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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. January 5, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5037

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Practical Farm Co-operation—The Boy and the Apples

How sore throat gets its start

Check it with

LISTERINE

full strength

WORKING over a steaming tub one minute, out in raw weather the next, a woman is almost certain to get sore throat or a cold—or both.

The same goes for a man leaving a warm house to work around icy barns.

Such sudden changes in temperature, physicians say, are the cause of countless throat conditions and colds. Many of them become complicated and dangerous if neglected.

After such exposure, or after your feet have been wet, gargle repeatedly with Listerine full strength at the first opportunity. It often keeps sore throat from becoming serious.

When Listerine enters the mouth it attacks the disease germs that cause ordinary colds and sore throat. Your relief is almost immediate. When it is not, consult your physician.

Listerine, full strength, is so powerful that even the stubborn B. Typhosus (typhoid) germ is killed in 15 seconds! This is shown by scientific tests in bacteriological laboratories of national repute.

Keep Listerine handy and use it daily during bad weather. You may be spared a costly and possibly dangerous illness. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

To prevent colds

rinse the hands with Listerine

Countless colds start when germs are carried to the mouth on food. By using Listerine on the hands before every meal, you attack such germs and lessen the risk of cold. Remember this mothers, when handling baby's food.

Winter Injury Of Cherry Trees

WINTER injury and even winter-killing is an insidious enemy of cherry trees, and is much more common than fruit growers realize, as evidenced by losses in many orchards in 1928. Recent investigations in New York State as to the causes and remedies of Winter injury reach the conclusion, among other things, that still further losses may be expected in the next few years.

Branches, trunks and roots may be affected by low temperatures. During especially severe Winters, twigs and branches, particularly on trees that have produced heavy crops, may be killed back, while nearby non-bearing trees appear normal. This type of injury was common in the severe Winter of 1917-18.

The trunk of the cherry tree may show Winter injury in the form of a sunscald or open wounds in which the bark may be split and rolled back on any side of the tree, although the southwest side usually suffers the most. Similar injury may occur in the crotches. These injuries usually follow a sudden drop in temperature in the early Fall or late Spring, and are related to severe pruning, warm weather either early in December or March, or to warm rains at these seasons followed by low temperatures.

Root injury of both sweet and sour cherries probably occurs in all orchards in different degrees of seriousness, and shows itself in one of the following ways:

1. The trees may die without putting out any leaves in the Spring.

2. The trees may die at blossoming time.

3. Foliage may appear, but the trees may die with the first hot, dry weather, as the roots are unable to supply the water required by the tree. Before the tree dies the leaves may be observed to wilt during the day with partial recovery at night.

4. The tree may die one, two, or even three years after the injury has been sustained. A normal crop may be produced the first year, but with little terminal growth. Thereafter, the tree produces little growth which is often mistaken for the effects of overbearing. Dead branches may appear in the top of the tree, and while some trees outgrow the injury, others die.

The causes and nature of Winter injury are so complicated that often it will be found to be entirely beyond the control of the fruit grower. Probably the first precaution against loss from Winter injury is to propagate the trees on the most congenial stock, and Mazzard has been found superior to Mahaleb in this respect. Drainage of the orchard site is also important, as insufficient drainage may cause the roots to make a late growth, or may deprive them of oxygen.

Proper cultivation is important in preventing Winter injury to cherry tree roots. Plowing brings the crown and roots nearer the surface, and subjects them to drought in Summer and low temperatures in Winter. The tractor and the disk are superseding the plow, and all necessary cultivation can be done by the latter.

Pruning is probably the most important factor to be taken into account, as too severe pruning has been found to predispose trees to Winter injury. Where dead branches appear in the top of the tree or where the tree lacks vigor due to apparent Winter injury, judicious pruning to produce new branches and the application of nitrate of soda may prove beneficial.

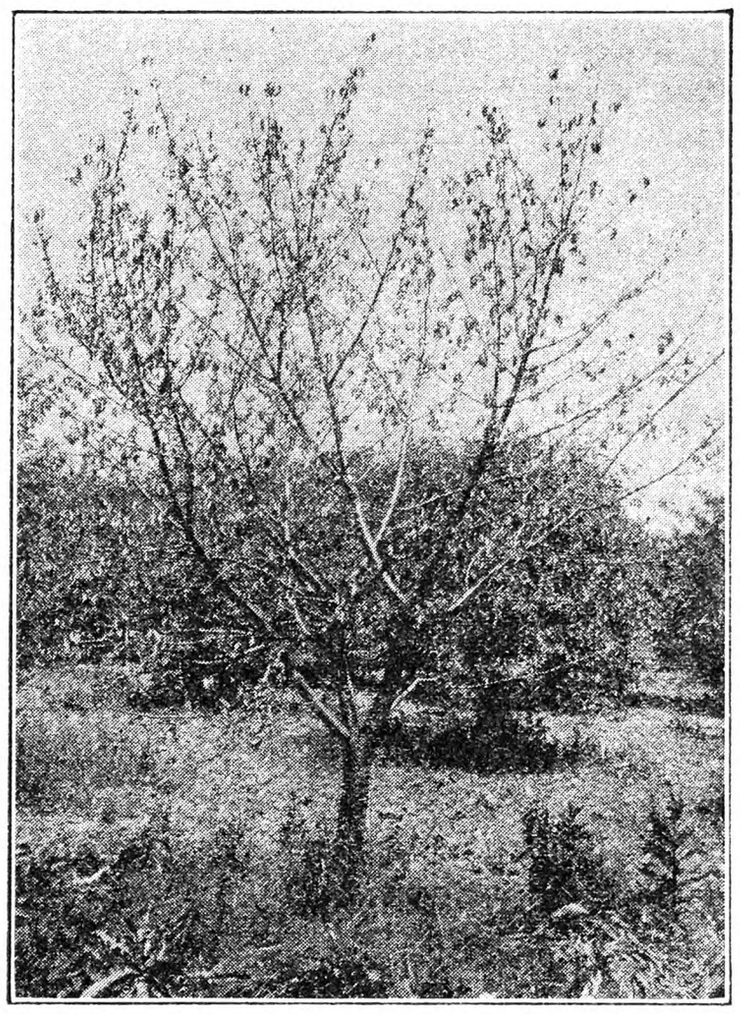
In all probability many cherry trees will die out during the next two or three years from the effects of recent Winter injury, independent of losses from defoliation of the trees by yellow-leaf or leaf-spot.

Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station. J. D. L.

Large Roots and Trunk Appear Normal, While Roots up to Two Inches in Diameter Were Winter-killed. Fig. 3

The 1928 Apple Crop Helped

MORE and more forcibly the fact is being driven home that apple orchards can be made to produce good profits. The past Fall has materially helped in convincing doubters that well-kept orchards will pay dividends. Two reasons can be attributed to this change of opinion on the part of many doubting farmers. One is the large crop that was harvested, and the second is the higher prices made possible by a large market demand. Even old, scraggly orchards helped many a farmer to realize more dividends for his year's work. Cider mills and evaporators bought in large quantities. In fact, so many of these apples were bought that a large number of mills and evaporators throughout Western New York were obliged to discontinue buying near the end of the season. In almost every instance of this kind, the plants had so many apples on hand that several weeks' work would be necessary to empty their bins.



Defoliation Due to Winter-killing of Roots During Winter. Fig. 2

In almost every section in that part of the State, evaporators reported that their capacities were being extended to the maximum point of production, and their bins were still overflowing with apples. It appeared that every farmer who had apples this year was endeavoring to market them somewhere.

The large production on the part of the evaporator plants can be explained by the unusually good price paid by them to farmers. Prices were considerably in advance of those of the past few years. Consequently, nearly every farmer felt that good wages could be made marketing his apples. Of course, this applies to apple orchards that did not produce first-class apples. During the past few years, with the exception of 1928, prices for evaporator apples were so low that a large number of farmers declared the compensation insufficient for the amount of labor involved in handling the crop and, as a result, many apples were allowed to rot on the ground. One year in particular hundreds and thousands of bushels went to waste. In that year the market was extremely dull, even for barreled apples, and cider and evaporator apples were so cheap that a large percentage of farmers quickly excluded the apple crop from their harvest list, as not worth the labor.

However, to market first-class apples, farmers in Western New York have finally realized that spraying is absolutely necessary. Western competition has become so keen that buyers now demand apples that are practically free from all blemishes, so that the opinion now current is that a spraying schedule must be adopted to grow apples that are of good appearance. It is probable that diseases and insects that prey on orchards are more prevalent now than 10 years ago. Many orchardists now spray four and five and even more times yearly. Spraying costs money, it is admitted, but the apples bring more than enough extra money to pay for such expense.

One farm in Wyoming County produced nearly 12,000 barrels of apples in 1928, and in addition to this, several hundred bushels of culls and undersize apples were sold to an evaporator plant. The farm in question is devoted almost exclusively to the growing of apples, and consists of 110 acres. With the exception of a few acres, the trees are young, having been planted about 15 years ago. A good spraying schedule is adhered to year after year on this farm, and the results speak for themselves.

The year's successful apple output not only added to the farmer's prosperity for 1928 but undoubtedly helped to popularize apple growing. Anyway, it is safe to predict that in 1929 a few more farmers will take better care of their orchards. H. B. P.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Water Movements

THE short note on water movements on page 1446, Nov. 24, 1928, sets one to thinking of the vital importance of those movements to every creature that comes within their influence. Indeed, without water movements life in our lakes and ponds could not exist. In certain large lakes or inland seas no scientist has been able to find any living creature in the deeper water. It is believed that the reason for that condition is that there are no water currents in those depths. Lack of water currents means that there can be no replacement of the dissolved oxygen in the water as it is used up by the living creatures. Finally there comes a time when every living thing in the lake must move upward into the region of water movement or die.

In the great seas there seems to be water movement at all depths. The tremendous differences in temperature between the tropics, where the temperature may be found as high as 80 degrees, and the arctic seas, where the temperature in Summer may be as much as two or three degrees below the freezing point of fresh water, cause great currents, some of which dive to the bottom in temperate regions and produce the intense cold of the depths of the ocean, even in the tropics. Some other ocean currents seem to be caused or influenced by the rotation of the earth.

Water is, in many ways, a peculiar substance. It is the largest single constituent of all living bodies. There is no living body known which can be completely dried without ceasing to live. Some can stand a great deal of drying because they have developed some mechanism for locking up the essential water so that it cannot get away. In its physical characteristics it is also different. Most substances shrink when passing from the liquid to the solid state. A very few expand a little just at the instant of making the change. Water, on the other hand, when cooled, grows smaller until a temperature a trifle below 40 degrees is reached, then expands to the freezing point. Then, just as it changes to a solid, comes a great expansion which is almost explosive in its force and suddenness. At the moment of freezing a considerable amount of heat is liberated, enough so that a tub of water set in a root cellar may prevent damage to tender vegetables when the temperature goes a degree or two below freezing. The expansion of the ice makes it certain that a lake will not freeze to the bottom except under very unusual conditions.

The fact that water has a point of greatest density considerably above the freezing point has a very important bearing on the possibility of the existence of living creatures in the deeper parts of the lakes. Considerably more than half the land area

of the world's surface lies within the regions where, at some time during the year, the air temperature goes to or below the freezing point of fresh water. Taken in connection with the peculiar properties of water, this fact insures a stirring up of the water from the surface to the bottom of every lake or pond in those regions.

If we study the temperature of a fairly deep lake on a warm day in Summer we may find a temperature as high as 85 degrees at the surface, especially on a quiet, sunny day. A certain distance below the surface we may find 70 degrees, a little deeper 60 degrees, and so on in such a way that the successive temperatures may be plotted in a regular curve. If the lake is deep enough in relation to its width and to the shelter of trees, hills, etc., around it, there will come a depth where the even curve of temperature change is broken. That change will come not far from 50 degrees and not far from the greatest depth to which the most severe storms can disturb the water. Within a few feet, perhaps even within a few inches of increased depth, the temperature will drop from about 50 degrees to about 40 degrees. From that point to the bottom there will be little or no change in temperature. That region of abrupt change is so characteristic a feature of the temperatures of deep lakes over a very large portion of the earth's surface that biologists have given it a name, *thermocline*. It is much more than just a place in the water. In many lakes of this country it marks the lowest point to which living creatures can go during a large part of the Summer. Above the thermocline there is plenty of oxygen for wave action, and water currents carry a supply down from the surface. Below it there are no currents to mix or stir up the water, and the oxygen supply is quickly used up by the plants and animals that live there. Then they must either go into a resting condition or migrate in order to keep on living.

In warm countries there are lakes where this condition is permanent and all the inhabitants must live within a certain number of feet of the surface. They cannot take advantage of the shelter or feeding grounds that may be below them. In cooler regions what is known as the Spring and Fall overturn comes to their aid.

If we have a lake with a series of nicely graded temperatures from the surface down, with a thermocline at, say, 50 feet, as the weather grows colder the temperature will, in theory, reduce fastest at the surface and more slowly below until the whole lake has just the temperature of greatest density. Then the cooling will go on at the surface and more slowly below, with the coldest water staying at the surface until we finally have a layer of ice at the surface. The lower side of the ice will be at the freezing point of the water. Below, the water will be warmer and warmer as the depth increases, until finally about the temperature of greatest density is reached. Below that the temperature will be about the same to the bottom. In theory this change will go on quietly with the surface water sinking as it cools, and its place being taken by warmer water from below. If the water were that mythical thing which the physicist calls a "perfect liquid" it would work that way. Since, however, it has a measurable amount of viscosity (stickiness) it usually happens, especially if a chilly night is also still, that the surface water may cool to the temperature of greatest density when all the water below is either warmer or cooler than that temperature. In the same way in Spring the surface water may warm up to the temperature of greatest density when all the water below is either warmer or cooler and thus not so heavy. When that occurs a very slight movement will start the heavy layer to sinking in some part of the lake while the lighter water rises. Then currents will be produced in every part of the lake, which will carry fresh, well-aerated water to the bottom and will bring mud, dead leaves, trash, etc., to the surface. This "overturn" is seen almost every Spring and Fall in many of the lakes of Indiana and Ohio, and may often be seen even in Lake Michigan.

The overturn has been watched many times in Lake Maxinkuckee, in Indiana. On a perfectly still, cold night in the Fall the surface water will be chilled rapidly until there is a good depth of heavy water lying on the large body of lighter water. It has formed quietly, and there are no very large streams coming in to stir things up and start currents to carry it down at any place. In the morning a little breeze springs up and starts drifting the surface water before it until the heavier layer is much thicker at one shore than the other. Suddenly it will start to sink at that side and the lighter water will fairly boil up at the opposite edge. The upward current may be strong enough to bring up mud, sticks or even dead bodies and cast them on the shore. The overturn in Spring is usually not quite so violent, but may be just about as strong when a bright, warm day, with no wind, comes just after the ice has melted.

These changes are due entirely to the very peculiar properties of water, and it seems quite remarkable that the one substance upon which all living creatures depend for their very life should be so constituted. All other known substances are heavier in the solid state than in the liquid state at the same temperature. If that were the case with water, ice would sink and most of our lakes would be permanently frozen at the bottom. Then life could not exist there. This is only one of the many things in nature which make it impossible for us to believe that things "just happen." ALFRED C. WEED.

A Bit of History

CONDITIONS in the earlier times are interesting topics, and in our eagerness to praise the present and marvel at its progressiveness we sometimes forget that progress has been made in the years gone by. It is by no means impossible that the advances made years ago seemed as wonderful then as ours do now, nor that as much actual effort and intelligent were put into them.

It has interested me to look over some statistics of our county of Chenango 75 to 100 years or so ago. Perhaps it may astonish some of our folks to consider that the population of the county and of most rural sections reached its climax at about 1840. I haven't compared every decade, but there were nearly 41,000 people in the county, and then, you know, the villages are much larger now, although our entire population is less.

Our cow population is nearly 50,000 now and there are just a few beef cattle besides. In 1835 there were 57,000 head of cattle in the county, but a considerable portion of them were beef animals. By 1845 there were about 4,000 less head of cattle, but the number of sheep had increased by nearly 40 per cent to 223,500. Now there are very few sheep. The number of cows in 1845 kept for milk production was 29,000. In dairy cows Guilford led in the county. The number of dairy animals has increased as the number of beef cattle and sheep have declined.

My memory does not reach back anywhere near those times, but my father's did. Very much land has been cleared since then, and many acres drained and partly cleared of stones and stumps. I helped to do some of that. In those earlier days there were no feed stores to supply the feeder with western grain feeds, yet it looks as though as many mouths of quadrupeds had to be filled and our population in rural sections was larger and was fed and clothed from the farms of the locality. True, feeding for high production was not then receiving the attention that it does now. Butter was made on the farm and, to some extent, cheese also.

In 1849 Chenango took first prize on butter at the State Fair, and an authority in the county made out that there were 3,500,000 lbs. of butter made and 2,000,000 lbs. of cheese. It is pretty difficult to make definite statements further, but a little figuring indicates that the production per cow could hardly have reached 3,200 lbs. of milk. Now it is said to be over 5,000 lbs. Even 15 years later there was practically no dairying in Winter, and cows were not very well fed during that period, as a rule. In 1840, in my own town, lumbering was still carried on considerably, for the inhabitants had not yet succeeded in getting all the big pines cleared off. Guilford became more prosperous, having less timber and more cows.

In the forties there could hardly have been a mowing machine, and perhaps no horse rakes. There were few factories to take help from the farms, and it was used there. There was some other employment, of course, but perhaps not all of it steady. There were saw and grist mills, many of them. There were still some breweries left, and possibly a distillery or two. Thirty years earlier distilleries were common in about every town. There were oil mills, fulling mills and carding machines. Cotton and woolen factories were somewhat common, and there were several iron foundries in the county. Asheries, rope factories and paper mills could be found, and of tanneries the county had 30 in 1845. Besides there was some employment on the Chenango canal a part of the year. The business of teaming was still considerable, and stage-driving almost at its climax. I don't think that teaming from the Chenango canal to Deposit, to take supplies to the builders of the Erie railroad, had entirely ceased. It was perhaps a larger business a few years earlier. There was work to do and much of it was not easy. The business of farming, or its trade as a workman, was the more difficult to learn, for machinery had not been made to do much of it. L.

Notes from Vermont

TO most of us, old and young, December is the month of months. To the youngsters it means gifts and treats and merrymakings, and to us "oldsters" it means partly the treat of making others happy and partly that friends of years gone by will think of us and tell us on a card that they wish us well, and some will even write a letter telling us of their joys and sorrows, their children and children's children, the cat, dog and automobile.

Just now faithful Samson is about the prime favorite of our pet-loving family. Samson is just an iron-gray, plodding farm horse; use him well and he would work till he fell in his tracks, but there must be no loud talk or sticks, or he will bid you "good-day." Just how he caught on to the trick no one knows, but when the small boys lead Sam to water he leads them to the kitchen door, unfastens the latch with his upper lip, and "good morning" with a low "ho-ho-ho", knowing there is always an apple or a potato waiting for our faithful friend.

The morning of December 1 found nine inches of snow on the ground and our world looked like a Christmas card. This morning, December 7, the mercury stood at 10 degrees at 5:30 A. M., and every tree, weed and board was covered by glittering frost crystals, and now over in the northwest dark rain clouds are banking up.

We were sorry to read of the schoolgirl hit by a hunter's shot, but what if it had been a high-powered rifle such as Vermont allows deer hunters to use? I give our hunters the praise of being for the most part very careful, but the long-range rifles carry way beyond the limit of safety, and the modern shotgun will in most cases carry as far as the deer's antlers are discernible, so some of us at least are hoping the Legislature will see fit to forbid the use of rifles for deer-hunting. One horse was reported shot in our county, and one hunter tells of standing on a hill watching when five bullets pattered just below his feet. He called out and the firing ceased. Another time a bullet came through a friend's window and imbedded itself in a partition near a friend, and our boys found a spent bullet in front of our barn door. There is still another side to the rifle story. We were told that one hunter shot a deer that had been hit by 13 bullets from a little .22. Is this barbarous cruelty necessary to "sport"?

Although numerous bears were taken before deer season, we failed to read of deer hunters getting any. Though Mrs. Lyons and I live in the same county, trappers who are familiar with bear manners often get them. We heard one trapper got nine bears in 10 days, but we wondered if that were not another "story". He did get a bear family, and another trapper caught a cub in a fox-trap. For all that he was small, his disposition was big, so he could not be handled, and his apples were passed to him on the end of a stick.

Much yet will be said, written and done about managing the farmers' affairs, but I very much doubt whether the U. S. A. is ready to see our farm lands in the hands of a few and the working farmers reduced to the peasant class. Neither does it appeal to me, as best for our country. All thinking officials agree that the home owners as a class are far better citizens than the renters. Farmers must be classed with the laborers in towns, and are they not as well off financially each year as the shopworkers? Most of them find themselves ahead of the game at the end of the year, and in the midst of cold Winter weather the farm "bosses" do not tell the farmer "We can dispense with your help for an indefinite time." The small farmer, operating his own farm with his own family or with but little outside help, is not the one calling for relief, nor is he the one asking the charitable societies for Thanksgiving or Christmas baskets to feed his children; the chances are he is helping to fill these baskets to feed the children of some of those who helped themselves to his fruit, vegetables and poultry in the days now gone.

The good citizen, too, spends his money as far as possible in his own town. One business man was asked if coal would not be more convenient and as cheap a fuel. His reply was that the farmers of his town sold wood, and he would continue to patronize the men who helped to make his business good. Just a modern application of the Golden Rule.

Perhaps a good resolution for the New Year might be, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." MRS. J. X. W.

Vermont.

The Big Red Apple

THE picture on this page shows a building in the form of a huge apple, devoted to trade in apples and apple products. It is located on U. S. Highway No. 36, near St. Joseph, Mo.

Hunt Bros. Fruit Co., who sent us this picture, give the following description of this unique building and its use:

This giant apple is 30 ft. high and 32 ft. in diameter. It is wood frame with canvas outside, and all painted red. The first floor is a refreshment stand where apples, cider, sandwiches, lunches, ice cream, cold drinks, candy, etc., are served, featuring in particular apples and cider.

The second floor is used for parties, and being 32 ft. in diameter will accommodate from 20 to 25 couples. In the basement is the cider mill, filter, refrigerating plant, also equipment for making apple butter and apple jelly. Adjacent to this "Big Red Apple" is an up-to-date tourist camp with modern conveniences, filling station, tennis court, horseshoes and other amusements. The design and idea are being patented.

Hard Conditions for Grape Growers

IN YOUR issue of December 1, page 1479, was an article comparing Chautauqua grape growers' prosperity with that of California. The grape growers here are in just as bad circumstances as those in the West. We haven't any sympathy to extend them, for we need it all at home. Even the farmers who have their farms and homes paid for have not made their expenses for the last three years. How about the poor fellow who has just purchased a farm and has interest to pay, the farm to equip and a family to rear? We have had some pretty bitter doses but this year has been about the limit. There are farmers here who have lost their entire life's savings this season and have had to give up their farms.

The reports on grapes all season have been higher than any we actually received. I enclose a tabulation of the prices we received this season. Our average is not very high. I know positively that no one received $50 who sold either through the Co-op. or to cash buyers here.

We have $25,000 invested in our farm, tools and equipment; our total income from grapes was $1,636.70. This is as good as the average and rather better than some.

Bear with me for a little figuring now:

Interest on $25,000	$1,500.00
Taxes	171.28
Picking	199.25
Miscellaneous Expense*	485.16
My husband's labor†	800.00
Total expenses	$3,155.69
Total income	1,636.70
Total loss	$1,518.99

*Absolutely necessary repairs, equipment, feed, labor of tying, etc. †This is low.

We failed to make $1,518.99, our cost of running our farm. In debt more than last season.

Our living expense is not included in this, for we try to pay our groceries and clothes from our two cows and 100 hens. This does not give us much on which to squander.

No. 1 juice grapes returned as follows:

October 4, 5, 6	$36.25
October 9, 10	29.30
October 11, 12	26.50
October 15, 16	29.30
October 19, 20	31.75
October 22, 24	34.00
October 25	47.50
October 29, 30	39.25

We cannot change our crops from one season to the next as though our fields were free to be plowed and harrowed. Our section is not adapted to dairying and diversified farming. It has taken years for a grower to develop and fertilize our fields to say nothing of the expense. All this cannot be changed in a twinkling of an eye.

Let that white-collared farmer, whoever he may be, come to this section and hear some of our stories of hard times, and see with his own eyes, then he can weep, not cry, for the grape growers of the East. He needn't go to California to see hard times.

A DIRT FARMER'S WIFE.

Late Bearing Baldwins

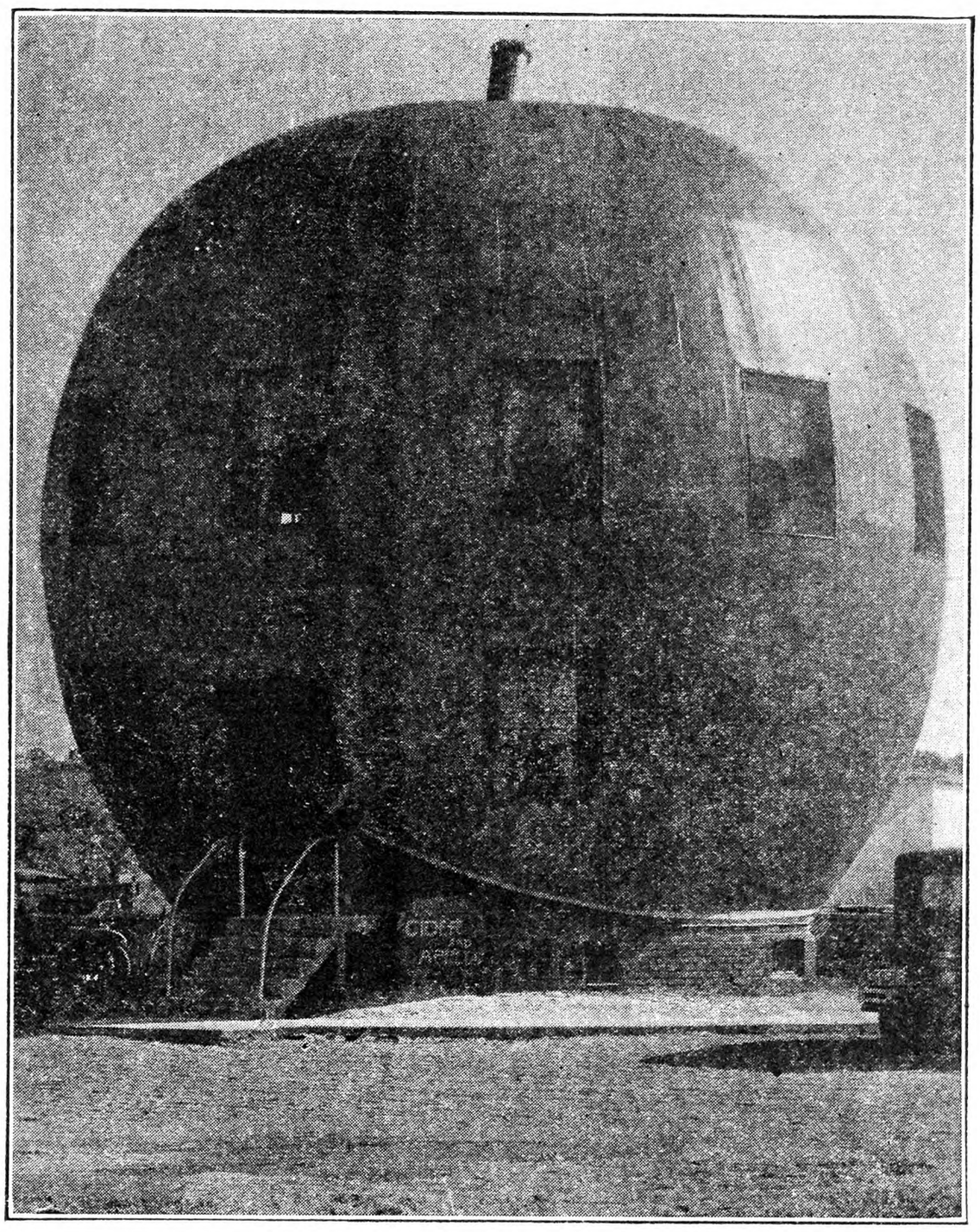
What can I do to make a Baldwin apple tree bloom? Two trees were planted 10 years ago; one has borne fruit two years, the other has never bloomed. The tree is very healthy-looking. Is it a barren tree, and if so could it be grafted? When is the best time to graft?

Newburyport, Mass. E. A. W.

THERE is no such thing, fortunately, among apples as a "barren" tree. There are many that do not bear until late, and some that are shy in bearing, but these habits are usually due to the position of the tree, pollination, pruning, or something of that kind—not the fact that the tree is inherently barren, as with some varieties of grapes which never bear any fruit.

The best thing to do is to leave the tree alone, excepting to discontinue any practice which will encourage growth. Keep the pruning knife out of the tree, give it no fertilizers, and if it has been clean cultivated discontinue cultivation. In nine cases out of ten delayed fruiting will respond to this line of endeavor.

Finally, as a last resort, or if you desire to experiment a little, try ringing. Take a strong sharp knife and run it around half of the main branches just where they come off the main leader or trunk. Be sure to score deeply enough to cut clear through the bark into the wood. Do this work about the middle or last of May. Most ringing has in the past consisted of the removal of a ring of bark, but this scoring method seems to give just as good results, and is not nearly so dangerous. H. B. TUKEY.



The Big Red Apple, on Highway No. 36, Near St. Joseph, Mo.

The Tulip Scale

What is the trouble with the enclosed twig from a small tulip tree, and what should I do for the tree? It was similarly affected a couple of years ago. I washed it off with kerosene and it was comparatively free last year, but has come back badly this year. Note also the black sooty substance as well as the shells. S. C. L.

New York.

THE twig from the tulip tree sent by S. C. L. was badly infested with the most common pest of the tulip, the tulip scale. This insect often becomes so abundant on a tulip tree, especially a young tree, that it fairly coats most of the branches. In addition, the young insects secrete drops of a sweet liquid known as "honeydew" which falls on the branches and leaves and coats them all over as though they had been varnished. A black, sooty-like fungus or mold grows in the honeydew, thus causing the sooty appearance of the branches. Probably the layer of black mold all over the leaves and branches causes more or less of a smothering effect, and may help in injuring the tree.

The mature females lay their eggs in late Summer and the young appear in September. In a few hours the young crawling nymphs settle down on the twigs, and pass the Winter in a partly grown condition. It is during this period, from October to April, that the insect is particularly vulnerable, and can be killed by spraying the tree thoroughly with an oil emulsion. The best results will probably be obtained by applying the oil emulsion in April, as late as possible before the buds burst. One of the commercial oil emulsions diluted according to the directions of the manufacturer may be used.

G. W. H.

New Ingredient May Prevent Spray Injury

THE Michigan State Horticultural Society held its annual meeting and apple show in Grand Rapids, Mich., December 4 to 6. Many topics of interest to fruit growers were discussed, the apple show was well attended, and displays of implements, fertilizers, nursery stock, spray materials, etc., attracted a greal deal of attention as usual.

Prof. W. C. Dutton of the Michigan Experiment Station gave the results of his experiments to find an effective spray which will not injure apples and apple foliage. The addition of one-half pound iron sulphate for each gallon of concentrated lime-sulphur in the spray formula was said to prevent foliage injury and russeting, and resulted in fruit of good size and color. The mixture was tested in three orchards and on nine varieties and results were said to have been very good in all cases, but varieties which are most susceptible to spray injury showed the greatest improvement.

Here is the recommended procedure in mixing 100 gallons of the spray: when spray tank is partly full of water start agitator and add 1¼ pounds iron sulphate. Then add three pounds lead arsenate, and lastly, 2½ gallons lime-sulphur. The color of the mixture is black, but instead of being dangerous to apple foliage it was found to be exceptionally safe, the foliage being very superior where the mixture was used. This mixture is recommended for all sprays except the last or "second brood" spray. When applied in the last spray it may result in excessive spray residue at harvest time and the tenacity with which the mixture sticks to the apples may cause blotchy coloring. For these reasons the final spray should be a 2-2-100 Bordeaux with lead arsenate.

Some of the other matters brought out at the meeting are as follows:

The Oriental peach moth was said to have now reached Michigan. Crops of sour cherries, it was found, could be increased 10 per cent by placing bees in the orchard. Orchard heaters were said to be of doubtful value in Michigan. Young Northern Spy apple trees can be brought to earlier bearing with a one-eighth inch girdle made on the trunk during the last week in May. Cherry orchards must bear heavy crops to yield profits and factors influencing yield are frost, vigor of the trees, and leaf-spot diseases.

The consumers of Detroit demand red apples 2½ inches or more in diameter and are ignorant of varieties, buying apples by appearance and asking for "eating apples" or "cooking apples." Apple leaf-rollers were said to hatch on prunings lying on the ground, from whence the worms crawl up the trunks of the trees to reinfest the trees after spraying. Banding the tree trunks with tanglefoot was advised to guard against these crawlers.

At a joint meeting of cherry growers and canners closer co-operation between these two interests was urged. The organization of a "stabilizing corporation" to increase consumption of canned cherries by advertising was discussed, the money to be raised by a "fee" of one-eighth cent per pound on cherries charged to the growers. An entry of Northern Spy apples won first prize in the apple sauce contest.

HERBERT NAFZIGER.

Cracked Tomatoes; Burned-over Land

I had last year a big crop of tomatoes, but could make no money because they are cracked too badly. People blame the weather conditions for that, but in this case there must be something else. I had three tons of tomatoes, one dry, another wet season, another both, and all cracked. Is the seed to blame, or what is it? I have eight acres of new ground, where there had been 16-year-old pine, loamy sand. The fire went through, after the pine was cut, and a layer of wood-ashes up to 2½ in. deep, covers the ground. An abundant growth of fern came up this year. I am going to break up this ground now Would it be advisable to

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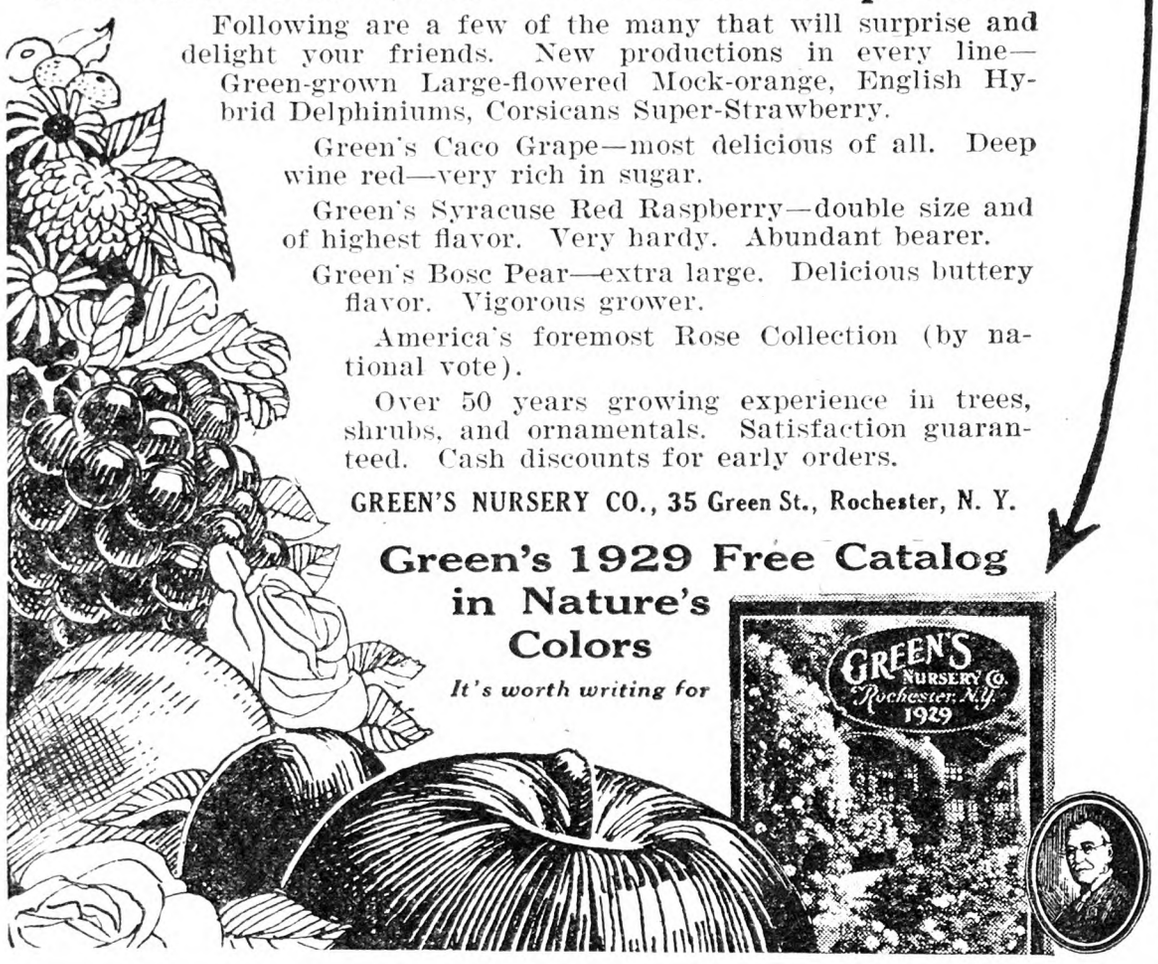

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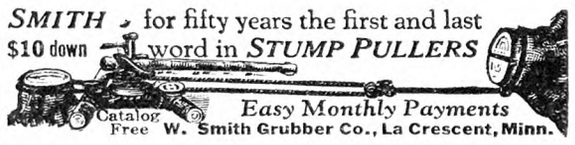

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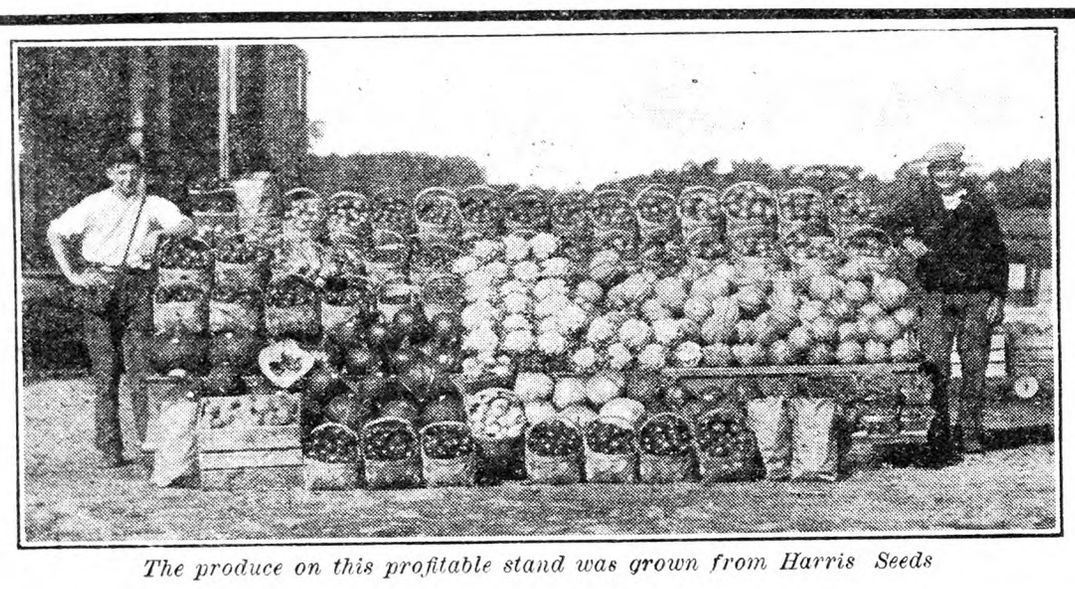

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put sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes in the unlimed soil, or corn in the limed soil, or tomatoes? How would watermelons or muskmelons do here? H. R.
New Jersey.

In answer to H. R.'s inquiry in regard to tomatoes cracking, the variety planted plays the most important part. While it is true wet weather will cause most varieties to crack, especially Earliana, June Pink and Ponderosa, I find Bonny Best, Chalk's Jewel and Stone will resist the effect of wet weather better than any other variety I have grown. The fertilizer used also has much to do with it. Too much nitrogen has a tendency to make the fruit tender, therefore phosphate is better than stable manure, as this (if fresh) is high in nitrogen. A phosphate running 5-10-7 I find gives me a vigorous bush and a fine yield of fruit.

While I have never had any experience in planting ground where fire has burned a growth of brush and bushes it would seem to me that the fire must have burned most of the vegetable matter out of the soil, and before I would risk any of the crops H. R. mentions on this soil, would seed it to rye or some cover crop, and plow under to provide some humus for crops mentioned to feed upon.
WM. PERKINS.

Plants for Living Rooms

There is nothing probably that gives an air of refinement or more artistic effect than a few choice plants in the house, and no matter how fine or costly the furniture or how expensive the surroundings one or two fine plants gives an appearance that nothing else will, even the most common plants producing a result that is always pleasing to the educated man or woman. As this is the time to look them up a few hints may be useful to those who wish to have plants for the Winter. The number and variety of plants that can be used for this purpose is almost legion, and to mention only a few of them comparatively would fill a large book. The principal thing, however, that is necessary to success, is to pick the right kind of plants for the temperature of the rooms. Thus for an ordinary living-room and active people in it and where the temperature is not very warm it is almost useless to try to grow plants that need a high temperature, and it should not be attempted except by experts in that line. There are so many that can easily be grown also that it is not necessary to take even chances. Among the odd and rare plants that can easily be grown are Sansevieria Zeylancia, Aspidistra lurida, Anthericum variegatum, Aucuba Japonica, rubber plants, the well-known Boston fern, English ivy, Kentia and Latania among the palms, yellow and also the white callas, and a host of plants such a geranium, cactus, begonias, etc., that will grow and thrive almost everywhere. H. W. HALES.

"You said you want me to give your friend literary work? Is he an optimist or a pessimist?" "What difference does that make?" "It makes a lot of difference. I want him to edit a seed catalog."
—Muskogee Daily Phoenix.

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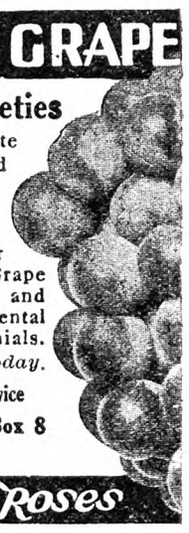

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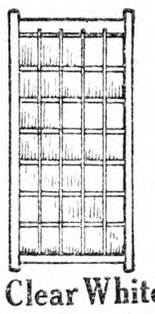

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A Blight-proof Pear

Before me I have a couple of catalogs from southern nurseries in which I find among other things offered "blight-proof Pineapple pear." In description given, it says "guaranteed not to blight in any section or money back. For an enormous yield, for quali y and flavor as well as quantity, plant these pear trees." In my estimation this is an ideal pear. Could this pear be planted in Western Pennsylvania with the sa.ne success, as I would like to plant some of this type?

Arnold, Pa. M. B.

In the first place, a really blight-proof pear has yet to be found. There are varieties that are more resistant to blight than others, but the pear that will not at one time or another be affected by blight has not yet been produced. It is true, however, that the Pineapple pear is strongly resistant to blight, so that it can be grown in localities where better sorts cannot be grown. It is at best a poor quality product for eating out of hand, though when canned it is considered satisfactory. Undoubtedly the Pineapple pear is either a pure oriental pear belonging to the same group as the more familiar "Sand pear," or else it is a hybrid between the oriental pear and the European pear as represented by Garber, LeConte, and Kieffer. It is best suited to the Southern States. Where better sorts can be grown it has no place.

In your position you should try Tyson, Doyenne Boussock, Beurre Giffard, Seckel, or some other good European variety which is relatively free from blight.

H. B. T.

Notes About Peach and Pear Varieties

I desire to plant some pear trees, fruit to be used for preserving, and I should appreciate information in regard to varieties to plant. I have Bartlett pear trees, but they suffer too much from blight; and also Kieffers, which are hardy. I should like one or two other kinds. What kinds of peach trees do you recommend besides Elberta, which I have?

Southfield, N. Y. F. K.

It is hard to improve upon Bartlett as a canning pear. If you will take a little time to cut out the blight and to help the trees along, you will be about as well repaid as by effort on new trees. The point is, that there are not many eastern canning varieties that do not blight about as badly as does Bartlett. An early variety that is blight-resistant is Beurre Giffard, though the fruit is only medium in size and does not make an especially good canned product. Tyson is another disease-resistant variety, ripening just before Bartlett, and with fruit a bit too small. Yet Tyson is worth considering from the home orchard viewpoint. Seckel is, of course, too small for anything but pickling. If it will serve the purpose you desire, however, there is no finer pear grown, and Seckel is very blight-resistant. An old variety, now little grown, but which is also resistant to blight, is Doyenne Boussock. The fruits of this variety are only average in quality, but they are of good size and are symmetrical, giving a nice-appearing canned product. Kieffer has been vigorously condemned the past few years, yet if blight is the principal problem, then you should not be too ready to despise Kieffer. Well-grown Kieffers, well ripened and properly canned, are a good product. As a matter of fact, Keiffer pears have been put up as Bartletts and have been enjoyed by some of those who most bitterly condemned the Kieffer! If anything better can be grown, Kieffer has no place; but if Kieffer is the last resort, it should not be sneered at.

As for peaches, a good early yellow variety is Mikado. Rochester is another early yellow sort which i; noted for being hardy in the bud, and which makes a superb canned product. Carman is a reliable early white sort, and Champion is one of the finest of white varieties. Then come a host of yellow peaches belonging to the Crawford group, such as Niagara, Foster and Early Crawford. For lateness are Hill's Chili and Crosby, both hardy kinds, and not unsuited to canning.

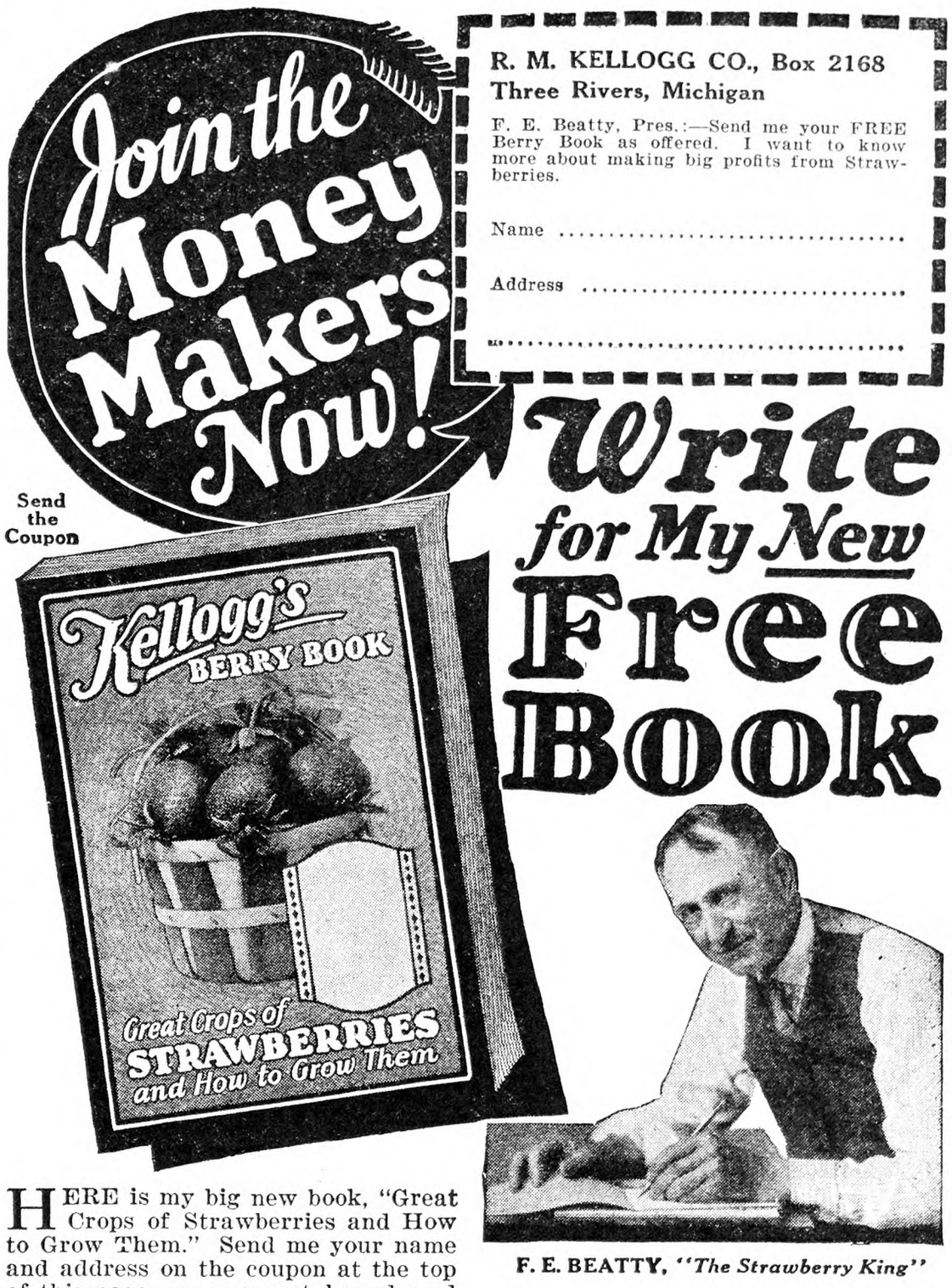
H. B. TUKEY.

Destroying Ant Hills

Will you tell me what to use to destroy ant hills, and can it be done this time of year? J. E. P.

Liquid carbon bisulphid will do this safely if the hills are not close to a building. Make a crowbar hole in the vent; pour in half a teacupful or more, depending on size of vent, and throw a blanket over it.

The fumes, which are poisonous, and heavier than air, are inflammable, so no light or fire should be brought near it. Where the ant nest is far enough from a building to be safe from fire, a lighted piece of paper may be tossed on the hill after pouring in the liquid. There will be a quick, though slight explosion, which will go to the bottom of the nest. The new material cyanogas is also used successfully for exterminating ants.



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$500 to $1,200 may seem like a lot of money to get from a single acre in one year, but it is easily possible to make these big profits from strawberries when you have the right plants and the right method of growing them. We supply you with both. Read on—and you will get the proof that others are making these big profits and more. You can do it with Kellogg Thorobred Plants grown the Kellogg Way. Send me your name and address and I'll send you my Free Book. It tells the whole story.

H. M. Hansen of Wisconsin says, "You have my permission to make your claims even stronger, because my returns from Kellogg berries show better than $1,400 per acre."

"From less than one-third acre of strawberries my profit was $468, which is at the rate of $1,300 per acre."—Herbert L. Mulford, N. Y.

"I picked and sold 8,500 quarts of berries from my one acre of Kellogg Plants, which at 20c per quart brought me $1,700."—Jacob S. Rodgers, Penn.

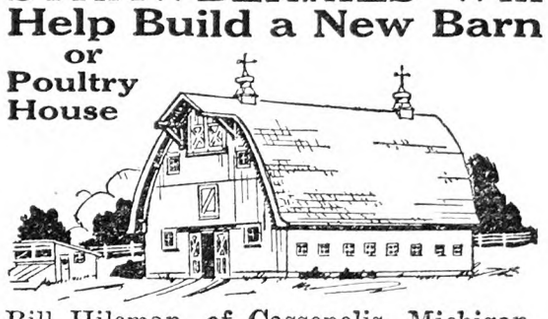
Dr. H. J. Von Hagen of Ridgefield, Conn., writes that he made $627 clear profit from only ¼ acre of Kellogg Strawberries.

Geo. Beaudette of Bessemer, Mich., reports $1,800 from one acre of Kellogg Thorobred plants and W. R. Randall of Illinois, made at the rate of $1,900 per acre from Kellogg Strawberries.

STRAWBERRIES Will Help Buy a New Home

How would you like to have a nice, new home? E. Andrews, of Lansing, Michigan, fully paid for a $4,000 home with the profits from only a small patch of Kellogg Strawberries. You need not own land to go into the strawberry business. Many of the most successful businesses are conducted in rented buildings, or on rented ground. In the strawberry business, you can start small and grow big. Anyone will buy delicious strawberries and pay you highest prices. Grow strawberries on your vacant lot and let your lot pay for your home.

STRAWBERRIES Will Help Build a New Barn or Poultry House



Bill Hileman, of Cassopolis, Michigan, built a $4,000 barn with the profits from less than two acres of Kellogg Strawberries. Hileman is an enthusiastic grower of strawberries because they have made him so much money. Hileman is his own boss. People like Hileman's big delicious strawberries so well that they come right to his farm to buy them. Hileman lives on a side road but they come anyway. You can build a new barn, a new poultry house or any other new farm building with the profits from strawberries the same as Bill Hileman did.

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R. M. KELLOGG CO. Box 2168 **Three Rivers, Mich.**

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

A letter from State Master Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken states that the county deputy list of the New York State Grange counties has three new deputies. They are Clyde M. Lowell of Chautauqua County, son of former National Grange Master Sherman J. Lowell; Carl P. Fairbanks, of Williamson, Wayne County, who succeeds Dana Waldron, and Harry Patrick of Interlaken, Seneca County, who succeeds E. W. Mitchell. It is probable that when the official list for 1929 is announced following the coming State Grange at Rochester in February, there will be further changes in the deputy roster.

State Master Freestone states that the public meeting to be held on the evening of the opening day of the State Grange session, to be in charge of the Monroe County Pomona Grange, will be held in Convention Hall on Tuesday evening, February 5. This hall will also be used for the conferring of the sixth degree on Thursday evening of State Grange week. A class of 1,100 is the goal of State Master Freestone. All other sessions of the State Grange will be held in the ball room of the Seneca Hotel, State Grange headquarters.

A letter has been sent to all the county deputies of the State by the New York State Grange Historian asking that each deputy furnish a list of the deputies in his county from the time the Grange was organized in that county. At the present time there is no complete official roster of the county deputies of the Empire State.

Beginning with the official journal of proceedings of the State Grange of 1899 an official list of the deputies has been included in the annual journal, but previous to that year and from the organization of the State Grange in 1873 there is no official record of the deputies. In an effort to bridge this gap the State Historian has asked for the co-operation of the deputies of the State to furnish the names of the deputies from 1873 to 1899.

State Master Freestone says that in his opinion no other State Grange has compiled an official list of its county deputies. An attempt will also be made to secure the dates of service of the deputies from 1873 to 1899.

One year ago at the Poughkeepsie session of the State Grange a list of the Pomona Granges of the State was included in the official report of the State Grange Historian, which included the date of Pomona organization and the names of the first Master, Secretary and Lecturer. In a few instances the necessary data could not be obtained, owing to the official Pomona records having been lost by fire.

The counties in which the original records are incomplete are Albany County, date of original organization unknown; Delaware County, name of first lecturer unknown; Erie County, date of organization unknown; Genesee County, names of first secretary and lecturer unknown; Ontario County, name of first secretary and lecturer unknown; Orange County, date of first organization, and name of first lecturer unknown; Schuyler County, no record of original organization, which was probably about 1877; Tioga County, original records were burned, no record of first organization, which was probably in 1876 or 1877; Yates County, date of original organization not known, nor name of first lecturer. Any member of the order having any knowledge which would fill in any of these missing data would confer a great favor by notifying the State Grange Historian, L. L. Allen, at Watertown, N. Y.

The oldest Pomona in New York State is that of Chemung County, organized July 1, 1874. Its first secretary, now Mrs. O. M. Wixon of Elmira, is still living and has been for nearly 40 years an attendant at State Grange sessions. The State has 53 Pomona Granges. Originally these were called "County Councils," but gradually they were supplanted one by one by the Pomonas, until now the County Council is nothing but a memory.

County Deputy Wilber L. Cleveland, of Delaware County, N. Y., reports that the Pomona banner has been awarded to Sidney Grange No. 729 for the greatest saving of members from the lapse column during the past year. Delaware County's plan has resulted in replacing a loss for the county's membership in the previous year with a gain of about 60 members this year. This is an indication of the merit of the plan. County Deputy Cleveland also offered second and third prizes supplementing the Pomona prize banner, and these awards will be announced soon. Sidney Grange is the oldest of Delaware's 16 subordinates. The total for the county as reported at the Poughkeepsie session of the State Grange was 1,121.

Penn. Grange Meeting

The Pennsylvania State Grange held its 56th session at Williamsport, Dec. 11-13. It was a meeting of far-reaching significance. The Grange demands a revision of the tariff schedules so as to afford to agricultural products of America a degree of protection commensurate with the needs of the industry; the establishment of a flexible system of export debentures as a means of alleviating the depression in many farm staples; the curtailment of any further reclamation, irrigation, drainage or colonization projects until there is need of increased production of agricultural products; co-operative marketing and the establishment of stabilizing agencies, the board to be made up of able, experienced and practical men familiar and in sympathy with the farm needs of the country; the operation of Muscle Shoals for the fixation of nitrogen at the earliest possible date, favoring operation by private interests if a favorable lease can be secured (otherwise its operation by the government) and a continuance of the Federal road building program, which shall carry with it adequate appropriations for farm to market roads as well as for rural delivery routes.

The State Grange will work toward a demand for taxation on the capital stock of manufacturing corporations, and larger appropriations from the State for three and four school districts. It requests that one cent of the gasoline tax be appropriated for the State township reward, which will more than double the appropriation for township roads in the State; it demands funds sufficiently large to continue the fight for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, and it would continue the fight against corn-borer, the Japanese beetle and other insect pests. The State Grange demanded enactment and enforcement of drastic temperance laws. E. B. Dorsett, master, Tioga County; Hon. O. D. Stark, Wyoming County; John H. Light, Harrisburg, State Grange secretary; Hon. John L. Post, Washington County; George M. Griffin, Fayette County, and Howard Eisman, State Lecturer, Erie County, constitute the new committee, and made the above recommendations.

The officers for 1929 are E. B. Dorsett, re-elected Master; J. A. Boak, Lawrence County, re-elected Overseer; H. G. Eisman, Lecturer, Erie County, re-elected; Steward, M. A. Spleen, Elk County; Assistant Steward, H. B. Phillips, re-elected, Clarion County; Chaplain, W. B. Keemer, Juniata County; Treasurer, Hon. F. P. Willits, re-elected, Delaware County; Secretary, John H. Light, re-elected, Lebanon County; Gatekeeper, J. Gross Shook, Center County; Ceres, Sarah Cavin, Beaver County; Pomona, Mrs. George Gault, re-elected, Crawford Country; Flora, Lucy Shumway, Bradford County; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Lillian Michael, Lycoming County; Member of Executive Committee, three-year term, H. H. Harshaw, Crawford County; Member Finance Committee, I. S. Gross, Bucks County; Director of Keystone Exchange, Charles Palmer, re-elected, Lackawanna County. President Ralph Hetzel of Pennsylvania State College extended an invitation for the next annual meeting to be held at the college. There were 763 who took the sixth degree. W. J.

Brown Sugar and Vitamins

[One of our correspondents has urged upon us the need for a campaign against the use of white sugar. He felt that brown sugar should be used because of a higher vitamin content in the unrefined product. Our view is that sugar is used primarily for flavor rather than food, and that a well-rounded diet, with plenty of milk, butter, fruit and vegetables, will supply all needed vitamins. The following letter from the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is interesting in giving present scientific knowledge of this subject:]

It is pretty generally known that granulated sugar is practically devoid of vitamins. We are not aware of any work that has been done specifically on brown sugar in this connection. Judging from such information as we have on hand regarding the vitamin content of fresh cane juice, and taking into consideration the process to which the juice is subjected in the manufacture of sugar, we are led to believe that brown sugar contains little, if any, vitamins. There is evidence that molasses has but a very small amount of vitamin. At least we feel reasonably safe in stating that the amount of vitamin in brown sugar would be so low as not to have much significance from the standpoint of its nutritive value.

D. BREESE JONES,
Chemist in Charge,
Protein and Nutrition Division.

Phosphoric Acid and Potash for Garden Needs

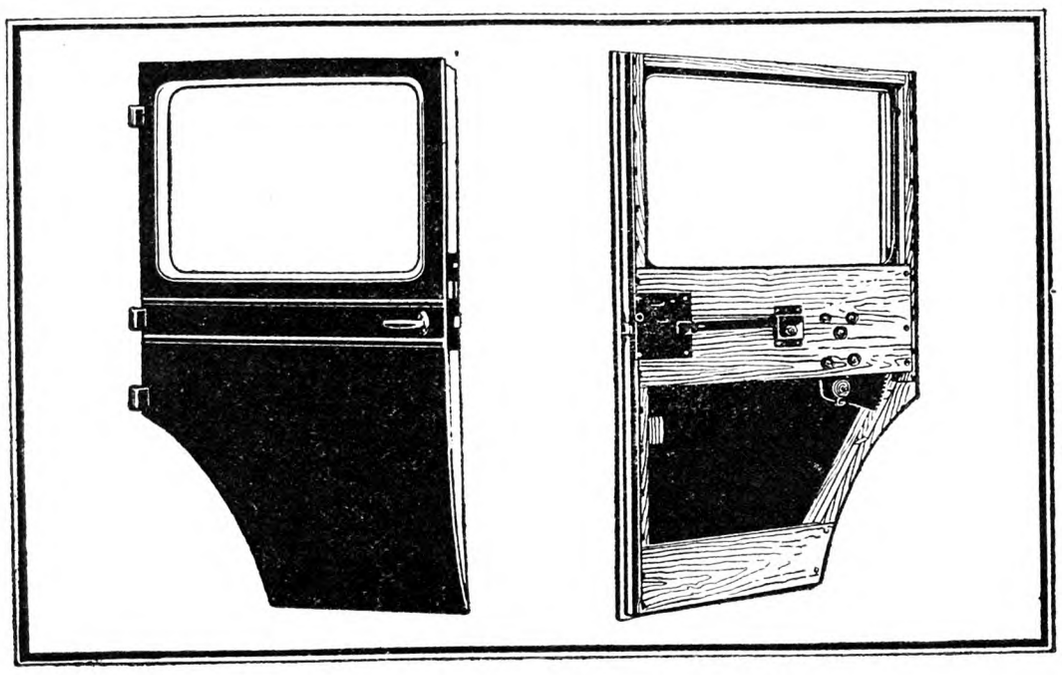
What percentages of phosphoric acid and potash should I use for general garden crops on sandy soil? I am going to apply the nitrate separately. N. Y.
Ohio.

Eight per cent of phosphoric acid and seven of potash would be suitable for most conditions. Should these be slightly in excess of any crop needs, there is not the same danger of loss as in the case of nitrogen, which is elusive, and must be held in the soil or by crops to prevent loss.

There is difference of opinion among farmers about the phosphoric acid. Some claim that on potatoes and some other crops four or five per cent is ample. Soils vary, but many lack prosphoric acid, so it is well to be on the safe side.

How would it do to have standard time for getting up in the morning and daylight saving as a guide for quitting work?—The Sioux City Tribune.

In the average door on a Body by Fisher there are 9¼ board feet of lumber and 15½ square feet of sheet steel. The door frames are built on jigs the same as the body, being clamped and screwed together under pressure. A band iron brace runs practically the full length of the door lock pillar. This brace prevents warping of the door.



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The pleasant, deadened thud of closing a door on a Fisher Body tells the experienced ear that the body is solidly, durably constructed. Fisher doors are powerfully braced to stand up in the hardest kind of service, month after month and year after year. The lumber for the door frame is finely selected hardwood. One of the features of the bracing of a Fisher door is a band iron brace which runs practically the full length of the lock pillar. This brace prevents any possibility of the door warping. Another feature of Fisher Body doors is the fact that one door of a certain model will fit any other body of that model just as accurately as it fits the body on which it is originally mounted. Fisher standardization means real service economy for the car owner, for, should there ever be occasion to replace a door or any other part, Fisher can do so quickly and at low cost.

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Doings at Long Acres

If you have drifted away from the old farm, if city life has called you far from the old home, prepare to shed tears of regret, for it is butchering time, and from cellar to garret an all-pervading smell of good things is in the air. Talk about the steaks and chops in the fancy restaurant all you like, but give me a plate of pork tenderloin for supper, with liver if you prefer it, hot pancakes and sausage for breakfast, doughnuts, crisp and brown, fried in homemade lard, sugar-cured ham with fresh eggs right from the henhouse. Say, man, we farmers know good things to eat and how to get them. All right, Mr. Butcher, charge 30 cents per pound for pork chops, 25 cents per pound for questionable sausage, 40 cents for ham and see if we care. I won't even mention such a little thing as how hard the sausage grinder turned, or how I got a blister from cutting so much meat, but I will mention those delectable bones clothed in meat so sweet and tender I could gnaw my way out from the center of a 10-acre field filled with them.

Some of our people learned a costly lesson this time. We do not make a business of raising hogs but nearly all farmers around here raise their own hogs, and many of them have a few extra to sell at butchering time. We must depend on the local butchers to buy, as there are not enough for a carload at any one time.

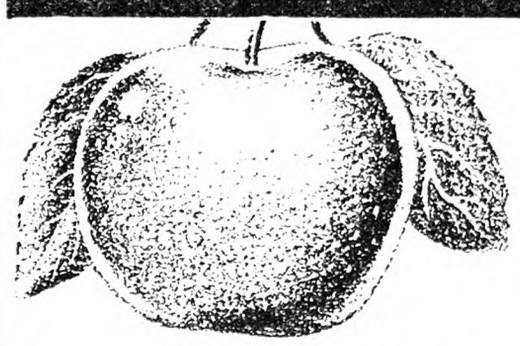
Some kept their hogs until they were over a year old and would dress 300 lbs. or better. Then they learned that such heavy hogs were not wanted except at a discount so heavy they actually brought less than if they had been sold at eight months old. We farmers simply have to take into account changed conditions of living in the city. The city housewife buys only enough for one meal at a time, and does not want large cuts of meat. A pound of pork chops from a large hog means at the most four, but usually not over three, while a pound from a small hog makes six or more. About the most expensive lesson I learned was to raise and sell just the things the city consumer wanted instead of trying to impose my own tastes in the matter. If the consumer wants a red apple regardless of quality, a bitter peach like the Elberta, a medium-sized potato, a small head of cabbage or a small pork chop, then we would better heed that demand. One time I raised a quantity of excellent cabbage averaging 8 lbs. to the head, with many reaching 10 lbs., and then found I could not sell the heads at any price, because they were too large. I had the same experience with Hubbard squash and pie pumpkins, while the little ones I considered culls sold readily. No doubt you remember the craze for big hogs which swept the country a few years ago. Some of those hogs had leg bones as big as horses. I knew one boar which sold for $10,000 and he sure was a monster, but where are those hogs today, and where is the money spent to get a start in those money-makers?

We are gradually getting to the point here where only a Guernsey cow will sell, but we raise hogs of all breeds, from the Tamworth to the Berkshire with red hogs, Chester Whites, spotted hogs, Poland-Chinas and just hogs to be found within a mile anywhere. We use the old barrel method of scalding, but farther west they use a tank with sheet-iron bottom and plank sides, set on brick walls with the fire right under it and platforms on each side. The hog is laid on small chains, rolled into the tank, a man on each side pulls the chains so the hog rolls from side to side, getting scalded all over at once. Taking all four ends of the chain on one side and pulling rolls the hogs out on the platform ready for scraping.

We men get a little the better of this butchering deal for we get out as soon as the meat is packed away, leaving the women to wash up a mess of greasy pans and kettles. The children will soon be home from school with appetites which will make that pork tenderloin vanish suddenly. Calvin wheedled me out of a wonderful tractor while we were in town yesterday, but he has forgotten about it in the joy of watching his mother in the kitchen while she mixes sausage and tries out lard. Yes, we made a shopping trip yesterday, but it was a little disheartening to see the prices. This wonderful gift only $9.98, when that was about as much as you expected to spend for the whole family. The children drew each other's names at school, with the restriction that each gift should cost not over 10 cents, so we were commissioned to get the things. Well, by now you know, too, just how much fun it is to try to buy a 10-cent present in a store when everything worth while is at least 98 cents. I read a government report which says the dairy farmers are prospering again, and I read the report of the dairymen around Chicago who are fighting for higher prices because they are going farther behind all the time. Evidently some others are also in the 10 and 25-cent class of Christmas giving. We did go higher than that with some things, but not much. Nope, you couldn't be downhearted with such delicious smells in the house, so we shall continue to smile, and if the smile is a little wan at least it will be well greased after butchering time.

L. B. R.

MALONEY Guaranteed APPLE TREES



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Maloney Cortlands—expert-inspected (certified if desired) are guaranteed healthy, true-to-name. Upland grown at 1,500 feet elevation, hardy, strong-rooted, they transplant most successfully.

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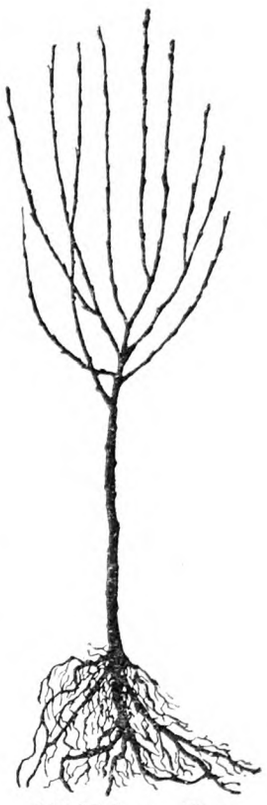

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(Signed) W. S. Bailey, Kibbie, Mich.

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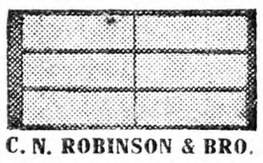

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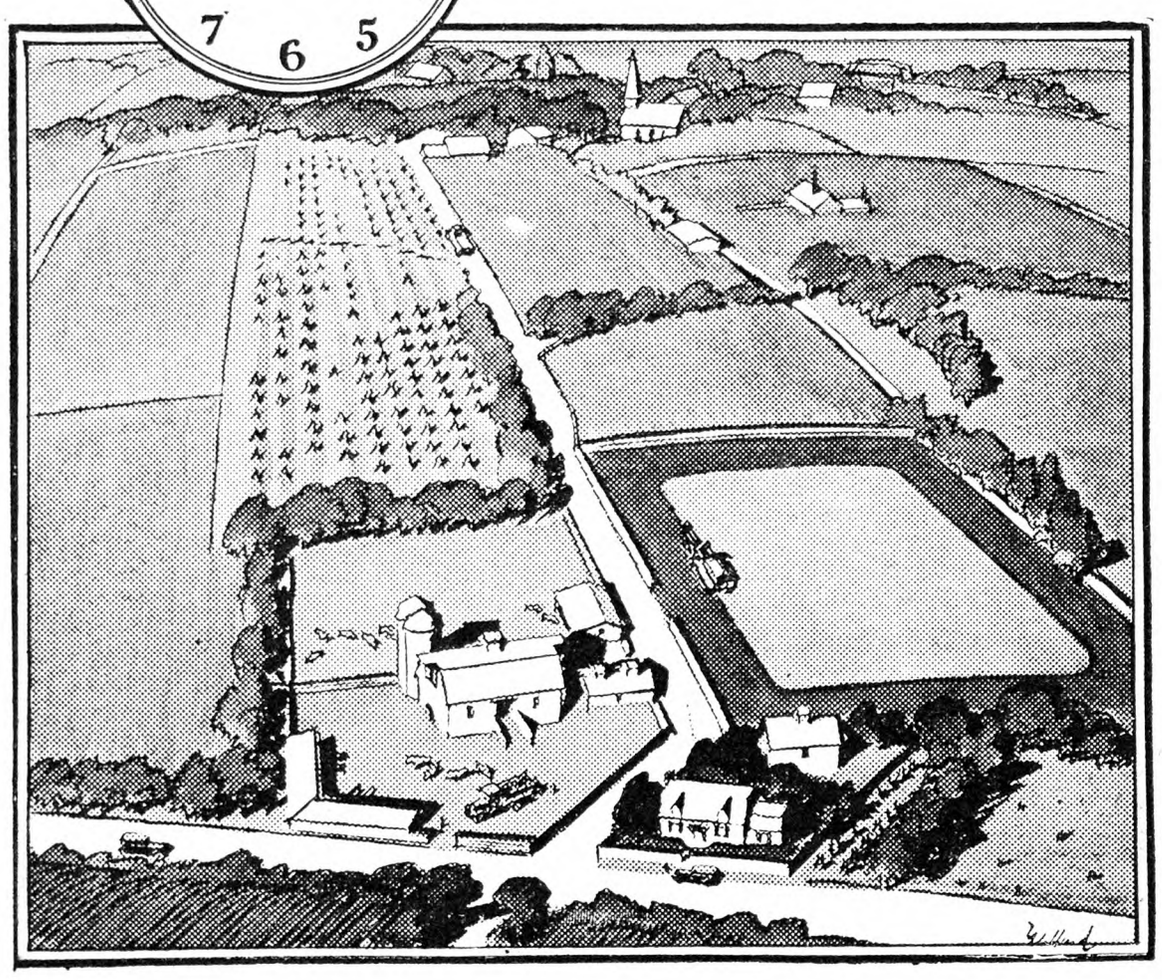
TIME - *one of the greatest factors in farm prosperity*



TIME, time, time—the most valuable thing in a farmer's life. The season is short, the days are shorter, and the constant urge is for greater speed, more labor, more equipment.

Your automotive equipment can be only as efficient as the fuel you use. And gasoline is not a perfect fuel. That's why your engines "knock" and lose power as carbon forms. For the carbon has increased compression beyond the pressure limits of gasoline.

You will find it real economy to operate your motor vehicles on Ethyl Gasoline—the new and better fuel developed by automotive research and promoted by leading oil companies. It is *good* gasoline *plus* Ethyl anti-knock fluid which *increases* power as compression is increased.

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Knocks out that "knock"

January in the Garden and Greenhouse

The garden-lover's work in January consists chiefly of preparations for the busy days to come. By almost every mail beautifully illustrated catalogs from seedsmen and nurserymen will be arriving, and these will well repay careful study. If you are not already on the mailing list of several good firms, write to some of the prominent advertisers requesting catalogs and seed lists. It is always advisable to dispatch the seed order early, for it receives more careful attention now than during March or April, and one is saved the disappointment of being notified that scarce varieties are sold out, and that others "just as good" (but nevertheless not just what were wanted) have been substituted. And by the way, why not try out some of the lesser known subjects this year in addition to the more conventional friends of the past? There are really quite a host of good things offered by modern seedsmen, and a great deal of the fun of gardening is to be found in experimenting. Do not be afraid of the botanical names listed in the catalogs for many of the plants possess no well-known colloquial designation.

Take the hardy annuals for instance—that accommodating class of plants—which may be sown right in the open ground in the positions where they are to flower. Good things among these are the annual Anchusas which attain a height of about 18 inches and bear intensely blue forget-me-not-like flowers on slender stems, excellent for cutting and for bees. Anagallis is a delightful dwarf plant for edgings or rockeries in sunny situations; blue and scarlet-flowered varieties are available. Asperula azurea setosa grows about one foot in height and bears clusters of very fragrant lavender-colored flowers. Bartonia aurea is a showy plant which succeeds well in partial shade, and rewards our care with a profusion of large golden-yellow flowers. Easily raised from seed is Brachycome iberidifolia, a charming little annual which does not exceed nine inches in height, and produces a wealth of small Cineraria-like flowers in shades of blue, rose and white. Calandrina grandiflora and C. speciosa are respectively rose and ruby-red in color. Both are fleshy-leaved plants adaptable for sunny places.

Ionopsidium acaule is a miniature plant for partially shaded positions on the rockery or between the stones of a paved walk. It does not exceed two or three inches in height, and bears very pretty pale blue flower. Jacobæas deserve to be better known, for they produce fine heads of double flowers which are invaluable as cut bloom. Nemophilas are good low-growing, hardy annuals where moist soil conditions prevail. The many varieties of Phlox Drummondi are splendid for beds, borders, or as cut flowers. A great selection of colors is obtainable, and the yellow is especially delightful. Many other worthy annuals will be found offered in the pages of favorite lists.

And then the half-hardy annuals, which require to be started into growth in a greenhouse, cold-frame or even in a sunny window preparatory to planting in the open ground. Their name is legion, but the following are some which should not be overlooked: Browallia elata is a good bushy plant which blooms unceasingly throughout the Summer, having a multitude of rich blue flowers on slender branches. Marguerite carnations should be grown by everyone. They bloom most profusely and almost equal the greenhouse carnations in size, and excel them in perfume. Cynoglossom amabile is a strong-growing plant up to two feet in height, and has deep blue flowers resembling giant forget-me-nots. Cleome gigantea is a curious-looking subject of rather coarse growth, but is unexcelled for continuity of bloom. It bears a succession of showy bright pink flowers, and is fine for the front of shrub borders. It attains a height of four or five feet. Salvia horminum is an unusual plant valuable for bedding or for grouping at the front of the border. Torenia Fournieri must not be overlooked, for it is one of the best low-growing blue-flowered annuals, and many others are worthy of the amateur gardener's attention. And when making out your seed list do not omit the biennials which will be sown in June or July to flower in Spring and Summer of 1930. These may be wintered in the open ground with some slight protection, or in a cold-frame. They include Aquilegias, Myosotis, English daisies, pansies, honesty, Canterbury bells, Polyanthus, pinks, foxgloves, etc. Truly the seedsmen's catalogs well repay careful study.

Little can be done in the open garden, but advantage should be taken of favorable weather to push forward with any shrub pruning which may require attention. In the majority of cases this will consist chiefly of thinning out overcrowded and dead wood. The early Spring flowering shrubs should not be pruned now, as to do so would mean removing flowering wood and thus reducing the display. They should receive attention immediately after flowering. Late flowering shrubs, such as Hydrangeas, Buddleias, Spiræa Anthony Waterer, Caryopteris, Callicarpa, etc., can be pruned back, as they flower on the new season's growth. If rabbits are troublesome it is well to leave the prunings on the ground to be eaten rather than the bark off the shrubs. Mice are also apt to gnaw the bark off trees and shrubs at this season, and to prevent this the snow should be tramped down hard about the bases of the trees. Shake the snow off your evergreen shrubs and hedges, for when it becomes wet and heavy it may do considerable damage by breaking the branches. The present is a good time to apply lime-sulphur wash or one of the miscible oil spray to shrubs affected with scale.

Those fortunate enough to possess a greenhouse will find plenty to do. The professional gardener will sow many of his seeds towards the latter end of the month, but in general the amateur grower will be well advised to leave this work until next month and the months of March and April. Tulips, daffodil and hyacinth bulbs which have been rooting in a cool, dark cellar may be introduced to the greenhouse or light living-rooms when their receptacles are full of roots and two or three inches of shoot is showing. See that they do not suffer from lack of moisture, but avoid applying very cold water. Keep geraniums, heliotropes and other Summer bedding plants rather on the dry side without actually allowing them to suffer. At the end of January Fuchsias which have been resting may be cut back and watered to induce growth to furnish cuttings. Mend seed flats, thoroughly wash all spare flower pots and seed pans, and keep up a constant war against insect enemies by sponging with one of the proprietary insecticides (mixed according to directions) the leaves of palms, Dracænas, Aspidistras and other foliage plants. If white or green fly is present the greenhouse should be fumigated with tobacco paper twice or thrice, at weekly intervals. T. H. EVERETT.

New York.

A Farm Lily Pond

Snow, eight inches on the level, the first of the season; a big snow for our section of the country—deeper than any we had last Winter. I got the remaining goldfish in the house in a good time. They were in an open pool in the yard. By the way we haven't made any improvement around our place that has attracted as much attention and afforded so much pleasure with so little expense as our lily pool.

Here is how we did it: First we selected a spot on the lawn out of the way of the croquet set, near enough to the flower garden to seem a part of it, yet where the sun could shine directly on the pool. After being sure about the location (for you cannot well move a concrete pool once it is made) we went ahead. We dug a hole something like 6½ ft. by 4½ ft. with sides sloping at a 45 degree angle to the bottom, about 2 ft. depth. We lined the hole with brickbats and gravel, then poured a mixture of cement (we used two bags cement) and sand (mixed according to rule for making cement) over this, using a trowel to smooth and keep the cement where we wanted it. After making a rolled edge (by covering a row of bricks, placed around the upper edge of hole, with cement) we left it to "set" for 72 hours.

Then came the interesting part. We went to a creek where pond lilies grow, armed with a shovel, hip boots and a washtub. We carefully lifted five or six bunches of lilies, sod and all, from the creek bed, put them in the tub, and came home. After putting in a few shovelfuls of garden soil we placed the lilies in the pool exactly as they grew in the creek. We then filled the pool with water.

The next day my husband had to make a mysterious trip to town; when he came back he had six goldfish for the pool. Our garden soil is black, and the water had not cleared when the six fish disappeared in it. There was some speculation as to whether they would survive but the first rain cleared the water and there were the fish happy and contented in their big roomy quarters. They came from a 10-cent store, where they shared their cramped quarters with hundreds of other fish. We had two crops of tadpoles and sometime about August we discovered there were quite a number of baby fish.

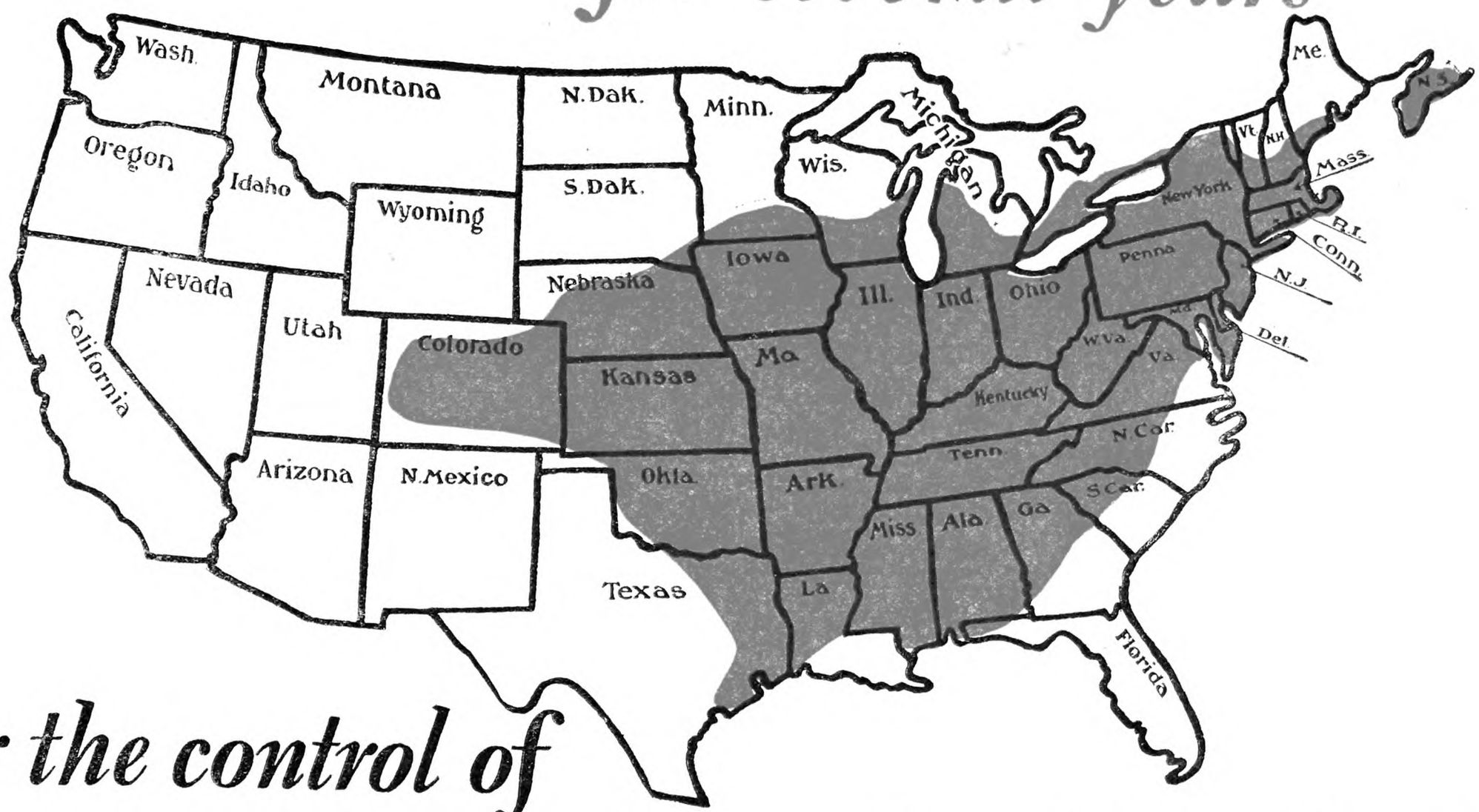
We have never had any experience with raising fish. We were under the impression that they might live in the open all Winter, but such is not the case. Either the leaves that gathered in the pool this Fall poisoned them, or else a slight freeze killed them. At any rate I found several little ones dead on the water. I brought the remaining fish in the house, the old ones (and my, how they had grown!) and a few baby ones.

As for the lilies there was scarcely a day in July and August but we had at least one bloom. One morning I counted seven blooms. I have counted as many as 40 birds drinking and bathing at one time. It is no uncommon sight to see several children (and growns-ups, too) sitting or standing around the pool.

From the time we built the pool in April till the present time it has been a pleasure to the builders to watch the life in it and around it, and the greatest expense was two bags of cement.

Parsonburg, Md. MRS. T. M.

Orchardists *throughout this area have used* SUNOCO Successfully *for several years*



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Aphis, Red Mite, Scale *and* Apple Red Bug

This 28-page booklet, entitled, "SUNOCO One Spray Control," contains a lot of valuable information. It will be sent free to anyone. Just clip and mail the coupon.

Control effected by only one late spraying

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And no wonder! Read these important points about SUNOCO:—

1. It is better and safer than lime sulphur, oil emulsions and most petroleum sprays.

2. One spraying at the open bud stage will kill more Aphis, Red Mite, Scale and Apple Red Bug than any other spray combination.

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4. Easy to handle. Once mixed it *stays mixed*—hard water or ice-cold water makes no difference. The emulsion never separates nor deteriorates.

5. Behind SUNOCO stands this company with its Entomological Department headed by Prof. J. G. Sanders, the eminent Entomologist, formerly State Entomologist of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania and expert in United States Department of Agriculture. His advice is free to SUNOCO users and orchardists in general.

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A New Type of Dahlias

An entirely new strain of Dahlias has lately been raised from seed purchased under the name of Coltness Hybrid, and they have proved so entirely different from Dahlias of the ordinary type that I have photographed one expressly for THE R. N.-Y. As will be seen by the engraving, they are extremely compact and dwarf in habit and growth, and the leaves or foliage instead of being soft and more or less tender are tough and leathery in texture, thus making them much more adaptable for cut flowers. The flowers are single, with prominent yellow eye, and the petals are thick and seem to last well on the plants. The colors are, many of them, exceedingly rich, and the bright yellow eye brings out some of the purples with striking effect. Among the colors obtained were a brilliant scarlet, clear yellow, deep maroon, brick red, scarlet with yellow tips, shades of deep rich purple, etc., and several seemed to have a distinctly pleasant odor that was delicate and pleasing. Taken altogether they seem to be a decided acquisition to this race of plants. They were all grown in pots all Summer with the pots plunged to the rim, and as the specimen shown was in a 6-in. pot a very good idea may be obtained of the compact dwarf habit and size and style of the flowers. H. W. HALES.

New Jersey Lays Plans for War on Black Leg

Taking up the fight against black leg of cabbage, cauliflower, and Brussels sprouts, a serious fungous disease, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in 1929 will begin a seed-treating service for growers to prevent further outbreak of black leg on farms of the State. Prevention rather than cure will be the plan followed in combating black leg, according to Dr. W. H. Martin, plant pathologist, who is in charge of the new project. He points out that there is no cure for black leg, which menaced and in some cases completely ruined crops during the past growing season.

The preventive measure to be instituted by the experiment station is the so-called hot-water treatment of seed, which destroys the causative organism of the disease. The seed is immersed in water at a temperature of 122 degrees for 30 minutes. Growers, according to Dr. Martin, are now being notified that they may send seed to their respective county agents, who will forward it to the experiment station for germination tests. These tests precede actual treatment of seed, which will not begin until the middle of January or February 1.

Only seed showing a germination of 60 per cent or better will be treated, as weak seed, in addition to giving a poor stand of plants in the field, does not stand up well under treatment.

Farm Products and Prices

The price outlook works into some such shape as follows, based on what facts and conditions are known and available around the first of the year. Increasing demand is expected in foreign and domestic wheat markets, with some further gains in prices, particularly on hard Winter and hard Spring wheat.

Corn is in good demand for feeding and for export. Foreign demand is likely to continue on account of the short crop in Europe, for two or three months, sustaining the price unless the demand for hog feeding should decrease. That will depend on the hog market, which has been depressed the last two months of the year, but is expected to improve in late Winter and Spring.

The feed situation is watched with concern by stockmen and dairy farmers. We have prices for feeds higher than a year ago, while the whole grains are lower. In some cases it is cheaper to feed oats, barley and corn than to buy mill products. For one reason, cottonseed and flaxseed were short crops and the flour mills have had a dull season. It is likely that cottonseed will be in better supply soon and all feeds ought to come down a little under prevailing conditions, unless the feed grains go up.

Feed markets lead next to products most affected by feed prices, especially butter. It looks as if butter had seen its top prices when fancy scores advanced well above 50 cents in large eastern cities the past month. Butter production seems to be larger at present than last season and feeds are not high enough to discourage feeders at present level of the dairy markets, but foreign imports are more likely than anything else to prevent higher prices, possibly soon after the first of the year. Cheese markets have been steady lately and the only especially unfavorable condition is the large stock in storage.

The egg market seems likely to follow the usual downward course which begins when supplies of fresh eggs are increasing from southern producing territory around the end of the year. This season the rather liberal holdings in cold storage and the large quantity of low-grade current supplies have been weakening features.

The good prospect of recovery in the hog market is based on expected lighter shipments after January. The supply of slaughter cattle is expected to be smaller during the first half of 1929, owing to a shortage of butcher cattle of all kinds. Aside from temporary conditions of oversupply of fed cattle, prices ought to be fully as high as last season during the first six months of the new year. In fact it is not expected cattle production will fully catch up to normal for several years. The market outlook for lambs seems to be fairly good for the last half of the Winter, because of reduction in number of lambs being fed as compared with a year ago.

Apples have been selling higher in British and German markets. Barreled fruit has been doing fully as well as most lines of boxed apples. English buyers paid $6 to $8 per barrel for much of their holiday and year-end supply. With most local fruit cleared away, Europe is likely to buy a great deal of American fruit and the whole apple outlook seems better.

G. B. F.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Fire early Dec. 20 destroyed the six-story building at No. 139 Fifth Avenue, New York, spread to a few floors in the building adjoining, No. 137 and No. 141, and caused heat, smoke and water damage to buildings adjacent in the rear on East 20th Street and Broadway. Total damage was estimated at approximately $500,000. A number of firemen were injured by glass or overcome by smoke.

New Dahlia Type Coltness Hybrid

One of the most comprehensive employee benefit plans yet undertaken by a corporation was announced at Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 20, by the Eastman Kodak Company. Life insurance, retirement annuities and disability payments will be provided for 20,000 workers in America and abroad, involving the payment to an insurance company of $6,500,000 for the accrued costs of the plan, and, in addition, a large annual premium payment.

Dec. 23 four bandits entered an apartment in Brooklyn, N. Y., where a card game was in progress, and held up the players with pistols. One of the players, Peter Cardone, who has a permit to carry a pistol, shot and killed two bandits. One player was shot dead by the thugs and another was killed by jumping from the window.

Employees of the New York Stock Exchange received a Christmas bonus of more than $2,000,000, or 10 per cent of their salaries. More than 1,500 employees of the Exchange and its subsidiary corporations participated. The bonus was larger than that of last year, which amounted to 6½ per cent of salaries. It was raised by voluntary contributions.

Flames which swept the Park Hotel, a four-story structure occupied mainly by rubber factory workers, caused the deaths of six persons at Akron, O., Dec. 25. Several others were seriously burned.

Major Chester P. Mills, formerly Prohibition Administrator in New York, won the Durant prize of $25,000 for the best and most practical plan for making effective the Prohibition Amendment. Announcement of the fact was made Dec. 25. In the main, Major Mills proposes to make bootlegging unprofitable by curbing the diversion of industrial alcohol, by suppressing independent denaturing plants and closer scrutiny of sales by permitholders such as perfumers. Political interference he described as one of the most serious handicaps. Major Mills, a former army officer, preceded Maurice Campbell in office. He was Dry Chief 17 months under Assistant Secretary Andrews. The winner of the $5,000 school prize is Malcolm D. Almack of the Palo Alto (Cal.) High School, a youth of 15. By the terms of the contest originated by W. C. Durant, the automobile manufacturer, Almack receives only $1,000. The remaining $4,000 goes to his school.

In a spectacular fire the Glenn Hotel in Market Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., and several stores in the lower part of the building were destroyed, Dec. 25. Damage was estimated at $200,000.

A nun lost her life, and 37 patients, many mothers with babies only a few hours old, were carried to safety when fire swept the central building of the Sacred Heart Hospital at Hull, Quebec, Dec. 25. The nun, Sister Cecile, 22, died several hours after the fire from burns suffered when her clothes were ignited as she fought the blaze with a hand extinguisher. Sister Cecile was formerly Miss M. Crevier of Cartierville, Que. The loss was estimated at $75,000.

Robert Rundell of New York told police at Santa Monica, Cal., he and his wife were held up and robbed Dec. 23 by a man dressed as Santa Claus. The Rundels were driving in their car when the hold-up Santa stopped them. They thought it was a joke and expected to be given something. "Pointing a big revolver at me, Santa told me to give and give," said Rundel. "I put $40, my watch and two of my wife's diamond rings in Santa's bag. Then he said, 'Merry Christmas,' and let me go."

Mary Maxine Cooper, 18 months old, was in the City Emergency Hospital at Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 25, in a serious condition from injuries and exposure suffered when she was knocked from her mother's arms and carried for half a mile between the fender and hood of a hit-and-run driver's automobile. Clair Christensen, 6, was killed in the accident, and Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Cooper, the girl's parents, and Jewel Marx were injured. M. D. Johnson, 24, alleged driver of the death car, was held in the city jail on an open charge after her father had brought Mary Maxine to the home of Police Chief Joseph E. Burbridge, some time after the accident, and said that the child had been carried half a mile before being removed by the driver. She suffered cuts and bruises.

Officials of the local Coast Guard base at St. Petersburg, Fla., Dec. 25, were seeking the assailant of a coast guardsman on watch at the dock of a picket boat in Clearwater, who was bound and thrown overboard Dec. 23 in what was believed to have been an attempt by a bootlegger to steal the Government craft. After felling the guardsman with a blackjack, strangling him with his own shirt, and binding his hands, the intruder boarded the picket boat, but encountered an officer and fled. Comrades fished the injured guardsman from the water in a semi-conscious condition. His assailant was said to have been recognized as a bootlegger and the Clearwater police are co-operating with the Coast Guard in seeking to trace him.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The first national 4-H poultry show for exhibits by farm boys and girls who are members of 4-H clubs, is to be held in New York City, Jan. 16 to 20, in connection with the fortieth annual Madison Square Garden Poultry Show. Any 4-H club member who wishes to attend the poultry show, whether an exhibitor or not, will, upon proper identification, be admitted free this year to mark the occasion of the first national exhibition and to afford club members an opportunity to study the educational features. Entry forms and other information may be secured from D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, Cornwall, N. Y., who is secretary of the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show.

The New Jersey State Department of Agriculture at Trenton recently issued its report to the effect that after an eight years' fight the gypsy moth in that State had almost been exterminated, remarkably few colonies of egg masses having been found in 1927. A total of 329 miles of woodland and 17,110 acres of farmland were scouted. The scouts inspected 141,293 fruit trees, 297,887 shade trees, and 27,813 oak trees.

WASHINGTON. — Revolutionary changes in maritime practices and regulations are recommended in the report of United States Commissioner Francis A. O'Neill on the Vestris disaster, made public Dec. 19. Mr. O'Neill placed the blame for the "great loss of life" directly on Capt. William J. Carey and the ship's officers, but suggested no prosecutions. As a future safeguard for lives at sea Mr. O'Neill believes it necessary to tighten drastically the regulations concerning inspection of life boats and preservers and other emergency equipment; to tighten requirements for certification of masters and other officers; to make adequate wireless outfits compulsory on all types of vessels; to make changes in the ancient salvage regulations; to broaden liability limitations and to provide for seamen a protection comparable and partly parallel to the workmen's compensation statutes. In placing the onus of the Vestris disaster on Captain Carey and his officers, Mr. O'Neill simply followed in the steps of Capt. E. P. Jessop, American naval expert, and Capt. Henry McConkey, British naval expert, both of whom made similar findings in previous reports.

Business leaders of New York, representing business throughout the Nation, Dec. 20 approved the movement initiated in the House to reform the calendar so the year will be equally divided into 13 months. This expression of the attitude of business was presented to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which is considering the Porter resolution requesting the President to call an international conference to consider the simplification of the present calendar. It was voiced by George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, and George Eastman of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester. Mr. Roberts argued that the present calendar made the use of statistics uncertain. Some months, he explained, may have four Sundays and others five, making accurate comparisons difficult, if not impossible. The Cotsworth plan was approved both by Mr. Eastman and Mr. Roberts. This plan would divide the year into 13 months of 28 days each. Each month would have four complete weeks. They would begin Sunday and end Saturday. Mr. Eastman said that approximately 13 business concerns now use the 13-period calendars of their own. He explained the movement was receiving encouragement abroad, had been indorsed by the British Trades Union Congress, British Railways and other organizations.

To promote public safety, Senator Frederic M. Sackett (R., Ky.) would oust drunken drivers from the United States Government and diplomatic service. A bill introduced Dec. 21 provides "that no salary or wages shall be paid to any civil officer or employee of the United States or the District of Columbia convicted in any court of competent jurisdiction" of the offense. Special mention is made of army and navy people. The salaries of guilty officers would be stopped, and enlisted men would be discharged.

The Boulder Dam bill, the greatest of all governmental engineering projects, emerged from years of Congressional storm and strife Dec. 21 to receive final Federal approval by the signature of President Coolidge. The measure calling for an amount estimated at $165,000,000 to construct a dam and accompanying works in Black Canyon of the Colorado River, must be ratified by Utah or Arizona of the seven States in the water distribution compact before the Act can become effective. The other five States, Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada and California, have ratified. The bill provides for repayment of the money to the Government under an amortization plan from proceeds of the sale of power.

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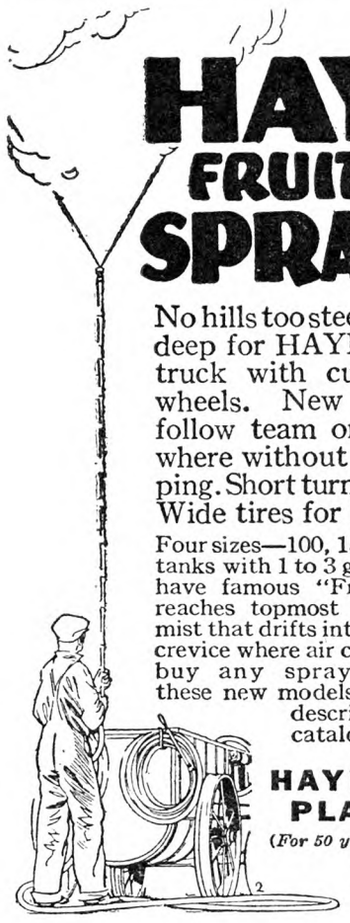

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York

The New Swing to Quality

It was always true that fancy produce paid best. The way conditions are shaping up, the ordinary stuff may be harder than ever to sell at a profit. The shift to better food seems to be a world-wide affair. A great export sales organization speaks of the "upward movement now coming in the eating habits of all countries." The gradual change is plain enough in the United States, where wages are higher than anywhere else and where the consumer is urged to know the eating habits by means of persuasive advertising campaigns and food shows with tasty free samples. The food market is full of evidence that the popular demand now includes what used to be luxuries. Even the chain stores, supposed to offer mostly bargains in plain goods, now sometimes feature such fancy lines as "extra sifted June peas," canned mushrooms, beets and asparagus in glass, California fruit of selected brands and fresh vegetables of choice varieties that used to be grown only in gardens.

Apples of any kind were a luxury to most city people not many years ago. Now the general run of apples, especially the hard varieties with dull flavor or little juice, are not easy to sell, while apples of the McIntosh or Delicious class may reach $12 a barrel if good enough. Even the potato is not just a potato now. It may be a fancy baker at double the price, or one of those whitish, kiln-dried southern sweets of the yam class with a flavor like chestnuts and a price like confectionery. Somebody is buying Belgian hothouse Muscat grapes at $1.50 a pound wholesale in New York, while common California Tokays are two pounds for a quarter. Southern Winter produce is no special luxury when as many as 200,000 carloads are sold in the season. Many kinds of Winter vegetables have doubled their acreage in the South during the past five or ten years, yet there is still room for some things just a little more fancy, grown under glass. The tendency to higher grades appears all through the fresh food list.

It is easy enough to find new top grades in almost everything at the fancy provision stores, and even some of the chain stores are in that class and finding plenty of trade. There may be some doubt whether producers are keeping up with this tendency and making enough effort to produce, pack and sell the best varieties and grades. Surely a young farmer may find it well worth while to consider specializing on quality products as fast as he can learn how. There will be room for more and more of such producers along with the growth and education of a prosperous consuming class able and willing to buy the best in the food market. G. B. F.

Poor Yields of Garden Stuff

I wish information regarding a half acre which was formerly a kitchen garden, but has been lying fallow for a good many years. It had a fine stand of quack grass when I bought it. I dug it all by hand and shook out every root of grass and burned it. I have given it plenty of cow manure for two years. Now I find I can only grow certain crops in it. Peas do well on it. I had a stand of Telephone peas last year six to seven feet, Carrots and beets do fairly well, but can't grow onions, spinach, cabbage or radish. They all seem to be troubled with little white grubs in the roots

I plow the land every Fall and lime it and let it lie rough, then work in cow manure in the Spring. A. A.

Suffolk County, N. Y.

Quite likely more lime may be needed and also phosphorus. The stable manure alone is not a complete garden fertilizer on ordinary soils as most of them are very low in phosphoric acid, which is an essential to the good work of a great many garden crops. Lime also is necessary with most of these things, particularly with beets, carrots and to some extent peas and beans.

With regard to the grubs and other creatures that are troublesome, it is a very good plan to work that ground in the Fall and let it lie loose during the Winter. In this way, the Winter arrangements of many of these creatures will be upset and some of them will be killed by frost. If you can let any domestic fowls range on this newly turned ground, they will turn out a great number of these grubs. The free use of lime, either hydrated or ground limestone, will, no doubt, make an improvement with many of your crops, but we should make sure that another year, plenty of phosphoric acid is supplied, either in a mixed fertilizer running say 4-10-6, or something of that kind, or by the use of bone or acid phosphate.

Some of the grubs mentioned may come from the manure, where they are often found in quantity. For the regular root maggots, corrosive sublimate solution, 1 to 1,000 strength, may be poured around the plants.

"Yes," said the timid passenger to the airplane pilot, "I understand I'm to sit still and not be afraid and all that, but tell me, if something happens and we fall, what do I do?" "Oh, that's easy," said the pilot. "Just grab anything that we're passing and hang on."—Boston Transcript.

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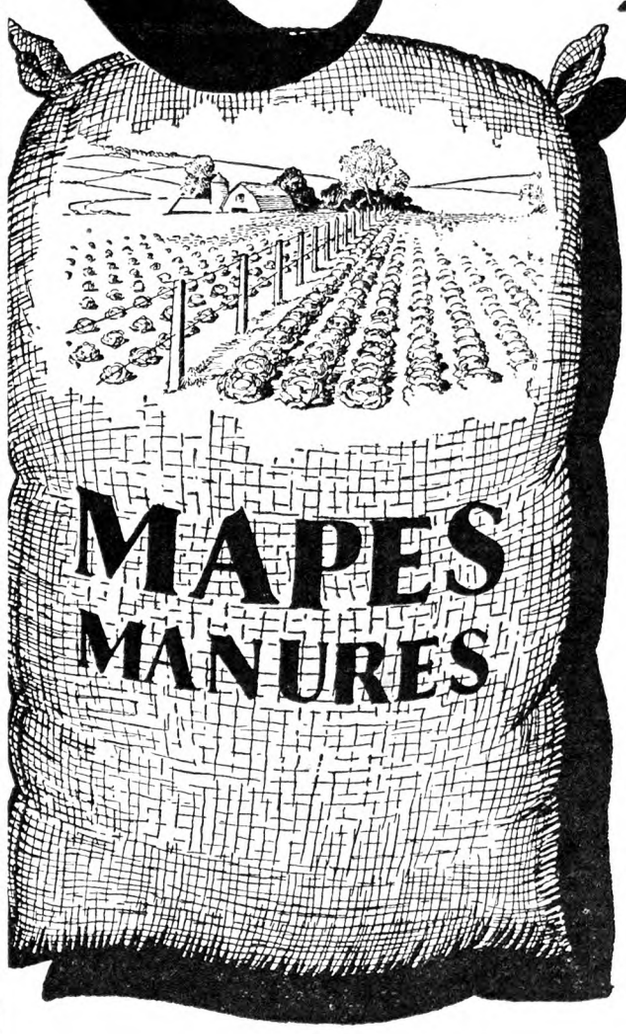

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I use.....tons of fertilizer on the following crops: .....

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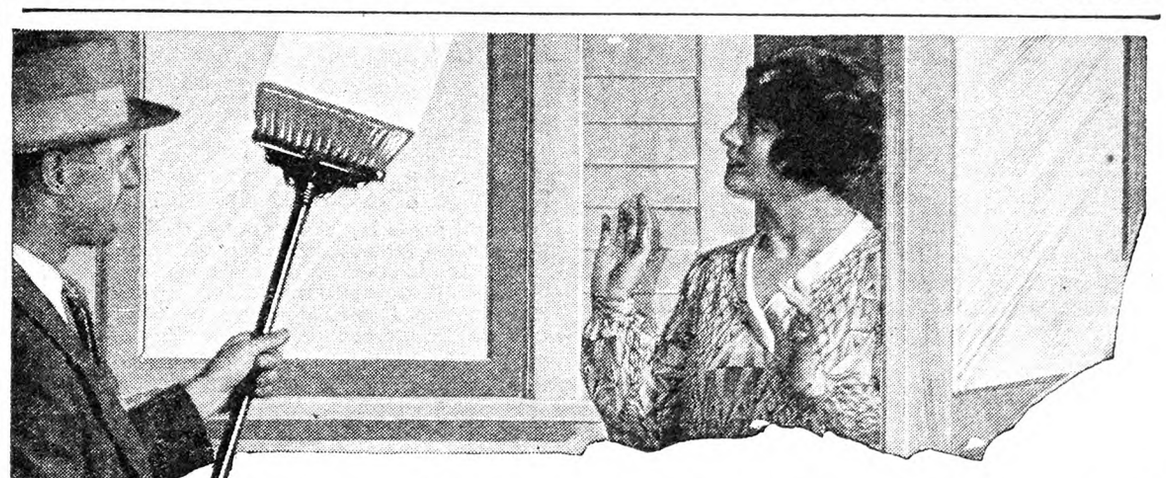

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Treatment of Grapevines

I was much interested in a recent question and F. E. G.'s answer concerning unproductive grapevines, as it might have been my own, only mine have been overpruned till last year, and then I thought I did it right. Years ago I used to get half a peck from each vine; now I get only a quart. The vines are very thrifty, and I would like to know just when to put the six ounces of nitrate of soda advised, and how large a space to put it over. Should the vines have any other fertilizer? They make enormous growth each year. I am just about to repair an old barnyard fence. It is made of boards now nailed to two by fours bolted on to stone posts. This fence is very old. I am now going to have a double fence with wire on each side of the posts on a part of it, and have grapevines which I grew last Summer from cuttings of the vines mentioned above, set at each post, and trained along the outer fence. I should be glad to know just how to treat these vines. They will be grown for the dual purpose of beauty and fruit. The posts and fence will be 6 ft high. On the part next the house I intend to have the inner fence boards for a wind-break, for climbing ornamental vines. This strip is 35 ft. long. I want some roses, and would like some other vines to come into bloom after the roses. This piece runs north and south, and the vines will be on the east side of it. Both grape and ornamental vines will be much neglected after setting, and so I must have vines which do not require coddling. I have an old Seven Sisters rose, which for years has been a thing of beauty with no care, and think I can do no better than have these for my roses. R. E. C.

Hillsboro, N. H.

It is quite possible that too much has been pruned away each season from these vines, thus inducing a luxuriant growth of cane and leaf at the expense of fruit production. If this be the case the reasonable thing to do in the future is to prune to more and longer canes of last season's growth. Instances are known where nearly all of the new wood has been cut away, leaving only wood over two years of age. This has invariably resulted in little or no fruit, but much leaf and cane. When using nitrate of soda with grapes it is best to scatter it in a circle about the vines, starting a foot from the base and extending out 6 to 8 ft. therefrom. As a rule the fibrous, feeding roots are not close to the base, but they do extend out several feet in all directions. If the nitrate can be worked into the soil by spading or with a hoe so much the better. In any event all weed and grass growth should be kept down over the fertilized area, to the end that the vine may receive the fullest benefit.

Vines can be trained nicely to the proposed fence by spacing the wires so that the top one is at or near the height of the 6-ft. posts and the second wire about 2½ ft. below this. The trunks of the new vines, when they have reached sufficient vigor, should then be carried up along the posts to the top wire. They can be loosely tied to the posts until such time that they will support their own weight. Assuming that in the Spring of 1930 these vines have made a growth that warrants trunks to the top wire, in 1931 two canes, one to the right and one to the left that will have grown in the meantime from the head, may be tied laterally along the top wire. These would possibly be of 10 buds each in length. In 1932 these canes that fruited in 1931 should be entirely cut away and two others of the growth of 1931 placed along the top wire as before. In addition two canes should be chosen this season to tie to the right and left along the lower wire. These canes of course should be of the previous season's growth. The pruning necessary from this time on, is the renewal of the two canes at the top and lower wires, by entirely cutting the old away at the close of each season and the selection of new ones to take their places. The length to which these canes should be pruned from year to year depends entirely on the amount of new growth made each season, as well as the quantity of fruit borne. Rarely, however, shuold the top canes be over 15 buds in length, while the lower ones are usually pruned somewhat shorter.

F. E. G.

DR. CLARKE, a well-known Irish theologian, was an early riser. A young preacher wanted the doctor to tell him how he managed to do it. "Do you pray about it?" he asked. "No," said Dr. Clarke, "I get up."—Christian Advocate.

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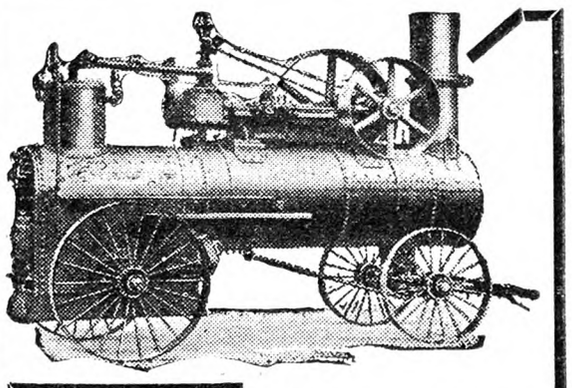

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Annual Meeting of the Maine State Grange

The annual meeting of the Maine State Grange, assembled for the fifty-fifth session at Augusta, Me., was pre-eminently a young people's session. More young masters were seen, and during the day on Wednesday young people were everywhere present. The reason for this was that State Lecturer Allison P. Howes, of Palmyra, brought young people to the meeting, and presented a program the like of which has never been given in Maine before.

A debate between two teams of young people was presided over by the wife of the Governor, a member of the Grange, Mrs. R. O. Brewster, and in her opening address she said that Mr. Howes had brought to the front what is directed in the Grange manual, in the charge to the lecturer in the installation service, "to encourage the young and diffident to become writers, readers and speakers in Grange meetings and thus develop and direct to greater usefulness the latent abilities of the members."

The team from the Waterboro Grange was composed of Doris Roberts and Fred Goul. They upheld the affirmative side of the question, in favor of the National Grange Farm Relief Plan, known as the export debenture plan. The negative was a team from Palmyra Grange composed of Hilda Furbush and Perry Furbush, brother and sister. All four are farm people and belong to their Grange. The debate was spirited, and from every angle worth while, the judges deciding in favor of the negative, and decided that Perry Furbush was the best speaker.

Six young people took part in a prize essay contest. The State lecturer gave out some months ago notice asking young people to write essays on "What My State Means to Me." Walter Sargent of Auburn was judged the winner of a ten-dollar goldpiece. Miss Frances Edwards of Winthrop was second, and honorable mention was made of Miss Edith Libby of South Portland. Three others took part.

Tuesday evening was a wonderful display of floor-working in connection with exemplifying the first four degrees of the order. It is not unusual that the third and fourth degrees are given in an excellent manner, but it was freely said that never at the State meeting had all four degrees been given in such a fine way.

Here, again, the young people featured. Teams for three of the degrees were mostly by young people. A team of women past middle age did fine work. Two teams of young people from Winthrop Grange competed in two degrees. A team of young men did the work and then a team of young women did the work in another degree. Their costumes were beautiful, the lighting effect unusual, and the floor was remarkable.

The sixth degree was conferred upon a class of 207, with the Governor of the State, R. O. Brewster, and Mrs. Brewster at the head. Two State Senators, Mrs. Claire Carter of Auburn and Paul Slocum of Standish, were the second in the line.

In the business that was transacted, foremost was a decided stand against export of water power outside the State. When the resolutions committee voted favorably on the question, the vote was unanimous in favor, not a speech being made nor a hand raised in opposition.

The State Grange has not met in Augusta, the State capital, for 16 years, and the Chamber of Commerce did a fine piece of work in entertaining the nearly 600 delegates, besides hundreds of other visitors. V. W. CANHAM.

Maine.

Soil Scientists Honored

Four scientists whose crop and soils studies have been internationally useful share the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Research Award for 1928. They are Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station; Dr. T. L. Lyon, professor of soil technology at Cornell University; Dr. Edwin Broun Fred, professor of agricultural bacteriology at the University of Wisconsin, and Dr. Frank Thomas Shutt, Dominion chemist of Canada. The award carries $5,000, distributed equally among the four men. It is to be spent in furthering research projects or for advancement of the recipient in his specialty. Some of the scientists, it has been suggested, may use their share of the fund to attend the International Soils Congress in Russia in 1930.

What Is a Tree's Top

I wish good authority on the following: A person selling a tree reserves the top. How shall the division between the body and top be determined, and by what authority? At what size does a tree become timber? H. H. S.

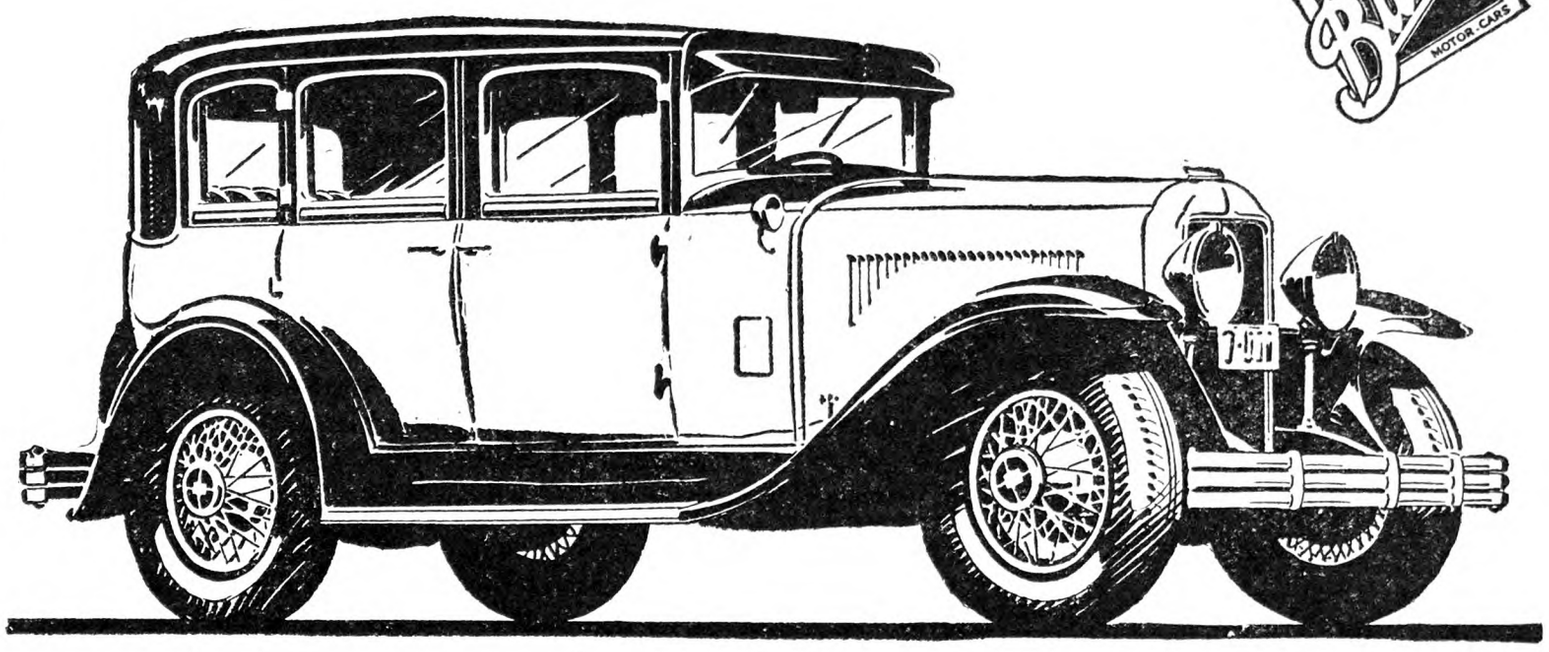
Chenango County, N. Y.

Any readers who know about these things by observation or experience are invited to answer.

Gladiolus Sorter Wanted

Will some of the Gladiolus raisers give a plan for sorting Gladiolus bulbs of the different sizes, to avoid hand-picking?

West Berlin, N. J. A. N. L.



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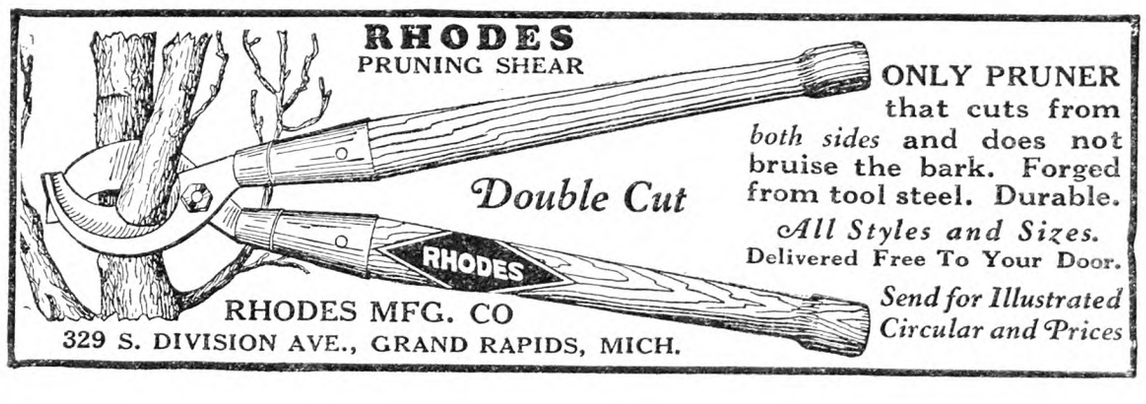
The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th Street, New York



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THE R. N.-Y. has followed me over a large part of the map, having been trailing me over most of Europe, Australia, West Indies, Asia Minor, part of South America, and in a few months it will no doubt be following me to China and the rest of Asia, as I am scheduled to leave for there in a short while. So far I've never tired of reading it, and don't expect to for a long time yet, as it gives information and news straight from the shoulder. F. A. S.

THIS letter comes from a sailor in the U. S. Navy. He keeps his home in New York State, where his mother cares for her poultry yard and garden while he wanders on the face of the waters. We like to hear from such readers who, while in strange and distant lands, are anchored to their home life by THE R. N.-Y. There are many such, and they often contribute some bit of personal experience that is helpful to the stay-at-homes. We like to think of the varied lives that help to make the paper what it is—some on lonely farms, some in little villages, others in great cities, in foreign lands, or on the restless waves of the many-tongued sea.

*

SIX years ago Frank H. Gordon, of Bangor, Me., had a scheme to sell foxes at $2,000 a pair. He retained the foxes and guaranteed 75 per cent profit. If you didn't have money enough to buy a pair you could buy a fractional part of them for a fractional part of the two thousand. In 1924 he had contracts for $2,500,000, and owed dividends to the amount of $1,000,000. This situation started legal proceedings which made the circuit of the courts in the State of Maine, and have now reached the United States Supreme Court in Washington. The investors number between 3,000 and 4,000 people and the amount involved totals $3,000,000. It is easy to collect millions from the public if you make the fake scheme big enough.

*

WHAT is probably the heaviest litter of seven pigs on record was raised last year by A. T. Quicksall near Ames, Tex. At 180 days of age, his seven purebred Poland-Chinas averaged 390-4/7 lbs., or a total of 2,734 lbs. It cost slightly more than 7½ cents a pound to produce them. Their feed consisted of a protein supplement mixture, and ground barley, cornmeal and skim-milk. They were raised on clean ground, kept free from worms and lice, had plenty of shade and clean water, and Sudan grass for pasture. Poland-Chinas continue to average greater in weight and larger in stature at maturity than hogs of any other breed. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that litters of this breed should make rapid gains under the heavy rationing which the Texas pigs received. All ton-litters produced since this kind of intensive pork production work was begun have demonstrated that good purebreds are markedly superior to mongrel or mixed-bred animals in making gains economically. In all cases, however, the best results have been obtained by men who knew how to feed and care for their stock. Increased net results are always due to several factors. Good breeding, good feeding, a dependable supply of wholesome water, and the practice of sanitation are essential to success with any kind of live stock and poultry.

*

IN recent months in the East we have seen mountains of weathered, damaged hay and late-cut, poor-colored hay of inferior quality in mows and in front of dairy cows in stanchions. Weather conditions in large areas of the East were exceedingly unfavorable last year for haying. Probably a record-breaking tonnage of very low-grade hay was not only cut late, but damaged by rain before it went into the mow. Cows to which it is fed cannot get much good out of it, because there isn't much in it. Every year's experience with the hay crop emphasizes the business importance of improving our eastern meadows. They need chemical and animal manures. An increased output of hay per acre and a better quality of hay would result from applications of these substances. One of the first steps towards reducing milk production costs is to grow more hay and pasture per acre on dairy farms. The better hay is, the more pains men can afford to take to protect, cut, cure and put it away in good condition. Poor hay commonly is poorly handled. Applications of fertilizers to dairy-farm meadows can almost always be justified by results in terms of money made or saved. Weedy, run-down meadows and pastures are resources of enormous potential value to dairymen and all other stock-raising farmers in the East.

*

SOME time ago we printed a question and brief answer about the movement of water in ponds, lakes and seas. Mr. Weed's further discussion of this on page 4 explains the matter more thoroughly. It appears that in many bodies of water there is a varying "dead line" below which living creatures cannot exist because the oxygen there is exhausted, and there is no water movement to renew it. The story about that lake in Indiana which, under certain conditions, turns practically upside down in places at times, well describes what the first inquirer about these water movements, page 1446, had in mind.

*

Our school does not average being taught four days per week. There were no lessons today because of getting ready for Christmas exercises. In election week school was held but 2½ days. When holidays occur on Thursday there is no school on Friday. How much is going to be accomplished that way?

THIS report is from a reader in New York State. As the correspondent suggests, not much can be done with such slipshod methods. It is unjust to the taxpayers, but the word injustice is not strong enough to cover the effect on these school children, whose years are passing without getting the instruction that is their due. We have seen several cases of this sort, and heard of many more. Vacations and holidays are desirable things to think about, but not to the extent of damaging or killing interest in school work.

*

WHY does so much Alfalfa die? With its extensive root system and normally strong top growth, its habit of quitting without apparent reason seemed mysterious until the discovery was made that bacterial wilt, caused by the organism Aplanobacter insidiosum was largely responsible. Part of the trouble has been laid to injury of the plants by freezing, and recent experiments show that this Winter injury has been a strong contributing cause in making plant lesions favorable for the entrance of wilt bacteria. Occasionally, wilted plants will make full recovery, sometimes they die the same season, and they may linger for years. F. R. Jones, plant pathologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in a recent paper in the Journal of Agricultural Research, states that infection takes place chiefly in Spring; that few of the infected plants show much damage the first Summer unless previous Winter injury, giving wide entrance to the bacteria, has been severe. The second Summer most of the badly affected plants die, though a few live until the next year. Thus far there is no evidence of infection from seed. A principal source appears to be the old diseased plants, from which the bacteria are washed by flooding water to new fields. Hence an important precaution is to locate new seedlings out of reach of wash from infected fields.

*

THE year ended without many sharp contrasts in prices compared with a year ago. The South and the Far West seem to have the best of the market position in some ways. Cotton is a larger crop this season and the price is nearly as high, but the South had a rather poor year with its truck crops and grain. The Far West did well with live stock and wool and fairly well with fruit. The Middle and Central States are not so well off in the grain markets, but the crop was a good one, and the section's live stock and dairy products are bringing reasonably good returns. Eastern dairy interests find butter, cheese and eggs a little lower than a year ago, while hay and most feeds are higher. Potatoes, one of the best cash crops, have not been doing their share in paying the farm bills. Orchard fruits scarcely pay as well this year in most of the Eastern States on account of lower prices or poorer average quality, or both together. The season goes into agricultural history classed with the majority of other seasons as only fair to middling from the producer's point of view.

*

THE turkey is coming back in Rhode Island. This is the statement of Director Adams, of the State Experiment Station. He tells us that large flocks are being successfully brought to maturity in the State, one this season's bird dressing 17 pounds, which is quite like the good old days. Others tell us that the Rhode Island turkey has cut a very respectable figure commercially in the holiday market. It all appears to be a matter of sanitation, easy enough when we realize just what that word means to the limit. The poults are kept from being infected, and *not allowed with other domestic fowls.* There are places where people are raising hens and turkeys on the same ground, but this is not safe where there is record of recent poultry disease or vermin. The present outlook is for quite an increase in eastern turkey culture—not rapid because it seems hard for most of us to grasp this idea of intensive sanitation. We learn it only by experience.

*

THE United States Department of Agriculture wants a medical adviser and an assistant medical adviser in the department of foods and drugs. They are needed to examine foods, drugs and other commodities, including medical devices, to determine their effect upon the human body and the truth or falsity of the claims made for them. They will be expected to advise other departments, testify in court on occasion and otherwise co-operate with those who are attempting to enforce the laws dealing with misbranded commodities, untruthful advertising and unfair trade practices. Two such advisers might easily be kept busy; a regiment of them could hardly deal adequately with what might be brought before them without going outside of the sphere of duties outlined. The field of medical preparations and devices alone would take the time of a score of investigators and advisers if any real attempt were made to keep the government or the public informed as to the actual value of the things advertised as possessing medical virtues. Sales promoters recognize the universal appeal of any claim to health-giving properties. It is an unimaginative manufacturer indeed who cannot argue for his products from the angle of health promotion. From chewing gum to shoes, nothing escapes the intimation, or the bold assertion, that a proper regard for the welfare of our bodies should lead to its use. The purely imaginative in such advertising may be dismissed as harmless when the appeal is not made to the despairing sick, ready to grasp at any hope of relief and willing to give up the last dollar if only help can be found. Few greater services could be rendered the public than in giving accurate and authoritative information with regard to medical nostrums and health devices urged upon it through skillful advertising. Anything worthy of sale would be helped by this publicity; such preparations as have no other purpose than to mulct the sick and helpless should find no defenders.

*

OUR holidays of Christmas and New Year's are pre-eminently festivals of youth, full of inspiriting sights and sounds where we may all look and listen. Boy choirs—those rare tones of beauty and eternal hope—and carols sung in the home or by groups outside, are what we think of mainly in these holiday times. But far more important than any of this music is the joyous laughter of children—important to us and to the world's future. Sad, indeed, is the condition of one who has no response to the laughter of childhood. Multitudes have carried this in memory long after their ears have grown dull, and when opportunities for contact with childhood were few. This is truly one of the "good things of life," which we may take if we will, and retain so long as memory lasts.

Brevities

THE orange yield in this country is expected to total 43,200,000 boxes, or about one-third more than in 1927.

OUR imports of nuts for the 10 months ending October 31, were 243,500,000 pounds. The largest single item was peanuts, 55,107,000 pounds.

NEW YORK CITY entertained about 1,000 conventions of all sorts during 1927. The estimated amount spent in entertainment was around $68,000,000.

ACCORDING to a newspaper item, a young man of 18, in jail in Pennsylvania under suspicion of having beaten a woman to death with a bed slat, received an elaborate Christmas dinner from a local restaurant and numerous gifts of fruit, candy and tobacco from kind-hearted people. Well, we don't know that he is guilty, but the chances are that there were many people in that town out of jail who needed help and kindness far more than this young man did.

The Milk Shortage Situation

IN RESPONSE to an invitation from President Fred H. Sexauer, of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., a score of officials and others identified with agricultural and allied organizations and institutions, including the farm press, in New York State met on December 20 in his office in New York City, for the purpose of discussing the milk shortage situation in the metropolis. In his call for the conference, Mr. Sexauer said that, "due to a lack of an adequate supply of milk on the part of all dealers during the past four or five weeks, a situation has arisen which can vitally affect every rural community in the New York milk shed. At a recent meeting of representatives of the milk industry in New York City, suggestions were made by several people that it would be necessary to extend the milk shed, in order to obtain a sufficient supply of milk to take care of the market's needs during the short period of next year [1929]. This would create a condition which would materially lessen the returns to milk producers. We believe that this situation can be met through joint effort of the farm organizations of this State."

Mr. Fitts presented some graphs and figures of production for the last three years from which he drew the conclusion that when the price of milk is low in the Spring and early Summer an increase in the Fall does not increase the Fall production. There was some increase in October, November and December, 1927, over 1926, but although the price increase in 1928 came earlier than in 1927, production for the three Fall months of 1928 ran lower during the corresponding three months than in 1926 and 1927.

To maintain an adequate supply of milk for the Fall he thinks immediate steps must be taken to pay better prices during the Spring months.

Secretary J. A. Coulter of the League said that "the dealer feels that he is short if he hasn't a reserve supply of fluid milk at all times, while the producer assumes that there is no shortage so long as the dealer takes all that is offered." Mr. Coulter thought that the increased price to producers last July came too late to affect Fall production. Some of the factors which, in his opinion, brought about the Fall deficit, were damaged, late-harvested hay, late pasturing, and the freshening of cows in the Winter and early Spring months. With a view to meeting next Fall's situation, he suggested that as many cows as possible be bred to freshen about May 1. One of the speakers later said, privately, that the difference between the price of Fall milk and Spring milk was not enough to encourage producers to advance the calving dates of their cows. He thought the Fall shortage was due to the fact that farmers had been induced to speed up production in 1927, only to receive a drop in the price March 1 as soon as the crisis was safely over. Mr. Coulter alluded to a firm that had just started out to dump fluid milk on the city market at reduced prices. Independent producers were shown by implication to be troublesome factors in the market. The League, it was remarked by some one at the conference, has been compelled to meet the competition of the cut-price dealers.

Dr. Andrew Reitweisner, speaking for Health Commissioner Dr. Shirley W. Wynne of New York City, expressed "complete sympathy with activities to bring to the city a full and wholesome supply of milk." At a July conference of dealers there seemed to be no sign of a shortage, he said. Dr. Wynne was to have a conference on ways and means to prevent the recurrence of the shortage in 1929. Dr. Reitweisner, who is director of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs in the city, pointed out that the city's population was increasing rapidly, and that production was not keeping up with the demand for milk and its products. The city is supplied by 56,000 dairies, he said. Pressure on the health department for an increased supply of fluid milk was strong, and would not only increase, if it was not forthcoming, but control the department's action. Nevertheless, Dr. Wynne, he declared, was "solidly behind New York State producers." Many six-cow dairies, he asserted, could keep eight cows. Inspectors employed by the department, he said, are being trained to instruct producers, and encourage them to increase their output, in order to make it unnecessary to extend the milk shed.

Prof. H. A. Ross of Cornell University spoke of the fluid milk shortage this Fall in Philadelphia, Chicago and some other cities besides New York. His view was that twice as much milk was produced in June as in November in the New York milk shed; that the milk business needs a margin of safety; that better breeding would help to increase production, and that there are two types of dairying, Spring and Winter, the first making milk on pasture and the other on bought feed. His figures proved that there wasn't enough difference between the two types, so far as prices to producers are concerned, to encourage larger Fall production. He spoke of empty stanchions in many cow barns.

Dr. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, said that it was "easy enough to increase the supply of milk;" that a sufficient price stimulus to producers would overflow the city to the tops of its skyscrapers with milk; that "we must have a stable supply and always a little extra." "We need a large necessary surplus," he added. He spoke of surpluses that are necessary, and those that are accidental, due to climatic factors and the changes, from day to day, in consumer demand. "There are plenty of cows," he said.

Commissioner Byrne A. Pyrke of the State Department of Farms and Markets said that in planning tuberculosis eradication work for 1929, his department would waive initial testing this year, which otherwise would begin on Sept. 1, and thereby leave about 8,000 cows in production.

Hugh Adair of Sheffield Farms Producers' Association said, in substance, that producers want to know what they can depend on as to prices; that producers will supply a continuous abundance of milk if they could depend on fair prices for a year ahead. The nature of their business requires that they should have a definite advance price schedule on which to work. In a conversation one of the speakers said that "since producers have no such schedule to go by, the wonder is that the fluid milk shortage has not been much greater than has been indicated."

At the conclusion of the conference, a resolution was adopted which authorized Chairman Sexauer to appoint a committee of "representatives of farm organizations and other interests connected with the production and distribution of milk in the New York milk shed to make a study of all factors involved in the stabilization of the milk supply, and formulate a program, with the understanding that the program so formulated be made available to all interested parties." Following are the names of the appointees:

Prof. C. E. Ladd, New York State College of Agriculture; Victor E. Underwood, New York State Farm Bureau Federation; E. J. Walrath, New York State Grange; Hugh Adair, a Sheffield Farms producer; Fred B. Morris, Extension Service, State College of Agriculture; Geo. R. Fitts, Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc.; A. L. Dalton, D., L. & W. Railroad; Prof. H. A. Ross, State College of Agriculture; H. D. Phillips, State Department of Agriculture and Markets; H. E. Babcock, G. L. F. Exchange.

This committee will present its conclusions and recommendations to a committee appointed by the City Health Commissioner and the president of the New York Milk Conference Board.

The Turner Center System

THE Turner Center Dairy Association, of Turner Center, and Auburn, Me., is under process of reorganization by authority of a large majority vote of its members. This association has been in existence for 10 years. It has operated in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and was known as the Turner Center System. Our understanding is that six years ago, owners of the dairy plant and business at Turner Center and some other points agreed to sell to the farmers who supplied the milk. We are lacking satisfactory details, but it seems that farmers bought the business and took stock for their contributions of capital, but the old owners managed the business from 1918 to 1925.

During the later years of this period the business was very much expanded. When expenses multiplied and business difficulties appeared, the official management made deductions of 5 per cent from milk returns to producers. After two years of these deductions farmers complained and the deductions were discontinued, but the two-year deductions were not refunded as promised. Besides the deductions producers could get more money for their milk elsewhere, and diverted the milk to other buyers, reducing the supply nearly one-half. In 1926 farmers assumed management. They increased the supply, and improved the condition of the business.

The plan of reorganization was presented by a Boston bank. The property was appraised a year ago at $2,500,000 in round figures. The offer made through the Boston bank is $800,000 or about one-third the appraisal. Preferred stockholders (probably the original owners) retain their full holdings and rate. The farm common stockholders are to get $2.50 in cash and $7.50 of stock in the new company for $10 shares.

There may be inaccuracies in this story. Details are lacking, and fact hard to get. Who is behind the bank is not known. It would be interesting to know the amount of the farmers' money in the capital of the association; why it was managed seven years by the old owners; who had the legal control; why other buyers paid more than the buyers of this milk, and why an offer now of one-third the appraised value of the property? A familiar note runs through the publicity. Farmers furnished the capital, and the milk. Others managed the business, but some farmers sold elsewhere when they could get more. Now they are accused of being the cause of failure because they didn't stick and keep on losing. This is the usual complaint when farmers do not steer the boat and others scuttle the ship to salvage the cargo.

High School Taxes

I have a small poultry farm near Warwick, in Orange County, New York. It consists of 56 acres, but more than one-half is not tillable. It is assessed for $4,000; but I could not make a living on it, and have been obliged to leave it in the care of my son and his wife while I returned to my old trade in the city. So I am keeping up the expense of the farm with my city earnings. These fixed expenses are:

Interest on mortgage	$210.00
Fire insurance	15.00
Town taxes	50.57
School taxes	41.80
Total	$317.37

This school has 13 children, and one-fourth of them come from across the border in New Jersey. How are these school taxes computed? Don't you think this amount too much for a poor farmer to pay annually? I understand others pay less. A. O.
New York.

THE State contributes a teachers' quota to all public schools in the State, but it is estimated on a basis which gives the country schools most in need the least help. The city and village and consolidated schools get the big share of it. The amount needed to pay the teacher above this State quota and to pay other expense is collected from the taxpayers of the school district, in proportion to the assessed valuation of the properties located in the district. There is probably some local arrangement by which the New Jersey children pay a portion of the expense either by property assessment or by a definite tuition for the children in attendance. This "back-to-the-lander" probably paid an excessive price for the little farm, and it is assessed at the purchase price or near it without regard to its actual producing value. It presents one of the inequalities of taxation in the country which fairness demands we should correct.

Vermont Farm Thrift

The only farm relief is less salary for railroad officials, less profiteering of middlemen and a more equitable basis for prices of goods; prices for farm products to compare with the prices the farmer has to pay. Absolutely we don't want more credit—we want price to compare with the other fellow's. Let us get out of debt—not into it. CHAS. T. GOODRICH.
Vermont.

Would Concentrate on Tariff

Your plan of farm relief, as I understand it, if it can be carried out without the usual insertion of "jokers," is apparently sound and workable, but with the present uncertainty as to what measures the President and Congress will enact, I believe it would be wise for farm interests to concentrate their efforts this year and the first of next toward getting what benefit tariff adjustment can give. I believe President-elect Hoover promised this if he promised anything. Then if the grain interests of the country wish to stabilize their markets, perhaps they can unite upon some such measure as Gov. Hammill suggests according to newspaper reports.

But experience of centralized associations so far seems to me to show that farmers are not yet sufficiently aroused to give to any general relief plan the "eternal vigilance" which will be necessary to make it worth while.

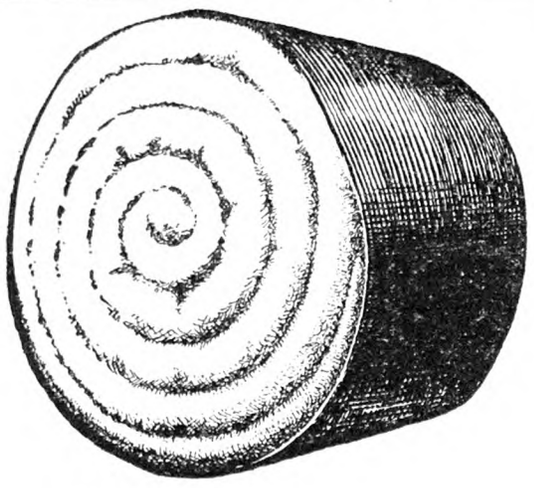
I prize THE R. N.-Y. more highly than any other farm paper I ever read, and shall be glad to help in any way I can to secure for all farmers their fair share of the good things of life. JOHN H. MORSE.
Missouri.

Columbia County, N. Y., Notes

Poultry buyers are giving us a rest. Now it is cattle and pig buyers that come and offer us low prices for our stock. Turkey offers got as high at 70c a pound one week. Pork buyers offer only 10c a pound for heavy pork and 14c for light pork. We visited the packing-house to find out prices for pork products. The buyer pays for pork loins, 35c a lb.; spare ribs, 18c lb; pig tails, 15c lb.; hocks and feet, 14c lb.; hams, 35c lb.; shoulders, 23c lb. Quite a profit for somebody.

A rabbit hunter almost shot a man in his dooryard the other day. The hunter mis-calculated the distance, so he told the man that was shot at. He has promised to shoot rabbits in woods instead of in dooryards in the future.

Butchering "bees" are the order of the day; one neighbor helps the other. If there are many pigs or hogs to butcher there are sometimes six who help out with the work. The farmer then helps each of those six when they butcher theirs. The wives of the different men generally help with the work in the house connected with the butchering. C. V. H.
Columbia Co., N. Y.



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Please send by Parcel Post prepaid one SNOW FLAKE Cotton Batting for which I am enclosing $1.00. (Add 15c for west of Mississippi River.)

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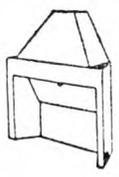

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WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

A Prayer Hymn

[This hymn is said to have been written by a 19-year-old servant girl. It was read to a large congregation by Dr. G. Campbell Morgan at one of his services last Summer at Westminster Chapel, London:]

Lord of all pots and pans and things; since I've no time to be
A saint by doing lovely things, or watching late with Thee,
Or dreaming in the dawnlight, or storming heaven's gates,
Make me a saint by getting meals, and washing up the plates.

Although I must have Martha's hands, I have a Mary mind;
And when I black the boots and shoes, Thy sandals, Lord, I find.
I think of how they trod the earth, what time I scrub the floor;
Accept this meditation, Lord, I haven't time for more.

Warm all the kitchen with Thy love, and light it with Thy peace;
Forgive me all my worrying, and make all grumbling cease.
Thou Who didst love to give men food, in room or by the sea,
Accept this service that I do—I do it unto Thee.

—M. K. H. in the Westminster Record.

*

ONE of the New York shops recently had in its toyshop a "consulting psychologist," to help puzzled parents "fit the toy to the child." An expert to prescribe a toy suitable for the child's mentality is quite modern, and we hope the effects are good. One conscientious mother of our acquaintance has a full-sized problem that might puzzle, even the psychologist. Her little girl of seven has acquired a habit of swearing. The first thought is that she must be associating with some very bad boys, but this is not the case. It appears that her associates are little girls whose parents are in easy circumstances, and whose mothers are practically never at home; they belong to card clubs, luncheon clubs, and have so many social engagements that the children run wild, and associate with very undesirable acquaintances. We do not know what plan the worried mother will find effective in reforming her small girl, but this incident shows that the children of women with means and leisure may be far more undesirable than a barefooted youngster from a poor home, whose mother is intelligent and conscientious.

*

IF your coat does not seem quite warm enough for severe weather, try a chamois interlining across the back. One of our friends loosens the lining at the top, and drops in the chamois, catching it to the interlining at the top so it will remain flat, then sews the outer lining in place. This adds wonderfully to the warmth, especially in windy weather.

*

How is old-fashioned bean porridge made? One of our readers asks this question, and it is a subject on which the cook books do not enlighten us.

*

SEVERAL readers ask for a standard recipe for pork sausage. The following is excellent. Take three parts, by weight, of lean meat to one part fat. Season each 100 lbs. of meat with 1½ to 2 lbs. fine salt, two ounces sage, powdered, one ounce ground nutmeg and four ounces black pepper. Cut the meat in small pieces, and put through the grinder using the smallest plate. The seasoning should all be mixed together and added to the meat as it goes through the grinder. After it is ground mix thoroughly to be sure of uniform flavoring.

Mrs Corbett's Cookies

A recent correspondent referred to the excellent cooky recipes given us by Medora Corbett in 1913. We have been asked to repeat these 15-year-old recipes, which follow:

Molasses Cookies.—Cream one-half cup of granulated sugar with one-half cup of butter, or one-half scant cup of sweet lard, add two level teaspoons of salt, one level of ginger and two level of cinnamon, one-half cup of New Orleans molasses, beating well as each addition is made, then to one side lay two level teaspoons of soda, cover with four tablespoons of cold or warm but never hot water, and gradually add flour while beating to a dough; turn on floured board and add flour to roll one-fourth inch thick, try a tester, cut with a medium cutter and bake just right. This amount will make from 20 to 24 cookies, and if they please, double the material used. This recipe is a modification of an old family ginger bread; the change is in the amount of water which is twice as much (one-half cup) as used in the cookies, and the flour is sufficient to form a drop batter—about 2½ cups, baked in a square-covered tin and cut into bars, but never in thin slices of wedge-shape pieces. Always scatter sugar over the top of gingerbread before baking.

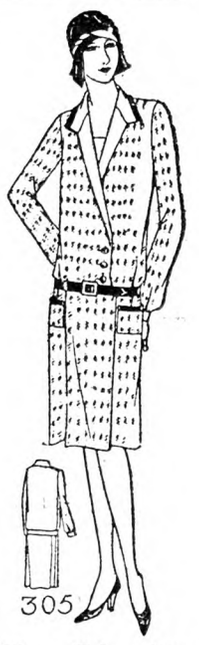
Plain Cookies. — Cream together one cup of granulated sugar, butter size of medium egg, one teaspoon level of salt, six gratings of nutmeg, add one egg and beat well, lay on one level teaspoon of soda, cover with four tablespoons of cold water or sweet milk and add flour to roll.

A Better Cooky.—Cream one cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one level teaspoon of salt, two eggs and beat well, add one teaspoon of vanilla and one level teaspoon of soda dissolved in one tablespoon of water and flour to roll.

There is no danger that these cooky recipes will yield a cooky that will rise up like a biscuit, and if they rise up and then flatten out, add flour and test again until they rise gradually and bake level. After testing the dough and cutting, if sugar is desired on the top, place some in a saucer and as each cake is removed from the board, drop face downward in the sugar. In this way, sugar goes where you want it, and is kept out of the dough, off from the moldingboard and out of the baking tins. Half a cup of finely chopped raisins are an improvement to both sugar and molasses cookies. Grandmother always placed a raisin in the center of her sugar cookies.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



305 — The Coat Dress. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with ¾ yd. of 36-in. contrasting and 1 yd. of binding. Ten cents.

865 — A Favorite Two - piece Type. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

179 — Attractive Lines. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 18-in. all-over lace. Ten cents.

703 — Junior Coat With Raglan Sleeves. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yds. of 54-in. material with ¼ yd. of 27-in. contrasting and 1½ yds. of 40-in. lining. Ten cents.

Winter Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Barn Raising and Rug Making

We have just had an old-fashioned barn raising, old-fashioned in that such an event in unusual nowadays. But when we looked at the autos which brought the helpers we marveled at the changes. Last Winter our men cut the trees, which later were sawed into lumber for this barn. The frame was made or built by farmers, without blueprints, but it went together perfectly. It "warmed the cockles of my heart" to see so many friends and neighbors who would come to help us, 50 to be exact. This reminded my husband of an event which happened in his youth. He went to a "drawing bee;" that is, they were to move a building, so he took a yoke of oxen. In those days cider was served (we passed hot coffee at our "bee"). The oxen found a pail of hard cider, which they drank, and became so intoxicated they were got home with difficulty.

I want to thank THE R. N.-Y. friends for directions for coloring copperas which I asked for last April. One lady sent the rules direct to me, but as she only signed her initials I could not write to thank her. And I was especially grateful for the directions from the professor from Columbia, as they were more exact. You know, the greatest trouble with old recipes is their inexactness.

I am still making hooked rugs. The copperas dye is especially good as knit cotton underwear dyed that color does not fade, and makes a cheerful background for many designs, particularly fruit patterns. MRS. C. C.

Echoes from Mapledale

Some folks find Winter a dull, lonesome time, I suppose, but not I. To me, a year with no Winter would be very imperfect, and would leave a feeling of incompleteness. And it isn't because I enjoy the cold, but because of the cold I enjoy my home so much. It means too, a little vacation time for reading, but never as much as one desires. It means too, a little let-up from the Summer's rather strenuous activities.

But Winter is not entirely free from social affairs. Last Winter at an all day club meeting Miss Luce, State leader in home demonstration work, demonstrated hot supper dishes. One of the dishes, vegetable chowder, was the foundation of the dinner which was served cafeteria style. Over 60 enjoyed this meeting. The members of the three rural clubs were guests of the Community Club (woman's federated) and this getting together proved so pleasant that it is hoped it will be an annual event. There are 10 rural women who are members of both clubs. At our rural club meeting Miss Muse, representing the Experiment Station at Burlington, talked upon accounting and budgeting. I am now keeping a strict household account and I know by the end of the year I shall be a wiser woman. The budget I haven't dared tackle yet, though I always thought budgeting would be fun if one had a steady income. Women all over Vermont (farm women I mean) are keeping these accounts to aid the station which in turn will help the farm women to spend their money more judiciously, through the information it is getting in this way.

Another gathering was "Amateur Afternoon," which is an innovation and worked out very interestingly. One woman (over 60, too, mind you) added much to the jollity by appearing in the costume of an Irish gentleman and reciting "The Irish Philosopher." Even I can get in on the program for amateur afternoon (perhaps that is why I like it so well).

And while we are on this subject of social affairs let's finish it up. The women of the neighborhood met here last season to tie a challis puff for the school. This we sold and the proceeds finished paying for a phonograph the school bought. I served cocoa, sandwiches and frosted graham crackers, and we had a pleasant social time.

How many of you women can chicken? Our first attempt we were not so well satisfied with, but that which we canned last Fall is certainly good. I opened a can the other day and put a crust over it and behold, a mock Thanksgiving dinner!

There are several more things I want to say but one that I must tell you and that is about my little bit o' livin' room in the kitchen. There are two windows facing the road, and quite near together. A bookshelf recently bought just fits into the space. This shelf we went over in walnut (in preference to gay paint). I have dyed the curtains, which are long but narrow, yellow, and they are so bright they fairly radiate cheer. On the little shelf above the books is a vase with paper goldenrods which adds just the right touch. I have always wanted a bookshel. in my kitchen so this is a dream fulfilled (though changed a bit). In this corner now I can satisfy any mood I may be in. If I have a moment to read, there are the books; if I prefer magazines, they are on the table beneath; if I choose to sew, there is my sewing basket in the corner, or I may just sit by the window and gaze out upon old Bald Hill. And when I am at work in the "workshop" part of the kitchen this bright cheery corner is in full view, and plays its part from the psychological point of view. Who says that gayety has no place in the kitchen? S. M. B.

A WORLD'S record is claimed by an unskilled Detroit man who recently took an automobile apart in 30 seconds at a grade crossing.—Detroit News.

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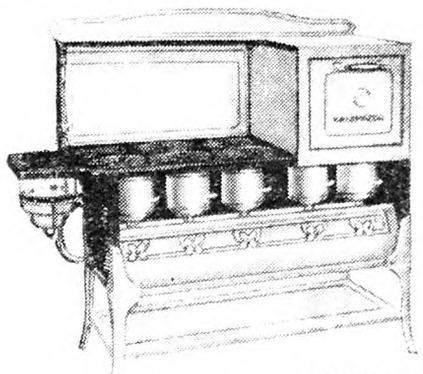

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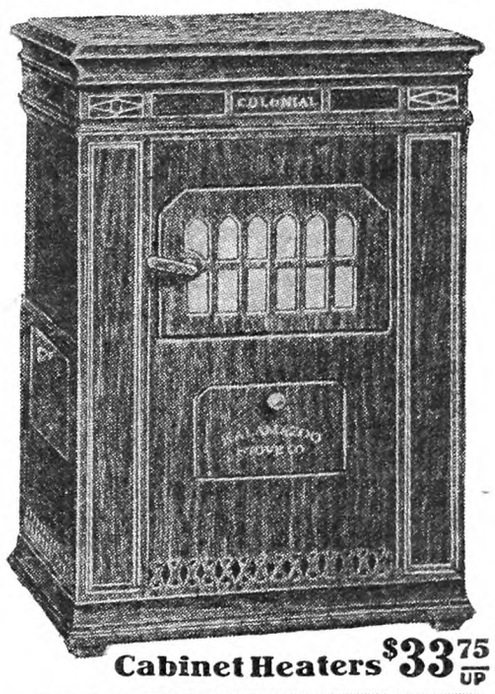

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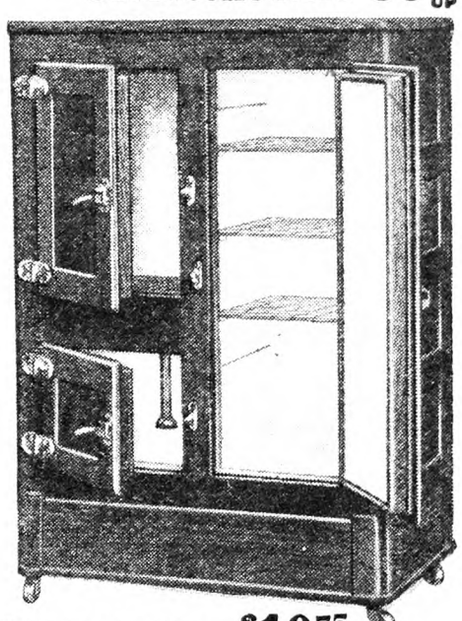

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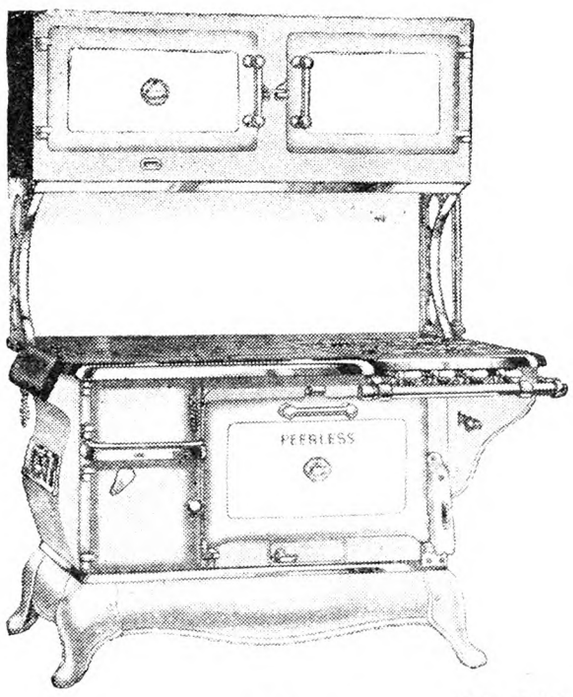

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Botulism, Forage Poisoning, Pasture Disease, or Blind Staggers in Horses in South Jersey

This disease has been known for many years by the residents of this section. It is known as blind staggers, pasture disease, forage poisoning, horse disease, and since the cause was discovered is known as botulism. Its appearance is irregular, some years very few or no cases being recorded. Then some years it appears over the whole section, affecting and killing many of the equine race. In 1928 the disease appeared in the central part of the State, and gradually worked toward the south, until it appeared in Cape May. The sections of Leesburg and Heislerville were hard hit. Many animals died in Cumberland, Cape May and Burlington counties.

This disease is caused by the toxin produced by the botulinus bacillus, and contaminates pasture and hay. Other feeds may be infected. Botulism occurs in man also, infection coming from eating canned vegetables contaminated with the botulinus bacillus. The time of the year when the first cases are noted is the latter part of Summer or early Fall. The first heavy frost apparently kills off most of the infection, but some barns may contain contaminated hay or other feeds, and be a source of infection for a longer period. Damp weather has been advanced by some as a contributing cause, possibly producing ideal conditions for the growth of the causative organism.

The symptoms are varied, but usually end in general paralysis and death. Affected animals at first appear less alert, dazed, "dopy" and stagger when led. Brain affection as demonstrated by bearing to one side, walking in circles and against objects is usually seen. The owner often finds an animal leaning against the partition in the morning, after being apparently well the previous night. Paralysis of the pharynx (throat) with inability to swallow is often seen. Paralysis of the lips also is noted, they being pendulous and thickened. After several hours or days the animal gets down, is unable to arise and death soon ends the unfortunate animal's misery. Temperature is no guide in this condition. Some cases may show an elevation of five or six degrees, others subnormal temperature.

The matter of treatment is important, for it must be used early, animals getting down invariably dying, quick-acting purges, causing a thorough cleaning out of the intestinal tract being most important. Intestinal antiseptics are indicated and stimulants as the case may indicate. Botulinus antitoxin has been used, but the writer believes in most cases it is used too late. The antitoxin is of value as a prophylactic agent, but as it produces only a passive immunity, lasting no longer than three weeks, it should be repeated at intervals till frost appears. It is hoped that the near future will bring an immunizing agent that will produce a lasting immunity. Several veterinary investigators are working on such a product, Botulinus Toxoid, which is a modified toxin of the botulinus bacillus, and report favorable results in the laboratory.

The State Department of Agriculture had procured a limited supply of this material, and a number of horses and mules inoculated through the co-operation of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The writer knows of none of these animals becoming infected though the period of exposure has been short.

Horse owners in sections where this disease appears should take their horses off pasture and fed hay that is known to be free from contamination. An occasional laxative during this period should prove beneficial. DR. GEO. H. BARTLES.

New Jersey.

Feeds for Hogs and Brood Sows

Will you suggest rations for fattening hogs and for brood sows? I have large quantities of oats, barley and wheat, ground or whole. I should like to use rations that would include as much as possible of these grains. T. W.

Lagrangeville, N. Y.

All three of the grains mentioned may be used in the rations desired. You do not state the age or weight of the fattening pigs, but I assume that they will range from 75 to 100 lbs. in weight. Oats are suitable as part of the ration for fattening pigs. They are higher in protein content than corn, but they are bulky and high in fiber, and cannot serve as the chief part of the ration.

Ground barley is worth probably 95 per cent as much as corn for fattening hogs. It is a very good feed. Ground wheat of good quality is worth practically as much as corn for fattening pigs. I suggest the following mixture of your home-grown grains for the fattening hogs:

Ground barley, 40 lbs.; ground wheat, 35 lbs.; ground oats, 20 lbs.

If you have skim-milk or whey available, it should be sufficient to supplement this mixture. If you have no dairy by-products, the most rapid and economical gains will be secured by adding 5 lbs. of digester tankage or 5 lbs. of fishmeal to the above mixture.

As the pigs approach the finishing stage, say 150 lbs., the proportion of oats may well be reduced to 15 or 10 lbs. in a cwt., while the barley or wheat is increased in like amount.

In the case of the brood sows, a larger proportion of oats may be fed. Those three grains will not be a complete ration for brood sows. Some legume hay, if supplied with these grains, will provide protein of the right quality and mineral matter, and will also give bulk to the ration. Alfalfa is best, with Red clover and Soy-bean hay nearly as valuable. These hays may be kept before the sows in a self-feeder rack. They may be chopped in a silage cutter and mixed with the grains. Alfalfa may also be purchased in the form of meal. It is rather expensive.

For the brood sows I suggest the following mixture:

Ground barley, 35 lbs.; ground wheat, 30 lbs.; ground oats, 30 lbs.; legume hay, 5 lbs.

If this legume hay cannot be supplied, and if skim-milk or whey is not available, then 5 lbs. of tankage had best be incorporated with the above mixture of grains. H. J. BRANT.

Erie Co., Pa.

Feeding Cows in Delaware

What is a good feed for dairy cattle? I have a feed grinder. I have fodder, Soy bean hay and Soy bean meal. If I grind the beans on a fine screen or a meal screen, what should I mix with the meal to get a 16 per cent and also a 20 per cent and a 25 per cent feed? What proportion of each should there be in a ton of feed? M. A. H.

Lincoln, Del.

Good combinations of these feeds for milk production are indicated in the following table, which shows the protein content of each combination and the number of pounds of each feed necessary to make a ton of it:

	16% Lbs.	20% Lbs.	25% Lbs.
Corn and cobmeal..	1,265	970	615
Ground Soy beans .	735	840	1,135
Cottonseed meal ...	...	95	125
Linseed meal	...	95	125
Totals	2,000	2,000	2,000

In preparing these feeds, the corn should be coarsely-ground on the cob. The Soy bean seeds should be ground into fine meal. Cottonseed meal and linseed meal are added to the high-protein mixtures for the reason that they increase the variety of nutrients in the ration, and are generally believed to aid in keeping cows in high production on feeds that are high in protein content.

Most trials involving ground hay and fodder have shown them to be less economical than the same feeds fed unground. It would therefore probably be best to feed these feeds as they are. K. A. CLARK.

University of Maryland.

Winter Lambs in the East

"Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost." No other animal on eastern farms excels the golden hoof in turning filthy fence rows into grassy strips, thin knolls into fertile patches, and farm wastes into profits. At this season, however, when sheep are deprived of a lot of freedom of the fields, it is of particular importance to provide them a ration of variety and quality.

A little extra feed during Winter pays in both lambs and wool. A feed composed of 1 lb. of silage, ½ lb. of corn and 1/5 lb. of cottonseed or linseed meal per ewe per day, in addition to clover or Alfalfa, will carry ewes into the lambing season in strong condition. The amount of corn should be regulated according to the condition of the ewes. Some may be so fat they should not have any corn; others may require a pound or more daily to bring them up in flesh. Where ewes are properly fed and managed, the lambs will come strong and grow like weeds from the start.

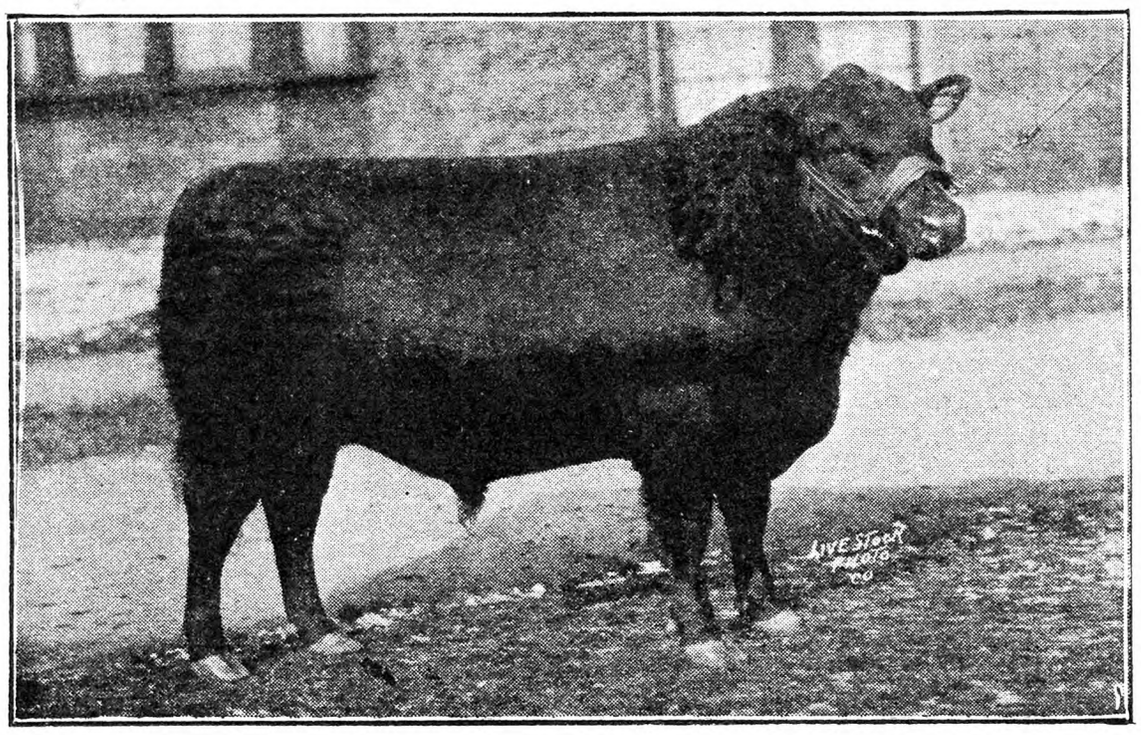
In late years the early lamb market has been very good. Lambs have been worth as much around Easter as they were any time during the following Summer.

To qualify for this trade, lambs must be well-bred, born early in the Winter, and pushed as fast as they will take finish. Butchers also require these little lambs to be clean and tidy in fleece, because they are usually dressed with the pelts on. The "roly-poly" lamb is the type that pleases the butcher. Where lambs run out in fields during the day, their bloom is run off, and their freshness disappears as their soft, woolly coats accumulate dust, burs, seeds and sticks. Most buyers do not insist on lambs being docked and castrated, but these practices improve their appearance, and are generally followed by the best sheepmen.

The lambs may weigh 35 to 75 lbs. Above all else, they must be fat. I have seen some very classy lambs that were creep-fed only shelled corn in addition to clover hay and their mothers' milk. This ration can perhaps be improved by the addition of two parts of pea-size linseed oilmeal to each eight parts of shelled corn by weight.

This type of lamb production should reach its best development in eastern sections where flocks are smaller and markets near. It is undoubtedly the most profitable where carefully conducted. Why not try to make a contact with your butcher this Winter, and supply him with a few choice lambs about Easter time? K. A. CLARK.

University of Maryland.



Revolution 2d of Page, Junior and Grand Champion Aberdeen-Angus Bull at the late International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago—Shown by Hartley Stock Farm, Page, N. D., and Bought by a Young Newphew of Oakleigh Thorne, to Whom the Bull Was Presented as a Birthday Gift, and as an Addition to the Extensive Aberdeen-Angus Herd Maintained by Mr. Thorne at Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.

Exercise Needed by Live Stock

A reduction of 75 per cent in the number of calls for veterinary service on a 600-acre farm in four years is an excellent record. It has been made by R. B. Rench on his farm near Hagerstown, Md. His methods are so simple that they are worth passing along. He has merely used the fresh-air treatment. In common with all typical farms of the Cumberland Valley, Mr. Rench's farm has excellent buildings. His barns are the bank-barn type, with forebay. Previous to the four-year period mentioned, Mr. Rench was in the habit of housing his live stock carefully during the Winter. Under these conditions it is always difficult to cope with disease. On account of scarcity of labor, he was forced into the method of allowing his horses, cattle, sheep and hogs to run in hayfields in all weather during the Winter except when snow or rain is falling and at night. As a result, disease has practically disappeared from his farm. Only one cutting of hay is taken from the clover and Timothy seedings. These fields go into Winter with plenty of excellent grazing. In Spring they are in fine shape for corn.

This does not mean that on this particular farm there were any serious outbreaks of diseases under the old method of handling live stock. For many years Mr. Rench has maintained an accredited herd of Holstein-Friesians. He raises Percherons, Hampshire sheep and Berkshire and Poland-China hogs.

Recently Mr. Rench added a herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He is now planning to use his Aberdeen-Angus bulls on the Holstein-Friesian cows. Calves from this cross will be black and hornless. Experiments in Wisconsin have shown that these cross-bred calves, when fed out, dress almost as high a percentage of excellent beef or do purebred beef calves. There is a big demand for calves of this type for baby beef club work in this region.

Following the practice of giving the live stock on this farm more outdoor exercise, Mr. Rench has adopted the practice of stacking and feeding his cornfodder in the fields to be planted to corn. By this method the cattle, sheep and horses carry the manure to the fields. This saves two haulings. How to save money on labor in any farm practice is a matter in which every farmer is interested.

Washington Co., Md. M. D. MOORE.

Hoof Trouble

I have a 1,600-lb. draft mare that is losing her left hind hoof. I don't know how it came about, but would like to know some of the things that might cause such a condition. The front part of the hoof is loosened from the inner portion of the foot, and I keep a leather pad on her foot to keep out dirt. Of course she is lame and I cannot use her. The most tender spot seems to be just above the hoof in front. She has been out of commission for two months. What can I do for her and how long will it take for a new hoof to grow out?

Saratoga Co., N. Y. R. M. N.

From your description we think it most likely that there is merely a separation of the horny wall from the sensitive underlying tissues of the hoof at the toe. That is called "seedy toe" and usually is caused by a large toe-clip that is too closely applied to keep the shoe in place. Draft horses are most often affected as the large clips are used on their shoes. Treat the condition by cleansing the hollow space, removing powdery white horn, and then filling the cavity with oakum saturated with a mixture of turpentine and pinetar. Shoe without a toe-clip, having instead a small clip put on each side of the shoe, away from the center of the toe. After shoeing, clip the hair from the hoof-head and rub in a mixture of one dram each of powdered cantharides and biniodide of mercury and 1½ ounces of lard. Rub it in for 15 minutes, then smear more of the salve on the blistered part. When that has been done tie the mare so short that she will be unable to lie down or bite or lick the blistered part. Wash the blister off in 48 hours and then apply a little lard daily. The blister may be applied again in three or four weeks. It is used to stimulate a new growth of horn wall. That takes place from above downward. The hoof is replaced at the toe in 11 to 12 months, at the quarter in 7 to 8 months, and at the heel in 3 to 4 months. Sometimes the growth of horn is even slower than we have stated. Blistering the hoof usually hastens formation of new horn. It will also tend to relieve pain and so do away with the lameness. When the entire hoof sloughs off that is usually caused by the prolonged feeding of large quantities of ergot in rye or hay. That is rare. It may also follow high unnerving which has been done to remove sensation and lameness when the horse has been very lame from incurable ringbone or navicular disease. The sloughing is most likely to occur when there is serious disease of the hoof, so that healthy growth of horn is prevented or absent. Strange to say, sloughing off the hoof almost invariably follows high unnerving done to relieve lameness in the jack or mule. Those animals should not be unnerved. When a hoof has been torn off by the shoe becoming caught in a carrail or some other object and the horse is of sufficient value to warrant treatment the hoof will be replaced in a year or thereabout if protected with a leather boot and antiseptic dressings. A. S. A.

Beginners With Ayrshires

Our plan was to give away a purebred Ayrshire calf each day at last year's New York State Fair. The only requirements for a person to receive a card entitling him to a chance on one of the calves was that he saw the Ayrshire exhibit and that he lived on a farm. The response was very heavy; we received several thousand cards, and also got in touch with a number of people who are interested in purchasing Ayrshires. Those who won calves were Mrs. J. A. Secord, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Miss Ruth Aldrich, Guilford, N. Y.; Francis Calkins, Marietta, N. Y., and Francis Oley, Manlius, N. Y.

Mrs. Secord is the wife of the superintendent of sheep at the New York State Fair, and the winning of a bull calf decided them to establish an Ayrshire herd. Miss Aldrich was a calf club girl and is very much interested in getting on with the development of an Ayrshire herd on her father's farm. Francis Oley was a member of one of the lamb clubs, exhibiting at the New York State Fair. Francis Calkins is "just a farmer."

We feel well pleased with the places where these calves went. We had a similar experience at the Ohio State Fair, and four out of the five calves went on farms where I feel we shall be able to establish Ayrshire herds. C. T. C.

A WELL-KNOWN firm in New York City addressed a letter to "Christian and Devil World, Philadelphia, Pa.," and the sagacious United States Post Office delivered it at our office in Boston. It was meant for us, too.—Christian Endeavor World.

Indemnity for Cows

Will you state just what a farmer can realize from tuberculous cows when the carcass goes to the butcher? I was speaking to a man who claims State pays a two-thirds value of the cow, that the Federal Government also pays on the cow, and that both payments are in addition to the amount that said cow brings as beef. This man claims that a common cow brings no less than $150, and the farmer is paid within three weeks. Is this correct? Do the farmers in some counties receive their pay sooner than in other counties? I have known of several that did not receive their pay sooner than nine months. J. S.

New York.

When cows respond to the tuberculin test in New York State, and are slaughtered, the State inspector appraises the cow and fixes the price to be paid the farmer. He may pay as high as $150 for purebreds and $95 for grades, but not more. The three sources of payment are correct; but the total amount cannot exceed the price fixed by the official appraiser. But the owner may appeal to a court.

Payments have not been made in three weeks regularly, if at all. There have been times when no money was available for these payments and none could be made. We understand funds are available now, and that payments are made regularly. We do not think payments are delayed longer in one county than in another by the department, but inspectors in one county may not be as prompt as inspectors in another county, and this would cause a difference in the time of payments.

Storing Ice for Summer Milk

Our milkman informs us that if we can produce a Grade A product he will pay a 25c bonus for each 100 lbs. of milk having less than 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. This means that we shall have to store ice for cooling during the hot months of next Summer. Is the extra effort worth while? A. R.

Your question has arisen in the minds of many people in the last few years. Education and competition have shown consumers and producers of milk that a superior quality product is in demand. You will have to determine for yourself whether 25c per 100 lbs. for the milk you will produce during the year will more than pay you for the construction of an icehouse. It will require approximately two tons of ice per cow to cool your output during the Summer season, which approximates about 180 days when ice will be necessary. From 40 to 50 per cent waste can be calculated as the difference between the amount of ice stored and that which will be available by July 1 next. Therefore, if you have a herd of 20 cows, you should store around 80 tons of ice if you are to have two tons per cow for the Summer requirement. Such a house would want to be 22 ft. in length and 14 ft. in width by 12 ft. in height. This size would allow for insulating the ice with sawdust around all sides. The icehouse should be high enough to ensure air space above the ice. It should also be placed on high ground where water will drain away from it. In preparing the house for ice, at least a foot of sawdust should be spread over the floor before the ice is put down. Square cakes placed in a flat position, as taken from the pond, will keep better than when placed on edge. No air spaces should be left in the stack as it is built up. Spaces between the cakes may be filled with snow or cracked ice to keep out the air. If the stack can be built up in the form of a pyramid, the tendency will be in favor of its keeping better than when built straight on all sides. The location of the icehouse should be close enough to the milk cooler to cut down as much labor as possible in carrying the cakes on the point of cooling. The sawdust, which should be at least a foot thick around the ice stack, should be dry, as water-soaked sawdust is a conductor of heat, and will cause serious melting before the ice is needed. Of course, after each cake is removed, the sawdust should be carefully thrown back over the stack. If these precautions are taken, a milk producer should be successful in marketing a clean, sweet, wholesome product.

J. W. B.

The Horse Association of America has issued a useful pamphlet on "Keeping Farm Teams at Low Cost." Copies may be obtained from the secretary of the association, Wayne Dinsmore, Union Stock Yards, Chicago; single copies six cents, less in quantities.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 7-Feb. 15.—Short Winter Course, New York College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Jan. 7-12, 1929.—Rochester Fanciers' Association, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary E. G. Jones, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 9-10, 1929.—New York State Nurserymen's Association annual meeting, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 14-18.—Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 15-17.—Delaware State Poultry Association annual show, Community Building, Milford, Del.

Jan. 15-18.—Fourteenth Annual Agricultural Week, New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Trenton Armory, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 16-18.—New York State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary, Roy P. McPherson, LeRoy, N. Y.

Jan. 16-20.—Madison Square Garden, New York, poultry show.

Jan. 22-24.—Connecticut Dairymen's Association, Garde Hotel, Hartford, Conn. Secretary, J. G. Schwink, Meriden, Conn.

Jan. 30-Feb. 1.—New York State Horticultural Society, eastern meeting, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Feb. 4-8.—Farm Folks Week, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Feb. 4-April 4.—Poultry short course at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

Feb. 11-16.—Annual Farm and Home Week, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Live Stock Sales

March 20, 1929.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

April 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

April 3-4.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale; W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Nov. 5-6.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,200-1,300 lbs., good	$13.00@14.00
950-1,100 lbs., good	13.25@14.00
800 lbs. up, medium	11.75@13.25
Common	9.50@11.75
Heifers, 850 lbs. down, good	11.50@12.50
Common and medium	8.50@11.50
Cows, good	9.00@10.00
Common and medium	7.00@ 9.00
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 7.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.50@10.50
Cutter, medium	8.00@ 9.50
Calves, 500 lbs. down, med.-ch.	11.00@15.00
Cull, common	7.00@11.00
Vealers, milk fed, good-ch.	14.00@16.00
Medium	12.00@14.00
Cull, common	8.00@12.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts, 250-350, med.-ch.	$8.65@$8.90
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	8.75@ 8.90
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	8.70@ 8.90
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	8.25@ 8.85
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	8.00@ 8.50
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	7.25@ 7.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 lbs. down, med.-ch.	$14.00@14.50
92 lbs. down, medium	12.50@14.00
All wts., cull, common	8.50@12.50
Yearling wethers	
110 lbs. down, med.-ch.	8.50@12.00
Ewes, 120 lbs. down, med.-ch.	5.75@ 7.00
120-150 lbs., med.-ch.	5.25@ 6.75
All wts., cull, common	3.00@ 5.75

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbls., N. Y., 2½-in. Kings, $5; bu. bskt., N. Y., 2½-in. Wealthy, $1.50 to $1.60; Hubbardstons, $1.25 to $1.50; Kings, $1.65 to $1.75; Pa., 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.65 to $1.75; Va. and W. Va. 2½-in Staymans, $1.50 to $1.65; cabbage, bbld. locally, N. Y. and Pa. Danish Seed, $3 to $3.50; Va. Savoy, bbls., $3.25; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts., $3 to $3.50; cranberries, Mass. and N. J., ¼ bbls., $4 to $4.75; ½ bbls., $8 to $9.50; kale, Va., bbls., $1.50; lettuce, Ohio, hothouse, 3-lb. bskt., 30 to 40c; 10-lb. bskt., $1.10 to $1.25; western crts., $2.50 to $4; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 50c to $1; onions, midwestern, yellows, 100-lb. sacks, No. 1's, $3.75 to $4.50; parsnips, bu., $1.50; potatoes, 150-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1's, Pa. Round Whites, $1.75 to $1.85; N. Y. Round Whites, $1.75 to $1.85; Me. Gr. Mts., $1.90 to $2.10; Mich. Rurals, $1.65 to $1.75; Spinach, Md. and Va., bu., 75c to $1; sweet potatoes, Va., bbls., yellows, No. 1's, $2.75 to $3; N. J., bu., yellows, No. 1's, $1.85 to $2; Del. and Md., bu., $1.50 to $1.75; tomatoes, Ohio hothouse, chip bskts, small, $1.50 to $2; large, $2 to $2.50; medium, $2.75 to $3.50; turnips, Pa., bu., $1.35 to $1.50; Rutabagas, Canadian, 100-lb. sacks, $1.15 to $1.25.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $21.50; standard Timothy, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2 Timothy, $16 50 to $18; No. 3, $14.50 to $15.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $19 to $20; No. 2, $17 to $18; No. 1 clover mixed, 22 to $23; No. 2 clover mixed, $18 to $20; No. 1 clover, $26 to $27; No. 2 clover, $20 to $21; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $24 to $25; No. 1 Alfalfa, second cutting $30 to $31; standard Alfalfa hay, second cutting, $27 to $28; No. 2 Alfalfa hay, $24 to $25; No. 1 wheat straw, $12 to $12.50; No. 2, $11 to $12; No. 3, $9 to $10; No. 1 oat straw, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10.50 to $11; No. 1 rye, $14.50 to $15.50; No. 2, $13 to $13.50.

POULTRY

Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 40c; hog dressed, 36c; live poultry, hens, heavy, 27 to 29c; Leghorns, 20 to 22c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 27 to 29c; Leghorns, 25 to 26c; ducks, 24 to 26c; geese, 20 to 25c; turkeys, No. 1's, 35 to 40c lb.

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For Sale—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS
Ready for service. 1928 spring farrowed Boars. Immunized against hog cholera. Price for spring boars, $35.00 and up. Boars ready for service, $50.00, $75.00 and $100. Write or visit.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

Berkshires with size, type and stamina. Service boars and open gilts, weighing 150 to 200 lbs. from, $20 to $30. Mature bred sows, $50. JNO. C. BREAM, R. No. 4, Gettysburg, Pa.

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM PULASKI, NEW YORK R. W. Blakely, Mgr.

BERKSHIRE BOARS at Bargain Prices. H. C. & H. B. HARPENDING, Dundee, N. Y.

Cheshires The pig for the family table. Unsurpassed in quality, MORNINGSIDE FARM, Sylvania, Pa.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

WANTED Full Blooded Berkshire Boar, between 1 and 2 years old. THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SANATORIUM, Liberty, N. Y.

POLAND-CHINAS—Yearling Sows, bred, $65.00. Choice breeding Boars. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

FEEDER PIGS UP TO 50 LBS.—Delivered by truck load Phila. or New York. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

PIGS Chester White, Berkshire and Duroc and some mixed 6 weeks old, $4.00; 8-10 weeks old, $5.00. Pure bred and high grade pigs, $6.00. C. L. TAYLOR Wyalusing, Pa.

OHIO IMPROVED Chester Whites Registered choice pigs, $9.75 up. Pairs no-akin. Bred Gilts, $35. Bred tried sows, $40. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Reg. Spotted Poland Chinas Spring Gilts, Boars ready for service. Fall Pigs at 10 weeks age, $10.50 each. A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Penna.

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Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
7 to 8 Weeks Old - - $3.75
8 to 10 Weeks Old - - $4.00
Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
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QUALITY PIGS For Sale AT A LOW PRICE
Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will prove good. Hogs: Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $8.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.00 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval, and if dissatisfied in 10 days with pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

PIGS FOR SALE
I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
CHESTER and YORKSHIRE—
Crossed—6 to 7 weeks old, $3.75 each
BERKSHIRE and CHESTER—
Crossed—6 to 7 weeks old, 3.75 each
8 to 9 weeks old, 4.00 each
Ship any number C. O. D. on approval. Keep them 10 days, if not satisfied return them at my expense. No charge for crating. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0635.

Pigs From Reliable Stock
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $3.75
8 to 9 Weeks Old - - - $4.00
Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.
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Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

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DOGS Sacrificing at $20 each—one white and one sable and white collie bitch, good farm homes assured. Also puppies, $20 up Pedigreed stock GAY KENNELS, Boonton, N. J.

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

IRISH SETTERS—Best breeding, country raised. MEIER PINEKNOLL FARM, Noxon Road, Poughkeepsie, N.Y

Choice Ped. Collie Puppies TRACY NEISH, Delancey, N. Y.

ENGLISH SETTER PUPS 10 weeks—$30 and $35. Beautiful dogs. Satisfaction. PAUL DICKINSON, Green Ridge Farm, LISBON, N. H.

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Toggenburg and Saanan Goats
Pure Blood and Grades. CHAS. A. STROH, Milford, Pa.

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Pair of 15-16 Percheron Mares Coming 3, sound, weight 2,400 lbs., bred to a 2,000 lb. stallion, have been driven some. Price, $850. Service fee paid. Black Percheron Stallion—Coming two, sound, large breeding. Price, $200. VERNON LAFLER - Middlesex, N. Y.

Shetland Ponies All ages, both sex. Special Prices for Christmas, order at once. Also one good Saddle Horse. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, O

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We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 22d St., Phila., Pa

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Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK

For Sale—Two Guernsey Bull Calves
from a (tuberculin and blood-tested) herd. APPLY TO SILAS EMMONS, Mgr., *THE MAPLES*, Bernardsville, N. J. Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Owner.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES $50 and up
With 4% backing, and by a 36-lb. sire and out of High-Record dams. Our herd averages 473 lbs. of fat and 14,116 lbs. of milk. Also two yearling bulls. Write for descriptions. Herd accredited.
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20 very large registered Holstein cows. 20 high grade cows, fresh and close springers. Also several registered bulls and heifers.
SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y. JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop.

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100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots. Priced to sell. JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, N. J.

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

WANTED—20 Head Young Cows, T. B. tested. Holstein preferred. Part to freshen at once, rest later. State age and price. R. E. WOODRUFF . Guilford, Conn.

LILLIS LAKE HEREFORD RANCH
Hereford herd bulls, ready for immediate service. These Herefords are founded on the best blood obtainable. Prize winners for sale at very reasonable prices.
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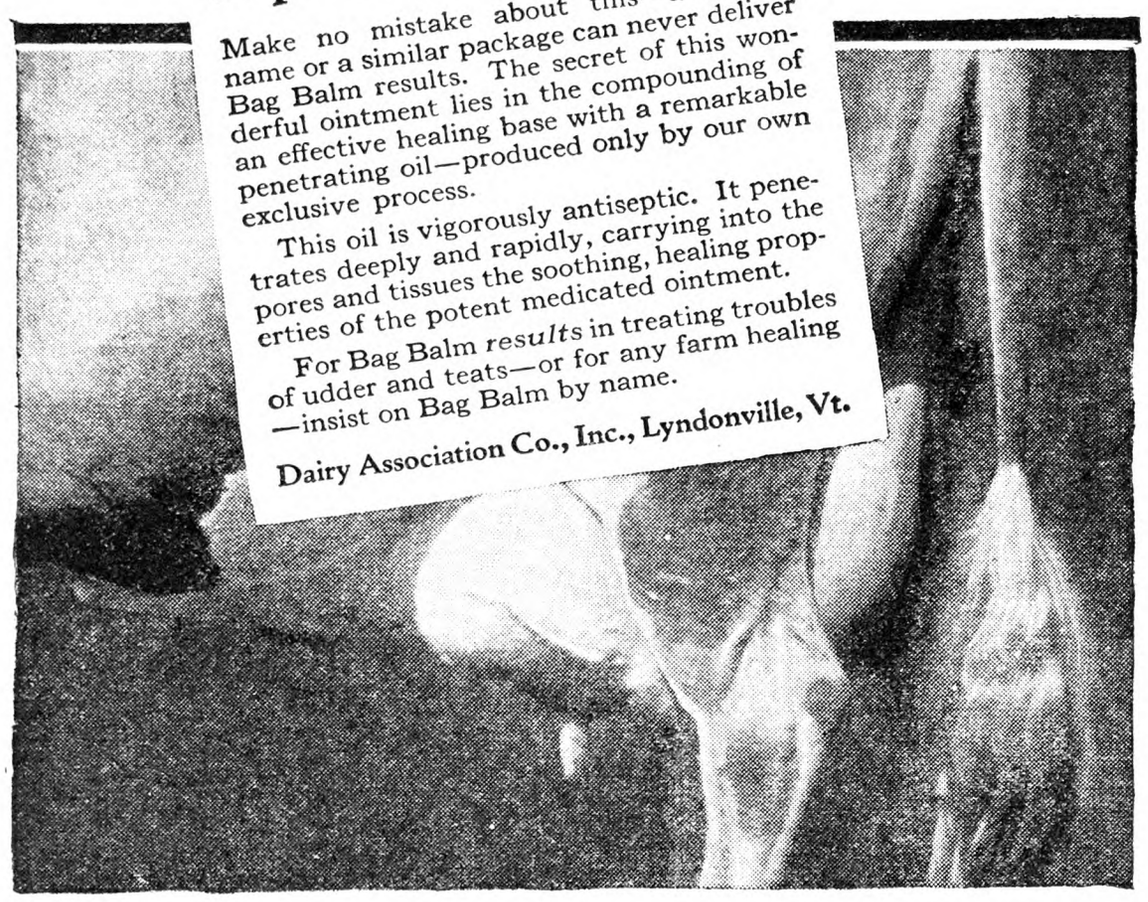

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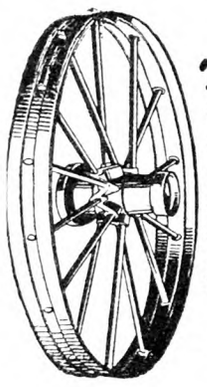

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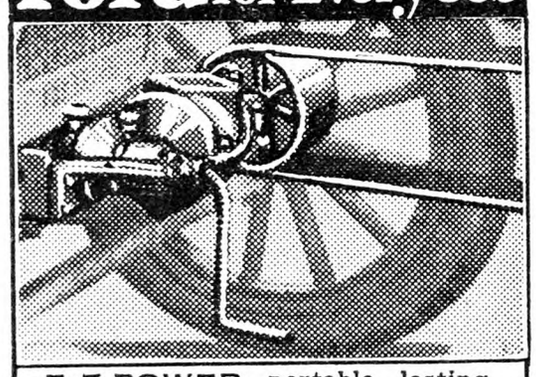

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A Farmer's Opinions

GOOD-WILL.—S. W. G., St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., writes: "If the examples and attitude of good will at Christmas time should persist and grow throughout 1929, the foundations of a better and happier life for everybody would be greatly strengthened. Good will can be consciously practiced and cultivated. Let's try it as a corrective of a lot of the troubles that vex us."

RESOURCES AND FACILITIES.—If a man travels about in the Eastern States or in any other region of America, two important facts will be encouragingly obvious to him. One fact is that every farming community is rich in undeveloped resources—in people, soils, animals and trees, as well as plants that are cultivated or used as pasture or hay. The other fact is that in every farming community there are public and private facilities, organizations and institutions that are intended and prepared to assist anyone, in many ways, to help himself.

OPPORTUNITY AND OBLIGATION.—No other country has ever spent so much money, time and energy, passed so many laws, and done so much experimenting as the United States for the common good of its people of all classes. Since all the people have directly or indirectly participated in or fostered and paid for these good-willed efforts, it is not fair to say that the net result is a paternalism that makes bad matters worse. It is far better that every man should try to do something in the public interest, even if he makes mistakes, than that he should withdraw into the turtleshell of himself and condemn everything that his neighbor tries to do in the spirit of service. Some people are so ingrown in their individualistic ways that they won't work in a team unless they are put at the head of it. Even then, some of them will have nothing to do with it. Every citizen's opportunity, as well as his obligation to himself, is to learn how to develop his personal and material resources, and to use the helpful facilities that are available to him. It is essential to his own well-being and that of the nation as a whole that he should do both.

NUTRITION IN RELATION TO HEALTH. E. G. P., Cayuga Co., N. Y., writes: "I was pleased to read your recent article on the relation of feeds to health and disease in live stock. It has been the belief in our family for a century that the well-fed child's appetite is the best judge of the body's needs. Research is bringing us back to what our forefathers and mothers knew. We permit our children to have any food on the table that they want. We always try to have a variety of it before them from the time they are big enough to point to it. The results have been good for the children. For our large family of robust children, we have called a doctor once every 10 years per child in sickness, on the average. Our record is the same in caring for and feeding live stock and doctoring others and myself for more than 40 years." ¶If people and animals be well born, their health throughout life is largely a matter of mixed, complete nutrition, the principles of which can be learned by anyone who will do some reading and thinking.

WHAT'S A BARREL OF CORN?—From a reader at Bel Air, Md., we have these questions: "How many bushels of corn on the cob make a barrel? Approximately (in bushels) how much shelled corn will be obtained from a barrel of corn on the cob? What is the approximate weight of a barrel of corn on the cob, assuming that it is well-cured and taken from a crib under average weather conditions?" Prof. Wm. Kemp of the University of Maryland tells me that "in some areas of Maryland tributary to Baltimore, a barrel of corn is supposed to consist of 350 lbs. of ear corn, the equivalent of five bushels of shelled corn. The barrel is supposed to contain 12½ cubic feet." He is of opinion that the barrel idea is related to the hogshead, used for tobacco. He says that west of the mountains in Maryland a barrel is much smaller, and that it is supposed to hold three bushels by measure of ear corn or 1½ bushels of shelled corn. Apparently, a barrel is not always a barrel in Maryland. Maybe some of our Maryland readers will enlighten us in regard to this subject. In the S uth generally, corn yields are estimated in barrels per acre. In the corn belt, the estimates are in bushels per acre.

MONUMENTS.—A Mid-Westerner in the East, seeing monuments and ancient buildings, often finds himself pleasantly lost in a reverential respect for the ideals and works of honored heroes. I hope that he thinks generously also of the unsung average men who supported them. He is often conscious of hallowed ground under his feet. Old or restored buildings containing pioneer implements, time-yellowed books and manuscripts, and the ingenious products of primitive arts, are mute reminders of wild and earthy periods and incidents forever closed. He is deeply aware of the continuity of history, and of the eternal process of decay, death, birth, growth and change. When thus affected his pride humbles itself, and he lifts his hat to the silent past, when his forefathers lived dangerously. Maybe he is inclined to be contemptuous of the tense, noisy present. Possibly he wonders whether the world can go on as it is going, and asks: "By what deeds and

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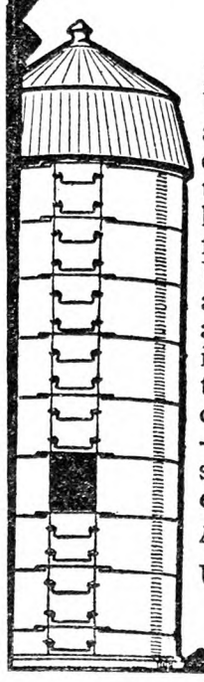

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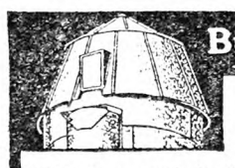

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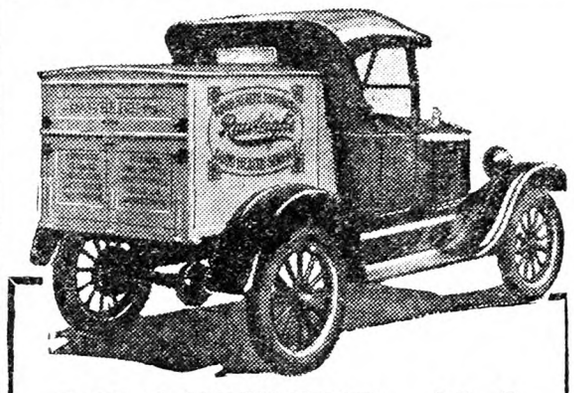

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THE LARGEST INDUSTRY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD

ideals of the first 28 years of this century will posterity in the year 3000 be inspired to take off hats?" Deep within him he may, if he listens, hear an answer like this: Every age is a golden age for those who live nobly. Every generation is blessed with that always modest greatness which is developed in people by the accidents and forces of time and place, and sustained by a lofty principle.

A Sense of the Past.—In the wealth of its history, Orange Co., N. Y., is one of the richest areas on this continent. One might come by this fact in a book or hear it voiced without making the effort to make it one's own. I didn't know it was a fact until a few weeks ago, when, for the first time, I was in Orange County, the guest of Hampden E. Tener, on his Walgrove Farms, near Washingtonville. Born in Ireland, he came to America in his impressionable young years. His knowledge of American history in general and of Orange County annals in particular is based on travel, wide reading and an enthusiastic curiosity about these subjects. Many people who come to America know more American history than the rank and file of our so-called "native Americans" can boast. They have a sense of the past. That sense tends to balance a man's judgments, and dignify and savor his life. Whoever is conscious of a long chain of history behind him, is a long way from savagery. One is likely to recognize him as a gentleman.

The Republic's Birthplace.—Near Vail's Gate in Orange County, George Washington made a great and solemn speech in March, 1783. Addressing the officers of the Army of the Revolution, he declined to accept the anonymous offer of the kingship of the country that had achieved independence under his generalship. The spot is marked by a monument of stones, on the east side of which a tablet reads thus: "On this site was erected the temple or new building by the Army of the Revolution, 1782-83—The Birthplace of the Republic." Newburgh, in Orange County, was Gen. Washington's headquarters. The house in which he lived is a museum of relics that one cannot look at without marveling and exclaiming, silently. It overlooks the beautiful Newburgh Bay on the Hudson. Orange County is the birthplace of Hambletonian 10, the most celebrated horse of all time. In saying this, however, one thinks of Justin Morgan, for he, too, was a horse beloved of all Americans who know horses. Hambletonian 10 was the founder of the famous American strain of trotting horses. "Almost every acre in the county is historic ground," rich in the memories and stardusted clay of men and women who lived spiritedly and unconquerably in Colonial and Revolutionary days.

"All Flesh Is Grass."—With due respect for military monuments and the worthy idols of historians, I think of grass as the germinating foundation of all great people, animals and events in history. The scene by which more than any other I shall remember and appraise Orange County is that of some 35 Milking Shorthorn cows grazing in the deep, lush pastures on Walgrove Farms in June and as late as October 22. They weighed 1,400 to 1,750 lbs., and would average 12,000 lbs. of milk a year. Which reminds me that C. F. L., Jefferson Co., Fla., recently wrote: "Do you realize that the idea of beef in the East will produce a favorable reaction there? I was born and reared in New York State, when every farmer produced a few butcher cattle and sheep. Conditions there have changed so much in recent years that sheep and beef cattle are bound to go back to the hill pastures of New York State and New England. 'Baby' beef and lambs require but little grain. Apartment dwellers want steaks, chops and roasts that are small. These people now rule the markets. You are living in a great grass country. All flesh is grass."

D. C. W.

Cause of "Strong Milk"

A cow nine years old is due to freshen April 1. Her milk, after standing 24 hours, is strong and bitter, and has been so for four weeks or more. I cannot make good butter. She is grained, in good order and tuberculin-tested all right. Why, so long before freshening, should her milk be strong? W. B. L.
New York.

This condition is by no means uncommon, particularly at this season of the year, with cows that have been in milk for some time. It is not likely that the condition can be entirely removed until the cow comes fresh again, though an abundance of succulent feed will often materially help the condition if it does not entirely remove it. Failing silage, roots, cabbage or small potatoes may be used, and it will be of advantage to make the grain into a rather thin slop with warm water, if the cow will take it. The main object is to get the cow to consume as much water as possible. H. H. W.

Customer: "Good heavens, Mr. Druggist, I'm poisoned! It must have been the sandwiches my wife gave me." Pharmacist: "Yes, that's it. I tell you, you're taking a chance every time you eat a sandwich that isn't prepared by a registered pharmacist."—College Humor.

When—over 10 years ago—Maritime finally perfected the most productive dairy and poultry feeds, no obligation was felt to broadcast the news to every poultry and dairyman.

For Bull-Brand Feed made friends rapidly. *Loyal* friends—because it did what it was guaranteed to do. Manufactured on a perfectly balanced formula, from choicest protein concentrates and mineral ingredients, in one of the world's most modern and efficient mills, it could not help increasing production and profits for every man that used it.

Made Life-Long Friends

Down in New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, you will find a group of poultrymen—constantly growing in number—who are profiting to the utmost on Bull-Brand Feed.

As M. Alvater, Brooklyn, Md., writes: "I have fed B-B Laying Mash to my 124 white leghorns and have gotten as many as 97 eggs a day during November. Through fall and the entire winter I have received never less than 80 eggs a day. I am convinced that B-B is absolutely the best . . ."

Further north, in New York and Pennsylvania, you find both dairymen and poultrymen receiving enviable milk and egg production.

Horace Renchler, of Hamburg, Pa., netted $210 profit per head from his 8 cows last year. Woglom Bros., of Prince's Bay, N. Y., say that their leghorns laid 65% in July, after laying 80% and 85% all winter long.

Still further north, in New England, you find a number of dairymen who have tried all feeds but refuse to use any but Bull-Brand.

Frank Bristol, Fair Haven, Vt., has used B-B Dairy Ration for 4 years and says: "It is the best I have ever fed and I will not buy any other."

It was enough for B-B to gather this kind of friends in the natural course of business.

Is *Your* Business *Our* Business?

But we have begun to look at the matter in another light; we asked ourselves: "How far are we obligated to tell our story to non-customers? Are they any concern of ours?"

You men who have never used Bull-Brand: if you are getting 10 quarts of milk a day per cow, and could just as well make that 13 or 14—are the profits you have lost in the past years any business of ours?

If you are getting 50% laying production from your hens, instead of the 75% to 85% B-B entitles you to—are the profits *you* have lost "any bark off our tree?"

Perhaps not. But we do feel that we owe you something. There's what we'd call a "moral obligation." We're going to try to discharge our debt to you by running a series of announcements in this magazine and giving as much information about B-B Feeds as possible.

Right now you are at liberty to take advantage of this offer: Buy B-B; feed it according to directions. If you find that it does not give you *per dollar of feed cost*—

Biggest Milk Production, or—
Biggest Egg Production, or—
Fat, Husky Pullets without the usual losses,

bring back the empty sacks and receive a complete refund of all the money you paid. That's our guarantee.

And if there is any information you'd like about feeding, just write to me, care of the Maritime Milling Company—I'll be glad to give it to you.

Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

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FEED BULL-BRAND
Dairy Ration (24%), B-B Red-E-Mixt (20%), B-B Hi-Test (20%) or B-B Marmico (16%), whichever is most suitable for your roughage. Use the Bull-Brand full line of Poultry Feeds

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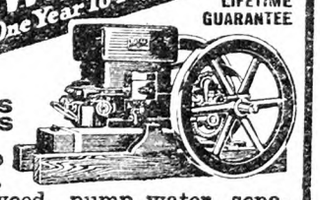
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But it is Equal to — 6% interest on $912.00

A user of an old cream separator, which was apparently working all right, tried a new De Laval. Much to his surprise the new De Laval gave him a cupful of cream more at each separation. He figured he had been losing 15c. worth of butter-fat a day, amounting to $54.75 in a year—and equal to 6% interest on $912.00. Needless to say the De Laval stayed. This is not an unusual case, as the same thing, and often greater loss, is occurring on thousands of farms.

DE LAVAL
The World's Best Cream Separator

For fifty years De Laval Cream Separators have been acknowledged the world over as being the best. That is why there are about as many De Laval Separators in use as all other makes combined.

Today, as always, De Laval Separators are superior to all others. They skim cleaner, run easier, are easier to operate and wash, and last longer. The Golden Series De Laval Separators are neat, trim and beautiful in appearance and have many improvements that you will appreciate. A few features are:

—beautiful, durable gold and black finish
—easier starting and turning
—turnable supply can; handy and convenient
—floating bowl, which eliminates all vibration, requires less power, lasts longer and delivers a smoother, richer cream
—oil window; shows at a glance the amount and condition of the oil
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Not one person in a hundred who sees and tries a De Laval side by side with any other machine will choose any other.

Trade-in Allowance made on old separators

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Send coupon below for complete information; also ask for information about De Laval Milkers, which are now milking more than 1,000,000 cows.

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Name .....
Town .....
State..... R.F.D..... No. Cows.....

Planning Milk Ordinance

We sell milk in three towns of a few thousand each. We are faced with the problem of meeting requirements of three boards of health, each of which has its own ideas as to sanitary laws regarding milk production and control. Can you suggest how all towns may have the same standards? C. M.

The health requirements for milk are becoming more and more rigid each year. With each new administration which comes into office in local municipalities there is usually someone whose pet hobby it is to foster new regulations in the board of health. Some of these are a protection and worth while, and some are a nuisance. The consumer wants milk which is safe from the standpoint of health, as well as nutritious and wholesome. To insure a generous demand, the producer must supply milk that meets the public health requirements, which are the demands of the consumer in the form of laws or ordinances. It would seem easy for consumer, distributor and producer to get together around one common table and discuss provisions of a law that would be sane and yet protect the producer and the consumer. However, such does not seem to be the case. Producers take the attitude that the dealer is out to do them. The dealer takes the attitude that the producer does not care, and the consumer in a great many instances is not educated to the value of milk, and takes the cheapest article that he can have left on his doorstep each morning. Clean milk is milk of good flavor from healthy cows. It is free from dirt and contains only a small number of bacteria, none of these being harmful. The housewife wants, in addition to this milk which is clean, one which will give her a fair amount of butterfat in the form of cream on the top of the bottle.

Can you not call together people in your community to discuss the problem of a uniform standard, modeled after the State standard of a good board of health? Probably you will agree that four grades of milk will take care of your situation and keep everyone contented. These four grades might be certified raw or natural milk, Grade A pasteurized and Grade B pasteurized milk. The Association of Certified Milk Producers already has defined the standards which control the production and sale of its product. They require that the cows shall be tuberculin-tested and physically examined at regular periods. The men handling the cows and the milk must be examined by medical authorities weekly for all communicable diseases.

As milk is approximately 87 per cent water, standards for total solids must be defined; 11½ per cent total solids, with a butterfat percentage of 4 per cent or 3.5 per cent, if so stated on the cap, is a part of the laws as adopted in 1909. When delivered, certified milk shall not contain more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. Such milk, of course, is natural and must be bottled at the point of production. Beyond these regulations there is no national group of sanitary laws. There are exponents of regulations which would require that all raw milk must come from tuberculin-tested cows, physically examined at regular periods in addition, in order that any udder troubles among the cows supplying the milk might be discovered. These exponents of a code would require physical examination of men against all communicable diseases. The solid standards would be the same as for certified except that the minimum butterfat might be 3½ or 3 per cent, and so stated on the cap.

New York State recently adopted a sanitary code in which the maximum bacteria count on delivery must not exceed 20,000. Perhaps this is rather strict for all sections. Certainly all raw milk should be sold in bottles only and bottled at the source of production. Grade A pasteurized milk should be a very high-quality product. It would be hoped that your committee would agree to have such milk come from healthy cows, and that the same standards for solids would apply as in the case of natural raw milk. The bacteria count, of course, might even approach 200,000 before pasteurization, but it should not exceed the count of raw milk upon delivery. This milk should also be sold only in bottles. Grade B pasteurized milk should certainly be a clean milk, but should be known as a product which, because of lack of cooling facilities or distance of transportation or of its lower fat content, might have to be sold with a higher bacteria count than the other milk, and naturally would not command the price of the other three grades.

It would seem that with such standards in mind as have been mentioned, you can agree on regulations as to what are clean, healthy cows, who shall be considered healthy people, how utensils may be kept clean and sterilized, and, finally, how the product shall be cooled, stored and delivered without abnormal flavors or odors, and which shall be a wholesome product that is not in any way dangerous to the user. It must be remembered that milk is a perishable product and must be handled accordingly, and that the producer who puts on the market a product of quality is entitled to a fair price for it. J. W. B.

$20.00 for Your Old Separator
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Write today for our offer to take your old separator, (regardless of age, make or condition), *in trade* for the wonderful NEW Low Model *Ball Bearing* MELOTTE, on a most liberal Exchange Plan. Mail coupon *now —before offer closes!*

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The Imported Belgian Ball Bearing Melotte has been the World's Leading Separator for over 40 years. The ONE separator with the single bearing, flexibly suspended *Self-Balancing* Bowl that *guarantees you MORE cream, year in and year out, than any other separator made.* Of course, the NEW Low Model Melotte *retains* this world-famous *Self-Balancing Bowl.* IN ADDITION—it has many *wonderful NEW features!* Send today for *free* catalog telling all about the wonderful NEW Melotte cream separator.

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We will send the wonderful NEW Melotte Separator—direct to your farm for a *30 Days FREE Trial!* We make you this offer because we know the MELOTTE has no equal and want to prove it to you. Mail coupon for details of our great 30 Days Free Trial Offer.

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You can put the Melotte on your farm without paying us one cent. You can keep it there and use it for 30 Days—FREE. Then you can send us only $5—and after that you pay us only $5 per month. This gives you a year and a half to pay. In that time the Melotte will have saved enough extra cream to help you make these very small payments.

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Before you buy any cream separator be sure to get the free Melotte Catalog. Get our EASY Terms, 30 Day Free Trial Offer and our liberal Trade Allowance Offer. Mail coupon NOW!

The Melotte Separator, Dept. 30-71
H. B. Babson, U. S. Mgr.
2843 West 19th St., Chicago, Ill.
2445 Prince St., Berkeley, Calif.

Please send me Free NEW Melotte Separator Catalog, and your 30 Days Free Trial Offer—Separator Exchange Offer and New Low Terms Offer.
(Print Your Name and Address Plainly)

Name.....
Post Office.....
R.F.D...... *State*.....
No. Cows Milked..... Name Present Separator.....

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All for a single $1

The GREEN MURDER CASE
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Five complete, new book-length novels in magazine form. The same stories (titles shown here) that are now selling in the stores at $2 each. Written by famous authors—S. S. Van Dine, Harry S. Keeler, Alex. Morrison, R. T. M. Scott, and A. MacMahon.

Hundreds of pages of mystifying plots. See what happens to the Fourth King, who thought he was absolutely safe. Meet the great American detective, Smith, who was being trailed by Scotland Yard. Find out who pushed that beautiful Chicago heiress overboard to her death. Fill these long winter evenings with gripping, spell-bound hours of pleasure.

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Dept. 501, 225 Varick St., New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Please send me the 5 complete novels shown above, for which I agree to pay postman, on delivery, $1 plus a few cents postage.

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Address.....
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(Please write or print plainly)

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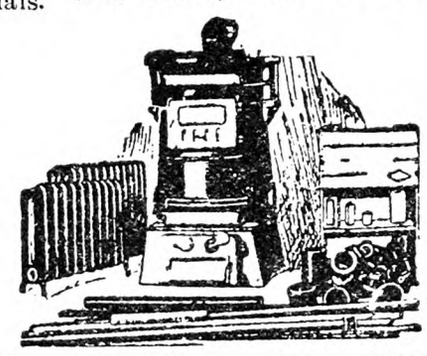
THIS MONTH ONLY
You can deduct 10% from any price listed in our catalogue.

Our "Royal" **Modern Bathroom**
Includes Bathtub, Porcelain Toilet and enameled Wash Basin. Complete with all Fittings and Five-Year Guaranteed Materials. Was 58.50, Now **$52.65**



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Write for FREE Catalog 80

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34th St., New York

THROWING AWAY THEIR WASHBOARDS!

Women are literally throwing away their washboards on account of a recent discovery used in washing clothes. No rubbing, yet clothes are spotlessly clean. Will not injure fabric. Write to **L. F. Kittredge, Tunkhannock, Pa.**, for FREE sample. Agents wanted.

Virgin Wool Yarn for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me.

WATER PUMPS WATER night and day with Rife's Hydraulic Ram. No attention, no expense. Write for free catalog. Sold only by H. T. OLSEN, 17 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

THEO. FAVRE & SON
Est. 1849
TOMPKINS COVE, N. Y.
Raw Furs, Ginsing, Dress Furs, Skins
Price List Mailed on Request.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

BOG Spavin

Thoroughpin, wind galls, stifle lameness, capped hock, curb, and splints yield to *Spavin Liquid*. A penetrating liquid blister that does not scar — hair grows back in again. Stops development of growths. Removes temporary bunches. Relieves lameness permanently no matter how old the case or how severe. See guarantee and details of treatment in Free Book mentioned below. One bottle usually enough for several cases. Per bottle **$2.00.**

Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Sidebone — No matter if old case or how lame, one application usually enough. *Spavin and Ringbone Paste* $2.00

Lump Jaw — Thousands depend on the old reliable remedy, *Actinoform*. Easy to use and sure. 12892 cases treated last year $2.50

Heaves—*Tonic Heave Powders* make heavey horses sound and build up rundown horses . . $1.00

Fistula, Poll Evil—*Fistoform* saves work, time and expense. Easy to use, low cost, sure. . . . $2.50

Sprains, Strains, Soreness—*General Liniment* penetrates to the spot, and gets soreness out . . $1.00

Sweeny—*Sweeny Blister* fills shrunken muscle in. $1

Colic — *Colic Mixture* gives absolute protection against both flatulent and spasmodic colic . . $1.00

EASY TO USE—Complete directions with remedies. No experience necessary. Any stockman can follow our instructions and get results.

GUARANTEE—Fleming Remedies used by stockmen everywhere for 35 years — ask your neighbor. If Fleming's ever fails, money back without question—you to be the judge, and your word to go.

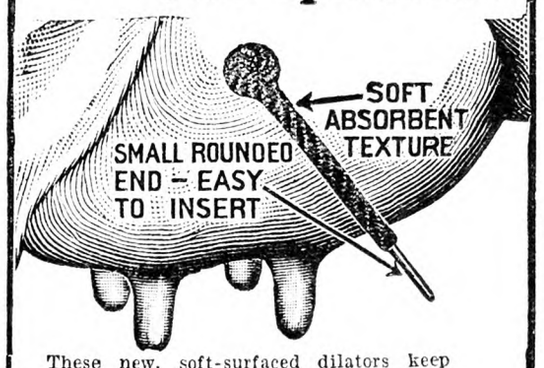
PUZZLING CASES — If you don't understand case, write details. Special expert advice free.

FREE BOOK—Tells more about remedies above, also other Fleming remedies; and outlines 200 livestock diseases so clearly and fully any stockman can treat them. 208 pages, 70 illustrations. Best book ever printed to be given away.

Prompt Service — Remedies shipped postpaid in 24 hours. Write quick for expert advice and free book—or send your order NOW.

FLEMING BROS. 100 Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

Don't Lose the quarter

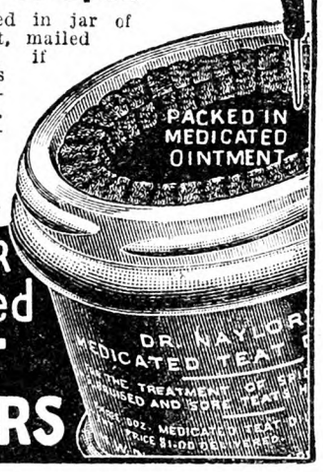


These new, soft-surfaced dilators keep open and soothe the injured teat while the medicated ointment quickly heals the tissues. For positive results in treating Spider, Obstructions, Cut or Bruised Teats, Hard Milkers, keep Dr. Naylor's Dilators on hand. Rounded end for easy insertion; absorbent texture carries healing medication into the teat canal.

Heals the Teat Keeps It Open

36 Dilators, packed in jar of medicated ointment, mailed postpaid for $1, if your dealer does not have our products in stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. H. W. NAYLOR
Dept. 5 Morris, N. Y.



DR. NAYLOR Medicated TEAT DILATORS

copper-content galvanized

ROSSMETAL CRIBS C-BINS

Safe. Dependable. More money from your crop. Write today. Check items wanted.
ROSS CUTTER & SILO CO.
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Brooder Houses ☐
Hog Houses ☐
Cribs ☐ Silos ☐ Cutters ☐

Kill Rats New Way

In France the World's greatest laboratory has discovered a germ that kills rats and mice by science. Absolutely safe. Cannot harm human beings, dogs, cats, birds, chickens or pets. Quickly clear dwellings and outbuildings, with no offensive after-effects. It is called Danysz Virus.

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Free NEW CATALOG OF ARMY GOODS BARGAINS

Shirts, Pants, Boots, Shoes, Blankets, Tents, Guns, Harness, Tools, Etc. Government's sacrifice saves you money. Write for copy.

ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLY CO. COPYRIGHT ESTABLISHED 1866
Dept. 130 Richmond, Va.

NEWTON'S Compound

For horses, cattle, hogs

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

Shorthorn Trade News

J. S. Kreigh & Son., Batavia, Ia., write: "We are having a good demand for Shorthorn bulls. Prices are better."

Gabriel Bros., Hastings, Okla., write: "We have just sold several daughters of Brookside Dairy Knight to E. Kersey, Tulsa, Okla., who is founding a herd of registered Milking Shorthorns."

Womack Bros., Fulton, Mo., write: "Our trade in Shorthorns is much better than it has been for quite a while, and the future is beginning to look much brighter to us."

Coy J. Wise, Ironside, Ore., writes: "Cattlemen are showing great faith and interest in the business at present. Hay is selling at higher prices than were expected, but they are still buying cattle readily at good prices. There aren't many being offered now. I am selling all of the bulls I raise at good prices for range purposes. Shorthorns are more than holding their own with other breeds here. They bring just as much per pound and they all agree that you get more pounds on the Shorthorn."

G. F. Maxwell, Macomb, Mo., writes: "Farmers in this section are showing more interest in good cattle than at any time heretofore, and Shorthorns are attracting the attention of many of them. I have disposed of my surplus very satisfactorily, and inquiries are still coming in. I look for the interest to increase as they become more widely distributed."

S. W. Ford, Madrid, Neb., writes: "We are having a good demand for good grade or purebred Shorthorn bulls. There is more demand each year, with prices growing."

E. M. Shroyer & Son., Millgrove, Ind., write: "We have inquiries for bulls every week, and sell all that we raise before they are old enough for service."

H. F. Purfeerst, New Salem, N. D., writes: "It was a boom year in the Shorthorn trade. I could have sold 25 bulls if we had had them. Heifers are moving better. Prices doubled last year."

Norval Smith & Son, Valparaiso, Ind., write: "There seems to be a general return to Shorthorns. Bulls are in good demand."

Thos. Myers & Son, Hamilton, Ind., write: "We had an unusual demand for heifers last Fall, being entirely sold out."

James Roy, Musselfork, Mo., writes: "There is a great demand for Shorthorns in this territory. I have more inquiries than I can fill."

C. C. Pilgrim & Son, Decorah, Ia., write: "We had an unusually good business the past year in Milking Shorthorns. Our difficulty is to raise them fast enough. Sales have been good at somewhat advanced prices and the demand is far beyond our supply. Some of their best young bulls have gone into beef Shorthorn herds where the owners want to improve the milking qualities of their cows, and some have gone into certain dairy herds in order to raise the butterfat percentage."

Carl Zirn, Howard, Kan., writes: "The Shorthorn business is picking up. Good young bulls are in demand and going at good prices."

Andrew Elstead, Whalan, Minn., writes: "There is a better demand for Shorthorns at present than there has been for sometime."

J. C. Guyer, McIntosh, S. D., writes: "Shorthorns are the coming cattle for this country. They are good for milk and beef."

Wm. R. Maurer, Platte Center, Neb., writes: "The Shorthorn business is good. I have sold out all my yearling bulls. There is quite a call for Milking Shorthorns. I have just a small herd, but always find a ready sale for my cattle."

Pfau Bros., Freeport, Minn., write: "Milking Shorthorns are in great demand in this section. We receive about 500 inquiries annually. We shipped cattle to seven States in the last two years. We find the demand for our cattle far greater than what we can supply."

Dr. J. A. Phillips, Malto, O., writes: "The Shorthorn industry is coming back in this region. People are looking for quality in both bulls and heifers at good prices. We showed at the Morgan County Fair, and received a fair share of premiums."

Schaffner Bros. Co., Erie, Pa., write: "Recently we sold some Shorthorns to F. M. Schultz, North East, Pa., to start him in the business. We also sold three heifers to R. G. Freeman, Cambridge Springs, Pa., and have sold several other bulls and females."

Hughes Bros., White Butte, S. D., write: "Shorthorn roan cows carrying fair udders, and showing some ability at the milk pail, and still have size and quality to produce a good type of steer, are rapidly replacing range cattle of a few years ago in this section."

W. H. Rigg, Aeneas, Wash., writes: "The demand for breeding stock here the past Fall was greater than the supply. I have sold all my bulls. I could have sold several more yearlings if I had had them."

Moffitt Bros., of Noblesville, Ind., write: "We have been breeding Shorthorns for 12 years, and during the past year our trade has been good at good prices."

J. L. T.

"ALGY says Eloise is different from other girls." "Yes, she likes him." — Louisville Courier-Journal

The Three New Feeds, made in Kernel form, that bring a New Day of Less Toil and More Pay to Poultrymen

CHAPIN KERNELS are made to save work and slavish sticking to feeding-time schedule—to save chicks and grow them quickly with 3/5 as much feed and less cost—to produce more eggs at 3/5 as much cost—to help you turn that long-dreamed-of profit into cash reality.

These tasty, toasted Kernels are made by a new process that compresses the mixture of feeds and minerals into small Kernels for chicks and larger Kernels for hens.

Chapin Kernels do away with every fault of the old-time wet or dry mash feeds for chicks and mash-and-scratch for hens.

No scratch, no green feed, no grit, need be fed with any of these Kernels. All three of them contain an ample supply of best Alfalfa Meal and all needed minerals.

Each Kernel contains same share of all ingredients as every other Kernel. No "unscrambling" by first-comers who get the choice bits.

Because birds eat quietly, Kernels are not spilled into litter where they may become infected by droppings. Kernels come to you sterilized by toasting process.

Start-All, only, contains Cod-Liver Oil, added just before shipment.

All three feeds contain the following ingredients in amounts of each that vary to suit age of bird:

Meat Scraps, Dried Buttermilk, Pulverized Oats, Corn Oil Meal, Wheat Flour, Gluten Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Yellow Corn Meal, Wheat Bran, Milo, Wheat Middlings, Yellow Hominy Feed, Molasses, Salt, Charcoal, Bone Meal, Calcium Carbonate.

START-ALL—is a **complete ration** for baby chicks, in all seasons, with or without sunlight, green feed or grit. After 48 hours, feed chicks five times daily, all they will eat in 20 minutes. After first week, only feeding-care required is to fill hoppers, when empty, with Start-All.

No mixing of mashes, no raising of green stuff, no adding of Cod-Liver Oil, no scratch-grain, no grit, no cleaning of hoppers or feed from floor.

GROW-ALL — for growing chicks; same as Start-All in size, but contains no Cod-Liver Oil. The Oil is not needed in Spring and Summer, but during dark months, Oil can be added or feeder can continue with Start-All.

Start feeding Grow-All at 6 to 8 weeks, keeping feed in hoppers continuously. Birds grow quickly and with low mortality. They eat only 3/5 as much Kernels as of ordinary feed and at much less cost.

LAY-ALL—gives the layer all she needs for maintenance and egg-production. No green feed, grit or scratch-grain necessary. When fed with Cod-Liver Oil, layers can be confined without sun-light at all seasons of the year.

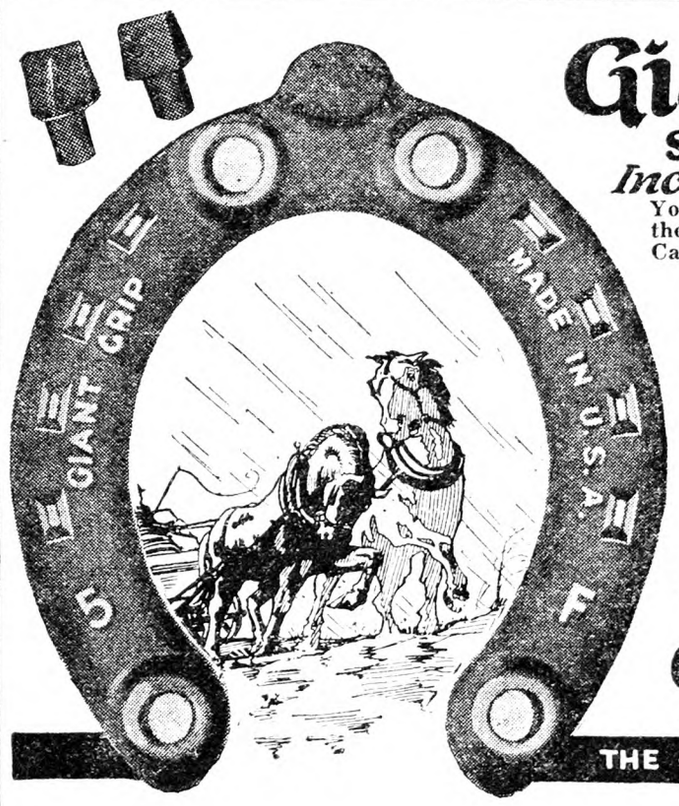
Average W. Leghorn flock eats only 16 lbs. of Lay-All, daily, per 100 hens, and produce more eggs than 25 to 30 lbs. of ordinary mash, or mash and scratch.

Ask your feed-store man, or write for samples, interesting circulars, price-list.

REQUEST FOR SAMPLE

CHAPIN & CO.,
327 S. La Salle St., Chicago.
Send free samples of Lay-All and Start-All.

Name .....
Address .....
R. D..... State.....
Name of Feed Store .....
Address .....



Giant Grip

Shoes and Calks

Increase Horse Power

Your horses can always be shod sharp—if they have on Giant Grip shoes and calks. Calks can be changed easily without removing the shoes—and the calks stay in—wear sharp and wear longer. Giant Grip calks are sure protection for your horses on icy roads.

Giant Grip calks cost no more than other calks of lower quality and whose first cost may be less. Price does not tell the quality of calks. Ask your blacksmith and horseshoer to put on a set of Giant Grip shoes and calks now—when sure footing is needed. Then you'll know why it pays to have your horses shod with the very best fitting Drive Calk Shoes and Drive Calks that will stay in because they are properly tapered and have ridges to keep them from turning.

Giant Grip Mfg. Co.
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.

THE CALK IN THE YELLOW BOX

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

December 27, 1928.

MILK

December: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.35.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.25.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.49¼@	$0.49¾
Extras, 92 score	.48½@	.48¾
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.45½@	.48
Seconds	.44 @	.45
Lower grades	.43 @	.43½
Ladles	.38 @	.41½
Packing stock	.35½@	.37½
Renovated	.43 @	.43½
Sweet, fancy	.50½@	.51
Extra	.49½@	.50
Firsts	.46½@	.49
Seconds	.44½@	.46
Centralized	.44 @	.47

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.27½@	$0.29
Fresh, fancy	.25½@	.26
Wis., flats, held	.26 @	.27½
Daisies, fresh	.24½@	.25

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.52 @	$0.53
Extras	.50 @	.51
Average extras	.48 @	.49
Extra firsts	.35 @	.47
Firsts	.29 @	.34
Pacific Coast, white	.45 @	.51
Mixed colors, best nearby	.52 @	.54
Gathered, best	.49 @	.52
Common to good	.29 @	.45

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS, RABBITS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.44@	$0.48
Fair to good	.30@	.40
Roosters	.19@	.24
Fowls	.24@	.34
Ducks	.18@	.30
Geese	.18@	.29
Turkeys, dry, nearby toms	.43@	.45
Hens	.41@	.43
Maryland, toms	.43@	.45
Hens	.41@	.43
Virginia, toms	.41@	.43
Hens	.40@	.41
Fair to good	.32@	.40
Old toms	.28@	.31
Old hens	.30@	.35
Northwestern, toms	.38@	.40
Hens	.36@	.38
Western, toms	.37@	.39
Hens	.35@	.37
Southwestern, toms	.36@	.38
Hens	.34@	.36
Poor to good	.30@	.34
Old toms	.27@	.30
Old hens	.30@	.34
Squabs, white, lb.	.55@	.75
Dark, doz.	2.50@	4.00
Culls	1.50@	2.00
Rabbits, cottontail, pair	.15@	.40
Jacks, pair	.75@	.90
Snow-shoe, pair	.35@	.40
White hares, pair	.75@	1.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.25@	$0.30
Chickens	.20@	.30
Roosters		.20
Ducks	.27@	.30
Geese	.25@	.30
Tame rabbits	.30@	.35

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$10.50@11.50
Bulls	8.00@ 9.00
Cows	7.75@ 8.50
Calves, best	14.00@18.00
Common to good	10.00@12.00
Sheep	5.00@ 6.75
Lambs	13.00@14.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20@	$0.21
Good to prime	.17@	.19
Culls	.13@	.16
Lambs, h.h., each	8.00@	13.00
Pigs, 30 to 20 lbs.	.17@	.22
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00@	24.50
Bulls	14.00@	14.75
Cows	16.00@	17.50

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$0.90@$2.50
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.75@ 1.90
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.85@ 2.00
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00@ 3.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.25@$1.50
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10@ .23
Cabbage, ton	38.00@43.00
Carrots, bu.	1.25@ 2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@ 2.25
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00@ 1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	2.50@ 6.50
Dandelions, Texas, bu.	.25@ .50
Garlic, 100 lbs.	10.00@11.00
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	15.00@16.00
Kale, bbl.	1.25@ 1.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.00@ 3.50
Lettuce, bu.	.50@ 5.25
Lima beans, Cuba, bu.	3.00@ 5.50
Mustard greens, Cal., bu.	1.25@ 1.50
Okra, bu.	4.00@ 7.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50@ 4.50
Parsley, bu.	1.50@ 2.00
Parsnips, bu.	1.25@ 1.50
Peas, bu.	3.50@ 7.00
Peppers, bu.	3.00@11.00
Radishes, bu.	2.00@ 3.00
Spinach, bu.	.60@ 1.00
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	2.50@ 3.25
String beans, bu.	1.50@ 8.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00@ 3.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50@ 1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50@ 3.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.25@12.50
Pea	9.75@10.00
Red kidney	8.50@ 8.75

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.50@$3.75
Bbl.	2.00@11.00
Pears, bbl.	2.00@ 6.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	4.75@ 5.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.55@ 1.00
Kumquats, qt.	.08@ .15

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$25.00@27.00
No. 2	23.00@24.00
No. 3	15.00@21.00
Clover mixed	22.00@25.00
Straw, rye	22.00@24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1, No. Spring	$1.32⅛
No. 2 red	1.56⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.04¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.58½
Barley	.78⅝
Rye	1.15¾

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.15
Butter, best, lb.	$0.56@	.58
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65@	.75
Gathered	.50@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.40@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.45@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@	.52
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.15@	.20
String beans, lb.	.30@	.35
Lima beans, lb.	.35@	.40
Peas, lb.	.40@	.45
Lettuce, head	.05@	.15
Onions, lb.	.10@	.15

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Apple holdings in storage are generally at peak about the first of December, and when the government figures came out we found that there was about 30 per cent more under refrigeration than last year. However, last year was rather a light fruit year, and the 35,308,000 barrels of commercial apples is only about 13 per cent more than the five-year average. It is thought by government officials that around 127,000 cars (this does not include trucking) will be moved this season against 93,000 during the 1927-28 season. During the week preceding Christmas, apple movement in Philadelphia was not as large as it was hoped for, but for all the prices on good to fancy fruit held steady. The lack of real activity was attributed partly to the influx of oranges, which have been fairly reasonable in price. The orange crop, with an estimated increase of 38 per cent over last year's production, will be more of a competitor in the fruit markets this year. Virginia Staymans 2½-in. and up sold in Philadelphia at $4 to $5 a barrel, and Delicious from nearby orchards ranged $1.25 to $2 a bushel as to size. Maryland Romes, unclasified, 2½-in. and up were quoted $1.25 bushel. Cranberries were in fairly good demand, with prices holding steady at $3 to $3.75 per ¼ bbl. crate on early varieties, and $3 to $4.50 per ¼-barrel crate, on late varieties. String beans have been selling at $3 to $5 per ⅞ bushel, and southern peppers were scarce, and $13.50 a crate was about top price. Old crop cabbage continues to bring good prices on a firm market, best York State Danish selling $42 to $45 a ton. A little South Carolina cabbage is beginning to come in. Nearby commodities, such as Long Island Brussels sprouts and nearby spinach showed the results of frost quite badly, and for the last day or two very little has been offered. Some of the best Long Island cauliflower sold up to $2.50 per crate. Sweet potatoes continue to move very slowly, although the market on fancy house sweets continues firm. White potatoes were very dull, best Pennsylvania round whites selling $1.25 to $1.35 per 120-lb. sack. Onions were dull with New York medium to large sizes selling $3.75 to $4 a sack, and midwestern up to $4.50. Celery continues to move fairly well, with best York State celery in the rough selling $2.50 to $3 per 2-3 crate. Canadian Rutabaga turnips ranged 90c to $1.25 per 100 lbs.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Although the peak of egg prices for the season was probably reached two or three weeks ago, the demand for Christmas and New Year's has strengthened the market, temporarily, at least. This applies especially to the fancy qualities on which the market has held rather firm, and a slight advance was made just before Christmas. Receipts of eggs in Philadelphia amounted to 26,559 cases as compared with 24,300 cases for the week previous. This is much heavier than for the same period a year ago, when only a little over 10,000 cases were received during the week. However, this was not typical, as receipts in Boston were a good deal lower than a year ago, and receipts in New York were only slightly smaller. Fresh extra firsts were quoted after the slight advance at 46c, and fresh firsts at 44c a dozen. As usual, a premium was paid for carefully selected and candled fresh eggs, and these were quoted in cartons at 54 to 56c. On the other hand, storage eggs were inclined to be easy, storage-packed extra firsts easing off to 33 to 34c, and firsts 31 to 32c a dozen. Cold storage holdings in Philadelphia on December 24 amounted to 43,228 cases against 36,450 cases a year ago. Holdings in Chicago and Boston were also lighter, but holdings in New York are heavy.

There were fairly liberal receipts of live poultry, but due to the holiday demands the market in general held rather firm. The demand for fowl was sufficient to absorb the offerings of fancy heavy stock. Spring chickens were also in good demand. Live turkeys moved well, with occasional sales on fancy higher than quoted. Ducks and geese also sold well. Heavy colored fowls sold generally around 30c a lb., with small sizes ranging 27 to 28c. White Leghorns were quoted at 20 to 26c as to size, and Spring chickens, Plymouth Rocks, averaged 32c. Mixed colors ranged 27 to 29c, and Leghorns were quoted 2c under these. One and one-half pound broilers averaged 35c, and Winter chickens, 2-lb. average, ranged 32 to 34c. Old roosters sold around 22c, and White Pekin ducks, fancy large brought as high as 32c. Other ducks ranged 23 to 27c. Young fresh turkeys, fancy, were quoted up to 38c, while ordinary stock ranged 30 to 35c. Geese averaged 26c lb. In the dressed poultry market there was a fairly good demand for turkeys, with fancy Delaware and Maryland bringing 46 to 48c, and other nearby ranged 44 to 46c lb. Fresh-killed fowl were in fair demand, with heavy stock ranging 31 to 32c, and medium sizes 26 to 30c lb. Two and one-half pound fowl brought 22 to 24c. Nearby chickens, mixed sizes in barrels showed little change, averaging 38c. The average run of ducks brought 24c, while some fancy sold as high as 30c. Geese brought 3c lb. less than ducks.

HAY AND STRAW

Good quality hay held about steady, with No. 2 Timothy selling $17.50 to $18, and No. 3, $15 to $15.50 ton. Timothy clover mixed, No. 1 was quoted $16 to $17, and No. 2, $14 to $15. Undergrades of hay were in liberal supply and on such the market was dull and weak. Straight rye straw held at $18 to $20 a ton. Wheat and oat straw were quoted $13 to $15.

B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 55c; duck eggs, doz., 70c; pullet eggs, doz., 45c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; butter-milk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12½c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, head, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; pie pumpkins, lb., 10 to 15c; new potatoes, pk., 25c; parsley, bch., 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 39c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys, lb., 55 to 60c; heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Turkeys, lb., 50c; heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 32c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 45c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 28c; whole hams, lb., 35c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 26 to 28c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 28c; dressed, lb., 35 to 40c; yearlings, live, lb., 25 to 30c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; springers, dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; Leghorns, 25c; heavy, 30 to 32c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; turkeys, live, lb., 45 to 50c; dressed, 60 to 65c; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, 50 to 55c; grade A, 24-doz. cases, $16.50; fancy, white, $17.50; unclassified, $14 to $15.50; retail, 60c; pullet eggs, doz., 45 to 50c; duck eggs, doz., 70c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1; cabbage, doz. heads, 80 to 90c; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.25; celery, doz. bchs, 45 to 65c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, 75c to $1.65; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, bu., $2 to $2.25; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, bu., 50 to 70c; radishes, doz. bchs, 60c; rutabagas, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 1½ to 3c; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25; endive, doz., 75c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $3.75; pears, bu., $1 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain. — Hay, mixed, 12 to $14; wheat, new, bu., $1.25 to $1.35.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Turkey prices were on a lower basis at holiday time, but most produce held firm.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 55 to 56c; tubs, 53 to 54c; firsts, 46 to 50c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25 to 26c; longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 51 to 55c; grade A 52 to 53c; grade B, 35 to 36c; grade C, 29 to 30c; pullets, 35 to 38c; unclassified, 45 to 49c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 25 to 39c; old roosters, 21 to 22c; chickens, 38 to 40c; ducks, 32 to 33c; geese, 28 to 29c; turkeys, 35 to 44c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 22 to 29c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; springers, 23 to 32c; ducks, 27 to 30c; geese, 23 to 25c; turkeys, 34 to 42c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firmer; Baldwin, Russet, Hubbardson, bu., 1.25 to $1.50; Cranberry Pippin, $1.40 to $1.50; Wealthy, Greening, $1 to $2; Snow, $1.15 to $1.90; Twenty Ounce, $1 to $1.75; Northern Spy, $1 to $2.65; Spitzenberg, $1.25 to $3; McIntosh, $1.50 to $3.25; Delicious, western, box, $2.75 to $3.50; Rome Beauty, Jonathan, $2.25 to $2.75. Potatoes, steady, home-grown, bu., 35 to 70c; 150-lb. bag, $1.75 to $2; sweets, Md., hamper, $1.25 to $1.35.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; pea, cwt., $10 to $10.25; medium, $10 to $10.50; kidney, $11 to $12; marrow, $11 to $12.50; white kidney, $11 to $14. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2.50 to $3.25; 100-lb. sack, $3.50 to $4.75; Spanish, crate, $1.75 to $1.85.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $4.50 to $4.75; grapes, Cal., Malagas, lug., $1.85 to $2; Emperor, $1.60 to $1.85; oranges, Cal., box, $4.25 to $5.50; Fla., $3 to $4.25; pears, Cal., box, $4 to $4.25.

Vegetables.—Beets, bu., $1.25 to $1.35; Brussels sprouts, qt., 15 to 18c; cabbage, bu., 50c to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.25; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.40 to $1.75; celery, doz., 85c to $1; cucumbers, 10-lb. bskt., $3 to $3.25; endive, lb., 25 to 30c; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 50c to $1.25; oyster plant, crate, 75c to $1; parsley, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.65; peas, Cal., hamper, $5.25 to $6; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; spinach, bu., 65 to 90c; squash, bu., 90c to $1.10; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $1.50 to $2.50; turnips, bu., 50 to 85c; watercress, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, 24-sec. case, $5 to $6; white, $4.50 to $5; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple syrup, firmer; light, gal., $2 to $2.25; dark, $1.50 to $1.75.

Feeds.—Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $16 to $18; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $35.50; standard middlings, $35; red-dog, $41; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $58.50; hominy, $39.75; oatfeed, $21.25.

C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The Boston Produce Market has been moderately active on most produce offered this week. Apples and potatoes have remained quiet. Cabbage is generally lower. Celery and spinach have been moderately active. Eggs continue weak with better grades in abundant supply.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand fair on best. Poor on ordinary. Native Baldwins, ord., 35 to $1; fancy, $1.25 to $1.60; extra fancy, $1.75 to $2; few $2.25. McIntosh, ord., $1 to $2; fancy, $2.25 to $3.35; extra fancy, $3.50 to $3.85 std. bu. box. U. S. No. 1, 2½ to 3-in. Va. Yorks, $1.50. Pa., $1.75. Va. Staymans, $1.50 to $1.75. Unclassified, $1 bu. bskt. Wash., extra fancy Staymans, $2.15 to $2.35 box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1 to $1.60 std. bu. box. Cal., crts., 3 doz. bchs., $3.25 to $3.50. Texas, bu. bskt., $3.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native Savoy, mostly $1.25 to $1.75; few $2 bbl. N. Y. Danish, 100-lb. sacks, mostly $2.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. Cal., crts. $2.50 to $3.50. Texas, bu. bskt., $1.75 to $2.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand active on best. Native, 18 bchs, Pascal, $3 to $4.50 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crts., best, $3 to $3.50. Cal., crts. mostly $5 to $6.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, ¼-bbl. crts., $4 to $4.50; ½ bbls., $7 to $8.50; few, $8.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, h.h., ord., 18 hds., 35 to 60c. Iceberg, Cal., $3 to $3.50. Ariz., $3 to $4 crt. Fla., Big Boston, $1 to $1.50 1½-bu. hamp.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native and Pa. fancy, 75c to $1.10; few $1.25 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native yellows, fair, $1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box. Mass., 100 lbs., ord., $2.75 to $3.50. Valencias, Spanish, $2.25 to $2.50 half case. Ohio and Ind., bags, $5 100 lbs. N. Y., 100 lbs., $4.75 to $5.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market unchanged. Me., 100-lb. bags, Gr. Mts., $1.10 to $1.20.

Spinach.—Supplies liberal, demand fair. Market weaker. Md., Va. and Tex., bu. bskts., Savoy mostly, 90c to $1; Tex. mostly.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Blue Hubbard, $50 to $60 ton; $1.75 to $2.25 bbl. N. H., Blue Hubbard, few sales, $40 ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair; h.h., mostly 20 to 30c lb. Fla., 6 bskts, $1.75 to $2.75 crt.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native P. T. and Ruta, 50 to 75c std. bu. box. P. E. I. Rutas, $1 to $1.25. Mass. White Capes, fancy, $1.50 to $2.25 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market draggy, demand light. Few sales No. 1 Timothy, $24 to $25. Eastern, $18 to $22. Clover mixed, $22 to $23 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 49½c. Firsts, 46½ to 49c. Seconds, 45 to 46c lb.

Eggs.—Market weak. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 50c. Mixed colors, 49c. White extras, 48c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 46c. Undergrades, 30 to 35c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 26 to 27c. Firsts new, 25 to 26c. Extras held, 31½ to 32c. Firsts held, 28 to 30c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. peas, $9.50 to $10. Cal. small white, $9.50 to $9.75. Yellow Eyes, $9 to $9.25. Red Kidney, $8.75 to $9. Limas, $12.50 to $13 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet, demand fair, prices unchanged.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 46c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 51 to 52c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 56c; clothing, 51 to 52c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.10; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 92 to 97c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 87c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.12; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.07; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 96c to $1; clothing, 90 to 93c; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 90c.

Connecticut Market Notes

These figures are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford.

Bridgeport, Dec. 22.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Baldwin, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; A 2½-in., bbl., $4.50 to $5.50; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.75 to $2; Greenings, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; A 2½-in., bbl., $4.50 to $5.50; Northern Spy, bu., $1.75 to $2; Stayman, box, $2.25 to $2.50; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 40 to 60c; cranberries, ½-bbl. box, $9.50 to $10; oranges, Florida, 176-216, $4.50 to $5.50; beets, bu., $1.50 to $2; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2.50 to $2.75; carrots, bu., $2.25 to $2.30; celery, 12-stalk bun., $1 to $1.25; kale, bu., 60 to 75c; lettuce, doz., $1 to $1.25; onions, bu., $2.50 to $2.65; parsnips, bu., $2 to $2.25; potatoes, bu., $1; 2 bu. U. S. No. 1, $1.60 to $1.75; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1 to $1.25; rutabaga, 100 lbs., $1.50 to $1.75; spinach, bu., $1.25 to $1.35; squash, lb., 4 to 5c; turnips, bu., 75c to $1. Poultry and Dairy.—Chickens, live, lb., 28 to 32c; dressed, lb., 38 to 45c; ducks, dressed, lb., 29 to 32c; fowls, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 28 to 32c; turkeys, live, lb., 38 to 42c; dressed, lb., 58 to 60c; dressed, west, lb., 40 to 44c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 65c; Conn. special No. 1, 60 to 62c; Conn. special No. 2, 50 to 52c; Conn. extra, 55 to 57c; Conn. gathered, 50c; western, 36 to 50c; butter, 92 score, lb., 50 to 54c.

Hartford, Dec. 24.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Baldwins, bu., $1.25 to $2; A 2½-in., bbl., $3.50 to $5; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.50 to $2; Greenings, bu., $1 to $1.50; A 2½-in., bbl., $3 to $4.25; Northern Spy, bu., $1.50 to $3; Stayman, box, $2.50 to $3; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 35 to 50c; cranberries, ½-bbl. box, $9 to $10.50; oranges, Florida, 176-216, $3.50 to $5; beets, bu., $1.25 to $2; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2 to $2.75; cabbage, bu., $1.20 to $1.40; carrots, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; celery, 12-stalk bun., 75 to $1; kale, bu., 85c to $1; lettuce, doz., 75c to $1.10; onions, bu., $2.25 to $2.65; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $2; potatoes, bu., 75 to 85c; 2 bu., U. S. No. 1, $1.50 to $1.70; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1.25 to $1.75; Rutabagas, 100 lbs., $1.50 to $1.75; spinach, bu., $1.10 to $1.35; squash, lb., 4 to 6c; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.50. Poultry and Dairy.—Chickens, live, lb., 27 to 34c; dressed, lb., 40 to 48c; ducks, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; fowls, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 26 to 32c; turkeys, live, lb., 40 to 48c; dressed, lb., 50 to 60c; dressed, west, lb., 40 to 46c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 65c; Conn. special No. 1, 58 to 60c; Conn. special No. 2, 55 to 57c; Conn. extras, 55 to 58c; Conn. gathered, 50 to 55c; western, 38 to 50c; butter, 92 score, lb., 51 to 56c.

Baltimore Markets

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples bu. bskt., N. Y., ungraded, 75c to $1; W. Md. and Pa. and Va. U. S. No. 1's, 2½-in. up Yorks and Staymans, $1.25 to $1.50; cranberries, ½-bbl. boxes, early varieties, $8.25 to $9.25; ¼-bbl. boxes, $4.25 to $4.75; late Howes, ½-bbl. boxes, $9 to $11; ¼-bbl. boxes, $4.50 to $5.50; beets, nearby, bch, 4 to 5c; Brussels sprouts, N. Y., qt., 8 to 18c; few, 20c; cabbage, N. Y., bulk, ton, Danish type, $30 to $40 as to quality; S. C., new, 1½-bu. hampers, $1.50 to $2; carrots, N. Y., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; nearby, bch, 4 to 5c; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts., rough, best, $2.50 to $2.75; poorer, 50c to $2; kale, nearby, bu., 50 to 85c; Va., bbls., Scotch, 1.50 to $1.75; lettuce, Fla., hampers, $1 to $1.50; western, crts., $3.25 to $4.50; onions, N. Y., 100-lb. sacks, yellows, No. 1's, medium, $3.75 to $4; potatoes, 150-lb. sack, Round Whites, U. S. No. 1's, N. Y., $1.75; Pa., $1.75 to $1.90; spinach, Va., bbls., Savoy, $1.50; bu., 50c; sweet potatoes, E. S. Md., bu. hampers, yellows, U. S. No. 1's, $1.25 to $1.50; poorer, 75c; E. S. bbls., ungraded, 75c to $2 as to quality; turnips, nearby, 14-qt. hamper, washed, 25 to 40c.

Eggs.—Street sales, small lots, nearby current receipts, candled, 40 to 42c.

Live Poultry.—Chickens, old, 4½ lbs. and over, 26 to 27c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 20 to 22c; Leghorns, 18 to 20c; young, colored, 26 to 30c; turkeys, young, 9 lbs. and over, 38 to 40c; old hens, 35c; old toms, 33 to 34c.

WIDOWER (to ten-year-old daughter): "Jeanie, do you know that Georgina, our housekeeper, is going to be married?" Jeanie: "Oh, I'm so glad we're getting rid of that old pelican. Won't it be jolly? But who is going to marry her?" Father: "Well, I am."—Montreal Star.

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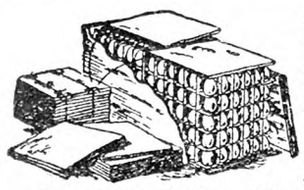

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Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This is held at the Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Following is summary for week ending Dec. 5, 1928:

There was a slight decline in egg production during the fifth week of the contest. The weekly score was 3,827 eggs, or a lay of 54.7 per cent. This is 84 eggs less than last week's, but 827 eggs more than for the corresponding week last year. The average egg production per bird to date is a little over 18 eggs. The drop in production during the last two weeks is due to chickenpox, which is scattered through some of the pens. It is apparently in a mild form, and by the looks of the birds no serious results are anticipated.

George Lowry's entry from Connecticut, made a remarkable record of 69 eggs out of a possible 70. This is a lay of almost 99 per cent. It is without doubt the highest weekly score ever made in the month of December at Storrs. This gives Mr. Lowry's birds a total of 322 eggs out of a possible 350. His pen now has 52 eggs more than the high pen for the same week last year. The second best pen for the week is owned by R. Walter Bishop of Connecticut. This pen of Barred Rocks came through with 64 eggs to its credit. A pen of White Leghorns owned by Granite Spring Farm of New York, came next with a lay of 63 eggs. R. I. Reds entered by Globus Poultry Farm of Massachusetts, were fourth with a yield of 60 eggs.

Four changes took place among the leaders during the past week. In the Barred Rock division R. Walter Bishop's pen from Connecticut relegated to second place the birds owned by R. C. Cobb of Massachusetts. In the White Rock class Davidson Brothers' pen from Massachusetts has forced Harold F. Barber's pen from Massachusetts off the map for the present. No changes were noted among the White Wyandottes or R. I. Reds. However in the Red division there is a close race between Zephram LeBelle's pen and the one owned by F. S. Chapin. In the White Leghorn class Tom Barron's birds from Preston, England, have jumped to third place, while the Westfield Poultry Farm entry from Massachusetts have been unable to keep up the place, and has dropped out of the running temporarily.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R Walter Bishop, Conn., 267; R. C. Cobb, Mass., 266; H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y., 195.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 181; Davidson Bros., Mass., 167.

White Wyandottes.—Ebenwood Farm, Mass., 284; Thos. H. Matteson, R. I., 218.

R. I. Reds.—Zephrim LaBelle, Conn., 275; F. S. Chapin, Mass., 272; John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 266; Globus Poultry Farm, Mass., 265.

White Leghorns.—George Lowry, Conn., 322; Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 299; Tom Barron, England, 277; Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore., 266; Tip Top Farms, Maine, 266.

Vineland, N. J., Egg Contest

This contest contains 100 pens of 10 hens each. Following is the report for week ending Dec. 3, 1928:

The production for the fifth week at the Vineland Egg-laying Contest was 3,445 eggs or an average of 49.21 per cent. The production to date is 12,994 eggs.

Pens 2, an Australorp pen owned by H. D. Hooper, New Jersey, pen 10, a Barred Plymouth Rock pen, owned by Pratt Experimental Farm, Pennsylvania, and pen 24, a R. I. Red pen owned by Pinecrest Orchards, Massachusetts, are tied for first place for the week with 58 eggs each. Pen 3, a Barred Plymouth Rock pen, owned by Broad Acres Farm, Connecticut, is second with 56 eggs. Pen 23, a R. I. Red pen, owned by Louis D. Schaible, New Jersey, and pen 57, a White Leghorn pen, owned by Fox & Son Poultry Farm, New Jersey, are tied for third place with 54 eggs each.

Pen 24, a R. I. Red pen, owned by Pinecrest Orchards, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 268 eggs. Pen 40, a White Leghorn pen, owned by Broad Acres Farm, Connecticut, is second with 245 eggs. Pen 34, a White Leghorn pen, owned by Samuel Baevsky, New Jersey, is third with 228 eggs.

It was pointed out in the first week's report that the general condition of the pullets sent to the Passaic County Egg-laying Contest this year was one of rather advanced maturity and that probably a large proportion of them had been laying for some time previous to being sent to the contest. A glance at both this week's record and last week's record tends to point out the same thing. The birds were very largely in full lay and such birds are now showing some reaction to the shipment and to the change in management with the consequence that the percentage production has taken a drop in the fourth and fifth weeks. It is felt that the production will come back up again very shortly since the general condition of the birds is good. A few will probably go through a slight moult. It raises once more the question as to what sort of pullets should be selected for egg-laying contest entry. General experience of the past has indicated that birds which have been laying considerably before being sent to the contest are very apt to go through a reaction such as the records this week indicate. The general character of the birds sent to the Vineland Contest on the other hand was one of somewhat later development. It will be interesting and valuable to follow the courses of the two contests. Both contests are lighted this year and essentially the same management is given to both so that poultry breeders should have an opportunity to follow comparatively the records of birds which on the one hand were farther developed when entering the contest and these which on the other hand were not so advanced as to egg production. The general health of both contests is somewhat above the average level of other years.

Australorps.—H. D. Hooper, N. J., 197; Highland Place Poultry Farm, N. Y., 40.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Broad Acres Farm, Conn., 198; Robert C. Cobb, Mass., 176; Pratt Experimental Farm, Pa., 176; Towanda Hatchery, Pa., 176.

S. C. R. I. Reds.—Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 268; Pine Hill Poultry Farm, Mass., 197; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 173.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—Broad Acres Farm, Conn., 245; Samuel Baevsky, N. J., 228; Gustav Walters, N. J., 227.

Miscellaneous.—Gouverneur Cadwalader, Pa., W. Wyandottes, 209; Riverside Poultry Yards, N. J., W. Ply. Rocks, 179; Stephen H. Costa, N. J., S. C. Black Minorcas, 88; Wm. E. Roch, N. J., Jersey Black Giants, 73; Jill Farm, N. J., W. Orpingtons, 71; Eden C. Booth Mo., S. C. White Minorcas, 71; Gilbert's Light Brahmas, N. J., 2.

N. Y. Egg-laying Contest

This is held at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 pullets and two reserves. Following is report for the first week ending December 12, and comments by the contest manager:

Monday, February 4, to Thursday, April 4, mark the dates of the third unit of the poultry short course at the State Institute. In the past, the institute has offered one short course each year. In order to make the work in the course as seasonal as possible, three complete units, Fall, Winter and Spring, are offered instead of one. The three eight-week unit courses consti-

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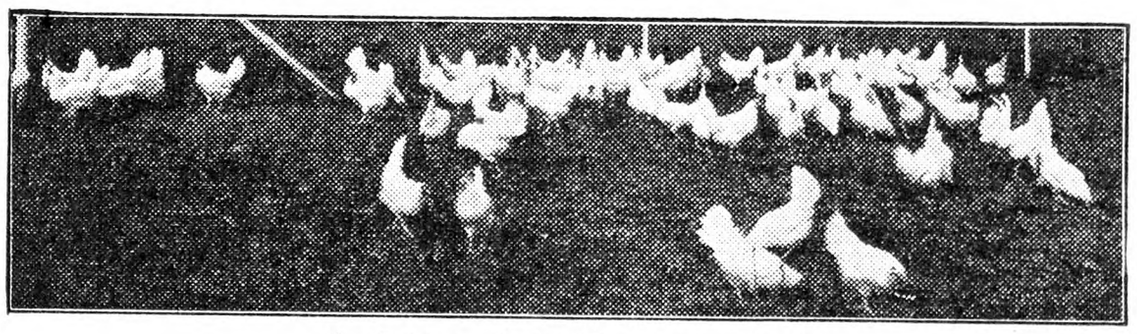

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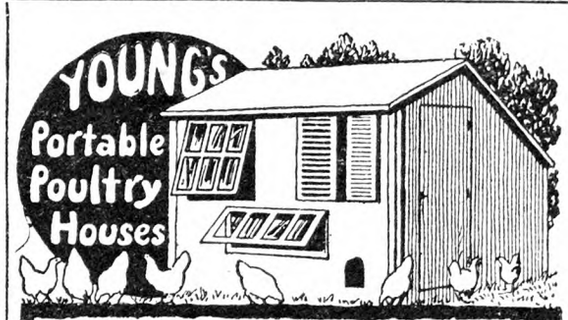

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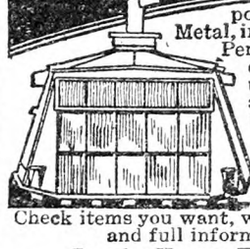
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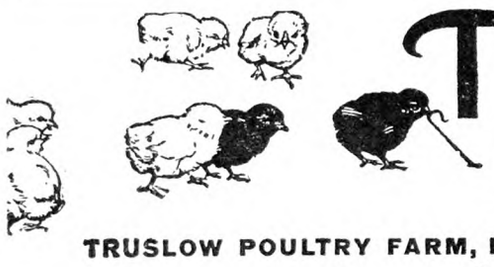

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During the sixth week of the seventh Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 1,746 eggs or 24.9 per cent. This is an increase of 183 eggs above the average production for the sixth week during the past four contests and 654 eggs more than the corresponding week a year ago. The present contest is now 5,378 eggs ahead of the production of the last contest up to the end of the sixth week. The pullets have laid a total of 11,553 eggs since November 1, 1928.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns, Codner's White Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 55; R. I. Reds, Perley N. Hibbard, Mass., 42; R. I. Reds, Charlescote Farm, Mass., 41; White Leghorns, Richard L. Slosson, N. Y., 40; White Leghorns, Mayhill Poultry Farm, Ind., 40; Barred Rocks, Kerr Chickeries, N. J., 40.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns. — Codner's White Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 303; Fred G. Smith's Poultry Farm, Del., 261; Valley Farm, N. Y., 241; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, O., 237; Warren's Farm, Mo., 216; Mayhill Poultry Farm, Ind., 211; Sunny Slope Farm, N. Y., 210.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 181; Frank M. Corwin, N. Y., 177; Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 170; Perley N. Hibbard, Mass., 169.

Australorps.—L. A. Allen, Vt., 96.

Barred Plymouth Rocks. — Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 141; Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 121; R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, Mass., 93.

White Plymouth Rocks.—C. M. Christian, N. Y., 137; E. A. Hirt, Mass., 106.

Feeding Green Cut Bone

I am planning to feed my hens green cut bone and would like to know how much to feed daily, or otherwise, per 100 birds. What is the best method to feed it? I feed a wet mash at noon. Would it be advisable to feed it in this, or some other way? Of course, it is necessary to feed it so it will be eaten by as many birds as possible. I use the regular New England mash mixture, and in using the green ground bone, too, would you advise any change in this mash mixture?

Wilton, N. H. F. C. P.

Green cut bone is a stimulating food that varies in composition with the amount of meat left upon the bones before cutting. In warm weather, it needs careful inspection that no spoiled meat may be included. It can hardly be considered as safe meat food as a good grade of scrap. About a half ounce daily per hen is usually recommended when a sufficient supply is available, and this amount may replace half of the meat scrap in the mash. If fed in addition to a mash already containing enough animal protein, as meat scrap or dry milk, too much would be given. Feed it in any manner that will insure a fair distribution among the fowls. It is usually fed alone. M. B. D.

New Haven, Conn., Poultry Show

Following is a list of the main prize winners of the New Haven Poultry Show, held at the State Armory, New Haven, Conn., Dec. 6-8, 1928:

Grand Champion, Gold Medal of the American Poultry Association, went to a White Rock hen, E. K. Judd, Montowese, Conn.

Champion birds in each breed were:

S. C. Ancona—Frank Parker, Fairfield, Conn.
Blue Andalusians—W. H. Bassett, Cheshire, Conn.
Light Brahma Cockerel—Dexter & Gillette, Plainville, Conn.
Partridge Cochins, Cockerel—E. A. Todd, New Haven, Conn.
Dark Cornish—James Regan, Derby, Conn.
Pit Game, Cock—W. S. Green, West Haven, Conn.
Jersey Giants—F. Alton Clark, Naugatuck, Conn.
Mottled Houdans—W. H. Bassett, Cheshire, Conn.
Black Langshans, Cockerel—Geo. Wilson, Norwich, Conn.
Blue Langshans—W. H. Weaver, New Haven, Conn.
S. C. White Leghorns, Cock—Kenneth Stevens, New Haven, Conn.
R. C. White Leghorns—Milton Ross, Milford, Conn.
S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Hen—Fred Lorenz, Norwich, Conn.
S. C. White Orpingtons, Pullet—Martha R. Cotton, West Haven, Conn.
S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Pullet—Paul P. Leniker, West Haven, Conn.
Barred Rock, dark Cockerel—Louis Bartholomew, Meriden, Conn.
Barred Rock, light Cockerel—Paul Leniker, West Haven, Conn.
Buff Plymouth Rocks, Cockerel—J. W. Foster & Son, Seymour, Conn.
White Plymouth Rocks, Hen—E. K. Judd, Montowese, Conn.
Shamo—I. L. Holt, Terryville, Conn.
Connecticut Creepers—Paul P Ives, Branford, Conn.
R. C. Am. Erminettes—Elsie Burr, Durham, Conn.
Columbian Wyandottes, Cockerel—J. Harris Manikin, Farmington, Conn.
White Wyandottes, Cockerel—J. I. & W. A. Green, Ninantic, Conn.
Black Cochin Bantam—Wm. Miller, West Cheshire, Conn.

The judges were: Paul P. Ives, Guilford, Conn.; Llyod Hallenbeck, Greendale, N. Y.; Roy Jones, Storrs, Conn.; C. L. Sibley, Wallingford, Conn.; E. Cordis, Longmeadow, Mass.; A. J. Geis, Bridgeport, Conn.; Chas. Welles, Stratford, Conn.; Fred Wagonblatt, New Haven, Conn.; Ed. Todd, New Haven, Conn.; Oscar Schultz.

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Golden Rule Hatchery offers you pure-bred baby chicks from rigidly culled flocks—all famous strains—fairest prices—any breed—White, Buff and Brown Leghorns—White and Barred Rocks, White and Black Minorcas—Buff Orpingtons—Buff Rocks—R. I. Reds—White Wyandottes—Buff Minorcas—Black Giants—Light Brahmas—Anconas. **Get our special prices** on heavy mixed chicks and our **odds and ends.** Every shipment **prepaid. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.**

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Hatched from our own strain of S. C. R. I. Reds—famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Our 4000 layers were producing 50% Dec. 1st. We own and operate one of the largest S.C. R. I. Red breeding plants in New England. Each year our entire stock is state tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. Let us introduce our trapnested, blood line, disease free, 260-egg strain, which is sure to satisfy into your flock. CATALOG FREE.

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Blood Tested and Utility Stock

Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Black Minorcas and Mixed Pekin Ducklings.

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High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed at **$16.00** per 100; **$47.00** per 300; **$77.00** per 500; **$150** per 1000, 10% books order. Catalog free.

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From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, any week after Feb. 11th, at **$16** per 100, **$77** per 500, **$150** per 1000. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog FREE.

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Prolific strain of S.C. White LEGHORNS
Bred for twenty-three years for vigor and egg production. Hundreds of pleased customers. No fads. No bunk.
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One hundred vigorous cockerels for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. **JOHN H. WEED, Vineland, N. J.**

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CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
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HEAVY BROILER CHICKS—$14 Per 100
Consisting of Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Sent C.O.D. Pay after arrival. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Immediate shipment. We hatch all year. Send for folder. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604.**

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Special Price for February Chicks.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
Wm. D. Scott Box 68 Harrington, Del.

Special Discounts on Quality Chicks — LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville Penna. — For Ordering Early. Write Now.

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Blood-tested stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches every week. Low prices.
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100% PURE HOLLYWOOD STRAIN DIRECT. Breeding cockerels decendants of Storrs contest winners, sired by males from better than 300-egg record dams. Priced reasonable. Also breeding stock, chicks and eggs. Satisfaction or money back. Send for catalog. **FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.**

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We are now booking orders for fall and winter delivery. Write for prices. **ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Del.**

S. C. W. Leghorn Pedigreed Cockerels Morgan-Tancred Strain.
From dams with records 200 to 274 eggs. Send for catalog. **CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM, Box Y, Rahway, N. J.**

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White Wyandottes CHICKS, EGGS—Large Catalogue. **Sherman Bowden, Box 195 A, Mansfield, O.**

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Large, Vigorous, Young Toms, **$9** to **$11** each. Beautiful Hens, **$6** to **$8.** Unrelated birds. America's Best Strains. **A. BIGGERS Route 6 Watertown, N. Y.**

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Best breeds. Breeders at special Fall prices. Catalog free. **HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.**

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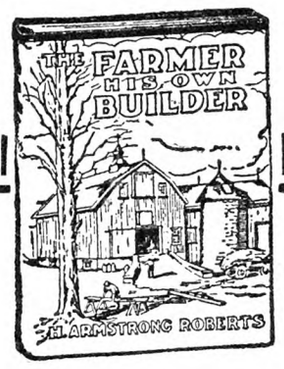
BRONZE TURKEY BREEDERS GRACE LEAVITT South Royalton, Vt.



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Starting a Poultry Business

I wish to buy 1,000 pullets, Leghorn. What will it cost to feed them a year and what profit can I make on them? Give overhead expense, labor and other expenses. Is there any money in raising early broilers, and how many would you advise to start with? MRS. S.
Long Island.

To buy 1,000 pullets, without facilities for caring for them properly and sufficient experience with poultry to insure that they will be properly fed and cared for, would involve grave danger of prospective profits turning to actual losses. Unless you are a poultrywoman of experience, I should advise cutting the number down to 100. No exact figures as to cost of raising pullets can be given. This will vary markedly with the food and care given and the cost of those "overhead" items that would not be the same for any two persons. Some records kept by the New York State College of Agriculture on seven farms where over 4,000 pullets were grown to six months of age averaged $1.44 each at that time. It is obvious that even a change in feed prices from year to year would alter these figures. The feed costs alone here amounted to approximately 63 cents per pullet; the balance was used up by man labor, equipment and house labor, interest on investment, depreciation and miscellaneous items. Early broilers usually pay a profit. After about the first of July prices drop rapidly and the profit may disappear. It would require a heavy investment at this time of the year to purchase 1,000 pullets worth purchasing and, unless fully equipped for taking care of them, the investment would be a risky one. I should not advise it for anyone but a poultryman of experience who would know what he might expect from them. M. B. D.

Roupy Colds

Will you give me a little information about my pullets? The birds are in very well ventilated houses and are kept clean. Still some of these pullets sneeze and some have a sticky liquid running from the nostrils. F. V.

Sneezing and running at the nostrils are evidences of colds that may continue until germs of roup obtain access to the membranes and the more serious disease supervenes. Simple colds are common in the Fall, however, and, when they occur, the affected birds should be placed in quarters that are not only well ventilated but warm and free from direct drafts.

If it is desired to treat individual birds that do not recover spontaneously under healthful conditions, these may have their heads dipped into an antiseptic solution, such as one of boric acid, 10 grains to the ounce, submerging the head but keeping beak elevated to permit the solution to emerge from the nostrils. Such cleansing of the head passages needs to be repeated at frequent intervals to be of much value and few poultrymen care to attempt individual treatment with large flocks.

A more effective antiseptic solution used in cases of roup is a solution of corrosive sublimate, one to one thousand in strength. This is made from tablets that give the proper strength when dissolved in a pint of water. Simple Fall colds should be recovered from without special treatment if the birds are kept under suitable conditions and away from the disease germs that are always to be found in dirty, dark, unwholesome poultry buildings. M. B. D.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, qt., 6½ to 8c; cows, new milk, $125 to $150; pork, heavy, 100 lbs., $12 to $14; light, 100 lbs., $16 to $17; chickens, live, lb., 25 to 28c; fowls, live, lb., 18 to 20c; apples, McIntosh, bu., $4; cooking, bu., $2 to $2.50; potatoes, bu., 75 to 80c; onions, 100-lb. sack, $2.50 to $2.75; carrots, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; squash, 100 lbs., $1.50 to $2; turnips, bu., $1.

Retail.—Milk, bottled, delivered, qt., 14c; sold at the chain stores, qt., 12 to 13c; butter, best print, lb., 58 to 60c; tub, lb., 52 to 55c; cheese, lb., 33 to 35c; eggs, doz., 41 to 67c; turkeys, lb., 39 to 55c; roasting chickens, best, lb., 50c; fowls, fresh-killed, lb., 43c; geese, fresh-killed, lb., 45c; ducks, fresh-killed, lb., 40c; celery, bch, 18c; cranberries, lb., 28c; Hubbard squash, lb., 6c; turnips, 10 lbs., 25c; onions, bag, 100 lbs., $3.95; 10 lbs., 25c; lettuce, head, 20c; carrots, 3 lbs., 25c.

Comparative Egg Prices

The following quotations are obtained from government and commercial reports. Due to lack of standardization of trade terms throughout the country, it has been necessary to quote each market individually, using the local phraseology in describing egg grades.

December 22, 1928.—New York, nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 50 to 51c without premiums; average extras, 48 to 49c; browns, fancy to extra fancy, 52 to 54c. Philadelphia, fresh extra firsts, 46c; fresh firsts, 44c; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs in cartons, 54 to 56c. Boston, nearby hennery, 49 to 50c. Baltimore, nearby current receipts, candled, 40 to 42c. Scranton, western fresh, 50 to 55c; sterilized whites, 48 to 49c.

December 21, 1928.—Providence, R. I., special, large size, 53 to 65c; nearby fresh large, 51 to 53c; nearby pullets, 36 to 40c. Worcester, nearby, 47 to 55c; few, 65c. Buffalo, Grade A, 52 to 53c; grade B, 33 to 36c; grade C, 29 to 30c; at mark, 45 to 49c; pullets at mark, 35 to 38c. Hartford, Conn. newlaid fancy, 65c; Conn. special No. 1, 60 to 62c; Conn. extras, 55 to 58c; Conn. gathered, 50 to 55c. Waterbury, Conn. newlaid fancy, 65c; Conn. special No. 1, 60 to 63c; Conn. extras, 56 to 60c; Conn. gathered, 50 to 55c. Pittsburgh, local fresh select, whites, 48 to 50c; browns, 45 to 48c; current receipts, 36 to 38c; pullets, 40c.

KERR'S 1929 CHICKS
Quality *better* than ever
Prices *lower* than ever
KERR'S 1929 Quality Chicks will have one more cross of the blood that is consistently producing our prize winners in the egg laying contests. Among the best ten-hen pens of all breeders having five or more pens in the 1927-28 contests eligible to compete for the coveted Poultry Item trophy, the Kerr pens stood ninth with an average lay of 221.9 eggs per bird. The leading specialty breeders of the United States competed.
Our 1929 Special Matings White Leghorn chicks are sired by males from hens with official records up to 294 eggs per year; our Special Matings Rhode Island Reds by males from hens with official records up to 280 eggs; and our Special Matings Barred Rocks by males from hens with official records up to 250 eggs. These 1929 chicks are out of hens, 80% of whose dams in four generations have contest or R. O. P. records up to 250 eggs in White Leghorns and up to 240 eggs in Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks.
We can furnish both utility and special mating chicks from flocks that have passed the blood test for Bacillary White Diarrhea, thus insuring a high degree of livability.
Write for booklet with 1929 prices. Liberal discounts on orders placed before February 1st.
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Department 9
Frenchtown, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Binghamton, N. Y. E. Syracuse, N. Y Lancaster, Penna. Danbury, Conn. W. Springfield, Mass.
KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS THE KERR CHICKERIES INC.

Fairport *Quality* Chicks
are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices. Buy Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.*
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 42 Fairport, N. Y.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS
10 EXTRA CHICKS WITH EACH 100 Ordered Before March 1st.
DON'T miss this chance to get a start with Wolf's extra quality pure-bred, high producing stock. Every breeder produced on free range and health of chicks is safeguarded.
CHICKS SHIPPED C. O. D.—GET OUR CATALOG AND PRICE LIST
Tells about prizes won by our birds. Read about Mary Hencel who made over $1,000 profit in one year with birds of our breeding. All leading breeds—Prices very attractive. Write today.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. - - - GIBSONBURG, OHIO
BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
10 EXTRA CHICKS On orders booked before March 15th, we give 10 Chicks extra with each 100 ordered.
When we say RELIABLE—we mean RELIABLE in every way. Breeding stock of highest quality of 19 years of careful development. Special attention paid to health of flocks, and records kept. **Catalog Free—Chicks Sent C.O.D. If You Wish.**
Write for details—get our illustrated catalog which tells all the story. Our prices reasonable. Valuable book sent with each order of $10 or more. Big discount for early orders.
HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY Main Street FOSTORIA, OHIO
BUY $ $

WILLGERODT BROS. RED BANK, N. J.
S.C.W. LEGHORNS
BABY CHICKS
Don't gamble with chicks of unknown quality. Every chick we sell is hatched from eggs from our trapnested flocks—not hatchery chicks. See our exhibits at Madison Square Garden and Trenton.
WRITE FOR "THE LEGHORN BOOK FOR 1929". It's free.
WILLGERODT BROTHERS BOX R RED BANK, NEW JERSEY

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HOYTVILLE HATCHERY
TEN EXTRA CHICKS
On orders placed before Feb. 15th, we allow 10 extra chicks with every 100 ordered. Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautiful illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request. Guaranteed Chicks.
OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS—ALSO BABY DUCKS
Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. Find out about our guarantee plan. 16 Breeds. We have limited number Ohio R. O. P. Chicks from pedigreed stock. Write today.
HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERY MAIN ST. HOYTVILLE, OHIO

LORD FARMS S.C. White Leghorns
HELPFUL BOOK GIVEN AWAY
Scores of people have written us telling of the help received from our 1928 Year Book. Our 1929 Year Book is even more helpful, giving monthly suggestions of the greatest practical value. This book contains more money-making information than many poultry books selling at a dollar. Yet, we gladly mail it free on request. Write today.
Lord Farms Grade-A Chicks
are guaranteed to pay better than any others you can buy, if they don't we'll refund the difference in price paid.
LORD FARMS
67 Forest Street
METHUEN, MASS.

CHICKS OF QUALITY

In Lots of	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY
The Dependable Plant. Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

MONTCALM GAME FARM
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS
The largest and best meat producers of all the turkey family are Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. These plump, heavy birds easily command a premium. We offer superb heavy-weight breeding stock.
Montcalm birds are strong boned, have beautiful plumage which, combined with their vigor, makes our turkeys highly desirable for flock improvement purposes. We guarantee all our stock.
Write for catalog and prices.
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R. F. D. No. 3, Box L, Phoenixville, Pa.

CHICKS! Breeders on Our Farm Wyckoff Leghorns 5,000 Chicks Weekly
BARGAIN PRICE $18.00 PER HUNDRED
Ten per cent with order, balance C. O. D. Refund if ordering dates are filled. Special—200 chicks weekly from pedigreed matings. Price on request.
Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.
MAPLEWOOD POULTRY FARM Office: 196 Lark St. ALBANY, N. Y.

Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery 100% live arrival guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12.00	$57.00	$110
Barred Rox	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	....
Light Mixed	3.00	4.75	9.00	42.50	80
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. Write for catalogue.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Penna.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN Day Old Chicks. The Kind that lay.
Circular free, **A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.**

PUBLISHER'S DESK

A New Year's Resolution: I will not sign orders with unknown agents until I have read every word in the contract, fully understand the conditions and ascertain that the firm the agent represents is reliable and trustworthy.

I am a subscriber to THE R. N.-Y., and I am sending you this bill to see if you can collect it for me. I began shipping eggs to Jerry Oliva of the Del Monte Fruit Stores in August, 1927. He was a little slow about paying, but he paid up until January. He received two shipments of 30 dozen eggs each and then wrote me to discontinue shipping, and that he would pay my bill in a few days. He made the excuse later that he was sick but would send a check shortly. The amount is $25.80. L. S. N.
New York.

This is another case of a dealer getting shipments and then disappearing. We are unable to locate Jerry Oliva, and the shipper is obliged to charge $25.80 up to experience. We are having similar complaints, and we want to again urge our people to look up the standing of these people before shipping to them.

Within the last two months I have been approached twice by a salesman who had previously been in this section selling home gas plants, but who now is selling pens consisting of a trio of muskrats owned by the Hudson Seal Fur Co., whose ranch is on Peshtigo Harbor, Marinette Co., Wisconsin, and whose executive office is 1008 Wrigley Bldg., Chicago, Ill. He tells me a very fascinating tale and I am wondering whether these people are reliable. This man is offering this stock in this locality and claims to have sold considerable. Any information that you can give me will be greatly appreciated both as to the possibilities of muskrat farming and in regard to the reliability of the Hudson Seal Fur Co. A. C. E.
New York.

The above named company with executive offices in Chicago has offices in New York, Philadelphia, East Orange, N. J., and Grand Rapids, Mich., all of which is very imposing. We do not find the company listed in Bradstreet's either in Chicago or New York. It appears to be a new enterprise. The plan of operations is to sell a trio of muskrats for $150 and then ranch the animals under contract for a period of five years. It is set forth in the circular of the company that each female will produce 28 young each year. The company proposes taking one for every three muskrats raised, for its fee in caring for the animals. Then it figures out the number of pelts to be sold for the investor during the five years, showing a profit of $1,518. All this sounds very much like the hog ranch schemes of some years back by which it was figured out that investments in breeding sows would yield enormous profits. Every farmer knew the fallacy of the figures, but city people were taken in by it. The fox farm and muskrat ranch are more alluring to farmers because they do not know so much about the business. Our advice to our readers is to steer clear of all such investments until it can be shown that enterprises conducted along the above lines have been profitably conducted over a period of years. We have no record of this being done up to this time and expect none in the future.

I would like to know whether this concern is any good; am enclosing some of the literature. They claim to have a warehouse or something of the sort in New York, but do not state whereabouts. I saw this advertisement in the *Extra Money Magazine;* they claim to stand back of their advertisements. M. R.
Pennsylvania.

The circular of the Lightning Co., St. Paul, Minn., describes "lightning" as a battery rejuvenator, and suggests that the product will lengthen the life of batteries a year. The National Better Business Bureau has made an investigation of "lightning" and other battery solutions and does not find the claims justified. This is just what any practical battery worker will confirm. Many owners of home lighting plants, automobile and radios are taken in by the vender of these products. Some of these products, like the patent nostrums of human consumption, give the battery new life for a very brief period. No battery manufacturer will recommend the use of such rejuvenators.

In regard to fox farming, would it not be wise to go to Prince Edward Island, the start of the fox industry, and work for $1 a day and board on a fox farm? Then the beginner would find out if he liked foxes and get the "low-down" on the outs of the business. Bugs generally hide under stones; few of them sun themselves. The fox business is full of unseen "bugs." J. D.
New York.

This we regard as very sound advice to the young man who desired to go into fox farming and to all others of a similar mind who have not had experience in the business. Those who get their education in this way are not likely to make a failure of the business when they do take it up. Failures are a damage to the industry in addition to the loss of the individual.

Could you give me any information about the American Automobile Service League, Inc., of 1440 Broadway, New York City? I have taken out insurance; was told afterwards that it is not a reliable concern. F. S.
New York.

This man thinks he has taken out automobile insurance. The concern mentioned is not an insurance concern at all. He has probably signed one of the service contract schemes which are frequently sold as insurance. It is easy money for the promoters and the agents; but we are still waiting for a report from anyone who is satisfied with his investment in these service contracts.

Taking advantage of a brief period when an Oregon county was without the services of a County Agent, a swine company promoting the familiar and oft-exposed scheme of selling brood sows and promises at high prices, again started operations in this State. Some six months ago the Animal Husbandry Department at the State College exposed a similar scheme in Baker and Union counties with the result that the operators faded away, one even failing to settle his hotel bill, according to reports. The plan is always attractive to farmers ever on the lookout for a sure market. The company sells one or more brood sows at a high price and "contracts" to buy back the gilts of the first two litters for $35 each. The catch in the plan, according to legal authorities, is that the contract is binding on the farmer but not on the company, hence the "sure" market fades away whenever the company cannot easily pass on the gilts to other groups. Farmers are advised by the college to discuss these contracts with their bankers before signing.—Oregon State College.

These hog ranch schemes were popular in the East some 10 years ago. Now the fox farming schemes have taken their place and occasionally we hear of muskrat and mink projects promoted on the same basis. The profits figure out beautifully on paper but we have yet to learn of anyone ever seeing the money again put into these schemes.

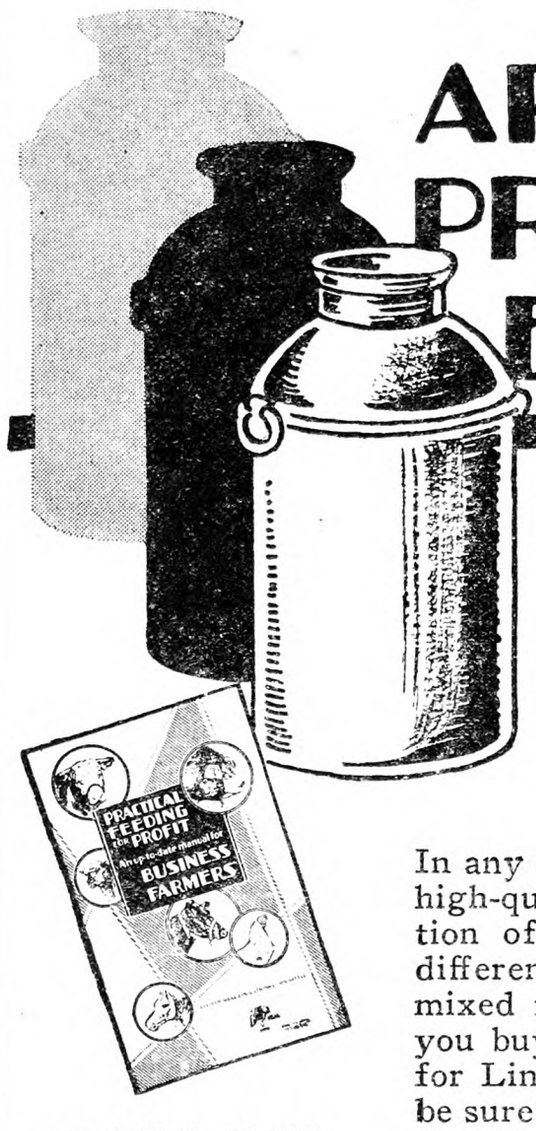
A few weeks ago I bought several hundred shares of Kay Copper. At that time it was on the Curb but was taken off later. I had considered this stock of no value and cast that aside. I have just come across that, and as the market has been very prosperous for the last couple of years thought there may be some value to this stock again. Will you inform me if there is any sale for it?
New York. L. D. M.

This is one of the speculative mining ventures, and recently evidence developed that the promoters of the enterprise were "scuttling the ship," as it were. The Attorney-General of this State took action against the company to prevent it from selling stock in this State, with the result that the concern was thrown into bankruptcy and Charles Voss of 2 Rector St., New York City, is receiver for the corporation. The stock has recently been quoted at 5 to 10c per share. Neither a "bull" nor "bear" market affects stocks of this character.

We would not know what to do without the paper, and have received so many favors from you, it is impossible to thank you enough. I received the check you sent to me for that claim against the Erie Railroad for a cow being killed. I cannot repay you for the trouble you took for me, but will boost your paper. Thanks many times over. I enclose $5 for subscription. F. S. F.
New York.

We thought the settlement in this case was too long delayed. The subscriber did all he could alone. We were glad to be able to help bring about the settlement.

"Do you think medicines are any good?" "My uncle derived a lot of good from drugs." "What was the matter with him?" "He was a druggist."—Der Gemuthliche Sachse.



ARE MILK PRICES HIGH ENOUGH?

This is the season of high prices. But are they high enough to make money for you? Whether you sell to creamery, condensary, cheese factory, or city consumer, that depends largely on the way you feed.

In any season, a good grain ration with a high-quality protein base is the foundation of profits. It doesn't make much difference how you get it — in a good mixed feed or a home-mixed ration. If you buy mixed feeds, look on the label for Linseed Meal. If you mix at home, be sure you use a balanced formula. Our new free book contains valuable pointers on both, including a whole page of simple formulas for dairy rations. Mail the coupon for free copy.

PRACTICAL DAIRY RATION
with clover hay and corn silage
Ground Corn, Hominy, or Barley . . . 200 lbs.
Ground Oats . . . 200 lbs.
Wheat Bran . . . 100 lbs.
Linseed Meal . . . 100 lbs.
If your dealer does batch mixing, hand him this formula.

Linseed MEAL
The Universal Protein Feed

LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Fine Arts Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
Send free booklet No. J-2 52 pages on Practical Feeding for Profit.
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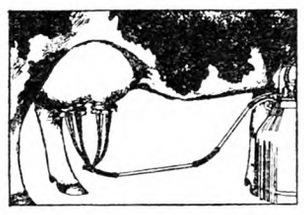
~and Now



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A single-tube system—now with metal tubes! Half as much rubber! Half as much wear! Short tubes—easy washing—clean milk! That is what this improved Burrell Milker means to you! And, all the exclusive Burrell features are retained—Automatic Controller; Air-Cushion Teat Cup; Positive Relief Pulsator; Sanitary Moisture Trap. The Burrell is the outstanding mechanical milker—by far! Send for illustrated catalog.
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2679 Buescher Block, Elkhart, Ind.
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RED SQUILL POWDER
Recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as an Effective Raticide
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Generator for Home Lighting

At one time the owner of this farm had an electric auto which was operated by storage batteries. The generator for this auto is still in good condition. It is 110 volt D. C., and was operated by 110 volt A. C. motor. Could we make a farm lighting plant out of this generator and a 3 H. P. gasoline engine which we also have on the farm? A. J. R.

Florida.

While sufficient detail is not given to permit a definite reply it is probable that the conversion of this outfit into a home lighting plant would not pay. While the 110 volt current has some advantages in size of wire used and smaller line loss they are largely offset by the lower cost of the 32 volt plant. From 55 to 56 cells are needed for a 110 volt battery as against 16 for one of 32 volts. The battery is one of the expensive parts of the plant, and one of the shortest lived, making the upkeep of the 110 volt battery plant high.

I would suggest that you write directly to the makers of the electrical equipment of this car, giving them all of the information possible about it. They should be able to give you definite recommendations concerning its use for lighting.

R. H. S.

House Water Supply

I am thinking of putting in a bathroom and would like what information you can give me on these questions. There are four in our family, all grown up; no electricity in sight at present for pumping a pressure tank. I also want this outfit large enough so it can be used 365 days a year and rather too large than to small. How large a cistern is needed for water used in kitchen and bathroom on a farm? What size pressure tank is needed in cellar? Can this be pumped by hand or would you advise an engine? How often must it be pumped and at what pressure? Bathroom is on main floor.

What size range boiler is needed? I am going to use a hot-water front to heat the water. Is there any danger in Winter when we have fire, like on Sunday afternoon, and other days not using water, of a blow up caused by overheating the water in the range boiler? We use wood for fuel Winter and Summer.

What size septic tank is needed? I am not going to drain kitchen sink into it at all, only the bathroom. Can I connect the tank to a tile ditch that I have for draining land, about 200 ft. away to take care of the drainage from the tank. How large a septic tank is needed?

Onondaga Co., N. Y. J. R.

The size of a cistern should be determined by the quantity of water that is to be used from it and the roof area available from which water may be taken, as this together with the rainfall determines the supply. Where running water is provided and used for bath and all purposes it is customary to estimate 25 gallons per day per person. However, where the water is carried, less than half this quantity is used.

In this section the rainfall is approximately three inches per month through the Summer. Estimating on this basis the run-off from a roof about 30x100 feet in size would be required and a cistern nearly 10x10x10 feet needed to hold it.

Under ordinary working conditions only about one-third of the capacity of a pressure tank can be used. If pumped up daily and 100 gallons of water used, a tank of about 300 gallons capacity should be purchased. A cylindrical tank 2½ feet in diameter and eight feet high will have approximately this capacity. This tank can be pumped up by hand, but a small engine will be more convenient. It can be arranged to stop itself when a certain pressure is reached. The tank should be pumped up to about 40 lbs. per square inch, and can be used down to about 10 lbs. per square inch before refilling.

A 30-gallon range boiler will make a satisfactory size. If the fire is hot enough to generate steam in the water front there will be a considerable hammering and racket due to the steam condensing in the boiler, but there is little actual danger of an explosion unless the water pipe or water front has been stopped by freezing during the night. Your pressure tank will permit some expansion back into it through the cold water pipe. Where the water is pumped directly to the hot water tank or a check valve used in the line a safety valve or relief valve must be used on the boiler.

A single chamber septic tank for a family of four should be from 2½ to 3 feet wide, about 6 feet long and 4½ feet deep, inside measurement. Whether or not the discharge from this tank should be led to an existing tile drain is doubtful. It depends altogether on conditions, and the safe way would be to lay some tile purposely to care for the discharge from the tank. R. H. S.

Electric Power for Feed Cutter

Our feed cutter had two 8-in. and one ½-in. blade, is turned by hand, and has a balance wheel measuring 25 ins. Having electric current available, 110 volt A.C., we wish to equip this cutter with motor to eliminate the hand labor. Could you outline a plan of doing this, advising us as to size of motor, pulleys, belts, etc., necessary? W. B.

Ulster, Co., N. Y.

A one-half horsepower motor will be ample in size for operating this cutter. The speed of the cutter is not given, but as it is designed for hand operation it is probable that it is supposed to run from 60 to 70 R.P.M. It is also likely that this speed could be increased somewhat if power is available to run the cutter if the machine is sufficiently well balanced to permit the higher rate of speed.

Because of the great difference between the speed of the motor and the speed at which the cutter is driven a short line shaft will be needed. If pumps or other power devices are to be used they can be belted from the same shaft.

With the motor running to 1725 R.P.M. and equipped with a 3-in. pulley belt to a 12-in. pulley on the line shaft, this will drive the line shaft at 431 R.P.M. A 5-in. pulley on the line shaft belted to the rim of the 25-in. balance wheel will drive the cutter at 86 R.P.M.

One and one-half to 2-in rubber belting can be used, depending upon the width of the pulleys, or if desired light weight leather belting can be used. In ordering the motor specify the type of current, A.C. or D.C., the voltage, and if A.C. current the number of cycles. R. H. S.

Disposal of Farm Sewage

I live just out of the town limits and get water, electricity and gas from it. The gas comes from the Portland Gas Co., 24 miles by pipeline. Thus I can get water for house and garden, but as the town sewer does not reach me, I depend on my own tile to drain. Fortunately my land slopes about 6 feet for the first 100 feet, and from 2 to 3 feet for the next 400 feet to the edge of my land. We have a septic tank and for the first 50 feet common drain tile is used, cemented at the joints. It is placed about 8 feet under ground, as it never freezes that deep here. It has never given us any serious trouble, but for about 8 feet on each side of the pipe the crops show about twice the growth of those on the rest of the land, and my neighbor gets some benefit from it. I am seriously considering running the tile in a closed or regular drain tile for about 100 feet and then distributing through a series of drains running in a fan-shape, for with the coming of the tractor and automobile, except on dairy-farms, the manure question is a serious one, even where vetch makes a good cover crop. S. T. WALKER.

Washington Co., Ore.

Del-Mar-Va 6,090 Square Miles Finest Agricultural Opportunities

Within three to ten hours by motor truck over splendid concrete highways to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington markets. Pennsylvania Railroad System permeates entire Peninsula. Mild, equable climate. Very little snow and freezing. Farms, town and waterfront homes, low priced. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet FREE. **Address 167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.**

Maryland Farms We have farms of all sizes for sale both waterfront and inland, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the "Garden Spot" of the world, where farming pays. Fertile soil, good markets, macadam road and fine climate. For particulars address. **SAMUEL P. WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Md.**

Home Cured Hams and Bacon, 38c per lb.
Pure Pork Sausage in 5 lb. Bags.....35c per lb.
All orders prepaid to third zone.
C. E. WYLIE *Chenango Co.* OXFORD, N. Y.

WANTED A middle-aged man who wants a steady job the year round in this territory. **Connecticut Valley Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.**

Wanted to Buy **OLD BAGS.** We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N.Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Man to work 220-acre dairy farm on shares; stocked. J. C. DREW, R. D. 1, Warwick, N. Y.

WANTED—Protestant woman to care for sick woman; will consider woman with child who would consider home and small wages. ALBERT FINK, Millington, N. J.

FARMER, next Spring, on large farm 100 miles from New York, on salary and part of profits; tuberculin-tested herd, sheep and hogs; large acreage of good land; modern plant, modern house and good school; write fully, giving age, religion, size of family, complete experience; exceptional opportunity for strictly first-class man. ADVERTISER 5216, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced farmer-caretaker, married, either no children or one only, for place in Putnam County, N. Y.; must have good general garden knowledge, be able drive car and understand simple electric pump; essential wife also drive car; if she wishes to work separate arrangement for both work and pay will be made with her; house contains all modern comforts but only couples prepared for and used to real country life need apply; in writing give full information including copies of references and last salary received. ADVERTISER 5225, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, 21, some farm experience, wants to learn commercial poultry business; no bad habits and willing to work; references furnished. HARRY LONGO, West Point Pleasant, N. J.

WANTED—Respectable married man, dairy and poultry; 112 acres; permanent. CHARLES PLOGER, West Valley, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED poultryman open for position. ADVERTISER 5148, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by two experienced young men, large dairy farm, to work on shares. E. R. SMITH, Munnsville, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, two years present position, leaving voluntarily for better opportunity; private estate where neatness, cleanliness, results demanded; broad practical experience; 25 years old, single, good health, graduate agricultural college; references. BOX 71, Pleasantville, N. Y.

FARM superintendent open for position; 15 years' practical experience; college education; specialists in cattle breeding, production of certified milk, poultry, accounting and all farm enterprises; American, age 36, best of references. ADVERTISER 5198, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Work on farm, poultry or general farming, by experienced man around 60; don't drink or smoke. Address C. CARY, 34 Hancock St., Brockton, Mass.

POULTRYMAN, single, best references, 5 years' experience all branches. EDWARD HIGGINS, 54 Pleasant St., Lowell, Mass.

WOULD help owner of small farm; good habits. P. REMMING, 6 High St., Lynn, Mass.

LADY with five-year-old son wishes position as housekeeper. ADVERTISER 5217, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 35, American, reliable, industrious and sober, with lifetime experience in farming and farm management; good carpenter and all-round mechanic; can operate and repair all kinds farm machinery, portable saw mills, wood working machinery, tractor, gas engines, etc.; best references; all letters answered. ADVERTISER 5218, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE would like position as caretakers on country place; attendant and cook for aged person or persons, or houseman and cook, on country place; experience in all these lines; ages 31 and 26 respectively; conscientious and honest; state wages and full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 5219, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, all around, married, wants position on dairy or similar farm; 25 years' experience; 50 years of age and 21-year-old boy; machine and good dry hand milkers, good horseman and stock-raiser; wife is good cook and can board men. FRANK BRIES, R. D. 3, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

CARPENTER, 53, clean cut, active, raised on stock and grain farm in Canada; 30 years at the trade, all classes work, city or country; best of reference; moderate compensation; either private estate or farm. C. A. BROWN, Belwood Park, Belleville, N. J.

FARMER would like to get in touch with someone who owns a vacant farm and would like to have someone on it; would return one-third of crops to owner. ADVERTISER 5221, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER with child wishes position; state wages. SWETT, 11 Jerome Ave., West Newton, Mass.

FARM work wanted. JOHN WEDGWOOD, Madison St., Somerville, Mass.

HOLLANDER, single, wants position on up-to-date dairy farm; clean willing worker and good milker. ADVERTISER 5230, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 32, wishes position on commerical or private estate; sober, willing worker, also do small concrete and carpenter work and electric wiring. K. F. PUPPA, 341 River St., Hackensack, N. J.

WANTED—Position, caretaker, handyman, on gentleman's place; middle-aged, married man; understands farming, gardening. ADVERTISER 5228, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY manager, 37, small family; 16 years' successful, practical and theoretical experience on large scale; understands building, organization and making farms pay; first-class references; free January 15; please state salary and details in first letter. ADVERTISER 5227, care Rural New-Yorker.

LONG ISLAND farmer would like to correspond with experienced trucker, for roadside trade and market; great demand for vegetable plants in Spring; one-third profits for work and experience. ADVERTISER 5222, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, middle-aged, wants position in country, with furnished quarters; understands poultry and fruit and handy with tools; state wages in first letter. BALDWIN, 179 Mill St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COUPLE, Americans, middle-aged, no children, experienced, educated, refined, willing; man, gardener, houseman, handy; wife, plain cook, neat housekeeper; trustworthy; reference; desire permanent position; good service given, good treatment appreciated. ADVERTISER 5226, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—2 to 400-acre farm with cows, horses, equipment at share rental for term years by practical and scientific man covering years of experience with A-1 references, integrity, etc. ADVERTISER 4873, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Del-Mar-Va poultry plant, 300 acres, uninfected range, about 2,800 layers, now producing; gross income up to Dec. 5th about $12,949; valuable saw timber and firewood; heavy income producing business suitable for two or three partners; price $16,000, $7,000 down, balance on easy long-time payments. ADVERTISER 5184, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—55-acre fruit and poultry farm; 2 acres peaches, 10 acres of apples, pears and smaller fruits; one mile from Wolcott, N. Y., on macadam road; low price, easy terms; immediate possession. P. C. CASE, 972 Walnut St., Elmira, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Three or four acres on good road; water, lights, gas, sidewalks; $2,250 per acre; Westbury, L. I. ADVERTISER 5200, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent, tea room and tavern, the best location in Connecticut; established. ADVERTISER 5203, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 30 acres, equipped for poultry. WM. P. TODD, Princess Anne, Md.

FOR SALE—Farm at Cherry Creek, N. Y.; ideal location, immediate possession. FRANK BUSHNELL, Owner, Big Rock, Ill.

IF LOOKING for gentleman's place I offer 120-acre dairy farm, rich tractor tillable soil, elegant modernized buildings, all conveniences, perfect condition; stone road, between Philadelphia and Doylestown; $200 per acre, terms. SMITH, 69th Avenue and 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A farm to work on shares, all equipped. FORREST MILLER, 100 East 156th St., New York City.

FOR SALE—To settle estate, three good farms, fertile, well-drained soil, substantial buildings, orchards; located on main highways to Trenton, Philadelphia, New York; electricity available; also miscellaneous assortment of used farm machinery. ESTATE OF A. BRAKELEY, Bordentown, N. J.

AGED owner retiring from prosperous general country store; will sell; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 5220, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—50-acre fruit farm, near city of Hudson. ADVERTISER 5189, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOLLANDER, 45, own help, wants stocked dairy farm, grade A territory; share or money rent; capable to build up any place having possibilities; full details first letter. ADVERTISER 5231, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT to rent farm with running water; option to buy; must be cheap. P. ROTH, 2056 Grand Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Fifty acres or more, wild hilly brush land, on rental basis, with option of purchase; must be located between Middletown and Liberty, N. Y., on auto highway. ADVERTISER 5229, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—80-acre farm, all clear, 6-room house, all outbuildings; Maryland, near Baltimore. M. BACHMAN, 2117 Callow Ave., Baltimore, Md.

WANT to rent small farm, New Jersey; poultry, 2 cows; road stand; near city, town or commuting distance New York; reasonable rent; particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 5223, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL exchange Southern California poultry and fruit ranch tor eastern property; marvellous climate and scenery. ADVERTISER 5224, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Forty-acre general farm, five-room house, barn, chicken houses, river and spring-watered pastures; for details address BOX 32, Route 1, Guilford, Conn.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells. H. F. GALLAGHER Red Hook, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10 lbs. white, prepaid, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; buckwheat comb, $1.75. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat; either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

FINEST clover honey, 5 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.10; buckwheat, $1, $1.80; 5-lbs. chunk comb, $1.40, third zone; goldenrod-buckwheat, 60-lbs., $5.50; 120-lbs., $10; mixed comb, 24 sections, $4.50, not prepaid. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

WHEN better honey is made our bees will make it; send for five-pound pail, $1.25 postpaid; six pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDEN Buckland, Mass.

FOR SALE—Hall incubator, single deck, 12,000-egg capacity, good condition; also Hall mechanical egg turner trays. LONG VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. 2, Watervliet, N. Y.

TABLE carrots, cabbage, 100 pounds, $2. PATTINGTONS, Merrifield, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; C.O.D. orders solicited. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

PEANUTS—Jumbos, runners, fresh from vine, new crop, farmers' field stock, 10 lbs., $1.50; 20 lbs., $2.25; 50 lbs., $4.25; 100 lbs., $7.75; 500 lbs., $35; hand graded, 15c pound; buy direct from farm, save money. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

SOL-HOT brooders, 44, 54 and 54-in. Giant; also Drew coal burner. HOWARD D. BAKER, East Syracuse, N. Y.

HAVE several carloads of cow manure; can ship on Lehigh Railroad. E. & B. FEINS, 109 Chestnut Ave., Irvington, N. J.

JUMBO peanuts, field stock, 8c lb.; hand-picked, 15c lb. R. R. LANKFORD, Franklin, Va.

GOLD LEAF tobacco, mild, mellow, smoking, chewing, 5 pounds $1; 12 pounds, $2; pay postman. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Va.

CLOVER HONEY—10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, delivered third zone; buckwheat, 60 lbs., $5.50; fancy buckwheat comb, 12 sections, $2.40, not prepaid; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

DELICIOUS shellbark nut meats, $1.10 per lb.; black walnut meats, $1 lb., parcel post not paid. GLEN DALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—390-egg Prairie State incubator, $30; also 330-egg Cyphers, $20; both good machines. D. R. HONE, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

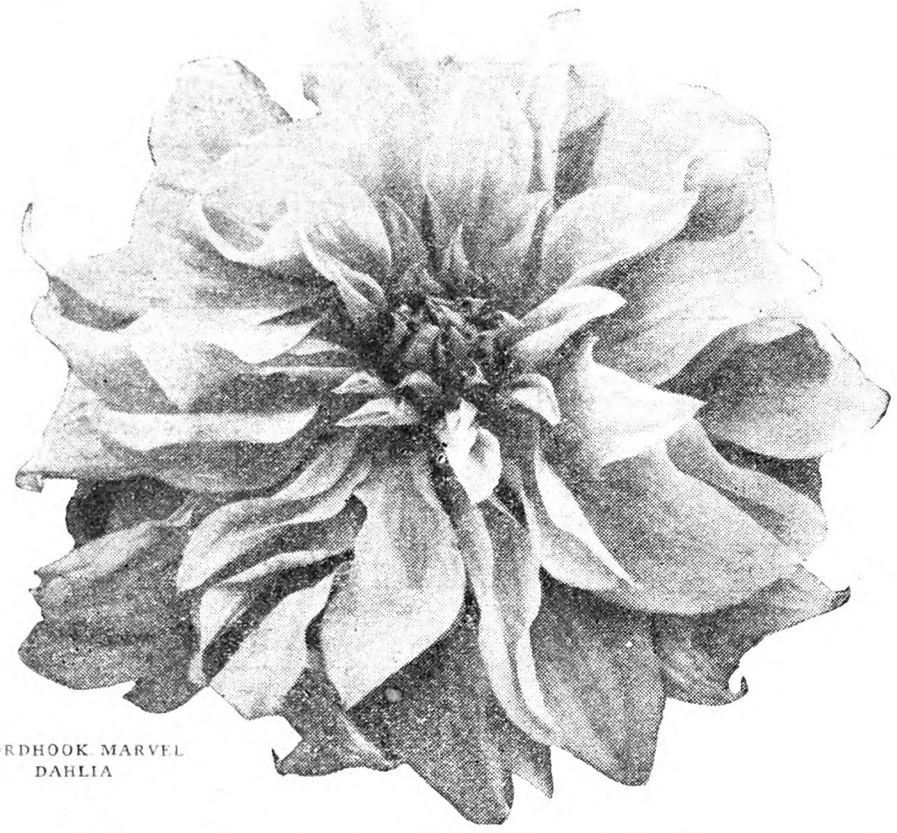
"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 $2, postpaid. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $5.40 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

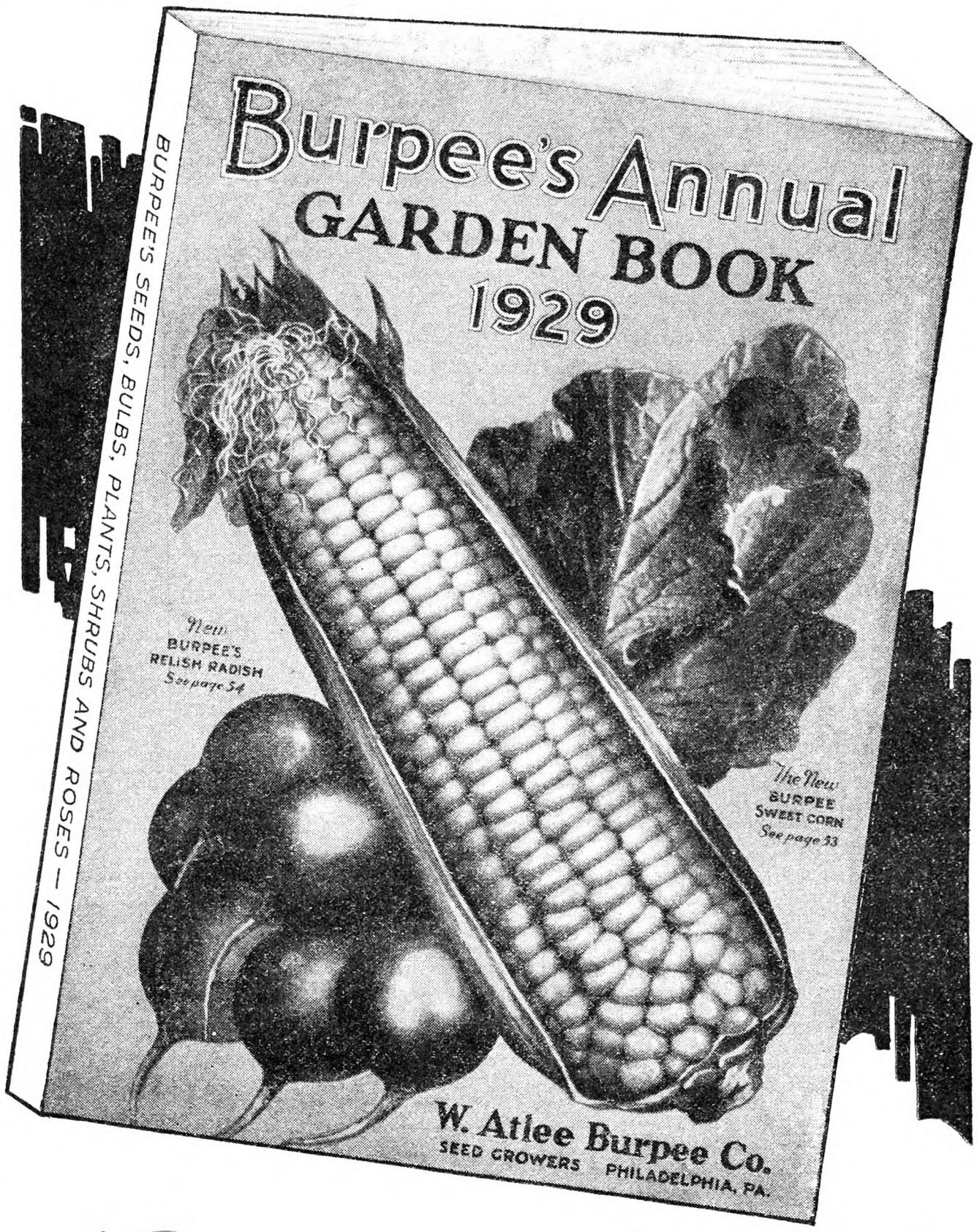
SWEET clover extracted honey, case two 60-lb. cans, $12.50; for larger amounts write for wholesale prices, stating amount; sample 15c. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

HONEY—Fine extracted, 60-lb. can here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

Burpee's Seeds Grow



FORDHOOK MARVEL DAHLIA



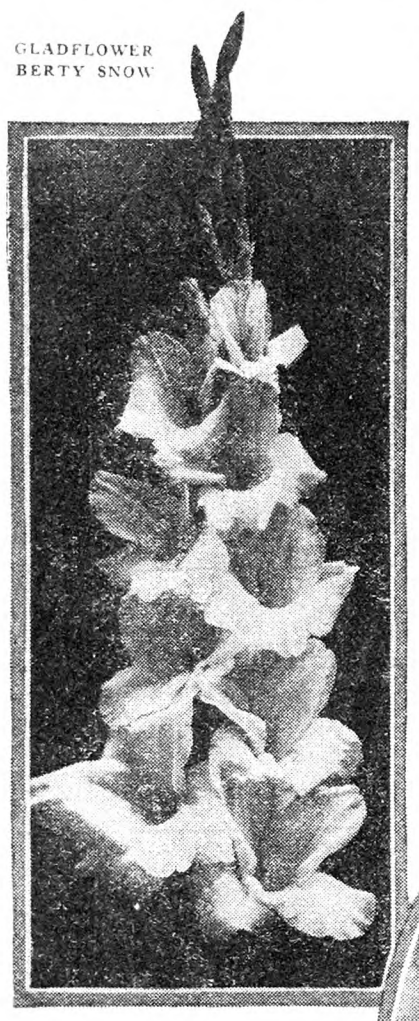
New Vegetables and Flowers for 1929

New Goldinhart Carrot—a delicious and productive variety, with a beautiful olden orange heart instead of a yellow core, is first offered in Burpee's Annual for 1929.

"The Burpee" Sweet Corn, our sensational novelty of last year, is illustrated on the front Cover of the catalog. "The Burpee" is ten days ahead of the Famous Golden Bantam, still it has the same delicious buttery flavor.

Eight new prize-winning Dahlias, of large size, artistic form, and exquisite color—truly marvels of beauty. These Dahlias won the highest awards wherever exhibited—two Gold Medals, a Silver Trophy, and the Supreme Award of the American Dahlia Society when shown at the Madison Square Garden Dahlia Show in the Fall of 1928.

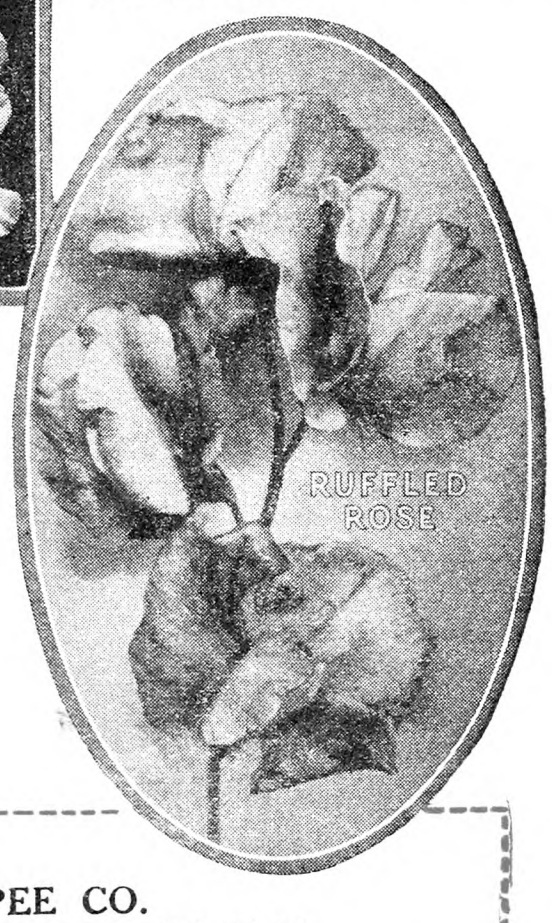
GLADFLOWER BERTY SNOW



Six new Gladflowers that originated in Scotland, as large and lovely as we have ever seen. They were awarded a beautiful *Gold Medal* by the American Gladiolus Society. The New Jersey Gladiolus Society honored them with a *First Prize* when exhibited at the Vineland Flower Show in the Fall of 1928. These new Gladflowers are really sensational in every way. We came across them when traveling in Scotland a few years ago, and immediately secured planting stock for propagation on our Fordhook Farms in Pennsylvania, where they have shown all the wonderful characteristics as exhibited when we saw them for the first time in Scotland.

"Ruffled Rose" Sweet Pea—a fine companion to Fluffy Ruffles, the first of the Ruffled Sweet Peas, introduced by us last year.

All these wonderful novelties are fully described in Burpee's Annual Garden Book for 1929.



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104 Burpee Buildings, Philadelphia
Please send me a free copy of Burpee's Annual.

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R. D. or St. .....

P. O. ..... State .....

Burpee's Annual

The Flowers and Vegetables you would like to see growing in your garden—read all about them in Burpee's Annual. This is the catalog that tells the plain truth about the *Best Seeds That Grow*. It is a beautiful book of 172 pages, easy to read, full of pictures and garden news.

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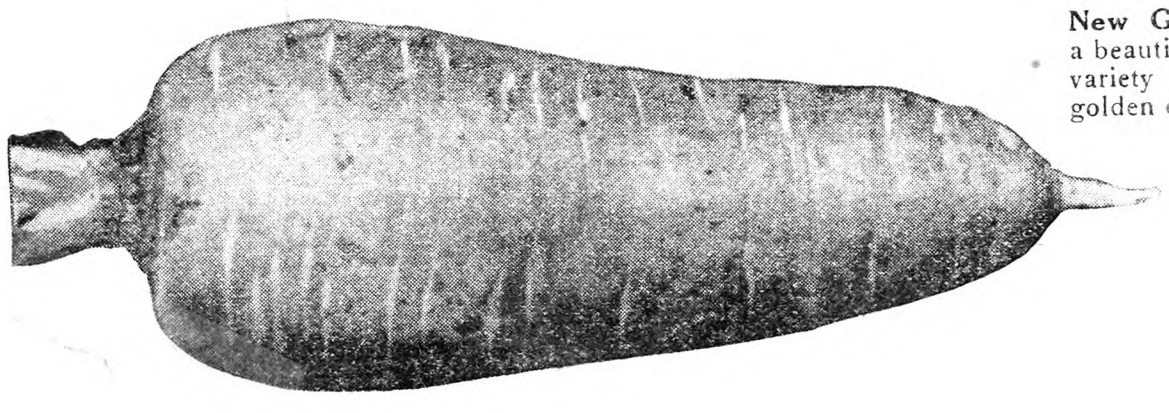
Market growers and florists use Burpee's Annual as a reference book; more than a million amateurs use it as their garden guide. You will want the latest issue of Burpee's Annual with its true and accurate descriptions that will help you plan your garden. To many, the Burpee specialties are of particular interest, but whichever varieties you choose you are assured of Tested Seeds, full of life and vigor—seeds that are **Guaranteed to Grow.**



New Goldinhart Carrot—a beautiful, tender and sweet variety with an attractive golden orange heart—is first offered in Burpee's Annual for 1929.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. January 12, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5038

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Yes, They Are Laying Pretty Well

The Fruit Industry of the Pacific Coast

PART I

THE transcontinental flyers were attempting to make the trip from New York to Los Angeles in a non-stop flight, hopefully in the lapse of one day. The travelers from coast to coast by fastest train service left several days in advance of the take-off from New York City. They went to sleep in the arid regions of New Mexico and awoke the next day in the dry, dusty wastes of Arizona, to learn that the flyers had passed them during the night and were now near their destination in California. All through that day the train continued westward, arriving at its destination the forenoon of the following day—a long, long journey ended.

It is while one is on this long haul across the American continent that he really appreciates what the western fruit men have had to cope with. Day after day pounding over the rails through the heat of the southern route or through the cold of the northern route brings home as nothing else can just how large this country is, and why this "long haul" has been the nightmare and the salvation of the western fruit men. Unable to meet the situation single-handed they have been forced to help each other. Unable to pay freight on poor fruit they have sent only the best to market.

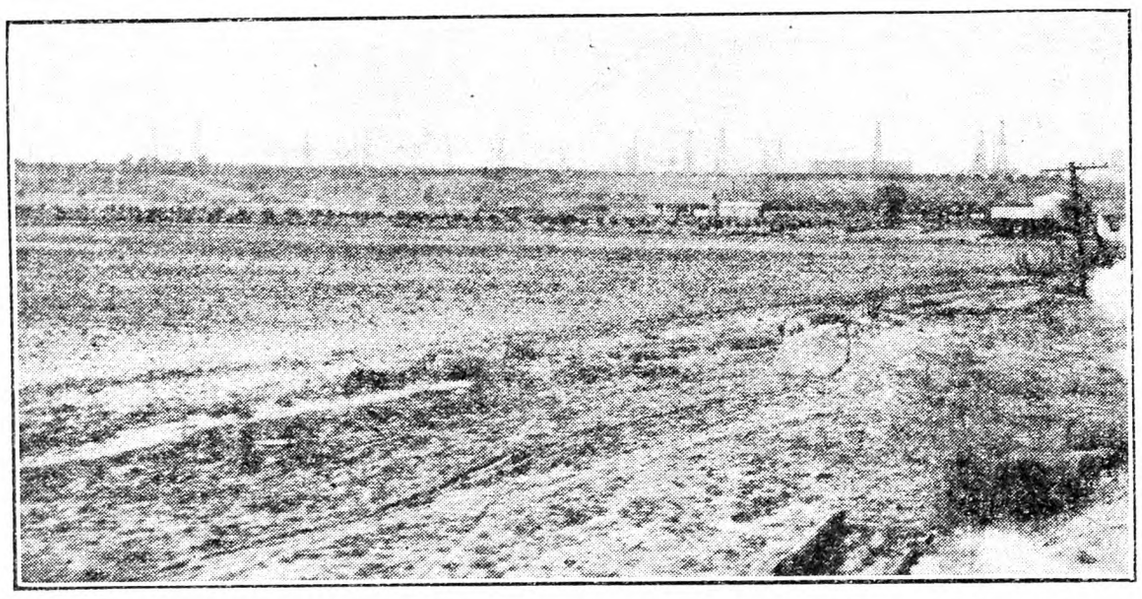
Further to illustrate this matter of distance, it is a two-day run from Colorado to California. It is as far from Seattle to San Francisco as from New York to Chicago, and it is only a few miles less from San Francisco to Los Angeles than from Chicago to Buffalo. The airplane may make these distances shorter for human travel, but the likelihood is that the fruit crop must continue to reckon with them for some time to come.

QUANTITIES OF FOODSTUFFS.—Next to the great distances involved the impressive fact on a trip of this kind is the tremendous producing power of the country. Taken during the harvest season the sight becomes depressing. True, most horticultural crops are perishable products, and the waste accordingly appears more severe than it really is. Yet no one can make the great swing from East to West through the harvest fields of the Middle West, up through the States of California, Oregon and Washington, and finally back through the great grain-producing sections of Canada and the Northwest without becoming downcast.

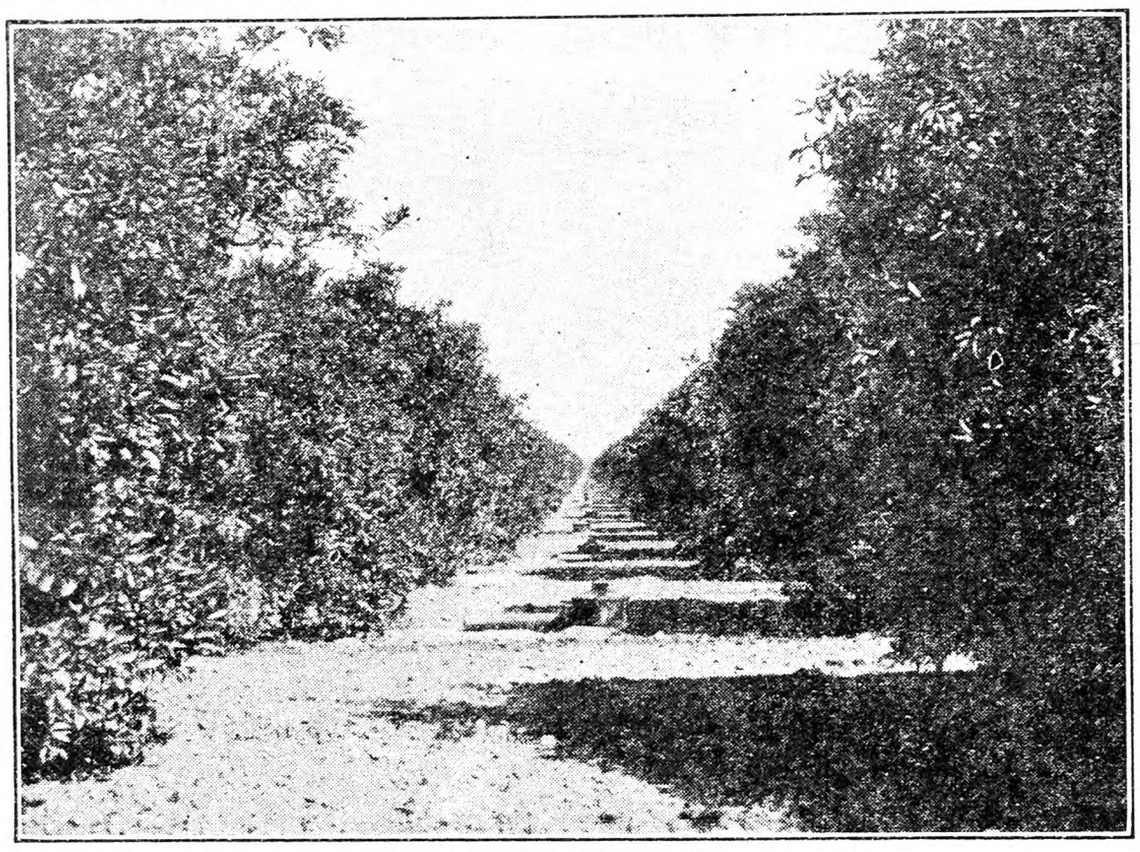
In the rich Kaw Valley of Kansas, for example, with its fields of 12-foot corn, were acres of potatoes undug at 30 cents a bushel, and acres of cabbage uncut at $4 a ton. One grower shipped a car of potatoes and received a bill for $18 to help pay freight charges. With two-bushel sacks costing 14 cents, a charge of 10c a bushel for picking-up and 5c for hauling, to which must be added the cost of seven men grading, one man turning, one man sacking, two men sorting, one man loading, one man taking away, plus the wear and tear on digging machinery, it is difficult to find the profit. The one bright spot in the Southwest is the wheat man with a combine, who is making a profit solely because of lessened labor charges.

Go on to Colorado and the situation is similar. Melons wasting in the field at Rocky Ford. No shipments of grapes from California for three days until eastern markets have cleaned up. Peaches lying on the ground and prices still undetermined for the product already in the cans. Olives unprofitable since the olive scare of several years ago. No demand for fresh figs. The prune industry overdone. Pear growers not happy. Fruit trees and vineyards and produce everywhere. Cars and cars of apples in Washington. Bulbs and small fruits by the hundreds of acres. Wheat in every direction through Canada and the Northwest. And on top of all this are the undeveloped acres that only await a little lower cost of production or somewhat higher prices before being put to work. Everywhere it is production and more production. No wonder the traveler returns with a feeling of dejection and depression if he has the welfare of agriculture at heart.

IN THE CITRUS COUNTRY.—So much for general observations. The first stop in the fruit country was among orange and lemon groves in the San Bernardino Valley, just over the ridge which technically separates Southern California from the rest of the State. The climate is hot and dry, though supposedly comfortable excepting for the occasional north or northwest winds that blow off the Mojave Desert to the north. On those occasions, lasting from one to three days, the temperature runs to more than 100 degrees, and sometimes as high as 125 degrees, while the humidity dwindles close to the zero mark, reaching as low as 3 or 4 per cent. The leaves on orange trees may then be badly scorched. In one instance a season or two ago when the winds blew for something like 14 days, trees were defoliated on the north side.



Oil Fields and Citrus Groves Grow Side by Side in Southern California



Heaters in an Orange Grove

Conditions are sub-tropical. Frost is rarely experienced, though most orange growers have heaters between trees in every other row, as insurance. On frosty nights every other heater is lighted, oil being the fuel, and the other heaters are lighted only as a last resort in case something "unusual" occurs. Oil, of course, is nearby—so very close in some places that one receives the impression that Southern California agriculture embraces oil production. Hundreds of oil derricks rising close together adjacent to productive orange groves carry the imagination to the point where it is inclined to believe that they really do spring from the soil!

In this beautiful San Bernardino Valley, flanked on all sides by mountains lie acres and acres of oranges and lemons. The beauty of orange groves has not been exaggerated. The symmetrical, round-topped, rich green trees, with touches of yellow or orange from ripe or ripening fruit, in a setting of perfectly clean cultivation and straight rows is as attractive a sight as the fruit industry has to offer. Furthermore, the picture is never spoiled, for orange trees retain green foliage the year around, excepting that they are constantly dropping some leaves and at the same time making new growth. Blossoming, too, extends over a long period, while fruit hangs to the tree during the second year if so desired.

NITROGEN PROBLEMS.—Of course, the land is irrigated, and like all such country it presents its own problems. A curious situation is the movement of soil nitrogen upward to the surface. Since there is no rain to carry the nitrogen downward, and since surface evaporation is enormous, the tendency is for the nitrogen to move upward with the upward movement of moisture, and is left as nitrate salts on the surface. The problem is, therefore, to keep the soil nitrogen down in the soil where the feeding roots of the trees can secure it. The newer methods recommend trenching, in which manure is put deep into the ground. It is well to note in passing that in this section, in keeping with most sections of the West, there is renewed interest in humus and in cover crops, beans proving most satisfactory in this particular region.

It is in this section that those who favor the idea of bud selection have received greatest encouragement. Here are to be seen productive and unproductive orange trees that have been propagated from trees that were either high or low producers. So far as the citrus industry is concerned there is no question but that the bud selection idea has practical significance regardless of the disputed theories of scientists as to how the changes occur. A second contribution towards securing uniform, high-producing orchards has been in the production of uniform root stocks. Poor growing stocks are cut out of the nursery row and poor trees are also removed. All of these factors have resulted in very uniform orchards where formerly great variability was the rule.

CENTRAL VALLEYS OF CALIFORNIA. — Just over the ridge of mountains to the north lie the two great interior valleys that comprise the main agricultural sections of California, spread north and south like a pair of giant water wings with the inlet from the ocean at San Francisco through the Coastal Range. The north "wing" or valley, surrounded by mountains, is the Sacramento Valley, level as a floor for miles and miles. To the south similarly stretches the San Joaquin Valley for hundreds of miles to the mountain range that divides Southern California, just described, from the rest of the State. The entire area of these two mammoth interior valleys must be irrigated, the water coming, of course, from the mountain ranges surrounding.

If the geography of the State were so simple as this brief description indicates, California would not be so varied. The complication comes when the foothills of the surrounding mountains are reached, when the smaller intruding valleys meet the floor of the larger valleys.

There are various explanations for some of the unbelievable climatic differences, that may be found within short distances of each other. The principal thought is that the hot air rising from the floor of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys permits the cooler air from the ocean to rush in through the gap at San Francisco, thus backing up some of the warm air against the foothills in the interior both to the north and to the south. In addition the cool air flowing down the mountainsides pockets this warm air. The result is a ring of nearly frostless sections at the edge of the main valley, north, south, east and west. In consequence lemons are found far to the north in California, as well as far to the south, while towards the center of the State are the hardier fruits, such as pears, peaches and plums.

And so coming over the San Bernardino Mountains from the south into the southern or upper end of the great San Joaquin Valley, one reaches an early, warm section. The climate is hot and dry from May to October, and cotton is a good crop. From December to March is a rainy season of moist dripping fogs.

PHENOMENAL GROWTH.—Growth conditions are unbelievable. Apple seed planted in March produce seedlings shoulder high by early September. Roses lined out in rows in the Spring for budding get too large to bud by midsummer. Anything that

is in good condition to grow pulls quickly away from anything not in a condition to grow, so that differences that might take 10 years to show in the temperate regions of the East show themselves in California within three years. A house built in an arid waste becomes a garden spot in two or three years. From literally nothing, an expanse of uninviting dry land, appears a home in three years, that would take 10 years to develop under eastern conditions. In short conditions are "unusual" and the word becomes fairly descriptive of the State—a State of extremes and surprises. H. B. TUKEY.

Northern Spy in Seneca Co., N. Y.

THE statements by H. B. T. on page 1447 about Northern Spy trees, lead me to offer my observation and experience with this variety. I agree with him that it is rather independent of the pollen from other apple varieties. Last year Northern Spy was the only variety of any consequence to bear fruit for me. The other kinds (a solitary Rambo excepted) failed to bloom. The Spy trees blossomed rather lightly, but set a fair crop of fruit.

My observation is that Spy apple trees are not particular about the physical texture of the soil, provided it is not too poor. The variety does seem to like a moderately cool climate, such as the central and southern border counties of New York provide. My first knowledge of Spy apples was gained in Northern Ohio, where the old home orchard boasted a single healthy tree which began bearing in my boyhood. Other trees were added later. For several years I lived in Broome Co., N. Y., and owned a home near Binghamton. In the middle of our garden plot was an old Northern Spy tree which bore fruit every year. One year we gathered a specimen apple from it that weighed exactly one pound, and other specimens that nearly equaled it. On the hills there were orchards where Spys grew highly colored and with splendid keeping qualities. On a visit to a hill farm about April 1 one year I was treated to firm juicy Spys out of the farmer's cellar. These apples seemed so fresh it was hard to realize that they had been picked at least five months before.

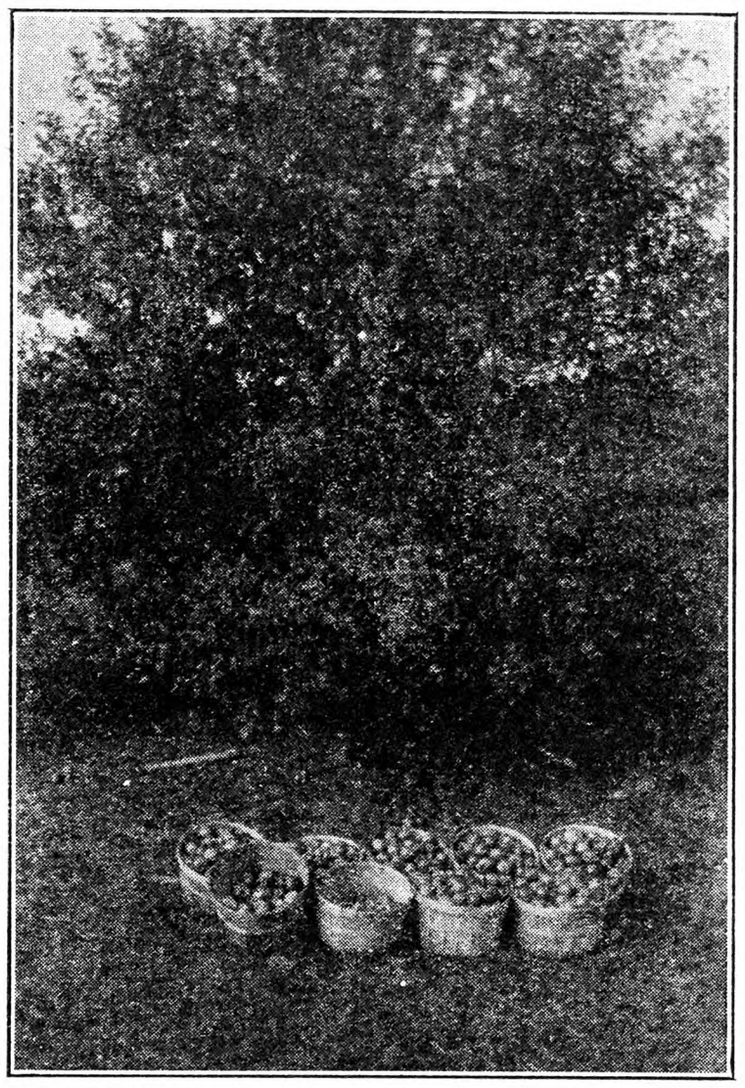
I am now living on a farm which has 20 Spy trees of bearing age. Six of them are old trees but vigorous enough to produce 30 bushels of highly colored fruit at picking time. The other 14 trees were planted in 1907, and had just begun to bear in 1923. Each succeeding season has seen a gain in production. This year it was a crop of 60 bushels. Nine of these trees stand in a row on one side of the orchard with their roots spread out into the adjoining cultivated field. The other five stand in sod which has run to hawkweed, and the trees are dwarfed in size and unproductive compared with the well-fed outside row. One end of this row is near the barnyard and chicken houses, The opposite end is visited by chickens only when the pullets on range get quite venturesome. The soil is rather heavy under all of my orchard, and stands drought very well.

We began picking Spys on Oct. 12 from those trees which were farthest from the barnyard, because at that date some good specimens were beginning to fall. At the middle of the row and near the buildings the apples hung on well yet. We picked along this row as fast as the apples seemed to be ready, until the last tree near the farm buildings was reached. It bore the finest fruits, and held them well until Oct. 24, when I decided to gather them for fear of stormy weather. It was a happy task to gather those large handsome fruits, nearly all within reach from a 6-ft. stepladder. As I picked, I selected the finest specimens, those suitable for exhibition. When I had finished there was nearly a bushel of these fancy ones, 11 bushels of choice fruits, and a bushel of seconds and fallen ones. That tree is my champion Spy tree, and I attribute its performance to its being well fed for some years past.

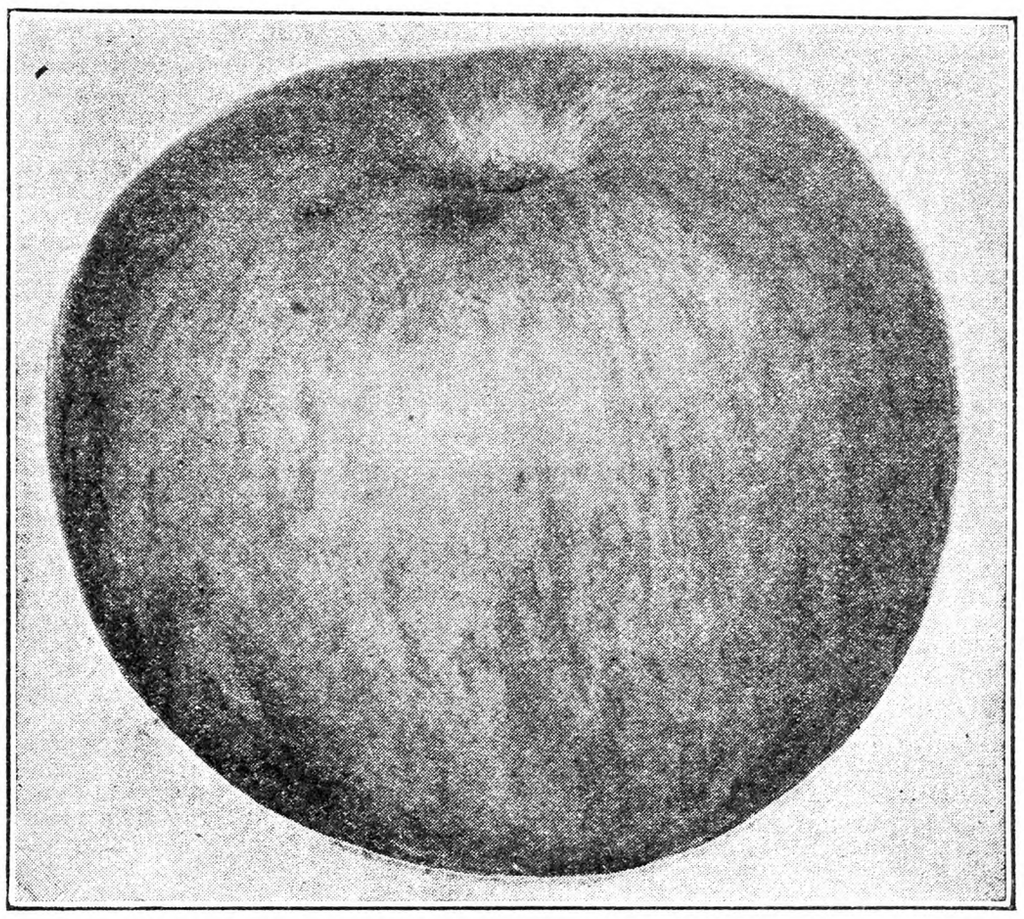
In the old orchard I gathered over 30 bushels of bright red fruits. About Aug. 1 I had sown 5 lbs. nitrate of soda under the spreading branches of each tree, too late to help the foliage but evidently effective in helping the apples to hang on later. I am going to cut back the top limbs of these old trees, to let the sprouts, already started, develop into bearing branches. I hope to get fewer but larger fruits in a few years. This process has already begun on three of them with resulting fine specimens of fruit. I am quite convinced that the Northern Spy is at home here. In fact the site of the original Spy tree is located in Ontario County which joins our county on the west side.

If W. J. I. sets a commercial orchard of Northern Spy trees he will need patience enough to wait about 15 years for the first fruits, and possibly longer for commercial crops, but to offset this he may expect Spy trees to live to a hearty old age and exhibit a health and vigor of growth second to none.

Seneca Co., N. Y. E. R. MINNS.



The Champion Tree of Northern Spy. Fig. 9



Northern Spy Apple from the Champion Tree. Fig. 10

Maine in Winter

I RECALL one year, 1894, when there was not more than a flurry of snow until Christmas Day. A wonderful Fall. The ground was frozen but there were many days of sunny warm weather. The 24th I was cutting wood and the sun shone so warm that I tapped a maple tree and had all the sap I wanted to drink. There was a decided change in the weather before the next morning, sky overcast with heavy clouds and the mercury falling rapidly. I went out to pile up some wood, but was nearly driven to cover before noon by a blizzard with sharp particles of ice sleet that cut the face like sharp sand. The thermometer was eight degrees below zero. Our Christmas Day was not green, but sere and brown, then a swirling white overhead and underfoot. We forgot the great outdoors for a time in the enjoyment of the bounties piled thick on the old family table.

Yesterday I enjoyed my first sleigh ride of the season, and I really enjoyed it. The daughter, who is at normal school, came home for her Christmas vacation, and it fell to my lot to go and get her. It was only a 10-mile drive, 10 each way, and I did not leave until the sun was going down. What a wonderful view for anyone who could appreciate the beauties about them. Snow-covered fields all about, snow-covered hills in the distance, trees in the woods covered with snow and frost and overhead and especially in the west the thinly scattered clouds showing such beautiful coloring, that defied any artist to reproduce it, ever changing until after the sun had disappeared from sight and the shadows lengthened into night. The evening was not cold, only a few degrees below the freezing point. With a good driving mare and well wrapped in fur coat and robes, I had only to guide the horse to prevent collision with automobiles, and enjoy the things about me and the music of the bells.

How most folks hate to give up the autos, but will continue to plow through the drifts even after they have to phone a wrecker to come and pull them into town. It looked nice and comfortable in those closed cars, lighting up the roadway as they sped rapidly along, but I know the inmates did not get half as much out of the ride as did I. I have driven this same road many times when the auto was a rare sight indeed, and we usually had to drive the horses out in the fields or hold them on tight reins with fear and trembling while one of the hated things passed us. It was not unusual for someone to be spilled out and hurt or have a runaway. Now all is changed in only a few short years, and the horse and wagon is the rare thing and considered a nuisance by many of those who such a short time ago despised the automobiles and those who were able to drive them.

When I began farming for myself I bought a yoke of oxen, later another, and this was all the team I had. I used to put collar and hames on one and do my cultivating among the potatoes. I had to give this up and hire a horse as he stepped on too many potato plants. The growing of potatoes gradually forced oxen off the farms, as they were too slow and not adapted to this work. Today one would travel far to find a yoke of oxen on the farms in this great county. I still keep the ox yokes as souvenirs of another day when men were not in as great a hurry. I also have a yoke made for use in training steers, and this always brings back the memory of the happy days spent at this play or work as one views it from this distance. It was not uncommon to find oneself in rather a dangerous situation, and often in amusing ones. When we were giving other boys and girls a ride on the sled behind a pair of steers not too well trained, and lost control of them, there was pretty apt to be a runaway with boys and girls spilled all along the way. It was not often that anyone was hurt seriously. I wonder at it now. I recall one instance when a boy had only one steer, a thrifty calf nearly a year old, and no one near who had a mate for it. He had a yoke and was very desirous of driving his steer. At last he persuaded his sister, a girl of ten or a dozen years, to be yoked in with the steer so as to hold up that end of the yoke. Evidently the steer objected to that sort of a mate and ran away. There was nothing for the girl to do but run away with him. This she did to the best of her ability, thoroughly frightened. The pair finally tangled up in some thick bushes and were stopped long enough for the girl to be unyoked from her perilous position. Strange as it may seem she escaped with only a few bad scratches. Now a woman of mature years, she can laugh at her strange adventure, where she surely met a thrill.

I think the country boy or girl, thrown on their own resources for entertainment finds greater opportunity for healthful pleasure than the city boy or girl. To climb into tall trees and to jump from the greatest height we dare into huge drifts of snow, where we would often sink out of sight, was a favorite sport of my youth, in Wintertime. I am rather ashamed to confess that I found great fun in teasing any old ram that could be teased and I usually found little difficulty in making them so cross they would chase me into the woods, where I would climb a tree out of reach. Sometimes they would keep me treed until I would tire of it and make a break for the barn. If quick enough I reached it ahead of the ram. Sometimes I did not. I should have been punished for this sort of indulgence, but I always found it difficult to resist the temptation to make a playmate of every old ram who came my way.

I love boys and girls and like to see them enjoy

themselves in clean wholesome play. I never could find any pleasure in anything that caused others unhappiness or pain. It has been one regret of my life, that while in school I used to tease one boy in play. He was rather an odd boy and in justice to myself I did not realize he minded it until one day in which I discovered he was frightened of some of the older boys, myself included. I hastened to assure him that it was only fun, and I tried hard to make it up to him. How contemptible it is for one to find pleasure in the discomfiture or pain of others, or in that which caused pain to any living thing.

How much greater pleasure it gives one to have the wild life of the woods showing little fear at one's approach. To have certain ones show that they recognize you from others, and have confidence that you will not harm them. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

A Christmas Reverie

'Tis the night after Christmas; a log glows in the fireplace and the radio brings a beautiful Christmas carol played by an orchestra many miles away.

As we drowsed in an easy chair before the fire, pictures of the Christmas season came to mind.

What the villager misses when he retires from the farm, was brought to us emphatically when one of the poultrymen residing just outside of town presented us with a dozen huge double-yolk eggs. The quart fruit jar of chicken and the home-made plum pudding were gifts that will not be forgotten for many a day. It may have seemed little to our farmer friends but such gifts make one homesick for the great open spaces.

It wasn't the radio costing well over a hundred dollars that pleased Mother most, but a set of four holders for use in the kitchen made by a sister residing many miles away. We knew Sister was busy with her own little brood, but she found time somehow to put in all the stitches required to make her present for Mother.

And then we thought of the old gentleman who is looked upon by half of the people in our community as rather cynical. He wouldn't have it known for the world, but at each Christmas season over 50 large bags containing fruit, candy and nuts are sent to folks as a gift from Santa. Only half the folks now look upon him as a crabbed individual, for the other half have ferreted out the fact that he is a real Santa.

And isn't the radio a fine helper for good old St. Nicholas? The fact that Santa himself can tell his many thousands of boys and girl friends that he will remember them on Christmas does much towards making the young folks "keep the faith."

Little Johnnie, for instance may be just a bit skeptical. At school some one has attempted to disillusion him. However, upon returning home he hears the jingle of bells from out of the air via the radio and then the hearty chuckle and voice of Santa himself. Doubt changes to certainty when he hears old Santa say: "And I want Johnnie to be careful and not tease his little sister. Be sure and mind your Mother, Johnnie, if you want Santa to stop at your house on Christmas Day."

The embers are dying and Mother has just called us to get a plate of the big Northern Spy apples from the cellar and as we proceed down the stairs we remember that here again is a Christmas gift from the farm worthy of a king.

T. T. J.

New York State Vegetable Growers' Association

The annual meeting of this association will be held at the Hotel Utica, in Utica, N. Y., January 22 and 23.

For the Empire State Potato Club awards will be made to ten "Premier Potato Growers of New York." These are to be selected from among 43 contestants on the basis of methods, yield and cost. This award corresponds to the 400-bushel clubs of other States but takes fuller account of economy in production.

There will be joint sessions of all growers and for separate meetings of general vegetable growers and potato growers so that each group will find continuous performance of interest.

Reginald Brownsey, of Schenectady, will speak on vegetable forcing; C. F. Mason, Williamson, on celery grading; Roy A. Porter, of Elba, on vegetable tariffs, and J. D. Ameele, of Williamson, on celery blight. A. L. Wilson, of the Utah Experiment Station, will tell of the vegetable industry in that State. H. E. Crouch and Ray Huey will represent the Department of Agriculture at Albany. U. P. Hedrick, C. E. Ladd, Hugh Glasgow, C. B. Sayre and F. O. Underwood are expected from the Geneva Station and from the New York State College of Agriculture. C. R. White, president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation will speak on bureau service for vegetable men.

The potato sessions will include talks on fertilizers, weeds, machinery, marketing, cost of production, storage and other topics. Among the speakers are Dr. W. H. Martin, of New Jersey; F. H. Bateman, of Philadelphia, Pa.; H. R. Talmadge, of Riverhead; E. V. Hardenburg, of Ithaca; H. S. Duncan, of Rochester; Daniel Dean, of Nichols, and others.

The association has been successful in assembling a vegetable show and a liberal premium list attracts many entries. The Potato Club is sponsoring a display of 32-tuber samples and of market lots. Hotel Utica will house the meeting and exhibitions. Everything is conveniently located under one roof. PAUL WORK.

All the Cyclamens You Want

The Cyclamen, with its lovely blossoms reminding one of the butterflies poised for flight, is a general favorite as a house plant, yet oftentimes it is not satisfactory when taken from a florist's into the atmosphere of the home. While it will usually live for several weeks, I find that plants grown from seed are much more satisfactory. With seedlings there is also the added hint of mystery, for not until the buds are nearly ready to open can the gardener tell what color they are to be. Many fascinating new shades are obtained in this way.

A package of seeds costing 10 or 15 cents will provide 10 or a dozen little plants. Seed sowing is usually done in August or September although they can also be sown in February and March, and most of the growth will be made during the Summer. It requires from 10 months to a year for them to come to blooming size, but they are lovely at each stage of growth with the rich green leaves, slightly mottled, and the red or pink stems.

I use a cigar box for sowing the seed. A good soil mixture is composed of equal parts of woods dirt, sand, well-rotted manure and garden loam. If the woods dirt is not available use less manure. Sift the dirt through a piece of wire screen or in a wire sieve, so it will be very fine, sow the seeds about an inch apart and cover with more sifted loam to about the depth of the seeds, and firm with a piece of board. Water carefully so as not to wash out the seeds and place in the window where they will have plenty of light, or sunshine if possible. It will take from a month to six weeks before the little heart-shaped leaves appear. The tiny bulbs are about the size of a black-headed pin. Be careful that nothing hinders their steady growth, for a setback when they are small is usually fatal.

When the plants have two or three leaves, transfer to small crocks filled with a similar soil mixture. Be sure to leave the crown of the bulb above the soil and in watering, do not pour water on the center of the bulb. Repot from time to time as the plants grow until they are finally in five or six-inch pots.

The care of Cyclamens during the Summer is a problem to many plant-lovers, and it is at this time that many of the casualties occur. No care except possibly an occasional watering is necessary. Plants can be set in the ground or the pots may be buried in the garden under a bush or tree, preferably with north exposure. Leaves usually all drop off and the plant appears quite dead but is perfectly healthy so long as the bulb remains hard. The florists keep them growing without this check. By August or September they should be repotted, using the sand, loam, woods dirt and manure mixture if possible, or at least a good garden soil mixed with well-rotted manure if the other is not obtainable. If the soil is heavy, lighten with sand. Commercial fertilizer is also an aid to rapid growth.

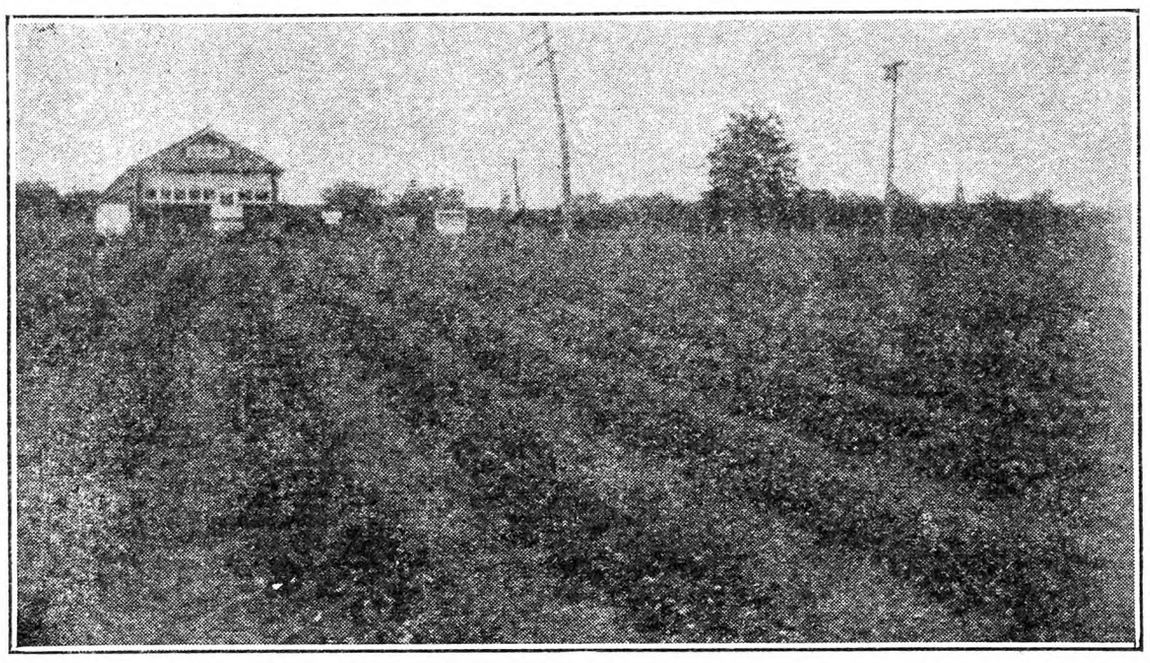
Leave the plants out of doors, watering whenever dry, then remove them to the house where they are to be for the Winter. They should have a sunny window whenever possible. If they wilt, it is because they do not have enough moisture. Let the earth become dry, then soak the soil, pouring water in the edge of the crock and never on the center of the bulb. The temperature of an ordinary living-room is best for Cyclamens.

Cyclamens should be kept from freezing as frost is usually fatal. I did, however, discover a treatment last Winter which brought plants out of several hard freezes and they were seemingly none the worse for the experience. This undoubtedly would save the lives of other plants as well. In December, shortly before Christmas, we had a cold south wind which almost loosened the window panes and crept in about the sashes. The temperature dropped violently and in the morning my plants were stiff. They were placed in a dish of cold water in a room about 45 degrees. The leaves were sprinkled with cold water and the plant left to thaw slowly. By night it showed no ill effects and the buds did not even blast. I have tried this treatment a number of times since then with very satisfactory results. Plants should be given the cold water treatment before they begin to thaw and they should be kept from heat until all frost is out. Do not touch while they are frozen, for the heat of the hands is injurious to the leaves. There is also danger of breaking them when they are stiff with frost. When only the soil is frozen, it is not necessary to sprinkle the leaves. Simply placing the crock in cold water in a cool room (not freezing) is sufficient.

Weak manure water can be given the plants occasionally during the Winter if care is taken not to make it strong enough to burn the leaves or bulb. Sponging of the leaves removes dust and insects, making the foliage glossy. It is not best to sprinkle Cyclamens unless frozen, for water lodged in the crown will make the bulb rot.

Because of the expense of hothouse Cyclamens, which are difficult to adapt to the atmosphere of the home, and also for the joy of achievement which comes from growing fine specimens, I would urge everyone who loves flowers to grow some of these exquisite plants from seed. They are without question the most beautiful of all pot plants, giving the richest profusion of lovely flowers and variegated foliage. MARIE BETTS.

Michigan.



This picture was sent us by Mr. C. R. Lake, of Bergen County, N. J., showing how his strawberry field looked at blossom time.

The Mercer Potato

Someone asks who remembers the Blue Mercer potato. My father called them the Black Mercer (no doubt the same potato). He raised a small patch of them once—they yielded enormously. He put them in small piles in the field and covered them with vines—when he went to move them to the cellar in a few days very few of them were there; they rotted just that quickly.

In conversation with an asparagus grower, he says that the thistle is disappearing. When the asparagus was set out there were several bad spots of it; now some of them are entirely gone, and they have hopes of cleaning the rest of it up in a year or two just by giving it a little extra attention. Another farmer says that Alfalfa smothered it out for him, since breaking his Alfalfa field two years ago he has seen no thistle. H. W.

Salem Co., N. J.

Nitrogen for Peach Orchards

The New Hampshire Station reports that in the heaviest crop which has ever been harvested at the station, the increase over the check plots due to the application of 2 lbs. of nitrate of soda a tree was 24 lbs. of fruit. This is an increase of 30 per cent. over the trees that received no nitrogen. For the first time the plots that received no potash produced equally as much as those given it.

Strawberry plots which have for eight years received manure applications at the rate of 20 tons to the acre showed practically no response when the amount was increased to 40 tons. About 30 per cent. more runner plants were produced but a decrease in the number of flowers per plant also occurred. A slightly increased size brought the total size of the crop only slightly above that of the plots given other treatments.

Under a Farming Sky

First fall of snow, and it acts like staying. Everyone sighs: "How I dread the Winter!" And I like it best of all, magical snowbound privacy, outdoors like fairyland and opportunity to sew, write and enjoy my family. Our house is all on one floor, but the hired man's room and attic, well circulated and so warm, just solid comfort the Winter through. I like my pretty yard with its broomed-out paths—in the Summer it is in the slow process of being graded up, a combination stone pile and dump heap, requiring a patient heart to endure it.

Vermont farmers are excitedly discussing the milk question. Samples have been taken and some are getting canton flannel for strainers. It is difficult to strain through and requires much washing, but for those who plan on Grade A milk it is necessary. Will it mean two prices? That is what we are wondering. Peth farmers talk of separating. They retort logically: "Let the middleman come to us and say he will pay us so much if we produce Grade A milk. We can't afford to do any more for what we get." And they cannot. Seven or eight cents a quart, the highest price we have ever got, certainly will not hire more help and put in sanitary stables. Oh, dear, can't we get rid of the middleman? The Boston man pays a good price for his milk, and how little we get out of it!

The farmwife's day seems to be dawning, if her husband's is not. Mail-order houses feature service wagons among their artcraft articles from five dollars up. These are a godsend to those of us who have sighed wistfully over fifty-dollar tea-carts, not only because their price puts them in reach, but with a coat of lacquer they are suited to our simple farm homes and modest furniture. For the homes without electricity, there are the gas lamps and irons burning either gasoline or kerosene. There are movable bathtubs with heater, chemical closets, and now portable set tubs, built together or singly.

Do any of the readers have lettuce in Winter? I used to make a delicious, hearty salad on chilly days, with the last bit of lettuce from the garden, and it would be ideal for a Winter dish. Line platter with lettuce, or tender cabbage leaves would suffice. Slice as many cold boiled potatoes as family requires. Cover with baked beans, hot if desired; slice cold, hard-boiled eggs around edge of platter and spread plenty of a favorite dressing over all. Try it!

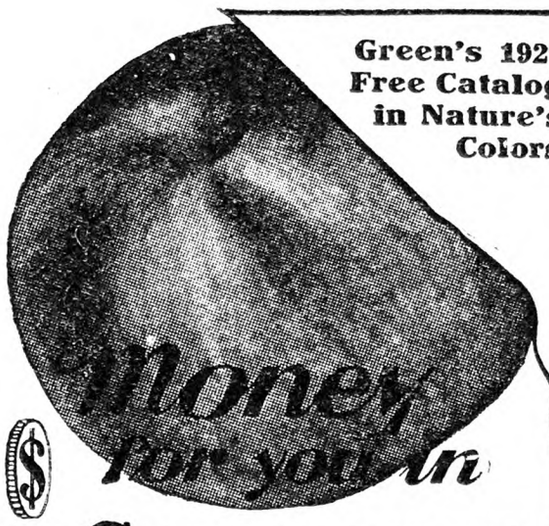
Today it is not considered good taste to neglect personal appearance, and farm women, and even farmers themselves, are placing more importance on suitable dressing, careful grooming, and on how they look to the world in general. Is some busy housewife interested in my easy facial? Bathe face in water not too hot to bear fingertips, then in very cold. Pat dry, apply cold cream with upward and outward massaging motion and finish with whatever is used. This will surprise you, especially if you look drawn or worried.

When the child tires of Christmas toys he might make an Indian camp. A shallow box cover makes a satisfactory base. Run ground pine and evergreen over cover to represent grass and underbrush, and around edge of a piece of broken mirror that is the lake. Stick spruce twigs at irregular intervals about cover and a tiny clump at one end of lake. Make a wigwam of stiff brown paper and decorate with paint and beads. A spoonful of sand with tiny twigs criss-crossed on it makes a camp fire, and a bead-adorned birch-bark canoe adds reality to the lake shore.

Now are the days of deep thoughts and confessions. A bride's resolution was that she would always be the one to forgive. Let husbands resolve the same and we will lose divorce. However, it is part of a wifely job to make a happy home, and forgiveness, regardless of who is in the wrong, will bring more joy than resentment ever did.

There's much nonsense talked about the virtues of country life by people who know nothing of city life. Each has its particular advantages, adapted to the individual make-up of different people. Farm life has one noteworthy advantage. There are good moral conditions in family life: faithfulness to marriage vows, rarely intemperate drinking, and less smoking. Boys reared on the farm are more apt to be farmers and in turn to carry on the same ideals of conduct. While farm girls often marry city men, they are apt to insist on the same moral prospect of family life to which they have been accustomed. If you are discouraged with farm life, and in your case the dark outbalances the light, at any rate don't form the habit of discontent. Pick out the sunshine in each day. It's there, and habits are not easily broken. Perpetual fault-finding in one environment will surely pick grievances in another, although it may be our dream castle with our entire fleet of dreams in the harbor.

MARJORIE MC CLELLAN FLINT.



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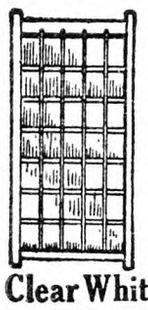

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News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The eastern intercollegiate fruit judging contest was held at State College on Dec. 8. Three-man teams from Ohio, New Jersey, West Virginia, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania were represented and placed in the order named. Ohio had high team and high man with a team score of 11,534 points out of a possible 12,000 and with Thomas B. Kyle the individual leader with 3,960 points out of 4,000. S. B. Swisher of West Virginia was second with 3,926 points and R. L. Lippincott of New Jersey was third with 3,886. Kyle's score may be regarded as practically perfect, since he lost his 40 points on placing a class of Hubbardstons which was also missed by all the other 14 contestants, according to the placing of the judges.

There are well-substantiated rumors that the lead seal method of certifying trees is to be dropped, at least by several of the leading nurserymen in the East. Dissatisfaction with the results of piercing the young trees for the wire is said to be the cause. Care will still be taken, however, to equal the true-to-name feature of this method.

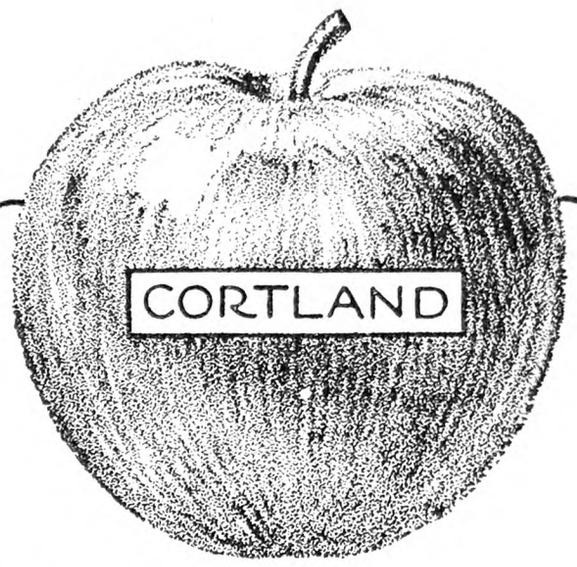
Class 12 at the Harrisburg State Farm Products Show in January will show something new. For the best barrel of apples, grading U. S. No. 1 of Baldwin, Northern Spy, Stayman, York and Rome, first, second and third premiums will be awarded. Fruit for these exhibits will be taken from ordinary commercial stock in storage upon receipt of application from the grower desiring to exhibit fruit in this class. The barrel will be selected by one of the members of the fruit committee and shipped to the show. The barrel will be graded and scored in accordance with the United States grade standards. This class ought to be very interesting, to say the least, since the grower will have no chance to select his own entry.

In the June 30 issue of THE R. N.-Y. was published an account of the work of a tree expert in pruning 60 apple trees 20 years old for only $254 or $4.23 each. Also, the butcher pruning sort of a job it amounted to was described. Evil days have fallen on these trees; most of them made but little growth, which was not altogether due to the fault of the expert but somewhat to sunscald killing much of the bark. The owner also got an idea as to how to help them recover from their harsh treatment. He knew where to get a large quantity of fuller's earth and it looked so rich that he dug considerable of the original dirt away from the trunks of these trees and filled in with this fine dirt. Now at least half of the trees are dead and most of the remainder will follow, for this fuller's earth came from an oil refinery where it had been used in filtering oil. The trees never had a chance between the expert and their owner.

The July 14 issue of THE R. N.-Y. mentioned the case of a Pennsylvania market grower trying to combat successfully red spiders on his strawberries. It was stated that the field was burned over after the 1927 harvest without materially reducing the infestation. Several other control methods were tried last year, after the mite had cost the owner about 200 crates of strawberries. The field was mowed again after harvest, but rain prevented burning the tops. In desperation the owner applied 500 lbs. to the acre of a mixture of half ammonium sulphate and half superphosphate, using a fertilizer spreader with two loops of rope dragging behind to knock the fertilizer off the leaves and thus prevent leaf injury. The spiders are absolutely all gone—whether it was the ammonium sulphate or mowing, the wet weather or something else, it is not possible to tell. The field is now entering the Winter in excellent shape with indications for a good crop next time.

In the November 10 issue we referred to the fact that there was no such thing as a non-blighting pear so far as horticultural knowledge records, although blight-resisting pears were in existence. An Ohio nurseryman-reader has not quite agreed with the statement that there was no such animal as a non-blighting pear, giving evidence that a pear he had named and introduced had not blighted yet to the best of his knowledge, although having plenty of chance to do so. While we still hold to our original proposition, we shall probably try a few, since a resistant pear with good quality is always worth a thought. This man, by the way, named and introduced the Eldorado blackberry which is the standard variety of that fruit.

An investigation carried on by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station gives some hope of evolving a practical method of timing spray applications for the second brood or Summer generation of the codling moth by means of maximum and minimum temperature thermometers. This is based on the fact that all insects are affected by the surrounding conditions, particularly temperature. The total amount of heat needed for the development of the Summer brood of the codling moth, seems to be fairly well worked out. The thermometers are used to keep track of this heat and when a certain total daily temperature excess is added up, the moths usually begin to appear. Present methods of timing this important "side-worm" spray depend on catching the flying moths in bait pails or



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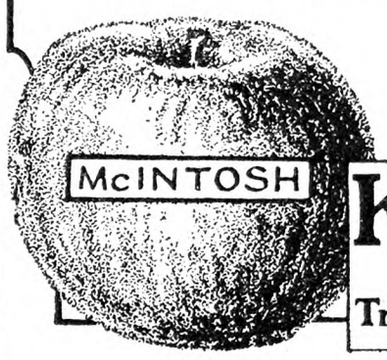

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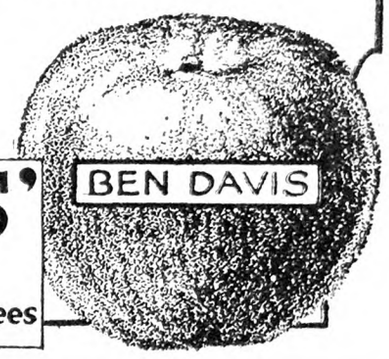

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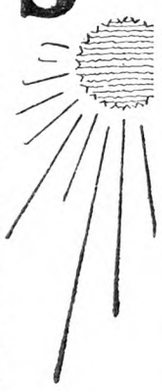

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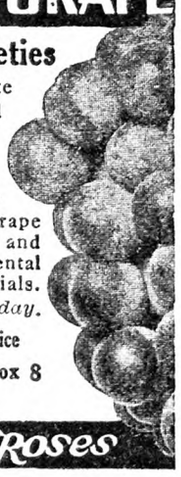

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else collecting and observing the cocoons of the early brood for the appearance of these moths.

A Farm Law Bulletin, the first of its kind to be compiled, has been published by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The laws, including all of those administered by the department, as well as fence, drainage, trespass, and many other laws with which the farmer is concerned, were assembled by the Pennsylvania Legislative Reference Bureau. A charge of 50 cents per copy is made for each paper-covered copy, and 75 cents for cloth covered. These are being distributed by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Publications at Harrisburg.

Center Co., Pa. R. H. SUDDS.

Knotty Pears

What causes pears to get knotty and stony? Every year they seem to get worse, and the pears get smaller. I have not sprayed. What should I use?

Ridgway, Pa. F. B. M.

When pears are stunted or when the fruit is attacked by disease or insect troubles, the first sign is in poor quality fruit, and usually with the development of grit cells near the core. There is, however, an insect which makes pears especially knotty and gritty, and it may be this pest which is responsible for the injury done to your fruit. It is called the false tarnished plant-bug. The young pale-colored nymphs that hatch from eggs in early Spring sting the fruit. At the point where the fruit is stung growth stops and a sunken spot remains, while the flesh becomes gritty and a small yellowish granular mass protrudes from the center of the sting. Control is effected by spraying with ¾ pint of nicotine sulphate in 100 gallons of water, to which is added 3 or 4 lbs. of soap. The application is made about the time the petals are falling. H. B. T.

Pollenizers for McIntosh

I have about 100 acres of fruit. I have a McIntosh orchard about nine years old which has made nice growth and which is well cared for. I have other kinds about 50 rods from it. They tell me it does not bear because I have no other kinds in the orchard. If this is so what kinds would be best and how should it be done?

Williamson, N. Y. L. B.

You are located in a fruit region, in which there should be enough odd varieties scattered about to give you at least some kind of cross-fertilization. It therefore seems unlikely that this is all the story. McIntosh trees nine years of age should be carrying some fruit. If you have been pruning your trees much this would delay fruiting. Heading trees high also postpones fruitfulness. McIntosh needs very little pruning while young. The tree is a good grower and makes a well-balanced, upright spreading tree with little difficulty. If this suggestion does not hit your case, then consider an early application of nitrogen so as to help set the fruit. Three or four pounds of nitrate of sode or ammonium sulphate to the tree, applied just as the buds are breaking, will increase the set.

If you feel that you do not have enough odd varieties in the neighborhood to provide pollination, you should provide them. Almost any other variety will do with the exception of Baldwin. Delicious, Oldenburg, Golden Delicious, Red Astrachan and Grimes are especially good pollenizers, but Cortland, Wealthy, Greening and a score of other commercial sorts will do. Put pollenizers here and there in your orchard where there are missing trees. This is the simplest solution to the problem. The next best method is to top-work parts of several trees or entire trees, say every third tree in every third row. H. B. T.

Aquariums

Aquariums are much used now in refined homes, and without going deeply into the subject it may be well to state that if started right they require very little attention, and they give an air of refinement to almost any room or apartment. The goldfish are especially attractive to most people. I would not advocate the so called fish globes, however, except as a leader to higher things as the air surface is not sufficient to give good results except to a very limited degree. The best aquarium is undoubtedly the brass framed rectangular or oblong shape, and a size of about 10 x 10 x 14 inches will not only be easy to manage and handle, but can be made extremely attractive.

Be sure to have plenty of plants so that it can be properly balanced, as it is termed. This avoids having to change the water continually, and if properly arranged at the start and not overcrowded with animal life (fish, etc.,) it can be left for months at a time without changing the water. The writer has two of these now in use which have not been disturbed at all for some time, and while the water is quite green the fish are in good health and the plants are growing finely. Kept in this way they give good satisfaction in every respect. H. W. HALES.

Trees for Windbreak

What kinds of trees should I set out for a windbreak around my house, and to hide the view of my barn from the road and house? Should they be set in double rows? I. G.

One of the best trees to use for a windbreak is the native hemlock; it is hardy, handsome, and quite rapid in growth. It may be planted either in a single row, 5 ft. apart, or in a double row, the trees staggered, 4 ft. apart in the row, the rows 8 ft. apart. The hemlock likes a fairly moist and rich soil. If the soil is stony and rather poor the Scotch pine may be preferred, set 5 ft. apart in the row, two rows 8 ft. apart, staggered.

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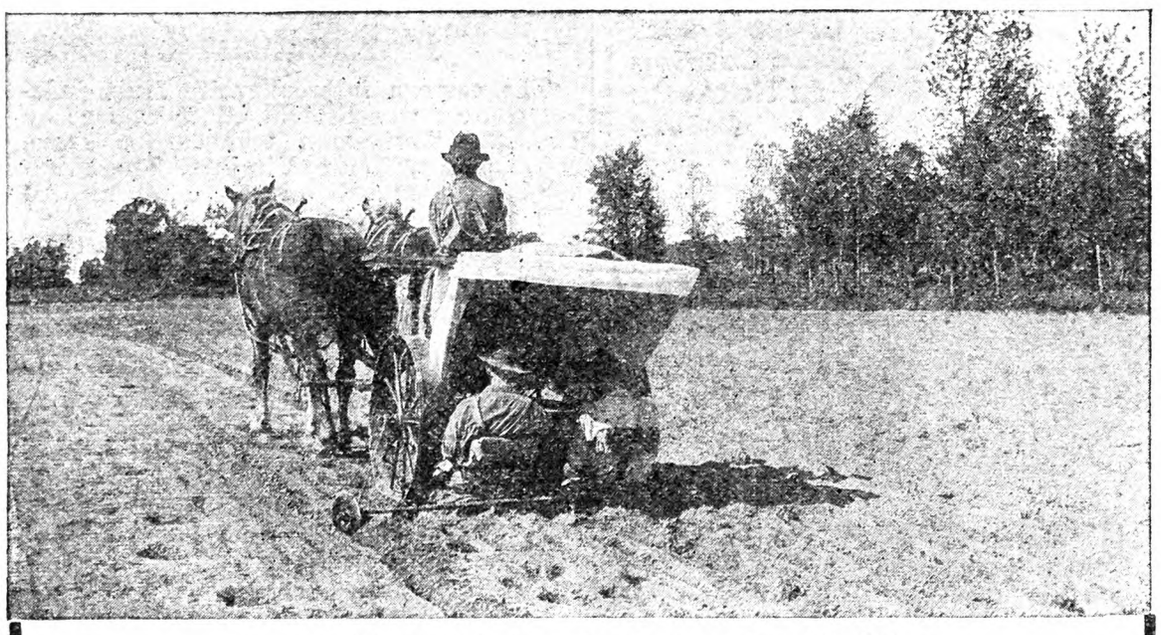

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We are the largest growers of Vegetable and Flower Seeds in New York State. Our special seeds are raised on our own farm and neighboring farms and are sold direct to gardeners and farmers at the lowest prices for high quality seed.

In addition the seeds are produced under the most careful and thorough system of "breeding," as it is our aim to raise and sell only the very best seeds that can be grown, so that you in turn can raise more uniform crops of the highest grade products.

Harris' Pedigree Tomato Seed

We make a specialty of growing the **highest grade tomato seed.** Our special varieties are all **Northern Grown**—on our own farm near Lake Ontario, from carefully selected **pedigree** stocks. We are confident that no finer strains of these tomatoes can be obtained anywhere.

MARGLOBE—This new variety has become very popular for market and canning. We obtained our original stock seed from the United States Department of Agriculture, and have grown and selected this variety for the past three years on our own farm.

JOHN BAER—This is the most popular all-around canning tomato. We have grown and bred this variety for many years until we have a strain which is unsurpassed for earliness, yield and high quality of fruit.

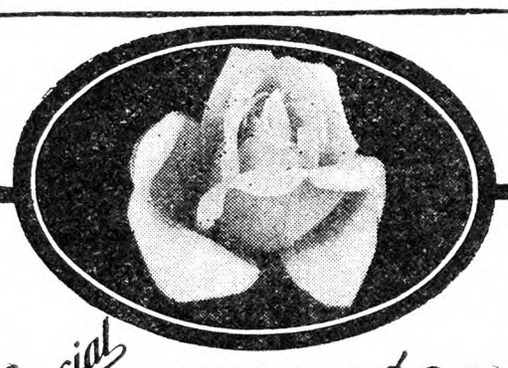
BONNY BEST—Harris' Special Strain. We consider our strain of this magnificent variety to be better than any other obtainable. It is only a few days later than the very early varieties and will produce **larger crops** and much finer fruit.

These and other new and standard varieties of tomatoes, together with many new and improved varieties of vegetables and flowers are **described in our catalogue** which is sent free. Also **Farm Seed** of high quality and **Certified Seed Potatoes.**

Send for Free Catalogue and Buy Direct

Whether you conduct a market garden, a wayside stand, a farm or raise vegetables and flowers for home use only, you should have the HARRIS Catalogue. It is sent FREE on request.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., Inc., R. F. D. 7, Coldwater, N. Y.



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The "E-Z" SHOCK ABSORBING SEAT SPRING
will make the farm machines, TRACTORS, etc., ride EASY. It absorbs the SIDE-shocks that are so injurious to the Spine and nervous system. Fits any machine. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from pleased users. Delivered by parcel post. Send for circular.

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LARGE fluffy asters with velvety petals in every delicate and vivid color. Vick's famous asters are popular wherever fine asters are grown. Choose the best from the many in
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Contains valuable information on all the Clovers, Soy Beans, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Pasture Mixtures, Corn, etc. Its the best Seed Book we have ever offered Tells how to **Avoid Weeds.** Directs you in the way of better crops and greater profits. Tells you how to **Know Good Seed.** Plainly written so any one can understand it. Every farmer should have a copy of this book.
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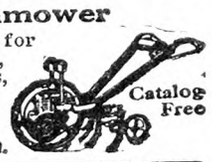
A Pactical, Proven Power Cultivator, for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers, Poultrymen and Country Estates.



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FORREST'S Gold Standard No. 12 withstood the severe open winter of 1927, in Central New York. Grown especially for use in rigorous northern climates. Assures a fine quality of hay, greatly relished by the cattle. A heavy milk producer. Its expansive root system excels as a soil builder and enables it to survive the severest of winters.

Have you tried Forrest's Vegetable Seeds? Selected for their purity, vitality and germinating qualities. Proved a success by years of profitable crops. In addition to our special strains we handle everything recommended by the New York State Department of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

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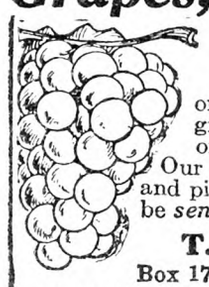
Roses, Shrubs



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Established 61 years in the great Chautauqua-Erie Grape Belt

CONDON'S GIANT EVERBEARING TOMATO

"QUEEN OF THE MARKET." Big Money-Maker. Large, solid fruit; excellent canner. To introduce to you our Northern Grown Live Seeds and Plants, we will mail you 125 seeds of Condon's Giant Everbearing Tomato and our Big 1929 Catalog of Seeds, Plants, Shrubs. FREE 192-Page Book, tells how, and when to plant. Send 2c stamp to cover postage.

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The Vegetables and Flowers you would like to see growing in your garden or on your farm—read all about them in Burpee's **Annual Garden Book.**

This is the catalog that tells the plain truth about the *Best Seeds That Grow.* It describes the Burpee Quality Seeds, Bulbs, and Plants.

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Doings at Long Acres

A friend writes that he enjoys reading my pieces, but does not always agree with me. A preacher brother who is stationed in Erie Co., N. Y., has a member who takes THE R. N.-Y., so he, too, reads about our doings and keeps in touch with his Michigan brother. The other day he sent a fine postcard to Calvin congratulating him on getting the best of the white rooster. Another friend writes from Pennsylvania asking help on a Christian Endeavor topic which she is to talk upon soon. I began to feel like a telephone exchange with wires running to all parts of the country over which come messages of friendly cheer. Just like letters from home, so that I know how the potato crop is coming in Maine, how the flower market is in Missouri, how the land lies in Oregon, how the church is getting along under the Pastoral Parson, how things are coming in Tennessee, etc.

At last it has dawned upon me why we no longer have good sleighing, although there is plenty of snow. Our macadam and concrete roads are so smooth that the snow blows off as fast as it falls. We all can remember how the dirt roads were cut with deep ruts, humps and bumps by the wagons which made the last trips just before the ground froze for good. Those rough roads held the snow so that sleighing was good from the first snowfall. Now if a little snow does happen to stick on the roads the State trucks, weighted with barrels of water and with a snow plow in front, keep the roads free of snow so that auto travel is good all Winter.

Nearly every Fall a number of local men have large stocks of apples on hand, for which there is seemingly no sale, so that they complain loudly that the apples must rot in the cellar or freeze in the sheds. About this time I do a little inquiring and always find that those same men haven't an apple left for sale. One local firm bought great quantities of A grade apples and packed them in cardboard containers holding one and two dozen with each apple in a separate compartment. They then sold these containers to folks who wished to send Christmas presents or otherwise send a present to a friend. They went like hot cakes, while at the same time there was no demand at all for bushel or barreled apples.

Every time we have a light grape crop owing to a Spring freeze or other things, the vines grow an enormous quantity of new wood, with new runners reaching out to many feet. Nearly all of this profuse growth must be trimmed away leaving only four new runners to a vine, so it makes trimming a hard job. When this condition occurs it is best to leave six new vines instead of only four, as the vine has stored up an unusual quantity of food so it will be able to bear a larger crop next year. You may picture yours truly dressed in heavy clothes, standing in the vineyard pruning away hour after hour, paying no attention to cold winds and snow flurries. Occasionally a vine will snap back and cut across my face, bringing the tears to my eyes. When your face is half frozen and a runner snaps across it you may be sure it stings. There are many things about grape growing which puzzle me. Some men use a lot of manure, some use fertilizers, some depend on turning under crops of rye and vetch, some use no manure, cover crops or fertilizer, yet get about the same yield of fruit. What the answer is I do not know. It does seem to me that the more manure I use in the vineyard the less fruit I get. On some very poor clay at one end the grapes are the best, while farther along where the soil is fairly black the grapes are poor in quality and yield. I have a small corner running into a ravine, about a half acre, with the land lying low and quite poor. I never could raise a decent crop of anything on this piece, so finally planted it to grapes. Last Fall they bore the first crop with the small vines loaded so heavily they fairly dragged off the wires, while on higher and much richer ground the buds froze badly

The Champion grape is about the poorest grape grown, being far below the Ben Davis apple in quality, but it does ripen far ahead of the very superior Concord. Well, those Champion grapes sell for high prices while the Concords sell low, just because they are a little later. I would be ashamed to raise Champion grapes, yet I may come to it in time if consumers keep on paying high prices for them. Moore's Early is superior to Champion, and ripens only a few days later, but Moore is a poor grower and yields lightly, while the new growth twists in all directions, making the vines difficult to prune.

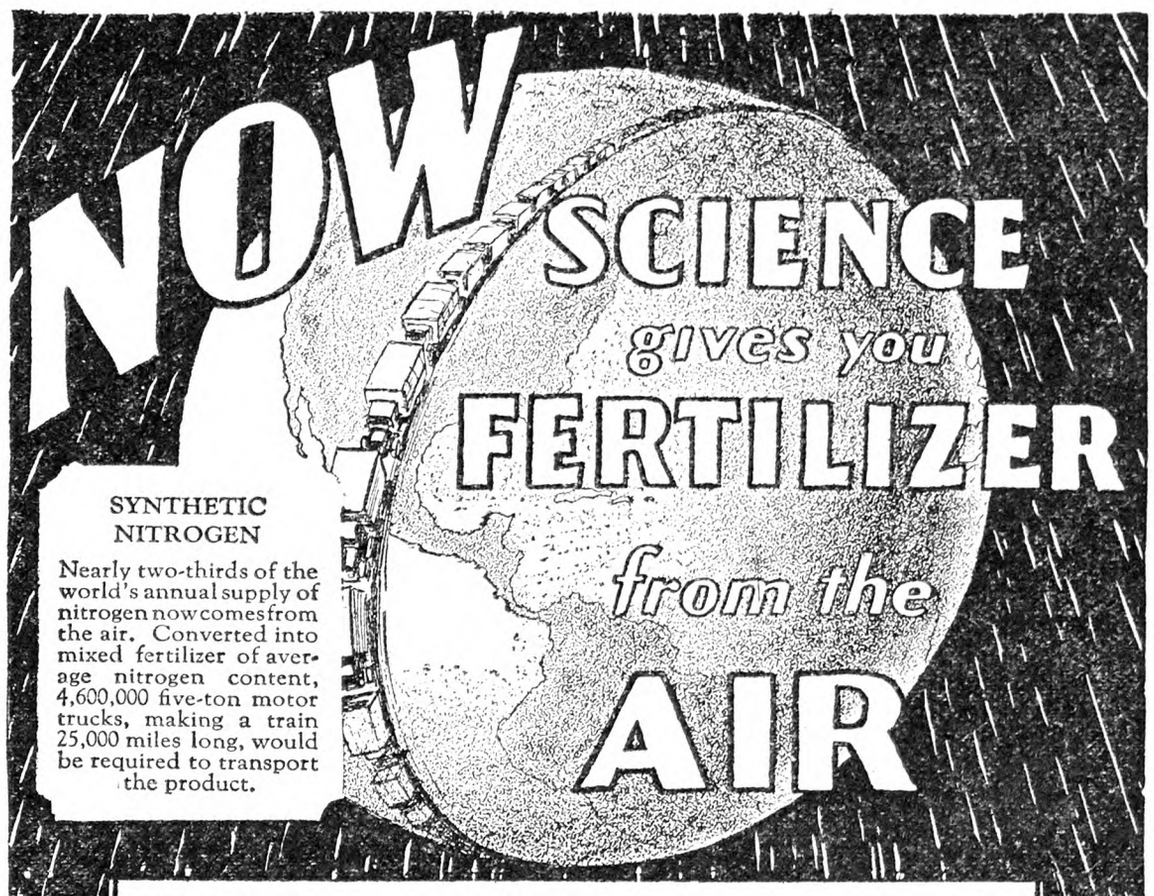
About every half hour a white pullet advertises an egg, but it isn't there when we go to look. I must report her to the Publisher's Desk, for she does not live up to her advertisements. L. B. R.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Comments From a Friend

The interesting letter on page 1553, signed by L. B. R., says, "The goose hangs high." Is it not *honks* high, meaning he is honking high? In another letter a reader inquires the meaning of Indian Summer. I have read that the early settlers, after Winter set in, did not fear attack by the Indians again until the mild Indian Summer in early Winter.

South Carolina. H. E. GRIMBALL.



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Nearly two-thirds of the world's annual supply of nitrogen now comes from the air. Converted into mixed fertilizer of average nitrogen content, 4,600,000 five-ton motor trucks, making a train 25,000 miles long, would be required to transport the product.

FROM the inexhaustible air, science now gives you synthetic nitrogen—the greatest practical triumph of modern chemistry. And this air nitrogen is combined directly with other plant-foods to make this modern concentrated fertilizer.

NITROPHOSKA
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—the new, air-nitrogen, complete fertilizer—contains three to five times as much plant-food as fertilizers of the usual analysis. It has 60% actual, available plant-food—15% nitrogen (18.2% ammonia), 30% phosphoric acid and 15% potash. One bag goes as far as several bags of regular fertilizer. There is less weight to haul; fewer bags to lift; less bulk to apply—economical and safe.

ONE Bag *instead of* FOUR

You get 60 pounds of plant-food in every hundred pounds of Nitrophoska—not merely 12 to 20 pounds as in most fertilizers. You save 60 to 80 per cent of the hauling, lifting and applying. Furthermore, the plant-food is in balanced ratio, suitable for corn, potatoes, vegetables and most other crops—available for quick starting, continuous feeding and vigorous growth.

Ask your County Agent, Experiment Station, Agricultural College, or your favorite Farm Paper about Nitrophoska. Write to us today for free, illustrated booklet. Just use the coupon below. *Your dealer will obtain Nitrophoska for you.*

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Please send me your illustrated booklet with complete information about Nitrophoska.

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Use MORE *NITROGEN* for MORE *PROFIT*

TROWBRIDGE GRAFTING WAX

FOR SUCCESSFUL GRAFTING—Sold by leading Seed and Hardware Stores or buy direct. Postpaid, 1 lb., pkg. 60c, ½ lb. 35c, ¼ lb. 25c. "PARAPIN WAX" protects all orchard trees against attacks by rabbits, mice and borers. Will save thousands of dollars yearly. Postpaid 50c per lb. "MELTING POTS" for all waxes. Postpaid $5.50.

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A sprayer for every need

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THE Ospraymo High-pressure Sprayers will double your dollars at the harvest. Tell us your spraying problems and let our 47 years of experience help you to better crops. Catalog on request.

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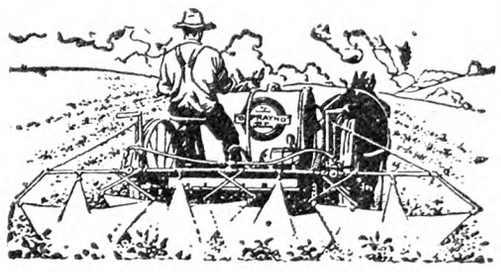

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Get These Amazing New Facts

Two years of investigation have disclosed the most amazing facts about spray coverage. Our new booklet, "The Truth About Spraying Costs", will give you these facts and show you how you can apply Scalecide in half the time required to spray with either oil emulsion or lime-sulfur. Write for this booklet today.

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SCALECIDE
THE COMPLETE DORMANT SPRAY
Costs More Per Gallon—but Costs No More Per Tree

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Equalize Not Penalize

Agriculture in the East is likely to suffer still more than it has in the past simply for the reason that the units constituting the body will fail to awaken to the necessity for self-protection. Facing an industrial condition where organizations are so closely interlocked that when one is touched all respond, it would seem that the first step taken by the producer of the food of support would be to get in close touch with others, and give attention to what directly concerns his business. Because of the situation it has seemed an easy matter to throw the burden on the individual, while corporations and combines find ways for relief. This may but illustrate human nature, but it so operates that increasing burdens are falling on the class least able to bear them. One has but to catch a glimpse of business methods with those handling farm products to find the truth of this claim, and certainly it has long been a fact that tangible property bore an unjust proportion of the public burdens. I have no sympathy with those who sit down and complain, while I have only disgust for those who cry out that "there is no future for farm toilers." The real fact is that if we wanted relief enough to go out after it we would find the way out of present difficulties. Permanent relief can never come through legislation; certainly not where in any way the finances of the government are to be tied up in a scheme to afford relief. This nation was brought into existence through the struggles and deprivations of men and women who had a vision big enough and high enough to command the very best there was in them, even to the most supreme sacrifice. That same vision we of this day and generation must catch and hold, if we are to make secure what they died to make possible. If all this means anything it is that the spirit of individualism, so clearly manifest in days gone by, must be recreated and reinstalled. The drift towards centralization of power and control covers the greatest danger point in American life at the present moment. If this is manifest in establishment of multiplied bureaus at Washington, it certainly can be seen in the efforts to open the doors to the treasury that a percent of growers of farm products may be fed directly from the public crib.

Such a proposal, no matter what its form, if successful, might for the hour relieve the producer of wheat and corn in the Middle West, but certainly would add heavy burdens to the eastern farmer. To my mind all these plans for that financial relief so desirable and necessary fall short of touching the heart of the difficulty. Any plan which would relieve in one direction while imposing heavier burdens in another cannot be justified, for we are one people, and ultimately must stand or fall together. Instead of penalizing one section of country that another may profit, the effort should be to relieve all. Whenever and wherever agricultural products from other countries come in competition with those from American farms one of two results will follow. Those nations where the labor item is lowest will get the business of supplying, and home production will steadily decrease, or producers will bestir themselves for protection. We import very nearly one and one-half billion dollars worth of farm products to come directly in competition with what is and might readily be produced at home. This volume is rapidly increasing, and will continue so long as cheap labor abroad can make the products and ship to this country free of duty, or at a tariff rate so low as to offer no obstacle.

For nearly one hundred years this nation has been known as offering protection to home industries through a tariff on manufactured goods sufficient to enable manufactures to be successfully conducted here. A concrete illustration may here be given. Young men came here from one of the Slav nations and learned the shoe business, returning home carrying patterns in use here. Shops were there established and the shoe men of this nation today face importations in immense qualities which readily sell for much less than actual cost of manufacture here, simply because of the labor wage. Gradually we have come to take pride in the liberal wage realized by workers in this country far and away beyond what any other country pays, but for this to continue those shoes from Southern Europe must be shut out or obliged to pay a duty sufficient to enable the industry to prosper here. Instead of penalizing manufacturers why not equalize conditions? If this nation is correct in its protective theory surely there can be no just discrimination between industries protected, yet right here is where the farmer in America is made to suffer, while those in Denmark, Argentina, Australia, China, Germany and nearly every other nation reap a harvest of gain through shipment to America. This tariff must be equalized or the daily wage paid very materially reduced, and no one wishes for this, therefore we plead for equalization of the tariff. Give the farmer the same measure of protection as is freely granted other lines of industry, and a new life would come to agriculture east and west. The sense of gross injustice increases more and more as conditions come to light. In this there can be found no plea for special interests and no sign of selfish desires. The proposition rests on simple justice to all. Here is where the producer of farm products may rest his case, provided it is backed by such a concerted demand that politicians will hear and heed the cry. Adopt the policy governing the manufacturers and combine and equalization will follow. Stand alone as units and nothing will be accomplished. G. M. TWITCHELL.

Maine.

Boarding Teacher; Trustee's Duties

Has a trustee of a school a right to board the teacher, and if the trustee is not a voter in the town in which he lives, has he a right to be trustee? The trustee in question owns his home in this town but votes in the city where he works. If he has no right to be trustee is the business he has already done in his office legal? V. D. S.

Broome Co., N. Y.

Boarding the teacher is a matter outside of school district jurisdiction. The trustee or anyone else may board the teacher.

The trustee need not be a voter in the town in which he lives but he must be a qualified voter of the school district over which he presides. He must be a resident of the school district.

A person not qualified to vote cannot legally hold a school district office. The acts of such person may be legalized or set aside if the question is brought before the Commissioner of Education on appeal. D. B. D.

Contracts With Teachers

My trustee for some unknown reason refuses to sign my contract. He keeps putting it off by saying the former teacher taught without one. As I understand school law, I should not teach without a written contract. Will you advise me what to do about this matter? A. S.

New York.

The law requires a written contract between trustee and teacher. Verbal contracts, however, are very common. It is doubtless true that many trustees as well as other people do not know that the law requires a written contract. The above opinion is based on the following authority:

Section 561 of the Education Law.—"*Contract with teacher.* I. All trustees of school districts or boards of education who shall employ any teacher to teach shall, at the time of such employment, make and deliver to such teacher, or cause to be made and delivered, a contract in writing, signed by them, or by some person duly authorized to represent them in the premises, in which the details of the agreement between the parties, and particularly the length of term of employment, the amount of compensation and the time when such compensation shall be due and payable, shall be clearly and definitely set forth." D. B. D.

"AREN'T you afraid the birds will eat your seed? You ought to put up a scarecrow." "Oh, it's not worth it. There's always one of us in the garden."—London Answers.

243 BIG, EASY-TO-WIN cash prizes!

TO guide us in our work of encouraging farmers to build modern, attractive, sanitary, economical and permanent farm buildings, or improvements, we want more information about how our product helps farmers.

To make it worth your while to tell us your experiences, we have set aside for farmers $3075 in cash. To make it easy for any entrant to be a winner, there are 243 prizes. And to make sure that everybody who helps us is rewarded, each contestant will receive a valuable Registered-Number, Double-Duty Key Chain.

Prizes will be awarded to farmers for letters on the subject "How Building with Concrete Improved Conditions on My Farm." The judges will give extra consideration to letters accompanied by photographs, specifications, and working drawings (even though crude) of the construction you write about.

Replies which in judges' opinion will benefit large numbers of farmers, will be awarded prizes. Judges will be guided in their decisions on how you answer such questions as:

1. Why you undertook this construction.
2. Why you used concrete instead of other materials.
3. How you planned and did the work.

Cost figures should be included, but all concrete work, no matter how commonplace, has an equal chance of being the subject of prize-winning letters.

The contest is open now. All letters must be mailed by midnight, May 31st, and all building must be under construction by that time.

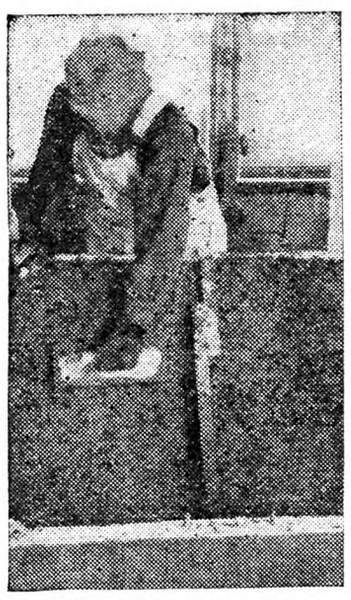
It is easy to win a prize. Your ideas may seem very commonplace to you but very important to the judges. We're not looking for fine language or fancy writing. It's ideas we want and ideas that count.

Read the rules in the column headed "How to Win." Then mail your letter, photographs and drawings. You can secure an official entry blank from a Lehigh dealer (we'll send you the name of one near you). He can furnish you with the Lehigh Farm Structograph Book or make other suggestions to help you win.

Lehigh Portland Cement Company
Allentown, Pa. Chicago, Ill.
Offices in Principal Cities

Lehigh Farm Building Contest

1—Grand Prize,	$1,500.	in cash
2—2nd Prizes,	100.	each
5—3rd Prizes,	50.	each
10—4th Prizes,	25.	each
25—5th Prizes,	10.	each
50—6th Prizes,	5.	each
150—7th Prizes,	2.50	each
Total 243 Prizes,	$3,075	in cash



Concrete is firmly tamped. The stiff mixture gives an excellent bond to top coats.

A thin layer of 1:3 cement mortar (one part cement and three parts sand) is now placed.

Striking off the concrete, using the metal templets as guides for the straightedge.

Above are typical photographs from the Lehigh Farm Book of Structographs

HOW TO WIN
(Rules of Contest)

1. All letters must be on the subject "How Building with Concrete Improved Conditions on My Farm."
2. The contest is now open. All building must be under construction by May 31st, 1929, and all letters must be mailed by midnight of that date to Contest Editor, Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pennsylvania.
3. All entries must be accompanied by an official entry blank which can be secured without obligation from your Lehigh dealer.
4. Name and address of writer must appear at top of each page of letter.
5. All letters, photographs, specifications and working drawings to be the property of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company.
6. Your letter must list definitely all materials used, and their quantities.
7. In case of tie, each tying contestant will receive full amount of prize.
8. Employees of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company are not eligible.
9. All prize winners will be notified by mail. The first 93 awards will be published in the August, 1929, issue.
10. The judges: William Boss, Chairman American Soc. of Agr'l Eng.; R. U. Blasingame, Head of Farm Machinery Dept., Penn'a State College; I. W. Dickerson, Agr'l Eng. Editor, Standard Farm Papers.

A *Free Book* to help you win

The Lehigh Farm Book of Structographs tells, by pictures and short descriptions, the correct and easy way to use concrete. It should help you win. Send the coupon for it or get it from your Lehigh dealer. It is free.

Free to all contestants

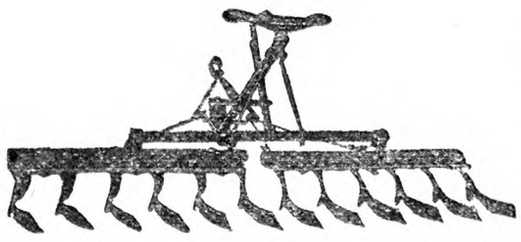
Each contestant receives a useful Key Chain, free. It has an identification tag that helps you get your keys back if lost. The tag bears registered numbers and instructions for finders to return to us. We send them to owner.

LEHIGH CEMENT

LEHIGH
MILLS FROM COAST TO COAST

Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Allentown, Pa. Gentlemen: Without obligation on my part, please send complete details of the Farm Building Contest and a copy of the Lehigh Structograph Book.

Name_____
Address (Street or R. F. D.)_____
Town_____
State_____ 39-A



The Kind of Crops Tells The Kind of Tools

You can almost tell the kind of tillage implements a farmer uses by the kind of crops he gets. Big, quality yields indicate, in a majority of cases, the use of an Acme Coulter Harrow in the preparation of the seed bed.

For an Acme prepares perfect seed beds and prepares them **quicker** and **cheaper** than any other tool or combination of tools.

The sharp double-curved Acme Coulters, with their clod-crushing spurs, penetrate to the full depth of the furrow and slice, crush, chop and pulverize completely every lump and clod, every bit of soil.

The finished seed bed is smooth, and level, well-compacted. Air-spaces are eliminated and a surface mulch is formed that holds all the moisture.

Only one tool needed between plowing and seeding—the Acme Coulter Harrow.

It's endorsed by farmers and agricultural colleges everywhere.

Made for horse and tractor use. Size 3 to 17½ feet. Get the facts. Clip coupon for free catalog which includes "Better Crops from Better Tillage."

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You'll love to tend garden, now. All the hard work gone. Just guide the New Improved EASY Garden Raiser—it's so easy and swift. A big garden all tended in a jiffy. Better than you could ever do it with a hoe. Cuts and kills all weeds. Cultivates and pulverizes the soil thoroughly. Leaves a perfectly smooth, porous, moisture-retaining soil "blanket." Plants thrive. Yields increase. Get more gardening pleasure and profit this year with an EASY.

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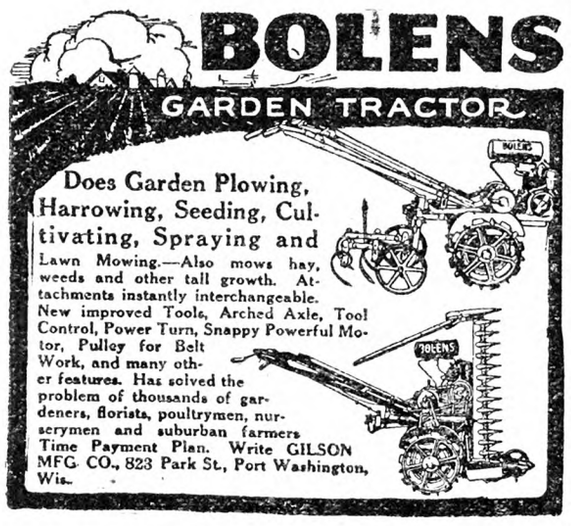
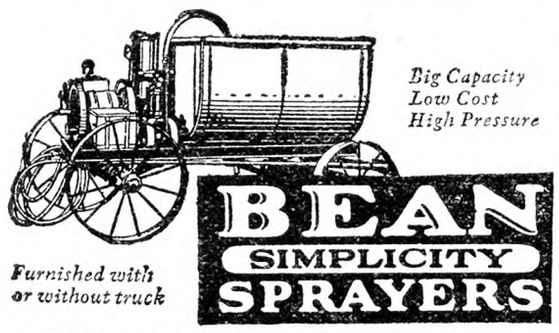




Highgrade Low-Cost ONE-GUN Power Outfits

Lowest-priced outfit of this capacity on the market. Built for the grower with limited acreage who wants a high-grade dependable sprayer that will keep his trees clean at small cost.

Has a capacity of

6 Gallons per min. 250 Pounds Pressure

—sufficient to do *good work with a spray gun* or to supply *two rods*. Complete with Rotary Agitator, Built-in Pressure Regulator, Trouble-less Ball Valves, 3 H.P. Sprayer Engine (magneto equipped), Bean Porcelained Cylinder, Special Steel Truck and many other features found on no other low-priced outfit. Engine can be belted up for all kinds of power jobs when not used for spraying.

JOHN BEAN MFG. CO.
23 Hosmer St., Lansing, Mich.
243 W. Julian St., San Jose, Calif.

Gentlemen: Send me full details of the Bean Low-cost One-gun Power Sprayer

Name _____

Address _____

Legal Questions

Condemnation Proceedings

Can you give me the complete course to take in collecting pay for the right-of-way for a State road through a farm, provided the owner and the committee cannot agree upon the amount of damage? F. A. S.

New York.

The steps to be taken in a condemnation proceeding are too technical to be given to you in a letter, so that they would be of any value. If you cannot agree on the amount of damage it will be necessary for the county to commence condemnation proceedings, at which time evidence will be taken and an award made. It will be necessary for you to have an attorney to guide you. N. T.

Division of Property

Where the father wills property to son and daughter, neither having any children, share and share alike, and the son dies, does his share fall to his sister, or the other heirs, in the State of Pennsylvania? A. B. B.

Pennsylvania.

If the son died previous to the death of the testator his share would be distributed among the heirs of the testator. N. T.

Overflowing Stream

A run that flows through our land was washed full of gravel, and changed its course. Our neighbor complains about it overflowing on his meadow when there is high water. He would like to have us open it up. Can he compel me to do so? This run does not head on our land; it just runs through our land just the same as it runs through his land, and I told him he could open it up, as he does not work away from home and I do.

Pennsylvania. J. R. F.

Your neighbor probably cannot compel you to open your stream, but it would be a neighborly act if you would offer to assist him in opening it as soon as you could get an opportunity. N. T.

Inheritance from Deceased Sister

My sister married and died first without a will, and her husband died, also without a will. They had no children. Could her brothers and sisters hold her thirds? They have had a sale, sold everything but the house and lot, which will be sold this Spring. V. B.

West Virginia.

The brothers and sisters could not hold the dower interest which the widow would have owned had she survived her husband. N. T.

Closing a Road

We would like to fence off a wood road running through our property. This road has been open to the public, but never worked by county, for about 50 years. Are we within our legal rights in closing this wood road to the public? W. M.

New York.

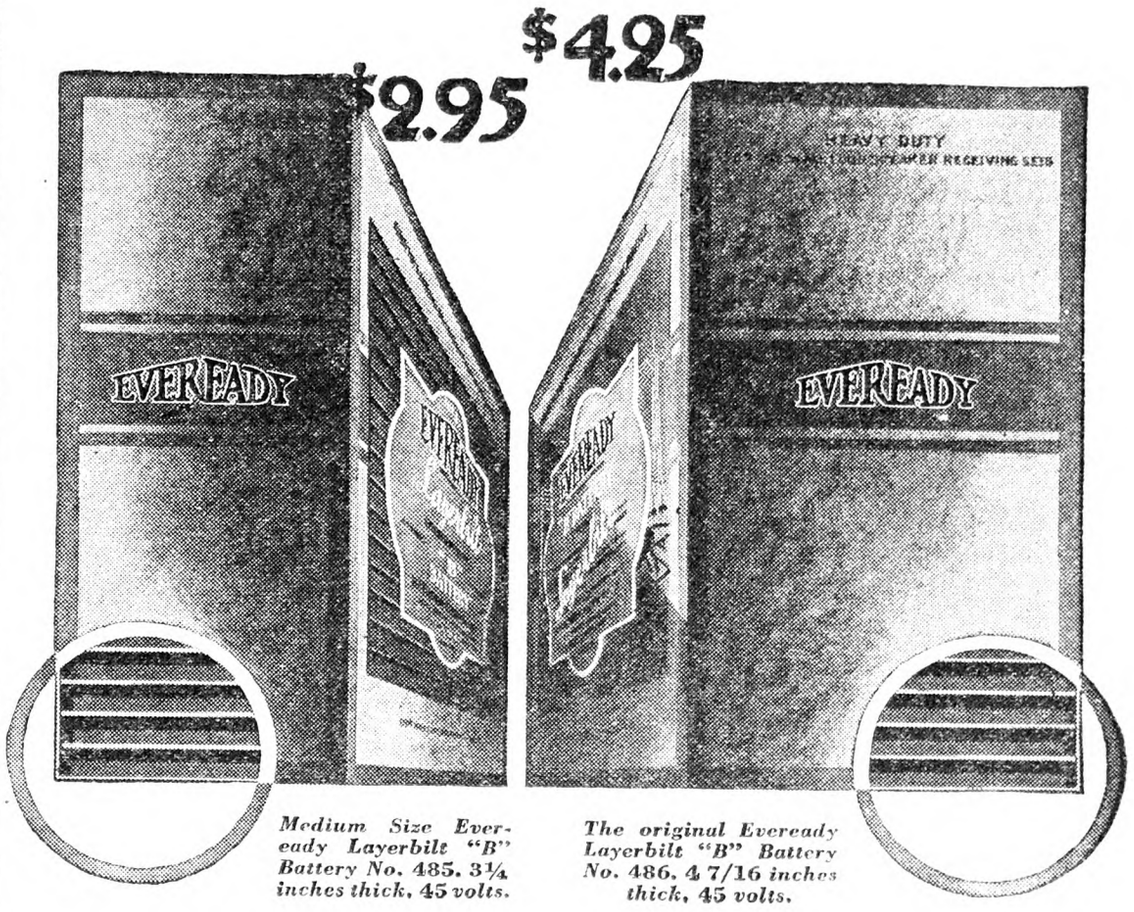
If you are the owner of the road you have a right to close it, but first consider these questions. Has the property ever been dedicated to public use? Has the public obtained an easement in your property by public use? Is there a map on file indicating that this is a public highway? Has the property been abandoned by legal proceedings if it were formerly public property? If you cannot answer these questions it will be necessary for you to employ a local attorney to make an investigation for you. N. T.

Settlement of Estate

In settling estate after the death of my husband in April, 1923, a certain note for $200 was handed to the administrator for collection by the holder. After obtaining a release from the first holder, we demanded the note, which was now paid, from the administrator. He refused to give it to us, saying that it had been mislaid. We are not certain where the note is, but suspect that he is hiding it to cover some shady business. At a hearing in the probate court, the administrator testified that the note was in his hands for collection within six months after the decrease of my husband, this being the legal time for the filing of claims. The note was dated in May, 1924. The administrator holds a 20-year mortgage for $1,000, with the first payment due last November. We notified the administrator that unless we received the note, we would not make any payments on the mortgage. We told him that we would accept a receipt for the money in place of the note. Are we right in our stand? Can we force him to deliver the note to us, and refuse payment of moneys coming to him in retaliation? He threatens to make attachment to the value of the $30 interest payment on the mortgage. Con he do this? M. S.

Connecticut.

You cannot refuse to pay the mortgage, because your failure to pay will cause a foreclosure of the mortgage and a great expense to you. Probably the administrator was obliged to give a bond in probate court, so that if he is inclined to be dishonest your estate will be protected by the bond. N. T.



Medium Size Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery No. 485. 3¼ inches thick, 45 volts.

The original Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery No. 486. 4 7/16 inches thick, 45 volts.

EVEREADY LAYERBILTS GIVE 25% TO 30% LONGER SERVICE, YET COST YOU ONLY A FEW CENTS MORE

HERE is the favorite prescription for greater happiness and greater prosperity on the farm—use radio! Good, reliable radio sets come at all prices. They will give you not only music, entertainment, and educational features for the children, but market and weather reports that directly affect the business of farming. Listen to the radio!

Most farm radio sets are battery operated. When you buy "B" batteries, get Eveready Layerbilts. The best one to buy is the big Heavy Duty Eveready Layerbilt No. 486, for this is the longest-lasting, most economical and convenient of all Evereadys. It costs only 25 cents more than a cylindrical cell Eveready of the same size, but lasts about 30% longer. Economy! There is a smaller Eveready Layerbilt, too, No. 485, costing 20 cents more than the cylindrical cell Eveready of the same size and lasting 25% longer. Either of these will add great convenience and economy to radio on the farm.

Unless you have been buying Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries for your radio set, you still don't know how economical radio can be on the farm, how much entertainment, helpful instruction, and invaluable crop, market and weather report service you can get for a given amount spent for "B" batteries.

It is possible to pack more active materials inside an Eveready Layerbilt because it is built of *flat* cells. These pack together tightly, occupying all available space inside the battery case, and eliminating many soldered connections. The waste spaces between the cells of a cylindrical cell type of "B" battery are avoided. An Eveready Layerbilt is all battery. That is why it lasts so much longer. Next time you buy "B" batteries, get Eveready Layerbilts.

Layerbilt construction is a patented Eveready feature. Only Eveready makes Layerbilt batteries.

NATIONAL CARBON CO., INC., New York—San Francisco

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

TUESDAY NIGHT IS EVEREADY HOUR NIGHT—*East of the Rockies*, 9 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, through WEAF and associated N. B. C. stations. *On the Pacific Coast*, 8 P. M. Pacific Standard Time, through N. B. C. Pacific Coast network.

SEE AND HEAR THE NEW EVEREADY RADIO SETS

Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Probably the most outstanding feature happening to those interested in the vegetable situation is the advance in tariff on imported onions from 1 to 1½c lb. This order goes into effect January 21, and the immediate result of such an order was the cancellation of orders for over 222,000 packages of European onions. Onions have been bringing good prices all the season, and no doubt this will at least react favorably for those who are holding onions in the United States for future shipments. In Philadelphia the onion market has continued firm, with some of the best yellows selling up to $4.85 per 100-lb. sack. Cabbage prices continue high, and market has been generally firm, with recent sales in Philadelphia ranging from $43 to $48 a ton on good stock. Nearby Savoy is coming in bushels showing a wide range in quality. Prices range 50c to $1.25 a bushel. White potatoes were slightly firmer. A little firmer undertone is reported at shipping points which has doubtless reacted in consuming markets. Philadelphia reported Pennsylvania Round Whites at $1.40 to $1.55 per 120-lb. sack, while Jersey redskins, ⅝-bu. baskets ranged 40 to 50c. Sweet potatoes have been in fair demand, and the market has been a little stronger during the past week, some of the best Jersey sweets selling $1.75 to $2 a bushel for No. 1 stock, and mediums $1 to $1.35 as to quality. Maryland and Delaware sweets were quoted $1.25 to $1.50 bushel, with an occasional premium being received for something fancy. Mushrooms continue to be plentiful, with prices holding at 50c to $1 per 3-lb. basket. There was very little change in root crops. Parsnips were holding steady at 65 to 90c per ⅝-bu. basket, and nearby beets 50 to 90c per ⅝-bu. basket. Carrots were firm at $1 to $1.25 per ⅝-bu. basket, and celery was in fair demand, Pennsylvania and New Jersey washed celery, wired bunches, selling 6 to 20c as to quality. New York State celery, 2-3 crates, was quoted $1.50 to $3.25 crate. Some southern vegetables continue to bring good prices, string beans bringing up to $6 when fancy, and peppers as high as $8 per Florida crate. A little nearby spinach is coming in at 75c to $1.10 a bushel, and a few Long Island Brussels sprouts were offered up to 18 to 20c qt. for the best. Apples have been very dull since Christmas, Virginia U. S. No. 1 bbls. Staymans ranging $4 to $5, and bushels $1.50 to $1.90. Nearby Romes, Staymans and Delicious ranged $1 to $1.75, with a few extra fancy Delicious bringing as high as $2 bu. Cranberries have been a little weak since the holidays.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts have not been excessively heavy, but still they were large enough to cause a general decline in most markets of the country. Philadelphia was no exception and the 24,352 cases received during the week were sufficiently heavy to cause a decline of about 3c a dozen on the better grades. There was unusually a fair inquiry for the better grades and fresh extra firsts worked out at 43c after the declines. Fresh firsts brought 40 to 41c. A limited amount of carefully selected and candled fresh eggs put up for the carton trade commanded a premium of about 10c a dozen over fresh extra firsts. Not only did the fresh eggs decline but there was also lower prices reported on storage stocks. At this writing Philadelphia has about a month to move around 32,000 cases of storage eggs as against only 16,800 cases for the same period a year ago. At the same time New York has an unusually large number of eggs to move from storage, holdings around the first of the year amounting to 375,387 cases as against only 144,344 cases a year ago. As a matter of fact the excess of cold storage holdings over last year in ten principal markets totaled 290,000 cases about the first of the year. Needless to say this last season has not been a successful one for the majority of cold storage operators. At present eggs from storage in Philadelphia are moving at 29 to 31c for storage packed firsts. Seconds ranged 26 to 28c.

There was a fairly good demand for live poultry last week and the market in general tended upward. Heavy fat, colored fowl ranged 33 to 35c and even small fowl averaged 32c a lb. White Leghorns ranged 26 to 31c as to size. In the Spring chicken market Plymouth Rocks topped the market at 32 to 34c, while mixed colors averaged 30c a lb. Some White Leghorn springers worked out at 26 to 28c. A few 1½-lb. broilers were in the offering and these commanded 36 to 38c, while 2-lb. Winter chickens brought 33 to 35c. Old roosters averaged 21c. Fancy White Pekin ducks topped the market at 30 to 32c, while small Pekins and mixed colors ranged 27 to 29c. Muscovy ducks were quoted 25 to 27c, and young turkeys brought 30 to 40c a lb. as to quality. The holiday demand for fresh-killed turkey is over, so best nearby stock declined to 40 to 44c, a drop of 4c compared with the week previous. There was a fair demand for most forms of fresh-killed poultry and prices held fairly steady. Fowl, fresh killed, barreled packed, held steady at 31 to 32c for heavy stock, and 28 to 30c for medium weights. Chickens also held steady, best barreled packed ranging 37 to 39c. Geese and ducks were unchanged from a week ago. About the first of the year the cold storage holdings of poultry in Philadelphia were reported as 3,385,418 lbs. against 3,776,748 lbs. a year ago. At the same time the total holdings in ten principal markets showed 72,725,800 lbs. on hand against over 78,422,500 lbs. a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

There seems to be very little change in the hay markets these days. Plenty of undergrade hay is being received and prices on such have been difficult to maintain. On the other hand prices on high quality hay have been held without trouble. No. 2 Timothy continuing to sell at $17.50 to $18 a ton. No. 3 Timothy was quoted at $15 to $15.50 a ton. Best Timothy clover mixed brought $17 a ton, and straight rye straw held at $18 to $20 a ton. Wheat and oat straw ranged $13 to $15 a ton. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 55c; duck eggs, doz., 70c; pullet eggs, doz., 45c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese. — Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 31c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 45c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; new cabbage, lb., 3c; red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12½c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; lettuce, Iceland, head, 5c; onions, pk., 30c; pie pumpkins, lb., 10 to 15c; new potatoes, pk., 25c; parsley, bch, 10c; peppers, doz., 25c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 39c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 4c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys, lb., 55 to 60c; heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 35c; broilers, lb., 40c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry. — Turkeys, lb., 50c; heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 32c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, homegrown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 20c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 45c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 23c; whole hams, lb., 35c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; strawberry plants, 100, 75c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 28c; dressed, lb., 40 to 50c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 28c; dressed, lb., 35 to 40c; yearlings, live, lb., 23 to 28c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; Leghorns, 30c; heavy, 35 to 40c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; turkeys, live, lb., 45c; dressed, 60 to 75c; butter, lb., 60 to 65c; eggs, 50 to 55c; grade A, 24-doz. cases, $16.50; fancy white, $16.50; unclassified, $13.50 to $14.50; retail, 50c; pullet eggs, doz., 45 to 50c; duck eggs, doz., 60c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.25; celery, doz. $1 to $1.25; cabbage, doz. heads, 85c to bchs, 45 to 65c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, 75c to $1.65; maple syrup, gal., $2.50; onions, bu., $2.25 to $2.50; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, bu., 45 to 70c; radishes, doz. bchs, 60c; rutabagas, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; endive, doz., 75c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $3.75; pears, bu., $1 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $14; wheat, bu., new, $1.25 to $1.35; pork, light, lb., 15c; heavy, lb., 14c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Mild Winter weather has kept produce prices easy, though no marked declines have taken place lately.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 55 to 56c; tubs, 52 to 53c; firsts, 46 to 50c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25 to 26c; longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, easy; nearby fancy, 51 to 55c; grade A, 50 to 52c; grade B, 33 to 36c; grade C, 29 to 30c; unclassified, 45 to 48c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady: fowls, 25 to 34c; old roosters, 21 to 23c; chickens, 38 to 40c; ducks, 28 to 30c; geese, 26 to 29c; turkeys, 31 to 40c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 21 to 30c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; springers, 23 to 32c; ducks, 27 to 30c; geese, 22 to 25c; turkeys, 30 to 38c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Wealthy, Greening, bu., $1 to $2; Russet, Baldwin, Hubbardson, $1.25 to $1.50; King, $1.25 to $2; Twenty Ounce, $1 to $1.75; Snow, $1.15 to $1.90; Northern Spy, $1 to $2.65; Spitzenberg, $1.25 to $3; McIntosh, $1.50 to $3.25; Delicious, western, box, $2.75 to $3.50; Rome Beauty, Jonathan, $2.25 to $2.75. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 35 to 70c; 150-lb. bag, $1.75 to $2; sweets, Md., hamper, $1.25 to $1.35.

Beans and Onions. — Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8.50 to $9; pea, $10 to $10.25; medium, $10 to $10.50; marrow, $11 to $12.50; white kidney, $11 to $14. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2.50 to $3.25; 100-lb. sack, $3.50 to $4.75.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $4.50 to $4.75; grapes, Cal., Malaga, lug, $1.85 to $2; Emperor, $1.60 to $2.25; oranges, Cal., box, $4.25 to $5.75; Fla., $3 to $4.25; pears, Cal., box, $4 to $4.25.

Vegetables.—Beets, bu., 65c to $1.35; Brussels sprouts, qt., 15 to 18c; cabbage, bu., 50c to $1.20; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.25; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.40 to $1.75; celery, doz., 65 to 90c; cucumbers, 10-lb. bskt., $3 to $3.25; endive, lb., 27 to 30c; lettuce, Fla., hamper, $1.25 to $1.75; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 50c to $1.25; oyster plant, crate, 75c to $2; parsley, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; parsnips, bu., $1.30 to $1.75; peas, Cal., crate, $7 to $7.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 35c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; squash, bu., 90c to $1.10; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt, $1.50 to $2.50; turnips, bu., 50 to 85c; watercress, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, 24-sec. case, $5 to $6; white, $4.50 to $5; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple syrup, steady; light, gal., $2 to $2.25; dark, $1.50 to $1.75.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $35.50; standard middlings, $35; red-dog, $41.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $58.50; hominy, $39.75; oatfeed, $21.25. C. H. B.

New York Produce Markets

January 3, 1929.

MILK

January: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.40.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.30.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.49 @	$0.49½
Extra, 92 score		.48½
Firsts, 90 to 91 score	.46½ @	.48
Seconds	.44 @	.45
Lower grades	.43 @	.43½
Ladles	.38 @	.41
Packing stock	.33½ @	.36½
Renovated	.43 @	.43½
Sweet, fancy	.50½ @	.51
Extra	.49½ @	.50
Firsts	.47½ @	.49
Seconds	.44½ @	.45½
Centralized	.44 @	.47

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.27½ @	$0.29
Fresh, fancy	.25½ @	.27
Wis., flats, held	.26 @	.27½
Daisies, fresh	.24½ @	.25

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.48 @	$0.49
Extras	.47 @	.48
Average extras	.45 @	.46
Extra firsts	.31 @	.44
Firsts	.29 @	.34
Pacific Coast, white	.40 @	.48
Mixed colors,		
Best, nearby	.49 @	.50
Gathered, best	.44 @	.46
Common to good	.29 @	.35

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.44 @	$0.48
Fair to good	.30 @	.40
Roosters	.19 @	.25
Fowls	.24 @	.33
Ducks	.18 @	.30
Geese	.18 @	.29
Turkeys, dry, nearby toms	.42 @	.45
Hens	.40 @	.43
Maryland, toms	.42 @	.45
Hens	.40 @	.43
Virginia, toms	.40 @	.43
Hens	.39 @	.41
Fair to good	.32 @	.39
Old toms	.28 @	.31
Old hens	.30 @	.35
Northwestern, toms	.38 @	.41
Hens	.36 @	.38
Western, toms	.37 @	.40
Hens	.35 @	.37
Southwestern, toms	.36 @	.39
Hens	.34 @	.36
Poor to good	.30 @	.34
Old toms	.27 @	.30
Old hens	.30 @	.34
Squabs, white, lb.	.60 @	.80
Dark, doz.	2.50 @	4.00
Culls	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY, RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.30 @	$0.35
Chickens	.30 @	.35
Roosters		.20
Ducks	.27 @	.30
Geese	.25 @	.30
Tame rabbits	.30 @	.35

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.50 @	14.50
Bulls	8.00 @	9.75
Cows	8.00 @	9.00
Calves, best	18.00 @	20.00
Common to good	10.00 @	16.00
Sheep	5.00 @	7.00
Lambs	14.00 @	16.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20 @	$0.21
Good to prime	.17 @	.19
Culls	.13 @	.16
Lambs, h.h., each	8.00 @	13.00
Pigs, 30 to 20 lbs.	.18 @	.24
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00 @	25.50
Bulls	14.00 @	14.75
Cows	16.00 @	17.50

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00 @	$2.50
Jersey, 150 lbs.	1.85 @	2.00
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.00 @	2.10
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00 @	2.75

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.25 @	$1.75
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10 @	.25
Cabbage, ton	45.00 @	48.00
Carrots, bu.	1.25 @	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00 @	2.25
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00 @	1.50
Cucumbers, doz.	2.25 @	3.00
Dandelions, Texas, bu.	.75 @	1.25
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	15.00 @	16.00
Kale, bbl.	1.25 @	1.50
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50 @	3.50
Lettuce, bu.	1.00 @	5.25
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50 @	4.50
Parsley, bu.	1.50 @	2.00
Peas, bu.	3.50 @	7.00
Peppers, bu.	3.00 @	9.00
Radishes, bu.	1.00 @	2.00
Spinach, bu.	.60 @	.75
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	2.50 @	4.00
String beans, bu.	3.00 @	7.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00 @	2.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50 @	1.75

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.25 @	12.50
Pea	9.75 @	10.00
Red kidney	8.50 @	8.75

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.50 @	$3.75
Bbl.	2.00 @	11.00
Pears, bbl.	2.00 @	6.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.50 @	5.25
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.30 @	.40
Kumquats, qt.	.10 @	.15

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$25.00 @	26.00
No. 2	23.00 @	24.00
No. 3	15.00 @	21.00
Clover mixed	22.00 @	25.00
Straw, rye	22.00 @	24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1, No. Spring	$1.33
No. 2 red	1.54½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.07
Oats, No. 2 white	.59
Barley	.81
Rye	1.14⅞

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B	.15	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58 @	.60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65 @	.75
Gathered	.50 @	.60
Fowls, lb.	.40 @	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50 @	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45 @	.52
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02 @	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.15 @	.20
String beans, lb.	.30 @	.35
Lima beans, lb.	.35 @	.40
Peas, lb.	.40 @	.45
Lettuce, head	.05 @	.15
Onions, lb.	.10 @	.15

Connecticut Market Notes

These figures are supplied by courtesy of the Connecticut Market Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Hartford.

Bridgeport, Dec. 29.—Fruits and Vegetables: Apples, Baldwins, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; A 2½-in., bbl., $4.50 to $6; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.75 to $2; Greenings, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; A2½-in., bbl., $5 to $6.50; Northern Spy, bu., $1.75 to $2; Stayman, box, $2.25 to $2.50; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 40 to 60c; cranberries, ½-bbl. box, $9.50 to $10.50; oranges, Florida, 176-216, $4 to $5.50; beets, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2 to $2.25; carrots, bu., $2.25 to $2.50; celery, 12-stalk bun., 90c to $1.10; kale, bu., 60 to 75c; lettuce, doz., $1 to $1.15; onions, bu., $2.50 to $2.65; parsnips, bu., $2 to $2.25; potatoes, bu., 90c to $1; 2 bu. U. S. No. 1, $1.60 to $1.75; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1 to $1.25; rutabagas, 100 lbs., $1.50 to $1.75; spinach, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; squash, lb., 4 to 5c; turnips, bu., 75c to $1. Poultry and Dairy.—Chickens, live, lb., 28 to 32c; dressed, lb., 38 to 45c; ducks, dressed, lb., 30 to 32c; fowls, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 28 to 32c; turkeys, live, lb., 38 to 40c; dressed, lb., 50 to 58c; dressed, West, lb., 39 to 43c; eggs, Conn. new-laid fancy, 60 to 65c; Conn. special No. 1, 55 to 58c; Conn. special No. 2, 45 to 50c; Conn. extra, 53 to 55c; Conn. gathered, 45 to 48c; western, 36 to 50c; butter, 92 score, lb., 50 to 54c.

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EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Two crossing accidents near Chicago Dec. 29 resulted in six dead and caused injuries to four other persons, three of whom may die. The dead: Henry Olsen, Berwin, Ill., Mrs. Henry Olsen, Halver Olsen, Chicago, Mrs. Halver Olsen, Arnold Olsen, seven, and Virginia Olsen, eleven. The injured: Howard Olsen, four; Herman Ross, Tessville, Ill., Mrs. Herman Ross and Raymond Ross, eighteen. All the deaths occurred when a Solo line train struck the automobile driven by Henry Olsen at Oak Park. The Rosses were injured when their automobile was struck by a Chicago and North Shore interurban train at Niles Center later in the day. Joseph Bohartry, forty-seven, flagman, was held for Coroner's Jury following the Olsen accident. Police charged he failed to lower the gates at the crossing. Witnesses said the warning bell started to ri. just as the Olsen car started across the tracks.

Accidents of all kinds in the United States cost $3,200,000,000 annually and result in injury or death to at least 10,000,000 persons, W. H. Cameron, managing director of the National Safety Council, stated at Chicago Dec. 28 in an address at a joint meeting of the American Statistical Association and the American Association for Labor Legislation. In the course of his address on "The Social Cost of Accidents" Mr. Cameron declared automobile accidents alone account for $8,000,000 in money losses, industrial accidents for $1,000,000,000 and home and public accidents for $350,000,000. Fire losses total $550,000,000 annually. "Since 1921," he said, "accidental deaths have increased 17 per cent., both in actual number and in the deaths per 100,000 population. Deaths from motor accidents increased 400 per cent. between 1913 and 1927."

A spectacular fire which seemed to start from a small explosion of undetermined nature destroyed the three-story office building and the adjoining one-story storehouse of the New York Steam Corporation at First Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, New York, Dec. 30, causing a loss estimated between $100,000 and $150,000 and threatening for a time the eight-story steam plant of the company in the rear.

Four persons were killed in the crash of two automobiles and a Northwestern passenger train at Kenosha, Wis., Dec. 30, and one of four injured died later. All were members of prominent families. Ferrin Alford and Lowell Smith, both 17 years old, and Alice Judd and Mary Slater, both 16, were killed instantly and Richard Hastings, aged 17, died afterward. Gifford Hagmann, also 17 years old, is not expected to recover. The two automobiles carrying the eight young people, who were participating in a "treasure hunt," were driven onto the tracks in front of the oncoming passenger train after waiting for a freight train to pass.

Three persons, one a woman, were killed when a commercial airplane crashed two miles south of Graham, Tex., Dec. 30. The dead are Roddy Curtain, pilot, Wichita Falls; Joe H. Morrison, Graham, and Miss Bettie Clyce, Sherman, daughter of Thomas T. Clyce, President of Austin College at Sherman. The plane fell on the banks of a creek just after taking off from the airport. Curtain and Morrison were killed almost instantly. Miss Clyce died soon after the crash.

Three children were burned to death and another was seriously injured near Crowley, La., Jan. 1, when a cap pistol ignited gasoline in a garage where they were at play in an automobile. Vealon Fontenot, twelve, was playing with the cap pistol outside the car and was able to escape. The three trapped in the car were Hilman Fontenot, seven; Elton Fontenot, eight, and Realond Fontenot, six. The car and garage were destroyed, flames pouring from the garage, which made it impossible to rescue the children.

A strip of land, less than 13 inches in width, and another, one inch wider than the first, omitted from the records on a deed because of a surveyor's error made 128 years ago, have blocked the construction of a $2,500,000 factory at Broome, Dominick and Hudson Streets, New York, Dec. 31, it was learned when papers in a special proceeding to obtain title to the disputed strips were filed in the New York Supreme Court. These two strips of land, the first one foot and three-quarters of an inch wide and twenty feet long and the second fourteen inches wide by seventy feet long, somehow were left out when Robert M. Livingston and his wife, Sarah, deeded the premises now known as 594 Broome Street and 46 Dominick Street, back in 1800. successive transfers of the property failed to disclose the omission of the two strips, and it was not until last Spring that the discrepancy was noticed. Six months was spent in an endeavor to trace the descendants of the pioneers who owned the land when "Broadway was a pasture" and eighteen adults and three children were found who knew nothing of their good fortune. The Free Church of St. John the Baptist in Fishkill, founded in 1716 under a grant from Queen Anne and used during the Revolution by Washington as a hospital and prison, held a one-sixth interest in the strips.

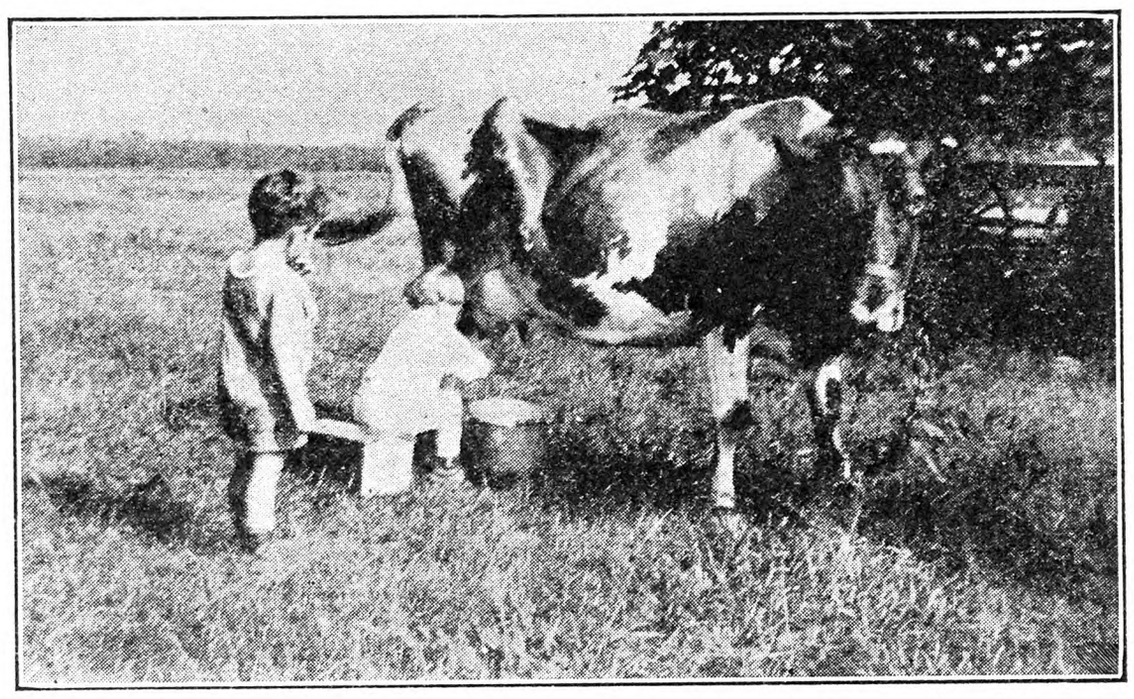
Two persons burned to death and two escaped when fire destroyed a home at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 1. Firemen found the bodies of Carl Watson, thirty-eight, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Jennie Holmstead, sixty-five. Watson's wife was awakened by the smell of smoke and found flames crackling about her bedroom door. She escaped to the street in her night clothes. A roomer, occupying a second floor bedroom, followed her.

Eight persons—two men, two women, two girls and two boys—were killed Jan. 1, when their automobile was struck by a Canadian National Railways train at Cataraqui, Ont. The dead were identified as Alexander Dupuis, his wife and four children, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rivet, all of Cornwall, Ont. The Dupuis family formerly lived at Proctor, Vt.

WASHINGTON.—A further list of tax refunds by the Treasury Department during the fiscal year 1928 includes payments made to individuals, estates and corporations in the States of Florida, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia. Millions of dollars were returned to thousands of claimants in the ten States because of collections illegally or erroneously made for that and prior years in connection with income, capital stock, sales, estate and miscellaneous taxes. Under the law the Secretary of the Treasury is required to report to Congress only those refunds which are in excess of $500. For the country as a whole refunds for the fiscal year 1928 totaled $142,393,577, distributed among 168,501 individuals, estates and corporations.

The United States asked the Supreme Court Dec. 29 to refuse to review suits for damages brought against the government by the estates of naval officers lost in the sinking of the submarine S-51, contending that officers and enlisted men injured at sea on naval vessels, and their families when death results from the accidents, are prohibited from suing the government. The brief, signed by Solicitor General Mitchell, held that the decision of lower Federal courts which dismissed suits brought by the estates of Lieutenant Rodney H. Dobson, captain of the S-51; Lieutenant James D. Haselden Jr. and Ensign Edmund W. Egbert should be allowed to stand.

Cumberland Falls, located on the Cumberland River in Southeastern Kentucky close to the Tennessee line, is described as the finest waterfall, next to Niagara, east of the Rocky Mountains, in a brief filed Dec. 29 with the Federal Power Commission protesting against the issuance of a license permitting use of the falls for power development. The falls should not be destroyed "to serve the interests of a power company," it is asserted in the brief. The applicant for the license is the Cumberland River Power Company, said to be backed by the Insull power interests of Chicago. The opposing brief was filed by John G. Doolan of Louisville, Ky., in behalf of many individuals and organizations. Among the protestants mentioned are the Camp Fire Club of America, the Izaak Walton League, the American Civic Association and the National Conference on State Parks and a number of newspapers in different parts of the country.



This Shows a Youngster Starting Early in the Milking Business. The Picture Is Sent by Mr. C. Selzner, of Long Island

Countrywide Situation

Potato prices have shown a steady trend during most of December. Changes are very few, seldom more than 5 to 10 cents per 100 lbs., but the encouraging feature is that they are mostly in the upward direction. It is now becoming evident that considerable stock in sections distant from the Great Lakes will not be shipped under present conditions of demand and price. Maine and other eastern shipping sections are keeping along with shipments at about the usual volume, but the Upper Great Lakes region is far behind last season's shipments, although the crop in the North Central States is much larger this year. Shipments from many far western States are also light, but the mountain region has been favored somewhat by the good demand for the larger bakers produced in that region. These have sold at about double the price of ordinary stock in some eastern markets and have created a fair demand at far western shipping points.

The final December potato crop report cut down the total nearly 3,000,000 bushels compared with November figures, but the change was not enough to affect the situation much. There was a small decrease in New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia and Ohio, but a considerable increase in some States of the Middle West and Central Northwest, particularly Minnesota and North Dakota. In the far West, the shrinkage of about 2,000,000 bushels in the Colorado estimate was a feature of the December report.

Advances of 50c to $1 in price of many sales reported at English auction markets proved quite a help in sales of export apples in the Eastern States. Some lines in special demand like Ben Davis, Greening and Baldwin of small and medium sizes were selling 25 to 75 cents higher. A price of $4 to $4.50 per barrel for these lines in the shipping sections compared with $6 to $7 in British markets and suggested a chance of profit. The Ben Davis seem to be fairly well cleaned up now and there will be more activity in the Baldwin and Greening. The trouble with a part of the crop in the Northeastern States is the tendency to run to small sizes with considerable rough or scabby fruit, resulting in considerable fruit worth only $3 to $4 per barrel, and a good deal of basket stock selling at 60 cents to $1.

Apart from quality, the northeastern crop has done fairly well. Shipments from New England have slightly exceeded those of last season to date with considerably over 2,000 carloads. Only about 200 more cars at most are to be expected. Of course, large quantities were marketed by truck, as usual. New York has exceeded last season's shipments by about 20 per cent, or nearly 1,000 cars. Pennsylvania as yet falls 700 cars or one-third behind the figures of 1927. The southern part of the barreled apple region shows heavy increases, but the lower prices throughout the apple region more than offset whatever gain has occurred in quantity sold.

The December final report adds about 1,000,000 barrels to the estimated commercial apple crop compared with the figures of the month before. There is practically no change in the estimates of the Northwestern States. There are some decreases in the Middle West and Pacific Northwest. The largest gains were in Virginia and West Virginia and in Colorado and Idaho. The net result leaves the situation about the same. The same is true of the December cold storage reports, which show the storage holdings to be 30 per cent heavier than a year ago, about as might be expected from the nearly 50 per cent heavier crop. Perhaps the most interesting storage feature is the heavy holding of basket fruit in the middle Atlantic States; over 2,000,000 bushels and nearly two-thirds as many bushels as were stored in barrels in that region.

Not much has happened in the onion market. Good yellow stock still sells at $4 to $5 per 100 lbs. in the large markets and brings above $4 in most eastern shipping sections. Imports are fairly large, but have not affected the price much, being small compared with the domestic shortage. Shipments of domestic stock have not fallen below last year's figures so far as might be expected. It seems that the light crop in the East and the absence of local supplies have made an active consuming demand even at the higher prices. Considerable western stock has gone into storage to be held by dealers for profit.

Southern onion growers are interested. They plant their crop in Texas in December and there is talk that the acreage, after all, may be nearly equal to the heavy planting of last season. These onions will come to market in the Spring after most northern onions are out of the way.

Carrots advanced a little in the muckland producing sections of New York owing to better demand in mid-December from consuming markets as well as from the soup factories. There were gains of 10 to 25 cents per 100 lbs. Cabbage markets, on the other hand, showed a downward tendency with losses of $2 to $5 per ton at eastern and mid-western shipping points. The cause seemed to be heavy December shipments and the appearance of some new cabbage from the South. The four leading southern Winter shipping States show combined increases of acreage and they are expected to ship considerable cabbage within a few weeks, especially Florida and southern Texas.

Prices of turkeys had a considerable set-back after the Thanksgiving season, with declines of 4 to 10 cents a pound. There was a tendency to recover about the middle of December owing to lighter supplies on hand, but the market was still 2 to 8 cents below the November figures.

The various lines of dairy produce show little change this month. Mill feeds tend to sell at slightly higher prices owing to light output from the mills and the generally good demand. Livestock markets continue somewhat depressed with only slight recovery from the November slump in prices. Grain held fairly steady. Wheat continues to sell lower than last season, but corn markets are not far from the level of December, 1927. Wool prices are well sustained, with increasing activity of the mills. Cotton prices also are nearly steady, although southern growers have been averaging fully one cent below the price of last season. G. B. F.

Around the Farm in January

Be careful about starting fires these cold mornings, so many people get in trouble by using oil. Never pour oil out of the can on to the fire, as there is danger of the flames running up the oil stream and into the can. If oil is to be used on fires pour a little or what is to be used into a small tin can and then pour on fire. If the stove has a side door that is the best place to pour in the oil, but it is best to use the oil before striking the match. The best plan of all is to have plenty of dry kindling so that oil will not have to be used.

Be careful about the gasoline. Quite a few farmers keep a can of gasoline in the kitchen and now and then there will be a case in the newspapers where somebody in a hurry to start a fire made the mistake of getting the gasoline can instead of the oil can. Never leave young children in the house by themselves with a fire in the stove and don't leave matches where they can play with them. There are so many fires being started by children.

A lot of colds can be avoided with a little care, never stand around outdoors after working without first putting on your coat and keep out of the wind as much as possible, never keep on wet clothes. Change into dry clothes as soon as possible. Keep your feet dry.

Now is a good time to repair and paint hotbed sashes. Send for seed catalogs and make out the order for seeds. By ordering early the seeds will be delivered promptly and the seedsmen will not be sold out of the varieties wanted. Don't forget the flowers when sending in seed orders. Cabbage, lettuce, onions and parsley can be sown in hotbeds latter part of the month.

On warm days ventilate cold-frames containing perennials and pansies. Continue planting of Paper White Narcissus and bring more potted bulbs in for forcing. On house plants remove withered blossoms and yellowed leaves. Keep the soil in the pots loose by carefully digging around the roots occasionally, an old fork is good to use to dig with. Be careful in watering house plants, never allow them to get too dry, but be careful not to make the soil too wet so it will get soggy and sour. Keep mulch on perennial beds.

Keep close watch on stored vegetables and fruits, removing any that show traces of decay. Save the wood ashes and spread on the garden. On cold nights cover the cold-frames with old sacks or other covering and ventilate during the day, except when the weather is very cold.

A good plan is to topdress small grain and pastures with lime during the Winter. The Fall pigs should be kept growing by giving them plenty to eat and a warm house. Give the cows plenty of good hay and good dairy ration to turn into milk and butter. Provide them with plenty of water. Give the hens plenty of litter to scratch in. Get the sticks ready for sticking peas, tomatoes and flowers.

Now is a good time to get the poles for sticking pole beans. Repair fences. Destroy caterpillar nests that are found on fruit trees. Remove all dried and decayed fruit hanging to the branches, as they harbor disease. Now is a good time to plan the garden. With paper and pencil make a diagram of the garden, plan it so that you can get two crops off most of the ground, an early and a late one. Make the rows as long as possible, as they don't require so much turning. There is always plenty of work on a farm, Winter or Summer, but in Winter there is also time for planning for the coming year. Take stock of your equipment. Rapid changes are being made in labor-saving machinery, which gives advantages to the progressive farmer. Send for implement catalogs and study them. Go over the implements and repair or replace all worn and broken parts, also the tools should be sharpened so that when the tools and implements are needed, time will not be lost in putting them in working order. Anything that is done now will be that much time saved when the busy season starts.

Virginia. R. C.

From Western New York

A Newark, Wayne County, farmer is credited with growing the best celery crop in the State. He grew 50 acres on the George F. Fish farm, conceded to be the best of the 1928 crop output. He harvested 19,404 crates, and nearly half of the crop had stalks 30 in. high.

Cabbage prices are again on the ascent, and Orleans County cabbage growers are feeling easier in mind. The crop is practically all harvested, but a large majority of it was placed in storage when prices dropped below $20 a ton. The crop is short, and Orleans farmers are of the opinion that the price will go to and beyond $30 a ton.

Reports from Genesee County tend to indicate that lamb feeders in that county will feed 50 to 60 carloads of lambs this Winter. The majority of the lambs will be shipped from Texas. Many farmers have already received shipments, and in several cases are using a combination of corn, oats and oilmeal, which was found to be the best feed in an experiment conducted under the direction of the Farm Bureau last Spring. One farmer is feeding 600 lambs.

Yates County farmers report that beans were the best paying crop for the year in that section. Late-planted beans produced the highest yields, which is also true of the crop in Wyoming County, where a big crop was also produced. A late Fall was an important factor in making the bean crop successful. The frost held off long enough to permit the late-planted fields to mature. H. B. P.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The annual reports of the masters of the various State Granges exhibit in a striking way the remarkable progress and growth of the Grange order during the past year. From the great Empire State, with its more than 130,000 Grange members to Rhode Island, there is the same story of increased activity, the building of scores of new Grange halls, the additions to Grange rosters, the broadening out of Grange viewpoints and the remarkable development of co-operation in Grange ranks everywhere.

State Master John E. Abbott, of Maine, declares that during the past year as never before there has been great interest shown in Grange work. He gives as one strong influence which is producing these improved conditions the State conference of Grange lecturers, including field meetings held under the auspices of the State lecturer. The holding of past masters' meetings, with past masters furnishing the programs, he mentions as another force which is building up the order. The fact that 273 of the 352 subordinate Granges of Maine showed an increase in membership during the year is a most hopeful sign. Another significant fact is that 82 per cent of the Granges own their halls.

The Maine State Grange maintains a cottage for homeless girls at Good Will Farm, where 14 girls are provided with an excellent home, funds for the maintenance of which are provided by gifts from the subordinate and Pomona Granges of the Pine Tree State.

State Master James C. Farmer, of New Hampshire, is also the lecturer of the National Grange. He reports the membership of the 274 subordinate Granges of the State as 29,365, with a good net gain. The 35 deputies of the State make semi-annual visits of inspection to every Grange in their districts. This has resulted in a marked gain in degree work, states Master Farmer. The State Grange has an educational fund from which loans are made to boys and girls of Grange homes. Through the co-operation of the daily and weekly newspapers of the State the Grange has been given a large amount of publicity. There is increased activity in the organization of Juvenile Granges in New Hampshire, three new Juvenile organizations having been formed during the year.

Vermont holds the honor of having organized the first subordinate Grange in New England. State Master A. W. Lawrence is a descendant of one of the founders of the order in Vermont. When it is remembered that this State recently passed through one of the most disastrous periods in its history on account of the floods of 1927, it is remarkable that the Grange membership of the State has shown an increase instead of the decline which might have been naturally looked for. The National Grange wisely aided by granting the State Grange authority to expend extra money for extension work at this time. The Washington office of the National Grange rendered most valuable aid in helping to secure special legislation by Congress to help build the highways destroyed by Vermont floods.

One very successful feature of Vermont's Grange work of the past year has been a series of regional meetings, to exemplify degree work. These were attended by over 3,000 members, the attendance at the meetings ranging from 200 to 512. A regional meeting will be held in each deputy district in the State during 1929. Vermont State Grange has an educational fund for the use of its young people.

With almost 50,000 members, Massachusetts is one of the most active Grange States in the country. State Master William N. Howard is a strong believer in the value of the lecturer's work and deprecates the tendency in some Granges to devote too much attention and time to merely social activities to the exclusion of the more stable features of the Grange. Massachusetts stands at the head of all the States in the size and results of its educational work in the Grange. Its State Grange educational fund has reached $58,000 and has helped over 400 young men and women to obtain an education. The membership of the Granges of the Bay State has shown a small gain during the year.

"The Grange in Connecticut is very much alive and is growing slowly and surely," says State Master Minor Ives. He reports that meetings are well attended and there is much interest being taken in the plan known as "Neighbors' Night." Community effort is forming an increased part of Grange work and many Granges are giving their attention to the improvement of the local agricultural fairs, in some cases the Granges running the fairs themselves.

Great progress is reported from Rhode Island Granges in lecture work and in the attention being given to the conferring of the ritualistic work. A conference of deputies and masters, called by State Master Ives, resulted in a greatly increased co-operation. This State has a most efficient force of Grange lecturers. At the New England conference of Grange lecturers, held at Burlington last August, there were over 80 Grange lecturers in attendance from Rhode Island. State Master Hopkins has visited every subordinate Grange in his State during the year.

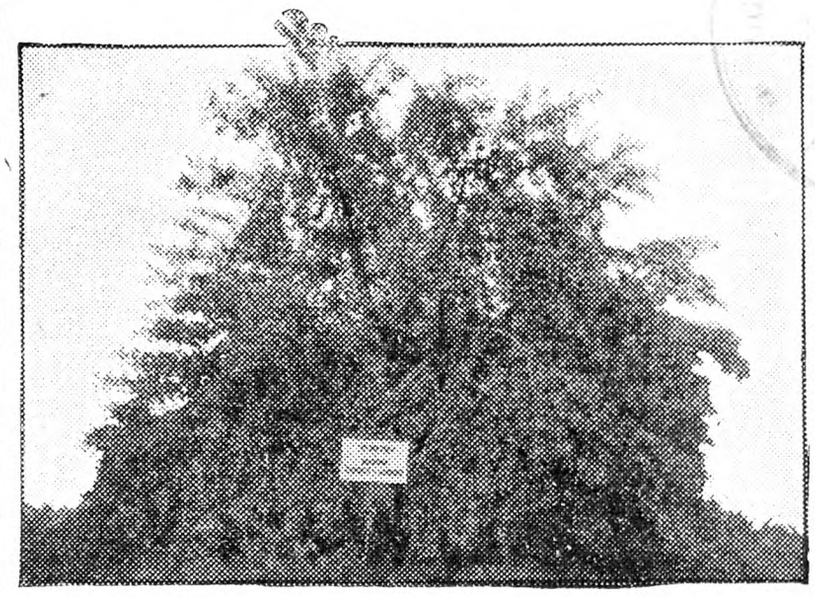
Why Not Eat Whole Wheat Bread?

That I think is a fair question. Why does not everybody, rich and poor, office folk and laborers, eat whole wheat bread instead of the superfine white flour bread so many still eat? Whole wheat bread is not for those doing but light work alone; it is really suitable, or even more so, for laborers, because whole wheat bread contains more energy, a few more calories than the common white bread. It is therefore stronger. Being somewhat rougher, and containing all the constituents of the wheat kernel, including the bran and shorts, it is also more digestible for the man doing light work. A well-made whole wheat loaf tastes just as sweet. It is harder to bake as it lacks the coalescence of the superfine flour, and is drier and more crumbly to which some object. In cutting or slicing the genuine whole wheat loaf, one requires a sharper knife, and the butter needs to be soft to spread well. This crumbiness is, of course, one of its best characteristics; not sticky, plastic, glutinous or coalescent, as the fine flour bread. I said "genuine," for it is regrettable that there is some whole wheat bread on the market that is really not all whole wheat, but only part. Common flour is used and an admixture of shorts added and very little or no bran. This fake whole wheat bread should be frowned on. There is graham bread, too, which is not in the class of whole wheat bread. There might be objection to everyone of us eating whole wheat bread years ago when the eastern farmers grew their own Spring wheat, dried this soft wheat by the kitchen stove or over the fire artificially, or even put in in the kiln, which caused the flour to be very dark, and when all was ground together without separating the bran and shorts, was a pretty dark, mussy mixture. But now, with our western hard wheat, ready to grind from, not now the shock, but the "header" which cuts, thrashes and cleans, there is not this objection. This hard wheat, before grinding in the modern mill, is scrubbed, wiped and polished, every kernel, so to speak, as well as freed of all mixtures except wheat. This thoroughly cleaned grain, all ground as one.

The mineral matters of foods are seldom taken into account. But these are of equal importance with nutrition. They are ordinarily present in our foods when we use natural food materials, as whole wheat, or any other of which no part is dissipated or separated. In the case where flour has been ground from wheat after removal of the outer coating of the grain (bran) we are using an impoverished food material, and of course, we must suffer. For this reason, true economy demands that we should prefer whole wheat bread to the white bread so commonly in use. J. A. M.

Those Bargain Books

The supply of Bargain Books was limited, and it was exhausted by the first demand and we will be unable to offer any more at this time. We take this opportunity to say that we will be glad to fill orders for any books our readers want or put them in touch with the publisher. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York.



This 20-year-old apple tree in Mr. Blakslee's orchard, Medina, Ohio, has borne a 50-bushel crop.

FEED YOUR APPLE TREES
—and they will feed you

MR. ELIHU BLAKSLEE, Medina, Ohio, firmly believes that a generous application of available nitrogen annually enables apple trees to produce a good crop every year—instead of every other year when prices are low.

And records prove that Mr. Blakslee is right. Every year since 1921 when his orchard came into bearing, he has had a good crop. On two consecutive years Mr. Blakslee's 40-acre orchard has yielded about 20,000 bushels a year. One of his 20-year old York Imperial trees has borne a 50-bushel crop.

Mr. Blakslee is a consistent user of Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia and his apple trees, like any other growing plant, respond to liberal applications of available nitrogen plant food.

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IN the orchard of J. E. Thornburg & Son, Ashland, O., is a 33-year-old Grimes tree fertilized with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia which has borne 513 bushels of apples in 14 years—*an average of over 36 bushels per year.*

Reports like this coming from all parts of the apple growing sections, prove conclusively that it pays to fertilize apple orchards with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia. Try Arcadian on your own trees. Our free booklet, "Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia in the Apple Orchard," tells you how. Mail the coupon for your copy.

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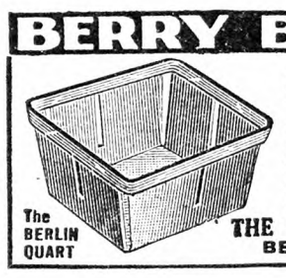

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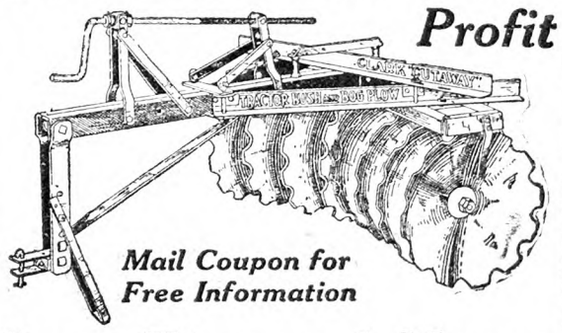

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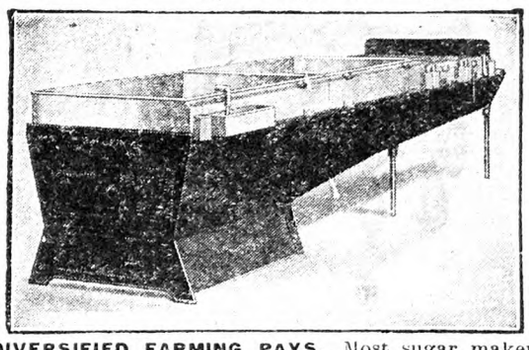

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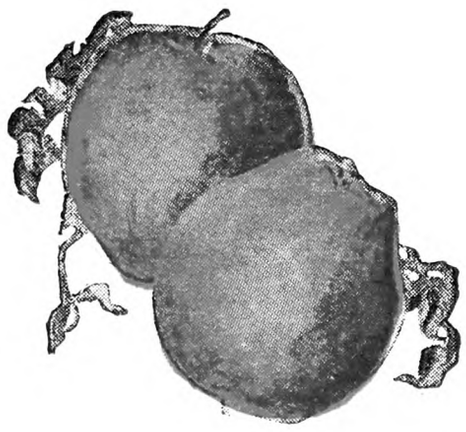

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Lay your plans *now* for late winter and early spring sprays. Sherwin-Williams Dry Lime Sulfur will protect your trees from apple scab, pear scab, peach leaf curl, and cherry leaf spot . . . will control San Jose scale.

Use this modern, improved spray, *throughout the entire growing season!*

Apple growers using *only* S-W Dry Lime Sulfur last year marketed high percentages of "extra fancy" grade . . . glossy apples of better color *with no russet.*

They recommend this dry, powdered spray because it is the *safest* spray. Yet it *insures maximum efficiency.* It spreads evenly and stays active on the tree for a longer period. Simple directions on the package make it easy to use.

S-W Dry Lime Sulfur retains its strength through seasons and climatic changes . . . is *always uniform* . . . ready for use . . . does not freeze nor leak.

Economy in handling and hauling this convenient powdered form is another important factor in keeping growing costs low. It is quickly mixed, sprays without trouble and leaves no "empties" to return.

See your local Sherwin-Williams dealer without delay. Get his advice on your spraying needs. Plan *now* to get "top-price" for your apples this year.

Write for our booklet on Dry Lime Sulfur—it is free.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Dept. 704, 601 Canal Road N. W., CLEVELAND, OHIO

Frame C. Brown, prominent grower of Worthington, Ohio

Frame C. Brown of 100 Acre Fruit Farm at Worthington, Ohio, writes:

"Since we have been using Sherwin-Williams Dry Lime Sulfur, and by the way, we have used the Dry Lime Sulfur in very diluted form, we have had clean fruit with no spray injury whatsoever.

"We will never go back to liquid lime sulfur . . ."

H. W. Allison of Shippensburg, Pa., says:

"I have gotten the finest results with S-W Dry Lime Sulfur that I have ever obtained since growing fruit. My apples will run 98% perfect. I have less than one-half of one per cent scab.

"Every pound of S-W Dry Lime Sulfur dissolves freely, giving no nozzle trouble . . . sprays perfectly . . . leaves no sediment."

C. H. Glover of Belle Plaine, Kansas, gets good control:

"We have found in our own orchard that we can absolutely control the scale with Sherwin-Williams Dry Lime Sulfur at twelve pounds to fifty gallons of water, where we failed to get control with the liquid at eleven."

W. A. Bayer, Lehighton, Pa., says:

"Dry Lime Sulfur has been used as a dormant and summer spray on our Beaver Run Orchards for the past five years with very satisfactory results. We like it.

"It is very effective in the control of scale and scab. Our orchards at the present time are clean.

"It gives less foliage burning and fruit russeting than commercial liquid lime sulfur and equally as good control."

Growers like Mulsoid-Sulfur for peaches

Peach growers are enthusiastic over Mulsoid-Sulfur, the S-W spray for peaches. Prevents brown rot and scab. Mixes easily and evenly with water.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
SPRAY MATERIALS

The Connecticut Pomological Society Meeting

The annual Winter meeting of the Connecticut Pomological Society was held at Hartford Dec. 12-13 in the Old State House. Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 11, Mrs. Hubbard and I started for Hartford in our car, stopping for Mr. L. E. Cross at LaGrangeville. Our route led us over a partly constructed concrete highway to Millbrook. It seems hard to realize that this narrow, hilly, winding road of uncertain surface can so quickly be changed into a highway such as was undreamed of 20 years ago. From Millbrook we passed through Amenia, beautiful Sharon, the first of the many lovely New England villages; Lakeville, with its hill-rimmed lake; Salisbury; Canaan; up between a pair of noble mountain ridges to Norfolk; across the high plateau to Winsted, city of one street and surprising freaks of nature; down the long winding grade, icy in spots, to New Hartford; over the Farmington River to Canton; across the level sandy plain to Unionville and the Farmington River again to Farmington, with its noble historic elm; on past the reservoir and West Hartford to the heart of the city and the Bond Hotel, headquarters of the society.

Hartford is ever a queen among cities. The high type of service required by its many insurance companies and industries has given it great per capita wealth, with attractive homes and splendid shops.

In the morning we walked to the Old State House, built nearly 150 years ago. Its materials look so fresh and its architecture so simple yet stately that it is hard to realize it has stood there so long.

We had hardly entered the door and glimpsed a glorious red expanse of fruit when the secretary, H. C. C. Miles, greeted us and informed us that since their scheduled judge was unable to come, they would like Mr. Cross and me to judge the fruit exhibits. This proved to be a pleasure, as the fruit was the most beautiful, the baskets and boxes of the finest quality and pack I have ever seen at a State meeting. Many of the entries were so near to perfection that it was necessary to unpack much of the fruit and count any trifling defects or bruises found to decide which had the highest merit. In plates and collection the award was also often decided by small differences in uniformity of size, type or color or a small inconspicuous blemish. A class of 25 banked flats of not less than two or more than five varieties of apples contained three entries. This exhibit dominated one end of the room. Its gorgeous reds and rich greens and yellows arranged in pleasing designs formed a mass of color of rare beauty. The quality of the fruit in these flats was also superb.

There were two entries in a class for the most attractive and artistic display of fruit to occupy 25 square feet of space. The entry which won first prize was an arrangement of apples in small and large peach baskets and in groups placed on a table carpeted with hemlock branches, which also formed a mural background of pleasing design. The color contrast of the luminous, rich red and glowing yellow with the luxuriant green produced a harmonious unit of unusual beauty. The second display featured many fancy baskets filled with a pleasing variety of splendid apples. These, with groups of apples, were arranged in a symmetrical design on a table covered and draped with green. It was a worthy second in attractiveness and in the quality of the fruit and appointments. The beautiful color and quality of the McIntosh, Delicious and Spy from several orchards was an outstanding feature.

In addition to the routine business and reports of committees the program contained the following:

Addresses, "Weak Points in the Practices of Connecticut Fruit Growers," W. H. Darrow, Storrs; "How to Make Our Fruit Farms More Profitable," A. W. Manchester, Storrs. Report on "Important Insect Pests of the Past Season," Dr. W. E. Britton, State Entomologist. Addresses "Developing Our Home Markets," E. Stuart Hubbard, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; "Ups and Downs of the Apple Grower," Sheldon W. Funk, Boyertown, Pa.; "Improving the Grading and Marketing of Connecticut Fruit," S. A. Edwards, Hartford; 10-minute talk, "What Has Been Learned About the Value of Oil Sprays," Dr. Philip Gorman, New Haven; round-table discussion, "What Caused the Unusual Russeting of Apples this Season"; 10-minute talk, "Observations on Last Summer's Tour Through Vermont Orchards," J. N. Barnes, Wallingford; addresses, "Growing and Marketing Peaches on a Pennsylvania Fruit Farm," Sheldon W. Funk, Boyertown, Pa.; "The Oriental Peach Moth: Its Spread and the Progress Made in Control Methods," Dr. Philip Garmon; "Some Orchard Problems: The Cull Apple Spraying Program, Spray Injury," Prof. E. R. Gardiner, East Lansing, Mich.; short talk, "Developing a Top-Grafting and Spray Service Program," Raymond K. Clapp, New Haven County agent; round-table discussion, "The Outlook for the Profitable Culture of Small Fruits"; address, "Fertilization and Nutrition Requirements of the Apple Orchard," Prof. E. R. Gardiner; 10-minute talk, "Rodent Control in the Orchard," E. M. Mills, rodent control specialist for New England.

I was unable to hear all of the program, but took special notice of the following items:

Professor Gardiner of Michigan told of experiments carried on for the past six years with plots of bearing apple trees. The customary lime-sulphur applications were used in comparison with 4-4-40 Bordeaux. The yields of the first crop were practically the same on each plot, the skin of the apples on the Bordeaux plot being more russeted. In succeeding years the russeting was present when Bordeaux was used, while the fruit increased in size and yield and had more red coloring. In the lime-sulphur plot the size diminished while the yield remained stationary. At the end of six years the Bordeaux was producing 60 per cent more apples than the lime-sulphur plot. By chance, three years ago, it was discovered that when copperas (iron sulphate) was added to the lime-sulphur spray the early dropping of the leaves which occurred in the lime-sulphur plots did not occur. The size of the fruit was larger, the skin clear and the color of the fruit much deeper than when either lime-sulphur or Bordeaux was used. The experiment was repeated the next two years with uniform results, the increase in yield over the lime-sulphur plot approximating that where Bordeaux was used. The copperas seemed to take the curse from the lime-sulphur and prevent foliage injury. The Michigan Station has just included in their recommendations for the coming year the addition of ½ lb. of copperas (iron sulphate) to each gallon of lime-sulphur used in the first four foliage sprays, omitting it, however, in the last spray because of the black coating it leaves on the fruit, using 2-2-50 Bordeaux instead. Professor Gardiner warned that these experiments were made in Michigan and the recommendation is only for that State. The same results may not be possible under other conditions. It seems well worth experimenting with in a small way.

Professor Gardiner also displayed interesting charts showing the percentage of culls in certain representative Michigan orchards, and the percentage of each defect causing the apples to be graded as culls. Lack of desirable size and insect or disease injury were responsible for the largest part of the culls, with limb rubs next. Thinning and soil management can improve size, spraying and dusting eliminate many defects, and thinning and pruning cut down on limb rubs. Many well-managed orchards showed a small per cent of culls and a consequent increase in the net return per bushel. He recommended attacking the cull problem by producing less culls rather than finding new outlets for them. Professor Gardiner also told of an orchard of Spys that had never borne over 1,500 bushels of apples which, when pastured with bees for two years, produced 15,000 bushels the second year. He also advised the use of nitrates in such amounts as to give 10 to 15 inches of new growth each year, or full production could not be expected.

Mr. Funk described his orchards and told of many interesting practices which have contributed to their successful operation. He said, however, that orchard sense is the requisite most needed in orchard management.

Director Edwards of the State Department of Markets referred to the present status of the potato industry and the establishment of Federal grades with the proposal of prohibiting the marketing of the lowest grades, except for use as by-products, in years of overproduction. His suggestion that this plan might be applied to the apple industry merits consideration. He also stressed the use of Connecticut markets for local growers.

The discussion of causes of apple russeting this season pointed most strongly to wet, cool weather as the main factor.

The discussion of small fruits indicated that the local markets could use many more home-grown berries at paying prices than are now produced if growers use proper land and production methods.

The talk on rodent control, by E. M. Mills, was well presented, and indicated that, while severe injury from mice occurs only under special weather conditions, annual protection is necessary insurance. Eliminating the mice by poisoning seems to be more practical than permitting them to remain in the orchard and protecting against them. In places where they persist both methods may be necessary.

Mrs. Hubbard enjoyed the demonstrations and lecture by Mrs. M. E. Dakin, nutrition specialist of the Connecticut Agricultural College. She described the preparation of fruit dishes and many ways of using apples.

Friday morning we drove to Blue Hills Farms, near Wallingford, to call on Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Henry. Theirs is a model fruit farm. Besides many acres of peaches and cherries, they have about 150 acres of bearing or young McIntosh apple trees interplanted with Rome, Baldwin, Greening, Gravenstein, Opalescent, Wealthy, Cortland and other varieties. We saw where disking and stump-pulling were being done with large caterpillar tractors. The home cold and common storage was filled with fine apples.

One of the many joys of fruit-growing is an outing of this kind. Passing through such beautiful country, seeing the fruits of fellow-growers' labors, and exchanging experiences and pleasantries with them, while enjoying a break in the every-day routine, is an experience which leaves many pleasant memories and stimulates to greater efforts and achievements.

E. STUART HUBBARD.

Dutchess County, N. Y.

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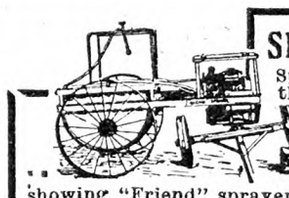

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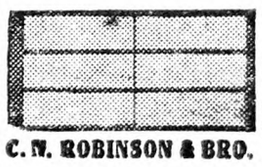

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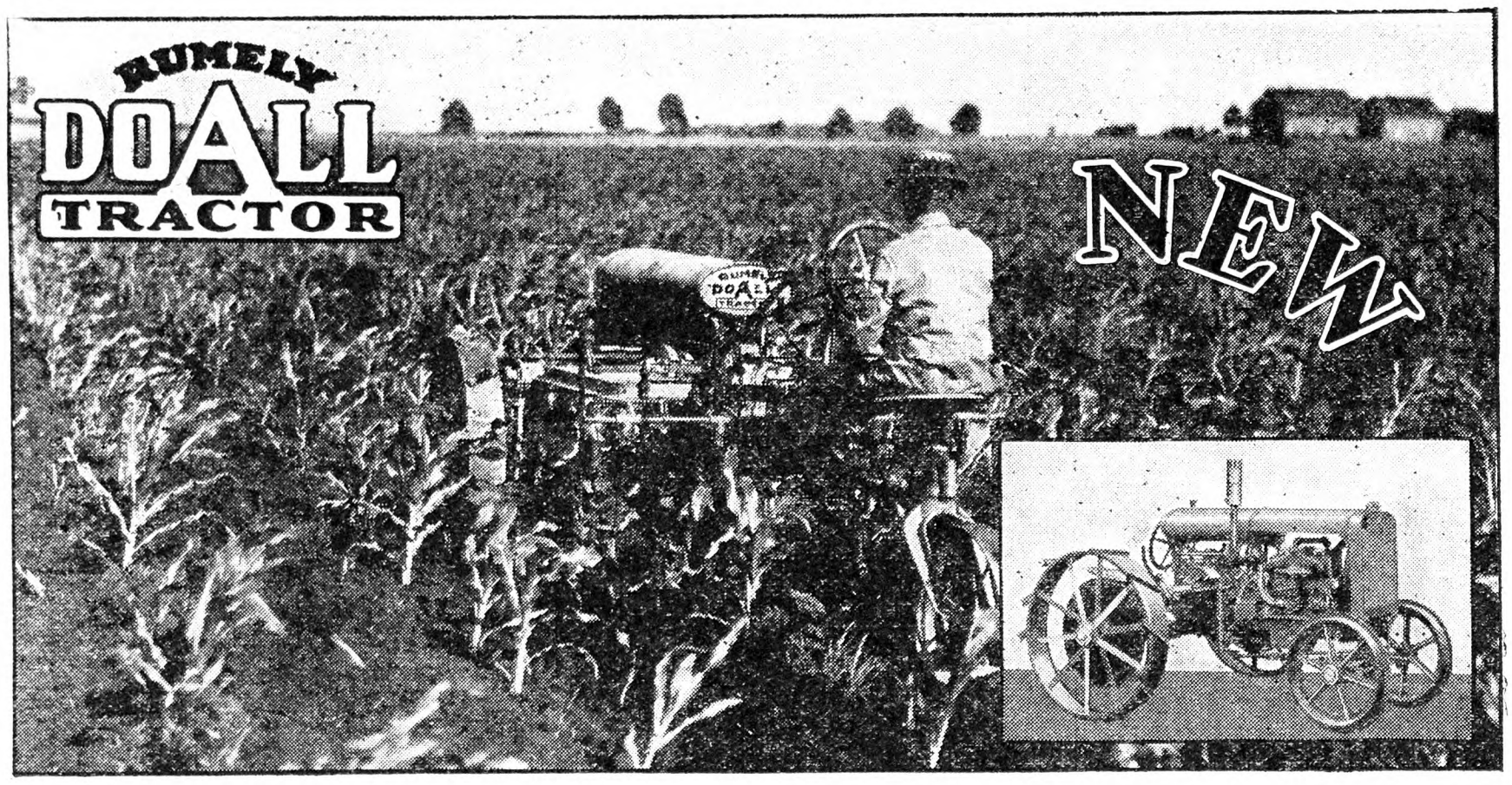

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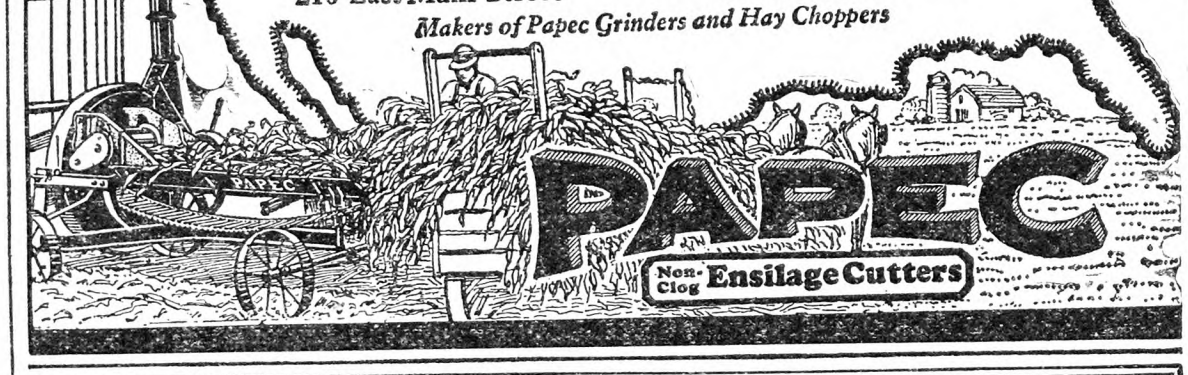

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West Virginia Notes

This is Christmas week, and as usual I am not doing very much work on the farm other than taking care of the stock and other chores, but it looks like a shame to be loafing around as pretty as the weather is and has been for over three weeks. We have had hardly a storm and although the weather is cold with the ground frozen it warms up during the day, and the sun shines. Looking out the window if it were not for the trees being bare it could be taken for a July day.

This has been an unusual season here in these hills. I do not remember another season that we were unable to do as little work in the soil as we were the past one. Really there was not a time when it was actually dry enough to plow during the growing season. Consequently crops with a few exceptions were poor. Potatoes that were grown on high, well-drained land did well and some high yields were reported in the State, while the lower lands that in ordinary seasons would have beaten the higher lands were a complete failure. But even the high yields did little good with low prices.

Keeping an accurate account of the cost this season I find that I lost $31 on a two-acre plot, although I had more than the average yield, but then I expect that I am ahead even at these figures for I have found that potatoes when grown right leave the land in so much better condition than any other crop that in the next few years' crops I will be able to make up this loss and more.

I agree with THE R. N.-Y. about farm relief and find their plan looks better than any I have ever studied, if there is really any remedy for the farmers by way of legislation, but I doubt whether that is the way out or not, I am afraid that if we get some measure that looks good to most of the farmers that they will just expect it to work miracles and lie down on the job themselves. As I see it any legislation that can help the farmer can only make things easier for him to help himself. I believe that the first place to begin that aid is to adjust the taxes so as to make them more equal, for even if laws favoring co-operation and enabling the farmers thereby to receive more income from their farms are worked out, what good will it do if the taxes are so high that they are not able to pay them and have anything left? Under our present system the more a man improves his farm and makes it possible to earn a good living the higher they raise our taxes.

There is but one just way to assess taxes that I have ever heard of and that is some method that is based on the earning capacity of property and persons. For two seasons we have not had enough net income to have paid our taxes had we counted anything for labor of myself and family. And we have worked just as hard as we did in other seasons when we made a little money.

But then I expect that we here in these hills, even if things are not what they should be, are better off than some of the farmers farther from the markets, for we do have pretty good markets most of the year and are able to cut out a lot of the middleman's profit by selling more direct.

West Virginia. L. G. ZINN.

Suffolk Co., N. Y., Farm Bureau

The annual meeting and banquet of the Suffolk County Home and Farm Bureau was held at Riverhead, L. I., Dec. 12, with separate sessions in the afternoon and a union banquet and evening entertainment. President J. C. Corwith, of Watermill, opened the meeting by saying that it was the twelfth annual session. It gave a chance for exchange of ideas and for constructive criticism. The chief problems this year were those of better grading and marketing. A package must be put up to suit the customer.

The budget this year was $9,175. Of this the supervisors gave $5,600. The rest was obtained by memberships at $5 per annum and from Federal and State aid.

Treasurer E. W. Van Brunt, of Southampton, had attended the State federation held in the Summer at Syracuse. There a point was made that any national legislation must help the entire country. We cannot work for anything that would help potatoes in Maine and hurt them in Colorado. Reports were given by 15 community committeemen. In these reports it was brought out that the Farm Bureau had greatly helped in the poultry business by sending out monthly letters. The seed source potato tests had showed good results. Frost warnings had helped. The hot-water treatment of cauliflower and Brussels sprouts seed had passed the experimental stage and was now an acknowledged preventive of black leg and black rot. The Farm Bureau treats the seed at a minimum cost to the farmers. As this treatment diminishes the germinative power, seed not testing 60 per cent is discarded.

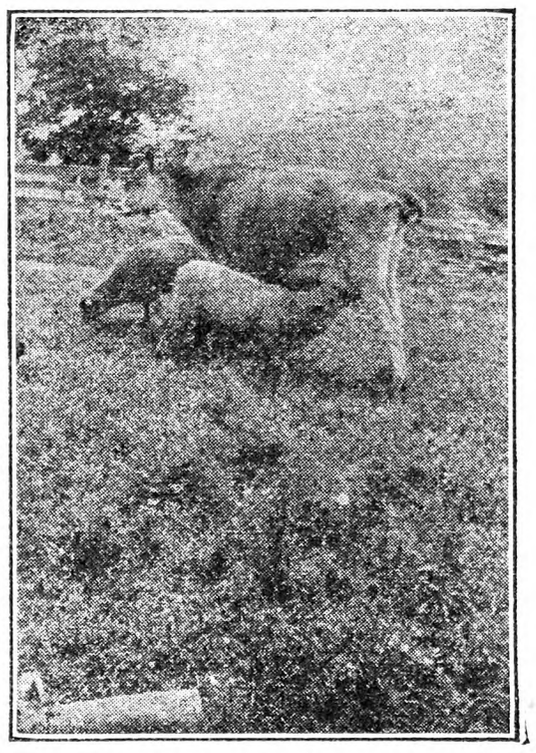
A series of tests in spraying Lima beans had been conducted. Those sprayed yielded double the number of bushels of unsprayed. This was for blight and mildew.

The potato tour and historical tour were both successes. In the potato tour there were 350 cars in line, and it covered a period of two days. This occurred in June, when the fields were in full bloom.

M. D. Y.

Cow Mothers Lambs

Here is a picture of my Jersey cow and two motherless lambs that she raised last year. She owned them and they went



The Cow and Her Lambs

to the field with her every day. When I sold them the middle of August they weighed 94 and 99 lbs. M. S.

Steuben Co., N. Y.

Raising a Draft Colt

Let us assume that you have run your foal through his first Summer, and accustomed it to eating grain. If you are not willing to feed grain, don't attempt raising colts, because you are foreordained to fail. The question of feeding is the all-important one the first year.

I like a box-stall, roomy and well-ventilated, and I mean ventilated not through the siding, either. Lacking a box-stall, the open shed, wind-tight on three sides and protected on the fourth, is about the best substitute. It certainly requires the least labor to take care of one or more colts in it. Provide access to water, a rack for hay and throw in a generous supply once a day. The residue makes bedding.

When to feed and how and how much grain the first Winter depend on circumstances. Frequently a box nailed in a corner is a makeshift. I prefer a manger made of 2-in. plank the full length of stall or shed. Scatter the grain full length, and I am sure the saving of feed pays the expense of the manger. I am bearing in mind the average farmer, the economical raising of a horse to maturity that will be able to take his place in the team at three years of age.

The farm which is my home was perhaps as much abandoned as a farm could be when I took it over a few years ago. The roofs leaked, wintry blasts came through all the sidings, the floors were unsafe and from every angle it looked like failure. But I have managed year after year to raise a colt or two, fairly good ones. I should have liked better equipment and more room, but then my experience would not have been worth as much to a struggling farmer in encouraging him to raise his own power.

The first things required are a good mare, the best sire available, and a willingness to feed and grow out the colt to the best advantage. In a short time any farmer may own a team to be proud of, and one that can do its share in the field.

The second Winter is a continuation of the first, only more so. Frozen grass is poor feed, and the small saving of hay is lost by the tramping of pastures in the late Fall.

The beginning of the third Winter is the time to round out your horse. Get him in the stable and break him to harness or rather accustom him to leather. Never break a colt.

Should I succeed in encouraging any farmer to begin raising horses I hope to give my experience of handling colts, particularly draft colts, and much is gained by having a horse trained properly.

Saratoga Co., N. Y. GEO. HOWDEN.

Overflow from Mill Race

I bought a small farm along a mill race last Spring. Water runs in our cellar from the race. Could I compel the owner of the mill to fix the race back of our home? A. H. L.

West Virginia.

Not unless there is some provision in the deeds, covering the title, which would be a protection to you. We are of the opinion that you should have investigated this subject before you bought the property. Of course, the owner of the mill is liable for any negligent acts which result in your damage. N. T.

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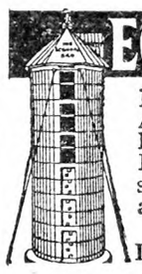

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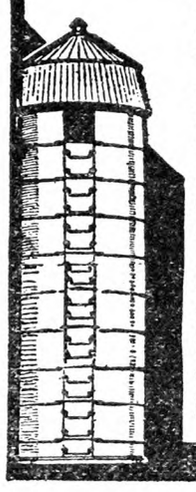

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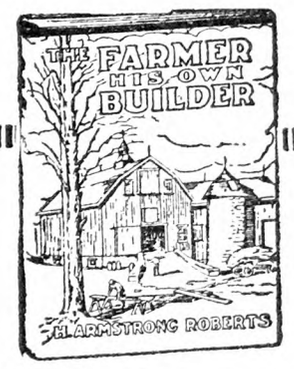

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A Country Woman in Switzerland

PART I

(The following notes tell of a first visit to Switzerland. Warned that I should find it "frightfully cold" in November, I planned a five-day itinerary, taking in Lucerne, Berne, the Lady of Thun, and Montreux; I stayed five weeks, and then dragged myself out by the hair of my head as it were, fearing that if I stopped longer I should renounce my native land and become a Swiss altogether. Nothing that you read about Switzerland approaches the truth; even to remember her loveliness purifies and invigorates the heart. I can never forget the night spent at Como, when I first breathed the Alpine air, and standing on my balcony, looked northward at the snowy peaks with an eagerness of anticipation that was almost a pain, and yet anticipation was far outdone by the reality. In spite of all this, my first stop was a disappointment! For more than a month my foot had scarcely been off city pavements, and what I longed for was not fashionable promenades or the latest in dinner gowns, but forests, waterfalls, and the music of cow bells.)

Murren, Switzerland, Nov. 1, 1927.—I can think of no better description of my impression of Lucerne than eating peanuts in church; a heavenly place spoiled, as far as such a place can be spoiled, by rich men's mansions, hotels and motor boats! I fled from these as from the plague, and took refuge in this village of herdsmen, perched on a grassy shelf facing the Jungfrau, with fir woods all about making the air aromatic, a six-hour day (for we are shut in by the snow peaks) of balmy-sweet sunshine; patches of snow on shady banks, but gardens still gay, and glowing Alpine wild flowers blooming everywhere. Murren is a great center for Winter sports, but luckily for me, from October 15 to December 15 is "between seasons, and I've seen hardly a soul but these simple (if poor people are necessarily simple!) friendly German-speaking Switzers. And heavens! how they do work! New England is nothing to them. From four years old up, men, women and children bow their necks to the yokes or rather their backs to the burden in the shape of tall splint baskets, the baskets being proportioned to the height of the bearer, but always towering well above the head. Tonight, for instance, I met three little girls, coming home from the woods with baskets stuffed with fir cones, the "baby" having some of the long gray moss that hangs from the trees mixed with hers! Flowers, groceries, wood, hay, coal, manure and countless other things are toted about in these baskets (no, not all in the same basket—this is the cleanest country I ever saw), and the old men who tend the cattle and goats now penned up in little fir wood barns, have bent shoulders! My hostess tells me that at 10 and 12 years old, she and her sister brought from Lauterbrunnen the hewn stones for the roof of the first Murren hotel, carrying 35 lbs. to a trip—five or six miles up an almost perpendicular path, where the cable road runs now. Plucky little backs! At five years old, little girls are started at lace-making also—torchon pillow lace. And Switzerland is called the playground of Europe!

The evergreen forests (Murren is too high up for deciduous trees) are owned, I hear, in common, but subject to "scientific" control; this being a progressive country, with a flair for science—a curious contrast to Italy! There are "sledgeways" where the big sticks are rolled down the mountain-sides, to be carried home later in baskets or two-wheeled carts by men, women and children, a man and a woman often pulling together, one at each shaft. Once home the wood is systematically piled in every available cranny — in sheds, under stairs and porches, on balconies, on shelves, and I imagine in every spare room! Another job that goes on ceaselessly is the manuring of the pastures, the manure carried in the inevitable back-baskets, being scattered in fan-shaped patterns over the closely-cropped sward (liquid manure is saved separately in tanks). No grain is or can be raised, and none is fed, and of course there are no orchards, but there is wild fruit, and beautifully kept vegetable gardens, with milk, butter and cheese of the very best.

I am out of doors from nine in the morning till six at night—long after dusk, but the early evenings are delicious. Picnic lunches or lunch outside at a little round table. The peaks opposite are crowned with sun, and their upper slopes are blue-green rivers of ice, while now and again a mysterious reverberation breaks the stillness—an avalanche roaring its way down the Jungfrau!

Nov. 7. — Lauterbrunnen is a valley town whose name means "nothing but springs," and the sound of rushing water haunts you here even in your dreams. I counted 12 distinct and exquisite waterfalls in the course of one walk, the loveliest of them all gliding down a thousand feet from the cliffs of Murren. An Alpine valley is a wonderful blending of softness and sternness. Nature is kinder here than she is higher up, and sheep and goats, and the spotted cows with their mellow bells are still out at pasture. Owing to the fact that the hotel is empty and cold at this season, I take my meals and spend my evenings in the common room where the townspeople come for food and drink, cards, a pipe, the day's news, and a little friendly conversation. Nobody pays the slightest attention to me, and I have a splendid chance to take private notes while ostensibly darning my stockings or puzzling over the headlines in a Berne newspaper. The men, who wear wide felt slouch hats while they eat, are of two quite distinct types; the thin, reflective mountaineers, often with sad faces, especially the older men, and the moderately stout, florid and expansive Teutonic type. The women seem to me rather subdued and overborne by their lords, but about the mountain girls there is a peculiar freshness and charm. In childhood they are gay and responsive to an unusual degree (I never saw prettier or sweeter children), and very active and helpful, clapping burdens on their little backs and racing up and down the steep mountain paths like light-footed goats, and rarely pretty they are as they bloom into womanhood, with delicate features, clear, rosy skin, and heavy braids of dark or fair hair hanging over their shoulders and childlike breasts. Marie, the waitress and barmaid at this inn, what a study she is! So very pretty, so absolutely unselfconscious, so merry, industrious and child-loving, with purity and honesty written in every feature and movement—I never could have imagined a barmaid like Marie! So one by one our prejudices melt away—a pity if travel couldn't do that for us!

One of the chief employments here now (November 8) is raking or sweeping up forest leaves (mostly beech leaves), binding them with a cord net into large, fat, circular cushions some six or eight feet across, and getting them home, sometimes in carts drawn by men or dogs, or a man and a dog, and sometimes on the owner's head. Both men and women are engaged in this business, working on the mountainsides with rakes and twig brooms, and making a clean sweep as they go. Amazing industry and economy of resources! The leaves are used, of course, to bed down their animals.

Dogs are common draft animals here, and seem to enjoy their responsibilities. I never saw one in harness in Murren, though there were magnificent St. Bernards there, and I've never seen a woman and a dog pulling together.

Nov. 16.—After breakfast I set out to call on "Uncle Fritz," an old basket weaver whose crooked frame and unfathomably sad eyes impressed me powerfully on my first night at the inn. I had learned something about him since; that he was very poor, lived all alone and fended for himself, his wife being dead and his children scattered; also that he had "a head on his shoulders," and in his younger days played the cello! Armed with an alpenstock, a sketch book and a supply of honey cakes, I started skyward over a snowy trail, and after a breathtaking climb, found the door of the old man's solitary chalet, and the old man himself busily repairing a basket in a touching little room combining workshop, kitchen and bedroom. He thought I must want either to buy a basket or to learn to make them in order to carry on the trade in America, but when I explained, as well as I could, (he is very deaf and of course has no English), he showed me his various tools and materials, and a little workbasket that had belonged to his frau, and we sat and talked and munched honig kuchen like old friends. The baskets are made of ash wood splints, like some of our old-time Indian baskets, with wooden bottoms, and loops for the arms, and he has supplied all the towns about for something like half a century. His face remained sorrowful until I showed him a water-color study of a mountaineer, overtopped by one of those inevitable baskets—seeing which, he threw back his head and laughed aloud with an expression of triumph. And his own poor back is so deformed that he has to carry his burdens not in a basket at all but in a shapeless bundle! What courage it must have taken, and what unwearying labor, for a man so handicapped to bring up a family! A brave, self-respecting life, and I was glad to learn that when he is sick, a neighbor sends for a daughter, who comes and takes care of him.

Today I paid a visit to Isenfluh—a hamlet of a score or so of the prettiest brown chalets nestling against the mountain-side, with a little brown "guest-house" on a terrace above—a poem in fir wood if there ever was one! To reach it you walk three or four miles along a narrow road where one one-horse cart might go, but two could never pass each other, for no railroad or truck or motor car profanes Isenfluh. You cross a wild, foamy waterfall, and at noon—this is November 18—you sit down on a mossy bank, loosen scarf and coat, and eat your lunch on a carpet of flowers. On the butt of an upturned tree you may notice a bear cleverly carved by some rustic sculptor, or perhaps you pass a grizzled woodsman taking the sledgeways with a cushion of hay, or a smooth-faced young mountaineer with his oval cheese-firkin on his back, and on his tongue the friendly grusse; or, if you are lucky, as I was, you rouse a pair of fleet-footed chamois, catching one glance from the liquid dark eyes and one flash of the white tails before they disappear in the underbrush. And half way from Lauterbrunnen, a panoramic view of the Jungfrau and her sister peaks, soaring into mid-heaven, unrolls itself before your worshipping gaze.

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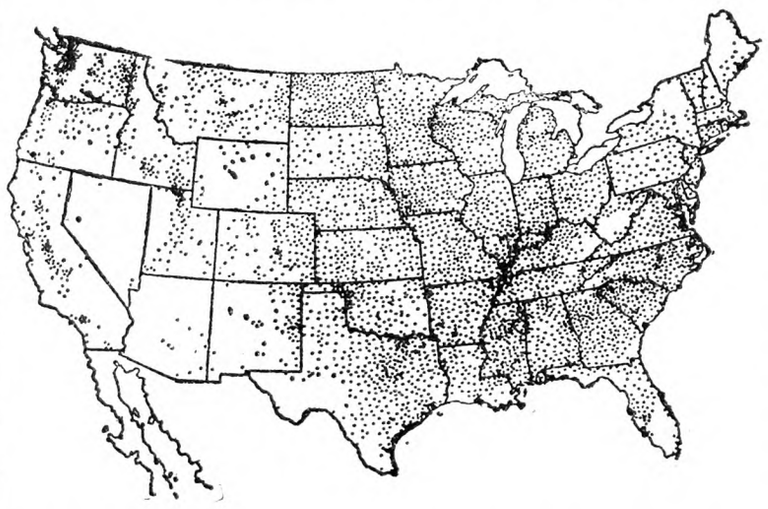

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Consider the Evergreens

Choose a nice pleasant day to take a leisurely stroll around the home grounds and carefully observe sites where evergreens could be planted with advantage. Here a shelter belt to ward off the biting northerly winds which do so much damage to the other occupants of the garden, there a foundation planting to soften the hard corners of a building, somewhere else a specimen tree or shrub in the center of a lawn, or a hedge to provide a degree of privacy. Now that the deciduous shrubs and trees are bare of leaves it easy to see where evergreens are desirable, and it is really often surprising how greatly a few well-placed specimens will add to the beauty of a garden, and even to the intrinsic value of the estate. Evergreens judiciously placed give a finished appearance to the Winter landscape; they add an appearance of completedness. Without their presence there is obviously something lacking, and the scene lacks life.

This season of the year also affords excellent opportunities for prospective planters to pay a visit to a good nursery making a specialty of this class of stock, in order to become acquainted with the numerous species and varieties which are available for the purposes required. The smaller general nurserymen usually only carry a very limited selection, and this fact tends to produce a rather tiresome repetition planting of those commonplace subjects which from past experience the nurseryman has found are easiest to propagate and grow on to a salable size. Should it be possible to visit a botanic garden or arboretum so much the better, for therein will be found a greater and more varied collection than any single nurseryman possesses.

It is necessary always to bear in mind the purpose and position for which the evergreens are required, and to select material calculated to succeed best under these particular conditions. Soil, dry or moist, position, sunny or shady, required to attain a considerable height or to remain low growing, and so on. One trap to avoid when making a selection, is the tendency which many inexperienced landscapers show to include too great a proportion of the golden and other highly variegated forms. Now the varieties have a very definite decorative value, but as with everything of unusual appearance, they require using with marked discretion, otherwise they have a disturbing influence on the landscape, and may spoil the picture completely. As single specimens or carefully grouped in the garden proper, especially adjacent to buildings, they inspire a feeling of warmth, but in the more open landscape they are best omitted. Yet another pitfall to avoid is too close planting; remember you expect your shrubs to grow. Of course the opposite extreme does not look well, and undoubtedly the best method where practicable is to plant moderately closely and arrange the planting in such a way that a proportion may be removed in four or five years time to provide room for the development of those remaining.

For small grounds the following evergreens are admirably suitable.

Abies concolor (white fir).—The best of all firs for the Eastern States, a good drought resister and a rapid grower. Of graceful habit with silvery bluish-green foliage. Eventually becomes a large tree.

Abies brachyphylla (Nikko fir).—A Japanese species of great hardiness. Of rather open growth, and possessing dark green needles which are silvery-white below. Forms a compact pyramidal tree.

Picea excelsa (Norway spruce) is the most rapid growing Picea. It is excellent for tall windbreaks and shelter belts, and bears shearing or pruning very well. Adaptable to all soils.

Picea pungens (Colorado spruce) is a very hardy and symmetrical tree, the branches being disposed in regular whorls or layers which diminish in size towards the apex. Will stand close planting. Several forms of this tree are in cultivation, one of the best known and most attractive being P. pungens glauca Kosteri (Koster's blue spruce).

Picea Engelmanni (Engelmann's spruce).—Of dense pyramidal growth and with bluish-green foliage which is aromatic when bruised.

Pinus Strobus (white pine).—Grows fast, beautiful and symmetrical when young, and picturesque when old. Leaves bluish-green and of soft texture. Excellent for mass planting and for shade and shelter belts.

Pinus Austriaca (Austrian pine).—A massive tree with spreading branches and long, stiff, dark green needles.

Pinus Cembra (Swiss stone pine).—A fine lawn specimen, of slow growth, somewhat resembling the white pine. Foliage very dark green.

Pinus Mughus (Dwarf Swiss mountain pine).—One of the best dwarf evergreens for banks, slopes, small lawns and foundation planting. It is of shrubby habit and is broader than it is high.

Pseudotsuga Douglasi (Douglas fir).—One of the tallest and most rapid growing evergreens. Excellent for group planting but not suitable for windbreaks because the foliage is sometimes injured by high winds.

Sciadopitys verticillata (Umbrella pine).—A rather uncommon but interesting evergreen of narrow pyramidal habit, the handsome foliage arranged in characteristic manner. Of rather slow growth, it requires a constantly moist but not wet soil for satisfactory growth. Foliage lustrous deep green.

Tsuga canadensis is the common hemlock and one of the most graceful and ornamental of our evergreens. Does well in any soil containing constant moisture and is fine for tall hedges and for positions in shade. A good substitute for the European yew.

Chamæcyparis (Retinospora) in variety. Many forms of these so-called Japanese cedars are obtainable, all of low habit and very beautiful. They should be planted in sheltered situations in moist soil. Fine for foundation planting.

Thuya occidentalis (arbor vitæ) obtainable in many varieties, of regular habit and useful for massing, especially along the banks of streams or lakes. They are not suitable for use as single specimens being too stiff and formal for this purpose.

Juniperus (juniper) in many forms and of varied habit, ranging from tall pyramidal and columnar varieties to those of prostrate habit which form a mat over the ground surface and are so attractive for planting hillsides or including in rockeries. They prefer sunny positions and are excellent for seaside planting. Some varieties are useful in formal gardens.

Taxus baccata (English yew) is not hardy north, is very slow growing, but is very desirable in appropriate positions. Suitable for beds or specimens, withstand clipping well and therefore suited for formal effects and hedges. Taxus cuspidata (Japanese yew) does not differ greatly from the English yew and has the merit of being more hardy. It bears a good crop of attractive red fruit in the Fall. The Canadian yew (Taxus canadensis) is a low spreading shrub, very hardy, and useful for the front of shrubbery plantings and for foundation work. All yews revel in a moist sandy soil and endure shade well.

Rhododendron maximum and R. catawbiense hybrids are choice subjects for sheltered positions and partial shade. They require a moist soil of acid nature containing plenty of peat, humus, or good rotted leaf mold.

Kalmia latifolia (mountain laurel) a well-known native low shrub, valued for flowers and foliage. Requires similar situations as advised for Rhododendrons but is less particular as to soil, position and treatment.

Andromeda floribunda also requires similar treatment to the preceding, and is an excellent low shrub bearing white flowers in early Spring.

Leucothoe Catesbæi is a popular and handsome broad-leaved evergreen useful for massing in connection with Rhododendrons and Kalmias. A sheltered position should be chosen for this subject.

Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon grape) is desirable for sheltered situations not exposed to scorching sun or cold winds. M. repens is hardier but not so good in appearance. Both are low growing, up to 5 ft. in height.

Evonymus vegeta is a low spreading shrub, up to 5 ft. in height, with broadly oval shining green leaves. Handsome in foliage and fruit. If planted against a wall this Evonymus will climb to a considerable height.

The foregoing are but a small minority of the great number of evergreens available. Most of the conifers can be obtained in a large number of different-named varieties, and there are several other broad-leaved evergreens which are suitable for selected situations, but the list herewith given can be depended upon to give satisfaction if planted intelligently in chosen situations, therefore, now that the Winter is with us and the maples, oaks and other deciduous trees are denuded of their leaves I say once again, "consider the evergreens."

New York. T. H. EVERETT.

A New England Farmer's Ideas

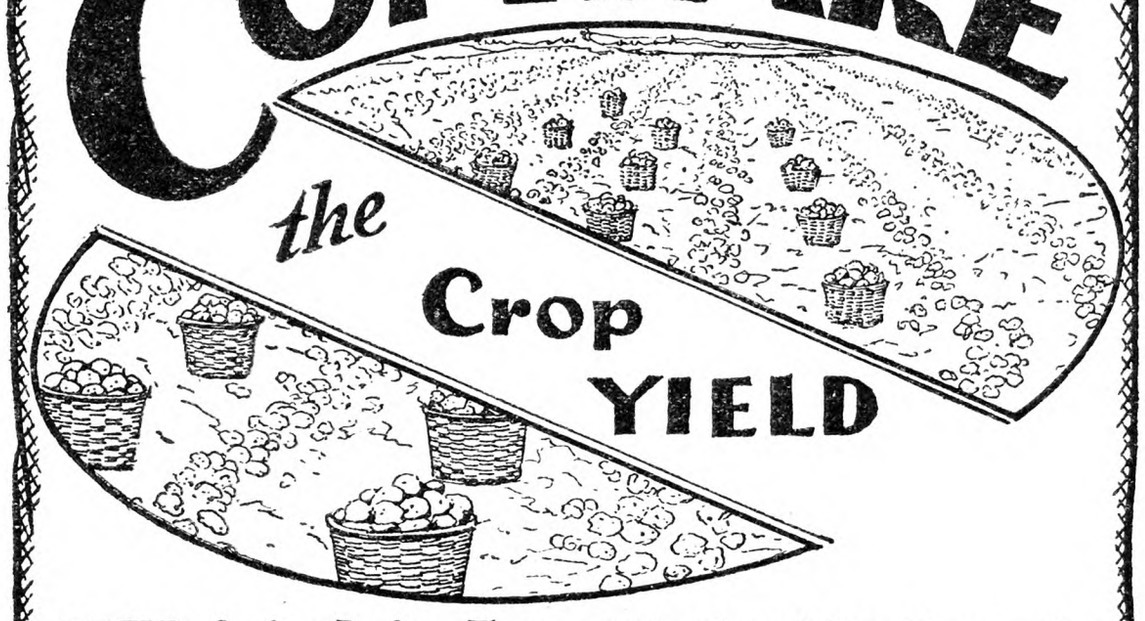
How about the New England farmer? Some scheme should be worked out so he can feed his hay and corn to sheep and beef and then be able to dispose of them at a fair price.

A neighbor of mine has his barns full of hay and this year's crop stacked out of doors. There is no demand for hay. A short distance back is well adapted for sheep, but the farmers compain of dogs. It would seem to me that if the dogs bother the sheep it would be a good plan to get rid of the dogs.

All the beef and mutton that is consumed in New England should be raised in the New England States. J. H. C.

Middlesex Co., Conn.

COMPARE the Crop YIELD



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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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OUR good friends seem to remember that we always have a satisfaction, encouragement and pride in our subscription mail for the first business day of the new year. They indulged us this year as usual. This year the record was 12 per cent above that of last year. Thanks. We shall try to make our work for you more than 12 per cent better than it was in 1928.

*

WE like the way those up-State farmers have gone at the farm tax problem. For ten years they have watched the phenomenal prosperity of other industries and observed the estimates of their increased wealth and magnified incomes. They have read of the $27,400,000,000 losses in agricultural wealth, and $21,900,000,000 in loss of gross income in some years. They knew that the economists estimate that farmers pay proportionately a higher rate of taxes than any other class of citizens in the State. From their own observation and experience they know that while their property and income have decreased, their taxes have more than trebled, that many of them pay taxes when they have losses on the year's work, and that in many cases the farms could not be rented for the amount of the tax. They protested against the tax system to the board of supervisors, to the State Tax Commission and to the Governor to no effect. So they got together and organized the Tax Revision League of the State of New York. They are going to prepare a bill and take it to the Legislature. They are going to begin at home to reduce local expenses and carry the effort to the State. There they will demand a revision of the law to levy taxes on the ability to pay—on income. They are paying their own expense. They are not asking for money, but they want the moral support of every farmer in the State. Officials and bureaucrats have gone mad in an orgy of spending and taxing. We all growled and paid. These plain but determined farmers have put up the stop sign. We like their pluck. We're out to help them.

*

THE picture of that Northern Spy apple on page 35 is a fair sample in size and appearance of several sent us by Mr. Minns. Just how it tasted can be imagined only by those who have been familiar with this variety at its best. The yield where suited in location is remarkable. We well remember picking eight barrels from one Spy tree in Eastern New York. It stood in the open, where the sun could do its best work in painting those pink, red and yellowish shades. General planting of Northern Spy is not recommended except where experience or observation says that the soil and climate are congenial. But one or two trees for the home orchard are worth trying in eastern latitudes north of New York City.

*

SOME New York State farmers who are interested in beef cattle, hogs and sheep tell us that there is an important places for these classes of live stock in the agricultural economy of this State. Evidence in support of this view is available. In recent years some of the conditions favorable to increasing their numbers and improving their quality have induced several farmers of our acquaintance to buy breeding animals with which to found herds and flocks. Many farmers who called at THE R. N.-Y.'s booth at the 1928 New York State Fair expressed an earnest interest in the meatmaking breeds of live stock. Some of them hoped that the new head of the animal husbandry department at the State College of Agriculture would broaden the scope of that department, so that it would be helpful to farmers who raise or desire to produce hogs, sheep and beef cattle. Prof. F. B. Morrison has recently been appointed to the position. Most of his work for years has kept him in close touch with producers of meat-making animals, as well as with dairymen. It is fair to assume, therefore, that all animal husbandry interests in the State are included in his conception of what he can do and will try to do in his new position. A large and increasing acreage of grass and the possibilities of making pork at a profit on many farms clearly indicate the need of more sheep, beef and dual-purpose cattle and hogs in New York State.

*

ACCORDING to a writer on home economics, this nation is facing a shortage in hard wheat production. Shortages in food production that are alleged to be imminent so often fail to materialize that we may be excused if we fail to discern any sinking feeling in the region of the heart at this announcement. There can be no question, however, that, as a recent bulletin from the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station says, definite limits to hard wheat production are set by climate and there are no large areas in this country with climates suitable for the growth of hard wheat that are not already planted to this crop. It is impossible to increase the production of hard wheat to any great extent except by increasing the yields. Without such increase and production now almost at a standstill, the discrepancy now evident between demand and supply will become more apparent as population increases. But soft wheat may be grown almost anywhere in the milder regions of the country, including the great Southwest. Soft wheat flour is preferred by housewives for pastries but will not be substituted for that from hard wheat in bread-making until the baker and the housewife learn how best to use it. The Arizona Station has completed some studies of flour from Early Baart, or Columbia, soft wheat, introduced into the United States from Australia in 1900, and found especially well adapted to the irrigated regions of Arizona. The various methods experimented with led to successful use of flour from this soft wheat in making good bread adapted to commercial bakeries. A high quality bread yield of 293 one-pound loaves per barrel of flour was obtained.

*

YOU will be interested in that series of articles by Mr. Tukey regarding his trip to the Pacific Coast last year and what he saw there in horticultural and general farming lines. The first one appears on page 34 this week. The immense production and both handicap and advantage of long-distance shipment are clearly shown. Naturally only the best can stand the heavy freight and handling charges and that may make a poor showing at times, even in markets like New York, which have the reputation of paying well for good stuff. The writer often sees this price problem being thrashed out in early morning around the docks and produce market streets of this great city. There are no cycles of receipts or general run of how things may be expected to go. Those most experienced are likely to be least certain about what the coming day will bring in the matters of prices and demand. Demand for some things may fall off unaccountably. Buyers are not around. Perhaps they are somewhere else in this big area, or they may not be hungry. No one knows. There are speculators who lose at times, but the great bulk of selling trouble eventually reaches the producer in one way or another.

*

BEAN prices tend slowly upward. The average is about one-third higher than last season, although the December crop report showed only a small increase in the production, compared with that of 1927. The higher price is explained mainly by the absence of any carryover from the crop of the season before. A section of trade opinion considers the crop over-estimated and expects a shortage. Michigan growers have a good many beans of the white varieties to sell and are said to be holding for higher prices. The crop in New York seems to be of good quality. Shortage appears to be mainly in the Far West. California stocks on hand according to a local association of growers are about half a million bushels less than the holdings a year ago, but with the shortage in Limas and blackeyes rather than the white or red kinds. Net market production of the Lima class is given as 775,000 bags of large Limas and 275,000 bags of small Limas. Eastern growers are showing renewed interest in the bean crop. Producers in Greene Co., N. Y., for example, have planned together to produce better crops and to harvest them in better condition. They expect to get weather reports by telephone. There will be an experimental plot for control of bean diseases and considerable experimental work and teaching in the best methods of spraying and dusting.

*

A FIRM in the Mid-West which owns a large acreage of excellent corn land has spent a fortune in improving strains of corn on its farms. Corn breeding has been under way there for many years. It is slow, expensive work. From a scientific viewpoint, Dr. D. F. Jones' corn breeding in Connecticut has been of special value, and in the West it has been of considerable practical value. In the past, men who devoted their lives to plant breeding were rewarded chiefly, if not almost entirely, by intangible returns. Creators of useful new types and improvers of old varieties of plants, fruits and animals earn larger rewards than most of them ever receive. Many corn breeders, however, have quite properly begun to advertise and realize on their labors, in order to make it possible for them to stay in business. It has taken them a number of years to evolve a strain of corn for which $15 a bushel does not make them a profit.

*

What is the new law, after Jan. 1, 1929, regarding a wife's share or dower right in New York State?
Chenango Co., N. Y. J. B. O.

A BILL was introduced in the Legislature, but did not become a law, so there is no change about this matter in New York State. In New Jersey, however, a change in both dower and curtesy is in effect. A husband is entitled to a one-half interest in his wife's property and a wife entitled to a one-half interest in her husband's property. They each will receive their one-half interest notwithstanding a will is made or if no children were born.

*

BOTH Mexico and California supply us with excellent green peas now, and they come to New York so well iced that they seem to be "right off the vine." Consumers naturally prefer these to the canned product, where their taste is discriminating and the price is not considered too closely. A 12-month season of green peas which seems quite possible, may affect canning peas considerably, but there is another side to this possibility, which is more hopeful to the farmer and trucker. Complaint has been made that women were showing a tendency to buy canned vegetables, rather than fresh, because they seem less trouble. We think there is already an increasing tendency to look for fresh vegetables, because of the feeling that some forms of canned goods may show slight nutritional deficiencies compared with the fresh supplies. This feeling should help the trucker and stabilize the demand. We think the greatest need now is to plan for regional supplies, so that the faraway grower does not cut out opportunity for those nearer the market, by conflicting with his natural season. There are thousands of small towns where a market ought to be developed, and there are thousands of wage-earners who are ready to buy when fresh food is accessible.

*

WHAT special plants in your flower gardens of annuals or perennials did best last year, and how were they handled? This is not the season for planting, but now is a good time to think over these things, and experience of this sort that can be passed on to readers during the Winter will help in getting ready for the next garden. It is a pleasant thing to talk about, and we shall be glad to hear from as many as possible.

Brevities

YES, the days are getting a bit longer.

ACCORDING to Agricultural Department reports, the early potato acreage will be cut about one-fifth.

THE large white Valencia onions are being grown successfully in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado. Harvest is now going on.

THE easiest and cheapest treatment against cockroaches is the application of sodium fluoride, as a dust, to their runways and living quarters, says D. C. Mote, professor of entomology at Oregon State College. This treatment is effective only in dry places. Its action is slow so it must be left in place for several weeks for satisfactory results. Sodium fluoride is not highly poisonous to humans, but care should be exercised not to get it into food or mixed with other materials.

THE New Jersey State Department of Agriculture says that State leads in commercial blueberry culture and honey bees have been a big factor in the success of these plantations. New Jersey also has 12,752 acres of cranberries and the growers of these berries are becoming more and more interested in honey bees as pollinators because the bumblebee crop is not dependable. It is estimated that 2,000 colonies of bees were used as pollinators by New Jersey horticulturists during the past season.

Tariff Figures on Farm Products

As most of our information is hearsay I am asking you to tell us what the tariff is on milk, butter, condensed milk, evaporated milk, cheese, wool, beef, onions and the general farm produce.

What amount of farm produce is imported and how much exported?

We tried to get the Grange as a whole to recommend an increase of tariff on all produce, but some are afraid to ask as it might displease some one. C. H. W.

New York.

THE tariff on the above farm products is as follows:

Milk, fresh, per gal.	$ .02½
Butter, per lb.	.12
Condensed milk, per lb. (unsweetened)	.01
Evaporated milk, per lb. (sweetened)	.01½
Cheese, per lb.	.05
Wool (scoured basis) per lb.	.31
Beef, fresh, per lb.	.34
Onions, per lb.	.01
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	.50
Tomatoes, per lb.	.00½
Eggs in shell, per doz.	.08
Eggs, frozen, per lb.	.06
Eggs, dried, per lb.	.18

Condensed and evaporated milk run about 35 to 40 lbs. to the 100 lbs. of raw milk.

Tariff on cheese is 5c per pound, but not less than 25% ad valorem.

The rate on Swiss cheese has been increased to 7½c per pound, but not less than 37½% ad valorem.

The value of imports of agricultural products to the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1928 was $2,408,170,000. The value of exports for the same year was $1,990,856,000.

The value of all exports was $4,773,000,000. The agricultural exports were $1,990,000,000 against $2,783,000,000 of the exports of manufactured products.

The imports of all products were $4,146,000,000. The farm imports were $2,408,000,000 compared with only $1,738,000,000 imports of manufactured products."

$73,125,000 for Roads

A FEDERAL appropriation has been made for road construction from July 1, 1929 to July 1, 1930, on roads designated as part of the Federal system, the cost of which is borne equally by the States and the Federal Government.

The apportionment by States is as follows:

Alabama	$1,554,221	Montana	1,554,060
Arizona	1,061,111	Nebraska	1,586,299
Arkansas	1,248,382	Nevada	960,375
California	2,495,345	New Hamp.	365,625
Colorado	1,388,755	New Jersey	937,434
Connecticut	477,110	New Mex.	1,189,085
Delaware	365,625	New York	3,617,748
Florida	909,235	No. Carolina	1,176,919
Georgia	1,980,443	No. Dakota	1,197,586
Hawaii	365,625	Ohio	2,754,446
Idaho	933,902	Oklahoma	1,748,857
Illinois	3,118,949	Oregon	1,191,989
Indiana	1,917,036	Pennsylvania	3,325,854
Iowa	2,020,861	Rhode Island	365,625
Kansas	2,058,305	So. Carolina	1,061,447
Kentucky	1,417,634	So. Dakota	1,229,282
Louisiana	1,026,696	Tennessee	1,609,662
Maine	678,501	Texas	4,531,162
Maryland	633,615	Utah	848,592
Mass.	1,090,077	Vermont	365,625
Michigan	2,204,966	Virginia	1,433,405
Minnesota	2,108,104	Washington	1,149,489
Mississippi	1,311,391	West Va.	796,408
Missouri	2,392,021	Wisconsin	1,854,580
Wyoming	939,536		

An Assessor on Taxes

I am a farmer and have been an assessor for eight years. There is much to learn about the business. What would you advise in a case like this: The assessed valuation of a certain township is $7,500,000, about $4,000,000 in an incorporated village and $3,500,000 on farm property. To relieve the farmers we will take off $1,000,000, leaving $2,500,000. Now this village pays its own school, water and street taxes, and of course a share of the town highway tax, and county taxes. Shall we add the $1,000,000 we take off the farmers to the village tax, making their assessment $5,000,000 instead of $4,000,000? What will the village say?

Another idea advanced is to tax the net income. Now the last few years very few farmers had any net income. Some years some of us run behind. A man's tax would be up and down like a churn dasher. One year, when he had good crops, his tax would be up, the next year with poor crops and no net income where would the assessors "be at?"

When some of those wiseacres get on a board of assessors and run upon some points they never have thought of before, they may be able to devise some means by which taxes can be raised by relieving one body of men and placing it on some other people.

No one seems to suggest that the simplest way would be to have less taxes to raise. Now how is this to be done? J. F. N.

New York.

THE last brief paragraph of the above letter is worth more than whole volumes often printed on taxation. So long as we encourage or permit lavish expenditures of public funds, the money must be raised by taxation, and even when we succeed in equalizing taxes, the burden will still be heavy. Less public expense means less taxes.

It seems to us that the principle in the case cited is simple enough. Under our present system the duty of the assessor is to list the property in his jurisdiction at its fair value, whether city or country property. It is not his duty to maintain any fixed total valuation for the whole township, nor maintain any ratio between the farms and the village. No matter how the village people like it, their property should be assessed at its true value, and farm property the same. The total of the two, whether more or less than now, should be the township assessment.

That there are practical difficulties in changing a custom no one can dispute, and we sympathize with the assessor who undertakes the reform before it is approved and demanded by the property owners. The assessor is no more to blame for the present system than his neighbor who pays the tax out of his previous savings, which we call capital. It will probably never be possible to devise a system that will be entirely fair to every individual, but it does seem possible to develop a plan that will be fair to both farmers and other classes. It is one of the fundamental rules that taxation should be levied on those best able to pay. For the most part the value of property depends on its power to produce income. Sometimes, of course, it depends on its power to give pleasure, but in the last analysis this is pretty near the same thing. It seems to us only just that farm property, like city business property, should pay taxes in proportion to the amount of its net earnings. When the farmer makes no profit, but a loss, a tax is an unfair burden. When he realizes a profit in another year, he should pay his share of the public expense. That is the rule in the income tax now collected by State and Nation. We see no reason why the rule could not be extended. Last year ten persons paid taxes on net incomes of $5,000,000 each. Do you think the payment of one-fifth of it in taxes caused as much hardship as comes to the farmer who pays his comparatively modest tax on the farm run for that year at a loss?

Milk and Cream Market Report of Receipts at New York City and Metropolitan Area for November 1928

State of Origin	*Milk 40-qt. Units*	*Cream 40-qt. Units*	*Condensed (Fresh) 40-qt. Units*
New York	2,044,837	77,355	17,161
New Jersey	123,714	1,596	...
Pennsylvania	411,353	11,115	3,425
Vermont	100,671	3,022	...
Connecticut	6,001	...	...
Massachusetts	9,928	88	...
Maryland	15,169	23	...
Michigan	...	200	...
Indiana	...	1,454	...
Kentucky	...	200	...
Missouri	...	624	...
Wisconsin	...	2,700	...
Minnesota	...	1,376	...
Ohio	...	1,910	...
Tennessee	...	217	...
Canada	...	712	...
Totals	2,711,673	102,592	20,586

New York furnished 75.4 per cent of the milk, and 75.3 per cent of the cream coming into New York City for the month of November, 1928. In November, 1927, New York furnished 79.4 per cent of the milk and 78 per cent of the cream.

The U. S. Pension Roll

ACCORDING to current reports from the Interior Department, the Federal Government pension list contains the names of nearly a half million persons. Last year $210,000,000 was paid out in the pensions. The Goverenment first pensioned soldiers in 1790. These were the Revolutionary fighters. Since then the total pensions paid out to soldiers and their families has aggregated the vast sum of $7,720,464,743.81. There are four veterans and 845 widows on the list from the Mexican War. All the veterans of the War of 1812 are dead, but four widows of men who fought in that war draw pensions. The Indian fighters on the pension roll number 5,267 and widows of others number 3,597. The rolls yet carry 35,917 Union soldiers and 195,074 widows. The veterans of the Spanish-American War and other pensioners who never did any fighting in any war number 491,194. Soldiers of the late World War have not yet been pensioned, but many receive benefits through the Veterans' Bureau. Pension checks are sent monthly to pensioners. During 1928 there were 147,620 applications applied for; 94,385 granted, 37,987 rejected, and 15,248 withdrawn.

Tax Revision League

A magazine writer in 1903 said: "It is the right of every man to invest his earnings in property, real or personal. Justice demands that the choice of holdings shall not be discriminated against, but that whatever class he may choose for investment that shall bear its equal burden of taxation and no more since all classes of property are equally protected by the State. So, also, it is necessary that the equal burden shall be properly and rightly determined at whatever pains both to the taxpayer and to the State."

Those words were written 10 years prior to the ratification of the Sixteenth Amendment to our Federal Constitution. Their truthfulness has not changed. Since 1913 "every man has had a right" to invest his earnings in property real or personal," but who can say, truthfully, that the man who has chosen to invest his earnings in reality has not been "discriminated against" or has been permitted to bear only an "equal burden of taxation"? This discrimination is seen and felt throughout the State. Justice demands that "the State" remove this discrimination. To assist in so doing the New York State Tax Revision League has been formed. It invites the citizens of our State to become members and co-operate in the work.

Readers in sympathy with this movement are requested to send name and address to John Anderson, secretary, Morrisville, N. Y. J. A. JAYNE.

Cortland, N. Y.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

The farm prejudice against the idea of shifting taxes from industry to economic rent is fast disappearing. Farmers are beginning to see that the removal of taxes from buildings, improvements, machinery and personal property is the best form of farm tax relief. North Dakota has adopted this system. It is in effect on about 200,000 acres of irrigated land in California, in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in Canada, in Australia and New Zealand, in parts of Brazil and Argentina, and in Denmark, where all small holdings in city and country alike are exempt as to improvements, brought about by farm co-operative societies. Your suggestion for a gradual shifting is in effect in Pittsburgh, Pa., where the tax on buildings has been reduced to half that on land. A building boom of vast proportions has followed, and right there is the true solution of the farmers' marketing problem. The forcing of city land into use through the exempting of buildings and improvements and the taxing of land values, thus giving full employment to labor and capital.

New York. C. H. BAILDON.

Whenever anyone sets out to discuss the farm relief problem he usually gets himself all balled up in storage. Not cold storage, but storage or warehousing for all of that. Governor Hammill of Iowa is near enough to the wheat region so that if he cared to he could inform himself sufficiently to avoid the error he has fallen into. There is no earthly reason for any more storage facilities for wheat than there is for more milk plants here in New York. Fact is that storage may be detrimental to the wheat grower. To illustrate: Suppose some wheat grower has 3,000 bushels of No. 1 wheat. He takes 1,500 bushels to some storage house or terminal elevator, and gets a warehouse receipt for it. Then he takes 1,500 bushels, loads it into a car and ships it to Minneapolis. After his car of wheat gets "on track" there he takes his bill of lading and his warehouse receipt to any miller and tries to sell 3,000 bushels of No. 1 wheat. He will find that the wheat "on track" will bring more money than the wheat in the warehouse; for this simple reason; wheat is sold on "inspection," never on description. The miller must know the protein content of his product, and he knows just what the protein content of the wheat is before he buys. Samples are taken of the wheat, and these samples are analyzed.

True enough, he can do just that with the wheat in the warehouse. But how would it actually work out? The warehouse could not place each lot of grain in a bin by itself. All No. 1 wheat, for instance would go into one bin. But not all No. 1 wheat has the same protein content. It follows that the man with a high grade of wheat would lose and the man with a low grade would gain; while neither of them could possibly get back the cost of placing the grain in the warehouse, unless the market price advanced. The situation would be identical if a man producing Jersey milk mixed his milk with some man producing Holstein milk, and then took the average test. Sounds nice enough, but the wheat grower is not crazy enough to want that system.

If it is long-time storage that is wanted I would point out that the wheat grower is usually provided with more granary room than he can fill. His trouble is not room, but grain to take up the room he does have right on his own farm. If that is not enough he can take his crop, millions of bushels of it, to the local elevators, store there as long as he likes for a nominal sum of money, it used to be about six cents per bushel per annum. These elevators are all bonded warehouses; they will issue anyone a "storage ticket," and on return of that ticket will give you the amount of wheat the ticket calls for, or buy the wheat and pay you market price, less storage.

If the farmer wishes to he can take that ticket to the bank and borrow money on it. He needs no legislation for any of these things. They are at hand, and surely there is nothing to be gained by setting up a lot of Federal machinery to do that which any small bank, small elevator or common farmer is now doing and has been doing for the past 25 years. A. P. JORDAL.

New York.

Does Not Like Milk Code

The new milk code has not inconvenienced me yet. I do not retail milk, but sell to boarding-houses, and have not had any trouble in getting a permit, but the small farmers near the villages and small cities have been hit hard. Many of them only kept a few cows, but by retailing the milk in town could make a good living. Now that they have to take wholesale price for it they are down and out. Of course the big farmer and dealer near town can put in a bottling plant, buy more milk and make a profit as dealers. It is another case of the big fish eating up the little ones. I would like to know who takes the credit for getting such a law. The Farms and Markets Department boasts of trying to bring the farmer and consumer nearer together. They could help us some by using their influence to rid us of this new milk code. F. D. B.

New York.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

How to Be Happy

Are you almost disgusted with life, little man?
I'll tell you a wonderful trick
That will bring you contentment, if anything can,
Do something for somebody quick!

Are you awfully tired with play, little girl?
Wearied, discouraged and sick?
I'll tell you the loveliest game in the world,
Do something for somebody quick!

Though it rains, like the rain of the flood, little man,
And the clouds are forbidding and thick,
You can make the sun shine in your soul, little man,
Do something for somebody quick!

Though the stars are like brass overhead, little girl,
And the walks like a well-heated brick,
And our earthly affairs in a terrible whirl,
Do something for somebody quick!
—Author Unknown.

*

THE following recipe for Norwegian cookies comes from the New Jersey College of Agriculture: "Norwegian cookies are easily made by beating one egg well, then adding one cup of sugar and stirring until the sugar has dissolved. Now add one-quarter cup of milk, one teaspoon vanilla, and beat hard. Sift two and three-quarters cups of flour with two teaspoons of baking powder and one-half teaspoon of salt and rub in lightly with the hands one-half cup of butter until the mixture is fine like meal. Add the flour mixture to the wet ingredients and mix well. Set the dough in a cold place until firm and roll out a small portion at a time to one-eighth inch thickness. Cut the dough with fancy cutters and decorate the cookies with shredded nuts, cocoanut, raisins, citron, cinnamon candies or any other garnish to make them look more festive. Bake four to five minutes in a quick oven. This makes six dozen cookies.

*

ONE of our readers asks how to make old-fashioned pot cheese, which was covered with a cloth and set in a warm place until moldy. This sounds like Pennsylvania cup cheese. We should like the recipe, if someone will supply it.

*

THE Public Health Service reported 856,195 influenza cases in the United States during the week ending Dec. 22, and it was believed that more than a million persons had influenza during the Christmas holidays. The health authorities of New York City offer this advice to prevent colds:

Wash your hands frequently and always before eating.

Avoid using dishes and other articles that have been used by those who have colds.

Be on your guard when near someone with a cold.

Keep your body warm. Dress according to the weather.

Keep your home and office well ventilated. Let in the sunshine and stay in it as much as possible.

Those who have colds, grippe or influenza are advised as follows:

Don't try to "walk it off."
Don't drug yourself.
Call a doctor and follow his advice.
Where possible, go home and go to bed.
Use only your own towels and napkins.
Sterilize dishes by boiling after use.

Protect your face when coughing or sneezing.

Keep away from infants and children.

Where a cold "runs through the family" we often find carelessness in use of towels or drinking vessels. A child with any sort of cold should only use his own towel, wash cloth or drinking cup, and should sleep alone. It is much easier to observe these precautions than to nurse several sick children instead of one.

Money-making for Country Women

I have read with the utmost interest the different ways of making money that have appeared in THE R. N.-Y. at odd intervals. It seems to be a subject of real interest to us women who live too far from the city to find any part-time jobs there, or who have little tots at home whom we consider need our care more than the family requires more luxuries, or even necessities. I know there have been times when a few extra dollars would have counted up so much, in happiness and content, and it seems rather a pity that they should be lacking when there are willing hands just waiting for the opportunity.

So, I have been going over in my mind the different ways I have heard of, or have seen in operation. There is a neighbor, and her mother, who is nearing eighty years of age, who during the Summer and Fall months put up thousands of jars of jams and preserves, in uniform pint jars. Their specialties are strawberry, pineapple, orange and grapefruit marmalade, grape and I believe they tried some of our excellent shell beans this year. They find quite a ready market for their products, as they are very neat and attractive, and also have the homemade look which attracts nearly everybody's attention. They plan to get a fair rate for the time they put in, for the cost of materials, jars and rubbers, and a matter of eight cents profit on a jar, and still keep the price down low enough so that they can compete with the price of factory-made products. In their jams and conserves they use a pectin product and thus cut out the long hours over the hot stove, and also have more jam when through. During the busiest part of the season they hire one woman, also a neighbor to help them, perhaps for a day or so at a time. Her husband grows the strawberries and when there is a surplus on the market, the wife takes that time to use the surplus for her jam, to their mutual benefit. It seems that there may be possibilities in this idea for other ambitious women, when so many of our city friends and neighbors are not doing any canning in these prosperous days.

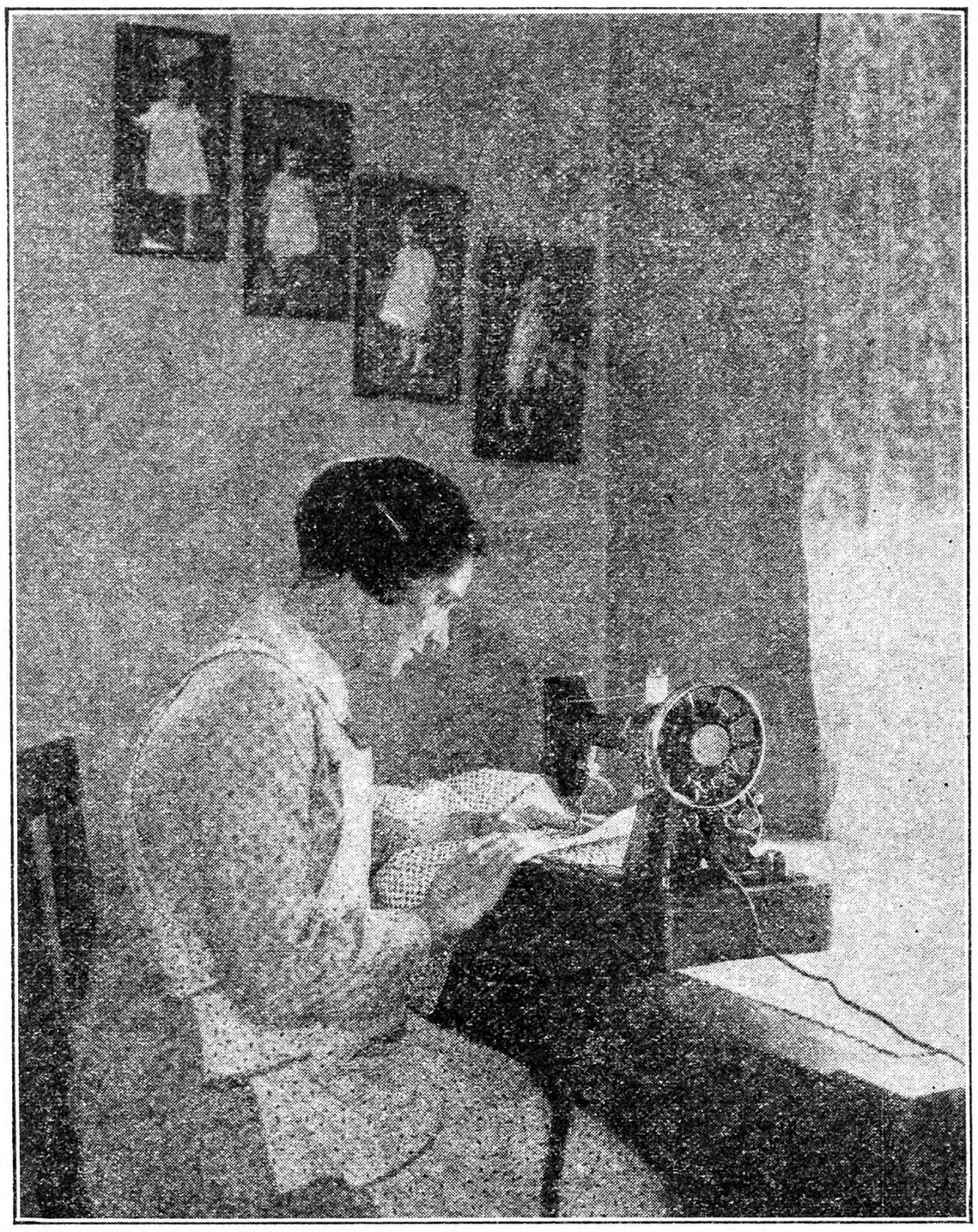
My own way of making money would not be possible for everyone, as it requires some preparation and equipment. I was a bookkeeper and stenographer before my marriage. For a while I kept up that work on a small scale for my father, who runs a yacht-building shop, and as his business was still in its infancy, they could not afford a full-time bookkeeper, so I worked at odd hours when I could find the time, frequently in the evening, when my husband could stay at home to take care of the children. Now that work has outgrown the odd-hour job, and they have a full-time bookkeeper and stenographer, so I was forced to give up that position, as I could not take care of all the necessary work. But since then I have hired and finally bought a typewriter and I do typing for the city, of which there is quite a little, and it is also quite a well-paying proposition. This work I have to go after and can then do it at home. I don't suppose that there are many who would be able, but to one who really wants to, there are great possibilities in bookkeeping and typewriting for small concerns, and for men who hold public offices, who cannot afford to hire a full-time worker.

Besides this work I do quite a little extra canning which I quite frequently have calls for from private parties, who would like some delicacy when they are entertaining. For instance, I can rhubarb, by grinding through a meat chopper, saving all the juice, and sealing in sterilized jars. When opened the rhubarb is just like the fresh article, and is relished for a pie or sauce far more than any that is canned in water or by cooking. Also it keeps perfectly. I also make quite a bit of strawberry and grape jams and marmalade, as we have both of these fruits in abundance. I find a good market, small but steady, among mothers who have lunches to put up for small children going to school and for husbands working away all day.

Another way in which I earn quite a little is by mending for busy mothers, also by making sheets and pillowcases, and silk underwear for young business women and for girls going to college. With all of these ways for earning a little extra when we find the time and need for that little bit, I can usually find one way which will pay well for the time I have to put into it. Lately I have been interested in selling subscriptions to magazines, but I shall have to put off trying that until my children are a little larger, as I think a person to person contact is necessary for this business, and at present I cannot get away from home long enough at one time.

I have an acquaintance who for many years was a very successful dressmaker in a large city. Finally she had neuritis so badly that the doctors told her that her only chance was to live in the country and to work in the soil. She was a very energetic and ambitious type of woman, and the dullness of this sort of an existence had no charms for her. In order to have something constructive to do, she invested in some good Gladiolus bulbs, and started growing them for her own pleasure. She had armfuls of them to give away the first year, and began to look around for a market for them. She had bought a farm in a section of the country made popular, both by its beauty and historic qualities. Her husband built her a little octagon rustic house and the first year saw her very successful in selling all she had up to Labor Day, when her buyers suddenly disappeared; the season was done. The second year she nearly doubled her business and as she had many lovely blooms coming on long after Labor Day she made up her mind to move herself and bulbs to a place where her market would not be decided by a holiday. She sold her home and set out to find another and better place, and found it on a State road running between two large cities. Here she has built a larger and more substantial house for sales, still following the idea of the original one. Here, she has done wonderfully well in her business, and hires a man to help her all through the Summer months. Her business has grown by leaps and bounds. She does lovely basket work, also provides decorations for weddings and makes up funeral designs, which she has studied during the Winter months, when her other work could not be carried on. A year ago she built a little lean-to greenhouse, and in this she grows seedlings both of annuals and perennials, some of which she sells, and the rest she transplants, until now her stand is a thing of beauty from May 30 to the middle of October, and she is kept busy every day of that time, together with the man she hires. I believe she does all of the cutting and decorating of her flower shop. She has made a study of all of the things which might affect her work and has regained her health to most remarkable degree, in fact you would never know that she had ever been ill. I cannot help but marvel at the work she accomplishes, and she always has time to talk over her plans and explain the difficulties she has overcome, to anyone who is interested. It is a real inspiration to call on her.

It really does seem as though our country women as a whole are a fine lot of folks. They can make so much of a little, and yet nerves and health remain intact, and they are such good friends in time of trouble. It seems to me that one of the best things about living in the country is the friendliness of folks and opportunity of really knowing your next-door neighbor. D. J. B.



What Can Give the Home Seamstress More Comfort Than an Electric Sewing Machine?

"Doctor Says, Eat Liver"

Liver wasn't the fashion then, unless maybe in hog-killing time, and we didn't know that it was as good for us as cod-liver oil; but a very good way was Grandma's way. She fried bacon first, dished it upon a hot platter and set it in the warming-oven; then the liver, cut in slices and rolled in seasoned flour (after first scalding and drying it, unless it came from a calf or a young, home-grown porker), it was browned in the hot fat together with a few tart red apples cored and sliced crosswise. Buttered carrots and chopped creamed potatoes rounded out a supper fit for hungry men on a frosty night after a bout at corn-husking.

Of late, however, we have tried some new ways with liver which we find excellent.

It is "fit for a king" broiled over a good bed of coals in the fireplace (how lucky we are being allowed to do such things in the living-room!). In this case, season it well with salt and pepper and made mustard, broil your bacon along with it, and don't be afraid if the fat blazes up! And be sure to have something sour for a relish—chili sauce, or cabbage salad with sour cream dressing.

A sheep's or calf's liver stuffed and roasted is both good and unusual. Cut pockets in the thickest part and fill them with a rich bread-crumb dressing seasoned with onion and sweet herbs. Then tie it in shape, dredge with flour, drape it with a few links of sausage, pour a glass of sweet cider in the pan, and roast from one to two hours according to size and tenderness, basting often and turning as necessary. The cider is a great idea!

Beef liver is never as good as calf's liver, of course, but it's much cheaper and equally high in food value. Either one, or pig's liver, is at its savory best cooked as follows: Two lbs. of liver, cut in strips or squares; ½ lb. of fat salt pork, half an onion, and one tablespoon of parsley, all chopped; one tablespoon of butter or drippings, two tablespoons of tomato ketchup—no water—and pepper to season. Melt the butter in a saucepan, lay in the liver and add the other ingredients, cover closely and keep it barely at the simmering point — better below than above—for 1½ to two hours. Take up the meat, now as tender as curd, and keep it hot while you thicken the gravy with a little browned flour. Chopped celery instead of onion is one way to vary the seasoning.

Liver left-overs—but there seldom are any!—can be put through the food chopper, worked to a paste with melted butter and a few drops of some appropriate relish, and used for sandwiches or that pleasant snack that ushers in dinner.

RACHEL F. DAHLGREN.

Good Soups Nourish As Well As Satisfy

The art of making good, wholesome soups is one that is easily learned, and any housewife will, by following instruction, be able to prepare a pleasing variety of palatable, fine flavored soups that her family will insist on being served frequently. The young housewife, however, may be startled as she studies recipes, at the large, and often unavailable, number of ingredients named in these, which are often discouraging to the beginner. However, in this case, as well as in most other lines of cookery, it is well to remember that only the essential ingredients are necessary for good results, and also, that in most cases these may be changed so that articles at hand may be used with excellent results. Winter vegetables such as cabbage, tomatoes, turnips, carrots,

onions and potatoes, together with soup stock such as is made from boiling meats, comprise the essentials of many of our palatable and nourishing soups. Flavors and garnishes, being merely a matter of taste, may be substituted or omitted to suit the taste and available supply. Also there are many delicious soups and purees that are made without the use of stock as a basis.

While beef ranks first as regards utility and economy in soup-making, yet any left-over scraps of lean fresh meat, veal or fowl may be carefully saved and utilized in this way; bones cut from steak, roast or other meats may be cut in small pieces and added to the stock kettle. Long, slow boiling is the secret of extracting that desirable flavor and nutrition sought in all soups using meat stock as a foundation; this slow boiling also extracts the soluble juices, salts, extractives and gelatin, all of which add taste, flavor and color to the finished product. A kettle having a tight-fitting lid is to be preferred for preparing the stock. Cover meats with sufficient water to cook and bring to a boil slowly; five to six hours will be required for keeping the kettle over the fire. Add vegetables one hour before ready to serve. About three pints of stock will be needed for two quarts of soup, perhaps a little more, and this quantity may be added to, or lessened, as desired.

Southern Vegetable Soup.—Prepare stock as above and one hour before serving add one small can of tomatoes, one quart potatoes sliced thin, one pint shredded cabbage, two carrots, one turnip and one onion, all diced fine. Boil slowly for one hour, season to taste with salt, pepper and a bit of celery, if liked, and serve with crackers or thin slices of bread toasted brown in the oven.

Macaroni Soup.—Break one cup of macaroni in inch lengths and boil in salted water until tender; have one quart of soup stock simmering on range, add macaroni, a dash of cayenne pepper and half a can of tomatoes. Spaghetti may be used instead of macaroni if desired.

Southern Creole Soup.—Ingredients: One quart of soup stock, one pint tomatoes, three tablespoons of green peppers, one onion, stalk of celery, all cut fine; one-fourth cup of butter, one-third cup of flour, one-half cup of boiled macaroni, salt, pepper and cayenne pepper to taste. Cook pepper, onion and celery in butter five minutes, rub flour smooth in half cup of water, add tomatoes, flour and vegetables, also macaroni, to stock and simmer 30 minutes. Serve with crackers.

Tomato Vegetable Soup.—Ingredients: One quart of stock, one pint can tomatoes, one-fourth cup each of onion, carrot, celery and uncooked ham, all cut fine; one-third cup of flour, salt, pepper, four tablespoons of butter and one bay leaf. Brown vegetables and meat in butter, add tomatoes and seasoning and simmer one hour; strain and add to stock; rub flour smooth in water, add and simmer two minutes before serving.

A very delicious yet plain and easily prepared vegetable soup is made by slicing half a dozen slices of fresh or salt pork very thin, put to cook in two quarts of water; add one quart of sliced potatoes, a pint of shredded cabbage, a pint can of tomatoes and one onion; season to taste with salt, pepper and a bit of cayenne. Cook one hour and serve with toasted bread or crackers. This might be classed as vegetable stew. Other vegetables may be added if desired, also butter may be used for seasoning instead of meat.

Soups made without stock: In addition to the great variety of wholesome, nourishing soups in which the meat flavor predominates, there is another class of delicious, as well as nutritious, soups that are made without the meat stock as a basis. These are either purely vegetable soups, or a combination of vegetables and cream, or rich milk. The absence of meat constituents does not in any way lessen the wholesomeness and highly nutritious quality of these soups and, properly prepared, they may well form the basis of the noonday or evening meal at any time. As in the preparing of all soups the flavor of these may be varied by the addition of vegetables, pepper, celery salt, paprika, etc., to suit the taste; also, if a thin soup is desired, the flour named in most recipes may be omitted, since it is used merely for giving density to the soups.

Cream of Potato Soup.—Six medium-sized potatoes, one onion, two stalks celery, one quart of sweet milk, salt and pepper to taste. Boil potatoes and mash; bring milk to boil, add potatoes, have onion and celery minced fine and fried in one tablespoon of butter, add potatoes and vegetables to milk and boil one minute. Serve at once.

Cream of Tomato Soup.—One pint can of tomatoes, two teaspoons of sugar, one-fourth teaspoon of soda, one quart sweet milk, one-third cup of butter, four tablespoons of flour, salt, pepper and a slice of onion. Scald milk with onion, minced fine; thicken milk with flour, rubbed smooth in cold water; cook 20 minutes, stirring constantly. Cook tomatoes with sugar, add soda and rub through sieve. Combine mixtures, add butter and other seasoning and serve at once.

Cream of Pea Soup.—One can peas, one pint cold water, two teaspoons sugar, one pint of sweet milk, two tablespoons each of butter and flour, salt and pepper to taste. Cook peas in water, add sugar and boil 20 minutes; rub through sieve; bring milk to scalding heat, add butter and flour rubbed smooth in half a cup of milk, add peas and bring to boil; serve hot.

Cream of Corn Soup.—One can corn, one onion sliced, one pint milk, one pint water, two tablespoons each of flour and butter, with pepper, salt and a blade of mace. Simmer corn in water for 30 minutes, rub through sieve and bring to boil; have milk heated and thicken with flour, rubbed smooth; add butter, milk and other seasonings and serve.

These are only a few of the many delicious, wholesome soups that the housewife will find adapted to her available store of ingredients, once she gets the "soup" habit connected with the preparation of meals. These recipes may be varied and substitutes used, also different flavors introduced, so that the appetite does not tire of this worth-while food. The cream soups may include cream of lima beans, celery, artichokes, white beans, etc., using the given recipes by merely changing the vegetable constituent named. If desired, all milk may be used instead of part water, which will give a somewhat more nourishing soup.

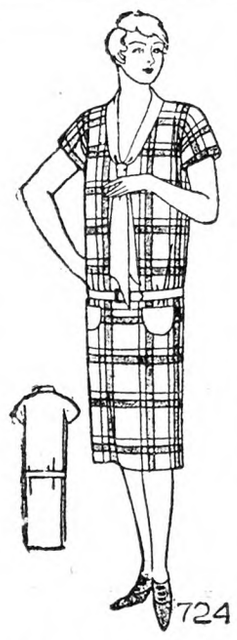
The Winter and Spring months are an especially good season for introducing hot soups to the daily menu, for at this season variety is sometimes lacking and the housewife finds it difficult to cater to the somewhat jaded appetites of the household. A bowl of steaming, properly blended soup, served with crackers, thin slices of toasted bread, or croutons, made by cutting bread in slices one-half inch wide and two inches long and browning in the oven, will give a relish to the otherwise plain meal.

LILY REED YORK.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

799 — Gives Slender Lines. Cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. The 36-in. size requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with 1 yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.



724—Morning Dress. Cut in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. The 36-in. size requires 2⅞ yds. of 32-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 40-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

548 — One - piece Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. The 36-in. size requires 2⅞ yds. of 36-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

655 — School Dress. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yds. of 36-in. material with ½ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

Winter Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

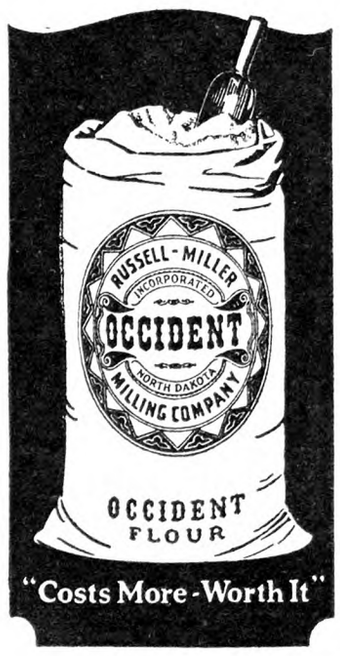
Spanish Spaghetti

One pound spaghetti, one quart tomatoes, one teaspoon salt, ½ lb. cheese, six slices of bacon or lean side meat, four large onions. Put spaghetti to boil, use boiling water; cold water causes spaghetti to stick to utensil. When spaghetti is tender, pour in the can of tomato; less tomatoes may be used according to taste. Also one may use small can of pulp, or tomato catsup. Fry the bacon crisp, remove bacon to cool. Slice onions and brown lightly. Pour spaghetti in baking pan, cut bacon up in small pieces, stir in the onions, bacon grease and all, cut cheese up in small pieces. Bake till it browns nicely. Take a large spoon and stir the brown top under and brown the second time. This is a tasty dish, and I think all who try it will like it.

MRS. S. P.

Baking That Stays Fresh

WHEN you use Occident Special Patent Flour you can do a double baking at one time and it will stay fresh until the last scrap is eaten. This secret has been known for years to users of Occident Flour. Occident contains an unusually large amount of high quality gluten which absorbs liquid readily. This extra moisture keeps bread fresh longer—makes more loaves to the sack. Try Occident yourself.



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The Guaranteed Flour

Ladies' SILK AND WOOL BLOOMERS, 2 Pair $1.50
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Virgin Wool Yarn for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. **H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me.**

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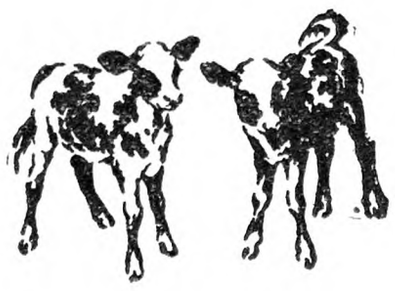
The book was not published to make money, but as an educational influence on farm distribution through co-operation of farmers themselves. It has been highly praised by disinterested friends of the farm. It was published at $1.00 a copy. To close out the edition and accomplish the purpose of its publication, we will send it now postpaid as long as the reminent of the supply lasts, for **25 cents.**

The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th Street, New York



How about the Calves?

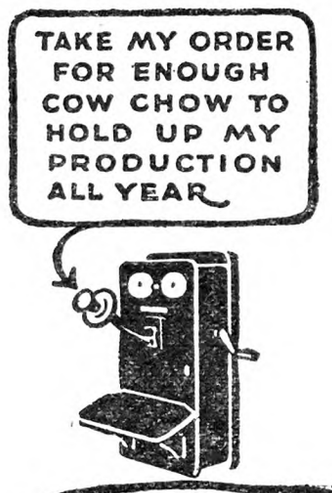
ONE of the big things to look to while you're getting production is *reproduction.* In those calves is your future herd.

The feed that looks after the health of the herd as well as production *pays.* And that's the reason so many are feeding Purina Cow Chow for their supplement.

They've seen Purina take their cows through 6 months high production—through calving—through 12 months of increased production and *healthy reproduction. They know.*

Prove it to yourself for a year. It isn't fair to judge any feed in less than a year. Order from the checkerboard feed dealer.

And by the way—raise those calves on Calf Chow.



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cows - calves
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Calves CAN be raised at a BIG PROFIT

Feeding baby calves Security Calf Food instead of whole milk effects a cash saving of 80% during the 6 weeks' milk feeding period. This palatable, easily digested ration is fed like milk, not like meal. Calves thrive and grow rapidly on it.

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Condenseries, creameries, cheese factories and leading dealers sell and recommend Security Calf Food. Comes in 12, 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags. Try one bag; if not satisfied with results, your money will be refunded. Write for descriptive folder and testimonials.

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Use Moore Bros. PURPUL medicated Wax Dilators to heal without closing. After operating, when sore or congested, for reducing spiders insert this wonderful healing dilator. Avoid expensive troubles, lost quarters.

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A LIFETIME ROOF

Here is a guaranteed pure iron roof that resists rust. Our catalog explains why it is lightning proof and fire-proof.

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on ankle, hock, stifle or knee, should be treated promptly with Absorbine. Does not blister or remove the hair. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Horse book 3-B free.

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PIPE SECOND HAND

Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings. PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J

Feeding Saddle Horse

I have four saddle horses to care for and feed. Each horse now receives a quart of oats and four quarts of bran night and morning. At night the feed is in the form of a hot mash. Do you think a peck of bran too much for a horse weighing about 900 pounds? Is hot mash every night good for horses? S. W.

You are feeding too much bran. A small amount is good for horses that are not doing much work. If you will increase your oats and add some corn, you will have better results. I suggest a mixture of 2 measures of oats, 2 of shelled corn and 1 of bran. From this mixture give the horses such an amount as is required to keep them in good flesh. If the horses are not used very much, 3 or 4 quarts morning and evening will be sufficient to keep saddlers in good condition.

A hot mash in the evening is very good, but twice a week would be better than every night. On the days that you give the mash you could add a little extra bran to the mixture, in order to make it stick better. I would feed a heavy mixed hay rather than straight Timothy. In case you cannot get it, straight clover or Alfalfa is satisfactory, especially during the Winter. In the Spring and Summer, when horses are required to do a good deal of work, Timothy hay is better suited to their requirements than legume hay.

W. J. HARRIS.
Kentucky College of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania Pig Feeding

I have been keeping a few pigs to which I feed garbage and scalded grain. I am advised to feed the grain dry in a hopper, and keep it before them from the time I take them from the sow until I butcher them. Is this a profitable way to feed? What mixture of grains should I feed in a hopper? What experience have farmers had in raising pigs in this way? E. J. W.

Usually where garbage is fed it forms almost the entire ration, other grains being offered either toward the latter part of the feeding period or in part where the quantity of garbage is not sufficient to supply all the needed feed. If you have plenty of garbage, I would use this as a main feed. About the only other thing necessary to add would be corn. You could either feed ear corn once each day or you could feed the hogs corn for the last two or three weeks of the feeding period just before butchering.

The effect of adding corn to a garbage ration is that of producing a somewhat firmer pork. I fear that if you placed all the grain feeds that the hogs would want before them, they would consume more of the grain and not a sufficient amount of the garbage. Garbage from a general source usually contains fats as well as vegetables, and does not require other materials to balance it as a feed. If you have but a limited supply of garbage, I would figure on using some corn and tankage along with this source of feed.

If you could advise us a bit more definitely as to the feeds that you have and the extent of your operations, we could perhaps advise you further.

M. F. GRIMES.
Pennsylvania State College.

Maryland "Baby" Beeves

Washington and Frederick County 4-H club members have demonstrated that "baby" beeves, fed to the weight of about 1,000 lbs. and nicely finished, can be produced successfully and on an economic basis in Maryland, under prevailing market conditions. The first attempt to produce this class of beef cattle in Maryland was undertaken in 1927 in Washington County, when 15 beef club members, under the direction of County Agent M. D. Moore, fed out 15 steer calves. In 1928 in the same county 45 steers were fed by club members, while eight were fed by club members in Frederick County, under supervision of County Agent H. R. Shoemaker. All the steers were sold at auction—the Washington County group at the Hagerstown Fair and the Frederick County group at the Frederick Fair. The Frederick County club members received $1,733 for their eight "baby" beeves. The 16 Aberdeen-Angus steers at Hagerstown averaged 1,019 lbs. and averaged $16.68 a cwt. The Herefords averaged 970 lbs. and averaged $16.66 a cwt. The Shorthorns averaged 916 lbs. and realized $15.64 a cwt.

The production of "baby" beef involves methods somewhat different from those followed by most cattle feeders in Maryland. Records of feed costs kept by the club members, however, indicate that there is a good margin of profit on the light, well-finished cattle.

The demonstration of this particular type of beef cattle production in Maryland is expected to appeal to more club members this year. It is probable that the sale of the animals will be transferred to the Union Stock Yards, Baltimore, this year in order to take advantage of the better facilities there and the wider opportunity of reaching buyers.

K. A. CLARK.
Maryland Agricultural College.

Western New York Baby Beef Show and Auction Sale

December 10 was a big day for the "baby" beef club members in Genesee and Erie counties. Twenty-one boys and girls showed and sold each one steer. They brought on the average nearly 25 cents a pound live weight which left the boys and girls a neat profit on their year's work.

The Erie County "baby" beef club which was sponsored by the Buffalo Kiwanis Club, Erie County Fair and the Live Stock Exchange at Buffalo, was organized on May 18, 1928. It was composed of 10 boys and girls who fed each one Shorthorn steer. They bought their steers from Harry Yates, of Orchard Park, N. Y.

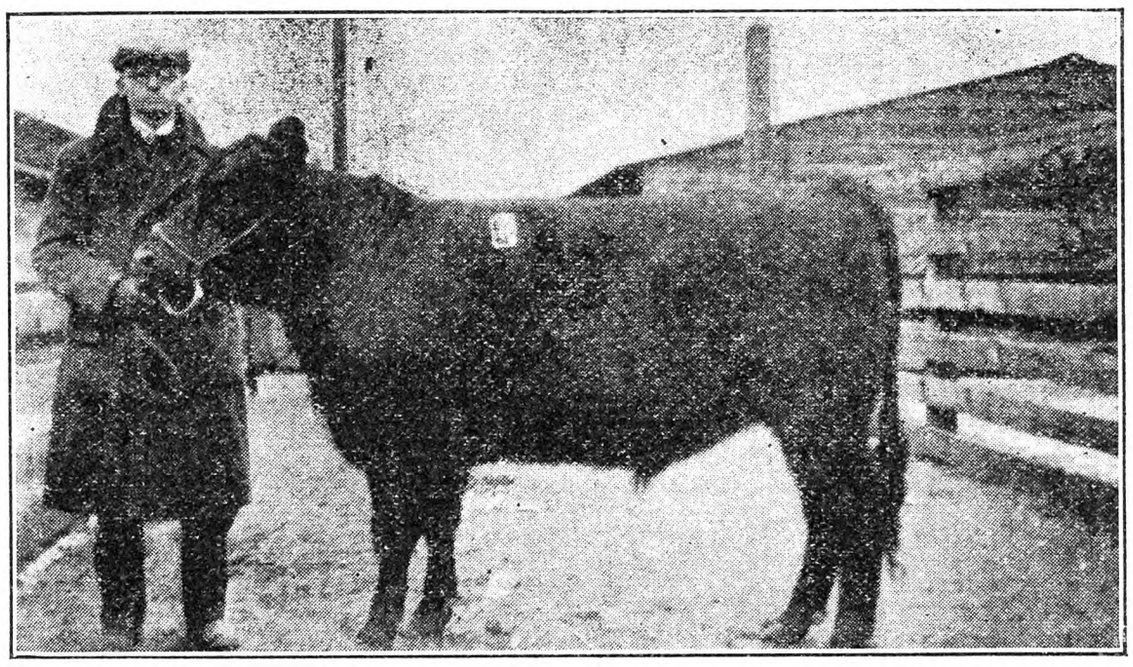
The Genesee County "baby" beef club, which was sponsored by the Genesee County Board for Junior Extension and the Bank of Batavia, was organized December 22, 1927. It was composed of 11 boys who each fed one steer. They fed altogether two Shorthorn and nine Aberdeen-Angus steers. The Shorthorn steers were bred by Wm. Brew of Bergen, N. Y., and the Angus steers were bred by W. L. Twitchell of Gowanda; T. J. Kerr of Collins, and Frank Coefield of Wyoming, N. Y.

In the morning before the steers were sold they were judged by Raymond L. Klinck, Buffalo, N. Y., and Charles A. Welch, Orchard Park, N. Y. The auction sale commenced at one o'clock in the afternoon. Henry Brocksopp, one of the local leaders of the Erie County "baby" beef club, was in the box. The first prize steer in the Erie County club, a nice finished, smooth Shorthorn yearling, fed by Harold Henry, sold to Chas. Duffy of Buffalo for 46 cents a pound. This steer weighed 1,060 lbs. The first prize steer in the Genesee County club, a 1,000-lb. Angus, fed by Harold Hosmer of Batavia, was sold to Colgrove and Ryan, of Buffalo, for 37 cents a pound. The other buyers were as follows: Statler Hotel, two steers; Lafayette Hotel, two steers; Hotel Buffalo; Klinck & Schaller; Klinck Bros.; Cuff Packing Co., 3 steers; Klinck Packing Co., 4 steers; Dold Packing Co., McGill Packing Co., or Buffalo, N. Y.; Yates Farm, Orchard Park, N. Y.; Harry Weidrick, Batavia, N. Y., and Golde Packing Co., Tonawanda, N. Y.

The sale was conducted free of charge by the Buffalo Live Stock Exchange Club and the Stockyards Company. These men kindly invited the Genesee County boys to sell their steers at the time they would sell the Erie County steers. This accounts for both clubs selling at the same time.

There seems to be an increased interest in this work for this year. Already 16 or 18 boys in Genesee County have expressed their desire to feed steers. Both clubs are making plans to get started as soon as possible.

JOHN P. WILLMAN.
N. Y. State Agricultural College.



Angus Steer, 1,000 lbs., First Prize in Genesee Co., N. Y., 1928 "Baby" Beef Steer Contest. Fed by Harold Hosmer, of Batavia, N. Y.

Connecticut Dairymen's Association

The 48th annual convention will be held at Hotel Garde, Hartford, January 22-24.

At the opening session there will be round table talks by practical and experienced men, familiar with Connecticut agricultural and live stock matters.

Among the lecturers for the later meetings are: Prof. W. P. B. Lockwood, managing director New England Dairy Council, Boston, Mass.; Prof. A. A. Borland, professor of dairy husbandry, the Pennsylvania State College; Prof. V. A. Rice, professor of animal husbandry, Amherst (Mass.) State Agricultural College; Prof. F. B. Morrison, director Agricultural Experiment Station, Cornell University, New York; Prof. James Van Wagenen, Jr., Hillside Farm, Lawyersville, N. Y.; John Hale, Boys' and Girls' Club Agent, Hartford County Farm Bureau; one hour's program from 4-H club, boys and girls; Prof. Allen W. Manchester, Conecticut Agricultural College; Prof. E. O. Anderson, Connecticut Agricultural College; George E. Farrell, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The annual banquet of the association will be held on Wednesday, January 23, at 6 P. M. There will be arranged a fine program and entertainment for enjoyment and pleasure. Every one is invited, especially the ladies.

J. G. SCHWINK.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale Prices.—Milk, 40-qt. can, qt., 6½ to 7c; eggs, local fresh, doz., 50c; fouls, live, fancy, lb., 25 to 28c; roasting chickens, lb., 30 to 32c; pork, light, dressed, 100 lbs., $14; pork, heavy, 100 lbs., $12; cows, fresh, milk, each, $125 to $150.

Retail Prices.—Milk, bottled, qt., 12 to 14c; butter, prints, lb., 56 to 60c; tub, lb., 52 to 54c; eggs, doz., 67 to 68c; fowls, lb., 35 to 45c; roasting chickens, lb., 50 to 55c; turkeys, lb., 49 to 55c; pork shoulder, fresh, lb., 14 to 22c; pork loin, lb., 20 to 25c; sausage, lb., 25 to 40c; veal cutlet, lb., 39c; lamb, stewing, lb., 10 to 25c; forequarters, lb., 37 to 40c; loin, chops, lb., 50 to 65c; shoulder chops, lb., 40 to 45c; rib chops, lb., 55c; potatoes, pk., 23 to 25c; onions, 6 lbs., 25c; cabbage, lb., 5c; honey, lb., 25 to 30c.

F. A. C.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 7-Feb. 15.—Short Winter Course, New York College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Jan. 7-12, 1929.—Rochester Fanciers' Association, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary E. G. Jones, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 9-10, 1929. — New York State Nurserymen's Association annual meeting, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 14-18.—Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 15-17.—Delaware State Poultry Association annual show, Community Building, Milford, Del.

Jan. 15-18.—Fourteenth Annual Agricultural Week, New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Trenton Armory, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 16-18.—New York State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary, Roy P. McPherson, LeRoy, N. Y.

Jan. 16-20.—Madison Square Garden, New York, poultry show.

Jan. 22-24. — Connecticut Dairymen's Association, Garde Hotel, Hartford, Conn. Secretary, J. G. Schwink, Meriden, Conn.

Jan. 30-Feb. 1. — New York State Horticultural Society, eastern meeting, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Feb. 4-8.—Farm Folks Week, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Feb. 5-8.—New York State Grange, Hotel Seneca, Rochester, N. Y.

Feb. 4-April 4.—Poultry short course at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

Feb. 11-16.—Annual Farm and Home Week, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Live Stock Sales

March 20, 1929.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

April 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

April 3-4. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale; W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Nov. 5-6.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Save $30 TO $50
SENT ON TRIAL FREIGHT PAID
NEW American SEPARATOR
New models, vastly improved. Unexcelled for close skimming. Easiest to turn and clean. Bowl a Sanitary Marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Prompt shipment from point near you.
New Reduced Factory Prices Freight Paid $24.95 and up
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Write for FREE Catalog
Tells about money saving offer: low prices: free servicing: new models. Write today.
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A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

MAPLE DRIVE FARM GUERNSEY BULLS
Masher-May Rose Service Bull—19 Mos.
7 A. R. Dams, average 600 lbs. fat..... $125
Another typy 11 mo. May Rose..... 75
Bull Calves at Farmers Prices.
Leon O. Emory - - Rushville, N. Y.

Bull Calves at Bargain Prices
We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret. and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 22d St., Phila., Pa

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK

For Sale—Two Guernsey Bull Calves
from a (tuberculin and blood-tested) herd. APPLY TO SILAS EMMONS, Mgr., *THE MAPLES*, Bernardsville, N. J. Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Owner.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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ELM PLACE *EST. 1902*
REG. JERSEYS
Accredited Herd—Offer: 2 bred yearlings, 2 open two yr. olds. 2 springing three year olds. In bulls—2 yearlings; 1 two year old, 2 calves, grandsons of Sybil's Gamboge, Nobles, Majestys. LEVI COWDEN Fredonia, N. Y.

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
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BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots. Priced to sell. JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, N. J.

REG. BROWN SWISS BULL CALF, $40—Good breeding. 4 mos. old Heifers. Priced right. Write for full description. F. S. GOLDEN, Penn Run, Penna.

WANTED—20 Head Young Cows, T. B. tested. Holstein preferred. Part to freshen at once, rest later. State age and price. R. E. WOODRUFF . Guilford, Conn.

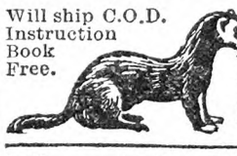
For highly bred, Grade Guernsey or Holstein Dairy Calves, *write* Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

∴ HOLSTEINS ∴

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES $50 and up
With 4% backing, and by a 36-lb. sire and out of High-Record dams. Our herd averages 473 lbs. of fat and 14,116 lbs. of milk. Also two yearling bulls. Write for descriptions. Herd accredited.
STARKDALE FARM, James Stark, PAWLING, N. Y.

T. B. TESTED COWS FOR SALE
20 very large registered Holstein cows. 20 high grade cows, fresh and close springers. Also several registered bulls and heifers.
SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y. JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

Will ship C.O.D. Instruction Book Free.

FERRETS for killing rats hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $5.00. Females, $5.50. Pair, $10.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

Flemish Giants Black, Steel Gray and Checkered.
25 Steel and Grey Bucks, 3 to 6 mos. old, bred from registered stock. Breeders a specialty. Look over our Exhibit at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Jan. 18th. LIVINGSTON RABBITRY NO. 1, Jonas Hayner, Prop., Livingston, N. Y.

PUREBRED TOGGENBURG BUCK—Guaranteed fertile, $75. Fine doe, soon fresh. M. MAYLING - Quarryville, Pa.

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For Sale—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS
Ready for service. 1928 spring farrowed Boars. Immunized against hog cholera. Price for spring boars, $35.00 and up. Boars ready for service, $50.00, $75.00 and $100. Write or visit.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

POLAND-CHINAS—Yearling Sows, bred, $65.00. Choice breeding Boars. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

FEEDER PIGS UP TO 50 LBS.—Delivered by truck load Phila. or New York. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

Purebred Duroc Jersey Pigs
10 weeks old. CLIFFORD BUCK - Salt Point, N. Y.

Reg. Spotted Poland Chinas Spring Gilts, Boars ready for service. Fall Pigs at 10 weeks age, $10.50 each. A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Penna.

OHIO IMPROVED Chester Whites Registered choice pigs, $8.75 up. Pairs no-akin. Bred Gilts, $35. Bred tried sows, $40. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Feeding Pigs for Sale
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
7 to 8 Weeks Old - - $3.75
8 to 10 Weeks Old - - $4.00
Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS

QUALITY PIGS For Sale AT A LOW PRICE
Why not have quality when starting to raise a hog. These are all good blocky pigs, the kind that will prove good. Hogs: Yorkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Berkshire cross pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.50 each; 8 to 9 weeks old, $4.00 each. I guarantee them to be healthy and good size for their age. I will ship any number C. O. D. to your approval, and if dissatisfied in 10 days with pigs, return them and I will return your money. No charge for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., WOBURN, MASS. Tel. 0086

PIGS FOR SALE
I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

Pigs From Reliable Stock
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $3.75
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Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.
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∴ DOGS ∴

FOR SALE SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Started Fox Hound, $25. 5-year Rabbit Hound, bred Dec. 14th, $30. 1 Reg. Male Pup, black and tan, 5 mos., $25 ECHO FARM KENNELS, No. Sheldon, Vt.

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

Choice Ped. Collie Puppies TRACY NEISH, DeLancey, N. Y.

IRISH SETTERS—Best breeding, country raised. MEIER PINEKNOLL FARM, Noxon Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y

RAT TERRIERS - FOX TERRIERS—Lists 10 cents. PETE SLATER, Box RNY, PANA, ILL.

AIREDALES—4 mos. old. Eligible A. K. C. Guaranteed healthy—$10-$25. C. B. GLUNT, Saugerties, N. Y.

WANTED—Female Rat Terrier Dog of the small breed. NOAH BORDNER - Holgate, Ohio

Newfoundland Black, pedigreed, beautiful dog. Fond of children, two years old. ERNST SODERBERG - - Park Ridge, N. J.

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The McCormick-Deering All-Purpose Engine will do these jobs at Low Cost!

Saw kindling, pump water, grind feed, shell corn. Turn cream separators, washing machines, animal clippers, churns, grindstones, emery wheels, cider presses, fanning mills, elevators. It will drive log saws, lathes, drill presses, forge blasts, compressors, insecticide dusters, concrete mixers, pressure pumps, potato sorters and will give you plenty of reserve power to run circular saws, ensilage cutters, baling presses, lighting plants, cane mills, water systems, rock crushers, winches, and irrigating systems.

RIGHT NOW make up your mind to end hand-power chores for once and for all. Quit wasting valuable time and energy—have more leisure hours.

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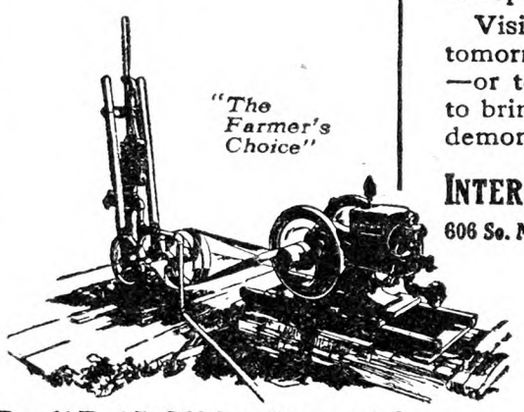
They have high-tension magnetos for easy starting; sturdy, one-piece main frames for heavy duty service; replaceable cylinders. They are built in 1½, 3, 6 and 10 h. p. sizes, with removable cylinder heads, long connecting rod bearings, enclosed crankcases, speed governors, heavy, drop-forged, heat-treated steel crankshafts, and large, wide main bearings. All parts easy to obtain and easy to replace.

Visit the McCormick-Deering dealer's tomorrow and see this fine power plant—or telephone now and tell him when to bring one out to your farm for a trial-demonstration.



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This view shows a 1½ h. p. engine and handy pump jack. Ask our dealer to show you this installation.

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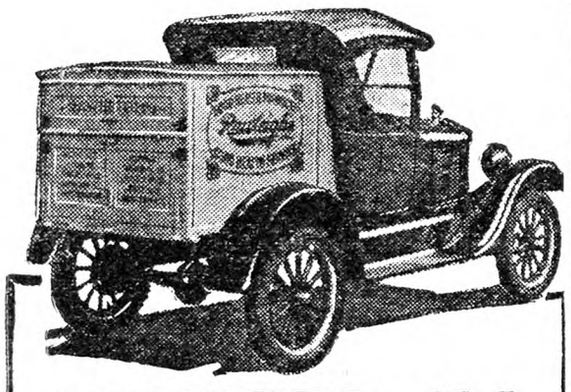

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300 More Good Men in New York and New England

to help introduce and retail Rawleigh's Good Health Products. You will be supplied from our new branch house just opened at Albany. Sell in town or country. Wonderful opportunity. Nothing new—no experimenting. On the market since 1889. 170 necessities needed daily in every home. Annual Sales over 35 million packages. Largest Company—over 15 million dollars capital—10 great factories and branches. Practically no capital, no experience needed. Quick, easy sales, repeat every 30-60 days. Big pay right from start. Stone, Vt., sold $212.20; Reagan, N. Y., $184.40 first week. Profits increase monthly. Dupray, Mass., cleared $6,000 last year; Emery, Me., $5,000; Stowe, Conn., $4,000; Sinclair, N. H., Storm, R. I., $4,200 each. Thousands make more than they ever could before. You should do as well. Simply follow the same old time-tested Rawleigh Methods which have given consumers best values and satisfaction for 40 years. We supply everything—products, outfit, sales and service methods which secure the most business everywhere. Steady year round—no lay-off—no boss—you are sole owner and manager. For particulars write

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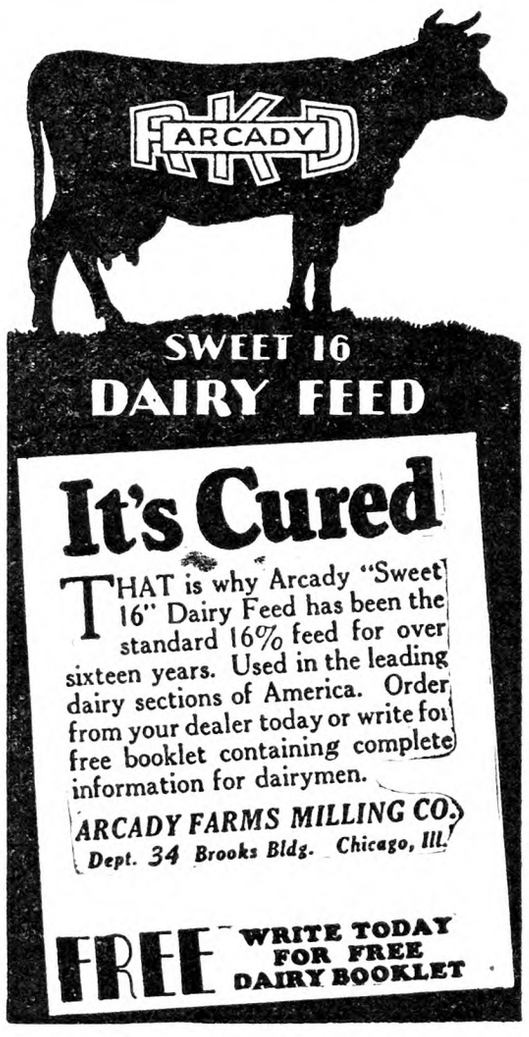
THE LARGEST INDUSTRY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD



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THAT is why Arcady "Sweet 16" Dairy Feed has been the standard 16% feed for over sixteen years. Used in the leading dairy sections of America. Order from your dealer today or write for free booklet containing complete information for dairymen.

ARCADY FARMS MILLING CO.
Dept. 34 Brooks Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

FREE WRITE TODAY FOR FREE DAIRY BOOKLET

MAKE MONEY Pulling stumps for yourself and others with "Hercules"—the fastest, easiest operating stump puller made. Horse or hand power. Easy terms—$10 Down.

Cheapest Way to Pull Stumps

Write Quick for Agent's Offer
Big profits with easy work for you in my new special agent's offer. Also get my new big catalog—free.
HERCULES MFG. CO.
1130 29th St. Centerville, Iowa

A Farmer's Opinions

"ENJOYING MYSELF."—When a reader writes, in a conversational way, and says that "I am enjoying myself," we are either pleased and heartened by his remark or we feel envious, for envy is a foul weed in many a private garden. So many things worry us that we seldom allude to the good, beautiful and splendid things of life. A subscriber in Gooding Co., Idaho, writes (Dec. 21.): "I am enjoying myself. My hens are laying remarkably well, considering that for a week we have had below-zero weather every night. After the fashion of Idaho weather, the sun comes up brightly every morning, and the temperature begins to rise the minute it appears above the horizon, and continu s to rise until the middle of the afternoon, making most of the day comfortable outdoors, if one stays in the sunshine. I have bought a place for a chicken plant, on which I shall also raise rabbits."

"CHAIN FARMS."—Prof. Cap E. Miller of the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo is the secretary of the Northwest Farm Managers' Association, a practical, clear-purposed organization that is incalculably useful to its members who are doing things on a large scale in its territory, chiefly North Dakota. A student in Rutgers University at New Brunswick, N. J., who is writing a thesis on "chain farming," asked Prof. Miller for information on that subject. The professor states that "group farms would be a better description of our farming, for ours are not chain farms." To this we may add that each of a number of active members of the aforementioned association is managing or superintending farms that aggregate 5,000 to 75,000 acres in North Dakota. Most of these men are making the farms pay, on the average, a fair rate of interest on the capital invested. Their tenants or co-operators like to farm, and many of them eventually acquire farms of their own. In numerous instances, therefore, the "group farms" pass into the ownership of men who are not content to be links or units in chains or groups controlled by benevolent or other overlords.

"CHAIN STORES."—C. W. H., Steuben Co., N. Y., writes (Dec. 26): "I have been sizing up the chain stores for several years. I firmly believe that farmers should have a chain store system of their own that would cover this country, State by State, organized on a co-operative basis, every buyer to be a small stockholder, the system to be run for neither profit nor graft, but to furnish first-class goods of every kind to members at as near cost as goods can be bought and sold for, and pay 5 per cent on the stock. It could become a great purchasing power, so that the farmer's dollar would work for the man who needed it, returning to the farmer, in a lower price, the great fortunes that are being built up today by various chain store systems. What have farmers to say on this subject?"

Farmers can organize, develop and control a chain store system if enough of them are sufficiently interested in it to get together, work together, stick together and put up the necessary capital with which to rent or pay for stores, buy goods and hire experienced managers to work under a competent executive head. My opinion is, however, that so ambitious a scheme as this would better be held in abeyance until farmers get together and work out and set up a national system for marketing their products. If we do this job well, and attend to our farming at home, not many of us will have the time, inclination, capital and ability to engage in the chain store war with wealthy, established corporations that are now in it. How many stockholders in a chain of farmers' stores would patronize these stores if they could buy what they wanted for less money at competing stores?

ASKS FOR FIGHTING.—Nothing runs our ire up to so high a temperature as the bombarding of quail on our posted farm by reckless city hunters who seem to enjoy seeing our horses race and snort up and down the fences, and our frightened or injured cattle on the run. If most farmers in the State had the same experience, all of us would be sufficiently interested in relief from this irritating and destructive nuisance to demand and secure a law under which hunting on a farm could not be legally done without the owner's permission. Apparently most farmers are not keenly concerned with this matter, from a personal viewpoint. Consequently they are more or less indifferent to the complaints and protestations of scattered individuals. J. W. E., Wyoming Co., N. Y., asks us to "work for a law to compel hunters to obtain the farm-owner's permission before they hunt on his property. Also fight the T. B. test law. It helps no one except the veterinarians who go on farms, work a few minutes, and charge 50 cents a head."

A SAGE BOUQUET.—A privilege that I desired more than any other once a year when I was a boy was to put as much sage in our homemade pork sausage as I thought it should have. My elders wisely did the spicing without my assistance. I liked the tang and taste of sage. For the first time, more than a year ago, I saw plenty of sage brush growing in the Northwest. It is a modest, self-reliant plant whose perfume, like that of mint, spices the air to the delight of many a nose, though the wild sage brush (Artemisia) has a bitter taste differing from the true sage (Salvia). A Christmas bouquet that will remain at its best for months came from Frank Wingo's Dalecrest Hereford Farm in Okanogan Co., Wash. In sending it he wrote (Dec. 21): "I am just recovering from 'flu,' and am now able to be out again; so I journeyed up into the sage brush yesterday to collect a small bouquet for you. Later I will tell you the news of this end of the world."

To me, the West begins where the sage grows. Sage "at home," like moss that I've seen in New Jersey, is a strangely interesting and beautiful form of vegetation. In nature's intricate system of economy and plant societies and successions, they are probably useful beyond our comprehension.

A WESTERNER IN CONNECTICUT.—A book that we often refer to in our farm library is called "The Diseases of Animals." It was written long ago by Dr. Nelson A. Mayo, who for years has been and still is connected with a North Chicago, Ill., laboratory that manufactures pharmaceutical chemicals. Writing on Dec. 27, he says: "A delightful rhyme that some congenial soul from the West wrote when he was living in New York is pasted in my scrapbook. Here it is: 'The Summers can't be praised, but I love the short-grass country where I was born and raised.' In 1897 I went from Kansas to the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs, up in the hills. The college was small then. In the town there was a country store, as well as blacksmith shop. I inquired for the postoffice, and was informed that a Miss Whitney kept it in her house down on the pike. I went to the side door where there was a slot to poke letters through. Opening the door, I walked in, and, to my surprise, found myself in the kitchen. 'I beg your pardon,' I said to Miss Whitney. 'Is it customary to ring the doorbell when one comes into the postoffice?' I asked. Surveying me over her spectacles, Miss Whitney said, 'The best class of people do.' I then explained that I was a newcomer, from the West, where it was customary to behave differently. She was a kind, cultured woman, and I found New Englanders substantial, good and dependable."

FUR-FARMING AGAIN.—Several weeks ago we referred briefly to fur-farming. In answer to a reader's question, we repeat that thousands of hard-earned dollars have been lost by trustful, gullible people inveigled into buying stock in or animals from companies or firms that promised fabulous profits in their advertisements and literature. Don't invest a penny in a scheme of this class until you post yourself concerning its personnel and details. First of all, write to Frank G. Ashbrook, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for bulletins for beginners in fur-farming. Mr. Ashbrook says: "The fact that fur-animal production is practically a new industry makes it extremely easy to deceive the novice. Alluring articles on fur-farming in the press or the propaganda distributed by dishonest dealers in fur-bearing breeding stock, lead many persons to believe that a fortune awaits them in this industry."

SWEET POTATOES.—We know that, according to the palate test, Nancy Hall sweet potatoes, baked, boiled or candied, are both palatable and nutritious. Col. D. P. McCracken, Ford Co., Ill., has been growing this variety every year for 50 years from seed introduced from one of the Carolinas. He says that the sweet potato should be baked or boiled, that the syrup is immediately under the outer skin, and that, before baking, the potato should be anointed with hog lard. He writes: "In the East the Jersey Sweets are king. Compare them raw and cooked with my Nancy Halls, and please report." No one could make a fair report until after he had examined and eaten a Jersey Sweet and an Illinois Nancy Hall every day for several years.

THE HORSE SITUATION.—A friend of this department who investigated the farm-power situation last year in Wyoming, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Oregon, Montana and Washington, writes: "Tractors are increasing. The reasons appear to be two: 1. Farmers report that it is easier to work with a tractor than with an eight, 10 or 12-horse team. 2. Tractors today are much better than they used to be. I have not found that tractors are cheaper than horses. Even men who use tractors admit that they cost more than horses. Their sole excuse for using tractors is that it is easier to handle them than horses, and easier to get help when they use tractors than when they use big teams. No effective answer can be made to this, but the inclination to equip every farm with a truck, tractor and an automobile, plus the horses or mules that the owner must have, will burn itself out, for it means too heavy an investment in power units, and too much expense for power, even although it may contribute to the ease of the individual farmer. There is no question, however, that good big sound draft horses, high-class Saddle horses and hunters and qualitied mules will rise in price."

D. C. W.

.....Write your own *milk check* this winter,

Your milk buyer doesn't really decide the amount of your monthly check—YOU do. All he does is MEASURE the milk. The more cans you send and the better the quality—the bigger your check.

This winter take your milk-income into your own hands. Go after the real profits that come from gearing up your cows to produce MORE MILK. It CAN be done—countless dairymen are doing it winter after winter.

Barn-feeding conditions throw a severe strain on your cows. To be content with providing good feed and housing is to invite losses. Cows get off feed or break down because they cannot convert their rich, dry feeds into a profitable milk flow month after month when so many of the odds are against them. Every pound of feed that fails to register in the milk pail is money lost.

Kow-Kare Steps Up Digestion and Assimilation

This time-tested product is not a food. It is scientifically designed to aid the cow in converting her regular diet into the fullest milk-yield—without food waste. It absorbs the heavy strain of forced production—keeps your cows vigorous and healthy. A balanced blend of Iron, the great builder and blood purifier, combined with potent medicinal herbs and roots enables winter-fed cows to convert the heavy, dry foods—produce more milk—*and do it safely*.

Regular Kow-Kare conditioning costs but a few cents per month per cow—and this slight cost is returned many times over. It is a fact you can test in your own herd with convincing results.

Home-mix your own Complete Mineral

A mineral mixture of recognized conditioning value is made by mixing 30 lbs. salt, 30 lbs. fine-ground limestone, 30 lbs. steamed bone meal and four cans (large) Kow-Kare. For well under $6 per hundred you will have an unbeatable mineral. Use 80 lbs. of this mixture to a ton of grain.

To Condition Cows Before Calving

—use Kow-Kare with feed a few weeks before and after the freshening period. Its vitalizing action on the reproductive organs has been acknowledged for over thirty years. No cow should freshen without this aid. It assists Nature in functioning properly and avoiding expensive troubles.

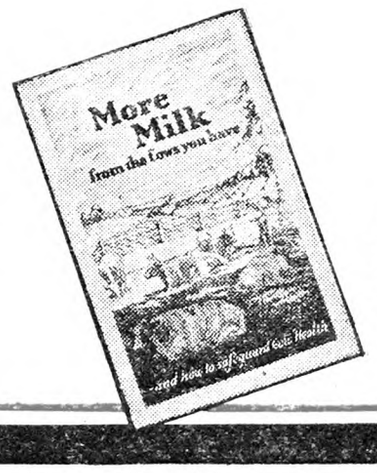
Feed dealers, drug, hardware and general stores have Kow-Kare—$1.25 and 65c sizes. Sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

KOW-KARE

Builder of Milk-giving Vigor

Use BAG BALM for the Udder and Teats

—a wonderful healing ointment, soothing and penetrating. Clean and pleasant to use—cannot taint the milk. No equal for Caked Bag, scratches, cuts, chaps, etc. Big 10-ounce package, 60c. Be sure to insist on BAG BALM; beware of cheap imitations in similar-style packages.



FREE Book on Dairying

Our new book, "More Milk From the Cows You Have," is now ready. Profusely illustrated, and valuable to every cow owner because of its general dairy information. Send for copy today to

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Lyndonville, Vermont

The Chicago Milk Situation

The following editorial from the *Chicago Daily News*, inspired by a report of the Chicago milk supply by independent social investigators, will be read with interest by dairymen generally:

"When milk production is tainted with social injustice it should be considered as dangerous to the public as if it contained bovine tuberculosis germs."

The conflict between the dairy farmers, milk distributors, milk-wagon drivers, and the Chicago municipality itself was thus characterized in the report on the rural-urban relations in the Chicago dairy district made public today by the department of research and education of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

After an exhaustive analysis of the tuberculin test controversy the report declared further that "milk can be contaminated in more than one sense and our greatest concern is that ways may be found for eliminating the elements of injustice."

The Federal Council joined with the commission on the church and industry of the Chicago church extension in making the survey.

NET INCOME $26.00 A WEEK

"The dairymen in the Chicago district have made great strides in efficient production," the report says, "but they have not dealt so successfully with their marketing problem. This has meant during recent years a low return for labor and management. The dairy farmer averages in net income about $26 a week, partly in cash, for labor, management and risk, and partly in food, fuel and use of residence.

"The findings on earnings were based on reports of the college of agriculture of the University of Illinois, which makes annual studies of 60 farm operators in DuPage, McHenry, Kane, Cook and Lake counties. In 1927 60 farm operators had an average return of $708 to pay for their labor, management and risk.

"It appears that 60 dairy farmers who kept detailed accounts under the supervision of the university had available as net income an equivalent of about $1,150. If the rental of the house were included it would bring the net income to about $1,350 or $26 a week.

"It seems evident that dairymen are on the whole a neglected group among those engaged in the process of supplying Chicago with milk. Farmers in this area have experienced the generally unfavorable conditions which affect agriculture everywhere in the United States."

"GREAT SOCIAL CRISIS"

The Chicago milk shed was described as the scene of a great social crisis. Farmers are not adjusted to city determined mechanisms and standards. The city is not consciously assuming responsibility for the present situation among the dairymen. A large proportion of the farmers within a radius of 100 miles of Chicago feel bitter against the city.

Every farm community in Northern Illinois has its "city haters," the study revealed. Chicago has permitted drivers of milk wagons and other dairy employes to attain to a comparatively comfortable economic level. This has been due to the fact that the unions of the wagon drivers have had unusual leadership and have been in a fortunate position for bargaining.

The report declared that the consumers of milk in Chicago and the dealers have as much responsibility for the conditions of the dairymen as for the wagon drivers.

"Wage rates of milk wagon drivers and dairy employes are higher here than the union rates which prevail in any other city," says the report.

The city acted too drastically in enforcing its high standards for tuberculin testing of cattle, the report declared, although it held that the test was justified and that in the long run cattle free from tuberculosis live longer and produce more milk.

The more than 1,000 civic agencies were called upon to give systematic consideration to the situation described in the Chicago milk shed and assist in bringing about a satisfactory adjustment. "The present situation among the dairymen is a matter of civic concern," the investigators advised. "The churches have functioned in describing the situation and in calling Chicago's attention to one of its major problems."

Ticks and Worms Infest Sheep

I bought some lambs. Shortly thereafter I discovered that they had ticks under their wool, next to the skin. Since these are blood-suckers, I should like to know how to get rid of them. Are there any signs by which to tell whether sheep have stomach worms? I should like to know how to control these parasites and how to prevent their infestation of sheep.

Callicoon, N. Y. K. H. A.

Ticks do not infest sheep until conditions conspire to weaken the victims. Bad feed, close, damp herding, shocks and starts and intermediate worry will tear down the vigor of any living creature and make it the prey of internal and external parasites. If it is not convenient, or the right season to use one of the well-known coaltar dips, and your lambs are so infested that they cannot eat good food without biting and scratching, it will pay you to overhaul them and remove by hand or with the shears many of the parent pests and their eggs. Be sure to destroy these.

Turn your lambs into the Winter sun and let them provide themselves with scratching posts. They will crush many of their own ticks, and when the sun brings the ticks to the surface of the wool, sometimes chickens in a barnyard will do the work of the English starlings for the sheep.

Rub flowers of sulphur in the worst places dry in the yolky fleeces, but mixed with lard and a few spots of creosote in the drier fleeces. Make a mixture of sulphur, flaxseed meal and coarse dairy salt to the proportion of one tablespoon each of sulphur and meal and one cup of salt. Keep this mixture where the sheep can lick it at will. It is to set free the perspiration. The sweat of healthy sheep discourages tick breeding. Observe cleanliness about the sheep's bedding.

The heat of a much-trodden caked mass of sheep manure under the litter is in itself a tick breeder and an incentive to any internal parasite to bore. Use quicklime only on cleaned pens under the litter. To keep ticks down without a dip, it is necessary to remove them occasionally by hand from new-born lambs, from newly-purchased sheep and to sulphur the freshly-shorn to give the short wool a clean start.

Since your lambs have ticks, it is almost safe to say they have internal parasites. They will betray the stomach worms in various ways: by eating too much and becoming paunchy instead of symmetrical, by a restlessness of movement and by an inclination to eat the boughs of pine and the cedar for their turpentine. Their excrement is often misshapen and sometimes mixed with mucous and blood. Keep plenty of the sulphur mixture near them, and give to the worst cases, as shown by their droppings, an occasional dose—never oftener than twice a week—of linseed oil and spirits of turpentine, 10 drops to an ounce of the oil.

If you have apples to spare for stock, give the sheep their share. They are appetizing and antiseptic. Feed Alfalfa, bran and oats for all parasites, external and internal, and after a mild spell in Winter when come the rain and snow, let them eat and drink of this heaven-sent moisture while it is fresh, for the benefit to them of the ammonia. There is no preventive of the internal parasite among sheep while they pasture on fields that are the haunt of the dog, the squirrel and the rabbit or even the grub in an outdoor fold top-dressed with their own manure. Such unclean eating places harbor the eggs that breed in the sheep's stomach. The cultivated crop is the only savior of our patient soldiers.

Bergen Co., N. J. L. A. N. M.

The annual meeting of The Rural Savings and Loan Association will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, January 14, 1929, at the office of the association, 333 West 30th St., New York.—M. G. Keyes, Secretary.

WE'VE heard of dancing, swimming, running, eating and sitting marathons, but as yet no one has suggested anything like a working marathon. — Atchison Globe.

Wonderful New Method

Milks Cows As No Other Machine Ever Milked Cows Before

The Surge Milker

The Surge Milker has taken the whole country by storm. Farmers everywhere are fast replacing their old machines with this wonder milker. Its marvelous new *surging—tugging* action gives the cow's teat *the real TUG of the calf!*—and—like the calf, the Surge *tugs* harder and harder as the cow milks out!—That's why the Surge Milks cows faster, cleaner and BETTER... which we'll gladly prove, with a Free Demonstration right in your own barn. Write today for Surge catalog and Free Demonstration offer.

Instantly Adjusted to Each Cow

For the first time in the history of machine milking The Surge gives you this wonderful NEW advantage: Easy, Instant, Adjustability to give **each** cow just the TUG she needs to get ALL her milk. This one feature, alone, has induced many critical pure bred breeders to replace other machines with The Surge. Certified Farms endorse The Surge because it is the *only* milker with No Long Tubes and No Claws — is *easier* to clean —and really does produce clean, low count, premium priced milk—**easily.**

FREE Demonstration

—and then, unusually liberal Easy Terms!

Write for details of our amazing FREE Demonstration Offer that enables you to prove all this yourself before you obligate yourself in any way. We want you to see and know what The Surge will do for you — at our expense — and then we are perfectly willing to abide by *your* decision. After the free demonstration you'll find our EASY TERMS a great convenience. Mail the coupon now for free catalog, Free Demonstration Offer and our *Easy Terms Offer!*

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2843 W. 19th St., Dept. 30-71 CHICAGO, ILL.

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Please send me without cost or obligation your FREE Surge Book telling all about The Surge Milker and also tell me about your special FREE Demonstration and "Easy Terms" Offer.
No. of cows milked
Name R. F. D.
Address
State
(Be sure to tell us how many cows you milk)

"2190 Milkings with Uninterrupted Service!"
The "A-W" Ranch, Laurens, Ia., writes: "Our herd of 21 pure bred and grade Holsteins, milked with The Surge Milker, have just finished their year in Cow Testing Assc. work with an average production record of 12,990 lbs. milk and 445.9 lbs. butterfat . . . before we installed The Surge our best average was 302 lbs. butterfat . . . We have had The Surge for 3 years . . . it has given us uninterrupted service for more than 2190 milkings."
Signed, Orr G. Watson, Mgr.

DAIRYMEN—
It is Time to Act!

There is an acute milk shortage throughout New York and New England.

It will *not* last long.

In the United States supplies flow freely into any market where there is *room* for them. Right now there is *room* for *more milk* in the New York and New England market. It will be filled *soon*. The only question is: *Who* will supply the milk?

Will the dairymen of New York and New England find means of increasing the milk supply to cover *their* market *fully?* Or will this market be filled with milk from easily accessible states nearby?

If the dairymen of New York and New England wait for *Time* to give them the answer, the answer will be undoubtedly in favor of milk from the Mid-West.

But there is one way in which the dairymen of New York and New England can take Time by the forelock and cover *their own market* with milk *from their own herds.* Nor need they buy more cows to do it.

That way is for them to begin at once to give their cows feed that will bring their milk yield to the *top*, and *keep* it there.

Larro will do that. It is deeply significant that Larro users in New York and New England today are shipping their full quota of milk to market. Their success points out the sure, quick way to relief from the present shortage.

Larro will bring the milk yield of dairy cows to the top, and hold it there, because it is *properly composed* and *properly mixed;* because it is not a "cheap" feed; because it is *standardized* and *stays uniform,* bag in and bag out; because it is tested in *laboratory* and on *test farm* before it is offered for sale.

Larro has *proved* and is *proving*, in *practice*, that it can produce *more* milk, *more* consistently for *more net profit*, than any other dairy feed in the world. Its results begin to show almost immediately and continue to grow more evident during the entire lactation period.

Larro stands out as the readiest and most effective means of meeting your emergency. It is the *one* feed that will enable you to cover your market *fully*, and to *hold* it through thick and thin. The time for argument has passed. It is time to *act*. Begin to feed Larro *today*.

THE LARROWE MILLING CO.
DETROIT · MICHIGAN

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR COWS · HOGS · POULTRY

It is the Larro policy to make only rations of such quality as to yield the feeder the greatest possible profit. That is why we make only one feed for each purpose, as only one can be most profitable.

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

Be Fair to Your Cows, to Yourself

MOLASSES! *in dry form is thoroughly mixed into Quaker (24%) Dairy Ration. Cows relish this good feed*

YOU'LL never know how good your cows really are until you make a fair test of Quaker (24%) Dairy Ration. Confidently, we say that the results will surprise you. For this highly efficient protein concentrate is a *proved, tested* feed for maximum milk production. An ideal supplement for your own roughage, rich in the all-important minerals, and a fine ration for your own blending. It sustains animals that freshened last fall. It will keep your herd in tip-top, profit-producing condition all through the winter. Be fair to yourself—give the scoop shovel a rest—see your Quaker Dealer.

An ideal carbohydrate feed—Quaker Sugared Schumacher. Combines perfectly with any Quaker high protein concentrate (24%, 20% or 16%). A choice feed for young or dry stock; a splendid fattening ration for steers, lambs, and swine. At all Quaker Dealers.

Made by THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, Chicago, U. S. A.

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

Oxen Up in Maine

A team of oxen of one yoke only is an unusual sight even "up in Maine." But to see six oxen yoked together causes considerable comment. Up in some of the "woods" counties, "up-State" as would be said in New York, a few oxen might be found in such places as Franklin County, but to find six oxen on a plow in Cumberland County within a dozen miles of Portland, the largest city, is surely unusual. These are the property of E. A. Marston in the town of West Falmouth. Mr. Marston is the driver and his son Lester is at the handles. They have another good pair in the barn.

In these days of tractor plowing one wonders how a man can get along with oxen. There is a reason for this plan. The Marstons have good pasturage; plenty of hay; plenty of barn room. These oxen have little work to do; they fatten easily and go to the butcher and bring down a good price, especially right now. A good reason for growing oxen in Maine.

Lewiston, Me. V. W. CANHAM.

New England Goat Breeders Organize

A number of farmers and others in New England who are interested in milk goats met at Worcester, Mass., on Dec. 19, and organized the New England Milk Goat Breeders' Association. John Weatherbee of Connecticut was elected president. The first and second vice-presidents are Bertrand E. Hastings and Edward S. Pratt, both of Massachusetts. Frank M. McGauley, Liecester, Mass., was chosen secretary-treasurer. It was he who called and arranged for the meeting. Six directors were elected, as follows: Katherine A. Morey of Massachusetts; Irving A. Garland of New Hampshire; Arnold E. Staples of Rhode Island; Helen M. Mills of Connecticut; Charles B. Wendell and Mrs. E. M. Bassett, both of Massachusetts.

A constitution and by-laws were prepared and accepted. It was voted to hold quarterly meetings—in March, June, September and December, the last being the annual session, at which officers for the ensuing year will be elected. All meetings will be held at places designated by the president or chairman.

At the suggestion of Secretary Will L. TeWalt, Vincennes, Ind., the members of the new association joined the American Milk Goat Record Association. For the information of those who are interested, THE R. N.-Y. draws attention to the fact that there are two other milk goat registry associations: the International Dairy Goat Record Association, of which P. E. Clement, Lincoln, Neb., is secretary, and the American Ideal Registry Association, of which Dr. J. W. Thompson, Dodge City, Kan., is secretary. In addition to these, there are many regional, State and local associations of milk goat breeders. They do not, however, record pedigrees.

Commenting on the New England meeting, Secretary McGauley writes: "It was the consensus of opinion that we had a great deal of prejudice to overcome, and that only by education, constant and persistent, would the people of New England wake up to the possibilities of the milk goat. Our cut-over woodlots and rocky hills are ideal for milk goats. Here is an opportunity for us to help solve one of our farm problems. With goats we can use brush land and have an outlet for the enormous tonnage of uncut hay that goes to waste year after year. Any worthy resident of the New England States interested in milk goats and approving of our aims and object is cordially invited to send his or her application for membership. The membership fees are $1 and the dues $1, all payable in advance. The next meeting to be held on the first Wednesday of March, 1929."

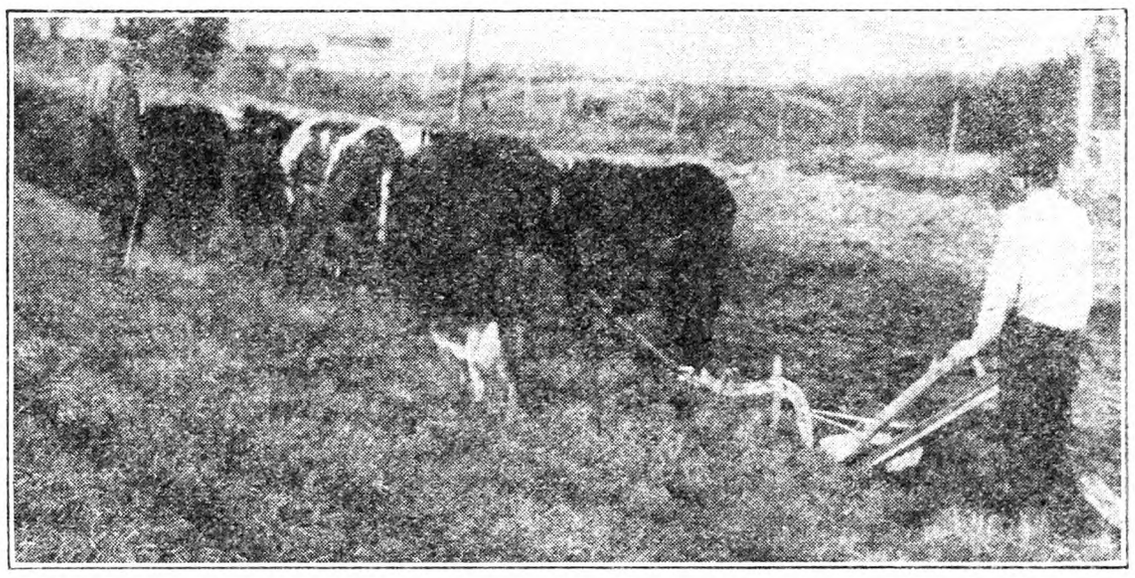
Home-grown Virgin Wool Blankets

I have a letter from White Plains, N. Y., asking where to sell 30 lbs. of wool. Similar letters come often. For the information of small wool-growers who have no market, unless it be the junkman or hide buyer, let me say that they can send it to a commission man in Boston or Philadelphia. It will be weighed and thrown into a pile of its class, and when the pile is sold they will get returns. The time of settlement is uncertain and unsatisfactory, but there is a better way.

In our own bedrooms there are the nicest blankets and coverlets, and in the automobiles the most "comfy" rugs, made from our own wool. People who grow wool should wrap themselves and families in home-grown wool, and when they leave this good, old wo ld, their children and grandchildren can enjoy them. On cold nights I take solid comfort snugly wrapped in the wool. Understand that it is virgin wool from ou. own sheep. Many town and city folk have asked me where they could get wool for that purpose.

Licking Co., O. W. W. REYNOLDS.

Mr. Marston, His Son, and Their Three-Yoke Team



Work Is Easy for These Cattle

House Used to Dry Seed Corn

An old-time farmhouse in Kane Co., Ill., is now put to an odd use. It is a one-story building with a small lean-to, but the whole of it is used to dry seed corn. For upwards of 75 years it was used by the same family of farmers as a tenant house, but when it no longer was habitable, its rooms were filled with drying racks which reach nearly to the ceiling standing wide enough apart to allow a man to work between them.

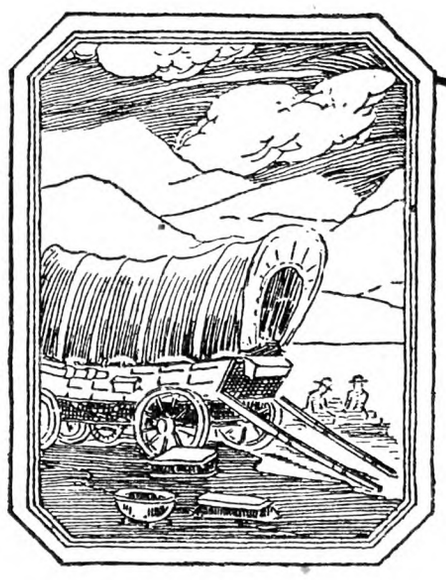
Carefully selected ears of corn are laid on the racks, but crops of different years are in different rooms. There is a sheet-iron stove in one of the rooms and in it a fire is banked at night. On fine days the windows are opened to admit plenty of air.

The farmers who are making use of this old house are young men, sons of a father who has given his life to raising good crops. At present the corn raised from such carefully dried seed is converted into silage and fed to a herd of 50 dairy cows.

Farmers in this section are taking more and more pains to insure approved seed. They used to hang it on the sides and ends of different farm buildings until ready for use. Some of them stored it in the attic which encouraged the ravages of rats and mice. That custom has given way to far better means. The old house has, during the past Summer, been rendered rat-proof. J. L. GRAFF.

Illinois.

Striking it Rich!



Scattered throughout the West and Northwest are the ghosts of towns that lived a reckless, roaring life in their heyday. They were the mining towns—and when the diggings petered out, the towns died.

Many of these dead towns have arisen to a new life. Modern machinery and efficient methods have made it possible to work the old mines profitably—glean silver and gold that was not worth the labor in the earlier, cruder days.

MODERN methods of feeding and modern feeds are creating profits for poultrymen and dairymen that would have seemed incredible fifty or even twenty-five years ago.

Much of this increased effectiveness in production can be attributed to the attention now given to feeding. This subject has become a real science—the science of animal nutrition. Men are devoting their lives to it—scientists of high calibre.

New ideas in feeds are constantly coming to light. It is necessary to test every one of them . . . test . . . test . . . and test again. To adopt a new idea without adequate experiment might prove both foolish and harmful.

That is why, for the past twenty-five years, The Park and Pollard Company has regarded its experimental farms and laboratories as indispensable to putting feeding on a scientific basis.

The laboratories are also essential for maintaining Park and Pollard feeds to standard. Ingredients must constantly be tested for purity to protect the profits of the poultryman and dairyman.

The Service Department, too, is helping farmers to glean the last dollar in profit from their flocks and herds. There the individual problems of feeders are given detailed consideration that usually dispels the trouble.

By helping its customers to "strike it rich" through modern methods, the prosperity of the firm itself has been built.

To be sure of profit-making feeds—look for a Park & Pollard Dealer!

The Park & Pollard Co

131 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

POULTRY FEEDS	DAIRY RATIONS	OTHER FEEDS
Lay or Bust Dry Mash	Overall 24%	P & P Stock Feed
Red Ribbon Scratch	Milk-Maid, 24%	Bison Stock Feed
Growing Feed	Bet-R-Milk 20%	Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration
Intermediate Chick Feed	Herd-Helth 16%	Pigeon Feed
P & P Chick Scratch	Milkade Calf Meal	P & P Horse Feed
P & P Chick Starter		Pocahontas Table Corn Meal

MAGIC BROODER Every Feature Practical Great Fuel Saver

Superior Equipment for Chick Raising

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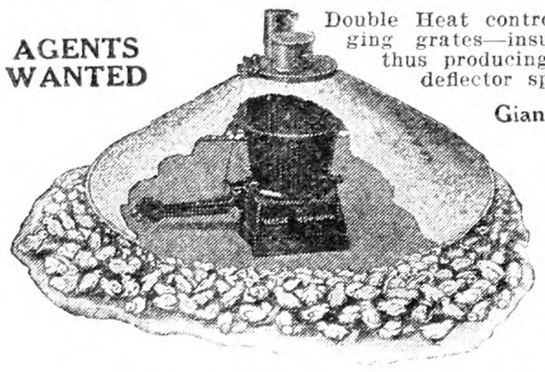

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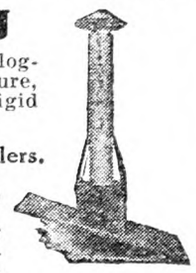
Giant Magic unequalled for raising broilers.



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RED BANK - NEW JERSEY

18TH YEAR breeding White Leghorns for size, vigor and heavy production of large White EGGS. 8,000 LAYERS are housed on our farm.

Our Chick Guarantee

100% satisfactory arrival on the exact date we promise shipment. Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm.

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Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Extra quality chicks—the kind to show the greatest profits for Mr. Dollars-and-sense Poultryman. We have 100 acres here, and we know our birds. Four breeds. Order early for wanted dates. Special prices for broiler chicks. All breeders B. W. D. tested. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

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CHICKS (Investigate before you Invest)

MONEY SAVING COUPON FREE. Write for our early order coupon. Saves money. Fine chicks with special breeding and pedigreed males behind them. If you want real producers we have them. We can fill your requirements if you will let us know what you want. **CATALOG IS FREE.** It will help you make more money from your poultry plant. Write to us if you have a poultry problem and we will give our best advice and help.

Write today—we can't tell the whole story here.

CO-OPERATIVE BREEDING & HATCHING CO. BOX 124 TIRO, OHIO

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"LIVE AND LAY"

THEY **LIVE** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **LAY** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
-: CHICKS :-
from the old Reliable **Indian Head Strain**
Satisfaction Guaranteed—Free Catalog
INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, TOMS RIVER, N. J.

GLENWOOD FARMS
Prolific strain of S.C. White LEGHORNS

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One hundred vigorous cockerels for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN H. WEED, Vineland, N. J.

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Rocks, Reds, Leghorns. Bred for color, egg production and blood tested four years for Bacilliary White Diarrhoea by the Virginia State Department of Agriculture. All chicks shipped under state label. Catalog and price list free. Order early, so we can supply your wants.

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ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS W. WYANDOTTES, W. ROCKS AND BARRED ROCKS

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FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**

Leaders in egg production and show winners. Send your orders now for Feb., Mar. and Apr. **$12.00** per 100; **$57.50**—500; **$110**—1000

"OUR SPECIAL MATINGS"
$13.00 per 100; **$62.50**—500; **$120**—1000

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100% PURE HOLLYWOOD STRAIN DIRECT. Breeding cockerels decendants of Storrs contest winners, sired by males from better than 300-egg record dams. Priced reasonable. Also breeding stock, chicks and eggs. Satisfaction or money back. Send for catalog. FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

SPECIAL MATINGS—Chicks of extra quality. Bred for digestive capacity and other good points, necessary for best results. We raise and hatch Rocks, Reds and Leghorns the year round. Send for circular and low prices. UNITED EGG FARMS, Hillsdale, New York

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BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, any week after Feb. 11th, at **$16** per 100, **$77** per 500, **$150** per 1000. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog FREE.

Robert L. Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Rations for Hens and Cows

What could a flock of 50 hens be expected to do if they had 4 qts. of oats, barley and wheat a day, and all the range they wanted? Is it a good plan to feed hens corn on the cob? How much should 50 hens have a day in Winter? I have oats, peas, barley, wheat and buckwheat grown all together. What per cent of protein would that be? What should be mixed with that grain to make a good dairy ration to feed with Timothy and Alfalfa hay? Are the stalks of the eight-row hard corn of any value to feed to a dairy cow? W. H. T.

New York.

Four quarts of barley, oats and wheat per day would not be sufficient feed for 50 hens on range, except, perhaps, in early Summer when much could be got from the fields. It is not only lack in quantity but lack of animal food that would make such a ration short in egg-producing material. If all the skim-milk that the flock would consume was fed in addition, a great improvement in egg production could be expected. Aside from this grain ration, however, a laying flock should have a mash of ground grains, usually kept before it dry. The mash should contain meat scrap or dried milk in considerable quantity unless liquid milk is fed with it. Good commercial mashes may be purchased, or the ground grains mixed at home according to a suitable formula. For the farmer who wishes to use his own grains as far as possible, a mixture of equal parts by weight of ground corn, ground heavy oats or barley, ground wheat, wheat bran and meat scrap of 50 to 55 per cent protein content would make a good laying mash, to be fed in addition to the whole grains given in light quantity in the morning, perhaps one-fourth of the day's whole grain ration, and in all the quantity that the birds will eat before they go to roost at night. If fed dry, the mash should always be before the flock in hoppers or protected troughs; 50 hens would eat, in addition to their mash, approximately 6 lbs. of whole grain daily in the Winter. The percentage of protein of oats, peas, barley, wheat and buckwheat grown together would vary with the actual amounts of each grain in the mixture.

A mixture of equal quantities of each would contain approximately 11 per cent of digestible protein. Peas are high in protein, 19 per cent digestible, but the other grains of the eastern farm average about 11 per cent of total protein. These are called low protein grains and need to be mixed with something of higher protein content to make a good dairy ration; something like wheat bran and middlings, buckwheat middlings, gluten feed, oil-meal, cottonseed meal, etc., the latter two being high protein foods. For the producer of buckwheat who has his grain made into flour locally or who sells it and can purchase back the middlings, buckwheat middlings are one of the best and most economical of his available dairy foods. They are high in protein if too much of the hull is not mixed in. A good dairy ration for your use with some Alfalfa might be made by mixing the grains you have, ground together, wheat feed and buckwheat middlings or gluten feed; these three in equal parts by weight. Cornstalks or stover, when properly cared for and fed in condition for the cows to make use of, are nearly or quite equal to Timothy hay in the dairy ration. Many dairymen would place them above Timothy. Timothy, however, is not good dairy hay. Unless mixed with considerable clover, it is inferior roughage for the dairy cow. Corn fodder is too valuable to waste on the dairy farm and should be stored under shelter and made good use of. M. B. D.

Range Paralysis

Last Spring I bought five hens which hatched 60 chicks. Three months ago one hen died. Two months ago one young hen started sitting around. After keeping her away from the others a week or ten days she was well, but last week another went down the same way, but worse; she could not stand at all, so was killed. We feed 50 lbs. scratch per week and 20 to 25 lbs. growing mash; oyster shell and clean coop. I do not let them out in big yard in bad rain or snow, but have small yard under coop. What is the trouble? MRS. T.

Bucks Co., Pa.

Pullets and cockerels may lose the use of their legs or wings, or both, while apparently otherwise in good health through a disease known as range paralysis. The paralysis appears suddenly and death usually results within a few days, though at first the affected bird eats well and does not appear to suffer. Little is known of the cause of this trouble and less of any means of cure. Paralysis may occur, however, temporarily as a result of intestinal disturbances, probably caused by worms. A bird showing these symptoms should be given a teaspoon or two of turpentine mixed with an equal amount of some bland oil. This, if it does not physic, should be followed within a few hours by a teaspoon of castor oil or one of Epsom salts dissolved in a little water. Recovery may follow such treatment in the milder cases. M. B. D.

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GORTON'S Vitamin-Proved Cod Liver Oil gets results—and for a very real reason. The company that makes it is the largest fishing organization in America and has practically first pick of *all the best codfish caught* off the Atlantic coast. That is why it is so rich in vitamins and why it is sold on a money-back guarantee of satisfaction. Gallon to try only $2.35. Send no money—pay the postman. GORTON'S COD LIVER OIL CO., Dept. R-101, Gloucester, Mass.

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Contest Records:
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We have trapnested every day since 1916. Customer reports over 200-egg flock average from our stock. Every chick from our own eggs. Free from B. W. D. New Mating List is interesting. Ask for Circular No. 2, please.

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Every breeder in our flock is a carefully selected bird—Blood-tested, free of White Diarrhoea and carries high record contest blood—Birds with the lay bred into them.

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Won Vineland and Bergen Co. Contests
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1st & 2nd High Hen at Vineland, Year 1927-28
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Pedigreed Cockerels—Baby Chicks

at prices you can afford. Now booking orders. Cockerels from Son of Champion of World Hen. 351 eggs in 364 days.

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HIGH GRADE CHICKS
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Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Black Minorcas and Mixed Pekin Ducklings.

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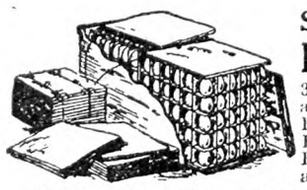

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150 Chick Size $30
Larger sizes at correspondingly LOW PRICES. Equipped with all Modern and Practical Features necessary to GUARANTEE success in raising Baby Chicks. Send for our SPECIAL PRICES and Booklet **FREE.** Investigate TODAY.

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For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. Try our "Kel-Soh". Prevents hog-cholera absolutely.
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A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS
Eggs, Chicks and Breeding Stock
State Supervised and Blood Tested.
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TARBELL STRAIN S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels, $3.00 each; Pullets, $1.50 each. Day-old-chicks in season. TARBELL FARMS, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

POSITIV-LAY in the Mash
For More and Better Eggs. *Used by 21 State poultry experts. See your dealer or write for facts.*
The Oyster Shell Products Co., Phila., Pa.

Stoppage in Laying

I got some late march-hatched pullets, Leghorns, and they were laying nicely from five to six months of age. They laid for about seven or eight weeks, and then stopped laying. Combs all went small and white. What can I do to bring them back to laying soon? I fed each day a damp commercial mash, and while I fed it they laid well. Finally they did not eat it, and I gave them dry mash, same kind. They eat a little dry, not much, mixed grain and table scraps. Last year my hens laid well all Winter. What do you think is my mistake?

Long Island. MRS. R. R. S.

March-hatched pullets that are well fed and reach full development so as to be laying in the Fall are apt to lay for a short time and then go into more or less of a molt, with cessation of egg production. This is a difficult thing to prevent, but the efforts to that end are probably best expended along the lines of getting the pullets into good condition before laying begins and then maintaining their body weight by feeding a sufficiently large proportion of fat-forming food in their ration. If they are allowed to "lay off" their pullet fat in early egg production, they will molt and take time to recuperate before again becoming producers. This is probably what has happened to your flock. Another thing that may induce a partial molt in laying pullets is a sudden change in feeding practice or housing. An effort to stimulate egg production by changing the ration to one thought perhaps to be better may bring about the very calamity sought to be avoided. Any necessary changes in the ration should be made gradually and no suitable ration should be changed every time egg production varies Changing suddenly from moist to dry mash might easily bring about a partial molt, as might any radical change in the amounts and kinds of foods eaten. If it is desired to give a more fattening ration, more whole corn may be added to the scratch feed or more meal to the mash. If it is desired to induce a greater consumption of mash by birds getting this dry from hoppers, a moist mash may be fed daily, but there should be no sudden change from dry to moist mash or moist to dry, thus entirely upsetting the balance in the ration by quickly inducing the birds to eat much more or less of a part of it. The plan should be to adopt a good feeding practice and then make any necessary changes gradually. More corn meal may be added to the mash used if body weight is not being kept up, or more meat scrap or dry milk if weight is increasing at the expense of production. The temptation to change the ration every time there is a change in production should be avoided, however. One cannot manipulate the egg-producing organs at will, though he may easily disarrange their function in the attempt to do so. You cannot bring molting pullets quickly back into production. Feed them well on the regular laying ration and give them time: they will take it, anyway. The addition of cod liver oil to the regular mash should help these birds if green food is scanty. A pint may be mixed with each 100 pounds of the mash used. M. B. D.

Vineland, N. J., Egg Contest

This contest contains 100 pens of 10 hens each. Following is the report for week ending Dec. 19, 1928:

The production for the seventh week at the Vineland Egg-laying Contest was 3,598 eggs or an average of 51.40 per cent. The production to date is 20,111 eggs.

Pen 21, a R. I. Red pen, owned by Woodview Poultry Farm, New Jersey, is high for the week with 67 eggs. Pen 24, a R. I. Red pen, owned by Pinecrest Orchards, Massachusetts, is second with 61 eggs. Pen 26, a R. I. Red pen, owned by Pine Hill Poultry Farm, Massachusetts, is third with 59 eggs.

Pen 24, a R. I. Red pen, owned by Pinecrest Orchards, Massachusetts, is high for the contest with 391 eggs. Pen 40, a White Leghorn pen, owned by Broad Acres Farm, Connecticut, is second with 333 eggs. Pen 93, a White Leghorn pen, owned by Gustav Walters, New Jersey, is third with 330 eggs.

The Winter period egg production has always been looked upon by the poultryman as being of greatest possible economic significance, mainly because the Winter period has usually experienced the highest egg prices of the year. This year it takes some optimism to hold that view, perhaps. For one reason or another the high peak of egg prices has not fallen in November and December in recent years. However, the poultry breeder, who is the poultryman who sends birds to egg-laying contests, finds the Winter period egg record of as great significance as ever. The bird with high Winter production capacity usually proves to be the bird which closes the year with high and profitable record. We watch with interest the Winter and especially the November and December production of the contest pullets. If the last of December sees a total of 24 or more eggs, the probability is that the hen will produce at least 40 in the Winter and 200 in the total for the year. It indicates capacity to start laying early in the year, lay during cold Winter months, and respond to commercial methods of management.

Australorps. — H. D. Hooper, N. J., 309; Highland Place Poultry Farm, N. Y., 104.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Broad Acres Farm, Conn., 307; Pratt Experimental Farm, Pa., 282; Robert C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, Mass., 279.

S. C. R. I. Reds.—Pinecrest Orchards, Mass., 391; Pine Hill Poultry Farm, Mass., 293; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 265.

S. C. White Leghorns.—Broad Acres Farm, Conn., 333; Gustov Walters, N. J., 330; Samuel Baevsky, N. J., 317.

Miscellaneous.—Gouverneur Cadwalader, Pa., White Wyandottes, 303; Riverside Poultry Yards, N. J., White Plymouth Rocks, 287; Wm. E. Roch, N. J., Jersey Black Giants, 146; Stephen H. Costa, N. J., S. C. Black Minorcas, 138; Eden C. Booth, Mo., S. C. White Minorcas, 120; Jill Farm, N. J., White Orpingtons, 106; Gilbert's Light Brahmas, N. J., Light Brahmas, 20.

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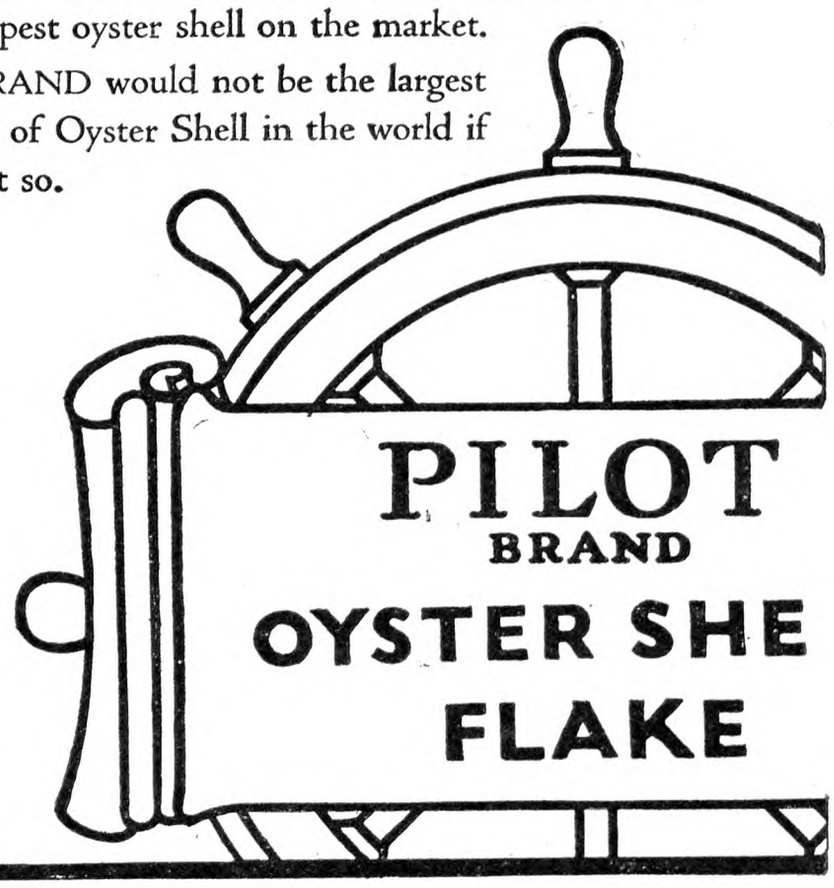

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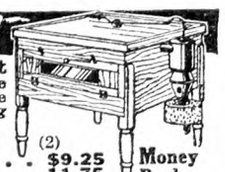

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Leukemia

I have lost a number of Barred Rock pullets with enlarged liver. The State authorities, after examination, pronounced the trouble leukemia. They instructed me to use bichloride of mercury tablets in the drinking water as a preventive, and of course disinfect, which I have done, and am still losing my birds. I can tell a bird which is affected before she stops her feed. Is there anyone who knows of a treatment which can be used with a possibility of saving some of the birds when taken in time? F. M. H.

Leukemia is a disease of the blood and blood-making organs for which no cure is known. It is not likely that anyone will be able to help you. In this disease, the red blood cells diminish in proportion to the white blood cells, the great increase in the number of the latter giving it its name. The comb, wattles and skin become pale in color and the bird emaciated, dull and weak. Changes in the liver and other internal organs are also noted. The blood is paler in color than normally and does not clot so readily when drawn. I think that you have been advised as to all that is known of treatment, none of which holds out much hope in a malignant disease of this kind. M. B. D.

Treatment of Ailing Hens

In your issue of Nov. 10, page 1413, M. B., Monmouth Co., N. J., writes of trouble with "pox and colds," and from his last sentence I know he is in despair. I have been through such an epidemic three times, and perhaps for that reason may speak with some confidence. In my first experience I lost many birds, to say nothing of the loss of Winter eggs. In my last, my losses from 1,000 hens were not extensive, though we were subjected to a great deal of extra work.

When we first discovered infected birds we immediately cleaned two end pens, shutting the birds out till dark. We then gave each bird the "light test" with an ordinary kerosene lantern, by holding her head near the light. If she did not close her eyes we considered her well, but, nevertheless, gave her head a bath in a strong solution of ordinary cresol disinfectant, holding it under till bubbles appeared. She was put in the west pen. If the next bird showed a watery eye, or if she closed either eye, she was dipped likewise and put in the east pen. If we found a bird badly affected she was put in a coop for further treatment. We continued this process till every bird had been inspected and treated, and all pens cleaned. Infected birds were kept together.

Bad cases were isolated, but kept in ordinary shipping coops. After their eyes had been cleaned with the cresol solution we dried them; then swabbed eyes, nose, throat and mouth with a 2 per cent solution of mercurochrome. This is easily done with a bit of cotton rolled on a splinter. We formerly used iodine, but found the mercurochrome much more effective. This swabbing in early cases is very effective, but in advanced cases it was necessary to continue it for some time, and if a case proves too obstinate, we killed and cremated the bird.

This for treatment. As a further safeguard, we used bichloride at the rate of one tablet to four gallons of drinking water. This was made up in a 50-gallon barrel and served in stone crocks. Wooden buckets would do if crocks were not available, but metal must not be used.

This last attack in our flocks occurred in the Winter of 1926-27. Last year we used cod liver oil at the rate of one pint to 100 pounds of mash, and also gave a liberal feed of concentrated buttermilk daily, and we had no recurrence. We are doing the same this year, and have 1,000 pullets under lights that are now producing about 60 per cent.

Your suggestion of dipping in 1 to 1,000 solution of bichloride would doubtless do as well or better than the cresol solution, but if a man were to treat 1,000 birds that way it would be necessary for him to wear rubber gloves.

The giving of medicines, unless it be a liberal dose of Epsom salt, is a waste of good money. The bichloride in the drinking water merely serves to prevent the spread of the infection; and to check it in birds already infected by killing the bacillus.

What I have told you above is from practical experience. From scientific sources, which I refrain from naming, I received suggestions that might be used with a backyard flock, but were entirely impracticable in a flock of more than a thousand. While I am not prepared to prove it, I firmly believe that birds most susceptible to pox are those afflicted with worms; and as a precaution I feed 1 per cent tobacco dust in the mash for three weeks, three times each year. I trust your correspondent may get some help from these suggestions.

Maryland. A. D. PHILLIPS.

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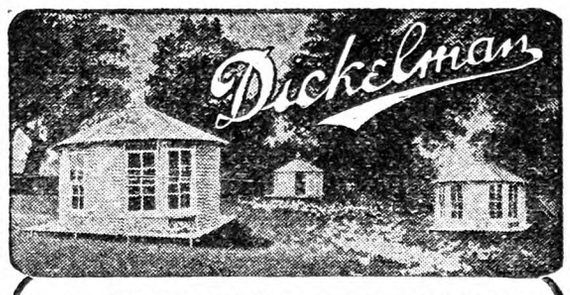

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Light Mixed.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

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State tested, every bird free from Bacillary White Diarrhoea. Trapnested and Pedigree Bred.
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Ewing's English White Leghorns are the product of record layers. For 15 years directly imported Barron strain males from 250 to 314-egg hens have sired my stock. Unexcelled for egg production, size and vigor. HUSKY CHICKS—Fertile eggs. Fully guaranteed. Catalog free. R. T. EWING, Atlantic, Pa.

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BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK CHICKS and HATCHING EGGS. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

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Cattle. — Steers, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., good, $13.50 to $14.50; 950 to 1,100 lbs., good, $13.75 to $14.50; 800 lbs. up, medium, $12 to $13.75; common, $9.75 to $12; heifers, 850 lbs. down, good, $12 to $13; common and medium, $9 to $12; cows, good, $9.50 to $10.50; common and medium, $7 to $9.50; low cutters and cutters, $5.50 to $7; bulls, yrlgs. exc., good, beef, $10 to $11; cutter, medium, $8.50 to $10; calves, 500 lbs. down, medium to choice, $12 to $17; cull to common, $7.50 to $12; vealers, milk-fed, good to choice, $16 to $18; medium, $13.50 to $16; cull to common, $8.50 to $13.50.

Hogs.—Heavy-weights, 250 to 350 lbs., medium to choice, $9.15 to $9.50; medium-weights, 200 to 250 lbs., medium to choice, $9.35 to $9.50; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., medium to choice, $9.25 to $9.50; light lights, 130 to 160 lbs., medium to choice, $8.75 to $9.35; slaughter pigs, 90 to 130 lbs., medium to choice, $8.50 to $9; packing sows, smooth, lightweights, exc., $7.50 to $8.

Sheep.—Lambs, 84 lbs. down, good to choice, $14.25 to $15.50; 92 lbs. down, medium, $12.75 to $14.25; all wts., cull to common, $8.75 to $12.75. Yearling wethers, 110 lbs. down, medium to choice, $8.50 to $12; ewes, 120 lbs. down, medium to choice, $5.75 to $7; 120 to 150 lbs., medium to choice, $5.25 to $6.75; all wts., cull to common, $3 to $5.75.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, bbls., Va., 2½-in. Black Twigs, $4 to $4.25; Winesaps, 2¼-in., $3.50; bu.-bskt., N. Y., 2½-in. Baldwins and Kings, $1.65 to $1.75; Wealthy, $1.40 to $1.50; Va., 2½-in. Staymans, $1.65 to $1.75; Pa., 2½-in. Rome Beauties, $1.75 to $1.90; cabbage, N. Y., bulk, bbl., Danish Seed, $3.25 to $3.50; Va. Savoy, $3; cranberries, Mass. and N. J., ¼-bbl. boxes, $4 to $4.75; ½-bbl. boxes, $8.50 to $9.50; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crt., $3 to $3.50; kale, Va., bbls., $1.50; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt, 75c to $1.25; onions, midwestern, 100-lb. sacks, No. 1s, $4 to $4.50; parsnips, bu. bskt, $1.50; potatoes, 150-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1s, Pa. and N. Y. Round Whites, $1.75 to $1.85; Me. Gr. Mts., $1.90 to $2.10; rutabagas, Canadian, 100-lb. sacks, $1.15 to $1.25; sweet potatoes, N. J., bu. hprs, yellows, No. 1s, $2 to $2.25; Del. and Md., $1.75 to $2; turnips, bu. bskt., Pa. washed, $1.40 to $1.50.

Hay and Straw.—No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $21.50; standard Timothy hay, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $16 to $17.50; No. 3, $14.50 to $15.50; No. 1 light clover mixed hay, $19 to $20; No. 2, $17 to $18; No. 1 clover mixed hay, $22 to $23; No. 2, $18 to $20; No. 1 clover hay, $26 to $27; No. 2, $20 to $21; No. 1 heavy clover mixed hay, $24 to $25; No. 1 Alfalfa hay, second cutting, $30 to $31; standard Alfalfa hay, second cutting, $27 to $28; No. 2, $24 to $25; No. 1 wheat straw, $12 to $12.50; No. 2, $11 to $12; No. 3, $9 to $10; No. 1 oat straw, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10.50 to $11; No. 1 rye straw, $14.50 to $15.50; No. 2 rye straw, $13 to $13.50.

Eggs.—Local, fresh select, whites, 46 to 48c; browns, 44 to 46c; current receipts, 38 to 40c; pullet eggs, 40 to 45c doz.

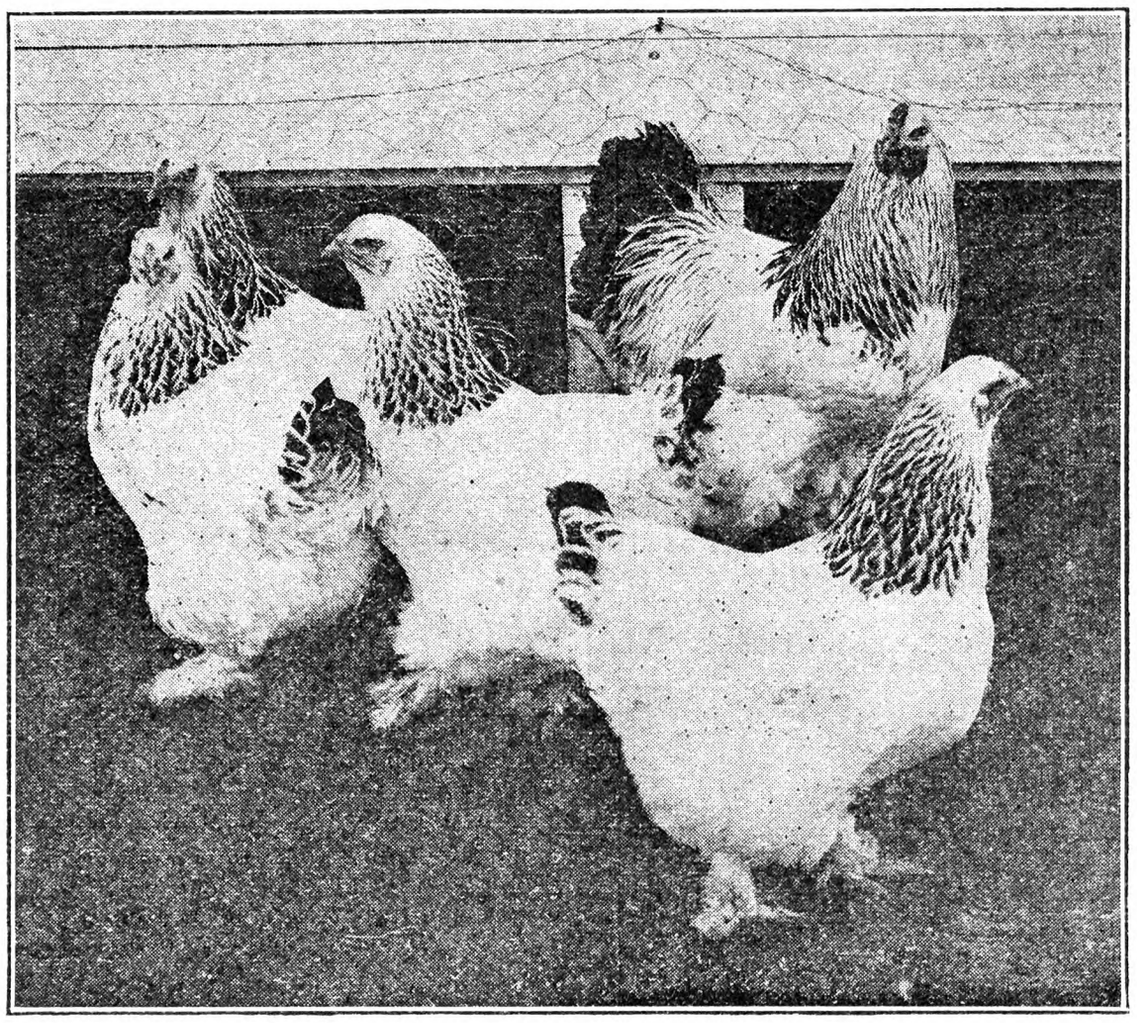
Poultry. — Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 43c; hog dressed, 38c; live poultry, hens, heavy, 28 to 30c; Leghorns, 20 to 22c; roosters, 18 to 20c; springers, heavy, 28 to 30c; Leghorns, 25 to 26c; ducks, 23 to 27c; geese, 22 to 25c.

Comparative Egg Prices

The following quotations are obtained from government and commercial reports. Due to lack of standardization of trade terms throughout the country, it has been necessary to quote each market individually, using the local phraseology in describing egg grades.

Dec. 29, 1928.—New York: Nearby hennery whites, closely selected, extras, premiums not included, 47 to 48c; average extras, 45 to 46c; browns, fancy to extra fancy, 50 to 51c. Philadelphia: Fresh extra firsts, 43c; fresh firsts, 41c; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs in cartons, 51 to 53c. Baltimore, nearby current receipts, candled, 40 to 42c. Scranton: Western fresh, 50 to 55c; sterilized whites, 46 to 49c.

Dec. 28, 1928. — Providence, R. I.: Special, large size, 52 to 60c; nearby fresh, large, 50 to 51c; nearby pullets, 36 to 40c. Worcester: Nearby, 47 to 58c; mostly 50c. Buffalo: Grade A, 50 to 52c; grade B, 33 to 36c; grade C, 29 to 30c; at mark, 45 to 48c; pullets at mark, 35 to 38c. Hartford: Conn. newlaid fancy, 63c; Conn. special No. 1, 55 to 58c; Conn. extras, 53 to 55c; Conn. gathered, 48 to 52c. Waterbury: Conn. newlaid fancy, 62c; Conn. special No. 1, 58 to 60c; Conn. extras, 55 to 58c; Conn. gathered, 48 to 55c. Pittsburgh: Local fresh select, whites, 46 to 48c; browns, 44 to 46c; current receipts, 38 to 40c; pullets, 40 to 45c.



Pen of Light Brahmas

Perhaps Spoiled Food

Can you tell me what ails my hens? They have been heavy layers, R. I. Reds. Occasionally for a year we have lost one, but it is getting to be more than occasionally now, having disposed of four sick ones in the last week out of a flock of 32. They act droopy, combs turn a sort of orange, drink a great deal but do not eat much early in their sickness. Then they begin to eat quantities of dry mash, and a few days before they die they are hungry, but are too dizzy to pick up the whole grain. They throw their heads back and stagger when they walk, though they sit still most of the time and some of them keep turning the head. Most of them have a diarrhoea. The droppings are reddish, not bloody, and slightly frothy. One has had one closed eye, all swollen and yellow; the other eye quite watery. They are sick two or three weeks and are very thin when they die. One had much enlarged intestines that were full of small yellowish spots. These hens have a large house and are practically on unlimited range, fields and an old orchard, plenty of water and always wholesome green feed. K. E. S.

New Hampshire.

You have mentioned symptoms of a half dozen diseases and it is quite likely that all the deaths in your flock are not due to one cause. The peculiar movement of the head and neck are likely to be due to food poisoning, from eating spoiled food of some kind, perhaps picked up on range. It would be well to look for carcasses of dead animals of some kind within their reach.

The birds that are very thin when dead and show "spots" upon the intestines are likely to have died from fowl tuberculosis. I suspsect that your chief losses have come from spoiled food, either found upon range or inadvertantly given.

M. B. D.

"YEP, I had a beard like yours once, and when I realized how it made me look, I cut it off." "Well, I had a face like yours once, and when I realized that I couldn't cut it off, I grew this beard." —Frivol.

Rosemont Chicks

Offered to Rural New-Yorker Readers for 18th Season

ROSEMONT CHICKS are well and favorably known to the big Rural New-Yorker family. They have been advertised in this paper each season for the last 18 years. Knowing the high standards of this paper you must also realize that only chicks which live up to promises can be advertised in this way.

A Guarantee as Broad as We Know How To Make It

Safe arrival of full count? O yes! We have guaranteed that for years. But we don't stop there. We cannot rest content until we have an enthusiastic letter from you telling how pleased you are with Rosemont Chicks.

Write for Free Folder Today

This year we offer, instead of the usual catalog, a giant folder showing Rosemont Chicks, in full colors in each of the six breeds. Write for this big folder and our 1929 Price List.

We are now booking orders for February and March delivery.

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SAVES CHICKS **WISHBONE** BLUE FLAME **OIL BROODER**

Raises the best, strongest chicks regardless of weather. No pre-heating—hot blue flame at touch of match. Flame can't go out unless you put it out. Set it and forget it. No valves, bends or strainers to clog. No mess, no odor. Best for hens, ducks and turkeys. Shipped direct—or see your dealer. Actual capacities: 50 to 100 chicks, $12; 100 to 350 chicks, $16; 400 chicks, $19; 600 chicks, $22.

AMERICAN COAL BROODER
BURNS HARD OR SOFT COAL OR GAS

Finest Brooder made. Needs little attention. Hover revolves at touch of hand. Hinged section raises, permitting quick, roomy access to grate or any part around stove. Drafts automatically regulated. Proper brooding temperature maintained day and night. Diffusive heat dome scientifically spreads heat where it is needed. Great coal capacity. Best for hens, ducks and turkeys. Shipped direct or see your dealer. Actual capacities: 300 chicks, $16.50; 500 chicks, $19.50; 600 chicks, $24.50. Dealers write for proposition. Write to Dept. 10.

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New Brunswick, N. J.
AMERICAN *and* WISHBONE
Better Built MAMMOTH INCUBATORS

BABY CHICKS

Hatched from our own strain of S. C. R. I. Reds—famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Our 4,000 layers were producing 50% Dec. 1st. We own and operate one of the largest S. C. R. I. Red breeding plants in New England. Each year our entire stock is state tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. Let us introduce our trapnested, blood line, disease free, 260-egg strain, which is sure to satisfy into your flock. CATALOG FREE.
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CLOVERDALE S. C. WHITE **LEGHORNS** exclusively
Trapnested and Pedigreed by Owner Continuously for 17 Years.
From one pen of pullets, 73 made R. O. P. average production of 235.79 eggs, Official. Four average weights of eggs by Supervisor, 23.70 oz., 24.48 oz., 24.96 oz. and 25.90 oz. per dozen. Yearly average weight of eggs, Official 24.66 oz. pullets. Yes, pullet No. 3517 laid 308 eggs, but it is these high averages of large eggs that count. For six years we have used only males from hens laying ideal pure white eggs, 240 or over. Reasonable prices on Cockerels, Chicks or Hatching Eggs. Write for catalog.
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM F. J. DeHart, Prop.
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Ohio Accredited Chicks

Quality higher and prices lower. Breedersselected and leg banded by men trained by Ohio Poultry Improvement Association and authorized accredited inspectors. Leghorns, 12c each. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 18c each. Write for catalogue and special price on 300 or more—Box 112.
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Strong, healthy, young breeding stock for sale. Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red and Narragansett. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices.
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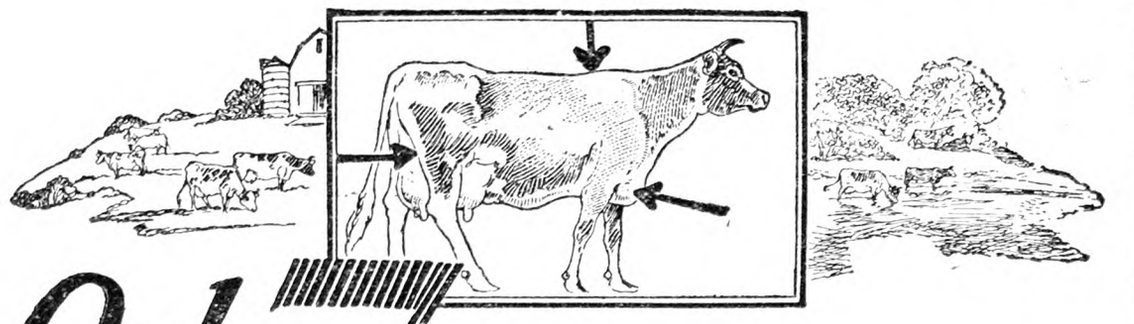
WOOLF CHICKS Hollywood Tancred strain, bred-to-lay, free range, prices low, when you consider quality. I ship only best quality chicks, no culls, from own farm, with fifteen years successful hatching and breeding. Write for catalogue and prices, now booking orders. EARL WOOLF, Owner, Box 124, Milford, N. J

BLACK JERSEY GIANT COCKERELS—for sale GEO. RAPP, Maplehorst Farms, Monticello, New York



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Graylawn Farm Louse-Chase enables you to have a louse-free herd—NOW. With this marvelous high-powered louse killer the job of clearing out the pests is so easy, so sure and INEXPENSIVE. You need only dust on, from the handy sifter-top can, a little Louse-Chase along the spine, about the brisket and between the hind legs. Equally effective on other live stock. Very little powder required per animal.

Follow the lead of Agricultural Colleges, Experiment stations and big breeders who use and endorse Louse-Chase. A single package will save many dollars in any dairy. Feed dealers, druggists and general stores sell Louse-Chase. If your dealer cannot supply you we will mail large farm size can postpaid for $1.00.

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Try Louse-Chase entirely at our risk. Use one can--according to directions--without risking a single penny. Our famous guarantee is your protection--

"Money Back plus 10%"

if you are not in every way pleased with the results. We dare make this binding guarantee because the use of Louse-Chase means louse-free cows.

LOUSE-CHASE

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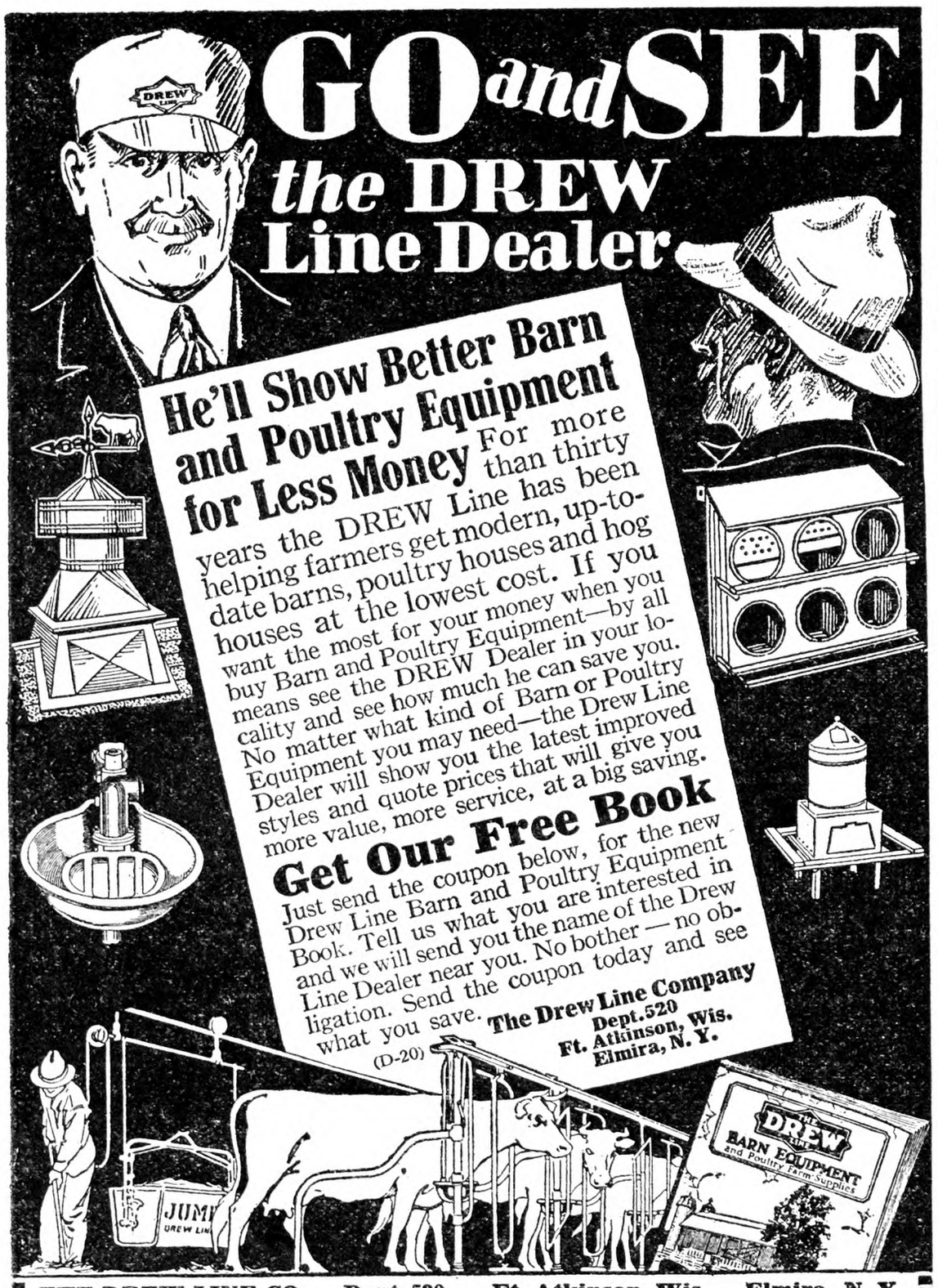

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Name_____R. F. D._____

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Ohio State Grange Holds Annual Meeting

Walter P. Kirk of Port Clinton was elected Ohio State Grange Master at the session held at Mount Vernon, the week of December 11.

The Grange adopted resolutions asking for a law to compel airplane operators to carry liability insurance for property damage by forced or intentional landing on fields with crops. The Grange adopted a resolution favoring the appointment of National Grange Master L. J. Taber, as Secretary of Agriculture.

Other resolutions were life imprisonment for a fourth penal offense; asking for a fair share of the gasoline tax for townships; enforcement of the Federal prohibition laws by the Department of Justice instead of by the Treasury Department; adoption of the world peace pact; establishment of a rural police force to be financed from highway funds; amendment of the Pence utility law to protect the individual and the public from unjust rates; uniform traffic rules throughout the State; improvement of highways used by rural mail carriers before other roads not so used, and continuation of the gasoline tax.

Mr. Kirk succeeds Harry S. Caton of Coshocton, who becomes secretary of the National Grange. Claude W. Purdy, probate judge-elect of Knox County, was re-elected steward. Other officers elected were:

Overseer, C. A. Dyer, Columbus; Lecturer, Joseph W. Frichter, Hamilton; Assistant Steward, Guy E. Johnson, South Charleston; Chaplain, Rev. W. C. Patterson, Pavonia; Treasurer, C. S. Randolph, New Lexington; Gatekeeper, H. A. Atwood, Garretsville; Ceres, Miss Harriet Weaver, Asheville; Pomona, Mrs. Earl Basley, Lebanon; Flora, Mrs. C. C. Holl, North Canton; Assistant Steward, Mrs. William Lukens, Harveysburg. William G. Crouse of North Lima was elected to the long term on the executive committee, and George Cunningham of Mount Vernon to the short term. Legislative Agent C. Adair of Columbus condemned State tax laws, which he said were a disgrace. The next meeting will be at Portsmouth. W. J.

Ohio.

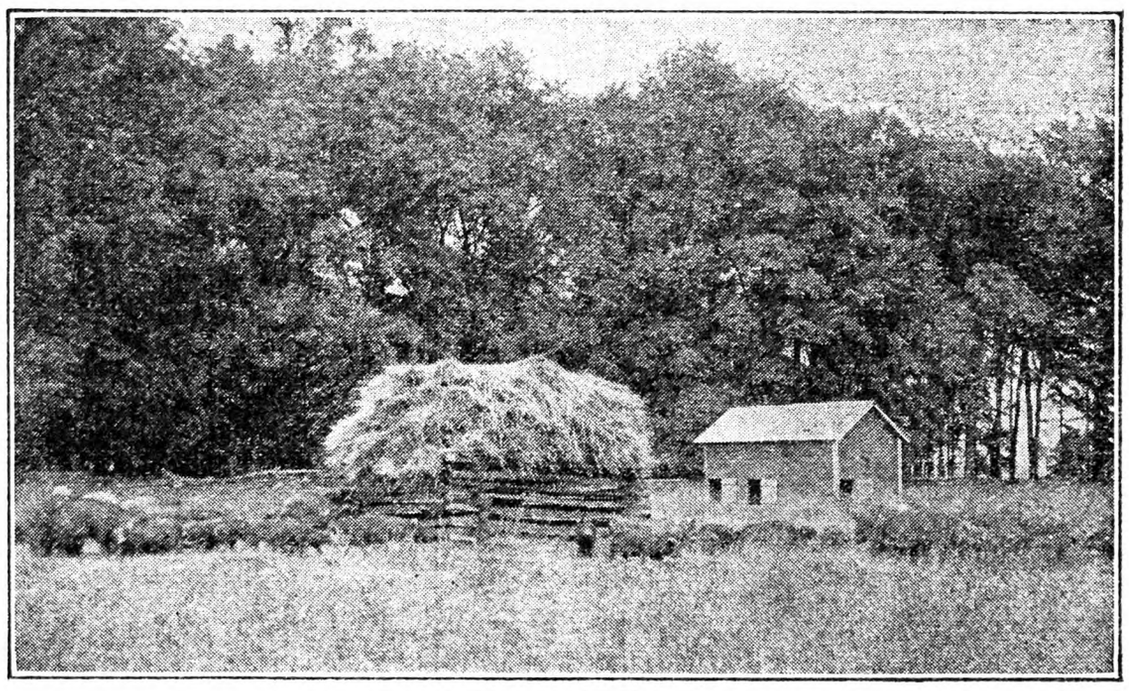
Woodchucks and Rats

We have a 126-acre farm. A small creek runs through it. Woodchucks seemed to take a delight in destroying our corn and peas. I got a pair of fox terriers, and in two years they have cleaned out the woodchucks entirely. At the same time, barn rats were numerous and fierce. They were in everything. I destroyed a few of their main dens, and the dogs did the rest. The female terrier dug down about 7 ft. under a barn sill and then down beside the basement about 4 ft. and got Mr. Rat. That seemed to be the finish. Occasionally a few rats come along to see what's here, and the dogs get them before they get away. They are the best ratters that I have ever seen. ALBERT L. GIBSON.

Lorain Co., O.

Field Feeding of Hogs

In my boyhood days we always called the field in which the accompanying pictures were taken, "the mullein field," because it grew so much mullein. Distant from the barn, it was cheated out of its small quota of manure. Corn crops were small on the land even when plowed at long intervals to get a new grass seeding. The hills of corn fell over badly and made cutting the corn a long-to-be-remembered task.

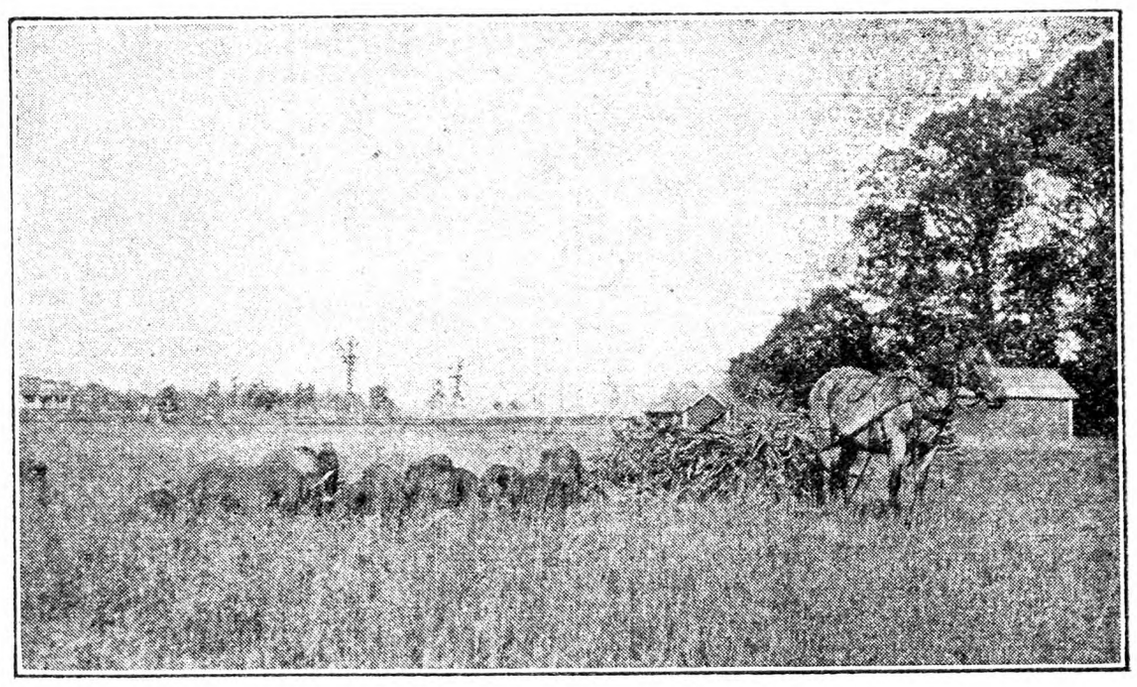


All Fodder Is Used and Rots on the Ground

Later on before hog cholera serum was available we took to pulling the farrowing pens to the "mullein field" to find sanitary ground. It was a worm-free area also, to be sure. The high spots that got the farrowing houses got straw in the very nature of the case. We hauled some of the poorer or weedy sheaf grain to be fed on the mullein field. Dozens of one-horse sled loads of sweet corn in the fodder went to that old field in August to give the hogs a boost before new corn was ready to pick.

That was 25 years ago. Long since, the mullein field quit producing mullein. When in corn we have preferred to hog off the crop or husk the standing corn to help the old field hold its own and take a move forward. The ground plows up lively and the corn has quit falling over. The entire process of rotting fresh straw and bright corn fodder and stalks takes place right on the field. Corncobs harbor the germs of decomposition for years—so many small practical chemical and biological laboratories ameliorating the soil all about them. G. P. WILLIAMS.

Delaware Co., O.



The Mullein Field Quit Producing Mulleins

YOUNG ZOOLOGIST (who has been asked to lecture over the wireless): "And all the time, darling, though millions may be listening in, I shall be thinking of you alone." Darling: "And what's your lecture about, old thing?" Young Zoologist: "Freaks of nature."—Punch.

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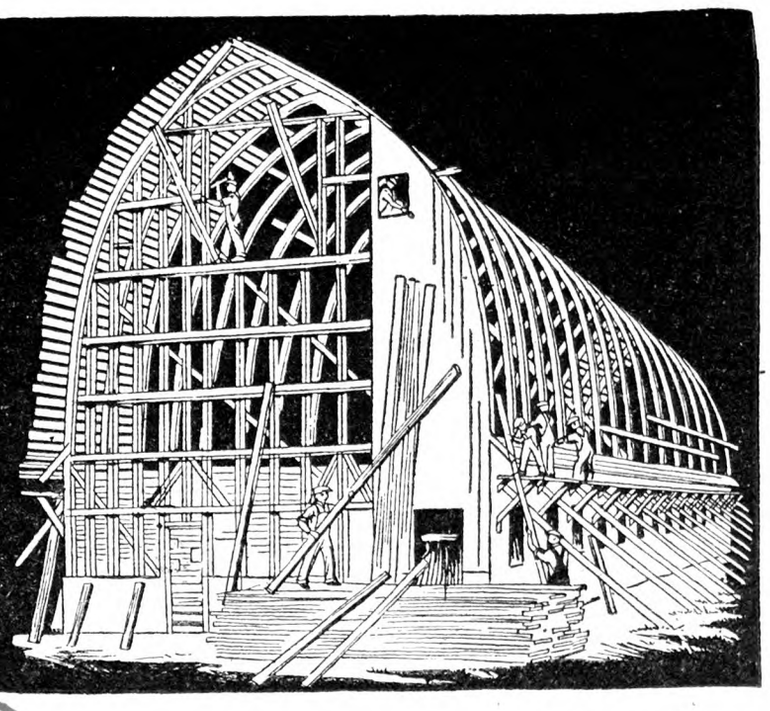
Build~Remodel Ventilate or Equip A Hog House, Dairy Barn Horse Barn or Poultry House Until You Get Our Free Book



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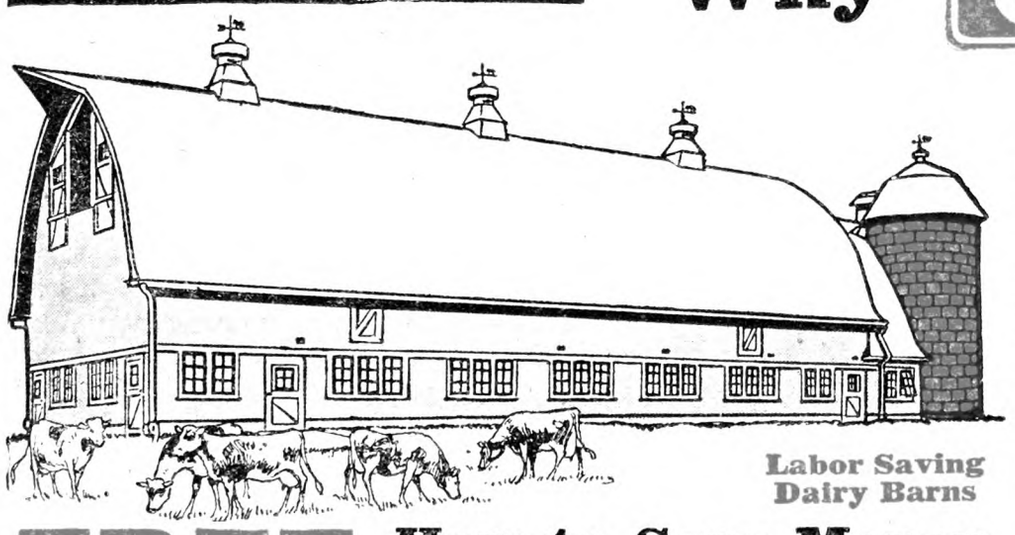

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If you are thinking of building, remodeling or ventilating a cow or horse barn, hog or poultry house—or if you are considering the purchase of labor-saving, time-saving equipment for such buildings, by all means fill out the coupon below and let us send you FREE, our valuable Jamesway Book.

Before you spend a dollar on plans, material or equipment for building, remodeling or improving any farm building, get this FREE Book and see how Jamesway helps farmers save a lot of money on materials and construction.

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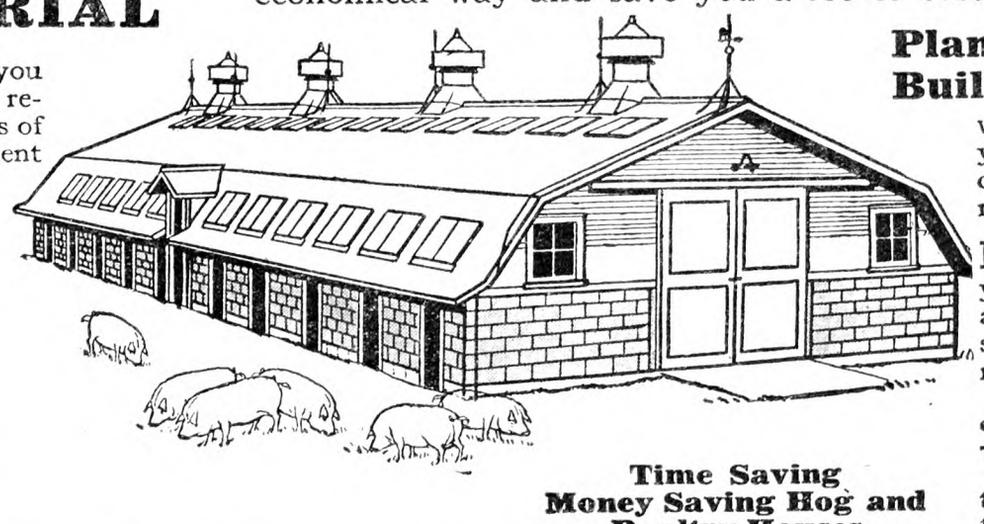

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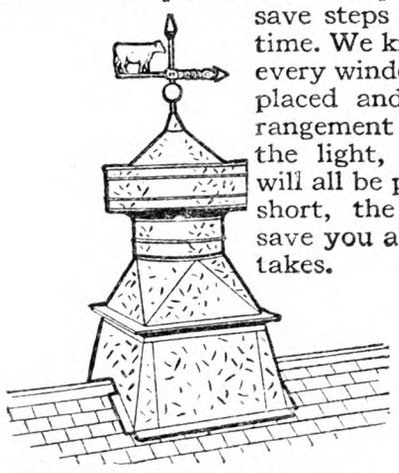

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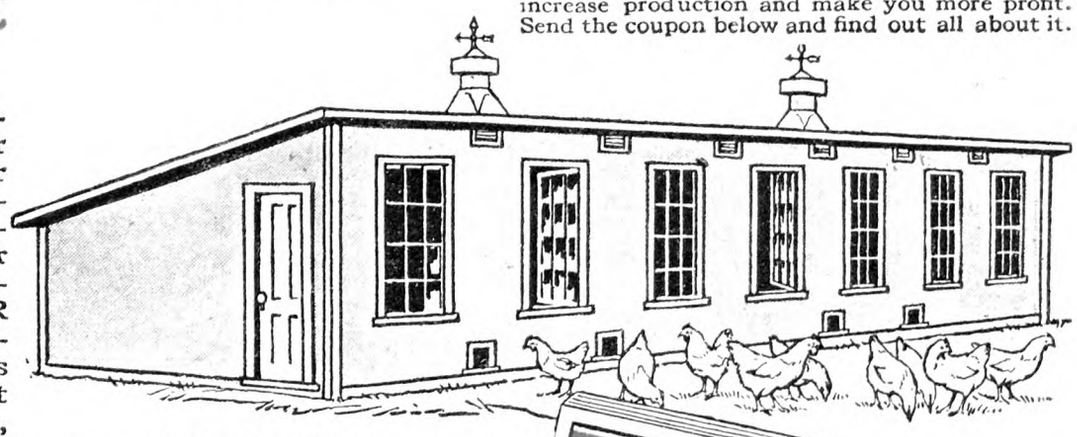
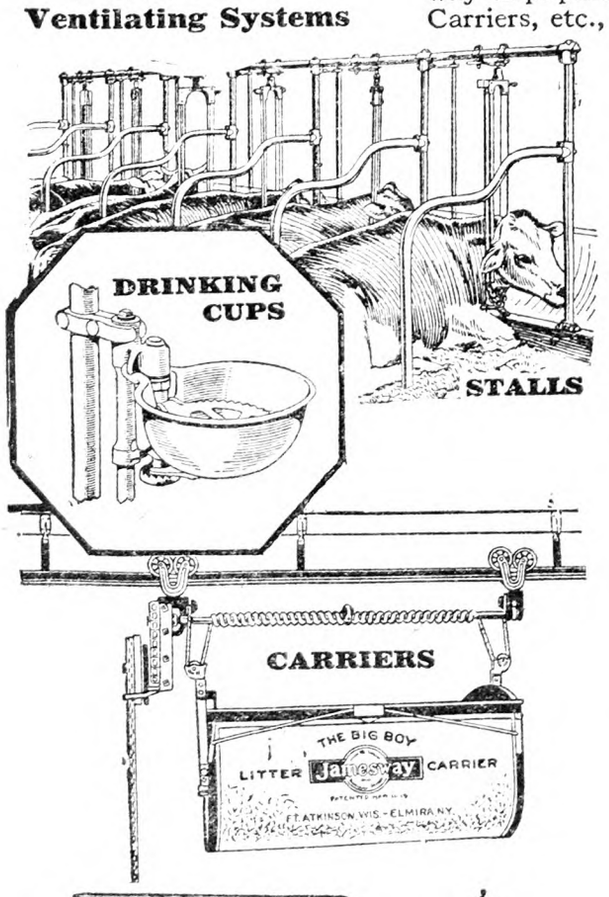
Jamesway Equipment COSTS LESS

Our FREE Book also tells about the complete line of Jamesway Equipment—Stalls, Stanchions, Drinking Cups, Litter Carriers, etc., for the cow barn. Troughs, Waterers, Pens for the hog houses. Feeders, Nests, Waterers, Incubators, Brooders and Baby Chick Equipment for the poultry house. Here again our extensive experience in designing and manufacturing enables us to put out BETTER designed—MORE practical—LONGER lasting equipment for the cow, the horse, the hogs or the hens. Jamesway offers you the most complete line of every kind of labor-saving, money-making equipment for any farm building. That's why Jamesway equipment always gives better service and costs less in the long run. Get our FREE Book and see for yourself.

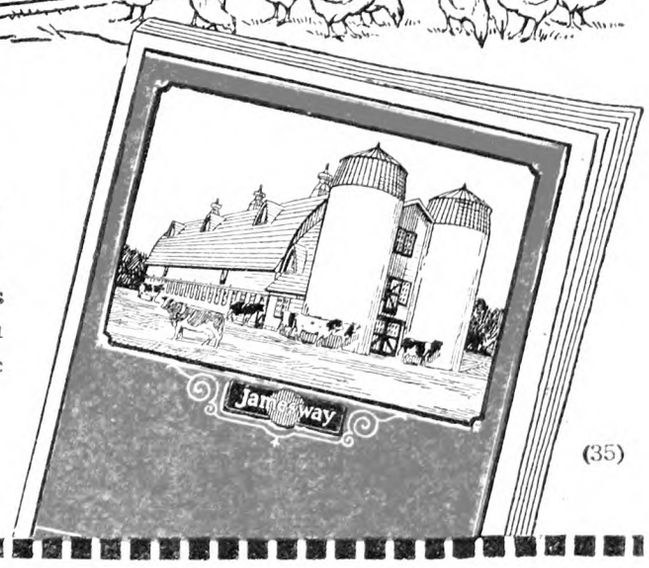


Complete Ventilation Systems for Barns and Poultry Houses



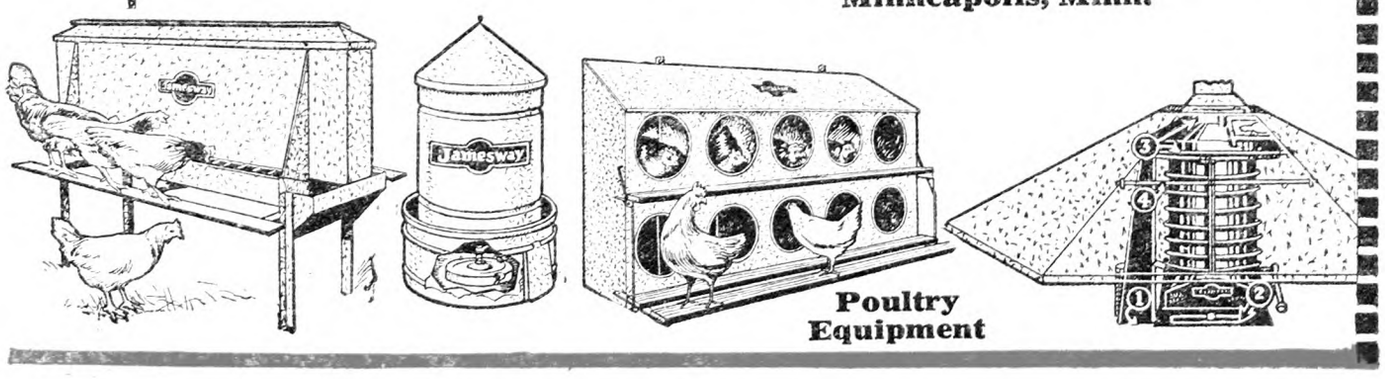
Mail Coupon Today!

Mail the coupon today to our office nearest you. Learn all about Jamesway's complete service—How the local Jamesway man in your locality will give you the benefit of his help and experience without obligating you. Check on the coupon what you are interested in—whether building, remodeling, ventilating or equipping a cow barn, horse barn, hog or poultry house, and we will send you the Jamesway Book that tells you just what you want to know.



(35)

James Manufacturing Co.
Dept. 6435
Ft. Atkinson, Wis. Elmira, N. Y.
Minneapolis, Minn.



Poultry Equipment

Mail Coupon to Office Nearest You

JAMES MFG. COMPANY, Dept. 6435
Ft. Atkinson, Wis. Elmira, N. Y. Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me your NEW Jamesway BOOK. I am interested in

☐ Building ☐ Remodeling ☐ Equipping ☐ Ventilating
☐ Cow Barn ☐ Horse Barn
☐ Hog House ☐ Poultry House

Name .....

Post Office .....

R. F. D. ..... State .....

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

First legal results in the Davis legislative committee investigation of small loan companies in New Jersey were obtained yesterday when Prosecutor Joseph L. Smith of Newark raided the Universal Finance Corporation and the Financial Investment Corporation.

Alleged exaction of high interest rates and fees by the Universal company and misrepresentation of stock in sales talks broadcast over the radio by the financial corporation were charged. Alexander C. Edwards, Walter E. Cawthorne and Charles Perry were held in $10,000 bail each. Approximately $500,000 in stock has been sold, it was said.—New York American.

Radio broadcasting was employed by these promoters to interest investors. We have had many inquiries from readers, but were unable to secure sufficient information to warrant a public warning. In our correspondence we advised subscribers against putting money into these small loan concerns. The laws of New York prevent such enterprises doing business in the State, while securities in this line are sold here.

I enrolled for a U. S. mail carrier course, from Franklin Institute, Rochester, N. Y., some weeks ago. Their agent here came to see me and promised there would be an examination at the post office here in February, 1929, and also said there was no reserve list. I find from Civil Service Board here there will be no examinations held here for next two or three years, and there is a reserve list for mail carrier of 2,100 men. I have tried to phone or get in touch with agent here, but without result; was told his phone has been disconnected. The price of the course was $40 cash, which I borrowed, and now as course will be no use to me and was misrepresented, I think the money should be refunded by school. I am married and have two small children, and we are very hard up, or I would not ask your help. I wrote to the school, but their only answer was to send the first lesson of the course. Will you take it up with them and see what you can do? I am sure you can get results. My enrollment number in Franklin Institute is 214707.
Maryland. M. H. K.

Here is a record of deception and chicanery that is seldom equalled even in correspondence course promotion. We have given the Franklin Institute an opportunity to right the wrong done this individual without result. The record and history of the Franklin Institute is such that we did not expect it. When this class of promoters get their fingers on money there is little chance of securing restitution. That this young man with a family to support borrowed the money to fit himself for the position on the strength of misrepresentation of the salesman means nothing to the Franklin Institute. The prospect for civil service examination in the vicinity for mail carriers is expressed in the following letter from the Civil Service Commission:

There is no post office clerk or city letter carrier examination pending for the post office at Baltimore, nor for any office in the immediate vicinity of that city. It is not likely that another examination will be held for Baltimore until sometime during the year 1930. For the smaller offices in the vicinity of Baltimore it is not possible to advise when examinations will be held because they are announced only when eligibles are needed.

I gave Colonial Art Institute, New York, a small photograph to be enlarged. In about a month's time the artist comes with the outline, and buyer pays them $3.98. Then he takes the picture back and colors it, but before he leaves he shows you a folder containing different frames and different prices. He has a beautiful model with him of how your picture will look when it is finished, as it brings out the real color of the eyes and hair. I picked out the most expensive frame, which should be American walnut. They were $28.50 for each frame so I ordered two. I paid a deposit of $7 down on each frame and he took the outlines with him. That left me with $21.96 I had paid on them. I received a postal telling me when they would deliver the pictures. This week a man called with the pictures, and they were marked C.O.D., and tied with rope. The balance I had to pay was $43. I went to open them and he would not let me. He said they have to be paid first. As I was alone in the house with my two small children, I finally decided to pay him and get rid of him. When I went to pay him the $43 he said there was 79 cents due on each picture for insurance as they had to insure them they were so valuable, as they had lost about 400 pictures. What was I to do? I paid him the $1.58, that made it $44.58 to be paid. All together it cost me $66.54. When I opened the pictures the real shock came as the pictures were nothing like the model he showed me. One was a very poor imitation and I don't know what the other is like. The frames are just plain wood, finished with a walnut stain, and I should have American walnut. I have no written guarantee, only what he told me, that if I was not satisfied they would return my money. I am at a terrible loss as I sacrificed quite a little to be able to get the pictures, as they were for Christmas, and in memory of some we love. Can you help me?
New York. MRS. S. B.

No, we cannot help those who pay money to agents of picture enlarging concerns. This woman of small means has paid $66.54 for two pictures and frames which are not worth a fraction of the amount and the pictures not being satisfactory are of no value to her. A picture that is not a likeness of the individual causes distress instead of pleasure every time it comes in view. We know of no way to secure refund of any money paid to the picture agent pirates. We can only warn our readers once more to have nothing to do with agents soliciting orders for enlargement of pictures. Deception and trickery are their stock in trade.

Enclosed you will find a letter addressed to Bell Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, that was returned to me as "out of business," yet only three days ago we received a smock to be sewed and returned to this concern for their inspection after which they were to return the amount that we sent and also send more work. What might surprise the readers of this column is the fact that I never forget to read the Publisher's Desk column, and I have often wondered how anyone could be so foolish as to be the goat for these get-rich-quick concerns, especially after they are so broadly brought to light under the heading of this column, so when this blow struck right under my roof it changed my opinion as to how easy it is to select the good from the bad ones. From my investigation as to how anyone can fall a victim for these highly crooked schemes I find as in my case that any reader of any periodical who thinks enough of the paper that he or she subscribes to will place confidence in that paper to the extent of feeling that "surely our paper won't print a cheap, mean, underhand advertisement," knowingly.

This word knowingly, is quite important to the reader's mind, as most papers advise their readers that they will not print any advertisements until they are thoroughly investigated by that newspaper, so the reader, having confidence in the paper that he subscribes to, feels that surely he takes no chance with the honesty of this concern as our paper has investigated its soundness before accepting this for their columns. At any rate this was the condition in my case when I advised a member of my family to take a chance on the strength of the paper's honest investigation of one of their supporters, or I might say financial supporter. It might be a good idea to ask the Better Business Bureau to check up on the claims of these papers that assure their readers that they investigate the soundness of all concerns that advertise with them. This might keep some of these fakes out of circulation. W. H. B.
New York.

Work-at-home schemes are such palpable frauds that no publisher has any excuse for not knowing the character of them. Dozens of them have been closed up on fraud orders by the Post Office Department. If the publisher printing fraudulent advertisements were held legally responsible with the advertiser, he, the publisher, would take more pains to learn the nature of the proposition before printing the advertisement. The Federal Trade Commission has expressed its intention to hold publishers so responsible.

This letter throws some light on the perplexing question as to why readers of Publisher's Desk sometimes fall victims to palpable frauds advertised in other publications. Bell Mfg. Co. has been conducting one of the work-at-home schemes so many times denounced in this department. Readers were warned against this particular scheme during the past Fall. The publishers printing such fraudulent advertising either convict themselves of dishonesty or that they are out of place in the publishing business.

ANGRY Customer: "These eggs aren't fresh." Indignant Grocer: "Not fresh? Why, the boy brought them from the country this morning." Customer: "What country?"—Washington Cougar's Paw.

Farmers' Week
presents opportunities

EVERY month and every business has its conventions. The most outstanding and unusual of these is the one conducted by the State Agricultural Colleges in New York Central territory during January and February under the name of Farmers' Week.

Embodying all the features of the ordinary convention, it is also a seminar—it presents a post graduate course to those engaged in agriculture. Here is an opportunity for the men in the field to exchange ideas with the agricultural scientists. By personal contact, the theoretical meets the practical and the business of agriculture is benefited.

Better soil, better crops, better cattle, better farmers, and better citizens! Fascinating subjects worthy of discussion, as well as profitable.

Progressive farmers throughout the New York Central territory ascribe much of their success to the information and inspiration which they receive from their State Agricultural Colleges through these Farmers' Weeks.

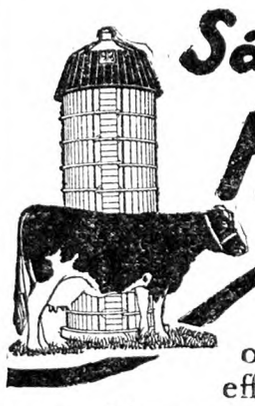
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y. — 68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio
La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill. — Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. — 902 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



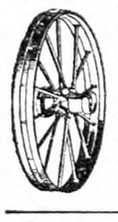
Save with a Harder

The lowest prices of the year are now effective. Next month, you will pay more, and later still more. Get your order in *this* month and save money. No deposit required. Pay on delivery or from your monthly milk checks.

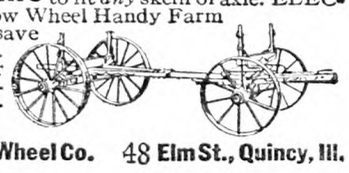
The 1929 Harder Silo has many exclusive features. There's a Harder that meets your needs, at a price you are willing to pay. Write today for our Early Order Proposition.

The Harder Round Brooder House is built on the silo principle—no cold corners; no waste space. Easily erected; portable. Send for free folder.

HARDER SILO CO., Inc.
Box C — Cobleskill, N. Y.



ELECTRIC Steel or Wood Wheels are built to fit *any* skein or axle. ELECTRIC Low Wheel Handy Farm Trucks save high lifts. Write for Free Catalog today.



Electric Wheel Co. 48 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

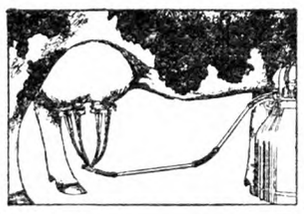
Commercial Poultry Raising

by Roberts.

An all-around book; $3 postpaid, by
Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

~and

Now



Metal Tubes Replace Rubber

This New Burrell Feature
Is the Biggest Improvement
Since the Automatic Controller

Single Unit
Double Unit

A single-tube system—now with metal tubes! Half as much rubber! Half as much wear! Short tubes—easy washing—clean milk! That is what this improved Burrell Milker means to you! And, all the exclusive Burrell features are retained—Automatic Controller; Air-Cushion Teat Cup; Positive Relief Pulsator; Sanitary Moisture Trap. The Burrell is the outstanding mechanical milker—by far! Send for illustrated catalog.

"IT MILKS THE COWS CLEAN"

Cherry-Burrell Corporation, Little Falls, N.Y.

BURRELL
MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

Farm Co-operation

Fundamentals and results within reach are explained in this new book, "ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION," by John J. Dillon. Price, 25c.

FOR SALE BY
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30TH STREET, NEW YORK

Relief From Hunters Needed

The article on page 1579 by Mr. Green and your answer is very good, but the fact is that our lawmakers are as afraid of the hunter as the farm child and is it no wonder that the child is leaving the farm and the farms are abandoned.

I have a fruit farm in Western New York and last year the man on my farm requested that we post the farm. I bought 24 signs and the lumber and he put them up and then was informed that the farm had not been posted according to law.

I drove out to the farm the second hunting day, found this man in the barn with one boy and the other five children in the house and I counted 11 hunters on the farm before I got out of my car.

I had a small berry patch and more than 200 plants were up-rooted by the hunters and five white pigeons that belonged to the children disappeared.

Can you give us some estimate what it costs the farmers each year in lost time from fear and damage, from the hunters and posting farms. If we are to have farm relief let us protect the child who is to be the future farmers.

Niagara Co., N. Y. W.

More About Rats

I am going to add some ideas to your interesting rat talk on pages 1330 and 1355. Rats come in the Fall and Spring. If you can be cleaned up before the ground freezes you are pretty safe for the Winter. Often in the Spring the heavy thaws force them to move. If persons would devote a few days to systematic labor, they could do much to clean up. Poisons are dangerous, as they carry the bait remarkable distances from their nest and just leave it. Barium carbonate is quite good, but mixed with meal, it gets moldy and they refuse to touch it. The worst thing to do is to throw dead hens in the woods, or garbage. All the dead rats should be buried very deep as they dig them up and take them back to the nest. They can climb up the straight side of a 6-ft. door with ease, and jump or drop 10 feet. There has never been less than 12 young rats in any nest I ever saw. I find to dig them out only scatters them. If you have them located, try to get them there.

Rats got so bad around our poultry house I had to make a gravity trap, and I caught 50 in three weeks. Of course I did not know I had that many. They come out scouting about 4 P. M. and one night at five, when looking out to see if anything was going on, I saw 25 rats in a herd coming across the orchard, all sizes. They disappeared under the poultry house. We keep the traps going and got 36 more in two weeks. Of course, we shut up all the feed-hoppers.

Rats always go five together, two males, three females. If you catch one you have four more. Their favorite food is lard or bacon grease. Now I am going to mention something that no rat expert even mentions, and one of the most vital things to be free of rats, and that is water. You can give them all the feed they want, but they must have water. They can live all Winter on raw potatoes, but they cannot last a few days without water, especially in a dry season or length of time that will allow the ground to absorb rain water. Dump all cans that have water in them; empty all tubs, or cover all water vessels.

In our poultry house we have six 16-quart galvanized buckets for water. Every evening about 5 o'clock or later, I go in and pour out the water in each one to just half full. The rats have to get this water or none. They hold on with their hind feet and swing down to try to reach the water. When they undertake, after not reaching it, to get out their feet slip on the side of the bucket, and they get exhausted and fall in. This past week we picked up seven dead ones. Some nights we do not get any should there be a shower and they can get a supply, but if it goes a week or so, then the buckets start to report again. Occasionally they drink in the day time, but not often before five o'clock. The advantage of this is you do not have to try to hide feed which through carelessness they will get at. The more they eat the more they want water. There is no one wonderful way to catch them, but where there are so many different animals on the farm it is quite a problem. But if there is anything else needing water quicker than anything but air, I do not know of it.

E. FARR.

Serving Summons

How long does it take for a lawyer to serve a summons when the person whom the judgment is against is accessible? O. S.

New York.

A summons can be served in a very small fraction of a second if the process server and the one to be served are in the same place at the same time. A party served with a summons has 20 days in which to answer. N. T.

Live Good While Making a Good Living on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula
Low priced, productive land. Town and waterfront homes. Three to ten hours to largest Eastern Markets by motor or Pennsylvania Railroad. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE.
Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

Maryland Farms We have farms of all sizes for sale both waterfront and inland, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the "Garden Spot" of the world, where farming pays. Fertile soil, good markets, macadam road and fine climate. For particulars address. SAMUEL P. WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Md.

Moriches, L. I. 100 acre farm, 25 acres cleared, balance lightly wooded, 5 room house, large barn, large brooder house, 5 small chicken houses, other outbuildings. Cheap at $20,000—easy terms. R. T. DAYTON, Box 317, Center Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

Home Cured Hams and Bacon, 38c per lb.
Pure Pork Sausage in 5 lb. Bags.....35c per lb.
All orders prepaid to third zone.
C. E. WYLIE *Chenango Co.* OXFORD, N. Y.

YARNS of Pure Wool for Hand and Machine Knitting; also Rug Yarns. Orders sent C.O.D. Postage paid. Write for free samples.
CONCORD WORSTED MILLS, Dept. 10, West Concord, N.H.

A Position is Open in our sales force for a middle aged man in this territory. Good weekly income year round.
Connecticut Valley Nurseries Manchester, Conn.

WANTED Old volunteer firemen's equipment. Quote anything from an engine to a hat or bucket. C. E. H. WHITLOCK - Bethany, Conn.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N.Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

FARMER, next Spring, on large farm 100 miles from New York, on salary and part of profits; tuberculin-tested herd, sheep and hogs; large acreage of good land; modern plant, modern house and good school; write fully, giving age, religion, size of family, complete experience; exceptional opportunity for strictly first-class man. ADVERTISER 5216, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced farmer-caretaker, married, either no children or one only, for place in Putnam County, N. Y.; must have good general garden knowledge, be able drive car and understand simple electric pump; essential wife also drive car; if she wishes to work separate arrangement for both work and pay will be made with her; house contains all modern comforts but only couples prepared for and used to real country life need apply; in writing give full information including copies of references and last salary received. ADVERTISER 5225, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG white girl for housework in family with three young children; $40 to start; references. ADVERTISER 5232, care Rural New-Yorker.

A FARM-RAISED young man wanted on large commercial poultry farm; experience not absolutely necessary; an excellent opportunity to learn the poultry business; state age, height and weight; salary to start $50 per month and board. ADVERTISER 5237, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Housekeeper for small family, two children, 6 and 8, two adults; modern, suburban house, half hour from New York City; must be good plain cook; no washing; want woman between 30 and 50; write, giving references to MRS. SPOONER, 104-11 207th St., Bellaire, L. I., N. Y.

MAN to work in dairy barn; must be able to use milking machine; only sober men need answer; wages $100 per month and room. Apply, FRED GAUNTT, Herdsman, N. J. Agri. Exp. Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—A woman, 30 to 40 years old, for assistant cook and dishwasher in small sanitarium. ROSS SANITARIUM, Inc., Brentwood, N. Y.

WANTED—Man to work for cow-testing association in Connecticut; must be able to use Babcock tester; furnish own transportation; good wages. R. E. NORCROSS, 301 P. O. Building, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Young white girl for general housework and help with baby; good home, $25 month. C. ROTHMAN, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—Seamstress for small school who understands making and mending boys' clothes; salary $60 per month, maintenance. COUNTY SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

Situations Wanted

AMERICAN, 21, some farm experience, wants to learn commercial poultry business; no bad habits and willing to work; references furnished. HARRY LONGO, West Point Pleasant, N. J.

FARMER, experienced, can milk, useful, true worker. ADVERTISER 5233, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by a Protestant-American family, man 40, wife 35, girl 8, place where working for employer's interest would be appreciated; eight years' experience in orchard, growing to market; wife good cook, experienced with boarders; man A-1 mechanic, carpenter, general repairing, drive truck or tractor, can milk; willing workers, capable and trustworthy, using neither liquor or tobacco; would like to co-operate on roadside stand or orchard; prefer New England. ADVERTISER 5239, care Rural New-Yorker.

REQUIRED next Spring by two men situation together on farm or similar; abstainers. Apply, W., Brooklyn Corner, Nova Scotia.

FARM manager on pedigree stock farm, Englishman, 20 years' experience, last two years managing well-known Yale Farm, founded noted Shorthorn herd there, won over hundred prizes first year, official judge cattle, knowledge of all crops pertaining to stock-farming; splendid testimonials; leaving through farm selling herd. HUBERT L. KENDALL, Romulus, N. Y.

WOMAN with eight-year-old girl desires work near school; can drive car; reference. ADVERTISER 5234, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED man, American, wishes position in dairy room or test milking; not over seven three timers; sober and reliable. ADVERTISER 5240, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, Scotch, one child 9 years; chauffeur, farmer and gardens; wife, housework; reference. ADVERTISER 5243, care Rural New-Yorker.

BLACKSMITH, mechanic and repairman, licensed chauffeur, desires position. ADVERTISER 5245, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position on private farm on estate after April 1; gardens, lawns, etc.; married; references. HENRY BROSEN, R. F. D. 2, Germantown, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, expert, single, American, college training backed by years of experience; thorough knowledge of incubation and brooding, chick raising, feeds and feeding, breeding and culling; desires position where effort and results count; references. ADVERTISER 5246, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, working manager, open for position where results from modern methods are desired and appreciated. ADVERTISER 5249, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by single, elderly man, work on dairy or poultry farm; experienced in care and feeding of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, good milker, handy with tools; steady, reliable, will appreciate a good home. ADVERTISER 5244, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as farm manager on up-to-date place, New Jersey, Connecticut or New York; American, married, two boys 19-14 years; life experience with registered stock; can get results; no booze or tobacco; would consider share proposition near good markets. ADVERTISER 5248, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING foreman on gentleman's estate, desires position about March 1; best references furnished; married, no family. ADVERTISER 5247, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING forman wishes connection with large modern commercial farm or estate; married, 30, no encumbrance, thorough mechanic, hustler, capable of results; handle help efficiently, reference. ADVERTISER 5251, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate superintendent, wishes position; lifetime experience all branches; American, married; capable, trustworthy, references. ADVERTISER 5250, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate manager open; 25 years' incomparable, thorough, practical, scientific and college experience, all branches A to Z; cattle and dairy specialist; development successful, highly remunerative industrial farm unit, complete elimination all waste and surplus labor; unsurpassed marketing plans. POST OFFICE BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests; on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested, write ADVERTISER 5191, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—2 to 400-acre farm with cows, horses, equipment at share rental for term years by practical and scientific man covering years of experience with A-1 references, integrity, etc. ADVERTISER 4873, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Del-Mar-Va poultry plant, 300 acres, uninfected range, about 2,800 layers, now producing; gross income up to Dec. 5th about $12,949; valuable saw timber and firewood; heavy income producing business suitable for two or three partners; price $16,000, $7,000 down, balance on easy long-time payments. ADVERTISER 5184, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Three or four acres on good road; water, lights, gas, sidewalks; $2,250 per acre; Westbury, L. I. ADVERTISER 5200, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent, tea room and tavern, the best location in Connecticut; established. ADVERTISER 5203, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 30 acres, equipped for poultry. WM. P. TODD, Princess Anne, Md.

FOR SALE—Farm at Cherry Creek, N. Y.; ideal location, immediate possession. FRANK BUSHNELL, Owner Big Rock, Ill.

FOR SALE—To settle estate, three good farms, fertile, well-drained soil, substantial buildings, orchards; located on main highways to Trenton, Philadelphia, New York; electricity available; also miscellaneous assortment of used farm machinery. ESTATE OF A. BRAKELEY, Bordentown, N. J.

FOR SALE—Forty-acre general farm, five-room house, barn, chicken houses, river and spring-watered pastures; for details address BOX 32, Route 1, Guilford, Conn.

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WANTED—Rent or buy reasonable, small place in country equipped cow, chickens, etc.; good house and buildings; on main road, suitable roadside business; within three hours' drive New York City; full particulars by letter. ADVERTISER 5236, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW YORK State farm wanted, west of the Hudson River, less than 100 miles New York City; not less than 10 rooms; give full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 5235, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Cheap farm, New York; state particulars; stream or brook. ADVERTISER 5241, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—50-acre farm, fine 12-room house, outbuildings, all improvements; most picturesque mountain section; 4 hours from New York; suitable home or business. ADVERTISER 5242, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 8 acres, on State highway near Somerville; new 7-room house, electric lights, bathroom, electric water pump; price $6,500. OWNER, 625 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—163 acres on big highway, 4 miles to Syracuse; two sets of buildings, orchard, timber, stock, tools, grain; $10,500. GEORGE MINER, R. D. 4, East Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two parcels or tracts of land, one of about seven-tenths of an acre, the other about two acres, located about two miles north of Port Chester, N. Y. Address BOX 312, R. F. D., Port Chester, N. Y.

WANTED to rent or to buy, equipped chicken farm; electric lights; close by city (preferred at ocean or bay); must be bargain; give price, acreage and particulars; no brokers. REINERS, 96 Woodside Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm, dry climate, 5 to 10 level acres, good buildings, near advantages. FITZSIMMONS, 270 60th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN. 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40, not prepaid; 10 lbs. white, prepaid, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; buckwheat comb, $1.75. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat; either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Our finest, 5-lb. pail, clover, $1.10; buckwheat, $1, postpaid; 60-lb. can, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.70, here. KENNETH CARRINGTON, Cortland, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; C.O.D. orders solicited. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

PEANUTS—Jumbos, runners, fresh from vine, new crop, farmers' field stock, 10 lbs., $1.50; 20 lbs., $2.25; 50 lbs., $4.25; 100 lbs., $7.75; 500 lbs., $35; hand graded, 15c pound; buy direct from farm, save money. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

JUMBO peanuts, field stock, 8c lb.; hand-picked, 15c lb. R. R. LANKFORD, Franklin, Va.

CLOVER HONEY—10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, delivered third zone; buckwheat, 60 lbs., $5.50; fancy buckwheat comb, 12 sections, $2.40, not prepaid; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

DELICIOUS shellbark nut meats, $1.10 per lb.; black walnut meats, $1 lb., parcel post not paid. GLEN DALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—390-egg Prairie State incubator, $30; also 330-egg Cyphers, $20; both good machines. D. R. HONE, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10, $2, postpaid. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $5.40 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

SWEET clover extracted honey, case two 60-lb. cans, $12.50; for larger amounts write for wholesale prices, stating amount; sample 15c. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

HONEY—Fine extracted, 60-lb. can here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RA C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

WANTED—Second-hand well drilling outfit, less motor. E. BRAUER, Hackettstown, N. J.

MEDIUM-WEIGHT team bobsled, good condition; $10. EDWARD WHILES, 104 2d St., Hackensack, N. J.

EXCHANGE anything; road wagon, bells, sleigh, harness; good as new; write, J. M. SMITH, Smithtown Branch, N. Y.

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WANTED—Cultor tractor. JOHN SWOPE, Rt. 4, Lebanon, Pa.

FIVE-POUND pail exquisite clover honey, sent postpaid $1.25; six pails, $6; none finer. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

PURE honey, satisfaction guaranteed; 5 lbs. clover, $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, $1.65. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

WANTED—Old colored framed pictures dating from before 1875; especially wanted are pictures of ships, sporting subjects, and railroad trains; write and tell me what you have. ROBERT E. NUESE, 18 E. 53d St., New York City.

PURE honey in 5-lb. pail, postage prepaid, clover, $1 per pail; 12 pails, $10; buckwheat, 10 cts. per pail less; 60-lb. can, here, buckwheat or mixed, $5.25; two cans, $10. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

HEN manure, 45c per 2-bu. sack. HARRY N. CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

"SHURE" pop rice corn, 10 lbs., $1.50, delivered third zone. GEO. BOWDISH, Esperance, N. Y.

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5,000 LBS. buckwheat-goldenrod honey, sold for the best offer. H. S. OSTRANDER, Mellenville, N. Y.

HONEY—"Light Autumn Flower" extracted, none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; two, $2.10. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

PURE buckwheat honey, prepaid, third zone, 5-lb. pail, 75 cents; 10-lb. pail, $1.40; 60-lb. can, $6. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

WANTED—One or two children or elderly person, on farm. MRS. LAUDON, Stanfordville, N. Y.

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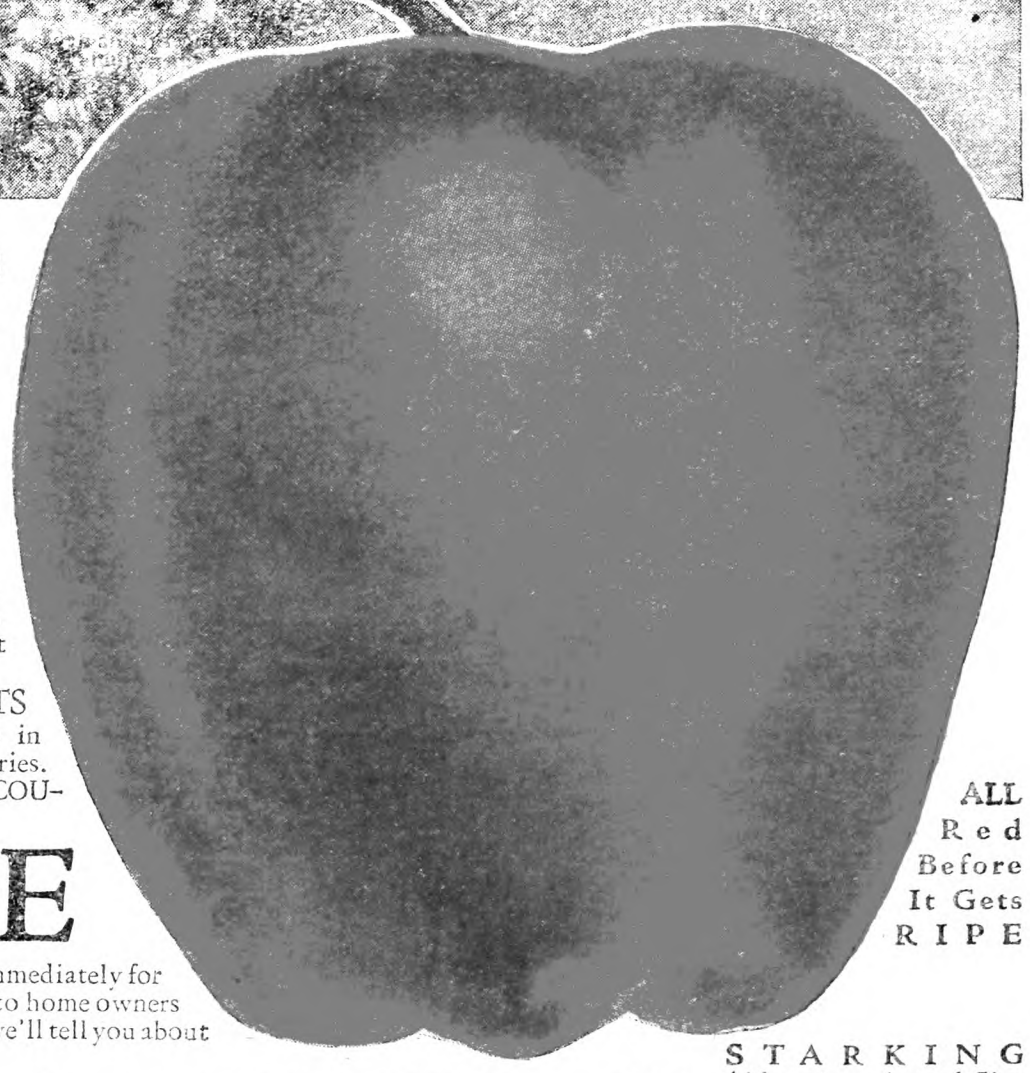

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. January 19, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5039

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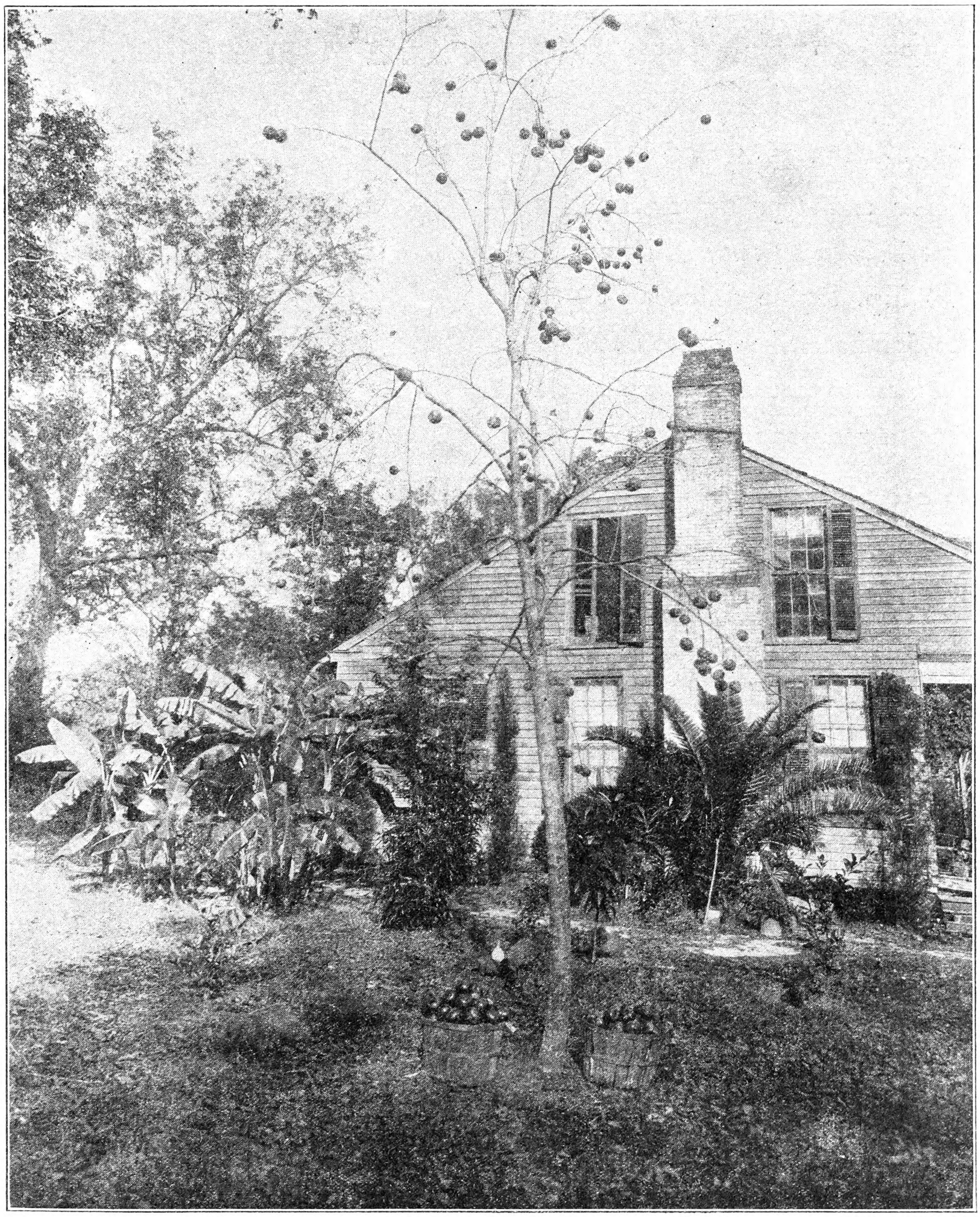

Farm Home in Southern Mississippi—Persimmon Tree in Foreground. (See page 78)

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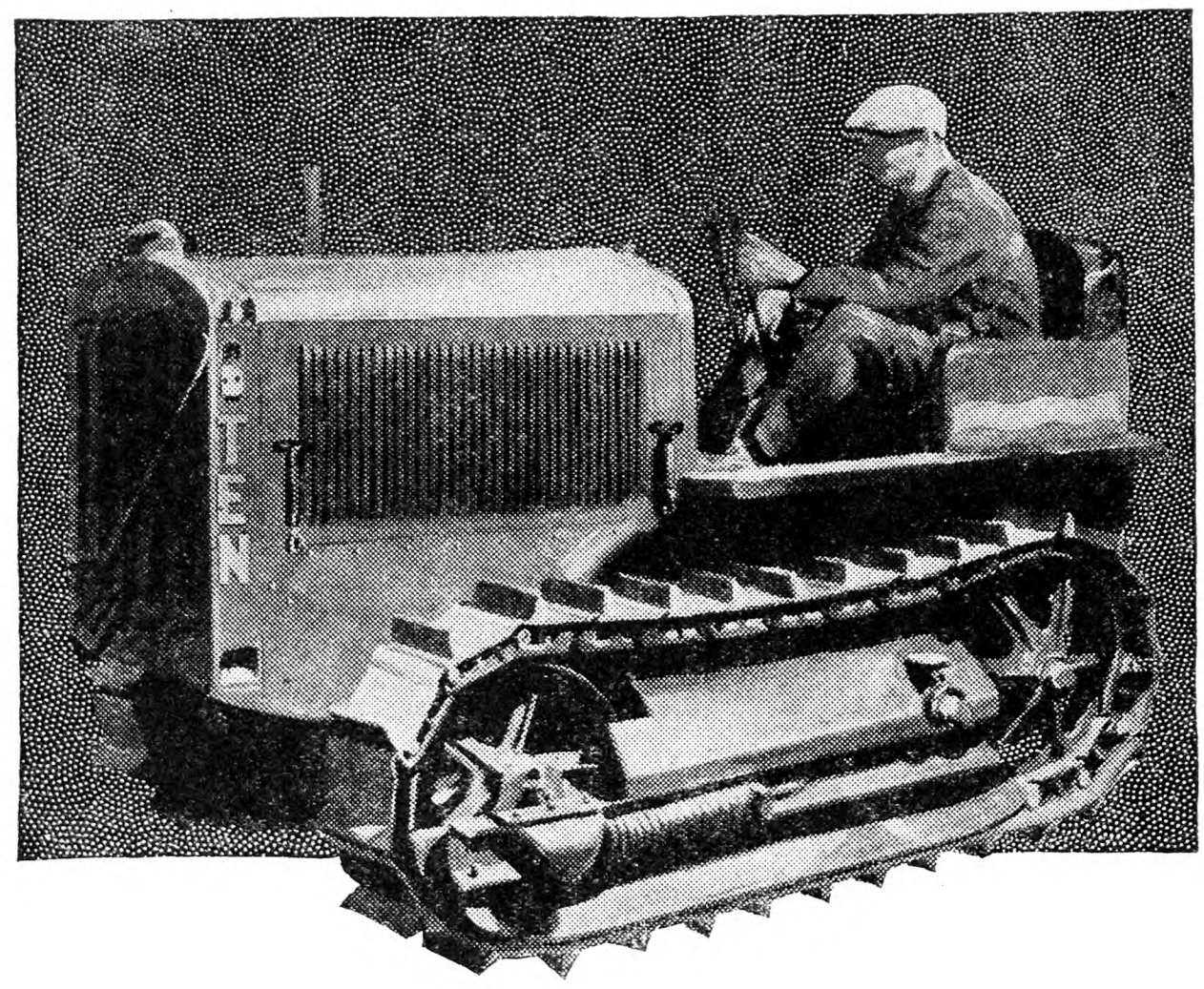


Supplying Our Home Apple Markets

[E. Stuart Hubbard, well-known apple grower of Dutchess Co., N. Y., made the following address at the recent Connecticut Pomological Society meeting. It contains so many matters of interest and importance that it is reproduced here.]

IT IS my belief that the problem most urgently confronting the apple growers of the East is that of packing, distribution and marketing.

Going back to the early days before people lived in apartments, or apples were held in cold storage, we find that the commercial apple plantings were mainly along rivers or canals or near large cities. Houses were homes in those days. They had large cellars devoid of furnace and plumbing. Of necessity they were well stocked in the Fall with barrels of apples and supplies of vegetables to last through the long Winters. Such varieties as the solid Greening, Baldwin, Newtown and Russet, grown nearby, kept well and were used freely. When ice closed the rivers or cold forbade rail shipments a steady supply of apples became impossible. The amount of fruit in each purchase was necessarily large. Small sales were few. Fruit stores, as we know them now, were unknown.

With the coming of cold storage and the refrigerator car, it became possible to grow apples in sections remote from large cities and ship them throughout the Winter. Modern heating and plumbing often prevented the late keeping of apples in cellars. The constant supply of oranges and other fruits made possible the modern fruit store and hand-to-mouth buying. Eastern orchardists saw their home markets taken from them by the perfect, handsome, reliably packed fruits from distant States which had no home markets of their own. Their old trees and accustomed varieties could not compete with the attractive product of young trees and varieties adapted to ideal climates. The old units of measure were too large or their packs unattractive. Their home markets spurned them. At the same time the Eastern growers, in turn, have made use of the same facilities which have preserved and delivered the competing product to their doors and ship their fruit to whatever markets will still use them.

In a few scattering cases Eastern individual growers, shippers or organizations have attempted by more selective grading and smaller packages to compete with the new type of product from afar. Too often, however, we find that the choicest apples offered for sale in our retail markets are largely from other States. There is obviously something wrong with this uneconomic situation. It is axiomatic that it costs more to transport fruit long than short distances; that it is more injurious to the fruit; that it is more difficult for the producer to control its distribution and call its peculiar merits to the attention of the consuming public.

In studying the sources of production of our Eastern apples, especially McIntosh, I have found varying conditions. The northern New England States and parts of Western New York must depend on distant cities, mainly New York City and Boston, to use their apples. New Jersey and the Hudson Valley use Greater New York, while Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island are blessed with large urban populations within touching distance of their commercial orchards.

In considering this problem let us be unorthodox and approach it from the consumer's point of view. For, what are we as producers, packers, carriers, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers but the servants of the ultimate consumer? And does not our salary, wage or compensation depend upon how correctly and satisfactorily we anticipate his wants in varieties and the timeliness and condition in which we supply them?

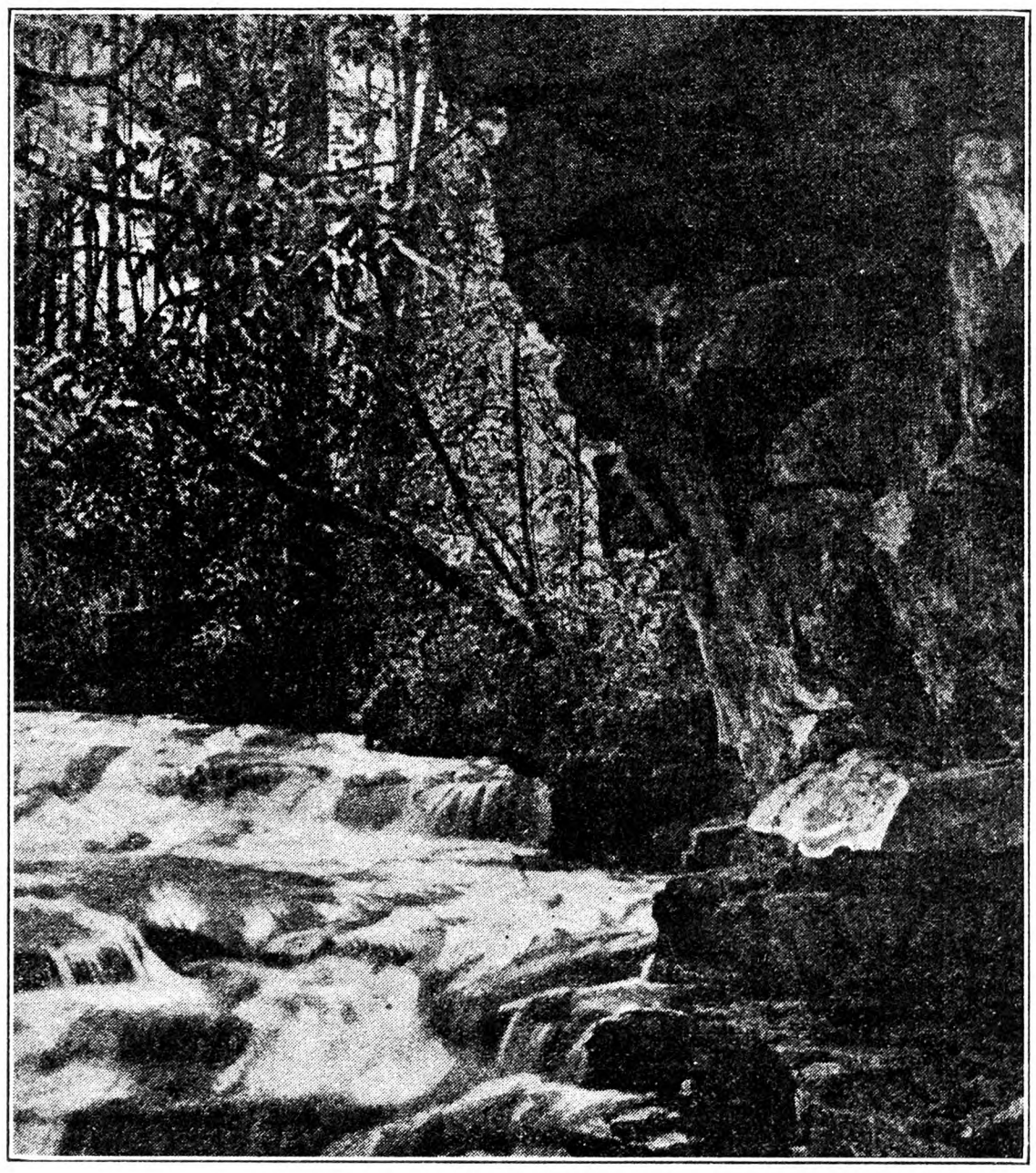
The ideal apple (to obtain which he will pay the highest price) is the dessert or eating apple. It is most prized when of beautiful color, clear, unblemished skin and free from bruise or scar as polished ivory. It should be juicy, of desired ripeness and flavor and obtainable when wished for. If scarcity or high cost prevent the obtaining of an apple of the finest color or perfect skin, one of less attractive appearance may suffice if unbruised and of satisfying flavor. When living in a city apartment, lack of room forbids buying in quantity. The resulting daily apple purchase must be possible nearby and always available, so displayed as to inspire desire for it rather than other fruit and handy for personal selection. The discarding of several bruised and inferior specimens before finding one that appeals, is distasteful and instills doubt as to quality and freshness. In homes where cool cellars or ample refrigerators permit keeping large quantities for some days, the satisfaction in quantity price saving and a full larder induce more frequent enjoyment of fine fruit and larger consumption.

Cooking apples must be of generous size to prevent undue waste in skins and cores and avoid the feeling of skimping. Worm holes, deep bruises and other blemishes which require careful trimming and hamper quick peeling are avoided as unpleasant, time consuming and wasteful. A rich, acid sauce or pie is desired and expected or another fruit is substituted. For baking the size should be large and uniform so no one will feel slighted.

Consumers find satisfaction in bragging to their acquaintances of the wonderful apples so-and-so grows and supplies so regularly, conveniently and attractively. If well advertised, they feel they must be superior, for the grower has confidence in them and supplies the store with attractive display cards suggesting that they buy apples from his packages to insure satisfaction. Besides, the retailer is enthusiastic about them, saying that these apples are the best he has ever handled and are well worth the higher price asked. It is also a satisfaction to procure one's apples direct from the grower, if possible. They obviously must be fresher and less exposed to dust, the solicitous attention of the fruit stand man and the odors of package and long distance transportation. The flavor of these apples from one's own State is so much richer. They are juicy and delicious.

Such being the instinctive wants of the consumer, how can we best supply them? In the first place, if small apples, especially of the cooking sorts, are not wanted we should do our best through fertilization, soil management and thinning to eliminate them. We should spray or dust to secure perfect fruit and prune for color. To produce varieties that will please we must plan our plantings to provide a steady supply from Fall to Spring of sorts best for each season and use. We must employ such care in picking and packing that bruises are prevented and store so as to keep the apples in prime condition.

Strange as it may seem to those who have never tried to capture the home apple market, it is a wary and elusive quarry. Though it may nibble at your bait and seem ready to take it eagerly, something often frightens it and leaves you. The true sportsman does not give up because of a few failures. He studies his bait, equipment and approach, learns why the fish do not take his line and finally is rewarded with continued success.



"Oh for a seat in some poetic nook,
Just hid with trees and sparkling with a brook."

In considering marketing we have three main systems to choose from:

1—Retailing, selling direct to the consumer.
2—Jobbing, selling to the retailer.
3—Wholesaling, selling to or through the jobber.

Retailing by growers is usually done through the use of the roadside stand, house delivery, mail, rail or express. In receiving the higher prices of direct sales in small quantities much of the high cost of retailing and delivery is incurred. High grade sales ability is required. A steady supply must be maintained in uniformly good condition. Each user's wants and whims must be learned and catered to. Prompt, courteous, honest, efficient service, such as one demands and appreciates of the grocer, must be given. Customers must feel satisfaction and pleasure in each transaction from the moment of greeting to the last apple in the package. This method is best suited to producers of small or moderate volume or for part of the fruit of the larger growers. Some form of storage is necessary if sales are to be continued long enough to make full use of one's organization and advertising, and give the community served a chance to use home grown apples throughout the season. Such packages and units of measure should be selected as best fill the various needs of the consumers. These can be learned only by experiment and trial. Each grower should strive with an open mind to adjust all details to conditions as they develop rather than to endeavor to force a theoretical system on an indifferent public.

Jobbing requires a steady supply of such varieties in season as the retailer may need. As the retailers need only what the consumers demand, the jobber must see these demands and be prepared to meet them or the retailer must trade where he can get the needed varieties and packs. The jobber can to some extent influence the consumers' demands by advertising in the local press or by placarding the retail stores with signs which resemble in details the labels used on the packages. This necessitates the selection and use of conspicuous and attractive printing in colors. Close contact with the retailer and consumer should be maintained through a representative who should visit the stores frequently to study the customs and methods of the trade and the varieties being offered or called for. He should learn of and adjust any just complaints and note where improvements can be made, also encourage the attractive display and arrangement of his firm's apples and invite those not using his products to come to the salesroom and try them out.

Cold storage facilities which permit final grading and packing throughout the Winter, help greatly in giving reliable packs in the form found most desirable. A constant check-up on the packers can be kept and the pack improved where faulty. Where all the fruit is packed hurriedly at picking time, serious mistakes may be made by one or more of the packers and not be known till months later when it is too late to correct them.

Wholesaling may be necessary where the volume and assortment of varieties produced is too large for retailing or too small for a jobbing trade. By choosing jobbers who will take a personal interest in a grower's product, better results may often be obtained than by selling direct to the retailer. It is unwise to use rival jobbers unless sure that both maintain prices at the same rates for similar grades. It is more difficult, however, with this system to control the distribution so as to give a steady supply to a certain trade and receive the full benefits of good fruit, well packed and handled.

Capable development of the first two methods of marketing, where possible will undoubtedly do more to solve the problem of increasing the home consumption of apples than by delegating their distribution to others.

A high standard of business ethics should always be practiced if success in any such enterprise is to be expected. Honest, reliable grading and packing are essential. If one elects to sell to retailers he should be scrupulous not to sell privately to their potential customers. The tradesman selling your product should feel that he is truly your agent in his field and be proud of it.

I cannot close this without raising my voice in protest against a practice which I believe does more to discourage the use of apples than anything else the grower can do. I believe that the foisting of the accursed cull on the local public is responsible for the underconsumption of apples that exists today. All sections are guilty of the practice. There is more joy in the orchard over one bushel of wretched culls unloaded on a deluded apple lover than in a car of fine fruit sold at a fair price to a pleased buyer. There seems to be a little of the old Adam in us all. It is hard for us to heed the voice of wisdom which tells us that no one can use such apples and wish for more. The cull has a value and proper uses. Encouraging the consumption of first class fruit at paying prices is not one of them.

The grower who can convince the public that his pack is honest, his fruit a pleasure to use and his price fair, need have no trouble in selling his marketable apples at paying prices. He will also be doing his part in creating a market for his own fruit and in helping raise the price level of apples through the whole industry.

E. STUART HUBBARD.

Improving Our Pastures

TO THOSE who were in touch with the dairy and live stock industry here in the Northeast 30 or 35 years ago there is apparent a great change in the quality and amount of forage which is produced by our pastures. At that time many pastures produced a luxuriant growth of White clover, Red-top, Timothy and Canada Blue grass and other grasses native to the various localities. There were few pastures in which there was not a good sod composed of White clover and the more desirable species of grasses. Now most of the pastures are nearly covered with club mosses and other species of moss, with many patches of fern, and such grasses as are produced grow as scattering plants among the moss.

Patches covered with a good, firm sod are small in area and considerably scattered. At that time young stock, beef cattle and sheep, would be turned on pasture at a time ranging from the middle of April to the tenth of May, according to the locality, and by the middle of July some animals would be taken off the pastures as good grass beef, while almost every animal would become fat before Fall if the pasture was not overstocked, and had an unfailing supply of water. Lambs and sheep also throve, April lambs frequently weighing 100 lbs. or more by October, and the ewes coming to the barn about the first of November in good breeding condi-

tion. Dairy cows would secure feed for an abundant flow of milk from the middle of June until the first to the middle of August without grain being fed.

I know that to many of my readers this will sound like a harking back to the "good old times" when everything was better than it is now, but there are many stockmen in New England who know that my statements are not exaggerated.

At the present time our pastures give little feed before the first of June, and because of the decrease in forage plants great care has to be taken or they will be overstocked, and stock come off them in the Fall actually skinny. In the best of seasons they will not carry as many animals as they used to support. It is practically impossible to keep a dairy cow up to good production on pasture alone, even if she is allowed a large area on which to graze, grain or grain and silage being necessary in addition all of the season.

It is easy to see what a difference it would make in profits if we could depend upon such results from our pastures as we used to receive. With the thought that a rejuvenation of our pasture would pay good returns on a considerable investment we began three years ago to try the effect of lime on parts of our pasture. Our pasture is an area of land so rocky that it would not be practical to plow and reseed it, but as it is located very conveniently to the barn we want to continue to use it as pasture. Some areas are completely covered with club moss and other mosses with grass plants showing at intervals of one to three feet, and in most cases only one plant in a place.

Six years ago we took 100 lbs. of land lime and put it on a marked plot of this moss three rods long by two rods wide, or at the rate of a little more than 26 cwt. to the acre. Soon after the lime was applied we sowed some White clover, Timothy and Red-top seed on top of the moss, and it was left for the rain to wash it all down into contact with the earth.

At the end of that season the moss was nearly all dead, and at the end of the next season there was a fair stand of clover and grass, with a few small patches of moss showing renewed life, and since that time there has been a gradual thickening of the sod. Each of the last three seasons we have applied a ton of lime to about an acre of the pasture, choosing different parts of the pasture each season, and sowing some grass and clover seed on each area.

In general the results have been the same as they were on the small plot. Of course under this method of applying the lime we have no means of definitely determining how much profit there is, if any, but from the improvement in the growth of grass and clover it would appear to be profitable. One thing is very noticeable; that the cows spend at least twice as much time grazing on the limed areas as they do on any other equal area.

As long as we continue to get such results as we are getting at present we shall try to lime some part of our pasture each Spring, several acres a year if possible. We use a mixture of White clover, Red-top and Timothy seed in equal parts, and aim to sow it very early in the Spring, or just before a rain which will sprout the seed and wash it into contact with the earth. It may seem to some that I am placing unusual emphasis upon White clover as a part of our pasture forage, but I have yet to see a pasture which produced a good amount of White clover in mixture with the grasses in which stock of all kinds would not make good growth and fatten well if they were given a plentiful supply of drinking water.

I believe that the Massachusetts and Connecticut experiment stations have begun experiments consisting of the addition of chemical fertilizers to areas of permanent pasture. It would seem that the proper use of chemicals would produce an increase in quantity and an improvement in quality of the grasses, so that when fed off by live stock there would be a good profit.

We are awaiting the results of their experiments with considerable interest, as one of our greatest problems is how to get our pasture covered again with a good growth of grass and clover, and to accomplish this at a reasonable cost, or to get increased returns year by year sufficient to cover the investment and to leave the pasture in better condition for the following year. H. L. S.

Maine.

Economy a Basic Factor in Production of Fruit or Farm Crops

AS I look over our records for the past five years, and study our method of attack on future problems of producing apples and farm crops, I am struck with the necessity of securing quantity production of any given commodity, and the necessity of holding the cost at a minimum in order to compete with other producing centers.

We, as farmers, have been told to diversify our farm production. It appears to me that the average farmer who is spreading his effort over the production of numerous crops, none in large enough quantity to make the farm a commercial venture, is going to have a continued hard struggle for existence. It is my opinion that at least one product should be grown in sufficient quantity to permit sales by the carload. If the farmer is engaged in dairying, poultry or sheep raising he should have some major product or project and work toward equipping the business with the most up-to-date labor-saving machinery. Establish a quality name for that product.

This would not necessarily mean that the farmer should attempt to work a larger area of land, but work smaller areas well. One often finds farmers laying out more work than they can possibly accomplish to the best advantage. One setback when the work is crowding is liable to cause trouble throughout the remainder of the season. Crops maturing too late for top market prices, weedy crops and lack of cultivation at the proper time reduce yields materially. Failure to apply insect and disease control measures at the proper time also cut yields.

If, for instance, a farmer wishes to purchase a tractor he should have an appreciable number of working hours yearly to place the machine on a profitable basis. According to study by C. W. Gilbert of costs of operating tractors on 175 New York farms in 1926 without operator, where the tractor was busy less than 200 working hours per year, the cost was $1.37 per hour while the cost on farms where tractor was operated over 600 hours per year was but $0.638 per hour.

The cost of labor on the farm is so high and hard to secure that farmers are forced to buy more machinery than formerly and if the volume of the crop is not fairly large it is difficult to meet interest charges and depreciation on the cost of machines from the sale of the produce grown. In other words one must secure a high degree of efficiency from his machines and labor under present farming conditions in order that he may obtain a reasonable return on his time and capital invested. This efficiency is very hard to secure when the work is spread over a large number of crops or when the acreage of any crop is insufficient for the employment of up-to-date labor-saving machinery.

I have in mind the farmer who is milking from 5 to 12 cows, growing possibly 15 acres of oats, five acres of wheat, eight acres of corn, four acres of potatoes, two acres of cabbage, 30 acres of mixed hay, five acres of orchard and the remainder of the 140-acre farm in pasture or woodlot.

Sweet Cherry Made Productive on Dwarfing Stock. Fig. 21

His herd of cows is hardly large enough to make them profitable alone. He can hardly afford to build a silo, buy a milking machine or improve his barns for the number of cows being carried. The growing of small grains is not very remunerative in New York State; yet they require high-priced machinery, such as drills and binders, besides the regular soil-working machines, such as plows and harrows and power to operate. The corn is usually fed to the stock—no direct cash sale for the crop. The potato and cabbage acreage is too small to work efficiently in competition with big growers. The orchard is not large enough to make it a major factor, so it usually receives little attention with results in proportion to care. It is necessary to use most of the hay for the stock and the cash sale is necessarily low. There is no direct cash sale from the pasture lot and usually the woodlot just maintains the family supply of fuel.

This type of farm management needs exceptional men to keep the wolves away from the door. I think it is the type of farming which is doomed to failure during the next 10 to 20 years.

A more specialized type of farm almost invariably brings a larger remuneration to the owner. It is a valuable asset to a farmer or group of farmers to establish a reputation in a community for some certain variety of fruit or produce, or some certain crop or breed of stock. It does not necessarily have to be such a large production, as many individual farms have a reputation for certified seed or some special crop or variety. A successful grower largely takes the risk out of operating a similar farm with these certain special crops or herds as the major items of production in that section.

Onondaga Co., N. Y. HAROLD R. HITCHINGS.

Our Income from Five Hundred Hens

AFTER a year's careful bookkeeping we find our money net income from approximately 500 hens came to $671.58. In addition to this we have 350 pullets and much good manure for our next year's truck garden.

Each year, for unforeseen reasons, our profits on eggs and chickens are less than we anticipated. In 1927 we bought 1,300 baby chicks and were obliged to kill those that continued struggling to live. They were all diseased. In 1928 we bought a fine, sturdy thousand, but not from the same man.

Last year's roosters and a few of the less promising pullets were sold as broilers for $223.03. After the pullets started to lay we culled some of the oldest hens and sold them for $163.30. The cost of buying the thousand baby chicks was $120. By the time they reached maturity the feed cost was $249.16. Our chicken sales cleared us $19.17. Of course this was partly old stock, but the stock had paid for itself. Our customers said the old hens were very nice, which relieved us. Good layers are not generally good roasters, but perhaps the customers, getting bargains, were not overly critical.

We still have enough old stock on hand to make our laying hens more than 500, but since we had considerably less before the pullets started to lay, we feel that 500 is a fair approximation. We have attempted to be exact in the other figures. Errors there are due to carelessness or ignorance.

Our feed bill for the laying stock was $1,170.75. Our egg sales amounted to $1,729.92. We sold to outsiders 3,925 dozen eggs. The preceding year we sold 5,020 dozen, but we sold to commission men and made much less than we have retailing a much lower egg production. I think our selling price has averaged 44 cents, and the cost of feed 29.8 cents a dozen. That leaves 14 cents a dozen for labor and other expenses. The eggs and chickens we sold to ourselves this year came to $93. Unfortunately cost and not quantity was noted in the housekeeping accounts. It is easy to guess at the number of chickens consumed, but the eggs are a more difficult matter.

Egg sales, clear of feed costs, came to $559.17. Hen and broiler sales, clear of baby chick purchase price and feed until maturity, came to $19.17. The eggs and chickens we sold ourselves brought $93.24, to be as exact as an inexact housekeeping book most assuredly is. If the pullets are valued at a dollar apiece the chickens' income would be $1,026.55.

We have put capital back into the chicken plant, covering one chicken-house, enlarging another, and putting a concrete floor into still another. Since this actually improves the property I am not sure it would be fair to list it as overhead. Each year something of the sort has been done so our actual money income is even smaller than it sounds.

Fortunately "chickens and something else" was dinned thoroughly into our heads before we went into the chicken business. We have small fruits and truck as supplements. This is very fortunate indeed, for August and September are very lean egg months with us. We sell less those months than the cost of the feed. They are rich trucking months, however. Too, we usually hold over until late as many bushels of potatoes as we can conveniently store, as a sort of safeguard. Even though they depreciate somewhat they are "emergency money." In the checking account they are too easily spent dollars. In the savings account, they are too painfully spent. In the cellar, they fit comfortable emergencies. O. H. A.

Maryland.

Soft Cabbage Heads

I NOTICE that an inquirer asks what plant food is lacking that causes lack of solidness in cabbage. I believe that heading or lack of heading is entirely due to the strain of seed used. Seed from a poor heading strain will always produce soft heads and the quality or richness of the soil will only influence the total size of the head. Poor seed on a rich soil will produce a big soft head or bunch of leaves, while good seed on a poor soil will produce a hard head, although it may be very small.

Cabbage is one crop for which, I believe, no grower can afford to plant new seed unless it is of his own saving from plants of established lineage. A cabbage grower purchasing seed always should purchase his supply a year or two in advance. Then he has a chance to test out the heading qualities of the seed. A small quantity, say 5 or 10 per cent of the seed, should be used, and the balance saved for next year. If the small percentage planted shows good heading qualities then the remainder may be planted; if it does not then the amount saved should be dumped out. Better go without planting than plant poor heading strains, work all the season, purchase fertilizers, etc., then get only leaves in the greater part of the field. By purchasing a three-years' supply at a time, instead of two, a person will be absolutely protected against failure from poor heading. Weather and poor soil may cause small heads, but poor seed is the main cause of non-heading or soft heads, always provided the plants have been set early enough to give the proper length of time for maturity. C. O. WARFORD.

Orange Co., N. Y.

Apple Wood for Cabinet Work

Can any reader tell me how properly to "cure" or "season" apple tree wood for working into furniture? I recently cut down some apple trees and wish to make some articles of furniture out of them. Should the wood be cut into suitable pieces at once or left in large lengths, as cut? Should it be kept out of doors or under cover and if under cover in heated quarters? G. D. T.

Connecticut.

THE experience of readers is invited. Personally we have handled some of this apple wood for cabinet purposes. Straight grained trees were split into bolts which after drying were worked into the sizes desired. Some logs were taken to the sawmill and cut into inch or any other thickness desired. It was dried by being piled on poles overhead in the farm shop. Some of the sawn lumber will warp badly in seasoning.

Apple varies greatly in character of grain. It may be as clear as black oak, or nearly as tough as pepperidge (black gum).

In earlier days the village carpenter spent the Winter in making tables and other furniture of this local apple and cherry lumber. Specimens of this work are now found here and there, wonderful jobs of joinery and durability.

THE Pennsylvania State College has opened a new infirmary or hospital which cost $150,000. Half of the money came from Pennsylvania potato growers, who gave to a voluntary fund for this purpose during 1922 and 1923, in appreciation of the college agricultural extension and research service.

The Fruit Industry of the Pacific Coast

PART II

CONTINUING north all day down the San Joaquin Valley towards San Francisco, with mountain ranges in the far distance on either side, one passes thousands of acres of rich, productive, level land, crowded with crops of all kinds. Around Fresno are the great grape sections—grape vineyards as far as the eye can see, producing five to ten tons of grapes to the acre as contrasted with an eastern average of 2½ to 3½ tons. On the time of this particular visit 1,500 cars of grapes were leaving California every day. In addition there were 7,000 cars in transit, moving in trains over the network of railroads towards the East. A hot wave in New York City broke the market, and the word went out among growers and shippers alike to make no shipments for three days, until the market had cleared up. A demand of this kind in the East, where markets are within a few miles, would be futile. Here several thousand miles from market, where an individual can do little by himself, he soon learns the rules of the game that mean co-operation with other men in similar circumstances towards common betterment.

Again, near the junction of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, almost due east of San Francisco, one finds another section of amazing growth conditions similar to many others scattered here and there throughout California. Chestnuts from seed reach the armpit in one season. Roses from cuttings are a tangled mass. Sweet cherries grow eight to ten feet from the bud, and fruit trees attain large size quickly. In consequence growing practices are curiously inclined towards checking growth rather than inducing it, and this is one of the major differences between California and the East.

The sweet cherry is a good example. In the East the cry is for increased growth and increased vigor. Therefore, the stock that will promote growth is the one desired, namely Mazzard. In California, cherry trees 25 feet tall will be found that have never borne fruit. Put these trees on a dwarfing stock such as a Morello or possibly a Mahaleb and the trees begin to fruit heavily. Nursery stock grows too large in one season to be handled and transplanted profitably, and so the procedure is to bud the stock in May or early June, and force the bud the same year—producing a block of first-class trees in one year on an area of land that was bare the season before. Eastern nurserymen require two to three years to accomplish the same end.

PROSPEROUS REGIONS.—Not far from Sacramento is an interesting section called the "island" section, famous for its "river" pears, considered by some the finest canning Bartletts grown. When other pears are selling for $40 a ton there is a premium of $5 a ton for "river" pears, and some particular orchards receive a premium of $10 a ton. Reclamation from the Sacramento River was begun long ago by the Chinese, who started the levee and dike systems that have cut the region into island-like communities, giving rise to its name. For irrigation purposes a pipe put through the dikes into the river beyond, suffices. Property is heavily taxed because of the expensive series of levees, but the buildings show real prosperity.

It was said earlier in this article that in general one receives the idea of over-production upon a trip of this kind. In particular regions, however, there are unquestioned signs of prosperity, as in the island section of the Sacramento Valley. Even here, the growers speak of their pinched circumstances, though one begins to question whether they really appreciate what a pinching really is. For example, a sweet cherry grower was complaining because his 20 acres were returning him only 6 per cent on a valuation of $3,000 an acre. He had become accustomed to a net income of $20,000 a year in years past, and in each of three successive seasons paid for the cost of the land plus the cost of growing the trees to bearing age. By contrast he feels pinched, but the pinching is only relative.

Not far to the north from Sacramento is the Marysville peach section, where something like 90 per cent of the canning peaches are produced. Yields run 25 tons per acre, and last season the price was in the neighborhood of $25 a ton. With such yields it is no wonder the canning peach industry has been wrested from the East. Unfortunately there has been a serious controversy between the canners and the producers in regard to price. Since there is no major outlet for clingstone peaches, other than for canning, the canners are in a position to dictate. The growers, on the other hand, are disposed to let the fruit fall to the ground and cut off the canner's supply of fruit unless the canners agree to put up 14,000,000 cases, while the growers insist that the canners were merely trying to hold up the price of canned goods, and could really put up 17,000,000 cases if they were inclined to be reasonable. The situation is acute and the end is not yet in sight.

Not until one reaches the foothills back from the main floor of the valley does a fruit man from the East feel really at home Here at higher altitudes tree growth is less rank, and trees perform as the easterner feels they should. Diversified fruit growing takes the place of the specialized one-crop culture of the valley floors, so that on one ranch may be found 20 varieties of plums which may be picked from May to August, several varieties of Japanese persimmons, grapes, pears, cherries, figs and even lemons, olives and oranges. Apples are not suited to most sections of California, while the soft fruits and the warm-season fruits are very much at home.

WHERE THE PEAR IS AT HOME.—Continuing north and climbing the mountain ranges at the northern or upper end of the Sacramento Valley, the trail leads over into Oregon and down into the famous pear-producing Rogue River Valley. If there is any place on the American continent where the pear is really at home, it is in the Rogue River Valley near Medford, Oregon. Any fruit man knows the appearance of a tree that seems really happy in its surroundings. There is a look of vigor and thrift, that cannot be mistaken. Not the excessive growth of an overfed tree, nor the slowing-up appearance of trees that are overproducing, but good growth, fruit of good size, fruit well distributed, clean green foliage, strong live bark, and symmetry in shape of tree. Pears in the Rogue River Valley have just these characteristics.

Like other interior valleys of the West this valley is also irrigated. The soil is a heavy black type that shrinks and cracks badly if not handled properly. The local name for the soil type is "sticky," and it is well chosen. The soil cracks so badly that potatoes grow with flattened sides and are unsuitable for market. Cracks can be found in which one can thrust his fist. In spite of these undesirable qualities the soil is of the heavy, rich type that seems especially suited to the pear.

Bartlett is the leading variety, but not the only one. Others are Comice, Bosc, Easter, Winter Nelis, and even Seckel. The tendency is to extend the marketing season of the pear by growing more Winter sorts. The grower of Oregon says that every pear man in California tries to get the first car of Bartletts to market, picking the fruit before it is really ripe, and suffering serious losses two years out of three. The Oregon grower, on the other hand, is inclined to work towards a more even distribution of high-quality pears throughout the Fall and Winter season.

That Rogue River Valley growers are in a position to do just this sort of thing is clearly indicated by the way the Winter varieties perform with them. Winter Nelis is especially suited. One orchard that was visited had a heavy load of 2½ to 3-in. fruit, with some fruits four inches across. Doyenne du Comice, too, is a superb product in this region, and Seckel is sufficiently large and sufficiently productive to make eastern growers take notice of possible future competition. The season of 1928 saw a car of Oregon boxed Seckel pears realize $4,500 on the New York market, breaking all records. The price ranged from $8 to $6 a box.

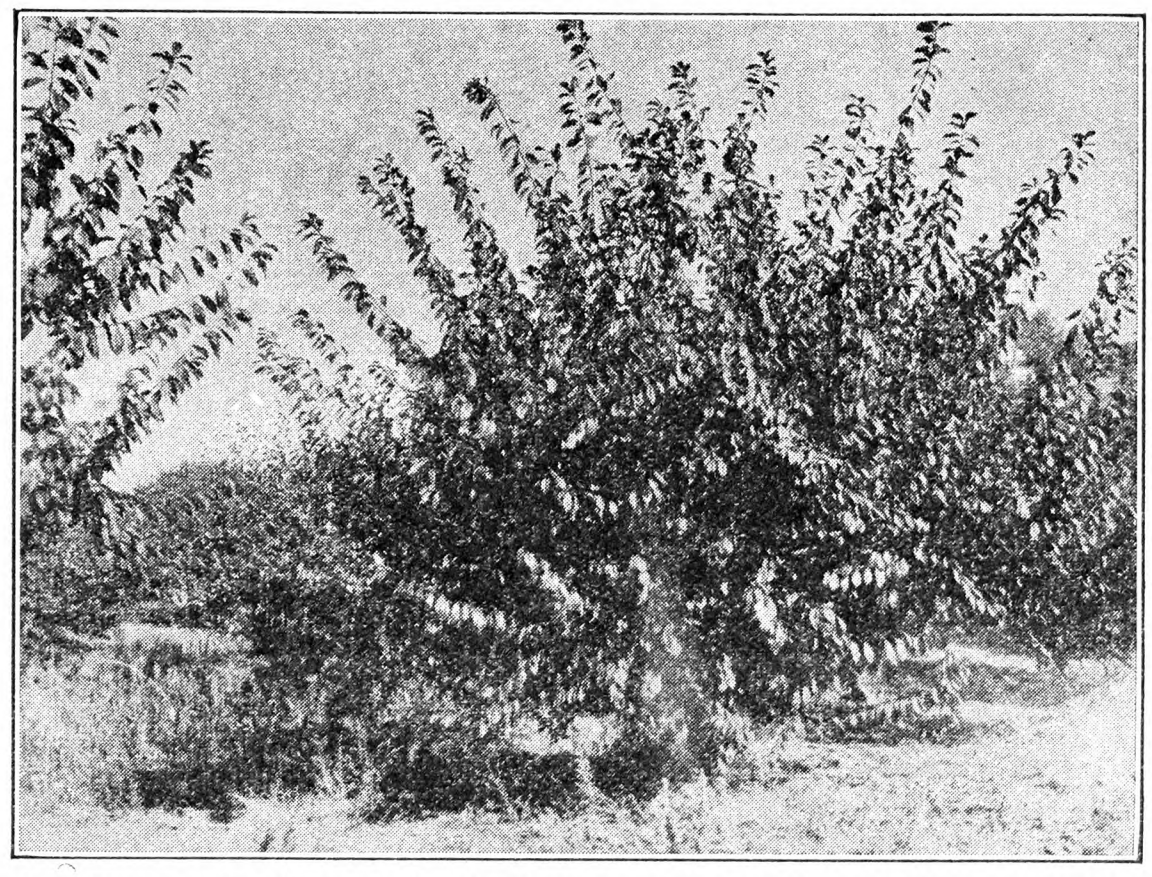
WASHING THE FRUIT. — At Medford there are 14 packing-houses and storage plants. Grading and washing has developed to a fine art. The fruit is fed into a large box-like washer where it is sprayed with a hydrochloric acid spray as it moves along, 45 seconds being the time required for the fruit to pass through the acid chamber. In the next compartment it is sprayed for 15 seconds with clear water, and finally it is carried through a compartment in which strong blasts of air dry it for 30 seconds. The washing device is compact, and is installed just between the sorting table and the grader. It requires little attention, and does not delay packing operations, simply extending the journey of the fruit to the boxes by an additional minute and thirty seconds while being washed. Packers are satisfied that the better appearance of the fruit fully justifies the operation, declaring that they would wash their fruit now regardless of any change in the spray residue laws. The expense is estimated at one cent a box, each machine costing $3,000.

Of course, the packing-houses of the West handle a sufficient quantity of fruit so that they can afford to equip with the latest and best machinery. One shed contained three batteries of sorters, washers, graders and conveyor systems to adjacent cold storage. A second had four lines of similar equipment. An ingenious device was in operation which dispensed with overhead storage and handling of empty boxes. The boxes were stored in the basement and delivered to a series of vertical lifts which operated by friction clutches. Removing a box from the lift put the clutch into operation, and sent another box to occupy the place of the one just removed.

As for culture, the pears are pruned so as to keep the new wood coming along and so as to keep new spurs forming on this new wood. When spurs are too old they are broken off. Little heading-back is done, pruning consisting mostly of opening, spreading and removing of side laterals. Soils are alkaline, and sulphate of ammonia is therefore preferred to nitrate of soda. Five to eight pounds is used on bearing trees each Spring, and 10 lbs. is suggested for old trees. Here again organic matter and humus are emphasized. Alfalfa hay is used liberally to work into the soil where Alfalfa can be secured for the cost of hauling. Otherwise straw and sulphate of ammonia are recommended. Two hundred pounds of Alfalfa hay per tree is considered the equivalent in fertilizer value of 5 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia.

H. B. TUKEY.

Yearling Cherry Trees in a California Nursery. Fig. 22



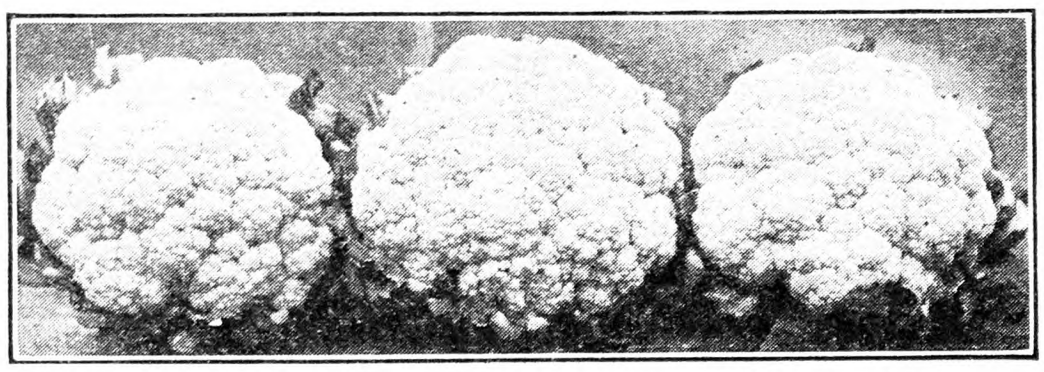
No Easterner Would Recognize the Growth as That of Burbank Plum. Fig. 23

Growing Dahlias in Pots

FEW people think of Dahlias except as plants that take up a large amount of room, grow coarsely, and bloom (or fail to bloom) just before frost comes in the Fall. The following hints about growing them in pots may therefore interest readers of THE R. N.-Y. Being natives of a warm climate Dahlias require some little care in order to get the seed started on the right track, but this once attained they are easily grown, and by keeping them in pots all Summer they can not only be had in bloom or flower much earlier, but the writer is of the opinion that many varieties may thus be made more dwarf in habit, and by saving seed from these new varieties may be produced, and thus increase the interest in these handsome flowers.

In starting the seeds it is best to use a hotbed or cold-frame if it is possible, as the plants require plenty of air and sunshine. My own practice is to sow the seed in a cold-frame as soon as danger from frost is past, say about April 1 is this latitude of New Jersey. Sow the seeds thinly and about one-half inch deep. I prefer to sow in rows rather than broadcast, as the plants are more easily handled in transplanting to the pots. As soon as the plants are four or five inches high, they will begin to form small tubers, and this is the right time to transplant them into 4-in. pots. Lift them carefully with a trowel and be careful to avoid any marring or bruising of either plants or roots. Give plenty of air in all fine weather, but avoid any cold chill on the plants at all times when young. Do not water late in the day, as the leaves should always be dry before night comes on. As soon as the 4-in. pots are well filled with roots and the young tubers begin to assume the correct shape of the pots they can then be shifted or repotted into 5-in. pots and from these later on into 6-in. pots. This size is very convenient to handle, and will usually grow a good strong plant, but should larger specimens be wanted they can of course be "potted on" to any desired size. Dahlias will generally thrive in any good garden soil, but for the seed bed it is best to have it light and porous, and keep the seeds well watered in starting. After they have started, however, be careful not to over-water, as this is apt to cause disease while plants are young and tender, and too much manure at this stage is a detriment.

When the plants are in the final pots they will



Grow Some Cauliflower This Year

Among the fall vegetables there are none more delicious than tender young cauliflower. Those who have not tried cauliflower right from the garden have a treat in store for them. Cauliflower is also a money maker for the roadside stand and a very profitable crop for the market gardener.

It is not difficult to raise good cauliflower, if you don't try to get them too early. Set out the plants in late June or early July and you will get fine heads in October.

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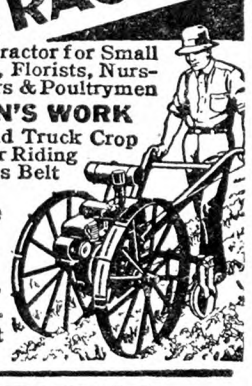

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dry out very quickly at times, and they should be looked after carefully and regularly when the flower buds are setting. Weak liquid manure may be given at this stage if very large flowers are desired, and ammonia water (about a teaspoonful to a gallon of water) is useful at this time. By growing Dahlias in pots the tubers assume a round or curved shape, and this is often desirable if the roots are to be sold or stored for future use, and I have kept all mine in the pots in storage cellar, as it is easy to keep them properly labeled in this way.

In growing Dahlias in pots it is of course understood that when outdoors the pots are to be kept "plunged" or buried up to rims in soil or ashes, as otherwise it would be almost impossible to keep them properly supplied with water, and it is necessary also that they have all the sunlight and air possible on all occasions and in every way, as the more sunlight and air they have the brighter the colors of the flowers and the tougher and more leathery the growth of the leaves.

H. W. HALES.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The general trend of the Granges throughout the land is unmistakably towards better things, if the reports of the various State Masters are an indication. Almost without an exception the Masters who have rendered their annual reports for the past Grange year give very encouraging summaries.

In Illinois State Master Eugene A. Eckert says the order "is in better shape financially and stronger in membership than for several decades." Excellent crops in 1928 have given the Illinois farmers renewed hope and better agricultural conditions are also helping the Grange. State Master Eckert is not in sympathy with the position taken by some that good roads would attract farmers and their families to the town and city to the detriment of the Grange. On the contrary he believes that good roads have helped good live Granges to extend their territory and influence.

Wisconsin Granges are adding new members and extending their territory, says State Master Herman Ihne. Among the features helping to build up the order in his State Master Ihne mentions home talent productions, which are to culminate in a State-wide tournament in February. Increased prominence is being given to the lecturer's work in many of the Granges and the Juvenile Grange movement is receiving more attention.

State Master Henry A. Caton, of Ohio, recently elected as National Grange secretary to succeed the late Charles M. Freeman, reports that since the end of the Grange year September 30 two new subordinate and six new Juvenile Granges have been organized. The total number of new and reorganized Granges for the year ending September 30 was 96. In spite of the many losses the order has sustained by removals of farmers to the cities and by lapses of membership from various causes the State shows a net gain for the past year of 1,647. Master Caton says that the plan of the State Grange in rewarding good work by the Juvenile Granges by awarding them banners has worked out admirably. These Juveniles have been encouraged to undertake various kinds of community work and the results have been most satisfactory. With the Grange represented in over 800 communities of Ohio, Master Caton feels that there is a great field open for usefulness.

State Master E. B. Dorsett, re-elected for another two-year term as head of the Pennsylvania State Grange, sums up the agricultural situation admirably when he says, in speaking of the question of farm relief: "The position of the Grange on the question, coupled with the result of the election, places it in the most important position it has held since its organization. Politicians, big business and farmers generally look to the Grange for a solution of this problem. Let us begin our task with a plain statement of fact—that the farmer is neither an object of pity nor a subject for charity. He is neither seeking nor demanding special favors: all he wants is a square deal and an equal opportunity in the pursuit of his chosen profession. Give him the same consideration and the same measure of protection as is given the manufacturer, and he will solve his own problem, without the aid of an army of parasites taking toll and waxing fat off his labors."

The State of Washington has been much in the Grange limelight for several years on account of its unusual activity and growth in membership. State Master A. S. Goss says that Washington has made a net gain in membership of over 15 per cent during the past year in the subordinate Granges and nearly 50 per cent in the Juvenile Granges. The list of new Granges for the year includes 34 new subordinates and six new Juveniles. He reports a joint installation service in one county where the officers of 22 Granges were installed jointly, the ceremony being witnessed by over 1,000 members.

In South Dakota, one of the weaker and smaller Grange States, State Master A. G. Snesrud announces that in spite of their handicaps the State shows a gain in membership for the year. Past State Master George W. Dixon, for many years a prominent Grange leader of the Far West, died during the year.

Thomas C. Atkeson, for many years Master of West Virginia State Grange, and more recently the very able Washington representative of the National Grange, has just issued a brief history of the Grange, bringing the records up to date. It can be obtained through the *National Grange Monthly* office at Springfield, Mass. Previously Mr. Atkeson had published a more comprehensive and larger history, which was issued in 1916 and which is generally considered the best history of the order which has been written.

A Pleasant Southern Home

Our cover picture this week shows the house and grounds of our friend J. P. Wilson, far in Southern Mississippi, near the Gulf of Mexico. Concerning the large tree in the foreground, Mr. Wilson says:

This persimmon tree is one of the Chinese variety known as the Tamopan, meaning, in the Chinese language, "big grindstone." Some of the fruits have been gathered from this tree weighing a pound each. The photographer who made this picture did not get around to the job until some of the fruit and all of the leaves had been blown off the tree by a strong gush of wind a day or two before he came to get the picture.

Hon. David Fairchild of the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington sent me this tree, and from it I have grafted hundreds of trees. My own orchard produced 50 bushels of the fruit this season.

JOS. P. WILSON.

Farm Conditions in Virginia

We had our first snow November 25. It melted as fast as it fell. On the night of November 25 the ground froze hard for the first time. Crops in this section were very poor last year, owing to the fact that we had such heavy rains during latter part of August and first part of September. The only crop that made a good yield was sweet potatoes. The tomato crops for the factories gave poor returns, as about half of the tomatoes were unsalable, because of the rains making them soft and the low pieces being drowned out. The corn yield was below the average, about 60 per cent of a crop, and some fields were a total failure because of being flooded. From 10 to 50 per cent of the corn was damaged. A larger acreage of wheat was planted last Fall than usual. There is plenty of hay. The navy bean crop was a failure because of the Mexican beetles. The late potato and cabbage crops were more or less a failure because of heavy rains, some were drowned out, while others were overcome with grass and weeds before the ground dries out sufficiently to work. Because of the wet ground very few late vegetables were planted in this section. Corn is selling at $1 per bushel, wheat $1.25; potatoes $1.25; dressed hogs, $15 per 100 lbs., and wood, $6.50 per cord for oak.

R. C.

Westmoreland Co., Va.

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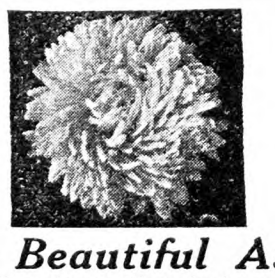

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Gladiolus and Delphiniums

The catalogs and lists of new Gladiolus are now arriving and it is none too early to select the new varieties for the 1929 planting, and ordering them that we may not be disappointed in having some of them sold out before our order arrives. To my way of thinking perfection in type and form of the Gladiolus bloom has long since been attained and it is only occasionally now that a variety of real outstanding beauty and merit is introduced. Expensive bulbs do not necessarily mean the finest flowers, but are usually newer creations which are not in sufficient supply to warrant a lower price. Of course there are exceptions to this, but many times the new ones are no better and sometimes not so good as some of the older ones, fine bulbs of which may be had for a nickel or a dime, and many of these cheaper ones will continue to be consistent winners at the flower shows for several seasons to come. Therefore I recommend the planting of these older sorts in lots of at least a dozen bulbs each of as many varieties as one can afford, supplementing the planting with a bulb or two each of some of the new ones, as half the pleasure and enjoyment of the garden is lost if it does not contain some new faces each season. Comparing these with the old stand-bys which have proven their worth furnishes a diversion of ever increasing interest. I am adding a few small-sized bulbs this year of the variety Helen Phipps (the larger size bulbs not yet fitting my pocketbook) which is described in the list before me as similar to but better than W. H. Phipps. I am anxious to see Helen in bloom, as I never expected to find a greater sensation in the Gladiolus family than W. H. Phipps, and I am still somewhat in doubt. In addition to this I am ordering a few new ones in the lighter colors, as I have had a penchant for reds for several seasons, and now feel my garden needs a little more variation. These new varieties always prove interesting, but such old-favorites as Neoga, Crimson Glow, E. J. Shaylor, Rose Glory, Purple Glory, Pink Lily, Highland Laddie, the giants Mrs. Leon Douglas, Rose Ash, and Snow Boy, together with the hundred or so other varieties we have carefully stored, will continue to be as attractive as ever.

For several years I have been growing the Belladonna and Bellamosa types of Delphiniums and greatly admired them with their spikes of flowers rather loosely placed, and in beautiful shades of blue, ranging from the light turquoise tints to the deeper shades of indigo. But it was only recently that I became acquainted with the wonderful new hybrids which have been introduced the past few years. As soon as I saw them I at once predicted that in a few years Delphinium gardens would be popular everywhere, rivaling in beauty and interest the rose, Gladiolus, and peony gardens of to-day. I feel my prediction has already been partly fulfilled through the organizing during the past year of the American Delphinium Society, and I now predict as brilliant a future for this society as any the other national floral societies have enjoyed. I expect to start seedlings this Spring of some of the Wrexham Hybrids which were originated in the famous Wrexham Gardens in England; some of the English Hollyhock strain; also a few which have been bred up and selected in this country. Most of these strains have flowers of large size, ranging from single to semi-double and double in most remarkable tints and shades, closely placed on spikes of almost unbelievable dimensions. Only a few of these have been propagated long enough to come true from seed, yet they are reasonably sure to produce a very high percentage of very satisfactory specimens. They are, however, very light seed producers, hence the seed may seem a little expensive, ranging from 50 cents to $2 per packet, yet when compared with our other garden favorites it must be considered cheap even at these prices. If planted inside early in March many of them will produce wonderful spikes the first Fall. J. L. SMITH.

New York.

"Do you believe there is such a thing as honor among thieves?" "Certainly not. They are just as bad as other people!"—Vancouver Province.

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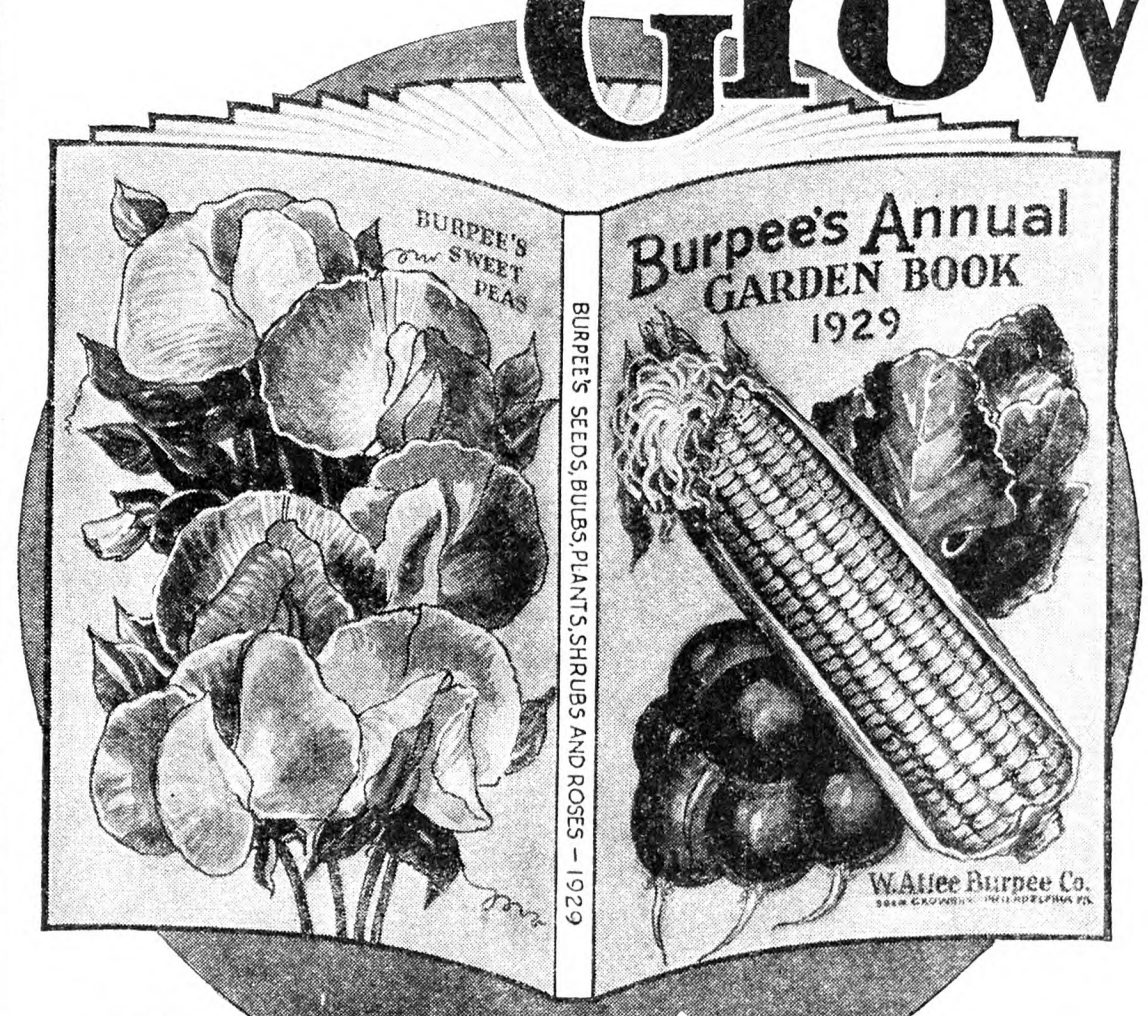

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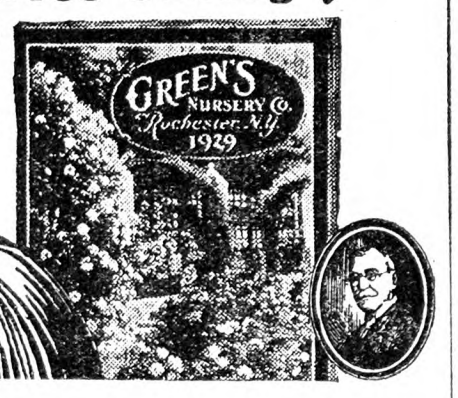

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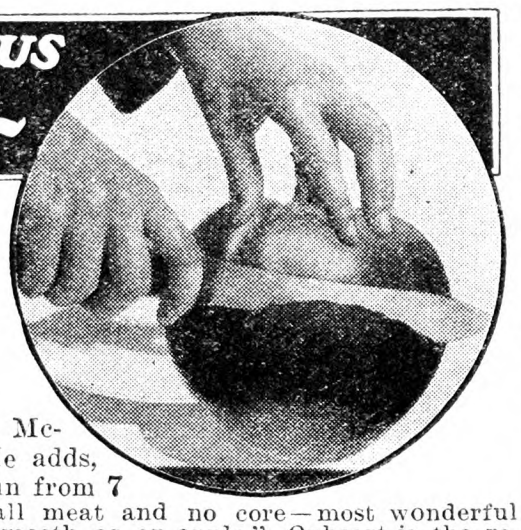

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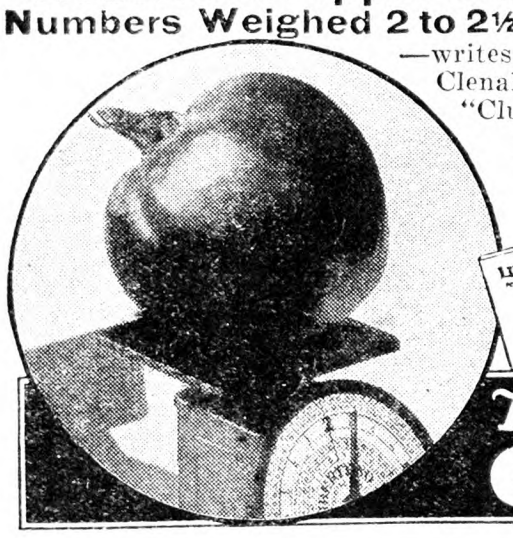

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Notes From a Jersey Garden

Winter is now really here, and while we have not had extremely severe weather, yet we may expect plenty of frost and snow before long, which reminds us all of the old adage—"As the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen." While all nature outdoors appears to be sleeping yet the signs of life and returning Spring are also evident everywhere if we would only look for them. The first seed catalog reached me the other day, and this was quickly followed by one or two more. They were rapidly scanned to see what really good things were offered therein.

It is very gratifying to note that the old practice of advertising in such a way as to make it appear as if they were the originators of everything is largely done away with, and the first producers are now credited with that which is justly due them. There has heretofore been too little credit to the originators in the plant and flower line, and productions were often renamed and misnamed in order to obscure their origin. It is a sign of better business in every way when we see this being discontinued, and more real justice done. One of the most easily grown plants for home use is the common rubber plant, Ficus elastica, as its heavy smooth leaves, hardy constitution, easy growth and entire freedom from insects make is extremely adaptable to the ordinary dry-aired living rooms. Another good plant is Aspidistra lurida with its curious habit of flowering at or below the surface of the soil. There are variegated varieties of both these plants, and they are extremely handsome, but like nearly all variegated plants they are not quite of such strong growth as the green varieties. A very large Boston fern grown in a south window here is quite attractive, and the plant receives comparatively little attention or care. A strong plant of Sansevieria seems to hold its own against all comers as a good hardy house plant.

One attraction here that seems to be appreciated by all is the aquarium and to those who like plant and animal life combined it probably cannot be commended too strongly. I wish it distinctly understood in this respect that I do not mean the common so-called fish globes of round shape, or the square ones of cast or molded glass, as both of these are apt to crack at the most inopportune time, and the globes are simply fish destroyers unless most of the water is constantly or frequently changed. By all means get an aquarium of rectangular shape and with a polished brass frame if you wish something handsome, and be sure to have plenty of plants growing in it. Do not have too many fish, and always keep several snails to eat up any refuse, as by so doing you can obtain the best results with little trouble, and with very few changes of the water, and then only at long intervals.

H. W. HALES.

Growing Asparagus

Will you advise me how to grow asparagus? H. J. B.
Bucks Co., Pa.

The growing of asparagus is not difficult. Its chief requirement is plant food with water. Make a bed of any required size, forking in well rotted manure to make a deep rich soil. Set one or two-year-old roots 18 inches apart in the row, with rows 2½ ft. apart, 100 roots for a bed 20x20 ft. in size. Set rows well down and fill in later, giving opportunity lightly to till the surface without disturbing crowns.

Some prefer to sow seed, thinning out later, but the common method of establishing an asparagus bed is by the use of roots, one year old. The secret of a good asparagus bed, long exposed, is a soil kept rich and not too prolonged cutting in the Summer. It is so easily raised that few seem to think it worth while. Quick growing, large tips will not be cut from a starved bed, however.

M. B. D.

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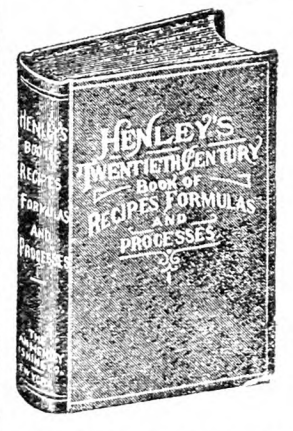

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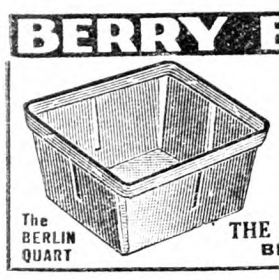

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Missouri Notes

The evils that usually accompany a high degree of material progress seem to have also descended upon the plant world, and we discover that even that synonym of long life and ruggedness, the peony, has its afflictions. There is the disease called botrytis and thread-like parasites known as nematodes as well as certain death-dealing illnesses that science so far has been unable to diagnose. Apparently there is a spot in my garden that harbors some hidden enemy. Four or five plants were affected to some degree, and now I find my only Therese quite dead. What was most alarming was that next in the row were my only Solange and Le Cygne, with Martha Bulloch close by. Although the first two were exceptionally vigorous clumps I determined to remove them from the danger zone. In doing this I decided to divide them and thus increase my stock of these two outstanding varieties. Using merely a sharp spade and consequently doing a rather rough job I made seven divisions of Solange and six of Le Cygne and carried them off to another quarter of the garden. I surmise that certain varieties will be found resistant to this disease, following the analogy of other plants. Just how to disinfect this spot of soil is now my problem. I shall dig up all plants appearing diseased and spade up the soil. The affected roots I may treat to a bath of disinfectant.

A week of beautiful weather during the holidays enable us to get things in prime shape for Winter. All manured ground was plowed and left rough to the frost. A day of March wind will make it ready for disk, drag and harrow. Land in growing rye was of course left unbroken, but with a good top-dressing of stable manure. Everything that might be benefited by a mulch was given one. All the perennials were top-dressed or covered with Dahlia tops. The young Delphiniums were given a light covering of straw. Green topped plants like Canterbury bells and foxglove were tucked in a mulch up to their ears, but heads were carefully left exposed. They smother very easily. The Crinum lilies were covered beyond frost line, as well as a circular bed of Cannas.

Our main body of Cannas, grown for commercial purposes, we are subjecting to an experiment. There was no chance after frost had killed down their tops, to dig them while the soil was fairly dry. Frequent rains kept it moist to the point of stickiness. A big clump of Canna roots with all the adhering soil carries formidable weight, and we shrank from the task of transporting all that mass to the cellar. We resolved to take the risk of leaving them in the ground till Spring. Knowing that frost was fatal to the roots we gave the rows a good dressing of stable manure over their tops, which had been cut off and carefully laid over the hills as a protection. After that we took the plow and threw a good furrow on the rows from both sides. This we deemed sufficient for an average Winter, and even for a very severe one, provided there was snow. Snow makes a wonderfully warm blanket, but last Winter less than two inches fell, with the result of much damage to wheat fields and garden plants.

Ten degrees above zero the day after New Year indicated the coldest weather of the season, with a skiff of snow on the ground, but the sun rose gloriously in a clear sky. We resolved to begin cleaning the Gladiolus bulbs stored in the basement. We had previously installed a small laundry stove there for cold weather work, and soon everything was cosy. Cleaning up thousands of bulbs takes quite a while. With the aid of a stout knife blade the old bulbs which adhere to the under side of the new ones, are broken away. Stems, if present, are torn off. The small bulbs and bulblets are poured out on a wire mesh which screens out the dirt; then they are put in boxes properly labeled. Beginning at first with a few choice varieties we are now covering all the stored Dahlia tubers with planer shavings. Heretofore we have relied on paper covering, but the tubers looked so snug among the shavings and so well protected that we extended the treatment to all. Pasteboard labels with names of varieties are tacked on the sides of the boxes to make identification easy.

L. R. JOHNSON.

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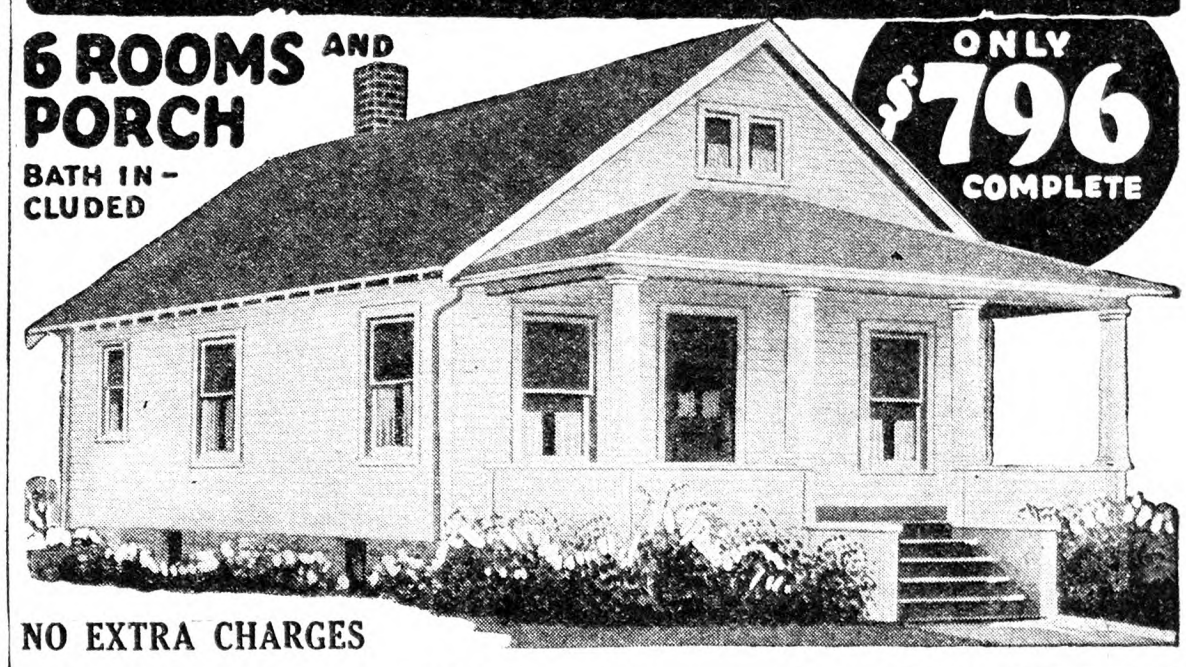

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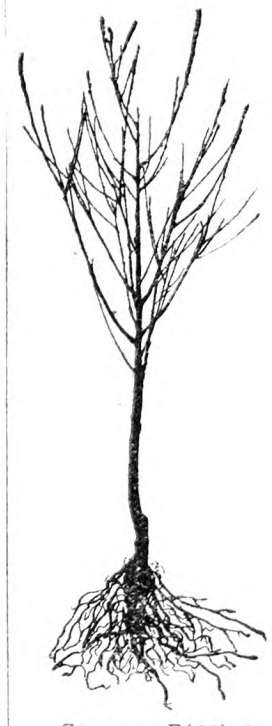

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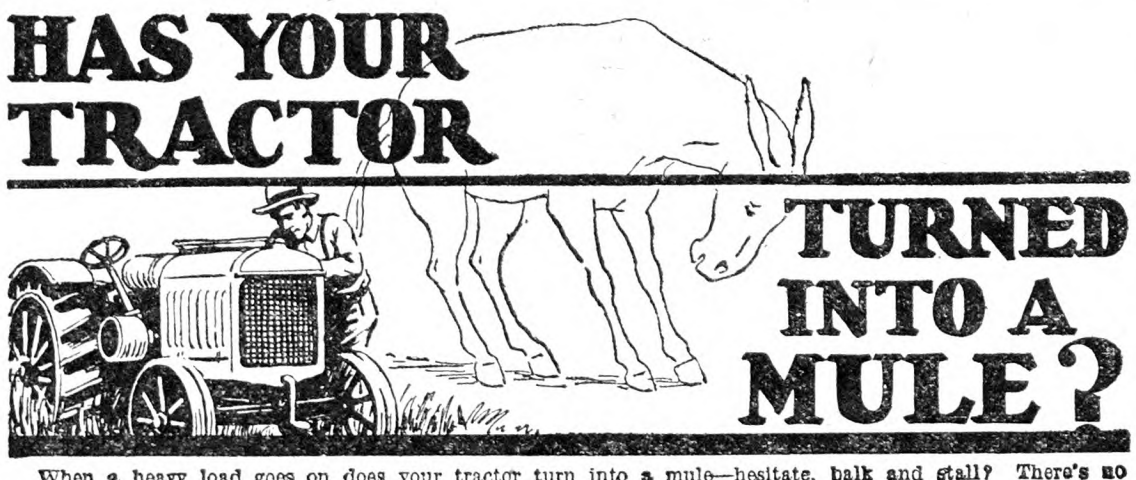

When a heavy load goes on does your tractor turn into a mule—hesitate, balk and stall? There's no mule-ishness about a tractor that's equipped with a Pickering Governor.

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Garden Magic

A garden is a living epic of the ages. Any garden, anywhere, your garden and mine, regardless of boundaries, size, climate, conditions, soil. From it may grow any tree pleasant to the sight, or good for food. In the midst of it, too, may be found the tree of knowledge, for good and not for evil. Whether in sunny Italy, or on the barren tundras of the north, over it, and around it, and through it may be found the highway of the wise and lowly, or the limitless wing-beaten thoroughfares of the air. Our gardens may be to them a sanctuary, a harbor of safety for a season, an inn of kindly welcome and refreshment, until rested and nourished, they pass on perhaps never to return, like ships that pass in the night, and hail each other in the passing.

Certain am I that any day may bring some pleasant surprise in my garden, be it bird-song, insect or growing thing. Storm-driven wanderers singly or in flocks, furry animals seeking food or shelter from some overwhelming Winter or heavy snow. Gerald, the muskrat, huddled in a mound, almost snow-covered in a garden in the far Northwest, when the sun-dogs watched the sun by days and the moon by night; where the Great Lakes cracked and thundered in a zero grip of 40 below, found substance and shelter until the water trickled from icicles along the sunny eaves, and Jack Frost's beautiful paintings melted from the frost-covered windows. Once in a great blizzard straight across from the Dakota plains, Father found in the shrubby corner of a garden a great snowy owl, bewildered and driven by the fury of the storm. Father had discovered him by a flash of his lantern reflected in the great eyes of the storm-ridden bird, as he was coming from the barn at nine o'clock, where he had gone to see that all was well. The old Storm King was brought into the kitchen, where he blinked in the lamplight at us children, who stood in awe and admiration of his size, his pointed ears and wonderful eyes. From there he was taken to the barn. After the storm we visited him evenings after Father had made his nightly rounds. We loved the dark, warm quiet of the old log barn, the warm breath of the cattle contentedly chewing their cuds, of sweet dried meadow hay, in which at times we searched for Winter bouquets. We found them too, dried, yellow sunflowers, with resinous odor still clinging to brittle, gray-green leaves, blue fringed gentians, we knew there were in the later mowings, along with spider lilies, and goldenrod. How carefully we carried them in to Mother, who cherished them in a rare old vase she had brought from "back East!"

One night Storm King had assumed a very peculiar position in the oat bin, spreading out the great white ruffs of his coat tail like the beruffled skirts of a school girl, making a "cheese." Father found the remains of "Cameron Pride," my pet game rooster, deftly hidden thereunder, and lest "Little Dorrit," his spouse, meet a similar fate, Father gave the Storm King his liberty. Father had allowed my pets the privileges of the barn that I might talk to them evenings. Mother had read "Little Dorrit" to us that year and "Bleak House." If only we might again search the books with the same thrills of delight or sadness, as came to our young hearts at that time.

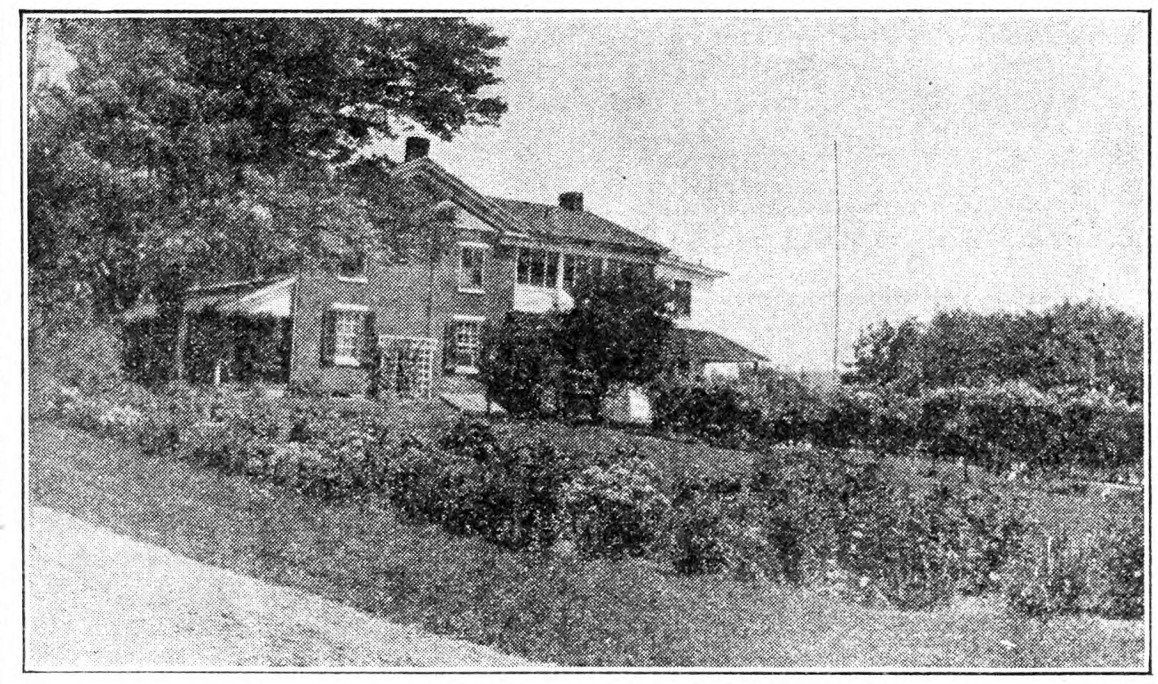
Opinions may vary as to what really constitutes garden magic, the magic that lies in the strange beauty of wild exotic things, something unusual. But of this we are sure, when only we most approve of things, because of their newness or rarity, it shows a strong evidence of a weak judgment. Then only is joy or pleasure derived from the unusual, only the advent of a dodo bird, or a golden eagle could create any enthusiasm.

No other muskrat has ever sought refuge in our garden since. Neither have we seen a great snowy owl. They are rare even in the northern reaches. Yet the magic of our garden unfolds each season, like the leaves of a treasure book, revealing always something new, until we are quite lost in the glory and beauty of it.

And at times when I walk in the garden and see the crab apple tree covered with pink and white blossoms, or the roses growing, the grapes hanging from the trellis, and all the smaller flowers sending out their beauty and perfume, a great feeling of gratitude comes over me, like that feeling after having read a beautiful book or poem. I raise my hand and salute, as does the soldier to his officer. I want to say: "To all the great dead, of men and women, who have been before me, whose names even are forgotten, without them I could not know what I know or think as I think, or enjoy all that I am going to enjoy; to all gardeners that have been from that great first garden in which the little first mother scratched the soil, planting roots and seeds, to the Chinese, the Egyptians, and Babylonians, the men and women of all the ages, be thanks."

Sometimes working in my garden, I feel that they too are working with me, beside me. This garden belongs to them and to me, and perhaps in the years to come and when I have been long years away, some woman working in a garden more beautiful than mine has ever been, will stretch out her hand too, and say; "To all gardeners that have been before me." Then I, too, who have been so long away, shall live in her heart. No one but Olive Schreiner, in her book of a lifetime, "From Man to Man," could write such words or think such thoughts, which all goes to show whether in Africa, or the isles of the sea, gardens possess the same magic as does your garden and mine. One may grow pomegranates or pumpkins, fur, feather or fowl, there comes a life and beauty of living things, the revelation of hidden secrets, the effect of which is never lost, for time may take all things but a memory.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEWOMAN.



The Roadside Garden of a Country Home.

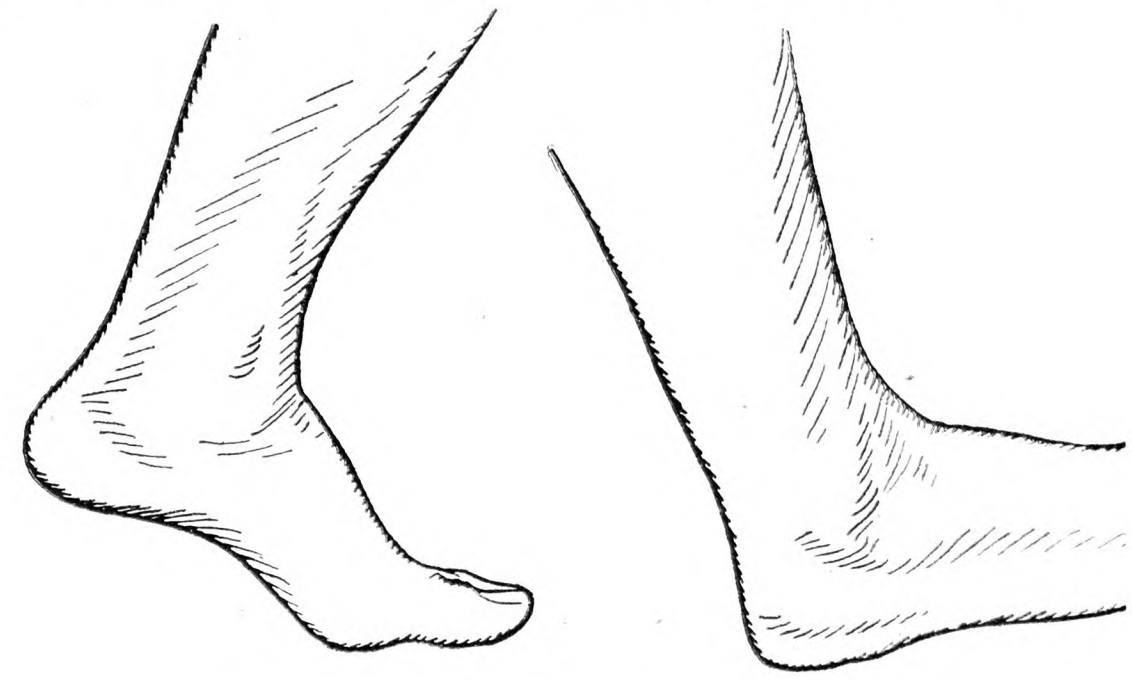
Culture of Lavender

Can lavender be grown successfully in this country? How is it planted and taken care of, and how preserved?

New Medford, Conn. MRS. F. C.

Lavender succeeds best on light limy or chalky soil, in an open sunny situation. It has done well with us on rather light garden loam. It requires protection during Winter in our Northern States, but we have had little loss by winter-killing where a thick mulch was given. In a very severe climate it is advisable to set the plants in a cold frame, well protected, during Winter. Lavender is usually propagated by division or cuttings, but may be raised from seed sown indoors during March, and set out after danger of frost is over. The flower heads are cut before they fade, and dried like other herbs.

California jury values feet at $75,000!



Have your feet a cash value? Yes! A California jury recently awarded $75,000 for a pair of permanently disabled feet! And accident insurance companies in their standard policies set the very conservative figure of $11,200 as the *average* cash value of a pair.

You wouldn't set *any* price on *your* feet or their *comfort!* Feet that are busy every day, rain or shine, cleaning the barn or feeding the stock, certainly need to be kept warm and dry. That is why there is nothing that deserves to be made with greater care than your boots and overshoes.

And now a new and finer comfort is yours because of the skilful designing and longer wearing qualities of the new "U. S." Blue Ribbon rubber footwear. These super foot-protectors are built to fit like an old glove and wear like a mule's hide. From start to finish they are made to outwear others. Finer quality of rubber and workmanship never went into boots. And to make extra wear double-sure, the Blue Ribbon Testing Laboratories put this merchandise through 12 punishing tests far more severe than your every-day service requirements.

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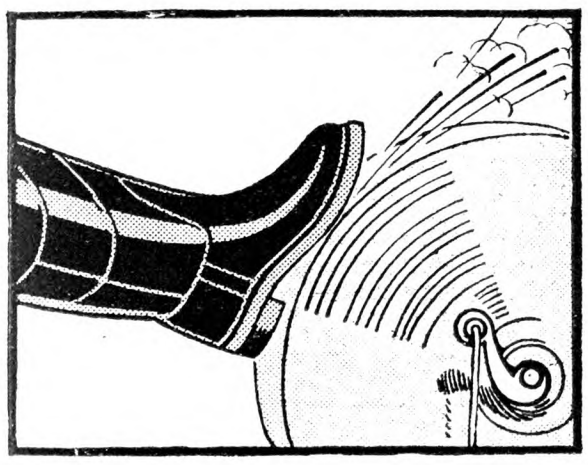
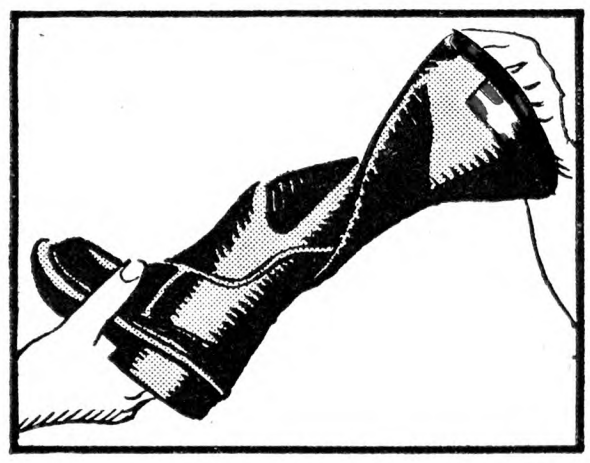
Blue US Ribbon





This explains the longer wear

In the "U. S." Blue Ribbon Testing Laboratories a machine presses the sole against swiftly revolving emery—very much like holding a boot against a grinding wheel. The soles in some brands of rubber footwear chafe away at the rate of 4-5″ per hour. The standard of "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rubber is 1-5″ per hour. *No wonder many farmers say these amazing Blue Ribbon Boots outwear others!*

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4. This good-looking "U. S." Portland (galosh) has a long-wearing gray or red sole and a fleece-lined cashmerette upper. 4 and 5 buckles.

5. This "U. S." Blue Ribbon Giant Bootee has a white upper and a black extension outsole. Made with 6 eyelets or 4 eyelets. Well reinforced and shaped to the foot. Other bootees with red or black uppers and red, gray or black soles.

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Every farmer who wants comfortable, healthy feet should get this free book. Written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Podiatrist, Executive Director of the National Association for Foot Health, it discusses such problems as bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, callouses, fallen arches, how to care for itching feet, and many precautions that lead to health and comfort for those feet of yours.

It also tells how to greatly increase the life of your rubber footwear by following a few simple rules. Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet." Address the United States Rubber Company, Dept. 701, 1790 Broadway, New York.

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A Winter Letter from Summerland

The years bring changes in everything, including Christmas. Who would have thought a few years ago, of having a community tree in a park, or on the green, and just tiny ones in one's own home? In Florida, the community spirit went even further; not only were pine trees dressed in true holiday attire with tinsel, and a star, but even rubber and Magnolia trees were sparkling with electric lights in front yards. Decorating a live tree, instead of cutting down a tree, is in keeping with the Christmas spirit.

The largest community tree I have ever seen is a large live oak in Orlando, with fringes of Spanish moss over a yard long, all ablaze with colored lights. It stands on the edge of Dot Lake, and is reflected in the lake, making it a true fairyland picture. Every night from Christmas Eve to New Year's Eve this tree is alight. One evening the children of the neighborhood sang Christmas carols, the next the newsboys' band played beneath its branches, and every night the crowds gather about it in true neighborly fashion.

In years gone by the children of Florida made a regular Fourth of July out of Christmas, but fortunately that spirit is dying out, though one heard quite a few firecrackers at dawn, and Christmas Eve rockets blazed in the air. A new way of observing Christmas was a talk Christmas night over the radio by our County Agent, K. C. Moore, telling about some of the best young citizens he knew, boys of the 4-H clubs. Perhaps it will do no harm to repeat the national 4-H pledge as he did—

"I pledge my head to clearer thinking,
My heart to greater loyalty,
My hands to larger service, and
My health to better living,
For my club, my community, and my country."

I wonder how many of us are familiar with this organization's splendid motto—"To make the best, better." Mr. Moore went on to tell how these clubs started, and the work they were doing. The majority of the boys in our county are doing poultry work. We have two standards in this work, in one the boys assume the feeding and caring for the flock of less than 100 birds, keeping records and doing all the work, or the club member buys baby chicks, or hatches 75 eggs, making all his own equipment.

We have a good many boys in Orange County that do not have the means to pay for equipment in club work. A good dairy calf, or a pig, costs a lot of money down here, and a thousand Narcissus or Gladiolus bulbs would take more cash than many a boy sees in a long while, but where a boy is reliable, he can give his note, and the parents endorse it, and it is hoped a loan fund will soon be started to help these worthy lads. This is a splendid idea for real philanthropy, and many a listener over the radio was given food for thought in this talk, in helping a real boy with his project this coming year. If "Charity begins at home," why may not the city man help the farmer boy who is worthy? That was using the radio to good advantage on the night of the One whose birthday had been celebrated all over the world that day, the One who had said so long ago, "It is more blessed to given than to receive."

Oranges, oranges everywhere. The trees are loaded, but the tangerines, or, as so many people call them, the kid glove orange, it at its very best. For variety, there is the kumquat tree, it is even prettier than the other oranges, because it is so dainty. Oranges are selling in the groves at $2 a box. Thousands of boxes were shipped up north as gifts, usually containing grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, kumquats, and Florida grown pecans, with glossy green orange leaves over all. In fact these two slogans were seen everywhere during the weeks preceding the holidays, "Send a box of citrus fruit" and, "Give a rosebush for a gift."

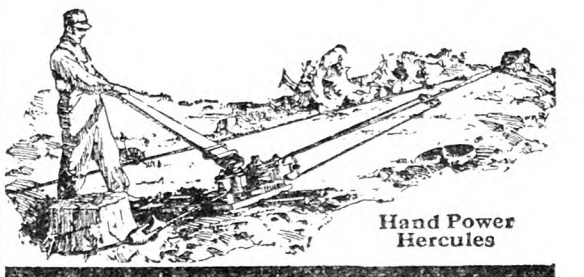
Strawberries are coming in from the fields, and are bringing 85c at the farmers' market. Eggs are selling at 65c a dozen, and milk, 20c a qt. Not too high considering how high feed is down here. Vegetable gardens are looking fine, we have been enjoying 13 different vegetables from our garden the last few weeks. We picked 50 lbs. of green peas off a patch 20x40 ft. I have heard it said that a half acre of garden well cultivated will produce as much money as three acres in farm crops, and reduce the grocery bill by half. This undoubtedly holds true in any State, but here in Florida some kind of vegetables can be grown every month in the year.

Roses are in bloom, also sweet peas, Zinnias, marigolds, and Petunias. Narcissus are heavy with fragrance, and the Gladiolus blooms are bright with color. This is truly a land of sunshine, fruit and flowers, and deserves more recognition than it has had in the past, but with President Coolidge, and President-elect Hoover both visiting this State in the near future, it should be put on the map for something more than its hurricanes.

B. S. V.

Orange Co., Fla.

MILLIKAN, scientist, says man will be here for a billion years yet. Possibly that is why politicians show no rush about farm relief.—Wichita Eagle.



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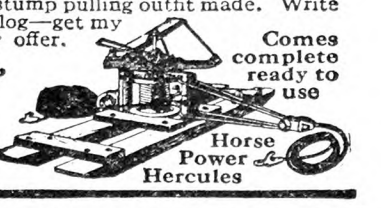

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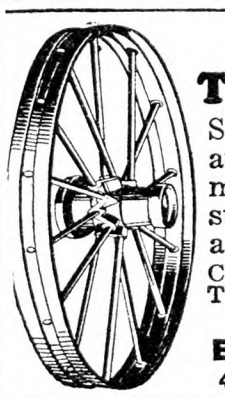

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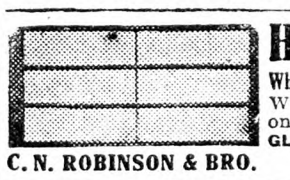

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Fitting a Timber Saw

What makes a cross-cut saw vibrate when in use? J. W.
Glen Rock, N. J.

The disagreeable whipping of a cross-cut saw is due to dullness or improper fitting, or possible combination of both. In the case of use by one man the trouble is increased by the saw not being pulled at a straight line with the cut.

The proper fitting of a timber saw calls for a considerable degree of skill; it cannot be done carelessly. The teeth must be jointed by running a flat file lengthwise of the cutting edge until all are of equal length. Next, by means of a saw-fitting tool the rakers must be cut down until they are uniformly shorter than the cutting teeth. Their purpose is to drag out the shavings or "worms" cut out by the cutting points. For average work the rakers should be about 1/40 of an inch shorter than the cutting teeth. The distance is about the thickness of a hack-saw blade. For soft wood they can be a little shorter than this, and for extremely hard wood they need not be filed down so much.

After the teeth are set, alternate teeth bent in opposite directions, they are filed to a point. Before attempting this a new saw should be studied and the shape of the teeth duplicated as closely as possible. Only enough set should be given to permit the saw to run freely in the kerf, and it should be tested with a gauge to insure that all teeth are set the same. The point of the tooth only should be bent in setting. The set should not extend back farther than ¼ in, from the point, and better not more than 3/16 in. If the saw is kept sharp, clean and well gummed, it will run smoothly with very little set.
R. H. S.

Farm Water Supply

I have living spring well about 40 rods from my buildings, well about 25 ft. below buildings; well 18 ft. deep. I could drive a well above building 50 rods and erect a windmill and pump water into reservoir which would be 30 ft. above building. F. H. G.
Pennsylvania.

If the spring well mentioned furnishes a sufficient supply of water and the water is satisfactory for drinking and other household uses, it could doubtless be secured at the least cost. The well is already there, and the water could be pumped from it to a reservoir just as easily as it could from the well proposed on higher ground.

The fact that the spring well is below the house leaves it more open to contamination, however, and this should be carefully guarded against. A polluted water supply may be a source of great danger.

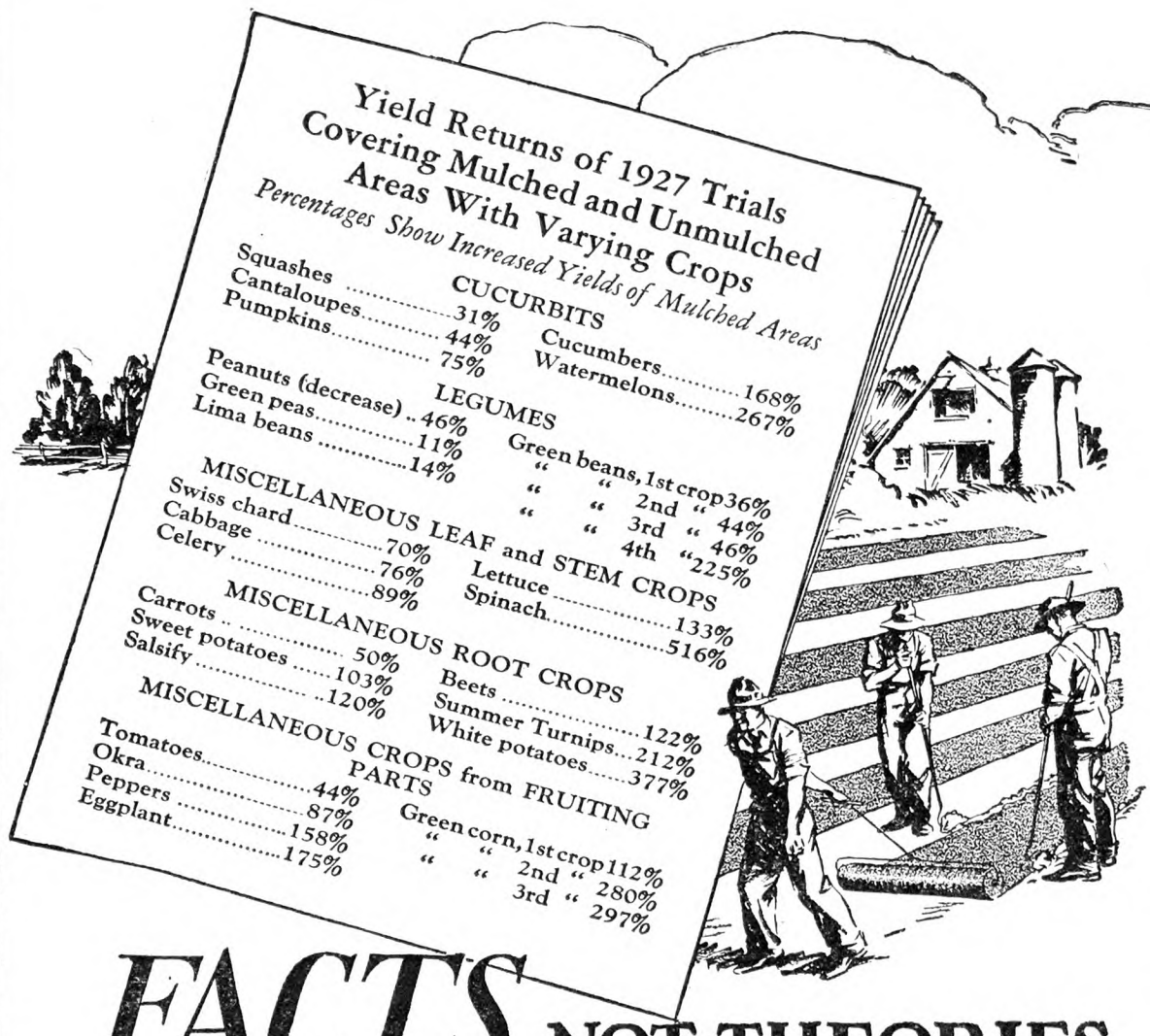
Instead of a windmill used to pump to a reservoir I would suggest one of the automatic pumps if electricity is available. The wind is an unreliable source of power, and a large reservoir must be provided to be assured of enough water to carry over calms. Unless the reservoir can be buried in a hillside above the buildings the water is warm and stale in the Summer, and trouble results from freezing in the Winter. If electric power is not obtainable a small gasoline engine will be most satisfactory. With the source of water so much lower than the house the pump will have to be located at the well. R. H. S.

Lightning Protection; Roofing Paint

1. How can I ground a metal shingle barn roof with copper cables? 2. About how much red lead and raw oil would I need to paint a metal roof containing approximately 2,500 sq. ft.? A. S.
New York.

1. A considerable degree of protection is secured by soldering the copper cable to diagonally opposite corners of the roof and running them down to metallic grounds anchored in permanently moist earth. The ridge and other high points of the building should be provided with the customary points, also well soldered to the metal. I understand that insurance companies fail to give any recognition to this method of rodding, so it is probably better to use the customary cable up the roof and along the ridge. In view of the fact that the roof is made from metal shingles with many joints to break up the electrical flow over it the copper cable will doubtless be an advantage. It should be laid in direct contact with the roof, and not insulated by porcelain or glass collars, as is sometimes done.

2. Red lead roofing paint is made by mixing 20.3 lbs. of red lead with 5.62 lbs. (0.724 gallon or approximately three quarts) of raw linseed oil. This makes a gallon of paint and will cover from 500 to 800 square feet, depending upon the thickness of application and whether the work is a first or second coat. Estimating on the basis of the lowest covering value—500 square feet per gallon—approximately 100 lbs. of lead and four gallons of raw oil would be needed for this roof. No drier or turpentine should be used in this paint, the idea being to form a tough elastic film that will stretch and contract with the movement of the roof when heated or cooled, without cracking. R. H. S.



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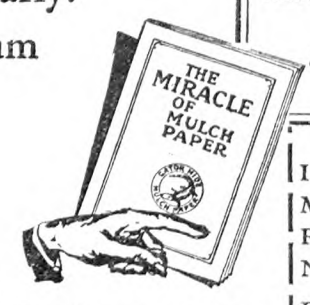

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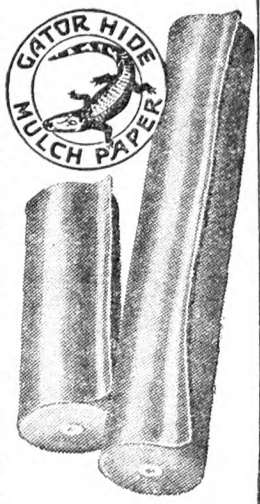

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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.—Yes, here it is Christmas night, and quite a day the Pastoral Parson has had of it with all his family. It is quite late in the evening, and we are just back from the last service. The young folks are having a great time over on the pond skating, and their merry shouts can be heard from far. How much fun they have on that pond skating in Winter and swimming in Summer. There is probably nothing that binds them to the old place more than that pond. In the afternoon the children come and in the evening the young people come. Charles seems to consider himself as belonging to both crowds. Sister seems to be real well now, and is skating with the others. Mrs. Parson came back from the South after a six weeks' trip among her friends and relatives, arriving a day or two earlier, as Charles came down with the mumps.

WHY ABANDON?—When the schools abandon a schoolhouse, it may still be kept as a community center. Such a nice time as we had down in a schoolhouse tonight. Two new families had moved into the neighborhood, and so fine for them to meet the "natives." We stopped on the way down and asked permission to cut a tree beside the road—in fact several trees, cedars, for a Christmas tree and trimming. As we were getting these trees, we saw some boys coming with a tree towards us. We waited and asked the boys if they were through with the tree so soon. They said they had not used it. They got it away over by the other road. It was a fine hemlock, just what the Parson wanted. Of course the Parson immediately urged these boys to come to the tree and said he would send a car back for all that could come from the family. He did, and four of them came down. Then we scurried round the country and by the time we began there were 26 there. We had pictures and much singing of carols and hymns, and every one of these four spoke Christmas pieces, and we had candy and oranges for all the children, and presents, too, and then took all home that lived at a distance.

A VILLAGE CHURCH CHRISTMAS.—Down at the village church we had a wonderful Christmas festival last Sunday. We began it with a church family supper in the parish rooms with 115 eating together. Everything absolutely free, not even a hat passed round. Then we all went into the church at seven o'clock and had the program of recitations, etc. A good many of course learn pieces in school anyway, and we have the same ones. We sang carols and hymns and the Parson spoke about the work in the Sunday school and the parish work generally. Some of the boys and the Parson went into the wood a few days before and got some cedars—some fine dark green ones. We put one on each side of the altar, certainly 15 feet high, and other big nice ones about the chancel. Some churches spend days and even weeks winding greens for trimming, and a lot of grumbling thrown in because this one or that one doesn't come, when the church could all be trimmed up in a half day by some boys having the time of their lives. We took some all-hots with us and some rolls and some apples, enough to gladden the hearts of any boy. We got a couple of armfuls of laurel and put here and there and especially to put little sprays on the saucers on which we have the candles for the candle service on Christmas Eve. A big church up in the city had their candlelight service before ours, so they gave the unused parts of candles to us—enough to last a whole year. We burn them on the altar Sunday evenings.

NEW YEAR'S.—And now it is New Year's evening. It has rained and sleeted all day, and is raining out now and dark, as father would say, as a string of black cats. The Parson has had a real holiday, puttering round the place. We had thought some of butchering the pig today, but the weather was too bad. It is a fine big fat hog all right, and will be a great help. In the beans we had for supper, was some of the pork from last year's killing. It was just about the last of it. They were some of the beans we raised this year, but we had only half as many as last year, though we planted as many. We had a two-quart jar of that apple sauce, the Parson writes so much about. You will remember what a great time we had putting it up last Fall. The family seemed small tonight—only nine at the table. We have been having 16 for some time, and often before that we had 11. You see besides Sit there is once in a while another girl around now. We all like her exceedingly and look forward to the time when she may be daughter number two, brought into the family circle by George Jr.

ALL AT HOME.—How fine to be about the New Year's table with all the children at home. George is at home for three months from his school down in Tennessee. You see there is a farm connected with this school, and the boys in the school help do the work, and it has to be done in the Summer, so they have their vacation during the Winter. It comes in just right for the Parson, as this is the time of year when the young fry around this place can do little or nothing else than attend to their school work. George will have the job of driving the school bus for a while, and that will help him out. Just as well and a good deal better for them to earn as much of their schooling as they can. He does his own washing and ironing at this school and picks up quite a bit cutting hair. You will remember how the Parson cuts the hair of many of his country church boys. He insisted that no son of his should think of going into the rural ministry unless he first learned how to cut hair. So the Parson showed George as best he could, and now the other boys claim that he quite beats the Parson at it. Two of the boys you see in this picture have just had their hair cut by the Parson down in a farmhouse where we had some hot dogs before taking to the woods. Some time this Spring or Summer the Parson will probably take a trip down to Tennessee to talk to those students in George's school, and may do some talking on the way down and back.

THE MUMPS.—Mrs. Parson came home somewhat earlier than she had planned, as little Charles came down with mumps, and he certainly longed for his "Mommo." He was quite sick, staying in bed for a week and having quite a high temperature. That is the place to keep children when they have any of these diseases, right in bed. The grippe seems to be sweeping this way from the West, but has not got into this county yet. There is just one thing to do when it gets you, and that is to take to one's bed and stay there till well. Three or four more round the house here have never had the mumps; let us hope to goodness they don't come down with it, and perhaps they won't. It takes 21 days before one comes down after being exposed, so in a family of the size of this, the thing might be strung along almost indefinitely. Lucky the Parson had most all these things when a child, or else he would have to insert a want ad. like that printed in a southern newspaper: "Wanted—A sturdy mule to do all the work of a country parson."

TWO FIRES.—It has so happened that since the Parson wrote last two houses have burned to the ground right in this vicinity—one of them right near to us. One was a brand new house and the other a very old house, one of the very first ever built around here; perhaps 175 years ago. It seemed that in the case of the first or new house, the woman was getting supper and using a gasoline stove. This did not go right and suddenly exploded, almost instantly setting the whole room ablaze. Most of the furniture was saved. In the second place it would appear that the chimney "burned out" in the night and being so very old the whole house went. Smoke aroused one of the family who in turn awakened the others; in all a father and two sons. They could not even go down on the first floor to save things. This is the second home the Parson has known to burn, evidently from these old chimneys; great big old-fashioned fireplace chimneys. The plaster gets so old it seems little better than dirt, crumbling right up in your fingers. It is certainly a terrible job to tear one of these old chimneys with the great fireplaces down, but really it would seem as though there is no other way to be safe from fire.

"RED."—Yes, Red is still here. He has been helping the Parson clean up the shed today and go over again what is still left of the Christmas things that have been sent in so generously this year. Some toys and things are packed away to be given out to large families during the year when most of the Christmas playthings have had their day. The Parson took in seven pairs of shoes and had them tapped so as to be ready when needed. To one family way down county, we took a cook stove as their Christmas gift. They certainly did need one the worst way. Well, George took the stove down in a Ford truck, kindly loaned by a neighbor. After a good deal of trouble, George and the man got the stove set up, and as it was the only stove in the house, they immediately proceeded to build a fire in it. Evidently it "drew" for a boy suddenly rushed in to exclaim that the flame was coming right out the top of the chimney. Sure enough it was and they had to soak the roof down with water to keep the place from burning up. The Parson himself has since been down and partaken of a muffin baked in that oven, and it was certainly browned to a turn.

GONE HOME.—If the Parson remembers aright he wrote last time about a boy we had here going to trade school whose Italian father kicked up a great rumpus, coming up here and trying to kidnap his boy and take him away after the boy had legally been placed under the Parson's care. Both the man and his wife landed in the police station that night. While it is perfectly settled in the Parson's mind that no court of justice would ever have made the boy go home, largely on account of the boy's mother and promises made by the father, it has seemed best for the boy to go back and then see how things come on. Many men have yet to learn that there is "more to a boy than his hat and shoes," and that they are not just animals to be clothed and fed. "Do I give you enough to eat?" said the boy's father to the boy in court. "Yes." "Do I buy you good clothes to wear?" "Yes." "Do I beat you?" "No." "Don't I work nights trying to teach you music?" "Yes," came the answer from the boy. But the court looked at the boy and said, "I will never make the boy go home if he doesn't want to."

HIS OWN GUARDIAN.—There is a law in this State that a boy can choose his own guardian after he is 14 years old, if he can show that his father is not doing his duty by him. This is a good law and I wish more boys knew about it. Even if a father tries to hinder a child from getting an education, he can be removed as guardian and someone appointed in his stead. The courts seem strongly committed to what is best for the child regardless of whatever parents may think. This "Honor your father and mother" idea can be carried too far in these days, however well it may have applied 3,000 years ago. Anyone who expects to be honored must first be honorable whether it is a father or mother or anyone else. That means that they must be honest and square and kind and affectionate and a companion to their children. It is a good deal like that old "obey" word in the marriage service (now taken out of that service). I always used to take satisfaction in telling brides that they were to obey God and their conscience rather than any man whether he was their husband or not.

A DOG KENNEL.—And if the Parson didn't see the slickest thing in the way of a dog kennel the other day. People so often use a barrel, but this would seem to beat a barrel to death. Commodious and warm, it might make a chicken coop or a duck coop as well. Just take an old Ford touring body and turn it the other side up. Put old boards across the top with hay or sod or old oilcloth or tar paper to make it tight. Put the dash-board opening to the south and there you are. You can open the side doors into the parlor or kitchen as suits you best if you want. Most country dog houses look so cramped and cold to the Parson.

DOGS AND CHICKENS.—Speaking of dogs reminds the Parson of a talk he had with a couple of men in the chicken business. They have two hounds to keep off the four-legged foxes and three great German police dogs to keep off the two-legged thieves. Besides this, the men have built themselves little houses to sleep in, right out among the chickens. But these men have found a great way to market their eggs. They take them right to New York City once a week in a truck and sell them to regular customers direct. Talk about cutting out the middleman—he doesn't have a look-in here. Then again they get the same price per dozen the year round—75 cents. Whether eggs go high or low it is all the same to them, they get the same price. They take on no new customers in the Winter when eggs are worth much more. One thing about this is that their customers always know just how much money to leave at the house for eggs if they go out. Their money is practically always waiting for them and they have never lost a dollar. It takes two days out of the week, but they do all their shopping while there. They started with a few friends and relatives, and these liked the plan so well that they have told their neighbors about it, and the whole arrangement seems to have been a great success. The more the farmers can go right to the city's back doors, the quicker they will get more than that 30 cents out of the dollar.

The Boys All Help With the Christmas Greens

Green Things Growing

"When I marry I want my wife to keep a lot of house plants," said a young fellow who had spent many Winters in cheerless lumber camps.

"Will you get up and fix fires when it is 20 below zero, so they won't freeze?" Emphatically came "Yes, sir."

A few years ago: "My wife wants to know if she could have a few slips of your plants. She thinks they won't freeze where we live now, and" grinning sheepishly, "Have you that vine that grows down and then grows up? I like that; it always looks lively all Winter." I had it, have you? Of course it was trailing Tradescantia, inch or joint plant, or Wandering Jew. So you see the men like the green things growing, and as the catalogs come this Spring is the time to plan for the plants for the Winter of 1929-30.

It is difficult to have many flowers in the short cloudy days of our northern Winters, and the advice to grow Dutch bulbs for Winter-blooming is good, but they are expensive to renew each year, and then have a transitory look and need the substantial pot plants to give perfect satisfaction to the window garden. I am using window boxes this year with a great deal of success, and just planning for next Winter. One box can be gay with just fancy-leaved geraniums; there is the low growing Madame Salleroi for each end, Madame Parker (both of these are white-bordered) tall growing with double pink blooms; Happy Thought, green edge and creamy center, and single red blooms.

Then we come to the gayer leaves; mother has the old time Golden Horseshoe. I hadn't seen one for years, this is golden with bronzy zone, then we have Cloth of Gold, bright yellow leaves with green center, and gayest of all, Mrs. Pollock, whose leaves are bronzy with yellow edge but splashes of brilliant red around the zoning. All of these brilliant-leaved ones have single red blooms. With these, there will be two or three scented geraniums, and by starting in the Spring, slips can be taken during Summer, so the window box will be full of Winter cheer.

But we need some large plants of good foliage. "That plant I keep on the bookcase all Winter," a friend calls her Aspidistra variegata. I do not understand why this is not more commonly used as a decorative plant in homes. Its leaves are corn-like and striped with cream, and it only asks for good light, water about like a geranium, and as its leaves are large and smooth it is easily kept clean and healthy.

Another plant I am enjoying this Winter is the Cyperus alternifolius or umbrella plant. Mine was started last August, and by next Winter it will require a 14-quart tub and hold its glossy umbrellas two feet high.

Then for a dainty little plant, the grass-like foliage of the variegated pineapple with its wide creamy mid-rib, is just lovable. Some one please supply its Latin name for it. [This is Ananas sativus variegatus. There are a number of different forms.—Eds.] MOTHER BEE.

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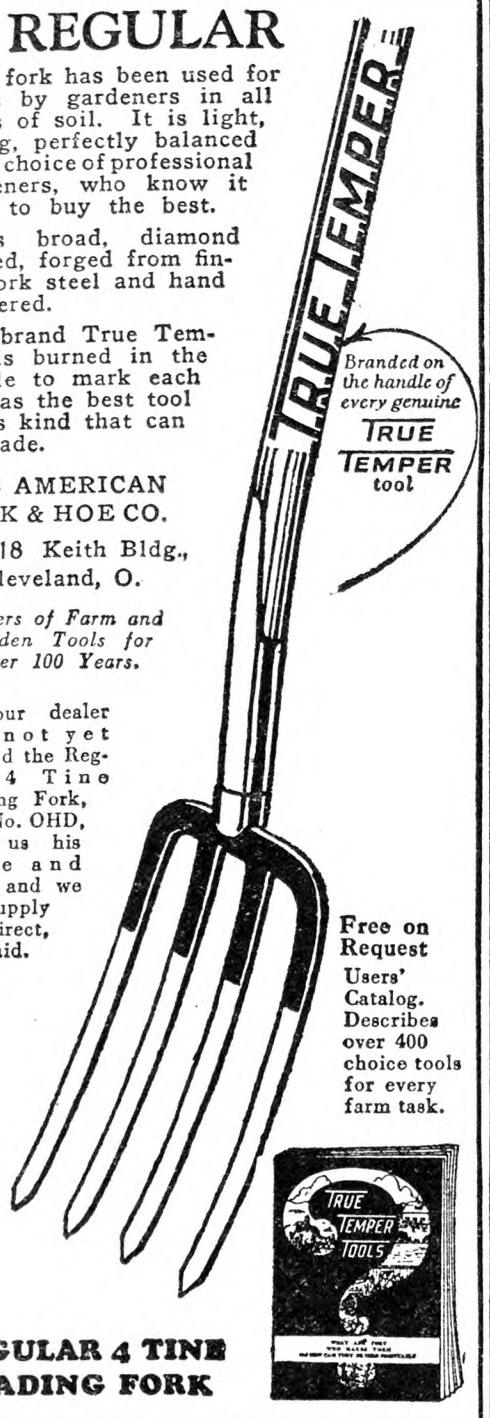

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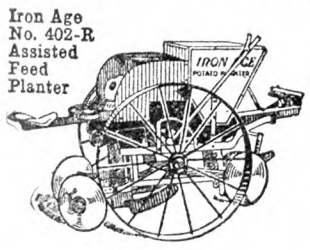

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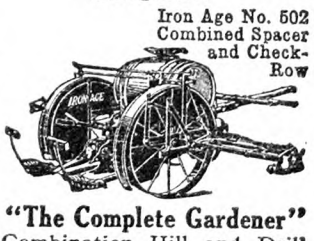

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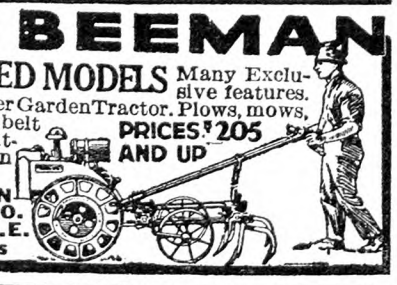

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A Poultryman's Fruit Garden

In starting young orchards I found it necessary to have the roadside fenced. Neighbors sometimes turn young cattle into the road, and cows from distant farms wander down the highway and turn in where the pastures look green. They will tear the young limbs and tender shoots from apple trees and often rub against them until only the stubs are left.

I also found it necessary to keep young orchards fenced against my own cows. We used to stake cows in the young orchards on the poultry ranges where the grass grew rather high. For many days it would work all right, and then a cow would pull up her stake and drag it through the orchard while she nibbled at the trees. Usually it ended with the cow winding the chain around some fine young trees, girdling it and tearing it half-way out of the ground. So we keep the orchards fenced and never stake down cows in them, and the trees are not mutilated.

Pheasant hunting is evidently not good for orchards. A young man who asked permission to hunt in our fields started a male pheasant from a fence corner, and a young apple tree happened to be a few feet away directly in line with the pheasant. He shot and completely pruned the tree with the charge from the shotgun. Only a stub was left, and that was cut and riddled with shot.

We have a State law which requires hunters to obtain permission from the owner before they hunt on his farm. Some obtain permission and some do not. Many farms run from 20 to 80 acres, and hunters who obtain permission on one farm do not know when they come to the end of that farm. So they climb the fences and keep on going. The farmer can arrest such hunters if he has the time to take from his farm work.

Placing pheasants on a cultivated farm and then putting it up to the owner to handle the hunter problem is like putting bushels of red apples by the roadside when the rural school lets out and telling the children not to touch them. I do not blame city workers for desiring a good sun bath on fine Fall days, but the farmer in our section who is digging potatoes or husking corn by the shocks during pheasant week has to be watchful or he will find himself in line with a pheasant and the muzzle of a shotgun.

Our neighbors who have tried to grow melons, tomatoes or red raspberries far from the house find that the pheasants do a lot of damage by pecking into melons and tomatoes and picking off berries. During hot weather I have had a lot of corn injured by pheasants picking into the tender green stalks to obtain moisture. I do not think they were after cornborers, either. They were starving for water.

There is a chance on Winter days to make useful supports for tomatoes. Take a stake about two inches wide and sharpen one end. Make a circle of heavy wire with the two ends long enough to bend down and staple to the stake. Next Summer the stakes can be pressed down around the tomato plants and the plants laid over the circle of heavy wire.

In our section it pays to saw up old apple trees because it makes the place look better, and it is profitable if there is no other use for the time. But if you have to hire labor to saw up old apple wood it is cheaper to buy coal. They say that he who cuts his own wood is warmed twice, and you can get very warm working on old apple trees. I have a one-man cross-cut saw which I use on old apple wood. The chunks give a lot of heat, but the cash fuel value of those "wooden rocks" does not give high wages for the time spent in cutting them.

Last Summer I enjoyed a motor trip through parts of the Western Michigan fruit belt. It does not look so good at it did 20 to 25 years ago. Fruit growers have had to face a great increase in the cost of production. Orchard helpers are now getting $5 to $6 a day in the factories. Michigan fruit is receiving a lot of competition from Georgia and other southern peaches. Grapefruit, oranges, prunes and western apples are filling the fruit demand of many people. The consumer who drinks a glass of orange juice for breakfast has less craving for a dish of stewed Michigan fruit. Many fruit growers have taken on side lines to help out with the income. Poultry houses have sprung up among the orchard trees and a few dairy cows and a field of Alfalfa have helped other orchardists to make ends meet.

An orchard map is handy. Draw a sheet full of squares and mark down the varieties on the key. Last Fall I found some yellow apples on some trees I thought should bear red apples. On looking over the map, they proved to be Yellow Transparents, exactly what they should be, as that was where I planted Yellow Transparent trees. In later years, an orchard map is useful if a farm is sold to a buyer unfamiliar with apples. It also helps in keeping varieties together if any young trees die. R. G. K.

Ingham Co., Mich.

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FROM present indications in Albany, for the first time in nearly 15 years, there is prospect of legislation helpful to farm districts and farmers. This is not due to any individual, group or organization, industrial, social or political. It is mainly due to the fact that during the 15 years of neglect and discrimination the political and allied selfish interests have forced farmers to the point of desperation and of late they have adopted a disposition to show their teeth. For some time it has been in the air that farmers would stand for it no longer, and that unless some spirit of fair play is shown now, they are likely to take affairs in their own hands and go further than anyone heretofore thought possible. In consequence, the rivalry now is in the scheming to get in a position to claim credit for what must be done. Committees are being formed representing almost everyone and everything except the farmer and the farm. Statements and propaganda go out daily in sufficient volume to sink a canal boat. The best of it is the larger part of it for once is pretty good. Factions that have been imposing all kinds of unjust discrimination and taxes on country districts are ready, they say, to relieve the farms of unjust taxation. Those who have fought the country schools now tell us they are ready to extend help to the weaker country schools, which they formerly denied a share of the large State educational appropriations. Taxes for road improvements, which have been loaded on the farms, are now to be more fairly assumed by the State, and the city tourist. The rival camps are fairly outdoing each other to see which side can offer most, and make most sure of getting the credit. In the language of the street, who should worry? Real friends of the farm are not concerned about who claims the credit for any good that comes, so long as the farmer and the friends who have stood by him for years realize that their long, patient and persistent effort has at last borne fruit. The consciousness that they have forced action for themselves will be worth more to them than any direct benefit they are likely to get in the first grist from the legislative mill.

*

IN THE late national campaign for election of a President the Republican National Committee collected $6,541,748.05 and spent practically all of it. The National Democratic Committee received $5,444,958. It spent $5,342,349. It borrowed $1,600,000, and yet owes $1,497,392. This means that substantially $12,000,000 was spent in the partisan rivalry for the Presidency which was probably settled in the minds of the 40,000,000 voters before the expenditures began. It seems like a waste of money. Of course we had a more sinister evil 40 years ago when campaign funds were used openly at the polls to buy purchasable votes. We may feel thankful that the old system of the abuse of the franchise has been abolished, and yet hope that the expenditure of such large volumes of money in our political campaigns may be restricted.

*

THAT picture on our cover this week gives a decidedly different dooryard appearance from the frozen northern country at this time. No, the scene is not in the tropics, though the palms and warm-country foliage suggest this, but in Southern Mississippi, near the Gulf. It is just above the parallel of 30 degrees, and part of a beautiful stretch of country, good farming land and a good place to live, reaching 500 miles or more, across Alabama and into North Florida. On page 78, our friend, J. P. Wilson, who lives in this attractive farmhouse, tells more about it. That tree-load of large persimmons, hanging after the leaves have fallen, must be a great sight, though for our own use we would not trade a peck of good Baldwin apples for the whole persimmon crop—so far as we have seen samples of it in the North. Perhaps they are better when dead ripe just off the tree.

*

IN a statement on agricultural progress sent to the press from Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine is credited with this:

In the past quarter of a century, farmers of the United States have become less dependent on foreign markets, as shown by the fact that exports of agricultural commodities are becoming a diminishing part of our total exports.

It is true that exports of agriculture are becoming a diminishing part of our total exports. It is also true that agricultural imports are becoming an increasing part of our total imports. During the campaign the party spokesmen noted these facts as one of the causes of the depression in agriculture. Senator Curtis repeated over and over the definite figures, and promised a change in the tariff that would preserve the American markets for our American farmers. The propaganda now going the rounds of the newspapers clearly indicates that a strong political faction is now anxious to repudiate the campaign promises. They would patch up a compromise bill and pass it during the short session, and leave an adjustment of the tariff on agricultural schedules out of it. Other members of the House and Senate, however, insist that no agricultural legislation would be effective without a tariff that would protect the farm products in the American markets as fully as it does manufactured goods, and demand a special session of Congress after March 4 to enact adequate agricultural legislation. The situation needs watching.

*

SOME of the best yellow dent corn that we have seen was grown in Maryland last year. It possesses excellent feeding quality. Many farmers in that State are giving special attention to the raising and feeding of hogs. Some of them are not sure that it will pay them to market it in the form of pork. At a joint session last week in Baltimore of Maryland breeders of sheep and hogs, one of the speakers gave it as his opinion that every farmer's job is to use the most efficient animal units in converting his home-grown feeds into marketable products. In some years Maryland corn probably would yield better net returns to its grower if, instead of feeding it to hogs, he were to use it in poultry and dairy cow rations. Most of the best corn in Maryland, however, is grown on stock farms, where a large percentage of it is fed. A good, old-fashioned practice among numerous Maryland farmers is to maintain their soil fertility by feeding to live stock practically all of the grain and hay that they grow. Although not a few of them use fertilizers for certain crops, they hold that there is no substitute for animal manures. It is noteworthy that the meat-making live stock population of Maryland has not decreased to so marked an extent as that of most other Eastern States in the last 25 years. Hundreds of Maryland's leading farmers continue to diversify their farming with live stock, and many others are beginning to raise more and better sheep, hogs and beef cattle.

*

EVERY farm possesses an individuality of its own, and before it can be called undesirable or unprofitable it is well to consider whether this individuality has been studied. It is not uncommon for a man to give up a farm, beaten by struggle and hardship, to see the farm come back to value and productiveness under changed management. An intelligent farm survey, field by field, may tell new truths to the owner. The old-time farmer who felt that his land was productive when it fed and clothed the family, paid the taxes, and provided a tiny surplus, which was too often invested in a distant enterprise, has passed on, but we still envy his contentment and family comfort. We think there are, however, many farms where a study of possibilities, followed by concentration of high tillage, would provide some relief. One of our friends who was in Europe last year says she thinks the farms of Central and Western New York are the most beautiful she has ever seen, but the meticulous care of farm land seen in Belgium made her wonder if we were not spreading our hard work too thin.

*

AT THE recent Connecticut Pomological Society meeting, E. Stuart Hubbard made a striking address on the production and marketing of high-class apples. What he said and the way he said it seems to us of such general importance to apple growers that it is reproduced on page 75. The pattern Mr. Hubbard sets is a hard one to follow. He knows just what he wants in apples and how to sell them after they are grown—"not more apples, but better ones" is what he told us a few days ago. Every apple grower is not so favorably situated in location and market facilities, and must decide for himself where his limit of high-class culture is. But what is said about the "accursed cull" applies to everyone. There is plenty of demand for medium-grade apples at moderate prices, but the cull has no place in any market where real apples are wanted.

*

THE New York State Department of Health says that rabies—the disease of dogs and other animals that go mad—is spreading in New York State, and that only by rigorous enforcement of muzzling ordinances, together with the destruction of all unmuzzled dogs, can the situation be controlled. The third death from rabies in 1928 occurred in Westchester County on Thanksgiving Day. A dog that had been given the family bit a woman upon the wrist sometime during the latter part of September and the dog died later with symptoms of rabies. Little was thought of the woman's wound until a few days before Thanksgiving, when rabies developed and death followed after three days of intense suffering. It should be repeated that any wound made by a dog's teeth should be at once cauterized with fuming nitric acid. Wounds about the face need especially prompt attention. Thorough cauterization by a physician with the fuming acid is effective in preventing absorption of the poison, though this should not delay the beginning of the Pasteur treatment if it is evident that the wound has been made by a rabid animal. Once the disease develops, a fatal issue is practically certain. It should be remembered, too, that a dog not showing evidence of illness should not be shot, though rabies may be suspected. It should be safely tied and humanely treated for several days. If mad, it will die within 10 days and, within a shorter time, will show unmistakable symptoms that will warn any who may have been bitten of their danger and the need of immediate treatment by the Pasteur method. An examination of a dog's brain in a laboratory equipped for that purpose will disclose evidence of rabies after that disease is fully developed, but a mad animal is capable of transmitting its infection before evidence of it can be found in its brain. Too early killing of a dog, therefore, may prevent both the development of outward symptoms and internal evidences of disease needed for a positive diagnosis of its condition. Unless evidently ailing, it should be confined and watched.

*

What is the number of hours the law makes a man work at farm labor? If a man gets hurt while working on a farm, can he get pay if the man he is working for has no insurance? S. B.
Broome Co., N. Y.

THE law does not specify the length of the farmer's working day. There should be a definite understanding about this on both sides when help is hired. Probably in case of a controversy the general custom of the neighborhood would have weight. A farmer is not obliged to take out accident insurance for his men, but any man who gets hurt can sue him for damage under general law procedure. On this account some farmers employing a number of men do carry insurance for their own protection, as in case of accident the insurance company handles the case.

Brevities

"GARDEN Magic"—Page 82.

CHICAGO is planning for a World's Fair Centennial Celebration in 1933.

SALES of 18 chain store companies during 1928 totaled about $1,000,000,000.

BUTTER from Denmark is on sale regularly in some New York retail stores. It brings 10 cents per pound more than the best native.

A REFRIGERATOR that is run by oil heat is a new convenience for the home unprovided with electric power. Who would ever suspect an oil stove of being first cousin to a refrigerator?

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin entitled "Sweet Potato Diseases," Farmers' Bulletin No. 1059-F, which contains much information of value concerning the prevention and control of storage and other diseases of their crop. Disinfection of the seed, use of immune varieties, and crop rotation are some of the practices advocated for the control of disease. Sweet potatoes infected with field diseases should never be placed in storage, for heavy losses will follow.

HERE are the points which the head of the poultry department at Farmingdale, L. I., says breeders should keep in mind year after year: Vigor. Large eggs, 24 ounces per dozen for pullets. Good Fall and Winter production. Early maturity. Late molting. Non-broodiness. Absence of major disqualifications for the breed. Good weight. This is summing up in a few words the ends at which poultrymen should aim and to reach which will require the use of all the knowledge and skill that the science and art of poultry breeding has evolved.

Milk War in Chicago

THE fight is on hot between the dairymen who supply milk for the city of Chicago and the 175 dealers who distribute it. The farmers are organized under the Illinois co-operative law. There are 7,000 members. They have signed agreements to sell their milk only through the association. Then they made a price of $2.80 per 100 lbs. for 3.5 per cent milk, beginning January 1. When they reached the plants the first of the month they faced a notice by the dealers that the price was only $2.50. The farmers delivered the milk and invited the dealers to read the Illinois co-operative law which forbids the dealer to do anything which would interfere with the fulfillment of their contract with their association. They continued to deliver the milk, giving the dealers an opportunity to refuse it. They propose in any event to test this provision of the law in the courts.

When this interpretation of the law was injected into the controversy, the dealers closed their plants and went far afield for their milk supply. They have some advantage in the fact that a large volume of milk is produced within 200 miles of Chicago, and a considerable portion of it is used for manufacturing purposes. They need more than 3,000,000 lbs. of fluid milk daily, and the organized dairymen say they have produced 65 per cent of it.

Dealers who are going into new territory, however, are forced to find herds of cows that have been tuberculin tested and produce milk that meets the city's rigid sanitation requirements. This has introduced a serious health angle which is of vital concern to city health officials, who maintain a neutral position in the present controversy, but declare they will see that the milk complies with the regulations.

From the beginning of the present controversy farmers have been willing to submit the entire matter to arbitration. To bring this about the Pure Milk Association officials took the initiative in the organization of a citizens' committee in October. Representatives of all groups in the city and country were brought together in meetings of the Chicago Milk Marketing Committee which was formed through steps taken by the dairymen's organization. The following groups took part in the committee's activities: The Chicago Association of Commerce, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, Chicago Housewives' League, Illinois League of Women Voters, Parent-Teachers' Association, Chicago Women's Aid Society, Chicago Health Department, Chicago Milk Dealers' Association (representing only small dealers), Chicago Federation of Labor, Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Workers, State Department of Agriculture, American Farm Bureau Federation and the Pure Milk Association.

The Chicago Milk Marketing Committee, headed by Mrs. Wilbur E. Fribley of the Women's Federation, appointed a fact-finding sub-committee of three. For several weeks the committee has been making a thorough investigation of the entire situation which brought about the present crisis, emphasizing particularly the costs of production and distribution. In getting first hand information the committee has held several public hearings at various points in the dairy district and also in the city. Both farmers and dealers were given an opportunity to testify. Economists, business men, bankers, preachers, teachers, blacksmiths, and other outsiders also testified at these hearings. A few small dealers testified, but none of the larger and more important distributing companies were represented at these public meetings. From the beginning the big dealers have refused to co-operate with the dairymen or the citizens' committee. Several of the smaller distributors have shown a willingness to work with the farmers, and have indicated that they would like to turn the question of farm and retail prices over to an impartial economist, giving him full authority to settle the matter to the satisfaction of producers, distributors and consumers. The citizens' committee is expected to make its recommendations soon.

While farmers have announced their price for the next few months, they are still willing to submit to arbitration. They complain that they have been delivering milk at the surplus price for milk within 200 miles of Chicago. They are obliged to have the cows tuberculin tested and to comply with exacting sanitary regulations. They have been producing at a loss. These farmers, however, did not take definite action until they had exhausted every means in their power to reach a satisfactory price agreement with the distributors, and had failed.

The Chicago price to consumers is 14 cents. Under present price conditions it is estimated that out of the 14 cents paid by Chicago consumers for a quart of milk the farmer gets 5.3 cents and the dealer 8.7 cents.

Dairymen outside of the regular Chicago milk zone now turning their milk into manufactured products would do well to consider the situation before they do anything to embarrass their fellow dairymen in the Chicago territory. If they once abandon their facilities for manufacturing, and lose their present markets, they will be as much at the mercy of the Chicago dealers as the Illinois farmers are now, or more so. What the big dealers want everywhere is a surplus market, and surplus prices. It is a poor business policy for dairy farmers anywhere to help them in that ambition. FRANK RIDGWAY.

Want To Do It Themselves

ON the evening of Jan. 7, I attended for the first time a Fulton County meeting of the New York State Live Stock and Producers' Association, which is being so vigorously attacked in certain quarters. About 60 farmers of the county were present. The president of the association is one of the finest of men. He is a real farmer, and there is no better citizen in this county of good farmers. The association worked for the higher indemnity for condemned cattle, and wants an appropriation of $25,000 to improve and safeguard the test. From what I saw and heard I do not take the opposition seriously. One of the organs attacking it editorially opposed higher indemnities by the State a few years back, as proved by a clipping read at the meeting.

These farmers are sincere. They are putting up membership dues of $10 each. The machinery of the organization may or may not be just right, but surely where farmers themselves come together aud put up their own money in defense of principles and policies affecting their own life and business, they merit praise rather than abuse. THE R. N.-Y. has always encouraged farmers to take up their own problems among themselves, and since no unseen danger has been shown to lurk in the background, it seems to me that farmers in Fulton County are getting the worth of their $10 fee in developing the community spirit to do things for themselves instead of leaving everything to others to do for them.

NEW MEMBER.

Monthly Milk and Cream Market Report of Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for December, 1928

State of Origin	*Milk* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Cream* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Condensed (Fresh)* 40-*qt.* *Units*
New York	2,060,652	81,525	17,036
New Jersey	125,742	1,458	...
Pennsylvania	422,172	11,231	3,678
Vermont	89,268	3,843	...
Connecticut	6,082	...	...
Massachusetts	9,595	184	...
Maryland	16,128	20	201
Michigan	2,067	870	...
Iowa	...	800	...
Indiana	...	455	143
Missouri	...	1,042	...
Wisconsin	...	3,000	...
Minnesota	...	1,400	...
Ohio	...	900	...
Tennessee	...	2,189	...
Canada	...	295	...
Virginia	...	33	...
Totals	2,731,706	109,245	21,058

New York furnished 79 per cent of the milk and 74.6 per cent of the cream coming into the city for the month of December, 1928.

Fiber Milk Bottles

LAST week the Sheffield Farms Company announced that it had adopted the paraffined container which is called "sealcone" for the distributing of milk from one of its plants, with a capacity of 50,000 quarts a day, in place of the glass bottles heretofore used for milk distribution for the last 40 years. Dr. Harris, the former Commissioner of Health, endorsed the new container as safer than the glass bottle, and Dr. Wynne, present Health Commissioner, says that milk can be delivered with a lower bacteria count in the new container than in the bottles. The reason given for this is that these containers may be filled with milk at a temperature of 35 degrees Fahrenheit, and that bacteria does not develop under 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The development of a sealed wax milk container to replace bottles for delivery of milk has been under consideration and development for 15 to 20 years. Heretofore the cost made it prohibitive. The present cost of it has not been made public, but it is estimated that lost and broken bottles in New York City alone cost the industry $2,500,000 annually. The new containers can of course be used but once. There is some saving in that they are lighter to handle, and no expense of returns; consequently no loss in breakage or misplacement, and once sealed, cannot be tampered with. Its success will probably depend on how consumers take to it. The fact that it is adopted for only 50,000 quarts out of a daily consumption of 4,000,000 quarts of bottled milk indicates a degree of caution on the part of the distributor for the purpose of trying out the reaction of consumers to the change.

Taxes and Expenses of 48 States

ACCORDING to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, the revenue collected by the governments of 48 States during the year 1927 amounted to $1,758,381,000, and the expenditure for the same year in operating and maintaining the departments of these States totaled $1,726,987,016. Of this expenditure, $404,163,394 was for highway construction, leaving the cost of the government, exclusive of highways, $1,120,004,895, or $9.55 per capita for the whole population.

Expenses for 1927 were an increase over 1926, and 1926 was an increase over 1924. The net debt of the States at the end of 1927 was $1,444,927,000, an increase substantially of $120,000,000 over 1926, and 1926 was an increase of nearly a hundred million over 1924.

The estimated valuation of the property taxable in the 48 States showed total assessed value of $146,432,287,461 in 1927. If every person in these States owned taxable property, the average would be $1,248.30 for each person.

Taxes of All Our Governments

The Industrial Conference Board estimates that taxes totaling $9,074,000,000 were collected by the Federal, State and local governments in the United States during the fiscal year 1927, and is said to be the largest tax collected in any one country, in one year, in the history of the world, although the per capita tax in some of the European countries is higher than in this country. The not-altogether comforting estimate is made that the 1928 tax will be still higher.

The tax for 1927 amounts to substantially 12 per cent of the national income. The tax rate as to income has increased almost steadily since 1913. In 1923 it was 10 per cent. In 1921, due to liquidation of war expenditures, it was nearly 16 per cent, but in 1913, just before the war, it was 6.4 per cent. The total taxes are increasing faster than population. The per capita tax for 1927 was $76.50, against $64.77 in 1923.

The Conference Board estimates the total gross expenditure by government agencies, Federal, State and local, for 1927, at $12,000,000,000, but the exact figures are not yet available. In 1926 it amounted to $11,623,000,000, or $500,000,000 more than in 1925.

The Conference Board, however, calls attention to the fact that the expenditures, expressed in dollars and cents, does not give the full increase of the cost of government, because of the downward trend and price level. It estimates that the 4½ per cent decrease in disbursements of all government agencies in 1925 as compared with 1926 is really an increase of nearly 10 per cent in amount of materials and services purchased for government purposes during the two years.

The total bonds issued by the State and local governments during the period of 1923 to 1927 amounted to $6,637,000,000. These bonds are exempt from taxation.

What Farmers Say

In industrialism there are three main factors: production, distribution and consumption. This is equally true in agriculture. When the industralist finds production outrunning consumption, he reduces production. Why does not the agriculturist do the same? Take the producer of potatoes, for instance, long experience has shown him, even if it has not taught him, that a large crop means loss, a small crop profit. With the financial lesson of the potato crop of 1928 fresh in mind, why not learn the lesson this time and cut the 1929 potato planting by at least 25 per cent?

Connecticut. REUSTICUS.

I want to endorse what Israel T. Deyo said in THE R. N.-Y. Dec. 29. I have been wondering about the expense of distribution. The producer of grade A milk gets from 7 to 8 cents per quart for milk, according to location, provided he receives all bacteria premiums, etc. The freight is a trifle over 1 cent per quart. There is 9 or 10 cents at the most the dealer is paying to have that milk put down in the city. We want the dealer to get a fair profit. Now there is quite a spread from 10 to 19 cents per quart. What is a fair profit for the dealer? Of course the dealer will say that is for only a part of the milk that we receive 19 cents, and that the manufactured part involves a loss. When there is a shortage of 5,000 cans a day, is there still a surplus? What I think we need is a farmers' milk organization big enough to retail the milk to the consumer and then we would have a chance to get our dues. PRODUCER.

New York.

When Mr. Sargent came in as Attorney General, he promised to investigate the "coffin trust," but his determination oozed out of the ends of his fingers. Don't laugh at this because it is a grave matter; $125 for a $10 box is some stunt. R. Q. T.

Colorado.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

"I Never Had a Chance"

If over a pine-knot fire at night,
With charcoal on a spade,
Young Abraham Lincoln learned to write
And cipher, without aid,
Then rose to the super-heights divine—
Unhandicapped by "can't"—
What reason has youth today to whine:
"I never had a chance?"

If Abraham Lincoln, through the aisles
Of nature's darkest nook,
By night, walked his eighteen weary miles
To borrow just a book,
With naught but the stars of hope to shine
Along his dark advance—
What reason has youth today to whine:
"I never had a chance?"

If out on the wildest of frontiers
Known but to nature's heart
Offspring of the simplest pioneers
Young Lincoln got his start
By learning in nature's school divine
To master circumstance—
What reason has youth today to whine:
"I never had a chance?"

—Horace C. Carlisle in The Journal of the National Education Association.

*

EVEN the busiest housekeeper would like to keep her hands in attractive condition. The following advice as to the care of the nails is given out by the Cleanliness Institute:

"The proper care of the nails depends upon the observance of a very few simple rules," states Howard Fox in the "Manual of Personal Hygiene." "The portion of skin over-hanging the root of the nails tends to encroach too far over the lunula, and is likely to become torn and ragged, giving rise to so-called "hangnails." These offer little openings through which infectious matter may enter and do a great deal of damage, and it is possible for blood-poisoning to result from infection through one of these apparently insignificant lacerations. The epidermis overhanging the root of the nail should be pressed back once or twice a week with some convenient instrument. For cleaning the nails, nothing but soap, warm water, and the nailbrush should be employed. The under surface of the nail makes a place for the lodgement of dirt. The surface of the nail should never be scraped.

"A word of advice may be given in regard to cutting the nails, for it seems that the proper method is not universally known. The finger nails are most conveniently cut in a curved direction, or they may be filed if this slower method is preferred. A pair of curved scissors is very convenient for cutting the finger nails. For removing stains from the nails a solution of acetic acid and rose water, one part of the former to sixteen parts of the latter, may be employed."

I Remember

I remember when a child mother used to heat up the brick oven every Saturday. It was built on the side of the big chimney, and would hold more than two of the stove ovens of today. The stoves they had then were not as good as they are now, and the ovens were small, and did not bake very well, but a stove was a wonderful things for in the years before, an open fire was used, and that was the first stove they had.

After a few years another stove was bought, that would bake better, and the oven was larger, so the brick oven was only used once or twice a year, at Thanksgiving and sometimes at Christmas. In those days Thanksgiving was the holiday of the year. There were no Christmas festivals then to my knowledge. I used to read sometimes of Christmas presents, and sometimes we children would hang up our stockings, but we did not get any presents more than a bit of candy, a big apple, or a little treat for the day.

I remember, after I was grown up, of talking about Christmas, with a girl near my own age. She did not have many pretty things, and wanted so much to have a Christmas present. She had seen some pretty handkerchiefs in a store window, and wanted one, so she said to me, "You buy me one for a Christmas present, and I will buy you one," so we did, and we each had a Christmas present to remember the other by. I have sometimes wished I had kept that handkerchief as a remembrance, for it was the first fancy handkerchief I ever had.

The house which was my childhood home still stands, but the chimney has been torn down and built over again, so the brick oven is no more.

We children seldom had any money to spend, for in those days every penny had to be made to go as far as possible; I remember when I was old enough to know that money bought things a dollar seemed to me unbounded wealth, and many a time have I spent thinking of the beautiful things I would buy if I only had a whole dollar of my own; a lovely doll, a silk dress, a set of toy dishes, and many other things. Ah yes, unbounded wealth with one dollar!

I remember when we used tallow candles for light in the evening; the light was rather dim, and when the first kerosene lamp was bought we thought it was something very nice, it gave such a bright light. They used to buy kerosene oil by the pint in those days; I think it was 25 cents for a pint. People would carry a pint bottle to the store and get it filled with kerosene. That was a hard word to remember, for it was a word never heard of until that oil was used for lamps. Father told of one time an old man came into the store and said: "I want a pint of that ere castel ile." He could not remember the word kerosene and that was the nearest he could get to it.

What a thick carpet of leaves there is in Autumn under the big maple tree, I remember when a little girl how I used to scuff along through the dry leaves and see them fly around me; their rustle seemed like music in my ears. How little it takes to make the children happy, and today it takes but very little to make me happy. The pleasant word, the loving smile, the glad hand clasp of a friend, how it brightens the day and makes my heart sing for joy.

AUNT MARY.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

498 — Morning or House Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in bust measure. The 36-in. size requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

417 — Truly Practical. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44-in. bust measure. The 36-in. size requires 2¾ yds. of 36-in. material with 9¼ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

290—Girl's Bloomer Dress. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. The 4-year size requires 2¼ yds. of 36-in. material with ½ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

415—Girl's Princess Slip. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 1¾ yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents.

Illustrated Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

A Party for the Babies

Do you want your party to be the most clever and hilarious of the season? If so, just follow the advice of this woman.

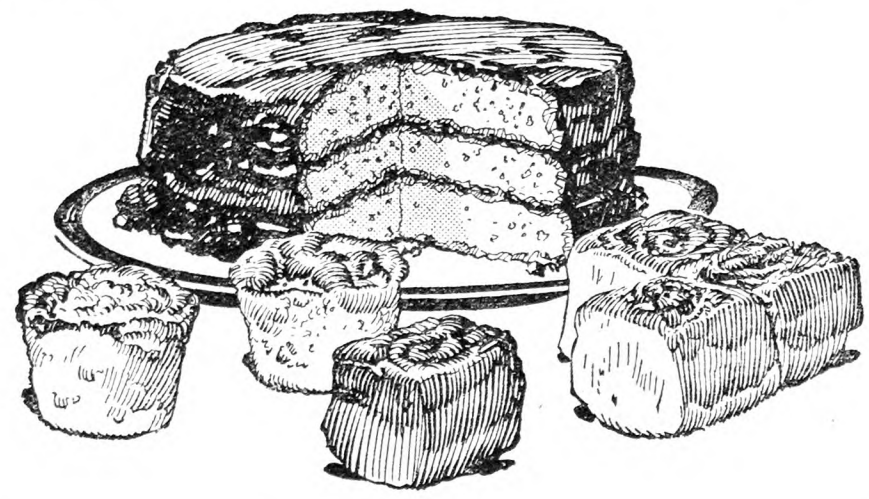
She sent out the following invitations to a dozen mothers: "Bring the baby Thursday afternoon to a little baby party and be sure you take a good look at his feet while you are dressing him."

One who has never been to a baby party, composed of guests under six months of age, cannot appreciate the fun. Old bachelors, and a few inexperienced women, declare that "all babies look alike." But the tiny tots are as dissimilar as grown people. Take the babies in question. There were round heads, smooth as an ostrich egg; conical heads elongated backwards, little heads and big heads; bald heads and heads covered with down, and some with fine hair like silk. There were likewise round faces and long faces, pouty faces and merry ones, and one or two pinched little faces, as if life were not pleasant so far.

Next each little youngster was weighed, and they varied just as much in weight as in appearance.

There was a cheerful fire in the grate, so all the babies were laid on a large bear rug in front of it. The mothers enjoyed watching them back in the warm feel of the blaze. Babies are like little chickens; they would rather be hovered than anything else.

But about the feet? Well, the hostess



You can have better flavor in everything you bake!

Everybody has tasted baked foods that were perfect in appearance, but flat and disappointing in flavor. Frequently this is caused by flour made from the wrong type of wheat. To get that delicious, delicate, unmistakable flavor that marks your truly perfect cake, biscuits, or pastry, use Pillsbury's Best Flour. It is made only from carefully selected, full-flavored wheat—you can depend on it for better flavor and more certain success in all your baking!

for better flavor, use this one fine flour for all your baking

Pillsbury's Best Flour

for bread, biscuits and pastry

For Tender Skins
Cuticura Shaving Stick
Freely Lathering
Medicinal & Emollient

THROWING AWAY THEIR WASHBOARDS!

Women are literally throwing away their washboards on account of a recent discovery used in washing clothes. No rubbing, yet clothes are spotlessly clean. Will not injure fabric. Write to **L. F. Kittredge, Tunkhannock, Pa.,** for FREE sample. Agents wanted.

RE-SEAT YOUR CHAIRS

Seat Weaving Materials.....Cane.....Cane Web Rush.....Fibre Rush.....Splints.....Reed.....New illustrated instructions for Re-Seating Chairs with Cane, Rush, Splint and Reed, 10 cents. Price List Free. **H. H. PERKINS, 258 Shelton Ave., New Haven, Conn.**

FREE! How to make ROSES

Now you can learn easily and quickly right at home to make lovely roses, jonquils, poppies, sweet peas—more than 60 varieties of flowers. Have flowers the year round to decorate your home, make them for gifts and to sell. You can make them perfectly of colorful crepe paper by the new Dennison plan.

Special Offer Materials Included

So that you may prove to your own complete satisfaction how easily you can make flowers by this new method, we will send you *free* instructions and sample materials for making roses. Send coupon below.

DENNISON'S, Dept. 87-A
Framingham, Mass.

Please send me *free* sample instructions and materials for making Roses.

Name.....

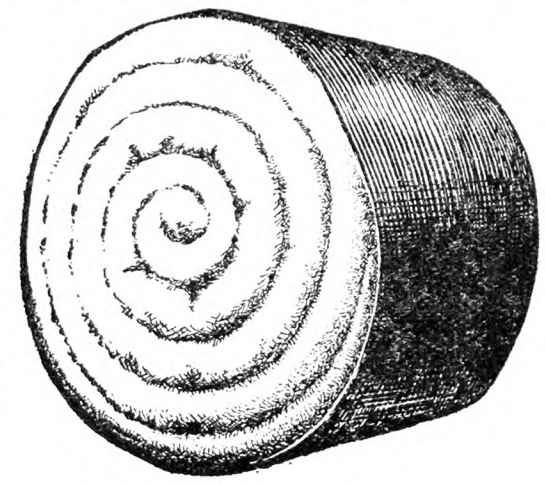
Street or R. F. D.....

City.....State.....

Why not let us include some of these Dennison books? Check those you want and enclose proper amount.

____*Novelty Dolls (Free)* ____*Crepe Paper Costumes 10c*
____*Crystal Trees (Free)* ____*Table Decorations 10c*
____*Glorified Glass (Free)* ____*Children's Parties 10c*
____*Crepe Twist Bags (Free)* ____*Showers & Announcements 10c*
____*Swinging Parrots (Free)* ____*Money Making Parties 10c*
____*Sealing Wax Craft 10c* ____*Decorating Halls & Booths 10c*
____*Lamp Shade Packet 10c* ____*The Party Magazine 25c*
____*Weaving Paper Rope 10c* ____*The Party Book $1.00*
____*Complete Home Course in Crepe Paper Flower Making ($2)*

Dennison-craft



Cotton Comforter Fillings

Now you can make just the kind of comforter you have always wanted—stuffed with that fluffy SNOW FLAKE comforter size cotton batting.

For $1.00 you will receive full instructions and enough downy batting to make a double bed comforter, 72" x 90". The batting is all stitched so that you only need to cover it and you have a perfect comforter. Comforters made of our Snow Flake Batting improve the appearance of your bed.

UNION WADDING CO.,
Pawtucket, R. I.

Please send by Parcel Post prepaid one SNOW FLAKE Cotton Batting for which I am enclosing $1.00. (Add 15c for west of Mississippi River.)

Name .....

Address .....

Milder Musterole for Small Children

Just Rub It On

Thousands of mothers tell us they would not be without *Children's Musterole*, the milder form of Musterole especially prepared for babies and children.

At night, when awakened by the warning, croupy cough, rub the clean, white ointment gently over the child's throat and chest.

Children's Musterole, like regular Musterole, penetrates the skin with a warming tingle and goes to the seat of the trouble.

It does not blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster and is not messy to apply.

Made from oil of mustard, it takes the kink out of stiff necks, relieves colds, sore throats and croupy coughs. All Druggists.

CHILDREN'S MUSTEROLE WILL NOT BLISTER

MILD

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

save 1/3 to 1/2

New FREE book quotes **Reduced Factory Prices. Lower terms—year to pay.** Choice of 5 colors in new Porcelain Enamel Ranges. New Circulating Heaters—$33.75 up. 200 styles and sizes. Cash or easy terms. 24-hour shipments. 30-day Free Trial. 360-day test. Satisfaction guaranteed. 27 years in business. 700,000 customers. Write today for FREE book.

Kalamazoo Stove Co.
161 Rochester Ave
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ranges $37.75 Up "A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

CAUSTIC BALSAM

A standard veterinary and human liniment or blister. Sold only in black and white package—a strictly American made product. Make sure you ask for and get Caustic Balsam—all druggists or direct $2.00.

LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO.
Established 50 Years : CLEVELAND, OHIO

YARNS of Pure Wool for Hand and Machine Knitting; also Rug Yarns. Orders sent C.O.D. Postage paid. Write for free samples.
CONCORD WORSTED MILLS, Dept. 10, West Concord, N.H.

Virgin Wool Yarn for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me.

WORLD'S GREATEST SALVE MADE FROM SHEEP'S WOOL

Phillip's CORONA Ointment Discovered by Ohio Man Has 100 Uses

A new wonder ointment with amazing healing properties is the discovery of Mr. C. G. Phillips of Ohio. Compounded from the oil secretions extracted from the wool of sheep, it gives quick and positive relief from Cuts—Sores—Burns—Scalds—Boils—Corns, or any flesh wound on man or beast. Even stubborn cases of Eczema—Chapped Hands yield to its soothing and healing powers.

For live stock troubles such as Barb Wire Cuts—Sore Shoulders—Collar Boils—Grease Heel—Caked Udders, or any wound, it has no equal.

Mr. Phillips wants every household to try his wonderful healing ointment. He will send a liberal FREE TRIAL package to anyone answering this ad.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR

As an extra special offer we will also send everyone answering this ad a genuine Gillette Safety Razor who will send 10c. Use coupon. Free Sample and Gillette Razor will be sent at once. (11)

CORONA MFG. CO. 611 Corona Bldg., KENTON, OHIO

I am sending 10c for Sample of Phillip's Ointment and Gillette Razor.

Name.....

Address.....

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

and her daughter took all the babies into the bedroom, apart from their mothers, uncovered their pink dainty feet, and stuck them between the foot and head rods of the white iron bedstead, lightly hiding the faces and clothing. Then the mothers were told to select the baby feet that belonged to them.

Next the hands were tried, but in each case, with the ordinary similar of size babies, there was trouble. Yet each mother had declared that she could "pick out her baby anywhere if she could only see its hands or feet."

There was music, which all the little ones seemed to enjoy. Quick music appealed to some, while others listened happily to the low sleepy notes.

Just try this baby party and spend a delightful afternoon. F. B. J.

Tennessee Notes

Our annual Christmas tree, owing to the aid of good friends, was a grand success, and the young folks, so many of them confined to the house with influenza, have surely enjoyed their toys. Their program was well rendered and after hearing high school Christmas exercises we are convinced that no schools surpass the little one-room schools where each student is a personal friend of the teacher, and each patron stands behind the teacher and strives to make the school a success.

We noted the children in the consolidated school, from more than 200 homes, and wondered how the teachers ever managed so many. One thing we like, and that is chapel, and we are glad of Tennessee's law that makes it compulsory to read 10 verses of Scripture once a day in all public schools, for I surely think if the Bible is good enough to build the law and integrity of our nation upon, it is surely good enough to be read in the presence of our children. Therefore I hope Tennessee will hold fast to her faith, honor and trust, while so many of her sister States are flinging aside the greatest of all good things by making it unlawful to read the Bible in school.

When we realize that we are under obligations to the Bible for our civilization that it is only Christianity that has lifted us up out of barbarianism, it looks so foolish to turn one's back on the source of all good, knowing that sin not only destroys the best in people, but likewise is a reproach and destroyer of nations as well. So well I can remember a dear aged grandmother, 84 years she had seen the Spring buds swell and the wintry snows fall. Of a large family of boys and girls the greater number had passed on to the great beyond, and yet in life's eventide the Book of Books was her hope and her consolation.

We have had such a long dry cold spell; no snow, only a slight skiff. Cecil has started back to Detroit today in a car—750 miles. He had his call card last week. I surely was sorry to see him go.

We have surely had a most serious epidemic of influenza with us; Thelma starts back to school today. Mr. P. has been on the go helping first one neighbor and then another; some one has to see after stock and milk when all are down.

MRS. D. B. P.

Corned Beef

Will you print the way to put down corn beef? L. J. H.
Tioga Co., N. Y.

The following is a standard recipe for corned beef: Prepare a brine in the proportion of 1½ lbs. salt, one ounce saltpeter, ¼ lb. sugar or syrup, one gallon of water. Cut the beef into 5 or 6-lb. pieces, rub well with salt, pack in a clean vessel, and cover with the brine. It will be ready for use in about two weeks. It is advised in "Farm Meats" that if beef is to be kept in the brine a month or more it should be taken out, parboiled, and then returned to fresh brine.

Another recipe: Cut the meat into 6-lb. pieces, sprinkle a layer of salt in the bottom of barrel, then put in a layer of meat, and continue the layers, using the proportion of 4 lbs. of salt to 50 lbs. of beef. The top layer is covered with salt. Let stand over night, then pour over it a brine made by dissolving one ounce of baking soda, 2 lbs. of sugar, and two ounces of saltpeter in two gallons of tepid water. When cold, pour over the meat, and keep meat under the brine by putting a weighted lid on top. Let stand 30 days before using.

Real Mincemeat

Three pints of meat (chopped fine), five pints of chopped apple, one pint of molasses, one pint of vinegar, one pint of cider, one pint chopped suet or butter, two pints chopped raisins, five pints sugar, one pint boiled cider, two tablespoons of cinnamon, two tablespoons of cloves, two tablespoons of nutmeg, one tablespoon of salt, one tablespoon of black pepper (scant measure), two or three pints of the liquor in which meat was cooked. Mix well and cook slowly several hours. Can while hot and seal with melted butter or suet. This rule has been used for years in a family of good cooks. MRS. A. E. COUTERMARSH.

ATWATER KENT

RADIO

"I know that man—
that is exactly the way he talks"

SHE was listening to a demonstration of an Atwater Kent. Turning the FULL-VISION Dial from one station to another, suddenly she heard the voice of a friend she had not seen for years. She listened eagerly. It was "exactly the way he talked."

"I'll take the set," she said. "This radio tells the truth."

Anyone can convince himself that Atwater Kent receivers and speakers do give faithful reproduction. Listen to an orchestra and pick out the individual instruments. Each has its own character—its own identity.

Turn to a male quartet, a piano solo, a radio drama with all the varying voices and inflections—or to the President when he speaks. Every sound is true to the original. That is the standard of Atwater Kent performance.

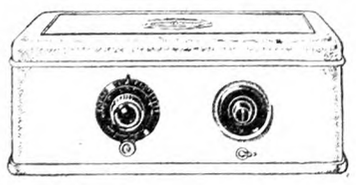
Atwater Kent gives it to you for less money. Less money because Atwater Kent Radio is manufactured in great quantities, making economies of production possible. Yet this huge output does not affect quality in the slightest. For every set, besides being made of the finest materials, has to pass 222 tests or inspections in the course of manufacture.

Turn the FULL-VISION Dial and listen to "the radio that tells the truth."

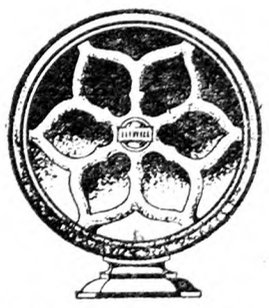
ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
4808 Wissahickon Avenue *A. Atwater Kent, Pres.* Philadelphia, Pa.

Prices slightly higher west of the Rockies.

Model 40 (Electric) $77



For 110-120 volt, 50-60 cycle alternating current. Requires six A.C. tubes and one rectifying tube, $77 (without tubes).

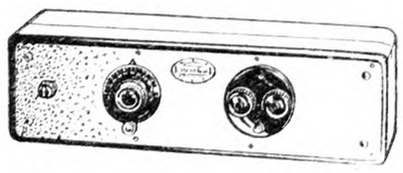


"Radio's Truest Voice"

Atwater Kent Radio Speakers: Models E, E-2, E-3, same quality, different in size. Each, $20

On the air—every Sunday night—Atwater Kent Radio Hour—listen in!

Battery Sets, $49—$68



Solid mahogany cabinets. Panels satin-finished in gold. FULL-VISION Dial. Model 48, $49; Model 49, extra-powerful, $68. Prices do not include tubes or batteries.

Tonic cow was Handicapped but wins by $45.27

A TEN months' competition on our Research Farm was staged between these two cows to determine the effect of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic on milk production.

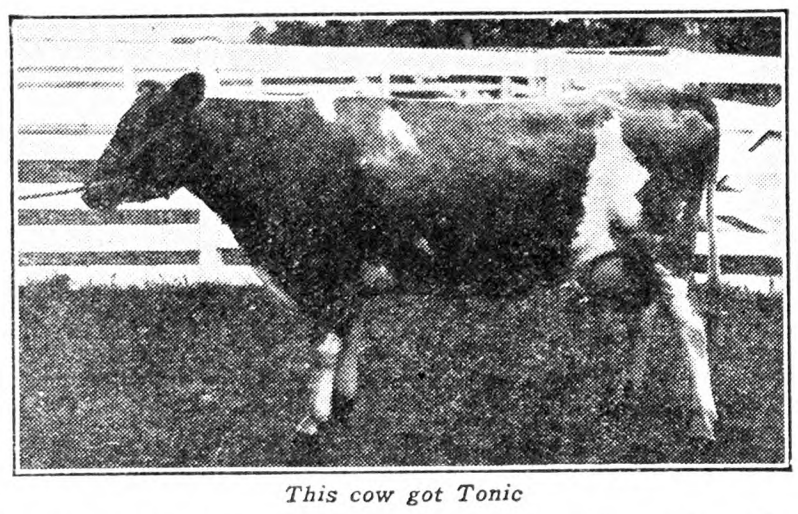
Contest began in fall of 1927. Cows were same age and condition. They were stabled together and had the same care and feed. The feed consisted of 6 parts ground corn, 6 parts ground oats, 2 parts wheat bran, 1 part oil meal and roughage (mixed hay and silage).

One cow freshened September 15th, the other August 11th. October was observation month. The cow freshening in September made a profit in October, the usual peak of production month, of $28. Butter fat rating 4%. This cow was selected to receive the Tonic in the ensuing contest.

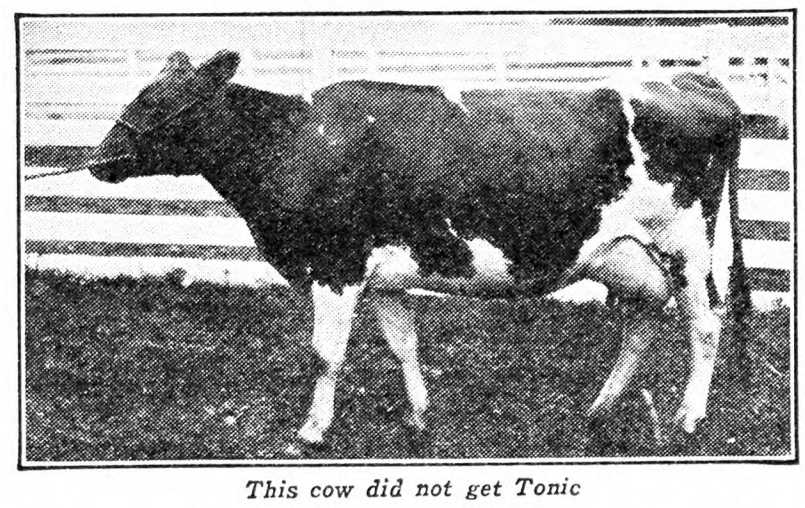
The other cow made a profit in October, her second month after freshening, of $36.81. Butter fat rating 5%. She did not receive Tonic.

The Weaker Cow Selected to Receive Tonic

Notice that the low producer, according to the October observation, was chosen to receive the Tonic. She began with a clear handicap of $8.81 against her.



This cow got Tonic



This cow did not get Tonic

The Tonic Cow's Record for Nine Months

	Pounds of Milk	B. F.	Profit
November	945.5	4.5	$25.72
December	1029.9	5.0	30.88
January	1022.7	5.5	31.42
February	924.6	4.8	24.02
March	973.3	5.1	27.15
April	945.6	5.1	26.96
May	953.9	4.9	26.89
June	890.1	5.2	28.10
July	813.0	5.4	24.69
Total	8498.6		$245.83

Non-Tonic Cow's Record for Nine Months

	Pounds of Milk	B. F.	Profit
November	862.2	5.2	$25.41
December	756.3	5.4	21.39
January	761.9	5.6	21.75
February	735.6	5.8	21.79
March	746.2	5.5	20.75
April	752.9	5.3	20.45
May	775.6	5.0	20.67
June	799.2	4.9	24.97
July	765.4	4.9	23.38
Total	6955.3		$200.56

The figures show that the low producer in October gave 1543.3 pounds more milk than the other cow during the remaining nine months when she had Improved Stock Tonic added to her feed.

They also show that while her October profits ran $8.81 behind the other cow, yet she overcame this handicap and produced $45.27 more profit than the other cow in the nine months when she had the advantages of Tonic.

The cost of the Tonic in this test was $4.50. It returned in extra profits just about ten times its cost. This Tonic will do as much for your cows. No other investment will return in profits so many times its cost.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is not a feed. It does not take the place of feed and no feed can take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic. No additional salt or other minerals are required, for they are present in Stock Tonic in all-sufficient quantities.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER—REGULATOR—MINERAL BALANCE—*all combined in one product*

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic for at least 90 days and see what it will mean to you in increased production and profits. It costs but 50c per cow per month. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get your 90 days' supply now. Figure 15 lbs. for each cow.

RESEARCH FARM — DR. HESS & CLARK, Incorporated — ASHLAND, OHIO

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These new, soft-surfaced dilators keep open and soothe the injured teat while the medicated ointment quickly heals the tissues. For positive results in treating Spider, Obstructions, Cut or Bruised Teats, Hard Milkers, keep Dr. Naylor's Dilators on hand. Rounded end for easy insertion, absorbent texture carries healing medication into the teat canal.

DR. NAYLOR Medicated **TEAT DILATORS**

36 Dilators, packed in jar of medicated ointment mailed postpaid for $1, if your dealer does not have our products in stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Dept. 50 Morris, N. Y.

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Dealers everywhere.

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Ask about 50th Anniversary Free Gift.

Black Teeth in Pigs

I have young pigs just three months old, and one of them has four black teeth. Do these teeth cause tooth ache? And would you advise extracting them or breaking off? Some of my neighbors say they are generally broken off. L. W. K.
New York.

It is quite common to find black teeth in the mouths of new-born pigs, or to notice them some time after birth. Such teeth have no special significance and need not be removed unless they are very sharp and tend to lacerate the teats of the sow so that she becomes cross and may refuse to let her pigs nurse, or when they lacerate the faces of other pigs during the fights so common in little pigs. The teeth do not cause toothache. The affected teeth are temporary and will be shed later.

Pigs of sows that have been generously fed a protein-rich ration are most likely to have sharp teeth in their mouths at birth and there can be no doubt that lacerations caused by such teeth invite invasion by the filth germ *Bacillus necrophorus* which causes canker sore mouth, necrotic stomatitis and other ailments of pigs, notably necrotic stomatitis, or "necro" as it is now called, by owners of swine. Many breeders therefore consider it wise to nip off the little sharp teeth at birth. Unless that is very carefully done the operation may cause more harm than good for the reason that the gums are bruised or lacerated so that the germ mentioned is given a place of entrance to cause canker or ulcerated sore mouth. If tooth-nipping is done be careful not to injure the gums, and after the operation better swab the gums with tincture of iodine, at the point where the little teeth were removed.

When pigs have been affected with canker sore mouth also souse the head of each new-born pig, several times, in warm water containing ½ to 1 ounce of potassium permanganate. Doing so helps to prevent infection of the skin of the face and mucous membrane lining the mouth and is always an advisable practice when canker has been prevalent. It may also help to prevent "bull-nose" which is also caused by the Bacillus necrophorus and a much more serious disease than canker.

In this connection we wish to explode another myth regarding the teeth and that is that "wolf teeth" in the colt ever cause weakness or disease of the eyes. They are commonly supposed to cause "moon blindness" (periodic or recurrent opthalmia) but that is not the fact. Wolf teeth are merely vestigial anterior premolars of the prehistoric horse and sometimes appear just in front of the first premolar tooth in the upper jaw, on each side, but really in the lower jaw.

The hog is the only modern farm animal that has seven grinders, as had the prehistoric mammalian ancestor. The first grinder, above and below, in each jaw, is the anterior premolar, to which the colt's wolf tooth corresponds, and these anterior premolars may be present at birth. They are often erroneously called wolf teeth in the new-born pig. Wolf teeth in the horse usually drop out by the time the animal is 7 or 8 years old. They need only be extracted when the gums around them become ulcerated or when they interfere with the bit of the overhead check-rein of the trotting horse.

The common practice of knocking out the wolf teeth with a chisel and mallet is a barbarous one and likely to do harm. When necessary, have the wolf teeth extracted by a veterinarian who will use special separators and then special forceps. A broken off wolf tooth will do much more harm than possibly can result from its presence in the uninjured condition. When a colt is cutting a number of incisor and molar teeth, when rising three-years-old, it is peculiarly susceptible to strangles and periodic ophthalmia, being in a weakened condition, and it is then that wolf teeth usually are discovered. A. S. A.

Feeds for Cows and Horses

I have one cow and a heifer two years old in March, both Jerseys and both to freshen in May; also two horses which are not doing heavy work. Will you advise the proper feed for both horses and cows, and quantity and frequency as to feeding. B. L. E.
Albany, N. Y.

For the cow continue the same feed so long as she gives milk, using a pound of grain to each three pounds of milk. For the heifer and for the cow after she is dry, use a mixture of equal parts by weight of whole or ground oats, cornmeal or hominy feed, and wheat bran. The same mixture will also do very well for the horses, unless the latter are very thin in flesh, in which case the bran may be omitted. Feed the cow and heifer 4 to 8 lbs. daily, or enough to keep them in a thriving condition; in two feeds, morning and night, with what hay or other coarse fodder they will clean up well. Feed the horses 8 to 14 lbs. daily, or again enough to keep them in good working condition, not too fat, in three feeds, giving a liberal amount of hay only at night. H. H. W.

"The Most SATISFACTORY Milker we ever used"

"AFTER using mechanical milkers for 16 years I installed a Burrell. It is the only machine that will milk cows clean for us. The most satisfactory milker we ever used." —Collins & Bates, Adams, N.Y.

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MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 103.

HONEY—Fine extracted, 60-lb. can here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

EXCHANGE anything; road wagon, bells, sleigh, harness; good as new; write, J. M. SMITH, Smithtown Branch, N. Y.

WANTED—Cultor tractor. JOHN SWOPE, Rt. 4, Lebanon, Pa.

FIVE-POUND pail exquisite clover honey, sent postpaid $1.25; six pails, $6; none finer. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

PURE honey, satisfaction guaranteed; 5 lbs. clover, $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, $1.65. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

PURE honey in 5-lb. pail, postage prepaid, clover, $1 per pail; 12 pails, $10; buckwheat, 10 cts. per pail less; 60-lb. can, here, buckwheat or mixed, $5.25; two cans, $10. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

HEN manure, 45c per 2-bu. sack. HARRY N. CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

"SHURE" pop rice corn, 10 lbs., $1.50, delivered third zone. GEO. BOWDISH, Esperance, N. Y.

PURE honey, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, 95c, $1.75, postpaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

GENUINE buffalo robe, excellent condition. EARL JORALEMON, Pine City, N. Y.

5,000 LBS. buckwheat-goldenrod honey, sold for the best offer. H. S. OSTRANDER, Mellenville, N. Y.

HONEY—"Light Autumn Flower" extracted, none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; two, $2.10. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

PURE buckwheat honey, prepaid, third zone, 5-lb. pail, 75 cents; 10-lb. pail, $1.40; 60-lb. can, $6. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fifty-three 32-volt lamps, 5 to 75 watts, $5.30 for the lot; one D. C. 32-volt ⅛-h.p. motor, $8. H. GORLEY, Rt. 2, Peekskill, N. Y.

WILL Anton Stiffen communicate with his sister, Mrs. Hass, who is now alone. Address BOX 196, care Mrs. Hardy, Spotswood, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—Real country home, steam heat, electricity, bath. CHICHESTER FARM, Mahopac, Putnam Co., N. Y.

WANTED — Maple sugar outfit, evaporator, buckets, etc. F. A. BEGENT, Groton, N. Y.

WANTED—Vegetable tying machine. JOHN KEYMEL, Walworth, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Strictly fresh eggs delivered to your door by parcel post or express, direct from producer. WILLIAM MOSS, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

TABLE carrots, cabbage, 100 pounds, $2. PATTINGTONS, Merrifield, N. Y.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells; price $325 f.o.b. premises. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES — Water, medicines, soils, minerals, dairy products, etc. C. W. WINCHELL, 40 Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J.

TWO Prairie State incubators, 380-egg capacity, used once, perfect condition, $30 each. COLONIAL FARM, Lakeside, Conn.

WANTED—400-egg Cyphers incubators. MILO ROUTH, Brown's Store, Va.

FOR SALE—Three 390-egg Prairie State incubators, used one season like new; $20 each; well crated. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Liberty, N. Y.

GRAPEFRUIT and oranges, Boca Ceiga brand citrus fruit is fully tree ripened, hand selected, guaranteed quality; tree to you in three or four days; full box, $4.50; half, $2.50; quarter, $1.50; one kind or mixed; remit with order; shipped express charges collect; for complete price list write BOCA CEIGA GROVE, Box 848, Clearwater, Fla.

WANTED—Butternut meats. ALBERT HAYWOOD, Flushing, N. Y.

DELICIOUS clover honey, 5-lb. pail, sent postpaid for $1.10. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

EL VENADO RANCH, finest imperial prunes, stuffed with black walnut meats, five pounds, in fancy redwood box, $4, postage paid; a wonderful value, and simply delicious; send check or order to STILLMAN BATCHELLOR, Venado, Cal.

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 7-Feb. 15.—Short Winter Course, New York College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Jan. 14-18.—Agricultural Week, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 15-17.—Delaware State Poultry Association annual show, Community Building, Milford, Del.

Jan. 15-18.—Fourteenth Annual Agricultural Week, New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Trenton Armory, Trenton, N. J.

Jan. 16-18.—New York State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary, Roy P. McPherson, LeRoy, N. Y.

Jan. 16-20.—Madison Square Garden, New York, poultry show.

Jan. 22-24. — Connecticut Dairymen's Association, Garde Hotel, Harford, Conn. Secretary, J. G. Schwink, Meriden, Conn.

Jan. 30 - Feb. 1. — New York State Horticultural Society, eastern meeting, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Feb. 4-8.—Farm Folks Week, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Feb. 4-8.—Farmers' Week, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Feb. 4-8.—Farmers' Week, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Feb. 5-8.—New York State Grange, Hotel Seneca, Rochester, N. Y.

Feb. 4-April 4.—Poultry short course at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

Feb. 11-16.—Annual Farm and Home Week, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Live Stock Sales

March 20.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

April 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

April 3-4.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale; W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Nov. 5-6.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

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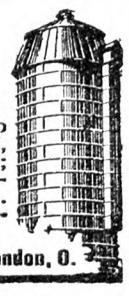

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HOLSTEIN COWS
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10 PUREBRED REGISTERED BULLS
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20 very large registered Holstein cows. 20 high grade cows, fresh and close springers. Also several registered bulls and heifers.
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SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

New Year Bargains on **Purebred Columbian Collies** 9 months old. Guaranteed healthy and intelligent. N. W. Barrett R. No. 3 Clayton, N. Y.

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Newfoundland Black, pedigreed, beautiful dog. Fond of children, two years old. ERNST SODERBERG - - Park Ridge, N. J.

German Police Puppies from pedigreed stock. 9 weeks old. Price reasonable. Erich Schubert, R. F. D., Athens, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COLLIE PUPS—2 mos. males, spayed females, $8. 18 mos. males, $20. Good male cow dog, $10. FAYRE COLLIE KENNELS - Swanton, Vt.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Newfoundland Dogs and Puppies. W. J. WHEBLE - Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS—From heel driving parents. Shipped on approval. SHADY LAWN FARMS, Heuvelton, N. Y.

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Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
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We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret. and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 22d St., Phila., Pa

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
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For Sale—Two Guernsey Bull Calves
from a (tuberculin and blood-tested) herd. APPLY TO SILAS EMMONS, Mgr., *THE MAPLES*, Bernardsville, N. J. Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Owner.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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3-Yr.-Old $5,000 Foremost Bull
FOREMOST REAR ADMIRAL—By that great and famous $20,000 Langwater Foremost and out of a Great Breeding and producing A. R. Dam still in J. C. Penny's Herd. Guaranteed a breeder. Accredited, T. B. and Blood Tested. Price, $300. Address MANAGER, Willmere Farms, Bernardsville, New Jersey.

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ⅓ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
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W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

FOR SALE **34 EWES—1 RAM** REGISTERED CHEVIOT SHEEP
All in profit. GOOD SUPPLY CO., North Wales, Penna.

Shetland Ponies All ages. Solid colors or spotted, for sale at all times. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

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Ready for service. 1928 spring farrowed Boars. Immunized against hog cholera. Price for spring boars, $35.00 and up. Boars ready for service, $50.00, $75.00 and $100. Write or visit.
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SPECIAL SALE—Big Type Poland Chinas
Boars or Sows, 3 mos. old, $15 each, till Feb. 1st. Good color, type and breeding. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio

POLAND-CHINAS—Yearling Sows, bred, $65.00. Choice breeding Boars. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

FEEDER PIGS UP TO 50 LBS.—Delivered by truck load Phila. or New York. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

Reg. Spotted Poland Chinas Spring Gilts, Boars ready for service. Fall Pigs at 10 weeks age, $10.50 each. A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honeybrook, Penna.

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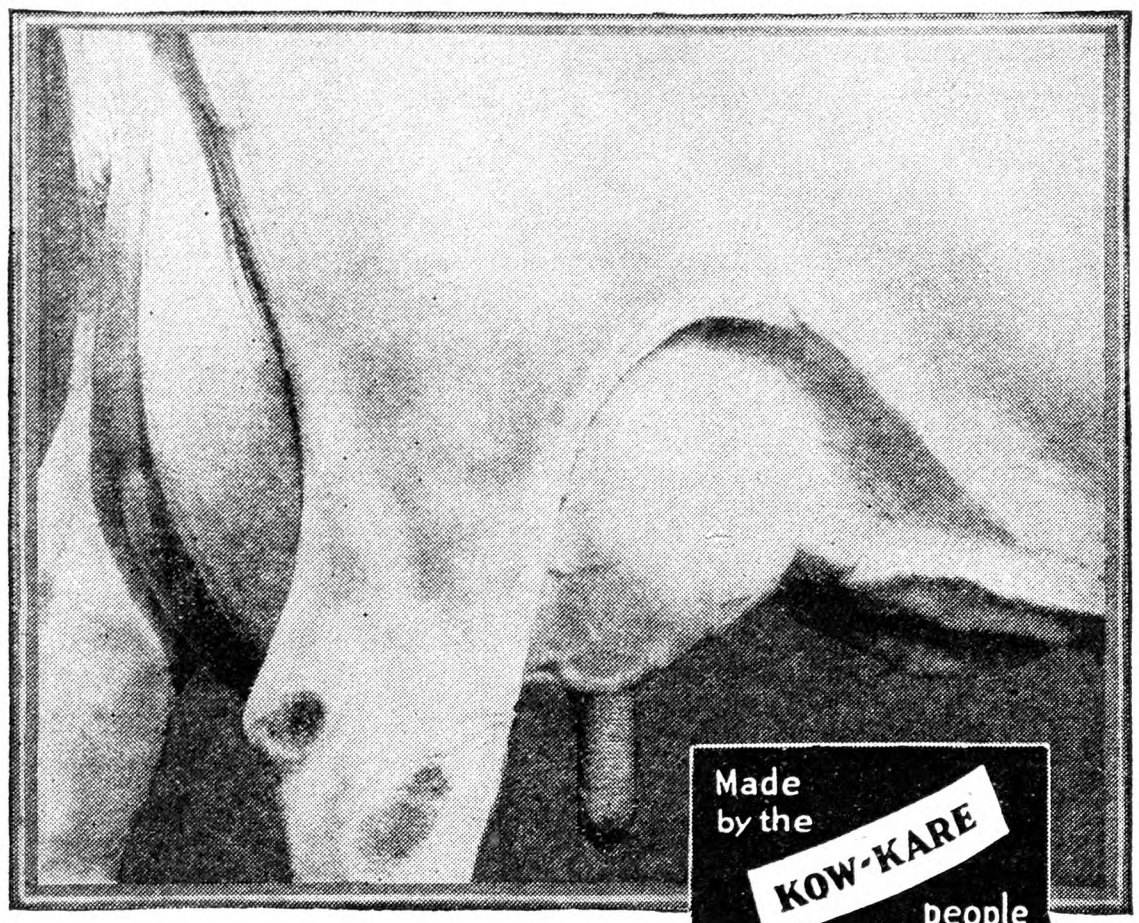

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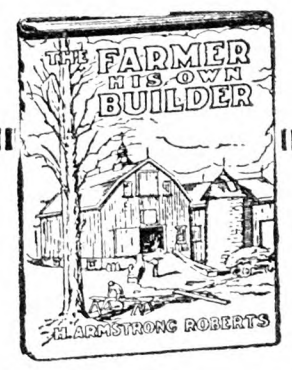

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Abortion in Brood Sows

By DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

While brood sows do not so commonly abort as dairy cows, the losses due to expulsion of dead pigs, premature births, subsequent failure to breed and other phases of what may be termed the "abortion disease" cause the breeder much concern and anxiety, so that he seeks means to prevent the trouble. We wish to help him in that direction and may be able to throw a little light on the subject. More experimental work has yet to be done toward discovery of the exact cause of apparently contagious or infectious abortion in sows, and several agricultural experiment stations are giving the matter attention. Some results have already been obtained and an important one is that the disease often is caused by a microorganism which very closely resembles the *Bacillus abortus*, of Bang, which is responsible for the contagious disease in cows. It may turn out that the germs are identical and that the disease, therefore, is intercommunicable in sows and cows. It is certain, whatever may be the nature of the causal germ of abortion in sows, that the disease must be dealt with in much the same way as the disease in cows. Frequent agglutination blood testing must be done so that infected gilts and sows may be detected and eliminated. Sanitary conditions must be maintained in the hog houses and yards, etc., inadequate and incomplete nutrition avoided, necessary minerals supplied, exercise enforced, grazing practiced, and disinfection resorted to, not only when disease is known to be present, but as a means of preventing infection.

It may be stated that *accidental* and *incidental* abortion must be considered, as well as abortion caused by germs. The term accidental abortion properly should be applied only to those causes of suddenly induced expulsion of immature pigs following violence or injury of some sort or another. Technically such abortions are termed sporadic, in that a single sow, now and then, here and there, is affected. That term relates to the character of such abortions and the term *traumatic* expresses the idea that they are caused by injury or violence. Some of the accidental causes are: Kicks from cattle or horses; slipping and falling on cement floors or walks and icy ground; injuries from crowding; over exertion from running, driving, chasing by dogs, or fighting and piling up in bed; railroad journeys, or hauling by wagon when far advanced in pregnancy. Letting the boar run with the pregnant gilts and sows may also induce some abortions. Some of those causes might, perhaps, better be termed incidental, as they induce abortion after a prolonged term of injury of a seemingly slight nature.

Another incidental cause is incomplete or inadequate nutrition, and especially the lack of necessary minerals in the ration. Drugging may be a direct cause. Hogs are too much "doped" with all manner of medicines supposed to prevent cholera or other diseases or prevent infestation with worms, or given to expel worms. Abortions may result from injudicious administration of sulphate of iron (copperas), turpentine, concentrated lye and other drugs. Effects of cholera or other serious disease, exposure to excessive cold, overheating, drinking of ice cold water, oversalting and shock of any sort may also induce abortion. The farrowing of hairless, puny or immature pigs usually indicates incomplete feeding, lack of minerals and especially lack of iodine in the sow's ration. Accidental and incidental abortion, therefore, usually may be prevented by better care, management and feeding.

As to management, it may be advised that it is poor practice to let large numbers of pregnant sows occupy the same yard and beds, or crowd at feeding troughs, or squeeze through narrow doors, or sleep in old stack bottoms, or under stables, or in any insanitary place. It is also unwise to send a dog after the sows or to let a rough boy round them up with a stock pony, or have them overdriven in any way. Nor is it well to let pregnant sows run at large in cornstalk fields with other animals and without seeing to it that they are receiving enough feed of proper kind and a sufficiency of pure drinking water. If abortion is to be avoided, we must not feed pregnant sows garbage and hotel or restaurant slop which commonly contain injurious substances, and pregnant sows certainly are out of place in a slaughterhouse yard where offal of animals is fed.

When abortions occur, we strongly advise that the sows invariably be treated as if known to be affected with a germ-caused disease. That is the only safe course. Isolate the sow that has aborted and burn the aborted pigs, afterbirth and soiled bedding. On no account should a sow be allowed to eat the pigs or afterbirth, nor should other pregnant sows be allowed to do so. Cleanse and disinfect the place where the abortion occurred, including the

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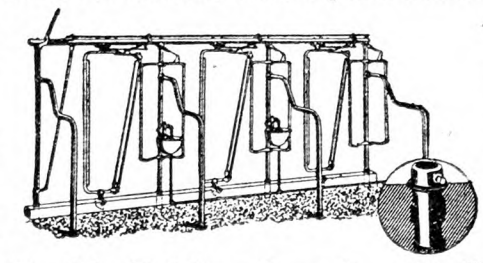

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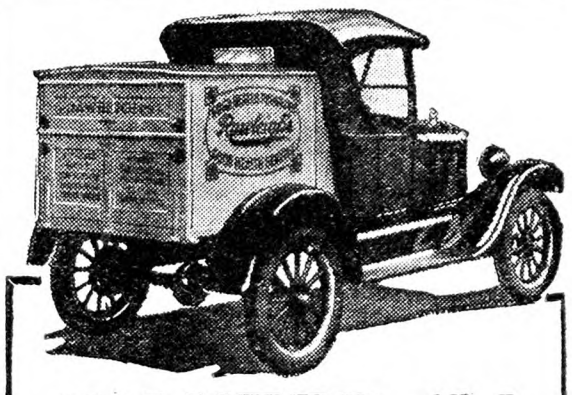

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floor or ground, and finally apply freshly made limewash. For disinfecting purposes use a mixture of 1 part of compound creosol solution and 30 parts of water, or 1 part of coal-tar disinfectant and 20 parts of water. Mix 1 pound of fresh chlorid of lime with each 3 gallons of freshly made limewash. Disinfect every place possibly infected by the sow.

Disinfect the sow by irrigating her genitals with bloodwarm (100° F.) boiled water containing 2 tablespoonfuls of common salt. If, later, any discharge is seen substitute a mixture of 1 tablespoonful of Lugol's solution and 3 quarts of warm water, giving the injection 3 or 4 times a week. If the sow is retained, syringe out her genitals several times a week with a solution of 2 tablespoonfuls of pure phosphate of soda and 1 gallon of water before having her bred. When the sows are common animals, however, it usually is best to fit for the butcher all sows that have aborted, and then to make the quarters sanitary for unaffected or unexposed gilts and sows, or to provide new quarters for them, when that is possible.

The boar possibly may temporarily become infected and so be able, for a time, to communicate infection to the sows. It is therefore advisable to keep him isolated, bring sows to him for service and, before and after service, to syringe out his sheath with warm water containing 1 tablespoonful of Lugol's solution, per 3 quarts. Place a sow or boar in a crate when an irrigation is necessary. Use a clean fountain syringe and long nozzle for the purpose. The nozzle should be sterilized each time before use and the entire irrigating or douching apparatus kept clean and disinfected.

When contagious abortion affects a valuable herd of swine, a veterinarian may do some good by hypodermic use of certain biologics which are now available to him for the prevention of the disease. While such preparations are not certainly successful they seem to be worth trying and in time it is hoped that a serum, vaccine or bacterin will be prepared that the expert may use with entire confidence. Meanwhile the chief methods of control will be proper management, feeding and sanitation.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — An aviator's widow opened suit for $250,000 in Federal Court, Brooklyn, Jan. 3, claiming that her husband met his death flying a defective plane which crashed at New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 17, 1927. She is Mrs. Louise Chandler of Ellison Avenue, Westbury, L. I., whose husband was Henry A. Chandler. The damage suit filed by her attorney, Walter L. Rathbone, of 140 Nassau Street, named the defendants as the Reynolds Airways, Inc. of North Carolina, the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation of New Brunswick and the Fokker Airplane Corporation of Holland.

The Burlington County, N. J., Grand Jury returned Jan. 4 63 indictments against Edward B. Reeve, former cashier of the Burlington County National Bank, who is charged with embezzling $174,000 of the bank's funds during the past 35 years. Sixty-one of the true bills charge him with forgery of notes during 1927 and 1928. He had said he had done nothing wrong at the bank in the past ten years. Two more indictments charge him with embezzlement. Investigators declare many other charges will not be pressed because they are outlawed by the statute of limitation. Reeve, who is 67 years old, was first arrested on Sept. 18 after he had confessed irregularities to the directors of the bank.

The army's endurance flight plane, the Question Mark, glided to a perfect landing at Metropolitan Airport, Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 7, after a historic and record smashing flight of 150 hours, 40 minutes and 15 seconds. The ship flew continuously for 6 days 6 hours and 40 minutes following its takeoff on New Year's morning.

The habitual criminal section of the Michigan State Criminal Code was upheld by the State Supreme Court Jan. 7 when it affirmed the conviction of Fred Palm, Lansing bootlegger. The code makes a life sentence mandatory upon conviction of four felonies. Palm, who had previously been convicted of three other felonies, was convicted in the Ingham County Circuit Court for possession of a pint of gin and was sentenced to life imprisonment. He appealed on the ground that the mandatory provisions of the code were unconstitutional in that they are retroactive and deprived the courts of discretion.

Newton D. Baker, chairman of the National Crime Commission, announced January 7, the appointment of a special committee to study and report on the problem of payroll robberies. Actuated by the belief that the problem of payroll robberies is far more serious than the public realizes the commission is preparing to advocate that large firms adopt "some other way of meeting the payroll than by the transportation of the actual cash," according to Chairman Baker. Not only have the payroll robberies been far more frequent than is generally realized, but the commission is certain that payroll robberies "offer a particularly alluring incentive to young men of weak moral character who would not enter into a career of crime for anything which promised less certain large returns and practical immunity from punishment."

Fire in the Allen County Court House at Lima, O., Jan. 7, took the lives of two firemen, caused about $100,000 damage to the structure and destroyed valuable records. Capt. James A. Wolf and Fireman John Fisher were killed when a section of the roof fell in and buried them beneath debris on the second floor. Fireman Frank Kinzer, working with the men killed, was near the door and escaped. Prisoners in the County Jail were moved to the Lima City Jail when the flames threatened the building.

During 1928 New York City had 24,331 fires, an increase of 1,389 over the previous year. The fires caused the death of 122 persons and injuries to 302 others. Forty-one persons suspected of arson were arrested by the City Fire Marshal, 23 of them being convicted. In the present year the department will spend $20,180,312, an increase of $212,554, the increase being required, the Commissioner reported, for additions to the force required by law.

The largest tooth in the world, measuring 11 feet 2 inches in length and weighing more than 300 lbs., has just arrived at the Harvard Dental School Museum. It came from the jaw of a mastodon, and scientists estimate that it is more than 50,000 years old. The tusk was found embedded in the bank of the Porcupine River, a tributary of the Yukon in Alaska, by Dr. Adelbert Fernald. It took several days to dig it out. Then it was hauled 55 miles by dog team and transported by boat down the Porcupine as far as Fort Yukon, where it was shipped by express.

Fire in St. Malachy's parochial school, Atlantic Ave. and Hendrix St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8, caused a loss amounting to $75,000. The 220 children in the building were marched out without panic by the sisters and other teachers in charge.

WASHINGTON.—Carrying large increases for flood control, army pay, aviation expansion and new construction at military posts, an Army Appropriation Bill was reported Jan. 3 to the House. Calling for the expenditure of $435,428,415 by the War Department during the next fiscal year, the measure was the fifth of the nine regular annual supply bills to come before the House this session, four having been pased before the holidays. The total, providing $328,338,815 for national defense and $107,089,600 for nonmilitary purposes, represents an increase of $35,111,774 over the current fiscal year uppropriation and an increaset of $256,608 over budget estimates. The largest military item in the bill is $133,550,368 for the pay of the army. This is an increase of $3,215,995 over this year's pay fund and is recommended to take care of 200 additional second lieutenants for the Air Corps, advancement of officers to higher pay periods, longevity increases and retired list expansion. The measure contemplates no change in the enlisted strength of the army, now 118,750, but would raise the officer strength from 11,738 to approximately 12,000.

Sufficient tariff protection to combat a highly organized and extensive trust embracing the chemical industries of Germany, France, Belgium and Italy is asked by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States in a brief filed Jan. 7 before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, when the committee opened its hearings on the revision of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act of 1922. The hearings will continue until the latter part of February, permitting the rewriting of the law in time for action at the proposed extra session next Spring. The committee heard witnesses on specific item under the chemical schedule. Representative William E. Hull (R., Ill.), leading with an appeal that ample protection be given to chemicals made from corn, thus indirectly aiding the corn growers of the country and contributing to agricultural welfare.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The annual Ohio State Potato Show will be held in connection with Farmers' Week at the State University, Columbus, O., Feb. 4-8.

The Holstein Friesian cow "Canary Korndyke Alcartra," owned by Ben H. Thomson of Boharm, Sask., and world's champion in her class as a butterfat producer, has been purchased by the Saskatchewan Government Department of Agriculture. The cow will remain in the care of Mr. Thomson. This famous cow gave 26,396 lbs. of milk with 1,080 lbs. of butterfat in 305 days. Mr. Thomson farms 2,500 acres near Moose Jaw and, though he grows a great deal of grain, he also has a large herd of pure-bred dairy cows.

Oneida County, Wis., Summer resort owners have recommended several important changes in Wisconsin conservation laws pertaining to wild life. These included a five-year closed season on deer, to be followed by a five-day hunting season for bucks and does, with a one deer limit. A permanent closed season on bear, prevention of ice fishing and licenses for resident fishermen also were urged. It is the contention of the resort men that bears are harmless and should be protected for all time. The recommendations will be presented to the Wisconsin Conservation Commission and the State Legislature.

A CERTAIN high-tempered and none-too-cultured man had a fight with a neighbor and was placed in an Indiana county jail, charged with assault and battery. Lacking money, he sent the following note, after several days, to his son-in-law: "I want you to see Henry and some of my other friends around there and try to arrange a bond to get me out of jail. I am not a bit satisfied here."—Indianapolis News.

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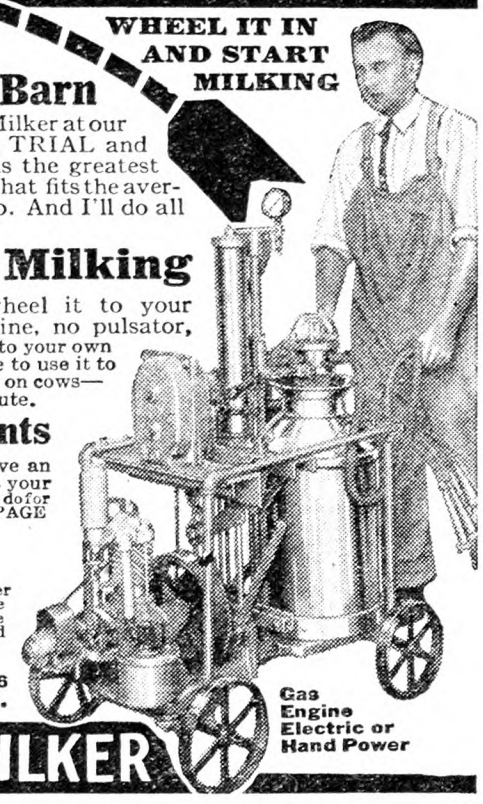

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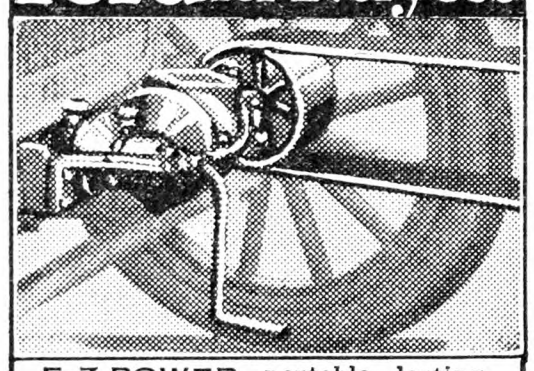

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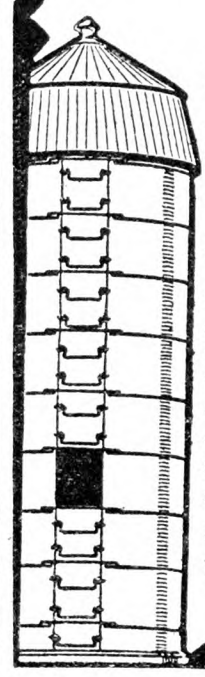

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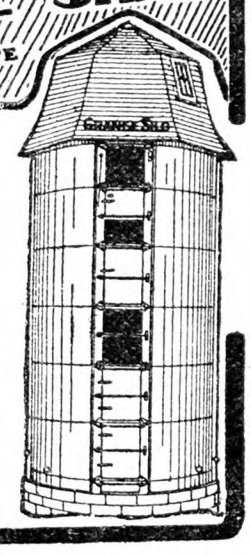

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A Farmer's Opinions

LEADERSHIP.—Every able-bodied good citizen is engaged in a competitive business, trade or profession. So also is many a young person, under compulsion or from choice. Despite these glaring facts, a word that is repeatedly spoken, written and printed is "co-operation." Apparently every one expects the other fellow to co-operate with him. Next to "co-operation," the most popular word in the vocabulary of co-operators in this age of fierce but sugar-coated individualism is "leadership." Leaders preach co-operation, and some of them practice it, while not a few co-operators discover, acclaim and then doubt and drop leaders, because they want better or different leaders or aspire to do a little leading themselves. Human passions, emotions, prejudices, intolerance and ambitions produce situations in which it is exceedingly difficult for any man or group to establish an orderly, working organization. The eighth wonder of the world is that it has often been done, can be done again, and must always be repeated every few years. Our life is an eternal restlessness that is always breaking, patching or throwing off old harnesses and feeling its way into new or different pieces of harness.

BOY BOSSES.—What are the qualities or traits that confer leadership on men? This question has interested me for years. Histories throw a cold, flickering, dim light on it through haystacks of facts and details. Histories are interesting and instructive but confusing. Their chief virtue is that they raise more questions than they answer. Every man's best answers to most practical questions are based on his own experience, observation and thinking. In the slum or populous tenement districts of London, Paris, Brussels, Dublin, New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis, I have observed that in every group of small boys playing in the streets or on the sidewalks one boy dominates and leads his fellows. He bosses them with his lungs, hands and feet. Probably he has won his way to a juvenile dictatorship by whipping some of the lads, thereby intimidating and subduing the others. The same kind of playful warfare, leading to the same kind of result, goes on amongst young animals and fowls in the barnlot. Leadership which arises under these conditions is based primarily on vitality, energy, quickness, daring and an adventurous recklessness that contends and fights. It is the sheer magnetic power of animal life in the race that flowers in most cases of leadership. Many a leader in the games and contests of mind and money is small in stature or weak or deformed in body, but he applies essentially the same principle as the boy boss to his rivals. In his field, he bosses his fellows with his brain-power or his money or both. He usually occupies a public or private position which increases his domination of men in his group.

SUCCESS IN DEFEAT.—I often recall—sometimes with a disturbing sense of the inadequacy of all schooling and mental training as preparations for life and leadership—that the boy who stood longest or oftenest at the head of his spelling class of 15 to 20 pupils in a one-room schoolhouse was a much better co-operator than leader in townball, blackman, whipcracker and tug-of-war contests on the playground. He liked to play, after the game began, when the happiest players often forgot that they were organized into mutually opposing teams or "sides," and went down in defeat. Genuine play is play for its own sake. That is splendid. To win, however, is a form of work that compromises the spirit of play. A member of our gang was a noisy, cheer-leading kind of boy, an enthusiastic, talking dynamo. These positive virtues or vices made him our leader. In school he made poor grades, and his deportment pleased everyone except the teacher. As a player, he was best when he had the most support. When he was forced to "save the day" on his unaided efforts, he almost always failed sensationally, but remained a hero, for even in defeat he was successful and unconquered. Everybody loves a boy, a horse or a dog like that.

BORN OR MADE?—Heredity, environment and accident are the joint creators of leadership. No one factor produces it. Leaders, therefore, are both born and made. Many a man has risen to eminence and usefulness as a leader who came into the world with a poor endowment of vigor and brawn. Maybe he was a runt. By dint of hard work, however, and persistence and concentration, he made such talents as he possessed effective. He did not despise or bury them, but developed and burnished them. Everyone has talents for certain kinds of useful work and wholesome play, and, in a world always rich in opportunities for the exercise and development of all grades of talent, he need not be poor in spirit, even although he may never be rich in worldly goods. Wealth has ruined almost as many people as poverty has maimed, dwarfed and degraded. Wherever there is vast wealth controlled by a comparatively small number of people, there one finds the most marked effects of poverty. The accumulation of wealth by the few always accompanies the extension and aggravation of poverty amongst the masses. As a country ages and becomes populous, and as the pressure on natural resources increases, the gap widens between those who have and those who have not. That gap has always been the battleground of humanity.

A CHANCE TO LEAD.—Where is there a chance to lead, and who has it? In discussing "Leaders and Bosses" in a book called *The New State*, the author says: "You have all the chance the world gives. In your neighborhood group show the clearness of your mind, the strength of your grip, your power to elicit and guide co-operative action, and you emerge as a leader of men." A message like this doesn't mean much if anything to those of us who have grown up without having the necessary physical and moral training and disciplining in childhood and youth to develop and clarify our minds. Too much of our barn-door locking is done after the horse is out and gone for ever. "You have all the chance the world gives" if you are a boy or a girl and have parents who are lovingly interested in you, and are neither "right up to date" nor too old-fashioned in their ideas, habits and attitudes. If they don't consciously and persistently train you at home, you will get poor, unsystematic training from your playmates outside or at school. In that case, you will almost surely enter adult life with a foggy, undeveloped mind and a fixed incapacity to guide yourself and lead others. I like the Grange because it addresses some of its energies and ideas to children and young people. Throughout its long history, the Grange has developed local leadership to a greater extent than all other farmers' organizations combined. It has seemed to me, however, that in recent years the Grange has not given as much attention to the economics of agriculture as this subject demands. For, after all, the most powerful forces and leaderships today are economic. Strong personalities identified with these forces drop out, but the systems that they have set up go on; they draw into "key-offices" the ablest men from the same or related industries.

AN ARKANSAS BOY.—An Arkansas small-town boy used his talents, and "found himself" behind the counter of a little store, where his clearness of mind, affability and exceptional activity attracted a city drummer's attention. Today that boy, now 32, draws $35,000 a year for managing a department store in New York City. In terms of money, he is a success and a leader in the mercantile world. That kind of leadership may or may not make for a better and happier world for the masses of people to live in. It is likely, I think, to have the opposite effect, but the Arkansas boy's development illustrates my point. I happen to know, moreover, that, according to local testimony, he was well-reared and well trained at home when he was eager and ready for patient, sympathetic and orderly teaching by a mother and a father who sought to place the torch of their own light in his hands. Maybe he will be strong enough in character to pass the tests of success and prosperity without sacrificing the ideals and heritage which have been entrusted to him. Or, some day, when he is old, rich and lonely, he may in his heart covet more than anything else the return of the old days "back there at Grigsby's Station where we used to be so happy and so poor."

RABBITS IN IDAHO.—Miller Purvis writes this from his ranch in Gooding Co., Idaho: "Breeders here have organized the Idaho Rabbit Producers' Association. It is now sending rabbits to market regularly at very profitable prices. Rabbits are more profitable here than chickens at present prices. The chicken market is pretty well supplied, while there seems to be an unlimited market for rabbits. The association's secretary-manager has an inquiry for three carloads of dressed rabbits. He cannot fill the order. We have about 30 rabbits, with a prospect of doubling the number in a few days. The does breed every two months, and bear six to 14 at a time. One of our does produced 12 in her first litter. We do not allow a doe to nurse more than six." Is there any reason why the production of market rabbits, to be sold dressed, shouldn't be a considerable industry in the East, where the world's largest food markets are located?

HEREFORDS AT THE NEW YORK FAIR.—In answer to a young breeder's question, we recall that two herds of well-fitted Herefords were exhibited at the 1928 New York State Fair. With their conspicuous red and white markings, these cattle in exhibition "bloom" always arrest attention, in barns, showyards or pastures. The exhibit demonstrated the type uniformity and beefing propensities of this grazing breed. Brookfield Farm, managed by P. S. Rich, Durham, Conn., was the stronger exhibitor. Prof. R. B. Hinman, Ithaca, N. Y., did the judging. Donald's Honor, from Brookfield Farm, was the grand champion bull, and Donald's Hathor, from the same herd, was the grand champion female. It is pertinent to add that one of the outstanding 1928 show herds of Herefords was that of The Saint Amour Co., Mortonville, Pa.

D. C. W.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

January 10, 1929.

MILK

January: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.40.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.30.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.49	@	$0.49½
Extra, 92 score			.48½
Firsts, 90 to 91 score	.46	@	.48
Seconds	.44½	@	.45½
Lower grades	.43	@	.44
Ladles	.38	@	.40
Packing stock	.33½	@	.35½
Renovated	.43	@	.43½
Sweet, fancy	.50½	@	.51
Extra	.49½	@	.50
Firsts	.46½	@	.49
Seconds	.45	@	.46
Centralized	.44	@	.47½

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.27½	@	$0.29
Fresh, fancy	.25½	@	.26
Wis., flats, held	26	@	.27½
Daisies, fresh	.24½	@	.25

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.48	@	$0.49
Extras	.46	@	.47
Average extras	.43	@	.45
Extra firsts	.31	@	.41
Firsts	.28	@	.30
Pacific Coast, white	.40	@	.47½
Mixed colors, Best, nearby	.47	@	.48
Gathered, best	.44	@	.46
Common to good	.29	@	.35

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.44	@	$0.48
Fair to good	.30	@	.40
Roosters	.19	@	.26
Fowls	.24	@	.33
Ducks	.18	@	.29
Geese	.18	@	.28
Turkeys, dry, nearby, toms	.42	@	.46
Hens	.40	@	.43
Maryland, toms	.42	@	.46
Hens	.40	@	.43
Virginia, toms	.41	@	.44
Hens	.39	@	.41
Fair to good	.32	@	.39
Old toms	.28	@	.31
Old hens	.30	@	.35
Northwestern, toms	.39	@	.43
Hens	.37	@	.39
Western, toms	.38	@	.42
Hens	.36	@	.38
Southwestern, toms	.37	@	.41
Hens	.35	@	.37
Poor to good	.30	@	.35
Old toms	.27	@	.30
Old hens	.30	@	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.60	@	.80
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	4.00
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY, RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.33	@	$0.37
Chickens	.31	@	.37
Roosters	.20	@	.22
Ducks	.27	@	.32
Geese	.25	@	.30
Tame rabbits	.25	@	.30

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.50	@	13.55
Bulls	8.00	@	9.75
Cows	8.00	@	9.00
Calves, best	18.00	@	20.00
Common to good	10.00	@	16.00
Sheep	5.00	@	7.00
Lambs	14.00	@	16.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.22	@	$0.24
Good to prime	.17	@	.21
Culls	.13	@	.16
Lambs, h.h., each	8.00	@	13.00
Pigs, 30 to 20 lbs.	.18	@	.24
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00	@	24.50
Bulls	15.50	@	16.00
Cows	16.00	@	19.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00	@	$2.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.00	@	2.15
State, 150 lbs.	1.75	@	1.90
Idaho, bu. box	2.50	@	2.85
Bermuda, bbl.	3.00	@	8.00
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00	@	2.75

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$2.00	@	$3.50
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10	@	.25
Cabbage, ton	45.00	@	50.00
Carrots, bu.	1.25	@	2.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25	@	2.50
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@	1.50
Cucumbers, doz.	1.25	@	3.00
Dandelion, Texas, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.			15.00
Kale, bbl.	1.75	@	2.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50	@	3.50
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	4.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50	@	4.50
Parsley, bu.	1.50	@	4.50
Peas, bu.	3.50	@	7.50
Peppers, bu.	3.00	@	6.50
Radishes, bu.			1.00
Spinach, bu.	.65	@	1.25
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	3.50	@	4.00
String beans, bu.	3.00	@	8.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@	2.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50	@	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50	@	4.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.25	@	12.50
Pea	10.00	@	10.25
Red kidney	8.50	@	8.75

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.50	@	$3.75
Bbl.	2.00	@	12.00
Pears, bbl.	2.00	@	5.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.50	@	5.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.50	@	.70
Kumquats, qt.	.10	@	.15

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00	@	27.00
No. 2	23.00	@	25.00
No. 3	15.00	@	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00	@	26.00
Straw, rye	22.00	@	24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 dark Spring	$1.33¾
No. 2 red	1.52¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.06⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.59
Barley	.79
Rye	1.13⅞

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19		
Grade B	.15		
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58	@	.60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65	@	.75
Gathered	.50	@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@	.52
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.15	@	.20
String beans, lb.	.30	@	.35
Lima beans, lb.	.40	@	.45
Peas, lb.	.40	@	.45
Lettuce, head	.05	@	.15
Onions, lb.	.10	@	.15

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

We have had the usual slack time immediately following the holidays. This has also been followed by a few days of unusually cold weather, which for the time being retards trading of fruits and vegetables. Since our last report there has been very little change in the Philadelphia market on apples. The market has been very dull, with plenty of good fruit being offered, which of course is discouraging to the sale of poor fruit. On the other hand, there has been no tendency to shade prices, and the market might be rated as steady to firm, depending a good deal on the quality of the fruit being offered. Virginia, U. S. No. 1s, 3-in. and up Staymans were quoted at $5.75 bbl., with prices ranging downward to $4.50 for 2½-in. fruit. Unclassified Staymans ranged from $2 to $4 as to size and quality. Delaware, U. S. No. 1s, 2½-in. and up Grimes were quoted at $3.50. Pennsylvania Jonathans and Yorks sold within the range of $1.35 to $1.50 bushel, and Maryland Romes ranged $1.30 to $1.50 bushel. Jersey Delicious brought $1.25 to $1.75 bushel. The cranberry market has shown some weakness, with the price decline generally 50 to 75c, ½ bbl. crate ranging $6 to $9 the last few days. A few more Florida strawberries are coming in with the advancing season, and prices have now dropped to a range of 60 to 75c per quart. Offerings of Brussels sprouts are very light, with Long Island stock ranging 10 to 20c qt. Nearby Savoy cabbage has been selling on a firm market, and recently some of the best has reached $1.50 a bushel, although ordinary stock has been selling 65c to $1.25 bushel. Old cabbage has been a little dull, with York State sacks of 100 lbs. Danish selling $2.25 to $2.40, and the bulk per ton price ranged $40 to $45. Some southern cabbage is coming in, and the market has been a little weak at $2 to $2.40 per ½-bbl. hamper. Celery has tended upward a little the past few days under a better demand, with New York 2-3 crts. in the rough ranging $2.50 to $3.25, and nearby wired bunches selling 10 to 25c as to quality. White potatoes were rather firm, with moderate supplies, and during the cold snap they were asking as high as $1.60 per 120-lb. sack for Pennsylvania Round Whites. Sweet potatoes have been moving rather slowly, while the undertone of the market was a little weak, bushel hamper yellows selling $1.75 to $2, while Delaware and Maryland's ranged $1.40 to $1.50, a few fancy bringing $1.60 to $1.75 bushel. Fair quantities of southern produce are coming in, with Florida string beans selling $4.50 to $5.50 per ⅞ bu., and spinach ranged all the way from 50 to 90c, occasionally $1.10 bushel being received for the Texas product.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs in Philadelphia for the first week of the year equaled 22,830 cases, which is about 1,500 cases less than for the week previous, and nearly 5,000 cases less than for the same period a year ago. The finer qualities of fresh eggs sold fairly well, but the market has been irregular. Earlier in the week there was considerable weakness, but fancy qualities advanced a little toward the close of the week, with fresh extra firsts selling 42c and fresh firsts at 40c a dozen. There was also some decline in prices of storage eggs. Storage stock for the week ending January 7 were 25,149 cases as against 7,900 cases the same date a year ago. The proportion is still larger in New York where on January 7 there were over 308,500 cases on hand against 72,000 cases last year. Taking the four principal markets as a whole, storage holdings at present are nearly double those of last year. After the decline, storage packed extra firsts were quoted at 31c, and firsts ranged 28 to 30c. As usual there was a limited movement of carefully selected candled fresh eggs put up for the carton trade which brought as high as 52c.

There were light receipts of live poultry, but as the market was dull they were ample to meet all requirements. Prices showed little change from last week, when fancy fat colored heavy fowl brought 34 to 35c, and smaller sizes ranged downward to 31c. Leghorns all sizes ranged 26 to 31c, and Spring chickens, Plymouth Rocks, brought the same as heavy fowl, or 34 to 35c. Mixed color springers averaged 32c, and Leghorns 27c. There was no change in broilers, the 1½-lb. average ranging 38 to 40c, and the 2-lb. Winter chickens 35 to 37c. Fancy White Pekin ducks advanced 1c to 33c, while small Pekins and mixed colors ranged 28 to 30c. Muscovy ducks were unchanged at 25 to 27c. Receipts of fresh-killed poultry were light, but the market was very quiet, and heavy stock declined 1 to 2c a lb., ranging 29 to 31c, for barrel pack heavy fowl. Other sizes range 24 to 27c. Barrel packed chickens held steady at 37 to 39c. Average run of ducks brought 24c, some fancy bringing as high as 30c, while geese sold 3c lb. under ducks. Cold storage holdings of dressed poultry in Philadelphia on January 7 were reported as 3,562,888 lbs. compared with 4,018,361 lbs. a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market has held about steady on good stock, but receipts of undergrades have been more than adequate to meet demands, and on such the market has been dull and weak. No. 2 Timothy ranged $17.50 to $18 a ton, and best Timothy clover mixed ranged $16 to $17 a ton. Rye straw held unchanged at $18 to $20 a ton, while wheat and oat straw averaged $14. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Markets

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 53c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 48c; pullet eggs, doz., 40c; fresh duck eggs, doz., 58c; 24 ozs. or over to the doz.

Cheese.—Whole milk, lb., 35c; pimento, ball, 10c; cottage, ball, 5c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; cream, qt., 90c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, homegrown, pk., 25c; bu., 85c; beets, lb., 4c; cabbage, lb., 3½c; celery, 4 bchs, 25c; onions, pk., 30c; cauliflower, lb., 10c; parsnips, lb., 5c; lettuce, Iceland, 3 heads, 25c; lettuce, homegrown, bch, 5c; radishes, bch, 5c; spinach, pk., 25c; tomatoes, 7 lbs., 25c; beans, large, lb., 12½c; honey, card, 26c; apples, bu., $1.50; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; all bunch goods, 5c per bch; bananas, oranges, grapefruit, special prices.

Dressed Poultry — Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry. — Heavy fowls, over 4 lbs., lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—(All prices quoted for best grade only).—Shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; whole ham, lb., 30c; bacon, chunk, lb., 32c; pork loin, lb., 24c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; dressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; bacon, sliced, lb., 45c.

Miscellaneous. — Cider vinegar, gal., 40c; maple syrup, gal., $2.20; seasoned hard wood, cord, $4; sweet cider, gal., 40c; apples, Northern Spies, bu., $2.50; pumpkins, each, 10 to 15c.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 30 to 32c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, live, lb., 35 to 37c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 35 to 38c; dressed, lb., 45c; springers, dressed, lb., 50c; Leghorns, 30c; heavy, 35 to 37c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; turkeys, live, lb., 45 to 50c; dressed, lb., 60 to 65c; eggs, 45 to 50c; grade A, 24-doz. cases, $15; fancy, white $15.50; unclassified, $12.50 to $14; retail, 50c; pullet eggs, doz., 40c; duck eggs, doz., 55c; butter, lb., 60 to 65c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1 to $1.25; beans, dry, lb., 10 to 11c; cabbage, doz. heads, 85c to $1; carrots, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; celery, doz. bchs, 45 to 65c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, $1.25 to $1.50; maple syrup, gal., $2; onions, bu., $2.50 to $2.75; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, bu., 60 to 70c; radishes, doz. bchs, 60c; rutabagas, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; endive, doz., 75c.

Fruits. — Apples, bu., $1 to $3.75; pears, bu., $1 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $14; wheat, bu., new, $1.25 to $1.35; pork, light, lb., 15c; heavy, lb., 13c.

Pittsburgh Markets

Cattle.—Steers, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., good, *$13 to $14; 950 to 1,100 lbs., good, *$13.50 to $14; 800 lbs. up, medium, $11.75 to $13.50; common, $9.50 to $11.75. Heifers, 850 lbs. down, good, $11.50 to $13; common and medium, $8.50 to $11.50. Cows, good, $9.25 to $10; common and medium, $7 to $9.25; low cutters and cutters, $5 to $7. Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef, $9.75 to $10.50; cutters, medium, $8.50 to $9.75. Calves, 500 lbs. down, medium to choice, $13 to $17; cull and common, $7.50 to $13. Vealers, milk-fed, good to choice, $16 to $18.50; medium, $13 to $16; cull and common, $8.50 to $13.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., medium to choice, $9.40 to $9.70; medium weights, 200 to 250 lbs., medium to choice, $9.65 to $9.80; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., medium to choice, $9.50 to $9.80; light lights, 130 to 160 lbs., medium to choice, $9 to $9.75; slaughter pigs, 90 to 130 lbs., medium to choice, $8.75 to $9.25; packing sows, smooth, lightweights, exc., $7.50 to $8.

Sheep.—Lambs, 84 lbs. down, good to choice, $15.50 to $16.50; 92 lbs., down, medium, $13.50 to $15.50; all weights, cull and common, $9 to $13.50. Yearling wethers, 110 lbs. down, medium to choice, $9 to $13; 120 lbs. down, medium to choice, $6.50 to $8. Ewes, 120 to 150 lbs., medium to choice, $6 to $7.75; all weights, cull and common, $3.50 to $6.50.

*Not extreme limit of grade.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, bbls., N. Y., 2½-in. Kings, $4.50 to $4.75; Baldwins, $5 to $5.25 bu.; 2½-in. Kings and Baldwins, $1.65 to $1.75; Hubbardstons, $1.25 to $1.50; Pa. 2½-in. Delicious, bu., $2 to $2.15; Va. and W. Va. 2½-in. Staymans, $1.65 to $1.75; Rome Beauties, $2 to $2.15; Md. 2½-in. Yorks, $1.40 to $1.50. Cabbage, N. Y. bulk, per bbl., Danish seed, $3.25 to $3.50: Va. Savoy, per bbl., $2.75 to $3; N. Y. bulk, per ton, Danish, $42 to $43. Celery, N. Y., ⅔ crt., $2.25 to $2.50. Cranberries, Mass. and N. J., ¼-bbl. boxes, var. var., $3.75 to $4.50; ½-bbl. boxes, $9 to $10. Lettuce, Ohio hothouse, 3-lb. bskt., 30 to 35c; 10-lb. bskt., $1.15 to $1.25. Kale, Va., bbls., $1.75. Mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 50c to $1. Onions, Mich. yellows,, 100-lb. sacks, No. 1, $4.50 to $4.75. Parsnips, bu. bskt., $1.50. Potatoes, 150-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, Pa. and N. Y. round whites, $1.85 to $2; Me. Gr. Mts., $2 to $2.15; Mich. rurals, $1.75 to $1.85. Rutabagas, Canadian, 100-lb. sacks, $1.15 to $1.25. Sweet potatoes, N. J., bu. hprs., yellows, No. 1, $2 to $2.25; Del. and Md., $1.75 to $2. Turnips, bu., Pa. washed, $1.40 to $1.50.

Eggs.—Locals, fresh select, whites, 40c to 42c; browns, 38c to 40c; current receipts, 33 to 35c; pullet eggs, 30 to 35c per doz.

Poultry.—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 42c; hog dressed, 37c. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 29 to 31c; Leghorns, 22 to 23c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 29 to 31c; Leghorns, 25 to 26c; ducks, 25 to 28c; geese, 22 to 25c per lb.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

(Reported by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for the week ending Jan. 5, 1929.)

Beef steers and yearlings steady; compared with week ago, 25 to 60c higher; $12.50 paid for medium weights and yearlings; bulk of sales, $11.25 to $12.50. Bulls scarce, firm; she stock slow, about steady; all cutters steady to weak; bulk heifers, $10.50 to $11.25; sausage bulls, $9.25 to $10; butcher cows, $8.25 to $9; cutters, $4.75 to $6. Stockers and feeders showing little action, about steady; most sales $9.25 to $10.50. Calves steady to weak; few selected vealers, $19; practical top, $18.75. Hogs normal.

Receipts for week ending Jan. 5, 1929: Cattle, 52 cars; 18 Chicago, 15 Va., 6 Pa., 4 St Louis, 3 Tenn., 2 St. Paul, 2 W. Va., 1 Kansas City, 1 Buffalo, containing 1,326 head; 552 trucked in; total cattle, 1,878 head, 699 calves, 1,807 hogs, 70 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 53 cars, containing 1,406 head; 797 head trucked in; total cattle, 2,203 head, 145 calves, 1,003 hogs.

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.50 to $13.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12.25 to $13.75; Good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12.25 to $13.75; Medium, 800 lbs. up, $10.75 to $12.25; common, 800 lbs. up, $9.60 to $10.75.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11 to $11.75; good, 850 lbs. up, $10.25 to $11; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9.25 to $10.25; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $9.25.

Cows.—Choice, $8.75 to $10; good, $7.25 to $8.75; common and medium, $6 to $7.25; low cutter and cutter, $3.75 to $6.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10 to $11.50; cutter, common and medium, $7.50 to $10.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.25 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.50 to $10.25; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10 to $11.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $7.25 to $10.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $10 to $10.50; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $10 to $10.50; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $9.75 to $10.25; packing sows, rough and smooth, $7.50 to $9.75.

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Strong and vigorous. True to type and bred to lay

THE keystone of Kerr's Quality Chicks is the Kerr breeding farm, where 2000 birds are now being trapnested. These heavy layers are scientifically mated to males from three or more generations of officially tested hens. Here Kerr produces the pullets that are such consistent winners in the egg-laying contests, and the great male birds to head his breeding flocks. The Kerr Chickeries can furnish utility and special matings chicks from flocks that have passed the blood test for Bacillary White Diarrhea.

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"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Extra quality chicks—the kind to show the greatest profits for Mr. Dollars-and-sense Poultryman. We have 100 acres here, and we know our birds. Four breeds. Order early for wanted dates. Special prices for broiler chicks. All breeders B. W. D. tested. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
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NATIONAL "SUPER-BRED" CHICKS
500,000 SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS for 1929.
Insure your future poultry profits by ordering
NATIONAL SUPER-BRED CHICKS NOW.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120
Tancred and Hollywood Wh. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
Black Minorcas and Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
Wh. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.00	160
Wh. Minorcas and Blue Andelusians	5.50	10.25	20.00	95.00	190
Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	120.00	230
Mixed or Odds and Ends	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100

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SPECIAL MATINGS—Chicks of extra quality. Bred for digestive capacity and other good points, necessary for best results. We raise and hatch Rocks, Reds and Leghorns the year round. Send for circular and low prices. UNITED EGG FARMS, Hillsdale, New York

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Bred for twenty-three years for vigor and egg production. Hundreds of pleased customers. No fads. No bunk.
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One hundred vigorous cockerels for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN H. WEED, Vineland, N. J.

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State Supervised and Blood Tested.
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PETERSIME electrically hatched pure bred, Rocks, Reds, Wh. Leghorns. Catalog. Garber Hatchery, Harrisonburg, Va.

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This is conducted by the Agricultural College at Storrs, Conn. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. The first column gives total for week ending Dec. 26, and second the record to date from Nov. 1 last:

AUSTRALORPS		
Leslie A. Allen, Vt.	48	419
BARRED ROCKS		
Jules Francais, L. I.	42	206
R. W. Davis & Sons, Me.	43	259
Hawes Bros., Me.	58	332
Thos. L. Rosser, Jr., Va.	35	176
David Deaterly, Pa.	17	122
Harlan W. Kimball, Mass.	34	192
R. Walter Bishop, Conn.	52	413
Pratt's Exp. Farm, Pa.	32	266
H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y.	34	307
Spring Brook P. Farm, Conn.	40	230
Spring Brook P. Farm, Conn.	53	242
P. B. Childs, Mass.	25	266
R. C. Cobb, Mass.	55	448
Lewis Farms, R. I.	30	86
WHITE ROCKS		
Davidson Bros., Mass.	22	222
Albert T. Lenzen, Mass.	31	192
Harold F. Barber, Mass.	22	186
Granite Springs Farm, N. Y.	32	244
E. A. Hirt, Mass.	57	330
Ellen Day Rankin, N. Y.	14	184
Adam F. Polt, Wis.	34	197
WHITE WYANDOTTES		
Fisher Poultry Farm, Ontario	51	360
Ebenwood Farm, Mass.	47	439
Thos. H. Matteson, R. I.	44	343
Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Barker, Ill.	28	171
Albert W. Buckbee, N. Y.	33	209
Havemeyer Farm, N. Y.	20	182
The Locusts, Conn.	55	368
Winlay W. Wyandottes, Conn.	52	339
RHODE ISLAND REDS		
Perley N. Hibbard, Mass.	43	374
West Neck Farm, N. Y.	50	311
Pine Hill Farm, Mass.	49	319
Hall Bros., Conn.	25	237
W. Otis Day, Mass.	50	276
Homer R. Rowell, Mass.	52	404
F. E. Freeman, Ohio	27	82
Geo. H. Freeman, Ohio	13	69
Clarence E. Lee, N. Y.	37	177
D. I. Goodenough, Conn.	23	289
Globus Poultry Farm, Mass.	39	406
Homestead Farm, Conn.	39	342
Harold G. Colt, Conn.	27	312
Charlescote Farm, Mass.	67	341
F. S. Chapin, Mass.	41	413
Fred H. Sampson, Mass.	33	267
John Z. LaBelle, Conn.	46	415
Zephram La Belle, Conn.	27	370
E. Newton Searles, Conn.	46	366
Naacook Farm, Mass.	40	292
Louis H. Gordon, Conn.	43	263
Frank Bakonyi, Conn.	51	313
Red Mount Farm, Mass.	48	399
Geo. B. Treadwell, Mass.	31	304
WHITE LEGHORNS		
Westwood Poultry Farm, N. Y.	38	312
Richard Slosson, N. Y.	43	362
Francis J. Hogan, Mass.	23	91
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y.	21	168
Henry Rapp, Jr., N. J.	34	208
Leighton Orchards, R. I.	36	224
Longacres Poultry Farm, N. Y.	29	229
Eigenrauch Farms, Inc., N. J.	52	350
Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm, N. Y.	34	214
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	36	277
George Lowry, Conn.	63	515
Granite Springs Farm, N. Y.	60	475
Thos. H. Mettler, N. J.	42	293
Charter Bros., Conn.	26	299
Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore.	56	422
Broadview Farm, Conn.	41	229
Hilltop Farm, Conn.	44	349
Leo A. Grouten, Conn.	40	362
Alfred J. O'Donovan, Jr., N. Y.	55	366
Tip Top Farms, Me.	43	394
Meadowedge Farm, Mass.	28	337
Tom Barron, Eng.	42	399
Hollywood Pltry Farm, Wash.	43	311
State College, Wash.	36	306
Imperial Poultry Farm, Ohio	29	181
A. E. Anthony, Conn.	48	353
St. John's Pltry Farm, Mo.	56	387
Univ. of B. C., Canada	47	336
Geo. B. Ferris, Mich.	42	279
Geo. B. Ferris, Mich.	34	280
Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Pa.	58	420
Theodore Wirtanen, Pa.	51	393
Steelman Pltry Farm, Pa.	31	315
Peetoocee Pltry Plant, Pa.	40	290
Fisher Pltry Farm, Ontario	44	327
Wm. L. Gilbert Home, Conn.	59	404
Bournedale Farm, N. Y.	39	346
D. D. Dolan, Mo.	39	325
Westfield Pltry Farm, Mass.	42	397
Foreman Pltry Farm, Mich.	45	257
Cloverdale Pltry Farm, N. Y.	22	265
Claraben Court Farm, N. Y.	49	262
Fox & Sons, N. J.	53	395
Wm. J. Boyle, N. Y.	54	330
Lewis Farms, R. I.	47	375
WHITE MINORCAS		
Eden C. Booth, Mo.	32	234

For Scaly Legs

I noticed on page 1490 where F. S. desired to know what to do for scaly legs in fowls. The best I ever tried for it is kerosene. Dip the legs in the oil as far as the scales extend, and let them remain for a few seconds or a minute; then take out. This is a quick, cheap, sure remedy. W. H. HARRISON.
Prince George Co., Va.

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Hatched from our own strain of S. C. R. I. Reds—famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Our 4,000 layers were producing 50% Dec. 1st. We own and operate one of the largest S. C. R. I. Red breeding plants in New England. Each year our entire stock is state tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. Let us introduce our trapnested, blood line, disease free, 260-egg strain, which is sure to satisfy into your flock. CATALOG FREE.
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HIGH GRADE CHICKS
Blood Tested and Utility Stock
Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Black Minorcas and Mixed Pekin Ducklings.
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Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed at $16.00 per 100; $47.00 per 300; $77.00 per 500; $150 per 1000. 10% books order. Catalog free.
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Our chicks come from flocks culled for Egg Production and Standard Quality by poultrymen trained at Ohio State University. OUR CATALOG is chicken from cover to cover. Write for it.
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BARGAIN PRICE $18.00 PER HUNDRED
Ten per cent with order, balance C. O. D. Refund if ordering dates are filled. Special—200 chicks weekly from pedigreed matings. Price on request.
Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.
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Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery 100% live arrival guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12.00	$57.00	$110
Barred Rox	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
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Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	....
Light Mixed	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. Write for catalogue.
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CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.

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S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
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CHICKS OF QUALITY

In Lots of....	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

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Ewing's English White Leghorns
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Special Price for February Chicks.
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From dams with records 200 to 274 eggs. Send for catalog. CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM, Box Y, Rahway, N. J.

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TARBELL STRAIN S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels, $3.00 each; Pullets, $1.50 each. Day-old-chicks in season. TARBELL FARMS, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

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S. C. BROWN and WHITE LEGHORNS—337-egg, trapnested, pedigreed. VERA FULTON, B-98, Gallipolis, Ohio

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	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain....	$12.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns.....	12.00
Barred Rocks—Wm. Nace's Select.....	14.00
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Mixed or Broiler Chicks.....	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. 25 chicks add 2c. 50 chicks add 1c. Full count. 110% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

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Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

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Write us today for reasons.

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County Line Chicks are from proven producers. They can be secured in five breeds—S. C. White Leghorns, Reds, Barred and White Rocks and White Wyandottes all from range reared healthy bred-to-lay parents. Send for folder which gives prices and information every poultry raiser should know.

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Box 11, Telford, Penna.

BABY CHICKS DELIVERY AFTER FEBRUARY 15TH. Full Count and Quality Guaranteed.

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$58.75	$115
White and Barred Rocks -	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
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Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115

Write for catalog and special discount on early orders.
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Wyckoff and Tancred WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for March and April Chicks.
$12.00 per 100 $57.50—500 $110—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
HOLLYWOOD STRAIN

Leaders in egg production	100	500	1000
UTILITY FLOCKS - -	$12.00	$58.75	$115
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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., New York City

Coming Hebrew Holidays

The New York State Department of Agriculture gives the following list of Hebrew holidays, with the type of live poultry in demand in New York at those times:

Purim, Tuesday, March 26. — Live fowls and hen turkeys.

Passover, Thursday, April 25.—Live turkeys, fat fowls, ducks and geese.

Easter, Sunday, March 31. — Live fowls, capons, ducks, geese, rabbits, dressed Spring lambs and prime veal calves.

Last Passover, Wednesday, May 1.—Prime quality of all kinds of live poultry.

Feast of Weeks, Friday, June 14.—Very little extra for this holiday.

Jewish New Year (Rosh Hashonah), Saturday, October 5. — Live fat fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese.

Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur), Monday, October 14. — All prime live poultry, especially White Leghorn chickens and roosters.

Feast of Tabernacles (Succoth), Saturday, October 19.—Live ducks, fowls and fat geese.

Feast of Law.—Saturday-Sunday, October 23-24.—Prime quality of all kinds of live poultry.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native Baldwins, ord., 50c to $1. Fancy, $1.25 to $1.75. Extra fancy, $2 to $2.35. McIntosh ord., $1 to $2. Fancy, $2.25 to $3.35. Extra fancy, $3.50 to $4 std. bu. box. Wash. fancy Staymans, $1.90 to $2.10 box. Pa., U. S. No. 1 Yorks, $5.25 to $5.50 bbl.

Beets.—Supplies limited, demand good. Native cut off $1.25 to $1.60; few $1.75 std. bu. box. Cal. crts, $3.50 to $4; few sales.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native Savoy mostly $2 to $2.25; few $2.50 bbl. N. Y. Danish, 100-lb. sacks; few sales, $2.35 to $2.50.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. Cal. crts, $2.50 to $3.25. Tex., bu. bskt, holdovers, $1 to $1.25.

Celery. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 18 hds. Pascal, $3.25 to $4.50 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crts., ord., $2.50 to $3. Cal., crts, mostly $6 to $7.

Cranberries. — Supplies moderately light. Native, ¼-bbl. crts., $4 to $4.50; ½ bbls., $7 to $8.50; few $9.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., ord., 18 hds., 35 to 75c. Iceberg, Cal., $2.25 to $4.50. Ariz., $2.50 to $3 crt.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native yellows, fair, $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box. Mass., 100 lbs. ord., $2.75 to $3.50. Valencias, Spanish, $2.65 to $2.75 half case. Ohio and Ind., bags, $4.75 100 lbs. N. Y., 100 lbs., $4.50. Holland, 110 lbs., $4.15 to $4.25 bag.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Me., 100-lb. bags, Gr. Mts., mostly $1.20; few $1.25.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Market quiet. Hothouse, mostly 15 to 30c lb. Out of State stocks, no sales. Few Ohio hothouse, medium size, fancy, $3 to $3.75 10-lb. bskt.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand light. Native P. T. and Ruta, 60 to 85c std. bu. box. P. E. I. Rutas, $1.25 to $1.40. Mass. White Capes, fancy, $2 to $2.25 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market draggy, demand light. Best grades scarce. Few sales No. 1 Timothy, $24 to $25. Eastern, $18 to $22. Clover mixed, $22 to $23 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 48½c. Firsts, 46 to 48¼c. Seconds, 45 to 45½c lb.

Eggs. — Market weak. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 47c. Mixed colors, 46c. White extras, 45c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 45c. Undergrades, 28 to 32c doz.

Dried beans.—N. Y. and Mich. peas, $10 to $10.25. Cal. small white, $10 to $10.25. Yellow Eyes, $9 to $9.25. Red Kidney, $8.75 to $9. Limas, $12.75 to $13 100-lb. sacks.

Wool. — Market quiet. Prices unchanged. Receipts of domestic wools for week ending January 5, 1,421,300 lbs.

Grease Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, 46c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 51 to 52c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 56c; clothing, 51 to 52c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.10; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 92 to 97c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 85c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05 ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.12; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.07; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 95c to $1; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 90c.

The annual meeting of The Rural Savings and Loan Association will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, January 14, 1929, at the office of the association, 333 West 30th St., New York.—M. G. Keyes, Secretary.

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FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 42 Fairport, N. Y.

Poultry on Small Place

I own a two-acre place in New York State where my mother cares for poultry and garden. I would like to put on as many hens as the place would easily handle, besides about a half-acre kitchen garden. How many could be carried? Is an open-front house suitable in the central part of New York State, southern exposure possible? At present there is a willow lot, one and an eighth acres, on the place, which I should like to get rid of. How may I be rid of these quickly and at a low cost? Is such ground suited to poultry? F. A. S.
New York.

Under intensive methods the number that might be kept on a place of that size might run into the thousands. Whether or not there could be a profit upon the maximum number possible to keep would be another question. Assuming that your mother wishes to keep poultry partly for profit and partly for pleasure, it would seem to me that a flock of 200 would be likely to give the greatest return in these; 500 might easily be kept, but this number or more would call for attention and work that might easily prove onerous to a woman of middle age or past who did not wish to be tied down to unescapable tasks. Still better advice would probably be to start with 100 and increase the number if found desirable. The open-front house, which, after all, is only partly open, is used in central New York and further north. The section in which your place is situated is subject to very cold Winters and heavy storms; curtains for use when needed are advisable there. I presume that there would be no need of removing these willows to make a suitable poultry run; they might be valuable as shade. Dry, gravelly soil is very suitable for poultry-keeping. Continued cutting or grubbing out are the only means of getting rid of such growths that I can suggest. Any method to be employed will, of course, depend much upon the size and location of the growth. M. B. D.

Coccidiosis

I am raising several thousand chicks this Winter. Can you recommend a commercial or patent medicine that has proven effective in preventing or curing coccidiosis? If possible I would like to cut down the 40 per cent milk ration, as I find it too expensive. W. F.
New Jersey.

I know of no commercial or patented preparation that has been found effective in curing coccidiosis, or for that matter, any non-commercial preparation. The use of a 40 per cent dried milk ration over a period of several weeks, as recommended by the California Station, and the use of the cheaper one ounce of bluestone to 10 gallons of drinking water, have proved valuable as preventives, rather than cures. The idea in these is to make the intestinal tract inhospitable to the germ of coccidiosis. Coccidiosis may be prevented, however, by getting rid of any infected birds and then protecting the healthy ones from acquiring the infection. Cleanliness and, if necessary, disinfection, are the means of prevention. Old poultry quarters and old ground are infected. The former can be cleansed and disinfected, and thorough cleaning is, in itself, a method of disinfection. Old ground should be avoided. If you cannot avoid its use in any other way, cover a part of it with concrete and make an outdoor yard of this. You can keep concrete clean and it does not take a very large area to raise chicks upon if they can get out into the sun. The small concrete covered yard is proving the salvation of the poultry plant in limited quarters and with fixed buildings. Concentration has also reached a point where protection of the poultry house by screening against flies has been found necessary; this to keep out the flies that carry intestinal worms to the fowls. M. B. D.

Wet Mash for Pullets

I am feeding my pullets a wet mash at noon consisting of half cornmeal, half oatmeal flour, and germinated oats, mixed with sour milk. Is this advisable? Also should the pullets get Epsom salts once a month. N. LEVIN.
New Jersey.

A wet mash of this kind at noon, in addition to their other food, would add weight and stimulate development in backward pullets and would also help to maintain weight later in the season after heavy laying had pulled it down. Whether or not it would be advisable depends largely upon the condition of the birds to which it is fed and the amount and kind of other feeds that they are getting. It would probably help most flocks of pullets. There is no occasion for giving Epsom salts to pullets as a routine matter, though this has been advised when green food is not supplied. An occasional dose to heavily fed birds may help to keep them in good condition, if given perhaps once a month, but salts need not be given regularly regardless of any special necessity.
M. B. D.

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Turkeys on Staten Island

I send picture of a part of a flock of 25 turkeys I raised this year. Four of my young toms, just 7½ months old December 12, weighed an average of 24 lbs. apiece. My turkeys have never been on range, as most folks have advocated. I raised them under very unfavorable conditions such as having to have them penned in a small place in wet weather and having to keep them confined in a yard no larger than 20x30.

I set 50 eggs; hatched 47 poults and raised 25 to maturity. W. J. L.

Feed for Baby Chicks

Will you give a good feed for baby chicks with semi-solid buttermild along with it? H. H. M.

Here is the Cornell Experiment Station mixture for young chicks. We give it, not because superior to others but because it has the merit of simplicity that many other good formulas lack. The mash mixture consists of 30 lbs. yellow cornmeal; 20 lbs. wheat bran; 15 lbs. flour wheat middlings; 10 lbs. fine ground heavy oats. If really heavy oats cannot be obtained and reground, omit them and increase the cornmeal by 30 to 40 lbs.—10 lbs. of high-grade fine meat scraps; 5 lbs. bonemeal (for chick feeding); 10 lbs. dried milk. If you feed plenty of milk in any other form, omit dried milk from the mash; ½ lb. fine salt well mixed in the mash. As scratch grain, 6 lbs. fine cracked corn to 4 lbs. cracked wheat. The corn need not be finely cracked or the wheat broken after the chicks are a few weeks of age and big enough to eat the larger grain particles. M. B. D.

Staten Island Turkeys

Practical Feed Formula

What feed formula would you advise for Winter feeding of pullets? How many Barred Rock pullets would you advise for a house 20 ft. wide, 60 ft. long?
Bucks Co., Pa. H. J. B.

Here are the feed formulas of the Cornell (N. Y.) Experiment Station. They are good, though much more varied ones might be given. For mash, equal parts by weight of wheat bran, flour wheat middlings, yellow cornmeal, ground heavy oats or ground barley and high-grade meat scrap. About a half pound of fine salt is added to each 100 lbs. of the mixture. For scratch grains: equal parts of cracked yellow corn and wheat. If heavy oats can be obtained, 1 lb. in five of whole scratch mixture, or 20 lbs. to the hundred, may be added. Four square feet of floor space for each bird is not too much for the large breeds, three hundred birds in a building 20x60 ft. in size. M. B. D.

Handling Poultry Vermin

I saw a request for an antidote for mites and lice in poultry houses. I have found carbolineum an absolutely unfailing remedy. Paint roosts thoroughly with the liquid, and if after a week any mites or lice are left, paint again. I find once in two years does the work. M. U.
Virginia.

Hens' Delayed Molt

I wonder whether any of THE R. N.-Y. readers have had any of their hens go through two years without a molt. We have raised Silver Spangled Hamburgs for 16 years for exhibition and production, but this is the first time we have had any that layed all year and had not molted. We have two hens that are 1½ years old that have not molted. Would like to know what the experience of other readers has been along this line. A. S.
Cuyahoga Co., O.

Possible Chickenpox

I would like to have some information about my pullets. I bought them a few weeks ago, some of them begin to act sick. They are getting a dry crust around the eyes, which begin to swell until they close. C. F. H.
Orange Co., N. Y.

If brownish scabs appear upon the heads of these birds, it is quite likely that chickenpox is the cause of their trouble. This is not likely to prove serious unless accompanied by roup. As chickenpox is a very contagious disease, the sick fowls should be removed from the flock and the sore places painted with tincture of iodine. They may be returned after recovery. M. B. D.

Keeping Older Hens Over

On page 1492 is a note in regard to keeping over older hens for the next year.

My figures show that a hen is not in her prime until three or four years old. My rule is to keep a hen as long as she proves to be a good layer and raises a good brood of chicks.

I have one hen which is now in her 17th year and lays well. She laid well from last January until she took her nest in March. I set her and she hatched out 24 chicks and raised all but two. After she left then she began laying in about a week. When she got broody I set her again, and she hatched out another brood the following August and raised 20 chicks. She left those in October and has been laying ever since up to this writing, December 15. How is that for a 17-year-old hen? She is of the R. I. Red type. W. H. HARRISON.
Prince George Co., Va.

New Hampshire Broiler Industry

This is a large business in New Hampshire. The poultry department of the University of New Hampshire says that financial losses in the past in the broiler industry have been caused by the use of expensive chicks and crowded houses, a lack of hopper space, chilling and unsanitary conditions.

Full-feathered broilers often bring five cents a pound more to shippers than the bare-backed kind. Plenty of hopper space and dry pens go far toward holding the feathers on the birds. Four 5-ft. long mash hoppers for each 400 chicks is sufficient room for the first five weeks. After that double the number of hoppers and allow at least one square foot of floor space for each chick.

Crazy chick, a new disease occurring between the third and fifth week of life, is of unknown cause. It is thought that any irritation of the intestinal tract, caused by too cold water or spoiled foods, may induce the symptoms. The gait of the chick becomes unsteady and it wobbles sidewise, teeters backward and often tumbles on its tail head. The use of a 40 per cent. powdered milk mash has checked the condition almost immediately whenever used. The treatment usually followed is the same as for coccidiosis.

THEY had gone to Morocco for a holiday, and one day joined a party of tourists on an expedition to the mountains. On reaching a certain narrow pass the cars stopped and the guide dismounted. "From this point the road is only passable for mules," he informed the party, "so I must ask the ladies and gentlemen to get out and continue the journey on foot."—London Tit-Bits.

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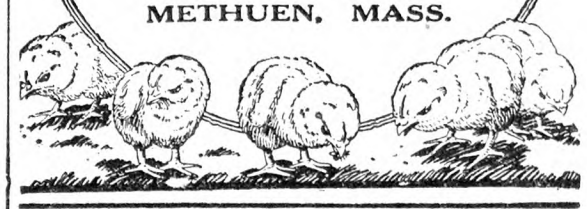

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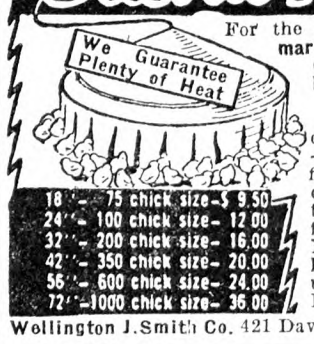

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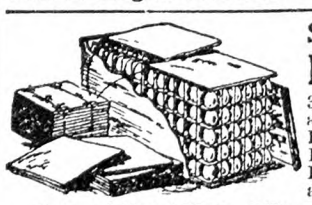
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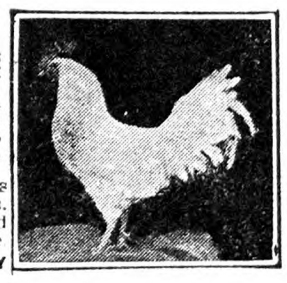
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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Thanks for your good wishes. Save some more money during 1929 for some unfortunate people from the fraudulent advertisements. Enclosed find $1 for my renewal. C. S.
New Jersey.

Protecting our subscribers from fraudulent advertising is the steady job of the editor of Publisher's Desk. We have evidence of his successful service in every mail.

I have been requested by a friend to sign an oil lease which I am enclosing. Is this a good lease for me to sign? If not, will you advise me where I can find a better one? The property is in New Jersey. J. M. C.
New Jersey.

The lease, like all ready-made leases, is drawn for the advantage of the lessee and not for the protection of the farm owner. The other party to the lease in question has no established financial responsibility. Therefore the lease would only bind the farm owner with no advantage or compensation to him. We do not know the object of securing such leases in regions where there is little or no prospect of oil being located—perhaps it is for stock promotion purposes. We never hear of any of the prominent oil companies seeking leases outside of the established oil fields. Once more we warn farm owners against signing such one-sided leases and under no circumstances unless the other party to the lease establishes beyond question his good faith and financial responsibility.

The Publisher's Desk in the last issue of December contained some matter of interest to me regarding the Consumers' Spectacle Co., Self-Test Optical Co., who also parade as "Nu Way," "Ritholz," and no doubt a dozen other nice catchy names, or most anything, I guess, except what they really are. Over three or four years ago they got hold of my name and age and have pestered me ever since. They also sent the self-tester, as mentioned in the article, over a year ago, with "Property of the Self-test Optical Co." stamped on it conspicuously, but have never asked for it since, and I have destroyed it anyway, as it is nothing but a little wood and tin affair, not worth over 10 cents at the most, and nothing at all as far as testing eyes is concerned. What I am getting at, however, is that for over a year now, I have received, about every two months, an envelope chock full of humbug offers from different concerns, but with the top and bottom card always some more spectacle stuff, and under new names each time. Lately, some indecent stuff has been tucked in, and I enclose a few samples for your inspection. It would be gratifying if you could forward it to the proper authority in the Post Office Department. R. A. D.
Massachusetts.

The "humbug offers" referred to by this subscriber are mailed in the form of 10 return post cards which are sent through the mails in one envelope, thus saving postage. The cards constitute a choice collection of easy-money schemes from the spectacle propositions to a variety of patent medicine fakes. No legitimate concerns would permit their advertising literature to be sent out in such company—a respectable house couldn't survive the odium of being found in the company of the bunch. The Post Office regulations apparently do not prohibit this indecent and palpably fraudulent literature passing through the mails. Only an aroused public opinion can cope with it.

I would like to get a little information regarding some stock of the International Callophone Corporation of New Jersey. I have been offered five shares common, valued at $10 each, and five shares of preferred, valued at $10 per share, and also a $50 8% Convertible Equipment Trust Certificate by the same company in payment of work performed for the owner of the stock. I told him I would do nothing until I wrote THE R. N.-Y. and got their opinion as to whether it was any good or not, and therefore would consider it a great favor if you would advise me by return mail just what you think of this stock. J. H. S.
New York.

This company was incorporated under the laws of Delaware. The charter of the company became void in January, 1926, because of non-payment of taxes. The stocks are therefore worthless. It pays to investigate!

So many times we have been helped through your advice, especially on the Publisher's Desk page. I always keep a close watch but have never seen anything much about Tungsten Production Co., Inc. (Boulder, Col.). My husband has been putting in money off and on since before the World War. After the war the firm claimed they were down and out, but with all the shareholders sticking together they started up again. My husband went to Colorado to see the mines; he thought it was a pretty good thing. They paid two dividends in 1926, but nothing since then. M. J. E.
New York.

The Tungsten Production Company, Inc., was organized under Colorado laws in February, 1924, as a merger of the Boulder Tungsten Production Company and the Tungsten Mountain Mines Company. The capitalization of the company at last report was given at $5,000,000, divided into shares of $1 par value fully paid. The property consists of some ninety patented tungsten claims and about 760 additional acres of tungsten land, totaling over 1400 acres, including several mill sites in Grand Island District, Boulder County, Colorado. The development work which has been carried on includes 10 shafts from 200 to 600 ft. deep and five tunnels totaling 5650 ft. The total amount of workings developed amounts to about 15,000 ft., and the company's equipment includes electric power, two compressors, a 40-ton concentrating mill, etc. Its address is care of The National State Bank Building, Boulder, Colorado. No information of a financial nature has been made public, and we have not been apprised as to the progress which the company has made for a considerable length of time. However, we find that the company's stock has recently been quoted 12c-17c, and in our opinion must be considered as nothing more than a relatively obscure and uncertain speculation.

Will you inform me of the reliability of the *Financial Debater-Criterion*, a financial sheet which is published weekly at 185 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.? It appears to be similar to the *Wall Street Iconoclast*. The editorial staff is composed of E. T. Morton, J. W. Stollin and W. E. Carter. H. J. L.
Connecticut.

Yes, the publication inquired about is in the same class as the *Wall Street Iconoclast*. The publisher of the latter, George Graham Rice, has recently been sentenced to four years in Atlanta prison, while his attorney has announced an appeal. It is difficult to distinguish these tipster sheets from the legitimate financial publications. The promoter of the tipster sheets invariably has something in the way of bait up his sleeve which he presents at the psychological moment.

The following extract from an item in an up-State paper brings home the necessity of our warning against signing papers of any kind for strangers, and signing anything under any circumstances without reading carefully:

One day a few months ago a stranger walked into Mr. Hodge's place of business, No. 9 Exchange Place, and asked if he could rent a little storage room for some advertising display fixtures which he said a salesman, who was to come along later, would unpack and distribute to merchants. Mr. Hodge had plenty of room and agreed to take a commission on what was sold for the storage privilege. The man said he represented a New York company.

"My partner was present," said Mr. Hodge, "and heard this conversation. The agent handed me a slip to sign, which I unwisely neglected to read. About a week later I got an invoice which read: 'Sold to C. Hodge, fixtures amounting to $495.'"

And the New York concern collected the $495 by transfering the note to a bank, presumably an innocent party. It is thus that our laws intended to promote justice between individuals are twisted for the benefit of the trickster and sharper. Read before you sign!

I have no intention of accepting this offer. Please publish in THE R. N.-Y., Publisher's Desk if you think best; if it is crooked it will save others from being swindled. MRS. F. P. S.
Ohio.

This refers to one of the free-lot schemes promoted by having people sign cards at a fair. The pretense is that the signer of the card can secure a $350 lot for $45. It is of course getting money under false pretenses as the lot isn't worth $350, and isn't worth $45, or it would not be necessary to sell the lots by such a scheme.

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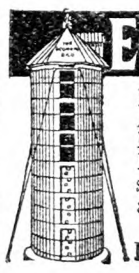

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WANTED Old Historical Flasks—will pay good prices for Purple or Blue Flasks. Also want bound volumes of Godey books.

STONY BATTER ANTIQUE EXCHANGE, Chambersburg, Penna.

WANTED Old volunteer firemen's equipment. Quote anything from an engine to a hat or bucket. **C. E. H. WHITLOCK - Bethany, Conn.**

Wanted to Buy **OLD BAGS.** We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

SUPERINTENDENT, experienced in practical up-keep of estate, including poultry, dairy and gardens, and the marketing of products; married man preferred; please give references and experience, and how soon available. ADVERTISER 5284, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Man to work for cow-testing association in Connecticut; must be able to use Babcock tester; furnish own transportation; good wages. R. E. NORCROSS, 301 P. O. Building, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Mother's helper, no heavy work; good home preferred to wages, woman or girl. ADVERTISER 5259, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man and wife with no children in the family, free from the use of tobacco, to become manager and matron in a school for boys; middle-aged country people, members of a church and of good habits desired; for full information write to CHAS. F. JOHNSON, Kis-Lyn, Pa.

WANTED—Responsible couple for general work about modern country home; family of four; woman, cooking, laundry; man, drive car and gardening; only competent housekeepers desired; preferably under 40 years old; wages $125 monthly. G. E. QUIGLEY, Bernardsville, N. J.

WANTED—Orchardist, New Jersey, work on a 50% basis; man with family preferred; improved living conditions; no superintendent or foremen need apply. ADVERTISER 5263, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP WANTED—Long Island farmer would like to correspond with experienced trucker, for roadside trade and market; great demand for vegetable plants in Spring; one-third profits for work and experience. ADVERTISER 5267, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman and wife; good position for right couple; healthful climate. BRIGHTWATERS FARM, Hendersonville, N. C.

WANTED—Protestant housekeeper preferring good home to high wages. Address BOX 28, R. 2, Lake Ariel, Pa.

WORKING foreman, married, to manage 80-acre dairy and general two-man farm near city; must be energetic, ambitious and capable; preferably with short course training; state experience, references and salary required. OWEN HART, 125 Trumbull St., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Good energetic dairy farmer with capital or herd to build up and operate first-class grade A dairy farm of 200 acres or more near Danbury, Conn.; owner will lease outfit on fair and reasonable terms; furnish additional capital to right party; available April 1. H. B. MALLORY, Danbury, Conn.

WANTED—Mother's helper, neat, willing girl, good plain cook, $40 per month. MRS. R. C. NORTON, 133 Fulton St., Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.

SINGLE man wanted, experienced, to take care of saddle horses, cows, chickens and dogs; prefer man who is handy with tools and understands general garden work around estate; good salary to right man. H. SHEPARD, Supt., N. T. G. Farm, Ramsey, N. J.

UNENCUMBERED white woman, Protestant, good cook, required; no washing; all particulars, and copies of references in first letter; salary to start $60 a month; private family, not farm; only one seeking all-year position wanted. ADVERTISER 5273, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN—Herd of registered Holsteins producing low bacteria count milk; in first letter state size of family, experience, references and wages expected. ADVERTISER 5275, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE—Woman to do cooking and light housework in modern country home; man, farm work; excellent living conditions; in first letter state experience, references and wages expected; mother and young daughter able to help also considered. ADVERTISER 5276, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A man for steady general farm work; telephone Guilford 167-2. PLEASANTVILLE FARM, Guilford, Conn.

WANTED—A good clean, single Protestant man for milk room work; Grade A dairy producing 400 quarts daily; state age, experience, wages wanted, first letter. WENDMERE FARMS, New Market, N. J.

SINGLE man wanted on poultry farm; experienced and farm-raised preferred; an opportunity to connect with an up-to-date plant. EIGENRAUCH FARMS, Red Bank, N. J.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for large estate in Ohio; hundred-acre orchard, farms, several thousand acres woodland. Address ERNEST FLAGG, 111 East 40th Street, New York City, stating qualifications.

WOMAN WANTED—Waitress and housework, superintendent's cottage; salary $50 per month and maintenance; state age and date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Housekeeper, dormitory, boys; salary $50, maintenance. COUNTY SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between the ages of 25 to 35 years in good physical health; applicants must have had equivalent of second year high school education; must be active and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information apply to LEO J. PALMER, M. D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position in Protestant family by American, 60, steady, handy, carpenter, farmer; state wages, references. ADVERTISER 5283, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, 21, some farm experience, wants to learn commercial poultry business; no bad habits and willing to work; references furnished. HARRY LONGO, West Point Pleasant, N. J.

COUPLE, Scotch, one child 9 years; chauffeur, farmer and gardens; wife, housework; reference. ADVERTISER 5243, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING foreman on gentleman's estate, desires position about March 1; best references furnished; married, no family. ADVERTISER 5247, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING forman wishes connection with large modern commercial farm or estate; married, 30, no encumbrance, thorough mechanic, hustler, capable of results; handle help efficiently, reference. ADVERTISER 5251, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate superintendent, wishes position; lifetime experience all branches; American, married; capable, trustworthy, references. ADVERTISER 5250, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate manager open; 25 years' incomparable, thorough, practical, scientific and college experience, all branches A to Z; cattle and dairy specialist; development successful, highly remunerative industrial farm unit, complete elimination all waste and surplus labor; unsurpassed marketing plans. POST OFFICE BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, American, married, life experience; care cattle. BOGERT, 485 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED POSITION—Dairy barn work, to take care cows, good milker, good with stock. GEORGE CRAMER, Box 475, Sidney, N. Y.

MARRIED man, two children, chauffeur and handy man; farm born; wants position with cottage; references. ADVERTISER 5253, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—By American Protestant, middle-aged, working foreman or barn manager; life experience, no booze or tobacco, honest and dependable; not afraid of work; state salary and particulars in first letter. C. C. JOHNSON, Rt. 6, Bedford, Va.

GERMAN, 30, single, strong, clean worker, experienced kennelman, handy with tools, desires position on fox or chicken farm; butler. ADVERTISER 5254, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN wants position on poultry farm, some experience; references. ADVERTISER 5255, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT to work on a farm; experienced in all farm work; age 21. ADVERTISER 5257, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE dairy farmer, small family, is open for position by March 1-April 1. ADVERTISER 5258, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITIONS wanted by farm school graduates, 20 years of age, having had three years' practical and theoretical training on the large school farms; some of these graduates are trained as dairymen, herdsmen, tractor operators, vegetable gardeners, poultrymen, greenhouse-men, landscape men, and general farm management; only interested in good farms; ready for employment April 1. Communicate with C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

POULTRYMAN or dairyman, single, wishes position; buttermaker, 85-lb. cow, show birds, capons, egg production; references. ADVERTISER 5260, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by single young man, place on a poultry farm; some experience; Long Island preferred. E. SCHOPPE, 86-59 Clio Ave., Hollis, L. I., N. Y.

WORKING farm manager open March 1 to 15; experienced with crops, machinery, marketing, dairying; understand handling men, soil improvement, repairs of machinery, buildings; life experience in farm and advanced registry work; married, age 36, one child; 11 years as working farm manager; furnish employer's recommendation. ADVERTISER 5264, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wants work on poultry farm; good, honest, reliable worker with reference. BOX 15, Red Bank, N. J.

ELDERLY man, good plain cook, open for position February 1; cook for farm help or housekeeper for bachelor; good reference; state wages and all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 5265, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, desires responsible position, near New York City. ALFRED BOGERT, 424 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.

AMERICAN man, age 21, has had two years' experience on lawns, shrubbery and vegetables; can furnish the best of reference; please state wages. ADVERTISER 5268, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG married man wishes position, herdsman or dairyman; April 1; Scotch, small family, good references. ADVERTISER 5270, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 26, single, Swiss, wishes position; 10 months' experience; state wages. ADVERTISER 5271, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, 28, married, open for position requiring results; would be willing to take charge of a small estate; unquestionable references; capable of taking charge of any herd. M. McCARTHY, Box 495, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

COMPETENT gardener wishes position on private place; understands care of lawns, shrubbery, flowers and vegetables; also poultry and live stock. ADVERTISER 5272, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY girl, 17, wishes housework. ADVERTISER 5274, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Woodsman, camp caretaker, game protector. BOX 126, Greenville, N. Y.

WANTED—Chance to learn herdsmanship in modern dairy; experience lifetime general farming; salary $60; Protestant, single, 24 years old. Address PINE GROVE FARM, Mehoopany, Pa.

WANTED—Position, caretaker or cow and chicken man, on private estate; 12 years' experience; married, no children; reliable and trustworthy. ADVERTISER 5277, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, refined and competent, age 38, desires position as housekeeper. ADVERTISER 5280, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT, capable, truck gardener; experienced raising plants, flowers or vegetables; would like to get in touch with reliable party; reply at once. P. A. JUNE, Rt. 1, Catskill, N. Y.

IS THERE any estate owner who needs a reliable man (Swede) with 15 years' practical and theoretical garden, farm and forest experience? Age 32, married, one child; best of references. ADVERTISER 5285, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, 35, single, with some farm experience, wishes a steady job on a large poultry farm as assistant; go anywhere in the country; good and quick worker; wishes to learn the poultry business thoroughly. ADVERTISER 5286, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, married, one child; wife plain cook; on private estate or farm. ADVERTISER 5287, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as creamery foreman or head dairyman by single man 26 years old; five years experience in cet. and past. milk; Cornell man; capable of taking full charge; would like an interview. ADVERTISER 5288, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG German, married, one child, desires position as foreman on private place; 3 years' agricultural education (Germany); good habits, capable, responsible; best of recommendations. VOLZ, 5½ Bloomfield Ave., Caldwell, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, experienced in all branches, capable of taking full charge, desires position where integrity, ability and results are wanted. ADVERTISER 5282, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm manager, married, college education; life-time experience in all farm enterprises, desires position where results are expected at minimum cost. ADVERTISER 5281, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as companion, nurse; Christian people; willing to travel; experienced; references exchanged. ADVERTISER 5289, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 26, single, five years' experience, and two years' college training; can produce good results; thoroughly understand incubation, brooding, egg production, and marketing; also ducks, geese and turkeys; only first-class proposition desired; prefer private estate; present salary $100 and board; A-1 references; begin after February 1. ADVERTISER 5290, care Rural New-Yorker.

LADY with five-year-old child wishes position as housekeeper; Protestant. ADVERTISER 5293, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, married, American, 38 years of age, wishes position on private or commercial place; lifetime experience in all lines of dairying, including A. R. O. work; best references; state wages and privileges. ADVERTISER 5294, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOROUGHLY competent horticulturist, floriculturist, gardener and poultryman, desires place on country or suburban estate. ADVERTISER 5295, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE gardener, farmer or poultryman; position wanted. ADVERTISER 5296, care Rural New-Yorker.

COLORED girl with small child; work reasonable; good family. C. VAN GULICK, Staatsburg, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN desires business proposition on shares or salary; 12 years successful management of large poultry farms; broad experience, pedigree breeding, hatchery operation, egg, broiler and pullet production, building construction, crops, fruit and live stock; married, no children. ADVERTISER 5292, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WANTED—2 to 400-acre farm with cows, horses, equipment at share rental for term years by practical and scientific man covering years of experience with A-1 references, integrity, etc. ADVERTISER 4873, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Del-Mar-Va poultry plant, 300 acres, uninfected range, about 2,800 layers, now producing; gross income up to Dec. 5th about $12,949; valuable saw timber and firewood; heavy income producing business suitable for two or three partners; price $16,000, $7,000 down, balance on easy long-time payments. ADVERTISER 5184, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—60-100 acres, good farm land, buildings good condition, small house; near village on State road; state full particulars, price, terms. ADVERTISER 5252, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—12 acres, 5-acre apple orchard; brook, small clean woods, beautiful view, rest of land clear; on State road, Westchester County; suitable commercial residence; twelve hundred ($1,200) dollars per acre, easy terms. ADVERTISER 5256, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY plant in Southern Connecticut, pretty 9-room house, modern with bath, high, dry land, with good markets. ADVERTISER 5262, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO RENT—200-acre dairy farm, good buildings, running water, near W. R. Junction, Vermont. ADVERTISER 5266, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRUCK, fruit, poultry farm, 20 fertile acres, new house, riverside, State road; fine market; $2,500; Eastern Shore Maryland. ADVERTISER 5269, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm wanted by three young men, German, experienced; rental or profit-sharing basis; anywhere. OBERMEYER, 222 East 85th St., New York.

WANTED — A farm to work on shares, all equipped. FORREST MILLER, 700 E. 156th St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Old established Leghorn plant and hatchery, commercial broiler business, profits absolutely proven; good chance for live man. P. O. BOX 292, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—46-acre fruit and poultry farm, 12 acres of orchard, buildings for 1,000 hens, 10-room house, basement barn. FLOYD OGILSBIE, Jordan, N. Y.

FLORIDA farm for sale or trade; 20 acres, 5-room house, barn, poultry houses, 200 White Leghorns, 2 horses, cow and tools; 300-ft. above sea level. H. J. ROBERTS, Dade City, Fla.

FOR SALE—To settle estate, three good farms, fertile, well-drained soil, substantial buildings, orchards; located on main highways to Trenton, Philadelphia, New York; electricity available; also miscellaneous assortment of used farm machinery. ESTATE OF A. BRAKELEY, Bordentown, N. J.

SOUTHERN Delaware home farm, 35 splendid, perfect laying acres; 28 in tillage; fine location, good buildings; 7-room house; excellent water; fruit; fully equipped; smooth, no rocks; $4,000, half cash. ADVERTISER 5278, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to purchase immediately, house, small acreage, some outbuildings, between New York City and Newburgh, either side Hudson; under $10,000; on or near State road; give full particulars, mention price asked; photos returned. ADVERTISER 5279, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 250 acres for sale, to rent, or on shares; 15 cows, 4 horses and tools; on improved road. ANDREW GREGG, R. D. 4, Schenectady, N. Y.

SACRIFICING poultry farm in chicken belt; 6 acres virgin ground in Vineland, N. J. Information, JACKSON, 522 W. 112th St., New York City. Phone, Cathedral 7874.

FOR SALE—Five-room bungalow on stone road; electric lights, good water; ten acres of land; on edge of county seat town; equipment for 700 chickens; apples, peaches, grapes and strawberries growing; railroad and steamboat; 4 hours to Baltimore; $4,000. C. J. KERN, Del-Mar-Va Peninsula, Denton, Md.

FARM WANTED—Hire or shares that aged owner live on and also be taken care of, by life-long, middle-aged married farmer. J. W., P. O. Box 105, Shelter Island, N. Y.

WANTED to buy a big, cheap farm, no stock, or big stretch of wild land; not too far from New York; must be cheap; all particulars in first letter. MR. ALBERT MEYERS, 603 E. 2d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FERTILE 104-acre valley farm on concrete highway, Northern Jersey; bus lines, heavy traffic; large stone house, deep lawn, six outbuildings; suitable country estate, at farm price; terms. B. F. HARDESTY, Clinton, N. J.

FOR RENT—Splendid farm, 90 acres, paved road, good buildings, close town, $120. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

WANTED—House and 5-10 acres, good soil on a State highway, for truck and chicken raising; front-door market; renting preferred with option of purchase, one year; no agents; immediate; give all details. ADVERTISER 5291, care Rural New-Yorker.

RARE opportunity for one or two men who can "batch it" to rent modern poultry plant, no stock, 50 miles from New York; favorable basis, part rent allowed for little garden and farm work; first three months free to right party; capacity 2,000 layers or more; good local market. ADVERTISER 5297, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO LET—Twenty-acre, fully equipped poultry and truck farm, located on main highway near Westwood, N. J.; convenient to nearby markets and less than 20 miles to New York City; six-room house, all improvements, barns, incubator, brooder-houses, etc.; fertile land on which has been grown strawberries, potatoes, corn, cabbage and tomatoes; immediate tenacy if desired; rent to responsible party, $100 monthly. Apply MRS. B. L. LOWITS, 154 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.

FOR SALE—Most desirable farm in Cumberland County, N. J., containing approximately 78 acres, of which 5 acres are woodland, 32 acres as over-head irrigation with own water supply; approximately 14 acres in asparagus, 5 years old—Washington variety; 8 acres in blackberries; all land in the highest state of cultivation and in condition to continue all crops; buildings consist of house entirely renovated three years ago, water, heat and electric lighting; buildings erected for all tools, supplies, washing of vegetables and packing; barn for horses, sufficient tenement houses on farm; personal property, all necessary tools, horses, etc., to operate; farm situated on the Cohansey River on a hard road within a quarter of a mile of the Central Railroad of N. J. siding; shipments can be made to New York by rail or truck; reasonable terms for prompt purchaser. ADVERTISER 5298, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40 not prepaid; 10 lbs. white, prepaid, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; buckwheat comb, $1.75. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat; either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60-lb. can, $7.50 here; 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; C.O.D. orders solicited. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

PEANUTS—Jumbos, runners, fresh from vine, new crop, farmers' field stock, 10 lbs., $1.50; 20 lbs., $2.25; 50 lbs., $4.25; 100 lbs., $7.75; 500 lbs., $35; hand graded, 15c pound; buy direct from farm, save money. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

CLOVER HONEY—10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, delivered third zone; buckwheat, 60 lbs., $5.50; fancy buckwheat comb, 12 sections, $2.40, not prepaid; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—Clover, 5 lbs., $1.10; 10, $2, postpaid. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $5.40 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

SWEET clover extracted honey, case two 60-lb. cans, $12.50; for larger amounts write for wholesale prices, stating amount; sample 15c. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 93.

HENDERSON'S
SPECIAL OFFER

Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas

Henderson's Invincible Asters

Brilliant Mixture Poppies

1929 Seed Catalogue and 25-Cent Rebate Slip —only 10c

MAIL the coupon with only 10 cents, and we will mail you "Everything for the Garden," Henderson's new seed catalogue, together with the new Henderson 25-cent rebate slip, which will also entitle you, without charge, to the Henderson specialty offer of 6 packets of our tested seeds with your order.

These 6 packets are all seeds of our own introductions, and are among our most famous specialties—Ponderosa Tomato, Big Boston Lettuce, Early Scarlet Turnip Radish;—Invincible Asters, Brilliant Mixture Poppies and Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas. These, like all Henderson's Seeds, are tested seeds.

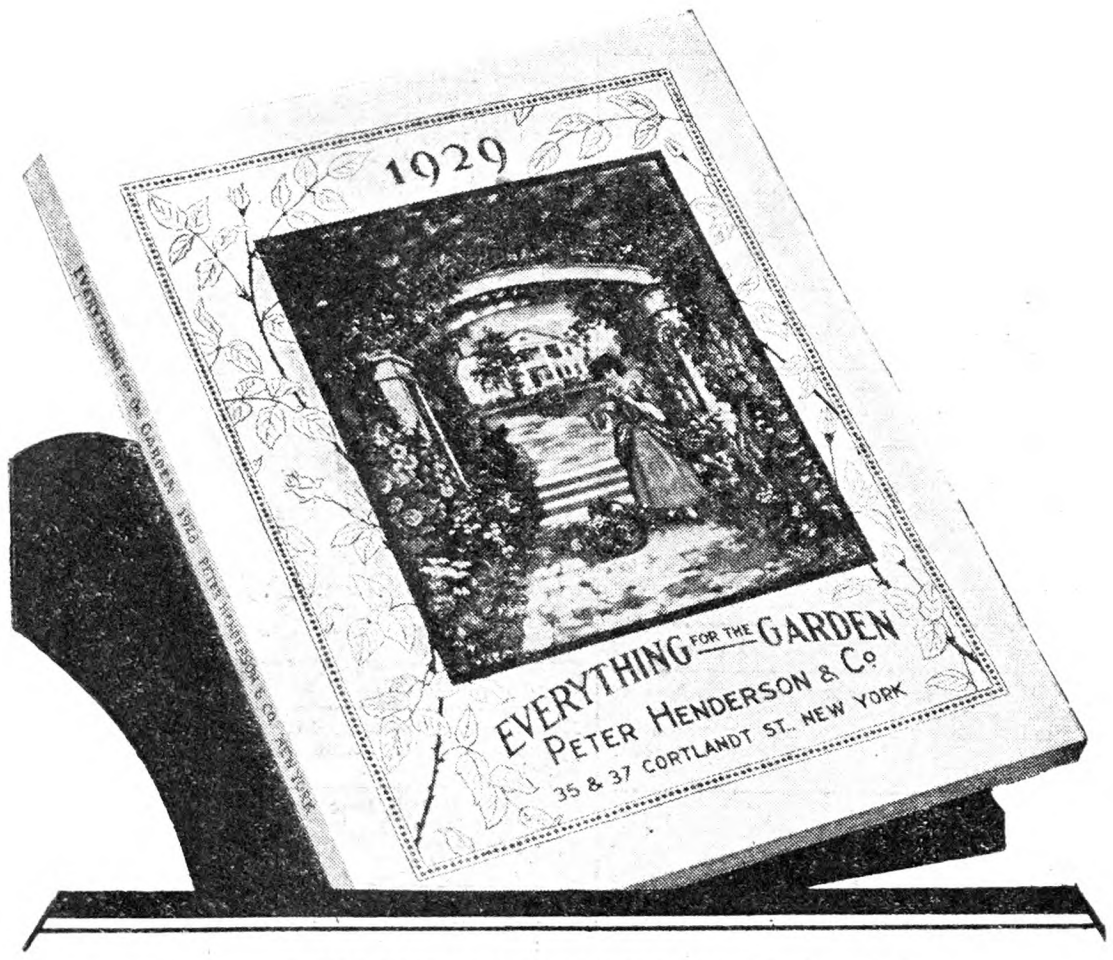
For 82 years, HENDERSON'S TESTED SEEDS have been the standard. Year after year, our constantly improving methods have enabled us to maintain our supremacy among American seed houses. The initial cost of your seeds is the smallest item in your garden's expense, and it is of advantage to plant seeds of recognized quality from a house of reputation and standing.

Everything for the Garden

This is a book of 210 pages, with 16 beautiful color plates, 194 pages of rotogravure in various colors, and over a thousand illustrations direct from actual photographs of the results from Henderson's seeds.

It offers many special collections of vegetable seeds arranged so as to give a continuous supply of fresh vegetables throughout the Summer, and collections of flower seeds especially arranged for harmony of color and continuity of bloom.

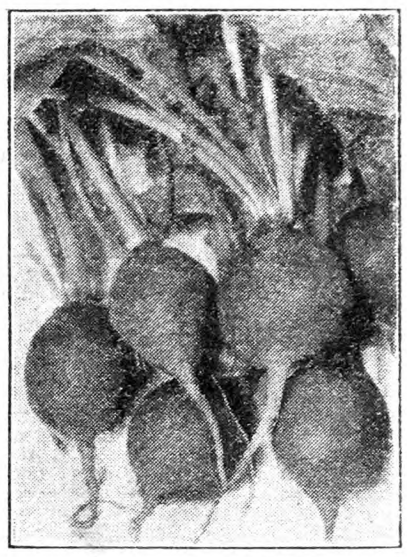
It is a complete garden book, and should be in the hands of every lover of the garden beautiful or bountiful—Clip the coupon now!



Every Rebate Slip Counts as Cash

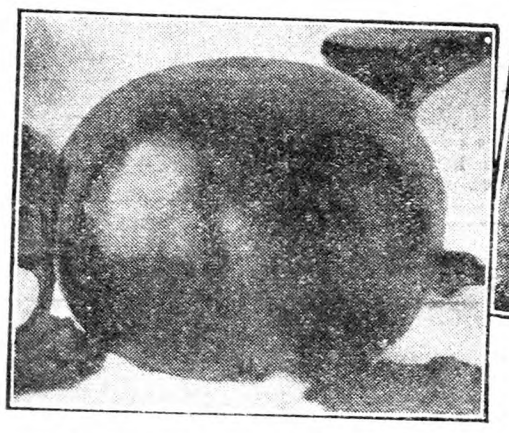
With every catalogue will be sent our Henderson Rebate Slip which, returned, to us, will be accepted as 25 cents cash payment on any order of two dollars or over.

In addition we will include with your order, without charge, the Henderson specialty collection of three packets of Vegetable and three packets of Flower seeds as described above.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish

Peter Henderson & Co.
35-37 Cortlandt Street
New York City



Ponderosa Tomato

Big Boston Lettuce

R. N.-Y.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35-37 Cortlandt Street, New York City

Enclosed is 10c for Henderson's 1929 advertising offer of Catalogue and 25c Rebate Slip.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. January 26, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5040

Good Old Winter

The Fruit Industry of the Pacific Coast

PART III

CONTROLLING PEAR BLIGHT. — When it comes to the control of pear blight western growers are far in advance of eastern growers. That it is necessary to fight blight in order to raise pears is attested to by the fact that it is scarcely possible to find a single tree in old orchards which does not show where at one time or other it has suffered blight attack. Had blight not been controlled most of these old trees would have been destroyed by the disease, while as it is there are any number of vigorous old orchards. The severity of blight on the Pacific Coast means a constant patrol to remove points of infection as rapidly as they are seen. From early Spring when the first signs of twig blight appear until the wood is ripening for the Winter, men are employed to inspect the orchards day in and day out, cutting out infected parts.

The fact that pear trees grow so rapidly on the coast makes them particularly susceptible to attack, and at the same time it makes them quick to heal even after severe cutting. Cutting out of blight in many cases proceeds to a point where little of the top is left, and where many of the roots are removed. Under such cutting, pears in the East would never recover. On the coast, however, with its conditions for rapid growth, trees heal quickly and produce new tops early. More recently a preparation is being tried which is painted onto blight infections, and is said to penetrate deeply enough to kill the blight organism without injuring the tissue of the tree.

So long as blight is confined to the twigs and small branches there is little to become concerned about, but when it reaches into the trunk and into the roots the damage is more serious. And so, much time and effort has been devoted to developing blight resistant stocks. Several species of Japanese and Chinese pears have been introduced for their blight resistant qualities, such as Pyrus ussuriensis, Pyrus calleryana, and Pyrus betulaefolia. Kieffer seedlings and Japanese pear seedlings have also been extensively employed. Unfortunately the orchards on oriental roots planted during the war period, when the standard French stocks were difficult to secure, are now beginning to bear fruit that cracks and becomes black at the blossom end, making it worthless. Many acres of trees on these roots are now being pulled out, and the swing is towards a blight resistant form of the common French pear stock. A variety of pear known as Old Home has proven quite blight resistant and is considered very promising as a material from which to build root system, trunk, and scaffold branches.

The best orchards to be seen are those on standard French pear roots, or those which employ Kieffer for the trunk on French roots, and which have been top-worked while quite young to whatever variety is desired. The experience here is similar to experiences in the East; namely, that if the union is completed while the trees are young, Kieffer can be successfully top-worked. Otherwise it cannot.

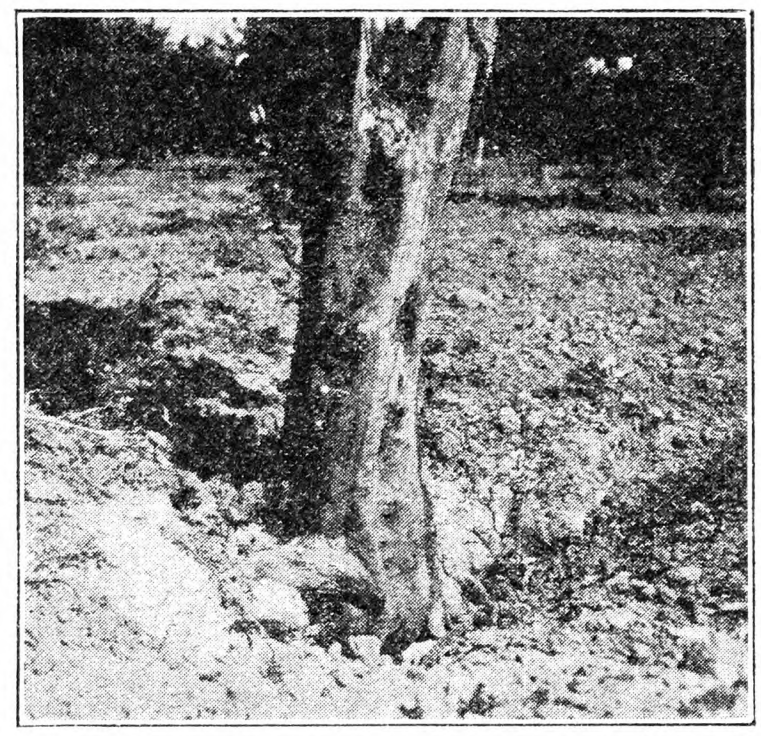
BERRIES, BULBS AND NURSERY STOCK.—Traveling northward again from the Rogue River Valley the line of march carries through the Willamette Valley with its prunes, its walnuts, its loganberries, its Oregon evergreen blackberries, and its nursery stock. Portland is more and more becoming a great center for the propagation of roses and nursery stock of all kinds. To the east up the Columbia River lies the Hood River Valley, famous for its apples. Unfortunately the Hood River Valley has suffered severe reverses in the form of Winter injury and root-rot. The tendency is to plant Winter pears wherever apple trees come out.

Farther north across the Columbia River in the vicinity of Tacoma, Sumner and the Puyallup Valley are the great berry regions, with one 65-acre plantation of red raspberries. Here, too, a great bulb section is developing. Unless something very unexpected develops, this Puget Sound region from Tacoma north to Vancouver will eventually produce America's supply of bulbs. The climate is not unlike that of Northern France, Belgium and Holland, and seems admirably adapted to this purpose.

AMERICA'S APPLE CENTERS.—Over the Cascade Mountains eastward a short run into the interior of Washington brings one to the apple citadels of the world with the famous Wenatchee Valley separated but a hundred miles to the north from its competing section, the Yakima Valley. Both are irrigated, and both are similar in soil and climate, though Wenatchee experiences less frost hazard, while Yakima seems better adapted to a wide assortment of horticultural and general farm crops.

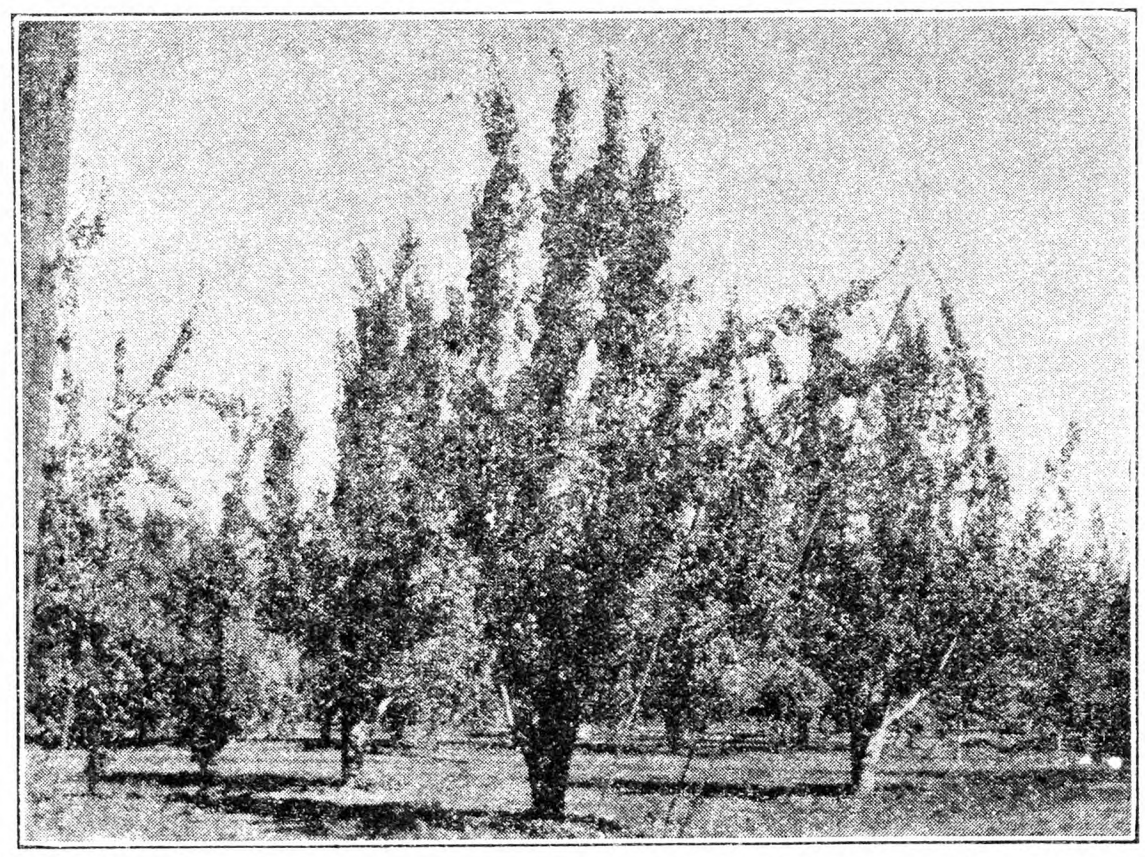
Compared with what these sections were doing when the writer visited them several years ago, there is little change. Production seems to have settled down to a consistent figure. There is little new planting. Growers on marginal land are in difficulty, just as they are in every other part of America, while growers who have good sites, good varieties, and good managerial ability seem to be getting along well. There is no sign that the West is going out of the apple business.

On the other hand, there is some reason to believe that alert western fruit men are making just as much if not more than their eastern competitors. One man who produced his records for examination was complaining of his lot. He figured that it cost him 90 cents to produce a box of apples and put it on the cars. He had sold his crop for $1.25 a box at the cars, and had packed 500 boxes to the acre. Included in his cost of production, however, was a charge of 7 per cent on a valuation of $1,000 an acre, and the managerial salary that he included indicated that he valued his own services highly! If this is adversity, there are many eastern fruit men who should like to be similarly situated. On the other hand the western fruit men are a long way from market, their land taxes and water taxes are high, and they are constantly confronted with the likelihood of some serious calamity such as they faced in the severe Fall freeze of a few years ago, and such as the spray residue problem of about the same time. Their eggs are all in one basket and the hazard is the greater in consequence.



Heroic Cutting Measures for Blight Control. Fig. 28

Once again humus is one of the major problems. Alfalfa sod has been very popular, but more recently there is increased interest in white Sweet clover and in yellow Sweet clover. Yellow Sweet clover is preferred by some because it completes its growth before the drain from maturing fruit begins. Another advantage of these clovers is that their roots decompose in the ground quickly and open ways for water to penetrate. Alfalfa roots do not decay so easily. While formerly the impression has been that Alfalfa is helpful because of its nitrogen content, there have since been two changes of thought; first the one ascribing success to the humus produced, and more recently the one ascribing it to the penetration of roots and consequent easier descent of irrigation water.



Winter Nelis Trees in the Rogue River Valley. Fig. 29

RECORD YIELDS.—As for phenomenal yields which have made these valleys famous, one Delicious orchard in the Yakima Valley was visited which was averaging 25 boxes to the tree, and one tree carried 40 boxes. There had been no cultivation in this orchard for six years, excepting for the rilling incident to preparing for irrigation, so that the Alfalfa covered the ground in a dense mat. The orchard soil was quite moist, almost wet, at all times. Aside from the fire hazard in early Spring the owner considered his system of management ideal.

Little pruning was done, yet the trees were vigorous and bearing regularly, producing fruit on one part of the tree one year and on the other parts the next. Apparently the real secret lay in an abundance of moisture without water-logging of the soil, but more especially in a 30-ft. planting distance, so that trees were still growing and able to continue producing wood of high bearing character, whereas orchards more closely planted were crowded. Quite by contrast a cultivated orchard nearby which had been without cover crops was not doing well, the fruit being small and the foliage yellowish.

A problem which appears even more serious than when the writer last visited this section a few years ago is a rotting of apple tree roots. Many orchards show a dangerously high proportion of affected trees. The only control so far suggested is removing the soil from around the crown and main roots of the trees so as to expose them to sunlight and air, and filling in around them after a few months with cinders or some other non-packing material. It will be of interest to mention the fact that growers are trying McIntosh trees for the body of young trees, deeply planted, with the idea of top-working.

The favorite varieties are Winesap and Delicious, with some growers retaining Jonathan in the hope that the Middle West will sooner or later be forced to give up this variety. Along with increased facilities for handling the fruit, such as packing sheds, storage houses, and so on, have come more recently the by-product manufacturers. Cider and canning plants have come to the producing field, and the entire picture is one of stability for the fruit industry in this section.

Finally, the trip at an end, comes the long haul once more back East, and just to impress more firmly the distances involved, picture leaving the coast on a Monday night, traveling all day Tuesday, all day Wednesday, all day Thursday, all day Friday, all day Saturday, and arriving at your destination Sunday morning. H. B. TUKEY.

A Forgotten Barway

A PART of my Winter's work is the clearing of an old pasture at Forsaken Farm. Neglect has filled the pasture with gray birches, scrub oaks, an occasional white oak, a few white pines, a scattering of hard or scrub pines, as they are called in this vicinity, and a variety of thicket stuff from huckleberry to hazel.

A few days ago I engaged a tangle which I had not before explored. As the birches bent and the briars gave way before ax and bush scythe, I came to an opening, new to me, in the wall separating the pasture from an adjacent lot, once a meadow and now used in part for raising potatoes and corn. At some time there had been a barway between the two lots. Now there was a barrier, but it was natural and not man-made.

In the center of the way was a sturdy scrub oak offering its resisting branches to passage. At one side a thicket of black alder, some of the shoots measuring four inches through, filled the space between that end of the barway and the oak. A group of wild cherry trees, one of them bearing a thick grape vine, blocked the passage between the oak and the other end of the barway. On the ground, rotting where they had fallen, were the bar posts and the bar rails themselves, green with moss and crumbling with age. So completely filled was the passageway with growing wood that there was no need of fencing. In proof of this it may be said that old Bessie, the Forsaken Farm cow, had never broached the barway, although she probably knew that during the season there was a field of sweet corn on the other side.

A forgotten barway. How long it had been there no one could tell me. My nearest neighbor, who knew of the farm previous to my purchase, was not familiar with it, although he had run a mowing machine over the meadow before it became partly grown up with bushes. The size of the growing trees indicated the lapse of many years since the barway was used. Those who had laid the wall, and set the posts, and hewed the rails, and fitted them in place, had long since gone hence. Perchance an old-time owner of the farm, who now sleeps peacefully in the little cemetery on one of its prettiest hills, may have done the work or hired it done. Today, it it a monument to someone's labor, gone for naught.

The forgotten barway promotes retrospection. Time was when this New England farm was very productive, according to the stories which the older neighbors tell. The big barns were filled with hay; the fields furnished grazing ground for numerous cattle, and a large family was raised, supported by the products of the farm. Farm relief was not discussed in those days. As a matter of fact, no one dreamed of the necessity for such a thing. Labor was cheap; working hours were long; family wants were few; fair prices prevailed for what was raised. The family living came from the farm. Everybody, including father, worked, and the excess of product, when turned into cash, went into the savings bank or into more land. The cost of high living did not cut any figure. The automobile of those days consumed hay raised on the place instead of gasoline from the nearest filling station. The country church

was the attraction; not the movies. The radio did not draw jazz music from the air; the music of the home was furnished by the daughter of the house through the medium of the parlor organ, with the family joining in the singing of the hymn. The farmer minded his own business, and made a business of doing so.

Over the wall from the pasture where the forgotten barway was found is an abandoned farm. The once broad acres are still broad in appearance, due to the fact that the farm has been used for hired pasturage and not allowed to grow up to bushes. The old farmhouse is in a state of ruin. The roof leaks; the windows are broken out; the sheds and buildings are tumbling down; the immense barn, which was once filled with provender and cattle, is falling to pieces. Practically all that is left of the once valuable things about the farm is the apple orchard, which boasts some splendid trees, still yielding good fruit in spite of neglect. "Fifty years ago, when I came to this section," an old resident told me, recently, "that was a wonderful farm." The place shows it today.

Last Winter the owner sold the standing pine trees, which covered several acres of this farm, to a lumber firm which put in a gang of choppers and a sawmill. The cutting and slashing and sawing lasted until Spring. There now remains the debris which the choppers left.

To one brought up in a city this seems such a waste. Cords of burnable wood lying neglected upon the ground, doing no one any good, while poor people are shivering for want of fuel. All that is needed, now, to complete the scene of desolation, is a woods fire, and this will undoubtedly come with another fishing season, when the licensed sportsmen get their chance to toss cigarette stubs into the tinder box which the wood choppers have left.

Every once in a while some scientist pulls a long face as to what may happen when the population increases beyond a certain point. He fears that the country will be so crowded that it cannot produce sufficient food for the inhabitants. When I read such a statement I have an itching to invite the author to take a stroll over some of the abandoned farms hereabouts. These forsaken farms are but samples of what may be found in many sections of our great country. There is idle land enough left to care for a normal increase in population for many years to come. And the land is fertile enough if properly handled. What then, is needed to allay the scientist's worry? In my opinion, one thing might help a whole lot. That is less fear of plain, honest, everyday WORK; work spelled with capital letters.

Rhode Island. W. H. BROWNING.

Paper Mulch Around Apple Trees

THIS picture shows an experiment with paper mulch used round three-year-old apple trees last Summer.

The paper used was waterproof stock sold as waste from a waterproof paper mill in Massachusetts. We have used it only one Summer so we were not able to come to any definite conclusions regarding any benefit as to added growth, etc., but we did find that it kept the grass and weeds from coming up around the trees.

We put out 500 sheets on a block of cultivated trees, but next year we intend to try it out also in a sod orchard and see if it will kill off the grass around the base of the trees.

We think from what we have observed this year that these papers will be cheaper than several hand hoeings to keep down the weeds and grass that the tillage implements leave around the base of the trees. W. A. STALKER.

Addison Co., Vt.

Poultry in Western Canada

IT HAS been my privilege the past two years to see a great deal of poultry raising in the prairie provinces of Canada. It is a different proposition there from what it is in the Eastern States. To begin with, there is usually an abundance of cheap feed. Perhaps it does not appear cheap to the westerner, but it certainly looks cheap to one accustomed to eastern feed store prices. For example, at Swift Current, Sask., in the Fall of 1928, wheat grading feed could be had at about 60 cents per bushel. That was the general price paid growers by country elevators; 35 cents per bushel bought a good grade of oats. These are the two most common feeds. Corn is too costly for the average poultryman; the price of corn quoted by a leading catalog house was well over $3 per cwt. f.o.b. at their warehouse. Most of the farmer-poultrymen obtain a year's supply of feed by cleaning up after the thrasher. They consider that this feed costs only the time spent in gathering it up.

The price received for poultry and eggs is correspondingly low. Several Winnipeg buyers quoted about the following prices in the Fall of 1928: Best chickens brought 20 to 23c; old hens, 12 to 16c; old roosters, 8 to 10c; young ducks, 4 lbs. or over, 16c; old turkeys, 16c. These prices are per pound alive.

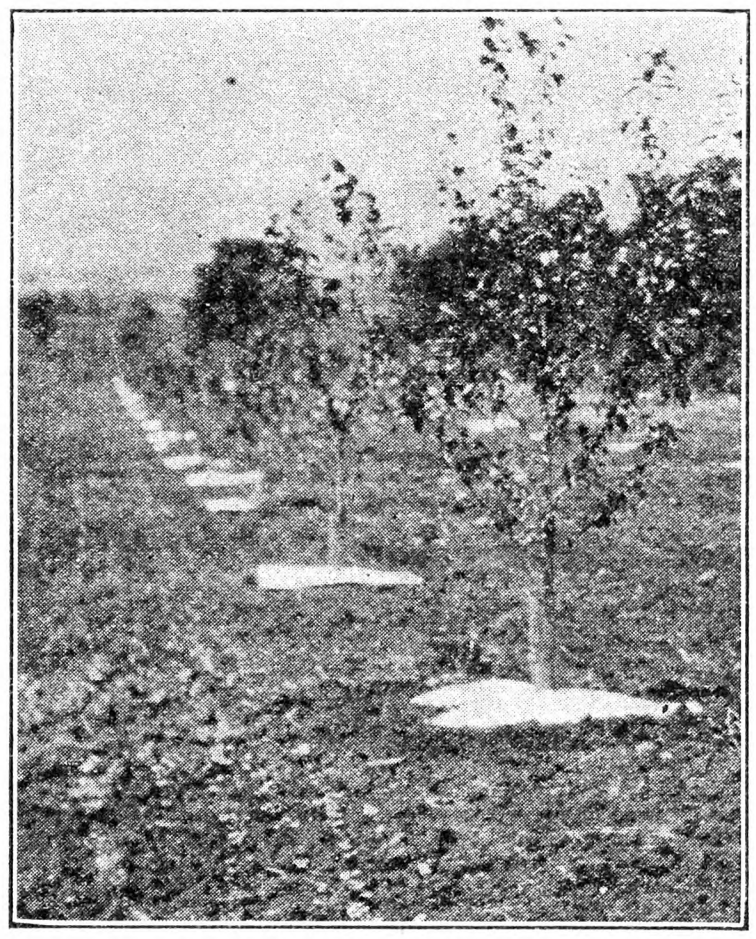
Some houses offered a premium of only 3 to 5c per lb. over live prices for dressed poultry. Prices of eggs varied some according to season, but I believe the Saskatchewan Association paid 27c straight for firsts in 1927. Those living near cities and having a private retail trade received slightly higher prices for fancy dressed poultry and select eggs. Young geese sold in this manner brought about $2.50 each per 10-lb. goose. A large part of the poultry received at Winnipeg is carefully crate-fattened before being dressed for shipment to eastern markets. The Fall prices are quoted because it is at that time that there is the most shipping done. Somewhat similar conditions exist in the wheat-growing States in the United States, but I am not sure as to prices. However, they are not very high, for that poultry is shipped to eastern markets where it sells for less than the native poultry in spite of its long freight haul. The best way eastern poultrymen can compete with this is by producing fancy fowls and fresh eggs for a select trade whose customers know what they want. ROBERT M. MEAD.

Windsor Co., Vt.

Around the Farm

DECEMBER, with us, was the most beautiful twelfth month of which I have any memory or record; clear, often balmy, no rain to speak of, or snow, it was an ideal month for outdoor work. The only drawback seemed to be a shortage of water. The Summer was very wet. About the tenth of September the rains ceased, and since then it has been phenomenally dry. This farm is well watered, but even so we have had to use it with care for the last month.

I would not think of locating on a farm that was not well watered. I have heard of the practice, years ago, of the prospective buyer going over a farm with a crowbar to sound the depth of soil, but I think it is still more important to determine somehow, the supply of water. Of course wells may be driven, and water thus secured, on almost any farm, but sometimes it is expensive business. The owner of a neighboring farm had a well driven which cost him $800. Another neighbor paid $500 for such a well. I have known farms to sell for little more than such a well would cost. In fact the farm I am living on sold for $1,350 in 1896. Springs can often be found where they would be least suspected. I uncovered such a one years ago, which is now one of the best we have. The only hint of water was a slight greenness of the sod. The water had been soaking away in the soil. What a joy it is for the husbandman to find such a precious boon as a never-failing spring of water. He has not only blessed himself, but all who shall come after him.



Apple Trees Mulched With Paper. Fig. 30

The year 1929 opened with rain and slush. Quite a contrast to December, but we are ready for it. The open weather gave us a chance to gather up the bushes that had been cut earlier in the season and burn them, to draw out the manure, and clean around the fruit trees, as well as to get in the corn and corn fodder. I do hate to see a farm all grown up to bushes. When a farm fence is only a hedgerow it shows that the owner is too stingy to spend the time to cut the bushes (which is being "penny-wise and pound-foolish"), or he is too lazy to do it. Either is bad enough. A clean farm shows a careful, thrifty manager. Moreover, the best land is likely to be along the fences, unless there are trees growing there to sap the soil. The old stone wall, of course, has been the nucleus of many a hedgerow. It is extremely difficult to get rid of bushes in such a place. But some kinds of bushes, like wild cherry, can be killed by persistant sprouting. Others, like bad habits, must be pulled up by the roots. I like to clean out the fence corners and the out-of-the-way places, which are apt to be neglected. Such places are often the beginning of an eyesore that persists for years, and spoils the looks of the whole farm.

We are now working at the season's supply of wood. Some of this has been cut along the fences in the back pasture lots. These pastures have long ago been abandoned for purposes of cultivation. In fact the wood that grows on them is the best crop we can raise. The soil is thin and poor. The rock lies close to the surface, and it would not pay to cultivate them. When the pioneer first cleared this land it was virgin soil, and would yield paying crops. But times have changed. Labor then was cheap. But as the soil became poorer, labor cost more, and these fields had to be cropped incessantly without much manure in order to make ends meet. The system of grain farming which was then practiced ruined many a farm. Most of the grain was sold, and the rye straw. Comparatively few cows were kept, and not much manure made. The inevitable happened.

The dairy business is working wonders for the soil. Farms about here now carry from 25 to 30 cows, where 10 years ago they supported but five or six. One of these is an abandoned farm that did not have an interested tenant in 25 years. The land was overgrown with briars and weeds. The fences were hedgerows, and the fence corners groves. The buildings became dilapidated—the house not fit to live in. Seven years ago an Austrian bought it. He and his wife did not have much money, but they lived like pioneers, and labored like beasts of burden. The buildings were roofed, resided, added to, and improved. A silo was put up, new machinery bought, and a dairy installed. Fruit trees were set out. And now the wilderness is beginning to "blossom like the rose." All honor to such a man and such a woman.

Nothing can be accomplished on the farm these days without industry and frugality. These two virtues must go hand in hand. The one regulates the income, the other the outgo. The pioneer went out on the western plains where there was nothing but space and air and soil—wind and fire swept—the home of the Indian and the buffalo. He went out there, miles from any human habitation, built a sod hut, turned over the stubborn soil, gradually erected buildings, raised a family, braved all the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and emerged a strong, virile, self-respecting citizen, a credit to himself and an honor to the republic. There is no record anywhere in history of a stronger type of self-respecting manhood than the pioneer. Every home in the land ought to hang a picture of him where we could daily see his homely, honest face, and take courage from his bravery and endurance.

I am aware that I have not exactly staid "around the farm" in this letter, but it is well at times to make the acquaintance of some notable people—and the pioneer is one. BURTON COON.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Machinery Made Over

TO what extent farmers have made use of discarded machinery is of interest. T. M. Palmer & Sons of northeastern Ohio use a five-horse farm engine to drive their milker and pump jack, and an automobile generator for battery charging. One belt is used to drive the vacuum pump and the free pulley of the pump jack. The pump jack is a discarded mower with belt pulley replacing the pitman wheel. It throws in and out of gear as does a mower. The pump-jack arm is attached to the shaft of a mower, and is a discarded mower pitman lengthened. The rocker arm above the pump is a discarded wagon brake, and the arm extending downward to the pump is another mower pitman.

A small grinder for sharpening tools was of interest. This was assembled from the parts of six machines. The bearings are from parts of an early model riding plow. The base is a part of an old gasoline engine, the pulley from thrasher, and the shaft the valve stem of a steam engine, and the grease cups from an automobile. The bearings are held in place by "U" bolts and are made more firm by a piece of a locomotive plate. The machine work was done by Mr. Palmer, and the job is neat, solid, and stands high speed.

The farm cement mixer is a still further adaptation of farm machinery of the past to modern requirements. The barrel is mounted in a frame which tips readily for dumping. It turns on two pulleys from a discarded thrasher. The barrel is driven by a mowing machine assembly. The ring gear of an old McCormick mower is attached to the bottom of the barrel, and with this meshes the smaller gear attached to the upper end of the pitman shaft. At the end of this shaft is a gear from an old thrasher. This tips with the barrel for emptying. On the rigid frame is another gear and pulley mounted on shaft. The gears mesh when the barrel is in mixing position, and disengage when tipped. All are mounted on a discarded binder truck.

An old Ford motor is used for a power plant. This is mounted on bed pieces of a discarded wood saw. This is mounted on discarded binder wheels for moving about. The motor is governed by fan belt pulley to a discarded steam engine. The original governor balls were replaced by two smaller ones from harness hames. These are filled with lead for weight. The up-and-down thrust of the balls passes to the throttle control, and the governing of the motor is efficient and perfect. A short shaft, with end pulley, is attached to the rear of the motor. Mr. Palmer plans attaching a drum to this for a hay hoist. The motor is used to drive rip and cut-off saw used in carpenter work about the farm. It is from a car more than 14 years of age, and works perfectly. The discarded chassis is used for truck for his new silo filler, and Mr. Palmer declares that a car costing him $10 has saved him $50 in the purchase of a truck for his filler. A circle is attached to the front axle assembly, and the tie rod is attached to this. A short tongue is attached in front which makes steering possible when trailed behind a tractor.

A shaft from a discarded steam engine is used as the functioning part of a drag saw for cutting wood. One of the oldest gasoline engines the writer has seen provides power. This engine is vertical in conception, but turned upside down, with up-power stroke. It is a very old engine, but functions perfectly owing to the care that has been given it.

The farm tractor is 10 years old, and Mr. Palmer believes it is good for 10 or even 20 more years. The motor has been replaced, and all overhauling has been done by Mr. Palmer or his sons. The tractor has thrashed for several seasons, has filled silo each year for 10 years, and has done much of the power work and all tractor plowing and disking on a 275-acre farm. Due to careful attention given by the owners, the tractor has been able to afford no small service.

Mr. Palmer apologized for the use of this material about his farm. He says he did not have the money to spare to buy these things, and he found pleasure in making what he needed from what he had at hand. The writer recalls that Mr. Palmer bought

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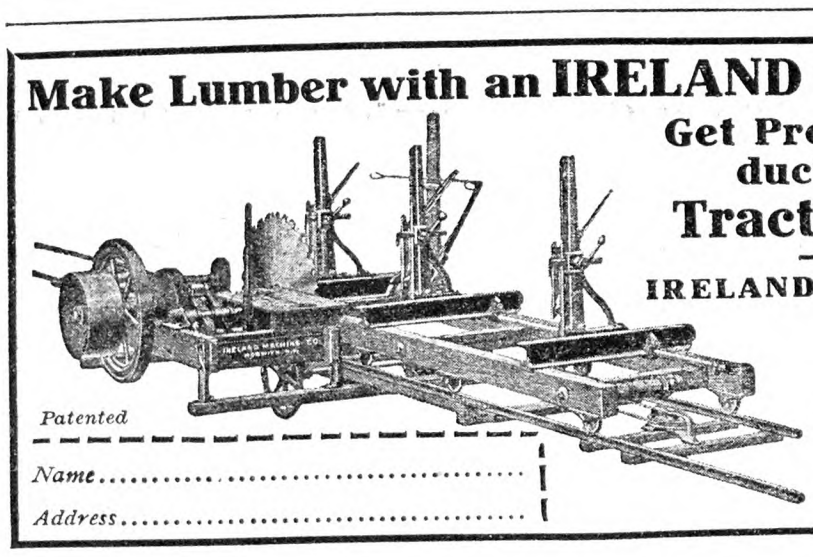

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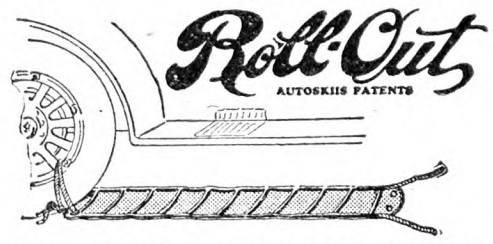

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a discarded thrasher for $45, repaired it, and did thrashing for the entire neighborhood for three years, and the machine worked perfectly.

I was interested and surprised when shown through the home of one of the sons. This is a homemade house. The building is a bungalow type, well planned, architecturally artistic, and convenient. It was planned and built by Mr. Palmer and his sons. The lumber came from the woodlot, sawed in the rough, cut to size by farm machinery, planed by farm planer, and adapted to all parts of the house. The finer woodwork was done by Mr. Palmer, and cupboards, closets and other parts of the house show the finest of carpenter work. WALTER JACK.

Ohio.

School Improvement Society on the Radio

Beginning at 12.05 noon on Monday, January 21, and continuing each Monday noon for the four successive weeks directly following, the New York State Rural School Improvement Society, Inc., will broadcast a series of addresses dealing with the support and welfare of the country school. The Rural School Improvement Society is a State-wide federation of rural school districts established for the purpose of advancing the educational and citizenship opportunities of the rural child and the rural parent.

In the address scheduled for 12.05 noon, Monday, January 21, the president of the Society, Mr. D. Boyd Devendorf, Amsterdam, N. Y., answered the general qu stion, "What is the Rural School Improvement Society?" During a later period Mrs. Charles McArthur, Ogdensburg, director of the Society, will speak on the text, "Blessed are those boys and girls who have behind them the urge of appreciative and understanding parents."

Miss Ella Frances Lynch, founder of the National League of Teacher-Mothers will speak on "The Educational Duty of the Home."

"Compulsory Consolidation of Country Schools," "State Aid for Rural Schools" and "Legislation at Albany," are among the subjects that will be dealt with during this series.

THE automobile has brought former distant places closer and closer together, including our house and the poorhouse.—The Thomas E. Pickerill Service.

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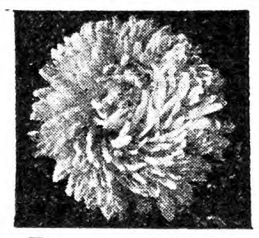

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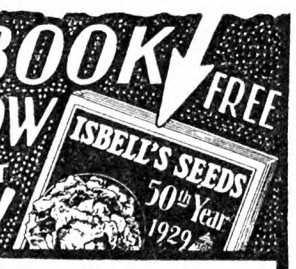

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Sowing Seeds

Much has been written about sowing seed, but seeds of different plants vary so much in their requirements that no ironclad rule can be laid down for their treatment at all times. In regard to depth of sowing possibly no better rule can be laid down than to sow the seed about equal in depth to the size of the seed. Some little variation must be allowed in many cases, especially with large-sized seeds, as these can often be planted deeper, but it is with the finer or smaller seeds that much care is required, and it often puzzles even the expert as to the best way of doing it. As a rule the finer or smaller the seed, the more care required and the lighter the soil, or more leaf mold should be used in the soil for their germination. Some little care is required also in watering, as some seeds are much more sensitive than others in this respect, and often resent too much or too little water, but if we know the character of the plants it will often go a long way towards success with the seeds.

Seeds with a very hard shell or covering like Cannas, lotus and the like, are often improved by filing or scraping on one side to assist the moisture to penetrate when sown, and it is well known that if this is not done some seeds will remain dormant a whole year or more. In sowing seeds in flats or boxes the writer has found that about two inches of soil is sufficient for most kinds. In filling the flats, a light rich soil is usually best, and the surface of the soil should be pressed smooth with a block of wood or something similar to even the surface. After sowing, the seeds should be lightly covered, but before doing this it is best to press the seeds into the soil with the board or block, as this gives small seeds about the right depth, and the top sprinkling with soil can be more accurately estimated by this method. As seeds will germinate in the dark if kept moist the flats or boxes can be piled up or placed on top of each other, but care must be used in this respect to move to the strong light immediately all those that show signs of growth, as if they are neglected at this stage they will never make as good plants afterwards.

In watering, great care is needed sometimes to avoid any washing out of the seeds, and much may be done in the way of watering by using tepid or warm water for the more tender varieties, and cold water for the hardier sorts. Careful watching is the best method at all times and there are many ideas that will suggest themselves to the seed sower, as the climate and conditions always have to be taken in account where the best results are looked for and obtained.

H. W. HALES.

The Christmas Rose

While visiting in Scarsdale, N. Y., in November last year, I saw growing along the east foundation wall of the house clumps of a beautiful white flower with petals faintly streaked with rose, and a yellow center. "Christmas roses," said my hostess, "and they grow anywhere and are perfectly hardy." Helleborus niger is the botanical name, but they are much prettier than their name, nestling in their large, dark green, glossy, evergreen leaves at a time of year when you look for nothing out of doors but Chrysanthemums.

In English books I have read about the Christmas rose, but never before saw one. Now I wonder why everyone doesn't have them. But I am told they are not hardy in New England. Perhaps that's the reason. Perhaps where I saw them was an especially protected spot. Even so there must be plenty of spots just as protected and they ought to be full of Christmas roses.

Perhaps some of your readers can tell us more about them. W. C. DEMING.

Connecticut.

R. N.-Y.—The Christmas rose is a most interesting plant and as a rule a few mild days in December or January bring out the flowers, but usually the weather in our Northern States is discouraging. In Europe and Great Britain this hellebore is grown freely. It likes a rather rich loam mixed with sand, with a top-dressing of rotten manure, and does best in moist, well-drained, partly shaded situations. After the plants are once well established they should not be moved, as they resent disturbance and are sensitive to moving. The pl nt is not common in American gardens, probably because our Winters are uncongenial, but it is both beautiful and interesting.

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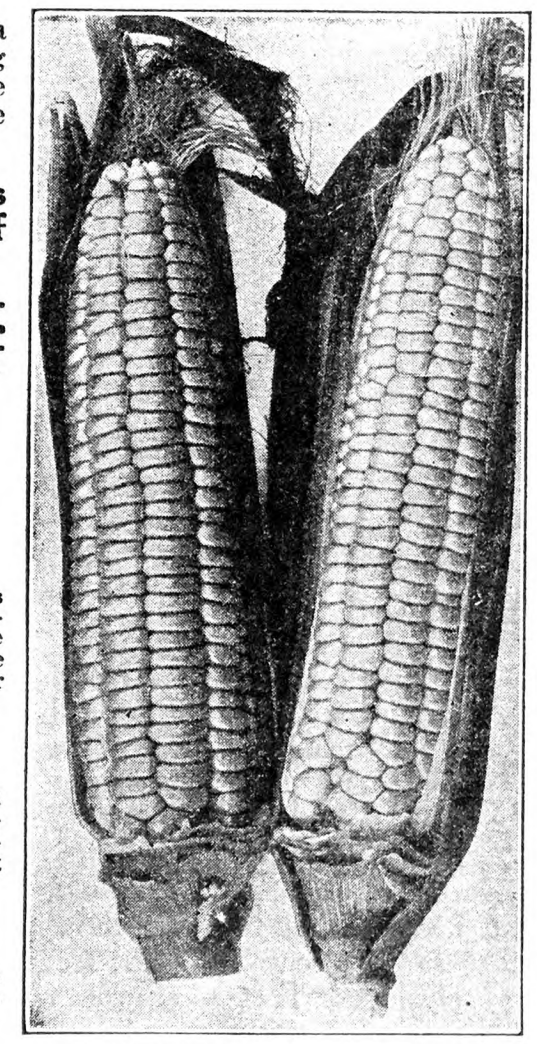

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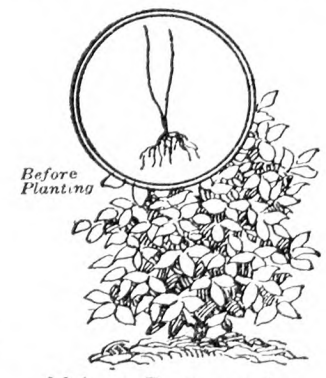

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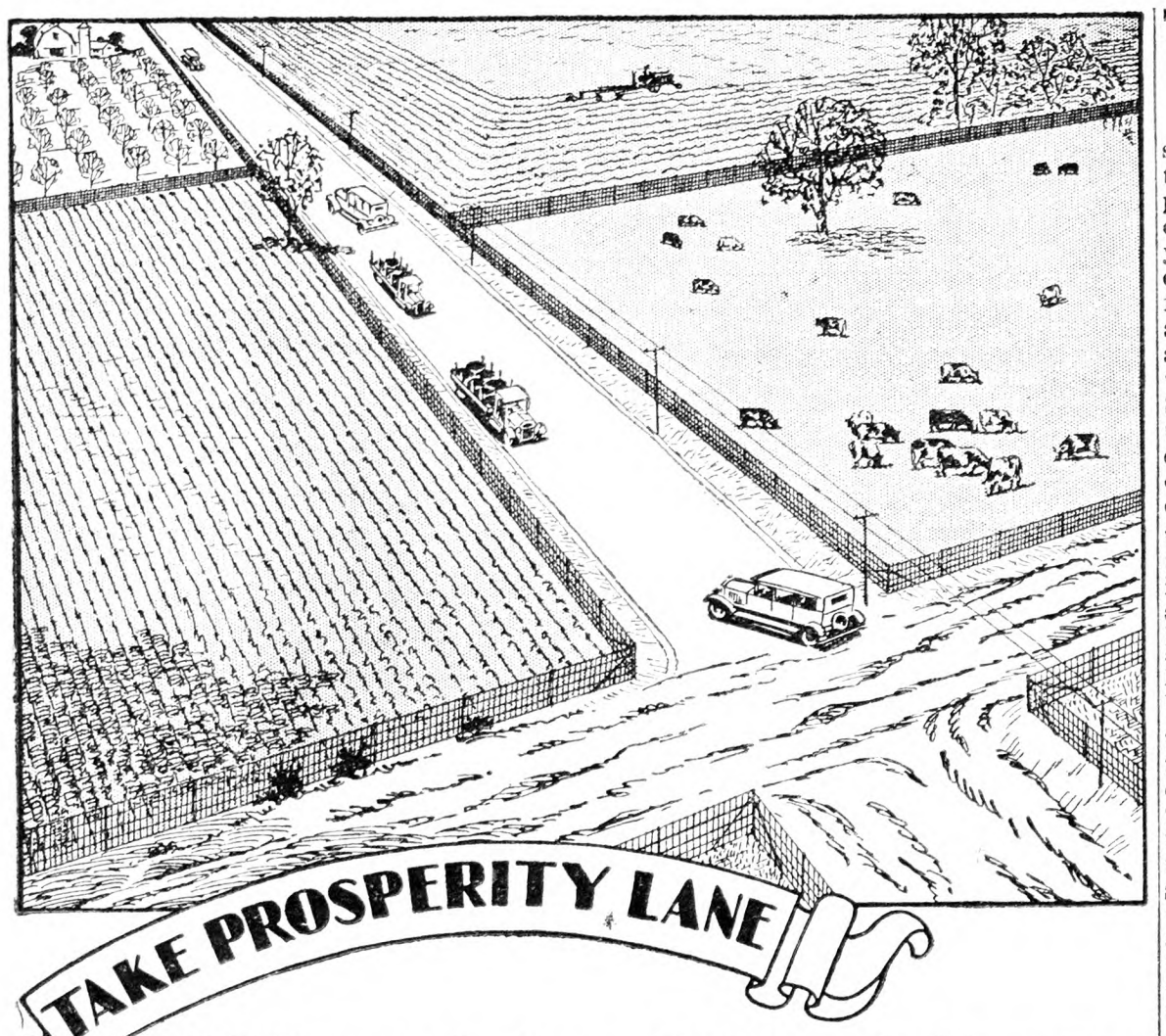

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The Winter Care of House Plants

Some special attention must be bestowed upon window and room plants if they are to be maintained in the best possible condition during the trying days of Winter, for it is at this season of the year that artificially heated rooms, cold draughts, short days and other adverse factors take their toll of plant life and are instrumental in bringing about such a high rate of mortality. Injudicious watering is a frequent cause of loss. Sometimes this is occasioned by neglect to apply water when required in consequence of which the soil in the pot becomes thoroughly dried out and the roots can no longer obtain the necessary moisture to replace that which is breathed out through the leaves. The natural result is that the leaves wither, turn yellow, and shrivel up. Far more frequently, however, plants are killed by over-watering, so many people seem to have the erroneous notion that a plant requires watering at set intervals; once a day, three times a week, and so on. No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to how often a plant needs water, so many factors govern this requirement. Temperature of the room, outside climatic conditions, species of plant, whether in active growth or not, kind of soil in the pot, and whether or not the pot is full of roots, all have an effect on the frequency of the applications of moisture. Too much water sours the soil, and by clogging the interstices prevents the adequate aeration which is essential for the well-being of all plants. Thus a sickly, unhealthy appearance is occasioned, which (if not too far advanced), can usually only be remedied by turning the plant out of its pot and resetting in some new sweet compost, and afterwards paying careful attention to watering.

To learn to recognize when water is required is a simple matter. A good old rule which I learned in my apprenticeship days says, "Give a plant water when it wants it." Too many people—even some gardeners—interpret this as meaning, "Give a plant water when it will take it." A plant does not want water if the soil in the pot is at all pleasantly moist. A good test is to rap the pot sharply with a piece of wood. If it gives forth a clear, ringing sound, water is required, but if a dull heavy sound results the soil is moist enough. When applying water in Wintertime see that it is not below 60 degrees F., and always give sufficient thoroughly to soak the whole mass of soil. Dribbling a little on the top is worse than useless. In the case of palms, Aspidistras, Boston ferns and other plants which may have a pot full of roots it is well to immerse the pot up to the rim in a vessel of water and allow it to remain therein for about 10 minutes. After a good watering give no more until the soil again shows signs of dryness, be it in one day or one week, and then give another good soaking. Plants which have been recently repotted or which have not yet filled their pots with roots will usually take less water than well-established specimens, and cacti, of course, do not require as much moisture as most other plants; yet even these denizens of the desert resent extreme aridness when their root systems are confined to the limit of a small pot, and it is advisable to see that the soil at their disposal is never allowed to become dust-dry, although the opposite extreme of course spells failure. With cacti as with other subjects a thorough soaking should be given when watering is deemed necessary even though this may only be at monthly intervals. Always select the mornings of bright sunny days as the best time to water house plants. A position in a room in which the temperature is as steady as possible is very desirable, for violent fluctuations of temperature and cold drafts are decidedly injurious. If a plant does not appear to be doing as well as it should, and there is no apparent reason why this should be, try it in another room or in another position in the same room. Very often a change of position brings about an improvement.

Keep the surface of the soil lightly stirred up, as this aids healthy growth by admitting air to the roots. Under no circumstances should the base of the pot be allowed to stand in water, for all plants resent "wet feet," nevertheless some humidity in the atmosphere is very helpful, especially for ferns, and this may be supplied to some extent by standing the plant on a smaller pot which is inverted in a saucer of water.

Plants possessing large or medium-sized leaves should be sponged at intervals to remove the deposit of dust which is certain to accumulate and clog the breathing pores. For this purpose a little soap flakes dissolved in warm water is excellent, although some people prefer to use new milk.

The Fall and Winter months are not by any means ideal for repotting house plants, for at this time most kinds are at least partially resting and they do not root freely into the new compost. The Spring and early Summer affords far better opportunities for this work, yet if the soil in which a plant is growing (or more probably existing) is obviously sour and waterlogged repotting should be undertaken. With this end in view, obtain a nice sweet potting compost. Ordinary garden soil is not suitable unless mixed

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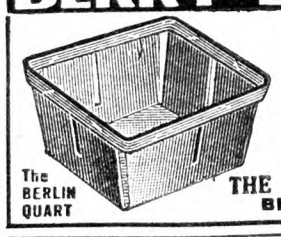

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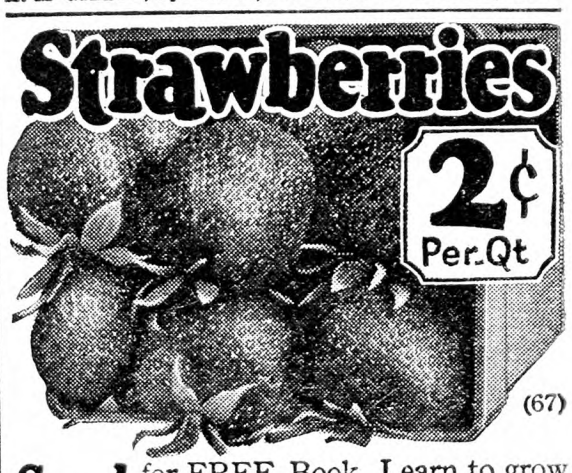

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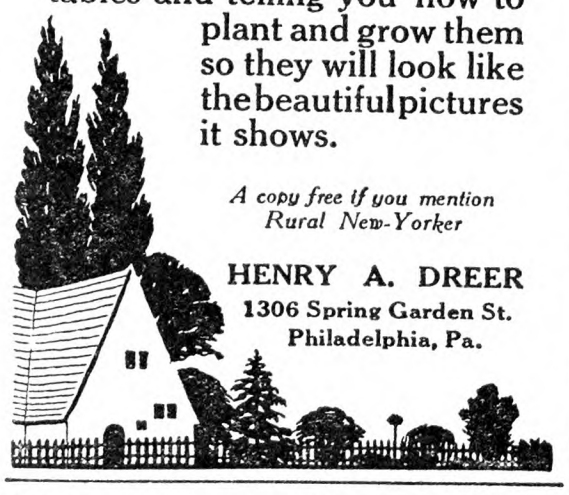

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with about one-third of its bulk of sharp sand, one-half of its bulk of humus or rotted leaf mold and a little bonemeal. Now take the plant from its pot and remove as much of the old soil as possible without damaging the roots. Take a pot into which the roots will just fit without undue cramping and into the bottom of this place about one inch of coarse cinders. On top of the cinders place a few newly fallen leaves and then a little of the compost, ramming it moderately firm with a blunt-ended stick. Now place the plant in position and work a little of the soil carefully around the roots making it all firm but not hard. Leave the surface of the soil about three-quarters of an inch below the rim of the pot to allow space for water, which should be applied immediately after the potting operation is completed. If the plant makes good progress in the new soil provided, it may be moved into a pot one size larger in April or May. T. H. EVERETT.

New York.

Missouri Notes

In a recent issue of THE R. N.-Y. the question was asked how far west the European starling has been noticed. He is here in countless numbers, also the old black rascal, the crow, has come back here after an absence of 10 or 12 years. He must have got tired of Oklahoma.

Regarding farm relief, we farmers do not want more credit, we want more money for the produce we raise, so we can pay our debts. Personally I think the plan outlined in THE R. N.-Y. is the best yet. Limestone crushers are coming into this locality, the limestone being very abundant and of excellent quality, but the work of quarrying the limestone and getting it ready for the crusher is a big job where there are but one or two men on the farm. Clover has been a failure here for some years, due to the acidity of the soil. Soy beans are being planted here to a limited extent. Dairying is the main income of the farmers here at the present time. This is hilly country with small valleys along the creeks.

Franklin Co., Mo. E. H.

A Gladiolus Grader

A. N. L. asks on page 15 about a grader for Gladiolus bulbs. That was a problem for me for a number of years, as I have grown Gladiolus since 1887, 47 years. I am now 77.

Gladiolus bulbs are graded in six grades as a rule, No. 1 bulbs, 1½ in. and over; No. 2, 1¼ to 1½ in.; No. 3, 1 to 1¼ in.; No. 4, ¾ to 1 in.; No. 5, ½ to ¾ in.; No. 6, ¼ to ½ in. The best way I have found, and one that is correct, is to make frames of ½ or ¾ in. boards, 4 or 5 in. wide, 20 to 24 in. square inside; then use five-ply laminated veneer lumber from a shipping case the size of the frame, mark the inside of the frame on this veneer then mark it off in squares 2x2 in. apart, commencing 1 in. from the mark on board (or veneer) to have ½ in. between holes. Then with a good sharp bit bore 1½-in. holes on the cross line, making ½ in. between the holes. It is best to bore from both sides so as to leave a clean cut both top and bottom.

For No. 2 use a 1¼-in. bit, and so on down. I use a ¼-in. mesh molder's sieve to sift out bulblets first, then use a finer one to take out small undeveloped bulblets. This gives a nice even grade of all sizes. Smaller than No. 6 I throw in with the bulblets and sow these together or separate as I choose. The Gladiolus is my choice of flower, and has been my hobby and a money-maker. I have introduced a lot of very fine new varieties.

Ohio. ISAIAH LOWER.

How to Prevent Cracked Tomatoes

I noticed an inquiry on page 815 asking the cause for cracked tomatoes. Soil to grow large and smooth tomatoes must contain very little nitrogen. Plenty of organic matter must be in the soil. Cow manure, which contains very little nitrogen, is excellent. Use 12 per cent phosphoric acid with 4 per cent actual potash at planting time. This will produce a large crop of tomatoes, smooth, no cracked fruit nor black rot.

We are growers of tomatoes each year, and we have learned these facts. Tomato plants treated in this way will grow bushy, with plenty of blossoms and fruit, but will mature slowly and ripen evenly. Forcing the fruit at maturity, if ripe or not, by nitrogen with heating manures, is what causes the tomatoes to crack. A shovelful of cow manure in each hill at planting time will bring the same results. The use of 16 per cent available phosphoric acid, 700 lbs. to the acre, will bring a promising crop of tomatoes.

O. H. S. MAURER.

Montgomery Co., Pa.

IN JAPAN you can tell if a girl is single or married by looking at her hair. In America you can't even tell if it's a girl. —Judge.

THE two-dollar bill isn't so unlucky. It's the only one that can pay for a dollar's worth of anything.—Key West Citizen.

Doubly Certified Kellys' Trees—
Assure Your Getting Fruit You Order

You are doubly protected against disappointment and loss by the True-to-Name Lead Seal of the Massachusetts Fruit growers' Association and our own Guarantee.

The Association is, of course, outside our organization and disinterested. Its corps of examiners under the direction of their agent, Dr. Shaw—an eminent authority on fruit growing—have inspected and certified over 90,000 Kellys' trees to be "True-to-Name" for the 1928 season. Their Lead Seal stays on the tree until it bears fruit true to name.

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And you save the middleman's profit on the highest quality trees when you order Kellys'. Our 1929 Catalog is our only salesman—you buy from us direct and we are directly responsible to you for your results.

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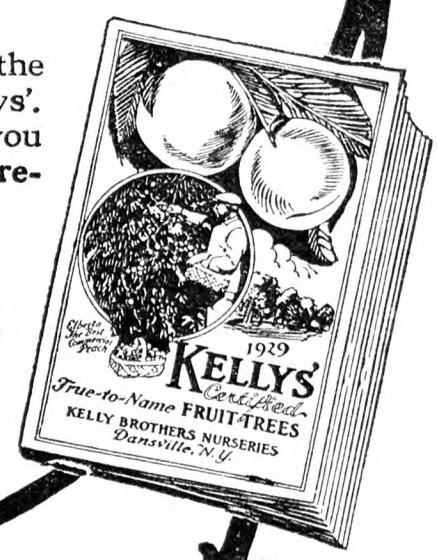

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Let us quote prices on your requirements of potatoes and other farm seeds.

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SEVEN APPLE GROWERS *average* $267.69 NET GAIN *per acre*

HERE are reports from seven apple growers in seven states from New York to Kansas. These growers all used Sulphate of Ammonia on part of their orchards and checked the gain on the fertilized trees. The results show a net gain of $267.69—over and above the cost of the fertilizer. Proof enough that fertilizing apple orchards with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia pays.

		YIELD PER ACRE IN BUSHELS			
Grower	Variety	Without Sulphate of Ammonia	With Sulphate of Ammonia	Increase	Net Gain Due to Sulphate
O. C. Olsen, Geneva, N. Y.	Baldwin	460	652	192	$ 56.40
Peter Sperow, N. Mountain, W. Va.	York	330	550	220	124.00
Edgar Hurley, Sabina, Ohio	35 year old Mixed	100	160	60	114.00
John Humphries, Monticello, Ind.	22 year old Maiden Blush	120	240	120	294.00
Ed. Strickfaden, Pekin, Ill.	18 year old Grimes	500	805	305	750.84
O. C. Webster, LaCrescent, Minn.	20 year old N. W. Greening	296	472	176	285.20
Walter J. Braun, Atchison, Kan.	Jonathan	204	346	142	249.36
Average 7 Growers		287	461	174	$267.69

Note: Tests Peter Sperow made by Joseph B. Prettyman, Vocational Agricultural Teacher, as cooperator; Edgar Hurley by Levi Lukens, Lee's Creek High School, as cooperator.

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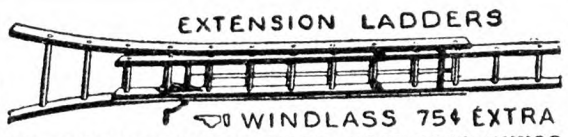

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NO BETTER LADDERS MADE—HARDWOOD RUNGS
Complete—ready to use—freight prepaid.
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Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, $15.00.
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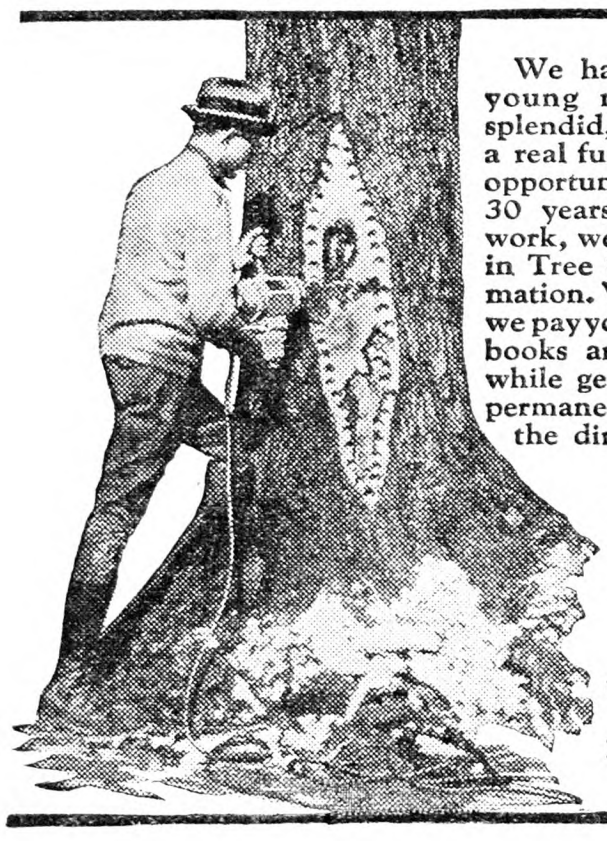

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

At the dedication of the new hall of Mapleton Grange in Montgomery County, New York, recently, it was announced that G. P. Van Valkenburg had served that Grange as secretary for 37 years consecutively. As the Grange was organized in 1889 Mr. Van Valkenburg has served nearly the whole lifetime of his Grange, lacking but two years. Eleven of the charter members of Mapleton Grange were present at the dedication of their new hall, State Master Fred J. Freestone being in charge of the ceremony.

At the National Grange session at Washington two special gavels were presented to the Grange, one a beautiful gavel from the Near East children at the Syria orphanage, where live the Near East orphans adopted by several of the Granges, and a gavel from Mount Vernon Grange, near Washington, made from black walnut and cedar trees grown on the Mount Vernon estate of General George Washington.

Goshen Juvenile Grange of Ohio won the first prize, an American flag, offered by the National Grange for the best program put on during the year, and the second prize, a beautiful gavel, was won by Skaneateles Grange of Onondaga county, New York.

When the National Grange was organized, its annual sessions for many years were held in Washington and the office of its first secretary, Oliver Hudson Kelley, the founder of the order, was maintained at Washington. For the past 25 years the secretary's office has been maintained in Ohio, the office being filled by Charles M. Freeman, who died in September, 1928. His successor, Henry A. Caton, is also a resident of Ohio.

Mrs. Susan W. Freestone of Interlaken, N. Y., wife of State Grange Master Fred J. Freestone, has been named as the new Juvenille Grange Superintendent of the National Grange, to succeed Mrs. E. A. Eckert of Illinois.

The National Grange has a cash balance of $164,720.93 to its credit, according to the annual report of Treasurer Robert P. Robinson, of Delaware. Treasurer Robinson is also Governor of Delaware.

Two propositions came up for consideration at the Washington session of the National Grange, both having in mind the making of the city the headquarters of the National Grange. One proposition would locate the office of the secretary of the National Grange permanently in Washington and the other would take steps to found a Grange building in the National Capital, to be used as headquarters for the secretary of the National Grange, the legislative representatives, and also to provide for a meeting place for Potomac Grange No. 1, a reorganization of the original first subordinate Grange established in Washington by the seven founders of the order to work out the details of the new fraternity.

Many years ago a fund was started, known as the Grange Temple Fund, made up of contributions from individuals and from Grange organizations, which was in charge of the National Grange. For a considerable period this fund was kept separate from other Grange funds, but as interest seemed to lag nothing ever came of the proposition. Now the plan has been revived by the members of the reorganized Potomac Grange and judging by the enthusiasm with which the plan was received at the recent National Grange session the project may soon take definite form.

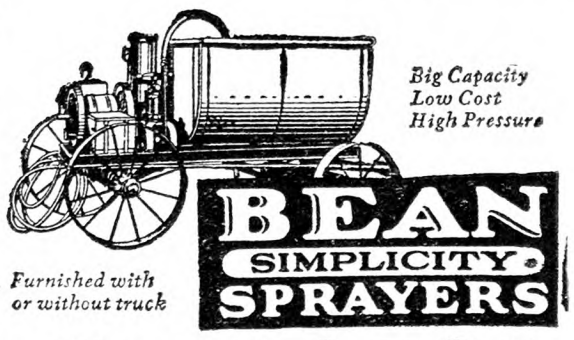
The Jefferson County Patrons Fire Relief Association of Watertown, N. Y., the largest Grange fire insurance company in the country, recently held its 52nd annual meeting, reporting a total of $23,856,006 on the books in insurance Jan. 1, 1929. Willet H. Vary, former Master of the New York State Grange, was for a quarter of a century secretary of this great Grange insurance company and his son, Ernest W. Vary, succeeded his father at the latter's death a few years ago. The president is Oscar E. Hinds of Watertown. The report of the treasurer shows that the company has over $40,000 in its treasury. The fire losses during 1928 were $38,093.96. The cost per $1,000 insurance during the year was $2.02 for losses and expenses. The average amount of each policy is $3,820. Secretary Vary states that the most common cause of farm fires is defective pipes and chimneys. Only three fires were caused by lightning. The company carries insurance in two counties, Jefferson and Lewis.

Fruit Under Label

At a meeting of shippers and growers at Grand Rapids, Mich., this week, a tentative agreement was reached to ship all fruits under label in future, with adequate guarantees. FRANK DANIELS.

THE report on the Road Fund makes it clear that the pedestrian is not to blame for motor accidents. This should be a great solace to him as he whizzes along in the ambulance.—Punch.

BANDITS robbed a lunchroom the other day. One of the patrons says he owes his life to the fact he was protected by a bullet-proof steak.—New York Sun.



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Lowest-priced outfit of this capacity on the market. Built for the grower with limited acreage who wants a high-grade dependable sprayer that will keep his trees clean at small cost.

Has a capacity of 6 Gallons per min. 250 Pounds Pressure

—sufficient to do *good work with a spray gun* or to supply *two rods*. Complete with Rotary Agitator, Built-in Pressure Regulator, Trouble-less Ball Valves, 3 H.P. Sprayer Engine (magneto equipped), Bean Porcelained Cylinder, Special Steel Truck and many other features found on no other low-priced outfit. Engine can be belted up for all kinds of power jobs when not used for spraying.

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And they all said: Clark "Cutaways" Are Better

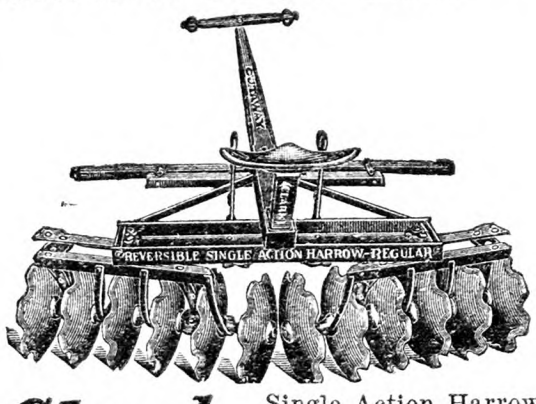
Before Mr. Ernest J. Downing, owner of the "Downing" Fruit Farm, at New Madison, Ohio, bought a disk harrow, he wrote to several farmers who own Clark "Cutaways." Mr. Downing told us in the following letter what these farmers said about them:

"We have looked over all the literature you have sent us on 'Cutaway' Harrows (disc). It looks good.

"We have written to several owners of 'Cutaway' Harrows. **Without exception the answers have shown the owners to be well pleased and two of them seem to have three or more of these tools. Nearly all of them compare them with other makes of disk harrows and all claim the 'Cutaway' much better.**

"We are fruit growers. We sell practically all our products direct to the consumer, we advertise and they come here to buy it, thus we get to see and talk with a large number of people every year.

"We are wondering if you would wish to give us the agency for this 'Cutaway' Harrow in this vicinity or district?"



Clark "CUTAWAY" Single Action Harrow fitted with cutout or solid disks of cutlery steel, heat treated and *forged* sharp for better work and longer wear. Reversible gangs. Light draft. Disks carry weight of machine. Made with extension heads for orchard work. Mail coupon for free catalog and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

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Please send me FREE your catalog and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

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New Hampshire Notes

It is cold, but whether it will hold to keep the meat from our 400-lb. hog, I do not dare to guess. We can use the meat both at home and at the camp where the man of the house and helper are logging a lot. Much hay stood at snowfall hereabouts; many of the farms have no cows, and in a two-mile radius around here there are 450 less than 10 years ago. The boys of the neighborhood have formed a 4-H club. One of the projects they wish to take up is the raising of purebred heifers. Who knows but what a small interest like that may bring back the full quota of cows on these fertile, neglected farms? Who dares say that New England is not suitable for farming? Keep the cows out of the woodlots so they will not denude it of all hardwoods and step on and deform the little pines; use every bit of manure on the fields, for crops, plant the hillsides to orchards. Raise lamb, pork, beef, poultry and a wide variety of vegetables and fruits for home use, and make one's own butter and cheese as folks used to do. A New England farm is a pretty good thing to possess even in this modern time. Where the pinch comes is that bill every week for what one should produce oneself. I know, for we have done the same, and that made just the difference between a good profit and loss. MRS. M. E.

Rockingham Co., N. H.

A Letter From Maine

The house I am living in is over 100 years old, and was built by my grandfather, the third house on the farm, the first being a log cabin built by Darius, my great-grandfather, who came from Duxbury, Mass., in 1799, and cleared up the farm from the wilderness. The present house has hand-made doors and finishes made from the huge pumpkin pine which grew around the large bog in this vicinity. The old house has echoed to the prattle and laughter of three generations of children, one a family of 11, the present owner being the youngest. All have gone away, the old familiar faces, but a niece has returned with four small children, which renews the spirit of youth in an old bachelor's heart. My father loved every landmark, rock and tree, and after we had hoed a row or two on the sidehill, and wiping the sweat from his brow, he would sit down with me and gaze pensively across the vast expanse of woodland and farms with a satisfaction that cannot be had from stocks and bonds. Sometimes he would recite these familiar lines:

"Sit down with me upon this stone,
Our team can take no harm.
If we're not kings upon a throne,
We're kings upon a farm."

A change common to many other parts of the country is taking place in this section. The old Puritan stock is disappearing before a new race, as the Indian gradually disappeared before the white race. The old farms are being bought up by Finns, and some of them made to shine with paint, repairs, etc. The hilly farms are getting to be quite a blueberry section in Knox Co., where they flourish in old fields and pastures, but not to the extent they do in Hancock Co., where they grow on sandy barrens where little else will grow. Where once dairy cows and oxen grazed is largely given over to the humble blueberry. Near the city there is a good outlet for milk, vegetables, etc. As in other sections, some farmers get discouraged and give up the battle and move to town. This Winter two of my neighbors have moved, the buildings are shut up. It makes an old-timer kind of sad to drive past where they made a comfortable living in days gone by, but the younger generation demands more, which the town sometimes gives them, but not always. L. R. B.

Knox Co., Maine.

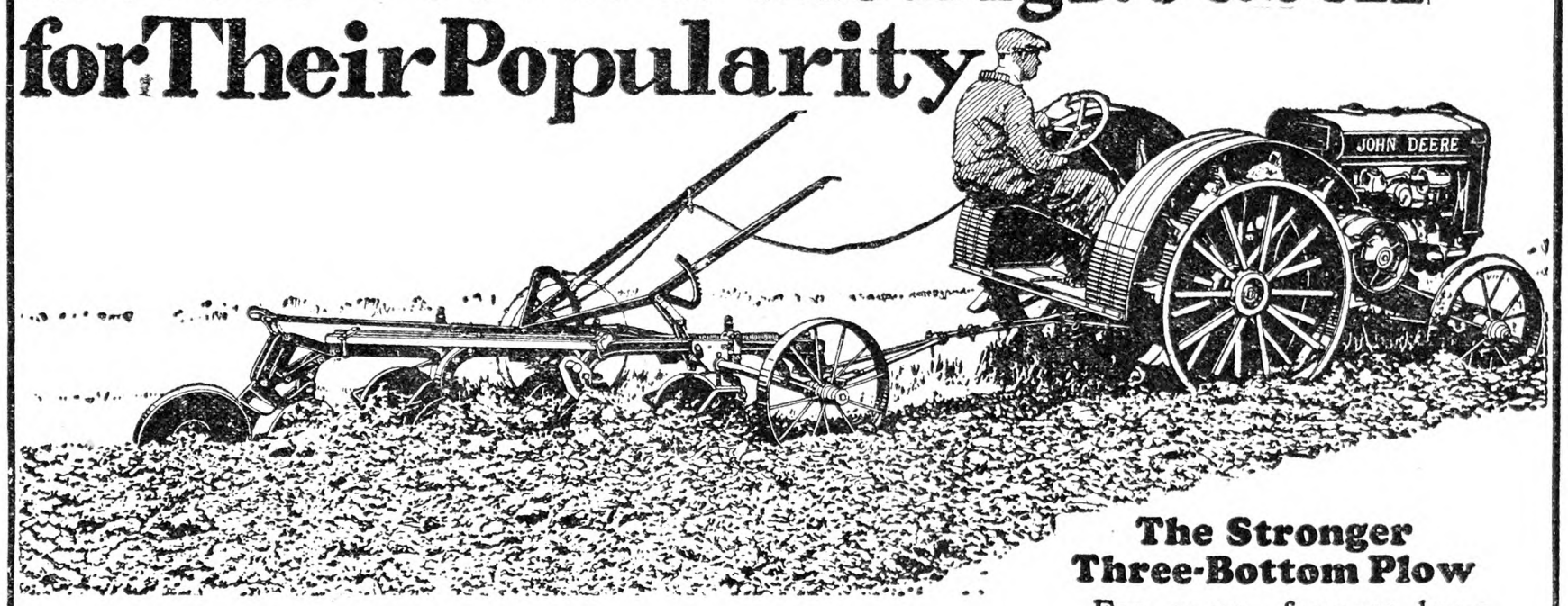
Harvesting Ice on the Farm

I believe we use the least number of tools that it is practical to get along with, namely, three regular ice saws, three ice tongs, two pike poles and an adz to use in leveling of the surface of the ice in the icehouse. We mark off the ice on the pond into squares of size desired and then endeavor to cut these blocks out as true as possible. Even then they seem quite irregular when they are packed into the icehouse and are to be evened up with the adz.

Our icehouse is right beside the pond, and we slide the ice up a chute to a platform before the door of the icehouse. With five men working about eight hours a day it takes two days to put 20 tons into storage, and hard work at that. Using an ice saw, fishing the cakes of ice out of the water, and sliding them up to the edge of the pond is tedious work. If all can work at this for a while, and then for a change work at storing away the ice, it is almost as good as a rest. None should get the idea that the storing of ice is a small job. The work is hard and must be done in the coldest of weather if the best results are obtained. However, there is a certain amount of pleasant anticipation in looking ahead to the hot weather of Summer and knowing that there will be plenty of ice for the refrigerator and ice-cream freezer as well.

Lake Co., O. W. R. KLASEN.

Better Work is the Big Reason for Their Popularity



JOHN DEERE Tractor Plows have won widespread popularity by doing better work—the kind of work that means good, high-producing seed beds. . . the kind of clean plowing so essential in fighting the European Corn Borer.

But better work is not the only reason why farmers prefer these plows. Long life, the result of great strength and high-quality materials . . . light draft, because weight is all wheel-carried and because of clean-scouring, correctly-shaped bottoms . . . easy handling with the convenient lever controls, the positive power lifts—these, too, are reasons for the popularity of John Deere Tractor Plows.

There's a size of John Deere to fit the power of your tractor. If you have a small tractor, you'll want the light-draft No. 40-C. The No. 45 is for small or medium-sized tractors; the No. 5 for the more powerful tractors.

Special equipment can be furnished for Corn Borer control.

Read about the three plows illustrated here—see them at your John Deere dealer's store—write for folders.

The Stronger Three-Bottom Plow

For years, farmers have known the John Deere No. 5 for its great strength and durability. Now, it's even stronger. Extra-heavy beams, heavily braced, have an extra brace across rear. Wheels, axles—every part is unusually strong.

Genuine John Deere bottoms assure good work—clean-scouring and light draft is the result of correct shape. Quick-detachable shares save time and work.

Positive Power Lift

Heavy-duty power lift is long-lived and positive in its action.

The land wheel is set back, just as on your sulky—plow works at even depth in uneven ground.

If your conditions warrant, you may want the John Deere No. 6, the four-bottom plow that's exactly like the No. 5 except as to size.

The No. 40-C at Work

The No. 45 Is Known for Its Good Work

In plowing contests, in the fields of the most particular plowmen, the John Deere No. 45 tractor plow has won its reputation for good work.

Light draft, too, is a feature that every user likes. Its clean-scouring John Deere bottoms, its perfect balance, its freedom from dragging friction because all weight is wheel-carried, and its rigid frame construction are responsible for this fuel-saving feature.

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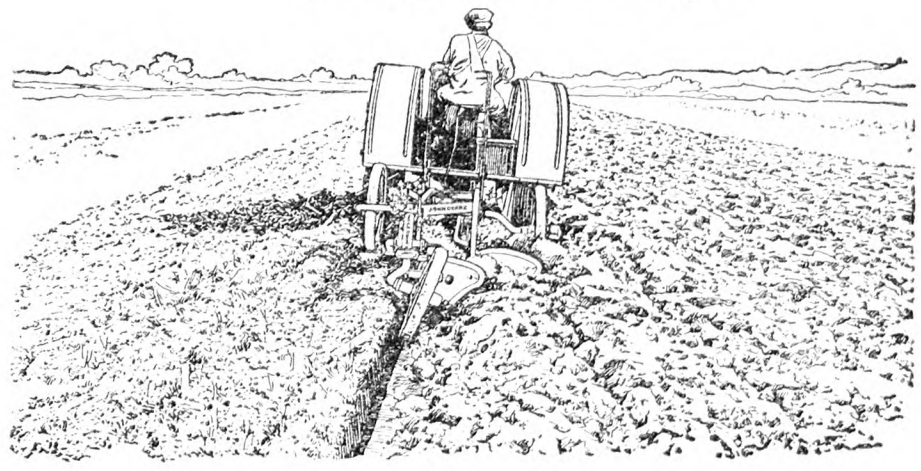

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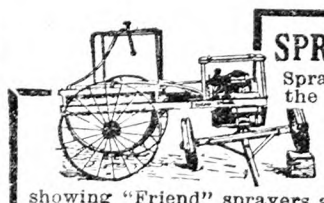

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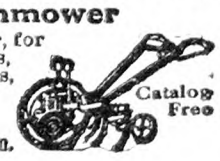


Catalog Free

American Farm Machine Co.
1065-33rd Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

January 17, 1929.

MILK

January: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.40.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.30.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.47½@	$0.48
Extra, 92 score	.46¾@	.47
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.45 @	.46½
Seconds	.43½@	.44½
Lower grades	.42½@	.43
Ladles	.35½@	.39½
Packing stock	.32 @	.33½
Renovated	.43 @	.43½
Sweet, fancy	.49 @	.49½
Extra	.48 @	.48½
Firsts	.45½@	.47½
Seconds	.44 @	.45
Centralized	.43½@	.46

CHEESE

State, flats, June special	$0.27½@	$0.29
Fresh, fancy	.25½@	.26
Wis., flats, held	.26 @	.27½
Daisies, fresh	.24 @	.25

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.50 @	$0.51
Extras	.47 @	.49
Average extras	.44 @	.46
Extra firsts	.42 @	.43
Firsts	.40 @	.41
Pacific Coast, white	.42 @	.51
Mixed colors,		
Best, nearby	.46 @	.47
Gathered, best	.44 @	.46
Common to good	.29 @	.35

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.38@	$0.40
Fair to good	.30@	.35
Roosters	.18@	.27
Fowls	.30@	.35
Ducks	.18@	.27
Geese	.18@	.28
Turkeys, dry, nearby, toms	.46@	.50
Hens	.42@	.45
Squabs, white, lb.	.60@	.80
Dark, doz.	2.50@	4.00
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY, RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.33@	$0.35
Chickens	.28@	.32
Roosters	.20@	.22
Ducks	.27@	.30
Geese	.25@	.28

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.50@	13.55
Bulls	8.00@	9.75
Cows	8.00@	9.00
Calves, best	18.00@	20.00
Common to good	10.00@	16.00
Sheep	5.00@	7.00
Lambs	14.00@	16.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.23@	$0.25
Good to prime	.17@	.22
Culls	.13@	.16
Lambs, h.h., each	8.00@	13.00
Pigs, 30 to 20 lbs.	.18@	.24
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00@	24.00
Bulls	15.50@	16.00
Cows	16.00@	18.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00@	$2.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.00@	2.25
State, 150 lbs.	1.85@	2.00
Idaho, bu. box	2.50@	2.85
Bermuda, bbl.	3.00@	8.00
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00@	1.75

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$2.00@	$3.50
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10@	.25
Cabbage, ton	45.00@	50.00
Carrots, bu.	1.25@	2.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25@	2.25
Celery hearts, doz.	1.25@	1.75
Cucumbers, doz.	1.25@	3.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.00@	5.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@	4.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50@	5.25
Parsley, bu.	1.25@	5.00
Peas, bu.	2.50@	7.00
Peppers, bu.	3.00@	8.00
Radishes, bu.	1.25@	1.50
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	3.50@	4.00
String beans, bu.	3.00@	8.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50@	1.75

DRIED BEANS
(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.25@	12.50
Pea	10.00@	10.50
Red kidney	8.50@	8.75

FRUITS

Apples—Baldwin, bbl.	$5.50@	$.6.50
King	5.00@	6.00
McIntosh	10.00@	12.00
Spy	7.00@	8.50
Spitz	5.50@	7.00
Wealthy	5.00@	6.00
Pears, bbl.	2.00@	5.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.50@	5.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.50@	.70
Kumquats, qt.	.10@	.15

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00@	27.00
No. 2	23.00@	25.00
No. 3	15.00@	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00@	26.00
Straw, rye	22.00@	24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 northern Spring	$1.38⅛
No. 2 red	1.57⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.14½
Oats, No. 2 white	.61
Barley	.80
Rye	1.15

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B	.15	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.56@	.58
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65@	.75
Gathered	.50@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.40@	.45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@	.50
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.15@	.20
String beans, lb.	.30@	.35
Lima beans, lb.	.40@	.45
Peas, lb.	.40@	.45
Lettuce, head	.05@	.15
Onions, lb.	.10@	.15

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The fruit and vegetable market has not been picking up as rapidly as was expected a few weeks ago. Of course we have had several days of low temperatures which always retards trading for a few days, but at that the movement in general has been slow. Apples showed little if any change. The market has been holding about steady, with 3-in. Staymans selling at $4 a barrel, and 2½-in. at $3; Staymans in bushels ranged $1 to $1.75, with a few 3-in. bringing $2 a bushel. Yorks ranged $1 to $1.50, and nearby Delicious $1.25 to $1.75 a bushel. Cranberries held about steady, with half barrel crates ranging $6 to $9 as to quality. Cold storage stocks of apples on January 1 were 2,350,000 barrels, about 15,428,000 boxes, and 4,233,000 bushel baskets. Combined holdings were only 8 per cent above the five-year average, but 30 per cent heavier than a year ago. Barreled apples were considerably below average figure, though nearly 40 per cent heavier than in 1928. Boxes and baskets were more abundant than a year ago and were much above average stocks. The market on root crops has been a little better the past few days, doubtless due to the cold weather. This has been particularly true of parsnips, for which there has been a fair demand at $1 to $1.35 per ⅝-bu. bskt, and beets were held at 75c to $1 per ⅝-bu. carrots showed a little improvement during the week, New York carrots, bushels, washed selling around $2.25. Turnips were a little dull. Due to cold weather old crop cabbage has not been moved to any extent for several days, it not being safe to open the car doors. The last prices quoted were $45 to $50 bulk per ton. New cabbage has been moving a little slowly, barrel crates selling around $3.50. The demand for celery has also been a little dull, with N. Y. celery in 2-3 crates selling $2.50 to $2.75. Mushrooms have been very plentiful, in fact too plentiful for ready sale, although the situation has cleared a little during the past day or two with prices ranging 40c to $1 per 3-lb. basket. Potatoes were selling on a firm market, with only moderate offerings. Pennsylvania Round Whites were moved at $1.50 to $1.60 per 120 lbs., and Maine Gr. Mts., at $1.75. A few Delaware Redskins in 100 to 105-lb. sacks brought $1.25. Sweet potatoes have had a slightly better movement, but they have not recovered from the 10c drop made earlier in the week, and $1.90 bushel has been about top price for best New Jersey yellows. Virginia sweets were quoted 75c to $1.25 bushel, and Delaware and Maryland stock $1 to $1.50; few $1.65 a bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts in Philadelphia equaled 26,630 cases for the week, or 4,000 cases more than for the week previous, but about the same as for a similar period a year ago. The market has been irregular. In general the trend has been downward, although a little strength was manifest late in the week, and 41c was received for fresh extra firsts at the close. Fresh firsts brought 38 to 38½c. The demand has been fairly active for high quality eggs. Fresh eggs candled out for the fancy carton trade ranged 49 to 51c a dozen. Storage eggs moved slowly on a weak market, storage packed extra firsts selling at 28c and firsts at 26c a dozen. Cold storage holdings of eggs in Philadelphia equaled about 20,000 cases the middle of January against nearly 5,000 cases on hand a year ago. Total holdings of storage eggs, according to government reports as of January 1 showed 1,415,000 cases as compared with 882,000 cases on January 1, 1928, and a five-year average of 1,328,000 cases. The holdings of frozen eggs increased about 10,000,000 lbs. during the year, when on January 1, 1929, there were 56,104,000 lbs. reported on hand. This is about 22,500,000 lbs. more than the five-year average.

The high prices which buyers were willing to pay for live fowl have declined somewhat. Offerings recently have been quite liberal, and the demand has not been very satisfactory. Live colored fowl, fancy fat weighing 3 to 4½ lbs. brought 31 to 32c, while heavier weights sold at 30 to 31c a lb. White Leghorn fowl ranged 26 to 30c as to size. Mixed colors, Spring chickens sold at the same price as fat fowl, 31 to 32c, and Plymouth Rocks brought up to 34c. Leghorns averaged 29c. Winter chickens and broilers were offered at 36 to 38c, and old roosters were quoted 22 to 24c a lb. Medium-sized, fresh-killed fowl sold well, and on such the market ruled firm, fresh-killed, barreled-packed stock, 3 to 4½ lbs. selling 25 to 29c, and with heavier birds working out up to 32c a lb. Chickens sold fairly when showing quality, but they were mostly coarse and staggy, nearby chickens mixed sizes in barrels averaging 38c. Ducks and geese sold slowly, fancy ducks ranging 28 to 30c and average run 23 to 25c a lb. Geese worked out at 3c lb. under ducks.

HAY AND STRAW

There was plenty of undergrade hay which was freely offered, and on such the market was dull and weak. The better grades of hay held steady, No. 2 Timothy selling $17.50 to $18 a ton, and No. 3 ranged $15 to $15.50. Best clover mixed sold up to $17 a ton. Straight rye straw was steadily held at $18 to $20 a ton, while wheat and oat straw averaged $14 a ton. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 48c; duck eggs, doz., 58c; pullet eggs, doz., 40c; medium weight, all eggs, per dozen, 24 oz.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 35c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skimmed-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and Southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 13c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; old cabbage, lb., 3½c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12½c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pint, 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsley, bch, 10c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 39c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; turnips, rutabages, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 20c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb. 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c; whole hams, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Eggs are lower, especially on higher grades. Butter is called weak, though little change in price.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, weak; creamery, prints, 52 to 53c; tubs, 51 to 52c; firsts, 48 to 50c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25 to 27c; longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; flats, new, 29 to 30c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, lower; grade A, 44 to 47c; grade B, 33 to 35c; grade C, 29 to 30c; unclassified, 40 to 43c; pullets, 33 to 38c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 25 to 34c; old roosters, 21 to 23c; chickens, 36 to 38c; geese, 26 to 29c; turkeys, 31 to 40c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 29 to 33c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 30 to 32c; geese, 24 to 25c; springers, 29 to 32c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Russet, Baldwin, Hubbardson, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; Greening, $1 to $2; Wealthy, Twenty Ounce, $1 to $1.75; King, $1.25 to $2; Snow, $1.15 to $1.90; Northern Spy, $1 to $2.75; Spitzenberg, $1.25 to $2.50; McIntosh, $1.50 to $3.25; Delicious, western, box $2.75 to $3.50; Stark, $1.25 to $1.50; Rome Beauty, Jonathan, $2.25 to $2.75. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 35 to 70c; 150-lb. bag., $1.80 to $2; sweets, Del., hamper, $1.75 to $2.15.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $9.50; pea, medium, $10 to $10.50; marrow, $12 to $12.50; white kidney, $12 to $13. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2.50 to $3.25; 100-lb. sack, $4.25 to $5; Spanish, crate, $1.85 to $2.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $4.25 to $4.50; grapes, Cal., Emperor, lug, $2.50 to $2.75; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $6.50; Fla., $3 to $4; pears, Wash., box, $4.50; strawberries, Fla., qt., 75 to 85c.

Vegetables.—Beets, bu., 60c to $1.35; Brussels sprouts, qt., 22 to 23c; cabbage, bu., 50c to $1.35; carrots, bu., $1.50 to $2; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.65 to $1.75; celery, doz., 65c to $1.25; cucumbers, bu., $9.50 to $10; endive, La., bbl., $4 to $4.50; lettuce, Fla., hamper, $1.60 to $1.75; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; oyster plant, crate, 75 to 90c; parsley, Cal., crate, $4 to $5; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; peas, Cal., hamper, $5.25 to $6; radishes, doz. bchs., 25 to 35c; spinach, Tex., bu., $1.10 to $1.25; squash, bu., $1.15 to $1.25; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $1.50 to $2.50.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $5 to $6; dark, $2.50 to $3.50. Maple syrup, steady; light, gal., $2 to $2.25; dark, $1.50 to $1.75.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $14; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $36; standard middlings, $33; red-dog, $40.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46.50; oilmeal, $58.50; hominy, $39; oatfeed, $21.25. C. H. B.

Comparative Egg Prices

The following quotations are obtained from government and commercial reports. Due to lack of standardization of trade terms throughout the country, it has been necessary to quote each market individually, using the local phraseology in describing egg grades.

January 14, 1929: New York, nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, premiums not included, 45 to 47c; average extras, 43 to 44c; browns, fancy to extra fancy, 46c. Philadelphia, fresh extra firsts, 41c; fresh firsts, in new cases, 38½c; in second-hand cases, 38c; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs, in cartons, 49 to 51c. Baltimore, nearby fresh gathered firsts, 36½ to 37c. Boston, nearby hennery, 45 to 46c. Providence, R. I. Specials, large, 50 to 58c; nearby fresh, large, 45 to 48c; nearby fresh medium, 40 to 42c; nearby pullets, 34 to 37c. Worcester, nearby, 45 to 53c; mostly 47 to 50c. Hartford, Conn. new-laid fancy, 57c; Conn. special No. 1, 50 to 55c; Conn. extras, 48 to 50c; Conn. gathered, 42 to 48c. Waterbury, Conn. new-laid fancy, 55 to 57c; Conn. special No. 1, 53 to 55c; Conn. extras, 50 to 53c; Conn. gathered, 45 to 50c. Wilkes Barre: Calif. whites, 35 to 36c; storage, fancy, cartons, 35c.

January 12, 1929: New Haven, Conn. new-laid fancy, 57c; Conn. special No. 1, 54 to 55c; Conn. extras, 48 to 50c; Conn. gathered, 45 to 48c. Bridgeport, Conn. new-laid fancy, 57 to 60c; Conn. special No. 1, 53 to 55c; Conn. extras, 48 to 51c; Conn. gathered, 45c.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$13.00@	14.00
950-1,000, good	13.50@	14.00
800 up, medium	12.00@	13.50
Common	9.50@	12.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	11.50@	13.00
Common and medium	8.50@	11.50
Cows, good	9.25@	10.00
Common and medium	7.00@	9.25
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@	7.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.75@	10.50
Cutter to medium	8.50@	9.75
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	13.00@	17.00
Cull to common	7.00@	13.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	16.00@	18.50
Medium	13.00@	16.00
Cull to common	8.50@	13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.ch.	$9.25@	$9.60
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	9.50@	9.65
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	9.40@	9.65
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.ch.	8.75@	9.60
Sl. pigs., 90-130, med.ch.	8.00@	9.00
Pkg. sows, smooth, lt. wts. Exclusively	7.50@	8.00

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, go.-ch.	$16.00@	16.75
92 down, medium,	14.00@	16.00
All wts., cull-com.	9.00@	14.00
Yearling wethers, 110 down, med.-ch.	9.00@	13.50
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	7.00@	9.00
120-150, med.-ch.	6.50@	8.75
All wts., cull-com.	4.00@	7.00

Baltimore Markets

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, W. Md. and Pa., U. S. No. 1's, 2½ in. and up, Yorks and Staymans, $1.25 to $1.40; few $1.50; 3 in. up, Yorks, Staymans and Black Twigs, $1.60 to $1.75; Cranberries, Mass., late varieties, ½ bbl. boxes, $9 to $11; ¼ bbl. boxes, $4.50 to $5.50; beets, nearby, per bch, 4 to 5c; Brussels sprouts, N. Y., per qt., 18 to 25c; cabbage, N. Y., bulk, per ton, Danish type, medium size, $50; few higher; 100-lb. sacks, $2.60 to $2.65; new stock, S. C., 1½-bu. hprs, pointed type, $2 to $2.15; carrots, nearby, per bch, 4 to 5c; celery, N. Y., 2/3 crt, rough, best, $3 to $3.25; few $3.50; fair quality and condition, $2 to $2.50; poor condition, 50c to $1.25; kale, Va., bbl, Scotch mostly, $1.75; nearby, bu. bas, blue, 50 to 60c; Scotch, 50 to 75c; onions, Ind., 50-lb. sacks, yellow, U. S. No. 1's, mostly $2.75; potatoes, W. Md. and Pa., 100-lb. sacks, Round Whites, U. S. No. 1's, $1.35; poorly graded, $1.25.

Gardening Reflections

Who wouldn't give way to them with the most entrancing of seed catalogues piling up, with garden plans and seed lists submerging desk and table tops? Like Janus, the gardener always looks both forward and backward. Most heartily I agree with Mrs. Billings that the Winter need never be dull nor lonesome. While I have no desire for a calendar of 13 months, would that we might have days just a few hours longer both in Winter and Summer. Someone will rise up and rebuke me for this, I know, but there are so many delightful things to be done, and so little time in which to do them.

The long evenings are more or less given over to the study of books on gardening. For the most part these are highly interesting and instructive, but now and then, after reading a chapter on color arrangement and the scathing comments contained therein, I know right well that I have no garden, and meekly refer to it as the posy bed. But how I loathe the person or, rather, the sentiment of the person, who refers to that glorious, hardy stand-by of the North as "that terrible Crimson Rambler!"

Perennials are facing another difficult Winter. There has been much damage already from freezing and thawing. While visiting the home garden some days ago I came across several objects looking like small white radishes lying on the top of the ground. These proved to be the seedling roots of the hardy Gloxinia that were overlooked in the hurry of moving. I am afraid their day is done, for I have read since that they should be lifted for the Winter. Violas and Johnnies, especially the enterprising little Bowle's Black, were still in bloom, and sprays from them are opening their buds in the house. The snow for which the farmers and teamsters were so ardently wishing, and which the skies promised, has turned into a driving rain which will doubtless remove the last of the "protecting white blanket."

We are still sifting together "one part each of garden soil, leaf mold and sand" and planting seeds that require a Winter in the open. It seems that just a few weeks of freezing and thawing will aid most of these. Rhododendron albiflora and the red-flowering currant are two of our ventures. The hardiness of the former (from British Columbia) is not quite assured. From the same source as the above we have the Indian paintbrush (Castilleja miniata) and the Phlox Douglasii. Wild flowers and shrubs have for us the appeal that the new "hybrids" of this and that entirely lack. When we find the ideal home and garden site for which we are looking, what a moving-day there will be!

One of the first flowers to be put upon the new seed list is the single China aster. We grew them last year for the first time, and found them lovelier by far than any doubles we have had. Yellow was the only color not represented among them. Visitors persisted in calling them daisies, which they surely do resemble.

The balsam is an old reliable for filling in spaces in the garden. It grows quickly and luxuriantly in almost any sunny situation, and transplants easily. The doubles in salmon-pink and white are really fine. Lavatera splendens and spider plant made floriferous thickets of their own. From the West came seeds of a quick-growing plant labelled dwarf hollyhock. These were much like Lavatera in manner of growth and flower, but the bloom was pinkish with dark magenta striping. They were very attractive, and I have not happened to run across them in eastern gardens.

How one's faith in human nature is shaken when, after trustingly planting a packet of larkspur, labeled "blue", among the Calendulas and African marigolds, the first bloom opens a nice, clear pink and the successive blooms are varying shades of pink intermingled with lavender and an *occasional* blue! Well—Calendulas, white Phlox Drummondi and blue larkspur are still a desirable combination, and we will try them again this year.

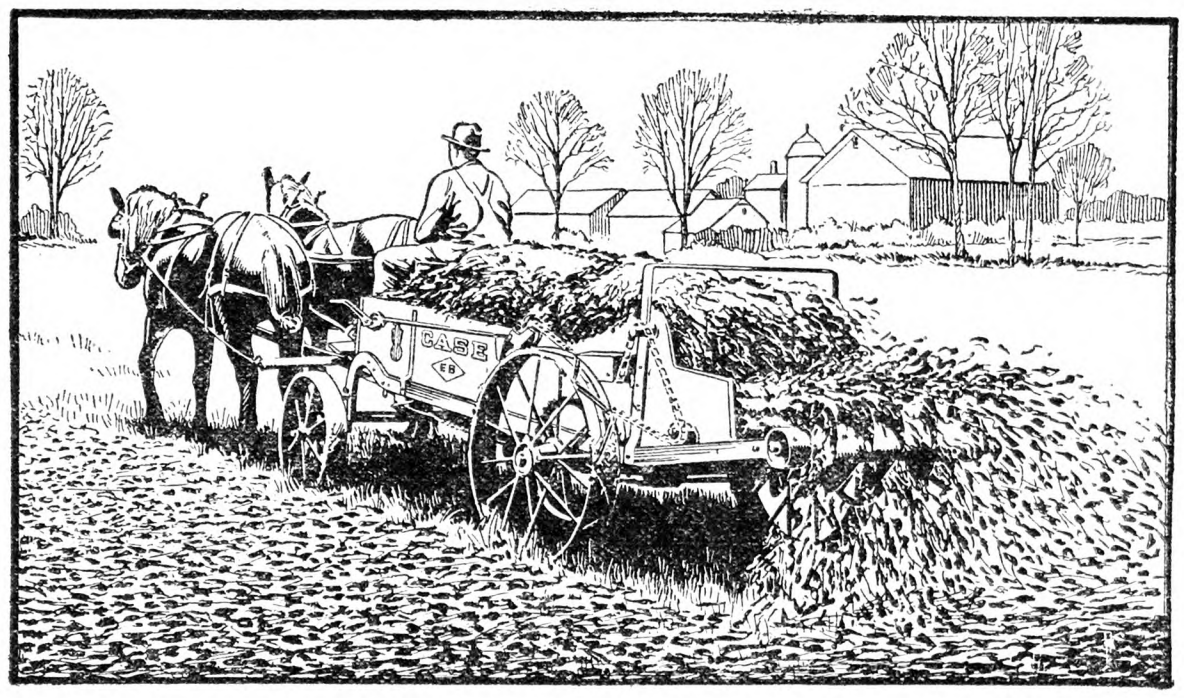
A giant Cyclamen was among the Christmas gifts and is a beautiful thing. I have been a little worried about it, but after two weeks it is still thriving and sending up fresh blossoms daily. The generosity and kindly, helpful spirit among really, truly flower-lovers is a revelation. Expressing a wish for certain seeds or plants is indeed akin to rubbing Aladdin's lamp!

Could Mother Bee, H. W. Hales or some of our other writers so successful with house plants suggest a remedy for the havoc constantly created by two half-grown Maltese kittens? They climb geranium trees, overturn pots, and pick tender shoots in a heart-rending way. My especial pride has been an ivy geranium just coming into bloom. Last week it was a glorious plant. Now it is broken, its blossoms quite gone, its leaves yellowing and dropping. A small water lily Begonia and a pot of red geraniums met the same fate and the latest victim was a Begonia semperflorens, quite demolished. Elimination of the kittens is quite out of the question, but they have surely proved a far greater menace than white flies and scale!

ETHEL A. LYONS.

"It seems that the most successful marriages are those between people who are unlike." "Yes, that is why I insist on marrying a girl with money."—Journal Amusant.

Don't Let Your Crops Go Hungry!



A CASE E-B spreader leaves no bare spots to starve your crops. It spreads any kind of manure so finely and evenly that every stalk gets its share of vital nourishment and your yield per acre will be increased.

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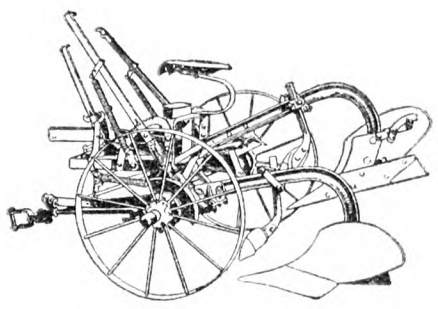
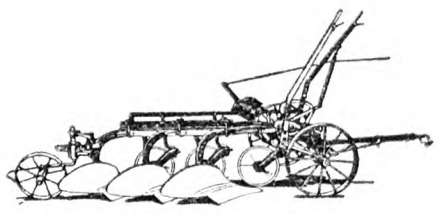
Few machines ever designed for farm use will save you so much time and labor and be so profitable from a money making standpoint.

Call on your nearest Case dealer the first time you're in town and see this spreader or write direct to the Case Factory for full information.



CASE E-B *Power Lift Two Way Plow. So easy to operate a boy can handle it and do a bang-up job.*



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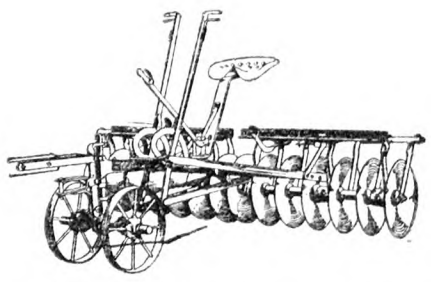

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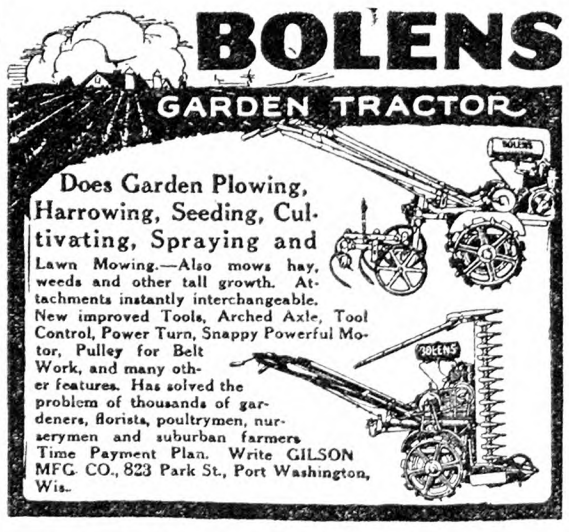

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will make the farm machines, TRACTORS, etc., ride EASY. It absorbs the SIDE-shocks that are so injurious to the Spine and nervous system. Fits any machine. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from pleased users. Delivered by parcel post. Send for circular.

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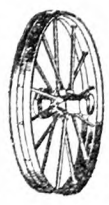

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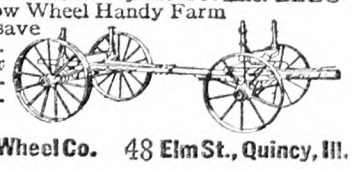

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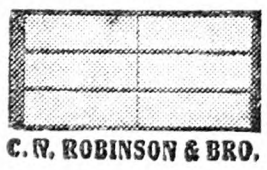

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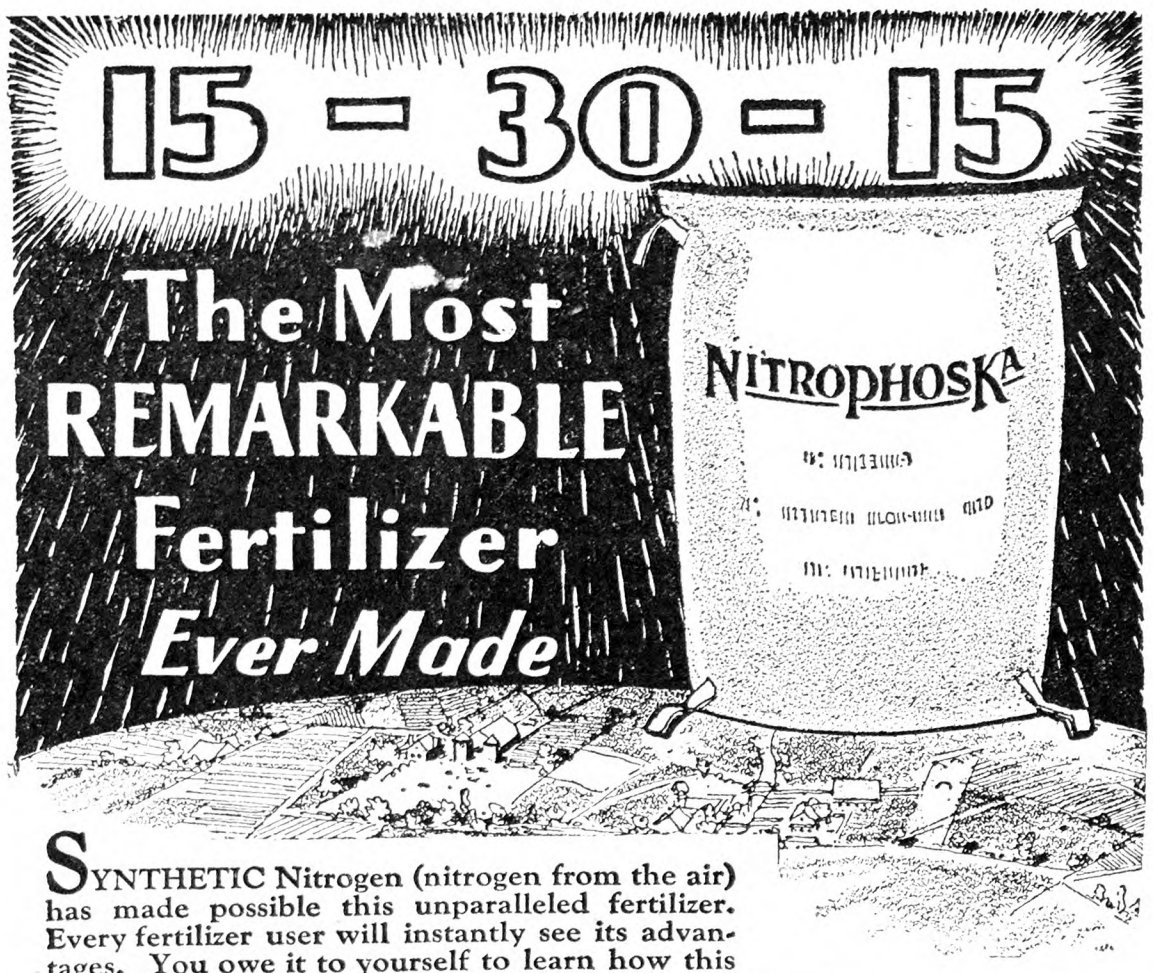

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FOR SALE—32-volt Fuller & Johnson electric light and power plant with batteries, never been used. HUBERT D. GAGE, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

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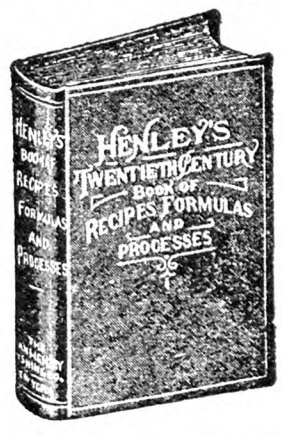

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Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 135.

TABLE carrots, cabbage, 100 pounds, $2. PATTINGTONS, Merrifield, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—Real country home, steam heat, electricity, bath. CHICHESTER FARM, Mahopac, Putnam Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A light plant for farm; Delco preferred; please state particulars and price in letter. D. C. CALHOUN, Cuyler, N. Y.

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PURE honey, satisfaction guaranteed; 5 lbs. clover, $1; 10 lbs., $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

FINEST amber clover with comb honey; 5 lbs., $1.25; clover ext., 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1; $1.80 delivered 3rd zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

SLEEP on fresh picked balsam pillow, filled with the sweet breath of the Adriondacks; helpful in asthma, refreshing in the sick room and shut ins; excellent gift for sweetheart and friend; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.25, postage paid, remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, R. F. D. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

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12,000-EGG Buckeye hatchery; new buildings; chance for fine business; good reason for selling; reasonable terms. BOX 168, Belleview, Fla.

100 PER CENT pure honey; 5-lb. pail, $1.35, prepaid. YANDIK BROS APIARIES, Claverack, N. Y.

HONEY, finest clover, 10-lb. pail, $2; 5 lbs., $1.10; delivered; C. O. D. orders solicited. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

FOR January and February; switches made from cut hair; 1 stem, $1; 2 stems, $1.50; 3 stems, $2; combings 50c extra. LILA PRICE, Russell, N. Y.

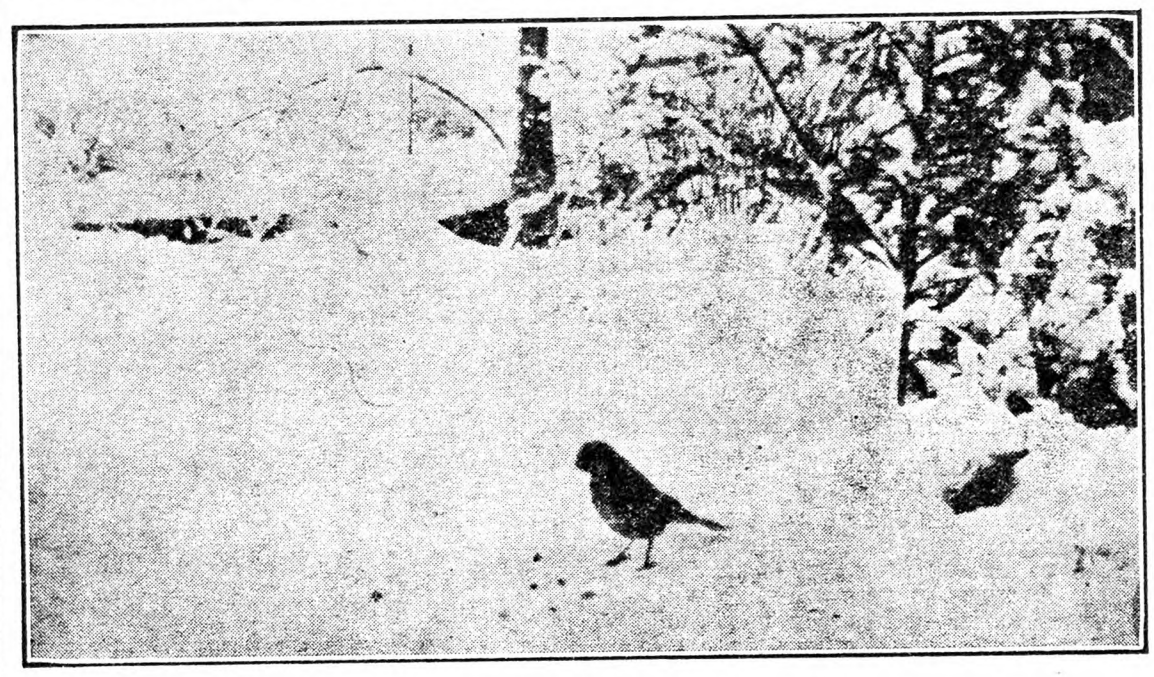
Photographing the Winter Birds

Having only a brownie camera I was about discouraged and in despair of getting any pictures of our Winter birds when I happened to read in one of the nature magazines about taking bird pictures with a kodak by fastening a string, like a strong linen thread, to the shutter lever, thus enabling the worker to get the camera within range of the birds without being seen himself. Thereafter, when several bluejays came to the feeding station, which was only a Christmas tree with scraps and suet fastened to it, I determined to get some pictures.

The tree itself did not make a satisfactory background; therefore I cleared away some snow and scattered cracked corn on the ground. Next I tied a string to the shutter lever and placed the camera on a box to bring within range the ground I wished to photograph. A weight (a flatrion) was placed on the camera and the kitchen window raised a crack, through which the thread was extended inside. Then I stationed myself near the window to await the coming of the birds. I had not long to wait, as they had only to resume their feeding, which had been interrupted by my activities. The first attempt brought the camera around sideways and I found that the string must be carried around a corner of the camera in order to get the right purchase on the lever; pulling straight back wouldn't do it. Other attempts were more successful, however. The birds and I played a sort of hide-and-seek game. At the click of the shutter up they would go, and I would go out to wind up the film. When I had returned to my station by the window they would return presently, only to repeat the performance at the next click of the shutter.

I made six exposures, all of which were passably fair except one, in which one of the birds was out of focus from coming too close to the camera.

New York. EDNA M. NORTHROP.



How the Bird Posed for His Picture

Blight Proof Pear

I have just noticed that M. B. wants to know about the Pineapple or blight-proof pear. I have had this on my place for 10 years, and find it is identical with the old Sand pear. It does not blight because it blooms in the dead of Winter when all the other pears are dormant, and it cannot become infected with blight through the flowers. It may also be too cold or too early for the blight spores to be active. It is better adapted farther south than here, for the frost gets it most of the time. The pears are very poor quality, gritty and rough. It would be a good pear if no other pears could be raised. It is not so good a pear as the Kieffer. The trees grow large, the leaves are large and thick.

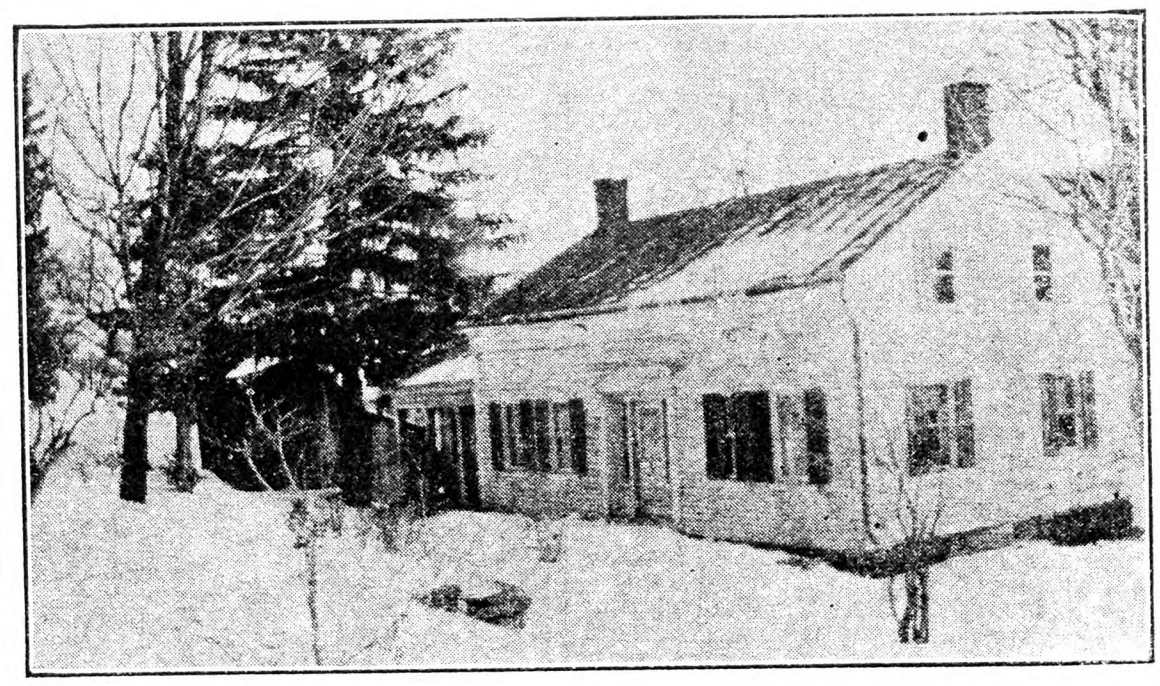
We have had a pear here in the South now for several years called Dixie. I believe it has been renamed Honey Dew by some. The Dixie pear trees look very much like Kieffer, but the pears are more round and it is better quality, and if ripened off the trees for a few days, then canned, it is in a class with any pear I have ever seen. I also have never seen a Dixie pear tree blight. We also grow the Garber, Koonce and Leconte pears. The Leconte is really a better pear than it was ever given credit for. The Bartlett blights so badly here that it is no use to set it. J. E. FITZGERALD.

Erath Co., Texas.

Tourist Trade in Ohio

Those who will cater to tourist trade for 1929 are taking in consideration lessons learned during the past seasons. Tourists, it has been observed, rise early and drive in the morning. They will cover perhaps 50 miles before stopping for breakfast. During the day here, and there they stop at hot dog stands and look for a place to stop the middle of the afternoon. The evening is spent in resting. Many tourists stop at roadside camps for the night. They drive to town for their supper and back to the camp. They get their breakfast at a restaurant. This is particularly true unless the homes at which they stop possess an attraction and charm which will hold tourists.

Generally tourists are people of quality, good homes and some wealth. Occasionally undesirables may victimize farm folks. Avoid cashing checks, extending credit to those that are broke and will mail check later, and avoid the thousand and one who have advertising propositions. Many people have told the writer they have spent $50 or $100 in advertising schemes without realizing a cent or a customer. It does not pay to rush in, for the business is becoming overdone.



A Northern Farmhouse in Winter Dress

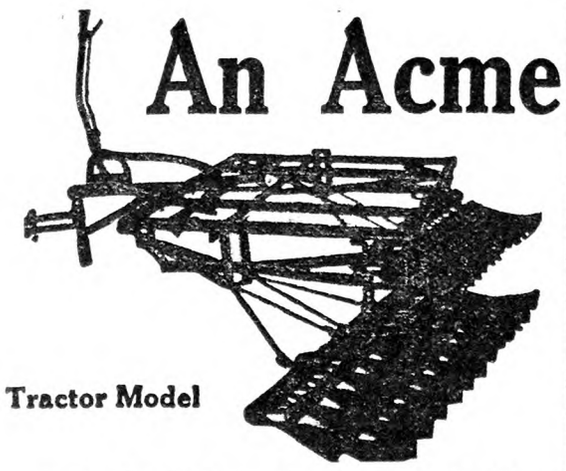
Roadside marketing is another problem. The writer has learned of a number of instances where several farmers have united in hiring one person to attend a roadside fruit and vegetable market. This allowed the farmer to attend to his work.

Ohio. W. J.

IT is said that aviation has made 45 new millionaires. Among them, we assume, a few undertakers. — Florence Herald.

SCIENCE can explain everything except why a flivver makes a chicken think it lives on the other side of the street.—San Francisco Chronicle.

An Acme



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DOES IT ALL

Let an Acme Coulter Harrow follow your plow—it's all the tool you need for a fine, perfect seed bed.
For the sharp, sloping, double-curved coulters with their clod-crushing spurs penetrate to the full depth of the furrow. Then they slice, chop, crush and pulverize completely, every bit of soil, cover crop, stubble, trash and weeds.
And while they're doing it, they fill air spaces, compact the subsoil and leave a smooth, level seed bed—protected with a moisture-holding mulch.
All this, mind you, is done in ONE Operation. No wonder farmers say the Acme saves 1/3 the labor. No wonder the Acme is endorsed and used by vegetable growers, fruit raisers, wheat growers, agricultural colleges—by all farmers who want better crops with less work and expense.
Acme Coulter Harrows are built for horse and tractor use—3 to 17½ feet wide. There's a size for every farm. Clip coupon for free Acme Catalog which tells about "Bigger Crops from Better Tillage."

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Now you can try the SHAW at our risk. Use it 10 days on your own work. Write for full details of **NEW TRIAL PLAN** and **LOW FACTORY PRICE.**

The SHAW pays for itself in one season. Light, sturdy, easy to run. Does work of 5 men. Economical—costs but 3 cents an hour to operate. Compact, narrow built. Several models—single or twin engines, walking or riding types. Gauge wheel. Patent tool control. Our guarantee protects you.

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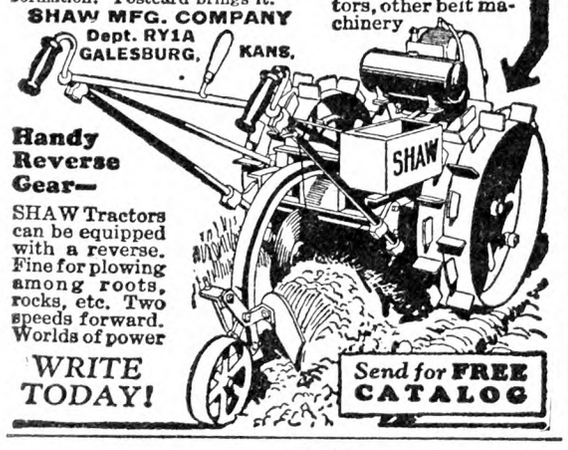
GALESBURG, KANS.

Does Many Power Jobs! The SHAW plows, cultivates, seeds, mows—does every farm and garden power job. Runs feed mills, generators, other belt machinery.



Handy Reverse Gear—SHAW Tractors can be equipped with a reverse. Fine for plowing among roots, rocks, etc. Two speeds forward. Worlds of power

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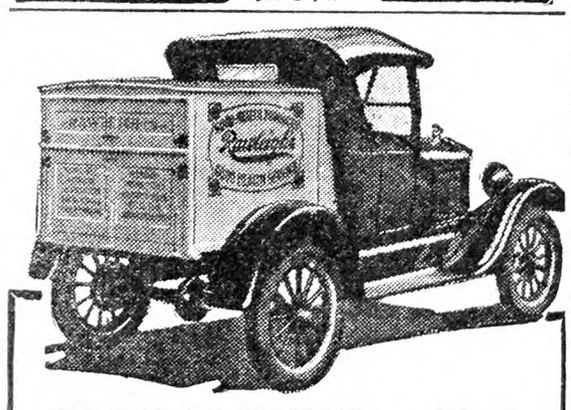

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Gear Drive for Shafting in Different Plants

Can you turn a diagonal bar of about 90 degrees slant by a horizontal bar with cogwheels fixed somewhere near the center of each bar, both bars to turn toward each other, the power to be applied to the horizontal bar? The bars are to be not less than 18 inches apart; more would be better. The slanting bar to do the work required of it, which is quite heavy, must not turn faster than the horizontal bar. E. J. K.
New York.

This question is not fully understood. If one shaft has a slant of 90 degrees with a horizontal shaft, the two shafts would cross at right angles and the first mentioned would stand vertically, although it is mentioned as being "at a slant." However, it is possible to design gear wheels which can be used to transmit power from one shaft to another under almost any condition.

In this case a more satisfactory method might be to connect the two lines of shafting by a short shaft carrying bevel gears at each end. With this arrangement any combination of speed and rotation direction could be secured and the shafts placed at the desired distance apart without the necessity of large and cumbersome gear wheels. R. H. S.

Selection of Pump for Well

I have a well, drilled on a slope of about 20 per cent grade, 100 ft. from a small creek. It is drilled in the bottom of a 20 ft. well, which is well stoned up to the surface of the ground. The casing is 8 in. diameter and goes 40 ft. into solid ledge below the old well. This 20 ft. well dries up in Summer. Would it be advisable to install a deep well pump on a cement platform above ground? It would be much cheaper than making a pit to put the automatic system below frost; I can get a frost-proof attachment so the water is not pumped up where it will freeze. In this case would it be necessary to fill up this old stoned-up well? The filling of the old well will in this case be rather expensive as will the cement pit; still I wish to do a good job.
Torrington, Conn. E. B.

Without a doubt the placing of a deep well pump at the surface will be cheaper than the construction of a waterproof pit at the depth necessary to use a shallow well pump in this well. With the cylinder and outlets placed beneath the curb the pump will be frost-proof and as electricty is available for power it can be started and stopped from a distance. A shelter should be built over the well to protect the motor and the working head of the pump.

It will not be necessary to fill the old dug well. A reinforced concrete slab can be cast over it on a false floor laid on wood supports. A manhole in the curb will permit the removal of the forms after the concrete has hardened, and will also provide entrance to the well for installation of and attention to the pump.

Doubtless there is considerable surface water that finds its way into this well during wet seasons. I would suggest that the 8 in. casing be continued to height sufficient to prevent overflow at time of high water in the well. The quality and safety of the water will be much improved. Disease germs are likely to find their way into wells through surface water. R. H. S.

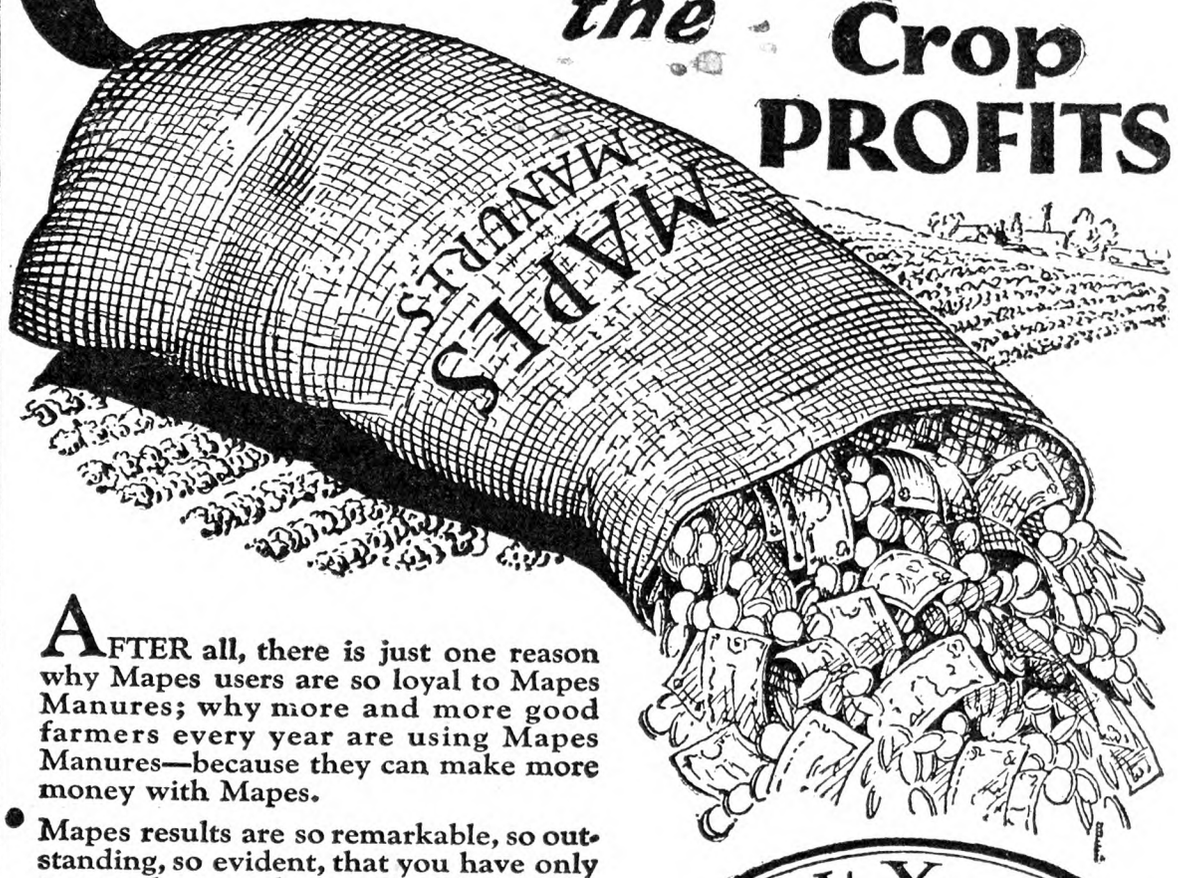
Pumping from Driven Well

I have a windmill over an open well that pumps dry, or water exhausts frequently, and about 140 feet away, and down the slope of the hill, say 3 ft. lower, I have a bored well 59 ft. deep and better water, which does not pump out dry. Water stands 10 ft. from surface. What size pipe could I use to connect the latter well with the windmill? I am using a suction pump of about a 3 or 4-in. cylinder that has two checks, lifting water to a tank 30 ft. elevation. B. B. K.
Florida.

Whether or not the present windmill pump can be used in the bored well will depend upon how fast the bored well pumps down. Being of so small a diameter it is probable that the water level would be lowered considerably by continued pumping even though it did not pump out dry. If this is the case it would probably pump down below suction distance. With figures as you have given them, a 3-ft. drop to the well and water at 10 ft. below the surface you have an opportunity to lower the water level about 7 ft. before the pump will fail to work.

As to pipe size to use the suction connection on your pump will determine this. Do not reduce the size of the pipe to a size smaller than the suction opening on the pump. The horizontal distance of 140 ft. will affect your pump very little provided the pipe line is laid tight. A small air leak will cause trouble. R. H. S.

COMPARE the Crop PROFITS



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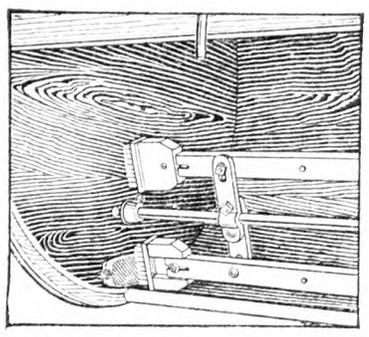

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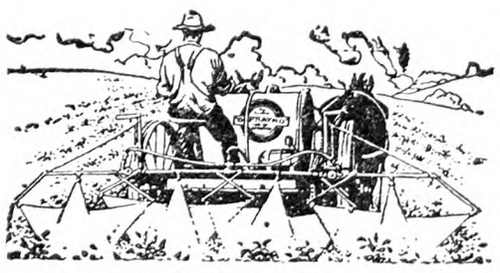

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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ACCORDING to public reports and private advices from Washington the scheme to rush a makeshift farm bill through Congress during the short session has failed. Last week, after an interview with President-elect Hoover, Senator McNary, who recently introduced a tentative bill, and who is chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, made it known that no meeting of the committee would be called. The information now is that no farm legislation will be considered during the session, but that a special session of Congress will be called about April 1st to consider a farm relief bill and revise the tariff on farm products at the same time. This at least has the appearance of a disposition to keep faith with the friends of agriculture, and increases the prospect for the development of a system of practical benefit to the farms of the whole nation.

*

PEAR blight! The heroic measures described by Mr. Tukey in those far western orchards are coming to be taken as a matter of course out there, as the only means of keeping the pear business on a profitable basis. Whole trees or even orchards much affected with blight are worse than zero as an asset. Some time ago a man from the State of Washington told us of a locality where the apple trees had been removed because of poor net returns and the land set in Bosc pears, a variety selling high but extremely subject to blight. They realized just what they were doing, but prepared for it by forming a compact association with ironclad rules about blight destruction and inspectors to enforce them.

*

OUR correspondence indicates that many farmers have come to adopt economic rent as a basis of taxation. They seem for the most part to have worked this out in their own way, without identifying it with the old "single tax" ideas taught by the old economists. The principle of economic rent is that rent is the amount (or value) of products received from land above the cost of production. When land is so poor that it produces only enough to pay the cost of culture, there is no rent. Of course this applies to land used for residential and business purposes as well as to cultivated areas. Under a system of taxing rent values, there is no tax on improvements. To suddenly adopt the rent value as a basis of taxation would work an unfair hardship on people who have invested their savings in land values under the present system as a protection for old age or for dependents. But this difficulty could be overcome by taking, say, 5 per cent off the assessments of improvements and adding it to land values for 20 years, when the improvements would be taxless. Farmers as a whole have been shy of the so-called "single tax" plan because it looked like an extra burden for their larger acreage, but by their own process of reasoning they are now coming practically to the same thing in demanding that all taxes be collected on net income. While not fully the same thing, it is nearly the same in principle. There would be no tax except when there is a profit from the use of land alone, and these farmers begin to see that the enormous rental values of city lands now going to a few individuals would pay the taxes of the nation.

*

IN A CERTAIN cafeteria in the vicinity of the Columbia College section of New York we have the curious feature of a truly international association of helpers. The cafeteria is run by a Persian. In the kitchen we find a West Indian cook; a Cuban bus boy; a North African dishwasher, and as helper he has an Arabian Moor, as he calls himself. A Japanese helps with the dishes, as does a Chinaman, who is getting his degree. A Serbian is picking up dishes from the table; behind the counter is a Persian girl who is studying at the college, and a Chinaman who is taking special work. A Californian and a Persian girl alternate as waitresses, while they are taking courses at the college; a Bulgarian and a young Hindu do odd bits of work in the cafeteria while they follow special studies. Many of these foreign young, and some older, people do various sorts of work in order to eke out their incomes. The cafeteria will give a dinner for a certain amount of time spent in work, and for two and a half hours' work the entire three meals are given. To our mind, it is a better plan for these young people, American or foreign, to humble their pride if need be, and do something of this kind to assure them wholesome food, rather than try to "do for" themselves as many do. Too many spend their strength and energy in trying to carry the burden of making a living and doing college work. While it may make character with growing young people, it must reduce the vitality. But we admire the spirit of these foreign people to work to acquire the education they desire. International House, near at hand, does much to cultivate a spirit of amity and provide recreation and social contacts for their foreign students.

*

AN ACTIVE interest in sheep-raising has been expressed at farmers' meetings in several Eastern States this Winter. A number of Maryland and Pennsylvania farmers, for example, have laid plans to engage in this business, on a conservative scale. Large areas in both States and in some others in this territory are well adapted to it. Since shepherding cannot be learned overnight, there is no likelihood that sheep-raising will be overdone for years to come in the East. It will be primarily on an early Spring lamb basis. As bearing on this phase of animal husbandry in the East, it is interesting to note that on January 14 a new and well-planned $35,000 sheep barn, with experimental sheds, was dedicated at the Pennsylvania State College. Several hundred farmers who own or desire to raise sheep were present. Many of them were interested in the new building as a source of ideas for use in planning sheep barns on their own farms. It was instructive to the visitors, under Prof. W. L. Henning's direction, to see and ask questions about 156 lambs in feeding trials and "hothouse" lamb experimental work at the institution. One point in particular that impressed itself upon those who studied the lambs and the records of their gains in weight, is that good breeding insures the best results from good feeding. Dorset ewes, which are milky and motherly to a high degree, are deservedly popular as flock foundations for early Spring lamb production. At the Pennsylvania State College the daughters of Dorset ewes and a Merino ram raise an excellent type of lamb when bred to Southdown rams. With what breed of ram is it best to mate the ewes from this cross, the object being to obtain a better type of compact, nuggety market lamb? Experimental work that answers this question will be useful to farmers in the East.

*

IT IS not generally known that cheese of the good old-fashioned 40 per cent moisture type produced in New York State consistently commands a premium of four to six cents a pound in competition with cheese of the same class made elsewhere. Every State in the Union buys it and likes it. Eighteen factories are making it in St. Lawrence County, and there are many others. Its production in the State has increased to a marked extent in the past five years, and is destined greatly to expand in the future, according to several producers who recently expressed their views on the subject in our hearing. No one could have listened to Harvey Farrington's remarks at a banquet early in January at the Elmira Country Club without forming a high and prideful opinion of the quality of New York State cheese. It was served and praised on that occasion. Mr. Farrington, who is a cheese manufacturer in Lewis County, waxed eloquent and convincing on the subject. His facts surprised many of his 250 hearers, most of whom were members of the New York Holstein-Friesian Association, the New York State Dairymen's Association and the New York State Breeders' Association, whose annual meetings had just been held in Elmira. An interesting and unexpected feature of the banquet was the auctioning of about 100 lbs. of cheese, in attractive small packages, at the close of Mr. Farrington's talk. It sold at 25 cents to $1 a pound to the banqueters. As a popularizing marketing device, the cheese auction justified itself. Incidentally, the gist of a subsequent speaker's helpful talk—that of W. D. James of Wisconsin—was that dairy products do not have enough selling force behind them. Another speaker voiced the opinion that the industry is "oversold on the production side" and "undersold to consumers." He added, moreover, that cheese plants were a blessing to New York State dairymen who couldn't afford to sell fluid milk at current prices.

*

NAMING the farm is a good way to increase its value. A farm without a name is but land and buildings, endeared, perhaps, by associations but still lacking that personality which a distinctive name gives it. There is commercial value in a name that suggests something pleasant, but there is greater value in the pride of ownership which is fostered by the feeling that one's farm home is his own, a little different from others and worthy of its own title. It is a sentiment that names the things we love and sentiment is the most valuable of our possessions. To readers of THE R. N.-Y., Hope Farm was not known by its products in the market but because of the great character who sent out from it weekly messages of cheer and hope to other farm homes. We may readily understand how the name Faith Farm would help over hard places and what encouragement to despair would be afforded by any name which suggested discouragement. There is much in a name. A glance over the names given their places by the entrants in one of our great poultry contests shows an appreciation of something besides commercialism in the thought of those who have combined home with place of business. "Sunnyside"; "Sunnyslope" and "Sunnyfields" convey cheer in their very names. A vision of a loved tree or bit of woods is seen in "Cedar Grove," "The Lone Pine" and "Pine Wood." Distant and pleasant outlooks are suggested by "Fairview," Hillcrest," "Highfields" and "Oak Hill," while a location in a pleasant valley is seen in "Valley Brook" and "Valley Farm." There is a whimsical touch in "Just-a-Mere Poultry Farm"; "Homestead Farm" speaks of more than one generation in its ownership and "Far-A-Way Farm" leads one to wonder whether there may not have been a distant home, loved and not forgotten. We shall need a translation of the Syrian name given to his home in this country by one who has left his native land but we shall have no difficulty in understanding the feeling behind "Dar-es-Salaam"—the Establishment of Peace.

*

TO 48,000 farmers in 35 States the National Fertilizer Association last Summer put this question: "Have you had any unsatisfactory results from fertilizer during the past three years?" An average of 12.4 per cent reported unsatisfactory results, 77.9 per cent had no complaints to record, and 9.7 per cent did not answer. According to the association directors, "Maryland farmers apparently have learned best how to use fertilizer, as 90.1 per cent, the highest in any State, said that they had not had any unsatisfactory results. The highest percentage of complaints was in Michigan, which is a relatively new fertilizer-using State." Our experience and observation are that disappointing results from the use of commercial plant foods are due chiefly to faulty application and unfavorable weather.

*

THE article on making over machinery, printed on page 107, is not intended as a general recommendation. But few men have the skill and patience to take parts of old machines and patch them together in this way. The Messrs. Palmer appear to have a special knack in this line, seeing in these various wheels and shafts and ratchets and levers new forms of usefulness at very slight cost. In most instances, machinery that has outlived its original purpose might better go to the junk man.

*

THE Boys and Girls pages usually printed in the last issue of the month have been postponed to next week. Thus the boys and girls will have two departments in February.

Brevities

WE bought nearly $800,000 worth of turkeys from Argentina last year. The industry is becoming large in that country.

IF COTTON fabrics could take the place of jute burlap the consumption of American cotton in the United States would increase, we are told, about a million bales annually. Why not?

A PLACARD reading, "I am not a good citizen" was put around the neck of an unruly girl by a Wisconsin school teacher during school hours, and the pupil is now bringing an action for $20,000 damages for libel and assault against the teacher. Disciplining the young idea seems dangerous these days.

Tax Talk in Albany

SENATE Leader John Knight and Speaker McGinnies of the Assembly got down to serious and practical discussion of farm taxation and allied farm problems in their open conference in the Assembly Chamber on Wednesday afternoon of last week.

From denials of official invitation by the chairman of the Governor's committee, the Albany papers assumed that there would be a split between the executive and legislative forces, but later it was announced that adjustments had been made, and Governor Roosevelt and his committee attended the conference and both sides gave assurances of a purpose to work together.

Senator Knight opened the conference with a brief but clear statement of the purposes of the conference. He did not expect to work out anything definite at the meeting. He felt the problems required extended study. The immediate discussion was on taxation, but he invited any suggestion on related subjects. Senator S. C. Mastick, chairman of the Senate Tax Committee, presided and punctuated the discussion with some sensible remarks. He said we live in an age of free spending, extravagant and indulgence. He found no attempt to reduce taxes, only to shift them from one group to another, and remarked that when demand was made on the State for appropriations, the money had to come from taxation. He also showed how the overlapping bonded indebtedness of the tax units increased farm taxes, and suggested complete information be required of local officials in reference to the bonded indebtedness. His suggestions were free from any attempt at popular effect. They were practical and helpful.

In general the suggestions were (1) to abandon the State tax on real estate and to put a tax of 2c a gallon on gasoline. This would save 50 cents in tax for every $1,000 of valuation, and add $2 to the cost of every 100 gallons of gasoline. Clearly the farmer would lose here more than he gained. (2) Relieve the local tax communities of any part of the cost of grade-crossings; (3) the State to take over entire construction and maintenance of roads. Various plans for allocating the cost were suggested, but the gasoline tax would be expected to take care of a considerable portion of it. The ultimate benefit to the farmer would depend on the final details. A good suggestion is that the cost of right of way be assumed by the State and relieve the localities of this expense.

The sentiment in regard to the country school has entirely changed at Albany. Two bills introduced last week are significant. One by Assemblyman Esmond of Saratoga County prohibits the consolidation of rural school districts until the district involved has voted for it in a referendum of its patrons. The other bill provides for a fair addition by the State to the teachers' quotas for one-room schools, and also for schools employing two, three or four teachers. The Country School Improvement Association has worked hard for these measures. The fight was not in vain. Of course these bills are not yet laws, but they are in the program. Someone has become ashamed of the laws that voted extra tens of millions to rich city and consolidated schools, and while professing concern for country children, left the small rural schools out of any share in the benefits. Individuals often lack a spirit of fair play, but in the end they have to give way to the fair spirit of the American people. It is understood that the Education Department is now supporting the increased quota for the one-room rural schools, and proposes to give two-year courses in the normal schools to provide more trained teachers for these schools.

There were few real farmers at the hearing, but a spokesman for the real farmers who are organizing the Tax Revision League presented their message. It was to the effect that no partial or halfway measure of tax revision could satisfy them, because they had been living on their capital, and could not go much further. Many of the farms would not rent for the taxes. They asked a tax in proportion to ability to pay. In effect a tax on income or on economic rent.

A paradox noted in tax reform projects was the failure of any committee to suggest stop spending. With the exception of the pointed reference of Senator Mastick's there was no request to reduce the tax burden. On the contrary all the formal committee reports requested new jobs and more expense in all the agricultural institutions and bureaus.

It was stated by three independent speakers that relief from an unjust share of taxes would not fully solve the farm problem. The real trouble is that the products of the farm do not sell in the markets for enough to pay the cost of producing them. The need is for primary markets which will reduce the spread between the producer and consumer.

Senator Knight, who always dignifies the positions in which he serves, and who has been a consistent friend of the farm for many years in Albany, appointed a committee for continued study of the subject. If the petty partisanship and personal glory-seekers can be kept from making the work ridiculous, we may be able to get some helpful legislation out of it, but the time is right just now for some good hard sense on the subject from the men on the farms who pay the taxes and sell products for at least the cost of production.

December Milk Prices

THE net cash price for 3 per cent milk in the 200-210 mile zone for the month of December is reported as follows:

Sheffield Producers	$2.95
Model Dairy	2.93
Dairymen's League	2.74
Meridale Dairies	....

The Dairymen's League expenses were 6c and the certificates of indebtedness 10c, making the gross price $2.90.

Autocratic Milk Inspectors

My neighbor has produced grade A milk for six years, and received a premium for bacteria count. The building and equipment have been approved by local inspectors. About 10 years ago his milk house was located about 75 feet from the barn. He wished at the time to build it near the barn, but removed it 75 feet at the virtual order of the inspector. Last week a new inspector criticized the location, and ordered him to move the milk house up against the barn or else build a straining room by the barn. He gives just three weeks to comply with the order or quit delivering milk. There has been no complaint of any kind about the milk. Other inspectors have praised him for keeping things shipshape.

Is there no repeal from such autocratic, unfair orders by agents of the State or city health boards with individual notions about sanitary milk requirements? Health boards may try to get competent inspectors, but even so, incompetent men will get the appointment sometimes, and unless there be some standard requirement and some source of appeal, an unqualified and arbitrary inspector can cause an already harassed and worried dairyman no end of trouble and expense.

New York. R. B.

WE SUBMITTED the above complaint to the New York City Board of Health, and received in reply the following information:

For the convenience and for better protection of milk, the milk-house should be located as near the milking stable entrance as possible, but should have no direct connection with any other building except the icehouse may be in same building, properly separated from milk-room by a self-closing door. Milk-house should be built on comparatively high ground, and there should be no privy, hogpen, stagnant pool, manure pile or other source of contamination within 100 feet. If possible a running water supply should be piped into milk-house, or it may be built over a properly protected well. A rectangular building is preferable, and should be of sufficient size to store all milk and utensils, leaving sufficient room in which to strain milk. Ceiling should be at least 7½ feet high. Floor should be of concrete and if possible, walls to the height of three feet should be of the same material. A concrete pool should be provided, sufficient in size to store cans containing all milk produced at two milkings at least, and this pool must be of such depth that milk cans may be immersed in ice water to their necks. One or more windows must be provided, also ventilator in roof. These windows, ventilator and door must be screened from May 1 until October 1, and door must be self-closing. Racks must be provided for the storage of cans, pails and other utensils and these should be made of metal. Milk-house must be used for milk only. No utensils should be washed in milk-house, and unnecessary articles must not be stored therein. If an engine is used for pumping, it must be in a room separate from milk and utensils. A sufficient supply of ice must be provided.

This does not answer the question whether or not a dairy farmer has any appeal from the order of a milk inspector no matter how unreasonable his order may be. It is not enough to say that there are few such abuses. To the one victim of arbitrary bureaucratic dictation, the abuse of power is disheartening and sometimes tragic. There certainly should be some source of appeal in such cases. Under present conditions the dairy farmer has no redress because the inspector has power to enforce his orders by refusing to allow the shipments of the milk, and the system sustains whatever the inspector orders.

It was once our ambition that the farm dairy organization would assume responsibility for the protection of its members, but with three organizations in the territory, no one of them has yet assumed responsibility for these abuses.

Sale of Two Old Papers

The *Milk Reporter*, which has represented the milk industry particularly, and the dairy industry generally, since 1885, and published since 1893 by John J. Stanton at Sussex, N. J., has been sold by Mr. Stanton to the Urner Barry Company of New York City. The *Reporter* was established by Amasa Howell in 1883. At his death John B. Kimbler of Middletown, N. Y., became the publisher and continued it until taken over by Mr. Stanton in 1893. The Urner Barry Company publishes price currents and other trade papers.

The *Brooklyn Eagle*, which has been one of the outstanding independent daily papers in the metropolitan area, has just been bought by Frank E. Gannett, head of the Gannett chain of newspapers, the *Eagle* being the sixteenth link of the chain. Mr. Frank E. Tripp, vice-president of the Gannett newspapers, becomes the acting publisher of the *Eagle*. Otherwise the *Eagle* forces in the main remain with the new concern. The Gannett publications extend East as far as Hartford, but for the most part are confined to the interior cities of New York State.

The Wilbraham Tax System

As your paper does so often and so well, it seems to have "started something." I am another farmer-assessor, and agree with the New York assessor on page 53, issue of January 12.

I am glad to see the interest now being expressed in a profit basis for farm taxation. Some years ago I tried to interest our agricultural college and the Federal Land Bank. They gave us no aid or advice then, but since we originated a plan as best we could alone, and applied it to our town, the college has published a pamphlet which would have been of much help. Having tried this Wilbraham system, as we are inclined to call it, for three years, with fairly satisfactory results, I would like to bring it to the attention of your readers for discussion and criticism.

Theoretically, actual farm profits seemed a good basis, but we found it unworkable. It was practically impossible to determine the profits, if any, as few kept accounts strictly enough. It would cause the lazy farmer and the otherwise wealthy land holder, to let their meadows and pastures grow up to brush, and, as the New York assessor says, in lean year and from thriftless farms there would be no tax. The assessors must find the money somewhere, and that scheme would add a well nigh unsolvable problem.

It then occurred to us to try what might be called a potential profit basis. As all farmers have good years and bad years, we fell back to the old law of averages. From data of the agricultural reports and actual experience and accounts we figured out the average profits for a term of years from each kind of land, as tillage, pasture, orchard, woodland, etc. We concluded from the percentage of profit paid as taxes in this section that 10 per cent would be fair to try. To find the value we divided 10 per cent of the profit by the average local tax rate. These values we called the ideal for each class of land, that is, the best in the best location. Then we made a score card with fertility, ease of cultivation, natural advantages and public utilities counting certain points in the scale of 100.

The town was then zoned so that valuation conditions in a given zone would be approximately similar. In this connection a property map was started. Each zone was scored, and the result was used as a coefficient, by which all property in that zone was valued. Thus, if in the highest zone, tillage scored 94, it might in a lower zone score only 45. This public utility zone system we adapted to farm conditions from the well-known Cambridge System, devised by the city of Cambridge, Mass., and used in many municipalities. Each farm is then valued according to its actual value of tillage, pasture, etc. Farms near each other may so differ in the power to produce a profit that the new method is very evidently fairer than any arbitrary price per acre in any section.

Village or residential property is valued by a slightly different rent profit scale. Near villages a sliding scale is used varying from residential to farm value. Real estate developments on what was perhaps poor farm land are valued a reasonable percentage of actual lot prices from nearby sales. The farm land value of all but lots sold has passed and realtors are now paying their share of taxes.

Under the public utility system each section pays only for what they have. The farmer is favorable to improvements in the villages, and the villages favor good roads in the rural districts, for each must pay his just share. If a school is taken away adjacent values drop, and that much must be added in tax rate or valuation to other property, which causes a tendency to keep the rural schools open. And yet no matter how carefully adjusted, the real tax burden increases every year. The only remedy seems to be a curb on our desire for the good things of life. If we want so much we must pay cheerfully and not threaten the assessor.

Hampden Co., Mass. HENRY I. EDSON.

School Taxes in Illinois

I note in the January 5 issue of THE R. N.-Y., page 17, an article headed "High School Taxes," in which A. C. states that on 56 acres of land valued at $4,000 he paid $41.80 school taxes, and $50.57 other taxes. Thinking perhaps your readers would be interested in comparing taxes on similar property in Illinois, I give the following figures from my tax receipt: On 40 acres of my land in a high school district in Montgomery County, Ill., valued at $3,780, full value, ($1,890 assessed value which is one-half of full value), the taxes were as follows: High school tax, $37.80; grade or district school tax, $14.36; total school tax, $52.16; all other taxes on the property, $30.99. Farmers pay one thousand dollars in taxes for each pupil attending the high school from the farm territory in the district, while the town pays about $90 in taxes for each pupil attending the high school from the town. In other words the city of Hillsboro, two years ago, paid approximately $28,000 high school taxes and sent 300 pupils to the school, while the farm territory in the high school district outside of the corporate limits of the city paid $30,000 taxes and sent about 30 pupils to the school from the farms in the district. Under the present high school law anyone can map out a district, take in as much farm territory as they wish, get up a petition and get 50 signers, call an election and vote to organize the territory into a high school district, and the towns (as they have the preponderance of votes) force the farmers into the district and vote bonds on their farms and home that are almost confiscatory. On account of this excessive high school tax, many farmers have lost their farms and country churches have to close their doors because the community cannot afford to keep them up. It is almost impossible to sell a farm here in a high school district, on account of high taxes.

I imagine the high school law here works a hardship on the farmers similar to that put on the farmers in New York State by your consolidated school law. In either case the farmers are compelled to pay much more than their just share of school expense, or in other words are compelled to pay a large share of the expense of educating the children in the towns.

Illinois. JESSE W. OSBORNE.

500 Horseless

All Using McCORMICK-DEERING *Power*

TWO MONTHS AGO we printed the world's first list of horseless farmers. We had just 200 names. Then things began to happen. Letters came flocking in from other horseless farmers all over the United States. Today we have 500, and they keep on coming.

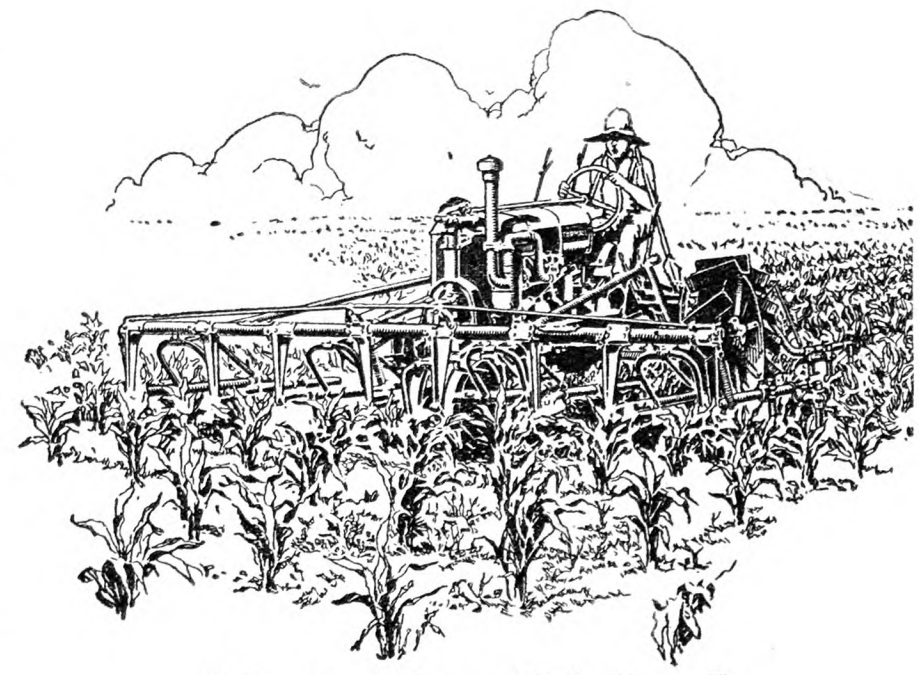
So now we are honoring these first 500 men—trail-makers and leaders in the new age of power farming—by publishing their names in the farm press of the land.

Run your eyes over the long list on the opposite page. Picture the year-around operation and the routine on these half-thousand farms, bearing in mind that *animal power plays no part in it.* These men are successfully handling all their farm work by mechanical means alone. *They are using McCormick-Deering tractor power.*

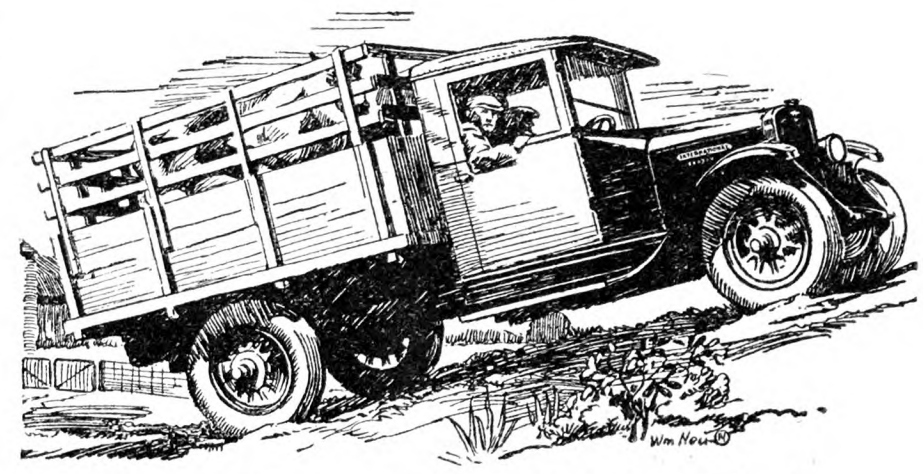
The power farming experience of these men during recent years has prompted them to cut loose completely from methods that have prevailed for generations. They are taking *full* advantage of the capacity, the economy, and the wide range of usefulness in mechanical power. They ride by automobile, haul by motor truck, use a small engine on the light jobs, and the tractor does their field and heavy belt work.

These 500 horseless farmers offer a wealth of evidence of what can be done with tractor power. The list as a whole is a *convincing demonstration* that whatever the type of farm, whatever its size, whatever the section or crop, the high-grade tractor provides the power to carry on every operation in every season.

We want to make as complete a list of McCormick-Deering horseless farmers as possible and we hope the readers of these pages will help us to build it. Thousands of farmers whose main dependence is on tractor power still use some horses at odd jobs for a few days a year. This year many of them will sell their last horses and make full use of McCormick-Deering power, and Farmall power with its perfect adaptability for all power work, *including row-crop handling.* As fast as they do we want to add their names to our list. It is an honor to belong to the Horseless Farmers of America.

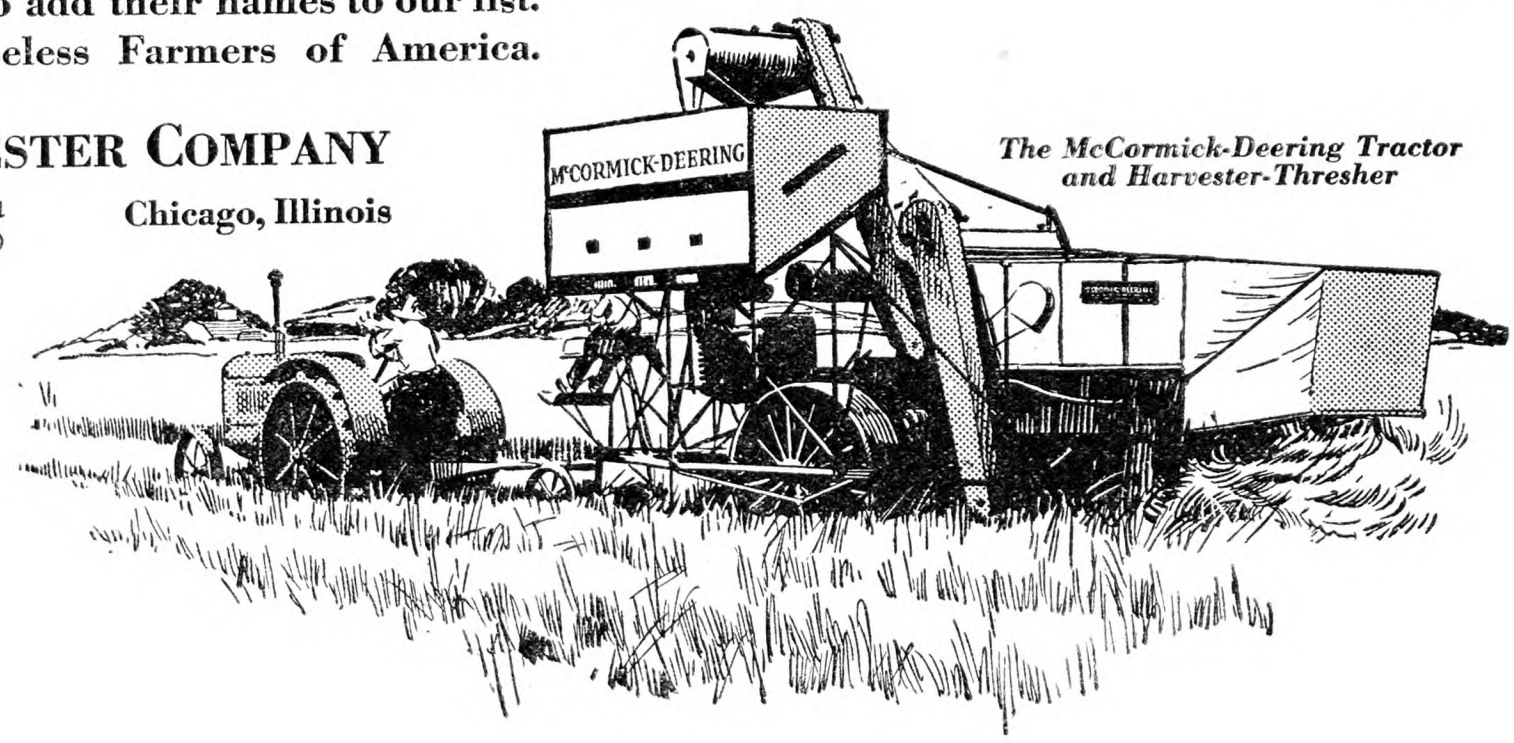


Cultivating 4 Rows with the Farmall



The New International Six-Speed Special Truck

The three *McCormick-Deering Tractors* —10-20, 15-30, and the Farmall—*International Trucks, McCormick-Deering Engines,* and the many other lines of International Harvester Power Farming Equipment enable men to farm with greater ease and with more profit. Sold and serviced by McCormick-Deering dealers everywhere.



The McCormick-Deering Tractor and Harvester-Thresher

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of America (Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-

Farmers—500

Leaders in the new age *of* Mechanical Power

Name	Address	Acres	Type of Farming
A			
Anton Aaby	Molt, Mont.	640	Wheat
Henry Abner	El Campo, Tex.	100	Cotton, Row Crops
E. J. Adams	Crescent, Okla.	80	Wheat, Hay, Corn
Adams Realty Co.	ThreeForks, Mont.	6000	Wheat
Allen & Callahan	Rensselaer, Ind.	300	Corn, Onions, etc.
C. F. Amison	Hargill, Tex.	240	General
Arthur Anderson	Danevang, Tex.	80	Cotton, Co
Hans T. Andersen	Danevang, Tex.	133	Cotton
A. J. Anderson	Lyford, Tex.	308	Cotton
Tony Anderson	Jamestown, Kans.	450	Wheat
V. M. Anderson	El Campo, Tex.	75	Cotton
Viggo Anderson	El Campo, Tex.	80	Cotton
Visbeck Anderson	Danevang, Tex.	100	Row
M. D. Armstrong	Broadview, Mont.	900	Wheat
Fred Arndt	Roscoe, S. D.	160	Wh't, Barley, Corn
S. C. Arnold	Broadview, Mont.	1440	Wheat
Henry Askey	Decatur, Tex.	800	Grain, Corn
Richard Austin	Metropolis, Ill.	94	General Orchard
E. R. Avery	ThreeForks, Mont.	1830	Wheat
Geo. Axvig	Havre, Mont.	1920	Wheat
B			
G. M. Bacon Co.	Putney, Ga.	700	Pecans
Roy Bain	Newkirk, Okla.	160	Corn, Wheat
J. A. Banfield	El Campo, Tex.	280	Cotton, Rice
John Bard	El Campo, Tex.	125	Corn, Cotton, Cane
Luther Bard	El Campo, Tex.	100	Cotton
Ross Barnard	Otis, Colo.	680	Dry, Wheat, Corn
Elmer Barnes	Craigmont, Idaho	350	Wheat
J. Barnes	Waterville, Wash.	4800	Wheat
Max Baroch	Three Rivers, Tex.	120	Cotton, Corn
Valarian Bartin	Ross Fork, Mont.	1000	Wheat
Geo. Bauer	El Campo, Tex.	200	Cotton, Corn
Becker Bros.	Hackettstown, N.J.	450	Grain, Corn
Austin Belcher	Moore, Mont.	1500	Small Grain
Rex Bell	Forman, N. D.	300	Wheat, Flax, etc.
Howard Benton	Norcatur, Kans.	600	Wheat, Corn
John Berg	Akaska, S. D.	500	Wheat, Flax, etc.
Berghoff & Benson	Hebbronville, Tex.	750	Row
A. G. Bergland	Lawton, N. D.	480	Wheat
John Bergman	Power, Mont.	640	Wheat
Elmer Bergstrom	El Campo, Tex.	225	Cotton
L. Bergstrom	El Campo, Tex.	100	Cotton
W. L. Bergstrom	Lyford, Tex.	160	Cotton, Corn, Cane
Leland T. Betry	Bronson, Kans.	60	Row Crop
Bissell & Robinson	Floweree, Mont.	3100	Wheat, Oats
C. J. Bjorklund	Bowman, N. D.	1200	Wheat, etc.
Leo Bodengun	Hahn, Tex.	175	Rice
E. T. Boone	Modesto, Calif.	20	Peaches
Noah Boone	CoffeeCreek, Mont.	520	Wheat
Booth Bros.	LaPlant, S. D.	1250	Grain
Samuel Bosanko	Leola, S. D.	500	Small Grain
Frank Boyd	Fowler, Kans.	320	Wheat, Barley, etc
R. H. Bracken	Nephi, Utah	200	Dry
Brady Bros.	Southampton, N.Y.	48	Potatoes, Wheat
Wm. Braun	Mellette, S. D.	480	Wheat, Clover
M. S. Brecheisa	Welda, Kans.	900	Corn, Wheat, Oats
Frank Broadbent	Leola, S. D.	300	Wheat, Barley
Paul Broste	Parshall, N. D.	1600	Grain
W. E. Bryan	Firstview, Colo.	640	Grain
Ray Bryant	Moore, Mont.	800	Wheat, Barley
Col. Dale Bumstead	Phoenix, Ariz.	1190	Fruit, Alfalfa
Jim Burdett	Richmond, Tex.	419	Rice
N. Burkholz	Warden, Wash.	1600	Wheat
John Burstrom	El Campo, Tex.	160	Rice
J. A. Butler	Nunn, Colo.	240	Row Crop
C			
Wm. Campbell	Denton, Mont.	320	Wheat, Barley
Oscar Carpenter	Stephen, Minn.	420	Wheat, Barley, etc
D. J. Carrison	Bolingbroke, Ga.	300	Wheat, Soy Beans
L. M. Carter	Port Lavaca, Tex.	300	Cotton
Louis Carter	Port Lavaca, Tex.	300	Cotton
A. L. Casper	Edna, Tex.	126	Corn, Cotton
Cassell Bros.	Long Mott, Tex.	455	Cotton
R. M. Chamberlain	CoffeeCreek, Mont.	430	Wheat
Ralph Chamberlain	Mobridge, S. D.	1300	Small Grain
H. E. Chappell	Plains, Kans.	1120	Wheat
R. O. Chappell	Montezuma, Kans.	640	Wheat
D. U. Cheney	Spring Hill, Kans.	41	Sheep, Poultry
C. H. Christensen	Levan, Utah	240	Wheat
Martin Christenson	Richmond, Tex.	450	Rice
Churan Bros.	Richmond, Tex.	500	Rice
B. T. Clark	Hahn, Tex.	170	Rice
G. N. Cobb	Richmond, Tex.	300	Rice
R. E. Coker	Port Lavaca, Tex.	253	Four Row
Clarence Cole	Spearville, Kans.	1100	Wheat
F. S. Cole	Omro, Wis.	80	Corn, Grain, Hay
Thos. Cole	Jetmore, Kans.	850	Wheat, Cattle
Grover Coleman	Lewistown, Mont.	1040	Wheat
Percy Coney	Ridgeview, S. D.	540	Small Grain
Frank Conley	Harlowton, Mont.	800	Wheat
Whit Conrad	Fowler, Kans.	480	Wheat, etc.
Fred Cook	Seneca, S. D.	400	Wheat, Rye, Flax
Sam Cook	Mabank, Tex.	142	Row Crop
Fred Cosman	Jetmore, Kans.	2080	Wheat, Forage
Dock Cosper	Edna, Tex.	55	Cotton, Corn
Claud D. Cotton	Miles, Tex.	200	Cotton, Maize, etc
Warren Courtney	Guelph, N. D.	400	General Grain
C. M. Cox	Waco, Tex.	500	Oats, Barley, Cot'n
J. B. Cox	Jefferson, Iowa	240	Corn, Oats
Crex Carpet Co.	Grantsburg, Wis.	3000	Hay
Harvey Crow	Oakdale, Calif	1600	Wheat, Barley
Dillard Croxton	La Cygne, Kans.	160	General
G. B. Crutchfield	Mer Rouge, La.	120	Row Crop
D			
Blakey Dane	Burdette, Kans.	550	Wheat
J. L. Danford	Burdette, Kans.	640	Wheat
Joe David	Miles, Tex.	150	Maize, Cotton, etc.
J. F. Deems	Burlington, Iowa	200	General
T. Ed. DeFreese	Copeland, Kans.	640	Wheat
Oliva De Rosier	Dresden, N. D.	480	Wheat, Barley, etc.
Harry Dickey	Elk River, Minn.	400	Potatoes, etc.
Chester Dirks	Copeland, Kans.	800	Wheat
Henry Dornak	El Campo, Tex.	130	Cotton, Corn
S. Doughenbaugh	Burdette, Kans.	640	Wheat
Sam Dove	Titusville, Penna.	246	General
Clifford Downs	Hazen, Ark.	160	Rice
Russell Downs	Hazen, Ark.	300	Rice
W. T. Downs	Oregon City, Ore.	60	Mixed
W. W. Duck	Stillwater, Okla.	160	Row Crop
John Duffin	Lisco, Nebr.	200	Corn, Grain
T. T. Duncan	Hahn, Tex.	475	Rice
Duncan & Glaze	Hahn, Tex.	475	Rice
C. H. Dunn	Broadview, Mont.	640	Wheat
Grant Dunn	Copeland, Kans.	480	Wheat
Henry Dunn	Broadview, Mont.	640	Wheat
E			
H. A. Eckerman	Port Lavaca, Tex.	240	Cotton, Corn
Hanskell Edwards	Rotan, Tex.	150	Row Crops
R. E. Eggert	Valley City, N. D.	480	Wheat, Flax
G. Eichheim	Nunn, Colo.	640	Wheat, Beans
Ekvall and Giess	Richmond, Tex.	900	Rice
J. I. Elbin	Cameron, W Va.	162	Oats, Hay
L. L. Ellis	Stafford, Tex.	270	Cotton, Potatoes
Earl Erbe	Java, S. D.	250	Wheat, Cot'n, etc.
H. B. Everett	Dundee, Tex.	250	Cotton, Wheat, etc.
F			
Champ Farris	Port Lavaca, Tex.	200	Cotton
A. B. Fiala	Ord, Nebr.	150	Crops, Live Stock
Dewey Fitch	Carlisle, Ark.	120	Rice
J. A. Flack	Page, N. D.	1240	Wheat, Oats, etc.
W. H. Flanagan	Westport, S. D.	360	General
Marvin Fleming	Stratford, Tex.	600	Wheat, Maize, etc.
J. A. Fletcher	Bradshaw, Tex.	165	Cotton, Corn, etc.
Ellis Flick	PawneeRock, Kas.	1280	Wheat, Corn
C. H. Fonda	Aberdeen, S. D	640	Grain, Corn, Hay
Robt. B Fonville	Seymour, Tex.	290	Grain, Row Crop
J. P Fowler	Port Lavaca, Tex.	1700	Cotton
Taylor Fox	OnleySprings, Colo.	680	Corn, Beans
Earl French	PawneeRock, Kans.	350	Wheat
Forrest Frick	Bakersfield, Calif.	450	Cotton
J. H. Fulmer	Nazareth, Pa.	625	General
G			
Reggie Garrett	Amherst, S. D.	640	Dairying, etc.
Oscar Gartner	Hooker, Okla.	480	Maize, Wheat
Frank Gibson	Oakdale, Calif.	40	Orchard
I. W. Gibson	Kimball, Nebr.	1400	Wheat
J. J. Gibson	Wilmot, Ark.	265	Cotton, Corn, Hay
T. C. Gideous	Karnes City, Tex.	600	Cotton
W. J. Giese	Power, Mont.	640	Grain
D. E. Gilbert	Kildare, Okla.	480	Wheat, Oats
Wm. Goettling	Bowdle, S. D.	700	Wheat, Flax
Arthur Goff	Port Lavaca, Tex.	250	Cotton
H. L. Grace	Nephi, Utah	500	Wheat
J. T. Grantham	Arcola, Miss.	80	Corn, Cotton
Ralph Graybill	Kanorado, Kans.	450	Wheat, Corn, etc.
E. R. Greenhill	Abbott, Tex.	225	Oats, Corn, Cotton
Chas. Griffin	Arriba, Colo.	800	Wheat, Barley
A. W Gumm	Long Mott, Tex.	400	Cotton
Gumm Bros.	Long Mott, Tex.	500	Cotton
Ole Gunderson	Power, Mont.	800	Wheat
LudwigGuthmiller	Roscoe, S. D.	220	General
H			
Sig Hagen	Lawton, N. D.	400	Wh't, Barley, Oats
Earl Halcro	Power, Mont.	850	Wheat
Thomas Halcro, Jr.	Power, Mont.	500	Wheat, Oats
Andrew Haller	Woodrow, Colo.	1600	Wh't, Corn, Beans
J. C. Halsell	Karnes City, Tex.	150	Cotton, Corn, etc
O. B. Hammon	El Campo, Tex.	120	Cotton
Hampton Bros.	Fletcher, Okla.	400	General
A. W. Hanna	Idalia, Colo.	800	Wheat, Corn
Harold Hansen	El Campo, Tex.	80	Dry Cotton
Henry Hansen	Avoca, Tex.	140	Cotton, Corn
John Hansen	Barnard, S. D.	240	Corn, Small Grain
Alfred Hanson	Rosholt, S. D.	160	Wheat, Corn
Haakum Hanson	Gettysburg, S. D.	45	Flax
J. C. Hanson	Murdock, Minn.	240	Oats, Corn, etc.
John W Harkins	St. Francis, Kans.	800	Wheat
Chas. Harland	Frankfort, Kans.	400	Corn, Grain, Hay
Harry Harris	Riverside, Calif.	70	Oranges, Lemons
W J. Harris	Sylvester, Tex.	400	Cotton, Maize
Edwin Haskew	Wilmote, Ark.	100	Cotton, Corn
Cloyd Hastings	Atwood, Kans.	640	Wheat, Corn, etc.
H. T. Hayman	Formoso, Kans.	220	Wheat
Chas. Heacox	Clyde Park, Mont.	640	Wheat
Fred Hearth	Norris, S. D.	640	Wheat, Flax, Corn
Clyde Heft	Coldwater, Kans.	800	Wheat
Fred Heibel	Greenwood, Wis.	280	Corn, Oats, Hay
K. T Heinselman	Broadview, Mont.	1280	Wh't, Oats, Barley
Charles Helwig	Miles, Tex.	150	Cotton, Corn
Earl Henderson	Sublette, Kans.	800	Mostly Wheat
Robert Henderson	Broadview, Mont.	2000	Wheat
Geo. W. Henning	Charlo, Mont.	800	Wheat, Barley
Howard Henry	Westhope, N. D.	1200	Grain
I. C. Hess	Shiremanstown, Pa.	30	Sweet Corn
Harold Heuson	Larned, Kans.	1000	Wheat
Julius Heyer	Mansfield, Wash.	1280	Wheat
Grady Hicks	El Campo, Tex.	180	Cotton, Rice
J. W Hicks	Lawton, N. D.	720	Wheat
Claude Hill	Ryegate, Mont.	1800	Wheat
Ted Hinderer	Douglas, Wash.	1280	Wheat
Geo. Hinton	Phoenix, Ariz.	20	Orange Grove
A. Hocksprung	Lasara, Tex.	190	Cotton, Truck
H. H. Hodges	Julesburg, Colo.	2100	Wheat
M. Hollingsworth	Lincoln, Ala.	160	Cotton, Corn, Hay
W M. Holtkamp	Miles, Tex.	100	Cotton, Cane, etc.
Rudolph Holtz	Dresden, N. D.	480	Wh't, Oats, Barley
Ed. Houdmann	George West, Tex.	240	Cotton, Corn, etc.
E. A. Houts	Hargill, Tex.	160	Row Crop
F. C. Howard	Barnard, S. D.	160	Diversified
J. Hubbard	Norwich, Conn.	300	Orchard
E. & W. Huber	Hosmer, S. D.	200	Wheat, Flax, etc.
Chas. Hughes	Marion, Ill.	80	Fruit
Glenn Hunt	Kimball, Nebr.	3000	General
J			
Jackson Brothers	Richmond, Tex.	700	Rice
Bob Jackson	Carrollton, Mo.	100	Wheat
Charley Jeske	Warden, Wash.	1000	Wheat
Ed Jeske	Warden, Wash.	1000	Wheat
Edwin Jobe	Covina, Calif.	100	Oranges
Albin Johnson	Christine, N. D.	160	Wheat, Rye, Corn
Bert Johnson	Spearville, Kans.	720	Wheat
O. S. Johnson	Lyford, Tex.	150	Cotton, Corn, Cane
Oscar W. Johnson	Lyford, Tex.	90	Cotton
J. H. Jones, Jr.	Rillito, Ariz.	160	Cotton
Orion E. Jones	Acton, Mont.	1100	Wheat, Corn, Hay
R. S. Jones	Cropwell, Ala.		Cotton, Corn, Hay
A. Jydstrup	Summit, S. D.	380	General
K			
Elmer Kainer	El Campo, Tex.	100	Cotton
Raymond Kainer	El Campo, Tex.	140	Cotton
H. H. Kauth	Harrison, Ark.	100	Wheat, Oats
Wm. Keefer	Molt, Mont.	800	Wheat
Will Keiser	Hargill, Tex.	150	Cotton
Ervin Keller	Timber Lake, S.D.	600	Barley, Flax, etc.
Geo. Kelly	Crete, N. D.	480	Corn, Wheat
Walter Kelly	Britton, S. D.	1120	Wheat, Corn, etc.
Kohn Kent	Boise, Idaho	168	Grain, Hay
Kent & Colvin	Kennedy, Tex.	500	Cotton
Erwin King	Lewistown, Mont.	400	Wheat
Bob Kirkland	Armel, Colo.	240	Mixed
Kjos & Brunsdale	Portland, N D.	480	Small Grain
M. E. Kruse	Bishop, Tex.	160	Four Row
J. C. Kubricht	Templeton, Wis.	60	Grain, Corn, Hay
L			
Emil Landin	Ganado, Tex.	700	Rice
A. Landine	Richmond, Tex.	340	Rice
Henry Large	Denison, Tex.	75	Row Crops
J. Larsen	St. Andrews, Wash.	2080	Wheat
Larson Bros.	Richmond, Tex.	460	Rice, Cotton
Fred Lawrence	Spearville, Kans.	680	Wheat
Richard Lee	Hope, N. D.	640	Wheat, Oats, etc.
J. A. Leisner	Ben View, Tex.	160	Dry
H. Leppla	Phoenix, Ariz.	20	Citrus Fruits
N. E. Lester	Veribest, Tex.	260	Cotton, Corn
Fred Lewer	Raymondville, Tex.	300	Cotton, Feed
John Lind	Batesland, S. D.	2280	Grain
H. E. Long	Port Lavaca, Tex.	400	Cotton
Albert Loomis	Broadview, Mont.	1700	Wheat
Roy Lowe	Hobart, Okla.	160	Cotton, Corn
T. H. Lurker	Louise, Tex.	125	Row Crop
Asa Luthringer	Ganado, Tex.	150	Rice
M			
Fred Machotka	Rowena, Tex.	400	Cotton, Maize
Walter Maedje	Vermontville, Mich.	51	General
Ben Malina	Taft, Tex.	157	Cotton
R. C. Mallow	El Campo, Tex.		Rice
Ben Malm	Lyford, Tex.	160	Cotton, Feed
Clyde Martin	Stratford, Tex.	600	Wheat
Marty Bros.	Tracy, Calif.	400	Beans
Carl Marty	Oakdale, Calif.	30	Orchard
Martin Mass	Rowena, Tex.	300	Cotton, Grain
R. O. Massey	Edna, Tex.	200	Cotton, Corn
Olin Mather	Hemlock, N. Y.	108	Grain, Hay
Phillip Mawhirter	Strasburg, Colo.	960	Grain
McCann Bros.	Bishop, Tex.	1000	Cotton
Robt. McCreery	Dunstable, Mass.	75	General
Claude McDaniel	Stratford, Tex.	1280	Wheat, Maize
E. W. McIntyre	Armel, Colo.	800	Grain
Jos. McKibben	Jetmore, Kans.	1120	Wheat, Barley, etc.
Geo. Meeker	Larned, Kans.	1250	Wheat
Mefers Bros.	Adrian, N. D.	640	Grain, Flax
Frank Meharry	Ridgeview, S. D.	320	Wheat, Flax
E. A. Memmott	Nephi, Utah	700	Wheat, Alfalfa
Gale L. Mercer	Lyford, Tex.	96	Row
P. J. Metrovich	ArrowCreek, Mont.	600	Wheat
Henry Meilke	Gordon, Nebr.	1040	General
Gerome Mikaloa	Ben View, Tex.	170	Cotton, Corn
Cliff Miller	York, Nebr.	240	Corn, Hay, Hogs
J. G. Miller	Miles, Tex.	175	Maize, Cot'n, etc.
Ross Millsap	Miles, Tex.	207	Row Crops
R. L. Milton	LeWard, Tex.	160	Cotton, Potatoes
Fred F. Monk	Douglas, Wash.	840	Wheat
Everett Mosher	Eads, Colo.		Wheat, Corn
N. B. Mullins	Calliham, Tex.	200	Cotton, Grain
Ernest Munkres	Rexford, Kans.	320	Wheat, Corn
Shuri Munkres	Rexford, Kans.	640	Grain, Corn
Henry Murdock	Ness City, Kans.	1830	Wheat, Feed
N			
J. Nagel	Lehr, N. D.	300	Wheat, Oats, Flax
R. H. Nelson	Acton, Mont.	280	Wheat
Henry Nickolson	Parshall, N. D.	640	Wheat, Rye, Oats
Manuel Niemi	Duluth, Minn.	100	Potatoes, Hay
Frank Nihlas	Jetmore, Kans.	1000	Wheat, Row Crop
Noble Brothers	Belt, Montana	750	Grain
R. F. Nuss	Denver, Colo.	1000	Wheat
Fred Nuttler	Hargill, Tex.	400	Cotton
Gus Nyquist	Lyford, Tex.	150	Cotton
O			
C. A. Oberg	Raymondville, Tex.	61	Cotton, Cane
Frank Oberlies	Edinburg, Ind.	186	Wheat, Corn, Hay
Baker Oglesby	Edna, Tex.	130	Cotton, Cane, Corn
W. M. Oldham	Winfield, Kans.	240	Corn, Wheat, Hay
W. M. Olick	Forbes, N. D.	600	Small Grain
O. Olson	Danevang, Tex.	100	Cotton
Emil Opp	Leola, S. D.	200	Wheat, Flax
A. E. Osborne	Bakersfield, Calif.	200	Cotton
W. Osborne	Peoria, Ariz.	235	Cotton
B. Ostrolenk	Doylestown, Pa.	200	Potatoes
Joe Ourada	Clarks, Nebr.	200	Corn
Max Overton	Cache, Okla.	250	Grain, Hay, etc.
G. B. Owens	Raymondville, Tex.	175	Truck, Cotton
Chris Owsumb	Wendell, Miss.	320	Grain, Corn
P			
Max Painter	Kimball, Nebr.	480	Wheat
J. F. Palmer	Shreveport, La.	120	Cotton
Ivan Patchett	Durand, Mich.	76	Oats, Corn, Hay
Frank Pattison	Fayette, Iowa	200	Corn, Oats, Hay
Lewis Pauson	WheatBasin, Mont.	500	Wheat
C. T. Peacock	Bovina, Colo.	1040	Wheat
Fred W. Peaslee	Lancaster, N. H.	70	Corn, Potatoes
Louis Perrin	Rogers, Nebr.	260	Grain
LawrencePeterson	Rigby, Idaho	360	Wheat
Verner Peterson	Danevang, Tex.	110	Row
William Peterson	Peetz, Colo.	400	Wheat, Barley
A. H. Phillips	Somers, Conn.	160	Stock Farm
Warren Pickett	Sheridan, Ind.	46	Soy Beans, etc.
Virgil Pinkston	Larned, Kans.	480	Wheat
L. H. Plank	McLaughlin, S.D.	540	General
Joe Ploeger	Burley, Idaho	1200	Dry
J. B. Pollock	Hargill, Tex.	270	Cotton, Corn, etc.
E. W. Polsom	Kenedy, Tex.	125	Cotton, Cane, Corn
L. L. Pottroff	Waverly, Kans.	360	Diversified
P. N. Prass	La Ward, Tex.	80	Truck, Oranges
Fred Prater	Kismet, Kans.	2400	Wheat
Leonard Pratton	Java, S. D.	420	General
C. Y. Prokop	Atwood, Kans.	580	Wheat, Corn
R. C. Putman	Justus, Ohio	158	Corn, Wheat, Hay
Q			
A. Quick	Three Rivers, Tex.	85	Cotton, Corn, Grain
R			
Fred Radock	Warden, Wash.	4000	Wheat, Rye
H. Ramgren	Lyford, Tex.	140	Cotton, Onions
A. H. Ramsey	Crandall, Ga.	50	Beans
Henry Rasmus	West Point, Nebr.	160	General
C. M. Rasmussen	Jetmore, Kans.	2000	Wheat
Gottleib Rauter	Warden, Wash.	2500	Wheat
H. C. Ray	Rapelje, Mont.	800	Wheat, Oats
R. W. Reams, Jr.	Port Lavaca, Tex.	160	Cotton
N. R. Redwine	El Campo, Tex.	600	Cotton
N. W. Redwine	Hilje, Tex.	250	Cotton
Leonard Rehbine	Racine, Minn.	214	Grain, Corn, Hay
Hughie Reynolds	Lawton, Okla.	200	Grain, Row Crop
C. J. Rhoads	Raymondville, Tex.	200	General, Cotton
Frank Richards	Cordele, Ga.	320	Row Crop
Ed. Richardson	Plains, Kans.	2080	Wheat
F C. Richardson	Plains, Kans.	1700	Wheat
Roy Roame	Louise, Tex.	140	Rice
Robertson Bros.	Floweree, Mont.	2000	Wheat
P. L. Roche	Pocatello, Idaho	60	Potatoes
Joe Roessler	Lasara, Tex.	120	Cotton, Corn, etc.
Roozen & Peck	Athboy, S. D.	320	Wheat, Flax
D. H. Rose	Mansfield, Wash.	800	Wheat
Charles Ross	PawneeRock, Kans.	400	Wheat
Ralph Rule	Bovina, Colo.	960	Wheat, Beans
J.H.Russell & Son	Kimball, Nebr	1700	Wheat
J. W. Rust	Lorenzo, Tex.	200	Cotton, Corn, etc.
John R. Ruther	Athboy, S. D.	480	Grain
S			
Samon Bros.	El Campo, Tex.	600	Rice
Henry Sand	Gering, Nebr.	220	Potatoes, etc.
Ralph Schaff	Ryegate, Mont.	500	General
G. Schanzenback	Akaska, S. D.	195	Wheat, Corn
E. P. Scherlin	Edna, Tex.	105	Cotton, Corn
John D. Schlepp	Akaska, S. D.	1250	Wheat, Flax, etc.
Harvey Schliep	Forbes, N. D.	325	Wheat, Flax, etc.
S. J. Schliep	Forbes, N. D.	255	Wheat, Barley
J. E. Schlottmann	Robstown, Tex.	900	Melons, Cotton
Enoch Schmidt	Copeland, Kans.	500	Wheat, Kaffir
J. J. Schmidt	PawneeRock, Kans.	240	Wheat
E. T. Schmidtman	Withrow, Wash.	1200	Wheat
Joseph Schneider	McFarland, Calif.	60	Cotton
Fred L. Schofstoll	Sublette, Kans.	800	Wheat, Corn
Frank Scholtz	Karnes City, Tex.	240	Cotton, Corn, Cane
Nic Schuman	Rapelje, Mont.	800	Wheat, Hay, etc.
E. B. Schur	Vernon, Tex.	320	Cotton, Wheat
R. Schuricht	Spalding, Nebr.	240	Corn, Wheat
Joe Schuster	Box Elder, Mont.	480	Wheat, Rye, Oats
Fred Schwartz	Thorndale, Tex.	90	Cotton
Walter Scoon	Modesto, Calif.	916	Grain
Carl Scott	Ford, Kans.	380	Wheat
Clark J. Scott	Hallowell, Kans.	160	Oats, Wheat
M. T. Scroggin	Cozad, Nebr.	640	Corn, Wheat
Seagley Bros.	Topeka, Ind.	215	General
J. L. Shaddock	Hobart, Okla.	160	Cotton, Feed
John E. Shafer	Pierce, Colo.	1280	Wheat
C. D. Shane	Winfield, Kans.	500	Wheat, Oats
John Shannon	Crandall, S. D.	620	Grain, Corn, Hay
George Sharp	ThreeForks, Mont.	1200	Wheat only
J. K. Shaughnessy	Pomfret Ctr., Conn.	400	Corn, etc.
Oscar Shult	El Campo, Tex.	240	Cotton, Corn
Sam Shult	El Campo, Tex.	130	Cotton
Chas. Shultz	El Campo, Tex.	650	Rice
Floyd Skiles	Kimball, Nebr.	320	Wheat, Potatoes
Elmer Slagerman	Bathgate, N. D.	240	Wheat, Flax, etc.
Frank Slama	Milton, N. D.	420	Grain
J. C. Sligar	Karnes City, Tex.	90	Cotton, Corn, etc.
Howard Smedley	E. Lansing, Mich.	100	Wheat, Oats, Hay
Gilbert Smelzer	Trail City, S.D.	600	Wheat, Corn, etc.
A. L. Smith	Binger, Okla.	280	Cotton, Corn
F. A. Smith	Tower City, N. D.	1000	Grain
H. R. Smith	Luling, Tex.	500	Cotton
Max Smith	Kimball, Nebr.	1210	Wheat
W. D. Smith	Lakota, N. D.	640	Grain, etc.
John Sneaker	Lebo, Tex.	160	Wheat, Oats
Chas. Snodgrass	ThreeForks, Mont.	440	Wheat
B. H. Socolofsky	El Campo, Tex.	300	Rice
Ole Solem	Plaza, N. D.	300	Wheat, Flax
J. H. Sorenson	Port Lavaca, Tex.	240	Cotton
Sidney Spence	Elm Creek, Nebr.	560	Grain, Corn, Hay
Chester Spencer	Ganado, Tex.	300	Rice
E. H. Sprague	Waterloo, Nebr.	400	General
Zed Sprout	Copeland, Kans.	960	Wheat
Clyde Stage	Clearfield, Pa.	100	Grain & Potatoes
Henry W. Staiger	Coudersport, Pa.	150	Potatoes, Hay
Albert A. Stark	Glendive, Mont.	640	Wheat, Flax
J. T. Stauffer	Elgin, Okla.	500	Grain, Row Crop
Fred Stephen	El Campo, Tex.	160	Cotton, Corn, Cane
Charley Stevenson	Port Lavaca, Tex.	240	Cot'n & Little Corn
C. W. Stevens	Catarina, Tex.	400	General
Howard Stewart	Mansfield, S. D.	320	Diversified
Alvin Stimput	Kingsdown, Kans.	372	Wheat
E. C. Stockton	Port Lavaca, Tex.	200	Cotton, Corn
August Stoecker	Hosmer, S. D.	425	Wh't, Barley, Flax
H. W. Stoutenburg	Hysham, Mont.	1800	Wheat
Edgar Strach	Miles, Tex.	200	Cotton, Feed
C. F. Stumpff	Lewistown, Pa.	100	General
Ed. Svee	WheatBasin, Mont.	700	Wheat
C. Swanson & Sons	El Campo, Tex.	800	Rice, Cotton
A. M. G. Swenson	Lueders, Tex.	200	Cotton, Corn, etc
C. A. Swenson	Kenedy, Tex.	200	Row Crop
T			
T. J. Taylor	Merkel, Tex.	170	Row Crop
Carl Tellessen	Almena, Kans.	80	Corn, Hog, etc
Harry S. Thibode	Stephen, Minn.	320	Grain, Flax
Jos. Thielen	Clyde, N. D.	800	Grain, Flax
Bud Thomas	Richmond, Tex.	600	Rice
E. L. Thomas	Jetmore, Kans.	2880	Wh't, Clover, Corn
M. Thyssen	Danevang, Tex	80	Cotton
J. Leo Torline	Bellefonte, Kans.	385	Wh't, Barley, etc
Arthur Towe	Box Elder, Mont.	700	Wheat
C. R. Tritt	Kimball, Nebr.	2000	Diversified
E. H. Tucker	Wrightstown, N. J.	40	Truck
J. A. Turner	El Campo, Tex.	140	Row Crop
W.A.Turner&Sons	Salem, N H.	280	Dairy, Apples
U			
H. B. Utley	Dixon, Ill.	237	Diversified
V			
Gus Vajdos	Louise, Tex.	160	Rice
W. P. Valentine	Line Lexington, Pa.	68	Potatoes, Corn
John Van Egmond	CoffeeCreek, Mont.	640	Wheat
J. W. Vaughn	Lyford, Tex.	80	Cotton, Feed
Lawrence Vedene	Kimball, Nebr.	1280	Wheat
Geo. Voeller	Frederick, S. D.	600	Small Grain
Spike Vogel	Kennebec, S. D.	1000	General
W			
W. A. Waddell, Jr.	Oxford, Ala.	75	Cotton
W F. Wahouski	Amenia, N D.	160	Grain, Flax, Corn
Mr. Waxman	So. Haven, Mich.	150	General
Mack Webb	El Campo, Tex.	200	Rice
J. H. Weeden	Stratford, Tex.	700	Small Grain
H. C. Werner	Verona, N D.	700	Grain
O. J. West	Lasara, Tex.	160	Cotton
N. G. Westburg	Lyford, Tex.	120	Row Crop
Wm. Whetstone	Dundas, Ill.	60	Corn, Oats, Beans
Thomas White	Russell, N D.	2100	Grain, Flax, Hay
Chas. Whitney	Hobson, Mont.	1500	Wheat
Mat Wiedman	Akaska, S. D.	160	Wheat, Flax
Willie Wilbeck	El Campo, Tex.	120	Dry, Row Crop
Herman Wilde	Lasara, Tex.	160	Row Crop
John Wilde	Lasara, Tex.	640	Row Crop
F. & P Williams	Cochran, Ga.	942	General
J. J Williams	PawneeRock, Kans.	320	Wheat
Walter Williams	Bomerton, Tex.	160	Wheat, Cotton
John Willox	Duluth, Minn.	60	General
J K. Wilson	Eagle Pass, Tex.	400	Corn
Raymond Wilson	Kimball, Nebr.	460	Diversified
E. M

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The New Leaf

He came to my desk with quivering lip,
The lesson was done.
"Have you a new leaf for me, dear Teacher?
I have spoiled this one!"
I took his leaf, all soiled and blotted
And gave him a new one, all unspotted,
Then into his tired heart I smiled:
"Do better now, my Child!"

I went to the throne, with trembling heart.
The year was done.
"Have you a New Year for me, dear Master?
I have spoiled this one!"
He took my year, all soiled and blotted
And gave me a new one, all unspotted,
Then, into my tired heart He smiled:
"Do better now, my Child!"
—Author Unknown.

*

WE are likely to see some very striking designs in women's shoes this Summer, for the newest designs exhibited show gingham patterns of woven leather. These are made in Belgium. These are for sport and afternoon wear; dress shoes are shown of silk, plain or embroidered. All these extreme styles must harmonize with the costume. It is asserted that gingham will be a very popular dress fabric, and the shoes will match.

*

THIS is the season for making marmalade, and the following advice is sent out by the New York State College of Agriculture:

Fifteen cups of delicious marmalade may be made with six oranges, two lemons, one grapefruit, six quarts of cold water and seven pounds of sugar. Wash the fruit, dry it and with a sharp knife cut it in sections lengthwise, skins and all, and slice each section crosswise in very thin slices. Cover the sliced fruit with cold water and let it stand over night. Bring it slowly to the boiling point and cook it rapidly until the fruit is tender. Add the sugar and cook it rapidly again until the mixture gives the jelly test. Pour it into clean hot jars or glasses and when it is cold cover it with hot paraffin.

Another interesting marmalade may be made from carrots and oranges. Dice six medium-sized carrots, cook in as little water as possible until they are tender and drain. Cut three oranges and one lemon in small pieces, add them to the carrots, measure the amount and add two-thirds as much sugar. Cook the mixture until it is clear, turn it into jelly glasses and when it is cold, cover it with hot paraffin.

Under a Farming Sky

Christmas is past, almost forgotten save for our tree still in its gaudy trappings and the red-trimmed hemlock wreaths in the front windows. I am making New Year's resolutions. It seems to me better to break them than not to make any. I am resolving to hitch my Lizzie to a star! This is one big cause of the farm problem; too many of us are content to drift, blissfully satisfied with nothing. There must first be desire, insistence and a live determination that is willing to work for what is our due. The woman who declares that modern conveniences are not essential to the farm home certainly deserves no better than she has and will not be apt to receive better. Such a woman is a foe to progress. Just so the farmer who thinks similarly. Let us consider ourselves land barons, cream of the land, instead of peasantry, and strive this New Year to progress in every way!

Milk continues to stay up in price and that pleases us all. We are getting the most we ever got, and if it doesn't fall we shall have much to be thankful for. Mark attended the recent milk meeting in Randolph, and at least had some good stories to tell on arriving home. Apparently the speaker dissolved much antagonism with his humor. Farmers, take a hint! Even the unfeeling middleman might be jollied into giving us a square deal!

And now to descend to the practical side of things. Mark made a great discovery a few days ago: a discarded steel drum, such as chloride or potato dust comes in, makes a safe container for ashes.

As usual I am wondering, "Will I ever get my sewing caught up?" Gifts usually bring an influx of new garments for the children, and some old ones are laid aside. The present day pantie dresses are sometimes a puzzle, because the panties wear out long before the blouse part, which is seldom long enough to be worn as a separate dress. Those of Jean's I cut down the back, hem and use for coverall aprons. It does not pay to put fancy stitches in anything made over for a child; they wear out so quickly.

Jean is busy with her new puzzles, modeling clay, dolls, cleaning utensils and shiny aluminum dishes. When these pall, I plan to make her the scrapbook I couldn't get done for Christmas. I use a wallpaper book for a basis and paste favorite bedtime stories, verses and pictures on the reverse side of each page, being careful to cover up the printing. Pretty colored pictures pasted on face of sample and also on the covers finish an attractive book.

Another idea I want to pass on is my homemade steamer. Not all of us own a glistening waterless or pressure cooker, and I had only a small basin affair which fitted into the top of a kettle. Mark suggested using a tall sap bucket with 5-lb. sugar can for a container. The bucket takes up less room than a pail, is easily fitted with an ordinary kettle cover and, being galvanized, does not rust. The can holds brown bread, puddings or vegetables. A taller can may be used if desired. This bucket is excellent too, for cooking boiled dinner.

Our Community Christmas Tree went off splendidly. A young couple, Mr. and Mrs. C., got it up. They called on families in our section, reaching out into the hills to include all the school children, and solicited money, candy and popcorn. I popped corn, or rather, tried to, and Mark made fudge. On the afternoon before the tree presentation, Mrs. C. invited interested Peth ladies to her home to fill the candy bags. Ten of us made quick work of a long task and had a pleasant, jolly time besides. Jean enjoyed herself so much that, when Mark came for us at five, she did not want to go home.

The following night we bundled up and went down to Peth Square. The youngsters aren't generally taken out in the evening but they couldn't miss the tree. Just as we pitched down the hill out of the woods Jean screamed in ecstasy. It was a pretty sight, lighted by Japanese lanterns, a huge Roman candle on top to show off the gold star, tinsel and paper garlands and the one hundred and twleve candy bags adding decoration. There was a good-sized crowd in spite of the cold night, and the carols sounded very sweet, although a bit faint from the men's side. A charming little girl spoke in a clear voice her school piece about the first Christmas. Then everybody tuned in on "Jingle Bells," the sleigh bells arriving too late to provide the planned-for atmosphere. Santa Claus, a husky Pethite, passed out the bags after some good-natured chaff and passing of kisses (candy ones!) among the ladies. There was fun in spite of shivers and everyone seemed to have a good time. I vote for a community tree every year, directed by the same couple who so ably achieved this one! Roderic, the baby, was gay as a lark when we got him home and unwrapped and Jean, who is only three and a half, was very excited over her very own candy bag.

It is cold today and we have a little snow, just enough for sleighing, not too much for motoring, ideal weather. At Christmas there was practically no snow. It is five years since we had a green Christmas, the year we came home from the city to stay. I'm not sorry we came. I liked Brockton and remember it with vivid pleasure, but there are compensations. Now I can see some advantages in country life, many not generally mentioned. Those that are, are apt to savor of prejudice. It comes to my mind that the farm does not bar children or pets. It is almost impossible to get a satisfactory tenement in the city if there are children, and pets are certain of getting into trouble. One is forever hearing complaint, encroaching on someone's rights, treading on someone's toes, and city feet are the fussiest in the world. On the farm as a rule children and pets have a chance to live and go unrebuked unless outsiders invite trouble. There is actually less complaining than usual in the crowded city tenement. You see, I'm getting reconciled, but very likely it's in the blood; for I was born on a farm and have spent most of my life in the country.

MARJORIE MC CLELLAN FLINT.

For the Home Baker

Recently I found a recipe for the making of rolls raised with yeast, that are no more work or trouble than those made with baking powder. For some time we had not enjoyed the delicious home-baked rolls that we are so fond of, because neither my sister nor myself had the time and strength necessary to make them. As soon as I found that rolls could be made without kneading and without spending hours in their preparation, I decided that it would just fit our needs, and I immediately made some. The rolls are so good that I feel sure someone else would like to know of this easy, simple way of baking.

Mix two cups of boiling water, ½ cup of sugar, one tablespoon of salt, two tablespoons of shortening, and cool to lukewarm. Dissolve two cakes of compressed yeast (not the dry yeast) in ¼ cup of lukewarm water, add one teaspoon sugar, and stir into first mixture. Add two beaten eggs, stir in four cups of flour and beat thoroughly, then stir in three more cups of flour, but do not knead. Cover, and put in ice box or other cool place. If stirred up in the evening they can be made into rolls the next morning, or they can be left for several days if that is more convenient. The dough is not very stiff, so when shaping into rolls, sprinkle the top with flour and keep the fingers well floured so that the dough will not stick to them. We like to roll out a piece to about ¼ in. in thickness and spread in a cake or pie tin. When it is raised spread with softened butter and sprinkle generously with brown sugar and bake. It will require four hours or more for the dough to rise sufficiently for baking, depending on the

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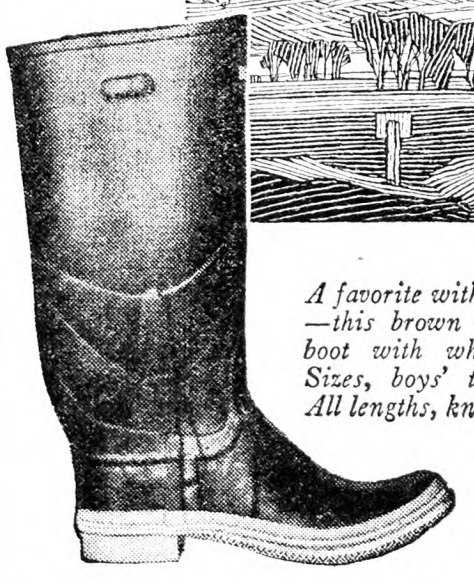
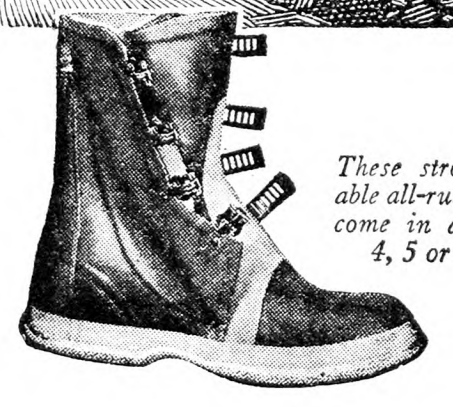


A favorite with farmers—this brown Goodrich boot with white sole. Sizes, boys' to men's. All lengths, knee to hip.



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warmth of the place where the pans are set.

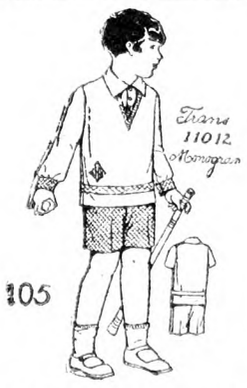
I found myself with a quantity of sour cream on my hands the other week, and finding all of my recipes calling for other shortening, aside from the cream, I concocted one of my own, that made a very light and delicate drop cookie. Perhaps someone else like myself suffers from a weak stomach and would be glad of a recipe that is not rich. My recipe makes use of a little butter, but all the recipes in my cook book called for at least a half cup of shortening: One cup sugar, one cup sour cream, 2½ cups flour, two eggs, two tablespoons butter, one level teaspoon soda, one rounding teaspoon baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, ½ cup each of chopped nuts and raisins. Cream sugar and butter, add part of cream, then the well beaten eggs and balance of cream. Sift dry ingredients together, and add to mixture. More flour may be needed, as the dough should be fairly stiff. Before it is entirely stiffened add the chopped nuts and raisins. Drop by spoonfuls on well greased baking pans.

For those who, like myself, cannot digest pie, there is the suggestion that both crisp, hot, buttered toast and crackers, such as butter-thins or malted milk, make an acceptable substitute for pie crust. Cocoanut cup custards eaten with malted milk crackers are especially good. Any of the pie fillings such as pineapple, lemon, peach or hot mincemeat poured on crisp toast are delicious. Served in this way children can partake of them without the trouble that follows eating of rich pastry, and it also saves the mother the trouble of making two desserts. ELLEN JOHNSTON.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

139—Simple Everyday Frock. This style is disigned in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 40-in. material with 2 yds. of binding and ⅜ yd. of 20-in. extra material for cascade facing. Ten cents.



105 — Smart and Sturdy. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yds. of 36-in. plain material with ¼ yd. of 36-in. plain material and ⅜ yd. of 36-in. lining. Ten cents. Emb. No. 11012, 10c extra.

843 — For Modern Youth. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 1⅝ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

3162—Very Attractive. Pattern comes in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. The 8-year size requires 2 yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents.

Winter Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

An Eggless White Cake

Take one cup sugar, one heaping tablespoon shortening or butter, cream together. Add vanilla or lemon, a little salt if butter is not used, 1½ cups sweet milk, three teaspoons baking powder and flour enough to make quite stiff. Can bake in a loaf tin or layer tins. Any kind of frosting can be used. MRS. W. H. DIVENS.

Orange Pie

Three-fourths cup granulated sugar, one large tablespoon flour, one large tablespoon cornstarch, ½ tablespoon butter, two egg yolks beaten, two medium-sized oranges, juice and rind grated just to the white part, 1½ cups boiling water. Stir all together and cook in double boiler until thick, stirring constantly. Pour into previously baked crust and cover with meringue. Brown in oven. MRS. M. T. W.

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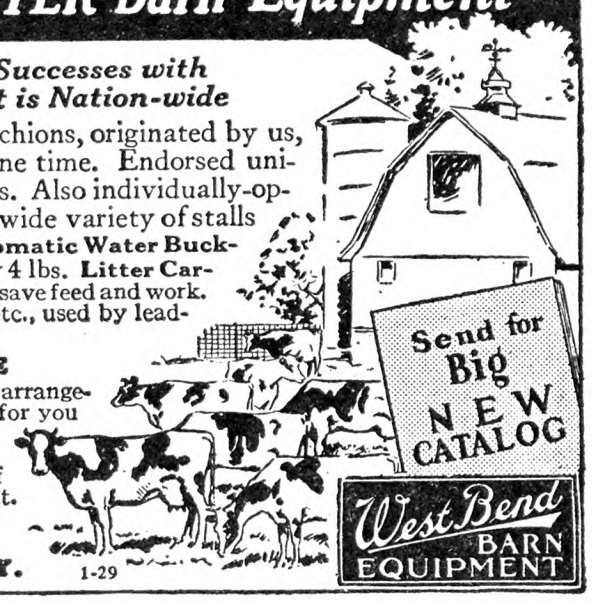

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Name.....
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Comparison of Goat's and Cow's Milk

I would like to know the difference between cow's milk and goat's milk for babies. Is it necessary to add sugar? What kind? Can it be tested with a Babcock tester? We have fed it with good results from a goat which we own ourselves, but our goat is dry now, so we get goat's milk from a neighbor, but results are not satisfactory. Does silage make a difference? S. J. M.

The chief difference between goat's and cow's milk in the feeding of infants is that the former may "agree" better with an infant than the latter does. This is not always the case, however, and goat's milk cannot be said to be invariably superior to that from cows in infant feeding. The fat globules of goat's milk are smaller than those in cow's milk and the curd in the digestive tract more flocculent. Only a trial can determine the superiority of goat's milk in the feeding of any individual child. It is diluted or otherwise modified as cow's milk would be under similar circumstances. Milk from silage fed cows is said sometimes to cause diarrhoeas in infants; it is likely that a similar effect might be produced from the milk of silage-fed goats. The milk of goats has a sweeter taste than that from cows and is likely to be richer in butterfat, though the amount of the latter differs in goats, as it does in cows. The small size of the fat globules makes the separation of the cream more difficult but the centrifugal separator will remove it more thoroughly than the ordinary process of setting. The Babcock tester depends upon centrifugal separation of the butterfat after other solids are dissolved in the milk to be tested. There does not seem to be any essential difference in the composition of cow's and goat's milk that would necessarily make the latter superior in infant feeding, but trials show that it frequently is. M. B. D.

Dairy Feed to Go With Poor Hay

Please inform whether the following are all right to feed with silage and poor hay: 100 lbs. of buckwheat, 100 lbs. of corn with cob; 100 lbs. of bran; 100 lbs. of wheat; 100 lbs. of linseed oilmeal, and 100 lbs. of cottonseed. We have a grinder, and want to grind our own feed. If the mixture is not balanced all right, tell how to mix the feeds to the best advantage. MRS. J. M. F.

The grain mixture that you propose is a very good one. It is doubtful, however, if it will pay you to grind corncobs to feed to cows. The mixture will average about 21 per cent total protein, which is rather low to use with poor hay. If you will leave out the corncob and use 100 lbs. of clear cornmeal and 150 lbs. of 44 per cent cottonseed meal, with the other ingredients as before, the average total protein will be about 23 per cent, which would be sufficient H. H. W.

Wants a Milk-cow Ration

Will you recommend a good feed mixture for producing milk? I have good first and second-cutting Alfalfa hay, and good silage which has partly-matured corn in it. I thrashed 2,000 bushels of oats and barley mixed, and have been grinding this mixed 50-50 with a 32 per cent supplemental feed, and do not seem to get the results that I got last year when I fed a 24 per cent ready-mixed ration. My cows are good grade Holsteins. Some first-class heifers are giving 40 lbs. of milk each. I am satisfied with them, but the cows five to six years old are not doing so well. The same cows last year gave 50 to 60 lbs. each. I feed a bushel of silage to each cow twice daily, first-cutting Alfalfa morning and night, second-cutting at noon, and about 1 lb. of grain to 4 lbs. of milk. The grain is fed on the silage. I should like a ration that would use as much as possible of my home-grown grain. Z. F.

It is doubtful if any more satisfactory ration than the one you are using can be recommended. The supplementary 32 per cent ration contains all the high protein feeds in ordinary use, and mixed half and half with your oats and barley it will give about 22 per cent total protein, which should be sufficient to use with Alfalfa hay and silage. In fact you could mix 60 lbs. of oats and barley with 40 lbs. of the mixed feed and still have 20 per cent total protein in the combination. If you wish to try another combination, the following is recommended: 700 lbs. choice cottonseed meal (43 per cent protein), 200 lbs. old-process linseed oilmeal, 200 lbs. gluten meal, 300 lbs. gluten feed, 600 lbs. standard bran; total, 2,000 lbs.

This is to be used with your oats and barley in the same proportions as above. It is likely that your older cows would do better if fed a pound of grain to 3½ lbs. of milk. H. H. W.

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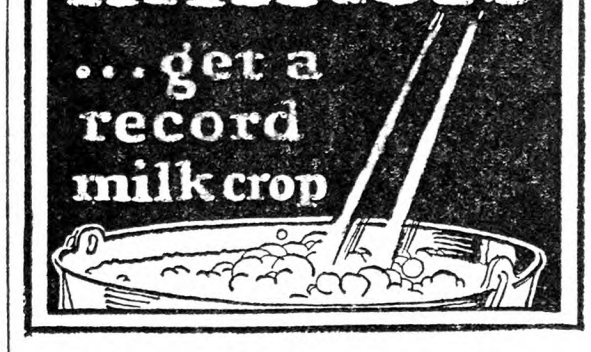

COWS on winter feed need something more than a good diet to insure a full yield. It is not so much what is fed, in fact, as what happens to the food after it is consumed, that counts. If digestion and assimilation lag good feed goes to waste. Some dairy authorities claim this is the case with two cows out of three—especially during the winter months when milk-making vigor is lowest and feed costs are highest.

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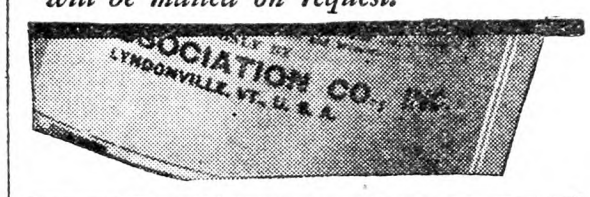

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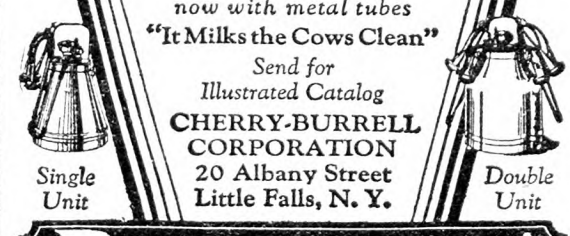

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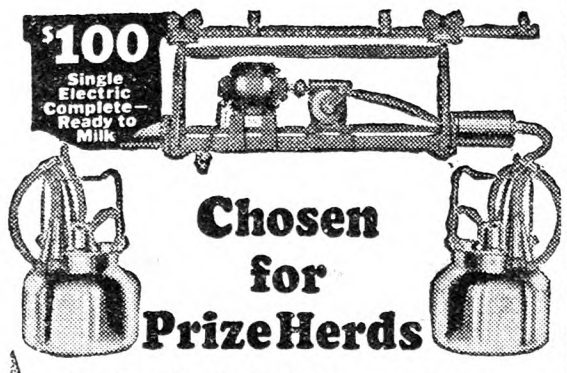

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Fattening a Cow

What should I feed to a cow 11 years old that I want to fatten? What grain would fatten her in the shortest time?
Olyphant, Pa. C. N.

If you wish to fatten the cow for meat purposes, I suggest that you use corn silage or clover hay for roughage, and cracked corn or cornmeal and cottonseed meal or linseed oilmeal. The corn should be fed at the rate of 5 to 6 lbs. per day and the oilmeal or cottonseed at the rate of 1 lb. per day. Since the cow is advanced in age it is possible that you will not be able to get her very fat. The combination suggested will, however, work very well. M. F. GRIMES.
Pennsylvania State College.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Jan. 22-24. — Connecticut Dairymen's Association, Garde Hotel, Hartford, Conn. Secretary, J. G. Schwink, Meriden, Conn.

Jan. 30 - Feb. 1. — New York State Horticultural Society, eastern meeting, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Feb. 4-8.—Farm Folks Week, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Feb. 4-8.—Farmers' Week, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Feb. 4-8.—Farmers' Week, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Feb. 5-8.—New York State Grange, Hotel Seneca, Rochester, N. Y.

Feb. 4-April 4.—Poultry short course at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

Feb. 11-16.—Annual Farm and Home Week, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

Live Stock Sales

March 20.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

April 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

April 3-4.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale; W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Nov. 5-6. — Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8. — Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

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3 Registered Jersey Yearling Heifers
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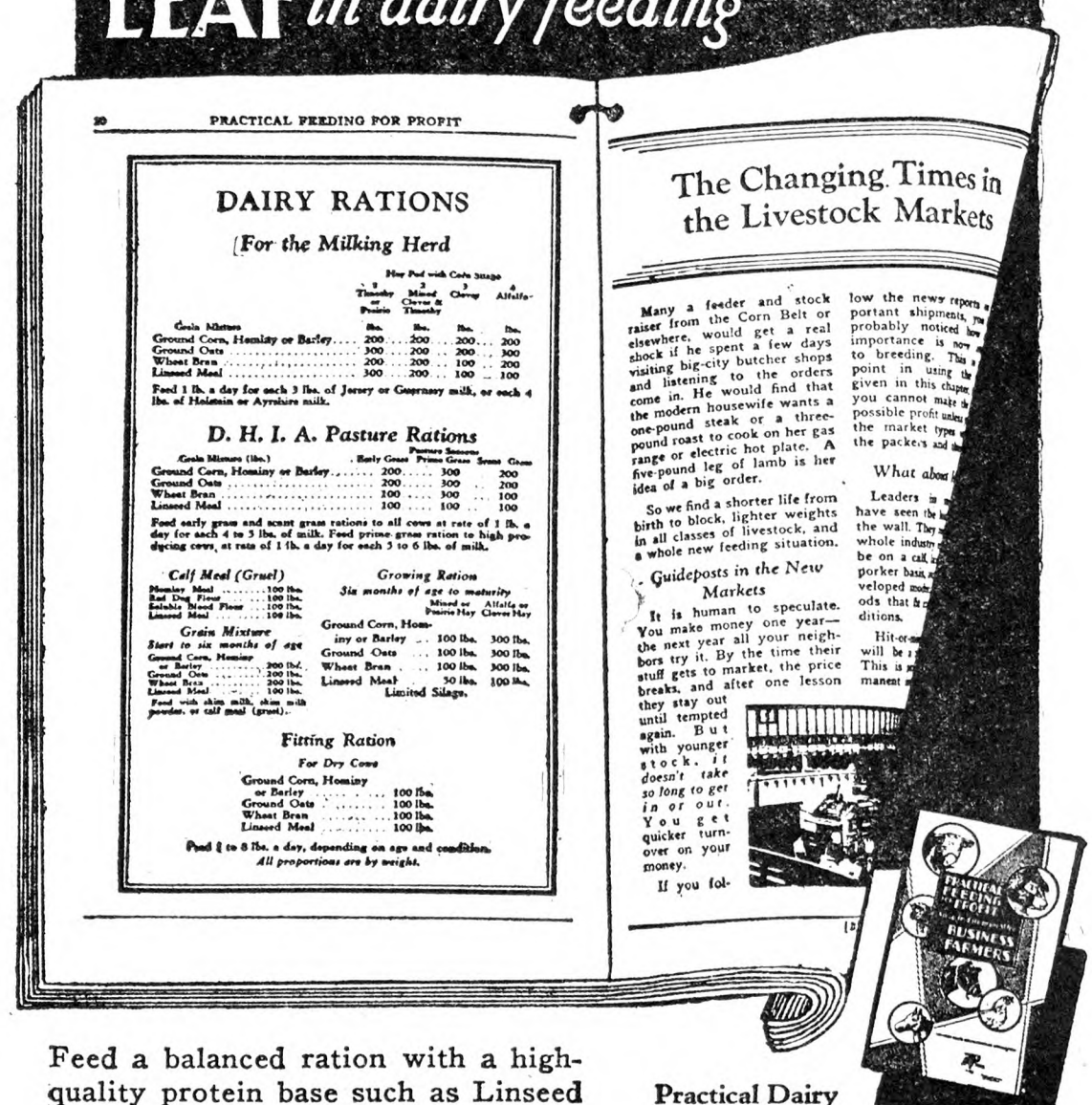

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Cel-o-glass pullets smash world's record!

George Lowry with Emma Belle, which laid 328 eggs in 364 days—setting a new record at Storr's Contest 1927-28.

The winners—and the champions! Mr. Lowry's world-record-breaking pen, which laid 3,007 eggs in 364 days.

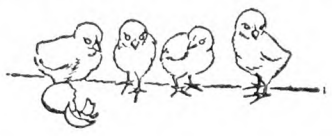
THE new world's record—3,007 eggs in 364 days for a pen of ten birds! The highest record ever obtained at Storr's by over 300 eggs!

No wonder George Lowry of West Willington, Connecticut, owner of the new champions, is so enthusiastic about CEL-O-GLASS.

For not only careful breeding—balanced rations—good clean houses . . . but, besides these, scientific brooding and rearing in CEL-O-GLASS houses was behind this record-breaking pen.

"I never could have done it," says Mr. Lowry, "if my pullets had not been raised well in the first place. I use CEL-O-GLASS in every window of my poultry houses. CEL-O-GLASS assures my chicks and pullets of the health-giving rays of sunlight even in the winter months. It insures a warmer house. It helps prevent the spread of disease. It keeps out drafts and dampness. It stops chick losses from colds, coccidiosis and other forms of chick troubles."

And 1929 is the third successive year that Mr. Lowry has brooded and reared his chicks under CEL-O-GLASS.



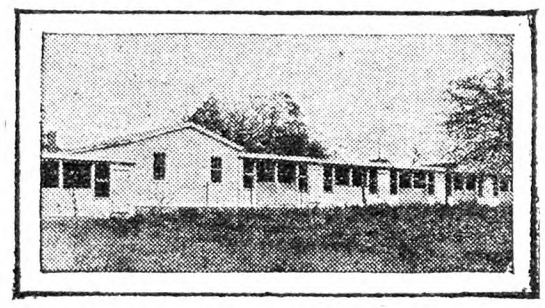
Hundreds of thousands of poultrymen and farmers, like Mr. Lowry, now give their chicks and pullets summer sunshine all through the winter and spring months with CEL-O-GLASS. For CEL-O-GLASS lets in the sun's health-giving ultra-violet rays. And these, authorities have proved, kill bacteria, increase egg production. They help your breeders store up energy and vitality—and insure normal bone and body growth in baby chicks.

U. S. Poultry Farm Uses CEL-O-GLASS

Scientists endorse CEL-O-GLASS. The Poultry Farm of the U. S. Department of Agriculture uses CEL-O-GLASS, so do the Experimental Stations of Connecticut and many other states. Commercial egg producers insist on CEL-O-GLASS.

Durability makes CEL-O-GLASS *Economical*

Once properly installed, CEL-O-GLASS lasts for years. Made on a wire mesh base, coated with a durable, transparent substance, CEL-O-GLASS permits the vitalizing ultra-violet rays to pass through it.



The champions are at home—behind the CEL-O-GLASS windows of this house on Mr. Lowry's Willington Farm.

CEL-O-GLASS in hog-house windows prevents stiff legs in swine. It brings the disinfecting qualities of sunlight into dairy barns and all other farm buildings. It makes a light, warm porch enclosure. Used on hot beds and cold frames. Keep an extra roll on hand. You will find many uses for it.

Send for this booklet

A new book, "Health on the Farm," tells how to increase poultry profits. Mail coupon now for free copy.

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A Farmer's Opinions

A NATIONAL VIEW NEEDED.—A national view of agriculture's basic problems by farmers in every State would be invaluable at this time in laying the foundations for a national marketing system for farm products. W. M., Hardin Co., Ia., writes: "Perhaps if farmers in one region understood the conditions of those in other parts, there would be no farm problem." One-half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives. It is equally true that farmers in one State don't know much about what's going on in an adjoining or distant State. The local press and other local agencies apparently try, for selfish reasons, to keep their supporters highly localized in viewpoint. Some of the fruits of this narrow policy are unreasonable and unfair sectionalism and a short-sighted selfishness that eventually undo themselves. It has been profitable for many economic groups to do what they could, by commission or omission, to keep farmers split up into rival organizations. These groups probably have no conscious intention of injuring farmers; they simply take advantage of their business opportunities. Farmers as a whole have not learned how to do the same thing by getting together and sticking together in local and regional organizations and in one national body under their own control in their own interest.

FROM NORTH DAKOTA.—Mrs. R. H. Spickler, Foster Co., N. D., writes (Dec. 19): "At this time of the year, there steals over me a longing for old Iowa, while the good man hears the call of his old homeland in Illinois. Although we often wish that we might be in our respective home States at Christmas time, to enjoy their splendid hospitality, yet we love our home here, where 1928 was a busy year out at Gem Stock Farm. Sixty-three purebred Herefords and our toil, thrift and patience will, we hope, enable us to make the grade." Nothing seems to be more enduring in the lives of adult farm people than the sense of belonging to the place where they were born and reared. They love the old home, "the old stamping ground," and, in their inmost hearts, long to see and touch it again and again. No one can ever fully appreciate the quality of the heroisms and sacrifices of the thousands of farm and ranch families in the West who in the last eight years have lost almost everything except their courage, and are now patiently on the ever-rough road toward the financial recovery of their land and homes. The world's foundation sufferers, heroes and conquerors are people who struggle for the possession or recovery of their homes in lands where nature's tolls and tests select the sturdiest fathers and mothers of future generations. Let us add, however, that there has been and still is as much hard work and economy among farm families in the East as in the West. Eastern farmers enjoy several advantages, compared with western farmers, the most important being nearness to markets and a climate that on the average is less erratic than that of some areas of the West.

FAITH AND WORK REWARDED.—P. H. B., Olmsted Co., Minn., writes (Dec. 21): "Through my years of financial hardships and losses you urged me to stick to the work that I knew how to do, and to go on with the fight where I had lost the first battle. I stuck. To drop from 1,200 acres, to which I once held title, to 120 acres is quite a drop, especially where I elected to carry a herd of cattle with over $6,000 against them. In five years, however, I have cleared off the $6,000 debt. Long hours and hard work have yielded victory, for, before long, I shall call a small farm my own."

Our friend is one of those indomitable sons of the earth whom neither adversity nor fortune can defeat. He has come through an ordeal unembittered. Men like him have sprung up and strengthened and sweetened human life throughout all ages and in all lands.

CONDITIONS IN IOWA.—Our recent reference to Iowa was "more cheerful than a lot of us believe the situation to be," according to a letter from a reader in that State. His view is shared by Guy D. Johnson, Story Co., Ia., who on Dec. 25 wrote as follows: "Many a farm has been sold and the owner forced to move off. Some banks have closed. Farm products prices are not so good as they might be. A $100,000,000 bond issue is about to be sold against Iowa. Would you say that this is the time for a young man to buy an Iowa farm and spend his life working to pay for it? Just the same, I would not care to live in any city."

If I knew a great deal about the young man and the farm, I should have no hesitation in answering "yes" or "no" to the question. Improved, fertile land that can be bought at the general range of current prices in a leading farming State represents a sound investment for any healthy, able-bodied, aggressive young man who knows how to farm, likes to farm and is alert and open-minded, from a business viewpoint. Purely as an investment, such land in many areas is safe and desirable, if it is wisely managed and used.

"SIGNS OF PROGRESS."—After making a trip last Summer through the Northwest, the editor of a farm journal in that region said, in print, that one of his two outstanding impressions that "denote progress" there was this: in nearly every town or hamlet he saw the sign that read "Beauty Shoppe." A few years ago, he said, this sign was unknown in the Northwest. According to his view, the "beauty shoppe sign in the country spells progress, because whenever either a city or rural woman begins to slick up personally, the next step is to slick up all of the standards of living." His other impression was this: The aerial wire that he saw over a shack in a jack pine clearing was a sign that the occupants of that humble little tar-paper house out there in a vast solitude were hearing by radio "all of the happenings of the outside world. The radio and the auto have banished the old isolation of farm life, and the beauty shoppe is a symbol of progress."

I wonder what most farmers think of "beauty shoppes" as evidences or signs of their own progress.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.—Rei Duprey, county agent in Wetzel Co., W. Va., was associated with his father in farming and raising Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Van Wert Co., O., until he accepted his present position last September. Recently he wrote: "Some people probably would say that West Virginia roads could be a lot better than they are, but that doesn't worry me. I like this country. It is largely a grazing region. Farmers keep a few sheep, dairy cattle, some Herefords and a few chickens. They grow corn, potatoes and Soy beans on bottom land. The potatoes have a wonderful flavor, due perhaps to the high mineral content of the soil." Mr. Duprey is in a diversified farming area that is capable of marked development, with special reference to stock-raising. We wish he had said something about farm land prices, and the taxes which farmers there are paying.

BACKYARD TURKEY-RAISING.—If intensive work with poultry and live stock is well done on a small scale, it always averages higher in successes than extensive work done on a large scale by people who can't or don't master its details and keep up with it. Fortunate are those who do well what they know how to do, and don't try to do too much. A woman reader in Jefferson Co., N. Y., writes: "Another year has rolled by. Again I have been successful in my backdoor turkey-raising. One hen laid 11 eggs, hatched every one, and I raised 10 poults. Some of these dressed 17 lbs. at a little over five months of age. When the poults were about four weeks old, the mother began laying again while bringing them up. She laid 66 eggs the second time. I don't claim to know much about what turkey hens usually do, but think this quite a record."

So remarkable a record as this indicates that our reader's turkey hen possesses the heredity with which to establish a prolific, healthy strain.

SWEET CLOVER FAILURES.—Two failures with Sweet clover lead me to suspect that they were due to at least one of the causes which Dr. A. J. Pieters of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry recently discussed, as follows: "Sweet clover will grow almost anywhere, provided that there are more than 17 inches of rain and sufficient lime in the soil. In spite of the fact that it is a hardy plant, three things are especially important in securing a stand. It may not always be necessary to neutralize an acid soil, but the plant commonly must have lime, if it is to do well. Inoculation of the seed or soil is advisable on land that has grown neither Alfalfa nor Sweet clover before. Many failures are due to not rolling or compacting the soil after plowing. As a pasture, a good stand of Sweet clover in its second year will furnish more grazing than any other plant known."

Our soil was limed, and the seed-bed was compact. The seed was scarified but not inoculated. Neither Alfalfa nor Sweet clover had ever been grown in the field that was seeded. We attribute our two failures to not inoculating the seed or the soil, and to sowing the seed in the Fall. With inoculation and Spring seeding, we should almost certainly have been successful. Winter-killing might thereby have been prevented. We shall try again.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—O. J. Kern, who did some useful work in an Illinois farming community 15 years ago, has since been assistant professor of agricultural education in the University of California. From one of his late addresses sent to me, I quote this: "Due to social hunger on the part of fine rural folk, who found rural society and its institutions unsatisfactory, farms have been deserted for what was considered a more satisfactory social life. Rural communities thus have been weakened and rural institutions have become decadent or dead."

Prof. Kern is mistaken. "Social hunger" may have had something to do with some desertions, but the decisive factor in almost all cases was and still is an economic one. Farm families would not desert their farms if they could make a living on them, meet their fixed expenses and afford some of the conveniences and good things of modern life. Most of the migrations of people are forced upon them by the pull and push of economic forces. "Social hunger" are some of the numerous words that unintentionally but mischievously conceal the truth.

D. C. W.

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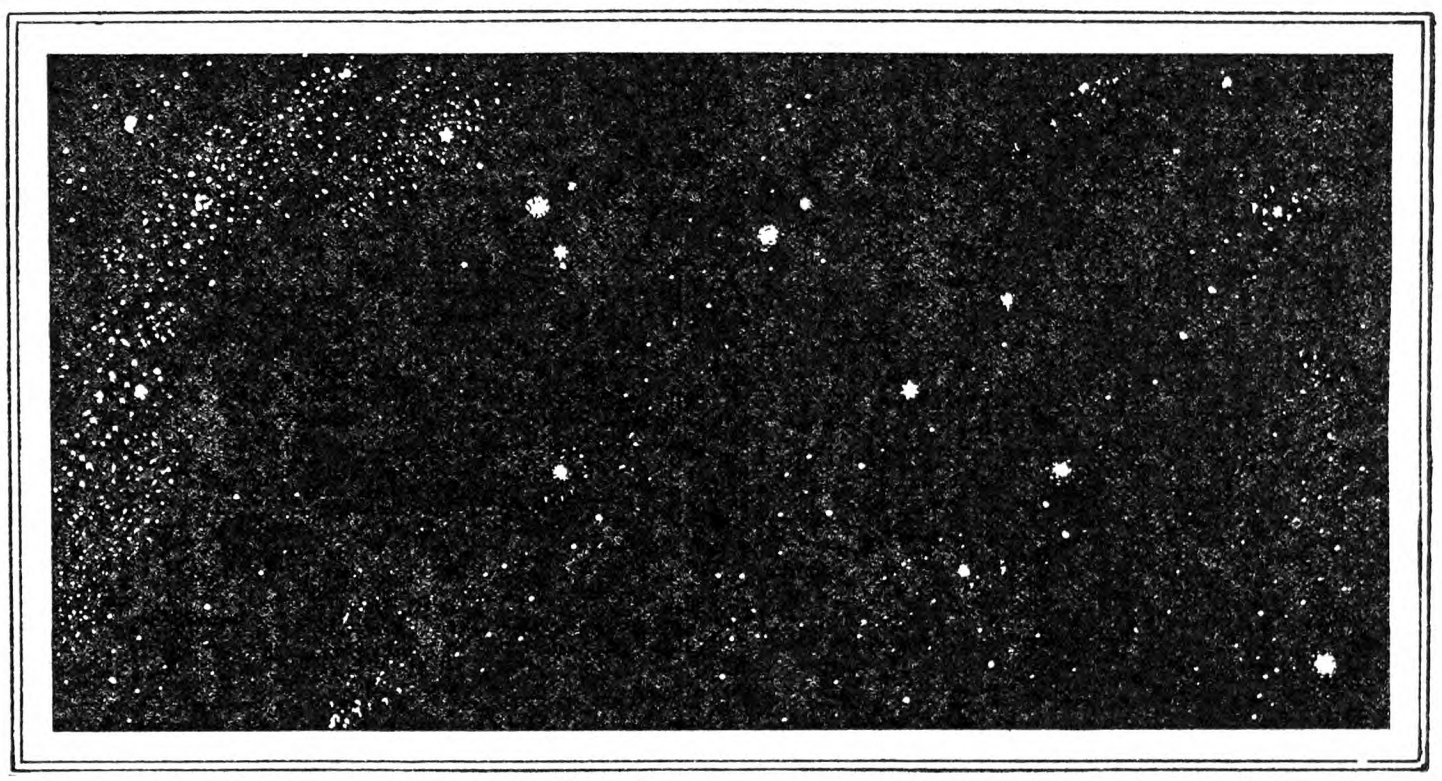
the new profit maker in feeding



Astronomy is the oldest science—animal nutrition one of the newest

SCIENCE has mapped the heavens, charted the seas, explored the mysteries of the human blood. Its discoveries have been applied to everything about you. The clothes you wear, the paint on your house, the watch in your pocket—all have been bettered in some way by science.

There are two kinds of science. One is creative science. It invents ways to do a given thing better. The other kind is the science of efficiency. It takes the invention of the creative scientist and makes it available to everybody—puts theory into practice.

Both kinds have been applied to the production of feeds. As a result, feeding has become the science of animal nutrition. Feed is no longer "fodder"; it has taken on the language of science.

Proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals—a few years ago these words would have been so much Greek to the average feeder. Now everybody knows them and uses them when discussing feeds. For they are powerful in profit potentialities.

To keep pace with advanced thought in feeding, experimental farms and laboratories must be maintained by manufacturers who wish to assure customers the maximum in profits.

Out of these laboratories have come many of the most revolutionary practices in present day feeding. For instance, it was The Park & Pollard Company who pioneered dry mash feeding—years ago. The use of Iodol Fish Meal as a dairy feed ingredient is also one of the achievements of this company's experimental staff.

And the value of the colleges and experimental stations in placing feeding on a scientific basis cannot be overestimated. The progressive feed manufacturer realizes their value and cooperates with them to the greatest possible extent. He also maintains a bureau where all the information they supply is collated, sifted and assimilated. This meeting of minds safeguards the consumer.

The manufacturer's laboratory also acts as a protection as well as a creative force. For example: A new formula that looks good on paper may not work out when put to the test. A new ingredient that is resultful in certain formulas may actually do harm when added to others. The only sure way to know is to try. And it is far better for the feed manufacturer to do the testing on his experimental farm and in his own laboratories than for the user to be forced to experiment with the feeds in actual practice.

Men with vision and enthusiasm, authorities on animal nutrition, conduct the experimental work of The Park & Pollard Company. Their work is all part of an organized program that means the ultimate in profits to the consumer. The Park & Pollard idea is to aid the user to plumb the profit possibilities of feeding to the utmost. Park & Pollard feeds, with all the service and science behind them, are an expression of that belief. They help to make dairymen and poultrymen prosperous. By doing so, they make the firm of Park & Pollard prosperous.

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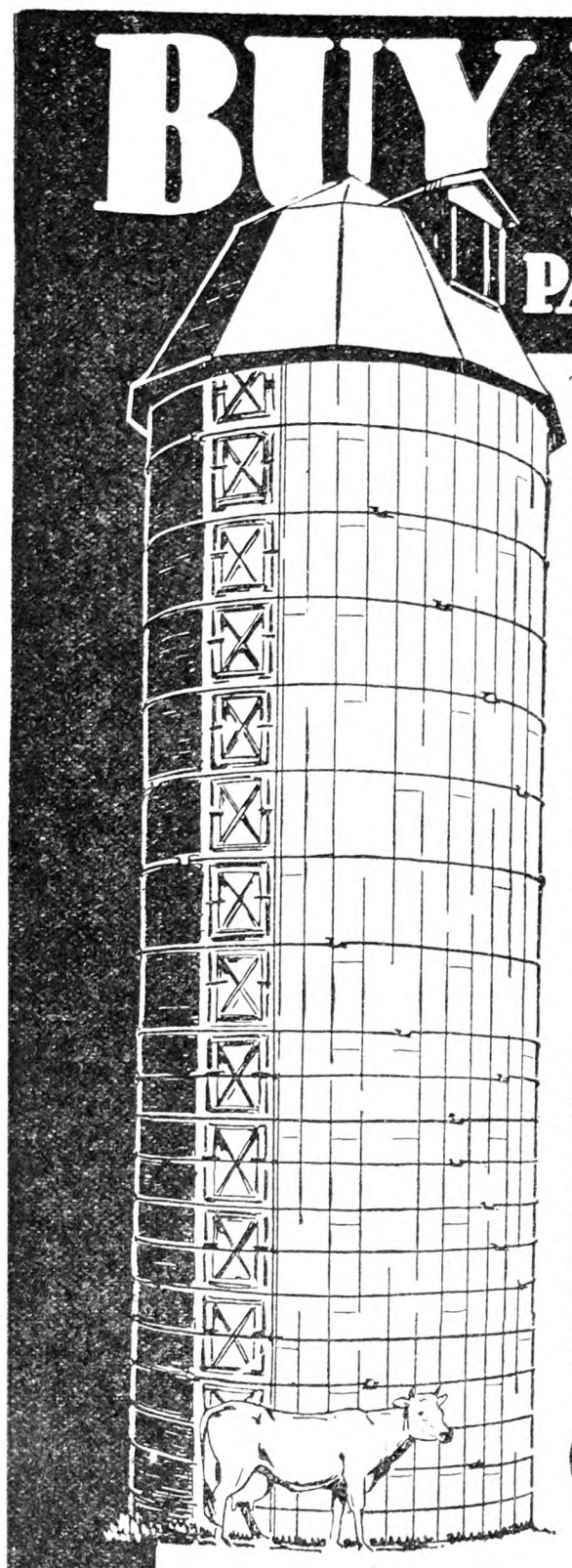

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Here's the most remarkable silo offer ever made to farmers. We will erect for you NOW a beautiful, everlasting concrete Marietta Silo, and you needn't pay a penny till your corn crop is in it next Fall. Meanwhile, go ahead with your corn planting. Get ready for the profits of better feeding next Winter, more beef, milk and butter. Be prepared early to get full value out of your crop, whether it's a good or a poor one, for as ensilage you get every dollar of value there is in it. If you have the corn-borer on your farm, the Marietta Silo is the one sure way to get rid of it. Farm authorities are agreed that when you ensile the borer with the green corn, he dies without maturing.

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Send for this valuable book at once. It tells you how to defeat the corn-borer. It shows you how a Marietta Silo will pay for itself while adding to the profits from your farm. It takes good management to make money on a farm these days, and this book gives you a lot of good management points. Also it illustrates and describes Marietta Silos, Brooder Houses, Farrowing Houses and low-cost Marietta Concrete Tile for farm buildings. With it we will send you full details of this unusual offer—to put up your silo now—allow you to pay for it in the fall of 1929. You can't afford to be without this book. Clip the coupon and send it—right now while you're thinking about it.

The Marietta Farrowing House, Brooder House and Concrete Tile for Farm Buildings, illustrated below, are completely described in the Silo Book the coupon brings you. Farrowing and Brooder Houses are strongly and permanently built like the Marietta wood silo. They are warm, sanitary and windows are glazed with health-building violet-ray glass. Their cost is remarkably low. Send the coupon for the free book.

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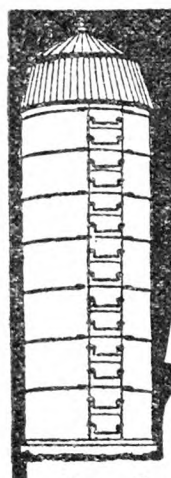

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CHICKS Sturdy as the Oak—Artistocrat Barred Rocks, Tancred W. Leghorns, Jones' Columbian Rocks
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S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
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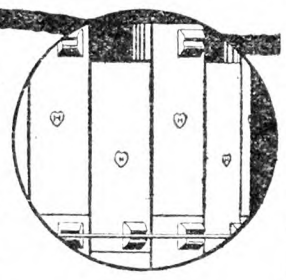
500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less. Free range flocks. Safe delivery guar. B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Penna.

FOR SALE—S. C. R. I. Red Cockerels from pedigreed and trapnested stock, with records up to 285 eggs, **$5 and $7 each.** C. COUNTRYMAN Coxsakie, New York

And Now We Offer You a Concrete Stave Silo



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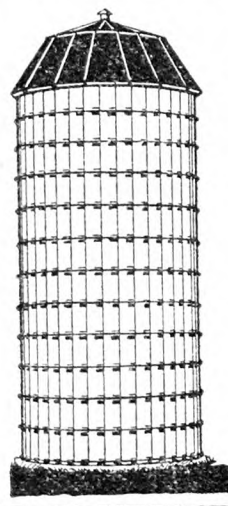

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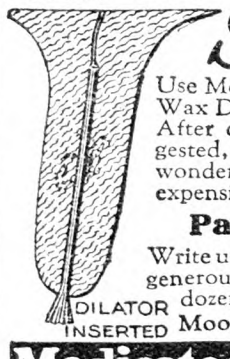

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FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**
Send orders now for March and April
$12.00 per 100—$57.50, 500—$110.00, 1000
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM
Box R. Richfield, Pa.

Kerry and Dexter Cattle

Are Kerry and Dexter cattle and North and South Devon cattle still bred in England? Is each breed represented by a cattle club? Are there any books on the Dexters? B. E. H.

What are regarded as separate breeds of cattle, the Kerry and Dexter, were for many years recorded in the herdbook of the Royal Dublin Society of Ireland, and in that of the English Kerry and Dexter Cattle Society. In 1923, however, the Irish formed the Kerry Cattle Society of Ireland, and this was followed by a division of the English society. In England a British Kerry cattle society was organized, and a Dexter cattle society followed in the hands of the secretaries of the old English Kerry and Dexter Cattle Society.

This movement was due to the conviction that the Kerry should be seriously considered as a dairy breed of merit. The Dexter has been more essentially a toy breed, kept by fanciers, for show purposes, and the Irish so regarded it. While there are some good Dexter herds across the water, the breed has been seriously handicapped in that the cows rather commonly drop calves with undershot jaws, and of no value. The Kerry suffers from no such defect, and the breed promises a very useful future under the new arrangement. The writer has seen some excellent example of the breed on farms in England and Ireland. The address of the Dexter Cattle Society is No. 19 Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C. 1, England. For Kerries, address the Kerry Cattle Society of Ireland, Flesk Castle, Killarney, Ireland, and the British Kerry Cattle Society, 12 Hanover Square, W-1, London, England.

In Southwestern England the Devon and the South Devon breeds are each recorded in separate herd books. The noted old Devon society is the Devon Cattle Breeders' Society, A. E. Gerrard, secretary, Wiveliscombe, Somerset, England. The South Devon Herdbook Society has for secretary W. Napier Smith, 6 Princess Square, Plymouth, England.

For 11 years an American Kerry and Dexter Cattle Club was in operation in the United States, of which the writer was secretary. This club registered both breeds, and in 1920 published a herdbook containing the registration of 77 Kerry bulls and cows, and 323 Dexter bulls and cows. These Irish cattle were never seriously regarded in America; they were mainly in the hands of men of wealth who kept them as hobbies for a while, and then sold out. Finally, for good and sufficient reason, this club passed out of existence. So far as I am aware, no effort is being made in this country to perpetuate pure breeds of these cattle, unless with one or two exceptions.

Ohio State University. C. S. PLUMB.

Toggenburg Goats

Do Toggenburg goats breed at all times of the year? If so, how often? Are they of any other color than brown? Do some of the well-bred Toggenburgs have horns? Are they supposed to give more milk than other goats? M. F.

The breeding season for all breeds of milk goats in the United States usually opens about September 1 and continues to February 28, with some few exceptions earlier and later. The most reliable months for mating are October, November and December.

Toggenburgs may be any shade of brown, provided that it is a solid color with regulation marks. The period of gestation of all breeds is five months. All of the improved breeds may or may not have horns, though the hornless are more desirable, and yet I prefer a good disbudded or dehorned doe to a hornless one of mediocre individuality, and would only use a dehorned buck if he were an outstanding individual backed with rare bloodlines.

As to production, by way of comparison, the Saanen compares with the Holstein, the Nubian with the Jersey, and the other varieties a happy medium.

Knox Co., Ind. WILL L. TEWALT.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

WHOLESALE

Milk, 40-qt. can, qt., 7 to 8c; eggs, local fresh, crt., 50c; fowls, fancy live, lb., 24 to 26c; roasting chickens, fancy, lb., 30 to 32c; pork, light dressed, 100 lbs., $13 to $14; pork, heavy dressed, 100 lbs., $10 to $12; calves, prime veal, 100 lbs., $18 to $20; calves, common to good, 100 lbs., $10 to $15; beef cows, 100 lbs., $10 to $12; cows, fresh milk, each, $125 to $150.

RETAIL

Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; milk from chain stores, qt., 12c; butter, dairy farmers' delivery, lb. 60c; butter, prints, lb., 56 to 60c; butter, cut from tub, lb., 52 to 54c; eggs, local fresh, doz., 58 to 60c; fowls, fresh killed, lb., 45 to 50c; roasting chickens, lb., 50 to 55c; lamb chops, lb., 45 to 60c; lamb, small legs, lb., 38 to 40c; lamb, stewing, lb., 10 to 22c; pork chops, lb., 19 to 25c; pork shoulder, lb., 15 to 20c; pork loin roasts, lb., 19 to 24c; pork sausage, lb., 25 to 32c; bacon, best sliced, lb., 35 to 38c; veal cutlet, lb., 50 to 60c; potatoes, peck, 23 to 25c; onions, fancy, 5 lbs., 25c; cabbage, lb., 5c; spinach, fresh, 3-lb peck, 38c; carrots, new, beh., 10c; lettuce, head, 15c; apples, cooking, 6 lbs., 25c.

F. A. C.

"Pride o' Niagara" CHICKS

1200 Breeders Trapnested on our own Breeding Farm. Foundation stock mated to R. O. P. Pedigree Males. 1,000 satisfied customers. Every Chick a credit to its name. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas, Black Giants, Pekin Ducklings. WE GIVE FULL SATISFACTION ON EVERY ORDER. Get our catalog.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 5 Ransomville, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

Hatched from our own strain of S. C. R. I. Reds—famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Our 4,000 layers were producing 50% Dec. 1st. We own and operate one of the largest S. C. R. I. Red breeding plants in New England. Each year our entire stock is state tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. Let us introduce our trapnested, blood line, disease free, 260-egg strain, which is sure to satisfy into your flock. CATALOG FREE.

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CHERRY HILL CHICKS

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S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$12.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns	12.00
Barred Rocks—Wm. Nace's Select	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00
Mixed or Broiler Chicks	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. 25 chicks add 2c. 50 chicks add 1c. Full count. 110% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

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Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

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C. A. ROGERS
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BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W.L., Wyckoff Strain	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

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HIGH GRADE CHICKS

Blood Tested and Utility Stock

Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Black Minorcas and Mixed Pekin Ducklings.

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County Line Chicks are from proven producers. They can be secured in five breeds—S. C. White Leghorns, Reds, Barred and White Rocks and White Wyandottes all from range reared healthy bred-to-lay parents. Send for folder which gives prices and information every poultry raiser should know.

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High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed at **$16.00** per 100; **$47.00** per 300; **$77.00** per 500; **$150** per 1000, 10% books order. Catalog free.

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Strong, healthy, young breeding stock for sale. Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red and Narragansett. Satisfaction guaranteed Write for prices.

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Reid's Turkey Farm No blackhead for 15 years.
700 Bronze Birds. FREEHOLD, N. J., Star Route.

TURKEYS - DUCKS - GEESE - GUINEAS
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DUCKLINGS, $30.00—EGGS, $12.00 per hundred. Mammoth White Pekins. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—The big army transport plane C-2 carried seven men to death when it was demolished in a desperate attempt at a forced landing a few minutes after taking off from the army air depot at Middletown, Pa., Jan. 11. The great tri-motored Fokker of the same type as the famous Question Mark and the ship used by Commander Richard E. Byrd in his flight to the North Pole, was a twisted mass of wreckage on a vacant lot within 50 ft. of two Royalton houses, which it narrowly missed in its descent. Because it was so completely smashed, Capt. F. F. Christine, acting commander of the local airport, said the cause of the accident may never be known.

The central building of the Greenwich, Conn., Country Club, of which William G. Rockefeller and George Lauder, Jr. are members, was set on fire Jan. 11 by a cook who accidentally dropped a pan of grease on a hot kitchen stove, causing damages of more than $100,000.

One of the strangest shipments ever taken out of New York on a passenger ship was dispatched Jan. 12 aboard the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland. It consisted of 50,000 live eels. The fish were brought to New York from the St. Lawrence River in barges and were loaded into huge cylindrical vats connected with pumps so there will be a constant circulation of sea water on the journey across. The eels are to be used to stock the Baltic Sea along the German frontier. Eels are a favorite German dish, and the native supply is running low. Four men were intrusted with the care of the fish during the voyage.

The James B, a British ship, seized by a Coast Guard patrol boat on December 13, last, and her cargo of $137,520,- worth of liquor will be returned by the United States government to her owner, W. B. Moriarity, of Halifax, N. S. Louis Halle, attorney for the owner, said Jan. 12 the vessel was taken 40 miles off the Jersey coast, beyond the legal limit for seizures, and that she was bound for a port not in the United States. Halle made a motion following the seizure before Judge Frank Coleman in the United States District Court that the Treasury Department either file a libel or return the vessel. The law division of the Treasury Department has notified Commander A. J. Henderson, head of the New York division of the Coast Guard, that the James B is to be returned to the owner.

The report of Dr. George William Carter, general secretary of the New York Bible Society, read Jan. 15 at the annual meeting of the society here, showed that the Bible was still the most popular book, with an annual circulation of more than 30,000,000 copies and with 965,671 copies distributed in the city and harbor of New York by the society in 1928.

Arizona's Colorado River Commission Jan. 15 authorized the filing of a suit in the United State Supreme Court in an attempt to prevent construction of the Boulder Dam as contemplated in the Swing-Johnson bill enacted by Congress. The commission authorized the "immediate employment of eminent counsel" and its chairman, Mulford Winsor, said an effort would be made to file the suit immediately. The action was regarded as a climax to Arizona's long opposition to the construction of the dam. That State has opposed the project on the ground that Southern California would be allocated waters from the Colorado River rightfully belonging to Arizona.

Release of two women members from the National Leprosarium, Carrville, La., was authorized Jan. 15 by Acting Surgeon General C. C. Pierce of the Public Health Service. Both must return for three semi-annual examinations. One of the women, of Louisiana, has been in the sanitarium 24 years, the other, of Mississippi, 14 years. Both, health officials said, are sufficiently cured to be no longer a public menace. Since the Leprosarium was opened 40 other suffers have been released.

WASHINGTON. — President - elect Herbert Hoover, speaking Jan. 12 from Washington, D. C., over a nation-wide radio hook-up, officially opened the Great Northern Railway's new $25,000,000 tunnel through the Cascade Mountains near Seattle, Wash. The tunnel, the longest in America, and the fifth longest in the world, eliminates 18 miles of winding track and cuts 500 feet from the height to which trains had to climb to pass through a now-abandoned three-mile tunnel.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations Jan. 11 recommended an increase of $25,000,000 in the funds allotted for prohibition enforcement. This action came at a time when another committee of the Senate has under consideration a proposal to create an independent citizens' committee to investigate enforcement. The Appropriations Committee had before it an amendment to the deficiency bill offered by Senator Harris of Georgia, an ardent dry, calling for an additional $50,000,000 for dry law enforcement.

Chicago's diversion of water from Lake Michigan was held by the Supreme Court Jan. 14 to have been lawfully authorized by the Secretary of War, but because the lake levels had been lowered six inches Chief Justice Taft ruled that the withdrawals should be reduced as rapidly as practicable. The present rate of withdrawal, it was held, could not be justified as an aid to navigation on the inland waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and diversion of water purely for sanitary purposes could not be authorized under existing law.

Exports of American merchandise exceeded $5,000,000,000 in 1928 for the first time and this country had a favorable trade balance of $1,039,202,000 last year, as compared with $680,633,000 in 1927, according to preliminary figures made public by the Department of Commerce Jan. 14. The department also reported that for 1928 the exports of gold amounted to $391,872,000 more than the imports, as compared to an excess in the imports of $6,080,000 in 1927. Exports of silver for 1928 exceeded the imports by $19,- 265,000.

Feeding a Guernsey Heifer

Please inform me how to feed a Guernsey heifer 18 months old. She is to freshen in April. I give her mixed grains twice a day, about 2 lbs. in the morning and 2 lbs. at night. This is whole corn, whole oats, ground barley and mixed feed. I also give her about three handfuls of oilmeal a day, mixed with the grain. She gets hay three times a day, and plenty of water. How shall I take care of the heifer at freshening time? I give a little slaked lime water in the drinking water of my poultry. Is it good? A. P.

New Bedford, Mass.

The feed that you are giving your heifer is all right in every way, and the amount should be sufficient. This may be indicated by her condition in flesh. If she is thrifty and in good condition, no increase is necessary, but if she is thin increase the grain up to 6 lbs. or even 8 lbs. per day.

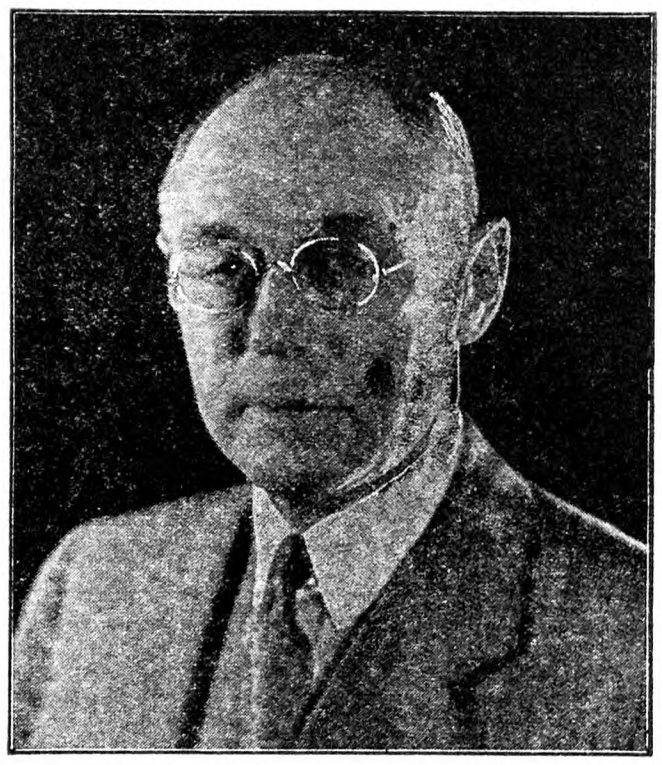
At calving time, watch her carefully, and if parturition is too long delayed, give her assistance by gentle traction on the protruding legs and feet. After the calf has sucked, milk out the heifer and let her have the milk if she will take it; then give a warm bran mash. Ordinarily no further special treatment will be required. While she is in milk, the grain should have more protein than you are using now, say one-third by weight of corn, oats or barley or the three mixed; one-third of wheat bran or mixed feed; and one-third of gluten feed, or a 20 per cent total protein ready-mixed ration.

It is all right to give the hens lime water, though probably not at all necessary. H. H. W.

To the Dairyman Whose Herd IS NOT Prize Strain

"Let's Increase Your Profits Too"

Says Uncle Charlie



We hear a lot of talk about the increased milk production and profits from pure-strain cows, but what about you fellows whose herds are *not* prize strain?

Aren't *your* cows worthy of "saving?"

Don't *you* want more profits?

Seems to me you deserve more attention than the well-to-do man who can afford back-to-Adam pure-blood Holstein Guernseys, Ayreshires and other aristocrats. There's nothing I love to see more than a finely blooded cow, but why make such a fuss about it? When it lives up to its name it is doing no more than the job it was bred for.

Utmost Milk Production from ALL

The important thing to my way of thinking is to get most milk from *every* herd. There's no surer way than to feed Bull-Brand Dairy Ration. Made on a perfectly balanced formula, from choicest protein concentrates, minerals and other essential ingredients, for 10 years it has had the record of being the most productive per dollar of feed cost.

Unusual Records

Dairymen say that it brings the milker up to fine condition and keeps her there. It does away with caked udders and other similar troubles. It gives a splendid increase in milk at a saving in feed cost. B-B customers quote records like the following: "B-B increased my milk flow 25% the first week." "An increase of 75 lbs. a day." "Yearly profits of $205.00 to $210.00 per head." "Fat enough for beef."

"Daily averages of 13 to 14 quarts of 4% milk."

Many of the thousands of Feeders who have written us these reports have prize cows. But just as many of them have non-pedigreed cows. B-B Dairy Ration has always proven the most profitable and productive for both kinds.

That is why it enjoys a solid reputation among the feeders. Why dairymen have stuck to it for periods ranging from 8 to 10 years. Why the men who try other rations always come back to B-B.

More Milk—or Money Back

B-B offers you the same increased milk production and profits. Feed it to your cows and note the immediate pick-up. Note the improved condition. Count your extra profit dollars. And remember that you are using B-B with this provision: if you find it does not give your cows the most milk per dollar of feed cost, bring back the empty sacks for a complete refund of your money.

Your profits must be increased, too!

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—M-122

The World's Most Modern Mill

FEED BULL-BRAND

Dairy Ration (24%), B-B Red-E-Mixt (20%), B-B Hi-Test (20%) or B-B Marmico (16%), whichever is most suitable for your roughage. Use the Bull-Brand full line of Poultry Feeds

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Write for booklet giving an illustrated account of the Kerr way of producing livable, profitable chicks. It shows our attractive 1929 prices. Liberal discounts on all orders placed before February 1st.

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If you want shipment on any certain date you'll act wisely by placing your order early. **Remember** I personally select and mate every individual from whish we sell eggs or chicks. Even our lowest priced grades have many generations of 200-egg breeding back of them. **Eggs for Hatching** packed in our scientific way will travel safely most anywhere. **Day Old Chicks**—We guarantee safe delivery and full count up to 72 hours journey. Before buying anywhere get our free catalog and latest prices.

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Insure your future poultry profits by ordering NATIONAL SUPER-BRED CHICKS NOW.

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Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
Black Minorcas and Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
Wh. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.00	160
Wh. Minorcas and Blue Andelusians	5.50	10.25	20.00	95.00	190
Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	120.00	230
Mixed or Odds and Ends	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100

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Leaders in egg production	100	500	1000
UTILITY FLOCKS	$12.00	$58.75	$115
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CHICKS Purebred, blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, **12c**; Rocks, Reds, **14c**; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, **15c**; Black Giants, **20c**. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.
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S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
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500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
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BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK CHICKS and HATCHING EGGS. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

More About That Egg-Grading Law

I am in full sympathy with Russel S. Depew, of Niagara Co., N. Y., in his article, "Shall we let the cold storage magnate dictate to us about eggs?" in THE R. N.-Y., page 1588. I have been in the habit of selling my eggs on the Syracuse market weekly. This Fall it has been almost impossible to sell eggs while they were selling at 70 cents per dozen. Why? Because on either side of our market is a row of buildings filled with wholesale and commission merchants handling cold storage eggs and California fresh eggs, also nearby fresh eggs. All are graded according to our present law, as follows: A, B, C, D, etc. One of these merchants whom I am acquainted with called me into his office and showed me that the cold storage eggs as well as the California eggs passed the law with the nearby hennery eggs.

He told me at the time that he only had to pay 44 cents a dozen for the California eggs. I have been informed a number of times by egg producers that this same merchant has been putting eggs in his cold storage all Summer while the eggs were low in price. According to our present law of New York State these men can use cold storage California or any other kind of eggs and as long as the general appearance through the candling shows them up all right they can sell them for nearby produced eggs at a much lower figure and make a good profit while we can sell our eggs at a loss because of this competition.

Do you think that our legislature is giving us a square deal with their new law which I suppose was made for our protection? Why don't our law-making body make a law that will compel the cold storage man to sell his eggs under his own trade-mark—cold storage eggs? One day when I was on the market with poultry and eggs, a lady came to me and bought two fowls and three dozen eggs. When I came to deliver these to her I was surprised to learn that she was the wife of an Atlantic and Pacific store clerk. They asked me to continue to bring them eggs every week and I did, charging them the price I was getting for eggs on the public market. In the Fall when eggs were at their peak price they were paying me 15 to 20 cents more per dozen than they were selling their store eggs which were labeled, "Strictly Fresh Eggs." I asked him one day how it was that he was paying me a higher price for his table eggs instead of using his fresh eggs that he was offering for sale. Well, he said that they were California and cold storage eggs. Under these conditions it makes rather uphill business for us poultrymen and women. This matter should be put in the limelight to help create better egg laws for New York State. A. P. FRIDAY.

Oswego Co., N. Y.

The egg law as it now stands helps the cold storage men. There is no protection for the consumer or producer. It places on the retailer a hardship whereby he has to classify his eggs, and, unless he so desires, to call them unclassified.

Our products should be placed before the consumers in such a way that they can decide for themselves. In all fairness to all and a protection to the consumer as well as producer, let the cold storage eggs go on the market marked "cold storage wares." JOHN G. JUDSON.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

To Get Winter Eggs

In Winter many flocks slow up on laying, but some poultry raisers make money during this period. The difference is in the age of the flock and method of handling.

In selecting the layers keep in mind that the most eggs will come from the pullets, and that the older the hen is the fewer eggs she will lay in Winter. Fowls to lay in cold weather should be kept comfortable and clean; plenty of feed to make eggs and keep up their weight. There should be regularity in feeding. Fowls in Winter need a good supply of green feed and plenty of crushed oyster shells before them. Hens require plenty of fresh, clean water. On cold days take the chill off the water. An egg contains over half water. The fowls should have plenty of exercise. Go over the henhouse and cover all cracks and holes to keep out rain, snow and wind.

Laying pullets will consume per day for each 100 pullets about 10 to 14 lbs. grain and 8 to 12 lbs. mash. To encourage fowls to eat more mash a wet mash can be given at noon feeding, about 1 lb. wet mash to 30 fowls. When pullets are laying heavily it is often difficult to maintain their body weight. If this happens, give them all the corn they will eat at night, just before they go to roost. The fowls that eat the most are usually the best layers, provided they have plenty of exercise. R. C.

Virginia.

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Barred Rox	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	....
Light Mixed	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

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Rhode Island Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
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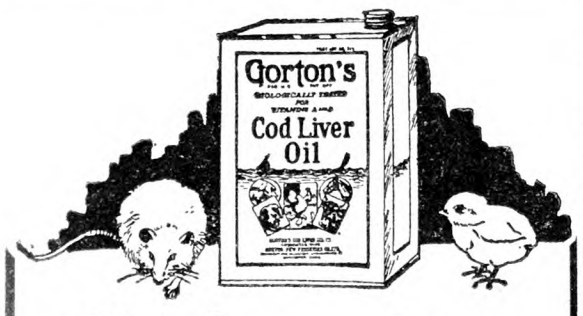

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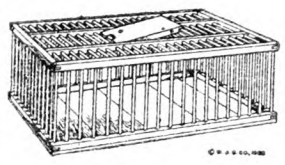

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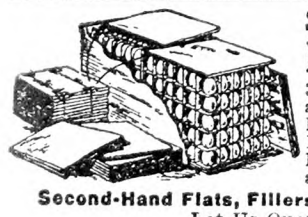

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Early Broilers; Cod Liver Oil

We are planning on getting Winter chicks to raise for early broilers. What kind are best for the early trade? Some tell us White Leghorns, as they mature quicker. We had Rocks and R. I. Reds last Spring, but wanted them for layers, but the Winter chicks are for early broilers. What way do you consider feeding cod-liver oil best and easiest? G. L.
Ohio.

Leghorns make good small broilers, reaching marketable size early and having a good proportion of breast meat in the carcass, but the larger breeds are usually preferred, as they are likely to attain the desired weight sooner, and sometimes bring a higher price in the market. It may be easier to get hatching eggs of the lighter breeds when wanted for incubating and perhaps better hatches from Winter eggs. As in other branches of the industry, personal considerations have much to do with what is best for the individual. The raising of Winter broilers requires good facilities and expert care, whatever breed is chosen; it is not a quick and easy road to wealth.

Cod-liver oil is needed for chicks raised indoors in cold weather. It is immaterial how this is fed; it may be mixed with either a dry or moist mash or given with hard grain. If fed with a mash, it may be incorporated by hand with a little of the mash and that then distributed equally through the entire amount used.
M. B. D.

Winter Laying Mash

In what proportions, by weight, should I make Winter laying mash for R. I. Red hens, with ground corn, bran, shorts, beef meal, ground kafir corn, Alfalfa meal, charcoal and salt? Would you suggest any substitute? Hens will have access to skim-milk and shelled corn at night. G. C. C.
Kansas.

It is not necessary to use both kafir and corn in the same ration, unless it is desired to utilize the grain on hand. Both have about the same feeding value but kafir is astringent, with a tendency to produce constipation, and, of the two, corn is probably superior. A good laying ration may be made from equal parts of ground corn, wheat bran, meat scrap or meal of good grade, ground oats and wheat middlings. If ground oats are not available, bran or shorts may be substituted or barley may be used. One-tenth part of Alfalfa leaf meal may well be added in the absence of green food and a half pound of fine salt may be mixed with each 100 lbs. of mash. Whatever charcoal it is desired to use may be mixed with a dry mash or hopper fed. Grit and oyster shell should also be available. M. B. D.

Non-Sitting Fowls; Cornish Game

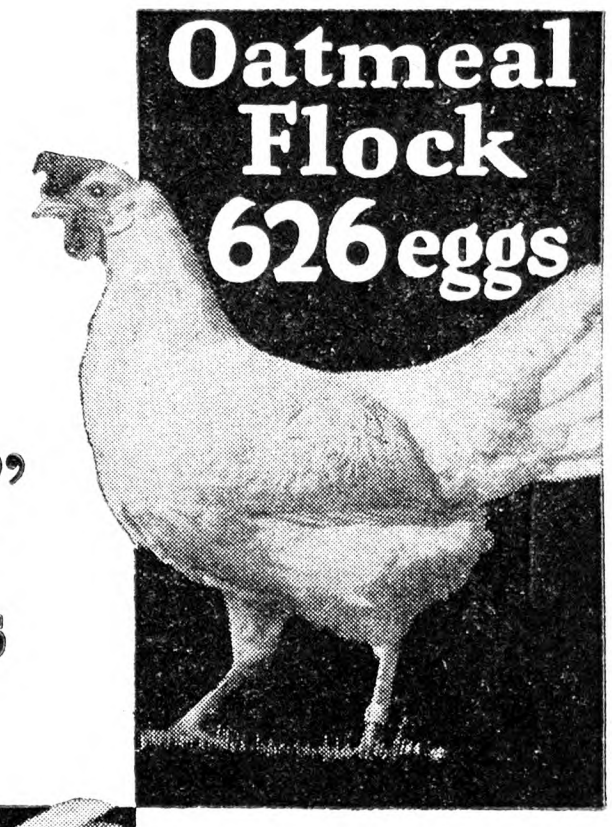
1. There was some talk about developing a non-sitting R. I. Red hen. Did any breeder succeed in it? 2. What do you know about the Cornish fowl in regard to its laying capacity, as for broilers, roasters, etc.? B. R.
New Jersey.

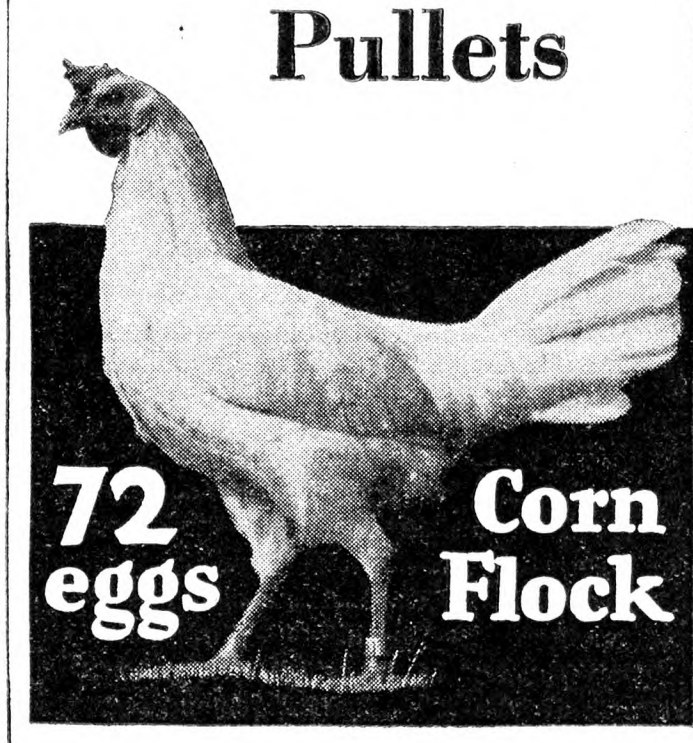
1. No breed has, to my knowledge, been developed or degenerated into a non-sitting variety. The R. I. Reds have a reputation for willingness to devote themselves to family cares not reached by many other breeds, but strains vary in this respect and those that are comparatively reluctant to sit may doubtless be found. The brooding instinct, like others, may be developed or discouraged by breeding for the purpose. In time, it might become eliminated but at present all varieties possess it to some degree.

2. The Cornish fowl is primarily a meat-producing bird, excelling in those qualities of breast and thigh that supply the demand for white and dark meat. Indian Games is a name under which Cornish fowls are known to many. For those who wish this rather specialized variety of fowl, the Cornish is an old and desirable breed. It is not, however, exactly a rival of the Mediterranean or American classes, rather a supplement to them. M. B. D.

"HUSBANDS should share the housework with their wives," says a woman's paper. We despise those selfish husbands who want to do it all themselves.—Boston Transcript.

"Oatmeal" Pullets vs. "Corn" Pullets





LET this report show you what to do for your baby chicks this spring: Last year, at the Quaker Poultry Experiment Farm a flock of baby chicks was divided into two pens—

PEN No. 1—raised on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, and Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, in which cornmeal was substituted for the regular oatmeal content.

PEN No. 2—raised on regular Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, and Growing Mash, with the usual content of good, pure OATMEAL. (These are the feeds that you can buy.)

THE "OATMEAL PEN" (No. 2) developed into big, vigorous pullets of fine laying type with smooth plumage. And in the first 28 days of egg record, this pen of 50 oatmeal pullets laid 626 eggs.

The "CORNMEAL PEN" (No. 1) 50 cornmeal pullets laid only 72 eggs in the same period. They were excitable, and lacked the apparent vigor and good flesh of the oatmeal-raised birds. They were the long-legged, long-necked, shallow-bodied type you recognize instantly as inferior producers.

Raise your baby chicks the Ful-O-Pep way. Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter contains both cod liver oil and cod liver meal, and just the proteins and minerals that enable the good oatmeal to do its best work. It costs less to use because it goes farther. Easy to feed, too.

Near you is a Quaker Dealer who can help you have the most profitable flock of baby chicks you have ever enjoyed. They'll live, they'll thrive, they'll be good producers, or better meat birds if you start them right on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter.

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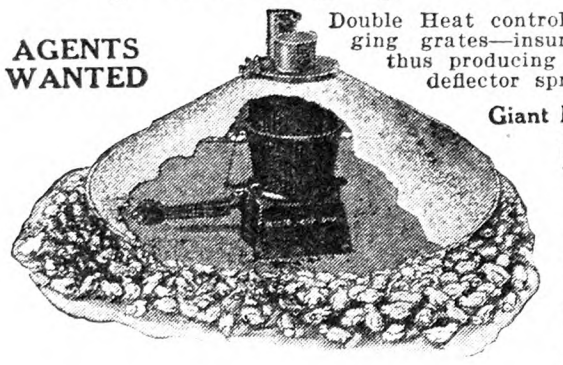

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4,500 birds, 1,500 trapnested under Ohio R. O. P. Supervision, 6 consecutive years blood testing. Every hen we hatch from is mated to a pedigreed cockerel, from 200 to 300 eggs. Official Contest Records. Ohio Accredited Chicks, Cockerels, Baby Chicks and 10-week-old stock. Write for large 48-page free catalog.

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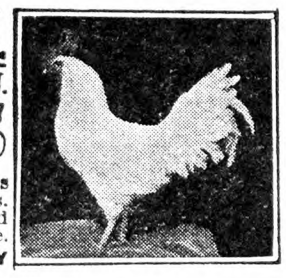

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Write today—we can't tell the whole story here.

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Send $1 per 100 with order. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Let us supply you with our big, strong Peerless Chicks from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled and contain the blood of such leading strains as—Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, Thompson, Fishel, etc. They are real money makers.

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White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
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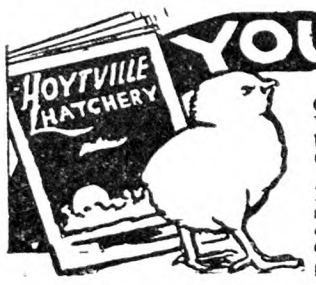

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This is carried on by the New Jersey State Experiment Station at Paterson, N. J. There are 100 pens of 10 birds each. First column shows those laid outside of trapnest; second, record for week ending January 2, and third, total to date.

B. PLYMOUTH ROCKS			
R. C. Cobb, Mass	0	55	396
A. C. Jones, Del	4	27	149
Kerr Chickeries, N. J	2	34	298
Valley Brook Farm, N. J	2	34	203
Towanda Hatchery, Pa	4	12	209
Towanda Hatchery, Pa	1	17	199
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS			
Wilburtha Pltry Farm, N. J.	5	15	145
S. C. R. I. REDS			
Charlescote Farm, Mass	8	58	454
Darfelt's Pltry Farm, N. J	2	20	287
J. Scott Eckert, N. J	0	1	96
A. D. Gilbert, N. J	0	24	188
Kerr Chickeries, N. J	3	25	215
Parmenter's Farm, Mass	0	45	465
Pinecrest Orchards, Mass	2	48	526
R. C. R. I. REDS			
Martin H. Post, N. J	0	22	258
S. C. R. I. REDS			
Wene's Chick Farm, N. J	5	20	184
LIGHT BRAHMAS			
Gilbert's Lt. Brahmas, N.J	2	2	2
JERSEY BLACK GIANTS			
Marcy Farms, N. J	2	35	177
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS			
Ovo Pltry Farm, N. J	1	7	63
Elden E. Cooley, N. J	0	7	161
Theo. R. Apgar, N. J	0	7	150
C. W. Augustein, N. J	0	13	154
Frank M. Barr, N. J	0	24	209
Bayview Pltry Farm, N. J	1	21	254
Broad View Farm, N. J	0	29	280
C. W. Brown, N. J	0	27	188
Butler Pltry Farm, N. J	2	32	227
Pompton Ave Farm, N. J	1	27	309
Howard Conklin, N. J	0	17	190
Conklin Bros., N. J	2	19	219
Darfelt's Pltry Farm, N. J	1	23	188
A. De Marco, N. J	1	26	249
Dembro Pltry Farm, N. J	0	30	278
Garry De Young, N. J	0	24	232
Garry De Young, N. J	1	27	274
W. A. Downs, Mich	0	37	318
W. C. Eckard, Mich	0	30	270
W. C. Eckard, Mich	1	29	270
Eigenrauch Farms, N. J	0	39	317
Grasmere Pltry Farm, N. J.	1	6	93
Feinderf Farm, N. J	2	45	390
George B. Ferris, Mich	0	22	226
Fox & Son, N. J	1	47	422
Fox & Son, N. J	0	59	516
Frederick H. Gaskell, N. J	0	25	237
Gibbs Hatchery, Mich	1	26	321
Greenbrook Farm, N. J	0	24	157
Rox Pltry Farm, N. J	0	39	377
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich	1	31	282
Red Bridge Pltry Fm, N. Y.	0	33	321
Buckridge Pltry Farm, Pa	0	23	241
M. M. Hinwich, N. J	3	27	291
Hollywood Pltry Fm, Wash.	1	34	315
Johnson's Pltry Farm, N. J	0	26	280
Laurel Locks Farms, Pa	0	18	140
Kostenbader Bros., N. J	1	13	211
Kerr Chickeries, N. J	0	29	175
Roy A. Keute, N. Y	0	8	68
Kwality Farm, N. J	5	43	364
Edgar McElwain, Ohio	1	33	197
Oakwood Pltry Farm, N. J	0	12	106
Mayhill Pltry Farm, Ind	0	14	220
T. H. Mettler, N. J	1	32	273
Emil Miller, N. J	2	15	204
J. Mason Mills, N. J	0	19	141
C. R. Misner, Pa	0	26	248
Novins Pltry Farm, N. J	2	36	357
Irving L. Owen, N. J	0	13	85
Grove Lawn Farm, N. J	0	17	223
Paul P. Parker, N. J	3	22	221
Pearl Pltry Farm, N. J	0	27	271
George A. Pearce, N. J	0	35	357
Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa.	0	29	298
Hall Bros., Conn	0	30	322
S. Olsen, N. J	1	36	309
Rentzel's Leg. Farm, Pa	0	31	248
Rowley's Farm, N. Y	0	22	264
Scherer Bros., N. J	0	30	341
Smiley Farms, Mich	1	32	371
Table Rock Farms, N. Y	2	36	344
Taylor Bros., Pa	0	30	282
Toms River C.P. Assn, N. J.	1	47	419
Towanda Hatchery, Pa	7	47	464
C. H. Trambles, N. J	0	28	272
Cedarhurst Farm, N. J	2	44	372
United Pltry Farm, N. J	0	27	339
M. Vogel's Pltry Farm, N. J.	0	23	292
Bellewood Pltry Farm, N. J	0	24	296
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y	0	0	86
Sunrise Pltry Farm, N. J	0	23	197
Wene's Chick Farm, N. J	2	10	149
Westchester Farms, N. Y	0	35	349
Willgerodt Bros., N. J	0	26	295
Whiteegg Farm, N. J.	1	42	416
White Hen Farm, N. J	2	25	298
White Hen Farm, N. J	0	20	296
Woodmere Pltry Farm, N. J.	6	35	287
Wm. A. Yahn, N. J	1	34	411
Sunrise Pltry Farm, N. J	0	23	226
MOTTLED HOUDANS			
Skylands Farm, N. Y	0	4	24

More Turkey Experience

Seeing article on page 1588 about late hatched turkeys I thought this would interest some of your readers. I hatched 19 poults out of 19 eggs on Christmas Day; have a hatch coming off Jan. 8, also Jan. 21. I have the Bronze turkeys all beginning to lay now, poults are doing well so far. This is both late and early hatched. E. B.

Monmouth, Co., N. J.

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Maryland, '28, 2,341

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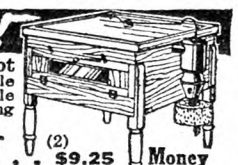

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Hens Fail to Lay

We have 20 hens which I bought for laying. They were sold for yearlings. We got them in August last and have fed them as follows: Scratch twice daily, 1 lb., half each feeding; plenty of water, greens to pick on, laying mash, charcoal and oyster shell. Their house is very well built, new. They have a small yard to run in which we allow them to use on nice days. Since Sept. 15 I have got just 128 eggs. Can you tell me what is wrong with my work? Most of the flock looks healthy, their combs red, feather smooth and clean. M. H.

If these hens were "yearlings" when you purchased them in August, they were probably hatched in the Spring of the previous year, making them about a year and a half old. They would have practically completed their first year's laying and would have to undergo a full molt before again coming into production. This process takes three or four months, as long for those that molted early as for those that molted late. You would expect few eggs before January. From what you write, I should think that you were feeding and caring for those hens well and that, if of good stock, they will do well for another year. They should make a good breeding pen next Spring if they possess the quality that they must have to make them profitable as layers. M. B. D.

Pullets Go Light

I have 100 White Leghorn pullets; they are laying quite well. I feed them four quarts wheat in the morning, wet mash at noon and put cod-liver oil in the mash. At night I feed them all the corn they will eat. Two pullets have died in a few days; they seem to be light in weight and their comb is a bluish color. I though it might be that the wet mash is not good to feed them. I stopped it. How could I feed the cod liver oil if I do not put it in the mash? Would it do any harm to put the cod liver oil in the drinking water? M. C.

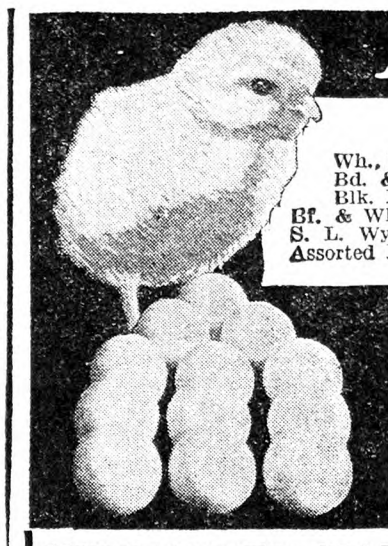
Pullets may die light in weight from many causes. It would require an examination of the internal organs to determine the cause in the case of these you speak of. Cod liver oil may be fed mixed with either dry or wet mash or with the hard grain used. In any case, it should be distributed evenly through the whole amount of food, so that each bird may get its share. The oil would not mix with water. It is a dangerous plan to suddenly take a wet mash to which pullets have been accustomed from them, or to make any other radical change in the feeding methods unless it is done gradually. The disturbance thus caused is likely to bring about a molt and check in egg production. A good feeding plan should be chosen and adhered to, with no changes that are not made for well understood and necessary reasons. They should not be made on suspicion. M. B. D.

Questions About Feeding

What is the proper amount of corn (not mixture) that should be fed, once a day, through the Winter months, to 28 White Leghorns pullets, that have laying mash before them at all times? Does feeding twice a day give better results than feeding once? If so, give amounts, for Summer as well as Winter months. What is a good mash mixture and grain mixture and when and how should it be fed? L. F. S.

If the corn is fed but once daily, and at night, give all that the pullets will eat before they go to roost. Disregard quantity. There is a difference of opinion among poultrymen as to whether scratch grain should be fed at once, twice or several times daily when a mash is always before the birds. Most feed very lightly in the morning and all that the birds will eat at night. Some do not feed in the morning at all and others scatter grain lightly in the litter at noon or whenever they visit the poultry house through the day. No method has been shown to be the best under all circumstances. If the grain is so fed that the fowls eat sufficient mash through the day and go to bed with full crops, the end is accomplished. Heavy feeding of whole grains cuts down the mash consumption and the amount of the latter eaten is regulated by giving or withholding whole grain.

The mash mixture now recommended by the Farmington, L. I., managers of the laying contest is a good one and not overly complex. It consists of 30 lbs. yellow corn meal; 25 lbs. wheat bran; 10 lbs. red dog flour; 10 lbs. ground rolled oats. 10 lbs. Alfalfa leaf meal; 10 lbs. high grade meat scrap; 5 lbs. dried milk and a half pound of fine salt. Corn and wheat may be fed with this as scratch grain or cracked corn alone. Ground rolled oats may be substituted for by ground heavy oats, though the latter are not equal to rolled oats in food value. M. B. D.



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Bd. & Wh. Rocks, R.C. & S.C. R.I. Reds ..	4.50	8.00	15	44	72	138
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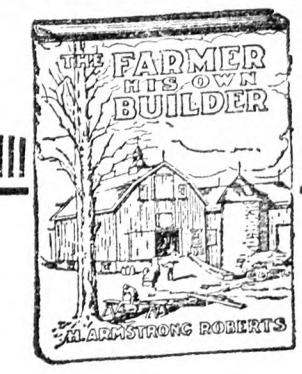
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Large, healthy, free range. TOMS—$10, $12 and $15. HENS—$8 and $10. CLOVER LANE FARM Spring Grove, Pa.

FOR SALE—Toulouse Geese, nice ones. Males, $7.00; females, $5.00. New Zealand Red and Giant Rabbits, cheap. FRED TUTTLE -:- Manlius, N. Y.



The Farmer His Own Builder
BY
H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS
A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry.
PRICE $1.50
For sale by
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

In the *Poultry Tribune* for this month (January) on page 103 there is an article by Benj. Webb, Jr., of New York State, in which he tells the *Tribune* that when he sees an advertisement he cares about in their paper he then looks to see if it is in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER so he may know if it is reliable. I think that is the way all of us feel who read THE R. N.-Y. and also other journals.

North Carolina. W. B. D.

The above is a very nice testimonial to the character of the advertising in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. Few appreciate the amount of advertising refused during the year to maintain the high standard of the advertising contents of the paper. It would aggregate well nigh $100,000 a year.

Lest there should be any confusion in the minds of readers, on account of the article in Publisher's Desk December 29 issue, discussing the investment proposition of the Quisenberry Hobbs Co., Kansas City, we desire to make it clear that there is no connection between this company and the Quisenberry Feed Co. of that city. Neither Messrs. Quisenberry nor Hobbs are connected with the feed concern.

Will you let me know if the Penn State Food Company of Mifflinburg, Union County, Pa., is reliable? They want me to be agent for them to sell their stock conditioner, and I believe in investigating before going into it, as I am a reader of THE R. N.-Y., and will say again that it is the best paper that ever came into my home. No other paper will take its place. For the short time I have been a reader of the paper it has helped me in some of my business affairs.

Massachusetts. L. C.

We commend the wisdom of this subscriber in investigating before taking up the sale of this product. Penn State Food Co. is a Samuel Strickler proposition. Without going into the value of the product the concern has been notorious for years. The company issues a certificate to furnish veterinary service for any stock becoming sick after feeding the stock conditioner for three months. This offer may appeal to some stock owners but we doubt that very many would voluntarily continue to feed the product for this length of time. A feeder in Massachusetts would have a happy time at any rate if he attempted to hold Strickler or the Penn State Food Co. to the conditions. The experience of other subscribers warrants the advice to avoid having dealings with the Penn State Food Co., or to purchase its product.

In *Motion Picture* magazine I find this advertisement, "Make $20 per 100, stamping names on key checks. Send 25c for sample and instructions. The R. Keytag Co., Cohoes, N. Y." I should like to be able to find some work at home. Is this a reliable firm? Do you have information concerning the type of labor asked? Thanking you and looking forward to a report in your successful farm paper. R. T. T.

New York.

Here is another form of home-work schemes. The object of the advertisement is, of course, to sell an outfit. We doubt that there is any opportunity to earn any money at home in this proposition. There is no doubt money in it for the Keytag Company.

A few days ago a man called on me, giving his name as Dr. Livingston, representing the Lake Shore Treatment Co. of Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, Ohio. He claimed to be able to cure chronic diseases of long standing with some green pills which he sold in boxes of 200 for $10, which he said was a three months' treatment, and he guaranteed a complete cure in three months. I am merely curious to know whether there is such a company, and if so, whether they are reliable.

Ohio. M. O. M.

The doctor or alleged doctor traveling about making claims, such as above quoted, is on the face of the evidence a quack. No reputable physician would make such reckless claims that he could cure chronic diseases with green pills or pills of any other color. We find no record in our reference books of the Lake Shore Treatment Co. Perhaps the alleged doctor is carrying the company around in his hat.

It is a pleasure to enclose this article, proof of the sound advice concerning the Financial Investment Co. given out by you in your letter of Oct. 24. Although not entirely "sold" on this proposition, the propaganda had made some impression on me, aided by the prestige of the station permitting the broadcasting of this fraud. You may well be proud of your policy of refusing fraudulent advertisements and exposing such frauds as come to your attention. Your Publisher's Desk is, to my knowledge, unique in its field, an education in conservative business methods worth many times the cost of the paper. This column is an honest, conservative statement of facts given to the best of your knowledge, from experience or after investigation. Frank, often not pleasant, its advice is reliable and just. This is the first, quite often the only part of the paper I read. I have on several occasions recommended your paper solely because of this section. The articles from the *American* are of general interest along this line. Whenever I read an article on this subject I have in mind THE RURAL NEW-YORKER and am tempted to send it in for your general information. I trust I do not bother you unduly with these occasional letters.

Thank you for your prompt and most excellent advice in this matter.

New York. J. A. K.

This subscriber, after listening in on the broadcasting over Station WAAF of the financial fakers who promoted the Financial Investment Co., Newark, N. J., wrote Publisher's Desk for advice as to the advisability of investing in the project, As his letter indicates, our report dissuaded the subscriber from doing so. The radio talks have a strong appeal to the public, and in this case the promoters were abetted by D. T. Evans, attached to the State Attorney-General's office. It is reported that no less than 2,000 people were drawn into this investment scheme by the radio talks. The radio bids fair to become as big a menace to the unwary as the printed word if these pirates of promotion are permitted to use the air to carry out their evil purposes.

Fur farming is not the "get-rich-quick" kind of business that many persons have come to believe it to be, according to the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. Many who inquire about fur farming have the notion that they can fence in a rugged piece of land, turn loose some fur-bearers, and collect large profits with little effort, but the survey advises prospective fur farmers with little experience to obtain employment on a fur farm where they may familiarize themselves with the principles involved before engaging in the business themselves.

In a new publication, Leaflet No. 27-L, "Recommendations to Beginners in Fur Farming," just issued by the department, recommendations to beginners in fur farming are outlined, and particular attention is called to the popular misconceptions regarding the enormous profits to be realized. The leaflet also contains general information on how to make a start in the business, on areas suitable for fur farming, where to obtain breeding stock, what it takes to make a good fur farmer, and species suitable for propagation. Foxes, fishers, martens, minks, otters, skunks, raccoons, opossums, beavers, muskrats, and rabbits are the kinds of fur-bearing animals treated.

A copy of the leaflet may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The above recommendation of the Department of Agriculture is worthy of serious consideration by those contemplating taking up the breeding of fur-bearing animals. It confirms the many warnings issued by THE R. N.-Y. on the subject.

As I am a subscriber of your paper and have often read of your collecting bad debts, would like to have you do the same for me. I shipped Clyde M. Henry, 66 Sussex Avenue, East Orange, N. J., 18 crates of eggs, and he has only paid for five crates. He claimed that in one shipment of three crates there were a lot of broken eggs which made the whole lot smell bad. We told him we would deduct one crate, that would leave 12 crates of eggs not paid for; as there were no fixed prices, he paid according to the market prices. We have been very easy with him and asked him to send us $10 a month. He has a grocery store and gets good prices for the eggs. As he has not kept his promise he should be made to pay the whole bill at once. C. A. S.

New York.

Mr. Henry wrote us that there was some mistake in the number of crates and he would check it up and pay, but he did not keep this promise. He has made no offer of an adjustment and no adjustment to date. When a dealer begins to neglect to make payments it is time to look for another market. Eggs should be paid for within a week and it is not wise to let any bills run longer than this. We are giving this record for the benefit of our other readers.

Del-Mar-Va the Peninsula of Plenty

Three to ten hours by motor truck to markets supplying twenty millions of people. Pennsylvania Railroad permeates entire Peninsula. Low priced farms, town and waterfront homes. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE. **Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Maryland**

HELP WANTED—MALE

A position is open in our salesforce for a middle aged man in this territory. Good weekly income year round. **Connecticut Valley Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.**

POTATO FARM OF 116 ACRES in Central New Jersey. Large Colonial house on concrete road, ¼ mile from town. **HUGHES & CLAFLIN, Cranbury, N. J.**

FARMS All sizes. Easy terms. Mild, healthy section. **C. WITMER Crewe, Virginia**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

HERDSMAN—Herd of registered Holsteins producing low bacteria count milk; in first letter state size of family, experience, references and wages expected. ADVERTISER 5275, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE—Woman to do cooking and light housework in modern country home; man, farm work; excellent living conditions; in first letter state experience, references and wages expected; mother and young daughter able to help also considered. ADVERTISER 5276, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN WANTED—Waitress and housework, superintendent's cottage; salary $50 per month and maintenance; state age and date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Housekeeper, dormitory, boys; salary $50, maintenance. COUNTY SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between the ages of 25 to 35 years in good physical health; applicants must have had equivalent of second year high school education; must be active and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information apply to LEO J. PALMER, M. D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

MAN, single, for small country place, all-year position; must be handy with carpenter tools, take care of lawn, flowers and chickens; nothing to produce, but take care of everything; to a man with good, clean habits, the best of home, wages $60 monthly; state previous work, give references and general information. ADVERTISER 5300, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Experienced poultryman to take charge of large modern commercial poultry plant in Columbia Co., Pa.; must understand all branches of poultry raising and know how to handle men; in writing give full information including copies of references and last salary received. CARTER BACHE, Nanticoke, Pa.

WANTED—Elderly woman in small family of adults; can pay some wages. A. HASSENMAYER, Winterton, N. Y.

WANTED—Honest, ambitious couple to work 17-acre vegetable and fruit farm on half-share basis; stocked and tools; references. ANDREW KNICKEL, Route 2, Chatham, N. J.

WOMAN, active, capable, white, Protestant, housework, waiting, private family; no laundry or cooking; only those desiring all-year position; answer giving complete information; salary $14 a week. ADVERTISER 5304, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable, refined, middle-aged woman, as working housekeeper in family of three; to be considered as one of family; nice home, good pay. Address MRS. EDWARD F. SPITZ, 56 Park Avenue, Suffern, N. Y.

APRIL 1, married herdsman to take care of my herd of 75 cattle; keep four men; must be first-class milker and be able to run tractor and general farm work; must be clean and neat; good house, heat and electric lights, water, on main road between Sussex and Newton; only permanent, willing worker wanted. JACOB TANIS, 954 Belmont Ave., Paterson, N. J.

YOUNG white girl for housework in family with three young children; $40 to start; references. MRS. HAROLD FYFFE, Ridgewood, N. J.

HELP WANTED—White girl, cook, housework; no children; reference. MRS. JAMES KEELEY, 172 E. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED—Couple for boys' school; supervisor and dining-room; salary $1,380, maintenance. COUNTY SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED to let by acre, timber cutting and clearing land; also tie and cord-wood cutters. B. F. JONES, Inc., 506 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

OPPORTUNITY for couple with savings! For privilege raising chickens, truck; boarders; do heaviest work dairy farm, mountains. ADVERTISER 5325, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FARM and estate superintendent, wishes position; lifetime experience all branches; American, married; capable, trustworthy, references. ADVERTISER 5250, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate manager open; 25 years' incomparable, thorough, practical, scientific and college experience, all branches A to Z; cattle and dairy specialist; development successful, highly remunerative industrial farm unit, complete elimination all waste and surplus labor; unsurpassed marketing plans. POST OFFICE BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

POSITION WANTED — Woodsman, camp caretaker, game protector. BOX 126, Greenville, N. Y.

COUPLE, Scotch, one child 9 years: chauffeur, farmer and gardens; wife, housework; reference. ADVERTISER 5243, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITIONS wanted by farm school graduates, 20 years of age, having had three years practical and theoretical training on the large school farms; some of these graduates are trained as dairymen, herdsmen, tractor operators, vegetable gardeners, poultrymen, greenhouse-men, landscape men, and general farm management; only interested in good farms; ready for employment April 1. Communicate with C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

ELDERLY man, good plain cook, open for position February 1; cook for farm help or housekeeper for bachelor; good reference; state wages and all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 5265, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced in all branches, capable of taking full charge, desires position where integrity, ability and results are wanted. ADVERTISER 5282, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm manager, married, college education; life-time experience in all farm enterprises, desires position where results are expected at minimum cost. ADVERTISER 5281, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN desires business proposition on shares or salary; 12 years successful management of large poultry farms; broad experience, pedigree breeding, hatchery operation, egg, broiler and pullet production, building construction, crops, fruit and live stock; married, no children. ADVERTISER 5292, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man of 40 with son of 17, dry-hand milkers, machine operators, life experience with feeds, feeding, testing, showing, special milk, calf raising; use neither liquor nor cigarettes; available March 1. ADVERTISER 5299, care Rural New-Yorker.

A HEALTHY, middle-aged, Protestant German woman, used to country life, experienced in cooking and poultry-keeping; no laundry; wishes position in country home. Address MISS M. GROTH, care of Mrs. Beach, 1955 E. 35th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARMER, experienced, dry-hand milker, also handy man on farm or estate place; please give full information with first letter to PETER JABKOWSKI, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

FARM mechanic and orchard foreman, American, 39, married, son 16; practical experience; could bring two men; present place changing ownership; ready April 1. BOX 107, Leesport, Pa.

MILKER, married, 4 children, age 30, all around dairyman; $100 month, house, milk, fuel; no farm work, private dairy; New Jersey preferred. L. E. STURGESS, 40 Willow St., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

POSITION wanted; working superintendant; experience horticulture, agriculture, live stock, poultry. ADVERTISER 5306, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER—German, single, 28, long experience; four years University Germany, seeks position as foreman or assistant; give size of farm, wages. Write BOX 261, Edelweiss Farm, Rivervale, Westwood, N. J.

EXPERIENCED dairyman in testing, pasteurizing, bottling, butter, cottage cheese, buttermilk, wants position in certified pasteurizing plant. ADVERTISER 5307, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, Americans, middle-aged, no children, experienced, educated, refined, willing; man, gardener, houseman, handy; wife, plain cook, neat housekeeper; trustworthy; reference; desire permanent position; good service given, good treatment appreciated. ADVERTISER 5309, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER—Thoroughly experienced all branches, best references as to character and ability, desires change April 1st; married, small family; if you are looking for a headman, that knows and cares, answer. ADVERTISER 5310, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Single, age 23, experienced in all departments; graduate of State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, desires position at once with good wages; best references furnished. POST OFFICE BOX 399, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

HERDSMAN, single, 33, above average ability and experience, desires opportunity to produce results. ADVERTISER 5311, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, all around, German, single, 28, long experience, desires position private family; state wages. ADVERTISER 5314, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, German, farm-raised; man 39, architectural experience, perfect in landscape gardening, carpenter, paint and decorative work; wife 27, perfect in general housework; wishes position on country estate or country hotel; best references. ADVERTISER 5328, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by married man position on up-to-date dairy farm, Eastern Pennsylvania preferred. ADVERTISER 5316, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN poultryman, 30 years' experience desires commercial plant on share basis or salary; expert incubator operator; references. ADVERTISER 5319, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, educated business man, desires position running road-house and filling station; son 21, if needed; prefer Pennsylvania; references. ADVERTISER 5320, care Rural New-Yorker.

NATIVE-BORN American, 24, single, good habits, reliable, steady, hard worker, graduate of New York State College of Agriculture, desires position. CLINTON CORNWALL, South Wales, N. Y.

DAIRYMAN, middle-aged, single, first-class butter-maker and all kinds of dairy-room work; best references; wishes position on private estate; New Jersey preferred. BOX 311, Bernardsville, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, married, no children; no liquor or tobacco; 8 years' experience and training; now in full charge 800 Leghorns and some cattle; wants to serve where results are appreciated. ADVERTISER 5323, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER—man, all around mechanic, lawn, etc.; wife willing to help in owner's house, good cook, housekeeper; prefers own living quarters, with convenience, furnished or unfurnished; references. ADVERTISER 5330, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wants board on large dairy and general farm; will help with general work; pay $40 per month, board. ADVERTISER 5327, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests; on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested, write ADVERTISER 5191, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOULD like to rent or work on shares, farm consisting of 50 acres or more for the purpose of raising vegetables; farm must be within driving distance of New York markets; New Jersey preferred; write giving full particulars. FRED W. WEHRENBERG, 38-25 55th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—2 to 400-acre farm with cows, horses, equipment at share rental for term years by practical and scientific man covering years of experience with A-1 references, integrity, etc. ADVERTISER 4873, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Del-Mar-Va poultry plant, 300 acres, uninfected range, about 2,800 layers, now producing; gross income up to Dec. 5th about $12,949; valuable saw timber and firewood; heavy income producing business suitable for two or three partners; price $16,000, $7,000 down, balance on easy long-time payments. ADVERTISER 5184, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—To settle estate, three good farms, fertile, well-drained soil, substantial buildings, orchards; located on main highways to Trenton, Philadelphia, New York; electricity available; also miscellaneous assortment of used farm machinery. ESTATE OF A. BRAKELEY, Bordentown, N. J.

FARM WANTED—Hire or shares that aged owner live on and also be taken care of, by life-long, middle-aged married farmer. J. W., P. O. Box 105, Shelter Island, N. Y.

WANTED to buy a big, cheap farm; no stock or big stretch of wild land; not too far from New York; must be cheap; all particulars in first letter. MR. ALBERT MEYERS, 603 E. 2d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FERTILE 104-acre valley farm on concrete highway, Northern Jersey; bus lines, heavy traffic; large stone house, deep lawn, six outbuildings; suitable country estate, at farm price; terms. B. F. HARDESTY, Clinton, N. J.

56 ACRES for sale; 6-room house, 4-room tenant house; part timber land; all level land; no rocks; located on Eastern Shore, in sight of Rhodesdale, Maryland. GEO. E. ADSHEAD, 408 E. 18th St., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—One-acre of good ground, good chicken houses, pigeon flys and barn; twin house renting for $45 a month; all city conveniences; one mile from city, on State highway. JOHNSON L. BENNETT, West Main St., Millville, N. J.

WANTED—About ½ acre with or without buildings, in Lindenhurst, Long Island, near the Great South Bay. Address, CHAS. DIENER, 603 Seneca Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE — To settle estate, modern farm, tested dairy, fully equipped, about 300 acres, two houses, new barns, running water, electric lights, telephone connections, on State macadam highway, 2½ miles from city of Gloversville; sold with or without dairy; reasonable terms to purchaser. FULTON COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Gloversville, N. Y.

OWNER has 80-acre general farm near city; wants manager to run it on shares or will rent outright; must supply own stock. OWEN HART, 125 Trumbull St., Hartford, Conn.

TO RENT—200-acre dairy farm, good buildings, running water, near W. R. Junction, Vermont. ADVERTISER 5301, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Within 100 miles of New York City, a small farm suitable for poultry; lease with option to buy; full particulars first letter. IAN MAC NIVEN, 50 East 32d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cascade Farm, Hamilton, N. Y. Am past 70 years old, accustomed to warm climate; must go South; 168 acres, one mile from Colgate Campus and village of Hamilton, State Highway No. 12; 12-room modern house and necessary farm buildings; dairying, peas, beans, cabbage, etc., for New York market; have 1,000 hens; if sold at once will take far less than cost to me; buildings insured $7,500; also duplex house in Hamilton, 22 rooms, modern, newly decorated, insured for $6,000; will sell for one-half cost of replacement; no trades considered; immediate possession. O. W. PATTERSON, Owner, Hamilton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Six-room house, barn, 4½ acres muck soil, 2 of upland; near railroad station. Inquire, PECKHAM, Sussex, N. J.

WANTED to rent, with option of buying, small farm on Eastern Shore of Maryland. ADVERTISER 5303, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Eqiupped dairy or general farm to work on shares or rent by experienced farmer. FLOYD SCUTT, Box 125, Wynantskill, N. Y.

SEVEN-ACRE poultry, fruit and truck farm, equipped for 1,500 layers and 3,000 broilers; established with high prices; Summer visitors hungry for broilers; small houses for squabs and pheasants; seven-room residence, furnace, electricity and running water; price $15,000, $5,000 necessary. Address SMITH, Medford, L. I., N. Y.

WIDOW must sell by April 1, 80-acre Alfalfa farm, fully equipped with machinery and farm implements; 13 cows, young stock, 2 horses, milk truck, good house, basement barn, silo; price $8,500; furniture if desired. MRS. MIRIAM WALTERS, Chittenango, N. Y.

FOR SALE—86-acre farm; 8-room house, barn, hen houses; fertile land; price, $1,500. ADVERTISER 5305, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm with house in good repair, within 50 miles from New York, suitable for summer residence; good water, nice trees and views; electricity; state price and full details. ADVERTISER 5302, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Attractive country home, 2-car garage, outbuildings, new, modern improvements; on State highway; near shore and river; best markets; 18 acres fertile land, wood, valuable brook; make excellent poultry, fruit, truck farm; price $8,500, terms. M. HELMKE, owner, Essex Road, Westbrook, Conn.

FARM, 135 acres, nearly level, all productive; three houses; water at house and barn; telephone, electric light available; ten miles west of Newburgh. T. F. HOWELL, Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

200-ACRE Delaware County farm; good buildings; 75 tons hay; complete set farm tools and machinery; $3,000 for everything; small cash payment to right party; farm will carry 30 head; can arrange to stock farm for no extra cash payment. ADVERTISER 5308, care Rural New-Yorker.

SOUTH JERSEY, 23 acres, 9-room house, barn, outbuildings, fruit, electric, phone, horses, implements, corner property; $2,800, easy terms. TALL CEDAR FARM, R. 1, Millville, N. J.

FOR SALE—Farm of 56 acres; 7 miles north of Lyons, N. Y. Inquire of NETTIE LAMSON, 223 S. Main St., Fairport, Monroe County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—House and lot in South Sodus, N. Y. Inquire of NETTIE LAMSON, 223 S. Main St., Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—On Richmond-Washington State Highway (Quebec-Miami National), in Stafford county, Virginia, 17 acres land, 12 in cultivation, 5 woodland, permanent wire fences, four springs and stream, well water at door, electric power line on property, three acres Alfalfa, one acre bearing assorted fruit trees, garden, poultry lots and buildings, necessary out-buildings; six-room bungalow with sleeping porch and cellar, gas lighted; located one mile North of Stafford Court House, county seat, one mile church, high and graded schools, bank, stores, garages, hotel; rural mail at door; 45 miles South of Washington, D. C.; ideal fruit, vegetable, poultry farm, tourist road house, tea room; blue print and views on request; price $5,000. FRANK P. MONCURE, Stafford, Va.

WANTED to rent, small farm in lower New York State with outbuildings suitable for poultry. ADVERTISER 5312, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST desires to rent fruit farm with improvements, option of purchase, within commuting distance of New York City. ADVERTISER 5313, care Rural New-Yorker.

AN ESTABLISHED 15-acre poultry and fruit farm, 5 miles from Paterson, N. J.; 6-room house; all necessary buildings; poultry and farm equipments, including tractor, stock and large retail egg route or entire farm of 43 acres. JOHN WITTENBERG, R. F. D. 3, Paterson, N. J.

FARM for sale, 117 acres, 10-room house, equipped with Delco light and water system; located on Cherry Valley Turnpike, U. S. Route 20; one mile east of Carlisle, N. Y. Address, FRED COWMAN, R. D. 1, Sloansville, N. Y.

FOUR-ACRE farm, one-fourth mile from county seat; six-room house, garage, poultry-houses, good well; excellent for trucking and strawberries. A. HABERTHUER, R. 1, Starke, Fla.

WANTED—Stocked, equipped, general farm; have $500 cash and $2,500 first mortgage as first payment. ADVERTISER 5322, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, productive dairy, poultry; modern buildings, 200 acres, four miles city; priced for quick sale. E. McKINNEY, Binghamton, N. Y.

WANTED to rent modern equipped poultry farm, capacity 2,000 laying hens; not more than 40 miles from New York City; state full particulars and price, length of lease, etc. ADVERTISER 5324, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm and house, improvements, 5 miles off Kingston, N. Y., also exchange; write for details. ADVERTISER 5326, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—50-acre farm, fine 12-room house, outbuildings, all improvements; most picturesque mountain section; 4 hours from New York; suitable home or business. ADVERTISER 5329, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small poultry and fruit farm, near markets and schools; level ground; reasonable. ADVERTISER 5321, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

BUTCHER and grocery market, New York City suburbs; yearly business, $45,000; can be increased; good, substantial trade and neighborhood. ADVERTISER 5318, care Rural New-Yorker.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40 not prepaid; 10 lbs. white, prepaid, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; buckwheat comb, $1.75. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat; either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

CLOVER HONEY—10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, delivered third zone; buckwheat, 60 lbs., $5.50; fancy buckwheat comb, 12 sections, $2.40, not prepaid; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $5.40 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

SWEET clover extracted honey, case two 60-lb. cans, $12.50; for larger amounts write for wholesale prices, stating amount; sample 15c. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

HONEY—Fine extracted, 60-lb. can here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

FIVE-POUND pail exquisite clover honey, sent postpaid $1.25; six pails, $6; none finer. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

HONEY—"Light Autumn Flower" extracted, none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; two, $2.10. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

PURE buckwheat honey, prepaid, third zone, 5-lb. pail, 75 cents; 10-lb. pail, $1.40; 60-lb. can, $6. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Strictly fresh eggs delivered to your door by parcel post or express, direct from producer. WILLIAM MOSS, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells; price $325 f.o.b. premises. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Three 390-egg Prairie State incubators, used one season like new; $20 each; well crated. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Liberty, N. Y.

GRAPEFRUIT and oranges, Boca Ceiga brand citrus fruit is fully tree ripened, hand selected, guaranteed quality; tree to you in three or four days; full box, $4.50; half, $2.50; quarter, $1.50; one kind or mixed; remit with order; shipped express charges collect; for complete price list write BOCA CEIGA GROVE, Box 848, Clearwater, Fla.

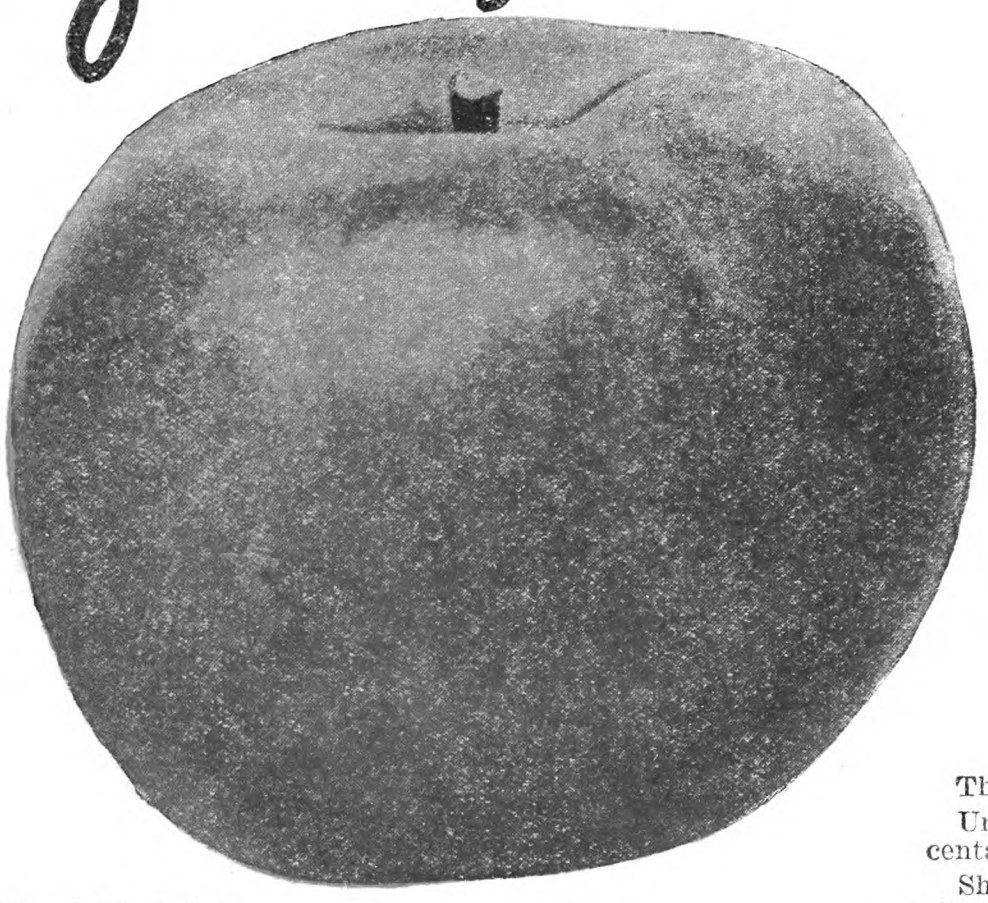
DELICIOUS clover honey, 5-lb. pail, sent postpaid for $1.10. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 116

A DOZEN GOOD REASONS WHY

Plan now to Plant Green Grown Cortland Apples

and New Garden Specials



There's Big Money in CORTLANDS

CORTLANDS are of the highest quality and flavor—equal to McIntosh.

Cortlands bear quickly—the third and fourth year after planting—a money crop the sixth year.

They hang to the tree unusually well.

An exceedingly long picking season.

They are very easy to handle and pack—do not bruise easily.

They are unusually large.

Uniform in size and shape. A large percentage will grade number one.

Should be picked later—will keep longer than McIntosh.

Cortland is an annual bearer.

Sets an abundance of fruit buds. No off season.

The trees are very thrifty and fast growers.

They develop an abundant framework to carry big crops.

Cortlands have the bright red color that appeals so strongly to the apple-eating public.

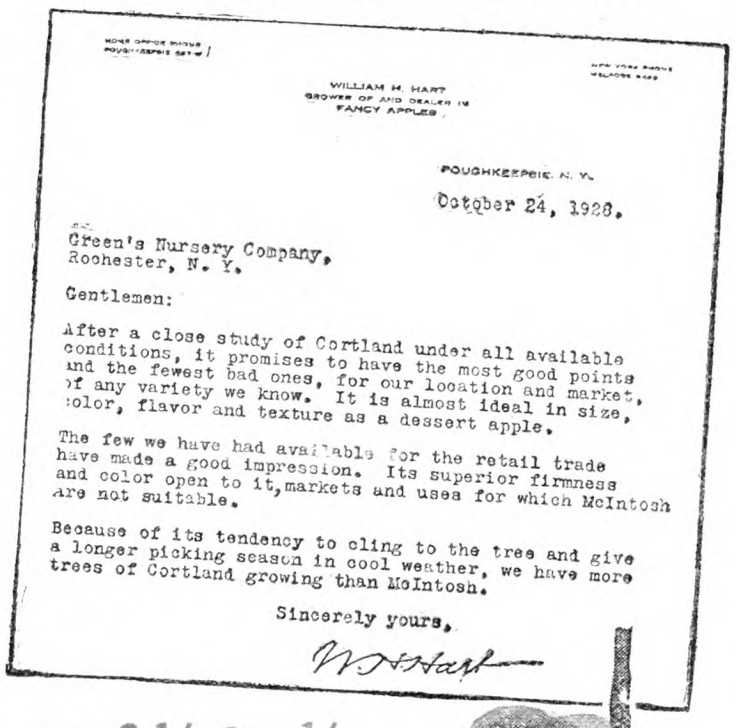
Special quotations in quantity lots.

Write for free folder "Cortlands for Profit."

Prof. Hedrick of the New York State Agricultural Station says:

"The Cortland cannot be surpassed by apples grown anywhere in the world and apple-growers in New York and New England have opportunity to specialize in a distinctive fruit that will bring renown and profit to the industry of the section."

What a large Commercial Grower says about CORTLANDS



WILLIAM H. HART
GROWER OF AND DEALER IN
FANCY APPLES

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

October 24, 1928.

Green's Nursery Company,
Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

After a close study of Cortland under all available conditions, it promises to have the most good points and the fewest bad ones, for our location and market, of any variety we know. It is almost ideal in size, color, flavor and texture as a dessert apple.

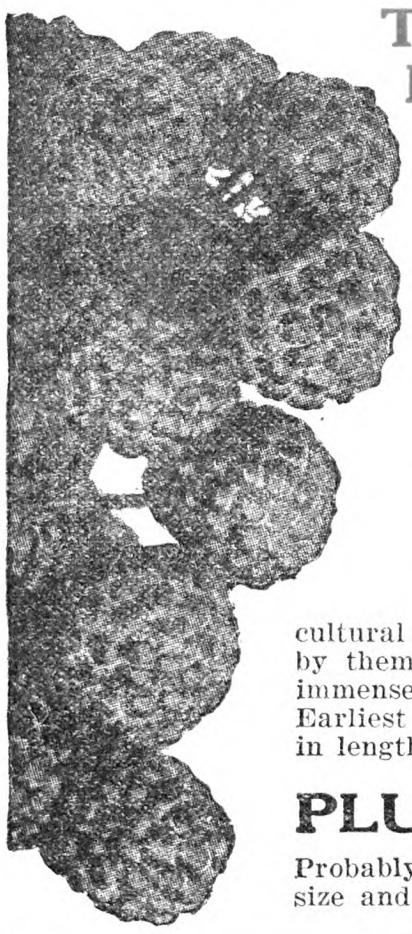
The few we have had available for the retail trade have made a good impression. Its superior firmness and color open to it, markets and uses for which McIntosh are not suitable.

Because of its tendency to cling to the tree and give a longer picking season in cool weather, we have more trees of Cortland growing than McIntosh.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. Hart

Tell Your Friends and Neighbors about Buying DIRECT from Green's at a Saving of 1/3 to 1/2



OVER 300 VARIETIES OF GROWING THINGS

Charles A. Green was the pioneer in selling nursery stock by mail—the father of the nursery mail order business, over 50 years ago. Green's Nursery has maintained its leadership for over a half century for highest quality products, sold direct from the nursery, at practically half agents' prices.

All varieties "Endorsed by GREEN'S" are tested and proven.

Before you buy anything in Fruit and Shade Trees, Plants, Vines and Ornamentals, get a copy of Green's 1929 Free Catalog illustrated in Nature's colors.

Cash in on the Profits From Small Fruits

RASPBERRIES

LATHAM (red)—A new variety of great promise, soon to take first place as a commercial sort. Tested on the grounds of the New York Agricultural Station, Geneva, N. Y., and is highly recommended by them. A splendid strong growing variety, producing immense quantities of bright red, extra large berries. Earliest to ripen. Season of ripening sometimes six weeks in length. An extremely hardy variety.

PLUM FARMER (black)

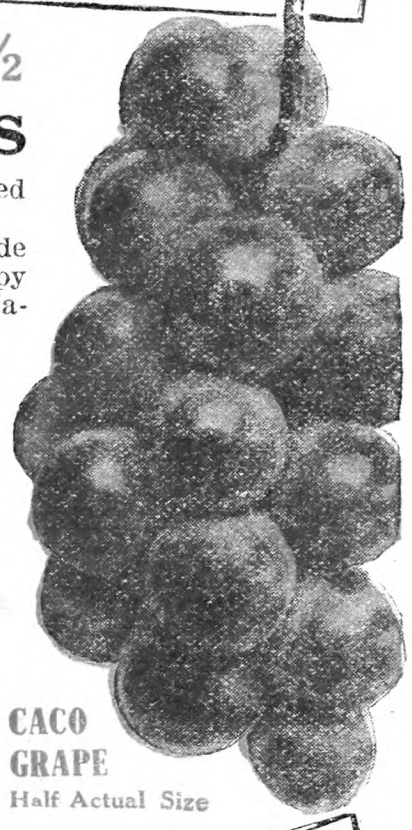
Probably the best of the black cap varieties. Unusual in size and productiveness. Ripens early and quickly. Berries large. A profitable early market variety. Sells for the highest prices.

CURRANTS

DIPLOMA—Received the World's Fair diploma. Best of all the red varieties. Recommended by the New York Agricultural Station. Bushes are strong, vigorous and exceptionally productive. Fruit very large, light red, sweet and unusually juicy.

GRAPES

The new Ontario grape is a high-quality early white grape originated by the Ohio State Experimental Station. Large clusters, medium-sized berries, juicy, tender and sweet. Prolific and a strong grower. Ripens two weeks earlier than Niagara.



CACO GRAPE
Half Actual Size

CORTLANDS for PROFIT

Rural New-Yorker Readers are Green's Nursery Customers

The same confidence you enjoy in The Rural New-Yorker you enjoy in Green's Nursery.

Why? Because we both foster the same ideals in building business and good-will. Both have been established for half a century and have become successful by maintaining the policy that: What is not profitable for you is not profitable for us.

Green's New Flowers, Vines and Ornamentals—Unusual Fruits and Home Garden Specials

Following are a few of the many that will surprise and delight your friends. New productions in every line: Green-grown Large-flowered Mock-orange, English Hybrid Delphiniums.

Green's Bosc Pear—extra large. Delicious buttery flavor. Vigorous grower.

America's foremost Rose Collection (by national vote).

Over 50 years growing experience in trees, shrubs and ornamentals. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Cash Discounts for Early Orders

TEAR OFF AND MAIL

Green's Nursery Co.
38 Green Street, Rochester, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Send me Green's 1929 free Catalog in Nature's colors.

Name .....

Address .....

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GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

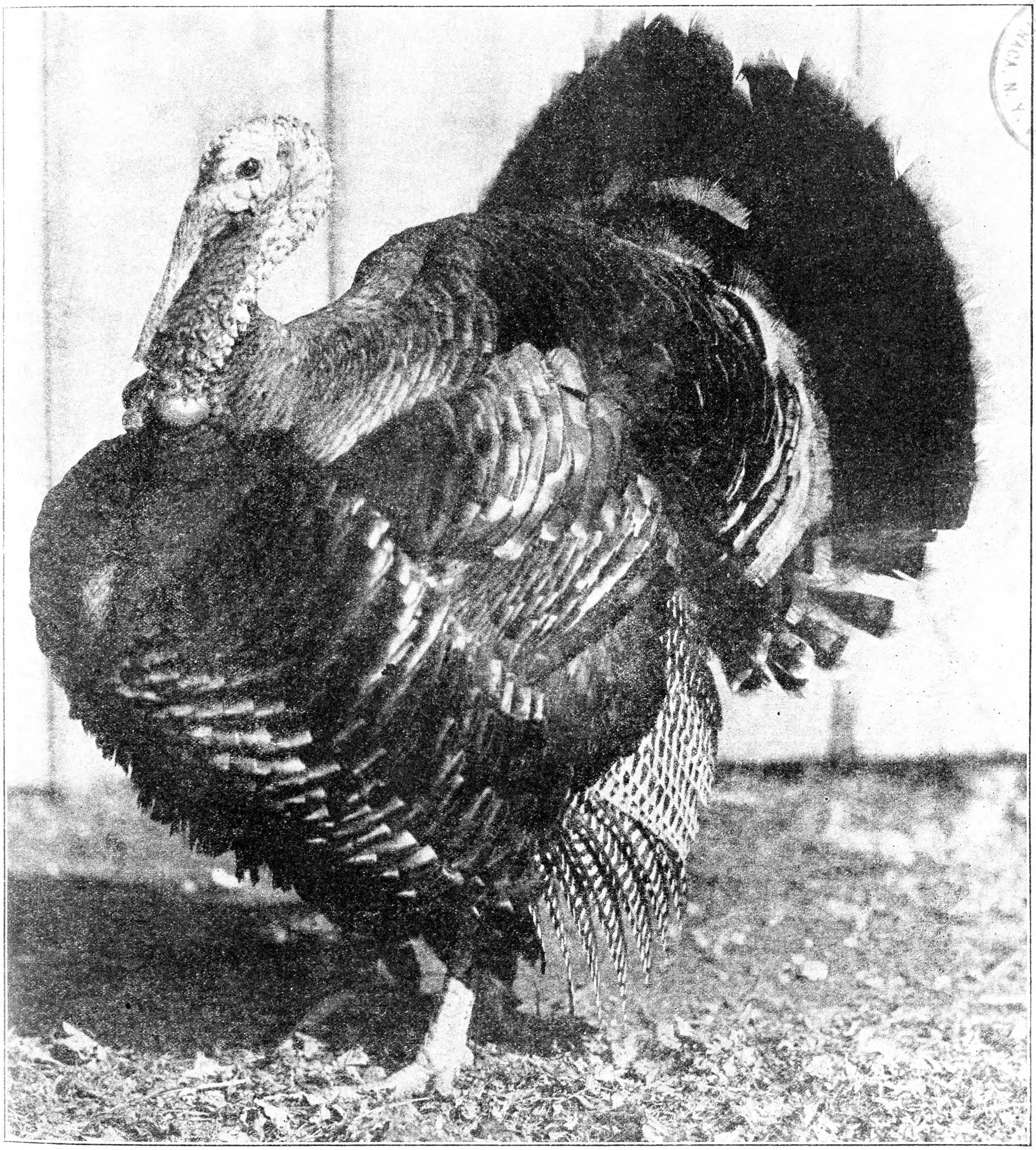
38 Green Street :: Rochester, N. Y.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. February 2, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5041

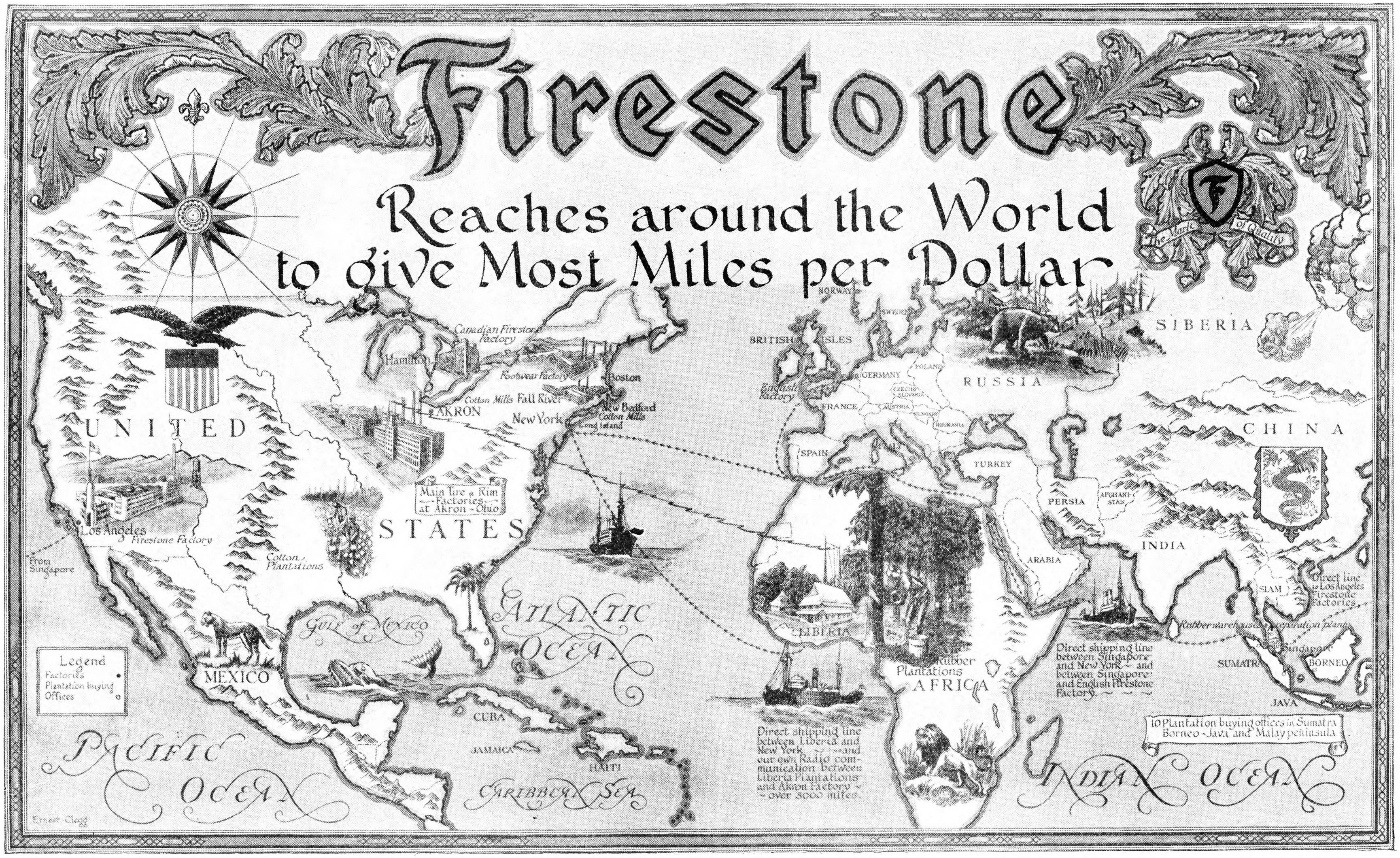
Cornell University Lib'y
12-24-28
April



The Head of This Year's Yard

Firestone

Reaches around the World to give Most Miles per Dollar



Here are world-wide resources—gigantic enterprise—skilled organization—delivering the greatest tire mileage at lowest cost. Beneath the African sun in Liberia, Firestone is transforming a million acres into cultivated rubber plantations. Over in Singapore are vast rubber preparation plants—Firestone owned and operated—to bring the finest rubber at the lowest cost to five great Firestone Factories.

RADIO

Listen to "The Voice of Firestone" Every Monday Night—42 Stations NBC Network

With the world's largest exclusive tire factory and the world's largest cotton fabric mills—Firestone secures large-scale economies which put supreme quality into Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires. From raw material to finished product—direct buying—direct selling—direct distribution from factory to consumer through authorized Firestone Tire Stores everywhere—Firestone saves you money and serves you better.

A Street One Hundred and Ten Miles Long

NEW York State has the unique distinction of possessing a street 110 miles long. Each resident on this particular street is listed with his name, address and occupation, so that if one makes a visit to any particular community on "the street" it is possible to find the exact location of the residence or business.

The fact that the farmers and villagers along this 110-mile route have been "located" comes as a result of a survey just completed by the Cherry Valley Turnpike Association. This regional association was organized two years ago in order to co-ordinate the efforts being made in a dozen or 15 communities to advertise the Cherry Valley Turnpike throughout the country. This route extends in almost a straight line from Syracuse to Albany. It is an historical route, being the trail used by the hardy pioneers who trekked westward from New England in forming our great nation. Later a plank road was built, and stage coaches thundered over the route daily behind the spirited teams of horses. The route was made a part of the transcontinental system, and is officially known as Transcontinental Route No. 20.

The Cherry Valley Turnpike Association was formed by representatives of the little communities along the route in order to carry information throughout the country regarding this "street" across Central New York. A year ago the association received nation-wide publicity through its bonfire of unauthorized road signs, and now it again steps to the fore with its cognomen "the longest street."

A survey has been made of the entire Cherry Valley Turnpike section extending from Albany to Cazenovia, a distance of 110 miles. Each director was responsible for making the survey in his particular community. The homes and places of business on each side of the 110-mile stretch were listed on forms furnished by the secretary of the association. The places of business on roads adjacent to the turnpike were also listed. The results were turned in to Orrin Terry, secretary of the association, and the results were published, copies being sent to the directors residing in each community along the turnpike.

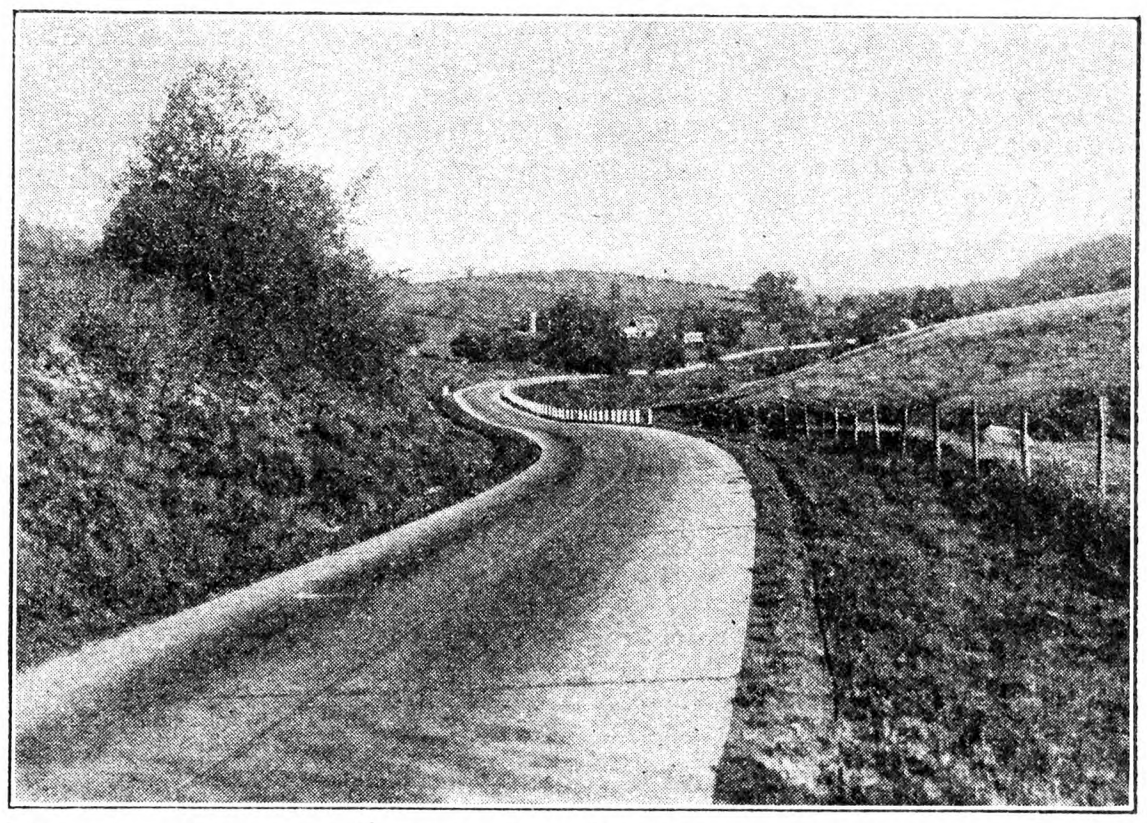
The survey shows that there are 1,627 homes and business places on the 110-mile street beginning at the city limits of Albany and extending through Cazenovia. It is interesting to note that there are 73 gas stations and 40 garages which sell gasoline, or an average of a pump per mile along the route. And this through a territory which is really open country, as there is not a single city in the 110-mile stretch.

A record was made of the churches, schools, farms, private homes, post offices, hotels, gas stations, garages, antique dealers, road stands, etc. The tabulation shows that the various enterprises are nearly equally divided on the north and south sides of the highway. There are six antique dealers on each side. Four camp grounds are located on the north side and three on the south. There are 60 gas pumps on the north and 53 on the south side.

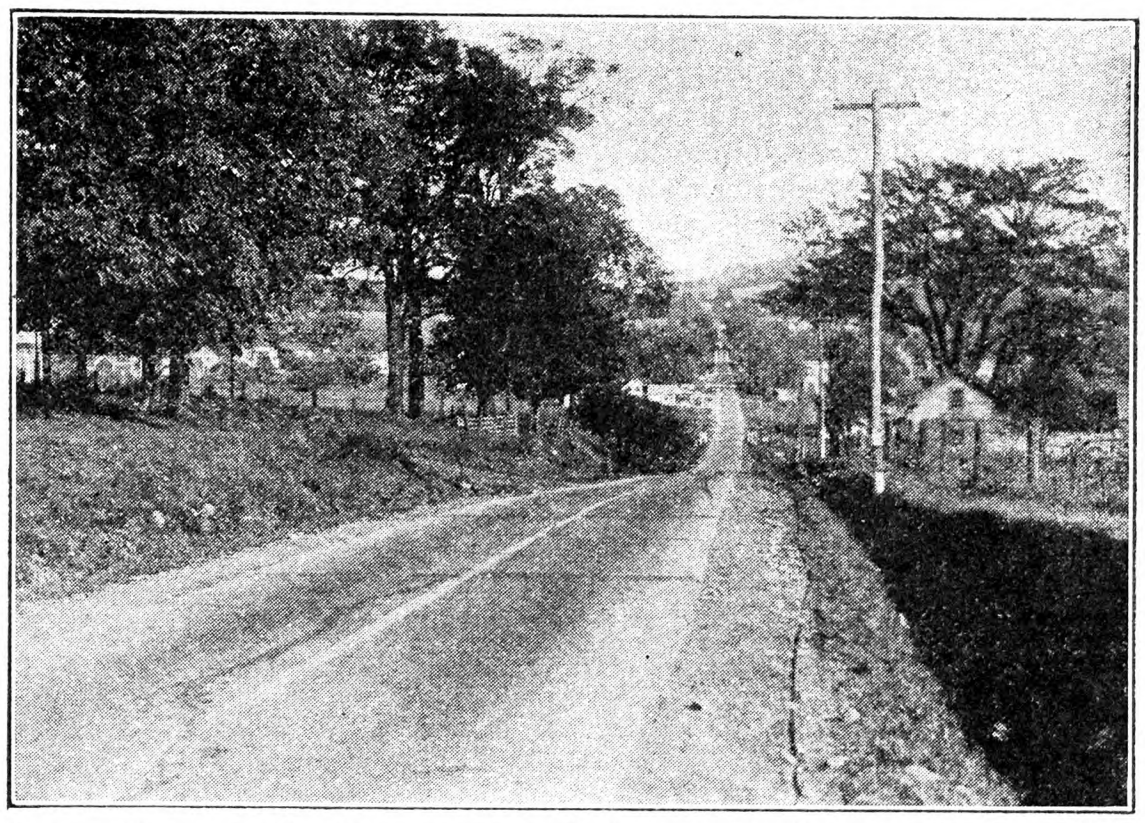
The private homes are nearly equal, 415 being located on the north and 404 on the south side. Seventeen hotels are on the north and eleven on the south side, while the restaurants are reversed, 12 being on the north and 17 on the south side. The complete list of places of business and private homes is as follows:

Antique dealers, 12; camp grounds, 7; churches, 11; farms, 147; garages, 40; gas stations, 73; hotels, 28; post offices, 8; private homes, 819; restaurants, 29; road stands, 35; schools, 4; stores, 110; tourists' homes, 180; miscellaneous, 124; total, 1,627.

Of this number 514 are businesses directly or indirectly interested in turnpike travel. At the director's home in each community a complete list of the entire "street" is on file. The lists are divided, one being of the north side of the route, another of the south side, and a third of the adjacent roads. If a traveler desires to locate a particular person along the "street" he can stop at any community and at the director's home the list will be available, giving the complete name, post office address, type of business, if any, trade name, if any, and from the list one can tell exactly how many houses removed the particular party is from a given community. The lists will be corrected annually. The association will be able to give definite information as to whether tourists' homes, gas stations, tea rooms, etc., are increasinig or decreasing in number. They are now able to give definite information as to which side of the highway it is advisable to build a particular type of business. For instance, if there are 90 road stands on the north side of the highway and but 50 on the south it ought to prove more profitable to build any new stands on the south side.



The name and address and exact location of every home and business place along the Cherry Valley Turnpike can be secured in any community along the route by calling on the director of the association residing there.



A gas station per mile along route U. S. 20 for the 110-mile stretch between Albany and Cazenovia was found in a survey just completed by the Cherry Valley Turnpike Association. One of the gas stations is shown at the left of the route in the picture.

This regional association has another innovation to its credit. For the past two Winters bulletins have been sent out weekly by the secretary giving definite information as to road conditions along the "street." Each Monday throughout the Winter months the directors residing approximately 10 miles apart send a report to the secretary on the conditions in the particular section under his supervision. These reports are examined Tuesday morning by the secretary, and a road bulletin is printed and placed in the mail Tuesday afternoon giving the exact conditions along the entire 110-mile stretch. The bulletins are sent to automobile clubs, touring bureaus and hotels throughout the Empire State. In case of heavy storms special bulletins are issued, information being gathered by telephone from the various directors. To show the usefulness of these bulletins it is only necessary to examine a typical one issued the first week in December. At the western end of the 110-mile stretch there were six inches of snow and the highways were very slippery. Careful drivers used chains. In fact it was extremely dangerous to drive without chains. Thirty miles away, or along in the middle of the "street," the roads were absolutely bare and perfectly dry. Near Albany at the eastern terminal rain and sleet had frozen on the highway, making a very slippery condition. These facts were all given for the benefit of the traveling public.

The Cherry Valley Turnpike Association has been using the survey record in its membership campaign for 1929, and the officials report that there will be 100 per cent membership from the business places listed on the "street."

Incidentally, if you are paying a call to a resident along the Cherry Valley Turnpike, and you are not sure where your friend resides, simply call on the director of the Turnpike Association in any of the communities and you will be able to find just where your friend lives, what business he is in, his post office address, whether he takes tourists or runs a farm or is in some other line of business. The residents of this 110-mile street now have definite addresses.

New York. T. T. J.

Controlling Pheasants

THE destruction of farm crops by pheasants presents a serious problem, and ways and means of preventing such depredations are now being discussed in many sections. During the past two years, the pheasant menace has increased to such an extent that the farmers are demanding legislation to curb the crop destroying activities of those birds. Farm Bureaus, individual farmers and even the Rochester Chapter of the Izaak Walton League are working for legislative relief.

The Orleans County Farm Bureau favors increasing the bag limit on hunting days and giving the farmers more leeway in killing birds which are damaging crops. Other Farm Bureaus have suggested that the season be increased to six days with a limit of two birds a day. The Rochester Izaak Walton Chapter is of the opinion that the former solution to the problem is not the best plan. The chapter favors a five-day season consisting of the last Thursday, Friday and Saturday in October and the first Thursday and Saturday in November.

Two years ago Farm Bureau Agent Earl D. Merrill of Monroe County, where pheasant loss has been exceedingly heavy, collected data in several Western New York counties. The investigations were made in May and June and 20 birds were taken and examined. Seed grain was found in 11, waste grain in 4, harmless insects in 8, destructive insects in 9, earthworms in 6, and leaves, clover and corn in 3.

This would indicate that pheasants do considerable damage in planting time. Many farmers say that pheasants will pull more young corn than an army of crows. According to surveys made Monroe County is in the center of the territory from which serious damage has been reported.

Some people claim that pheasants are not as plentiful as they were 10 or 12 years ago. Others claim the opposite. Taking the recent crop losses into consideration it would seem that the pheasants are either more plentiful or have changed their diet. After the first day of the hunting season, pheasants become gun shy and are not as conspicuous and this factor tends to decrease the season's bag of these birds.

Some farmers have killed pheasants out of season in order to protect their crops, breaking the game laws with the idea in mind that they could better afford to pay a fine than accept a serious crop loss. It seems that a farmer should have more leeway along this line. He should be allowed to kill destructive pheasants the same as other destructive birds and animals.

In this era of farming with many serious problems to face and to conquer, it does not seem right that farmers should continue to take a serious crop loss

by pheasants each year and be able to do nothing but "grin and bear it." It is only placing another item of loss in the ledger books, and the enacting of a legislative law could prevent it. H. B. P.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Buckwheat, Grapes, Apples—Some Nice Things Made From Them

AGRICULTURE, vineyarding, and apple-growing are supporting two industries which are reaching large proportions, as shown by the manufacture of buckwheat flour, grape juice and apple juice in plants not many miles from my place. In saying some things about these industries, it is my purpose in no way to minimize the farmer, the vineyardist, or the apple-grower, but to give them a place at the "first table." Comparatively speaking, the ones from whom the raw materials are received for producing delectable grape juice and apple juice as well as those who grow the buckwheat have rear seats and are not having the chance they really deserve. Legislation is needed, perhaps, not to bring about better prices for the grower, but to make his products cost him less. Production costs would be prohibitive were they not absolute necessities in carrying on business. So the one who produces things from the soil is placed at a disadvantage and, if any class needs encouragement, it is the producing class.

One of the buckwheat flouring mills in an adjoining county began more than a century ago with a capacity of two barrels a day of stone-ground flour. It is now turning out a better grade of flour from 3,000 bushels a day—about 500 barrels. This mill is also producing many hundred pounds of groats daily, besides the by-product of buckwheat feed or middlings. The groats are merely cracked kernels of buckwheat in about four grades of fineness, used for breakfast food by many. The middlings or feed is used in mixing dairy rations. The buckwheat hulls are a waste product, having a small nutrient value; about 15 per cent, perhaps. They are used for packing nursery stock for shipment, for bedding dairy cows, etc.

Another buckwheat mill in a county adjoining the first, turns out buckwheat products exclusively, and is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. So the two mills having a capacity of 6,000 bushels of buckwheat daily for a period of about three months each year are turning out a modern grade of flour and distributing it to most of the States of the union as well as many foreign countries like Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, etc. These mills not only furnish a market for a large quantity of buckwheat, but one of them has a bean department where many tons of beans are graded, cleaned and shipped. These two features have a tendency to raise the crops of buckwheat and beans to a higher level, and to make them profitable to the farmers, so far as overhead conditions will permit.

The grape and apple-juice plant in another county is a busy place in Fall and early Winter months, giving employment to a little army of mostly young men and affording a market to many grape and apple growers, yet having a tendency to crowd down prices. The year 1928 must have been a banner year for these people as grapes sold for about half the price prevailing the former year, and apples brought only 60 cents a hundred pounds.

But they do turn out a splendid product, which is non-intoxicant and delicious. It sells high, but is worth a lot to those who desire luxuries. I dropped in and helped one-half day unload and unpack glass gallon bottles, from the cars. These receptacles, very nicely made from clear glass of a thickness far surpassing the lamp chimneys of the present day, were washed, scalded, rinsed and sterilized before filling with apple juice. Here is a lesson in thorough preparation for market, which the farmer might well emulate.

The farmer and fruit grower have the prices set by others for their product, and the machinery and fertilizers used in growing them, also the materials for their table and the clothing they wear.

Steuben Co., N. Y. C. M. DRAKE.

The Turner Center System Again

FOR the information of farmers we have been trying to get exact data as to the Turner Center dairy organization in Maine. Definite facts are hard to get. Well-informed correspondents on most farm subjects in the territory are unable to get data and figures which would help to an understanding of the situation. Farmers do not know, and the management will not tell.

The Turner Center Dairying Association was organized about 46 years ago in the town of Turner, Androscoggin Co., Maine, by E. L. Bradford and associates. He was the manager all these years until 1926, when W. B. Haskell, who had been assistant manager, took his place. The business outgrew the small but efficient plant in Turner, and was moved to the city of Auburn, where headquarters have been maintained ever since, including a big butter-making outfit, pasteurizing outfit, ice-cream plant, etc., as well as large icehouses. Collecting plants were maintained all over Maine and in New Hampshire and Vermont, and some in Canada. Although small butter-making and separating plants had been operated in different places, all have now been closed, and all manufacture has been at Auburn. The ice cream business has increased wonderfully.

In 1919 or 1920 it was suggested by Mr. Bradford to make it a farm co-operative plant. The capital authorized was $1,000,000 of common stock at $10 a share. The amount outstanding in 1926 was $810,802; and $1,000,000 preferred stock, total outstanding $763,000. Total outstanding $1,574,000. There was a provision that when the company failed to pay dividends on the preferred stock then the preferred stock had the right to vote. This right was not exercised until December, 1928. Farmers had one vote without regard to the amount of stock held. It is assumed that the old owners held the preferred stock and each holder had one vote for each share of stock held by him. But in any event, the old directors and management in charge before farmers bought stock remained in control from first to last.

The plan was for farmers to buy the common stock, and pay for it by a deduction of 5 per cent out of their monthly milk bills. The stock was issued in two series. The 1920 series was reported as paid in full by 1925, and the 1921 series in 1926. A majority of the farmers voted to buy the stock on the 5 per cent deduction terms, but some did not. It is now expressed as an opinion that if farmers had been asked at the time to subscribe $1,000,000 in cold cash for the stock they never would have done it. At any rate, during a period of about three years following, the patrons dropped off from over 4,000 cows to about 2,200.

There is considerable feeling against the management. Farmers have been blamed because they did not continue to send milk to the plants. Farmers consulted say they quit because they were dissatisfied with the management. It was supposed to be a farm co-operative business; but farmers had no real part in it, and they could and did get more for milk elsewhere. The business was expanded unduly by their money and credit. Distributing plants owned by the company are located at Charlestown, Lynn, Lowell, Worcester and Fall River, Mass., and Providence, R. I. It is admitted that because of the erection or purchase of these plants, or some of them, at inflated prices, the overhead charges were greatly increased. The expansion was greater than the business would warrant. The farmers had nothing to do with this, yet it was a heavy burden all the while.

There has been much complaint for many years that in some cases the butter-fat test was less than it should be. Farmers say those who made a bad enough kick got satisfaction; others didn't. Theoretically the farmers had the management of the business. Practically they had little to do with it. The directors have been the same over a long period.

The question as to what the assets and liabilities were at the time of reorganization, nobody outside the corporation seems to know. The last report was for 1926. Everybody would like to know who, besides the bank, was concerned in making the $800,000 offer for the business. The Atlantic National Bank is certainly not in the milk business. The farmers get 25 cents on the dollar back.

There is a report in the air that this whole reorganization scheme is the advance of a great merger, but nothing definite has been learned. Clerks in the business office have been given a month's notice that they may go to Boston to work in the office there or lose their jobs, but no one knows just what will be done with the business in Auburn.

Propaganda through the press has pictured this business as a great and successful farm co-operative enterprise. Speeches at dairy meetings have had the same effect. Now it is shown that there never was any real co-operation about it. Farmers paid in a million dollars in installments. They had no control of the business and no information to enable them to direct it if they had control. They were expected to furnish milk for less than the general price by other buyers. Their money was put into city distributing plants. Now they get 25 per cent of their money back, and they do not even know who pays it. Some will call this a failure of co-operation. It is nothing of the kind. It was not in any sense a co-operative organization. It simply proves over again that farmers gain nothing by financing enterprises to be controlled by promoters and middlemen. It is intimated from Maine that farmers have learned the lesson from experiences with potatoes and milk, that they now see the difference between co-operation and exploitation, and that the next time there will be real co-operation. They will do it themselves.

Poultry on Long Island

THE Winter season on Long Island finds many of the duck farms devoting more time and space to broiler raising, which is coming to be recognized as a profitable midseason enterprise, bridging the gap between Autumn and Spring shipments of ducks. It is estimated that fully 150,000 of these fryers will be put on the market from the north and south producing sections of the island during Winter and early Spring when attractive prices are expected. The wholesale price during the past month has averaged about 40 cents for 1½ to 1¾-lb. chickens, which seems to be about the most profitable size to grow for broilers, heavier birds requiring a longer time without a corresponding increase in price except as roasters. A quick growth and a fair price is a combination most desired by the growers, and to realize this it is necessary to make conditions for rapid growth as favorable as possible with hot brooders, forced feeding from the start and unusual care and attention to the many details in connection with the business.

Disease once gaining a foothold in a flock, there is little that can be done, and thousands are lost. So far rather uniformly good results are reported, and chickens are doing well, with every indication of growing into fat and juicy broilers. Several combination duck and broiler buildings have been built in this section during the Fall, and several were under construction to be ready for use in January. One building here is 25x135 with two floors and loft, the latter to be used for drying duck feathers. This comparatively new form of poultry building construction—here at least—has two divisions, one on ground for ducks, and above Winter broilers are to be grown, both levels to be heated by a hot-water plant. Considerable expense can be saved, it is said, by this form of construction, there being less expense than for two buildings with the same capacity; besides the quarters are more compact, the work of caring for the birds more readily done and the cost of fuel reduced without a loss of efficiency.

Many of the chicks are hatched in incubators on the farms, while others are bought as day-old chicks. In either event there seems to be no difficulty in procuring large numbers as indicated by the output at the different farms in this section. One, that of Eugene G. Warner of Eastport, had 60,000 some time ago, and others in the section between the Moriches and at Riverhead and eastward along the North Fork, have increased their facilities for Winter broilers. After a 10 to 12 weeks growth these broilers will be shipped to the wholesale commission markets, mostly alive. Dry-picking in such numbers as are now produced would require a small army of skilled "hands," and it is not everyone who understands this work, or cares to do it either.

Long Island. W. B. TUTHILL.

Transplanting Pecans

It is thought here in the South, and I suppose also in the North, that the pecan is a hard tree to transplant because it has such few fibrous roots. We have found this is not the case. The pecan is as easily transplanted as the apple if it is handled right.

The roots of the pecan tree are very sensitive to the air. If one is exposed for 20 minutes, even if the roots do not get dry, the tree will often die or make very poor growth. The walnut is also this way to an extent. The pecan cannot be dug if the weather is cold, because the roots cannot stand cold when out of the ground.

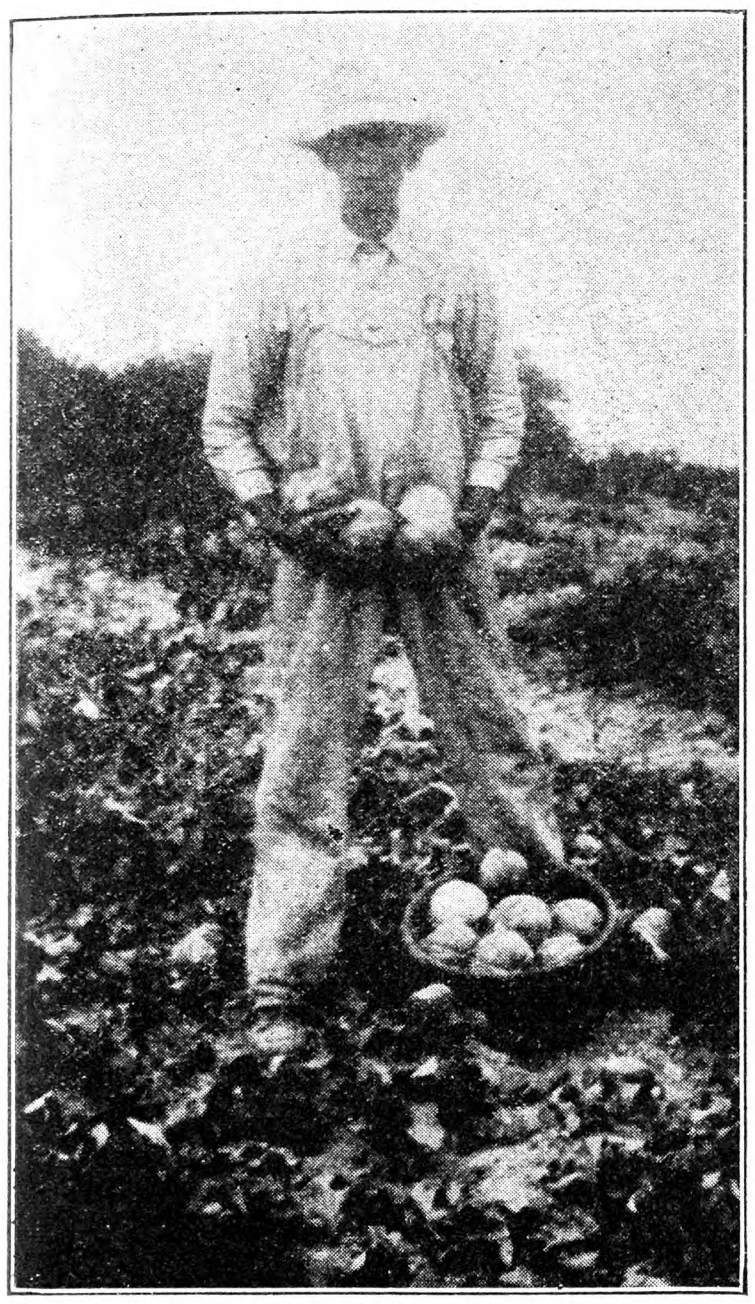
Another thing I have found out about setting the pecan is that the more the ground is disturbed where the tree is to be set, the slower the tree will start off to grow. Where possible we use a crowbar hole to plant pecans. We cut off all the fibrous roots, leaving one long root. We take care not to leave any of the tree above the ground that was under the ground before. Then after the tree is set in the little hole we pour in a bucket of water and work in sand around it. If the tree is too large to set in a crowbar hole we use a post-hole digger.

Ninety per cent of the pecan trees are lost either by letting them get too much exposed in digging or trying to do too much to them when they are set out. Some people even blast the ground and usually lose not less than 50 per cent. Very often the pecan tree will stand where the ground has been much disturbed until late in the Summer before putting out.

Erath Co., Texas. J. E. FITZGERALD.

The Optimist Makes His Annual Report

MY AGRICULTURAL friend, the same one that says farmers are incorrigible optimists, has been prophesying again. This time he opines that farm relief is most likely to come through the op-



The "Optimist" Caught in His Own Melon Patch

eration of the law of the survival of the fittest. He would let the most inefficient and shiftless farmers be gradually eliminated, squeezed out as it were, by the competition of better qualified farmers. He does not say what is to become of the individuals thus eliminated. That would be a problem for some one to solve, but the survivors of the process would have "relief," I presume. I had an idea that the "survival of the fittest" was a relic of pioneer days, and had been superseded by more humane conditions under which the marginal farmer should have a chance to maintain a home and a self-respecting existence. I hardly think industry or society hankers to employ the farmer who has lost the battle on his own ground, but our government owes it to its citizens to make living tolerable, on the farms or anywhere else they decide it is best to make their homes. We farmers don't need to look to the government to prosper us, but we should insist that it remove unjust burdens of taxation, and then we should make the most of our economic opportunities and wait patiently for nature's help. As an optimist I would like to tell how natural "relief" has reached our farm this year. As I am writing this in the shadow of a receding Thanksgiving Day, it may sound something like a catalog of our blessings.

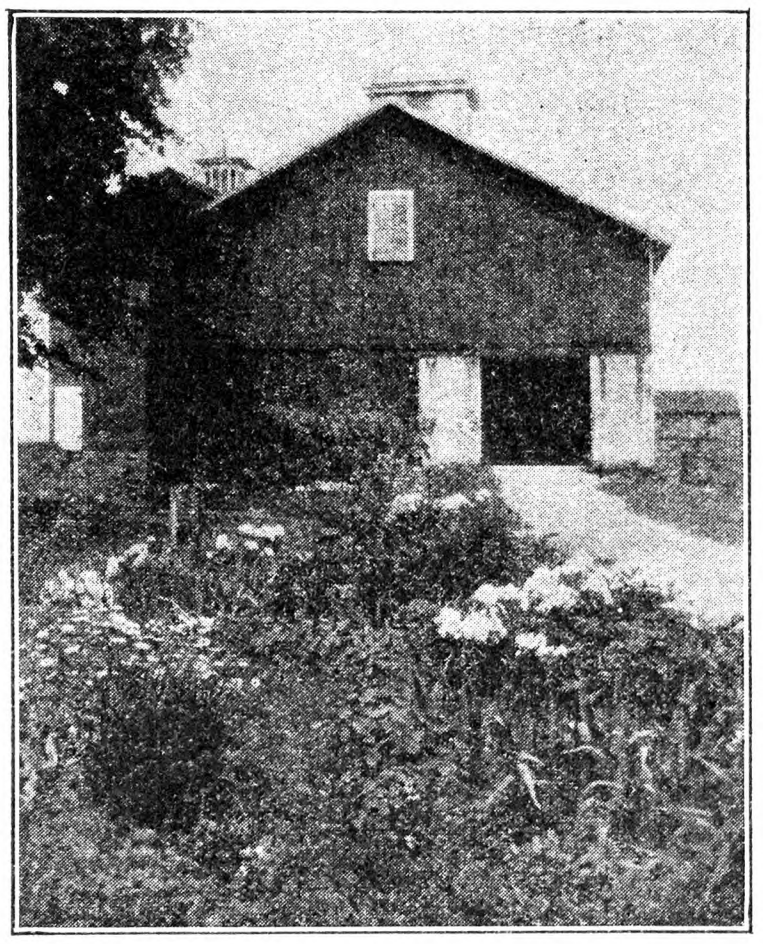
Nature has been kind to us this year. I felt sure it would sometimes. The four previous seasons did not seem like fair samples of nature's way. This year we have had a normal amount of heat and rainfall so distributed that the general result was good. The open Winter left damaged wheat fields behind it, but there was moisture enough to fill the grain and make fine prospects for new meadows in the stubble. Spring plowing got an early start in April, and our crops were sown as early as weather and soil were most favorable. Our three acres of peas for the canning factory came up well, and it seemed to me they could not have had a better growing season. At harvest they netted $78 an acre and left a good stand of Alfalfa, which is now ready for Winter. Oats and barley made better straw and heavier grain than in the previous year. Corn planting was begun May 30 with field corn, and finished June 22 with some late sweet corn for fodder only. Two acres of our corn was early sweet corn for the cannery. The net returns from the two acres were $87.61, and the fodder will last our cows until February.

Our bean crop was fair but suffered a little from too much rain just when it needed cultivating. This was offset by ideal dry weather at harvest, the first time in four years. The best thing about the bean crop is the price this year. Before the thrasher had arrived at the farm, a buyer was at the door offering the equivalent of nearly five dollars a bushel and no charge for trucking them away. When the beans were thrashed the yield was enough to warrant an estimate of $75 an acre gross returns. If I had planted all Perry marrows it would have been nearer $100 an acre.

This was the year for our apple trees to bloom. The Baldwins were a disappointment, but all other varieties did their duty. Spring frosts seldom have a chance at our fruit blossoms, as they are backward about opening. Cloudy showery weather is a greater obstacle to the setting of our fruit, but this year there were enough days with sunshine to let the bees do their work. Our apple specialty is Northern Spy. When I applied the first codling-moth spray I thought we had a light crop of Spys to care for. When I put on the midsummer spray I changed my mind. We picked 96 bushels of Spys and they are worth from $1 to $2 a bushel this Winter. It was the first good crop of Spys the orchard has shown us, and I believe we can expect even better ones in the future.

Every strawberry grower dreads a drouth at picking time, but an overdose of water is almost as bad. Nature wept copiously as our berries were about to ripen, and we lost some by decay and the rank growth of overfed vines, but the price was satisfactory and customers too numerous to be accommodated. Our new red raspberry patch fared better for weather and made a hit with private customers, as far as they would go. The seven new rows of Redpath berries have grown amazingly and should help production next year. We found this variety a pleasure to gather; not a tiresome job.

Garden crops have been very good, too, and perhaps furnish the best illustration of nature's kind-



Flower Beds on Approach to the Barn

ness. My partner is very fond of melons. I grew muskmelons successfully on the sandy soil and warmer Summers of Westchester County before moving here. For three Summers after settling here I could see no encouragement for melon growing. In fact we found it difficult to grow ripe Winter squashes with certainty. But wife kept longing for melons so much that I took a chance last year with two varieties of early muskmelons. I selected the only plot of ground on the farm with a good exposure and southern slope, using compost and wood ashes in the hills under the seed. The stand of plants was good on part of the hills and the growth healthy but too slow, for lack of warmth. On September 1 there were melons in sight, but would they ever ripen? I had my doubts, based on normal September heat, but I was surprised by the abundant Summer warmth of the month which saved the melons from defeat and gave us ripe ones late in Summer. This year I took another chance with the same varieties and in addition planted eight hills of early watermelons. I used the same south slope as before, got a perfect stand of plants, kept the cucumber beetles off sufficiently, and how those melon plants did thrive! In August one could see numerous green fruits sprinkled over the patch. On September 6 the first melons ripened. Warm dry weather soon ripened so many that we could not use them all. A village grocer took the surplus, all we wanted to spare and declared they were the "best melons I ever had in the store." The harvest of such a crop here had to be recorded with a pocket camera. The flavor of those melons still lingers with the family who feasted on them. As for squashes they nearly all ripened completely. "Best squashes I ever ate" was the verdict of the cook to whom some of them were introduced for the first time.

Late cabbages and cauliflower had a slow time until the dry weather ended October 15. So did the Winter celery, but they made tremendous root systems, and rapidly developed their tops in the favorable October ending. After filling the triple-decked cabbage bin in our cellar I had a load to sell at the attractive price of $25 a ton at the car door.

The poultry flock, too, has given us cause for thanksgiving. I made two hatches of eggs from pullets and put 500 chicks out on the orchard range. Crows took about 40 of them before I discovered the thieving and ended it with my trusty gun. With over 200 thrifty pullets in sight we had to build another pen on our new laying-house for the breeding flock. On Thanksgiving Day our 300 Barred Rocks showed their gratitude for modern housing and constant care by laying 60 eggs.

In the stable is a bouncing baby four weeks old, produced by the pretty heifer we acquired last March at an auction sale. It is the first heifer calf born on the farm for us. We shall not keep her long, for her ancestry does not please, but our younger son is raising a purebred Jersey calf which a neighbor offered to sell last March. She was little enough then but a thrifty prospect now for a future milker.

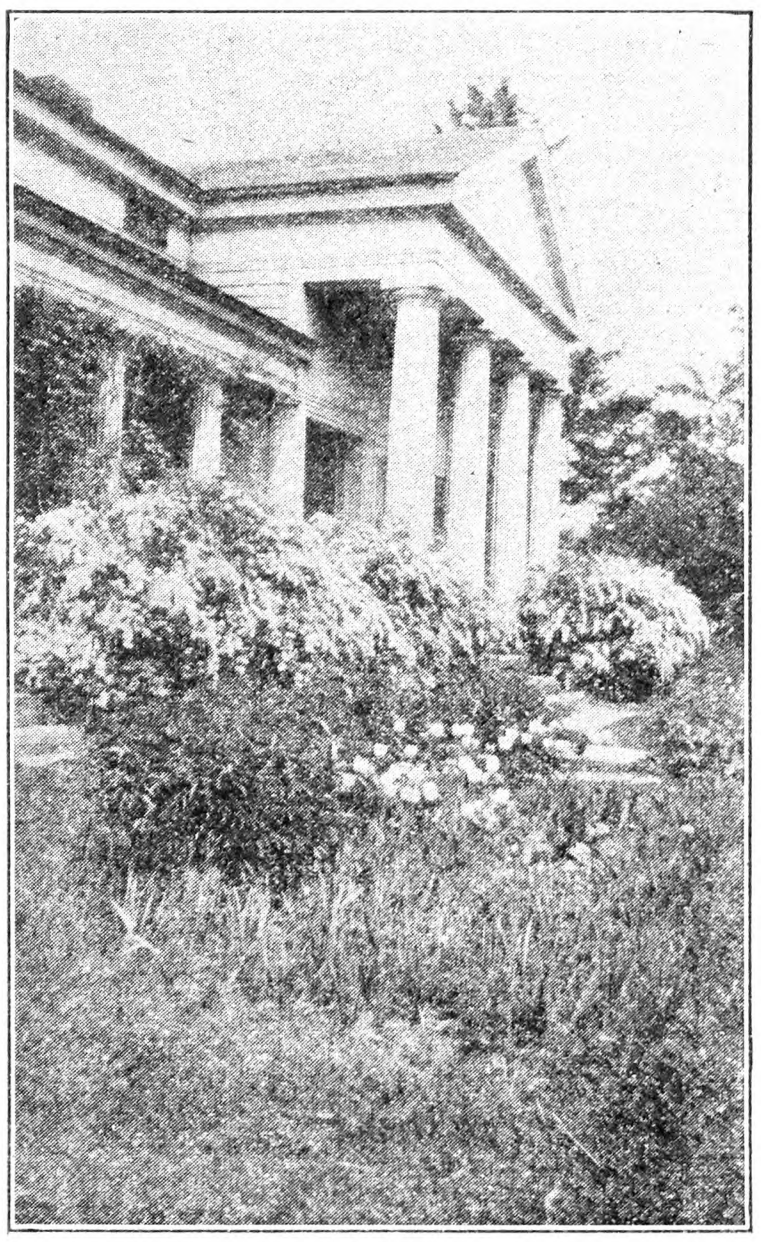
Yes, the "relief" has been very welcome and not unexpected. I feel somewhat as President Coolidge did when his first salary check was delivered by messenger to the White House. "Come again," he is reported to have said to the retiring messenger.

Central New York. OPTI.

Queer Fish

THE PADDLEFISH.—There is a very strange fish found in the larger streams of the lower part of the Mississippi Valley. Its body is round and pot-bellied, covered with a smooth skin, and with a tail almost like that of a shark. The mouth is very big and the eyes are very small. At the front of the head is something which is shaped like the blade of a canoe paddle, and about half as long as the rest of the fish. The first explorers who saw this creature thought this paddle must be some kind of a weapon, and they called the fish "swordfish." We know now that it is too soft and delicate to be used in that way, but that is about as near as we are to being sure of its real use. There are some very large nerves going out into it and we believe it is some sort of sense organ. Paddlefish in an aquarium have been known to stun themselves by hitting the paddle against the walls. It is not likely that it is used to strike the water plants and jar small cretures loose.

It is only within a comparatively short time that



A Corner of the Optimist's Farmhouse

we have known enough about this fish to be sure even what it ate ordinarily. Now we are sure that its usual food is the multitude of small creatures such as water fleas, small shrimp, etc. Perhaps the paddle is some sort of a taster to tell when it is in a place where there are things it wants to eat. The feelers of a catfish serve that purpose. When a bullhead or horned pout is swimming around on the bottom of a pond it is all the time tasting everything its whiskers touch. Anything that seems edible is picked up.

Although the paddlefish is quite common in the Mississippi River and its larger tributaries, we do not yet know where or when it breeds. The smallest young that have been taken yet were caught near Baton Rouge, La., some years ago, as the water began to fall after the Summer flood. They were already some inches long and were probably several weeks old. Formerly paddlefish, or "spoonbill cats" as they are often called, were thrown away. Now they sell quite well in the markets, and much caviar is made from their eggs. If they are not dressed and cooked just right they have a very strong, rank flavor, but with proper treatment, particularly taking out the backbone and the big blood vessels near it, they are very good. Not many of them come to the Chicago markets, and these are picked up right away. They are better if baked than fried. Although they look very much like catfish they are much more closely related to the sturgeons. It is likely that many millions of years ago their ancestors and those of the sturgeons were the same. There is a very similar fish in some of the larger rivers of China, but even less is known of that than of our fish. ALFRED C. WEED.

News From a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

Since there are just a few days between the Rochester meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society and the Harrisburg meeting of The State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, a few thoughts gathered at the former place should be put down on paper very shortly before the necessity of running for another train arises.

We are just a little bit jealous of the large buildings available for exhibitions, for our own fruit show has been hopelessly crowded the past several years, and this year will probably be little better. To date, our shows have been in rented buildings owned by private individuals, and to complicate our situation still further, more than a score of other agricultural organizations are also competitors for whatever tag-ends of space there may be. This usually means that the various displays are apt to be rather widely scattered. To remedy this situation, Governor Fisher has planned to erect a $1,250,000 exposition hall, probably in time for next year's show. Rochester also happens to be better provided with accommodations for the visitors than our State capital.

So far as the exhibits were concerned, the New York show excelled in machinery and supplies displayed, due partly to our lack of room. However, the fruit portions were a little disappointing, since we had frequently heard the statement that the Rochester show was probably the best in the East, and since the fruit entered was not what we expected in quantity or sometimes even in quality. Various New York sources attributed this to scab, russeting, the small premiums awarded, the unfavorable period for Western New York fruit, or even indifference or lack of interest. At any rate, we feel that much of the finest fruit produced in New York never was sent to the show.

The commercially packed fruit exhibit of barrels and tub bushels, opened and inspected for grade, was one of the best things there. It was rumored that some New York growers would not send anything to this feature even though no names were on the barrels. Well, we had the same thing scheduled for Harrisburg this year, and we were very curious as to just how well our commercial pack would stand up under inspection in just the same fashion. Imagine our surprise and chagrin when we learned that only one grower in the whole State of Pennsylvania would permit his fruit to be entered in this class—and, as may be suspected, his pack has always had nothing to fear from this sort of test.

One of the chief things of value to be gained from any fruit exposition are the new ideas discovered in browsing around among old and new friends. One of the principal manufacturers of spraying and dusting machinery is working on the idea that his orchard duster might make a very excellent means of distributing ammonium sulphate or similar concentrated chemical fertilizer. Those who have wandered up and down tree rows, broadcasting fertilizers by hand, know how difficult it is to get uniform applications of these fertilizers over all the area., even with the best of intentions. A slight change in the duster mechanism and the addition of some sort of a fish-tail or fan-shaped nozzle projecting downwards at the rear are the essential parts of the scheme. Remarkably uniform applications under control of the operator are said to have resulted in preliminary trials.

Continuing our browsing, it was soon discovered that the statement in the January 12 issue of THE R. N.-Y. regarding the abandoning of the lead-seal-and-wire-through-the-tree method of variety certification of apple trees was true. One leading nursery now uses the wire method only on two-year trees; but dispenses with piercing the trunk of the young tree by simply wrapping the wire loosely around the tree, relying on the side branches to hold the seal in place. Another nursery has completely dropped the wire method, issuing certificates of trueness-to-name to all purchasers desiring them. A Maryland nursery admitted their lack of a suitable new method to insure the accuracy of lead-seal results without, however, using lead seals. One instance was mentioned in which about 500 trees marked with the lead-seal method were subjected to a severe storm when they were two or three years old. Between one and two hundred broke off at the hole.

From New Jersey friends it was learned that a well-known red sport of Delicious was not always working out as expected, since frequently the fruit of this red sport developed too much color, making them too dark to be really attractive. From a New England visitor came the news that some of them up there wondered if the new red sports had not been a little over-emphasized in importance recently. Our personal reaction is that their value must be determined by each orchardist under his own set of conditions and then he can decide whether or not they are adapted for his locality.

One of the most prominent New Jersey growers has been using stationary spray plants in his orchards for several years. In Rochester he ordered another stationary outfit from one of the exhibitors. This will be installed in his vineyards for use this Spring. Last year this man worked out his system for installing and using the stationary plant by means of long hose leads and the usual spray rigs. Now that his system is established and the mechanics of its operation worked out, the actual installation is simplified. Incidentally, all piping will be underground as in his orchard, and a return system is provided for. R. H. SUDDS.

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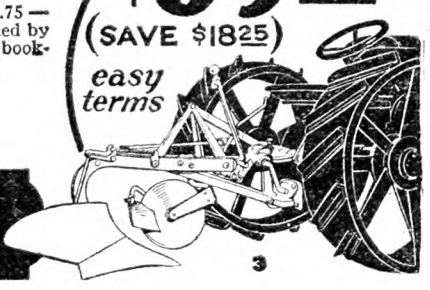

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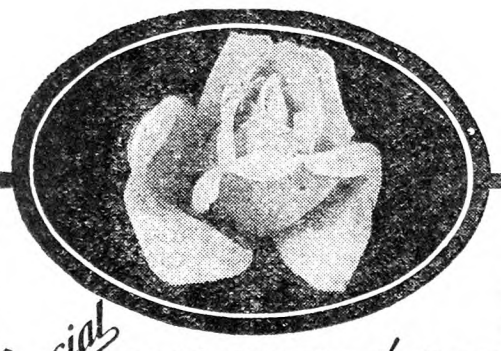

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FREE—new catalog—guide to successful planting. Describes 1000 Maloney varieties—trees, evergreens, shrubs, roses, perennials. Write for it today.

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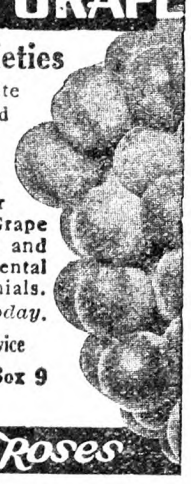

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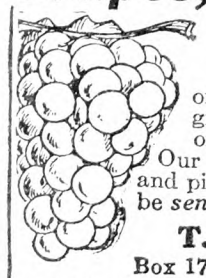

New varieties, quality stock, one and two-year-old plants; all grown in the great garden area of Western New York.

Our new catalogue, describing all, and picturing Ten Roses in color will be *sent free* on request. Write today.

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A complete assortment—hardy and northern-grown

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3—4 ft. Apple **25c**; 3 ft. Peach **16c** each postpaid. Guaranteed stock. Farm, Flower and Garden Seeds. We have 500,000 Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Shade Trees etc—in fact our **Free 1929** catalog has everything for Garden, Farm and Lawn.

FREE CATALOG

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GALLIA BEAUTY is the coming apple, an improvement on Rome Beauty, a solid red and of irresistable appearance. Recommended by the O. A. Exp. Station. 3 ft. trees, $5—10. Peach trees, $7.00—100, Concord vines, $12—500. BORLING N3, MADISON, O.

Notes From a Jersey Garden

While Winter now certainly has his clutches upon us, and old Boreas is doing his best to make things lively, yet to the lover of nature there is always something to think about. Just at present the new seed catalogs will engage the interest of many of our gardeners and garden lovers, and while the realization may perhaps not always equal the anticipation, yet there is no one who is not the better both mentally and physically for indulging in the hobby of planting and growing choice flowers and vegetables, or trees and shrubs. Taking a ramble through the country here recently I was rather forcibly reminded of the words of the old hymn, "Where every prospect pleases and only man is vile," by the vandalism of some so-called developers who are laying out ground for "home building." These brilliant landscapers have not only taken the trouble to destroy all beauty of the landscape by making it as flat as a pancake, but have also apparently taken a delight in cutting down all the trees possible, and the writer of this knows of several instances where these men have destroyed trees that would have been invaluable to any seeker for a real, clean country home. What is the matter with such men? Is it ignorance or avarice that prompts them to do such things? When a city man moves into the country he usually wants something green to look at, and when these developers deliberately destroy all its beauty they simply stand in their own light. All honor therefore to one of our local men here who refused to deliberately cut down a magnificent oak tree, but told the so-called property owner just what he thought of him.

Lettuce and radishes are always two of the earliest vegetables of the cold frame or garden. If the grower uses the Black Seeded Simpson for lettuce and Scarlet Globe or Scarlet Turnip radish he will be pretty nearly right. For a slightly larger and later radish White Icicle will be found first class in every way and very crisp and tender. An extremely good early cabbage is Jersey Wakefield, and for a slightly later variety the old hard-headed Winningstadt, and these are much better flavor than the flat or drumhead varieties. Cauliflower is well represented by the Early Erfurt and Early Snowstorm, and I find they do better in our light soil than the later varieties. Sweet corn is certainly one of the kings in the vegetable line, and I have found nothing to equal the Golden Bantam for quality, while Country Gentleman and Mammoth Sugar can be used for later crops if so desired. Squashes are to my mind one of the finest of vegetables, and the early White Bush and Italian Cocozelle are of fine flavor and easily grown. Tomatoes nearly always do well here, and I find the principal thing is to get them early. Nearly everyone has plenty late in the season, and in many cases the season is very short before the frost catches them, and they are never as good very late in the Fall, as they are too acid in taste. Sparks Earliana, Dwarf Champion and Marglobe will be found among the best grown, and while they are not as large as some of the giant sorts like Ponderosa, yet I prefer them in the long run.

String beans are always useful—especially the early wax varieties, and of these it is hard to beat the Improved Golden Wax. Among Lima beans Fordhook will be found excellent, also the Burpee Bush Lima. Do not plant Lima beans, however, until the weather is warm in Spring, as no seed probably is more sensitive or more apt to rot with the cold.

If the gardener has a rustic fence or trellis and wishes to combine the useful with the ornamental a few scarlet runner pole beans will do it.

Now for the flower garden. There is so much in this subject that I can only outline a few very desirable things in a brief way. Antirrhinums or snapdragons are now available in nearly all colors, and personally I much prefer the dwarfs to the tall and often scraggy sorts. Asters are very useful flowers and our American growers in California are now sending out excellent seeds of the giant sorts. Calendula Meteor is an excellent marigold for cut-flower purposes and the well-known Chrysanthemum Burridgeanum makes a splendid showing in that line. Chieranthus Allioni, the well-known Siberian wallflower with its brilliant flame-colored blooms, makes a brilliant show in the garden, and the old Golden Queen mignonette is still unsurpassed for its fragrant flowers and dwarf compact habit of growth. Zinnias of the giant strain are always good, and the little dwarf Firefly makes a striking contrast with the larger sorts. Candytuft of the newer varieties can now be had in nearly all shades from pure white, delicate rose, purple, deep crimson, etc., and is a decided improvement especially if the flowers are wanted for cutting purposes. For edging a flower bed the dwarf Sweet Alyssum and Lobelia Crystal Palace Gem will be found excellent. H. W. HALES.

SCIENTISTS are working to create a telephone pole that will withstand the impact of a car going 45 miles an hour. It would be much better to have poles that could jump out of the way.—Toledo Blade.

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GREEN'S true-to-name standard fruit trees such as Green-grown CORTLAND APPLE. Deliciously sweet with just a dash of tartness. Rich red color—they taste as good as they look. They bring the highest prices of any apple grown—and ship without bruising.

Cortlands bear quickly—the third and fourth year after planting. An annual bearer.

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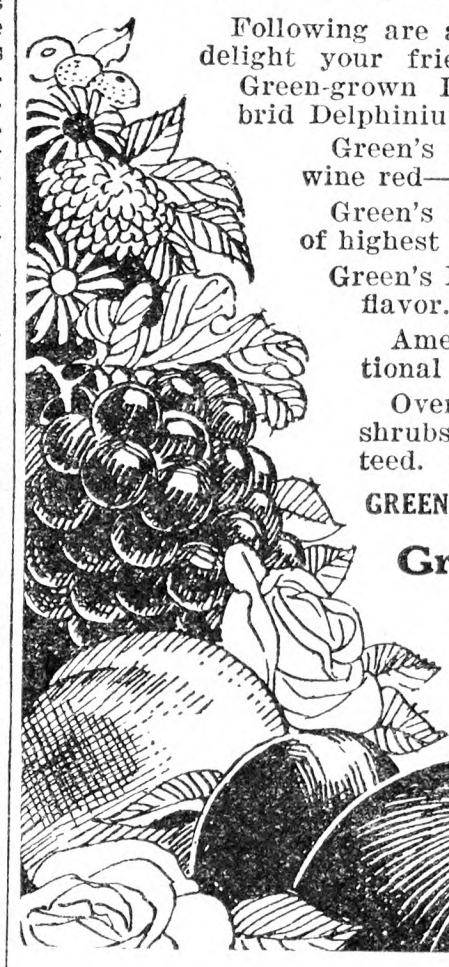

Following are a few of the many that will surprise and delight your friends. New productions in every line—Green-grown Large-flowered Mock-orange, English Hybrid Delphiniums, Corsican Super-Strawberry.

Green's Caco Grape—most delicious of all. Deep wine red—very rich in sugar.

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Green's 1929 Free Catalog in Nature's Colors

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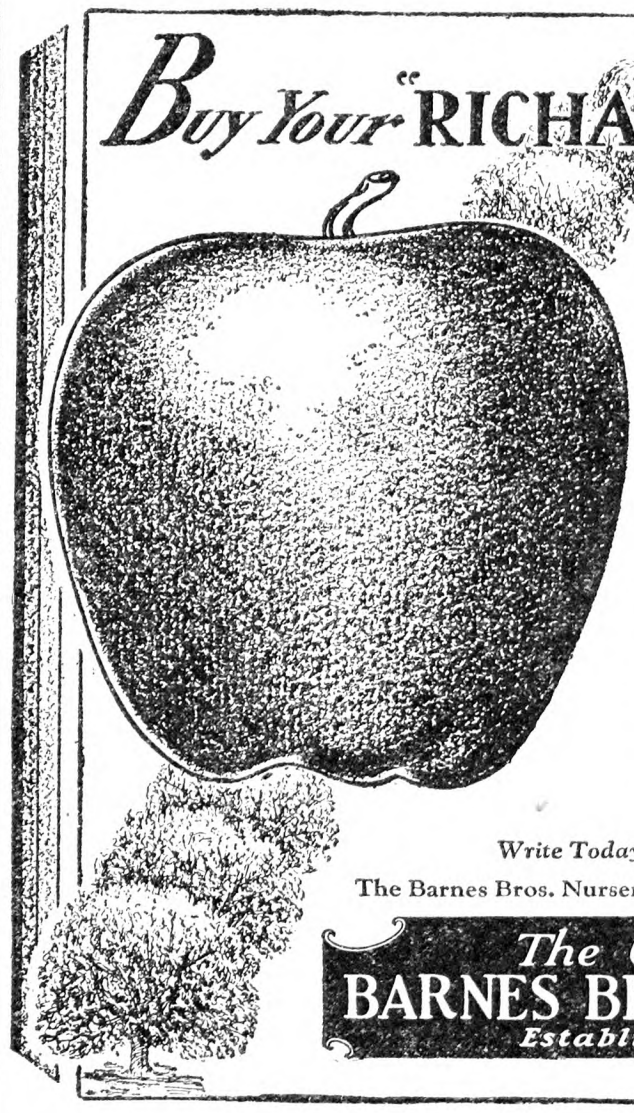

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"Richared" Delicious promises to be a most profitable apple for the fruit grower. Buy your trees now from the original Barnes Bros. Nursery—the Northeastern headquarters for this fine new Delicious variety. You are assured of the same *dependable* service for which The Barnes Bros. Nursery has been known to fruit growers for almost four decades.

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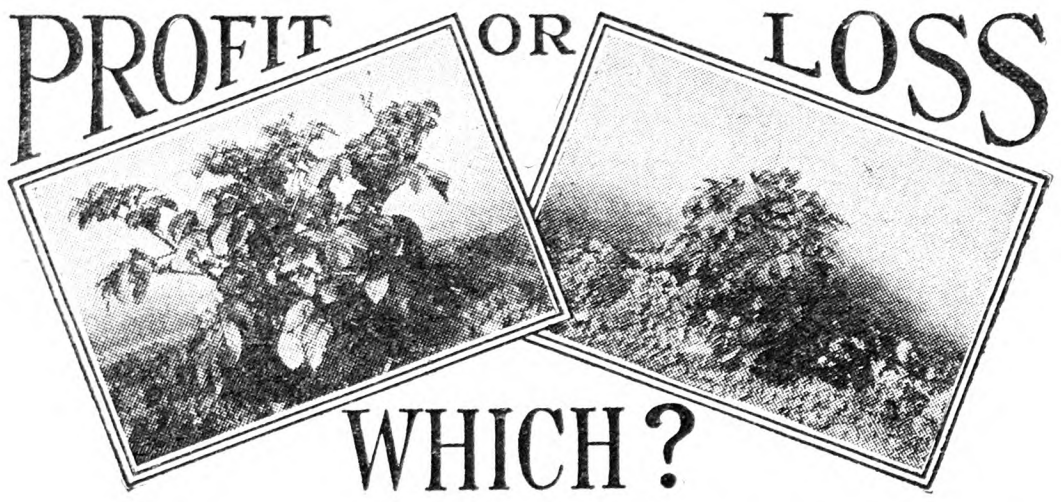

WHICH?

...*for your* POTATOES

LAST fall's big crop of potatoes brought prices down low. The growers who made a profit were those who kept their potato plants on the job by keeping them well-fed and healthy.

LEFT is a healthy potato plant with the sturdy, upright stems, and smooth, even-colored leaves obtained when a plant is fertilized with a complete fertilizer containing plenty of potash. This type of plant pays the grower a good margin of profit.

RIGHT is a potato plant grown on a soil deficient in potash although abundantly fertilized with nitrogen and phosphorus. The plant is stunted, the leaves are crinkled, and the petioles shortened. The leaves, deep green at first, later become bronze in color. The entire plant may collapse. Growers who produce plants of this type suffer big losses in poor crops.

Don't let your plants become so starved for potash as to develop hunger signs.

Field demonstration and successful farm practice show that a potato fertilizer should contain at least 100 pounds of actual potash per acre. Many growers are getting excellent results from 200 pounds of actual potash per acre. A complete fertilizer, applied at the rate of 2,000 pounds per acre, should contain 5 to 10% potash. Make sure that your potatoes get plenty of potash. Potash will help you have a good year every year.

Agricultural and Scientific Bureau

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Dibble's Recleaned Timothy and Alsike Natural Mixture, average 20% Alsike, less than 1% weed seeds, the seeding bargain of the year at

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Samples, Dibble's Farm Seed Catalog and complete Price List Free.

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Headquarters for Farm Seeds

February in the Flower Garden and Greenhouse

Work in the open garden during the present month does not differ materially from that mentioned for January. Every advantage should be taken of favorable weather conditions to get along with the pruning of late-Summer flowering shrubs, and judicious thinning out and the removal of dead branches from shrubs and trees may be proceeded with as opportunity occurs, always bearing in mind that lack of judgment coupled with inexperience may do much more harm than good. Study the habit of the plant, and particularly how the bloom is borne—if it is an early bloomer and the flowers are produced on the wood of the previous season's growth, as for instance the Forsythia, it is folly to prune at this season, for every branch removed means so much less display later on. If, however, the flowers are borne in late Summer or Fall on wood of the current season's growth then the growths may be pruned hard back at this time. Many shrubs require no pruning other than a little thinning out. Always endeavor to preserve the beauty and natural habit of the tree or shrub, and avoid like the plague any approach to a formal clipping into shape. In mixed shrubberies the knife may be used with some severity on strong-growing kinds which are crowding out their weaker neighbors. It is really rather tragic that when new plantings are made the material is ofttimes planted much too thickly and with insufficient discrimination regarding its mode of growth. The result is that within a few seasons the shrub border has become a tangled mass, with the coarser subjects predominating, and no system of pruning can adequately remedy this condition. This state of affairs results from a natural desire on the part of the owner to obtain immediate effect, and possibly sometimes from the fact that an overzealous nurseryman wishes to get rid of as much stuff as possible. The comparatively thick planting necessary to secure the desired effect is permissible provided the removal of some of the shrubs can be undertaken in subsequent years, and that before all become straggly and weedy through overcrowding. The only way to treat a neglected and overcrowded shrub border is to remove some of the plants, and to thin and prune those remaining, then later to fork some well-rotted manure into the soil. This will result in a rather bare appearance for the time being, but the admission of light and air will result in the production of strong new growth and a greatly improved shrubbery.

Continue spraying to combat scale, and do not forget to water window boxes which are filled with evergreens. Ice around the base of the plants does no harm, and this treatment is a great aid in maintaining the evergreens in a fresh condition.

Where the planting of shrubs or herbaceous borders is contemplated with the coming of Spring much can be done now in the way of wise planning. Study the catalogs. Do not be afraid to try out some of the lesser known but nevertheless meritorious subjects at command. Try to break away from the Hydrangea paniculata and Spiræa Van Houttei type of plantings. (Both of these are excellent shrubs, mark you, but greatly overplanted.) Attempt to give to your garden an individuality. Orders may be placed now for roses, ornamental trees and shrubs and herbaceous plants. Early ordering means better attention, better plants and the maximum of satisfaction.

Among the shrubs Kerria japonica is a worth-while subject, bearing bright yellow flowers practically throughout the Summer. It attains a height of from four to six feet and thrives best in a sheltered position or in light shade. Lonicera Korolkowi is a lovely bush honeysuckle of graceful habit, bearing mists of brilliant pink flowers during June. Philadelphus "Virginal" is a magnificent mock-orange with huge double white flowers which are sweetly scented and are produced in great profusion during the month of June. Rhodotypos kerrioides is known as the white Kerria. It bears pure white flowers during May and sparingly throughout the Summer. These are followed by peculiar shining black fruits which are attractive during the Fall.

Many Viburnums are beautiful in flower and fruit. Azaleas, Buddleias, Clethra, Cornus, Cydonia, Desmodium, Deutzia, Evonymus, Exochorda, Halesia, Prunus, Pyrus, Spiræas, lilacs, tamarisk, Weigela, and a host of other worthy shrubs are offered by the modern nurseryman; and don't forget the various rose species such as Rosa hugonis, R. rubiginosa, R. setigera, and R. spinosissima. Then among the herbaceous plants we have the wonderful Aconitums and Delphiniums; Ajuga genevensis for the front of the border; Anthericum liliastrum (St. Bruno's lily), Artemisia lactiflora, a tall grower, for the back row; and the strikingly beautiful Artemisia "Silver King" with its fine white foliage; or Asclepias tuberosa, a splendid native plant with gorgeous orange-colored flowers; a wealth of hardy Asters for producing Fall effects; Dicentra, the lovely "bleeding heart"; and numerous Astilbes or herbaceous Spiræas. In addition to these may be mentioned Campanula carpatica, Cimicifuga racemosa, various varieties of Dianthus, Dictamnus fraxinella, Euphorbia corollata, Eryngium planum, Gaillardias, Gypsophilia, Heleniums, Heucheras, Iris, Linum perenne, Liatris pycnostachya, Monarda didyma, peonies, Phlox, Salvias, Stokesia cyanea, Veronicas, and a host of other beautiful plants adapted for brightening up the border and some for producing a supply of cut flowers.

Plan carefully, and sketch your proposed planting plan on paper first, taking into account height, color, blooming season, and adaptability to prevailing soil and exposure conditions.

The month in the greenhouse is a busy one. As early as possible preparations should be made for seed sowing, and with this end in view it is well to prepare a goodly heap of suitable soil. Obtain some good top soil (for preference some which has been stacked in a pile for 10 or 12 months); pass this through a sieve having a ¾-inch mesh and add half as much humus, and as much coarse sand as will render the whole agreeably porous, so that when a handful is pressed together it falls readily apart when the hand is opened. No manure will be required. The soil must be neither dry nor wet, but just pleasantly moist. When filling seed flats and pans place a layer of cinders or "crocks" on the bottom and cover these with a few rough leaves to prevent the soil washing through and blocking up the drainage. Next fill to within one inch of the top with the prepared compost pressed moderately firm, and on top of this place half an inch of the same soil passed through a ½-inch sieve. (For very fine seed, such as Begonias and Lobelias, it is better to pass this top layer through a ¼-inch sieve.) Thoroughly soak the receptacles with water, applied with a watering can fitted with a fine sprayer, and leave for an hour or two to drain before proceeding with the actual seed sowing. After the seed is sown cover very lightly with soil and gently press the surface with a piece of smooth board; cover with a sheet of glass and some paper and place in a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees. Examine the seed-boxes at least once a day, and as soon as the young plants appear above the surface remove the glass and paper and place in a light position as near to the glass as practicable. When the first true leaves appear they will require transplanting into other flats about two inches apart each way, using a similar soil to that advised for seed sowing. Take great care with the watering during the present month, especially on dull days. Undue dryness will result in stunted, sickly plants, but the opposite extreme will cause much loss from "damping off" and kindred troubles. Try to maintain the happy medium; also watch the ventilation both on greenhouse and frames. It is surprising how quickly the temperature rises under the influence of February sun, and this can only be counteracted by correct ventilation, but cold drafts are to be avoided.

Seeds to be sown now include Begonias, Vincas, Lobelias, snapdragons, Delphiniums, Verbenas, and Salvias. Plan to sow successive batches; by this means the work of transplanting is spread over a larger period.

Cuttings taken from stock plants of Chrysanthemums, Coleus, Fuchsias, Lantanas, geraniums and Salvias may be inserted now in the propagating frame, or if you have no such convenience dibble them into flats filled with sharp sand, and then place the flats in a deeper box and cover this with sheets of glass. Make the cuttings about three inches long, cutting them cleanly across just below a joint with a keen knife. Insert them firmly with the base of the cutting touching the sand and give a thorough watering. Wipe the condensed moisture from the inside of the glass each morning and protect from bright sunshine until roots are emitted, when they may be potted into 2-in. pots.

Pot on young geraniums and other plants which are actively growing. The end of the month is a good time to repot palms, Aspidistras, Sansevieria and other house plants. T. H. EVERETT.

More About Four-o'clocks

I have had some experience in growing the four-o'clock as a perennial from a seedling. The seed had been planted at the south side of our house, very close to the foundation. House has a southern exposure. Close to the chimney the seed came up about six years ago, and each year since that time it makes its appearance about the middle or latter part of May, according to how mild the Spring weather is. It grows larger each season, now spreading nearly 5 ft. under our bay window. Its height is fully 4 ft. It comes out in bloom much earlier than the seedlings and during the Summer months is a mass of variegated and plain colored flowers. The colors are cerise and yellow variegated; plain colors are cerise to a brighter shade of red, canary to a light orange. It comes out late in the afternoon, and is gorgeous, a really beautiful and fragrant flower, and very much admired. The roots or tubers I never take up; give them some protection in Winter and fertilize with commercial or chicken manure during Summer months. I keep the plants well watered, apply it at night. Our home is in South Jersey, and the Winters are usually quite cold. MRS. T. B.

Cedarville, N. J.

As we recall it, complaint about the high cost of living began about the time patches went out of style.—Bakersfield Californian.

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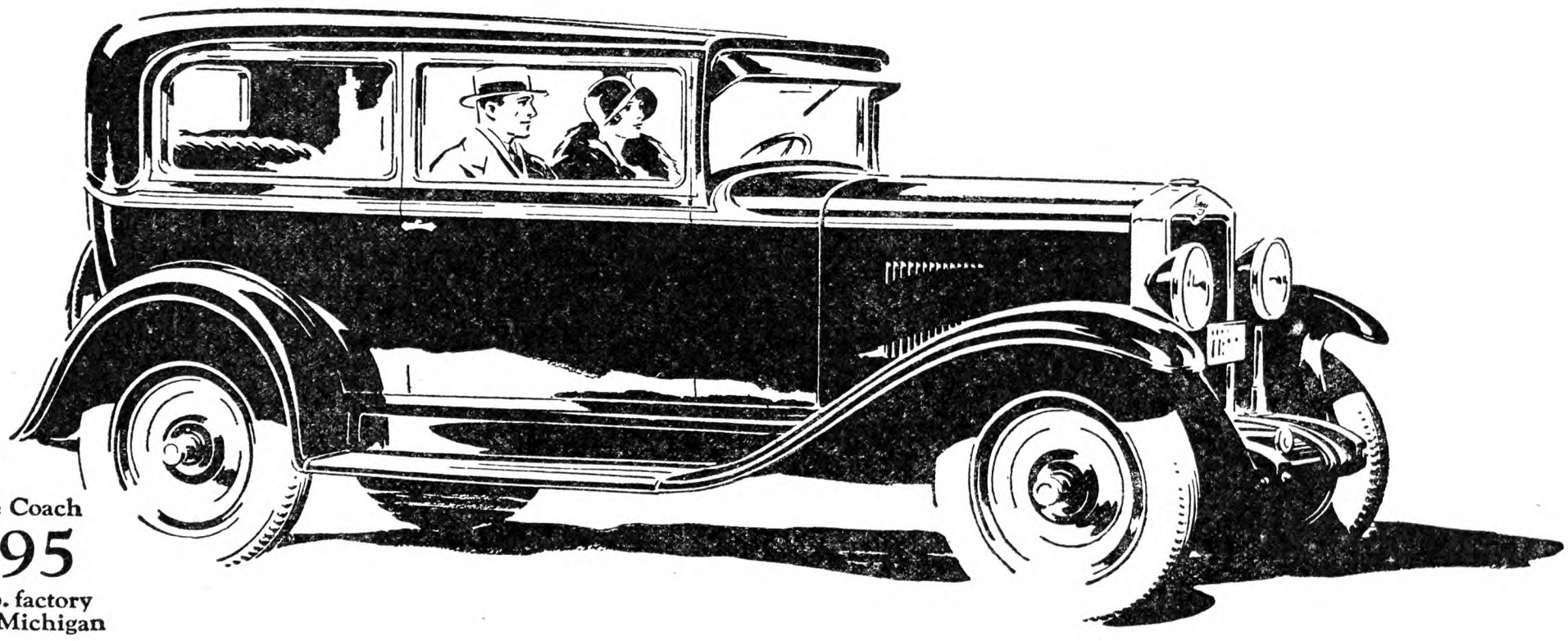

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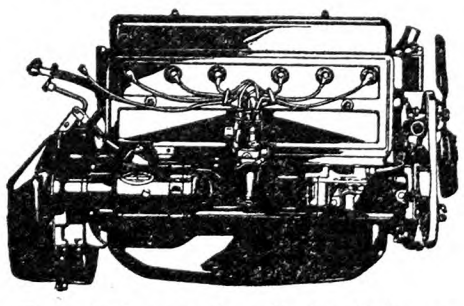

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The new four-wheel brakes are positive, dependable and exceptionally quiet in operation. The full ball-bearing steering mechanism provides unusual handling ease under every driving condition. And riding comfort is assured by a rigid frame, a 107-inch wheelbase and 4 long semi-elliptic shock absorber springs.

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The Peach Supreme

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From "The Rural New-Yorker," October 29, 1927, in which H. B. Tukey of the Geneva Experiment Station, writes:

"Many growers have been waiting to see how the South Haven peach behaves in New York State. It has fruited in several localities this year, and has proven all that the introducers claimed for it. It is a few days later than Rochester, larger, brighter and more attractive, and of delicious flavor. South Haven appears to be a worthwhile acquisition."

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1400 Acres fertile soil in the heart of Ohio. Small fruit plants and ornamentals our specialty. Hardy, vigorous stock.
New Mastodon Everbearing Strawberry
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If you love Flowers and like to grow your own Vegetables, you'll thoroughly enjoy this 1929 edition. It offers countless suggestions in Seeds, Plants and Bulbs, with illustrations and directions for growing them successfully.

A copy free if you mention Rural New-Yorker

HENRY A. DREER
1306 Spring Garden St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Spreading Lime on an Ohio Farm

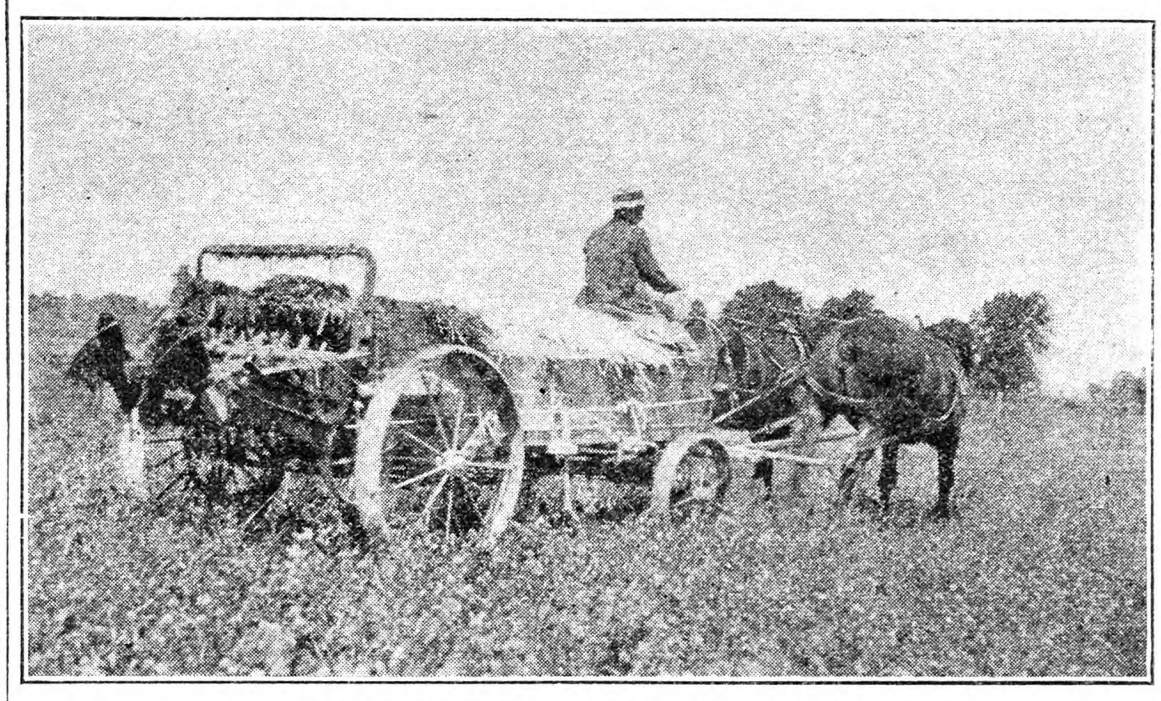
In getting upon working terms with better things for the farm, nothing quite takes the place of a demonstration right on one's own land. Experiment station figures may talk conclusively, but they haven't that sweeping "gesture" we get by seeing the thing take place right on the stage of our own farm.

The application of lime is one of these things. If we wait until an entire carload can be bought and until the very much desired lime spreader has been purchased we may put off liming year after year. But in the meantime suppose we be satisfied with a ton if no more or with only a few bags. Nobody will claim that ground limestone isn't safe practice on top of a load of manure. And now comes an agricultural chemist and says that if hydrated lime is spread atop a load of manure and hauled to the field at once you are on sound ground and the "fixation" or "liberation" will be so insignificant that you may be sure you are blazing a safe and commendable path to more and better liming on your farm—when once you see the results! G. P. WILLIAMS.

Delaware Co., Ohio.

A Newsy Letter From Oregon

Tune in to the end of the line and get Oregon; you will learn that we survived the election. We got somewhat excited for a week or so, but now we have resumed our political somnambulism. Most of the things we worry about never happen.



First Lime Spread on the Williams Farm

If you want to buy some cheap potatoes, come to Oregon. We have the choice at 75 cents per cwt. retail. The apple growers here will about break even. Some will have a profit and some a loss. That means more will be grubbed out. All berries were produced at a loss last season, except raspberries. We received 8 cents per lb. for our blackcaps. Last year it was 10½ cents.

Everything is changing so rapidly it keeps us hayseeds busy grubbing the crops the people do not want and planting what they will pay a price for. Chestnuts do well here, as we have no blight as yet. The Chinese chestnut is blight-proof, we are told, and a few New York farmers could no doubt make some money growing them. We would like to have a tree of that New Jersey hickorynut. Now comes a new pecan from Mississippi that weighs 33 to the pound.

The prune and Loganberry business has gone almost to nothing. What will be done with our prune orchards we do not know. The bankers may take them and go busted. A few years ago you could see on our grocery shelves canned vegetables from New York, but the tables are slowly turning. A representative of a brewing firm in Wisconsin is here trying to induce us to produce Jerusalem artichoke on a commercial scale. We are told that the sugar extracted from these tubers can be eaten by people suffering from diabetes without harm. Brewing corporations might be a help to humanity yet.

Farmers are plowing and seeding oats and wheat. Most Decembers are too wet for working the land, but Oregon climate is changing. In November our barometer went to 31 at Marshfield, and it is on the coast, too. Our rains come harder and are sooner over. That "Oregon mist" is fast disappearing.

Some gardeners have potatoes, peas and other hardy vegetables planted. The Japanese and Chinese are our best gardeners, and they seem to love the work, although this year many acres of their berries and vegetables were left in the field for want of profitable prices.

We have no Sunday laws in Oregon. The people voted them all out several years ago, but a stranger here would not be aware of it unless told about it. This proves that the people do not need so much of man's law. There are plenty of churches in the United States, but there seems to be a dearth of religion.

We very much enjoyed that article on grapes by H. B. Tukey. It is strange, too, that it fits Oregon nearly as well as New York. The Hicks grape here seems to be superior to the old Concord. Brilliant is a splendid grape here; so is Campbell's Early. Eclipse does not do so well. No European or Asiatic grape has proven a success in this valley, but in spots of Eastern Oregon they can be grown. P. W. MEREDITH.

Clackamas Co., Ore.

Straight Talk on Farm Relief

Victor Vratil, a farmer of Pawnee County, Kans., makes the following statement in the *Kansas City Star*:

"If farmers would spend less time howling for professional politicians; if they would stay off the street corners and work more; if they would ride the plow more and the motor car less; if they would keep off the road to town and stay in the furrow and the corn row, they could all get along.

"My father bought this 160 acres at $10 an acre, on credit. He did not know how to manage and he lost it. This was supposed to be one of the poorest tracts in the county, but I knew that with work and good management I could make it pay and I went to work, farming on rented land, and in three years I made enough to pay $1,200 for this place. Now I own half a section, and it's worth $100 an acre, I have improved it so. I farm a whole section. I built this house—it cost $3,000—and I built all the barns and outbuildings on the place. My boys built a big machinery shed this year and I keep all my farming implements in it.

"Two years ago I spent $5,400 cash in one shot for farming machinery. I don't owe a dollar and I made all I have right off this land. It's not altogether in hard work but good management. I have a system by which I know just what I am going to do two years ahead. And to succeed on a farm a man must be interested in the work."

The New Year

Across the mysterious threshold of life comes another opportunity. A new year, a new life, is born. Tomorrow is wreathed in smiles—yesterday is dead. It is God's burial of the past, His power in the present. The bells are ringing—what do they say? Begin! Begin! This is a new year. Tired man, broken woman, this is the commencement of a new year. Across the driven snows, the bells are sounding. Across the years, God is cheering you, believing in you. Eternity smiles down on you. Today is your day. This year is your challenge. Life is love. No one fails who is in love with life. Its humblest tasks lead to glory. We have felt the warm impulse to do, been unafraid to die. Well done! greets the peasant and the prince.

Love of duty, love of labor, love of life, are steps on the great stairway of the universe. By these simple steps we ascend, until we hear the lingering footfall of eternal love through the vista of everlasting faith. Keep faith! says tomorrow, and its bewitching sunbeams dance across the shadows. Faith in man, faith in the ultimate victory of man. Victory over selfishness; self-victory over weakness.

Day by day struggling man challenges the forces of fate; drives back the darkness of defeat; whips away the anguish of despair, until the years unfold meaning of God's love and the flood-tide of the new year breaks on the yonder shore, where love and life walk hand in hand through the corridors of unending day.

DR. THEODORE GEORGE SHUEY.

You can lick a SORE THROAT

—*if you start early*

INDOORS one minute outdoors the next—it's easy to develop a sore throat or a cold—around a farm.

Don't neglect them. Unchecked they may prove serious—even dangerous.

At the first symptom of either, gargle with Listerine, full strength. Keep it up. You'll be amazed to find how often—and how promptly—it checks the trouble.

That is because Listerine is a powerful germicide when used full strength. And sore throat, like a cold, is usually caused by germs.

You can appreciate Listerine's potency when you realize that even such virulent germs as the B. Typhosus (typhoid) and M. Aureus (pus) germs are killed by it in from 10 to 15 seconds. This data is on file in 3 laboratories of national repute which conducted exhaustive tests.

Yet Listerine is one of the safest of antiseptics. Moreover, it is healing in effect. Don't hesitate to use it full strength at any time. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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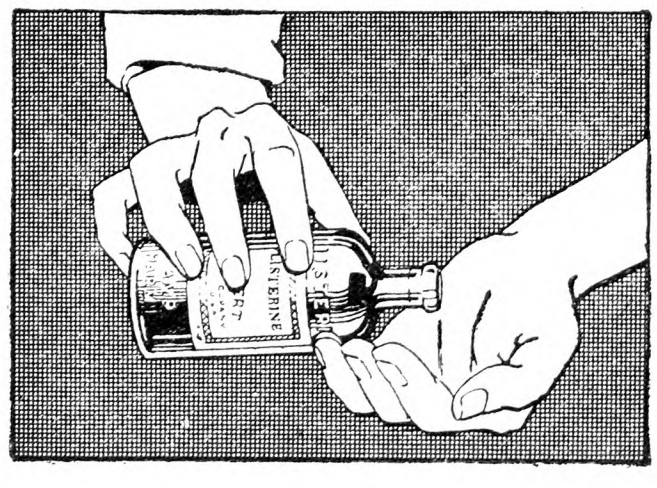
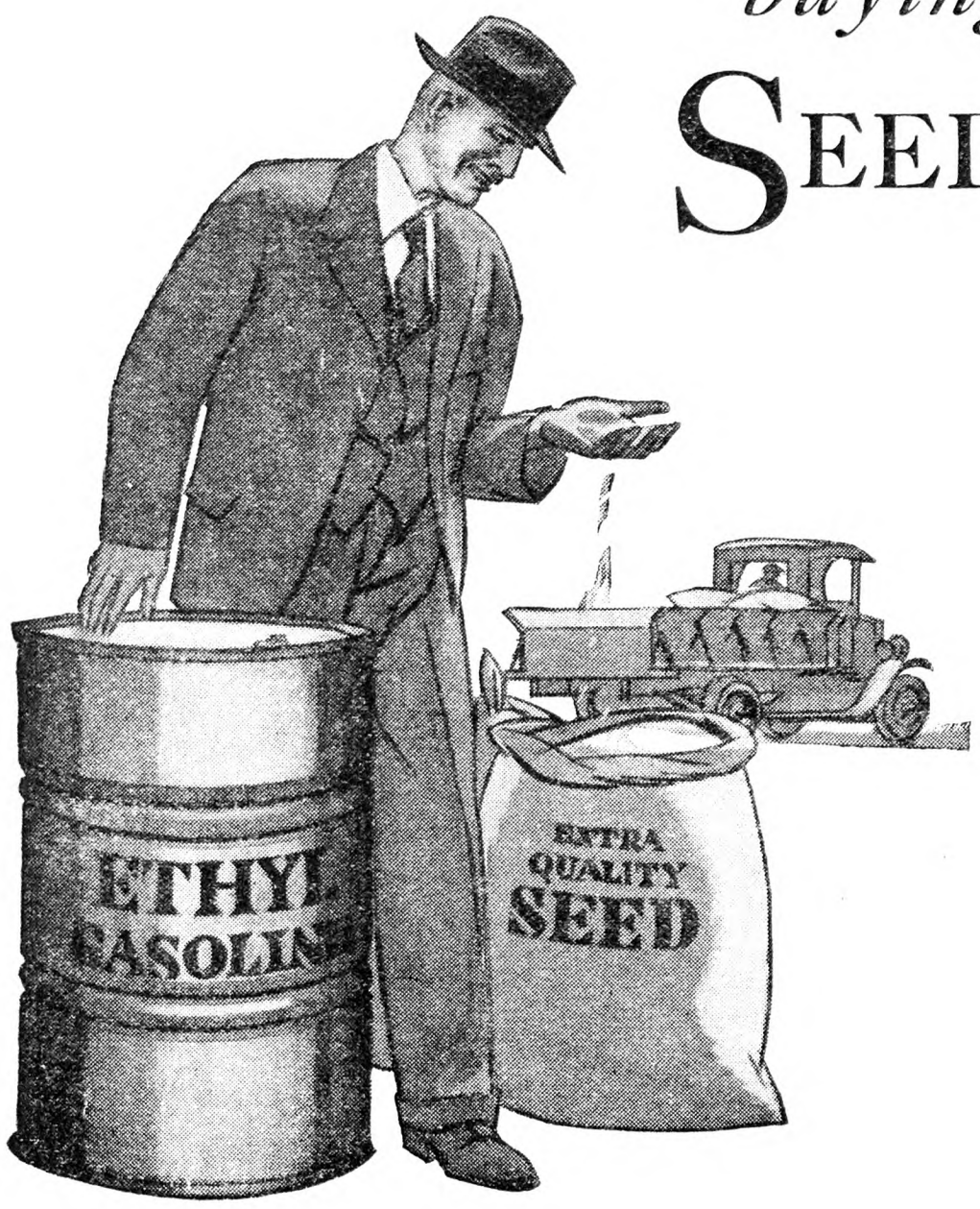


Don't let a cold get started

Physicians tell us that hands carry cold germs to the mouth where they lodge in the throat and nose and irritate the membrane. Why not attack them before they reach the mouth? Millions prevent colds by rinsing their hands with a little full strength Listerine before every meal. This is a particularly good suggestion for mothers preparing food for children.

Buying GASOLINE *is like buying* SEEDS



GOOD SEEDS have *something* inside them that you don't get in ordinary seeds. This "something" represents years of cross breeding and careful selection. Result—better plants, bigger crops, more money in the bank.

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Farmers buy Ethyl Gasoline because it makes their automobiles, trucks, tractors, and other gasoline motors run more smoothly, with more power and with less trouble. Fewer costly delays for carbon removal—for carbon raises an engine's compression and Ethyl is the standard high compression fuel.

Good seeds cost a little more money, of course. Ethyl costs a few more pennies per gallon, but in the long run, Ethyl brings back these pennies in the shape of dollars—*just like good seeds.*

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Knocks out that "knock"

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In the Name of Geography

"Why don't we take this camera?" This from Elsie, with the old brownie in one hand and a collection of pajamas in the other. "It would be fun to carry it in my hand and snap pictures of people along the way that didn't know they were being snapped. You probably will not be taking out the kodak until we get to Panama, and think of all the good things that we shall miss."

"Oh, if you are willing to take that as well as the typewriter, by all means carry it. Let me have those pajamas, now, please."

The trunk is yawning on the wicker davenport before the fireplace, and little stacks of clothing standing about are being tried and rejected unless they fit in. There is a place for the hats, and another for the shoes, so that much is easy. Perhaps the rest of the things will all go in if we are patient and do not give up, using the same kind of spirit we would on a puzzle. Juno is out on the window sill wanting to come in. She is only a tame pigeon and this is her daily visit. What a shame that she will not consort with her own kind! Will she stand on the window sill, like that, while we are gone, no matter how cold it is?

A voice muffled in tears says: "Mother! If she should freeze her feet sitting there waiting for us to come home."

We have planned for months to leave home at this time; this very scene has been rehearsed in the mind's eye many times, so that every step has been studied. A large chest upstairs became known as the Panama box, and we made good use of the odds and ends of Summer goods that merchants clear from their shelves in late September. In this way we secured some remarkably good garments at a cost within our reach, and I shall make use of this lesson in future. We looked up the historical past of the land we were to visit, and the geographical situation, finding literature rather reticent about the Canal Zone in spite of the fact that it is an international stopping place, an artery through which flows the world's commerce. We studied Spanish from a Spanish grammar, and there the small grasp I have on Latin became of aid. For some time it has been a great game in our household to devise new sentences in Spanish and fire them into the family circle. Then there are paragraphs where one asks, "How is your papa this morning?" and answers, "He is better today, but the doctor says that he must remain in bed."

These new learnings have brought strange vistas into view, but the little details of home life tug at us like little chains when we start to rise out of our accustomed groove. There is no doubt that the experience of the journey will make us better fitted for farm life in producing and marketing foodstuffs. Yet there is a new baby in the neighborhood, and the barn stands resplendent and enlarged in new shingles and siding. There was a green Christmas here for the first time in years, and the weather was so much like October that several times we forgot it was Yuletide. A beautiful day, yet unreal in its unseasonable clemency, when the sun rises at eight in the morning. Even the tiny squab, neglected by his mother for a favorite son who has been fed while the less desired one starved in the same nest, takes a turn at our conscience. Elsie has been feeding him and watching his dull, hopeless eyes grow bright on cornmeal gruel from a syringe. There he sets in his foolish dignity, and pecks at his pinfeathers, never dreaming that he is about to suffer a fresh desertion. Perhaps now that he is grown so plump and large his mother may take more interest in him. We tell ourselves that, hoping some last moment friend may appear for him.

I saw the children's eyes examining the farm fields with new interest in their possibilities, when it became known that by these we were enabled to travel on the big ship. We have tried to protect our young folks from the scorn of certain well-meaning uplifters of the poor, downtrodden farmer. Personally I hate the inference that country life is not the richest experience that any child can have. But, somehow, I surmise the poison must have reached them, else why should they be taken by surprise by the variety of independence that farm fields yield? The young people of today are victims of the tremendous movement to judge country life by urban standards. They are being urged to make farm homes like city homes, regardless of the difference of the setting. It is not the city home I object to. It is the word "like" placed before it. The fact is, my greatest satisfaction with country life is that it is different, every home a little kingdom. One of the sights that every country child ought to see is the way men work all day at monotonous tasks in the factory, to smell the stench of the stockyards and see the hopeless animals slaughtered there, and to view the spectacle of people living by thousands in vertical houses. It will give him the shivers, and perhaps he will not sleep well for a night or two, but it shows up farm life as a sort of paradise. Why should he be told about only the hardships of country life, and only the convenience of city life? The only way to offset false teaching is to let the child see for himself.

My three children possess different dispositions. Elsie, the eldest, is a womanly, intelligent girl of 15, quick-tempered but generous to a fault. Like the traditional older sister, she is given to correcting the younger ones. In defense of some other creature she can be brave and outspoken, but in her own interest she is almost too humble. Violet, aged nine, is far more assertive. Sensitive to every passing emotion, she weeps as readily as she laughs. She enjoys helping, and does her work well, which comes very useful to us. A tireless energy has consumed her plumpness, for her spirited legs are always hurrying toward some new adventure. Little Mark, only six the day the boat leaves, is the youngest, but not as childish as many children of his age. He is a faithfully copied imitation of his father, whom he has studied to such purpose that he knows exactly how to go about planting and sowing, and is often found correcting an amateur at these jobs. He has never had many commercial toys, and thus has learned to play with real tools. If you need anything, send Mark, for he is jealous of every opportunity to play his part and loves action. Balk him, and the fire flies.

As I see the pent-up eagerness in these young eyes, and feel them trembling with anticipation, I wonder why children are so often left at home for a journey like this. Barring one person, one of the few "real" teachers I ever knew, who suggested that I should take the children, everyone else who has given advice has said, in effect, "You are so foolish to take the children. They will not care for it very much, and you can enjoy yourself so much better without them." It is hard to explain, after such a remark, that one is making the trip for the children, in the name of geography, physical and commercial.

Every mother has felt this urge. There seems to appear a golden moment, when the little brood is at the turning of the road. Their ability to absorb environment seems at its peak, their minds alert to react to what they see and hear, they have not lost the habit of figuring out their own solutions and begun to depend on newspapers for their opinions. Soon enough they will memorize the answers set down in books and repeat them like automatons. Yes, and get high marks for it. And so, before it is too late, one wishes to push them into an adventure which will put life into dry books, and serve as a background to book-learning. I am eager to watch the effect, to note how greatly the coming event will serve to develop traits of character in these three children of ours.

As to the added care involved in taking children, I perhaps ought to state that our children learned to take care of themselves long ago. I cannot pose as an example of self-sacrifice. The fact is, and I may well blush here, that they have even begun to take care of me. I realize that when a child has never been given an opportunity to test out values he runs into danger after danger all day long, and is a matter of great anxiety to his mother. I do not believe that this is true of many farm children. Their habit of caution is often taken for lack of spirit, and even stupidity, but actually there is no other trait of character more worth cultivating than self-reliance. I shall never leave behind a package, be run over by an automobile, or lose my way, while these children of mine are with me. They are like the anchors that hold a ship safe through the storm. I feel them most when crossing the street in traffic, and it becomes necessary to stop and convince them that this is really the best time to go.

The time is nearly up, for our boat leaves on the 19th of this month. So we will shut Juno in the henhouse, where she will fight away other friendly doves with loud, angry cooing, and ugly pecks, eating barely enough to keep her alive, while we are gone. We blame ourselves for this misplaced loyalty, for did we not tamper with a dove's affections?

"I am afraid I am going to miss the horses," sighs Elsie. "And Aries," cries Violet, though her flying legs will likely be the first thing that a ram will take exception to. Seeing us, Aries rises nimbly from the clean straw in the empty pigpen and, standing on his hind legs, puts his fore feet over the low partition the better to visit. He is looking at all our hands for bread, of which Elsie is to give him half a loaf that we do not wish to leave to mold in the cupboard.

"Let's not tell him good-bye, but just say that we will be back in a month," I suggest, realizing that the children are near to tears. But Aries does not look up from the bread, and we close the door softly. MRS. F. H. UNGER.

Cobblestone House

I would like to have plans for building a modern farmhouse of cobblestones, and would you offer suggestions? H. H.
Michigan.

Doubtless some readers have had experience in this line, and know the type of house best adapted to this construction. Skill in mason work will be necessary to get a good job.

Tree Trimmings for Rabbits

One way to help protect apple trees from rabbits is to trim the trees along through the Winter, leaving the brush on the ground. The rabbits will eat the buds from the brush where it is handy if they are fresh. H. MERRIAM.
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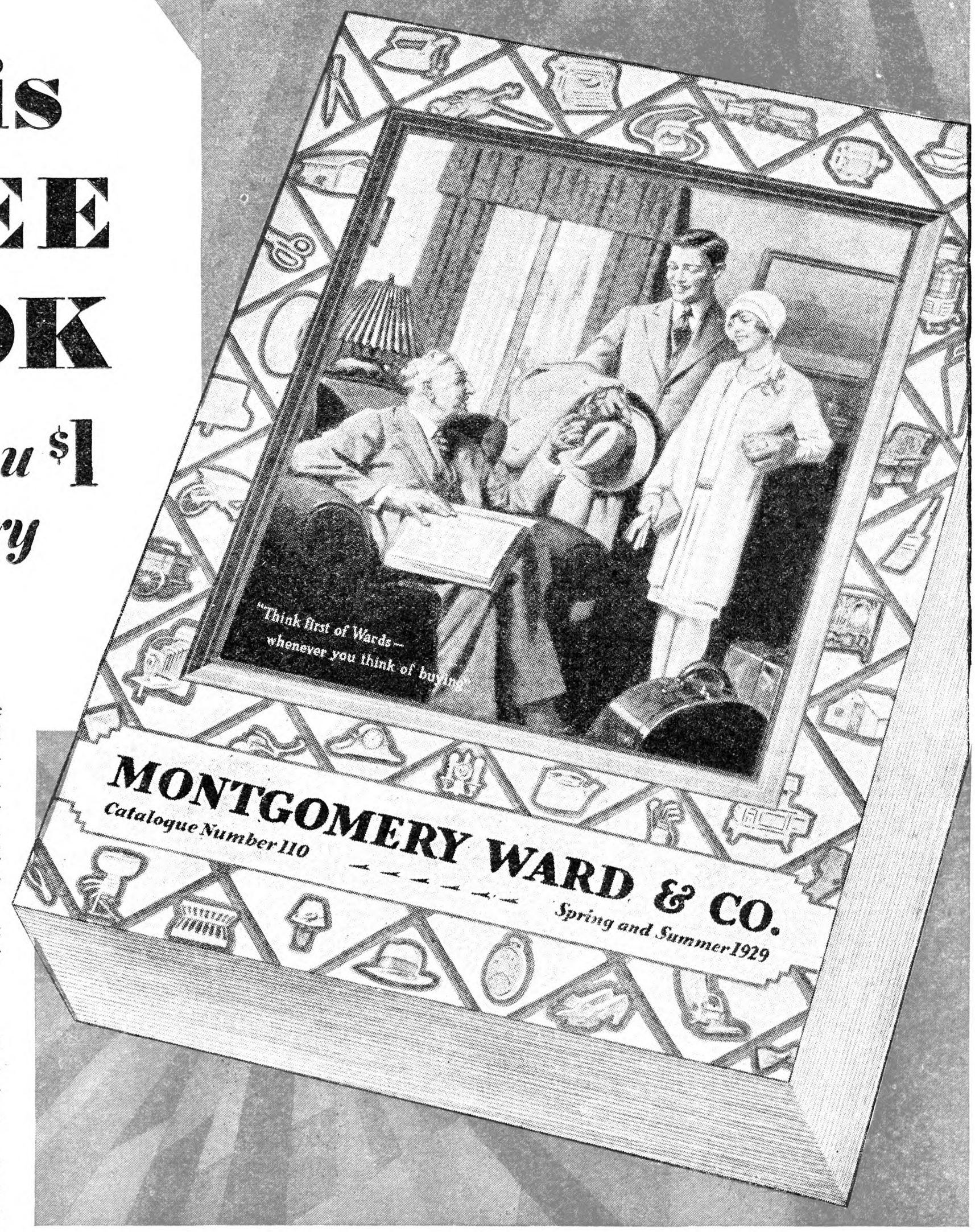

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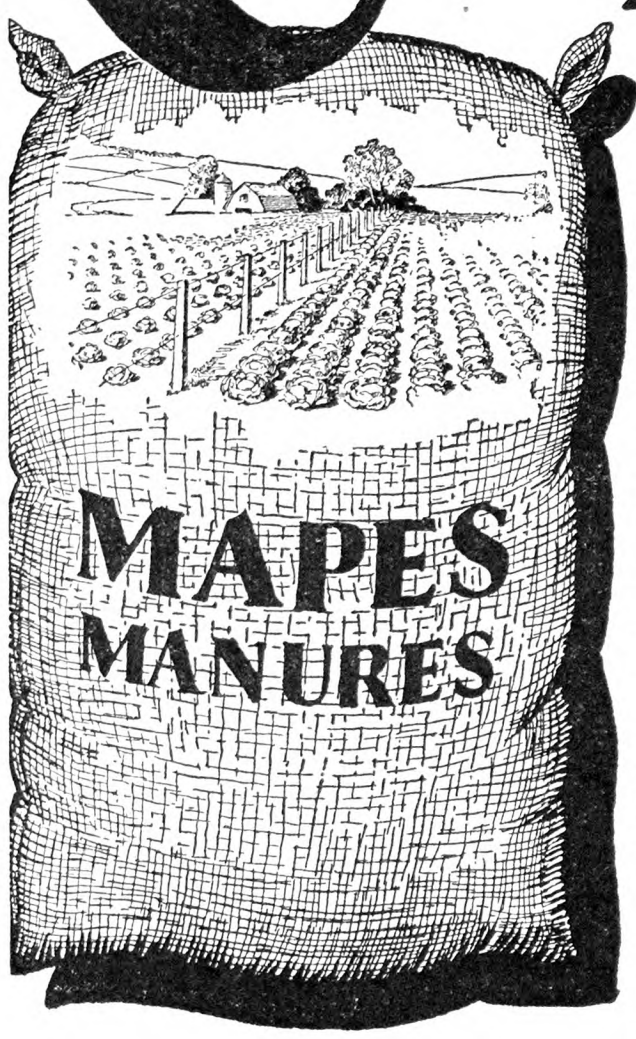

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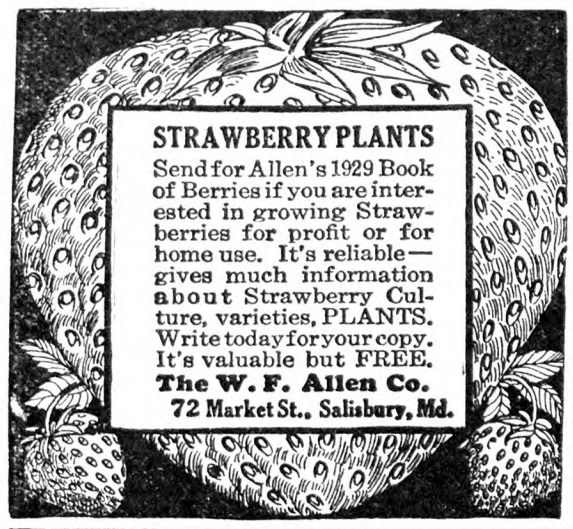

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

About $3,000 has been contributed to New York State Grange's Revolving Scholarship fund during the past year, is the announcement of Secretary H. M. Stanley of Skaneateles, in whose hands is placed the active operation of the fund. The annual report of Secretary Stanley will show a total amount of about $10,000 in the fund at the annual State Grange session at Rochester.

Of the counties of the State in which there are Grange organizations all but three counties have made contributions to the fund during the four years in which it has been in operation. Of these counties Onondaga leads with gifts of over $1,000. Jefferson County comes second with $487, and Lewis third, with $356.94. Lewis County Pomona Grange made a $100 contribution at its December session, the second gift of this amount by Lewis County since the fund was established.

The Magic Gavel, presented to the State Grange by Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur of Lowville, now State Grange lecturer, has been instrumental in adding largely to this fund during the past year. The gavel is making a tour of the whole State, remaining a month in each county. When the gavel is carried from one Grange to the next and from one county to another it is accompanied by large delegations of Grangers from the last organizations receiving the gavel. At each of these meetings collections are taken for the benefit of the fund and in some counties very liberal additions have thus been made to the fund. Secretary Stanley reports that the county deputies have been loyal supporters of this movement and their efforts have helped to materially swell the fund.

During January the Magic Gavel was in Onondaga County, and that county has the honor of presenting the gavel to the State Grange at Rochester. Thus far the gavel has traveled in Western and Central New York counties, starting with Chautauqua County, as it was in Chautauqua that the first regularly established subordinate Grange was organized sixty years ago, Fredonia No. 1.

In spite of the fact that this fund now has $10,000 there are about 600 subordinate Granges of the State that as yet have not had a part in contributing to this very worthy movement, which means so much to the boys and girls of New York State farms.

Applicants for loans from this fund must be members of the Grange and their applications must be endorsed by the Master and secretary of the subordinate Grange to which the applicant belongs. These application blanks may be obtained from the secretary of the fund, H. M. Stanley, Skaneateles, N. Y. In the seven months in which the fund has been in operation loans amounting to nearly $3,000 have been made. In a personal letter from Secretary Stanley, he states that he recently received an appeal from a young man who had been compelled to abandon his college course from lack of ability to finance his education. Secretary Stanley promptly came to his rescue with a loan from the State Grange Educational fund and the lad will be enabled to resume his college course. Secretary Stanley sees the fund as a developer of good will for the Grange and predicts that indirectly the fund will result in building up the order in territory where loans are made.

Loans from the fund are granted in amounts of $100 or less and the maximum loan per student in one year is $200. No student will be granted more than four loans. The rate of interest on these loans is 2 per cent, payable in advance. This rate prevails during the school period and for one year thereafter. Then the rate is advanced to 4 per cent. The loan must be secured by a note signed by the applicant and a parent or guardian as maker and joint maker. It must also bear the endorsement of two financially responsible persons. After graduation the student receiving the loan is expected to repay the loan as soon as possible.

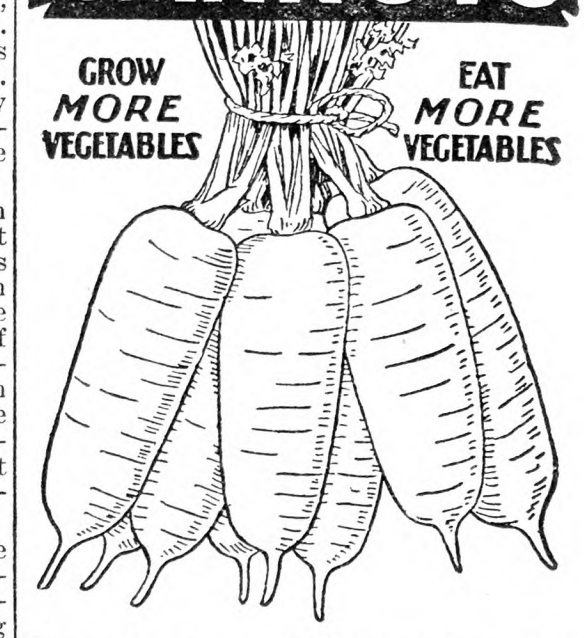
It has been the experience of the neighboring State Grange of Massachusetts that there is difficulty in taking care of all those who desire to be aided by loans from this fund. Massachusetts State Grange has $58,000 in its fund and has helped over 400 boys and girls to obtain an education. But so great is the demand for loans in Massachusetts that its State Grange has been compelled to make temporary loans to obtain sufficient money to meet the calls from prospective students, in addition to the $58,000 in the fund.

The other members of the New York fund committee in charge of this movement are Mrs. Leo Engelson of Williamson and State Secretary Frank J. Riley of Sennett.

One-egg Patty Cakes

One-half cup sugar, one-third cup butter, one egg, one-third cup milk, one and one-quarter cups flour, one rounded teaspoon baking powder, flavoring. This makes eight cakes. I like this recipe specially because it is not very sweet; but if the cakes are not to be iced, a little sugar sprinkled over them before baking adds a finishing touch. G. A. T.

NEW Coreless CARROTS



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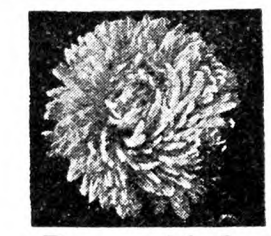

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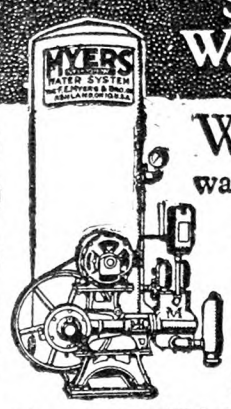

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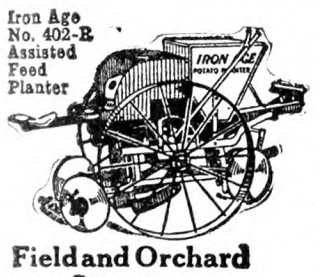
IRON AGE
IMPLEMENTS



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Ship here for good results.
S. H. LIVINGSTON Succ. Keystone Hide Co. LANCASTER, PA.

Pruning Problems

I have an orchard of 15-year-old Rome Beauty apples. Last year the fruit was about half the size of the year before, and very thick on the limb. The trees are very thick, with seven, eight and nine limbs three to five inches in diameter branching out from the trunk. Should I trim them out to four or five? Is it safe to trim trees when the leaves are still on? When a tree is too tall should one cut it back a few feet to a limb that runs another way? H. C. T.
New Madison, O.

If you had pruned your trees rather heavily last Winter you would have had larger fruit this year and yet not materially affected the crop. At the same time you would have got rid of some of the extra limbs. Nine is too many when they all come out at or near the same place on the trunk. Both Rome Beauty and Northern Spy have this habit. If the fault is not corrected the first year or two after the tree is planted, it is best to leave the branches untouched until the tree begins to bear. At that time, in the case of Northern Spy, the weight of the fruit will pull it open, and what looked like superfluous branches will not seem so much in the way. In any case it is best to delay pruning until the tree comes into bearing. At that time it is possible to cut a tree heavier without upsetting it. A tree that is heavily pruned just before it comes into bearing is delayed in fruiting.

It is suggested that you do only moderate pruning this next year on the theory that you will not have such a heavy crop. A year from now, however, you should prune heavier, in order to correct the trees and at the same time thin some of the overload of fruit that is likely to be present.

There seems to be no harm in pruning apple trees during the late Summer or early Fall. Ordinarily most pruning is done in February and March to best advantage. When a tree is too tall, it should be cut back to an outside lateral branch just as you suggest. H. B. T.

When Should Shrubs Be Pruned?

At what season of the year it is best to prune shrubs for their best growth is one of the most vexatious problems that confront the amateur gardener. A little study of the habits of the shrubs themselves will go a long way toward helping to answer this question, however.

According to their pruning requirements shrubs fall quite naturally into two groups, the early Spring bloomers and the late bloomers. If the first group were to be pruned heavily early in the Spring, most of their bloom would thus be lost, and the usefulness of the shrubs destroyed. Early Spring bloomers should, therefore, not be pruned until after the Spring blooming season, except to cut out diseased or dead parts. After blooming considerable of the older wood should be thinned out by making cuts at the bases of the branches, rather than by merely tipping back the branches. Thus new growth will be induced from the base of the plant, and the characteristic growth habit of the shrub more nearly preserved.

The late bloomers may be headed back quite severely in the Spring, because the flowers are produced on the new growth, which is stimulated by the pruning. Examples of such shrubs are the hardy Hydrangea, Althæa, butterfly bush and crape myrtle.

Roses should be pruned after the buds start their growth in the Spring, for at this time the amount of Winter injury can be readily determined and the dead wood thinned out. All dead or diseased wood should be cut out and burned to prevent the spread of the disease in non-infected parts of the bush. The amount of pruning to be done on rose bushes should be determined by the results desired. If a few extra-quality roses are desired, the bushes should be pruned quite heavily. All weak wood should be removed and the other branches tipped back quite heavily. If more blooms are desired but the quality not of so much importance, the pruning should be quite light.

Rambler roses need not be pruned until after the blooming season is over, at which time most of the older flowering wood can be removed and the strong, new shoots left to renew the bush. Other types of climbing roses should not receive this severe treatment, but should be merely thinned out and cut back to keep them in their places.
Maryland. T. H. BARTILSON.

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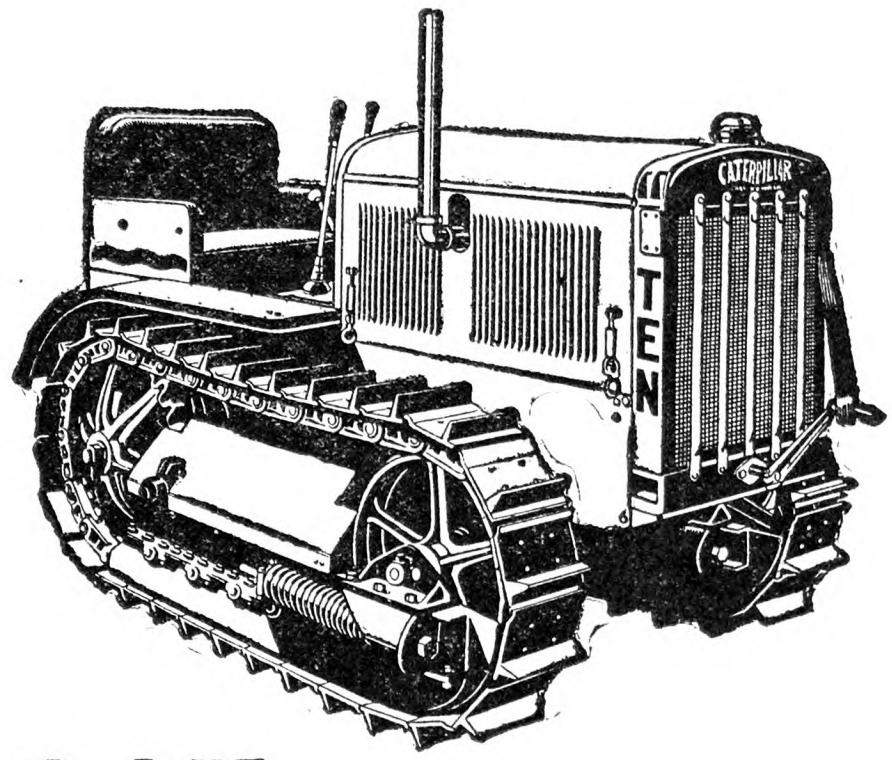

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With great economy of fuel
Without wasteful slippage or harmful soil packing.

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Implement	*Size or Width*	*Acres per Hour*
Plow (moldboard)	Two 14 in.	2/3
Plow (disk)	3 disk	2/3
Plow (one-way disk)	6 ft.	1 3/4
Lister (or lister-planter)	2 row	2
Disk Harrow (standard weight)	8 ft. double	2 1/3
Disk Harrow (heavy cover crop)	5 ft. double	1 1/2
Spike tooth harrow	4 section (20')	8
Spring tooth harrow	8-10 ft.	2 1/3-3
Land rollers, light weeders, Rotary hoes	12-17 1/2 ft.	5-9
Grain drills	One 12-14 ft.	3 1/2-4
Mowers	Two 7 ft.	4 (second speed) 5 1/2 (third speed)
Grain binders	Two 7-8 ft.	4-5
Combined harvester	One 10-12 ft. (on fairly level land)	2 1/2-3 1/2
Corn picker	One or two row	1/2
Potato planter	Two row	1 1/2
Potato picker	Two row	1 1/2

COMBINATIONS OF IMPLEMENTS

1. Ten foot single disk harrow and two sections of smoothing harrow—3 acres per hour.
2. Ten foot single disk harrow and ten foot land roller or pulverizer—3 acres per hour.
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EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Six persons were killed in an explosion early Jan. 18, which destroyed a store and apartment building at Detroit, Mich. Two men who, police believed, threw a bomb through a store window, were found injured seriously in front of the building.

Four men were killed and a fifth was in a critical condition as a result of a triple collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Aberdeen, Md., Jan. 17. A north-bound express plowed into the rear of a freight going in the same direction. A few minutes later a south-bound express struck the wreckage and its locomotive and three sleepers were derailed. Dense fog is held responsible. Passengers on both the north and south-bound trains were shaken and several bruised but no serious injuries were reported among them.

The Dollar Line steamship President Garfield, with 90 passengers and a crew of 154 aboard, went aground on Matanilla Reef, about 25 miles from the northern tip of the Bahama Islands group, Jan. 20. Twelve hours later the passengers were safely transferred to the Munson liner Pan-America, which had raced to the stranded ship's aid in answer to an SOS. They were taken to Nassau, Bahamas. The crew of the grounded vessel remained aboard her. The majority of them are Chinese. The passengers' baggage and the mail carried by the President Garfield were also transferred to the Pan-America. The President Garfield sailed from New York Jan. 17 on a round-the-world cruise. Havana, Cuba, was to have been her first port of call. The Pan-America sailed from New York the same day. The President Garfield is the second round-the-world liner to meet difficulty recently, the President Adams of the same line having gone aground off Panama Jan. 11.

A fire which called out the entire fire department of Albany, N. Y., Jan. 22, threatened an entire city block occupied by three-story buildings. The fire spread quickly to six buildings at Madison Avenue and South Pearl Street, just south of State Street, one of the city's main thoroughfares.

Robert E. Webster, recently arrested in St. Louis, was arraigned in United States District Court at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 21, charged with being concerned with G. A. Sprague in defrauding Prof. and Mrs. A. E. Rand out of Hercules Powder Co. stock in 1927. He entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced by Judge Morris to serve six years in Atlanta Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $30,000. United States District Attorney Wales informed the court that at the time the stock was stolen it had a market value of $69,500 and now the value is $72,000. Sprague was said to be in custody in New York.

A blinding snow storm which engulfed a bus and an electric interurban car was blamed Jan. 22 for a crash which claimed 17 lives and injured 13 persons near Bellevue, O. The collision occurred when a bus operated by the Greyhound Company between Toledo and Pittsburgh was struck squarely in the center by an express electric car of the Lake Shore Line, en route from Norwalk to Bellevue, at a double grade crossing.

WASHINGTON. — Dr. Joseph Goldberger, world-famed scientist who discovered both the cause of and the cure for pellagra, died at Washington, Jan. 17, in the Navy Hospital after a prolonged illness, aged 55. A native of Austria-Hungary, Dr. Goldberger came to this country with his parents when he was seven and grew up on the east side of New York City in a Jewish settlement. He was educated in the public schools of this city and obtained his medical education in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. His studies in pellagra, on which his major fame rests, began 14 years ago in South Carolina. The disease had been known in Europe for more than a century and United States Public Health men had been sent to Italy to study it. Others had been at work on it in this country, some of them the brightest minds in American medicine, when Goldberger was put on the case. In his initial studies at a South Carolina orphan asylum he reached the conclusion that pellagra was caused by improper diet, and for several years he held to that theory until he proved it, both by causing pellagra to appear in healthy, normal persons, and then by curing them by correcting their ill ordered diet.

Government supervision of cotton futures transactions on the New York and other cotton exchanges of the country was approved Jan. 21 by the House of Representatives when the Vinson bill, one of the most stringent regulatory measures ever passed in the House, was adopted without dissent on the unanimous consent calendar. Companion legislation, the Smith bill, now is pending before the Senate. Exchange dealings in futures, under the Vinson bill, are subject to such strict regulations as those which govern the grain exchanges at present. In fact, the House Committee on Agriculture reported, "every section of the grain futures act is set out in this bill and made applicable to cotton exchanges with a few minor additions."

Over the protest of Secretary Mellon and Administration leaders, the Senate voted 50 to 27 Jan. 22 to hand to Herbert Hoover a special fund of $24,000,000, with instructions to spend it as he sees fit to make Prohibition enforcement a success. They also voted him $250,000 for his promised fact-finding study of dry law evils and the remedies therefor.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Flour millers, meeting at Saragossa, Spain, in January, to discuss their industry, blamed importation of foreign wheat for their critical situation. A demand was made that American wheat be barred and that Argentine wheat be imported only in quantities proportionate to the needs of the kingdom. This demand will be submitted to the government.

Investigation into the control of more than $50,000,000 worth of live poultry in Greater New York resulted Jan. 17 in an indictment filed in Federal Court against 91 persons and associations for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The indictment was explained by W. Houston Kenyon, Jr., in charge of the New York Anti-Trust Division, as being in four counts, conspiracy to restrain trade, conspiracy to monopolize, attempt to monopolize and monopolizing. Each defendant is liable to a maximum penalty of three years and $15,000 fine. It is charged the distribution of more than $50,000,000 of live poultry in Greater New York is controlled annually by the accused, and that poultry coming from more than 20 States into New York and New Jersey is affected.

The So-called Daylight Saving Law

As to daylight saving, our State tried it one year during the World War, which was enough to satisfy us that it was a perfect nuisance. They call it "daylight saving," but I fail to see where the saving part comes in. If we arise one hour earlier, we surely have to use more oil and electricity, and what farmer who is accustomed to getting up about daylight to feed his team during the work season wants to get up an hour before daylight to do this work? The dairyman who is accustomed to getting up about day or a little before to feed and milk his cows surely doesn't want to get up an hour or more before daylight to do such work. Then, one who is used to retiring at nine or ten o'clock doesn't wish to retire at eight or nine. So there is no saving here, as he is going to remain up just as long as he wishes regardless of what hour the clock denotes.

Again, when we stop work an hour earlier in the afternoon, we lose the best part of the afternoon for working, as it is generally cooler just before night for both man and team. Then in haying time this is decidedly the best time for handling hay, as it is not so dry as earlier in the afternoon.

While the so-called daylight saving law may be the best for the city folks, it is only a nuisance for the farmer, and it is to the interest of every farmer to vote against it when brought up. Some few cities have it in Virginia, but the countryman downs it every time it is voted on.

Virginia. W. H. H.

Western New York Farmers on Market Tour

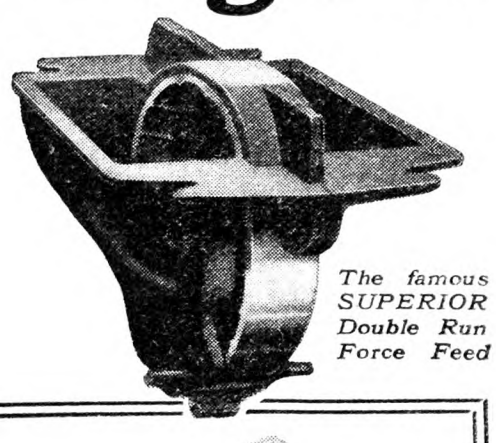
About 100 fruit-growers from the counties of Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Wayne attended the Farm Bureau marketing trip to New York City January 7-9. We arrived at the Times Square Hotel at 6:30 Monday night. We started out Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock by chartered coaches to visit the wholesale markets at the different railroad piers, other markets in New York and Brooklyn, the Stock Exchange and other points of interest about the city.

On Wednesday morning we left at 7 o'clock, the first stop being made at the Sheffield Farms milk plant; thence to the hay market, New York City stockyards, the American Express terminal, the Merchants Refrigerator Co.'s warehouse, made an inspection trip over an ocean liner (Adriatic), thence to the Federal Reserve Bank, where we were received in a courteous manner, divided into lots of 10 and with a guide conducted through the greater part of the building. The last stop was at the Dairymen's League office, arriving there at 5 o'clock.

Niagara Co., N. Y. THOMAS MARKS.

NO OTHER Grain Drill can give you all these SUPERIOR advantages!

Learn what Superior's Double Run Force Feed means to you in increased crops and profits. Learn about Superior's many other outstanding improvements. See why three generations of farmers say Superior is best. Mail coupon for FREE BOOK.



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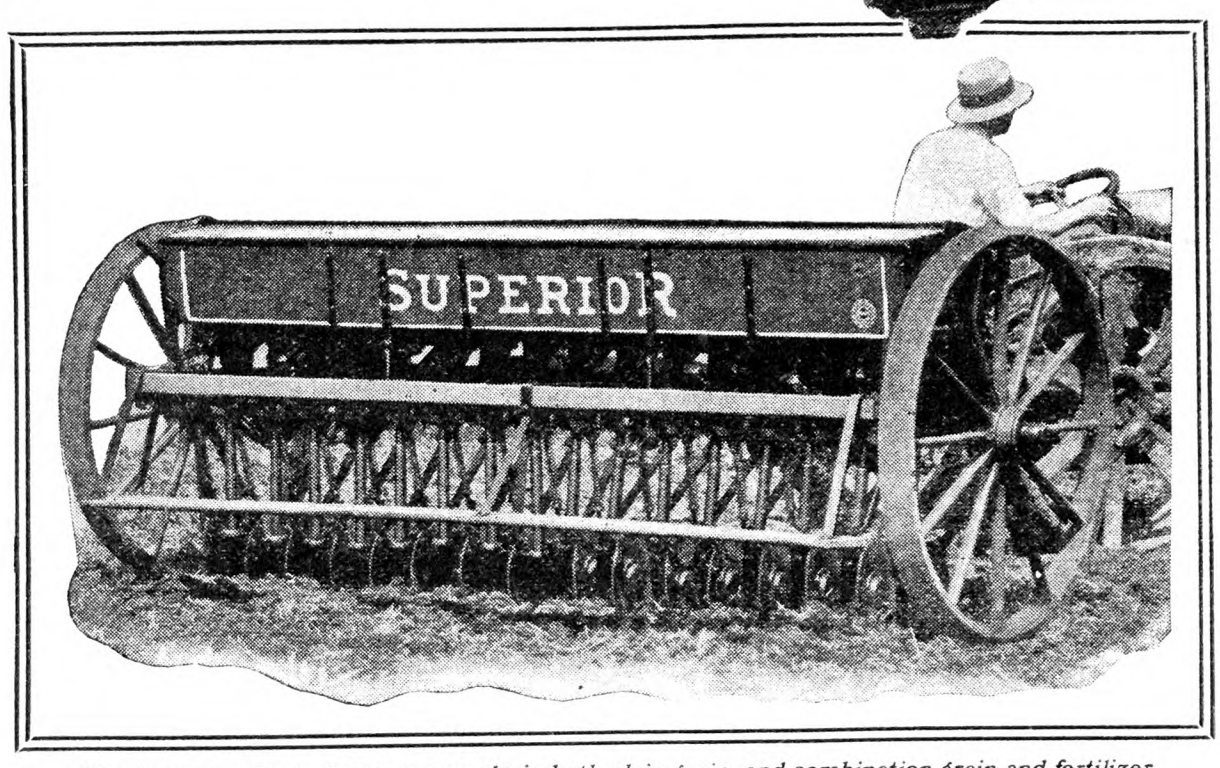

The Superior Grain Drills are made in both plain grain, and combination grain and fertilizer models. For team or tractor. Single disc, double disc, hoe or shoe furrow openers.

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All these facts, and many more, are fully explained in our new book, ***now free.*** And, in addition, it gives valuable information on drilling all kinds of crops in all kinds of soil; shows the difference between ordinary drilling and Superior drilling. We want to send it to you—***free.*** And let us tell you the name of your nearest Superior dealer where you can see and examine Superior Grain Drills at first hand. Mail the coupon today.

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How to Smoke Fish

Clean the fish as usual, but do not remove the heads. However, cut off the fins, including the dorsal or back-fin and remove the gills. It is not necessary to scale the fish or to skin the eels.

You can smoke any kind of fish, in fact some of the commonest fish taste just as good as the best when properly prepared. It really isn't a difficult task, and if you are in the habit of doing things well, then I am sure that you will also be successful in smoking fish. Extremely large fish can be cut into strips two or three inches thick, or less if you choose.

Having cleaned your fish, next give them a good washing. Then put them down in layers in a tub of pickle brine, made by dissolving 1 lb. of salt to each gallon of water. Lay the fish in, skin down, seeing to it that the top layer is covered. In 24 hours remove them and wash thoroughly in five or six changes of water, allowing five minutes to each change and moving the fish about, the object being to remove the excess salt. When this has been done lay them out to drain off the surplus water and, finally, dry the fish with a cloth.

You are now ready to hang them up in the smoke-house. Have a number of wire hooks ready and hook them through the fishes' heads. Some fish are too tender to hang up by the tails. A brother and myself found this out to our sorrow, for when we came to take a peek at our fish they had all dropped into the dirt and ashes. This was our first attempt and as we had a nice flock of 60 W. Leghorn pullets, my brother thought a nice feast of something out of the ordinary bill of fare would do them good, with the result that they were nearly all poisoned. We had salted the fish far too much, having rubbed it in and failed even to think of washing some of it out. This flock drank up about 12 gallons of water in one day and that is what saved them. They would not go near fish after their experience.

Having hung up your fish in the smoke-house, start your fire and when properly started smudge or smother it, the same as for smoking meats. See that the fish don't touch each other. You can use corn-cobs, apple-wood, oak, hickory, birch, sassafras, beech and lots of other woods, each one having its own flavor, apple-wood being considered the best. Try them all and take your choice.

Some people leave the fish in the smoke-house until all smoked, but I have recently found out that the proper way is to remove them each evening and hang them up outside to air out in the cool night air, placing them back in the smoke-house each morning until the job is done. Thus the actual smoking is carried out only in the daytime. You can choose between the two methods to suit your own convenience. In either case it will take from 24 to 48 hours (in the smoke) to complete the smoking, depending upon the size of the fish and also upon how well you have tended your fire.

When the fish are sufficiently smoked, you must remember that they are still "raw" and not fit to eat until "broiled" or "roasted" so to speak. Smoked hams and other meats are also "raw" and unfit until cooked. So the next step is to build a good hot fire in your smoke-house (no smoke) this time. Use good dry knots so as to have lots of live coals, thus insuring a good steady supply of heat. Every five or six hours move the bottom rows of fish to the top, bringing the top ones down in their place, thus insuring the same amount of heat to each fish. In 24 hours or less, they will be done, and this can easily be determined by testing with a fork. When satisfied on this point, let your fire go out and when the fish have cooled, wrap them up separately in paper, waxed preferred, and store in a cool dry place.

Now, all this seems like a lot of trouble, but really there isn't much to it except enthusiasm and a little patience. If you have done your job well, you will be well repaid by having on hand a good supply of a delicacy fit for a king.

J. P. HOHMANN.

The R. F. D. Mailbox

Can you suggest something picturesque, catchy, inexpensive, that an ordinary workman could construct in the line of an R. F. D. mailbox? I mean something to relieve the deadly sameness of the ordinary galvanized boxes prevalent along country highways. H. W.

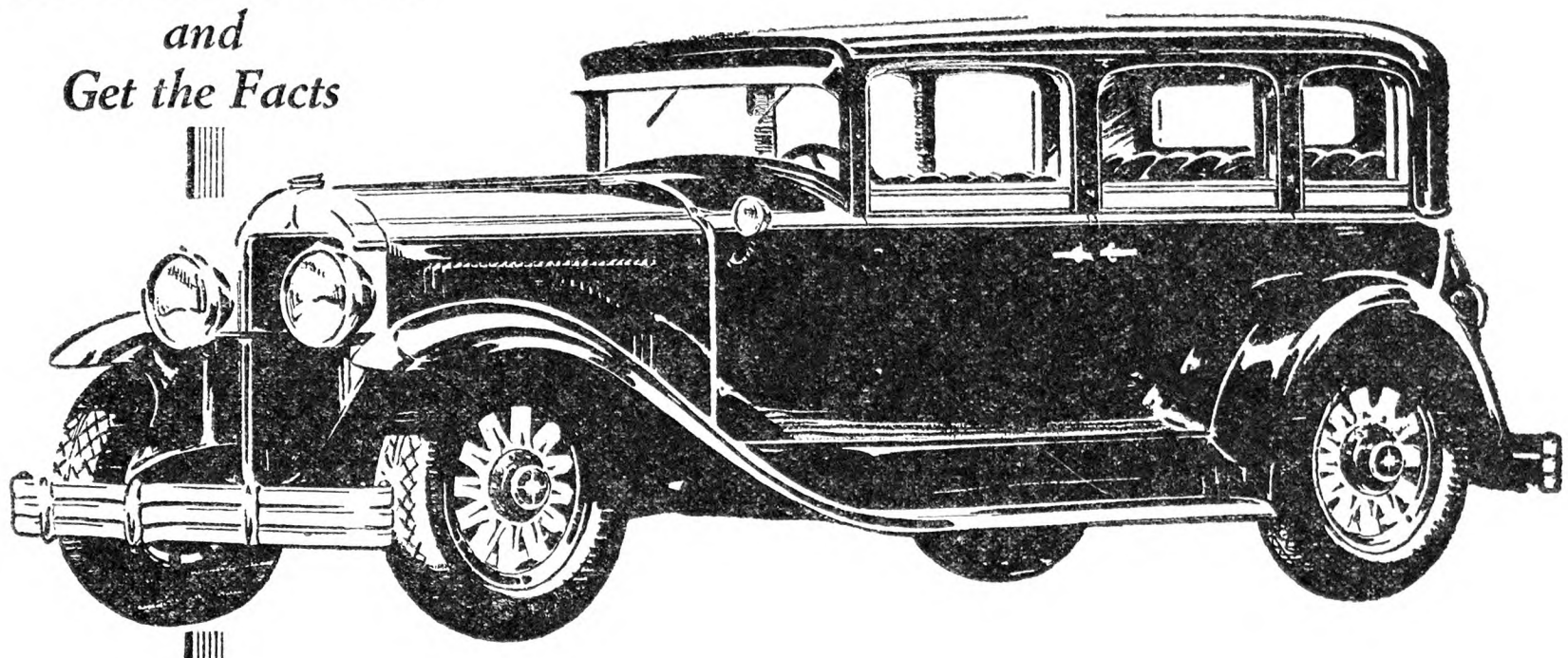
Ulster Co., N. Y.

The most striking thing in this line we have seen is the Uncle Sam, made full size from two pieces of inch board. The mailbox is set on a post the right height so that it will be at the level of Uncle Sam's hands, which appear to be holding it. The Uncle Sam is nailed firmly to the post on both sides. This is not very expensive, but some practice is needed to make and paint a respectable looking Uncle Sam.

A simpler device is a roof and skeleton frame of a house to set over the box in such a way that it will not interfere with opening the box. A closed house is not advisable, as wasps make their nests in it. Where only the roof is closed it must be looked after, and nests removed before they get large. Such a frame, painted green or green and white, is attractive.

Suggestions are invited from readers who have other plans.

Get Behind the Wheel and Get the Facts



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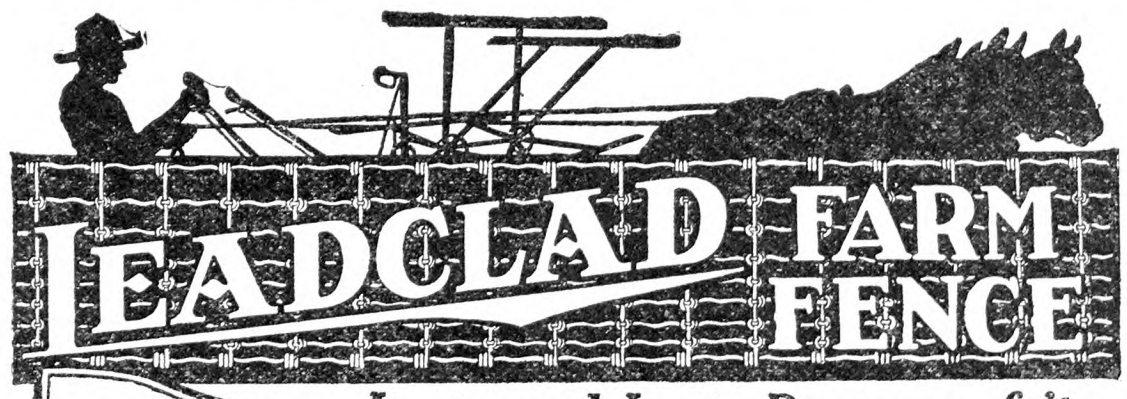

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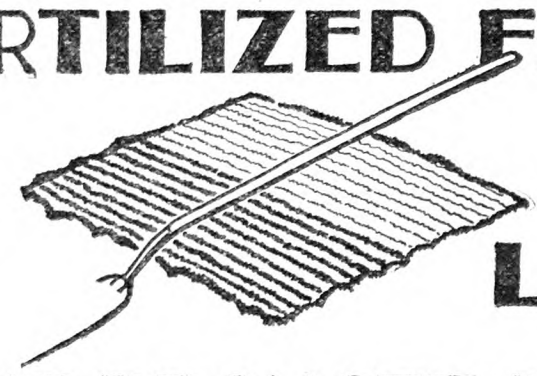

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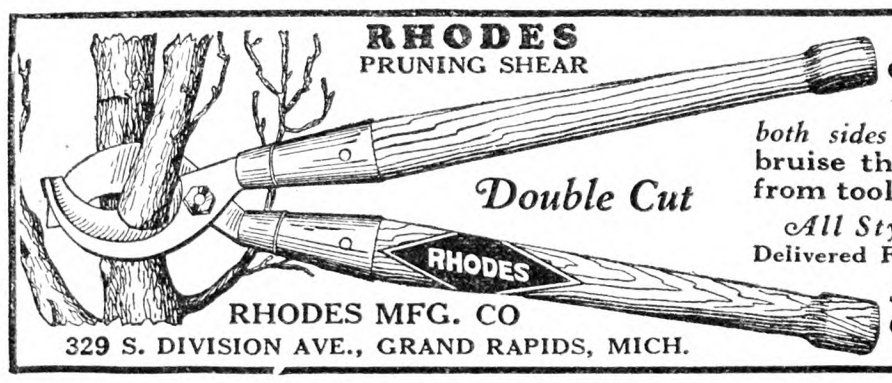

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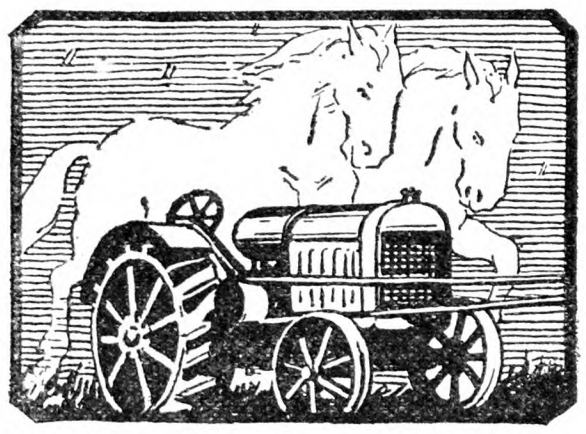

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A Farmer's Opinions

TAXES AND APPROPRIATIONS.—A reader in Tompkins Co., N. Y., asks: "How can New York State lighten the tax burden that is breaking the backs of farmers, and at the same time go on increasing appropriations?" It can't be done unless the unfair share of the tax burden long borne by farmers is equalized or shifted onto classes of taxpayers who are better able than farmers are to bear it. These classes, however, appear always to be strongly represented, if not protected, by politicians in legislatures, city councils and Congress. Despite that fact, if enough farmers in the State are sufficiently interested to organize, and hire a prominent, competent lawyer to do their legal fighting, and demand tax revisions that would be fair to them, they could get results at Albany. Something of this kind should be done before bad matters grow much worse. Hundreds of people who ought to bear the greatest tax burden bear the least, in proportion to their income and ability to pay. When a rich man makes a large gift to a cause or pays a large sum in taxes into the public treasury, the quality of his generosity and citizenship should be judged not by the amount of his outlay but by what he has left.

"AT HOME" IN OHIO.—Mrs. Gertrude S. Jewell, Knox Co., O., writes (Jan. 6): "Christmas was an exciting time at our house. To my two little girls it meant Santa Claus, and their hearts' desires. To their grandfather, always with us at Yuletime, it meant relaxation, the giving of gifts, and a bit of family life. At such a time our enjoyment of all ordinary things seems intense, and our sympathy keen; then we go back to every-day living with a kind of bump. The girls are finishing their school work, and all of us are sitting around the open fire, eating apples (our own) and popping corn (also our own). All that seems important now is enough wood for the fireplace, and the popcorn properly buttered. There must be a kind of farming by which one can live in the country and enjoy it, without the back-breaking, mind-dulling struggle that running a farm without help now is. I know only two kinds of farmers, the hard-working and successful, and the easy-going and unsuccessful, together with many variations of the two classes."

In relation to the amount and variety of work that they do, and the money that they have invested, how successful are successful farmers, in net income? As a group, farmers are not receiving their share of the national income. They have seldom received a fair wage for their labor. In recent years local taxation has come to be the climax of their troubles in most of the older farming States.

$200 AN ACRE FOR SOD.—Near Ellicott City, Md., in January, I saw a farm whose owner has been selling Blue grass sod for several years at the rate of $200 an acre, for use in cemeteries and lawns in Baltimore. It is cut in squares or "ribbons" less than two inches thick and hauled off in trucks. He leaves numerous uncut patches in his skinned pastures, in order to prevent erosion, and to aid him in establishing a new sod. He has learned how to produce and maintain an excellent quality of turf, and to sell the hide off parts of his farm without seriously injuring his land. The officers of some new or projected golf courses have expressed the view that they could save time and money by purchasing bent and Blue grass sods, instead of trying to grow from seed all that they need. Town and city yards, cemeteries, school grounds, parks and golf courses are potential markets for acres of sod that could be grown at a profit in certain areas by farmers who know how to produce and maintain clean, vigorous pastures. In the East in particular, there are many new farm enterprises or side-lines which resourceful men are going to discover and develop at a profit to themselves. Changes in the manufacturing industries and in the markets of the East have been far greater than those in the East's farming habits during the past 40 years.

MEAT-MAKING IN THE EAST.—In several Pennsylvania counties and in a number of New York State regions I have done considerable looking and listening since early last Summer. My opinion is that some of the meat-making animals—beef cattle, hogs and sheep—would pay well in the hands of farmers in these areas who are in a position to raise and feed them well. In the last 25 years I have not seen more than a half-dozen Eastern farms on which meat-making animals were fed so heavily and finished and firmed up so well for marketing as the same classes and ages of animals would be fed and finished in the Mid-West. In the development and fattening of well-bred lambs, pigs and beef calves for slaughter, generous, regular feeding from weaning time to sale day is the practice of the most successful meat-makers in the corn-belt. In fact, these animals on farms in that region are taught to eat certain kinds of feed several weeks before they are weaned. They are also castrated or trimmed up before weaning, and thereafter are fed and "pushed" in a way that insures making the most rapid and economical gains in weight. Experience has proved that it doesn't pay to spare or be stingy with good feed in making the best grades of meat for modern markets. Many eastern farmers who are prepared to apply the principles of corn-belt meat-making methods, using well-bred stock, can make this business pay. It is paying at Briarcliff Farms, Inc., in Dutchess Co., N. Y.

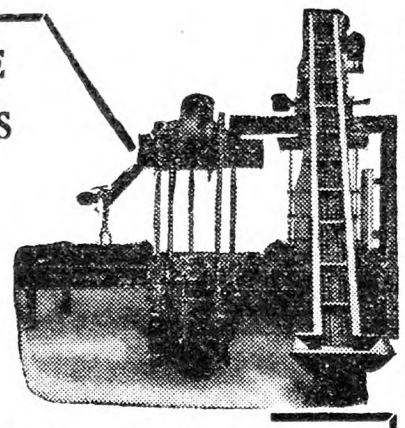
LIVE STOCK IN MARYLAND.—At a recent meeting in Baltimore of some leading stockmen and farmers in Maryland, I heard a local speaker say that there are 172,500 dairy cows on 29,792 farms in that State, which also has 54,000 beef cattle, 99,000 sheep, and 200,000 hogs. There is no reason in economics why Maryland should increase its dairy cattle population for some years to come. A "new" man who goes into dairying now in Maryland, and markets fluid milk through the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, Inc., would be penalized on 70 per cent of his milk, since it would fall into the surplus class, for which his net returns would hardly exceed, if they equaled, the cost of production. The association, now 10 years old, has 4,000 members, the overwhelming majority of whom are getting $3.82 a cwt. for their 4 per cent milk, handled by the association. In order to maintain a fair and profitable price to dairy farmers in the Baltimore milk shed, the organization is compelled to discourage the production of an excessive surplus. Maryland could greatly increase its beef cattle, sheep and hog population at a profit to Maryland farmers who know how to raise and feed these classes of stock. Excellent markets, including Baltimore, are less than 10 hours distant by rail from most shipping points in the State. Maryland's home-grown feeds and its pastures are well adapted to meat-making. Fishmeal is an abundant local product which sells at about the same price per ton as tankage, and is worth 8 to 11 per cent more for hog feeding. Fair to good land, which could be greatly improved for feed, grass and hay production at a small cost per acre, could be bought in almost every county in the State at $30 to $80 an acre. Maryland farmers appear to be doing so well that not many of them have a sufficiently strong incentive to change their present farming practices or set up new enterprises on their farms. Maryland is exceedingly rich in undeveloped and commonly overlooked possibilities as a producer of beef, lamb and pork.

BALTIMORE PRICES.—When I was in Baltimore in January, top steers in Chicago were grossing $16.25, top hogs $9.25 and the best lambs $16.25 per cwt. At the Baltimore stockyards on the same day the corresponding top prices were $1.25 to $1.50 per cwt. higher than the Chicago quotations. A large percentage of western live stock marketed in Chicago is shipped a greater distance than that between Chicago and Baltimore. Many eastern farmers can truck their live stock to market. All of them are relatively close to markets that pay considerably higher prices than western farmers receive for fat cattle, hogs and lambs. Corn isn't necessary except as a finishing feed for meat-making live stock. For this purpose farmers who are qualified to raise and feed well-bred stock could afford to buy western corn.

A PENNSYLVANIA EXAMPLE.—Here is an inspiring, helpful letter, dated Jan. 7, from R. E. I., McKean Co., Pa.: "Dear D. C. W.—There are more marginal farmers than farms. Thousands of acres of grass are going to waste in the East. Instead of having so much waste land, as it is called, we are wasting a world of grass. Beef cattle and sheep are the answer to the question about so-called marginal or waste land. Some people would like to have a law in Pennsylvania to prevent a man from farming in sections which certain 'powers that be' regard as being unfit for farming, and only fit for game animals and reforestation. Bankers refuse a $10 loan, with gilt-edged security, on a farm in the restricted zone, regardless of how cheap the land is or how productive it may be. Apparently they would rather go to their graves, kidding themselves into believing that they were right, than admit that a westerner knew something about farming which they didn't know. Farmers see the point, but hill-billy bankers and business men refuse to recognize it. Hundreds of farmers in the West would like to get their fingers in some of this cheap land and live-stock pie in the East. I grossed $70 a head on grade Hereford calves eight to nine months old, from grass that I was told wouldn't make them fat; sold six-weeks-old pigs for $6 each, without half trying, and dressed pork for not less than 18 cents a pound, with head and feet attached."

Several generations of farmers (most of them being producers and sellers of grain) skimmed the virgin fertility off all eastern cleared lands except those in valleys, and even these have been depleted. By applying lime and fertilizers, improving pastures, growing more legumes and better hay, raising more and better live stock, spreading all animal manures, turning under green manuures, developing new side-lines, and organizing so as to get a lot more than 30 cents of the consumer's dollar, eastern farmers can build up a strong and profitable agriculture in the land of their fathers. The old foundation remains intact. Manpower like that of our forefathers would set up a new and better building. D. C. W.

SQUEEZE DOLLARS FROM APPLES WITH A



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Maryland Horticultural Society Meets

With over 100 members and visitors in attendance from Maryland and adjoining sections of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the annual Winter meeting of the Maryland State Horticultural Society was held at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore, on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 8 and 9, 1929. This meeting of the society, of which E. D. McCain of Frederick is president, G. Rust Canby of Silver Springs, secretary-treasurer, and A. F. Vierheller of College Park, assistant secretary-treasurer, took place as part of the annual meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society and Maryland Farm Bureau Federation.

Following Mr. McCain's address as president and Mr. Canby's report as secretary-treasurer of the organization on Tuesday morning, Dr. E. N. Cory, State Entomologist of College Park, delivered on address on "Modifications of the Paradichlorobenzene Treatment for the Peach Tree Borer." B. A. Porter, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., then gave the "Latest Information Concerning the Control of the Codling Moth."

At the Tuesday afternoon session of the society, Dr. John W. Robbins, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A., spoke on "The Control of Bacterium Prunii of Peaches," discussion of which paper was led by W. Lee Allen, a prominent Maryland fruit grower of Salisbury.

Much interest was aroused by the address, "The Installation and Use of Stationary Spray Systems in the East," by G. S. L. Carpenter of the American Fruit Growers, Hancock, Md. Mr. Carpenter presented data on one year's work of a stationary spray system installed in one of the orchards of his company which showed that under their conditions last year the stationary spray system was much cheaper to them than the portable spraying in their other orchards during that time. Discussion of this subject was led by E. A. Leatherman, president of the West Virginia Horticultural Society, Rada, W. Va., who has himself had wide experience in the use of stationary spray systems.

The Tuesday evening session of the society was addressed by Dr. W. S. Hough, entomologist, Virginia Experiment Station, Winchester, Va., on the "Elimination of Spray Injury," and by F. A. Motz, extension horticulturist, Virginia Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va., on "The Origination, Use and Present Status of the Virginia Apple Packing and Grading Law."

In the Wednesday morning session, "Factors Concerned with the Successful Growing of Orchard Cover Crops," were discussed by Roland McGee, agronomist, U. S. D. A., following which G. Rust Canby spoke on the "Importance of the Common or Air-cooled Storage in Marketing the Fruit Crop." Attention to small fruits was given in the address of Dr. George M. Darrow, pomologist, U. S. D. A., on "Factors Concerned with the Profitable Production of Strawberries and Raspberries in Maryland."

Joining in the general session of the Maryland Agricultural Society-Maryland Farm Bureau Federation on Wednesday afternoon, the meeting of the society was brought to a close with a session that evening. At this time, Dr. E. C. Auchter, until recently head of the Department of Horticulture, University of Maryland, and now in the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A., spoke on "Peach Orchard Fertilization and Soil Management." Following Dr. Auchter's interesting address the meeting was brought to a close with a most interesting illustrated address on "Landscaping the Fruit Grower's Home," by W. R. Ballard, Specialist in Vegetable and Landscape Gardening, Maryland Extension Service, College Park.

T. H. BARTILSON.

Care of Poinsettia

I have two Poinsettias, given to me for Christmas. They are still in blossom and I would like to know how to care for them. Is there any way of keeping them over so they will bloom again next year? Do they grow from bulbs or seeds?

Little Meadows, Pa. C. W. L.

The Poinsettia commonly grown in greenhouses as a Christmas plant is propagated by cuttings. In commercial culture, the old plants are only carried over to produce the cuttings after their resting period, but as window plants it is common to give a long rest after blooming, and then cut back and start into growth again. When flowering is over, gradually withhold water, and let the plants rest in a warm place; commercially the plants are usually laid on their sides under a greenhouse bench. In early Summer they may be repotted, cut back severely, and then kept outside, the pot plunged in the ground, until September. They will need plenty of water, and full sun. A rich, heavy loam, with abundant drainage, is congenial. When brought indoors they require moderate temperature at first, but require more warmth as the colored bracts appear, and are helped by occasional moderate applications of liquid manure. They must, at all times, have abundant light. The old plants do not give as large bracts as those from the season's cuttings, but are often very satisfactory.

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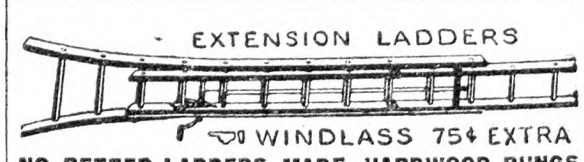

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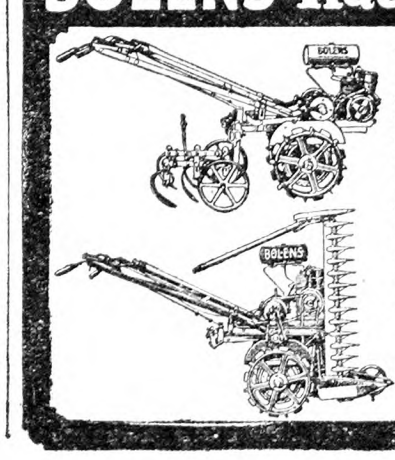

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The Western Meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society

For a well-rounded program covering items of major interest to fruitgrowers of New York State, the seventy-fourth annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society, held at Rochester, January 16, 17 and 18, will be found difficult to improve upon. It brought together discussions upon insects, diseases, pollenizers, rejuvenating the cherry orchard, the status of the old orchard, pruning, sod and fertilizers in the orchard, apple packs and grades, pruning grapes, grades for grapes, the outlook for fruit-growing in Western New York, and the Virginia apple situation. Add to this the opportunity given the younger generation to participate in the program, plus a banquet given by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce to bring together the city and country interests, and it is readily seen that future programs have a high standard set for them. Next year will be the seventy-fifth annual meeting, and doubtless, in accordance with the resolution recommending special attention to a proper celebration of this anniversary, every effort will be made to make it even more attractive.

As for attendance, it was large, but it lacked again this year the spontaneity of the meetings of a few years ago when conditions were a bit more prosperous. There is no denying the depression in Western New York.

The first day's session was devoted largely to insect and disease problems. It was shown that control of leaf spot on cherries this past season was dependent upon the timeliness of the application. If applications were made just prior to the period of warm wet weather of early Summer, leaf spot was not severe, but if this period was passed even by a few days so that infection occurred, it became almost impossible to control the disease during the remainder of the season. Standard spray schedules were effective and were recommended for the future. With reference to bud moth and leaf roller on apples, it was advised that the regular lime-sulphur arsenate of lead sprays be considered standard, but that if some growers felt that in their particular cases some additional emergency measures were needed they should then consult with experts as to just what course to pursue. The oriental peach moth, which has become firmly established in New Jersey and adjoining territory, was described in detail, because this pest has been found in Western New York and will sooner or later make its presence felt. In general, good orchard practices may be considered as the first line of defense.

The interest in insect and disease control was apparent to anyone who visited the exhibit hall during the noon hour and witnessed the large attendance at the entomology booth during the hour of discussion each day of the meetings. This feature is one of the most valuable on the program, providing as it does personal attention to many individual problems that would be otherwise lost in general treatment of any one insect or disease.

Weather conditions in Western New York were again shown to be largely responsible for poor sets of fruit. Varieties such as Baldwin, which is largely self-fruitful, are the most productive under Western New York conditions for this reason. Growers should therefore make every effort to supply the maximum opportunity for cross-pollination. Rhode Island Greening and Baldwin cannot be considered good pollenizers for other varieties. Delicious and Oldenburg are very good pollenizers, and Cortland and McIntosh are satisfactory though not the best. Cherry orchards in Western New York have responded to pruning and to fertilizer treatments much the same as those in the Hudson River Valley. Profits in the cherry orchard depend largely upon high yields, and high yields in turn are dependent upon vigor and strong growth.

An interesting part of the program was that dealing with the old orchard, and considering whether or not it was a liability. It was pointed out that from the report made two years ago it was possible to cut out 101 odd varieties and still have 20 left from which to choose for commercial production. Over a period of years Baldwin, Greening and Northern Spy have been the most profitable varieties. The old orchard if properly cared for is an asset, but if neglected is a liability to both the owner and the community in general.

Pruning, it was said, is a dwarfing process, yet some must be done in order to shape the tree. Any cutting of the young tree can probably be done with least dwarfing the year the tree is set. After that, until the tree comes into bearing, the less cutting the better. In the pruning of bearing trees to open them and let in light, the practice should be to prune from the outside in, rather than the inside out, with its consequent "skinning" effect. A discussion of sod and fertilizers in the orchard showed that nitrogen was necessary to supplement sod, that tilled orchards generally did not need nitrogen, that there was no evidence to show that nitrogen resulted in poor keeping quality, and that there was a strong swing towards the sod-nitrogen system in Eastern orchards.

A clear, vigorous statement of reactions in Pittsburgh to New York State apple packs was given by a Pittsburgh dealer in fruit. He said, to applause from the audience, that there is no room for any fruit but the best. Unclassified fruit has no place on the market, and enforced inspection might be a helpful remedy to the deplorable conditions brought about by placing poor fruit on the market to hurt the sale of good fruit. The Farm Bureau fruit committee reported as part of its activities the preparation of colored wax models of Baldwin fruits showing the minimum color requirements for different grades. These models will be found in every Farm Bureau office in fruit counties and at the State College and Experiment Station. In clearing up the interpretation of the new grading laws it was shown that the only difference between U. S. No. 1 and U. S. Commercial is that of color. In the discussion it was brought out that, whereas last year the inspection of random samples of commercial packs had shown 76 per cent below the specified grade, this season there was a complete reversal and 76 per cent were equal to the specified grade or above it. This practice of selecting random packages from storage houses and exhibiting them in the exhibit hall, with their defects plainly marked, has been very helpful. This year 42 barrels and 24 baskets were on display. Thirty-two barrels met the requirements and 16 baskets, while 10 barrels and eight baskets were below grade. Although the improvement in complying with the law is apparent, many observers expressed the opinion that the fruit was still largely of a class that no housewife would relish receiving.

The fruit industry of Western New York, as viewed by an economist, is still in the period of depression that has been apparent for the last six or seven years, and is likely to continue. The time to plant young trees for the upward swing that is bound to come is considered to be not far off. Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, and McIntosh are the only varieties which have returned more profit than Baldwin. During the period of low prices the orchards on poor soils are a liability to their owners, whereas orchards on good soils nearby are still an asset. In brief, the question of variety and of soil type is strongly emphasized.

A report from Virginia in regard to the situation there indicated that, even with the strong individualism that exists there, necessity is driving growers together. Faced with severe losses in years of good crops, compulsory grading laws were introduced, which have done much to improve conditions. In addition it has been found worth while to bring improved methods of growing and packing to every apple-grower in the State. There are 4,500 growers to whom this information is regularly brought, whether or not they belong to the Farm Bureau, Horticultural Society, or any other organization.

The question box, which is perhaps the most interesting part of the meetings, brought out that spraying and dusting were both holding their own, with dusting perhaps finding more of a place than before as a supplement to the regular spray program. Cortland was considered more favorably even than last year. Northern Spy trees must be kept open and kept growing if they are to produce good quality fruit when they are old. Wealthy is reappearing as a desirable commercial variety. Whereas a few years ago there would have been no discussion regarding the preference of cutting out either Baldwin or Wealthy, this year the question was seriously discussed. The South Haven peach was reported to be doing well in Western New York.

The new officers are: President, Paul Judson, Kinderhook; first vice-president, William J. Hall, Lockport; second vice-president, Charles Kenyon, Morton; third vice-president, Walter Clark, Milton, and fourth vice-president, E. G. Cowper, Newfane. The executive committee is composed of T. E. Cross, Lagrangeville; H. E. Wellman, Kendall; H. H. Brown, Monsey; B. P. Jones, Hall; M. C. Burritt, Hilton, and Herbert King, Trumansburg. Roy McPherson, of Leroy, continues as secretary. H. B. T.

Lowering Culvert for Drainage

The best part of my little farm, about 25 acres, is a low, flat meadow, drained by a surface ditch about 3 ft. deep. I want to lower it a couple of feet, but the outlet goes under the public road, and perhaps 100 ft. farther on my neighbor's property before getting to any fall. My neighbor has lowered his ditch up to the roadside, so it is up to the road authorities now. They do not come to any decision. A. C.

New York.

There is no law which will compel the superintendent of highways to lower the culvert to drain your land. Perhaps if you and your neighbor would volunteer to furnish help to do the work you could get the consent from your town superintendent, if it is not a State road, or from the divisional superintendent if it is a State road. N. T.

WAITER: "Yes, sir, we are up to date. Everything here is cooked by electricity." DINER: "I wonder if you would give this steak a couple more shocks."—Credit Lost.

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AND UPWARDS, F. O. B. DETROIT

Tile Drainage

We have a lot back of our house that slopes down to a brook about 500 ft. away. In this 500 ft. there is a fall of about three feet. This lot is nearly always wet except in a dry spell, and I am informed that the lot has never been cultivated, although the rest of the farm has been under tillage for 150 years or more. During a dry spell in Summer of 1927 we plowed a part of the lot with the intention of planting grass, but it did not stay dry long enough for this to be accomplished. In part of this lot there is a thick growth of wiry grass similar to what is known on salt marshes as "bent hay". This is very green and is from six inches to a foot high, and sometimes flattens out on the ground. The rest of it is a rank growth of weeds and wild flowers. Formerly there was a scattering growth of scrub bushes which we cut but did not grub out. At the end of the brook there is a drop or "bench" varying from three to eight feet. The lot in the other direction slopes gradually to another brook. Near this brook there is a rank growth of flags and other plants that usually grow in wet places. The lot is about 500 ft. in the other direction. How deep should the tiles be placed? What should the diameter of the tiles be? Would 3-in. tiles do? How far apart should the rows of tiles be? Should field stone be put around the tile? How can the dirt be prevented from entering the tiles where they are joined together? R. A. C.
New York.

Where the probable returns from the improved land will justify the cost, tiling is one of the best means of draining. It not only removes the excess water but controls the water supply so there is more available for growing crops in a dry season. A well-drained soil also warms up more quickly in the Spring, and its better mechanical condition permits earlier planting, resulting in a longer growing season.

Before an attempt is made at tiling, the field should be carefully examined and the location of the proposed lines determined, first selecting the best spot as an outlet. A drain without a good outlet has little value. Frequently a careful examination will show that the water is coming in from sloping land lying above. In this case a single intercepting line laid to catch this water as it seeps down is all that is necessary. In other cases seeps or springs are found, and if these are drained by tile the remainder of the field will be dry enough. It seems probable that some of these conditions may apply to the field in question, and that drainage can be effected by random lines of tile laid to intercept the water in the low spots or seeps.

Where a regular system of drains is needed it is usually best to bring them to a single outlet. This may not be convenient in the case mentioned and parallel single lines, each emptying into the brook, may have to be used. The outlets should be screened to prevent the entrance of small animals, and should be protected with concrete or masonry to prevent washing.

The depth at which the tiles are laid will depend somewhat upon the type of soil in which they are placed. Probably about 2½ feet is the usual depth for the average loam soils. Some 3-in. tiles are still laid, but the 4-in. is coming into general use for laterals. It costs no more to lay than the 3-in., the only difference in cost being in the cost of the tile itself, which is not great, and in most cases it is more effective.

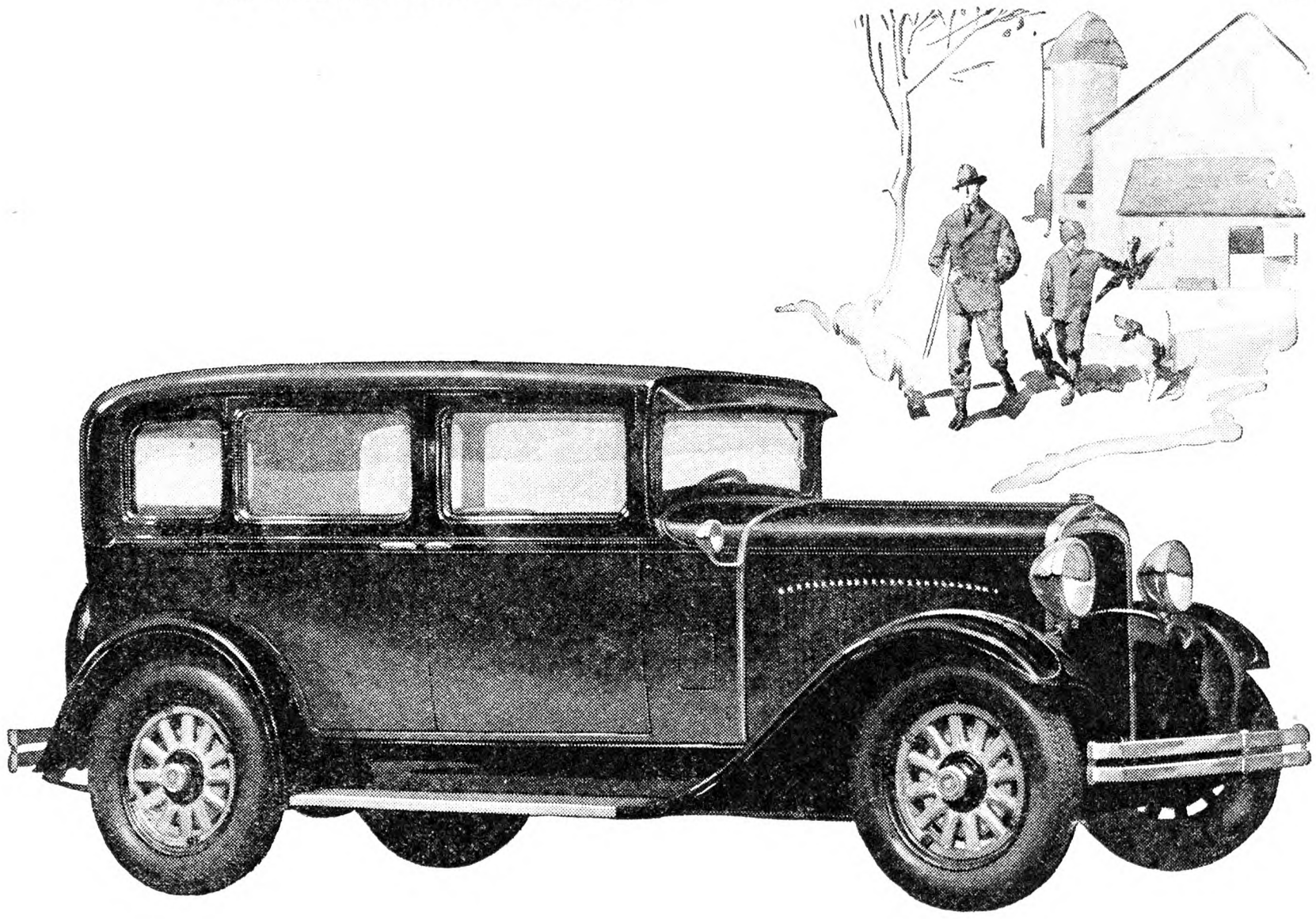
The distance separating the tile lines is also somewhat dependent upon the soil in which they are laid. A tight soil like clay will not permit water to seep rapidly through it, and the drains have to be placed closer in soil of this type. If parallel laterals are used I would suggest placing them approximately 100 ft. apart as a trial. If, after a year or so, they are found to be too far apart, other lines may be laid between them. A well-laid system, however, will improve with age, as the water develops passages through the soil to it. It is not necessary to use field stone about tile unless in very wet, seepy spots where there is much water coming in. Gravel and stone placed about them here will cause them to take up water faster.

Where tiles are well laid with close joints, there is little chance for dirt to enter, and top soil and sods placed over and around the joints will usually be sufficient to keep them clear. Tar paper is sometimes used for the same purpose. Further directions relative to tiling can be secured from the various tile manufacturing companies and from the Department of Agriculture at Washington.
R. H. S.

Widow's Property

Where the property is in the wife's name and there are no children, should the husband die first without a will, would the property still belong to the wife, or does a share fall to his sisters and brothers? A. S. C.
New Jersey.

As the title to the property is in the wife's name only, her husband's death does not alter her ownership. His sisters and brothers have no interest in her property.



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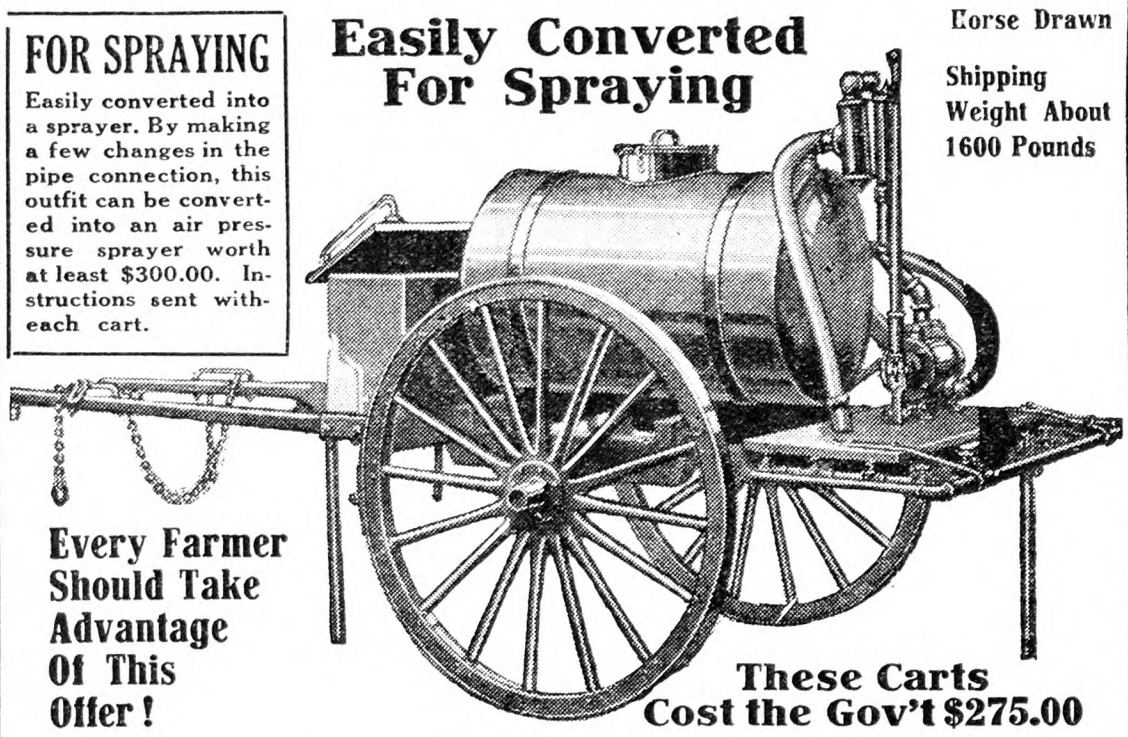

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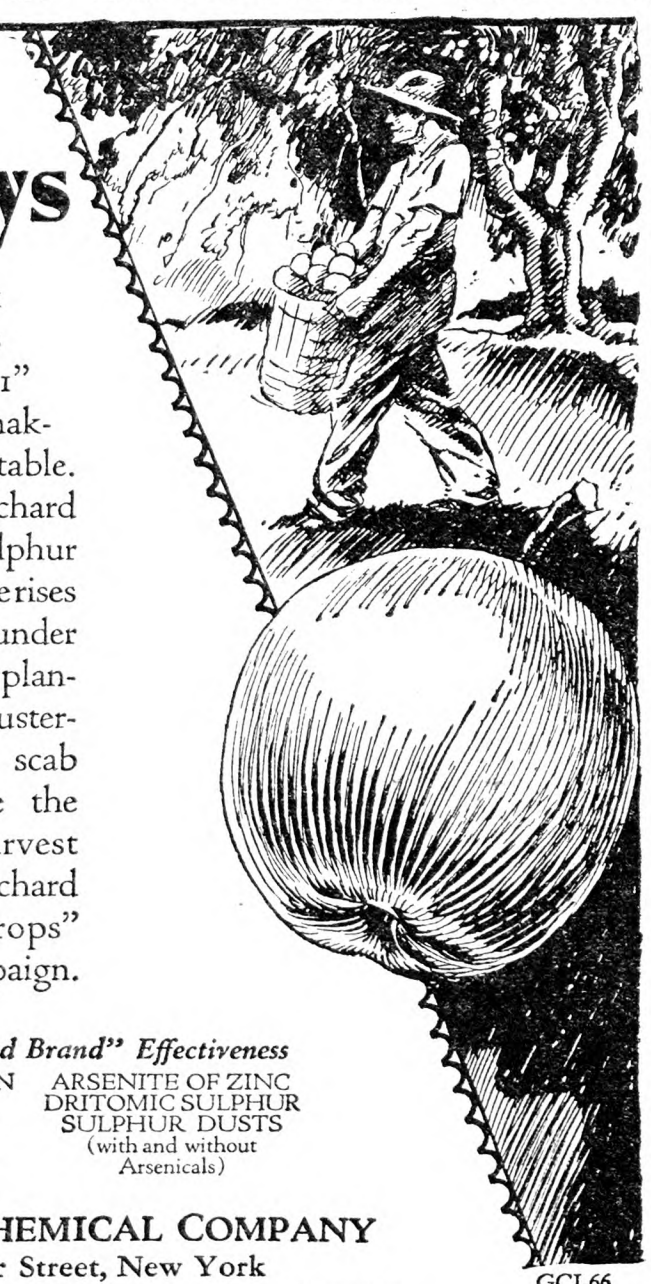

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Vegetable Growing in Alaska

Subirrigation from fields of solid ice of unknown depth sometimes assists the vegetable gardener in the interior of Alaska. How this happens, C. C. Georgeson, who has lived and gardened in Alaska for 30 years as director of the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Stations, tells in "Vegetable Gardening in Alaska," just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as Bulletin 7. Dr. Georgeson retired as director December 31, 1927, and addresses this summary of his gardening experience to settlers and prospective settlers in Alaska.

Alaska is divided, Dr. Georgeson explains, into two distinct regions by the Coast Range. The coast region is well watered, sometimes excessively, and the interior region has relatively light and unreliable rainfall. In dry seasons it sometimes happens that the great mass of frozen soil below the surface releases water in the inland valleys and serves as subirrigation for the crops. In the interior, placer miners have demonstrated that the ground is often frozen to an unknown depth.

Dr. Georgeson explains that cropping depends primarily on climate and secondarily on soil. He gives weather reports of seven localities on the coast and seven in the interior. On the coast the average frost-free period ranges from 164 days at Juneau to 131 days at Seward. In the interior Nenana has the longest average frost-free period, 105 days, and Copper Center has only 47.

Some of the Alaska soils are derived from peat, are acid, and require liming and drainage. Other light, warm soils are gravelly or light loam and are productive only if well fertilized. Freight expense usually precludes the use of chemical fertilizer and the supply of manure is limited. Seaweed obtainable along the coast is valuable as fertilizer for many crops, and this supply is supplemented by fish scrap, dead fish, and the fish guano manufactured locally. Green manure crops are desirable on the light soils. The peaty soils need no nitrogenous fertilizer. Windbreaks to the north and east are highly desirable, and a southerly exposure with ordinary soil is better than a northerly exposure with excellent soil. The soil can be improved, Dr. Georgeson observes, but the exposure can not.

Dr. Georgeson divides vegetables into three groups, according to their hardiness and adaptability. Vegetables in Group 1 can be grown throughout the whole coast region and in the interior and north of the Arctic Circle, nearly to the Arctic Ocean in favorable seasons. In this group are radishes, lettuce, mustard, cress, turnips, kale, Brussels sprouts and native greens. Vegetables in Group 2 can be grown in most of the settled parts of Alaska. This group includes a variety of vegetables which the author lists in their order of hardiness; carrots, parsnips, parsley, peas, beets, the cabbage family, rutabagas, the onion family, spinach, endive, horseradish, rhubarb, beans, sea kale and Japanese asparagus. Vegetables in Group 3 are asparagus, celery, cucumbers, squash and salsify. They are not entirely hardy in Alaska, but succeed in some localities in favorable seasons, and some of them do well in the interior where the Summers are warm.

Sweet corn, melons, tomatoes, pepper, egg-plant, okra and pumpkin are not recommended for Alaska, although some may succeed in a favorable season, and in a protected place.

Care of Pelargonium

I have had a Martha Washington Pelargonium for some time, but have not seen this plant supplying any flowers. Treatment not too hot, pot not too large, pinched back to make it sturdy, near window. There is a profusion of heavy foliage, but no sign of bloom. I had it on a dry diet to force it into bloom, but no results. If this plant fails to bloom this year I may discard it. C. F. D.

Hinsdale, Mass.

A possible cause of failure with show Pelargoniums is neglecting to give proper rest. At the end of the blooming period the plants should be allowed to ripen their growth, very little water being given, and plenty of sun. The old flower stems should be removed but the leaves left undisturbed until they turn yellow and drop off. In September the plants are pruned into shape, weak and soft shoots being removed. They are then repotted, in a light compost, the old soil being shaken off. Potting should be done in as small a pot as will hold the roots; they are repotted each season, and will not bloom in too large a pot. Soak well with water when repotted, and set in a light airy place. Very vigorous plants may need a shift to a larger pot with somewhat richer soil in January, but this is not usually necessary in window culture. Water must be given sparingly during the Winter, but February and March are the period of active growth, and at this time they may be given occasional judicious applications of liquid manure. When efforts are being made to obtain symmetrical shape, interfering growths are pinched out in January, but when grown merely as window plants this may not be considered necessary. The inquiry suggests that the soil may be too rich, or the plants not sufficiently rested.

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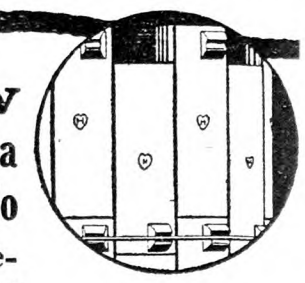

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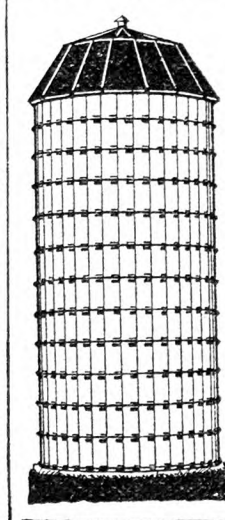

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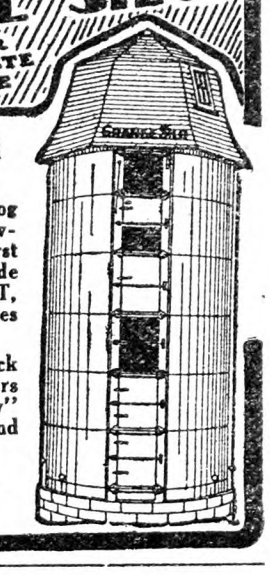

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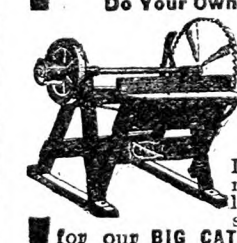

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A Country Woman in Switzerland

PART II

The sight of a real home interior in a foreign land is good luck for a tourist, and when (after a stiff climb skyward) I stopped today at a little wayside tea-house and found the front boarded up, I made my way to the kitchen door, where I heard the murmur of feminine voices. A woman of perhaps 50, with wonderfully live dark eyes, was washing near the window in one of the little oval tubs they use here. She opened the door, and when I told her how tired and thirsty I was, took me through her spotless kitchen to a room adorned with blooming plants, many pictures, two exquisitely white little beds, and a pretty daughter! When she learned further that I was an "Amerikanderin," she could hardly do enough for me, America apparently representing to her a Promised Land of more than material riches. She was what R— calls "a Real Person"—mother of three sons and three daughters, and full of hunger for and delight in life. She showed me a picture of her two older girls in peasant festa costume, and a beautiful miniature chalet, complete to the last detail, made by her boys in school. In parting, she gave me her card—"Familie Linder." A pretty custom, that "Familie," instead of the man's name only!

Speaking of families, it is something to know a finch from a tree-creeper and an orchid from a Ranunculus, even if one can't be an expert! Birds here are distracting, so handsome, tame and numerous, and almost every dooryard has its bird-table spread. I see cousins of our goldfinch (rosy olive, the breast almost saffron); Winter wren (its cunning German name means "runs into crannies"); catbird (blackish brown all over), and chickadee (black stripe down throat, breast and belly). There are magpies, too—large, handsome birds, all in bold black and white; and a bird as small as our kinglet and much resembling him (olive, with a golden stripe bordered by black down his head), whose great distinction is his power to hover in air like a hummingbird! As for flowers, I shall never forget the low, intensely blue gentians, the fairy-like harebells, mauve Crocuses and Autumn marsh-marigolds. Too bad that I can't stretch my suit case to take in a botany and a bird book!

Interlaken, Nov. 21.—I've learned more about wood carving here than I ever knew before, especially about the new school which avoids elaborate detail and aims to convey an "impression," like modern painting and sculpture. Carvings of the older school have more of photographic fidelity. Much of the work in both kinds is highly artistic, and shows the finest sympathetic observation of animals, and no little humor in portraying humans. I bought two little foxes, male and female, one looking off meditatively as if planning a raid, the other (since women must weep at times), with head thrown back, howling to heaven; also a haughty eagle with folded wings, and one "hooked hand" drawn up under his feathers. All three are in the new style, the work of an artist in Brienz, or at least from his studio, for he has many assistants. We used to suppose that every Swiss peasant made carvings in his spare hours, and the little bears, goats and spread eagles sold by the thousand may require little craftsmanship, but gems like my three come from a studio rather than from a workbench. Pear, walnut and linden wood, I am told, are the favorites for the "sculptures."

Wimmis, Dec. 2.—This is the most delightfully quaint little town that I ever set eyes on, and a few of its leading features shall be set down forthwith. The pyramidal peak of Niesen, rising close at hand, is only one of many bold "horns" in the neighborhood, while more distant snow-crowned summits hem it in on all sides. The guide-book features of the place are a very impressive castle a thousand years old—gray stone, with dark and mellow tile roofs, beautifully situated on a craggy height among fir, beech, aspen and cedar trees—and the church, a little lower down, of stuccoed and whitened stone, with a four-faced clock tower, the clocks having hour-hands only, and on one side of this tower a sun dial with a painted "sun" and outstanding arm, and the cheerful precept, "memento mori." The spire is slender and dark, and rude crosses are cut through the thickness of the immensely thick walls. Non-guide-book features are many delightful eighteenth century chalets, some with mottoes in black letter, painted or carved under the eaves; sidewalks (if any!) very curious, of oval pebbles set sidewise in patterns; carts drawn by dogs (numerous), and people very friendly, "grusse wohl" being the universal greeting. Hotel Lowen is a quaint place, the cafe where I am now writing a long, low room with bare table rubbed to shining smoothness, long benches ditto, a brown tiled stove with a half-moon shaped table against the front, whereon the chilly may sit, and the bar in a niche at one side. The men who come in to eat and to read the papers (of which there is a good assortment) are a decent and intelligent lot, talkative, and often dramatic in their intonation and gestures. By consulting the barmaid, I made out with some difficulty that the owner of the great castle is a judge or magistrate — probably a hard-working Swiss gentleman!

Montreux, Dec. 5.—Switzerland still! but when the conductor said "Merci, madame" on punching my ticket, I realized that we were back to the French tongue and French manners! The train, like so many in Switzerland (and more every year) was run by electricity, since the omnipresent rushing streams make the current very cheap; bedrooms are heated between season by little electric stoves, and the tiniest hamlets sparkle at night like clusters of diamonds. Near Montreux, too, I noticed many beehives like my own familiar "ten frames" (those in Lauterbrunnen were quite different, with a glass panel in the back, and the "super" at one side), but painted in many gay tints, red, blue and mauve—rainbow-colored apiaries!

This and the near by towns on Lake Geneva are charmingly situated, with the blue lake at their feet, snow-capped peaks facing them, and behind, rolling hills terraced and covered with vineyards. I walked to Vevey yesterday, thinking of Amy and Laurie in "Little Women"—queer how books loved in childhood leave a permanent dent! It is a spacious, sunshiny town, with many lovely avenues of fig and linden trees, and a fine castle with a ruinous crenellated tower enroute. Today I went to Chillon, and spent a couple of hours roaming over it at my own sweet will, unpestered by guides or fellow tourists. It is interesting, giving one a real impression as to how the old knights and barons lived in their tomb-like halls with the vaulted ceiling, walls, pillars and floor of marble or stone, huge fireplace for cooking and heating, ironic chapel, and "justice" hall with torture-chamber adjoining. Bonnivard's dungeon isn't a cheerful place, certainly, but it is almost as light and much warmer than the living apartments above!

In every country one finds something to love, but in Switzerland I declared I loved everything—the scenery, climate and people; the castles, churches, chalets and barns; the manners, institutions and national ideals! I haven't seen a single beggar here, and I'm told that they wouldn't be tolerated—nor have I seen a single ragged or neglected-looking child. Of all the places I have ever been in, I think Switzerland comes the nearest to realizing the ideal of "liberty, equality and fraternity"—unless it is possibly the best of New England. DORA READ GOODALE.

American Pomological Society Meeting

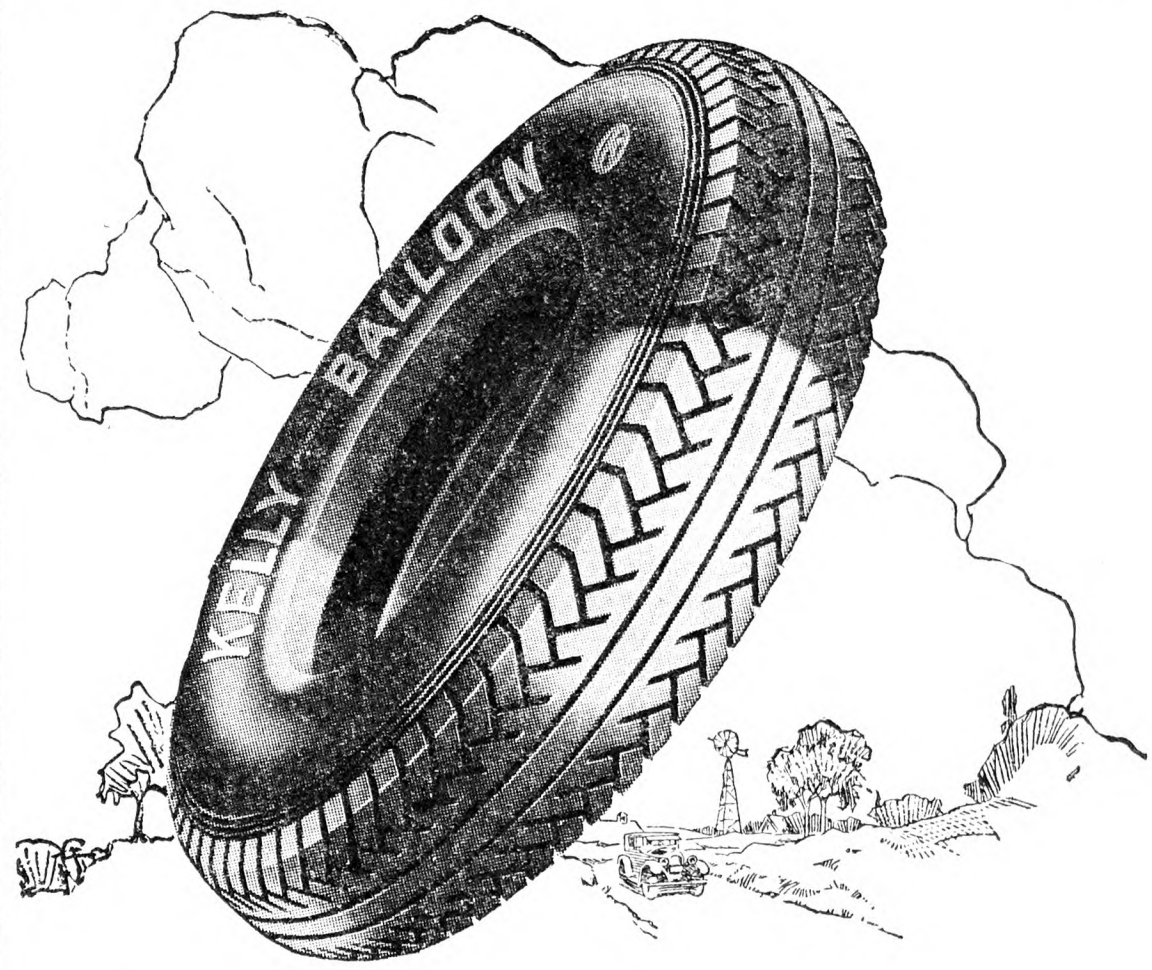
The meeting was held in Rochester, N. Y., on January 15, and was called to order by Prof. R. A. Van Meter, of Massachusetts, in the absence of President R. W. Rees, of the New York Central Lines, who was ill. Secretary and Treasurer H. C. C. Miles, of Connecticut, reported that the society now had about 3,345 active members and was in a stronger financial position than for many years.

C. E. Durst of Chicago, editor of *Fruits and Gardens*, reported on the National Horticultural Council, which was founded in Indiana in June, 1928, for the purpose of protecting and promoting the economic interests of the commercial fruit and vegetable grower. It was emphasized that the American Pomological Society was purely educational, therefore the necessity of this other business group. Mr. Campbell, editor of the *American Fruit Grower*, protested that this new organization was not needed, claiming that it duplicated already existing organizations. Mr. W. H. Campfield, secretary of the Virginia State Horticultural Society, pointed out that many of the members of his society believed that there were too many national bodies and were therefore puzzled which to join.

Recommendations presented by several committees were adopted. Chief among these were reports on the elimination of odd apple varieties no longer profitable to be grown commercially; the listing of the varieties most suitable for each State and section of the country as approved by the various State societies and the Chiefs in Horticulture of these States; the establishing of arboretums in several possible sections of the United States; the securing and publishing in the society's paper, *Fruits and Gardens*, of the best information possible on pollination. It was also decided to bring up to date rules for awarding the Wilder medal, annual honor award of the society, and to revise and publish the society's catalog of American fruits, which has not been done since 1922. The report of the membership committee recommended a change in the constitution permitting State horticultural societies to join on the block membership plan, and reducing the costs of life and institutional memberships from $50 to $25.

Officers elected for the following year were Prof. J. C. Blair of Urbana, Ill., as president; first vice-president, W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist for Canada; second vice-president, Prof. Ralph A. Van Meter of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. H. C. Miles of Milford, Conn., was re-elected secretary-treasurer. R. H. SUDDS.

HARRY came in crying and holding his head in his hands. "What fell on your head?" we asked. "I did," he sobbed.—Border Cities Star.



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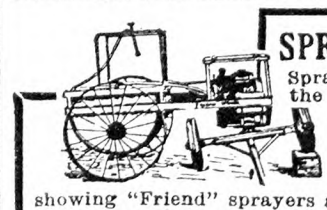
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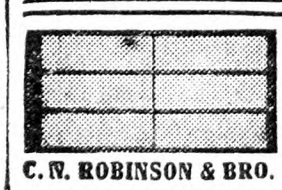
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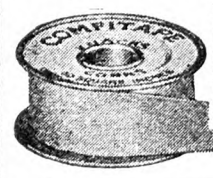
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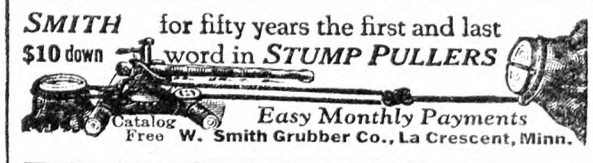
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JUST how much will farmers benefit from a law to abolish the State tax on property and to impose two cents a gallon on gasoline? It can be estimated with a fair degree of accuracy on the average. On a farm with an average assessment of $7,360, the State tax is $3.68 a year. The farm can well consume about 500 gallons of gasoline, and the proposed new tax in this would be $10. If the farmer uses a tractor, consuming 15 gallons a day, he will pay 30 cents tax a day. If he used it 50 days, the tax would be $15. Some farmers use an engine to pump water and to operate a milking machine, a wood saw and a silage cutter. On some farms the tractor is used to mow and draw hay, to operate the hay fork, to draw manure and other uses. Many farmers use a truck to haul milk and other products to or from the farm. An estimate of the volume of gasoline consumed in these operations would reveal the extra tax. It is clear that the saving of $3.68 on State Tax would be offset by several times that amount paid in the gas tax. Unless there is a substantial reduction in the local tax therefore the new tax may be worse than the old one. So far no committee has suggested a reduction of tax anywhere. On the contrary, all of them have appealed for more money for one thing or another, and there is no indication that the farmer will escape his full share of the cost. A mere change in the form of the tax without reducing the amount to be raised locally will do the farmer no good. An income tax to replace the property, road and school taxes would give farmers substantial relief. Many farmers have approved our request for it, but the suggestion has had no support from the official committees.

*

AT the western meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society at Rochester the exhibits were as varied and as interesting as in former years. They have become as important to the meeting as the speaking program, possibly more so. Farm tools, graders, trucks, fertilizers, spray machinery, nursery stock, seeds, publications, water systems, an electrical plow, a transplanting machine, apple parers, packages for fruit, and a dozen other lines were represented in a well-arranged display that filled both large buildings completely. Both the College of Agriculture and the Geneva Station had excellent exhibits, the one of thinning and of packing, and the other of varieties and insect and disease control. The control of mice and rodents was presented by the United States Department of Agriculture. The fruit exhibit was perhaps not as large as in some other years, but it was good. The appearance of several excellent packages of Cortland produced favorable comment, and much interest was aroused over the boys' fruit exhibit and the boys' judging contest.

*

HOW about the unsafe wells? "Public Health Reports," a Federal publication, gives an abstract of a report printed in "Illinois Health News" to the effect that less than one-tenth of 2,000 wells inspected at tourist camps, farms and schools are located and permanently constructed so as to be pollution-proof at all times. Water at many schools is contaminated by filth deposited upon poorly constructed well tops. Three of the wells were within 15 feet of chemical closets. Wells should never be within less than 50 feet of toilets, sewers and cesspools. Wooden tops are unsatisfactory; they permit contamination unless in perfect condition. Strange that they are given so little thought, when so easily protected from most likely sources of contamination. Keep toilets away from them. Round up the earth or ditch about the tops so that surface water cannot trickle into open wells. Construct well covers of concrete, or otherwise make it impossible for filth carried upon the feet of men or animals to be washed into the well by the waste water from the pump. All easily done. We cannot always know what is going on 10 feet underground, but we have full control of the surface.

*

NUMEROUS visitors at the recent Madison Square Garden Poultry Show in New York City probably assumed that poultry-raising now is largely a business of specialists, and that farm flocks are a small factor in the industry. Some statistics prominently displayed there by the International Baby Chick Association may have strengthened that impression. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that 13,000,000 hens were required to provide 400,000,000 eggs for 10,127 hatcheries, from which 250,000,000 chicks emerged last year, poultry-raising remains predominantly a farm enterprise or side-line. As such, it has been greatly extended and developed in recent years. Farm flocks as a whole are bred, fed, housed and watered so much better than they were 20 years ago that, as moneymakers, they stand in a new and conspicuous relation to farming. Intelligent culling every year, more attention to health and sanitation, and continued interest in complete rationing will enable the owners of farm flocks to increase their net returns. Range and forage conditions on a high percentage of farms are especially favorable to the maintenance of vitality and health in poultry. These two fundamentals cannot be too often or too strongly penned, pictured or otherwise presented to all friends of the poultry industry.

*

MR. GEORGE E. ROBERTS of the National City Bank of New York must have, as he says, a sympathy with the people of his native State of Iowa. He is a noted economist and a successful banker. In the abstract his economic principles under normal conditions are sound. Under these premises his logic and sense and personal dignity appeal to his audience. It seems to us, however, that in applying normal principles to abnormal conditions, he breaks a link in the chain of his logic. In a popular audience and in a heated debate the breach is not noticed, and in effect his hearers are misled on the merits of the question. The error, as it seem to us, in his farm economics is in assuming that the law of supply and demand functions the same under different conditions. Since he makes no exceptions of banking and railroads and industry generally he probably includes them when he expresses his lack of faith in any legislation to affect the price of farm products. If so why a committee to fix the rate of money for stock speculations from day to day? And why a protective tariff at all? Would the price of stocks be the same without the Stock Exchange? Didn't the national banks profit by the Federal law which taxed the note issue of State banks out of existence? Repeal the statutes which hamper the free play of the law of supply and demand and Mr. Roberts' rule of economics will work for all. In effect these laws nullify and defeat the economic law for the benefit of industry. They were admittedly made for that purpose. A legal monopoly of a commodity defeats the laws of supply and demand and increases the price whether it be aluminum for the bake pan or a pint of beans for the oven.

*

THE University of Wisconsin has been notable in the contributions to practical achievement in agricultural chemistry which those teaching there have made. It has also shown in exceptional degree that quality of idealism that leads scientists to give the results of their work freely to their fellows, instead of attempting to profit personally by them. It was Stephen M. Babcock, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry there, who gave to the world a means of quickly ascertaining the amount of butterfat in milk and who refrained from patenting a device that has been worth incalculable millions to the dairy industry. In the same department of agricultural chemistry, Harry Steenbock, Ph.D., has now made public the results of work that promise marvels in the preparation of foods for human consumption. Investigations in the nutrition of young animals carried on by Dr. Steenbock and his associates since 1913, but with more particularity in a period beginning 10 years later, have led to the discovery of a means of utilizing the ultraviolet rays of light to prevent and cure rickets. Rickets has been known since ancient times as a disease of improperly nourished infants. Modern poultrymen have learned that the "leg weakness" which formerly made it difficult or impossible to raise early hatched chicks in confinement is due to the same nutritional disorder. When it was discovered that those rays of sunlight called the ultraviolet rays enabled the growing bodies of young animals to utilize the lime and phosphorus in their foods for the building up of strong bones, the equivalent of a new food was found. When it was further learned that these rays might be artificially produced, a method of utilizing them became possible. Practically all foods, with the exception of sugar, contain a substance called ergosterol. When foods are subjected to the influence of artificially produced ultraviolet rays, this substance becomes so activated that it possesses many times the value of the best cod-liver oil in the control of rickets. This process is called irradiation by Dr. Steenbock. He has patented the process and turned control of the patents over to the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation that the profits accruing from licenses issued to food manufacturers may be used for further studies.

*

Can you tell me how to get a market for railroad ties? I have some suitable trees for this purpose.
Madison Co., N. Y. R. E. C.

THE question is answered here, because there have been several inquiries of the same sort. In localities where it is known that the timber is available, the railroad authorities often post notices in the stations, giving specifications for ties, prices and places and conditions for delivery. Where no such notices are found, ask the local station agent, and if he does not know, write to the Maintenance of Way Department of the railroad at any terminal or division point.

*

AT AN all-night meeting on Jan. 21 representatives of the milk producers in the Chicago milk shed and of the milk distributors in that city agreed to submit their differences to arbitration. Thereupon the milk strike was ended. The producers had demanded $2.85 a cwt. and the distributors had refused to pay more than $2.50. The events leading up to and the ending of the strike have been both expensive and instructive to the long-underpaid and long-suffering men who carry lanterns and milk cows in the Chicago territory. They have won a moral victory. It is probable, moreover, that they will obtain a substantial part of the price increase which they have demanded. It was the earnest, courageous work and sacrifices of producers themselves that forced the issue, and now insures them some measure of relief and protection from the organized tyranny of Chicago's big distributors. The independent committee suggested $2.96½, but were not sure that was enough. The Governor, who had arranged a conference with the farmers for the following day, was expected to take a strong position. Then a conference of producers, health officers and distributors was called. Borden's and Bowman's, both of whom had previously ignored the recommendations of the committee, were represented, and it was agreed to submit the dispute to arbitration. This was what the farmers asked from the start. If the conference fails to agree, the price will be determined by one man to be appointed by the health commissioner.

Brevities

A LETTER mailed from a Virginia post office to Washington, D. C., in February, 1903, was recently delivered without explanation of the delay. An example, apparently, of the innate depravity of inanimate things.

MANY lines of trade now employ women as traveling salesmen. One of the most unusual lines is that of an Englishwoman who travels all over the world as representative of a great British firm of orchid growers.

MANY farmers are now interested in greenhouse work as a side-line that may develop into their major industry. How can they make a start with small outlay? How small a house will pay for itself, and give a chance for expansion?

A TEXAS correspondent says the best way to plant pecan trees is to remove all fibrous roots, and set in a crowbar hole, working sand around it and firming with water. That is the plan used by our old friend H. M. Stringfellow when setting peach trees in Texas.

SHOULD water for hogs be heated? The Pennsylvania State College people say that there is not enough increase gained to make heating water or cooking slops profitable. Water should, however, be available at all times, as it is an essential part of hog rations.

AT the annual meeting of the National Canners' Association the president of that body predicted that the home of the future would have no kitchen, and took a slam at home cooking by asking: "Isn't it logical to suppose that scientists who have spent their lives in culinary research are better fitted to prepare food than housewives who at best know only the mechanical rudiments of cooking?" He did not inform his audience, apparently, whether he himself preferred to get his meals from tin cans.

A Lunch on Farm Relief

THE National Republican Club featured "farm relief" again at its Saturday luncheon on January 19. Three of the speakers were Iowa men. Senator Smith W. Brookhart was the first and most spectacular speaker. He gave many facts and figures and probably some exaggerations to show the disadvantages of agriculture as compared with other industries, especially in Iowa. If he favored one group of industries with more reproof than another, Wall Street may fairly be said to have the preference. The strong point in his argument was that the national earning on capital at most is 5½ per cent profit, and that the persons and corporations which get more receive the excess at the loss of others, and further that they are able to make their excessive profits only through the favors of law and government. In accounting for the farmer's troubles he estimated 25 per cent to excessive railroad rates, 25 per cent to tariff and 65 per cent to high interest rates and the depletion of his capital and income due to deflation caused by the Federal Reserve Board.

George A. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank, now a resident of New York, but a native of Iowa, thought that for wealth of information and figures the Senator had no rival in Wall Street. He said everyone in Wall Street came from some other place, and some of them from the farm. He quoted some figures of his own to show the capital gains in Iowa farms during a period of years which he said averaged 25 per cent a year. He admitted some present distress, but insisted it was due to speculation during the prosperous years. The pith of his address was that you could organize and co-operate and legislate to your heart's content, but the more wheat you produce the lower the price will be. He had no confidence whatever in any legislative scheme to regulate prices.

The other Iowa speaker, Hon. L. J. Dickinson, was not at his best. He has abandoned the equalization fee in which he yet believes but is now leaving farm relief legislation to Herbert Hoover. He now largely hangs his faith to a use of farm waste of products and to an increase of tariff on farm products. The propaganda in favor of co-operation farming on a large scale appeals to him no more than to THE R. N.-Y. He opposes it.

Mr. Dickinson in reply to Mr. Roberts said that the inflation in Iowa land prices was due to moneylenders, including insurance companies. We increased the mortgages and induced speculation in prosperous years without increasing the farmer's wealth. Now the farms cannot be sold for the mortgages.

Congressman L. T. McFadden of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, pleased us because he endorsed and justified everything we have said in forty years about the necessity of a marketing system for farm distribution as essential to farm prosperity. If we had started a marketing system ten years ago, he said, we would now have no farm problem. He is right, but he does not mean markets run by middlemen, but markets controlled by the producers of the property to be sold under law and proper regulation by the State and Federal authority.

It is significant that all of these national speakers insisted that the tariff on agricultural products must be much increased to give farmers a fair share of the protective system.

Not All We Read Is So

I wish you would give us more information in THE R. N.-Y. about the experiment recorded in the inclosed clipping from a city paper about big profits in syndicate farming in the State of Iowa. H. I. L.
Pennsylvania.

THE newspaper clipping says that a syndicate of business men interested in bonds and utilities secured possession of 14 Iowa farms, comprising 5,000 acres, and made a profit in one year of 9½ per cent. The land, it says, was worked on share leases. Similar stories have been reported from other sections. They are all written in the same style, and appear in newspapers everywhere. The stories have all the earmarks of a systematic output of propaganda. Just what the purpose is we do not know. It may not be the same in all cases. We suspect these bond speculators got caught in the deflation of farm prices and got their farms through foreclosures, and that they are not farmers by choice. They would probably like to sell the farms on the price basis of 9½ per cent income. Percentages of profits are easily a matter of figures which do not always reveal the whole story. Then again, farm relief was much discussed recently. It implied farm distress, and brought political promises that the business of agriculture would be put on a parity of profits with other industries. This propaganda looks like an attempt to show that the parity is already established and there is nothing more to do. "When farmers make 9½ per cent on their investment, what more do they want?" is the implied argument. It is another way of saying that farmers do not know how to run the farms, and that bond brokers' business methods would make all farms profitable. In other words, they want to make it appear that the fault is all with the farmer, but they want him to do the work. We confess to a degree of impatience with the romantic farm stories flooding the city papers and some others of late years. Some people got the notion that what they see in print is true; but those familiar with propaganda bureau publicity know that the purpose of it is to deceive and mislead the public.

Self Determination for School Districts

ASSEMBLYMAN Burton D. Esmond has introduced the following bill in the New York Legislature to amend the education law, in relation to altering, dissolving, forming or consolidating school districts:

§ 129-a. No school district shall be altered, dissolved, formed, or consolidated with another school district, however, or by whomsoever the proceedings may be initiated, without a vote of the qualified electors of said district in favor thereof, to be taken in the manner and as provided in sections one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred and thirty-two, and one hundred and thirty-three of the education law. The district superintendent within whose district such school district lies, may sign the request for the meeting to be held for the purpose of determining whether such district shall be altered, dissolved, formed, or consolidated with another school district, and submit the same to the trustees or board of education for such district or districts. This section shall be controlling in all proceedings to alter, dissolve, or form a school district, or to consolidate one school district with another, or other school districts, or to include or embrace a school district in a central school district, notwithstanding any other provisions of law; provided, however, that where a school district having within its boundaries, property, the assessed valuation of which equals or exceeds seventy-five per cent of the assessed valuation of all the property in the several districts proposed to be consolidated, or included in a central school district, has residing in it, less than twenty per cent of all the children required by law to attend school residing in the several districts proposed to be consolidated, or included in a central school district; then, and in that case, the district superintendent of schools, in whose district said districts are located, may, after said school district, having seventy-five per cent of the assessed property value, and less than twenty per cent of the children required by law to attend school, has at three successive meetings called for that purpose, as above provided, voted against the proposed consolidation, or inclusion within a central school district, and within one year after the said third meeting, make and file with the town clerk, an order, altering, dissolving, or consolidating said district with said other school districts, or including said district in said proposed central school district, as the case may be, reciting in said order the percentage of assessed valuation of property, and percentage of children in said district, required to attend school, and the vote of said district against alteration, dissolution, consolidation, or inclusion in a central school district, at three meetings legally called for the purpose of determining the same, and that one year has since elapsed.

§ 129-b. Upon consolidation of two or more school districts, or the dissolving of an existing school district, or transfer of territory from one school district to another, or alteration of the boundary lines of a school district, under whatever provision of law accomplished, the district shall provide transportation for all children in such consolidated district, required by law to attend school in said district, who live more than one mile from the new central or consolidated school in said consolidated district, and the State shall pay the expense of such transportation.

This covers the points we have insisted on; namely the rights of the people in the districts themselves to say whether or not the schools shall be consolidated.

Fairness to the Taxpayer

Don't forget us city folks. Every time you succeed in reducing the farmer's share of the State tax you increase ours. Is that fair? W. D. M.
New York City.

THE farmer never forgets the city folks. They buy his products and as customers they are his friends. He also furnishes the food for the city folks and for the most part they are friendly to him. We doubt if the farmer and the city consumer would quarrel about taxes. If either one of them paid more than his share of the State taxes, it would be fair to change the law so that each would carry his share of the public burden. It would be unfair to continue a law that would force either one to pay more than his share. No one disputes that an income tax is a fair tax. Therefore we are not unfair when we ask for an income tax in place of a property tax on a farm when it makes no profit. It is a good policy for the city folks to keep the farmer on the farm content to produce a full and regular supply of food. When he is driven to the city he competes for the jobs there, and while reducing the production of food he increases the consumption of it and the price. The city man pays taxes once a year. He buys food three times a day.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Sound Farm Relief Talk

I was very glad to see the editorial in THE R. N.-Y. favoring the development of live stock in the State. It seems to me that there is money to be made in beef stock, sheep and pigs, if carefully handled.

The sheep in the State seem to have declined in a strict proportion to the yearly increase of dogs. I think something radical should be done about the sheep-killing dogs. It seems to me in the first place that the farmer should be compensated right off for his losses, and that he should be paid by the State, independent of the amount of money received from dog licenses. In the second place, I think that sheep-killing dogs should be killed at once and the owners should be fined.

The milk production of the State can be greatly enlarged if a proper price is got for it. If the cost of local distribution could be reduced, the consumption would be greatly increased.

I think, too, that something might be done in the way of markets and storage warehouses with State aid and a good system of warehouse receipts. This I think is an important part of your plan for farm relief, and has my entire approval. What the farmer wants is more money, and a great deal more money than can possibly be saved in his taxes. After all, the State tax is not so heavy; it is the local tax that is burdensome, principally schools and town management, including roads. A farmer may save say $100 on tax. What he really needs is to make one or two thousand a year more on his crops. WM. CHURCH OSBORN.
New York.

Why Doesn't Vermont Produce More Milk?

It is very plain to almost anyone that our cows are fast disappearing from the farms in this end of the State of Vermont. I feel that we ourselves are to a certain extent to blame for the conditions that exist here at present. There are several things that work against us. We should put our shoulder to the wheel and correct them. First put a duty on Canadian dairy products high enough to practically stop their coming in. Second, demand that ice cream be made of milk and cream. This one item alone would call for more dairy products than most of us realize. Anything that isn't readily digested, or that unduly taxes the system to eliminate it, should not be sold as food. Food laws are not what they should be, they are what people interested in certain profits have been able to make them.

I am not going to give you a lot of figures, as that is being done by plenty of people interested in the milk business, and these figures, as I see it, don't give the farmer any more money for his milk. In my opinion this cry about a shortage of milk in New England is a joke. If the farmers and dairymen in this State could receive enough for their milk to give them a decent profit, they would quickly provide better milk and more of it. It seems too bad to see dairy farms all fitted up in modern style, standing idle, even the hay not cut.

Is there any reason why the farmer should not get full pay for the value of slaughtered cattle? Did you ever hear of any State or corporation that took property for the public good, or private enterprise that did not pay full value for it? I believe that full indemnity for all reactors is the only way to stop this cow bootlegging. Now the great cry, do something for the farmer. Let us start the ball rolling in our own State by paying the farmer what his cattle are worth. Why has Vermont been getting less than $20 for carcasses of cattle when other States are averaging about $50 a head? It seems to me that our present Legislature should set an example. The government can do something to help, and doubtless will, but our State must do her part. A VETERINARIAN.

In my opinion the remedy for the farmer is reduced acreage in everything that a farmer grows to sell by about 25 per cent. All teachers, salaries to be paid by the States, and an increase of the income tax rate, if necessary to raise the money, and gasoline tax to pay all road work. O. H. C.
New York.

After a farm relief plan is worked out we would hope Congress doesn't make appropriations to some big production project that will kill its purpose. O. D. N.
Michigan.

Wants Milk Prices Ahead

Hugh Adair, on page 17, issue January 5, has certainly hit the nail square on the head when he stated that the farmers need to know just about what they will get for their milk for a period of from six to twelve months ahead. Twenty years ago we knew the price six months ahead. Now we know only when we get the check from two to six weeks after delivery. Formerly you bought a good cow for $50, now $200. Then gluten feed cost $20 a ton, now $46. Then you hired a good man for $16 a month and board, now for a poor man you pay $60.

In our locality within the limits of three miles there are three farmers who are selling out their entire dairies within a week or two, and each dairy consists of about 35 head of cows. Those farmers do not intend to restock their farms until they know what they will get for their milk, and it will have to be a very satisfactory price, too. You never saw so many farmers selling out or renting their farms on shares as you see them doing nowadays.

Still the dealers holler that they pay the biggest price ever, but they forget to say what that price buys now compared with what the returns for a can of milk bought twenty years ago when prices were bad enough. The consumer is paying enough, but the producer is not getting enough. The fellow in between gets too much. There can be no remedy for the dairy farmer until we get together on a plan that will include all and benefit all alike. ORANGE COUNTY POOLER.

Wants no More Loans

As to farm relief, the greatest help to the farmer would be to lend him no more money for 25 years. The farmer who is not shackled to Shylock is on easy street today. It is the iniquitious interest incubus which is grinding the grain grower into the ground. I followed the harvest for three years in the plains country and know whereof I speak. J. L. DAVIS.
Michigan.

He Sold them Next day... by Telephone

A Bell System Advertisement

A FARMER whose address is Route No. 4, Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin, was away from home when a stranger drove by. The stranger was from Beloit, fifty miles away. He was interested in a Guernsey cow and calf that he saw in the field, but the farmer's son did not have authority to sell. The next day the farmer got the man in Beloit on the telephone. He sold him the cow and calf—a cash transaction of more than $200.

The telephone promotes many a sale. It finds when and where to sell cattle, hogs, grain, fruit or produce—for more money. It stands always on guard in the home in case of accident, sickness or fire. It is never too tired to run errands to neighboring towns. The telephone pays for itself many times over.

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Plan-Cut gives you a superior house. Conforms with all building codes. Guaranteed 20 years.

Material comes machine-sawed, notched and ready for exact fitting on job. No costly hand-sawing. Saves 30% labor and 18% lumber waste. Saves 3940 hand-saw cuts. Easy-to-follow plans and instructions.

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Poultry House No. 459—16 x 20, $149. Planned for sunshine, warmth, ventilation. Easy to build. Others $52.00 up. Send for catalog of Farm Buildings.

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Doings at Long Acres

February, our shortest month, seemingly has more than its share of important dates. The second is groundhog day, when we hope the sun will not shine and bring us six more weeks of Winter; the twelfth is Lincoln's birthday; the fourteenth is Saint Valentine's day, dear to the hearts of lovers, and the twenty-second belongs to Washington as his birthday. This year will not be a leap year, so the twenty-ninth, known as the favorite day of spinsters, will not be with us. Of groundhog tradition and Valentine sentiment we say but little, but let us look again at the characters of two of our greatest Americans.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Probably there are no two characters in American history so misunderstood as those of Washington and Lincoln. This is due to the biographers who first wrote of these notable men and gave us a biased interpretation of their characters. When America was young our literary men were still under the domination of the European classicists, who themselves were dominated by the classical literature of the Greeks and Latins. You will remember that those classical biographers were wont to deify their heroes by ascribing to them godlike characters, exaggerating their virtues and glossing over or ignoring their foibles. The earlier biographers of Washington followed that custom, so that they succeeded in almost completely dehumanizing him. That is why we all have an awed respect for Washington, but few if any love him.

Later biographers have only partially succeeded in overcoming that impression, because the men who write our school histories have continued to give the earlier picture, and it is in the public school we get our first and deepest impressions of Washington, while only the history lover reads the later books. As a matter of fact, Washington was a very human, lovable man with faults as well as virtues. As a young man he was a gay and gallant blade who loved the ladies with such fervor that they sometimes fled from him or banded together to escape his ardor. He loved to dance, hunt, go visiting and attend social functions. By birth and breeding he had access to the best homes and highest social circles, while a succession of deaths among his immediate family left him much wealth, which was added to by his marriage to an extremely wealthy widow. He is commonly pictured as an austere, stern, upright, strictly truthful man who moved in an atmosphere of gloomy grandeur upon heights reached by none of his associates. Actually he was friendly, hospitable, loved company, enjoyed society, and had a passionate love for his farm home.

It was the practice at that day to crop a field continuously until it was worn out, and then abandon it and allow it to renew its fertility by going back to nature for many years. That practice was still followed only a few years ago by some southern farmers who were landpoor. Washington would have none of that. He was about the first to practice crop rotation, among the first to renew fertility by turning under a legume, maintained his own lime kilns and spread lime on his fields, kept the farm buildings in excellent repair, imported jacks and jennets and bred mules for farm labor, invented and made with his own hands improved farm machinery, and carefully supervised the labor on a farm which had hundreds of acres under cultivation and more hundreds which were to be cleared, ditched, fenced and put into cultivation. He loved to work in his own blacksmith shop, fashioning plow shares and iron hoes, while his books were models of neatness and accuracy. The farm had its own grist mill and distillery, the products being so well made that they were accepted without inspection, a rare thing in those days. The farm had its own wharf, where boats loaded and carried the goods direct to London, where Washington had accounts with leading merchants. He imported his own clothes, his wife's clothes and articles of household furnishings, but clothing for the scores of negroes was raised, carded, spun and woven on the farm. He had the true farmer's love for the soil, and gladly laid aside the cares of state to return to his farm home. A study of his contemporaries reveals a distressing number who also had enormous plantations but became impoverished through poor management, the most notable of these being Thomas Jefferson, who started life richer than Washington, but died in poverty, barely escaping actual want.

That then is the picture of Washington I love best to contemplate. Not the stern and austere general and statesman, not the dignified and remote President, but the warm-hearted, hospitable, fun-loving farmer who tilled his fields with loving care, rejoiced over his growing crops and bountiful harvest, kept faith with his soil so that it grew better year by year, the while he pushed aside with impatient hand the tinsel and pomp of political power and social prestige. Let the soldiers claim him as a great general, let the politicians claim him as a splendid statesman, let the wealthy claim him as an aristocrat, but those were only passing phases of his life. We who till the soil may rightfully claim him as our own, for he was one of us. A man who loved the soil and was not ashamed to labor with his hands, to sweat with honest toil and revel in nature's bounty. But February claims another great man whose birthday comes earlier in the month but who lived many years after Washington.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Virginia was settled by two distinct classes of people, although both came from the same England. There were the younger sons of the aristocracy who could not inherit title or wealth because of the law of entail, so were sent to the new country to found new families endowed with an aristocracy of wealth and birth. It was to these that the Washington family belonged. There was another class of indentured servants who served a number of years to pay passage, and later took up land for themselves. These were the class commonly called poor but honest. It was from these two classes that Kentucky was settled, and there Lincoln was born, having in his veins the blood of both aristocrat and commoner. His mother was a strapping big, fun-loving girl who, whatever her faults, endowed her son with great qualities for achievement. His father was frankly of the poor white class, who had little and cared less. Much todo is made by Lincoln's biographers over the fact that he was born in a log cabin, but log cabins were the abode of at least half of our people at that time, and were anything but uncomfortable. A log house rightly made was a comfortable dwelling, especially in the mild climate of Kentucky. His parents were poor, but so were all the neighbors, and for that matter most of the people in other States. Much, too, is made over the fact that his folks lived in an open log shed after first moving to Indiana, but that was only a temporary shelter awaiting the building of a home, and was by no means unusual at that time. Lincoln did not get much schooling, but neither did any boy at that time, at least farm boys in a new country. He did have a carefree and happy boyhood, enjoying to the full the pleasures of that early day. If he split rails, why so did all the other young men, while his flatboat trips down the Mississippi were adventures which any young man might well envy. He won fame as a wrestler when that meant a great deal, so that he was looked up to by all the young men and admired by the young women. What more could a boy ask, especially at that time? Lincoln had an excellent stepmother after his own mother died, who looked after his material wants with exceptional care. Lincoln was not the poverty-stricken man his early biographers lead us to believe. He had a good practice in the courts which netted him enough so that his family was one of the very few who maintained a horse and carriage and lived in some style. His military experience was limited to the comic opera war against Black Hawk, a war of ruthless oppression by a powerful nation against a few ragged and starving Indians driven to desperation by their wrongs. Lincoln was a shrewd politican, wise in all the wiles which make such an appeal to the common people, so that he reached the highest pinnacle of political success by election to the Presidency. He was naturally of a melancholy disposition, but had no especial reason for that other than his own inheritance of that trait. He had a number of children, who dearly loved him, and faithful friends who stood by him through thick and thin. We know now that Mrs. Lincoln was not a termagant, but a careful housewife, proud of her husband if somewhat impatient over his careless dress and purposely crude manner. The Civil War greatly distressed Lincoln, but he had no personal loss, such as saddened so many homes both North and South, while he did have the unlimited power of a wartime President. His income was such that he was able to provide a fine home and good living not only for his own family but also for his father and stepmother. When he died he left what at that time might be considered a fortune, running far into the thousands, so that his family was assured of a very comfortable living.

Perhaps the one trait which has so endeared him to us was his boundless love for his fellow-man and his sympathetic understanding of the problems of the common people. Here was no aristocrat such as Washington, but a humble son of humble parentage raised in poverty and acquainted with need. Of cultural values he had none, if we except his splendid faculty for going directly to the point with simple words illustrated by homely but none the less wise anecdotes.

Washington was an aristocrat, Lincoln a commoner. Washington used and demanded of others the niceties of life, Lincoln hid his natural culture under a mask of crudity. Washington was an educated gentleman, Lincoln a product of his environment. Of the two, Washington was the greater statesman, Lincoln the greater diplomat. Washington lacked the warm human qualities of Lincoln, while Lincoln lacked the true culture of Washington. Lincoln was tenderness personified, but he knew little and cared less about nature and growing things, while Washington had a passionate love for the soil.

After all, a true gentleman is one who is gentle to his fellow-men, the beasts of the field and the soil which gave him birth. In that respect both these great men were gentlemen, but perhaps no more so than many a farmer in patched overalls who lives a humble life of toil. These men of destiny belong to us who have time to live and love. L. B. R.

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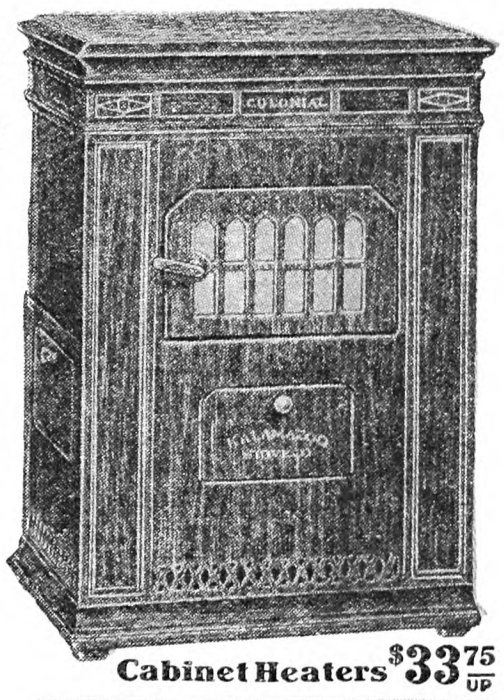
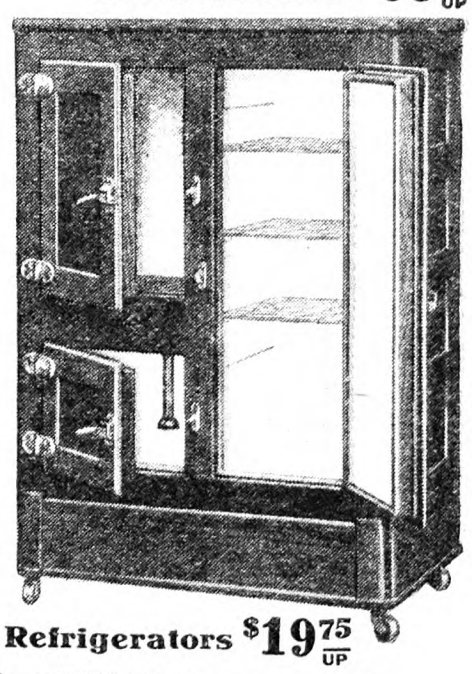
Arthur Cropper,
Northfield, Ohio.

Quality Baker

Stove works perfectly. Stoves costing $175 could not begin to compare with it in fuel economy, baking quality and in heating performance.
William Rock,
Rochester, Minn.



Cabinet Heaters $33.75 UP



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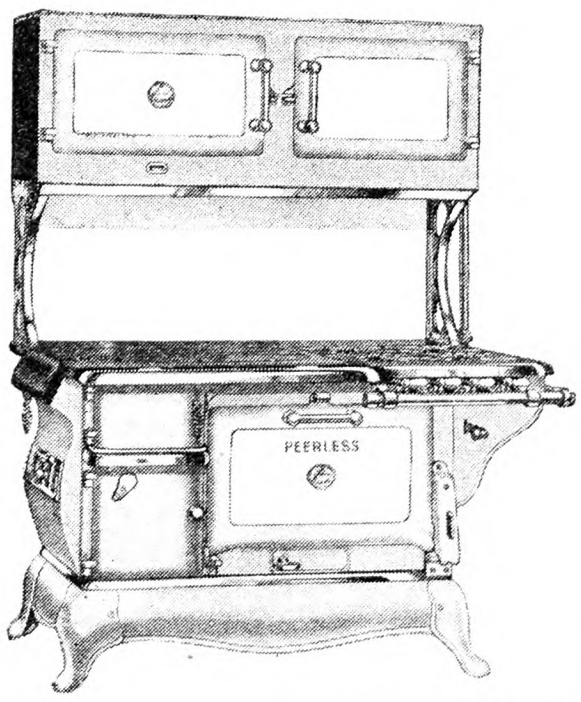

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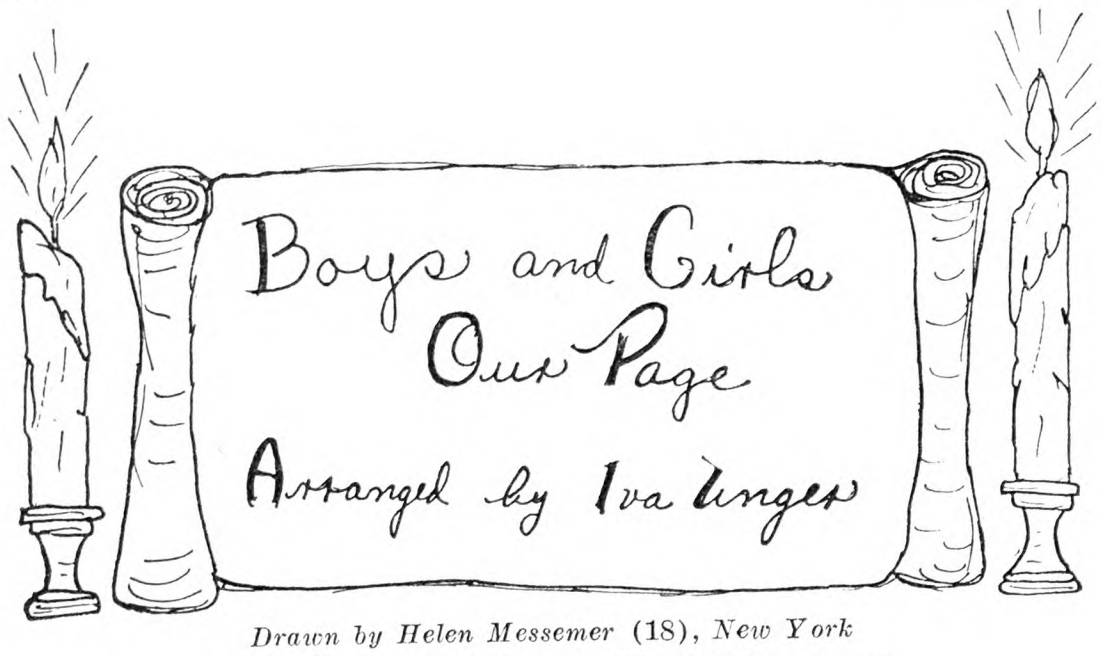


Drawn by Helen Messemer (18), *New York*

"The Blue Jay Scolds in the Whirling Snow, There's Suet in the Cedar Tree, Does He Know?"

Drawn by Rena F. Cook (13), *Pennsylvania*

The Key to the Box

"What would you do," said the little key
To the teakwood box, "except for me?"
The teakwood box gave a gentle creak
To the little key, but it did not speak.

"I believe," said the key, "that I will hide
In a crack down by the chimney side,
"Just so this proud old box may see
How little it's worth except for me."

It was long, long afterwards, in a crack
They found the key, and they brought it back;
And it thought, as it chuckled and laughed to itself,
"Now I'll be good to the box on the shelf."

But the little key stopped with a shiver and shock,
For there was a bright new key in the lock;
And the old box said, "I am sorry, you see,
But the place is filled, my poor little key."
—By Katherine Pyle.

Drawn by Eleanor Weaver (13), *New York*

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" was "Poinsettia." In addition to the many correct answers we received, we had many endorsements of this department, and several new puzzles came in. That is as should be. We try never to duplicate the subject of a puzzle. The one selected for next month is a bird of another country, but well known to boys and girls in spite of that.

"I am the largest of all birds now existing, being six to eight feet in height to the top of my head, and in weight from 200 to 300 pounds. I am found in the sandy deserts of Africa and Arabia. I have a small head with a bill that is broad, flattened and rounded at the tip. My legs are long and stout and my feet have only two toes, the inner of which is largest and has a short claw. My neck is long, and scantily covered with a thin down, through which the skin is visible, though the young have the head and neck covered with feathers. My plumage is glossy black in the male except for the long plumes of the wings and tail which are white. On each wing are two wingless shafts similar to porcupine quills. The muscles which move my small wings are weak compared to those which move my legs, so you may guess that I do not fly. I am capable of striking such a blow with my foot as to make it formidable for the leopard and other large beasts of prey to attack me. I have been know to rip open a dog with a single stroke, and man has suffered likewise. My eyes are large and the lids are furnished with lashes. I can see for a long distance in the open desert. My speed when first setting out is not thought to be less than 60 miles per hour, but I am not long capable of such speed. My voice is deep and hollow, not easily distinguished from the roar of a lion. I most frequently make a kind of cackling, though when attacked I also hiss very loudly. My strength is such that I can carry two men on my back.

In confinement I become quite tame and familiar, though apt to be violent toward strangers. My nest is scooped out of the sand. Each female lays about 10 eggs, but several hens using a common nest it often contains a very large number, with others scattered about. The male and female alternately sit on the nest for six weeks. When not owned by man I live in flocks, sometimes making devastation in fields of corn. For this reason I am dreaded by cultivators. Yet man wishes to own me for my feathers, which he plucks from me in captivity.

Do you know what I am?—Sent by Mary Healy, Pennsylvania.

The answer to last month's enigma No. 1 was, "Holly," and to No. 2 was, "Winter." The answer to the riddle was, "A pair of shoes."

Enigma

No. 1—
My first is in run but not in walk,
My second in leaf but not in stalk,
My third is in sing but not in talk,
My fourth is in slow but not in walk,
My fifth is in jelly but not in honey,
My sixth is in buy but not in money,
My seventh is in top but not in house,
My eighth is in mice but not in mouse,
My ninth is in you but not in me,
My tenth is in one but not in three,
My whole is something for the first of the year.

No. 2—
My first is in sow but not in reap,
My second in lend but not in keep,
My third is in eat but not in drink,
My fourth is in lead but not in zinc,
My whole is liked by all children, I think.
—By Robert Cowher (17), Pennsylvania.

Riddle

Formed long ago, yet made today,
Employed while others sleep,
What few would like to give away,
Nor any wish to keep.
—Sent by Ellen James (11), New York.

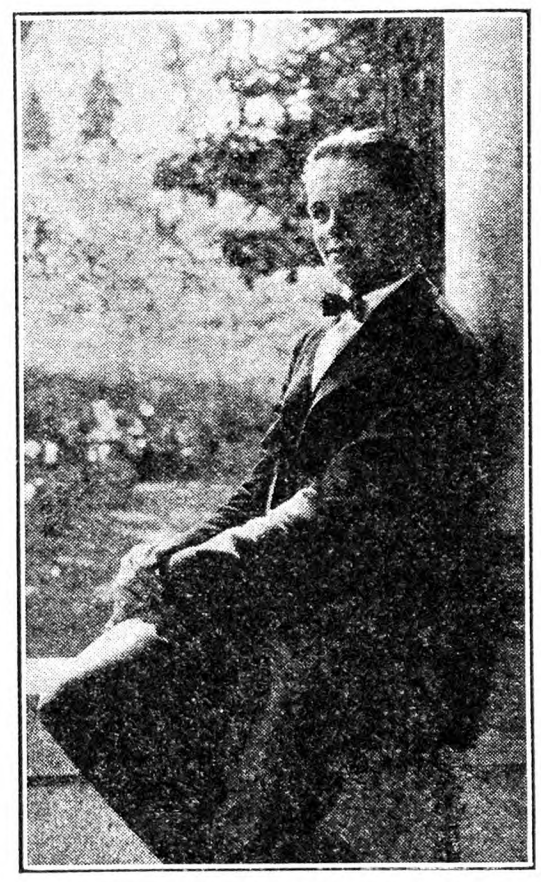
Drawn by Ola Krasnoselsky (11), *Massachusetts*

Doctor (to old lady): "Yes, my dear madame, those pains in your left leg come with old age."

Patient (with suspicion): "Yes, doctor, but my right leg is just as old as my left, and there are no pains in it."—Sent by Dorothy White (13), Vermont.

Ourselves To Each Other

Drawn by Charles Hirsimaki (14), *Ohio*



New Friend from Virginia

Dear Friends: I am a newcomer to the Boys' and Girls' Page. I have read it for quite a while, but have never written before. Enclosed is a picture of myself. I would like to hear from all boys and girls my age (16).—Arlin Shattuck, Virginia.

A Studious Pose

Dear Friends: I am sending you my picture for Our Page. It was taken last Tuesday and I don't call it very good. I have a police dog that pulls a wagon, and always help my father milk cows. I would like to hear from any boy and girl.—Helen Fox (10), New York.

Topsy and I

Dear Boys and Girls: I am sending a picture of my brother's dog Topsy, and myself. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. The picture was taken near our front yard. Your friend, Ruth Abbott, Vermont.

Three of Us

Dear Boys and Girls: Was St. Nick good to you? I am 15 years old and am in the ninth grade. I don't live near many boys and girls of my own age, and so I would like some of the readers of Our Page to write to me. Will try to answer all letters received. Sorry I didn't have any snapshots of just myself. I am on the right.—Mary Craver, West Virginia.

Tourist: "You've got a big farm here, but it's all covered with rocks. I don't see how you make a living on it."

Owner: "Well, you're going to see. I own all the mudhole rights on this detour."—Sent by Henry Fink (12).

Drawn by Eli Hirsimaki Ohio

Another New Year's Day! Rather a contrast to last year's first day. It's very cold and stormy here today, and the birds have been keeping close to the house and paying close attention to the suet and seed bags.

What merry little things the chickadees are! I think we can learn a good lesson from them. No matter how dull the day may be, or how cold and stormy, you can always hear them whistling as they dart in and out of the low limbs of trees and the thickets they love to play in.

High up in the old Shepherd Sweeting hang a number of apples. As yet undisturbed by wind or frost, they sway gently on the ends of slender branches. Suddenly they are discovered by a starling, scout of a foraging party. He settles in the tree with loud exultant whistles and soon another appears, and another and another. By twos and threes they come until there are 45 or more in the old tree, fighting and squabbling as they peck at the frozen fruit. Dislodged by their efforts, the apples fall one by one to the ground, and one by one the starlings fly down to feast. The ground is black with them, until old pussy, hearing the fuss, investigates, and they fly off, to return daily with ever-increasing numbers until every apple seed and every bit of pulp is eaten.

What a contrast these greedy, ugly birds are to the slender, beautiful grace of a nuthatch or a chickadee! These tiny birds seem to be afraid of them, for I never see them in the same neighborhood while starlings are present.—Berta B. Griffiths (18), Connecticut.

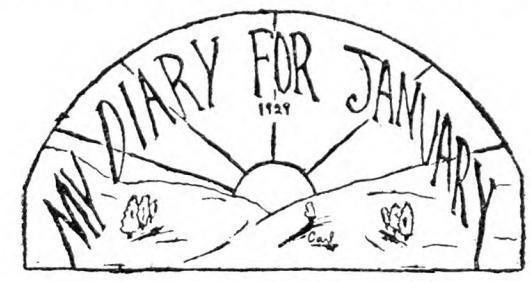
Snowflakes

Out of the bosom of the air,
Out of the cloud-folds of her garments shaken
Over the woodlands brown and bare,
Over the harvest fields forsaken,
Silent, and soft, and slow,
Descends the snow.

Even as our cloudy fancies take
Suddenly shape in some divine expression,
Even as the troubled heart doth make
In the white countenance, confession,
The troubled sky reveals
The grief it feels.

This is the poem of the air,
Slowly, in silent syllables recorded;
This is the secret of despair,
Long in its cloudy bosom hoarded,
Now whispered and revealed,
To wood and field.
—Henry W. Longfellow.

Sent by Frances Drace (12), New York.



Drawn by Carl Ratsch (15), *New York*

December 22.—After spending a good part of the day doing my chores I managed to get a few minutes to finish up my pillow for Aunt Lucy's Christmas gift. I hope she won't think I'm too crabbed to give her anything better, but maybe she'll like the crocheted sweater. We bought some fruit for her and Aunt Fan, and we'll send it over tomorrow.

December 23.—We kids went out walking this afternoon, all except Jane. It was good to feel the wind blowing against our cheeks, and to feel the twigs crackling under our feet, and the trees soughing. What a lot of different kinds of Christmas trees there are! Short ones, tall ones, skinny ones, fat ones, nice ones, all. It really seems cruel to cut them down and deprive them of their liberty. How would we like it?

December 24.—Just the day before Christmas, and what a medley of moods it affords! We were so happy at one o'clock, decorating the tree! And then tonight at five, so sad. O dear! Aunt Lucy has just died. How shall we ever get used to her being gone?—From Pembroke the Terrible, Connecticut.

December 29.—It seems today as if Spring was here again. Christmas has gone past and soon it will be New Year. Helped my mother carry water to the

chicken coops this A. M. Went rambling through the wood this P. M.

December 30.—Wind blowing fairly hard. Think it's going to be cold. Drew up water for the cow, for the brook is frozen.

December 31.—Wrote a letter for Our Page and drew some pictures this A. M. Went skating and took such a dump that I though I was falling to bits. I wish it would snow soon so I could go sliding. Skating and sliding are my best Winter sports, although in November and first part of December I trapped. But since the snow covers the ground it is of no use. When it snows in the night my favorite sport is to go looking for fox tracks in the woods the next morning. I went skating on Thanksgiving Day and on Christmas Day, and a few other times. I think Our Page is growing all the time. The drawings are real fine.—Helvi Holm (19), Connecticut.

December 30.—It is cloudy here, but not cold enough to snow. Farmers are taking their cotton to have it ginned. Tobacco is being hauled to the warehouses. Birds are flying around and singing. Gunners are busy hunting rabbits.

January 1.—Got up early this morning. Did the usual chores and went horseback riding with a number of young folks. This afternoon I went to visit a girl friend. Arrived home and helped do the evening work. I am writing this before a big fireplace. Folks here talk differently. They say, "Yes'm, No'm, Yest-e-dy," and they always say "how-dy-do."—From Iva Robinson, North Carolina.

December 25.—A gloriously beautiful blue-gold day, perhaps so to be in perfect accord with the happiness and joy of Christmas. The wind, which is usually bitter, was almost warm. Just a hint of frost was in its breath, making it delightfully invigorating. The trees are bare now, with the alluring touch of mist hanging low over the valleys.

December 26.—Sky like sapphire. Tiny rifts of snowy clouds drifting lazily over it. Streaming golden sunlight this morning. I have been out walking across the brown fields surrounded by Nature's works. Nature is a master producer, dressing the stage for the drama of life. Over the valleys still floats that irresistible touch of mist. At noon, looking across the slopes toward the Octoraros, they are magically transformed by that mystic ethereal quality. Dimly blue, they are in the distance fascinating, compelling, beckoning.

January 1.—Raining today, as a beginning for 1929. Although the weather is not cold, to be truthful one must deny its being pleasant. The ground, which has been frozen, is now thawing to a nice consistency of muddiness about equal to the Gumshoe Gourmand Brand which March trails in her wake. How long this mud will last is far from definite; tomorrow it may be turned hard as stone. That is the probable outcome, for we have been having cold clear-ups for rains this Fall. The rain slackened this afternoon and the distant hills were enveloped and hidden by mist. Owing to the clouds, darkness came early—a darkness soft and intensely black. A cool little breeze stirs from the distant misted hills—sweet and clean—a breath of the open country.—Elinore (14), Pennsylvania.

December 27.—Cloudy this morning and very cold. Helped a neighbor with chores this afternoon. Cut some firewood and entertained company. Went to bed early, as our radio battery is out.

December 28.—There is about a half inch of snow on the ground this morning, but it is quite warm out. Went to town this morning. Brought back radio battery and installed. Helped a man draw some telephone poles this afternoon. Listened to the radio and went to bed.

December 31.—The last day of the year, and what a wonderful day! Took the horses to the blacksmith's and had them shod. Went for a long horseback ride this afternoon and sent this trash to Our Page.—"Rambling" (16), Pennsylvania.

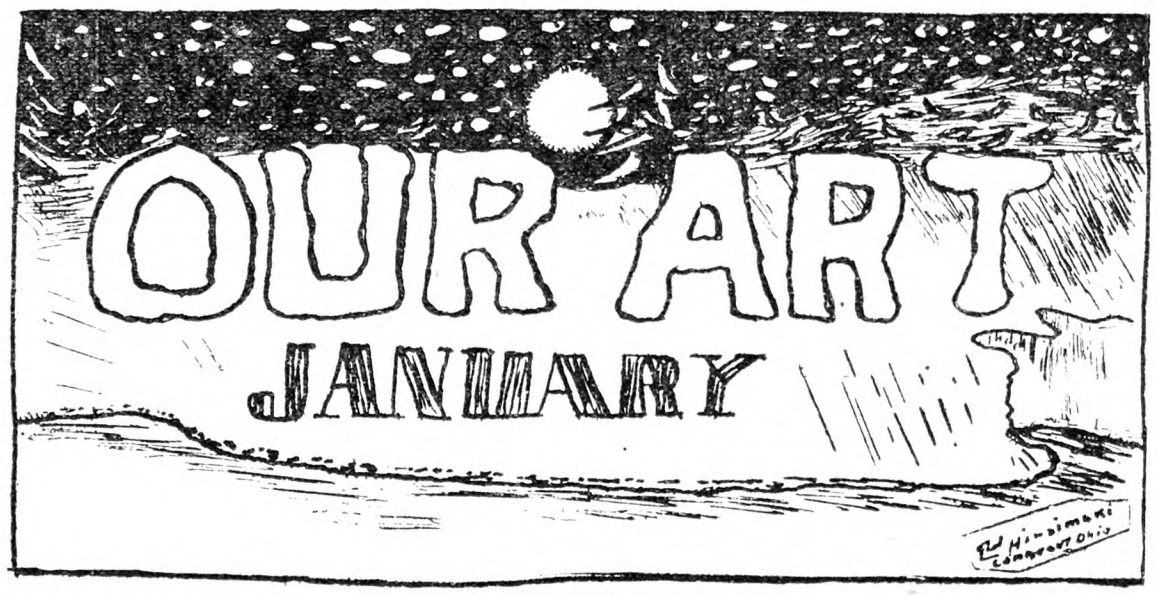
December 24.—We gave our Christmas program at our school this forenoon. Mr. and Mrs. Santa were there and gave us some candy and nuts.

December 25.—Christmas Day. We had a Christmas tree of laurel, the first one we ever had.—Naomi Allender (10), West Virginia.

December 28.—Home from high school for 17 days' vacation! It sure seems good. Helped with the washing this morning. Went for a walk this afternoon, then visited our new neighbors. Helped milk tonight.

December 29.—Rose early this morning. The sky was all gray. Did some housework and studied for my geometry regents' exam. This P. M. I sawed a little wood, then did chores. It snowed and was blustery all day. The wind's howling around the house tonight, but it's nice and cozy inside.

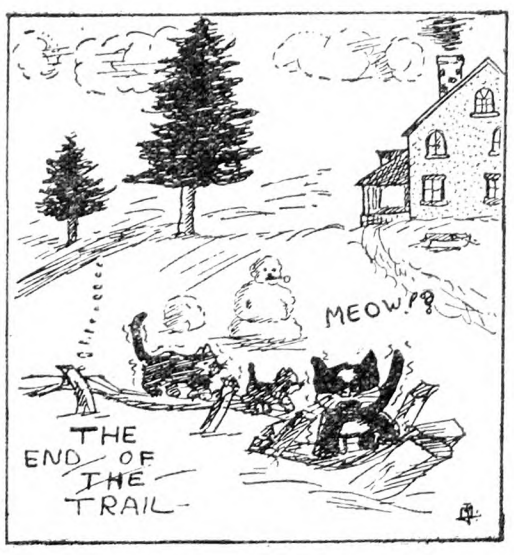
December 30.—Beautiful sunny morning. The snow looks like a blanket covered with sparkling jewels, while the sun shines on it. I'm sending my diary to Our Page this morning. This is my first contribution to it, and I hope it's a success!—From Gertrude Nuttall (15), New York.



Drawn by Eli Hirsimaki, Ohio

The Lonesome Old Pine Tree—By Alice Chew (16), New Jersey

Soap Bubbles—By Rena Cook (13), Pennsylvania



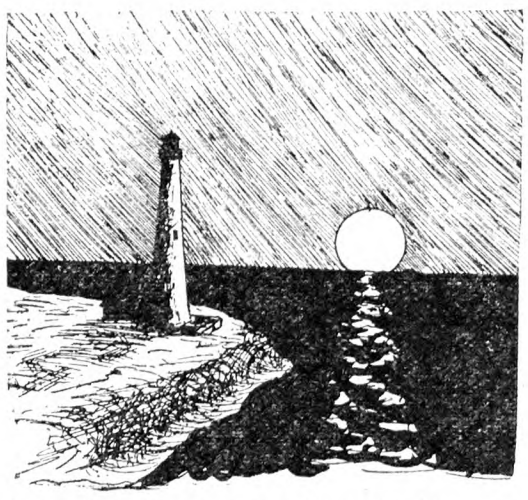
Seen on the Farm—By John Mucha (16), New York

Drawn by Rena F. Cook (13), Pennsylvania

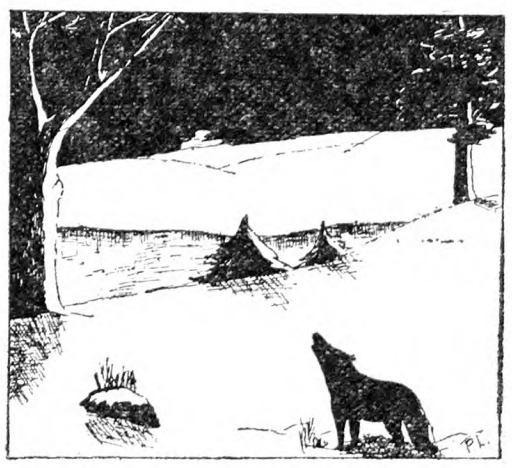
Dear Cooks I like all the recipes very well. I am sending you one of a salad. Here is how it is made: Chop separately two cups of apples, two cups of celery, two cups green tomato (pickles will do), and mix together in the salad bowl. Then add 1½ cups of vinegar and two cups sugar. —From Vera Rogers (9), Ohio.

Self Portrait—By Thelma Miller (17), Pennsylvania

Making Icicles—By Charlotte Dolly (15), New York



A Light House—By Russell Francke (16), Michigan



The Call of the Wild—By Pearl Lynn (18), New York

A Pleasant Reflection—By Conrad Merz, Connecticut

The correspondent who sent picture above did not give it any title. To some of us the pan looks like a water dish, in which the chickens are looking. Others think it is a chicken pie. The title, "Pleasant Reflections," applies in either case.

Drawn by Franklin Kohler, Pennsylvania

An Afterthought

Bring me your songs of litany or peace,
Your melodies dipped in the flames of woes;
Bring me your strains of sweet and calm repose,
So I can sit apart and hear your cease
And listen to the silence of your song.

Life's greatest harmonies are dipped in silent dew:
When strains are broken for the sake of tears.
The sweets of silence will fill up the years,
And then a life of fullness falls to you:
Those things are most remembered which are sad and long!

—By Rouen Kresge (18), Connecticut.

The Stronger Will Prevailed

A boy and a mule
Were going down a path.
The actions of the mule
Provoked the boy to wrath.

The mule he wished to stop—
The boy he wished to go.
The boy wasn't willing
To go so very slow.

The boy got a stick,
The mule began to bray.
The noise that it made
Did scare the birds away.

But still the mule stood,
Until the boy he wailed,
"I give up, you brute."
The stronger will prevailed.

—By Thomas Clement (14), Michigan.

Holiday Cakes

Mix together one cup butter, two cups sugar, three eggs, until well creamed. Then add one cup milk, three cups of flour, 1½ teaspoons baking powder and a half teaspoon of vanilla. Roll out and cut in fancy shapes. Bake in a quick oven.

Icing.—To four tablespoons of boiling water add enough confectioner's sugar to make thick enough to spread. Leave one third of icing and color it green. Frost cakes with white, put a thin stripe of green through the center and three red candies on either side.—From Emma Spader (14), Connecticut.

The New Year

As the New Year upon us descends,
In which we must play a part,
We feel more kindly towards our friends,
And experience a change of heart.

We get out our pens and papers—
Resolutions and vows to make—
But they are only written,
We continually them do break.

But if every fellow's trying
To bring another cheer,
What could be a better way
Of welcoming a New Year?

—M. Roberts (16), New York.

Moons

Moons in the corner,
Moons by my side:
Four moons in the cottage
Where I abide.

Flashing and glowing
Through the room,
Eyes of my kittens
Pierce the gloom.

Sometimes I wonder:
Can the moon be
A one-eyed kitten
Watching me?

—By Lois Russell (18), New York.

Drawn by Harold Deveney, New Jersey

Our Page This Month

There is no use in saying any more about good resolutions, but I feel very proud of the way Our Page has proved that they can be kept. If we can believe what we see, it is not very easy. A great many have come to us, saying, "I have resolved to send in something every month for a year." Many of them have been

FOR COLDS— ALKALINIZE YOUR SYSTEM

Doctors everywhere are prescribing this new treatment for colds; and it is delighting thousands by the quick relief it brings when used consistently.

Begin when you feel a cold coming. Take a tablespoonful of Phillips Milk of Magnesia in a glass of water, morning, noon and night, the first day. Do the same thing the second day. Then take only at night.

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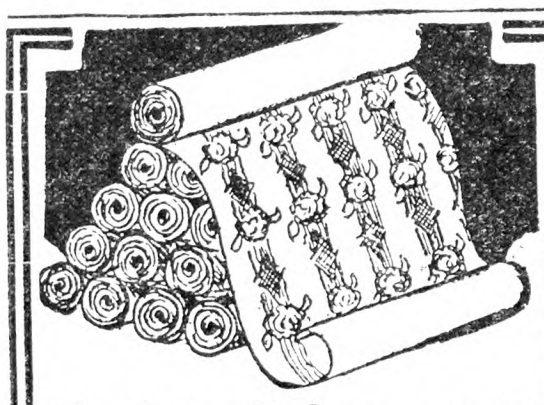

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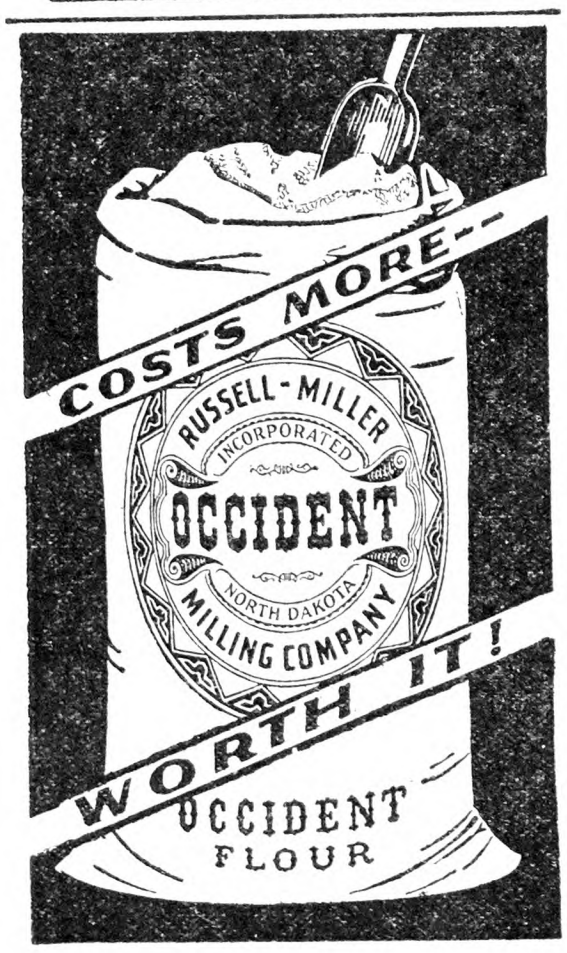


true to this promise through every kind of inconvenience. This is the quality that editors value most.

You will perhaps be surprised at this and feel that originality ought to come first. But ask yourself of what use it is to be original if you seldom send any of it to a publisher? I am told that there are many writers whose limit is one story. The editor has no way of knowing whether the author is a one-story writer, or whether he has a brain that can be depended on to work when asked. Therefore he is shy of first stories, and unless you have one that simply compels him to print it, you will be obliged to spend a great deal of postage selling it.

I think you have perhaps heard Our Page criticized for printing the work of the same writers and artists month after month. This is not only because this work is best—and it certainly is, be sure of that—but it is also to give the boy or girl who does uniformly good work a chance to exercise their brain. Brains are funny and seldom offer what is not demanded of them. Training a brain to habits of regular work in turning out ideas is most valuable training for the young writer or artist. One has simply to be observant of what he sees about him, and say to his brain, "Now what do you make of that?"

I am sure John Mucha will not care if I tell you that he is taking a course in cartoon work. This picture of the cats on the fence would have been lost if John had not had powers of observation. The cat at the end of the fence, with a plunge in deep snow imminent, would have made a good political cartoon, but what John Mucha is giving us is a series called "Seen on the Farm," and has no bearing on politics. However, many of the best political cartoons are based on happenings in the farmyard.

Our Page is waiting for the maw of the pressroom. Soon our copy will be passing into the form of metal plates. No one can see his work in this form without getting a kind of thrill from it. There are so many eyes and hands that copy our work, and appraise it as they go, perhaps. Who knows what they say of it, down there in the pressroom?

Send all material pertaining to the month of February before the fifth of the month. Work not intended for that month will be received at any time, and given the same consideration. Address Iva Unger, 333 West 30th Street, New York City.

Lines From Our Letters

Drawn by Russell Francke **(16)**, *Michigan*

"Stanley Brown's story was a corker. And I'm glad to learn that Tajar was not killed. I hope Stanley will write some more stories for us. I thought the Dog Bird was very clever, too."—Berta Griffiths, Connecticut.

"It's a funny thing about cats, but about the only things you can see of them after dark are their eyes, and when they are round and yellow, like my kitten's used to be, they resemble moons, don't you think?"—Lois Russell (18), New York.

"I am 18 years old a d deaf, and would like to hear from any of you boys around my age. Yes, girls may write, too, if they want to. I am sorry I have no snapshot of myself for Our Page. I write with an old model Corona, and only in spare time. The December, 1928, *Boys' Life* magazine carries an article I wrote some time ago."—Leroy Vincent, New York.

"I wish some of our boys and girls would write me. Nobody wrote when my name was in "Letters Wanted." Please ask somebody to write."—Louella Brown (13), Vermont.

"As I read Our Page this month one thing I notice in particular is that beautiful little poem by Grace Cullis, 'Christmas Without Mother.' I also have had my eighth Christmas without mother, which seems to choke me as I mention it."—Alice Hesser, Pennsylvania.

"I agree with Pearl Lynn. The features of a small infant are very hard to draw. I have tried it myself without success. Would like to see my self portrait printed because it is the best one I have drawn of myself so far."—Thelma Miller (17), Pennsylvania.

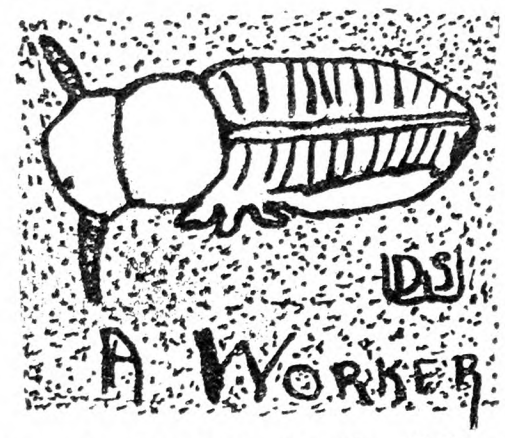
"I am a reader of Our Page and do not think it would be the same if the Nature Puzzles were left out. They are very interesting and also help readers in their school work. So please don't leave them out."—Margaret Philips, New York.

"As tomorrow will be New Year's Day, I suppose within another 24 hours I will have made a resolution in support of Our Page."—Clark Allender (14), West Virginia.

"I am sending two captions and a picture this time, but the picture is nearly ruined because I could not give the right shade to the sky. Could any of the contributors of Our Page tell a way of giving the night sky a dark shade that is not quite black." — Russell Francke (16), Michigan.

"I am sending you a sketch to use as a cartoon. It is of several kittens walking along the top of a fence to keep their paws out of the snow, but the fence ends and they are halted once more. These are as I saw them here on the farm."—John Mucha (16), New York.

"Lake Erie still churns with an everlasting grind. No ice, with but few frozen bays. The sea gulls are here again. They seem to hatch their young late in November. Some sea gulls are all white, some have a grayish tinge, while others are black-headed, with white body. Our Page seems to have plenty of good talent in the younger group, and next year we who will soon be sending in our last contributions can look up to them for a still better page."—Eeli Hirsimaki (17), Ohio.



Drawn by David Scott **(12)**, *California*

Termites

In many of the homes of South California, some of which are almost new, strange things are happening. In one of the houses a bathtub fell through an apparently solid floor, and in another place a piano did the same as the bathtub had. Here in Claremont a woman was using the dustless mop which went through the baseboard.

What is the cause?

The answer, as you may perhaps know, is termites, or white ants. These ants are divided up into classes—kings, queens, princes, princesses, soldiers, carpenters, masons, and workers—quite like other ants, but unlike the others they come to light only once, at swarming time, and some do not even come then. They live on wood mostly and will do almost anything to reach it. By loosening the lime they can even tunnel through brick walls. They will build clay tubes a foot or two through the air to reach the house in question. Although, as I have said, they live mostly on wood, they eat books, papers, rugs, or anything that contains cellulose. They eat everything but the thin external shell of the object, so it is very hard to tell of their presence.

According to some scientists, in 125 years, another age, the age of insects, may come. Some people in California think it may come sooner!—By David Scott (12), California.

The January Born

I thought perhaps you might find a sketch of the life of Robert E. Lee interesting, as his birthday is celebrated every year in the Southland.

Robert E. Lee was born on January 19, 1807. He was the son of Anne Carter and General Henry Lee, "Light Horse Harry" Lee, a hero of the Revolutionary War. When he was 18 years old he went to West Point, where he stayed for four years. He was graduated second in a class of 46, carrying off the highest honors the academy could bestow. Soon after graduation and after receiving his commission as lieutenant, he married Mary Parke Custis, the granddaughter of Washington's stepson, and the only living representative of the great general.

During the Mexican War, Lee served as engineer under General Scott. Scott said that Lee was the best soldier he had ever seen, and that a part of his own success in Mexico was due to Lee's skill. After the close of the Mexican War, Lee was sent to West Point as superintendent. Later he was made a colonel of cavalry, which position he held at the opening of the war between the States in 1860.

At the outbreak of this war Lee was offered the chief command of the Union armies, but he could not draw his sword against his own relatives and neighbors. So he resigned from the Federal army and went with Virginia, his native State.

He was made major-general of the Virginia troops, and afterward appointed commander of the entire Southern army, which position he held until he was forced by lack of food and ammunition to surrender to Grant at Appomattox on April 9, 1865.

Lee was grave, dignified, and noble-looking. He was erect and vigorous, and rode the famous white horse Traveler with grace and ease. He was the idol of his soldiers. His mastery of the details of war and the handling of troops have caused him to be recognized as one of the world's greatest generals. He was gentle, generous, and good, and the finest pattern of Christian gentleman to be found in any country.

After the war he accepted the presidency of Washington College, later named in his honor the Washington and Lee University. He died in Lexington, Va., on October 12, 1870.—By Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

What We Must Do

We must be true
In everything we do,
And be brave, too.
I like to do everything
That is right,
And in sight. Do you?
—By Betty Snyder (9),
New York.

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The Home Dressmaker

SPRING IS COMING.—January and February display all the Spring modes, for the shops are full of new styles to be taken to the Southern resorts. One Fifth Avenue window we noted was full of green straw hats, largely smooth weaves, sisal and ballibuntal, the shapes being similar to those familiar in felt. We also see many dresses of fine gingham, and silks printed in light checks to look like gingham. Those light check "Summer silks" were popular a generation ago and are very pretty. Lightweight woolens are more in evidence than in previous seasons, and are used in many of the sports dresses. With both cotton and woolen goods featured in present fashions there should be some encouragement for the producers of these textiles.

A PEPLUM BLOUSE.—The first of the illustrations shows a two-piece dress of printed silk. The silk was a sort of chestnut brown printed in dark brown and fawn. The skirt had flaring pleats in front, but was plain at the back; it was bound at the bottom with dark brown. We see this binding as a finish to many flaring skirts, and especially to those that dip in the back. This skirt was attached to a lining, the blouse being entirely separate. We notice many of these linings, instead of opening down the front, are closed at the top and open down one side under the arm, where it is closed with snaps. This gives plenty of room to put it on, and a smooth fit in front. Of course the opening does not extend to the skirt. We have noticed this side opening of the lining in some of the more expensive knitted sports dresses. The blouse of this model had a round neck with a double round collar bound with brown, and a tied bow, also bound; the sleeves were long and tight, bound at the wrist, and the waist bloused slightly where the double peplum was seamed on. The peplum was formed by two pieces, cut slightly circular, so as to flare, and bound with brown. A bow, tied in front, was also bound. This was a simple dress, though the model was quite expensive, but the way it was made was interesting, and the narrow binding, like what we used to call a French fold, is a pretty trimming that has now returned to favor. The little felt hat worn is a popular shape now, with its brim turned up in front, pleated over the ears, and close to the neck in the back, where three little horizontal pleats give a snug fit to the head. Such hats are very popular, but the brim turned up in front is rarely becoming to anyone who wears glasses.

A FLANNEL SPORTS DRESS.—The second figure shows a sports model of fine flannel with the usual pleated skirt and pull-on blouse. The pleats in these dresses are steamed in, so that they are permanent. The color was light brown; the trimming on the blouse dark brown and tawny yellow, a very popular combination. The trimming shown at the side of the blouse was patchwork, and an old-fashioned pattern, too; it consisted of a four-pointed star of dark brown with an octagon band of yellow laid over it, there being two of these motifs at the one side. We have seen these appliqued trimmings used on a variety of dresses, both silk and wool. At the bottom of the blouse there was banding of the two colors, and the sleeves and pointed neck were finished in the same way. The V-neck shown, with a banding having one end coming over the other at the bottom of the V, is very popular in both sports and afternoon dresses.

BEADS AND TUCKS.—The dress in the center was another thin woolen material in cocoa brown, made in the usual sports style of pleated skirt and pull-on blouse. The skirt was finely pleated in those indestructible pleats, and attached to a lining. The blouse was the usual plain pull-on with a V-neck, but was given an unusual touch by its trimming. Neck, cuffs and the bottom of the blouse were trimmed in the same way with rows of tiny pin tucks, while between the tucks were solid rows of small bright red beads. The effect was quite elaborate, and yet it is a very simple trimming, quite within the powers of the home dressmaker. In doing this work several of the beads may be taken on the needle at once and caught down firmly, the only care needed being to keep the lines straight. We have seen silk dresses trimmed the same way with contrasting beads, and a black dress is handsome with either plain black or black and white beads used in combination. The model shown had several tags of larger graduated red beads forming an ornament in front.

A JUNIOR ENSEMBLE.—When "jacket suits" were first invented we did not dream they would become ensembles, but the matching blouse had not then come to take the place of the shirtwaist. The misses' ensemble shown was of dark blue silk with a blue and white check silk blouse, but we see similar models in tweed and other woolens. The skirt is given flare by two stitched pleats; the coat, of cardigan style, has a yoke in front, and one button at the bottom of the revers. The pockets had a very quaint touch; they were patch pockets coming to the edge of the coat, stitched on at each side, and had near the top two vertical buttonholes. A little bow of the material was slipped through these buttonholes, making a pretty trimming. The blouse, of check silk, had a flat round yoke at the top, which extended in a band at the center of the front, finished with buttons. A simple ensemble of this sort is very suitable and becoming for the 12-to-16 girl. The hat was made of scalloped silk bands.

Suggestions for Spring or Southern Wear

PRINTED PIQUE.—The child's dress at the right was printed pique, all in one piece, the pleated skirt being stitched to the long waist. The material had a white ground, with a pattern of stripes and ring dots in green. The waist and sleeves had the stripes running horizontally, but had a pleat of vertical stripes down the center front, while the pleated skirt had the stripes up and down. The little round collar was of white linen, with a small tie of dark green silk, the narrow belt, with a plain nickel buckle, being of dark green also. Children's dresses of wash silk are often made after this pattern.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—Among the new coats for Southern wear we see brushed wool in a variety of light shades, one of the newest being yellow beige. This is not really as yellow as it sounds, but is a soft, warm beige with a golden tinge. This color is seen both in separate coats and ensembles. The Spring ensemble consists of a long coat with a skirt to match, the material usually of lightweight tweed, with a figured silk blouse carrying out the color. One very pretty suit noted was chestnut brown tweed, with a blouse of brown and orange, the V-neck finished with an orange tie.

Two striking new colors are opaque turquoise and mustard gold. The first is a soft but vivid blue that looks green when compared with other blues, and it is featured in crepes and other silks. Mustard gold is a becoming shade of yellow shown in silks and in some of the silk knitted fabrics. While vivid reds are shown in combination with white, the general opinion is that the brilliant colors so long popular are now going out, and quieter shades are to be more fashionable. Lighter shades are already in vogue, and will undoubtedly lead in Spring.

Last year the milliners tried to introduce large hats, which is perhaps the reason why women are wearing them smaller than ever. One style noted is called the pocket-piece turban; it is small enough to fold up and put in one's pocket, made of swathed crepe de chine.

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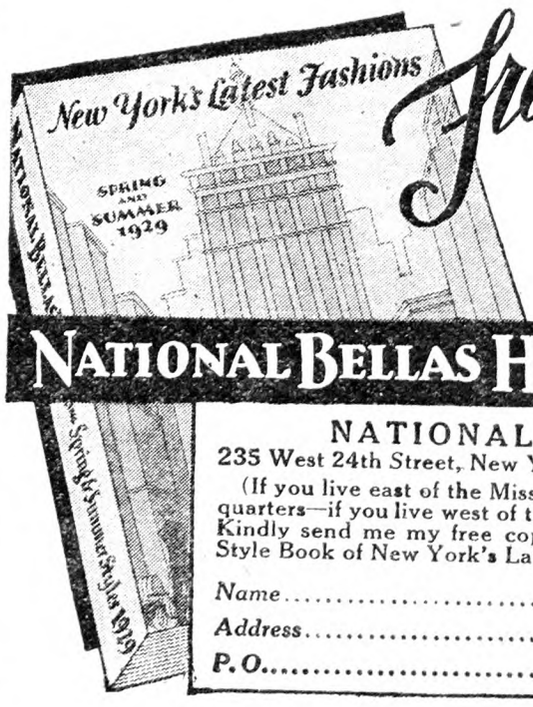

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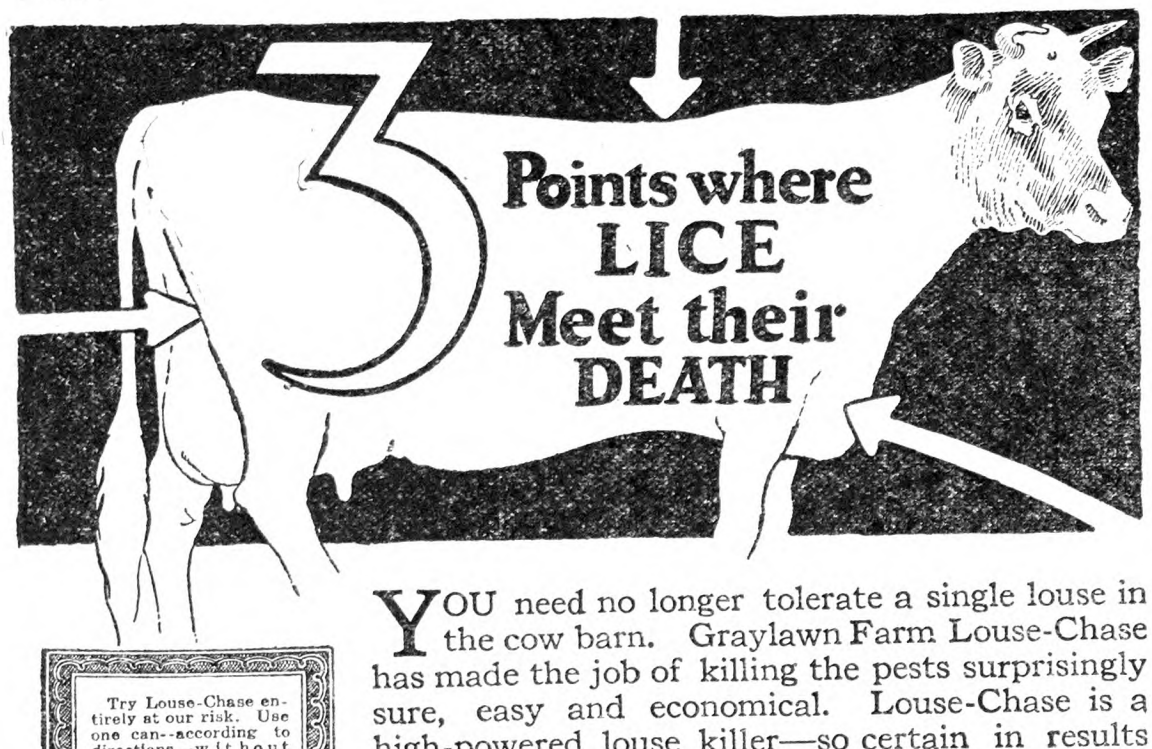

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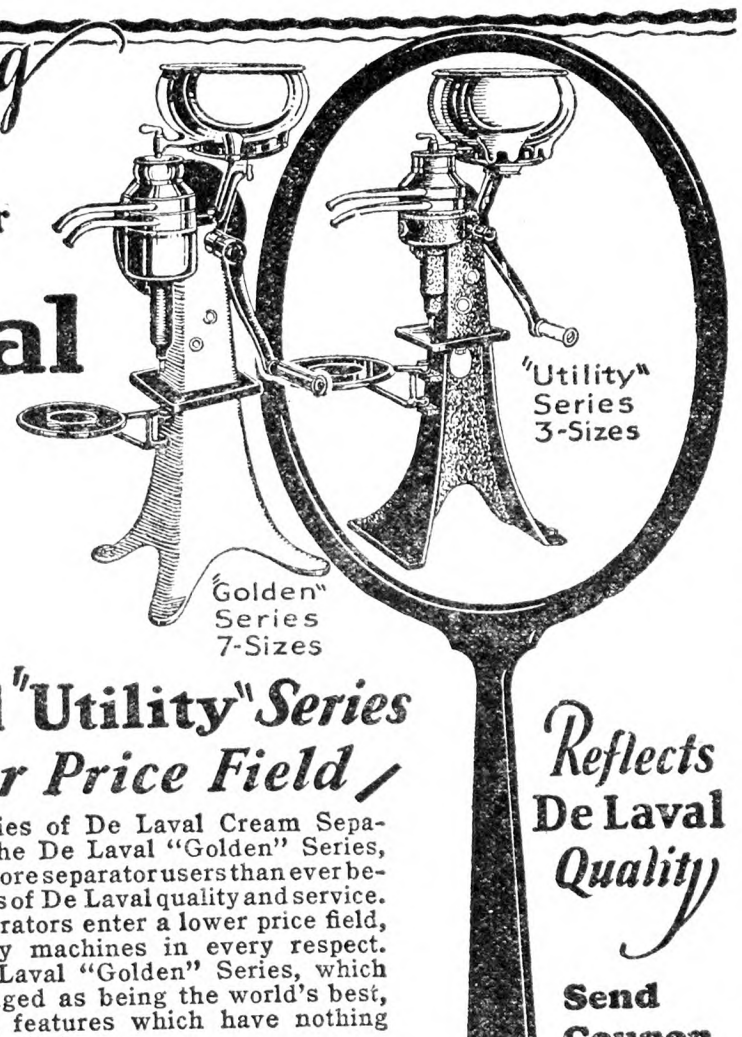

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The Chicago Milk War

The Fact Finding Committee, which represents all interests in the State of Illinois, as well as the city of Chicago, in the present milk war, after many weeks' study recommended that the price of milk to the producer be increased from $2.50 to $2.96½ for milk on basis of 3.5 per cent fat test. Its further recommendations are:

1. That the milk producers' organization be fully recognized by the dealers and that a system of arbitration be set up here within the industry that the rights of all elements, including the public, be protected.

2. That the proposed milk strike be called off.

3. That, if the present price of milk in Chicago does not warrant an increase to the farmer, the price to the consumer be increased one cent a quart, and all of that increase be paid to the producers on a base and surplus price plan.

4. That the Chicago Milk Marketing Committee hold itself intact until the present emergency is past and that it constitute itself a small working unit to function effectively.

5. That in case the various elements in the milk industry decline to accept voluntary arbitration within the industry, the public be urged to proceed at once to Springfield and seek legislation to put the milk industry under the regulations of the Illinois Commerce Commission as a public utility.

The general conclusions of the Fact Finding Sub-committee, are:

"The committee believes that the Chicago milk industry today is operating under a wasteful system of conflict. The present system is indefensible because the major capital investment on the farms is tending toward bankruptcy. To allow this decline to go unchecked means a loss for which Chicago will ultimately have to pay dearly; it has scattered the producing area, making sanitary supervision and collecting of milk unduly expensive; it does not enlist the co-operation and self-discipline of the farmer in maintaining city health standards and the furnishing of the city with pure milk. Chicago's efforts to standardize this farm product have been ruthless and cruel and are unworthy of the intelligence of a great city.

"The present system is indefensible," the report continues, "because it does not stabilize the industry. The milk dealers have assumed to control the industry, but they are too weak either to restrain the strong or to help the industry at the point of its greatest need. They have granted every demand of union labor, the most prosperous group in the industry, but have offered to the farmer no remedy except scientific farming, a remedy which increased his surplus and they used against him. All other parties in the process have advantaged themselves by controlled orderly marketing, but outsiders have tried to convince the farmer that he should better himself by making his product more abundant.

"The committee believes that the Chicago milk dealers should take the lead in composing the differences which have arisen in the industry. Chicago boasts that it is the agricultural capital of the world. It should justify this claim by a better policy with its dairymen.

"This committee does not claim that the price increase suggested in this report, passed in its entirety to the producers, will give them cost of production. But with such an increase in price, and a base and surplus price plan set in operation, it should go far toward correcting the situation in the country. The high standards have been imposed by the Chicago public on the industry and the public must of course bear the costs of the standards which it has imposed.

"This committee does not believe in the State taking control of an industry if the industry itself will subject itself to voluntary direction from within itself and compose its differences in the public interest. Neither does the committee believe in erecting a dictatorship from the outside over an industry. At the same time, the committee recognizes the peculiar character of the milk industry, weighted with a tremendous public interest, touching as it does the food supply and health of the community. The committee does not regard arbitration as coercion. The producer and the dealer sit side by side in harmony. The arbitrator is in no sense a dictator over either. He is part of the industry. He is paid by the industry. It brings public confidence to the industry. Some such plan is commended for Chicago."

FRANK RIDGWAY.

Oats and Barley for Hens

What is the relative feeding value of barley to oats as scratch feed for hens?
Rhode Island. G. M.

Oats and barley have practically the same food value, barley being slightly more fattening in its nature. It has less digestible protein than oats, more than corn. Its carbohydrate content is greater than that of oats, less than that of corn. As between oats and barley, however, the differences are not great.

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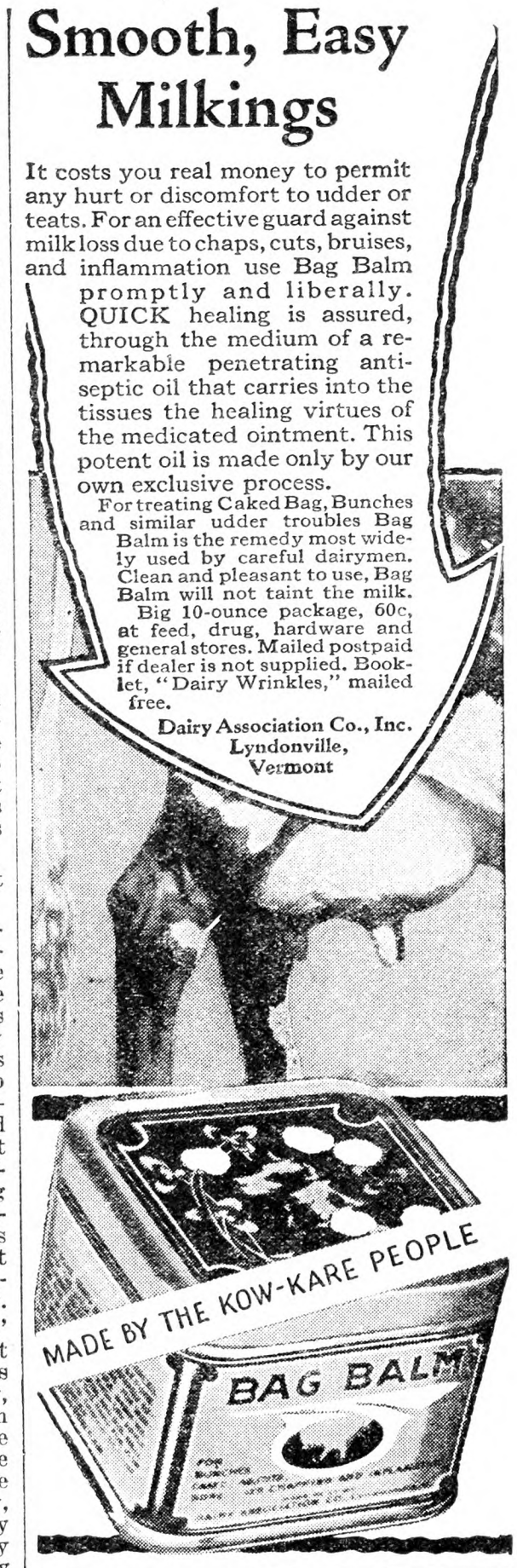

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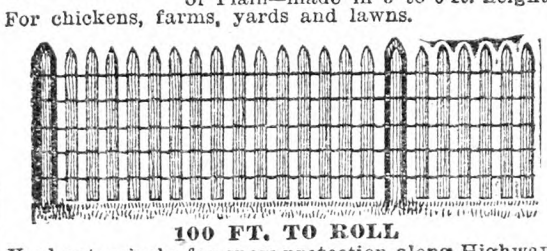

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York City

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending January 19, 1929.

Market: Slow and draggy; few sales beef steers and yearlings about steady with early week's uneven decline; top, $12.50; average weight, 1,150 lbs.; bulk of sales, $11.25 to $12. Bulls, she stock and all cutters steady; bulk sausage bulls, $9.25 to $10.25; heifers, $10.50 to $11.25; butcher cows, $8.25 to $9; cutters, $4.75 to $6. Stockers and feeders inactive. Calves showing weaker tendency, few choice vealers $19.

Receipts for week ending Jan. 19, 1929: Cattle, 50 cars; 24 Va., 15 Chicago, 5 Pa., 2 N. C., 1 St. Paul, 1 St. Louis, 1 Ind., 1 Ohio, containing 1,200 head; 822 trucked in; total cattle, 2,022 head; 504 calves, 1,616 hogs, 141 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 48 cars; 22 Chicago, 10 Pa., 6 St. Paul, 5 Va., 2 Iowa, 1 St. Louis, 1 Buffalo, 1 Md., containing 1,334 head; 702 trucked in; total cattle, 2,035 head; 258 calves, 1,794 hogs, 42 sheep. Range of prices:

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.25 to $13.50; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12.25 to $13.50; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12.25 to $13.50; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11 to $12.25; common, 800 lbs. up, $9 to $11.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.25 to $12; good, $10.50 to $11.25; medium, $9.50 to $10.50; common, $7.50 to $9.50.

Cows.—Choice, $9 to $10.25; good, $7.50 to $9; common and medium, $6 to $7.50; low cutter and cutter, $3.75 to $6.00.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.25 to $11.50; cutter, common and medium, $7.50 to $10.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.50 to $12; common and medium, $7.50 to $10.50; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10.25 to $11.75; common and medium, $7.25 to $10.25.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $10.25 to $10.75; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $10.25 to $10.75; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $10 to $10.75; packing sows, rough and smooth, $7.50 to $10.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $16.25 to $19; medium, $13.50 to $16.25; cull and common, $7.50 to $13.50.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$12.75@13.75
950-1,000, good	13.00@13.75
800 up, medium	11.75@13.00
Common	9.50@11.75
Heifers, 850 down, good	11.00@13.00
Common and medium	8.50@11.00
Cows, good	9.00@10.00
Common and medium	7.00@ 9.00
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 7.00
Bulls, ylg. exc, good, beef	9.75@10.25
Cutter-medium	6.50@ 9.75
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	12.50@17.00
Cull-com.	7.00@12.50
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	16.50@18.50
Medium	14.00@16.50
Cull-com.	8.00@14.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	$9.40@$9.75
Med. wts, 200-250, med.-ch.	9.65@ 9.75
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	9.50@ 9.75
Lt. lts, 130-160, med.-ch.	8.75@ 9.70
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	7.75@ 9.00
Pkg. sows, smooth, lt. wts.	7.50@ 8.00

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good-ch.	$16.50@17.00
92 down, medium	14.25@16.50
All wts, cull-com.	9.00@14.25
Yearling wethers, 110 down, med.-ch.	10.00@14.50
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	7.00@ 9.50
120-150, med.-ch.	6.50@ 9.25
All wts, cull-com.	4.00@ 7.00

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $22 to $22.50; standard Timothy, $20.50 to $21.50; No. 2 Timothy, $17 to $19; No. 3 Timothy, $15 to $16; No. 1 light clover mixed, $20 to $21; No. 2 light clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 1 clover mixed, $22 to $23; No. 2, $18 to $20; No. 1 clover, $26 to $27; No. 2, $20 to $21; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $24 to $24.50; No. 1 Alfalfa, second cutting, $31 to $32; standard Alfalfa, second cutting, $28 to $29; No. 2, $25 to $26; No. 1 wheat straw, $13 to $13.50; No. 2, $11.50 to $12.50; No. 3, $10 to $11; No. 1 oat straw, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $10.50 to $11.50; No. 1 rye straw, $15 to $16; No. 2, $13.50 to $14.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select, whites, 40 to 42c; browns, 37 to 40c; current receipts, 33 to 35c; pullet eggs, 30 to 35c doz.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Jan. 30 - Feb. 1.—New York State Horticultural Society, eastern meeting, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Feb. 4-8.—Farm Folks' Week, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Feb. 4-8.—Farmers' Week, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Feb. 4-8.—Farmers' Week, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Feb. 5-8.—New York State Grange, Hotel Seneca, Rochester, N. Y.

Feb. 4 - April 4.—Poultry short course at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

Feb. 11-16.—Annal Farm and Home Week, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

March 11-16.—International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York.

March 19-23.—Centennial Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass.

Live Stock Sales

March 20.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

April 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

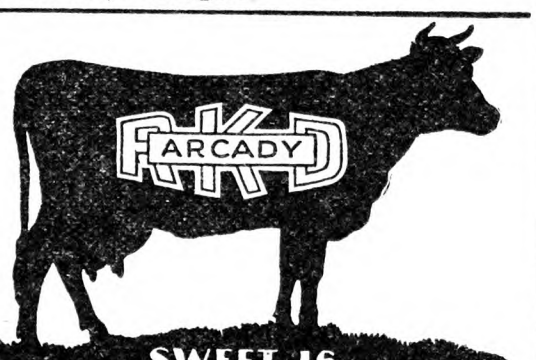
April 3-4.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale; W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Nov. 5-6.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.



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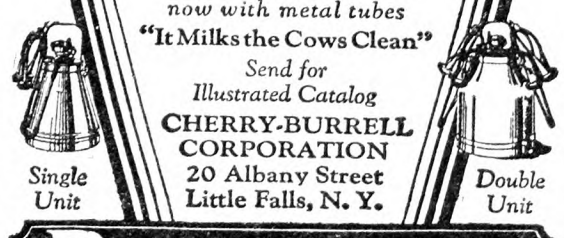

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A LITTLE MORE BLACK THAN WHITE
WELL GROWN—STRAIGHT
Sire's Dam—1,035 lbs. Butter in year.
Dam—Heavy producing daughter of our heaviest producing cow.
PEDIGREES ON REQUEST.
Price, $50.00
Dam Negative to Abortion Test—Clean T.B. Herd
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Sire: Delaview's Fern Prince—No. 237180.
Dam: Leader's Queen Grace—No. 628744.
Dropped April 8th, 1927. Solid color, black tongue and switch, fine condition. First check for $200 takes him.
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3 PUREBRED MILKING Shorthorn Bull Calves from Best Milking Strains
They are running with cows and are a good lot, 6 to 12 weeks old. $65 each. VERNON LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

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REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
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Purebred Big Type O. I. C's. Grand Champion Strain.
200 lb. Gilts, $25; Bred Sows, $35; 175 to 300 lb. Service Boars, $25 to $40. VERNON LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

CHESHIRES The Quality White Hog for eastern farms. Superior fresh meat, hams and bacon. Morningside Farm, Sylvania, Pa.

OHIO IMPROVED Chester Whites Registered choice pigs, $8.75 up. Pairs no-akin. Bred Gilts, $35. Bred tried sows, $40. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

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Spotted Poland Chinas Write your wants to A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Pa.

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If you are going to raise a Hog this year, why not have quality, they are all large blocky pigs, all from selected sows, large Yorkshire and Chester cross. Also large Berkshire and Chester cross, they have size and breeding. 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.75 each. 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. I guarantee satisfaction or your money returned. You have 10 days to look the stock over in.
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I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
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Will be held on Feb. 26th, instead of Feb. 12th at 11 o'clock.
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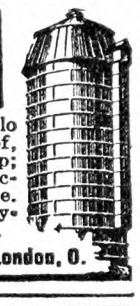

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Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings. PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J

Kiwanis Club Entertains 4-H Pig Club Members

Seven pig club members and four fathers were guests of the Oneonta Kiwanis Club at their regular luncheon held in Oneonta, N. J., January 2, 1929. This meeting marked the close of the second year that this Kiwanis Club has been sponsoring 4-H pig club work. After the luncheon John P. Willman, live stock specialist from Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., addressed the Kiwanis Club and the pig club members and their fathers on the subject of pig club work. During the course of his talk he pointed out the achievements of the Otsego County Pig Club members.

The Otsego 4-H Pig Club is composed of 24 members. Thirteen of these boys were members of the pork production project, 11 were members of the breeding project. Every boy in this club except one owned purebred Berkshire swine. They were prominent winners in the 4-H club classes at the New York State Fair and were the principal swine exhibtors at the Cooperstown Fair. Lewis Chase, of Cooperstown, N. Y., showed the first prize pen of three barrows, the third, fourth and fifth prize individual barrows, and the third prize Berkshire gilt at the 1928 New York State Fair. With his prize money he has purchased an outstanding Berkshire boar for use on his own sows as well as the other sows owned by members of his club. At the present time the boys own six purebred Berkshire sows. All of these sows except one were bred in Otsego County by a pig club member. All of them were raised in Otsego County. The boys will have a fine lot of pigs for sale next Spring.

The members of this pig club go about things in a very systematic way. They provide their hogs with pastures and sanitary quarters. They have learned the value of a system of sanitation in preventing round worm infestation. They have learned that the hog will pay them well for the little extra attention shown him.

Before the meeting adjourned the Kiwanis Club presented medals to six boys. Lewis Chase, Cooperstown, N. Y., and Andrew Snyder and Robert Snyder, Westford, N. Y., were awarded gold, silver and bronze medals, respectively, for their chievements in the pork production projects. Frank Pearsall, Maryland, N. Y.; Robert Hall, Laurens, N. Y., and Paul Kraham, Middlefield, N. Y., were the winners of the gold, silver and bronze medals, respectively, for their achievements in the swine-breeding project.

A great deal of the success of this pig club can be credited to Allen Pomeroy, county club agent, Cooperstown, N. Y. It has been largely through his leadership that the boys have made these achievements. JOHN P. WILLMAN.

Docking Young Ewes

Is it advisable to cut off the tails of ewe lambs that have never had lambs? They are last Spring's lambs. Do their tails interfere with breeding them?

Sugar Grove, Pa. J. R. F.

It is possible to dock the tails of two-year-old ewes and also ewe lambs. Take a good, heavy cord and tie very tightly around the tail close to the body; then simply cut off the tail, leaving it a little longer than you would normally if you were docking a lamb only two weeks old. Watch the ewe to see that excess bleeding does not take place. Ewes of this age should not be docked in the warm weather or during fly-time. Of course, it is always to be remembered that the best time to remove the tails from lambs is when they are one to two weeks of age. Be sure to remove the cords from the tails about two or three hours after they have been docked.

I doubt whether the long tails are a great hindrance to breeding, but it is always advisable to remove the tails, as in that way the ewes are much cleaner and easier to handle. Some sheepmen think that barrenness in long-tailed ewes may be due to this incumbrance.

W. L. HENNING.

Pennsylvania State College.

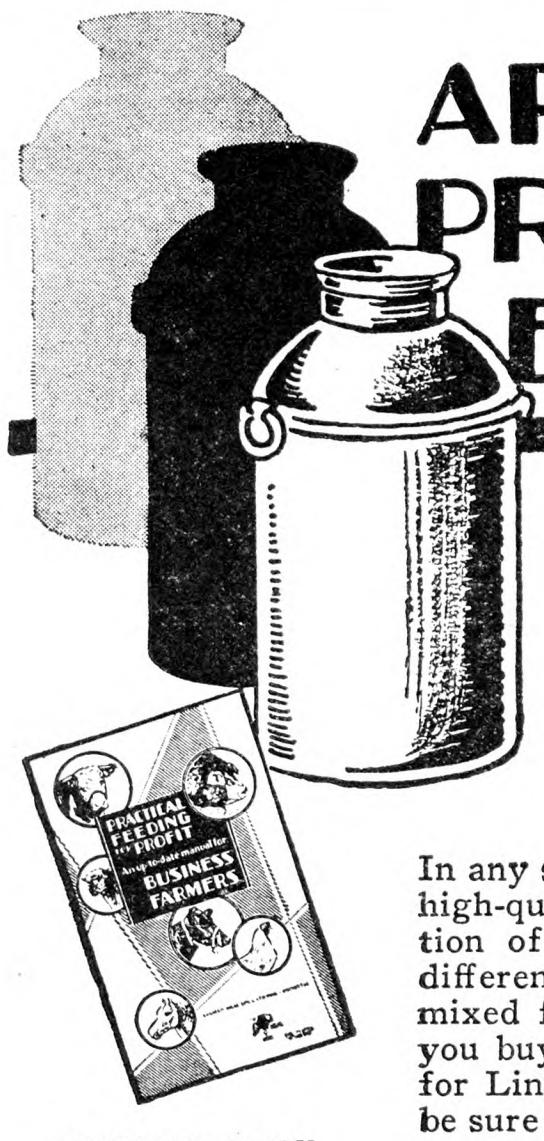
A Milk Cow Ration

Please print a feed formula that will be cheaper than the one I am using. I am buying a proprietary dairy feed costing $2.60 per cwt. It carries 20 per cent protein. I have about 300 bushels of ear corn, and thought that I might be able to use some of this in cheapening my cow feed and improving the milk flow.

Pitcairn, Pa. A. T. J.

If you have your corn without cob ground, and make a ration of 400 lbs. of cornmeal, 200 lbs. of standard bran, 200 lbs. of gluten feed, and 200 lbs. of choice cottonseed meal, you would have a formula with about 21 per cent protein, and at present prices, allowing $40 per ton for the cornmeal, it would cost about $2.36 per cwt. It would lack a little in variety, and would perhaps be a trifle heavy, but, with plenty of silage, should give good results. Or you could mix 100 lbs. of cornmeal with 200 lbs. of a 24 per cent mixed ration and have a little less than 20 per cent protein in the mixture at a cost of about $2.60 per cwt. H. H. W.

ARE MILK PRICES HIGH ENOUGH?



This is the season of high prices. But are they high enough to make money for you? Whether you sell to creamery, condensary, cheese factory, or city consumer, that depends largely on the way you feed.

In any season, a good grain ration with a high-quality protein base is the foundation of profits. It doesn't make much difference how you get it — in a good mixed feed or a home-mixed ration. If you buy mixed feeds, look on the label for Linseed Meal. If you mix at home, be sure you use a balanced formula. Our new free book contains valuable pointers on both, including a whole page of simple formulas for dairy rations. Mail the coupon for free copy.

PRACTICAL DAIRY RATION
with clover hay and corn silage

Ground Corn, Hominy, or Barley . . . 200 lbs.
Ground Oats . . . 200 lbs.
Wheat Bran . . . 100 lbs.
Linseed Meal . . . 100 lbs.

If your dealer does batch mixing, hand him this formula.

Linseed MEAL
The Universal Protein Feed

LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Fine Arts Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Send free booklet No. J-2 52 pages on Practical Feeding for Profit.

Name.....

Address.....

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Don't Lose the quarter

These new, soft-surfaced dilators keep open and soothe the injured teat while the medicated ointment quickly heals the tissues. For positive results in treating Spider, Obstructions, Cut or Bruised Teats, Hard Milkers, keep Dr. Naylor's Dilators on hand. Rounded end for easy insertion; absorbent texture carries healing medication into the teat canal.

Heals the Teat Keeps It Open

36 Dilators, packed in jar of medicated ointment, mailed postpaid for $1, if your dealer does not have our products in stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. H. W. NAYLOR
Dept. 5 Morris, N. Y.

DR. NAYLOR Medicated TEAT DILATORS

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USE GENUINE RED SQUILL POWDER

Recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as an Effective Raticide

½-lb. can $1.00
1-lb. can - $1.75 } PREPAID
5-lb. can - $7.00

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$19.50

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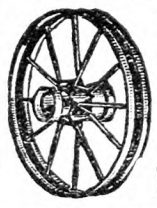
8¾ pounds, 43 inches long, 24 inch barrel. Offered without bayonet, $19.50. Packing charge 50c extra. Ball cartridges $3.50 per 100. New catalog, illustrated, 380 pages of Army-Navy equipment, pistols, guns, uniforms, saddles, for 50 cents.

Special new circular for 2c stamp. *Established 1865.*

Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 B'way, N.Y. City



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Cheaper than any other wheels, figuring years of service. Make any wagon good as new. Low down—easy to load. No repairs. COST LESS

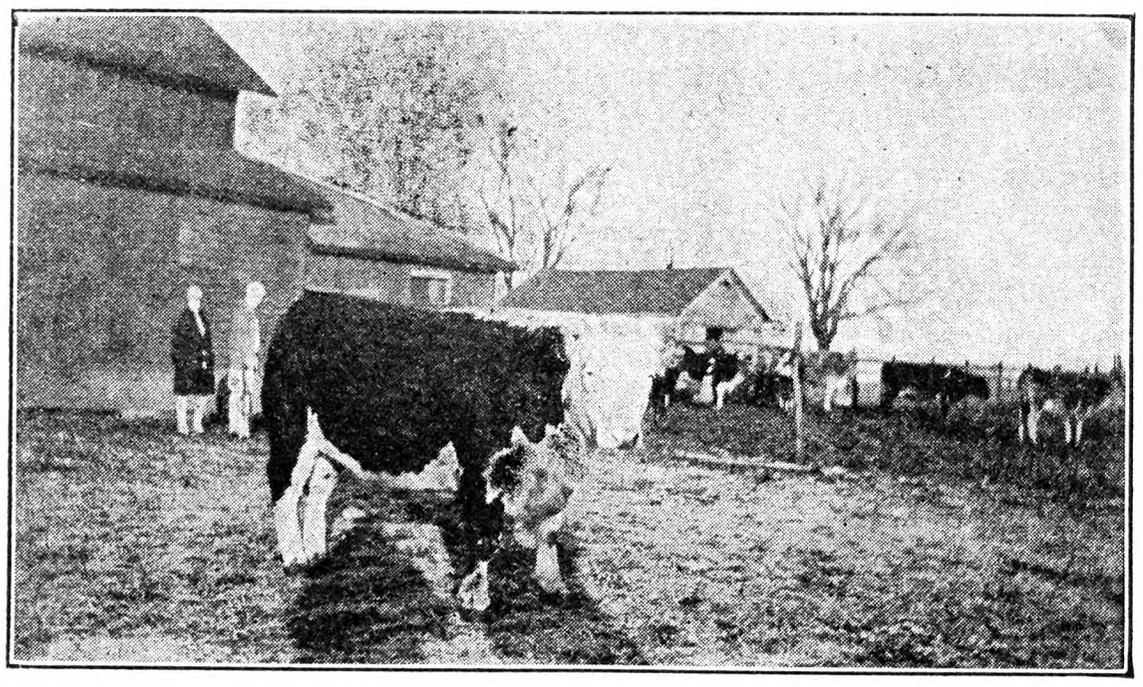
EMPIRE Mfg. Co., Box 296 Quincy, Ill. Reduced prices Catalog free.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

A Mid-West Beef Calf Club

Sixteen husky, healthy, happy youngsters, 12 to 17 years old, belong to the Casner Jolly Sixteen 4-H Baby Beef Club in this county. Organized two years ago, after considerable preliminary work along this line had been done in the community, the club had an enrollment of 12 members the first year. Considerable effort was necessary to create sufficient interest to warrant a start. Many of the older boys and girls did not seem to take hold of the idea with enthusiasm. Consequently younger members were enrolled, and each succeeding year finds them growing in ability and personality under the training of "head, heart, health and hand." The officers are president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, reporter and yell leader. The members conduct their own meetings, which are held monthly, discuss their feeding problems and exchange ideas and results. An hour of play and recreation follows each meeting. As the new members are enrolled, they receive the benefit of the previous training and experience of older members, through association with them. Once each year parents of the members are guests at an open meeting which is planned and conducted by the members. This has a tendency to inspire confidence and create ability to appear in public.

Herefords have been fed both years. Of the 12 calves fed the first year, 11 were shown at the county fair, three receiving prizes. Of the 16 fed in 1928, 15 were shown at the county fair, receiving seven of the 12 prizes offered in a class of 46 head. First, second, third and fourth prizes were won by entries from this club.



"Jake" the calf which stood second in the 4-H club class at the International. "Jake" was fed and shown by Jane Britton of Casner, Ill.

The grand champion of the Macon County show of 1928 and the outstanding animal in the club was a native Hereford calf "Jake," fed by Jane Britton, owner of the range calf which received third prize. Each feeder of a range calf is privileged to feed a native calf, and Jake won first in the native class. He and the first four entries in the range class (all from the Casner Club) were taken to the State Fair in Springfield, where they won first in the Hereford club class, and Jake received the blue ribbon for the champion Hereford steer in the club class in the State. His owner, who is the 12-year-old daughter of H. C. Britton, leader of the club, won third in the showmanship class in the State.

Jake recently lived up to his reputation as a ribbon winner by winning second in the Hereford junior yearling class at the International show in Chicago.

The club has every right to feel proud of the ribbons which have been won by its members, and is making plans to duplicate its efforts along this year. Range Herefords, weighing 350 to 500 lbs., have already been distributed to the members and Jane has secured a brother to Jake to feed in the native class. These boys and girls are learning valuable lessons in feeding, caring for and showing animals, as well as training in leadership, fellowship and sportsmanship.

MRS. THORA M. CARMEAN.

Macon Co., Ill.

Shorthorn Trade News

Henry Mehlhof, Menno, S. D., writes: "My Shorthorns are doing well. I am enjoying a fine trade."

Roscoe Bros., Dickey, N. D., write: "Shorthorns are dependable cattle for both milk and beef for this part of the country."

Lucas Walz, Crook, Col., writes: "The trade in Shorthorns has been good, especially in young bulls. I have sold all bull calves down to a month of age at satisfactory prices. I have also sold all the females I could spare. Prices the last eight months are fully 40 per cent higher than a year ago."

Elmer W. Parker, Manhattan, Mont., writes: "I am getting started in Milking Shorthorns, as I think they will be the leading breed for the next 10 or 15 years to come on small farms and ranches. People here, especially the younger men, are beginning to realize that it pays to have registered stock, so there will be more demand for them from now on."

Otto H. Oswald, Broadview, Mont., writes: "I began raising Shorthorns in 1919 as a side-line. I farm 1,000 acres of wheat land. Cattle gives me something to do during the Winter, as well as a nice little income."

C. M. Caraway & Sons, Comyn, Tex., write: "The demand for Shorthorns is growing better. We have recently sold a cow and two heifers to E. S. Lowry, who is starting a herd of Shorthorns."

Leland Person, Sibley, Ia., writes: "Today I weighed a veal calf. It was out of a grade Holstein cow and sired by a purebred Shorthorn bull. It was calved Sept. 21, 1928 and on Dec. 3, weighed 296 lbs. I wish I had its weight at birth, but do not. I would guess it at 100 lbs. If this is correct, in the 73 days of its life it made a gain of 2.66 lbs. per day. The calf dressed 197 lbs., hide weighing 25 lbs., the dressing percentage being 66 per cent."

Walter C. Peterson, Lowry, Minn., writes: "The selling conditions of Shorthorns in this territory are good. I have sold my bulls and surplus heifers every year. I will stick to Shorthorns because they are good both for milk and beef."

C. W. Stanley, Ingraham, Ill., writes: "There is a strong demand for Milking Shorthorns. I have sold all that I have for sale, and have had lots of inquiries for more."

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., writes: "We have had more inquiries in the last few weeks than in the same length of time for several years, with buyers willing to pay better prices."

L. M. Fearn, Hale Center, Tex., writes: "The demand for Milking Shorthorns is getting better all the time."

A. M. Elgin, Perry, Okla., writes: "I have only a small herd at present, but am increasing it. I have 15 purebreds, and have sold several bull calves. I am building a barn of native stone quarried on my own place to house my purebreds. I will have water piped in from a spring in the hill, and carbide lights and a big hay mow above."

Grant Bonebake, Veedersburg, Ind., writes: "All bulls are sold in our community, but Shorthorns are scarce and prices are getting better."

Carl Uecker, Sr., Elgin, Minn., writes: "Milking Shorthorns are gaining popularity in this part of the country. We sold two sires the last two days."

J. L. T.

Aberdeen-Angus News

Sixteen public sales of 675 Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle were held during 1928. They averaged $170, the same as the average in 1927. The 209 bulls averaged $186, and the 466 females $163. The top bull of the year was Escort Marshall 3d, consigned by Harrison & Ryan of Iowa to the International sale in Chicago and purchased by Harry C. Parr of Colorado for $1,200. The top female of the year was imp. Miss Burgess 3d of Nisbethill, purchased by the Hartley Stock Farm of North Dakota in the Harrison & Ryan sale in June for $850. Private sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle ranged from 20 to 30 per cent higher in 1928 than in 1927.

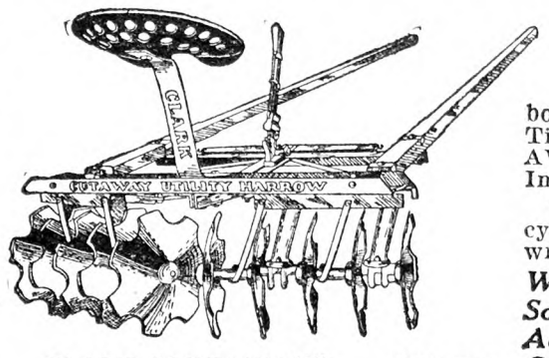
The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association announces that it will offer a special prize of $500 for the grand champion single steer at the 1929 International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, if the steer be an Aberdeen-Angus. This breed has won the grand championship there in 14 out of 27 contests since the show was established. The association also announces that the first annual Winter show and sale of Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle will be held in Chicago on February 11-12. Approximately 100 cattle will be offered. It is planned to make the show and sale joint annual events.

W. H. TOMHAVE, Sec.

"I DON'T see why having your car overhauled should be such a depressing experience." "You don't eh? Well, it was overhouled by a motorcycle cop."—Life.

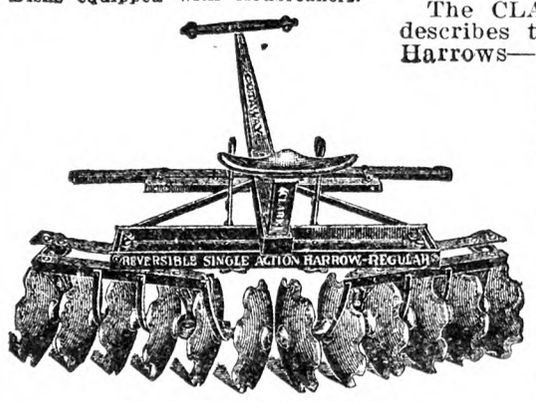
IT takes about 20 years of hard work to succeed, and you have to work hard for about 50 years if you fail.—Milwaukee Journal.

MAIL COUPON BELOW



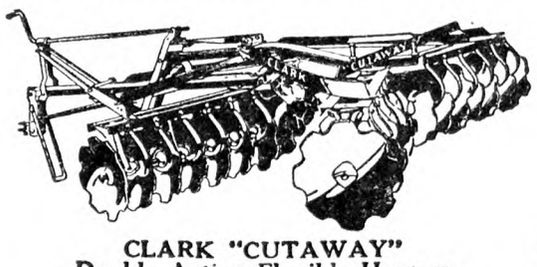
CLARK "CUTAWAY" Utility Harrow

A general favorite one-horse harrow. Has 10 14-inch disks of cutlery steel forged sharp, 5 inches apart and cutting 4 feet wide. Steel frame. Lever for shifting gangs. Disks equipped with clodbreakers.



CLARK "CUTAWAY" Single Action Harrow

For deep thorough tillage. Made with reversible gangs. Extension heads for orchard cultivation. Light draft, no tongue truck required. Large assortment of sizes with 16 in. or 18 in. disks.



CLARK "CUTAWAY" Double Action Flexible Harrow

Those who prefer a flexible Double Action Harrow can now get it in a genuine Clark "Cutaway." The rear gangs do their full share of the work. Turns the shortest corners easily. Screw control. All steel construction. Tractor model only.

CLARK "CUTAWAY" Unit Frame Double Action Harrow

Cuts your land deep, thoroughly pulverizes the soil, leaves a level, even seed bed. Rear disks cut exactly halfway between front disks and at same depth. Several sizes, horse and tractor model. (Tractor model, all steel construction.)

For Valuable FREE Books

Just your name and address on the coupon below brings you two valuable books free. One book is "The Soil and Its Tillage," the other is the CLARK "CUTAWAY" Catalog of Disk Harrows and Farm Implements.

"The Soil and Its Tillage" is a small encyclopedia of farm information. Simply written, it tells in detail:

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The book, which is fully illustrated, shows how to get bigger, better crops, how to save time and labor—how to make your farm yield greater dividends.

The CLARK "CUTAWAY" Catalog illustrates and describes the full line of CLARK "CUTAWAY" Disk Harrows—from the Baby Cultivator and one-horse, Single Action harrow to the Double-Action harrows for Fordson and other tractors. It also tells about special machines such as Bush & Bog Plows, Smoothing Harrows and others.

It tells why the Disks on all CLARK "CUTAWAY" Harrows are made of cutlery steel heat treated and *forged* sharp instead of rolled; it explains many features found only on CLARK "CUTAWAY" Implements that mean better tillage with less time and work.

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Please send your FREE catalog and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

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Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 183.

BUTCHER and grocery market, New York City suburbs; yearly business, $45,000; can be increased; good, substantial trade and neighborhood. ADVERTISER 5318, care Rural New-Yorker.

GRAPEFRUIT SPECIAL—Fine delicious Marsh seedless, only $3 per standard 80-lb. crate, f.o.b. St. Petersburg; mixed with oranges, 50c extra. CULBERTSON'S GROVE, Tangerine 2425, St. Petersburg, Fla.

GAS farm lighting plant, used very little; sell cheap; complete; guaranteed outfit. RUDOLPH JACOBS, Winsted, Conn.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

WANTED—A good country home with good school facilities for orphaned boy of 12; child to be accepted as own child; no money available for board; write to MRS. DAVID F. HOUSTON, 105 East 22d St., New York City.

USED Prairie State incubators, $30; 390 egg; fine condition; efficient. BEAUANDOT DUCK RANCH, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure extracted buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 85c, postpaid. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, N. Y.

SALTED cucumbers, freshened make delicious pickles; won't freeze or spoil in transit; several sizes; prices reasonable. EDSON'S GARDENS, Leroy, N. Y.

CHILDREN boarded, best care, permit. MILDRED DENEGAR, Germantown, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $5.40 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, delivered 3d zone; here, buckwheat, 60-lb. can, $5.19; two, $9.60; four, $18; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

PATCHWORK quilts made to order; reasonable. MISS M. GASS, Sussex, N. J.

ATTENTION vineyards, also fence builders: Large stock of cedar posts from New York for sale, small or large quantities shipped; 12 assorted sizes, 7 ft. long, $3 collect; send orders to J. VINOGRADE, R. 1, Ravena, N. Y.

HONEY—"Light Autumn Flower" extracted, none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; two, $2.10. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

TOBACCO—Virginia Gold Leaf; smoking, chewing; mild, mellow, like rare old wine; 5 lbs., $1; 12 lbs., $2; pay postman. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Va.

FOR SALE—Strictly fresh eggs, delivered to your door by parcel post or express, direct from producer. WILLIAM MOSS, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Hand power, invalid or freight elevator, 600-lb. capacity. SIDNEY CROUNSE, Altamont, N. Y.

DELICIOUS clover honey, 5-lb. pail, sent postpaid for $1.10. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

12,000-EGG Buckeye hatchery; new buildings; chance for fine business; good reason for selling; reasonable terms. BOX 168, Belleview, Fla.

100 PER CENT pure honey; 5-lb. pail, $1.35, prepaid. YANDIK BROS APIARIES, Claverack, N. Y.

HONEY, finest clover, 10-lb. pail, $2; 5 lbs., $1.10; delivered; C. O. D. orders solicited. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES — Water, medicines, soils, minerals, dairy products, etc. C. W. WINCHELL, 40 Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—Bartlet log beamed sawmill complete. KIRK WHITE, Cooperstown, N. Y.

"FRIEND" orchard sprayer wanted, small or medium size, in good condition. WILLIAM V. WARD, Freehold, N. J.

A DOLLAR BOOK for 25c

EVERY ONE interested now in Farm Relief will want to read the first appeal for a National Marketing System for farm products by JOHN J. DILLON, five years ago in his book under the title

ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION

The book was not published to make money, but as an educational influence on farm distribution through co-operation of farmers themselves. It has been highly praised by disinterested friends of the farm. It was published at $1.00 a copy. To close out the edition and accomplish the purpose of its publication, we will send it now postpaid as long as the reminent of the supply lasts, for **25 cents.**

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333 West 30th Street, New York

Just One Accident
with your automobile or truck may take your lifetime savings

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It's even more important to carry Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance on your automobile or truck. Your house cannot suddenly launch itself into the middle of the road, causing a collision, but your automobile is a swift moving piece of powerful machinery.

Automobile Insurance Is a Necessity.

Even The Most Careful Drivers Have Accidents!

33 County Farm Bureaus of New York State insure 55 cars in the Merchants Mutual.

30,000 Farmers now save from $4.00 to $10.00 per car each year by insuring in Merchants Mutual.

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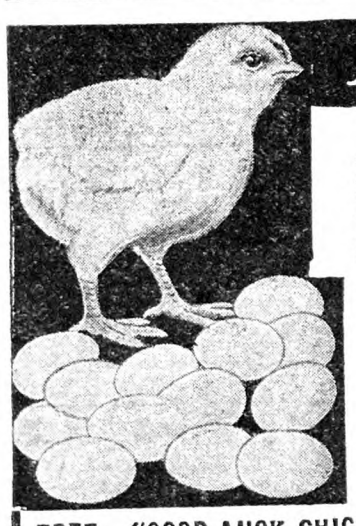
Home Office :: Buffalo, N. Y.

If you do not know our Agent in your town, write our home office for complete information.



Big Chicks from Big Eggs

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Wh., Bf., R.C. & S.C. Br. Leghorns, Anconas..	$3.75	$7.00	$13	$38	$60	$118
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, R.C. & S.C. R.I. Reds ..	4.50	8.00	15	44	72	138
Blk. Minorcas, Wh. Wyan., Bf. & Wh. Orps.	4.75	8.50	16	47	77	144
Bf. & Wh. Minorcas, Bf. & Part. Rocks	5.00	9.00	17	48	80	...
S. L. Wyandottes, Jersey Giants	5.00	9.00	17	48	80	...

Assorted Light Breeds $9.50 per 100 straight. Assorted Heavy $11.50 per 100 straight. Hatched in NEW IMPROVED DISEASE-FREE ELECTRIC INCUBATORS. They are LARGER and STRONGER than just ordinary incubator chicks, in most cases larger than HEN HATCHED.

AMAZING EGG PRODUCTION IN ALL BREEDS. Customers report 3,358 eggs from 32 White Wyandotte pullets in six months, flock average 104 eggs per bird. 17 eggs on coldest day and laying during moulting season. David Zuercher, Berne, Ind.: Br. Rocks laying at five months old. Roy Smith, Superior, Nebraska, much pleased. Satisfied customers everywhere. Have paid $50 for Male Breeders, $35 for Females. Hatching from best egg strains in America. Postpaid, 100% live delivery. Beautiful Four Color ART BOOK FREE. "GOOD LUCK CHICKS for GREATER PROFIT."

Good Luck Chicks

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LIVE-ability — EGG-ability CHIX

Hatched only from proven vigorous layers in their THIRD and FOURTH Years.

ENGLAND AND TANCRED STOCK

DOUBLE BARRELED STRENGTH, LONG LIFE, HEAVY EGG YIELD in Flock Formation

Hens mated to Cocks and Cockerels from CONTINUOUSLY TRAPNESTED Dams still laying strongly in their FOURTH year, and well over 200 in their 1st and 2nd years. One bird laid 230 eggs in her THIRD YEAR.

Supply limited. Write for price list. M. GRENDLER, Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.

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Established 29 years. Heavy Laying Barron Leghorns from Imported Matings, Standard Bred Pure Bred Wyandottes, Minorcas, etc. 14 varieties America's and England's most profitable dual-purpose and meat varieties. More profitable chicks at such prices cannot be had anywhere. Get our large, Free, beautifully illustrated 32 page catalog in colors. Full descriptions. We ship C. O. D. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prices $8. 00 up.

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HERBSTER'S QUALITY CHICKS

Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Leghorns. Good, strong, livable chicks, true to breed, which develop into profitable birds. Get our low price and catalog. Hatch all year.

HERBSTER'S POULTRY FARM
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Box 33 McClure, Penna.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00
S. C. W. L. Tancred Strain	3.50	6.50	12.00
Assorted Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

DELAWARE CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

from mature hens mated with State Certified males from 200-egg dams. Also price list on Barred Rocks.

ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM - SEAFORD, DEL.

LOOK!

You Can Buy *Pure-Bred Famous strain Baby Chicks— Any Breed at these prices.*

50,000 Weekly — Prepaid — 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

	25	100	400
White or Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas,	$1.50		
White Wyandottes	$7.50	$14	$54
White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	6.50	12	46
R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, Buff Minorcas	8.00	15	58
Black Giants, Light Brahmas	11.50	22	86
White Minorcas	9.00	17	66

Heavy Mixed, $12 per 100; Mixed, $9 per 100; Pekin Ducklings, $26 per 100.

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Write now for beautiful 4 color catalog showing all breeds in natural colors and latest recipes for chicken and egg salads, etc. All FREE to you if you hurry. Address Box B.

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY-BUCYRUS, O.

Quality Chicks S. C. W. Leghorns, $11.00 per 100 S. C. Barred Rocks, 13.00 per 100 Light Mixed, $9.00 per 100. Heavy, $11.00 per 100. Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free. EDGAR C. LEISTER, R. D., McAlisterville, Pa.

Quality Chicks White Leghorns, 10c; Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, 12c; Buff Rocks, Hamburgs, 14c; Heavy Mixed, 11c; Light Mixed, 9c. 3% discount on cash orders received before Feb. 15th. PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Penna.

Questions in Poultry Management

1. How much dry mash and scratch should White Leghorn pullets consume a day per 100 birds? 2. What is the best way to sprout oats? How long should they soak in water? I have four galvanized trays one foot square. How should sprouted oats be fed and what quantities would be best? 3. Is it best to keep pullets housed up after Nov. 1 in this part of the country, provided I allow four square feet of floor space a bird in a well-ventilated and light coop? 4. Is hard coal ash good to uses in a dust box for chickens in the laying-house, or is it necessary to have a dust box at all?

Haledon, N. J. S. T. O.

1. All the dry mash that they will eat through the day and enough scratch grain at night to send them to roost with full crops. Many poultrymen scatter a very little grain in the litter early in the morning to induce exercise, giving no more until just before dark at night. The more grain given, the less mash consumed, the better the pullets' weights will be maintained and the less production will be encouraged. The general rule is to feed lightly of whole grain in the morning, keep dry mash before the pullets at all times, and give all the whole grain that will be eaten at night. The actual amounts consumed will vary from time to time.

2. Oats are sprouted by warmth, moisture and light. All are needed. A temperature near 70° is best; they will not sprout well below 60° and are apt to mold. They may soak from 24 to 48 hours before being placed in trays and may be fed as "germinated oats" when sprouts are just starting, or as "sprouted oats" when sprouts are several inches long. Break up the mass and scatter in feeding, giving each bird a small amount.

3. Laying fowls are best confined through the cold weather. Many confine them the year around. Properly housed and cared for, the latter method will probably yield more eggs.

4. Dust boxes are rather out of style. There are better and cleaner methods of keeping lice down. M. B. D.

Pullets Fail to Lay

I have 30 special mating White Leghorn pullets, seven months old. As baby chicks I fed them buttermilk mash and baby scratch for two months. For the next three months, that is until they were five months old, I fed them growing mash and growing scratch. When four months old until five months old I gave them, in addition, one quart of Indian meal mixed with a small quantity of oilmeal. At five months old I put them on egg mash and coarse scratch. They are healthy birds, but, though seven months old, they do not lay. I am told that the failure to lay is due to my giving them the small amount of Indian meal and oilmeal mentioned above. I feed all of my birds raw cabbage three times a week, and they have fine quarters and are well cared for. Was it wrong to give them the extra Indian meal and oilmeal. Furthermore, I usually feed a certain brand of mash and scratch, but sometimes the dealer sends me another brand of scratch. Is there any danger in this? S. L.

New Jersey.

Your conscience needn't trouble you over having fed these pullets the corn and oilmeal; it probably put on a little surplus flesh which they needed before going into Winter quarters. It is difficult to see why they should not be laying by this time, if seven months of age and as well reared as your letter indicates that they were. It is possible that your laying mash does not contain sufficient protein in the form of meat or dried milk, but, if it is one of the good commercial brands, it should. I do not know, of course, how much you fed them while they were growing, but, assuming that you fed them all that they wanted and needed and that they are as well developed as they should be now, they should be laying; in fact, they should have started by six months of age at most. A change in the scratch grain is not likely to be a serious matter, though a change in the mash formula might make enough difference in the total ration to have a bad effect. I can only guess that the reason for the failure of these pullets to lay at seven months of age is that they were not fed enough of a good ration to bring them into maturity and laying condition at this time, and this guess is very likely to be wrong. It is wrong if you gave them all that they wanted to eat each day. If you fed them by carefully calculated figures instead of by the handful, it may be right. M. B. D.

MINISTER (christening child): "We will hope to see this child grow to fine, brave manhood. Name this child." MOTHER: "Muriel, sir."—Lustige Kolner Zeitung.

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$11.00	$52.50	$100
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	12.00	57.50	110
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	14.00	67.50	130

Light Mixed..... $9.00 Heavy Mixed..... $12.00

For March and April. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.

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Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery 100% live arrival guaranteed.

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White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12.00	$57.00	$110
Barred Rox	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
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Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	....
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Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$58.75	$115
White and Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Rhode Island Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115

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CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.

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White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

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UTILITY FLOCKS	$12.00	$58.75	$115
SPECIAL MATING	18.00	85.00	

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BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00

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PETERSIME electrically hatched pure bred, Rocks, Reds, Wh. Leghorns. Catalog. Garber Hatchery, Harrisonburg, Va.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

N. Y. Egg-laying Contest

This is carried on at the school of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Following is report and remarks of the director for week ending January 16, 1929:

There are a great many plans used in raising chickens successfully. A majority of these plans are complicated and impractical for the busy poultryman to put in operation. A well-balanced ration is the first consideration and the next is intelligent management. The following describes briefly a plan that is simple and one that has given satisfaction, both at the Institute and on many commercial poultry farms:

The Farmingdale Chick Starting and Growing Mash.—400 lbs. No. 2 yellow cornmeal, 150 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. red-dog flour, 100 lbs. ground rolled oats, 100 lbs. Alfalfa leaf meal, 100 lbs. dried milk (skim or butter), 50 lbs. meat scrap (50 per cent protein), 10 lbs. salt, 2½ qts. of cod-liver oil.

The average analysis of this mash mixture is: Protein, 17.4 per cent; carbohydrates, 59.7; fat, 4.3; fiber, 6; ash, 6.6.

Observations indicate that the chick's growth is satisfactory if scratch grain is omitted for the first month. After that time the birds will eat intermediate scratch feed, medium cracked corn or a mixture of cracked corn and wheat. Three feedings a day should be provided.

Chicks should be fed mash on newspapers or egg cases covers for the first two days. After that time there should be no difficulty in using shallow boxes. Enough hopper space should be provided for one-half the flock to eat at one time. Mash should be available at all times.

Chick-size oyster shell provides lime for bone building and should be available in open dishes. It does not seem reasonable to put all the minerals in the mash and to force every bird to eat a definite proportion of any one mineral element.

Clean water is just as important as good feed.

The use of dim lights on chicks, all night, is a practice that has distinct advantages. It prevents crowding and encourages the chick to eat and drink during the night.

The above feeding plan which contains 10 per cent of dried milk may be used until the broilers are disposed of. After that time, the laying mash may be used. —D. H. Horton, Head Dept. of Poultry Husbandry.

During the eleventh week of the seventh Farmingdale contest, the 1,000 birds laid a total of 1,871 eggs or 26.7 per cent. The present contest is now 6,528 eggs ahead of the production of the last contest up to the end of the eleventh week. The pullets have laid a total of 20,507 eggs since Nov. 1, 1928.

High Pens for the Week.— White Leghorns, Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 47; White Leghorns, George Dick, 46; White Leghorns, Barnes Hollywood, 44; R. I. Reds, Perley N. Hibbard, 41; White Leghorns, Pine View Poultry Ranch, 38.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 551; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, 438; Mayhill Poultry Farm, 408; Valley Farm, 406; Barnes Hollywood Farm, 405; Richard Slosson, 380; Sunny Slope Farm, 375.

R. I. Reds.—Perley N. Hibbard, 375; Joseph P. Moynahan, 335; Charlescote Farm, 301; Frank M. Corwin, 271.

Australorps.—Highland Place Poultry Farm, 121.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, Inc., 277; Pratt Experiment Farm, 217; R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, 203.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, 248; Highfields Farm, 179.

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 49c; brown, 45c; medium, 41c; pullets, 36c.

Delaware Poultrymen Keep Records

One hundred and twenty Delaware poultrymen, completing a 12 months' report on their flocks covering the period from Nov. 1, 1927 to Oct. 31, 1928, furnish interesting data on the poultry industry of their State, as recently announced by Prof. H. S. Palmer, poultry specialist of the Delaware Extension Service. The reports obtained on Delaware flocks are in connection with the use of a special poultry calendar upon which, in addition to the record sheet for each month, are also given important and timely feeding and management suggestions.

According to the completed reports the 120 poultrymen started the year with 56,455 layers, of which number 46 per cent were sold, culled or died, leaving on the farms at the end of the year 30,494 layers.

The records revealed that hen flocks suffered less in number of birds removed during the year than did either pullet flocks or mixed flocks, only 37 per cent being removed from hen flocks as against 45 per cent for the pullet flocks and 47 per cent for the mixed flocks.

Production for the year for the flocks reported, based on the average number of birds on hand each month, was quite high, the pullet flocks leading with an average of 150.3 eggs per bird, as against an average of 123.8 for the hen flock and 138.5 for the mixed flocks. This was an increase of five eggs per pullet over similar records of a year ago and a decrease of ten eggs per hen and two eggs per bird in mixed flocks. T. H. BARTILSON.

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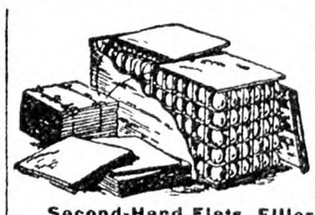

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applied ONCE A YEAR in Poultry houses
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POSTPAID NOW ONLY **29¢** A SQUARE YARD 36 inches wide
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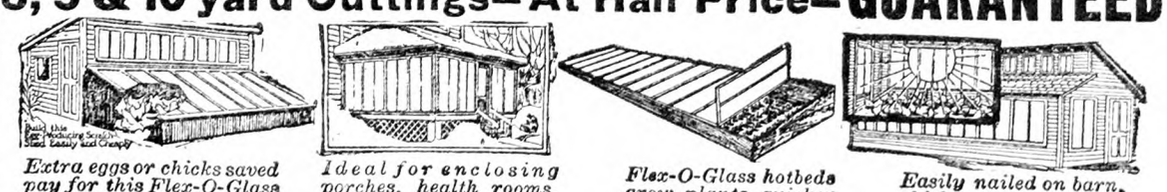

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Flex-O-Glass hotbeds grow plants quicker and much stronger.

Easily nailed on barn, chickencoop, hog house and garage windows.

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Keeps baby chicks warm and healthy indoors. Prevents rickets (weak legs) diseases and deaths. Gives hens June sunshine full of egg-making Ultra-Violet Rays, all winter long, while prices are high. Makes plants grow much stronger and faster when used in place of glass on hot beds. Transforms porch into a warm, dry, sunlit health-room in which to work, read, rest—or ideal children's winter playroom. Saves fuel and doctor bills. **Approved by thousands of users and all leading authorities.** Just cut with shears and nail on ordinary window frames. Lasts for years.

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Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Although cabbage is selling a little slow just at present, high prices continue; New York Danish has been selling in Philadelphia at $50 to $53, occasionally $55 being received on bulk, per ton basis, while New York sacked cwt. Danish brought $2.50 to $2.65, occasionally $2.75 a sack, and this is in the face of some competition from the Southern States, ½-bbl. hampers from Florida ranging $1.50 to $2.25, and Texas 100-lb. crates, round type, $4 to $4.25. It may seem a little strange but government reports show that although the cabbage crop this year was short, a total of 36,400 cars of cabbage had been moved to January 19, or nearly 1,000 cars more than last year when cabbage was cheap. Competition from the new crop has not been quite as keen this season as last. Indications to plant reports indicate an increase in the second early States, that is, from Alabama to Eastern Shore Virginia of about 4,200 acres, this increase being undoubtedly stimulated by the good prices at which cabbage has been selling. In Philadelphia potatoes have been a little weak and market slow, with fairly liberal receipts, Pennsylvania 120-lb. sacks generally selling $1.40 to $1.50, occasionally $1.55, with ungraded stock working out as low as $1.25. Sweet potatoes have been moving just a little better, but with little price change, New Jersey medium size sweets ranging $1.15 to $1.35 bushel, and No. 1's, 90c to $1.15; fancy, $1.25 per ⅝-bu. basket. Maryland and Delaware sweets ranged $1.25 to $1.65 bushel. The market on all beets has been a little slow, nearby beets selling 70 to 90c per ⅝-bu. basket, and southern bunched beets ranged $1.50 to $1.75 bushel. Celery, although in moderate supply, has been a little dull, with California and Florida furnishing most of the shipped-in celery, although New York and New Jersey still continue to supply some of the prepared celery for the market. New York and New Jersey wired bunches range 8 to 20c, while California half crates range $2.75 to $3. Carrots continue to hold about steady, nearby ranging 75c to $1.25 per ⅝ basket, and New York washed carrots have been selling around $2 bushel. There are considerable quantities of California and Texas carrots coming in, ranging all the way from $3 to $4 bunched per crate. There has been an unusually heavy supply of mushrooms this season, although the last day or two offerings have been a little lighter than usual, and market has held about steady at 30 to 90c per 3-lb. basket. Onions continue to hold rather firm, with N. Y. Yellows, U. S. No. 1's, medium to large selling at $5 sack, while some Massachusetts ordinary in quality and condition sold as low as $3. Some of the finest western onions brought as high as $5.85 per sack. Apples have been moving rather slowly. Recently some fine Staymans and Romes have been coming in from cold storage houses in New Jersey, and these have brought a little premium over general quotations, but the market in general is not at all brisk. Pa. 3-in. and up Yorks, U. S. No. 1's from common storage have been selling at $4, and 2½-in. stock ranged $3 to $3.50. Large Romes brought $4.50 to $5 barrel, and 2½-in. Del. Grimes were quoted at $3.50. Va. U. S. No. 1's Staymans, 2¾-in. ranged $4.50 to $5.50 barrel as to quality. Jersey Staymans and Delicious ranged $1.25 to $1.75 bu., with most Romes and Paragons selling within the range of $1 to $1.65 bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts in Philadelphia are running a little heavier than a year ago, amounting to 74,064 cases from the first of the year to January 12, compared with 72,850 cases the same period in 1928. Although the market has been a little irregular, fine fresh eggs have ruled firm, with fresh extra firsts selling at the end of the week at 41c, the same as a week ago. Fresh firsts were quoted at 38 to 38½c. Fresh eggs, candled for the carton trade topped the market, selling up to 51c a dozen. Carefully selected and candled fresh eggs in cases brought 47 to 48c. There was a little firmness on storage packed eggs during the week, and prices advanced 1c, storage packed extra firsts selling at 29c, and firsts at 27c.

There has not been a great deal of change in prices of live poultry. Offerings were fully ample for requirements, with the trade preferring 3 to 4½-lb. fowls, for which 31 to 32c was received. Heavier fowl brought 30 to 31c, and White Leghorns ranged 26 to 30c as to size. Plymouth Rock Spring chickens ranged 32 to 33c. Mixed colors averaged 30c lb. Leghorns were quoted 28 to 30c. Some Winter chickens and broilers were offered which topped the market at 36 to 38c, and staggy young roasters sold 10c under broilers. Fancy White Pekin ducks brought as high as 34c, while small chickens and mixed colors ranged 28 to 30c. In the dressed poultry market small sized fowl were kept well cleaned up, and the market held firm, but large fowl were rather quiet. Barrel-packed fowl weighing 4 to 6 lbs. or over were quoted 33 to 34c, with smaller ranging downward to 28c as to size. Fine soft meated chickens were kept well cleaned up, but the ordinary offerings were rather coarse, and on such the market was dull. Nearby chickens, mixed sizes, barrel packed, ranged 38 to 40c. Fresh killed ducks, fancy, averaged 29c, while average run brought 23 to 25c. Geese sold 3c under ducks. Fancy nearby turkeys ranged 40 to 45c.

HAY AND STRAW

Plenty of undergrade hay is being offered, and on such the market is dull and weak. High quality hay, however, ruled steady, with No. 2 Timothy selling $17.50 to $18, and best clover mixed $16 to $17 a ton. No. 2 Timothy clover mixed was quoted $14 to $15, and No. 3 Timothy $15 to $15.50. Straight rye straw was steadily held at $18 to $20, while wheat and oat straw was offered at $13 to $15 a ton. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmer's market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 48c; duck eggs, doz., 58c; pullet eggs, doz., 40c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 35c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices). Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 13c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; old cabbage, lb., 3½c cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12½c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsley, bch, 10c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 39c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 25c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c; whole hams, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, del., cord, $4.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Potatoes are slightly lower. Butter is a little easier, while eggs are steady to easy.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, easier; creamery, prints, 51 to 53c; tubs, 49 to 50c; firsts, 46 to 48c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25 to 27c; longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 29 to 30c; limburger, 32 to 33c; bricks, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, easier; near-by fancy, 46 to 48c; grade A, 44 to 47c; grade B, 33 to 35c; grade C, 29 to 30c; pullets, 33 to 38c; unclassified, 40 to 43c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 26 to 38c; old roosters, 21 to 22c; chickens, 36 to 42c; ducks, 30 to 31c; geese, 26 to 27c; turkeys, 31 to 40c. Live poultry, lower; fowls, 28 to 32c; old roosters, 19 to 20c; springers, 28 to 32c; ducks, 28 to 30c; geese, 25 to 26c; turkeys, 30 to 33c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Russet, bu., $1 to $1.50; Hubbardston, $1.25 to $1.50; Wealthy, Twenty-ounce, $1 to $1.75; King, $1 to $2; Greening, $1.25 to $2; Northern Spy, $1 to $2.75; Spitzenberg, $1.50 to $2.75; Baldwin, $1.65 to $1.75; McIntosh, $1.60 to $3.25; Delicious, western, box, $3 to $3.75; Rome Beauty, Jonathan, $2.25 to $2.75. Potatoes, easier; home-grown, bu., 25 to 65c; 150-lb. sack, $1.75 to $2; sweets, Del., hamper, $2 to $2.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $9.50; pea, medium, $10 to $10.50; marrow, $12 to $12.50; white kidney, $12.50 to $13.50. Onions, firmer, home-grown, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; 100-lb. sack, $4.75 to $5.25; Spanish, crate, $1.75 to $2.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $4.25 to $4.50; grapes, Cal., Emperor, lug., $2.50 to $2.75; oranges, Cal., box, $3 to $7; Florida, $3 to $4.50; pears, Wash., box, $4.50; strawberries, Fla., qt., 90c to $1.

Vegetables.—Beets, bu., 50c to $1.35; Brussels sprouts, qt., 22 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 50c to $1.65; carrots, bu., 90c to $1.25; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.85 to $2; celery, doz., 75c to $1.25; endive, lb., 20 to 25c; lettuce, Fla., hamper, $1.40 to $1.50; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 65c to $1; parsley, Cal., crate, $4 to $4.50; parsnips, bu., $1 to $1.25; peas, Cal., hampers, $5.25 to $6; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 40c; spinach, bu., $1.10 to $1.25; squash, bu., 50 to 75c; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $1.50 to $2.50; turnips, bu., 50c to $1; watercress, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $5 to $6; dark, $2.50 to $3.50. Maple syrup, steady; light, gal., $2 to $2.25; dark, $1.50 to $1.75.

Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, $34.50; standard middlings, $34; red-dog, $41.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $47; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $58; hominy, $40.50; oatfeed, $21.25. C. H. B.

New York Produce Markets

January 24, 1929.

January: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.40.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.30.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh. fancy	$0.48	@$0.48½
Extra, 92 score		.47
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	46	@ .48
Seconds	.43½	@ .45
Lower grades	.42½	@ .43
Ladles	.34½	@ .38
Packing stock	.30	@ .32
Renovated	.42	@ .43
Sweet, fancy	.49½	@ .50
Extra	.48½	@ .49
Firsts	.46	@ .47
Seconds	.43½	@ .44½
Centralized	.43½	@ .46½

CHEESE

State, flat, June special	$0.27½	@$0.29
Fresh, fancy	.25½	@ .26
Wis., flats, held	.26	@ .27½
Daisies, fresh	.24	@ .24½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.50	@$0.51
Extras	.48	@ .49
Average extras	.46	@ .47
Extra firsts	.42	@ .45
Firsts	.39	@ .41
Pacific Coast, white	.40	@ .50
Mixed colors,		
Best, nearby	.45	@ .46
Gathered, best	.43	@ .44
Common to good	.29	@ .35

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.44	@$0.48
Fair to good	.30	@ .40
Roosters	.20	@ .27
Fowls	.24	@ .34
Ducks	.18	@ .26
Geese	.18	@ .25
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs. each	.44	@ .52
8 lbs. each	.42	@ .50
7 lbs. each	.40	@ .48
6 lbs. each	.38	@ .46
5 lbs. each	.36	@ .43
Under 5 lbs.	.33	@ .40
Slips	.30	@ .38
Mixed weights	.35	@ .42
Capons, western, 9 lbs. each	.42	@ .50
8 lbs. each	.40	@ .48
7 lbs. each	.38	@ .46
6 lbs. each	.36	@ .44
5 lbs. each	.34	@ .41
Under 5 lbs.	.32	@ .39
Slips	.30	@ .37
Mixed weights	.35	@ .40
Turkeys, dry, Md. toms	.46	@ .50
Hens	.42	@ .45
Va. toms	.44	@ .48
Hens	.41	@ .43
Fair to good	.32	@ .41
Old toms	.28	@ .32
Old hens	.30	@ .36
Northwestern, toms	.41	@ .44
Hens	.37	@ .40
Western, toms	.40	@ .43
Hens	.36	@ .39
Southwestern, toms	.39	@ .42
Hens	.36	@ .38
Poor to good	.30	@ .35
Old toms	.27	@ .31
Old hens	.30	@ .35
Squabs, white, lb.	.60	@ .80
Dark, doz.	2.50	@ 4.00
Culls	1.50	@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY, RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.27	@$0.30
Chickens	.31	@ .38
Roosters	.19	@ .20
Ducks	.27	@ .30
Geese	.24	@ .28
Tame rabbits	.15	@ .20

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.50@13.25
Bulls	8.00@ 9.75
Cows	8.00@ 9.00
Calves, best	18.00@19.50
Common to good	10.00@16.00
Sheep	5.00@ 7.00
Lambs	14.00@17.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.23@$0.25
Good to prime	.17@ .21
Culls	.13@ .16
Lambs, h.h., each	8.00@13.00
Pigs, 30 to 20 lbs.	.18@ .24
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.00@24.50
Bulls	15.50@17.00
Cows	16.00@17.50

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00@$2.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.00@ 2.35
State, 150 lbs.	1.75@ 2.00
Idaho, bu. box	2.00@ 2.85
Bermuda, bbl.	4.00@ 9.00
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00@ 2.75

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$2.00@$3.50
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10@ .25
Cabbage, ton	50.00@55.00
Carrots, bu.	1.25@ 2.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25@ 2.00
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00@ 2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50@ 7.00
Dandelion, Tex., bu.	.25@ .75
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	15.00
Kale, bbl.	1.75@ 2.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50@ 5.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@ 4.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50@ 4.50
Parsley, bu.	1.50@ 2.50
Peas, bu.	3.50@ 6.00
Peppers, bu.	3.00@ 7.00
Radishes, bu.	1.00@ 1.75
Spinach, bu.	.65@ .90
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	3.50@ 4.75
String beans, bu.	3.00@ 7.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00@ 2.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50@ 1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.00@ 4.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.25@12.50
Pea	10.00@10.25
Red kidney	8.50@ 8.75

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$4.75@$6.50
King	5.50@ 5.75
McIntosh	10.50@12.50
Spitz	5.00@ 7.50
Wealthy	4.00@ 5.50
Jonathan	5.00@ 6.00
Pears, bbl.	2.00@ 5.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.50@ 4.50
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.45@ .65
Kumquats, qt.	.09@ .13

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00@27.00
No. 2	23.00@25.00
No. 3	15.00@22.00
Clover mixed	22.00@26.00
Straw, rye	22.00@24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 Northern Spring	$1.44⅜
No. 2 red	1.64⅞
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.16¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.63½
Barley	.84
Rye	1.18⅝

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19
Grade B	.15
Butter, best, lb.	$0.55@ .58
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65@ .75
Gathered	.50@ .60
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .45
Turkeys, lb.	.50@ .60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@ .52
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@ .03
Tomatoes, lb.	.15@ .20
String beans, lb.	.30@ .35
Lima beans, lb.	.40@ .45
Peas, lb.	.40@ .45
Lettuce, head	.05@ .15
Onions, lb.	.10@ .15

Baltimore Markets

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, bu., W. Md., Pa. and Va. U. S. No. 1's, 2½-in. up Yorks, $1.25 to $1.40; 3-in. up, $1.50 to $1.65; Staymans, 3-in. up, $1.60 to $1.75; Delicious, 2½-in. up, $1.60 to $1.75; 3-in. up, $2; ungraded, 90c to $1; N. Y. U. S., 2¼-in. up Spies, Baldwins, $1 to $1.10; cranberries, Mass., late varieties, ½-bbl. boxes, $9.50 to $10.50; ¼-bbl. boxes, $4.75 to $5.25; Brussels sprouts, N. Y., per qt., 15 to 25c; cabbage, N. Y., bulk, per ton, Danish type, medium size, $48 to $53; new stock, S. C., 1½-bu. hampers, pointed type mostly, $2; carrots, nearby, per bch., 4 to 6c; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crt, rough, $3 to $3.25; poor condition, $1 to $1.50; kale, Va., bbls., Scotch, $1.50 to $2; onions, Mich., 100-lb. sacks, yellow, U. S. No. 1's, medium to large size, $5.75; Ind., 50-lb. sacks, yellow, U. S. No. 1's, medium to large size, $2.85 to $2.90; potatoes, W. Md. and Pa., 100-lb. sacks, Round Whites, U. S. No. 1's, $1.20 to $1.25; few higher, poorly graded, $1.10 to $1.15; long reds, U. S. 1's, $1 to $1.10; Maine, 150-lb. sacks, Gr. Mts., U. S. No. 1's, $2.25; few higher; Pa., 150-lb. sacks Round Whites, U. S. No. 1's, $1.90 to $2; spinach, Va., Norfolk and Hampton sections, bbl., Savoy, fair quality, $1.50; bu. bskts., poor quality, unsold; S. C., bu. bskts, Savoy mostly, 75c; sweet potatoes, E. S. Md., bu. hprs., yellows, U. S. No. 1's, $1.50 to $1.65; few $1.75; fancy, $1.85 to $2; poorly graded, $1 to $1.25; No. 2's, not wanted; E. S. Va., bbls., white yams, med. size, $3.25 to $3.50; large size, $3; turnips, nearby, 14-qt. hpr. washed, 40 to 50c; few, 60c.

Eggs.—Nearby fresh gathered firsts, 36½c.

Live Poultry.—Chickens, old, 4½ lbs. and over, 29 to 30c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 27 to 28c; Leghorns, 26 to 28c; young, colored as to size, 33 to 35c; broilers, 36 to 38c; turkeys, young, 9-lb. and over, hens, 40c; gobblers, 35 to 36c; old toms, 28 to 30c.

Mary had a little lamb—
Now she hasn't got it—
A city sportsman came along
And accidentally shot it.—Life.

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Trapnested **21st YEAR** *Pedigreed*

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8000 Breeding Reds on our own Farms with 12 years of disease-free, well-bred ancestry back of each bird has made Hubbard Farms chicks famous for vigor, sure-life, heavy production of large eggs. Every bird State Tested for B. W. D. Free catalog gives full information about our Farms and profit-making chicks.

HUBBARD FARMS

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Running Geese and Ducks Together

I am buying some geese and ducks and will fence in an orchard for them to run in. I have been wondering if it would be advisable to run them together or in separate pens. A. D. W.

Mt. Morris, N. Y.

I would not run them together, because the feeding habits of geese and ducks are so different that the proper feeding of each kind would be almost impossible without unnecessary labor. Geese are vegetarians, and do not eat animal feed of any kind, but ducks are almost omnivorous. While hens will eat almost everything, even to decaying animal matter, ducks are cleanly in their eating habits and will not eat dead animals as hens will. Otherwise their appetite for animal food, such as fresh ground meat, meat scrap, insects, worms and such small living things as are found in the water of ponds and brooks, is always on edge.

While geese will live and make growth on grass alone, they do not grow so well as they do when given a feed of grain every day or oftener. This is especially true of the larger breeds, such as the Embden and Toulouse, which are the best breeds for the general farmer. The pasture for geese should be plentiful enough so they can get all they want to eat, and it should be fresh and tender for best results.

Geese do well if they have all the pure water they want to drink, but I have never been able to make ducks do their best unless they had water to drink and to spend a considerable part of their time in. They like to prospect in brook banks and the bottom of brooks and ponds for insects, frogs, tadpoles and the little spiral periwinkles that are found in such places. In an irrigated country, such as I live in, where the water in irrigating ditches must be above the level of the land, ducks have a habit of digging in the banks until they let the water out of the ditches. For this reason I gave up raising ducks, much as I like them. My geese never injured the ditch banks, nor played in the ditches very much, because it was running water. A neighbor who has a pond keeps geese, and they spend a lot of time floating about in the water, but when they get hungry they eat grass in the orchard where their range is.

I have at different times kept Rouen, Pekin and Runner ducks, and I like the Runners better than any other kind, because they lay more eggs, as their average production is greater than that of any breed of hens, and their eggs are much larger than those of hens, and pure white in color. I never ate poultry of any kind that seemed as good to me as Runner ducks. Pekins are good layers and grow to be twice as large as Runners, but they eat about twice as much.

Gooding Co., Idaho. MILLER PURVIS.

Should Molasses Be Fed to Poultry?

The question whether to use molasses as a source of feed for poultry has been a subject of much discussion recently. Its use as a feed for live stock has been practiced for many years.

There are, roughly, two kinds of molasses—that made from beets, and the other from sugar cane. Molasses made from beets contains about three per cent of protein, and 56 per cent of carbohydrates. There is about 76 per cent of dry matter in every 100 lbs., while cane molasses or blackstrap contains a little larger amount of carbohydrates and less protein.

There is no question as to the value of molasses for the feeding of horses, cows, sheep and swine. Trials at the Ohio State University would lead one to believe that molasses is a valuable feed for poultry. In so far as is known molasses is simply rich in carbohydrates in the form of sugars. It contains no vitamin excepting perhaps B, and a very little protein. It is palatable and much relished by most animals once they acquire the taste for it.

Cane molasses or blackstrap is used mostly in feeding poultry and it may be that it will be found to be a most valuable feed. It may even contain some of the food elements that will help fulfill some of the requirements of the body. Some practical feeders believe that molasses has a favorable effect on the health of animals, and serves as a tonic for animals out of condition, while others claim that cane molasses creates a condition in the digestive tract that is favorable to the development of harmful bacterial trouble such as coccidiosis.

Just how much of these new poultry feed substitutes one should feed and the effect they may have upon the organs of the body is yet to be determined, as shown by new evidence from day to day. Just because someone highly recommends a thing is no good reason why it should be used, unless it has been definitely proven to be valuable. D. E. WARNER, JR.

Connecticut Agrl. College.

NEW SERVANT: "Oh, ma'am, I must 'ave got them electric plugs mixed up. The wireless is 'ot enough to cook on, an' the electric toaster is playing a dance tune!"—London Humorist.

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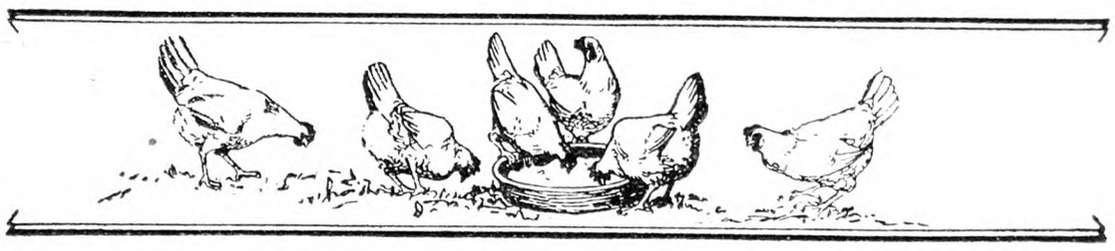

You first have to know cost to determine profit. Any successful poultryman knows that Oyster Shell is essential to profitable egg production.

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PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL is priced slightly higher than other shell—say 5c or even 10c per 100 lbs. more.

But you are figuring wrong if you buy cheaper shell or low priced substitutes to cut down your costs.

PILOT BRAND is all egg shell material, every pound of it.

There is no waste, poisonous matter or rat gathering odor in PILOT BRAND. You don't pay for 30% or 40% of matter your birds won't eat.

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Our 1929 Special Matings White Leghorn chicks are sired by males from hens with official records up to 294 eggs per year; our Special Matings Rhode Island Reds by males from hens with official records up to 280 eggs; and our Special Matings Barred Rocks by males from hens with official records up to 250 eggs. These 1929 chicks are out of hens, 80% of whose dams in four generations have contest or R. O. P. records up to 250 eggs in White Leghorns and up to 240 eggs in Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks.

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S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120
Tancred and Hollywood Wh. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
Black Minorcas and Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
Wh. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.00	160
Wh. Mincoras and Blue Andelusians	5.50	10.75	20.00	95.00	190
Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	120.00	230
Mixed or Odds and Ends	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100

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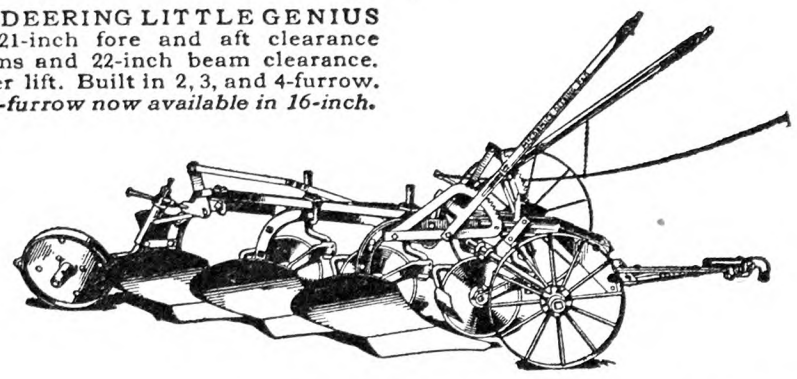
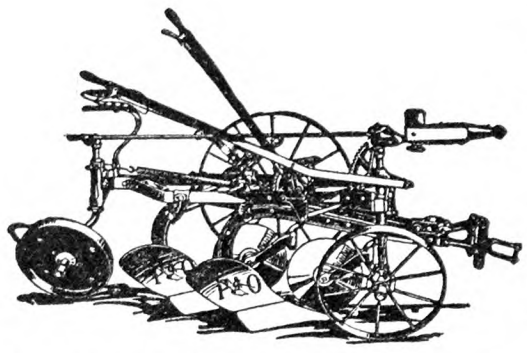
McCORMICK-DEERING LITTLE GENIUS PLOW. Has 21-inch fore and aft clearance between bottoms and 22-inch beam clearance. Improved power lift. Built in 2, 3, and 4-furrow. *Two, and three-furrow now available in 16-inch.*



Our 1929 Plow Catalog is now ready for mailing. A copy will be sent to you on request — without obligation.



McCormick-Deering Tractor Plows have a spring-release hitch that protects the beams and bottoms from damage. This hitch is *standard equipment* on the Little Genius and Little Wonder Tractor Plows.

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HE has chosen his stocks from the McCormick-Deering line with your soil, crops, and climatic conditions closely in mind. He offers you a full line of McCormick-Deering P&O Plows, for horse or tractor—moldboard and disk types—with power lifts, accessible levers, quick adjustments, easily removable shares—a complete line that will give you the satisfaction you seek.

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Special Cross-Bred Chicks—For Broilers and Roasters

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Egg-bred chicks from high-production ancestry. Nine profitable varieties, carefully bred and selected for many years. Customers report complete satisfaction. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Free catalog sent on request.

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Write for catalog on Large Chicks and Hatching Eggs from New Jersey certified, blood-tested trapnested and high producing breeders of this strain. **PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey**

Control of Coccidiosis

I am managing a poultry plant. On this place a good many chickens died and are dying right along of coccidiosis, I think. Birds get blind, lame and die soon. I cannot move poultry houses on yards. What can I do to combat this disease? How can I prevent it? A. E.

First, ascertain whether the birds have coccidiosis. Examine the caeca (blind guts) of several dead birds and note whether these are distended by bloody or cheesy matter. If they are, coccidiosis may be diagnosed. This disease is continued on the premises by the droppings of infected birds, and its eradication depends upon getting rid of sick fowls and their excreta. In a few words, the remedy is disposal of all birds that are spreading the infection through their droppings and the removal of droppings or dirt of any kind that may contain the infecting organism. This means culling, cleanliness, disinfection and protection against further infection. Perhaps a badly diseased flock would better be disposed of entirely. At least, all infected birds must be got rid of. No use in cleaning up when sick fowls are continuing the spread of the disease. Clean premises comes next in order; the hoe, the broom and, if practicable, the hose. Then disinfection, painting or spraying with a good liquid disinfectant, any of the good coal-tar dips or other commercial preparations will do. Then lime whitewash. A good building is rather easily taken care of; dirt outside is not so easily cleaned. If old, disease-saturated ground, the best plan may be to cover it with a concrete platform of needed size—platforms do not need to be as large as yards usually are. Birds may go outside on such platforms to get the sun and air and the platforms are easily kept free from accumulations of droppings. Where unusually intensive poultry-keeping is practiced, keeping many birds in small quarters over a long period of time, it has been found advisable to screen the poultry quarters against the entrance of flies. These insects may carry certain intestinal worms to the fowls. Worms, by the way, should be looked for when examining the intestines of dead birds. Slit the intestines open and examine the interiors. You are likely to have both coccidiosis and worms present. Worms require the tobacco or other good treatment. Yards that are frequently plowed and kept out of use for a time are safer than those long occupied, but continuous use will infect any soil. Where buildings and runs cannot be changed to new locations, the modern methods of care call for comparatively small concrete platforms that can be kept as clean as the floors of the building may. Clean loam or sand may be used on these and removed before becoming badly contaminated. The concrete platform is solving some poultry-keeping problems that formerly put poultrymen using restricted quarters out of business. M. B. D.

Deficient Ration

What value, if any, would gluten feed have in poultry ration? We have about 225 Leghorn pullets, six months old, laying almost 50 per cent, but the eggs remain small. They have mash before them all the time, grain once a day, about 15 lbs. cracked corn, wheat and oats. Can you suggest some improvement in our feeding schedule? What is the value of cottonseed meal in the mash? Would it replace meat scrap and would it be cheaper? J. S.
New Jersey.

The size of eggs is determined by age and heredity, not by the food eaten, and there is nothing that can be added to your mash that would change this. Your mash is rather low in animal protein ingredients, one-tenth part by weight. As high as one-fifth part of combined meat scrap and dried buttermilk may be fed, 15 pounds of whole grains to 225 pullets daily is also low; 100 pullets might need nearly that in the winter time to keep up their body weight while laying. Unless more corn is fed, I should expect a loss of weight and molt before a great while in this flock. Corn, either as yellow cornmeal in the mash or as whole or cracked corn in the scratch grain, is the chief dependence for maintaining body weight while laying, and this weight must be maintained if molting, with slump in production, is not to be expected. The addition of more corn to the ration that you are feeding is of greater importance than an increase in meat scrap or amount of dried buttermilk; from 10 to 12 lbs. of whole grain, mostly yellow corn, daily per 100 birds, will probably be needed by this flock, and 25 to 50 lbs. additional of meat scrap to the amount designated would improve the mash. Gluten feed is a good ingredient of a laying mash, but has no special qualities that differentiate it from other milling by-products of like protein content. Some poultrymen dislike it, but I know of no real objection to it. Cottonseed meal will not replace meat and has never found a place in poultry feeds. It is a high protein grain food, but seems not to have proven acceptable to poultrymen. M. B. D.

Exchange

"I was just wondering how many boys and girls can crochet. I can. For the first girl or boy who sends me their name I will gladly crochet their name in whatever color they want and send it to them 'free.' All you need to do is send your name and address."—Alice Hesser, Pennsylvania.

"Spread blocks wanted. Unbleached muslin, 6 in. square, with name and address embroidered in pink. Will exchange with other girls."—Alice Councill (13), Delaware.

"I would like to exchange autograph leaves. They should be 6x4 in. I would like letters from some of Our Page friends."—Mary Healy, Pennsylvania.

"I would like to exchange stamps from Germany, Belgium, Holland, France and England, for ones from Panama, South America and Turkey." — Carl Ratsch (15), New York.

Drawn by June Doolittle, New Jersey

The Pup's New Year's Resolutions

"Happy New Year, everybody!"
Said young Willie Wire-Hair.
"Yes, I'm makin' resolutions.
(You can laugh for all I care!)

"I won't fight with Sammy Samoyed
For one long and solid year,
An' I'll never chew on slippers,
An' I'll call my sister 'Dear'.

"I'll give Charlie Chow the biscuit
That I stole from him last week,
An' I'll quit that makin' faces
At that proud ol' Peter Peke.

"Then I'll go to Andy Airedale
An'—oh, wait a minute, now!
How can I be almost perfect,
When I really don't know how?

"Well, I'll keep these resolutions,
Folks, to use another year.
Quit that laughin', everybody,
Guess this does sound kind o' queer.

"But I guess you all will do it
In a few days, weeks, or months.
See, I'm quite a bright young feller,
Can't call me a 'silly dunce!'"

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

* Marks the names of those whose work appears this month.

New York.—Wesley Doty (13); Isabel Rudgers (17), Louise Robertson (15), Augustine Favier (10), Esther Hamilton (12), Raymond Germaine, Eleanor Markert (14); Myrtle Davis (15), Betty Snyder (9), George Whitlock (8), Jane Snyder (7), Ethel Hadcox, Mildred Budynski, Anna Allison (11), Violet Weightman (11), Ellen Walpole (11), Margaret Gorham, Doris Kratz (13), Dorothy Hughes, Florence Nagel (13), Hilda Barton (12), Dorothy Faulkner (14), Violet Leich (13), Adelaide Brandes (13), *Carl Ratsch (15), Dorothy Wooley (14), *Pearl Lynn (18), Margaret Jones (15), Ethel Gray (13), Genevieve Allen (12), Frances Mattoon (10), Edith Charlton (8), Natalie Curtis, Gertrude Nuttall (15), Betty Startup, Hilda Yancey (13), Grace Hall (16), Helen Griffin (11), *John Mucha (16), Stanley Brown (16), Janet Ingersoll (13), Hilah Foote (10), Elva Turner, Melvin Frey (8), Marcella Dean, Sally Brown (14), Virginia Di Donato (12), *Francis Rice (17), Marie Worden (14), Rose Davidson, Gertrude Lehman (9), Gladys Burtless (14), Noreen Davey (10), Charles Breem (17), Gladys Washburg (16), Anna Bruce (12), Roberta Cook (14), *Elizabeth Humphrey (16), *M. Roberts (16), Eleanor Weaver (14), Lucy Mason (12), Evelyn Youman (14), Helen Gow (17), *William Goff (11), Dorothy Evans, Frances Breen (14), Mildred Mosher (15), Betty Stokes, Margaret Burtless, Raymond Burtless, Margaret Hauser (10), Mary Haley (9).

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Michigan. — *Thomas Clement, *Russell Francke (16).

California.—*David Scott.

Maryland.—Olive Butler, Emma Canon, Mary Gelletly (11), Katherine Hammond (10).

Missouri.—Helen Wilson (14).

West Virginia.—Mary Craver (15), *Clark Allender (14), Boyd Siler (12), *Naomi Allender (10).

Florida.—Barbara Ward.

Delaware.—Pearl Hudson (12), Ruth Goldsborough (15).

Ohio.—Vera Rogers (9), *Eli Hirsimaki (17), Verna Young.

Georgia.—Alice Dorsey.

North Carolina.—*Iva Robinson.

Virginia.—Virginia Dove (12).

Chicken Pox

My chickens get scabs on their comb and head. They also get sore eyes. Both eyes get shut and they can't open them. I think it is chicken pox. Could you give me the remedy for it? G. Z. Maryland.

This is probably chicken pox. In this disease, scabs form about the head and face and the eyes may be involved. Roup sometimes accompanys chicken pox and forms the serious elements in the situation. Chicken pox alone is a comparatively mild disease, though a very contagious one. The scabs may be removed and the sites painted with tincture of iodine or treated with any good antiseptic ointment. Ordinary cases should recover, however, without special treatment, unless complicated by roup or other serious disorder. M. B. D.

Countrywide Situation

The acreage of potatoes will be cut about 10 per cent next season, according to January reports. This would mean under average growing conditions about 3.3 bushels per capita, which would be a very moderate crop and would probably sell at satisfactory prices. It might even sell high if any main crop section had a failure of the potato crop. It looks as if the Western growers would cut heavily. Probably potato growers will not use so much fertilizer and that would mean a lighter yield, other conditions being equal. Maine, it appears, will cut about 8 per cent, and New York 4 per cent. With lighter Western production the outlook is good for Eastern growers the coming season, assuming that, as usual, the potato farmers mostly carry out their early intentions.

With sweet potatoes the probabilities are for more acres planted than last year, because this crop paid better than white potatoes the past season, and there is some shifting expected from one crop to the other this year. Possibly, also, some shifting of cotton land to sweet potatoes in States where cotton was a very poor crop last season. Probably some of those who shift from white potatoes to sweet potatoes will regret the change, because the sweet potato crop is one that is easily produced in supply too great for the demand.

Eastern growers mostly did very well with field beans last year on account of the Western shortage and the light general acreage. The supply of white baking beans was rather scanty and prices have been high. The tendency will be to plant more beans next season, and it may be safe enough to do so if the average increase is not more than one acre in ten. The danger is that Western growers will overdo the matter as they have done in some other years. The price outlook is good, at least for the rest of this season, because the bean crop seems to have been a short one all over the world.

The onion market seems to be carrying out the brightest hopes of the holders. With prices as high as $5 per 100 lbs. for best stock in some localities, and still higher in various city markets, the new tariff, one-half cent higher than the old one, will not keep out foreign onions as some seem to expect. It will still pay to ship them here as long as they sell at such prices, but it seems there are not many onions anywhere and prices are high in Europe as well as here. The market position seems good for a while. Onions in moderate quantities from Chile are due in February, and many Egyptian onions later. Texas is raising a tremendous crop of the Bermuda style onions and the price may be expected to come down fast in Spring. By that time holders of old onions expect to have closed out at present prices or higher. One danger is that growers will plant too many next Spring. High prices this year were the result of light crops. Increased planting and a good yield would flood the market this Fall.

About the same is true of cabbage as of onions. Prices are high because the yield was light in New York and a few other States. The South has gone in for a heavy crop and is likely to oversupply the markets in Spring and Summer. If Northern growers do the same as those in the South, cabbage is likely to be cheap. G. B. F.

Comparative Egg Prices

The following quotations are obtained from government and commercial reports. Due to lack of standardization of trade terms throughout the country, it has been necessary to quote each market individually, using the local phraseology in describing egg grades.

January 21, 1929.—New York, Nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, premiums not included, 48 to 49c; average extras, 46 to 47c; browns, fancy to extra fancy, 46 to 47c. Philadelphia, fresh extra firsts, 41c; fresh firsts, in new cases, 38½c; in second-hand cases, 38c; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs, in cartons, 49 to 51c. Baltimore, nearby fresh gathered firsts, 36½. Boston, nearby hennery, 46 to 47c. Providence, R. I. specials, large, 50 to 58c; nearby fresh large, 42 to 48c; nearby fresh mediums, 40 to 42c; nearby pullets, 35 to 37c. Worcester, nearby, 45 to 50c. Hartford, Conn. newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 50 to 52c; Conn. extra, 46 to 48c; Conn. gathered, 42 to 45c. Waterbury, Conn. newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 53 to 55c; Conn. extra, 50 to 53c; Conn. gathered, 45 to 50c. Buffalo, Grade A, 44 to 48c; grade B, 32 to 34c; grade C, 29 to 30c; at mark, 40 to 43c; pullets at mark, 33 to 35c. Wilkes-Barre, Cal. whites, 35c; storage, fancy cartons, 35c; nearby, 43c.

January 19, 1929.—New Haven, Conn. newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 53 to 54c; Conn. extra, 48 to 50c; Conn. gathered, 44 to 45c. Bridgeport, Conn. newlaid fancy, 55 to 60c; Conn. special No. 1, 53 to 55c; Conn. extra, 50 to 52c; Conn. gathered, 45 to 50c.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The past week has been generally quiet on the Boston Produce Market, partly due to severe weather. Apples and potatoes have been very quiet, although the latter have managed to hold their recent slight advance in price. A good demand is noted on all roots and on cabbage, native celery, squash and on sqinach.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native Baldwins ord., 50c to $1. Fancy, $1.25 to $1.75. Extra fancy, $2 to $2.35. McIntosh ord., $1 to $2. Fancy, $2.25 to $2.35. Extra fancy, $3.50 to $4 std. bu. box. Wash., fancy Staymans, $1.90 to $2.10 box. Va. and Pa. U. S. No. 1 Yorks, 2½ to 2¾-in., few sales, $4.75 bbl.

Beets.—Supplies limited, demand good. Native cut off, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. Tex. crts, $3.25 to $3.50.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Savoy, mostly $2 to $3 bbl. N. Y. Danish, 100-lb. sacks, few sales, $2.65 to $2.75. New stock, fair quality, Fla., round type, $2.50 to $2.75 1½-bu. hamper. Tex., bbl., crts, $4.50 to $4.75.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.75 to $2.25 std. bu. box, Tex. crts., small, $2.50; Cal., crts, $3.50.

Celery. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 bchs, washed and trimmed. Pascal, $4 to $6 std. bu. box. Cal. crts, mostly $3.50 to $5.50.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., ord., 18 hds., 35 to 75c. Iceberg, Cal., $2.50 to $4.50. Ariz., $1.50 to $3 crt. Fla., 1½-bu. hamp, few sales, $1 to $1.25.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native yellow, $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box. Mass., 100 lbs. ord, $3.50 to $4.50. Valencies, Spanish, $3.25 half case. Mich., Ohio and Ind., bags, $5 to $5.25 100 lbs. N. Y., 100 lbs., fair, $4.50 to $4.75.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Me., 100-lb. bag, Gr. Mts., mostly $1.25 to $1.30; few $1.35.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate. Va., bu. bskts, Savoy, poor, 25 to 50c. Tex., mostly 75c to $1.10 bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Blue Hubbard, $70 to $80 ton; $2.50 to $3 bbl. Ohio, Blue Hubbard, few sales, $65 to $70 ton.

Tomatoes. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Market quiet, h.h. mostly, 15 to 25c lb. Few Ohio h.h., med. size, fancy, $2 to $2.50 10-lb. bskt. Southern stock, no sales.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand light. Native P. T. and Ruta, 75c to $1 std. bu. box. P. E. I., Rutas, $1.65 to $1.75. Mass. White Capes, fancy, $1.75 to $2; poorer, low as $1 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market draggy, demand light. Receipts light. Few sales, No. 1 Timothy, $24.50 to $25.50. Eastern, $18 to $23. Clover mixed, $22 to $23 a ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 46½c. Firsts, 45 to 46c; seconds, 43 to 44c lb.

Eggs.—Market quiet. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 47c. Mixed colors, 46c. White extras, 46c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 44c. Undergrades, 28 to 32c doz.

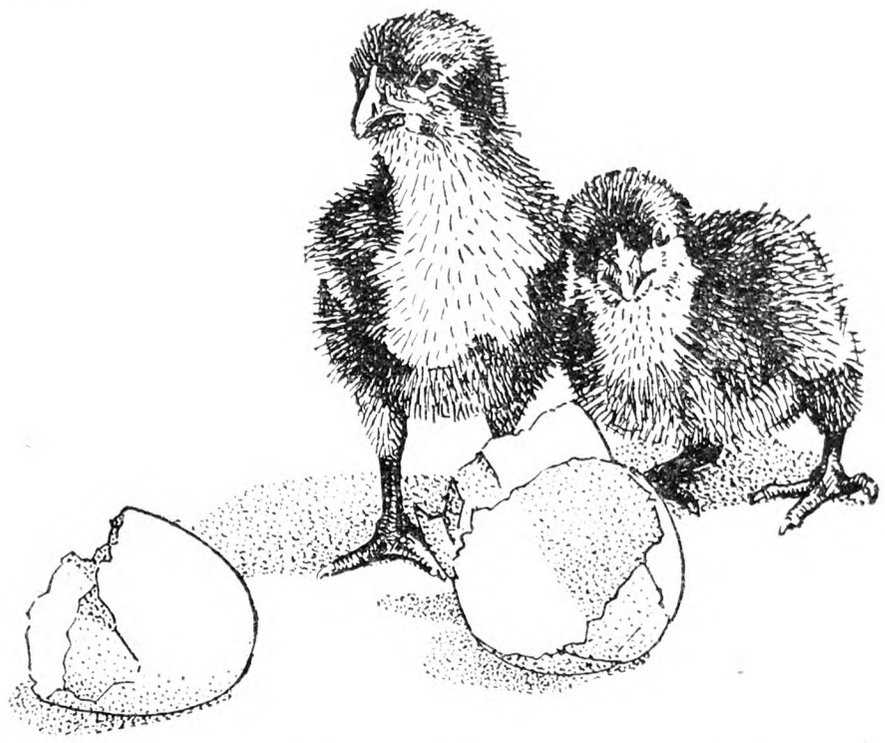
Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 26 to 27c. Firsts new, 25 to 26c. Extras held, 31½ to 32c. First held, 28 to 30c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich peas, $10.25 to $10.50. Cal. small white, $10 to $10.25. Yellow Eyes, $9 to $9.25. Red kidney, $8.75 to $9. Limas, $12.75 to $13 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet. Demand light, prices unchanged. Receipts of domestic wools for week ending January 19, 623,400 lbs.

Grease Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, 46c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 52c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 56c; clothing, 51 to 52c; ¼ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c; low ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 49c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1.10 to $1.15; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.10; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 92 to 97c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 85c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.12; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.07; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, 95c to $1; clothing, 90 to 93c; low ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 90c.



It Won't Be Long Now

before hundreds of small strangers, like the two shown above, will be arriving at your farm. The growth of these chicks and their egg-producing ability after they've grown, depends largely on the mash they receive along each step of the way. A good starting mash, growing mash and laying mash are essential to successful poultry raising. So much more successful if these mashes represent the utmost on the economical side as well as the productive side. And that's where

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

comes in. Diamond, used as a part replacement for meat scraps or other animal feed, furnishes protein much more cheaply. Many poultry feed manufacturers are now including Diamond in their formulas. Many poultrymen who mix their own mashes have also learned how to cut feed costs this way.

Want good formulas for growing and laying mashes? They're free. Write:

RATION SERVICE DEPT.
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
17 BATTERY PLACE. N. Y. CITY

Manufacturers, also, of Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed

Rosemont Chicks

Hello, Rural New-Yorker Readers !

Have you seen our new Giant **free** Folder? It shows Rosemont Chicks—all six breeds—in natural colors. Pictures our breeding flocks and big hatching plants. Write for it today.

Remember, Rosemont Chicks have been advertised in the Rural New-Yorker for 17 years—proof positive that they give satisfaction.

Rosemont Poultry Farms & Hatchery
Drawer 4 — Rosemont
Hunterdon County — New Jersey

Baby Chicks S. C. White Leghorns, W. Rocks, R. I. Reds
Write for prices and circular. 24 years shipper of day old chicks. Free delivery.
BABY CHICKEN FARM-ON-HUDSON
Phone 4-F-14 — Staatsburg, N. Y.

Brookside Quality Chicks at honest prices will make you money
Extra Large English White Leghorns and Superb Barred Rocks shipped on our 100% guarantee and special offer.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Rt. 1, Chambersburg, Penna.

BUFF ROCK and S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS—from Prize Winners, $5, $7.50 and $10. Many of them prize winners. H. N. CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks
High quality chicks at honest prices that will make money for you. State supervised. Officially blood tested. Large, vigorous and high egg producers. Write for circular. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Box 237, Mifflintown, Pa.

Mammoth Bronze Early hatched large Toms, $15 each. Hens, $8 each. All good color and white tipped. PLYMOUTH TURKEY FARM, PLYMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I., N. Y.

DUCKLINGS, $30.00—EGGS, $12.00 per hundred. Mammoth White Pekins. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

TO SPARE
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES
S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
also
ENGLISH PENCILED INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES
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Theresa, New York

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Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$12.00 per 100
Common White Leghorns	11.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	14.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	14.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	12.00 per 100
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular. C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS W. WYANDOTTES, W. ROCKS AND BARRED ROCKS
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Chicks Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks; vigorous, money makers. Price right. LEE HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

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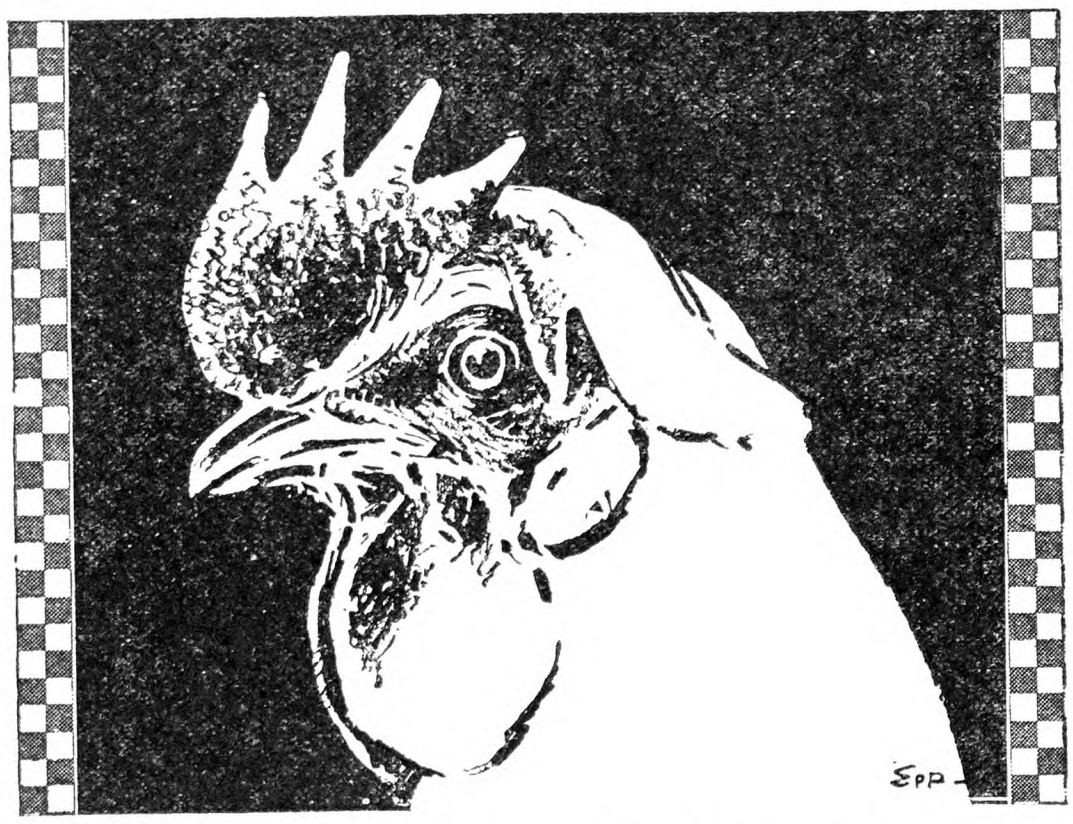
Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.



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BABY CHICKS

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R. I. Reds	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
B. Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
White Rocks	8.50	16.00	77.50	....
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All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. or cash with order.

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Send us your order before March 1st. We'll give you this Big, Special Discount on your order. Shipment will be made on any date next spring that you select.

Your Chicks, sired by Grandview's Large Type, Production Bred Males, will provide you with the Right Seed for a Big Egg Crop.

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15% DISCOUNT this MONTH

The Right Seed for a Big Crop

Fast growers. Easy to raise. Well hatched. Unusually strong and healthy. From parent stock backed by 21 years of best breeding. Tested and proven in Official Contests and trapnested and pedigreed for years. Heavy winter layers, producing a fine, large, white egg that brings premium prices on any market.

Official Winners Leading Egg Contests

Grandview's Famous winning Strains won highest places in many Egg Contests in 1927. TEXAS, 1st pen, 52 weeks, 2,534 eggs. MARYLAND, 2,335 eggs, 52 weeks. MICHIGAN, 1st pen, 10th month, by customer, 2,231 eggs. FLORIDA, 2,068 eggs, in 51 weeks. SOUTHEASTERN E. L. Contest, 2,372 eggs in 51 weeks. Also winners in ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, ALABAMA and NEW JERSEY.

Grandview's Production Leghorns made sensational winning of 13 Large Silver Trophies in Michigan's Largest Egg Production Show just held. This is the Largest Winning ever made by any breed in a Production Show in Egg Laying Classes.

Big 1929 Catalog

Printed in Four Colors. Sent FREE on request to poultry raisers. No obligation. We want you to learn the Full Details about Grandview's Egg Bred Leghorns.

GRANDVIEW POULTRY FARM, INC.
ZEELAND Box 2-Y MICHIGAN

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This is carried on at Storrs, Conn. There are 100 pens of 10 birds each. The first column shows the record for week ending Jan. 16, 1929, and the second, total to date:

AUSTRALORPS		
Leslie A. Allen, Vt.	23	500
BARRED ROCKS		
Jules Francais, L. I.	48	344
R. W. Davis & Sons, Me.	43	374
Hawes Bros., Me.	57	499
Thos. L. Rosser, Jr., Va.	43	297
David Deaterly, Pa.	25	197
Harlan W. Kimball, Mass.	13	265
R. Walter Bishop, Conn.	39	568
Pratt's Exp. Farm, Pa.	36	361
H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y.	20	385
Spring Brook P. Farm, Conn.	39	353
Spring Brook P. Farm, Conn.	52	395
P. B. Childs, Mass.	23	319
R. C. Cobb, Mass.	51	598
Lewis Farms, R. I.	46	204
WHITE ROCKS		
Davidson Bros., Mass.	34	328
Albert T. Lenzen, Mass	..	221
Harold F. Barber, Mass.	..	215
Granite Springs Farm, N. Y.	37	364
E. A. Hirt, Mass.	56	482
Ellen Day Rankin, N. Y.	38	271
Adam F. Poltl, Wis.	30	295
WHITE WYANDOTTES		
Fisher Poultry Farm, Ont.	51	517
Ebenwood Farm, Mass.	53	599
Thos. H. Matteson, R. I.	41	455
Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Barker, Ill.	20	236
Albert W. Buckbee, N. Y.	24	275
Havemeyer Farm, N. Y.	15	217
The Locusts, Conn.	47	518
Winlay W. Wyandottes, Conn.	51	488
R. I. REDS		
Perley N. Hibbard, Mass.	45	502
West Neck Farm, N. Y.	55	461
Pine Hill Farm, Mass.	55	481
Hall Bros., Conn.	50	350
W. Otis Day, Mass.	58	448
Homer R. Rowell, Mass.	49	558
F. E. Freeman, Ohio	26	169
George H. Freeman, Ohio	32	154
Clarence E. Lee, N. Y.	60	352
Donald I. Goodenough, Conn.	35	375
Globus Pltry Farm, Mass.	41	531
Homestead Farm, Conn.	47	487
Harold G. Colt, Conn.	54	438
Charlescote Farm, Mass.	66	541
F. S. Chapin, Mass.	44	542
Fred H. Sampson, Mass.	43	376
John Z, LaBelle, Conn.	56	570
Zephram LaBelle, Conn.	55	520
E. Newton Searles, Conn.	54	513
Naacook Farm, Mass.	37	393
Louis H. Gordon, Conn.	45	389
Frank Bakonyi, Conn.	41	449
Red Mount Farm, Mass.	27	506
Geo. B. Treadwell, Mass.	32	403
WHITE LEGHORNS		
Westwood Pltry Farm, N. Y.	26	422
Richard Slosson, N. Y.	43	507
Francis J. Hogan, Mass.	23	165
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y.	32	259
Henry Rapp, Jr., N. J.	50	336
Leighton Orchards, R. I.	44	359
Longacres Pltry Farm, N. Y.	34	335
Eigenrauch Farms, N. J.	53	506
Ruehle's Sunnyside Fm, N. Y.	35	320
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	39	399
George Lowry, Conn.	66	710
Granite Springs Farm, N. Y.	65	666
Thomas H. Mettler, N. J.	43	434
Charter Bros., Conn.	34	389
Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore.	62	605
Broadview Farm, Conn.	42	357
Hilltop Farm, Conn.	41	451
Leo A. Grouten, Conn.	44	471
Alfred J. O'Donovan, N. Y.	59	539
Tip Top Farms, Me.	57	539
Meadowedge Farm, Mass.	21	409
Tom Barron, England	51	540
Hollywood Pltry Farm, Wash.	37	438
State College, Wash.	43	427
Imperial Poultry Farm, Ohio.	29	267
A. E. Anthony, Conn.	46	504
St. John's Pltry Farm, Mo.	60	560
Univ. of B. C., Canada	44	480
Geo. B. Ferris, Mich.	34	387
Geo. B. Ferris, Mich.	34	375
Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Pa.	62	604
Theodore Wirtanen, Pa.	57	556
Steelman Pltry Farm, Pa.	55	434
Peetoocee Pltry Plant, Pa.	55	434
Fisher Pltry Farm, Ontario	53	482
Wm. L. Gilbert, Conn.	58	577
Bournedale Farm, N. Y.	30	442
D. D. Dolan, Mo.	41	444
Westfield Pltry Farm, Mass.	52	550
Foreman Pltry Farm, Mich.	53	405
Cloverdale Pltry Farm, N. Y.	29	340
Claraben Court Farm, N. Y.	56	425
Fox & Sons, N. J.	56	562
Wm. J. Boyle, N. Y.	49	476
Lewis Farms, R. I.	43	508
WHITE MINORCAS		
Eden C. Booth, Mo.	30	315

Relation of Feed to Butterfat

A claims that feed has nothing to do with the percentage of butterfat in a cow's milk. If she gives 3.2 milk, he says, she will average that for a year, regardless of her feeding or the volume of her milk. B claims that some breeds average more butterfat than others, but that good feed will increase both the volume of milk and the butterfat, that is, if the feed is responsible for the volume, it must affect to some extent the butterfat content. M. J.

Danbury, Conn.

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Our Mammoth Bronze toms and hens excel in size, vigor, early maturity, bone, thickness of flesh and correct markings. Do not inbreed and lower the vigor of your birds. One of our high-class young toms, or a trio of carefully selected birds, will increase the livability of your poults and help get your turkeys off to the early market and high prices. We guarantee all our stock. It must give satisfaction or money refunded.

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S. C. W. Leghorns
Bd. Rocks - R. I. Reds

Send for low price list and booklet, describing our farm, stock, etc. Our Tancred Strain Leghorns are as good as the best. Eighteen years in the chick and chicken business.

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R. I. Red Chicks

Priced for the producer of market eggs. B. W. D. free by state test. All eggs set average 25-26 oz.

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Certified Barred Rocks, Certified S. C. White Leghorns and R. I. Reds for excellent broilers — Strong, big boned, healthy, fast growing stock of vigorously culled breeders, free ranged and housed in disease-proof buildings. Catalog Free.

Better Chicks — Bigger Profits
Years of Experience.
WY-HAR POULTRY FARM.
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Cocolamus Husky Chicks

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Parks Strain Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
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Wyckoff Leghorns
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Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 13c. Heavy Mixed..... 11c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

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Early Hatched Mammoth Bronze Toms Also Breeding Yearling Hens and Yearling Males for foundation—Toms, $10 and $12; Yearling Hens, $8 and $10 and Yearling Males, $15. PLYMOUTH TURKEY FARM Plymouth, New Hampshire

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—From Boston winners. ELSIE HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I., N. Y.

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I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds 1 quart of oil and *burns 10 days without attention.* Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering please give your dealer's name. Send for my free Booklet, "Poultry Helps."

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By LAMON AND SLOCUM

There have been many requests for an up-to-date Turkey book. Here it is; 150 pages; 40 illustrations. Price, $1.75.

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RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 WEST 30TH STREET, NEW YORK

tled for a good many years. The general answer to the question is that it is not possible materially and permanently to increase or diminish the percentage of fat in the milk of a cow solely through changes in the amount and character of the feed supply.

One reason for the persistence of the idea that the feed influences the percentage of fat in milk is that the fat percentage in a single cow or in a herd is subject to many fluctuations, often quite noticeable in amount but usually quite temporary. When such fluctuations coincide with a change in feed it is quite natural to ascribe the rise or fall in fat to the feed. As a matter of fact, there is no doubt that such fluctuations may be caused by the *change* in feed. On the other hand, one should not get the idea that the percentage of fat in a cow's milk is fixed and invariable. While it may average, say, 3.5 for the whole lactation period, and given samples taken at random might vary as much as 1 per cent either way from the normal, yet fluctuations of ½ of 1 per cent are to be expected at any time. The causes of such fluctuations are still, in the main, very little understood. There is a general tendency for the percentage of fat to increase after the fifth or sixth month of lactation, but it is usually not marked until the amount begins to decrease rapidly, and often there is no increase right up to the end of lactation. There is often a marked variation in the night's and morning's milk; sometimes as much as 1 per cent, and the percentage is usually though not invariably higher after the shorter interval.

There are, it is true, certain conditions where the percentage of fat may be said to be influenced by the feed. One by no means uncommon is where a herd, dry through the greater part of the Winter, comes into the Spring thin in flesh. The calves are dropped in late April and May, and the cows go on lush pasture in the flush of milk secretion, and if the weather is, as often, cold and rainy, the flow of milk may be large, but the fat test is likely to drop "clear out of sight," and the owner gets a sharp warning from the milk station superintendent. The watery grass is largely though not entirely responsible.

Again, take the same herd about September 1, when the pastures are dry and hard, and the milk flow shrinks rapidly. There is a shortage in the milk market, and in response to a demand for "more milk" a liberal grain ration is fed, with the result of some increase in the amount of milk and often a rise of 3 or 4 points in the fat test.

When rivalry with respect to large weekly fat records, especially with Holstein-Friesian cows, was at its height, it was discovered that if a cow was given a long dry period—three or four months or even longer—and during this period was made as fat as possible, and then highly fed on stimulating feed as soon after freshening as possible, she might not only give a large flow of milk but it would test much above the normal, sometimes as much as 2 per cent. She would, as it was said, "milk off the soft fat." This was apparently successfully accomplished in many cases. In others caked udders, indigestion and similar troubles caused disappointment and loss, and in still others, by no means infrequent, while outward conditions were apparently favorable, the cow was a law unto herself and gave milk containing no more than the usual percentage of fat. In the so-called successful cases, the high test did not usually continue for more than 30 days, with a few notable exceptions, where it persisted through the entire lactation.

Here it might be said that the feed influenced the percentage of fat, though it was the feed eaten while the cow was dry that was largely responsible.

One of the experiments that did most to throw light on the whole question was reported in Bulletin 222 of the Cornell University Experiment Station. Briefly, a herd of 10 cows was fed for four years, a feed and fat record being kept continuously. The first year the cows were kept by their owner, who was known as a very scanty feeder, and the cows were thin in flesh. The second year the cows were at the university, and fed all they would eat of a high-protein ration. The third year they were at the university and fed a standard ration according to production. The fourth year they were returned to their former owner and again fed scantily. The results in brief showed that the fat percentage remained constant for the herd, and for the individuals, except that there was a slight rise amounting to about .25 of 1 per cent as between the first and second years.

To come back to the original proposition, it is not possible materially and permanently to increase or diminish the percentage of fat in the milk of a cow solely through changes in the amount and character of the feed supply.

The average percentage of fat in the milk of the cows of New York State is about 3.5. There is evidence that the general consumer would appreciate and pay for 4 per cent milk. If it were possible to raise this 3.5 milk to 4 per cent by any feed or combination of feeds in any amount, it would have been found out long before this. H. H. W.

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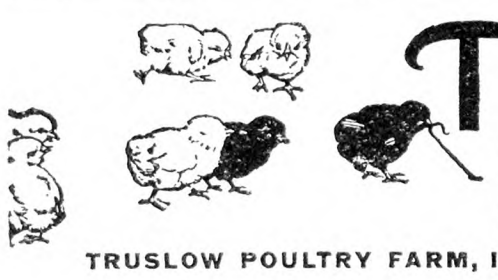

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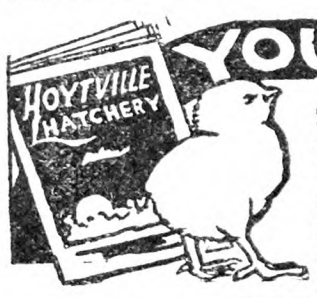

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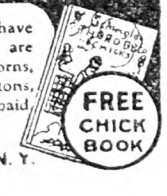

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 207 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The "Garden" Poultry Show

A remarkable change in the breeding, feeding and management of poultry has occurred in the last 25 years. This fact was indicated and emphasized by the exhibits, judging, attendance and business inquiries and sales at the late 40th annual Madison Square Garden Poultry Show in New York City.

The poultry industry is developing and expanding on a utility basis. Without sacrificing any of the economic values which arose from the long, patient and splendid work of idealistic breeders—who laid the foundation for it—the industry today is no longer an avocation or a hobby, but a highly organized and specialized business. It seemed to us that in all of the principal classes the prizewinners, and many other entries besides, were as attractive in appearance as the winners were in the old days, when "fancy points" often outweighed more practical values in the decisions of some judges.

The profound change that has taken place in the industry has solved many problems, to the profit of producers, feed manufacturers and poultry farm equipment makers. It has also created or uncovered many new and difficult problems in connection with the health, vitality, hygiene, sanitation and infections of flocks and chicks. Upon entering the show, our attention was first arrested by a group of men surrounding an exhibitor who was injecting a biological substance into the drumstick of as handsome a cockerel as we have ever seen.

Business methods and selective breeding, based on trapnest records, have revolutionized the poultry industry. It is now clearly dedicated to the efficient production of eggs, chicks and meat of uniformly high quality, whether the individual output be small, as on farms, or large, as in hatcheries, breeding establishments and places where broilers and capons are fed. Considering the extent to which the technique of producing poultry, eggs and chicks has been developed, it is surprising that the out-of-date and wasteful system under which poultry and eggs are distributed in cities should remain practically unchanged.

Some of the breeds are best for egg production; some others are more profitable for meat production; some average high as producers of both meat and eggs, while a few remain in the "fancy" or decorative class. All leading varieties were represented by typical entries at the show. The chief increases this year were in the White Leghorn, Jersey White Giant, Sumatra, Campine and Game classes. The entries of all varieties numbered 5,700, about 1,000 more than in 1928. About 200 breeders in 30 States, Washington, D. C., and Canada, were the exhibitors. Fifteen breeders exhibited cages of birds, which did not compete for prizes. Most of the 5,700 birds were from flocks in the Eastern States; some came from California, Washington, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Texas and Louisiana. More than $3,500 was awarded in premiums.

Vice-president Harvey C. Wood informed us that the demand at the show for breeding stock, eggs, baby chicks and ducklings was much stronger than it has been in the past five years. It was especially keen for eggs and chicks from high-egg-record strains. A noteworthy fact disclosed in connection with the Jersey White Giant entries, from five flocks as against a single flock a year ago, was that in April last one of the exhibitors sold a number of baby chicks of this variety at 30 cents each to a buyer who raised, caponized and sold them dressed, weighing 12 lbs. each, for $6 a head.

Five farm women exhibited White Holland turkeys, and contended earnestly for the honors. Bronze, Narragansett, Bourbon Red and Black turkeys from several flocks made a creditable display, judged by A. D. Walker of Missouri, while small but choice entries of geese, ducks and guineas were worthy of Garden ribbons and audiences. More than 2,500 pigeons —200 entries less than in 1928—were shown for cups and ribbons in 112 classes by 187 breeders.

Fifty breeders in a dozen States and Ontario showed 180 meat and fur-bearing rabbits—the largest number ever before registered in this section of the show. Cavies or guinea pigs were represented by three herds.

In the 4-H club poultry judging contest, in which teams of boys and girls who are members of these clubs competed, the Virginia delegation won first. Wiley Weaver on that State's team was the highest-scoring individual. The Maryland team won second, Massachusetts third, New Jersey fourth, Connecticut fifth, Delaware sixth and Pennsylvania seventh.

Helpful talks and illustrated lectures on the breeding, feeding, housing, health, diseases, grading and marketing a poultry and eggs were given and questions answered by leading authorities every afternoon in a small auditorium adjacent to the show room. Director Chas. D. Cleveland of New Jersey and Wm. F. Kirkpatrick of Connecticut had charge of this useful educational department.

The exhibition was excellently staged and well-managed. It was also competently judged, according to most of the talk heard among exhibitors. The total attendance for the five days evidenced the abiding popularity of the show as an educational institution in its New York City home.

D. C. W.

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S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain....	$12.00
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½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. 25 chicks add 2c. 50 chicks add 1c. Full count. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
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S.C.W.L., Wyckoff Strain	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
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FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Send orders now for March and April
$12.00 per 100—$57.50, 500—$110.00 1000
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Suspected Tuberculosis

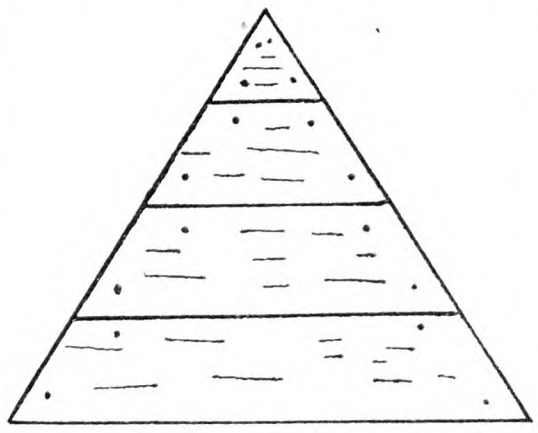
A number of my nine months old White Leghorn pullets have become thin and stagger, their combs are shrunken and they do not lay. I put them in a house by themselves. Recently I found five of them dead. I found two with spotted livers and rather large galls. No evidence of worms in intestines or of coccidiosis. I take the spots to indicate tuberculosis. What does the extra big gall indicate, without the spots? How can I bring back my pullets into laying? They started off fairly well, and then gradually slowed down until now they have about stopped. They have been this way for about two months. They are molting some, but not all. I feed them grain three times a day, twice in litter and once with cod-liver oil in troughs. They get a buttermilk, Alfalfa leaf meal mash all the time in hoppers and a wet mash after one of the grain feedings, lights in the evening.

New York. E. D. R.

Tuberculosis is to be suspected, or diagnosed, when "spots" are found upon the liver, but tubercles, or small nodules, should be found there or in other organs in advanced cases. There are other diseases that cause spotted livers. Growing weakness, emaciation, pale skin and slow progress of the disease are other symptoms of tuberculosis, but the nodules in the various internal tissues should make a diagnosis easy in advanced cases. I do not know of any special significance in enlarged gall bladders. Neither do I know of any way to bring pullets back into laying after a slump other than to give them the same care that they should have if they had not slacked up from some known or unknown cause. There are no known methods of quickly and easily bringing about the physiological changes necessary for renewed production; time will have to be an element in the matter. It is not difficult to check laying and bring about a partial molt by sudden changes in feeding or care, and too vigorous attempts to "worm" pullets may have the same effect. Lighting needs also to be used with care in a well-defined method, not in a haphazard way. Your own experience has probably shown you that Winter laying is something that must be prepared for as soon as the chick is hatched. M. B. D.

Triangular Corner Board Chick Saver

Baby chicks have a way of piling up in the corners of the brooder house and smothering to death. The triangular corner board, shown in the illustration, entirely eliminates this danger and loss.



It is constructed of one-inch material with two strips nailed up the two sides to bind the one-inch material together. It is set in a slant in the corner of a square brooder-house. There should be one placed in each corner. Where two by fours interfere a notch can be cut out to make a good fit. This corner board is almost indespensable for the square brooder house. WARREN W. FROELICH.

Paralyzed Hens

What ails the hens we have, especially the pullets? They lie down on their feet to eat, cannot seem to stand up, only about a second. When they lie on their feet again they stick their head out forward. What can we do for them?

Vermont. MRS. W. B. C.

These pullets may be suffering from intestinal worms. Try giving each one a teaspoon or two of spirits of turpentine (ordinary turpentine) mixed with an equal quantity of any good oil, or castor oil. There is also a disease called range paralysis that does not seem to be always dependent upon worms and for which no cure has been found. The affected birds simply lose the use of one or both legs or wings, flop around for a few days and die. They may be the best looking birds in the flock and kept on range and with good care. M. B. D.

When Baby Chicks Arrive—How Will You Feed Them?

There's a *New Way* to do it—a way that cuts down death-loss, builds up weaklings, insures quick, sturdy growth—and does this with half the labor and 3/5 the usual cost.

The New Way is to feed *Start-All,* the complete ration for Baby Chicks, made by a new process in the form of little Kernels.

Every Kernel is alike—each contains its proper share of the 17 feeds and minerals that are mixed together, steam-cooked, toasted and dipped in cod-liver oil.

Start-All Kernels have a sweet, nut-like flavor. Chicks take to 'em at once, like a boy does to breakfast food.

Cooking and toasting process sterilizes the Kernels. Fed in hoppers, there is little spilling on floor where feed may become infected by droppings and later eaten.

After 48 hours, feed *Start-All* 5 times daily—all chicks will eat in 20 minutes. After first week, only feeding-care required is to fill hoppers and water fountains when empty.

No more time-schedule feeding; no mixing of wet or dry mashes; no feeding of scratch. No green feed or grit need be fed. No adding of cod-liver oil, tonics or anything else.

Accurate feed and growth records were reported by many flock-owners last season. Figures show that *Start-All* grows a chick to 6 weeks at cost of 6 to 7½c per bird.

All flock-owners said that, more important than saving in feed-cost, was the reduced mortality and freedom from sticking to feeding schedule.

Start-All Kernels can be fed with same good results to poults, ducklings, goslings, squabs, pheasants.

"From Chick to Laying Hen"

At 6 to 8 weeks, feed *Grow-All,* made in same size as *Start-All,* but contains no cod-liver oil. *Grow-All* secures same quick sturdy growth, with only 3/5 the usual cost.

To pullets and hens, feed *Lay-All,* made double size, without cod-liver oil. Fed with oil, layers can be confined without sun-light at all seasons. No green-feed, grit or scratch needed.

Ask your feed-store man, or write for samples, circulars, testimonials, price-list. Made by Chapin & Co., Chicago, makers of Unicorn Dairy Ration for 23 years.

Start-All, only, contains Cod-Liver Oil, added just before shipment.

All three feeds contain the following ingredients in amounts of each that vary to suit age of bird:

Meat Scraps, Dried Buttermilk, Pulverized Oats, Corn Oil Meal, Wheat Flour, Gluten Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Yellow Corn Meal, Wheat Bran, Milo, Wheat Middlings, Yellow Hominy Feed, Molasses, Salt, Charcoal, Bone Meal, Calcium Carbonate.

REQUEST FOR SAMPLE
CHAPIN & CO.,
327 S. La Salle St., Chicago.
Send free samples of Chapin Kernels.
Name .....
Address .....
R. D..... State.....
Name of Feed Store .....
Address .....

"$10,000 Yearly With Tancred Leghorns"
Larger Eggs — Larger Egg Yield — Larger Birds — Larger Yearly Profits
BABY CHICKS from the CREAM of the World's Best Egg Bred Stock. We have one of the largest and best flocks of Pure Tancred Leghorns in the State. The oldest trapnested strain in existence. Twenty-three years' trapnested, backed by 300-egg blood for generations. Prices greatly reduced this season. Special proposition for early orders.
Get Our Beautiful Free Catalogue and Price List.
FISHING CREEK POULTRY FARM BOX 8 LAMAR, PENNA.

WYNGARDEN FARMS & HATCHERY ZEELAND, MICH.
DOLLARS vs. PENNY PROFITS!
Many of our customers make $3.00 per year per bird with our Hollywood Strain Leghorn Chicks. Why be contented with less? They cost no more to feed or raise. Compare them to others. Write for catalog explaining breeding methods, egg records, photos, etc. Dollars and eggs prove Wyngarden chicks the best. (White Leghorns—and—Barred Rocks).
Address Box H
LEGHORNS

WRITE for this Chick Catalog
Our Hollywood White Leghorns are headed by cockerels (dams' records 290-300 eggs per year) direct from Hollywood or by sons of above. English and Tancred Leghorns if you prefer. We also hatch Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Wyand., Anconas, Bf. Orp., Dark Br. and Buff Leghorns. L. V. Caldwell of Mesopotamia, Ohio, made $128.90 on 200 chicks last year. F. E. Walker, Dover Center, Ohio, says, "I can't recommend New London Chick Hatchery too highly." Write for catalog which tells all about our stock. Prices are attractive. Write today.
BIG FREE Catalog
NEW LONDON CHICK HATCHERY COMPANY, Box N, New London, Ohio

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

During the year 1928 the Publisher's Desk Department of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER wrote substantially 20,000 letters in its service to subscribers. It is estimated that about 10,000 of these letters were replies to inquiries for the financial standing and reputation of houses not advertising in the paper but seeking credit or trade from our subscribers.

During the year we received 1,740 claims for collection, to the amount of $70,005.22, which for one reason or another the subscriber was unable to collect himself. Of these claims we collected and returned to farmers $47,159.59. The amount collected for farmers since we began to keep account of it year by year is as follows:

1910—	400	claims	collected,	$ 9,665.45
1911—	539	"	"	12,110.63
1912—	558	"	"	10,926.51
1913—	743	"	"	10,112.91
1914—	800	"	"	10,665.50
1915—	921	"	"	13,021.12
1916—	1,192	"	"	18,131.54
1917—	1,630	"	"	23,961.21
1918—	2,232	"	"	37,425.54
1919—	2,596	"	"	44,684.29
1920—	2,493	"	"	45,592.74
1921—	1,584	"	"	45,804.23
1922—	1,479	"	"	62,549.60
1923—	2,246	"	"	79,138.91
1924—	1,588	"	"	52,753.39
1925—	1,436	"	"	56,323.09
1926—	1,613	"	"	45,864.59
1927—	1,450	"	"	52,520.94
1928—	1,036	"	"	47,159.59
	25,446			$678,511.78

There is never any charge for these collections and no money accepted for it or for any of the paper service to farmers. The biggest service is not in making these collections without charge, but in giving information and caution against crooks.

This work has not only armed individual farmers in the protection of their pocketbooks in specific cases, but it has discouraged and defeated many fraudulent schemes, and actually driven the promoters of them out of active work and landed many of them finally in jail. We, of course, have no means of estimating the total amount saved to the public in this way, but it must total big figures in the forty odd years we have been at it. The work has not been all done here in the office. The co-operation of friends in the country has been a big factor in its success.

Will you advise me of the reliability of the L. L. Cooke School of Drafting of Chicago, Ill.? I have received literature from them which makes their course seem very practical. Is their course thorough enough to prepare a person who has a high school education to take a position with any large firm and hold the position as well as advance? J. E. D.

New York.

If one were to accept literally the claims of correspondence course promoters this young man would be able to step from home study work into a responsible position. The idea is preposterous. Such positions go only to trained men of long experience in the work. Only a small percentage of those investing in such courses complete the work for one reason or another. Working out mechanical problems with written instructions is no easy task and very often the course proves very different from the impression received from salesmen or advertising literature. THE R. N.-Y. does not accept any correspondence course advertising because we cannot conscientiously recommend investment in them.

Recently you gave a report in your paper about the *Wall Street Messenger* of 60 Broad Street, New York, stating that they were taking the place of bucket shops, but did not state how it was accomplished. I have subscribed to the *Wall Street Messenger* for two months, and have seen nothing wrong so far.

Could you give me your opinion about the Market Financial Service, Inc., of 40 Exchange Place, and American Securities Service, Inc., Norton-Lilly Building, 26 Beaver Street, New York City, as to their reliability? I wish there were more publications who were as fearless as your paper. H. E. B.

Connecticut.

No one can find any fault with the information given in these "tipster sheets." The purpose of the individuals sending out these sheets is to give out reliable information about a certain line of stocks and in this way secure the confidence of those receiving the publications. Then the game usually is to call those subscribing to the publications up on the long distance telephone or send them urgent telegrams to buy some wild-cat stocks that are represented to "double in price in the next few weeks." If the individuals take this bait it means loss. It is not the purpose of the brokers sending out these "tipster sheets" to sell legitimate stocks—they want to sell stocks on which they can make big profits. It was in connection with this scheme that Geo. Graham Rice, who published the *Iconoclast*, a market report, was sentenced only a couple of weeks ago to four years in the penitentiary. The *Market Financial Service* is another of the "tipster sheets," and if a reader has not been solicited to join a wildcat investment scheme it is only because he has been overlooked as a prospect.

Our son, 17 years old, ruptured his side while at school by kicking a ball; thinks he had a little touch of it last Summer. He is wearing a truss recommended by our doctor, which has been very uncomfortable. He answered an advertisement in *The Christian Herald* and received literature recommending their truss so highly. Will you investigate this make of truss and also reliability of firm and write me what you think of it, also what you think best to do for my son?

Virginia. J. D. W.

If this patient will take our advice he will continue to be guided in the matter of the boy's trouble by the doctor who has examined the case. A truss isn't intended for comfort, and some discomfort may be necessary to correct the difficulty. Ordering a device for a rupture by mail is on a par with treating some serious disorder with a patent medicine cure-all. All may come out right but the reasonable course to take in any serious human ailment is to follow the recommendations of a good doctor—a specialist in the particular trouble if possible.

The following statement from Attorney Chas. A. Voss corrects a statement in a recent issue relative to the Kay Copper Company of Arizona:

On the motion of the Attorney General of the State of New York, I was appointed by an order of the Supreme Court on September 28, 1927, a receiver, not in bankruptcy, but of all monies, etc., which the Attorney General had alleged the Kay Copper Corporation had obtained through unfair practices. My receivership continued until October, 1928, when I was discharged as such receiver by an order entered in the Supreme Court by the Attorney General.

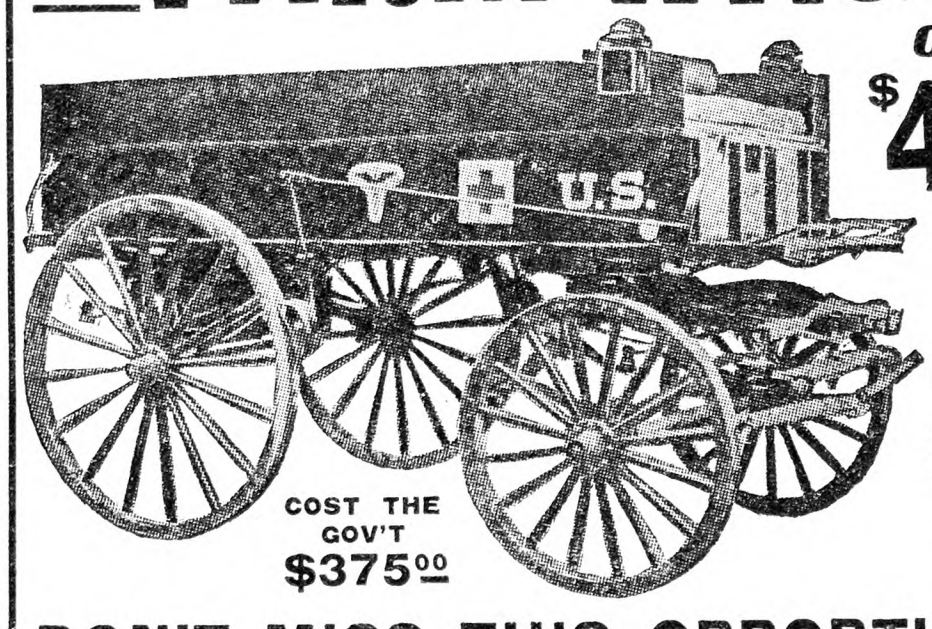
I am a teacher in a rural school. This is my second year of teaching. Last Fall two men came to a house where I was visiting, and asked for me. I told them I did not wish to talk with them. They said, "We are not agents. We come for the Standard Educat nal Society to make you a present. May we come in and tell you about it?" Not wishing to be rude I said, "Yes." They said they were giving away a set of encyclopedias to teachers. They showed me parts of the set. Then they told me that the teacher, in return, subscribed to their magazine, "The Standard Educator Quarterly." The subscription is for 10 years, to be paid for monthly on the installment plan. The subscription is to be paid up in two years, but the magazine comes for 10 years. I told them I couldn't afford to subscribe to it, but they made the payments so small that I finally did as they asked me to—wrote my name and address in the blanks for that purpose.

Before the first quarterly magazine arrived I wrote and told them that I was canceling my subscription as circumstances made it impossible for me to pay for the books. I also had the books returned to them from the express office. They paid no attention to my letter but sent the magazine. I sent it back and wrote again and told them I had canceled my subscription. They wrote to me then and said it was impossible to cancel it as I had signed a contract and must keep the books and pay for the magazine. However I have not kept the books nor magazine. Neither have I made any payments. M. C. G.

New York.

Here is the same old game that has been played on young teachers many times. The scheme hardly requires further comment, but the public should be very cautious about signing their names to any paper at the urgent request of agents employing such methods as described above. We have advised this young woman not to be frightened by the demands of the Standard Educational Society.

U. S. Gov't FARM WAGON



ONLY $42.50 F. O. B. Brooklyn New York

A Brand New, High Grade WAGON Best Quality Materials at Less Than One-Sixth Original Cost

COST THE GOV'T $375.00

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!

HERE is one of the biggest bargains ever offered. These wagons are surplus Government stock—they were originally purchased by the Government as Ambulance Wagons but make a dandy utility Farm Wagon—they are extra well built—made by the Indiana and Studebaker Wagon Works—have never been used and are shipped to you knocked down direct from the Government Warehouse in original crates just as delivered to the Government. While they last we offer them at the unheard of price of $42.50 F. O. B. Brooklyn, N. Y.

DON'T DELAY! SUPPLY LIMITED!

Wagon body is 9 ft. long, 4 ft. 7 in. wide; front wheels 3 ft.—rear 4 ft. 2 in.; round edge steel tires 2½ in. wide, ½ in. thick; oak body has heavy floor with 2 side seats full length, fold up or removable; 7 steel tempered springs made of open oil tempered steel; spring blocks malleable. Upholstered driver seat with rest back—2 side lamps—hickory or ash tongue, double trees, neck yoke—chains—foot brakes; tail board—wheels Archibald pattern, "A Grade," bolted with ¼ in. tire bolts, joint rim provided with fellow plates and 2 bolts; equipped with two 5 gallon heavy gauge galvanized tanks for water; suitable axle wrench. Removable steps in rear. Painted 5 coats. A wonderful, strong, utility Farm Wagon.

Purchasers often write: "I would have paid you twice as much just for the asking." Our policy in handling Government goods for the past 15 years is to make a fair profit and give the public unusual value. Publishers accept this advertising after inspection and they know what a wonderful Bargain you are being offered.

Without a doubt, this is one of the greatest bargains we have ever offered. Supply limited. Be sure to get one at this low price. Send your check today.

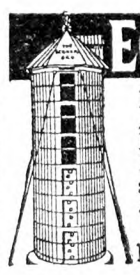
HANDY FARM CART At a Give-Away Price - - Only $22.50

HORSE DRAWN

Cost the Gov't $175.00

Another rare bargain in a horse drawn, strongly built Farm Cart. Cost the Gov't $175. Our Price only $22.50 F.O.B. Schenectady, N. Y. Carts never used—shipped knocked down in original crates. Body 7 ft. 7 in. long—4 ft. 3 in. wide—2 ft. deep, with tail board and heavy floor. Wheels 4½ ft. high. Iron Tires, 3 in. wide—⅝ in. thick. Steel Axle 2x2 in. Body and Shafts white Oak or Hickory. Cart is complete with brakes and axle wrench. Painted 3 coats. A brand new cart at a give-away price. Guaranteed as represnted. Publishers would not print this ad. if carts and wagons were not as described. Send check or Money Order today.

NATIONAL JOBBING & EXPORT CO.
Dept. B, 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.



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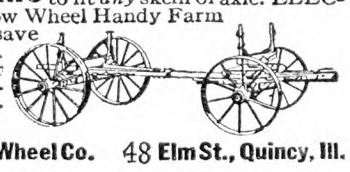
EVERY Economy Silo is equipped with Anchoring System that makes it absolutely *permanent*. It can't blow over. Every convenience. A-1 material. Also silos of Tile and Cement Stave. Catalog and manufacturer's prices on request.

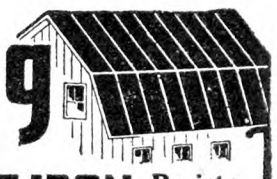
ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Dept. C Frederick, Md.

ELECTRIC Steel or Wood Wheels are built to fit *any* skein or axle. ELECTRIC Low Wheel Handy Farm Trucks save high lifts. Write for Free Catalog today.



Electric Wheel Co. 48 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

Roofing



Fire and Lightning Proof

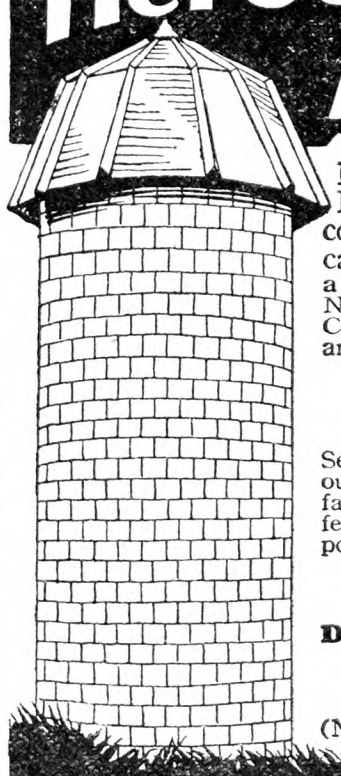
ARMCO INGOT IRON Resists Rust

It does not pay to buy cheap painted steel roofing when you can get a guaranteed pure iron roofing that lasts five to ten times longer than the ordinary steel roof. Armco Ingot Iron Roofing is your most economical buy. *It will pay you to send for our free illustrated catalog. Write today.*

American Iron Roofing Co., Sta. 45 Middletown, O.

PURE IRON ARMCO NOT STEEL

Here's a *Better* SILO At a *Big* Saving



Let us send you the facts and figures which prove that NATCO Hollow Tile Silos are the cheapest of all when you consider appearance, permanence, service and upkeep. You can buy a NATCO for as little as $250—just a little more than a less durable silo of the same size would cost. Then, think what a NATCO saves you — No painting — No repairs — No upkeep expense. Can't rot, burn, burst or blow down. A life time of trouble-proof service and satisfaction. And its appearance adds value to your farm.

Mail the Coupon—Get All the Facts and Figures Before You Buy

Send the coupon below today. Find out how little money it takes with our low prices and Easy Payment Plan to put a NATCO Silo on your farm. Get our FREE catalog and complete details of the 15 superior features of the NATCO at once. No obligation. Just fill out the coupon and mail it today. Do it now.

THE DREW LINE COMPANY
Sole Selling Agents
Dept. 501 Fort Atkinson, Wis. Elmira, N. Y.

(N-1)

NATCO HOLLOW TILE SILOS

The Drew Line Co., Dept. 501
(*Mail Coupon to Office Nearest You*)
Please send me FREE Catalog—Prices—Easy Payment Plan and complete information on NATCO Silos.

Name _____

Town _____

R.F.D. _____ State _____

Del-Mar-Va 6,090 Square Miles Finest Agricultural Opportunities

Within three to ten hours by motor truck over splendid concrete highways to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington markets. Pennsylvania Railroad System permeates entire Peninsula. Mild, equable climate. Very little snow and freezing. Farms, town and waterfront homes, low priced. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet FREE. **Address 167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.**

FARMS-CAMP SITES—We own several dairy farms, fruit farms, small farms, camps sites; all excellent propositions. Hundred miles from New York. Easy Terms. Low prices. **SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.**

100 Acre Farm Mile off main state road, ⅛ mile from improved highway. Large barn, cellar and foundation completed for large house. Nice neighbors—**$800.** Owner **SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y. Telephone 10-3**

Maryland Farms We have farms of all sizes for sale both waterfront and inland, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the "Garden Spot" of the world, where farming pays. Fertile soil, good markets, macadam road and fine climate. For particulars address. **SAMUEL P. WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Md.**

Home Cured Hams and Bacon, 38c per lb.

Pure Pork Sausage in 5 lb. Bags.....35c per lb.
All orders prepaid to third zone.
C. E. WYLIE *Chenango Co* OXFORD, N. Y.

WANTED GOOD, CLEAN FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING **BAGS**
Write for our new attractive Price List. We pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. **J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham Street, Buffalo, N. Y.**

HELP WANTED—MALE
A position is open in our salesforce for a middle aged man in this territory. Good weekly income year round. **Connecticut Valley Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED to let by acre, timber cutting and clearing land; also tie and cord-wood cutters. B. F. JONES, Inc., 506 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

WOMAN, active, capable, white, Protestant, housework, waiting, private family, no laundry or cooking; only those desiring all-year position; answer giving complete information; salary $14 a week. ADVERTISER 5304, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, must be good milker, must have knowledge of handling horses and general farm work; good wages, year round job for right man. J. & H. CASSIDY, Meadow Brook Farms, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman to operate Pennsylvania's most complete laying house and broodery; salary and percentage; must furnish reference. WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa.

UNENCUMBERED white woman, Protestant, good cook required, no washing; all particulars and copies of references in first letter; salary to start $60 a month; private family, not farm; only one seeking all-year position wanted. ADVERTISER 5273, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Men to do advanced registry testing in New Jersey; requirements: honesty, accuracy and a thorough knowledge of a Babcock test. Apply to W. R. ROBBERS, Superintendent Advanced Registry, New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—Competent married groom; must be capable of schooling hunters and have thorough knowledge of horses; apply by letter or in person to GREEN POND FARMS, Bethlehem, Pa.

WANTED—A vegetable grower, man, single, who can grow vegetables in quantity and quality; know something about shrubs and fruit; give references, age, wages expected, etc. ADVERTISER 5348, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Good dairy and poultryman, married; must be good and know his business; give reference and wages expected. ADVERTISER 5349, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultryman, single, for private estate; man who can give results; apply giving reference, age and wages expected. ADVERTISER 5350, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced truck farmer on undeveloped truck farm; must be steady, temperate, able to work alone, handle team; all-year job; reply stating age, experience and wages expected; open February 15. WILLIAM PITNEY, Matawan, N. J.

WANTED—Boy for small farm; must be good milker; state wages desired. Address BOX 502, Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

COUPLE wanted for all year around position; wife to do general housework; man must have experience as landscape gardener; wages to start $50 per month, with furnished cottage, including heat, light and maintenance; give full particulars when replying, including age and references. ADVERTISER 5363, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two single men for work on Holstein dairy farm; one as teamster, the other to work in barn and willing to milk three times daily; a permanent job for honest, conscientious men; good living conditions and reasonable hours; state age and wages in answering this ad. GREENWOOD DAIRY FARM, Hulmeville, Bucks Co., Pa.

WANTED—Single man as assistant on private place with herd of ten Jerseys; must have experience and capable of handling all the work in barn and dairy; wages $75 per month with room and board. GEORGE JENNINGS, Judson Road, Fairfield, Conn.

WANTED—Master and matron, division of boys; 28 to 40; willing workers without children; salary $1,380, found; experience, qualifications first letter. COUNTY SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Man and wife with farm experience for trucking and tractor work; good market; no money required; either salary or shares; farm completely equipped; family with grown-up boys preferred. Write HENRY PRANTL, Box 43, Pleasantville, N. J.

WANTED—March 1, high-grade barn foreman; single and four helpers, to work under manager, with purebred Jersey cattle, to meet following conditions: dry hand milking, steady, conscientious workers 7 days a week, gentle with cattle, understand production of clean milk, understand feeding; no automobiles (bus handy), two weeks' vacation at end of one year's satisfactory work. ADVERTISER 5364, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married couple; wife must be good housekeeper, board men; man some experience with pheasants preferred; location, Delaware County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 5371, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FARM and estate manager open; 25 years' incomparable, thorough, practical, scientific and college experience, all branches A to Z; cattle and dairy specialist; development successful, highly remunerative industrial farm unit, complete elimination all waste and surplus labor; unsurpassed marketing plans. POST OFFICE BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

POSITIONS wanted by farm school graduates, 20 years of age, having had three years practical and theoretical training on the large school farms; some of these graduates are trained as dairymen, herdsmen, tractor operators, vegetable gardeners, orchardists, poultrymen, greenhouse-men, landscape men, and general farm management; only interested in good farms; ready for employment April 1. Communicate with C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

POSITION wanted; working superintendant; experience horticulture, agriculture, live stock, poultry. ADVERTISER 5306, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as farm or estate superintendent by agricultural college graduate, agronomist, whose theory has been well fortified by experience. ADVERTISER 5342, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A job milking Guernsey test cows by April 1; when answering state full particulars. FRANK WARREN, Lakeville, Conn.

PLAIN cook wants position on large farm to cook for help; best references. ADVERTISER 5332, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, working manager, Danish, married, one child; life experience with purebred cattle; understand everything pertaining to farm, garden and orchard; excellent references, agricultural school education; desires charge of business or gentleman's farm; please state particulars and wages in first letter. GEORGE OLSEN, 944 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, German, age 28, best of references, qualified all branches; know how to care for all live stock and general farming; wish steady position; please state all details. ADVERTISER 5333, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN desires position April 1; wife to board help. ADVERTISER 5334, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, years experience getting high egg yield from large commercial flocks, large hatches from Mammoth incubators; best results rearing chickens; open for position where tireless efforts bring wonderful results. ADVERTISER 5335, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, 40, seeks position, gent's estate, as manager or gardener; Protestant; references. ADVERTISER 5337, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN knows business A to Z; experienced gardener, caretaker; wife board help; references; go anywhere. ADVERTISER 5338, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, reliable, clean, young man; six years' experience; available at once. ADVERTISER 5340, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, no children, desire position on estate after February 1; experienced poultryman; no cows; wife to board men; best references; particulars first letter; furnished or partly furnished apartment desired. ADVERTISER 5341, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as working manager by Protestant American, married, aged 35, two children; life experience in agriculture, specialized at Cornell in fruit and vegetables, 14 years in last position; held record in Westchester County on potatoes and melons; master of local Grange two years; further details on application. WARD B. STARK, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

FARMER, thoroughly experienced all branches, best references as to character and ability, desires change April 1; married, small family; if you are looking for a headman who knows and cares, answer. ADVERTISER 5310, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOLLAND family, two milkers, with good farm experience, want a job on dairy farm to work on shares. ADVERTISER 5344, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, reliable, refined woman wants position in family, as one of family; very fond of children; best references; Protestant preferred; state salary and particulars. ADVERTISER 5345, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST open for position; foreman or manager; thorough, practical, college trained; years of experience in all its branches; handle help; take full charge. ADVERTISER 5346, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm foreman on small estate; life experiences farming, gardening, poultry; married, age 37, small family, Protestant, good habits, best references, desires position after March 15; state particulars. Address BOX 56, Hamilton, Mass.

POULTRYMAN, married, lifetime experience; past nine years manager large commercial plant; disengaged March 1; salary $150 and privileges. ADVERTISER 5347, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, Protestant, married, American farmer, age 35, wishes position on farm or private estate; handy with tools, paintbrush and machinery; no tobacco, alcohol or profanity. ADVERTISER 5351, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED cottage mother, supervisor or relief woman; sincere; immediate. ADVERTISER 5354, care Rural New-Yorker.

INSTITUTIONS: experienced supervisor, agriculturalist, shop teacher, practical. ADVERTISER 5355, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as caretaker, gardener, handy man, chauffeur, by middle-aged married man. P. O. BOX 235, Seaford, N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENT farm, orchards, estate; ten years managerial capacities; practical; references. ADVERTISER 5353, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, middle-aged man, wants charge of modern plant where results are appreciated; thoroughly understand and always attend to my business. ADVERTISER 5356, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG American, age 24, single, desires outside employment, farm or estate; some experience, moderate wage. ADVERTISER 5357, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as working farm manager or gardener by single man, 24 years old, Cornell man; experienced in dairying, field crops and vegetable crop management. C. C. CORNWALL, South Wales, N. Y.

SINGLE young man with theoretical and practical experience, desires position as assistant with a successful poultryman or poultry farm; moderate wages. L. G., P. O. Box 26, Arlington, N. J.

POULTRYMAN wants to raise broilers, roasting chickens and pullets on large scale, shares or salary, 15 years' experience; can build necessary houses. ADVERTISER 5361, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, 28, married, open for position requiring results; would be willing to take charge of a small estate; unquestionable references; capable of taking charge of any herd. M. McCARTHY, Box 495, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

FARMER-GARDENER, experienced superintendent on estate, seeks position on gentleman's farm in Westchester County, prefer the section White Plains, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. ADVERTISER 5368, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE couple, good dairyman, large family, good help, want large dairy farm on shares or for wages. ADVERTISER 5370, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WOULD like to rent or work on shares, farm consisting of 50 acres or more for the purpose of raising vegetables; farm must be within driving distance of New York markets; New Jersey preferred; write giving full particulars. FRED W. WEHRENBERG, 38-25 55th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—2 to 400-acre farm with cows, horses, equipment at share rental for term years by practical and scientific man covering years of experience with A-1 references, integrity, etc. ADVERTISER 4873, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Del-Mar-Va poultry plant, 300 acres, uninfected range, about 2,800 layers, now producing; gross income up to Dec. 5th about $12,949; valuable saw timber and firewood; heavy income producing business suitable for two or three partners; price $16,000, $7,000 down, balance on easy long-time payments. ADVERTISER 5184, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—86-acre farm; 8-room house, barn, hen houses; fertile land; price, $1.500. ADVERTISER 5305, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm of 56 acres; 7 miles north of Lyons, N. Y. Inquire of NETTIE LAMSON, 223 S. Main St., Fairport, Monroe County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—House and lot in South Sodus, N. Y. Inquire of NETTIE LAMSON, 223 S. Main St., Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

WANTED to rent, small farm in lower New York State with outbuildings suitable for poultry. ADVERTISER 5312, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small poultry and fruit farm, near markets and schools; level ground; reasonable. ADVERTISER 5321, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—In New Jersey, 110 acres, modern poultry and dairy farm, near New York, on concrete highway, near station; everything new; bargain. ADVERTISER 5331, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 250 acres for sale, to rent, or on shares; 15 cows, 4 horses and tools; on improved road. ANDREW GREGG, R. D. 4, Schenectady, N. Y.

FOR SALE—15-acre farm in Florida and 320-acre wheat farm in Alberta, Can. BOX 58, Route A, Dade City, Fla.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, three acres, modern house six rooms, gas and electric, barn, garage, brooder-house, laying-house for 800 birds. LOUIS J. KOERING, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—Five or ten acres, good farm land; ideal for poultry; electricity available; near church and school; two miles to center of Vineland; good roads. KOERING BROS., Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 7 acres, on cement highway, South Jersey, edge of large town; house, 6 rooms, bath, large attic, all modern conveniences, city gas; 800 selected White Leghorns included; income producing now; price $12,000; will finance. ADVERTISER 5336, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—8-acre farm in chicken belt near Watkins Glen; land level and fertile; 8-room house, all improvements; sacrificing for $6,500; for details, write L. H. BOSCH, Odessa, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Golden opportunity for somebody who has $5,000 cash and $1,500 easy terms; 15-acre poultry and truck farm with 7-room house and outbuildings, with 900 laying hens and cow; farm on city line of good town and 17 miles to Atlantic City. ADVERTISER 5339, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Two farms adjoining, one contains 146 acres, the other 90 acres; will sell separately or together; sold to settle estate; situated 3½ miles from the old historic village of Kinderhook. Address POST OFFICE BOX 183, Kinderhook, N. Y.

WANT to rent or on shares, small, excellent dairy farm on good road in New Jersey. ADVERTISER 5343, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIVE-ACRE Vineland poultry farm, seven-room house, bath, electric, hot water heat, barn, garage, poultry houses, fruit, shade; priced for quick sale. M. S. BROWN, 812 Fourth St., Monongahela, Pa.

FOR RENT or to work on shares, chicken and truck farm, Hillsdale, N. Y.; accommodates 1,000 chickens; incubator and brooder like new. G. B. DIOGUARDI, 214 East 58th St., New York City.

FOR SALE—10-room house with 16 acres; on State road; fully furnished; suitable for Summer home; in excellent condition; newly painted; good opportunity; inquire G. B. DIOGUARDI, 214 East 58th St., New York City, or C. C. Bates, Hillsdale, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Saratoga County, 108 acres, large house, barn, silo, apples, pears and plums; farm is completely stocked and tooled; will sell separately or altogether. J. FRANK DeRIDDER, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

WANTED—Large dairy farm completely stocked, etc., to purchase on payment plan from milk checks, by competent farmer with five grown-up sons, all good farmers; references on integrity and efficiencies. ADVERTISER 5369, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARYLAND, Eastern Shore, 8 acres on State highway; hens, cow, pigs and mule; $1,500 takes possession; balance on mortgage. ELISHA B. STEERE, Parsonsburg, Md.

RENT, sell, exchange, 87-acre dairy-chicken farm; fine spring water, 9-room house, 5 outbuildings, 5 acres apples, woodlot; healthy; near Bloomsbury, 53 miles Newark, N. J. ADVERTISER 5362, care Rural New-Yorker.

THREE good farms for sale; bargain. ADVERTISER 5352, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Valuable 70-acre turkey farm, annual income $5,000 to $10,000; make offer first letter. BOX NO. 12, Linesville, Pa.

WANTED to rent equipped dairy farm with purebred cattle to develop, by life-experienced farmer, or position on same. FRED ROSE, R. 1, Troy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Small boarding house and tea room, with modern conveniences, on concrete highway; located in good Summer resort near Pocono Mountains; 60 acres of land and 350-quart retail milk route included if wanted. M. BOWMAN, Owner, R. D. 4, Monroe County, Stroudsburg, Pa.

150-ACRE State road farm, 12-room house, water, electric, telephone, several outer buildings, bathing, boating, fishing, hunting on property; stock, tools, machinery, buildings and land in A-1 condition; near Kingston; price $20,000, small cash, easy terms. MARY DeMARTE, Monsey, N. Y.

FOR SALE or rent, Glenwood Estate; tenant must furnish 10-20 cows and run boarding-house; big money. CHARLES C. ELSTON, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—South Massachusetts farm, 37 acres, buildings, orchard, wood; near city; $1,900, $500 cash. ADVERTISER 5358, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Six-acre fruit farm in Hudson River Valley, beautiful location; ten-room modern residence, every improvement; garage, barn, etc.; first-class; near churches and schools; ill health of owner compels sale for $9,000; must be seen to be appreciated. ADVERTISER 5359, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—240-acre, modern dairy and fruit farm; 4,000 bearing fruit trees, modern dairy barns for 50 head; producing A grade milk; 10-room residence, tenant house; plenty of other buildings; best markets; a paying business proposition. ADVERTISER 5360, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Slate roof, five-room house, garage and chicken house; fruited, garden also; building lot goes with place; nice view of the Hudson River. EZRA C. SNYDER, Germantown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—20-acre poultry farm, capacity 1,000 hens; 6-room house, big barn, orchard, ½ mile large town; price $2,500, terms, or will rent for $225 a year. CHARLES STUCHLIK, Milton, Del.

MIDDLE-AGED couple want to rent a small house, 3 or 4 rooms, on State road or near town or village school; would like some land; must be cheap. ADVERTISER 5365, care Rural New-Yorker.

CALIFORNIA, modern, new $9,000 residence, poultry plant, $7,500, down payment $500; ten years monthly payments; handle own birds; world's largest syndicate markets eggs; 2,000 hens, profit $200 per week; June weather 360 days. MARQUIS, 39 North Union St., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm, about 70 acres, within 100 miles of New York City. ADVERTISER 5366, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT to rent, in Southern or Western Connecticut, small place, half acre or more. ADVERTISER 5367, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40 not prepaid; 10 lbs. white, prepaid, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; buckwheat comb, $1.75. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat; either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

SWEET clover extracted honey, case two 60-lb. cans, $12.50; for larger amounts write for wholesale prices, stating amount; sample 15c. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

HONEY—Fine extracted, 60-lb. can here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PURE buckwheat honey, prepaid, third zone, 5-lb. pail, 75 cents; 10-lb. pail, $1.40; 60-lb. can, $6. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells; price $325 f.o.b. premises. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

FOR SALE—800-egg Wishbone hotwater incubator; automatic egg turner; used only three times; in very good condition; $75; bring your truck. J. RASSAERT, Blauvelt Rd., Pearl River, N. Y.

FOR SALE—32-volt Fuller & Johnson electric light and power plant with batteries, never been used. HUBERT D. GAGE, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

FINEST amber clover with comb honey; 5 lbs., $1.25; clover ext., 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1; $1.80 delivered 3rd zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

SLEEP on fresh picked balsam pillow, filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma, refreshing in the sick room and shut ins; excellent gift for sweetheart and friend; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.25, postage paid, remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, R. F. D. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

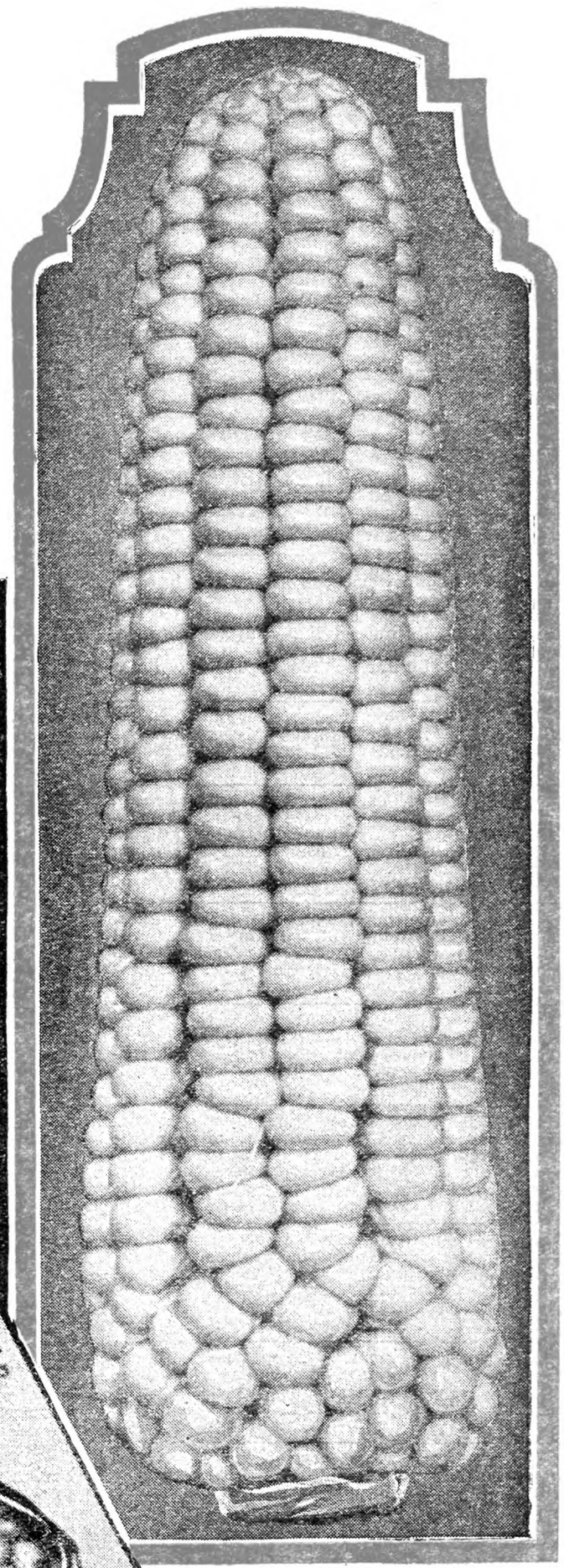
Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 171.

THE BURPEE *Sweet Corn*

New! Rich and sweet. Larger and earlier than the famous Burpee Golden Bantam. A big, attractive ear, 7 inches long and 1¾ inches thick—a good size for eating from the cob—full of toothsome sweetness and nourishment, with the same buttery flavor that has given world fame to Burpee's Golden Bantam. And to think that "The Burpee" matures ten days ahead of Golden Bantam. The plants grow 5 to 5½ feet tall, bearing an abundance of handsome, luscious ears covered with a strong, protective husk.

"The Burpee" Sweet Corn has quickly found its way into the hands of those who appreciate quality. Market growers have found it most desirable because of its extra early maturity, attractive appearance, and heavy yield. Its quality has created a strong demand at good prices.

Pkt. 15c; ½-lb. 40c; lb. 60c; 2 lbs. $1.10; 5 lbs. $2.40; 10 lbs. $4.50 postpaid. By express or freight, purchaser paying the transportation charges: 15 lbs. $5.70; 25 lbs. $9.25; 50 lbs. $18.00; 100 lbs. $35.



"The Burpee" Sweet Corn—earlier and larger than the famous Golden Bantam.

THIS GREAT GARDEN BOOK— *free*

W. Atlee Burpee Co.
108 Burpee Buildings Philadelphia

Gentlemen: Please send me the following:

☐ **A free copy of Burpee's Annual.**

.....of "The Burpee" Sweet Corn as offered in The Rural New-Yorker. Check for $.....is enclosed.

Name.....

R. D. or St.....

P. O.....State.....

Burpee's Annual Seed and Plant Book

The Vegetables and Flowers you would like to see growing on your place—read all about them in Burpee's Annual Seed and Plant Book. This is the catalog that tells the plain truth about the ***Best Seeds That Grow.*** It is a beautiful book of 172 pages, easy to read, full of pictures and interesting planting information.

Burpee's Annual offers the best in Vegetables Seeds, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Roses.

Market Growers use Burpee's Annual as a reference book because it gives helpful and accurate information.

If you are interested in **Quality Seeds and Plants,** write for a copy of Burpee's Annual. It's free.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

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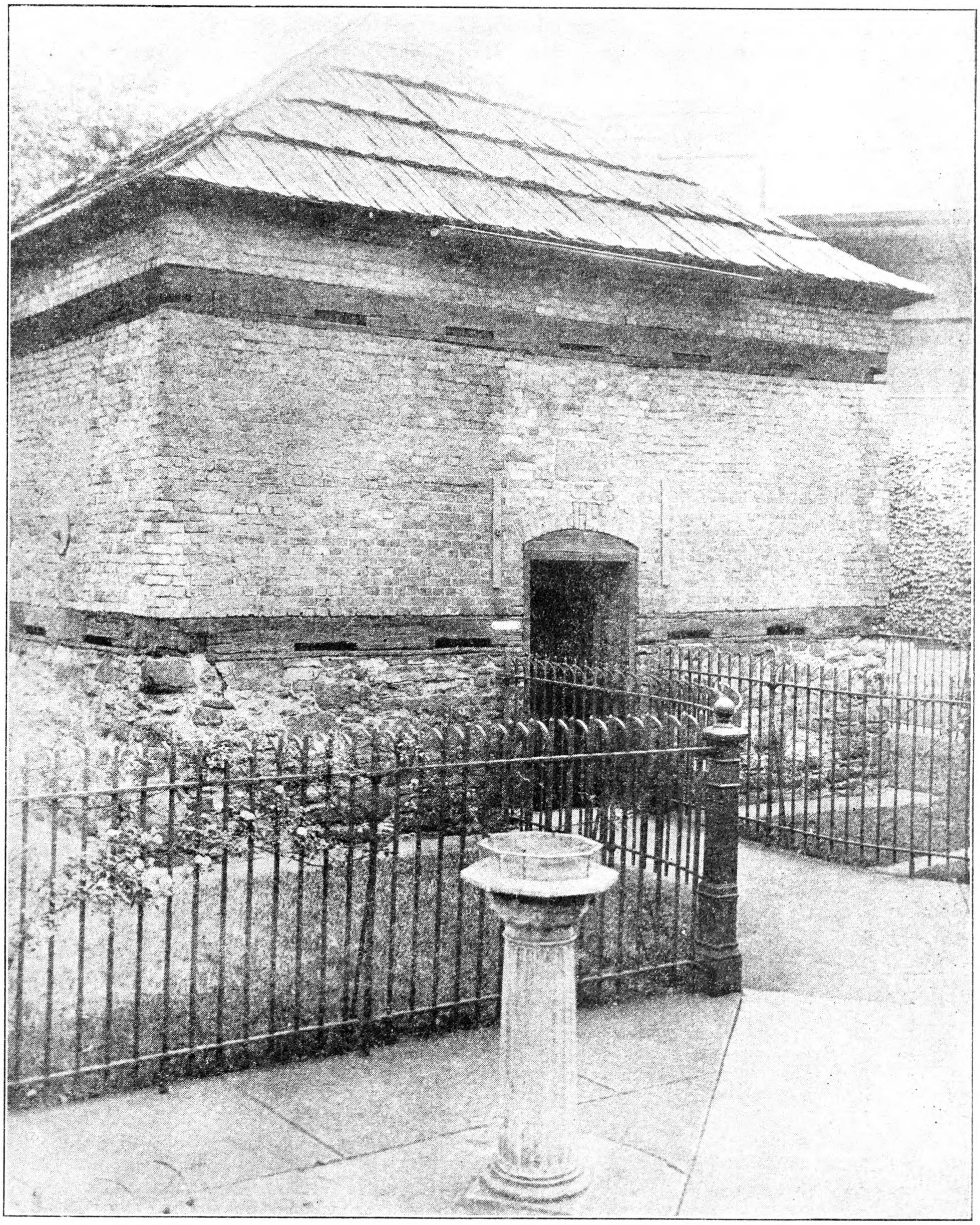
Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. February 9, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5042



Block House of Fort Pitt, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

This

Goodrich Giant

measures months of wear in minutes of whirling action

Bend — *twist* — *stretch* — *rub* — *pound!* All the friction and the thousand strains that you would give to a rubber boot or overshoe in months of roughest wear are given by testing machines in our factory, in hours — even in minutes!

A SECTION of the rubber that makes the sole and heel of a boot is put into one machine. It is rubbed to and fro at terrific speed. Not a hundred times an hour, as you might rub it in use. But a hundred times a minute!

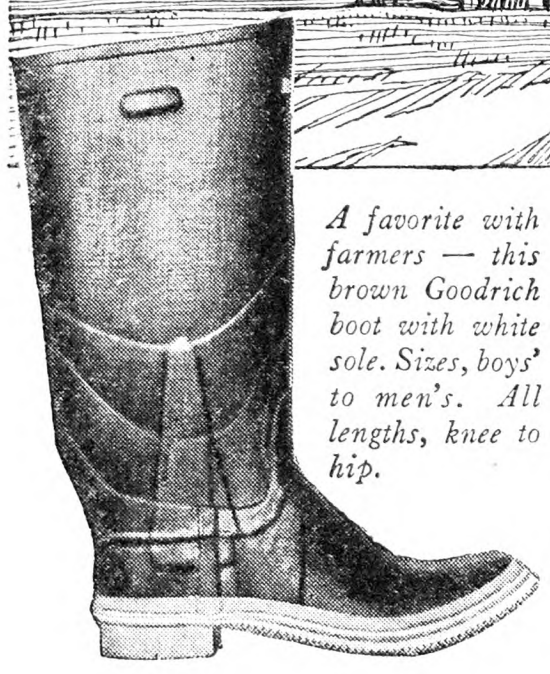
A strip of the rubber that makes the leg of the boot is stretched—stretched — stretched. This is to make sure it is really "rubbery"—elastic yet strong. In a few seconds it is given more pulling and stretching than you would give it in a month.

Another piece of rubber such as goes into the toe and instep is twisted —bent—twisted again and again, until it's strained far more in ten minutes than you would strain it in ten months.

You would be astonished at these tests. It's as if a giant farmer put on a pair of Goodrich boots and—like the giant who walked seven leagues at a step—strode through a whole year's wear in a single short afternoon.

These tests assure you of good value when you buy Goodrich footwear. Look for the name Goodrich. It is plainly stamped on all our boots, overshoes and rubbers—the honor mark of a great company.

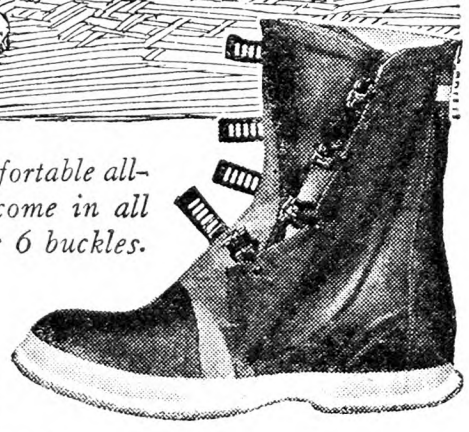
From sturdy boots, overshoes and work-rubbers for men and boys to dainty stylish Zippers and rubbers for women and girls, the Goodrich line of tested rubber footwear meets the needs of every member of your family. *The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.*



A favorite with farmers — this brown Goodrich boot with white sole. Sizes, boys' to men's. All lengths, knee to hip.

This sturdy Norka comes in black with white or brown sole. Unrivaled for heavy wear.

These strong, comfortable all-rubber overshoes come in all sizes with 4, 5 or 6 buckles.



Goodrich

RUBBER FOOTWEAR FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

More Legumes in New York Farming

NEW YORK possesses many natural advantages that contribute to the making of a most successful live-stock producing State. In order to make the best use of such natural advantages as a favorable climate, desirable types of soil, adequate transportation, experienced live-stock farmers, and a constantly increasing market demand, it is essential that the best possible farm practice be instituted, and maintained on a large majority of the farms.

A Profitable Practice

One of the significant features of profitable live-stock practice in many parts of the State is the successful growing and feeding of leguminous roughages. It is believed that there is a great need for a reasonable expansion of such practice on many farms that are at present deficient in the kind and amount of legumes that are being grown. This is readily apparent in the figures of the last census which indicate that only about one acre in 15 acres of crop land was in legumes in 1919. It is worth noting that in Wisconsin the ratio was about 1 to 3½ acres; Michigan 1 to 3; Iowa, 1 to 9. That there is a great interest in the development of a greater legume acreage in many localities is evidenced by the increased acreage of Alfalfa, Soy beans, Sweet clover, and other clovers during the past five years.

County Farm Bureaus are making the growing of legumes a very definite project—one of their principal lines of work for the coming year—not with a desire to unduly hasten the increase of leguminous crops, but permanently and more generally to promote the advantages of better cropping systems and the development of a more permanently profitable type of crop production in the State.

Many Testimonials

THE R. N.-Y. has carried many testimonials of practical farmers who have experienced good returns from growing and feeding legumes, not only in the form of net profits from their live stock, but in the better maintenance of the necessary soil fertility that is so basic to permanent agriculture.

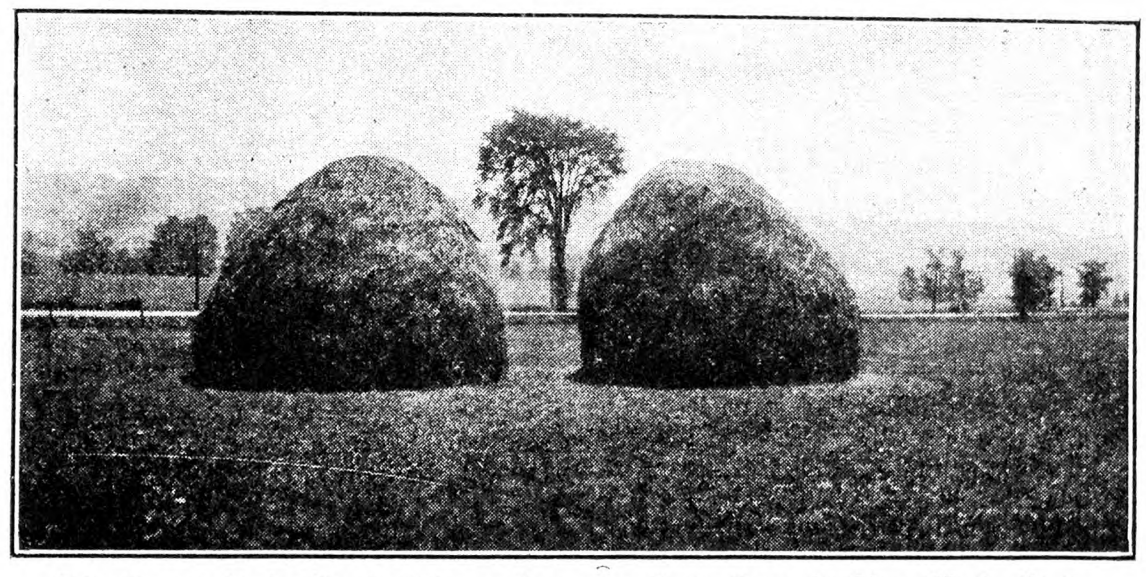
Crop production means fertility depletion under many systems of farming that do not take into consideration the rebuilding of the soil and replacing of those elements of fertility essential to the production of reasonably good crops. Therefore, as a soil builder these nitrogen-giving crops deserve special attention. As a fundamentally important feed for the economic production of live stock, legumes have no equal. This is particularly true from a cost of production standpoint compared with the replacement cost in the form of relatively high-priced commercial protein concentrates. Investigators report one ton of Alfalfa as being practically equivalent to one ton of bran in feeding trials, with clover running very close to it in feeding efficiency. From this standpoint it is well to consider the relative cost to the producer of various forms of protein feed. The roughages on the farm are always produced at less cost than the small grains and most certainly comparisons made with purchased feeds show a very decided advantage to the farmer in favor of growing all the protein roughages possible to replace the higher-priced feeds. Finally as an up-builder and feeder of the farmer's bank account through a saving in the lower costs of valuable roughages expressed in better yields of crops and more economic production of milk, meat, poultry products and wool, the legumes have played a most important part.

Conservation and Legumes

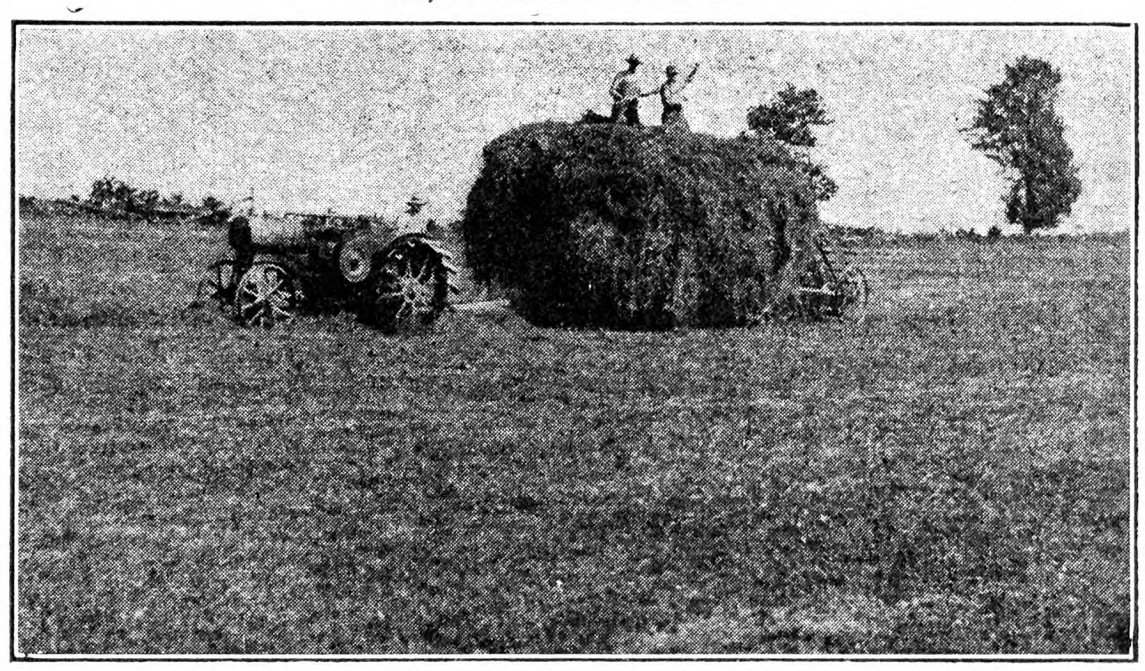
The ambitious, efficient farmer desires to leave to his children a better inheritance than he received; that is, the feeling of turning over to his children acres that will produce more wheat, more corn, more hay, than these same acres would produce when they came into his hands. It is easy to predict what would become of our agriculture if we did not have a considerable percentage of farmers who possess the ambition and the efficiency necessary to make the land more productive as the years go by. In any great industry, such as agriculture, there is sure to be a percentage who are not efficient. They live by taking away more from something than they give back to it. In agriculture, they almost invariably take away more from the soil than they return.

In soil robbing or depletion, one of the elements, which is lost very rapidly, and which is vital to plant life, is nitrogen. It is only within comparatively recent times that a cheap method of restoring this element to the soil was discovered. The great agriculturist, Sir John Lawes, of the Rothamsted Experiment Station, England, once wrote, that within his lifetime, England had well nigh exhausted the guano beds of the South Sea Islands. He also pointed out how these beds had been thousands of years in forming, and that there must be some natural process of nitrogen fixation by wholesale discovered soon or the civilized world would decline from lack of food. A short time after this letter was written, four years, I think, Helriegel made the wonderful discovery that the bacteria which attach themselves to the roots of leguminous plants are able to fix atmospheric nitrogen so that it becomes available to the plant, and thereby adds to the store of nitrogen in the soil. This discovery pointed the way to our salvation in soil fertility so far as the element of nitrogen is concerned.

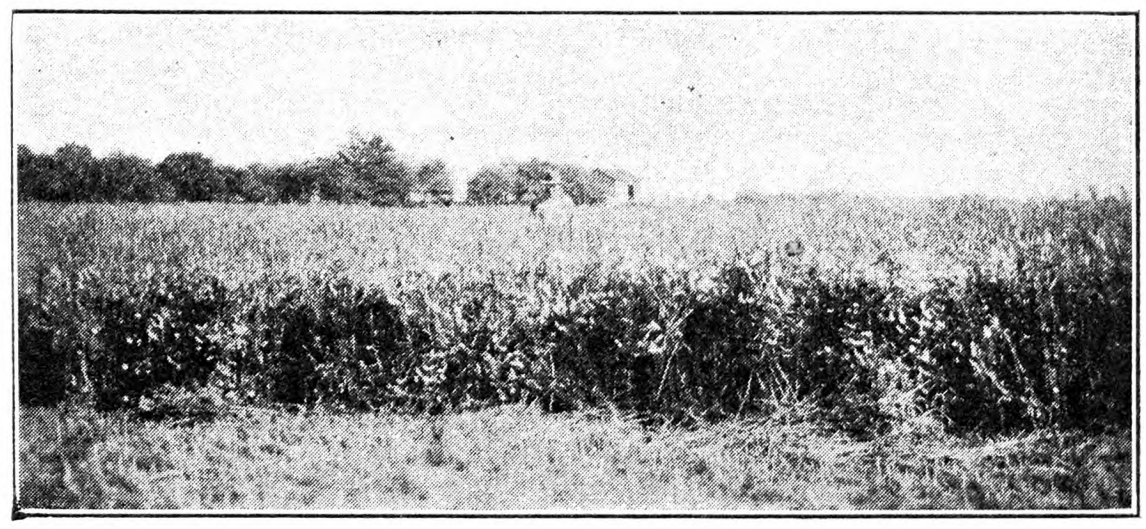
Now that the way of salvation is pointed out, will we avail ourselves of it? Will we treat our soils so that leguminous plants can thrive on them, and will we so organize our farming that we can utilize the products of these plants in such a way as to maintain, and add to the total nitrogen content of our soil? In some cases it may not be necessary to add to the total nitrogen content, but there are few cases, indeed, where New York State can afford to subtract from the total nitrogen content of her land.



Timothy in Twin Stacks Was a Common Cash Crop in New York State Before the Automobile Era



Harvesting Clover Hay in an Intensive Dairy Region of Chenango Co., N. Y.



Wheat and Winter Vetch on the Farm of Walter Lee, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Live Stock Needs Legumes

While we are addressing ourselves chiefly to the bearing of the growing eguminous plants on the fertility of the soil, we must not forget that it is almost impossible to conduct a prosperous animal husbandry, or dairy husbandry, without making use of the products of these plants. Years ago, before anything was known about leguminous plants from a scientific standpoint, England had a large sheep husbandry, which she conducted with great difficulty. Had it not been for the exceedingly high price for wool, and the protection which the English government gave the industry, it would have been impossible to maintain it. Huguenot refugees from France introduced to England the root and clover crops. Almost immediately there was a great step up in the prosperity of the sheep industry, and because these crops kept the sheep properly nourished through the Winter months.

In sum, the more widespread use of leguminous plants in New York State means a better dairy and live-stock industry, and if the manurial products from these plants are properly conserved and applied to the land, it also means the maintenance and increase of the nitrogen content of our soils. If this is done, we shall be led to observe the other considerations necessary in keeping our soils in proper balance with respect to elements of fertility. Therefore, we shall have made a great step-up in conservation, the infallible sign of progress.

This article and a series which are to follow, is written to encourage the more general growing and proper utilization of legume roughage in New York State. They are printed with a knowledge of the difficulties which confront the producer of legume crops in the obtaining of profitable stands, in the curing of the hay in unfavorable seasons, of the difficulties of producing seed crops, and of the many adverse conditions under which the crops are grown and fed to live stock. It is our firm conviction, however, that the more general trial and use of legumes will develop, as time goes on, better varieties, better farm practice, and more general economic live stock production in the State. L. H. W.

The McIntosh Apple on the New York Market

THE McIntosh apple has rather more than paid its way in the world to date. The grower has in general found it profitable, but the plantings have been greatly increased, and growers have become concerned as to the future of the variety. They want to know whether it is likely to hold its present popularity.

In an effort to answer this question, a study was made by the Massachusetts Agricultural College, of the McIntosh on the New York market. Dealers, both wholesale and retail, were visited to learn their opinions of the variety and its future.

It was reported everywhere that the apple is the most popular in the market; that it is the especial favorite of the Jewish people of the city. Two reasons are given for this: 1. Many of the wholesale dealers in fruits in the city are of this race and they have introduced the McIntosh to their own people. 2. The Jewish people are particular as to the quality of their food, desiring the best. Having learned the fine flavor and texture of the McIntosh, they prefer it to other varieties. It has quite supplanted the Northern Spy, so long the favorite of Hebrew consumers of the city.

The McIntosh apple reaches the New York market from British Columbia, the Northwestern States, especially Washington and Montana, from New York and New England, with smaller supplies from Wisconsin and other Mid-western States.

The United States Department of Agriculture has published a report showing the volumes and sources of different varieties of apples received in car-lots

in the chief markets of the country in 1926-27. Car-lots of McIntosh were reported in that season in but six of the 41 markets. Doubtless considerable quantities were, however, handled in less than car-lots in local markets.

In this season the New York market received approximately 812,000 bushels, of which New York supplied nearly one-half. Montana sent one-fourth, New England, 12 per cent—Vermont alone sending about two-thirds of the shipments from New England. The remainder—comprising less than 14 per cent of the whole volume—was received from 11 other States and Canada. It will be noted that no sales of New England McIntosh were reported before 1925-26. Moreover, no Vermont McIntosh have been reported as sold at auction during the four seasons for which data were collected.

The details of variety receipts for other seasons are not at hand, and it is probable that they vary widely in different seasons. These figures are, however, of interest as showing what happened in a season when the apple crop was unusually large.

The following table shows the volumes and average prices of McIntosh sold at auction in New York during four seasons, 1924-25 to 1927-28:

		North-west	British Co-lumbia	N. Y. and Other	New Eng-land	Total
1924-25						
Total volume,	bu....	26,261	57,531	7,793	.....	91,585
Average price	.....	$2.93	$3.02	$3.50	.....	$3.04
1925-26						
Total volume,	bu....	12,440	14,775	64,030	27,913	119,158
Average price	.....	$2.55	$3.55	$2.63	$2.70	$2.75
1926-27						
Total volume,	bu....	180,670	57,675	7,365	17,565	263,275
Average price	.....	$2.37	$2.79	$2.55	$2.57	$2.51
1927-28						
Total volume,	bu....	65,625	53,485	12,560	10,495	142,265
Average price	.....	$2.89	$3.25	$2.71	$3.51	$3.05
Four-season						
Average price	.....	$2.55	$3.06	$2.71	$2.80*	$2.76

*Three seasons only.

During the three seasons, 1925-26 to 1927-28, nearly 525,000 bushels of McIntosh have been sold at auction in New York. Of these, practically 50 per cent have been from the Northwestern States. British Columbia has supplied nearly one-fourth of this volume, while New England has shipped 11 per cent and Wisconsin and other Mid-western States 4 per cent. The remaining 12 per cent has come from New York State, although it is probable that this represents only a part of the total volume from that State.

It will be noted that McIntosh from British Columbia have brought the highest average price during the four seasons. New England McIntosh have ranked second, although they have been reported by the auction company for only the last three seasons, beginning 1925-26. New York McIntosh sold at auction in 1924-25 brought the highest average price reported, $3.50, but in 1927-28 they brought the lowest price, $2.71 a box.

New England McIntosh also brought the highest price reported for any individual lot sold at auction during these four seasons, $4.46, on one day in April, 1928.

The effect of grade, size and condition on prices is apparent in the fluctuation in auction prices from day to day. Samples of different lots of fruit to be sold are displayed for examination by buyers before the auction opens. Sales by this method are consequently likely to represent more fairly the comparative values of the different lots than are private sales. Individual prices which seem to be out of line with the day's sales are often to be explained by this opportunity given for comparing different lots.

During these four seasons more British Columbia McIntosh have been sold between $3 and $3.25 than at any other price. The greatest proportion of New York McIntosh has brought between $2.50 and $2.75, as has been true also of those from the Northwestern States. More New England McIntosh have been sold between $2.76 and $3 than at any other price.

In order to determine as exactly as possible the movement of McIntosh through the New York market, a car-lot was traced in 1928, from the auction market to the retailer.

The car-lot was sold to eight jobbers and one chain of fruit stores, in lots ranging from 20 boxes to 148 boxes. One hundred and sixty boxes of apples were distributed to The Bronx. Of these, 140 were bought by a chain of fruit stores; half of them were sold at the five stores in The Bronx, and the other half sent to the stores of the chain elsewhere—one near the Harlem Market, one in White Plains, one in Mamaroneck, one in New Rochelle, N. Y., and one in Stamford, Conn. Another lot containing 20 boxes was bought by a jobber in The Bronx, who had not sold any at the end of the week devoted to the investigation. Manhattan received 150 boxes, bought by three jobbers. Brooklyn received 280 boxes, bought at auction by four jobbers, one of whom sold immediately to three other jobbers.

The apples were traced to 47 retail stores, 10 of which belonged to the chain of fruit stores. Of these 47 stores, 30 have a patronage largely or wholly Jewish, and some dealers said that, while their patronage was mixed, the McIntosh apples they handle are purchased chiefly by their Jewish patrons. Two retailers reported that they handle no other variety of apples, and 14 said that from 55 per cent to 75 per cent of their annual volume of sales are McIntosh.

The buyer for the chain of fruit stores testified that he could sell "twice as many" McIntosh as he could get. On the other hand, two dealers in Brooklyn said they handle McIntosh only because consumers demand them, the retailer's margins on the variety in that market not being high enough to make them really worth while.

Retail sales were mostly by the pound, 28 of the retailers reporting selling by this method. Eleven sold by the apple and eight sold in both ways. Sales by the pound were mostly reported by Brooklyn dealers, while sales by the apple were chiefly reported in Manhattan and The Bronx.

From the facts gathered, it is evident that the demand for the McIntosh in New York City has not yet been supplied; and the variety seems to be making friends in markets where it has as yet been handled in only small volumes.

This picture shows Patrick Burke, gardener on the estate of Mrs. Ezra DeForest, Essex County, N. J. The squash which Mr. Burke is holding weighs 35 pounds, and measures 47 inches in circumference and 52 inches around the long way.

LORIAN P. JEFFERSON.

Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Glimpses of Farming in Europe

PART I

I HOPE that some of the observations which I made last Summer during a short trip to Europe may be interesting to the readers of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. The real object of my trip was to study the use of fertilizers in countries where they have been used somewhat longer than in this country, and where agriculture is on a more intensive basis. I was also very much interested in seeing how European farmers live, and in the economic conditions that affect agriculture. I am just going to relate some of my experiences from the time I landed in France on July 9 until I left England on August 8. I should add that I was a member of a party of about 25 American agricultural scientists, and that our trip was arranged and conducted by the German-French potash industry. We had with us at all times trained agriculturists—French, Belgian, Swiss, Dutch and English—who were a great assistance to us in getting information.

From Havre to Paris I got my first glimpse of rural France. It disclosed two distinct types of farming: vegetable growing and dairying, but both intensive. The season was just right, wheat beginning to ripen, oats in head, haymaking under way, and pastures excellent. Here and there cows of a Norman breed unknown to us were tethered in the fields to graze, mostly on oats. Every acre seemed to be in use, either in crops, in pasture or in forest, and this was true of every country visited.

Our agricultural study in France included visits to the agricultural college and experiment station at Grignon, the school of horticulture at Versailles, the new National Experiment Station, the Institute of Agronomy, the Pasteur Institute near Paris, the 200-year-old Vilmorin Seed Farm and Nursery, and the large farm of M. Laurier. The college at Grignon is a practical school giving a two-year course in agriculture. It is more than 100 years old, and occupies some buildings that are over 300 years old, having been built by the Count de Grignon about 1620. In general it is similar to the agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the United States, conducting variety tests, fertilizer experiments, and so on. We were shown a field of wheat which has averaged 47 bushels per acre for a number of years. The field was fertilized with materials equivalent to 700 lbs. per acre of a 2-10-12 mixed fertilizer. French farmers use mostly raw fertilizer materials and apply them separately by hand. This is because labor is cheap. Peasant women work for 60 to 75 cents a day, and the men earn a dollar or slightly more. Another reason is the small farms and the impossibility of an individual farmer's owning machinery. Changes come slowly in Europe, but they do come, and so the use of machines is coming, and with machines factory-mixed fertilizers are coming also. Their use is small in France at present, but it is on the increase.

The school of horticulture at Versailles is of particular interest because of its garden, which was laid out in 1679. In this garden, apple, peach and pear trees are trained on walls and trellises, much like grapevines. The National Institute of Agronomy in Paris is an advanced school for the training of men who intend to enter the Ministry of Agriculture or other professional agricultural work. It makes no claim of training men to become farmers. The enrollment is limited to 100 students, and only one-third of those who apply are admitted.

The Vilmorin Seed Farm and Nursery near Paris is known to all American horticulturists, plant breeders and seedsmen, since it is perhaps the best of its kind in the world. It was established 225 years ago, and the present owner is the seventh generation of the family. Many of the best crop varieties grown in France were produced on this farm.

One of our most interesting experiences in France was our visit to the farm of M. Laurier, 10 miles from Paris. About 250 years ago this farm was given by Louis XIV to his personal physician as an appreciation of his services. It consists of 500 acres of crop land as compared with the 10 to 25-acre farms commonly found in France. M. Laurier is not only a good farmer but a recognized farm leader as well. He keeps very little live stock, but produces high yields by using improved methods, including modern machinery and liberal applications of fertilizer. On wheat he uses fertilizer materials equal to 1,750 lbs. of a 2-13-7 complete fertilizer. His wheat averages 50 bushels an acre. I should add that M. Laurier uses more fertilizer than the average French farmer, but it is customary in Northern France to apply 700 to 1,000 lbs. of fertilizer per acre for wheat. Intensive crops are fertilized more heavily, although manure is carefully saved and applied usually to root crops, such as potatoes, beets and mangels. France uses more than half as much fertilizer as the United States on about one-ninth the acreage of crops, which means that, on the average, they use about three to four times so much plant food per acre as American farmers use.

Leaving Paris and spending two days in Belgium, which I shall discuss later, we spent three days in Alsace and Lorraine. We spent a night at Metz, and the next day visited Verdun and its battlefields, where a million were killed or died of wounds. For miles the land was so torn up by explosives that it has not yet been reclaimed. We passed hundreds of small farms which are typical of Northern France and Belgium. The crops were excellent, but the fields so small that most of the grain is harvested with cradles and bound by hand. I was told that these small farmers own thrashers co-operatively. Not only are the fields small, but the land belonging to an individual farmer usually consists of several tracts of a few acres each. Some effort has been made to induce the peasants to consolidate these small holdings, but they are greatly attached to the land, which in most cases has been in their families for many generations. Aside from sentiment, each peasant also thinks his land better than that of his neighbors—an idea not uncommon among American farmers. There is also a sales tax of 27 per cent on land, which practically prohibits its sale except in emergencies.

I must not leave France without telling a little

about how the farmers live. Just imagine a small village every mile or two in every direction and no houses on the farms. The house and barn are almost invariably built together and usually around a small open courtyard. The manure pile is in the street in front of the house, and it doesn't add much to the beauty of the scene. Convenience and long-established custom seem to be the only reasons for the practice. I didn't see a single house in Europe built all of wood except in Switzerland; they are either brick, stone or stucco with tile roofs, and many of them have been lived in for several hundred years.

I was much interested in learning the exact meaning of the word "peasant," as it is used in Europe. The best definition I could get was "a farmer who does a part or all of his own work." He may be prosperous or even rich, but so long as he works with his hands he is classed as a peasant.

Mulhouse in Southern France is the center of the French potash industry, which supplies about one-third of the potash that goes into American fertilizer. Here we visited a mine, 2,000 ft. below the surface, and saw every stage involved in the mining and refining of the crude salts. H. R. SMALLEY.

Compensations of Age

ONE of the greatest compensations granted us as time passes and we drift towards the sunset is that of having brought more and more vividly before us the minute details of years long gone. Too often people talk about the hardships of old age, but while we realize that we will miss the grand forward march of the years before us, there is rich compensation in reviewing the roads we have traveled. I thought of this as I read in THE R. N.-Y., page 35, the interesting letter by my old friend O. B. Griffin. Way up in that northeastern county, far removed from city entanglements, he can view the works of God manifest in nature and find rich reward, and so it is with those of us a little nearer the "hub." Great as are the compensations of the present, rich as are the rewards of the years, richer still is the promise of what is certain to come to the younger generation if alive to the call to climb.

These Ohio sheep are out for exercise; which is very important if they are to winter in good condition. The picture is sent by our friend, G. P. Williams, of Delaware Co., Ohio

The memory of what has transpired during 80 years floods in with satisfaction as I sit in the gathering twilight of life, sure that the days for adventure, for extension of effort, for planning for future activities, have gone, and that we may quietly gather up the threads in the pattern we have been weaving and follow these back to their starting point, seeing more clearly today than years ago the drift of the loom at its work. Instead of regrets over the past, not to be recovered, it is for us to find cause for thanksgiving over the many opportunities partially improved and the slight service we may have rendered towards lifting the lives of those with whom we have come in contact toward a little higher level.

I pity the man who in his ripe age feels with regret increasing weakness and failure to carry on as of old while by his side is the companion of the years. The richest compensation I can find is that of sitting in the quiet of a comfortable home with one who for almost 60 years has been helpmate and inspirer to better deeds. Then, too, there is a sense of joy in living over years long past. Clearly there rises before me the day in 1855 when the first mowing machine was started in the little village. For weeks I had been hearing about a wonderful machine which would cut grass and believed it impossible. There are special reasons why I remember the final day of operation.

We were in the field, where the boy of seven was expected to spread evenly the swaths as dropped by the mowers. At my father's call I was sent to the house a mile away for the horse and rack. As I ran I could hear in the distance the strange click, click, click of a machine and figured that by running faster I could make the turn and go to the meadow where the wonder was operating, and then rush to the house and get the team. Instead when I got there one of the men had come and driven the horse away, and all there was for poor me was to find my way back to the hayfield. I had seen the mowing machine at work and the smooth swath it dropped as the horses crossed the broad meadow, and I hold clear in memory that sight. There in that mowing machine was the beginning of what today is the marvel of perfection in the combined reaper, binder, and harvester, with thrasher coupled on. In a demonstration given of one of those marvels the man in charge was asked, "What per cent of failure do you allow?" "Not one," was the reply, "it must be 100 per cent perfect."

That marked the progress of 70 years and the same story might be duplicated in many ways, and with as marked results. He who has seen a small portion of this progress has witnessed a degree of human development never before realized. In 1862 as a boy of 14, I was sent with a crew to hoe a large field of potatoes. It was rough, rocky land, just broken, the field had not been cultivated and there was plenty of grass and weeds. We started, a crew of four, each to take his turn in front. The man in charge was a natural worker who never halted. When the only boy in the crew started his lead, there were many side remarks as to bruised heels. The row was hoed to the satisfaction of the boss, but there was one in the crew who was mighty glad the noon hour had struck. When the field was finished the boss told the owner to pay the boy the same as he paid the men, and finally this was done. The lesson of those days in the potato field has helped over many a hard spot in later life, and the memory is fresh and rich today. As I review the years of boyhood, when life was a struggle, I would not lose a single imprint for now I can see clearly that every hard fact was a helper and every mistake, if heeded, a blessing and an inspiration.

Again I want to say, to those who like myself have passed fourscore years, that this is not the time for regrets but thanksgiving, not to wish for another opportunity but to catch the true vision and see how gradually but surely the panorama has been growing under the touch of trained men and women, and how the minute incidents in individual lives have been but items in the unfolding of the Master Artist leading on and up towards the final completion of His purpose. As we rejoice in the richer opportunities opening on every hand to those who are to take their places and do the work of the world let us, who are resting by the way, lend hearty support to every substantial project, and help open wide the door of opportunity, that the work of the world may be hastened and better days come to all. G. M. TWITCHELL.

Maine.

Pennsylvania's Farm Products Show

AN institution which appeals to the business sense of farmers, and interests and inspires their wives, boys and girls, is the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show in Harrisburg. It is appreciated by urban Pennsylvanians, as well as by farm people. The 13th annual show, held Jan. 22-25, awarded $9,000 in prizes, and rewarded the attention of about 100,000 visitors.

No admission fee is charged. A commission of nine persons, including the Governor of the State, controls the show. The officers are a chairman, a treasurer, a secretary and a manager. On the third day—Thursday—I saw more farmers and their families than I have seen in years at any one of a dozen State fairs. No exhibition on its scale is so badly cramped and so inconveniently housed. An appropriation of $1,340,000 with which to provide a suitable home for it in Harrisburg probably will be made by the Legislature this year.

Ninety-five Hereford "baby" beeves, shown by 4-H club boys and girls in Lebanon, Cumberland and Dauphin counties, were well-fed and well-handled. Two years ago they showed 212 and last year 156 head. Bought in Kansas City, the 1929 calves cost 13 cents a pound, laid down. They were fed 287 to 321 days, gained an average of 1.75 lbs. per day, weighed 1,050 lbs. and sold at auction for 19.2 cents per pound. Martha Hess, 17, three years a club member in Cumberland County, won the grand championship on her 1,042-lb. steer Buster, which fetched 55 cents a pound. Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., made the final awards. The calves were profitable to their owners.

Sixty-one lambs, in pens of three to four each, were shown by 4-H club members in Washington and Center counties. They were grade Southdowns, Shropshires, Hampshires and Dorsets, from flocks owned by fathers of the young exhibitors. The lambs were high in quality, but a little heavy, averaging 103 lbs. At auction they realized 19.6 cents a pound. Alice Foust of Chester County had the best pen of three; they averaged 92 lbs., and sold for 40 cents a pound. They were Southdowns. P. C. MacKenzie, of the State College, judged the lambs. Of the 80 entries of wool, the champion Down and fine-wool fleeces were respectively from Lawrence and Greene counties, while the best two Merino fleeces, from a ram and ewe, were shown by R. Patterson & Son of Greene County.

A small but creditable lot of the four breeds of dairy cattle included some noted prizewinners. At auction nine Ayrshire heifers averaged $259, with a $785 top. Four young bulls averaged $95.

Prof. M. F. Grimes of the State College and Prof. H. L. Garrigus judged the hogs, which later passed through the auction ring. Twenty-six Berkshire sows and gilts averaged $53, and 25 Poland-Chinas slightly more. The St. Amour Co., Mortonville, Pa., paid $70 for the champion Poland-China sow, a senior yearling. Twenty-five Duroc-Jersey sows averaged about $50, and the same number of Chester Whites a little more than $40. Most of the hogs were from Ohio herds. All of the Berkshires were from Pennsylvania. Mrs. E. R. Fritsche, Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, Pa., was the leading Berkshire exhibitor.

More than 1,200 entries made the poultry exhibit broadly interesting. Five hundred pigeons were shown. P. T. Kistler of Bradford County won prominently in an excellent egg display, which was 100 dozen larger than last year's.

Immense displays of potatoes and apples were good to see. Yields of over 400 bushels per acre were made by 376 potato growers in Pennsylvania in 1928. H. J. Walton & Son of Chester County grew 696 bushels on a measured acre. Leonard Jones, 15, from Erie County, won the highest honor in the boys' and girls' section on his Russets. Pennsylvania produces one-fourteenth of America's potatoes. C. P. Barnard of Chester County showed the "best bushel of apples." They were Staymans.

Golden Queen was the variety with which C. N. Myers, of York County, won the top honor in a corn show of 405 10-ear and 50 singe-ear entries, representing practically every county in the State. It would compare well with the best corn shows put on in the Mid-West. Oats, wheat, barley, buckwheat and Soy beans were small displays. If there is a strain or variety of wheat having a larger berry than Pennsylvania 44, we have not seen it.

Dairy and apiary products, maple syrup, tobacco, a long list of agricultural machinery, tools and

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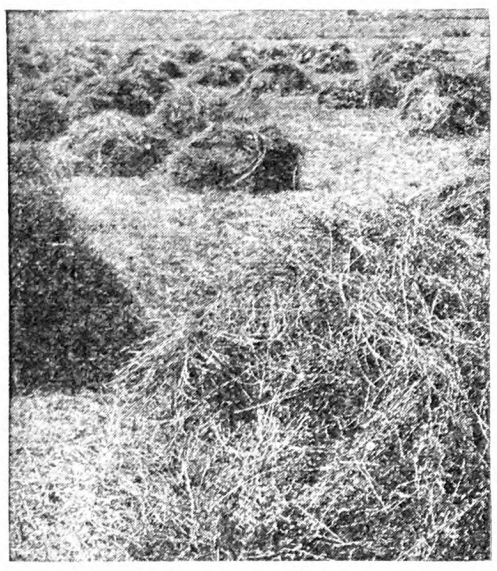

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But which should you sow? Alfalfa, red clover, alsike, sweet clover, Canada field peas, soy beans, cow peas or vetch? The leaves of alfalfa, are equal in protein to bran, but it requires good soil while some of the others are recommended for rebuilding wornout land. Red clover fits well into rotations and will grow on soil not suitable for alfalfa. Alsike will grow on soil too moist for any other legume. Canada peas may be planted early; cow peas late.

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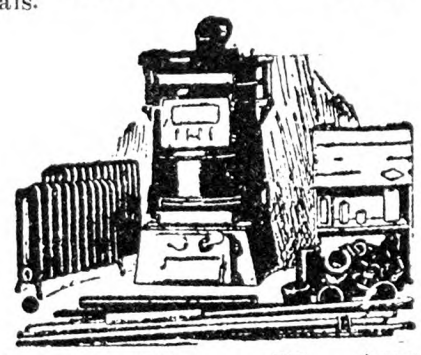

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devices, and exhibits by nurserymen, seedsmen and State institutions rounded out the show. Thirty annual meetings, with many banquets of associations, took place during the week. The most elaborate programs were those of the dairy and milk inspectors, the horticulturists, the vegetable growers and the potato producers. D. C. W.

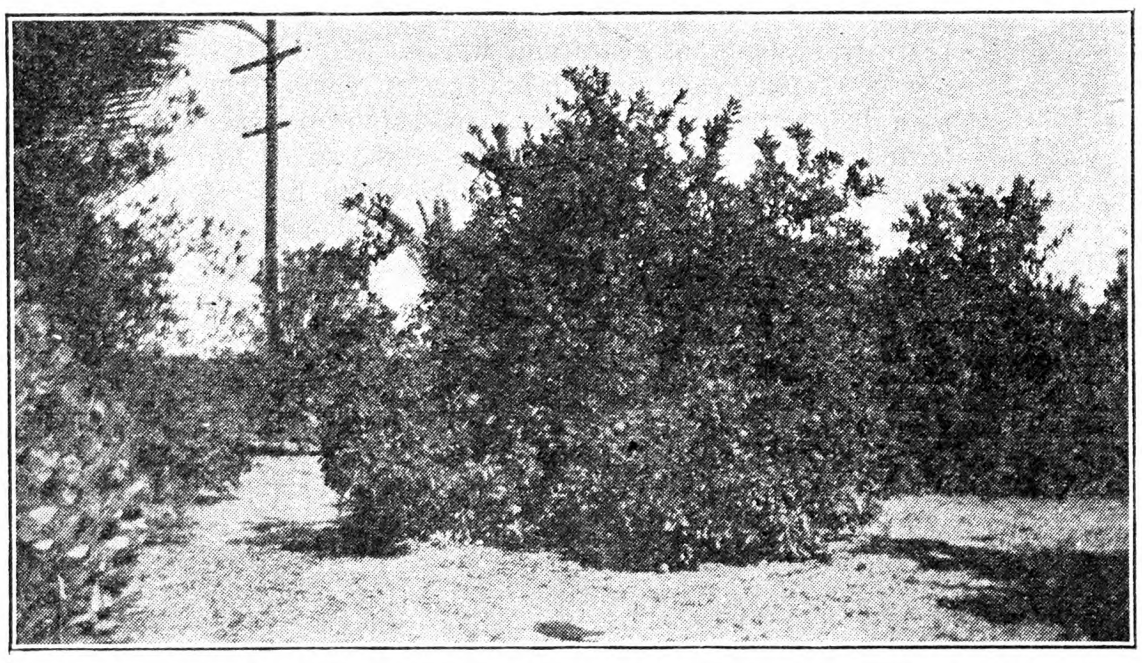
Stocks for Dwarf Apples

I wish to grow some apple trees that are semi-dwarfs, that is, that never grow larger than a peach tree, yet grow rapidly and bear early. What sort of roots should I use to graft on? Some say Doucin is better than Paradise, which is used for extreme dwarfing. O. H. A.

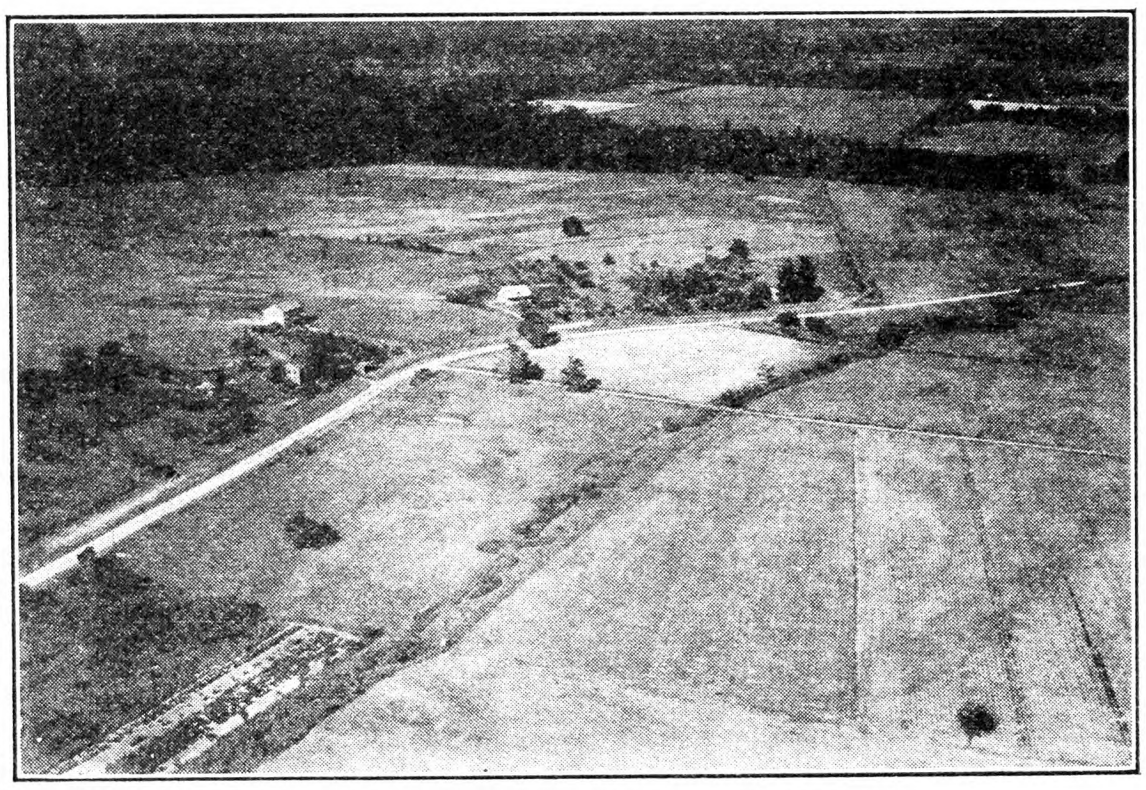
Mt. Clare, W. Va.

The true French Paradise is perhaps the most dwarfing stock of any. From this they increase in vigor by gradual steps, depending upon the particular type in mind. Doucin is only semi-dwarfing, and the common French crab is taken as the standard for standard free-growing trees. These types are not propagated by seed, instead they are reproduced by layers or by mounding. More recently in England this problem has been given much attention and many different types of dwarfing stocks have been selected, ranging from very dwarfing to only slightly dwarfing. As yet it is difficult or impossible to secure them in this country, but in time they will appear in the hands of nurserymen.

If you want a tree that does not grow larger than a peach tree, you would better fall back upon the French Paradise. At best, these dwarfing stocks have produced shallow-rooted trees, and have not proven profitable commercially excepting in a few special cases. If you understand their limitations, there is no harm in planting them. Remember also that the tree must be carefully pruned to keep it in hand. Pruning is as much a part of growing the dwarf tree as is the stock. You can secure trees on dwarf roots by getting in touch with some reliable nursery concern and placing your case before them. If they do not have stock themselves, they are in a position to secure it for you. H. B. T.



Seven-year-old Orange Tree in Rio Grande Valley, Texas. Will Produce Five to Seven Boxes



View from an Airplane in Western Pennsylvania

News From a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The recent R. N.-Y. articles on old-time varieties of apples have certainly stirred up considerable interest, somewhat to the confusion of the writer. Several inquiries have arrived about these old favorites which often we do not know personally, in spite of several hundred sorts growing in our orchard. It looks like a busy season ahead with nursery catalogs, standard modern reference works on varieties and several of the books by famous horticulturists of the past. However, we shall always do our best to give our inquirers as much satisfaction as we possibly can.

A Pittsburgh oil man, who owns extensive orchards just north of that city, has traded an orchard of peach trees for one 40-ton elm, which he is transporting to his estate. A boys' school owned the elm, which cost the new owner about $5,000 to move.

Just a short time before Christmas we started to set out a new planting of sweet and sour cherries and got a good portion of it finished before the freeze-up caused a suspension of the work. Under our conditions, Fall planting of one-year cherry trees has given by far the best results. Trees of this age planted at this time, particularly in the case of sweet cherries, give us a much better stand.

Unanimous complaint against the New England pack is limiting the sales of Northeastern apples in Mid-Western areas, according to L. A. Carlisle, Agent in Marketing of the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, following a recent survey in Chicago. Complaint against the New Hampshire pack in the Boston market has resulted in increased sales of Virginia apples on that market. It will be remembered that all Virginia apples in closed packages during this past season were graded under Virginia's compulsory law. This great improvement in Virginia pack is also being felt in the export market in England. Virginia growers secured this law by their own efforts and they feel that it has and will enable them to meet any competition they may come up against.

Anyone interested in Damson plums will find pleasure in reading Bulletin 426 of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. This publication describes 24 varieties of Damsons, places them in their order of ripening and ranks them according to quality.

There are rumors of the possible coming of a new poison for mice, designed with an eye to use in the orchard. This new poison is said to be tasteless, in strong contrast to strychnine, which is more or less bitter in any form. It is to be hoped that the new material becomes a reality.

Another British move to encourage and promote consumption of Empire-grown fruit is now in progress. It will be remembered that the British Parliament by an Order in Council requires the marking in specified ways of apples imported into the British market. This order will probably be increased to include all imported currants, sultanas and raisins. This is of particular interest to American raisin producers and exporters, as approximately 36 per cent of our total raisin exports in 1927-28 went to the United Kingdom. R. H. SUDDS.

New Varieties of Potatoes Developed to Resist Disease

Several lots of seedling potatoes possessing an intangible something which makes some of them resistant to certain of the diseases affecting the crop, were exhibited at the United States Department of Agriculture recently by Dr. Wm. Stuart, in charge of the department's potato studies, and by Dr. C. F. Clark, who developed most of the seedlings.

Ever since 1910 the department has been engaged in a more or less extensive potato breeding program having for its object the development of varieties resistant to disease and at the same time having good commercial qualities. Each year hundreds of crosses have been made between selected parents each of which possesses certain desirable characters that would be valuable if combined in the progeny of the cross. This exhibit included the more promising lots of disease resistant varieties harvested during the past season from the department's trial grounds at Presque Isle, Me., and represents the progress of the year's work. Among the lots are several promising seedlings which will be given a rather extensive test this season in different parts of the United States to determine their adaptability to varying soil and climate conditions before being released for commercial propagation.

In the early period of the work, Dr. Stuart says, emphasis was placed on the development of strains resistant to late blight diseases. The experiments were successful in that a number of highly resistant varieties were developed, but unsuccessful from the standpoint of yield, tuber shape, and table quality.

In recent years, he says, the major effort has been centered on the production of new varieties possessing greater resistance to the various forms of virus diseases such as leaf-roll, mosaic and spindle-tuber. Fortunately, efforts with these diseases indicate greater possibilities of success than was the case with the late blight resistant varieties.

Enough seed is produced each year to grow approximately 50,000 seedlings, but for lack of funds only about one-tenth that number are grown and progress is retarded proportionately.

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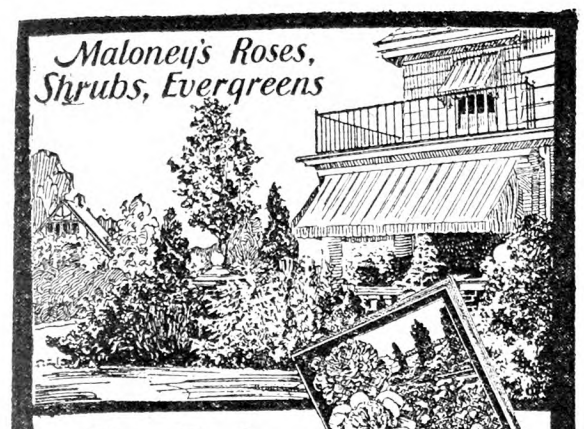

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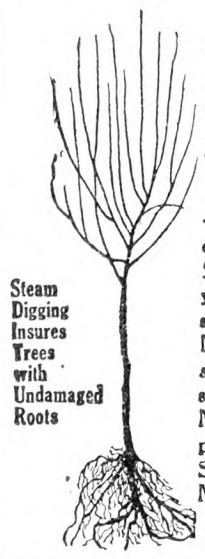

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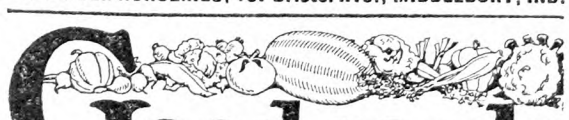

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Hotbed for Tomato Plants

Will you tell me how to make a hotbed for early tomato plants? How soon should I make it? Can I use glass substitute instead of glass sash? How many plants can I get from an ounce of seed? I am thinking of planting the Marvana. Is there any other sort that would be better? Our market here demands a red tomato. How many bushels can I expect from an acre if I have an average crop? J. H. B.

Keokuk, Iowa.

A two-sash hotbed will raise enough tomoto plants for one acre. If the plants are transplanted into a cold-frame to harden off before planting in open ground, as is done for early tomatoes, the inquirer will need 22 sashes for that. The hotbed will require glass sash 3x6 ft. The imitation glass can be used for the cold-frame.

The hotbed is made by digging a pit 18 in. deep, 6x6 ft. A 1-ft. board is used for top end of bed and 8-in. board for bottom. Fresh stable manure is used for heat. Pile up enough manure to fill pit up to top of board, which set on level of ground. When manure is steaming well throw it in pit and tramp solid, so it will be level with bottom of board, put 4 in. of very rich soil on top of manure. After wetting the manure well, smooth off soil with a straight-edge, and make eight rows under each sash with same, to a depth of ½ in. Sow seed, smooth off bed, and firm soil by pressing flat side of straight-edge on each row.

In this State we start the hotbed for early tomatoes about March 1. In Iowa I would judge about March 15. If early tomatoes are not desired and the plants are not transplanted into a cold-frame, make a four-sash hotbed instead of two-sash so the seed can be sown more thinly, which will give stouter plants. The first of April would be time enough to start the hotbed for main crop.

As one ounce of seed will give about 2,000 plants, two ounces of seed should be planted. The plants should be set 3x4 ft. apart, which would take 3,620 plants. Each plant under favorable circumstances should yield one peck of fruit, making about 900 bushels.

New Jersey. WM. PERKINS.

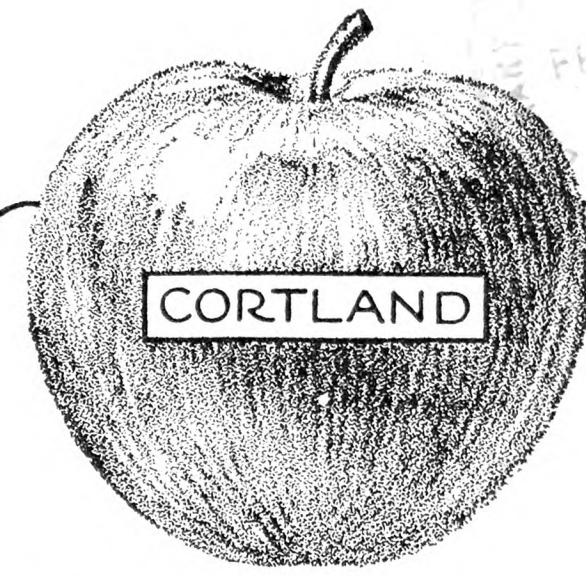
Pollenizers for Apples

Do McIntosh, Delicious, and Baldwin require some other kind of apples planted by them in order to set fruit? If they do, what kind that is a good market apple do they need to pollenize them? I have about 20 Delicious apple trees that have been bearing four or five years, but do not get good quality fruit. Most of the time it is only fit for cider, being of poor color. knurly, and ill-formed. The trees look fine and grow a lot of wood. I have pruned them every year and use nitrate and some potash. M. D.

Chelmsford Ctr., Mass.

Baldwin will set fruit with its own pollen, but is better for having other varieties for cross-pollination. McIntosh and Delicious are absolutely self-sterile, and must have some other varieties for pollination before they will set fruit. If you plant the three together, your problem is solved, for while Baldwin is not a good pollenizer for other varieties, Delicious is one of the best, and McIntosh is good enough for most practical considerations. The knurly fruit may be caused by red bug, aphis, leaf-roller, or curculio. Aphis is controlled by nicotine sulphate in the delayed dormant spray; red bug by nicotine sulphate in the calyx spray; and curculio by arsenate of lead applied immediately after the blossoms fall and again ten days later. Leaf-roller calls for special treatment, probably oil sprays, and must be more carefully considered because of possible injury to tree from the oil spray. Without seeing the fruit it is impossible to say just which one to strike at, but red bug and curculio are the more likely. Try spraying with lime-sulphur, one gallon to 40 of water, to which is added nicotine sulphate, one pint to 100 gallons of water, and arsenate of lead at the rate of 2½ lbs. to 100 gallons of water, making application just as soon as the petals are off. Follow this 10 days later with a second application, omitting the nicotine sulphate. H. B. T.

APPLE-GROWERS now urge every one to eat two apples a day. Probably the theory is that the more doctors you keep away the better. — Schenectady Union Star.



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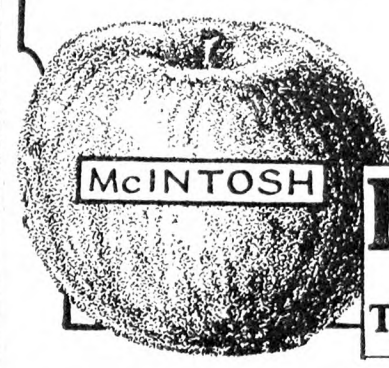

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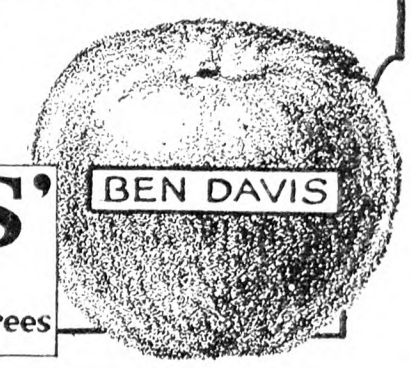

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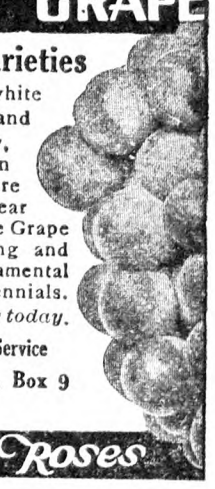

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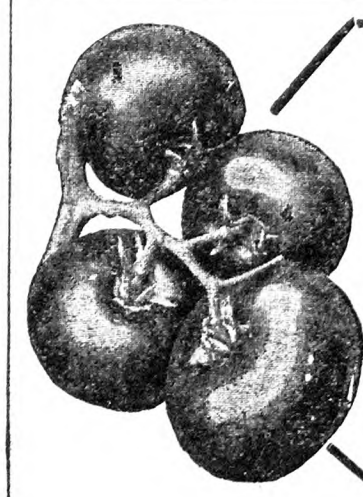

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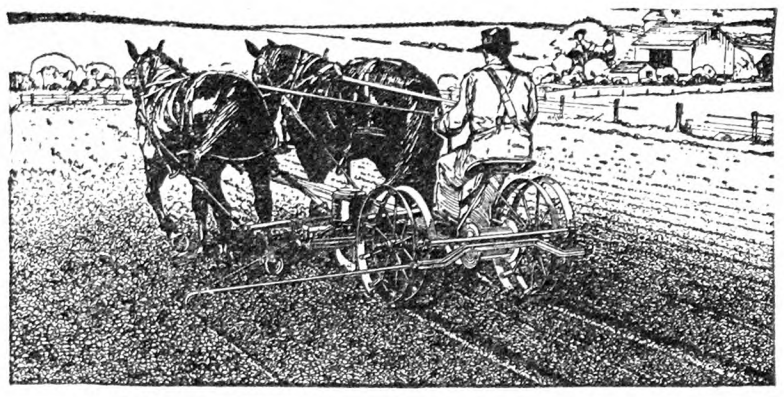

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WANTED—Cheap farm with buildings; Central New York; lowest outright cash price. ADVERTISER 5409, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—New Jersey apple orchard, near good market; improved farm buildings, 10-room house, electric, water, telephone, mail, improved road. ADVERTISER 5413, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOULD lease for number of years 12-room house, about 50 acres of land, running water, near Kingston, N. Y. MRS. GOSSELIN, 143 Clinton Ave., Kingston, N. Y.

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WANTED—Small farm with house in good repair, within 50 miles from New York, suitable for Summer residence; good water, nice trees and views; electricity; state price and full details. ADVERTISER 5302, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale or trade. JAMES GILLES, Showell, Md.

FARM, 135 acres, nearly level, all productive; three houses; water at house and barn, telephone, electric light available; 10 miles west of Newburgh. T. F. HOWELL, Orange County, Washingtonville, N. Y.

WANTED to trade my suburban property, 6-room house, modern improvements, on 1¼ acre for farm in New England States, New York, Jersey or Pennsylvania. JOS. VAN OS, 70 Hill St., Midland Park, N. J.

WANTED—6 acres or more, plenty water, good house, not over 60 miles from New York, near station and town; give all particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 5425, care Rural New-Yorker.

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FOR SALE—261 acres in high state of cultivation; 14-room house with running water; keeps 100 cows; fine location for Summer home. E. A. HOWARD, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40 not prepaid; 10 lbs. white, prepaid, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; buckwheat comb, $1.75. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

PATCHWORK quilts made to order; reasonable. MISS M. GASS, Sussex, N. J.

Unfruitful Apple Trees

I have 100 trees each of Spy and Baldwin, 23 years old, apparently healthy, but have never borne to amount to anything. What can I do? S. H.
Clarion Co., Pa.

Since these trees are 23 years old, it is reasonable to expect a decent crop from them at least every other year, if the trees are in good health, growing fairly well and handled with any reasonable amount of care, provided the location, soil, and similar things are normal. It is my guess that the trees are in a Blue grass sod. If this is so, are you getting from 8 to 12 inches of growth each year? If you are not, one of the troubles may be here, because sod tends to stunt trees unless they are nitrated about every year. In case the growth is very short, try applying about 10 lbs. of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia to each of a dozen or so trees of each kind next Spring just as the buds are beginning to burst. Or else you may rip up the sod this year as soon as possible, if you have the time and labor, and the orchard does not wash badly. In using the fertilizer, keep it about six feet away from the trunk, and scatter it way out beyond the tips of the branches. Using either fertilizer or plowing may not show up much in fruit for two years.

Unless the trees are extremely crowded, and have never been pruned, these two things would not have so much effect on yields. If they are set so closely that the branches are interlocking and the tops going straight up in the air like forest trees, it would undoubtedly pay to cut some of them out to give the rest a chance. Pruning need not be severe, just sufficient to allow some sunlight to get through the trees, to remove dead wood and the like. If they are brushy due to no pruning, do not thin them out too much all in one year, as water sprouts and suckers will become a pest.

Do they blossom very heavily? If the growth is good, and they blossom well, is frost liable to touch the flowers? It is possible to have beautiful trees and never get many apples if the orchard is located in a frosty spot. As far as pollen is concerned, Spy is an excellent pollinator for Baldwin, although Baldwin is very poor for Spy. It is reasonable to suppose that there are enough trees of other kinds blooming at the same time to furnish enough pollen, if enough bees are about.

Is apple scab a severe pest on these trees? This would affect the yield in bad years, but not all of them. Are any kind of insects injuring the fruit or blossoms?

Once in a long time, we see an orchard which does not seem to want to bear, even though everything appears to be all right. If your trees are growing well, and everything else is apparently right, try girdling a dozen or so of each kind. Use a knife and score the bark clear down to the solid wood in a ring entirely around the tree. Do not remove the bark or put anything on the cut—it will heal over in a few weeks and will probably start the ringed trees to bearing next year. Do not use this method unless the other conditions seem to be favorable for fruit, as it will not help weak trees, nor cover the lack of good growth.

We have quite a few 21-year-old Spies that are just making up their minds to go to work these last few years. If your Spies alone were off, it would not be so strange, since Spy is always a shy bearer. Baldwin, while somewhat shy, and a decided alternate bearer, should give you a respectable crop at 23 years.

R. H. SUDDS.

Grass Under Big Trees

It is always difficult to get a good stand of grass under large trees, and many large lawns, which are otherwise in perfect condition, are thus made unsightly because of large bare spaces under the trees.

Experience has shown that for use under trees red fescue and the fine-leaved fescues are most satisfactory, and the use of these grasses will usually result in good stands. Unfortunately, even when these are seeded and start out to make a good growth the grass often soon kills out. It has been shown that it is very often an advantage, in fact many times the only way in which a good, thick turf can be obtained, to sow the seed of the fescues in the garden or in some other out-of-the-way place and let it grow there until a thick sod is formed. This sod, after it has once started to grow, can be used quite successfully to sod the bare spaces under the larger trees. This is a rather roundabout method of getting a beautiful lawn where shade trees are grown, but one that justifies the trouble taken.

Grass sodded under the trees should receive special attention as to fertilizer, being given most liberal amounts, and an occasional soaking with water during dry spells is usually beneficial. A mixture of bonemeal and pulverized sheep manure is one of the best lawn fertilizers, although chemical fertilizers can be used to good advantage at times if care is taken to prevent burning of the grass. These latter fertilizers should only be applied just before a good rain, or be thoroughly soaked in with the garden hose.

Maryland. T. H. BARTILSON.

Subscribers' Exchange

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat; either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

SWEET clover extracted honey, case two 60-lb. cans, $12.50; for larger amounts write for wholesale prices, stating amount; sample 15c. ARTHUR BEALS, Oto, Iowa.

HONEY—Fine extracted, 60-lb. can here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells; price $325 f.o.b. premises. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

FOR SALE—800-egg Wishbone hotwater incubator; automatic egg turner; used only three times; in very good condition; $75; bring your truck. J. RASSAERT, Blauvelt Rd., Pearl River, N. Y.

FINEST amber clover with comb honey; 5 lbs., $1.25; clover ext., 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1; $1.80 delivered 3rd zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

WANTED—A good country home with good school facilities for orphaned boy of 12; child to be accepted as own child; no money available for board; write to MRS. DAVID F. HOUSTON, 105 East 22d St., New York City.

USED Prairie State incubators, $30; 390 egg; fine condition; efficient. BEAUANDOT DUCK RANCH, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure extracted buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 85c, postpaid. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, N. Y.

SALTED cucumbers, freshened make delicious pickles; won't freeze or spoil in transit; several sizes; prices reasonable. EDSON'S GARDENS, Leroy, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $5.40 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, delivered 3d zone; here, buckwheat, 60-lb. can, $5.19; two, $9.60; four, $18; complete list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—"Light Autumn Flower" extracted, none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; two, $2.10. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

TOBACCO—Virginia Gold Leaf; smoking, chewing; mild, mellow, like rare old wine; 5 lbs., $1; 12 lbs., $2; pay postman. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Va.

FOR SALE—Strictly fresh eggs, delivered to your door by parcel post or express, direct from producer. WILLIAM MOSS, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Hand power, invalid or freight elevator, 600-lb. capacity. SIDNEY CROUNSE, Altamont, N. Y.

100 PER CENT pure honey; 5-lb. pail, $1.35, prepaid. YANDIK BROS. APIARIES, Claverack, N. Y.

HONEY, finest clover, 10-lb. pail, $2; 5 lbs., $1.10; delivered; C. O. D. orders solicited. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

"FRIEND" orchard sprayer wanted, small or medium size, in good condition. WILLIAM V. WARD, Freehold, N. J.

PURE honey in 5-lb. pail, postage prepaid, clover, $1 per pail; 12 pails, $10; buckwheat, 10 cts. per pail less; 60-lb. can, here, buckwheat or mixed, $5.25; two cans, $10. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Buckeye incubator, 2,640 eggs; two Buckeye coal brooder stoves. CHAS. L. O'NEIL, Hanover, N. J.

HONEY — Clover - buckwheat blend, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.70; postpaid third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Six No. 11 Newtown brooder stoves; used two seasons, in good condition; price right. THIELMAN LEGHORN FARM, Ransomville, N. Y.

WANTED to buy a power sprayer that will carry high pressure. BELLE ELLEN STOCK FARMS, Branchville, N. J.

WANTED—Cider press; must be in good condition, about five-foot racks, hand or power; cheap for cash. ADVERTISER 5393, care Rural New-Yorker.

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PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.60 gallon delivered third zone; cash with order. J. WILLIAM FARRAR, Rupert, Vt.

MARYLAND OYSTERS—Right from the pure, cold waters of Chesapeake Bay, fresh from the shell, big, fat and delicious; real oysters; best selects, $2.85 gallon; medium, for stews, etc., $2.70; 3 or more gallons, 10c gallon less; all prepaid third zone; satisfaction guaranteed. WM. LORD, Cambridge, Md.

WANTED—Two-row corn planter with fertilizer attachments. ADVERTISER 5414, care Rural New-Yorker.

32-VOLT electric light plant, good as new, a real bargain. LESTER W. BENNETT, Victor, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Melotte cream separator in good condition, $25. G. W. BECK, Box 101, Marcus Hook, Pa.

PURE honey, satisfaction guaranteed; 5 lbs. clover, $1; 10 lbs., $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

WANTED—70 bushels of hen manure fairly free from litter; will pay 20 cents per bushel. BOX 103, Highland Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Oak lumber, saw logs, cord wood; car load lots. G. GHEE, 1060 Rhinelander Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.

FOR SALE—1928 Buckeye incubator, turning trays, 1,100-egg capacity, used one season; 2 brooder stoves. B. WILLIAMS, R. D. 1, Box 135, Dover, N. J.

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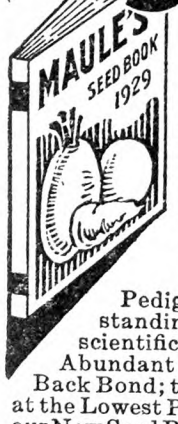

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Care of Boston Fern

Would you inform me how to take care of a Boston fern? I have one, and it does not seem to thrive. H. J. S.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Boston fern requires a moderate temperature, regular watering, with good drainage, and a light, airy situation. It will not thrive in a dark place, but does well in a north window. Irregular or excessive watering may cause trouble; it should be thoroughly watered when dry, and the soil then left to dry out naturally before it is watered again. A common fault in watering is to give a little water frequently, so that the surface of the soil is kept wet and sodden while it may be too dry below.

Examine the plant for scale insects, which spread rapidly and weaken the vitality. We often find that an unthrifty Boston fern is badly infested. Examine the under side of the fronds for scale; if present, rub off with a bit of soft cotton or sponge on a pointed stick or match end, dipping the cotton in soapsuds. Soapsuds, 1 lb., dissolved in two gallons of water, may be used as a dip, but dipping or spraying does not remove the hard old scales, which must be rubbed off. Do not, however, mistake the round black dots in straight lines on the under side of the leaflets for scale, these being the spores. If there is scale, the plant is sure to be unthrifty.

The Jerusalem Cherry

I have received "Solarium" seeds, a plant, I understand, with bright red fruit similar to tomatoes. Is there a common name for this? Can you advise as to cultivation? I understand the plants can be dried and used for decorative purposes in Winter, similar to "Japanese lantern." E. L. B.
Jamaica, N. Y.

The seed referred to is no doubt Solanum. This is a very large family of economic and ornamental plants, including the potato and eggplant, and closely allied to the tomato. It is probable that the red-fruited sort you refer to is what is commonly known as Jerusalem cherry, Solanum capsicastrum, or ornamental pepper, Solanum pseudo-capsicum. These are extensively grown commercially for Christmas plants; they have a neat dwarf habit, and produce an abundance of scarlet fruits. We have never seen them dried for decoration like the lantern plant.

Seed is sown indoors from January to March; it germinates readily. The seedlings are first potted in small pots, and shifted to larger sizes as needed, usually reaching the 5-in. size, in which they are fruited, in June 5. During the Summer they are kept in cold-frames. If given poor drainage, or kept too wet, they are likely to lose their leaves. There are some fine large-fruited strains developed in trade culture.

Lilacs for Cut Flowers

The advent of the automobile everywhere has produced very many changes in sales of flowers and produce of all kinds, and probably in no direction has the change been more striking than in the marketing of the above cut flowers. Instead of the slow delivery of the old-time express companies the flower dealer now drives his car or truck right out to the farm where the lilacs are grown and purchases the flowers direct from the grower; they are then rushed to the cities and sold direct to the residents, fresh and crisp, and thus last much longer and are more fragrant than those sold and shipped in the old way.

To those who intend to make plantations for cut flowers I would advocate by all means the planting of the double varieties, as not only do the flowers keep much longer, but the plants come into bearing much earlier, and the flowers will bear rough handling much better than the single sorts. Another feature is that they come into bearing much earlier and are more stocky or shorter in growth, and are therefore more easily gathered. There are many people who have land of moderately good quality who might perhaps get quite a little income from such a source, and as the time for planting will soon be here it will do no harm to think over the matter at this time, when we are all looking for the Spring to come.
H. W. HALES.

Disposing of Surplus Water

Has my neighbor a right to ditch his fields and turn the water into my fields? I have a neighbor whose land is rolling and mine joining is level. He has started ditching his fields and has no other outlet than to turn the water on my fields. I have no way of taking care of the water without going to the expense of laying 40 rods of ditch tile. Will you advise me how I can stop him, or what can I do in this matter? C. H. B.
New York.

At common law surface waters were regarded as a common enemy and could be disposed of without regard to the rights of others. This is not now the rule. One may discharge surface water into a natural stream but he may not discharge it on to the lands of a neighbor without regard to the neighbor's rights. One so doing is liable for damages.
N. T.

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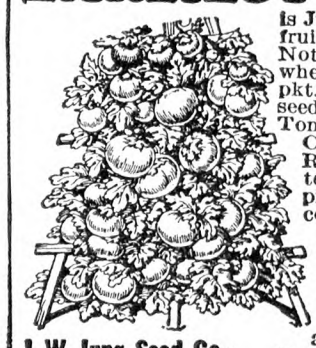

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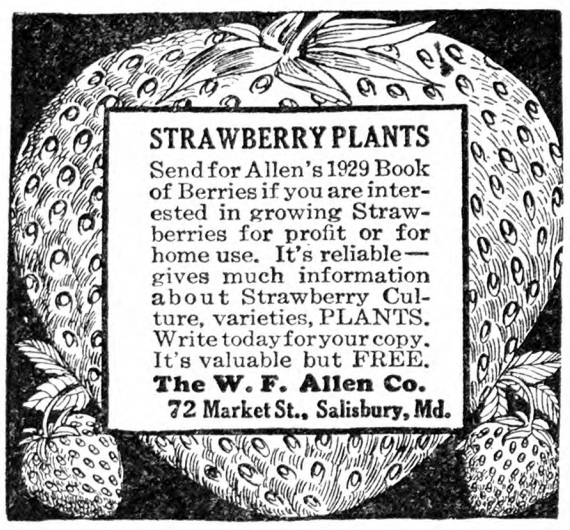

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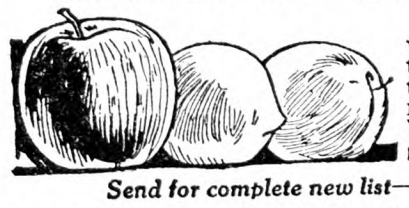

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Evergreen Ground-Covers

Every gardener and every gardenmaker is familiar with those difficult places where despite every effort grass simply will not thrive, and yet the bare or moss-covered earth seems to cry aloud for something to conceal its bareness. It may be a steep dry bank or a moist shady corner, possibly under trees or shrubs; in any case the conditions are quite uncongenial to any of the various grass mixtures which the seedsman offers for sale. What then can take its place? Well, there are several subjects available which will form an evergreen ground cover, and it is only necessary to give some consideration to the prevailing conditions before deciding what to plant.

Of recent years the Japanese spurge (Pachysandra terminalis) has come much to the fore as a cover for situations in dense shade—under shrubs, on steep terraces, along the margins of walls, etc. It thrives in the densest shade, and indeed it is about the only plant which will succeed under pine trees. Altogether the Japanese spurge is a most adaptable plant, for it also does well in full sun unless the ground is too absolutely dry. There is, however, a danger of this subject being overplanted to the exclusion of other equally valuable ground covers, and for this reason it is well to vary plantings. A fault of Pachysandra is that it is sometimes attacked by Evonymus scale, and although of sufficiently vigorous growth to resist mild attacks, severe visitations may detract from its appearance.

The bearberry (Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi) is a native shrubby trailing evergreen, and is absolutely invaluable for planting on dry sunny banks, where it soon forms a dense mat of rather small green foliage. Tiny white bell-shaped flowers are borne at the termination of the shoots, and these are later followed by reddish fruits.

Evonymus radicans is a Japanese trailer having dense, glossy, green foliage. It succeeds well in shade, but in exposed situations and where it is subjected to the morning sunshine it is advisable to afford it some slight protection during the Winter months, otherwise the foliage is apt to burn. Mention must also be made of Evonymus kewensis, which may be best described as a miniature edition of the above species with the added attraction that its veins are lighter in color than the rest of the leaf. It is an ideal plant for the rock garden, or for carpeting the ground where anything of more robust growth would be unsuitable.

In some sheltered and shaded places English ivy (Hedera Helix) will thrive as a floor covering, and nothing looks finer when growing luxuriantly. If, however, it is only a case of barely existing it is better far to pull the ivy out and substitute something more hardy. English ivy delights in having a cool, moist rooting medium.

Pachistima Canbyi is a native shrub allied to Evonymus. The branches are trailing and root along their length, producing a dense carpet about 1 ft. high. This is an excellent plant for covering rocky slopes, or for selected positions in the rock garden. It prefers a well-drained site, but is not particular as to the type of soil, apparently thriving in any average garden soil. In the North it is advisable to afford some slight Winter protection.

The periwinkle (Vinca minor) is a lovely low growing creeper possessing the virtues of thriving in shady or exposed locations, and producing attractive blue flowers during the Spring and Summer. The rich green, glossy leaves produce a handsome carpet effect. Unfortunately this subject is often winter-killed rather badly. When this occurs, however, new shoots quickly appear from the base of the plants, and by the end of June the ground is covered once again.

Two species of Ajuga or bugle-weed are valuable for planting where a quick growth is desired and where adverse conditions prevail. The first, Ajuga reptans, is a low-growing and fast-spreading herb which bears spikes of blue flowers in the Summer. It is an excellent plant for use in shady places. Better than the type plant are its several horticultural varieties of which Rubra, with rich dark purple foliage; Variegata, with creamy yellow blotched foliage, and Atropurpurea, having finer flowers than the type, are the most commendable. Ajuga reptans and its varieties should never be introduced where there is any fear of their spread interfering with less robust plants, for they quickly crowd out other garden occupants. A less rapid grower and more refined plant in every way is Ajuga genevensis. This is more erect in habit than the last mentioned species, and in addition to being of less rampant growth it has the advantage of producing more handsome flower spikes.

The Scotch heather (Calluna vulgaris) forms a splendid ground cover for fully exposed sites, and rejoices in a light sandy or peaty soil free from any trace of lime. Pot-grown plants only should be purchased, for field grown stock do not transplant well. During late Summer the bright flowers are produced in profusion. In localities where a continuous Winter covering of snow may be relied upon no further protection is necessary, but where the snowfall is sparse it is well to throw a few spruce or pine boughs over the plants during February and March to break the direct rays of the sun. One important routine operation in the care of Scotch heather is to clip it well back just before new growth commences in the Spring.

Many varieties of Thymus serpyllum (creeping thyme) are excellent when used as ground covers on dry sandy soils and in exposed positions. The various forms vary in height from 1½ in. up to 6 or 7 in. The foliage is small and very dense, so that a very neat carpet of green results. All are characterized by possessing a very agreeable, odor and in due season they bear beautiful although small flowers.

Prior to planting any of the aforementioned plants as ground covers the ground should be deeply dug over and enriched by applications of old rotted manure or humus, and a dressing of bonemeal. A good commencement is more than half the battle, and ofttimes a full season's growth may be gained by making adequate preparations and planting good stock at the right time. T. H. EVERETT.

New York.

Rubber Culture in Florida

Experimental plantings of several different kinds of tropical rubber plants in Florida are demonstrating, according to investigators in the United States Department of Agriculture, that rubber-yielding trees and vines are able to survive and flourish under Florida conditions. At present, however, the department is not ready to make predictions as to the possibilities of commercial rubber-planting in Florida.

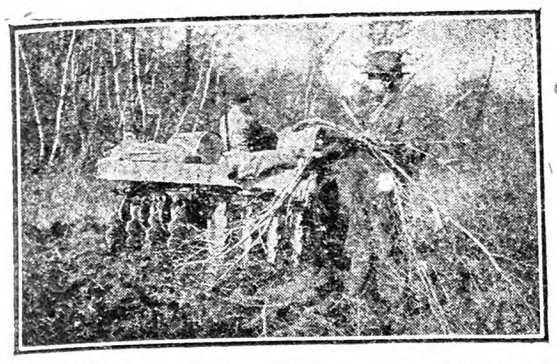
Last Winter was considered the most severe in 40 years in the vicinity of Miami, according to O. F. Cook of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who is in charge of the experiments. This afforded a good test of reactions to cold weather. Many small plants were killed, but those of larger growth and in good condition were not injured in most cases. Some were cut back by frost, but recovered promptly and made vigorous growth through the Summer. All the principal types of rubber trees, including those used for planting in tropical Asia, Africa and South America, are represented by thriving plants in the Florida experiments.

Locations must be chosen where the roots can reach the level of permanent moisture in the soil, says Mr. Cook, and shelter from the wind will be needed if the seedlings are to develop rapidly. "Apparently," he says, "they are not less tolerant of cold than many of the tropical plants that have been introduced in southern Florida. It is still too early to form an opinion regarding the feasibility of growing rubber in Florida, but we must lay aside the current belief that the Hevea tree is very delicate, and hence must be confined to a narrow equatorial belt of the tropics. A single Hevea tree has lived for more than 20 years in Florida, at Palm Beach, under conditions much less favorable than occur elsewhere. Castilla rubber trees from Central America, which apparently are more tender than Hevea, grew for 12 years on the South Shore of Lake Okeechobee and attained a height of 40 ft., but were destroyed in the hurricane of 1926.

"The ability of Hevea to grow in flooded lands is known from experience in South America. This may make it useful for shade or ornamental purposes, apart from its usefulness as a rubber producer. However, the production possibilities of Hevea and other rubber plants should be investigated thoroughly since most of the land being reclaimed in southern Florida remains subject to flooding in storm periods. Much of the reclaimed land is not now cultivated, and there is great need of crops that floods will not destroy. Many sanitary and mosquito-control improvements might be undertaken if a crop were available for lands raised a little above water. Such lands would not be safe for any of the tree crops now grown, but possibly could be utilized for rubber production.

The Assam rubber tree, Ficus elastica, and two species of rubber vines, Cryptostegia grandiflora and Cryptostegia madagascariensis, are being utilized in southern Florida for shade and as ornamentals. Hevea, Castilla, Manihot, Funtumia and Mascarenhasia are trees of striking and attractive appearance, and no doubt will be planted in many places as soon as seeds or young plants are available in sufficient quantities. Such ornamental planting would assist in determining the behavior of the trees under different conditions and treatments, and would extend the production of seed. Little is known as yet regarding the habits or requirements of these new trees in relation to the Florida conditions. We will require tests in many localities, and with many different methods of planting the trees and extracting the rubber, before practical conclusions can be drawn regarding possibilities of commercial rubber-planting in Florida.

THE quality of the Canadian wheat crop is lower, a government report reveals. It may be that the quality is trying to get down to the price.—Topeka State Journal.



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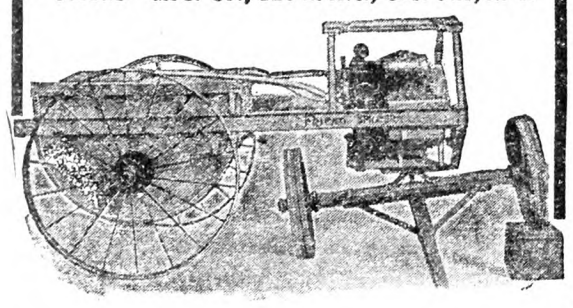

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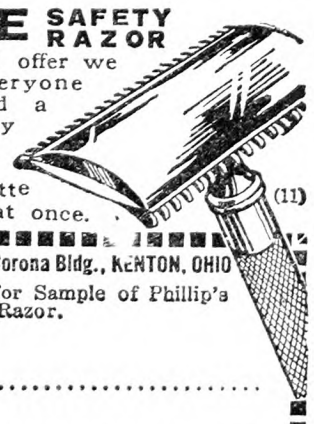

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Maryland Agricultural Interests Meet

What proved to be a series of interesting and well-attended meetings took place recently at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore, when on January 8-11 the Maryland Agricultural Society and Maryland Farm Bureau Federation held their annual Winter meetings at that place. Interesting programs were arranged.

The general meetings of the association were presided over by James W. Davis, president, of Rocks, with E. Thomas Massey, of Massey, as vice-president, and M. Melvin Stewart as secretary-treasurer. All of these officers were re-elected for the coming year.

Affiliated organizations taking part in the meetings, with their officers, included:

The Maryland Horticultural Society, Ed. D. McCain, president, and G. Rust Canby, secretary-treasurer; Maryland Crop Improvement Association, T. E. Zimmerman, president, and J. E. Metzger, secretary-treasurer; Maryland Dairymen's Association, R. Smith Snader, president, and I. W. Heaps, secretary; Maryland Beekeepers' Association, Lloyd B. Shearman, president, and E. N. Cory, secretary; Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association, C. R. Cobb, president, and W. R. Ballard, secretary; Maryland Sheep Growers' Association, Humphrey D. Wolfe, president, and K. A. Clark, secretary; Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association, Thomas Parran, president, and Geo. J. Sache, Jr., secretary; The Agricultural Corporation of Maryland, James W. Davis, president, and John A. Englar, secretary; Maryland Swine Breeders' Association, W. R. Harvey, president, and B. E. Carmichael, secretary.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Vegetable Growers' Association was devoted to the subject of the maintenance of soil fertility. Papers read at the meeting included "Recent Progress in Green Manuring," by Fred W. Geise, College Park; "How Green Manure Crops Are Used in New Jersey," Herbert R. Cox, New Brunswick, N. J.; "The Mexican Bean Beetle and What To Do With It," Dr. E. N. Cory, College Park; "The Interrelation of Supply and Price of Vegetables," Dr. S. H. DeVault, College Park; and "Newer Developments in Tools and Equipment for Vegetable Growers," E. R. Gross, New Brunswick, N. J.

Round-table discussion on the following important questions was led by President Cobb: 1. Can Fertility Be Maintained by the Use of Commercial Fertilizers Alone? 2. How Much Organic Matter Is Needed to Keep Soil in Condition? 3. What Can Be Used as a Substitute for Manure? 4. What Kind of Cover Crops Are Best? 5. What Effect Does the Scarcity of Manure Have on the Weed Problem?

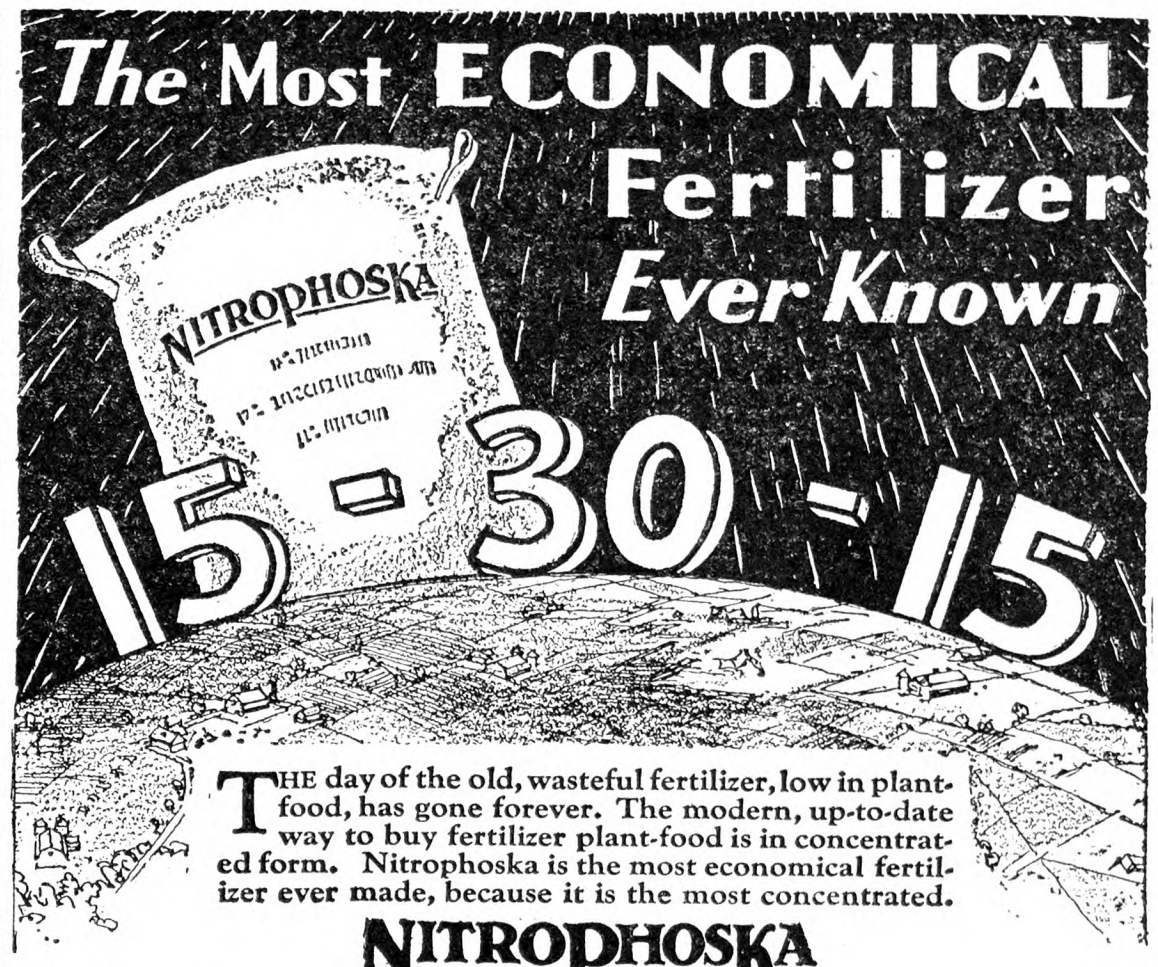
An interested group heard the half-day program of the Sheep Growers' Association, which was as follows: "Practices in Handling British and American Flocks," W. L. Henning, State College, Pa.; "Parasite Control," Dr. W. H. Wright, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. D. A., Washington; and "Our Lamb Market," J. P. Healy, manager Swift & Co., Baltimore.

This year's meeting was the fourteenth for the Crop Improvement Association, at which the following program was presented: "How to Lower Silo Filing Costs," Thomas Kelley, Pleasant Hills Farm, Germantown, Md.; "The Use of Combines on the Eastern Shore," E. H. E. Thieroff, Preston; "Effect of Harvest Date on Quality of Grain," E. H. Schmidt, College Park; "Recent Developments in Farm Implements," Ray W. Carpenter, College Park; "Breeding and Selecting Seed Corn on the Farm," W. B. Kemp, College Park; "How We Select Our Seed Corn," John S. Ward of Leesburg, Va., F. H. McConnell of Havre de Grace, Fred Jones of Darlington, Laurence Ensor of Sparks, J. O. Harrison of Easton, and Robert Gist of Westminster; "The Best Time to Sell Wheat" (historic price study for 75 years), Rodger Hale, Department of Agriculture, Washington; and "New Method of Cleaning Farm Supply of Clover Seed," a demonstration by Prof. Geary Eppley, College Park.

The Beekeepers' Association, in their twentieth annual meeting, presented the following program: "Method of Handling Package Bees," W. J. Nolan, Office of Bee Culture, Washington, D. C.; "Apiary Management," E. L. Sechrist, Office of Bee Culture, Washington; "Beekeeping on the Eastern Shore," A. Howard Johnson, Centreville; "Bee Disease Situation in Maryland," George J. Abrams, College Park; "Methods of Handling Bee Diseases," C. E. Burnside, Office of Bee Culture, Washington; and "Effect of Weather on Flight Activities of Bees," J. I. Hambleton, Office of Bee Culture, Washington.

The seventh annual meeting of the Beef Cattle Association presented the following program: "The Production of Beef Cattle in the East," W. H. Pew, Briar Cliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.; "The Baltimore and Washington Beef Trade," W. C. Davis, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.; "Baby Beef Calf Clubs," K. A. Clark, animal husbandry specialist, College Park, County Agent M. D. Moore of Hagerstown and County Agent Henry R. Shoemaker of Frederick.

T. H. BARTILSON.



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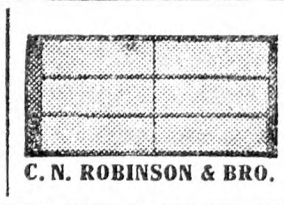

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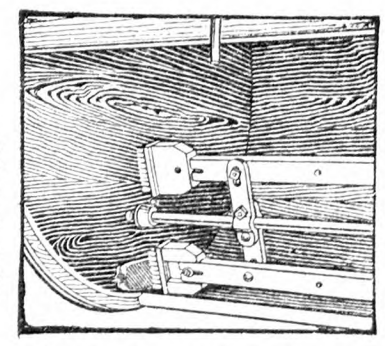

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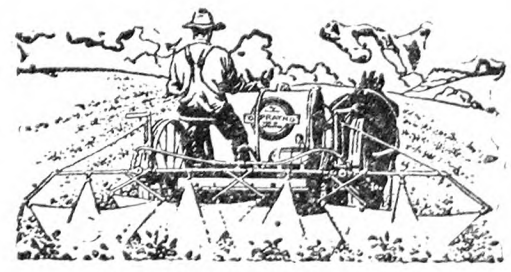

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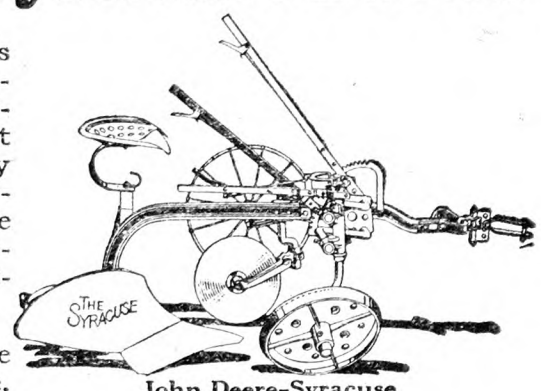

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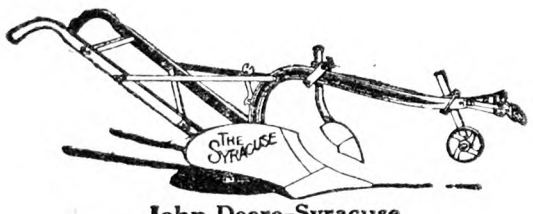

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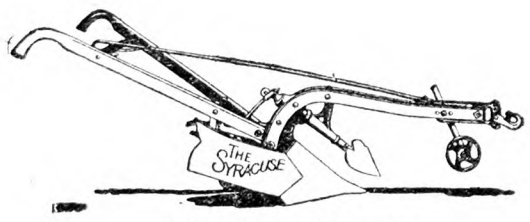

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Fertilizing Poor Pastures

I have been very much pleased to note your comments on the eastern pasture situation, particularly that it is mainly a plantfood problem. As I see the situation, most of our pastures have deteriorated to a point where there is no longer a good sod of desirable species but rather a poor sod heavily loaded with inferior species, such as red-top, sweet vernal, the bents, poverty grass and weeds of many kinds. Our problem is not merely one of increasing yield or carrying capacity, but also one of improving the character of the pasture vegetation. There certainly is not much milk, nor yet much meat and bone, in the inferior species which are characteristic of impoverished soils.

But what treatment is required? In what specific plantfood elements have our pasture soils become deficient? What is the minimum treatment to which they will give a satisfactory response? Is it superphosphate, or superphosphate and lime, or superphosphate, lime and potash, or lime and complete fertilizer? Each of these treatments is recommended somewhere by a good authority. Is manure indispensable? (There is an interesting

At the Left: A Sheaf of Forage from an Untreated Plot, and (at the Right) one from a plot to which Lime, Nitrogen, Superphosphate and Potash were applied on a farm in Franklin Co., Mass.

principle of biology involved here, in that no animal, so far as I am aware, thrives when too heavily contaminated with its own excrement, disease tending to become a serious factor.)

Last Spring I set out to plan as simple a pasture top-dressing test as would furnish an answer to the more important of these questions, and repeated the test in six pastures in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. The results were so encouraging that, late the past Fall, I repeated the test in about 25 more pastures scattered over an even wider territory.

Because of the known phosphorus hunger of typical upland soils the world over, I chose superphosphate as a basic treatment to go on all plots, on the assumption that it was pretty nearly sure to be needed. Because of the prevalence of soil acidity, and its known unfavorable effect, I chose lime as the next treatment in order of probable importance. Because of my desire for White clover in the pasture, and the known responsiveness of that plant to potash, and the known potash deficiency of many eastern soils, I added potash next. Nitrogen was relegated to last position, not because of any doubt as to the responsiveness of the grasses to nitrogen but because of the purely economic question whether dairy products at present prices would pay for nitrogen at present prices. So my four treatments were as follows:

1. Superphosphate.
2. Superphosphate and lime.
3. Superphosphate, lime and potash.
4. Superphosphate, lime, potash and nitrogen.

This four-plot plan perhaps may be criticised from the scientific viewpoint as being inadequate. But it has at least in its favor that it is simple enough for cooperative work or to be carried out by an individual farmer. Every treatment employed is one that some authority recommends, and that, consequently, may be expected to give good results somewhere, and the treatments are built up in a logical manner, which facilitates ready estimation of the effect of lime, potash and nitrogen by direct comparison.

Admittedly the true phosphoric acid response of the soil may not be measured by comparison of Plot 1 with untreated land, since the yield of Plot 1 may be limited by some other deficiency. That comparison measures only the response to superphosphate alone, which, after all, in view of the frequent recommendation of superphosphate alone, may be the more important fact for dairy-farmers to know. I am willing to take it for granted that virtually all upland soils would be the better for more phosphoric acid, and I want to know what else must be used in order to get the desired result.

The first test undertaken last Spring, and the one from which we have the best and most complete set of records and pictures, was established on the farm of W. H. Brown in Franklin Co., Mass., with the collaboration of Mr. Brown and R. A. Payne. The land is a normally productive fine sandy loam lying on a Connecticut valley terrace. It is said to have been in tillage at one time but was allowed to revert to pasture, and finally became brushy, with a very poor sod.

Mr. Brown cleared off the brush, plowed the land and cropped it in 1914, then seeded it, hayed it one year and turned it back to pasture. Within the last five years it has become rather poor pasture, some Blue grass and White clover remaining, but inferior grasses and weeds becoming increasingly numerous.

On May 19 we applied the treatments (really too late for most years) and fenced the cows out of a strip across one of the plots and including some untreated land outside Plots 1 and 4, so that we could observe the results of treatment without introducing the complication of uneven grazing. The remainder of the plots were grazed at will by Mr. Brown's milking herd.

On July 11 we harvested representative square yard plots (quite too small) and took a rather complete set of photographs. The outstanding results were the tremendous responses to potash and nitrogen and the failure to respond to superphosphate or superphosphate and lime. This somewhat unexpected result does not, in my opinion, prove that the soil in question is not responsive to phosphoric acid. On the other hand, I am rather certain that it does. The fact is that, needing potash badly, crops could not grow well with phosphorus alone because of the potash deficiency. Very probably the soil would not respond to potash alone because of the phosphoric acid deficiency. In fact, the Massachusetts Experiment Station got just that sort of result only a few miles away at Amherst. So I am willing to take it for granted that nearly all upland soils will be found to be responsive to phosphorus; that far more than half of them are acid enough to require liming, and that the really significant question is, What else? In this case apparently both potash and nitrogen.

Here one would not in any way go wrong should he follow your advice to use manure and superphosphate, if he could spare the manure from the crop land. If he could not spare the manure or could not conveniently spread it on rough pasture land, apparently he could do equally well, perhaps at a good deal smaller labor expense, with fertilizer. There must be plenty of the mineral elements to stimulate White clover and the grasses of high value such as Blue grass, and an amount of nitrogen proportioned to the need for more feed.

On strong clay soils which exhibit little or no potash deficiency, there would be no point in using potash, but on the lighter soils, and soils which have pastured dairy cows for many years, such as the soil with which I was working in this case, an N-P-K ration of 1-2-2 should be about right for a starter. Later, when an adequate mineral reserve has been built up in the soil, it might be better to shift to an N-P-K ratio of 1-1-1 or even 2-1-1. As to that, further investigation seems to be needed.

How much fertilizer is needed? A lot of pasture soils are poor and will have to be treated accordingly. Likely it will pay better than barn feeding all Summer with grain at about $60 a ton. J. B. ABBOTT.

Windham Co., Vt.

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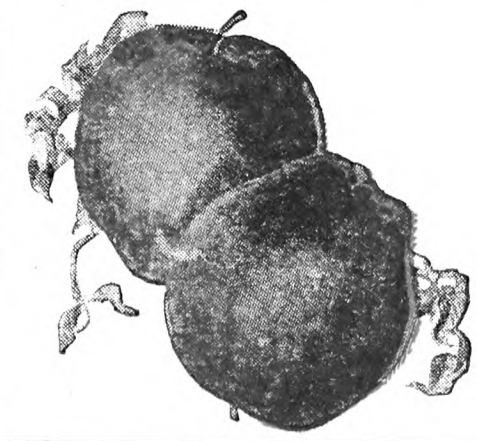
H. W. Gowdy, member of State Board of Agriculture, Mich., (right) with County Agent Harry J. Lurkins (left) examining 1928 crop in Gowdy Orchard at Union Pier, Mich.



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"I wish to express my appreciation of the good results we have had with S-W Dry Lime Sulfur and S-W Arsenate of Lead which we have used exclusively in our spraying for the last two years.

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"The color and finish is very fine. I expect to follow the same treatment another year."

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SPRAY MATERIALS

The Womans Garden

Chrysanthemums in Maryland

I have raised Chrysanthemums for several years. Early Frost is a good white one, also incurved yellow and bronze, and Wm. Turner. This latter is so late I put them in pots, and when it is likely to freeze I take them in the house and can keep them until Thanksgiving. The way I manure them is to dig trenches a foot deep and several inches wide, and fill these with cow manure in the Fall, cover with soil. In the Spring mix well before transplanting the "mums." I set the plants about 12 inches apart, and trenches two feet wide, the first of May. If the cutworm bothers, I take bran, molasses and Paris green, mix well and put around the stem in the soil. When they are six inches tall I pinch the top off and let three shoots grow; keep all other branches pinched off until budding time. I leave about six buds on the plant, keep all others picked off, and I have large flowers. They sell well.

I have had trouble with my rose bushes, the moles decided to kill them. I did everything anybody told with no success. I got some cheese boxes, took the bottoms out, dug a trench around the bush and settled the box in it below the top of the ground, and filled in the trench with dirt. Of course the mole could not go through the wood and they did not go under it. It was worth trying.

Maryland. MRS. V. S. D.

Last Summer's Flowers

We had particularly good luck with some of our flowers last season. We try to raise our flowers with a minimum of labor, as we are busy farm folks. Nearly all of our perennials and all of our annuals are raised in rows adjoining the vegetable garden and are cultivated with a horse cultivator when the vegetables are worked. I have found that flower beds and borders which must be hoed and hand-weeded are generally neglected during the busy season when they need the most attention.

We fertilize our garden with poultry droppings or stable manure, wood ashes and acid phosphate, applied separately. In the Fall we cut and burn dead stalks and, after the ground freezes, cover the perennials lightly with buckwheat straw or litter from the henhouse to protect the plants from freezing and thawing which heaves them out of the ground and kills them. We are careful not to overdo this protection, as perennials may be smothered to death by an over-thick blanket.

Our perennials do not need staking, as they are protected from the wind on one side by a row of grapevines, which also serves as a background to set off the lovely flower colors. Our garden is back of the house, where I can look out and see the flowers from my kitchen window as I work, or anyone on the back porch or lawn can enjoy them.

We had gorgeous Delphiniums last Summer, Belladonna (sky blue) and Gold Medal Hybrids (all shades of blue). Our first Delphiniums were raised from seed sown in flats and left in a shady spot until large enough to transplant. Some of these plants are now nearly 10 years old, with large crowns which send up dozens of tall flower spikes. We divided some of the large crowns by cutting in two with a spade and resetting in early Spring. Some young shoots were also broken off and rooted in water like a geranium slip. When the first crop of flowers faded I cut the flower stalks close to the ground. This looks like murder, but seems actually to invigorate the plant. Soon new shoots come up and a second crop of blossoms appears. I had Delphiniums in bloom the entire Summer by this method of cutting away old growth.

Our Chinese Butterfly Delphiniums, usually everblooming and thrifty, mildewed badly last season and did not amount to much. This Spring I shall give them a good spraying with Bordeaux mixture if any of them survive.

An airy, delicate flower, beloved by humming-birds, is the columbine or long-spurred Aquilegia. We had over a dozen plants raised from hybrid seed, every one a different color combination: cream and lavender, cream and pink, apricot-pink, etc. They need plenty of moisture, but must not stand in water or the roots will rot in Winter. Clip off the dead flowers to keep them blooming.

Have any of the readers tried the Hibiscus or giant mallow? Ours were much admired last Summer. The plants are bushy, the flowers resemble hollyhocks, only larger and bloom later in the Summer. The buds look like giant rosebuds. We have several shades of pink, also a pure white with blood-red eye. The plants were raised from seed five years ago, and the roots divided like peony roots last Spring. Hibiscus is very hardy, but requires a moist soil. In a dry place it does not bloom freely.

An old-fashioned flower we like is dame's violet or sweet rocket. Its fragrance attracts swarms of butterflies and perfumes the whole yard.

Another fragrant flower is the little Viola—easy to raise and a free bloomer from early Spring to snowfall. We use Violas as edging plants and to cut for table decoration.

We were given some Pyrethrum plants last Spring, but something (we suspect a wild rabbit that lived in the woodpile) ate them off and they did not flower. The lady who gave the plants to us has wonderful Pyrethrums—single and double, and all shades of pink, red and white—so I am waiting with interest for mine to bloom. That is one of the joys of perennials — you always have something to look forward to for another season.

Do readers know the Newport Pink Sweet William? Ours were lovely last season. They are easy to raise—only must be thinned to six inches apart or the plants will be spindling and the flowers only ordinary.

Of last Summer's annuals our best was Orange Prince Calendula. The blossoms were large and full double. By cutting the dead flowers the plants were kept blooming until freezing weather. And how grateful we were for those cheerful Calendulas after the other flowers were gone! They were like a bouquet of sunshine in the house on gloomy Autumn days. We sowed the seed in the open ground in May and thinned the plants to one foot apart. No need to raise the plants in boxes and transplant as some people do, unless very early flowers are wanted.

FLOWER LOVER.

The Coming Season

A temperature of 18 degrees minus on Monday and Wednesday, rain Thursday, a downpour Friday, and this Saturday afternoon of January 19 finds bright sunshine in a sky of blue and a fresh northwest wind that will change what little slushy snow we have into treacherous ice.

December was a month of frozen ground and ice, and we rejoiced when the new year gave us a little white blanket. How will it fare with last year's beauties?

By far the loveliest of new perennials to bloom in 1928 was the hardy lupine. I had but one color, the blue, and it was so blue, such long spikes of bloom and such a long season of bloom, and the foliage most attractive, we wondered why we had not met before. I am wondering if flowering so freely will not have exhausted its strength so it may not survive this trying Winter. I did let it mature seed, and my partner saved seed of her white lupine for me.

The next favorite perennial was quite a contrast to the stately lupine, as it was Dianthus deltoides, or maiden pink. Just the tiny, dainty member of this large, friendly Dianthus family. Mine were mostly rose-colored, but a few were white with a rose ring around the center. The foliage was small and cuddled closely to the ground, and was green throughout the season.

Have you tried the larger, newer varieties of double English daisies (Bellis perennis)? These were lovely, and every time I looked at them I wanted to stir the soil about them and "pet" them, and they repaid it all. If they survive, in the Spring they must be taken up and divided to the single crown or branch, and they also self-sow if allowed to ripen seed.

Then, too, the double tiger lily was a new bloom. Double flowers are not always an improvement, but this is certainly good. Ours had three lilies, one inside the other.

The "hardy Ageratum" sent me at first was the brilliant blue Veronica or speedwell, but 1928's hardy Ageratum was a real Ageratum-like plant both in leaf and flower, and a late bloomer. The friend who sent it said it was very hardy and increased rapidly. "Concentrate on the sure, hardy things" was the good advice given by a correspondent, and in a measure we live up to it, but having the usual streak of human obstinacy we try to make plants do what they don't want to do.

A fancy-flowering cherry, a native of Northern China, just sulked for a year or two. Last year a little soot was applied around the plant and then carefully worked in the soil, then a little later some potato phosphate was used as a top-dressing, and the bush grew twice as much last season as the two seasons before.

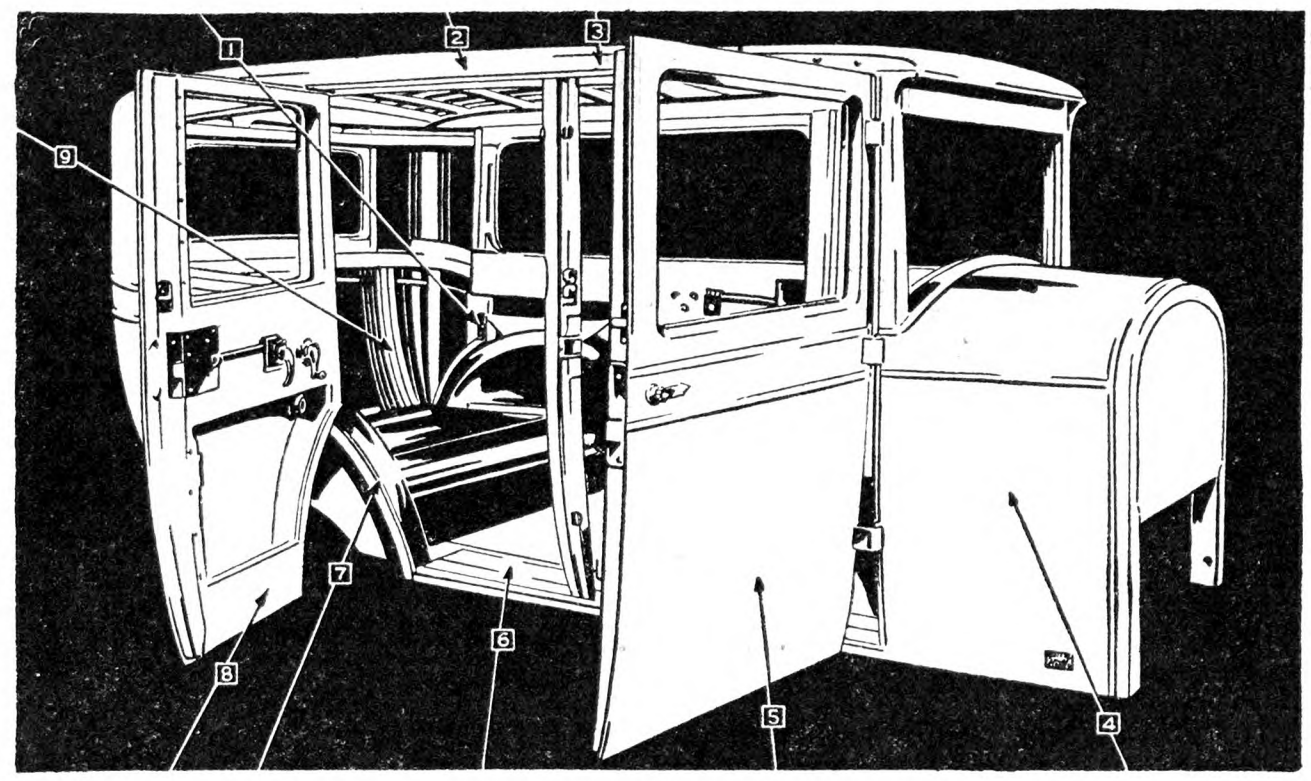
Sedums seem to be another truly hardy desirable, and as some of my beds are on a sidehill, the lower sides have stones laid up to partially level them, and among these stones the Sedums (stonecrops) are at home.

Perhaps there are others as ignorant as I. For years the common magenta Monarda didyma had bloomed in the garden and I had wondered why the catalogs listed scarlet bee balm, as no stretch of even an optimistic catalog writer could call this scarlet, but a friend sent me Cambridge Scarlet Monarda, a most glowing, fascinating red that is unusual among common perennials, Lobelia cardinalis or cardinal flower being of much that glorious shade.

We have tried to domesticate the fringed gentian, and only learned this Winter that it is biennial, so to propagate, take up the plants carefully, let the seeds fall to freshly prepared ground and hope for the best.

Of the annuals perhaps the creamy yellow aster was the loveliest new one. I certainly love yellow, even if I found a yellow (that is a clear, primary shade) painted kitchen hard to live with, but some say this aster isn't yellow, but an exceedingly deep cream. Be that as it may, it was of good form, long stems and of good keeping quality.

I saw the double Godetias at a fair last Fall. These were lovely; no wonder the Godetia is called the "satin flower." Now in the 1929 seed box are some varieties



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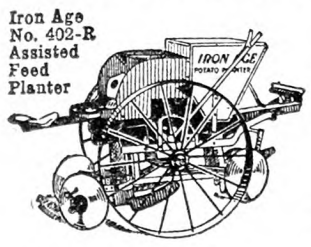

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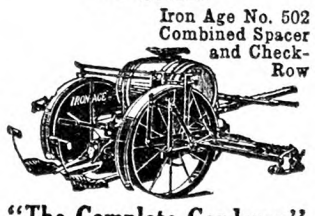

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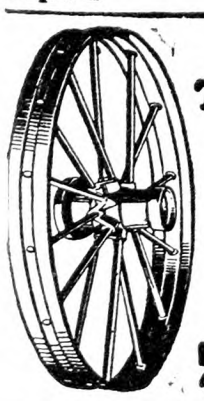

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new to us—Dicentra eximia, or plumy bleeding heart. "This self-sows in my garden," my Massachusetts correspondent wrote, so we ought to succeed; some poppy seed gathered for us in an Alpine garden of Switzerland, the seed of Siberian coral lily, Scabiosa Caucasica, are all ready, waiting, and any extra minutes are spent in catalog study.

I know there will be many vacancies in the hardy borders, and hope to do much remaking, so am studying sturdy plants for fillers, and making up lists of Dianthus, as these (many of them) bloom the first season. Years ago we had Euphorbia variegata; perhaps that would make a good filler; Zinnias do, and I think annual lupines would. MOTHER BEE.

Hardy Shrubs for the Lawn

As the season for lawn planting will soon be here it may be profitable just now to look around and decide what to plant in this line. There are so many kinds and species that the intending planter is often bewildered when looking over the catalogs, and it thus often ends in a hurried order being sent or a sale made by some glib-tongued solicitor at an enormous price.

The first thing to be taken into consideration by the intending purchaser is the size of lawn, and to pick out shrubs and trees that are in keeping. Thus it will be seen that those which grow very large and require much room should not be planted in small spaces, and those which are delicate and diminutive would often seem lost in a large one. Then again there are certain kinds which are frequently grown and liked for their fragrance, such as the lilac, hawthorn, strawberry shrub, etc., and these should always be planted near the dwelling on that account, as otherwise the greatest pleasure in having them will be lost. A full list of the many things that are really good would fill a large volume, but a few that nearly always give satisfaction are mentioned herein, and no one can go far wrong by adopting them.

For small places the double-flowered lilacs are excellent, and they are more dwarf and come into blooming size much younger than the old-fashioned single sorts. For planting near the house they are excellent, and the flowers keep well when cut and placed in water inside. Another good thing is the old-fashioned strawberry shrub (so-called) and the wood even of this always has a pleasant odor. Deutzia gracilis is a handsome little shrub for small places, and its pretty drooping bells of pearly white are always appreciated when known.

The pink flowering almond is an excellent shrub, and its color is so delicate that it is better planted where it can be seen from nearby. Forsythia or golden bell comes in several varieties, but the Fortunei and Viridissima are probably the best. There are several varieties of Spiræa, bridal wreath, that are excellent, both of white flowers and pink or red, Where a bold or striking effect is desired by single specimens to stand out on a lawn the well-known Yucca filamentosa can always be relied upon, and as neither heat, drought nor poor soil seem to affect it it is particularly adapted for new places where things are hard to start. It is not strictly speaking a shrub, but its striking shape and bright green leaves all Winter always make a good contrast to the shrubs, and the large candelabra-like flowers in Summer add to the attraction.

For those who wish climbing vines the well-known Japanese honeysuckle, Halliana, is probably the best of all as it retains its green leaves all Winter and always looks bright and cheerful. Another excellent vine is Clematis paniculata with its snowy white sweet-scented flowers, and a good second to the honeysuckle above mentioned. I have said nothing about evergreens in this short article, as their number and variety are legion, but they can often be used to fine advantage if the smaller varieties are chosen and not planted too closely, as is now frequently the case. H. W. HALES.

Citrus Peel Kindling

The skins of the citrus fruits are nuisances when it comes to their disposal in any number, but if they are put in the oven and dried they make wonderful kindling wood, as the oil in the skin burns easily and furiously for a few minutes. They are interesting fuel in the open fire, as the oil gases shoot flames some distance away, and briefly add to the irresistible lure of the open fire.

EDNA C. JONES.

DELCO-LIGHT *works for you . . . for nothing*

LET'S get to the bottom of this Delco-Light farm profit story . . . with facts from farmers themselves . . . to prove that Delco-Light *costs* you nothing . . . that you spend more *without* it than you would *with* it.

Mr. E. S. Helms says, "Delco-Light is a great time saver . . . a protection against fire hazard. After 11 years I know an electric plant is almost indispensable."

Saves $876 a year on milking labor cost

W. E. Miller of Kentucky, says, "Milking labor cost is cut in half . . . saving 8 hours a day at 30 cents an hour . . . conservatively, $876 a year gained by Delco-Light." Think of that!

Take winter egg production. Mrs. Gibson says, "Delco-Light earns at least $3.00 a day by increasing egg production when prices are highest." Mr. Sanders writes: "Delco-Light is worth thousands of dollars to us in the hatchery business alone."

Imagine these savings on your own farm

On hog raising, V. J. Ruppert says, "During farrowing season, Delco-Light has saved many little pigs." That means more money in the bank.

And Delco-Light reduces fire hazard by making possible water under pressure about the farm. Mr. Offutt says, "A fire in the country is a total loss." Even one barn burned down would cost 'way more than Delco-Light.

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Delco-Light costs but little. And it's dependable *always.* "Never without lights since I've had Delco-Light," writes Mrs. Strode. "Not a second without light . . . in 11 years," says Fred Duensing.

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- Operates labor-saving machinery.
- Doubles winter egg production.
- Saves pigs at farrowing time.
- Runs water pumps.
- Operates household electrical appliances.
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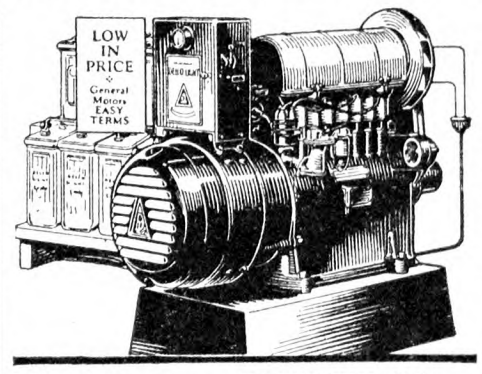
- Makes the farm a better place to live.



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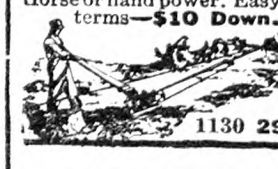

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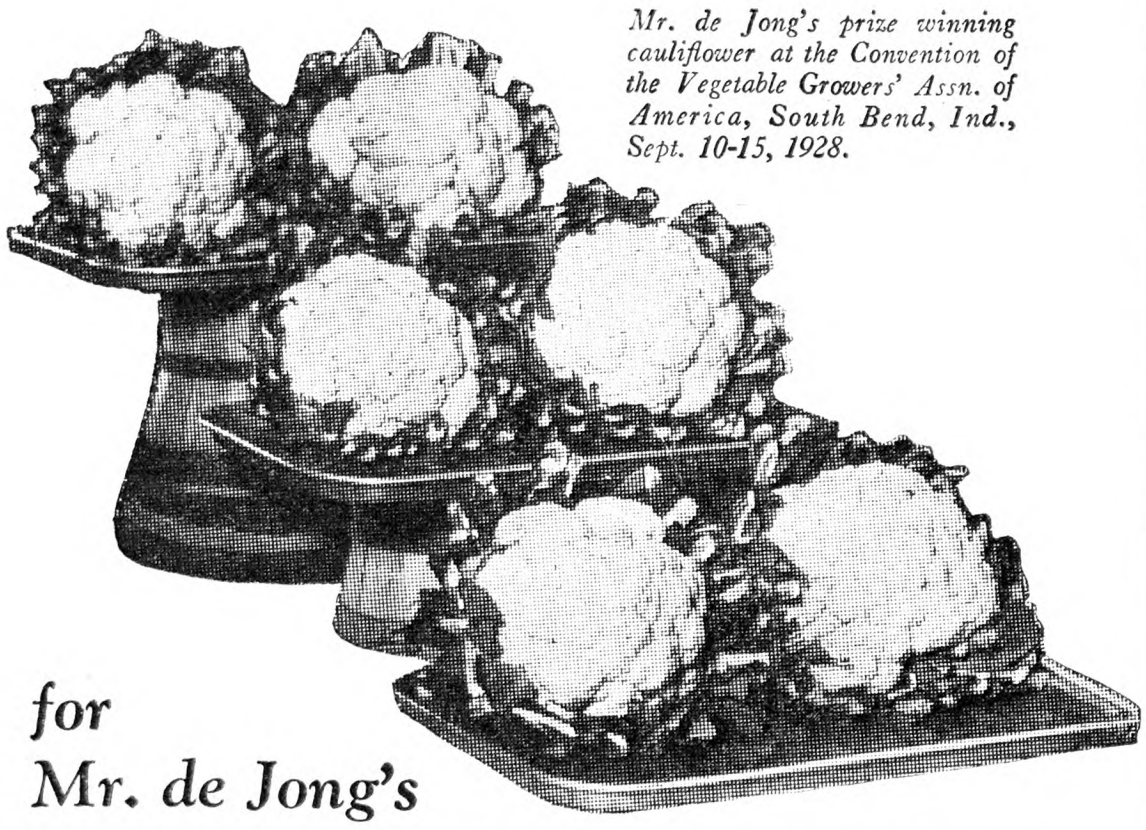

Mr. de Jong's prize winning cauliflower at the Convention of the Vegetable Growers' Assn. of America, South Bend, Ind., Sept. 10-15, 1928.

for Mr. de Jong's

CAULIFLOWER

BLUE ribbon cauliflower is getting to be an old story for Mr. Klaas de Jong, of East Kildonan, Manitoba. His cauliflower has won again at the Convention of the Vegetable Growers' Association, held this year at South Bend, Indiana.

The Cauliflower Champion uses Sulphate of Ammonia, of course. The prize heads were cut from the field on which he used Sulphate of Ammonia at the rate of 200 lbs. to the acre.

Try Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia on your own crops. The vegetables that fetch top notch prices at the market generally come from fertilized fields—truck farms where they use Sulphate of Ammonia.

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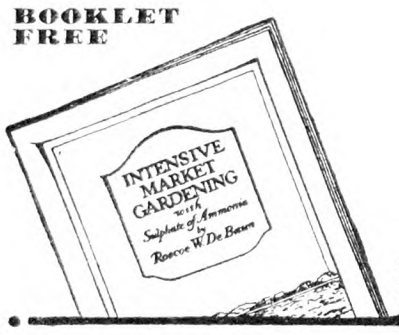

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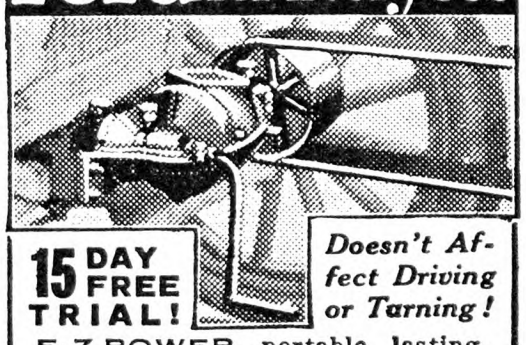

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There's a new method of fitting seed beds that cuts time and labor 50%.

It's a method that has been proved successful on hundreds of farms and at many agricultural colleges. It's called the "Weed Hog."

The "Weed Hog" at first glance looks like a spring tooth harrow but there the similarity ends.

It does all a Spring Tooth does and a lot more. It does the work of a Disk and a lot more. It does much of the work of a moldboard and a lot more. Ground plowed in the Fall need not be plowed again in the Spring if the "Weed Hog" is used.

Many farmers have already discarded their Spring tooths, disks, peg tooths and smoothing harrows because the "Weed Hog" does the work of all and does it all at one time.

The "Weed Hog" is fitted with a patented tooth that digs deep into the ground without weights. Its depth can be regulated from a few inches to plow depth.

The teeth break up and tear up the soil, bury stubble, surface trash and thoroughly pulverize every bit of sod. Two or three times over and the land is generally ready to seed.

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The "Weed Hog's" usefulness doesn't end when it fits the seed bed for it is sure death to quack grass, witch grass, sow thistle, Canada thistle, and every other foul weed pest.

It's teeth dig down deep and rip these pests out by the roots. Then they shake them out on the surface where the sun quickly finishes the job.

The "Weed Hog" is designed so that clogging is almost impossible in any kind of stubble, weeds or trash.

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Babcock will be glad to let you see, on your own farm and without any obligation, how the "Weed Hog" does everything claimed for it here.

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Land Fades Away

It was a bright windy day when we sailed from New York. I say "sailed," but the term means nothing, as the Virginia sports not canvas but funnels. There was a great crowd to see us off. One man had made a great effort to emphasize his sentiments. He had found a long splinter of board, perhaps ten feet long, and to this he tied his kerchief. It was simple but effective in placing him in the limelight. When we were almost ready to put off, our friend the secret service man put in an appearance, but the gangplank had been taken up and we were forced to indulge in facial expressions rather than vocal. His wife and daughter made us understand that they had been on the boat looking for us, and shook several packages reproachfully, which I judge had been intended for us.

Coming over the gangplank, Violet was astounded to observe water running from the side of the boat. Somehow she received the impression that the hull must be swamped, and for some time was worried by recollections of newspaper accounts of sinkings, until other ships having the same weakness passed by. This is a serious matter, this journey across the water, and we grown-ups are too calm in our faith to be properly observant. Violet does not leave it to the captain to ascertain that the steamer is not listing to starboard. She carries full responsibility, though the captain is perhaps not aware of his co-partner, my small red-haired daughter.

It was immediately after luncheon that the ship stopped and let down her pilot, in a rowboat, as though the ocean was an inland lake. By this time the waves were heaving up from the bottom in a manner that was beautiful to the eye, but which struck fear to the stomach. Some primitive instinct of that organ soon called a halt upon the natural work of digestion. We were perfectly confident mentally, but physically sensed disaster—a strange combination certainly. Seasickness is a struggle between the flesh and the spirit. "We are in danger," says the one. "O pshaw!" says the other. The best thing to do when such an argument is taking place within you, is to lie down. The most that can be hoped is that the difference in opinion will settled soon enough, or before one reaches port.

Our stateroom proved to be a "P" shaped affair with four berths, of which each pair were built one above the other in the large section of the room. A metal rod ran up at the corner of each of these berths, and hardly had we settled our wraps before we discovered Mark sitting on top of the closet adjoining. He had been given no such opportunity of testing his legs for days, and the exercise came as a relief. These legs of Mark's were "sea legs" from the first. We looked with great delight upon the porthole over the chest of drawers built in the end of the passage, not knowing that these walls would become, so soon, a strange, unreal prison. We were all a little queer that first night, but all except Daddy were able to get about the next day. People sat about in the public rooms with an odd uncertain look, while outside the beautiful weather had turned the water blue over night. It looked, Elsie said, as if someone had thrown in bluing, and added soapsuds for the tips of the waves. And yet Daddy could neither rise nor eat. In his case the stomach needed an extra day in which to be convinced.

Our young Spanish steward, J. Revera, came in, all smiles. I tried some of my Spanish. Perhaps all he understood was the word "papa" which he corrected with the accent on the last syllable, or he may have wished to adjust my pronunciation, but I have not been encouraged to offer more of this language. I sit beside a Viennese girl at the table who came to this country without a word of English four years ago, and now talks beautifully.

Some information cards had to be handed in at the purser's window. One is asked on these cards whether he is traveling for business or for pleasure, and as to his occupation. We were also asked whether we had been vaccinated, and were told that since we had not, it would be done for us in the surgeon's office. Unless this is done we cannot land in Balboa. MRS. F. H. UNGER.

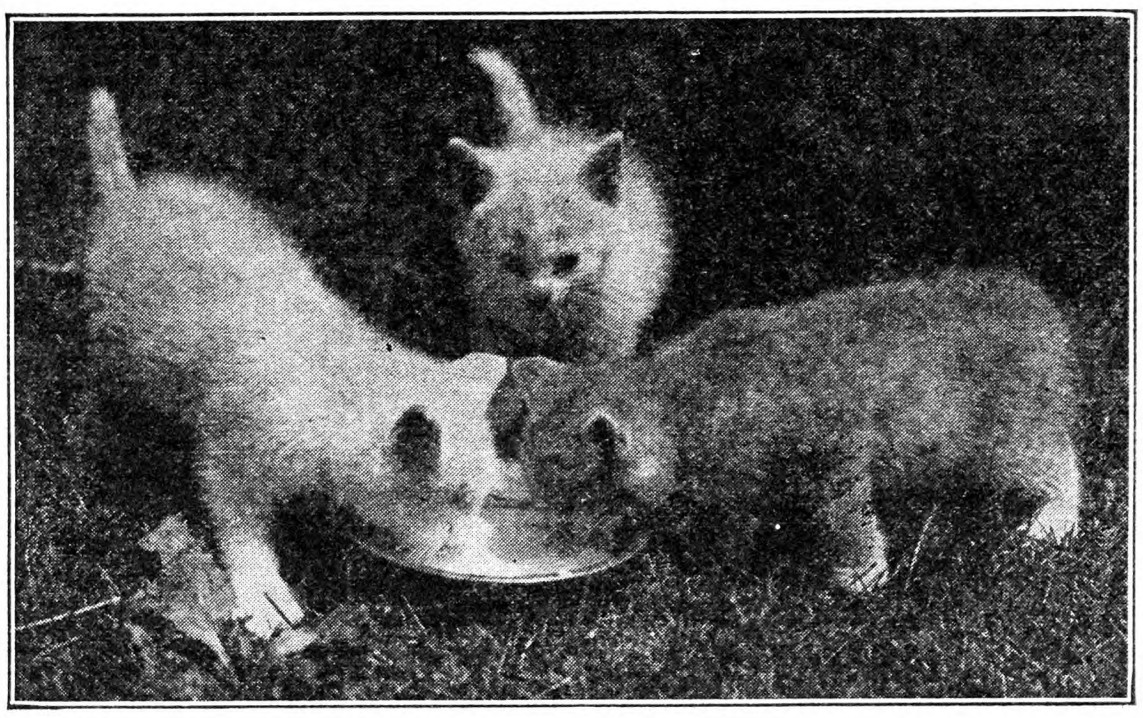
More About Perennial Four-o'clocks

Referring to "Perennial Four-o'clocks," W. S. R., page 1500, we have been growing four-o'clocks from roots for the past 15 years. We have a row on the north side and one on the south side of our house, which come up each year. The heat from the basement filtering through the concrete block foundation is sufficient to protect them from frost. Each four-o'clock seed planted will make a root which can be taken up in the Fall before hard frost. The root may not be any thicker than a lead pencil, but with ordinary care, such as given to Dahlias, these roots can be depended on to grow the next season in good soil, fairly moist. I have had these roots develop from the pencil stage to 6-in. diameter in three years. At this size, however, they are too big and clumsy to work with, so if desired these roots can be split with a hatchet or large knife, leaving a part of the crown on each piece, and each piece will grow. The cut portion will not bleed or rot, in fact it is dry and looks like a piece of fine-grained rosewood.

A well-grown two or three-year-old root will make a plant from 2½ to 3 ft. high and same diameter, so must be planted accordingly. The older the root the larger the plant, and the shorter the blooming season, so that we find it a good plan to put in a row of seeds about a foot in front of the roots. The seedlings will start to bloom just before the old plants stop. These old roots will make a very fine hedge growing up to 4 ft. high, and can be mixed or solid colors. If the roots are placed in a warm, sunny place in March the buds will start out just the same as Dahlias do. The color of the bloom can be determined by the color of the bud; for instance, the white or real light yellow buds or sprouts will have flowers of those colors, likewise the pink and red; the variegated colors will have striped sprouts or buds, etc., so that we can always get a massed or mixed color bed or hedge without much trouble.

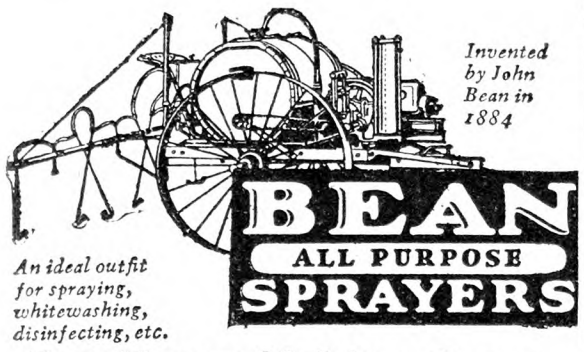
These roots should always be planted in a vertical position with the crown one or two inches below the surface, according to size. Any long, thin tap-roots can be removed at planting time. We store our roots in the fruit cellar, where the temperature is between 40 and 50 degrees through the Winter. The roots can be planted early in April in this latitude. We always plant our four-o'clocks and Dahlias the first week in April. Any frost after that does not seem to hurt them, and they do well anywhere; however, they seem to prefer an open, sunny location and a clay soil. EDWARD BARKER.

Ohio.



Nothing Like Milk to Make Them Grow

"THESE days," says a lecturer on cosmetics, "beauty is not always skin deep." No, and not always knee high.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.



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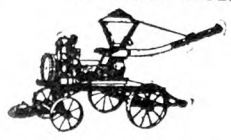

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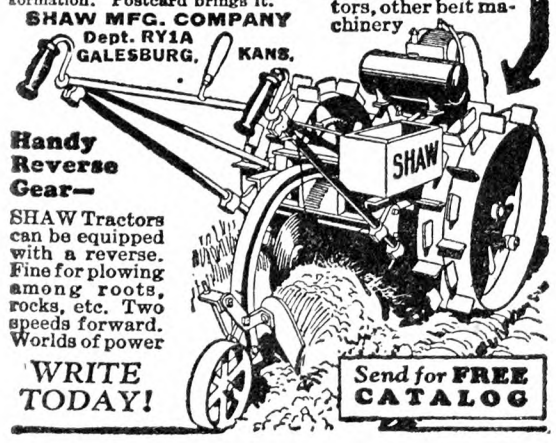

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Fundamentals and results within reach are explained in this new book, "ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION," by John J. Dillon. Price, 25c.

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Bracing Spy Trees

I have a number of Northern Spy trees which split down the trunk from the crotch during a severe windstorm last Fall. I managed to hold them from further splitting by means of a heavy wire, and placed grafting wax over the splits. I wish to know whether it will do any harm to the trees to run ½-in. or ¾-in. bolts through the main branches of the trees, connecting them so as to prevent their further splitting. F. Z.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Your idea of using bolts is exactly right. Wire is bad, for the reason that it constricts the branches and interferes with the upward and downward movement of food and food materials. A screw eye put into the main branches or a bolt through them interferes to no appreciable degree. If the center of your tree is gone, bring your wires together and fasten them to a harness ring. In this way the strain from the different branches will be more evenly divided. H. B. T.

Missouri Notes

The middle of January has given us nothing colder than 10 degrees above zero, and we feel still unsmitten of Winter. But since the evils of a snowless Winter were so severely taught us last season, I have been hoping for a good covering of snow to blanket the plants, not forgetting the wheatfields of the farmers that were ravaged so cruelly by alternate freeze and thaw. We are doing little work now. The Gladiolus bulbs are all cleaned and sorted and resting snugly in their boxes in a basement without heat that never admits frost. Never did we suspect that that basement would be of such value, but that was before we grew flowers. The very deep walls are of sandstone, quarried on the place 60 years ago, and the original tin gutters are still doing service. Our one veal calf was sold to a local butcher at 12c per pound when cooperative farmers at the county seat, 10 miles away, were shipping to St. Louis and receiving 18c for top price, a difference of $12 on our 200-lb. calf.

The catalogs are coming in freely now, and give us many fascinating hours. Their tempting pictures are powerful revivalists of the emotions that grip us each Spring, and each night we sink to slumber with beautiful visions of what we are going to ask the earth to produce for us. No matter how slim our purse, we feel that sound economy will not chide if we add a few new varieties to our stock. Are they not worth their price for the enthusiasm they kindle in our sometimes jaded minds, and the stimulant they give our energies? Yes, their inspiration is worth their price, and if we are to progress we must always be in search of something better. That is the spice of life. I feel that I must add some new Gladiolus and Dahlias to my list, even if I have to borrow the money, but I shall curtail my list of seeds, which heretofore has been so long that when sowing time came I was rather appalled at the labor they demanded. Experiment has eliminated many, and I am becoming better acquainted with my true needs. Even at that there is still a formidable list remaining. We are not showing the proper thrift in saving seed from our own plants. Being a new task, it is often forgotten. Nature, however, does not forget, and if we are not prompt, she will harvest the seed and return it to the earth.

Recently our State College horticulturist, a man of large experience, wrote an article in which he gave lists of fruit suitable for Missouri orchards. As the soils of the State often differ widely, and as differences in latitude are considerable, these lists must be subjected to actual test. Among his list of apples is the Stayman, which on my place is worthless on account of cracking, and at least one person in Southern Illinois has reported to me the same fault. For cherries he recommends Early Richmond, Montmorency, and English Morello, one-third of each. I do not now recall my objections to the English Morello, but I discarded it. The other two are fine, with Montmorency having the preference, but as the latter begins to ripen just as the Richmond is going out, they are indispensable mates. The three Elbertas in his list of nine peaches I should exchange for three J. H. Hale. The other three are Greensboro, Champion, and Heath Cling. Pear varieties are confined to three: Kieffer, Garber, and Seckel. Kieffer and Garber are relatives, and Seckel is among the most blight-resistant of table pears. His three plums are Wild Goose, Green Gage, and Shropshire Damson. A Damson for preserves is always in order in the home orchard. The Wild Goose is dependable and will produce a good crop of sound plums without any spraying. This cannot be said of the Damson; not a sound plum would come through, for it is a special favorite of the circulio as well as the San Jose scale. There are quite a number of good plums to choose from. The 12 raspberries are Cumberland, Kansas, and Cardinal. No reds are given, but my list would be St. Regis and Cuthbert, or Latham. Downing and Houghton are the gooseberries, but I long ago discarded the Downing as unreliable. Houghton is a heavy and regular bearer, with smaller berries than Downing. L. R. JOHNSON.
Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

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—made from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude, the value of which is two to three times as much as that of the crudes from which most oils are made.

—refined to meet the special needs of various makes and types of tractors.

One of the four grades of Quaker State recommended for tractors will improve the operation of your present tractor without costing you a penny. In fact you'll save many times the slightly higher cost of Quaker State by cutting down wear, repair bills, and delays.

The chart below gives summer and winter recommendations for the most prominent makes of tractors. The grades of oil specified for summer should be used at all times, except when the temperature falls below 15°.

These recommendations are for tractors in good mechanical condition. In addition, Quaker State *Extra Heavy Tractor Oil* is made for summer use in tractors whose motors are considerably worn, or working under abnormally severe conditions.

Buy a drum of the right grade of Quaker State at the beginning of the season, and you're all set to lick those tractor troubles that come from faulty lubrication. Your present tractor will be a better tractor!

NOTE: *If you want to test Quaker State quality, give your automobile a filling of genuine Quaker State Medium or Heavy Motor Oil.*

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRACTORS

	SUMMER	WINTER		SUMMER	WINTER
Allis Chalmers	T	H	J. T.	T	H
All Work	HT	T	John Deere	T	H
Avery	T	H	Kennison	T	H
Baker	T	H	Lauson	T	H
Baldwin Combine	T	H	Lombard	T	H
Bates	T	H	Massey Harris Farm Machinery	T	H
Case Combine	T	H	McCormick Deering	T	H
Case	T	H	Minneapolis	HT	T
Caterpillar	HT	T	Monarch	T	H
Cletrac	T	H	Nichols-Sheppard Combine	T	H
E B	T	H	Oil Pull	HT	T
E W C	T	H	Rock Island	T	H
Eagle	T	H	Rumley Combine	T	H
Farm-All	T	H	Townsend	T	H
Fitch Four Drive	T	H	Twin City	T	H
Flour City	T	H	Wallis	T	H
Fordson	T	H	Western Harvester-Holt	T	H
Gray	T	H	Wisconsin	HT	T
Harris Combine	T	H	Wizard 4 Pull	T	H
Hart Parr	HT	T	Yuba	T	H
Heider	T	H			
Hines Combine	HT	T			
Huber	HT	T			

H—Quaker State Heavy Motor Oil T—Quaker State Tractor Oil
HT—Quaker State Heavy Tractor Oil

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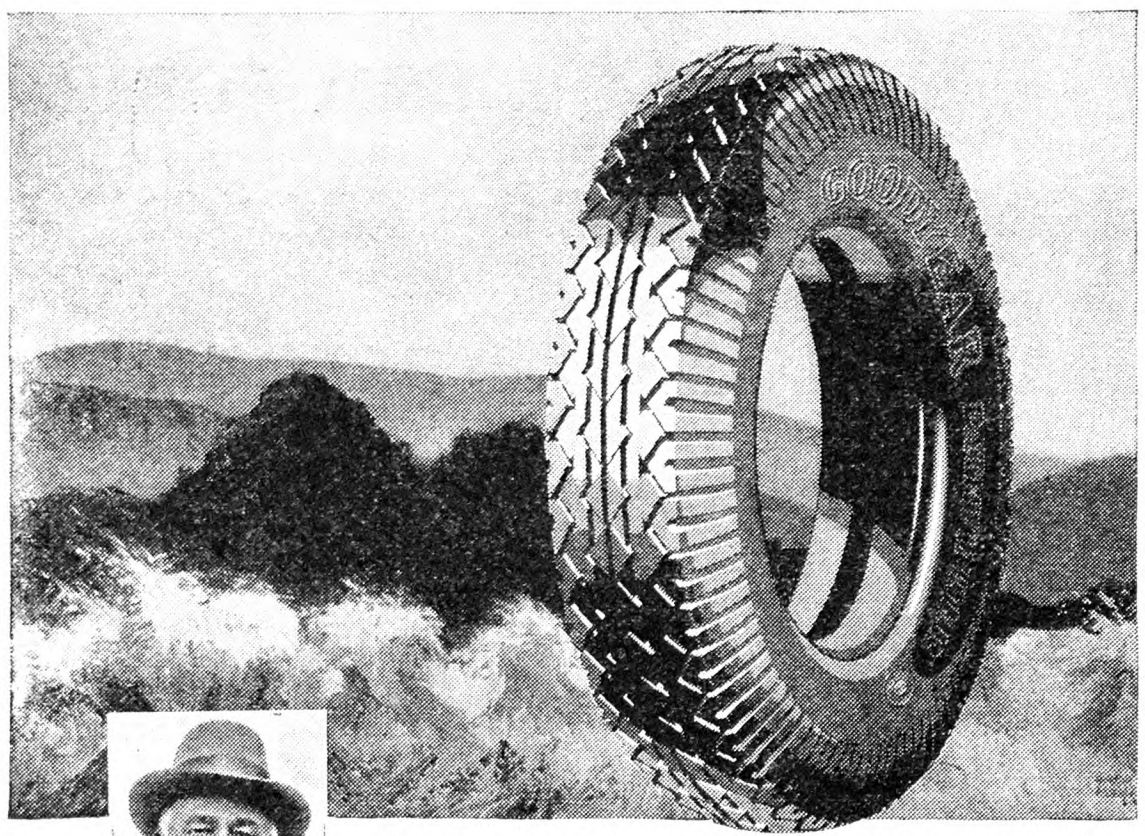
Refined from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude

QUAKER STATE OIL REFINING COMPANY
Oil City, Pa.



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—that's what Goodyear engineers sought, and FOUND, *in this great new* PATHFINDER

Superior tire *quality* is a basic Goodyear principle—the whole world knows that.

But to yoke such quality with *low price*—that was a task well worthy of the best talent of the greatest rubber manufacturer!

Goodyear faced that challenge, and now Goodyear has successfully answered it—in the new Goodyear Pathfinder tire.

Any illustration we might print of this tire could do small justice to its massive and rugged construction, its deep-cut thick tread, its handsome strength.

Read, instead, the features which make the new Goodyear Pathfinder an *outstanding* tire in quality and value; and then remember that despite this quality and value it sells at a really *moderate* price:

1. A *balanced* tire, with all parts equally durable.

2. The powerful carcass is made of genuine Supertwist cord, with its matchless vitality and resistance to fatigue.

3. The heavy tread is wide, designed for slow even wear, and it delivers exceptional traction and non-skid protection.

4. Tread materials embody the same principles of rubber toughening as distinguish the famed Goodyear All-Weather Tread.

5. Materials, workmanship, and inspection are to the strict Goodyear standard.

6. Available in both High Pressure and Balloon sizes.

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GOODYEAR

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THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

Parent-Teacher Association

In the Nov. 17 issue of THE R. N.-Y., L. B. R., of Michigan, describes the decline of their Parent-Teacher Association and says the women would faint if the men proposed joining. L. B. R. does not realize what he is missing by not insisting on joining and the women likewise do not realize how much more their association would accomplish if it was a 50-50 proposition of mothers and dads.

I know, because for the last eight years I have belonged to a Parent-Teacher Association which centers around a one-room rural school in Central Illinois. We felt even in the beginning that we could not do much unless we had both fathers and mothers, for we were few in number and it was no easy matter to arouse and hold the interest of the patrons. So we were a genuine Parent-Teacher Association from the start. We have had our troubles and setbacks. We even had to make the second attempt before we succeeded in getting a permanent organization, but the efforts have all paid wonderful dividends in co-operation, friendships, education and enlightenment.

Before we oragnized there were many years when not a parent visited the school except to criticize and find fault. Very few people in the district outside of the directors ever knew the teacher until the last day of school. The school was left to work out its own salvation and the responsibility of the home for the school was not recognized. The directors elected or rather appointed their successors. After a permanent organization was established all was changed. The patrons of the school became interested in the directors and consequently attended the elections; they came to know and approve or disapprove of the teachers; their criticisms were replaced by efforts to remove the cause. Our teacher, Miss Erma Veech, is teaching Casner school for the fourth consecutive year and is one of the highest salaried rural teachers in Macon County.

Perhaps L. B. R., as well as other readers of THE R. N.-Y., would like to know some of the things this Parent-Teacher Association has been able to accomplish. The first thing we did in a material way was to put a basement under our school building. There was already a small space large enough for furnace and fuel dug out. The men of the district donated their services in digging and hauling away the dirt while the women served them with a chicken dinner at noon. The association paid the expense of materials and concreting of basement and celebrated its opening with an oyster supper to which everyone in the district was invited. The association furnished the basement with tables, a stove, dishes and pans, but in a short time someone broke into the building and stole everything except the tables. We have never replaced these things but take them from our homes whenever needed.

The directors have always been enthusiastic members of the Parent-Teacher Association and have co-operated in many ways. They have purchased lights for the schoolhouse, bought a piano, buy library books each year, purchased playground apparatus, water fountain and scales for weighing and measuring the children.

The association furnishes stage curtains, curtains for windows, paper toweling, song books, first aid kit, and miscellaneous equipment not furnished by the directors. The association is a member of the Illinois Council of Parents and Teachers and the National Council of Parents and Teachers, helping support these organizations by the payment of dues and sending delegates to the State and district meetings.

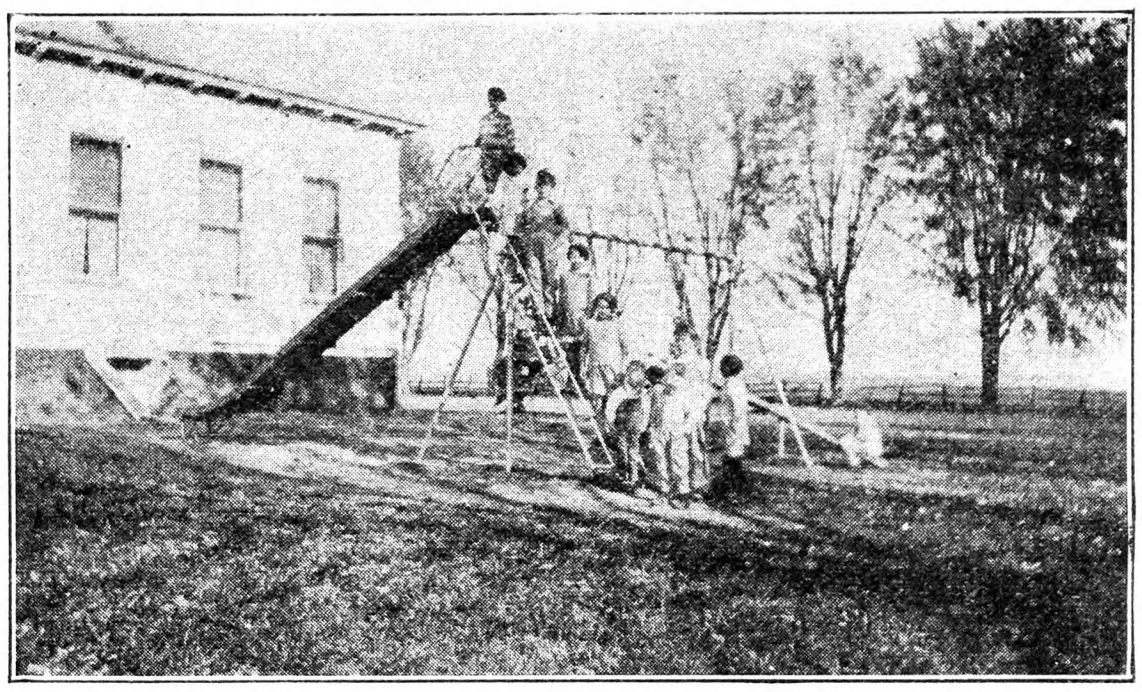
Last Spring through the efforts and influence of the association, 78 rural children were given three shots of toxin antitoxin for immunization against diphtheria. These children, ranging from eight months to 16 years of age, came from eight school districts. The treatments were given by a State physician and nurse assisted by the local physician, all three of the above coming to Casner school to do the work. Working together to obtain these things has developed a community spirit and feeling of common interest not found everywhere. Yet the material side has been the least important. The meetings which are held the third Friday night in each month (at night so both father and mother can attend) have been an inspiration and education to everyone in the district. An outside speaker is frequently secured for these meetings; community singing is always enjoyed and a social hour usually follows adjournment.

Probably the most noticeable result of such meetings is the development of talent in the district. Since the organization of the P. T. A. many persons who never took part in programs or appeared in public have, through experience and study, become able to carry their part of the load in a very efficient manner.

The Rural Parent-Teacher Association holds the solution of the rural school problem in its hands. No other agency can so effectively seek and secure necessary improvements; inspire higher ideals and attainment and demand for the country boy and girl some semblance of the school opportunities and privileges afforded city children.

Macon Co., Ill. THORA M. CARMEAN.

A Well-kept School in an Illinois Rural Community



Playground Equipment in a Rural School

To Keep Weevils Out of Beans

The bins should not be over three feet deep and about four feet square. Use three 1-lb. cans of carbon bisulphide, punching several holes in the top of the cans with a nail to allow the gas to escape slowly, and placing the cans on the floor of the bin. In filling the bins be careful not to upset the cans. Or if the beans are kept in barrels or large boxes, use a four-ounce bottle, remove the cork and tie a cloth over the mouth of bottle and place in barrel or box same as in the bin. R. C.

Virginia.

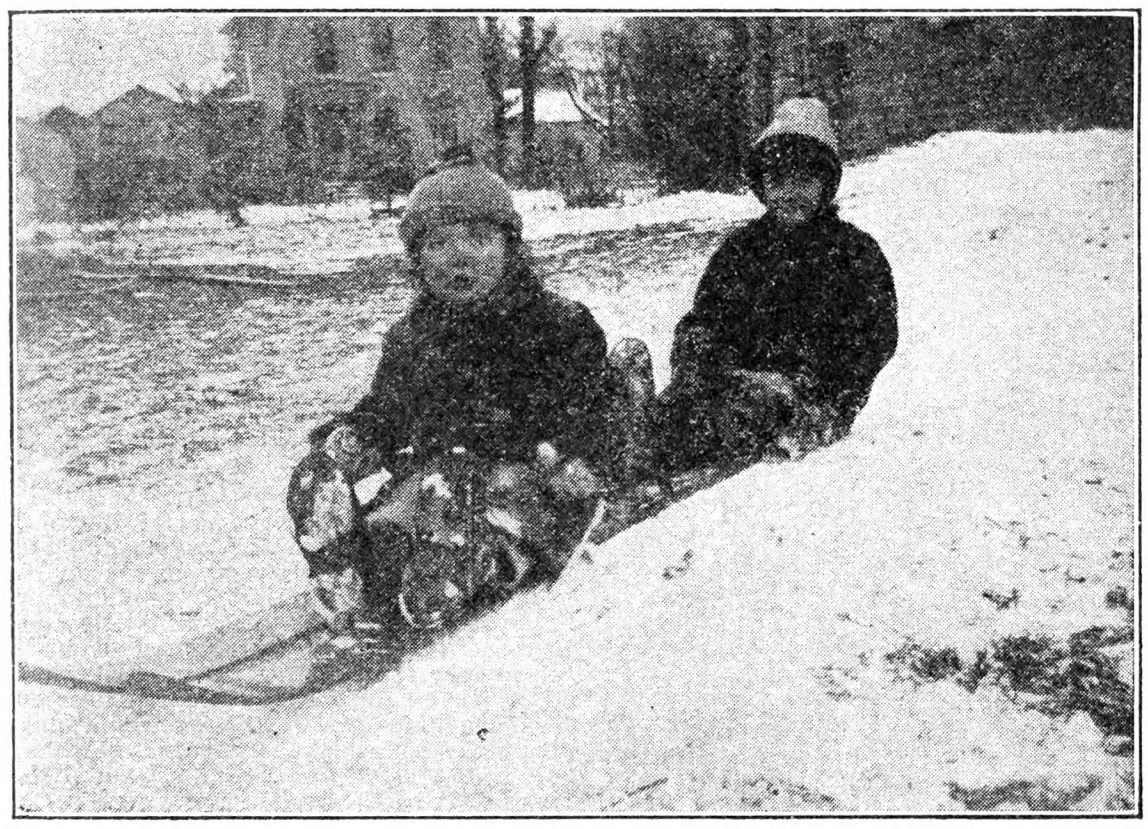
Care-Free Childhood

History tells us that Ponce de Leon hunted in vain for the fountain of youth. This past week I would have given almost anything to have been able to return to that care-free land of childhood.

It was almost supper time when I came home from the office and heard shrieking and laughter from about a dozen youngsters playing in front of the barn. We had had a little snow and this had drifted into the fence corners. The youngsters had collected what they could and had made a slide on the little knoll which makes up the driveway into the barn.

It wasn't just a "sledding" party but every sort of improvised toboggan was being used. Teddy and Peggy had a pair of skis and what shrieks of laughter there were as they coasted down the incline and rolled off into the light snow.

The scene carried me back many years when at Christmas time I was spending a vacation in the country. There were between two and three feet of snow, over the top of which was a beautiful hard crust which would bear our weights. We would take sleds to the top of the knolls in the rolling fields and skim away like birds over the frozen white surface.



Peggy and Teddy Use the Skis in Place of a Sled

Some of the boys improvised toboggans with barrel staves and what a time they had. I can well remember one lad of 12 years of age who coasted down the long slopes sitting in an old milk pan. It wasn't many trips before the bottom of the pan wore out making quite a hole.

It is well to draw the curtain here for the seat of the young man's trousers also wore through.

I can recall another picture of a Christmas season in a city, in the southern tier of New York State. Another lad of a dozen Summers or Winters had a brand new sled. There was snow on the ground but the hills and snow-covered fields were several miles away. The city lad didn't have half the fun that the country boys enjoy with their barrel staves and pans. He was "all dressed up" with his new sled but had "no place to go."

Winter in the country is quite different nowadays from what it was a few years back. A huge snow-plow has been running by our door keeping the concrete pavement clear of snow and it has been possible to drive automobiles every day so far this Winter. It is, indeed, different from the days when the immortal poem "Snowbound" was written.

The kiddies have asked to have their pictures taken and as long as they haven't invited me to return to childhood and ride on the skis the only way I can join the party is to take a picture. But what wouldn't we give at times when we are tired and troubled to return for a few hours, or even minutes, to the care-free life of youth? T. T. J.

Muskrats or Crops

I have a piece of swamp muck land of one acre and a half. Is it best to work the land in crops or start a commercial muskrat farm? J. E. L.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Muskrats are protected animals, and it will be necessary to write to the Conservation Commission, at Albany, to learn what can lawfully be done in muskrat farming.

Personally we have so much more faith in crops than in muskrat farms that we should prefer growing onions, celery or some other crop that does well in soil of this type, provided the land can be drained. It would doubtless be sour, so would need lime and fertilizers containing phosphoric acid and potash.

Red Squirrels in House

How can I get rid of red squirrels in my old farmhouse? It is built in what is locally known as "clay-and-cat" system, with board frame mortised and pinned, studs 4x6 in., corner posts 8x8 in., and girths 6x12 in., all white oak, grown and sawed here before 1769. In the course of time the unpainted clapboards warped away from each other, nails rusted, etc., and bees, rats and squirrels tore out places in the clay. We wish to keep the aged look, so we alter things as little as possible, but this year the weather was coming in even worse than the creatures, so after taking 25 lbs. of delicious white honey out of one section, and almost half a barrel of black walnuts out of pockets in the clay all over the house, we replaced the hopelessly aged clapboards with sound but still antique-looking clapboards we collected from other old buildings, first however, covering the whole framework with balsam wool and a one-ply roofing under the clapboards and under the eaves, etc. We thought we had made a perfectly tight job of it, but to our horror, within a couple of days the red squirrels that had been making sleep always difficult were rampaging about under floors and over ceilings to the annoyance of our excellent cats and Belgian shepherd, who frantically try to find a way to catch them. Examining the outside we find that they have gnawed three round holes on three sides right through clapboard, roofing and balsam wool quilt. They seem to sleep all day and then gallop and gnaw all night. It is quite horrible to feel one's old house being actually destroyed by them, for they seem to have gnawed channels through the floor joists as they run from end to end as if there were no cross joints at all, and seem ever to be gnawing new tunnels. If you can possibly advise you will be conferring a great benefit upon us.

Rockland Co., N. Y. MRS. J. F.

Curing Skins for Rugs

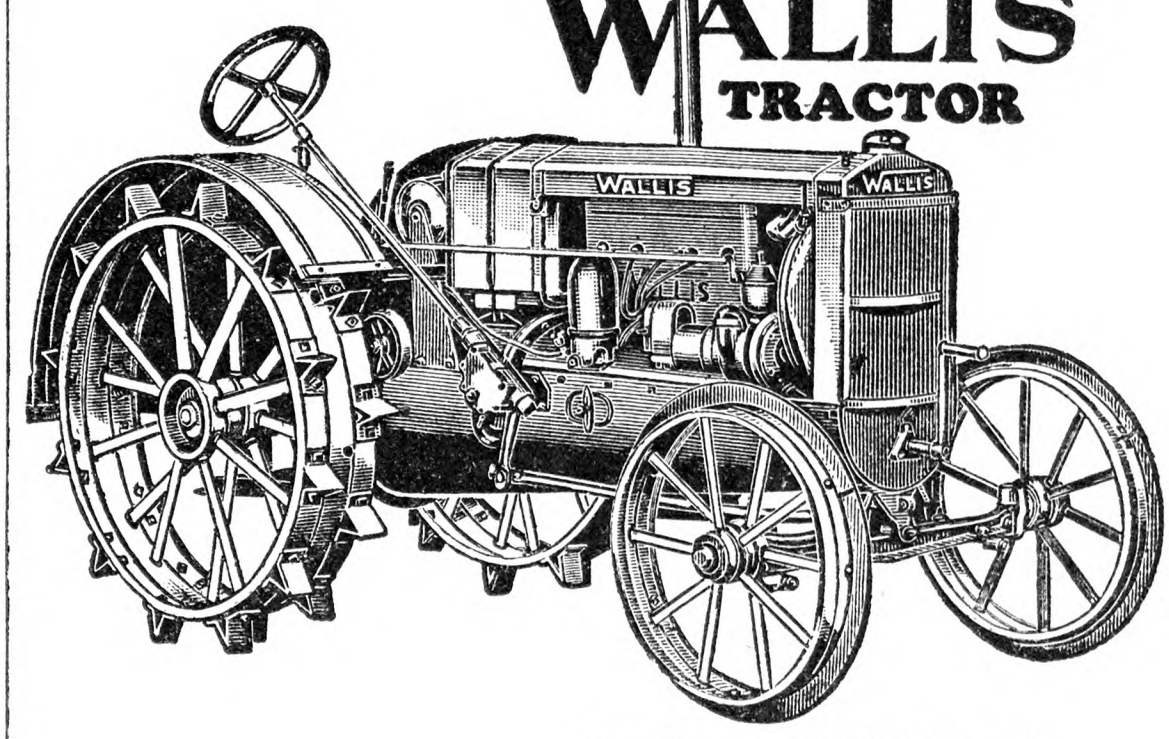
I have several goatskins which I salted and dried in open air. Could you give me any advice as to the process of curing these for rugs? A. C. G.

New Jersey.

The following instructions for curing skins are given in the Scientific American Cyclopedia of Formulas: Wash the hide in warm water, removing all fleshy matter from the inner side and loose dirt from the hair. Now wash in strong, rather warm soapsuds, rubbing by hand, or very gently on a washboard. Rinse, and press out as much water as possible. Spread the following mixture on the flesh side: Common salt and powdered alum, ¼ oz. each; borax, ½ oz., dissolved in one quart hot water. To this add enough rye flour to make a thick paste, as soon as it is cool enough to work with the hand. Spread this paste over the flesh side, and fold the skin, flesh side in. Leave it in an airy, shady place for two weeks, remove the paste, and wash. When nearly dry, scrape the flesh side with a dull knife, and rub with the hands until it is pliable. Thick spots may be worked down with sandpaper. Comb the hair when dry.

THE automobile has brought former distant places closer and closer together, including our house and the poorhouse.—The Thomas E. Pickerill Service.

Presenting the 12-20 WALLIS TRACTOR



Our Answer to Public Demand
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in a Smaller Tractor

"LIKE father, like son" — these four words faithfully tell the story of the new Wallis 12-20 Tractor. It embodies the characteristics of light weight and strength with maximum life and minimum operating cost, for which the Wallis "Certified" 20-30 Tractor is world famous.

Features include: Boiler Plate U-Frame construction—lightest, strongest, most practical design ever applied to a tractor; refined, vertical 4-cylinder, four cycle, valve in head motor; one piece motor housing with removable cylinder sleeves; double balanced crankshaft; single adjustment carburetor with Vaporizer and adjustable heat regulator; oil type air filter; perfected combination oiling system; twin disc, three plate, adjustable clutch; three speeds forward — 2⅓—3⅓—4⅓ M. P. H. —reverse 2⅓ M. P. H. Accessibility and easy adjustment of all working parts provided by simplified design.

In every way this new Wallis is a fitting companion to other Massey-Harris products — Modern Farming Equipment, Combined Reaper-Threshers, Wallis 20-30 Tractors. See it at your dealer's or mail the coupon for complete facts now.

Comparative size of New Wallis 12-20 (right) with famous Wallis 20-30 (left).

The new 12-20 walking away with two bottom plow in heavy loam.

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Pulling six foot Power Lift Disc.

Pulling a Massey-Harris Combined Reaper-Thresher.

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Pumping Water for Spraying

I would like information in regard to pumping water. My source of supply is a creek 18 to 24 inches deep, and I wish to pump water from here to tank which is 267 ft. away on a level and 25 ft. on raise. Bank of creek is 15 ft. high. Pipe, 1½ in., is laid from creek to tank. Water is for spraying, etc., in Summer, and fire protection at any time. Electricity is available for a motor. Which shall I use, gasoline engine or electric motor, and in either case what sort of a pump? Give size and horsepower of engine. I have a centrifugal pump, 25 gallons per minute suction 1-in. pipe, discharge 1¼ in. While this pump works all right I cannot run it with anything less speed than my tractor. I also tried to run or pump with my four-horse engine which did the running all right, but it failed in speed; pully is 4 in. Could I run this pump with this engine if I had a larger pulley? J. E. P.

New Jersey.

The pump that you now have can be used for pumping water to your storage tank, although the 1¼-in. pipe line is small for a flow of 25 gallons per minute. Electricity is of course the most convenient power, particularly where there is to be considerable starting and stopping of the machine operated. With a gasoline engine already on hand, however, it would seem best to use it.

If in good condition your four horsepower gasoline engine will operate your pump satisfactorily. A larger pulley can be used on the engine to secure the required speed at the pump. Just what size this pulley should be cannot be stated because the speed of the engine or the diameter of the pulley on the pump were not given. It can be found, however, by multiplying the revolutions per minute that the pump should run at by the diameter of the pulley on the pump, and dividing this product by the R. P. M. made by the engine. The quotient will be the required diameter of the engine belt wheel.

If the intake of the suction line at the creek is provided with a large strainer and by means of an elbow the section carrying the strainer arranged to point downstream there will be little trouble from clogging, as the current will tend to keep the strainer clean. R. H. S.

Pump for House Water Supply

I have a shallow dug well 33 ft. deep, with an average of 9 ft. of water. I would like to bring the water into the house by installing a 75-gallon tank in the attic. What kind of pump is necessary for this purpose? I have no electric power, and would have to force it by hand. M. S. B.

With a well 33 ft. in depth and a depth of 9 ft. of water maintained in the well, a 24-ft. lift is required to bring the water to the surface. This is about the maximum practical lift for a shallow well pump, but if the house is at the same level as the ground about the well, and not too far distant, a pump can be placed in the house.

The elevated tank requires a force pump, and I would suggest the use of one of the house force pumps placed in the basement and piped to the tank above. This location is not as convenient as an installation at the kitchen sink, but it is suggested because of the 24-ft. or more lift, which is high for a shallow well pump. An alternative would be a small force pump placed in the kitchen at the sink, fitted with a set length long enough to permit placing the cylinder at the cellar bottom.

If the house is cold, provision must be made for draining the pipes to below frost level at night. Where the pipe comes in through the cellar wall is a critical point for freezing, the frost following the wall down. The opening should be made considerably larger than the pipe and the pipe kept from contact with the wall. R. H. S.

Draining a Cellar

Several times a year water comes in our cellar, sometimes remaining a long time, sometimes only a few days. We greatly desire to put a furnace in our cellar, and have wondered if it would not be possible and practicable to install there an electric pump in a shallow well or basin of concrete that would work automatically as soon as water began coming into this basin, and have the pipe or hose from this pump pass out through the foundation. We realize that water would come back at once, but would then be pumped out again. I know it would be impossible to drain on ground, as there is no lower land for thousands of feet, nor can we afford to take the risk of failure of a water-proof cementing job in the cellar floor. We have regular electric current available for our purpose.

New York. A. L. W.

In regard to the trouble from water in your cellar, your real remedy would be waterproof cellar construction. That is, construction of such type that outside water could not get in either through the walls or floor. The statement that surface drainage is defective or lacking owing to the level condition of the surrounding land indicates this as being necessary.

However, some relief can be obtained from the method you have suggested. A concrete lined sump or well can be placed in the floor and drains arranged to lead to it. In this can be placed a small pump connected with an electric motor. A float placed in the well can be arranged to start and stop the motor automatically as required

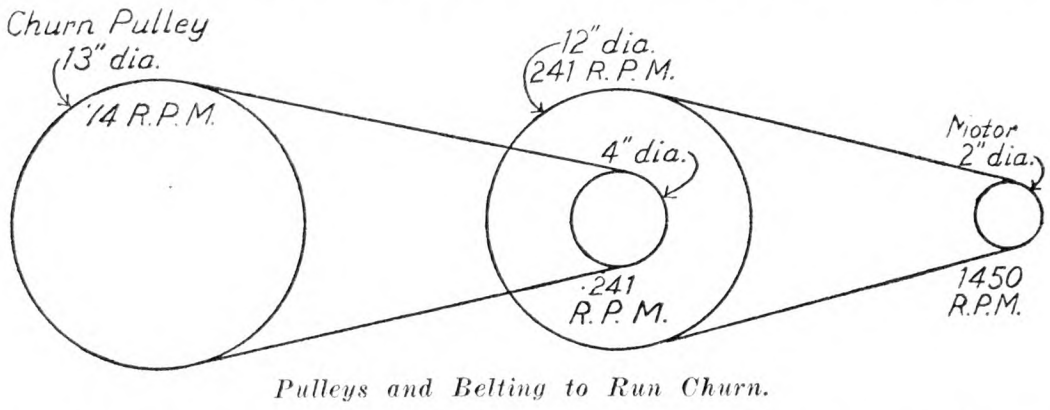
Equipping the house with eaves troughs to carry away the roof water, and by means of careful grading securing all of the surface drainage possible with the flat condition prevailing, will be a help in keeping the cellar dry. If the quantity of water entering is small, you can arrange to pump out the sump once or twice daily by hand with a small cistern pump. If the amount entering is large, pumping by electricity may amount to a considerable sum. Where water under pressure is available, a cellar drainer built on the principle of an injector may be used, using the water as a motive force. R. H. S.

Pulley Size for Churn

What size of pulley should be used on a barrel churn to make it go between 70 and 80 R.P.M., using a 25-cycle ¼-H.P. motor with a 2-in. pulley going 1,450 R.P.M.? Is it impractical to belt direct from motor to churn? F. T.

East Aurora, N. Y.

It would be rather difficult to belt directly from the 2-in. pulley on the motor to the churn. If this were done the churn pulley would have to be approximately 38 in. in diameter.



Pulleys and Belting to Run Churn.

A better plan would be to arrange the belting as shown in the sketch. A short jack shaft is used and the moter belted to a 12-in. pulley on this shaft. A 4-in. pulley on the same shaft is belted to a 13-in. pulley on the churn, giving it the required speed of about 75 R.P.M.

The required diameter of a pulley can be found by multiplying the diameter of the driver by its R.P.M. and dividing this product by the required speed of the driven pulley. R. H. S.

The Drainage of Soils

In improving soil the first thing to consider is drainage. Some soils have natural drainage so that artificial drainage is not necessary. All cultivated plants require heat, moisture and air, and only when the soil is made right for the holding of these necessities can good crops be grown. All fertile soils contain considerable water.

The warmth of the soil comes from the sun, and the more organic matter in the soil the better it is warmed. So drainage must be used to get a wet soil in condition for an early crop. There will often be a difference of 10 degrees between a wet soil and a well-drained soil. Soil is drained to remove water from the upper part or seed bed. Shallow soils are drained to deepen them. This class of soil in wet weather becomes too wet, and in dry weather suffers because it is not deep enough to retain much moisture. This class of soil should be made deeper so it will hold more moisture. There are two ways to remedy this, by subsoiling and by under-draining.

Draining the top soils lets the air in. Drainage improves the texture of the soil. especially in clay soils that are hard when dry and sticky when wet. This kind of soil is not necessarily a shallow soil or a wet soil, but owing to its texture the free water should be removed as soon as possible. Unless drained this kind of soil cannot be worked soon after rains or early in the Spring.

Where the ground water is allowed to remain too long in the soil the surface bakes and cracks. Drainage is not only used to carry off over supply of water from wet soils, but helps to regulate the water supply in any soil. There will be less water in wet seasons and more in dry seasons.

To determine the depth of drainage, the outlet and the nature of the soil should be considered. Do not dig a ditch below the outlet, as the water will not drain off. For proper drainage the soil should contain plenty of organic matter, be plowed deep and, if a wet class of soil, be subsoiled or under-drained.

Many farmers do not understand why certain soils after heavy rains overflow and are a long time drying but are the first to suffer from a dry spell. That is because of lack of drainage. The water is mostly on the surface, and when that dries there is a deficiency. In nearly all soils the drainage can be improved by adding organic matter to the soil, which acts like a sponge by absorbing the water and holding it until the plants need it, and which otherwise would remain on the surface until the sun dries it up, thereby being lost. R. C.

Virginia.

Government Agricultural Outlook

Prospects for next farm and market season look fairly good to the forecasters.

The Government "Outlook" report, issued late in January, is a lengthy affair, but much of it may be summed up in a few lines. There is prospect of a fairly good business year, especially during the first six months of it. Average country-wide farm income is expected to be about the same as last year, although the East and Middle West is likely to do better this season, while parts of the South and Far West may not fare so well in some ways.

What Next?

Better returns are likely from hogs, wheat and potatoes in the 1929 season, and about the same as last season from cattle, dairying and poultry. Corn, oats and mill feeds may be lower, mainly because of less live stock to be fed. More flax, beans and peanuts could be sold. The outlook for demand for hay, except Alfalfa, seems likely to continue dull. Producers of feed crops and most kinds of hay will be safer to plan to feed them out on the farm. Onions and cabbage planters should not increase their acreage because, if they do, even an average yield would produce too much of these vegetables. Acreage of melons, cantaloupes and lettuce should not be increased. In fact, the fruits and vegetables seem in more danger of overproduction than almost anything else. Although fruit production in general tends to increase, peaches should sell better this season. Strawberry acreage is expected to be somewhat less. Cotton and wool seem likely to have a market year much like the last one, although wool production is increasing. On the whole, the prospects continue better for live stock, dairying and poultry than for most of the annual crops. Money for borrowing is likely to continue rather scarce and high.

Wages, fertilizer and cost of living are expected to stay about as in 1928. Sales of fertilizers the last few months of 1928 were 13 per cent less than for the same time last season. The falling off may be partly because fertilizer prices went up about 7 per cent, but it also probably reflects the lighter planting of southern potatoes and perhaps less fertilizer for the next cotton crop. Very likely less fertilizer will be used for northern potatoes, as usually happens after a year of bad markets.

Potatoes Promising

Looked at from any angle, the market prospects for northern potatoes seem better for next season. The South is likely to have a hard time selling the early crop at high prices because of cheap northern potatoes which will be on the market until June. Fortunately the South has cut down its acreage greatly. Shipments of Maine seed stock are about 500 cars short of last season's shipments, which is about in line with the supposed acreage cut of southern planting.

In making long-time plans, eastern producers are cautioned in the Outlook report against over-expansion of specialty crops, which means mostly vegetables, small fruits, tobacco, etc. Danger of overdoing the poultry business also is suggested, although there is nothing discouraging in the present outlook, and it is hinted that prices of millfeeds may go a little lower. The year's prospects for market poultry are considered better than for eggs, partly because of the outlook for continued high prices of meats.

Dairying Reliable

The opportunities afforded in dairying are suggested for the rough hilly land. Production of city milk seems to be increasing in response to demand. The number of dairy cows cannot be increased very fast. No shortage of grain feed seems likely and no unusual competition in sales of milk and butter. The Outlook writers seem inclined to advise producers to plan feeding as much of the home-grown hay and grain as possible to meat and dairy animals so long as the outlook continues good in these lines. Prospects seem good for production of beef and pork, although in the course of a few years they are pretty sure to be overproduced as usual. A strong demand for meat in general will help the market for veal calves, which add considerably to the income of dairymen.

More Mill Feeds

The supply of mill feeds is expected to be somewhat larger this year, owing chiefly to a more liberal supply of cottonseed, which has been scarce and high the past season. This outlook may bring the price down a little, but linseed is likely to remain high on account of the 25 per cent smaller crop of flax. Wheat feeds are selling at about the same price as a year ago and are expected to hold about as they are until the pasture season. On the whole, the prospects are for smaller feed bills rather than higher ones for careful buyers who watch the markets and compare the cost of different mill feeds. A fairly liberal production of the corn feeds, including gluten feed and meal, is looked for, but not enough of them to bring low prices. It looks as if br . and cottonseed and possibly cornmeal would be as close to the bargain level as any of the principal feeds.

Labor and Cost

A slightly different slant on the farm situation is given in the forecast of the U. S. Department of Labor, but this outline of conditions, made up from reports from the States, agrees in a general way with that of the Department of Agriculture in predicting a good business year, with industries active. Much road-building and other construction is expected and laborers likely to be steadily employed in most sections. The Department of Agriculture differs a little here in forecasting a good supply of farm labor which would be less likely if most of the surplus help is at work on new roads. The State reports of the Department of Labor indicate about the same crop acreage as last year in most States. Dairying, forage crops and truck farming may show increases in New York, and truck farming may increase in Virginia. Less demand for farm labor is expected in some States because of the increasing use of farm machinery. The forecast of the Department of Agriculture predicts business activity the first part of the year, but is inclined to look for setbacks later and perhaps less demand for farm products before the end of the market season of 1929-30. This let-up in business late in the season, if it happened, would tend to increase the supply of farm labor, near the factory towns at least. Interest rates are expected to continue high. Prices of farm machines and fertilizers would stay about the same. Cost of building would hold about steady or perhaps go a little lower toward the end of the year.

Onion Prospects

Some growers are still interested in old onions. Nearly all the best stock was sold for storage some time ago, but dealers were not so anxious to pick up the supplies of small or poor onions and many of these were left in the hands of growers, somewhat to their advantage if keeping quality was not too poor. These very ordinary grades of onions are selling now for $2.50 to $3.50 per 100 lbs. Such prices are not like getting $5 for the best stock, but it is some help to producers discouraged by one of the poorest onion crop seasons in recent years. Prices are holding fairly well now. The new onion tariff went into effect late in January without any great quantity of foreign onions being brought into the markets. The only bad feature is that the stock in storage is somewhat larger than generally expected, but even then the shortage is plain enough, indicating that at least 1,000 fewer carloads would be shipped during the rest of the season as compared with a year ago.

Growers planning for another season should bear in mind that western onion farmers made considerable money this season with a fairly good crop and high prices and at the same time they lost heavily on potatoes. If they shift only a small part of their potato land to onions they would be likely to overproduce on that crop this year. Eastern growers probably will be better off to plant about the same acreage as usual. With anything like average growing conditions there would be plenty of onions produced. They will also play safe not to hold the old onions too long, with possibly at least 3,000 cars to be shipped and no guarantee that the higher tariff will keep out the onions from Chile and Egypt this Spring.

The warm weather crops, including sweet potatoes, cantaloupes and watermelons, should not be increased this season, according to the Outlook reports, but it seems likely that some of the growers of white potatoes who lost money in 1928 will plant sweet potatoes this year, as these sold much higher than the white kind. It would not take much more planting to swamp the market with sweet potatoes. Cantaloupe growers would do well enough with last year's acreage, provided they have a fairly warm Summer. The trouble last year was not only a bad season but overplanting in Central California, which kept the market glutted for months. Too much land was planted to watermelons and growers are advised to cut their acreage 10 to 20 per cent. There is some doubt whether they will do this because so many cotton growers in the melon region did poorly last year and will be inclined to plant some cotton land to melons. G. B. F.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Three men were killed at San Angelo, Tex., Jan. 24, when a cabin monoplane crashed from 100 feet at the municipal airport. The dead are Al Henley, Fort Worth, pilot; Chick Shytles, manager of the Majestic Theatre at Fort Worth, and Don Frazee, Fort Worth, athlete at Texas Christian University. Witnesses said the crash occurred when Henley apparently tried to land with the wind. Henley was an entrant in the Dole race to Hawaii but did not make the flight.

Fire, threatening many buildings on Staten Island, and causing the first master alarm in the history of Richmond Borough, swept most of an uncompleted apartment building, valued at $1,600,000, at Lenox Place and Hamilton Avenue, St. George, S. I., Jan. 24, causing damage estimated at $500,000, and resulting in injury to three firemen, a policeman and one woman.

Walter Oskar Bernhard Ringer, 38, born in Doberan, Germany, is charged with planning and executing single-handed the Leviathan registered mail robbery during an eastbound voyage last June. The charge was made in a Federal indictment voted by the United States Grand Jury, Jan. 25. A detailed narrative of how Ringer accomplished the robbery and got negotiable securities of a face value of $110,000, in addition to $20,000 in jewelry and money, was given to the jury by Postal Inspector George F. Smith, specialist on foreign mails, sent to Europe by Charles H. Clarahan, inspector in charge of the New York division, after the robbery. Inspector Smith, it was learned, told how Ringer obtained employment on the Leviathan as a carpenter. This permitted him to go about the ship unhampered. Ringer, it was learned, represented himself as an American, born in California. He made several trips on the Leviathan, it was alleged, before he attempted the robbery.

Pilot Frank Barber of the Boening Air Transport, and his two passengers, forced down Jan. 24 in the snow 35 miles north and east of Elko, Nev., were rescued by a party of ranchers Jan. 26, according to a radio message. Barber was slightly injured when a wing of his plane struck the side of a mountain in his forced descent, but his passengers, A. P. Ames of Camden, Me., and T. J. Pflueger of San Francisco, were uninjured. All suffered from cold and exposure.

Fourteen miners were killed by an explosion in the mine of the Kingston Pocahontas Coal Company, Kingston, W. Va., Jan. 26. Sixty-nine men, forming the night shift, were in the workings at the time of the blast and 55 escaped.

Blizzards swept across the sheep ranges of Northeastern Utah, Jan. 26, marooning large flocks and leaving scores of animals frozen to death or starving in snow drifts. From Nada, in the center of the sheep country, came a report that the mercury dropped to 38 degrees below zero, bringing the coldest weather ever recorded there. Some sheepmen were attempting to save their flocks by hauling hay 138 miles from Price via Fort Duchesne. In Salt Lake City many motorists were forced to abandon their cars.

Yale University will receive more than $2,000,000 under the will of Otto Tremont Bannard, banker, filed in Surrogates' Court, New York, Jan. 26. Mr. Bannard was graduated from the university in 1876 and was for 18 years a member of the Yale Corporation. It was through his efforts as chairman of Yale's campaign in 1927 for a $20,000,000 endowment fund that this amount was oversubscribed by $1,000,000.

Lieutenant J. B. Haddon, attached to the flight test section at Wright Field, leaped to safety in a parachute from his burning plane when it was at an altitude of 3,000 feet near New Carlisle, O., Jan. 26. Lieutenant Haddon was testing a pursuit plane equipped with a supercharger. A connection rod is believed to have broken, igniting the plane. Haddon had been flying at between 26,000 and 28,000 feet during the test and had dropped to a lower altitude.

After three years of effort and three trials the wealthy Oklahoman, W. K. Hale, "King of the Osage Hills," has again been convicted in the Federal courts of the murder of an Osage Indian. He was one of the men indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in 1926 following charges that a "murder ring" was systematically killing rich oil-holding Indians of the Osage tribe. Unless a new appeal succeeds he will now go to the Federal penitentiary for life.

A $75,000 fire swept Fort Jackson, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, while firemen from Winthrop and Potsdam strove in vain to pump water from the St. Regis River, clogged with anchor ice. The fire was believed to have started in the L. L. Grow general store.

Edet Efflong, who says a dozen years in America, away from his native Africa, have not lessened his marvelous gifts, was charged with trying to defraud through the mails and held in $1,000 bail by Judge Carter in Federal Court, New York, Jan. 29. The specific charge was that Efflong mailed a pamphlet to John Woolbright of Indianapolis, Ind., offering Mr. Woolbright for $40.50 powder No. 8, a "bringing back" powder, guaranteed to bring back anything from a dog to a sweetheart or wife. Woolbright was asked to mail the "witch doctor" a strand of his hair, some dirt from around his house, and the $49.50.

WASHINGTON.—The Department of Agriculture announced Jan. 26 that reports received by it indicated the total value on Jan. 1 of all farm animals was $5,952,713,000, as compared with $5,512,508,000 Jan. 1, 1928, and $5,033,321,000 two years ago. The increase in value of live stock amounted to $440,205,000. The increase over Jan. 1, 1927, was $919,392,000, or 18.3 per cent. The aggregate value of horses and colts was $981,331,000; mules and mule colts, $447,727,000; all cattle and calves, $31,308,837,000; cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk, $1,845,675,000; sheep and lambs, $500,058,000; swine, including pigs, $714,760,000.

The Senate adopted a joint resolution Jan. 26 to authorize an appropriation of $25,000 to maintain order during the inauguration of President-elect Hoover. Two hundred policemen are to be brought from Baltimore.

Sharp warning against national extravagance was sounded by President Coolidge Jan. 28 on the occasion of his last appearance before the business organization of the Government of the United States. Constructive economy, the President told the sixteenth regular meeting of the Government group at which Director of the Budget General H. M. Lord gave a report of the work of his unit, must be practiced unceasingly. In developing the necessity for unrelaxing vigilance against the tendency to spend Federal funds too freely, Mr. Coolidge said that before the Republican Party came into power with the Harding administration, "the country had been living beyond its means." "The cost of State and local governments are rapidly mounting," he said. "From $3,900,000,000 in 1921 the National Industrial Conference Board estimates that they reached $7,931,000,000 in 1927. This is such a heavy drain on the earnings of the people that it is the greatest menace to the continuance of prosperity. It is a red flag warning us of the danger of depression and a repetition of the disaster which overtook the country in the closing years of 1920. It is a warning that should be heeded by every one intrusted with the expenditure and appropriation of public funds."

FARM AND GARDEN.—A program for reforestation of about 2,550,000 acres in New York, at a cost to the State of between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000, was approved Jan. 24 at a conference of members of the State Reforestation Committee and private pleaders for conservation. The program will be placed before the Legislature and an immediate appropriation of $100,000 suggested. The plan is for the State to finance and supervise the reforestation of areas of more than 500 acres, and for counties to handle areas of under 500 acres with some general supervision by the State and with the State contributing as much money as is appropriated by the individual counties. The State's contribution to any one county would be limited to $5,000 yearly. The commission has made a complete survey of New York to determine the areas of non-productive open land and to confer with local authorities. It was found that approximately 850,000 acres is adaptable to reforestation in blocks of more than 500 acres, and about 1,700,000 in blocks of less than 500 acres.

HEARING ON AGRICULTURAL TARIFF.—The Ways and Means Committee Jan. 26 heard nearly 40 more witnesses advocate changes in duties on a wide variety of products. Higher tariffs were proposed on flaxseed, sugar beets, cheese, whole milk, cream, high protein wheat, nuts, fruits, cut flowers and many other commodities. Opposition to some of these proposals was heard, as well as requests for reductions. These came principally from importers of nuts. Representative Newton, Republican, of Minnesota, entered a plea for higher protection on wheat above 11 per cent protein content, flaxseed, sugar beets, cheese, whole milk and cream, but mentioned no rates. As for flaxseed, he said the present duty of 40 cents a bushel did not allow domestic producers a sufficient margin to compete with Argentine flaxseed landed in New York. Prof. Alva H. Benton, Fargo, N. D., representing the Northwest Agricultural Foundation, advocated placing flaxseed on the pound instead of the bushel basis, and increasing the duty from the present 40 cents a bushel to 1½ cents a pound, or 84 cents a bushel. He also proposed compensatory duties on linseed or flaxseed oil and other competing seeds and oils and their by-products. The higher flaxseed tariff, Prof. Benton said, would permit of an expansion in domestic production without unduly burdening the consumer.

Lower production costs in Cuba, South America and Mexico, and heavy imports from those countries, were given by Louis F. Mille of Toledo, Ohio, on behalf of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, as reasons for asking increases in the following duties: White potatoes, new, 50 cents a hundred pounds to $1; tomatoes, from ½ cent to 3 cents a pound; turnips, from 12 cents to $1 a hundred pounds; green beans, from ½ to 2 cents a pound; dried beans, from 1¾ to 3½ cents; green peas, from 1 to 2 cents; dried peas, from 1 to 3½ cents; onions, from 1½ to 2½ cents; garlic, from 2 to 3 cents; potato flour, from 2½ to 3½ cents, and lentils from ½ to 3½ cents.

Cuban imports entered the discussion again when Florida and California growers of avocados sought higher duties on this and similar fruits.

Opposition to any further increase in the duty on peanuts was expressed by Walter C. Hughes of Chicago, representing the National Confectioners' Association. He contended that the present tariff, recently raised by the President from 3 to 4¼ cents a pound on unshelled and from 4 to 6 cents on shelled peanuts, effective on Feb. 18, was sufficient to equalize production costs in this country and China. Disagreeing with this argument, J. Rives Worsham of Norfolk, Va., and Representative Swing, Republican, of California, sought further increases, making the rates 6 cents on unshelled, 7 cents on shelled and 9 cents on roasted, prepared or blanched peanuts. They contended that Chinese imports fixed the price in the United States and said the recent increases granted by the President were approved after three years of investigation by the Tariff Commission. Conditions have changed since then, justifying further increase, they said. Duties of 1 cent and 7 cents, respectively, on peanut meal and oil also were requested.

T. C. Tucker of San Francisco, representing the California Almond Growers' Exchange, asked an increase of 6¼ cents on shelled and to 19 cents on unshelled almonds. He contended that the higher tariff would be on a competitive and not a prohibitive basis.

Proposals for both increases and decreases in duties on walnuts and filberts were presented by California growers, who urged increases to 6 cents and 15 cents in existing duties of 4 cents and 12 cents, respectively, on unshelled and shelled walnuts. Oregon growers supported this request and asked increases in the duty on filberts, now dutiable at 2½ cents and 5 cents, respectively, on unshelled and shelled, to 5 and 12 cents.

Opposition to any changes in the duties on flower bulbs was voiced by James McHutchison of Madison, N. J., on behalf of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists. Any raise would dislocate the American flower business, he said, and would bring no increase in revenue. A duty of 100 per cent on cut flowers, as compared with the present duty of 40 per cent, was urged by Mr. McHutchison to enable domestic florists to compete with Canada.

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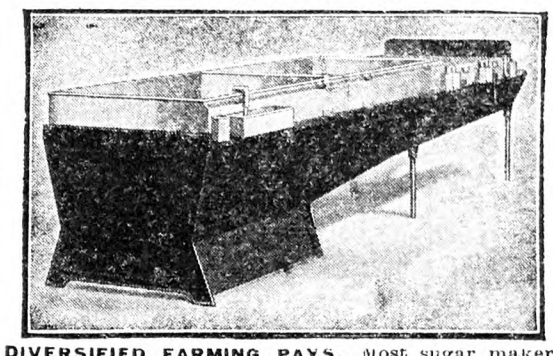

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SEE AND HEAR THE NEW EVEREADY RADIO SETS

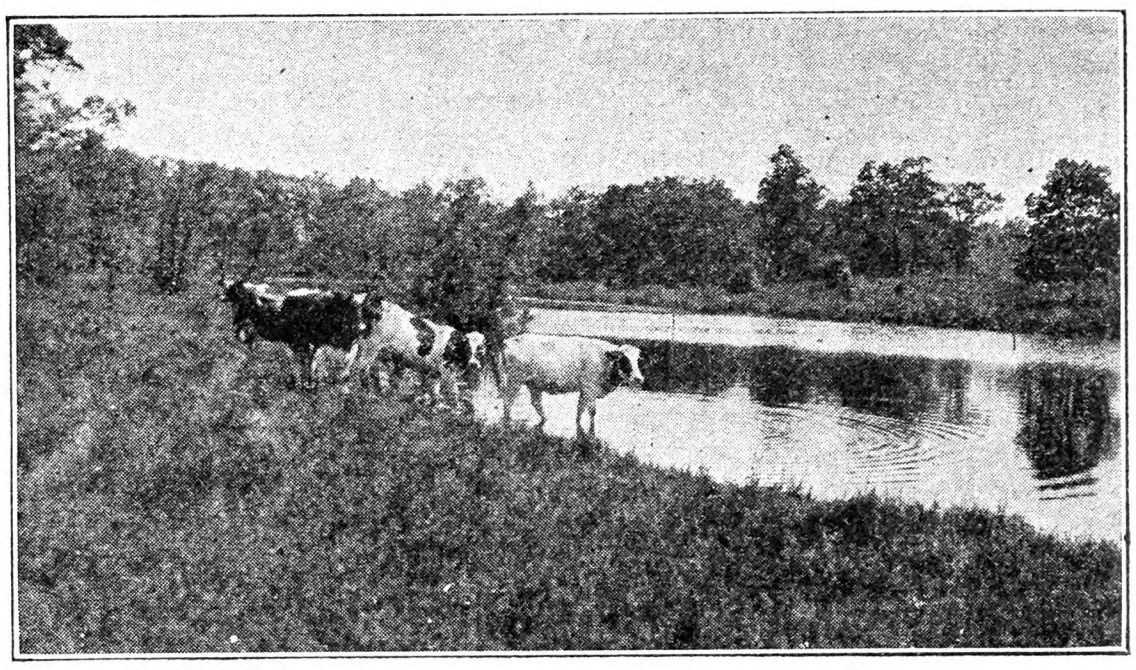
A Partnership Lake

Two different farmer families own the little lake shown in the picture. It is sort of a partnership affair. The dividing fence may be seen crossing the lakelet.

Both families use it for more than a watering place for their dairy herds. The families themselves, old and young, are wont to gather there on picnic occasions when a slack in the farm work permits them an afternoon or an evening off.

The cattle, a young herd, are owned by Earl Bean, a scion of one of the oldest farmer families in Kane Co., Ill., near the town of Hampshire. The view from this farm is considered one of the most beautiful in the Prairie State; it is from an eminence. It is told that the sunsets as seen from this favored spot are worth traveling miles to see.

Illinois. J. L. GRAFF.



Illinois Lakelet in Partnership Pasture

Trouble With Radio

I have a seven-tube all-electric set equipped with an electron electric A and a B and C eliminator. The eliminator has a full wave rectifier tube which is guaranteed for 600 hours. The maximum output of this tube is 85 millamperes, 200 volts. The tubes in the set are 201A type. It has been giving good results until recently. The nearest and only station we can get is three miles away, with full power turned on. When we turn out a house light while receiving this station the set goes into oscillation. We have checked the tubes and find them all right. The outside aerial is 75 ft. long and 23 ft. high. We have a perfect ground connection. We disconnected the outside aerial and connected a 40-ft. inside aerial. The nearby station comes in clearer. While trying to get distant stations we cannot get sufficient volume without the set going into oscillation. With the inside aerial the set does not go into oscillation when we turn off a house light. C. D.

The trouble in your set may be due to the fact that one of the radio frequency stages has become unbalanced. Try changing the tubes around in the various sockets to see whether or not some particular tube if its position is changed will clear up the trouble. In order to determine which of the radio frequency stages is giving trouble connect your antenna successively to the grid connection of each radio frequency tube up to and including the detector. You may find that a grid condenser or grid resistor is at fault.

If you fail to run the trouble down in this manner it would be well to either have an experienced radio service man look it over or write direct to the manufacturer for further suggestions. H. K. B.

Body Capacity Trouble With Radio

Will you tell me what to do with a radio, three circuit, that is affected with body capacity? When I place my hand near set volume is increased. I have shielded back of panel with tinfoil but has no affect. R. P.

There are two more things you can do towards eliminating body capacity trouble in your receiver. You might try grounding the tinfoil shield which you have mounted on the back of the panel. Try reversing the leads to your tuning condenser. The rotary plates should be at ground potential. H. K. B.

Possible Radio Circuit Trouble

I have a five-tube radio set, operated by A battery and B batteries. The A battery is fully charged, each of the B batteries has 40 volts, just tested. When I pull the connecting knob all the five tubes light up, but it does not give any sound. I have had this set for 1½ years. Ground wire is on an iron bar stuck in the ground in cellar. Aerial wire is 30 ft. long. It did work well. A. L.

If your batteries are all in good condition it may be that one of the audio amplifying transformers has become open circuited. The best way to determine this is to take a pair of telephones and listen in at the output of each tube, beginning with the detector. Listen in on the detector first to see if this part of the circuit brings in the music. The output of the succeeding tubes is the two connections that go to the primary of the audio transformer. Clip a pair of phones across the transformer primaries and listen in on each of the audio stages. This procedure will enable you to test out each circuit separately. H. K. B.

Dealers Must Watch Out Now

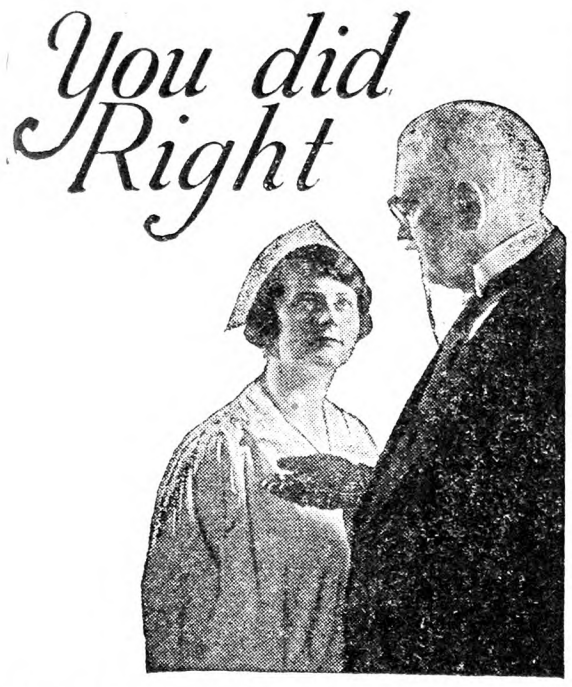
The commission dealer's path is not so smooth these days as it used to be. It seems a wonder that he got along as well as he did and gave satisfaction to so many shippers while acting as his own referee, arbitrator, adjustment committee, judge and jury, and the rest, without limit. Now there are the State laws, and good ones, in Minnesota, New York, Virginia and in some others. These State laws, when they exist, do not help shippers from other States.

To assist these distant shippers the Government has been taking a hand in regulation lately. The dealers' licensing bill now under consideration in Congress would give the Department of Agriculture power to take away the licenses of dealers who break the rules.

Meanwhile a number of cases have been taken to court under the Produce Agency Act, which forbids the making of false returns or false statements to the shipper concerning the handling and sales of the produce, with intent to defraud. For instance, a southern onion shipper sent a carload of onions to a dealer in Ohio. The returns showed the sales accounted for as a number of job lots disposed of, but the prices were so very low that the shipper became suspicious, on looking over the figures. He complained to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington, and it was found that the supposed sales were all inventions. The dealer really had taken over the onions at his own price, which he made low enough to suit his only direct customer: himself.

Another dealer reported to the shipper that about half his produce had gone bad and had to be dumped. Investigation showed that everything had been sold and nothing destroyed. The Federal agents have taken on a long list of complaints, but many of them amount to little when the details are looked up. Some cases that look bad are hard to prove as to fraud intended. The most general trouble seems to be a lax and careless state of affairs, owing to the one-sided nature of the deal with one of the parties concerned too far away to have any control over the matter.

The dealer is quite likely to lump together or average the sales at what he considers the going price, even though some sales were higher and some lower. Often he buys all or part of the produce himself at his own price. Sometimes he sells part at retail, but does not account for it that way to the shipper. Thus, a shipper who happened to pass the store of a dealer found the salesman handing out the shipper's fruit consignments by the basket to consumers at 25c above the price he was returning to the shipper. The Government insists that in such a case the shipper should know what is done with the goods. Small lot sales at higher prices should be counted at full price even if a higher rate of commission is charged for such sales. The account should be made out in such a way that the shipper knows what was really done with his goods; who bought them, and at what price. In short, the Federal agents are trying to bring about fair, plain dealing and to correct the practices which weaken the confidence of shippers. Many of the dealers themselves see the value of a higher standard in the trade and favor enforcing laws of this kind. When the farmers can ship to a licensed dealer with confidence that the shipments will be treated fairly in every way, one of the weakest points in the present position of the distant shipper will be made good. G. B. F.



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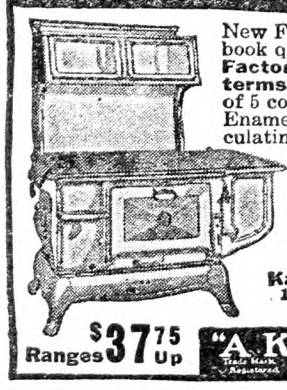

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Care of Cleaning Implements

Next to having the right tools to help lighten housework, the most important thing is the care of them.

Time and bother are saved if the cleaning tools and materials are kept together in a convenient place, preferably in a special closet located where it can be quickly reached from all over the house. If possible, it is well to have on each floor some of the things most constantly used. As far as possible, cleaning tools should be put away clean and ready for use.

Brooms, brushes and mops should be hung by strings or screw-eyes fastened to the handles, so that the weight does not rest on the straws, bristles or strings of mops. Carpet-sweepers also should be set so the weight does not rest on the brushes. The hair and lint which accumulate in brushes, especially in carpet-sweepers, may be taken out with an old button-hook, a coarse comb or old dull scissors.

Corn brooms may be washed in hot soapsuds, but care must be taken not to let the water rust the wires which hold the straws on the handle. Several years ago we were told that a straw broom would last longer and sweep better if, when new, before using it at all, a kettle of boiling water be poured over the straws, and then let it dry thoroughly before using. The quantity of boiling water must be sufficient to soak the new straw thoroughly. We have tried this, and believe the hint is well worth passing on.

Bristle brushes may be washed with lukewarm water and a little ammonia or borax; if ammonia, about three teaspoons of liquid ammonia to a quart of water, or borax, one teaspoon to quart, and then rinse brushes well in clear water. Water is likely to injure the back of a brush and to loosen the cement which holds the bristles in place in cheaper grades of brushes. The brush should, therefore, not be covered with water, but should be washed by sousing the bristles back and forth in shallow water; it should then be dried with bristles down or with weight resting on the side of the brush. The drying should be done quickly, but not in intense heat. Drying in sunshine whitens light bristles. The weighted bristle brush used in polishing floors should be washed occasionally to prevent the accumulation of dirt and wax from darkening the wood.

Mops may be washed in hot suds and rinsed in clear, hot water; they should be quickly dried. Dry mops may be oiled or oiled mops renewed by pouring a few drops of light lubricating oil or any good floor oil into an old dish or tin box and setting mop in this for a day or two, or the mop may be sprinkled with a little oil and allowed to stand until the oil spreads through the strings.

Dust cloths should be washed frequently both because a little dirt comes out more easily, and because dirty ones often leave as much dirt as they take up and may scratch highly polished surfaces. The oil in "dustless" dust cloths may be renewed by putting a few drops of good floor oil on corner and rolling up the cloth, or they may be rinsed in oily water, one tablespoon of kerosene to a quart of water, and then dried.

The heavy woolen cloths used in polishing floors may be soaked for an hour or more in hot water and soda, using about three tablespoons of "sal soda" to the gallon of hot water, and stirring them occasionally with a stick; the cloths should then be washed in hot soapsuds and finally rinsed in hot water. If a little kerosene or light lubricating oil is added to this last rinse water it will soften the cloths.

The box of a carpet-sweeper should be opened over a dampened newspaper, the dirt emptied out and the brush cleaned. A vacuum carpet-sweeper is cleaned in the same way if it is a hand-driven vacuum cleaner; in addition the dust bag must be taken off and emptied. The mechanism should be kept properly oiled as often as directed on card which comes with cleaner.

When buying a new electric vacuum cleaner be sure you get the book or card of instructions that comes with it. In most cases you will find instructions clear, simple and easy to follow. If in any doubt, it is well to have the dealer or demonstrator show you how to remove the dust bag and replace it, how and where the cleaner should be oiled and how often, how to raise and lower the brush or suction part of the cleaner, so that it will run easily over all rugs and carpets, and at the same time get the dust. Those three points are about all there is to learn. But be sure on those points if you want your electric to give good results. When you hear a housewife say, "Oh, I think electric vacuums are all right, they get the dust but they are terribly hard on carpets and rugs," you may be sure she hasn't been shown how to raise and lower the brush—to adjust it for thick rugs, thinner ones, or bare floors.

Another complaint is, "Oh, it *was* all right when it was new, but now it runs over and over the carpets and doesn't pick up as it used to." The chances are the dust bag is seldom emptied when cleaner acts like that. Another complaint that an electric isn't all that it should be is caused from over-oiling or from oiling some part of the mechanism that should never be oiled. The directions are simple; follow them and you will have no trouble.

NORTH COUNTRY.

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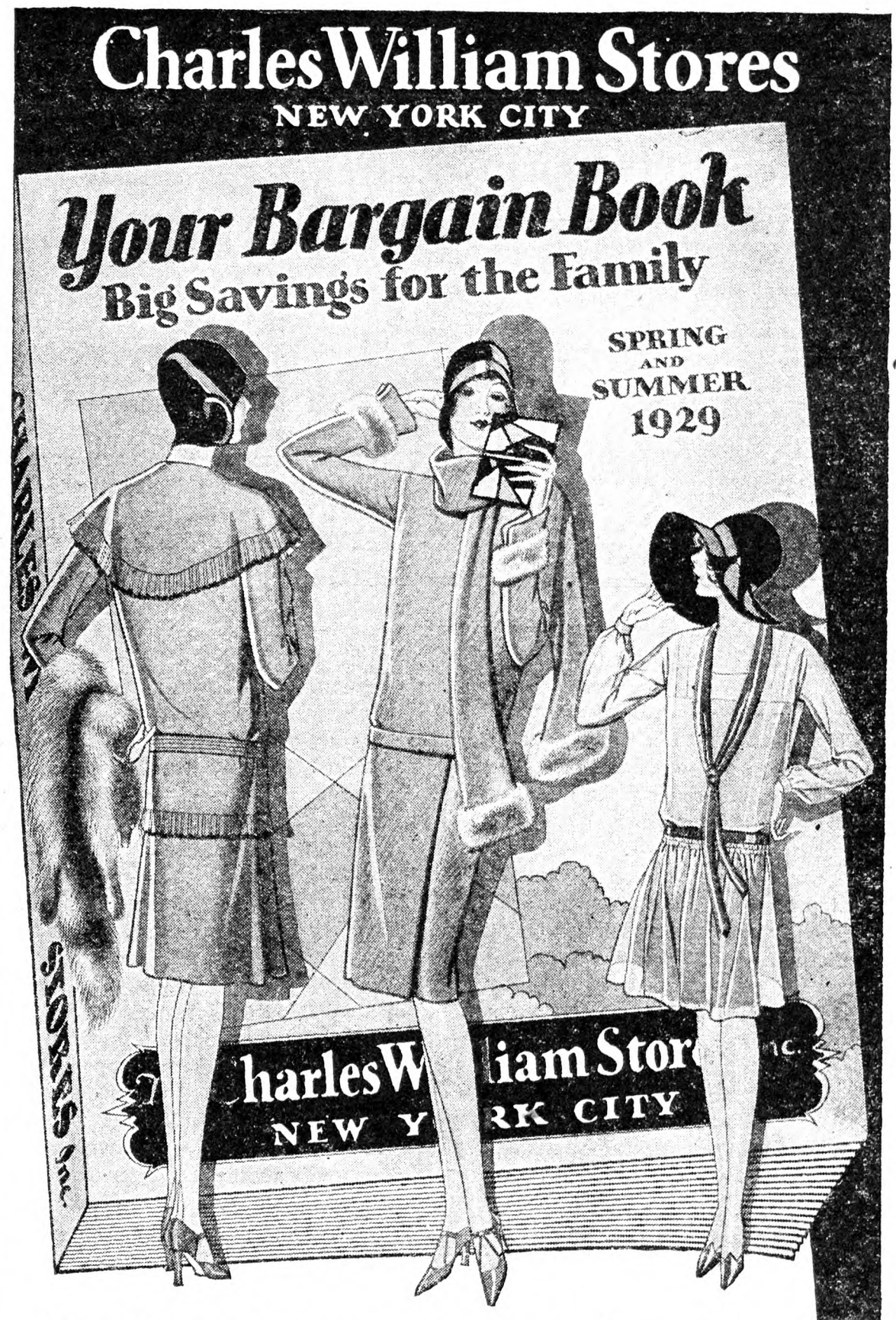
NEW YORK CITY



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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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In the estimate of revenues the Governor has included in his budget bill $13,500,000 from the one-half mill direct State tax on real estate, which it now is proposed not to levy during the coming fiscal year as a measure of relief to the farmers.—New York Times.

IT IS stuff like the above printed on every possible occasion by a retinue in the Governor's train that casts suspicion on his farm relief propositions. The inference is that farmers are to have a substantial saving in case the one-half mill tax is not levied, and then would have no good argument against a liberal portion of local taxes. The truth is the average saving to farmers would be $3.68, and about $750,000 to all the farmers in the State. The biggest tax burden to farmers comes from an inequitable system of appraisals and local property tax on these appraisals for State, road, school and other local expenses. If there is a sincere purpose to relieve the farms, let the State assume responsibility for the cost of roads and schools, and raise the funds to pay for them by a gasoline tax for the roads and an income tax for the schools.

*

AT THE recent Farm Products Show in Harrisburg, Pa., members of boys' and girls' 4-H clubs in a number of counties of Pennsylvania exhibited "baby" beeves and lambs and won prizes which prove that they know how to feed, fit and present their pets. A club member who does his work well comes to know the individuality of his animal, and to be devoted to it as a pet. He delights in lavishing his best efforts on its development. He is thrilled if he wins a prize on it. If he receives a good price for it, that fact encourages him. When, however, he sells it, and knows that he will never see it again, he is likely to shed tears. Young people who raise worthy animals are mostly tender-hearted. When they grow up they are apt to be kind-hearted. Mercy is characteristic of people who raise farm animals. Boys and girls made fair to exceptional profits on their calves and lambs in Harrisburg. They demonstrated their ability to do useful work which trains their heads, hearts and hands, and is good for their physical and moral health. More than 500,000 4-H club members in the United States are receiving this kind of training. It is a form of practical education that has abundantly justified itself on business and moral grounds. We are always glad to commend it.

*

MORE LEGUMES! Our first-page article this week tells a striking story of interest to the general farmer as well as live-stock man—nitrogen for the farm and protein for the animals. Some of us remember, when small boys, hearing father and grandfather tell how "good" clover hay was for livestock feeding, and how much good it did the land to plow under a clover sod. They did not know just why, but did not bother about that, as they saw the results from colver every year. Some scientific men were working on this matter of legumes but were not taken very seriously, and were apparently not sure of their own position. Now all of these facts about nitrifying bacteria are common knowledge, and we plan to work with these bacteria as we would with any other hired man. Yet, as L. H. W. says, many of our fields are sorely in need of treatment with clover and other legumes. It is easy to let land run out where these helpful hired men do not have their proper place regularly in the rotation.

*

ALL workers in organized charity and uplift work assert that a constantly increasing problem is the care of dependent old people. Modern industry has little space for the elderly, and there are altogether too many families with enough income for personal comfort and pleasure, but with no place for the old relatives. Some of the welfare organizations care for old people in their own homes on a pension system which relieves them from the stigma of public charity. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor reports that 10 years ago it was spending $3,200 a year for the care of aged in their own homes; now it is spending $83,000 a year for this purpose. The saddest part of this problem is the fact that so many families do not want to bother with aged relatives. Either they live up to all they earn, or they "don't want to be tied down." We think with pride of the many farm homes where some old person finds a haven of peace; where not only food and shelter but affection and appreciation are freely given, and where the silver hair and feeble strength are added reasons for unselfish care, even when means are small and responsibilities are many. It will be a bleak world when old people, and all those who have fallen behind in their journey, must depend on the chilly sympathies of organized charity for the eventide of life.

*

"ABANDONED farms in the East" is a subject on which many Western "farm leaders" have voiced and written much inexcusable misinformation. Most Western farmers are vaguely prejudiced against the East as a farming country, chiefly because its so-called "abandoned farm problem" has been exaggerated by their leaders. There is a small percentage of abandoned farms in the East. That fact is no more disturbing than the fact that more than 40 per cent of Illinois farmers are tenants. In all of the corn-belt States the percentage of tenancy is high and increasing. So also is the percentage of mortgaged farms. Most of the tenants live under conditions the least said about which the better. Comparisons, however, seldom serve a good purpose, and to dwell upon them fosters sectionalism. We have a farm problem. It is national at its roots. Efforts to solve it will be ineffective if they are narrowly sectional. They must be national and united in order to bring about relief from the injustices of a distribution system under which the producer gets only about a third of the consumer's dollar.

*

DISTANCE from market is a handicap to bulky stuff, but it surely does sometimes stimulate quality shipments. It was the Pacific Coast region and not the suburbs of the big cities which worked out a way to invade the world's markets with fancy fruits and vegetables. Even the fresh egg market, which seemed the natural monopoly of producing districts close to market centers, now meets competition on nearly even terms from some of the special packs sent from California. The fresh milk market is held fairly well by the producers in the East, but only by means of strict health board rules and regulations hard to meet in distant shipping sections. New Zealand butter, Chilean peaches, English hothouse grapes, Belgian endive, Spanish onions, French chicory, Argentine corned beef and a long list of such specialties all succeed in climbing over the tariff wall to some extent, owing to special quality or reputation. Anything of ordinary grade from such far-distant points has small chance except in short-crop seasons. Tendency of these fancy grades is to reach markets still more distant. This year there is quite a demand for American boxed apples in the Dutch East Indies, where cheap and luscious native tropical fruits fill the markets, but somehow lack the tang of northern apples. Some of the big, flaky baking potatoes from the Rocky Mountain region are being carefully graded, wrapped in tissue paper, put up in small boxes and shipped to the Hawaiian Islands. The lesson of fancy shipments from distant points is that sooner or later so much of the best trade has been gathered in by such products that the nearby shippers have been forced in self-defense to pay more attention to choice varieties, improvement of grade and convenient, attractive pack.

*

A READER in California sends us the following experience, which shows that it is well to think things over, before jumping at conclusions:

Two years ago I was advised by almost all the neighbors to rip out my olive trees, which are 15 years old, and plant grapes. Olives were down then and grapes were up. I refused advice, and talked that olives would be more valuable, and that grapes would be over-produced. This year confirms my judgment. I received $100 per ton, run of the orchard, for my olives, and grapes are all over hanging on the vines, and can be bought for $15 per ton delivered.

The advice of outsiders as to just what we should do in the matter of changing our crops or farming plans may or may not be good. At any rate it should not be followed without careful checking up based on our own knowledge and observation. There may be possibilities that have remained latent because of our oversight or faulty management.

*

GOVERNOR Roosevelt sent his budget to the Legislature on January 28. It calls for $256,418,774. This is $23,775,073 more than last year. The estimated State revenue for the year is $262,133,590, which, if realized, would leave a surplus of $5,714,816. This budget of assets and liabilities is made up on the basis of present laws as they stand. There may be changes in details, but as we spend more we pay more. The budget is nearly five times the tax bill of 15 years ago.

*

AMONG the excellent things in the December, 1928, issue of *The Little Red Schoolhouse* are several quotations from speeches of prominent educators. Some of these might be classed as startling from the standpoint of old, established educational methods but, whatever their merit otherwise, are encouraging as evidence that educators, themselves, are doing some of the independent thinking that they have so long urged upon their students as essential to real education. Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College, Florida, is credited with "No man can get an education by being a sponge." "The necessary thing is for the professor to have the respect and admiration of his pupils, to inspire them with his personal enthusiasm in his subject—not merely to be teaching a science but to teach students." "The best teacher in most colleges is the football coach." President Holt is right in saying that no man can get an education by being a sponge, that is, by merely absorbing facts, but he would probably be the last to deny that absorption from those about him does play a very important part in a child's education. It is the absorption of the personal enthusiasm of the teacher that gives the inspiration which President Holt considers so important. Nowhere else than in the little one-room schoolhouse is better opportunity offered for gaining the respect and admiration of the pupils and inspiring them with enthusiasm for knowledge. Here the pupils come into direct contact with the teacher. What she is as well as what she says educates those under her charge. The influence of her personality will remain long after what she taught has been forgotten; it will become a part of the child's life. Neither fine buildings nor large classes make a great school; greatness lies in the spirit of the teacher.

*

One kind of relief we need is not to pay town, county and other public employes three or four times as much each year as a good farmer, with 100 to 150 acres, can make in a year, and not to employ two or three of them to do one man's work. F. A.
New York.

THIS hits the nail on the head so far as the economics of government are concerned. Some years ago we saw several street employes in a city raising a sidewalk flag that was a little sunken. There were two bosses; three men were working at the stone with bars; one threw a little sand under with a shovel when the stone was raised, and one stood by with a red flag to warn pedestrians against danger. It is easy to see what that job of repair work cost the municipality. On the farm one man and a boy would have handled such a job easily, and the man alone could have done it if necessary.

Brevities

THE cat has never had full credit for her work in rat extermination. There is a difference in cats, of course. The long, slim, black ones are great ratters.

"HARROW until you think the ground is in good shape to plant, then harrow just as much more," is the advice a Maine reader offers for satisfactory tillage.

IN New York City Smith still leads all other surnames, with Cohen second. In Boston the five leading surnames are Smith, Sullivan, Brown, Johnson and Murphy.

A READER says he would like to summer in Vermont and winter around Norfolk, Va. Having been to both of those locations at the seasons mentioned, we rather like his program.

HOW about a plant box about three feet square set on a post each side of the driveway? Now is a good time to build the boxes and paint them. Petunias do well in such boxes and will trail down a foot or two all around.

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 1183, "The Care of Leather," which gives much useful information as to care of shoes, harness, and other leather articles. The price is five cents (coin only, never send stamps) and it may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

FOUR new members have gained entrance into the New Hampshire "300 Bushel Potato Club" this year, which raises the total membership to 16, according to an announcement made by Ford Prince, of the State University, who is in charge of the contest. Of the 21 potato growers entered only seven harvested the necessary 300 bushels of potatoes; three of these had attained membership last year. The highest yield was 389 bushels to the acre.

The Gasoline Tax

We hear much talk here about gasoline tax, but get little information. Please publish both sides of it.
New York. G. S.

A TAX on gasoline is a sales tax, and like all sales taxes will fall heavier on the poor and medium classes than on the wealthy classes.

The commercial busses, commercial trucks, delivery wagons, salesmen, manufacturers and supply houses generally will pay the tax originally, but in most cases will add it to their cost of production and shift it to the farmer in the prices they charge him.

The farmer will pay the tax on gas used in his car, truck, tractor, pump, stationary engine, etc., but unlike the others he cannot shift what he pays directly or what he pays indirectly in the price of what he buys, because, for the most part, he does not fix the price of what he produces and sells.

It has been proposed to abandon the State property tax, which brings the State $14,000,000, and adopt the gasoline tax in its place. On an average farmers pay $3.68 State property tax. The State does not show the farm assessment in total share of State property tax, but it may be estimated at about $750,000. Certainly every farmer with a car or other gasoline power would pay several times the State tax with his direct gas bills, to say nothing of the indirect gas tax.

On the other hand, it is costing the State nearly $50,000,000 a year to construct and maintain roads. Farmers are paying a large portion of this in local property tax, and others within and without the State are using the roads and wearing them out. The gas tax is a good way for them to pay their share of the expense, provided the whole tax law is revised to fairly relieve the farms of the unjust burden they are now carrying. It seems to us entirely fair that the State should apportion a part of the gasoline tax to townships for their dirt roads in proportion to mileage and devote the remainder of the gas tax to county and State roads, relieving the counties and townships of all or a major portion of compulsory road tax. If the State needs more money for roads, and is sincere in a purpose to relieve farmers, it can increase the gas tax or the income tax. In any event the cost of constructing and repairing hard roads and bridges should be paid by the State, and all the work including the repair of dirt roads should be directed by the State road authorities. No road policy will be right until the State does its part to the improvement of the dirt roads.

The commercial busses and trucks will not do their share when they pay a gas tax. They compete with the railroads and trolley lines which maintain their own lines and pay taxes. If the railroads lose income, because of diminished business, they are allowed to increase rates on traffic. The State furnishes expensive roads for the commercial busses and trucks and invites a higher rail rate in consequence. Why shouldn't the busses and trucks also pay a franchise tax to help maintain the roads which they do so much to wear out and destroy?

Further Dairy Mergers

THE United States Dairy Products Corporation, which heretofore has been operating in Philadelphia and Scranton, Pa., Newark and other New Jersey and Pennsylvania cities, has gone south as far as Virginia and taken possession of the Richmond Dairy Company, Richmond, Va., in a merger recently announced. The project as reported is to organize a new Richmond company to take over the capital stock of the old Richmond concern. A portion of the new stock will be taken by the stockholders of the old company, and the present management of the old company continue. We are getting so accustomed to reading of mergers that there seems to be something lacking in the dairy papers that do not announce one, and the lists of dairy mergers form no insignificant part of the record. A half dozen big concerns seem to have a fair prospect of dominating the industry of the whole country, and when their position is well consolidated, it would not be a very large step to a merger putting them all under one head.

Depends on the Contract

A bought from B a young cow that had had one calf, but in delivering calf was so injured that she probably will never raise another, and is practically useless for dairy purposes. Cow was delivered to A with other stock, and A failed to discover her condition until after paying for her. What redress has A? SUBSCRIBER.

THE responsibility between A and B in this case depends entirely on the representations made by B to A at the time of the purchase. If B represented that the cow was in normal health and normal condition and in breeding or capable of breeding, and A relied on this representation to make the purchase, A would have a legitimate claim against B, and if he would prove the representations to the satisfaction of a court he ought to be able to recover damages. Morally B certainly would be under obligations to make good his promises to A.

On the other hand if A accepted the cow on his own judgment, and afterwards discovered the condition complained of, he would hardly have any claim against B for his failure to use good judgment, and care in the selection of the cow.

Hugh Adair Passes On

HUGH ADAIR, a prominent dairy farmer of Delhi, Delaware Co., New York, died suddenly in New York City on January 29 of heart failure. He was stricken while attending a monthly milk meeting of the Sheffield Producers' Co-operative Association, and died before medical assistance arrived. He was a native of Delaware County, and had lived 30 years at Delhi, where he owned and operated a 300-acre dairy farm. He was 65 years old. In the death of Mr. Adair, Delaware County loses a useful citizen, and dairy farmers lose a staunch friend. He worked hard and conscientiously to unite dairymen in the New York milk shed. He supported the Conference Board recommended by the Ten Eyck Committee. He was a member of it, and persisted in the hope of uniting the dairy groups under it to the hour of his death. His concern was never for himself or for any group, but for the dairy industry as a whole. As revealed to us, he stood as a man of sterling honesty and high ideals. He was an outstanding character in the dairy farm circles of the State. In this position he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his associates.

Boss and Hired Man Idle

Like many others at this time of the year there "ain't nothing" much for me to do except to write pieces to papers. I have a good hired man, too. Now can't you dope out some scheme whereby we can earn a little change? Say a few neighbors combine to erect a small shack, install machinery and tools, co-operate, all paid so much per hour. This is the best lead you have had in 1929 years. I suggest you air the question in your paper. AN IDLER.
New York.

WE COULDN'T find space in a year for all that could be said on this subject. There are at least seventeen "headings" for a page article for each subject. But this good friend is fertile in ideas, and resourceful in language to defend them. We sympathize with an Orange County dairy farmer out of work. We are sorry for the hired man, too. We could suggest "swapping jobs" on the wood pile and in the cow barn on a nearby farm, but this would not include the companionship of his suggestion nor high rewards per hour. Milk returns have their limitations. We pass the problem on to other farmers out of work—with or without a hired man. What can be done in groups to supplement the milk bills, and take boss and hired man out of idleness?

Pledge to Keep Up Milk Prices

AT THE monthly meeting of the Milk Producers Advisory Board December 27, 1928, the following resolutions, introduced by John L. Craig, were adopted:

Resolved that the price paid for milk in the New York milk shed since October 1, 1928, has been contrary to the great law of supply and demand, in that through the shortage of supply the producer was entitled to at least one cent per quart more than he received.

Resolved, Therefore, in view of said low price we the Advisory Board composing the Executive Committees of the Sheffield Producers, Inc., and the Unity Dairymen's Association, Inc., do hereby recommend and pledge our best efforts to maintain price for classes 1 and 2 at the same figure as for December up to an including the 15th day of April, 1929. This action is deemed necessary to encourage production sufficient to supply future demands of the New York milk shed.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Feeds Fifty Without Profit

Relief for the farmer must come from his own efforts. The professional reliever is usually either an impractical dreamer or a practiced trickster, and whoever plans the scheme, whether co-operative, unworkable or just plain hold-up, the originator generally gets away with the bacon

The farmers 30-cent dollar of today has been no easy attainment. In past ages the actual soil tiller was a slave or little better, and only in the development of this country has the one-family farm been predominant. Other industries have now outgrown us, and all their members wish to buy good food cheap. If farmers can find a way to unite their power and direct them themselves for themselves, they will win any reasonable demands. If they continue to dump more food than needed into the markets for any comer to take, and leave what pay he pleases, they will continue to get what's left after all others get their wants.

We have an American Federation of Labor that appears to function effectively. Why not an American Federation of Farmers with a like simple purpose, to get better pay? I produce food value for 50 people and get no profit. H. R. GREENE.
West Virginia.

The increase of knowledge and power and riches and strength and honor and glory and blessing have increased the handicaps of those who till the soil. In this day, collectively, we are a great people. Individually there are but few remaining who have the knowledge of self-preservation enjoyed by the savage. Many an agricultural instructor, if given a farm and equipment, would be unable of his own knowledge and with the work of his own hands to gather from it a living; yet such are anxious to tell the farmers what is for their good and make them do it.

Others who do not presume to know it all, and who believe in the inalienable rights of farmers overlook the fact that nearly every community and often every farm in a community has to face a different problem, and to try to standardize all these problems is to fly into the face of nature. ROLAND WHITNEY.
New York.

Tax Statement Misleads

I find more of the truth and a desire to teach the facts of taxation in your paper than any other farm paper. Much information sent out and published is false and misleading. One recent statement claims to have reduced taxes $6,250,000 by lowering the tax rate on general property tax one-half mill. This was not true. On an average this saved the farmer on State tax $3.68 each or about $700,000 in all, and he had this and more added to local and indirect taxes.

A local paper estimates that the cities will pay 90 per cent of the gas tax. The farmer will pay his share of direct gas tax, also an indirect tax on his products sent to market by truck and again a shifted tax on products from the cities that he consumes. The gas tax will cost the farmer two and three times his present general property tax, so why shout for the shifting of taxes which actually increase the farm burden? G. H. C.
New York.

Real Farm Relief

I note a great deal of space in newspapers is given of late to legislative remedies for farm relief. Having devoted my entire life endeavoring to obtain an honest living for myself and family on a Delaware County dairy farm I fully realize the extreme necessity there exists for relief if the dairy industry is to survive.

Tax reductions sound well, tariff adjustments may help, as may also some of the other suggestions, but I fail to see how any real or permanent relief can come to the farmer so long as he is at the mercy of a combination of dealers who fix the price of commodities he has for sale on one hand and another combination of dealers who fix the price of the things he must buy on the other hand. These two sets of combinations can readily figure out the amount of aid the farmer will get from the proposed remedies, and adjust their own schedules sufficiently to reap the benefit for themselves.

Various industries and occupations have commissions authorized by law to serve the people in these branches of industry like railroading, banking and labor. They do increase the income of the people under their jurisdictions. Legally authorized to take a larger share of the general wealth, they take by government authority a part of the wealth that belongs to the farmer. Since a government commission is able to do this for others, why is it that a similar commission cannot be created to determine prices for the farmer and to increase his net income as is done with evident intent for the others? J. P. M.
New York.

Tax Incomes Only

It is about time that intelligent men tackled the tax problem, instead of leaving it to the politicians. After the World War the industries sent up a holler for fear the government might resort to a capital levy. I ask you, is not every tax levied on your home a capital levy?

Every tax has to come either from your income or from your capital. Taxes against income do not lessen the productive power of the nation or individual so long as they are not excessively burdensome. The usual tendency is to increase the earning power. Taxes against capital lessen the total amount of capital, and therefore lessen the productivity of the individual as well as the State.

Now to apply this to farm taxes. Your farm consists of a home and a factory. The land and barns may be called the factory. Your labor produces your income from this capital and all your tax is paid out of your income. The home produces no income and cannot pay any tax.

The only just tax is a tax on income. One of my earliest impressions of a tax collector was seeing a man driving three cows along the road. These cows were seized from a poor man unable to pay his taxes because of illness and crop failure. I have seen widows of hard-working men ousted from homes into the street because they had no income to pay their tax on a home they had worked hard to earn.

Let us substitute some forms of income tax for our property tax and give each man or family the right to own a home, so that in the case of sickness or misfortune no power on earth can drive him into the street.
New York. W. BRONSON TAYLOR.

Real Farm Committeemen

The only farm relief farmers need is relief from the burdens imposed on them by middlemen. If the middlemen's profit could be made 50-50 with the farmer's profit, the farmer could take care of himself. But in all I hear from Albany, there is nothing said either to reduce the middlemen's profits, or to equalize them with farm profits. The committee appointed to investigate farmers' affairs is composed of good men, but could any one of them go on a farm today, and make a living and a profit if he did not have some income beside the farm? Why is there never any man appointed on committees who makes his living on the farm? If real farmers were on such committees, they would reach an understanding in a short time, because they would have to get back to do the farm work, and because what they did would affect their own business, and their own profits. They would have no time nor inclination to beat about the bush. They would not all be college men. They would be educated by the hard knocks of the farm. They are the men the world must depend upon for the food supply, and they are the men who should have the opportunity of speaking for themselves on committees.
New York. M. M.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Pilgrim Way

But once I pass this way,
And then—no more.
But once, and then the Silent Door
Swings on its hinges—
Opens . . . closes—
And no more
I pass this way.
So while I may,
With all my might,
I will essay
Sweet comfort and delight
To all I meet upon the Pilgrim Way,
For no man travels twice
The Great Highway
That climbs through Darkness up to light—
Through night
To day.

—John Oxenham.

*

SOME of the new Winter underwear for women is made of French rabbit wool. We saw some recently which included vests, tights, combinations and underhose, all flesh color. This fabric is very light and warm—the tights weigh less than an ounce. The rabbit wool is expensive, vests costing $7.25, tights $9.50, and combinations $12.75.

*

THE fashionable "boyish figure" has been hard on the candy manufacturers, who are trying a well-considered campaign to recover their diminishing sales. Milling interests also are working in the same way to encourage bread-eating. Lessened consumption in both cereals and sugar is a serious damage to many industries. It is interesting to note that the fashion show of one of the large trade organizations recently showed curves in place of straight lines, with a promised return to feminine curves. The most serious thing in this general effort for slimness is the undernourished condition of many girls between the ages of 15 and 25. Its result is seen in many cases of tuberculosis.

*

AMONG fabrics for late Winter and early Spring we note wool jersey in light weights, white and colors, $2 to $3 a yard; tweeds, soft and light, $3 to $6.50; crepe jersey, especially in light and "high" colors, $3 a yard; plain and printed linens, from about 98 cents a yard up. Printed cotton piques at 98 cents a yard are very handsome, and there are lovely piques for sports dresses costing about $3 a yard. Some of the fashions for southern wear are displayed by "sun-tanned" mannequins, so that buyers can tell what the effect will be when they get their coat of tan at Palm Beach or Havana. Artificial sunburn is supplied by some of the beauty shops, so one can acquire it at home if desired.

Bean Porridge Hot

Yes, in the days of long ago we used to have bean porridge hot for supper sometimes in Winter, and how good it was! Today I think I would like to have it for supper some time when the northeast wind is blowing and the snow is piling down so very thickly outside. Shall I tell you how it was made? Perhaps you will say as my daughter did when I told her something about it, after reading the request in THE R. N.-Y. for a rule for bean porridge. She said:

"I should think that was a funny mess!"

Well, funny mess or not, it was something we all liked. We were not used to frosted cake and very rich puddings and pies, but were brought up on a farm in the old-fashioned way, where brown bread and beans, fish and potatoes, and a boiled dinner, or "boiled dish" as it was sometimes called, was often on the table.

But you are getting impatient to know how to make bean porridge, so here goes: Get a good generous piece of corned beef; I prefer the kind that has a streak of fat and a streak of lean mixed in, a piece that has been slightly corned. Get out the big dinner pot; Mother had a big iron pot, but that big agate preserving kettle will do. Have it half full of boiling water, put in the beef after washing it. When it gets to boiling again, have ready a cupful of pea beans, picked over and washed. Put these also into the boiling water with the meat. This should be put on early in the morning so that the meat can have plenty of time to get boiled tender. Now begin to get your vegetables ready. Have a good head of cabbage cut in quarters and put in cold water, a turnip or two, the yellow rutabaga kind, cut in slices about ½ in. thick and peeled; three or four carrots, peeled and split in two lengthwise. Put the cabbage in to boil about 9:30 or 10 o'clock, the turnip and carrots at about 10:45. Have a lot of potatoes peeled ready to put into the pot at about quarter past 11; by this time the meat should be cooked tender so that it can be taken out on a large platter. Taking out the meat will make room for the potatoes.

I forgot the beets; but don't you forget them, for a boiled dinner without beets is not complete. Boil three or four beets in a separate kettle; be sure to keep enough water in them so they will not boil dry. They need three or four hours to boil. When the potatoes are done, take all up. Put the potatoes in a large dish at one side, the cabbage on the other side of the large platter of meat; around the meat place the slices of beet, turnip and carrot, and gather around for a boiled dinner.

But, you say, "Where is the bean porridge coming in?" But this is the dinner; we are going to have the bean porridge for supper.

Put the kettle on the back part of the stove while eating dinner. After dinner put the kettle on the front of the stove and get it to boiling; have ready some cornmeal mixed up in cold water, stir this into the boiling liquid in which the meat and all was boiled, let it cook about 15 minutes or so, make it about the thickness of gruel or porridge, set it away and heat it up for supper, with brown bread or biscuit crumbed in.

When making it be sure to put in enough water so that it will not be too salty. It has the flavor of the beans, the meat and vegetables all combined, and is good.

This is my rule for brown bread: Two cups cornmeal, one cup flour, two cups sweet milk, one cup sour, one teaspoon soda, scant teaspoon salt, half cup molasses; steam three hours. AUNT MARY.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

166—Attractive and Comfortable. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 36-in. contrasting and 4¾ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

350—New and Attractive. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 40-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

378—A Junior Coat Dress. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

177—Slimly Flattering. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 40-in. contrasting and 5 yds. of binding. Ten cents.

Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, 10c.

Letters of an Indiana Farmer

John and Mary have lived in this neighborhood 40 or 50 years, I suppose, as they have grandchildren married, and have never got ahead very much. It is hard to say exactly just what has been the trouble; at least, it is not automobiles! Some say that John didn't work very hard. Mary did, at any rate. She brought up several children, who married too young and accumulated families faster than anything else. For some years John and Mary lived in the old house left to Mary for her lifetime by her foster-father. But they have had a good deal of sickness and misfortune. Now Mary is sick, incurably it may be, and John has had the "flu". It came as a shock to the neighborhood when the knowledge leaked out somehow (leaked, for the G.'s are proud) that they were suffering for the common necessities. A granddaughter, working for a young married neighbor on Saturdays, told of buying her grandma a nightgown, but she had not finished paying for it, and she inquired about the price of a bathrobe. The Missionary Society happens to be unusually well supplied with cash, due to some recent enterprises, and got busy forthwith, voted out some money for staple groceries, and planned for free-will donations to be gathered immediately, for we all had a fear that it might soon be too late. I suppose we are like most communities, anxious to do the right and generous thing, but so driven by our own affairs that we are slack in locating need, especially silent suffering like this. It happened that I had a piece of bathrobe material in the house, bought in the January sales last year, and no urgent need of it, as my old one will do. So it was cut and made in a hurry, but as nicely as I knew how, and finished, ready for the donation committee. It was not old-ladyish or invalidish, but cheerful in color, tan with a small woven pattern of bright red and blue, trimmed with a pretty blue braid. Meantime the trustee agreed to send up some coal, and the local Red Cross also may help. As I said, it is a shock to find need like this in the heart of our community, and the response looked like Santa's own truck, though few of us are rich, and we all think we have our troubles. My biggest, recently, has been the flu among my hogs, the nice shotes that I bought very reasonably and expected to make some money on, having plenty of corn. As soon as I knew it, I hurried off all that were well, and fat enough for market, and sold them on the lowest day of the week, but very thankful at that to have them out of the way of the infection. The doctor says they seldom die, but lose a lot of weight. I had only 28 patients at a time, my near neighbor 70. I actually lost a little sleep over this invasion, as I never had it to contend with before, but they are about well now, only sick about a week. The little pigs had it later, though separated from the feeders. I think it must have been a light attack, or caught just at the right time for proper treatment, as the cousins who used to live here write that they lost one, and six more had to be drenched three times a day for a week. I thought you couldn't drench hogs.

I bought one heifer calf where I had hoped to; two others proved to be the wrong kind. Little Fanny is a half-sister of my Clover-calf, and a perfect match for Clover at her age, solid fawn, and very large and peppy. She was just a week old when she came here. In one day she learned to drink, and a day or two later I called excitedly to Charlie to come see the little creature standing up beside Clover at the manger, munching hay! She put a dent in my cream check this week, but it will not be long until she will graduate from whole milk. It is such fun to raise little heifers!

I was resting the other evening, watching the lights come on in some neighboring houses, and wondering a bit about the ways of our ancestors. "Early candle-lighting," for instance, as a time for evening service; why, in Winter, that is five o'clock or earlier! Did they have all their feeding and milking done so early? We are lucky to get through by seven! I have read somewhere that they didn't milk cows in Winter; but they did in Shakespeare's time—"When milk comes frozen home in pail." Maybe the families were all so large that they could finish the work early. One of our Historical Society members has an old iron candlestick from an old country church, recently torn down, and we were discussing this matter of "early candle-lighting". She said, "And they *went*, too! They didn't find excuses as we do!"

We have just had zero weather; only one below by my thermometer, but enough to mention. I shut up the grate before Christmas, for the first time in six years, and started baseburner No. 2. It turned mild, and I rather fretted for the glowing light and quick heat of the oven fire, but not now. The room overhead is temperate, but I moved my old daybed downstairs yesterday, mostly in order to look after Toto when the weather is too cold or windy to put her in her kennel! Brownie has slept in the kitchen since he came back, as he bunked in his boss's office all the time he was away, and I was afraid to put him out right in the coldest weather. My neighbor Edith said yesterday that she had never heard of so many families condensing their living into two or three rooms, putting up a bed in dining or sitting-room. There are not many furnaces around here; I can think of only three. And it has not been a particularly bad Winter so far, nor is coal unusually scarce or high. Sometimes it is because of sickness. The latest style of grippe has left so many with a bronchial cough, and doctors insist on warm air now for such cases. The teakettles are humming on all my stoves. Charlie and I think we use a fearful amount of hot water for the feeding, but I say, "Hot water is as cheap feed as we can find!" There is slop for the pigs, warm drink for the fowls, gruel for the calves. And, by the way, two more heifers are coming as soon as they can be hauled without getting chilled. My banker says, "You surely will have a 'calfery' out there." I answer, "I'm dealing in futures." He laughs and pronounces it a very safe kind of stock to deal in. Country bankers beam favorably on the investments of their struggling customers in live stock, not paper stock. One of the new calves is a half-Guernsey. Her mother is a very large cow, with a splendid udder. I have been wishing to try just one cow of this mixture, so expect to keep little Jenny to cowhood. Some of these bought calves are for speculation. I don't expect to keep Judy, the Tennessee heifer, because I know nothing at all about her ancestors, and she is not just the type I like best. But she has developed wonderfully in the last few months, and will probably make a very good cow for somebody who is not so fussy about the looks of his Jerseys.

The folks have been moved more than a month. It really seems rather nice to have them here, especially since, in the remodeled house, we can live like neighbors, without being too close. Before my grate was closed, it was pleasant to come from the barn and see four chimneys smoking gayly, and it is pleasant at night to see lights on all sides of the house. And glory be! I don't have to tend chickens! I haven't been in the henhouse since they came! E. M. C.

Pennsylvania Cup Cheese

This recipe requires two gallons thick sour milk, best when soured in regular milk pan, and be sure it is not skimmed too closely. Heat until it feels hot to your touch. Stir to break curd and drain well through sieve. Place curd in big earthen bowl and put on stove shelf if you keep a steady fire, or on a chair near furnace register. It must be kept lukewarm for about 36 hours, when it will be slightly slimy and feel slippery to the touch. Now make another batch just as you did first, using one gallon milk this time. Mix two batches and stand over night, salting it well, about one heaping teaspoon or two level. If you have a large double boiler which will hold curd place it in the inside dish; if not, place your bowl in a dishpan of hot water. Cover tight until warmed through, then stir until mixture is melted. When quite thin, about like pancake batter, pour into small bowls or cups and stand away in room kept above the freezing point, but not too hot. Cover each dish with an oiled cloth and when mold forms remove it and use as spread on bread or in cheese dishes in general. We have tried this repeatedly and find it excellent.

It is harder to make in Winter, however, than Summer, owing to the colder weather and necessary lowering of temperatures while preparing. The recipe could be halved, but I find better results from the full amount.

MIRANDA L. WOOLSTON.

Two Favorite Recipes

STEAMED GRAHAM PUDDING.—One cup molasses, a little salt, two small teaspoons of soda, dissolved in a little hot water, stirred into the molasses until well blended; one cup sweet milk, 1½ cups seedless raisins well floured, two cups graham flour. Steam two hours. You will notice this recipe contains no sugar, shortening or eggs. However, it is a very nice dessert. We sometimes use sugar and cream as a sauce, or any cooked pudding sauce is good.

The following recipe for mincemeat is of my own invention, as we are very fond of fruit and do not care for it so heavy with meat as some: Three lbs. meat (beef) boiled and put through food chopper. Add one heaping teaspoon salt, half teaspoon black pepper, 1½ pecks of tart apples, pared, cored and chopped in a wooden bowl (I prefer this way, as the apples turn so dark if put through the chopper), 2 lbs. small seedless raisins, 3 lbs. light brown sugar, one heaping teaspoon cinnamon, half teaspoon ground cloves, half nutmeg grated, one large glass jelly (grape or currant), one quart canned cherries, one pint canned strawberries, two quarts currant juice. Put all these ingredients together, let stand over night in cool place, then place on back of range. Let heat slowly stirring often. When heated well, allow it to cook for three or four hours. Seal hot in pint cans. This rule will fill 15 pints.

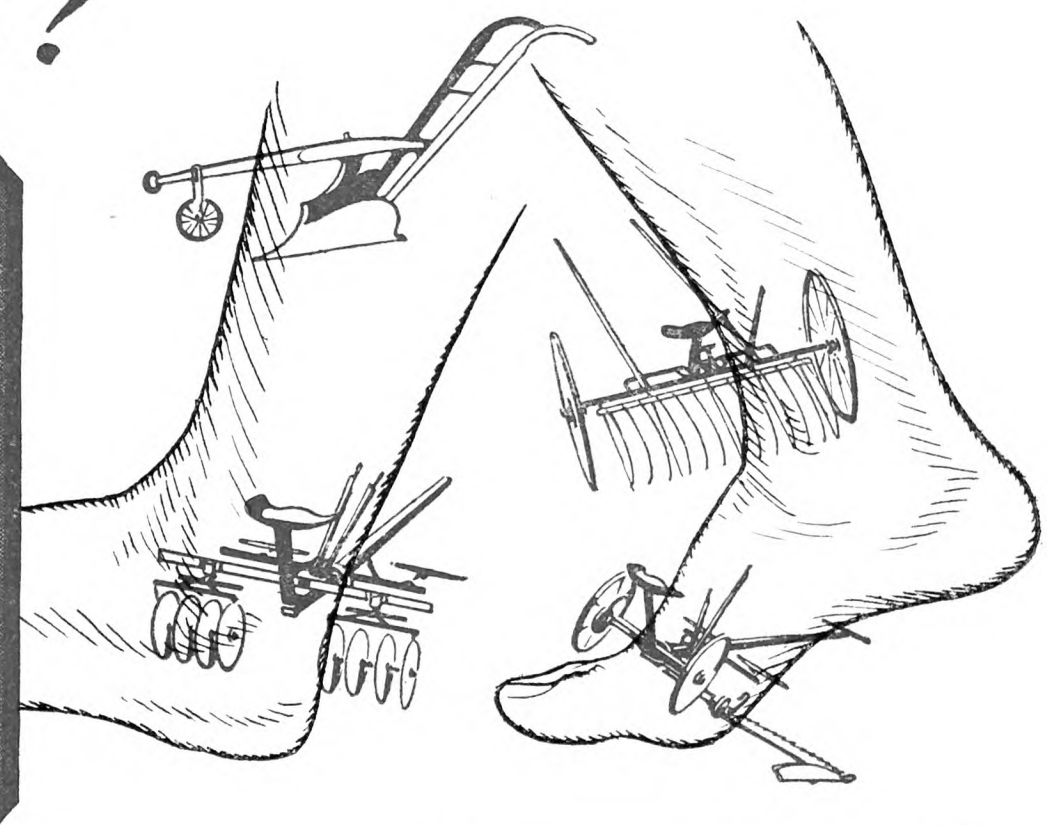
We usually have an abundance of red currants, and I can the juice same as we do the grape juice, and we much prefer it for juice in the mincemeat to the old-style boiled cider, as we have tried both.

ORVILLE'S WIFE.

Tested Fudge Cake

One-half cup milk, one square chocolate, one rounded tablespoon of butter, melted after measuring. Blend these all together, cool, add yolk of one egg beaten well, one cup sugar, half cup more milk, half teaspoon vanilla, 1¾ cups flour, scant measure; some flour 1½ cups are enough, so be careful. The last thing add a level teaspoon of soda in a tablespoon of hot water. Mix whole thoroughly, bake in square tin, frost with white of the egg and sugar. When you bake this cake in layers it is called "brownstone front" cake. You use white frosting between, same as top. MRS. I. R. L.

How would you treat $11,000 worth of farm implements?



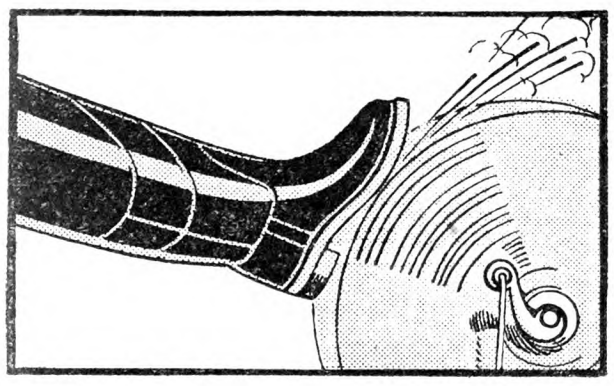
You'd give them $11,000 care, of course! Yet no tools deserve better care than your feet. No tools are worth so much (in actual cash) as your feet.

Standard accident insurance policies prove that. These authorities set up $11,200 as the average value of a pair of feet. And juries frequently award many times that amount in cases where feet are maimed or lost.

Here is news for those priceless feet of yours that tend live stock on snowy nights, or tramp through barnyards and wet fields. A new and better boot is here—the "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot—a boot made to keep your feet warm and dry, and to outlast any other rubber footwear under similar conditions of service.

The finest Blue Ribbon rubber goes into these boots. We grow it on our own rubber plantations—the largest in the world. It is fashioned into boots and overshoes by the most skilful workmanship. And finally, before the merchandise is offered you, the Blue Ribbon Testing Laboratories make it pass 12 tests far more severe than your service requirements.

United States Rubber Company



This explains longer wear

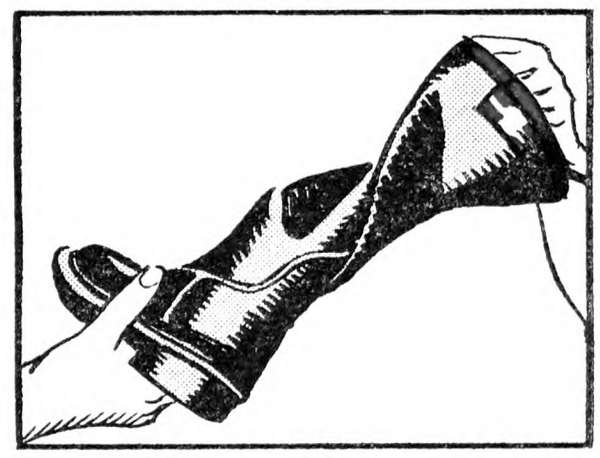
In the "U. S." Blue Ribbon Testing Laboratories a machine presses the sole against swiftly revolving emery—very much like holding a boot against a grinding wheel. The soles in some brands of rubber footwear chafe away at the rate of 4-5″ per hour. The standard of "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rubber is 1-5″ per hour. No wonder many farmers say these amazing Blue Ribbon boots outwear others!

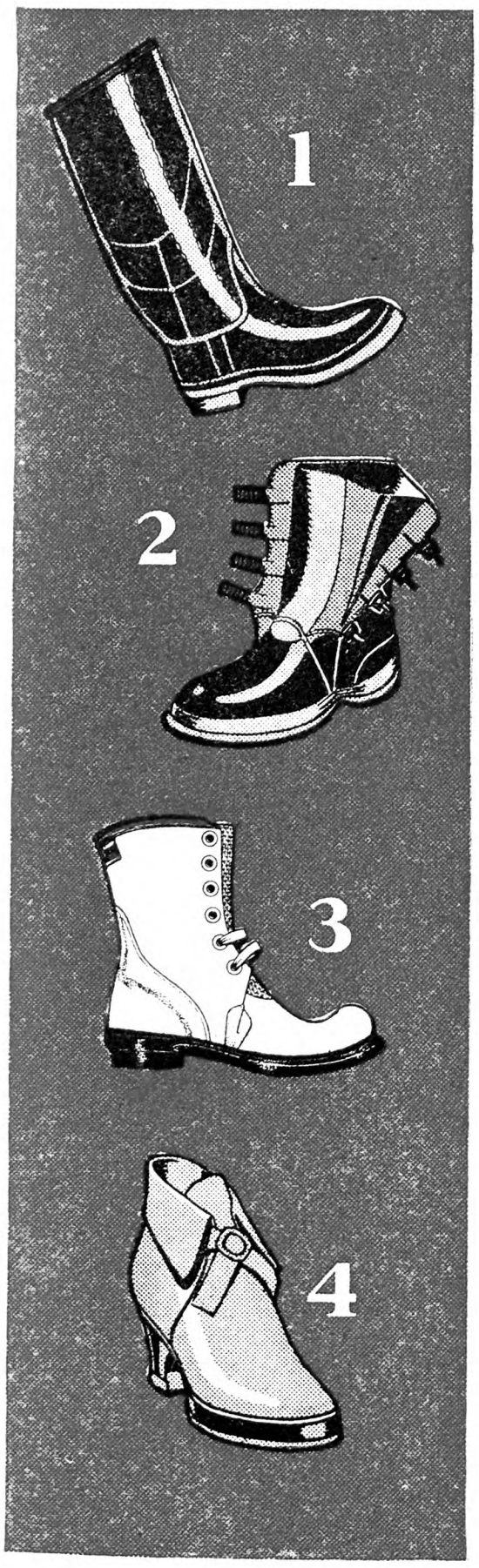
The 300-Farmer Test

All told, Blue Ribbon footwear must pass 12 laboratory tests. On top of that, 300 farm workers help us check up Blue Ribbon wear in the hard grind of actual service. They wear cross-mated boots—a "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot on one foot and a competing boot on the other. By watching these results we make *certain* that Blue Ribbon Boots outwear others!

Make this test yourself

Twist a "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot. Then let go and watch it snap back! It's as live and elastic as a rubber band. You can stretch a strip cut from the upper more than five times its own length! Where constant bending cracks inferior footwear *this rubber stands up!*





"U. S." Footwear for the Whole Family

1. You will recognize the super-quality of these "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots the instant you see and handle them. Notice the liveness of the uppers and the tough, oversize soles. Every point where wear is greatest is heavily reinforced by from 4 to 11 layers of Blue Ribbon rubber. Made with gray soles and red or black uppers.

2. The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all-rubber arctic) is the most useful shoe on the farm. Slips right over your leather shoes. Kicks off in a jiffy. Washes clean like a boot. Made with gray soles and red uppers. 4 or 5 buckles.

3. This "U. S." Blue Ribbon Giant Bootee has a white upper and a black extension outsole. Made with 6 eyelets or 4 eyelets. Exceptionally well reinforced and shaped to the foot for longer wear and greater comfort. Other bootees with red or black uppers and red, gray or black soles.

4. Gaytees is the trade-marked name of the new tailored overshoes made only by the United States Rubber Company. Beautifully designed. New styles, new patterns, new fabrics. Smart as a Paris slipper.

See them! Also a complete line of overshoes with Kwik-glide fasteners.

Of course, for women's use around the farm, nothing will ever beat the trim "U. S." cloth-top, buckle galosh.

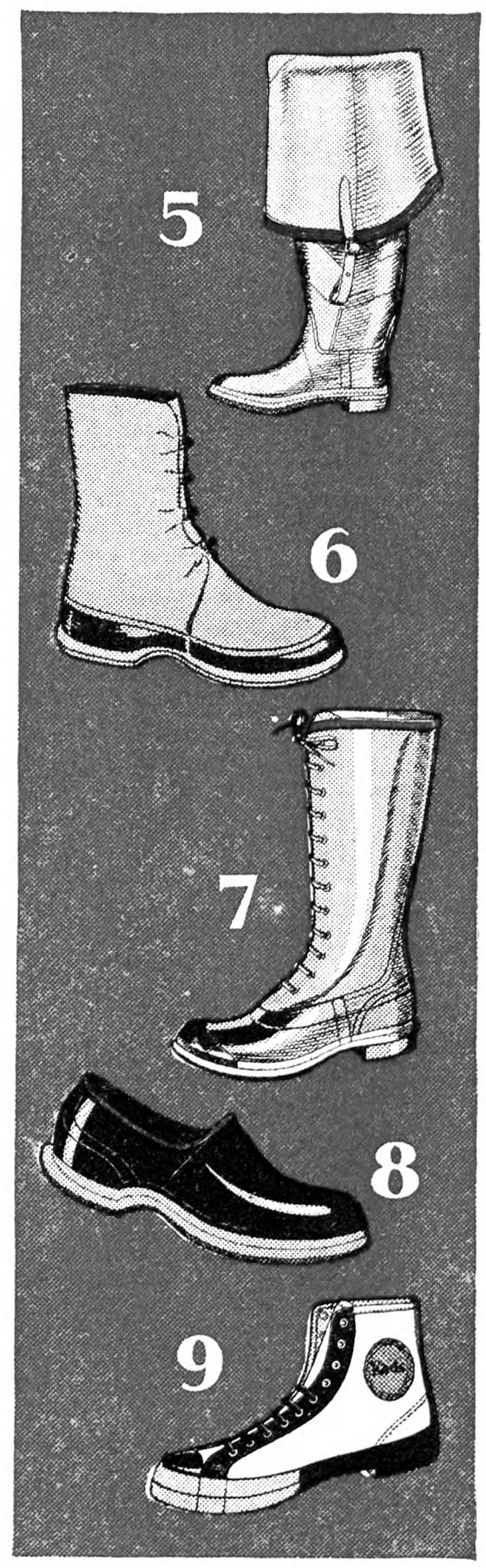
5. "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots are made in three lengths—knee, medium, hip. They have gray soles and red or black uppers.

6. You'll be glad to wear this sturdy, good-looking arctic anywhere. The "U. S." Portland (galosh) has a long-wearing gray or red sole and finest quality cashmerette upper. Fleece lining for extra warmth. 4 and 5 buckles.

7. "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rob Roy (high, lace boot). A light weight, gray soled, red or black upper, high lace all-rubber boot. Plain vamp; corrugated toe. Made snug at the ankle and snow-excluding. 2 heights, 10″ and 15″.

8. "U. S." Rubbers are made in whatever type you prefer—storm, high-cut, footholds, for heavy service or dress.

9. Keds are the most popular boys' and girls' shoes in America. Made only by the United States Rubber Company. They give barefoot freedom—encouraging the foot to healthful exercise—yet afford the protection you want.



FREE BOOK! *The Care of Farmers' Feet*

Every farmer who wants comfortable, healthy feet should get this free book. Written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Podiatrist, Executive Director of the National Association for Foot Health, it discusses such problems as bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, callouses, fallen arches, how to care for itching feet, and many precautions that lead to health and comfort for those feet of yours.

It also tells how to greatly increase the life of your rubber footwear by following a few simple rules. Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet." Address United States Rubber Company, Dept. 702, 1790 Broadway, New York.

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON heavy footwear

Blue US Ribbon

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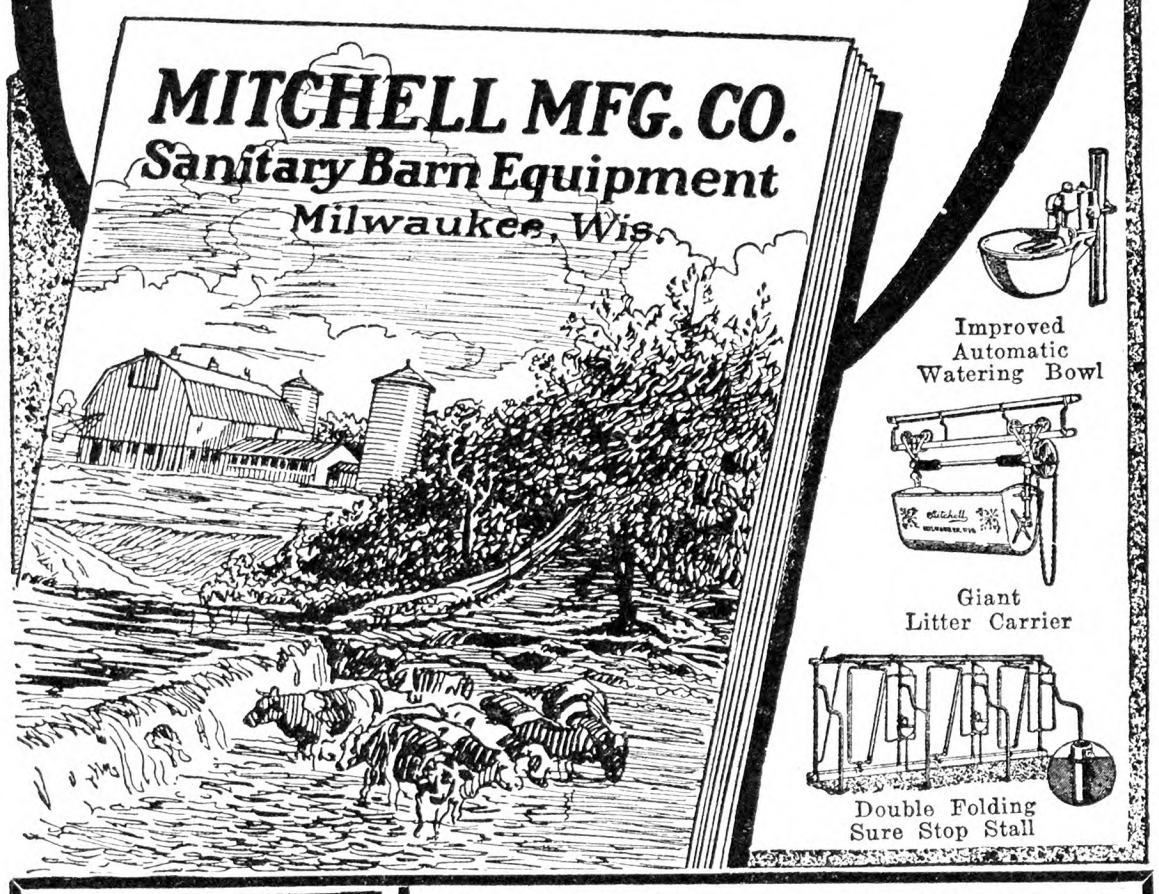
Mitchell experience can be worth a lot to you. Mitchell dealers, salesmen, and architects stand ready to help you make your barn a source of both pride and profit. Getting the catalog is your first step.



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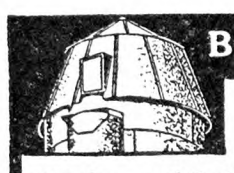

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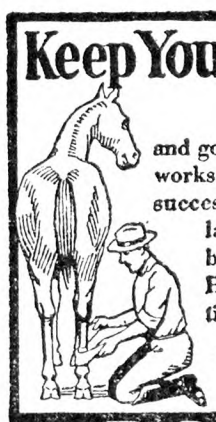

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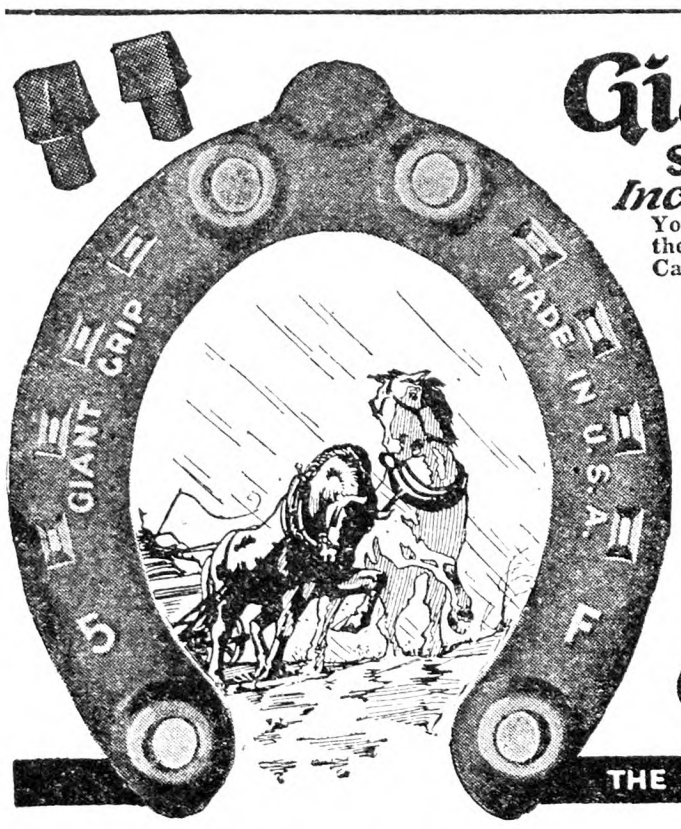

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Giant Grip calks cost no more than other calks of lower quality and whose first cost may be less. Price does not tell the quality of calks. Ask your blacksmith and horseshoer to put on a set of Giant Grip shoes and calks now—when sure footing is needed. Then you'll know why it pays to have your horses shod with the very best fitting Drive Calk Shoes and Drive Calks that will stay in because they are properly tapered and have ridges to keep them from turning.

Giant Grip Mfg. Co.
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.

THE CALK IN THE YELLOW BOX

Buying a Good Cow

My neighbor and I will buy a carload of cows in the near future. Two of us are going to take the job of selecting the bunch and we shall probably go to some other State to purchase. A great many people have different points by which they pick a good animal for milk production. Can you give us some of the main points to look for in purchasing a good cow? A BUYER.

New Jersey.

The only true way to tell a good cow is by the amount of milk that she will produce. The milk scale and records are, of course, the only absolutely sure means of finding out her real capacity to produce milk. When there are no records to be had one must depend upon the cow's shape or conformation to get a fairly good indication of her value. Capacity, udder development, circulation, constitution and dairy temperament are points to look for in buying a good cow. Usually the large cows for any breed produce better than small ones. Capacity in a cow is not determined by her size but by the amount of room that she has for the storage of feed. The storeroom of the dairy cow is her barrel. The barrel has three dimensions, namely length, breadth and depth. Therefore, a good cow with a large capacity has a long barrel as viewed from the side, deep as viewed also from the side, and wide as viewed from the rear.

The cow with a good udder has first one that is quite large. The small uddered cow is not likely to be a great producer. The udder should be attached high in the rear, well forward in front and should be wide as viewed from the rear. The capacity of the udder, however, is not determined alone by its size as the udder is a manufacturing plant in itself and the amount of milk which it will contain, or yield, is determined by the glandular space within it. The milk glands are called "alveoli" and completely fill the udder of the good cow. As these glands expand and contract with the amount of milk contained in them, the good cow is determined by a soft, pliable udder, while the poor one is known because of a hard, and meaty type of manufacturing plant. The quarters of the udder should be evenly balanced.

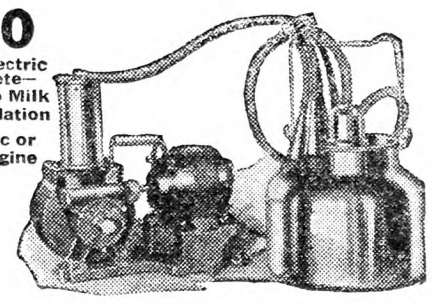
Circulation, the third point looked for in judging, is often thought of as part of the mammary system and is judged by the length, size and crookedness of the milk vein which extends on either side of the cow's abdomen from the udder to the milk wells where the vein goes back to the heart. The well on either side of the abdomen, or sometimes a number of wells, are situated right back of the foreleg. The size of the well is often a truer indication of the mammary system than the size of the vein itself, as the walls of the vein may be thickened. A number of small veins on the udder also indicates good circulation. Circulation is important in the selection of a good cow because it is the blood stream which carries the digested nutrients from the stomach and intestines, where they have been digested, to the udder, where they are manufactured into milk and prepared for human consumption. Therefore, the larger the veins and the wells, greater is the indication of a large amount of blood flowing through the mammary system. A loose, pliable skin is another indication of good circulation as a large blood supply to the udder is always accompanied by a good supply to other parts of the body, giving the healthy cow a soft, mellow hide.

Constitution, the fourth replacement of a good cow, is one of the points which shall receive much consideration. Constitution is an indication of vigor and health. It is the cow's life insurance policy which comes with her when we make a purchase. Therefore, it behooves the cattle buyer to select animals with a wide and deep chest, with a good spring of rib back of the shoulder, and with a large, open nostril. The region which lies just back of the shoulder is where the heart and lungs of the dairy animal are situated. It is quite clear that a large heart is needed in the cow of heavy production. The lungs must have plenty of room in which to expand in order to purify the blood which is pumped to them, laden with poisonous gases. It is therefore, in the region of the heart of a cow that the power plant of this great animal machine operates, and if her power plant is to operate efficiently and long without breaking down, then it should be spacious. Hence we say the cow should be wide in the chest, deep, with ribs well sprung.

Another function of the cow is to reproduce her kind before the beginning of each lactation period. Therefore, she should have strength in the region of her reproductive organs. Such strength consists of a long, level rump, with hip and pin bones level and wide apart. Many judges claim that a level rump in a bull is an indication of well held up udders in his daughters. At any rate, the cow with a strong rump will not break down at calving time.

The fifth and last point in the selection of a cow is that thing which we call "dairy temperament." It is that something which we must see in a cow that makes us feel that she has the capacity to produce milk. Dairy temperament to the real cowman is an indication that the cow turns her feed into milk and does not put it on her back

$100 Single Electric Complete—Ready to Milk No Installation Electric or Gas Engine



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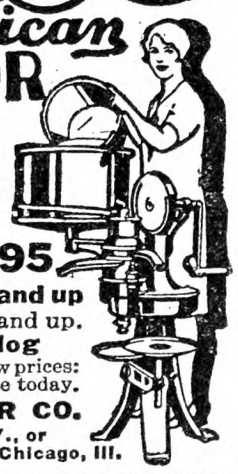

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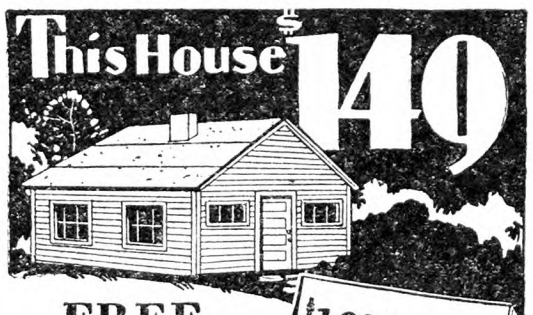
This House $149



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as fat. One cow produces more milk than another because she has inherited the capacity to produce more milk than another. The scientific man would say that she had inherited more hormones than her lower producing sister. In brief, the higher producing cow has a greater capacity for digestion and assimilation of her feed and milk production because being born that way she has been given an opportunity to do her best.

Dairy temperament manifests itself by a lean and angular appearance of the high producing cow. There is a wedge shape to the cow as viewed from the top and the side. The hips are prominent, the withers show a lack of beefiness, the neck is trim and well joined to a clean shoulder. The head is clean-cut with a bright and alert eye. The cow seems always ready for her next meal and her mind is on her business at all times. Such are the indications of dairy temperament. It is a combination of all the other good points of the high producing cow.

As a buyer a few other things ought to be kept in mind, such as size, age, health and date of calving. Size guarantees strength and a large animal which can be turned off to the butcher at a fair figure when the milking days are over. The young cow has her best life ahead of her. Certainly no one can afford to buy an animal in these days that is not guaranteed free from tuberculosis, and, lastly, if you are shipping any great distance you cannot afford to take a chance of putting fresh cows with large udders into freight car for shipment. They will best ship without injury about two months before calving, or just after they have been turned dry. J. W. B.

Ayrshire Milk Cost

"Practical business principles applied to dairy farming will yield good return," says Harry Perry, Almond, N. Y., whose Ayrshire herd of five cows averaged 8,092 lbs. of 4.34 per cent milk and 351 lbs. of butterfat in 1928. This average yield, computed to a mature equivalent basis, is equal to 406 lbs. of fat.

These five cows returned $761.55 above feed costs during the year, and produced 100 lbs. of 4 per cent milk at an average cost of $1.09. The milkers were fed a ratio of 1 lb. of grain to every 4 lbs. of milk, 24 per cent grain and oats furnished the concentrates, with mixed Alfalfa hay and silage supplying the roughages. The cows are turned out during the pasture season, however, as Mr. Perry believes in supplementing pasture with grain to maintain production. He makes additions to his herd only when he is certain that new animals will increase its efficiency. His breeding plans are carefully worked out. W. A. K.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Buying at the Boston Produce Market has centered chiefly around out-of-State products, native supplies being now at their minimum, with the exception of apples and squash. Demand has been moderately light, with cabbage, carrots, onions, potatoes, spinach and squash the most active.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native Baldwins, ord. 50c to $1, fancy $1.25 to $1.75, extra fancy $2 to $2.35; McIntosh ord. $1 to $2, fancy $2.25 to $2.35, extra fancy $3.50 to $4 std. bu. box; Wash. fancy Staymans, $1.90 to $2.10 box; Va. and Pa. U. S. No. 1 Yorks, 2½ to 2¾ in., few sales at $4.75 bbl.

Beets.—Supplies limited, demand good. Native cut-off $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box; Texas crts., $2.50 to $2.75.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Savoy mostly $2.25 to $3.25 bbl.; N. Y. Danish, 100-lb. sacks, best, $2 to $2.65; new stock fair quality Fla., $1.50 to $2 1½-bu. hamper; Texas bbl. crts., $4 to $4.25; Va. Savoy, $3 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.75 to $2.10 std. bu. box. Tex. crts., small, $2.50. Cal. crts., $3.75 to $4.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 bchs., washed and trimmed Pascal, $4.50 to $7 std. bu. box; Cal., crts., mostly $3.50 to $5.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand slow, market weak. Native h.h. ord., 18 heads, 20 to 50c; Iceberg, Cal., $3.50 to $5; Ariz., $2 to $3 crt.; Fla., 1½-bu. hamper, few sales, mostly $1.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Mass. and Pa. fancy mostly 75c to $1 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native yellow med., $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box; Mass., 100 lbs., ord., $3.50 to $4.50; Valencias, Spanish, $3.25 to $3.50 ½ cs.; Mich., Ohio and Ind., bags, $5 to $5.50 100 lbs.; N. Y., 100 lbs., fair, $4.50 to $4.75.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Maine, 100-lb. bags Gr. Mts., $1.25 to $1.35, mostly $1.30.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate. Texas, mostly 50 to 75c bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Blue Hubbard, $70 to $80 ton, $2.50 to $3.50 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair, market quiet. H. H., 20 to 30c lb.; Fla., 6 bskt., best $2.25 to $2.50, poorer lower; Cuba, 6 bskt., overheated and frosted, all sizes, $1.25.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand light. Native P. T. and Ruta, 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box; P. E. I. Rutas, $1.75 to $2; Mass. White Capes, fancy, $1.75 to $2; poorer lower, 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market draggy, demand light, receipts light. Few sales No. 1 Timothy, $24.50 to $25.50; Eastern, $18 to $23; clover, mixed, $22 to $23 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 48c; firsts, 46½ to 47½c; seconds, 44½ to 45½c lb.

Eggs.—Market quiet. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 45c; mixed colors, 45c; white extras, 44c; fresh eastern extras, 44c; undergrades, 28 to 32c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, extras, fresh, 25 to 26c; firsts, new, 24 to 24½c; extras, held, 31 to 32c; firsts, held, 28 to 30c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. peas, $10.75 to $11; Cal. small white, $10 to $10.25; Yellow Eyes, $9 to $9.25; Red Kidney, $8.75 to $9; Limas, $12.75 to $13, 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet, demand light, except for finer grades; prices unchanged.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing 46c, clothing 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing 52c, clothing 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing 56c, clothing 51 to 52c; ¼ blood, combing 54 to 55c, clothing 45 to 47c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing $1.10 to $1.15, clothing 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing $1.08 to $1.10, clothing 97 to $1; ⅜ blood, combing $1 to $1.05, clothing 92 to 97c; ¼ blood, combing 93 to 96c, clothing 80 to 85c. Terr. combing mostly $1.12 to $1.15, clothing $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing $1.08 to $1.12, clothing 98c to $1.03; ⅜ blood, combing $1.02 to $1.07, clothing 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing 95c to $1, clothing 90 to 93c; low ¼ blood, combing 87 to 90c.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market

CATTLE

Steers, 1100-1300, good	*$12.75@13.75
950-1100, good	*13.00@13.75
600 lbs. up, medium	11.75@13.00
Common	9.50@11.75
Heifers, 850 lbs. down, good	11.00@13.00
Common and medium	8.50@11.00
Cows, good	9.00@10.00
Common and medium	7.00@ 9.00
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 7.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.50@10.00
Cutter and medium	8.50@ 9.50
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	12.50@17.50
Cull and common	7.00@12.50
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	17.00@19.00
Medium	14.00@17.00
Cull and common	8.00@14.00

* Not extreme limit of grade.

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	$10.50@10.85
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	10.75@11.00
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	10.65@11.00
Lt. Lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	9.75@10.90
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	8.25@10.00
Pkg. sows, smooth light wts. exclusively	8.00@ 8.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good-ch.	$16.75@17.25
92 lbs. down, medium	14.50@16.75
All weights, cull-com	10.00@14.50
Yearling wethers, 110 lbs. down, medium to choice	10.00@14.50
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	7.00@ 9.50
120-150, med. to choice	6.50@ 9.25
All weights, cull to com.	4.00@ 7.00

Coming Meetings and Shows

Feb. 4-8.—Farm Folks' Week, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Feb. 4-8.—Farmers' Week, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Feb. 4-8.—Farmers' Week, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Feb. 5-8.—New York State Grange, Hotel Seneca, Rochester, N. Y.

Feb. 4 - April 4.—Poultry short course at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

Feb. 11-16.—Annual Farm and Home Week, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

March 11 - 16.—International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York.

March 19-23.—Centennial Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass.

Live Stock Sales

March 20.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

April 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

April 3-4.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale; W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Nov. 5-6.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

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Capable of milking from 40 to 60 lbs. milk per day. Also a carload of Bred Heifers.
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Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
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We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 32d St., Phila., Pa

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This herd is tested quarterly for infectious abortion and tuberculosis. All sales guaranteed against both diseases.
Thatch Meadow Farm St. James, L. I., N. Y.

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Briarpatch Farm Herd of Guernseys
Will be held on Feb. 26th, instead of Feb. 12th at 11 o'clock.
BRIARPATCH FARMS, J. M. Frost, Supt., R. 1, Ossining, N. Y.

TARBELL FARMS. GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
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Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

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Pomeranians, Scottish Terriers, Wired Haired Fox Terriers
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AIREDALE PUPS—Registerable. 5 months old. Well trained, healthy. Fine pedigree. 1 male, $20. 2 females, $10 each. C. B. GLUNT, Saugerties, N. Y.

AIREDALES 2 females, 5 and 8 mos. old—CHEAP. SHADYSIDE FARM, Madison, N. Y.

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

Male Cow Dog Two years old. Heel driver, no faults, none better, $25. O. H. RILEY Franklin, Vt.

FEMALE COW DOG 1½ years. Heel driver. No. 1 in every way, $17. Collie Pups, 7 mos., started, $12. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

RAT TERRIERS - FOX TERRIERS—Lists 10 cents. PETE SLATER, Box RNY, PANA, ILL.

Police Puppies from big priced pedigreed stock. N. T. G. FARM Ramsey, N. J.

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Ready for service. 1928 spring farrowed Boars. Immunized against hog cholera. Price for spring boars, $35.00 and up. Boars ready for service, $50.00, $75.00 and $100. Write or visit.
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REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

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O. I. C. OCT. SOW PIGS $10.00 each with pedigree, C. O. D.
Hollis Calvin R. 2 Beaver Falls, Pa.

Spotted Poland Chinas Write your wants to A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Pa.

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If you are going to raise a Hog this year, why not have quality, they are all large blocky pigs, all from selected sows, large Yorkshire and Chester cross. Also large Berkshire and Chester cross, they have size and breeding. 6 to 7 weeks old, $3.75 each. 8 to 10 weeks old, $4.00 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 C. O. D. I guarantee satisfaction or your money returned. You have 10 days to look the stock over in.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0686

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
CHESTER and YORKSHIRE—
7 to 8 weeks old..... $3.75 each
BERKSHIRE and CHESTER—
7 to 8 weeks old..... 3.75 each
9 weeks old..... 4.00 each
Sold subject to approval C. O. D., if not satisfied when you received them, return them and your money will be returned, no other charges. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0635.

PIGS FOR SALE
I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

Feeding Pigs for Sale
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
7 to 8 Weeks Old - - $3.75
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Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS

Pigs From Reliable Stock
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $3.75
8 to 9 Weeks Old - - - $4.00
Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street
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∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

BELMONT FARM
PERCHERONS FOR SALE
Stallion, one-year-old next May, Gray; weight 1,000 lbs. Sired by an International Champion, $250. 2 Black Stallions, 3 and 4 years old; weight 1,900-2,100. 8 young mares, all blue ribbon winners. Write for leaflet and prices.
H. H. BELL & SONS
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BLUE-EYED WHITE PERSIAN CATS—Show stock Rounton strain. M. FARRER, Orange, Virginia

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FAMILY MILK GOATS—Nubian, Saanan grades; bred to purebred Nubian. Fresh March and April, $25 and $30. Mrs. C. C. LEWIS, Briggs, Virginia

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200 FLEMISH GIANTS—Black, steel grey and checkered. My health and help; am selling out breeders. New York winners. Young and old. Registered and Pedigreed, $3 up. Write your wants in first letter. LIVINGSTON RABBITRY NO. 1, Jonas Hayner, Prop., LIVINGSTON, NEW YORK.

Rabbits for Sale Five does, one buck. Breeders. Flemish Giants. Fine stock.
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FOX HOUND PUPPIES—4 months old, from real hunting stock. GEO. BOWDISH - - Esperance, N. Y.

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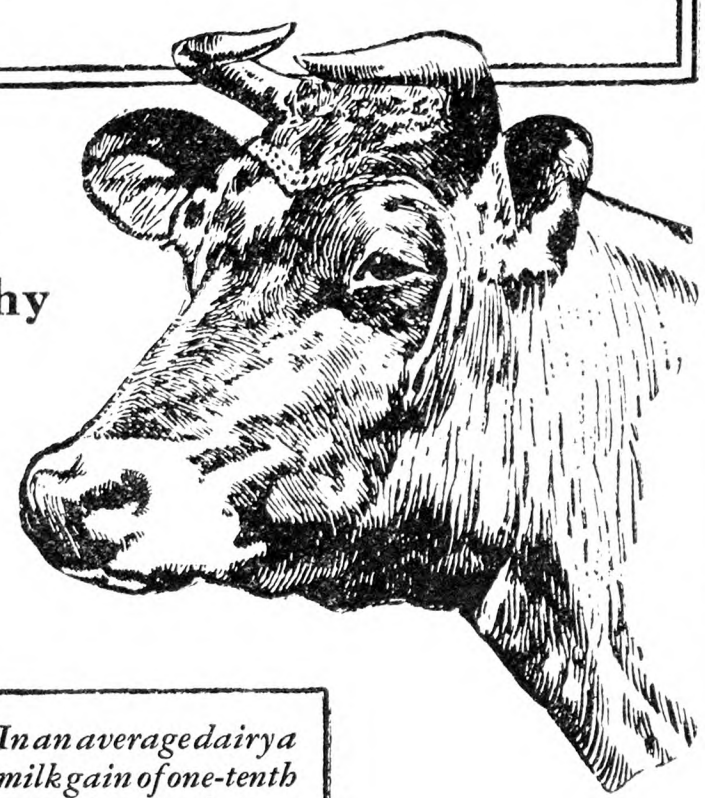
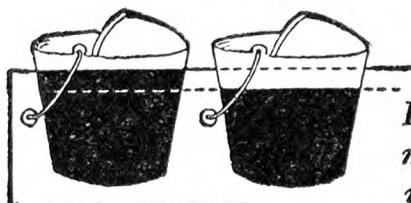
WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS—From heel driving parents. Shipped on approval. SHADY LAWN FARMS, Heuvelton, N. Y.

Sell Your Surplus Stock
MANY breeders have found that a little advertisement on this page is a sure way of finding customers for any stock they have for sale. You can tell 225,000 farmers and breeders about your stock with an advertisement on this page. Tell these 225,000 readers about the stock you want to sell and you will find that many of them are looking for just what you have for sale. Write for our
SPECIAL LIVE STOCK ADVERTISING RATE
The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th St., New York

"What a whale of a difference" those extra quarts make



Full milk pails come from healthy robust cows



DOUBLE your profits with only 10% more milk

In an average dairy a milk gain of one-tenth will double the net profit!—and it costs so little to work toward this happy goal.

WHAT happens to the proceeds of the monthly milk check? Does the money seem to slip away as fast as it comes in—leaving you little to show for your labors? If so, there is only one answer: *too many cows that are "eating the heads off" of the few that pay.*

It's a far too common fact in dairy herds. Careful surveys by dairy authorities say only one cow in three pays the owner a profit—based on national averages. An alarming waste of labor and money!—and most of the losses occur during the barn-feeding months, when milk comes hardest, and feeding costs are highest.

Bumper winter milk crops can be realized only by bringing the poor milkers "up to scratch." Ailing, off-feed cows—or cows that *look* well but milk poorly—need conditioning. To aid them in converting their winter diet into a paying volume of milk, their digestion and assimilation must be made vigorous and responsive. This can be done, in average cases—surely and at slight expense.

Kow-Kare is a regulating conditioner for milk cows. It is a scientific compound of Iron, the great builder and blood purifier, blended with potent medicinal herbs and roots. Its benefits are permanent, because it *builds vigor* into the genital and milk-making organs. By its use cows are enabled to thrive on natural foods—and convert them into milk without feed waste. For over thirty years Kow-Kare has been putting money into the pockets of cow owners by putting extra quarts of milk into the pails.

Freshening Cows

need the invigorating aid of this great regulator to carry them safely through the rigorous calving period. For safety sake, use it a few weeks before and a few weeks after. Many expensive health disasters may thus be avoided.

Drug, hardware, feed and general stores have Kow-Kare; $1.25 and 65c sizes. If your dealer is not supplied we will fill your order direct, postpaid.

Home-Mix Your Own Complete Mineral

A mineral mixture of recognized conditioning value is made by mixing 30 lbs. salt, 30 lbs. fine-ground limestone, 30 lbs. steamed bone meal and four cans (large) Kow-Kare. For well under $6 per hundred you will have an unbeatable mineral. Use 80 lbs. of this mixture to a ton of grain.

KOW-KARE

The Concentrated Regulator

FREE BOOK

Our 36-page illustrated book, "More Milk from the Cows You Have" is filled with valuable hints to dairymen. Send for your copy.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vt.

Please send me your new Cow Book "A," "More Milk from the Cows You Have"

Name .....

Address .....

Ohio and Pennsylvania Dairying

Farmers in Northeastern Ohio and Northwestern Pennsylvania are talking milk prices and dairy outlook. Some farmers fear a breakdown of organized dairying as a result of the conditions that have been developing in the dairy marketing in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh districts. In the past two or three years a concern has been developing its trucking business from the farm to the city. The trucking organization has transportation to sell, and has gone about securing and consolidating an arrangement between Cleveland milk dealers and farmers in Ashtabula, Trumbull and in Crawford County, Pa. This concern provides the transportation and cooling, and the dealer is offered milk at one cent a quart less than through the co-operatives. The dealer is not reluctant at taking milk at this saving. He is supplied milk for fluid needs, and a base arrangement which provides for a 15 per cent fluctuation is being worked out. Opinion is varied in the matter. Some farmers are satisfied with the results, while other dairymen are alarmed at the outlook. Many dairymen declare that the new system will supply Cleveland dealers with their fluid needs, the surplus will be left back on the farm, and it will be necessary for many farmers to separate their milk or make cheese as in the old days. A shortage of milk was chronicled in the Cleveland papers about six weeks ago. The shortage was more apparent than real. It is said that during this shortage milk was sold as low as 8 cents, and chain stores were selling milk for 9 cents.

Ashtabula County is the scene of this contest, and if a milk war develops in Cleveland or in Pittsburgh, or in both places, the farmer is the man who will pay the price and will suffer. The dealers who buy from the farmer have two bases of paying, one is one-half of the selling price, and from this the farmer pays his trucking and cooling expense of 47 cents a hundred. The other is 12 cents above the pool price of the Dairyman's Co-operative Sales Company of Pittsburgh. The trucking organization invaded the Pittsburgh market this Summer and sold to chain stores, enabling them to cut their price during the Summer from 3 to 5 cents a quart, and to cut under the delivered price of milk. It is generally known that the co-operative dairymen have gotten along well with their Pittsburgh dealers, and this when interpreted by many dairymen is logical and essential. Pittsburgh milk dealers have in Ashtabula County 10 plants. Milk is being taken from points on good roads that were tributary to these plants, in instances breaking up routes and reducing the supplies at receiving plants. One plant that devoted its energies to working up milk of the territory in frozen cream and powdered skim-milk declares that a policy of expansion has been declared off in view of the situation. The field man of a concern having recently bought plants, one of which is in Ashtabula County, declared that if organized farmers were so broken up that business negotiations could not be carried on, his concern was prepared to go out, pay the price, and get the milk as best it could, dealing with the individual rather than the co-operative. He urged the farmers to stick, but in case they did not, to face the alternative.

The Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio, *Republican* fears an all-the-year surplus in Cleveland due to the extension of the milk shed into new territory. One dealer who had been taking 300 cans daily cut off the Ohio farmers and is getting milk from the Pittsburgh territory. From the condensery at Wauseon, Northwest Ohio, a load of 100 cans is reaching Cleveland now. Other dealers are bidding for milk to replace that now being supplied by the Ohio farmers. They claim to have been forced into seeking milk outside the pool by the association's decision to enter the distribution field. One local in Geauga County is expected to withdraw, and 100 per cent withdrawal from the pool is predicted in another township. In a third township a third of the producers propose withdrawal, filing their notices with the association the latter half of February, the withdrawal to become effective in June.

Geauga County farmers are not optimistic over the outlook, and field men for the Ohio Farmers' Association are in Ashtabula County with a view to taking over locals and their product that seek to go to the Cleveland market. This withdrawal of a local is approved by the D. C. S. as long as such locals withdraw in an orderly way, and maintain their entity going over to the Ohio farmers. A favorable trucking rate has been offered such farmers.

The Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company has been confronted with a surplus the year around, and to reach a base it was necessary to take the average milk production of October, November and December, and January has been added. This was taken as base and 70 per cent is to be the minimum base for fluid milk. The aim of the Advisory Council has been to even production throughout the year, and many plans have been proposed, but the present is believed to be logical. There have been seasons when the surplus was twice as great as the fluid milk requirements in and around Pittsburgh. Many farmers may find it a hardship this year, but they can so arrange production as to provide more favorable base the coming year.

The dairyman is confronted with the fact that new areas are being developed. Banks, chambers of commerce, boards of trade are uplifting the farmer into the dairy game. This has been particularly true in Jefferson County, Pa., the latest area to enter the Pittsburgh market. It has become necessary for the Dairyman's Co-operative Sales Company to take on these new groups as a measure of self-protection. Otherwise they would undersell if unorganized.

The general opinion prevails that if the right information is placed in the hands of the dairyman he will think logically and sensibly and be loyal to his industry. He is faced with the dire necessity of getting the last dollar he can for his 100 lbs. of milk. He is doing this to feed and clothe his family, meet his obligations and pay his taxes. Farmers in other areas are being forced into dairying for the same reasons. A solid, determined front is being needed among dairymen to meet their problems, and meet them fairly and successfully. It is necessary that dairying be maintained on a firm footing in the Cleveland-Pittsburgh milk shed for the best interests of the population and business therein. W. J.

Ohio Farmers Produce Heifers

F. D. Maloney, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, farmer, says that production of dairy heifers is profitable. He is devoting particular effort to this and has nearly 50 yearlings and two-year-old heifers in his herd. Mr. Maloney has made a study of raising heifers, and can do it with a profit while the average dairyman would lose money.

The requisites of a successful enterprise are a source of good calves, a well arranged, well lighted, sanitary barn, good pasture lot, leguminous hay, and good judgment in the care and selection and handling of young stock. Mr. Maloney keeps his calf stables clean and disinfected, which is as essential in calf-raising as in milk production. When the calf stalls are cleaned, lime is sprinkled on the floor, and an abundance of clean bedding is supplied. A commercial calf feed, powdered skim-milk, whole oats, and the old-fashioned method of shelling corn from the cob are used by Mr. Maloney. He continually culls the unpromising heifers, selling for beef, and there is a steady demand for stock. He is able to do his farm work without help, and heretofore, when dairying, required the services of a hired man. Many dairymen declare they can buy cows more cheaply than they can raise them, and it is for such dairymen that Mr. Maloney is bending his efforts. Clean heifers, free from disease, were never in better demand, and will continue to be. Under favorable circumstances it is possible to produce these easily. W. J.

Bull Calves to Be Oxen?

Replying to the inquiry of a reader at Oxford, N. Y., I would say that it would be entirely possible to raise and break a pair of oxen, starting with bull calves. I would suggest that the earlier they are trained the easier it will be.

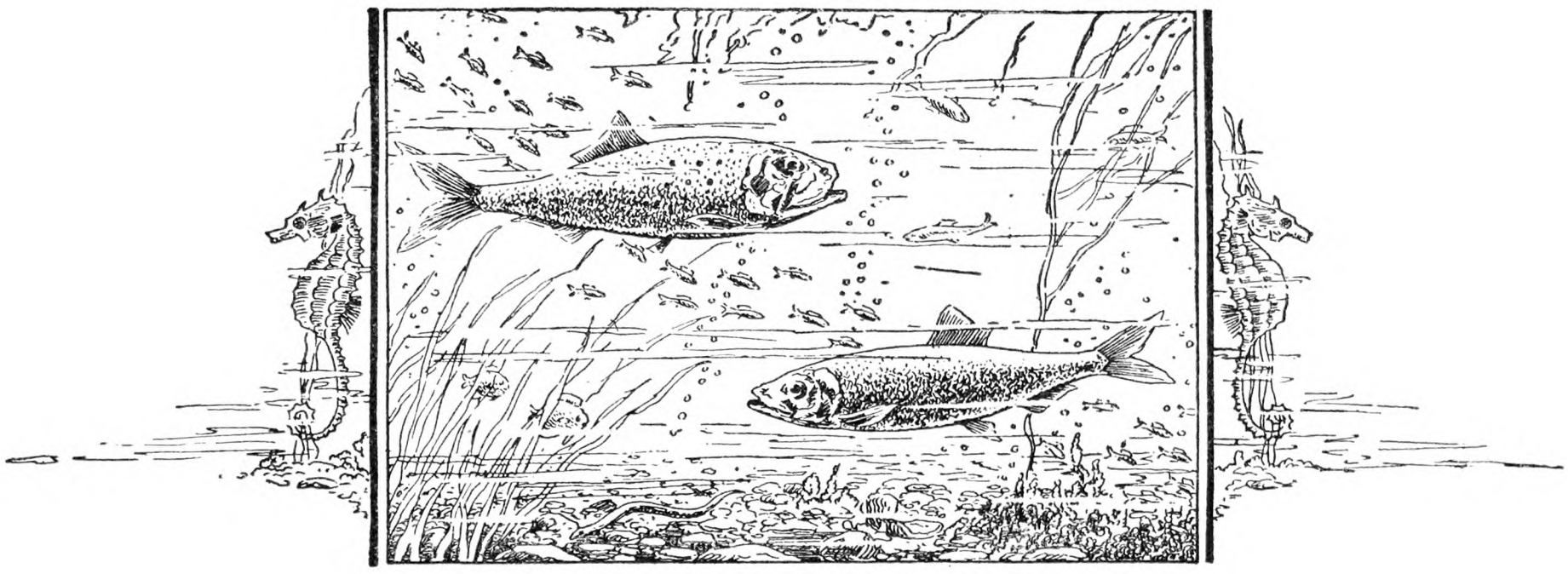
First, the calves should be trained to lead with a halter; then they can be tied together and driven as a pair. A small yoke can be made and fitted to them at an early age if desired, and if handled carefully they can be hitched to a small sled or cart and taught to do all of the things that a pair of oxen would be used for.

Many a boy throughout the eastern part of our country has trained one or more pairs of steers as he grew up on the farm, and found it a pleasant, fascinating and profitable pasttime.

It is rather difficult to fit a harness to a steer or ox, although it has been done. I know of one owned by C. S. Miller of Waterbury, Conn., that has been kept several years and used as a single hitch. He has been used for making paths for the whole neighborhood, drawing fuel and manure, cultivating gardens and making himself generally useful. A horse collar can be used on a steer or ox and the necessary harness, including bridle, bit and lines, can be fitted, but for all double work I should strongly recommend the yoke. In fact, a single yoke is sometimes used.

The younger the calves are castrated the better as a rule, although it is a common practice to castrate calves for steers at any time form two to six weeks of age. The principal objection to deferring the operation longer is a somewhat greater risk and the fact that the steers become somewhat staggy in appearance, detracting from their trim, clean-cut lines, principally about the head and neck, and their attractive horns, often an important part in the beauty of a well-matched ox team.

H. L. GARRIGUS.
Connecticut Agricultural College.



FISH

that make money for DAIRYMEN

THEY are the fish that go into the making of Iodol. Iodol, when included in dairy feeds, makes cattle grow quicker, heavier, with stronger bones and maintains them in good health. It also makes cows yield more milk of better quality.

Iodol is an essential for the complete ration. This is not an unconsidered statement. The researches and tests conducted by The Park and Pollard Company have been too exhaustive, too successful, to admit of any doubt.

These experiments have proven that Iodol is replete with the minerals necessary for balance—calcium, phosphorus, sodium, iron and iodine. It is also rich in certain valuable proteins.

But proteins, minerals and other elements can be supplied in other ways. Why then is it necessary to add them to the ration in the shape of "Iodol"?

In the first place, the kind of proteins supplied by Iodol Fish Meal are of a type not found among the vegetable proteins, and they increase the nutritive value of all of the other proteins found in the feed. The calcium, phosphorus and other mineral materials found in abundance in Iodol are not only in correct proportion for maximum efficiency, but their form is such that they are more easily soluble, easily digested and easily assimilated by the animal. Then too, there are definite deficiencies in the usual grains and grain products which Iodol supplies. Of these, Iodine is of extreme importance, and we have found this method of administering it to livestock the most efficient and effective yet discovered. It is not the quantity of these various elements which is important so much as the quality, or the form, in which they are consumed. That is the reason for the inclusion of Iodol in Park and Pollard dairy feeds.

An interesting booklet, presenting the facts about Iodol learned by The Park and Pollard Company in its long investigations of the subject, is free to those who ask. A coupon is provided for your convenience.

What is IODOL FISH MEAL?

Iodol is specially prepared from algae-eating fish. These fish are rich in iodine, which they get from their food and also absorb from the sea. That is why Iodol has such a high iodine content—so high that it stimulates growth and increases production.

Only Park and Pollard can mix Iodol Fish Meal in their feeds. Its use is protected by patent.

To be sure of profit-making feeds—
look for a Park & Pollard dealer

The Park & Pollard Co

Boston, Mass. - Buffalo, N. Y.

POULTRY FEEDS
Lay or Bust Dry Mash
Red Ribbon Scratch
Growing Feed
Intermediate Chick Feed
P & P Chick Scratch
P & P Chick Starter

DAIRY RATIONS
Overall 24%
Milk-Maid 24%
Bet-R-Milk 20%
Herd-Helth 16%
Milkade Calf Meal

OTHER FEEDS
P & P Stock Feed
Bison Stock Feed
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Pigeon Feed
P & P Horse Feed
Pocahontas Table Corn Meal

Gentlemen:

I would like to know how dairy feeds containing Iodol can make more money for me. Kindly send me your free book on the subject.

Name .....

Address .....

Winter Thoughts, Work and Sport

Recently when someone was lamenting the length of our Winters in Maine a neighbor remarked that he liked Winter. It was the only time he had to rest, read and enjoy himself. There is this advantage, and it is worth considering and giving its proper value in our scheme of life. Our Summer seasons are short and Spring comes with a rush. Soon after the snow is gone from the fields the land can be worked here in Aroostook. Our best potato soil is a gravelly loam, and this extends over most of the potato area. From the first day work starts on the land until freezing weather of Fall puts a stop to real farm work, there is always plenty that an ambitious man can find to do. Sunday, for those who do not attend church services, is too often taken up with automobile trips, and is not really a day of rest. The magazines and books that one would like to read have to be laid away to await the coming of long Winter evenings. Work out of doors has to be discontinued about 4 to 4:30 in the afternoon at this season of year. The chores at the barn finished and supper out of the way soon after 6 o'clock, there is a long evening for the family circle to enjoy themselves.

A few days ago the son and I were busy until late, and when we came down to do the chores at the barn my memory of youthful days, long gone, came rushing back to me. While I realized what progress we had made from those days, I was able to recall many bright spots in the happy days of youth. The only way we mortals can seem to fix the real value of things is by a comparison with other things. As our stock is not large, 10 cattle, five horses and 40 hens, the chores are not a burden. When we switched on the lights and turned on the water which is piped to stables, my mind traveled back to the days when we boys would turn the cattle, some 20 head, out and start with them for a brook a half mile away. After a heavy fall of snow or a bad storm, this was a real task. There were days in which it could not be done. The cattle could not be driven. When we had a yoke of oxen, as we often had, we started these off first and let them break the path for the others to follow. The young stock and calves were held for the rear of the column. There are natural born leaders among animals as among humans. I recall one cow we had for many years, Old Red, who never waited for the oxen or any other cow to lead off, but forced the others out of the way and took the lead. The snow was usually from three to five feet in depth, and in places immense drifts. After a storm there would be no sign of a path, and the cattle had to follow from memory and feel it out with their feet. Sometimes a storm would pack and freeze so that this was nearly impossible. At such places some of us boys would have to make our way alongside the string of cattle on board rackets, used in place of snow shoes, to the head of the line, and with shovels cut down to the beaten path. Even this was sometimes too difficult, then there was nothing to do but shovel a new path deep enough for cattle to get through until we could get them back on the path. At times the leader would walk out of the path on the frozen snow until the crust would break through, where they would flounder helplessly until we could shovel a track back to the path.

After reaching the brook it was often necessary to chop a hole through the ice so that cattle could get at the water. On cold days after drinking the cattle would rush back to the barn. If any weaker ones happened to be in the way they were forced back ahead of them without water, unless we boys could cut in and head them. Half the distance to the brook was through woods, where we never had any trouble. It was after we came out in the open fields or at the edge of the woods that our troubles began. Often great drifts would pile up here that would take us nearly an hour to shovel through.

After watering the cattle, if the day was warm so that the cattle were left out of doors for a while, we boys would climb into the trees and jump off into the drifts. This was one of the places we young folks found our thrills. It is a wonder that no one was ever seriously hurt, for we steadily climbed up with each successive jump until we were jumping from a height of 20 feet or more. When the drifts were deep enough we would bury out of sight.

The horses, of which there were usually six or eight, including colts, were ridden to another brook beside the road, nearly a half mile in another direction. This was not considered the task it was to get the cattle to water, but came more in the line of sport. Here we learned to ride bareback and trained the colts to carry us, raced our mounts and gave exhibitions of our skill. The youngest brother trained one horse and himself so that he was able to ride him standing up on his back, even with the horse at a run. It was not uncommon to get a spill, but we usually landed in the snow beside the road, which cushioned the fall.

We certainly found enjoyment in life then, even though the chores were a real burden. Now when the blood moves more slowly and is not as warm, I prefer to work by the electric lights in warm stables, away from storm and cold. I am sure the stock would prefer it to the earlier way.

Sometimes I am asked why they did not make the stables warmer and provide better facilities for caring for stock in those days. It must be remembered that those old pioneers had much to do and little except strength and courage with which to accomplish it. In most cases the farms were practically a gift from the State and consisted of usually 160 acres of woods. The trees had to be cleared away by felling and burning until crops could be planted among the stumps. My father once had 18 acres of wheat among the stumps which had to be cut with sickles and bound by hand. Then the stumps had to be taken out when they had rotted enough, and stones picked up. Buildings had to be built as they were able to do this and pay for the material. At first the houses were unfinished and the barns were cold because it was the best many men could do. There came a time about the year 1860, in February I think, a day that was so cold that a few people froze to death and cattle froze in the barns. This day went down in history as "the cold Friday." Some families, as night came on, moved the beds into the cellars, the only way they could keep from freezing, and in some cases they remained under the covers until the weather moderated, more than 24 hours later.

Men have perished when caught in storms at night and lost their way in this far Northland in Winter. In most cases this would not have been necessary if they had retained their presence of mind, but people become panicky when they face the dangers of a storm in the North in Winter, especially when night settles down on the earth. I have had many panicky moments when caught out at night in a sudden blizzard.

In another letter I may tell of adventures of hunters and others who have been forced to spend the night out of doors in Winter. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

Gray Squirrels in Captivity

A friend of mine here bought a pair of gray squirrels, and hoped to raise some little ones. After two years none. Does this squirrel breed in captivity? F. B. B.

Middletown, N. Y.

The breeding of squirrels in captivity is somewhat of an art; they, like most wild things, when changed from their own environment to an artificial one often fail to reproduce. Dr. W. T. Hornaday of the New York Zoological Garden once told me that very few of the great number of animals in that institution were breeders; therefore most of the stock kept for exhibition purposes had to be purchased. All varieties of squirrels need about the same care and treatment, and a great majority of them will breed in captivity if conditions are right.

In the first place they require a fairly large cage. Some people who breed them keep them confined in a large room, but we have found that a cage 6x8 ft. and 4 ft. high, is about the proper space to inclose for a breeding pair. Get your squirrels in the Fall; they then become thoroughly tame before the time for mating takes place some time in April, depending upon the climate.

All animals when confined lose the opportunity for exercise, which is the greatest factor necessary to keep them in a healthy condition, and if denied this, and overfed, as is usually the case with most pets, they may fail to breed at all. A wheel placed on the outside of their cage will be found a great inducement to breed, as the little animals will spend much of their time running this wheel, therefore be kept in a strong muscular condition. If the wheel is placed on the inside of the cage they may not ever go into it; just why, is something I cannot tell you, but this has been our own experience over many years. Any tinsmith can make you a wheel for a squirrel cage at small cost. Make the cage proper, as well as wheel out of close mesh wire cloth, and put all wood frame on the outside, otherwise the squirrels will gnaw their way out.

Have a nest-box one foot square, and place this close to top of cage. Put in plenty of fine grass, well dried, for a nest, and they will soon build one to suit themselves. Make a round hole in the nest-box large enough to admit the little fellows easily, with a cleated strip of wood leading up to it.

Feed nuts, whole corn, bread and milk, and occasionally cooked meat of any kind. Always give fresh water. Do not molest the nest in any way once it has been accepted, lest the mother forsake her young. Keep the pair together if they agree; if not separate after breeding and put male in a smaller cage by himself.

Always keep the pets quiet, and do not disturb them more than is necessary, though they readily trust the ones who feed them. After the little ones come out of the nest, they readily tame and make friends with all who court their friendship. The young can be left with the mother until the following Spring, when they should be removed to make room for the next litter.

If the pair fight, they may both be of one sex; this often happens when you buy squirrels from dealers. See that they are male and female, give them a roomy cage and proper feed as suggested, and you should be successful in raising a brood each Spring. If, however, they refuse to mate and seem to disagree, change matings; this will often remedy the trouble. WILLET RANDALL.

"NATURE," said the philosopher, "always makes compensations. If one eye loses sight the other becomes stronger. If one loses the hearing of one ear the other becomes more acute." "I believe you're right," said the Irishman. "I've always noticed that when a man has one leg short the other is longer."—Tit-Bits.

The Value of Purebred Live Stock

Every breeder of purebred animals, and every farmer who is looking to improve his herd or flock knows the value, or at least he should know it, yet it does seem that many when casting about for new blood for improvement want to buy something at a low price, considering the quality.

We are short-sighted who believe that any breeder of purebred animals or birds will sell the best individuals at the price of scrubs or meat stock. It costs a lot of money to raise and develop a certain line, no matter what breed or race. Improvement along these lines has been wonderful within the past few years; we have come up from the barnyard hen which produced 50 eggs to the 300-egg mark. Our dairy cows have done likewise; beef, pork and mutton values in breeding animals have risen many fold; but not without expense, and a thorough system of selection and careful breeding. Why then should we not expect to pay a reasonable price when we select from these flocks animals that have the ability to go on producing after they have reached our own farms? That is exactly where their value lies—in their *ability* to transmit to their offspring their own valuable qualities bred in them over a long term of years by careful selection and rigid culling.

If you can increase the weight of your lambs five pounds each by breeding your ewes to a certain purebred sire, would it not be dollars in your pocket to breed from such a ram, rather than the scrub which gives you the lower rate?

The price of the purebred we will say is $50; the price of the scrub is nothing. Which are you breeding from, and do you know which ram gives you the value? These are things for the breeder on the farm to think about. Remember that it costs no more to produce a fine animal for killing purposes than it does to raise a scrub. The only extra expense is in your initial investment for a breeding sire, prepotent enough to stamp his quality on his get from grade ewes. It is not only true with the sheep but with every other line of farm animals with which we have to deal.

A man writes me that he is discouraged with the goat business, as he has been stung so many times. He says the first doe he bought was "supposed to give five quarts a day, but gave a pint. The next doe gave nearly a quart, but only milked for a few months and then went dry." I asked him how much money these goats cost him, and he replied that $10 was the most he had paid. I have tried to point out to the goat owners, and would-be owners, that milk goats do not give five quarts—not to any great extent, anyway—and if such animals could be purchased, the price would be prohibitive because such animals would be almost priceless. Three quarts for any milking doe is a good yield. I am not speaking from hearsay, but actual experience over a long period of goat-breeding.

And it is not all in breed. There's a lot in feed, and still more in the man who carries the feed pail. Common sense and good judgment count for much in live-stock breeding and feeding. We must learn how to care for animals to get the most out of them—otherwise they may become a failure and we have our labor for our mistakes.

The prices of all farm animals have increased in proportion with other commodities within the past few years, especially milk breeds. Time was that $30 was a good price for a fresh cow; today that same cow in the same section (Warren County) is worth $100 or more. Testing for T. B. has not lessened the number of cows to any great degree in our county; perhaps we have been more fortunate than some. But even so, there is always a reason—our green pastures and cutover lands are still new in many sections, and these are the ideal farms for live-stock breeding. You may say you never saw a good farm in Warren County. There are some, although this county is not adapted to general farm conditions outside of the live-stock end of it. We do have some wonderful producing lands still available upon whose rugged surface you will find some of the best purebred animals and other stock to be found anywhere in New York State. Our sheep have gradually vanished from the green hillsides, but it is gratifying to see them coming back. There is always a call for the best in breeding ewes, and with the rise in prices of Spring lamb and mutton there is no reason why sheep are not a safe investment.

I believe there was never a time when the outlook for purebred animals for breeding purposes was greater than at present; likewise market values for meat stock are well up, and in spite of the big prices we are forced to pay for grain, there is still a fair margin of profit in producing block animals, the best of which always come from high-producing sires from families famous for their qualities in these respects.

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Cost per cwt. of feed	$2.68	$2.37
Profit over feed cost per cow per day	$ .52	$ .45
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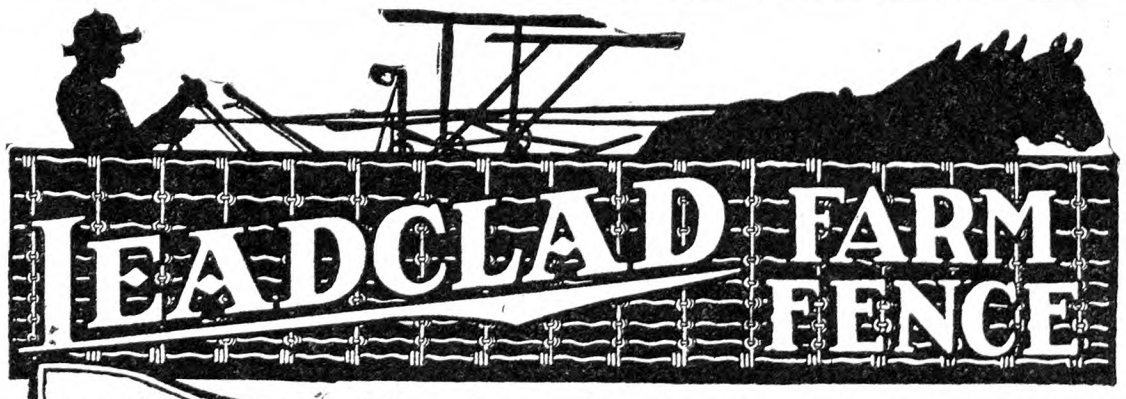

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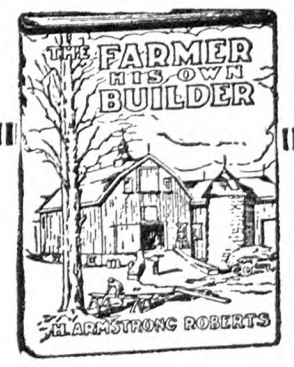

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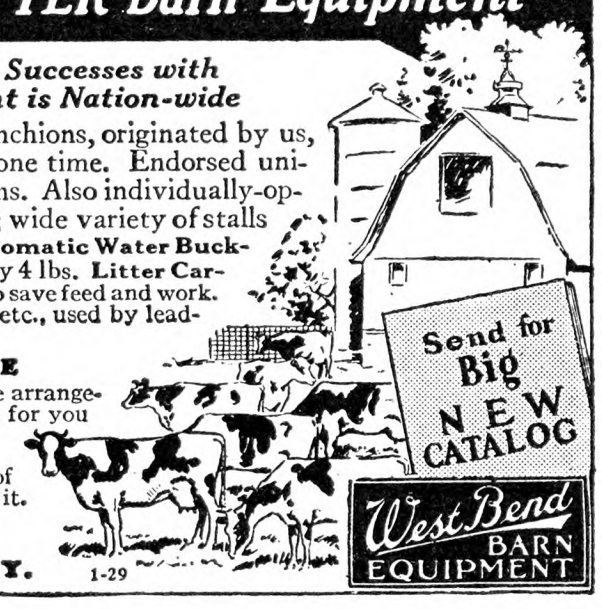

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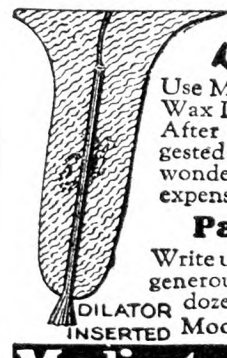

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A Farmer's Opinions

A VERMONTER IN ILLINOIS.—A Vermonter who migrated to Illinois and grew well-to-do there says that "a lot of western farms that don't pay need eastern farmers on them." I've heard him say that any good eastern farmer could make almost any corn-belt farm pay, and live well in the bargain. His theory is that some "new blood" should be constantly circulating in farming and all other businesses. It is possible, therefore, that some western farmers might be helpful to and successful in the East. This is a touchy subject; most of us are exceedingly sensitive to the criticisms and intrusions of "rank outsiders" and "new blood." Our Vermonter in Illinois was regarded by his neighbors as a "Yankee joke" until he proved that he was a successful farmer. He never bragged about anything that he did; he just went on "sawing wood." A point that bears on the quality of new blood in farming is that nowadays very few of the best farmers in the East, West, North or South ever sell out and engage in farming in a "new" State. As a class, migrating farmers today do not gather much moss anywhere. Hundreds of western farmers, however, who are doing fairly well, could make more money and live better, in better communities, if they were careful to select and operate eastern farms.

A WESTERNER'S VIEW.—Not many years ago a corn-belt farmer bought a farm in an Eastern State. He has since been living on it. Recently I had a talk with him. From memory I transcribe a few of his remarks. His name and location are withheld because if they were disclosed he might be accused of backbiting his neighbors. Here are some of his views that interested me: "My son and I have lived well and done well every year since we've been here on our 240-acre farm. We rent 200 acres from a neighbor. We milk dairy cows, raise, fatten and sell hogs and sheep, sell poultry and eggs, grow and feed Alfalfa and corn, always have some good Blue grass pasture in season and rye pasture early in the Spring, enjoy an abundance of fruit of our own growing, kill our own pork, and just about live on the products of our garden. We work hard much of the time, and have a lot of chores to do every day, but seem to have some leisure for reading, studying, planning and making occasional trips. We like to be busy doing things that we like to do. We like to do them because our accounts show that we are going ahead. I have come to the conclusion that what is chiefly the matter with farming in the East, so far as I know anything about it, is that the ambition and will power of most farmers here seem to have been more or less paralyzed by their fear of the West as a competitor in our eastern markets. The East as a farming country is going to be discovered again—probably by western farmers."

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.—From one of our friends in Illinois we have received a thoughtful letter, from which we quote the following: "Our State chamber of commerce has done nothing the past year or more to justify its existence; but it spends money lavishly, and business men apparently are glad to pay the bill. Waste and inefficiency to an even greater extent mark the work of Legislatures, Congress and most Government activities. Privately controlled business also is burdened with inefficiency, for other reasons, but this fact is not so apparent except in the added costs that we must pay for almost everything. Out here the Grange is regarded chiefly as a fraternal or social organization. The big job ahead is to take the best elements in the half-dozen or more farm organizations and weld them into one powerful, effective group, such as labor and business have. The Farm Bureau doesn't have the right set-up yet, for its national organization is a weakling, in some respects, and not so effectively organized as the stronger State groups."

Probably less than 2,000,000 farmers in the United States are members of national or other organizations having agricultural objectives. Thousands of farmers are overorganized or badly organized; others are not organized at all. Only a few are organized in their own interest. Many tell me that they are "through with all organizations." Hundreds of others are lukewarm, indifferent or mere "good fellows" in their organizations. A large percentage of members of some so-called farmers' organizations are small-town and small-city business men. We are drifting toward better and more effective organizations of real farmers. During the preliminary or birth years of farmer organization it is inevitable that there should be a period of jumping out of the frying pan into the fire, but this painful experience is teaching lessons and making history that will some day bring about a business organization among farmers which will be effective in terms of economic and political power. My impression is that for years the Grange, through its official representatives in Washington, D. C., has consistently exhibited a high degree of sound business sense and true nationalism. Its fine work at the capital is said to have been in sharp contrast with record in some States where it has sometimes lacked backbone in dealing with legislative agricultural affairs.

GOVERNMENT AID.—A young western farmer near Clermont, Pa., writes: "Big yield per acre is not everything in farming. Markets play an important part, and the so-called marginal land regions often have the best markets. A man should have the right to choose his own location for a business, in an abandoned farm area, for example. Bankers, storekeepers and some others, however, want this land to go out of production, and be used for game preserves and forests. Who should say what farmer or what land shall survive? Overproduction is occurring in a lot of businesses, but the principals in these businesses would resent outside meddling in them. Why do they meddle in farming? A great ado is made if a man takes hold of and improves an abandoned farm, and thereby adds a tiny bit to the overproduction problem, but you hear hardly so much as a squeak about the Smith-Lever extension organization, especially in this State, as a factor in overproduction. Our agricultural colleges and experiment stations are useful institutions, but the extension service is passively or actively a political organization that has no place in the picture. It is an example of Government interference in farming which is of much more value to consumers than producers. Why should the efficient farmer be compelled to compete with the inefficient one who is coached by a publicly-paid, trained man? If the Government should put trained physicians in the field, what would happen? Well, that just couldn't be; that's all. But it puts veterinarians in the field, and what happens to the private practitioners? Any remedy that the Government offers to an unwieldy, unorganized industry like farming will just be sufficient to keep enough heads above water to render efficient organization from within and below unlikely. When farmers refuse to accept any kind of Government aid, the beginning of the solution of the so-called farm problem will have arrived. Until farmers help themselves, their power to demand a square deal is a myth."

Our Pennsylvania reader offers solid food for thought and puts some pointed questions in the foregoing. I do not, however, share his hostility to Government aid, provided that it be genuine aid, and not political bunk with strings tied to it. If it offered farmers the kind of legislative aid that labor has received, and protected industries have enjoyed for many years, I'd accept it. Labor, industry and banking (under a new law) receive what amounts to a subsidy. Are farmers too proud to accept the form of subsidy on which these groups are thriving? When these groups ask Congress for something they don't take "free" seeds, bulletins and advice for an answer.

SIGNS OF WHAT?—America's largest merchant ship recently was launched at Newport News, Va. It is 613 ft. long and 100 ft. deep. It is owned by a subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Co. A locomotive costing $175,000, weighing 1,000,000 tons, generating 6,000 horse power, using 14,400 gallons of water an hour, and capable of pulling a train two miles long, is nearing completion in the shops of the American Locomotive Co. for the Northern Pacific Railway. It is the largest locomotive in the world. From a recent merger of banks in New York City there has emerged the most powerful financial institution in the world. The tallest building in the world is about ready for occupancy in New York City. Having the richest source of helium gas in the world, the United States—the wealthiest country in the world—will in a few years be building and sailing the largest dirigibles in the world. Dr. Julius Klein of the Federal Department of Commerce says that the cost of distributing factory products under our obsolete system is enormously wasteful. His department is helping manufacturers to improve the system, and thereby reduce their expenses. He says nothing about the expensive and still more out-of-date system of distributing farm products. His interest centers in manufacturing interests. Europe's key-industries are organizing and interlocking themselves in an effort to meet American competition for "the world's markets." Sixty-nine Standardbred yearlings, raised in Kentucky, realized an average of $1,500 at auction in New York City on Nov. 28. They were bought by wealthy people whose avocation is the pursuit of pleasure. On Jan. 2 about 15,000 people yelled their approval of the late Tex Rickard's $250,000 greyhound racing plant at Miami Beach, Fla. On the same day, in response to an announcement that 30,000 employees were wanted, 32,000 men began at 4 a. m. to line up outdoors in the cold for jobs at the Ford motor plant in Michigan. It is true that in the United States there is a more widespread condition of well-being than any other country has ever achieved, but what is commonly overlooked and seldom mentioned is that big business is growing bigger; wealth continues to concentrate in the hands or under the control of a relatively small number of people, and the Federal and State governments are increasingly responsive to the demands and propaganda of this favored or fortunate class. Many a man would be more cheerful today if he had never read histories of the Roman Empire. D. C. W.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The city of Rochester entertained the New York State Grange at its 56th annual session, held Feb. 5-8. One of the most encouraging features of the session was the fact that the membership for the last Grange year had shown a gain of nearly two hundred in the State. For many years there has been a decline in membership each year and there is much of encouragement in the turn of the tide.

The business sessions of the State Grange were held in the Hotel Seneca, opening on Tuesday, Feb. 5 at 9:45 A. M. State Master Fred J. Freestone, in his annual address Tuesday morning, saw much of encouragement in the fact that our legislators, State and national, are evincing more interest in the welfare of agriculture than ever before. Master Freestone, in reviewing some of the accomplishments of the Grange, said that there is now nearly $200,000,000 in fire insurance carried by the Patrons' Fire Relief Association of the State.

In discussing the all important topic of farm taxation Master Freestone calls attention to the great injustice done to farmers by the present methods of assessment and taxation. He gave as an illustration the recent sale of a farm of 160 acres adjoining his own farm, which brought but $4,800 at auction to settle an estate, while the assessed valuation of the farm was $10,000. He said farmers were asking the elimination of the direct State tax, that the counties be relieved of the cost of building and maintaining State roads, that a tax be placed on gasoline and that our rural schools receive an equitable share of State aid.

Twenty-one Grange halls have been dedicated in the State during the past year, said Master Freestone, and many others are in process of erection. In concluding his address Master Freestone urged care and thought in reaching conclusions upon public questions. "Let us not reach conclusions on any subject without full consideration of the information available. It is better not to act at all than to do so unwisely."

For the first time in several years the membership of the Grange in New York State shows an increase. Although the gain is but 193, State Secretary Frank J. Riley expresses pleasure that the tide has turned in, reviewing conditions in his ninth annual report. There are now 129,218 members in the 877 subordinate Granges of the Empire State. Of the Grange counties Chautauqua continues in the lead, with 7,409 members. Jefferson is second with 7,370. The membership in the other counties constituting the largest ten is as follows: Oswego, 6,380; Monroe, 6,322; St. Lawrence, 5,879; Steuben, 5,478; Wayne, 4,756; Ontario, 4,018; Dutchess, 3,981; Onondaga, 3,672. Steuben County has the largest number of subordinate Granges, 44.

The Knapp silk banner was won this year by Orleans County, Clarendon Grange No. 1083 of that county annexing the flag by making a net gain of 96 members for the year, which exceeded all previous records. Last year the banner was won by Erieville Grange of Madison County. The winner in the year previous was Hemlock Grange, of Livingston County and the year before that Lisbon of St. Lawrence. Secretary Riley announces the following itinerary for 1929 for the Magic Gavel, given to the State Grange by Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, of Lowville, now State Grange lecturer:

March, Madison County; April, Oneida; May, Oswego; June, Jefferson; July, Lewis; August, St. Lawrence; September, Franklin; October, Clinton; November, Essex; December, Warren; January, Saratoga. The deputy of Saratoga County will deliver the gavel to the State Grange at the annual session of 1930.

The report of State Grange Treasurer John W. Kleis shows a balance on hand Jan. 1, 1929, of $49,553.87. The treasurer also reports total receipts from the Revolving Scholarship Fund of $9,924.94, less disbursements of $76.25. Eighteen loans from the fund to students, totaling $2,793, have been made during the year.

Two historic personages were missed at the State Grange session. Each was planning on being in attendance at the session. A few weeks ago the death of Jacob Shaffer of Monroe County was announced and on Jan. 22 occurred the death of Mrs. Jennie B. Stone of Oswego County, in her 90th year.

Mr. Shaffer was also in his 90th year at the time of his death and held the record of being the oldest Pomona Grange Master in the United States. He had served as Master of Ogden Grange in Monroe County for 20 years and for many years had headed the Monroe County delegation at the State Grange sessions. He was a veteran of the Civil War and at the closing day's session of the State Grange at Poughkeepsie one year ago he acted as color bearer, escorted by the entire staff of county deputies.

The Poughkeepsie session of the State Grange was the 50th which Mrs. Stone had attended, she having attended every one of the sessions from the time she joined the State Grange in 1879, a record held by no other member of the order in New York. She was a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y., but lived nearly all her life in Oswego County. For several years she served as county deputy of Oswego and had served as State Grange Ceres and Pomona and also as Lady Assistant Steward of the State Grange. She had been a member of Domestic Grange of Oswego County for 55 years. In a letter to me written two weeks before her death she expressed the hope of attending the State Grange at Rochester. At the request of Deputy W. C. Hubbard of Oswego County, Mrs. Stone recently furnished the State Grange Historian with a list of the deputies who had served Oswego County since 1873. James H. Lee, who was elected as assistant steward of the New York State Grange when it was organized at Syracuse Nov. 6, 1873, was the first deputy of Oswego County. Mrs. Stone was elected Ceres of the State Grange at the seventh annual session of that body, held at Rochester, Jan. 27-29, 1880, serving two years in that office. In 1882 Mrs. Stone was elected Lady Assistant Steward, serving two years. In 1886 she was chosen Pomona of the State Grange, serving two years. She had also served as Master of her own subordinate Grange, Domestic No. 98, from 1892 to 1894, and in 1902.

The official list of delegates to the State Grange at Rochester contains 374 names. Chautauqua has the largest number of delegates of any county, 20. Jefferson is second with 19. Oswego and Monroe have 17 delegates each.

The regular business sessions of the State Grange were held in the ball room of the Seneca Hotel at Rochester. The first session opened at 9:45 A. M. Tuesday, Feb. 5. The forenoon session was devoted to the annual address of State Master Fred J. Freestone and the reports of other officers. Tuesday evening an open session was held, the program being in charge of the Monroe County Pomona Grange. Wednesday forenoon was largely taken up with the presentation of resolutions and the election of one member of the executive committee. The annual memorial service was held Wednesday afternoon. In the evening a reception was held for the officers and delegates under the auspices of the Home Economics Committee of the State Grange. Thursday forenoon was given over to reports of standing committees. Thursday afternoon a conference of lecturers was held and Thursday evening the sixth degree was conferred on a large class of candidates. The closing day, Friday, was devoted largely to the reports of the session committees.

Farm Notes From Western Maine

The season just past has been a most discouraging one in many respects; a wet, cold Spring was followed by a Summer with an unusual number of foggy and rainy days which favored the growth of all kinds of fungous diseases. Scab and sooty-blotch on the apples, brown-rot on the cherries and plums, rust on the beans, and blight on the potatoes, all took enormous toll of the crops. Added to this was the fact that only a small part of the hay crop was secured in first-class condition, most of it either being injured by rain or overripe and woody, and we have a situation which, fortunately, occurs only once in a decade or two.

Fields of hoed crops were unusually weedy, for often showers came immediately after cultivation and the weeds rooted themselves into the soil and thrived better than ever for the transplanting.

At the annual meeting of our Farm Bureau our County Agent stated that of several hundred samples of soil in this county tested last year for lime requirements, only two showed sufficient lime, and most samples showed the need of applications of two tons or more per acre to neutralize the soil enough for crops to make their best growth. We shall plan to use more team power and less hand work in keeping our crops clean after they are planted. Last Summer we were unable to use our cultivators enough times when weather conditions were right to keep the weeds cleaned out as well as we would have liked. This will mean more weeds to fight in the future. We got some new attachments for our riding cultivator last Summer, but had to use them several times before we got used to the proper changes of adjustment for different conditions, and it is quite possible that we may learn some new tricks with them next Summer. We shall try to give our crops more thorough protection from fungous diseases and insects by spraying or dusting. If no signs of disease are apparent on the crops it is a great temptation to economize by leaving off one or more applications of spray or dust. Often this allows a disease to get a start on the crop, and sometimes nearly ruins it. If we could be certain of fair and dry weather it would be safe to economize in this manner, for most plant diseases are held in check by such weather, but of everything with which the farmer has to contend, the weather is the most uncertain.

We will sow more clover, the Medium Red and Alsike are our standbys for hay, but the honeysuckle or White Dutch is a fine addition to pastures.

There are a few good stands of Alfalfa on small areas near here, but generally it has proved a disappointment. Some recent developments make it appear that the cause of our trouble is a lack of lime in the soil, or too small an application of lime to neutralize the soil acidity.

One neighbor who had limed a small piece of land and seeded it to Alfalfa three years ago, got a fair stand, but it only yielded a small crop. Early last Spring he spread lime at the rate of a ton to the acre on the Alfalfa sod, and we had a great deal of rain during the six weeks following that application. Last Summer his crop was a great deal larger than before and the second crop made better growth. This looks as if enough lime leached down around the Alfalfa roots to create more congenial conditions for the plants. His patch was of the Grimm variety. We had a strange experience with a clover seeding last Summer: we seeded a field on which sweet corn was grown the year before, using Red and Alsike clover. It was seeded early, with a light seeding of oats for a nurse crop and to make hay this season. The plan was to cut a crop of hay early next year and plow the second crop under, preparing the land for sweet corn again. The oats were cut when fully headed out, about the middle of July. About a month after sowing there was a fine stand of clover, but at the time of cutting the oats scarcely a plant was to be seen except on three small patches.

The land was limed when corn was planted and had a light coating of stable manure, the rest of the fertilization being chemical fertilizers. The oats were sown thinly so they would not shade the clover too much, and they did not lodge so as to smother out the clover. The patches where there was a stand of clover were the moister parts of the piece, but it is inconceivable that the little plants were killed by drought, for we had an unusual amount of rainy weather during the Spring. Was it due to lack of inoculation? Perhaps. There was a scattering growth of clover on this field when it was plowed for sweet corn so that we thought the soil was sufficiently inoculated, but there may not have been enough bacteria in the soil to do the job. Probably this is the most likely cause, but altogether it is a puzzling matter, and the handling of the field next Summer is a problem.

Maine. H. L. S.

Samples of Milk Never Alike

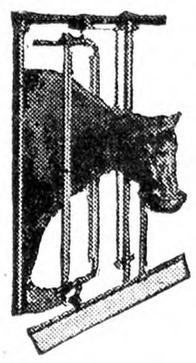
Is there any difference between the milk of one cow and that of several cows mixed together? What are the differences, if any, and what are the reasons why? D. B.

Bernardsville, N. J.

No two samples of milk are ever precisely alike in composition, and often the differences are very striking. The chief differences are in the varying percentages of fat. Perfectly normal milk may contain anywhere from 2 to 7.5 per cent of fat. These differences are due to the breed of the animal, individuality of the animal within the breed, length of lactation period, dairy variation, and many other conditions, most of which are not well understood. In the case you mention, there would likely be more variation in the milk of a single cow from day to day than there would be in the mixed milk of several cows, as, in the latter case, the individual daily variations would tend to equalize one another.

H. H. W.

SIMPLEX BARN Equipment



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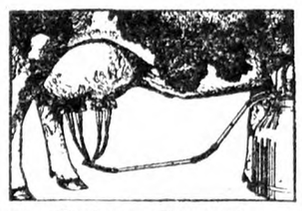

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L. C. Noble, Poultney, Vermont, says: "After using another milker for more than two years I installed a Burrell. I find that it milks the cows clean, costs less for power, easier to clean, is all around the best milker I ever used."

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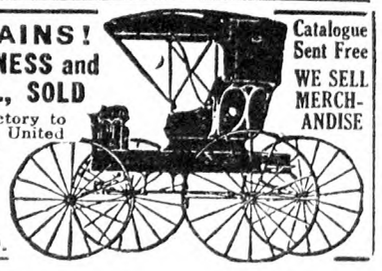

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Mr. Taber Speaks

One of the most enjoyable sessions of the New York State Horticultural Society was the town and country dinner held at the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Thursday evening, January 17, and the most enjoyable feature of that dinner was the address of Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange on "Prosperity's Cornerstone." It was not necessary to introduce Mr. Taber. He is well known to both city and country audiences, having spoken in all but three of our States.

"Prosperity's Cornerstone," of course, is agriculture, which is the creation of new wealth without the destruction of wealth. Agriculture is now in a period of transition on account of the changing manners, customs, laws, wealth and speed of this age in which we are living. For instance, 50 years ago it took three sheep grazing 365 days in a year to clothe one woman; now three silkworms can do it in an afternoon. The use of gasoline in place of horses and of water instead of wine has released thousands of acres of land. Ways must be devised to aid the farmer through this transition period and to establish his prosperity. The city man must be interested in all farm relief plans, for his prosperity is bound up with that of the farmer. For example: There are 6,500,000 farm homes in the United States, 700,000 of them have bathtubs. Now the remaining 5,800,000 farmers would like bathtubs. But, no matter how prolific is his corn, how fertile his soil, no farmer can raise a bathtub in his cornfield. He must go to the business man for it, and he will when prosperity fills his pocketbook. Consider the business this would make for the bathtub factories.

As the first step toward prosperity, marketing problems must be considered. Here the farmer has been accused of inefficiency probably because his accuser could think of nothing else to say, and right here is a marketing problem that I would like to have you answer: In Chicago milk is selling for 14 cents a quart; the farmer feeds the calf for three years, and raises it to be a cow, milks the cow and pays the transportation of the milk to the city. It costs him 5 2/7 cents. It costs the dealer in Chicago 8 5/7 cents to distribute the quart of milk. Which of the two, the business man or the farmer, needs to study efficiency?

Allied to marketing is transportation. There should be good highway systems networking the country, with a good road going past every farmhouse door. But the farmers can't stand the taxation. What are we going to do about placing the taxes where they belong, equally upon all wealth? In the future we shall have to support air transportation, airways, air-patrol, air-ports. Will the farms over which the airships fly be taxed to support this air transportation?

The third element in farm prosperity is recreation. The farmer says that he can't afford to spend money for recreation, and today he can't. But prosperity must be brought to him so that he may have time and money for recreation as has the business man in the city.

Country people must be interested in national legislation. They must know what Federal laws are being passed for the organization of government, for education and for various aids. A case in point is what the Federal government has recently done for the merchant marine.

All agriculturists should work for flexible export debentures on their products. These debentures are a bounty on exports. They differ from the equalization fee of the McNary-Haugen Bill in that the debentures would be paid by the government, whereas the equalization fee would be assessed back upon the commodity benefited. Export debentures would encourage shipping to foreign markets even when prices there are low, and would thus tend to reduce our crop surpluses and raise prices to the farmer at home. The watchword of agriculture should be, "Tariff for all, or tariff for none."

Up to this year the irrigation and reclamation projects of the government have not been the subjects of much criticism. But now the Boulder Dam project is opening up too many millions of agricultural acres to come into fatal competition with the areas already under cultivation. How would the business men of Rochester like to be taxed for the building of government-owned shoe factories put up on a 40-year payment plan, when there are already enough men in the shoe business? The farmers' dollars are going into this dam project. It is time for Uncle Sam to consider agriculture.

Again in regard to government we should be very hesitant about raising salaries and creating new offices. Every thirteenth person in our country is now in government employ, a very dangerous condition for any nation to be in.

As there are by-products in the apple industry, in factories and in foundries, so there are by-products of thought induced by a good speech. Mr. Taber's speech was good. It held the attention of the city men who formed about half of the audience, being, indeed, largely addressed to them. He spoke rapidly without notes for an hour, pounding on facts, illustrating these facts with anecdotes, drawing clear and indubitable conclusions. He is a fearless champion of agriculture.

We must insist that our girls and boys in the country be trained in public speaking. What good to anyone is an unexpressed thought? The country is for the most part inarticulate. Our men and women have ideas, practical plans, but on their feet they cannot speak convincingly. They hesitate and stumble for words, those little tools of thought that should be so keen and ready, and they go down in defeat before the windy politician. From the first year of district school to the senior year of high school oral English should be practiced daily, and rostrum speaking should form the fourth R of education.

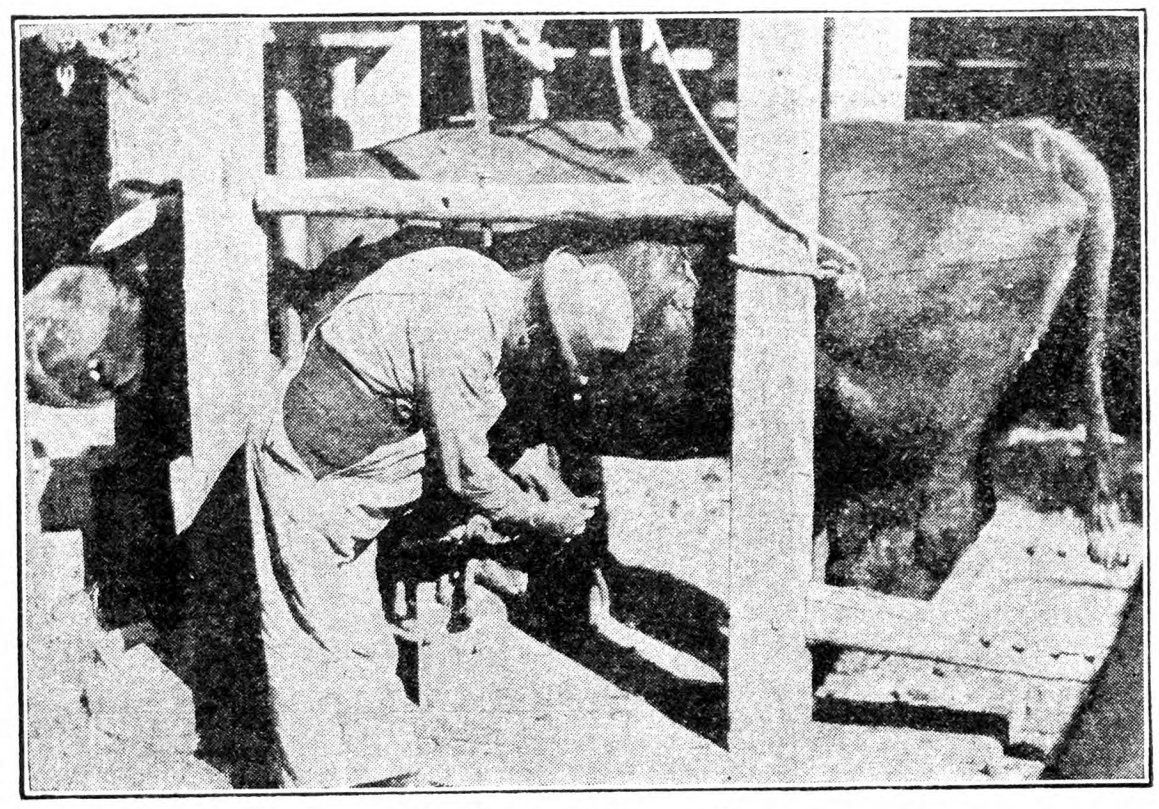
FLORENCE FORBES CORNWALL.

Shoeing the Oxen

Almost a lost art in Maine is that of shoeing oxen. The blacksmith shops as such are being merged with garages, and the men and boys who are operators therein don't know one end of an ox from the other, scarcely, and have no slings for holding the oxen while being shod. Ox-shoeing is so much different from horse-shoeing that the newer men at the business know little about it.

The men who have a number of oxen do their own shoeing in many cases. The ox sling pictured is owned by the Oxford County Agricultural Society, and housed on their grounds. It is brought out once a year at the time of the fair, and used by the ox men, who come from all over the State for the pulling events.

The man in the picture is one of the best known ox men in the State, A. W. Weston of Oxford County. He is superintendent of cattle at the Oxford County fair. He keeps quite a number of cattle at his farm, and buys and sells a good many.



Mr. Weston Shoes an Ox

In this machine a broad leather belt goes under the ox's body, that when tightened holds the animal in place, as he is not used to standing on three feet as horses are. A rope is put about the foot, and it is bound into place and held there while the feet are pared, the shoe fitted and nailed in place.

Lewiston, Me. V. W. CANHAM.

Doings at Long Acres

Northeast Missouri was settled by Virginians who brought with them, from the Old Dominion, their remarkable ability to sugar-cure hams so they had a flavor unexcelled. An older brother settled there many years ago and learned the art of curing hams from those old timers. The other day he sent me a ham and hoped I would not be insulted because it was butchering time and he needed the room in his meat house. We sampled the ham and then I wrote him that I wished someone would insult me that way once a week the year round. Now you take a generous slice of that marvelous ham, flank it by two eggs perfectly fresh, place a pile of toast on one side the plate, cream flavored coffee on the other and the day is bound to start off with a smile even though you got out of the bed on the worng side. Sugar-curing hams is an art which is handed down from father to son and reaches the acme of perfection only among those folks in Virginia who are in the line of succession. Around here it is the common practice to place pork in brine for a time and then smoke it, which makes meat tasting about equal to the efforts of the big packers but lacking that intangible quality of real sugar-cured meat.

The boys have made the discovery that their room is more than just a place to sleep and hang their clothes, so lately they have had a regular fever of decorating. They cut out the colored pictures on the front pages of old magazines and pin them on the walls so that beautiful ladies, hunting scenes, sport pictures and comic pictures may be seen anywhere. They spend hours arranging and rearranging the pictures and their treasures of basket ball, football, bats and gloves, games, etc. Since looking over the gay and colorful walls I have about come to the conclusion that we educate a lot of joy out of life. It does seem that a large share of education consists of "Don't do that; you mustn't do this, be careful how you do that," until about all the appreciation of gaiety and color is repressed. I knew one man out in South Dakota who made the rounds of the business houses in holiday time and collected a large number of calendars. Then he hung them on the walls until nearly every inch of wall space in their home was covered with calendars with fancy, colored pictures. There were some mean enough to say that he did that because he did not know any better but I am wondering after all whether he was wiser than his critics. All of us are born with a love of gay colors which strict convention soon educates out of us or at least makes us ashamed to admit it.

I remember myself as a callow youth not long out from under mother's apron strings, with cap on one side and smoking a cigar with a gaily colored gilt band. It was a cheap cigar, probably a Perfecto de Cabbagio and smelled like burning rope but it sure had a fine band on it. I know now that older men were probably grinning at me because I was too ignorant to know that I should always tear the band off before I lit the cigar or else advertise the fact that I was a greeny, but the band was really half my pleasure. A wise mother taught me many years ago that I must not adorn the walls with many gay calendars or other fancy pictures but to this day I do not know why we should be ashamed of our primitive love of color. When the boys bought their first ties they selected red ones as naturally as could be and were as proud of them as I was over my first pair of copper-toed boots with red tops but we men must eschew red ties as we would the plague, and I wonder why. Why, too, must I be just a little ashamed to mention my love of the pastel shades, the marvelous tints of lavender, dainty blush pink, the tender beauty of the sun blessed yellows in their lighter shades and the sky-born blue of the violet. Why must I never admit that I love the haunting strains of the old masters and detest jazz, that I adore or rather reverence the lilting beauty of Tennyson and the vigorous strength of Browning?

I note a gratifying fact in the many letters I receive from correspondents gained through the medium of THE R. N.-Y. Men really open their hearts when they write in a manner they would never dream of using among their neighbors in daily speech and here and now I pledge a sympathetic understanding, so do not be ashamed to write your real thoughts, as I count your letter among my blessings.

This year for the first time we found that the family was sufficient unto itself during the holiday times. Always before we thought we had to invite in a large number of relatives to aid in celebrating so that our goose hardly reached around with each one getting a small piece. Some way folks think farmers are better able to get up big dinners and, as all our relatives near here are town dwellers, it generally fell to us to give the dinner as invitations out were rare indeed. This year we fooled them by maintaining a painful silence about invites and has a joyful time with just our own family. The children are getting large enough so that we can share their games and pleasures and they certainly can make noise enough to satisfy anyone.

The boys and I were cutting wood yesterday, but I noticed that they went to bed extra early so they must have been rather tired out. The boys are helping me with the grape trimming, too, this year for the first time, so I can see my load lessening right along. Next Summer I plan to give the three older children a plot of ground for their own and let them have any money they can make from it in addition to the small weekly allowance they get for helping pick berries. Calvin and Minerva have savings accounts but the two boys haven't started one yet as they joyously spend their money for things they want, and that is all right, too.

What will the new year bring to us who till the soil? No matter what of prosperity or unfilled hopes, pleasure or pain, we who live close to the breast of Mother Nature know that "God's in His heaven, all's right with the world."

Berrien Co., Mich. L. B. R.

Countrywide Situation

The great crops of potatoes and of western boxed apples seem likely to result in better marketing of both products. A real nation-wide organization of potato growers will surely be able to help the adoption and enforcement of grading laws and regulations which tend to limit the quantity and improve quality of the product reaching the market. Some far-western potatoes have been selling much higher than eastern stock in some markets, even when the variety is the same, because some western shippers have been grading closely and carefully. The new potato growers' organization may be able to do something to check overplanting. This season, at least, there will be little trouble in persuading farmers to cut down their potato acreage. Reports from all sections agree that present plans are to plant less land to potatoes. The cut in southern acreage is so great that the supply in the market during the early part of the season, with an average yield per acre, would be greatly reduced. In that case, northern growers who plant early potatoes might find a good demand at fair prices in local markets for their first diggings. In fact, the prospect of lighter acreage is so general at present that the whole potato market outlook after the present crop is cleaned up in Spring looks good.

Even this Winter, with a record crop on hand, potatoes are doing a little better as the new year progresses. There is said to be good inquiry from the large consuming markets, including points in the South, where potatoes are selling rather high, compared with northern markets. Prevailing prices of New York growers advanced about five cents a bushel the first part of January; not much of a change, but in the right direction. It is hardly to be expected that any sharp rise will take place without a real change in conditions. At present the supply available seems almost unlimited, provided prices were a little higher so that distant shipping sections, especially Minnesota and the Northwest, would become active. The improved demand and slightly higher prices in northern Maine at least make a better feeling in that section.

Onion markets are a little unsettled during the weeks before the new tariff takes effect (Jan. 21). Rather heavy arrivals at New York and Boston early in the month caused fears that importers would try to bring in heavy supplies while the old tariff rate of one cent per pound is still in force, but onions are so high in Europe that it is likely the imports will be moderate, as compared with the known shortage in the domestic crop. Prices are holding well. Some storage people in the Middle West are asking $4.50 per 100 lbs. for onions that were $4.25 a few weeks ago, but the general range in producing sections for the best onions is $4 to $4.25 and from $3 up for poor or small stock.

Cabbage markets act better with the arrival of colder Winter weather and prices are now at the high point of the season. Dealers in western New York talk of further slight advances to be expected now that Wisconsin seems about done shipping and mid-western and southern markets are taking eastern cabbage.

G. B. F.

Virginia Potato Acreage to Be Reduced

Irish potato growers anticipate considerable reduction in the acreage to be planted this year, due to such a large crop and low prices obtained for the 1928 crop.

Reports indicate that the acreage in Virginia (especially in Tidewater section) will be reduced at least 25 or 30 per cent in 1929 as compared with the last two or three years. Most growers are said to be united in an extensive plan or move whereby to prevent overproduction in the Old Dominion, which was the case last year. Not so large an acreage or number of bushels is desired, but a fair price for what is produced is the idea.

Large potato growers in Virginia lost money on the crop in 1928, as the average price was not $2 per barrel, due to a glutted market all the time. The market is now dull at $1 per bushel for eating potatoes.

My idea is that the large potato growers in the East and South would be many dollars better off this year if they would make an effort to produce potatoes of good quality instead of trying to see how many acres they can plant and produce the largest number of bushels. Plant less acreage, fertilize and cultivate better, we will then not have so many culls to contend with, but more average size potatoes of quality to insure a better price.

Virginia. W. H. HARRISON.

WE know a member of the younger generation who declined an invitation to attend a horse show recently, on the ground that he'd already seen a horse.—San Diego Union.

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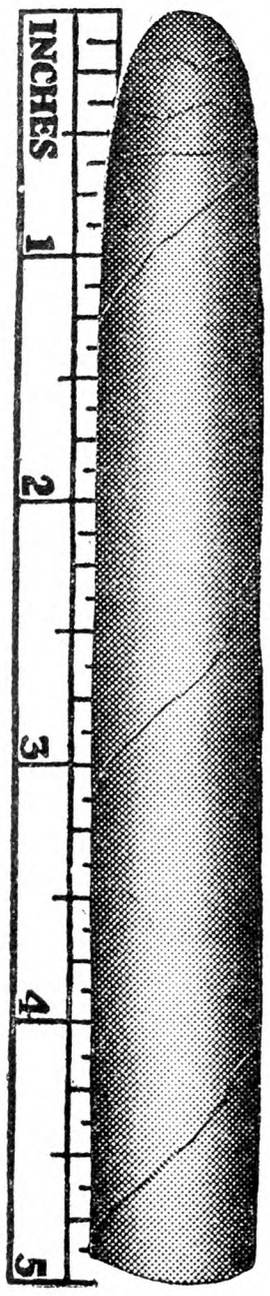

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We are under contract to sell several millions a year. To do it, we must first introduce to **smokers direct, at factory cost,** plus importers' small profits.

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$1.95 per 100 PLUS postage

for this 10 cent quality cigar is unbeatable and can't be duplicated.

Pacificos

are released by the Philippine Government to retail at **5 cents straight.** If made in America of like grade stock—10 to 15 cents would be the retail price.

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at our expense. If you are not delighted, return the others and we will cheerfully send back the $1.95 paid us.

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969 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Send me **100 Pacifico Cigars.** I will pay Postman $1.95, plus postage. It is agreed that if the first 10 cigars are not satisfactory, I can return the others and get back my money.

NOTE: If you will send check or M. O. you will prevent delays and save 12 cents C.O.D. charges. If you are East of Pittsburgh remit $2.20 ($1.95 plus 25c postage). If West of Pittsburgh remit $2.35.

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Feed Nutrients for Cows

What amounts of protein, carbohydrates and fat are required to keep a cow in bodily health, before considering her production requirements, and what amounts of the same substances are required per pound of milk produced? We have been feeding beet pulp, which has now become so high-priced ($58 a ton) that we are changing over to dried brewers' grains. The beet pulp has 8 per cent protein and ½ per cent carbohydrates. Brewers' grains contain 22 per cent protein grain mixture, about a pound to 3 lbs. of milk. Should we reduce this grain feeding, in view of the high protein content of brewers' grains? We have been warned of bad results due to excessive protein feeding. How shall we recognize the first symptoms of feeding too much protein? M. C. H.

North Haven, Conn.

A 1,200 to 1,400-lb. cow will eat 20 to 24 lbs. of good quality hay in addition to a pound of concentrates to each 3.5 lbs. of milk given.

The composition of apple pomace in comparison with silage and mangels is as follows:

	Silage	Pomace	Mangels
Dry matter	26.3	20.6	9.3
Protein	2.1	1.6	1.4
Carbohydrates in dry fiber	21.7	16.7	6.9
Fat	.8	1.3	.1

Pomace has about twice as much dry matter as mangels, but considerably less than silage, and less protein in proportion to the dry matter than either. It is probably worth about two-thirds as much, pound for pound, as silage, if it does not have to be hauled too far. Its succulence as an addition to an otherwise dry ration is of quite as much importance as the actual food nutrients that it contains, and it could well take the place of the beet pulp you have been using. It will keep in cold weather in a compact pile or bin. Cows must be accustomed to it gradually; after which they may be fed up to 30 to 35 lbs. per day.

The Morrison feeding standards do not separate carbohydrates and fat, and are based on the amount of digestible crude protein and the total digestible nutrients. For dairy cows they are as follows:

	Digestible Crude Protein, Lbs.	Total Digestible Nutrients, Lbs.
Per 1,000 lbs. live weight per day.	.700	7.925
In addition for each lb. 3% milk	.047-.057	.257-.286
In addition for each lb. 4% milk	.054-.065	.311-.346

If brewers' grains are used in place of beet pulp, the mixed feed should be reduced to 1 to 3.5 or 1 to 4 lbs. of milk, according to the amount of brewers' grains used, and a 20 per cent mixture should furnish ample protein.

There is no particular danger in feeding too much protein; it is largely a question of wastefulness and extravagance in using an expensive article where a cheaper one would do as well or better. It is considered that a ration very high in protein has a stimulating effect on milk production, and cows with a natural tendency to high production fed on such a ration for long periods become depleted in flesh and vitality, and fail to reproduce normally or regularly.

The initial symptoms of such a condition would usually not be easily recognized. If an animal or a herd begins to lose flesh along about the fourth or fifth month of lactation, it would be advisable to look up the matter of protein in the ration. H. H. W.

Milk Powder For Calves

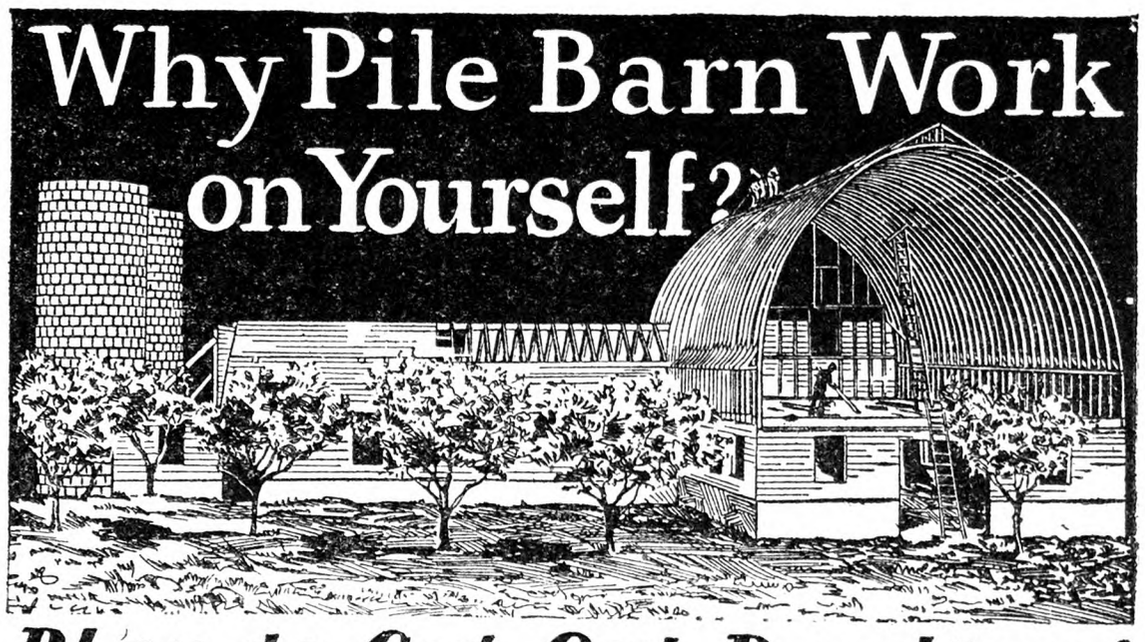
Many dairymen have tried in various ways to make use of skim-milk powder in calf feeding. Maurice Baird, connected with Ohio State University, who has charge of a number of dairy calves now on feed, outlines this method:

Use whole milk until the calf is two months old. This should be followed by a dry feed mixture, 300 lbs. each, corn and cob meal, and ground oats bran, and 100 lbs. oil meal. Two to three pounds of this mixture is fed daily. Skim-milk powder is added to the feed so the calf will receive 1½ lbs. of the mixture. Feeding is made at morning and evening periods. The skim-milk powder is omitted when the calf reaches nine months. Mixed hay and a pound of dried beet pulp are used, and plenty of water is available at all times. Silage may be used, replacing the beet pulp. Plenty of salt is supplied. Clean stalls at all times, and these stalls when cleaned should be sprinkled with lime, after which a plentiful supply of bedding is applied.

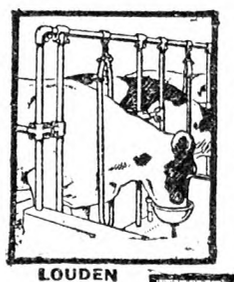
"The eye of the master fatteneth his flock," is always a part of the scheme of animal feeding. Experiments with skim-milk powder diluted in water have caused calves to get off feed, and have affected digestion. Skim-milk powder is well supplied with minerals needed by the calves. The cost of feeding and raising a heifer is so great that only good stock should be considered. Stock from disease-free herds, kept and raised under sanitary conditions, is the most desirable. W. J.

Ohio.

Why Pile Barn Work on Yourself?



Plan to Cut Out Drudgery



Your barn work will go on next week—next month—next year—and all the years to come. Why continue doing it the *hardest* way—in a badly arranged barn? Why not have a barn that cuts out *unnecessary* steps and saves time and labor? A barn that gives your stock the greatest comfort and makes them more profitable? Whether you are going to build a new barn or remodel the old one, plan a *work-saving* barn. Before you do anything else—

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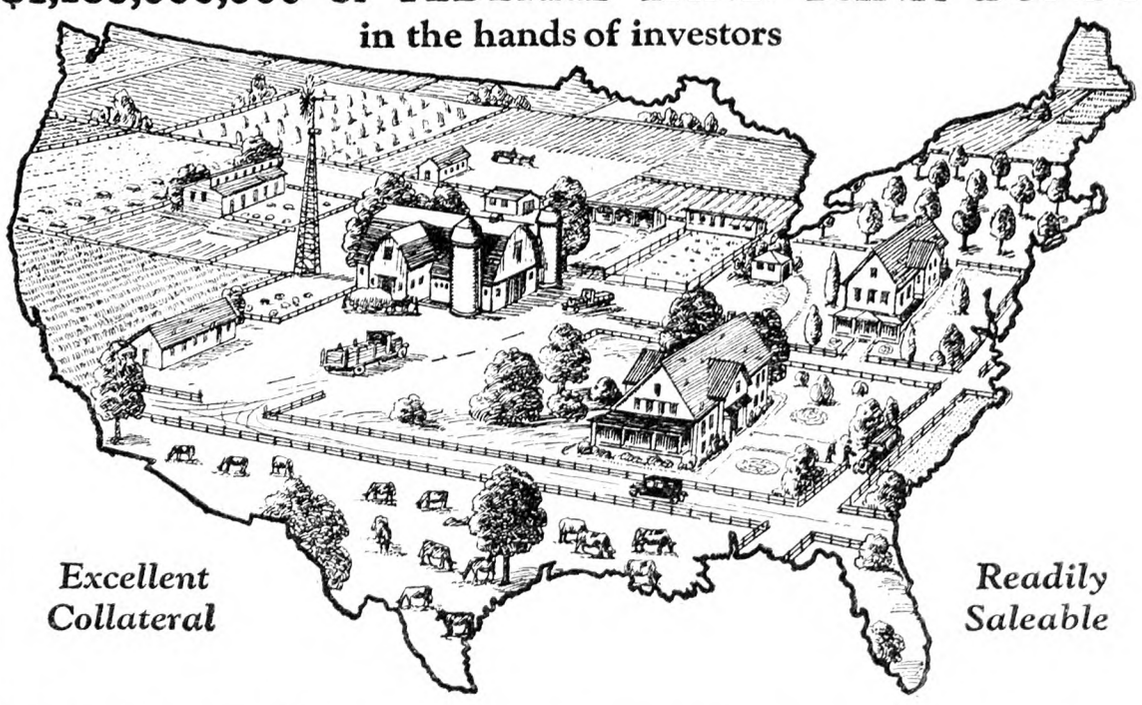

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Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Cold weather has been a factor in the light trading in the fruit and vegetable market during the past few days. Prices on apples have held fairly steady, with nearby Delicious, Staymans and Romes selling generally $1 to $1.75 bushel, and Yorks, $1 to $1.50. Some Virginia Delicious were offered on the dull market, U. S. No. 1's, 2¼-in. and up bringing $4.50 a barrel. Virginia Staymans, unmarked, 2½-in. and up were quoted $1.50, and Winesaps $1.60 to $1.65 bushel. Beets have been rather dull, with nearby ⅝-bu. baskets selling 50 to 90c, and cut beets from Texas selling at $2 to $2.50 a crate. Cabbage always sells slowly when cold weather prevails on account of the danger of freezing in transit. In fact, bulk sales have been too few in the last day or two to establish a market. A little sacked cabbage from New York State brought $1.75 to $2.25, occasionally $2.50, while nearby Savoy ranged 40c to $1.15 bushel. Southern cabbage was a little weak. The celery market was also a little dull. Most celery is now coming from Southern States, although a little nearby in wired bunches is being quoted at from 8 to 20c as to quality. The onion market continues firm. Imports have been rather moderate, and it is likely that the increased tariff has had some effect. In Philadelphia mid-western and New York State onions, medium to large, have been selling $5.25 to $5.50 per 100-lb. sack, while Massachusetts yellows ranged generally $3 to $3.75 per 100-lb. sack. Mushroom receipts continue very liberal, and it is only occasionally that 90c is exceeded on the 3-lb. basket, with sales on poorer stock as low as 40c. Parsnips are holding about steady, with ⅝-bu. basket ranging 50c to $1.15 as to quality. Turnips are dull. Rutabagas were a little scarce for a few days, with Pennsylvania stock ranging 75 to 90c per ⅝-bu. basket, while most sales of purple tops ranged 30 to 50c basket. The carlot market on white potatoes has been holding fairly steady on good stock, but sales on the street have been slow on a dull market. Pennsylvania 120-lb. sacks Round Whites have sold generally $1.35 to $1.50, a few fancy bringing $1.55. Nearby Redskins were quoted 40 to 50c basket. Sweet potatoes have been moving fairly when showing quality, but poor stock continues rather slow, with Maryland and Delaware yellows ranging $1.25 to $1.75, and reds $1.65 to $1.75 bushel. New Jersey sweets have sold generally in ⅝-bu. baskets, with yellows ranging 80c to $1.25, while a few reds brought as high as $1.35, ⅝-bu. basket.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg shipments are running considerably behind those of last year at this time, but receipts in Philadelphia and Boston for the week were heavier by 7,000 to 8,000 cases than for the same period a year ago. At the same time New York receipts were over 7,000 cases lighter, and Chicago about 33,000 cases smaller for similar periods. There has been some strength to the market on fine fresh eggs, and prices have shown considerable improvement, advancing 2 to 4c in a few days. Fresh extra firsts were quoted at 44c, and firsts at 42c a dozen. This advance was in line with the firm situation in the other large markets. Carefully selected candled fresh eggs shared in the advance, selling up to 54c, a 4c advance during the week. Storage packed eggs also shared in the advance, prices on storage packed firsts being quoted at 30 to 31c. Cold storage holdings continue to be heavy compared with last year's holdings at this time, Philadelphia having about 10,000 cases in storage the last of January compared with 700 cases a year ago. The firmness of the egg market at this time is due largely, according to reports, to weather conditions curtailing shipments and a shortage in Chicago of January options on fresh eggs.

There were only minor changes in the prices on live poultry during the week. Receipts were a little more liberal, but the really desirable stock moved out fairly satisfactorily, with colored fowl, small, selling at 31c, and heavy stock at 29 to 30c a lb. Leghorns ranged 26 to 30c as to size. Fancy Plymouth Rock Spring chickens averaged 34c, and mixed colors 31c a lb. Live broilers and Winter chickens topped the market at 36 to 38c a lb. Staggy young roosters brought 27c, and old roosters were quoted at 22 to 24c a lb. Fancy large Pekin ducks brought up to 33c, while mixed colors moved at 28 to 30c. Fresh killed poultry ruled firm, especially on small sized stock as receipts of small stock were rather limited. Fresh killed fowl in barrels weighing 4 to 6 lbs. were quoted 33 to 34c, 1c higher than heavier stock. Fowl, 3½ lbs. and under, range 28 to 32c. Nearby chickens, mixed sizes in barrels brought 38 to 40c. Fancy ducks averaged 29c, 3c above fancy geese. Fresh killed turkeys held at 40 to 45c.

HAY AND STRAW

Undergrades of hay were rather quiet and market easy, but high grade hay was kept well cleaned up, at steady to firm prices. No. 2 Timothy was quoted at $17.50 to $18 a ton, and Timothy clover mixed, No. 1 ranged $17 to $18 a ton. No. 3 Timothy sold up to $16, and sample averaged $13 a ton. Some firmness was reported in the straight rye straw market, and prices advanced $2 to a range of $20 to $22 a ton. Wheat straw strengthened a little, selling at $15 to $16 a ton, while oat straw held about steady at $14 to $15. B. W. S.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmer's market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs. — Yard eggs, doz., 48c; duck eggs, doz., 58c; pullet eggs, doz., 40c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 35c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetable.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 13c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; old cabbage, lb., 3½c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12½c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsley, bch, 10c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 39c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; turnips, Rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loin, lb., 24c; whole hams, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; corwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 30 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, live, lb., 32 to 36c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 32 to 36c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; springers, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; Leghorns, 28 to 30c; heavy, 33 to 36c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; turkeys, live, lb., 45c; dressed, lb., 65 to 75c; butter, lb., 55 to 65c; eggs, 45 to 50c; grade A, 24-doz. cases, $14; fancy, white, $15; unclassified, $12 to $12.50; retail, 45 to 50c; pullet eggs, doz., 35c; duck eggs, doz., 60c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1 to $1.25; beans, dry, lb., 7 to 12c; cabbaged doz. heads, 85c to $1.25; celery, doz. bchs., 60 to 90c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, $1.25 to $1.50; maple syrup, gal., $2; onions, bu., bu., $1.25 to $2.75; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; potatoes, bu., 50 to 65c; radishes, doz. bchs, 65 to 75c; rutabagas, bu., 65 to 75c; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; endive, doz., 75c; carrots, bu., $1.40 to $1.75.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $4; pears, bu., $1 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $14; wheat, bu., new, $1.25 to $1.35; pork, light, lb., 15c; pork, heavy, lb., 12c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Live poultry prices are lower, with dressed poultry steady. Butter is holding firm.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter firm; creamery, prints, 52 to 54c; tubs, 50 to 51c; firsts, 47 to 49c. Cheese steady; new daisies, longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27c to 28c; new flats, 28 to 29c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 35 to 35c. Eggs steady; nearby fancy, 47 to 48c; grade A, 43 to 47c! grade B, 33 to 35c; grade C, 29 to 30c; pullets, 33 to 35c; unclassified, 39 to 42c.

Poultry.—Dressed steady; fowls, 25 to 38c; old roosters, 20 to 22c; chickens, 38 to 41c; ducks, 30 to 33c; geese, 27 to 28c; turkeys, 30 to 40c. Live poultry lower; fowls, 25 to 30c; old roosters, 18 to 20c; springers, 24 to 28c; ducks, 28 to 30c; geese, 25 to 26c; turkeys, 30 to 34c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples steady; 20-oz. Hubbardson, bu., $1 to $1.75; Wealthy, King, $1 to $2; Russet, $1 to $1.50; Baldwin, $1.50 to $1.75; Greening, $1 to $2.25; Northern Spy, $1 to $2.50; Spitzenberg, $1.40 to $2.75; McIntosh, $1.50 to $3.25; Delicious, western, box, $3 to $3.75; Rome Beauty, Jonathan, $2.25 to $2.75. Potatoes easy; home grown, bu., 25 to 65c; 150-lb. sack, $1.75 to $2; Bermuda, bbl., $10 to $11; sweets, Del., hamper, $2 to $2.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans steady; red Kidney, cwt., $9.50; pea, medium, $10 to $10.50; marrow, $12 to $12.50; white Kidney, $13 to $14. Onions steady; home grown, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; 100-lb. sack, $4.75 to $5.50; Spanish, crt., $2 to $2.40.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $4 to $4.25; grapes, Cal. Emperor, lug, $2.25 to $2.50; pears, Wash., box, $4.50; strawberries, Fla., qt., 45 to 50c.

Vegetables. — Beets, bu., 40c to $1; Brussels sprouts, qt., 20 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 50c to $1.40; carrots, bu., 75c to $2; cauliflower, Cal., crt., $1.35 to $1.75; celery, doz., 70c to $1.25; cucumbers, Cal., box, $7.75 to $8.25; eggplant, Cuba, crt., $5.50 to $6; endive, lb., 18 to 25c; kale, bbl., $1.25 to $1.75; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 75c to $1; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1.25; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 85c to $1; parsley, Tex., bu., $2 to $2.50; parsnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; peas, Mex., crt., $5.75 to $6; peppers, Fla., crt., $7 to $7.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 40c; rhubarb, 5-lb. box, $1 to $1.25; spinach, Tex., bu., 75c to $1.10; squash, bu., 40 to 75c; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2.75 to $3; turnips, bu., 50c to $1; watercress, doz. bchs., 30 to 50c.

Sweets.—Honey steady; clover, case, $5 to $6; dark, $2.50 to $3.50. Maple syrup steady; light, gal., $2 to $2.25; dark, $1.50 to $1.75.

Feeds.—Hay firm; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover, mixed, $12 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $35; standard middlings, $35; red dog, $41.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $47; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $58; hominy, $39; oatfeed, $22. C. H. B.

New York Produce Markets

January 31, 1929.

February: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.30.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.30.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.49½@$0.50
Extra, 92 score	.49
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.46½@ .48½
Seconds	.45 @ .46
Lower grades	.43¾@ .44½
Ladles	.34½@ .38
Packing stock	.30 @ .32
Renovated	.43 @ .43¾
Sweet, fancy	.51 @ .51½
Extra	.50 @ .50½
Firsts	.47 @ .49½
Seconds	.45½@ .46½
Centralized	.43½@ .47½

CHEESE

State, flat, June special	$0.27½@$0.29
Fresh, fancy	.24 @ .25
Wis., flats, held	.26 @ .27½
Daisies, fresh	.24

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.48 @$0.49
Extras	.47
Average extras	.45 @ .46
Extra firsts	.43 @ .44
Firsts	.41 @ .42
Pacific Coast, white	.40 @ .48
Mixed colors, Best, nearby	.47 @ .48
Gathered, best	.45 @ .46
Common to good	.29 @ .35

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42@$0.45
Fair to good	.30@ .40
Roosters	.20@ .27
Fowls	.24@ .34
Ducks	.18@ .25
Geese	.18@ .25
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs. each	.46@ .53
Mixed weights	.35@ .43
Turkeys, dry, Md., toms	.46@ .50
Hens	.42@ .45
Va. toms	.44@ .48
Hens	.41@ .43
Fair to good	.32@ .41
Old toms	.28@ .32
Old hens	.30@ .36
Squabs, white, lb.	.60@ .75
Dark, doz.	2.50@ 4.00
Culls	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY, RABBITS

Fowls, lb.,	$0.30@$0.31
Chickens	.26@ .40
Roosters	.18
Ducks	.28@ .30
Geese	.20@ .28
Tame rabbits	.20@ .24

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.00@13.50
Bulls	7.50@ 9.75
Cows	8.00@ 9.50
Calves, best	18.00@20.00
Common to good	10.00@16.00
Sheep	5.00@ 7.00
Lambs	14.00@16.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.23@$0.25
Good to prime	.17@ .21
Culls	.13@ .16
Lambs, h.h., each	8.00@13.00
Pigs, 30 to 20 lbs.	.18@ .24
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50@22.00
Bulls	15.50@16.00
Cows	16.00@19.50

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00@$2.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.00@ 2.35
State, 150 lbs.	1.75@ 2.00
Idaho, bu. box	2.00@ 2.85
Bermuda, bbl.	4.00@ 9.00
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00@ 1.75

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$2.00@$2.50
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10@ .25
Cabbage, ton	50.00@53.00
Carrots, bu.	1.50@ 2.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25@ 2.00
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00@ 2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50@ 7.00
Dandelion, Tex., bu.	.50@ 1.00
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	15.00
Kale, bbl.	1.50@ 1.75
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.50@ 5.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@ 4.25
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50@ 5.25
Parsley, bu.	1.25@ 2.00
Peas, bu.	2.00@ 5.50
Peppers, bu.	1.50@ 4.00
Radishes, bu.	1.00@ 1.75
Spinach, bu.	.40@ .65
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	4.00@ 5.25
String beans, bu.	1.50@ 6.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt, crate	1.00@ 2.25
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50@ 1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50@ 3.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.25@12.50
Pea	10.00@11.00
Red kidney	8.50@ 8.75

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$4.75@$6.50
King	5.50@ 5.75
McIntosh	10.50@11.00
Spitz	5.00@ 7.50
Wealthy	4.00@ 5.50
Jonathan	5.00@ 7.00
Pears, bbl.	2.00@ 5.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	2.00@ 5.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.28@ .35
Kumquats, qt.	.09@ .12

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00@27.00
No. 2	23.00@25.00
No. 3	15.00@21.00
Clover mixed	22.00@26.00
Straw, rye	22.00@24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 Northern Spring	$1.41⅛
No. 2 red	1.60⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.15½
Oats, No. 2 white	.63
Barley	.82¼
Rye	1.16¾

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19
Grade B	.15
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58@ .60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65@ .75
Gathered	.50@ .60
Fowls, lb.	.40@ .50
Turkeys, lb.	.50@ .60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@ .55
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@ .03
Tomatoes, lb.	.15@ .20
String beans, lb.	.30@ .35
Lima beans, lb.	.40@ .45
Peas, lb.	.40@ .45
Lettuce, head	.05@ .15
Onions, lb.	.10@ .20

Pittsburgh Markets

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, bbls., N. Y. 2½-in. Baldwins, $5 to $5.25, 2¼-in., $4 to $4.25; bu. bskt., N. Y. 2½-in. Baldwins and Kings, $1.75; Hubbardstons, $1.50 to $1.60; W. Va. 2½-in. Rome Beauties, $1.90 to $2, 2¼-in. $1.65 to $1.75; Pa. 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.75; Black Twigs, $1.65 to $1.75; Rome Beauties, $1.90 to $2. Cabbage, N. Y. bulk, per bbl., Danish seed, $3.25 to $3.75; Va. Savoy, per bbl., $2.75; Texas, new stock, per crt., $2.75 to $3.25. Kale, Va., per bbl., $1.90 to $2. Lettuce, Ohio hothouse, 10-lb. bskt., 65 to 75c. Mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., best, 90c to $1; poor stock low as 50c. Onions, 100-lb. sacks, No. 1 Michigan yellow, $5 to $5.25; Ohio and Ind. yellows, $5 to $5.25; mediums, $4 to $4.50. Parsnips, Ill., bu. bskt., $1.50. Potatoes, 150-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1 grade Mich. rurals, $1.90 to $2; N. Y. and Pa. whites, $2 to $2.10; Maine Gr. Mts., $2.25 to $2.40. Rutabagas, Canadian, 100-lb. sacks, $1.15 to $1.25. Sweet potatoes, N. J., bu. hprs., yellows, No. 1, $2.25 to $2.40; Del. and Md., $1.75 to $1.90; poor stock low as $1.50. Turnips, bu. bskt., Pa. and N. Y., washed, $1.35 to $1.50.

Hay and Straw.—Timothy, No. 1, $22.50 to $23; standard Timothy, $21 to $22; No. 2, $17 to $19; No. 3, $15 to $16; No. 1 light clover, mixed, $20 to $21; No. 2, $17 to $18; No. 1 clover, mixed, $22 to $23; No. 2, $18 to $20; No. 1 clover, $26 to $27; No. 2, $20 to $21; No. 1 heavy clover, mixed, $24 to $24.50; No. 1 Alfalfa, 2nd cutting, $31 to $32; standard Alfalfa, 2nd cutting, $28 to $29; No. 2 Alfalfa, 2nd cutting, $25 to $26; No. 1 wheat straw, $13 to $13.50; No. 2, $11.50 to $12.50; No. 3, $10 to $11; No. 1 oat straw, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $11 to $11.50; No. 1 rye straw, $15 to 16; No. 2, $13.50 to $14.

Eggs.—Local, fresh select whites, 42 to 44c; browns, 39 to 42c; current receipts, 34 to 36c; pullet eggs, 30 to 35c per doz.

Poultry.—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 43c; hog dressed, 39c. Live poultry: Hens, heavy, 31 to 32c; Leghorns, 26 to 28c; roosters, 18 to 20c; springers, heavy, 31 to 32c; Leghorns, 26 to 28c; ducks, 26 to 30c; geese, 22 to 25c.

A Boy and Stockraising

As a boy I am beginning to think about my future. What is the best location for stockraising in the United States? What is the average income of a stockman? What are the advantages and disadvantages of stockraising? What is the best preparation for a stockraiser? What breed is the post profitable, and what breed is the least subject to sickness? H. P.

New Haven, Conn.

"Stockraising" is a general term. It includes breeding, raising and marketing the products of domestic animals. Usually stockraising is limited to horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, but, broadly speaking, it includes poultry, rabbits, pigeons and other pet stock as well, so that no question of location could be discussed without knowing the particular class of animals in mind. Moreover, stockraising, except in a few localities where there is open range, is merely a branch of general agriculture and practically all stockraisers are crop-growers, and produce on their farms a large part of the feed for their animals. Live stock is largely a means for marketing more bulky and unsaleable products. Live stock of one sort or another, and usually of most sorts, is kept on a majority of farms all over the United States.

There are very few localities or conditions where any class of domestic animals may not be successfully maintained. This does not mean, however, that some localities are not better suited to some particular class of stock or product than others. Such conditions are largely those of soil or climate or adaptability for the growth of certain crops, so that meat production (beef, mutton and pork) finds its greatest development in the Middle West, from Ohio to the Rocky Mountains, where corn and oats are so successfully grown that the whole region is known as the cornbelt. Dairy production (more especially milk production), owing to bulk and perishability, is more closely confined to the vicinity of large markets, though dairying is tending to be more widely diversified. At present it is most largely developed in New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New England, Pennsylvania and numerous limited localities throughout the cornbelt. Wool is most largely produced on large ranges in the Rocky Mountain region, but sheep in small flocks for early lamb and mutton can be kept almost everywhere.

The domestic fowl is the most nearly universal domestic animal, and while many large commercial flocks are successfully maintained, the vast majority of fowls are kept in small flocks on individual farms all over the country, primarily to furnish eggs and meat for the family, with some surplus for pocket money for the wife and children.

It is no more possible to state the average income of a good stockman than it is to state the average income of a "good man." It depends somewhat on the amount invested, but very largely upon the tariff, industry and mental capacity of the individual. The opportunity for success in almost any line of stockraising is quite as good as in any branch of agriculture.

Stockraising is a high type of agriculture. It requires a certain amount of skill and particularly of attention to detail. This might be considered an advantage or disadvantage, according to one's point of view. Stockraising conserves the fertility of the land, and is generally considered an important feature of any rational permanent system of husbandry. Live stock products are concentrated and necessary components of the human food supply, and as such are and probably always will be in constant demand. Stockraising requires a larger investment in stock and buildings than some forms of mere crop production, but such investment prudently made is warranted by the greater return.

Undoubtedly the best preparation for one wholly unacquainted with stockraising is to engage oneself to a successful stock breeder of the class one is interested in, and to work as a common hand until the practical details are thoroughly mastered. After one or two years of such preparation, a two-year or four-year course at an agricultural college would be useful to one who desired to take it.

The question of breed is one of minor importance. There is no one best breed of any class of live stock. While certain breeds have certain adaptabilities for certain purposes and conditions, the selection of breed may well be one of individual preference. There is more difference in the individuals within any breed than the average difference between any two breeds. H. H. W.

News From Ohio

As to conditions in rural community crops, wheat, corn, tobacco, general farming, etc., tobacco is selling at 15c lb.; corn, 90c bu.; wheat, $1.27; oats, 44c; potatoes, $1; eggs, 30c doz.; butter, 53c lb. Hog population is on the decrease, due to a period of lower prices and smaller profit in feeding. Many farmers figure corn too high to feed into hogs. Wheat is looking fine; ground covered with snow. Many farmhouses are being electrified. It was a good Fall to get work done, and much Fall plowing was done. J. E. B.

Darke Co., Ohio.

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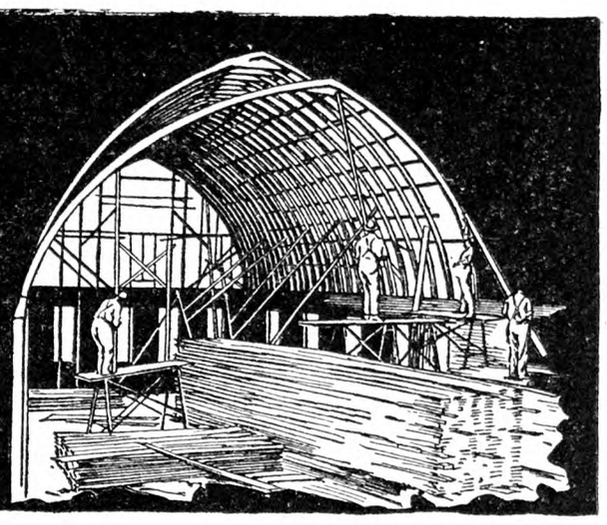

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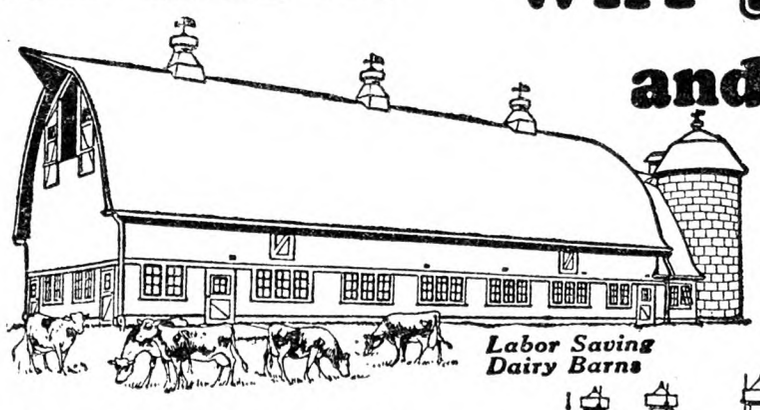

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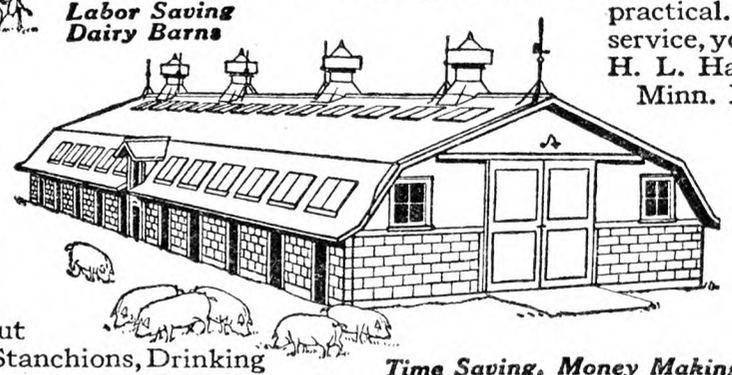

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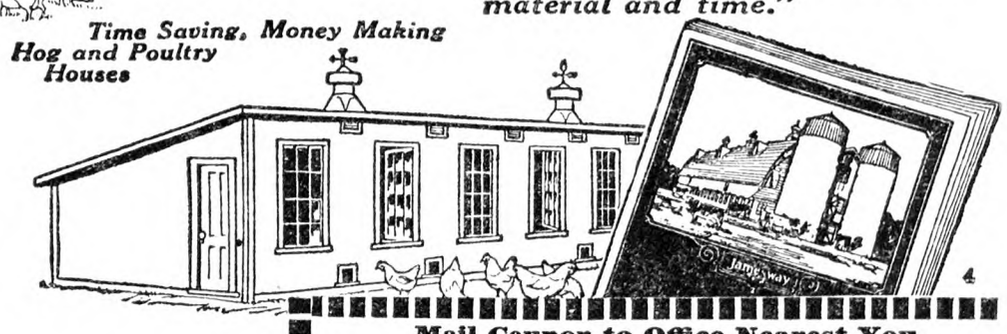

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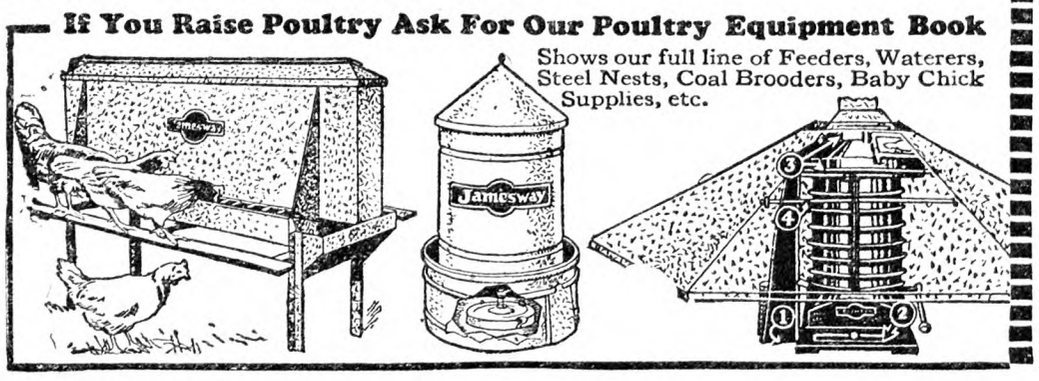

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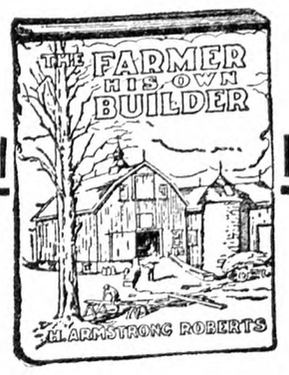

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Sprouting Oats

Will you give me information on how to sprout oats for chickens? I would like to know how to build the frame or cabinet as well as how to prepare and care for the oats, also if necessary to supply heat in the cabinet. L. E. K.
Vestal, N. Y.

Oats may be sprouted in tubs or on the floor, anywhere that light, moisture and sufficient heat may be maintained. Oat sprouting cabinets are convenient and may be used with their own heat in a cold room. A temperature of above 60 degrees is needed to secure quick germination and freedom from molds. A cabinet is a simple affair: it consists of a series of trays, conveniently about 2 ft. square, arranged one above the other in an enclosed cabinet with glass doors. A frame to hold these trays should be first built and then covered with any material desired. If to be used in a cold room, a lamp will be needed at the bottom of the cabinet to furnish the needed heat. This would have to be protected from dripping moisture from the trays. These trays should be about two inches deep and have the bottom boards slightly apart for drainage. If the sprouting trays are to be kept in a room of moderate temperature, no outside cover will be needed and the lamp can be dispensed with. Oats to be sprouted are first soaked for from 24 to 36 hours, then placed in layers about one inch deep in the trays. They must be sprinkled daily to keep them moist and stirred daily until the sprouts have well started. They may be fed at any stage; as germinated oats when the sprouts start or as sprouted oats when the sprouts have reached a length of four to six inches. A chunk from 1 to 2 in. square may be fed daily to each fowl. A glance at the picture of a cabinet will give the idea, perhaps better than a printed description, and a bulletin (Lesson 157) from the Cornell Experiment Station at Ithaca, N. Y., will prove valuable to prospective users of sprouted oats.
M. B. D.

Worms in Gizzard

I have Rhode Island hens and have lost several. They first seem sick, not caring about eating much, and I have taken them out of my flock as soon as I notice them. They are sick about a week or longer, just droop around for awhile and die. I usually kill them when they get very bad. I killed one yesterday and found inner lining of the gizzard seemed sticky and I found a reddish worm, small but about the length of a common pin. This was all I could find. I also lost a few early this Spring with blindness. They were healthy, but they never got over it and had to be killed. The eyes looked glassy. I have a good flock, and they lay wonderfully, and I am discouraged about them now, and wonder if there is any cure for them. MRS. J. P. E.
New York.

There are several varieties of worms that may infest the gizzard and, if in sufficient numbers, may in time bring about the death of the fowl. These worms may be found attached at one end to the lining membrane of the gizzard and sometimes in such numbers as to give the membranes the appearance of having a hairy growth upon them. An examination of the internal organs of several dead birds should show whether or not this worm infestation in your flock is general and serious. A sick bird may be treated by giving oil of turpentine in teaspoonful doses at intervals but should be removed from the flock and general measures of cleanliness of quarters given special attention to. Worm infestation is spread through the droppings of those fowls that harbor the parasites and these, of course, must be kept out of reach as far as practicable. Ground long used by poultry flocks also becomes infested and keeps the parasites numerous and active. It is so difficult to really disinfect the ground that it is far better to remove the poultry quarters to new locations if that is possible. Where this cannot be done, it has been found practicable to keep the flock upon a concrete platform of small size for an outdoor run and to maintain this in a sanitary condition by frequent cleaning and perhaps flushing with a disinfectant solution. M. B. D.

Comparative Egg Prices

The following quotations are obtained from Government and commercial reports. Due to lack of standardization of trade terms throughout the country, it has been necessary to quote each market individually, using the local phraseology in describing egg grades.

January 28, 1929.—New York: Nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, premiums not included, 46 to 47c; average extras, 45c; browns, fancy to extra fancy, 46c. Philadelphia: Fresh extra firsts, 43c; fresh firsts, in new cases 41c, in second-hand cases 40c; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs, in cartons, 51 to 53c. Boston: Nearby hennery, 45 to 46c. Providence, R. I.: Specials, large, 48 to 56c; nearby fresh, large, 42 to 48c; nearby fresh, mediums, 40c; nearby fresh pullets, 36 to 37c. Worcester: Nearby, 45 to 50c, mostly 45 to 48c. Hartford, Conn.: Newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 50 to 52c; Conn. extra, 46 to 48c; Conn. gathered, 42 to 45c. Waterbury, Conn.: Newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 50 to 52c; Conn. extra, 45 to 50c; Conn. gathered, 42 to 48c. Wilkes-Barre: Cal. whites, 36c; storage, fancy cartons, 36c; nearby, 44c. Buffalo: grade A, 43 to 48c; grade B, 32 to 35c; grade C, 29 to 30c; at mark, 39 to 42c; pullets, at mark, 33 to 35c.

January 26, 1929.—New Haven: Conn. newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 53 to 54c; Conn. extra, 48 to 50c; Conn. gathered, 44 to 45c. Bridgeport: Conn. newlaid, fancy, 55 to 60c; Conn. special No. 1, 53 to 55c; Conn. extra, 50 to 52c; Conn. gathered, 50c.

Baltimore Markets

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, bbls., Va. U. S. No. 1 2½-in. up Yorks, $3.75 to $4; U. S. No. 1 2¼-in up Jonathans, $3.50 to $3.75; N. Y. U. S. No. 1 2¾-in. up R. I. Greenings, $5; bu., Va. U. S. No. 1 3-in up Staymans, Winesaps, $1.75 to $1.90; U. S. No. 1 2½-in up Yorks, $1.25 to $1.50; Delicious, med. to large size, $2.25 to $2.50. Cranberries, Mass. late varieties, ½-bbl. boxes, $9.50 to $10.50; ¼-bbl. boxes, $4.75 to $5.25. Brussels sprouts, N. Y., per qt., 15 to 25c. Cabbage, N. Y., bulk, per ton, Danish type, med. size, $43 to $46; med. to large size, $40 to $42. Celery, N. Y., ⅔ crts., rough, fair condition, $2.25 to $2.75; poor condition, $1 to $1.50. Kale, Va., bbls., Scotch, $1.50 to $1.75. Onions, Ind. and Mich., 50-lb. sacks, yellows, U. S. No. 1, med. to large size, mostly $2.75; Ind., 100-lb. sacks, yellows, U. S. No. 1, med. to large, size, $5.25 to $5.40, rew $5.50; N. Y., 100-lb. sacks, yellows, U. S. No. 1, small to med. size, $3.75 to $4. Potatoes, Pa., 150-lb. sacks, round white, U. S. No. 1, mostly $2; Maine, 150-lb. sacks, Gr. Mts., U. S. No. 1, $2.25 to $2.35; W. Md. and Pa., 100-lb. sacks, round white, U. S. No. 1, $1.30 to $1.35, poorly graded, $1.10 to $1.15; long reds, U. S. No. 1, $1.10, poorly graded showing blight 85c to $1. Sweet potatoes, E. S. Md., bu. hprs., yellows, U. S. No. 1, $1.40 to $1.65; fancy $1.75 to $1.85, ungraded $1 to $1.25; E. S. Va., bbls., white yams, med. size, $2.75 to $3, large size, rough, $1.50 to $2.50. Turnips, nearby, 14-qt. hprs., washed, 30 to 50c, few higher.

Live poultry.—Chickens, old, 4½ lbs. and over, 27 to 28c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 25 to 75c; Leghorns, 25 to 27c; young, colored, as to size, 32 to 34c; broilers, 36 to 38c; turkeys, young, 9 lbs. and over, hens, 40c; gobblers, 33 to 36c; old toms, 28 to 30c.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, qt., 7 to 8c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 45 to 48c; fowls, fancy line, lb., 24 to 26c; roasting chickens, lb., 28 to 30c; pork, light, dressed, 100 lbs., $11 to $12; pork, heavy, dressed, 100 lbs., $9 to $10; calves, prime veal, 100 lbs., $18 to $20; calves, common to good, 100 lbs., $10 to $15; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $10 to $12; cows, fresh milk, each, $125 to $175.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasturized, qt., 14c; milk, special, qt., 18c; milk, from chain stores, bottled, qt., 11 to 13c; butter, dairy, farmers' delivery, lb., 60c; butter, prints and rolls, lb., 54 to 55c; butter, tub, lb., 53c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 53 to 55c; turkeys, fancy, lb., 49c; fowls, fresh killed, lb., 37 to 39c; roasting chickens, fresh, lb., 45 to 50c; capons, lb., 59c; pork loin, lb., 18 to 23c; hams, fresh, lb., 27c; shoulders, fresh, lb., 14c; sausage meat, lb., 23 to 25c; lamb, lb., 37 to 39c; beef liver, lb., 19c; calf liver, lb., 48 to 50c; pig liver, lb., 10 to 12c; potatoes, pk., 23 to 25c; onions, fancy, 3 lbs., 25c; spinach, fresh,, 3 lbs., 37 to 38c; new carrots, bch, 10c; celery, fancy, 20c; lettuce, large, head, 15c; Baldwin apples, 6 lbs., 25c.

A MAN named Dawidowicz Asojedoffski has been arrested in Berlin for forgery. We can hardly blame him for not wanting to sign his own name. — Boston Transcript.

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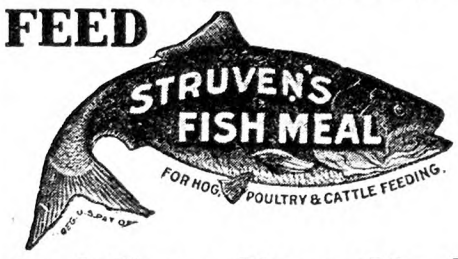

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from State-Supervised, Blood-Tested Specialty Bred Stock. Every Leghorn Chick is hatched from a Hen Breeder, weighing 4 lbs. or more.
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Try our Wh. Wyandotte-Wh. Rock Cross Bred Chicks from blood-tested matings. They make top-notch broilers, and the pullets make good winter layers. We also offer Chicks from blood-tested White and Barred Rocks, R. I. Red and White Wyandotte matings.
R. I. RED PULLETS, 10-WEEKS-OLD ONLY $1 EACH—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Write for Free Folder and Prices
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BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
Bd. Rocks & S.C. Reds	3.75	7.25	14	67.50	130
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.50	12	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.50	4.75	9	42.50	80

A Special Discount on orders placed in advance
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MARCH and APRIL PRICES
S. C. W. LEGHORNS ....12½c each
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SPECIAL MATINGS
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We prepay postage and guarantee safe delivery. Order direct from this ad. or send for folder.
OUR MOTTO:
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BUY HOFF'S **"VITALITY"** DAY-OLD
CHICKS OF QUALITY
State Supervised and Blood-Tested
S. C. W. Leghorns Barred P. Rocks R. I. Reds
Bred for heavy egg production, strong stamina and vitality. My Leghorn breeding cockerels are direct from Tancred Farms, Kent, Wash., and are bred from trapnested birds with records of 251 to 290 eggs. My chicks are reasonable in price, satisfactory and profitable. One of the pioneer baby chick producers with 41 years experience, and my plant is not so large but what every order receives my personal attention. Send for descriptive circular. Prices are less than you would expect to pay for such quality. Write me and you will not be disappointed.
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BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$49.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	3.50	7.00	13.00	64.00
Heavy Broilers	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00
Light Broilers	2.75	4.50	8.00	39.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. Postage paid. Hogan tested flocks. 19 years in business.
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HILL SIDE CHICKS
Will Ship C. O. D.
March and April Chicks as Low as 9c
S. C. W. LEGHORNS S. C. R. I. OWENS REDS
S. C. ROCKS and REDS S. C. W. L. TANCRED and
HEAVY MIXED—LIGHT MIXED WYCKOFF STRAIN
100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
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FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**
Leaders in egg production and show winners. Send your orders now for Feb., Mar. and Apr.
$12.00 per 100; $57.50—500; $110—1000
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$13.00 per 100; $62.50—500; $120—1000
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Tom Barron S. C. White Leghorn Hatching Eggs and Cockerels
from 700 two and three-year-old selected and trapnested 4½-5 lb. healthy hens mated with Vigorous, Pedigreed Cockerels with Dams records 250-303. Hatching Eggs, $9 per 100—$80 per 1000. Cockerels, $5 to $10 per bird.
No Lights Used
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Our Winning Leghorn Pen at Bergen Contest Also Laid the Largest Eggs
Our chicks from cockerels with two generations 300-egg blood, all our breeders N. J. Certified, blood tested. R. O. P. chicks from famous contest hens for sale. Free catalog and service letters.
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J. P. Vreeland Little Falls, N. J.

CUSTOM HATCHING
We will be prepared to do custom hatching by the 4th of March. We charge for the hatching of hens eggs, $3.00; ducks and turkeys, $4.00 per 100, in smaller numbers 1c per egg additional.
Hens kept all winter in unsanitary coops and fed grain only will lay thin shelled eggs and produce weak chickens. Please house and feed your breeders right and send no other but the best No. 1 hatching eggs.
THE FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY
Theresa, New York

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY **CHICKS**

Barred and White Rocks	$14.00 per 100
White Wyandottes	16.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	12.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
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CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, $12.00-100. Barred Rocks and Reds, $13.00-100. White Rocks, $14.00-100. Mixed, $10.00-100. Special price on larger orders. Circular free. 100% live delivery guaranteed. JACOB NEIMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Tancred Strain. N. J. Certified and Blood Tested from N. J. R. O. P. dams, with records from 210 to 280 eggs. Day old chicks sired by above cockerels. 2,500 each week. Circular free.
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Trapnested hens mated to pedigreed males of 250-294 egg ancestry. Member M. A. C. P. B. Circular on request.
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CHICKS Certified, Supervised Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. Booking orders. Catalog describes. LEYDEN HAVEN FARM, Staatsburg, New York.

For Sale--200 JERSEY BLACK GIANT
Cocks, Cockerels, Hens and Pullets. Bred from good show bird stock. Am selling to make room for Baby Chicks.
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BARRED ROCK PULLETS
8 weeks, $1.25. 3 months, $1.60. 4 months, $1.90. Express Paid. On 20 or more within 250 miles.
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PURE BRED **BARRED ROCK CHICKS**
Low prices. Write for special discount on early orders and 500 lots. Healthy stock; good layers Hatches weekly.
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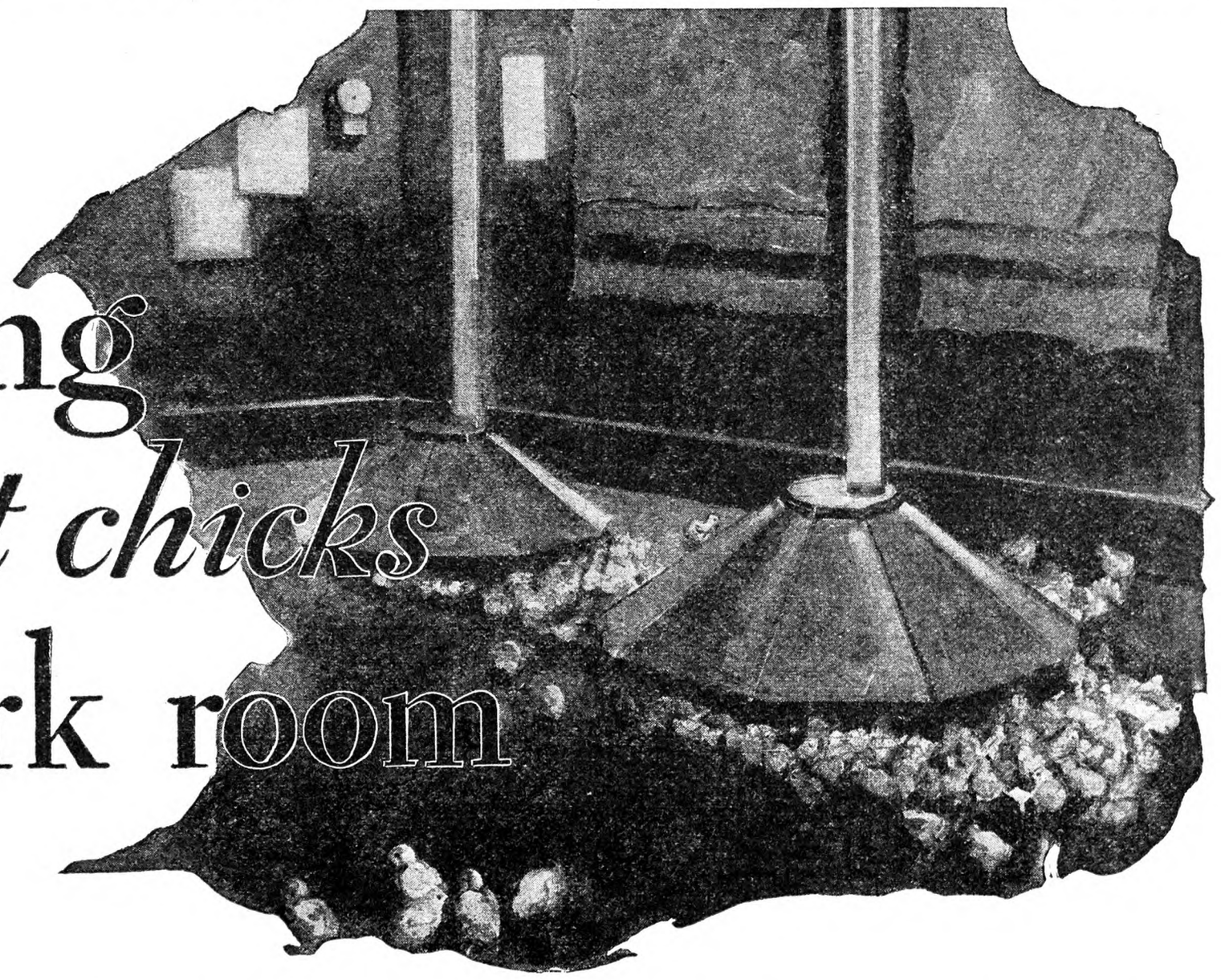
Barred Rock Eggs Blood-tested. N. Y. S. Certified. 100—$15 Selected; 100—$9; 250—$20. A. J. DAY R. 8 Auburn, N. Y.

By This Vitamin D Discovery Pratt's Again Revolutionize Chick Starting



Raising *perfect chicks* *in a* dark room

Poultrymen! Read every thrilling detail of the most startling development affecting your business in years. Now for the first time, a starting food is so enriched in growth Vitamin D that it raised perfect chicks in a dark room! No matter if sunlight is deficient in Vitamin D, mid-winter chicks won't suffer. This new discovery guarantees them all the nourishment of June sunshine.

Doomed to a Life of Darkness!

Never to know the health-giving light of the sun. Deprived of all light that held a trace of Vitamin D rays,—that mysterious element necessary to proper development of living bone and tissue.

Under these purposely abnormal and severe conditions, one group of chicks in the laboratory went to pieces. You'd expect it. But another group thrived! Developed perfectly! At eight weeks were twice the weight. Twice the size. Yellow legs. Red combs and wattles. Full, strong bone formation. Normal and healthy in every respect. Actual photographs proved it.

Both groups were fed identical food—the food heretofore admitted the finest in the world for baby chicks. But there was one difference. And that difference represents the greatest advance in poultry raising in years.

Making Up for Nature

New methods in chick raising demanded this new way of feeding them. Vitamin D didn't get important until artificial methods deprived chicks of a natural supply. When chicks were hatched according to Nature, they got Vitamin D according to Nature. June-hatched chicks in a June-bright sun get all the Vitamin D they need. But today they're hatched in the cold dark days of winter and early spring. Indoor brooding, confined quarters and forced growth make Vitamin D most necessary just when sunshine is least available. And without Vitamin D, chicks can't assimilate from their food the minerals needed to build strong bone. Nor do they develop the vitality, digestion and disease resistance so necessary to modern poultry methods. For authorities agree that unless cod liver oil of the proper quality is added fresh and in quantities sufficient to spoil the keeping properties of the food, it is useless.

Pratts Enriched in Vitamin D by Entirely New Process

Now for the first time and by an entirely newly invented scientific process, a baby chick food is enriched by enough Vitamin D to prevent rickets and leg-weakness; promote bone growth, digestion, health and resistance to disease. Now for the first time, ONE FOOD supplies every nourishment needed to develop bone, muscle, nerve, feather and laying ability. A COMPLETE food that absolutely wipes out any possibility of internal breakdown due to feed. A food so rich in growth and Vitamin D that it raised perfect chicks in a dark room.

Completely Suited to Modern Poultry Raising

What food could be better suited to the needs of modern poultry raising? Here is a starting food more than equal to the unusual demands of new methods. Its base ingredients have always been the finest sources of energy that money could buy; painstakingly selected—mechanically pre-digested — skillfully blended.

Ground hulled oats: dried buttermilk: cooked wheat: sterilized bone meal: ground whole corn: wheat middlings: epsom salt: ground millet, alfalfa leaf and blossom meal. And when chicks come through the baby stage with flying colors because of Pratts, most poultrymen prefer to depend on PRATTS BUTTERMILK GROWING MASH to get mature layers at least expense.

Now the perfect start is insured! Regardless of weather, season or growing methods. The new-day starting food that suits the new-day practices. No wonder it is every year the largest selling baby chick food in the world!

Bone Structure of VITANIN D GROUP at end of 8 weeks

Chick No. 313. Weight 34th day 231 grammes. In 22 succeeding days gained 153 grammes. Regular black line denotes heavy deposit of bone making calcium. Note: normal narrow cartilaginous head of tibia bone.

Bone Structure of CONTROL GROUP at end of 8 weeks

Chick No. 337. Weight 34th day 141 grammes, and down with rickets. In following 22 days gained only 25 grammes. Irregular black line denotes low deposit of calcium, severe rickets and soft cartilaginous head of tibia bone.

WEEK	VITAMIN D PEN	CONTROL PEN
Start	Averaged 1-25 oz. heavier than control pen	
2nd Week	About 1-25 oz. heavier than control pen	
3rd Week	Slight gain in size over control pen	
4th Week	Average 1 oz. heavier	25% down with rickets
5th Week	Substantial gain	All down with rickets but one
8th Week	Double in weight since 5th week Av. weight 12 oz. Mortality—none	No gain since 5th week Av. weight 6 oz. Mortality—64%

More Than Ever Insist on the Original Baby Food for Baby Chicks

Of course, good feed dealers always carry Pratts. They know it pays them when chicks pay out for you. Insist on the one starting food sufficiently enriched in Vitamin D.

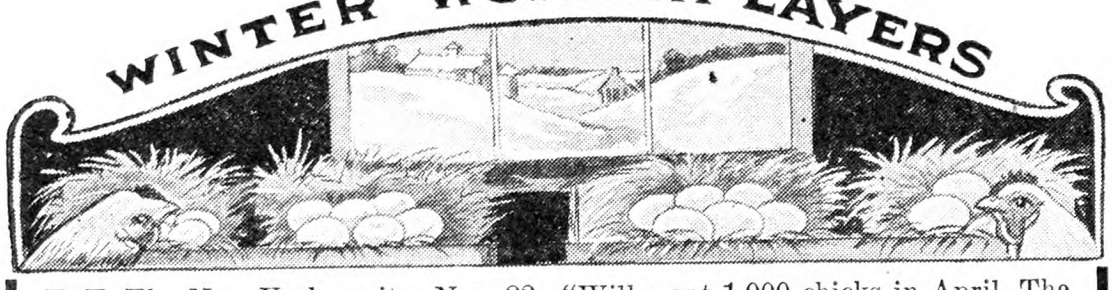
If you don't know the name of your Pratt dealer, write us. In answering, we will mail free an informative booklet —"Raising Baby Chicks."

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
Philadelphia, Pa.

Pratt's
contest PROVEN

BUTTERMILK
BABY CHICK FOOD
Growing Mash Laying Mash

AMERICA'S QUALITY FEED LINE



E. E. Ely, New York, writes Nov. 22: "Will want 1,000 chicks in April. The 2,000 from you did fine. They surely were a dandy bunch. I have not seen any pullets that come up to ours and everyone thinks they are *wonderful.* 40% are now laying." On Dec. 18 Mr. Ely wrote again: "They are improving every day. *Laying fully 50%.*" *Double* inspection of eggs for size and weight for years means Sunbeam Chicks are *bigger when hatched,* healthier and quicker growers.

Weigh 11 to 12 lbs. per box 100 when hatched. Ideal Climate. Foremost Prize-winning and bred to lay strains. Ohio Rigid *Accreditation* insures Pure Bred Standard Bred. Our own *superior* breeding, care and expert culling better still. Guaranteed 100% alive and true to breed. *Prizes offered to buyers. BIG DISCOUNTS* for orders now. Delivery when wanted. *Free* illustrated catalog. *Prices Low.* We ship C.O.D. Get Winter Eggs with *Sunbeam* Winter Wonder Strains.

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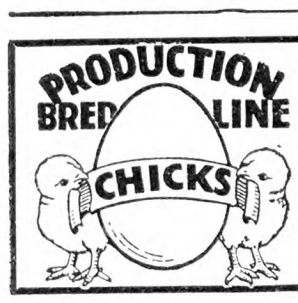
Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Not just a hatchery, but a real Breeding Farm of 100 acres.
Careful management, finest possible equipment, and years of experience guarantee you a better, more profitable chick.
State tested annually for B. W. D. Free circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm **Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.**

EIGENRAUCH FARMS
RED BANK - NEW JERSEY
18TH YEAR breeding White Leghorns for size, vigor and heavy production of large White EGGS. 8,000 LAYERS are housed on our farm.

Our Chick Guarantee
100% satisfactory arrival on the exact date we promise shipment. Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm.
Write for Free Folder and Prices on Pullets and Chicks
EIGENRAUCH FARMS RED BANK, N. J.



Prices Lower than Usual
Egg-bred chicks from high-production ancestry. Nine profitable varieties, carefully bred and selected for many years. Customers report complete satisfaction. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Free catalog sent on request.
Send only $1 down. We will ship your chicks on date specified C. O. D. Avoid disappointment by reserving your shipping date now. Breeders which produce Nye Brothers' chicks have free farm range.
Fostoria Hatchery, Nye Brothers, Owners, Dept. 17, Fostoria, Ohio

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS
Write for catalog on Large Chicks and Hatching Eggs from New Jersey certified, blood-tested, trapnested and high producing breeders of this strain. **PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey**

Early Hatched Mammoth Bronze Toms Also Breeding Yearling Hens and Yearling Males for foundation—Toms, $10 and $12; Yearling Hens, $8 and $10 and Yearling Males, $15. PLYMOUTH TURKEY FARM Plymouth, New Hampshire

BRONZE TURKEYS—GREAT PROFIT-PAYERS—Esbenshade's Famous Bronze high-class breeders. Toms-Hens, $12-$15-20-$25. Exhibition birds higher. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free instruction with orders. Big catalog 10c. ESBENSHADE TURKEYS, Box R, Ronks, Pa.

Reid's Turkey Farm No blackhead for 15 years. 700 Bronze Birds. FREEHOLD, N. J., Star Route.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Large, healthy, free range. TOMS—$10, $12 and $15. HENS—$8 and $10. CLOVER LANE FARM Spring Grove, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Healthy, free range. TOMS—$10.00 and $12.00. HENS—$8.00 and $10.00. MILTON S. HOKE Spring Grove, Pa.

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DUCKLINGS, $30.00—EGGS, $12.00 per hundred. Mammoth White Pekins. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

PINECREST ORCHARDS STRAIN
R. I. Red Chicks
Priced for the producer of market eggs. B. W. D. free by state test. All eggs set average 25-26 oz.
Ledgemont Farm Hatchery Lunenburg, Mass.
18 Years Hatching Experience

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS **VIGOROUS VERMONTERS** State Certified and B. W. D. Tested for nine years. Catalog. ELM VIEW FARM 88 South Street New Haven, Vt.

PINECREST ORCHARDS
Strain, S. C. Rhode Island Reds
BABY CHICKS
State-Tested—Trapnested—Pedigreed
Every breeder is a carefully selected bird with the pure blood of the Pinecrest Orchard strain of generation upon generation coursing through their veins. Birds with the lay bred into them. Each year our entire stock is State-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. We own and operate one of the largest S. C. R. I. Red breeding plants in New England. Send for circular and prices.
SCOTT POULTRY FARM
BOX 92 GROTON, MASS.

BABY CHICKS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Trapnested **21st YEAR** *Pedigreed*
Every breeder in our flock is a carefully selected bird—Blood-tested, free of White Diarrhoea and carries high record contest blood—Birds with the lay bred into them.
THE CHICKS now hatching every week are strong and livable Customers growing 96% and more. They make quick profitable broilers and wonderful layers. A few choice breeding cockerels to spare. Now booking on 10 week Pullets.
Catalog on request
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R. I. RED Barred Rock Cockerels from heavy laying stock; good size and color, $5.00. A. L. VREELAND - - NUTLEY, N. J.

S. C. R. I. RED CHICKS Blood-tested, M. A. C. Strain. Chicks, $25—100. Hatching eggs. Weekly hatches every Tuesday. B. & C. POULTRY FARM Tel. 801-J Amherst, Mass.

Experience With Guinea Fowl

My experience with guineas covers a good many years, and I have found that they will make their own way during a large part of the year, and pay their owner a good profit for the privilege of so doing. They have certain traits and peculiarities that make them especially adaptable to farm conditions.

It is true they will not thrive in close confinement. This in itself is more of an asset than a liability. A confined bird is a dependent bird, an added incubus for the farmer to feed and care for. Guineas are independent by nature. Turn them loose and they will make their own living, wreaking havoc on bugs, worms and weed seeds. They are the most trustworthy and indefatigable insect destroyers of the poultry kingdom. They range farther afield than chickens, and carry their insect warfare into the enemy stronghold, the far corners and out-of-the-way places where the bugs, worms and weed seeds thrive. Extreme weather conditions never render them inactive.

"Hasn't scratched yet," could well be applied to them, as they are non-scratchers, and for this reason they are truly the gardener's friend. Let them have access to the garden at times; they are trustworthy bug-chasers.

They are excellent watchmen, and allow no unusual sound or movement to go unchallenged, night or day. They give warning of the approach of danger in the form of hawks, crows, etc., before other poultry are aware of it. It is indeed a wily varmint, whether feathered, furred or human, that can creep up on a flock of guineas.

The time when there was no appreciable market demand for this fowl is past. The demand is here, and it is steadily increasing. Hotels and restaurants in cities are responsible for most of it. They are used as a substitute for grouse, quail, pheasant, etc., at banquets and club dinners. The younger birds take the place of quail or partridge, and the mature birds resemble the pheasant in flavor. The diet and habits of the bird tend to give it a delicate gamey flavor.

Young birds weighing about two pounds each (live weight) are most in demand, and sometimes sell for $1.50 to $2.50 per pair at this weight, which they reach at about 12 weeks of age. It costs so little to see them through the first months, the only period in their lives when they are essentially dependent for feed and care, that the selling price comes very near being pure profit. Truly the economic value of this fowl is terribly underestimated. As native game birds decrease in numbers, it is only reasonable to suppose that the demand for their substitute will increase proportionately at least, and perhaps more rapidly as the public comes to realize the goodness and delicacy of flavor of the guinea when properly cooked.

Guineas sold on the general market are usually classed as game, and displayed and sold with game birds. For this trade it is best to leave the feathers on, with the possible exception of a spot on the breast which may be picked clean to display the outline of the carcass to better advantage. They should be bled by severing the blood vessel in the roof of the mouth, hanging them by the feet until through bleeding.

For the hotel trade they should be picked clean. They are not as hard to pick as other fowls, and should never be scalded, as the feathers may be easily removed in the dry state. These should be saved, since they are superior to any but those of water-fowls.

An over-fat guinea is not wanted, and since they take on flesh quickly when confined it is doubtful if pen or coop fattening will pay.

A young and tender dressed guinea may be easily recognized. The breastbone of such a bird is soft and flexible. The feet and toes are solf and pliable and the toenails are short and sharp. The ends of the feathers at the wing tips are pointed, while those of old birds are blunt and round.

Guineas usually mate in pairs when the sexes are equal, but it is not necessary to have as many males as females. One cock to three or four hens is enough. One to six has also been found a satisfactory ratio, with no apparent loss in fertility of eggs. The cry of the bird is the most satisfactory means of determining the sex. That of the female sounds like "pot-rack, pot-rack," while that of the male is more like "tick, tick, tick." The red ear lobes and helmets of the male are larger than those of the hen, and he is larger and more aggressive.

Egg production usually begins in April or early May, and continues until Fall, during which time the hens are very persistent layers, laying almost every day. The nests are often well hidden, and frequently hard to find. Extreme care must be taken in removing the eggs, to do so only when the birds are not watching. Disturb the nest as little as possible and leave a few of the eggs so the hen will not realize the robbery and will return to it. June is the best month to hatch. The weather is generally warm and settled, and therefore more suited to small guineas. Then, too, the hatching of other classes of poultry is usually out of the way at this time, so that guinea-raising fits in nicely with the other poultry work, and offers one more opportunity for profitable production.

Hatching eggs that have to be kept for some time before sitting should always

BABY CHICKS
Hatched from our own strain of S. C. R. I. Reds—famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Our 4,000 layers were producing 50% Dec. 1st. We own and operate one of the largest S. C. R. I. Red breeding plants in New England. Each year our entire stock is state tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. Let us introduce our trapnested, blood line, disease free, 260-egg strain, which is sure to satisfy into your flock. CATALOG FREE.
REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass.

Won Vineland and Bergen Co. Contests
Year 1926-27
1st & 2nd High Hen at Vineland, Year 1927-28
1st & 2nd High Hen at Bergen Co., Year 1927-28.
Pedigreed Cockerels—Baby Chicks
at prices you can afford. Now booking orders. Cockerels from Son of Champion of World Hen. 351 eggs in 364 days.
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CLOVERDALE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS exclusively
Trapnested and Pedigreed by Owner Continuously for 17 Years.
From one pen of pullets, 87 made R. O. P. average production of 233.63 eggs, Official. Four average weights of eggs by Supervisor, 23.70 oz., 24.48 oz., 24.96 oz. and 25.90 oz. per dozen. Yearly average weight of eggs, Official 24.66 oz. pullets. Yes, pullet No. 3517 laid 308 eggs, but it is these high averages of large eggs that count. For six years we have used only males from hens laying ideal pure white eggs, 240 or over. Reasonable prices on Cockerels, Chicks or Hatching Eggs. Write for catalog.
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM F. J. DeHart, Prop.
R. F. D. No. 1 Cortland, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr, & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS
BLOOD TESTED AND UTILITY STOCK
Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Black Minorcas and Mixed. Pekin Ducklings.
Also two and six weeks old Chicks.
Write for Circular and Prices
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, N.Y.

GLENWOOD FARMS
Prolific strain of S.C. White LEGHORNS
Bred for twenty-three years for vigor and egg production. Hundreds of pleased customers. No fads. No bunk.
HATCHING EGGS BABY CHICKS
One hundred vigorous cockerels for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN H. WEED, Vineland, N. J.

CHICKS! Breeders on Our Farm Wyckoff Leghorns 5,000 Chicks Weekly
BARGAIN PRICE $18.00 PER HUNDRED
Ten per cent with order, balance C. O. D. Refund if ordering dates are filled. Special—200 chicks weekly from pedigreed matings. Price on request.
Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.
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New England Bred Leghorns
The Largest Specialty White Leghorn Farms in the eastern states distribute a 64-page illustrated Year Book —free—to poultry keepers east of the Mississippi.
Gives housing, trapnesting, pedigreeing, breeding and feeding plans; our 35 years' experience has proved successful, and reasons why we can sell Chicks guaranteed to be more profitable than any other you can buy.
LORD FARMS, 671 FOREST ST., METHUEN, MASS.

100% Pure Hollywood Strain Direct
Breeding cockerels decendants of Storrs contest winners, sired by males from better than 300-egg record dams. Priced reasonable. Also breeding stock, chicks and eggs. Satisfaction or money back. Send for catalog. FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN Day Old Chicks. The Kind that lay. Circular free, A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

TARBELL STRAIN S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels, $3.00 each; Pullets, $1.50 each. Day-old-chicks in season. TARBELL FARMS, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

Healthy Quality Leghorn Chicks
That live, $15. Free range. Selected breeders 18 years. Circular. Warnken Poultry Farm, Salt Point, N. Y.

FOR SALE—200 WHITE LEGHORN YEARLING HENS—very large, fine breeders, $1.50 each. 200 APRIL PULLETS—extra large, excellent layers, $1.75 each. 25 BREEDING COCKS—$2.00 each. A. F. MATHES - - S. Somerville, N. J.

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS
Quality chicks at moderate prices. Blood tested. Write for catalog; visitors welcome.
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If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
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"COCK'O THE ROOST BABY CHICKS AND HOW TO GET THEM QUICKLY"

You Get the Chicks—We the Advertising, Fair? Better get your pencil and send for this 4-color, beautifully illustrated catalog now—also advertising slips for your Baby Chicks. Only a limited number so you should write now .... this very minute.

This catalog, the prettiest and most elaborate we have ever seen, gives you some new, cashable ideas on raising pure bred poultry—actually shows you how to s-t-r-e-t-c-h poultry profits—complete history of 17 different breeds—famous strains—Shall we mail your copy tomorrow—and send your Chicks in a week or two?

ADDRESS BOX H

Yes Sir! Lively Baby Chicks ... and so easy to get them. Merely do a little advertising in your community for us and we will ship you some of the finest baby chicks you ever saw. Large, peppy and fluffy. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and others—take your choice.

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Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 16th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

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Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.

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from CERTIFIED stock. 96.2% lived last year.

The highest grade, most profitable chicks possible to produce.

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Ohio Accredited Chicks

Quality higher and prices lower. Breeders selected and leg banded by men trained by Ohio Poultry Improvement Association and authorized accredited inspectors. Leghorns, 12c each. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 18c each. Write for catalogue and special price on 300 or more—Box 112.

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WHARTON, OHIO

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
-: CHICKS :-
from the old Reliable Indian Head Strain
Satisfaction Guaranteed—Free Catalog
INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, TOMS RIVER, N. J.

be kept in a moderately cool place and turned each day. Best results in hatching are obtained with hens, since the guinea hens do not make good mothers. If possible, make the nest on the ground, as the eggs will hatch better in midsummer if set in this way. Eighteen eggs make a setting for the average hen. They should begin to hatch on the 26th day, and usually hatch well. It is well to sprinkle the eggs with warm water three or four times during the incubation period.

The "keets" are rather small and delicate at first, and do not seem to recognize the call of their foster-mother. Therefore it is best to confine them, for a few days, in a coop made of wire netting. The coops must be clean and dry, and free from lice, as they are sure death to the keets. Keep the little fellows warm and dry, but never shut them up in tight coops. An open screen wire front is just what they need, as it gives them plenty of fresh air, without which they cannot survive.

Dust the hen occasionally for lice. The keets may be greased very sparingly every week or so for the first month. Apply fresh lard to the top of the head, under the wings and around the vent. Do not let them out in the bright sunshine for some time after greasing.

The keets require about the same treatment and feed as young turkeys. Never feed them for 48 hours after hatching. Begin by feeding frequently but sparingly. After the first week or two gradually increase the amount of feed and decrease the number of feedings. Always keep plenty of fresh water, fine grit, sour milk and tender green food before them, but remember that overfeeding and lack of exercise will kill them, hence as soon as they are strong enough let them have as much exercise as possible, but do not allow them to run in the dew until they are fully feathered.

After they become pretty well feathered they are practically able to care for themselves, and should be given free range. They should, however, be trained to come home to roost, and may be given a light feed of grain at night as an inducement to do so.

There are three varieties, the White African, the Pearl, and the Lavender. There is very little difference in breeds except in color. The best time to procure breeding stock is in the Fall, when there are plenty of birds to choose from. Then, too, birds purchased in the Fall have ample time to become thoroughly accustomed to their surroundings and will be ready to mate when Spring comes. R. M.

Indiana.

Designating the Poultry

What shall we call the female of the species when we are speaking of turkeys and wish to distinguish in one word between female turkeys and ordinary hens? The male has named himself. His unmusical and boastful voice has designated him the gobbler, but his mate has no such characteristic to mark her sex. Whatever the dictionary might sanction, we are accustomed to thinking of other fowls when we speak of hens and chickens and we are sometimes a little uncertain as to the propriety of speaking of a female turkey as a hen turkey or turkey hen. This is quite correct, however. Broadly speaking, the hen is the female of any species of bird under consideration, so we call the female pheasant the hen pheasant. Her mate is the cock pheasant, and the males of other species are also properly termed cocks.

We sometimes hear the common hen, when engaged in hatching or caring for young turkeys, called the chicken hen in order to make it clear that the young turkeys have a foster mother not of their species. This is incorrect, as well as unnecessary, incorrect because the word chicken refers only to young birds, not to those that have reached maturity. Unnecessary because the word hen alone is quite sufficient to show that a mother turkey is not meant. It would add to clearness of meaning if we should reserve "chicks" or "chickens" for birds so young that their sex is not readily discernible, calling older ones pullets or cockerels. At any rate, a mature fowl is never a chicken.

And, while we are speaking of it, the plural form of the word chick is never chix. This is a horrible mutilation of a language that none of us are any too careful to use correctly. We commonly speak of young turkeys as poults, and quite correctly, though a dictionary would sanction our use of that word to designate the young of other birds, such as partridges. We could even quote the dictionary to bolster us up if we referred to chickens as poults.

Not to split hairs, let us call the young of our most common barnyard fowls chickens, pullets or cockerels until they have reached maturity; then call them hens if they are of the female sex. If we wish to say that turkey poults are being mothered by a hen, call the foster mother simply a hen and we shall know that a turkey hen is not meant. M. B. D.

Improving the Pumpkin Pie

It is time to plan Thanksgiving menus. If you want your pumpkin pie to be extra good serve it topped with whipped and sweetened cream. Another touch that is different as well as good is to sprinkle cocoanut over the freshly-baked pie, then when serving add the cream. A. S.

KERR'S 1929 CHICKS

Chicks with an official heavy-laying ancestry

Most baby chicks are bought for the ultimate source of egg production. The sooner a pullet starts laying after she is mature the greater will be her egg yield and the cheaper will be the eggs she produces, providing she comes from a heavy-laying ancestry.

Kerr's chicks are bred to lay. They have an exceptional egg-laying inheritance based upon four generations of public egg-laying contest winnings. These winning records are as high as 294 eggs in White Leghorns, 280 in R. I. Reds and 277 eggs in Barred Rocks.

The type, constitutional vigor, livability and rate of growth of Kerr's chicks are strictly in keeping with their unusual inheritance for egg production. Both utility and special matings chicks furnished from flocks that have passed the blood test for Bacillary White Diarrhea.

Write for booklet with prices, giving illustrated account of the Kerr way of producing living, profitable chicks.

KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Department 9

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PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS

have been laying their way into popularity. "Parks Strain," the strain of quality protected by U. S. registered trade mark, is America's oldest and greatest laying strain of Rocks. Carefully selected, trapnested and pedigreed for Eggs and standard qualities since 1889. Made and hold most of the World's Certified Rock laying records. It has outlived hundreds of other strains because it is founded on high normal layers instead of a few phenomenal producers.

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If you want shipment on any certain date you'll act wisely by placing your order early. Remember I personally select and mate every individual from whish we sell eggs or chicks. Even our lowest priced grades have many generations of 200-egg breeding back of them. Eggs for Hatching packed in our scientific way will travel safely most anywhere. Day Old Chicks—We guarantee safe delivery and full count up to 72 hours journey. Before buying anywhere get our free catalog and latest prices.

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Member International Baby Chick Association

NATIONAL "SUPER-BRED" CHICKS

500,000 SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS for 1929.
Insure your future poultry profits by ordering NATIONAL SUPER-BRED CHICKS NOW.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120
Tancred and Hollywood Wh. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
Black Minorcas and Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
Wh. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.00	160
Wh. Minorcas and Blue Andelusians	5.50	10.25	20.00	95.00	190
Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	120.00	230
Mixed or Odds and Ends	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100

Send for our Free Catalog with prices on Chicks from our SPECIAL MATED FLOCKS. All Chicks sent prepaid by either Parcel Post or Express. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank references furnished on request. Write us. You will save money by ordering Super-bred Chicks NOW.

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Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

THEY LIVE because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They LAY because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Members International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.

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Fairport Quality Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices. Buy Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.*

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TEN EXTRA CHICKS

On orders placed before Feb. 15th, we allow 10 extra chicks with every 100 ordered. Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautiful illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request. Guaranteed Chicks.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS—ALSO BABY DUCKS

Every bird in our breeding flocks is banded and a record kept. Our flocks inspected by experts trained and authorized by Ohio Poultry Improvement Association. Find out about our guarantee plan. 16 Breeds. We have limited number Ohio R. O. P. Chicks from pedigreed stock. Write today.

HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERY MAIN ST. HOYTVILLE, OHIO

"Peerless" Chicks C·O·D·

Send $1 per 100 with order. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Let us supply you with our big, strong Peerless Chicks from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled and contain the blood of such leading strains as—Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, Thompson, Fishel, etc. They are real money makers.

Prices—Post Paid, 100% Live Arrival—	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred, White, Partridge and Buff Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds, White and S. L. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00

Heavy Assorted $10 per 100. We want you for a customer and will do our best to please you. Order from this ad. or send for illustrated circular. PEERLESS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 201, Leipsic, Ohio

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10 EXTRA CHICKS WITH EACH 100 Ordered Before March 1st.

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Write today—we can't tell the whole story here.

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BUY $ $

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

10 EXTRA CHICKS On orders booked before March 15th, we give 10 Chicks extra with each 100 ordered.

When we say RELIABLE—we mean RELIABLE in every way. Breeding stock of highest quality of 19 years of careful development. Special attention paid to health of flocks, and records kept. Catalog Free—Chicks Sent C.O.D. If You Wish.

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"Tested from Trap-Nested"

White, Brown, Black Leghorns; Barred and White Rocks; Rhode Island Reds; White Wyandottes. Special prices on orders booked NOW. Free catalog.

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Quality Baby Chicks Five extra given with every box of one hundred ordered.

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Leghorns—White, Brown, Buff, Black.....$14.00 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas. . 16.00 per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.. 18.00 per 100
March $2 more; May $2 less; June $4 less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c. Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

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Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Leghorns. Good, strong, livable chicks, true to breed, which develop into profitable birds. Get our low price and catalog. Hatch all year.

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Cocolamus Husky Chicks

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Parks Strain Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
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Mixed or Broilers	2.50	5.00	9.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. All heavy laying, free range flocks. Free price list and circular.
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Bucher Super-Quality Chicks

from inspected free range money-making stock. Reds; White Wyandottes; White, Barred Rocks; Giants; Black Minorcas; Anconas; White and Brown Leghorns. Booklet Free. Low Prices. Pure Breeds.

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High quality chicks at honest prices that will make money for you. State supervised. Officially blood tested. Large, vigorous and high egg producers. Write for circular. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Box 237, Mifflintown, Pa.

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Mary Maude Farms, Box 100, Portland, Ind.

Baby Chicks S. C. White Leghorns, W. Rocks, R. I. Reds

Write for prices and circular. 24 years shipper of day old chicks. Free delivery.

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From personally supervised flocks, that are winners and layers. First hatch Feb. 4th. Catalog and prices.

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State Supervised and Blood-Tested.

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Pure Bred Barred Rock Chicks, $14.00 Per 100
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White Plymouth Rocks Exclusively Eggs and Chicks from carefully selected 2-yr.-old birds. Reasonably priced. We aim to please. Harry R. Costen, Waterloo Poultry Farm, Princess Anne, Md.

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BUFF ROCK and S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS—from Prize Winners, $5, $7.50 and $10. Many of them prize winners. H. N. CONNER, Stockton, N. J.

Chicks Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks; vigorous, money makers. Price right. LEE HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

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Contest Records:
Maryland, '27, 2,326
Maryland, '28, 2,341

We have trapnested every day since 1916. Customer reports over 200-egg flock average from our stock. Every chick from our own eggs. Free from B. W. D. New Mating List is interesting. Ask for Circular No. 2, please.

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1200 Breeders Trapnested on our own Breeding Farm. Foundation stock mated to R. O. P. Pedigree Males. 1,000 satisfied customers. Every Chick a credit to its name. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas, Black Giants, Pekin Ducklings. WE GIVE FULL SATISFACTION ON EVERY ORDER. Get our catalog.

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	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$12.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns	12.00
Barred Rocks—Wm. Nace's Select	14.00
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Mixed or Broiler Chicks	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. 25 chicks add 2c. 50 chicks add 1c. Full count. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

S. C. W. Leghorns
Bd. Rocks - R. I. Reds

BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS

Send for low price list and booklet, describing our farm, stock, etc. Our Tancred Strain Leghorns are as good as the best. Eighteen years in the chick and chicken business.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
Dept. R. E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
B. Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
White Rocks	8.50	16.00	77.50	....
Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50	....

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All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. or cash with order.

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13 Leading Varieties—White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Speckled Sussex, Buff Orpingtons.

$9.00 per hundred and up.

Free Catalog and Price List.

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BRAMBLE'S HIGH QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rox, Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, Mixed

Immediate delivery—Catalogue

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Phone 308 Chestertown, Md.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. L., Wyckoff Strain	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

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High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed at $16.00 per 100; $47.00 per 300; $77.00 per 500; $150 per 1000, 10% books order. Catalog free.

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LONE OAK POULTRY FARM "S.C.W. LEGHORNS" BABYLON, L.I.N.Y.

A breeding farm where nothing but our own production and rearing is sold.

CHICKS OF KNOWN ABILITY

Breeders used this season were sired by males whose dams' production records ranged from 200-278 eggs. This same blood is being intensified still more in the present flock matings. Make sure of the production ability of your future flock by securing chicks from these choice matings.

Choice breeding cockerels, priced right

Lone Oak Poultry Farm, Box 660, Babylon, N. Y.

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This is carried on by the N. J. Experiment Station at Paterson, N. J. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. First column indicates product for week ending Jan. 16; second, total to date:

RABBED PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
R. C. Cobb, Mass	58	510
A. C. Jones, Del	28	205
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	35	374
Valley Brook Farm, N. J.	44	284
Towanda Hatchery, Pa	16	239
Towanda Hatchery, Pa	14	228
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
Wilburtha Pltry Farm, N. J.	16	174
S. C. R. I. REDS		
Charlescote Farm, Mass	59	573
Darfelt's Pltry Farm, N. J.	23	331
J. Scott Eckhart, N. J.	17	115
A. D. Gilbert, N. J.	27	244
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	23	262
Parmenter's R.M. Farm, Mass.	40	548
Pinecrest Orchards, Mass	39	613
R. C. R. I. REDS		
Martin H. Post, N. J.	22	295
Wene's Chick Farms, N. J.	17	220
LIGHT BRAHMAS		
Gilbert's Lt. Brahmas, N. J.	1	5
JERSEY BLACK GIANTS		
Marcy Farms, N. J.	31	234
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS		
Ovo Pltry Farm, N. J.	12	104
Elden E. Cooley, N. J.	10	177
Theodore R. Apgar, N. J.	10	166
C. W. Augenstein, N. J.	20	193
Frank M. Barr, N. J.	19	253
Bayview Pltry Farm, N. J.	2	259
Broad View Farm, N. J.	24	331
C. W. Brown, N. J.	31	250
Butler Pltry Farm, N. J.	30	293
Pompton Av. W.E. Farm, N. J.	31	369
Howard Conklin, N. J.	10	218
Conklin Bros., N. J.	32	279
Darfelt's Pltry Farm, N. J.	23	236
A. De Marco, N. J.	29	308
Dembro Pltry Farm, N. J.	32	346
G. De Young Pltry Farm, N. J.	25	282
G. De Young Pltry Farm, N. J.	19	316
W. A. Downs, Mich	26	372
W. C. Eckard, Mich	21	323
W. C. Eckard, Mich	12	298
Eigenrauch Farms, Inc., N. J.	34	387
Grasmere Pltry Farm, N. J.	10	110
Feinderf Farm, N. J.	44	478
George B. Ferris, Mich	38	295
Fox & Son Pltry Farm, N. J.	39	503
Fox & Son Pltry Farm, N. J.	50	621
F. H. Gaskell, N. J.	30	289
Gibbs Hatchery, Mich	28	379
Greenbrook Farm, N. J.	12	190
Rox Pltry Farm, N. J.	35	452
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich	28	359
Red Bridge Pltry Farm, N. Y.	35	391
Buckridge Pltry Farm, Pa	29	298
H. M. Himwich, N. J.	24	340
Hollywood Pltry Farm, Wash.	26	367
Johnson's Pltry Farm, N. J.	33	367
Laurel Locks Farms, Pa	21	183
Kostenbader Bros., N. J.	5	231
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	35	242
Roy A. Keute, N. Y.	10	87
Kwality Farm, N. J.	43	454
Edgar McElwain, Ohio	32	264
Oakwood Pltry Farm, N. J.	4	117
Mayhill Pltry Farm, Ind	11	242
T. H. Mettler, N. J.	29	334
Emil Miller, N. J.	10	222
J. Mason Mills, N. J.	29	196
C. R. Misner, Pa	27	307
Novins Pltry Farm, N. J.	42	435
Irving L. Owen, N. J.	16	115
Grove Lawn Pltry Farm, N. J.	27	273
Paul P. Parker, N. J.	17	260
Pearl Poultry Farm, N. J.	30	332
George A. Pearce, N. J.	33	426
Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa	29	357
Hall Bros., Conn	28	381
S. Olsen, N. J.	36	387
Rentzel's Leghorn Farm, Pa	30	312
Rowley's Farm, N. Y.	20	311
Scherer Bros., N. J.	33	403
Smiley Farms, Mich	22	417
Table Rock Dairy Farms, N. Y.	22	395
Taylor Bros., Pa	37	359
Toms River C. P. A., N. J.	35	496
P. T. Kistner, Pa	42	549
C. H. Trambles, N. J.	25	324
Cedarhurst Pltry Farm, N. J.	38	451
United Pltry Farm, N. J.	39	405
M. Vogel's Pltry Farm, N. J.	17	327
Bellewood Pltry Farm, N. J.	26	348
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y.	0	87
Sunrise Pltry Farm, N. J.	24	242
Wene's Chick Farms, N. J.	22	184
Westchester Pltry Farms, N. Y.	37	421
Willgerodt Bros., N. J.	30	353
Whitegg Farm, N. J.	40	498
White Hen B. Farm, N. J.	22	343
White Hen B. Farm, N. J.	22	335
Woodmere Pltry Farm, N. J.	33	355
William A. Yahn, N. J.	28	478
Sunrise Pltry Farm, N. J.	22	273
MOTTLED HOUDANS		
Skylands Farms, N. Y.	16	53

The Pullets Did Well

I would like to see who can beat this for 300 pullets. In December, 1928, they laid 6,375 eggs. I think that is going some. EDW. MORRIS.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

NATURE doubtless is grand, but it wasn't a very brilliant scheme to put most of the vitamines in things you don't like.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$11.00	$52.50	$100
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	12.00	57.50	110
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	14.00	67.50	130

Light Mixed..... $9.00 Heavy Mixed..... $12.00
For March and April. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS

Our chicks come from flocks culled for Egg Production and Standard Quality by poultrymen trained at Ohio State University. OUR CATALOG is chicken from cover to cover. Write for it.

Lancaster Farms Hatchery Rt. 20 Lancaster, O.

Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery 100% live arrival guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12.00	$57.00	$110
Barred Rox	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	....
Light Mixed	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. Write for catalogue.

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Penna.

BABY CHICKS DELIVERY AFTER FEBRUARY 15TH. Full Count and Quality Guaranteed.

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$58.75	$115
White and Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Rhode Island Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115

Write for catalog and special discount on early orders.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks. ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY Port Trevorton, Penna.

CHICKS

	25	50	100
Will ship C. O. D. S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

Wyckoff and Tancred WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for March and April Chicks.
$12.00 per 100 $57.50—500 $110—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

TANCRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHIX

Hatched from our own breeders—famous throughout the country for high production, vigor and size. Let us introduce our blood line, disease free, 200-300 egg strain; which is sure to increase your profits. We not only sell you CHIX, but insure them for 30 days. Write for circular, giving information about our farm.

EDWARD C. LUTZ POULTRY FARM, Middletown, Pa.

Special Discounts on Quality Chicks — LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville Penna. — For Ordering Early. Write Now.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS W. WYANDOTTES, W. ROCKS AND BARRED ROCKS

Write for prices and discount on 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
HOLLYWOOD STRAIN

Leaders in egg production	100	500	1000
UTILITY FLOCKS	$12.00	$58.75	$115
SPECIAL MATING	18.00	85.00	

Satisfaction guaranteed. ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Penna

BABY CHICKS

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$12.00 per 100
Common White Leghorns	11.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	14.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	14.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	12.00 per 100
Light Mixed	9.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna.

BUY C. M. L. CHICKS BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Imported stock. Pedigrees 285 to 314. We specialize in BARRON LEGHORNS. Also Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. High quality and low prices. Write for free catalogue today.

C. M. LONGENECKER
Box 50 Elizabethtown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00

500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less. Free range flocks. Safe delivery guar. B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Penna.

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Our eleventh year in business. Send for our prices and special offer. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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BABY CHICKS ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS

Special Price for February Chicks.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
Wm. D. Scott Box 63 Harrington, Del.

CHIX FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**

Send orders now for March and April
$12.00 per 100—$57.50, 500—$110.00 1000
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM
Box R. Richfield, Pa.

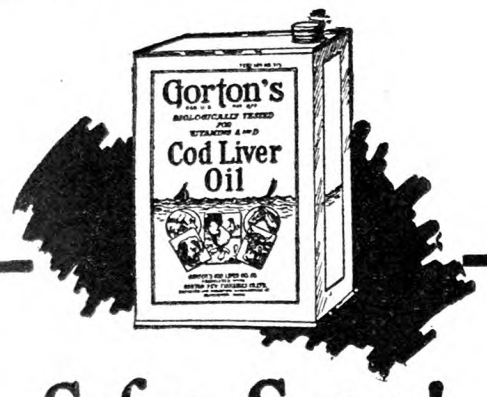
CHICKS Purebred, blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, 12c; Rocks, Reds, 14c; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 15c; Black Giants, 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

CHICKS—From Pedigreed Barron White Leghorns. *Imported* Yearly from Barron, England; dams trapnest records to 313. Big females, long bodies, large eggs. Catalog free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

PENNA. STATE CERTIFIED LEGHORN CHICKS—Pure Hanson and Hanson-Wyckoff Strains. The Best. Catalog describing our 300-egg stock, Records, Pedigreeing, R. O. P. Entries. RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, *M. A. Campbell*, Jamestown, Pa.

Quality Chicks White Leghorns, 10c; Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, 12c; Buff Rocks, Hamburgs, 14c; Heavy Mixed, 11c; Light Mixed, 9c. 3% discount on cash orders received before Feb. 15th. PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Penna

Quality Chicks S. C. W. Leghorns, $11.00 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks, 13.00 per 100
Light Mixed, $9.00 per 100. Heavy, $11.00 per 100. Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free. EDGAR C. LEISTER, R. D., McAlisterville, Pa.



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Now you can buy a 500 chick size metal brooder house for only $100. The DICKELMAN plain wall metal house gives safe, sanitary housing for your chicks at very low cost. It is rat proof, fire proof, properly ventilated, prevents smothering and is the **strongest** and **best** metal house built except our corrugated house, which sells for slightly more. Easiest and quickest erected. Use a DICKELMAN this year—you will raise **more** and **better** chicks. Write for further information.

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Large 500 Chick Size

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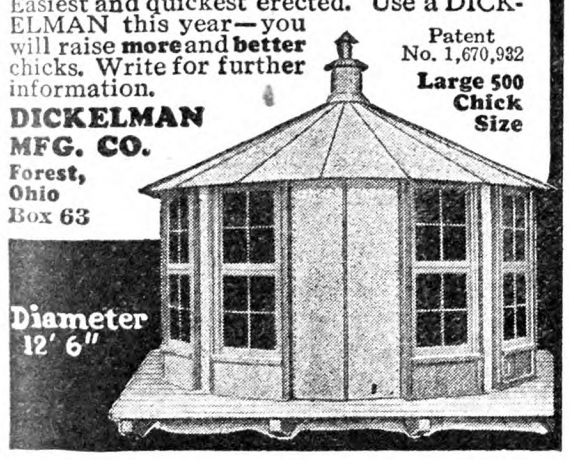

100% Live Arrival

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain White Leghorns	$12.00	$52.50	$110
Everlay Brown Leghorns	12.00	52.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks	14.00	67.50	130
White Rocks	14.00	67.50	130
Owens' R. I. Reds	14.00	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14.00	67.50	130
Mixed Chicks	9.00	42.50	80

CHIX **JUNIATA POULTRY FARM**
Box R Richfield, Pa.

Superior Quality

White Leghorn Chicks from Officially Supervised breeders, B. W. D. tested. 250-egg blood in our matings. This stock will give you a high producing flock of pullets next fall when eggs are high. Also Quality Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. Hatching Eggs, Day-old Chicks, Started Chicks, 10-12-week-old W. Leghorn Pullets. Our prices are low for the quality we offer. Write for free interesting catalog which gives all facts.

VAN DUZER HATCHERY
Dept. R Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

CHICKS OF QUALITY

In Lots of....	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY
The Dependable Plant. Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, any week after Feb. 11th, at **$16** per 100, **$77** per 500, **$150** per 1000. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog FREE.

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Profit Bred Chicks

County Line Chicks are from proven producers. They can be secured in five breeds—S. C. White Leghorns, Reds, Barred and White Rocks and White Wyandottes all from range reared healthy bred-to-lay parents. Send for folder which gives prices and information every poultry raiser should know.

County Line Poultry Yards and Hatchery
Box 11, Telford, Penna.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00
S. C. W. L. Tancred Strain	3.50	6.50	12.00
Assorted Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

PETERSIME electrically hatched pure bred, Rocks, Reds, Wh. Leghorns. Catalog. Barber Hatchery, Harrisonburg, Va.

N. Y. Egg-laying Contest

This is held at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 pullets and two reserves. Following is report for the first week ending January 23, 1929, and comments by the contest manager:

Cleanliness in the breeding pen has a very direct influence upon the number of clean usable hatching eggs produced. Eggs intended for hatching cannot be washed without impairing their hatching qualities and dirty eggs do not hatch well. A large number of poultrymen do not realize the number or extent of conditions which contribute toward dirty eggs.

The nests, of course, require clean nesting material at frequent intervals but the mistake often made is that of waiting until the material becomes dirty before changing rather than adding more as soon as the nest becomes thin at the center. Insufficient covering over the bottom of the nest is the cause of a large number of broken eggs in the nest. The remaining eggs in such a nest readily become smeared with the contents of a broken egg and are rendered unsuitable for hatching purposes.

Shavings make ideal nesting material. Excelsior is frequently used, although it is not convenient to remove eggs from such a nest as a great deal of material is usually caught in the fingers.

If straw is used, the birds make a nest in which the center is bare, thereby causing broken eggs.

Either daily cleaning of dropboards or the wiring of roosts to keep birds away from droppings must be practiced in order to eliminate the carrying of this filth on the feet of the birds from dropboards to nests and hatching eggs.

Wet or damp floors occasioned by rain or snow beating in through the front of the pen is another indirect source of dirt on eggs. Many poultrymen do not consider it important to clean alighting perches in front of nests, feed hoppers, and water containers but these small areas get just as dirty as the dropboards and frenquent cleaning is necessary to produce clean hatching eggs. Eggs intended for hatching should be gathered frequently during cold weather and stored in a cool place at a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees.

Cleanliness in the breeding pens means clean nest, clean dropboards, clean floors and clean equipment.—C. D. Anderson, Manager, N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest.

During the twelfth week of the seventh Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 1,904 eggs or 27.2 per cent. The present contest is now 6,017 eggs ahead of the production of the last contest up to the end of the twelfth week. The pullets have laid a total of 22,411 eggs since Nov. 1, 1928.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns, George Dick, 46; White Leghorns, Barnes Hollywood, 43; White Leghorns, Clark Hewlett, 40; White Leghorns, Kilbourn Poultry Farm, 40; R. I. Reds, J. P. Moynahan, 40; White Leghorns, Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 39; White Leghorns, Dr. Heasley, 39; White Leghorns, Sunny Slope Farm, 39.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 580; Fred G. Smith's Poultry Farm, 462; Barnes Hollywood Farm, 448; Mayhill Poultry Farm, 443; Valley Farm, 436; George Dick, 416; Sunny Slope Farm, 414.

R. I. Reds.—Perley N. Hibbard, 409; Joseph P. Moynahan, 375; Charlescote Farm, 323; Frank M. Corwin, 276.

Australorps.—Highland Place Poultry Farm, 148.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, Inc., 303; Pratt Experiment Farm, 237; R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, 228.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, 263; Highfields Farm, 183.

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 48c; brown, 46c; medium, 42c; pullets, 36c.

Diversified Farming Pays Yates Co., N. Y., Farmer

Some say that diversified farming pays; some say that it does not. However, this depends more or less upon existing conditions. A Yates Co., N. Y., farmer is having success with it at any rate. He has four different sources of income to draw on through his farming methods. In addition to being a successful farmer and live-stock man, he is also growing English walnuts.

He has a flock of 700 White Leghorn hens, a vineyard which raised 20 tons of grapes last Fall, a flock of 100 ewes, and raised 300 bushels of yellow-eye beans last year. All grain that he raises he prefers feeding to his hens and lambs rather than selling it to produce buyers. He figures that with the present prices of eggs and lambs the grain will bring more money by feeding it out than selling it as soon as thrashed.

At present he is interested in English walnuts. Last year his tree produced six bushels of fine walnuts, and at this rate he suggests that every farmer own a few trees. Diversified farming is paying this farmer so well that he is not asking for farm relief this year. HARRY B. POOLE.

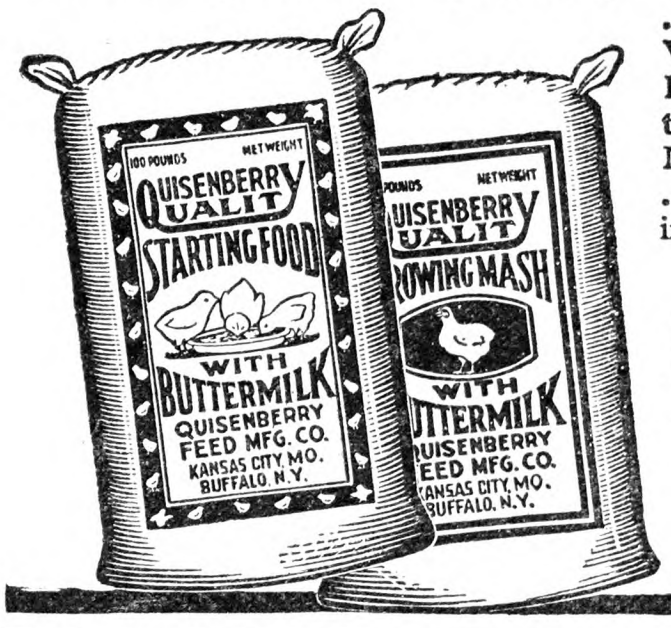
New York.

Starts 'em right Makes 'em grow

The Right Start is half the battle. There's no profit in dead chicks—just grief. To be successful with poultry you must raise most of the chicks with which you start.

QUISENBERRY QUALITY POULTRY FEEDS — MORE EGGS — All Feed — No Filler — MORE CHICKS

QUISENBERRY QUALITY STARTING FOOD contains all the ingredients necessary to safely bring the chicks through that first eight weeks danger period. Contains Cod Liver Oil ... Cod Liver Meal ... Vitamines ... Proper Minerals ... Dried Buttermilk ... High Grade Meat Meal ... Oat Groats ... and other Quality ingredients.



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Every Feature Practical Great Fuel Saver

Superior Equipment for Chick Raising

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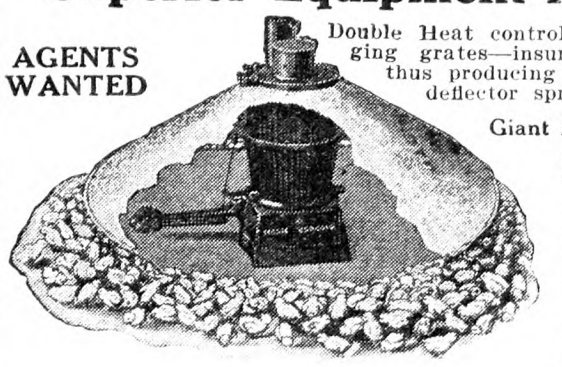
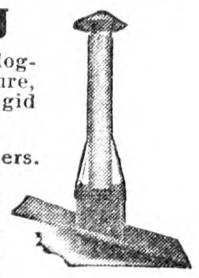


Double Heat control, gas chamber, coal feed, non-clogging grates—insure pure air and even temperature, thus producing strong, vigorous chicks. Extra rigid deflector spreads heat evenly.

Giant Magic unequalled for raising broilers.



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MacKellar's Charcoal

For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. "Not all Charcoal is suitable for poultry. Ours is."
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NOW A SOL-HOT *for Every Need* Oil-Coal-Electric

Catalog FREE

By all means, write today for our New Big Catalog-Folder and see the wonderful Brooder offers we have for poultry raisers this season. New improvements have been made on the wonderful Twin-Float Sol-Hot Wickless Brooder that makes the "World's Best Brooder."

Better Than Ever

Catalog also tells all about the Sol-Hot Air-Blast—a drum type brooder for large brooder houses. Also the famous Sol-Hot RED-HED Coal Brooder, and Sol-Hot Electric Brooder. Don't buy any brooder until you get our catalog and learn all about the Sol-Hot line—the brooders that are far ahead of all others for dependability, efficiency and ease of operation. Write today.

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Metal Brooder House

150 Chick Size $30

Larger sizes at correspondingly LOW PRICES. Equipped with all Modern and Practical Features necessary to GUARANTEE success in raising Baby Chicks. Send for our SPECIAL PRICES and Booklet **FREE.** Investigate TODAY.

The Thomas & Armstrong Co., Dept. 14, London, Ohio
Buckeye Corn Cribs—COPPER-IZED Metal Silos

Pure Cod Liver Oil Golden

The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.

5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } F. O. B.
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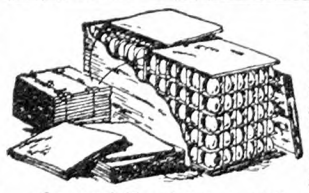
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.



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Second-Hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads.
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For More and Better Eggs. *Used by 21 State poultry experts. See your dealer or write for facts.*
The Oyster Shell Products Co., Phila., Pa.

TURKEYS *By Helen M. Baker* $1.50

Practical theories and complete management. Hatching and Brooding. Feeding directions and formulas.

For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Sometimes I think I would like to take another farm paper or a poultry journal in addition to THE R. N.Y., but whenever I get a sample copy and begin to look it over, the first thing I see is a lot of catchpenny "ads" that I know couldn't break into THE R. N.-Y. with a crowbar. Subsequent scrutiny of the reading matter always proves that it is about what one must inevitably find in any magazine that will assist its advertisers to deceive and defraud its subscribers. H. H. H.
Maryland.

We confess we cannot dispute the logic of the above subscriber. For ourselves we should just as soon print incorrect information in the editorial department as to print an advertisement that would defraud a subscriber of a penny.

Do you know anything about the Eastern Light Co., Allentown, Pa., a carbide lighting company manufacturing carbide systems? A high-power salesman was here last night. After he had talked about an hour or more, he showed me an advertisement in the *American Agriculturist*. I went to the library table, picked up a copy of THE R. N.-Y., and said: "If you can get your advertising in this magazine, I might consider your proposition, but I would not buy anything without investigating it thoroughly." He told me of a plant he had sold to a neighbor. I called him on the phone and he said they had not bought from him at all and had not agreed to buy. H. H. H.
Maryland.

Yes, we know the Eastern Light Co. of Allentown, Pa., and its record corresponds accurately with the report of this subscriber. "Strong-arm" salesmanship is, according to our reports, the firm's stock in trade. We have many letters on file from country people who allege they were induced to sign orders for lighting plants on misrepresentation by the salesmen of this concern. The salesman will promise anything to secure the signature to the order, but he is particular that his "promises" are not written in the order. The subscriber's caution in investigating before signing an order is the only safe course. Once the order is signed, this class of houses will never release the signer.

Is the Dudley Detective Agency of Reading, Pa., a reliable firm? Last year I insured my property with the company at a cost of $15, which I think is exorbitant, as I see no service rendered. The plan by which they are working is that they have men on the road who come to your place every night and see that everything is all right, but I have yet to see the first man. G. W. S.
Pennsylvania.

This man has answered his own question. We have had similar reports from farmers in the vicinity of Reading, Pa., also from other sections where farmers have subscribed for supposed protection. To our minds any efficient service to protect farmers from thieves would be so costly as to be prohibitive.

I am glad to be able to notify you that I have received the check for $325 from the company, and I cannot find appropriate words for expressing my sincere gratitude toward you for your kindly and disinterested service for justice. I am sorry only because you decline to state what I owe you and I am wondering how such people can still exist in our country when money seems to be the only goal of life and ruling king of everything. You simply put service to justice and good actions above money! You're a rare exception to the rule. A. S.
New Jersey.

We were able in this case to show the company in question that the subscriber's claim was a just one. We do not always meet with such success even when the claim is equally justified. Sometimes it is not possible to demonstrate that the claim is right and again some houses are disposed to avoid their responsibility. In any event there is never any charge for our efforts in behalf of subscribers whether we are successful or otherwise.

Enclosed is a circular sent to me by Jas. W. Houck & Co., Tiffin, Ohio. It has to do with guinea pigs. Could you tell me whether or not this is a paying proposition on a farm, and if it is a reliable house? C. W.
New York.

James W. Houck & Co. is offering breeding stock of guinea pigs for sale with an agreement to purchase all the young raised from the stock. In other words, he is using the old "buy-back" plan that has spelled disappointment to beginners in raising pet stock. We have many times advised our readers not to buy stock under such a scheme.

Will you advise me as to the desirability of putting my place for sale in the hands of C. N. Shepard, Co-operative Seller, Minneapolis, Minn.? Their prospectus looks fair, and does not tie one up to any contract. I have lived here 22 years now and taken THE R. N.-Y. for 21 of them, and I have come to the conclusion that THE R. N.-Y. is the only farm or poultry paper that I need, and the most reliable one that I know of.
Pennsylvania. CHAS. W. WRIGHT.

Mr. Shepard is only looking for an advance fee on the pretense of placing the description of this place in the hands of 650 agents. Don't part with any money on any such pretexts. It is a nice, easy way for Mr. Shepard to get money.

I am anxious to know the rating of Paris American Pharmacal Co. of Des Moines, Iowa. I have solved an advertising puzzle and won 1,999 points and by solving another one they have sent and buying some of their products amounting to $6.25, I am entitled to $1,400 cash or Hudson two-door sedan. E. H. R.
Connecticut.

We find no rating for the Pharmacal Co. in question. Puzzle schemes are a delusion and a snare. Can any grown person be so childish as to believe that by solving a puzzle, which is really so simple that anyone can solve it, he or she will be able to secure an automobile, or $1,400 in cash! The same sort of deceptions are employed by publishers of cheap papers to secure readers. Have nothing to do with puzzles if you would avoid burned fingers.

I am offering some business for sale, and I had a representative of the Arley Investment Corp., of Cleveland, O., call on me. They pretend to make a business of selling and finding buyers for any business. However, they require a ½ per cent deposit to advertise same. I know that in the past there have been many companies in this line that forgot you after they had the ½ per cent, so am interested in learning the record of the Arley Co. J. W. P.
Pennsylvania.

We can only repeat the advice: Don't pay money in advance on any pretext for the sale of property of any kind! We have no record of any sales having been made where a fee was paid in advance to a brokerage house. We have records of hundreds of cases where a fee was paid and no sale made. We shall be glad to revise this statement if any reader will present evidence of having sold a property through an agent after having paid a fee in advance for the purpose.

National Better Business Bureau of New York issues a bulletin on the subject of railway postal clerk employment, based on information furnished by the U. S. Civil Service Commission. The reason for it is no doubt the claims made by correspondence schools, for ready employment in this line. We quote some pertinent facts from the bulletin:

When the commission announced the railway postal clerk examination which was held in April, 1927, it had in its files the names of approximately 70,000 persons who had asked to be informed of the announcement of the examination. There are now on file the names of between 15,000 and 20,000 persons who wish to be informed of the next examination of the kind announced.

There is no railway postal clerk examination now pending and it cannot be stated at this time when an examination of the kind will be necessary.

To all who ask for it the commission sends at any time a circular describing the railway postal clerk examination, which includes sample questions and tests. Of course no charge is made for this circular.

I wish you would look up the Co-operative Buyers' Union, 7 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. Tell us who they are and what they are proposing to do, and if they are entirely on the square. They are advertising in Rochester papers at present, and it would be surprising if it was not just a joke on the farmer who bites.
New York. C. W. H.

Our investigations confirm the subscriber's suspicion. The individual operating the Co-operative Buyers' Union has a prison record and our report states he has another indictment pending against him. Rochester Better Business Bureau has an opportunity for good service with the publications printing this advertising. Co-operation, what crimes are committed in thy name!

An Account *with your soil bank*

YOU would not try to overdraw your bank account. You should be equally sure that you do not overdraw your soil fertility account. The point frequently is reached where the soil becomes so depleted that profitable crop production becomes impossible.

Farmers of foresight anticipate such conditions before they occur. They follow a carefully planned rotation involving the regular and plentiful use of commercial fertilizers for each crop grown.

Just as the New York Central Railroad must provide a reserve fund for future transportation needs, so must the thoughtful farmer make provision for a surplus of plant food in his soils to take care of future crop production.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

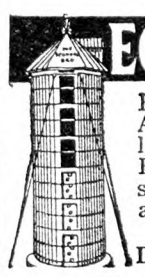
Ordering your fertilizers early is a good business practice and protects you if the spring is early.

New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y. 68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio
La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill. Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 902 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



ECONOMY SILOS

EVERY Economy Silo is equipped with Anchoring System that makes it absolutely *permanent*. It can't blow over. Every convenience. A-1 material. Also silos of Tile and Cement Stave. Catalog and manufacturer's prices on request.
ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO.
Dept. C Frederick, Md.

TURKEY RAISING

By LAMON AND SLOCUM

There have been many requests for an up-to-date Turkey book. Here it is; 150 pages; 40 illustrations. Price, $1.75.

FOR SALE BY

RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 WEST 30TH STREET, NEW YORK

To the Man Who Owns a Cutter

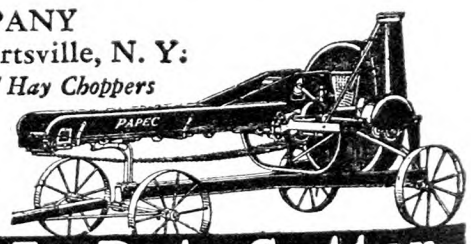
IS YOUR MACHINE OUT OF DATE?

Nowadays, a machine doesn't have to wear out to become unprofitable. It may be just out-of-date.

Your ensilage cutter for instance: How does its performance compare with the 1929 Papec? Has it a Self-Feed that is really automatic, saving a man at the feed table? Is it clog-proof, saving costly hold-ups with men and teams standing idle? Will it operate to capacity when pulled by an ordinary light tractor? Will it fill the highest silo in your neighborhood without a complaint? Quite likely, a New Papec would soon pay for itself in greater efficiency and lower operating cost. At any rate, you want to keep posted on the latest improvements in cutter construction.

Write for your copy of FREE 1929 Cutter Catalog—covers improvements—filling costs—3 h. p. electric filling.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
410 East Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.
Makers of Ensilage Cutters, Feed Grinders and Hay Choppers



PAPEC
Non-Clog Ensilage Cutters

It Pays to Own an Up-To-Date Cutter

Live Good While Making a Good Living on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula

Low priced, productive land. Town and waterfront homes. Three to ten hours to largest Eastern Markets by motor or Pennsylvania Railroad. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE.

Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

Maryland Farms We have farms of all sizes for sale both waterfront and inland, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the "Garden Spot" of the world, where farming pays. Fertile soil, good markets, macadam road and fine climate. For particulars address. SAMUEL P. WOODCOCK, Salisbury, Md.

WANTED GOOD, CLEAN FEED, BRAN AND MIDDLING **BAGS**

Write for our new attractive Price List. We pay freight on lots of 100 or more bags. Reference, Community Bank of Buffalo. J. BLEICHFELD BAG & BURLAP CO., 15 Peckham Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Home Cured Hams and Bacon, 38c per lb.

Pure Pork Sausage in 5 lb. Bags.....35c per lb.
All orders prepaid to third zone.
C. E. WYLIE *Chenango Co* OXFORD, N. Y.

7 Ft. Cedar Fence Posts Carload lots or less. Tops: 1½" to 2½", 5c; 2½" to 3¾", 10c; 3¾" to 5", 15c. John B. Burnham, Essex, N. Y.

FOR SALE **Light Team Harness** AND LIGHT TEAM BOB SLEIGH
Good as new. Price $45. 3 Lumber Wagons, 3 Lumber or Log Sleighs—cheap. ALFRED SWANSON, North Creek, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman to operate Pennsylvania's most complete laying house and broodery; salary and percentage; must furnish reference. WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa.

WANTED—Competent married groom; must be capable of schooling hunters and have thorough knowledge of horses; apply by letter or in person to GREEN POND FARMS, Bethlehem, Pa.

WANTED—Experienced truck farmer on undeveloped truck farm; must be steady, temperate, able to work alone, handle team; all-year job; reply stating age, experience and wages expected; open February 15. WILLIAM PITNEY, Matawan, N. J.

WANTED—March 1, high-grade barn foreman; single and four helpers, to work under manager, with purebred Jersey cattle, to meet following conditions: dry hand milking, steady, conscientious workers 7 days a week, gentle with cattle, understand production of clean milk, understand feeding; no automobiles (bus handy), two weeks' vacation at end of one year's satisfactory work. ADVERTISER 5364, care Rural New-Yorker.

OPPORTUNITY for couple with savings; for privilege raising chickens, truck; boarders; do heaviest work dairy farm, mountains. ADVERTISER 5378, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Protestant young woman, assist general housework; several roomers, drive Ford; $10 per week; good driver, good worker; New Englander preferred. ADVERTISER, 129 Rebecca Ave., Pleasantville, N. Y.

WANTED—Willing boy to help with chickens and cows and do light chores. ADVERTISER 5401, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING foreman, market gardener, who can manage help and drive truck; single preferred; only sober and experienced man considered. J. PAFFENDORF, Metuchen, N. J.

WANTED—About April 1, experienced man for power spraying and general orchard work; also man for general blacksmith and repair work; preferably one who understands and is willing to run tractor part time; all-year work to right man; give experience, wages desired, and references. BARNES NURSERY & ORCHARD CO., Wallingford, Conn.

WANTED—Farmer and wife; man to work small farm and care for small herd of purebred cattle; wife to make butter part of year; house and barn equipped with modern conveniences; state experience, age and salary expected. HUDSON GUILD FARM, Andover, N. J.

EXPERIENCED single man, good habits, for general farming, by month; state wages, references first letter. J. C. FOX, Rushville, N. Y.

FARM woman or strong girl, no home ties, able to drive car and use milking machine occasionally; modern home near Syracuse. ADVERTISER 5410, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, experienced test-cow feeder, good around raising calves; must be good dry-hand milker. Address BOX 138, York, Pa.; state wages expected in first letter.

WANTED—Married man on farm and milk; small dairy; good location. ADVERTISER 5420, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Strictly first-class married man for fruit farm. ADVERTISER 5416, care Rural New-Yorker.

APRIL 1, married man and son on dairy farm, modern machinery; give ages, references and salary expected in first letter. ADVERTISER 5419, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN for private estate, Guernseys; must be good butter-maker, and of clean habits; good position for young single man who is not afraid of work; write giving age, nationality and wages required. BOX 392, Greenwich, Conn.

WANTED—Market gardener, experienced trucker for roadside trade and market; wife to assist with roadside market handling produce, plants, nursery stock; must have good references; state age and wages expected. A. GRAY, Highway No. 7, Englishtown, N. J.

KENNEL-MAN—Position open for single man to work in kennels, with terriers; one who has had some experience with dogs preferred; write, giving experience, age, nationality and wages. BOX 392, Greenwich, Conn.

PROTESTANT family, four adults, require white maid, cooking, housework; references; good home for reliable person. MRS. JAMES KEELEY, 172 East Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J.

HERDSMAN—Herd of 70 thoroughbred registered Holsteins; must be first class feeder and calf raiser; also take complete charge of large farm near Kingston, N. Y.; Swiss or Hollander preferred; state experience and salary expected. ADVERTISER 5424, care Rural New-Yorker.

IMMEDIATE opening on commercial poultry farm (New Jersey) for two young men; one should have some experience at brooding chicks; second man, general farm experience; splendid opportunity; state age, height, weight, salary, in first letter. ADVERTISER 5426, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young, single man for general work on commercial poultry farm; preferably with some farm experience; must be intelligent, willing worker, desirous of learning business; no bad habits or smoking tolerated; permanent position with good home and pay; write, giving particulars regarding experience, age, weight, last reference and salary. FRED MILLER, Rt. 1, Rockville, Conn.

WANTED—A single, middle-aged, American, Protestant, poultryman, thoroughly familiar with incubation, chick raising and pedigree work; salary right; send qualifications to R. D. BLAKELY, Pulaski, N. Y.

WANTED—Man and wife to run farm and boarding-house on shares; no objection to one or two children; a good opportunity for the right party; write for full particulars, stating nationality and religion; references exchanged. MRS. R. F. CONKLIN, R. F. D. 1, West Grove, Highland Falls, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable young man, Protestant, raised in country for general work on farm and poultry plant, able to handle tractor, horses, etc.; year around position; good home with the family; must be clean, honest and trustworthy; state experience, reference and wages desired in first letter; report March 1 for work. PLANK'S POULTRY FARM, Gettysburg, Pa.

WANTED—A Protestant woman to clean and generally assist in a chilren's school; salary $45 a month for first three months, $50 afterwards; must be neat and clean. Apply BURT'S SCHOOL, Peekskill, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

FARM and estate manager open; 25 years' incomparable, thorough, practical, scientific and college experience, all branches A to Z; cattle and dairy specialist; development successful, highly remunerative industrial farm unit, complete elimination all waste and surplus labor; unsurpassed marketing plans. POST OFFICE BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

POSITIONS wanted by farm school graduates, 20 years of age, having had three years practical and theoretical training on the large school farms; some of these graduates are trained as dairymen, herdsmen, tractor operators, vegetable gardeners, orchardists, poultrymen, greenhouse-men, landscape men, and general farm management; only interested in good farms; ready for employment April 1. Communicate with C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

WANTED—Position as caretaker, gardener, handy man, chauffeur, by middle-aged married man. P. O. BOX 235, Seaford, N. Y.

SINGLE young man with theoretical and practical experience, desires position as assistant with a successful poultryman or poultry farm; moderate wages. L. G., P. O. Box 26, Arlington, N. J.

POULTRYMAN wants to raise broilers, roasting chickens and pullets on large scale, shares or salary, 15 years' experience; can build necessary houses. ADVERTISER 5361, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY man, good plain cook, wishes position cooking for farm help; wages $75 per month, washing and carefare; reference. ADVERTISER 5375, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager open for position March 1; understand all branches agriculture and horticulture; certified and grade A milk a specialty; agricultural training; age 35, married, one child, American, Protestant; this place has been sold; best of references. ADVERTISER 5377, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, good feeder, milker, butter-maker, calf raiser, cow producer, high-grade milk; a single American Protestant, aged 26, with references and an auto license. DAIRY, 9 Chestnut St., Newburyport, Mass.

WANTED—Job on farm by young Christian man who does not use tobacco, liquor, profanity, who values character above money; life experience; must have furnished cabin where he can board self. ADVERTISER 5379, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM work wanted. JOHN WEDGWOOD, 14 Madison St., Somerville, Mass.

EXPERIENCED poultry or caretaker; married man, no family, honest, reliable; can do any kind of work; wishes position, Long Island. ADVERTISER 5389, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, reliable man, 47, German, wishes good home with good people. ADVERTISER 5387, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position by middle-aged man as teamster on private estate; life experience, best references, permanent position desired; steady, reliable; appreciate good home. ADVERTISER 5392, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING foreman wishes position on small farm or estate; married; does not use tobacco or alcohol. ADVERTISER 5391, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN Catholic, working foreman, general farming, fruit, dairy, mechanic. ADVERTISER 5388, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position on farm, small dairy or general farming. ADVERTISER 5385, care Rural New-Yorker.

EX-SERVICE man wishes a position as a caretaker on an up-to-date farm or would take a position as farm hand; 20 years' service U. S. Navy. ADVERTISER 5381, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN man, experienced farmer, inside and out, good dry-hand milker, strictly temperate, well recommended. ADVERTISER 5394, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm, all equipped, to work on shares. ALBERT LYTTLE, 586 E. 140th St., New York City.

GERMAN farmer, 27, married, without children, life experience, college graduate, wants any position on poultry farm. ADVERTISER 5395, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, German, 27, married, no children, farm-raised, all around experience, 4 years German University, desires position as manager, working, assistant manager or foreman; please state details, wages. ADVERTISER 5396, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, married, Swede, 38, expert vegetable and flower grower, poultry, cows; wife help occasionally. ADVERTISER 5415, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM-HAND, 26 years old, good dry-hand milker, not afraid of work, steady, good habits and dependable; can operate milking machines and tractor; reasonable wages expected; wishes position with good party. BENITO MENENDEZ, 438 West 29th St., New York City.

WANTED—Position as gardener, farmer, caretaker, lawns, drives; life experience stock, crops, tools; best references; American couple, one child. ADVERTISER 5403, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN and wife want work as working farmer or will run farm equipped on shares; one child, Americans, life experience; wife will work or board help. JOHN THOMPSON, Susnehanna Country Club, Johnstown, Pa.

GERMAN, middle-aged, single, wants job on poultry farm, commercial or private estate; willing worker; wishes to learn the poultry business thoroughly; go anywhere. ADVERTISER 5399, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wants position on large farm as tractor, truck driver, or general mechanic; experienced mechanic on all makes of gas and electric motors; best references. H. JONES, Box 19, Purchase, N. Y.

GARDENER open for position; life long experience vegetables, floriculture, greenhouse, shrubs, lawns, fruit, landscape; single, fine reputation; best of reference. ADVERTISER 5397, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—High school principalship by experienced college graduate. HARRY FRENCH, Richmondville, N. Y.

EMPLOYER reducing farm operations desires to find opportunity for farm manager; married, honest, reliable; competent to take entire charge; available April 1. Answer ADVERTISER 5400, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM job wanted; have worked on a farm for five years; can handle horses and Fordson tractor. PETER F. BILL, 14 Pelham St., Door No. 5, care Mitchel Prive, Providence, R. I.

POULTRYMAN, single, qualifying ability, any capacity and branch; near New York City. ALFRED BOGERT, 424 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED married man, no children, wishes position, manager or caretaker of small estate; references. ADVERTISER 5404, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, middle-aged, married man, strictly sober, wants change March 1, as manager or working foreman on large farm or estate; life experience in all branches farming, care and feeding cows, horses, poultry, care and using farm machinery; references; if you want an honest, reliable man, write FARMER, Mayapple Farm, Stamford, Conn.

MAN, single, 35 years, desires position in barn or milk-room on estate producing high-grade milk; understands feeding, A. R. work, clean milk production; reference. ADVERTISER 5406, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, age 35, recently arrived, strong, willing; chicken farm preferred. R. FERGUSON, 315 East 163d St., New York City.

WORKING farm or estate manager, married, college training, experienced in all branches of agriculture, complete knowledge of all farm machinery, wishes position where results are the chief factor and appreciated; available now; A-1 references; Pennsylvania preferred; state wages and particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 5407, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE agricultural graduate, experienced in all branches, wants position as manager or foreman; do own carpenter, cement and repair; references. W. S. GLADNEY, Richlandtown, Pa.

SINGLE, 45, stockman-farmer, life-time experience; high school education; references. PAUL ROORBACK, New London, Ohio.

POSITION by married vegetable grower, commercial experience, can handle production on large scale; interested in work. H. SLADE, 31 C. Pond St., Cochituab, Mass.

YOUNG man, 35, single, American, industrious, honest, reliable; can furnish first-class references and high-class work for dependable employer; life-experience as farmer, farm manager and farm mechanic; such experience has been with dairy cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, crops and all kinds of farm machinery including wood working machines, sawmills, shingle mills, tractors, grain separators, etc.; good carpenter, plumber, farm blacksmith, and concrete work; want no "easy" job, but am willing to prove ability to worth while employer. ADVERTISER 5411, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION by capable, experienced, Protestant couple on large estate; man as foreman or work outside; wife to run boarding-house or board help. ADVERTISER 5412, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, herdsman, modern establishment; single, best references. ADVERTISER 5421, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, vegetable gardener, experienced, references, single. ADVERTISER 5422, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, first class, single, American, expert in incubation and brooding, thorough knowledge of chick raising, breeding, culling and feeding for egg production, desires position; commercial only; references. ADVERTISER 5417, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED man, single, handy all around, experienced on poultry farm, wants position with board preferred. WILLIAM SCHOTT, 33 S. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, 2 years' experience brooding, incubation, wants position; wages $65, room and board. E. FREY, 437 E. 72d St., New York City.

MANAGER or mechanic seeks employment; farm reared, age 33, agricultural graduate; understand stock, crops and tools, pumps, motors, engines, tractors, trucks, all wood working machinery, painting, carpentry, blacksmithing, plumbing, concrete work, dynamiting; make drawings, estimate materials and complete any building project; no job too large—go anywhere. BOX 17, Framingham, Mass.

GARDENER-FARMER, single, thoroughly competent, trustworthy, good milker; reference. ADVERTISER 5418, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, married poultryman, all branches, age 30, two children; immediately; full particulars, salary. ADVERTISER 5423, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, 29, all around, good education, wishes position on well-managed dairy and poultry farm. PFAU, 4641 Richardson Ave., New York.

FARM mechanic, life experience in farm garden and estate work, carpentering, painting and all general repair work; competent to take full charge. EMERSON, 783 S. 17th St., Newark, N. J.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage; accommodate 60 guests; on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York City; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested write ADVERTISER 5405, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Two farms adjoining, one contains 146 acres, the other 90 acres; will sell separately or together; sold to settle estate; situated 3½ miles from the old historic village of Kinderhook. Address POST OFFICE BOX 183, Kinderhook, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Saratoga County, 108 acres, large house, barn, silo, apples, pears and plums; farm is completely stocked and tooled; will sell separately or altogether. J. FRANK DeRIDDER, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

WANTED—Large dairy farm completely stocked, etc., to purchase on payment plan from milk checks, by competent farmer with five grown-up sons, all good farmers; references on integrity and efficiencies. ADVERTISER 5369, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARYLAND, Eastern Shore, 8 acres on State highway; hens, cow, pigs and mule; $1,500 takes possession; balance on mortgage. ELISHA B. STEERE, Parsonsburg, Md.

THREE good farms for sale; bargain. ADVERTISER 5352, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small boarding house and tea room, with modern conveniences, on concrete highway; located in good Summer resort near Pocono Mountains; 60 acres of land and 350-quart retail milk route included if wanted. M. BOWMAN, Owner, R. D. 4, Monroe County, Stroudsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—20-acre poultry farm, capacity 1,000 hens; 6-room house, big barn, orchard, ½ mile large town; price $2,500, terms, or will rent for $225 a year. CHARLES STUCHLIK, Milton, Del.

WANT to rent, in Southern or Western Connecticut, small place, half acre or more. ADVERTISER 5367, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—105-acre farm, good buildings, full equipment. ADVERTISER 5374, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Most desirable farm in Cumberland County, N. J., containing approximately 78 acres of which 5 acres are woodland, 32 acres as over-head irrigation with own water supply; approximately 14 acres in asparagus, 5 years old—Washington variety; 8 acres in blackberries; all land in the highest state of cultivation and in condition to continue all crops; buildings consist of house entirely renovated three years ago, water, heat and electric lighting; buildings erected for all tools, supplies, washing of vegetables and packing; barn for horses, sufficient tenement houses on farm; personal property, all necessary tools, horses, etc., to operate; farm situated on the Cohansey River on a hard road within a quarter of a mile of the Central Railroad of N. J. siding; shipments can be made to New York by rail or truck; reasonable terms for prompt purchaser. ADVERTISER 5376, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to let by acre, timber cutting and clearing land; also tie and cord-wood cutters. B. F. JONES, Inc., 507 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—Del-Mar-Va poultry plant, 300 acres uninfected range, about 2,800 layers now producing, gross income up to December 5 about $12,949; valuable saw timber and firewood; heavy income producing business suitable for two or three partners; price $16,000, $7,000 down, balance on easy long-time payment. ADVERTISER 5372, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — To settle estate, modern farm, tested dairy, fully equipped, about 300 acres; two houses, new barns, running water, electric lights, telephone connectitions; on State macadam highway, 2½ miles from city of Gloversville; sold with or without dairy; reasonable terms to purchaser. FULTON COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Gloversville, N. Y.

FOR SALE or rent, 196-acre farm on State road, one mile to town and milk market; a very good deal for anyone who wishes a good farm. IVON R. FORD, McDonough, N. Y.

WANTED—Dairy and chicken farm to buy, rent or trade for new modern city bungalow with all improvements. S. KLOOSTERMAN, 256 North 13th Street, Paterson, N. J.

DAIRY farm for rent, 200 productive acres; will grow Alfalfa; double house, tenant house, fine barns, accommodating 30 cows, 12 heifers, concrete floors, silo; Poughkeepsie-Beacon road; reasonable rent to responsible party; references required. J. B. R. VERPLANCK, Beacon, N. Y.

SACRIFICE poultry, 1,200 capacity, 7½ acres planted 8-yr. apples; new 7-room house, all conveniences; one miles center town 22,000; double garage. MRS. MARY E. REBER, East and Oak Aves., Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—Poultry and truck farm, 15 acres; 7-room house, outbuildings, all new. ADVERTISER 5390, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultry farm, established, improvements, 2 acres. EDWARD FIALA, 236 E. 77th St., New York City.

WANTED to sell Maine potato and dairy farm, 200 acres, 75 tillage, balance woods and pasture; 11-room house, shed, two barns, tool house, henhouse, potato house. GUY CROCKETT, Guilford, Maine.

FOR SALE—General merchandise store doing $30,000; 8 nice living rooms, steam heat, modern improvements, $3,500 stock on hand; mile railroad station; only store in town; quick buyer; $9,000, part cash. AUGUST JOHNSON, Livingston Manor, N. Y. Phone 2-F-2.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 192.

FREE BOOK COUPON

R. M. KELLOGG CO., BOX 2169, THREE RIVERS, MICH.

Please send me your new Berry Book, which fully describes the "Kellogg Way" of growing strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and grapes for profit and tells how to make $500 to $1,200 per acre.

Name .....

St. or R.F.D. .....

Town ..... *State* .....

This Coupon Will Bring My New, *Free* *Berry Book* *to* Every Rural New-Yorker *Family*

FRANK E. BEATTY
The "Strawberry King"

Tells You How To Make $500 to $1,200 Per Acre

Send me that coupon and I'll mail you my book which gives the secret of Kellogg's big money-making crops. $500 to $1,200 per acre comes easy when you know how.

W. L. Tillston of Vermont got my book two years ago and last year his one acre of strawberries made him $1,800.

Herbert L. Mulford of New York State made a net profit of $468.02 from less than one-third acre.

J. H. Embler of North Carolina sold $1,200 worth from only three-fourths of an acre.

Jacob S. Rodgers of Pennsylvania sold 8,500 quarts from his acre which made him $1,700, and H. A. Wysong of Indiana made $1,213.95 from only one-half acre. No room for more profit reports here, but plenty more in the book.

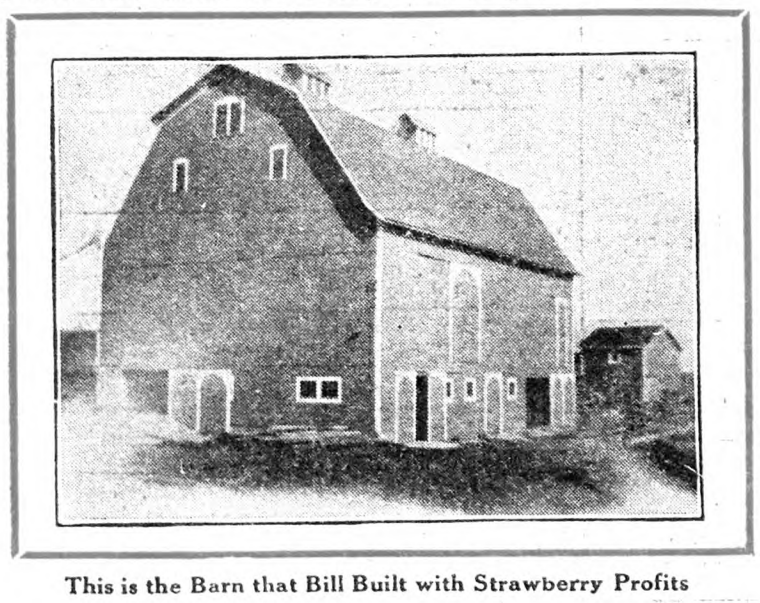
These are the proofs from other farmers. Get my book and prove it yourself on one of your own acres.

MOST of you Rural New-Yorker readers are farmers and I am a farmer too, so this is going to be a farmer-to-farmer chat.

I was born and raised upon a farm and am still living and working on my 400-acre farm. Have done everything from plowing to harvesting; carried sheaves and shocked grain bare-footed, hauled manure, built rail fence, chopped wood, made apple butter, grew corn, fattened hogs and butchered, and raised cane and made sorghum molasses. Now, I am growing berries and making money instead of making molasses.

This Book Gives You My 30 Years of Experience

I began growing berries in Indiana thirty years ago, didn't make much money because I didn't know the trick. R. M. Kellogg of Michigan was a berry expert and was making a lot of money; he knew how to produce heavy fruiting plants and how to make them produce big crops. He was getting old and so he gave me the secret of his big crops and big profits. It didn't take me long to learn that the biggest part of Kellogg's secret of big crops was in the fruitfulness of his plants. I had been using the wrong kind of plants. The Kellogg secret of big crops and big profits is no longer a secret; it's too good for one man to keep all to himself; there's room in the berry business for all of us; you can have it if you want it. Get my book and see for yourself how easy and simple it is to grow big crops and make big profits the "Kellogg Way."

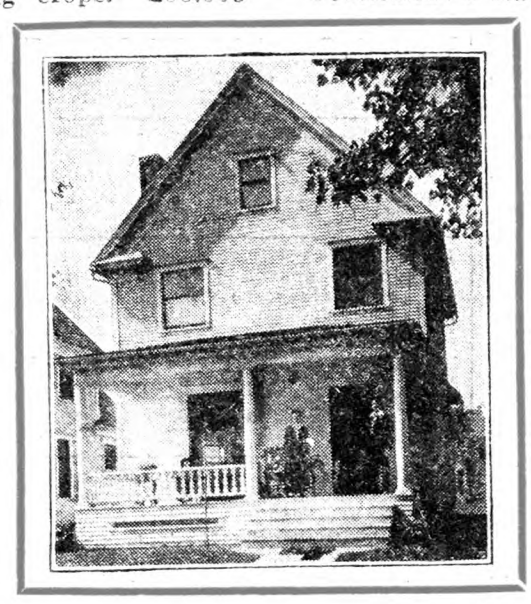


This is the Barn that Bill Built with Strawberry Profits

200,000 Books Already Mailed

The big demand for these books proves that farmers are looking for bigger money-making crops. 200,000 books have already been mailed and we're still mailing them out fast, but there are plenty more left.

Every Rural New-Yorker reader should have one of these books. Send the coupon and you will be sure to get your copy right away. It's by all odds the most practical and best book on berry growing, ever written. It's just A, B, C, common sense. It will convince you beyond all doubt that one acre of berries grown the "Kellogg Way" is better than forty acres of general farm crops. One farmer wrote me and said, "I am making more clear profit from my acre of berries grown the "Kellogg Way" than I am making from all the rest of my one hundred acre farm."



Hundreds Making These Profits

Yes, hundreds of farmers are now making big profits growing strawberries the "Kellogg Way;" you can grow berries right on your own farm and make money. It doesn't require much more time to grow an acre of strawberries the "Kellogg Way" than it does to grow an acre of corn or potatoes, and look at the big difference in the profits. Bill Hileman, a Michigan farmer, began growing berries the "Kellogg Way" a few years ago. He needed a new barn and he got it from just a little more than an acre of strawberries. Look at the barn and then read his letter, here it is:

Cassopolis, Mich.

R. M. Kellogg Co.,
Three Rivers, Mich.

Gentlemen: I enclose a picture of my new barn built this summer, a product of Kellogg Strawberries. Will be glad if I can do anything for you. I owe my success to Kellogg Plants and your directions, which I have always followed.

WM. HILEMAN.

$4,000 Home Built With Strawberry Profits

The profits from only two acres of strawberries grown the "Kellogg Way" paid for this $4,000 home. Here's a letter from the man who did it:

R. M. Kellogg Co., Lansing, Mich.
Three Rivers, Mich.

Gentlemen: I started growing Kellogg Strawberries only a few years ago, with no experience and very little capital. In a short time the profits from only two acres of Kellogg Thoroughbred plants had fully paid for my $4,000 home. I have found Kellogg Thorobred plants exceedingly productive and profitable.

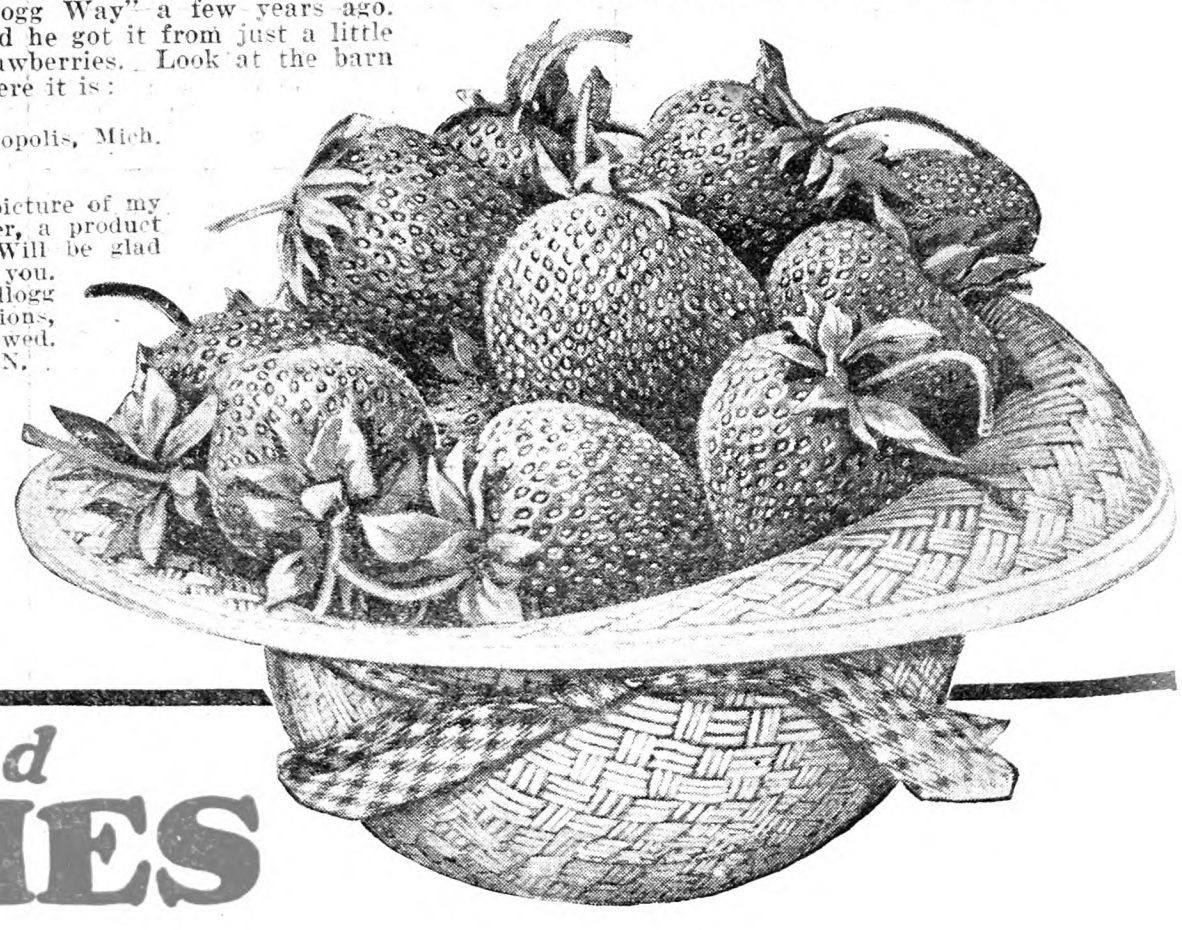
(Signed)
E. D. ANDREWS.

Mr. Andrews' big profit did not come through luck, there is no luck about the "Kellogg Way."

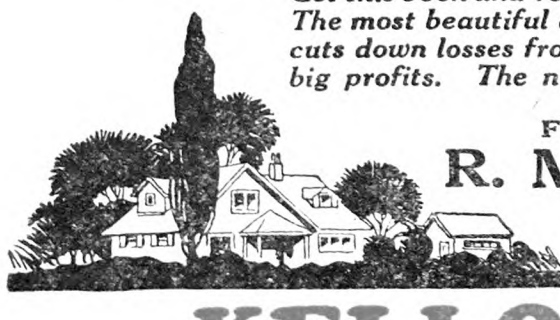
Get My Book and See for Yourself

Your name and address on the coupon, or a post card will bring this book to you. I don't claim this to be a great big book, it doesn't need to be big. It's just a nice size book of thirty-two pages, which tells you how to grow big crops of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and grapes the "Kellogg Way," and it tells you right.

You will profit by reading this book. It will give you confidence in your own ability to grow berries; you will enjoy the beautiful pictures made from photographs; six ready-made berry gardens at low prices, and quarter-acre, half-acre, and acre selections. Pictures and describes the biggest money making standard and everbearing varieties. Tells everything from start to finish. Get the book and then use your own judgment.



Get this book and read about Kellogg's Brand New Beauty. The most beautiful and best keeping strawberry on record; cuts down losses from spoilage, brings high prices, makes big profits. The newest and best late bi-sexual.



FRANK E. BEATTY, President
R. M. KELLOGG CO.
Box 2169, Three Rivers, Mich.

KELLOGG *Thorobred* STRAWBERRIES

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. February 16, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5043

Cornell University Libr'y
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The Day After the Ice Storm

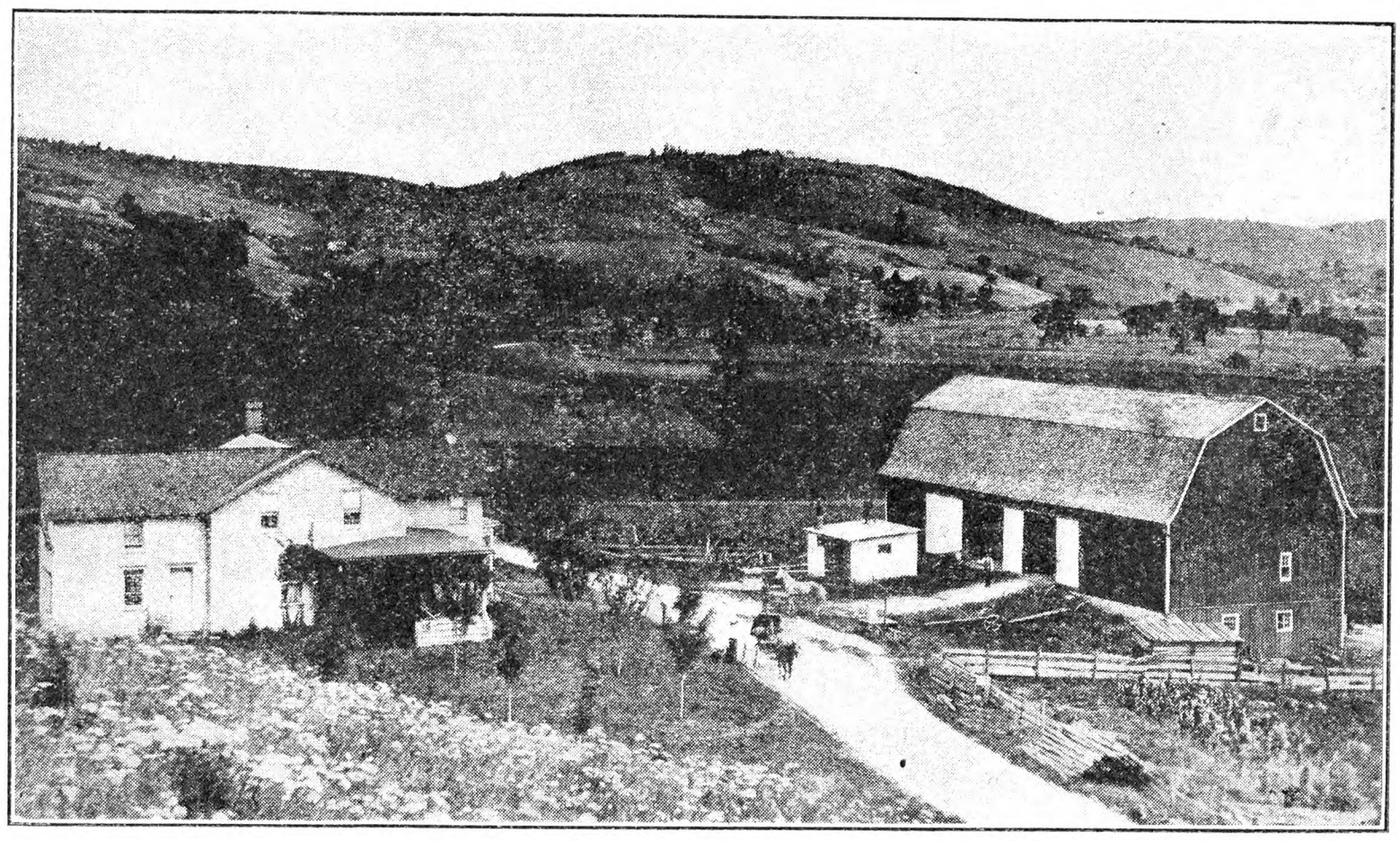
A Steuben County, New York, Farm

THERE are many interesting things relating to the location and management of Brookside Farm, owned by Mr. Fayette Van Wormer. Inside the house, one finds things that seem homelike and very pretty. Outside, are to be found a modern grain and dairy barn (the latter not shown), and the silo which is inside the barn. The dairy barn is modern in every respect, providing a place for nine cows and a yearling. It is so built that weather conditions have little effect on the yield, and the cows have access to spring water as needed. The herd consists of eight Holsteins and a Guernsey, and the milking is done by machinery, power being furnished by a gasoline motor located in one corner of the stable. Whole milk is sold from the farm, and not deducting overhead expense, the income for 1928 was $1,800, or an average of $200 apiece.

About four acres of large flint corn is grown for the silo. Some years the silage capacity is insufficient for the corn, and then a portion ripens for husking. One year the ripened corn measured up better than 200 bushels of splendid, long ears. Some were placed in crates cornerwise on account of their length. Corn still holds its place as the king of crops in dairy sections, and rightly so.

The dairy rations range about 24 per cent protein. The owner tells me that great care is needed in modern dairying to avoid udder trouble, especially when the cows are being forced to any extent. Even in midwinter, there are many large udders to be seen among his cows, and it would, indeed, be a task to draw the large quantity of milk produced by hand.

Ordinarily the hay is a good quality of Alsike and Red clover, with very little Timothy. Carrying on a large potato business the hay is mostly clover of the first year's growth. In potato growing, he is not behind his brother farmers, always intending to plant on clover sod one year old. His land receives the necessary coating of lime to insure a good catch of Alsike, which does not require so non-acid a soil as does the Red variety. A portion of the ground planted is valley or bottom land, and a portion lies much higher, the farm consisting of both kinds. He finds that in spraying with dust, it is much more effective on the higher ground. He fertilizes with both barn manure and one-half ton per acre of 4-12-4 material, and has as many as 338 bushels per acre from about 17 acres. Last year the tubers were under size and the product was 2,800 bushels from the same ground.



Brookside Farm and Surroundings. Fig. 82

His seed is grown from certified stock and treated before planting. Of course it is bin-selected, so there is little risk of a crop failure. While the ordinary potato grower harvests about 150 bushels per acre, this man's crop averages 100 bushels more than that. The hill land is a natural potato soil and, I expect, it does not need so much coaxing to get a crop as does the valley land. The modern potato grower does not attempt to grow both weeds and potatoes on the same ground, so there are few weeds to scatter seeds. He has found time to make a trip to Maine to observe methods among the large growers there. The trip was sponsored by the Farm Bureau of Steuben County, the party being made up of nearly a dozen potato growers of the county.

The picture shows a wide expanse of hill and valley, some of it wooded. The creek has carried down from the side hills and deposited large quantities of silt in the valley, making it wider and the soil deeper as the years go by. Nature's way of transforming the topography of the country many times results in benefit to the farmers residing in or near these valleys. Many of the side-hills are still covered with forests, some of which are now being converted into lumber.

Some young men of today who step in where father left off go several places in advance of him. It is costing them more to live then their fathers paid, but it is worth more. The advance being made in present-day methods and utensils, permits the doing of things larger and quicker also better. In the days of our fathers it would have been out of the ordinary for one man to manage 176 acres without a month hand, but such is being done at Brookside Farm. C. M. DRAKE.

New York.

Sowing Seeds and Setting Plants

OFTTIMES it is just a step between success and failure in many things we undertake to do. In most failures the reason is clear; we have not given the project the necessary consideration that it demands. Success generally comes to the one who does not run headlong into a scheme, but who weighs the advantages or disadvantages that may arise to help or hinder in any project. Some of the most essential things to do in growing vegetables at a profit are set forth in this article. First, study the likes and dislikes of your customers.

If they want a red radish instead of a white one, grow it. This may seem like a very small matter, but it is the many small things that are often the steps to success. I have known a case where a trucker had as fine white radishes as were ever grown, but could not sell them as his customers wanted red ones, as they looked better on the table than white ones, even if they were inferior in quality. If they demand the Golden Self-blanching celery instead of Emperor, on account of looks, grow the Golden Self-blanching. I might mention many other vegetables that are demanded on account of their looks instead of quality, that we are compelled to grow, until we cater to appearances instead of quality. Some persons are so situated that they are not compelled to grow for looks instead of quality, very often the looks and quality go together. As a list of vegetables that meet my customers' taste, I would submit the following: Refugee (round pod) wax bean, Stringless (round pod) green bean, Fordhook bush Lima, Early Leviathan pole Lima, Crosby Egyptian beet, Erfurt Early Dwarf cauliflower; Charleston Wakefield cabbage, early, All Season cabbage, late; Coreless carrot; Emperor celery; Davis Perfect cucumber; New York Improved eggplant; Early Mayflower sweet corn, and late Hickox Improved; Unrivaled and New York lettuce; Ice Cream watermelon; Emerald Gem muskmelon; Prizetaker onion; Harris Model parsnip; Hundredfold pea; Harris Earliest pepper; Crimson Giant Globe radish; Victoria spinach, early, Norfolk Savoy-leaf, late; Chalk's Early Jewel tomato and Stone; Purple Top White Globe turnip, Golden Ball and Improved Long Island rutabaga.

Too much care in preparing ground for planting seeds, is impossible. To have the soil in the proper condition for the different seeds, will give an almost certain germination (if seed is good) and save lots of hard work in the cultivation of the crops. It is very poor policy to plant small seeds in newly prepared soil. The soil should be prepared for planting at least a week before the seed is planted. This is not so important early in the Spring, when soil is moist, as later in the season, when the soil is quickly dried by sun and wind. My plan for preparing soil for small seeds, such as celery, carrots, spinach, onions, etc., is to plow, harrow, sow fertilizer broadcast, and smooth with plank. Then go over plot with steel rake, filling holes and horse's tracks, and raking off the stones. Then roll with hand roller, strike out the rows, sow the seed, and roll again with hand roller. This leaves the soil in ideal condition, and it is an easy task to run hand cultivator over just as soon as the young plants break through the ground. It enables one to work very close to the small plants without covering them, and to destroy the weed seed that has germinated. If possible test the seeds as to their germinating percentage before planting, so as to tell how thick to sow the seed to insure a good stand. Nothing is more discouraging than to sow seed of any kind, and after anxious days of watching and waiting find the seed did not germinate, thus having to do the work over again, and in some instances losing a certain crop, as it would be too late in the season to replant.

Seed in hotbeds, such as tomato, pepper, eggplant, etc., should be planted about one-half inch deep. In the open ground, spinach, onions, carrots, etc., the same depth; celery seed about one-fourth inch deep. In planting peas make the drill about six inches deep, and keep filling in soil, as the vines grow, until level. If they are planted in this way they continue longer in bearing than if planted in shallow drills. Sweet corn planted in drills will give better and more ears than if planted in hills. Plant quite deep, and fill in soil as corn blades grow, and it will not be so apt to blow down if strong winds prevail.

In setting lettuce plants, care must be taken that the plants when transplanted are not set too deep, or they are apt to make a small head, rather pointed, instead of a broad flat head. Tomato plants should be set quite deep and filled in around as plant grows. This will keep them from being tossed about in a strong wind.

In setting celery plants, some people set them in trenches so they do not have to bank the earth so high to blanch it. I am opposed to that system for two reasons. First, unless the top soil is very deep, the root is very near the subsoil and does not get the food out of that to help its growth. Second, at the time of the year the celery plants are set, we are very apt to have some hard showers, which wash a lot of the soil on top of the plants, and if the heart is covered they will not grow. Set on level ground; after plants begin to branch out, pull soil up with hoe, making sure not to pull any on hearts. As soon as it is two-thirds grown, stake up board close to it, which will blanch it better than earth, with less labor.

Some people still have the idea that when they set an asparagus bed they must dig a trench about 2 ft. deep, set the roots in bottom of trench, fill in soil level, and then wonder why the roots fail to grow. When the roots are set in this manner they are put in the subsoil, and no matter if they are manured well they do not make the growth of plants set a foot or 15 in. deep, as the fine fiber roots feed on the top soil, and will give much thicker stalks, besides putting so much soil on the roots when they are set smothers the crowns, and the shoot that comes up is very weak and slim.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

Marketing Apples in the Local Market

I READ with much interest Mr. Hubbard's address on the marketing of apples, and since I have had considerable experience along that line will tell my story, and maybe it will help someone else.

Seven years ago I took charge of the farm where I now live, and the first year we had a bumper crop of fruit. After I had marketed what I could at picking time by hauling to distant markets, I still had 2,000 bushels in storage, two large underground cellars as full as they could be crammed. My local market was only a town of 2,000 and the roads at that time did not permit me to truck away after bad weather set in. I was told that I would never get rid of half of my crop; that the town could not possibly consume that amount of fruit, besides what the other farmers would bring in and what would be shipped in from the wholesalers.

I first tried the grocerymen, going to them and trying to make them see that they would make more money in the end by handling a good grade of home-grown apples rather than have their supply all shipped in, but I was not able to get a customer. They were afraid of the grade and quality of the apples, all because they had been stung so many times by fruit hauled to them in feed sacks and just any other way, not graded nor any care taken to make it presentable.

Then I tried the next thing. I took a load and started to sell direct, stopping at every house, showing my fruit and telling the housewife that I had supply enough to furnish her and her neighbors in apples all Winter, and that I would be there promptly every week and furnish her just the kind of an apple that she wanted as far as it was possible, and at a reasonable price. The one thing that I think led to my success in this venture more than anything else was my guarantee. My motto was "The customer is always right," and I promised that all deliveries should be satisfactory, or I would return the money or duplicate the order free. Then I just simply had to put up the grade of apples that I promised or I would have been always returning money. In the seven years I have had to make good only about a dozen orders and most of them have been through some mistake in the order or delivery. If there is a complaint I never argue the question, but immediately ask what will make it right.

I have never tried to sell my culls, but have made them into cider, and found a considerable sale for fresh cider in its season; in fact there would be demand for it the whole year if it could be kept fresh and sold at a reasonable price.

I have found from observing some of my competitors and their methods that it did not pay to try to hold the people up just because apples were scarce. It has always been my policy to sell at a reasonable price at about the same level even though the local market would have stood a considerably higher

price. It has worked out well. One season of a small crop I held my customers by selling below the market because work was slack, and I felt that they could not afford to buy at all if apples were high. Next season, with a bumper crop and work more plentiful, I was able to sell a larger crop at a price enough above the market not only to make up what I might have made the past year, but to make me a good profit above that.

For two years I sold only to the consumer, but finally people began calling for my apples at the stores, and at the present time I am able to furnish three of the largest stores in town with their whole supply of apples as long as I have them, and at the same time continue my direct selling. This does not look fair, but I sell with the understanding that I am to supply my regular customers and fill any unsolicited orders that may come to me, and the stores have never found any fault with that arrangement. I think the reason is that most of the trade that buys from the stores buys only in small quantities, and since I do not sell that way I do not hurt their trade. L. G. ZINN.

West Virginia.

Test New Strawberry Varieties on Small Scale

THIS is the time of year when planting plans for Spring should be perfected so that no time will be lost when good weather arrives. Orders for seeds and nursery stock are best placed early, for one's own convenience, and also because the early orders receive first attention. At this time the question of new varieties should be considered. The progressive strawberry grower studies the performance of new varieties as reported in the agricultural press and by the experiment stations, tries out the most promising on a small scale, and occasionally finds one worthy of growing with the old standard types or even in place of an old sort.

Strawberry varieties are introduced with considerable frequency, since seedlings are so easily raised and so quickly fruited and propagated. The glowing accounts which appear annually in the catalogs of enthusiastic introducers should be read somewhat critically, however. This is not because the catalogs are untruthful, although some undoubtedly are, but because the strawberry is exceptionally particular as to its environment, and varieties which may have been wonders in some small section of the Middle West, or on the Pacific Coast, may be entirely worthless in the East. Likewise varieties of exceptional merit in one section of the East may do very poorly in another, so that each grower must make the final test on his own farm.

Undoubtedly the most famous variety at the present time, outside of the Gulf and Pacific Coast States at least, is Howard 17 (Premier). One of the main reasons for this is the fact that it thrives on such a wide variety of soils and under such varying conditions.

In New Jersey Howard 17 has proven very satisfactory in the central and northern part of the State. It is grown some in the southern part of the State, but is not considered to be quite firm enough by many of the buyers in that section. In Cumberland County, which is the leading strawberry county of New Jersey, the Lupton has proven more profitable than Howard 17 to a number of growers. It does not always yield as much but seems better adapted to the soils in this section. Its great advantge, however, lies in the fact that it is very large in size and an exceptionally good shipper. Its shipping qualities are not all due to firmness of flesh, as pressure tests, conducted at the New Jersey Experiment Station, have shown other varieties to be firmer. A fairly firm flesh, however, coupled with dryness of flesh, and toughness of skin, produces a berry almost unrivalled as a shipper, particularly when its large size is taken into consideration. Lupton originated in Southern New Jersey, and does not seem to have adapted itself to the growing conditions in most other sections.

With as productive a berry as Howard 17 and as good a shipper as Lupton (in spite of the fact that it is very poor in quality) to rely on, New Jersey growers are naturally slow to take up new varieties. Both are far from ideal, however, and new kinds are being tried every year.

The Aberdeen, originated by J. E. Kuhns, of Monmouth Co., N. J., has attracted more attention among New Jersey growers in recent years than any other new strawberry variety since Howard 17 was introduced. It is a very vigorous, productive variety, quality very good, season a little later than Howard 17, but with a rather long picking season. Its most serious fault is the fact that its flesh is too soft and its skin too tender for distant shipment. Its productiveness, attractiveness, and quality, however, justify its trial for local markets or short hauls. The number of inquiries that have come to the New Jersey Experiment Station concerning the Aberdeen shows that growers throughout the East are keeping their eyes open for new varieties.

Bouquet and Bliss, two new varieties introduced by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., looked quite promising at New Brunswick, where they fruited last Summer for the first time on the New Jersey Experiment Station grounds. No conclusions can be drawn from one season's results but their size, productiveness and quality indicate that they will be well worth watching. Bouquet seemed a bit better than Bliss.

Several other comparatively new varieties, some of which have been introduced with more or less extravagant claims have not shown up so well. They may be all right in some localities, but at New Brunswick were inferior to the five kinds already mentioned in this article.

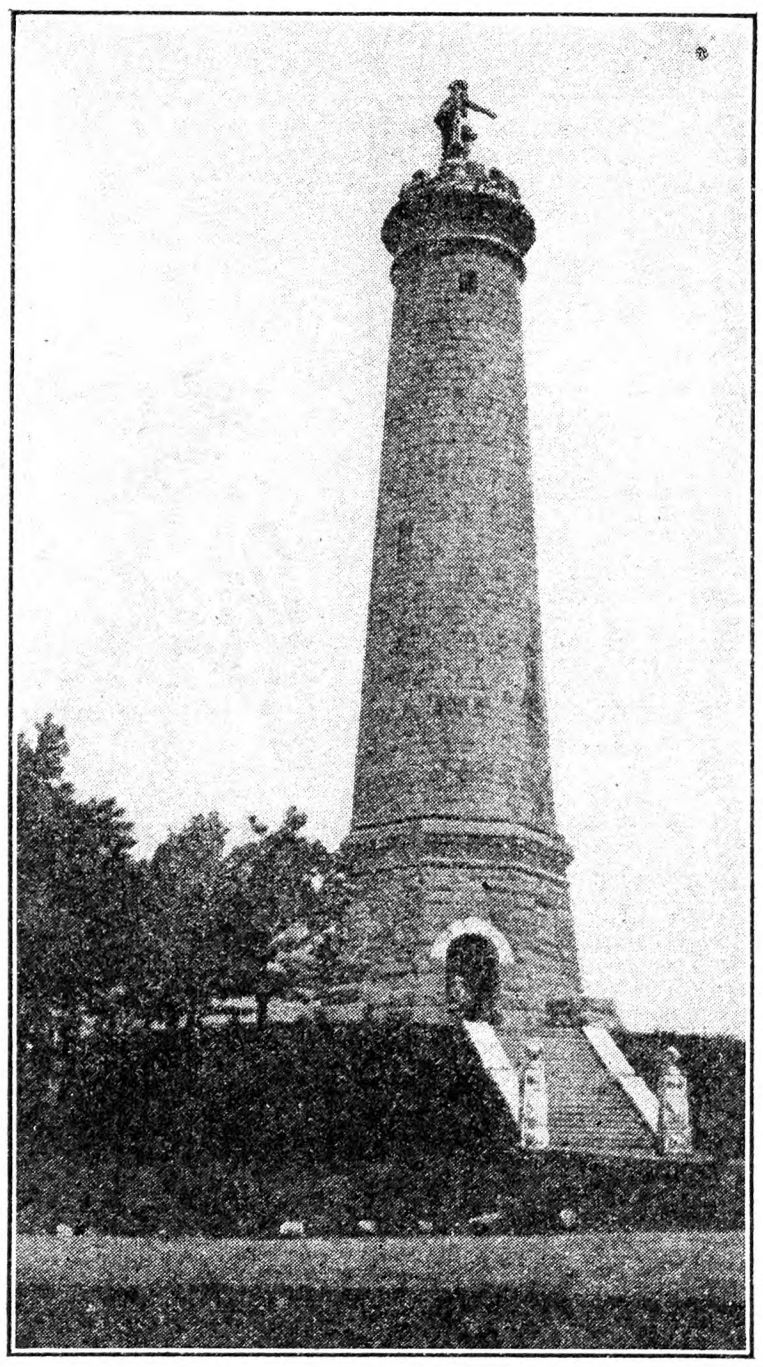
Strawberry growers who are dissatisfied with existing varieties should be encouraged by the large amount of breeding work being carried out by various State experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture. Better and better varieties are sure to be produced as these thousands of seedlings, resulting from controlled crosses, made with specific ideals in mind, come into fruiting, and are carefully selected and tested before being introduced. J. H. CLARK.

New Jersey Experiment Station.

Fish and Changing Fashions

WHEN we think of fashions, there comes to mind the particular style of clothing, as though that were the only way in which we are bound by the ideas of our neighbors. Yet, when we stop to think, we realize that everything we do, almost everything we say or think, certainly everything we eat, has some relation to fashion or common usage. The history of the changes in the fashion in regard to potatoes, tomatoes, peanuts or grapefruit is more or less common knowledge. Fashions are just as strict in regard to fishes.

Along the New England coast the rocks which are partly uncovered at low tide will be found densely clothed with great bunches of mussels while the sandy or muddy flats conceal large numbers of clams. Conditions are very nearly the same in England, but with a difference. There mussels are eaten and the clams are used for fish bait. Here clams are eaten and there is a big business of collecting them for market and for canning. Mussels are not much



Monument to Miles Standish at Duxbury, Mass.

used for fish bait. They are not tough enough to stay on the hook well. As for eating them, they are believed to be very poor food. Some even claim they are poisonous. Several years ago the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries tried to get people in the habit of eating mussels. Large numbers of experiments were made to find out the best ways of cooking them. It was shown that they are fully as good as clams, either fresh or canned. Still there is hardly any sale for them, and it is only once in a while that some adventurous person may be found who has tried to eat them.

Sturgeons are found in many of the lakes and rivers of this country. In streams along the coast they run up from the sea every Spring to lay their eggs. They live in the interior lakes all the year. In the Hudson River region it was so difficult to get people to eat them that they had to be sold under the name of "Albany beef." Most of those that were caught were put on the land for fertilizer. There are still living men who used to drive to lakes in the Middle West for a few days sturgeon fishing in the Fall. They would return with big wagons loaded with the fish. Some of them would be smoked for Winter use, and the rest would be fed to the hogs. The fashion has surely changed with regard to sturgeon. I know of one large fish that was caught in Lake Michigan a few years ago. The fisherman saved the eggs for caviar. He is reported to have sold them for more than $50. A cast of the fish was made and is now on exhibition in Field Museum in Chicago. The dealer who bought the fish from the man who caught it, had the skin mounted, and it is now on exhibition in his office. A firm in Chicago sent a wagon on a special trip to get the meat for their smokehouse. The driver said it would be sold for more than a dollar a pound. Farm raised brook trout is more expensive but there are very few other fish that approach the same value. Sturgeon was just as good then as it is now. The only difference is that it is more fashionable now. In those days it was considered coarse because it came from a big fish. Now it is fashionable because people recognize the fine, delicate flavor.

Carp is another fish that has suffered greatly from the dictates of fashion. It is not nearly so good as sturgeon, but still it is better than many fish that sell well in the market. In parts of Europe, where it does not have to compete with so many fish of extremely high quality, it is much sought after. When first introduced into this country it was hoped that it would make it possible for every farmer to grow large quantities of fish for home use and for market. Probably the carp were not always as well cooked as they should have been. Surely they were compared with our delicious sunfishes, perch, catfish and bass. For many years they were considered simply a pest in our ponds and streams. Now the wheel of fashion is turning and they are finding a large place in our markets. In price they rank well above many of our native fish.

Some of fashion's changes seem laughable to us now. It seems hard to believe the old records which show that servants were often hired with the provision in their contract that they should not be required to eat terrapin or canvas-back duck more than a certain number of times a week. Shad were often in the same class.

Sometimes a change in fashion will come very suddenly. A few years ago some fish dealer in the East started selling fish fillets, little strips of clear meat cut from the sides of fish and shipped, either fresh or frozen. They found a ready market and have made it possible to sell many kinds that were formerly thrown away. There are still many good fish that might be eaten if they could be made fashionable.

In the past few years I have had occasion to eat many kinds of unfashionable fish. In Labrador the rock cod is hardly used except to feed the dogs, but we found that it made about as good a chowder as we could get. Fried or baked it is not so good. Sculpins are good, but have very little meat. Sawfish steaks are good. They taste very much like lobster. Some of the smaller sharks have a similar flavor. Lumpfish is not bad if all the thick skin is thrown away. ALFRED C. WEED.

Pigs in Good Pasture

MY PIGS have 10 acres of my best land. These 10 acres are divided into six fields. In three of these fields I follow a three-year rotation of corn and Soy beans, followed second year with oats, rape and Sweet clover, and third year Sweet clover. One field is an old apple orchard with Blue grass sod, one is an Alfalfa field, and the other a long narrow one which serves as a lane to the other fields.

This long one and the apple orchard are always open for them. The first of the others are the Sweet clover and Alfalfa fields, then come the oats and rape when the oats goes into the dough stage. The corn field is reserved till the corn is ripe. I like to feed Soy beans mixed with the corn, as this takes the place of tankage. If we can raise our protein we are foolish to buy it. That is, raising it economically, I mean. I think it pays to buy some concentrates, but by raising such crops as Soy beans and Alfalfa we can go a great way in saving high-priced feed bills.

With this method the pigs do not require so very much attention, and they thrive well. For a number of years the pigs were my best money crop. Of course I cut out the middleman, as I butcher them and retail the meat weekly. My hobby is to cut out labor, let the stock do a lot of the harvesting and feed themselves, as I am a little lazy.

Berks Co., Pa. C. R. BASHORE.

The Gilliflower Apple

ON DIFFERENT occasions the past Fall I received considerable pleasure in discovering how really and truly popular was on old-time apple with my customers, the Gilliflower or Sheepnose as many call it. I am, myself, very fond of this variety, and long have been, so there was between us a common attraction, a similarity of choice in taste. This fruit I find is greatly esteemed by those who know it, as a hand apple, and preferred above many kinds they are commonly meeting.

I found to my regret, however, it was mostly old people, ye olde fashioned souls, who knew it best; in truth young folks seldom, it seemed, knew it at all. It was common to hear from the lips of the old people, when they saw I had it for sale, such remarks as: "Where did you get them? I have not seen those for years!" Or, "I have tried and tried to get them!" and, frequently, with a knowing smile, would tell how as a kid they used to "steal" them in the Fall and Red Astrachan in late Summer. Other kinds were always neglected, they would add, when these could be "hooked." To this impious confession I had to admit I, too, as a kid was very active in their fraternity—I "stole" them, too.

It is needless to say I found ready buyers among the old folks. As my stock was limited, I had no need of setting myself up as a good-natured educator for upstarts, for if they failed to find how exceedingly good was a favorite apple of their parents and grandparents, the responsibility for that misfortune became theirs alone.

One pleasant, motherly old lady (who informed me she was 87) when she heard I had Gilliflowers for sale, sent to see me about it, and in a half supplicating way wanted me to sell her some, adding she deserved to eat them again once more before she died. At that time I had no more with me, so, I had to make her a faithful promise that she should have them on the next trip, and this she did, the last half bushel (these I was keeping for ourselves), but she came first, and a pleased old lady she was.

Greene Co., N. Y. CHAS. VAN LOAN.

A Rainy Day Stroll

Did you ever take a stroll in the woods on a rainy day, properly dressed, of course, for the occasion? There is a game preserve bordering my farm, containing 500 or 600 acres, a large bog where wild duck gather by the hundreds, plenty of rabbits, occasionally a family of deer and moose. On a recent trip I could see where the moose had trampled the grass and wallowed around in the mud. On one occasion a red fox passed by me not more than 20 feet away, little knowing his arch enemy, man, was anywhere around.

On a rocky hillside below the fields, standing among large oak, ash, beech and birch, are about 30 rock or sugar maples which have been tapped by three generations, not commercially but for family use and to have a little syrup to give to friends and relatives. I can remember when a large hole was bored with a 1¼-in. auger, taking a long time to heal. Now a little metal spile is used about 7/16 of an inch, which runs as much sap or more than the old-style wood spile. A rock maple tree seems to be very tenacious of life, living on and on after the top is dead, or wounds in trunk caused by limbs long broken off by ice, storms or high winds.

After the big fire of my boyhood days, burning over several hundred acres, blueberries grew in abundance around the ledges in the woods. My father would take his pail, we children trailing along, and he would soon fill it with the luscious blueberries, and blueberry pie would be on our bill of fare. Like most farm women, mother was a good cook and everything tasted appetizing, although not nearly as much was bought at the grocery store as today. No larder was complete for the Winter without a pig being slaughtered and the home-cured hams, bacon, lard, etc., prepared. A barrel of sauerkraut was usually made so as to have a few pounds to sell and give away to friends and relatives.

This is a country of old stone walls, monuments to the early settlers; all the fields and pastures being encircled by them. It was the logical way to get rid of them and clear the fields for the crops to follow. Many of the old walls are only half as high as when built, having settled into the ground, so a few posts are driven and a strand of barbed wire is strung along, in this day when things must be done in a hurry, to keep the live stock within bounds. L. R. B.

Maine.

The Rocky Mountain Ranch in Winter

The sun is shining this afternoon, Jan. 30. One can understand something of the feeling of the ancient sun-worshipers. For a period of nine days in January we did not see the sun. It has snowed, then got a better hold, and snowed some more. The main highways have been kept open, but many accidents have occurred because of icy roads. Being three miles from the main road, we have had to keep our road open ourselves, or be marooned.

The men folks used a Martin ditcher—sort of a big steel A—to clear the snow out. Finally the snow became so deep they had to make the sides higher. The snow they scraped out became so high at the sides of the road that what to do with it was quite a problem.

On another nearby side road the caretaker of a rich man's Summer home became marooned. He couldn't get his car through the deep snow and was afraid to try to ride the "teetery" horses left in his care. Finally he wallowed his way to the forks of his road and another neighbor's, and stuck a note in a bush:

"Please come and scrape me out," he wrote. "I can't get out, and I am out of tobacco." My men folks helped the other neighbor, and they "scraped him out." A few days later he left another note in the same place, saying that he "was walking out—like a soldier." He had inclosed a clipping from the Denver *Post*, telling that "It is a privilege to live in Colorado."

Last season we tried, among other flowers, some Pompon poppies. They were very fine, and so were the double Godetias, tried for the first time. I want to get some Pompon Dahlias, and a Michigan friend is going to send me some of her 800 Gladiolus bulbs. I planted Earliana tomatoes and Pimiento pepper seeds in a pan in the house. They all came up well, but the tomatoes have almost all damped off.

The deep snow has driven most of the wild animals to lower parts. Before it became quite so deep a Government trapper boarded with us, and put out traps and poisoned bait. He got several bobcats, one coyote, and an eagle that measured 7 feet from tip to tip of wings. After leaving here he got nine coyotes, all with poisoned meat. Each sheep-owner who runs sheep on the forest preserves is assessed 2½ cents per head, to help pay the expenses of the trappers' salaries, etc. This particular trapper is just a beginner. He gets $100 per month. The Government furnishes him with poison and traps. He has a wife and two small children, must pay house rent and living expenses, also furnish his own horses and pack animals. Each trapper is expected to average nine coyotes per month, and this one's "boss" was told "No day is too cold for a trapper to get out."

MRS. PEARL UNDERWOOD.

Garfield Co., Colo.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The Department of Agriculture announced Jan. 31 another outbreak of foot and mouth disease had occurred at Downey, Los Angeles County, Cal., eight miles from Whittier where 3,500 hogs were slaughtered earlier in the month in an effort to eradicate the disease.

While the Republicans were holding their second farm aid conference at Albany Jan. 30 three measures for farm relief were put before the Legislature by Senator Mastick of Westchester, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Taxation. They would authorize by constitutional amendment a revolving fund of $10,000,000 to be administered by a commission for the benefit of agriculture, and create by statute a Bureau of Markets in the Department of Agriculture designed to give more attention to the marketability of farm products as distinguished from general marketing pr tices. At the Republican farm relief conference, Mark Graves, Democrat on the State Tax Commission, said he favored the gasoline tax on the theory that motorists are not paying their full share of improved highway costs. He suggested a 4-cent tax on gasoline, with a nominal fee for license plates, rather than a 2-cent tax and no fee reduction. The New York State Automobile Association, with 90,000 members, has indicated a willingness to agree to a 3-cent gas tax if the license plate fees are cut to $5 flat for all cars.

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Training Raspberries

We have about three-eighths of an acre of Cuthbert raspberries planted in 1927. They made a fair growth in 1928, and the canes are now 5 to 6 ft. high. We grew them unbranched. How much heading-back should a 6-ft. cane have? Would one-third be too much, and other canes in proportion? We also have about a half acre of Plum Farmer black raspberries that we forced in branching. They average 4 to 5 ft. high and have four to seven laterals to the cane. How much should they be cut back? Is it practical to branch Cuthbert raspberries? Will it increase yield? A. P. M.

Amsterdam, N. Y.

Answering the last question first, it has been found inadvisable to pinch red raspberries in midsummer in order to make them branch. The result is a lot of weak side-shoots which produce small, inferior fruit. There is evidence to show that the total number of berries is greater when pinching is done, but the total yield is no greater. Cut back the red raspberry canes this Spring according to their vigor. If you have wires or have some means of supporting the canes, it is not necessary to cut them back at all, provided they are vigorous and can carry all their crop through to maturity. In some sections it is the common practice to support the canes and do little or no cutting. In the majority of sections, however, it is found better to cut back about one-third, as you suggest.

As for black raspberries, they are regularly pinched back in midsummer, exactly as you have done, and the resulting laterals are then shortened back the following Spring to 12 or 15 inches. More recently results in Michigan indicate that it would be better to cut even closer, to four to eight inches. The story is that by this short pruning the total number of berries may be somewhat lessened, but that the improved size makes up in total yield to equal that from the larger number of small berries. Recommendations in New York are still for the longer pruning, but mostly because nobody has tried the shorter method over a long enough period to prove its dependability. It will be worth your while to try it out on a small scale. Possibly some of our readers have already used it and can report upon its success or failure. Incidentally you have chosen two of the best varieties in Cuthbert for the red raspberry and Plum Farmer for the black raspberry. H. B. T.

Sweet Peas in Virginia

For best results the ground should be manured and dug up or spaded in the Fall, and when the ground is dry enough in the Spring open the drills and sow. If the ground was not dug up in the Fall, dig it up as soon in the Spring as possible. When manure is used in the Spring be sure it is well decayed. The ground should have an application of lime. Wood ashes are good to supply the lime.

Use about an ounce of seed for 20 ft. of row and thin to one plant every four inches. The seed must be sown as soon as the ground can be worked. On well-drained soils the seed can be sown late in the Fall, and the plants will come up very early in the Spring. The seeds are sown four to six inches deep, but only about two inches of the soil is put on them when sown. The remainder is worked in around the plants after they come up. This will place the roots down in moist soil.

To have extra good sweet peas dig out a trench 18 in. deep and 12 in. wide, placing about a foot of well-rotted manure and rich soil in the bottom, cover with 2 in. of soil and sow the peas same as described above. The white seed varieties have a thin skin and are more tender than the black seeded and are likely to rot in cold ground. They should be sown thicker than the black seed.

A trellis to support the vines can be made from brush set in the ground, poultry wire, or by driving stakes into the ground about every five feet, and along these stakes run twine, spacing the twine six inches apart. Sweet peas grow about six feet high.

The soil should be worked as soon as possible after every rain. Where water is available give the ground a good wetting once or twice a week during dry weather. Cut the sweet peas early in the morning and place in water as soon as possible. The more closely the flowers are cut, the longer they will continue to bear. Do not let any seed pods form, and remove all wilted flowers. For the red spider and green aphis spray with soap-suds. R. C.

Virginia.

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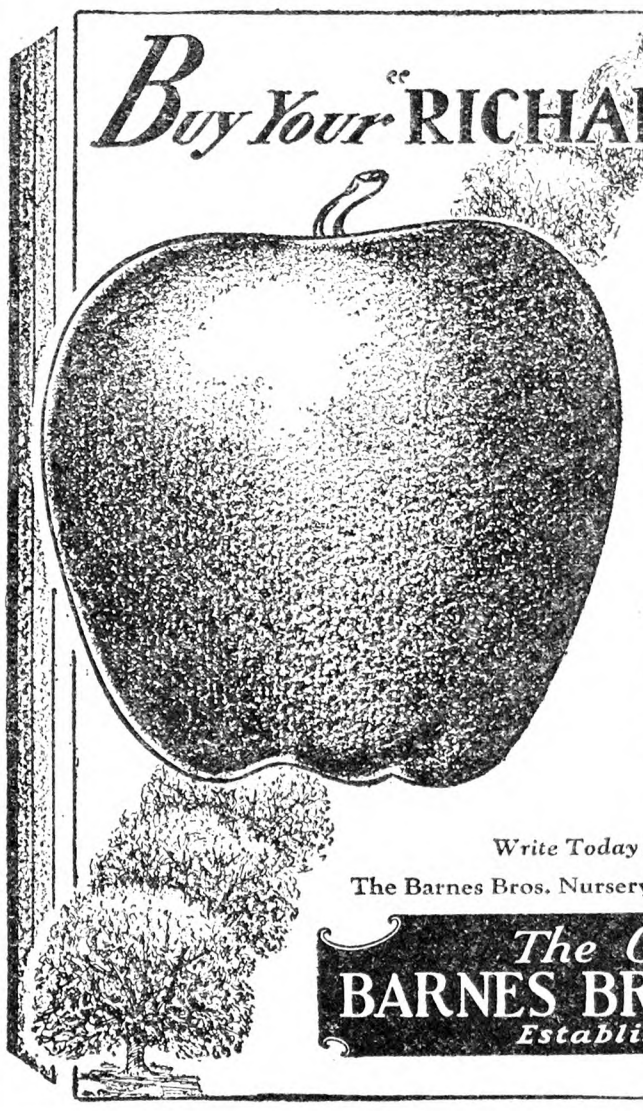

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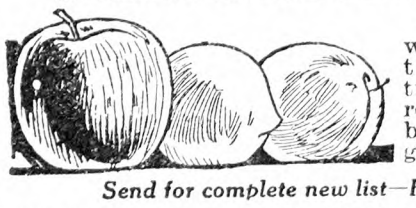

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Drawn by Barbara Knowles (18)

Dave Pratt's First Day at School

Imagine with me if you can, a lonely country in the early morning of a March day 40 years ago. It was very frosty that morning and the trees were thickly coated in sparkling robes of silver that changed to golden as the sun touched them. Birch and poplar, pine and elm, all had received the largess of Jack Frost and wore the gift proudly.

Along the edges of the hard-frozen road were beautiful fairy structures of that honeycomb ice that crunches with such a delightful noise under one's feet. The tiniest puddles rimmed with frost had become miniature lakes, with many a maple leaf held fast on their surfaces.

And then, along this road came a man and a boy, the latter much too preoccupied to notice all the beauties about him. He was on his way to a rural school for the first time and was wondering just what that school would be like. His gray-blue eyes looked wistfully up into the man's sturdy face, but that gentleman was thinking of wood-chopping — his school days were over long before. The boy continued to wonder what that school would be like — would the boys like him? — what sort of games would they play? — would the teacher be nice. He hadn't liked the teacher in the orphanage from which he had come.

Although the boy did not know it, this town had been one of the first in New England to establish public schools. Early in the eighteenth century a new statute was placed on record in the town's books. It read thus: "It is voted that there be a surkelatin school kep and a school master hired at ye town's charge." Two years later it was further ordered, "that the school shall be kep in four places, three months in a place, six months in ye north end and six months in ye south end, and that the master should have thirty pounds money and sufficient meat and drink, washing and lodging for keeping school eleven months and eighteen days and in ye night when convenient."

As the man and the boy rounded a corner the schoolhouse stood before them, a low, unpainted, roughly clapboarded building of only one room. Badly in need of repair, it was one of the buildings erected in accordance with the statute 150 years before. Set on a low knoll with a very small yard, bordered with a rough, straggling growth of birches, cedar and sweet fern, with great gray rocks strewn about, it was not very prepossessing in appearance.

They were met at the door by the schoolmaster. "Well, well, Mr. Cummings," he said, "What have you here?"

"Another young scalawag for you to teach, Mr. Murdock," the man answered. Mr. Murdock was a tall, spare man with gray hair and kindly eyes nearly the color of the boy's own. He came forward and took the boy's hand. "I'm glad to meet you, my boy," he said, "and what is your name?"

The boy replied shyly, "Dave, David James Pratt."

"Well, that's a good name indeed," the schoolmaster said. "Mr. Cummings, we shall do our best to give this young man a good education. I'm sure he's willing to do his share of work and study."

And then as Mr. Cummings left to go to his wood lot, the children came trooping in to warm their cold fingers and feet at the big black heater in the center of the room. Their cheeks were very rosy and their eyes bright from their long walks in the morning air. All watched the new boy with such intense curiosity that Dave began to lose his new-found courage. But the schoolmaster again came to his rescue by announcing that it was school time and all must take to their seats.

The first study was spelling—an easy subject for Dave, and his eyes were soon roaming around the room noticing the rough plaster of the walls and the cracked wooden blackboards between each window. Of course the children interested him too. The girls were dressed in neat calico dresses and aprons and wore their hair in tightly braided, beribboned pigtails, while the boys were long-haired victims of their parents' theory that a midwinter haircut meant a hard cold.

After spelling came arithmetic, a difficult study for Dave, and he struggled valiantly with the mysteries of fractions till it seemed an eternity before recess came; but at last it did arrive, and the boys trooped out of doors, the girls preferring to stand about the stove and tell stories or play games at the board.

The game the boys were intent on playing was a strange one to him. On the great pond of ice in the swamp near the school they had drawn lines for goals and had set a three-pronged stick in the center of a small circle. This stick they tried to knock from its position by throwing clubs at it. Someone evidently was always "It" and he slipped and slid in his attempts to catch the players when they crossed the line to retrieve their clubs. Many were the howls of rage when some club missed the wooden target and struck a human ankle! Soon Dave understood the main rules of the game, which was called "Buck on the Ice," and he was playing and having great fun.

The bell suddenly began to ring and the boys started slowly for the schoolhouse. Joe Page, their leader, grumbled all the way that "I know that Old Murdock hain't give us all our recess." "Old Murdock" was waiting for them outside the door. "Boys, I've got to go to the village on urgent business. I've left Nellie Crawford in charge, and if you don't behave yourselves while I'm gone, I'll give you a good hiding when I get back." And he was soon lost from sight.

Nellie Crawford, a pretty fair-haired girl of about 15, now appeared in the doorway to urge the boys to come into school. As Joe Page expressed it, "She's all set up 'bout being in charge." But the boys had no intention of going into school then. They felt that they ought to have the rest of their recess, and they explained this in no uncertain terms to Nellie, as she was powerless to make them obey her, and they scampered off down the road.

An old barn stood not far from the school. It had been far enough away from the house when the latter had burned, so that it had not caught fire. Some of the best fields were still cultivated, and the owner had recently stored some oats in the barn. Joe knew this, and his active brain developed a plan which highly amused the other boys, and, chuckling in glee, they entered the barn.

For a time they amused themselves by climbing up and jumping from the rafters into the heaps of the fragrant, dusty hay. Then they had a grand time in a sham battle, rolling about regardless of their clothing.

At last they tired of this sport also, and leaped from the mows to the floor, where they raided the grain bags, each filling his pockets. Dave followed their example, though he did not know why. They regarded him as an outsider and had not explained their plans to him.

So a little later, when they were sitting in their seats in the schoolroom, the boys all rose at a signal from Joe and began to pelt oats at the unfortunate Nellie. Dave was quite as much surprised as the girls. Nellie shrieked at them to stop, but the grain flew through the air all the faster. She rushed for the nearest boy and grappled with him, but the rest of the boys closed in and continued to pelt her.

At the height of the commotion the schoolmaster appeared. He took a look at Nellie, who was then in tears, her hair down, and filled with oats, her clothing rumpled and torn.

John Murdock strode behind his desk and, grasping his hickory stick, he asked sternly: "Will someone be so kind as to tell me who started this fracas?"

The room was very still until Dave, quite unaware of the stigma attached to a tattletale, piped up with the information. The boys who took the most active part each received a sound application of hickory. (The teacher had cut a new one that night.) But were the boys satisfied? They were not! Nor would be till they had a revenge.

It came soon. In the afternoon as they were again playing "Buck on the Ice" on of them discovered that Dave had freckles, and immediately they began to jeer, "Freckledy tattletale"—though, the truth to tell, any one of them had more freckles than Dave.

Suddenly Joe had an another brilliant idea. "Say, I know a good way to get rid of freckles!" he exclaimed. "You take some of this here wampus bush and rub it on your face and the freckles all go away and never come back. Let's fix Dave's face for him." He held up a bunch of grayish twigs and the rest of the boys grinned slowly in comprehension. Dave demurred; he was quite content to let his freckles stay where they were, but the boys were determined to remove them and they seized and held securely while Joe applied the wampus bush to Dave's face with gloved hands.

For the rest of the afternoon the boys were very nice to Dave, and he began to feel that he really liked to live in the country. He was very happy as he walked home and helped Mr. Cummings with the chores. But next morning was another story. Dave's face was terribly swollen. The wampus had been nothing else than swamp sumac, more to be dreaded than poison ivy, and I'm sure the boys would never have used that revenge if they had known how Dave would suffer. He was a very sick boy for more than a week, and Mrs. Cummings applied every soothing lotion she knew, and invented many more to reduce the swelling and relieve the terrible burning.

When Dave returned to school he was greeted as an old friend. The boys had received more thrashings—this time from their parents also—and severe lectures on behavior toward strangers. Even the parson mentioned the incident in his sermon on Sunday morning.

And now as Dave tells the story, he concludes, with a twinkle in his eye, "The moral is, 'No one respects a tattletale!' I learned that lesson well, but I think it was a strenuous way the boys took to tell me so."—By Berta Griffiths (19), Connecticut.

Horticulturists Meet at Poughkeepsie

More than 170 members and others, including a number of women, were present at the eastern meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society in the Vassar Institute at Poughkeepsie on Jan. 30-Feb. 1. In attendance and practical usefulness, it was one of the most successful meetings in the long history of the society.

President Paul Judson said that unclassified fruit in closed packages should be kept out of city markets; that New England growers had won and were holding the Boston market by packing suitable varieties in one type of package, and that New York State growers, by adopting the same course, could win and hold the New York City market. He favored higher tariffs on imported foodstuffs, and instanced bananas, which come in duty-free, as an adverse factor in the domestic fruit market. New York State apples, he declared, are reputed to be the best-flavored in the world, but the State is shipping too much low-grade and unclassified fruit to market. E. S. Duncan, chief of the State-Federal produce inspectors, said that Hudson Valley growers had made a remarkable improvement in their pack in 1928.

According to the report of Secretary Roy P. McPherson, LeRoy, N. Y., the society, with over 1,200 members, and a budget of about $10,000 a year, is in a satisfactory financial condition. It needs new members in order to expand and improve its work. The fee is $3.

Prof. F. G. Mundinger of the Geneva Station talked on certain insects. County Agent A. B. Buckholtz of Columbia County discussed "Fruit Diseases in New York in 1928." Dr. H. E. Thomas of the State College at Ithaca had much to say about apple rusts that was new and instructive to many growers present.

The forenoon session of the first day closed with a discussion of some of the 123 printed questions in which several members, as well as technical authorities from Geneva and Ithaca, participated. B. D. VanBuren was in charge of the question section. The information, suggestions and speculations thus brought out, fully justified the retention of this good old farmers' institute practice in the program. Thirty-four questions concerned insects, diseases and spraying problems; seven had to do with fertilizers, five with pollination, 37 with apples, four with pears, and 19 with packs and packages, the other 17 being "general questions." Each of the subsequent sessions was opened and closed with a discussion of questions.

Prof. E. V. Shear, Jr., of Vassar College, talked on "Experiments in Apple Scab Control," which he has been studying for seven years. His efforts have centered on materials and methods that would reduce scab, and, at the same time, cause as little injury as possible to tree and fruit.

Dr. G. W. Herrick of the College of Agriculture at Ithaca talked for more than an hour, in his simple, delightful way, with bits of apt humor occasionally thrown in, on "Some Present and Probable Future Insect Troubles of the Fruit Grower." Dr. Herrick used some colored charts showing several species of insects and their work. Knowing them intimately, he made them interesting. They are changeful in their habits, in response to a changing food supply. They adapt themselves to their environment. Most species can be controlled. In this class he places the Japanese beetle which is spreading at the rate of 15 miles a year. The bud moth is a serious pest in a Western New York area. "Peach growing," he said, "is standing just about all the grief that is can endure," and, consequently, the Oriental peach moth is a grave and increasing menace. Happily about 42 parasites prey upon this insect in the course of its life-cycle. Eventual relief lies in this fact. The insect winters as a larva, like the codling moth.

Dr. P. J. Parrott of the Station at Geneva discussed "Spray Practices With Relation to Bud Moth and Leaf Roller." He outlined methods for their control. G. E. Ward of Ravena read a paper on his travels through the fruit sections of Southern California, where he spent three months last Winter. He was greatly impressed by the methods of fertilizing orange orchards which he studied, by the grading and co-operative selling of citrus fruits, and by the reported profits received by growers.

Dr. L. H. MacDaniels from the State College at Ithaca, using a number of charts, talked on "Apple Varieties That Are Satisfactory Cross-Pollenizers." Delicious ranks first as a pollinator for McIntosh, and Cortland second. These two varieties produce pollen of high potency. Baldwin pollen is so weak that only a small percentage of it will germinate under test. Bees do about 70 and other insects 30 per cent of the work of transferring pollen. A member said that a bee would "do about 13 flowers a minute."

Dr. A. J. Heinicke from the college at Ithaca spoke on "Rejuvenating the Cherry Orchard." He thought that cherry production would be profitable for several years to come. The owner of the Western New York orchard of two acres on which his talk was based, netted over $2,000 an acre in one season. It was planted 16 by 16 ft. in 1909, there being 10 rows of seven Montmorency trees each. In 1922 some of the trees were cut back about three feet, wood an inch in diameter being removed. The trees were then 10 years old. At 11 years of age a cherry orchard is "at its best." The object of cutting back was to prolong the high production of the trees at this stage, and to force fruit-bearing lower down, so that leaf surface and exposure to sunshine would be increased, and, furthermore, so that with a 6-ft. ladder a man could pick all of the cherries on a tree. The removal of some trees within the block also will be required. After cutting-back, the yield fell off for two years; thereafter it increased gradually until it exceeded that of unthinned trees. Some of the latter bore 65 lbs. and some of the thinned trees as much as 92 lbs. each. The orchard had yielded 17 to 19 tons per acre. One-third of the trees in this orchard bore two-thirds of the fruit, due to differences in their individuality, the mixed stocks on which they were grown, and the soil variations in the block.

Prof. Joseph Oskamp from the Ithaca institution, using lantern slides, discussed "The Present Trend in Orchard Soil Management." It was toward sod and the use of fertilizers as against cultivation, in his opinion. Many orchards are in soil ill-adapted to apple trees. The soil type is a decisive factor in the outcome of an orchard. A soil with a water level two to three feet below the surface is not an orchard soil. Many soils with good surface drainage, in hilly areas, are excessively wet 12 to 36 inches below the surface. The advantages and disadvantages of sod and cultivation were set forth.

L. C. Anderson of Hudson reported favorably on "Five Years With Fertilizers of McIntosh." Miss Lorian P. Jefferson of the Massachusetts Agricultural College presented many valuable facts in her discussion of "Marketing McIntosh Apples." Prof. Richard Wellington of the Geneva Station spoke on "Summer Pruning vs. Non-Summer Pruning of Grapes." "Is the Old Orchard a Liability?" This question was discussed by K. B. Lewis, Lawrence Howard, C. R. Shons, T. E. Cross and others. Opinion was divided. Many old orchards in some regions of the State have been destroyed. It is expensive to remove them. Several members who are doing well with their orchards hoped that old and unprofitable orchards would be voluntarily or involuntarily put out of commission.

H. Deane Phillips, director of the Bureau of Markets at Albany, outlined and commented on "The New Grape Grades." E. Stuart Hubbard of Poughkeepsie discussed "The New York Apple Pack." One of the resolutions adopted was upon the death of L. L. Morrell of Kinderhook.

Only one man in the audience uses dust sprays alone; about one-half of the audience uses both liquid and dust sprays; the rest use liquids. Spray burn was reported by many members. Spraying caused more damage than scab in one man's orchard. Ben Davis was hardest hit last year by rust, and Baldwin next, in Ulster County.

Among the exhibits in the Armory were electric power plants; apple barrel labels in colors; sprayers for liquids and powders; fertilizers, including synthetic nitrogen; ground limestone; spraying chemicals and insecticides; fruit packages; the "ring pack system"; potato dusters; rodent control facts and pictures from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in co-operation with the Federal Department of Agriculture; baskets, crates and ladders; pruning and other horticultural tools; stock and literature from a number of nurseries; cream separators; apple graders, and tractors. Several exhibitors reported an encouraging volume of business booked and in prospect. All alluded, however, to the ever-increasing keenness of competition which they are energetically trying to meet.

There was a small exhibit of apples by growers in competition for the prizes offered. The New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva exhibited 60 varieties of apples in 164 boxes. Some barrels and commercial packages, selected at random by representatives of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, showed varying degrees of effort on the part of growers to conform to the grades established by the State and Federal departments of agriculture. D. C. W.

Unsightly Mailbox

I agree with the writer from Ulster Co., N. Y., about the unsightly R. F. D. mailboxes one sees stuck up here and there along a country road. I am sending a picture of one set in the stone and cement work of a gateway. This is work that an unskilled man can do. There are plenty of rocks in Ulster County, and a load of sand, a bag of cement, a little elbow-grease, and the new one he will erect will be a monument to his name and will beautify his place. L. B. S.

R. N.-Y.—We regret that this picture was not clear enough for engraving. The metal mailbox is imbeded in this gate post, madle of cobblestones and cement. Of course the metal should be kept painted where exposed to the air.

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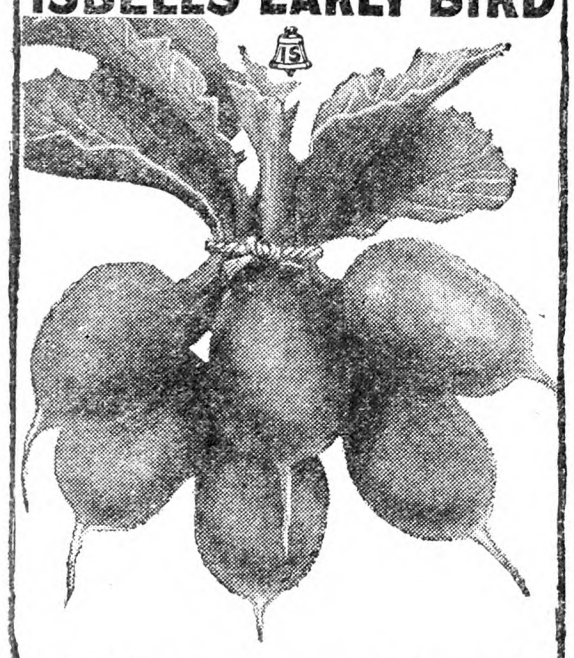

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More About the Christmas Rose

I notice in a recent issue a letter from W. C. Deming in regard to the Christmas rose, Helleborus niger, and asking if this plant is hardy in New England.

I had some of these plants growing in my garden in Northern New York, within a few miles of the St. Lawrence River, for years. There, lasting snow often came before the ground was frozen to any extent, and bloom might be picked at any time during the Winter by digging down through the snow; in fact one February during a thaw in which the snow entirely melted, we picked literally handfuls of blossoms.

When I moved to Vermont some 10 years ago I brought a small plant, which in sandy soil and shaded about half the day grew very well indeed. I find that it resents being divided even more than a peony, and that it will not do well in an exposed position where it receives full sunlight the entire day. No plant could be more hardy, as it has withstood many Winters with me which have killed Phlox, Japanese Iris and other supposedly very hardy plants. It does, however, need some protection to keep continued freezing and thawing from turning the flowers brown as well as spoiling the evergreen leaves. This is more in the nature of shade than as a protection to the roots, and a few loosely thrown evergreen branches prove ideal.

In Southern Vermont we have full bloom beginning about the middle of November, and can always dig under the snow for a few perfect blossoms on Christmas Day, and often some remain to develop as the snow goes off in the Spring. I consider it a most satisfactory and easily raised plant, and it seems strange that it is so seldom seen.

Vermont. RICHARD F. BARKER.

On the farm near South Cortland, New York, where I was born and grew up, there were four or five large clumps of Christmas roses. My father's sister and brother also had them, but I have never seen any elsewhere.

Our plants received little attention aside from a few forkfuls of manure applied after the weeds had been pulled. The dark green foliage grew about a foot high, and the blossoms from four to six inches. The stems of both were thick and solid. As a rule, the flowers were too hidden to be seen until one parted the foliage — then such a beautiful sight! Each flower stem came up through the earth bearing one or two blossoms, which were very fragrant. The cut flowers would last for weeks if kept in a cool place.

We used to turn old pails over two or three clumps. By so doing the plants were kept free from snow and ice, and yet the snow blanket was still there to keep them warm. Thus, in the midst of Winter, we could dig away the snow, remove the pail and find our roses in fine condition, because we would select a day when the temperature was above freezing.

I do not ever remember seeing blossoms in November, as mentioned in the article, but about 30 years ago there was more cold weather and more snow than now, and the plants bloomed when weather conditions were favorable. We always found plenty of flowers as the snow melted away in early Spring.

New York. ROSE S. REED.

I was glad to see the article about the Christmas rose on page 109. It is a wonderful plant. I know of no other like it. We have one here in Summit, N. J. (22 miles from New York City), and it blooms every year in the dead of Winter (outdoors, of course). It is in full bloom now (Jan. 28) and has been for quite some time. It blooms before Christmas and the blossoms remain in full bloom for most of the Winter. Of course it is often covered with snow, but that does not bother it. The floricultural department of Massachusetts Agricultural College tells me that it blooms in their town (Amherst, Mass.), but, being generally covered with snow, people do not see it.

I hope that you will again draw the attention of flower-lovers to it. It really is a beautiful and wonderful plant.

New Jersey. JAMES A. ELLIOTT.

Getting Rid of Water Lilies

On my place I have about a 15-acre pond. I find this pond is rapidly being covered with pond lilies, spreading more and more each year, with the result the bottom is covered with several inches, and in some places a foot or more, of decayed vegetation. The bottom, when cleaned, is a pretty white gravel and sand. There are two brooks leading into the pond, and two overflows or exits.

Can any of our readers give me information as to how to get rid of the pond lilies; also as to how the decayed vegetation can be moved? The Federal Government is unable to furnish me any information as to how to exterminate the lilies or move the muck from the bottom. I would more than appreciate hearing from anyone having experience. G. T. H.

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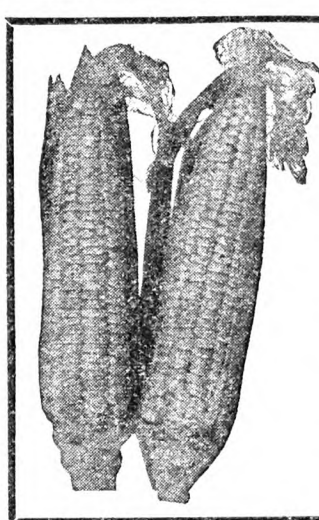

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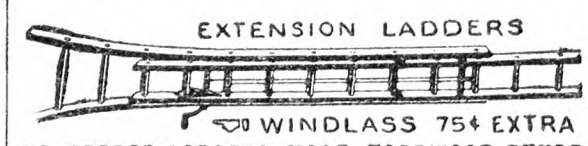

WINDLASS 75¢ EXTRA

NO BETTER LADDERS MADE—HARDWOOD RUNGS
Complete—ready to use—freight prepaid.
20 to 32 ft.....25c per ft. 34 to 40 ft.....27c per ft.
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OATS

SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent, with large, white, meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bu. of the highest quality. We are making an exceptionally low price in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Also Early Clarage and White Cap Seed Corn, Bearded and Smooth Barley, Soy Beans and Sweet Clover. Write us for samples and prices.

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Backed by Experience

ROHRER'S Sure-Pay Seeds have for many years been known for their high quality. For an equally long time thousands of successful farmers have sown Rohrer's Seeds. Their experience of the profitable crops yielded by these seeds has year after year directed them to again sow Rohrer's. You can benefit by this experience! Send for samples.

We make no charge for bags and pay all freight expenses.

Alfalfa	Seed Oats
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Grasses	Field Peas
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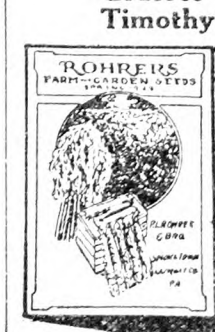

To the left is pictured our Spring 1929 Catalog. From cover to cover it is full of facts that will interest you Write for it today!

P. L. ROHRER & BRO.
Box 6 Smoketown,
Lancaster Co., Pa.

MAULE'S SEEDS

FOR a Bigger, Better and Finer Garden follow the example of thousands of Farmers and Gardeners: Plant Maule's Super-Quality Seeds. They are Pedigreed by a 52 year record of outstanding merit and are Guaranteed to teem with Abundant, Virile Life. When You Plant Maule Seeds, You Plant SUCCESS. *Plan Before You Plant!* Plan with Maule's New Seed Book, brimful of Success-Making Information. Write for it Now. A Post Card brings it; *FREE.*

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Burpee's Seeds Grow

The Vegetables and Flowers you would like to see growing in your garden or on your farm—read all about them in Burpee's **Annual Garden Book.**

This is the catalog that tells the plain truth about the *Best Seeds That Grow.* It describes the Burpee Quality Seeds, Bulbs, and Plants.

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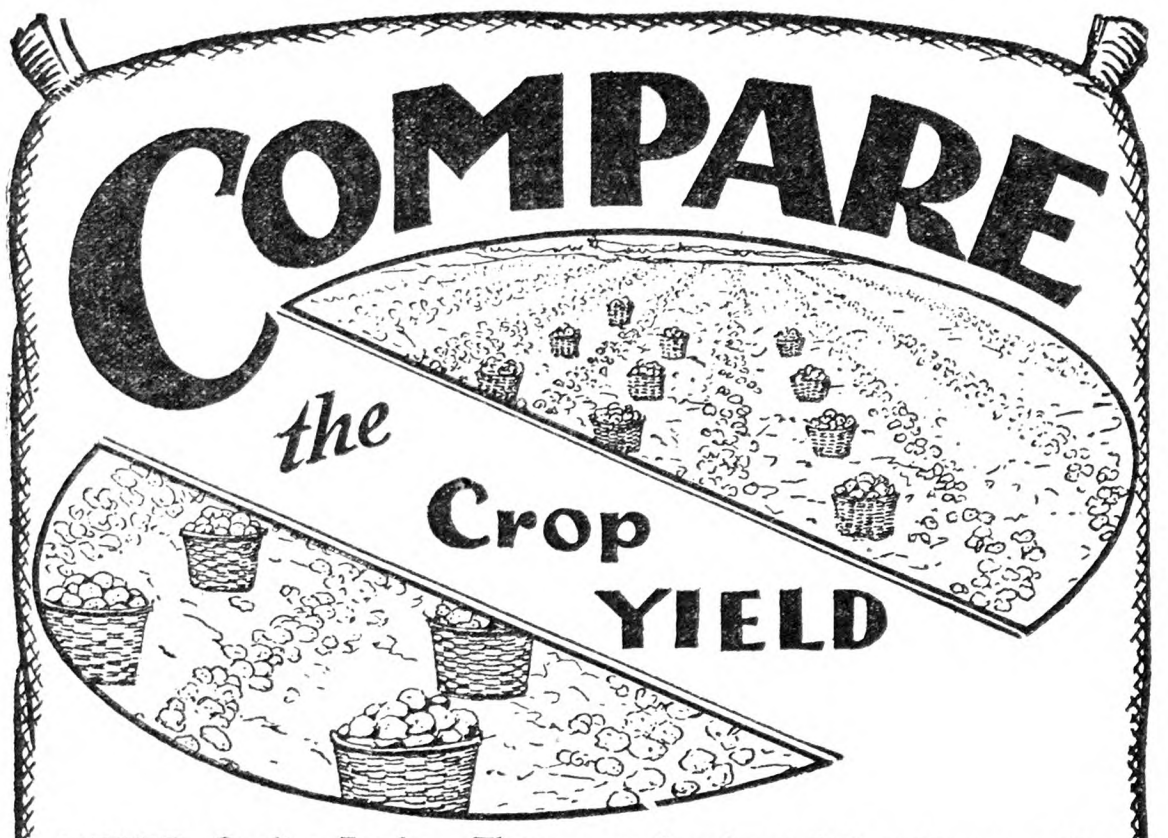
COMPARE the Crop YIELD



YIELD, Quality, Profits. These are the results you want from the fertilizer you buy. Mapes results are so remarkable, so outstanding, so evident, that you have only to see them to be convinced that the slogan, *"cost little more—worth much more"*, is a modest statement of the true worth of Mapes.

Mapes Manures produce bigger yields, better quality, and larger profits. That is why Mapes users are so loyal to Mapes. And that is why more good farmers use Mapes every year.

Two fertilizers of the same analysis may produce widely different results, because of the difference in the materials from which they are compounded. Mapes Manures have always produced outstanding results because they have always been formulated on the basis of crop yield and crop quality. We go to the crop; we ask it what materials it likes best; we put these materials into Mapes Manures. That's why Mapes *"cost little more—worth much more."* Mapes Manures are first made right, then priced as low as possible.

Try Mapes this year. Compare the results—yield, quality, profits—with the results from any other fertilizer. Write today for list of crop brands and prices—also for Special Trial Offer.

Test It Yourself for YIELD·QUALITY PROFITS

The Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Co., Dept. R-6
270 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your list of crop brands and prices, and Special Trial Offer.

I use.....tons of fertilizer on the following crops:.....

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My Name is.....

P. O.....State.....

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cost little more ~ worth much more

CHILDS' OWN-ROOT Roses 50¢ EACH

BIG, FIELD-GROWN PLANTS

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14 listed for $5.75, postpaid.

Hardy Hybrid Teas. Growth guaranteed. Bloom from early Summer to freeze-up

Mrs. Aaron Ward, Killarney, Double White Killarney, Ophelia, Lady Ashtown, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Duchess of Wellington, Mme. Butterfly, Edward Mawley, Red Radiance, General MacArthur, Columbia, Marjorie Bulkeley, Gruss an Teplitz

DAHLIAS—(10 rare varieties) - $1.50

GLADIOLUS - 20 varieties 50-$1.00; 100-$1.75. (all different.)

Order now We ship at planting time. 140-page Seed, Plant, Bulb and Shrub Catalog, FREE. All prices include postage

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32 Childs Ave., Floral Park, N.Y.

30 ft. of BARBERRY HEDGE Special

SEND 25c TO COVER packing and postage and we will send you our Get-Acquainted Special—20 JAPANESE BARBERRY PLANTS to make a 30 ft. hedge.

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Trees—Shrubs—Fruits—Plants—Evergreens—The finest ever grown sold direct to you at our Special 60th Anniversary Prices, that save you 50% and enable you to Beautify your Home Grounds at lowest cost.

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To show what we mean by bargain prices, Ferris Quality we offer 6 Shasta Daisies for 25c or 25 mixed Gladiolus, 25c; or 3 choice Perennials, (1 Pink Phlox, 1 Yucca, 1 White Achillea) for 25c. Also 47 Famous Bargains in catalog EARL FERRIS NURSERY, 620 Bridge St., Hampton, Iowa

COLORED CATALOG FREE

GLADIOLUS BOOK FREE

Describes 175 exquisite varieties, many new. Tells how to grow. 36-pages, 45 illustrations. It's free!

The famous beautiful RAINBOW COLLECTION of thirty bulbs, all different named varieties, but not labeled, blooming size, $1.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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10 Gladiolus Bulbs

Blooming size and New 1929 Catalog for a dime.

GEO. G. FOWLER
Main Street Franklin, N. H.

1 Doz. Dahlia Bulbs

All new varieties—labeled, $5.00 or 25 not labeled—Postpaid $2.50. Catalog free.

GEO. L. STILLMAN
Box R-N 29 Westerly, R. I.

100 Gladiolus for $2 PREPAID ANYWHERE But you must have my list named varieties. Your success in garden means first to have good bulbs. E. N. TILTON, Ashtabula, Ohio.

DAHLIAS—30—$2.00, unlabeled; 60—$5.00, labeled. Perennials, cannas. MRS. HOWARD HOLSINGER, Denton, Md.

Giant Washington Asparagus

will pay a profit when most other crops fail. Planting cost low; produces next year; giant stalks 1 to 2 inches in diameter. Has topped N. Y. Market for 5 years; sold for $15. Dozen bunches. Five acres insures your bank account. Ideal for the home garden. Get the facts; send for illustrated booklet giving prices on giant roots and seed.

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Tifton's Reliable Plants

Frostproof Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants. Wakefields, Dutch, Ballhead, Copenhagen, Golden Acre. Postpaid: 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Express paid: 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.15; 5000, $9.40. Early Tomato, Pepper, Cauliflower, Egg Plant later, write. TIFTON PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

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Approved varieties—Officially analized and tested
BEANS—BARLEY—BUCKWHEAT—POTATOES—CORN—OATS
Write for circular and sample. E. F. HUMPHREY, Ira, N. Y.

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Strictly first-class, large size and well rooted. $1.00 per thousand f. o. b. here. Mention variety wanted.
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FREE SAMPLES and description of CLARAGE CORN—World's Record Corn Crop was grown from Clarage Seed. DUNLAP & SON, Box 958, Williamsport, Ohio

COOK'S CERTIFIED POTATOES—Cobblers and Russets. Better than ever. Attractive prices. We pay freight IRVING E. COOK - Munnsville, N.Y.

GRAPE VINES 2 YEARS NO. 1 100 Concord, $6; 50 Moores Early, $4; 50 Lucile, $5; 25 Caco, $4.50; 10 Agawam, $1.75; 25 Diamond, $3. Post or express paid. Bargain list free. BARNHART'S NURSERY, Beltsville, Md.

WANTED—For Connecticut, quantity of Mountain Laurel and Rhodendrons. E. D. MILLS, 150 Broadway, New York

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Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The State Farm Products Show was held in Harrisburg on January 22, 23 and 24. The apple section of this exhibition was the center of our interest, of course. Floor space was very limited so that both the number of commercial exhibitors and the floor space for each was greatly reduced from the number and size of these displays at Rochester. While the apples were crowded into one corner, we have reason to be proud of the number and quality of the entries. Even though we may be biased, we believe that our fruit as shown at Harrisburg would outclass most of the like varieties as displayed at Rochester. From what we know of judging, the Harrisburg show was much harder on the judge, since the competition was keen in practically all of the important classes.

Prof. A. J. Farley of New Jersey judged the exhibits. The individual honors for winning the most prizes go again to Samuel L. Smedley, Jr., of Newtown Square, Delaware County, who doubled the points made by his nearest competitor. This carries with it the Gabriel Hiester Cup for the year; if Mr. Smedley repeats next Winter, he will become permanent owner of the trophy. The cup for the best bushel of apples in the show went to C. P. Barnard of North Brook, Chester County, for a bushel tub of Staymans. The banner awarded to the county association whose members won the most prizes ended in a tie between the Delaware-Chester County group and Franklin County. Each body is to have possession of the banner for six months, while the $100 prize is divided equally. The county association exhibits resulted in Chester-Delaware leading, followed by Bucks and then by Luzerne County.

The commercially packed fruit exhibit finally had two entries—Samuel L. Smedley, Jr., and the Gillan Bros. of Franklin County. We tried to find out why more growers did not show in this class and have several reasons in advance: Lack of time to bother with it; a dislike for that sort of exhibit, since the publicity might not be desirable; a lack of uniformity on grades used (the U. S. grades are the official State grades, but no one has to use them, so that many make their own set of grades). One of the most important causes for this lack of material, we hope, was in the fact that this was limited to barrels only, and more Pennsylvania growers than we supposed have abandoned the barrel for the bushel basket. At least several men want the class extended to include the bushel basket for next year. Then we shall see.

A York County orchardist has become tired of thieving from the packing shed and chicken coop, so that he is installing a burglar alarm on those buildings. To illuminate the situation adequately, he will put a revolving light, like those used for airplane beacons, on top of the stable.

A member of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who visited Europe last year, states that he saw a considerable acreage of extremely dwarf apple trees growing along the Rhine through Germany. These are the little fellows that bear at about two years after planting. If these dwarfs pay on this high-priced land, as it is claimed they do, it may point to a future for semi-dwarfs or almost-standards in this country, since the advice is heard in all States to keep the trees down to from 20 to 25 feet.

The Extension Services of the New England States have issued, during this past year, an attractive bulletin in colors entitled "The New England Seven." This is an attempt to familiarize the reader with the more important commercial varieties of apples in New England, as well as part of a movement to standardize the commercial variety list in that section of the country. The seven sorts referred to are McIntosh, Baldwin, Gravenstein, Rhode Island Greening, Wealthy, Delicious and Northern Spy.

In THE R. N.-Y. for December 8, 1928, we mentioned several of the newer red sports of standard varieties. This seems to have been the cause for considerable discussion. From Wenatchee, Wash., a nurseryman wrote to learn more details about the sorts we had noted, stating that his nursery had developed several all-red apples—a dark red Rome, a new dark Stayman, a solid red Jonathan and a darker Winesap, and a red Delicious. A Minnesota nurseryman wrote about Red Duchess, which he had sent us several years ago. Like old varieties, this is a live topic.

A survey of roadside stands in Massachusetts shows that freshness, quality and price are the three principal things considered by consumers who buy farm produce at these stands, according to Harold T. McCarthy, Massachusetts Division of Markets. About 70 per cent of the customers answering the questionnaires regard the roadside stands as satisfactory places to buy products. Of the three factors, freshness of the produce is the most important. The records of nearly 200 stands were examined and several thousand customers replied to questionnaires.

For the first time in years the recent Harrisburg meetings of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania were free from discussion of deer damage. This may be due, in part at least, to the effectiveness of the deer fences in keeping these animals out of the protected orchards.

R. H. SUDDS.

Grow Better Fruit

This lead seal of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association certifies that the Kelly trees you buy are true-to-name. It remains on the tree until it fruits. You take no chances.

Write for 1929 Catalog and price list. We have no agents—you deal direct.

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New Red Leaved Japanese Barberry
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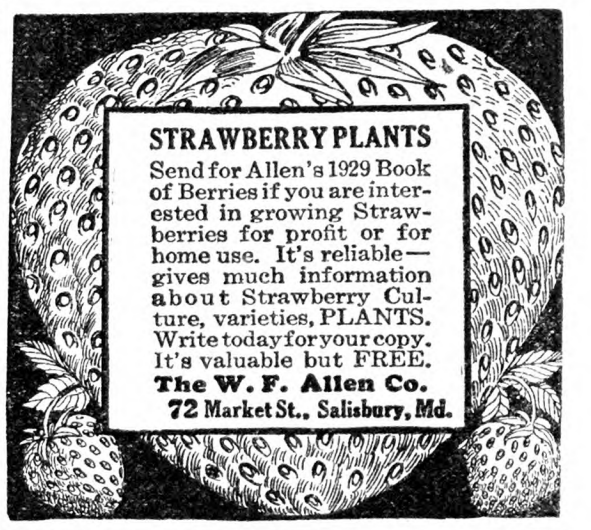
Other varieties listed in our new Catalog No. 35P.

Copy free on request

W. N. SCARFF'S SONS, New Carlisle, O.



STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Send for Allen's 1929 Book of Berries if you are interested in growing Strawberries for profit or for home use. It's reliable—gives much information about Strawberry Culture, varieties, PLANTS. Write today for your copy. It's valuable but FREE.

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Get the Big FREE DASS STRAWBERRY BOOK

Illustrates in natural colors our heavy yielding, *Big rooted, Healthy, Northern grown* MASTODON and all varieties of Strawberry, Raspberry and small fruit plants, Grape vines, Fruit trees, and *Ornamental shrubs.* Highest quality stock at low prices.

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Buys GUARANTEED, big yielding strawberry plants that thrive anywhere. *Write at once* for our FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG in full colors. Don't buy any plants until you get it.

DASS NURSERY CO., Box 14, BRIDGMAN, MICH.

MASTODON WORLD'S GREATEST EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

Also Other Varieties. Guaranteed True-to-Name

CERTIFIED—Raspberry, Blackberry and Dewberry Plants. Asparagus, Rhubarb and Horseradish roots. Selected Seed Sweet Potatoes. Write for Catalog.

L. & F. DONDERO Box 88 VINELAND, N. J.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS MILLIONS OF THEM AT $2.50 PER 1000

B. L. Smith, of Pa., says, "I picked 60 bushels of berries from 1300 of your plants". Catalog free.

C. S. PERDUE Box 20 SHOWELL, MD.
"Better plants for less money"

STRAWBERRIES $2.95 PER 1000 AND UP

Our 18th Annual Bargain Book of guaranteed berry plants, fruit trees, ornamentals and bulbs; including MASTODON Everbearing Strawberry, sent free. Wholesale prices. SPECIAL—250 Mixed Gladiolus (bulblets) postpaid for 25c. J. N. ROKELY & SON, Box 10, BRIDGEMAN, MICH.

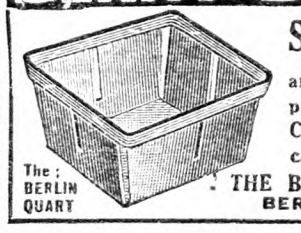
STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Chesapeakes, Premier, Kelloggs' Beauty, all standard varieties for less money. Catalog free. H. D. RICHARDSON & SONS, Willards, Maryland

Raspberries-Strawberries-Shrubs-Etc.

Latham and Herbert Raspberries, Howard 17 and Mastodon Strawberries, Washington Asparagus. Other leading varieties of Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, etc. All guaranteed. Prices low. List free. BERT BAKER, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

"THE APPLE and peach trees hauled from you made a splendid growth. I consider them 100% quality." Wrote O. C. Knoble, Kipton, O. Quality like this is here for you now. 3-ft. apple, $15—100; 2 ft. peach trees, $7—100, Concord vines, $3-100. H. A. BORLING 5N, MADISON, O.

BERRY BASKETS



Save Money on Berry Baskets and Crates. Buy at factory prices and WINTER DISCOUNTS. Write for free catalog NOW.

The BERLIN QUART

THE BERLIN FRUIT BOX CO.
BERLIN HEIGHTS, OHIO

The Heart of Neighborliness

Last night I sat before the fire reading the weekly issue of a community paper printed at our old home. There were the usual items about the local fishermen trying their luck through the ice, the regular meeting of the Grange, the season's deepest snowfall, and the placing of ashes on Station Hill to relieve the slippery condition.

Then we read a half-column article telling how a father took his life in his hands t rescue the baby from a burning house. This article concluded with the statement, "It is the desire of this farmer's friends to see that the family is at once supplied with necessary equipment to resume housekeeping. Much has already been done for them in this respect."

As I laid the paper aside my thoughts traveled over the hills to this little village, 20-odd miles away, where the neighbors were helping an unlucky friend. It reminded me of the Winter following the signing of the Armistice when Mother and Babe and I came to this particular community. It was a Winter quite similar to the present one. There was a "green" Christmas, and the temperature hovered around the freezing point, the ground being bare of snow.

The "flu" was prevalent, as it is this year, and the country doctor worked day and night caring for his patients.

Babe was taken sick and finally Mother and I were both forced to give in to the dread disease.

Everything seemed hopeless. We hardly knew our neighbors and it was impossible to secure a nurse.

The doctor made his daily call and hurried out, and it was but a few minutes before the wife of the superintendent of schools from across the road and the little lady from next door bustled in and assumed complete charge of our establishment. Mother and I know we have these good neighbors to thank for bringing our baby through the sickness. When we were able to get around again our good neighbors withdrew with a kindly word as to our welfare.

How different it was three or four years later, when Mother was taken sick in the big city where we resided. Again we didn't know our neighbors, and they didn't know us. Mother had to go to the hospital, and there were the three little tots with no one to look after them.

A happy thought; a long-distance phone call back to our former neighbors in the little village in the hills. "Surely, we'll take care of them. Bring them right down," and for six weeks while Mother was recuperating our good old neighbors took care of our children.

It is the same everywhere through the great country areas. Wherever we go we find this same spirit and neighborliness. When there is a fire and household necessities are lost, the neighbors don't pass out the worn-out utensils from their own kitchen. They go to town and purchase bright, shiny, new ones.

This neighborliness is indeed a virtue of the country. Upon practically every farm there is a real home and a kindly feeling towards the people who live in the home next door. It reminds us of a little poem which reads:

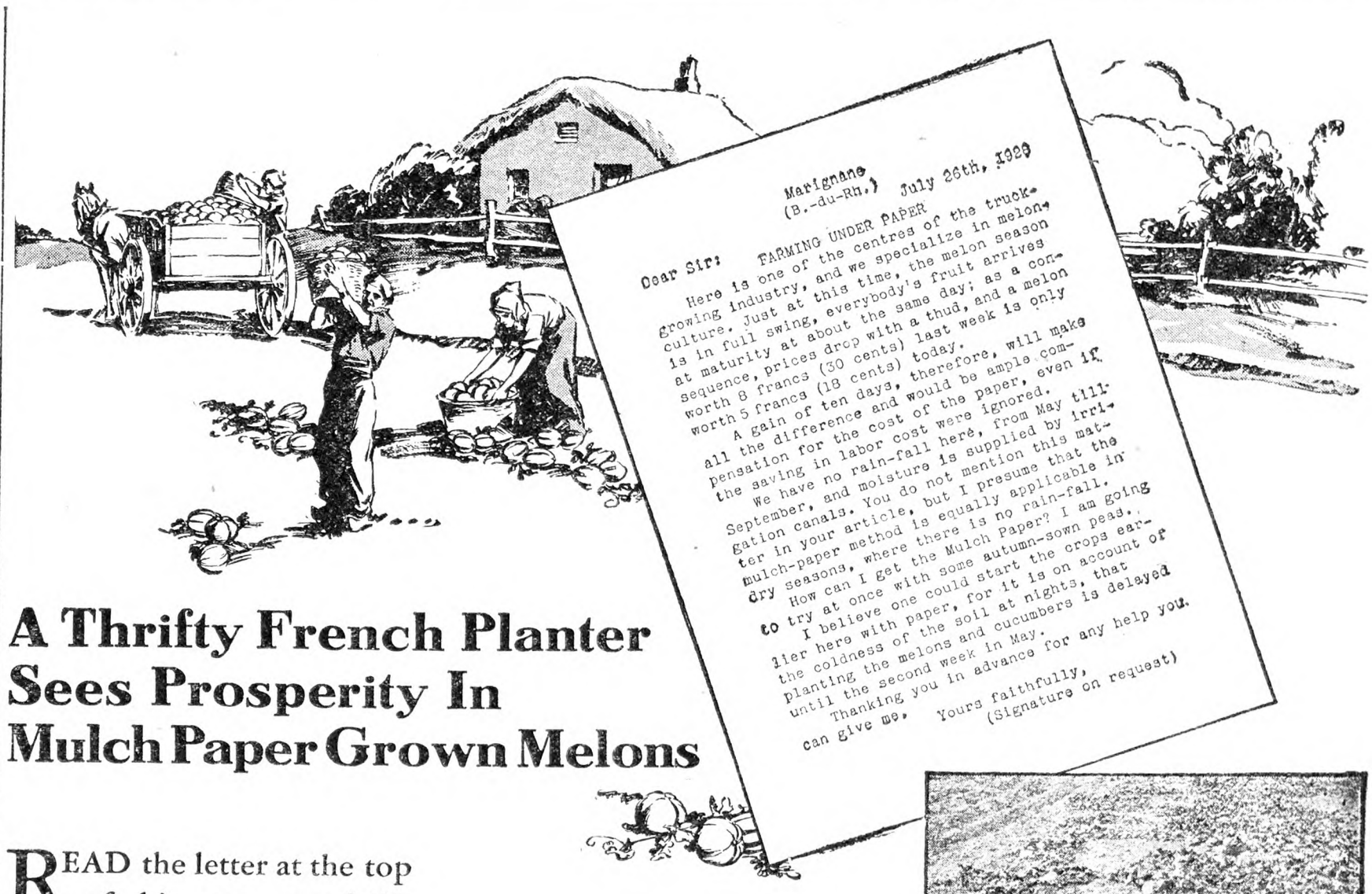
"A house is built of wood and stone,
Of posts and sills and piers,
But a home is built of loving deeds
That last a thousand years."

T. T. J.

Saving Needless Repairs

My own experience has taught me many things about steel stanchions and steel barn equipment; but some of these things I should have learned years ago instead of the last few. I should have started oiling and greasing the connections and wearing surfaces of stanchions from the very day they were installed, just as I would grease a farm wagon at regular intervals. The repair bills from wear alone would have been barely noticeable. Wear is a greater item than breakage in most types of steel equipment, and to overcome this I grease and oil the upper and lower connections on all my steel stanchions every week just as regularly as a certain day in the week comes around. I find the results are surprising and needless repairs are saved. Then, too, annoying squeaks are eliminated altogether.

Wisconsin. WARREN H. FROELICH.



A Thrifty French Planter Sees Prosperity In Mulch Paper Grown Melons

From a letter written by a French melon grower who is interested in earlier maturity and increased prices for his crop.

READ the letter at the top of this page carefully. Behind it is a story of an agricultural tragedy, one you yourself know well — a situation where a group of melon growers in far away France market their crops annually at a niggardly profit, or at a loss because each year all the melons of the section are dumped into an over-stocked market at the same time, while ten days earlier maturity might mean fortune!

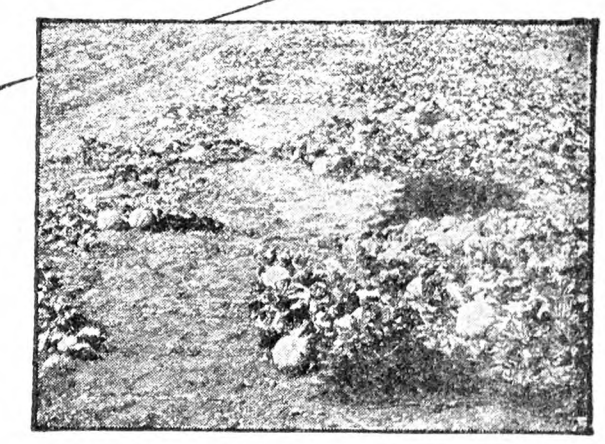
One of this group with vision, senses the possibilities of Gator-Hide Mulch Paper in stimulating growth and bringing his melons to market while there is *still* a market for the melons and a profit for himself.

Earlier crop production is one of the big features of paper mulching. U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletins and reports from State Agricultural Colleges show conclusively that Mulch Paper, by increasing soil temperature and conserving soil moisture, brings crops to maturity far in advance of normal plantings. Under many conditions Gator-Hide Mulch Paper maintains a *daytime* soil temperature all through the twenty-four hours. This means that bacterial activity in the soil goes on without interruption, it means twenty-four hours instead of eight or ten hours of growing time a day.

And one thing more: Gator-Hide Mulch Paper reduces the necessity for cultivation, and for weeding to an absolute minimum. It not only produces bigger and earlier crops, it produces crops at a smaller expenditure of time, effort and labor for cultivation.

Gator-Hide now available in any quantity

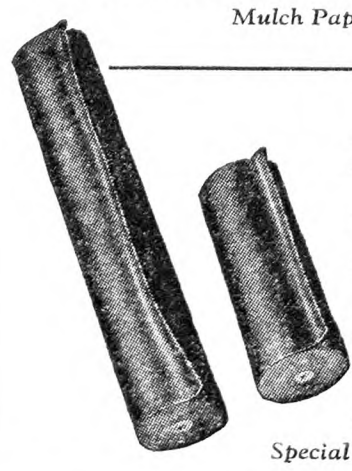
Last Spring, Gator-Hide was available only on a restricted basis—four rolls to an individual. This was to allow the greatest possible number of planters to experiment with it. Now, many are planning to plant acres under Mulch Paper in 1929.



And here is the answer to the French planter's question: At the right: 121 melons weighing 142 lbs., growing under Mulch Paper. In the unmulched row at the left the yield was 26 melons weighing 31½ lbs. Both rows planted at the same time.

Don't let this year pass without testing Gator-Hide Mulch Paper. See for yourself on your own land how it increases yield, does away with the need for back-breaking cultivation, enables you to market your crop days—weeks—before your neighbors while prices are highest. If your local dealer cannot supply you with Gator-Hide Mulch Paper write us using the coupon.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
Mulch Paper Division, Room 1003
107 East 41st Street, New York City



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18″ width — 300 lineal yards to roll . . $3.50
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18″ width — 150 lineal yards to roll . . $3.50
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Mulch Paper Division, Room 1003
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Please send me your booklet, "The Miracle of Mulch Paper," and tell me where I can secure a supply of Gator-Hide Mulch Paper in this territory.
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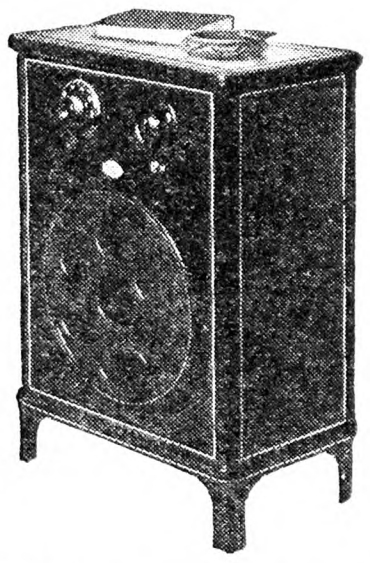
BUT *you've got to have a good radio.* Radio that reaches out. Radio that sounds natural. Radio that's always ready when you are. The best evidence that Atwater Kent Radio is good radio—that it really does the job as everybody wants it done—is the fact that it is and has been for a long time the best seller in *both* the city and the country. After listening, after comparing prices, most people want it—because they find it's the kind they want.

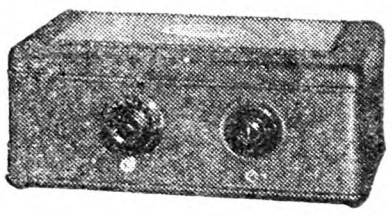
From a lamp-socket or from batteries

Some homes have electricity, some haven't. Either way, you get fine Atwater Kent performance and proved dependability. If you do not happen to have power from a central station, you can enjoy the broadcasting with the improved, powerful 1929 Atwater Kent battery set. It, too, is perfected.

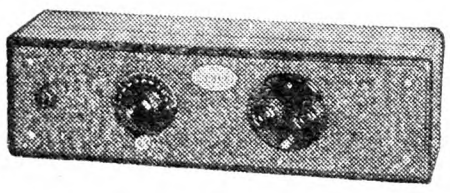
The main thing is: *Don't wait.* The air is full of wonderful programs — today — tonight — and they're meant for *you.* Get what's coming to you—as more than 2,000,000 other families do—with an Atwater Kent.



Model 56. The new all-in-one set that fits so beautifully anywhere. FULL-VISION Dial. For 110-120 volt, 50-60 cycle alternating current. Requires 6 A.C. tubes and 1 rectifying tube. Without tubes, $97.



Model 40 (Electric), $77. For 110-120 volt, 50-60 cycle alternating current. Requires 6 A. C. tubes and 1 rectifying tube, $77 (without tubes).



Battery Sets, $49—$68. Solid mahogany cabinets. Panels satin-finished in gold. FULL-VISION Dial. Model 48, $49: Model 49, extra-powerful, $68. Prices do not include tubes or batteries.

Prices slightly higher west of the Rockies

On the air—every Sunday night—Atwater Kent Radio Hour—listen in!

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING CO., *A. Atwater Kent, President,* 4808 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Victory Ahead

Unless all words of honor fail, country schools are going to receive more than twice as much State aid next year. The measures extending this aid are known as the Webb-Rice bills. One of these bills extends the equalization quota to districts which employ two, three and four teachers and carries an appropriation of $1,500,000 to help these districts. The other bill provides for a uniform tax in one-teacher districts of 4 mills ($4 per thousand) on actual valuation, and guarantees opportunity to improve such schools by the assurance that the State will pay the difference between a 4-mill tax on the actual valuation and $1,500. The one-teacher bill carries an appropriation of $4,500,000.

Districts which employ less than five teachers, under the present discriminatory law, are excluded from receiving any money from the equalization quota. Because of this discrimination, country districts have been receiving less than half of their just share of State aid. At the present time one-teacher districts which are assessed above $75,000 are receiving less than $400 net State aid. A district of this class probably levies $800 to $1,100, which means a tax rate at least $8 to $11 per thousand. Under the plan about to be adopted a district having an actual valuation of $100,000 need only raise a tax of $400 ($4 per thousand), and the State will pay the balance, amounting to $1,100, provided the district has expended that amount during the preceding year.

The following table shows how country districts will benefit when they receive the "square deal" apportionments:

ONE-TEACHER SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Actual valuation of district	Total expenditure last year	Present gross State aid	State aid under "square deal"	Future tax rate Per M.
$300,000....	$1,500	$425	$425	$4
250,000....	1,500	425	500	4
200,000....	1,500	425	700	4
150,000....	1,500	425	900	4
100,000....	1,500	425	1,100	4
75,000....	1,500	450	1,200	4
50,000....	1,500	600	1,300	4
25,000....	1,500	800	1,400	4

Note.—At least $50 should be deducted from gross State aid to get net State aid. Approximately this amount is deducted at Albany and transferred to the Teachers' Retirement Fund.

The proposal which the Legislature is about to adopt is almost identical with the plan submitted to members of the Legislature and to the education department by representatives of the Rural School Improvement Society during the session of 1924. At that time the School Society proposed requiring districts to levy a 3.5-mill tax on actual valuation and the State pay the difference between such a tax and $1,300. The cost of running schools has increased since 1924. Therefore it is entirely proper that the State should allow $1,500 instead of $1,300 for the annual school expense. Up to the present year the School Society and the New York State Grange have been the only farm organizations to support this legislation. Bills to extend the equalization quota to country districts have been sponsored by these two farm organizations, acting alone, during the past several years.

The attitude of the Rural School Improvement Society is one of gratitude toward all persons, publications and associations which, in any degree, have contributed services toward securing the enactment of this legislation. We are emphatic in this declaration because we know that the State aid proposed for country schools will be appreciated by farmers as being one of the most beneficial legislative enactments ever accomplished at Albany.

The "Little Red Schoolhouse" has demanded and is now about to receive a square deal.

Civil War Veteran Speaks

At the dedication of the monument erected at Wickford, R. I., to the boys of North Kingston, who lost their lives in the World War, Eugene I. Roffee, a veteran of the Civil War, was one of the speakers. Some of Mr. Roffee's remarks are given below, from the Wickford *Standard*:

"When war's wild clamor filled the land." Sixty-six years ago this month on the 13th day of December, 1862, we fought the battle that is known as the 'Slaughter at Fredericksburg.' In this disastrous battle the shattered and disheartened forces of the once pround Army of the Potomac under General Burnside retreated across the Rappahannock River in the night on pontoon bridges, leaving behind about 15,000 killed, wounded and missing.

"Where, to use the words of the poet,
"On fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread."

"Most of us, at that time were mere lads—
"Mere lads fitter far
To grace some loving mother's hearth,
Than these grim scenes of war."

"The opening chorus (?) of the battle found most of us boys, to use a common expression, 'scared half to death.' But we soon regained our sorely waning courage when it was rather to the contrary.

"Hunky boys, Yankee Doodle
When the cannons loudly roar!"

"I am familiarly known as 'Boy in Blue.'"

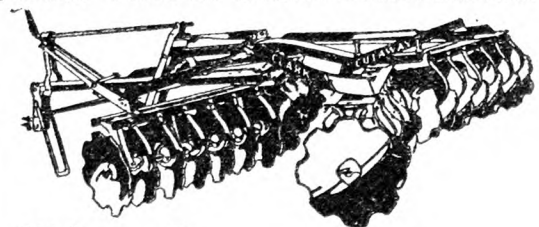
He *Couldn't* Buy It Back

Mr. James E. Colegrove of Corry, Pennsylvania, sold his Clark "Cutaway" to a neighbor. Later on he tried to buy it back, but his neighbor refused to sell. Mr. Colegrove wrote us and told us why. Read his letter for the reason.

"Your favor of the 17th received. Are the 18-inch disks superior to the 16-inch, if so in what way? Please send me delivered prices on:

A-5 20, 16 in. disks 5½ ft. cut 3-h hitch
A-6 24, 16 in. disks 6½ ft. cut 3-h hitch
X-5 20, 18 in. disks 5½ ft. cut 3-h hitch
X-6 24, 18 in. disks 6½ ft. cut 3-h hitch

and I will select the one I think is best suited to my work. I bought a Double Action Harrow of you about 25 years ago and used it about 10 years and a team run away with it and scattered it all over the farm, and I could not see any way to repair it. I sold it to a man who has a 250-acre farm; he patched it up and is using it yet. I tried to buy it this spring, but he would not sell, said they used it more than any other implement on the farm. It is possible I may help you to sell some of your implements. I shall not be afraid to recommend them."



Clark "CUTAWAY" Flexible Double Action Harrow

Combines the utmost in flexibility with the utmost in efficiency. It does the greatest amount of work in the shortest time.

Light draft. The front section can be used separately as rear section is detachable.

The disks are made of cutlery steel heat treated and forged sharp. Forged edge disks, found only on Clark "Cutaways" won't crack, bend or chip even when used on stony ground. They outlast 2 to 3 sets of other disks.

Choice of cutout or solid disks same price.

Clip coupon for FREE catalog which tells more about the Clark "Cutaway" Flexible Double Action Harrow; also about double action rigid frame harrows and other tillage implements. Valuable Book, "The Soil and Its Tillage" also sent free.

The Cutaway Harrow Company,
45 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

Please send me FREE catalog, prices and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

Name .....

Address .....

Kitselman Fence

All Kitselman Fence now is **SUPER-Galvanized** with 99 92-100 per cent **pure** zinc, same high quality as on TELEPHONE Wire. Amazing values in Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Steel Posts, Gates, Barb Wire, Paints, Roofing. Factory to you. **12-to-24 Hour Service. We Pay the Freight.** Write for Free Catalog

KITSELMAN BROTHERS, Dept. 230 Muncie, Ind.

THROWING AWAY THEIR WASHBOARDS!

Women are literally throwing away their washboards on account of a recent discovery used in washing clothes. No rubbing, yet clothes are spotlessly clean. Will not injure fabric. Write to **L. F. Kittredge, Tunkhannock, Pa.,** for FREE sample. Agents wanted.

VIRGINIA FARM FOR SALE

STOCKED, CROPPED AND EQUIPPED
140 ACRES, $7,500

Fourteen head stock, 2 mares, Harness, wagon. 75 head poultry; all farm machinery, garden tools; all grain and hay at time of sale. Milk cans; some furniture. 140 acres, about 75 in cultivation, balance timber and woodland, fenced and watered by running streams. Residence, 7 rooms. Cow barn, 22x50; horse barn, 16x32, with sheds. Garage. Corn Crib, meat and poultry house. Pure water in yard. Nice shade. Family orchard. City 8 miles over good road. Thickly settled prosperous section. Railroad, Post Office and Store, ½ mile. High School and Church ¾ mile. Splendid grain, stock and dairy farm. Terms.

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DEL-MAR-VA THE MARKET BASKET OF THE EAST

Three to ten hours by motor truck to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington markets. Pennsylvania Railroad permeates Peninsula. Splendid productive land, farms, town and waterfront homes. Low prices. Good schools, low taxes. Very little snow and freezing. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE.

Addess—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

For a Quick Sale 140 acre farm; fine house, bath and heat; other buildings; some timber; fine location. Price, $6,300—$2,000 cash. A BARGAIN. J. R. McGONIGAL & SON, Dover, Del.

Home Cured Hams and Bacon, 38c per lb.

Pure Pork Sausage in 5 lb. Bags.....35c per lb.
All orders prepaid to third zone.
C. E. WYLIE *Chenango Co* OXFORD, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK :-:

Price, $2.00

If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.

For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 36th St., New York

An Old-fashioned Garden

I would like to plant and raise a real old-fashioned flower garden. I have plenty of space, but would like this particular garden to be about 20 or 25 ft. square on the east side of the house. A. J. M.

An old-fashioned garden usually shows a mixture of annuals and perennials, and the first year the annuals may be the chief feature while the perennials are coming on. As the garden progresses, the perennials will be the chief feature, the annuals being used to insure a succession of bloom.

If a start is made in the Spring some perennial plants may be purchased for the first setting, and others grown on during the season. The vacant spaces would be filled with annuals. Cornflowers, annual larkspur, Nigella, commonly called love-in-a-mist, marigolds, both French and African, Coreopsis, Gaillardias, annual pinks, Scabiosa, Shirley poppies, four-o'clocks and the Euphorbia commonly called snow-on-the-mountain are all excellent; also globe amaranth and the other everlastings classed as "straw flowers." Pansies, candytuft and sweet Alyssum would be desirable as low edging plants.

There is a long list of perennials, and these may be added to as desired. German Irises in variety spread rapidly; the best time to set them is just after flowering. The dwarf Crimean Iris, I. pumila, is desirable for edging; it blooms early, and is very hardy. Pinks in variety. Sweet William, larkspurs, foxgloves, herbaceous Phlox, native Asters, pompon Chrysanthemums, perennial Gaillardias, Coreopsis lanceolata, Pyrethrum roseum, and some of the perennial sunflowers are especially desirable. Of course the old-fashioned garden should always have a plant of southernwood or old man.

We are not told, whether the situation suggested is in full sun or shade, or the nature of the soil, but before planting and sowing the ground should be well prepared and enriched. Set the taller plants at the back, and the low-growing varieties along the edges. Next Fall set, if possible, some Narcissus and tulip bulbs to give early flowers, or some Crocus roots along the edges.

Dahlias are always suitable for an old-fashioned garden, and an occasional spike of Gladiolus may be admitted, the object being to have a riot of bloom at all times. One of the most attractive old-fashioned gardens we have seen was attached to an old hotel on Cape Cod. The main show, in August, was made by Phlox, Coreopsis and monk's-hood (Aconitum) the latter forming huge purple bushes such as we had never seen before. While of course we would not select glaring contrasts, an old-fashioned garden calls for plenty of color.

The perennials may be sown from June on, and the hardier annuals will give earlier bloom when sown in Fall. Many annuals and perennials self-sow freely as soon as well established.

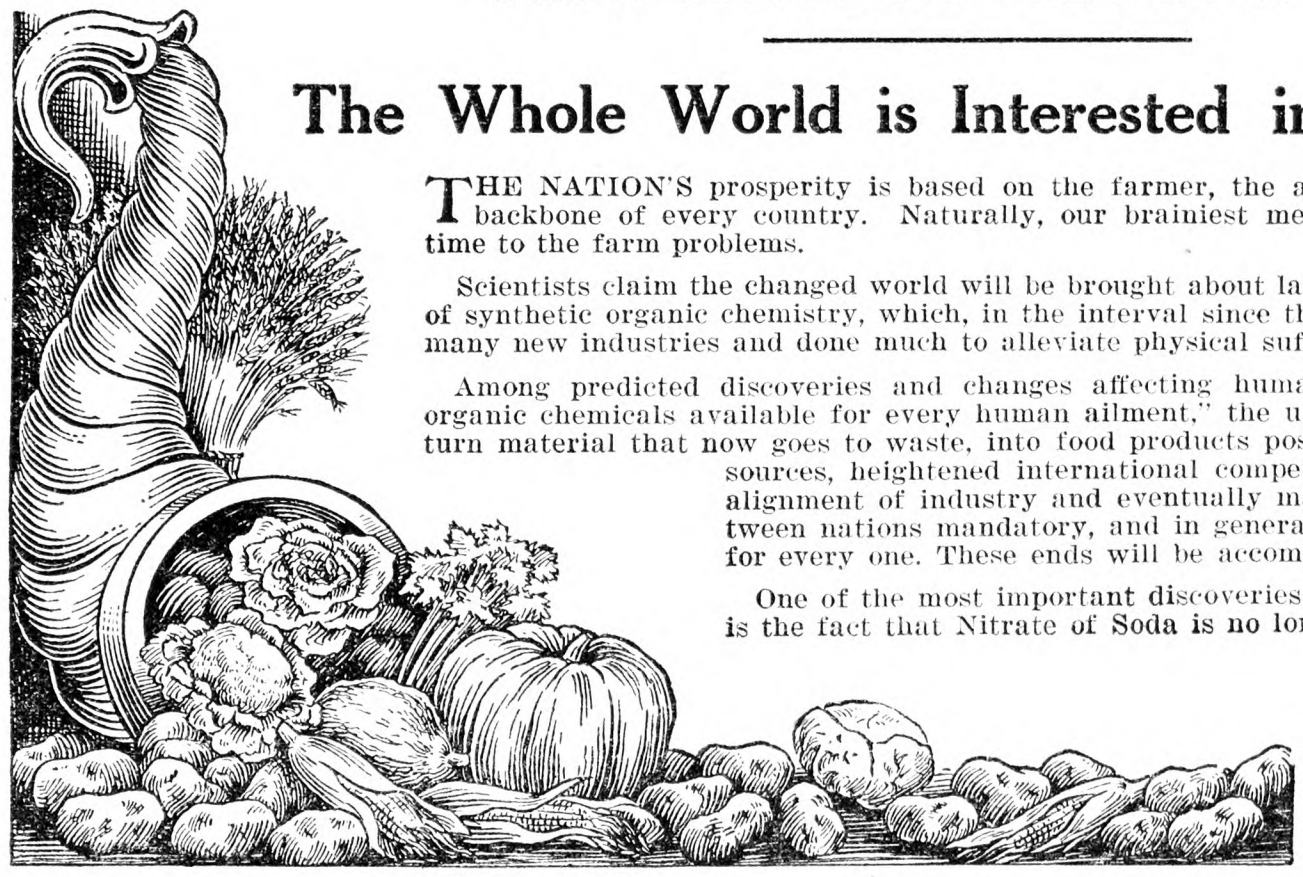
"HAVE you given him anything or done anything to relieve him?" asked the young doctor, who had fared far into the backwoods to see a patient in the dead of a stormy night. "Well, no, doc—that is to say, nothin' to speak of," said the wife of the patient. "I had him soak his feet in almost b'ilin' water with a lot of mustard in it, an' I clapped a red-hot plaster on his back, an' another one on his chist, an' I've put a couple of blisters I had in the house under his arms, an' a bag o' cracked ice on the back of his neck, an' had him drink a pint o' ginger tea jes' as hot as he could swaller it, an' I follered that with some yarb bitters one of the neighbors sent over, an' I had him take five or six pills out of a box I got one day from a man that come along with medicine to sell, an' he's had three or four spoons o' Quakem's pain-killer an' one o' these sidelitz powders, but I didn't feel like as if I ort to give him much o' anything, or try to do much for him, until you come an' see what you think ailed him.—Credit Lost.

Standard Wholesale Phosphate Company, Baltimore, Maryland

Organized during the War to reduce the cost of living

The most up-to-date Fertilizer Manufacturing Plant in America, owned and operated with the above avowed purpose

"What the Standard Makes—The Whole World Takes"



The Whole World is Interested in the Farmer!

THE NATION'S prosperity is based on the farmer, the agricultural public being the backbone of every country. Naturally, our brainiest men have been devoting much time to the farm problems.

Scientists claim the changed world will be brought about largely by research in the field of synthetic organic chemistry, which, in the interval since the war, has already given us many new industries and done much to alleviate physical suffering.

Among predicted discoveries and changes affecting human existence, are "synthetic organic chemicals available for every human ailment," the use of bacteria by farmers to turn material that now goes to waste, into food products possibly replacing present food sources, heightened international competition resulting from the realignment of industry and eventually making closer co-operation between nations mandatory, and in general more of health and wealth for every one. These ends will be accomplished through research.

One of the most important discoveries in agriculture to our minds, is the fact that Nitrate of Soda is no longer essential to produce the biggest and best crops of cotton in the South. (This was believed for generations, and millions of dollars were spent on it.) It has now been discovered that a high percentage of Phosphoric Acid, with about three times the usual amount of Potash will bring about the best results, at about one-third of the cost. This country is known to be suffering from a lack of POTASH. Don't forget the many years of war when our lands were starved of this most important ingredient. POTASH PAYS!

It has also been decided that one trouble with agriculture is, that there is too big a difference between the sale value of the farmer's products and the purchasing value of their dollars, and that there is a loss of 12% between these figures. It would take but eight years at this rate, to bankrupt our farmers, but even as important as this is, it is more important for the farmers (just as they select with greatest care the best seed to plant and the best land in which to cultivate), to select only such fertilizers as will produce the biggest and best crops.

Don't lose another year, groping in the dark, selecting your own fertilizer. Write us your trouble, and let us recommend to you, from a fertilizer standpoint, what should give you the best crops and help turn the tide from unprofitable farming, to profitable farming.

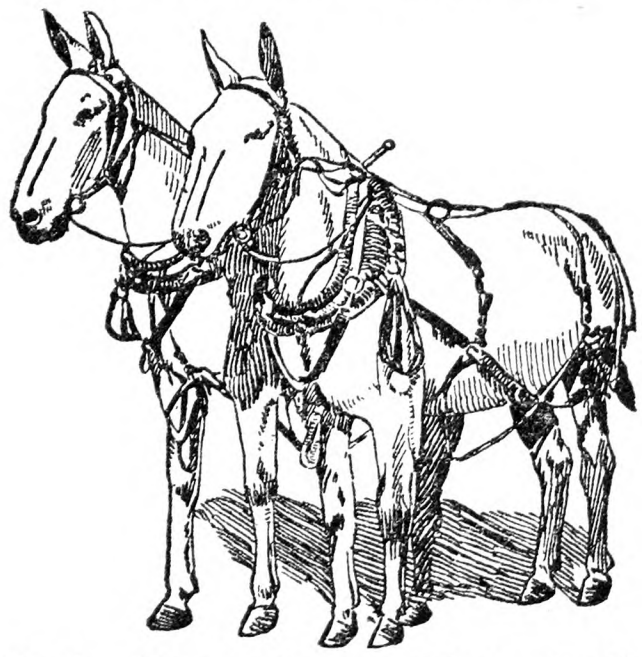
If you are not making money farming, this is our opportunity to demonstrate to you, as we have to many others, that by using fertilizers, selected because of their peculiar value to the crops which you wish to grow, you will produce much better crops. We have hundreds of farmers who are making handsome returns, but this is only done by hard work, the greatest attention to business, and the most careful selection of the following:

GOOD SEED
GROUND TO BE PREPARED
PROPER FERTILIZER TO PRODUCE THE CROPS

If you will select the seed and ground, we will select and furnish you the proper fertilizer especially prepared for your crops.

STANDARD WHOLESALE PHOSPHATE CO.
Continental Building, Baltimore, Md.

Save the Cost of a Pair of



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Our terms are easy. Sight draft or cash with order. We dun nobody.

Write us for prices, and register with us. We will give you something special that will solve your problems. If you have tried the old way for years, the opportunity now presents itself for something new and better.

One of the greatest factors in profitable farming is the

CAREFUL SELECTION of FERTILIZERS

For Best Results Use Standard Fertilizers

STANDARD WHOLESALE PHOSPHATE & ACID WORKS, INC.
Continental Building, Baltimore, Maryland

To the Farmers of America:

DECREASING yields, poorer quality and later maturity are noticeable tendencies in field crop production in many sections of the United States.

These trends make for higher producing costs and increase the hazards of agriculture.

Many soils are losing their power to produce healthy, profitable crops. Loss of necessary soil constituents has caused this unfortunate condition.

A considerable portion of the available nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium necessary for large crop production has been shipped off in crops or carried away by erosion or other agencies active in tilled fields.

Soil lime losses are heavy and continuous. Lime shortage reduces the power of the soil to make available the plant food already in the soil, and to best utilize applied fertilizers. Lime makes soil alums insoluble and corrects soil acidity. Any fertile soil is filled with beneficial bacteria. Plants and soil bacteria require lime and the same foods. In case of a shortage the bacteria get theirs first and hold out on the plants. On certain crops—potatoes, for example—best grown in acid soils, the application of excess lime is detrimental. The quantity of lime should be decided by the state college or experiment station.

All of which means that in order to carry on a proud and profitable agriculture, these losses must be made good by materials brought in from the outside and placed within reach of the roots of the growing crop. Crops should be fed an ample balanced ration—the livestock method of feeding.

Properly made, correct-ratio fertilizers, liberally applied, increase yields and decrease growing costs. They improve quality and increase the feeding and sales value of the crop.

Liberal application is an important phase of successful plant feeding. Better amply fertilize a smaller acreage than half feed a larger.

Best quality fertilizers, properly used, return better than three dollars in crop value per dollar invested in plant food.

There is an appreciable difference in makes of fertilizers of the same analysis as to their ability to grow crops on varied soil types, their crop-producing power, and their influence on the time of maturity. There is also a great difference in their mechanical and chemical condition. Coarse, lumpy, sticky goods do not drill evenly and produce uneven growth.

Much money is wasted in preparing, shipping, hauling and applying fertilizers filled with filler. We are using the word "filler" in the sense of adding sand or similar "no good" substances to high-grade fertilizer ingredients merely to reduce the analysis of the finished fertilizer from what it would be were sand not added.

All of these factors have had full consideration in the preparation of Armour's Higher Analysis "Big Crop" Fertilizers for spring application. They are manufactured under the most careful scientific direction and control. They are so made as to give a quick, vigorous, ample, early growth of stalk or vine while moisture conditions are good, and then turn to the main business—the growing and quick maturing of a well-fed crop. In the corn belt their use has shortened the time between planting and silking from two to three weeks; under cotton, between seeding and blossoming, fully two weeks, decreasing frost and other weather risks.

Armour's Higher Analysis "Big Crop" Fertilizers are filler free; are in fine mechanical condition, dry, friable, drillable; are made from the highest grade plant food materials. There is more plant food in each bag; there is less freight to pay on each pound of plant food; less handling and a cheaper plant food cost on the farm than with the lower, slower "horse and buggy" grades of fertilizer.

President

Armour Fertilizer Works
Chicago. U. S. A.

Mail this Coupon Today.

CHARLES H. MacDOWELL, President
ARMOUR FERTILIZER WORKS (Dept. P)
111 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me, free, a copy of ARMOUR'S FARMERS' ALMANAC FOR 1929.

Name _____
P. O. _____ R. D. Route _____
County _____ State _____

Havana: Port of Call

We all had to be vaccinated but Daddy. Of course one is supposed to be treated every five years, but the ship's doctor said that a good plain mark would be accepted at the Canal Zone, even though Daddy's scar is 25 years old. The doctor is an old man, whitened by his years and a little deaf, but full of energy. Finding that we were going ashore in Havana next day, he offered to draw us a diagram of a practical excursion for seeing the city. When Elsie grew faint during the operation and had to lie down, he told us of the time when as a young interne he had succumbed in much the same way. Later when we found him in Havana he put us on the right trolley — another kind stranger.

The ship did not draw up to the docks but anchored out in the harbor. This did not prevent many of the street venders from offering their wares. The business done with small boats is immense. The way these men carry on their trade is a credit to their ingenuity. Each boatman carries a burlap bag holding about half a bushel. There is a coiled rope attached to this, and our would-be salesman is adept at tossing it on deck, where it is caught by one of the passengers who is interested in receiving guava jelly, oranges, bananas, pineapple, cigars, or liquor. The vender is quite willing to trust his customer with the goods, and passes them up with the understanding that the money is to be sent down in the bag on its return to the boat.

Every building in Havana is built of stone. The fact that some of the principal streets barely admit a trolley car does not prevent them from running there, and often when riding the faces and hats of pedestrians walking along the narrow footway appear at the windows. There seem to be no horses used anywhere in the business section. The mule or the truck carries the load. Elsie amazed one mule by attempting to pat his nose. He at once became suspicious and backed away. Animals are not pampered here, I suspect, and petting has all the earmarks of an unpleasant experience, sudden death for instance.

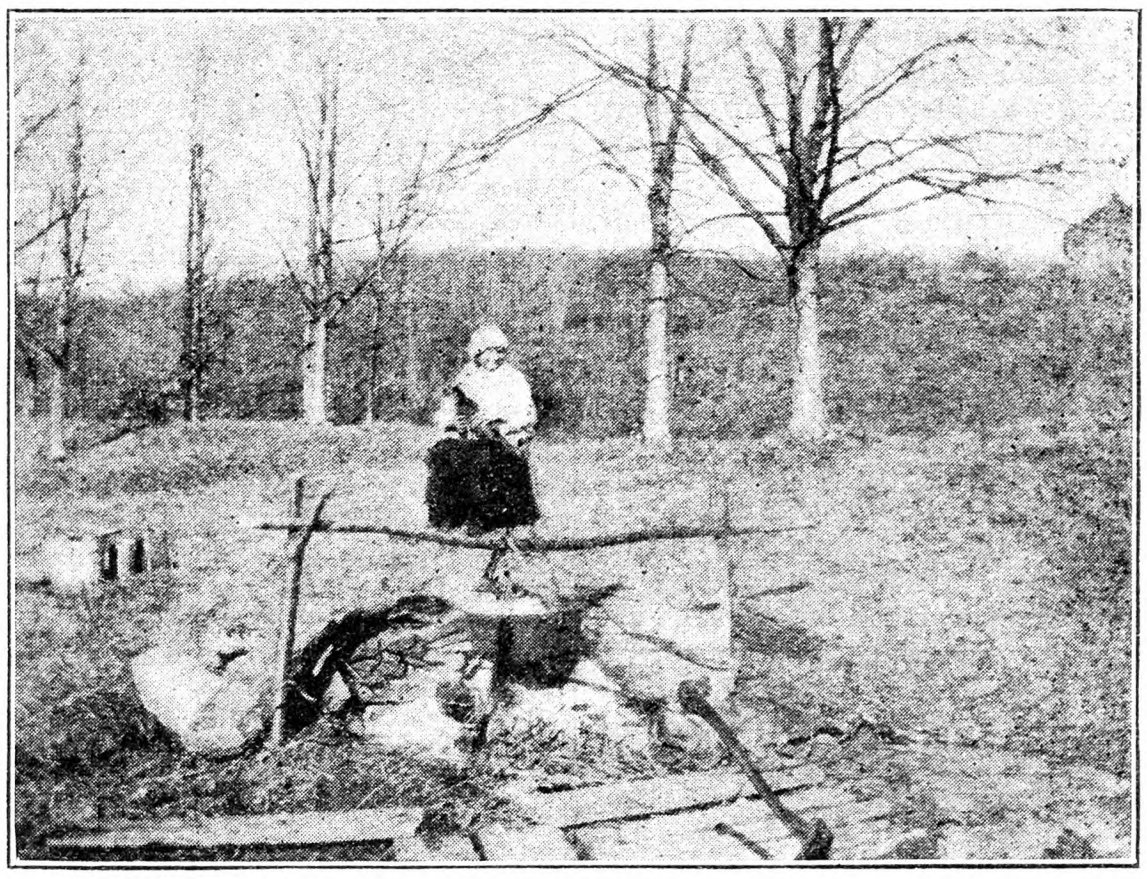
United States seems to have invented ice cream. Cuba serves only canned milk for the coffee and when requested, and she does not consider ice cream a necessity. We can hardly appreciate our ice-cream stands without walking down a Havana street on a hot day, and asking for it at every likely store, only to be refused with a wondering look. There are no young Spanish girls to run in for a soda of an afternoon. They are kept very closely at home. There are no show windows of women's wear displayed here, for the Spanish woman is what we would call "a home body." One missed the catering to women, as much as the absence of window glass in the stores.

That lack of plate glass is the first thing the wondering New York traveler sees. Not only farm produce but dry goods, kitchen utensils and men's clothing are subjected to the atmosphere. Street venders, bearing wreaths of bead strings about their arms, pursue "the foreigner," and taxi drivers, bland and sympathetic, follow one about urging one to accept a sight-seeing excursion. They beckon from automobiles and meet you on the sidewalk. One has no way of escaping except by saying no—and no, and no. By asking a storekeeper for a straw hat for myself I threw him into a fit of laughter, and recollected too late that in Havana women wear only scarfs and shawls about their heads. The only word "hat" in Spanish is "sombrero," well known as man's headgear. When we looked back after a little way he was still laughing. Thus do we produce mirth in the other fellow, who to us seems a bit queer, too.

We found a clean restaurant patronized chiefly by business men. Your Spanish woman is not found in eating places, and Daddy, noticing the masculine atmosphere of the place, felt doubtful about taking us in. However, it is perfectly proper for women of the United States to appear in male strongholds, I find. They make allowances for us. The bill of fare was in Spanish, and to my satisfaction I was able to translate chicken soup. It seemed safe, so we ordered it. We received it in individual silver tureens; in each lake of chicken soup there rested a monster white potato in slabs of chicken. It seemed rather a large order, and in the end we accepted it as a full dinner. The glasses of ice water, which were set by each place, held a quart. And all for 30 cents per person!

In Havana, out by the end of the street-car line, we saw the first woman who carried a basket on her head. She did not know how much we appreciated her art, being on a business trip with her vegetables. A young man carried chickens in his hand as a sample of his wares, live chickens with their heads dangling near the pavement. The Cuban poultry shows as much variety as the farmyard fowls up north, but the thing I find different is their attitude toward life. The spring has all gone out of them, as if they considered themselves mere food. The callous native has his mind on different things. A life has less value here as an individuality than it has as money, perhaps because it is so easy to live. Anyone can live here in Havana.

We heard the husky voice of our steamship out in harbor calling her children back. It was like getting home again. Havana, sitting among her religious hills, dressed in pastel shades, and shades of ancient history — for every city in the West Indies boasts some tale of Columbus—was simply geography realized. The ship was the United States personified, floating out there. It costs $5,000 for a ship to dock in Havana, but only $1,000 for an anchorage in the center of the harbor. We boarded what is called a ship's tender, a launch which tends the traffic to and from the boat to the wharf. The Virginia, friendly and homelike, waited across the water. MRS. F. H. UNGER.



Boiling Maple Sap in the Old Potash Kettle

Sap Boiling in the "Potash Kettle"

The big outdoor iron kettle will now have a rest until sap boiling time comes, when it will be brought out again for that job. The farmers could not get along without these immense iron kettles. They call them potash kettles, as they were used to boil ashes in when they made their own lye years and years ago.

In one end of our former hog-house is an immense iron kettle that would no doubt hold 50 gallons or more. There is a brick setting built for it, and a tall chimney for the smoke. The fire is built under the kettle. It would take two strong men to lift the kettle out of its brick setting.

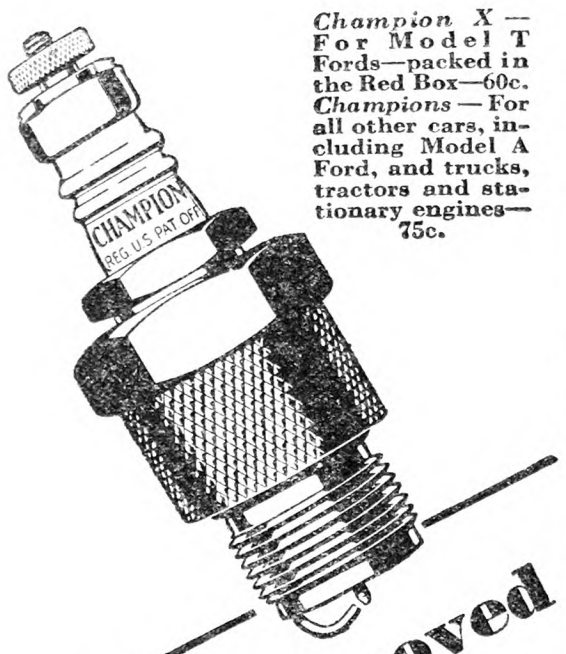
Another big 50-gallon kettle got cracked. I have that full of pansies each year in the front yard. We have two other big kettles though they do not hold as many gallons as the others mentioned. I enclose picture showing one of them in operation in maple sap boiling time. Each of the big trees is tapped in the picture, and has a receptacle of some kind under the spout to catch the sap as it drops.

Columbia Co., N. Y. C. V. H.

Ontario Co., N. Y., Notes

The weather in January was very changeable, from cold to warm; the ground is bare of snow, wheat is in an exposed condition, also meadows. Farmers are butchering and baling hay. Light pork 12c lb. dressed; Timothy hay, $12 per ton; eggs have fallen from 50 to 35c per dozen; cabbage is being taken out this week at $40 to $45 per ton. It did not keep very well in storage. E. T. B.

Ontario Co., N. Y.



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FARM owners operating cars, trucks, tractors and engine-driven farm equipment will be vitally interested in the new improved Champion Spark Plug.

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CHAMPION *Spark Plugs*

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Clearing Weather

A claims that in an easterly storm if the wind backs in, that is goes from east to northeast to north, to northwest, it has not cleared off, no matter how pleasant it is, but will storm again in a day or two; that the wind has to come around "right" that is, east to south and then west. B claims from watching the weather over a long period of years that it does not make any difference about the length of time fair weather continues, that is regarding the way the wind gets into the west. What does the U. S. Weather Bureau say? O. A. R.

Thomaston, Me.

There are two cases of clearing, depending on whether the center of the storm passes to the north or south of the observer. Attending storm centers that pass to the north, the winds veer from south and southwest to west and northwest, as the weather quickly clears. In case the storm center passes to the south, the winds begin as east or northeast, and back through north to northwest, as the rain or snow ceases, but skies often remain somewhat overcast. G. W. SMITH.

U. S. Weather Bureau.

Septic Tank Trouble

I would like to take this opportunity to offer a helpful suggestion to home-owners who have septic tank trouble.

Many women have formed a regular habit of pouring antiseptics or germicides into their drains for "sanitary reasons." These powerful germ-killers destroy the bacteria which have been formed in the septic tank for the very purpose of consuming the sewage, leaving the effluent an inoffensive, colorless discharge which seeps away in the drain tiles. Their use may so affect the working of the septic tank that it must be pumped out in order to get a fresh start without poisonous content.

Another bad habit is frequently to pour potash or lye into the drains. As the insides of all sewer pipes become coated with grease, this potash combines with the grease to form a layer of insoluble hard soap. If continued the entire 4-in. sewer pipe fills up, and I have seen it necessary to dig up the entire sewer system, removing the hard white grease from every length. Positively no solution poured into the sewer when such condition exists will empty the pipes. They have to be dug up.

In rural districts it is well to locate a large pot-trap with removable cover, close to sink, or in cellar, just before sink drain runs into large waste pipe. This makes it possible, even in Winter, occasionally to remove cover to scoop out the heavy grease.

Septic tanks will work better in cold climates, where top is protected with a layer of manure or heavy straw during the Winter. Increased warmth greatly speeds up bacterial action.

ROBT. E. LEBER.

Rockland County, N. Y.

Creosote in Chimney

I read on page 1527 how W. H. M. is having trouble with "tarry matter" in chimney. Having had a terrible time with such last Winter, I know how to sympathize with him.

This Winter we have no trouble except a crack in the stove. If the stove were whole we would have no trouble. This is the way we did it. We used new stove pipe, turned the opposite end up. We split the pipe straight up about three inches. and brought the split part one over the other. This made it small enough to go inside the collar on the stove. The next length of pipe we put inside of the one on the stove, and so on clear up to the chimney hole. When the creosote ran down the stove pipe it could not get out at the joint and had to run clear down into the stove. We used only one elbow. Last Winter we had two.

The pipe into the chimney we put on a downward slant, so that the creosote if it enters the pipe, will run right on down. The pipe entering the chimney fits tight, so the soot cannot run out under the pipe. We took cement and sand and made a mortar and filled this crack tight. Then we took a large spoon and dug all the soot, ashes and brick bats etc. out of the chimney below the level of the stove pipe hole. This gives a reservoir to hold the soot until the heat can dry it up.

If your stove will not leak the soot out when it runs down it cannot get out and the fire will take care of it. A. H. D.

Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

I see some one else is having the same chimney trouble we have had. We tried everything we could hear of without help. Our chimney is a common brick one, plastered on just like the walls. I painted it from the roof on down with three coats of paint like the woodwork in each room and I never have had any trouble with it since; that is 10 years ago.

Caroline Co., Md. M. H. D.

AND

Once upon a time a man tried to fool his horse. He put green goggles on him and fed him shavings for grass. The horse died.

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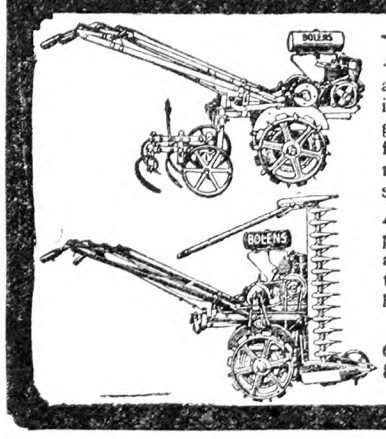

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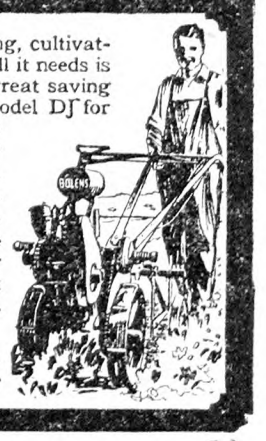

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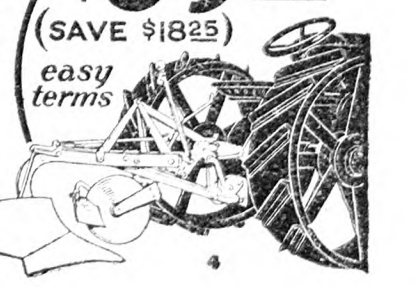

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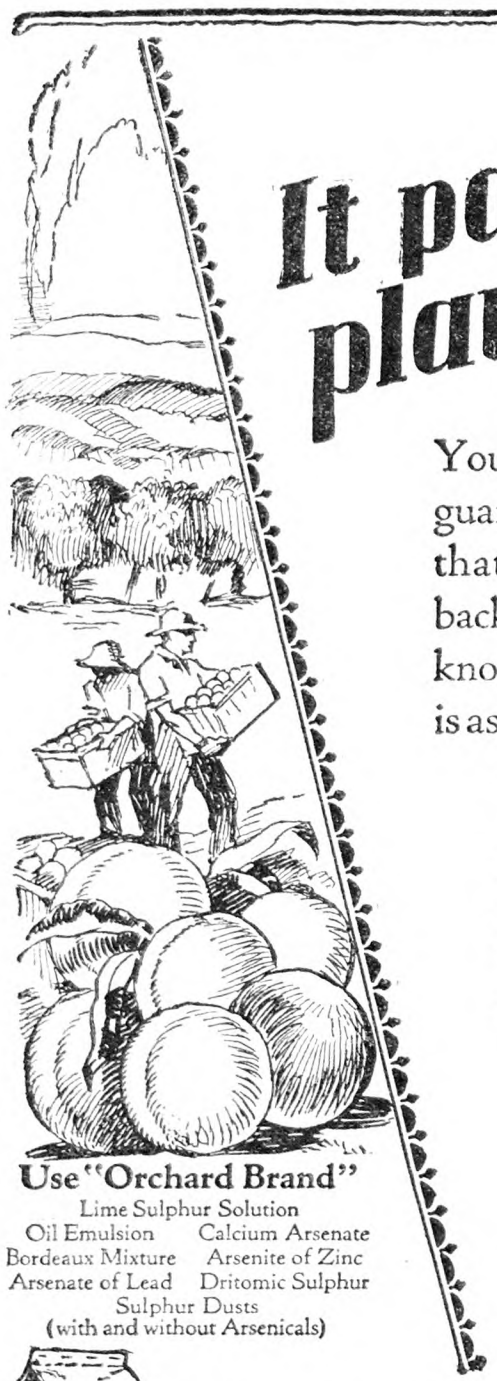

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Around the Neighborhood

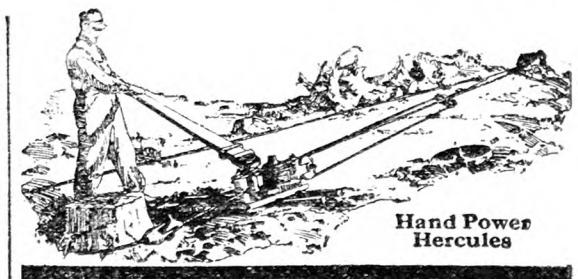
January has been a hard month in some respects. Although the weather has not been severe, and the snowstorms generally light, yet there has been much sickness. Various forms of the grippe, pneumonia, bronchial colds and other ailments have kept the people more or less in anxiety and distress. There is scarcely a family that has not been visited. One old man who has been an active farmer all his life is now blind and sick, and confined to his house. He chafes much under the restraint, which makes it difficult for his friends to care for him. His wife is just recovering from an attack of pneumonia. Neither of them had ever been sick before. Such cases come within the scope of the Master's admonition, "Ye have need of patience." But how hard it is to exercise it, especially after a lifetime of unrestrained freedom.

Across the fields in November two little baby boys were born the same day—one in a home of comparative wealth and culture, the other in the environment of poverty. It was just before Thanksgiving, and we can imagine the joy that filled the hearts of the mothers as they looked upon their new-born treasures. I had been reflecting upon the possible careers of these two boys, born in such different surroundings, and what might be their occupations and relations to society when they grew up. Here was a wide field for the speculations of a sociologist, and it would have been interesting to follow them. But, alas for my musings! In January they both sickened and died of bronchial pneumonia. Born the same day, they died within three days of each other. Were they born under a fatal star? Or was it just a coincidence? Anyhow, we can get the point of view of the broken-hearted mothers. One mother went out of one fit into another for two hours, until they could get the dead child out of her sight. Poor thing! Wealth would have been no consolation to her then, and her poverty of circumstances seemed a fitting thing. The other mother no doubt is just as sad, and perhaps with more reason, as this was her only boy. About three years ago she lost another boy—an older one—with membranous croup. Now only the two girls are left.

Just before the holidays a wedding took place—a young man of the neighborhood and a buxom young lady—and they are settling down on his father's farm. They had the congratulations of everybody, and an old-fashioned "skimmerton" into the bargain. No doubt they feel just as I did, and you did, when we got married. And how bright and hopeful the prospect before them! So, joys and sorrows, lights and shadows, flit and flash across the stage of this human existence, while the players are acting their parts. No drama equal to that of human life has ever been staged anywhere. All our attempts at it are but poor imitations. Human nature has wonderful buoyancy. I have been into most of the homes of the neighborhood within the last three weeks, and I found very few cases of real despondency, and none of despair.

The young people have had to postpone some of their planned-for parties and entertainments on account of the general indisposition. The Granges have many young members, and they plan for many social events. Plays are very popular and generally the acting is very creditable. These are varied with other forms of impersonation such as masquerades, minstrels, etc., and socials of various kinds. The character of entertainment has changed greatly with the passing years. When I was young we had reading schools, singing schools and mixed socials—very little dancing. It was not thought to indicate good breeding. The reading schools were instructive as well as entertaining. So also the singing schools. We had some good readers and singers. Both these accomplishments are now almost lost arts among the country people. In fact, even the school graduates are poor readers. They do not seem to be taught reading. That I think is a mistake. I would not be pessimistic, but I am convinced that many of our present forms of entertainment are more superficial than the old ones. I wonder how this will react upon society? Anyhow, the young people will have their way, and they will have to live in a world of their own making. By the time they become the principal actors, we old fellows will be gone.

New York. B. COON.



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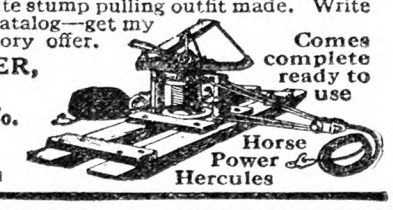

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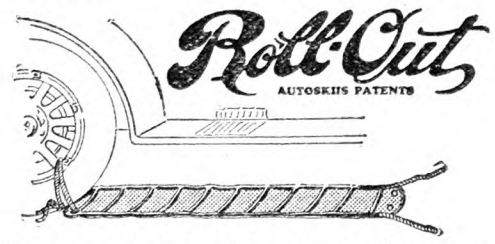

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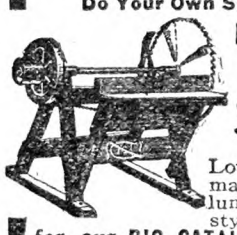

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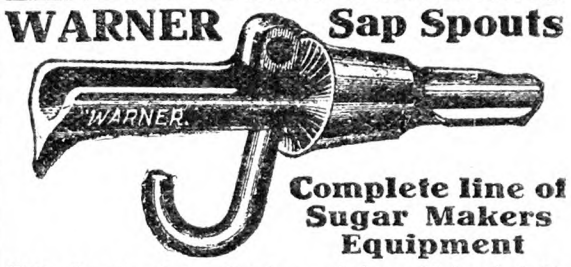

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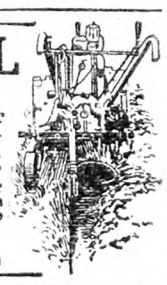

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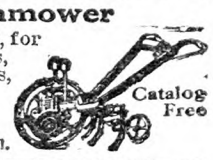

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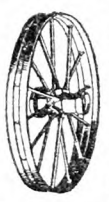

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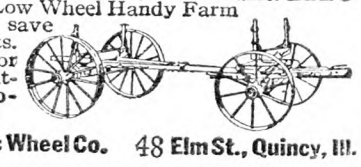

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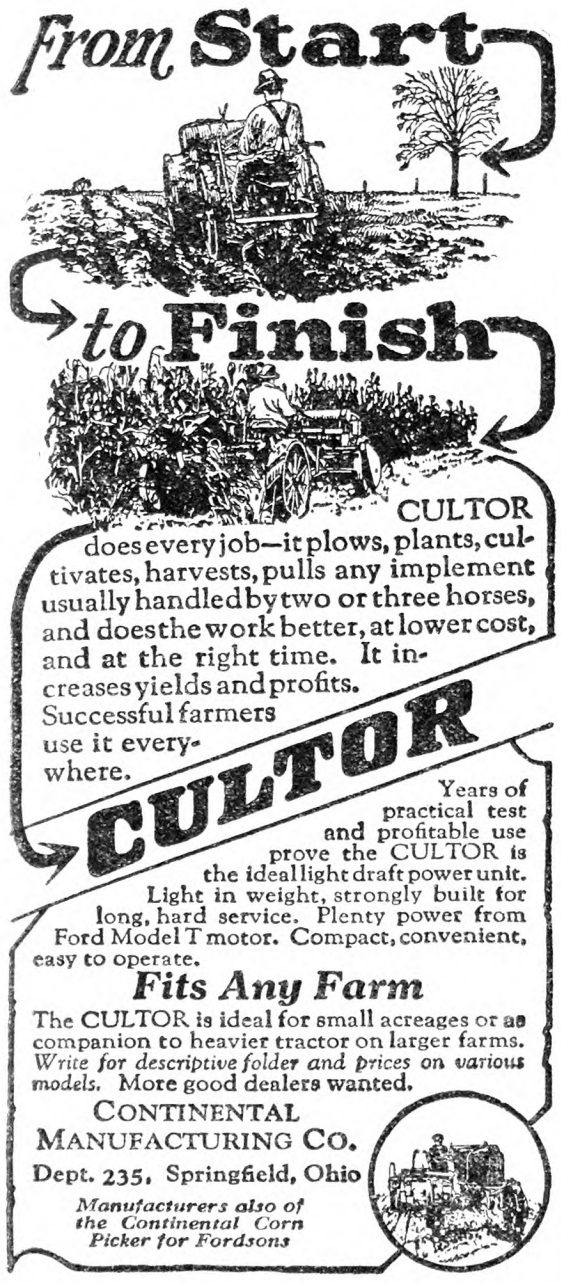

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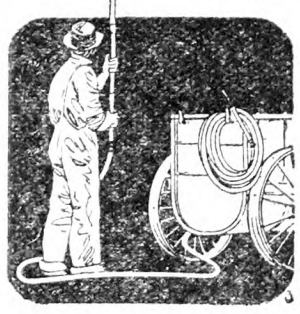

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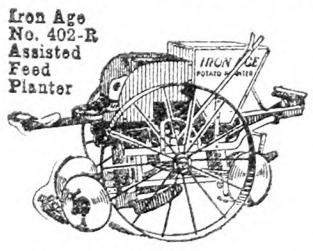


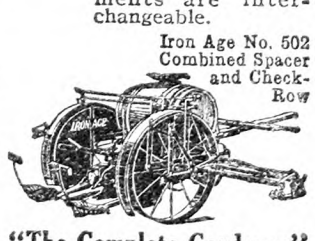
Iron Age No. 402-R Assisted Feed Planter

One & Two Row Potato Planters

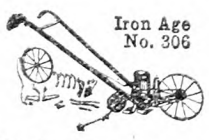
Four different styles: Automatic One-Row; Assisted Feed "Two-Man" One-Row; Automatic Two-Row; Assisted Feed "Two-Man" Two-Row. The automatic and assisted feed attachments are interchangeable.

Transplanters

Both Spacer and Check-Row styles. Plant-Setting Gauge assures plants being regularly spaced, and always set in water. Plants are sure to live and grow better.



Iron Age No. 502 Combined Spacer and Check-Row



Iron Age No. 306

"The Complete Gardener"

Combination Hill and Drill Seeder, Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Performs nearly every gardening operation better and ten times quicker than hand tools.

Write for Folders showing line that interests you.

FRED. H. BATEMAN COMPANY
630 Chestnut St., Public Ledger Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WOMAN'S GARDEN

Home-Grown Cinerarias

I have never seen any article about my favorite house plant, the Cineraria. These plants are so easily raised and so very beautiful in bloom, that it will be well worth while for lovers of flowers to try them. I get a package of seed the last of March or in April, 10 cents per packet, from any reliable seedsman. I start the seeds in a shallow dish. The earth must be sifted so as to be fine and free from lumps. The seeds are very tiny. I scatter them on top of the earth in my prepared dish, and sprinkle a little more earth on top of them. After wetting the earth carefully I cover all with a pane of glass and set in a window where there is a little sunlight. These should come up in about two weeks. I leave the plants in the shallow dish until the third and fourth leaf appears; then they can be transplanted into a larger pot.

The plants develop rapidly and will blossom about January and remain in bloom until Summer. The only enemy I have discovered about the plants is that sometimes the green aphis gets on them. If so, they can be destroyed by dipping the plant in a solution of Black Leaf 40, one teaspoon to the gallon of water.

One year recently I had 16 different varieties of these gorgeous blossoms from one packet of seeds. M. A. E.
New York.

R. N.-Y.—The Cineraria does best in soil consisting of three parts fibrous loam to one part rotted cow manure. A night temperature of 45 degrees, with plenty of light and air during the day, is required. Too much heat is detrimental, and blooming plants will wilt if too dry. The Cineraria is grown very largely as an Easter plant, sowings being made in the greenhouse trade through August and September. The neat formal habit and vivid flower trusses make Cinerarias very popular.

More About the Farm Lily Pool

I have had so many inquiries about "A Farm Lily Pool," page 10, that I think I would better explain more fully.

Yes, the building of the pool is simple enough for a man or someone who can handle the cement mixture. We did not leave any outlet to our pool. In very hot weather, when the water had a tendency to stagnate, I dipped it out and refilled the pool with water from a hose. For larger pools, or pools with water flowing into them, one would have to arrange for overflow pipes. Fish like fresh water. Water evaporates so fast in the open in hot weather (and because the fish liked it) I poured in one or two buckets each day through July and August. I changed the water according to the weather. Hot weather it needed changing more often than moderate or warm weather.

Our "farm" is rather small. We have eight acres, with a 300-ft. front on the State boulevard in the heart of the town. Our pool is only 12 ft. from the boulevard. Cats and dogs as well as children and birds visit the pool in Summer. Cats are afraid of water. They sit by the pool and watch the fish, but one has never yet had the courage to take a dive into ours. Dogs come to get a drink. I was afraid one would want to take a bath some hot day. Possibly the growth of plants (lilies, water hyacinths, cat-tails, tuckaho and parrot feather) kept them out. At any rate they did not bother about getting into the pool. Then, too, the fish would hide. The lilies and hyacinths made such a rapid growth that the fish soon had plenty of hiding places. When the first shadow appeared or the fish saw anything around the pool they darted for cover and did not appear again until they were sure the coast was clear, or at least till they had done lots of "peeping."

The greatest nuisance in the pool was the tadpoles. There were so many they detracted from the fish, and they ate so much food. Fish do not need feeding so often when in an open pool as they do in a house aquarium. They clear the pool of any mosquito larvæ and can live for weeks (possibly all Summer) without any food other than what they get in the pool. On account of the tadpoles I fed mine about once in a week. I could tell when they were hungry. They came out of their hiding places more quickly. I used the prepared fish food bought from a 10-cent store, just a pinch of it at one feeding.

We have had one spell of hard freezing weather this Winter. Possibly due to the sloping sides of the pool, we had no trouble with the cement cracking. The pool stays full of water all the time. There is nothing fancy about our pool. With a little time and very little expense anyone can do as well or better.

MRS. T. M.

Frosted Grapes

Select fine bunches of ripe grapes; wash and drain them until dry. Dip them carefully into the whites of eggs beaten with sufficient granulated sugar to make a nice frosting. Hang the bunches up by strings to dry. These are nice for desserts or at afternoon tea. MRS. W. H. D.

Insure Extra Grazing Days NOW!

EVERY shipment of milk or livestock takes fertility from your pasture. Unless you take steps to maintain this fertility pasture starvation robs you of your profits. Weeds and moss are the first stage of plant food starvation. Later weeds and brush take possession and your pasture loses its efficiency.

The above photographs show an experiment at the Massachusetts Experiment Station. The starved pasture (left) is practically ruined by poor growth and weeds as a result of no fertilizer treatment. In the same pasture (right) a top-dressing of lime, phosphorus and potash has brought back white clover and blue grass and crowded out weeds.

Lime and fertilizers make a fertile pasture, fill it with good grasses, and drive out the weeds. They give you more grazing days in the summer dry spell and start your grasses quicker in the fall. Plenty of potash in your fertilizer insures results the first year.

Agricultural and Scientific Bureau
N. V. POTASH EXPORT MY.
of Amsterdam, Holland
19 West 44th St., New York, N. Y.

POTASH *PAYS*

Write to-day for FREE TRIAL

Ditch Terrace

Liberal Terms—No Interest

Martin All Steel Adjustable Reversible DITCHER-TERRACER-GRADER

W. A. Steele, Pres.

Grow Crops—Not Bull Frogs

Some Federal Land Banks require terracing before making farm loans

Greatest crop maker. Drained and doubled crops with no more work! Stopped soil-washing and fertilizer loss! Worthless water-logged land brought to top-sale price! Actual MARTIN records! MARTIN cuts ditches for any purpose, open drain, tile or irrigation; cleans old ditches; terraces to stop soil washing; reclaims swampy land. DRAINS FLOODS; conserves moisture. Works anywhere. Horses or tractor. Does work of 100 men. **Fine catalog free. Write today for terms and 10-day trial.**

OWENSBORO DITCHER & GRADER CO. Box 34 Owensboro, Ky.

STANDARD GARDEN TRACTOR

Plows Seeds Cultivates Mows Hay and Lawns

A Powerful Gas Tractor for Small Farms, Gardeners, Florists, Nurseries, Fruit Growers & Poultrymen

DOES 4 MEN'S WORK

Handles Field and Truck Crop Tools. Walking or Riding Equipment. Runs Belt Machinery.

Catalog Free

Write Today, for Illustrated Catalog and Full Information.

STANDARD ENGINE CO.
3260 Como Av Minneapolis, Minn.
EASTERN BRANCH 165 Cedar Street New York

Rips Quack Grass Out By The Roots

New Tillage Tool Makes Short Work of Tough Weeds

Farmers who are troubled with quack grass, witch grass, sow thistle, Canada thistle and other foul weeds will be glad to know that there's a new method which puts an end to these pests—quick.

It's called the "Weed Hog."

The "Weed Hog" in appearance resembles a spring tooth harrow but there's all the difference in the world in the work they do.

The "Weed Hog" does everything a spring tooth does and lots of things a spring tooth can't do.

The "Weed Hog" is being used today on hundreds of farms to control and eradicate quack grass and other weeds.

It's the patented "Weed Hog" teeth that do the trick.

Without any weights the teeth penetrate deep—and rip out quack, **roots and all.**

Then they shake the stuff out on the surface and the sun finishes the job.

The "Weed Hog" is an exceptionally rugged and flexible tool, built so that clogging in any kind of weeds, stubble or trash is almost impossible.

FITS SEED BEDS IN ½ THE TIME

After the "Weed Hog" has done its job of ridding the fields of quack its usefulness is by no means ended.

For it is an ideal tool with which to prepare perfect seed beds.

On many farms it is taking the place of spring tooth, peg tooth, smoothing harrows and even disks because it does all the work of all of them—all at one time.

It does much of the work of a moldboard. As a matter of fact if the ground has been plowed in the Fall, it need not be plowed again in the Spring if the "Weed Hog" is used.

The "Weed Hog" teeth which can be regulated as desired from a few inches to plow depth, just tear up and pulverize the soil, bury surface trash and stubble and leave the land in perfect shape for the seed drill.

They work equally well in raw or tame, level or bumpy ground, hard or soft, light or heavy soil.

The "Weed Hog" is made by Babcock of Leonardsville, New York, who has made good tillage tools since 1868.

Babcock will gladly show you on your farm and without any obligation how the "Weed Hog" does the things claimed for it.

Clip and mail the coupon. It brings you Free full information about the "Weed Hog"—Horse or Tractor model—just suited to your farm. Also letters from farmers and agricultural colleges which tell of their experiences with it.

The WEED HOG

Babcock Mfg. Co.,
Dept. R. N.-Y.,
Leonardsville, N. Y.

Please send me FREE pamphlet telling all about the "Weed Hog"—also experiences of farmers and agricultural colleges who are using it.

Name .....

Address .....

A Farmer's Opinions

GOVERNORS AND ECONOMY. — "New" Governors were elected last November in 19 States. They are mostly lawyers and business men. None of them has proposed to reduce appropriations and cut down expenses in his State. In practically every case, the budget for this year or the next biennium is larger than it has been in the past. Farming in each of the 19 States is depressed and oppressed by high taxes. In one of them—Indiana—I know a farmer whose taxes amount to $5 an acre. Probably not one of these Governors has instituted economies in the conduct of his own business and family budget. "Public business" is handled in the same way. Apparently it must ever grow more expensive and the State budget be increased. Increases in the spending of public money have come to be a fixed habit. Its continued practice is crippling the geese that lay the golden eggs. Politicians as a whole will not curb the habit so long as the geese remain geese. So long as the public's active interest in State, Federal and county government is limited to one day — election day — the spenders and taxgatherers will go merrily on with their well-organized activities.

PRIDE AND WEALTH.—Americans are proud of the vainglorious fact that theirs is the richest country in the world. It is the central fact of the most widespread and insidious propaganda in history. Consequently it is difficult for them to practice private or public economy. It is unlikely that they ever will do so until necessity compels them better to govern themselves and to curb ruling minorities. People are roughly classifiable as accumulators or hoarders, spenders or wastrels, and those who, between these two groups, are qualified by temperament and childhood training to live balanced, temperate lives. Young business men in public offices today are almost always champions of expensive public improvements and liberal appropriations for public institutions. If they possess a philosophy of life, its key-note is "better and bigger in every way every year." They appear instinctively to realize that a business, State or community cannot "stand still;" it must, they believe, "go back" or "go on." Their chief interest is in "results" and not in costs. If some of the "results" be good, that fact, they would affirm, justifies "action" instead of reaction.

FROM MISSOURI. — Mrs. Harriet E. Moore, Saline Co., Mo., writes: "Our 1928 corn is good enough to show anyone. Our good seed wheat went into its seedbed with fertilizer on the poorest part of the field. Last Fall we experienced a real thrill when we connected our farm with power from the light-line. Husband now can milk by electric light."

Our correspondent's county produces as fine corn as can be grown. Her reference to fertilizer prompts us to remark that 20 years ago farmers west of the Mississippi were told and most of them believed that they'd "never have to use fertilizer." A few are using it, however, and almost always with satisfactory results. A student of agricultural affairs who writes and speaks for a banking institution says that "much marginal land throughout the corn belt seems likely to be put down to grass or abandoned in the years to come." That area is repeating the history of the East. While the West is going on with its soil-impoverishing systems of farming, the East will slowly but surely "come back" agriculturally. The East is the area in which new or different and better systems of farming will be the first of their kind to develop. They are budding.

"KEEPING UP WITH THE JONESES."—"Electricity on the farm" is a fact in numerous regions in many States. In agriculture it is a new luxury that will soon be a standard necessity. "Keeping up with the Joneses" is not limited to the vain rivalries of neighborhood social life; it is one of the varieties of business and professional life. "The Joneses" are powerful psychological myths created by inventors, manufacturers and salesmen who preach, teach and shout that "keeping up with the Joneses" is "progress." There is some truth in their contention, but only a few of us are financially able to "keep up" with them. Everybody is in the wake of "the Joneses," but some of us are learning that our efforts to keep up with them are disastrous to ourselves.

FROM FLORIDA.—Many of Iowa's oldest farmers, who prospered and retired years ago, spend their Winters loafing in California sunshine. One of our elderly friends in Florida says that they'd live longer and get more joy out of life it they'd live on farms where they could keep themselves busy some of the time every day throughout the year with animals, poultry, plants, trees and soils. "This isn't Florida propaganda, either," he asserts in a recent letter. "It happens," he adds, "that this is what I am doing and enjoying here, and I was 70 some years ago. Probably those retired Iowa farmers would not like Florida in the Winter, unless they were interested in the antics of the new rich and the loud and brazen young, who infest the resorts. Believe it or not, it is the Summer climate of North Florida that is a joy. May here is like New York State's June, and June is just another May. We have a wonderful wilderness in the gulf end of our county which is a natural fish and game breeding ground. THE R. N.-Y. has many subscribers in Florida, for I've traveled pretty well all over the State."

TENNESSEE ADVICE.—Frank Whalen, Saratoga Co., N. Y., quotes the following, entitled: "Ten Ways to Go Broke," published a few years ago by the Tennessee Agricultural College: "Grow only one crop. Keep no live stock. Regard poultry as a garden nuisance. Take everything from the soil and return nothing. Don't stop gullies or grow cover crops; let the topsoil wash away; then you will have 'bottom land.' Don't plan your farm operations; it's hard work thinking; trust to luck. Regard your woodland as you would a coal mine; cut every tree, sell the timber and wear out the cleared land by cultivating it in corn. Hold fast to the idea that the methods of farming employed by your grandfather are good enough for you. Be independent; don't join with your neighbors in any form of co-operation. Mortgage your farm for every dollar it will stand, so that you can buy things which you would have the cash to pay for if you followed a good system of farming."

It is too commonly assumed that in these smart, sarcastic points and similar pronouncements we have a true and full diagnosis of what's the matter with farming. Whoever approaches "the farm problem" altogether from its human side ignores—and may intend to conceal—the economic factors in it which dominate the lives of most people on land. A chronic injustice lies in these factors. It is a basic cause of poor farming, poor farms and the sluggishness and inefficiency of millions of people.

A FARMER'S SENTIMENT. — Neatly printed in colors and framed, the following hangs on the wall, near the fireplace, in the back office of a banker in Missouri. Recently a copy of it was sent to me by a farmer in Orange Co., N. Y.: "Had I my choice, these things I'd ask: a little leisure for a well-loved task; a quiet hill, where space unfolds her wings and winds are fresh and breathe of far-off things; where Winter snows fall crisply on the land, white and unspoiled from unseen hand; where Summer heat descends with life, not death, because untainted by the city's breath; a little house where friends may come and sit; an open gate whereon this motto's writ:

" 'Good friend, behold beneath these trees
A gate that loves a guest;
Here he who walks may wait at ease
And he who runs may rest.' "

The good and contented man in Orange County whose emotions are stirred by these lines is deservedly fortunate in the possession of a house on "a quiet hill," facing a pleasant little valley mantled deeply with Blue grass. Here he lives and works with living things.

FIRE-PROOF TREES?—F. D. E., Los Angeles Co., Cal., writes: "As a student and lover of trees, you'd be interested in the 'Big Trees' of California. Nothing in this land of wonders is so majestic and wonderful as these monarchs of the forest. Everything here grows with magic rapidity. Whoever wrote the story of Jack and the bean stalk must have got his inspiration in California. But I'm beginning to feel the pull of my old Ohio farm home, and shall be on my way back there in a few weeks."

One of the unique things "at home" that every American should see is the big trees of California. In the British Museum years ago I saw a polished cross-section of a monster Sequoia. It was 3 in. thick, about 20 ft. in diameter, and stood on edge. Painted on its face, which showed the extended series of rings indicating the age of the tree, were the dates of outstanding events in the history of the civilized world during the lifetime of the tree. But while the long life and enormous size of the Sequoia are unrivaled in tree lore, the resistance of its bark to fire is a fact that fills me with wondering questions. The bark, 3 ft. thick, is a kind of natural asbestos. A chunk of it a foot square was burned for eight hours in the furnace of a lumber mill, and, when removed, was merely charred on the outside. How did the tree learn how to grow a virtually fire-proof bark? Sir J. C. Bose, a scientist in India, says that plants have a nervous system and "feel." Maybe, therefore, in response to solar heat for ages, the Sequoias developed their protective casing of bark. What's the answer? D. C. W.

An Artistic Farm Sign

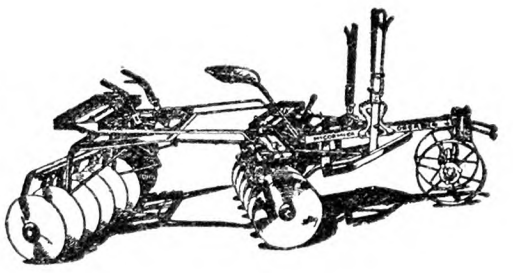
Can you suggest an appropriate and artistic farm sign, together with style of type, post and particularly the bracket? I have in mind old English style of lettering, old style blacksmith-made bracket, and some means of affixing slots to call attention to seasonable things for sale.
Pennsylvania. A. B. C.

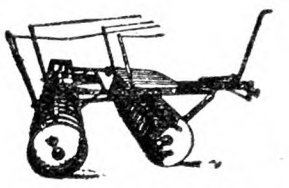
R. N.-Y.—Perhaps some of our readers can offer suggestions. We think a post with horizontal arm, from which the sign is hung, like an old-fashioned tavern sign, would be attractive, with a separate rack or frame to hold slides announcing the merchandise offered.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOG
"Unlock Your Soil"

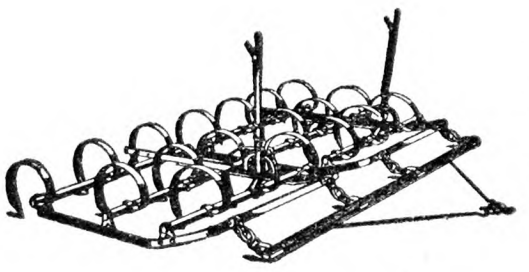
It shows tillage tools that will fit the requirements of your farm and save you time, labor, and money. A post card will bring you this helpful catalog, without obligation.

The McCormick-Deering Disk Harrow line is complete, and offers a big selection of types suitable for either horse or tractor operation.



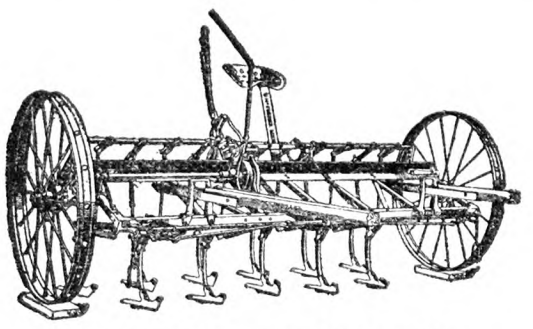


If you are using tractor power you will find the No. 3, the No. 4 Double Disk, the No. 5 Light Tractor Disk, or the sturdy Wide-Type Tractor Disk Harrow of special interest.

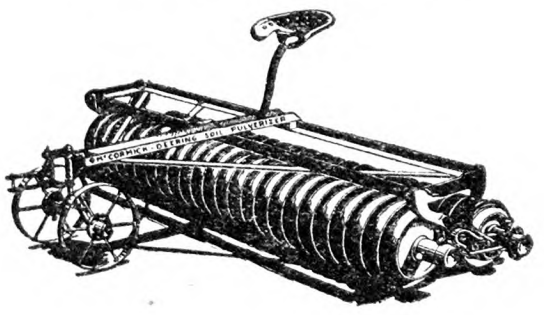


Peg and Spring-tooth Harrows, in horse and tractor sizes are available in many diversified types. The line includes a special harrow for killing weeds and quack grass.

You Can Get the Tools for Any Tillage Job from the McCORMICK-DEERING Dealer



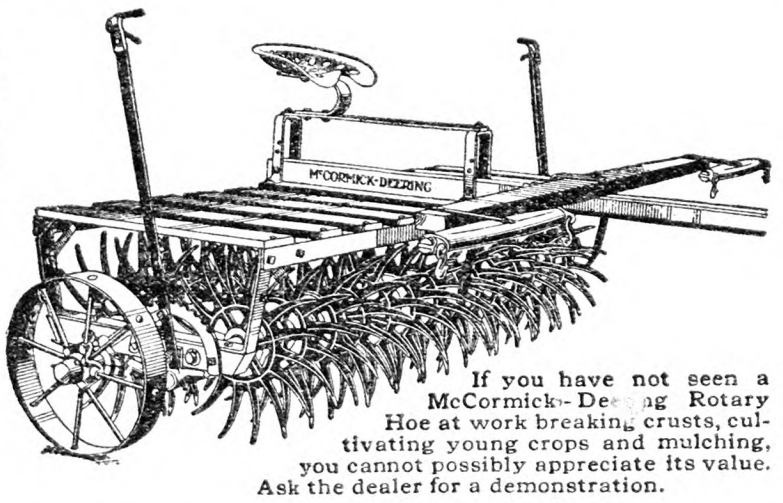
The McCormick-Deering Field Cultivator is ideal for work in summer fallow and can't be beat for killing weeds. Sizes range from 6 to 12 feet for tractor or horse.



WHETHER you require fast-working tractor tools that till up to 70 acres a day (the 21-foot McCormick-Deering Disk Harrow) or the surprising Rotary Hoe—you can find the implement you need in the McCormick-Deering line sold by the McCormick-Deering dealer in your community. The full line includes disk harrows, soil pulverizers, field and orchard cultivators, spring-tooth harrows, rotary hoes, cover crop harrows, peg-tooth harrows, quack grass harrows — tillage tools of every description—for tractor or horse operation. Select your 1929 tillage tools from the complete line, sold by the McCormick-Deering dealer in your neighborhood.

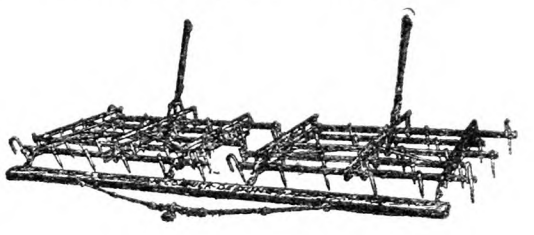
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (*Incorporated*)
606 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

The McCormick-Deering Soil Pulverizer. Makes finely mulched, deep, mellow seed beds at a fast rate, pulverizes crusts and lumps, keeps weeds down and conserves moisture.



If you have not seen a McCormick-Deering Rotary Hoe at work breaking crusts, cultivating young crops and mulching, you cannot possibly appreciate its value. Ask the dealer for a demonstration.

The wood bar, peg-tooth, lever harrow is an "old reliable" in the McCormick-Deering line of tillage tools. Comes equipped with 9-16-inch square teeth. Riding attachments that take the drudgery out of harrowing can be supplied.



National Farm Equipment Week—Feb. 18-23 Mark the date. The latest cost-reducing, labor-saving power and equipment will be displayed. Visit the McCormick-Deering dealer.

THE RIGHT TOOL SAVES TIME

LEADS THE FIELD

Because of its great popularity for general all around use this rake is our best seller. It is light in weight, with curved teeth, and long graceful end bows. Rake securely fastened to the selected ash handle so that there is no danger of the head pulling off. The best general purpose rake made.

The brand True Temper is burned in the handle to mark each rake as the best of its kind that can be made.

THE AMERICAN FORK & HOE CO.
1918 Keith Bldg.,
Cleveland, O.

Makers of Farm and Garden Tools for Over 100 Years.

If your dealer has not yet stocked the Solid Bow Steel Garden Rake, Cat. No. B14, send us his name and $1.50 and we will supply you direct, postpaid.

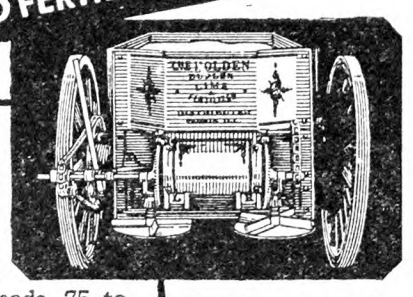
FREE ON REQUEST
Users' Catalog. Describes over 400 choice tools for every farm task.

SOLID BOW STEEL GARDEN RAKE

TRUE TEMPER

The Pioneer Farm

HOLDEN
LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER



Guaranteed to Handle wet, dry or lumpy lime and all fertilizers; spreads 75 to 10,000 pounds per acre evenly even on hilly ground. Patented *auger force feed* can not clog; no caking. Fits in place of end gate; changes in midfield from one wagon or truck to any other quickly, easily. Saves time, labor, money by handling fertilizer only once. Thousands in use. Guaranteed. Write for lowered price and FREE Soil Tester.

Spreads 20 Feet Wide

FREE
SOIL TESTER
Tells instantly if your soil is sour; used by soil experts. Send your name and address for FREE Soil Tester, simple directions how to use. Get lowered price on the popular "HOLDEN." Certain to increase crops. Write now.

The Holden Co.
Inc.
Dept. 719, Peoria, Ill.
Sold by
John Deere Dealers

New, Better Way to Tend Garden

. . . . *and it's so easy and fast!* Grow a *better* garden, with one-tenth the usual work! New, EASY Garden Raiser kills every weed. Breaks up clods, leaves soil fine and porous. Speeds up plant growth. Increases the yields. Faster than 10 men hoeing!

Easy GARDEN RAISER

Runs so lightly it's *fun*, for women or children. Beats any other tool. Pulverizes surface crust. Lifts and fills soil with air, releasing plant building elements. 3 adjustable shovels for deep work. Guards protect leaves of large plants. Send name, now for FREE Garden Book, with photos. Explains new, low, delivered prices. Saves you money. WRITE!

FREE GARDEN BOOK

EASY MFG. CO., Dept. 80, Lincoln, Nebraska

1929 BEEMAN
IMPROVED MODELS Many Exclusive features.
World's Pioneer Garden Tractor. Plows, mows, cultivates; also belt work. Pays for itself in one season
PRICES $205 AND UP
Catalog Free!
NEW BEEMAN TRACTOR CO.
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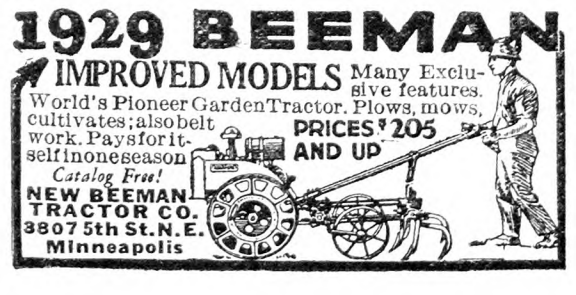

Potato Supplies

The past year has been a rather discouraging one for potato growers both in New York State and in the United States. A study of the relation of the crops produced and their total value indicates that the supply is of vastly more importance than the demand in determining the total value of the crop.

In 1924 the total crop reported by the United States Department of Agriculture was 425,000,000 bushels and the average farm price was about 75 cents per bushel. This made a total farm value of about $320,000,000. In contrast to this the following year a crop of 326,000,000 bushels brought an average farm price of $1.80 per bushel and a total value of about $580,000,000. Thus 95,000,000 bushels less of potatoes in 1925 brought an increase of over $250,000,000 dollars.

The solution of the potato price problem seems then to be largely a question of supply. E. M. Daggit of the United States Department of Agriculture says that the reason for this contrary behavior of crop values is to be found in the habits of the people with respect to the consumption of potatoes. Even when potatoes are high in price they are relatively cheap compared with other foods which make up the average person's diet, and there is no other food which will quite take the place of potatoes. For these reasons many people will pay a relatively high price for potatoes in years of short crops rather than to forego the enjoyment of their usual rations of this standard vegetable.

In years of large crops the situation is different. Though people are unwilling to decrease their consumption of potatoes when prices are high, they are likewise unwilling to increase their consumption when prices are low. There is no good substitute for potatoes in years of high prices, but according to our present standard of living neither are potatoes a good substitute for other foods when prices are low. Consequently the quantity of potatoes consumed tends to remain relatively constant regardless of the price, which means that producers can obtain higher prices when the crop is short, but cannot dispose of a large crop except at very low prices. L. H. W.

The Feeding Value of Potatoes

In years like the present one there is considerable interest in the value of potatoes for live-stock feeding. When the price of potatoes is low it is often advisable to divert a portion of the crop in order to obtain a reasonable return for the remainder.

Feeding tests have been made at a number of experiment stations, and results indicated that pound for pound corn silage, made from mature corn, and potatoes are approximately equal. In feeding potatoes they more nearly take the place of corn silage than any other feed because of their succulence. If the culls and unmarketable potatoes are used any returns from feeding them would be in the nature of clear gain. When the lower grades of potatoes bring anywhere from 20 to 25 cents per bushel at the loading station it probably is advisable to use them for feed.

Of course potatoes are somewhat unpalatable, but they can be successfully fed to sheep, cattle and horses in the place of corn silage. In feeding potatoes to hogs it is necessary to cook or steam them, seasoning with a little salt. They more nearly meet the requirements for feeding hogs when used in this way than they do when fed to other classes of live stock. They are essentially fattening and hogs relish them when they are cooked.

At the Massachusetts Experiment Station the addition of potatoes to a balanced ration containing no silage increased the milk production. Their conclusion was that raw potatoes fed to dairy cattle up to 25 lbs. per day per head was both safe and practical.

Sheep ma be fed raw potatoes nearly as well as cattle and can usually be fed about 2½ lbs. of potatoes per day per head.

In seasons like the present many potatoes in Western New York are fed to horses and cattle on the farms where potatoes are raised. L. H. W.

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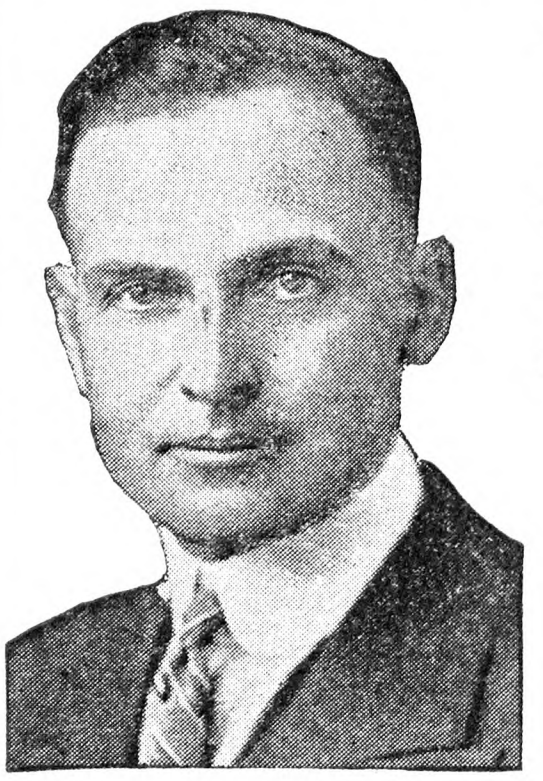

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Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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WHEN the member of a labor union is discharged without regular and reasonable cause, the other members drop their tools, put on their coats and go home. The experience is not often repeated. When "stop" orders are issued for trifling causes by an inexperienced or officious milk inspector, other producers continue deliveries right along as if they were not concerned. If all other members of dairy organizations refused in a body to deliver, the stop orders in the dairy would be as far apart as the unwarranted discharges in the union shops.

*

MANY of our readers will remember Mr. George A. Cosgrove, who ran a poultry farm at West Willington, Conn., and wrote interesting and practical articles on poultry-keeping. Mr. Cosgrove celebrated his 92d birthday February 6. He writes us that he was born in Newark, N. J., of a line of ancestors reaching back before the Revolutionary War. He appears to be in fairly good health, and we are sure our readers will join in hoping that he may round out the full century at least. For what is 100 years to one who has friends, pleasant memories and a will to live?

*

REPUBLICAN leaders are clearly entitled to credit for the new attitude to the country school. For several years they have been misinformed and misled by the Education Department, institutional directors and bureaucratic organs. Misguided by these influences the political leaders were induced to pass bills making larger appropriations for increased State aid to public schools, but while pretending desire to help country boys and girls, denied them any portion of millions lavished on city and village schools. The one-room country school got no help from these appropriations, and no school with less than five teachers fared any better. These schools were not only discriminated against in State aid, but they were denied the means to protect their existence. They may be consolidated with village schools against their will, as expressed in a unanimous vote. The leaders of the legislative majority have now come to see the injustice done the country schools through the misleading propaganda of the proponents of consolidation, and they indicate with considerable emphasis that the order of things will be reversed. And now the proponents of consolidation and their organs have forgotten their former opposition and are scrambling for a seat on the band wagon. The leaders have also introduced a bill to give the country schools their share of State aid, and also a bill to protect their sovereignty. When this bill passes the school in a district can be closed only after its patrons have voted to do so. The Grange has been largely responsible for this new attitude to the country school. It has been shown that more than 90 per cent of the local organizations are opposed to forced consolidation, and demand fair distribution of State school funds. The Rural School Improvement Society has focussed the country sentiment of the whole State on this school problem and has reason to rejoice over the new prospect for the rural schools. Almost alone THE R. N.-Y. championed the cause of the little red schoolhouse when the fight seemed almost hopeless, and brought upon itself the vituperation and abuse of the sycophants who are always found at the feet of position and official power.

*

SOME dairymen raise their own heifers. A few are highly successful in producing good ones. Consequently their herds average high as producers. They are likely also to be healthy, regular breeders. Dairymen who know how to raise calves, like to do it, and have the facilities for it, are not numerous in any community. It is a much more expensive and difficult art than is commonly realized. To raise dairy heifers from a few days old up to breeding age costs $90 to $500 a head. Dairymen who buy their replacements from cow dealers seldom if ever get any "bargains." They don't know whether they buy or are keeping profit-makers or "boarders" unless they belong to a cow-testing association or do their own testing. A remark often heard is that hundreds of dairymen in the New York City milk shed are keeping unprofitable cows. Since they sell milk at prices that would not adequately reward even the most efficient production, their economic plight is not to be wondered at. Several dairymen have recently informed us that they had been deceived and cheated by cow dealers, having bought unhealthy cows that aborted. Most men don't say much about experiences of this sort. Well-bred, well-raised, healthy heifers are a key-factor in successful dairying. Dairymen who are qualified by experience, equipment and location to raise them as a specialty, some day will engage in this work, earn good profits, and be exceedingly helpful to the dairy industry.

*

TRAINING and proper use of "Head, Heart, Health and Hands." This is the essence of the 4-H club which has become so interesting and useful in agricultural extension work. Where these clubs are active and well directed, the farm and its attachments of live stock, poultry, gardening, staple crops, domestic needs and arts, remains attractive to large numbers of the boys and girls, who might otherwise be seeking the town and city, feeling that the farm has little to offer them. This club work, like many other useful things, does not "run itself." Money and thought and proper leadership are needed. This does not mean merely someone who will donate a cup or prize or come out and make a speech, but that special form of interest shown where one is ready to sacrifice a little of his personal comfort to others. Boys and girls are quick to recognize such bits of unselfishness in their elders, though they may say nothing in appreciation of it.

*

THERE seems to be no let-up in the tremendous supply of lettuce from California and Arizona. Some years lettuce has been so cheap in western producing sections that it was not worth harvesting, but every year the western growers take a chance at putting in a heavy acreage. Planting has doubled during the past five years. Eastern lettuce production stays about the same. The New York plantings were considerably lighter last year. Growers of hothouse lettuce find the struggle hard, except in occasional years when frost or disease spoils much of the western or southern crop. A good deal of low-grade western lettuce has been shipped out this Winter, and the growers in Arizona are trying to enforce better grading regulations. The best of them have a careful system. The lettuce heads are cut with a broad knife just at the surface of the soil. Some fields are cut over eight times during the season. The heads are packed in field crates and hauled to packing sheds; the tap-root is trimmed close to the base of the head, including some of the outer leaves; the trimmers take out the culls and pack by sizes into crates lined with waxed paper; ice is placed between the layers of heads and the crates are shipped in refrigerator cars. More carloads of lettuce are shipped in a year than of any vegetable except potatoes.

*

I am planning on moving to the country and going into the mushroom business. M. J. M.
Philadelphia, Pa.

SEVERAL inquiries in this line prompt a printed reply. The cultivated mushroom is an important article of food in cities. Formerly they were too expensive for general use, but production has increased to such an extent that prices are about on a par with other foodstuffs, outside the coarser types. The best grades wholesale regularly in New York at 30 to 40 cents per pound, and the darker, or less attractive ones, 10 to 25 cents. This brings a retail of 50 cents to $1 per pound for good white mushrooms. The apparent near saturation point of market demand may well make a would-be beginner thoughtful. It is a highly specialized business, requiring skill and suitable equipment. The above inquirer is near headquarters of a great mushroom growing industry (in Chester Co., Pa.), and should put in a year working for some of the growers there if possible. He will thus get experience and something of the lights and shades of the business at first hand. We cannot advise starting mushroom growing in a free-lance way. The experienced specialists are not making too much profit.

*

ONE of the editors of the *St. Nicholas* of our boyhood days was Frank R. Stockton, an author whose whimsical humor lent to his stories a delight for even those too young to fully appreciate the quaint conceits embodied in them. "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine" is one of his longer stories that older people still read in appreciation of a playful fancy that did not have to resort to slap-stick methods to make itself evident. One of his short stories which awakened our imagination had a title something like "A Tale of Negative Gravity." It was that of an inventor who had devised an apparatus to be carried on the back in a knapsack and adjusted to relieve the wearer of any part of his weight that he wished. The inventor's first trial of his completed machine was amusing, as he adjusted it to enable him to trip lightly over levels, skim the hills and, of course, to make the most prodigious leaps over obstacles. As we recall the story, his first trial wound up by his inadvertantly giving the adjusting screw too great a turn. The attraction of gravitation being entirely overcome, he rose into the air and hung suspended there, unable to go either up or down. He was finally gotten out of his predicament by his wife, who discovered him in the air and reached him with a fishpole. It is now announced from Brazil that M. Santos-Dumont, a distinguished South American inventor in the field of aeronautics, has devised an apparatus which he calls a Martian transformer. This, somewhat resembling a watch, weighs two pounds. When worn on the back it enables the wearer to walk with the lightness of a fairy and make levels of the highest hills. There is no question as to the accomplishments of M. Santos-Dumont in his own field, but the story of this invention leads us to wonder if some enterprising Brazilian press agent has not got hold of a Spanish translation of Frank P. Stockton's tale of negative gravity and made it the means of perpetrating a world-wide hoax in the name of his famous fellow-countryman.

*

FARM boys and girls have developed many runt pigs, weak orphan lambs and unpromising calves into useful and sometimes profitable animals. Culls, however, always make a poor showing under farm and feed lot conditions. A boy in the Washington Co., Md., baby beef club last year fed a wild, stunted, sick, mangy, lousy Kansas calf for weeks before it appeared to respond to the good feeding and care that it received. Under discouraging conditions, the boy stuck to his task, and made, in the end, a good-looking 925-lb. steer out of a once miserable prospect. It is doubtful whether he made a profit, counting his labor and the cost of feed, but his valuable experience will be worth something to him in future. Three lots of native cull lambs were fed last year at the Illinois Experiment Station. One of these lots netted 73 cents and the other two 42 cents a head, while the best lot of well-bred Western lambs returned a profit of $2.88 each.

*

SOME time ago a correspondent told us that now and then he liked to read a pleasant story about a farm home. We think that article and picture on our first reading page this week will appeal to him as well as many others. The name "Brookside Farm" sounds attractive, even though the brook is not visible in the picture. A brook near a country home is desirable, provided it is not so large that it tries to tear the landscape apart at flood time in Spring. Yes, that brookside home is pleasant to think about, a picture of skilled farming, independence and content, typical of many others in our eastern rolling country.

Brevities

YES, Winter is bearing on pretty well, even though it started late.

IS FLAX a profitable crop south of New York? Would it fit into a truck-grower's rotation?

CALCUTTA, India, shipped 100,000,000 yards of 36 to 40-inch burlap during January. About three-fourths of this came to the United States.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, established on the River Shannon, Ireland, 222 years ago, and said to be the oldest pickling and preserving concern in the world, has opened a factory in Maryland.

OUR cities use large quantities of fruits and vegetables. On the morning when this note was written the posted receipts of these products at New York were more than 300 carloads. This was just an ordinary day. Citrus fruits lead in volume.

The T. B. Test to go to U. S. Court

THE Farmers' Protective Association of New York State has decided at a recent meeting in Syracuse to carry their fight against mandatory tuberculin testing of cattle to the Supreme Court of the United States. The test will be made on the case of Christ Teuscher of Rome, Oneida County, who has contended that the method of testing is unreliable and unconstitutional. Mr. Teuscher refused to submit his cattle to the test, and the Commissioner of Agriculture put his herd under quarantine. The courts, however, relieved him of the temporary injunction pending trial. He lost on the trial, and the State Court of Appeals upheld the decision of the lower courts. The association now proposes to take the case to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that law violates the Federal constitution. Fred M. Jones of Clinton is president of the association, and has been one of the most outspoken opponents of test in the State.

School Bill Hearing

THE legislative hearing on the school bills has been announced for Wednesday, February 20, at 2 P. M., in the Assembly Chamber at the Capitol in Albany. These bills are three in number: (1) provides increased State aid for the one-room rural schools; (2) for the two, three and four teacher schools, and (3) is Assemblyman Esmond's bill, which provides that the patrons of a school district may decide for themselves whether to close their school and consolidate with another district or continue to maintain their own school, and further provides for the transportation of children forced to attend a consolidated school. These bills are vital to the rural schools, and this is the occasion to speak for them.

Milk "Stop Orders" Again

My case was so much like the experience of R. B., on page 119, in your issue of January 26, my daughter asked me when I reported it to THE R. N.-Y. We have a milk-house placed 75 feet from the barn, as directed some years ago. Now they want it up against the barn. Last year they wanted wood stools painted, which was done. Now we are directed to get iron stools. Our stable floors and drops are cement, our ceiling is plaster-board and whitewashed. We comply with every regulation as directed, and, if we could read their minds, we would anticipate every change of rules they make. The truth is we are making grade A milk at grade B prices. At best they have complained only of minor violations of the rules, and it is unfair to use drastic measures where only a request to correct any practice is necessary.

This new and inexperienced inspector "stopped" delivery of my milk. The general inspector has lifted the embargo, but I lost a week's production without any good to the service or to any person. I highly appreciate your service in the matter. R. C.

New York.

WHEN this complaint was originally received, and discussed with Director Reitweisner of the City Health Department he promptly ordered a re-inspection and the "stop" order was rescinded the following day, and the milk deliveries were promptly resumed. Director Reitweisner says that under Commissioner Wynne the policy of the health department is not to do anything to embarrass the dairy farmer or to cause him inconvenience or loss.

He admits that previous rules required the milk-house to be located at least 75 feet from the cow barn, and that new rules require it to be placed near the barn, but it is not the policy to enforce the removal of the old milk-houses in case the rules generally are complied with. Some new inspectors, however, have gone by the letter of the law and "stopped" the milk because of the location of the old milk-houses. In the case under review the Director and General Inspector in Dutchess County acted promptly. The Director insists that we were in error in assuming that the farmer has no source of appeal, and that the Department is ready to hear a farmer's complaint at any time. To us the injustice to the farmer is in clothing an inspector with authority to make out a complaint and at his discretion to order the farmer to "stop" delivery of the milk. Inspectors are subject to human frailties like other mortal folks. Some of them are new and inexperienced. They have much to learn about milk and the farm. Sometimes they have prejudices. They are subject to influences. They are accusers, judge, jury and executioners. Their action goes at least until the farmer can make a complaint, get a re-inspection and a reversal of the original inspection. That means at least the loss of a week's product to the farmer. When a man convicted of murder makes an appeal, execution of sentence is stayed until the case is reviewed. It seems to us that this rule might safely be applied to the farmer under sentence by milk inspectors for at least the ordinary neglect of the regulations.

Carlot Sales in New York

"The Annual Summary, Carlot Sales of Fruits and Vegetables for New York City, Year 1928" has just reached me and the striking proportion shown between the quantities of the various commodities, seems to deserve the attention of our northeastern growers.

Considering the number of carloads of some of the fruits and vegetables in order of quantity received at New York, compared with the entire receipts of everything in the list, it appears that the comparison is as follows:

Carloads of all fruits and vegetables	234,622
Carloads of bananas	40,562
Carloads of grapes	23,379
Carloads of potatoes	22,957
Carloads of apples	12,969
Carloads of cantaloupes and melons	12,621
Carloads of oranges, tangerines, etc.	12,990
Carloads of lettuce	9,346
Carloads of tomatoes	7,843
Carloads of pears	6,657
Carloads of peaches	5,875
Carloads of celery	4,926
Carloads of cabbage	4,899
Carloads of grapefruit	4,137
Carloads of lemons	3,851
Carloads of carrots	3,716
Carloads of beans	3,646

Considering the above it would hardly seem to an eastern fruit grower that there is yet an over-production of apples or peaches, but it would appear that some protection against the importation of so many bananas would be a good thing. It looks strange that about as many each, of oranges and melons are being received in New York as apples. The horticultural press has mentioned the advisability of having an adequate tariff put on bananas, and the above list should be helpful in showing legislators the need of it.

What can be done about the strong competition of grapes, oranges and melons as competitors of the apple?

Dutchess Co., N. Y. C. C. MITCHELL.

Animal Husbandry Conference at Cornell

WHAT does the animal husbandry department of the State College of Agriculture in Ithaca need, in men, buildings, animals and land, in order better to serve the live-stock industry of the State? At a conference there on February 1, called by Dean A. R. Mann, who stated its objects, this question was considered by organization officials, several breeders and farmers, and three members of the animal husbandry staff. Prof. F. B. Morrison, new head of the department, outlined a program of improvement and development, including estimates of cost. Each item was discussed. About $350,000 will be required to finance it. A committee of 10 men was appointed to campaign for an appropriation. Prof. Morrison and his associates desire to conduct experiments and studies which they confidently believe will be helpful to dairymen and stock-raisers. Several breeders of dairy cattle in the State are working with problems which they want the Ithaca institution to assume. It is believed also that farmers who raise or desire to produce sheep, hogs, beef cattle and horses would be helped if these classes of stock are entitled to increased attention at Ithaca, and that diversification and specialization in animal industry should be extended and further developed. Professor Morrison is asking for a chance to demonstrate what he can do along these lines to foster a broader and more profitable stock-raising industry in the State. D. C. W.

Walking Backward to School

Assemblyman Burton D. Esmond of this county is authority for the statement that in a district in the town of Milton, Saratoga County, there is a family of three children required to go nearly two miles to school, over rough roads and several hills. The district has been consolidated with two other districts and has abandoned its own school.

The children are conveyed to one district but not to the other. The family has been refused transportation to the one district, because they live a mile off the route and nearly two miles from the consolidated school. The children in question are 7, 11 and 12 years of age. Recently, although they had shoes and good overshoes over them, all three had their feet frozen going to school, and as a result were obliged to remain home for several days.

The truant officer warned the father if they were out of school another day he would be fined $50. The mother said the children's feet were so sore she was afraid to send them out again until they were healed. The truant officer replied, "The children could walk backward if the wind was cold."

Application was then made by the father to the department at Albany for relief, and he was advised that nothing could be done about it, except that it could be taken up at the next annual meeting, which would be after the Winter is over. R. D. B.

New York.

Stabilizing the Milk Supply

Nature reproduces in the Springtime. It is the freshening time for animals when the weather is warm for the young, and as is the case with the cow, when all nature conspires to the greatest milk production in order to feed the growing and developing young. Man in his handling of cows followed closely for centuries the natural laws of production, because he found that production was the cheapest and greatest during the warm period or grass period.

To produce before or after this period, is, therefore, unnatural, hence more costly, as succulent feeds must be provided and buildings must be well warmed and ventilated, and greater care must be given to the animal in milk.

These things all mean added cost in production. It therefore follows that if it is desired to change from the natural and cheap to the unnatural and expensive time of producing milk the producer should be assured of the difference in cost of production. Otherwise the appeal should fall upon deaf ears. If this difference in cost of production is guaranteed to the producer little difficulty will be experienced in getting farmers to change the freshening time, at least enough of their dairies to assure an even and regular milk supply throughout the year. And until such assurance is given no good business farmer will continue to produce milk at the most expensive time of year. G. G. ROYCE.

Paraphrasing Lincoln on Milk

All this propaganda about an annual milk shortage is an insult to the intelligence of dairymen. Why blame it all on the producers? But for the selfish policy of dealers and their allies there never would have been any so-called shortage. If the distributors will use their propaganda funds to promote the use of milk and to inform the consumers that there is a period during the year when it is unprofitable, inconvenient and against the laws of nature to produce a normal supply, and that in order to stimulate a sufficient quantity to meet the requirements the consumer must expect to pay a price consistent with the cost of production, just the same as he does willingly for any other article which is produced out of season. Give us a square deal and a guarantee and we will deliver all the milk needed during the short period. This will automatically curtail the surplus during the Spring months. Then forget about the milk problem. Of course the distributors will not do anything of the sort till public opinion forces them to change their policies. We all know what Lincoln said with reference to fooling all the people part of the time. Well, we are getting mighty sensitive over this cry of western milk, which is used to hold the producer's attention while his pockets are being rifled. If it ever comes to pass that our market is injured by the importation of western milk, don't ever let the statement stand that the eastern dairyman is basically responsible.

If a group of high-minded and capable producers could get together and form a central association for receiving contributions for the purpose of informing the consumers, through the many sources that are now open, on such facts as the price paid the producer and his profit or loss, the price the middleman exacts for his services and his probable profit, etc., no doubt this would start some consumers' investigations which would result in lower prices to the consumers, better prices to the producers and a more efficient system and less melons for the middlemen.

Few consumers have any conception of the net prices the dairymen receive. A small levy on each cow in the eastern milk shed would produce sufficient funds to put such a program over. Every dairyman is paying a larger amount now, whether he knows it or not, for a propaganda that is being used against him. B. C. W.

Steuben Co., N. Y.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Home Farm Relief

Farmers or their agents should have the legal privilege to go into any city or village and sell their own produce at any price they wished to accept without paying a license. Then the farmer could sell his surplus at wholesale, or retail, from wagon or car or from door to door. This would allow the poor of the city to buy direct from the farmer, and get fresher and cheaper food than now. It would help pass plenty along with advantage to both. The best the federal law can do is to maintain a fairly high protective tariff. Stop irrigating and draining, which increases production at public expense, where we have more now than we can sell.

New York. H. M.

A Just Demand

According to the report I send you imports of frozen eggs from China to the United States so far this year have totaled 5,000 short tons compared with 1,250 tons for the same period last season. I am in the chicken business, and this makes hard sledding. Why not have a tariff on eggs as well as protection on other farm products? Surely the egg producers are as much in need and as many in number as in many other and more favored lines. Let Congress put up the tariff on eggs. HENRY MORRIS.

New Hampshire.

I think we should have a lower rate on trucks used on farms by farmers. Twenty-four dollars a year seems rather high for just a one-ton truck which is used only for the farm, and for hauling farm produce.

Pennsylvania. J. S. LANDIS.

Any legislation to give dirt farmers more for their products, and cut down the cost of selling, giving the consumer food, clothing and other necessities cheaper, would be another "noble experiment," and let us hope a successful one. Some plan, even if faulty, should be immediately adopted by Congress, and we should all start to help work out this complex problem. G. M.

Pennsylvania.

You "talk the language," and mighty few are left who can, and fewer yet who will. The farmer doesn't want any government relief (which means special favors). What he wants is a square deal. But if he ever got it he probably would not benefit from it, because he has been the victim of abuse and robbery so long that if he received justice all at once he would be likely to drop dead from excitement. E. S.

Maine.

The hard State roads make it impossible for a farmer to use horse power on them. This makes a truck a necessity for many of us, but the farmer will use a light truck only 1,000 to 2,000 miles a year, yet he must now pay as much for a license as a truckman who runs 12 hours every day in the year. I do not object to the gasoline tax, but the license fee is unfair to the farmer who pays a big share of the road tax, compared with the commercial truckman. It seems to me that men looking for office are all for the farmer at election time, and when elected we get their report at tax collection time. J. K.

New York.

Referring to farm relief, we are not asking you for special favors or subsidy, just build our tariff walls the same height as the other fellow's. It is not credit we are asking for, but we want a wage for our labor on the same level as other skilled laborers and mechanics. Give us the same profit on our products as the manufacturer gets for the products he sells us.

Delaware. J. H. RICHTER.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

America for Me

'Tis fine to see the Old World, and travel up and down
Among the famous palaces and cities of renown,
To admire the crumbly castles and the statues of the kings,
But now I think I've had enough of antiquated things.

So it's home again, and home again, America for me!
My heart is turning home again, and there I long to be,
In the land of youth and freedom beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

Oh, London is a man's town, there's power in the air;
And Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in her hair;
And it's sweet to dream in Venice, and it's great to study Rome;
But when it comes to living, there is no place like home.

I like the German fir woods, in green battalions drilled;
I like the gardens of Versailles, with flashing fountains filled;
But, oh, to take your hand, my dear, and ramble for a day
In the friendly Western woodland where nature has her way!

I know that Europe's wonderful, yet something seems to lack;
The past is too much with her, and the people looking back.
But the glory of the present is to make the future free;
We love our land for what she is and what she is to be.

Oh, it's home again, and home again, America for me!
I want a ship that's westward bound to plow the rolling sea,
The blessed Land of Room Enough beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

—DR. HENRY VAN DYKE.

*

WE MET with a very pretty dessert recently, which was simple to make in an emergency. It consisted of canned fruit salad, which is a mixture of fruits, combined with orange jello. It was put in a ring mold, turned out on a platter, and the center of the ring filled with whipped cream. Any jellied fruit increases in attractiveness when molded in a ring, and served in this way. We do not like to serve whipped cream with lemon jelly, though this is often done, but in our experience many people cannot take cream with this acid jelly without a touch of indigestion, and in some cases the discomfort may be severe.

*

IF YOU keep antiseptic cotton and gauze bandages ready for the family cuts and scratches, seal them in a glass jar. Sterilize the jar well with boiling water first. We like a wide-mouthed jar with a glass stopper, such as bath salts come in. The old-fashioned way of getting a bandage out of the family rag-bag, or staunching a bleeding cut with a piece of dusty cobweb, horrifies well-trained modern people, though our grandparents survived it. But we hear too often of some apparently trifling accident followed by serious, or even fatal results, to ignore modern knowledge of these possibilities. Since country doctors appear to be becoming extinct, we must look to country mothers to guard the gateway to health.

Tennessee Notes

How time flies! One must begin to plan the lettuce bed, the cabbage and tomato beds, and buy the garden seed. We are planning on moving the garden this year. For years we have tried the present location. We have the largest beet tops and cabbage leaves, but no heads. Some say try ashes, some say try fertilizer, some plaster and some one thing and some another, even to tying the heads or leaves rather, up over where heads should be. I have faithfully tried them all and never yet had what I call a good plump cabbage head. Anyway, a north hillside is not a good garden site, so we will try again.

I usually have good success with lettuce by burning the bed, then banking the frame with dirt, sowing the seed and covering with canvas. Peas, beets, radishes, etc., usually go in the ground in February, but beans and other frost-susceptible vegetables not until all danger of killing frosts is over. I have tried covering plants with papers, boards, crocks, etc., and I don't think it pays for the trouble. I have not noticed the signs, so cannot tell if we will be blessed with fruit or not.

So far, Jan. 21, we have not had sufficient snow to track a rabbit in. Small grain, wheat, oats, rye and barley have suffered in consequence. Tobacco has brought a fair price, but last year the farmers received so little that the majority of them pin-hooked their tobacco, and some have lost $200 or $300. They are a sore bunch. It is just like gambling; one never knows what he is going to get. Why not set the price on their own product? Why must the farmer be a slave? How long will he be content in his slavery? I think it is one of the most shameful, deplorable, abominable things on earth. We never set the price on a thing we buy or a thing we sell. Our taxes are fixed for us, our public money squandered for us, our school teachers chosen for us, our school books (though we have to pay for them, too.) picked out for us. Yet I can examine an eighth grade student and find him more deficient in the really essential knowledge of learning than they used to be when in the third reader. True they can make little didoes, weave chains, draw some humped-backed trees, but they cannot recite the multiplication table or tell you what addition or subtraction is, or what a period or semicolon means, or any thing about the signs or sounds of different letters. As for spelling, unless they are taught at home, that is a lost art in some schools.

What does a man bred and born in the city know of what country people need anyway? He might drive around some day and see a field white with ox-eye daisies and think it a fine field of buckwheat or a field of green sage grass and write it up as a promising fields of wheat, and tax the land for yielding so well, but often the tax assessors never get out; they just copy from the old tax books and then the reports are sent to Nashville, and they fix the price to suit themselves. It is the same with roads, but why enumerate our troubles? They are nation-wide and heart-deep.

Public officials are surely hard to wean; at least they are down this way. What we need is some good strong muzzles to keep them away from the public funds. Yet after all it's nothing more than has happened before. We find that all nations who have passed out of existence have been full of corruption; evil like a festering sore has robbed the world of all that has been best, noblest and honorable. Our own fair nation will be no exception unless we can teach the younger generation the value of their heritage, and who will teach the princi-

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

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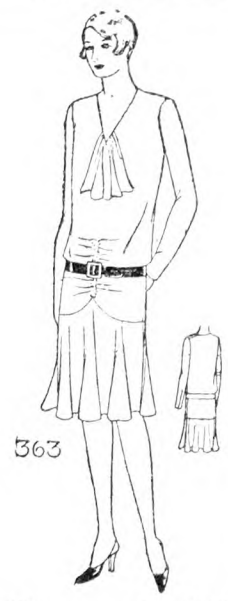

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170 — So Grown-up. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1¾ yds. of 32-in. material with 1 yd. of ribbon. Ten cents.

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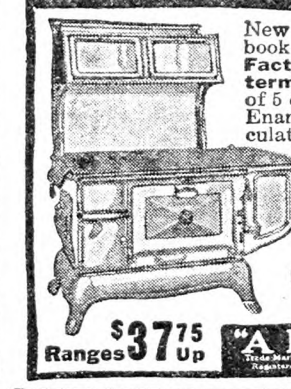

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Peanut Candy in Rhyme

Some gloomy day when young folks yawn
And wish the weary hours were gone,
Go to your storehouse and there get
Brown sugar, heavy, almost wet;
Send someone to a peanut stand,
A quart, fresh roasted, you'll demand;
Set all the children shelling these,
And make them whistle, if you please,
When these are shelled, chop, not too fine;
Butter some pie pans, set in line;
Then take a pound of sugar, turn
Into a pan, and melt, not burn;
But add no water. When 'tis done
And thick like syrup, quickly run;
Your chopped-up peanuts lightly salt
And turn them in. If there's no fault,
Stir just a minute, pour in tins,
And cool, and then the fun begins.
—Author Unknown.

Three Ways of Using Pancake Batter

Here is a good pancake recipe: One egg, a little salt, teaspoon sugar, one-fourth teaspoon baking soda, one cup sour milk, enough flour to make thin dough so as to run from spoon.

When I am short of bread for school lunch I make batter thick for a pan of muffins, then thin it for pancakes, and when I have any left over I put in more sugar, some shortening, a little sweet milk if needed, for the cake, a little vanilla, one cup of flour with one teaspoon baking powder and bake in loaf or shallow pan.

In making pie crust I always use one-half butter and two-thirds lard with milk instead of water. The milk does not have to be as cold as water, and just before putting pie in oven I spread a little butter or lard over top crust. I hope this recipe will be tried by many of your reades as this crust does not hurt children.

Never Fail Dumplings.—Two cups of flour, a little salt, two teaspoons baking powder, two teaspoons butter, not melted, and just enough milk to make dough same as you would for biscuits. Mix in order given, drop by spoonful in kettle. You don't have to be careful about taking off cover while they are cooking, and what is left of the dumplings and stew you can bake for another meal. A. I. R.

With an Apple or Two

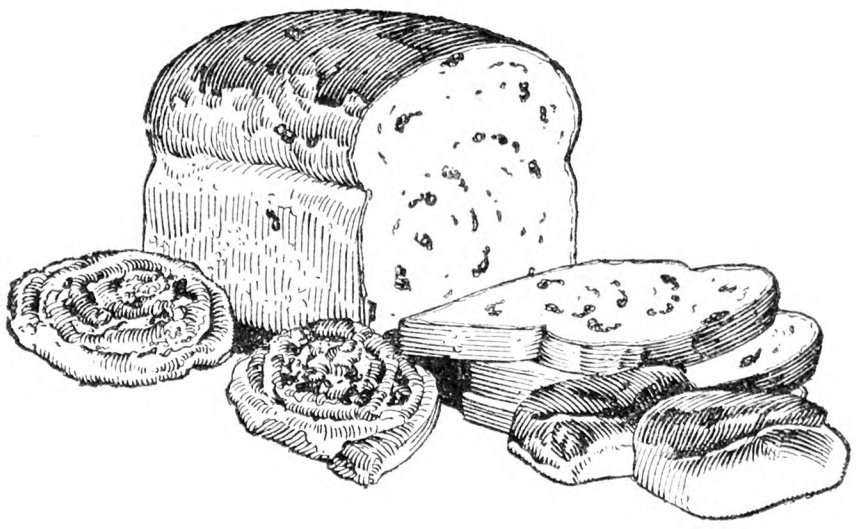
Apple Fritters.—1½ cups flour, 1½ teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, ⅔ cup milk, one egg well beaten, two apples, cut in thin slices. Mix together thoroughly the flour, baking powder and salt. Add the milk and egg and then the sliced apples. Drop by spoonfuls into deep fat hot enough to brown a piece of bread while counting 60. When cooked drain on paper, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve at once.

Apple Pudding.—¼ cup butter, ⅓ cup sugar, one egg well beaten, one cup milk, two cups flour, 2½ teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon of salt, two large apples cut in thin slices. Cream the butter and sugar. Add the egg and milk and then the dry ingredients sifted well together. Lastly add the sliced apples. Bake in moderate oven 35 or 40 minutes. Serve with sugar and cream or any preferred sauce.

Apple Cake.—One cake compressed yeast, one cup milk scalded and cooled, one tablespoon sugar, 3½ cups sifted flour, ¼ cup butter, ½ cup sugar, two eggs, five apples. Dissolve yeast and one tablespoon sugar in lukewarm milk, add 1½ cups flour to make a sponge, and beat until smooth. Cover and set aside in a warm place until light, about 45 minutes. Have sugar and butter well creamed and add to sponge. Then add eggs well beaten, salt and remainder of flour or enough to make a soft dough. Knead lightly and let rise again about two hours. Roll about half an inch thick. Place in two well-greased shallow pans. Brush with butter, sprinkle with sugar. Pare apples, cut into eighths and press into dough sharp edge downward. Sprinkle with cinnamon. Let rise one-half hour or until light, and bake 20 minutes. Keep covered the first 10 minutes in order that apples may be thoroughly cooked. EDNA M. NORTHRUP.

Eggless, Butterless and Milkless Cake

Put one cup water in a basin, add one cup sugar, one tablespoon compound, two cups raisins, one teaspoon cinnamon nutmeg, boil three minutes, cool and add pinch of salt, one teaspoon soda, dissolved in two tablespoons warm water, two cups flour and half teaspoon baking powder.
MRS. W. H. DIVENS.



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I am much interested in the subject "Adventures in Silence," and enclose check for $1, for which kindly send me a copy. We have several deaf people in our family, and I'm hoping this book of your will throw light on some more of our problems. AMELIA RIEHL.

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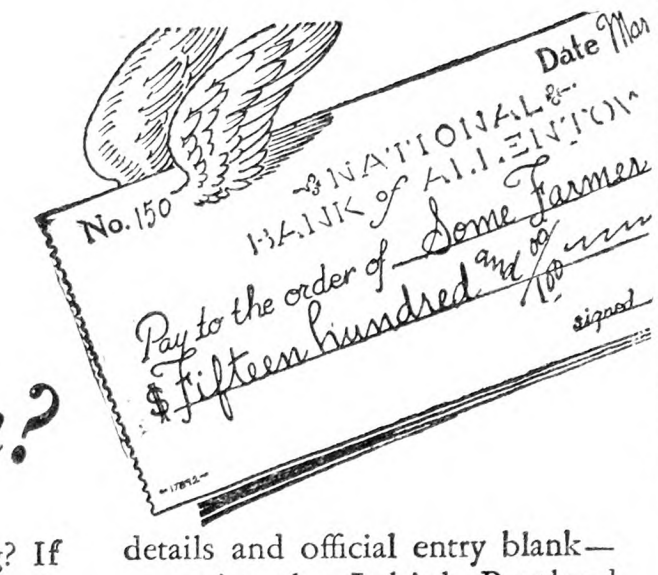

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LEHIGH CEMENT

The Family Cow Needs Care

We have a Jersey cow which supplies the milk for two families in this neighborhood. She has been dry for about three weeks and will freshen during the last part of February. Last year, when she had a calf, her udder was inflamed and was so hard that we could hardly milk her. Do you think she will have an inflamed udder when she has her next calf?
New Jersey. R. B.

Your cow should be cared for from now until after freshening time and fed so that she will be normal when she calves and recovers rapidly from the effects, so that her lactation period may start with the cow in good health. Intelligent attention during the dry period and at the time of calving eliminates the danger of sick cows and insures a longer milking period with more milk and butterfat. A cow that is going to freshen in another month should be allowed plenty of exercise, but should be handled so that she will not slip on the frozen ground or the ice. She should be kept in a stall that is clean and one which has been sprayed with some good disinfectant to guard against disease to the new-born calf. During sunshiny days, if the ground is not too slippery, it will do the cow good to turn her out for a few hours. She should be protected, however, from the cold winds and the drafts by having her yard sheltered with a high board fence or the yard should be on the south side of the stable. It will not do any harm should the cow decide to lie down in the yard during the time she may be turned out. Brushing with a stiff brush has a tendency to stimulate blood circulation and will help to keep the cow in a thrifty condition. A liberal feeding of grain during the dry period before calving will put her in good flesh.

A few days previous to freshening, the grain should be cut down to three or four pounds daily. Ground oats, together with wheat bran and old process linseed oil meal are good feeds to give the dry cow at this time. The drinking water should not be too cold, so as to chill the cow.

For a few hours before the calf is born the cow should have very little hay or silage. A warm bran mash will tend to stimulate digestion and will warm the cow. If the bowels are not very laxative, it will do no harm and probably some good to give the cow a half-pound dose of Epsom salts by means of a drenching bottle. Such a bottle should be of about a quart size and have a long, slim neck so that it can be easily placed in the cow's mouth.

Do not attempt to help the cow at the time of parturition, at least not for the first hour or two after she has begun to labor. Any examination to determine whether the calf is in a normal position should be done only by an experienced person. As soon as the calf arrives it should be given attention. Sometimes mucous membrane covers its nose. If this is the case, it should be removed so that the calf may breathe. Tincture of iodine should be applied immediately to the umbilical cord to guard against any danger of infection through the naval. Where disease germs are lurking about the stable, it is often a serious matter if the iodine is not applied immediately.

Usually the cow will aid her own calf in getting its blood in circulation by licking it vigorously. If, however, she fails to have the mother instinct, it is well to dry the calf with burlap. As soon as possible the new-born calf should have the colostrum or first milk of its mother.

Nature has provided that this milk is full of what we term "antibodies". Antibodies are built up in the blood stream to immunize the calf against disease. Usually within a half hour of the time it is born the calf is trying to nurse. However, during this attempt to get its food the calf comes in contact with perhaps many sources of danger in the way of infection. Should a germ of contagious scours reach the digestive tract before the young animal is able to get its mother's colostrum, the damage may have already occurred and the calf may within the next few hours die as a result of infection. To be ahead of any danger it is well to give the calf some colostrum milk containing the antibodies right away after it is born. This can be done by allowing the calf some of its mother's milk by means of an eight-ounce nursing bottle to which has been attached a baby's nursing nipple. The holes in the nipple should be made large, so that the calf can get the milk from the nursing bottle readily. It has been found by some of our well-known scientists that this method of treatment of the new-born calf will prevent scours in herds where the disease has been very prevalent. The colostrum milk is also laxative, and tends to clean out the digestive system and to start the organs functioning properly.

At this time the cow does not need very much feed. She is in a weakened condition and should be kept quiet, warm and out of all drafts. Do not allow her to drink cold water, but give her access to a pail of lukewarm water and allow her to have a bran mash if she is anxious to eat. If the season is cold or damp, you will add to the protection of your cow by providing her temporarily with a warm blanket. If the cow is cared for in this way the placenta should be expelled normally within a few hours after she has calved. This, of course, should be removed immediately from the stall. Should the afterbirth be retained, it would seem advisable

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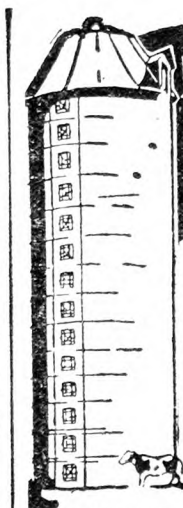

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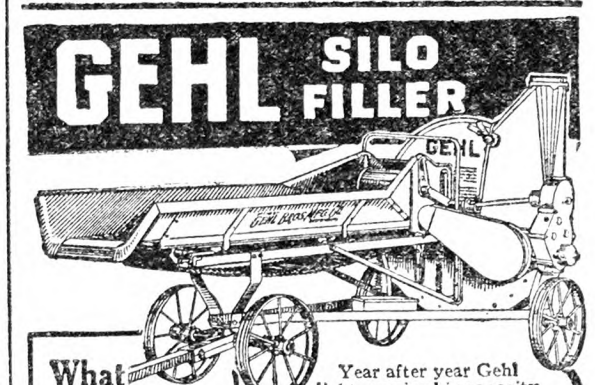

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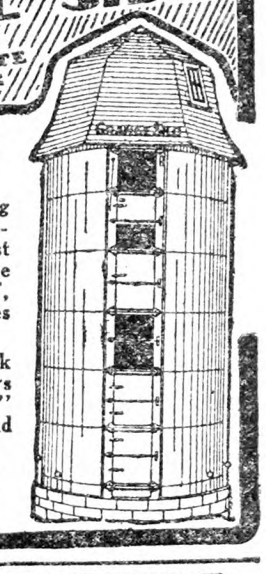

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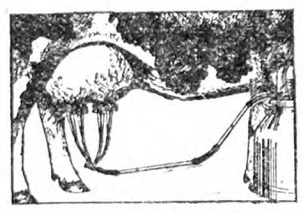

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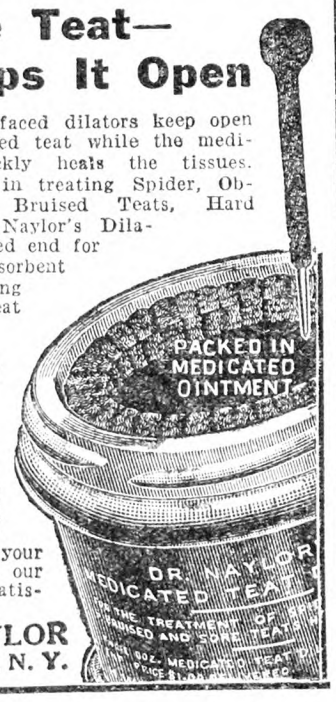

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to call in a responsible veterinarian after the second day.

Probably milking might be postponed for 10 to 12 hours after calving, and then only part of the milk should be drawn from the udder at any one milking for at least two days. Milk fever may be prevented in this way. Should the animal have an attack of this trouble, which usually occurs within two days after calving if at all, it can be recognized by a rather unbalanced walk on the part of the cow, together with a tendency to show weakness in the hind parts. If the disease comes on in the next hour or two, the cow will be down in a sort of stupor. Her position of lying will be rather natural, except that she will place her head around on the side toward the flank. In the later stages paralysis takes place and the cow will be found lying on her side. Treatment should be given by first applying some disinfectant solution to the ends of the teats. The quarters of the udder should then be inflated with sterile air by means of a milk fever outfit which must always be kept sterilized. The udder should not be pumped too hard with air but just enough to relieve the congestion which has taken place. Usually one can tell whether the udder is over-inflated by tapping on it with the forefinger. It should not have the sound of a hard inflated tire but should more resemble the sound of tapping on a slightly inflated inner tube. The teats should be tied with a broad tape to keep the air in the passages of the udder. At the end of about three or four hours the udder should be massaged, and if the air has escaped and the cow has not regained her feet, the udder should be inflated again. This treatment should be kept up until the cow is able to stand up. Often bad cases of milk fever are overcome in a short time and one finds a cow that has been prostrate and apparently paralyzed and blind upon her feet and ready to eat in a few hours after the attack has begun.

Roughages can be fed at this time in the form of plenty of hay and a little silage or other succulent feed such as beet pulp. Too much grain, however, at this time may throw the cow off feed and the udder will not be reduced in its swelling. From two to three weeks should be allowed to get good producing cows on to their rations. Most people prefer to take the calf away from the cow at the end of 48 to 72 hours. There may be good reasons, however, for letting the youngster stay with its mother longer. If by chance the udder is inflamed, the calf will help to reduce that fever and congestion by its butting and punching while nursing. Continual staying of the calf with the mother rather makes it hard for the two to be separated later, and the cow will fret for her calf, while the calf probably will refuse to eat from a pail and lose in flesh for two or three days. Therefore, one must be guided in the length of time that they allow the calf to remain with its mother by existing conditions. J. W. B.

Breaking a Mare to Back

Like many others of your readers, I have a problem that is to me a little difficult to solve. I have recently purchased a six-year-old black mare, weighing 1,350 lbs. She is all that I desire in every respect except one: she will not back up in harness. This mare is carrying a six-months' foal, handles fine in a team or four-horse hitch, is quiet and gentle in every respect until you attempt to back up, either on a pole or on the outside of a four-horse hitch. E. B. P.

Missouri.

As the mare will not back, it will be necessary to give her the usual training given to a colt; but it is a difficult matter to train an adult horse, just as it is to teach an old dog new tricks. As the mare is now in foal it may be wise to postpone the breaking or training work until she has recovered from foaling and the weather is more genial.

The method of teaching a colt to back is to place on its neck a loop of small rope, well toward the shoulder; then stand in front of the colt, press upon the rope to urge the animal backward. The pressure is increased until the colt either steps back or resists. If he resists stop the pressure, but resume it immediately and keep at it until the head is lowered and the animal backs up.

When he has learned to lower the head and back, to escape the pressure, give the word of command "back" each time the pressure is applied. By repeating the pressure and using the word of command the colt will at length recognize the word, just as he does the command "whoa" or "get up," which he should previously have learned. Gradually increase the distance the colt is made to back until he is made to back across the yard. An ordinary colt may be taught to back in a few minutes, but the mare will be more difficult to handle.

When she has learned to back by use of the loop rope and pressure, put on the harness, including the neck loop; then stand behind the mare with cord and lines in hand and gently step her back a little at a time, encouraging her and patting her until she obeys.

If she is very obstinate tie a line around the near front pastern, pass it back under the girth of the harness and give it to an assistant. Now, with the left hand holding the neck rope and the right pressed against the shoulder throw the weight of the mare away from the foot while the assistant takes it up with the line. Now press back on the neck rope and shoulder, which will bring the mare to incline back with the knee close to the ground, letting the foot come down a few inches back of the other. As the mare straightens up she will move the other foot back of her own accord. Repeat this a few times and the most obstinate horse can be made to back. That is the plan practiced by Wm. P. Brainard, as taught in his book, "The Practical Horseman." A. S. A.

Hog Cholera and Vaccination

In October and November seven hogs died of cholera. Will it be safe to put pigs in the quarters occupied by the infected hogs, if the pigs are vaccinated? How long will the cholera germs remain in the soil? My land is limited, but I can change the pig yards so that they will not have to run on the same ground. In this case, would vaccination be necessary? Can the fence from the old yards be used safely? B. C. A.

Broome Co., N. Y.

Properly vaccinated pigs should be safe even on infected land for several months or until ready for market. Breeding stock given the "double treatment" should be safe for life. The germ of hog cholera will remain in the soil for an indefinite time. Infected soil could not be considered safe until at least one winter had passed. Portable fence could be used for new pens if thoroughly disinfected with corosive sublimate. H. H. W.

THE R. N.-Y.: "Double treatment" means the injection of both virus and serum. Many hog breeders in the Mid-West have used it. Several promient veterinarians and pathologists say that various so-called "new" hog disease have followed in the wake of the "double treatment." Most hog-raising farmers would do well to rely on sanitation and good feeding instead of virus to keep their herds healthy.—EDS.

Baltimore Markets

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, bu., W. Md. and Pa. U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up Yorks $1.25 to $1.50, 3-in. up $1.60 to $1.75; Staymans, U. S. No. 1, 3-in. up, $1.75 to $1.90; Delicious, U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up $1.65 to $1.75, 3-in. up $2, few higher; var. var. ungraded, 90c to $1.10. Cabbage, N. Y. bulk, per ton, Danish type, med. size, $45 to $48. Kale, Va., bbls., Scotch, $2.50. Onions, Ind., 100-lb. sacks, yellows, U. S. No. 1, medium to large size, $5.25 to $5.50; 50-lb. sacks, yellows, U. S. No. 1, medium to large size, mostly $2.75. Potatoes, W. Md. and Pa., 100-lb. sacks, round whites, U. S. No. 1, best $1.30 to $1.35, poorly graded $1.10 to $1.25; long reds, U. S. No. 1 $1 to $1.10, showing blight 75c to 90c; Maine, 150-lb. sacks, Gr. Mts., U. S. No. 1, $2.30 to $2.35. Sweet potatoes, E. S. Md., bu. hprs, yellow, U. S. No. 1, $1.50 to $1.75, few fancy higher, poorly graded $1 to $1.25; E. S. Va., bbls., yellows, U. S. No. 1, $3 to $3.50, ungraded $2 to $2.50; white yams, medium size $3, few higher, medium to large size $2.50 to $2.75, large size rough $1.50 to $2. Turnips, nearby, 14-qt. hprs., washed 30 to 50c, few higher.

Eggs.—Nearby fresh gathered firsts, 38½c.

Live Poultry.—Chickens, old, 4½ lbs. and over, 29c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 25 to 27c; Leghorns, 25 to 27c; young, colored, as to size, 33 to 36c; broilers, 35 to 38c. Turkeys, young, 9 lbs. and over, hens, 40 to 42c; gobblers, 33 to 36c; old toms, 28 to 30c.

Live Stock Sales

March 25.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

April 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

April 3-4.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale; W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Nov. 5-6.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Feb. 4-April 4. — Poultry short course at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

Feb. 11-16.—Annual Farm and Home Week, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

March 11-16 — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York.

March 19-23. — Centennial Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass.

Aug. 26-31.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

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Send check or money order for 300—6¼" Best Quality, Pure Cotton, Sterilized Discs with Paper Separators, postpaid.
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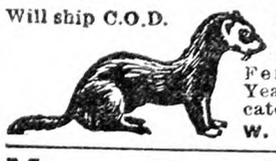
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Sold subject to approval C. O. D., if not satisfied when you received them, return them and your money will be returned, no other charges. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0635.

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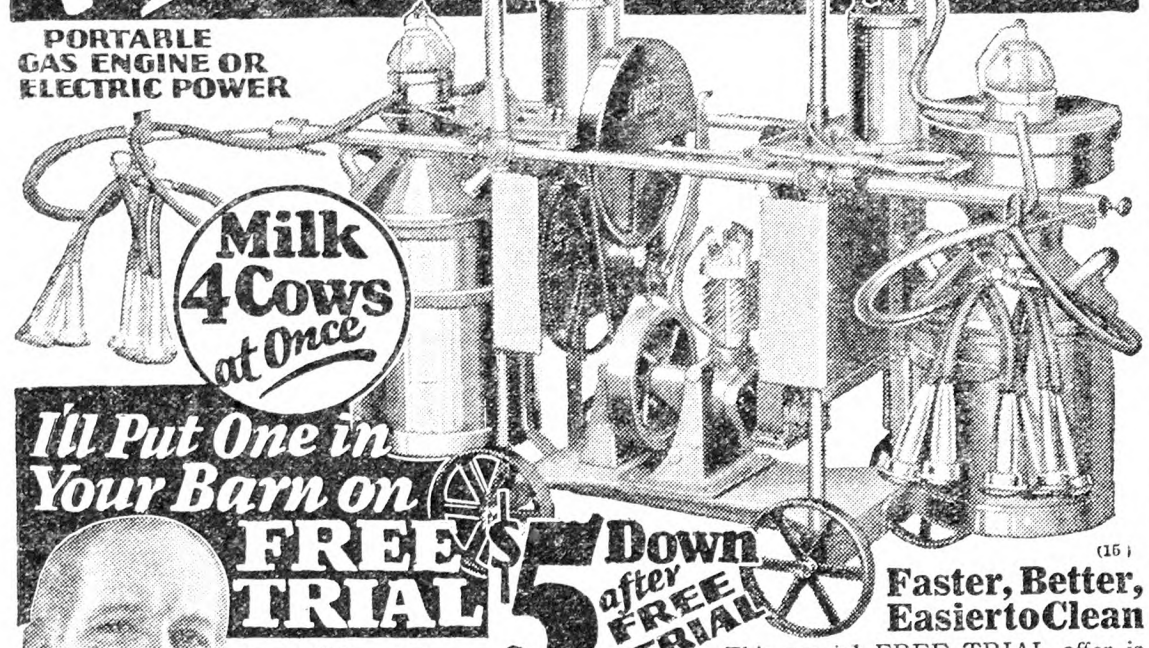

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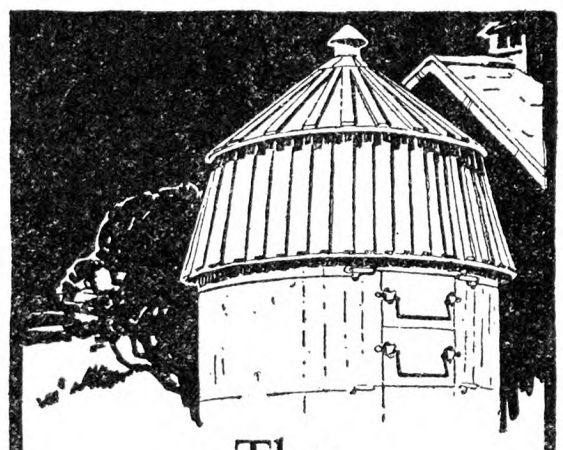

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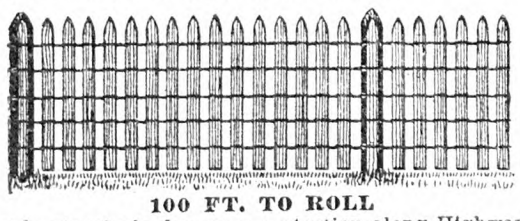

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Country-Wide Produce Situation

At this time of year most farmers have not much to sell except potatoes, butter, or milk and eggs, perhaps some onions, carrots or cabbage, and what apples are left in storage. Sometimes there is a surplus of hay, grain and miscellaneous live stock.

Potatoes Moving Slowly

Taking up these items one at a time: Potatoes seem likely to stay cheap. There are fully one-fourth more than last season still to be sold and shipments are at least 25,000 cars behind last year's figures. Growers have been slow to let them go to market at such low prices after two or three seasons of higher levels. At the beginning of the month the disposition seemed to be to sell rather freely. Haulings were reported active during mild weather in Maine and New York shipping points, and any little rise in prices was followed by a rush of shipments, which at the present rate of about 650 cars daily are close to average market requirements. Probably most of the potatoes will move at some price if they keep well and if the new Southern crop is as much lighter as is expected.

Holdings in sections distant from market are the most serious part of the problem because they cannot move at all unless there is a decent margin above freight costs. Canadian shippers are handicapped further by the tariff and find their potatoes hard to sell at any price, especially in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Some effort was made to reach a market for them in Western Canada and in the West Indies.

Producers in New York and other Eastern States have done fully as well as the rest. They were often able to get back at least the cost of the crop by selling in local and nearby markets. The lowest price reported in Western New York was 35c per bushel, in bulk, on the farms in January, and but lately some sales were at 50c. Many growers near consuming centers sold considerably above these prices.

Onions and Cabbage

The carlot supply of onions seems likely to be at least a thousand carloads short of last season's shipments. Imports have been light since the new tariff went into effect. Egyptian onions are not expected until the middle of April, when old onions are gone. Present high prices ought to hold until Texas onions are plentiful in April. They will be a heavy crop at present indications and all the old onions should be closed out before the new crop is ready. Onion growers were advised in the Federal outlook reports not to increase acreage, but southern planters have set considerably more land to Bermuda onions. There are reports that growers in the Rocky Mountain section, especially in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado, intend to go in heavily for the Spanish type of onions, which will have a better market position under the new tariff restrictions.

Old cabbage is in light supply and mostly in Western New York. The price has been coming down a few dollars now that new cabbage makes up more than half the carload shipments. The earliest southern shipping sections are expected to produce about one-third more cabbage this year and some is selling almost as low as the best of the old cabbage in northern markets. Southern growers, however, get only about $25 per ton, compared with nearly $40 for stored cabbage at Western New York shipping points. The storage holdings are reported only a few hundred cars now and ought to close out fairly well, since many buyers prefer old cabbage for the present, as compared with the small, loose, leafy heads of early Florida and Texas cabbage.

More Butter and Milk

Production of butter and milk tends to increase gradually at this time of year, although weather brings market shortage and price upturns once in a while. Cold-storage butter has been coming out fast lately and prices were holding well on all grades around the first of February. The Spring outlook is a little uncertain because of the heavy foreign production that may compete to some extent. Australia's production has increased one-third and that of New Zealand one-seventh this season. Their most active period of production is at the time when American dairy herds are in Winter quarters. The milk and butter output in this country may be checked a little by the recent rise in grain prices.

There is a tendency in the West to shift from dairying to beef cattle because of the expectation of high-priced beef for years to come. This shift would help eastern dairymen. It seems likely that butter will sell as high as it can without bringing competition from foreign sources and this outside competition in turn depends upon the course of the butter markets in Europe. The milk position seems good, with demand increasing faster than probable supply. There may be some further increase of long-distance shipments of milk, but nearby producers will still have some advantage. Dairying for local markets is making rapid gains in the South.

Hesitating Egg Buyers

Eggs seem likely to be a little cheaper this Spring than in the Spring of 1928 because, for one reason, the cold storage people lost money in eggs last year and may be afraid to buy again unless at lower prices. Buying for storage has considerable to do with sustaining the egg price at time of heaviest production. Last Spring hens did not lay well. If they do as well as the average this year there will be more eggs to sell early in the season. It seems there is not much change in the average size of the laying flocks this year, although there is one difference in the fact that there were more old hens kept over and fewer pullets raised. Old hens start laying later in the Spring and stop sooner than the pullets. Perhaps this make-up of the flock will help prevent the overproduction in early Spring.

Steady Apple Market

Apples are holding their prices and seem likely to keep along near this line of values with perhaps a little advance if the export trade continues active and strong. The market crop and the late Winter holdings in cold storage were each 8 or 9 per cent more than the five-year average, but the excess was in western boxed apples. Eastern apples have been selling high in Europe, and are even preferred to boxed apples in some markets because of a demand for well-known cooking varieties. Fancy lots have been selling as high as $8 or $9 per barrel in Holland, where New York Russets have been great favorites this season. In England, Greenings and Albemarle Pippins have brought similar prices at times. With a little more prosperity and fewer idle workmen the English apple trade would have turned out remarkably well. As it was, English buyers have not paid, as a rule, prices in proportion to markets in this country. Europe has taken more than the usual supplies of boxed apples, but has paid rather low prices. Our heavy exports have done much to relieve the desperate condition of oversupply at western shipping points. We still have too many boxed apples to sell, but the market acts a little better lately. One weak feature confronting the apple market is the large supply of oranges and grapefruit selling at low prices. G. B. F.

Sanitation and Pigs

The Spring farrowing season will soon be in full swing. When it arrives the wise hogman will be on hand. Worms take a heavy toll of little pigs by causing thumps, unthriftiness and slow gains. These parasites are not hard to control if a few simple rules are carefully observed.

The treatment consists of a comprehensive system of management, starting with cleanliness and sanitation in the farrowing pen, and following along through the various stages in the growth and development of pigs. It may be said to begin before the pigs are born by thoroughly washing sows' udders with soap and water a day or two before they farrow. Then put the sows in farrowing pens that have been previously prepared by scrubbing with boiling hot lye water until clean and bedded with clean straw.

Where the sows are to farrow in individual houses, locate the houses in clean fields or lots which have not had hogs on them since being plowed. When the pigs are about 10 days old, sows and litters should be moved from the farrowing pens or houses and lots out onto clean pasture fields, where they should be kept until ready for market. To do this, load the sow and litter into a clean wagon or truck, or a crate on a sled, and haul them to the new quarters. It is important not to drive sows and their litters through and over old mud holes and barn and pasture lots.

All these are requirements, not suggestions. This system further consists of plowing the old fields as often as they become contaminated and moving the hogs into new fields and pastures. Feed and water troughs should be kept clean. Every effort should be made to keep hogs out of dirty pens, old used lots and old wallows.

These methods of keeping parasites out of hogs are more effective than medical treatments, and are consistent with the best-known methods of economical pork production. If these principles are violated and pigs become infested with worms, the following treatment may be found useful as a last resort: First, keep pigs off feed and water 36 hours before treating; then treat with oil of chenopodium (American wormseed oil) at the rate of one drop to each 2 lbs. of live weight. For example, 20 drops would be the dosage for a 40-lb. pig. Each pig should receive three ounces of castor oil at the same time. The dose of oils may be administered by catching the pig and giving direct with a spoon or with a syringe. Doses may be divided and fed in small pieces of bread or in wads of raw dough to each pig separately according to his individual requirements.

Care should be used in administering this dose not to treat pigs when complications other than worms are apparent. Further precaution is necessary in measuring the doses and weighing the pigs. Carefully measure and gives doses accordingly. Better results will be obtained if the pigs are vigorously exercised about 15 minutes after they have had the treatment. This will insure free bowel movement, which is necessary for best results.

When wise management is employed to prevent roundworm infestation, dosing is unnecessary. Farmers all over the country who have used the preventive method testify that it is by far the best system. One of its biggest recommendations is the fact that it is being generally used by those who are making good in Ton-Litter Contests. KENNETH A. CLARK.

University of Maryland.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Almost the entire Vermont State flood bond issue of $8,500,000 for highways and bridges has been obligated for reconstruction work resulting from the flood of 1927, according to a preliminary report made public Jan. 31 by the State Highway Board. The report showed that claims filed for work already completed amounted to $2,626,723. That expenditures for work completed on which final claims have not been filed amounted to $1,771,092, that work under construction on which partial claims have been filed totalled $2,156,828, and that work to be started in 1929 will involve $1,368,507. The estimated cost of contingencies and engineering not included in these figures amounts to about $200,000 and brings the total expenditures up to $8,123,152. Reconstruction included 1,474 bridges destroyed or damaged by the flood, most of which are now open to traffic.

Two men were burned to death and three others seriously injured just before dawn Jan. 31 when fire swept the engineers' companionway of the Dollar liner President Johnson, tied to Pier 9 at the foot of 12th St., Jersey City. The dead men were identified as Stanley Horton, a junior engineer, of Alameda, Cal., and Benjamin Krynck, also a junior engineer, who has relatives at Rome, N. Y. William Gonzales, marine engineer; John Terlin, deck engineer, and John Sassetz, assistant engineer, were removed to St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, with severe burns. Most of the crew, numbering 206, were asleep at the first alarm. The President Johnson, formerly the Panama-Pacific liner Manchuria, was purchased by the Dollar Line recently from the International Mercantile Marine, and was remodeled at Newport at a cost of more than $2,000,000.

Starting with the explosion of a gas main in the cellar of 50 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 2, fire swept three adjoining frame houses, and with its spread widened by fire subsequent explosions wrought heavy damage to two buildings across the street. The blaze spread rapidly through the four three-story frame buildings, causing damage estimated at $50,000.

A special grand jury called to investigate the Chicago Sanitary District reported Feb. 2, that the trustees with one exception, were ignorant of district affairs, other than patronage, but charged that a $9,602,355 deficit exists in the district's bond fund. A more recent audit, it is understood, will show a shortage of $3,000,000. The jury informed Chief Justice John J. Sullivan of the Criminal Court that it believes the investigation should go on with more special grand juries until those responsible for existing conditions are brought to justice.

Two men were drowned and a third saved himself Feb. 3 when their automobile broke through three inches of ice on Lake Champlain and sank in 14 ft. of water near Plattsburg, N. Y. Sherman Smith, 56, and Fred Barber, drowned and Harry R. Greene of Plattsburg, driver of the car, a closed model, escaped through a broken window. The bodies of the two were recovered.

Barnwell P. Howell and Andrew Brink, attached to the Pensacola naval flying squadron, were killed at Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 4, when their airplanes crashed in mid-air during a formation flight. Howell, who was 24, was born in Franklin, Tex., and is survived by his widow, Levonne Miller Howell of Pensacola, and his parents in Franklin. Brink, 21, was born in Wilmington, Del. He is survived by his mother, Mary C. Kennedy of Wrentham, Mass. The navy planes collided at 700 feet altitude. Both planes crashed to the ground, killing the pilots almost instantly.

Michigan's Gretna Green, Monroe, famous in surrounding States because eloping couples have found it easy to be married there without establishing even a temporary residence, was swept by fire Feb. 4. The flames, which threatened the entire business section, were brought under control after a seven-hour battle. Damage was estimated at $500,000. Fire companies from Toledo and Detroit rushed to join the fight against the fire, which started in the local Masonic Temple, recently erected at a cost of $100,000. Several churches were destroyed.

The home of Otto Marx, financier, at 254th St. and Sycamore Ave., in the Riverdale district of the Bronx, New York City, was destroyed by fire Feb. 4. The loss, including the furnishings, a Rembrandt and paintings by Henry Mosler, best known for his paintings of American historical subjects, was estimated at between $500,000 and $1,000,000.

With the backing of the State Automobile Association bills were introduced in the Legislature at Albany Feb. 4 to require motorists who have figured in accidents causing damage to persons or property to undertake financial responsibility if they desire to continue to operate cars. Scores of irresponsible and dangerous drivers will be driven from the highways if it is enacted, it is claimed. The proposal is a compromise on the compulsory insurance idea which has been advocated by the Democratic minority for some time. It is sponsored by Senator George R. Fearon and Assemblyman Horace Stone, both Republicans from Onondaga. Financial responsibility for property damage is fixed at $1,000, while for damage to persons it ranges from $5,000 to $10,000.

The final practical test proving that a man can escape from a sunken submarine and live was demonstrated at Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 5 when Chief Torpedoman Edward Koliposki, deep sea diver, and Lieut. C. B. Momsen of the Naval Bureau of Construction and Repair, both wearing the new "lung," crawled from the escape hatch of the S-4 and bobbed unhurt to the surface of the sea through 40 feet of water. The S-4 was sunk off Provincetown, Mass., in December, 1927, with the loss of 40 lives, and since has been reconditioned as an underwater experimental laboratory. An "escape hatch" has been built on the deck aft of the conning tower as an auxiliary of the Momsen "lung," a sort of gas mask and said to be the first device of its kind enabling a man to live underwater. It was developed by Lieut. Momsen and two others in a series of naval experiments which followed the S-4 tragedy.

Two downtown office buildings in New York, Jeweiers' Building at 9 Maiden Lane and the Anderson Building, 12 John St., valued at $2,000,000 have been given by J. P. Morgan to the New York Hospital. The two buildings were described as part of a large endowment given secretly to the hospital by Mr. Morgan.

A new speed record of 18 hours and 21 minutes and 59 seconds for the non-stop flight from Los Angeles to New York was established Feb. 5 when Frank M. Hawks, Texas Oil Company pilot, and Oscar E. Grubb, mechanic, landed at Roosevelt Field, L. I., in a Wasp-motored Lockheed Air Express monoplane.

Charles A. Lindbergh, flying a Sikorsky amphibian, with which Pan-American Airways is starting a mail and passenger service from Miami to Panama, completed the second leg of his flight by hopping from Belize, British Honduras, to Tela, Honduras, Feb. 5, and thence to Managua, Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON. — The House bill calling for the building of 15 cruisers was passed by the Senate Feb. 5 by the overwhelming vote of 68 to 12, retaining the time clause to which President Coolidge was opposed, and changed only by the addition of an amendment by Reed of Missouri which requests the President to negotiate a treaty by which the rules of war as applied to the treatment of neutral ships will be codified. This was accepted by Borah as a substitute for his amendment calling on the President to arrange an international conference to bring about the same thing. The only way in which it affects the Cruiser Bill is the provision by which the President is authorized to suspend the naval construction if a disarmament pact is agreed on.

After a second conference failed to break the deadlock between the House and Senate over the $24,000,000 additional fund for enforcement of prohibition, it appeared Feb. 5 that the first deficiency bill, which carries that provision and the $75,000,000 for tax refunds, will fail to pass. Unless the conferees decide to report back to the Senate, no further action on the bill at this session will be possible. The House conferees, considering the test vote of 240 to 151 the proof of sentiment against the dry fund, will refuse to act until the Senate recedes.

The United States Shipping Board voted unanimously Feb. 5 to lend $6,525,000 to the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines, operators of the Ward Line, toward the construction of two new vessels, with a guaranteed speed of 20 knots to compete with foreign ships now running to Cuba. Contracts already had been let to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company for construction of the vessels, but the contracts called for a guaranteed speed of only 19 knots. When the Cunarder Caronia entered the trade it was agreed that this speed should be increased. The ships will be of 16,000-ton displacement each and will cost $4,350,000 each. The $6,525,000 the Shipping Board agreed to lend represents 75 per cent of the total construction cost, the maximum amount the Shipping Board may advocate under the Jones-White merchant marine act. The loan is to be repaid in annual installments over a 20-year period. It is provided in the loan agreement that the vessels shall remain under American registry for 20 years, and as long thereafter as any sums may be due the government on the loan.

Clean the Separator

I notice on page 24 an interesting article entitled "Planning Milk Ordinance." I would just like to offer this suggestion in connection with explaining to farmers the ways and means of producing clean, safe milk, that the imperative need of seeing to it that the milking machine is taken apart and washed thoroughly after each and every milking be emphasized. To produce clean, safe milk with a milking machine, this is very important. A. P. J.

R. N.-Y.—We are much obliged to our correspondent for emphasizing this essential work. All utensils used in handling milk need the most scrupulous attention in cleanliness. Otherwise they will become nests for the spread of bacteria.

Orange County Farm Sale
AT AUCTION

Absolute sale of farm, stock, machinery, crops and household furniture of the late Edward F. Dillon at farm, Little Britain, Orange County, N. Y., one-fourth mile from postoffice and rail road station, State road leading to Washingtonville and Newburgh, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1929

at 9 a.m. sharp, and continuing until all is sold.

24 HEAD OF EXTRA CHOICE HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY DAIRY COWS

Some fresh, some nearby and some very early springers; 5 of which are registered Holsteins, and 6 choice Holstein yearling heifers. This dairy was carefully selected by Mr. Dillon, are right in every way, good sized producers in perfect health. The public is invited to call and see this dairy any time before the sale.

Guernsey Bull, 2 years old, a thoroughbred of excellent type, also yearling Holstein bull.

Team of Black Horses, weight, 3,000 lbs., kind, true and sound, in fine condition.

100 Mixed Chickens, Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns; 4 Geese, 3 Ducks, 4 Guinea Hens.

Full equipment of farm tools and machinery, wagons, plows, harrows, gasoline engine, milking machine, etc.

30 tons choice hay, 50 tons ensilage, lot of other feed.

1927 Chevrolet runabout, good rubber, perfect condition, run 3,000 miles.

Household furniture of all kinds for a 10-room house.

Terms on personal property, cash.

THE FARM

Will be sold at 12 o'clock noon, sharp, contains 108 acres choice land, some black dirt, upland, pasture and woodlot. Well watered by springs and gravity supply to buildings. Large barn, garage, with house, two silos, chicken house, etc.

THE HOUSE

contains 10 rooms, in good condition, with abundance of family fruit and shade trees. Convenient to postoffice, railroad station, school, churches and State road busses.

TERMS ON REAL ESTATE

10 per cent of the purchase price at the time and place of sale, the balance within 30 days from day of sale. A portion of purchase price can remain on mortgage.

Sale rain or shine. Lunch on grounds.

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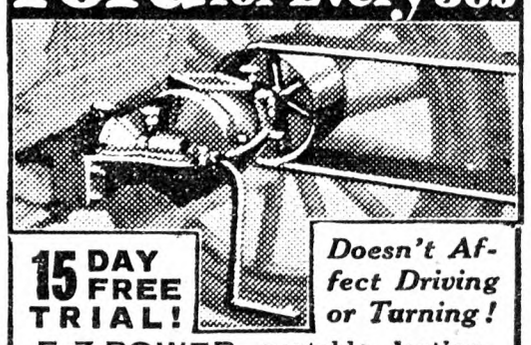

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Box 175 ATCHISON, KANSAS

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 267.

SMALL country home for sale; one acre, henhouses, new garage, fruit trees. BOX 89, Greenwich, N. Y.

POULTRY farm near Camden, N. J., 6 acres, houses, 1,200 layers, 2,000 chicks, 7-room dwelling, hot water heat, electricity; near station, bus, telephone, good markets; $1,500 cash, balance mortgage. ADVERTISER 5461, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reasonable, 90-acre general farm; for cash; New Jersey preferred; no agents. JOSEPH LASKOWSKI, 32 Bay Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

FARM FOR RENT—Dairy farm to rent for term of years; one mile south of Sharon, Conn., 400 acres in good cultivation and pasture; modern barn equipped for first-class dairy, accommodates 50 cows, metal stanchions, cement floor, running water and electricity; cooling room, ice house, barn for horses and auto truck conveniently located; good nine-room dwelling. Apply CHARLES W. HOOPER, Sharon, Conn.

GASOLINE station, roadside inn, large living house, outbuildings and extensive grounds, to lease; location, Yorktown Heights, Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; corner on two main highways, heavily traveled; house heated and other improvements; can be used for Summer boarding-house; reasonable terms. ADVERTISER 5456, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHICKEN farm, boarding-house, 500 layers, equipped for 1,200, for sale or will accept partner with full charge of same. ADVERTISER 5458, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—To settle an estate, a farm of 148 acres, located 5 miles from city of Auburn, on improved county road; large gambrel roof, basement, barn and 15-room house built for two families; good, productive soil suitable for Alfalfa, dairying or general farming; best of markets; price $5,000 for quick sale. MRS. IRVING D. SMITH, Skaneateles, N. Y.

BEING unable to answer all letters received I take this means of notifying those who have so faithfully responded to my ad. that I have secured the proper farm I was looking for. FRED WEHRENBERY.

WANTED to rent land from elderly couple for 10-tent camp; near water and woods, within 2 miles of main thoroughfare; New Jersey or New York, within 50 miles of New York City; particulars in my replies. ADVERTISER 5469, care Rural New-Yorker.

$6,000 BUYS rooming house, gas station on Lincoln Highway; river frontage; electricity; terms, half. W. S. RITTASE, New Oxford, Pa.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40 not prepaid; 10 lbs. white, prepaid, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; buckwheat comb, $1.75. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat; either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Fine extracted, 60-lb. can here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells; price $325 f.o.b. premises. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

FINEST amber clover with comb honey; 5 lbs., $1.25; clover ext., 5 lbs., $1.10; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1; $1.80 delivered 3rd zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

USED Prairie State incubators, $30; 390 egg; fine condition; efficient. BEAUANDOT DUCK RANCH, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

SALTED cucumbers, freshened make delicious pickles; won't freeze or spoil in transit; several sizes; prices reasonable. EDSON'S GARDENS, Leroy, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure extracted buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 85c, postpaid. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $5.40 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

HONEY—"Light Autumn Flower" extracted, none finer, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; two, $2.10. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

FOR SALE—Hand power, invalid or freight elevator, 600-lb. capacity. SIDNEY CROUNSE, Altamont, N. Y.

100 PER CENT pure honey; 5-lb. pail, $1.35, prepaid. YANDIK BROS. APIARIES, Claverack, N. Y.

HONEY, finest clover, 10-lb. pail, $2; 5 lbs., $1.10; delivered; C. O. D. orders solicited. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

HONEY — Clover - buckwheat blend, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.70; postpaid third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

GIVE us a trial, send for five-pound pail our exquisite honey, $1.25 postpaid; 6 pails, $6; none finer. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

32-VOLT electric light plant, good as new, a real bargain. LESTER W. BENNETT, Victor, N. Y.

PURE honey, satisfaction guaranteed; 5 lbs. clover, $1; 10 lbs., $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50. C. N. BALLARD, Valois, N. Y.

FOR SALE—1928 Buckeye incubator, turning trays, 1,100-egg capacity, used one season; 2 brooder stoves. B. WILLIAMS, R. D. 1, Box 135, Dover, N. J.

COUNTRY board, real country home, steam heat, electricity, bath. CHICHESTER FARM, Mahopac, Putnam Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Catskill locust honey; send sample by mail; state price 60-lb. can. HURTZIG, 54 Morris Avenue, Morristown, N. J.

AX HANDLES, hand shaved, white hickory, 60c; red rickory, 40c; postpaid; give length, single or double bit; hammer handles, finest shellbark hickory, 15c. CHAS. RICKARD, R. 2, Interlaken, N. Y.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES — Water, medicines, soils, minerals, dairy products, etc. C. W. WINCHELL, 40 Journal Square, Jersey City, N. J.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

FOR SALE, reasonable, one steel IXL waterwheel, 6x12 feet, also grist mill machinery. JOHN W. EBERT, North Branch, N. Y.

WANTED—Home with kindly parents for seven-year-old orphaned girl of American parentage; no money available for child's care. Write to MRS. CHARLES DANA GIBSON, 105 East 22d St., New York City.

LIBRARY table, hand-carved, walnut, size 24 by 60 inches, price $150. MRS. J. W. McLEOD, Rowland, N. C.

GOOD feeding hay, Timothy, with finer grasses, $14 per ton, f.o.b. Aurora, N. Y. C. LESLIE MASON, Genoa, N. Y.

PURE buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75 cents; 10-lb. pail, $1.40, prepaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FARM level on tripod; has compass and telescope with cross-hairs; new; cost $40; sell for half. BOX 130, Fort Washington, Pa.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; 5 lbs. white or buckwheat chunk comb, $1.10, delivered third zone; not prepaid, 12 sections fancy buckwheat comb, $2.40; list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Complete crating mill, three machines and blower. FRED FEIOCK, Wolcott, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN about 60, unable to walk alone, otherwise good health, wants permanent place to room and board in country where he can get on ground without too much trouble; has wheel chair; pay $50 per month; very cheerful disposition, good references; near Poughkeepsie if possible. ADVERTISER 5448, care Rural New-Yorker.

HAND-MADE patch-work quilts for sale. MRS. L. BENJAMIN, Box 19, Hunter, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Sound feeding buckwheat, $2.30 hundred. ED. GRANGER, Rt. 8, Ithaca, N. Y.

PURE honey, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 12 pails, $10; buckwheat, 1 pail, 80 cts; 12 pails, $7.50, postage prepaid; 60-lb. can, here, buckwheat or mixed, $5. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Indian relics; 160 arrow points, 5-spear points, 2 stone hatchets. J. D. WRIGHT, Upper Red Hook, N. Y.

EXCHANGE—Butter worker, new; exchange or sell. MRS. HOWARD HOLSINGER, Denton, Md.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

The Redwoods of California

The redwoods are natives of California and of no other State. They are a relic of previous ages, and a fine sample of God's creation. There are no other trees that can compare with them for size in any country, save Australia, where the Eucalyptus grows. They are taller trees, but lack in diameter of body. Eucalyptus trees are now grown in California from seed the Rev. Wm. Taylor sent here.

There are two species of Sequoia or redwood, Gigantea and Sempervirens. Gigantea is the more southern and not in so large forests, but supplies the largest trees, up to 350, one 400 ft. high, with a diameter of 30 to 35 ft. One of the largest was cut to get a section for the World's Exposition in Chicago. That had a diameter of 35 ft. It was cut with long augers, taking several men many days to fell it. The stump is now used as a dancing floor by picnickers. They are cone-bearing and are found in scattering groves all through the southern part. In Mariposa Park several trees have driveways through them large enough for big wagons or autos to pass through, as did this writer with wife and friends three years ago.

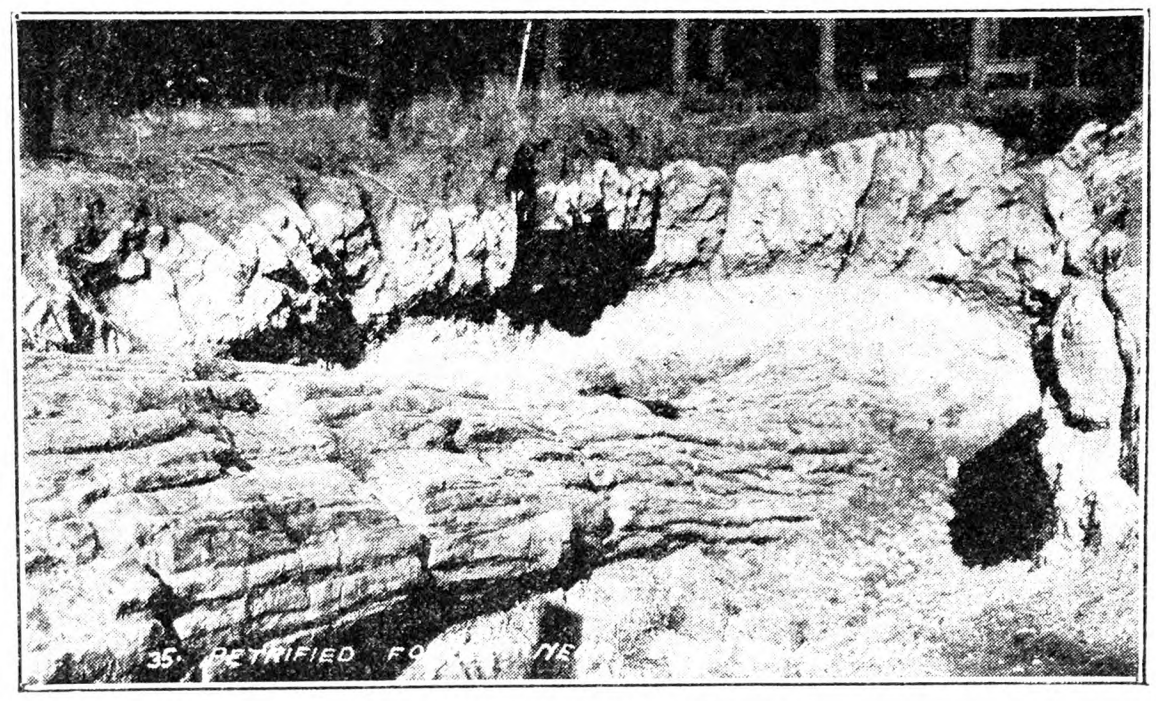
Sequoia sempervirens grows in the northern part of the State. They are more in the coast region and increase in the immensity of their forests as you go north. This class does not get quite so large, some up to 25 ft. diameter, and 300 to 350 ft. high, while many are down to good sawlog size. In the southern limits there are not so extensive forests as farther north. Many were used for fence and building by the early settlers, and the rails and posts are yet in sound condition, as it is not a timber to rot, light wood, straight-grained, of a red color.

When one is cut a number grow up around the stump, close together, straight in spite of the crowding, always reproducing trees in numbers as fine as the one around the old stump. They are grown by the millions in nurseries and transplant well with care. Where forests are cut, if fires are kept out, they will make new forests in short time.

As to the age of these redwoods, we can count the circles from the center to circumference, and make out something near. Scientific men claim from their ways of reckoning that these trees now growing are about 6,000 years old.

We have here a lot of petrified trees of the same size. They did grow and live the same as our present forests, and were destroyed by some force of nature that draws on one's imagination. They grew before the present lot had a place to grow, on a mountain, for ages, and by some unknown cause they were destroyed at once as they all lie with tops in one direction, tops sloping downward, with only the stumps of some exposed. Those old trees are covered with volcanic ash, to several hundred feet depth, so long ago, that large oaks and other trees are growing above them, only the stumps exposed to mark their resting place. In digging around them we find them the same size for near 100 ft., with at times others lying partly across them, at that length. It would indicate they are the same length as the present trees are. To look at those trees, to consider their ages in which they grew, and how they were leveled, and who lived with them at the time of destruction, is beyond our comprehension. A. H. GRIESA.

California.



Scene in the Petrified Forest

Mr. Griesa and Family Driving Through the Forest

Thoughts from Long Acres

Some of our historical traditions are accepted as facts without question. For instance, that wooden nutmeg story in our early school histories fastened upon all New Englanders a reputation for shrewdness in trade, but one thing I wish to say of those Yankees, they could make good clocks. Some years ago I paid a number of large dollars for a clock made by a nationally known company which advertises extensively, but is not located in New England. It was a foxy-looking contraption with a red mahogany case in the latest style, but it has been the most aggravating thing we own. That clock is more temperamental than an opera singer; it must sit just so or it will not run; it must be just so warm, as it stops every cold night; it is an eight-day affair, but if wound too tight or left unwound for more than four days, in fact for a hundred and one reasons or no reason at all, it just simply refuses to run. Calvin's maternal grandpa is given to attending sales and making trades. He has accumulated several old clocks, and offers to bring us one, but makes the apology that it is old-fashioned. He doesn't realize that is the biggest recommendation he can give for a clock. Those Connecticut clockmakers were craftsmen who took pride in their output. When they built a clock it was made to last for a lifetime, and keep good time under any and all conditions. Possibly the early clockmakers did most of the work by hand, but it was good work. I have seen grandfather clocks over a hundred years old, with wheels made of wood and with weights hung on chains, which were still ticking away as good as ever.

It is interesting to note that clockmaking has followed our styles in house building. The first clocks I remember seeing were shelf clocks, tall, square-cornered, with a door full length of glass, the lower half having a picture painted on it. They were good clocks then, and still are if you are lucky enough to own one, and they were built sturdy and honest, just as were the houses in those days. The next step in house building was the jigsaw doodads all over the front porch and in gable ends, so clock cases had to follow suit, and we find them too ornamented with scroll work and fancy rigamagigs up the sides and on top of the case, while the painted picture on the door disappeared. These were good clocks despite their excess ornamentation, because those Connecticut makers still held all the clockmaking business. Next came the square, drygoods box style of house, built somewhat plain and solid, and clocks followed suit. You remember that stylish clocks in that day had to be excessively heavy, as they were in low marble and bronze cases with corner pillars of bronze and a gilt or bronze dingus on top. They featured the cathedral chime and a face hard to read, but they kept fair time in the parlor, while the kitchen clock was either an old one or a cheap, tinny thing made to sell but not to last. Since that time we have had successive waves of bungalows and Dutch Colonial houses, so clock cases have again become plain, but alas! The old honesty of build has disappeared so that the things are anything but reliable. Happy the family whose daughters have not become ashamed of the old clocks and marched them off to the attic to be replaced by the new-fangled, plain mahogany cases with punk works inside.

Do you remember the old song about grandfather's clock which stopped, never to go again, when the old man died? When I was a young man and knew it all, I thought such tales were all foolishness, but now that I am old enough to realize how little I know I am not so sure. I have heard many stories tending to show that an old clock actually does get in tune with the family, so that a death in the family is foreshadowed by the stopping of the clock. That would not be true of these modern clocks, or whole families would die off within a month. A clock stopping was an event in those days when clocks were made to run, so it was looked upon as a calamity, but these clocks of today surprise us when they run at all. The makers may think they are doing a smart thing by putting out an inferior product at a high price, but you may be very sure that we will never buy another clock made by that company.

My personal knowledge of New England is very limited, but some way I feel acquainted with the good folks living there through their letters to THE R. N.-Y., and I can fairly picture those farm homes. I am quite sure that there are many old clocks still ticking away after being in the family for scores of years. An old clock is a faithful friend reminding us of duties to be done, sending us away on time, telling us when to eat and sleep and when to arise for another day of work or play. It tells us when the children should go to school and when we may expect them home, when the train will arrive bringing the long absent one, when the bride shall come down the old stairway, and when the last sad march shall begin. It sees so much, yet never tells tales about us, as other friends sometimes do. We of the newer Middle West are fortunate indeed if our fathers brought with them the old family clock, but few of them did, so we must depend on these newer contraptions made by machines, by the gross, to sell, so that another millionaire may flaunt his riches before our eyes. How many of those Connecticut clockmakers became millionaires? Not a single one, because they were too honest and too proud of their work to put out a shoddy product. Maybe they made wooden nutmegs, maybe that is only another history tale, but judging them by their handiwork, the houses which have endured for a hundred years and more, or even two hundred, barns equally as old, and clocks which tick away as strongly as ever a hundred years after the maker gave the finishing touch, I judge those New England folks to be just about the peer of any people on earth. Endurance under difficulties, that is the test which determines character. When grandpa brings that old clock, Calvin shall have the newer one, and peace will once again reign at Long Acres. L. B. R.

Round About a New England Lumber Camp

Hurrah! A locked house and a 60-mile drive across the State towards a wee shack in the woods. As the minutes sped by the altitude higher, houses more scattering and the scenery wilder, there rose a vision, mountains in all their wondrous green softness rising high on one side and dropping away to the Connecticut on the other. A gap, and line after line of New Hampshire hills were seen. A turn of the eye and the sordid rawness of a lumber camp came into view.

Here the mill was rumbling away, saws were screaming as they bit into logs, men and horses were busy, and all was a scene of well-ordered labor. On the other hand were the camps and shacks and piles of green lumber piled to await shipment.

To one of the tiny shacks under a big tree drew up the car and the boss and his wife were at home. Now to look around. Gay and debonair goes the woods foreman. Big and broad shouldered, the light of laughter in his eye as he swings along setting the pace for the "roughnecks" who follow more slowly to their day's work. A picturesque crew, certainly, as they swing along up the trail with saws and axes on shoulders; with shouts and oaths, the teamsters bring up the horses.

"You Stub! Stub, I say! I want some water," comes wafting on the clear air. Turning, there stood a buxom woman in a doorway. "Stub" of course did not hear and continued on his way if anything a trifle more jauntily. Proposing not to be left without water, higher and more shrill rose the voice, until perchance Mr. Stub out of self-respect had to hear, and so the day was saved.

To the door of another shack came the camp cook, a lean, lathy chap with shirt-sleeves rolled up, cigarette in mouth and apparently not much to do. A few days' illness, a wee drop too much, and the old cook had been told to hit the road. Slouching along the present holder of the place, asking for work, said he could cook. Greasy dishes and half-cooked food soon put the boys in a bad temper, and Joker soon followed his predecessor.

And now Auntie Rundo came to take his place. Big and comfortable looking, with scrub-brush and mop, everything was soon shipshape with meats steaming on the table as the men came trooping in. Just one fault had Auntie. She could not cook without wood, and "O.K.," her husband, who fired the ever empty jaws of the big boiler at the mill, soon felt her displeasure. "Bouquet," the boys had dubbed him. Bouquet hated the woodbox. The boys felt so sorry for him that when the shrill "Orlando-o-O! I want some wood. You get it here right quick" fell on their ears a procession of wood bearers wended their way quickly.

A peaceful scene that, when supper was over, teamsters busy rubbing down their tired horses, the men lounged about on bench or gear of some kind, smoking and swapping yarns. Through that would come the oft-repeated call to Orlando. Bouquet, who dearly loved a yarn would sigh and slowly rise to do her bidding. Auntie soon found she could not dominate the whole camp.

Italians came to occupy the lower camp. Two women came. One was a smiling, jabbering woman of Southern Italy, the other a San Domingan who loved not the kinks in her hair. Crisp and black with its touch of Negro blood, it stood out and drove its owner to distraction. To be stylish was Frapello's motto, Peroxide was used; the crisp kinky black became auburn. Our red-headed San Domingan was certainly a belle as she swung her lace bedecked skirts and tip-toed mincingly down the road to the village. Mrs. Antonio was of a different sort. Hot-blooded and swift of speech, she soon won the displeasure of the West Indian. By sly winks and cajoleries she worked upon Mrs. Antonio until the quick-blooded ancestry showed. She went to Auntie Rundo and with her ravings, shaking of fists and hatchet, so scared and subdued her, that even "O.K." had a rest for Auntie dared not raise her voice now.

Now one of the sawyers was in love. Of an evening he climbed to the bosses' shack, there to sit and dream and talk of Doris. Here, too, came the homesick ones, to talk about home and mother and the girls.

There was McKirryher, who always could tell how a thing should be done, and Jimmy with the lisp, who had stomachache so often that they had to put him on a sled one bleak rainy night and drive shivering over icy roads to the hospital 40 miles away.

There was Grace, the pretty girl bride, whom her husband adored; Earl, the silent; motherly Mrs. Crandal, old-fashioned Sadie, the sweet-faced young mother with her scapegoat husband; Bob, the 11-year-old boy who could drive a three-horse team loaded with logs down the steep trail over rocks and roots to the mill, an achievement for a quick-eyed, level-headed man, and many others. 'Twas a goodly group of young chaps who gathered in little shacks or round the great stoves in the bunk-house to talk and laugh until time to turn in. To the scream of the saws, the thud of axes, echo the heart-throbs of the workers.

NELLIE L. POWERS.

Stuffed Onions

Remove the skins from onions, and parboil ten minutes in boiling salted water to cover. Turn upside down to cool, and remove part of the centers. Fill the cavities with equal parts of finely chopped cooked chicken, stale soft bread crumbs and the finely chopped onion which was removed, seasoned with salt and pepper and moistened with cream or melted butter. Place in a buttered shallow baking pan, sprinkle with buttered crumbs, and bake in a moderate oven until the onions are soft. MRS. A. L. R.

Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The agricultural outlook report for 1929, released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the past week, contains some very timely and valuable information. A brief summary of the outlook in the Eastern States reports general conditions in this area in a much more favorable light than for the season just closed. The dairy industry is in a relatively satisfactory position with increased demand, and with no serious grain feed shortage anticipated. The potato industry is expected to recover from the very poor season of 1928-29, which resulted from the over-expansion of acreage over the entire country. Fruit growers continue to face prospects of heavy production, with the long-time outlook slightly improved. Truck crop growers face a favorable market for the majority of their crops, but are warned to guard against over-expansion.

Offerings of nearby produce were in light supply on the Philadelphia market during the past week. Trading continued light, due to the cold weather, and the market was generally dull. The white potato market held steady, but trading was slow, and the demand centered almost entirely on fancy stock. Pennsylvania round whites, in 120-lb. sacks, ranged from $1.40 to $1.50, with some fancy stock sellinig at $1.60, and poorer quality as low as $1.25. The market on nearby Redskins continued steady at 45 to 50c per ⅝-bu. basket. Sweet potatoes were dull, except for fancy stock, which was in fair demand. Maryland and Delaware yellows in bushels sold mostly at $1.50 to $1.75, with poorer offerings at $1.25. New Jersey sweets in ⅝-bu. baskets ranged from $1 to $1.15 for yellows and $1 to $1.25 for reds, with fancy bringing as high as $1.35. The apple market held steady, with few price changes, but demand was slow except for fancy offerings. Nearby Staymans, Romes and Delicious were sold mostly at $1.25 to $1.75, while Yorks ranged from $1 to $1.50 per bushel. A few extra fancy marks brought as high as $1.85 to $2. Root crops, with the exception of turnips and rutabagas, met a slightly better demand, and fancy carrots moved well at prices ranging from $1 to $1.35, with a few as high as $1.50. Beets advanced 10c over the previous week's average, and sold at prices ranging from 50c to $1 per ⅝-bu. basket. Parsnips held steady at 50c to $1.15, depending on quality. Rutabagas and turnips were dull. The cabbage market continued slow, with nearby Savoy ranging from 50c to $1.15. Sacked Danish cabbage from New York State was sold mostly at $2 to $2.25 per cwt. The new cabbage market was also dull, with Texas 100-lb. crates moving slowly at $2.50 to $2.75. The celery market continued dull, with nearby wired bunches in light supply and selling mostly at 15 to 20c per bunch. The demand for onions was somewhat irregular and the market was steady to firm. Prices on mid-western and New York State offerings, medium to large, ranged from $5 to $5.50 per 100-lb. sack, with fancy as high as $5.75. Pennsylvania mushrooms were slightly higher in price for quality offerings, with most sales at 50c to $1.10 per 3-lb. basket.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs in Philadelphia equaled 118,351 cases in January, 1929, compared with 103,829 cases during the same month of last year, an increase of approximately 15,000 cases. Receipts during the past week were lighter than the pervious week, but above the figures for the same week of last year. The market was somewhat irregular and prices eased off 1 to 2c at the opening of the week, but later the market regained its strength, and prices retrieved their previous declines. Storage packed eggs were in good demand and the market ruled firm. Fresh extra firsts were quoted at 42 to 43c and firsts at 39 to 40c. Carefully selected candled fresh eggs moved well at slightly lower prices, selling at 49 to 51c, compared with 54c the week previous. The amount of eggs in storage still continues to be much larger than at this time last year. A year ago the 1927-28 storage deal was practically over, but at this date there still remains in storage, at Philadelphia, between 6,500 to 7,000 cases.

Supplies of live poultry were light to moderate. Trading was only fair, but the market was firm for quality offerings. Small sized fowls were in demand with colored selling at 31 to 32c and Leghorn at 28 to 30c. Fancy Plymouth Rock Spring chickens were moved mostly at 33 to 35c per pound. Buyers complain that most offerings of Spring chickens were coarse and staggy, and that prices had to be shaded in order to move their stocks. Live broilers and Winter chickens were firm and brought 36 to 38c at the close. Staggy young roosters were steady at 27c. Fancy quality large Pekin ducks sold as high as 33c, while mixed colors moved at unchanged figures from last week. Trading in dressed poultry was quiet, but receipts were moderate and the market continued firm. Smooth, small-sized stock was in demand and moved well at quoted figures. Freshkilled fowls in barrels averaging 4 to 6 lbs., held steady at 33 to 34c. The market on nearby chickens remained steady at 38 to 40c, while nearby turkeys remained unchanged at 40 to 45c. Fancy ducks and geese ranged from 28 to 30c, and 25 to 28c per lb., respectively.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of fine quality continued to meet a fair demand and the market was firm. Undergrades were dull and values were irregular. No. 2 Timothy ranged from $17.50 to $18 per ton, and No. 1 Timothy, clover mixed, was quoted at unchanged figures, $17 to $18 a ton. The straw market held the advances made during the previous week, and with small offerings the market ruled firm. Straight rye straw was quoted at $20 to $22, wheat straw was steady at $15 to $16, and oat straw continued to move on a steady market at prices ranging from $14 to $15 per ton. W. W. O.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Supplies generally have been moderately heavy at Boston during the past week. Price weakness has resulted on certain lines, chiefly cabbage, celery, lettuce, and spinach. On the wool market, trade appeared strongly curtailed by price weakness at foreign markets. Butter and eggs are generally firmer.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native Baldwins, ord., 50c to $1. Fancy, $1.25 to $1.75; Extra fancy, $2 to $2.50. McIntosh, ord., $1 to $2. Fancy, $2.25 to $2.35. Extra fancy, $3.50 to $4 std. bu. box. Wash., fancy Staymans, $1.90 to $2.15 box. Va. and Pa., U. S. 1 Yorks, 2½ to 2¾-in., holdovers, few sales, $4.50 bbl.

Beets.—Supplies limited, demand good. Native cut off, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. Tex., crts, $2.50 to $2.75.

Cabbage. — Supplies heavy, demand fair. N. Y. Danish, 100-lb. sack, $2 to $2.25. New stock, fair quality, Fla., 75c to $1.50 1½-bu. hamper. Tex., bbls., round, few sales, $2.75. Va. Savoy, $3 bbl. Cal., crts, Savoy, $2; round, $2.25 pony crt.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.75 to $2.25 std. bu. box. Tex., crts., $2.75 to $3.25. Cal., crts, $3 to $3.50.

Celery. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 bchs, washed and trimmed, Pascal, $4.50 to $7 std. bu. box. Cal. crts, mostly fair, $3.75 to $4.25. Fla., 3 to 6 doz. best, $2.50 to $3 crt.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native hothouse, ordinary, 18 hds., 25 to 50c. Iceberg, Cal., $3 to $4.50. Ariz., ord., $1.50 to $2.50 crt.

Mushrooms. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Mass. and Pa., fancy, mostly 75c to $1.10; few extras, $1.25 3-lb. bskt.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native yellow, medium, $2.25 to $2.50 std. bu. box. Mass., 100 lbs. ord., $3.50 to $4.50. Valencies, Spanish, $3.25 to $3.40 half-case. Mich, Ohio, and Ind., bags, $5 to $5.25 100 lbs. N. Y., 100 lbs., fair, $4.50.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Me., 100-lb. bags, Gr. Mts., mostly $1.30 to $1.35; few, $1.25.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate. Tex., 25 to 75c bu. bskt.

Squash. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Blue Hubard, 25 to 75c bu. bskt.

Squash. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Blue Hubbard, $70 to $80 ton; $2.50 to $3.50 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Hothouse, 20 to 30c; few, 35c lb. Fla., 6 bskts., fair, $1.50 to $2 crt. Mex., lugs, $2 to $2.25.

Turnips. — Supplies moderate, demand light. Native P. T. and Ruta, 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box. P. E. I. Rutas, $1.50 to $1.75. Mass., White Capes, fancy, $1.75 to $2; poorer, lower, 100 lbs.

Hay. — Market draggy, demand light. Receipts light. Top grade firm. Few sales, No. 1 Timothy, $24.50 to $25.50. Eastern, $18 to $23. Clover mixed, $22 to $23. ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 50c. Firsts, 47 to 49c. Seconds, 45 to 46½c lb.

Eggs.—Market quiet. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 46c. Mixed colors, 45c. White extras, 45c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 43 to 44c. Undergrades, 30 to 33c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 25 to 26c. Firsts new, 24 to 24½c. Extras held, 31 to 32c. Firsts held, 28 to 30c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. peas, $10.75 to $11. Cal., small white, $10 to $10.25. Yellow Eyes, $9 to $9.25. Red kidney, $8.75 to $9. Limas, $12.75 to $13 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet. Demand light. Receipts of domestic wool at Boston port for week ending Feb. 2, 1929, 1,291,000 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 45 to 46c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ½ blood, combing, 52c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing, 56c; clothing, 51 to 52c; ¼ blood, combing, 55c; clothing, 45 to 47c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, $1.10 to $1.13; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.10; clothing, 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 92 to 97c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 80 to 85c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.12 to $1.15; clothing, $1 to $1.05; ½ blood, combing, $1.08 to $1.12; clothing, 98c to $1.03; ⅜ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.07; clothing, 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing, 96c to $1; clothing, 90 to 93c; low ¼ blood, 87 to 90c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

The steady winter weather has brought about a firm egg market. Poultry is also higher.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter firm; creamery, prints, 52 to 54c; firsts, 48 to 51c. Cheese steady; new daisies, longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28 to 29c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs firmer; nearby fancy, 50 to 51c; Grade A, 45 to 50c; Grade B, 35 to 39c; Grade C, 29 to 31c; pullets', 35 to 38c; unclassified, 40 to 45c.

Poultry.—Dressed firm; fowls, 28 to 29c; old roosters, 21 to 22c; chickens, 40 to 43c; ducks, 30 to 33c; geese, 25 to 26c; turkeys, 33 to 43c. Live poultry firm; fowls, 28 to 32c; old roosters, 20 to 22c; springers, 25 to 31c; ducks, 28 to 30c; geese, 23 to 25c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples steady; Russet, bu., $1 to $1.50; Greening, King $1 to $2, 20-oz. $1 to $1.75; Wealthy, $1 to $2.25; Hubbardson, $1 to $1.50; Baldwin, $1.50 to $1.75; Northern Spy, $1 to $2.75; Spitzenberg, $1.30 to $2.50; McIntosh, $1.50 to $3; Rome Beauty, Jonathan, western box, $2.25 to $2.75; Delicious, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes steady; home-grown, bu., 35 to 70c; 150-lb. bag, $1.75 to $2; Bermuda, bbl., $10 to $11; sweets, Del., hpr., $2.10 to $2.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans steady; red kidney, cwt., $9.50; pea, medium, $10 to $10.50; marrow, $12 to $12.50; white kidney, $13 to $14. Onions higher; home-grown, bu. $3 to $3.50, 100-lb. sack $5 to $6; Spanish, crate, $2 to $2.50.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $4 to $4.25; grapes, Cal. Emperor, lug, $2 to $2.50; oranges, Cal., box, $3 to $7, Florida $3 to $4.50; pears, Wash., box, $4.50; strawberries, Florida, qt., 40 to 50c.

Vegetables.—Beets, bu., 35c to $1; Brussels sprouts, qt., 22 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 50c to $1.25; carrots, bu., 50c to $1.75; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.25 to $1.50; celery, doz., 65c to $1.25; cucumbers, Cal., box, $7.50 to $8; eggplant, Cuba, crate, $4.50 to $5.50; endive, lb., 20 to 25c; horseradish, bbl., $16.50 to $18; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 75 to 90c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; oyster-plant, doz. bchs., 85c to $1.10; parsley, Cal., crate, $4 to $4.25; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2; peas, Mex., crate, $5.75 to $6; peppers, Fla., crate, $7 to $7.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 30 to 35c; rhubarb, 5-lb. box, 90c to $1.10; spinach, Texas, bu., 50c to $1.10; squash, bu., 40 to 75c; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2.85 to $3; turnips, bu., 50 to 90c; watercress, doz. bchs., 25 to 45c.

Sweets.—Honey higher; clover, case, $5.25 to $6; dark, $3.50 to $4.75. Maple syrup firm; light, gal., $2 to $2.25; dark, $1.50 to $1.75.

Feeds.—Hay firm; Timothy, loose, ton, $16 to $17; clover mixed, $12.50 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $35; standard middlings, $34; cottonseed meal, 36% protein, $46; oilmeal, 34%, $58; hominy, $40.75; oatfeed, $20.50. C. H. B.

New York Produce Markets

February 7, 1929.

February: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.30.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.30.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.50½	@	$0.51
Extra, 92 score			.50
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.47	@	.49½
Seconds	.46	@	.46½
Lower grades	.45	@	.45½
Ladles	.34½	@	.38
Packing stock	.30	@	.32
Renovated	.44	@	.45
Sweet, fancy	.52	@	.52½
Extra	.51	@	.51½
Firsts	.47½	@	.50½
Seconds	.45½	@	.46
Centralized	.45	@	.48

CHEESE

State, flat, June special	$0.27½	@	$0.29
Fresh, fancy	.24	@	.25
Wis., flats, held	.26	@	.27½
Daisies, fresh			.24

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.45	@	$0.46
Extra	.43	@	.44
Average extras	.41	@	.42
Extra firsts			.40
Firsts			.39
Pacific Coast, white	.40	@	.44
Mixed colors,			
Best, nearby	.45	@	.46
Gathered, best	.44	@	.45
Common to good	.29	@	.35

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42	@	$0.45
Fair to good	.30	@	.40
Roosters	.20	@	.28
Fowls	.24	@	.34
Ducks	.16	@	.25
Geese	.18	@	.25
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs. each	.46	@	.53
Mixed weights	.35	@	.43
Turkeys, dry,			
Northwestern, toms	.41	@	.44
Hens	.38	@	.40
Western, toms	.40	@	.43
Hens	.37	@	.39
Southwestern, toms	.40	@	.42
Hens	.36	@	.38
Poor to good	.30	@	.36
Old toms	.28	@	.32
Old hens	.30	@	.36
Squabs, white, lb.	.60	@	.70
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	4.00
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY, RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.30	@	$0.31
Chickens	.26	@	.42
Roosters			.18
Ducks	.26	@	.28
Geese	.20	@	.32
Tame rabbits	.23	@	.28

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@	12.25
Bulls	7.50	@	9.75
Cows	8.00	@	8.50
Calves, best	15.00	@	17.00
Common to good	10.00	@	14.00
Sheep	5.00	@	7.00
Lambs	14.00	@	16.00
Hogs	9.50	@	10.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.23	@	$0.24
Good to prime	.17	@	.22
Culls	.13	@	.16
Lambs, h.h., each	8.00	@	13.00
Pigs, 30 to 20 lbs.	.18	@	.24
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50	@	22.00
Bulls	15.50	@	16.00
Cows	16.00	@	17.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00	@	$2.75
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.00	@	2.25
State, 150 lbs.	1.75	@	2.00
Idaho, bu. box	2.50	@	2.85
Bermuda, bbl.	7.00	@	10.00
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00	@	2.75

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$2.00	@	$2.75
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.15	@	.27
Cabbage, ton	48.00	@	52.00
Carrots, bu.	1.50	@	2.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00	@	1.75
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@	2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50	@	7.00
Dandelion, Tex., bu.	.75	@	1.25
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	14.00	@	15.00
Kale, bbl.	1.50	@	1.75
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.50	@	5.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	4.25
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50	@	5.75
Parsley, bu.	1.25	@	2.00
Peas, bu.	2.00	@	6.00
Peppers, bu.	1.50	@	3.50
Radishes, bu.	1.00	@	1.50
Spinach, bu.	.25	@	.75
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	4.00	@	5.00
String beans, bu.	1.50	@	4.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.75	@	4.00
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50	@	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.50	@	12.50
Pea	10.75	@	11.00
Red kidney	8.50	@	8.75

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$4.75	@	$6.50
McIntosh	11.00	@	13.50
Greening	5.00	@	8.00
Spy	7.00	@	8.50
Jonathan	5.00	@	8.00
Pears, bbl.	2.00	@	5.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	2.00	@	5.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.30	@	.40
Kumquats, qt.	.09	@	.13

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00	@	27.00
No. 2	23.00	@	25.00
No. 3	15.00	@	21.00
Clover mixed	22.00	@	26.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 Northern Spring	$1.40⅜
No. 2 red	1.63⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.14⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.63
Barley	.82¾
Rye	1.19¼

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.			$0.19
Grade B			.15
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58	@	.60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65	@	.75
Gathered	.50	@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.50
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.15	@	.20
String beans, lb.	.30	@	.35
Lima beans, lb.	.40	@	.45
Peas, lb.	.40	@	.45
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15
Onions, lb.	.10	@	.20

A LITTLE fellow of our acquaintance wants to know why vitamins were put in spinach and cod-liver oil instead of in cake and candy.—Boston Transcript.

GRANDVIEW'S PRODUCTION LARGE TYPE LEGHORNS

Price Saving Offer

Send us your order before March 1st. We'll give you this Big, Special Discount on your order. Shipment will be made on any date next spring that you select.

Your Chicks, sired by Grandview's Large Type, Production Bred Males, will provide you with the Right Seed for a Big Egg Crop.

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Fast growers. Easy to raise. Well hatched. Unusually strong and healthy. From parent stock backed by 21 years of best breeding. Tested and proven in Official Contests and trapnested and pedigreed for years. Heavy winter layers, producing a fine, large, white egg that brings premium prices on any market.

Official Winners Leading Egg Contests

Grandview's Famous winning Strains won highest places in many Egg Contests in 1927. TEXAS, 1st pen, 52 weeks, 2,534 eggs. MARYLAND, 2,335 eggs, 52 weeks. MICHIGAN, 1st pen, 10th month, by customer, 2,231 eggs. FLORIDA, 2,068 eggs, in 51 weeks. SOUTHEASTERN E. L. Contest, 2,372 eggs in 51 weeks. Also winners in ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, ALABAMA and NEW JERSEY.

Grandview's Production Leghorns made sensational winning of 13 Large Silver Trophies in Michigan's Largest Egg Production Show just held. This is the Largest Winning ever made by any breed in a Production Show in Egg Laying Classes.

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Bred to lay from high record contest stock

KERR'S Quality Chicks are from high-scoring stock selected for breed type, constitutional vigor and freedom from disease. These factors are combined with four and five generations of known laying inheritance based upon public records of up to 294 eggs in White Leghorns, 280 eggs in Rhode Island Reds, and 277 eggs in Barred Rocks. The poultryman who buys his 1929 baby chicks from the Kerr Chickeries is assured of good chicks that will live, grow and lay. They are bred to return a profit on money and time invested.

Write for booklet giving an illustrated account of the Kerr way of producing livable, profitable chicks. It shows our attractive 1929 prices.

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RED BANK - NEW JERSEY

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100% satisfactory arrival on the exact date we promise shipment. Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm.

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Leghorns, White, Buff, Brown; Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
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Connecticut Egg-Laying Contest

This is carried on at Storrs, Conn., Agricultural College. There are 100 pens with 10 birds each. The first column gives production for the week, and second, total to January 30, 1929:

AUSTRALORPS		
Leslie A. Allen, Vt.	21	542
BARRED ROCKS		
Jules Francais, L. I.	45	438
R. W. Davis & Sons, Me.	36	447
Hawes Bros., Me.	55	610
T. L. Rosser, Jr., Va.	50	394
David Deaterly, Pa.	26	255
H. W. Kimball, Mass.	27	304
R. Walter Bishop, Conn.	44	653
Pratt's Exp. Farm, Pa.	32	429
H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y.	24	425
Spring Brook P. Farm, Conn.	36	427
Spring Brook P. Farm, Conn.	48	489
P. B. Childs, Mass.	26	370
R. C. Cobb, Mass.	53	708
Lewis Farms, R. I.	41	285
WHITE ROCKS		
Davidson Bros., Mass.	39	400
A. T. Lenzen, Mass.	7	228
H. F. Barber, Mass.	..	215
Grantie Springs Farm, N. Y.	31	427
E. A. Hirt, Mass.	56	593
E. D. Rankin, N. Y.	46	359
A. F. Poltl, Wis.	25	341
WHITE WYANDOTTES		
Fisher Pltry Farm, Ontario	53	620
Ebenwood Farm, Mass.	44	696
T. H. Matteson, R. I.	34	526
Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Barker, Ill.	27	283
A. W. Buckbee, N. Y.	35	334
Havemeyer Farm, N. Y.	17	247
The Locusts, Conn.	47	614
Winlay W. Wyandottes, Conn.	41	576
RHODE ISLAND REDS		
P. N. Hibbard, Mass.	48	599
West Neck Farm, N. Y.	53	563
Pine Hill Farm, Mass.	43	578
Hall Bros., Conn.	44	437
W. Otis Day, Mass.	51	550
H. R. Rowell, Mass.	50	657
F. E. Freeman, Ohio	36	236
G. H. Freeman, Ohio	25	211
C. E. Lee, N. Y.	55	459
D. I. Goodenough, Conn.	43	463
Globus Pltry Farm, Mass.	46	614
Homestead Farm, Conn.	39	569
H. G. Colt, Conn.	48	531
Charlescote Farm, Mass.	62	667
F. S. Chapin, Mass.	43	627
F. H. Sampson, Mass.	43	463
J. Z. LaBelle, Conn.	55	670
Z. LaBelle, Conn.	57	631
E. Newton Searles, Conn.	47	607
Naacook Farm, Mass.	38	467
L. H. Gordon, Conn.	36	463
F. Bakonyi, Conn.	40	529
Red Mount Farm, Mass.	20	547
G. B. Treadwell, Mass.	16	445
WHITE LEGHORNS		
Westyood Pltry Farm, N. Y.	29	476
R. Slosson, N. Y.	50	603
F. J. Hogan, Mass.	35	229
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y.	39	330
H. Rapp, Jr., N. J.	53	430
Leighton Orchards, R. I.	36	432
Longacres Pltry Farm, N. Y.	32	402
Eigenrauch Farms, Inc., N. J.	57	620
Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm, N. Y.	42	397
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	53	493
G. Lowry, Conn.	68	844
Granite Springs Farm, N. Y.	65	794
T. H. Mettler, N. J.	47	527
Charter Bros., Conn.	40	468
Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore.	63	729
Broadview Farm, Conn.	46	453
Hilltop Farm, Conn.	44	539
L. A. Grouten, Conn.	39	552
A. J. O'Donovan, Jr., N. Y.	54	652
Tip Top Farms, Me.	57	649
Meadowedge Farm, Mass.	40	469
T. Barron, England	55	654
Hollywood Pltry Farm, Wash.	49	525
State College, Wash.	41	507
Imperial Pltry Farm, Ohio	28	328
A. E. Anthony, Conn.	44	600
St. John's Pltry Farm, Mo.	59	681
Univ. of B. C., Canada	60	589
G. B. Ferris, Mich.	34	441
G. B. Ferris, Mich.	33	431
Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Pa.	59	723
T. Wirtanen, Pa.	54	659
Steelman Pltry Farm, Pa.	36	471
Peetoocee Pltry Plant, Pa.	52	528
Fisher Pltry Farm, Ontario	55	590
W. L. Gilbert Home, Conn.	57	695
Bournedale Farm, N. Y.	36	512
D. D. Dolan, Mo.	46	541
Westfield Pltry Farm, Mass.	51	662
Foreman Pltry Farm, Mich.	41	491
Cloverdale Pltry Farm, N. Y.	49	426
Claraben Court Farm, N. Y.	49	523
Fox & Sons, N. J.	59	680
W. J. Boyle, N. Y.	43	567
Lewis Farms, R. I.	31	572
WHITE MINORCAS		
E. C. Booth, Mo.	27	369

Making Cheese from Goat's Milk

Will you give me a recipe for making goat milk cheese? N. P.
Nicholson, Pa.

We should like to hear from readers who are making cheese from goat's milk. We see this cheese in Italian groceries, and are informed that some of it is made by Italian farmers in this country, in addition to that imported.

NOT all the bad bills are passed by counterfeiters. Let us not forget our Legislatures.—American Lumberman.

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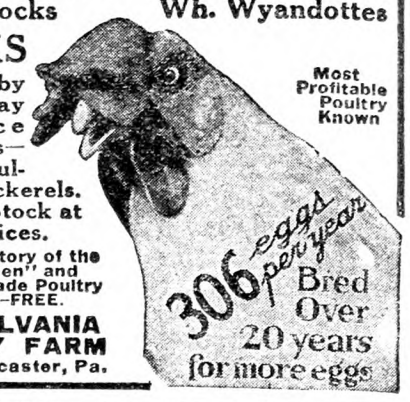

PINECREST ORCHARDS

Strain, S. C. Rhode Island Reds

BABY CHICKS

State-Tested—Trapnested—Pedigreed

Every breeder is a carefully selected bird with the pure blood of the Pinecrest Orchard strain of generation upon generation coursing through their veins. Birds with the lay bred into them. Each year our entire stock is State-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. We own and operate one of the largest S. C. R. I. Red breeding plants in New England. Send for circular and prices.

SCOTT POULTRY FARM
BOX 92 GROTON, MASS.

BABY CHICKS

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Trapnested 21st YEAR *Pedigreed*

Every breeder in our flock is a carefully selected bird—Blood-tested, free of White Diarrhoea and carries high record contest blood—Birds with the lay bred into them.

THE CHICKS now hatching every week are strong and livable Customers growing 96% and more. They make quick profitable broilers and wonderful layers. A few choice breeding cockerels to spare. Now booking on 10 week Pullets.

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Box R Attleboro, Mass.

BABY CHICKS

Hatched from our own strain of S. C. R. I. Reds—famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Our 4,000 layers were producing 50% Dec. 1st. We own and operate one of the largest S. C. R. I. Red breeding plants in New England. Each year our entire stock is state tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. Let us introduce our trapnested, blood line, disease free, 260-egg strain, which is sure to satisfy into your flock. CATALOG FREE.

REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass.

PINECREST ORCHARDS STRAIN

R. I. Red Chicks

Priced for the producer of market eggs. B. W. D. free by state test. All eggs set average 25-26 oz.

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18 Years Hatching Experience

PINECREST ORCHARDS STRAIN CHIX R. I. RED

Officially More Winning Production Pens in 8 years than any other Strain of Reds.

Petersime Electrically Hatched

100% Live and B. W. D. Free. Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog. WALKER HATCHERIES, Marlboro, N. H.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS — VIGOROUS VERMONTERS

State Certified and B. W. D. Tested for nine years. Catalog.

ELM VIEW FARM
83 South Street New Haven, Vt.

S. C. R. I. RED CHICKS Blood-tested, M. A. C. Strain. Chicks, $25—100. Hatching eggs. Weekly hatches every Tuesday. B. & C. POULTRY FARM Tel. 801-J Amherst, Mass.

R. I. Red Chicks DARK RED COLOR. Sired by 200-Egg Males. SUNNYACRES, Pascoag, R. I.

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS
Eggs, Chicks and Breeding Stock
State Supervised and Blood-Tested.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

Pure Bred Barred Rock Chicks, $14.00 Per 100
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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White Plymouth Rocks Exclusively Eggs and Chicks from carefully selected 2-yr.-old birds. Reasonably priced. We aim to please. Harry R. Costen, Wate'o Poultry Farm, Princess Anne, Md.

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BARRED ROCK PULLETS
8 weeks, $1.25. 3 months, $1.60. 4 months, $1.90. Express Paid. On 20 or more within 250 miles.
Alfred H. Frosch Hurlock, Maryland

Barred Rock Eggs Blood-tested. N. Y. S. Certified. 100—$15 Selected; 100—$9; 250—$20. A. J. DAY R. 8 Auburn, N. Y.

This new powder kills rats and mice but nothing else

Get rid of rats without danger to your children, livestock, pets or poultry.

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K-R-O may be used freely in the home, barn or poultry house with absolute safety. Actual tests have proved that it kills rats and mice every time but other animals and poultry are not injured by the largest doses.

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K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus or barium carbonate. Made of squill bulbs—the new safe way urged by government experts. *At your druggist, 75c.* Large size (4 times as much) $2.00. Or sent direct from us for $1.00 if he cannot supply you. *Satisfaction guaranteed.* K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio.

Comparative Egg Prices

The following quotations are obtained from Government and commercial reports. Due to lack of standardization of trade terms throughout the country, it has been necessary to quote each market individually, using the local phraseology in describing egg grades.

February 4, 1929.—New York: Nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, premiums not included, 43 to 44c; browns, fancy to extra fancy, 45 to 46c. Philadelphia: Fresh extra firsts, 43c; fresh firsts, in new cases 40c, in second-hand cases 39½c; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs, in cartons, 51 to 53c. Boston: Nearby hennery, 45 to 46c. Providence, R. I.: Specials, large, 48 to 55c; nearby fresh, large, 42 to 50c; nearby fresh, medium, 40 to 42c; nearby fresh pullets', 36 to 37c. Worcester: Nearby, 45 to 50c, mostly 45 to 48c. Hartford: Conn. newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 50 to 52c; Conn. extra, 46 to 48c; Conn. gathered, 42 to 45c. Waterbury: Conn. newlaid fancy, 52c; special No. 1, 48 to 50c; Conn. extra, 45 to 48c; Conn. gathered, 42 to 45c. Wilkes-Barre: California whites, 38c; storage, fancy cartons, 39c; nearby, 46c. Buffalo: Grade A, 45 to 50c; Grade B, 35 to 39c; Grade C, 29 to 31c; at mark, 40 to 45c; pullets' at mark, 35 to 39c.

February 2, 1929.—New Haven: Conn. newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 54 to 55c; Conn. extra, 48 to 50c; Conn. gathered, 44 to 45c. Bridgeport: Conn. newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 52 to 53c; Conn. extra, 50 to 52c; Conn. gathered, 50c.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$12.50@13.00
950-1,100, good	12.75@13.00
800 up, medium	11.00@12.75
Common	9.00@11.00
Heifers, 650 down, good	10.50@12.50
Common and medium	8.00@10.50
Cows, good	8.50@ 9.50
Common and medium	6.50@ 8.50
Low cutters and cutters	4.50@ 6.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.25@ 9.75
Cutter-medium	8.00@ 9.25
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	12.00@17.00
Cull to common	7.00@12.00
Vealers, milk fed, good-ch.	16.50@18.50
Medium	14.00@16.50
Cull-com.	8.00@14.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	$10.00@10.60
Med. wts, 200-250, med.-ch.	10.50@10.70
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	10.25@10.70
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	9.50@10.50
Sl. pigs, 90-150, med.-ch.	8.00@ 9.75
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts, Exclusively	8.00@ 8.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, gd-ch.	$16.75@17.25
92 down, medium	14.50@16.75
All wts., cull-com	10.00@14.50
Yearling wethers— 110 down, med.-ch	10.00@14.50
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	7.00@ 9.50
120-160, med-ch	6.50@ 9.25
All wts., cull-com	4.00@ 7.00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbls., New Yorks, 2½-in. Kings, $5 to $5.25; W. Va., 2½-in. Starks, $4.25 to $4.50; bu. bskt., N. Y. 2½-in. Baldwins and Kings, $1.75 to $1.85; Hubbardstons, $1.50 to $1.60; W. Va., 2½-in. Rome Beauties, $1.90 to $2; Pa., 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.75 to $1.85; cabbage, N. Y., bulk, per bbl., Danish Seed, $3.50 to $4; Va. Savoy, per bbl., $2.75; kale, Va., per bbl., $1.75 to $1.85; lettuce, Ohio hothouse, 10-lb. bskt, 75 to 80c; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., best, 90c to $1.15; poor stock, low as 50c; onions, 100-lb. sacks, No. 1's, Mich. yellows, $5 to $5.25; Ohio yellows, $4.75 to $5.25; poor stock, low as $3.75; pasnips, Ill., bu. bskt, $1.50; potatoes, 150-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1 grade, Mich. Rurals, $1.90 to $2; N. Y. and Pa. whites, $2 to $2.10; Maine Gr. Mts., $2.25 to $2.50; rutabagas, Canadian, 100-lb. sacks, $1.40 to $1.50; sweet potatoes, N. J., bu. hprs., yellows, No. 1's, $2 to $2.25; Del. and Md., $1.75 to $2; poor stock low as $1.25; Tenn. Nancy Halls, $2; turnips, bu. bskt, Pa. and N. Y. washed, $1.25.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $22 to $22.50; standard, $20.50 to $21.50; No. 2, $17 to $18; No. 3, $14.50 to $15.50; No. 1, light clover mixed, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $22 to $23; No. 2, $17.50 to $19.50; No. 1 clover, $25.50 to $26.50; No. 2, $19 to $21; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $23.50 to $24.50; No. 1 Alfalfa, second cutting, $31 to $32; standard, $28 to $29; No. 2, $25 to $26; No. 1 wheat straw, $13 to $13.50; No. 2, $11.50 to $12.50; No. 3, $10 to $11; No. 1 oat straw, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $11 to $11.50; No. 1 rye straw, $15 to $16; No. 2, $13.50 to $14.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Locals, fresh select, whites, 43 to 45c; browns, 40 to 43c; current receipts, 35 to 38c; pullet eggs, 30 to 35c per dozen. Poultry.—Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog dressed, 38 to 40c. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 31 to 32c; Leghorns, 26 to 28c; roosters, 18 to 20c; springers, heavy, 31 to 32c; Leghorns, 26 to 28c; ducks, 26 to 30c; geese, 22 to 25c.

BABY CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns *Barred Rocks*

All chicks from my own flocks that have been closely culled and bred for big white eggs and heavy production. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. If you want quality chicks at reasonable prices, write for my prices today.

L. W. HAMBLIN WILSON, N. Y.

S. C. WH. LEGHORNS

Carefully selected two-year old hens mated to exceptionally well developed cockerels, direct from the Tancred Farms, near the Pacific Coast. Guaranteed 250 to 285 egg strain. Ask for folder.

PRICES OF BABY CHICKS—POSTPAID
25—$3.75, 50—$7.25, 100—$14.00, 500—$67.50
STANDARD BREEDING FARMS
Box F Theresa, N. Y.

Barred Rock Chicks

N. J. STATE TESTED AND SUPERVISED
Of Unusual Quality

Heavy layers of large eggs, high standard qualities, large size, heavily meated bodies invariably bringing premiums when dressed. First time offered to general public. Heretofore bought by hatcheries to improve flocks, State Colleges and breeders who recognize quality. Enlarged supply permits offering 1,000 per week. March, 25c; April, 20c; May, 15c. 10% books order. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

CHICKS English White Leghorns and Barred Rocks, Reds, Mixed. Get my prices before ordering. CLOYD NEIMOND Box 20 McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks Purebreds—R. I. Reds, B. P. Rocks, Brown Leghorns; selected layers, farm flocks. White Leghorn, 2 year hens and pedigreed cocks. Mrs. Frank Meier, Meier Pineknoll Farm, Noxon Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Chicks Tancred S. C. Wh. Leghorns, $11 for 100; $50 for 500. Barred Rocks, $12 for 100; $55 for 500. 100% guaranteed. Order from adv. Circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns, 11c. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 13c; Mixed, 10c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. EHRISMAN, McAlisterville, Pa.

Egg Bred Chicks That live. Large type S. C. White Leghorns. Wyckoff blood, $180 per 1000. ADAM SEABURY, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

Won at Boston—Stock, Eggs, Chicks.
Extra White King Pigeons.
MRS. ROBERT C. LANNING WASHINGTON, N. J.

FOR BREEDING—WOULD SELL **200 S. C. W. LEGHORNS** In first-class condition. H. R. STEPHENS, R. 1, DUSHORE, PA.

White Wyandottes CHICKS, EGGS—Large Catalogue. Sherman Bowden, Box 195 A, Mansfield, O.

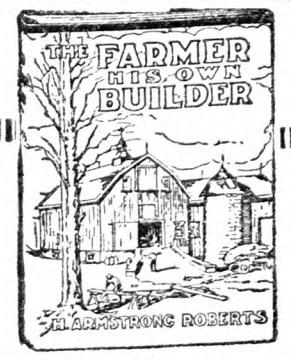
Mammoth IMPERIAL PEKIN **Ducks**

Largest kind; young drakes reach 10 lbs.
STRONG BABY DUCKLINGS—POSTPAID
12-$3.85, 25-$7.50, 50-$14.25, 100-$28.00, 500-$125
Also Indian Runner Ducklings. Send for price list and feeding methods. FAIRVIEW DUCKERY, Theresa, N. Y.

BRONZE TURKEYS—GREAT PROFIT-PAYERS—Esbenshade's Famous Bronze high-class breeders. Toms-Hens, $12-$15-20-$25. Exhibition birds higher. Satisfaction guaranteed. Free instruction with orders. Big catalog 10c. ESBENSHADE TURKEYS, Box R, Ronks, Pa.

TOULOUSE GEESE—(Most profitable poultry). $5 each; either sex. FRED TUTTLE, Manlius, N. Y

BRONZE TURKEYS—Young Toms, $10. Hens, 2 years old, $8. S. PATRICK Mamaroneck, N. Y.



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A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry. PRICE $1.50

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

WENE CHICKS

State Supervised Blood-Tested

Get More Eggs and Better Eggs

WENE S. C. White Leghorn Chicks and 8-10 weeks old Pullets are hatched from chalk-white eggs averaging at least 24 ounces to the dozen, laid by mature hens weighing 4 lbs. or more each. All our Leghorn breeders are blood-tested and State-Supervised.

Special Cross-Bred Chicks—For Broilers and Roasters

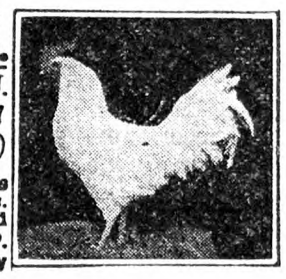
from blood-tested Wh. Wyandotte-Wh. Rock matings. These birds put on good flesh at an early age, dressing out the finest carcasses we have ever seen. Also straight heavy breed Chicks from blood-tested White and Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Wyandotte matings.

R. I. Red Pullets, 10 weeks old, only $1 each. Immediate delivery. Hatches every week. Write for free Folder and prices.

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A Vineland, New Jersey

WILLGERODT BROS. RED BANK, N. J.

S.C.W. LEGHORNS



BABY CHICKS

Don't gamble with chicks of unknown quality. Every chick we sell is hatched from our eggs and from trapnested birds—not hatchery chicks. If you desire chicks from stock of known parentage, bred for type and egg production, write for "THE LEGHORN BOOK FOR 1929". It's free.

Special Discount for February Orders. WILLGERODT BROTHERS, Red Bank, New Jersey

OSSEGE—BIG C.O.D. OFFER ON HIGH BRED CHICKS!

Send Only ONE CENT PER CHICK and Pay Postman the Rest After You Get the Chicks

Varieties / Prices on:	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Buff Brown Leghorns and Anconas	$3.50	$6.00	$10.80	$56.00	$110.00
Columbian & Silver Wy'd't & Rhode Island White	4.50	8.00	14.40	70.00	135.00
Barred & White Rocks, S.C.& R.C. Rhode Isl.Reds	4.25	7.50	13.50	65.00	117.50
Blue Andalusian & Rose Comb White Leghorn	4.25	7.50	13.50	65.00	117.50
Buff and White Minorcas	4.25	7.50	14.00	68.00	130.00
Black Minorcas, White Wy'd't, White & Buff Orp.	4.25	7.50	14.00	68.00	130.00
Jersey Black Giants, Sussex & Dark Cornish	7.50	14.00	27.00	132.00	260.00
Assorted Chicks (Heavy Breeds)	3.50	6.00	9.00	42.50	82.50
Assorted Chicks (Light Breeds)	3.00	5.00	8.00	37.50	72.50

Prices as shown, plus postage. Order from this ad and save time and money. Reference: Bank of Ottawa, Dun or Bradstreet or Editor of this Paper.

J. W. OSSEGE HATCHERY Dept. 99 Ottawa, O.

Old Pickard Farm LARGEST BREEDERS OF BARRED ROCKS IN THE WORLD

Leading all heavy breeds at Storrs. Average production last year at Vineland, 243 eggs per bird. Get my new circular and learn how you can make *more money with Rocks.*

HATCHING EGGS and CHICKS Weekly hatches. Flock matings bred for profit. Pedigree matings unsurpassed. "The Invincible Rocks of New England." Please mention this paper.

ROBERT C. COBB, West Concord, Mass.

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Write for catalog on Large Chicks and Hatching Eggs from New Jersey certified, blood-tested, trapnested and high producing breeders of this strain. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey

LORD FARMS S.C. White Leghorns

1929 Year Book Gives Tested Methods

The methods which have brought success to hundreds of our customers are explained in this 64-page Year Book. It is profusely illustrated from original photos taken on our own 400-acre Farms. Write for your copy—free.

Lord Farms Grade A Chicks

are hatched from eggs laid on our own farms by breeders we have ourselves raised, selected and mated. Write for prices.

LORD FARMS
67 Forest Street
METHUEN, MASS.

BIG CHICKS *from* High Record Matings

1900-1929
First to ship Chicks in U. S.

300-326 eggs, S. C. White Leghorns. Also Special Tancred Matings and 15 other varieties: Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns; Anconas, White, Buff, Black Minorcas; Barred, White, Buff Rocks; White Wyandottes; S. C. and R. C. Reds; Buff Orpingtons; Jersey Black Giants.

Write today for free catalog before you buy. Prices Low and good genuine personal service to each customer. Satisfaction Guaranteed. 28 years shipping chicks to satisfied customers.

UHL PIONEER HATCHERY & EGG FARMS
New Washington, Ohio Dept. R

200,000 Chicks—1929

GOODLING'S SUPER QUALITY
Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	13.00	62.50	120
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	8.00	15.00	75.00	
Broiler Chicks H. Breed	5.50	11.00	52.50	100
Broiler Chicks L. Breed	5.00	10.00	47.50	90

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box Y, R. No. 1, Richfield, Penna.

Rosemont Chicks

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

We can make immediate shipment of rugged, deep-fluffed Chicks at these low February Prices: Wh. Leghorns, $16.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, $18.00 per 100; Wh. Rocks, $20.00 per 100. Order today.

Write for free Giant Folder and news of money-saving opportunity.

Remember, Rosemont Chicks have been advertised in The Rural New-Yorker since 1912. They must be good.

Rosemont Poultry Farms & Hatchery
Drawer 4, Rosemont,
Hunterdon County New Jersey

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	*25*	*50*	*100*
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.75	7.25	14
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10

Leghorn chicks are out of hens with trapnest records of 291-300 eggs. We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Free circular.

GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM
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ASHBERY'S

TANCRED STRAIN (DIRECT)
CERTIFIED AND SUPERVISED
LARGE SIZE. HIGH PRODUCTION.
BIG HUSKY CHICKS. FREE CIRCULAR.
H. C. ASHBERY & SON BOX-R SODUS, N. Y.

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ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

Hatcheries come and go, but the old reliable Pine Tree Hatchery has grown steadily since the first chicks were shipped in 1892. Jos. D. Wilson not only founded the baby chick industry, he also built up a big business on a basis of quality, service and square dealing. It's the safest place to buy chicks.

S. C. White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes. Moderate prices. Quick deliveries. Write for Folder and Price List.

PINE TREE HATCHERY
Box R Stockton, New Jersey
Member Int. Baby Chick Assn.

QUALITY SERVICE

BABY CHICKS

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	*50*	*100*
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00
S. C. W. L. Tancred Strain	3.50	6.50	12.00
Assorted Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa

Baby Chicks

From Free Range Selected Flocks

Lots—	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Light Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	11.00	52.50	100

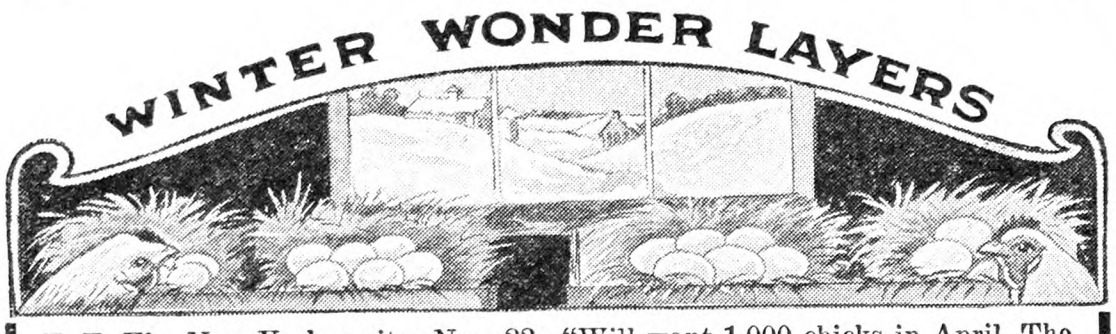
100% Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

CLASS A CHICKS

At 8½c up. Several varieties. No money down. Pay 10 days before shipment or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free.

BOS HATCHERY R. 2 R Zeeland, Mich.



E. E. Ely, New York, writes Nov. 22: "Will want 1,000 chicks in April. The 2,000 from you did fine. They surely were a dandy bunch. I have not seen any pullets that come up to ours and everyone thinks they are *wonderful.* 40% are now laying." On Dec. 18 Mr. Ely wrote again: "They are improving every day. *Laying fully 50%.*" *Double* inspection of eggs for size and weight for years means Sunbeam Chicks are *bigger when hatched,* healthier and quicker growers.

Weigh 11 to 12 lbs. per box 100 when hatched. Ideal Climate. Foremost Prize-winning and bred to lay strains. Ohio Rigid *Accreditation* insures Pure Bred Standard Bred. Our own *superior* breeding, care and expert culling better still. Guaranteed 100% alive and true to breed. *Prizes offered to buyers. BIG DISCOUNTS* for orders now. Delivery when wanted. *Free* illustrated catalog. *Prices Low.* We ship **C.O.D.** Get Winter Eggs with *Sunbeam* Winter Wonder Strains.

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BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, any week after Feb. 11th, at **$16** per 100, **$77** per 500, **$150** per 1000. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog FREE.
Robert L. Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Profit Bred Chicks
County Line Chicks are from proven producers. They can be secured in five breeds—S. C. White Leghorns, Reds, Barred and White Rocks and White Wyandottes all from range reared healthy bred-to-lay parents. Send for folder which gives prices and information every poultry raiser should know.
County Line Poultry Yards and Hatchery Box 11, Telford, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS	$14.00	$67.50	$130
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	12.00	57.50	110
LIGHT MIXED	10.00	50.00	—
HEAVY MIXED	11.00	52.50	—

These chicks are from free range and the very best egg record producing flocks and guaranteed 100% live arrival. Postage paid to your door.
FRANK NACE COCOLAMUS, PA.

HERBSTER'S QUALITY CHICKS
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Leghorns. Good, strong, livable chicks, true to breed, which develop into profitable birds. Get our low price and catalog. Hatch all year.
HERBSTER'S POULTRY FARM
(Formerly Brookfield Poultry Farm)
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DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY **CHICKS**

Barred and White Rocks	$14.00 per 100
White Wyandottes	16.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	12.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS PA

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns Barred Rocks
High quality chicks at honest prices that will make money for you. State supervised. Officially blood tested. Large, vigorous and high egg producers. Write for circular. **POTTER POULTRY FARM, Box 237, Mifflintown, Pa.**

ULSH'S SUPERIOR **CHICKS** W. WYANDOTTES, W. ROCKS AND BARRED ROCKS
Write for prices and discount on 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Brookside Quality Chicks at honest prices will make you money.
Extra Large English White Leghorns and Superb Barred Rocks shipped on our 100% guarantee and special offer.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Rt. 1, Chambersburg, Penna.

DELAWARE CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
from mature hens mated with State Certified males from 200-egg dams. Also price list on Barred Rocks.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM - SEAFORD, DEL.

S. C. W. Leghorn Pedigree Cockerels
Tancred Strain. N. J. Certified and Blood Tested from N. J. R. O. P. dams, with records from 210 to 280 eggs. Day old chicks sired by above cockerels. 2,500 each week. Circular free.
JAY MASON MILLS, R. D. 2, Plainfield, N. J.

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORNS
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Quality Chicks S. C. W. Leghorns, $11.00 per 100; S. C. Barred Rocks, 13.00 per 100. Light Mixed, $9.00 per 100. Heavy, $11.00 per 100. Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free. **EDGAR C. LEISTER, R. D., McAlisterville, Pa.**

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GUARANTEED 30 DAYS—**$16, $21.** EGGS—**$10, $12.** Same lines as our contest winners. 2,000 old tested breeders. Large white eggs. 25th year. Descriptive catalog. **PLANK'S POULTRY FARM, Gettysburg, Pa.**

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, $12.00-100. Barred Rocks and Reds, $13.00-100. White Rocks, $14.00-100. Mixed, $10.00-100. Special price on larger orders. Circular free. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **JACOB NEIMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.**

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Hatching Eggs from selected high producing S. C. W. Leghorn Hens, $80 per 1000.
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White or Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes	$7.50	$14	$54
White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	6.50	12	46
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Black Giants, Light Brahmas	11.50	22	86
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Heavy Mixed, $12 per 100; Mixed, $9 per 100; Pekin Ducklings, $26 per 100.
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Quality Baby Chicks Five extra given with every box of one hundred ordered.
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Leghorns—White, Brown, Buff, Black.....$14.00 per 100
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March $2 more; May $2 less; June $4 less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c. Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Send for folder. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604**

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Also two and six weeks old Chicks.
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March and April Chicks as Low as 9c
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S. C. ROCKS and REDS S. C. W. L. TANCRED and WYCKOFF STRAIN
HEAVY MIXED—LIGHT MIXED
100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
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Western Eggs in New York

From August, 1927, to October, 1928, I lived in Utica, N. Y., and got acquainted with a few poultry farmers in the Mohawk Valley. I had not lived in New York very long before I began to wonder why the poultry farmers were selling their eggs locally instead of in New York City at higher prices. Egg producers on the west coast, in Washington, California, Idaho and Utah were sending their eggs across the continent, shipping some of them more than 3,000 miles, and selling them often at a premium over the prices paid for nearby extras and always near the top of the market. At the market I patronzed in Utica, I regularly saw cases of eggs with the PEP trademark of the Pacific Egg Producers' Association on them, which told me that the eggs came from California. These eggs were quoted at the same price asked for local eggs most of the time. I never bought any of these eggs, as we got ours from a local poultry farmer at 10 cents a dozen above local prices.

At a meeting of the local poultry association one evening I asked why Mohawk Valley egg producers did not send their eggs to New York and get top prices for them. One of the members of the association answered that the New York market was too particular about grades.

Ten years ago the four States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah did not produce enough eggs for home consumption and prices were high the year through. I got not less than 40 cents a dozen in Summer, and once I got a dollar a dozen in Winter for quite a while. The agricultural colleges were advocating the cow, the sow and the hen for every farm and telling farmers how to produce better sows, better cows and better hens to such good purpose that dairying and poultry-keeping increased very rapidly. For some reason pork production has never appealed to northwestern farmers in the way dairying and poultry-keeping have.

It was not long until northwestern and California poultry-keepers were overstocking the market with eggs, and it was a question of reducing production very materially or finding a wider market. Co-operation seemed to promise the best way out of the difficulty and co-operative poultry producers' association began to function, and to such good purpose that now the big Washington co-operative does a business that runs to around $10,000,000 in a year and the poultry farmers of the State of Washington have prospered as they never before did. They deal in one of the necessities of life and their business is safe. Just lately they sent a shipload of eggs to South America, and the managers of the big poultry co-operatives are constantly seeking outlets.

How do they get the prices they receive? Because they have made a reputation for absolute honesty in grading. If they say a crate contains extra firsts, every egg in the crate is of that grade. If a crate is filled with eggs which are known as pullet eggs, those under standard weight, it contains pullet eggs of the grade marked on it. With the greatest possible care some eggs will come from the nest with stained shells that would penalize them if placed on the market in that condition. An inventor devised a machine, which works on the principle of the ordinary sand blast, which cuts the outer part of the shell off as deep as the stains go, leaving it white and clean and to the ordinary inspection a perfect clean egg in its natural condition. These eggs are sold as a separate grade for exactly what they are. Buyers in eastern cities have learned that they can depend on the grade of the eggs in co-operative cases and bid for them without fear. The eggs are gathered from the farms and assembled in great packing-houses, where they are graded and packed for shipment. The managers know every day how eastern cities are supplied, and, if there is a glut anywhere, eggs are not sent there, or if they have been sent forward they are diverted to another market. New York is particular about grades, as my Mohawk Valley friend asserted, and the northwest co-operatives cater to the whims of the markets they serve, and get paid for doing so in the higher price they receive.

Figures for the year 1928 cannot be given at this writing, but it is late enough in the year that I can give the estimates of our State extension specialist. Complete figures for 11 months show that Idaho shipped out of the State by way of railroads 291 carloads, each of from 162,000 to 200,000 eggs. Besides these, many carloads were sent out of the State by trucks, of which no accounting ever can be made. The co-operative selling of eggs began in Idaho in 1920 with nine carloads that year, which increased to 188 cars in 1923. It is entirely safe to say that Idaho's, in eastern markets mostly, during 1928, were 300 carloads of eggs. It costs three cents a dozen to assemble, grade, pack and put on the cars the eggs Idaho sells. This includes the cost of crates. The freight to New York City is eight cents a dozen, making the total overhead 11 cents a dozen. The eggs sold in 1928 brought from 36 to 37 cents a dozen and the net price to the producer was 26 cents a dozen, a price at which Idaho poultry-keepers can make a good profit, as the climatic conditions could not be better and feed is cheap. We have only a few farms that make egg production a specialty, but hundreds of farms carry from 50 to 500 chickens as a regular part of the farm routine.

The big co-operatives manufacture the

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
Bd. Rocks & S.C. Reds	3.75	7.25	14	67.50	130
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.50	12	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.50	4.75	9	42.50	80

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Herbert Miller, *Prop.* Box 1 Richfield, Pa.

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$11.00	$52.50	$100
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	12.00	57.50	110
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	14.00	67.50	130
Light Mixed $9.00	Heavy Mixed		$12.00

For March and April. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
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LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS
Our chicks come from flocks culled for Egg Production and Standard Quality by poultrymen trained at Ohio State University. OUR CATALOG is chicken from cover to cover. Write for it.
Lancaster Farms Hatchery Rt. 20 Lancaster, O.

Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery 100% live arrival guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12.00	$57.00	$110
Barred Rox	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	....
Light Mixed	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. Write for catalogue.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Penna.

BABY CHICKS DELIVERY AFTER FEBRUARY 15TH. Full Count and Quality Guaranteed.

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$58.75	$115
White and Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Rhode Island Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115

Write for catalog and special discount on early orders.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks. **ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY** Port Trevorton, Penna.

CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

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$12.00 per 100 $57.50—500 $110—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
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Special Discounts on Quality Chicks — LINESVILLE HATCHERY Linesville Penna. — For Ordering Early. Write Now.

BABY CHICKS

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$12.00 per 100
Common White Leghorns	11.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	14.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	14.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	12.00 per 100
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular **C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna**

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00

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Special Price for February Chicks.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
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Send orders now for March and April
$12.00 per 100—$57.50, 500—$110.00 1000
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Box R. Richfield, Pa.

Cocolamus Husky Chicks

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Parks Strain Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed or Broilers	2.50	5.00	9.00

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CHICKS Purebred, blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, **12c;** Rocks, Reds, **14c;** Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, **15c;** Black Giants, **20c.** 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.
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Quality Chicks White Leghorns, **10c;** Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, **12c;** Buff Rocks, Hamburgs, **14c;** Heavy Mixed, **11c;** Light Mixed, **9c.** 3% discount on cash orders received before Feb. 15th. **PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Penna**

S. C. W. LEGHORN **BABY CHIX**
$15.00 per hun. 10% deposit required on all orders.
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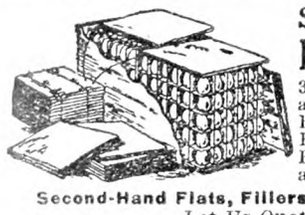
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Our Mammoth Bronze toms and hens excel in size, vigor, early maturity, bone, thickness of flesh and correct markings. Do not inbreed and lower the vigor of your birds. One of our high-class young toms, or a trio of carefully selected birds, will increase the livability of your poults and help get your turkeys off to the early market and high prices. We guarantee all our stock. It must give satisfaction or money refunded.
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DUCKLINGS FROM MAMMOTH PEKINS
$30.00 per 100. Eggs, $12.00 per 100. S. C. R. I. Red Chicks, $14.00 per 100. Eggs, $8.00. Free range flocks. L. & L. CANHAM R. F. D. 7, ALBION, N. Y.

For Sale--200 JERSEY BLACK GIANT
Cocks, Cockerels, Hens and Pullets. Bred from good show bird stock. Am selling to make room for Baby Chicks.
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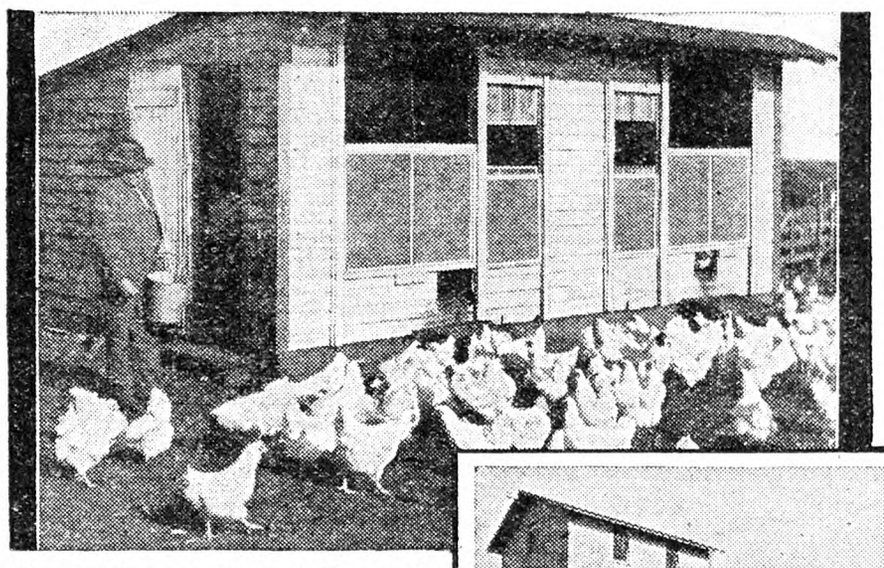
poultry feeds used by their members, make the crates they use and furnish members poultry supplies of all kinds, charging the regular price for these things, but returning to buyers all the profits according to their purchases. This is a profit that does not appear in a bald report of sales, but it is a big one and is one of several reasons why northwestern poultrymen swear by co-operation.

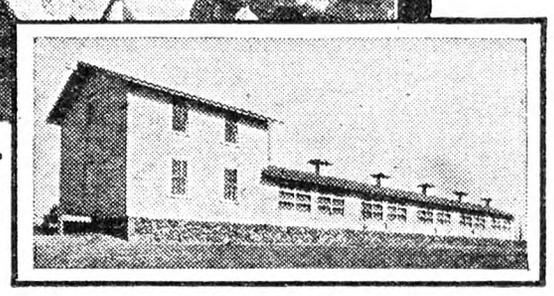
Idaho. MILLER PURVIS.

Controlling Poultry Troubles

I have done a lot of experimenting to find out causes of coccidiosis, range paralysis, etc. I have had Prof. Roy E. Jones from Stores College here several times. I have examined hundreds of birds In some of them I found a great many worms and in others not enough to account for the trouble. In some I found tape worms, long round worms, pin worms, and in a few I found the gizzard worms buried in the flesh of the gizzard. I have fed a lot of different things to get rid of the worms; powdered tobacco, worm powders and other remedies. I tried the lye treatment, as it was advocated, and also about four times as strong as they recommended, without bothering the worms very much. I fed a good many dollars' worth of the ground tobacco in their mash according to directions, without effect. I think it is an absolute waste of time to fight the worms by trying to give them something in the feed. If it is strong enough after it gets through the crop and the gizzard, it is strong enough to hurt the hen. I never chewed tobacco myself and I hate to get the habit established with the hens. When Prof. Jones was here he thought the paralysis was caused by the worms, and the worm infestation caused by raising my chickens on old ground. He told me I had a hopeless outlook unless I could rent some new land to raise my chicks on. I told him I didn't believe it was the old ground, and I didn't believe it was the worms that were the first cause of the trouble. I experimented in the feed and manner of feeding it. When I did stumble upon the solution it was so simple that I could hardly believe it. Last year I tried limiting the mash and scratch grain. I mixed the mash and scratch and fed in shallow boxes only as much as they would clean up in a very short time. As they grew older I increased the scratch grain. I fed them that way until they began to lay, then kept the mash before them all the time and fed the scratch once a day, and that at about an hour before going to roost. I never had more than about six pullets with the paralysis that year, and very little of the coccidiosis. The pullets averaged 182 eggs per bird in their first year, and were ahead of standard production the whole year. They were also the heaviest pullets I ever raised. I weighed two of them, one weighed 6¼ lbs. and the other 6 lbs. 7 oz., and I think if I had looked a little more I could have found one or two that would have gone fully 7 lbs. This was before they were one year old. This way of feeding seemed to give very good results, but it required too close attention and too much time, so last year I started out a little differently, and that is the way I came to find out the why of the trouble.

The first week I kept the mash before them all the time; after that I mixed scratch grain with the mash and kept that before them almost all the time, but tried to regulate the quantity so they would clean up their shallow boxes at least once a day. I gradually increased the proportion of scratch until I was feeding nearly as much as the Storrs College folks recommended for six or seven weeks old chicks. I also increased the proportion of cracked corn in the mixture as they recommended. When they got to be about six or seven weeks old they began to go to pieces worse than any flock of chicks I have had in 10 or 12 years. It made me feel sick to go near them. I didn't know what was the matter with them. They had a very severe dose of coccidiosis, and some of the paralysis began to get them. I never before had paralysis get them so young. The trouble started during our first spell of hot weather, and after doing some thinking I thought that maybe it was brought on partly by the extra dose of corn in combination with the hot weather. I cut down on the corn, gave them about half as much as formerly and also cut the total amount of scratch fed in a day, and quit mixing it with the mash and only fed it once a day, the last feed at five or six o'clock, and not as much as they wanted at that. I kept the mash before them at all times and within a week I had them decidedly on the mend. The losses were nearly stopped and they began to grow well. After a few weeks the coccidiosis disappeared and not more than two or three of them have got paralysis since. Just now I haven't a case of it on the place. I am firmly convinced it was brought on by trying to make them grow too fast. Just now these pullets are laying quite a little better than standard, and looking fine. These chicks were raised on the same ground where I had the trouble for the last three or four years, so I am sure it was not caused by the contaminated ground. I know I am likely to be criticized for differing with so many of the poultry authorities, but as things have gone with me I am willing to take the risk. My laying pullets and hens began to slump in their egg yield at the same time the chicks were sick, so I tried cut-


On his 200-acre farm at Davisville, R. I., Professor Lewis winters 3,000 breeders, broods 20,000 chicks and produces and sells over 100,000 chicks and 8,000 pullets a year.


Lewis laying house equipped with CEL-O-GLASS.

Famous Lewis layers brooded and reared in Cel-o-glass houses

Professor Harry R. Lewis, formerly professor of poultry husbandry, N. J. State College, is President, National Poultry Council; President Rhode Island Farm Bureau Federation; Commissioner of Agriculture, State of Rhode Island; former President and Managing Director, International Baby Chick Association; proprietor of Lewis Farms.

EIGHT years ago the present 200-acre Lewis Farms was an ordinary Rhode Island hill farm. Today it is one of America's most practical, profitable poultry farms.

Prof. Harry R. Lewis is not only a national authority on poultry raising; he has proved himself a practical poultryman who knows how to make money in keeping poultry.

"It takes a lot of things to make money with poultry," says Professor Lewis. "And among these things the importance of keeping the flock healthy in cold, wet weather cannot be overlooked.

"I do this by providing sunlight for my chicks and growing stock by having CEL-O-GLASS in practically all my houses. During the past three years I have been remodeling the fronts of all my brooding and laying houses, eliminating the ordinary glass which keeps out the ultra-violet rays, and the cloth curtains which soil and tear so easily. I am replacing them with CEL-O-GLASS.

"During the windy, muddy, stormy, cold and wet weather of late February, March, April and early May, I do most of my brooding indoors behind CEL-O-GLASS to eliminate the possible troubles of coccidiosis, worm infestation, colds and chilling. In that way I stop chick losses."

Hundreds of thousands of poultrymen are finding CEL-O-GLASS worthy of everything Professor Lewis says about it. Scientists endorse it. George Lowry of West Willington, Conn., whose pen of ten White Leghorns made a new world's egg-laying record, brooded and reared his champions in CEL-O-GLASS brooder houses.

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The ultra-violet rays of sunlight are the *natural source* of Vitamin D. Vitamin D is necessary if the chicks are to get sufficient bone-building calcium and phosphorus from a normal diet to grow into husky pullets. CEL-O-GLASS transmits these health-building violet rays.

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CEL-O-GLASS comes in rolls and in two widths, 36 inches wide and 28 inches wide. Can be purchased in any desired lengths.

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2 Balanced rations
3 Good houses
4 Sanitation
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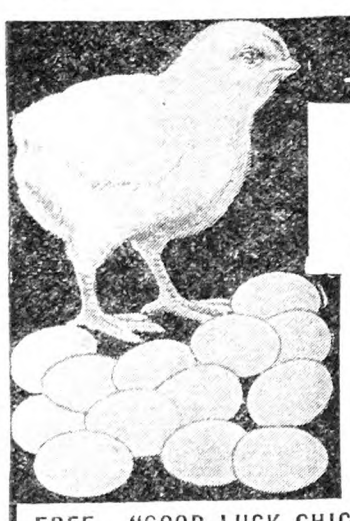

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Wh., Bf., R.C. & S.C. Br. Leghorns, Anconas..	$3.75	$7.00	$13	$38	$60	$118
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Blk. Minorcas, Wh. Wyan., Bf. & Wh. Orps.	4.75	8.50	16	47	77	144
Bf. & Wh. Minorcas, Bf. & Part. Rocks	5.00	9.00	17	48	80	...
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Assorted Light Breeds $9.50 per 100 straight. Assorted Heavy $11.50 per 100 straight. Hatched in **NEW IMPROVED DISEASE-FREE ELECTRIC INCUBATORS.** They are **LARGER** and **STRONGER** than just ordinary incubator chicks, in most cases larger than **HEN HATCHED.**

AMAZING EGG PRODUCTION IN ALL BREEDS. Customers report 3,358 eggs from 32 White Wyandotte pullets in six months, flock average 104 eggs per bird. 17 eggs on coldest day and laying during moulting season. David Zuercher, Berne, Ind.: Br. Rocks laying at five months old. Roy Smith, Superior, Nebraska, much pleased. Satisfied customers everywhere. Have paid $50 for Male Breeders, $35 for Females. Hatching from best egg strains in America. Postpaid. 100% live delivery. Beautiful Four Color **ART BOOK** FREE. "GOOD LUCK CHICKS for GREATER PROFIT."

Good Luck Chicks

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Many of our customers make $3.00 per year per bird with our Hollywood Strain Leghorn Chicks. Why be contented with less? They cost no more to feed or raise. Compare them to others. Write for catalog explaining breeding methods, egg records, photos, etc. Dollars and eggs prove Wyngarden chicks the best. (White Leghorns—and—Barred Rocks).

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Our Hollywood White Leghorns are headed by cockerels (dams' records 290-300 eggs per year) direct from Hollywood or by sons of above. English and Tancred Leghorns if you prefer. We also hatch Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Wyand., Anconas, Bf. Orp., Dark Br. and Buff Leghorns. L. V. Caldwell of Mesopotamia, Ohio, made $128.90 on 200 chicks last year. F. E. Walker, Dover Center, Ohio, says, "I can't recommend New London Chick Hatchery too highly." Write for catalog which tells all about our stock. Prices are attractive. Write today.

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Every bird in our breeding flock is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by experts trained and authorized by Ohio Poultry Improvement Association. Find out about our guarantee plan. 16 Breeds. We have limited number chicks from Ohio R. O. P. pedigreed stock. Write today.

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	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain....	$12.00
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Bd. Rocks - R. I. Reds

Send for low price list and booklet, describing our farm, stock, etc. Our Tancred Strain Leghorns are as good as the best. Eighteen years in the chick and chicken business.

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Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. Having long, deep rectangular bodies, the kind the commercial egg farmer wants. For the past 3 years three-fourth of our chicks were purchased by these men, they know a good hen when they see her. Write us for our literature, it is free.

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	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds.....	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
B. Rocks.....	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. W. Leghorns.	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed.....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
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All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. or cash with order.

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S. C. W. L., Wyckoff Strain	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
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Barred and White Rox, Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, Mixed

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Superior Quality

White Leghorn Chicks from Officially Supervised breeders, B. W. D. tested. 250-egg blood in our matings. This stock will give you a high producing flock of pullets next fall when eggs are high. Also Quality Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. Hatching Eggs, Day-old Chicks, Started Chicks, 10-12-week-old W. Leghorn Pullets. Our prices are low for the quality we offer. Write for free interesting catalog which gives all facts.

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BABY CHICKS

13 Leading Varieties—White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Speckled Sussex, Buff Orpingtons.

$9.00 per hundred and up.

Free Catalog and Price List.

Lantz Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio

CHICKS OF QUALITY

In Lots of....	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes....	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds.....	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE.

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High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid: 100% live delivery guaranteed at **$16.00** per 100; **$47.00** per 300; **$77.00** per 500; **$150** per 1000. 10% books order. Catalog free.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R SHERIDAN, PA.

CHICKS!

Breeders on Our Farm
Wyckoff Leghorns
5,000 Chicks Weekly

BARGAIN PRICE $18.00 PER HUNDRED

Ten per cent with order, balance C. O. D. Refund if ordering dates are filled. Special—200 chicks weekly from pedigreed matings. Price on request.

Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.

MAPLEWOOD POULTRY FARM Office: 196 Lark St. ALBANY, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

HOLLYWOOD STRAIN

Leaders in egg production	100	500	1000
UTILITY FLOCKS - -	$12.00	$58.75	$115
SPECIAL MATING - -	18.00	85.00	

Satisfaction guaranteed. ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Penna

PETERSIME electrically hatched pure bred, Rocks, Reds, Wh. Leghorns. Catalog. Garber Hatchery, Harrisonburg, Va.

ting down on the corn and the total scratch I was feeding them, and I was surprised to see how quickly they came back and kept up the rest of the year. There was a big improvement in a week or 10 days. They are laying from two to four times as many eggs as I have got from other hens at the same time of the year. I think we are only hunting trouble when we try to encourage the growing pullets to eat all the time. They need a rest some of the time so as to retain a keen appetite. A lot of my pullets went blind, some lame in one or both legs, some went bad in one wing and others went bad in the neck. Some of them seemed to be trying to make a corkscrew of it.

Connecticut. M. E. F.

Your idea that overfeeding growing stock may be responsible for some of the troubles that they display seems very reasonable. It can hardly be otherwise that constant "stuffing" will place a burden upon the digestive organs that will predispose to various ills. Proper feeding is a matter for judgment on the part of the caretaker and the attempt to force growth too rapidly may result disastrously. The feeding of all animals, including poultry, is an art that cannot be taught by rule alone. That "the eye of the master fattens his cattle" is as true in its implications in the poultry business as in any other branch of live-stock keeping. You have learned much from experience, but, unfortunately, you cannot give that experience to others. You have undoubtedly learned, however, that even what seem to be lessons of unquestionable value gained in this way may prove deceitful later, and what seems to have been established with certainty has to be revised.

M. B. D.

Size of Yards; Bread in Mash

My hens are heavy breeds, my house large enough for 100 hens, 400 sq. ft., but I would like them in good roomy yards, for I have plenty of land. How large should these yards be? How much wet bread (dried with mash) should I feed my hens per 100? There is a variety of kinds of bread, including white, graham, whole wheat, rye, sweet cakes and buns.

Absecon Highland, N. J. R. J. S.

There is no definite amount of yard room needed for a flock. The present tendency among poultrymen is toward restricted areas for layers. Many flocks are never allowed out of their houses after having been placed there. Chickens are raised upon small out-of-door platforms, kept clean, and kept within doors after reaching laying age. Such concentration necessitates strict attention to sanitation if diseases are long to be avoided. Even the need for deep litter to induce exercise in the poultry-house is now questioned; much less is said about exercise being necessary to the health of the laying hen. It seems entirely reasonable to assume that the more freedom given breeding pens the better, on the ground that the natural exercise obtained in their wandering about must contribute something to their health and vigor. It may be more the outdoor exposure to sunlight than the muscular activity that is valuable, however. As a matter of pratice, it is probably best to give breeding flocks all the range over suitable ground possible, but quite as well to restrict the layers to limited quarters, these latter being of such size as conditions make feasible, but it should be clearly understood that restricted quarters require especial attention to sanitary measures that would not be of equal importance if greater range made concentration of disease germs less inevitable. If you use small yards, do not so fence them that it will be very difficult to plow and renew the soil within. If you do, it will be only a matter of time before they will be unfit for use, and the difficulty of making them fit will lead to neglect and possible serious consequences.

Bread has about the food value of standard wheat middlings, rye bread being somewhat higher in protein than wheat bread and correspondingly more valuable. Bread is fattening in its nature and C. S. Greene has advised in these columns that not more than one-fifth part of the poultry ration be composed of it during the months from February to May, inclusive, when laying is heavy and the flesh of the layers likely to be unduly reduced. He has advised that from 10 to 15 per cent of the ration may well be composed of bread during the rest of the year. An exclusive diet of bread would, of course, be unbalanced, excessive in its fattening nature and lacking in the protein needed for egg production. The addition of such sweetened bread products as would be likely to be purchased with stale bread from bakeries would probably not materially alter its value. M. B. D.

Costs Only $4.96, Complete

In an hour you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but saw and hammer. The materials, including heater, cost $4.96.

I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds 1 quart of oil and *burns 10 days without attention.* Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering please give your dealer's name. Send for my free Booklet, "Poultry Helps."

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STERLING JUNCTION, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

LEGHORN CHICKS

Contest Records:
Maryland, '27, 2,326
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We have trapnested *every day* since 1916. Customer reports over 200-egg flock average from our stock. Every chick from our own eggs. Free from B. W. D. New Mating List is interesting. Ask for Circular No. 2, please.

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CHICKS OF QUALITY

State Supervised and Blood-Tested

S. C. W. Leghorns Barred P. Rocks R. I. Reds

Bred for heavy egg production, strong stamina and vitality. My Leghorn breeding cockerels are direct from Tancred Farms, Kent, Wash., and are bred from trapnested birds with records of 251 to 290 eggs. My chicks are reasonable in price, satisfactory and profitable. One of the pioneer baby chick producers with 41 years experience, and my plant is not so large but what every order receives my personal attention. Send for descriptive circular. Prices are less than you would expect to pay for such quality. Write me and you will not be disappointed.

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Write us today for reasons.

N. Y. State R. O. P., certified, supervised and standard grades of S. C. W. Leghorns.

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White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr., & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

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are the product of record layers. For 15 years directly imported Barron strain males from 250 to 314-egg hens have sired my stock. Unexcelled for egg production, size and vigor. **HUSKY CHICKS**—Fertile eggs. Fully guaranteed. Catalog free. **R. T. EWING, Atlantic, Pa**

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MORGAN-TANCRED STRAIN

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Healthy Quality Leghorn Chicks

That live, **$15.** Free range. Selected breeders 18 years. Circular. **Warnken Poultry Farm, Salt Point, N. Y.**

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Quality chicks at moderate prices. Blood tested. Write for catalog; visitors welcome.

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HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN Day Old Chicks. The Kind that lay. Circular free, **A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.**

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from 700 two and three-year-old selected and trapnested 4½-5 lb. healthy hens mated with Vigorous, Pedigreed Cockerels with Dams records 250-303. Hatching Eggs, **$9** per 100—**$80** per 1000. Cockerels, **$5** to **$10** per bird.

No Lights Used

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YOU will be more than satisfied with a flock of famous "Satisfactory Chicks." No lazy birds. Many flocks average $3 profit per year per bird. You can't prosper with anything less, so buy the kind that lay and pay. Be "satisfied"—at these prices:

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Bf. and Bl. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$115
Bar., Wh. and Bf. Rox, Bf. Orp., Reds and Bl. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	70.00	135
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	75.00	145
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyan., Reds, Rox, Wyckoff Wh., Wh. Mincoras	5.00	9.50	18.00	85.00	160
Heavy Mixed	—	6.00	11.50	55.00	105
Light Mixed	—	5.00	9.00	42.50	85
Black Giants	—	—	20.00	—	—

White Pekin Ducklings ..... 20c each

100% Live Delivery guaranteed. Bank reference. Member I.B.C.A. Don't gamble. Play the sure thing—like many who have bought "Satisfactory Chicks" for 22 years! Hundreds of testimonials. Order early. Satisfactory chicks go fast! Send now for beautiful 4-color catalog! Address Box H.

THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO.
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JARVIS' White Leghorn and Barred Rocks CHICKS

Bred for Livability, Eggs and Profit

All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.

Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 16th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

B. F. JARVIS HATCHERIES
Box O, Berlin, Maryland and Frankford, Del.
Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.

Bonded CHICKS and Hatching Eggs

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED POULTRY BREEDERS INC.

from CERTIFIED stock. 96.2% lived last year. The highest grade, most profitable chicks possible to produce.

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MASS. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE and MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE co-operating. List of Members and

40-page Ill. booklet FREE

Please mention this paper

Address: MASS. CERTIFIED BREEDERS
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Lamona Baby Chicks and Setting Eggs

START NOW to build your flock of the finest all-purpose fowl ever developed. Prolific layer of white-shelled eggs, fine table fowl, develops early, grows fast and will command top prices. Day-old chicks, $1.00 each; settings, $5 to $50. Order now to insure delivery.

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Established 29 years. Heavy Laying Barron Leghorns from Imported Matings, Standard Bred Pure Bred Wyandottes, Minorcas, etc. 14 varieties America's and England's most profitable dual-purpose and meat varieties. More profitable chicks at such prices cannot be had anywhere. Get our large, Free, beautifully illustrated 32 page catalog in colors. Full descriptions. We ship C. O. D. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Prices $8. 00 up.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HATCHERY
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WOOLF CHICKS Hollywood Tancred strain-bred-to-lay, free range, prices low, when you consider quality. I ship only best quality chicks, no culls, from own farm, with fifteen years successful hatching and breeding. Write for catalogue and prices, now booking orders. EARL WOOLF, Owner, Box 124, Milford, N. J.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns	$12	per 100
B. Rocks and R. I. Reds	14	per 100
Heavy Mixed	12	per 100
Light Mixed	9	per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM N. J. Ehrenzeller, McAlisterville, Penna.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at the State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I. Following is report to January 30, 1929, and remarks of the director:

During the few seasons since the introduction of cod-liver oil its use as a ration supplement has become widespread. When chicks must be raised under unnatural conditions of confinement and with a minimum of natural daylight, it nevertheless has been possible to secure fairly satisfactory health and growth by feeding a suitable grade of cod-liver oil at the rate of 1 per cent of the mash consumed.

In some cases, however, it appears that reliance cannot entirely be placed on cod-liver oil. The oil is, after all, only a substitute for something naturally available in direct sunlight. In practice, weaknesses sometimes develop which do not respond when cod-liver oil is fed. Chicks sometimes get "off their feed" on a continuous diet of oil-mixed feed, with a consequent slowing up in growth. Admitting that broilers may be grown successful in strict confinement, it nevertheless seems that in the production of good pullets every available resource should be employed.

We recommend, therefore, that chicks be permitted all possible access to direct sunlight. Under present conditions, when the problem of parasite control often requires that chicks be confined to houses, (where formerly they were allowed outdoors in the sunlight), it is necessary to provide adequate natural light within the house. Ordinarily window glass does not permit the effective part of the sun's light (the ultra-violet rays) to pass, but there are now available several types of "glass substitutes" which have proven efficient in transmitting such rays.

Glass windows in brooder-houses should be replaced by one of these substitutes, which are on the market in several forms. One type commonly used is of screen-wire covered with semi-transparent substance; others have cloth bases, impregnated with a material resembling paraffin. There are also new kinds of glass, which at present are too high in price for use by commercial poultrymen.

Before buying any glass substitute there should be some assurance that the product has proven efficient in maintaining proper growth of chicks. Most of these materials have been subject to tests by experiment stations, and the results of such tests give the most dependable information regarding the efficiency of such substitutes, under practical conditions.—Locke James, Instructor, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the thirteenth week of the seventh Farmingdale contest, the 1,000 birds laid a total of 2,060 eggs or 29.4 per cent. The present contest is now 5,520 eggs ahead of the production of the last contest up to the end of the thirteenth week. The pullets have laid a total of 24,471 eggs since Nov. 1, 1928.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns, Barnes Hollywood, 41; White Leghorns, Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 41; White Leghorns, Marshall Farm, 41; R. I. Reds, Joseph P. Moynahan, 40; White Leghorns, Ray G. Morrison, 39; White Leghorns, George Dick, 39; White Leghorns, Valley Farm, 39.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 611; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, 494; Barnes Hollywood Farm, 489; Valley Farm, 475; Mayhill Poultry Farm, 474; George Dick, 455; Sunny Slope Farm, 444.

R. I. Reds.—Perley N. Hibbard, 443; Joseph P. Moynahan, 415; Charlescote Farm, 352; Frank M. Corwin, 276.

Australorps.—Highland Place Poultry Farm, 176.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, Inc., 329; Robert C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, 263; Pratt Experiment Farm, 255.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, 290; Highfields Farm, 189.

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 47c; brown, 48c; medium, 43c; pullets, 40c.

Blue Vitriol for Hens

My White Leghorn pullets suddenly got sick, and I think they have enteritis; they have dark combs, always seem sleepy, and droppings white, greenish and dark brown. Would it be right to give them blue Vitriol? Would it affect the egg production, or give a tint to the egg?

Derby, N. Y. J. B.

Blue vitriol in proper amount would not injure the fowls. One ounce may be dissolved in 10 gallons of water and the latter given as their drink. This would not affect the eggs. Your guess as to the nature of the trouble may be right, but it is not possible to make a positive diagnosis in these cases without an examination of the internal organs of the birds. To dissolve blue vitriol in water, place the required amount in a cloth bag of coarse weave, like burlap, and suspend this just beneath the surface of the water in the tub. As the blue vitriol dissolves, it will sink and become mixed with the fluid.

M. B. D.

Attention Chick Buyers!

YOUR prosperity and the happiness of your family depend on the kind of chicks that you brood this spring.

Whether you are an old-timer or just starting you must know that the public is turning from the hatchery that gathers eggs from outside sources; and the people are coming to the real breeder who sells only his own stock

Indian Head Stock has been bred and selected and trap-nested for twelve years and Indian Head Poultry Farm does not at any time buy up outside hatching eggs. Our eggs are selected for size and tinted eggs are never used; they are incubated under systems of positive control and are watched over by day and by night by skilled and loyal workers.

We NEVER breed from pullets but only from big healthy hens that have proven themselves and that are mated to pedigreed cockerels from better than 200-egg hens. With this stock and our printed complete system for care of the chicks your success is assured if you faithfully follow our methods.

In addition to the quality of our stock you get honest, dependable, square treatment that will make you want our chicks year after year. Further information and prices together with our big new catalog will be sent free on receipt of your letter stating what you want and when.

INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, 220 N. Main St., TOMS RIVER, N. J.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Not just a hatchery, but a real Breeding Farm of 100 acres.
Careful management, finest possible equipment, and years of experience guarantee you a better, more profitable chick.
State tested annually for B. W. D. Free circular.

HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.

LONE OAK POULTRY FARM "S.C.W. LEGHORNS" BABYLON, L.I.N.Y.

LONE OAK POULTRY FARM

A breeding farm where nothing but our own production and rearing is sold.

CHICKS OF KNOWN ABILITY

Breeders used this season were sired by males whose dams' production records ranged from 200-278 eggs. This same blood is being intensified still more in the present flock matings. Make sure of the production ability of your future flock by securing chicks from these choice matings.

Choice breeding cockerels, priced right

Lone Oak Poultry Farm, Box 660, Babylon, N. Y.

NATIONAL "SUPER-BRED" CHICKS

500,000 SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS for 1929.
Insure your future poultry profits by ordering NATIONAL SUPER-BRED CHICKS NOW.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$62 00	$120
Tancred and Hollywood Wh. Leghorns	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.00	130
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
Black Minorcas and Anconas	4.25	7.75	15.00	72.00	140
Wh. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.00	160
Wh. Mincoras and Blue Andelusians	5.50	10.25	20.00	95.00	190
Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.00	25.00	120.00	230
Mixed or Odds and Ends	3,00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100

Send for our Free Catalog with prices on Chicks from our SPECIAL MATED FLOCKS. All Chicks sent prepaid by either Parcel Post or Express. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Bank references furnished on request. Write us. You will save money by ordering Super-bred Chicks NOW.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 406 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

10 EXTRA CHICKS On orders booked before March 15th, we give 10 Chicks extra with each 100 ordered.

When we say RELIABLE—we mean RELIABLE in every way. Breeding stock of highest quality of 19 years of careful development. Special attention paid to health of flocks, and records kept. Catalog Free—Chicks Sent C.O.D. If You Wish.

Write for details—get our illustrated catalog which tells all the story. Our prices reasonable. Valuable book sent with each order of $10 or more. Big discount for early orders.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY Main Street FOSTORIA, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

10 EXTRA CHICKS WITH EACH 100 Ordered Before March 1st.

DON'T miss this chance to get a start with Wolf's extra quality pure-bred, high producing stock. Every breeder produced on free range and health of chicks is safeguarded. Toe picking stopped instantly with Wolf's "NO-PICK." Order box today. $1.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. CHICKS SHIPPED C. O. D.—GET OUR CATALOG AND PRICE LIST. Tells about prizes won by our birds. Read about Mary Hencel who made over $1,000 profit in one year with birds of our breeding. All leading breeds—Prices very attractive. Write today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 2 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

PRODUCTION BRED LINE CHICKS

Prices Lower than Usual

Egg-bred chicks from high-production ancestry. Nine profitable varieties, carefully bred and selected for many years. Customers report complete satisfaction. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Free catalog sent on request.

Send only $1 down. We will ship your chicks on date specified C. O. D. Avoid disappointment by reserving your shipping date now. Breeders which produce Nye Brothers' chicks have free farm range.

Fostoria Hatchery, Nye Brothers, Owners, Dept. 17, Fostoria, Ohio

Chicks (*Investigate before you Invest*)

FREE POULTRY BOOK

MONEY SAVING COUPON FREE. Write for our early order coupon. Saves money. Fine chicks with special breeding and pedigreed males behind them. If you want real producers we have them. We can fill your requirements if you will let us know what you want.

CATALOG IS FREE. It will help you make more money from your poultry plant. Write to us if you have a poultry problem and we will give our best advice and help.

Write today—we can't tell the whole story here.

CO-OPERATIVE BREEDING & HATCHING CO. BOX 124 TIRO, OHIO

Fairport Quality Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices. Buy Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 42 Fairport, N. Y.

Truslow Chicks

Breeders for 47 years

Wonderful egg and meat producers. Nothing like them in the East. Poultrymen recognize the superior quality of this strain. The demand grows daily. ORDER MARCH AND APRIL CHICKS NOW. Write for FREE Catalog and state number of Chicks wanted so we can quote special prices. Leghorns mated to pure Hollywood Cockerels, Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds—*all Thoroughbreds.* Send at once for particulars.

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Inc. Box 46 Chestertown, Maryland

PUBLISHER'S DESK

I am well satisfied with your paper; take five other farm papers, but everything I order must be advertised in the good RURAL NEW-YORKER. I have never in fifty years had cause for complaint from a single advertiser. Your Publisher's Desk is worth many dollars to farmers yearly. A. S.
New York.

More and more this fact is being recognized by country people—the reliability and trustworthiness of THE R. N.-Y. advertisers. If an advertisement appears in other papers and not in THE R. N.-Y. there is a suspicion it is not worthy of our endorsement. This is not necessarily true, but it is true in quite a large number of cases at least.

I sent you a wire last evening telling of the conviction of J. P. S. Strickler of Union Control Corporation of Coudersport, Pa., for obtaining a contract and two trade acceptances from me. I thank you for the part you had in this conviction, as two of the best witnesses at our trial got here directly from your efforts. Strickler asked for a new trial, has until Saturday to show why he should have a new trial. This verdict does not return my trade acceptances. W. F. G.
Pennsylvania.

The arm of the law is a long one, and while J. P. S. Strickler has been immune for many years, it has finally grasped him by the shoulder and told him that he could not continue to defraud the public longer. The indictment in Adams County, Pa., charged Strickler with false pretense in selling a product called "Ucco" to W. F. Gilliland, of Gettysburg, Pa., securing his acceptances to the amount of $1,776, Strickler doing business under the name of Union Control Corp., Coudersport, Pa. Among the false representations was that the "Ucco" would control corn-borer. THE R. N.-Y. has exposed Strickler's method for years. Suits are now pending with a dozen or more of Strickler's victims. A Coudersport bank has prosecuted the signers of Strickler's trade acceptances as an innocent holder. Perhaps the bank is only trying to secure in this way the money which Strickler and his Union Control Corp. owes it. The Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania has refused to register the "Ucco" insecticide for 1929.

I wonder if you will do me a favor? On January 19, 21 and 24 I shipped Strum & Pressner, Inc., 23 Harrison St., New York City, two cases of eggs each shipment, or six cases. I have written them but have not heard anything from them. Will you kindly find out for me what is the matter with them? C. S. H.
New York.

We have received a number of such complaints as the above from shippers to Strum & Pressner, Inc., and we are publishing the above letter for the guidance of our shippers.

Will you try to collect two bills for me? I have written to these people twice and get no reply. One is against Mr. Sudbrink, 213 Anderson St., Hackensack, N. J., for $4.65, and the other against Robert Smith, 422 West 23d St., New York, for $27.75. Both are for milk delivered to them. F. G.
New Jersey.

About the meanest kind of a thing is to supply one's table at the expense of the country farmer. We publish the above simply to emphasize the result of extending credit indiscriminately. If a bill is not paid at the end of a week no further credit is warranted. It simply runs up a bill and the loss is greater in the end. Robert Smith has disappeared and we are unable to locate him. Mr. Sudbrink failed to respond to any of our letters, and the amount is not large enough to give to an attorney, so both accounts are a total loss.

The North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill., with offices at 198 Market St., Newark, N. J., offers an "improved premier" accident and sickness policy to the amount of $15,000 for accidental loss of life to $25 weekly benefits in case of sickness, etc. The cost of this policy is only $15 a year, and there is no medical examination. Is such a policy reliable? It is so cheap compared with any other insurance I have heard of. Is the company a good one? MRS. R. B. L.
District of Columbia.

Yes, the North American Accident Insurance Company is a financially responsible one. We have many times explained that such policies are what are known as "limited policies," containing certain exemptions and limitations which the average individual does not comprehend. To illustrate, a salesman of this company came to THE R. N.-Y. office a short time ago offering us a policy to be sold with subscriptions to the publication, as many publishers are doing. One of the provisions of the policy shown us was supposed to protect farmers who used tractors. One of the provisions of that clause covering drivers of tractors was that the "tractor must be wrecked," or the driver if injured would have no claim under it. We do not know how it would be possible to wreck a tractor unless it were deliberately driven over a ledge, or in front of a railroad engine. The tractor might tip over, breaking the driver's limbs, or even killing him, but he would have no claim under the policy. The tractor must be wrecked!

Under these limited policies it is the usual condition that the vehicle in which the insured is riding "must be wrecked," and we have never been able to find out what the insurance concerns issuing these policies consider a "wrecked" vehicle. In the case of the tractor we see no possibility of a tractor being wrecked, and only in a small percentage of accident cases are other vehicles "wrecked." We hardly need to add that the agent was informed that THE R. N.-Y. would not enter into any such conspiracy to deceive our friends and readers. Such policies are a fraud unless the limitations of the policies are explained to the prospect—and we have no rcord of any case where such explanations were made. The rule is by suggestion or silence on the conditions of the policy, they are sold for full accident or health insurance.

I would like you to investigate the South Jersey Protective Association, located at Woodbury, N. J. Their agents are working this vicinity very hard, and are getting a good many members, most of which are farmers and poultrymen. They claim that they have two men, troopers, on patrol duty at all hours of the night, making rounds of the members who belong; the charges are $25 per year. I joined Nov. 2, but have not seen any sign of them, but cannot say they have not been around. They said they would throw their spotlight into our bedroom window, but we never see any sign of them. I wish I had made this inquiry before I joined, as I have been reading Publisher's Desk for years and should have known better. J. F. H.
New Jersey.

We have written the South Jersey Protective Association, giving it an opportunity to explain the service rendered. Our letters have been ignored. This appears to be the same sort of a protective association as that reported from Reading, Pa., recently. As stated in the Pennsylvania case we do not see how any adequate protection can be given by such an organization, only at a price that would be prohibitive, and the experience of both the subscribers strongly suggests an "easy-money scheme."

What can you say in regard to Arthur Sales Co., 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City? Are they reliable and honest? I would like to take up the work of addressing envelopes for them if I knew that they were honest. MRS. M. H.
Pennsylvania.

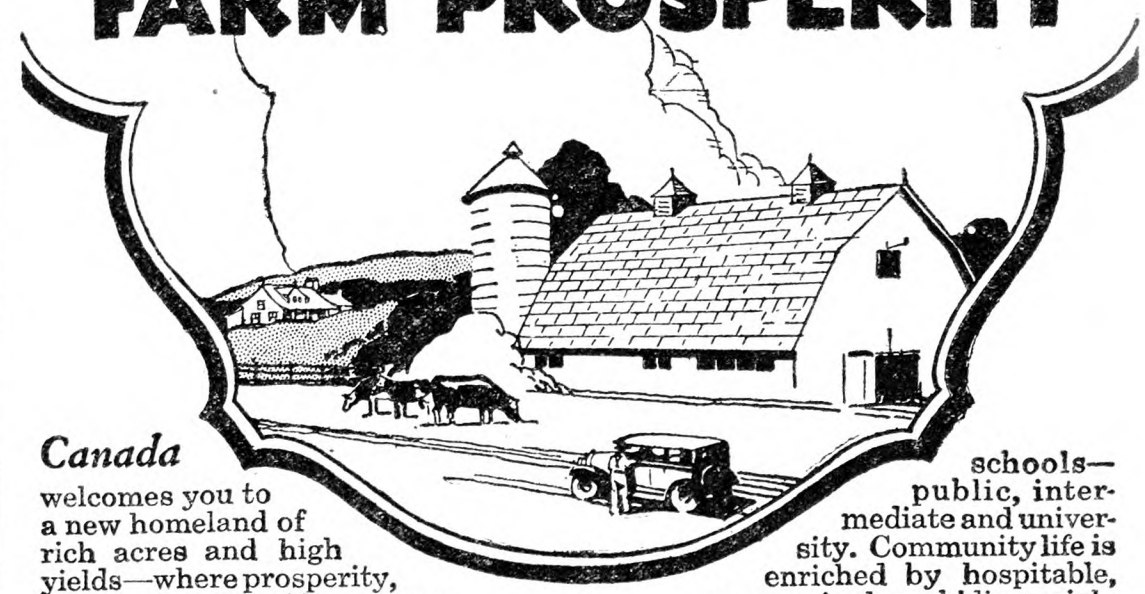
Firms pretending to desire country people to address envelopes at home are invariably fraudulent. If this were what was desired the Arthur Sales Co. could get it done cheaper in New York City than anywhere else. Yet the letter promised to pay one cent each to address envelopes, but wants $1 deposit on the first batch of envelopes. There's the joker!

All such propositions develop into a scheme to mail circulars to local names, and you are promised a commission on sales and the circulars are of a fake, deceptive character. Before you find this out the $1 deposit is secured. Another fraudulent work-at-home scheme is all that can be said of it.

THE R. N.-Y. is one paper we always welcome. There should be a national law compelling all publishers to stand good for anything published in their papers. A. H.
Maryland.

Such a law would result in eliminating false advertising. We believe the Federal Trade Commission has power under the laws to hold the publication equally responsible with the advertiser where a swindle has been perpetrated.

CANADA WELCOMES YOU to share in her FARM PROSPERITY



Canada welcomes you to a new homeland of rich acres and high yields—where prosperity, independence and happiness may be yours. Come where land is plentiful and reasonably priced or may be had free as Government homesteads; where taxes and freight rates are low; where crops set new world standards for quality and yield. No matter which branch of farming you are accustomed to—grain growing, stock raising, dairying, fruit farming, market gardening, or mixed farming—Canada offers unlimited opportunities for fulfilling your ambitions.

Living Conditions Unexcelled
For the growing family there are good schools—public, intermediate and university. Community life is enriched by hospitable, progressive law-abiding neighbors. There are good roads, towns, markets, telephones, churches, hospitals. A young, vigorous country rapidly growing welcomes you to share in its growth and prosperity.

Write for Free Booklet
which tells about farm opportunities in Canada. Address Dept. C-64 at your Canadian Government Information Bureau listed below.

Write Dept. C-64 Canadian Government Information Bureau at your nearest address below.
301 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.; 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.; Room 5, Commercial National Bank Bldg., Columbus, Ohio; 308 North 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa.; 43 Manchester St., Manchester, N. H.; Room 205, The Call Bldg., Woonsocket, R. I.

CANADA The Land of Opportunity

Write Today to Dept. C-64
at your nearest address above
Please send me free booklet on Farm Opportunities in Canada.
Name.....
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BIGGEST VALUE-LOWEST COST

Buy your metal roofing, shingles, Spanish tile, sidings, etc., DIRECT from the world's largest manufacturer of sheet metal building materials, at BIG SAVINGS. Thousands of satisfied users.
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Roofing, shingles, etc., of COPPER BEARING STEEL at special prices. This steel stands the acid test. Outlasts the building to which applied.
Ready Made Garages and Buildings
Low in cost. Easily erected. Permanent. Good looking. All types and sizes to suit your purse and purpose. Now's the time for action. Write for Roofing and Material Book No. 173 and for Garage Book.
— FREE — SAMPLES BOOKS ESTIMATES
EDWARDS MFG. CO. 223-273 Butler St., Cincinnati, Ohio

"THE SAFEST BANK MESSENGER in the WORLD"
That is the title of our new, illustrated booklet telling all about our convenient "banking by mail" method. Send for your copy now.

4½% Dividend Paid Since 1919
Interest Compounded Quarterly
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Over 56,000 Depositors.
We will be glad to send you one of our 1929 ALMANACS.

Mail this slip today
National Savings Bank
70-72 State St., Albany, N. Y.
Please send me a copy of your illustrated booklet "The Safest Bank Messenger in the World."
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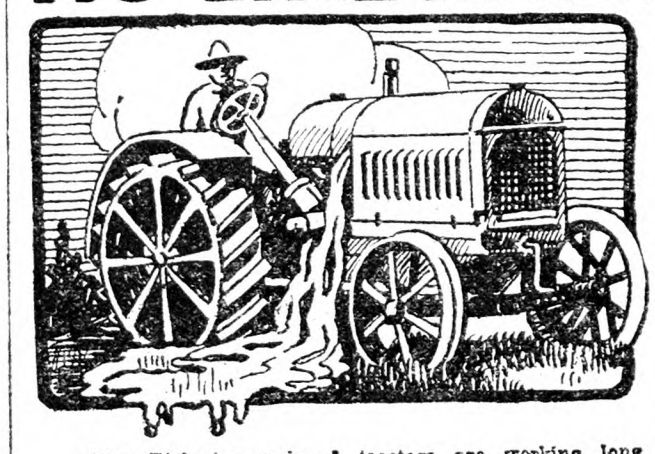
Address .....
City ..... R N-Y

IT'S LIKE HAVING A LEAKY GAS TANK



Running a tractor without a Pickering Governor is like having a leaky gas tank. Such tractors use more fuel than necessary.
Farmers who own Pickering Governor-equipped tractors report savings of 3 to 5 gallons of fuel a day—enough in 60 days to pay for the Governor.
That's because Pickering Governors respond instantly to the slightest load change—they automatically measure the power for the load.
It's the reason why Pickering-equipped tractors deliver smooth, steady power always.
—Why there's never any hesitation when a heavy load goes on or any engine-racing when the load is dropped.

—Why Pickering-equipped tractors are working long after others are junked.
Pickering Governors are furnished for McCormick-Deering, Rumely "Oil Pull," Hart-Parr, Minneapolis, Twin City, Huber "Super Four," Fordson — all standard tractors.
Clip coupon for free pamphlet which tells about the Pickering for your tractor. Also what farmers say who have equipped with Pickering.

The Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Conn.
Send me your free pamphlet 79C.
Name .....
Address .....
Tractor .....

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

VIRGINIA FARMS Write us today for our new list describing farms, colonial homes and water front property, as well as giving you full information as to climatic conditions, markets, etc. You will enjoy it. (*Business Established 30 Years.*) **ALLISON & YOUNG - - Fredericksburg, Va.**

Bungalow 24 x 36, six nice rooms. Garage. All new. 1½ acres nice land. Route 41. Hundred miles from New York, near village. Cost $3,200. Quick sale **$1,800. Owner SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.**

150 ACRE CAMP FARM—Hundred miles from New York, improved road. Mile from main state road. New house, large barn. Gravity spring water. Large stream. Eight acre lake at small expense—**$5,000. Owner SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.**

Oats Straw **GOOD MIXED HAY**—Carloads. Delivered your station. **James E. Dante, Jr. East Worcester, N. Y.**

FOR SALE—Several carloads good **First Cutting Alfalfa Hay** **B. R. Hall & Son R. 2 Camillus, N. Y.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced truck farmer on undeveloped truck farm; must be steady, temperate, able to work alone, handle team; all-year job; reply stating age, experience and wages expected; open February 15. WILLIAM PITNEY, Matawan, N. J.

WANTED—About April 1, experienced man for power spraying and general orchard work; also man for general blacksmith and repair work; preferably one who understands and is willing to run tractor part time; all-year work to right man; give experience, wages desired, and references. BARNES NURSERY & ORCHARD CO., Wallingford, Conn.

WANTED—Reliable young man, Protestant, raised in country for general work on farm and poultry plant, able to handle tractor, horses, etc.; year around position; good home with the family; must be clean, honest and trustworthy; state experience, reference and wages desired in first letter; report March 1 for work. PLANK'S POULTRY FARM, Gettysburg, Pa.

WANTED—A Protestant woman to clean and generally assist in a chilren's school; salary $45 a month for first three months, $50 afterwards; must be neat and clean. Apply BURT'S SCHOOL, Peekskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Man and wife, both workers, to farm a 75-acre farm, shares or wages; all improvements in house, good buildings; 20 head purebred cows and heifers; best of equipment; Northeastern Pennsylvania; must be competent to drive cars and tractor; good milker and butter maker; must show at least four years successful farming for self or employer; between the ages of 38 and 55; applications confidential; wanted April 1; give references, description and salary in first letter; don't answer unless you can fill the above requirements as your references will be investigated. ADVERTISER 5429, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two married or single, all around dirt farmers; dependable, good milkers; no drifters; farm 60 miles from New York in Putnam County; state full particulars, wages, expected and experience. ADVERTISER 5431, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple; man for general farm work; wife for housekeeper. ADVERTISER 5440, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wanted for year-round position on poultry and vegetable farm; woman to cook for help. WENDELL STILL, Selden, L. I., N. Y.

MARRIED poultryman on fruit and poultry farm; willing to work; board one or two men; give experience, references and wages in last place. GEO. B. WOODWARD, Blossom Farm, Nassau, N. Y.

WANTED—Married farmer, small family, to operate modern dairy farm with some fruit in Greene County, N. Y.; 120 acres, grade A milk; state experience, qualifications, wages expected in first letter. ADVERTISER 5439, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A man on poultry farm, experience unnecessary; must be willing worker, cheerful, conscientious; no drinking; prefer someone country-bred or familiar with country life; state wages desired. MISS MARY HORNOR, Chesterfield, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman, single or married, for modern commercial plant; no foreman but an ambitious worker with good clean habits; state experience, references and wages desired. ADVERTISER 5446, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man, not over 45, for farm work; $100 per month, cottage, fuel, garden, 2 qts. milk a day. RAY LEWIS, Supt., Watch Hill Farm, Peekskill, N. Y.

WANTED — Experienced poultrymen. LONE OAK POULTRY FARM, Babylon, N. Y.

WANTED—Protestant married man of character and ability, to help me run my farm; fruit, vegetables and general farming. J. O. HALE, Byfield, Mass.

WANTED—Married farmer past 50 to help owner carry on a small dairy and poultry farm; want a good thrifty couple who are looking for a comfortable home more than high wages; separate house, running water, electricity, fuel, vegetables and milk; location, Vermont. ADVERTISER 5441, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—April 1, young married American for general orchard work in Vermont; wife to board one or two men; write giving references and wages expected. ADVERTISER 5443, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER—On model poultry farm, fine proposition to right party. V. B. RAYNOR, Suffern, N. Y.

WOMAN WANTED—Waitress and general cleaning; salary $45 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Elderly man on farm. MERRITT MALTBY, Weedsport, N. Y.

WANTED—Young man, single, as assistant on poultry plant; understand operating car. S. M. SHEPARD, R. F. D. 3, Princeton, N. J.

DAIRYMAN wanted, experienced in milking and caring for cows and young stock, to take charge of small herd purebred Guernseys; up-to-date place in all respects; opportunity for a fellow desiring experience in raising fine stock, and in advanced register testing; when writing send several references if possible. THATCH MEADOW FARM, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

PROTESTANT young man of good habits to assist on commercial poultry plant in Westchester County, N. Y.; experience unnecessary; interest and willingness to work essential; state age, weight, wages expected. ADVERTISER 5462, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Experienced, energetic, honest, sober, working foreman; small family; Western New York farm; use power sprayer, handle sheep; wife, country minded; fair salary and share of poultry and beans; references and full particulars first letter. JANE BAKER, Himrods, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable woman, Protestant preferred, for general housework with laundry, in a small family in the country; references required. "H. H.," Kinderhook, N. Y.

UNENCUMBERED white woman, good plain cook, no washing or waiting; small private family; good home; salary $70 month; only one seeking all-year position wanted. WALSER, Candee Ave., Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Two experienced married dairymen with small families. HOLLAND DAIRY, R. 2, Clarksburg, W. Va.

WANTED—Two efficient and dependable women as cook and housemaid for small family of adults; modern home in Hudson Valley, near city limits; good wages; state qualifications first letter; reply, ADVERTISER 5468, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman wanted to take care of 600-egg capacity incubator, and to raise about 4,000 baby chicks; must have good references; state age and wages expected; write or call at New York office, HUGUENOT POULTRY FARM, 1498 2d Avenue, New York City. Poultry farm is located at Staten Island.

FARMER, married, capable teamster, to do general farm work; references and experience required; apply by letter. ROOM 704, 117 Liberty Street, New York City.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS wanted by farm school graduates, 20 years of age, having had three years practical and theoretical training on the large school farms; some of these graduates are trained as dairymen, herdsmen, tractor operators, vegetable gardeners, orchardists, poultrymen, greenhouse-men, landscape men and general farm management; only interested in good farms; ready for employment April 1. Communicate with C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

FARM work wanted. JOHN WEDGWOOD, 14 Madison St., Somerville, Mass.

MARRIED man wants position on large farm as tractor, truck driver, or general mechanic; experienced mechanic on all makes of gas and electric motors; best references. H. JONES, Box 19, Purchase, N. Y.

GARDENER open for position; life long experience vegetables, floriculture, greenhouse, shrubs, lawns, fruit, landscape; single, fine reputation; best of reference. ADVERTISER 5397, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—High school principalship by experienced college graduate. HARRY FRENCH, Richmondville, N. Y.

EMPLOYER reducing farm operations desires to find opportunity for farm manager; married, honest, reliable; competent to take entire charge; available April 1. Answer ADVERTISER 5400, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION by capable, experienced, Protestant couple on large estate; man as foreman or work outside; wife to run boarding-house or board help. ADVERTISER 5412, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, married poultryman, all branches, age 30, two children; immediately; full particulars, salary. ADVERTISER 5423, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, American, wishes position on private estate, as handyman; have chauffeur's license and own car; have references; prefer New York State; please state wages. ADVERTISER 5427, care Rural New-Yorker.

A HUSKY young Hollander, graduate from agricultural institute, wishes position on country estate; willing and qualified worker in return for fair salary. Address, G. ROSKAM, care Garrett Jordan, R. D. 2, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

POSITION wanted, tractor and truck operator and repairman; married, references; after April 1. HENRY BROSEN, R. F. D. 2, Germantown, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, 24, single, experienced in incubating and raising of chicks, also care of grown birds, blood testing, pedigreeing and trapnesting; best of references; last two years on Pratt's Poultry Farm. ADVERTISER 5430, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wishes work on general farm; had 12 years' experience. G. TENNEY, 66 Plymouth St., Montclair, N. J.

SINGLE man, American, age 21, desires work on farm; good milker and teamster; can drive truck or tractor; no liquor, tobacco; wages $65, board. ADVERTISER 5428, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN open for engagement April 1; private estate preferred; 35, American, married, no children; 15 years' experience with purebred cattle; A-1 butter-maker; also producing certified milk; A-1 references; state wages and living conditions in first letter; would like an interview. ADVERTISER 5444, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN will work on shares or salary; prefer estate, private farm; American, 40, single, experienced, trustworthy, reliable; references; state particulars. ADVERTISER 5445, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted on an estate, experienced poultryman; 10 years in present position; married, two daughters; estate now being closed. JOSEPH McGILTON, Hyde Park, N. Y.

POSITION wanted, single man as herdsman and cattle man and feeder; understands breeding of barren cows Graham Way. ALEXANDER BROWN, P. O. Box 24, Ney, Ohio.

CARETAKER, married, no children, Protestant; thoroughly experienced, all repairs on buildings, equipment, grounds, gardener, honest and sober, wishes position large estate, commercial or private camp, hunting and fishing lodge. EMIL BRUNKE, 174 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—Steady position on farm by mo. married; reference. ADVERTISER 5434, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man wants job brooding baby chicks, caring for laying hens; good feeder of same; state wages in reply. A. B. BROWN, P. O. Box 24, Ney, Ohio.

WANTED—Farm job, general work except milking or will furnish tractor outfit and go partnership on shares or hourly rate. ADVERTISER 5437, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN wishes position in purebred herd, experienced in A. R. work; married, no children; best references. R. TREESE, 131 S. Jefferson St., Allentown, Pa.

POULTRYMAN, single, American, expert in incubation and brooding, thorough understanding of chick raising, breeding, culling and feeding for egg production, desires position; references. ADVERTISER 5438, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man desires job on poultry farm, experienced, good reference. ADVERTISER 5432, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as working foreman or manager of orchards; thoroughly experienced all branches. ADVERTISER 5447, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, Cornell graduate, desires work on poultry farm. MARIAN DODGE, 1215 Broadway, Rensselaer, N. Y.

FARMER, middle-aged; wife plain cook or housework, one child; private estate or farm; please state wages. ADVERTISER 5454, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, competent housekeeper and cook; country club or estate preferred. ADVERTISER 5452, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORK wanted on poultry farm, experienced, references. ADVERTISER 5455, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT gardener, long experience vegetables, flowers, shrubbery, lawn, live stock; single; wishes permanent position. KOHLER, care Weiss, 150 E. 86th St., New York.

YOUNG man wants work on dairy farm; experienced. GEORGE T. PAGE, Brookfield, N. Y.

SUPERINTENDENT, farm orchard, estate; 10 years' managerial capacities. ADVERTISER 5466, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERT poultryman, married, wishes position; pheasants, turkeys; vicinity New York. ADVERTISER 5464, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER—Man understands care of cows, chickens, lawns, etc.; wife willing to help in owner's house; good cook; prefer own living quarters, with conveniences, furnished or unfurnished; references. ADVERTISER 5463, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY man, 35 years' club experience; 20 years one place; would like position taking charge boarding-house for farm help; all particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 5467, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted as manager of farm; experienced in all branches of farm work; married, with family; best of references. OMAR PHILLIPS, Pemberton, N. J.

MAN, 31, single, wishes position on estate or farm; handy dry-hand milker; free March 1. ADVERTISER 5457, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED married herdsman wants position; good on milk production, calf raising, handling certified milk; have managed small farm; 2 years' agricultural course and references. ADVERTISER 5459, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY, 17, wants place in country; good home; state particulars. ADVERTISER 5449, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Saratoga County, 108 acres, large house, barn, silo, apples, pears and plums; farm is completely stocked and tooled; will sell separately or altogether. J. FRANK DeRIDDER, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

WANTED—Large dairy farm completely stocked, etc., to purchase on payment plan from milk checks, by competent farmer with five grown-up sons, all good farmers; references on integrity and efficiencies. ADVERTISER 5369, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—20-acre poultry farm, capacity 1,000 hens; 6-room house, big barn, orchard, ½ mile large town; price $2,500, terms, or will rent for $225 a year. CHARLES STUCHLIK, Milton, Del.

WANTED to let by acre, timber cutting and clearing land; also tie and cord-wood cutters. B. F. JONES, Inc., 506 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—Del-Mar-Va poultry plant, 300-acres uninfected range, about 2,800 layers now producing, gross income up to December 5 about $12,949; valuable saw timber and firewood; heavy income producing business suitable for two or three partners; price $16,000, $7,000 down, balance on easy long-time payment. ADVERTISER 5372, care Rural New-Yorker.

SACRIFICE poultry, 1,200 capacity, 7½ acres planted 8-yr. apples; new 7-room house, all conveniences; one mile center town 22,000; double garage. MRS. MARY E. REBER, East and Oak Aves., Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—Fruit farm, 98 acres, located near Altamont, Albany County; good house, two barns, 2,500 fruit trees, 1,000 grapes, 1,500 berries; roadside market; price reasonable. O. V. CROUNSE, Altamont, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm with house in good repair, within 50 miles from New York, suitable for Summer residence; good water, nice trees and views; electricity; state price and full details. ADVERTISER 5302, care Rural New-Yorker.

68 ACRES, 9-room house, barn, henhouse, garage; 2 cows, young team; running water, brook; tools; electricity; 100 young apple trees; 8 miles south of Syracuse; good road; price $6,000. ALBIN RIHA, R. F. D. 2, Marcellus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—261 acres in high state of cultivation; 14-room house with running water; keeps 100 cows; fine location for Summer home. E. A. HOWARD, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

FOR quick cash sale good Pennsylvania farm, 191 acres, $2,100. REV. McKEE, LeRoy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A good farm, 175 acres, good building; State road; electricity; dairy farm; near Syracuse, N. Y.; a bargain for little cash. Write me, WM. E. DARK, Box 28, Euclid, N. Y.

NICE small country home, 5-room bungalow, garage two cars; on State road from New York to Philadelphia; 6 bus lines daily, run at night. DANIEL CLINE, RFD 1, Pemberton, N. J.

FARM for rent on shares, 16 miles from Trenton; partly equipped, good buildings, suitable for dairy or poultry; one-half mile from town; reference required. LOCK BOX 172, Lambertville, N. J.

TOURIST'S LODGE, chicken farm; 2 acres, house for 500 hens; Albany-Buffalo turnpike; 11-room house; also 100-acre farm. LUTHER SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Large dairy farm of 365 acres, completely stocked, 70 milk cows; electric lights, 24-room house and 10-room house; good location in Delaware County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 5442, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent cheap farm with option of buying. ADVERTISER 5433, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Fertile dairy farm, vicinity Poughkeepsie; near good road; pleasant location; reasonable rental. ADVERTISER 5435, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Five-year lease on place with 30 or more acres tillable, for general farming; will buy stock and machinery; state price for same; yearly rental and full description of farm. ADVERTISER 5436, care Rural New-Yorker.

HUNT poultry farm for sale, to wind up partnership dissolved by death, will offer for immediate sale the "Hunt Poultry Farm," Bridgeton, N. J.; 30 acres of land, good dwelling, 10 poultry houses, area over 23,000 sq. feet, 10,368-egg Buckeye incubator; an opportunity to secure one of the largest poultry farms in South Jersey at one-half cost. FRANK S. McKEE, Attorney, Bridgeton, N. J.

165 ACRES, all tractor worked, 5 miles from Newburgh, on State road, mile of frontage; 12-room house, all improvements; tenant house, sanitary barn, Jamesway equipped, 43 stanchions; creamery with steam, bottling machinery, Frigidaire storage, aereator; all necessary machinery; 25 cows, 10 young stock, 2 horses, truck, tractor, etc.; established retail milk business 18c per quart in Newburgh; here is a paying business and good farm with everything necessary; sold on account of health; price $45,000; will reduce for quick sale; buyer must have $25,000 cash; no lease, no trades; don't reply unless you have money. THOMAS PENDELL, Owner, Little Britain, N. Y.

FARM bargain, 50 acres, equipped and stocked; 20-acre woodlot, 8-room painted house in excellent condition, water and sink in house; some furniture, shade and fruit trees; particularly pleasing home site, paved road already under construction, will pass close to or on property; buildings alone worth more than present price of $4,000, for quick sale on account of old age; full particulars, A. ZOLLNER, Owner, R. D. 1, Delmar, Del.

TWO farms located on State road; one containing 267 acres with 232 tillable, land slightly rolling; large barn with cement stable for 60 cows, water system in barn; half mile to good schools; 2½ miles to town. The other farm contains 168 acres, 100 tillable, barn 110x34; land free from stones and level. If you want a real farm at a low price and easy terms write to me. A. M. SEYMOUR, Copenhagen, N. Y.

125 ACRES, 100 tillable, 30 acres muck; 12-room house; ample barns; on county improved road; good schools, churches and milk market nearby; only $900 required as cash payment, balance on mortgages, 5 per cent interest. Inquire of D. M. SNYDER, Auburn, N. Y.

FARM, 100 acres, very productive, excellent buildings; house, furnace heat, electric lights and city water in buildings; 33-cow stanchions; income over $300 monthly; 5 minutes' walk from large town; $9,500, $4,500 cash payment. W. GELSER, Silver Springs, N. Y.

PRODUCTIVE 150 acres, poultry and general farming; buildings; some fruit, timber; near Cornell University; $3,500. ADVERTISER 5450, care Rural New-Yorker.

BUNGALOW, 4 rooms, bath, plumbing, septic tank, electricity, 2 acres, State road, double garage, 2 poultry houses; 8 miles to Lakewood; fine for roadstand and gas; Ford touring, furniture and all equipments; bargain, $5,000, half cash, balance mortgage. CHAS. KIRST, Owner, Van Hiseville, N. J.

FOR RENT or on shares, 28 acres or more, good chicken farm; 6 large rooms, modern improvements, electric; 2 miles from Newburgh, N. Y.; reasonable. MRS. KENNEDY, 78 W. 68th St., New York.

FOR SALE—2,500-layer poultry plant; South Central New York; prize production White Leghorn stock; modern buildings and equipment in excellent condition; local market for broilers and fowls; established city wholesale trade in eggs at premium prices; will sacrifice on account of family conditions. ADVERTISER 5453, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—One acre, about 600 feet from cement road, about 2 miles northeast of Port Chester, N. Y.; good view, high ground. Address BOX 312, R. F. D., Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Splendid 90-acre farm, good land, good buildings, paved road, close town; $120 for the year. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

FOR SALE or exchange for village property or small business, our 230-acre dairy farm, located in Delaware County, on main State road; good buildings, electricity, running water and bath; splendid woodlot and sugar camp; price $15,000; includes 38 cows, bull, 80 hens, horses, machinery, milking machine, engines. ADVERTISER 5465, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO BE foreclosed March 2, beautiful 196-acre, Seneca Lake farm; besides being a good producing farm it has 60 acres valuable timber and specially fine lake frontage, with fine sandy beach for bathing and fishing, also 5-acre orchard. C. F. NORDSTROM, East Aurora, N. Y.

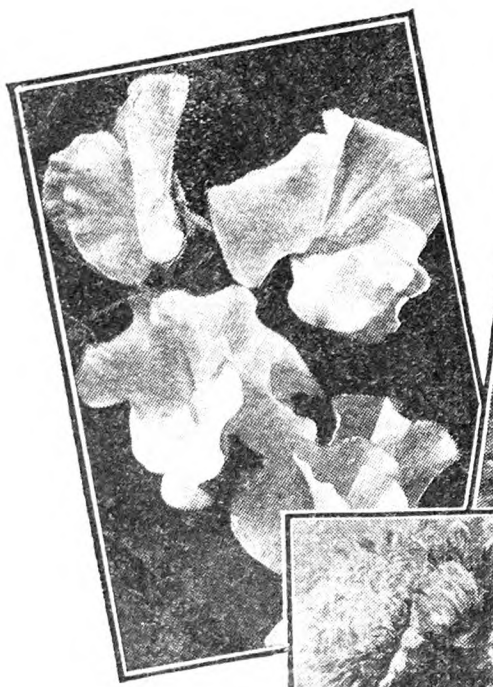
FOR RENT—Productive 109-acre Dutchess County dairy farm; stanchions for 20 cows, fine barns, good house; 2 miles to creamery; small amount of labor on adjoining farm acceptable as rent if tenant has unusual references. ADVERTISER 5460, care Rural New-Yorker.

7-ROOM bungalow, all convenience, garden, garage, near Atlantic City; fishing, hunting. GEO. G. BARRETT, R. F. D. 1, Box 183, Pleasantville, N. J.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 257.

HENDERSON'S SPECIAL OFFER

1929 Seed Catalogue and 25-Cent Rebate Slip —only 10c



Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas

Henderson's Invincible Asters

Brilliant Mixture Poppies

MAIL the coupon with only 10 cents, and we will mail you "Everything for the Garden," Henderson's new seed catalogue, together with the new Henderson 25-cent rebate slip, which will also entitle you, without charge, to the Henderson specialty offer of 6 packets of our tested seeds with your order.

These 6 packets are all seeds of our own introductions, and are among our most famous specialties—Ponderosa Tomato, Big Boston Lettuce, Early Scarlet Turnip Radish;—Invincible Asters, Brilliant Mixture Poppies and Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas. These, like all Henderson's Seeds, are tested seeds.

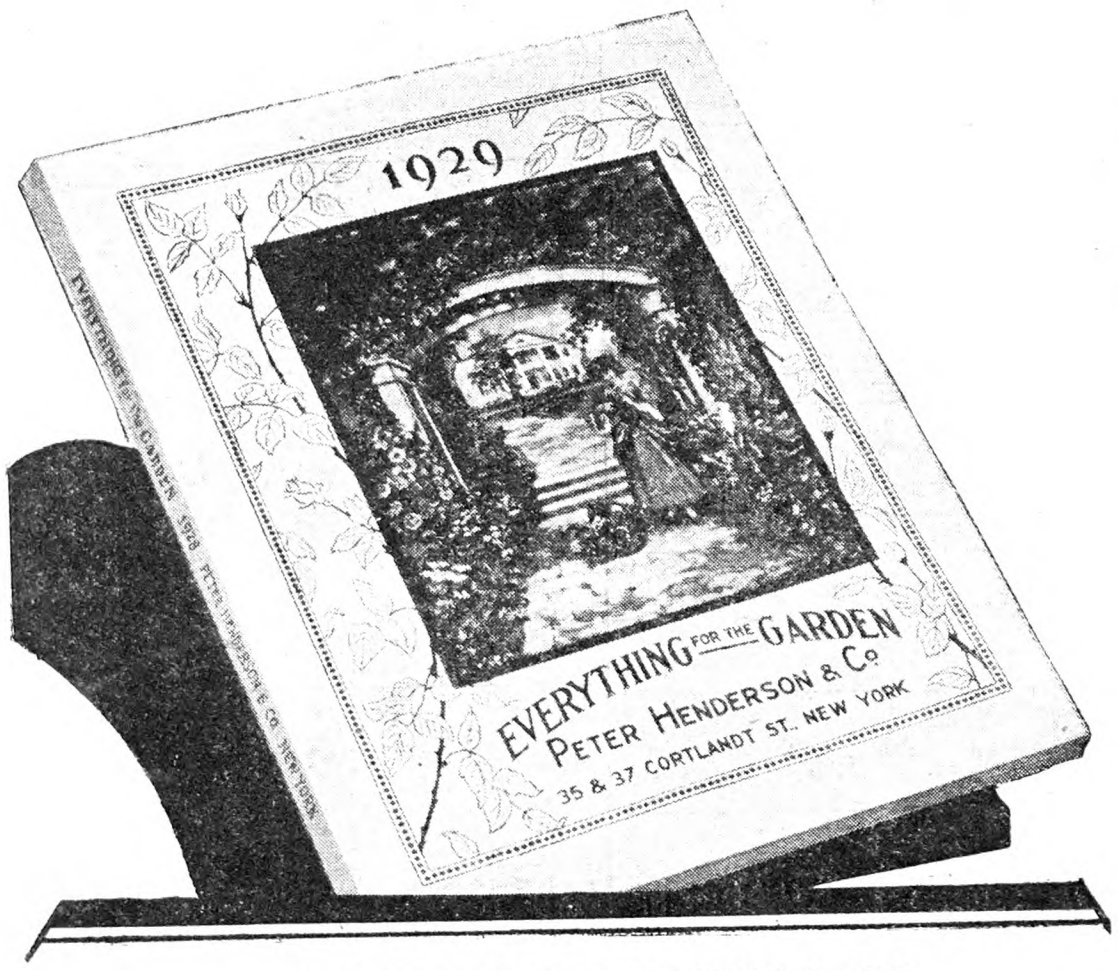
For 82 years, HENDERSON'S TESTED SEEDS have been the standard. Year after year, our constantly improving methods have enabled us to maintain our supremacy among American seed houses. The initial cost of your seeds is the smallest item in your garden's expense, and it is of advantage to plant seeds of recognized quality from a house of reputation and standing.

Everything for the Garden

This is a book of 210 pages, with 16 beautiful color plates, 194 pages of rotogravure in various colors, and over a thousand illustrations direct from actual photographs of the results from Henderson's seeds.

It offers many special collections of vegetable seeds arranged so as to give a continuous supply of fresh vegetables throughout the Summer, and collections of flower seeds especially arranged for harmony of color and continuity of bloom.

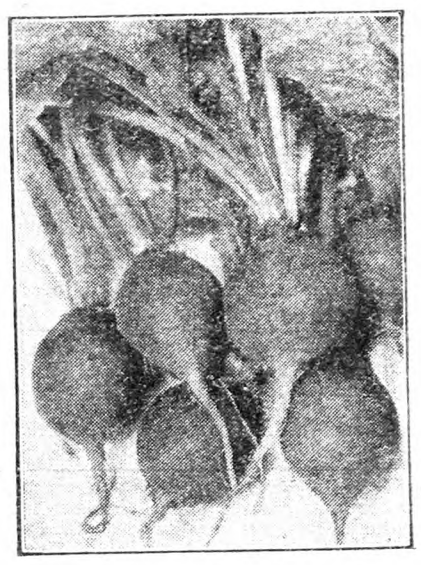
It is a complete garden book, and should be in the hands of every lover of the garden beautiful or bountiful—Clip the coupon now!



Every Rebate Slip Counts as Cash

With every catalogue will be sent our Henderson Rebate Slip which, returned, to us, will be accepted as 25 cents cash payment on any order of two dollars or over.

In addition we will include with your order, without charge, the Henderson specialty collection of three packets of Vegetable and three packets of Flower seeds as described above.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish

Peter Henderson & Co.
35-37 Cortlandt Street
New York City

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35-37 Cortlandt Street, New York City

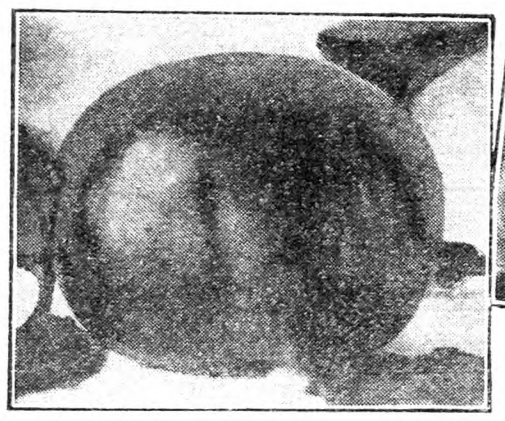
Enclosed is 10c for Henderson's 1929 advertising offer of Catalogue and 25c Rebate Slip.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

R. N.-Y. 2



Ponderosa Tomato

Big Boston Lettuce

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. February 23, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5044

11-28-28 Mar30
Cornell-University Library
12-24-28 April

Ethan Allen Gate at Fort Ticonderoga

Profitable Hints on Buying Seeds

CONSIDER, for a moment, the value of good seed. Without good seed any crop, be it grown on the finest of land by the most skillful of farmers, is doomed to failure. Good seed is the foundation on which all farm profits are built. Since the buying of seed is the most important single step taken by any farmer, now that the seed purchasing season is with us once more it will pay to give the subject serious thought. What can the average farmer do to insure good seed?

First beware of bargain seed. Learn a lesson from the experience of an Elkhart County, Indiana, farmer, who fell victim to the allurements of an advertisement offering Alfalfa seed at a ridiculously low price. He was rewarded with a bountiful crop of weeds, including so heavy a stand of Russian thistles as to make the Alfalfa worse than worthless. Not only was the cost of the seed, the use of the land and the time spent on seed bed preparation wasted, but he stored up a great deal of future trouble, since many of the weed seeds sown remained alive in the soil ready to germinate another year. He had no come-back, since the seed laws of his own State gave no protection when purchases are made outside the State boundary.

There is too much at stake in buying seed to patronize the farm to farm peddler. His wares may be all right, but farmers take a long chance when buying such seed, since the venders are here today and gone on the morrow. In case poor, weedy, dead seed is misrepresented as good seed by the itinerant salesman, the purchaser is simply left holding the sack. We know of one wandering agent of this sort who sold his wares from a cheap automobile and left a trail of Canada thistles in his wake that all but ruined many fair farms.

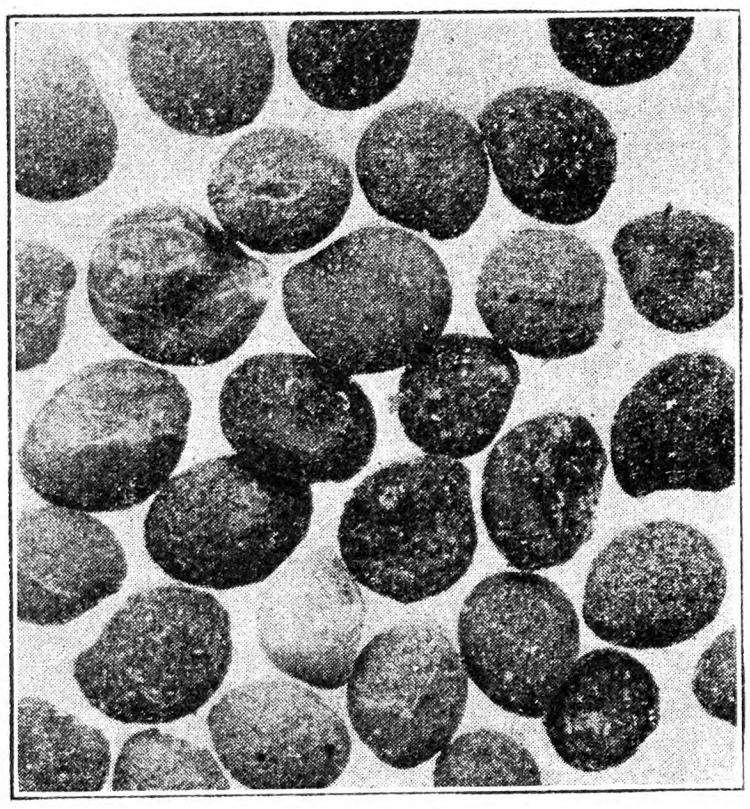
Practically all the States now have laws on their statute books requiring that seed sold in quantities exceeding a pound must be labeled in such a manner that the purchaser may learn the percentage of germination and purity, and the character of the worst weed seeds included. When buying seed insist on the presence of the seed law tag, and carefully study the data before making the purchase. And be suspicious of any seed marked a hundred per cent pure, or absolutely free of weed seeds, since there is practically no seed of this character on the present-day market. It is wise to examine carefully a handful of the seed to check up on the label statements, particularly as to the weed seed content. Every farmer should familiarize himself with the appearance of the seeds of the worst weeds in his locality, particularly Canada thistle, quack grass, buckhorn, and dodder, that he may avoid introducing these super-pests on his land. During recent years many fields of clover and Alfalfa have been ruined by dodder, a parasitic species that has been greatly on the increase. Although it is true that all weed seeds cannot be detected with the naked eye, a careful examination while purchasing will sometimes reveal information that may mean the difference between profits and loss on the crop.

While examining clover and Alfalfa seed look carefully for evidence of red or green staining, the badge of foreign origin. If red staining is noted, and you live in the northern half of the United States (except on the Pacific Coast), do not purchase, or the chances are good that you may lose much of the crop by winter-killing, since the red stain is the government's mark for unadapted seed. Furthermore, the crop from red stained seed may be highly susceptible to anthracnose and other diseases. The green stained seed, although of foreign origin, may or may not be unadapted, but it is not worth as much as native or Canadian seed, since the buyer is taking a chance on both winter-killing and susceptibility to disease.

On account of the fundamental importance of using good seed it is unwise to put off the purchase until the last minute, as many farmers do, and then rush to the local dealer and buy any kind of left-over seed that happens to be available. It is high time that farmers put as much thought and attention to the matter of buying reliable seed as they do in purchasing good sires to head their herds.

To the farmer who raises his own seed, just one suggestion. Never return the seed to the land without recleaning it. If the seed is not recleaned the weeds will gradually increase in the field, while the crop yields will decrease correspondingly. There are a number of weeds that mature over a hundred thousand seeds per plant, so the chances for harm by using uncleaned seed are great. No farmer is justified in using seed that has not at least been cleaned in a home fanning mill, the minimum requirement. As a matter of fact, a home mill equipped with the proper screens and sieves and operated at the correct speed as recommended by the manufacturer is capable of doing an excellent job of cleaning farm seeds. It is penny-wise and pound-foolish, however, to attempt to economize, as some farmers do, by not purchasing a full set of the sieves and screens needed to do the work properly.

Highly profitable hours can be spent during the slack Winter season on the seed-cleaning job. It has repeatedly been demonstrated that crops from clean seed outyield crops from uncleaned seed in a very striking manner. In one field test 10 acres were sown to uncleaned seed grain, while 10 adjacent acres were sown to clean seed, the soil and other conditions being as nearly similar as possible. The clean seed produced almost a weedless stand of sturdy plants that outyielded the weedy crop from the uncleaned seed more than seven bushels per acre. Figuring the increased value of the clean-seed crop at the modest figure of $7 per acre the time spent at the fanning mill paid profits of $35 per hour, which is pretty good pay for any farmer.



Dodder, the Worst Enemy of Clover and Alfalfa. Note the Roughened Coats.

The newest wrinkle in the seed situation is the establishment of a seed verification service by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the purpose of verifying the place of origin of native Alfalfa seed, since seed produced in the warm climes of the Southern States or the Pacific Coast is not adapted to the more rigorous weather of the Northern United States. The main object of this new service is to enable the purchaser to learn definitely the place of origin of native seed, so he may guard against winter-killing, and to some degree against disease susceptibility. This is done by means of certificates or tags stating the point of origin, which are issued by the United States Department of Agriculture to seed dealers who voluntarily subscribe to the service. Although verified origin seed costs slightly more than other seed, the increase is worth more than it costs, as a matter of insurance. Verified origin seed dealers whose wares are tagged with the government certificate may now be found from coast to coast.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.
Purdue University Experiment Station.

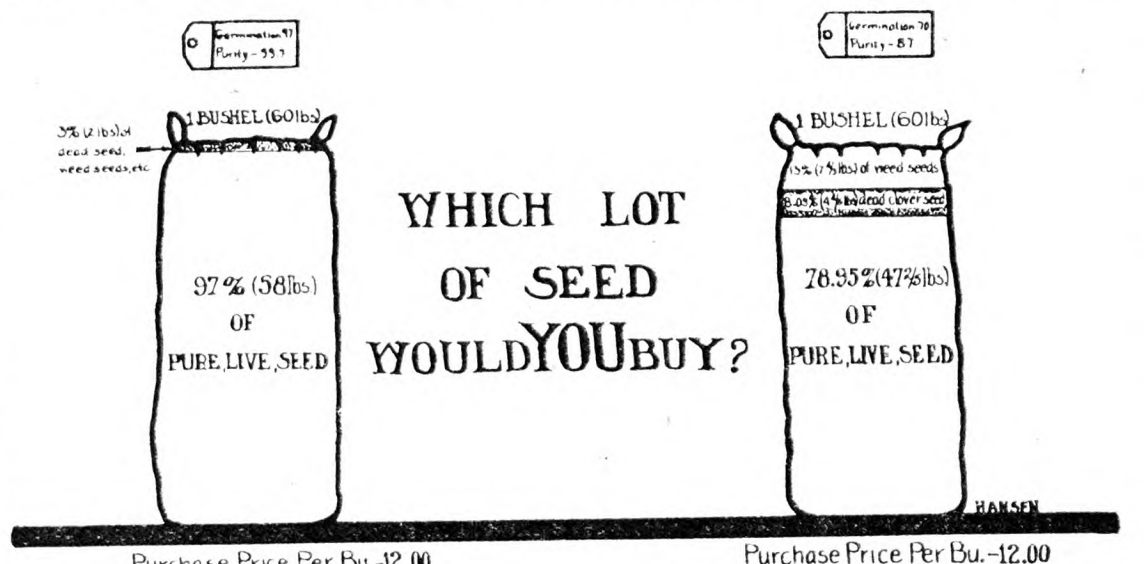
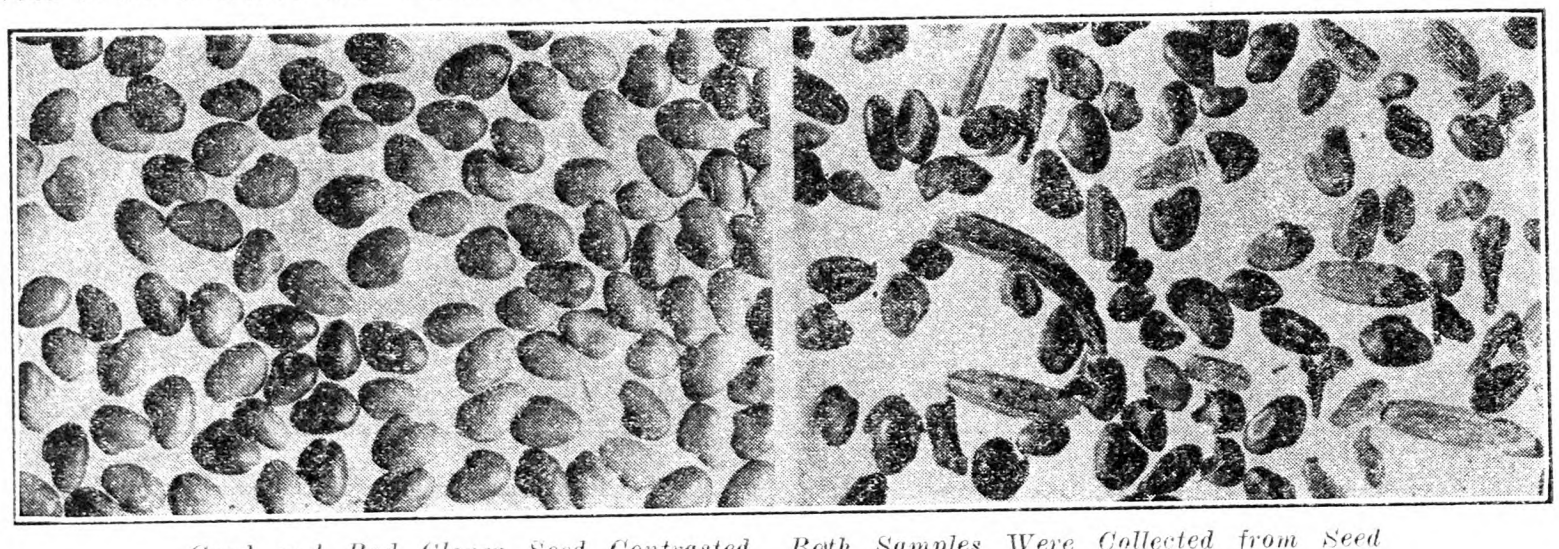


Diagram based on the analysis of two samples of clover seed sent to the Seed Laboratory, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station for analysis



Good and Bad Clover Seed Contrasted. Both Samples Were Collected from Seed Offered for Sale on the Open Market.

Faults of the Northern Spy

IN the many interesting articles and notes on horticulture and fruit-growing, which appear in THE R. N.-Y., we frequently see discussed the perplexing problem of the selection of certain varieties for the various commercial fruit-growing regions. Some of the apple varieties are suitable for home use and roadside stands, others are suitable for packing, storing and shipping to the large city markets; and still others are desired for the export trade only.

In a recent article, a man from Ohio is desirous of some suggestions about the planting of one thousand Northern Spy trees. He is to have a five-year contract to plant and start this orchard for some prospective orchardist. In discussing the problem Mr. Tukey wisely suggests getting advice and suggestions on suitable varieties from some nearby apple grower and also advises the use of Rome Beauty or some of the more highly-colored Rome Beauty sports as pollenizers for the Spy. From the standpoint of many Wayne County, N. Y., apple growers, this man would seem to face one of the most discouraging tasks that ever confronted an orchardist.

The Spy, when well grown, is a wonderful old apple, which originated in the county next to ours (Ontario County) and it is exceedingly difficult for us to give up this old friend; yet the trees are forever coming into bearing, and apparently never produce good regular crops. After many years of "watchful waiting" and doing everything that one can do in the way of pruning or lack of pruning, cultivation, or sod mulch treatment, spraying and dusting and the using of nitrate of soda, many have given the proposition up and have grafted the younger trees over to better commercial sorts, or where the trees are old have dug them out.

Old Spy trees have the habit of bearing a good crop once in four or five years when weather conditions are favorable for apple growing, and all the old neglected orchards, fence corners and hedge rows produce a beautiful crop of fairly good apples in spite of neglect. This, of course, brings a crop in the years when the best of apples are cheap. Furthermore the Spy is late in blossoming and very late in ripening its crop. Many seasons the apples are not ready to pick until almost November 1, and then the fruit on the inner parts of the tree is often green and wholly lacking in the desirable red color. These green Spy apples frequently have a peculiar bitter flavor, do not keep and are neither good for table nor cooking purposes. With us an apple that ripens so late is almost sure to be frozen on the trees at least once before picking, and if it escapes these Fall freezes, there is little chance of escaping high windstorms which often cause a major part of the crop to be blown to the ground, and fit for the cider mill or evaporator only.

Our Ohio friend can easily select more than a dozen varieties of apples, that will outyield the Spy certainly five to one over a 10-year period. Sorts that will ripen during good weather, bear fruit while the trees are young and sell barrel for barrel for as much as or more than Spy apples. The Spy too is very tender of skin, and shows bruising terribly, this injures its keeping quality, and cuts off any export demand for it.

There are at least four commercial orchardists in this vicinity and probably many more who have either grafted over or pulled out their Spy trees after spending much time and expense in growing them.

In view of all the above faults of the Spy, and the very limited number of places and conditions under which this apple succeeds, it would seem highly inadvisable for horticulturists and fruit-growing authorities to recommend to growers so indiscriminately the planting of Spy as a commercial variety.

Nearly every Fall for several years we have pulled, chopped and dug out varieties of apples, peaches and plums that we have found worthless commercially, and each Spring, hopes are born again and we eagerly graft over some of the poorer apple varieties and plant some of the "promising new fruits" from the "Fruit Testing Association," but only in a very limited way to learn about them under our conditions.

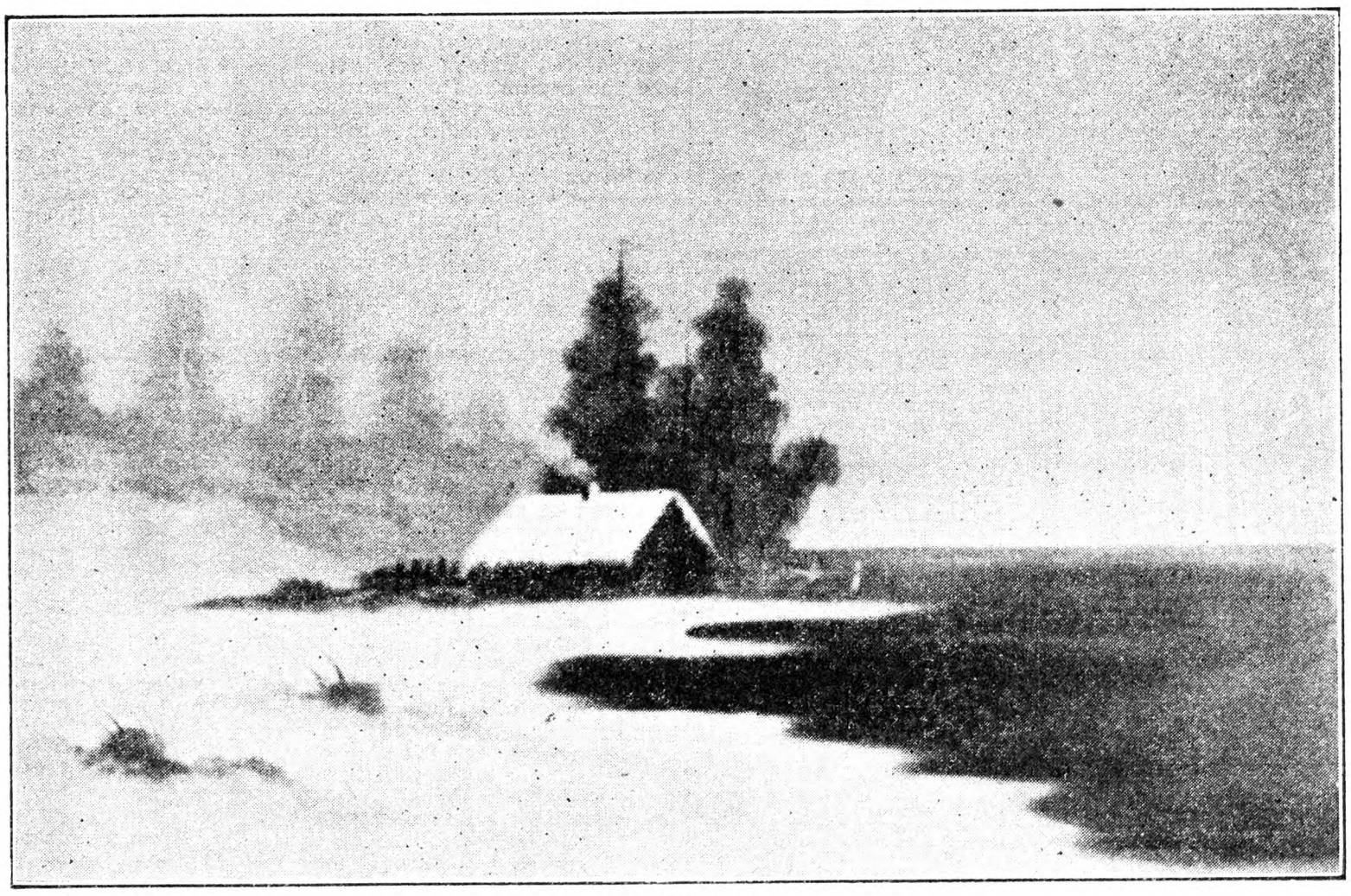
C. W. W.
Wayne County, N. Y.

The Khaki-Campbell Ducks

WE RECENTLY imported from England some Khaki-Campbell ducks, a new breed, and I think R. N.-Y. readers will like to hear how we did it.

We had had a fire at our place. When I came to build more henhouses I found it very expensive. I considered other breeds of chickens beside our Leghorns, but all chickens seem to need some warmth if they are to lay. When I asked W. C. Thompson of our State Experiment Station about ducks, he told me of these Khaki-Campbells that he had seen in England; about their hardiness, their superior laying capacity, and the satisfactory weight of the surplus drakes. The Harper Adams Agricultural College borrowed Mr. Thompson for two years, and while he was there in charge of that leading English poultry school he met the breeders of these ducks and became interested in their possibilities. I tried first to find some of this breed in this country or Canada, but was unsuccessful, nor could I learn of any laying contests where ducks had been tried here.

Finally we ordered two drakes and eight ducks, some of his two and three guinea stock, from Oscar C. Brown, Lincolnshire, and he wrote me that they were to be shipped on the Adriatic from Liverpool. I watched the New York papers closely to learn of the arrival of the ship, and the rest of the family all helped. A telephone message came that she had docked at three o'clock after several hours' delay from fog in the harbor. I hurried down the next day by train to get them. The customs broker who had the papers was the first man to see, and for a $5 fee he attended to the intricacies of declaring to the government just what we were importing. Such a customs broker is licensed and trained in this work. With the release papers now I went to the pier on the North River, where I found a young man of the steamship line who took charge of me to get aboard the ship. We went up and up two or three flights of a winding stair, picked our way among acres of bales and barrels to the gang-plank, and so aboard. A big ship is always an impressive sight, and a ship from a foreign port can scarcely lose that flavor of strange climes, the sea tan of the sailors and their speech; the odor of the ropes and rigging. To find the ducks we went down and down into the very bowels of the ship where finally by their "quack, quack" we knew them. They were all safe in a big crate, and I put them in two hand baskets for easy carrying. I met the head ship's butcher who had cared for them. He said they brought over lots of dogs and poultry.



A Bit Wintry

At customs inspection an official weighed a duck and charged me three cents a pound duty on the lot, or a little over a dollar in all. I hope my tax-paying neighbors will note that it took five dollars worth of brokers' work to get the papers ready for the customs to collect a dollar's worth of duty. This is quite in line with the usual operation of tariff matters, and is indeed one of the chief objections to tariff for protection of any industry. Only a part of duties collected can get back to benefit the citizen in the form of good roads or national educational activities, because the cost of collection as well as the cost of expending funds by the central authority is so great.

Anyway, the ducks were now American citizens, and I carried them to the nearby ferry and turned them over to the care of the baggage men. But I rode in the baggage car with the ducks all the way out home and had to tell over several times the story of their long journey and their distinguished pedigree. The men handled the baskets as if they contained a new baby.

My real troubles began when I got the ducks home on the farm, for they would scarcely eat anything. I had them in a good house and gave them every imaginable kind of feed—buttermilk mash with Alfalfa meal, lettuce, water, milk, grit, sand and corn and wheat in the grain. Two of them, a drake and a duck, got weaker and weaker and finally died. In desperation I let the rest all out with the common ducks around the orchard. At once they began to pick up and take an interest in life and soon would eat everything. Fear seems to be a common thing with farm stock and I have never liked a young, unschooled dog around on that account. I think the ducks were so afraid on the journey and in the house that they did not eat enough to keep strong.

Now I have turned the drake out with five of the best ducks and they are laying several eggs daily. We hope to get a nice flock by Fall from this one mating. We shall probably import more, too, in co-operation with interested neighbors.

In England these Khaki-Campbells have proved especially useful to the general farmer who keeps them in a few small flocks of about 25 each. The ducks forage a lot of their living; they are free of disease and require but little housing. Mr. Brown says, ". . . I am trying to run a general farm myself, potatoes being our main crop with wheat, barley and oats, sugar beets, sheep, cattle and pigs. Khaki-Campbells have done exceptionally well in this country and each year they seem to do better and better. Their egg production is heavier than with ordinary poultry, housing and management cheaper, feeding is less expensive if they have free range with natural food available . . ."

The Khaki-Campbells lay a pearly white egg that is choice to eat. They run about 30 ounces to the dozen, where the hen egg is 24. They fit in regular cases.

In the Harper Adams laying trials that ended last September the 96 Khaki-Campbells entered in the contest layed an average of 242.6 eggs each. The 300-egger is not uncommon among these ducks at the trials. Some of them lay 800 to 900 ounces of eggs a year. D. H. FULLERTON.

Hunterdon Co., N. J.

A Bunch of Vegetable Questions

Raising Yellow Turnips; Control of Stinkbug

For some years past we have been unable to raise yellow (rutabaga) turnips in this section. Years ago they were a prolific crop here. What is the reason they have gone back on us, and what is the remedy? Is there any way to control stinkbugs on squash vines? C. E. F.

North East, Pa.

C. E. F. can grow good yellow turnips if he will follow the directions: First, sow Robinson's Golden Ball instead of Yellow Globe. Prepare ground last of June by plowing, smoothing and rolling. Let ground lie until middle of July, then harrow until very fine. Sow seed broadcast, then sow fertilizer broadcast, running 7-8-10; smooth with drag, do not roll. If rutabaga turnips are desired the ground should be treated the same; the seed should be sown in drills 18 in. apart, so as to give room to work with horse cultivator, or 12 in. apart if hand cultivator is used. Sow seed Fourth of July (wet or dry, is an old saying). When plants are 2 in. high thin to 6 in. apart.

Stinkbugs can be controlled on squash vines by spraying with arsenate of lead, same strength as used for potatoes. Mix some Bordeaux in the preparation, which will control anthracnose or downy mildew if there is any indication of these diseases. WM. PERKINS.

Ashes on Cauliflower Ground

I have a few loads of ashes. Would it be advisable to use them on my cauliflower ground next Spring? Would it be better to sow them broadcast or work them in around the plants? Would I have to use as much lime where ashes were used as I would without ashes? I would also like to know a practical means of cutworm control in the cauliflower field. B. J. V.

Shavertown, N. Y.

The inquirer does not say whether his ashes are wood or coal. If coal ashes he can spread broadcast a very liberal supply and it will be of some benefit to the cauliflower, especially if the ground is liable to bake hard after a rain. If wood ashes are used I would scatter along the rows after the plants are set and work into the ground immediately with cultivator. I do not use any lime where ashes are applied.

The best way to control the cutworm is to mix one ounce of arsenate of lead in a quart of bran, dampen with a little water, then mix a cup of molasses thoroughly with bran. Bake until dry, then break in small pieces and scatter around plants. WM. PERKINS.

Hen Manure for Truck Crops

I would like to hear from someone who has had experience in using poultry manure on truck crops, as to the amount to use, and the best method of application. Z. L. R.

Delaware.

Hen manure is an excellent source of plant food, being very high in the most essential matter. To get the best result, however, 200 lbs. of acid phosphate and 100 lbs. of sulphate of potash should be mixed with every 300 lbs. of hen manure, at the time it is applied to the crops. The only objection I have to using it where the hens run at large is, it is apt to be very full of foul weed seed. It is all right where the hens are confined and fed grain. The best way to apply it is to broadcast after plowing and before harrowing the ground. I have used at the rate of 20 tons of dry hen manure to the acre without burning my truck. WM. PERKINS.

Some Fruits for Southwestern New York

I intend next Spring to plant about 40 fruit trees, with a double purpose in mind. First, our orchard is almost gone, and second, the new orchard will serve as shade and a wind-break. So far as I know there is no planting of fruit trees in this neighborhood, and so I have no means of learning what trees would be hardy for this rather high altitude. Our old orchard contains some Baldwin, Spy, Maiden Blush, Red Astrachan, and some I do not know. I wish to have some really good apples, and I should like a few pear trees and a few sour and sweet cherry trees. Peaches are out of the question, and I have not seen any sweet cherries.

Is stable manure good to apply before planting? Would you spray the trees from the start or after they start to bear? Would the nearness of the old orchard with the trees never sprayed and attacked by several diseases be disastrous to the young orchard? A. H.

Bolivar, N. Y.

THOUGH you are out of the favored fruit sections of New York State, yet the fact that Baldwin trees have survived means that you can at least have a home orchard, because Baldwin is not one of the hardy varieties. First of all, however, it might be worth your while to spend a little time on the old trees. Cut out the dead wood, open them up, give them 10 to 15 lbs. of nitrate of soda apiece, and spray them. You may be surprised at what they will do if they are not too far gone. All four of the varieties that you have named are still good sorts, and are not to be scoffed at, even by some of the newer varieties.

Choosing for a succession of fruit as well as for hardiness, pick from Yellow Transparent, Red Astrachan, Wealthy, McIntosh, Rhode Island Greening, Delicious, Rome Beauty and Northern Spy. There may be some who will disagree with Delicious and Rome Beauty, but for the home orchard and the average family they have their places. If some unusual sorts are desired, try Early McIntosh, Mother, Primate, Sweet Bough and Roxbury Russet.

Among pears try Tyson, Bartlett and Seckel. For sour cherries select Montmorency and possibly one of the Duke type, such as Reine Hortense. A hardy sweet cherry and thoroughly reliable is Windsor, though for cross-pollination purposes a second variety should be planted, which may well be Black Tartarian. It may be that even though you do not get regular crops of peaches you will be willing to have a few trees around just for their convenience. In that case a few hardy kinds are Rochester, Iron Mountain, Greensboro, and Crosby. Elberta is one of the tender varieties.

In all this selection the idea uppermost has been to consider dependability and reliability in the forefront, for while the amateur fruit grower has time to give his fruit utmost care, the average farmer is so busy with his other crops that he does not have opportunity to look after all the little details that some of the better varieties require.

Stable manure is excellent for fruit trees. Keep it out of the tree holes at planting and do not let it get so near that it burns the trees. Otherwise it is fine. You should spray the trees from the start. The leaf skeletonizer and apple scab may come along and riddle your young orchard the first season, otherwise. The old orchard is naturally a harboring place for disease and insect troubles and will do the new orchard no good, but if you will spray the old orchard and look after it, it may prove its worth and still not be a menace. H. B. TUKEY.

About Various Potatoes

IN THE R. N.-Y. of January 12 H. W. writes about the Mercer potato. I can well remember about 65 years ago seeing my uncle opening a pit of "Black Nigger" potatoes that had been kept in the ground all Winter. We also raised a very large red potato that he called "Long John;" they were the largest potatoes I ever saw, something like a yam with deep eyes. Another was the Neshonak that rotted badly but were very productive.

For baking potatoes we had the Blue Kidney and the White Kidney, also Lady's Fingers, a slim, long,

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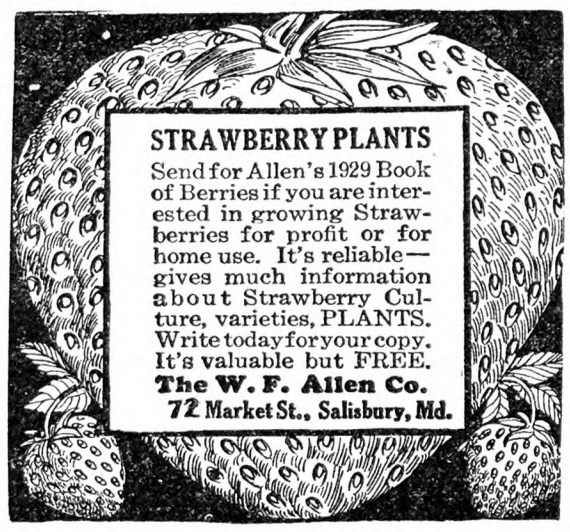

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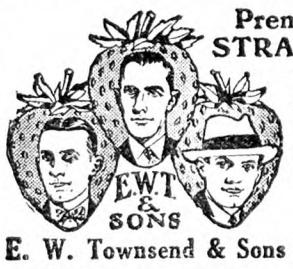

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white potato that often broke in two while being handled. These were the only white potatoes that I can remember. We thought that the colored ones were much better quality. Later we raised Blue Mercer, very much like the Blue Victor that is still raised.

Best of all was the Peachblow, a large thin-skinned white potato with pink eyes, a wonderful yielder on rich sandy land, but late, to be in its best for table use after the holidays. Early Goodrich was a productive white potato and after that came Early Rose, Early Ohio, Beauty of Hebron, White Elephant and Rural New-Yorker. W. E. WEST.

Ingham Co., Mich.

An Albanian Housewife

Three thousand years ago Albania was a prosperous and progressive country, the home of Alexander the Great and many others who made the history of the Classic Age of Greece. Now Albania is the least known and most backward country in Europe, and of interest only because it is a possible source of political disturbance in the Balkans, and because among its ancient people there survive more medieval customs than in any other part of Europe. It would require a large book to tell adequately of Albania, but I wish to tell American housewives something of the way that wives and mothers carry on their business.

It is difficult for any American housekeeper to believe that life can be so completely divested of all of the aids and comforts that have even in pioneer days been common in America. Most Albanians live in small villages. There are not more than 20 towns of 5,000 or more people, and only in Tirana, Scutari, Durazzo, Korcha and Valona are there anything like the beginnings of modern life.

Many of the villages consist of from 10 to 30 houses, and they are perched on the crests of steep hills like the medieval castles on the Rhine. From a little distance the village is both artistic and attractive, with its walls of yellow-brown mud, brick or gray stone, and roofs of red tile; the stockyard with its neat, conical hay or straw stacks, its thatched shelters and fences of thorny brush. A closer approach dispels the illusion of beauty, for there are no lawns or shrubs or flowers. As we ride up on horseback two or three bare-footed women scurry away from the sight of strangers, and in a few minutes the head of the house appears and in a dignified manner makes us welcome and escorts us to the house of the head of the village. The houses are low two-story affairs with an "overhang" on one side like the barns of Southeastern Pennsylvania. A lad takes our horses into the stable, which occupies half of the ground floor of the house, and we are taken up the outside stairway to the upper room, reserved for guests.

The floor is covered with "hussars", or mats woven of rushes. Otherwise there is no furniture. You are supposed to sit cross-legged on the floor. Downstairs, in the part of the house that is not occupied by live stock, is the kitchen. The Albanian word for kitchen is "oda e giarri", which literally means "room of the fire", and I assure you that if you tried to work for a day in an Albanian kitchen you would be very conscious that it is the room of the fire. Gas, oil, electric or coal stoves are unknown here, nor is the fireplace of our grandmother's day a usual part of the kitchen equipment. Most of the cooking is done over an open fire built on a stone hearth, or directly on the earth floor. The smoke (such as is not breathed) escapes through the single window or open door, and the cooking utensils are set above the fire on an iron circle supported by four legs, which holds the kettle or pot a few inches above the fire. Many kitchens have in addition an "ojak" or native stove for burning charcoal. This is a solid block of masonry or concrete as high as a table, into which are cut one or more holes like a narrow bureau drawer with a rude grate half-way down to hold the burning charcoal. For baking a fire is built in a "mongul," which is shallow metal dish 12 to 24 inches across, supported on legs, in which about two double handfuls of charcoal are lighted. On this is set a hammered copper dish like a large pie-tin with a cover. When it is done on the bottom the coals are put on the top of the cover. Most of the kettles and pans are of hammered copper, tinned on the inside. These are made by local craftsmen, who are very skillful but not especially artistic.

As soon as a guest arrives, and frequently thereafter, he is served with tiny cups of sweet, strong Turkish coffee. The coffee is purchased green and is roasted in a pan over the fire. The coffee-mill is a brass cylinder 1½ ins. in diameter with a handle and short crank at one end. The coffee is ground as used. A long-handled copper or enameled cup of water, holding two or more cups, is set among the coals, and sugar is added. As it comes to a boil the finely powdered coffee is put in and stirred for a moment. After standing for about one minute it is poured and served, hot, strong and very sweet. Cigarettes almost always accompany it and are almost universally used by both sexes and all ages. Indeed, tobacco is almost the only solace these people have from a life of endless toil, hardship and poverty. Corn bread is made of cornmeal, water and salt, baked in flat, round loaves over a mongul or, in the towns, in the public oven.

Meat is always served and makes a much larger part of the diet than it does in America or other parts of Europe. Beef and mutton are served with deadly monotony, generally boiled or fried, with onions and rice. Rice is much used, and "pilaff," or boiled rice with butter, is a part of many meals. The butter is generally made from the milk of sheep, goats or water-buffalo and is never of table quality. To insure its keeping quality it is melted to clarify it and poured hot into earthen crocks. Much olive oil is used. The salt is made from sea water evaporated by the sun in clay basins, of which enough adheres to make the salt a deep gray color. We may trust that plenty of iodine remains to make up for the color and impurities. At any rate, goitre seems extremely rare. Most good housewives refine the salt by dissolving it, and after settling and filtering it they again crystallize it in open pans over the fire. Salt is a government monopoly, and is rather expensive. Meat is not high priced, as it can be bought for about 10 cents a pound, all cuts the same price.

In the towns more wheat bread is eaten, for Albania is a good wheat-producing country. Most of this is strictly whole-wheat bread, very dark in color. There are four flour mills in Albania which make white flour, and good white bread may be found in all of the larger towns, but it is regarded as a luxury. Vegetables are rare and form a far smaller part of the diet than they should. Tomatoes, peppers, egg-plants, onions, leeks and a few cabbages are almost the only ones seen. At the Agricultural School we have had much difficulty in teaching the student to eat any of the leaf vegetables. The results of a diet lacking in milk and vegetables and fruit, and containing too much cornmeal, rice and coarse bread, is plainly seen in the children, who are plainly undernourished and usually show protruding abdomens. In a country full of cattle, fresh milk is hard to get at any time, and impossible to obtain from October to April. During Summer thick sour milk, called "kos," is much used. It is generally made of sheep's milk.

During Autumn and early Winter turkey is abundant and is one of the cheapest meats. A good-sized bird sells for five gold francs, or about a dollar. Eggs are cheap and abundant.

The utter lack of any labor-saving devices would appall an American housewife. Water is lifted by hand from an open well and heated over the open fire. Few pumps are used, and not one well in five has even a windlass. Fuel is mostly green wood in 4-ft. sticks, delivered on donkey-back. As these sticks burn they are pushed up into the fire. Dirt floors are invariable in kitchens, and are swept with brooms made of bundles of twigs or stiff weeds about 1½ ft. long. The water is very hard, and the native soap is of low quality, so much washing powder is used, to the detriment of hands. No washing machines are in use, or even rubbing boards, but the clothes are rubbed between the hands or laid on a block and pounded with a paddle. Starch is seldom used and ironing is done with a heavy iron containing burning charcoal. There is a considerable sprinkling of American sewing machines, which, with Ford cars, seem to be used everywhere.

In any country the chief business of the women is babies. Albania, like most eastern or southern European countries, has plenty of them, yet the country is thinly settled, having only one-fourth of the density of population of Italy, just across the Adriatic. The reason is found in the terrible death rate among babies and young children, half of them dying under five years of age. Poverty, ignorance of sanitation and bad practices are equally to be blamed for this needless slaughter of a vigorous race. No doctor is called at a birth, but an ignorant midwife assists. The baby is not dressed for four or five months, but is covered with a large apron. Its hands and arms are bound to its sides with straps of cloth and its legs bound together to keep them straight and make the baby easy to handle. Cradles are supplied with rockers and in cold weather the child is covered with thick comfortables. Needless to say, the houses swarm with flies, and the entire lack of sanitary surroundings makes all sorts of digestive troubles inevitable. As a baby a year is the rule, it is soon necessary to feed it. Hard toasted bread, crumbled and moistened with water or more than doubtful milk, and sweetened, is the regular baby food. Vegetables or fruits are seldom used and soon rice and macaroni are fed. Sunlight is avoided at all costs, and in Winter a bath a week is plenty. By the time the child is two years old it eats the same as the family.

If I have given a pessimistic picture of domestic life in Albania, it is only fair to tell the reason. Five hundred years of continuous struggle against Turkish misrule, with schools forbidden and intercourse with the outside world cut off, has kept this brave, liberty-loving mountain people in the same state of ignorance that was general in Europe when Columbus made his discoveries. Yet the people are unusually brave, honest, courteous and hospitable, and need only the help that Americans are trying to give them to take their place in the modern world.

Kavaje, Albania. H. F. BUTTON.

TEACHER: "What do they call the instrument the French use for beheading people?" BOBBY: "The Gillette, I think." —Life.

Beans After Corn

Many Western New York farmers report good results in planting beans after corn. These reports seem to come especially from the older bean-growing sections where dry beans have been grown for 50 years or more. A study of this question seems to indicate that there may be some grounds for believing that this is a good practice.

It has long been recognized that corn is one of the crops grown in Western New York that can make the best use of manure which has been applied to land the previous Winter. Corn has been called a "gross feeder." It is probable that beans can make better use of manure after it has been applied to the soil for a longer period. Other reasons why beans may do better after corn has been grown on the land may have something to do with the control of weeds and the injury caused to beans by the bean maggot.

Probably the most important reason of all, however, that makes this practice desirable is that root rot of beans can better be controlled in this way. Any cultivated crop preceding a crop of beans gives the sunshine and air an opportunity to destroy the root rot fungus in the soil. This root rot fungus has become so troublesome on some farms that the land has been prepared for the bean crop by allowing it to lie fallow the year previous to the bean crop. This method seems to be even more effective than growing a crop of corn on the land where the control of root rot is the main problem.

L. H. W.

Forest Fires Everybody's Responsibility

That forest fires in Maryland, at least, are everybody's responsibility, and that it is greatly to the interest of the average citizen to help prevent these fires, was clearly brought out by a set of examination questions designed to better acquaint forest wardens of the State with the laws covering their work. These laws are of so much interest to everybody that the examination questions, with their proper answers, follow:

For how long is a forest warden appointed? Two years.

Is a forest warden a game warden? Only on State property, not on private property.

What is the penalty for refusing to come and fight fire? Ten dollars fine.

How old or young must a citizen be before he can be summoned to fight fire? From 18 to 50 years.

Can a warden trespass, plow furrows, tear down fences, or start a back-fire on lands of others in order to extinguish a fire, and not be held liable for trespass? Yes.

Are fire-fighting bills paid by the county? Yes, one-half the amount of the bill.

Are fire-fighting bills paid by the State? Yes, one-half of the bill.

John Doe passes a woodland fire that is not being fought. Is it his business to worry about it? Yes, he must report it to the owner of the woodland or to a forest warden.

Ed Smith started a fire along his ditch banks. He received a phone call to come to town to get his new auto. He went. The fire left the ditch bank and burned over 10 acres of the neighboring woodland before it was extinguished. What charges will Smith have to pay in order to clear himself? Cost of extinguishing fire and damage to neighbor's woodland.

Does a forest warden have to be present when trees are being trimmed within the right-of-way of any public road? Yes.

Could any forest warden arrest someone trimming trees so located and not having a permit to do so? Yes.

Do the county commissioners issue tree-trimming permits? No.

How much can be collected for cutting trees over the boundary lines without the owner's consent? Double the value of the trees so cut.

Who has charge of the men fighting a fire, the owner of the woodland or the forest warden? The forest warden.

What is the rate of pay for the owner who fights a fire on his own property? Nothing.

Should a forest warden report small forest fires, extinguished without his aid, but brought to his attention? Yes.

If a man lies down on his fire-fighting and is lazy, can the forest warden pay him less than the other men fighting the fire? Yes.

Does a farmhand or agent of the man responsible for a fire escaping receive pay for fighting fire on neighboring property? No, neither from county nor State.

Warden Brown wants Smith's truck to carry men and supplies to a fire. Smith refuses. What is the procedure, if they do not beat each other in the argument? Smith may be arrested and fined for the refusal.

Can a forest warden appoint deputies with his powers? No. T. H. B.

Maryland.

CONDUCTOR: "Madam, you'll have to pay for that boy." OLD LADY: "But I never have before." CONDUCTOR (hotly): "That don't matter to me. He's over 12 years old, and you'll have to pay his fare or I'll put him off the car." OLD LADY: "Put him off. What do I care? I never saw him before." — Muskogee (Okla.) Daily Phoenix.

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Mr. H. D. Hootman, Secretary Michigan State Horticultural Society, East Lansing, Michigan, says: "There is no question in my mind but what South Haven will be one of the most profitable commercial varieties for the peach section in Michigan."

Excerpt taken from The Rural New-Yorker, issue of October 29th, 1927, page 1336, column 4, in which H. B. Tukey of the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station, writes:

"Many growers have been waiting to see how the SOUTH HAVEN peach behaves in New York State. It has fruited in several localities this year, and has proven all that the introducers claimed for it. It is a few days later than Rochester, larger, brighter and more attractive, and of delicious flavor. SOUTH HAVEN appears to be a worthwhile acquisition."

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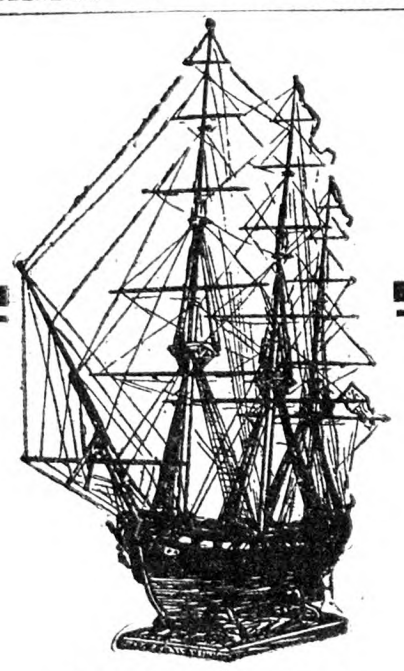

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

Annual Meeting of State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg

The meeting was opened by the President's address and was followed by the usual secretary's and treasurer's reports on Tuesday afternoon. R. D. Anthony of State College spoke briefly on "Lessons from a Survey of Orchard Sites in Pennsylvania," stating that out of a total of 441 orchards studied in the Cumberland-Shenandoah region of Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia in the survey, the average yield per tree for these orchards, all of which were at least 15 years old, was only 1.2 barrels per tree per year. This low yield, rather than low prices, was one of the chief factors responsible for failure in this region, and it was largely a question of unfavorable sites. Frosts and freezing were the largest unpreventable losses in this region, as well as in any of the remainder of the State, but preventable losses were even greater in many orchards where fertility had been neglected. If orcharding is to succeed in this region, the average tree must be made to yield more than 1.2 barrels per year.

L. C. Carey, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, explained the national legislation on standard containers for fruit, paying particular attention to the supplementary act to the Standard Container Act of 1917 covering all wooden fruit and vegetable containers, except crates and boxes, on and after November 1, 1929. Mr. Carey described an unusual bushel basket made for strength just like a barrel with the same removable heads. This package had been examined in the course of the standardizing inspection work, but held a little less than a bushel. He stated that the bent-bottom tub was strong enough for any reasonable demand, when the lid was securely fastened. In response to a question as to the testing of packages for strength, particularly in the case of bushel baskets, Mr. Carey replied that there was no such testing carried on so far, but that there would be if a demand developed. S. L. Smedley, Jr., of Newtown Square, in leading the discussion, observed that the volume provisions of these Federal package regulations would eliminate the present weight confusion.

Prof. A. J. Farley, of New Jersey, told of the problems of New Jersey peach growers—their chief problem at present being the selling of peaches at a price with a fair return. The competition offered by southern peaches has resulted in a wholesale pulling out of Carman, Hiley and Belle trees as no longer profitable. Even Elberta is a problem in years of heavy production, although the situation is better in Central and Northern New Jersey because of the time of ripening of Elberta and the local markets available. Mr. Farley seconded Dr. Anthony's talk on orchard sites, stating that many New Jersey orchards on sites unfit for peaches would be pulled out because of yield factors. These poor sites produce in years when peaches are too plentiful and yield no fruit when the prices are more favorable. The discussion developed that several Pennsylvania men had used an oil combined with lime-sulphur or other sulphur spray on their peaches this past season, with no injury resulting.

James Silver, of the U. S. Biological Survey, described the latest developments in mice control in the orchard. This topic was of particular interest, since the great majority of Pennsylvania orchards are in sod, and since the mice problem was keenly felt last Winter. Mr. Silver estimated that these pests cost eastern fruit men about $144,000 a year altogether. Wheat poisoned with strychnine was the best control to date, although it did not always work—the mice seem to take different baits in different orchards, probably because of the fleshy roots of some weeds furnishing more palatable food than the poisoned wheat.

Dr. A. C. Colby, of Urbana, Ill., opened the Wednesday morning session with problems in strawberry culture, with both the fruit and vegetable associations in attendance. Methods for grading and packing improvements were described. Of note was the use of a divider in the 24-qt. crate, with the separating strips just one-eighth of an inch higher. This slight change permitted the berry shipments to come through in much better shape than with the standard type of divider. Dr. Colby concluded his strawberry part of the program with the words, "to be successful in strawberry growing, it is necessary to do things carefully and well; the grower must love strawberries to succeed." Gilbert Watts, of Bellwood, described his method of establishing the individual responsibility of the pickers. Transplanting machines were in use in at least two different counties of the State, and were giving the owners satisfaction in the way they could handle strawberries.

The second subject for Dr. Colby was the outlook for raspberry growing, during which he stated that raspberry growing could be successful only when clean plants were used in starting the patch. Methods of roguing and destroying diseased plants in nursery rows and in final plantings were described. Anthracnose is one of the major pests of brambles in Illinois, while it is of minor importance in properly sprayed patches in Pennsylvania. Pruning and training were said to be local problems. Paul Thayer, of Carlisle, also an expert in small fruits, lead the discussion.

Howard Ingerson, of Chardon, Ohio, described the construction and operation of a small refrigeration unit on the farm. He believes that this has paid his concern more per dollar invested than any of the rest of their fruit handling equipment. Dr. W. W. Livingood, Robesonia, told how his refrigerating unit had been constructed and how it had paid large dividens in keeping Elbertas even for as long as six weeks, in one instance, until the market was ready to pay fairer prices for them. R. U. Blasingame, of State College, explained various methods of securing proper insulation for such storages.

Of major interest was the next feature, "Stationary Spray Plants in New Jersey," presented by A. J. Farley, who summed up New Jersey opinions by claiming that every grower in that State who had put in a stationary plant would not be without it, although both systems had their own peculiar disadvantages. His advice was that anyone intending to get a new sprayer and who was not satisfied altogether with the portable type should investigate the stationary system carefully. G. S. L. Carpenter, Hancock, Md., gave his experiences with one such plant in Adams Co., Pa. Mr. Carpenter is sold on the stationary type of installation, and presented figures to show why it was a sound proposition.

H. N. Worthley, of State College, discussed the red mite and other orchard pests of 1928. As there was widespread complaint that the delayed dormant oil sprays did not control red mite the past year, Mr. Worthley emphasized the necessity of following the oil spray with the usual Summer application of lime-sulphur to clean up the individuals that the oil had missed. Corrugated cardboard tree-trunk bands, treated with a coal-tar product, supposedly for killing pupating codling moths, actually seemed to favor the pest by keeping a certain disease from attacking the pupating worms.

H. W. Thurston, of State College, stated the present status of dusting apples, declaring that while dusting had a place in protecting apples under certain conditions, the standard lime-sulphur sprays were still the more efficient, at least as far as apple scab, our most troublesome apple disease, was concerned.

Thursday morning, Frank Farnsworth, Waterville, Ohio, gave his experience in the local marketing of fruit. The Farnsworths have had wide experience in this field, and Frank presented some interesting observations and figures of costs. Samuel Fraser, Rochester, N. Y., talked on economics of the apple industry. Frank Farnsworth appeared on the program for the second time with the business side of fruit growing. One set of figures dealt with two different makes of tractors and their cost per hour. Costs for various operations in their orchards were explained and charted. The Farnsworths are in a position to tell almost instantly where their operating costs are too heavy as well as the sources of income and their distribution.

Thomas B. Byrd, brother of the Governor of Virginia, and also of the noted aviator-explorer, followed with "Should We Have a Mandatory Apple Grading Law in Pennsylvania?" While such a law is successful in Virginia where most of the apples are shipped in carlots, it was believed that it would be impossible and impractical to enforce such a law under the local marketing conditions prevailing in most of Pennsylvania. The Bureau of Markets of this State believes in shipping-point inspection as the only workable solution so far.

The meeting crowded to capacity a room in the South Office Building of the State Capitol, usually the 250 seats in the room were filled and often many extra seats and the standing room were filled. A distinct feeling of optimism seemed to prevail, even though apple prices have not been too favorable this season.

Officers elected for next year are: President, J. S. Rittenhouse, Lorane; vice-president, C. H. Hayes, North East; secretary, S. W. Fletcher, State College; treasurer, C. B. Snyder, Ephrata.

R. H. SUDDS.

Is There Profit in This Little Greenhouse

I have had a greenhouse (10x12 ft.) for about five years, just raising and wintering plants for my own pleasure, and through reading and experience I have been quite successful in propagating and raising different kinds of plants with just an ordinary coal stove for heat. This year I decided to have a small boiler installed with two wall radiators under the benches, but the estimates I have received seem all out of proportion to the size of the building, one being $210 and the other $225. Of course the greenhouse is now attached to the garage and a pipe will have to be driven from the basement to the greenhouse for water supply, which I am told will involve quite a bit of labor.

Now this is what I would like your opinion on: Is it possible in a building of that size to raise enough plants to have a supply of plants large enough for sale on hand at all times? How much room could be given over to full-size plants (about 8-in. pots) and how much to the smaller ones so that I could be sure of a supply of plants for sale, provided, of course, that I find a market for them?

I would like to have the hot-water system installed, but if I can only raise, say 10 mature plants one week and not any more for three or four weeks it would hardly be worth the labor involved.

What is your idea of a cabinet heater for greenhouse? They work on the principle of a pipeless furnace but do you think that there would be sufficient heat under the benches to be satisfactory?

Ohio. MRS. E. S. H.

R. N.-Y.—This seems to us a very interesting question. Such a small greenhouse can furnish a great deal of pleasure. Can it be run with profit also? If it is to return revenue vegetable plants would seem the logical class of stock to grow, but they are not very ornamental. What have other plant fanciers done with such limited space under glass?

Building House of Field Stone

In answer to H. H., who inquires about building with field stones, I would like to tell him of a house that I saw not long ago which appeared to be very attractive. The foundation and first story are constructed of cobble or field stones and the second floor and roof are stained cedar shingles, the latter harmonizing with the stonework. The porch is of colonial design, also made of stone. An archway is built over the driveway, being joined to the side of the house. A door on the first floor leads out to the driveway and makes it convenient to enter any vehicle during dry or wet weather. This house is approximately 30 ft. wide and 25 ft. deep and is built on a plot 85 by 150 ft.

Englewood, N. J. R. R. R.

Cleaning Sap Pan

Can you tell me what will take the sugar sand off a sap pan without spoiling the tinning? F. G.

New York.

R. N.-Y.—If any reader has had experience in this we shall be glad to hear from him.

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

From the maze of 170 resolutions the numerous session committees of the New York State Grange crystallized the week's work into a few brief reports and the closing day, Feb. 8, chronicled the following summary of action of the Rochester meeting: The Grange demanded a State enforcement act to carry out the provisions of the Volstead law; reiterated the position of one year ago against forced consolidation of school districts; favored an increase in the tariff rates on farm products sufficient to afford ample protection; approved legislation to impose a tax on gasoline; called for legislation to compel hunters to obtain farm owners' consent before hunting upon their property; asking for a modification of the present laws covering assessment and taxation of farm property; opposed the plan for a unified sanitary milk code for the New York milk shed; withheld approval of Governor Roosevelt's farm relief plan until the proposition is matured.

An invitation was extended to the National Grange to hold its 1930 session in New York State. The last session held in the Empire State was in 1918, when the national body met at Syracuse. The State Grange also endorsed the candidacy of National Master Louis J. Taber for Secretary of Agriculture in the cabinet of President-elect Hoover.

The honored guests of the session were Past State and National Master Sherman J. Lowell, now one of the members of the Federal Tariff Board at Washington; State Master E. B. Dorsett, of Pennsylvania; Editor Charles M. Gardner, of the National Grange Monthly, Springfield, Mass.; J. H. Taylor, of Potomac Grange No. 1, Washington, D. C.; Leslie R, Smith, of Hadley, Mass., secretary of the executive committee of the National Grange; Past State Master S. L. Strivings, of Castile, N. Y.

Invitations have been received for the 1930 session from Syracuse, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York City and Montreal. Selection of the place will be made by the executive committee the latter part of May. H. E. Aiken of Chautauqua County was re-elected as a member of the executive committee for a three-year term. He has served on the committee since 1922.

One of the most fruitful sessions of the week was the lecturers' conference, conducted by Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, State Lecturer, and attended by over 200 lecturers. Addresses were delivered before the lecturers by State Master Dorsett, of Pennsylvania, and Past Master Strivings, of New York State. Both speakers had previous service as State Lecturers. Miss Arthur called attention to the school for Grange lecturers, to be held at Cornell University April 8-13, under the joint auspices of the University and the State Grange.

Mrs. Emma R. Jerome of Syracuse, retiring Juvenile Grange deputy, reported that there were 2,050 members in the 66 Juvenile Granges of the State, a gain of 229 during the year. Eight new Juvenile Granges have been organized during the year, two in Onondaga County and one each in the counties of Oswego, Cayuga, Steuben, Yates, Dutchess and Sullivan.

The total amount paid into the Revolving Scholarship Fund since its establishment five years ago has been $10,637, reported Secretary H. M. Stanley of the committee having the fund in charge. During the year contributions have been received from 329 Granges, and no gifts had been received from 545 Granges. The "Magic Gavel" has been the means of adding over $1,800 to the fund in its travels through the State, collections being taken at each Grange visited by the gavel, for the benefit of the Scholarship Fund. The loans of the past year amounted to $1,350, the interest rate being 2 per cent. Following the reading of the report, State Flora Mrs. Blanche Clemmons, of Livingston County, on behalf of her county, turned over to the fund an additional $210 in gold. With the many calls for loans, Secretary Stanley said that it would be necessary to add to the fund as rapidly as possible to give aid to those who need it for help in procuring an education. State Master Freestone commended the work most highly, saying that he considered it to be one of the most important activities ever undertaken by the Grange.

The second Sunday in November was designated as Grange Sunday by the State Grange and the members of each subordinate Grange were urged to attend divine service on that day.

Glen L. Owen, of Yates County, was elected president of the State Deputies' Association to succeed Burt Schwartz, of Cayuga County.

Just before the close of the session the secretary was instructed to send the sympathy of the Grange to Herbert E. Cook, of Denmark, Lewis County, who is seriously ill. Mr. Cook is one of the best known Grange members in the State and was for many years a conductor of farmers' institutes.

The honor of having attended the largest number of State Grange sessions belongs to Mrs. O. M. Wixon, of Elmira, the recent session being her fortieth. Mrs. Wixon was the first secretary of the Chemung County Pomona Grange, the first Pomona formed in New York State. She is the present secretary of her Pomona, but has not held the office continuously. She joined the order 55 years ago. Her husband, O. M. Wixon, served Chemung County as deputy for 28 years.

The sixth degree was conferred upon a class of 982, which, with the exception of Watertown's record class of 1926, is the largest sixth degree class in the history of the State Grange. Last year at Poughkeepsie the class numbered 954. Watertown's record was 1,087.

Thoughts from Long Acres

If you ask me, old January was about the worst month we have ever had here in Michigan. A constant succession of icy rains, sleet, snow and below zero weather caused the roads and fields to take on a glare of slippery ice, which has lasted for weeks, making even walking dangerous. I cut across a neighbor's wheat field on my way to the store and the wind blew me along the ice so fast I could not stop until I sprawled lengthwise, which I did three times before I struck grass to stop my wild glide. Cars have skidded into ditches faster than we were able to help them out, but the boys and I maintained a lookout, and sallied out with a rope frequently to help out a skidding car. The rated horsepower of a car is a poor indication of its strength, as they are the most aggravatingly helpless things when you need power most. One old spavined nag has more power in his old hide than a car rated as 60 horsepower. We have so completely outgrown horse-drawn vehicles that not a horse in the neighborhood is sharp shod, so they stayed in the barn while we attached a rope, got on the opposite side of the road and pulled the stranded cars up on the ice again, but it took a number of us on the rope. The boys stood at the front windows actually hoping another car would slide into the ditch, as they enjoyed the excitement.

The fields are icy so that climbing a stepladder to prune trees is a risky business, as I found out when the ladder gently slid away and left me come crashing down through the limbs. Many people are weeks behind with their trimming, but I notice they are the ones who had plenty of time to gad around last Fall when the weather was fine. By pruning an hour or two at a time and thawing out between times I have managed to get over my orchards and vineyards, so that I am through now and can let the blizzards blow. One comforting thought is that a severe Winter has always been followed by a good fruit year although it would naturally seem different. Easter comes in March this year, and an early Easter means an early Spring.

A grand awakening is awaiting the three older children as the mothers' club of the school has arranged with a local dentist to do dental work for all the school children. Next Saturday will be the turn for Minerva, Pop and Kenny, and they are looking forward to it with pleased anticipation. They wonder why I tell them they will be just as glad to come home as they were to go, but just wait until that dentist begins to explore their knee joints via a tooth cavity and aided by a drill. I shiver every time I see a dentist's sign. Painless dentistry is one of the ancient jokes invented to lure the unwary into the chamber of tortures but I have met those fiends enough times to know better than listen to their fairy tales. My brother had two teeth pulled the other day, then made the sad discovery that those two were the ones which held his pipe, and that was a real tragedy. An unwary neighbor had a small cavity which his wife pursuaded him must be filled at once. The dentist sent him to another who took an X-ray for $10 and made a chart for another $10. Then the dentist made a number of flourishes with a tray full of torture implements and made an appointment for next day. When those two buccaneers got through the bill was $87, which hurt worse than the toothache, but taught a real lesson.

One merciful thing about dentist and hospital bills is that they are so large they invariably stun the one who pays the bill so that he does not recover his senses until the money has been paid.

Minerva has difficulty with her arithmetic and begs her dad for help. Together we reason out those problems and solve them to a frazzle getting the correct answer; she copies the work neatly and turns in her paper but the teacher gasps with horror and proceeds to solve the same problems with another and much involved method. When a pile of wood has to be chased over three large sheets of tablet paper before we can find how much it is worth at $4 a cord, I fear we farmers will have to quit selling wood. When it takes 27 different operations to figure the cost of 2¼ yards of cloth at 12 cents a yard, I wonder how the clerks make change so quickly, but perhaps I am out of date in arithmetic. Right here and now, I warn other unwary fathers to beware of assisting daughters with problems, if you wish to maintain your reputation for wisdom and infallibility. When Minerva gets into high school and wishes help with her algebra, I shall flee to the tall woods even if I have taught that subject. The boys never bring a book home from school but go their way with cheerful indifference, yet make good grades somehow.

L. B. R.

Michigan.

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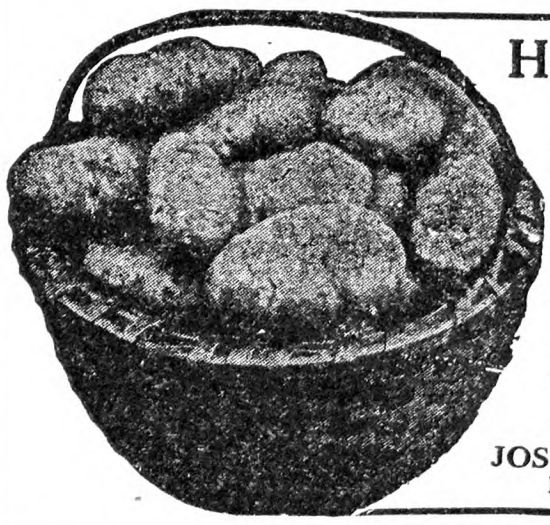

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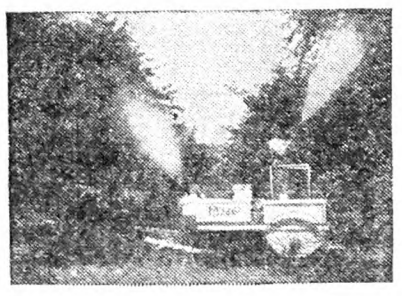

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Co-operation in Cheese Sales

Some fifteen or more years ago Geo. G. Royce, a farmer in the eastern part of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., conceived the idea of a farmers' club in the vicinity of McCombs. It took three years of consideration and encouragement from his good wife to develop courage enough to send out a call for the first meeting. He was astonished himself at the response. The club was promptly formed. Programs were prepared for each meeting and provided entertainment for old, young and middle-aged. After the feasting of mind and body the young people had their music and then danced up to 12 o'clock when they went home. There was some objection to the dance, but it was soon discovered that the club lessened the attendance and patronage of the public places and the objections subsided.

Of course, with a membership of 200 farm families, farm topics were discussed. One of the most helpful practices was that the president usually called some lay member to preside at the meetings. This developed the talent of both old and young members, and contributed not only to the interest but also to the success of the club. The discussions developed a general understanding of the local farm problems, and prepared the way by acquaintance and understanding of one another for the work that followed.

In 1919 the McComb Co-operative Cheese Factory was organized. It had eight factories and operated for three years. Then the members reincorporated under the name of the St. Lawrence County Co-operative Cheese Association with 12 members. Later the business was further increased. It now operates 23 plants.

The association is organized under the co-operative law. Each of the locals is an independent local organization in itself. The locals then affiliate to form a central or selling association. The central has 23 directors, one being elected by each of the locals, so that the central body acquires all its authority from the locals, and is at all times under their direction and control. For convenience a small executive committee of the directors is appointed to direct the sales. Mr. C. S. Wicks is president and Clinton Mayhew secretary.

Since the increase of the business Mr. C. E. Griffin has been engaged as sales manager. Mr. Griffin is an experienced cheese producer and salesman. He formerly operated 10 plants and sold the product. These have all come into the association.

The association adopted and registered the trade-mark "Norco", from North County. It produces principally wash curd cheese. Boston is the principal market for this brand of cheese. It is the only market which publishes quotations on it. Buffalo, Rochester and Cleveland, Ohio, also take some and a considerable trade has been developed for it in Northern New York. For this trade a 10-pound cheese is put up. This is delivered by a truck bought by the association for the purpose. This local trade is developing and promises to absorb more of the product from year to year.

There are three boards of trade for the sale of cheese in Northern New York, at Canton, Gouverneur and Watertown. Prices are determined and quotations made in these centers, but they do not trade in the product of this association nor do they quote prices for wash curd cheese. These prices as well as the sales are all made by the sales manager under the direction of the executive committee or the board of directors.

The active cheese season runs from about May 1 to November 1, but the financial report is, of course, figured for the calendar year. It shows total pounds of cheese made 3,147,540.25, average price 23.674 cents per pound, and total receipts $753,954.64. Disbursements are sent to local associations for distribution to patrons for weekly sales. For 1928 the special dividend to patrons amounted to $7,802.65 in addition to regular payments at prices which ran for month to month a little better than the board of trade quotations.

The average price paid patrons during seven months for 3 per cent milk was $2.310 per 100 pounds, compared with $2.183 paid by the pool in the same zone during the same period, and $2.484 by Sheffield. In this zone the freight differential is 5 cents per 100 pounds against the fluid milk shipper.

For the cheese season, from May to November during the year 1928, the West Pierrepont Cheese Factory sold its cheese through the Canton Board of Trade, and returned patrons an average of $2.38 per 100 pounds of 3 per cent milk.

New Hampshire Women Plan Budget Gardens

Fifty New Hampshire women will cooperate with the State Extension Service this year in raising demonstration home gardens in the counties in which they live. The gardens will be worked on the budget plan. J. R. Hepler, garden specialist at the State University, will assist in estimating the amounts of seed, fertilizer and area that are required to produce enough vegetables to supply the Summer table of each family with fresh foods and the Winter table with canned goods. Miss Louise Whitcomb, nutrition specialist, and the county home demonstration agents will advise with the canning. Mr. Hepler will visit each garden twice during the year, once in the early season and later when the crops are well along.

In all, 33 different kinds of vegetables will be grown in the gardens. All plans thus far have called for string beans, carrots, beets and lettuce. Tomatoes, sweet corn, peas, cabbage, squash, cucumbers and parsnips are next in the order of their popularity with the housewives, according to a preliminary questionnaire.

The Retrospective Period of Life

The interesting article by Mr. Twitchell on page 189 brings forcibly to mind many things in the past—not so many as he has, I being nearly a score of years younger. When one turns the sixtieth corner in life, he enters the reminiscent period, or about that age. If one is not careful to avoid melancholy tendencies he will be thus afflicted also. Much, however, depends on the make-up of the person. I know a man who in about a month will be 99 years old. Until about five years ago he would recite things that happened 80 years before with all the merriment of his youthful days. His was always a mirthful disposition.

I went to Washington in 1918 to do my part in the World War work. Now I have the work of that period to add to the retrospect of hard farm work, school teaching, insuring and journalism. For many years I had much desired to pass some time at the Capital, and the great struggle afforded such an opportunity.

As a boy I can remember seeing men (civilians) wearing parts of soldiers' uniforms, left-overs from the Civil War. Now as life is going toward the sunset, I see men wearing the khaki garments.

Few of us there are who in looking backward do not find regret. Enmity instead of friendship has been established in many cases, perhaps. Harsh words may have been given and received, which put a blur on the canvas which our lives are painting. We shall not find unbroken serenity till we pass the great divide. My memory carries back to stone-ground flour, to the spinning wheel and the carding mill. These days are much different, though it costs more to live at the present time. Who will say it is not worth more? C. M. DRAKE.

Steuben Co., N. Y.

Hose on Hydraulic Ram

Can a hose be used direct on a hydraulic ram, ¾ in. output, or should the water be forced into a tank under pressure, or open tank at a certain height?

Lawsonham, Pa. G. R. H.

A ram of the size indicated, ¾-in. discharge, would deliver water at the rate of from one-fourth to possibly two-thirds of a gallon per minute, the exact amount depending upon the amount of water supplied to the ram, the fall and the height to which the water had to be raised. This would make a rather small supply for a hose; furthermore, the water flow from a ram is not uniform, which would make the water come in a series of spurts from the hose.

Because of these conditions better satisfaction will be secured by pumping the water from the ram either to an elevated tank or to a pressure tank as suggested. This will permit using water faster than the ram pumps it for a short period, and will give a uniform flow at the hose nozzle. A pressure tank can be arranged to give a greater pressure than an elevated tank, unless a considerable height is possible. Where one is used, a pressure relief valve should be placed in the line to avoid excess pressure in the tank.

On the other hand, if there is an opportunity to build a concrete storage tank in a nearby hillside, greater capacity for water storage can be secured than is possible with the pressure tank. R. H. S.

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Use of Wood Ashes

How can I make the most effective use of hardwood ashes around a suburban flower and vegetable garden? What is their analysis? Should they be applied straight or mixed with soil and spread over the area where you wish to use them? L. K. P.

Connecticut.

Ashes from wood are a useful fertilizer around the garden. They contain about 25 to 30 per cent of lime, and 3 to 4 per cent of potash. They are too strong to be put directly against the stems of plants or into the hills when planting, but if scattered along the rows or around the hills and worked in they will not do any damage. It is not necessary to mix the ashes with earth or any other material in using them. Practically all garden plants are benefited by the use of ashes, with possible exception of potatoes which, because of the lime content in the ashes, might be more scabby than otherwise.

Plum Black Knot

I have 25 plum trees. A year ago they were all clean and healthy but early in the Fall knots or growths began to form on the branches and they are still spreading, until now some of the largest trees have not a twig but what is infected.

Cortland, N. Y. C. T. S.

The trouble with the plums is black knot, which is a virulent disease that spreads with great rapidity, and is incurable. The law in New York State forbids keeping any trees with this menace on them, and inspectors of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets have power to destroy any trees found harboring the black knot. All plum trees are not equally susceptible to the disease.

The only way one can get along where it is prevalent at all is to destroy any trees that are badly affected by cutting out all branches or twigs with knots as fast as any of them are seen, and burning at once. If this work is done thoroughly trees you now have may be prevented from getting the trouble.

Oats and Sweet Clover

I have been using Sweet clover, principally for soil improvement, on about 50 acres of bottom ground, using a two-year rotation, oats and Sweet clover, and then following it with corn. The trouble is that the Sweet clover attains such a great growth by harvest time it is away up in the butts, even though the binder is set as high as possible. If the season is at all wet the clover is above the bands. Of course there is always more or less trouble with the straw curing properly. I have been seeding Fulghum oats about the first of April and scarified white Sweet clover immediately afterwards, or within a day or two. Do you know of any practical way of retarding this undergrowth, or any way of overcoming the difficulty? B. E. E.

R. N.-Y.—Any experience from readers will be welcome.

Handling Wet Field

We have an eight-acre field on our farm which is very wet. If the Summer is hot and dry there is still a lot of moisture on the east and south sides. There is a swamp adjoining on the east side. This land as it is now is worthless. Nothing will grow there on account of its being so wet. Can it be drained by digging a ditch the whole length of the field on the east side, and filling in with ordinary rocks from stone walls? After the rocks are put in could the trench be filled up with dirt so one could plow over it?

Rhode Island. J. W. B.

Filling a ditch with rocks in the way mentioned is a rather hit-and-miss plan. It may amount to something or perhaps not very much. All depends on how quickly the crevices between the rocks get filled up so that no water will run in the ditch. We think it always pays, if possible, to lay a stone ditch in such a way that there is an open throat at the bottom, covered with stones which will not let the earth in. Ditches of that sort, unless rodents get in, will often last for a very long time. Of course, it takes more time to do this than merely to throw the stones in the ditch, but after the trench is once dug, it seems to us that it would pay far better to lay the stones so that a convenient opening for the flow of water can be had.

We think if you can do nothing except fill the ditch with the rough stones, we should prefer to fill it with stones clear to the top and not attempt to plow over it at all. That will have the same effect as an open ditch in the matter of drainage, and at the same time make a continuous bridge over which you can go with horses and wagons.

Barreling the Rats

Here is how I get rid of the rats: I use a 45-gallon lard barrel, put in three or four pounds of wheat bran, and a little cornmeal scattered on the top of it. All other feed holders must be securely closed and the mangers cleaned of the scattered feed so the rats can find nowhere any feed except in barrel. They cannot climb out of the deep, smooth barrel, where I destroy them. A. E.

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Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The firmer tendency on sweet potatoes was a feature of the week, on the Philadelphia market. Receipts were relatively light, trading more active, and the demand good for good to fancy offerings. New Jersey five-eighths baskets yellows sold at $1 to $1.35, and reds from $1 to $1.35, with a few fancy marks higher. Medium-sized reds and yellows ranged from 40 to 75c. Delaware and Maryland yellows brought $1.25 to $1.75 per bushel, with a few reds up to $1.90. Yams from Virginia moved mostly at $1 to $1.50 a bushel. Trading in the white potato market was generally slow during the week. Demand was fair for fancy stock, but ordinary quality was dull. Pennsylvania Round Whites in 120-lb. sacks sold mostly $1.40 to $1.60, with poorer as low as $1.10. One hundred-pound sacks brought $1.25 to $1.40. Idaho Russets, for baking, ranged from $2.15 to $2.25 per 100-lb. sack, with some stock showing freezing injury as low as $1. Truck receipts from New Jersey in ⅝ baskets sold at 35 to 40c. Carlot receipts of potatoes in Philadelphia during January equalled 413 cars, compared with 401 cars for the same month last year. The sources of supply were radically different. Last year Pennsylvania supplied 154 cars, compared with 358 this year, while Maine receipts equalled 180 cars in 1928, compared with 14 for January, 1929. The low price of potatoes, together with large supplies available in nearby States has been largely responsible for the shift in the origin of potato supply in Philadelphia. Nearby Savoy cabbage met a fair demand at 40c to $1 per bushel. Sacked New York Danish held steady at $2.25 to $2.50 per cwt. Wired celery met a fair demand and sold at 8 to 23c a bunch, depending on quality. Pennsylvania mushrooms were firmer toward the close, and fancy offerings brought as high as $1.15 to $1.25 per 3-lb. basket. Ordinary quality ranged from 40c to $1. Parsnips and turnips were weaker. Pennsylvania Rutabagas in ⅝ baskets brought 65c to $1, while nearby offerings in 100-lb. sacks sold at $2 to $2.25. Carrots were steady at $1 to $1.40 per ⅝ basket for nearby stock. Beets were slow at 50 to 90c for ⅝-bu. baskets. Hothouse rhubarb sold at 40 to 80c a 5-lb. box. Virginia watercress ranged from 1 to 3c per bunch. Demand for onions was good and the market held steady, with very few price changes. Offerings from New York State were light, and U. S. No. 1 yellows brought $5.25 to $5.50 per 100-lb. sack for medium to large stock. Some Massachusetts offerings in ordinary condition sold mostly $3.50 to $4 a 100-lb. sack. New Jersey cranberries in half-barrel crates held steady at $4.50 to $8, with few fancy marks up to $9. Demand for nearby apples was rather slow during the week, but the market held steady, and was firm for fancy fruit. New York, U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. R. I. Greenings brought $1.60 to $1.65 per bushel. Nearby Romes, Staymans and Delicious ranged from $1.25 to $1.75, with a few fancy up to $2 a bushel. Pennsylvania Yorks sold at $1 to $1.50. Some Pennsylvania Yorks showed scald and brought as low as $2.50 per barrel. Good quality Yorks from Virginia and Pennsylvania ranged from $3.75 to $4.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs were relatively light during the week. Demand was active, and the market for fancy fresh eggs ruled firm. Fresh extra firsts were slightly higher, being quoted at 41½ to 42c a dozen. Fresh firsts brought from 39½ to 40c. Very fancy eggs in cartons shared in the firm market and brought 50 to 52c per dozen to top the market. Carefully selected candled offerings ranged from 48 to 50c. Storage packed eggs were in good demand and the market was firm. Storage packed extra firsts sold at 34c, firsts at 32c, and seconds at 29 to 31c a dozen.

Demand for live fowl was fairly active, with small sized fowls preferred. Supplies were moderate and the market firm. Fancy smooth-legged chickens continued scarce and the market was stronger. Colored fowl sold at 31 to 33c, White Leghorns brought 30 to 32c. Fancy Plymouth Rock chickens ranged from 34 to 35c, and mixed colors averaged 33c. Staggy young roosters sold at 28 to 30c, and old roosters brought mostly 23 to 25c. Fancy White Pekin ducks were steady at 32c, while mixed offerings averaged 29c. Turkeys were in light receipt and trading very quiet. Trading on the dressed poultry market was quiet, but the market ruled firm for desirable small sized fowls. Barrel-packed fowls, fresh-killed, 4 to 6 lbs., ranged from 33 to 35c. Heavier stock averaged 33c, while smaller sizes were quoted at 28 to 30c. The bulk of the offerings of chickens were coarse and staggy, and the market was dull except for fancy, fine meated birds. Nearby chickens in barrels ranged from 27 to 31c. Fancy ducks brought 28 to 30c, while ordinary offerings were down to 23c. Geese sold at 20 to 27c, according to quality.

HAY AND STRAW

The bulk of the hay offerings during the week were of ordinary quality, and the market for undergrades continued slow. The demand centered on fine quality, and the market for such ruled firm. No. 2 Timothy was quoted $18 to $18.50, and best clover mixed at the same figures. Straw was in light supply and the market ruled firm, with a fair demand. Straight rye straw sold at $20 to $22. Wheat straw ranged from $15 to $16, and oat straw at $14 to $15 per ton.

W. W. C.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmer's market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 53c.

Eggs. — Yard eggs, doz., 48c; pullet eggs, doz., 40c; fresh duck eggs, doz., 58c; 24 ozs. or over to the doz.

Cheese.—Whole milk, lb., 35c; pimento, ball, 10c; cottage, ball, 5c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, Grage A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; cream, qt., 90c.

Vegetables. — Potatoes, home-grown, pk., 25c; bu., 85c; beets, lb., 4c; cabbage, lb., 3½c; celery, 4 bchs, 25c; onions, pk., 30c; cauliflower, lb., 10c; parsnips, lb., 5c; lettuce, 3 heads, 25c; home-grown, bch, 5c; radishes, bch, 5c; spinach, pk., 25c; tomatoes, 7 lbs., 25c; beans, large, lb., 12½c; honey, card, 26c; apples, bu., $1.50; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; all bunch goods 5c per bunch.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, over 4 lbs., lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—(All prices quoted for best grades only.) Shoulders roast pork, lb., 26c; whole ham, lb., 30c; bacon, chunk, lb., 32c; pork loins, lb., 24c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; bacon, sliced, lb., 45c.

Miscellaneous. — Cider vinegar, gal., 40c; maple syrup, gal., $2.20; seasoned hardwood, cord, $4; sweet cider, gal., 40c; apples, Northern Spies, bu., $2.50; pumpkins, each, 10 to 15c.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 25 to 35c; dressed, lb., 50c; fowls, live, lb., 40 to 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 30 to 34c; springers, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; Leghorns, 28 to 30c; heavy, 32 to 37c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; turkeys, live, lb., 40c; dressed, lb., 50c; butter, lb., 55 to 65c; eggs, 45 to 50c; grade A, $13.50; fancy, white, $15; unclassified, $12 to $12.50; retail, 45 to 50c; pullet eggs, doz., 35 to 40c; duck eggs, doz., 55 to 60c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1; beans, dry, lb., 7 to 11c; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1; carrots, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; celery, doz. bchs, 70 to 90c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, $1.25 to $1.50; maple syrup, gal., $2; onions, bu., $1.25 to $2.75; parsnips, bu., $1.50; potatoes bu., 50 to 55c; radishes, doz. bchs, 65 to 75c; rutabagas, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25; endive, doz., 75c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $4; pears, bu., $1 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.25 to $1.35; pork, light, lb., 14c; pork, heavy, lb., 12c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Best quality apples hold steady, but poorer stock is weak. Butter prices are firmer.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter firmer; creamery, prints, 55 to 56c; tubs, 53 to 54c; firsts, 48 to 52c. Cheese steady; new daisies, longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28 to 29c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs steady; nearby fancy, 48 to 51c; grade A, 45 to 50c; grade B, 35 to 39c; grade C, 29 to 31c; pullets', 33 to 35c; unclassified, 40 to 43c.

Poultry.—Dressed steady; fowls, 28 to 38c; old roosters, 21 to 22c; chickens, 40 to 43c; ducks, 30 to 33c; geese, 25 to 26c; turkeys, 33 to 43c. Live poultry steady; fowls, 28 to 31c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; springers, 26 to 30c; ducks, 28 to 30c; geese, 23 to 25c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples easier; Hubbardson, bu., $1 to $1.50; King, 20-oz., $1 to $1.75; Wealthy, Greening, $1 to $2; Baldwin, $1.50 to $1.75; Russet, $1 to $1.35; Northern Spy, $1 to $2.50; Spitzenberg, $1.30 to $2.50; McIntosh, $1.50 to $3; Rome Beauty, Jonathan, western box, $2.25 to $2.75; Delicious, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes steady; home-grown, bu., 35 to 70c; 150-lb. sack, $1.75 to $2; Bermuda, bbl., $10 to $11; sweets, Del., hpr., $1.75 to $2.

Beans and Onions.—Beans firm; red kidney, $9.50; pea, $10.50 to $11.50; medium, $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $13.50 to $14. Onions firm; home-grown, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; 100-lb. sack, $5 to $6; Spanish, crate, $2.25 to $2.75.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.75 to $4; grapes, Cal. Emperor, lug, $1.65 to $2.50; oranges, Cal., box $2.50 to $6.75, Fla. $2.75 to $5.25; pears, Wash., box, $4.50; strawberries, Fla., qt., 45 to 50c.

Vegetables.—Beets, bu., 35c to $1; Brussels sprouts, qt., 22 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 50c to $1.25; carrots, bu., 50c to $1.65; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1 to $1.50; celery, doz., 60c to $1.10; cucumbers, Cal., box, $5 to $6.25; eggplant, Fla., crate, $5 to $6.50; endive, lb., 20 to 25c; horseradish, bbl., $16.50 to $18; lettuce, Fla., hamper, $1.50 to $1.75; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.15 to $1.50; oyster-plant, doz. bchs., 90c to $1; parsley, La., bbl., $7 to $8.25; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2; peas, Mex., crate, $5.25 to $5.75; peppers, Fla., crate, $7 to $7.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 18 to 30c; rhubarg, 5-lb. box, 75c to $1; spinach, Tex., bu., 60c to $1; squash, bu., 50 to 65c; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2.50 to $2.75; turnips, bu., 50c to $1; watercress, doz. bchs., 25 to 45c.

Sweets.—Honey steady; clover, case, $5.25 to $6; dark, $3.50 to $4.75. Maple syrup steady; light, gal., $2 to $2.25; dark, $1.50 to $1.75.

Feeds.—Hay firm; Timothy, loose, ton, $16 to $18; clover mixed, $12.50 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $36; standard middlings, $36; red dog, $42; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $48; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $59; hominy, $40.75; oatfeed, $20.50.

C. H. B.

New York Produce Markets

February 4, 1929.

February: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.30.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per 1/10 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, 2.30.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.50½	@	$0.51
Extra, 92 score			.50
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.47	@	.49½
Seconds	.46	@	.46½
Lower grades	.44	@	.45½
Ladles	.34½	@	.38
Packing stock	.29	@	.31
Renovated	.44	@	.44½
Sweet, fancy	.52	@	.52½
Extra	.51	@	.51½
Firsts	.47½	@	.50½
Seconds	.45½	@	.46
Centralized	.45	@	.48

CHEESE

State, flat, June special	$0.27½	@	$0.29
Fresh, fancy	.24	@	.25
Wis. flats, held	.26	@	.27
Daisies, fresh			.24

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.43	@	$0.44
Extra	.42	@	.44
Average extras			.41
Extra firsts			.40
Firsts			.39
Pacific Coast, white	.38	@	.43
Mixed colors, best, nearby	.44½	@	.45
Gathered, best	.40	@	.43
Common to good	.29	@	.35

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42	@	$0.45
Fair to good	.30	@	.40
Broilers	.44	@	.52
Roosters	.20	@	.28
Fowls	.24	@	.35
Ducks	.18	@	.26
Geese	.18	@	.25
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs. each	.46	@	.53
Mixed weights	.35	@	.43
Turkeys, dry, toms	.41	@	.44
Hens	.36	@	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.60	@	.70
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	4.00
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.30	@	$0.33
Chickens	.30	@	.43
Roosters			.18
Ducks	.28	@	.30
Geese	.20	@	.22
Tame rabbits	.25	@	.30

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50	@	12.25
Bulls	7.50	@	9.75
Cows	8.00	@	8.50
Calves, best	16.00	@	18.00
Common to good	10.00	@	14.00
Sheep	5.00	@	7.00
Lambs	14.00	@	16.25
Hogs	10.00	@	10.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb	$0.23	@	$0.24
Good to prime	.17	@	.21
Culls	.13	@	.16
Lambs, h.h., each	8.00	@	15.00
Pigs, 30 to 20 lbs	.18	@	.24
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50	@	22.00
Bulls	15.50	@	16.00
Cows	16.00	@	17.00

POTATOES

Long Island 150 lbs	$1.25	@	$2.50
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.00	@	2.25
State, 150 lbs.	1.50	@	2.00
Idaho, bu. box	2.50	@	2.85
Bermuda, bbl.	7.00	@	10.00
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00	@	2.75

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.75	@	$2.75
Brussels sprouts, qt	.12	@	.28
Cabbage, ton	45.00	@	48.00
Carrots, bu.	1.50	@	2.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@	1.75
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50	@	5.00
Dandelion, Tex., bu.	1.25	@	1.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	14.00	@	15.00
Kale, bbl.	1.25	@	1.75
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.50	@	5.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	4.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50	@	5.75
Parsley, bu.	1.25	@	2.25
Parsnips, bu.	1.50	@	2.25
Peas, bu.	2.00	@	6.00
Peppers, bu.	1.50	@	3.50
Radishes, bu.	1.75	@	2.00
Spinach, bu.	.65	@	.85
Squash, Hubbard, bbl	4.00	@	4.50
String beans, bu.	2.00	@	5.25
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.75	@	2.75
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50	@	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.75	@	13.00
Pea	11.00	@	11.50
Red kidney	8.75	@	9.00

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$4.75	@	$6.50
McIntosh	11.00	@	13.50
Greening	5.00	@	8.00
Spy	7.00	@	8.50
Jonathan	5.00	@	8.00
Pears, bbl.	1.50	@	5.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.00	@	4.50
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.25	@	.40
Kumquats, qt.	.09	@	.13

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$25.00	@	26.00
No. 2	23.00	@	25.00
No. 3	15.00	@	21.00
Clover mixed	22.00	@	26.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 Northern Spring	$1.42⅝
No. 2 red	1.63⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.14½
Oats, No. 2 white	.63
Barley	.83¾
Rye	1.21¼

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19		
Grade B	.15		
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58	@	.60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65	@	.70
Gathered	.50	@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.50
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@	.03
Tomatoes, lb.	.15	@	.20
String beans, lb.	.30	@	.35
Lima beans, lb.	.40	@	.45
Peas, lb.	.40	@	.45
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15
Onions, lb.	.10	@	.20

Baltimore Markets

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, bbls., Pa. and Va., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up, Yorks, $3.50 to $3.75; some scalded, $3 to $3.25; bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up, Hubbardstons, $1.50; Gills, U. S. No. 1, 2-in. up, $1.40 to $1.50; W. Md. and Pa., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up, Staymans, $1.50 to $1.60; 3-in. up, $1.90 to $2; few fancy, higher; U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up, York, $1.25 to $1.50; 3-in. up, $1.60 to $1.75; Ben Davis, U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up, $1 to $1.10; cabbage, old stock, sacked, per cwt., Danish type, med. size, $2.60 to $2.65; bulk, per ton, Danish type, med. size, $50 to $55; kale, Va., bbls., Scotch, $2 to $2.25; onions, Mich. and Ind., 100-lb. sacks, yellows, U. S. No. 1, med. to large size, $5.75 to $6; Ind., 50-lb. sacks, Yellows, U. S. No. 1, med. to large size, mostly, $3; N. Y., 100-lb. sacks, Yellows, U. S. No. 1, med. size, $4 to $4.25; potatoes, Pa., 150-lb. sacks, Round Whites, U. S. No. 1, $1.90 to $2; mostly $2; Maine, 150-lb. sacks, Gr. Mts., U. S. No. 1, $2.25 to $2.35; 100-lb. sacks, $1.60 to $1.65; spinach, Va., Norf. and Hamp., sec. bbls., Savoy, fair quality, $1.35; sweet potatoes, E. S. Md. and nearby, bu. hprs., Yellows, U. S. No. 1, $1.60 to $1.75; few fancy higher; poorly graded, $1 to $1.50; white yams, med. size, $1.25 to $1.50; fancy, $1.75; turnips, nearby, 14-qt. hprs., washed, 40 to 50c; few higher.

Eggs.—Nearby fresh gathered firsts, 38 to 38¼c.

Live Poultry.—Chickens, old, 4-lb. and over, 31 to 32c; 3 to 3½ lbs., 28 to 30c; Leghorns, 26 to 28s; young, colored as to size, 34 to 36c; broilers, 38 to 40c; turkeys, young, 9 lbs. and over, hens, 42 to 43c; gobblers, 37 to 38c; toms, old 30c.

N. Y. State Bean Prices

During the present week the bean elevators of Tompkins and Seneca counties have been offering for white kidneys, per 100 lbs., $12.50; yellow eye, $7.50; red kidney, $7.50; pea beans, $10; marrow, if large, $10 f.o.b. elevator, H.P. basis. This means just as they come from the thrashing machine, less the pick. W. S.

A BRICKLAYER said to a foreman on a new job: "I'd like to work here, but I can't find a place to park my car." The foreman replied: "I guess you won't do. This is a high-class job, and we want only bricklayers who have chauffeurs."—Staffordshire Sentinel.

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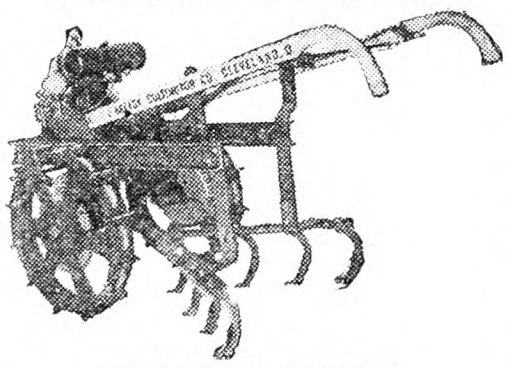

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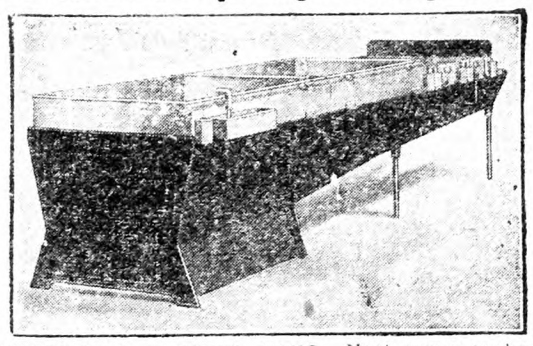

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Iowa Notes

The farms here in Iowa are larger than those in New York State, ranging from 160 acres up. Many farms embrace a whole section, some a half section, and so on. The Adams ranch near Denison has 7,000 acres to its credit, and it is said that the 7,000 acres are about one-third of what the ranch originally was. W. P. Adams, owner of the ranch, was a passenger on the ill-fated Vestris, and was one who made a safe landing.

As a rule corn is not harvested as it is in New York State. An occasional silo is seen, and in the early Fall an occasional patch of corn is cut and put into shocks for immediate use. When corn-picking begins each man has a team of horses and a wagon with a top-box, sometimes with two top-boxes on it, and to the right hand side of the box is a bang board three or four feet high, against which the corn falls as it is thrown into the wagon. Each man takes two rows and picks the corn, leaving the husks on the stalks. The horses are trained to work without a driver. An average day's work for a man is about 80 bushels, but a better man is able to pick from 110 to 120 bushels a day. He receives seven or eight cents a bushels for his work. At a corn-husking contest held in this State a young man, Reul Harmon, 21 years old, husked 1,633.7 lbs. of corn in 80 minutes, and won the State championship. There were 14 contestants in the field, and nearly 4,000 persons witnessed the spectacle.

The hailstorms during the Summer, aided by the heavy winds, played havoc with the corn in some sections, and it was a total loss. Some farmers have their corn insured against hail. Corn injured by hail, even if the ear is small and deformed, is good for seed, is the word given out by John C. Eldredge of the Farm Crops Department, Iowa State College.

Corn that is badly down is more difficult to harvest. A few farmers use a corn-picking machine if the corn is standing. This machine is drawn by a tractor. It passes over a row of corn, picks the ears off, leaving the husks on the stalks, the ears fall on to a carrier that takes them to the elevator that delivers it to a wagon that keeps along by the side of the picking machine. This machine picks cleaner than the average man, and will pick 300 or 400 bushels of corn a day. The machine I saw working had a trailer behind in the shape of a large box on wheels into which a man threw the ears picked off the ground that the machine had dropped. This outfit employed three men to operate it; one man to drive the tractor, one to drive the team attached to the wagon, and the third to pick up the dropped corn. By this method of harvesting the stalks are of no practical value, as they are well shredded to pieces; however, stock is turned into the field and picks out the best of it. A new machine was tried out last Fall that would pick two rows of corn, and it is claimed it will pick upwards of 1,000 bushels a day.

Corn-pickers are hard to obtain, as they are on hand today and gone tomorrow. The farmers use most of their corn to feed cattle for market, buying and disposing of several droves during the year. With movable fences four or five acres of corn are enclosed and hogs are turned into the field when the corn begins to dent in the Fall. This is called "hogging the corn." In this same manner large flocks of sheep are fattened for market.

Iowa's corn supplies the raw material for 184 products. Just recently the first carload of wall-board made from cornstalks was shipped to Chicago by the manufacturers at Dubuque. Iowa's 1928 corn crop is estimated at 476,012,000 bushels. M. F. N.

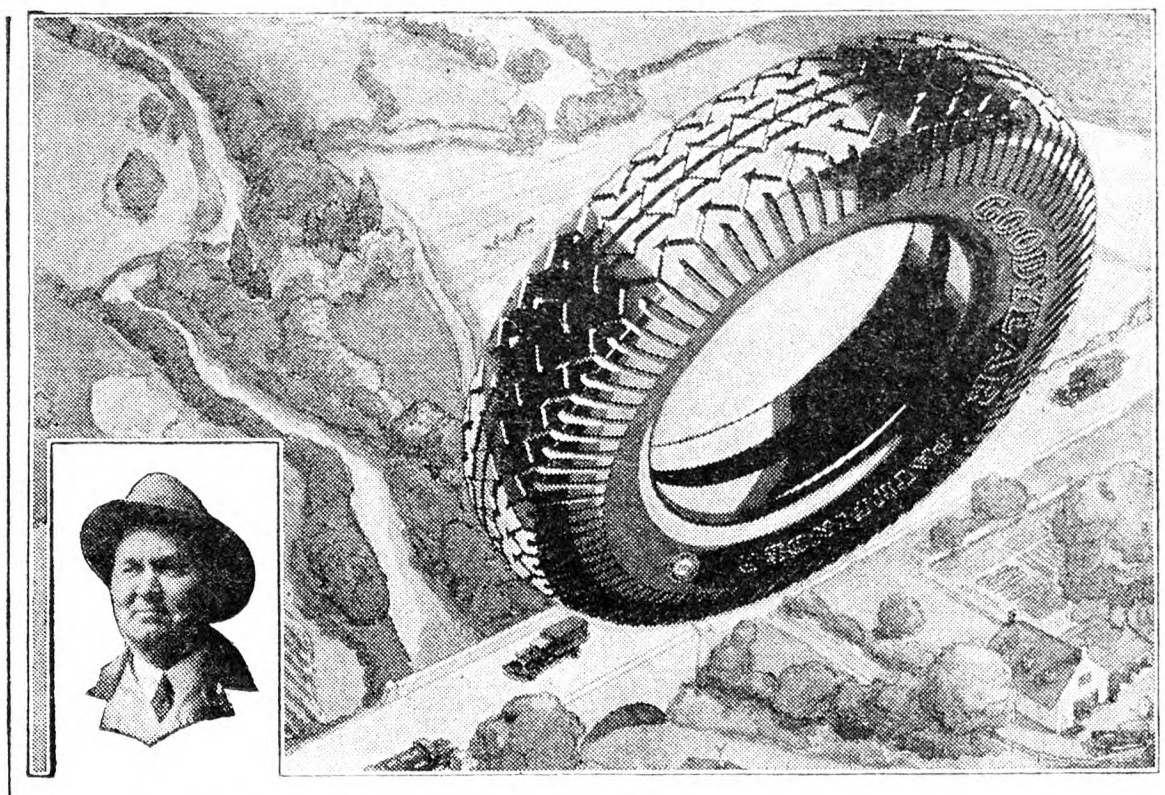
Denison, Iowa.

Killing Wire Grass

Will you tell me the best method of killing wire grass, which is becoming a pest in Orange and upper Culpeper counties of Virginia? In appearance it resembles crab grass, but wire grass has no seed. Nevertheless, wherever a joint comes in contact with earth, it sprouts and spreads. It has big, tough roots, vigorous growth, and is difficult to plow. It will kill out all other kinds of grass and vegetation. Its roots easily penetrate a potato and is a malignant pest to any farm upon which a single joint happens to drop. Cultivation spreads it over any field that may have a few joints of this grass. It is the first grass to turn white from the effects of early frost, and is the last grass to begin growing in the Spring. It actually ruins any garden or lands that become inoculated with it. W. D. B.

Several plants are commonly known as wire grass, both annual and perennial, but none of them tallies with this description as to root activity and difficulty of plowing. In those respects it sounds more like our common quack, though that is certainly not the last grass to start in Spring. If any readers recognize this we shall be glad to have their experience.

BUSINESS MAN (to young lad seeking employment)—"Weren't you here two weeks ago, and didn't I tell you then that I wanted an older boy?" "Yes, sir. That's why I've come back."—Detroit News.



Mr. Harry M. Wood, Delavan, Illinois, Proprietor of WOODDELL FARMS, writes: "My first car was bought in 1912. It was equipped with Goodyear Tires. I am still using Goodyears and have used them almost constantly ever since, both on my passenger cars and truck. That should indicate my complete satisfaction with the high order of service Goodyears consistently give."

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Glimpses of Farming in Europe

PART II.

In many respects Belgium is similar to France. The majority of the people speak French, the cities and villages look very much like those of France, and the farming is similar, though perhaps somewhat more intensive. It is impossible to travel through Belgium without being reminded of the late war, but that the land has been brought back to its former high state of cultivation is evidenced by the high average yields obtained in 1927: wheat, 37 bushels; rye, 35 bushels; oats, 67 bushels, and potatoes 268 bushels per acre.

For centuries the Belgians have been engaged in manufacturing and in world trade. They are an industrious, hard-working people, skillful in all of the trades and handicrafts. Belgian farmers do a great deal of their work by hand, although some modern machinery was in evidence on the larger farms. They use more fertilizer per acre than any other farmers in the world, excepting only the Dutch.

In the neighborhood of Brussels, the growing of grapes in greenhouses has become quite an industry. The vines cover the walls and roof of the greenhouse completely and when a planting is once established the vines will produce profitable crops for 40 to 50 years. This is a practice that would probably not pay in America, but it is profitable in Belgium, since the climate of northern Europe is not generally favorable to the production of grapes outdoors.

We stopped for a short visit at Gembloux, where the main agricultural college of Belgium is located. It was established in 1860 and occupies buildings first built in 911 A. D. The school has well-equipped laboratories and classrooms, and about 200 students. We also visited the experiment station, where we saw many variety tests and fertilizer experiments. The oats on these plots were fully 6 ft. tall and well filled, and other crops—wheat, beets and potatoes—were excellent. From Gembloux we motored to the southern part of Belgium, some of which lies in the Ardennes Mountains. I didn't know before that they had mountains in Belgium. They are not high mountains, but about like some of the lower ridges in the Alleghenies. Most of the land is wooded and known as the Forest of Ardennes. There is, however, a considerable acreage in crops, and most of this land has been farmed only about 50 years. It is naturally poor, but has been made productive by the intelligent use of fertilizers.

After visiting the potash mine in Alsace we went by motor bus to Bale, which is just over the Swiss border or "frontier," as all of the national boundary lines are called in Europe. We spent the first night in an old but elegant hotel, where we got our first view of the beautiful Rhine. From Bale we traveled by train through Berne and on to Interlaken. Small wonder that Switzerland is a Mecca for tourists. It is one grand picture all over: beautiful lakes, mountainsides dotted with neat little farms, taller mountains covered with snow, everything in perfect order. More than 90 per cent of the agricultural land is in pasture and hay crops, and, needless to say, it is almost entirely a dairy country. Even so, Swiss farmers are beginning to use considerable fertilizer on their grassland, principally phosphoric acid and potash. We visited an Alpine pasture experiment 6,000 ft. above sea level. In this test the yield of grass was almost doubled by the use of fertilizer.

Switzerland is the oldest republic in the world, having been an independent country for over 400 years. There are three official languages—German, French and Italian, and in the hotels and stores English is also spoken. The people are a sturdy race, and in addition to mountain climbing, which is "all in the day's work," they engage in many athletic sports, both in Winter and in Summer. They were holding a national athletic tournament in Lucerne when we were there, and I believe that every village in Switzerland must have sent a team. There were 20,000 athletes marching in a parade, and we missed our train because they would not permit us to break through.

Everywhere in Switzerland we saw evidences of a high standard of living, both in the country and in the towns. Many of the houses are built all of wood and unpainted, but I was told that they would last many years, and they are not unattractive, for they are artistically planned, and many of them are decorated with hand-carved designs. We Americans whittle a lot, but the Swiss are a nation of wood carvers.

I must say a word about the cheese industry before we leave Switzerland, since that is one of the most characteristic things about the country. Practically all of the milk that is not used in the house or sold as whole milk is made into cheese. Perhaps the most interesting thing about dairy-farming in Switzerland is that much of the pasture land is high in the mountains, and is pastured only two or three months in the middle of the Summer. In early Spring and Fall the cattle are pastured in the lowlands; then, as summer comes on, the herds are driven up to the mountain pastures, where barns and living quarters are maintained. The milk is made into cheese and carried down at the end of the short pasture season. Many of the pastures are owned by the villages or communities, and each farmer inherits the privilege of pasturing a certain number of cows.

Holland is in some respects at least the most interesting of the six countries visited, due partially to the fact that much of the land is below sea level, and to the picturesqueness produced by its canals and windmills, but its agriculture is also unique and very intensive.

Most folks think of Holland as a land of windmills and wooden shoes. This is the truth, but only a very small part of the truth, for Holland has a progressive agriculture, and her cities carry on a foreign trade which in the aggregate is very large. The 7,000,000 people of Holland belong to a vigorous, sturdy, capable race. That they are industrious and clever traders is shown by the fact that they have large colonial possessions in the East Indies, where 50,000,000 people are living under Dutch rule.

We visited Aalsmeer, a center for the production of cut flowers, potted flowers and bulbs. Here, as in many other communities in Holland, the producers own a co-operative auction where flowers are sold in large quantities several times a week by means of an intricate electric auction apparatus. This electric auction is worthy of a word of explanation, since it is different from anything we have in this country. It makes possible the sale of large numbers of small lots of flowers, fruits or vegetables in a very short time; in fact, we were told that 500 sales per hour can be made.

The seats for the buyers are on one side of the room and each buyer has an electric button in front of him. Opposite the buyers is a huge clock-like dial with numbers from 1 to 100 around the circumference. The auctioneer flashes on a light to show that the sale is on and starts a large hand spinning from the high toward the lower numbers. As the hand moves rapidly around, each buyer registers his bid by pressing the button in front of him. The number corresponding to the highest bidder is flashed on the board, the sale is automatically recorded, and the deal is closed, all in the space of five or six seconds.

Hay Harvest in Switzerland

In the case of fruits and vegetables, the auction house is built across a canal. The buyers sit on one side, the auction apparatus is on the other, and the fruits and vegetables to be sold are brought in on small boats, stopping just long enough for the sale to be completed. The products are shipped by canal boat or by truck, except that many cut flowers are sent by airplane to London, Paris, Berlin and other large cities.

Flowers and bulbs are heavily fertilized, receiving 15 to 25 tons of manure per acre, and a ton of fertilizer of about 3-8-8 analysis. In Westland we visited several greenhouse farmers, one of whom has 10 acres under glass. Here we saw grapes, peaches and vegetables being produced in greenhouses and under cold frames. Needless to say, such crops also receive very heavy fertilization.

Potatoes and cabbage receive about 2,500 lbs. per acre of fertilizing materials equivalent to a 6-5-10 analysis, and other vegetables receive 3,000 pounds per acre of 7-8-10. Such quantities will appear very large to most farmers, but they are not uncommon on the Atlantic seaboard.

We visited Alkmaar, a center of cheese production, and had an opportunity to see the intensive dairying of that section. We were told that the average farmer applies from 500 to 700 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of lime per acre, and that the pastures carry 1 to 1½ cows per acre. For the most intensive grazing the fertilizer application consists of 100 lbs. actual nitrogen, 100 lbs. of phosphoric acid and 200 lbs. of potash, equal to one ton of 5-5-10 per acre. About one-half of the pastures produce one cutting of hay early in the season.

Since 1913 Holland has more than doubled her consumption of nitrogen and potash and increased her consumption of phosphoric acid about 25 per cent. Dutch farmers are now using an average of practically 100 lbs. of actual plant food per acre of crop and pasture land; more than any other country in the world. This is equal to 500 to 600 lbs. of ordinary mixed fertilizer per acre. Germany uses 50 lbs. of plantfood, France 20 lbs., England 16 lbs. and the United States only 5 or 6 lbs. per acre. H. R. SMALLEY.

Over the Caribbean to the Hills o' Panama

Coming out of the Havana harbor that evening I thought such things as that we would never be seasick again. The water was like velvet, dark and smooth, and the deck was as steady as the floor. "Now," thought I, "that I am a good sailor, how I can enjoy this!" Havana said nothing, but her convents and ancient castles had seen such sailors before, and were patiently superior in their somber way. That was practically our last pleasant evening, for I was not a sailor after all, nor any of the others in our family, except Mark. The evening was successful. An effort was made to organize an entertainment, different contests and prizes were announced, and there was a few minutes of fine singing, after the orchestra played. Tomorrow was to be a great day. I looked forward to meeting the Caribbean.

We had a good breakfast. The waiter, a man old enough to have a family of his own, and perhaps did, took to us. There is a difference between service given out of liking, and service done in hope of a tip. Marcus knew the ship from top to bottom. Whenever we met the doctor's man he would stop and say, "That's a good boy. He's good all the time. Leave him with me when you get off the ship. I'd like to have a boy like that." Mark's legs were always flying along the corridors, and he had been tossed up in the arms of many of the ship's officers—men who have little sympathy with poor sailors. Then there came a little more of stiffness to the lovely breeze that cooled the upper deck. The waves below ran up into a peak, foam spilled over into the troughs between them. We felt the change.

"This is the Caribbean," said an experienced traveler. "She's always a little off." We nodded palely. He was a hotel proprietor on his way from Switzerland to Colombia, South America, and had made the trip before, but his knowledge gave little comfort. There it was again. That feeling! "Keep your chair. The air is what you need," he advised, but Daddy went below shortly.

It was the morning when the captain comes through the staterooms to see how well the stewards are performing their duties. Our steward was very nervous and jumpy, and begged us to keep out until after the captain came, for fear some thing might be dropped on the floor—and even a thread or a pin would ruin him. He rushed in periodically with a towel and polished the already shining sink. The captain's eagle eye seemed to have struck fear into him. "Just a little spot," he groaned, "and I lose my good job." Daddy walked in just ahead of the captain and drew the stool to the sink. The steward was in despair. He wrung his hands and gave up his position, the welfare of his family, mourned over his ruined ambitions, but when the captain came along, seeing a sick man, he scarcely glanced in. Juan Revera, the broken Spaniard, smiled like a Summer morning after a night of rain. There was not even a thread on the floor! All was well, that is, except Daddy, who was beginning what was to be a two-day fast. The next day we all joined him. Mark valeted us to his best ability, and his enthusiasm was a godsend. There was one evening when Mark was the only one of the family to appear at the table. He was a person of importance at that dinner, and tells me that he had the best meal he ever sat to. At six one is susceptible to the glory of the limelight. Yet he thought to beg a half dozen oranges of the waiter for his stricken family below, and came swaggering in with them, wrapped in a towel. That was a moment to be remembered.

We had a day to go, yet, when the trunks were called for. Our trunk had been sold us as a steamer trunk, but the baggage man had cast a severe eye upon it. No such trunk of the wardrobe variety would be allowed in the stateroom, so we had compromised by moving the clothes without the trunk, into the ample chest of drawers of our cabin. Now, repacking loomed up as a Herculean task; with the ship dipping her nose in, throwing up her tail much like old Dan when he is let out in the yard at home, in walking about much skill was requisite, and a certain energy that we did not possess. We packed things into the suitcase lying down. Mark, boiling over with pride in his responsible position, brought the clothing from the drawers and closet. How often he had wished for such a situation, and here it was at last. A mannish hoarseness crept into his voice, and he seemed to leap to his task. "Hangers first, now the dresses, now the coats. It's full. I'll lay it on the upper berth. Now I'll bring you the things for the suitcase." A bright spot in a boy's life. We staggered out into the corridor, each carrying a share of the load. Daddy, Elsie and Violet, were obliged to hurry back to their beds, but Mark and I met the baggage master, who took off his coat and prepared to supplement our efforts. Mark flew to the trunk with the key in his hand and had it unlocked in a jiffy. That was soon over with. I thanked the baggage master and turned back the careening corridor. First one side up, then the other, and then the nausea of an outraged organ of equilibrium.

After all, the immigration officer who boarded the ship before daybreak did not ask for evidence of vaccination. There were few questions that he asked any one of the people who had been roused before daybreak to answer them. The lights of Colon, the first stopping of the ship's engines, and a rap at the door, all told us of our arrival at the Isthmus of Panama. How calm the harbor, how deep the peace that fell upon the cease of the engine's vibration! Dawn was breaking, and the hills of Panama were outlined against the pinkish East. The hungry waves of the Caribbean were still tossing out there beyond the breakwater. The maelstrom which is the beginning of all the world's currents threw a dash of spray high over the dark pier. "Still seeking us," thought I, and looked thankfully at the battleships lying all around us in the harbor. Of all my country's achievements none of them touched me with pride and satisfaction, half as much as the building of this waterway across the Isthmus. It is a fine thing to be known by. We sat there in our deck chairs, munching Virginia peanuts until the sunlight flooded the jungled distance, and the caller came around strumming his xylophone for the second sitting at breakfast. MRS. F. H. UNGER.

Notes From Dade Co., Fla.

Because I read THE R. N.-Y. in Tompkins Co., N. Y., I still read it in Dade Co., Fla. We came here because of bronchial and rheumatic trouble, which tortured the "head of the house." This is our seventh Winter here, and we have made some very valued friends—from all over the U. S. We lived through the boom and were lucky enough to buy carefully and sell without any enormous profit, but still make a little, then be able to keep what we have. Then the 1926 hurricane laid our home over on the ground, with the result of nothing much but pieces to gather up. We rebuilt and now have a pretty house of rock and concrete, which is built with an idea that will stand. Bank failures and succeeding storms have all taken toll, yet the people here are ready to swear there is no place like Southern Florida. They still have the climate which brings the people who can leave the colder homes of the North.

This is a great farming county, with thousands of acres of tomatoes and mixed vegetables in cultivation. It is hardly the same world, and now with rapid train service and airplanes New York is less than 48 hours away. This year we had less than 50 miles of dirt road for auto travel and can drive it in five days.

Of course there are drawbacks here, and some food products higher, but with no fuel to buy and little need of warm clothing there is a great saving. We have very few mosquitoes from November 15 till April 15. However, there are other bugs which enjoy good blood.

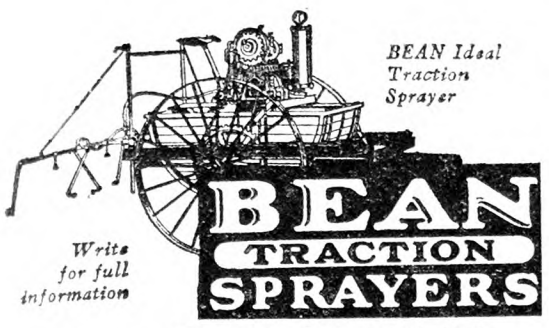
There is very seldom a frost here. Last season was the most severe in years, but hit here and there, not an entire freeze. Those whose crops escaped made big money as it cut down overproduction.

Dade Co., Fla. MRS. A. J. V.

Cake for Children

Along with the "angel-food and sponge cake" recommended by Mrs. Townsend (page 1207) we may safely give any child the delicious brown cookies for which I append a recipe. Like the cakes that she mentions, they are made without shortening.

Brown Cookies. — One-half cup dark honey or molasses, ½ cup brown sugar, one egg, one teaspoon soda, scant, one teaspoon mixed spices, half teaspoon salt, flour for a soft dough, two and one-half to three cups. Heat the honey and sugar together, but do not boil. When cool, add the beaten egg and flour. Roll rather thick, cut out and bake in a moderate oven. I like to ornament them with a split date or a nut meat. R. F. D.



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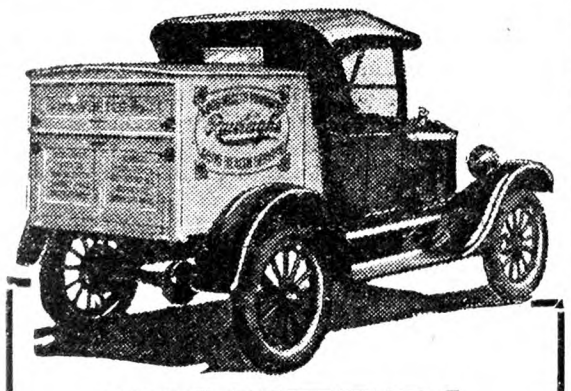

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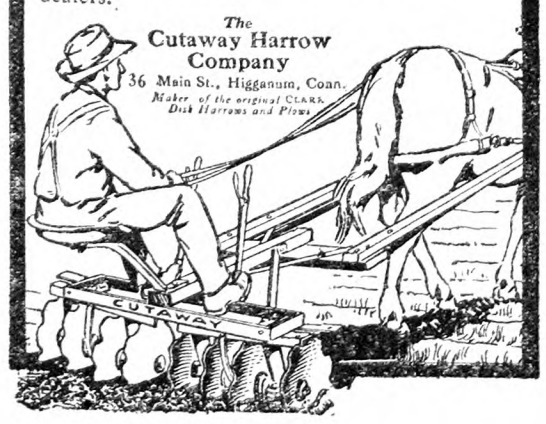

Handling Vineyard

We are starting to prune our Niagara vineyard, six years old. We found much dead wood, especially near the vines. They made quite a lot of growth last year. We had a large crop last year. It was plowed rather deep last Fall, and we wonder whether that would have any effect on it. In a 12-year-old vineyard, is it a good plan to take a runner from the roots, let it grow for one year, then cut off the old stalk? F. E.

Niagara Co., N. Y.

It is quite possible that the deep plowing a year previous has contributed to the lack of maturity of the canes, rather than the time of plowing, if this was done after the fall of the leaves. Deep plowing at any season is always objectionable in the vineyard.

The Niagara grape is much more subject to this condition of immaturity than most of the commercial sorts and this is aggravated in a season of frequent, heavy rainfall such as occurred last year in Western New York. Except in very dry seasons, there are locations lying directly below high ridges from which much seepage water drains, which in turn keeps the canes growing late. This condition exists below the escarpment extending east from the Niagara River. A possible corrective is the interception, either by open ditches or tile, of this water coming out of the escarpment. Quite frequently lands that appear normally well drained on the surface show on examination with the soil auger living springs at some depth beneath the soil surface. When these are located the obvious thing to do is to capture the springs and divert the water.

It is entirely practical to renew the trunk of the vine through growths arising from the base of the old, and quite often it is highly desirable. This growth for renewal purposes should preferably arise at or below the normal soil level. It is probably better to maintain the old trunk longer than one year before cutting it away. In fact the new trunk with the requisite number of canes may be provided before the old is cut away. That the fruiting wood be kept down to the normal amount while the renewal is being done, the canes on the old parts should be pruned somewhat shorter that overbearing by both the old and new growths may be prevented. F. E. G.

Corn Borer in New York

We have inquiry as to the status of corn-borer work in New York State. The following statement from the State Department of Agriculture and Markets explains the situation:

The corn-borer has now spread and covers practically the entire area of New York State. During two seasons, the Department of Agriculture and Markets, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, has enforced control measures and thereby demonstrated to the farmers in the most highly infested regions the methods known and recognized as most effective in holding this pest in check.

The situation in this State has reached a stage where action to carry out control measures rests primarily upon the farmer himself. The Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets does not contemplate the continuation of regulatory areas during the coming year. It is the opinion of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that the methods demonstrated co-operatively with various States during the past two years, have been effective in holding the borer in check, and in considerable areas have reduced the infestation and consequent losses.

1. Corn should be cut as close to the ground as possible as soon as it is mature enough for the purpose grown. This will prevent large numbers of borers from moving down into the stubble and remaining on the field to start an infestation the year following.

2. As much of the corn as possible should be made into silage, thereby killing the borers. Sweet cornstalks after removal of the ears should be cut and fed or disposed of in such a way as to destroy the borers in the stalk. All other stalks should be so handled as to destroy the borers in them.

3. All corn stubble and unharvested stalks, should be completely plowed under to a depth of 6 in. or more preferably in the Fall, but if in the Spring not later than May 15 or June 1, depending upon the earliness of the season.

4. Weedy areas adjacent to infested corn fields should be cut and burned. Any debris left on top of the ground after plowing and fitting the land for the crop in the Spring should be gathered up and burned. It is generally conceded that the earliest planting and maturing corn is most likely to be damaged by the insect. It should be remembered that the success of the application of the above practices depends upon complience with the same by all of the farmers in a given area.

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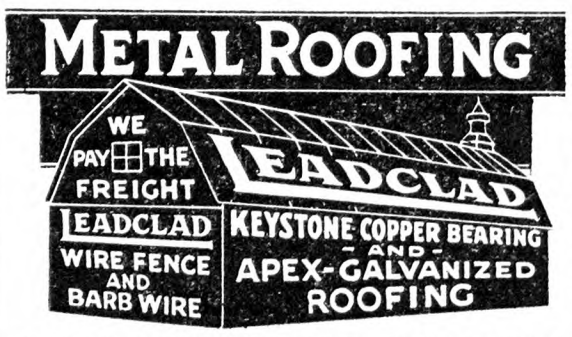

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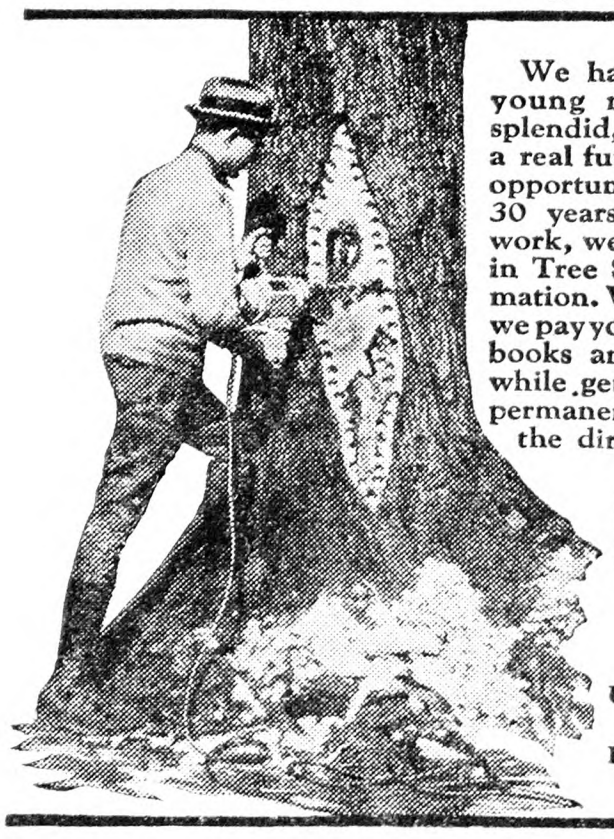

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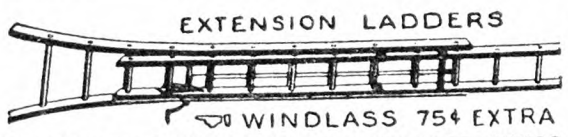

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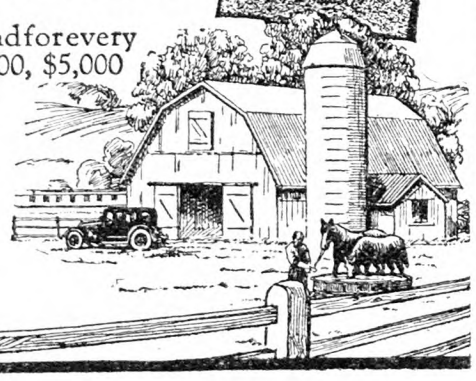


Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

AN ANNIVERSARY.—Here it is the fourth day of February, and the anniversary of the wedding of the Parson and Mrs. Parson. It was 26 years ago today we were married in Washington, D. C. We went to Vermont and Mrs. Parson came down with the mumps, and the weather was terribly cold, and it was some wedding trip. We returned by way of Boston and the snow was deep there, and some two feet deep when we got back home. There were two of us at the breakfast table 26 years ago, and this Monday morning there were 11, and 11 at the supper last night. Mrs. Parson has always claimed that nothing seemed to please the Parson so much as to have "a great crowd around," and it is true. When you were brought up in a big family you miss it. Then, too, we have a lot of room in the house, and it should all be used as far as possible. It doesn't seem right to have so much waste room in so many houses, when so many are so short of room. We have seven double beds and three single ones, and a big comfortable davenport downstairs that can be used at any time. The old saying is that a family begins with two and ends with two—the same two. But the Parson doubts if our family ever gets down to that. One room upstairs is given over to a sort of boys' study. They have three desks and a typewriter and, best of all, a stove. Here they have a little fire and are cosy and quiet as you please. The Parson has just come up to this room now.

ICE HARVEST.—As he writes the neighbors are gathering about the pond to continue cutting ice. We got in some ice last week, not so very thick, 6 in., but good and clear. It seems to be about 8 in. now on the pond. But the ice business is certainly slowly doomed. One neighbor just phoned that they were not going to put up any this year. The electric refrigerators are coming in more and more. We put up our ice chiefly for the ice cream. The readers may remember we put in an electric icebox last Spring. We have had a good deal of trouble with it, and the men from the place where we bought it are still trying to make it work as it should. But with many of the others of the same make the people have had no trouble at all. They save a good deal on food, as nothing ever seems to sour. Even in the Summer time the Parson never saw or heard of any sour milk or cream in the box yet. It has been a wonderful Winter for skating and sliding, and the young folks have enjoyed the pond immensely. Though there are many muskrat burrows about the bank of the pond, since we put in that concrete wall, they have never been able to let the water out.

THE LATEST MEMBER.—Did the Parson tell you about the latest member of the family? A girl, now 16, who used to come to the old church down in the woods. Then she went off to New York, where she had relatives, and got into a motor accident and broke her leg. She was in the hospital six months there, and the bone did not seem to heal right, and so she came home. The Parson brought her up to the hospital, and with violet ray treatment and cod-liver oil and a good bone specialist the fracture began to mend. Now she is out here at the house. She was only half through the eighth grade when she left home, and she has always wanted to go to school some more. So this morning, a beautiful sunny morning, nice and crisp with the thermometer around zero, she went off with the bus to school again. George drives the school bus now during his vacation before he goes back to Tennessee to school. Charles walked this morning, as he wanted to take his sled. Nothing gives the Parson more satisfaction than to think of the children away down round the back country that are taking their sleds to school today—sleds that the good friends and helpers of the Parson have made it possible for them to have.

A SUCCEEDING SUCCESSOR.—George Jr. went down and had the service in the old country church the other Sunday, so that the Parson could be busy elsewhere. You will remember the Parson would not consider helping him study for the ministry unless he first learned to cut hair. Last Christmas he was given a barber's outfit, shears, comb and clippers. "How did you get along down at the church?" asked the Parson on seeing him that night. "All right, I guess. I cut five head of hair." However, on one fellow with hair nearly long enough to "put up" he did more than cut hair—he took off a good clipping of his ear. We had just had the shears sharpened and they did a pretty job of it. He said he had a terrible time trying to make it stop bleeding. He put on snow and ice, and at last the man sat through the service with a big piece of newspaper stuck in his ear. The Parson did that very thing some years ago down in that same church and the man went home with a big piece of brown paper stuck on his ear. That man never came to church again; in fact, soon after he left that section of the country forever. Let us hope that George's clip doesn't have the same effect. Besides this George left the best ax down in the horse sheds—an expensive proceeding which the Parson is forever being guilty of.

MANY TRADES.—Do you remember about the fellow that went into the barber shop for a shave and the poor barber had such a terrible time with him? He cut him here and cut him there, and every time he cut him he stuck on a piece of brown paper. By the time he was through the fellow was pretty well papered as well as shaved. The barber was scared most to death, but the fellow handed him a dollar bill. "I'll get you the change," he cried. "Keep the change, keep the change," cried the man. "I'm glad to give any man a dollar who has as many trades as you have—a man who is a barber and a butcher, and a paper-hanger all at the same time."

THE NEW YEAR.—It is pretty hard times around here in Connecticut and a good many are out of work. The textile industry in Massachusetts has been hard hit, and many of those workers seem to be drifting about looking for work. "Not in 28 years," said a charity worker the other day, "have I had so many calls for help." Calling out "Happy New Year" doesn't always make it so. It often takes a good deal more than that to make a happy new year.

COMMUNITY CLUBS.—The Parson goes around speaking for quite a number of community clubs, and they are certainly good things and seem to be increasing in number. One club he knows of has been flourishing for quite a number of years now. It is a small village club. This club meets every week, and a certain section of the club furnishes a program of some kind. Refreshments are always served at the close, very simple, and always the same menu, so there is no competition or one set trying to outdo the other. They get a good many different speakers to come in and talk on various subjects of interest. This club has dues of a dollar a year. It sponsors many good moves for the community.

The other night the Parson was the speaker for another community club, run on quite a different plan, but doing a mighty fine piece of work. This club, he believes, has no dues—everyone in the town being considered members. It does not meet regularly, but only as occasion seems to require. One of its objects is "to make our town a place that our young people will want to stay and live in." So it pulls off two or three dances a year, with fine music and fine management. Every Fall it has an old-fashioned outdoor clambake, with clams and chickens and about everything you could think of. For this a charge of $1 an adult is made. Then once a year it has its annual business meeting and banquet, with an out-of-town speaker. This was what the Parson went to. Every one of the community is invited and welcome, and no charge and no collection. It is a real spread, all right. They carved up no less than 10 turkeys and had all the fixin's in great abundance. Someone who lives in the city and comes there Summers sent up one of these fancy gay-colored hats for every plate, and as many toy balloons. The program and menu for this is printed and distributed to all. It has also the gist of the treasurer's report for the year. This club sends flowers or baskets of fruit, or both, to the sick of the town during the year. It also stands for any good community project. The Parson quite likes this style of a community club. Not being tied down to regular meetings whether there is anything especial to meet for or not, is a very good feature. How much most of our villages need something of the right sort for the young folks. The Parson would suggest as good objectives also, helping get telephones and electric lights in as many homes as possible, especially in the homes of poor people with large families. Nothing gives more heart or help to a woman in such a home than a telephone. Then never be content till somehow or other you get electricity. In one place where the Parson has tried to do some community work for a good many years, they have just recently succeeded in getting a telephone line through. My goodness, what a difference it makes in the whole atmosphere and work of the place! A plan is in the works here in Connecticut now whereby it is hoped that electricity can be furnished where there are four takers to a mile. The State Commissioner of Agriculture is pushing this, and though he is an exceptionally good man and has done many good things, he never did a better thing than this in his life.

A RESIDUE MINISTER.—Yes, that is what the little girl said when they asked her about the new minister. This country church, like so many, had been having supplied ministers who blow in and blow out, coming in to preach and never staying to practice, and at last they had a minister move in with his family. "Now we have a residue minister," said she. That is about the kind the country church gets when it does get one. The young fellow who is trying out his powers till he can get a city church, and the old fel-

low for whom the city has no further use—these are far too apt to land on the village church. Especially has it been so in the past, but it is not as it was. Neither can this multiplicity of weak, struggling churches in the villages continue forever. "Why don't you and your mamma go to the same church that I and my mamma go to?" asked one little girl of another. "Because I and my mamma belong to a different abomination than you and your mamma do," came the answer.

ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS.—The Parson has been interested to note that there are 536 one-room schools left in Connecticut, with an average attendance of 10,452 children. A very interesting case of trying to close another district school has recently taken place in the Parson's section. As there was much to be said on both sides, the Parson didn't feel called upon to take sides one way or the other. The school was closed last Fall and a bus provided on a good State road to take the children (around 15 in all) to other schools. A man was even engaged to go to the old schoolhouse every morning and build a good warm fire for the children to get warm and wait for the bus if they were early. But some refused to send their children, and one man in particular refused to send four, and said he never would send them. Legal threats simply brought the rejoinder that they could take him down to the county jail at any time and then have the pleasure of supporting his wife and seven children. It was rumored that some other families were ready to join him in this proposition—one having six children. Being right in the dead of Winter, the affair began to smack of money—even to a higher tax rate if it should develop very far. With these farmers it had a good deal to do with the matter of the value of their farms. They had bought them with this school as an asset, and how would it be when they went to sell them?

A NEW YEAR'S SERMON.—For his text for the beginning of the year the Parson took the 18th verse of the fourth chapter of St. Luke: "The spirit of the Lord is upon me to preach the Gospel to the poor." The Parson calls this "good news" to the poor. It may be of how to sell eggs or raise Alfalfa; or how to get the older children to continue schooling, or a pump from the well to the house, or a hundred other things that might bring the cry, "Oh, goodie," from the poor. To heal the broken-hearted might well mean that the minister is such a close friend of the family that he feels their burdens in some such way as they feel them, and so helps carry them. To preach deliverance to the captives may well mean in this day that he helps get those farm mothers that are imprisoned in a kitchen from one week's end to another to get out and go somewhere and see somebody. He can bring them and the babies up to his own home for the day anyway. "How long was it that you never really went anywhere?" he asked of a mother the other night as he was bringing her and some of the children in to the Sunday evening service and movies. "Fifteen years," came the reply.

To preach recovering of sight to the blind might well be interpreted to mean that the church is to see to it that all the people in that section, and especially the children in the back schools, have glasses to wear. Nothing will bring "life" or "salvation" much better to many a country boy or girl than a good pair of well-fitted glasses. And "to set at liberty them that are bruised" might well mean today that many children who do not have things like other children—a sled to take to school, for example—or who cannot go to things other children go to, get bruised with bitterness against everything and everybody, and grow up intent on getting even with society, and if they cannot get even in one way they may in another, as for example by bootlegging. Do we ministers get anywhere by shouting out again and again the same old generalities and never venturing to apply them to ourselves or our people?

Missouri Notes

At last we arose to look out upon a snow. To be sure it would have been but a mouthful for the real northland, a mere three-inch fall, but here in Southeast Missouri it held considerable importance. It came rather late to blanket the wheat fields; freezing and thawing had already worked serious damage. I welcomed it with the hope that it would remain with us for a protracted stay. But alas, today water is dripping from the eaves and the streets are slushy. We have still to write down ten above as our minimum temperature, while we read of record sub-zero weather up north and of deep drifts and blocked highways. I am not at all sorry I live this far south. While mild, the cold has been very continuous with none of those warm spells the frequently mark severe Winters. There is no premature swelling of the buds nor do I find plants pulled up as they were last Winter.

We are beginning to think of Spring. January has gone and February is on the toboggan. Questions of seed, plants and trees begin to trouble the mind while catalogs pour in.

There is a wealth of new varieties of Gladiolus that are most seductive sirens. They sing to us in a quite irresistible way from the descriptions of their beauties written by master hands at word-painting. We close our eyes and feast our aesthetic sense upon mental pictures of these gorgeous creations that have robbed the rainbow to trim their garments. By buying single bulbs and small bulbs I have been able to eke out quite a respectable list of new kinds that I will have to report on next Summer. It is good for us weaklings that Gladioli multiply so fast and thus reduce prices. The aristocrat of this year soon has to take its place as an humble member of the proletariat. As we read of varieties whose bulblets are plentiful or scanty, easy or hard to germinate, we might pause to think in reverence of how God's wisdom has decreed that every plant and animal shall differ not only in character but in outward feature. Thus every living thing has an individuality all its own, that differentiates it from all others of its kind. Every seed contains a peculiar germ of heredity.

What I have said of the Gladiolus is equally applicable to the Dahlia, for in the latter's world there is also an annual influx of new seedlings that must keep Mother Nature busy studying out new combinations of colors. It strikes me that the advance in Dahlias is much more apparent and substantial than in Gladioli. The new candidates average larger with more gorgeous colors and better stems and keeping qualities. If such progress is to continue indefinitely what is its future development to be? Next month, March, we shall have to begin dividing Dahlia clumps and that is real work. Every clump is a separate problem that yields quickly to the expert hand but practice in the art counts heavily. One must be alert in handling high-priced varieties, when every division counts from a dollar up and the old stem wood is often as tough as sole leather. Last year I bought a special knife for this work and it paid. In favorable weather we are pruning the peach trees and finding the brush accumulating at a rapid rate. Many of the trees have reached that stage where they need dehorning. Their main limbs have grown too long and can no longer support a crop of fruit without numerous props. We cut off only a part of the old branches so we shall not be entirely without fruit. Sprouts will spring from the stubs and often bear the second year. Thus a new top may be formed. L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Conditions in Southwestern Texas

I enjoy reading of the land that is covered with ice and snow. After living all my life in the land of everlasting sunshine and flowers, it hardly seems possible we all live in the same country. I have never seen an article in THE R. N.-Y. from Southwest Texas, so wondered if you would read a little letter from a longhorn.

Southwest Texas is one of the most southern portions of our great country, as it parallels Southern Florida. A land of grapefruit, plums, pecans, figs, both date and palmetto palms, cactus and humming-birds. All kinds of tropical fruits, flowers, vegetables, onions and cotton grow in profusion. Everything grows with little care and attention. Everyone's life is a holiday compared with their northern brothers and sisters.

Our houses are built of lumber or stucco, with plenty of windows and doors to keep them cool. The wooden houses, being the most common, are just built on cedar blocks. No plastered walls, no window shutters, no storm doors, no storm cellars, no storage basements, and no storage attics. We store no food; it is as easily obtained in December as in May. We have no woolens to store in attics, for we wear none.

January and February we call Winter, the equivalent of your early Fall. We have two or three light frosts that nip the tops of our Summer flowers, but their bulbs or roots are not hurt. In a few weeks they will peep through the soil once more. Very few things die in January or February, however.

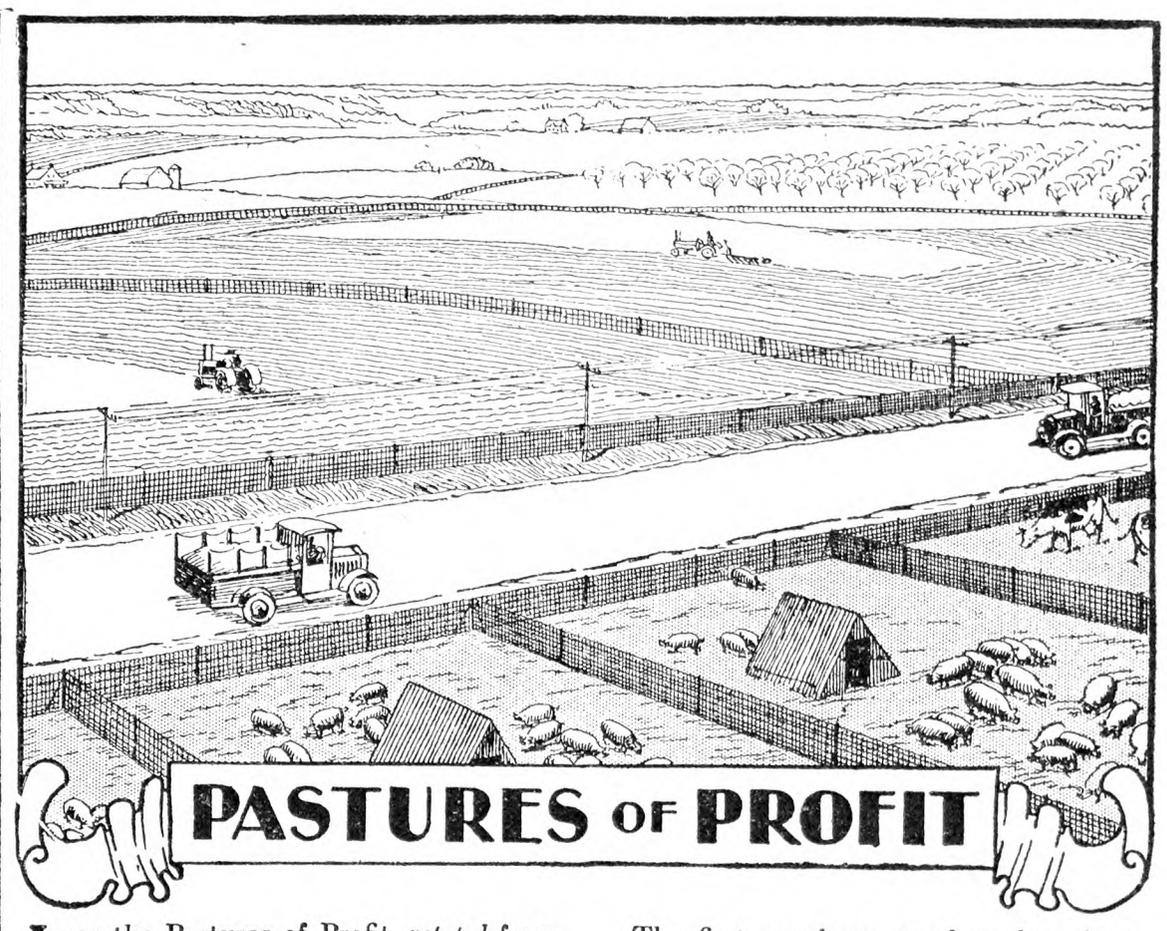
Very little work is done here by American people. Mexican labor is so cheap few bother to do much for themselves; that is especially true in the agricultural line. Stock of all kinds spend night and day all of the year in great pastures of hundreds of acres. Stock barns are unknown, with the exception of the dairies, where they are milking quarters. Southwest Texas has very little rain to speak of, but while it has no water from above, it is an ocean beneath. Artesian wells are very numerous.

I reside within a few miles of the famous "Winter Garden" district. I am also very near the Southwest Texas poultry center and national egg-laying exposition grounds. MRS. E. R.

South San Antonio, Tex.

MR. NEW-WED: "I don't know how it is, darling, but this bird's all bones. Just listen to the knife on them." MRS. NEW-WED: "You silly old bear. Those aren't bones, they're the shells. Don't you remember saying you liked turkey with oyster stuffing?"—London Opinion.

OLD LADY: "Are you sure that this orchid will bloom every 100 years?" FLORIST: "Yes, but if it doesn't do so, I will take it back without conditions."—Kikeriki.



IT IS the Pastures of Profit, *rotated* from year to year with fields of grain and other crops, that balance the farming work, eliminate single crop risks, maintain the fertility of the soil and lead to your success as one of the leading, prosperous farmers of your community.

The first requirement of modern farm management, field rotation and hog sanitation as practiced by the best farmers is a system of good, hog-tight fences. Throughout the country you will find the index to a profitable farm is the condition of its fences. That is why you need—

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Hinge-Joint or Stiff-Stay

This line of fences is dedicated to greater farm prosperity. It is made of special formula steel, drawn to wire of full gauge, and Super-Zinced, that is, armored against rust by the heaviest coating of zinc that can be successfully applied to wire. By our process the zinc is so closely bonded to the steel that it will not flake or peel. Remember, galvanizing that flakes or peels can not protect a fence from rust.

The Pittsburgh Fence line is complete, including hinge-joint and stiff-stay fences in the standard farm and poultry styles, the wonderful closely spaced Pittsburgh Chictite Fence, and beautiful Pittsburgh Lawn Fence. Insist on the "Pittsburgh" brand for the same high quality in barbed wire, gates, steel posts and wire nails. Send the coupon for new catalogue and name of nearest dealer.

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709 Union Trust Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penna.

Gentlemen:

Please send me, FREE, your new fence catalogue, Farm Record Booklet and name of nearest dealer.

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Here's the way to fix the corn borer:

Plow him deep by plowing corn stubble and surface trash deep—that's the first step.

Then kill him with an Acme Coulter Harrow—the only harrow that can really do the job effectively.

For the sharp, double-curved Acme Coulters penetrate to the full depth of the furrow and slice, crush and completely pulverize every stalk, every bit of trash, every clod and lump. And the downward slope of the coulters prevents the stalks and other valuable organic matter from being pulled up to the surface.

The corn borer stays down and dies.

Acme Coulter Harrows have behind them 50 years of practical farming experience and the endorsement of farmers and agricultural colleges everywhere. They're built for horse and tractor use—3 to 17½ feet.

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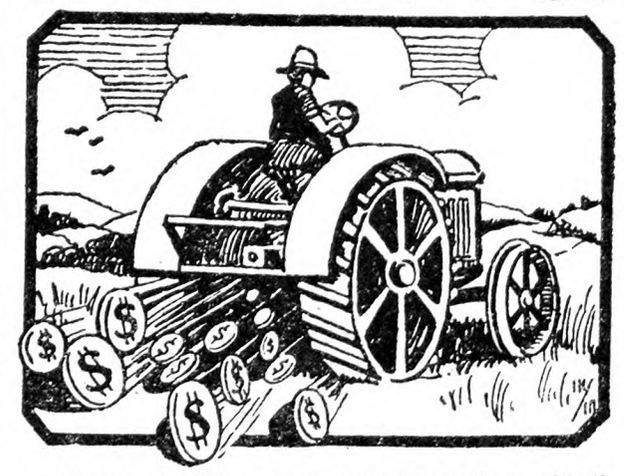

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Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 307.

80-ACRE general and dairy farm near city; good markets; carry 18 head; electricity; tenant must supply own stock. OWEN HART, 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.

FARM—Sacrifice, in chicken belt; six acres virgin ground in Vineland, N. J.; information, JACKSON, 522 West 112th St., New York City.

IN COLUMBIA County—If looking for gentleman's place I offer a rare colonial estate, 1¾ acres; write for particulars, no agents. ADVERTISER 5481, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—House and lot, photographic studio equipment. W. T. WATSON, Salisbury, Md.

FOR SALE—106-acre farm, good buildings, good state of cultivation, $1,800. R. G. CURRIER, Little Meadows, Pa.

FOR SALE—For cause old age, good farm, 72 acres, near Torrington, Conn.; new house, 2 new barns; with or without stock. Address ALBERT DEVOS, R. 3, Box 167, Winsted, Conn.

FOR SALE—Country (general) store, Southern Vermont, with or without stock; 50 feet from depot. GRACE WEEGAR, Shaftsbury, Vt.

FOR SALE—On Richmond-Washington State Highway (Quebec-Miami National), at Stafford Court House, Virginia, the "Comrite Inn;" lot about 1/5 acre; two-story building, lower floor large dining-room, kitchen, serving-room, toilet, rear porch; upper floor three bedrooms, living-room, hall and toilet; gas and electric lights; equipped with kitchen range, all necessary dishes, cutlery, cooking utensils, ice-box and refrigerator; possession about May 1; price $5,000. LOUIS A. MONCURE, Stafford, Va.

FOR SALE—135-acre farm, 31 cows and heifers, 4 horses, tractor, truck, milking machine, complete set of tools and machinery, 225 hens; small cash payment, easy terms. JOHN ANDERSON, Morrisville, N. Y.

WANTED—By Germans, to rent or buy on easy terms, fertile dairy farm, good location, anywhere; full particulars first letter. JOHN GOEMAN, Burr Oak Farm, Morristown, N. J.

FAIRVIEW Farm, Buckland, Mass., 170 acres, 35 rich tillage, balance watered pasture and woodland; sugar maples, pine grove, well-sprayed apple orchard specialty; southeast exposure, healthful location, excellent outlook; 10-room house, wide veranda, large 3-story barn full of hay, cold storage apple house, good henhouse, spring water house and barn, ice pond, firewood; school half mile, church 1¼, railroad 3; money-making farm; sacrifice price. MRS. MARION ORCUTT FERGUSON, 206 East Park St., Lakeland, Fla.

FOR RENT—Two large farms with buildings. HARRY FRENCH, Richmondville, N. Y.

FARM of 225 acres, 75 acres tillable, the rest pasture, several acres wood, fine, large house, lawn and large shade trees, 2 large barns, 6 henhouses, 3 brooder houses, other buildings, 2 apple orchards and other fruit trees; stock and tools; situated about half mile from State road. BOX 30, Brooklyn, Conn.

FOR SALE—To close estate, 70-acre farm, adjacent to village of Freeville, Tompkins County, N. Y.; can be bought with small down payment and on very liberal terms. ARTHUR M. ROOD, Executor, 290 Broad St., Rochester, N. Y.

WANT to rent small farm for one year, near New York. LUDWIG BIERBAUM, 3416 Park Ave., New York City.

CONNECTICUT Valley farm, Southern Vermont, tobacco, onions, asparagus, dairy; State road; near depot. J. HAMILTON, Vernon, Vt.

103 ACRES, 88 tillable, level, easily worked; located on cement road, one mile from Barker, Niagara County; one of the best wholesale fruit markets in Western New York; has 4-acre apple orchard, 11-room house, barn 60x34 with silo; price right, terms liberal. Inquire of GEO. H. MILLER, Albion, N. Y.

220 ACRES, 120 tillable; large hip-roof barn, cement stable for 40 cows, silo; good house; 1½ miles from improved road; 2½ miles to grade A or B milk stations; land slightly sloping; large level fields; price and terms right; if interested in any particular location write FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

TRUCK farm for rent or on shares; 20 acres or more; rich black loam; with small bungalow. Write ARNOLD BLOME, Pequannock, N. J.

WANTED to rent or buy, farm or country home, suitable for Summer boarders; high elevation, shade trees; not over 75 miles from New York. Write CARLSON, 2316 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—With or without equipment, 85-acre farm; good buildings; near macadam; level land; near town. DAVID TORREY, Berkshire, N. Y.

104 ACRES, 35 in woods, never failing springs, trout stream; good 12-room house, fine barn, lots of fruit; price $2,500. STUART H. PERRY, Canajoharie, N. Y.

92-ACRE farm for sale, between Kingston and New Paltz; 8-room house; team horses, one cow, one heifer, about 200 chickens. CHARLES NILSON, R. F. D. 3, Box 60, New Paltz, N. Y.

WANTED—Stocked, equipped dairy or sheep farm; shares or buy on payments from milk income. ADVERTISER 5505, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or trade, 320-acre improved farm, 2 miles Seibert, Col., good town; 2 grain elevators, high school, bank, church, lots other business houses, school, bus comes by door, 1½ miles from U. S. 40 N.; good well with wind mill; 5-room house, barn, henhouse, garage, granary; all fenced and cross-fenced; 200 acres plowed land will grow most all grain crops and potatoes; $20 per acre, part time. WALTER WEINMANN, Seibert, Col.

WANTED—German farmer wants full equipped farm, for rent or to pay $1,000 down. ADVERTISER 5503, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 6 acres, 6-room house, all improvements; outbuildings. ADVERTISER 5508, care Rural New-Yorker.

PIGEON farm with beautiful eight-room house with all conveniences; small fruit in abundance, fine old shade, good outbuildings, 500 pairs of heavy, fast working birds; room to increase to 2,000 pairs; more profit and less labor than chickens; a gentleman's home and business combined; one mile from center of Vineland; owner retiring. TED LENORE, 633 Elmer St., Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—30 acres, 10 acres good woodland, remainder tillable; on State road, 1⅛ miles to village, churches, high school and store; dwelling consisting 10 rooms, electric lights, furnace, bath, laundry, hardwood floors; barn 30x40, steel roof; garage, henhouse; pleasant location; 15 miles to city of 200,000. ADVERTISER 5513, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40 not prepaid; 10 lbs. white, prepaid, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; buckwheat comb, $1.75. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat; either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Fine extracted, 60-lb. can here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ K. W. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells; price $325 f.o.b. premises. H. F. GALLAGHER, Red Hook, N. Y.

USED Prairie State incubators, $30; 390 egg; fine condition; efficient. BEAUANDOT DUCK RANCH, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure extracted buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 85c, postpaid. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. buckwheat, $5.40 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

100 PER CENT pure honey; 5-lb. pail, $1.35, prepaid. YANDIK BROS APIARIES, Claverack, N. Y.

HONEY — Clover - buckwheat blend, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.70; postpaid third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

GIVE us a trial, send for five-pound pail our exquisite honey, $1.25 postpaid; 6 pails, $6; none finer. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

WANTED—Catskill locust honey; send sample by mail; state price 60-lb. can. HURTZIG, 54 Morris Avenue, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE, reasonable, one steel IXL water-wheel, 6x12 feet, also grist mill machinery. JOHN W. EBERT, North Branch, N. Y.

WANTED—Home with kindly parents for seven-year-old orphaned girl of American parentage; no money available for child's care. Write to MRS. CHARLES DANA GIBSON, 105 East 22d St., New York City.

PURE buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 75 cents; 10-lb. pail, $1.40, prepaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FARM level on tripod; has compass and telescope with cross-hairs; new; cost $40; sell for half. BOX 130, Fort Washington, Pa.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; 5 lbs. white or buckwheat chunk comb, $1.10, delivered third zone; not prepaid, 12 sections fancy buckwheat comb, $2.40; list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Sound feeding buckwheat, $2.30 hundred. ED. GRANGER, Rt. 8, Ithaca, N. Y.

PURE honey, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 12 pails, $10; buckwheat, 1 pail, 80 cts; 12 pails, $7.50, postage prepaid; 60-lb. can, here, buckwheat or mixed, $5. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

EXCHANGE—Butter worker, new; exchange or sell. MRS. HOWARD HOLSINGER, Denton, Md.

WANTED—In New York State, old ladies to board, beautiful home, modern. ADVERTISER 5482, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Lumber saw mill, write for price to ALBERT BORNING, Interlaken, N. Y.

WANTED—Large size breast plate for a large horse. JOHN H. GASSER, Bethel, Conn.

1,600-EGG Cyphers incubator, good hatcher, good condition, $60. GEORGE HOAG, Shavertown, N. Y.

GRAPEFRUIT SPECIAL—Fine delicious Marsh seedless, only $3 per standard 80-lb. crate, f.o.b. St. Petersburg; mixed with oranges, 50c extra. CULBERTSON'S GROVE, Tangerine 2425, St. Petersburg, Fla.

DELICIOUS clover honey, 5-lb. pail sent postpaid for $1.10. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

WANTED—Within radius 150 miles New York City, 1 to 20 acres Red-top clover, for early Spring cutting, to be used as green fodder; communicate BOX 76, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Good used milker. ADVERTISER 5476, care Rural New-Yorker.

HONEY, finest clover, 10-lb. pail, $2; 5 lbs., $1.10, delivered; C.O.D. orders solicited. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two Buckeye incubators, 600 eggs each; used one season; $75 each. WYON H. TAPLIN, Richland, N. Y.

CHILDREN BOARDED—Excellent location; references exchanged. LILLIAN RICHARDS, Winstead Road, Torrington, Conn.

FOR SALE—No. 46 Buckeye, all-electric, 16,000 incubator; brand new, never used; illness cause of selling. Write H. L. WHITTENBERGER, 1352 West 10th St., Erie, Pa.

WANTED—Elderly gentleman to board, one who would like good home with excellent care. ADVERTISER 5507, care Rural New-Yorker.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

WANTED—Good home in Connecticut for an older school boy. Apply to us: BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, 171 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn., or 265 Church Street, New Haven, Conn., or 257 Main Street, Norwich, Conn.

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"WE" By Col. Charles Lindbergh
Price, $2.50

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By Dale Van Every and Morris de Haven Tracy
Price, $2.00

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York

Annual Meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society

The 62nd annual meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society was held in the Horticultural Building of the Ohio State University at Columbus, February 4 to 8, in conjunction with Farmers' Week at the Agricultural College. The sessions of the Horticultural Society are open to anyone attending Farmers' Week.

The attendance of Farmers' Week exceeded past records, and this large general attendance was reflected in the meetings of the Horticultural Society, all sessions being well attended. President Vernon H. Davis, an extensive peach and apple grower of Port Clinton, presided over the meetings. The program was well balanced and divided almost equally between subjects related to production and those related to marketing, a little more emphasis being placed on the latter.

The Oriental peach moth is causing more concern among the fruit-growers than any insect has since the advent of San Jose scale. Entomologists under the direction of Louis A. Stearns, of the Ohio Experiment Station, and Alva A. Peterson, of the Agricultural College, have been working hard to develop control. Their report showed wide-spread infestation over the State. This past season, for the first time, the large peach-growing section along Lake Erie was seriously invaded. Some progress in spray control was reported, but parasites have as yet not exerted the control of this insect reported in Eastern States.

Prof. Laurenz Greene, horticulturist of Purdue University, presented his impressions of western horticulture gained from a year spent in western fruit sections. He concurred in the judgment of a number of other horticulturists who have recently visited the western sections that there is much eastern fruit-growers can learn from the practice of the westerners. Improved quality of products and better methods of packing were pointed out as examples. Prof. Greene also discussed pruning as it relates to the development of young trees. He presented data from the work of the Indiana Experiment Station showing the advantage of moderate to light pruning during the first 10 or 15 years. A pruning symposium presided over by Prof. J. H. Gourley, of the Ohio Station, and in which a number of Ohio growers participated, showed the pruning practices of Indiana and Ohio growers to be very similar. The discussion brought out the fact that growers are adapting their pruning practices to conform to the cultural practices followed, to aid in spraying, promote vigor of trees, and considering the variety rather than following blindly a set plan regardless of other factors.

That thinning is becoming more generally accepted as a necessity was shown during a symposium on thinning conducted by F. H. Beach, extension horticulturist, and L. B. Yaple. The use of thinning in the elimination of culls, in increased size, better color, and higher total value, was demonstrated in a number of tests the past season. As compared with thinning practiced in the West, however, the thinning was very light.

The apple flea weevil is giving concern to orchardists in some sections. It was discussed by Prof. J. S. Houser, entomologist of the Ohio Station. This insect lives over in the litter under the trees and is more common in orchards grown in sod than in those under cultivation. Complete control by spraying has not been effected and clean cultivation is recommended where the pest is serious.

The peak in attendance was reached during the session devoted to spraying and dusting. The speakers at this session were F. H. Ballou, long a member of the staff of the Horticultural Department, and Dr. H. C. Young, of the Botany Department. Ballou reported results with dust the past season. While the growers generally reported less satisfactory results with dust than spraying, Mr. Ballou found when the results of dusted and sprayed plots from widely separated orchards were tabulated that the sprayed plots produced less than one-half per cent more salable fruit graded to U. S. requirements than did the dusted plots. In both sprayed and dusted plots well over 90 per cent of the fruit was salable. There seemed to be some indication that generally dusting has been done less efficiently than spraying. Growers as a rule, however, will continue to spray, using their dusting machines to supplement the sprayers. Dr. Young made a report on some new dust combinations. He reported good results by combining dry lime-sulphur with sulphur.

Apple scab was more serious in most orchards than for a number of years. Another fungus disease causing much damage in Southern Ohio during the past year was Brook's spot. While the disease has been in the State for five or six years, this is the first time it has appeared in epidemic proportions. It was not noticed to any extent until just before picking time, hence growers were not prepared to combat it. One grower reported good control by using Bordeaux mixture during the Summer. This disease, because of the heavy loss incurred during 1928, will be of more concern to apple-growers the coming season than any other pest. Plans are being made by State agencies to conduct investigations of the disease and to perfect control measures. It is said to be a cool-weather fungus, and last year being a year of rather low temperatures it is expected that the disease will be less severe during a season of normal temperature. Enough is known of the disease to expect that effectual control measures will be found.

The spray service is to be extended so that information on time of spraying and materials will be available to all sections of the State. Information will be sent out through County Agents and by radio. Perhaps the outstanding impression one would receive from the discussion on spraying by the Ohio fruit-growers is that spray programs are becoming more a matter of local than State-wide application.

During the past year the Ohio Horticultural Mutual Hail Insurance Company was organized. This company insures against hail damage to tree fruits and policies are written only for members of the Horticultural Society. The company is the result of much discussion in other years about hail insurance and is modeled after one or two similar organizations in other States.

As to marketing, the Horticultural Society and Vegetable Association held several joint sessions, and a number of subjects were discussed. W. A. Sherman, marketing specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, discussed the market outlook and also grading. In spite of the fact that the State has many good markets it was easy to see from the discussions following all the papers presented on marketing there is still much room for developing sales for Ohio-grown fruit within the State.

A representative of one of the large chain grocery stores operating in the Middle West presented his views on the use of fruits and vegetables by chain stores. Judged by the bombardment of questions presented to this speaker, it was evident many fruit and vegetable growers have found the contact with the chain stores anything but satisfactory. In fact the "chain store" selling problem seemed to provoke more discussion than any other marketing subject.

Gilbert S. Watts, well known and successful market gardener of Pennsylvania, presented a comprehensive paper on roadside marketing. Roadside markets near the cities and on the main highways of Ohio provide an outlet for a great amount of fruits and vegetables. Growers are eager to learn of methods for eliminating some objectionable features which have crept into the business.

C. J. Neal, owner of 200 acres of orchard, described his system of selling direct to Cleveland consumers who drive 25 miles to his farm. He has followed the house-to-house plan of distributing circulars concerning his fruit. Chas. V. Hauck, of the Ohio Experiment Station, made a report on comparative costs of box, basket and barrel packing of Rome Beauty apples. Only U. S. No. 1 were packed. The cost for labor and barrel was 89½ cents per barrel. For basket the labor of packing, package and shredded oil paper cost 39½ cents per basket. While it cost 43 cents per box, labor and oiled wrappers, Rome Beauty U. S. No. 1 grade packed in boxes were selling for from 50 to 75 cents more than baskets.

A part of one session was devoted to a discussion of the importance of bees in the orchard. One stand per acre or one every 270 feet was said to be the most satisfactory distribution of bees.

To sum up the meeting, one would have to say that never have the fruit-growers of the State given more serious thought to their business than they are now. One could not call the feeling among the growers pessimistic. In fact, there was a good deal of optimism. Prices the past season had been fair to good. One heard little of new plantings and most of such plantings are being made as replacements in orchards already producing. There was nothing in the atmosphere of the meetings to encourage men from business or professional life to engage in commercial orcharding. The general feeling was one of caution as to extending the acreage and serious thought on improvement in growing and selling the increasing crops of fruit. There was practically no talk about the disposal of cull apples, but a great deal about the elimination of them. This is itself a hopeful sign.

The exhibits of sprayers, dusters, spray materials, fertilizers, packages and nurseries was well represented. The men in charge of these exhibits reported a lively interest among the growers.

W. H. Matthews of Salem was elected president. H. C. Price of Newark was elected vice-president. C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Ohio Experiment Station.

Ohio Notes

Prices locally are: Wheat, $1.35; yellow corn, $1.25 per cwt.; oats, 47c per bu.; hogs, tops, $9.80; pigs, $8.60 to $9; Leghorn hens, 20c; heavy hens, 25c; eggs, 33c. Not much wheat was sown last Fall. A big area of oats will be planted this Spring and not so much corn. There will be more poultry raised this Spring. Some of the hatcheries are booked up full already for day-old chicks. Feed is high for 33c eggs; bran, $2.20; middlings, $2.35; meat scraps, $4.50. People are expecting better times next Summer. Factories are running full time and some overtime. C. P.

DOCTOR: "Do you assimilate your food, Aunt Liza?" AUNT LIZA: "No, Ah doesn't, sah. Ah buys it open an' honest, sah."—Pathfinder.

Grapes for the South

I read your recent interesting article on grape varieties and would much appreciate knowing the variety of white or red grapes that will thrive and equal in quality in the same latitude the Cynthiana. Here the latter is the one outstanding grape, its most serious fault being the dead arm disease. W. A. E.

Laurel, Del.

It is hardly safe to recommend varieties of grapes for culture in a section where the Cynthiana is the outstanding variety. This variety is supposed to be a hybrid between the southern Summer grape and the northern fox grape, so that one naturally turns for suggestion to grapes of this type. Norton, by the way, is often confused with Cynthiana, but is not equal to it in quality. Fern Munson, although a purplish black grape, is one which should be considered. It is well adapted to southern culture from point of origin as well as in fruit and vine characters. Noah and Elvira are two white grapes of only average quality which might be considered. As for a red sort, it would be difficult to improve upon Delaware. Another suggestion is Goethe, one of Rogers' hybrids. This variety requires a long growing season, and has recently been reported favorably from the Carolinas.

H. B. T.

Orange Rust on Blackberries

I have an acre of blackberries, and last Summer some of them had a disease which looked like rust. It came before the blossoms opened. How can I stop this? A. S.

Darien Center, N. Y.

Because of the earliness of attacks, orange rust is often called Spring rust. It is very difficult to control once it secures a good foothold in a plantation, for the reason that the fungus which causes the disease lives year after year inside infected plants. Each Spring it appears with its characteristic orange fruiting bodies on the leaves. It can be seen that the only remedy is to dig and destroy diseased plants. It has been said that healthy plants may be kept free from trouble by spraying, but the practice is of doubtful practical value. Diseased plantations will gradually become weaker and weaker until they cease to be profitable. Either dig and destroy the plants which show the disease, or rid yourself of the entire plantation and start over again if they are seriously affected. Another alternative is to make the best of what you have, and hope for as many crops as possible before the plants finally succumb. As additional help destroy all wild blackberries and raspberries in the vicinity.

H. B. T.

Fall Pippin Fails to Bear

Can you assist me in locating the trouble with my large Fall Pippin apple tree? Every Spring the tree is just one mass of blossoms, but when it comes to the apple season there are only a few apples on the tree, and these fall off when about the size of walnuts. Apparently this tree is as healthy as any of the trees about our place. We have tried several sprays, but do not find anything to overcome our trouble. Can you suggest a remedy?

Orange, Conn. C. E. S.

Fall Pippin is noted for its shy bearing. In some localities it sets up full now and then, but it is not a reliable cropper. Nevertheless, you ought to get some fruit. It is quite possible that the difficulty lies in lack of cross-pollination. If you have no other varieties of apple trees nearby to cross-pollinate the blossom of the Fall Pippin tree, then you will get no fruit. You will do well to look into this matter thoroughly. If you find no trees nearby, you might try getting a large spray from some tree in full bloom next Spring and brush it through the Fall Pippin tree as best you can. It will help further to make bouquets of blooms and put them in pails of water near the tree. The blooms will keep quite a while, and bees will work back and forth between them and the tree. H. B. T.

Nut Information Wanted

We wish to ascertain the date at which the first so-called English walnut tree was planted in the eastern United States. Thus far we have been unable to learn this. If your correspondents can help us out in this matter, we shall appreciate it very much. E. R. LAKE.

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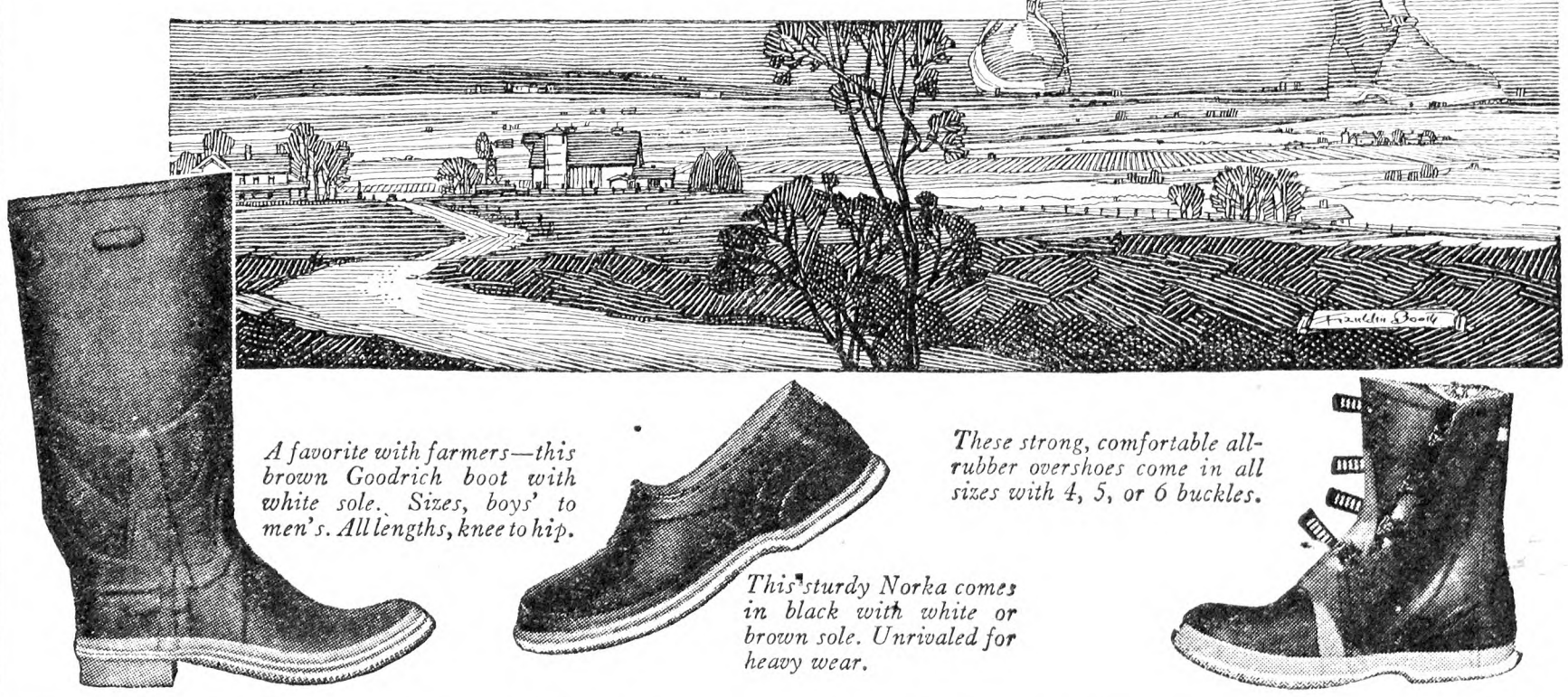

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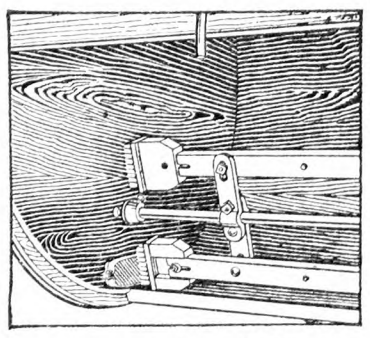

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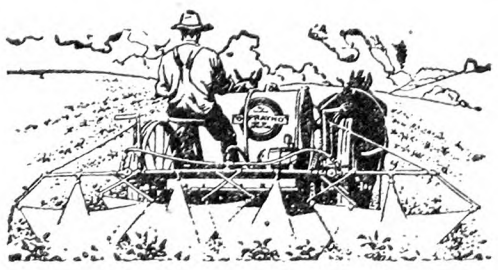

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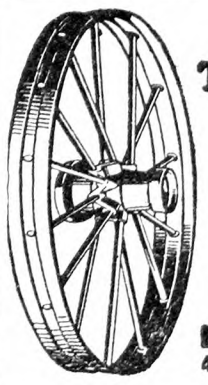

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In a recent issue you announced a series of radio talks by representatives of the Rural School Improvement Society. From what station are they made? I have not been able to get them. A. S.
New York.

BEFORE the announcement was made arrangements had been made by President Devendorf of the Society, for broadcasting the talks over WGY at Schenectady. Then representatives of the Education Department and an editorial champion of consolidation protested against the privileges of broadcasting these talks, but without avail. Later, however, for reasons not explained, the privilege was recalled. The bitterness of the attack probably warned the station of an unpleasant experience. Pending bills in the Legislature promise the success of the Society's four years' work for rural schools. Seeing no hope of longer defeating justice to the rural schools, these enemies are now desperately and brazenly trying to claim credit for the reforms which they are no longer able to defeat, and in their frenzy of hate for the leaders of the Society would make things as unpleasant as they could for the friends of the Society. The exhibition of this disposition probably justified the station in avoiding an unpleasantness. If these protests had been made against a privilege of the opponents of the sovereign rights of rural schools, the action would be denounced by them as "knocking" and "destructive criticism," but being the work of the "holier than thou" guild it is "constructive criticism" and "progress."

The bureaucratic triumph, however, was short lived. Assemblyman Burton D. Esmond, of Saratoga County, father of one of the pending school bills, and a warm friend of the rural schools and of the Rural School Improvement Society, received an invitation to talk on the subject from Schenectady—WGY—on Tuesday evening last week. The original breach gave added importance to the subject, and the story which was supposed to be squelched went over with renewed emphasis and magnified importance. It went out with the prestige and authority of an aggressive and popular member of the State government.

*

MARYLAND'S 1,500-lb. litter contest last year emphasized good breeding and good feeding as key-factors in profitable hog-raising. It proved that rapid, economical gains can be made by well-bred litters on feeds that are commonly grown in that State. A young farmer in Montgomery County stood first in the contest, the time limit of which was 150 days from date of farrowing. His litter of 10 Duroc-Jerseys averaged 178 lbs. A litter of 11 cross-bred (Poland-China-Duroc-Jersey) pigs, raised in Frederick County, ranked second. They averaged 173 lbs. These are popular weights for qualified hogs in the Baltimore market. Both litters were profitable to their producers. The contest will be repeated this year. It has interested a number of young Maryland farmers in the business possibilities of hog-raising. One of the contestants says that, according to his experience, "the best feed on which to start little pigs is rolled oats."

*

THE frequent occurrence of goiter or "big neck" in certain sections of our country is ascribed to lack of iodine in the water and food of the people of those sections. Only an extremely small amount of this substance is needed by growing children to satisfy the demands of the body for an element upon which the thyroid gland of the neck depends for its proper functioning, but that minute amount is essential. The administration of this amount has been attempted in some States by the compulsory addition of iodine to all salt used for table purposes; a measure of questionable value, since it compels all to take iodine in greater quantity than the ordinary foods contain, whether they need it or not. It is an unfortunate fact, too, that the indiscriminate use of iodine by all sufferers from goiter may prove deleterious rather than helpful. When administered as a drug, it should be only under the observation of a physician who understands its possible harmful effects in those cases that it may work harm rather than good in. Newspapers now report an interesting experiment being carried out at the dairy farm near Chicago owned by Congressman—Congresswoman, if you like it better—Mrs. Medill McCormick. Mrs. McCormick is having her dairy herd fed a ration containing 10 per cent of a mixture of seaweed and fish. These sea foods contain a much greater amount of iodine than is found in the rations for cattle commonly fed, and it is desired to increase the amount in the milk of the dairy herd by adding them to the herd's ration. The results of the experiment are reported to be encouraging and to justify the further carrying on of the investigation into the possibility of modifying cow's milk in the udder.

*

ON the next page Mr. Wilson makes a sensible suggestion about the disposal of surplus milk. He will leave the effect on prices to be inferred. The record of St. Lawrence County cheese factories on page 276, operated during the flush milk season, confirms Mr. Wilson's conclusions in another way. Still another factor may well be considered: Surplus milk is converted into cream every Spring and put in cold storage to be taken out and sold during the short-supply season. In the Spring of 1928 it was stored at a cost of about $15 a can, and sold during the Fall of the same year at prices ranging from $28.50 to $30 a can. That means about 100 per cent profit. The surplus is a good asset to the larger distributors. As now handled it is clearly a liability to milk producers, but could be converted into a profit on the farms or in the farm-owned plants.

*

WHAT was formerly called ptomaine poisoning is now more accurately described by the term food poisoning and, of the poisons that may occur in foods, none is more virulent than that developed in the multiplication and growth of a germ called the Bacillus botulinus. This germ, which gets its name from the Latin botulus, a sausage, is found widely distributed in nature, though more abundant in some localities than in others. It has been found with considerable frequency in sausages, potted meats and in those canned vegetables that lack acid. Home-canned string beans have been particularly responsible for food poisoning due to the presence of this germ. There have been 39 known outbreaks of "botulism" due to this vegetable. A recent one occurred in Westfield, N. Y., where several Italian families had gathered for a Christmas dinner. Within 72 hours from eating home-canned string beans served at the table, six severe and several mild cases of botulism developed and five deaths followed. Those who can garden vegetables by the modern cold-pack method should know of the danger from insufficient sterilization by the heat applied, and they should be particularly careful when canning string beans and other fruits or vegetables not containing a considerable amount of natural acid. Canning may be made safe, of course, by the application of a sufficiently high degree of heat over a period of time long enough to insure thorough sterilization. Pressure cookers help materially in securing these results. The use of a 10 per cent brine solution adds to the safety in the cold-pack methods. At this time of the year it is the contents of the can, rather than the canning, that requires attention. Indications of spoilage are gas bubbles in the can, a mushiness of the solids and perhaps an odor like that of rancid cheese. If these are apparent upon opening a can, the contents should not even be tasted, though boiling for a sufficient length of time will destroy the poison generated by the sausage bacillus. In view of the menace which hides in a can of insufficiently sterilized string beans, no can of this vegetable that is reasonably open to suspicion should appear on the family table.

*

A PHYSICIAN in a Mid-West village has served a farming community for more than 25 years. He is respected and liked by everybody in it. He tells us that he has worked harder and collected less in the last two years than during any like period in his professional career. "The community," he says, "needs a local doctor, but it apparently is not able to pay enough to keep one and his family fed, clothed and housed. More than half of my work for years has been charity. If I could collect for a half of the rest of it, I'd be happy to spend the rest of my days here, where I know everyone." This physician is moving into a city. Perhaps a young man, lacking his long and varied experience, will succeed him. If he does, he will probably put his practice on a "cold business basis." That is what the older physician did not and would not do.

*

ANSWERING a Pennsylvania subscriber's questions, there are 437,000 sheep in that State. Greene, with 111,000 head, stands first among the State's counties in sheep population. Twenty-eight county wool growers' associations are active in the State. In their early history in America, sheep were raised for their wool only. They made a poor showing, for as late as 1840 the average fleece weighed 1.73 lbs., whereas last year it weighed 7.5 lbs. About 80 per cent of the sheep marketed now are lambs. Many farmers in the East are asking questions about sheep.

*

IS INSULATION from what we call the force of gravitation possible? A few years ago we should all have said no. The suggestion about insulation from gravitation comes from the latest Einstein theory, which places electro magnetism and gravitation in the same harness of natural law. The elaborate geometry under which this latest theory is worked out does not state that electro magnetism and gravitation are identical forces, but such inference may be possible. Neither Einstein nor any of his interpreters claims to know just what is beyond the next opening door. These things are yet theories, but sometimes theories are moved quite quickly into the field of practical fact. At school we learned by heart Newton's "Every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle, etc." This may have to be revised, as inference from this latest theory is that gravitation has fields of influence instead of being the universal force we have considered it. Insulation of powerful electric currents is everyday practice. In the light of discoveries, and their application in the last 50 years, we may not be sure that gravitation is to continue immune to man's will.

*

If possible let us have an article or two on what garden clubs are accomplishing in their communities.
Iowa. MRS. J. L. R.

THAT is a good suggestion. Many of our readers belong to such clubs and can tell us how they were organized and what they do. The most practical ones we have seen met without formality and just talked about seasonable matters. Sometimes an expert gardener or florist would be on hand and speak 15 minutes on his specialty. We think the least machinery there is to such a club the better. Too much constitution and by-laws and the reading of minutes will kill it.

*

A MEAN weed! That term has been applied to many undesirables in our farming and gardening. Probably most buyers of clover and Alfalfa seed will put dodder at the top in the list of pernicious weeds, destructive to the plants and hard to clear out when established. On our first reading page this week is a picture of dodder seed, enlarged, as it would appear under a small magnifying glass. During the season we shall print enlargements and brief descriptions of various weed seeds that have been found in farm seeds. Knowing how these pests look will help farmers to keep them out of their fields. Prof. Hansen well emphasizes the necessity for recleaning these clovers before sowing, where any doubt about them exists. The National Department of Agriculture and most of the State experiment stations will test seeds for purity, and these facilities should be used. But it is a good plan for every farmer to know how these possible adulterants look.

Brevities

WHO can tell us how to make Bavarian sauerkraut? It is said to be milder in flavor than the ordinary make. Does it contain apples as well as cabbage?

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has a bulletin entitled, "Silver Fox Farming," by Frank G. Ashbrook of the Biological Survey, which should be studied by anyone who is considering fur farming. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.; price 15 cents. Ask for Department Bulletin 1151-D, under above title.

THE reindeer industry of Alaska was initiated by the Federal government in 1891 and during the decade 1892-1902, 1,280 reindeer were imported from Siberia. The herds now number more than 500,000 animals. Congress now appropriates money each year for the development of the industry, and this money is expended under the direction of the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, and the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture.

Chicago Milk Arbitration

CHICAGO insists on having milk produced under regulations which make the cost of production high. Up to January the price paid farmers by distributors was $2.50 per 100 lbs. for five per cent milk. Farmers demanded $2.85. An independent committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, after thorough investigation, estimated that the price should be $2.96½. For some weeks farmers went on strike to enforce their price. All parties then consented to a compromise. Dr. Clyde L. King of Philadelphia, Pa., was selected as arbitrator, with agreement that his price would be accepted by the producers and dealers. He fixed a price of $2.65 for the months of January, February and March, one cent per cwt. to go to the Pure Milk Association, the producers' organization. One factor in the dispute was the insistence by the Mayor of Chicago and the city Health Commission that the price to city consumers must not be increased. It is now 14 cents a quart. This gives the farmer 5.7 cents a quart and the distributor 8.3 cents.

The Chicago dairymen are disappointed, but are to carry out the agreement as made. Two provisions reveal the big dealers' hand. The dealers will buy only through the organized members, and small dealers who have been friendly to the farmers and willing to pay their price will be obliged to put up a bond for $2,500. They now handle about one-half the Chicago milk. These suggestions of monopoly sound like the captions in the old primers, "'Come into my parlor,' said the spider to the fly!"

We feared the result of the arbitration from the first. In the 1916 strike in New York a similar compromise was attempted in New York by the city Mayor, the Health Commissioner and a committee representing the distributors. It was made to appear fair enough, but, like all such schemes, it was full of jokers. To the inexperienced it looked innocent and fair, but to one familiar with the "tricks" it was as transparent as window glass. It was rejected and in less than a week the fight was won.

Selling farm products is a job for farmers. They may hire the work done through their common organization, provided they watch and control the work just as they do in the case of the hired man; but turning the selling and pricing over to dealers or committees representing the city is always fatal to the farm.

To Repeal Daylight Saving Law

THE daylight saving law would be repealed by the passage of a bill introduced in the Legislature last week by Assemblyman Louis Cuvillier, of New York. The Assemblyman said the law had been passed at the instance of a few cranks and that it has been a disappointment and a failure. It had only caused turmoil and confusion, he said, because some cities like Albany and New York adopted it, and other cities like Syracuse, Utica and Rochester would have nothing to do with it. He pointed out that the United States Government, the railroads and many large industrial firms had failed to recognize it and that the farmers had found it impracticable and ignored it.

Assemblyman Cuvillier is entirely right. Taking the State over it would be hard to conceive of a bigger nuisance with so little to recommend it from any point of view. It is about as unpopular in the cities as in the country, but of course, it causes the greatest annoyance and loss on the farms. The surprise is that it has not been repealed long ago. Farmers can help dispose of it now by requesting their Senators and Assemblymen to help in the passage of the repeal bill.

A Look at Milk Prices

It is not the highest price paid for milk for a few months of low production that measures the whole milk-seller's prosperity. It is the average price paid during the year that tells the true story. The low price paid during the period of high production annually revives the grievous question, why is milk not worth as much in June as it is in January?

It is. It should be. But the producer doesn't get it. Why? For years he has been told that it is the surplus that makes milk cheap. He has hoped for relief, or a remedy, and he will continue to, because the dairyman himself is the only one who can remedy this situation and make his June milk worth as much as he gets for it in January. The remedy is so easy and simple that it has been obscured perhaps by the human desire to do something great, or commercial selfishness.

What is the remedy? It is this: If you desire to sell milk you should not lower the market by trying to force into it more than it will absorb at the highest price.

But what shall be done with the surplus? Arrange to separate all the milk you produce in excess of what you sold during the period of low production. Feed the skim-milk and sell the cream. Then there will be no surplus. You can raise your calves for future cows and for sale. The calves not desired for future use can be converted into veal, and hence ready money. Supply the poultry flock with the much-needed food, skim-milk; it will double your egg production. You can feed a few hogs and have pork to sell instead of pork to buy. This will lessen your expenditures and increase your incomes.

But, will as much be made out of the surplus milk? Yes, you will make more. How, and why? In the first place, when you sell 100 lbs. of 3 per cent milk whole, you are selling 3 lbs. of butterfat and milk which is an important food. To replace this food, milk, you may buy milk powder. Skim-milk made in this way will cost you better than a dollar per hundred, and it will not be as good as your own pure skim-milk.

But suppose we forget this and compare the value of the skim-milk in a commercial way with cracked corn, or its equivalent. Three hundred pounds of skim-milk is equal in money value to 100 lbs. of cornmeal, and when mixed makes a balanced ration. Therefore, if we divide the price paid for 100 lbs. of cornmeal by three, we will have the money value of 100 lbs. of skim-milk. In June, 1928, the average price of cracked corn was $2.45 per hundred. When this is divided by three, we find that 100 lbs. of skim-milk was worth 81c. Take this, the value of the skim-milk, away from what you got for June milk, which was $1.71 for 100 lbs. of 3 per cent milk, and you will have 90c left for the 3 lbs. of butterfat, or 30c per lb., while creameries paid 45.3c per pound for butterfat in churning cream, or 50 per cent more than you got!

Don't you see that it will pay you to skim your surplus milk, have the skim-milk to feed, raise your best calves, increase your egg production, sell some veal, have a pig or two, and keep the price of your milk up where it belongs for what you do sell?

The man who neglects the stock side of his farming and depends upon one source of income, milk only, is going to have a hard time to make ends meet. There is an unlimited demand for cream, whether it be sweet or slightly sour, which can be sold for cash without contract or special requirements.

Think this over. D. M. WILSON.
New York.

January Milk Prices

THE net cash price for 3 per cent milk in the 201-210-mile zone for the month of January is reported as follows:

Sheffield Farms Producers	$2.845
Dairymen's League	2.71

The Dairymen's League expenses were 6c, and the certificates of indebtedness 10c, making the gross price $2.87.

A Plea for Public Economy

What has become of the common honesty, industry and independence as of old, when our forefathers prided themselves on their industry, and the fact that they owed no mon a dollar? Today our debts, apart from private ones, and each man knows them in his own heart, city and town, State and national debts, are to any thinking person appalling, and while we can be considered living in a fool's paradise today, our children and grandchildren will assuredly live to curse us for our cowardice and selfishness in having today what they will have to pay for tomorrow.

With some of us embarrassed, most of us burdened, and all of us hollering at the ever-increasing call for money in the form of taxes, it seems to occur to few in authority to suggest that the only way to reduce taxation is to avoid unnecessary things, cut out extravagance and enforce economy of public funds in every possible way. We are compelled to realize this in our private affairs, and it should be the solemn duty of every member of our Legislatures, and in Congress, to realize it, and work for it in public business, and yet with every succeeding legislature the call is for more and yet more, and the average man is concerned and disgusted on picking up a newspaper to find that the only claim to recognition that a few of our members have is the ability to spend others money, and their gall in proposing this and that increase in salary of their friends in already sufficiently paid official positions; or an extra appropriation for their pet institution.

At any really worth-while legislation these same members are often mum and useless, and the recognition given them should be given at the very next election, and should assuredly be of a minus quality and quantity, and even at that the punishment would not nearly fit the crime.

Just the same maintains with regard to our public institutions; hospitals, schools, courts, jails, universities. At every session of the legislatures determined efforts are made by a small band of piratical politicians to raid the public treasury, with their plausible stories, long-winded utterances, and outrageous requests.

Surely there is something more important for legislative bodies to do than consideration of official positions and increased official salaries. If a member of the official body ever discovered that his salary is slightly too large, and requested a reduction! The trouble is that many have the erroneous impression that spending money is progress, and conserving of our resources is out of date and unprogresive, but our wealth and prosperity has never been built up of waste and extravagance, and never will; indeed our best minds are gravely concerned as to the outcome of the squandermania that has existed for the past decade.

Our old allies in Europe have been forced to cut down the grater part of these insane public expenditures d ring the past 10 years; had they not done so, the present generation, we as well as they, might now be experiencing a condition of horror and misery worse than anything the war produced, and unless all signs fail and history goes for naught, an upheaval can be predicted on this continent in the next 30 years that will be more appalling in destruction and magnitude than the world has yet seen.

Why not cast the anchor when the breakers prove rocks ahead? CHAS. ELVIR.
Maine.

Shall We Raise More Sheep or More Dogs?

With all this talk of farm relief, etc., I would like to say that in my opinion, the way to relieve a lot of farmers would be the enactment of a real dog law. I think almost anyone will agree with me when I say that the main reason why more sheep are not kept on eastern farms today is because the country is overrun with stray dogs that have no homes; therefore must get their living by preying on sheep, poultry and almost anything they can find.

Of course one has a right to shoot such dogs when caught in the act of killing sheep, but how many farmers have time to sit up in the pasture all day and watch for dogs? If you are not on the job an entire flock may be wiped out without even seeing the dogs that did the deed.

Last Summer four stray dogs did around $500 worth of damage by killing sheep in this vicinity; two mighty good flocks were nearly wiped out, and it was only through good luck, that one of our flocks, numbering 98 head, was not ruined.

We have about 75 acres of good sheep pasture located so far from the buildings that to put sheep there would mean almost certain death to them.

Why can't we have a dog law that is good for something with a man in each township whose business it is to see that people who keep dogs take care of them, and most of all, kill every stray dog without further notice? A dog that is good for anything, and has enough to eat, will stay on his own land. The other kind are of no use to anyone.

I noted recently that Assemblyman Whitney, of Berlin, N. Y., is in favor of some such move. Go to it, Mr. Whitney, I am sure you have the backing of every man in the State who has owned a fine flock of sheep, and has gone out some day to find them lying all over the pasture, some dead, others staggering around with great holes torn in their throats. C. J. S.
New York.

Gas Tax in New Jersey

When the gasoline tax was first collected in New Jersey a farmer had to go before a notary, with a 25c fee, and swear to a statement before he could get exemption for the tax on gas used on the farm, but that plan has been abolished. Fight any provision requiring an affidavit by farmers. It is a troublesome nuisance. Now we have a tank in the ground and a pump and we certify at time the tank wagon makes a delivery, and that is all there is to it. We do no joy-riding, so our farm gas is used for agricultural purposes. We have, in our old gas house, a 50-gallon iron tank in which we keep some gas if it is needed for purposes on which a tax is payable. The tractors are frightful consumers of gas. T. M. C.
New Jersey.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Farm Taxes in Ohio

THE R. N.-Y. has been reporting high farm taxes in various States. I want to step right in between, and show what taxes are in Northeastern Ohio. A. C., New York, states that on 56 acres of land valued at $4,000 he paid $41.80 school taxes, and $50.57 other taxes, or about $1.65 per acre, taxes. Osborn of Illinois, has 40 acres valued at $3,780, pays a school tax of $52.16, all other taxes $30.99, a total of $83.15, or about $2.08 per acre taxes. My land is in a centralized school district, farm containing 47 acres, valued at $4,750 on which I pay a school tax of $51.97 and other taxes to the amount of $58.71, or about $2.33 per acre taxes. O. M.
Ohio.

Gasoline Tax in Ohio

I do not know just what sort of a law is proposed in your State, but in Ohio we have a three-cent gas tax with the former license fee cut in half for all pleasure cars, and a tax refund for gas used for any other purpose except operation of motor vehicles on public roads. Gas tax and license fees are used for building and maintenance of roads and streets, and except for some squabbling about the division of the resulting fund, everyone is satisfied that the gas tax is an equitable method of taxation for road purposes. There was no cut in license fees on motor trucks, and this helps the professional truck-owner as it tends to discourage the ownership of trucks used only occasionally. There is talk of an income tax law in Ohio, but its passage is remote unless there are corresponding reductions in property taxes.

As you say, local taxes are the worst offenders, and very little is done about it except to increase them on any and every pretext. There is some talk in Ohio of supporting the schools by a property tax as at present, and to care for the township and county roads as well as State roads from the gas tax. This would about cut the property tax in two. At present our schools get about 50 per cent of property tax collected in most Ohio counties. Our taxes are slightly lower than the high point of two years ago, but they are still so high as to be a serious burden to farmers.

As to our gas tax here of three cents we pay on 500 gallons $15, and as compensation got the half mill State levy abolished, which, as you say, is $3.68 on $7,360 valuation, and if the average license fee was formerly $10, we save $5 more, making $8.68 against $15.

I do not suppose I am an average farm user of gasoline in Ohio, but even if I used much more on the road I would still feel kindly toward the gas tax, as we could not otherwise keep up the roads. Many farmers needing steady power are now using electricity from high tension lines in Ohio, and as this use will likely increase the stationary gas engine will not be used so much either for lighting or power. W. E. DUCKWALL.
Ohio.

The Worst Game "Gall" Yet

I recently moved on a little farm I bought which is on a side hill, and seems to be good hunting location. I have a few hundred fruit trees and intend to plant more. The other day a game warden came in to see me and said he saw I was a newcomer, and thought he would let me know he left about four crates of rabbits loose. Just then my little fox terrier dog came to me, and he said I would have to tie him up if he runs rabbits.

It is bad enough to have to fight hunters off one's place without cultivating rabbits to draw the hunters out from the cities to do more harm than the rabbits and pheasants do during the rest of the season. If the State intends to make the farmer and taxpayer tie up even a fox terrier dog it is better to tie back the lawless hunters and quit putting out the bait that leads them to the trespass of farm property.

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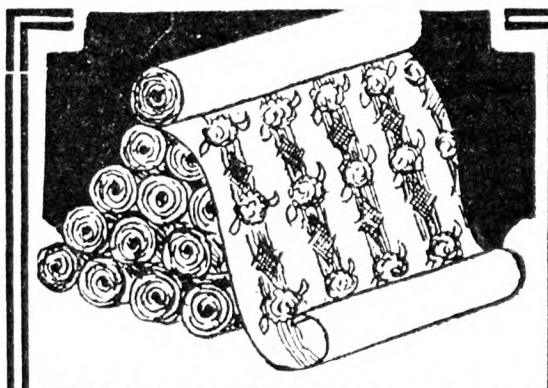

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FOR SALE BY

RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30TH STREET, NEW YORK

The Home Dressmaker

THE SPRING IS NEAR.—Even with ice and snow all around us, the shop windows are full of Spring suggestions which enable forehanded people to plan for Summer. A noticeable feature is the appearance of jacket suits or ensembles in tailored styles and materials. Women have worn dresses and separate coats so long that they are tiring of them, and instead of silk ensembles only there are many real tailored jacket suits of tweed or other woolens, but with tweed leading in favor. Many of them have the open cardigan jacket, but we also see them with two buttons at the lower edge, or double-breasted, with three buttons. One rather noticeable suit of this sort was tweed in a large broken plaid, in shades of brown and fawn; the skirt had a group of pleats at the left side, and the double-breasted coat closed with three brown horn buttons. The blouse worn with it was white jersey cloth, laced at one side of the neck opening with a rolled cord of the material, finished with white wool tassels. It was an overblouse, and was drawn snug at the hips by a similar lacing finished with the tassels, which fell below the coat. However, we see many blouses that are tucked into the waistband, the top of the skirt being finished with a yoke or stitched belt, and we think this style will gradually displace the overblouse, for figures are showing curves once more. One of the smart new ideas is to reverse colors—wearing a dark blouse with a light suit, or a light blouse with a dark suit. One tweed suit seen, similar in style to the first figure in the picture, was red with a black silk blouse, and we see violet with a deep purple blouse, tan with brown, or the bright blue known as Monet with royal blue. We also see coats of the shade known as sun-tan forming an ensemble with a black silk frock.

Spring Brings Us Sports Models

A CHECKED TWEED ENSEMBLE.—The first of the pictures shows one of these popular tweed ensembles in a broken check of blue and white. The jacket was the cardigan style, the skirt a simple wrap-around with a plain stitched belt buttoned in front. The smart touch to which we wish to call attention is the trimming, which was merely the selvage of the cloth. Most of these wool fabrics have a rather wide selvage of darker color, and in this case it was about an inch wide, a solid dark blue. This selvage finished the skirt where it was wrapped over, and was used on the coat to border revers, cuffs and pockets. The blouse was white jersey cloth, with pin tucks across the front in broad V-shape. There was no other trimming, and the blouse was tucked in under the belt of the skirt. These plain tailored blouses of white jersey cloth are very popular, and are newer than silk.

CHECKS ARE IN FAVOR.—Next is another ensemble, and rather a gay one. It consisted of a coat of smooth red cloth, coming almost to the hem of the skirt—which is not so very long nowadays—lined with red and white check silk—a regular gingham check. The collar of the coat extended to form a long scarf of the red cloth lined with the check silk. The accompanying dress was of the check silk, a plain one-piece model. The skirt had an inverted pleat in the front of the skirt; the V-neck was edged with a plain band. The front of the dress had four square blocks laid diamond-wise, graduated in size, so that the largest came half-way below the belt. This was a pretty and unusual trimming, which is applicable to many fabrics. It will work very prettily in children's clothes. The idea given by this dress is worth considering where one has a nice light-weight woolen coat that needs relining—line with a harmonizing silk and have a dress to match and there is an up-to-date ensemble. And these ensembles are worn by all ages, from eight to eighty, for they have definitely appeared among juvenile clothes.

FIGURED JERSEY CLOTH.—The central figure shows a dress of jersey cloth in a modernistic design of shaded beige and brown. The point to which we call attention is the trimming—an arrangement in bands of solid beige cloth. It was a two-piece dress; around the V-neck of the blouse were two bands of beige cloth, curving wider toward the ends, which were rounded, and buttoned over. Two similar bands started like a belt at one side of the front, and curved around across the back, coming down in front to curve down over the edge, where they were apparently buttoned over the skirt. The skirt had two applied pleats of the beige cloth, which extended to the hem. Similar curved bands trimmed the sleeves at the wrist.

TWO SHADES OF RED.—Next is a dress of jersey cloth in two shades of red which we thought very striking. The skirt was a deep ruby shade, the separate waist a vivid deep rose red. The skirt had three inverted box pleats in front, and was, as usual, attached to a lining. The separate waist of the lighter rose red was trimmed with bands of the ruby cloth. Both the round neck and the trimming laid on to form a square vest in front terminated in loose ends that were tied in a flat knot. Similar tied bands finished the sleeves. The narrow belt was fastened with a ruby glass button. The interesting features of this dress were the combination of two harmonizing but vivid colors and the attractive way the trimming was adjusted. The dress itself was very plain in style.

VARIATIONS IN TRIMMING.—The simple dress at the right presents nothing new in outline, but its trimming had some originality. It was sun-tan crepe, trimmed with folds of dark brown and tangerine. The waist had a square vestee trimming like the jersey cloth dress pictured, but forming a battlement at the bottom, and the skirt had a double trimming of the same sort in front. The round collar had little battlements of the two colors around the edge, with a tie in front, and the sleeves had a battlement trimming of the folds also. Sun-tan is a slightly coppery tan, and is one of the popular new colors.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—Among the children's dresses there is a general use of cotton rather than wash silk, and a great many ginghams are used. The new ginghams are very charming, and as they have been used freely at the Southern resorts we may expect to see them in high favor for all ages the coming Summer.

The evening dresses shown continue to be longer in the back than the front, and youthful models almost always consist of a long-waisted dress with a full tulle skirt. We were much taken by one combination of black and white. The long waist was of white taffeta, sleeveless, with an ornament of jet beads on one side. The skirt was formed of four full tulle flounces mounted on the white silk, the bottom flounce being black, and the three above shading from gunmetal to pale smoke gray, so that the whole skirt had a misty black and white effect. It was quite long at the back, but short in front. Sometimes the extra length is given at the back by a fishtail train. We have seen some of these trains set on with bunched drapery at the top that looked like the forerunner of a "bustle."

Among new fabrics is a French material woven of wool and ostrich feathers. The new foreign woolens are really wonderful: it seems a pity that our American looms do not equal them in beauty and originality.

Among new silks are paysanne prints, which copy, in colors and designs, the old-time printed calicoes with a border, worn by French peasants. They are not only used for jackets, dresses, linings and bags, but even for shoes.

Skirts in general stay as short as ever, but evening and ceremonial dresses are longer. Some of the evening dresses have long tight sleeves, but they make up for this by being cut extremely low in the back.

In buying silk stockings, those called "ingrain" are usually among the more expensive. Ingrain means that the silk is dyed before knitting, and it is possible to secure choicer shades. It is generally considered that the wearing quality is of the best.

Some smart dark woolen frocks have collar and cuffs of glazed linen, white, cream or beige, with an odd little flower of the glazed linen set up on the shoulder. Where flowers are worn, they are usually high up on the shoulder, and they are often placed at the back of the neck, a little to one side. There is an effort to use flowers for millinery once more. We have seen some ensembles with a flower worn on the coat, and a single flower to match on the brim of the accompanying straw hat.

Southern Ways With Sweet Potatoes

Baked Sweet Potatoes.—Select tubers of uniform size and smooth surface, wash, b t do not break the skin; rub the entire surface with butter or lard and place in a baking pan, placing only one layer deep. Bake in a slow oven until tender throughout and brown. Serve hot with butter.

Candied Sweet Potatoes.—This is a very popular way of preparing sweets. Pare and quarter the potatoes, steam or cook in covered stewpan with very little water, until tender; when tender remove to baking dish and dot over with butter, sprinkle lightly with cinnamon and one cup of sugar. Bake in a moderate oven until a delicate brown. A cup of cream may be added before sending to the table, or they may be served with butter or fried pork or sausage.

Sweet Potato Custard.—Boil potatoes with skin on until tender, dip in cold water and remove skins, mash fine, using potato masher or the hands. For each custard use one heaping cup of mashed potato, one egg, one-half cup of sugar, 1½ cups of rich milk, flavoring with nutmeg, allspice or cinnamon, and half a teaspoon of salt. Stir until well mixed and smooth. Bake in one crust. These keep well and are very nice for lunch baskets or picnics, as they are firm and do not break up easily.

Southern Sweet Potato Pie.—Pare potatoes and slice very thin. Line a deep pudding pan with a light biscuit dough, place a layer of potatoes in bottom, add half a cup of sugar and butter size of egg, a teaspoon of salt and half a teaspoon of allspice; cover with layer of crust cut in strips, then another layer of potatoes, sugar and butter. Cover with crust one-quarter inch thick, making slit in center, and add hot water to cover potatoes. Cook on back of range until potatoes are tender, then place in oven until brown. Serve with plenty of rich milk.

Fried Sweet Potatoes.—Pare and slice potatoes half an inch thick. Put half a cup of lard in an iron spider and when hot put in a layer of potatoes and put lid on. When brown on one side turn and brown other side. If fried in deep fat the potatoes will be tender when brown. Lift onto heavy paper and drain, after which place on platter and sprinkle with sugar; serve while still warm.

Sweet Potato Pudding.—Boil and pare potatoes, mash fine and to each cup of potatoes add one egg, half a cup of sugar, less if desired, butter size of small egg, a quarter teaspoon of salt and any flavoring desired. Mix up well and add, slowly, one cup of rich milk to each cup of potatoes. Work until smooth and free from lumps; bake in square pan and cut in squares, serve with cream.

MRS. LILY REED YORK.

Keeping Water Tank Clean

I have a spring on a hillside piped to my barn, and this supplies water to 25 head of cattle. The water runs into a large vat or tank. When water is low it stands in the tank for some time perhaps. Besides cleaning out the tank once or twice a year, is there anything I could put into the vat to purify the water?

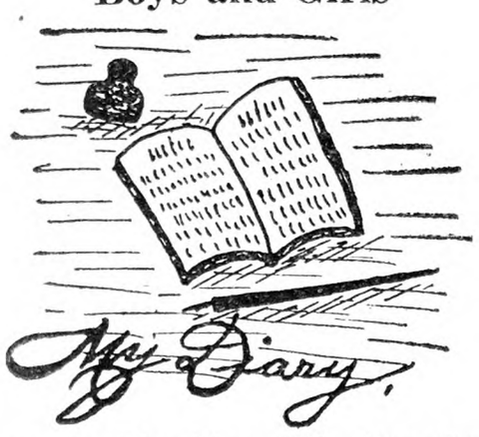
New York. J. A. C.

A tank kept covered so that living creatures and dirt cannot get into it would not need purifying other than scrubbing the tank once or twice a year, as you speak of doing. Water companies use chloride of lime at times in their supply, but really it does not seem to us that this would be necessary in your case. Thorough scrubbing of the tank when it is emptied to remove all of the slime should keep the tank in good condition without any further treatment.

That spring water, if it is like what we have ordinarily seen in hilly countries, comes from deep in the ground and does not contain vegetable matter which would decay when standing in the tank, as would be the case where brook water is used in the water supply. That always has more or less vegetable matter which decays and makes cleaning and treatment necessary at times.

THE two young matrons were discussing the difficulties of keeping a budget straight. "Why, my dear, it's simply terrible," said Mrs. Wiggins. "This month I had to put in four mistakes to make my budget balance."—Cleveland News.

Boys and Girls



Drawn by Alice Chew (16), New Jersey

Jan. 1.—It is rather dreary outside but quite cheery in. Snow, sleet, then rain. Oh, it hurts me every time I think of it. I think I'll take Aunt Fan's advice to stay in bed mornings. I just love sleep. It wasn't until after Jane came home from town that I remembered there were no mail deliveries today. O dear, and I was going to mail my letter to THE R. N.-Y., too!

Chester came this afternoon, but didn't use his best car, only his "trusty" old Ford. Poor tin can! It's got the same bronchial cold it had two generations ago.

Jan. 31.—Gee! the first day of examinations in Latin — horrors! English wasn't much better, and history! If I get 70 in history and English, I'll be lucky. Let that suffice for now.

Imp't P. S.—R. N.-Y. came today. Only my diary entry in this time, but Alice H. praised my poem. I shall attempt to cultivate her acquaintance.—From "Pembroke the Terrible.

Jan. 25.—Sleeted hard all night. The world today is crystal dressed. Clouds soft, low-hanging, gray, the distances veiled in mists. Hoped it might be sunny, but my wish was not granted. Cleared off at dusk—nipping cold. A silver full moon shining from a sky like dark blue velvet, shedding its silver rays on a silver fairyland, where crystal castles and diamonds reign supreme.

Feb. 1.—Brilliant sunlight—icy wind. Mist which has been a constant factor, is gone. The air is amazingly clear—views also, the beauty of some enhanced by its absence, the beauty of some detracted from. The sky which has been pale, is slowly acquiring that glorious blue of Spring. — Elinore Maser (15), Pennsylvania.

Jan. 30.—Got up early this morning and got ready for school. Have one and a half miles to walk. Nice on a windy day. Not many lessons today, as I passed history regents. Got home early from school. Helped with the chores, and went to bed early.

Feb. 1. — Stormy out this morning when I got up. The wind is howling through the trees. Put some suet in trees for snow birds. Mother showed me a nest of baby rabbits this morning. — From Doris Kratz (13), New York.

Feb. 2.—Well, Mr. Groundhog surely will see his shadow today, as the sun is shining on the new fallen snow, covering the earth with a beautiful diamond-studded blanket. Did my Saturday's work, consisting of the usual baking and cleaning. Took a bath and curled my hair.

Feb. 3.—My oldest brother was home for the day. Had dinner at 2:30. After dinner went skiing with my girl friend, and took some pictures. At night popped corn and made fudge. So long, Iona (17), New York.

Jan. 30.—Today was a regular Spring day, sunshiny and very warm. Helped with the housework this morning. After lunch I finished embroidering a centerpiece, then entertained a visitor till almost dark. Read this evening quite late.

Jan. 31.—Arose early this morning and watched a glorious sunrise. At first the eastern sky was painted rose, saffron and gold, then these colors gradually faded until the sun, like a great ball of fire, came slowly over the horizon—a beautiful picture!

Feb. 1.—Very cold this morning, but this afternoon the wind subsided, so I went to walk. Rex, the puppy, went along, too; he is very playful, and getting a stick in his mouth, came to me and insisted that I play with him, for a while. Startled several crows in a pine thicket, and they flew to a tall pine and called "caw, caw," until we were out of sight. A mocking bird was singing in a holly tree. Rex chased a small gray rabbit into a brush pile. But best of all the alders in the swamp were blooming, which means "Spring is nigh." — Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

Feb. 3.—Got up at 5 A. M., got breakfast and washed the dishes, did the sweeping, ironed before dinner. After dinner was over and I got the dishes washed. I went coasting till 3:30 P. M., came home and got supper prepared then, till my sister came home from her work. I cut three dresses and pressed one. After supper was over I was rather tired, although I attended a coasting party of a few boys and girls, came home at 10:15 was tired and sleepy and went to bed.—Alice Hesser (15), Pennsylvania.

Contributors List

* Marks names of those whose work appears this month.

New York.—William McCaffrey (12), *Stanley Brown (16), Elizabeth Hotchkiss (12), Mazella Baker, Thelma Kress (11), Marion Bogart (15), Amanda Marsh (10), Genevieve McCarrick (10), William Maneely (11), Frances Drace (12), Roberta Cook (14), Jean Dunka (9), Gail Colaw (10), *Iona Welker (17), Elizabeth Griffen, Harry Ruliffson (11), George Pflegl, Cleo Grant (13), Helen Bartholmew (14), Helen Barrett (13), Norma Harling (5), Norman Fanton (15), Lawrence Heden (17), Alma Daniels (12), George Crosby (10), Florence Warner (11), Aurealia Leclaire (11), Alice Smith (11), Thusnelda Winkelman (14), Ethel Wilson (16), Eleanor Thompson (15), Geneva Lamphere (15), Rose Nenevento, Nellie Rood (12), Lillian Brucher, Dorothy Safford (14), Loretta Ackert (13), Doris Kratz (13), Nellie Rea (11), Arthur Zal (16), Jackson Moody (14), Frieda Lovelace (13), Clara Lovelace (16), Louise Lovelace (14), Teresa Prinzing (14), Elizabeth Humphrey (16), Margaret Gorham (14), Judith Halliday (11), Raymond Samson, Marguerite Grau (16), M. Roberts (16), Helen Fuchs (10), Janet Ingersoll (14), Ruth Edwards (13), *Lois Russell (17), Harry Baker.

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Pennsylvania.—Thelma Miller (17), Josephine Malaskiewicz, Mary Harnish (14), Louise Moser (14), *Elinore Maser (15), Edna Spencer (13), Vivian Spencer (7), Alice Hesser (15), Virginia Caldwell (15), Marietta Hershey (18), Doris Sanden (12), Rena Cook (13), Raymond Ingalls (6), Sara Lackey (11), Franklin Kohler (18), Audrey Dennison (12), Myrta Coy (15).

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Delaware.—Violet Hosterler (12), Louis Haas (13), Alice Council (14).

Vermont.—Renee Dore (19), Ray Matteson (14), George Neoftistos (17), Eldora Drury (16), Pruella Gibson (15).

Massachusetts.—Stanley Michalski (12), John Bowker (15).

Rhode Island.—Wilfred Adams (18), Ramona Jackson (16).

New Hampshire.—Alice Watkins (15), Frances Lowman (13), Genevieve Walker (12).

Michigan. — Russell Francke (15), Thomas Clement (15), Evelyn Saunders (11).

Maryland.—Wilson Weaver (13), Helen Whitcraft (16), Dolores Cheshire (12).

Virginia.—Ella Underwood, Goldie Dove (9), Virginia Dove (13).

West Virginia.—Clark Allender (14).

Georgia.—Alice Dorsey.

Washington.—Charline Trimble (9).

Ohio.—Margaret McMillion (11).

Nova Scotia.—Mary Patterson.

Maine.—Myrtle Sandstrom, Thelma Harriman (13).

Letters Wanted

Letters for contributors on this list should be sent to this office for local address, in a stamped addressed envelope ready for mailing.

Thelma Kress (11), New York.
Lilian Brucher, New York.
Louise Moser (14), Pennsylvania.
Eldora Drury (16), Vermont.
Louella Hawk (16), West Virginia.

Exchange

"May I also ask for autographs from our contributors to be 6x4½ in. with drawing or verse, or both."—Virginia Caldwell, Pennsylvania.

"I am going to start an autograph album and would like sheets for it. They can have both drawing and verse and can be 6x9 in. I am also going to start a spread and would like blocks from readers with full name in own handwriting. The blocks should be 3x2 in."—Louella Brown (13), Vermont.

"Would you kindly print my name under 'Exchange.' I would like to exchange autograph pages. Please make them 7x4 in." — Helen Barrett (13), New York.

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Drawn By Helen Messemer (17), *New York*

February

The robin on my lawn,
He was the first to tell
How, in the frozen dawn,
This miracle befell,
Waking the meadows, white
With hoar, the iron road
Agleam with splintered light,
And ice where water flowed:
Till, when the low sun drank
Those milky mists that cloak
Hanger and hollied bank,
The Winter world awoke
To hear the feeble bleat
Of lambs on downland farms;
A blackbird whistled sweet;
Old beeches moved their arms
Into a mellow haze
Aerial newly born:
And I, alone, agaze
Stood waiting for the thorn
To break in blossom white
Or burst in a green flame.
So, in a single night,
Fair February came,
Bidding my lips to sing
Or whisper their surprise,
With all the joy of Spring
And morning in her eyes.
—Francis Brett Young.
Sent by Clark Allender (14),
West Virginia.

Drawn by John Mucha (16), *New York*

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" puzzle was "ostrich". Many who thought they knew the main characteristics of this strange animal-bird have found some surprises in this puzzle. Everyone knew that an ostrich buries his head in the sand at the approach of danger, and runs in a circle. But it is not common knowledge that he has eyelashes, that he cackles, and that his voice is similar to the roar of a lion. It is not true that the ostrich depends on the sun to hatch the eggs, for there are many erroneous stories about the ostrich which no one is wise enough to refute. The details given here are backed by the encyclopedia. The next puzzle is also about a bird seen at Winter feeding stations.

I am of the crow family, differing from the crow in my rather shorter bill, and my shorter and rounded, sometimes almost even tail, as well as in my color. I inhabit the forest and wooded districts, chiefly in the temperate parts of Europe, Asia and North America.

I feed more on fruits and seeds than crows and magpies. I have the same omnivorous habit, eating both meat and seeds, of the rest of the family, and often rob nests of other birds whether containing eggs or young.

I build my nest in thick trees or bushes. It is a basket-like structure of small sticks, lined with fine roots and grasses. My eggs are five or six in number, and are yellowish white and thickly sprinkled with light brown.

When I am taken young I am very easily tamed and become very familiar and amusing in my power of imitating voices and sounds. I go either in pairs or single.

I have a crest or tuft on my head and a long and rounded tail. The general color of my upper parts is a bright purplish blue. My wings and tail are white barred with black. My neck is surrounded with a curved black collar.

What am I?—By Alice Jenny (15), New York.

Enigma

My first is in husband and not in wife,
My second is in blue and not in red,
My third is in Winter but not in Fall,
My fourth is in crazy but not in sane,
My fifth is in zoo but not in circus,
My sixth is in rat but not in mouse,
My seventh is in rain but not in snow,
My eighth is in drop but not in fly,
My whole is a storm we often have in Winter.
—Dorothy Harris (13,
Massachusetts.

The answer to last month's Enigma No. 1 was "Resolution", to No. 2 was "sled". The answer to the riddle was "bed".

Enigma No. 2

My first is in race but not in speed,
My second is in plant but not in weed,
My third is in canter but not in trot,
My fourth is in dish but not in pot,
My fifth is in candle but not in wick,
My sixth is in hen but not in chick,
My seventh in merry but not in fun,
My eighth is in cake but not in bun,
My ninth is in sorry but not in regret,
My whole, Winter's milepost,
The last half to go yet.
—Sent by Ellen Bur (12),
New York.

Riddle

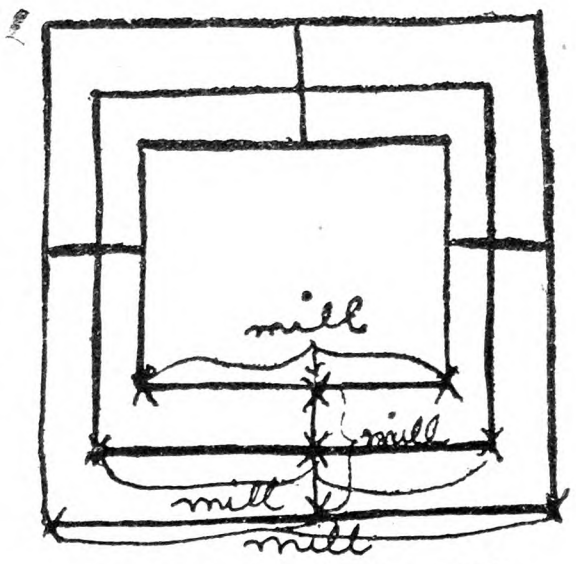
A water there is I must pass,
A broader water never was,
And yet of all waters I do see,
To pass over with less jeopardy.
—Sent by Alice Groat (10),
New York.

Had His Mittens On

Some of the boys and girls of Our Page who have read some of John Burroughs' tales about outdoor life might like this story connected with his boyhood.

John lived on a farm. He was always out of doors getting acquainted with animals and growing things. He preferred to watch wild animals rather than to hunt for them. A fox had been stealing from the henhouse, and John's father said they must watch for the guilty animal and shoot him.

One day John heard baying on the mountainside. Knowing that the hound was chasing game, John took his gun and hurried to the spot. Sure enough, Mr. Fox was right in view. Here's where John proved to be more of a nature-lover than a hunter. He was so interested in the fox he could do nothing but gaze at him. He forgot to pull the trigger of the gun and fox ran away. When he came home he was asked by the family why he didn't shoot the fox. John said, "I had my mittens on." The Burroughs family always teased him about "having his mittens on" when he came home without game.—Edith Hamerlin (13), Connecticut.



Drawn by Stanley Case (12), *Pennsylvania*

This game is for two players. It is something like checkers. You can draw this diagram on a large piece of cardboard.

You play with nine black buttons and nine white buttons. (Nickels and pennies will do just as well if you haven't the buttons.) I have marked the places where you can place the buttons. The game is to get three buttons in a row, which is called a "mill".

You place them on the board, one by one, in turn. When you get them all placed you can move in turn to get a mill, and then you can take off one of the other man's buttons. The last one to have three buttons left on the board wins.

The corner rows do not make a mill. Move along the straight lines to the next point of intersection, or up and down the cross lines. You can open and close your mill, but you cannot take a button out of a mill.—Sent by Stanley Case (12), Philadelphia.

Drawn by Myrtle Fehler (15), *New York*

In the early days of autos, a motorist meeting an old colored man trudging along the dusty road generously offered him a ride.

"No, sah, thank you, sah!" said the old man. "I reckon mah ol' laigs will take me along fast enough."

"Aren't afraid, are you, Uncle? Have you ever rode in an automobile?"

"Never but once, sah," was the reply, "and den ah didn't let all my weight down."—Sent by Pearl Bryant, North Carolina.

Teacher: "Surely you know what the word 'mirror' means, Tommy. After you've washed, what do you look at to see if your face is clean?"

Tommy: "The towel, sir!"—Sent by John B. Ignatowski (12), Connecticut.

Caption by Barbara Knowles (17), *Rhode Island*

"Sis! Sis! I say, Sis!"

Light patters ran down the pinewood hall floor and Sis wrapped in a patchwork quilt, peeped in her brother's room. She opened the door a trifle farther. Jackie was nowhere to be seen; that is, unless a shock of red hair stiff with cold could be deemed as such. Sis opened the door still farther. Dear me, was that snow she saw on the sill under the opened window, and on the floor? This time she stepped gingerly into the room, and catching a glimpse of the alarm clock, she exclaimed rather inelegantly, "For Pete's sake!"

"Bang." Sis had shut the window. "Jackie," she continued severely, "get up and dress immediately." A few minutes later Jackie heard the fire crackling in the kitchen stove, and Sis whistling as she banged the dishes about. Sis was in the buttery when she heard the stair door open slyly and the second board from the last stair in the floor groan suspiciously. She went out into the kitchen.

"Jackie Jones!" she exclaimed severely.

Ourselves To Each Other

Drawn by Charles Hirsimaki (14), *Ohio*

A Massachusetts Correspondent

Dear Boys and Girls: I happened to pick up THE R. N.-Y. in looking up something for science. To my joy I found "Our Page". I assure you I went up to the attic to hunt for the past ones.

I am a new writer and am sending my picture. I am willing to exchange letters with you all.—Elizabeth McLaughlin (14), Massachusetts.

An Armistice Day Boy

Dear Friends: I am sending you a photo of myself. I am 10 years old. I was born on Armistice Day. I like to clean the stable for our calf and cow. I like to read the Boys' and Girls' Page. —Victor Lindblom (10), Connecticut.

With My Dog

Dear Boys and Girls: Am sending my photo. It was taken on our old doghouse. I am 14 and in second year high school. Would some boys and girls of my age write to me? I will answer every letter without fail.—Irene E. Wood, New York.

From Cherry Valley, N. Y.

Dear Boys and Girls: May I join the contributors of "Our Page"? I live on a farm about four miles from historic Cherry Valley, famous for the massacre. I am sending a picture of my cousin, Esther Stanton; my horse, Dick, and myself. I am on the horse's back.

I would be glad to hear from anybody who will write, and will try to answer their letters. Your friend.—Katherine Hoffman, New York.

"I don't give a hang. I'm not going to dress in that cold room and you can't make me, either," defied Jackie behind a protecting blanket. Sis sighed. "Dear me, Jackie would leave the window open and then come and dress in the kitchen. O well, it was only this morning."

So she went from one thing to another, to the darkly browned bacon, to the rather pale pie, and laid the breakfast on the table. Sis' father and brother pulled up their chairs, but almost instinctively she saw their faces fall. She sighed.

"I did the best I could, Daddy."

Daddy grunted. "I suppose you learned this at art school?"

Sis laughed sheepishly. "O no, Daddy. We don't bother with cooking there."

"Humph!"

About 10 o'clock in the morning Sis seated herself in the kitchen rocker and began to sketch aimlessly. Daddy stuck in his head inquiringly in search of some dry clothes. Strange how daughter could get the work done so quickly. But maybe she learned that in art school. What was that queer smell?

"I say, Sis," he called, "that smell doesn't seem very good to me."

"Sis looked up from her work and sniffed. "O, my sand tarts!" she exclaimed. Running to the oven she caught up a holder and peeped into the oven. A smoking mass of ruin met her startled eyes. Despairingly she flung them on the table. She dropped her eyes with a sigh. No sooner had they been shut than they opened again with a start. Under the table was a basketful of clothes to be ironed!

Quickly she put the blackened pan in the sink, planked the ironing-board on the table and put the irons on the roaring stove. She ironed an hour. Then only did she notice that it was 10 minutes past 12—remember that mother always served dinner at exactly 12:30.

"Jackie; oh, Jackie!" she called.

"Huh?" came an indolent answer from the front part of the house.

"Please come and help."

"Whaddcha say?" came the sleepy reply.

"Come and help me. Plee-ese."

Somewhere in the front part of the house a book fell down, a chair descended with force to the floor in its natural position, two nonchalant legs untwined themselves and the person of Jackie walked out to the kitchen. By that time Sis had the table set and a part of the dinner cooking on the stove.

Time passed—much time. Sis, tired out, waited for Mother to come home. When at last Mother had come in, fresh and happy, Sis threw herself into her arms.

"O Mother, I'm so glad you're back, and I'll help you all I can hereafter."

"Mother smiled sympathetically as she patted her daughter on the back.

"I know, dear," was all she said.

And yet who cannot say that Father was glad, too, that Mother was back?"
—By Grace V. Cullis (17), Connecticut.

A Butterfly in Salad

"Friends, Romans, Countrymen!
Lend me your ears."

How would our cooks enjoy making pictures for a change? Here is a butterfly salad I like very much.

Take some select lettuce leaves, wash and let them drain in the colander. Open a can of sliced pineapple. There are usually seven slices in a can. Have a few carrots ready; have half as many bananas as you have salads to serve. You may use the equal amount, but it makes the salad look too bulky. Have some maraschino cherries and some nuts. You will also need a jar of mayonnaise, homemade, if you make it.

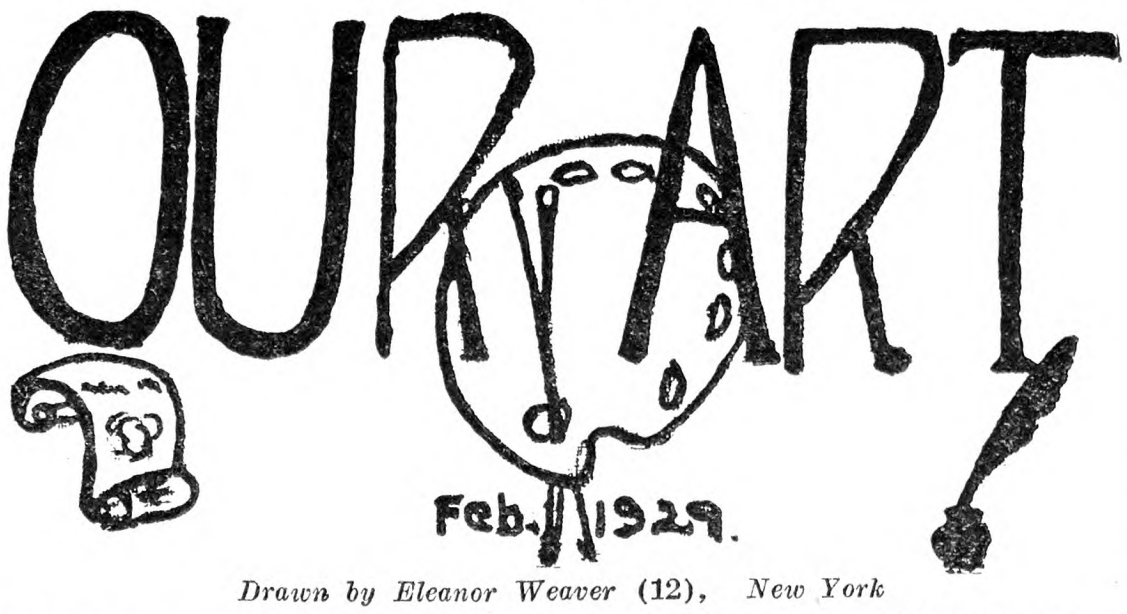
Take your plates and place a few lettuce leaves on each plate to cover plate. Take a slice of pineapple and lay on each lettuce leaf or the center of the plate. Then take a half of banana, cut longwise across the pineapple (the center). Cut carrots in small pieces about 1½ inches long and very narrow, and place two of these where you want the head at the end of the banana. Take a maraschino cherry and put on the center of the banana. Also place two nut meats on the back, one on each side of the cherries, and a few here and there on the pineapple.

Your butterfly is then complete, but the salad is not finished. Take a few spoons of mayonnaise and put here and there on the plate, some on lettuce, some on the fruit. If you have plenty of nut meats place a few along the pineapple. On each side of the pineapple place a stalk of celery stuffed with some delicious cheese. A few crackers should be on a separate dish. A few hard cakes, some tea or coffee can be used to complete your afternoon tea or your lunch at this time of the year. This is good for Valentine parties.—By Margaret Gippert, New York.

Valentine

I do not know how far they go,
These simple lines I pen;
But I would hear them fall quite near
The kindly hearts of men.

For on this day when good bears sway
And evil turns divine,
To grateful end along we send
The heart of Valentine.
—Rouen H. Kresge (18),
Connecticut.



Drawn by Eleanor Weaver (12), New York

George Washington—By Pearl Lynn (18), New York

Sliding—By Eli Hirsimaki

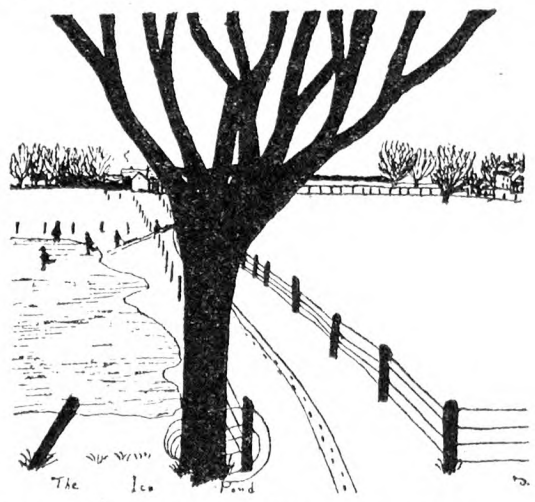
Self Portrait—By Hyman Fox, New York

Winter Fields—By Charlotte Dolly (15), New York

Drawn by John Mucha (16), New York

Dear Cooks: I am sending a dish for the Boys' and Girls' Page. Cut four carrots in ¼-inch slices, pare and boil 10 minutes. Drain and put into saucepan with one-third cup butter and one-third cup sugar and one teaspoon of chopped mint or parsley. Cook slowly until glazed and tender. Serve around seasoned peas if desired.—Sent by Emma Spader, Connecticut.

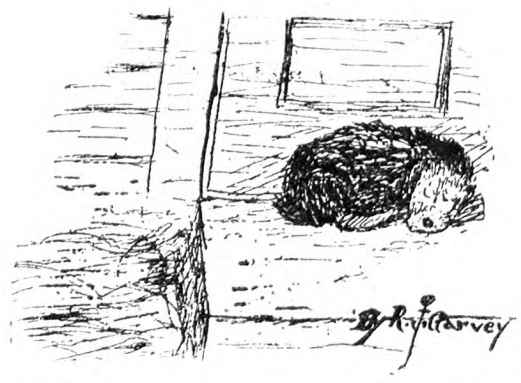
Dear Cooks: I am sending the best fudge recipe I have ever tried. It is as follows: Two cups of white sugar three tablespoons cocoa, two tablespoons cornstarch, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon vanilla, and milk enough to make a medium thick paste. Mix all together, except vanilla, which you put in after you remove from the fire, and boil until soft ball stage. Beat until it gets sugary on bottom of pan and pour on buttered plate.—From Mary Hindman (14), Pennsylvania.



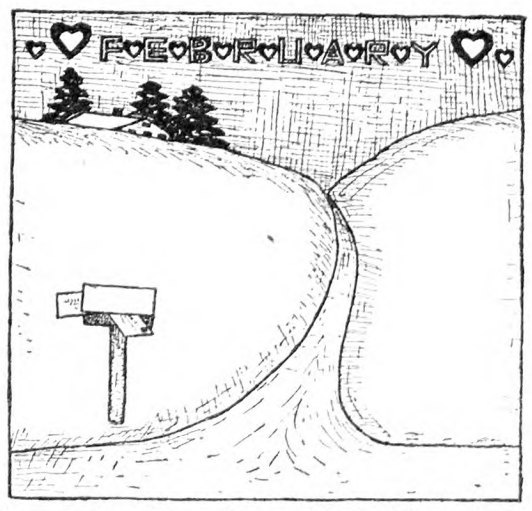
The Ice Pond—By Elizabeth Humphrey (15), New York

Jumping One Out—By Aubrey Gregory (16), New York

Seen on the Farm—By John Mucha (16), New York

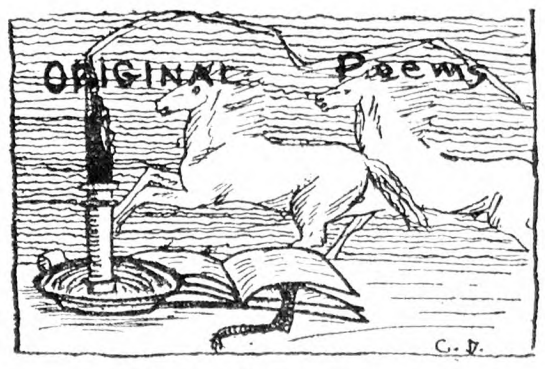


Let Thieves Beware!—By Roy J. Garvey (15), Connecticut



Drawn by Alice Chew (16), New Jersey

This space is just big enough to tell about my favorite popcorn balls. Keep the popper moving lively. Have boiled molasses to candy stage, or sugar syrup, pour over the corn in a pan, stir, and make into balls. W. W. H.



The Artist's Prayer

O, Father of Time, ancient and old,
Hear this, my plea, before it is cold;
When on this eve I venture out
And on the earth I look about—
Give me the pow'r of a lightning dart,
To sit on the Throne of the Human Heart.

O, Father of Time, it's cold and hard,
I'm quite alone without any bard,
So, when I begin to do my work,
Help me, Father of Time, not to shirk—
But give me the pow'r of a lightning dart,
To sit on the Throne of the Human Heart.

Father of Time, when it's warm and balm,
And souls I have taken are all calm;
When the souls I have given to birth
Have come and gone and left this earth—
Give me the pow'r of a lightning dart,
To sit on the Throne of the Human Heart.
—Grace V. Cullis (17).
Connecticut.

Hear the Wind

Hear the din! Hear the din!
Hear its howling, hear its growling,
Like a giant, monsters prowling;
Monster Wind!
As it rushes, rushes, rushes,
Through the trees and lowly bushes,
Hear its fitful, sudden, gushes;
Hear the wind!

Hear it blow! Hear it blow!
How it races in its flurry,
Now it's slow;
Then again the rushing hurry,
Hear the reeling pent up fury,
Come and go.

Now a low and threat'ning murmur
Then again the howling furor,
Hear it blow!

Hear the wind! Hear the wind!
What mystery is hidden in its din?
What mystery I wonder
Is hidden in under,
All this din?
Hear it rushing, rushing, rushing,
With a strength that's almost crushing,
Hear the wind! Hear the wind!
—San A. Fredric, Pennsylvania.

Slumber Song

Darling Dolly, close thine eyes:
Twilight steals across the skies;
Evening's shadowy fingers spread
Dreamland's shroud above thy bed.
I will lay thy fair head low
In the firelight's mellow glow,
And the embers, gleaming there,
Make a halo of thy hair,
Throw a rose-bloom veil on thee,
Drifting o'er thee dreamily.
Firelight flickers, shadows creep.
(Baby dolly, fear not sleep!)
They will weave those dreams of thine,
Where light and shadows inter-twine.
Tell me, when the dawning breaks,
What the dreams such concourse makes.
I must now to bed depart,
Darling Dolly of my heart;
Midnight shapes all dreams of mine,
But they're quite as fair as thine.
—By Lois L. Russell.

The Moon in Winter

Oh moon you shine so clear and bright,
And shed a radiance all so light,
On this long Winter's night so chill,
When all the earth is calm and still.

When all the folks are now at rest,
You keep watch, may you be blest
For your watchful care and friendly light,
Which fall over all this moonlight night.
—By Olive S. Munson (17),
Connecticut.

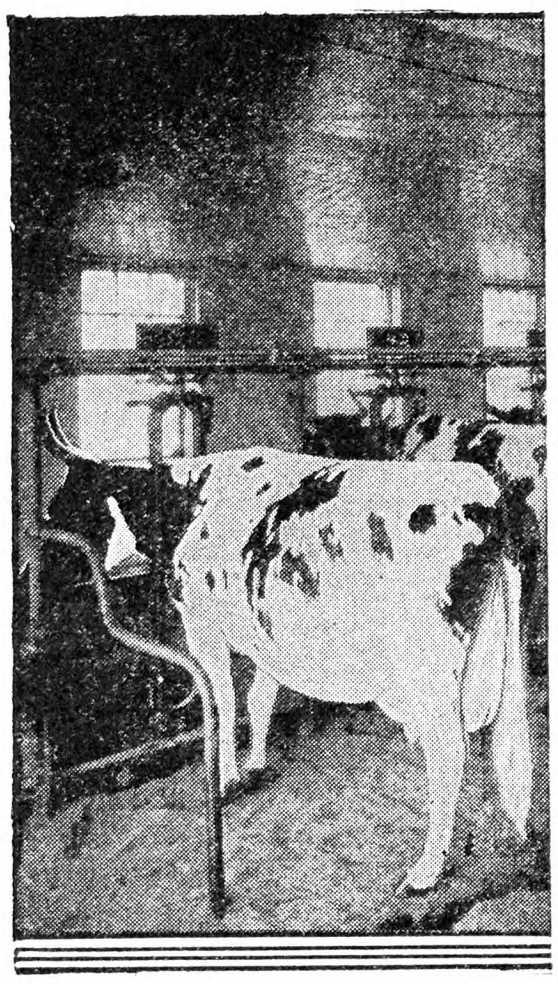
A Hobby

Dear Boys and Girls: Why not be a stamp collector? It is an interesting, educational and valuable hobby.

One of the kings of England and a great number of men and women had this for a pastime. Still others do this to make money. I know a lot of fellows who, thinking that it took such a lot of money to start a collection, passed by a stamp that would make an amateur philatelist (stamp collector) very happy to possess. Here is a way that a boy or girl can start a collection with very little money: Get a 6 or 10-cent composition book, leave the first page blank for index, then leave every two pages blank (less for small or little known countries and more for big countries). Then label each space set outside for a country in neat

Robber Cows!

Two out of three cheat their owners



DAIRY experts say that only one cow in three—on a national average—actually pays a profit. They also assert that in the average herd a milk increase of only *ten percent* will *DOUBLE* the profit to the owner.

If yours is an *average* herd you can make more money than you are—MUCH more. By the simple process of spotting the "boarders" and converting them into producers you can realize the real profits of your labors. No merchant can make money with some one robbing the till. Neither can a dairy herd return a proper profit if poor milkers are allowed to offset the good milkers.

What a chance to boost those winter milk checks! No bank—and mighty few crops—offer you the yield on a small investment that can be yours by adopting a common-sense conditioning plan for your cows. The plan is not new. It has been in vogue for over thirty years—with added thousands of new converts every year.

A few cents per cow per month invested in Kow-Kare, the great cow conditioner and regulator will surprise and convince you. This scientific compound of Iron, the great builder and blood tonic, blended with potent medicinal herbs and roots helps your cows digest and assimilate their natural winter diet. It enables you to "force" cows for more milk, while maintaining a health standard to throw off the ills to which dairy cows are so frequently subject.

For cows off feed, cows out of condition and low in yield, Kow-Kare will prove its worth in no uncertain terms. The extra quarts of milk that come with perfect digestion and elimination will speak for themselves.

For Cows at Calving

For improving the breeding vitality of your cows this great regulator has a reputation that is well earned. Before and after freshening there is no more dependable aid—and aid is needed at this gruelling period. Numberless dairies would not let a cow freshen without the aid of Kow-Kare.

Kow-Kare is sold by drug, hardware, feed and general stores—$1.25 and 65c. If your dealer is not supplied we will mail postpaid.

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A mineral mixture of recognized conditioning value is made by mixing 30 lbs. salt, 30 lbs. fine-ground limestone, 30 lbs. steamed bone meal and four cans (large) Kow-Kare. For well under $6 per hundred you will have an unbeatable mineral. Use 80 lbs. of this mixture to a ton of grain.

FREE Dairy Book

Send today for copy of this new book, beautifully illustrated and full of helpful suggestions on dairy management.

letters and arrange stamps in an interesting manner.

It is better to arrange countries in alphabetical order. Don't throw away duplicates! Use them to trade with. Try to trade as much as possible to save money for yourself and the other fellow. I started with a few stamps in old envelopes (about 25). Now I have a large book with over 2,000! I hope that you will be interested.

To any of Our Page readers who is interested and sends me a self-addressed envelope I will send some stamps with which to start their collection, as well as answer any questions that they will ask me. Ask questions on arrangement of stamps, countries most important, etc. Many collectors have trouble finding out where a stamp comes from, because the stamp is written in native characters. I will try my best to help you, if you write. Perhaps our editor will give us a small stamp corner if we all get interested.—From Carl Ratsch (15), New York.

Drawn by Helen Dadinoff (16), *New Jersey*

The weather here has been very cold and snowy. There have been two large flocks of juncos near the barn. We have taken pity on the poor things and hung out pieces of suet, and thrown out shovels of chaff. They love to pick their breakfast, dinner or supper this way. Anyone is more than repaid for his little work by just watching these little feathered friends having their fill. The cutest little chickadees has been around our house nearly all Winter. The fat little fellow hangs by his feet bottom-side up on the wire trellis on our porch. I always scatter crumbs outside the window, while my big cat lies on a chair on the inside, watching. I often wonder how friendly they would be, were he outside with him.—By Iona Welker (17), New York.

Our Page This Month

The difference in Our Page this month is not permanent. It is due to your editor having snatched a three weeks' vacation and having left the seasonal departments until the last. So that is why we have to look on the extra page for the diaries and the bird notes. We have heard from many new friends this month, and find that many of them consider Our Page a club of which one has to become a member. At any rate, one becomes a member of it by sending us some of his work. Our Page is simply a place in which to air our views of life, and broadcast discoveries which might be of interest to others.

There was an error in our text last month. We did not mean to say that Arlin Shattuck lived in Virginia, but in Vermont. It is interesting to note that many of Our Page readers are taking advantage of the Winter leisure to correspond with those who contribute to it. I wish to urge those who send letters through our mail box to be careful to enclose their envelope in another larger one addressed to this office.

March is just around the corner. Although this is the beginning of Spring, the flowers and rain pictures need not appear until April. March is a bare month, and gaunt with the long Winter. Brooks sometimes begin to run in March, and some very beautiful paintings have been made of the breaking up of Winter.

Send all contributions intended for March before the fifth of the month, as Our Page goes to press at that time. Address Ive Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City.

Lice on Cows

How can lice be exterminated on cows? I have sprayed to no effect; they come back every Winter. A. A.
Nicholson, Pa.

It is difficult to rid a barn of cattle lice, once they have become thoroughly established. The lice on animals may, however, be kept in check, though it will require persistent effort. When the weather will permit, there is nothing more effective than the spraying that you have already done; but in cold weather it is hard on the animals. The cattle may be dusted along the back, neck and at the root of the tail with pyrethrum (Persian insect) powder, or they may be anointed in the same places with a mixture of equal parts of lard and kerosene, care being taken not to use it too plentifully or it will take off the hair. Both these measures are effective, but repeated applications will have to be made. H. H. W.

A GERMAN scientist converts wood into food. Now "board and rooms" can be taken literally.—South Bend Tribune.

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A convenient, permanent ladder of wide, low, safe rungs *directly* under the opening—completely safe and convenient. The hoops are adjusted from the ladder so providing long life for the silo and perfect protection for the silage.

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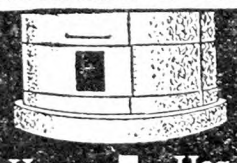

Silos ■ Cribs ■
Cutters ■ Mills ■
Brooder Houses ■ Hog Houses ■

Why Mr. Travis Pre-Paid His Note
A True Story

Mr. Travis gave a 10 months' note in part payment for his Papec Feed Grinder. In 5 months he paid it in full. He explained—"The grinder has paid for itself and then some. It is only fair to pay for it."

GOVERNOR FEED CONTROL
No Burrs To Wear and Break

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ANY TRACTOR FOR POWER
Write for Papec Grinder Booklet and tell us what power you have.

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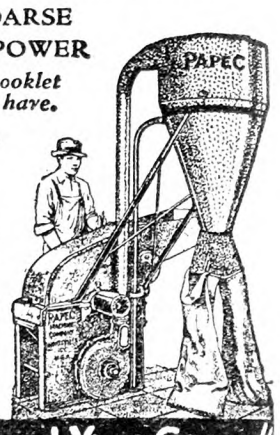
Makers of Papec Ensilage Cutters and Hay Choppers



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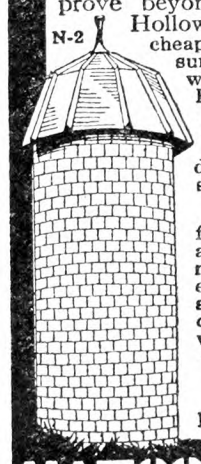
Let us send you the facts and figures to prove beyond doubt that a NATCO Hollow Tile SILO is the best and cheapest silo you can buy. You'll be surprised how little money it takes with our low prices and Easy Payment Plan to put a NATCO on your farm. A NATCO requires no painting—no repairs. Can't rot, burn, burst or blow down. A lifetime of trouble-proof service and satisfaction.



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Save $30 TO $50
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NEW *American* SEPARATOR

New models, vastly improved. Unexcelled for close skimming. Easiest to turn and clean. Bowl a Sanitary Marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Prompt shipment from point near you.

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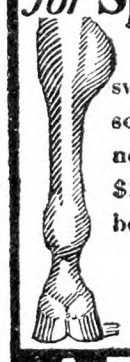

ABSORBINE reduces thickened, swollen tissues, soft curbs, filled tendons, soreness from bruises or strains. Does not blister, remove hair or lay up horse. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Horse book 1-B free. Write for it today.

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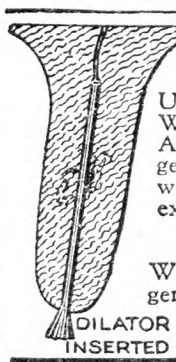

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by Samuel Fraser

Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St New York.

Calfraising; Using Brush Land

I wish to raise a calf next summer. What and how should I feed it? I have plenty of skim-milk and buttermilk. I have tried to raise calves before, which seemed to be healthy when bought, but when I have had them a few days they get bowel trouble and die. I do not have cows to put them on. What should they be fed when taken from their dams? I have two acres of brush land which I have tried to plow, but the stumps are too green and thick for that. How can I use this land to the best advantage? Pigs work it up in good shape, but it is too far from my buildings to run stock that requires much attention. A. B. C.

You should have no difficulty in raising calves if skim-milk is available. The trouble mentioned in all probability came from carelessness. All pails must be kept thoroughly clean. The calves should be fed three times a day with great regularity. The milk should be warmed to 98° F. It will not matter if it is sour, provided that it is sour all the time, though sweet milk is preferable. For young calves begin gradually with 3 to 4 lbs. at a feed, and increase carefully, as the calf will take it, watching carefully for any undue looseness of the bowels, and limiting the feed if any looseness appears. At 3 to 4 weeks of age a good, thrifty calf should be taking 25 to 30 lbs. of milk daily. At about three weeks of age the calf will begin to take dry feed, and there should be kept in a rack in the stall a constant fresh supply of good quality clover or Alfalfa hay, care being taken to remove any that is mussed or dirtied, and to supply fresh in its place.

At the same time there should be supplied in a box in the stall some concentrated grain feed. For this there is nothing better than a mixture of 30 lbs. of cornmeal or hominy feed, 30 lbs. of ground oats, 30 lbs. of wheat bran or middlings, and 10 lbs. of old-process linseed-oilmeal. This supply should be kept constantly before the calf, and should be renewed in the same way as the hay. The milk should be continued until the calf is 5 or 6 months old; after which the animal should grow and thrive on the hay and grain. For any calf born after Jan. 1 it is much better not to go to pasture the first Summer.

For the waste land you could use sheep, but two acres will not supply feed for very many. Brood sows, except during the time they are suckling pigs, would probably utilize this land as well as anything. H. H. W.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$12.50@13.00
950-1,100, good	12.75@13.00
600 up, medium	11.00@12.75
Common	9.00@11.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	10.50@12.50
Common and medium	8.00@10.50
Cows, good	8.50@ 9.50
Common and medium	6.50@ 8.50
Low cutters and cutters	4.50@ 6.50
Bulls, ylg. excl., good, beef	9.25@ 9.75
Cutter-medium	8.00@ 9.25
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	11.00@16.00
Cull to common	6.00@11.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	15.00@17.50
Medium	13.00@15.00
Cull to common	7.00@13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med-ch.	$10.35@10.80
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	10.65@10.85
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	10.50@10.85
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	10.00@10.75
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	8.50@10.25
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exclusively	8.50@ 9.00

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good-ch.	$16.75@17.25
92 down, medium	14.50@16.75
All wts., cull to common	10.00@14.50
Yearling wethers— 110 down, med.-ch.	10.00@14.50
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	7.00@ 9.50
120 to 150, med.-ch.	6.50@ 9.25
All wts., cull to common	4.00@ 7.00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbls., N. Y. 2½-in. Baldwins, $5 to $5.50; Kings, $4.75 to $5.25; W. Va. 2½-in Delicious, $6 bu bskt.; N. Y. 2½-in. Baldwins and Kings, $1.75 to $1.85; Hubbardstons, $1.50 to $1.60; Starks, $1.65 to $1.75; Pa. 2½-in. Black Twigs, $1.50 to $1.75; Rome Beauties, $1.85 to $2; Delicious, $2.50 to $2.75. Cabbage, N. Y. bulk, per bbl., Danish seed, $3 to $3.75. Lettuce, Ohio hothouse, 10-lb. bskt., 75 to 85c. Mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., best 90c to $1.15, poor stock as low as 50c. Onions, 100-lb. sack, No. 1 Mich. yellows, $5.25 to $5.50; Ohio yellows, $5 to $5.50. Parsnips, Ill., bu. bskt., $1.50; 40-lb. sacks, $1.50; 80-lb. sacks, $3. Potatoes, 150-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1 grade Mich. Rurals, $1.75 to $1.85; N. Y. and Pa. whites, $2 to $2.10; Maine Gr. Mts., $2 to $2.25. Rutabagas, Canadian, 100-lb. sacks, $1.25 to $1.40. Sweet Potatoes, N. J., bu. hprs., yellows, No. 1, $2.35 to $2.50; Delaware, $1.75 to $2; Tenn. Nancy Halls, $1.90 to $2. Turnips, bu. bskt., Pa. and N. Y., washed, $1 to $1.25.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $21.50 to $22; Standard, $20 to $21; No. 2, $17 to $18.50; No. 3, $14.50 to $15.50. No. 1 light clover mixed, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $16.50 to $17.50. No. 1 clover mixed, $22 to $23; No. 2, $17.50 to $19.50. No. 1 clover, $25.50 to $26.50; No. 2, $19 to $21. No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $23.50 to $24.50. No. 1 Alfalfa, 2nd cutting, $31 to $32; standard, $28 to $29; No. 2, $25 to $26. No. 1 wheat straw, $13 to $13.50; No. 2, $11.50 to $12.50; No. 3, $10 to $11. No. 1 oat straw, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $11 to $11.50. No. 1 rye straw, $15 to $16; No. 2, $13.50 to $14.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Locals, fresh select, whites, 43 to 45c; browns, 40 to 43c; current receipts, 35 to 38c; pullet eggs, 30 to 35c per dozen.

Poultry.—Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 43c; hog dressed, 38c. Live poultry: Hens, heavy, 30 to 31c.

Live Stock Sales

March 25.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

April 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

April 3-4.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale; W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Nov. 5-6.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Walls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Feb. 4-April 4. — Poultry short course at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

March 11-16. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York.

March 19-23. — Centennial Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass.

Aug. 26-31. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

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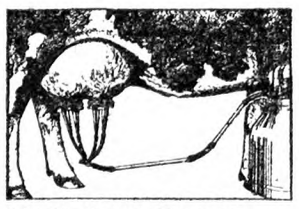
A single-tube system—now with half as much rubber—half as much wear! Short tubes—easy washing—clean milk! Send for illustrated catalog.

"IT MILKS THE COWS CLEAN"

Single Unit



Double Unit

L. C. Noble, Poultney, Vermont, says: "After using another milker for more than two years I installed a Burrell. I find that it milks the cows clean, costs less for power, easier to clean, is all around the best milker I ever used."

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MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

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PERCHERON HORSES

MONEY MAKERS
More of them sell for big prices than any other draft breed

If you want a stallion or a pair of mares write us. We will help you find them. Send for the 1929 Percheron Review. Free. Address
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Ellis McFarland, Secy. Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Percheron Stallion for Sale
Purebred, sure breeder, perfectly sound, broken to single and double harness. Also stallion foal sired by above horse and several fillies from foals to four year olds, purebreds and grades. Reasonably priced.
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Will ship C.O.D.

FERRETS for killing rats hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $5.00. Females, $5.50. Pair, $10.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

New Zealand Reds DANDIES $5 EACH
Breeders' Supply Co. Cobleskill, N. Y.

Wanted For Zoological purposes—female Burro, Peafowl and Woods Fox. WILLET RANDALL, *The Ark*, North Creek, N. Y.

FOR SALE—200 Cavies, no reasonable offer refused. C. PATTERSON, R. D. 1, Box 133A, Schenectady, N. Y.

CHINCHILLAS—7th generation. Fine quality. RACCOONS—Ranch raised breeders. Oneida Lake Fur Farm, Jewell, N. Y.

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300 DISCS $1.50 POSTPAID
Send check or money order for 300—6¼" Best Quality, Pure Cotton, Sterilized Discs with Paper Separators, postpaid.
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Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

2 Purebred, Tested, 4-Year-Old Hereford Cows
E. M. HALLOCK Washington Depot, Conn.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey Bull, 8 months old. Very reasonable. A. L. WILKINS, Owego, New York

For highly bred, Grade Guernsey or Holstein Dairy Calves, *write* Edgewood Farms, Whitewater Wis.

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A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
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We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret, and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 32d St., Phila., Pa

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Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
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For Sale—Two Guernsey Bull Calves
from a (tuberculin and blood-tested) herd. APPLY TO SILAS EMMONS, Mgr., *THE MAPLES*, Bernardsville, N. J. Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Owner.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy Registered Guernsey Heifer Calves, Heifers and Cows, priced reasonably. Hugh Sanford, Mocksville, N. C.

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FINE GUERNSEY BULLS—at attractive prices. Accredited herd. REDVALE FARM, Redding, Conn.

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2000 MILK GOATS Kearney Milk Goat Co. Owego, N. Y.

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WANTED One Registered Hampshire-Down Ram and One Registered South-Down Ram. Send description and price to VERNON H. TIGER, Gladstone, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY—FEW DORSET SHEEP. E. E. Gifford - - Cold Spring, N. Y.

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Ready for service. 1928 spring farrowed Boars. Immunized against hog cholera. Price for spring boars, $35.00 and up. Boars ready for service, $50.00, $75.00 and $100. Write or visit.
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BIG TYPE BERKSHIRES
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F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

Spotted Poland Chinas Write your wants to A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Pa.

OHIO Improved Chester Whites Choice Registered Pigs, $10.75 up. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

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Pigs, 8 to 10 wks. old, $4.00 each
All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied with the pigs, return and I will return your money. Crating free. Will ship any number C. O. D.
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I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
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CHESTER and YORKSHIRE—
7 to 8 weeks old ..... $3.75 each
BERKSHIRE and CHESTER—
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9 weeks old ..... 4.00 each
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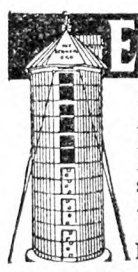

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Bitting and Harnessing a Horse

Previously I have used the terms foal and colt in my article. Now we are ready to go to work; he becomes a horse, and as such we will treat him to a bit, which should be a thick, heavy snaffle with checks, and to the joint ring should be attached a plate in which hangs several small pieces of iron so sized and arranged as to come below the teeth for him to chew on.

Keep in mind that the bit is to hang low in the mouth. Select a bridle with or without winkers, so long as it is strong, clean, soft and comfortable. The first day or two, carry it into the stall at every opportunity; let him nose it over; accustom your pupil to it until you can raise it from his nose to his ears; rest it against his cheek, without causing him to flinch; then untie him, leaving the lead on the halter; take the crown in the right hand, and the bit between the thumb and fore finger of the left hand; slide the bridle up until the bit touches the muzzle. Do this several times; then press the thumb over the lips behind the incisor teeth on the near side, your little finger on the other side; press the lips until he opens his mouth, work the bit in place, adjust the crown behind the ears, all the time talking to him in a crooning voice, as to a child. Now lead him out half an hour. Repeat this a few times; then put the harness on, fasten all loose ends to avoid flapping; take the check out of the gag rings and fit it so the horse feels it.

Gradually day by day tighten the check and raise the bit to its proper place in the mouth, until at the end of a couple of weeks the horse is accustomed to his harness; then add a light straight bar bit, leaving the mouthing bit on, in case he seizes the bit and tries to bolt; fasten your lines to it without using the hame rings; teach him to stop on the word "whoa;" start on a "get up;" to back and turn, and no matter how clumsily it's done, use no more force on the bit than necessary, but by carefully repeating, always using the same words and signs, the lesson is readily learned, and, as I said previously, not easily forgotten.

I have for many years past used 5/8-in. cotton rope for lines, about 25 ft. long, a large snap spliced in one end; the other a loop; no matter how unruly Mr. Horse becomes, sufficient punishment can be meted out without a whip, and a slap with the lines has far more effect than can be produced with a whip in your driving and the less in your hands the better.

The first few lessons require every ounce of your attention; never for a moment relax, and of every move on the part of the horse take note; always be ready.

I firmly believe the horse is the quickest thinking animal alive, contrary to the accepted belief that no animals think, and the co-ordination between thought and action in many cases seems incredible. Those who think otherwise would part with skepticism if they had ridden to hounds in the old country on a green hunter in a strange field. GEO. HOWDEN.

Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Cost of Feeder Lambs

What did the farmers in Genesee County pay for the Texas lambs that they are feeding? What did the lambs cost them, approximately, in carload lots, and about how much would the freight bill be to the northwestern part of Pennsylvania? I am in a position to feed 500 to 600 lambs on my farm. G. K.

The cost of feeder lambs for Winter fattening fluctuates more or less, the same as any market commodity. The market prices last November and December, the usual time farmers in Western New York buy their first lot of feeders, ranged from 12 to 13 cents a pound. On January 23 feeder lambs were 14 to 15 cents a pound.

The bulk of Winter lamb feeding in Western New York is in the counties of Wyoming and Genesee. Wyoming County feeds 60 to 100 carloads every Winter, and Genesee 50 to 60 carloads. The freight rates on lambs destined for these two counties would be approximately the same as the rate for Northwestern Pennsylvania.

A large share of the lambs shipped into Western New York are bought in Chicago, and, of course, some come direct from the great sheep ranges of Texas and the West. There are several advantages in buying lambs in Chicago. The freight is less, the shrinkage in weight of the lambs is less and the traveling distance is hundreds of miles less than that from the ranges.

The lambs usually are bought through local dealers who make all arragements for buying and unloading. The lambs are shipped in cars of two decks each. Each deck will accommodate 160 to 200 feeder lambs, depending on their weight. A greater number of light lambs, 40 to 45 lbs. each, can be loaded into a car than lambs weighing 50 to 55 and 60 lbs. each. Farmers are obliged to pay for the weight of the lambs at the shipping point rather than the receiving point. Therefore, one is obliged to stand for a 3 to 5-lb. shrinkage per head and also for any lambs that die in transit.

The cost of getting lambs from Chicago to Western New York approximates 1¼ cents a pound. This includes shipping charges, loss from shrinkage and dealers' commission. Carload lots are billed at 20,000 lbs. and the farmer pays freight for that amount unless the lambs weigh more than 10 tons. In this event, which is seldom in buying feeder lambs, the freight on the extra weight must be paid. Most carload lots weigh less than 20,000 lbs., but freight must be paid for the standard weight, which, of course, increases the freight cost per pound of actual weight.

The approximate freight cost on a carload of lambs shipped from a Texas point would be around $200. When it is taken into consideration that the actual weight of the lambs would not exceed 17,000 or 18,000 lbs., the loss in weight of lambs en route and the dealer's commission, the cost of getting lambs to Northwestern Pennsylvania would approximate 2 cents or more per pound, in addition to the buying price. According to these figures, it would be more economical to buy the lambs in Chicago.

The weight of lambs to be bought depends on how much forage and grain a farmer has or wishes to feed. Heavy lambs weighing around 55 to 60 lbs. each would be ready for the market much sooner than lambs weighing around 45 lbs., and therefore the amount of forage and grain fed to the former class would be much less. The gain in weight of the former class would not be so great—another point to be considered. The lambs are ready for market when they weigh 85 to 95 lbs., 90 lbs. being considered the ideal weight. The time required to fatten lambs for market ranges from 60 to 100 days, depending on the weight of the lambs when received. H. B. P.

Milk Goat Questions

Do Toggenburgs have long hair? We have two goats; one is supposed to be a Toggenburg and the other Nubian, but the Nubian is dark tan in color, with black markings, and is much larger than other goats said to be Nubians around here. We have them for the milk, as we are not in very good health. The Nubian freshens in March. What does one feed the kids besides milk? Are young goats killed for meat? A. Y. F.

Interlaken, N. Y.

Toggenburgs may have long or short coats. The color includes various shades of brown, but must have regulation trimmings, or suffer discredit in the showring.

The Nubian is permissibly any color or combination of colors. The coat is almost invariably short.

Raise the kids on their dams or if by hand, then use goat milk exclusively until they begin to nibble at clean, fresh hay and grain, usually from four to six weeks of age. Gradually increase the volume as the case demands. Never overfeed. It causes indigestion and disintery.

We do not butcher milk goats except male grades, which are worthless as breeders. WILL L. TE WALT.

Knox Co., Ind.

Ayrshire News

During 1928 764 registered Ayrshires at auction in the United States averaged $184.57, which is considerably higher than the 1927 average. Six of the sales were dispersals which placed a number of old and unsound animals on the market. When classified as to ages and sex, the cattle averaged as follows: 302 cows, $242; 90 two-year-old heifers, $204; 124 yearling heifers, $149; 92 heifer calves, $106; 29 bulls, yearlings and over, $205; 32 bull calves, $89, and 14 grade animals, $152.

An Ayrshire heifer calf sired by Penshurst Man O'War and consigned by Penshurst Farm, Narberth, Pa., brought the highest bid of $785 at the Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' Sale in Harrisburg on Jan. 24. This heifer was purchased by Old Forge Farm, Spring Grove, Pa. The entire offering of calves averaged over $200, the heifers averaging $259. Another daughter of Man O'War brought the second high bid of the sale, going to Treweryn Farms, Gwynedd Valley, Pa., at $400. The National Farms' School at Doylestown, Pa., selected a foundation herd from this sale, purchasing five heifer calves at a total cost of $755. A. B. A.

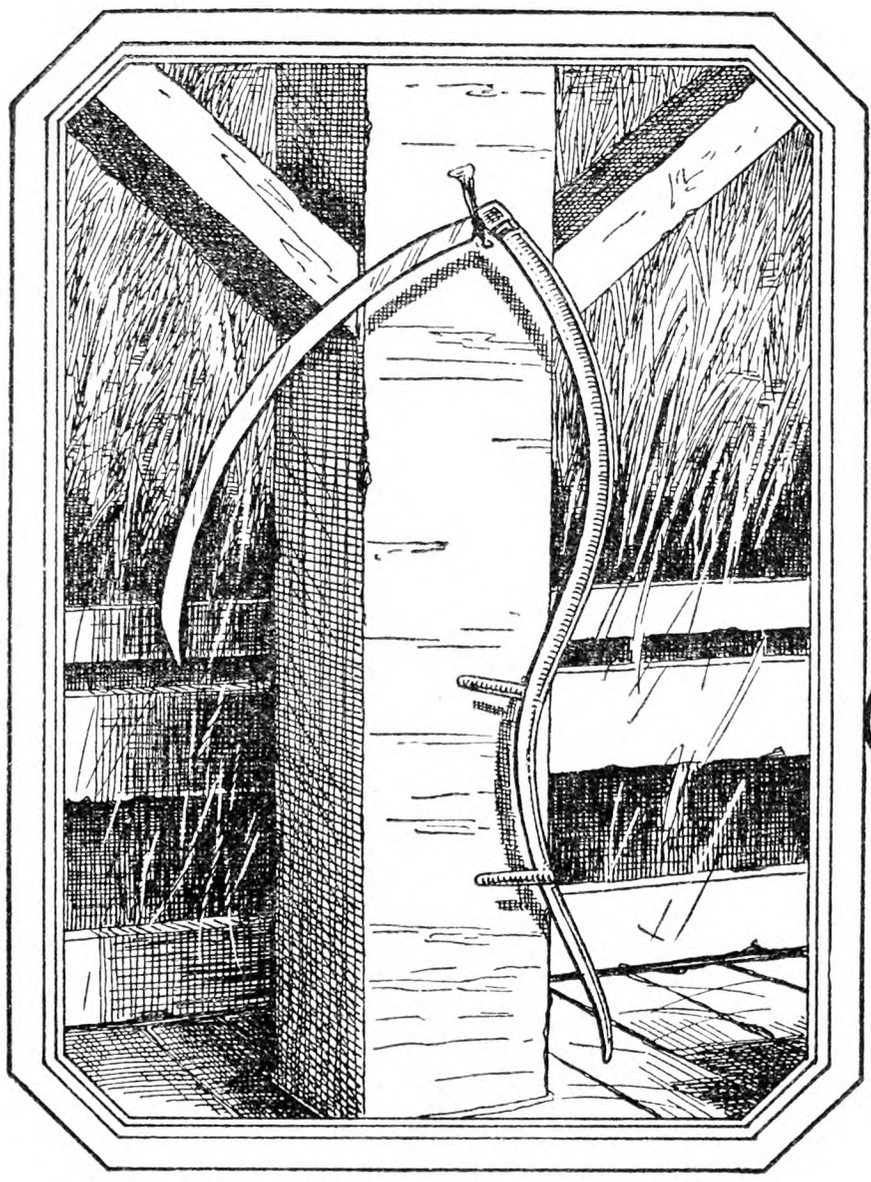
Mare Needs Exercise

A trotting mare 12 to 14 years old sometimes lies down and can't get up. She is fed a quart of oats and molasses a day, and a bran mash once a week. She has hay before her all of the time. She does no work. What would be a better feed for her? E. F.

Your reader does not state whether the mare seems constipated or not, nor whether the kidneys are acting freely; but off-hand I would say that lack of exercise and lack of sunlight are probably the two main troubles. Turn the mare out in a small pasture, sheltered from the wind, where she will be exposed to sunlight from ten to two every day. See that all the water given her has the chill off. Feed some Alfalfa hay three times a week to speed up elimination through both kidneys and bowels.

Horses kept indoors without exercise are very apt to lose their appetites, drink but little water and get out of condition generally. Idleness is the greatest enemy of a horse or a man.

WAYNE DINSMORE, Secy.,
Horse Association of America.



The scythe . . . the old oaken bucket . . . the brick oven . . . oxen . . . home mixed fertilizer . . . home grown seeds . . . all were familiar on the farms of the land. And all have gone their way. They have passed . . . not because they were not good, but because something better has been found to replace them.

The Old Order passeth.....

in scythes and in feeds

AS WITH the scythe, so it is with the mixed feed. Years ago, before the present discoveries regarding animal nutrition had been made, the farmer could approximate with a home-mixed feed the results obtainable by a commercial feed. But that was long ago.

Science and rigid economy have since entered the picture. The nutritional discoveries that have been made in the laboratory have been proven on the experimental farms. The mixing of feeds to the new, better, proven formulae is now a highly specialized business. Individual feeders could not possibly afford to enter upon the tremendous research necessary to the creation of a feed that goes after profits in a scientific manner.

Many of the ingredients essential to such a complete ration are practically unobtainable at dealers. Substitutions would have to be made that might do actual harm. Then, the home mixer can never hope to build a feed that is uniform. The different ingredients will vary in quality from time to time. This variation the manufacturer controls by careful buying and careful testing.

The manufacturer has the benefit of an immense buying power, and can command the choicest ingredients at the lowest prices. His machinery is up-to-date and efficient, carefully blending the various feeds with a minimum of labor. The home mixer has not these advantages, and must pay a good deal for labor—either his own or that of his helpers.

That is why the commercial feed yields profits far in excess of its moderate cost. The greater profits coming from maximum health, production and breeding efficiency are the supreme justification of commercial feeds based upon laboratory research and continual testing.

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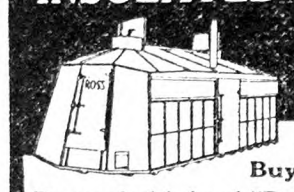
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Light Brahmas Cockerels, $4; 3 hens and cockerel, $15. HAYSTACK MOUNTAIN FARM - Norfork, Conn.

Maryland State Egg-Laying Competition

The close of the thirteenth week of the Maryland State Egg-laying competition and Performance Tests finds the leaders in the respective classes closely bunched, according to Roy H. Waite, contest supervisor. This year's contest is the fourth consecutive contest of this nature that has been conducted at the Maryland Experiment Station and consists of 100 pens of 10 birds each.

Production for the thirteenth week averaged 50.46 per cent, around which figure it has hung for the past six weeks. Average individual production for the 13 weeks that the contest has been running is 40.9 eggs. The leading hen to date is one in the pen of Homer R. Rowell, Lynden Farm, Massachusetts, a R. I. Red with a total of 84 eggs.

Leaders in the White Leghorn class are closely grouped with the pen of Broad Acres Farm of Connecticut out front with a total of 655 eggs. Next in order come the pens of Dr. L. E. Heasley of Michigan, with 649; Ehmann Poultry Farm of Pennsylvania, with 609; Geo. Walker of Virginia, with 606, and Frank Herman of Maryland, with 580.

The pen of Homer R. Rowell of Massachusetts, leads the R. I. Reds with 586 eggs; with that of John Z. LaBelle of Connecticut, with 585 and Globus Poultry Farm of Massachusetts, with 518, close behind.

Leading Barred Rock pens to date are those of Pratt Experiment Farm of Pennsylvania, with 478 and R. C. Cobb of Massachusetts, with 414.

Complete report for the thirteenth week of the contest is as follows; the first figure given being production for that week, and the second, total production per pen to date:

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS		
Ehmann Pltry Farm, Pa.	50	609
W. A. Downs, Mich.	36	374
Ideal Leghorn Farm, N. Y.	34	451
Pratt Exp. Farm, Pa.	51	505
Maple Tree Pltry Farm, Md.	17	190
Meadowedge Farm, Mass.	24	470
A. J. Donovan, Jr., N. Y.	44	559
Tidewater Pltry Farm, Va.	37	419
W. S. Hannah & Son, Mich.	32	490
Fiddle Dee, Va.	37	462
E. C. Foreman, Mich.	21	276
W. G. Sanford, Va.	34	482
L. R. Douglas, Va.	42	515
C. R. Misner, Pa.	41	461
Geo. B. Ferris, Mich.	44	428
Isle of White Pltry Farm, N.J.	31	248
M rshall Farm, Ala.	51	573
Bolton & Caldwell, Md.	52	571
Gibbs Winter-lay Htchry, Mich.	39	526
Geo. Walker, Va.	46	606
E. L. Fooks, Md.	28	277
Geo. A. Park, Pa.	40	304
Essex Pltry Farm, Md.	32	471
Riverside Farm, Wis.	22	331
Far-A-Way Farm, Pa.	24	305
Valley View Pltry Farm, Pa.	31	436
M. P. Lee, Md.	38	399
Fred G. Smith, Del.	26	469
Luis G. Martinez, Cuba	40	400
Hanes Pltry Farm, Md.	18	330
Carl H. Frey, Md.	54	293
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. Y.	38	459
C. & A. Hatchery, Va.	27	231
L. Harris Hiscock, N. Y.	19	389
J. R. Leslie, Md.	39	426
Stallknecht's Farm, Md.	34	495
Scheiwe Pltry Farm, Mich.	27	401
Wene Chick Farms, N. J.	35	370
Waldhof Farm, Md.	12	131
Dr. L. E. Heasley Mich.	36	417
Guy A. Leader, Pa.	36	366
John F. Wineke, Md.	41	340
George B. Ferris, Mich.	38	370
Northland Farms, Mich.	52	470
Hoch's Pltry Farm, N. J.	32	433
Grandview Pltry Farm, Mich.	45	299
Vandermast Farm, Md.	40	496
Kilbourn Pltry Farm, Mich.	41	519
J. A. Hanson, Ore.	43	559
Hillside Pltry Farm, Md.	29	455
Peetoocee Pltry Plant, Pa.	39	533
Orchard Hill Pltry Farm, Mich.	38	365
Isle of White Pltry Farm, N.J.	37	303
Leon Bonner, Va.	37	522
Chas. F. Hines, Md.	15	237
Pine Grove Farm, Va.	25	302
Huski-Hatched Farms, Va.	37	359
Fair View Hatchery, Md.	53	572
Aigner's Pltry Farm, Va.	42	455
Wm. V. Lauterbach, Md.	38	386
P. E. Rentzel, Pa.	26	158
Taylor Bros., Pa.	39	433
W. C. Eckard, Mich.	44	427
Morton J. Luchs Farms, Md.	36	506
Smiley Farms, Mich.	44	540
Northside Pltry Yard, Md.	35	264
Ridgehurst Farm, Va.	32	204
Stern Bros., N. J.	46	477
Frank Herman, Md.	40	580
Hodges Bros., Va.	40	456
Spring Brook Farm, Va.	44	285
Broad Acres Farm, Conn.	39	655
Long Beach Pltry Farm, Md.	32	439
Homestead Pltry Farm, Pa.	28	429
Confidence Farms, D. C.	49	435
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y.	21	308
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich.	51	649
S. C. ANCONAS		
R. S. Thomas, Pa.	46	609
DOMINIQUES		
L. S. Seaver, Mass.	27	207
Thurlow Travis, N. Y.	26	162
RHODE ISLAND REDS		
Robert B. Parkhurst, Mass.	35	498
Globus Pltry Farm, Mass.	44	518
Sunnyfields Farm, Mass.	30	229
E. B. Cole, B. C.	25	335
Robt. B. Parkhurst, Mass.	24	318
John Z. LaBelle, Conn.	41	585
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	32	220
Homer R. Rowell, Mass.	45	586
Mrs. A. E. Carver, Va.	23	390
Thurlow Travis, N. Y.	43	370
R. H. Strait, Pa.	39	314
Clarence E. Lee, N. Y.	39	451
Marion Snow Sibley, Conn	32	212
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	19	351
R. C. Cobb, Mass.	47	414
Pratt Exp. Farm, Pa.	42	478
Thos. L. Rosser, Va.	14	231
Broad Acres Farm, Conn.	25	377
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
Knob Rock Pltry Farm, Pa.	25	297
AUSTRALORPS		
A. Buchel, Del.	22	604

T. H. B.

Countrywide Situation

The end of the Winter months finds producers interested chiefly in live stock, dairy and poultry products and what is left of the potato, onion and cabbage crops. The markets begin to look more interesting again because milder weather permits supplies to come forward when there is anything left to ship. At the same time production is increasing again on the dairy and poultry farms and in the earliest trucking regions of the South.

OUTPUT INCREASING

The output of butter and eggs in probably increasing as usual at the season, but spells of bad Winter weather interfered with supply for a time and caused an upturn of one to three cents in both of these products. The butter trade seems to be more afraid of competition with New Zealand butter than anything else in the market situation, although there is no prospect of imports just now. The egg trade is worrying most about the cold storage situation and whether the cold storage operators will buy eggs liberally at prices as high as those of a year ago. Producers on their part are bothered with the feed bills principally, although so far, the millfeeds have not gone up as fast as wheat and corn, which rose 10 cents or more per bushel in late January and early February. It looks as if eggs and milk would cost a little more to produce, this Spring.

POTATO SHIPMENTS ACTIVE

Supplies of potatoes have tended to increase in the market centers this month. Shipments had been rather light earlier in the season and the larger supply has been well taken without weakening the price much, although there were a few declines of about five cents per 100 lbs. in some markets. The eastern crop, especially the large holding in Maine, New York and Pennsylvania, have been going to market very well and some growers have not done so poorly when fairly near the market. There are still large reserves of potatoes in the mid-west, principally in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan and these sections are likely to keep the market well supplied as long as old potatoes can be sold.

ONION PRICES HOLD

Most onion growers have sold their crop long ago. Some had to keep the onions because they were too poor in quality to interest the storage people. These inferior onions are selling now at $3 or more per 100 lbs., which is a higher price than could be had for choice onions a year ago. The prospect of the market holding at these prices, or higher, seems reasonably good in view of the light supply reported and the expected good demand for two months longer. Present shipments are at about two-thirds the rate of the onion movement a year ago. Reports of supplies on hand suggest that shipments will continue at the reduced rate. Last year there were about 4,500 carloads shipped after February 1. This year it is hard to figure out much more than 3,000 carloads for market by rail, after allowing for shrinkage, local markets and other corrections. No heavy supplies from Egypt are expected before April and the higher tariff will tend to cause hesitation among importers in view of the losses they had in the Spring of 1928, caused by low prices during the Texas onion season. The best onions are held at $5 per 100 lbs., sometimes higher, in eastern onion producing sections.

COMPETITION GROWS

The position of cabbage is not quite so good as that of onions, because already there is more early cabbage in the market than old cabbage and the price is not much higher. But holders of old cabbage expect to sell out the few hundred cars left at present prices around $40 per ton in producing sections and even hope for somewhat higher prices for what is left of the stock, because there is always a class of buyers that prefer solid old cabbage to the light leafy supply from the South at this time of year. One point in favor of the cabbage growers is lack of any severe foreign competition, although there was some Dutch and Danish cabbage brought over this Winter.

Onion growers are not so fortunate. Imports were heavy and they are not satisfied even with the recent half cent a pound advance in the tariff rate but are asking for another cent, which would make 2½ cents a pound. Western growers have done well with the Spanish type of onion the past season and would welcome a chance to produce all that kind of onions needed.

G. B. F.

Comparative Egg Prices

The following quotations obtained from government and commercial reports. Due to lack of standardization of trade terms throughout the country, it has been necessary to quote each market individually, using the local phraseology in describing egg grades.

Feb. 9.—New York, Nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, premiums not included, 44c; browns, fancy to extra fancy, 44½ to 45c. Philadelphia—Fresh extra firsts, 41½c; fresh firsts, 40c; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs, in cartons, 50 to 52c. Scranton.—Western fresh, 43 to 45c; sterilized whites, 38 to 40c; nearby, 45 to 48c.

Feb. 8.—Boston—Nearby hennery, 46 to 47c. Baltimore.—Nearby fresh gathered, 38 to 38¼c. Providence.—R. I. special, large size, 48 to 55c; nearby fresh large, 42 to 50c; nearby fresh medium, 41 to 42c; nearby fresh pullets, 36 to 37c. Worcester.—Nearby, 45 to 50c. Buffalo.—Grade A, 45 to 50c; grade B, 35 to 39c; grade C, 29 to 31c; at mark, 40 to 43c; pullets, at mark, 33 to 35c. Hartford.—Conn. newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 50 to 52c; Conn. extra, 46 to 48c; Conn. gathered, 42 to 45c. Waterbury. — Conn. newlaid fancy, 52c; Conn. special No. 1, 48 to 50c; Conn. extra, 45 to 48c; Conn. gathered, 42 to 45c.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Trading has been moderate at Boston during the past week. Cabbage, out-of-State celery and lettuce have continued weak. Maine potatoes are slightly weaker. Hothouse radishes have been plentiful and experienced a sharp decline in price, but appear firm at present. Most other produce shows little change, with apples continuing to move very slowly.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand slow, market inactive; native Baldwins, ord. 50c to $1, fancy $1.25 to $1.75; extra fancy $2 to $2.50; McIntosh, ord. $1 to $2, fancy $2.25 to 3.35, extra fancy $3.50 to $4 std. bu. box; Wash. fancy Staymans, $1.90 to $2.15 box; Va. and Pa. U. S. No. 1 Yorks, 2½ to 2¾ in., holdovers, scalded, few sales $3 to $3.25 per bbl.

Beets.—Supplies limited, demand good; native cut-off $1.50 to $1.85, few $2 std. bu. box; Texas, crts., $2.50 to $2.75.

Cabbage. — Supplies heavy, demand fair, market dull; N. Y. Danish, 100-lb. sacks $2.25, few $2.40; red, $3; new stock, fair quality Va., 75c; Fla., 75c to $1.50 1½-bu. hpr.; Texas, bbls., few sales at $2; Va. Savoy, $2 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good; native cut-off $1.75 to $2.10, few $2.25 std. bu. box; Tex., crts., $2.75 to $3, few $3.25.

Celery. — Supplies moderate, demand good; native 18 bchs., washed and trimmed, Pascal, $5.50 to $7 std. bu. box; Calif., crts., poor to ord., $1.50 to $2; Fla., 3-6 doz., ord. best, $1.50 to $2.75 crate.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair; native hothouse ordinary, 18 hds., 25 to 50c; Iceberg, Calif., $3 to $3.75.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand fair; Mass. and Pa. fancy, mostly 75c to $1.10, few extras $1.25 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand good; native yellow medium, $2.25 to $2.50 std. bu. box; Mass., 100-lbs. ord., $3.50 to $4.50; Valencias, Spanish, $3.25 to $3.40 ½ case; Mich., Ohio and Ind., bags, $5 to $5.50 100 lbs.; N. Y., 100 lbs. med., $4.50.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair; Maine, 100-lb. bags Gr. Mts., mostly $1.25 to $1.35; P. E. I., 90-lb. bags, A grade, $1.75 to $1.90.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate; Tex. best, 60 to 65c; poorer low, 25c bu bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand good; native Blue Hubbard, $60 to $80 ton, $2.50 to $3.25 bbl.; Ohio Blue Hubbard, few sales $70 ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow; hothouse, 20 to 30c, few 35c lb.; Fla., 6-bskt. cr., $2 to $2.50; Mex. lugs, ord. and soft, $1.25.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand fair; native P. T. and Ruta., 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box; P. E. I. Rutas., $1 to $1.50; Mass. White Capes, fancy, $1.75 to $2, poorer lower 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market inactive, demand light, receipts light, top grades firm; few sales No. 1 Timothy, $24.50 to $25.50; Eastern, $18 to $23; clover mixed, $22 to $23 ton.

Butter.—Market steady; creamery, extras, 50c; firsts, 47 to 49c; seconds, 45 to 46½c lb.

Eggs.—Market quiet; nearby henneries, brown extras, 47c; mixed colors, 46c; white extras, 45c; fresh eastern extras, 43 to 44c; under grades, 32 to 36c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady; twins, extra fresh, 25c; firsts, new, 23½ to 24½c; extras, held, 28 to 29c; firsts, held, 27 to 27½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. peas, $10.75 to $11; Calif. small white, $10 to $10.25; yellow eyes, $9 to $9.25; red kidney, $8.75 to $9; Limas, $12.75 to $13 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market very quiet, demand light. Receipts of domestic wool at Boston port for week ending Feb. 9, 1929, 398,000 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing 45 to 46c, clothing 38c; ½ blood, combing 52c, clothing 43 to 44c; ⅜ blood, combing 55 to 56c, clothing 51 to 52c; ¼ blood, combing 55c, clothing 45 to 47c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing $1.10 to $1.13, clothing 98c to $1.02; ½ blood, combing $1.08 to $1.10, clothing 97c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing $1 to $1.05, clothing, 98c to $1.03; ⅜ blood, combing to 96c, clothing 80 to 85c. Terr. mostly, combing $1.10 to $1.15, clothing $1 to $1.03; ½ blood, combing $1.08 to $1.12, clothing 98c to $1.03; ⅜ blld, combing $1.02 to $1.07, clothing 95 to 98c; ¼ blood, combing 96c to $1; clothing 90 to 93c; low ¼ blood, combing 87 to 90c.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, qt., 7 to 8c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 40 to 45c; fowls, common to good, live, lb., 24 to 26c; roasting chickens, lb., 28 to 32c; pork, light, dressed, 100 lbs., $11 to $12; pork, heavy, dressed, 100 lbs., $9 to $10; calves, prime veal, 100 lbs., $18 to $20; calves, common to good, 100 lbs., $10 to $14; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $12 to $16; cows, fresh milk, each, $125 to $175.

Retail. — Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; special, qt., 18c; from chain stores, bottled, qt., 11 to 13c; butter, dairy, farmer delivery, lb., 50 to 60c; prints and rolls, lb., 54 to 56c; cut from tus, lb., 52 to 54c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 53 to 55c; cold storage, doz., 33 to 39c; turkeys, fancy, 8 to 10 lbs., lb., 47c; fresh killed, lb., 37 to 39c; roasting chickens, lb., 45 to 52c; ducks, lb., 45c; capons, fancy, lb., 65c; porkloins, lb., 21 to 25c; pork shoulders, fresh, lb., 15 to 20c; hams, fresh, lb., 22 to 28c; sausage meat, lb., 20 to 25c; lamb, leg, lb., 40 to 45c; lamb, forequarter, lb., 28 to 30c; beef liver, lb., 20 to 22c; pig liver, lb., 15 to 18c; calf liver, lb., 47 to 50c; spinach, pk., 19 to 23c; radishes, fresh, 3 bchs, 19c; carrots, fresh, bch, 12c; new beets, bch, 12c; celery, bch, 20c; cauliflower, head, 25c; new cabbage, lb., 9c; potatoes, pk., 25 to 30c; Baldwin apples, 4 lbs., 25c.

F. A. C.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Under orders of the Republican majority in the New York Legislature a measure is being drafted to set up a State fund for compulsory insurance of automobilists. It is known as the Goodrich plan, because Assemblyman Milan E. Goodrich of Westchester County is sponsoring it. Under the plan the driver would be insured on the payment of his license plate fee. The amount of the coverage would be $2,500, of which $500 would be for property damage and $2,000 for personal liability. According to the Goodrich plan, $3 of each license fee would be set aside in a State automobile insurance fund in the State Department of Insurance. The fund would be administered by a new Deputy Superintendent of Insurance.

A bill providing for the restoration of Fort Cralo, the home of the song "Yankee Doodle," was introduced in the New York State Senate, Feb. 7, by Senator John F. Williams of Rensselaer County. The bill carries an appropriation of $15,000, which the State would use in restoring the fort to its Revolutionary War condition. It was at the fort, located in Rensselaer, that a British Army surgeon wrote the song.

A motorist was shot through the head and killed, Feb. 10, by one of two gunmen who fled in his automobile after an attempt to rob the girl cashier of the Tiffany Theatre, a motion picture house at Tiffany Street and Westchester Avenue, the Bronx, New York City. The murdered man had an owner's license issued to Thomas Darcy, 21. His body was found in the doorway of 975 Westchester Avenue, two doors away from the theatre, five minutes after the robbers escaped in a Chevrolet sedan. It was for this type of car the Darcy license was issued.

Crashing in a farmyard near Santee, Calif., Feb. 11, two Marine Corps flyers, Sergeant Thomas E. Nickle and Corporal Raymond S. Willy, were killed instantly. The men were in a land plane of the Falcon type. Sergeant Nickle was the pilot and Corporal Willy accompanying him as mechanic. The plane was demolished.

Flying to an indicated height of approximately 39,000 feet, where the temperature was 76 degrees below zero, two army flyers from Wright Field narrowly missed the altitude record Feb. 12 and then lost all chances for official claim to it by being forced down at Columbus, O., out of gasoline.

A woman died of suffocation and a score of persons were carried down ladders by firemen when fire Feb. 12 destroyed a four-story apartment building and threatened the business district of Brattleboro, Vt. The dead woman, Mrs. Theodore Chase of Kittery, Me., was taken out unconscious and pronounced dead at a hospital. Loss was estimated at $50,000.

WASHINGTON.—Alleged control of white paper in the United States would be investigated by a special Senatorial committee under the terms of a resolution favorably reported to the Senate Feb. 7 by the Committee on Agriculture. The resolution, originally introduced by Senator Schall of Minnesota, provides that the Vice-President name five Senators to "investigate the activities of groups of American and foreign citizens controlling the supply of white paper in the United States with a view to determining whether such activities would have the result of creating a monopoly in the supplying of paper to publishers of small daily and weekly newspapers." The committee would make a report, with recommendations, to the Senate.

Appeals of wool growers for a higher tariff on their raw product ran up against stiff opposition from clothing manufacturers at the third day's hearing on wool duties Feb. 8, before the House Ways and Means Committee. Appearing for 30 manufacturers employing 50,000 persons, William Goldman of New York opposed the growers' proposal to increase the present rate of 31 cents a pound on the clean content of wool in the grease to between 36 and 40 cents, on the ground that it would place an unnecessary additional burden on consumers' clothing costs. These already were $200,000,000 a year on account of the tariff, he said. He preferred to have the entire wool schedule left as it is, but said that if the committee saw fit to raise the rates the manufacturers of clothing should have a higher differential between the cloth and finished garment duties. Differential of 10 per cent was proposed yesterday by the woolen worsted and yarn manufacturerers, who also supported the growers' plea for higher raw duties.

Senator Arthur Capper, Republican, of Kansas, introduced Feb. 11 in the Senate his joint resolution designed to strengthen the Kellogg anti-war treaty by authorizing the President to place an embargo on arms and munitions of war to any country violating the pact. At the same time Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican, of New York, introduced a concurrent resolution in the House. While the Capper resolution will not be acted upon during the remaining days of the current session and likely not until December in the first session of the 71st Congress, it was certain that it will meet with the heaviest opposition on the ground that it would place upon the shoulders of the President of the United States the responsibility for naming the aggressor in international disputes of the future.

If the average per capita circulation of money in the United States is an accurate indication, each person in the Nation has $2.69 less now than at the end of 1928. The monthly circulation statement issued by the Treasury shows that the per capita circulation Jan. 31 was $39.07, while on Dec. 31, 1928, it amounted to $41.76.

FARM AND GARDEN.—No person who violates or interferes in any way with the enforcement of the Pennsylvania dog law can recover damages caused by dogs to his or her live stock or poultry, according to a recent opinion of far-reaching significance rendered by the Department of Justice to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. After explaining that the "owner" of a dog is any person who harbors a dog, has it in his care or permits it to remain on or about premises occupied by him, the opinion points out that any person who keeps an unlicensed dog, permits a dog to run at large, or does not have his dog properly tagged, is violating the law and cannot recover damages when his live stock or poultry is killed or injured by dogs. It is stated further that if the person making the damage claim, withholds or suppresses testimony to obstruct the dog law enforcement agents in their efforts to locate the dog responsible for the damage, he will be deprived of his right to recover.

A bill introduced in the Kansas Legislature would allow ranchers in the western part of the State to kill wild horses, thousands of which are ruining wheat fields. They cannot now be disposed of until they are captured and held for one year.

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B. Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
White Rocks	8.50	16.00	77.50	....
Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50	....

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Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	3.50	7.00	13.00	64.00
Heavy Broilers	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00
Light Broilers	2.75	4.50	8.00	39.00

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RHODE ISLAND WHITE BREEDERS—Best strains. Prices reasonable. ALICE TRAMMELL, Princess Anne, Md.

Buy 3 to 8 Week Old Brooded Chicks

Get your chicks all ready started this year. Any age you want from three to eight weeks of age. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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Formerly Poultry Specialist
Penna. State College

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Box 50 Upper Sandusky, Ohio

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	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
Bd. Rocks & S.C. Reds	3.75	7.25	14	67.50	130
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.50	12	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.50	4.75	9	42.50	80

A Special Discount on orders placed in advance

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County Line Chicks are from proven producers. They can be secured in five breeds—S. C. White Leghorns, Reds, Barred and White Rocks and White Wyandottes all from range reared healthy bred-to-lay parents. Send for folder which gives prices and information every poultry raiser should know.

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Quality Baby Chicks Five extra given with every box of one hundred ordered.

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Leghorns—White, Brown, Buff, Black.....$14.00 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas... 16.00 per 100
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March $2 more; May $2 less; June $4 less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched fr m healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery.. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

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BLOOD TESTED AND UTILITY STOCK
Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Black Minorcas and Mixed. Pekin Ducklings.
Also two and six weeks old Chicks.
Write for Circular and Prices
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Clear Spring Quality Chicks

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$11.00	$52.50	$100
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	12.00	57.50	110
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	14.00	67.50	130
Light Mixed..... $9.00	Heavy Mixed		$12.00

For March and April. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.
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Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery 100% live arrival guaranteed.

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White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12.00	$57.00	$110
Barred Rox	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	....
Light Mixed	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80
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These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. Write for catalogue.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Penna.

Baby Chicks
From Free Range Selected Flocks

Lots—	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Light Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
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100% Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
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Our chicks come from flocks culled for Egg Production and Standard Quality by poultrymen trained at Ohio State University. OUR CATALOG is chicken from cover to cover. Write for it.
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From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, any week after Feb. 11th, at $16 per 100, $77 per 500, $150 per 1000. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog FREE.
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BABY CHICKS DELIVERY AFTER FEBRUARY 15TH. Full Count and Quality Guaranteed.

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$58.75	$115
White and Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
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Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115

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Book your order now for March and April Chicks.
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100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
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Raise Strong, Healthy Chicks in A MARTIN METAL BROODER HOUSE

The Short Cut to Big Poultry Profits

Buy or hatch your chicks *earlier* and get higher prices. Put them in a Martin *Metal* Brooder House where they grow faster, stronger, healthier. Martin-raised chicks *live*—and THRIVE! Monroeville (Ohio) Hatchery writes: "Raised 97%." A. J. Swineford says: "Had 2-lb. broilers in 8 weeks." The Martin is FIREPROOF, rat and weazel proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in zero weather—stove in center, no corners, no crowding. Ideally ventilated—free from drafts. Cool in hot weather. "Cell-O-Glass" windows admit sun's violet rays. Quickly, easily converted into Winter laying house. Frank Braymen writes: "This Winter am averaging 29 eggs daily from 36 Pullets." You, too, can make *big* profits with a Martin.

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New, low-priced Model just out! Designed for small flocks, 100-250 chick capacity. Mail Coupon for details.

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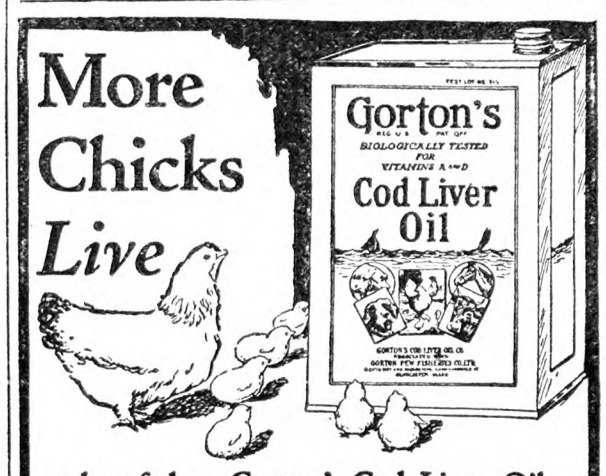
More Chicks Live



when fed on Gorton's Cod Liver Oil. For every drop contains vitamins—we prove it before we sell it. Made from the pick of the Atlantic's choicest codfish. Sold on a money-back guarantee. Gallon to try $2.35. Send no money—pay the postman. GORTON'S COD LIVER OIL CO. Dept. R-202, Gloucester, Mass.

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Contains Most Vitamins
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Gorton's Cod Liver Oil *and* Codfish Meal, Condensolac Buttermilk, Meato, Gold Seal Dried Skim Milk and other Quality Products.

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By all means, write today for our New Big Catalog-Folder and see the wonderful Brooder offers we have for poultry raisers this season. New improvements have been made on the wonderful Twin-Float Sol-Hot Wickless Brooder that makes the "World's Best Brooder."

Better Than Ever

Catalog also tells all about the Sol-Hot Air-Blast—a drum type brooder for large brooder houses. Also the famous Sol-Hot RED-HED Coal Brooder, and Sol-Hot Electric Brooder. Don't buy any brooder until you get our catalog and learn all about the Sol-Hot line—the brooders that are far ahead of all others for dependability, efficiency and ease of operation. Write today.

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Dept. 63 QUINCY, ILL.

Ohio Accredited Chicks

Quality higher and prices lower. Breeders selected and leg banded by men trained by Ohio Poultry Improvement Association and authorized accredited inspectors. Leghorns, 12c each. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 18c each. Write for catalogue and special price on 300 or more—Box 112.
THE WHARTON HATCHERY CO. WHARTON, OHIO

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Send orders now for March and April
$12.00 per 100—$57.50, 500—$110.00 1000
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM
Box R. Richfield, Pa.

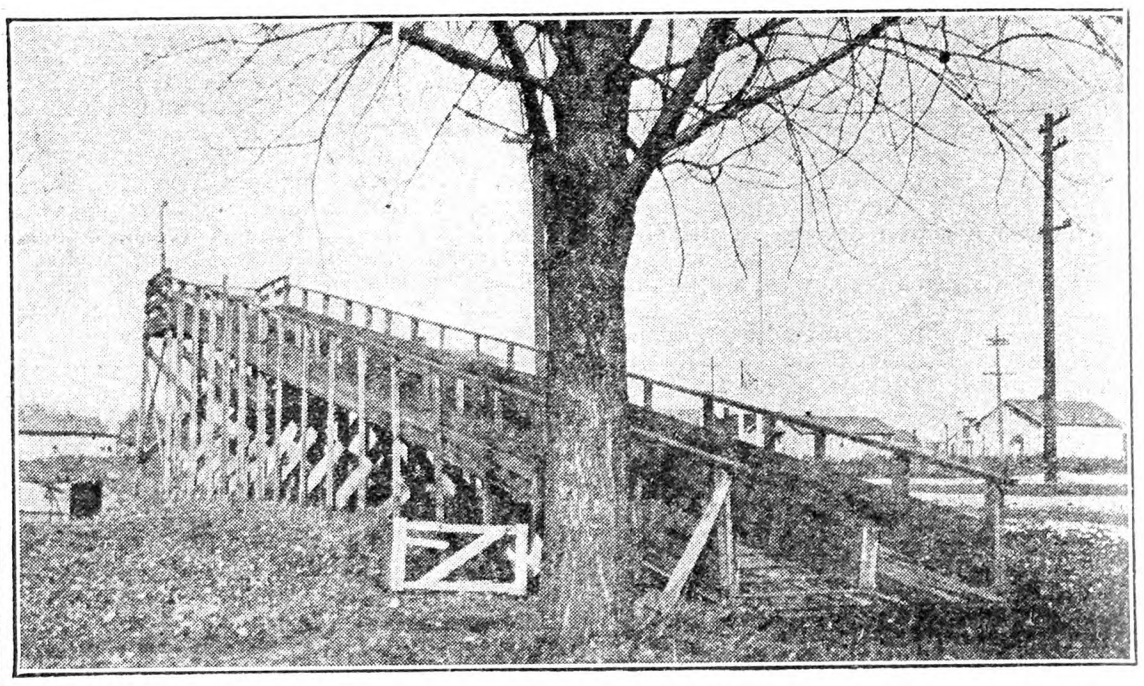
Fun As Well As Work on the Farm

Here's the plan of one farmer to keep his children contented on the farm. He provided sufficient amusement and exercise to fill in any spare time they might have from regular farm work. He had a flock of ten youngsters with no hill for them to slide on their sleds. So he built a big toboggan in one side of his large farm yard. This artificial slide connected a long slippery surface on the ground.

In the backyard he constructed a frame work with a cap from which dropped ropes and rings for a variety of trapeze performances.

On still another section of the home premises he caused to be erected a full set of appurtenances for basketball, including a pair of basket boards. These fixtures were all built of good lumber and then painted. The slide alone remains unpainted.

Around about are seen the evidences of a good farm well farmed. The boys do the work. The barn and other buildings are modernly built and painted, including a four-car garage sheltering that many power cars. All of the farm animals show good breeding.



A Farm Toboggan Slide

The name of this farmer is William B. Sebastian, his farm is on the Talcott road and forms a show place among the better farms of Cook Co., Ill.

J. L. GRAFF.

Error in Feeding

I would like to have someone tell me what was wrong with some of our baby chicks. We got 500 Barred Rocks, and they were the best we ever had. We started them on rolled oats and commercial starter with about 40 per cent dried buttermilk. After one week we gave them some chick grain and fresh well water, warm. Well got dry, then gave chicks soft water, and for two weeks the chicks did well. Then trouble started. Some started to sit down to eat, some were lame and dizzy. W. B.

New York.

I judge that your trouble came from overfeeding upon animal protein in the form of dried buttermilk. If you added this product to a mash that already contained sufficient protein, making it constitute 40 per cent of the whole mixture, you certainly overdid things. The addition of dried buttermilk to the amount of 40 per cent of the mash has been advocated by the California Experiment Station as a reventive of coccodiosis, the idea being to keep a large amount of milk sugar constantly flowing through the chick's digestive tract. Such heavy animal protein feeding can be continued but two or three weeks, or less, however, and the continued use of buttermilk in this amount is not advocated. M. B. D.

Poultry Lice; Fertility of Eggs

Will you let me know if it is advisable to use Black Leaf 40 as a prevention for lice? How long must I keep the roosters with the breeders before eggs are safe for hatching? I. F.

The use of Black Leaf 40 as a destroyer of body lice upon poultry is a new procedure that has endorsement where it has been tried, though it accomplishes its results in a rather remarkable way. Further and more general use will demonstrate its efficacy or lack of it under varied conditions. It is applied to the perches shortly before the fowls go to roost, a ribbon of the liquid being poured along the top of the perch. If it proves as generally efficient as blue ointment or sodium fluoride, it will undoubtedly displace these latter insecticides because of the ease with which it may be used.

One week for fowls of the lighter breeds; 10 days or more for the heavier birds are probably safe rules for insuring fertility of eggs after mating. Much depends upon circumstances in each case. With Leghorns, eggs have proven fertile within less than three days from mating; the majority of the eggs within four days, but such short periods would not be advisable where time of year, conditions of housing and yarding, etc., might make them altogether too short. The longer the time that can be given, the better.

M. B. D.

What Ailed the Hens?

Can you tell me what kind of disease my chickens had? Their heads swelled; were blind for a while and their toes fell off. They are walking on stubs. If I burn the grass around the brooder-house in the Spring will that kill the germs in the ground? Can I smoke my brooder-house out also in the Spring with old straw—just start it going and let it smoke? W. M.

New York.

Swollen heads and blindness usually indicate roup, though severe cases of chickenpox may cause similar conditions. Toes fall off when joints become diseased through some infection, possibly tuberculosis.

No, burning the grass will not destroy the germs that infest old ground long used by poultry. Even liming and plowing can do but little unless repeated for several seasons, giving the sun and air time to destroy disease germs in the soil, turned up and exposed to them. The longer that the ground is kept in continuous use, the more thoroughly saturated with disease it become and the longer it will require any measures to make it wholesome.

Burning old straw in the poultry house would certainly smoke it out; the chances of sending it up in smoke might be good. Smoke, however, will not disinfect a building, neither will the burning of sulphur under any conditions that are practicable in the ordinary poultry house. Cleaning with hoe and broom and painting or spraying the clean walls and floor with some efficient antiseptic solution is the only practical method of disinfection. Freshly-made whitewash comes next, and, in a thorough job, will follow cleaning and spraying. M. B. D.

Another Non-Molting Hen

In regard to the letter written by A. S., on page 101, I have an Ancona hen that is going on two years and has not molted yet. She is an excellent layer and the mother of my pullet that won first prize at the Rochester Poultry Show, 1929. THOMAS M. HAYES.

A FARMER who was much troubled by trespassers during the nutting season consulted with a botanical friend. The botanist furnished him with the technical name of the hazel, and the farmer placed the following notice at conspicuous points about his premises: "Trespassers, take warning! All persons entering this wood do so at their own risk, for, although common snakes are not often found, the Corylus Avellana abounds everywhere about here, and never gives warning of its presence." The place was unmolested that year, and the farmer gathered his crop in peace.—The Churchman.

Your Baby Chicks deserve *Oatmeal*, too

Give Them this Life-Saving, Strength-Building Nourishment contained in Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, a balanced ration prepared by The Quaker Oats Company

FRESH, pure oatmeal! Nothing better for little fellows' diet, as everybody knows.

And how you see it "work" when you put this wonderful food—properly prepared and blended—into baby chicks! What husky, healthy, ready-for-work or -market chickens you grow!

A Scientific Ration

Oatmeal, from sound choice grain is the base of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, a balanced ration in dry mash form that is made right in the same mills where Quaker cereals are prepared.

This famous ration was developed upon scientific findings and each year increases its popularity. It contains molasses (preventive of coccidiosis) and both cod liver oil and cod liver *meal.* Also, valuable proteins, important minerals, grains—all in exactly the proportions that scientific research and experiment have proved best.

It's All Feed—Every Bit

All of these select feedstuffs are ground to the proper texture for tiny, tender crops. They are thoroughly mixed by modern machines so that at every mouthful the baby chick gets "something of everything."

No picking apart; no waste; no foreign or inedible matter; just food—real nourishment—every bit of it.

What Cod Liver Meal Does

The cod liver meal seems to multiply the nourishment in other ingredients, keeps appetites keen, and helps to build strong, capable organs, better blood, and thus prevents anemia.

With all of its advantages, Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter is actually cheaper to use; costs less because it goes farther. It's easy and pleasant to handle; saves time and labor; ready for use just as it comes from the blue-and-white striped sack.

And easy to buy, too! Quaker dealers everywhere want a chance to show you how to turn your baby chicks into heavy-laying pullets or heavy-weighing meat birds. If you don't know your Quaker Dealer write us direct.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Oatmeal 626 Eggs — **Cornmeal** 72 Eggs

In a test conducted at Liberty Villa Farm, fifty pullets raised on oatmeal feeds produced 626 eggs in their first 28 days of egg record. Fifty pullets raised on the same rations—except for the substitution of cornmeal for oatmeal—produced 72 eggs in the same period. Oatmeal builds pullets of the laying type; well-developed, healthy birds that want to work.

Quaker
FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

NATIONAL "SUPER-BRED" CHICKS

500,000 SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS for 1929.
Insure next winter's poultry profits by ordering NATIONAL "SUPER-BRED" CHICKS NOW.

We breed and hatch 13 of the leading breeds. Send for our FREE illustrated catalog with prices on our utility and special mated chicks. All chicks sent prepaid. We guarantee 100% delivery of good lively chicks. Member of International Baby Chick Association. You will save money by writing us now.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 406 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

Prices Lower than Usual

PRODUCTION BRED LINE CHICKS

Egg-bred chicks from high-production ancestry. Nine profitable varieties, carefully bred and selected for many years. Customers report complete satisfaction. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Free catalog sent on request.

Send only $1 down. We will ship your chicks on date specified C. O. D. Avoid disappointment by reserving your shipping date now. Breeders which produce Nye Brothers' chicks have free farm range.

Fostoria Hatchery, Nye Brothers, Owners, Dept. 17, Fostoria, Ohio

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$12.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns	12.00
Barred Rocks—Wm. Nace's Select	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00
Mixed or Broiler Chicks	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. 25 chicks add 2c. 50 chicks add 1c. Full count. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

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Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

MEADOW BROOK CHICKS

MARCH and APRIL PRICES

S. C. W. LEGHORNS ....12½c each
BARRED ROCKS .....14c each
R. I. REDS.....16c each

SPECIAL MATINGS
S. C. W. LEGHORNS.....18c each

We prepay postage and guarantee safe delivery. Order direct from this ad. or send for folder.

OUR MOTTO:
"A square deal to all."
29th Season

MEADOW BROOK POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Stockton, New Jersey

S. C. W. Leghorns
Bd. Rocks - R. I. Reds

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Send for low price list and booklet, describing our farm, stock, etc. Our Tancred Strain Leghorns are as good as the best. Eighteen years in the chick and chicken business.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
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BRAMBLE'S HIGH QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rox, Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, Mixed

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13 Leading Varieties—White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Speckled Sussex, Buff Orpingtons.

$9.00 per hundred and up.

Free Catalog and Price List.

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Carefully selected two-year-old hens mated to exceptionally well developed cockerels, direct from the Tancred Farms, near the Pacific Coast. Guaranteed 250 to 285 egg strain. Ask for folder.

PRICES OF BABY CHICKS—POSTPAID
25—$3.75, 50—$7.25, 100—$14.00, 500—$67.50

STANDARD BREEDING FARMS
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Ferris Strain W. Leghorn Chix

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. Having long, deep rectangular bodies, the kind the commercial egg farmer wants. For the past 3 years three-fourth of our chicks were purchased by these men, they know a good hen when they see her. Write us for our literature, it is free.

PRICES: $12.00 per 100, $57.50—500, $110—1000.

CHIX JUNIATA POULTRY FARM
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ASHBERY'S

TANCRED STRAIN (DIRECT) CERTIFIED AND SUPERVISED
LARGE SIZE. HIGH PRODUCTION.
BIG HUSKY CHICKS. FREE CIRCULAR.
H. C. ASHBERY & SON BOX-R SODUS, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. L., Wyckoff Strain	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

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B. W. D. Tested White Leghorns

Cockerels and Baby Chicks from Pedigreed and Certified Hens. Largest flock of Certified Hens in State for two years. R. O. P. record hen 307 eggs for year, 330 for laying period. GABRIEL'S LEGHORN FARM, Odessa, N. Y.

New England Bred Leghorns

The Largest Specialty White Leghorn Farms in the eastern states distribute a 64-page illustrated Year Book —free—to poultry keepers east of the Mississippi.

Gives housing, trapnesting, pedigreeing, breeding and feeding plans; our 35 years' experience has proved successful, and reasons why we can sell Chicks guaranteed to be more profitable than any other you can buy.

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Superior Quality

White Leghorn Chicks from Officially Supervised breeders, B. W. D. tested. 250-egg blood in our matings. This stock will give you a high producing flock of pullets next fall when eggs are high. Also Quality Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. Hatching Eggs, Day-old Chicks, Started Chicks, 10-12-week-old W. Leghorn Pullets. Our prices are low for the quality we offer. Write for free interesting catalog which gives all facts.

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Our chicks from cockerels with two generations 300-egg blood, all our breeders N. J. Certified, blood tested. R. O. P. chicks from famous contest hens for sale. Free catalog and service letters.

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CHICKS OF QUALITY

In Lots of....	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE.

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The Dependable Plant. Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

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$15.00 per hun. 10% deposit required on all orders.
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Breeders on Our Farm
Wyckoff Leghorns
5,000 Chicks Weekly

BARGAIN PRICE $18.00 PER HUNDRED

Ten per cent with order, balance C. O. D. Refund if ordering dates are filled. Special—200 chicks weekly from pedigreed matings. Price on request.

Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.

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Baby Chicks

Purebreds—R. I. Reds, B. P. Rocks, Brown Leghorns; selected layers, farm flocks. White Leghorn, 2 year hens and pedigreed cocks. Mrs. Frank Meier, Meier Pineknoll Farm, Noxon Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00
S. C. W. L Tancred Strain	3.50	6.50	12.00
Assorted Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks

High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed at **$16.00** per 100; **$47.00** per 300; **$77.00** per 500; **$150** per 1000, 10% books order. Catalog free.

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PETERSIME electrically hatched pure bred, Rocks, Reds, Wh. Leghorns. Catalog. Garber Hatchery, Harrisonburg, Va.

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HOLLYWOOD STRAIN

Leaders in egg production	100	500	1000
UTILITY FLOCKS	$12.00	$58.75	$115
SPECIAL MATING	18.00	85.00	

Satisfaction guaranteed. ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Penna

When to Feed Chicks

Some poultry specialists say that 48 hours is the longest time that baby chicks should be withheld from feed; others say 72 hours. M. S.
Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Poultrymen differ in this, as in other details of chick management, and it must be remembered that chicks are live animals, able to accommodate themselves to a certain extent to unfavorable conditions. This makes the laying down of hard and fast laws impossible; the chick is likely to disregard some of them.

The reason for delay in feeding a newly hatched chick is that it draws into its body before leaving the shell the yolk of the egg from which it was hatched. This yolk serves as its first food. To add more before this is digested would be simply to overload the digestive organs. This provision for the early nourishment of young birds, giving them time to gain strength and activity before being obliged to depend upon a mother or their own efforts for food, is one of the most remarkable in nature. As this yolk will suffice for 72 hours of life, it is not necessary to feed before the expiration of that time.

Chicks, as they come from the incubator or nest, vary in age, however, and what would be 72 hours for some would be much longer for others. Probably the best rule for feeding a flock of youngsters is to say from 48 to 72 hours from time of leaving incubator or nest, not setting a definite time limit that could not apply alike to those first hatched and those last to leave the shell. M. B. D.

Handling Small Flock

I have 16 Barred Plymouth Rocks and the pullets are just starting to lay. What is a good ration, not fattening, to feed them? I have been feeding them hot mash in the morning and corn. Should I leave dry mash in front of them all day, or is the wet mash enough in the morning? I want to feed them right so they will keep up their egg production. Are raw potato skins all right to feed them, or should they be cooked first? They are in their Winter quarters now; if a warm day comes is it all right to let them in the yard? A. F.

If you keep but 16 birds, you can hardly afford to mix a mash yourself, and will find it more satisfactory to purchase one of the good commercial brands that are doubtless sold in your town. Cracked corn or corn and wheat in equal proportions, or any proportions you choose, say two of corn and one of wheat, will make a hard grain ration to go with any mash. You may take your choice of feeding a moist, not wet, mash daily or keeping the mash, dry, always before the flock. You are more apt to overfeed if you give a wet mash, and most poultrymen prefer to keep a hopper of dry mash before the birds, giving a small amount of hard grain in the morning and all that the flock will eat before they go to roost at night.

Probably a few more eggs can be secured by hand-feeding a moist mash, as the flock will eat more, but dry mash feeding is more safe in some respects. The birds will not eat too much of it. But you must keep water always before the flock or they will not eat enough.

Raw potato skins or raw potatoes in moderate quantity are all right, though inferior to such raw vegetables as cabbage or beets. I should prefer to keep the pullets indoors if they have ample room and open windows to keep their quarters well lighted and dry, but they may be given liberty to go in and out if you like. R. I. Red pullets should weigh about 4½ lbs., cockerels 7, at eight months. M. B. D.

Cornstalks in Manure

Is there anything to put on stalks in the barnyard to make them rot so they will be all right to haul out in the Spring for manure? W. L. Q.

It is practically impossible by any method we know to get these long stalks rotted in shape so that they will handle well in the manure unless they can be left for at least two years. Of course this is not ordinarily a practicable thing. The fiber in these stalks is so long and strong that it will not rot in a year. The best plan where it can be done is to cut these stalks up with a machine. In that way they work up with other manure and can be handled without difficulty even though not fully rotted.

We have known cases where farmers who had no stalk-cutting machine have put a large block on and where the stalks are thrown down and chopped into three or four lengths with a broadax. This may seem like a strange thing to do, but it is really very helpful, and does not take very much time. Of course it is necessary to have two men to handle it.

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Building Poultry House

What suggestion would you give in building a chicken house to house about 200 hens? We were thinking of building one of cement blocks; would there be any difference of ventilating it and what would you suggest? P. M. M.

Pennsylvania.

I would suggest a building 25 feet square, with straw loft, open front and door facing the south, a fixed window in both east and west sides for extra light, perches in the rear and concrete floor. To be built of either concrete blocks or wood as expense and personal taste dictate. If you wish specifications for such a building, ask the Missouri State College of Agriculture at Columbia, Mo., for their bulletin upon the Missouri type of poultry house. M. B. D.

Broiler and Capon Profits

Prof. H. S. Gutteridge, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, reports the following experiment with the object of discovering whether broilers sold at 11 weeks old or capons sold at 27 weeks old paid the greater profit. The test also compared the profit on Leghorns with the profit on Plymouth Rocks, both as broilers and as capons. As suggested below, much depends on whether the poultryman has space sufficient to keep the birds over 27 weeks. The subject is a most interesting one to farmers and to those who hatch baby chicks for sale.

In an endeavor to determine the practicability of caponizing both Barred Rock and Leghorn cockerels and carrying them over until the Christmas market, an experiment was carried on at the Poultry Division of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. One pen of forty Barred Rocks and one of 40 White Leghorns, caponized at ten weeks of age were contrasted with pens of cockerels at the same age and carried under similar conditions. It was found that the value of the Leghorns as broilers (11 weeks) was 22 cents, and of the Barred Rocks 49 cents. The cost of feed was roughly 15 cents per bird, leaving a profit over cost of feed of 7 cents and 34 cents respectively, an amount not sufficient in the case of the Leghorn cockerels, to offset the cost of labor, depreciation, equipment, etc. The prices allowed were 15 cents and 25 cents per pound for the light and heavy breeds respectively, these being the ruling prices paid in Ontario during the past season.

On the other hand, the value of these same birds as capons at 27 weeks of age was $1.48 and $2.73 per bird respectively. The feed cost per bird was 55 cents for Leghorns and 78 cents for Barred Rocks, leaving a profit over cost of feed of 93 cents and $1.95 per bird respectively.

The values allowed for capons were 35 cents per pound for Leghorns and 40 cents per pound for Barred Rocks, being the actual quoted prices of a large Montreal produce firm. By deducting the profit over the cost of feed as broilers the total profit over feed and over the amount obtainable by selling as broilers is found to be 86 cents for the Leghorns and $1.61 for Barred Rocks.

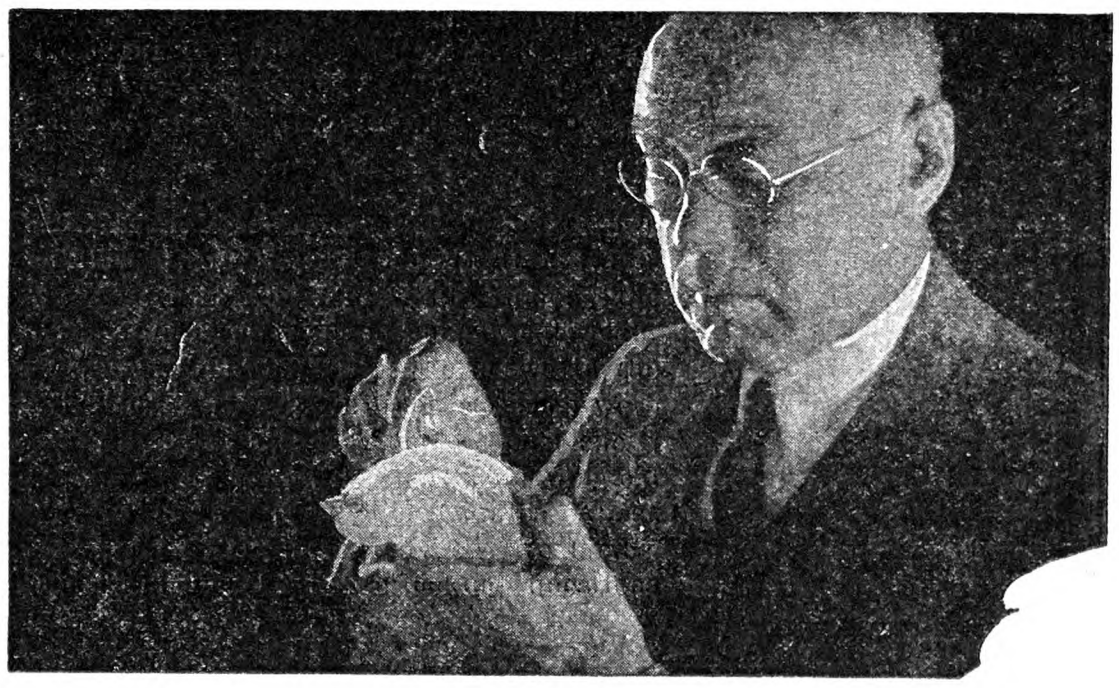
In view of the above figures it is for the individual poultry keeper to decide whether it would be profitable to caponize or to cater to the broiler market. It is a matter of choosing between a profit over cost of feed of 7 cents per bird as broilers, or 86 cents per bird as capons in the case of the Leghorns and between 34 cents and $1.61 in the case of the Barred Rocks, taking into consideration the amount of land required, the labor expended, the depreciation on buildings and equipment and any other costs incidental to carrying the birds over to be marketed as capons.

Vent Bleeding

Could you tell us the cause and remedy for the vent turning out and bleeding on chickens and later causing death? They seem very fat. The feed consists of wheat, corn and oats, also a commercial laying mash. Have been laying about 50 per cent for the past two months. H. W. H.

Pennsylvania.

This trouble most frequently occurs in pullets that are laying heavily in the Spring and in which the oviduct and other egg producing organs seem unable to stand the strain of this stimulated production. Large eggs and very likely some inflammation of the parts are probably directly responsible for the final eversion of the vent and bleeding. Less stimulating rations and more green stuff, and perhaps also an occasional dose of Epsom salts, 1 lb. to each 100 birds, in a wet mash, should help to avoid the trouble, but, of course, might also be expected to cut down production somewhat. Modern flocks of pullets are apt to be forced to the limit of production through the Winter through the use of meat and other high protein foods and it is not strange that many of them show themselves unable to stand up under the strain. M. B. D.



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(*Signed*) "A. M. BALTIHASER, "Shoemakersville, Pa."

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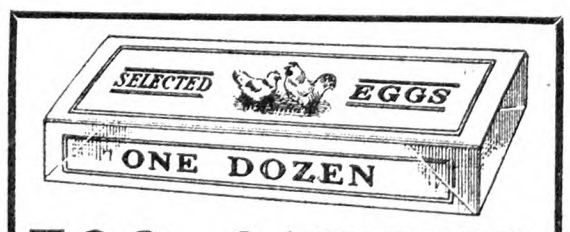

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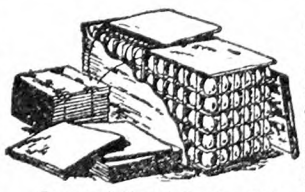

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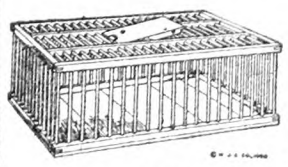

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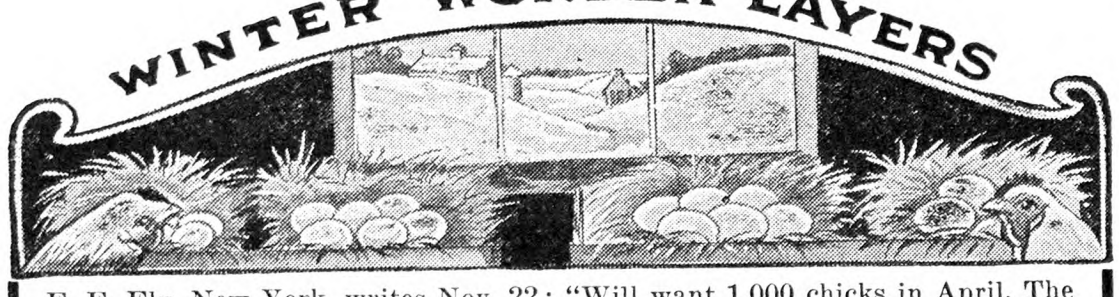

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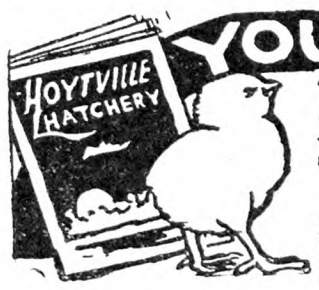

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Passaic County, N. J., Egg Contest

This is carried on at Paterson, N. J., by the New Jersey State Experiment Station. There are 100 pens each containing 10 birds. In the following report for week ending January 30, the first column represents production for the week, and the second, total to date.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
R. C. Cobb, Mass	49	616
A. C. Jones, Del	38	234
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	38	438
Valley Brook Farm, N. J.	35	356
Towanda Hatchery, Pa	27	288
Towanda Hatchery, Pa	23	272
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
Wilburtha Pltry Farm, N. J.	25	217
S. C. R. I. REDS		
Charlescote Farm, Mass	55	679
Darfelt's Pltry Farm, N. J.	34	391
J. Scott Eckhart, N. J.	29	183
A. D. Gilbert, N. J.	32	310
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	29	317
Parmenter's Farm, Mass	46	643
Pinecrest Orchards, Mass	35	685
Wene's Chick Farms, N. J.	29	267
R. C. R. I. REDS		
Martin H. Post, N. J.	32	345
LIGHT BRAHMAS		
Gilbert's Light Brahmas, N. J.	..	6
JERSEY BLACK GIANTS		
Marcy Farms, N. J.	38	300
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS		
Ovo Pltry Farm, N. J.	14	132
Elden E. Cooley, N. J.	15	202
Theodore R. Apgar, N. J.	14	193
C. W. Augenstein, N. J.	32	253
Frank M. Barr, N. J.	20	292
Bayview Pltry Farm, N. J.	4	267
Broad View Farm, N. J.	22	371
C. W. Brown, N. J.	45	311
Butler Pltry Farm, N. J.	31	357
Pompton Av.W.E. Farm, N. J.	44	482
Howard Conklin, N. J.	18	247
Conklin Bros., N. J.	29	336
Darfelt's Pltry Farm, N. J.	28	291
A. De Marco, N. J.	19	342
Dembro Pltry Farm, N. J.	38	414
Garry De Young, N. J.	30	332
Garry De Young, N. J.	16	350
W. A. Downs, Mich	32	459
W. C. Eckard, Mich	24	369
W. C. Eckard, Mich	17	368
Eigenrauch Farms, Inc., N. J.	34	453
Grasmere Pltry Farm, N. J.	26	153
Feinderf Farm, N. J.	35	552
George B. Ferris, Mich	32	363
Fox & Son Pltry Farm, N. J.	42	579
Fox & Son Pltry Farm, N. J.	51	722
Frederick H. Gaskell, N. J.	27	337
Gibbs W. Hatchery, Mich	22	461
Greenbrook Farm, N. J.	14	213
Rox Pltry Farm, N. J.	30	517
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich	30	397
Red Bridge Pltry Farm, N. Y.	28	449
Buckridge Pltry Farm, Pa	25	351
M. M. Himwich, N. J.	10	365
Hollywood Pltry Farm, Wash.	25	417
Johnson's Pltry Farm, N. J.	39	439
Laurel Locks Farms, Pa	26	266
Kosterbader Bros., N. J.	20	263
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	37	317
Roy A. Keute, N. Y.	20	122
Kwality Farm, N. J.	52	555
Edgar McElwain, Ohio	30	331
Oakwood Pltry Farm, N. J.	12	135
Mayhill Pltry Farm, Ind	11	265
T. H. Mettler, N. J.	17	372
Emil Miller, N. J.	28	264
J. Mason Mills, N. J.	29	251
C. R. Misner, Pa	27	366
Novins Pltry Farm, N. J.	49	533
Irving L. Owen, N. J.	28	168
Grove Lawn Pltry Farm, N. J.	30	329
Paul P. Parker, N. J.	23	298
Pearl Pltry Farm, N. J.	39	407
George A. Pearce, N. J.	32	485
Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa	24	406
Hall Bros., Conn	24	433
S. Olsen, N. J.	38	458
Rentzel's Leghorn Farms, Pa.	33	373
Rowley's Farm, N. Y.	24	360
Scherer Bros., N. J.	39	474
Smiley Farms, Mich	21	461
Table Rock Dairy Farm, N. Y.	20	438
Taylor Bros., Pa	34	430
Toms River C.P.A., N. J.	37	570
P. T. Kistler, Pa	40	626
C. H. Trambles, N. J.	39	397
Cedarhurst Pltry Farm, N. J.	45	519
United Pltry Farm, N. J.	41	485
M. Vogel's Pltry Farm, N. J.	23	366
Bellewood Pltry Farm, N. J.	30	404
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y.	4	91
Sunrise Pltry Farm, N. J.	44	313
Wene's Chick Farms, N. J.	27	238
Westchester Pltry Farms, N. Y.	38	494
Willgerodt Bros., N. J.	39	425
Whitegg Farm, N. J.	44	581
White Hen B. Farm, N. J.	19	381
White Hen B. Farm, N. J.	20	373
Woodmere Pltry Farm, N. J.	37	428
William A. Yahn, N. J.	28	535
Sunrise Pltry Farm, N. J.	29	327
MOTTLED HOUDANS		
Skylands Farm, N. Y.	18	87

Emaciated Pullets

Some R. I. Red pullets, incubator chickens, were light weight when bought. They eat heartily. I am feeding corn and oats (and ground oats with worm powders lately). They remain poor, legs give out, and there is no weight at all to ailing ones, which die after a while. These are confined in henhouse, but plenty of room. Some of my own that were on range in Summer got that way one at a time. What is the trouble? S. M. L.

The emaciation of these pullets indi-

HUBBARD R.I.Red FARMS CHICKS

8000 Breeding Reds on our own Farms with 12 years of disease-free, well-bred ancestry back of each bird has made Hubbard Farms chicks famous for vigor, sure-life, heavy production of large eggs. Every bird State Tested for B. W. D. Free catalog gives full information about our Farms and profit-making chicks.

HUBBARD FARMS
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PINECREST ORCHARDS
Strain, S. C. Rhode Island Reds
BABY CHICKS
State-Tested—Trapnested—Pedigreed

Every breeder is a carefully selected bird with the pure blood of the Pinecrest Orchard strain of generation upon generation coursing through their veins. Birds with the lay bred into them. Each year our entire stock is State-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. We own and operate one of the largest S. C. R. I. Red breeding plants in New England. Send for circular and prices.

SCOTT POULTRY FARM
BOX 92 GROTON, MASS.

BABY CHICKS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Trapnested 21st YEAR *Pedigreed*

Every breeder in our flock is a carefully selected bird—Blood-tested, free of White Diarrhoea and carries high record contest blood—Birds with the lay bred into them.

THE CHICKS now hatching every week are strong and livable Customers growing 96% and more. They make quick profitable broilers and wonderful layers. A few choice breeding cockerels to spare. Now booking on 10 week Pullets.

Catalog on request

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Box R Attleboro, Mass.

18 Years
REDBIRD FARM
BABY CHICKS

Hatched from our own 260-egg strain of S. C. R. I. Reds, famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Our 4,000 breeders averaged 60% for December and 65% for January.

LARGEST RED FARM IN NEW ENGLAND

Each year our entire stock is state tested for B. W. D.—trapnested, bloodline, disease free. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

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Priced for the producer of market eggs. B. W. D. free by state test. All eggs set average 25-26 oz.

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Eggs, Chicks and Breeding Stock
State Supervised and Blood-Tested.
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R. I. Red Chicks DARK RED COLOR. Sired by 200-Egg Males. SUNNYACRES, Pascoag, R. I.

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8 weeks, $1.25. 3 months, $1.60. 4 months, $1.90. Express Paid. On 20 or more within 250 miles.
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BLOOD-TESTED **BARRED ROCK CHICKS**
Low prices. Write for special discount on early orders and 500 lots. Healthy stock; good layers. Hatches weekly.
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FRANCAIS—ROCKS, LEGHORNS, AUSTRALORPS. Winners at Storrs, Farmingdale and Illinois Contests. Breeding Pens, Cockerels, Chicks, Hatching Eggs. Jules F. Francais, Westhampton Beach, L. I., N. Y.

White Plymouth Rocks Exclusively Eggs and Chicks from carefully selected 2-yr.-old birds. Reasonably priced. We aim to please. Harry R. Costen, Waterloo Poultry Farm, Princess Anne, Md.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

cates that they are suffering from some chronic disease, very possibly coccidiosis or tuberculosis. Upon opening one or two of the dead birds you may find enlarged and distended cæca (blind guts) that show coccidiosis or the small nodules in liver or other organs that indicate tuberculosis. It is not likely that anything can be done for the sick birds that still survive, and they may be a menace to the health of others with which they run.

M. B. D.

Poor Results from Pullets

I have about 100 Rhode Island Red pullets which were hatched last April. They were hatched from pullet eggs and the roosters were young. I bought them (roosters) on account of being an exceptionally large type. These pullets began laying the last of October and have laid no more than 14 eggs, and now are decreasing in their production, but show no signs of molting. They seem very active and appear to be in very good condition. I put them in the lightest end of the henhouse, and have more room than my yearling hens. The yearling hens are fed the same as the pullets, only we give pullets more milk. The hens are laying well. What do you think is the cause of my pullets not laying better? Could it be because the breeding stock were pullets and young roosters, or could it be the cross? L. C. M.

Breeding from pullets is not considered good practice when older fowls are available. The objections are that the pullets lay smaller eggs and that the chicks hatched from them are smaller when hatched and do not make up the difference when full grown. More than that, a pullet has not had opportunity to demonstrate its vitality and productivity over as long a period and cannot be as certainly known to be worthy of a place in the breeding pen. Nevertheless, pullets may produce as good stock as older hens and need not be discarded as breeders when it seems necessary to use them. The fact that your present flock does not lay as well as it should need not be ascribed to its being of pullet and cockerel hatch; there are probably other reasons not apparent from your letter. It is an excellent plan to use males from trap-nested stock that are known to have high producing ancestors upon the dam's side. Productivity is believed to be transmitted through the male, making it of especial importance that the head of the flock should possess good ancestry. Other conditions than egg records of the female side should be considered, however; size, vigor, temperament, condition and trueness to type are also important. With males of known value, your present flock that has not produced well may make a very satisfactory breeding pen after inferior birds have been removed. If, however, their failure to lay well is due to their breeding, rather than to some accidental cause, it may not be wise to perpetuate them. M. B. D.

Feeding Broilers

I would like to have M. B. D. tell a home-mixed dry mash for fattening and growing broilers, heavy breeds. R. F.

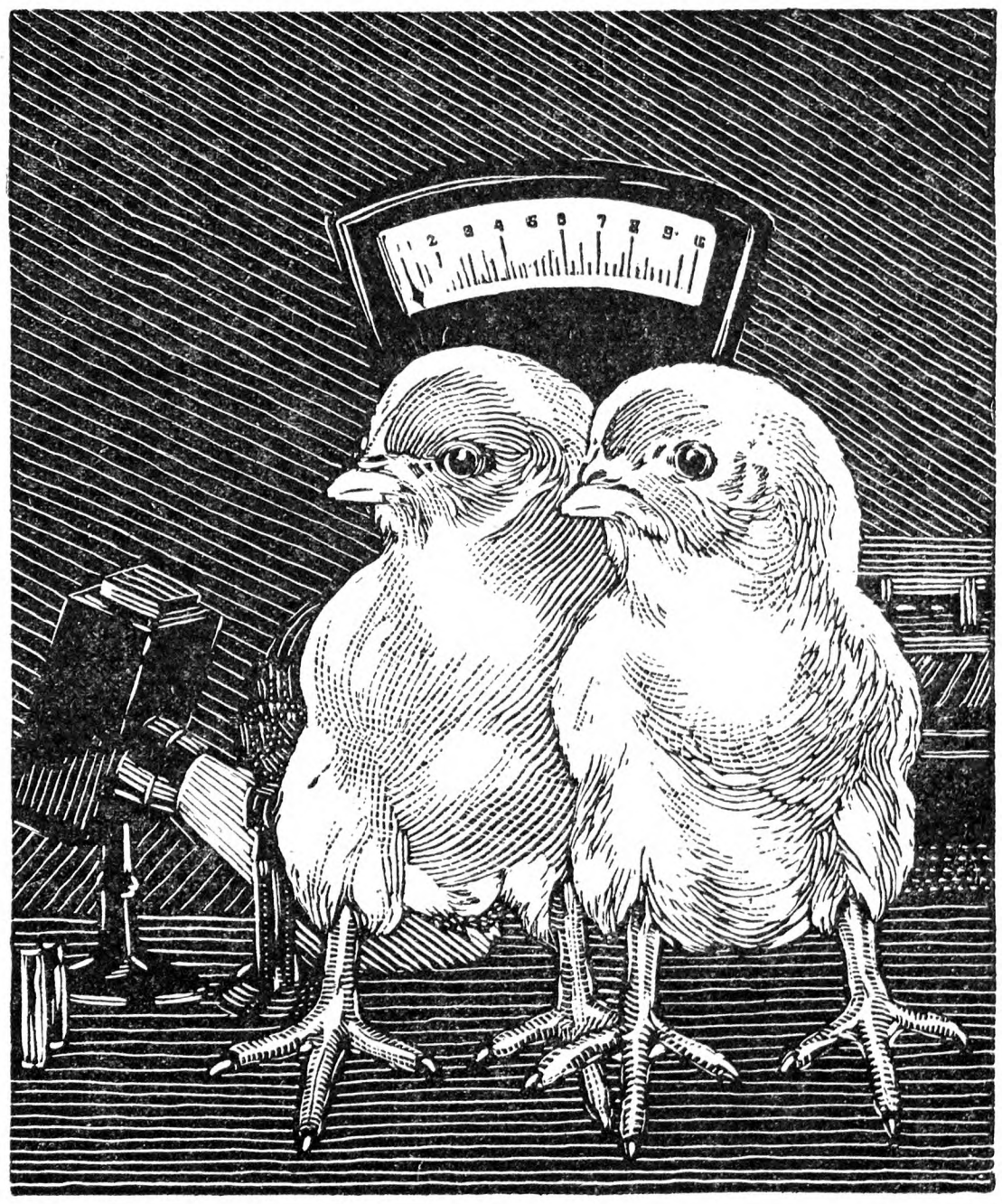
Chicks intended for market as broilers should be given the feeds used for growing those to be kept as layers up to within 10 days to two weeks of marketing time. They are then given specially fattening food for finishing. Any good chick ration may be used: there is a multitude of forumlas, differing little if any in actual value. The Cornell chick mash is simple and the ingredients can be purchased for home mixing in almost any locality. It consists of 30 lbs. yellow cornmeal, 20 lbs. wheat bran, 15 lbs. flour wheat middlings, 10 lbs. finely ground heavy oats, or, lacking these, an additional 30 lbs. of the cornmeal, 10 lbs. ground meat scrap of high grade, 5 lbs. of bonemeal, 10 lbs. of dried milk (dry skimmilk or buttermilk) and ½ lb. of fine salt. The dried milk may be omitted when liquid milk is given the chicks. Cracked corn or wheat, or both, are fed as hard grains with this mash.

A fattening ration to be fed for about two weeks before marketing to the birds that have been confined to pens may consist of 50 lbs. cornmeal, 20 lbs. white wheat middlings, 10 lbs. ground heavy oats and 20 lbs. meat scrap. This may be mixed thin with water. If milk is available, the meat scrap should be omitted and liquid milk used to make the batter. This fattening ration should be trough fed and discontinued before the birds go "off feed." M. B. D.

So that your chicks Can Live

ONE of the most interesting sights at Purina Mills is row after row of tiny jars in the Research Laboratory. In each jar is preserved the brief life history of a baby chick.

In one experiment Purina chemists have examined 21,500 baby chicks to discover what causes the dread nutritional diseases that wipe out half of America's baby chick population each year. And now every visitor to Purina Mills can see with his own eyes the story laid bare by the chemist—a story that proves 21,500 times the need of proper feeding.



It is because of such scientific experiments that two Purina-fed baby chicks live and grow where only one average chick survives. It is because Purina Poultry Chows are mixed by men who know that you can save at least 90 per cent of all your chicks this spring by feeding from the checkerboard bag.

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Sold at the stores with the checkerboard sign in the United States and Canada.

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Poultry—Cows—Calves—Hogs Steers—Sheep—Horses

Old Pickard Farm LARGEST BREEDERS OF BARRED ROCKS IN THE WORLD

Leading all heavy breeds at Storrs. Average production last year at Vineland, 243 eggs per bird. Get my new circular and learn how you can make *more money with Rocks.*

HATCHING EGGS and CHICKS Weekly hatches. Flock matings bred for profit. Pedigree matings unsurpassed. "The Invincible Rocks of New England." Please mention this paper.

ROBERT C. COBB, West Concord, Mass.

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Bred for Livability, Eggs and Profit

All Jarvis Chicks are bred from Vigorous, Healthy, High Production Business Bred Stock. Tested and free from disease. Every bird long, deep bodied production type. Leghorns of the Improved Barron English-Hollywood and Beall-Tancred breeding. Jarvis Barred Rocks are of a blending of proven high producing blood lines.

Both Jarvis White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are rich in the blood of 250 to 300-egg foundation blood lines—blood of the World's Highest Egg Record Winners. No forced stock used for breeding. All houses, birds and incubators kept in clean, sanitary condition, insuring freedom from disease. Our breeding methods assure you of Strong, Healthy, Livable Chicks of Highest Production Quality that grow quick and pay big profits. Guaranteed good quality. Hatches every day. Low Priced. Prompt shipments. 100% live delivery, guaranteed of strong, sturdy, healthy chicks. Our 16th year producing high quality chicks. It will pay you to write for our large illustrated catalogue and prices. Address nearest plant.

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Box O, Berlin, Maryland and Frankford, Del.
Largest breeders and hatchers of White Leghorns and Barred Rocks on the Eastern Shore.

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10 EXTRA CHICKS On orders booked before March 15th, we give 10 Chicks extra with each 100 ordered.

When we say RELIABLE—we mean RELIABLE in every way. Breeding stock of highest quality of 19 years of careful development. Special attention paid to health of flocks, and records kept. Catalog Free—Chicks Sent C.O.D. If You Wish.

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"LIVE AND LAY"

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
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GENUINE WEATHERPROOF UNBREAKABLE

FLEX-O-GLASS Pat. Pen. T.M. Reg.

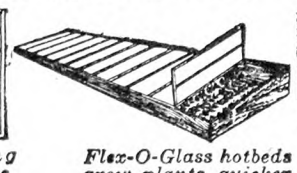
3, 5 & 10 yard Cuttings—At Half Price—GUARANTEED

POSTPAID NOW ONLY 29¢ A SQUARE YARD 36 inches wide

For 10 yards or more (*formerly* 50c a yard)

Extra eggs or chicks saved pay for this Flex-O-Glass Scratch Shed in a few days.

Ideal for enclosing porches, health rooms, covering screen doors, etc.



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Easily nailed on barn, chickencoop, hog house and garage windows.

Here's your chance to buy genuine Flex-O-Glass, the best, strongest, most durable Ultra-Violet Ray filter made, for half its regular price. Here's your chance to put Flex-O-Glass in your poultry house windows, hot beds, on your screen porches and screen doors or to replace glass windows in your house, garage or barn—at a big saving. The Flex-O-Glass offered at 29c a yard is fresh and new, fully guaranteed in every way. The only difference between this and the Flex-O-Glass sold at twice the price is the length. Comes only in 3, 5 and 10-yard lengths which are the left overs from longer cuttings from our standard rolls. The supply is limited. Order today!

ACT NOW—SAVE MONEY

Don't wait! Don't hesitate! Our stock of these 3, 5 and 10-yard lengths at 29c a yard is limited. Order now while the supply lasts. Enclose check or money order for number of yards wanted. We pay the postage on 10 yards or more. If your order totals less than 10 yards add 3c per yard for postage. Your money back if not satisfied. 24-hour service. Free book, "Prevention of Poultry Diseases," comes with your order.

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Lets in Healthful Ultra-Violet Rays

Keeps baby chicks warm and healthy indoors. Prevents rickets (weak legs) diseases and deaths. Gives hens June sunshine full of egg-making Ultra-Violet Rays, all winter long, while prices are high. Makes plants grow much stronger and faster when used in place of glass on hot beds. Transforms porch into a warm, dry, sunlit health-room in which to work, read, rest—or ideal children's winter playroom. Saves fuel and doctor bills. **Approved by thousands of users and all leading authorities.** Just cut with shears and nail on ordinary window frames. Lasts for years.

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Find enclosed $.....for which send me.....yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. If I am not absolutely satisfied after using the Flex-O-Glass 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

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MAGIC BROODER

Every Feature Practical Great Fuel Saver

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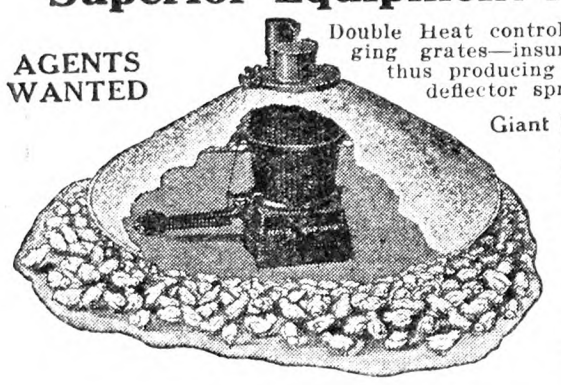
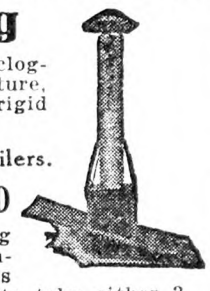
AGENTS WANTED



Double Heat control, gas chamber, coal feed, non-clogging grates—insure pure air and even temperature, thus producing strong, vigorous chicks. Extra rigid deflector spreads heat evenly.

Giant Magic unequalled for raising broilers.



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18TH YEAR breeding White Leghorns for size, vigor and heavy production of large White EGGS. 8,000 LAYERS are housed on our farm.

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100% satisfactory arrival on the exact date we promise shipment. Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm.

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Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

Not just a hatchery, but a real Breeding Farm of 100 acres.
Careful management, finest possible equipment, and years of experience guarantee you a better, more profitable chick.
State tested annually for B. W. D. Free circular.

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LONE OAK POULTRY FARM "S.C.W. LEGHORNS" BABYLON, L.I. N.Y.

LONE OAK POULTRY FARM

A breeding farm where nothing but our own production and rearing is sold.

CHICKS OF KNOWN ABILITY

Breeders used this season were sired by males whose dams' production records ranged from 200-278 eggs. This same blood is being intensified still more in the present flock matings. Make sure of the production ability of your future flock by securing chicks from these choice matings.

Choice breeding cockerels, priced right

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"Peerless" Chicks C·O·D·

Send $1 per 100 with order. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Let us supply you with our big, strong Peerless Chicks from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled and contain the blood of such leading strains as—Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, Thompson, Fishel, etc. They are real money makers.

Prices—Post Paid, 100% Live Arrival—	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
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A Farmer's Opinions

A Good State Farm.—One of the most fertile and workable farms that I have seen in a long time is the 333-acre tract on which the State Institute of Applied Agriculture is located near Farmingdale, Long Island. Students there have an exceptional opportunity of learning how to do field, orchard, garden, greenhouse, poultry, dairy, machine shop and stock-judging work. They learn by doing.

A Useful School.—Meadowlarks are wintering on the institute farm, and in the greenhouse crickets were cheerily musical when I entered it with Director H. B. Knapp, to see evidences of the ability and skill of students in handling flowering plants under glass. The main buildings are substantial and well-appointed. The school is in session throughout the year, during which about 300 students are registered. Less than 100 boys about 19 years old, and a few young women are in residence now, doing their work earnestly and well. They are better fed, housed and supervised than students in large universities. Room, board and a limited laundry service cost them $36 a month. Each student pays a $10 recreation fee per year. A few students work out a part of their expenses.

An Assembly Period.—Members of the faculty and the students assembled in the gymnasium at 11:15 on the day of my visit. Some hymns were sung well, to a piano accompaniment; announcements were made; Director Knapp read a pertinent lesson from the Old Testament; the Lord's Prayer was said in unison; Auld Lang Syne was sung, and a short talk made. In response to questions, three students said that they owned farms, and would return to them upon the completion of their course. One of the trio was a woman with a foreign accent. Most of the other students in the hall said that they intended to rent or buy farms in the East and engage in farming. Several overseas countries, as well as Long Island and the metropolitan area, are represented by students in the Institute.

Boys from Farms and Cities.—At this school, as at all other institutions offering courses in agriculture, many students are from cities and towns. They know nothing about farm work and farm life. On the average, their grades are as creditable as those of farm-reared boys. The latter, one suspects, are likely to experience difficulty in temporarily forgetting or "unlearning" what they know about farming before they can work up a keen interest in a new idea or different farm practice that is taught in the classroom or demonstrated outdoors. City boys are said to excel the farm boys in getting at the economic or business angles of their subjects. Book-keeping probably has been impressed upon the minds of city boys by their parents. Will it pay? How can costs be reduced? What are the facts of practical experience? These are typical of the questions in which city boys at the Institute express a lively interest. Farming, as they see it, is a business; farming, as farm-reared boys know it, is a way of living and an occupation. City boys may learn more than farm boys at an agricultural school, but they will have much more to learn when they engage in farming.

In the Machine Shop.—In the farm mechanics building I saw a set of heavy, good-looking andirons that were recently made by two students. Answering my question, D. Robert MacDougall, the shop instructor, said that one boy completed his job two days ahead of the other. The irons would classify as identical twins, however. They were made of junk piping and scrap iron. All kinds of tools and equipment for blacksmithing and carpentry are available to the students. Several students have worked with so many kinds of field machines and trucks and autos that, according to Mr. MacDougall, they are competent all-around diagnosticians and doctors of all ordinary machine troubles.

The Poultry Plant.—Poultry raising is a foremost farm enterprise or specialty on Long Island. About 1,500 layers is about the average kept, although on several farms 4,000 to 6,000 pullets are housed each Fall. Last year on the island's largest poultry farm there were 12,000 adult birds. Within 50 miles of Farmingdale are the Eastport and Riverhead duck-raising centers, from which 4,000,000 ducks annually are shipped to market. Poultry husbandry is prominent in the wide range of instruction and practice offered to students at the Institute. A flock of 1,200 birds is maintained. A nationally-known egg-laying contest is conducted by the school as a special service to the poultry industry. The 1,200 entries in it are from many States and Canada. Unfortunately, the contest houses, built several years ago, are ill-adapted to their purposes, and their dirt floors are breeding grounds for disease germs. It is not surprising, therefore, that disease troubles in the contest flock should have been and still are serious. The contest plant is an expensive disappointment.

A Vermont Farm School.—In 1910 the Vermont State School of Agriculture for boys was established on a plateau farm 1,600 feet above sea level at Randolph Center. While attending a Jersey cattle auction there last Summer, I met some of the teachers, and was shown through the buildings. In its first year the school had 63 students. Less than that number were enrolled last year. All were from Vermont farms. More than 77 per cent of the students return to Vermont farms. Eighty acres of the 145-acre school farm is tilled; the rest is used for pasture and a sugar orchard of 650 trees. The institution's facilities are well adapted to the requirements of the three-year course which it gives at a cost to the student of $225 a year—33 weeks. He is required to give the school 250 hours of labor during the school year. For all additional labor he receives 30 cents an hour. Principal Stanley G. Judd says that the school's object is to train young men "for a useful life in the field of agriculture" and to "develop respect for clean living." In order to enter, they must be 16 years old. Physical training and athletics are included in the course. The institution is practical and helpful.

A Pennsylvania Institution. — A school similar to the Long Island and Vermont institutions is the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pa. Concerning it, Russell Lord writes: "It farms 1,100 acres with student help. Two foremen are its only hired men. The day for students begins at 5 A. M. There are no long, wasteful vacations during the three-year course. The time is about equally divided between class and field work. There is more field work in Summer than in Winiter. The farm is diversified. It has large orchards and dairy herds. Students work in all departments until their third year; then they choose a specialty. All of the 251 students are boys from 22 States. Dean C. L. Goodling told me when I was there that before they are admitted all are searchingly questioned in order to ascertain whether they really desire to farm or merely *think* that they do. Joseph Krausopf founded the school in 1897. He was a poor immigrant. An old woman in Connecticut induced him to get an education. His education laid the foundation for the training which thousands of poor boys have received at the Doylestown school."

Humanizing Facts. — He is a rare and successful teacher who in talking to a group of young people in his class-room from day to day relates his subject and its meanings to their lives, and to the realities of their time. He knows that their thoughts are chiefly on themselves and their "next few years." Young people are interested in one another. They are ambitious and impatient to get started in life, to get married, own homes and live and enjoy life. All great teachers, whom students love and remember, appreciate this fact as an expression of the law of life. Most formal teaching is like a text-book made vocal and "snappy" by a Victrola. Many young teachers who remember the rudiments of their subjects, know little about life and the art of teaching. They have not lived long enough nor digested enough of their book-stuff, to lead, instruct and inspire students. Their chief interest centers self-consciously in themselves, because they are young. Teaching at its best is the fine art of middle-aged or elderly persons. It has come to be a commercial business which young people select and hurriedly prepare themselves for in order to make a living. Happily, the best of them learn to teach by teaching, but while they are learning, their pupils do not get much out of their best days for schooling. The spectacle of the young teaching the younger is like the blind leading the blind. A half-loaf or a crumb is of course better than no bread, if we are agreed that our vast educational plant, predominantly staffed with youth and inexperience, bakes the kind of bread that nourishes pupils for the always hard business of living effectively and usefully. Ideally, the youngest learners should have the most mature teachers, whose degrees have been attested by a variety of life-experience. D. C. W.

Hens Eating Eggs

How can I stop my pullets from eating their eggs? They have the best of care and feed, and the eggs are gathered every half hour. It has been going on now for several months. Giving them pepper has not helped. All pullets are big and heavy, weighing over 5 lbs., and I do not want to get rid of them. C. M. K.
Mass.

It may be that only two or three are at this mischief. Look at their bills for the tell-tale yolk spots, and remove the culprits if there are not many.

In case the whole flock is to blame, we know of no better plan than to have the nests in dark corners, where they cannot see the eggs. Some make a double nest with a hole through which the egg can roll into a lower compartment as soon as laid.

Punishing hens with loaded eggs containing mustard, pepper or other hot or vile stuff seldom amounts to much. The hen's memory about such things is short, and she is likely to pitch right into the next egg she sees.

Results *that Count!* $ $ $

IT'S the net profit that you make from poultry raising that really counts! It's the results that a feed gives in the hands of the average poultry raiser that helps decide how large your profits will be. And these letters, with hundreds of others from which they were picked at random, present a weight of evidence overwhelmingly in favor of QUISENBERRY QUALITY STARTING FOOD—the perfectly balanced food that raises every livable chick!

You can raise chicks indoors, if necessary; you can raise them under conditions when ordinary feeds would result in heavy losses. You can put broilers on the early market and get top prices, while your neighbors are still feeding. And you can balance your season's feed bill against your cash returns, and see a bigger, quicker profit. Here are results just as *you* can prove them, by making a test with QUISENBERRY QUALITY STARTING FOOD.

"Crows & Cackles"—Quisenberry's up-to-the-minute poultry magazine. Edited by poultry experts. FREE—send your name for our mailing list or ask your dealer for a FREE copy.

Winchester, Ohio
March 20, 1928.

"We are well pleased with your feeds. We fed 2,000 chicks last season on Quisenberry Quality Starting Food.

"Our hens increased several eggs per hen when we started feeding Quisenberry Quality Feeds."

Mrs. Closs Yound

Freeland, Md.
April 23, 1928.

"This is the first year I have used Quisenberry Quality Feeds. Have had better growth, and less mortality than ever before. Have raised every livable chick.

"In one lot of 450 there are birds weighing over three-quarters of a pound at five weeks. This, in spite of the fact that the stove ran wild the first night and sixty were smothered.

"Have another lot of 225, a week old, with only one lost. That one got under my No. 8s and never knew what happened.

"You make the best feed I know of. To say I am pleased is entirely too mild. It is a joy to care for chicks when they grow as they do on Quisenberry Quality Starting Food."

Walter F. Wigley.

Oberlin, Kansas
March 18, 1928.

"The mortality is very low on all chicks being brooded around here, and being fed on Quisenberry Quality Feeds.

"One bunch in particular, one thousand Rhode Island Red chicks, is doing remarkably well. Not only has the mortality been very low at the age of three weeks, but personally I never saw a prettier, more even, and healthier bunch of baby chicks."

R. W. Hughs

Trimble, Mo.
March 22, 1928.

"I have fed Quisenberry Quality Starting Food the last two years and never expect to feed any other.

"I have three hundred White Wyandotte Chicks, three weeks old, and have lost only four chicks to date.

"It will be a pleasure for me to recommend Quisenberry Quality Feeds."

Mrs. Charles Pulliam.

QUISENBERRY QUALITY POULTRY FEEDS
MORE EGGS — HUSKIER CHICKS
All Feed — No Filler

Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co.

Kansas City, Mo. • • • • • Buffalo, N. Y.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Just a few lines to give a little credit where credit is due. Farmers are beginning to appreciate the great service THE R. N.-Y. is doing for them in exposing and refusing advertising space to crooks and quacks. Two years ago I bought a barrel of roof paint through a salesman who promised everything in satisfaction, 90 days to pay in and then only at my option. The stuff was no good and I refused to pay for it. They have nagged and threatened for two years, and I am going to settle for half the bill to get rid of them. Moral: Beware the strange salesman with a smooth tongue.

Now personally I wouldn't have been half so impressed with my lesson if it were not for Publisher's Desk column. I am making a rule not to purchase anything these salesmen offer unless of course it be someone I am very sure of. They are wasting their time when they stop here. The salesman does the guaranteeing. The home office or factory (?) ships and collects. If you want satisfaction find the salesman and punish him. And so here's to the success and continued prosperity of THE R. N.-Y.

Pennsylvania. W. S.

The experience of the Pennsylvania subscriber and the deductions he draws from it are very interesting and logical. The paint concern operating in the manner described has been repeatedly exposed in this department. There is much valuable advice in the letter of W. S., which might be adopted by subscribers generally with profit.

Will you give me some information as to the Eastern Light Co., 1002-1012 Quebec St., Allentown, Pa.? Their agent came to my house and wanted to sell me a carbide light plant. I told him I was not able to buy it, but he asked me if I would like to have the plant if I was able to have it. I told him I liked carbide lights, but was not able to buy them, so he told me he would make me able; he would put the plant in and it would not cost me one cent in money, only $30 to install it and the freight charges. All I would have to do was go with him to my neighbors and introduce him, and he would do the rest. All he wanted was a place to get started at once, and I signed the contract. Soon the plant came, the man installed it, and I paid him the $30. Then he handed me a note to sign, one year after date without interest. He said the company required a note in case they cannot sell enough to allow that much; all I would have to do was to write the company and ask for more time until he could sell more plants. He never told me how much I would receive from each plant sold till after we had signed the contract, and the plant installed; then he said, "Every plant you help me sell you get $10." He came back one night and I went to four places with him, but made no sales. In a few days he came back and I was not able to go with him and I have not seen anything of him since. The note came due; they sent it to our bank to collect without renewal or extension of time, so I paid $35 to hold them a few days. Can they make me pay that note at once? G. E. F.

Delaware.

The above is just a sample of the tactics employed by the salesmen of the Eastern Lighting Co., Allentown, Pa., in securing signatures to orders. After he secures the signature the agent disappears and his representations about paying the signer a commission on other sales to equal the cost of the plant amounts to nothing. The party signing the contracts must pay for the plant or prepare to fight a lawsuit. This game has been worked by one acetylene lighting plant manufacturer or another as long as we can remember. The Eastern Lighting Company is comparatively new in the field, and has taken up all the abandoned tricks of the older concerns.

I answered an advertisement of Dr. W. Thompson Bobo, Private Box 488, Battle Creek, Mich., who claims to be a goiter expert. He sent me a free test coupon which is good for $5 worth of his goiter treatment free of charge if sent to him before Feb. 11, 1929. His terms are $10 per month or $25 for a full three months' course. Do you think I should try his treatment? MRS. J. T. G.

Connecticut.

It is safe to say that a doctor advertising to cure or treat goiter by mail is a quack. The $5 treatment free can only be considered "bait." We have advised this woman to consult the best physician in her town or neighboring towns and follow the advice of such a doctor. If there is any help for the affliction the local doctor will prescribe, and, if there is not, he will not take her money for worthless dope.

Some 50 Bristol young men are ex-members of a suitless suit club which probably will not even result in a lawsuit after paying "dues" amounting to $50 each. The club was organized in Bristol last March by a representative of the Gibson Tailoring Company of New York City.

The dues were to be $2 a week and each week a representative of the club called to collect the "dues." The understanding was that when the $50 had been paid in the members would be entitled to a suit which would be fitted for them by a New Haven tailor, who would come to this city for that purpose. As an added incentive, there was to be a drawing each week, and the lucky member was to receive a new suit without any further payments. One young man received a suit for $2, but soon the New Haven tailor failed to appear. Promises were made until the $50 limit was reached last September.

Recently several of the members who paid in the full amount sought the services of Attorney Edward Quinlan to compel delivery of the suits for which they had paid in full. The attorney found that the Gibson Tailoring concern had gone out of business and with it the suit club had ceased to exist.

It is estimated that the club collected about $2,500 in this city. — Hartford Times.

The above tells the usual story of the result of patronizing these so-called "suit clubs." If carried out as proposed the club would amount to a lottery scheme. THE R. N.-Y. has warned its readers many times against having anything to do with these "suit club" schemes. There are some legitimate tailoring concerns selling suits and coats through agents at a definite straight price, but many of these have no financial responsibility, and there is usually trouble to secure proper fit in ordering from agents. It is therefore inadvisable to order clothes through agents unless the agent is a permanent resident of the neighborhood, and known to be trustworthy himself and representing an honest tailoring house.

I inclose a stray page from a recent copy of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, which tells of the activities of an old acquaintance of Publisher's Desk—Alois P. Swoboda. I suppose the eastern papers will soon be flooded with his stock sales talk and advertisements. R. E. B.

Delaware.

This refers to our old friend Alois P. Swoboda of "Conscious Evolution" fame. He brought a libel suit against THE R. N.-Y. for several hundred thousand dollars some years ago on the strength of some remarks we published on his physical culture course for the benefit of our readers. We have no prejudice against Mr. Swoboda on that account. He furnished a week's amusement for the court and jury in trying to explain what he meant by "conscious evolution" and finally gave it up. Of course he didn't get a verdict. But this story in the *Mining Journal* is a better specimen of a fairy tale than conscious evolution. One John Dalgren of North Dakota, represented to be a farmer, possesses what is described as a "magnetic pull" by which he can locate oil pools and ore bodies. Now the greatest oil pool that Mr. Dalgren has ever "felt the pull of" is in a district somewhere in Utah where Leonora Mining Co. is drilling a well. The logical climax of the fairy tale can only be that Swoboda will soon be offering stock in this marvelously discovered oil pool to the public for the entirely unselfish purpose of making other people rich. It will be remembered that Swoboda has turned stock promoter in recent years, the physical culture correspondence course having played out.

A salesman came to my home selling liability insurance. I gave him $29.75 for two years. The name of the company is Washington Automobile Service Corp., 16-24 Williams St., Newark, N. J. I would like to know if this company is good or bad. W. V.

New Jersey.

We suspect from the subscriber's statement that he has not purchased insurance at all, but a "service contract." We have yet to receive reports from anyone subscribing to these schemes that received any material benefit for the money expended.

"IN time of trial," inquired the speaker, "what brings us the greatest comfort?" "An acquittal," interrupted a man at the back of the hall.—Montreal Star.

LEADCLAD FARM FENCE

Leadclad roofs offer the same protection against rust as Leadclad Fence. Better reroof with lightning proof, fireproof Leadclad and give protection to your crops and cattle.

The big Leadclad catalogue tells the complete story of Leadclad fence and roofing. It shows you a way to save money. Write for it.

A coating of PURE LEAD *guards your fence*

Cheap fences make bad neighbors. YOUR fence protection lies in the coating. On Leadclad this coating is PURE LEAD seven times heavier than that on ordinary fence. That's why Leadclad lasts years longer and saves you hogs, harvest, time and trouble. Leadclad fence makes good neighbors. It pays big interest. Send for the large free Leadclad catalogue and a sample to convince yourself. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LEADCLAD WIRE COMPANY
Plainfield Avenue Moundsville, W. Va.

Leadclad Wire Company, Dept. 2-F, Moundsville, W. Va.
Gentlemen: Send me a sample of Leadclad wire for examination. Also my free copy of the Leadclad Catalogue. Yours very truly,
Name.....
Street or Route.....
City..... State.....

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Buy Direct, Lowest Factory Prices
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HERTZLER and ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAWS
Lowest-priced, practical saw made. Saws firewood, posts, lumber, laths, etc. Many styles to select from. Write for our BIG CATALOG FREE. Money making opportunities on Concrete Mixers, Feed Grinders, Cider Mills, Ford and Fordson Attachments and best Farm Implements. All big bargains. Sold on a basis of Guaranteed Satisfaction or Money Back.
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Send today for Big Free illustrated book and special cut price offer on Hercules Stump Pullers. Learn how you can clear your land quickly and cheaply, then make big money pulling stumps for neighbors. Riplogle of Iowa made $10,000 in spare time. It's easy. Write quick
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night and day with Rife's Hydraulic Ram. No attention, no expense. Write for free catalog. Sold only by
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I'll Save You Money on Farm and Poultry Fence

Direct from Factory
Giving *better* quality and lower prices for the past 40 years has made my business the largest of its kind in the world — Over one million customers save money buying from Jim Brown. High quality Farm fence for
Less than 1½c per Running Foot
Also rock bottom factory prices on Poultry Fence, Gates, Netting, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing, Paint, Stoves, Heaters, Furnaces, Separators, Baby Chicks, Brooders, Tires, etc. Write for my big, new 21
FREE CATALOG
and get my new low factory freight paid prices. Biggest savings in years! Quality guaranteed. 24 hour service. Write me today. Jim Brown.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 4321 Cleveland, Ohio
Factory to Farm

PIPE SECOND HAND
Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings.
PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J

Organized Co-operation

"My neighbors and myself have carefully studied your book, 'Organized Co-operation,' and we consider it about the 'last word' on farm co-operation. We in the 'show me' State, but with no 'rings in our noses,' wish THE RURAL NEW-YORKER success in its battle for true co-operation which we feel is becoming more essential to the farmer who wants to remain on the farm."—R. D. F., Missouri.

We have a number of the first edition of this book which we are closing out before they begin to look shop-worn.

The book was not published with any purpose to make a profit, but primarily to give our friends in definite, simple and clear language the principles and procedure of true farm co-operation.

While the edition lasts we are sending it postpaid for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Send the order to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

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Three to ten hours by motor truck to markets supplying twenty millions of people. Pennsylvania Railroad permeates entire Peninsula. Low priced farms, town and waterfront homes. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE. **Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Maryland**

For Sale—350 Acres Virginia Land

7 miles Scottsville. Can be used for Hunting Lodge or Commercial Fruit growing. House and barns in poor repair. Quite some merchantable timber—**$7,500.** Small cash payment or will trade for house near New York City. **HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.**

Automatic Windshield Wiper Repaired

We overhaul, relaquer non electric wiper, replace blade and rubber tube for **50c,** just like new; 24 hours service; send parcel post and money with order. **THE FIXIT COMPANY, 174 Wade Street., Bridgeport, Conn.**

Home Cured Hams and Bacon, 38c per lb.

Pure Pork Sausage in 5 lb. Bags.....35c per lb. All orders prepaid to third zone.
C. E. WYLIE *Chenango Co* OXFORD, N. Y.

Oats Straw **GOOD MIXED HAY**—Carloads. Delivered your station.
James E. Dante, Jr. **East Worcester, N. Y.**

7 Ft. Cedar Fence Posts Carload lots or less. Tops: 1½" to 2½", **5c;** 2½" to 3¾", **10c;** 3¾" to 5", **15c. John B. Burnham, Essex, N. Y.**

Wanted to Buy **OLD BAGS.** We pay excellent prices. **OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.**

Syrup Labels! Four sizes: **$1.85, $2.30, $2.75, $3.00** per 1000 postpaid. List, samples—free! **HONESTY FARM PRESS, Putney, Vt.**

Shepherds Single, for about 100 Registered Hampshires, Send copies of references and full particulars. **FARMERS' BUREAU AGENCY, 71 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced truck farmer on undeveloped truck farm; must be steady, temperate, able to work alone, handle team; all-year job; reply stating age, experience and wages expected; open February 15. WILLIAM PITNEY, Matawan, N. J.

WANTED—A Protestant woman to clean and generally assist in a chilren's school; salary $45 a month for first three months, $50 afterwards; must be neat and clean. Apply BURT'S SCHOOL, Peekskill, N. Y.

WANTED — Experienced poultrymen. LONE OAK POULTRY FARM, Babylon, N. Y.

WANTED—Married farmer past 50 to help owner carry on a small dairy and poultry farm; want a good thrifty couple who are looking for a comfortable home more than high wages; separate house, running water, electricity, fuel, vegetables and milk; location, Vermont. ADVERTISER 5441, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—April 1, young married American for general orchard work in Vermont; wife to board one or two men; write giving references and wages expected. ADVERTISER 5443, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Elderly man on farm. MERRITT MALTBY, Weedsport, N. Y.

UNENCUMBERED white woman, good plain cook, no washing or waiting; small private family; good home; salary $70 month; only one seeking all-year position wanted. WALSER, Candee Ave., Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

FARMER, married, capable teamster, to do general farm work; references and experience required; apply by letter. ROOM 704, 117 Liberty Street, New York City.

IS THERE anyone who would like to manage a 65-acre farm in Hunterton County, N. J., on the share basis; must have reference and be experienced. ADVERTISER 5484, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A man to work on a farm in Orange County, N. Y.; general work, no milking; considerable work with an ax especially in the Winter. ADVERTISER 5478, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced, married caretaker between the age of 30 and 45 with no children on private estate near Philadelphia in New Jersey; must have best of references; must be neat and tidy with his work; understand the care of chickens, cows and lawn and furnaces; personal interview absolutely necessary; permanent place for the right man; wanted on or before March 1. Reply ADVERTISER 5479, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged man, not over 50, single, good plower and do general farm work; good board and laundry; wages $50 for start. OLD PEOPLE'S HOME, Cottekill, Ulster Co., N. Y.

WOMAN, good cook and general houseworker in small family in Westchester County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 5472, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—March 1, experienced single man on well-equipped dairy and poultry farm; good milker, steady employment; give references and wages expected. JASPER CHENEY, R. D. 1, Norwich, N. Y.

WANTED—Working foreman for 90-acre bearing apple orchard, willing to start medium wages until ability is proven; must be a good mechanic. ADVERTISER 5474, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young couple, experienced farmers; 35 acres land, partially cultivated, small house, barn, tractor, roadstand, vegetables, flowers, chickens; on half share basis; near White Plains, N. Y.; references. J. HECKMANN, 1 West 93d St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED farmer, preferable with son, for dairy and fruit farm; 120 acres, Greene County, N. Y.; 16 cows, young stock, grade A milk, all modern machinery; salary or shares; state age, experience, size of family, qualifications, wages expected; April 1 or 15. ADVERTISER 5494, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wanted on large farm by April 1; state wages expected. ADVERTISER 5496, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—March 1, two reliable, experienced men, father and son, general work on dairy farm; good milkers; no tobacco; $60, house, privileges. E. C. FISHER, Lyons Road, Geneva, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man, no children, for general farm work; milk, wood and 4-room apartment. BOX 212, R. 2, Vineland, N. J.

WANTED—Intelligent couple; man, licensed chauffeur or able to drive car; wife to make herself generally useful; heated apartment and board; state wages required; good home to right party. CENTRAL POULTRY FARM, Emil Durr, Prop., Central Ave., Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Girl or woman for general housework with knowledge of cooking, willing and not afraid of work; three in family, good home on modern farm; state wages desired. L. C. FISCHESSER, R. D. 1, South New Berlin, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man to work on farm and help milk. MIKE STANDFAST, Vincentown, N. J.

GARDENER wanted — Experienced gardener with chauffeur's license for Westchester estate; able to take care poultry and cows; do not reply unless give full information, experience, age, nationality and family; house with usual privileges furnished; no beginner or handy man wanted. ADVERTISER 5489, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man, single, to work on poultry farm in Allegany County; must be neat and clean; state height, weight, nationality first letter. ADVERTISER 5488, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man for small farm, near Mt. Kisco. ADVERTISER 5512, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Housekeeper for modern farm home, 20 miles from Pittsburgh; must be good cook and capable of taking full charge of house; middle-aged Protestant woman, accustomed to country life preferred; good home and reasonable wages; family consists of three adults; all employed. Write V. K. DAVIS, Box 236, New Brighton, Pa.

WANTED—Single man with farm experience to do gardening work on a large estate; good wages and small furnished house. ADVERTISER 5509, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple for men's tenant house with all improvements including gas, electric, running water, heat, bath; man to do chores, little farming, gardening and be handy; woman to board one other man whose room will be furnished by owner and help owner's wife two days a week; will pay $100 per month and allowance for extra man; eggs supplied and some poultry; responsible people with references only; excellent opportunity for right party; all particulars first letter; interview desirable; take Pennsylvania railroad to Princeton Junction and call Plainsboro 688. KWALITY FARM, R. D. 1, Box 48, Cranbury, N. J.

WANTED—Two experienced German farmers want large dairy and general farm for rent; fully equipped. ADVERTISER 5502, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS wanted by farm school graduates, 20 years of age, having had three years practical and theoretical training on the large school farms; some of these graduates are trained as dairymen, herdsmen, tractor operators, vegetable gardeners, orchardists, poultrymen, greenhouse-men, landscape men and general farm management; only interested in good farms; ready for employment April 1. Communicate with C. L. GOODLING, Dean, Farm School, Pa.

EMPLOYER reducing farm operations desires to find opportunity for farm manager; married, honest, reliable; competent to take entire charge; available April 1. Answer ADVERTISER 5400, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 24, single, experienced in incubating and raising of chicks, also care of grown birds, blood testing, pedigreeing and trapnesting; best of references; last two years on Pratt's Poultry Farm. ADVERTISER 5430, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wishes work on general farm; had 12 years' experience. G. TENNEY, 66 Plymouth St., Montclair, N. J.

SINGLE man, American, age 21, desires work on farm; good milker and teamster; can drive truck or tractor; no liquor, tobacco; wages $65, board. ADVERTISER 5428, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN wishes position in purebred herd, experienced in A. R. work; married, no children; best references. R. TREESE, 131 S. Jefferson St., Allentown, Pa.

POULTRYMAN, single, American, expert in incubation and brooding, thorough understanding of chick raising, breeding, culling and feeding for egg production, desires position; references. ADVERTISER 5438, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man desires job on poultry farm, experienced, good reference. ADVERTISER 5432, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, Cornell graduate, desires work on poultry farm. MARIAN DODGE, 1215 Broadway, Rensselaer, N. Y.

POSITION wanted, competent housekeeper and cook; country club or estate preferred. ADVERTISER 5452, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 31, single, wishes position on estate or farm; handy dry-hand milker; free March 1. ADVERTISER 5457, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT gardener, long experience, vegetables, flowers, shubbery, lawn, live stock; single; want permanent position. KOHLER, care Weiss, 150 E. 86th St., New York.

GERMAN, middle-aged, single, wants job on poultry farm, commercial or private estate; willing worker; wishes to learn the poultry business thoroughly; go anywhere. ADVERTISER 5399, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN wishes to take care of boarding-house on dairy farm to furnish board for men; good cook and manager; years' experience and best of references. ADVERTISER 5480, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 26, single, five years' experience and two years' college training; thoroughly understand Mammoth incubators, pedigreeing, egg production and marketing; successful chick raiser; take full charge and produce good results; present salary $100 and board; want responsible position with pay based on results demanded; excellent references. ADVERTISER 5473, care Rural New-Yorker.

A FARM superintendent who has made good three places in 15 years; three State records, one world's record with Guernseys. ADVERTISER 5470, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wants position as dairy farm manager; can furnish the best of reference. BUEL COLSON, Conklingville, N. Y.

POULTRY, Canadian, high grade man, single, 33, thorough practical experience all branches; good habits, well recommended; at liberty March 15. ADVERTISER 5477, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm manager or herdsman, American, 27, single, life experience in all field crops and dairying, capable of giving best results; anything considered; references. ADVERTISER 5471, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, age 30, agricultural college graduate, highest qualifications for breeding, raising, feeding poultry for egg production, fancy table fowl, shows, contests, capons, turkeys, water fowl, guineas pheasants; salary $125 per month with board and room; references. Address ADVERTISER 5483, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, wants position near New York City; private and commercial experience. BOGERT, 424 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, Protestant American, life experience, good butter-maker; no liquor or tobacco; small herd preferred; references. ADVERTISER 5495, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wishes position, American, refined, middle-aged, good cook, waitress, butler, valet or houseman; best of references. ADVERTISER 5492, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN desires position April 1 or after; wife to board help. ADVERTISER 5491, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL Holland family want a job on dairy farm or on shares; wife can milk; two diploma milkers. WILLIAM YONKER, Box 243, Woodbridge, N. J.

WANTED—Certified, test cow, grade A or other work on modern farm; single, experienced, good character and habits; age 22; responsibility conscientiously assumed on steady job. ADVERTISER 5490, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, 27, sterling character, no tobacco or booze; lifetime farming and allied trades; American, Protestant, absolutely honest, reliable, refined, intelligent worker and manager; go anywhere; make proposition, state inducements, name references, describe place, business, family, etc. WILLIAM FARMER, Gen. Del., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Position as general farm-hand after March 1; married, age 35, one child 6 years; dependable worker; prefer New York State; state wages. JOE BLAZEK, Jr., R. F. D. 4, Bagley, Minn.

POSITION by capable, experienced Protestant couple on large estate; man as foreman or work outside; wife to run boarding-house or board help. ADVERTISER 5487, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, wants position on farm or estate; know a little about other branches of farm work; can drive car, tractor or truck; 27, tall, neat and strong; no bad habits. BRYANT BANKS, Holliston, Mass.

WANTED—Position, farm manager or herdsman; 20 years' experience; adv. reg. and testing. ADVERTISER 5493, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-GARDENER, lawns, flowers, handy with tools, care poultry, cows; Italian, married, two children; 4 years last position; references; please state particulars, wages. A. ZANDANEL, Box 15, Mountainhome, Pa.

FARM and estate manager, open; incomparable, lifetime, practical, scientific and college experience; all branches A to Z; gardening, cattle and dairy specialist, industrial units; exacting honesty, cleanliness, economy; pleasure plus profit. POST OFFICE BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

YOUNG man, German, dependable, good worker, wants position on farm, any time in March or April; best references; New Jersey preferred. ADVERTISER 5475, care Rural New-Yorker.

MECHANIC—Who wants, by April 1, a middle-aged American who is handy with all tools; can repair anything about house, farm or estate; chauffeur's license; sober, steady, dependable; appreciate good home. ADVERTISER 5486, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG women wishes position, general housework. ADVERTISER 5497, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer, good hand around farm, good dry-hand milker. H. DETZAUER, 326 Third Ave., New York City.

POULTRYMAN, 28, single, likes change; college, practical experience as German farm manager; 2 years in poultry here; requires good quarters; kindly state wages. ADVERTISER 5498, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wants position on poultry farm; no practical experience; knowledge preferred to wages. B. FARINE, 45 W. 52d St., New York City.

WANTED—Good working farm home in Connecticut for boy out-of-school. Apply to us: BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, 171 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn., or 265 Church Street, New Haven, Conn., or 257 Main Street, Norwich, Conn.

MARRIED man, 32, references; farm and estate; open March 15. ADVERTISER 5506, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted in dairy; single man, good dry-hand milker; no bad habits; can furnish best reference; Protestant, American. LEONARD A. MERTE, R. D. 27, Greenwich, Conn.

MIDDLE-AGED, single man wants position on chicken farm; some experience; honest, reliable, handy with tools; $50 and board. ADVERTISER 5504, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIRST-CLASS dairyman, experienced in all branches, wants position in certified dairy or pasteurizing plant. ADVERTISER 5501, care Rural New-Yorker.

GROOM, saddle horses. ADVERTISER 5510, care Rural New-Yorker.

BORN Hollander (Dutch) farmer, life long experience, wishes position as foreman, superintendent, manager, farm on shares, or something in that line; married, three children ages 12, 14, 16. P. VAN DUYNHOVEN, Monroe, N. Y.

AMERICAN couple, no children, Protestants, caretakers, cook, farm, mill boarding-houses or small town farm to run, farm work, handy man; reference. CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, Rt. 3, Box 100, Brattleboro, Vt.

GENERAL blacksmith and horseshoer seeks steady position; single, handy man. ADVERTISER 5500, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN or poultryman, single, wishes position; experienced; references. ADVERTISER 5499, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man of exceptional experience, ability and character wants position to manage private estate; references of 16 and 12 years in last two positions; help boarded if necessary. ADVERTISER 5511, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Saratoga County, 108 acres, large house, barn, silo, apples, pears and plums; farm is completely stocked and tooled; will sell separately or altogether. J. FRANK DeRIDDER, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

WANTED—Large dairy farm completely stocked, etc., to purchase on payment plan from milk checks, by competent farmer with five grown-up sons, all good farmers; references on integrity and efficiencies. ADVERTISER 5369, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Del-Mar-Va poultry plant, 300-acres uninfected range, about 2,800 layers now producing, gross income up to December 5 about $12,949; valuable saw timber and firewood; heavy income producing business suitable for two or three partners; price $16,000, $7,000 down, balance on easy long-time payment. ADVERTISER 5372, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm with house in good repair, within 50 miles from New York, suitable for Summer residence; good water, nice trees and views; electricity; state price and full details. ADVERTISER 5302, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for rent on shares, 16 miles from Trenton; partly equipped, good buildings, suitable for dairy or poultry; one-half mile from town; reference required. LOCK BOX 172, Lambertville, N. J.

TOURIST'S LODGE, chicken farm; 2 acres, house for 500 hens; Albany-Buffalo turnpike; 11-room house; also 100-acre farm. LUTHER SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

165 ACRES, all tractor worked, 5 miles from Newburgh, on State road, mile of frontage; 12-room house, all improvements; tenant house, sanitary barn, Jamesway equipped, 43 stanchions; creamery with steam, bottling machinery, Frigidaire storage, aereator; all necessary machinery; 25 cows, 10 young stock, 2 horses, truck, tractor, etc.; established retail milk business 18c per quart in Newburgh; here is a paying business and good farm with everything necessary; sold on account of health; price $45,000; will reduce for quick sale; buyer must have $25,000 cash; no lease, no trades; don't reply unless you have money. THOMAS PENDELL, Owner, Little Britain, N. Y.

FARM bargain, 50 acres, equipped and stocked; 20-acre woodlot, 8-room painted house in excellent condition, water and sink in house; some furniture, shade and fruit trees; particularly pleasing home site, paved road already under construction, will pass close to or on property; buildings alone worth more than present price of $4,000, for quick sale on account of old age; full particulars, A. ZOLLNER, Owner, R. D. 1, Delmar, Del.

PRODUCTIVE 150 acres, poultry and general farming; buildings; some fruit, timber; near Cornell University; $3,500. ADVERTISER 5450, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL country home for sale; one acre, henhouses, new garage, fruit trees. BOX 89, Greenwich, N. Y.

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POULTRY farm near Camden, N. J., 6 acres, houses, 1,200 layers, 2,000 chicks, 7-room dwelling, hot water heat, electricity; near station, bus, telephone, good markets; $1,500 cash, balance mortgage. ADVERTISER 5461, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reasonable, 90-acre general farm; for cash; New Jersey preferred; no agents. JOSEPH LASKOWSKI, 32 Bay Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

FARM FOR RENT—Dairy farm to rent for term of years; one mile south of Sharon, Conn., 400 acres in good cultivation and pasture; modern barn equipped for first-class dairy, accommodates 50 cows, metal stanchions, cement floor, running water and electricity; cooling room, ice house, barn for horses and auto truck conveniently located; good nine-room dwelling. Apply CHARLES W. HOOPER, Sharon, Conn.

FOR SALE—To settle an estate, a farm of 148 acres, located 5 miles from city of Auburn, on improved county road; large gambrel roof, basement, barn and 15-room house built for two families; good, productive soil suitable for Alfalfa, dairying or general farming; best of markets; price $5,000 for quick sale. MRS. IRVING D. SMITH, Skaneateles, N. Y.

ARE YOU interested in dairy farming, if so own a farm where dairying pays; 100 acres grass and grain land; 6-room house, good barn; immediate possession; all for $3,500. SALISBURY BAZAAR, Salisbury, Md.

FOR SALE—An equipped dairy and grain farm, 198 acres, along Hudson River, New York; 18 head cattle, horses, sheep, chickens. ADVERTISER 5485, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—A very desirable place in Warrensburg, N. Y.; 12 acres fertile land, 12-room house, all modern improvements; fine for poultry, small fruits, a club or for Summer boarders; write for description. DR. A. J. YOUNG, Warrensburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE — To settle estate, modern farm, tested dairy, fully equipped, about 300 acres; two houses, new barns, running water, electric lights, telephone conections; on State macadam highway, 2½ miles from city of Gloversville; sold with or without dairy, reasonable terms to purchaser. FULTON COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Gloversville, N. Y.

FOR RENT—80-acre farm, 60 acres clear, light and heavy soil; suitable for trucking or small dairy; brook running through meadow which is fenced; three acres of asparagus seven years old; 12 acres in sod; soil in A-1 condition; two-family house, large barn and garage, two chicken houses, equipped with tools and all kinds of machinery for trucking; located in center of Middlesex County, N. J., half mile from good school on good road. FLOYD S. CLARK, R. F. D. 3, Box 46, New Brunswick, N. J.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 284.

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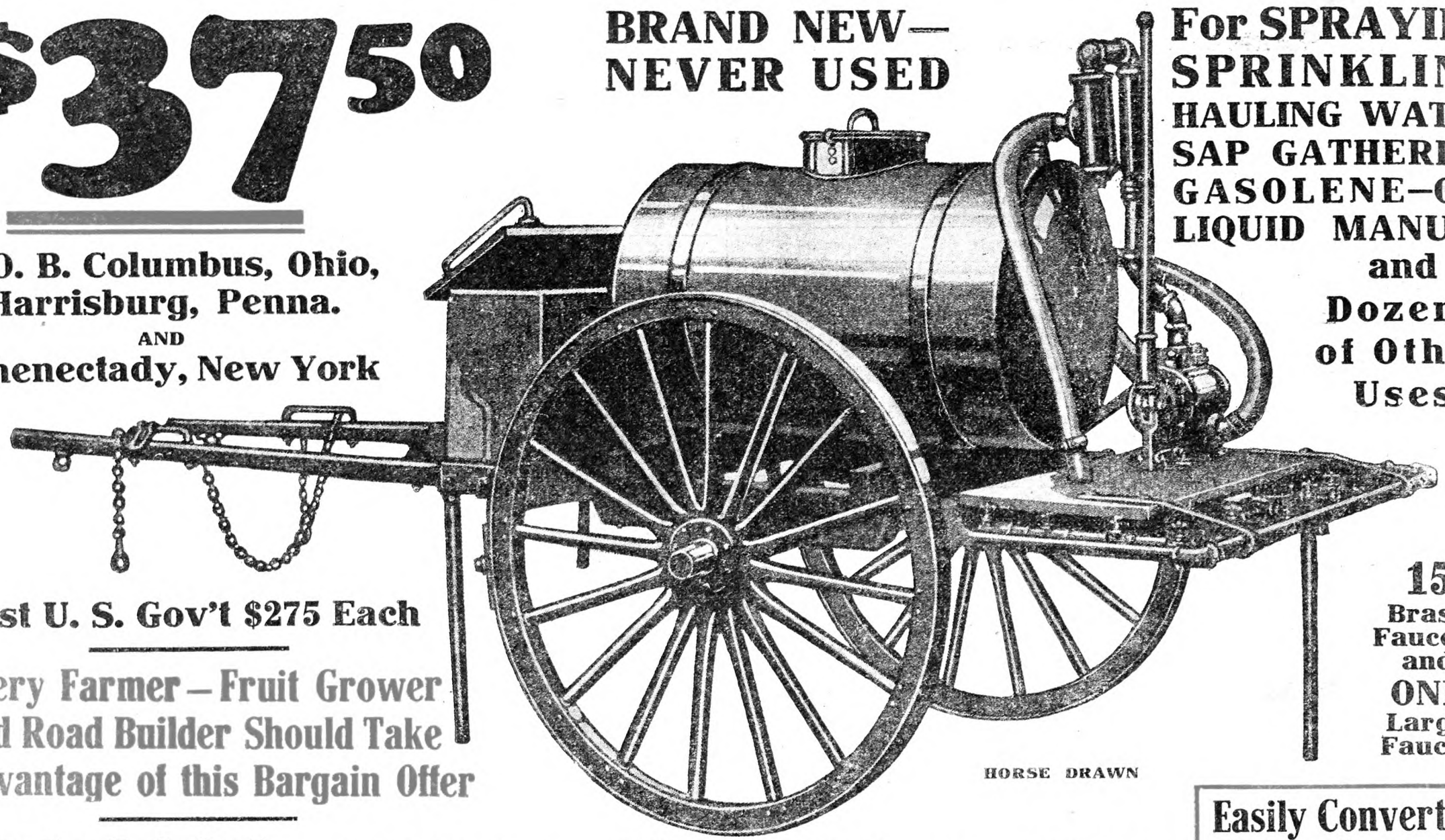

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No farmer, fruit grower or Road Builder should fail to take advantage of this offer. Can be used for Spraying Trees or Sprinkling potatoes or vegetables—for sprinkling roadways—for hauling water—for sap gathering or dozens of other uses. Tank is of one piece Galvanized Iron with splash partition, solid riveted joints. 150 Gallon capacity. Gould or Red Jacket Pump. Strainer device. 25 ft. of 2" four-ply hose. (We do not guarantee condition of hose, yet it may give considerable service.) Standard approved Brake rod wheels 54 inches in diameter, 3" Steel Tires, Tread 56". 10-inch steel hubs. Steel Axle, 2 x 2". Foot Brakes. Tool box under seat. One extra large Master Faucet. 15 Brass Faucets in rear for drawing water, gasoline or oil.

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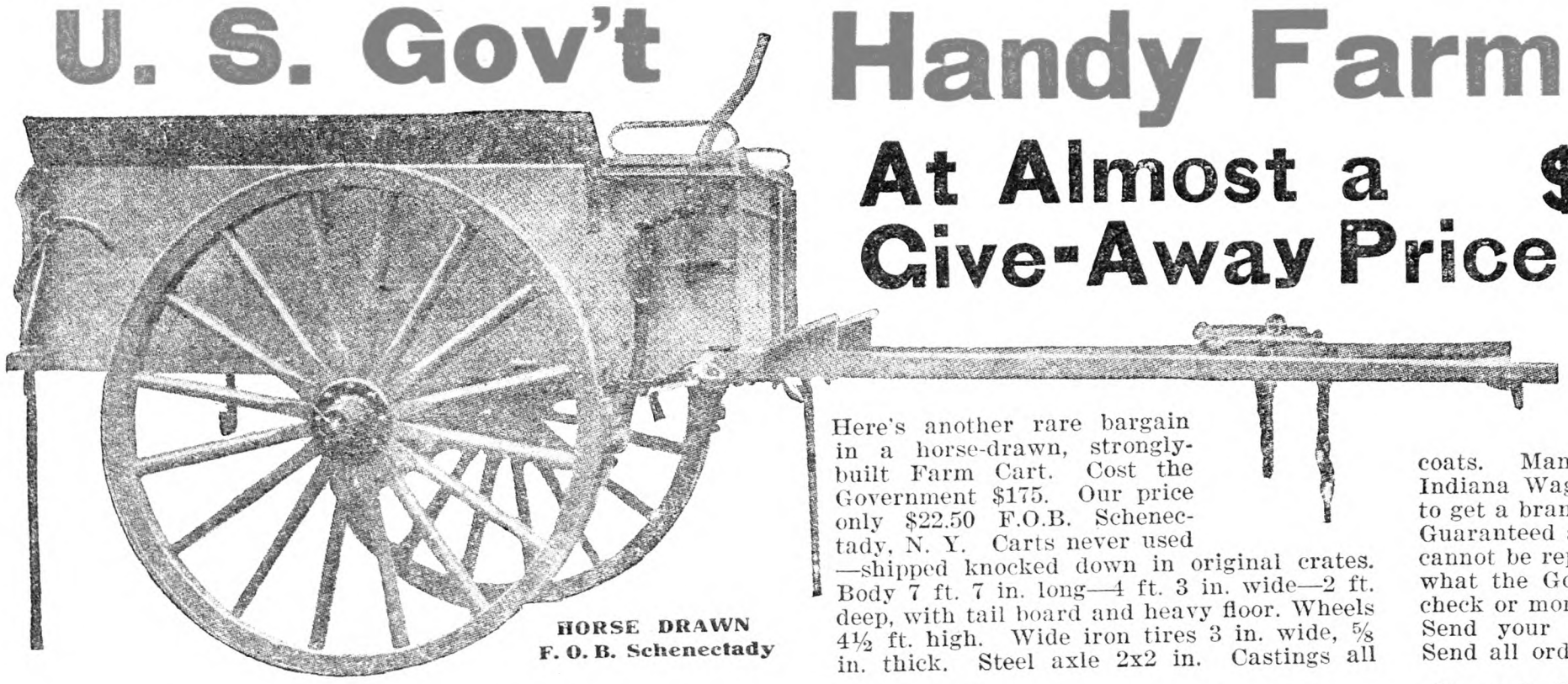

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The Rural New-Yorker

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. March 2, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter June 5, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5045

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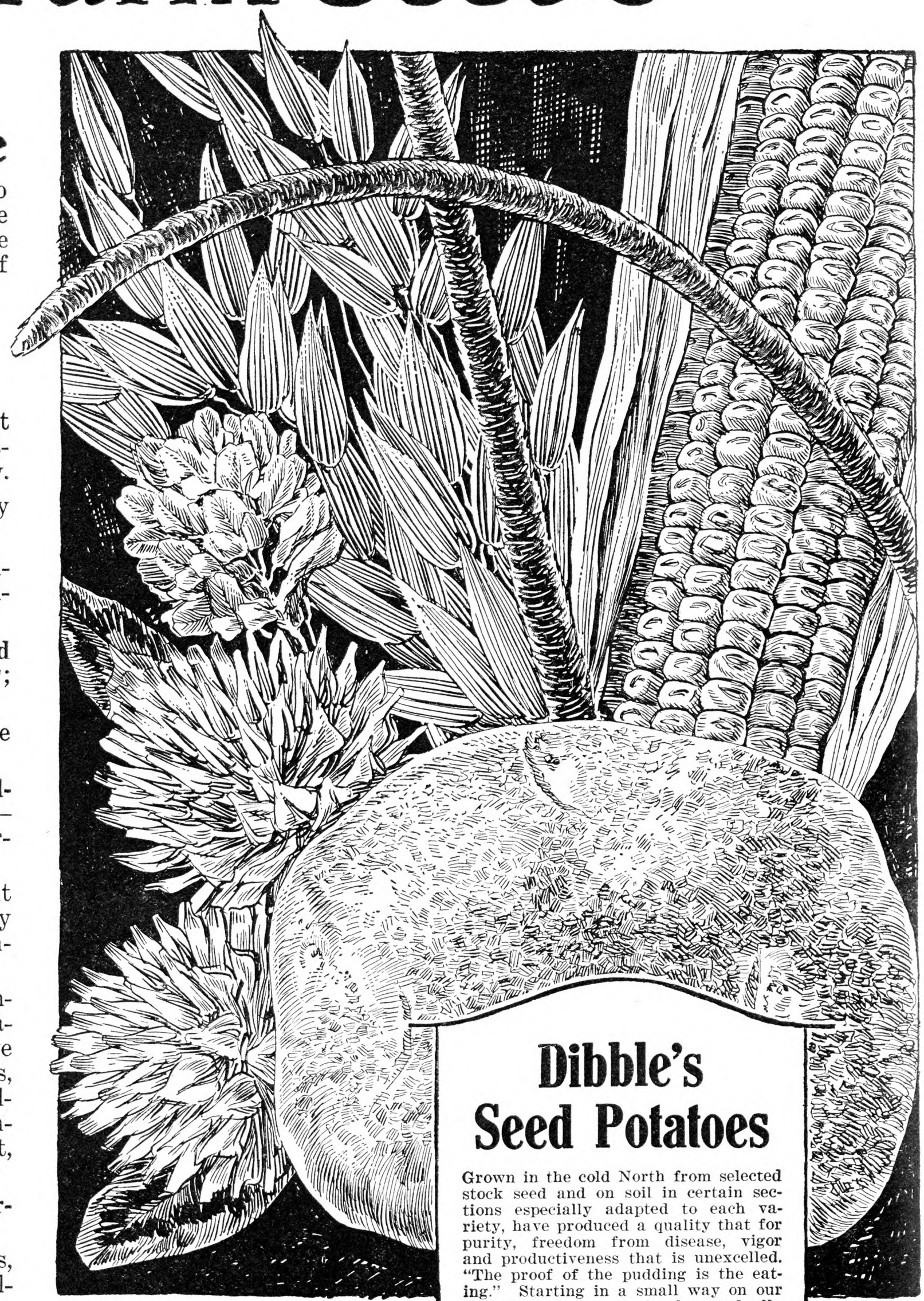

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A Review of the New Fruits

By Dr. U. P. Hedrick

THIS is the thirteenth successive annual article that I have contributed to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER on new fruits. All told, I have described and recommended 80 new tree, bush, and vine fruits. There seems this year to be a dearth of new varieties, and it may be worth while to review the standing of the 80 sorts of the past 13 years. The apple, as the fruit of fruits for this country, must receive first attention.

Apples

In the period under discussion, 16 new apples have been recommended. Two of them, Deacon Jones and King David, may be dismissed as unworthy. Deacon Jones, with admirable qualities of tree, is too poor in fruit, and King David falls short in both tree and fruit. Opalescent is hardly worth recommending for general planting, and yet the trees bear so well and the fruits are so handsome that many growers are finding it profitable. Tioga, introduced by this station, is a splendid late-keeping, golden yellow apple with admirable tree characters, but cannot be recommended because it takes the trees too long to come in bearing. Delicious, discussed in one of the first of these articles on new fruits, has in the meanwhile become a standard sort in nearly every apple-growing section of the country, but is now being surpassed by its bud sport, Starking, which may be planted in preference to the older variety because of its handsome color.

This station has produced four new apples of the Delicious type, all of which may be unqualifiedly recommended for regions in which Delicious grows, and particularly for regions in which fruits of Delicious run small. These four sorts are Medina, which resembles Delicious in color, shape and quality, but the fruits run larger; Orleans, a sister plant to Medina, is very similar to the Medina, but the apples keep longer and the color is usually better; Newfane is very similar to Medina and Orleans, but is better colored than either and a little milder in flavor. Newfane is the handsomest of the Delicious-like apples now grown. Sweet Delicious is the fourth of these Delicious-like apples, as attractive as any in size, color and shape, with the sweet, aromatic flavor of Delicious. Golden Delicious, not at all related to the other Delicious apples, is the most notable green-colored apple of recent introduction. It is a splendid sort in most apple regions, but in others, particularly in New York and New England, the trees are a little shy in bearing and the fruits run small and shrivel in keeping.

Six admirable apples of the McIntosh type have been recommended in these articles. The best known of these is Cortland, similar to McIntosh, but different in that the fruits hang better on the tree and keep longer; Early McIntosh is the earliest good red apple, and is finding high favor with those who want an early apple; Milton is the handsomest of the McIntosh sorts, with a season between that of Early McIntosh and McIntosh; Lobo, from Canada, ripens about with Milton, and is a splendid sort of its season; Macoun prolongs the season of Cortland, and is a splendid McIntosh-like apple in every respect. Four notable bud sports—Red Gravenstein, Red Spy, Red Baldwin and Red King—are superior to the parent sorts because of better color.

Pears

Four pears have been recommended in these articles, all of which have been developed on the grounds of this station with the idea of securing sorts of high quality, large size and handsome appearance in fruit and resistance to blight in the tree. These are Cayuga, a promising seedling of Seckel, much like Seckel but larger in size; Gorham, a sort with vigorous, productive tree, which ripens its fruit a month after Bartlett and which in size, shape and color resemble those of Bartlett; Phelps is another pear of the Bartlett type, the fruits of which ripen later, keep longer and are better in flavor; Pulteney is a sister plant to Phelps, and ripens between Bartlett and Phelps.

Peaches

Ten varieties of peaches have been mentioned in these articles, five of which may be dismissed as not desirable for planting for one reason or another. These are Arp Beauty, Frances, Miss Lola, Pearson and Niagara. Of the five remaining, J. H. Hale and Rochester are the most notable, and are well enough known to need no further description; Wilma is a yellow-fleshed sort, which ripens a little later than Elberta, and is finding favor in many peach regions; Early Elberta prolongs the Elberta season by ripening a week or 10 days earlier, and therefore becomes a valuable sort; still earlier and even more valuable is Mikado, the fruits of which begin to ripen in Geneva in early August, which makes it the earliest good yellow-fleshed peach.

Plums

The plum is on the decline in America, chiefly because the markets have been supplied with sorts which are wretchedly poor in quality. The nine I have recommended in these articles are all sorts of handsome appearance and high quality. Every one of them can now be re-recommended. The sorts are American Mirabelle, a small, sweet, yellow plum of the Damson type; French, the largest of all Damsons; Imperial Epineuse, a plum of the prune type, with large handsome fruits which ripen late; Ogen, another old sort of splendid tree and fruit characters; Pacific, a very large blue prune which ripens in mid-season; Beauty, an early Japanese plum which precedes Abundance, and is handsomer and better flavored; Formosa, another Japanese plum recommended on acount of productiveness and large, handsome fruits; Santa Rosa, still another Japanese plum, which surpasses in tree and fruit either Abundance or Burbank, and Stanley, a splendid new fruit of the prune type, excellent for cooking or eating out of hand, and one of the handsomest of all plums.

Cherries

Eight cherries have been described in these articles, three of which, Schmidt, Reine Hortense and Ida, are old sorts which should have a new lease of life, while the other five are new kinds with one or another new character to recommend them. Chase is a late, black, sour cherry of the Morello type, which is better than English Morello in tree characters; Seneca is the earliest of all sweet cherries, with a very vigorous, productive, handsome tree; Abundance is a splendid late cherry of the Napoleon type, remarkable because the cherries seem not susceptible to rot and cracking; Giant is a sweet sort worthy of consideration because it is one of the latest to ripen, with splendid quality and fruits that seldom crack, and Victor, a most remarkable, fine new cherry from the Vineland Station in Ontario, a seedling of Napoleon, which it surpasses in size and appearance of fruit.

Nectarines

The nectarine is an old fruit, new to most fruit growers in Eastern America. It may be best described as a smooth-skinned peach, the flesh of which is a little sweeter and richer than that of the peach. Nectarines add variety to the list of fruits wherever peaches are grown. Two sorts, Hunter and Sure Crop, have been recommended in these articles. Both are admirable in tree and fruit, and both make valuable additions for market or home use wherever peaches are grown.

Grapes

Of the ten grapes that have been recommended, Eclipse, Berckmans and Secretary may be dismissed as not having come up to expectations. The other seven are all valuable new sorts. Ontario is by far the best early green grape; Portland, ripening with Ontario, holds first place among green grapes for the market; Brocton is a green dessert grape, ripening after Ontario and Portland, with the sweetest and most richly and delicately flavored fruits of any green grape; Urbana is a variety with large oval, light red grapes, having characters of Vinifera sorts, which keeps as long as or longer than any other variety; Sheridan is probably the most valuable new grape and is sent out with the expectation that it will supplement the Concord, coming in later, which it surpasses in vine and fruit characters in many regions; Fredonia is the earliest of all good black grapes, superior in quality to any other early black grape; Golden Muscat is a remarkable new grape for roadside market, since bunches and berries are of the largest size, and the grapes have the fine muscat aroma of European grapes.

Raspberries

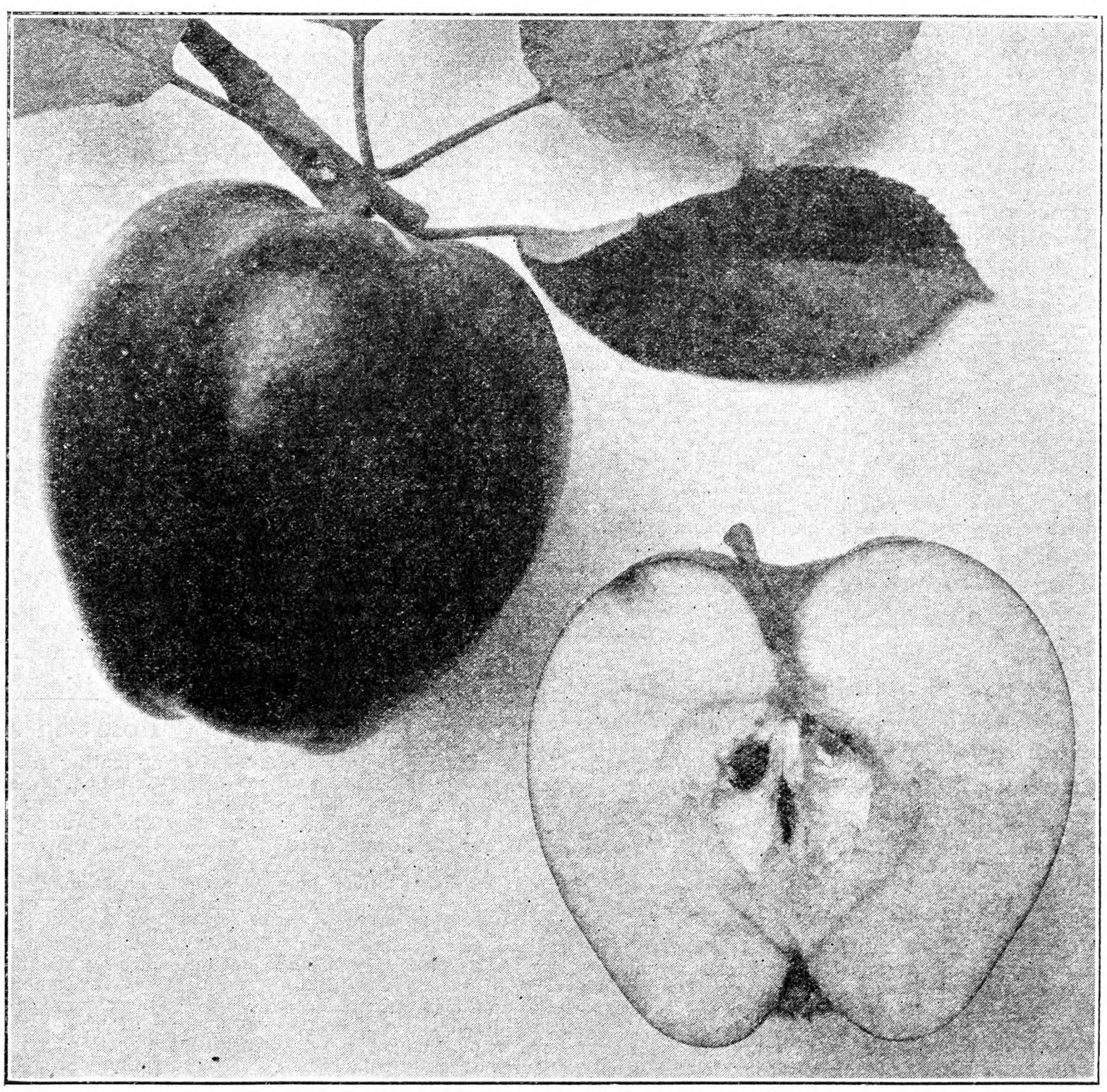
Unless varieties of red and black raspberries resistant to mosaic can be bred, the production of these fruits must cease to be profitable in Eastern America. In these articles the object has been to recommend sorts relatively free from disease, and yet of handsome appearance and high quality. Eleven kinds have been named. Five of these, Empire, Donboro, Marlboro, Owasco and Seneca, fall short in resistance to disease and ought not to be further considered. June, an extra early sort, though not resistant to disease, is so early and valuable in other characters that it ought still to be planted; Newman, from Canada, and Latham, from Minnesota, are splendid sorts, resistant to mosaic. Lloyd George, an English red raspberry, is the most remarkable of all varieties of this fruit in both bush and fruit. Of the two black raspberries recommended to take the place of Plum Farmer, Dundee is recommended since the flavor is more pleasing and the plants more vigorous and productive. Although not hitherto mentioned in these articles, Brant is a remarkable purple raspberry, better than Columbia or Schaffer, purple sorts that have been commonly planted.

Gooseberries

Gooseberry culture has long been on the wane, chiefly because the sorts usually grown are worthless. The two new kinds recommended in these articles, Poorman and Fredonia, both large-fruited sorts, will give gooseberry culture a new lease of life once growers and consumers know the two varieties well.

Strawberries

Six new strawberries have been recommended in these articles, four of which have turned out to be worth while. Prolific and Good Luck have fallen by the wayside, because the plants are susceptible to disease, although Good Luck is well liked by some growers. Mastodon turns out, as was prophesied, to



Newfane, an Excellent New Variety. Fig. 120

be the best of all the ever-bearing strawberries; Beacon on our grounds is the best early strawberry; Bliss is still recommended as it was in the original article as a late mid-season strawberry, while Bouquet, which ripens midway between Beacon and Bliss, makes these three sorts a good assortment to cover the strawberry season, in New York at least.

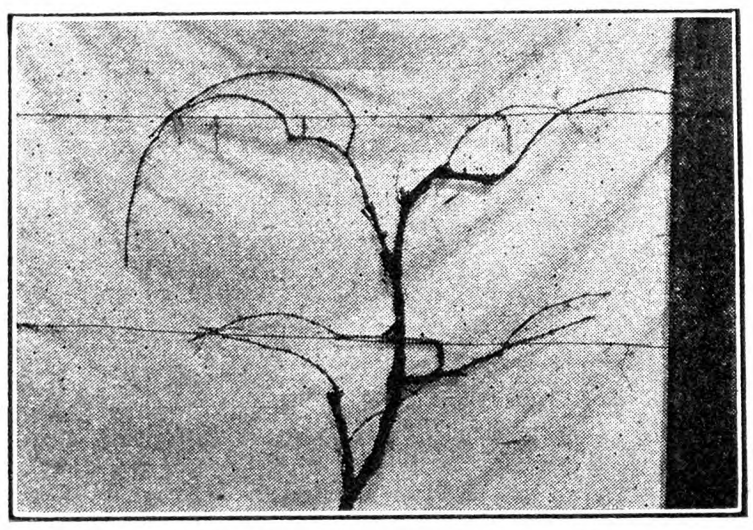
New York Fruit Testing Association

Nearly all of the varieties mentioned in this article may be purchased from nurserymen in various fruit regions. A few, however, can be had only from the New York Fruit Testing Association. Since this organization is a non-dividend paying, co-operative association of fruit growers, its activities may be mentioned here. The membership of the Fruit Testing Association is about 1,500, and is made up of fruit growers in every State in the Union and many foreign countries. Its work has been so easily and quietly done that few others than its members know of it. Its object is to test and distribute all new hardy fruits, wherever or by whomever orginated. Originators of new fruits having sorts that they want tested or distributed may well take the matter up with the manager of this association, whose headquarters is at Geneva, N. Y. It is not the object of the Fruit Testing Association to compete with nurserymen, and once varieties are well established in the trade, they are dropped by this organization.

New Bean Varieties

MANY new varieties of beans have come on the market during the past few years. Just which of these varieties will find a permanent place on New York State farms is still an open question. Recent introductions of Geneva and York Red Kidney beans, California Red Kidney and Perry Marrow beans have been made.

Of these varieties there is now little doubt about the value of Perry Marrow. At the present time it is practically the only marrow bean grown in the bean-growing section here. Geneva Reds have done well on some farms, and have been badly affected by blight on others. This strain was developed as a variety resistant to bacterial blight. A few more



Two Shoots Tied to Same Wire. Fig. 121

years are needed before anything definite can be said about the worth of the Geneva Red. California Reds have filled a temporary need. These beans, grown in the irrigated sections of the West, have been relatively free from blight the first year they were planted in New York State. Fresh seed has to be brought in every year, however, and it is felt by many that the planting of California Red Kidney beans is only a temporary arrangement until some variety can be found which is resistant to this disease.

In 1929 the Cornell Experiment Station is making a final test on several strains of pea beans. It is understood that these pea beans have been developed because of their resistance to root rot and other diseases. There is real need for a pea bean that is resistant to root rot.

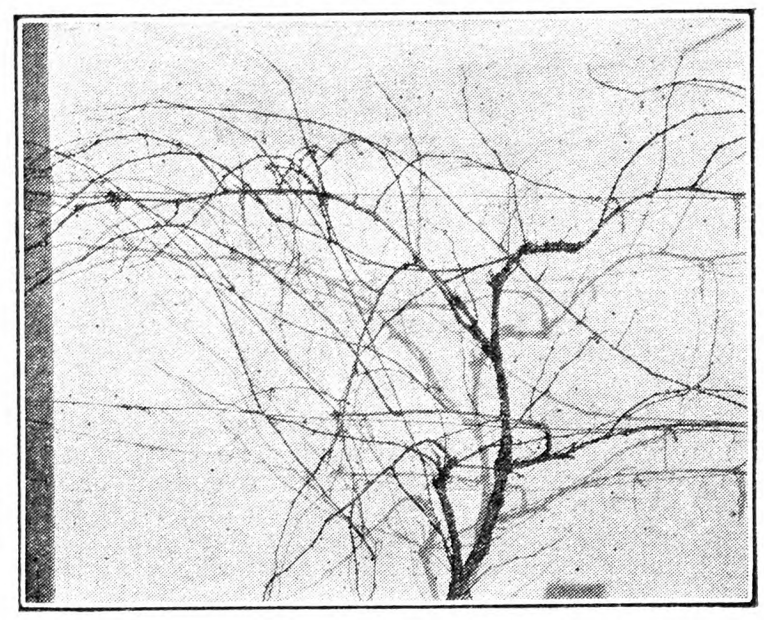
In 1928 a new White Kidney bean was placed on the seed market in Wyoming County. Farmers who grew them reported excellent results. It appears to be the best of any of the strains of White Kidney beans available at the present time.

Little work has been done in developing strains of Yellow Eyes, which is another important variety of beans in Western New York. Here apparently is a problem which needs further study with a view to developing improved strains of Yellow Eye beans. L. H. W.

Light Pruning and Increased Yields of Grapes

A CRITICAL observer of pruning practices, both commercial and experimental, will notice a tendency toward more moderate pruning, especially of young plants. Young apple trees that have been pruned lightly come into bearing earlier, and develop a tree of bearing size more quickly than more heavily pruned trees, other things equal. Bearing grapevines, of the fox or Concord type, have been considered an exception, for they are pruned much as they have been for many years. The grower and investigator often explain this severe pruning of grapes as necessary because the vines tend to overbear, and to prevent crowding of vines in the vineyard.

With these claims in mind, the writer planned an experiment to reduce the



Growth of Vine Before Pruning. Fig. 122

amount of pruning in a young vineyard, and at the same time prevent both crowding of vines and overbearing. A five-year-old plantation was chosen, consisting of Moore, Delaware and Brighton varieties. The training system was four-cane Kniffin, and planting distances eight by eight feet. Figs. 121 and 122 show how the vines were pruned by the new method; that is, wherever one shoot had formerly been saved, two were now saved and tied together to the same wire. This left twice as many buds, evenly distributed, and resulted in a larger top, which required no additional labor to keep it in manageable form. A part of the blossom clusters were thinned off at blossoming time, removing the smaller bunches. This thinning was to maintain the quality of the crop and prevent overbearing. The number of clusters left varied with the size and vigor of the vine, averaging about 50 on Moore and from 60 to 100 per vine of Delaware and Brighton. Every other vine was saved as a check and pruned in the usual way.

The lightly pruned vines produced over 23 per cent more fruit than the heavily pruned ones, and the clusters were fully as large. These results are even more striking when we consider that the check vines had made 10 per cent more growth the previous season. The increased top on the lightly-pruned vines was well distributed, and caused no inconvenience in cultivation. The cluster or blossom thinning was done rapidly and at very small expense.

The above results are only for one season, and on a young vineyard. Many questions are yet to be answered, such as: Future vigor of the vines, application if any to older vineyards, and will increased fertilization be found advisable to take care of the larger top? However, the yield secured, and the condition of the lightly-pruned vines at this time, are so good that they justify trial of this method of pruning both in commercial vineyards and in home graperies. BROOKS D. DRAIN.

Massachusetts State College.

You Can't Get Something for Nothing

IN OTHER words you can't get something out of anything without putting something in. Mr. Browning's "Forgotten Barway," page 106, does "promote retrospection," but I think I understand to a certain extent why we farmers cannot live on as little money as our predecessors and it isn't all because of a state of degeneracy.

Don't think I am criticizing our forebears. Goodness knows they had enough to do to feed and clothe their large families, without worrying about how their descendants would manage to "keep up with the Joneses" and educate their children, and of course they were blissfully ignorant of the fact that they were robbing our land by continually taking from it and putting but very little back in return.

When we began married life on this farm 14 years ago this month, it was considered to be in a reasonably good state of cultivation. There are 125 acres of land, but only 20 acres of it are tillable, the rest being pasture and woodland. When we first came the farm would feed two horses, six cows and a few head of young stock by buying grain for the milking cows, except when they were on good pasture and buying grain for the horses. There was some corn on the cob to help feed a small flock of poultry and a couple of pigs. Not bad, eh? The former owner had kept up cultivation well near the buildings, but he said there was land in the farther end of the field that hadn't felt the plow for 20 years, and my husband realized it the first few times he plowed it. There were cider apple trees and a few old trees of good fruit scattered over the mowing land in most inconvenient places.

Our first year here we set out over 100 apple trees which have not yet come into bearing, and a few pears, plums and cherries. We also added a strawberry bed, a tame raspberry patch and an asparagus bed, all for home consumption. Every year we have a generous garden and about one-half acre of good potatoes, because our family now includes five husky children, all in grade school, and practically all our food comes from the farm except sugar, flour, cereals and flavoring substances.

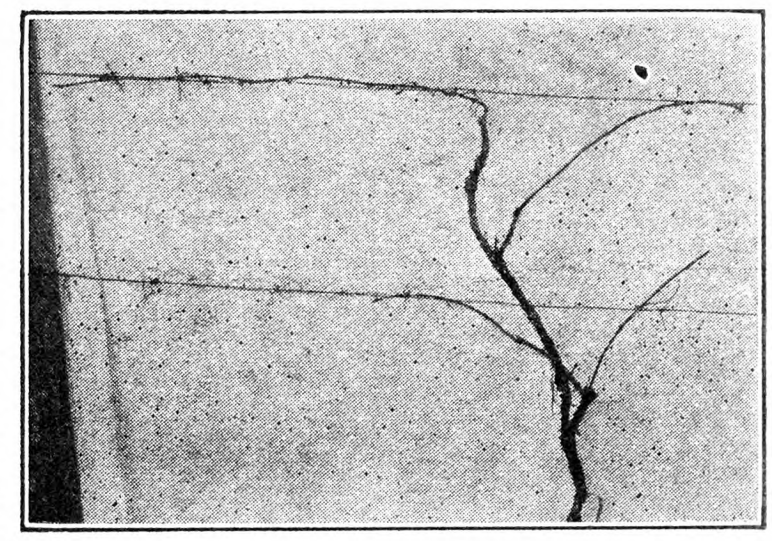
Every year we have bought good seeds, and all the fertilizers our pocketbook would stand. We have converted three acres into Alfalfa (a slow, discouraging process with sour soil to start with) and we are now trying to rejuvenate our pastures, a little at a time, with lime, superphosphate and Sweet clover.

We now keep 18 or 20 head of purebred Jerseys besides the amount of other stock we used to keep, and have all the good quality hay and best quality silage they can consume, but our grain bill each month averages around $100, and we feel that we have only made a beginning.

Now if we should stop buying fertilizers and seed, and should sell our stock down to just what the farm would feed without buying grain (and that would lower the fertility of the manure), how long would it be before we would be back where we started?

My uncle says "it is poor business to have to buy hay," and my husband says, "Yes, and it is poorer business to sell hay."

You know our beloved Hope Farm Man would say that if our ancestors had invested their savings in



Vines Pruned More Severely. Fig. 124

their own property instead of helping to develop the West, their children would have stayed by them.

Windsor Co., Vt. MRS. J. H. P.

Roses on a Kansas Farm

THE fascinating seed and nursery catalogs are making almost the whole world akin. Rose lovers are poring over their catalogs and their old and new Rose Annuals for all available data on roses—old and new. Which ones must we have this year?

Since Kansas and New York are in the same "rose zone," readers of THE R. N.-Y. may be interested in a brief report on some of the most satisfactory roses grown on a Kansas farm. Beauty and hardiness are my requirements for satisfactory farm roses. I try by judicious selection of varieties to limit the necessary pruning, spraying and Winter protection of my roses, for this work to be done during the farm's busy seasons.

Happily there are lovely roses which meet these requirements, beginning with the utterly enchanting yellow rose (Harrison's Yellow) which grew in our grandmothers' gardens. The bush may be a bit scrubby—but, ah, the roses! The Hugonis, on the other hand, is a beautiful shrub at all times of the year, and would be quite worth while even without its dainty cream-colored flowers, which practically cover its branches so early in the Spring. Mine always is in bloom by the last week in April, ten days earlier than Harrison's Yellow. Hugonis makes a fine background for Darwin tulips, for they bloom at the same time.

By the middle of May the Hybrid Rugosa roses begin to bloom and they continue to bloom at short intervals until freezing weather. Their continuous bloom, their unusually attractive foliage, their freedom from diseases and insect enemies, and their absolute hardiness make Rugosas unbeatable farm roses. I have tried these varieties and found them good; F. J. Grootendorst, bright red carnation-like flowers in large clusters; Magnifica, large, semi-double, red; Sir Thomas Lipton, white; Conrad F. Meyer, blush pink. F. J. Grootendorst is an especially free bloomer and is a suitable variety for a rose hedge. Rugosas, of course, are good-sized shrubs, and should be planted with the shrubbery and not with the Tea roses. My "want

Perry Marrow Beans—Now Practically the Only Variety Grown in Western New York. Fig. 123

list" of Rugosa roses includes all I do not already have, but for reasons which I need scarcely mention to fellow farmers, I can't have everything all at once.

June brings a beautiful array of climbing roses, Hybrid Perpetual and Hybrid Tea roses. Yes, even if Hybrid Teas are short lived, tender enough to need Winter protection here, and require to be fussed with, I am wholly unable to resist their allure. They are not very practical for the would-be farm rosarian, but each Spring I find that I simply must have two or three additional varieties—and if you must then you must. For worth-while bouquets of cut flowers all season one should never plant less than three bushes of each variety he chooses. Briarcliff, Gruss an Aachen, Duchess of Wellington, Red Radiance, Etoile de France and Rev. F. Page Roberts gave much satisfaction here last Summer and Fall. One that I must have this year is Etoile de Holland, for I am partial to richly colored red roses.

Pink Radiance, planted more generally than any other variety and the most satisfactory of all the Hybrid Teas according to the Rose Society's referendum, leaves me cold, as does Paul Neyron in the Hybrid Perpetual class and the dainty little Polyantha rose Cecile Brunner. These are my particular and personal prejudices.

If one is strong-minded enough to plant only hardy roses one still may have roses during the whole Summer and Fall. Three old favorites which are always in bloom are Hermosa (pink), Gruss an Teplitz (red), and Birdie Blye (pink). These are hardy, vigorous, "garden size" bushes which bear medium sized but sparkling roses in great profusion.

There are Hybrid Perpetual roses, too, that continue to bloom throughout the season, although the majority of this class are strictly "June roses." Because all Hybrid Perpetuals bloom abundantly in June, and some varieties at intervals thereafter, and because they require only the most ordinary care and no Winter protection here, I consider them the best farm garden roses for Kansas. Mrs. John Laing bloomed again and again last season, and when November freezes came was covered with buds. Ulrich Brunner (cherry red) and Frau Karl Druschki (white) have unusually long blooming seasons. These three, together with General Jacqueminot (red) are the favorites of the nine varieties in my garden. This year I shall add to my Hybrid Perpetual list George Arends (pink) and the newer yellow variety Madame Albert Barbier, for according to all reports they are high scoring, all-season bloomers.

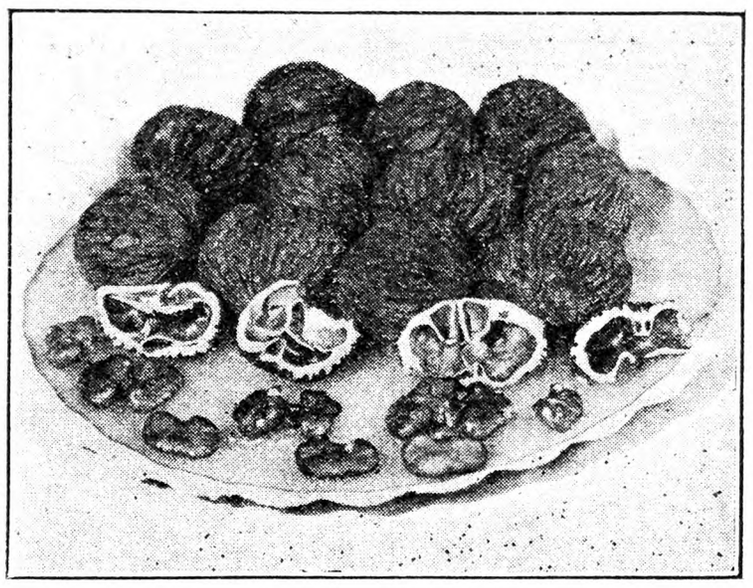
I have left the best till last, the hardy climbing roses. The newer, large flowered, long-stemmed varieties are both extremely decorative in the garden and beautiful as cut flowers. Probably the best of these are Dr. W. Van Fleet, American Pillar, Thousand Beauties, Climbing American Beauty and Paul's Scarlet Climber. However, I have neither preferences nor prejudices where climbing roses are concerned and continue to admire the older, small flowered varieties, Crimson Rambler and the Dorothy Perkinses, pink, red and white.

Although half the fun of growing roses is in trying new varieties, it never is a mistake to stick to the good old hardy roses. CAROL L. MARTIN.

Douglas Co., Kan.

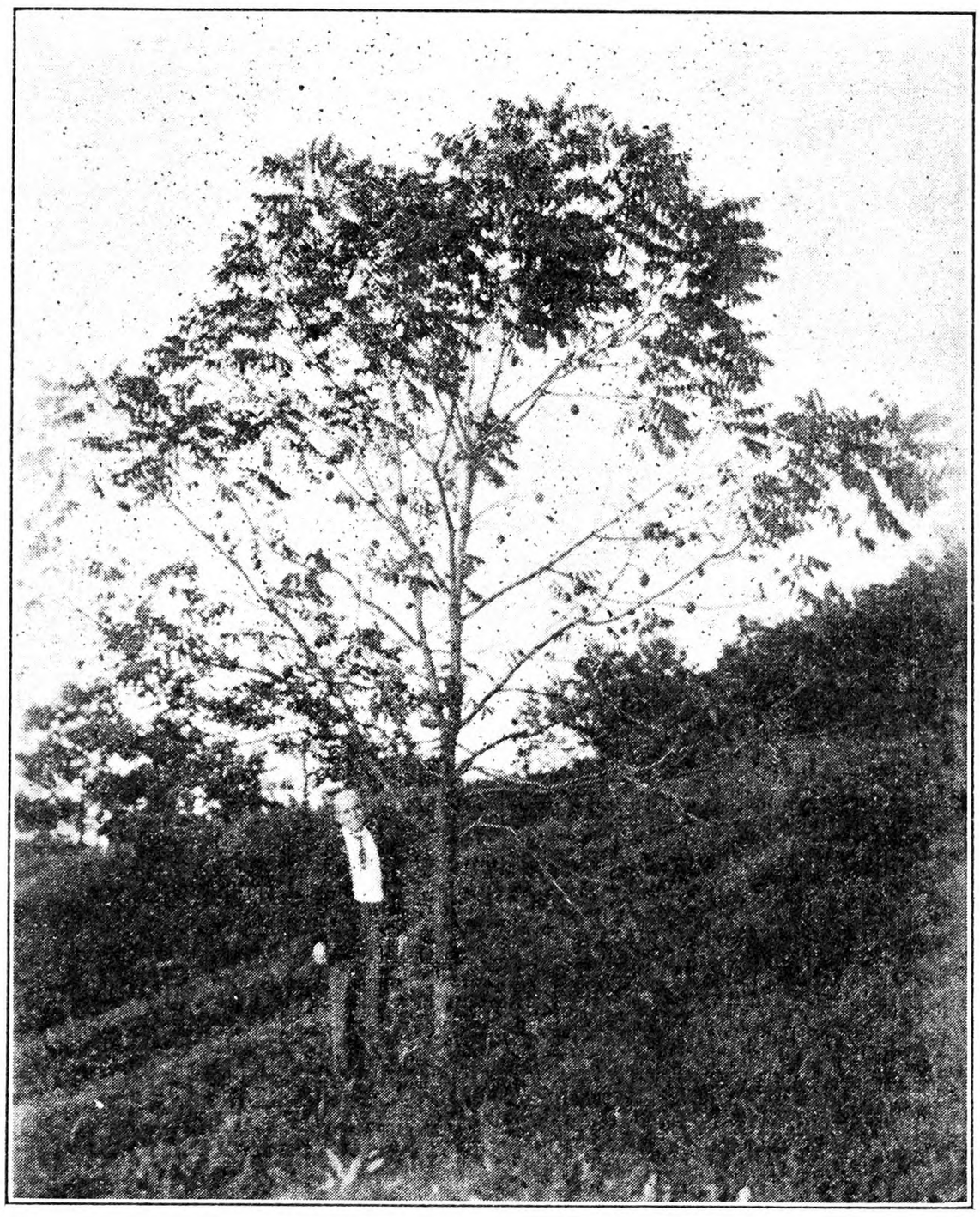
Nut Trees As You Like Them

WITH the advent of the late J. F. Jones into the field of propagation of nut trees, a new era opened for the growing of food crops on trees. Many people are heard to say, "Yes, it's getting to be all the fad nowadays to eat nuts and use nuts in everything." But did you know that God gave man the instructions in the first chapter of Holy Writ: "I have given you every herb, every seed . . . and every tree in which is the fruit of a tree, yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat."



A Plate of Thomas Black Walnuts—The Thomas is the most rapid grower of any of the nut trees and in fact will outgrow the more rapid growing shade trees. The nuts are large, easy cracking, with smooth inside pockets permitting the kernels to come out in whole, quarters and halves. This nut was found at King of Prussia, Montgomery Co., Pa.

We are informed that man used nuts for centuries before he ever learned to eat even milk, eggs and meat. The use of a proper amount of meat is justifiable but the supplementing of meat with nuts is a health improving item to those who try it.



Mr. Wilmer Hoopes and One of His Young Stabler Black Walnuts at Forest Hill, Md.—Mr. Hoopes has been a nut enthusiast for many years and is proving his belief by experimental plantings. The worth of the tree can be seen by the sprinkling of nuts all over it.

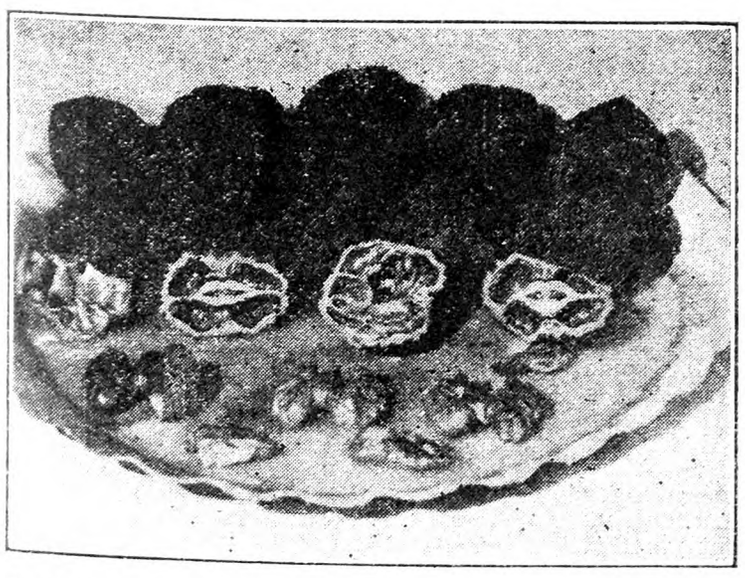
According to a recent writer in a farm paper only the meat-eating nations ever amounted to anything and the others always capitulated before them. Let that be as it may as there is no way to prove it. But observe the present day situation. More hospitals, sickness and doctors doing a rushing business than ever before. Look at many people who have turned to nature's food and methods of living and observe their health. In this program we see a large amount of the product of the tree bearing nuts.

The ability to propagate good varieties of nut trees now makes it possible to plant and harvest good crops of nuts. The growing of nut trees is coming fast. Several fair-sized groves of thin-shelled black walnuts are now bearing in the North. Quite a few 500 to 1,000-tree groves are just at the bearing age. More are being planted each year and there is no doubt that, when the groves start to bear, a heavy run will be made to plant lots of them. The production of nuts in the United States is doubling every couple of years, the importation of nuts runs about $35,000,000 per year and yet the price is going up for the retail buyer. Little danger need be felt regarding a market glut. With the small care of the tree and nut in growing it and high demand for the nut there is little argument that black walnut growing is a worth-while project.

Where to Plant

The other Sunday I strolled through a meadow covered with beautiful nut trees. I counted four species of hickory and a bunch of black walnuts. These deep rooting trees allow a heavy growth of grass to grow right up to the trunk. I thought what a beautiful scene. Why can't more farmers see the virtue of planting nut trees in their pastures, and grow large crops of nuts with beef and milk? Of course the tree will have to be protected while young but a crop or two of nuts will repay the costs with interest. The trees in this meadow range from 100 to 200 years old. Just think what you would be leaving for posterity after you have reaped a harvest from them. Of course only the grafted trees can be considered for regular and early bearing. Think it over. JOHN W. HERSHEY.

Pennsylvania.



A Plate of the Thin-Shelled Stabler Black Walnut.—For several years before this nut became known the neighbors of the parent tree used to pay big money for this remarkable nut while they let their own rot on the ground. The Stabler is a spready grower with a very ornamental foliage, the nut having a shell so thin that it can be cracked with a tack hammer or a pecan cracking set.

How Many Years Will a Fruit Plant Live?

A LETTER was received the other day asking whether currants and raspberries were long-lived. A few years ago I saw pickers busy in a blackberry field harvesting a bountiful crop, and the owner assured me that it was the 32d crop; that he planted the bushes 33 years before and had never failed to get a fair to big yield of fruit annually since. On our own grounds 20 crops have been taken from a planting of blackberries, and then the field was plowed to make room for other stock.

At this writing we have a three-quarter acre of the Columbian purple raspberry from which have been taken 15 crops of fruit, and the tenth or eleventh crop was bigger than in any season previous. A neglected patch of red raspberries yielded satisfactory returns for 12 years.

Currants and gooseberry bushes (even with neglect) may outlive father and mother and furnish fruit for grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

In the Summer of 1912 I visited my old home in England, and picked gooseberries from the same old bush (or rather tree) from which I picked fruit in the late sixties when a small boy.

Recognizing the fact that perhaps plant life is more subject to insects and disease than it was even 15 or 20 years ago, with average attention now in a reasonably suitable location there is no doubt but that 10 to 15 crops can be assured without renewing.

The progressive fruit-grower will, however, set out a new plantation, large or small, every two or three years, so as to be assured of a revenue should fire or hail or any other unlooked-for trouble make the old fields unprofitable. E. H. BURSON.

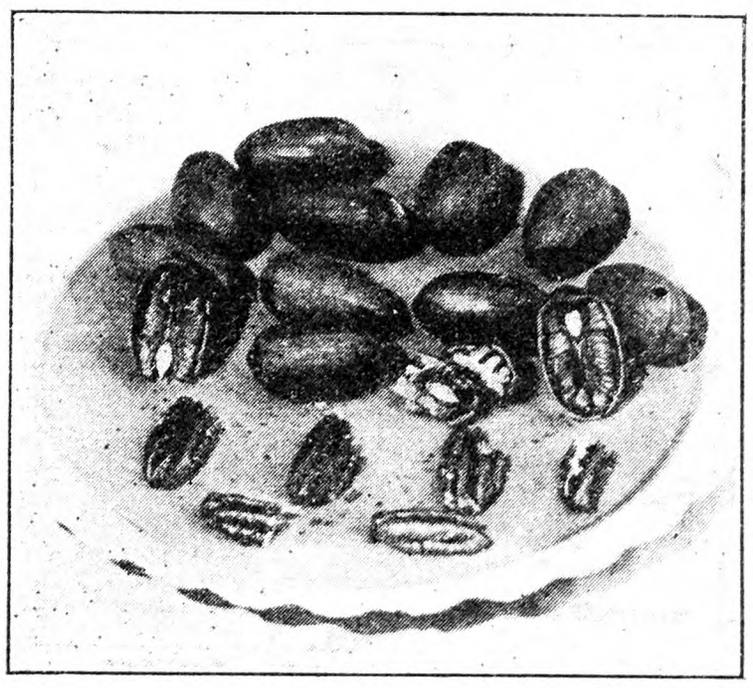
New York.

Thoughts from a Pennsylvania Farmer

POTATO farmers overdid the job last year, so much so that they have to sell their product below cost. They have used every nerve to produce to the utmost—high-priced seed, enormous quantities of fertilizers, cultivating and spraying up to digging time. Potato farmers have learned to produce heavy yields. All professional potato growers have invested heavily in equipment and hence will not likely quit the business of potato raising, but on the contrary will raise more, and more to the acre so as to raise them more economically.

Now, as I look at it, it will hardly pay the common farmer to raise potatoes for market. Why not cut down on crops which require so much labor and have no returns for your labor? Why not put more land in pasture and raise stock and take it a little easier on the farm? If more farmers would do this the price would soon come to normal or a living price.

As for me I have put about one-fourth of my land in permanent pasture and I like it very much. I raise cattle in somewhat "western" style. I let the calves do the milking and when the season is over the calves are almost as big as the cows. Anyway they



A Plate of the Improved Thin-Shelled Northern Pecan.—These nuts are just as thin shelled as the southern pecans and some claim a little higher flavored, but not quite so large.

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Thousands of Contented Customers from Coast to Coast prove we have stocks to fit your needs. Order your plants now and be ready when the nice days come.

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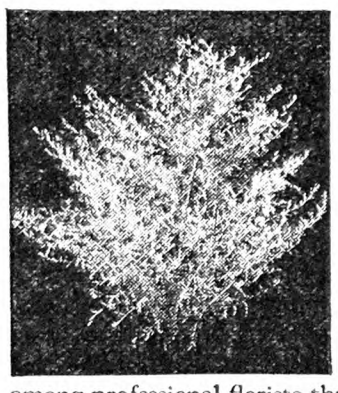


New Artemisia Silver King

Here we have one of the most interesting and valuable hardy perennial plants that has been introduced in many years. It is creating a sensation among professional florists throughout the entire country. It has been called the new "Misty Mixer" because of its beautiful fine, glistening, silvery, white foliage. The Silver King is a vigorous growing plant, forming large clumps 2 feet or more across. Long slender sprays can be cut in abundance when established, to mix with rose buds or other flowers, producing a most pleasing effect. If the slender branches are cut, tied in bunches and hung in a dark closet to dry, they will work in nicely with everlasting strawflowers for winter decoration. You cannot afford to overlook this splendid novelty.

SPECIAL PRICE 25c, 5 for $1.00.

New Chinese Regal Lily (L. Myriophyllum)

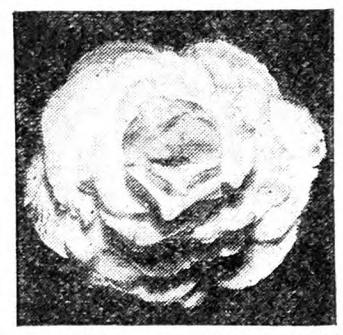
This beautiful new lily comes from Northwestern China which is a guarantee of its hardiness. Bailey's Cyclopedia of Horticulture says of it: "One of the most beautiful of all known lilies." The exquisite blending of tints and colors forming a charming contrast with the rich, deep green foliage. Highly recommended for general culture. The large trumpet-shaped fragrant flowers are pure transparent white with a distinct rich canary-yellow throat and orange stamens. The buds and outside of petals are delicate pink, which is often reflected through the petals. Height 3 to 4 feet; mature bulbs, producing 5 to 10 flowers in June and July.

2 year good sized blooming bulbs, each 30c, 2 for 50c; 5 for $1.00.

Lily of the Valley

Universally admired for their dainty little pure white bell shaped flowers and exquisite fragrance. Easily grown, perfectly hardy everywhere, preferring a moist shady location. Worthy a place in every home-grounds. We offer blooming size roots at very reasonable prices. **12 roots, 45c; 50 roots, $1.50.**

Tuberous Rooted Begonia Bulbs



Unquestionably the most beautiful and satisfactory of all summer-flowering bulbous plants. Ease of culture, size and abundance of flowers and wonderful range of exquisite color, blooming continually from June to November. They delight in partial shade. Unsurpassed for porch or window boxes. If you live in city apartment, you can successfully grow these beautiful flowers.

The Bulbs Will Keep for Years

As easily kept over winter as potatoes. A lady writes: "I still have bulbs ordered from you ten years ago." Detailed cultural instructions furnished with every order. These bulbs have always sold at 25 to 35c each.

BARGAIN PRICE: 2 double, 2 single and 1 frilled—5 bulbs, 5 distinct colors for 75c.

Japanese Iris Kaempferi

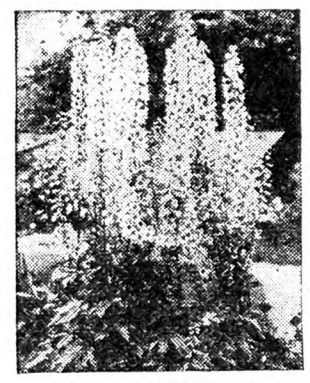
Finest of all the Iris family. The flowers are of immense size, from 6 to 8 inches across and of the most beautiful, delicate shades. Perfectly hardy and will flower in profusion during June and July. A well established plant gives a dozen or more flower stalks 2 to 3 feet high, each stalk producing 2 to 4 enormous blooms.

A Wonderful Bargain Offer

We have a surplus of fifty thousand roots in many colors. The usual price is 25c to 40c each for named varieties.

Our Special Price, not separately named: 3 strong roots, 3 colors, 30c; 4 sets, 12 roots, $1.

Hardy Delphinum



The beautiful "Belladonna," with its immense spikes of clear sky-blue flowers, that always attract attention. Perfectly hardy everywhere. See illustration from a photograph.

Strong, blooming size roots, 20c, 3 for 50c.

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Use the order blank below. Pay by Money Order, Check, or send Cash or Stamps in Registered Letter.

	Artemesia Silver King 25c, 5 for $1.00	
	Tuberous Begonias, 5 bulbs, 5 colors, 75c	
	Chinese Regal Lily, 30c, 2 for 50c, 5 for $1.00	
	Japanese Iris, 3 roots, 3 colors, 30c, 4 sets, $1.00	
	Lily of the Valley, 12 roots, 45c, 50 roots, $1.50	
	Delphinum "Belladonna," 20c, 3 for 50c	
	Combination 1 Artemesia, 5 Begonias, 2 Regal Lily, 3 Japan Iris, 12 Lily of Valley, 1 Belladonna, Total Value $2.45 **For Only $2.00**	
	140 Page Spring Garden Catalog—FREE.	

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FRUIT TREES

We offer the following varieties of fruit trees at a Special Bargain. These trees are budded from the bearing orchards and we are sure that they are true-to-name. We have no salesman. We sell direct to you; that is why prices are low.

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are worth from $40 to $75 a head. I have been buying calves from the dairy farmers who are glad to sell them at $10 to $15 a head. These I like to buy in the Fall or early Winter so as to get them well started by Spring so as to get the full benefit of the season's pasture. Of course it is some work to raise this way but it pays. After they are turned into pasture the labor is very little, and in about 20 months they are worth something. I have followed this plan for the last two years and have public auction with cattle which I expect will bring me some real money.

We have one farmer in Berks County who purchased 600 sheep and he wants to do the sheep business in "western" style, and why not? Nowadays people have to go East to get land cheap, just the opposite what it used to be. Good farming land with good buildings can be bought for $50 per acre. Yes, I think there are wonderful opportunities right here for the wideawake young farmer who thinks for himself. C. R. BASHORE.

A Small Acreage May be More Profitable Than a Larger One

As my reader will see by the topic this article will be in the form of a debate. I will try to be frank with both sides, and after stating the "best" and "worst" sides of the question will leave my readers to decide which they prefer. Pardon me if I use the pronoun *I* frequently, for this article is based on my own personal experience.

Forty years ago I rented a small farm of 36 acres, five miles from Princeton, which was my nearest market. The rental was $125 per year for the first three years, and $150 a year for the following years. The farm had been rented for a number of years before I got it, and each tenant had tried to get the most out of the soil possible with a small return as they could make, consequently the soil would hardly grow beans when I got it. I owned one horse, had to buy another (on time, just to show how well fixed I was), and a cow. This was the extent of my stock, excepting a pig and a few chickens. I hired a married man, paid his house rent and a dollar a day wages. The first three years I had a mighty hard struggle to come out even, which I managed to do, and then began to save a little money each year, but it was only by burning the candle at both ends that I managed to do it. What do I mean by burning the candle at both ends? Why, simply getting up before daylight, having breakfast over and getting out to work in the field at sunrise, working my truck until noon, then preparing a load of vegetables for market, have an early supper, then take my load to market (the stores used to keep open then until nine o'clock), engage another load for the next night, and get home about nine o'clock and go to bed. They were strenuous days, but no harder than for some men I know today who are trucking a large acreage.

I tried to raise enough feed for my stock, and found very often that the farming end interfered with my trucking, for just when my hay would want cutting my berries and peas would want picking, and one job interfered with the other. I grew vegetables and berries on 10 acres. Twenty acres was devoted to general farming, about six in peach and apple orchard. My trucking would consist of about one acre of strawberries, one acre of raspberries, one acre of melons, one acre of peas, one acre of sweet corn, one-half acre of tomatoes, one-half acre of onions, one acre of cabbage, three-fourths of which would be late. Then I grew spinach, lettuce, radishes, beets, cauliflower, string beans, etc. Of course I had to hire a number of pickers in berry and pea time, and some for weeding onions, but the majority of the work was done by myself and one man.

I stayed on that farm for 20 years, made a living and cleared about $5,000; not much you will say, for so many years of hard work. I say "Amen," (yes, I'm a Methodist); not only the many years of hard work, but consider the crop failures, and ruinous prices obtained many times for produce. I tell you a man had to have a strong heart and lots of stick-to-itiveness to stay on the job. Many a time I sold strawberries for $1 per crate, and it cost 75 cents to have them picked; peas at 50c per bushel, which was the cost for picking, tomatoes 5c and 10c per ½ bu., string beans 15c per basket. This reminds me of a man I had working for me at that time, who came to work late nearly every morning (between seven and eight o'clock). I said to him one morning: "William, I wish you would get to work at seven o'clock." He replied, that he guessed he put in enough time for all he got. "Well," I said, "let's figure that out. I pay you $1 a day. Yesterday you picked four baskets of beans (not very fast work). I sold the beans for 15c per basket, or a total of 60c. Who is making the most money, you or I?" Yes, these things happened years ago, but are they any better today? As an example of things at the present time, a man who lives within a short distance of me has tried to make a success of trucking 14 acres. He and his son were both hard-working men, and after a number of years of hard work were forced to give it up. They have gone into the contracting business and the ground is lying idle today. Why? Because labor is so high, and they had to employ a good many hands, and prices of produce were so uncertain, and the day's work so long, they were forced to go into some other business. I spoke of taking my load to market after dark. This man had to start for the Newark market at 2 A. M., get home at 10 or 11 A. M.; consequently he was unable to do any work on the ground, as he was busy preparing a load for the next trip. If prices were good he would make a good profit on his load, but if the market was glutted, his loss was considerable.

Take the case of another man who is

Plot Sown to Pansies August 15

Lettuce to Be Followed by Celery

trucking 20 acres. He had four boys whose ages run from 10 to 20 years, and has one hired man. He plants crops that can be attended to by himself and man, while the boys are at school, and arranges the crops that need the help of the boys at vacation time, such as berries, peas and beans. He grows about 10 acres of sweet corn, which has been a paying crop for the last four or five years. Of course he puts in a good many hours after dark, running his load to a market, 15 and 20 miles distance. He is making a success of the business, as he does not have near the pay-roll of the man who was trucking the 14 acres.

Now for the affirmative side of the question. Twenty years ago I purchased 11 acres of ground in New Jersey, and built a house with all the modern conveniences, with the proceeds of my 20 years' hard work. My house, barn, garage, chicken-house and lawn occupied much of the ground, leaving me nearly one acre to work. There was an old pear orchard on the plot with a Blue grass sod which had been growing for a number of years, and anyone having any experience in trying to eradicate a Blue grass sod, will know what a proposition I was up against, and to make matters worse the soil was a heavy loam and full of stone. We will pass over that first year by saying it was one of the hardest year's work I ever did. The proceeds were $493.44, expenses $151 and net $342.44. The first year on the 36-acre farm the proceeds were $727.23, expenses $1,120, and loss $392.77. I sold all of my stock when I left the farm, excepting one horse and wagon and just a few implements to work a small place. After my horse died with lockjaw, I bought a gasoline power cultivator to do the work on the place and a Ford runabout to cart my truck to market. Of course in working such a small plot, it was necessary for me to figure out the best paying crops, with the least work attached, suitable to my home market, also the largest number of crops to get off the plot in one year. For instance, spinach is a crop with the least labor attached, and five crops can be grown in one year on the same plot. I sow the first planting the last of March or as early as I can work the ground in the Spring. This planting is cut about May 20. The last time this crop is worked is May 1, and spinach seed is again sown between the rows. This is up and ready for working when the first crop is cut off. One has to use care in cutting the first crop, so that the second planting is not disturbed. The first crop has to be all cut at one cutting so as to work the second crop. The variety planted is Victoria, which I have found best for Spring planting. For the first crop the fertilizer (7-10-7) is sown after the ground is plowed and harrowed; for the second crop the fertilizer is sown immediately after the first crop is cut. When the young spinach is dry it will burn it a little, but not enough to hurt much. After the second crop is cut the ground is let lie idle until the middle of July. By that time there is a nice crop of weeds to turn under. Sow spinach in rows 1 ft. apart. At the last working, when spinach is half grown, sow again between the rows. When the first planting is cut, sow again. This will give two Spring crops and three Fall. Don't forget to give each crop a good supply of fertilizer. Norfolk Savoy Leaved is used for Fall planting. In this way I manage to get $375 worth of spinach off one-eighth of an acre of ground. The picture shows first crop in August when the ground is being worked so as to sow the second planting between the rows.

Lettuce is the next best paying crop with the least labor. Both of the crops mentioned need no hand weeding and all cultivation is done with a hand cultivator. The lettuce plants are wintered over, and set in open ground the last week in March. Freezing will not hurt them after they have been transplanted, if they are good and hardy. The picture shows a bed 12x90 ft.; $52 worth of head lettuce was sold off of this plot. Varieties, are Unrivaled and New York. Celery plants were set on this plot after the lettuce was cut, and $29.20 worth was sold, making $81.20 off this plot. Where early beets are grown for first crop, Fall lettuce is grown for second crop.

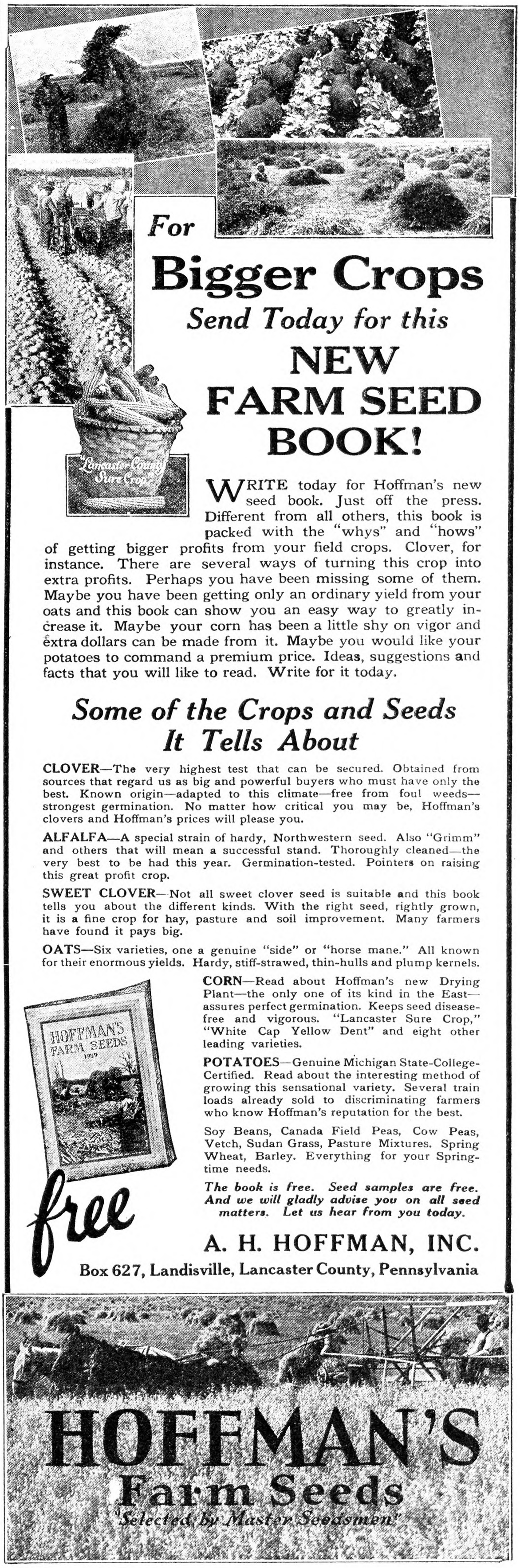
Spinach Under Irrigation—Third Crop on Area Producing Five Crops a Year

The radish seed is sown in rows 1 ft. apart, and on May 10 cauliflower and cabbage seed are sown between the rows. May 10 the radishes are off the ground. The last of May, when the cauliflower and cabbage plants need working, these plants are sold to the local trade, and enough of the cauliflower plants reserved to set the entire plot.

The other picture shows a plot 40x40 ft., which was sown to pansy seed August 15; $187 worth of pansy plants were sold the next Spring off this plot (1927). One can only get one crop of this kind a year on the same plot, as the pansies are not all sold till June 15. Then the ground is let lie idle until August 15, when it is sown to pansy seed again.

Scarlet sage is another big money-maker, with very little labor attached. The seed is sown in the hotbed, between rows of tomato plants, about a week before the tomato plants are pulled for transplanting, when scarlet sage is just coming up; $30 worth of these plants were sold out of a space 4½x6 ft. (1½ sash) at 25c per dozen. These were sold from seed bed and not transplanted. It is certainly remarkable the amount of money can be taken out of a five-sash hotbed; $225 worth of vegetables and scarlet sage plants were sold out of this 6x15 ft. plot of ground. Only the tomato plants were transplanted. The cabbage, cauliflower, pepper and eggplants were sold out of the seed bed.

On a small acreage as I have, or one even larger, it is not necessary to take your vegetables and plants to market, but by the use of a little printer's ink have your market come to you. Specialize a certain strawberry, sweet corn, tomato, etc., put a small advertisement in your local paper about it, and you will be surprised at the result. The majority of my fruit and vegetables are sold to people who come and get them. They want their sweet corn, peas, tomatoes, etc., fresh off



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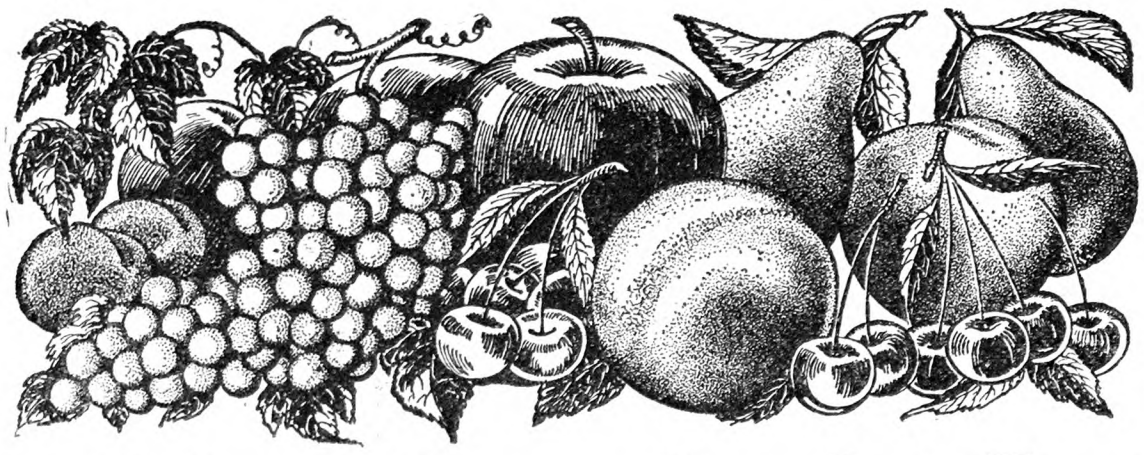

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the vines, and are willing to pay more for them. Besides the hearty appreciation and words of praise for the stuff they get, it means a whole lot to me.

Now to review both sides of the question. The best net result in one year on the 36-acre farm was $650, while the best net result in one year on the 2/3-acre was $1,400. Why? On the 36 acres I employed more help, and very often could not give a certain crop the attention it needed at a critical time; tried to make one ton of fertilizer do the work of two, and quite often raised too much of a certain vegetable or berry that my market was glutted and was compelled to sell the article for less than it cost to raise. On the 2/3 acre I do the work myself, am able to give each crop the proper attention, do not scant the fertilizer, and never raise a surplus of any one thing. The prices for vegetables are a little higher on some kinds now, than they were 20 years ago, but do not begin to make the difference in wages. Berries, spinach, sweet corn, are double what they were 20 years ago. Lettuce, onions and cauliflower were the same then as now.

Another important thing not to be overlooked is the care, responsibility and worry attached to large acreage. I have been so worried and tired at certain times of the year that life was a burden, and many times felt like throwing up the sponge, while now it is a pleasure to me to try to grow the largest crops and finest vegetables possible. Long before Spring sets in I am just "itching" to get out and "muss" up old Mother Earth.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

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Box 11, Geneva, Ohio
FREE CATALOG

NUT CROPS The North's future soil production. Progressive farmers are planting groves of improved grafted nut trees. Learn why. Read "Save America's Nut Heritage" and "The Nut Grower." JOHN W. HERSHEY, Nut Trees, Downingtown, Pa.

Fruit in the Puget Sound Country

The last 10 days of January brought our first real touch of Winter, the first snow, and cold weather to retain it. It is only on the rare occasions, when prevailing southwest winds change into the north, that light showers and fogs give place to steady freezing temperature. In the 10 years resident upon this inland sea I have seen but two such reminders of the eastern climate. At least one blessing attends our foot of snow, as the waterwise had been getting concerned about our water supply, which depends upon snow-fed mountain streams. The chief damage is to the outdoor supply of kale, which in the case of normal Winters is fed to poultry from daily gatherings.

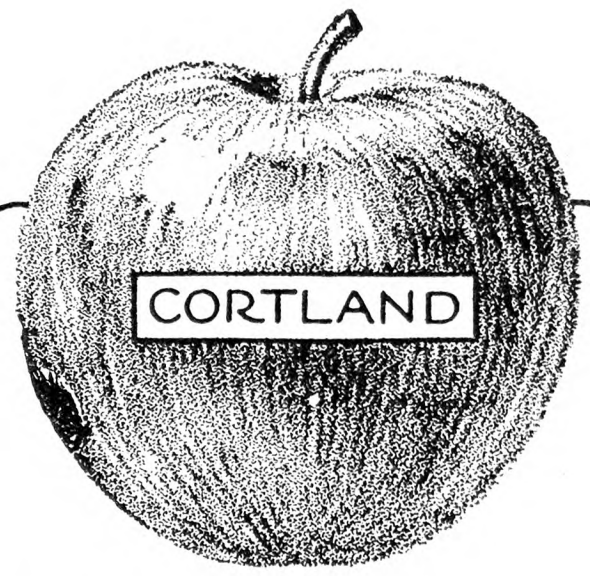
I would like to call attention to a new variety of plum which came to me in a peculiar way. Some seven years ago I had obtained permission from a neighbor to dig root suckers from an unusually thrifty Green Gage tree, thinking to bud these into some improved sort. My attempts to bud these having proved abortive, the young trees have now reached the bearing age, and produce plums somewhat similar to the Gage, but about a month earlier. The Tacomont, as I have christened it, is leaf green until signs of ripening, when it grows yellowish. The fact that it never drops I perhaps should qualify by admitting that each specimen is carefully watched by the grandchildren, Betty and Dick. The season of ripening is best recorded in the fact that after its three weeks of ripening we still have to wait several days for a neighbor's earliest variety, the Lombard, to have arrived at the marketable stage.

I presume that the parent tree had been budded upon a native Americana seedling. Neighbors who came from the Prairie States tell me of similar plums growing wild, these varying much in general character, red, green or yellow, and some even as large as the largest European sorts. My half-dozen trees are already sending forth root-suckers, some of which will be used to extend my orchard. And as an experiment, I propose to plant some of the stones, hoping to gain an idea of the nature of the variety, whether Americana or not. But the Tacomont fills a bill, considering its extreme earliness and appetizing character, much preferred to the later Lombards. From another neighbor I had obtained root-suckers of a prune, which, bearing fruit much like other prunes, had been propagated without budding. My own trees now coming into bearing are producing abundantly of both fruit and more available suckers for transplanting.

These two instances of choice fruit coming from seedlings suggest the possibility of eliminating the processes of budding and grafting. Not alone from root-suckers but from top cuttings may the desired varieties be propagated. An old apple orchard adjoining my Massachusetts farm had been propagated from cuttings from the variety locally called the "Slug Sweeting," as was told me by the old neighbor who in his boyhood had lived there and was familiar with the facts. These trees had been grafted or budded at a point about three feet above ground, and the juncture of stock and scion was quite apparent by the differing size of the trunk. I have always wondered whether other varieties besides the one in question might not be thus propagated, and, if of desired sort, grafting might thus be eliminated.

The discussion of what Winter apples for a commercial crop cannot be conducted too rigorously. It is a calamity that the Rhode Island Greening has an unattractive color, to the average buyer. This apple is so manifestly a leader, as regards regular bearing, large cropping and choice quality of fruit, whether considered as a culinary or dessert sort, that it would be an advantage to both grower and consumer if it could take its proper place upon the market. That leaf-green color upon an apple does not appeal to the purchaser until educated up to the point of appreciation. Another month upon the tree accomplishes wonders upon both quality and color in this apple. This is a difficult matter in New England, where the Greening is best known. Like the Baldwin, when the foliage has fallen through the action of early frosts, and the sun's action has put the seal of color and perfected flavor upon the fruit, the autumnal winds have brought much of the crop to the ground. The Greening, whose appearance does not belie its name as harvested in September, if left a month later becomes yellow as a Grimes, with a distinct blush upon the sunny side, and as much improved in flavor as could be imagined.

I have referred to its regular cropping. Much depends upon soil fertility. Many years ago, near the city of Worcester, I was shown a Greening tree whose owner told me it had yielded 15 barrels of picked fruit, one of four trees that stood adjacent to the stable yard, the owner expressing the hope that as the trees developed more size all would yield accordingly. In this Puget Sound country, where the Baldwin develops a disease of the bark that shortens its career, the Greening remains exempt from such trouble. I am using apples from an old and neglected orchard, where the Baldwins displayed such inferior character, gnarled and misshapen, that I permitted others to gather them and chose the Greenings instead. Picked late in Novem-



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The Cortland apple is as large or larger than the famed McIntosh. The Cortland is bright red in general color and its flesh is fine and crisp, yet tender and juicy.

The Cortland's strength of stem withstands the attacks of wind and storms. Result—more apples on the trees and a bigger salable crop.

And the Cortland fruits early and keeps like a late apple, which is another decided advantage.

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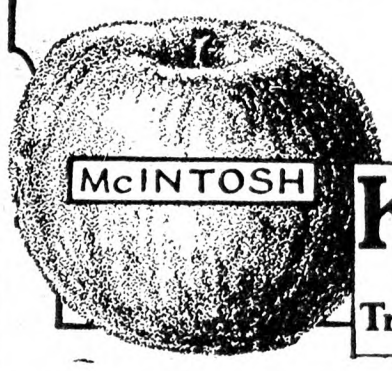

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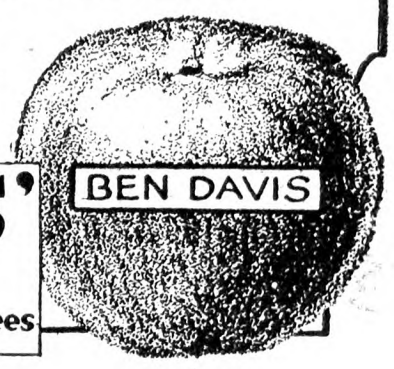

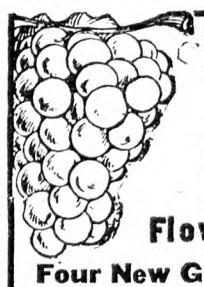

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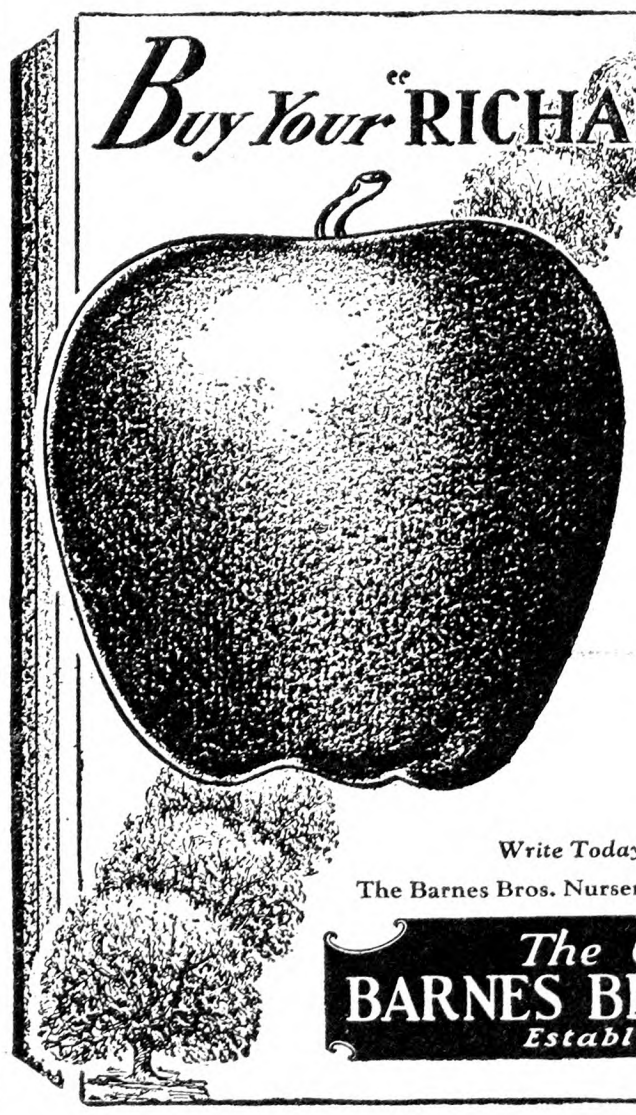

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South Haven
The Peach Supreme

is one of the *proved big money makers* of the fruit field.

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From "The Rural New-Yorker," October 29, 1927, in which H. B. Tukey of the Geneva Experiment Station, writes:

"Many growers have been waiting to see how the South Haven peach behaves in New York State. It has fruited in several localities this year, and has proven all that the introducers claimed for it. It is a few days later than Rochester, larger, brighter and more attractive, and of delicious flavor. South Haven appears to be a worthwhile acquisition."

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FRUIT TREES

Budded from bearing orchards and inspected for trueness-to-name by Dr. J.K. Shaw of Amherst, Mass

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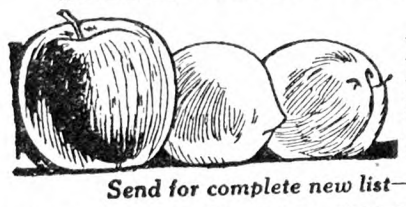

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INTRODUCTORY OFFER for R. N.-Y. READERS

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JAPAN BARBERRY HEDGING,
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The DELICIOUS *Supreme*

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A five-year-old, 3rd generation, RICHARED Delicious tree, with its heavy load of large BLOOD-RED, all "Extra Fancy" apples, being inspected by O. M. Morris, Professor of Horticulture of Washington State Agricultural College and A. T. Gossman, Manager of

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—who discovered and introduced this wonderful apple.

This amazing apple is sure to make large profits for those who grow them. It is ***just like the Popular Delicious*** in shape, size, texture, flavor and ripening period, but in addition it colors ***solid blood-red,*** weeks earlier, without stripes. Nearly all apples color "Extra Fancy" grade. Scientifically it is a bud sport or mutation.

Genuine RICHARED Delicious trees can be obtained from any of the following reliable nurseries, located east of the Mississippi River. They ship everywhere and guarantee arrival of stock in good condition. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND IMPOSTORS. Mail coupon below to your nearest nursery.

To.....Nursery Co.

Please send your Nursery Catalog and FREE Color-illustrated booklet which gives full information about the *Richared* Delicious.

Name .....

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Titus Nursery Company
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ber, these had become golden in hue and very fair, despite no spraying or proper care of the trees for some seasons. If I have seemed to bestow undue praise upon the Greening, it is with the desire to see the variety come into its manifest deserts.

I would like information upon the variety of peas known variously as the Melting Sugar and Edible-podded. In my long career as a market gardener the market possibilities of this pea never occurred to me, although visitors at my table became enthusiastic over them. I wish to know whether the Edible-podded peas have ever been brought out in dwarf form and earlier than the usual tall varieties. These may be had much earlier in season than string beans. Have any among THE R. N.-Y.'s readers had experience in marketing Edible-podded peas?

FRED W. PROCTOR.

Pierce Co., Washington.

Chinese Cabbage: A Delectable Salad Vegetable

I would like to call your attention to the delicious salad vegetable, Chinese or celery cabbage. It is far more tender and better flavored than lettuce or cabbage and is as easy to grow. All who enjoy trying little known vegetables will find Chinese cabbage a real pleasure.

It has been cultivated for years in China, although it is but little known in our gardens and markets. It looks much like cos lettuce, but it has some characteristics that place it in a class entirely by itself. It forms a rather solid head; the inner leaves, being blanched a light yellow, are excellent in quality, crisp, tender and brittle. Each leaf has a wide white mid-rib that may be eaten as celery. The leaves and also the mid-rib may be shredded and served in a salad the same as lettuce, and will be found tender and mild-flavored. When combined with raw grated or ground carrots and English walnuts your salad is perfect. When the heads are cooked with meat, or when served with cream sauce after cooking, the taste is much better than cabbage or turnips.

It is very easily grown and in good rich soil and cool weather will produce fine heads, so is better as a Fall plant. Seed sown in late July or early August will make the best of heads to be used through the Fall till a heavy frost ends its career. Sow seeds same as cabbage, then thin out, resetting the plants removed. If sown early in hotbed and transplanted it will not produce firm heads, but the loose leaves may be used the same as the loose-leaf lettuce and will be found much superior to the early lettuce. The Spring planted soon runs to seed, as it does not like hot weather.

There seem to be several strains of this vegetable, judging from the various names under which it is listed in the seed catalogs. Wong Bok produces large, rather round heads often weighing ten or more pounds. It is the easiest to grow and the best for Spring use. Pekin has a long head that bleaches a creamy white, has a rich celery flavor and is very crisp and delicious. It is the best for Fall planting.

This cabbage is also excellent for green feed for chickens. I do not know from experience, but it is said three tons can be grown on a piece of rich ground 40 by 60 feet. If you will all try growing this vegetable this year and are one-half as pleased with it as we are, you will be amply repaid for your experiment.

Oregon. ESTELLE SHEPPARD.

Using Cherry Pits

An organization of small-fruit growers in Wisconsin is trying to get a paying by-product out of the pits of cherries, the growth of which in the same county within the last decade has assumed large proportions. They are getting help from a New York concern engaged in the manufacture of proprietary articles such as skin foods.

The waste of the cherry pit has become so extensive that the fruit-growers set about to find some source of revenue from them. They have been experimenting for the last three years and have undertaken to establish within easy reach of the orchards a plant for the purpose of extracting the oil from the pit in paying quantities. The oil thus obtained is said to be fitted for use in the manufacture of cosmetics and for other pharmaceutical uses. The latest move of the Wisconsin plant has been to add a building to be used for refining and deodorizing the fluid. The plant, as a whole, now has a capacity of something like a ton and a half daily. It is located near Sturgeon Bay, the capital of the Door County peninsula, which within the last 10 years has become the scene of the largest cherry-growing industry in this country. The whole peninsula is narrow, extending north and south between Green Bay and Lake Michigan. The planting of orchards and the crops have been increasing since the movement was started. While shipments largely have been of the unpitted product, canning and preserving have been increasing at a rate rendering the utilizing of the seed particularly desirable. J. L. GRAFF.

Illinois.

A BRITISH scientist predicts that in time to come men will be born toothless. We thought, in our ignorance, that they usually were born that way.—Boston Transcript.

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60th ANNIVERSARY BARGAINS

Fruits—Ornamentals—Evergreens—The biggest assortment, best varieties, finest quality Nursery Stock ever grown. Our Direct-From-Nursery-To-You-Plan means lowest prices, biggest saving, greatest values ever offered.

30 Feet of BARBERRY HEDGE SPECIAL and Big Catalog

Write for free catalog and at the same time send 25c in coin to cover packing and postage and we will send you 20 Japanese Barberry Hedge Plants enough to make a 30-foot hedge. This is our Special 60th Anniversary Offer.

Earl Ferris Nursery
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25c buys 6 Shasta Dalsies 1st year size or 25 mixed Gladiolus Bulbs or 3 Choice Perennials (1 Phlox, 1 Yucca, 1 White Achillea) for only 25c.

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FREE NEW GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE

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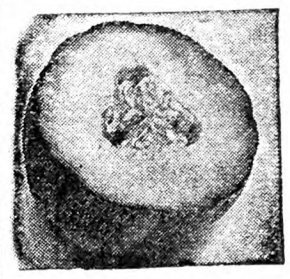

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5 Blue Spruce, Col. 5 Norway Spruce
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Tifton's Reliable Plants

Frostproof Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants. Wakefields, Dutch, Ballhead, Copenhagen, Golden Acre. Postpaid: 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Express paid: 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.15; 5000, $9.40. Early Tomato, Pepper, Cauliflower, Egg Plant later, write. TIFTON PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

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Now is the time to start that Strawberry patch. Luscious berries. Real profits. Start right with the finest plants you can buy—Healthy, Vigorous, Well-rooted, True-to-Name. Here's the price list. Order direct to save time because early planting pays.

VARIETIES	25	100	250	1000	5000
Aroma	$0.30	$0.90	$1.60	$5.00	$21.25
Big Joe	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Big Late (Imp.)	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Chesapeake	.50	1.10	2.15	7.00	30.00
Champion (Ever)	.50	1.30	2.35	8.00	35.00
Dunlap	.30	.90	1.60	5.00	21.25
Gibson	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Gandy	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Haverland (Imp.)	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Klondyke	.25	.70	1.25	4.00	17.50
Lupton	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
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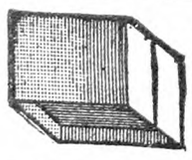

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Planting Pecans

Commenting on Mr. Fitzgerald's article on page 140 of THE R. N.-Y., I wish to say regarding planting with a crowbar-it has not held good in the North. In the South pecans are turned over in the nursery almost as rapidly as fruit trees in the North. One thing of importance is that they do not transplant them in the nursery to develop a side-root system. Properly nursery-grown northern pecans take from five to six years before they can be put on the market. They then have developed a very bushy system with heavy side roots and must be planted in the way other northern nut trees are planted for success.

Regarding the tenderness of the pecan this is certainly true and is one of the reasons few nurserymen are successful in either growing or jobbing nut tree stock; they simply cannot understand the extreme care necessary for nut trees compared to the way fruit and shade trees are manhandled.

Pennsylvania. JOHN W. HERSHEY.

Growing Garden or English Peas in the Old Dominion

English peas, I find, require certain well-defined methods of production. Probably few vegetables planted in the Spring garden fall so short of what they should produce as does the English pea, which is usually the fault of the grower and not of weather conditions, etc. It is essential, therefore, that proper methods be carefully planned and followed.

I find but few vegetables are more delicious and relished than fresh, tender garden or English peas. For best results, however, they must be properly grown, which means that they must be grown as quickly as possible, weather conditions being considered. In years past I used to grow them on quite a large scale for the New York market. To bring about these desired results the soil must be got in first-class condition to receive the seed, well drained, and proper fertilizing elements used. The English pea, being a legume, does not require a liberal supply of nitrogen, yet, at the same time, does require a sufficient amount of this form of plant food to make a rapid growth from the start. I find an 8-4-6 fertilizer to be about the right analysis.

To supply home needs, or to sell on local markets, successive plantings should be made about every two weeks, beginning quite early and continuing until the weather gets warm, which is about the last of May. In the lower South the first planting can be made in December or January; in the middle South, late January or early February; and upper South and East, the latter part of February or March first. Where one grows on a commercial scale for shipping purposes the entire crop should be planted at one time and just as early as is safe.

I used to plant about the middle of February, having the rows three feet apart. I first made a small ridge on the row opened by throwing two light furrows together with a one-horse turnplow. I would then open the ridge with nothing but the point on, and then put some rich scrapings from the barnyard in the row. After the peas were up I would sow the fertilizer on both sides of the peas and cultivate it in closely. The peas should be planted at least three or four inches deep, as the deeper they are planted, the longer will they bear. Four inches is about the right depth. When planted in February, I would put some finely prepared manure on top so as to keep the ground from freezing, for if a freeze catches them in the sprout it means good-by for that crop. After they get up, cold weather or frost will not injure them until they bloom. If it should happen to have a heavy frost when in full bloom, the crop will be a total failure.

Peas are more of a cold or cool weather crop than real warm weather. They never thrive when planted in midsummer. The early planted should be of the smooth-seeded varieties, such as "Alaska" type. The smooth kind will stand far more cold than the wrinkled kind, and, due to this fact, the wrinkled kind should always be planted the latest. Thomas Laxton is a good late variety to plant.

The English pea will not thrive at all in a wet, soggy soil, so it is very important to see that the land is dry and well drained. Then, again, when planted early, it is best to use a soil that is of a medium light, sandy nature, as this warms up earlier than a stiff or heavy soil.

To secure best results from shipping the crop should be picked at the right stage of maturity. They should not be picked too old nor too young, as they do not sell well if too old, and it is a waste to pick them when too young. Careful examination will tell you the proper stage to pick. When shipping or offering for sale, see that they are put in neat and attractive containers, and also see that they are free of trash and leaves. As it is with all products offered for sale, it is best to have the peas look clean, neat and attractive, if best prices are to be realized. Such will aid greatly in making the sale. W. H. H.

Virginia.

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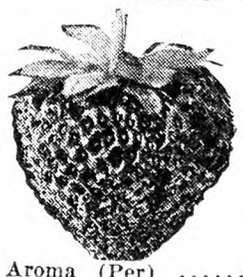

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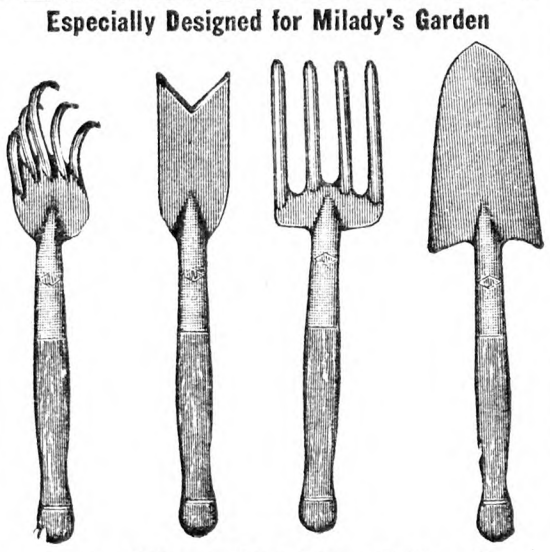

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Delicious Varieties; Pollinating McIntosh

I intend to plant some apples this Spring, and wish to know which of the following it would be advisable to plant, Starking, Richared or Delicious? I would use only one of the above varieties unless necessary to use another variety for cross-pollination. I have a small orchard with 10 rows of McIntosh planted in 1925. According to all authorities there should be some variety interplanted as pollenizers. Would the planting of one row on one side of this orchard be sufficient, this row to be on higher ground on the west side, from which point the winds blow? I could also plant a few along the fence on the opposite side. Do you think this would be enough, or should a row, or alternating trees in a row, be top-worked in the middle of the orchard? A. J. B.

Starking, Richared and Delicious are all good varieties. Because color is such an important factor today, commercial growers are planting the more highly colored bud sports, which means Starking and Richared. Starking originated in the East, and has been proven satisfactory. Richared is a western variety, and has not yet been tried as thoroughly as Starking. There would be no mistake in planting either or both.

The most satisfactory way would be to top-work a row down through your orchard to some other variety, or perhaps every other tree in that row. Then with a row at one side of the orchard and a few trees at the other, the orchard would be well protected against shy crops because of lack of cross-pollination. If this procedure does not fit your plan, then provide just as many trees for pollination purposes as your plan will permit. It is all very well to talk about the necessity for cross-pollination and the desirability of having a tree of another variety adjacent to every tree in the main planting, but sometimes there are practical difficulties that prevent working out the ideal. On the West Coast it is a common practice to top-work every third tree in every third row. This gives perfect pollination and yet it means only about 10 per cent of the trees of another variety. The difficulty is that this 10 per cent is so scattered that it is difficult to harvest. Nevertheless it is the ideal way, and if you can work it in your orchard you will never need worry about pollination troubles again. You will find Delicious an especially good sort for this purpose.

H. B. T.

The Widely Adapted Strawberry

The strawberry is adapted to a wide variety of soils and climates. This most delicious fruit can be grown in the North, West and lower South, as well as in the upper South and Eastern States. The strawberry will thrive on soils of heavy nature as well as on light. But the successful commercial grower confines himself to rather definite areas in spite of its wide adaptability.

The strawberry, like other small fruits or plants, has its choice as to soil and climate conditions. It thrives best on a medium light soil that warms up quickly in early Spring, and one which is fairly fertile and retentive of moisture. While strawberries are frequently grown on heavy, stiff types of soil, most successful growers prefer medium light, loamy soils where such are available, even though they may not be so rich in humus or plant food. The very nature of this meaty, succulent plant requires that it have an abundant supply of moisture at all times; though this does not mean that the soil should not be well drained, as the plant does not like wet feet. It wants the required amount of water or moisture when needed, which means neither too wet nor too dry. The top soil is the primary factor in soil requirements, since the fine matted fibrous roots of the plant seldom reach the subsoil or clay.

Whether Spring or Fall planted, most commercial growers generally use what is known as the matted row method or system. They have the rows three feet apart and set the plants from 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. It is best to set the plants on a slight bed, which is easily and quickly made by throwing two light furrows together with a one-horse turnplow. The ridge is then leveled off with a weeding hoe about half down. Such a system gives an excellent bearing surface, whether the grower chooses to cultivate or mulch between the rows. I prefer the row system to the matted bed system. In this way the runners can be easily kept cut back, and plants cultivated and kept free of weeds and grass. The berries will also be much larger when cultivated than when planted in a matted bed. This cultivation also causes more blooms and berries, and they bear much longer. I prefer the row system every time to the matted bed system, as it has many advantages over the matted bed system in production.

Virginia. W. H. H.

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Two and three years old, $4.15 per doz. $28 per 100. Postpaid Insured Delivery.
Flowers from these bushes won first prize at the Great International Flower Show in New York four years in succession, 1924-1928. Get the best!
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We have already sent a world of our 1929 Seed Catalogs to Rural New-Yorker Readers. But, I would like for all of you to to have one. Believe we would both get some good out of it. No better seed sold. My prices are the live-and-let-live kind. And you'll find a lot of advice, such as it is. Won't cost you anything to look it over and see for yourself. We are famous out here in the Corn Belt for our policy of "Your money's worth or your money back." This goes for you, too.

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Certified Heavyweight Potatoes N. Y. State test 99.5 free from disease, yield 324 bushels per acre. RATH BROS., Pittsford, N. Y.

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Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings. PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J

Gladiolus Culture

I have been an interested reader of THE R. N.-Y. for many years, but since you have devoted more space to the Gladiolus and its culture, I am doubly interested, as Gladiolus-growing has been by pet hobby for several years.

There is a fascination in growing the wonderful named varieties, with their various types and forms, beautiful colors, color combinations and markings, knowing each one by its name, also who originated it, which seems to grow upon one as soon as he becomes a "Glad fan." There is also great delight in growing a good mixture. A few years ago I purchased a quantity of mixed bulblets from one of the large originators, to which I have added many unnamed seedlings and some of the older worth-while varieties which I no longer cared to propagate separately, until now I have several hundred distinct varieties in this mixture.

My experience has led me to believe that even the amateur who never grew a plant of any description can be successful growing Gladiolus, for there are few diseases which are fatal to them, nor are they the prey of any insects which cannot be easily controlled. In fact they will thrive and produce fair results with less attention than almost any other plant with which I am acquainted, while the more care and attention given them the greater and more satisfactory will be the result.

When I first became interested in them I secured a treatise on their culture which had been contributed to by leading growers throughout the world. No two of them seemed to agree upon the type of soil best suited for the purpose. This information, with my own meager experience and observation among growers with whom I am acquainted, leads me to make the statement that real prize Gladiolus can be grown upon any type of soil, provided it is located in full sunlight, has good drainage, a fair degree of effort is put forth in the preparation of the soil, proper care is taken in the selection of the bulbs and their planting, and if they are given thorough cultivation throughout the growing season until the buds appear. I have grown extra fine flowers on very ordinary gravelly soil, which had not been fertilized in several years, nor did I use any fertilizer whatever, but did give them intensive cultivation. If it were necessary for me to choose between fertilizer or intensive cultivation I would take the cultivation every time, provided of course the soil was not so poor that it could not be expected to grow a crop of any kind.

I am asked many times during the blooming season what my method of growing them is, and my answer is always the same: Prepare the soil well, plant the bulbs at least four inches deep, five inches is better, and keep the soil stirred.

Now for a few words in regard to the method I have followed in promoting plant growth and flowers of enormous size, which only a few years ago I would have thought impossible. First is the selection of varieties. While any variety will respond to special care and treatment, showing an increase in size of both plant and flower, yet to obtain maximum results select those varieties which are naturally strong, robust, tall growers. I have had the greatest success with Diener's Mrs. Leon Douglas, Diener's Rose Ash, and Kunderd's Snow Boy. Next select young but full-grown bulbs at least 1½ inches in diameter. Young bulbs can usually be distinguished by the high crown or thickness from stem end to roots, the older bulbs being thinner and more flat and very seldom have the vitality of a younger well-grown bulb.

Next prepare the soil by spading or plowing to a depth of at least six inches, seven or eight inches being still better, harrowing or raking until it is in a finely pulverized condition. I open the furrows in which the bulbs are to be planted to a depth of six inches, making them two feet apart. In the bottom of these trenches I sow a liberal application of pulverized sheep manure with a sprinkling of finely ground bonemeal. This is thoroughly mixed with the soil, so that in setting the bulbs they do not come in direct contact with the fertilizer. Extra fine flowers can be grown by planting the bulbs only two or three inches apart; in fact, the commercial growers recommend setting them the width of the bulbs apart, *i.e.*, one-inch bulbs would be planted an inch apart, two-inch bulbs two inches apart, and so on. However, for maximum results in plant growth and development of flowers they should not be planted closer than six inches apart, while a foot between plants will be found still better. After the bulbs are placed I cover them to a depth of one inch in such a manner that I leave a ridge directly over the bulbs, with a narrow furrow on either side. In these furrows I sift a sprinkling of high grade commercial fertilizer, which I cover with another inch of soil.

As the plants begin to appear through the soil, I begin cultivating, gradually filling the trenches at each cultivation until the entire surface of the soil is level. Cultivation is continued at intervals of a few days until the buds are well developed. From this time on they require no further attention unless the weather is very dry, when they will need a thorough soaking at weekly intervals. Liquid manure may also be applied, after the buds appear, with a stimulating effect, but is quite apt to prove detrimental to the bulbs.

J. L. SMITH.

New York.

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Beautiful blooming-age roses, Hybrid Teas and Perpetuals, our selection, 10 large, blooming-age plants, Special Price, $4.75, ORDER FROM THIS AD. 10 Beautiful, blooming-age shrubs, our selection, $4.00, ORDER FROM THIS AD. 4 Handsome Rhododendrons, four different colors, blooming-age and size, $5.00, ORDER FROM THIS AD. 5 Gorgeous Evergreens, our selection, five different varieties, 15-20 inches high, fine, bushy trees, $7.50, ORDER FROM THIS AD. 5 Splendid, Stately, Shade Trees, five different kinds, all from 5-7 ft., $7.50, ORDER FROM THIS AD.

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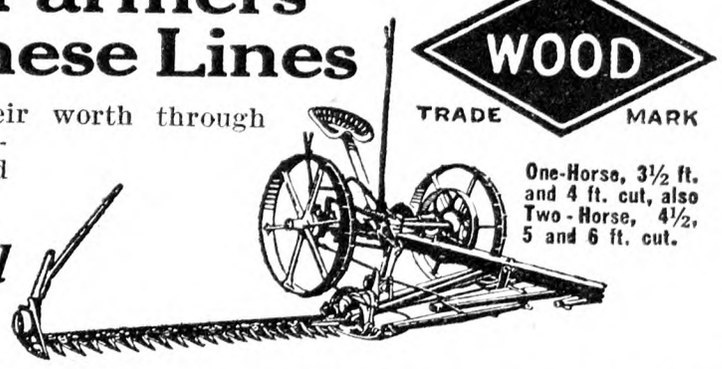

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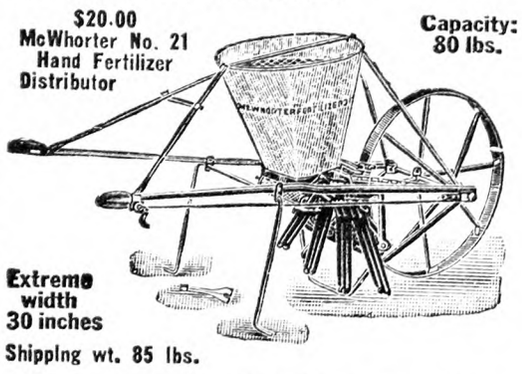

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Every market gardener needs the No. 21 Hand Fertilizer Distributor. spreads fertilizer or lime in the furrow, beside the growing crop, or broadcast to a width of 30 inches. Instantly regulated to sow from 200 lbs. to a ton per acre. Strong, light and simple.

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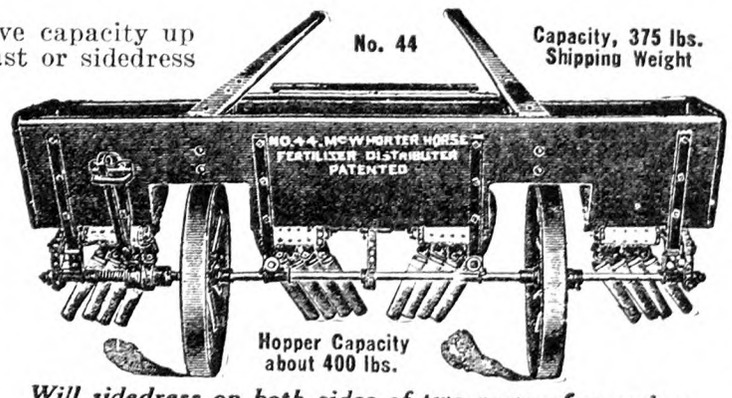

Hopper Capacity about 400 lbs.

Write for FREE Folders. Mention the lines that most interest you.

Will sidedress on both sides of two rows of growing crops or one side of four rows.

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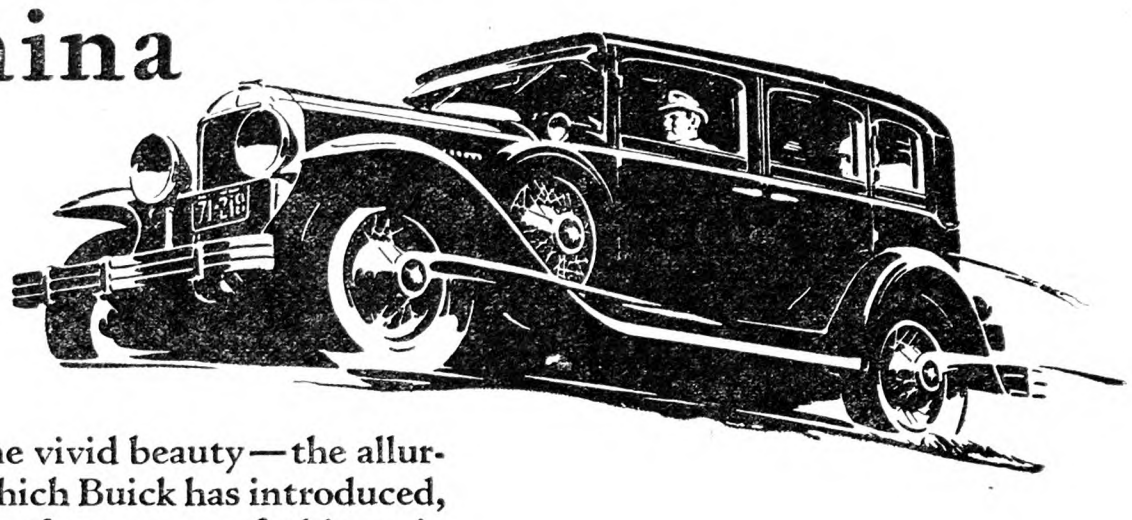

In addition to the vivid beauty—the alluring new style—which Buick has introduced, the thrilling performance of this epic car has stirred such enthusiasm that it is winning over twice as many buyers as any other automobile priced above $1200. And it is this performance that Buick invites you to learn in the one best way: *by driving a Buick and comparing it with any other car!*

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Quack Grass Goes Out When The "Weed Hog" Goes In

The "Weed Hog" goes in after quack grass, witch grass, Canada thistle, sow thistle, and all other foul weed pests like a ferret after a rabbit.

The special teeth with which it is fitted, dig deep—plow depth if necessary—and just tear quack and other tough weeds out by the roots. Then they drag them up and shake them out on the surface where the sun finishes the job.

Farmers everywhere say that there's no implement like the "Weed Hog" for quack grass and weed control. It's a tool they've wanted and waited for for years.

The "Weed Hog" looks something like a spring tooth harrow but there the similarity ends.

For it does everything a spring tooth does and a lot more.

It does everything a disk does and a lot more. It does much of the work of a moldboard plow.

FITS SEED BEDS IN ½ THE TIME

After the "Weed Hog" has finished its job of eradicating quack grass and other weeds it is used to prepare fine seed beds.

When it's used as a tillage tool no other implement is needed—neither spring tooth, spike tooth, disk or drag—even the plow can be dispensed with in many cases. Farmers who plow in the Fall do not plow in the Spring. Two or three times over with the "Weed Hog" and the land is ready to seed.

The "Weed Hog's" perfect spiral teeth are the secret. Without any weights the depth of penetration can be regulated from a few inches to plow depth.

They thoroughly stir and turn the soil, completely pulverize lumps and clods and bury stubble and surface trash. The result is a fine, smooth, deep seed bed.

Works On Any Kind of Soil

The "Weed Hog" is an extremely rugged and flexible implement made to do equally good work on level or bumpy land, soft or hard and stony ground, tame or raw, light or heavy soil.

And it is so constructed that clogging in weeds or trash is almost impossible.

There's a "Weed Hog" for every farm—horse and tractor models.

It's made by Babcock of Leonardsville, New York, who has made good tillage tools since 1868.

Babcock will gladly let you try out the "Weed Hog" on your own farm and without any obligation on your part.

Clip coupon for FREE pamphlet which brings full information about the "Weed Hog," tells what farmers who use it say, why agricultural colleges endorse it.

The WEED HOG

Babcock Mfg. Co.,
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Please send me FREE pamphlet telling all about the "Weed Hog"—also experiences of farmers and agricultural colleges who are using it.

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When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

The Game of Make-Believe

Mother had been threatening to cut Teddy's curls for some time. In fact the threats had become so frequent that we began to think the cutting might actually become a fact.

Teddy's curls have been a sort of family joke with us. There are three sisters, all with brown hair and not a sign of a curl. Then along came Teddy, and from the day he was born his blond hair has been wavy; the longer it grew the more it curled—to the disgust of his sisters.

And then Mother threatened to cut the curls.

Mother had been attending the meeting of the Missionary Society this particular afternoon. Teddy was the chief charge of the girls, and they played that wonderful game of children throughout the world, "Make-Believe."

First it was a "real" play, costumes being secured from the trunks in the attic.

Teddy Makes His Appearance as a Girl

The "picture" hats of 20 or more years ago and the "carpet-sweeper" dresses proved to be especially attractive.

And then the grand inspiration! "Let's dress Teddy up like a girl before Mother cuts his curls."

Half an hour later Dad arrived home and the picture reproduced here shows how Teddy looked. A hair ribbon, a dress, a bracelet and sister's doll made "the best-looking girl in town," according to one of the neighbors who looked in on the fun.

Teddy has just passed the second milestone, and while the enthusiasm of three older sisters is usually contagious, he just didn't know about this "dressing like a girl."

The curls are gone now, and all we have left is the little snapshot and the memory of the game of make-believe.

As I sit by the fireside in the evening listening to the wonderful programs broadcast to us through the air, I often build air castles myself, much the same as the kiddies with the games of make-believe.

It is a wonderful game, and as we look at the stupendous accomplishments in making living just a little easier, such as electric lights, power outfits in house and barn and a thousand other items, we must remember that it all came from putting a solid foundation under someone's air castles as he played the game of make-believe, a childhood game that we continue in our adult years as we build our air castles.

T. T. J.

Care of Garden Tools

Now is a good time to look over the garden tools while the outdoor work is not pressing. Sharpen any that need it, and be sure to oil the blades after to prevent rusting. Keep any wooden handles clean and well oiled and smooth with old used sand paper when necessary. Lawn mowers should be looked over to prevent rusting; a little oil now will often make them work much easier next Summer. An excellent preventive of rust in common kerosene oil with a little black lead or stove polish. Keep this off all handles, however, as it does not improve the color of the operator's hands or clothing.

H. W. H.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

It was largely through the work of the Grange that agriculture was given a place in the President's official family. In fact away back in 1876 the National Grange began its efforts for a Federal department of agriculture and later urged that the great agricultural industry be honored by the creation of the office of Secretary of Agriculture, to be added to the President's cabinet.

When President McKinley began his term of office he appointed Col. J. H. Brigham of Ohio as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Col. Brigham had just completed nine years of service as Master of the National Grange. Col. Brigham held the position of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture until his death in 1904, a term of seven years. He was the eighth Master of the National Grange and held the position longer than any other Master.

The candidacy of National Master Louis J. Taber of Ohio for the place of Secretary of Agriculture in President-elect Hoover's cabinet has aroused much interest, both inside and outside of the Grange. He received the enthusiastic endorsement of the New York State Grange at its recent annual session, at Rochester, and his hosts of friends throughout the country feel that he is well fitted for the position. He is now serving his sixth year as Master of the National Grange. Previously he had served as Master of the Ohio State Grange.

Master Taber is a native of Ohio, a State that stands third among the Grange States in membership in the order. During his seven years as Master of Ohio State Grange the order showed a remarkable growth in membership and influence. Even today Ohio is regarded as one of the most aggressive of the Grange States and its recent achievements are noteworthy. During the past 10-year period it has been at the head or near there in number of new Granges organized and has shown a steady growth, its gain last year being about 1,600. The secretary of the National Grange is also on Ohioan, Henry A. Caton, who was elected at the Washington session to succeed the late Charles M. Freeman, also a resident of Ohio.

Dr. Raymond A. Pearson, now head of the University of Maryland and a prominent Grange leader, is kindly remembered by the farmers of New York State, where he was for several years engaged in educational work at Cornell University. At the Washington session of the National Grange Dr. Pearson was one of the principal speakers and none received a more cordial reception. Dr. Pearson was for a time also connected with the Iowa State University. He has rendered the Grange much valuable assistance in Maryland through his help along educational lines and is much in demand as a speaker at agricultural and Grange gatherings.

Dr. Pearson is convinced that the Grange has a great opportunity before it as training ground for leadership. In its more than 60 years it has developed many outstanding farm leaders and no other agricultural institution has done more to develop its members along educational lines than the Grange. Through its many accomplishments the Grange has come to be looked upon as the mouthpiece of agriculture. The Grange has reached this high position through its unselfish efforts to build up instead of pull down. The movements it has championed have been in nearly every case movements for the general good of the community.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

Eastern Pennsylvania men are wishing there was some way to keep the 5/8 baskets of our New Jersey friends out of our State. The reason is that some of the foreign fruit and vegetable merchants import produce from New Jersey in the 5/8 and then repack it into 16-quart baskets, competing with the local goods in the 16-quart basket. However, there seems to be nothing to be done about it. Incidentally the 5/8 size is kept in the Supplementary Act to the Standard Container Act of 1917, which will cover all wooden fruit and vegetable containers, except crates and boxes, on and after Nov. 1, 1929.

There have been previous reports of the black walnut affecting apple trees growing within a considerable radius, but the following report gives some interesting figures. F. J. Schneiderhan of the Virginia Station found a striking example of this in an orchard near Winchester, Va. A total of 16 walnut trees had apparently caused the death of 48 apple trees of different varieties. In addition, 14 apple trees were either dwarfed or injured on one side by these same walnuts. The greatest distance at which an apple tree was probably killed by the walnuts was found to be about 80 feet. This same effect has been noted by several of our Pennsylvania growers who have orchards adjoining timberland or woodlots containing the black walnut. Exactly what does the damage is not known.

A recent inspection of our bramble patch has disclosed the fact that rabbits have begun to prune the blackcaps for us, and have even gone so far as to trim off a half dozen of Eldorado blackberry plants so that they no longer project through the snow. While the plants eaten were not anything more than a few of the weaker ones from a new planting made last Spring, they still possessed enough prickles to make us wonder just how tough a blackberry cane a rabbit can really enjoy. Last Winter, a patch several miles away was badly injured—the pests cut down almost completely one variety of blackcap while another sort alongside was left untouched.

So far, our peaches have escaped the Winter. By the end of February, we usually know the worst, as much of our most severe damage is done in late December and early January.

A possible sale of a carload of Stayman was lost recently because the color was not bright enough to suit the prospective buyer. The apples had sufficient color to pass as U. S. Fancy, but the red was dull and unattractive. This item is a reminder that the writer has seen some of the newer red sports of standard varieties which a western nurseryman is introducing, among them being a new all-red Stayman, as well as a dark Winesap and another Delicious sport. They have been interesting enough to try a few just to see how they will do for us, top-working them on older trees so that they will bear within about three years.

From what we have seen of the bushel tub with the almost airtight paper liners, we are almost convinced that they are too lacking in ventilation for the successful storing of varieties susceptible to scald like Stayman year in and year out, although shredded waxed paper was not used, which might have prevented all the scald.

THE R. N.-Y. for February 9 published a letter by the writer in which the girdling of apple trees as a means of hastening fruitfulness was briefly noted. In Pennsylvania, girdling should be done between June 1 and June 15 as a general rule, although it has been done as late as almost the end of June without ill consequences.

It has fallen to our lot to judge a fruit show in one of the larger cities in Central Pennsylvania for the past three years. Always at this show were exhibits from an apple grower in Bedford County. These plates and collections usually stood out so much above most of the rest so far as snappiness of color and finish were concerned that it was generally possible to spot them at once even though no names were visible. Just why such northwestern apple section color should be found in that part of the State was a source of curiosity. In January it was learned that this orchard site was on a high hill, well exposed to the sun at an elevation of about 1,500 feet, but even this does not explain altogether why such wonderful finish.

The article on page 107 of THE R. N.-Y. for January 26 regarding the use of paper mulch around apple trees makes us wonder just what effect this would have on the mouse situation. R. H. SUDDS.

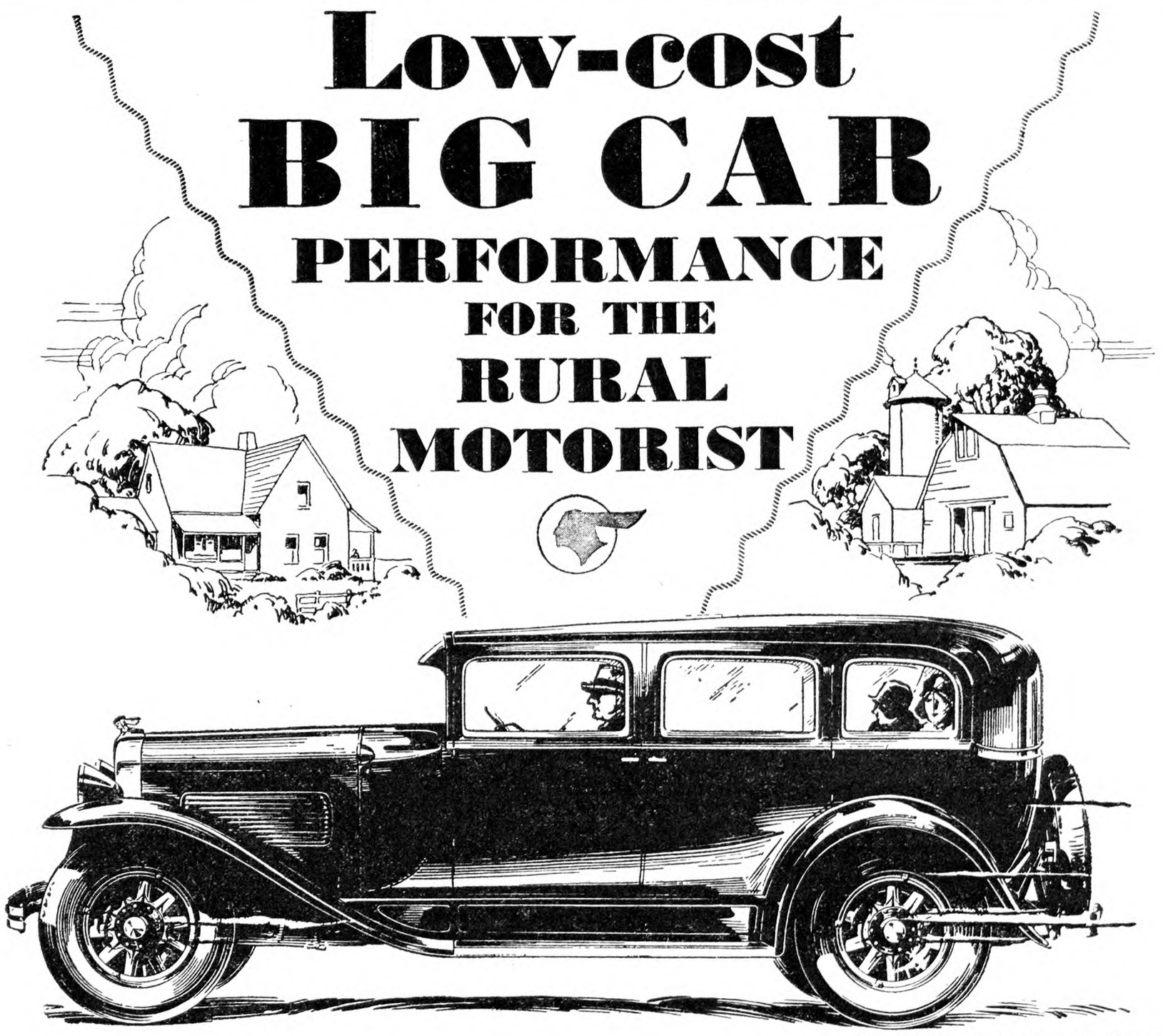
Pump for Farm Water Supply

In two reliable mail-order catalogs there are electric water pump outfits advertised. One company offers one with a rotor pump, and the other company offers one with a reciprocating belt-driven pump. My well is 36 ft. from the house and the well is 20 ft. deep. Pipe from well to house is nearly level. Which pump would be better suited to my use?

New York. F. W. T.

If the conditions are exactly as stated and the total "suction" lift not greater than 20 ft., either of the pumps mentioned can be used. The reciprocating type, however, is better understood by the average repair man and will probably give less trouble over a term of years.

When selecting a pump for home use one should be chosen with sufficient capacity for the work. In the larger pumps the water passages are larger, the parts are sturdier and less actual running time is required to pump a given quantity of water. All of these factors tend to make the larger pump longer lived. Another thing that should be looked to is to purchase where service can be secured. Any pump is bound to wear and need repairs after a time, and when a break does come parts and service are wanted in a hurry. These things should be considered when making a selection. R. H. S.



The 4-Door Sedan, $845 , Body by Fisher

A single ride in the New Pontiac Big Six tells volumes about its many big car features. You feel the power of its big, new L-head engine. You enjoy the beauty and the snug, draft-free comfort of its luxurious new bodies by Fisher. But when you own and drive the New Pontiac Big Six day after day—that's when you come to appreciate its low cost, big car performance, and all this means to rigorous country driving.

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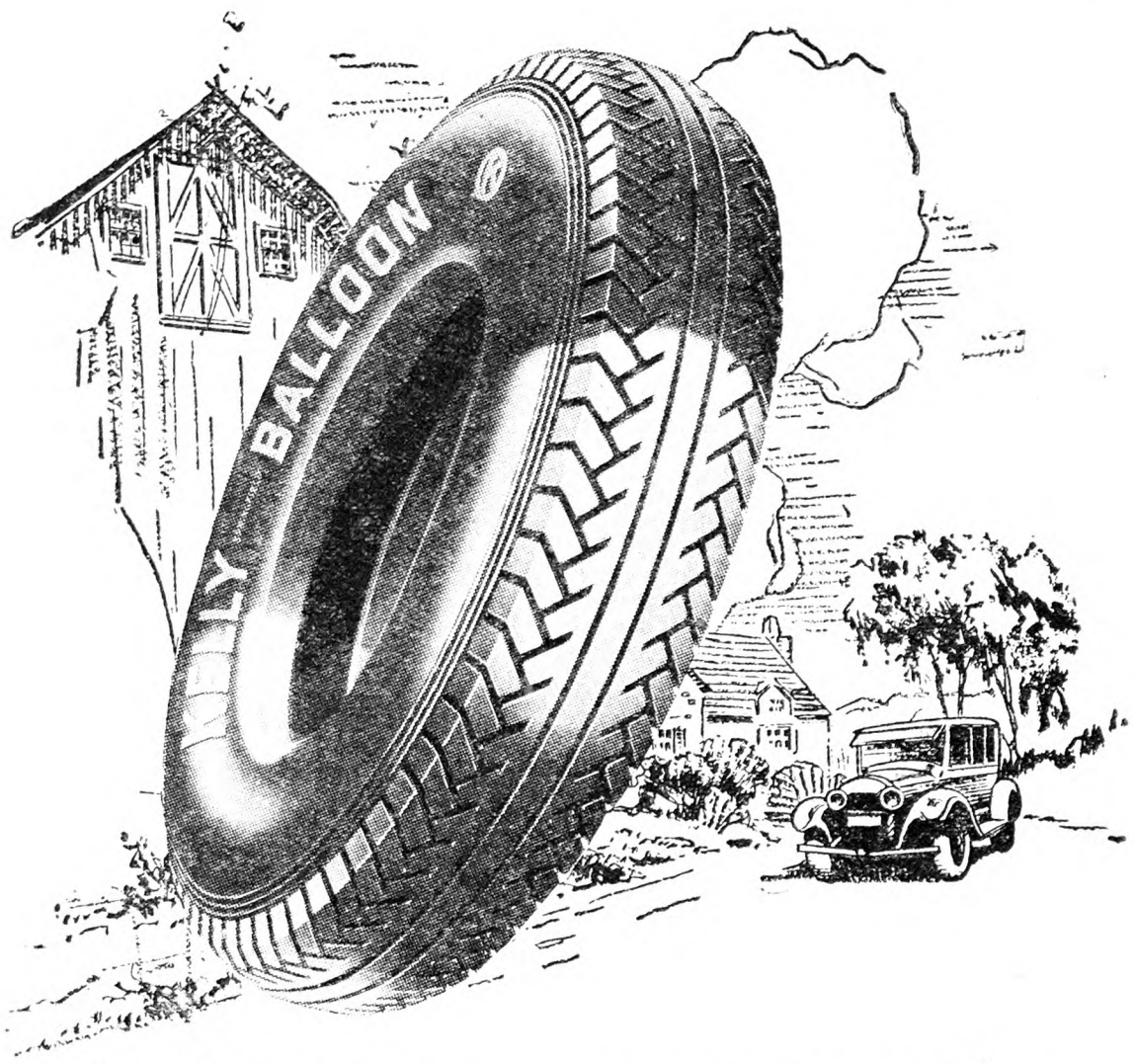

A tire for car-owners who want their money's worth

THE outside of a tire doesn't tell you how much milage has been built into the carcass.

As the old saying goes "Handsome is as handsome does."

There's only one safe way to buy tires, and that is to buy a well-know reputable make.

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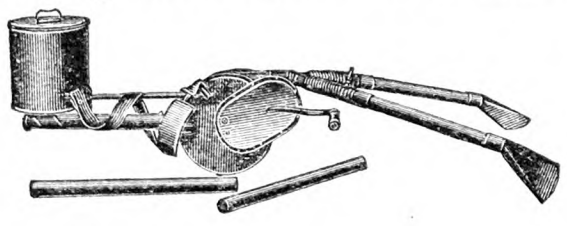
KELLY SPRINGFIELD BALLOON TIRES

They all want the PEERLESS DUST GUN



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The PEERLESS DUSTER is a well constructed article and does all we claim for it.

It is convenient to carry, easy to operate and will dust underneath low plants or on top of medium high trees.

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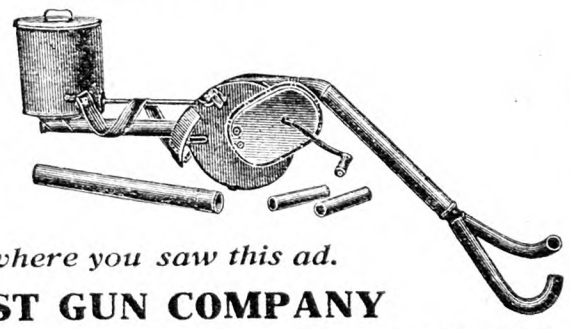

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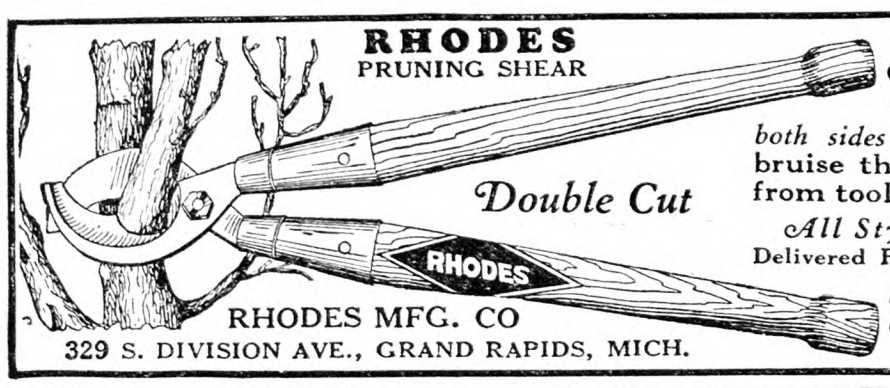

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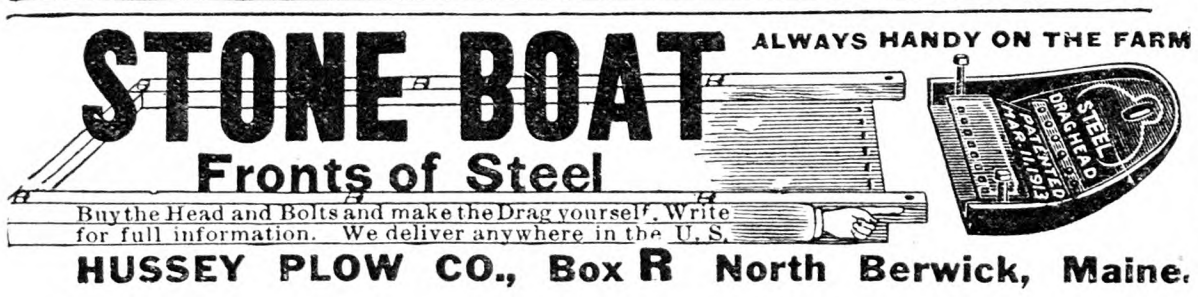

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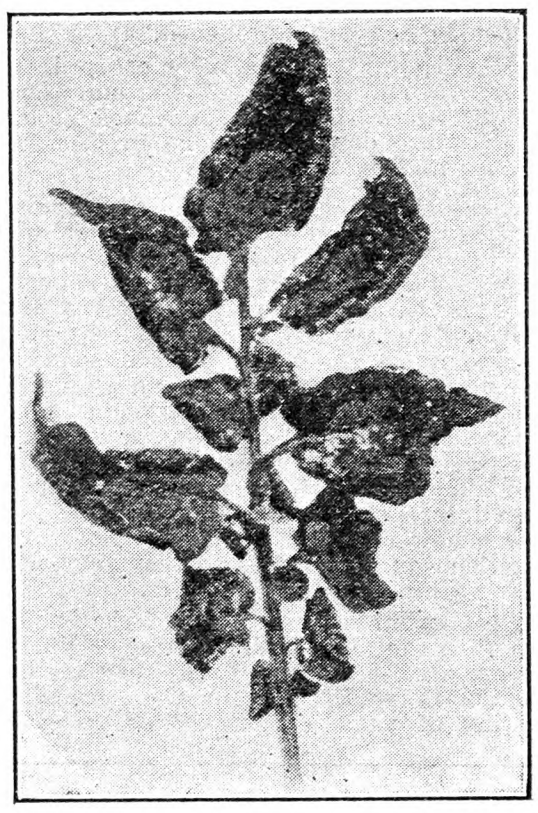
Hopper-Burn of Potatoes

This minute insect, causing injury to potato vines, has been causing Western New York potato-growers more and more concern during the past five years. It is especially abundant, and the damage is



Injury by Leaf-hopper

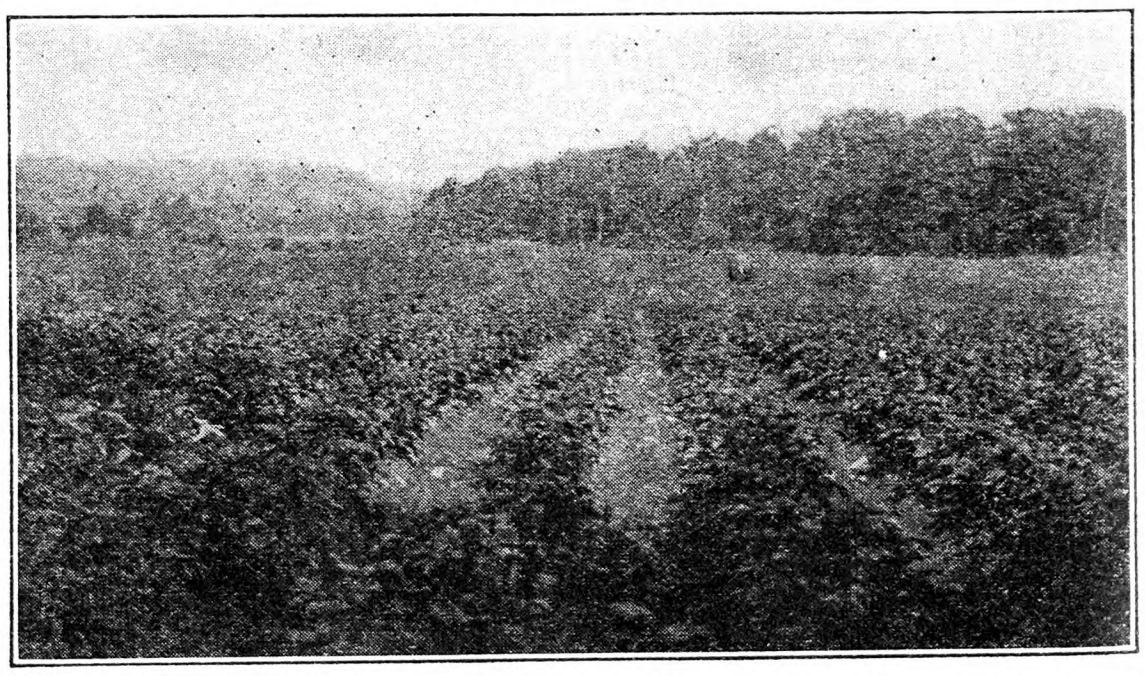
severe where the potato vines are protected from winds by hedgerows, woods and hills. For several years the injury caused by leaf-hoppers was called "blight," and few farmers recognized the difference between this injury and the injury caused by late blight of potatoes.

During the past few years, since the damage done by this insect has become more widely known, spray practices have been changed to combat it. The principal injury done by the leaf-hopper is the reduction of the leaf surface, which of course stunts the potato vine. In cases of severe injury the vines dry up entirely. Any stunting of the vine causes a serious reduction of the potato crop, since the leaves are the factories in which the starch is produced and then stored in the tubers.

The leaf-hopper passes the Winter as an adult, hiding under the brush, leaves and similar places in the hedgerow. About the last of June the adult hoppers are observed in the potato fields and begin laying their eggs. The eggs hatch within a few days and the nymphs develop rapidly. Usually the greatest damage is done about the middle of August. But the hoppers often continue to do damage up until the frosts destroy the potato vines. Often there are as many as a hundred insects on a single vine during the middle of the Summer.

Here in Wyoming County we have obtained the best control of the hopper by using 5-10-50 copper sulphate lime spray. It is especially important in using this spray that the vines be thoroughly covered both from above and below; that they be sprayed early, as soon as the leaf-hoppers appear, and that at least 100 gallons of spray material to an acre be used. L. H. W.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.



Certified Green Mountain Potatoes on Farm of Harry Cross, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Woolly Aphis on Apple Twigs

I am sending you under separate cover some little twigs taken from my dwarf three-year-old Astrachan tree. It has grown very fast and last Fall I had 15 nice large apples. What is wrong with the tree? There are quite a number of bunches on the limbs similar to the one I am sending you. What is the cure, if any, and will it spread to the other trees?

White River Junction, Vt. C. A. W.

The twigs that were received were peculiarly marked with conspicuous swellings located more or less regularly just above the buds along the twigs. The regularity was so striking that one received the impression the trouble was due to some disease causing the buds to swell in an abnormal manner. Further examination showed clearly that the swelling occurred just above the buds and was the work of the woolly aphis.

This pest is most severe upon young trees. On young stock the tiny lice with their whitish woolly covering collect at the bases of the leaves and cause abnormal growths of the tissues which they attack. In this particular instance the infestation must have been present upon almost every leaf-stem on some twigs, in order to produce so regular an appearance.

With a few trees the best method of control is to paint these white colonies with miscible oil or kerosene emulsion as soon as they are seen. In most cases in Eastern America the young trees will outgrow the injury. H. B. T.

Tinting White Lead Paint

We often have inquiries about standard methods of handling lead, oil and colors in getting shades desired. The following statement by a practical authority will be found useful:

When tinting white lead paint with colors in oil, stir in the coloring material a drop or two at a time. In this way you work up gradually to the tint wanted and avoid getting a darker shade than was originally intended.

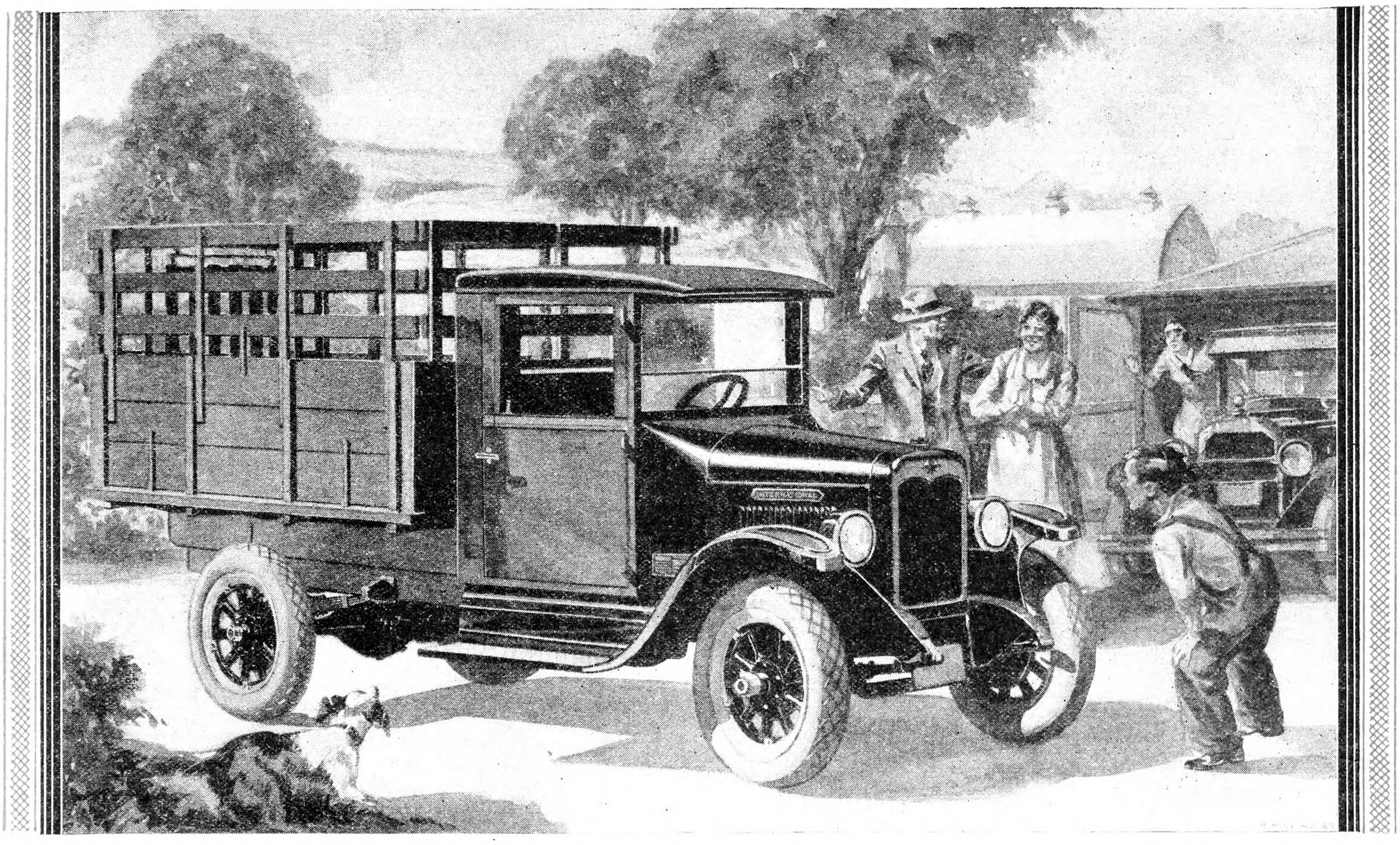
The tinting material should be thinned with oil or turpentine to about the same consistency as the paint, before it is added. Some very soft shades of ivory and cream can be secured by adding French ochre to the white paint. Colonial yellow and yellow are made by mixing in different quantities of medium chrome yellow. To get green, use medium chrome green; for blue use Chinese blue. Reddish browns and salmon are made with burnt sienna; drab with burnt umber.

Various grays can be produced by adding lampblack to white lead, or by using a little Chinese blue and Venetian red. Small amounts of French ochre, Venetian red or medium chrome yellow will make the lampblack gray a little warmer, and Chinese blue produces a cooler shade.

A touch of Venetian red added to pink, light blue, cream, yellow, buff, drab or gray will give a warmer tint. In the case of greens, the warmer effects are secured with yellow. If a colder color is desired, add a little Chinese blue to the pink, greens, drabs and grays, and little chrome green with a touch of blue to the cream, yellow and buff. To soften or gray any color, add lampblack.

Tinting a gallon of paint means as much in an artistic sense as the mixing of colors on an artist's palette. By careful tinting, colors can be produced that are not just ordinary blues or greens or yellows, but that have differences in tone, depth or warmth, richness or coolness to make them never tiring. E. T. M.

THE station-master rushed out of his room after hearing a crash on the platform. He discerned a disheveled young man sprawled out perfectly flat among a confusion of overturned milk cans and the scattered contents of his traveling bag. "Was he trying to catch the train?" the station-master asked of a small boy who stood by admiring the scene. "He did catch it," said the boy, "but it got away again."—Drexerd.



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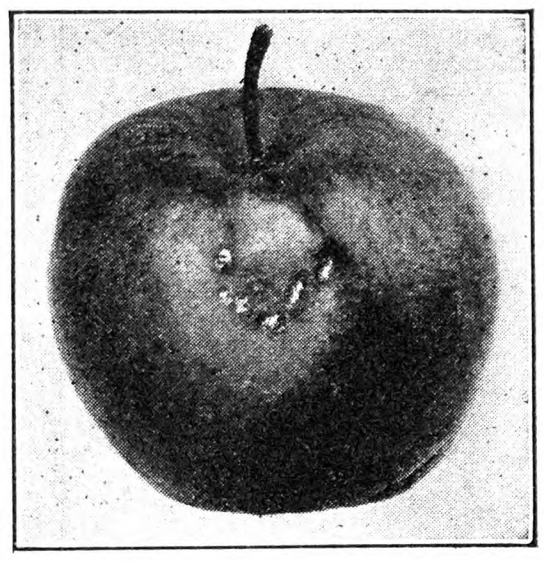
Some Outstanding Insect Troubles of the Fruit Grower

Our chief weather man sums up the weather record for last April as follows: "The month began with a period of unusually warm weather, the mercury reaching a maximum of 81 degrees on April 5. The end of the month featured the extreme, however, with the mercury going as low as 20 degrees, and with a record snowfall on April 28. The month as a whole was extremely unsettled and severe." But unfavorable climatic conditions did not end with April, for cool weather with frosts continued to the middle of May. Perhaps these untoward weather conditions during the period when insects were just emerging from their Winter quarters and were becoming active may have had something to do with the lack of serious widespread outbreaks of certain fruit pests during the past season. It is true that 1928 was not a notable "bug" year, and yet fruit-growers had their insect troubles. In most cases, however, the troubles were more or less local and confined to rather limited areas.

The Bud Moth
(*Spilonota ocellana*)

Perhaps the insect that caused the most concern last Summer among Western New York apple growers was the bud moth. The bud moth is a European insect which has been in this country for nearly 100



Apple Injured by Larva of Bud Moth

years, so long that we had almost forgotten that it was an immigrant. For the most part, it has been fairly well behaved, but last Spring, in spite of the unfavorable weather conditions in April, it appeared in great numbers in some orchards, where it caused serious losses. The bud moth in its different stages is subject to the attacks of more than a dozen parasites which have probably held it in check in most years. Not a single parasite, however, appeared in my cages last Summer in which I had many of the small brown caterpillars of the bud moth on apple twigs. This indicates a scarcity of parasites of the caterpillars, at least, and this may be one reason for the great increase of the pest during the last two seasons.

Injuries. — The insect produces two main types of injuries: (1) Early injury to the fruit and leaf buds as they begin to open in the Spring; (2) later injury by the Summer larvæ to the foliage and growing fruit during July and August. In the Spring the tiny brown, overwintering larvæ attack the fruit and leaf buds as the leaves begin to unfold, and often devour the young leaves as fast as they appear. The larvæ tie the leaves and flowers together in a mass (see cut). Later the dead leaves turn brown and badly infested trees look as though a fire had been through them. In extreme cases 30 per cent or more of the buds fail to set fruit. In addition, the larvæ may eat into the young apples and scar and deform them. During the Summer the small larvæ which have hatched from eggs deposited by the moths in June and July live in a small silken tube, usually attached to a leaf along the midrib. In this position the larvæ eat the epidermis and underlying tissues of the leaf, leaving a network of the veinlets together with the opposite skin of the leaf. Moreover, a larva will often attack a leaf to the side of an apple, and in this position will eat pits in the fruit, often producing conspicuous scars on the apples (see above). Again, wherever two apples touch, a larva will get between and scar one or both of the fruits. This type of injury to the developing fruits is often considerable.

Seasonal History. — The bud moth passes the Winter as a tiny brown caterpillar in a small gray Winter cocoon on the twigs, usually in the leaf scars about the buds. Some of these larvæ may wake up early and bore into the sides of the swelling buds, but most of them become active somewhat later, as the leaves begin to expand. After feeding on the buds and leaves until the fore part of June, the larvæ transform to pupæ and in about a week or 10 days the moths appear. During 1928 most of the moths appeared in my cages during the first week in July. The moths may emerge, however, from the first week in June to the middle of July, depending on the season. Last year the moths laid eggs in the cages in small groups from July 7 to 9. In the field, eggs are laid singly or in small masses on the leaves. Here they hatch in from 8 to 10 days and the larvæ live on the foliage through July, August and into September. When they are nearly grown, in September and October they migrate to the branches, where each one builds a tiny, thick, silken cocoon and passes the Winter. There is thus but one generation a year.

Control. — As we have already indicated, the bud moth in its different stages

Flower Bud Injured by Caterpillars of Bud Moth

is subject to the attacks of a dozen or more parasites. It seems probable that these enemies of the insect ordinarily hold it in reasonable check during most of the years. However, when for any reason the bud moth increases abnormally, it has to be fought by thorough, careful spraying with poison solutions. Indeed, it is probable that in Western New York most apple growers will find it safest to arrange their spray schedule with a view of insuring against damage from the bud moth. The following spray schedule, with materials, when carried out at the proper times and with thoroughness should give satisfactory control of the bud moth.

1. Late delayed dormant: 2½ gals. liquid lime-sulphur, 2½ lbs. arsenate of lead (powder), one pint nicotine-sulphate, water to make 100 gallons. It seems best to delay this application a little until the leaves are as large as 10-cent pieces. If scale is present, stronger dilutions of lime-sulphur may be used.

2. Pre-blossom: 2½ gals. liquid lime-sulphur, 2½ lbs. arsenate of lead (powder), water to make 100 gallons.

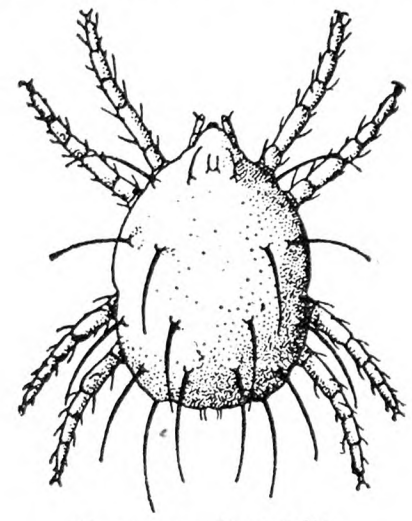
If the infestation is severe the expense would be probably justified of adding one pint of nicotine, which will aid in killing the larvæ, especially those which do not get the poison.

3. Calyx spray: 2½ gals. liquid lime-sulphur, 2½ lbs. arsenate of lead (powder), one pint nicotine, water to make 100 gallons.

Finally, something may be accomplished in the control of the bud moth by applying a poison cover spray during the last week of July or the first week of August. This application is intended to kill the young larvæ which are living mostly on the under side of the foliage, where they are eating the lower skin and inner tissues of the leaves. The poison mixture must therefore be directed especially to the under sides of the leaves, but an effort should be made to cover completely the foliage of the tree. This spraying may be timed for the second brood codling moth "worms", and if lime-sulphur is added it may also be timed to serve as a Summer application for scab.

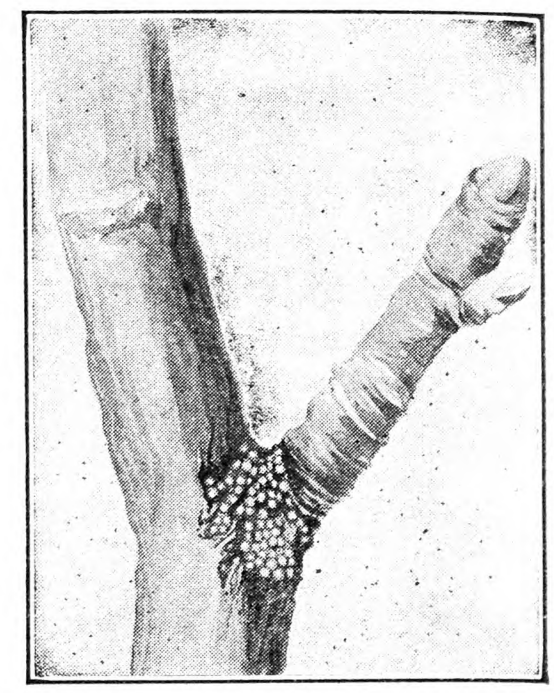
The European Red Mite
(*Paratetranychus pilosus*)

We can probably look upon the red mite as a potential trouble, but to date not a major one in this State. However, the mite has shown capabilities of causing considerable trouble, and it is well at this time to look at its habits and history in order to prepare, if possible, for future



European Red Mite, Much Enlarged

events. In Connecticut the mite has certainly caused, in some seasons, serious injury to apples and plums, while in the Hudson River Valley in 1927 it caused considerable uneasiness among growers. Apparently during the past season the mite did not persist and multiply to a serious extent. This Winter its eggs are in abundance on apple twigs in Western New York, so that the mite is by no means a negligible quantity, for we do not yet know just what it may do during the coming years. In New Jersey the mite



Eggs of European Red Mite in Crotch of Fruit Spur

has been causing injury to the foliage of the apple and peach. On the Pacific Coast this mite is a serious pest to citrus fruits and to deciduous fruits like the prune, plum, almond and apple. In Florida the mite has for many years apparently been present on citrus fruits and has caused more or less injury. Thus the mite has acquired an unsavory reputation, and should be studied and watched.

The mites have sucking and piercing mouth parts, and when they become abundant on an apple tree they suck the juices from the leaves, the foliage takes on a shining bronze brown appearance and later assumes more or less of a deadened aspect. This sapping of the vitality of the tree results in undersized and poorly colored fruit, and also diminishes the set of fruit buds for the succeeding year. If the infestation continues in its severity, the leaves may fall and the affected trees may become more or less defoliated.

As already intimated, the mites deposit their red eggs in great numbers about the leaf scars on twigs and in the crotches of the fruit spurs (see above). If the twigs

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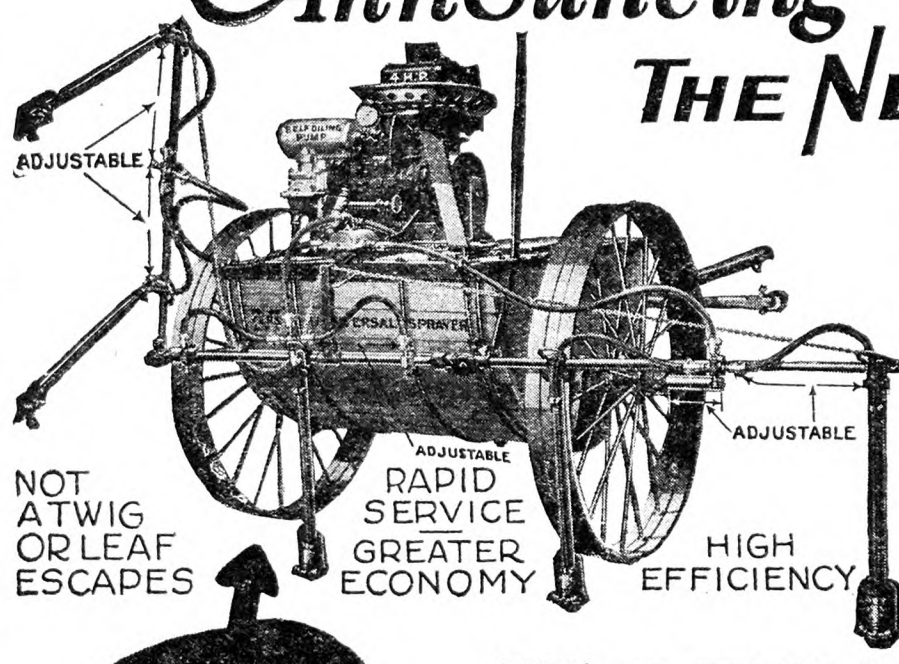

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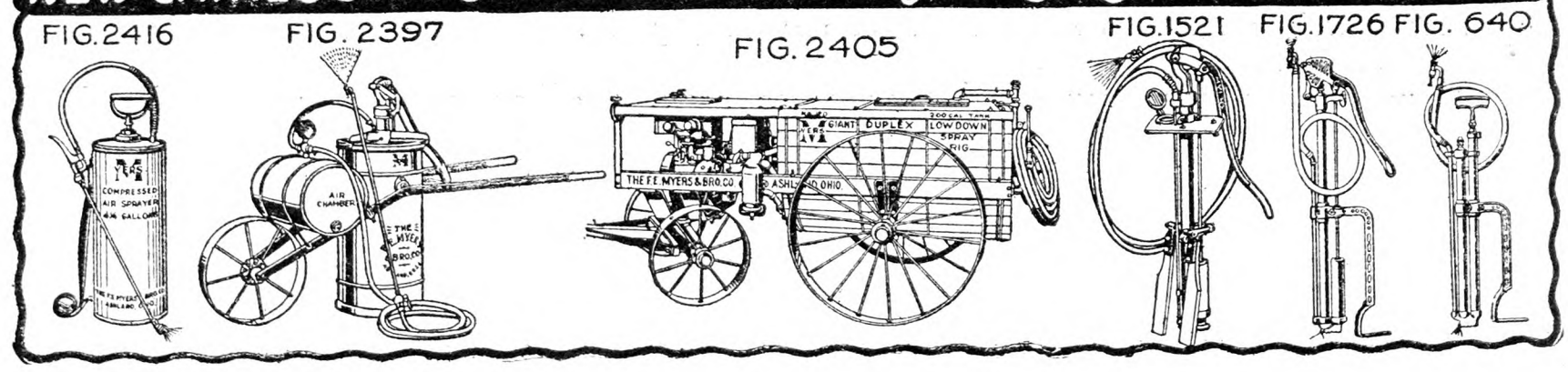

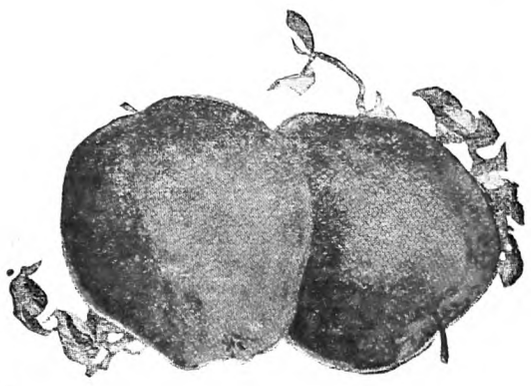

For thirteen years

G. A. Marshall has sprayed with SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

DRY LIME SULFUR

George A. MARSHALL of Marshall Farm Fitchburg, Mass.

The "absence of russeting" is the feature that all growers praise in Sherwin-Williams Dry Lime Sulfur. Note G. A. Marshall's letter, to the right. For thirteen years he has used this *improved* spray to insure a splendid finish on his apples. It produces a better color and a fine "waxy" finish.

Mr. Marshall writes that his control of apple scab with Sherwin-Williams Dry Lime Sulfur has been *uniformly successful.* It is equally effective against San Jose scale, pear scab, peach leaf curl, and cherry leaf spot.

It kills over wintering scale—does not injure the bud or foliage. It is *safe.* Yet carries a *more lasting punch,* assures *maximum efficiency.*

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Sherwin-Williams Dry Lime Sulfur retains its strength—is uniform—always ready for use. No leaking, freezing, or deteriorating. It is the *original* Dry Lime Sulfur, *patented.* U. S. Patent No. 1,264,908, Jan. 29, 1918. Reissue Patent No. 14,890, June 22, 1920.

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"The control of Apple Scab, on McIntosh particularly, during this period has been uniformly successful and the finish of the fruit has been splendid due to the absence of russeting.

"The convenience and ease of handling your Dry Lime Sulfur has also appealed to us."

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Wheat grown by Mr. C. H. Swan from 1 sq. rod top-dressed with Arcadian (left) and 1 sq. rod not top-dressed (right).

...and this story of TOP-DRESSED WHEAT is interesting—

MR. C. H. SWAN operates a farm of 200 acres in Wayne County, Ohio. The soil on part of the farm is derived from shale and is not very productive, but in his rotation Mr. Swan grows 30 to 60 acres of wheat annually.

After the severe winter of 1927-28 all the wheat was badly damaged. Mr. G. A. Dustman, County Agent, advised top-dressing with Sulphate of Ammonia and Mr. Swan purchased enough to top-dress about six acres at the rate of 125 lbs. per acre.

Within a few days the top-dressed portion of the field showed a decided improvement over the rest of the field.

At harvest a square rod in each portion of the field was cut by hand and threshed by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. The yield per acre was as follows:

	Straw	Grain
Without Sulphate of Ammonia	1170 lbs.	9 bu. 50 lbs.
With Sulphate of Ammonia	2250 lbs.	16 bu. 30 lbs.

Here was a gain of 6 2-3 bushels of grain, worth $8.32 and over half a ton of straw per acre, *at a cost of about $4.00.* At this rate, Mr. Swan would have gained $129.60 more if he had top-dressed his entire field with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia.

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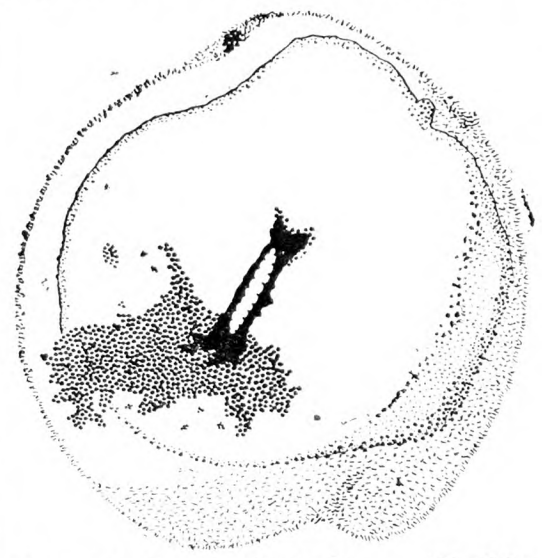
of apple trees be examined now, one is almost sure to find the small spherical eggs in abundance. Many of them will appear whitish in color, but others which are living will be bright red. When the blossoms of apples begin to show pink or a little later, perhaps, the eggs will begin to hatch into tiny bright red mites which, if magnified, will be seen to bear long stiff spines on their bodies (page 326). The young mites go to the leaves, where they begin feeding at once, and within three or four weeks, or perhaps less time, complete their growth and lay eggs for another generation. Thus the mite increases enormously fast, for there may be three or four or even more generations during a long season.

In those localities where the mite has been abundant and persistent it has not been an easy matter to control it satisfactorily. So far, in Western New York, where a careful adherence has been made to a thorough spray schedule in which lime-sulphur has been included in the pre-blossom or pink spray and calyx spray, the pest has been held in check on apples. It is well to remember, however, that lime-sulphur will not kill the eggs, and if the mite does become serious, measures may have to be taken to destroy the over-wintering eggs. Experiments have shown that the lubricating oil emulsions, when applied thoroughly, will destroy a high percentage of the eggs. The following points should be emphasized:

1. Thoroughness of application with liberal quantities of the solution is essential.
2. The application of the oil should be made as late in the Spring as possible before the buds start and never during freezing temperatures or when the temperature is likely to go to freezing soon after spraying.
3. The 3 per cent oil emulsions are safe during the dormant stage of the tree and have given excellent results in destroying the eggs.

THE ORIENTAL PEACH MOTH
(*Laspeyresia molesta*)

The oriental peach moth is another pest that has come to us from a foreign locality, but from just what country it came we do not know. Although the insect established itself first in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., where it was discovered in 1916, the moth has spread rapidly over the peach-growing regions of the Eastern United States, for it is now found from Connecticut southward to Florida, westward to Texas and Missouri and northward to Ohio and Ontario, Can. In New York this peach pest is present



Oriental Peach Moth Larva Working in a Peach

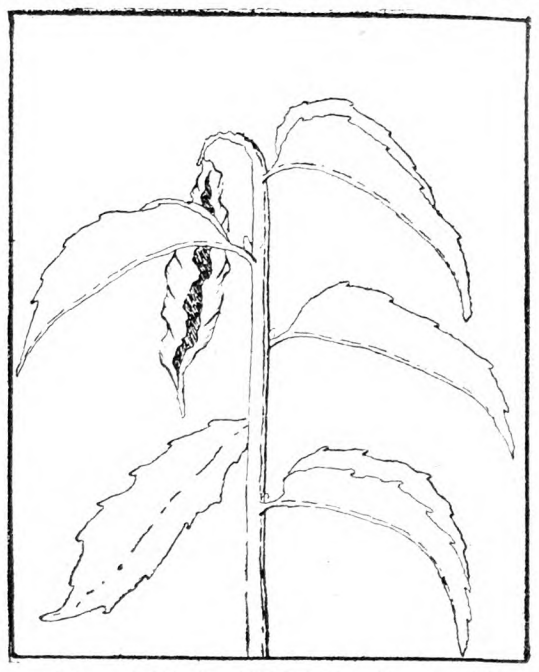
in the Hudson River Valley as far north as Highland, at least, and in Chautauqua and Niagara counties in the West. It is probably present in other localities in the State, or soon will be.

Although this insect is chiefly injurious as a peach pest, it does attack the quince, plum, cherry, apricot, apple and pear in severity of about the order named. We do not expect it to become a serious pest of the apple, pear and cherry, although time alone will determine this phase of its work.

The injury caused by the small pinkish to reddish caterpillars, which are about one-half inch long when grown, is of two kinds, that done to the twigs of the tree and that caused to the fruit. Tender peach twigs are particularly attractive to the larvæ. The larva will enter a twig near the tip, or sometimes below the tip, and will mine down the twig for several inches. The leaves of a mined twig wilt and the tip usually dies (see cut). If the larvæ are abundant and go from one twig to another, as they often do, this type of injury inflicted through two or three seasons may stunt the tree, especially if the tree is only three or four years old when the injury begins. Plum and cherry twigs are also rather severely injured at times in a similar way. Quince trees may be injured to some extent early in the season, but later, as the twigs harden, the larvæ leave them alone.

The injury to the fruit is perhaps the more important, or at least the more noticeable. Apparently the fruit of the quince is most attractive to the larvæ of the oriental peach moth, for six or more of them mining in one quince fruit is not an uncommon occurrence. In some localities 90 to 100 per cent of the crop has been infested. Peaches certainly come next, with the late-ripening varieties most likely to be injured. As a rule, the larvæ enter peaches which are two-thirds to full grown and nearly ripe, and when a larva enters at the stem end the fruit usually drops. Often when the twigs begin to harden the larvæ desert them and go to the fruit, in such case entering the peach through the side. Many times late peaches containing larvæ show no outward sign of the infestation because the "worms" entered by boring into the short stem and mining downward through the stem into the peach (see cut).

Although we do not expect the oriental peach moth to become a serious pest to apples in this State, nevertheless in one instance where an orchard of Stayman



Tip of Twig Killed by Larva of Oriental Peach Moth

Winesaps was adjacent to a block of heavily infested late peaches, 35 per cent of the apples were attacked by the larvæ.

In all parts of this country the oriental peach moth appears to pass the Winter as a larva underneath the rough bark on the tree trunks, in the crotches of the branches, and under trash of all kinds on the ground beneath the trees. These change in the Spring to moths, which appear about the time peaches are in bloom. There are three or four generations during the season.

CONTROL.—Much attention has been given to methods of control of the peach moth in those States in which it has been a serious pest for some years. Unfortunately, the habits of the insect prevent the successful use of arsenical and contact sprays. Consequently other methods of control are being sought.

Clean-up measures, particularly the destruction of wormy peaches and quinces by burying them deeply in the soil, will be of great help in reducing the numbers of moths the succeeding season. Since a large part of the over-wintering larvæ pass the Winter on the ground under trash beneath the spread of the tree, most if not all of them can be destroyed by plowing and disking the soil. This is probably best done in the Spring, a week or two before the blossoming of the trees. Many growers, however, object strongly to such early cultivation and the destruction of cover crops if the latter are being grown.

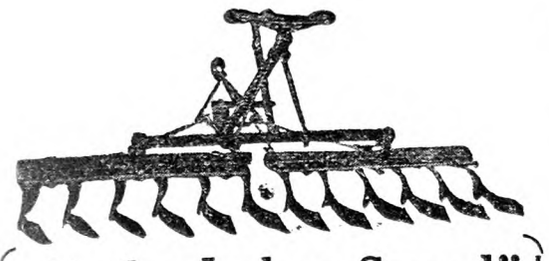
Baits of fermenting solutions of honey, corn syrup and other sweet mixtures for attracting and catching the moths have been used with varying success. It does not seem possible to catch the moths in enough numbers to lessen the infestation materially. At the same time, attractive baits may bring more moths in from adjoining orchards.

The most hopeful outlook on this problem is the fact that the insect is already subject to the attacks of at least 42 different kinds of parasites, a larger number than is generally found attacking a single insect. In his report for the year ending 1926, Dr. T. J. Headlee of New Jersey says, "The oriental peach moth did much less injury last season than in the preceding season, owing to the activity of certain parasites." Moreover, this lessening of injury by the pest in New Jersey, where it has been established for some years, seems to be continuing. The introduction of some of these parasites into New York State by Mr. Daniel is a most important undertaking and should produce results in the near future.

THE JAPANESE BEETLE
(*Popillia japonica*)

The Japanese beetle (page 329) is now all over Long Island and has covered the counties of Rockland and Westchester in the lower Hudson River Valley. The beetle has also been found in Sayre, Pa., and is therefore on the main line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, headed directly for the central part of the State. We ought to get ready for its coming as far as the knowledge of its habits and present methods of fighting it will prepare us.

Although the Japanese beetle is an omnivorous feeder known to attack at least 200 different kinds of plants, yet there are some farm crops and trees and plants which are nearly or quite free from injury by the insect. For instance, most varieties of pears are practically free from attack, while currants and gooseberries are immune from injury, and strawberries are only occasionally eaten. Cabbage, canteloupe, cauliflower, lettuce, onion, potato, radish, carrot, spinach, squash and tomato are practically free from attack, while asparagus, cucumbers and peas are only occasionally injured. Beans and sweet corn are often damaged, but field crops like barley, buckwheat, oats,



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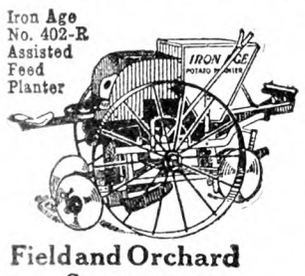

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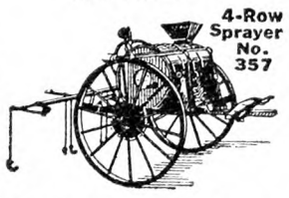

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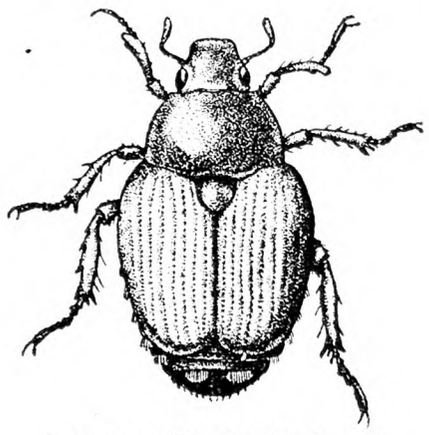
rye and wheat are practically free from attack. There is also a goodly list of shade trees and shrubs which are gratifyingly free from injury by the beetle—the evergreens, the maples, except the Norway, and most of our oaks.

Fortunately the life history of the beetle presents but one generation a year, with the greater part of it passed underground by the grubs, which resemble the common white grubs of May beetles, and fortunately these grubs have not yet proved seriously injurious, although they do cause injury to the grass turf of lawns



Japanese Beetle, Enlarged

and golf links, and at times to pastures. Moreover, the grubs sometimes become so numerous in fields of strawberries that the plants are badly injured by having the roots eaten and totally destroyed. We must confess that the grubs present a rather disturbing menace which may or may not prove to be serious.

The beetles emerge in enormous numbers from the ground from the middle of June through July and into August. They are present and active through a period of three or four months, but are at their worst during July and August. They deposit their white eggs in the soil two to four inches below the surface, where they hatch in about two weeks into the white grubs (see below), which feed until cold weather within an inch or so of the surface. They then go downward several inches and quietly pass the Winter, returning toward the surface in the Spring. After feeding again in the Spring until late May or early June, each one transforms to a pupa, and in from two to four weeks the adults emerge, thus completing the cycle.

Although the beetle occurs in enormous numbers during the first few years of its invasion of a new territory, and brings a considerable degree of consternation to the fruit grower, yet effective control is possible. For instance, Dr. Headlee of New Jersey says in his report for 1927, "Control of this insect on economic crops has been excellent, and the amount of damage done by it has been small."

Investigators in the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, who have been working with the beetles for some years, say: "Better protection and control with insecticides are obtained against the Japanese beetle than against many other insects which have for years received the attention of

Grub of Japanese Beetle

entomologists." This statement does not mean to imply that this insect is an easy one to control, but that, as far as protection of crops is concerned, the insect is controllable. Unfortunately, no satisfactory method has yet been found for the protection of early peaches. The beetles are strongly attracted to the fruit and swarm over the ripening peaches in such numbers that poisons have little effect on them.

The main method of protecting plants from the ravages of the beetle is to coat them with solutions of arsenate of lead in liberal quantities. Although the poison may not kill many of the beetles, it will repel them and prevent them from eating the foliage and fruit. In order to retain the poison on the leaves as long as possible and increase its effectiveness, flour has been added to the mixture. Early and late varieties of apples should be sprayed with a mixture of 6 lbs. of arsenate of lead and 4 lbs. of flour to 100 gallons of water. In order to get the best protection, this mixture should be on the foliage before the beetles appear in any numbers. This same mixture can be applied to cherries and grapes.

Late varieties of peaches may be protected by coating them with a weaker mixture, 3 lbs. of arsenate of lead, 4 lbs. of flour, and 6 lbs. of unslaked lime to 100 gallons of water, if it is applied at least a month before harvesting the fruit.

The most hopeful phase of the control of this pest is the work the Federal Bureau of Entomology is doing in the introduction and establishment in this

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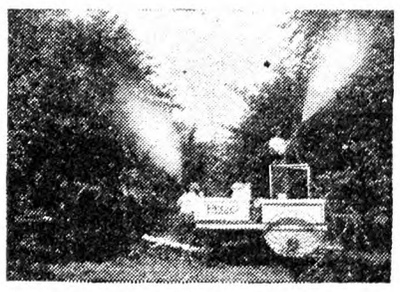

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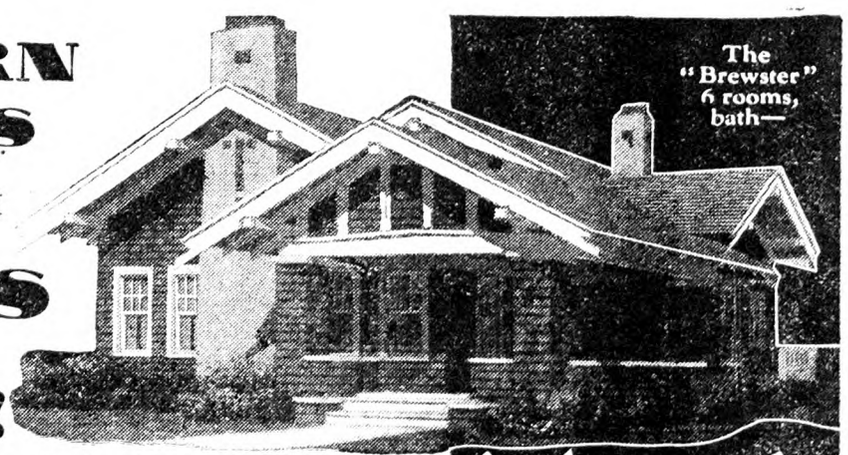

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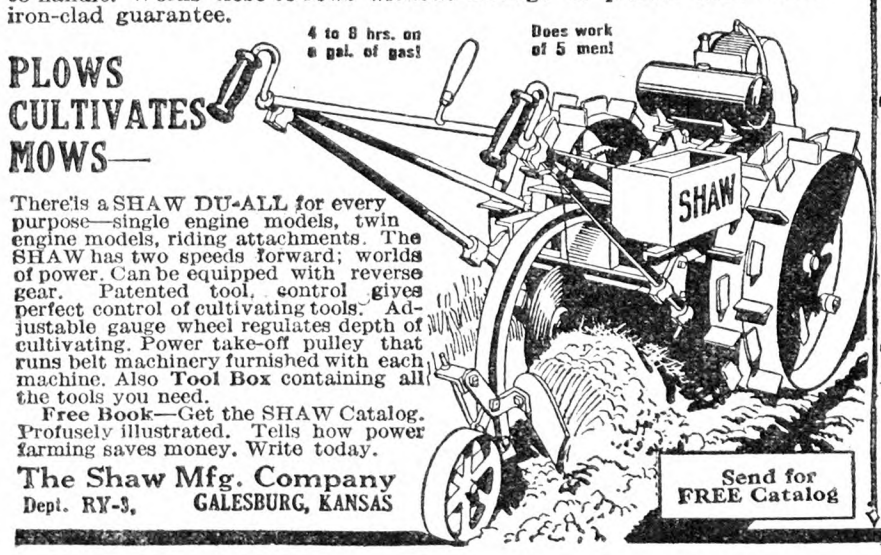

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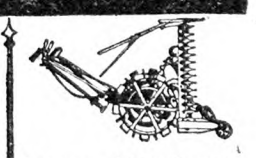

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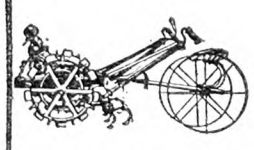

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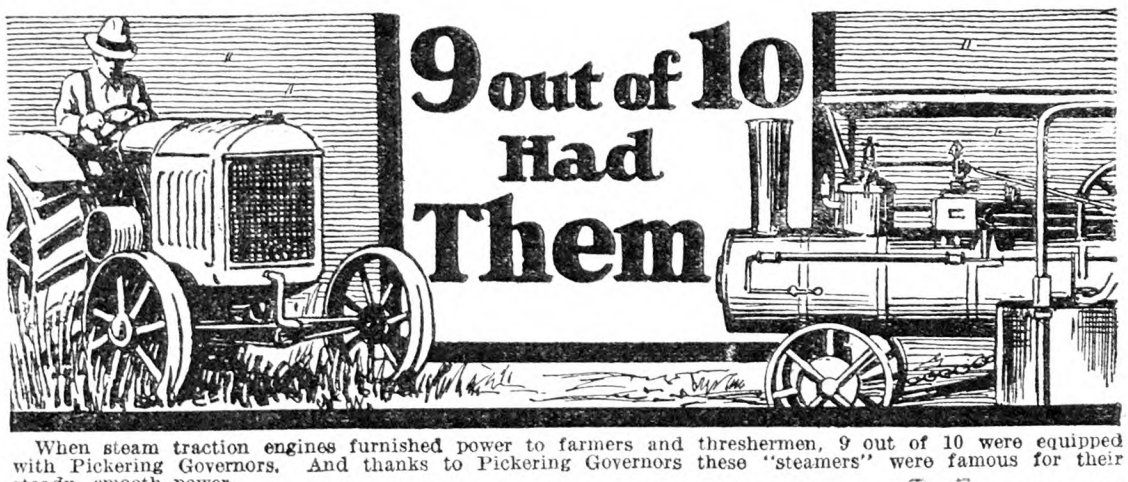

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country of parasites which are known to prey on this beetle. Up to the present time thousands of individuals of at least 12 species of parasites have been brought to this country and released in the field. Some forces and some agencies certainly hold the Japanese beetle in check in the oriental countries, where it has long existed. If these agencies can be found and brought to this country there will eventually be established a balance by which the beetle will be held in a reasonably satisfactory innocuous condition. Our main hope, in my opinion, lies in the introduction of the parasites and other enemies of the beetle. GLENN W. HERRICK.

N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

Culture of Herbs

I am thinking of raising anise, caraway, coriander, spearmint, savory, sweet basil, sweet marjoram, thyme, sage, dill, lavender, tarragon, catnip, angelica root, mullein leaves, boneset and rosemary, and would like cultural directions. F. E. D.

Leicester, Mass.

Good garden culture is the chief requirement in raising any herb crop. A southern exposure, with full sun, gives best results. Well-drained sandy loam suits most herbs, the soil being well prepared, as for any garden crop. After planting the surface must be kept loose and open, until the plants cover the ground.

Anise.—This is an annual. The seeds should be fresh, not more than two years old, and should be sown in the permanent bed as early in Spring as the ground can be worked. Sow seeds ½ in. deep, about ½ in. apart, in drills 18 in. asunder. When the plants are about 2 in. tall thin to 6 in. apart. They do not transplant readily, and do best in light, rich, rather dry soil, in full sun. Good soil preparation and clean tillage are necessary.

Caraway and Coriander.—In Europe these two herbs are often sown in the same drills, during May or early June. The caraway, a biennial, makes a rosette of leaves the first year, while the quick maturing coriander is cut before the caraway throws up a flowering spike. When seedlings are established they are thinned to 6 in. or 8 in. apart. As with other herbs, clean and frequent cultivation must be given.

Mint is propagated by cuttings, offsets and divisions in Spring. This plant does best in moist, rich loam and partial shade. It is often found growing wild near brooks. Set the root cuttings in drills 2 in. deep and 12 to 15 in. apart. Drop the cuttings 6 to 12 in. apart and cover with a wheel hoe.

Savory.—Summer savory is either sown in a frame or spent hotbed in late March, to be set in the open during May, or is sown in the garden as soon as frost is over. The seed is small and must not be covered more than ¼ in. deep. Rows may be 15 to 20 in. apart. Both Summer and Winter savory do well on rather poor dry soil. Winter savory is grown from cuttings, layers and divisions as well as seed. If seed is used it should be sown where the plants are to remain, as it does not bear transplanting well. Seed may be sown in late Summer where the Winters are not severe. When once established it will live for several years.

Sweet Basil.—Basil is propagated by seeds. As these are very small they are best sown in pans or flats under glass, covering lightly with fine soil. After sowing the soil is moistened by standing the pan in a shallow pan of water until dampness shows on the surface. When the seedlings are an inch tall they are pricked out into another flat about 2 in. apart each way. They are set in the garden a foot asunder in rows 15 to 18 in. apart. The seed may also be sown outside as soon as the ground can be worked. A light mellow, fertile soil, rather dry, is congenial. The soil must be kept loose, open and clean until the plants meet in the rows.

Sweet Marjoram.—This is treated in the same way as basil, but sometimes it does not transplant very well, and is sown outside in fine, well-prepared soil. The seed is so fine that it is sown on the surface, and pressed into the soil with a smooth board. Careful weeding and working of the soil is needed.

Thyme.—This does best in a rather dry, moderately fertile light soil with a sunny exposure. Seed is sown like marjoram; cuttings, layers and divisions are also used for propagation. It is very hardy but is the better for a Winter mulch.

Sage. — This prefers mellow, well-drained soil of moderate fertility. It is grown from seed, divisions, layers and cuttings. As a truck crop it is usually set to follow early vegetables. Clean cultivation is required.

Dill.—Sow in early Spring, in warm sandy soil, where the plants are to remain. Any well-drained soil is suitable. Sow in rows 15 in. apart, and keep the soil loose and open. The seed may be sown in Fall if preferred.

Lavender.—This does best on light limy or chalky soil. It is usually propagated by divisions or cuttings. It likes an open sunny location. It is not reliably hardy in our Northern States, and we fear it would not survive the Winter in Massachusetts, without the protection of a frame.

Tarragon.—This is propagated only by cuttings, layers and division. It prefers rather poor dry soil in a warm situation, and will need Winter protection. The plants are spreading, and should be set 18 to 24 in. apart. We have grown this for many years in Northern New Jersey, but correspondents tell us it winterkills in many localities.

Catnip.—Sow seed in Fall or Spring, either in nursery bed or where plants are to remain. It will grow with the most ordinary attention on any fairly dry soil, and often becomes a weed.

Angelica.—Seed should be sown in late Summer or early Autumn, as it rapidly loses viability. Soil should be moderately rich, light, deep and well drained but moist and well filled with humus. The seedlings are transplanted while still small, and set 18 in. apart. In the Autumn they are reset permanently, about 3 ft. apart. The tops should be cut before they flower, so as to prevent seed formation; this prevents them from dying down, and the plant continues for several seasons.

Mullein.—This is not cultivated as an herb here, though grown as an ornamental in Europe. Plants are usually propagated by division, though they self-sow freely. They grow in any warm well-drained soil.

Boneset—This is a native plant, botanically Eupatorium perfoliatum. It is used as an ornamental plant in bog gardens, but is not otherwise cultivated. It grows very freely in our northern swamps, but is not grown in herb gardens, its place being along the edges of pools or watercourses.

Rosemary.—This grows best in poor light soil, preferably limy. It is grown from seed, cuttings, layers or divisions, the plants being 2 ft. apart each way. It is a good plant for a rockery. In this section we have only see it grown as an ornamental specimen, not in any quantity.

Growing Pink Lady-slippers from Seed

In answer to the question of F. W. on page 1527, "Can the pink lady-slipper or moccasin flower be grown from seed," the variety referred to is without doubt what is commonly known here as the red lady-slipper (Cypripedium acaule). From what I know of them, I will say they are very difficult to propagate from seed, unless in the hands of the experienced or scientific grower. A peculiar characteristic of all orchids is the fact that many of the seed pods do not bear seed at all, while others may contain literally millions of the tiny seeds, of which only a very small percentage will be fertile, and even these will germinate only under the most favorable conditions. This accounts for the comparative scarcity of these flowers, and why they so easily and quickly become extinct in localities where they are not protected from ruthless destruction.

Experienced growers usually germinate the seed in sphagnum moss, which is kept moist and at an even temperature until they have germinated. This method is quite likely to end in failure with the amateur. Something of the difficulty experienced in germinating these seeds may be seen from an Associated Press report from Cornell University under date of April 9, 1928, from which I quote as follows: "Development of a method of germinating orchid seeds in tubes and flasks, much as bacteria are cultivated in laboratories, has made possible the production of these costly flowers in the United States." It goes on to say, "The new method has the additional advantage that the tiny seedlings are protected from injurious organisms during the critical period of life."

I believe this article refers more particularly to the imported varieties from the tropics, but nevertheless all orchids are in about the same class when it comes to seed germination.

If the plants in question were mine, and I wished to have them growing nearer by, I would select a well-drained location in partial shade, preferably on the north side of the house, or with some other protection from southern exposure or direct sunlight, and remove the soil to a depth of at least a foot, filling in with leaf mold. The plants should be marked when in bloom, as later in the season they completely die down and may disappear altogether. The latter part of September or early October they should be dormant, when the roots may be carefully lifted and removed to the new location. A top-dressing of leaves and sphagnum moss each Fall will be found beneficial, also an occasional sprinkling of charcoal will add to their growth and beauty. If the location is not naturally quite moist they will need an occasional watering, but the leaf mold will be found to retain the moisture for quite some time. Transplanting while in bloom, or at any other period of the growing season, is almost sure to end disastrously.

In New York State we find the yellow lady-slipper much easier to grow than either the red or white ones. However, anyone who succeeds in establishing a bed of any of our native hardy orchids will never regret the time or labor involved. Several of the catalog houses are now listing these hardy orchids at very reasonable prices, and without doubt they will be more extensively grown as time goes on, they are better known, and their culture more thoroughly understood.

New York. J. L. SMITH.

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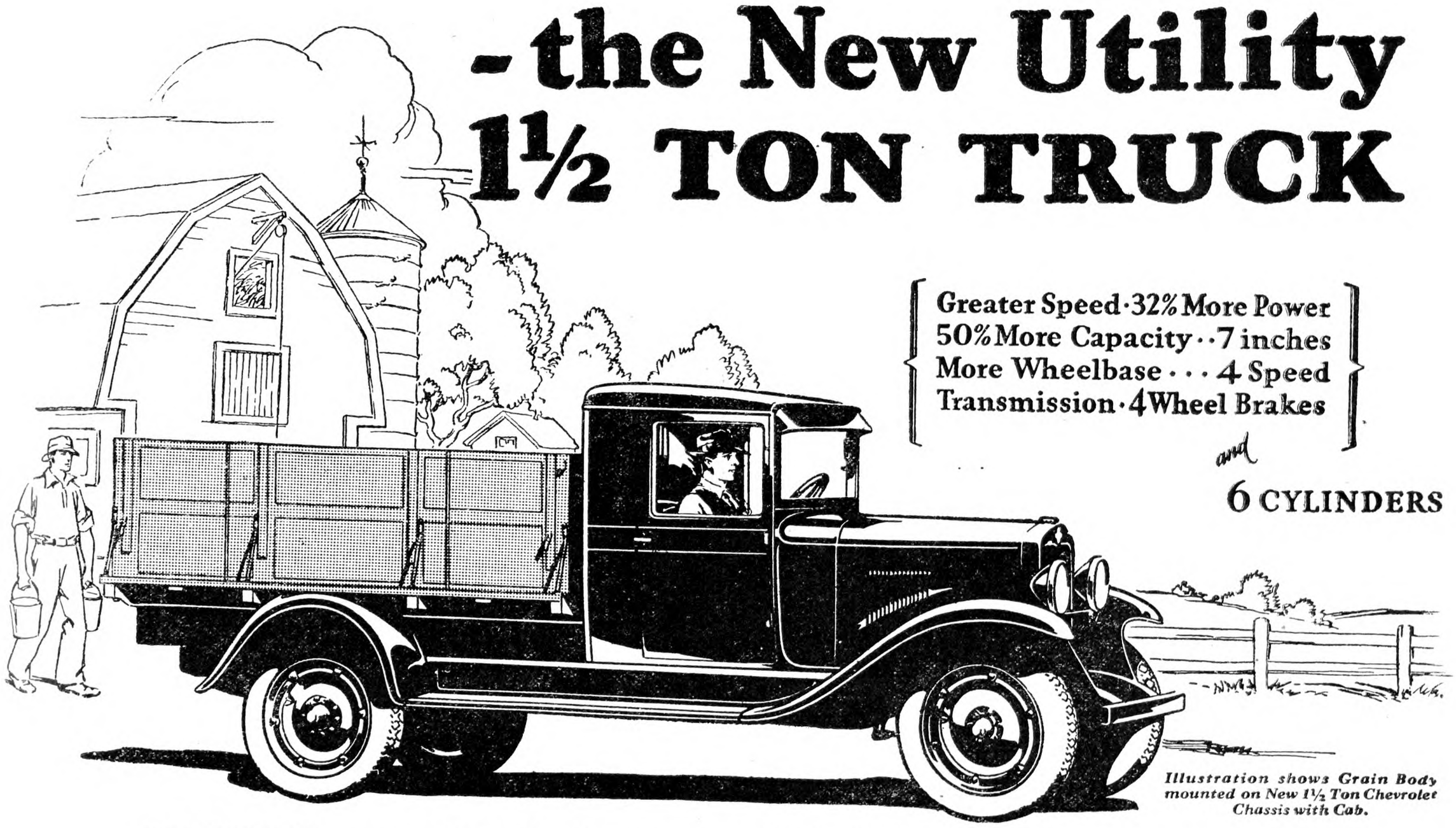

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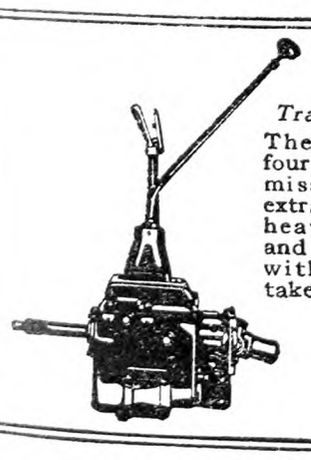

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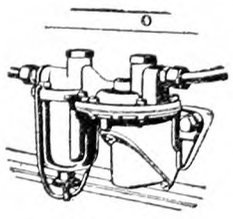

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A Chat on Fruit Problems

The bark on my young Baldwin apple trees is cracking and loosening from the inner wood at the base of the tree. The trees are three years set last Spring. They have been wrapped with newspaper during the Fall and Winter. I have other varieties, also wrapped, such as Grimes Golden, Winesap, Jonathan, Smokehouse, York, and so on, but the Baldwin is the only variety so affected. I also have 50 Grimes which are five years old. I was advised by a certain orchardist to pull out all of these trees and to plant double-worked trees or another variety, as my trees would collar-rot in a few years. Is there any truth in this? Would you pull them or keep them? How is the old Winesap tree as a grower? Is it a better yielder and a better apple than Stayman in tree? Why is Duchess d'Angouleme recommended as a dwarf instead of standard? Is Bosc pear anything like the so-called Calabash pear? Which pears of real quality are least subject to blight? Can you tell me why I cannot grow the light-colored varieties of sweet cherries when I have no trouble with Bing and Tartarian? My soil is a clay loam. The only light cherry trees that I have had success with are two which I grafted on Mazzard stock.

Reinholds, Pa. G. F. M.

Baldwin is not one of the hardy varieties, but Baldwin is just as hardy as some of the other varieties that you mention, so that there is no clear reason why the Baldwin trees should apparently be sunscalded or winter-injured and the others not. Black tar paper will draw the heat of the sun and often give severe injury, but newspaper does not. The only suggestion is in the start the stock got or in the location of the trees—such as in a low spot, exposed knoll, or something of the kind.

Stayman is more highly regarded than Winesap. The tree is a good grower, but more important than that in this case the fruit is larger and of exceptionally good quality. Winesap is apt to overload and produce undersized fruit. The Duchess pear is grown as a dwarf because it is a variety that requires a long growing season in which to mature, and on French roots it frequently does not reach maturity in your section. The Bosc pear is very much like the "Calabash" pear. In fact Bosc is also called "Calabasse Bosc," though incorrectly; "Calabasse" meaning "gourd-shaped." Seckel is the most blight resistant of the high quality pears. Tyson is another good sort, but its usefulness is limited by its early season and the size of its fruits.

You should be able to grow light-colored sweet cherries. Perhaps you have not got good varieties. If you have Coe and Governor Wood you have two sorts that are early and good in quality but which are likely to run small in size. Try Yellow Spanish. It is a good old-fashioned standby for eastern sections, and hard to improve upon. Napoleon also does well, but it is seldom seen because no one wants a "white" sweet cherry for the fresh fruit markets of the East. A recent addition to the list is "Abundance," a very late light-colored sweet sort, well worthy of trial. Your experience with Mazzard stock agrees with what others are finding, namely that Mazzard is far superior to Mahaleb as a stock for sweet cherries—and for sour kinds as well. H. B. T.

Impressions of Nova Scotia

I imagine that if the average New York State fruit-farmer were asked to locate the Annapolis Valley, his mind would turn vaguely to Annapolis, Maryland, the home of the U. S. Naval Academy. In this case his answer would be quite wrong, but perhaps not unusual. We Americans are apt to think in terms of our own country, alone, and to have too little interest in what lies beyond our borders. The Annapolis Valley of which I write is in Nova Scotia, the chief Maritime Province of Canada. Although this province is a comparatively small one, no section in the world can boast of greater diversity of scenery and natural resources. You may see, in a three-hour drive, a thickly populated up-to-date farming section, a primeval forest and lake country that shelters deer, bear, and moose, and at the end of this 75-mile stretch, you will come out to the coast and the open Atlantic. Here, agriculture is of no consequence, and the dwellers in the little fishing villages gather their living from the sea. To be sure, ofttimes, when the man of the family is out with the fishing fleet, the mother and the children gather in the small hay crop. You will rub your eyes in amazement, and wonder if you are not, perhaps, in the old world, when you see a little woman atop a load of hay being drawn slowly along the road, or down a stretch of snow-white beach, by a great brown ox. The hay-rack, too, is quite different, beautifully made of small poles or saplings cut from a near-by woods, and built up very high on the heavy wagon.

The province has a large mining district to the northeast, but I shall confine myself to the agricultural aspects of the country. The Annapolis River flows parallel to the shores of the famous Bay of Fundy, and about eight or ten miles inland. Its length is approximately 60 miles, with Digby at its mouth and Wolfville near its head, at the entrance to the valley. The valley is several miles across, flanked by ranges of hills or small mountains. This valley is one of the noted fruit sections of the world. Here we find towns rich in historical lore, and enchanting views that defy, for natural beauty, some of the famed spots of Europe. This is the country of Longfellow's Evangeline, the home of the Acadians, whose expulsion by the British in 1756 spelled one of the greatest tragedies of new world history.

These early French farmers, thrifty souls that they were, planted many willows, and with tremendous labor built miles of dykes around the flats of the Minas Basin at the eastern end of the valley. In this way they reclaimed many hundreds of acres of land from the sea. Today, after over two hundred years, farmers are growing potatoes and cutting hay from these dyked-in meadows. No barns are built on these flats. They stack their hay on platforms built up on stilts eight or ten feet high to protect them from possible overflows in the Spring. As far as the eye can see, these stacks dot the landscape and remind one of pictures of the home of Hottentots.

The upkeep of these dykes is expensive, for the tides of Fundy and the Minas Basin are enormous, 40 to 60 feet at certain seasons of the year. Unless at least a thousand acres can be confined in one block, the expense is not worth while. The fertility of these meadows has waned considerably. Even 50 years ago no fertilizer was necessary, but now it is necessary to feed the land for good results, and to plow as deep as possible for successful cropping.

In some sections large cherry crops are harvested. At Bear River, a cherry festival is held annually, and people come from far and near to participate in the various forms of entertainment held. Along St. Mary's Bay, to the west, is the strawberry region. Never have I seen the equal of Nova Scotia's strawberries; of wonderful sweetness, they are from one and a half to two inches in diameter, and average not many more than a dozen to a quart. They command a high price, and find a ready market in Boston, going down by the daily boat from Yarmouth, a trip of about 15 hours. Nova Scotia strawberries appear on the Boston market in August, long after our local ones have vanished.

The great fruit crop of the south shore is blueberries. They grow everywhere, enormous in size, blue as the sky, and as thick as weeds. Hundreds of bushels of these berries are sent out of the country each year; a quantity is also canned by a few local canneries. Much of the picking is done by children, who range the scrub growth of old timberland and unplowed fields. It must be back-breaking work, for they grow but a few inches from the ground. A local storekeeper often does a thriving business buying berries from the children for a few cents a pailful, and selling them at a good profit to larger dealers.

The Winters of Nova Scotia are too severe for peach trees, but apples constitute the great fruit crop. As lifelong dwellers in the midst of the Lake Ontario fruit belt, we found it interesting to compare the different methods of apple cultivation. The majority of orchards look to be about 25 years old, and in their prime. I saw none of the large old trees that are proving more of a liability than as asset to our farmers in New York State.

Up there, they cultivate intensively in the Spring, and usually sow a cover crop of rye or buckwheat in June. They do not prune their trees as carefully or as closely as we do, but their varieties run about the same, McIntosh, Wealthy, Greening, etc. These farmers have worked out an intensive system of co-operative packing, and marketing, the details of which form a separate story in itself. They feel the competition of Western Canadian boxed apples, the same as we do that of our far Western States, and they are trying to work out a solution in the matter of better packing, cooperative buying of farm supplies, etc. Many fruit growers are discarding their tractors, as being too expensive to maintain and operate, and are going back to horses.

A woman in one of the villages remarked to me that each Fall the people in the little towns felt sorry for their poor neighboring farmers, who felt poorer each year, but when said farmers blossomed out in the Spring with new automobiles they felt their sympathy had been somewhat wasted! The Nova Scotia farmer is an intelligent one, and a hard worker. He may be poor, but as far as we know, he is not clamoring for government help. He lives in a gorgeous country, and is well able to take care of himself. A. E. W.

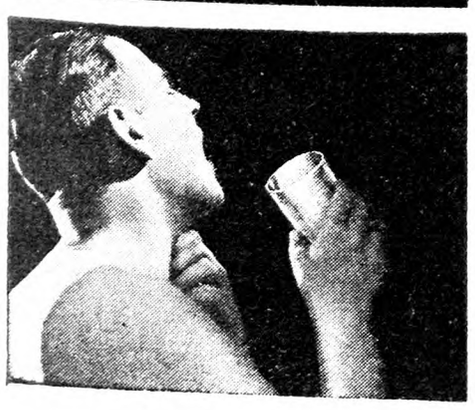
New York.

After exposure, gargle with LISTERINE

Checks Sore Throat because powerful against germs

COUNTLESS colds and sore throat start as a result of being overheated, then chilled; exposed to drafts or getting your feet wet. Body resistance becomes low, thus permitting germs in the nose and throat to get the upper hand.

FOR SORE THROAT



If, however, you can combat the disease-producing germs at the first sign of trouble, you can often escape the usual prolonged siege of cold or sore throat.

Therefore, when you feel a cold coming on, or your throat is irritated, gargle with Listerine, full strength, several times a day. You will be delighted to see how quickly you improve unless the trouble has made too much headway, in which case consult your physician.

It is not difficult to understand Listerine's effectiveness against infection.

Used full strength, it's entirely harmless, yet so powerful it kills even such vigorous germs as the B. Typhosus (typhoid) and M. Aureus (pus) within 15 seconds. Naturally, it is effective against less powerful germs.

Keep Listerine handy and use it at the first sign of trouble. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

TO AVOID COLDS

The Safe Antiseptic—
kills 200,000,000 germs in 15 seconds

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Three men were killed and five injured in an explosion Feb. 15 at the army ordnance depot at Pig Point, near Portsmouth, Va. The dead, Clyde Curling, John Duncan and Sam Freeman, were civilian employees. The injured, who were removed to the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth after the explosion, are Warrant Officer R. Q. Andrews, seriously burned about the face and body; Geffries Washington, William Copeland, Julius Brown and Charles J. Wright, all civilians. Major E. H. Chase, commanding officer of the depot, said the explosion occurred while the civilian workmen were repacking black powder.

A two-year penitentiary sentence and a fine of $11,000 were given Titus A. Haffa, Chicago Councilman and formerly political lieutenant of Mayor William Hale Thompson, in Federal Court, Chicago, Feb. 17. He was convicted of operating a $5,000,000 liquor ring. Denied a new trial, the Alderman went to jail, unable for the time being to give the $25,000 appeal bond set by Judge Walter C. Lindley. Haffa indicated his intention of discontinuing the fight and of beginning to serve his sentence within a short time. Four others were found guilty with him and received less severe sentences on the charge of conspiracy to violate the National Prohibition law.

Under the Connecticut statute which makes a seller of liquor responsible for the damage done by a person who becomes intoxicated on his premises, Miss Anna Smith brought suit against Francesco Parcarella of Highwood, Conn., Feb. 18, for $20,000 damages for injuries she received Feb. 3, when she was struck by a machine operated by Albert Bruce of New Haven.

Through the agency of the mechanical lung and escape lock, two members of the volunteer crew of the submarine S-4 escaped Feb. 18 from the submersible while she lay on the sea bottom 120 feet below the surface off Key West, Fla. This was the same depth to which the S-4 plunged on Dec. 17, 1927, after being rammed by the Coast Guard cutter Paulding. She carried with her on that plunge 40 men who never again saw daylight. It was this sea tragedy which resulted in the invention of the devices that were successfully experimented with Feb. 18 at the greatest depth to which the S-4 has yet been sent in the tests off Key West.

Fifty persons were injured, six seriously, and 1,200 affected by smoke and fumes of burning insulation, 200 being overcome so badly that they required medical treatment, Feb. 19, when the third car of a seven-car Hudson Tube train, bound for Jersey City, caught fire about 1,000 feet west of the Christopher Street station, at a point under Morton and West Streets, New York. Many passengers were trampled in the fight to escape from the train into the smoke-filled tube. Police and firemen led and carried hundreds of the injured and smoke-dazed, with clothing torn and faces blackened, through the dark to the emergency exits at Barrow Street. Others limped along unassisted and collapsed when they reached the street. The train was approaching within a few hundred yards of the mouth of the tube which runs under the Hudson River, at 6:15 o'clock, when passengers of the first two cars saw flames in the roadbed. Grease and oil drippings had flared up and ignited the ties.

Thomas Cooper of Albany and Schenectady was sentenced at Ballston Spa, N. Y., Feb. 19, to life imprisonment in Clinton prison as a fourth offender under the Baumes laws. Cooper was convicted of burglary in the second degree for breaking into a garage in South Glens Falls and stealing accessories. Sentence was imposed by Judge McKelvay.

Pat McDermott, murderer of Don R. Mellett, Canton, O., editor, and Mike Jacko, Cleveland killer, two of the five convicts who escaped from Ohio penitentiary at Columbus Feb. 19, and both serving life terms, were captured the same day near Upper Arlington, a suburb, after 18 hours of freedom. An attempt to make their way from the city in a stolen automobile led to their capture. Charles Gardner, the man whose machine they tried to steal, gave the police a description of them and squads of Columbus police were sent out to search for them. The two convicts, still garbed in their flimsy prison suits, over which they were wearing raincoats, were trapped in a stone quarry near Upper Arlington. Neither offered any resistance. Both were returned at once to the penitentiary and placed in solitary confinement.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Only four small infestations of the European corn borer were found in New Jersey last year, according to H. N. Bartley, entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, in charge of corn borer control in the eastern area, who spoke to a group of New Jersey corn growers and agricultural leaders at a recent conference held at the State House in Trenton. William B. Duryee, secretary of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, presided at the meeting, which was called to determine the best way to handle the infestations in New Jersey and decide what quarantine course should be taken. L. H. Worthley, administrator in charge of European corn borer control in the United States, reported that the Federal Government spent $44,000 in New Jersey last year in scout and quarantine work. He stated that unless New Jersey made some effort to assist in financing the quarantine work it was probable that a State-wide Federal quarantine would be enacted that would interfere with the movement of corn from New Jersey into uninfested areas. The infestations are light in New Jersey and in bordering areas of nearby States, and the present Federal and State quarantine, which covers all of Hudson County east of the Hackensack River and Newark Bay, and Woodbridge in Middlesex County, would continue if the State helped to aid the Federal Government in its efforts to keep out the corn borer.

The farm population of New York State, stationary for five years, decreased slightly last year, said a report issued Feb. 15 by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. It was estimated there were 767,000 persons on farms at the beginning of February, compared with 769,000 last year and five years ago, and 824,000 ten years ago. Hired men were also fewer, estimated at 25,000, compared with 26,000 a year ago. Many of the farms, the report stated, are operated by elderly men and women. It was estimated 25,000 men and boys left the farms in 1928, while only 9,000 took their places.

WASHINGTON.—The Railway Express Agency, Inc., formed by 86 major railway systems and at least 300 short lines, was authorized Feb. 15 by the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue 1,000 shares of capital stock without nominal or par value and $32,000,000 of 5 per cent serial gold bonds, to acquire the business of the American Railway Express Company. Under the agreement the transfer of properties will be made as of midnight Feb. 28, but provision is made to extend the time until June 1. In approving the proposals, the Interstate Commerce Commission also authorized the operating agreement for a division of earnings among carriers in specified groups. The 86 major carriers comprise substantially all the members of the Association of Railway Executives and are represented as doing 98 per cent of the express business.

The land on which George Washington was born, 197 years ago, has been bought by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the house of his birth will be reproduced as accurately as information about the original will permit. Mr. Rockefeller caused the River Holding Corporation to be created and to buy for $115,000 267 acres of land in Westmoreland County, Va. The Washington heirs had retained the property, unwilling to sell it until they were assured it would be kept free of commercial usage. The Wakefield National Memorial Association already held 98 acres of the original Washington estate. Mr. Rockefeller has provided that if the association raises $115,000 by Jan. 7, 1930, his holding corporation will transfer the 267 acres to it, placing a total of 365 acres in the hands of the association.

President Coolidge has signed an executive order prescribing regulations for control of flying in and over the Panama Canal Zone. All privately owned and operated aircraft entering the Canal Zone, which is a military reservaition, must follow prescribed routes and land at designated points, except in the case of forced landings, which the pilot will be required to prove.

A revision of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1120-F, "Control of Apple Powdery Mildew," has just been published for free distribution by the United States Department of Agriculture. It gives a survey of the economic importance of apple powdery mildew, a description of the disease, and its cause, the control measures which should be followed, including pruning and spraying, and special suggestions of the technic and time of spray applications. It also gives a spraying schedule and directions for the preparation of the spray mixtures. It may be obtained by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

You Can't Buy Better Paints *than* STANDCO *~yet Standco Costs You* LESS

STANCO Paints are *guaranteed* to be the equal of *any—regardless of price.* And on every can is printed the Standco "*Open Formula*"—a straightforward statement of ingredients. This *Open-Formula* welcomes comparison with the formulas of all other brands. Send for the big 32-page book shown above, "Paints and How To Use Them." It not only contains the famous Standco *Open Formulas,* but it tells you how to compare one manufacturer's formula with another's—how to *know* good paint from poor paint—how to save 25% to 50% on your paint bills. It's FREE.

STANCO BRUSH RE-NU-ER—*Only 10c*
Renew your old paint brushes—make them soft and pliable like *new.* So *simple* with Standco Brush Re-Nu-Er. For only 10 cents—postage or silver—we will send you a sample package *Postpaid.* Send for it today—now.

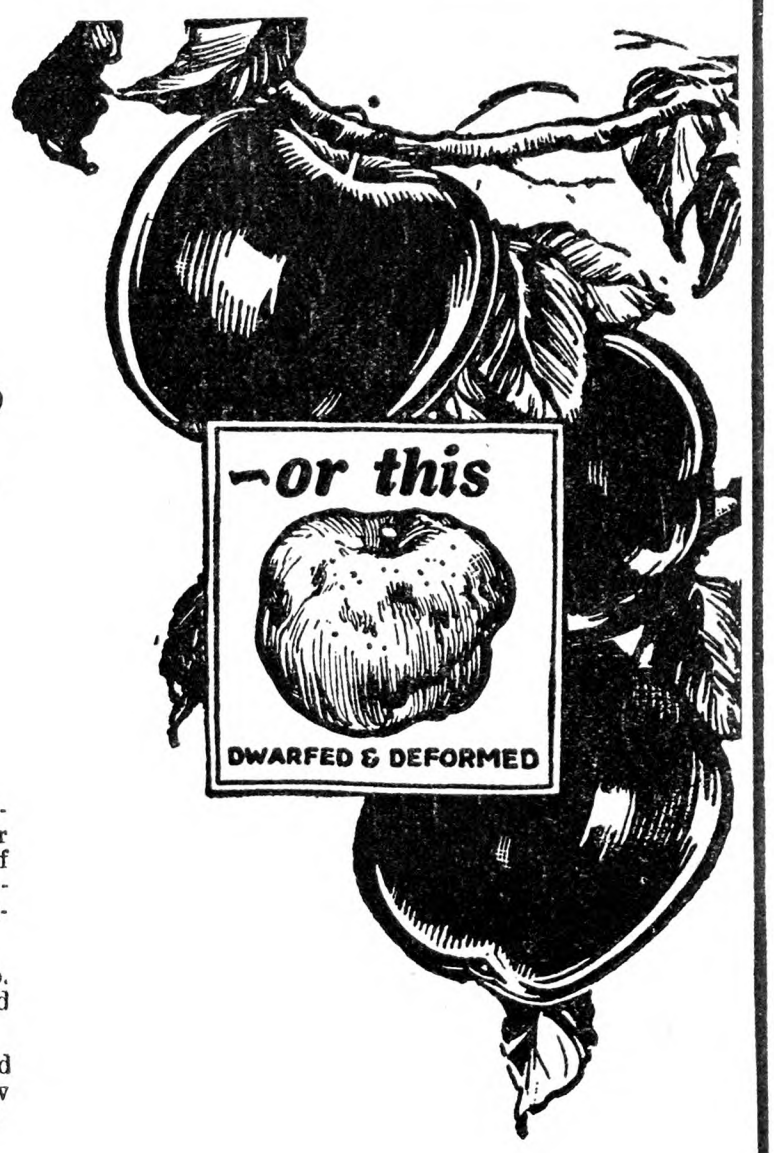
STANDARD PIGMENT CO. INC.
Box 47, Schuylerville, N. Y.

Farm Co-operation

Fundamentals and results within reach are explained in this new book, "ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION," by John J. Dillon. Price, 25c.

FOR SALE BY
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30TH STREET, NEW YORK

No Claims
are ever made for
"BLACK LEAF 40"
(*Nicotine Sulphate*)
that are not substantiated by Experiment Station EVIDENCE



That's why authoritative spray schedules such as those published in the February number of American Fruit Grower Magazine, make the same recommendations for the use of "Black Leaf 40" for protecting orchards that the Tobacco By-Products Corp. itself has made for years, through its advertising to fruit growers throughout the world.

Any recommendation which the Tobacco By-Products Corp. makes regarding the use of any of its products is always based upon Experiment Station evidence and other careful tests.

Control Aphis, Bud Moth, Thrips, Leaf Hopper, Psylla, Red Bug, etc., with "Black Leaf 40," the "Old Reliable." Follow the spraying recommendations given in these spray schedules:

New York Spray and Dust Schedule
By Entomologists and Plant Pathologists of New York State College of Agriculture.

Spray Schedule for New England
By Brooks D. Drain, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The Shenandoah-Cumberland Schedule
By Prof. L. M. Peairs, Entomologist, W. Va. Agric. Expt. Station and by Prof. F. A. Motz, Horticulturist, V. P. I.

"Black Leaf 40," introduced twenty years ago, has become the world's leading brand of Nicotine Sulphate. It occupies a position of unrivaled leadership in the field of orchard, farm and garden insecticides.

"Black Leaf 40" protection costs but a few cents per tree. Ask *your* Experiment Station.

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP., INC.
Louisville, Ky.

Kills By Contact and Fumes
While the effectiveness of "Black Leaf 40" is primarily dependent upon direct contact (wetting), a secondary advantage is furnished by the "gassing" effects of the penetrating nicotine fumes set free in the spraying material. This twofold action is an advantage not possessed by any non-volatile spraying solution.

Dealers Sell "Black Leaf 40" in Several Package Sizes.

"Black Leaf 40"
40% Nicotine

KILL APHIS "Black Leaf 40" SPRAY or DUST

Eureka

SPRAYERS

Traction or Power

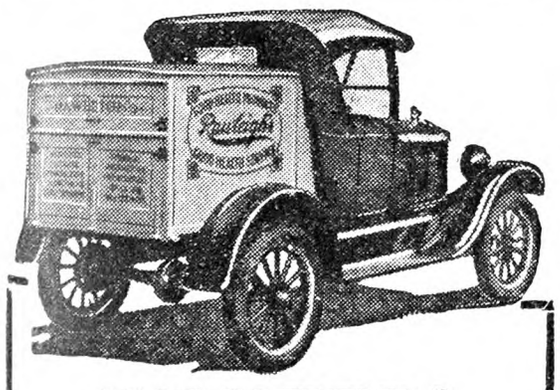
Do the biggest, most important job in raising field crops and fruit. Increase yield 50 to 200 per cent. Improve quality. Insure investment by destroying bugs, preventing mold and blight.

Traction Sprayer has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row; 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to width of rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks. Double or triple action pumps. Thousands of satisfied users.

Combination and Power Sprayers for orchards, groves, and field crops, have 3 cylinder pump; pressure regulator; several sizes of engines and tanks for pressures 200 to 400 lbs. with spray booms and guns.

In stock near you. Write for Catalog on Eureka Sprayers

Eureka Mower Co., Box 880 Utica, N.Y.

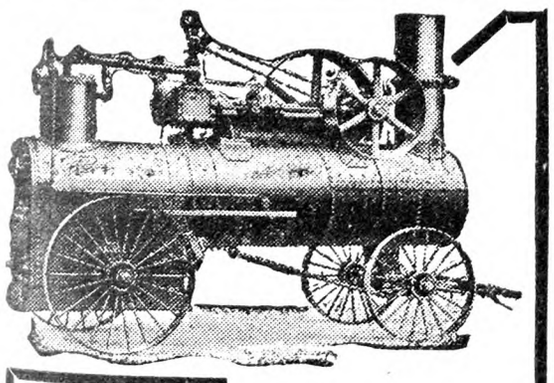


WANTED!

500 Dissatisfied Farmers and Sons to Stop Renting

And begin retailing Rawleigh's Good Health Products to Consumers. Start your own business. Make from $100 to $400 a month or more clear profit. Be your own boss. No selling experience required. We supply everything—Products, Outfit, Sales and Service Methods. Profits increase every month. No lay off. Steady year-round. Lowest prices. Best values. Most complete Service. Rawleigh Methods get the most business everywhere. For particulars write

THE W. T. RAWLEIGH CO.
DEPT. C-18 RUR, ALBANY, N.Y.



FARQUHAR
STEAM POWER

You can depend upon steam to furnish abundant power under all conditions. Farquhar Locomotive Rigs are dependable and have long life. The engine is mounted on Flat Steel Saddles which are riveted to and made a permanent part of the boiler. Farquhar Ajax Center Crank Engine has been built for many years. It has been proven economic and dependable.

Farquhar Boilers are easy and quick steamers. They furnish abundant dry, hot steam. Built in strict accordance with the A. S. M. E. Code. May be equipped to burn wood, coal, oil or gas.

If you need a dependable engine, boiler, or complete rig, write for Bulletin 426.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
BOX 430, YORK, PA.

Farm Co-operation

Fundamentals and results within reach are explained in this new book, "ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION," by John J. Dillon. Price, 25c.

FOR SALE BY

RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30TH STREET, NEW YORK

Defective Grapes

I have a dozen grape vines and for the past two years got practically no grapes. They wither and rot and dry up, and some appear to be stung by an insect. Most of my neighbors have the same trouble. Does this mean that we can grow no more grapes here? S. C.
New Jersey.

Berry moth, downy mildew and black rot cause these troubles. They are not new pests, but are not prevalent in all grape localities, and even some parts of badly infested sections will be free. Where such troubles exist, thorough and persistent spraying is necessary, as well as cleaning up any trash under the vines. Sprays that will handle both insects and fungus are needed, and the following is standard treatment:

When the shoots are six inches long, 5-5-50 Bordeaux, with 1½ pounds lead arsenate to 50 gallons. This is repeated when the bud clusters appear; when the blossoms have fallen, and 10 days later. Sometimes two more sprays at intervals of 10 days are needed. Where flea beetles and leaf hoppers abound, one-half pint of 40-per-cent nicotine sulphate to 50 gallons may be added.

Spraying Service

Great advance has been made in the spread of timely spraying information by the experiment stations and county Farm Bureaus. Bulletins, circulars, telephone and radio, are all used to get the latest possible spraying suggestions to those interested. The more experienced men in the business have learned just what they should do and when, by observation of the orchards, but to a large number of beginners, or those only a few years at it, these spraying reminders, which come by mail, telephone and radio are of great use.

The New Jersey Station issues an excellent spray calendar, specially suited to that State, but the preparations are standard for other localities, and some extracts are given blow for apples:

Dormant.—The period beginning just before the buds swell and ending when the fruit buds show silvery.

Stabilized lubricating oil, emulsion containing 66 per cent actual lubricating oil, 4½ gallons to 100 gallons of water, or miscible oil at the strength recommended by the manufacturer.

This is for San José, oyster-shell and scurfy scales, European red mite.

Delayed Dormant.—The period beginning when the fruit buds show silvery and ending when the leaves stick out from the fruit buds like tiny squirrel ears.

Commercial concentrated lime-sulphur solution, 10 gallons in 100 gallons of spray mixture. If aphis eggs are present add 40 per cent nicotine at the rate of 1½ pints to 100 gallons of spray.

For control of green aphis, rosy apple aphis, and fungous diseases.

When fruit buds of such varieties as Stayman, Baldwin, or Delicious first show color.

Commercial concentrated lime-sulphur, 10 quarts to 100 gallons of water plus 6 lbs. of arsenate of lead paste (not less than 15 per cent arsenic oxide) or 3 lbs. of arsenate of lead powder (not less than 30 per cent arsenic oxide).

For control of scab and other fungous diseases, curculio canker worms, and tent caterpillars. If aphis is still present add 1½ pints of 40 per cent nicotine to each 100 gallons of spray.

Directly after petals fall and before calyx closes.

New Jersey Dry Mix, 25 lbs. to 100 gallons of water, or concentrated lime-sulphur solution 10 quarts to 100 gallons of water in orchards where it has not caused russeting of the fruit or burning of the foliage, plus arsenate of lead as in spray 3.

For control of codling moth, curculio, scab. For false apple red bug, 40 per cent nicotine should be added at the rate of 1½ pints to 100 gallons of spray.

Two more sprays are given at intervals of a week and 10 days, same as the one last named for control of curculio, scab, blotch, bitter rot, black rot, brown rot and caterpillars.

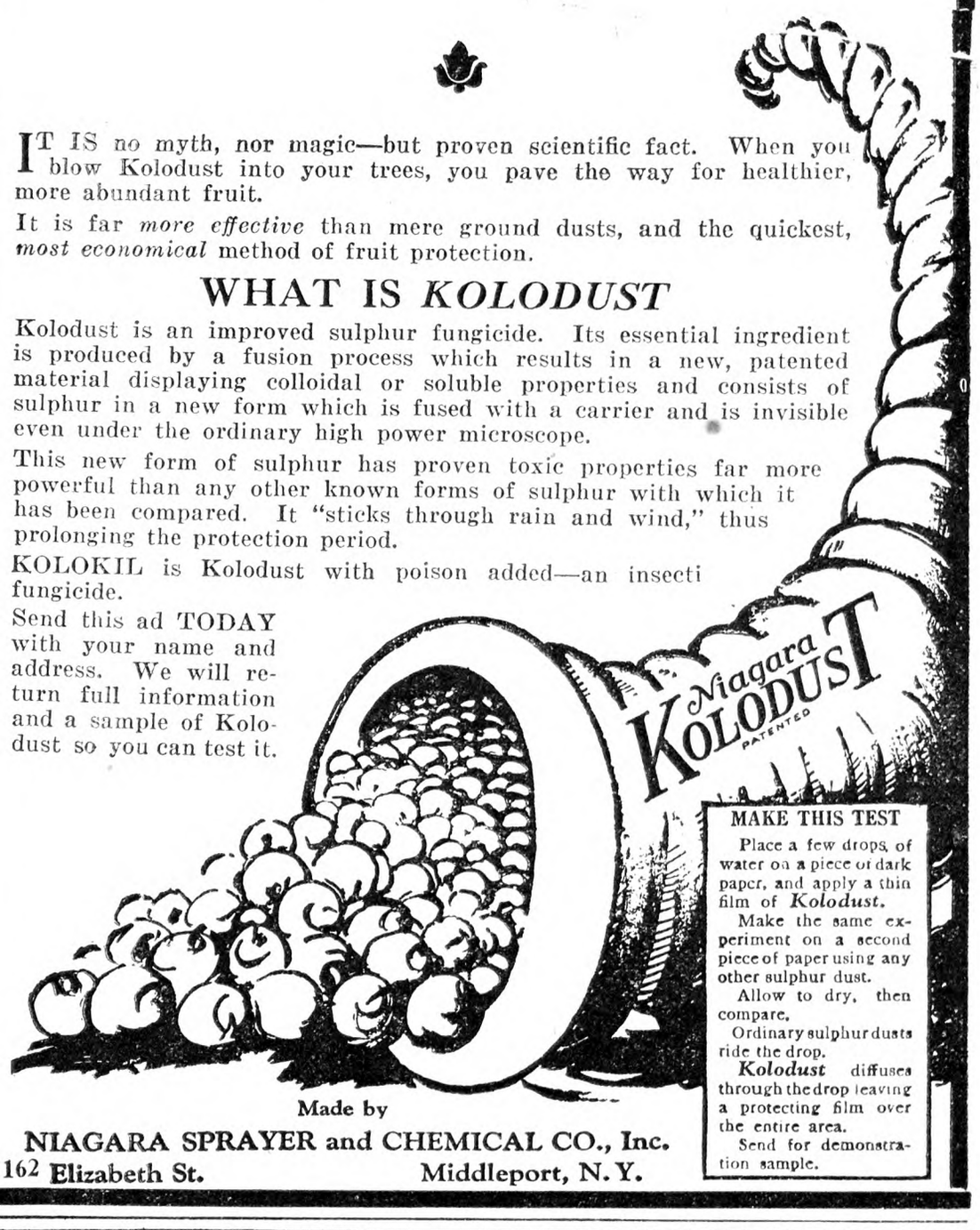
Following is the formula for New Jersey "dry-mix" lime-sulphur, about which many have inquired:

Eight pounds sulphur, 4 lbs. hydrated lime, eight ounces casein-lime or finely divide powdered sweet skim-milk, 50 gallons water.

Sift the sulphur through a screen to eliminate all lumps. Mix sulphur, lime and calcium caseniate together dry, being careful to secure a uniform mixture.

Dry-mix sulphur-lime made in accordance with the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station formula should be used at the rate of 25 lbs. to 100 gallons of water.

BLOW *this* HORN OF PLENTY
in your orchards



IT IS no myth, nor magic—but proven scientific fact. When you blow Kolodust into your trees, you pave the way for healthier, more abundant fruit.

It is far *more effective* than mere ground dusts, and the quickest, *most economical* method of fruit protection.

WHAT IS *KOLODUST*

Kolodust is an improved sulphur fungicide. Its essential ingredient is produced by a fusion process which results in a new, patented material displaying colloidal or soluble properties and consists of sulphur in a new form which is fused with a carrier and is invisible even under the ordinary high power microscope.

This new form of sulphur has proven toxic properties far more powerful than any other known forms of sulphur with which it has been compared. It "sticks through rain and wind," thus prolonging the protection period.

KOLOKIL is Kolodust with poison added—an insecti fungicide.

Send this ad TODAY with your name and address. We will return full information and a sample of Kolodust so you can test it.

MAKE THIS TEST

Place a few drops of water on a piece of dark paper, and apply a thin film of *Kolodust*.

Make the same experiment on a second piece of paper using any other sulphur dust.

Allow to dry, then compare.

Ordinary sulphur dusts ride the drop.

Kolodust diffuses through the drop leaving a protecting film over the entire area.

Send for demonstration sample.

Made by

NIAGARA SPRAYER and CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
162 Elizabeth St. Middleport, N. Y.

Here is a Partner to help you make more MONEY

THIS is a special advertisement to apple farmers who have never used Chilean Nitrate of Soda to fertilize their crops.

You may be making good crops...but Chilean Nitrate will help you to make better ones.

You may be making money on your farm, but Chilean Nitrate will help you to make more.

For Example:

"We have used Chilean Nitrate since we planted our trees. They have made wonderful growth, being at least 5 years ahead of their age in size; and we have had heavy yields since the orchards came into bearing. Our McIntosh Red apple trees have not failed to give us a crop every year. Of course, some credit is due to heavy mulch of hay spread under the trees every year; then the Chilean Nitrate is broadcast on the mulch, so the trees get full benefit of the nitrate, instead of growing rank grass."

PARKER BROTHERS, Fiskdale, Mass.

Chilean Nitrate is the best partner a farmer can have. It is the natural nitrogen fertilizer—not synthetic—the good old "Soda" that 800,000 farmers used last year.

Ask your county agent about Chilean Nitrate. He is familiar with many demonstrations conducted here last year. Each demonstration was official and impartial.

Order your supply now. If you don't know where and how to get it, simply write to the address below. Your inquiry will have prompt attention.

Valuable Book—Free

Our new 44-page book, "How to Use Chilean Nitrate of Soda" tells how to fertilize apples and all other crops. It is free. Ask for Book No. 1 or tear out this ad and mail it with your name and address written on the margin.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda
EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

57 William Street — Chilean Nitrate of Soda — *for Profitable Crops* — Standard Nitrogen Fertilizer — *New York, N. Y.*

In writing please refer to ad No. F-20

What happened when the spray rig broke?

Read what R. C. Ferguson says:

We get many fine letters from fruit growers about the excellence of NuREXFORM. Here is an unusual one from R. C. Ferguson:

"I hired an outfit to do my spraying this year. While in my orchard he broke down with a tank full of NuREXFORM. The repairs would take three hours. He said to me: "We will have to empty the tank as the lead will plug up the pipes." I told him not to worry as this was different lead. He was greatly surprised that we had no trouble with the tank."

* * * *

Remarkable suspension is not the only advantage of NuREXFORM Improved (Patented) Dry Arsenate of Lead. All fruit growers speak highly of its spreading, adhesive, covering and controlling qualities as well.

Notwithstanding the fact NuREXFORM costs slightly more a pound in first cost, it proves to be the most economical lead you can buy in final results—in time, labor and worry saved and in the greater percentage of sound fruit it produces. Do not decide upon this season's lead until you have fully investigated NuREXFORM. Write us about it.

THE TOLEDO REX SPRAY CO.
TOLEDO, OHIO

Other REX spray materials include a complete line of agricultural sprays.

Rex Dry Lime-Sulphur
Rex Oil Emulsion
Rex Bordo Mixture
Sulphur
Copper Dusts
Rex Calcium Arsenate
40% Nicotine Sulphate

NuREXFORM
IMPROVED DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD

Think of Your Harvest Now

An Investment

That's what it is. The cost of your time and labor, and the smaller item for spray and dust materials, is an investment. Wisely and thoroughly done it will pay big dividends.

Since labor is the big item and material cost the smaller factor, it's folly to risk the effectiveness of results for the sake of a fraction-of-a-cent difference in cost of material. Play safe—standardize on "Orchard Brand" and know that you are applying most potent Sprays and Dusts.

USE "ORCHARD BRAND"
Lime Sulphur Solution
Oil Emulsion
Bordeaux Mixture
Arsenate of Lead
Calcium Arsenate
Arsenite of Zinc
Dritomic Sulphur
Sulphur Dusts
(with and without Arsenicals)

Let us send you the 1929 "Cash Crops"—the latest annual edition.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
40 Rector Street, New York
St. Louis Los Angeles San Francisco

G C 1-78

ORCHARD BRAND
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SPRAY & DUST MATERIALS

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Dahlias in New Jersey

At the present writing there are on my desk 14 Dahlia catalogs. If there is a more absorbing and fascinating collection of literature I have not yet seen it. These catalogs have been compiled at a great cost of money and labor, and are the result of years of careful study and experimentation. Some of them are profusely illustrated with attractive pictures. The splendid reproductions in color will, no doubt, bring in orders enough to pay for themselves many times. These catalogs also contain a mine of information that the amateur Dahlia grower cannot afford to be without.

After many evenings spent in the study of this literature I wonder how anyone is to make a selection if he is at all limited as to experience, money, or garden space. When you have read the alluring descriptions you want every flower mentioned. The more you read the less you know what to choose from these tempting and bewildering lists. For those who do not know what to buy I should like to describe a few Dahlias which I have grown in my own garden, and am personally acquainted with. There are plenty of others that are quite as good, but the 16 I am mentioning will give the gardener a great variety of color and form. I have chosen only the flowers that have long, stiff, erect stems.

Of the Decorative Dahlias, Jersey Beauty heads the list. This is one of the most satisfactory Dahlias ever grown, and is widely advertised just now. The color is a pure rose pink. No garden should be without it. Mrs. I. de Ver Warner is another splendid flower, being a deep mauve-pink. You will like Trentonian also. It is a blending of old gold, amber and coppery bronze, with a reddish bronze center. The bloom is large, on a fine strong stem. Of similar growth is Mephistopheles. It is a rich ruby red, the petals tipped with gold. Sequoia Gigantea is a fine large yellow flower, Champagne is of rare coloring, a lovely golden shade with a hue of iridescent chamois suffused with pink. I am afraid no description can do it justice. It must be seen. Another flower of unusual coloring is Robert Treat, a beautiful shade of American Beauty rose.

The formation of the Cactus Dahlia is quite distinct from the Decorative. Of this group Amber Glow has been a favorite in our family. It is a bright yellow shading to pale orange at the center. Ambassador is a flower of enormous size, a soft yellow bluff shaded salmon pink. The stem of this Dahlia is particularly good. Another good one is F. W. Fellows, a large bloom with straight, narrow petals, the color an unusual terra cotta. Countess of Lonsdale, with its coral rose blossoms, made a brilliant spot in last Summer's garden. The plant was covered with bloom all the season. The flower is rather smaller than the others I have mentioned, but it is popular because of its free blooming habit and cheerful color. Among the Hybrid Cactus Dahlias, Gladys Sherwood is a leader, with its immense pure white flowers. Of the same fine formation is Mrs. Ethel F. T. Smith, a creamy white shaded to lemon yellow at the center. This is one of the largest Cactus Dahlias I have ever raised. Jean Chazot, also known as Gay Paree, is a golden bronze, heightened by a suffusion of nasturtium red.

While the Show Dahlia has lost some of its popularity, one man of old-fashioned tastes chose Anna Rehorst as his favorite out of about 50 varieties that I had. Anna Rehorst is a perfectly formed flower of a deep purple shade. Another fine flower of this class is Deelighted, a huge bloom of pure white. If you wish something in the way of novelty get Jayseedee. This is a beautiful ball-shaped flower of soft reddish violet striped and speckled with rich deep red.

Tubers of all the varieties I have mentioned may be purchased at a moderate price and the investment will pay dividends. Get three or four catalogs from reliable dealers and compare them. The little pompon Dahlias are very inexpensive. They bloom freely and are the finest for cut flowers.

If one has more money to spend there are many new Dahlias, introduced within the past year or two, that are well worth having. Among these are Kathleen Norris, the outstanding Dahlia at all the 1928 shows; Yellow Beauty, similar in growth to Jersey Beauty; Jane Cowl, a 1927 prize winner; City of New York, Waldheim Sunshine, Galli-Curci, Eagle Rock Jewel, Eagle Rock Beauty, My Maryland, and Sanhican's Nymph. I might continue indefinitely. Since these Dahlias are new and not yet grown in large quantities the price of the tubers is very high. However, one may buy at half price green plants that will give quite as satisfactory results.

I might write at some length on the culture of Dahlias, but if you have secured a few good catalogs you may find full cultural directions in them. Exhibition Dahlias are within the reach of all, but you must work to get them. Never think you can get something for nothing. I have no patience with those persons who just put Dahlias in the ground and let them grow. I live with my flowers, constantly cultivating, fertilizing, and watching for pests. I am repaid with immeasurable health and happiness.

To obtain large blooms disbudding is absolutely essential. The buds appear in groups of three. The side buds should be pinched off, leaving only the terminal bud to develop. When the plants branch excessively it is necessary to remove some of the shoots, leaving not more than two to grow. As the flower bud develops, side shoots appear on the stem. These should be pinched out when large enough to handle. This should be done the whole length of the stalk, leaving the lowest pair to grow and form later flowers. In this way the length of the flower stem can be controlled.

Dahlia blooms should be cut in the early morning or evening. The stems should be placed for a few minutes in about two inches of almost boiling water. They may then be placed in cold water. When they begin to wilt the ends of the stems may be cut off and the flowers freshened by another hot-water treatment.

As a last word I urge you to secure several catalogs from good growers before buying Dahlias. Attend Dahlia shows, or better yet, see the different varieties growing. JOHN G. ENCK.

New Jersey.

Farm and Home Week at Cornell

The Cornell Colleges of Agriculture and of Home Economics were thronged with interested farm men and women as the 22nd annual farm and home week got under way. Attendance was light the first day but by Tuesday night registration showed normal attendance, or about 1,700.

Perhaps the most interesting event of the first day was the second annual prize debate, known as the Country Life Challenge debate. An anonymous donor last year made it possible to offer annually a first prize of $100 and a second prize of $50 for individual winners in a debate on prominent agricultural questions. The tax situation naturally claimed the center of interest this year, and four students of the college gave a glimpse of the most important sides of this vital question. The subject, as scheduled, was, "Shall we abolish the New York State general property tax?" H. F. Dorn and C. C. Beebe, two young men of Tompkins County, each speaking on the affirmative, were chosen as the winners. Previous to the announcement of the judges, of whom Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., was chairman, Dean Betten, of the college, who presided, asked for an informal showing of hands by the audience to determine their feeling on the matter. This showed almost unanimous belief in the affirmative side of the question as stated—with most of those who opposed it later expressing the thought that the general property tax should not be abolished so much as very greatly adjusted to meet the present-day situation, and supplemented by other taxes.

ELECTRICITY FOR THE HOME AND FARM

Electric wiring, lights and electrical appliances for the home, repair of electric motors, with demonstration of wiring methods, proper planning of wiring, and discussions of general problems in connection with the use of electricity made up a full program on this topic, marking the development of a new rural interest.

The program for homemakers was helpful, discussing planning the use of the housekeeper's time, and of money to furnish her home, feeding her children, clothing herself and family, planning meals, table service, flowers for the home and the home grounds, home crafts, tourist homes, with special emphasis on child training and child feeding, household art and economics, and general family life problems. A more complete view of the high spots of the meeting can better be given to readers of this paper next week. V. C.

Grape-Growing at the Crossroads

BY F. E. GLADWIN

PART I

For the past several years the warning has gone forth that unless the planting of grapes was stopped, overproduction was likely to result in the near future. It cannot be said that the older, well-established vineyard regions of the East have been the big offenders in overplanting, but rather newer, untried localities which had hitherto been engaged in some other forms of fruit farming and which, at least for the present, were not paying. Many owners of a few acres of land close by cities and villages, and even the owners of small lots, thought they foresaw some easy money in the production of grapes. All during this time the public press was running easy readable stories of the sudden affluence of the vineyardists of California. In fact, the growers of California really began to believe these stories about themselves and their prosperity. True, the grape-growers there were getting more for their fruit than they had hitherto, and there also seemed to be no end to the demand. But, due to inflation of the dollar, they were not getting excessive returns nor anything approaching them. The demand they were getting and trying to meet was the encouraging phase. But no one was prepared for the increased acreage that is still coming to production. The second big mistake that California made in this race to keep up with the demand, was in the choice of varieties. It was assumed that any sort that could be squeezed into juice was acceptable for the purpose. Consequently many acres of raisin and table varieties were planted, largely because they were heavy producers. Various estimates now place the bearing acreage in California at 500,000 for all varieties.

The development of grape-growing in the Northwest has been more conservative, and in conformity with possible future markets. Grape-growing in the Ozarks has grown by leaps and bounds within the past few years. It is estimated that this region comprises approximately 20,000 acres. The incentive for this planting was largely from juice manufacturers, although but a small part of the tonnage has ever been used for the purpose.

Practically every State that ever produced grapes in commercial quantities has increased its acreage during the past 10 years, making the aggregate increase a considerable item. The older grape-producing States in the East have been more conservative, and no sections more so than the larger, older regions, as the Chautauqua Belt, the Finger Lake Region and the Hudson River Valley. The acreage in the two first named is but little different from that of 20 years ago. There has, however, been a considerable planting in the Niagara district.

It would seem that aside from the Ozark region, planting had largely been made with the view of producing fermented juice, since Concord is the popular variety outside of California. In most of the sections there seem to have been no well-founded plans as to how the crop was to be disposed of. In most localities the main idea involved was to produce, and the market problem would solve itself. Consequently when all this acreage came to full fruiting there was a scramble to dispose of it. Grape juice manufacturers were solicited to build in the production areas, and State and Federal experts were besieged for relief.

New uses of the grapes were investigated but none of consequence was found. Owing to a falling off in consumption of unfermented grape juice, manufacturers were not interested in greatly increasing their output. Cheaply made, synthetic grape drinks were filling the need of pure fruit products, and to many it seemed that unfermented grape juice was a thing of the past.

During the pseudo boom days of 1920, Michigan along with some of the other older sections refused to be stampeded into extensive planting. Ohio, on the other hand, attempted the rejuvenation of abandoned vineyards, and planted more. Along about this time the selling price of Concord grapes in baskets advanced to $140 per ton at the close of the season, and many growers were so pleased with this that the news was heralded about the country as being the true selling price for the entire season. In the light of cold analysis the selling price of $140 at this time was just about equal to a selling price of $56 in 1910; so much for inflation of the dollar during that period. As a matter of fact, Concord grapes sold in quantity for $45 in 1910. Thus it will be seen that practically the only gain in actual money value received by the grape-grower in 1910 and 1920 was $10 per ton. But the fact that he was handling this greater amount of money blinded him to the actual purchasing power of the dollar. In fact, it has taken about eight years to convince him that a dollar is not always what it seems.

It is believed that there is not at the present much acreage being set and that most of the acreage of the country is now in full bearing. Of course thousands of acres that were planted will never amount to anything, because of indifferent care and unfavorable locations. Many invested their last dollar in acquiring a few acres of land and plants to cover it, leaving nothing to till with nor to purchase fertilizers. These acreages were liabilities from the start. Hitherto unheard-of prices were paid for bearing vineyards. These sales were made wherever grape-growing was practiced. Public tastes in food change as do their tastes for dress or automobiles. There are available at the present a greater variety of fruits, and through longer periods of the year, than heretofore. Apples, peaches, pears, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, oranges, grapefruit and bananas are obtainable at the same time that grapes are marketable, and while many of us would like to eat all this variety of fruits, we are limited by the size of our appetites and stomachs. Some few years ago the entire crop of Concord grapes from the Chautauqua district was packed in four-quart baskets and sold for dessert purposes. The total tonnage so disposed of was the equal of that harvested today, but experience in recent years shows clearly that but a fraction of the crop can be sold profitably in this package, notwithstanding a greatly increased population. Increased production from other areas accounts for the lesser demands from New York, but the availability of other fruits for dessert purposes is the most important determinant. Thus it is indicated that the dessert market does not offer a very positive outlet for Concord grapes for many years to come. It is believed that table grapes from California have not greatly lessened Concord consumption for dessert purposes. In fact, from interviewing several owners of fruit stores, it was brought out that there was no sale of table grapes from California while well-ripened Concord grapes were available.

Potato Yield Increased 100 Bu. per Acre

with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer

IN a season like last, when potato prices are out of line, it takes a big yield of No. One quality to come out ahead. The experience of Smith-Canastota, Inc., which operates the Sky High Farm, Canastota, Madison Co., N. Y., shows how "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers safeguard profits in an off-price season and ensure extra profits in seasons when potato prices are what they should be. Read the following letter from Mr. J. H. Coulter, Treasurer of Smith-Canastota, Inc.:

This season we grew 5 acres of potatoes, which produced a yield as high as 550 bu. to the acre and on the 5 acres averaged better than 400 bu. to the acre.

In this 5-acre field we set aside an experimental plot of ½ acre. The plot did not receive any fertilizer. The yield and quality on this plot were so poor we did not feel that it would pay for the cost of harvesting, therefore we did not dig the crop. The other 4½ acres received an application of 1,600 lbs. of "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer per acre, which was entirely responsible for the high yield, as the same care was given to both plots.

We have used your Fertilizers for the past 3 years, and during the past season used 87 tons. Previous to that time we used various other makes but discontinued their use in favor of "AA QUALITY."

Comparing the yield of our potatoes with potato crops grown in this section on other makes of fertilizer, we find we have an increase in yield of 100 bu. to the acre.

SMITH-CANASTOTA, INC.,
Oct. 16, 1928. Per J. H. Coulter, Treas.

Above is Mr. J. H. Coulter, of Smith-Canastota, Inc., Canastota, Madison Co., N. Y., who authorizes the statement that "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer produced 100 bu. more potatoes per acre than were grown with other makes of fertilizer.

Note particularly what Mr. Coulter says about increased yields obtained with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer. Hundreds of farmers have written similar letters, covering every crop grown in this part of the country. Take beans, for instance. Mr. Edmund Chadwick, of Rock Stream, N. Y., tells of a record crop which was planted, harvested and sold in three months. His letter follows:

My beans were planted July 4, 1928, about five weeks later than beans are usually planted in this section. The crop was planted, harvested and sold within three months, which is a record-breaker. The crop yielded 24 bu. per acre, and sold for $8.50 per bu.

Your "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer deserves full credit for the phenomenal crop. I am convinced that your fertilizer is the best on the market.
Oct. 26, 1928. EDMUND CHADWICK.

Long Island Grower Gets Big Yield. . . . Messrs. Andrew Pierson Strong and Stanley Talmage Strong, of Wainscott, Suffolk Co., L. I., write:

We planted about 70 acres in potatoes this season and averaged about 300 bu. per acre of fine-quality Green Mountain Potatoes. We used "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer at the rate of 2,500 lbs. per acre. On one field of 20 acres, which by the way has been planted in potatoes continuously for over twenty years (with exception of one year) we obtained the excellent yield of 350 bu. per acre. *Manure has never been used on this field during the entire 20 years. Nothing but "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer.* ANDREW PIERSON STRONG,
Oct. 11, 1928 STANLEY TALMAGE STRONG

19¼ tons of silage corn per acre, 17 feet high. . . . Blair Bros., of Mooers, Clinton Co., N. Y., write:

For 12 years we have used "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer; prior to that date we used other makes of fertilizer. We prefer "AA QUALITY" because it produces better crops. For the past two years we have used AGRICO for Corn ("AA QUALITY") and it sure has produced the best crops of corn we ever raised. This year we raised 19¼ tons of ensilage corn per acre. Some of the corn measured 17 feet in height.
Oct. 12, 1928. BLAIR BROS.

Our "Agricultural Service Bureau," under the direction of Dr. H. J. Wheeler, formerly Director of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, will be glad to answer inquiries about crops, soil or fertilizers. Send for our Booklets. Please state the crops in which you are interested.

Every farmer who wants to make the most profit out of his crops should act on these facts. "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers contain the choicest plant-food materials, scientifically blended, mixed and cured to assure perfect mechanical condition.

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Barley—Stripe disease, covered smut, and loose smut, in certain six-row winter varieties.

Sorghum—Kernel smuts.

Rye—Seed-borne stem smut.

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On 1928 spring wheat, Ceresan reduced smut to almost nothing. The untreated check plots had from 22 to 32% of smut. A report by Dr. Benjamin Koehler, of the Illinois Experiment Station, shows Ceresan on oats gave double the yield increase obtained with formaldehyde. Dr. H. A. Rodenhiser, writing in *Phytopathology,* reported Ceresan gave complete control of barley stripe.

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Ornamentals Around the Farmhouse

I believe the chief reason that more farmers do not spend the necessary time in beautifying the home surroundings, is because they feel that they cannot spare the time from the farm work at the time when the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers should be done. The second reason is, I believe, that they do not possess the knowledge to select and plant trees, shrubs and flowers with which to beautify their surroundings. It is not because they do not admire a beautiful home and home surroundings, all of which are really a part of the home.

Those whose Spring and Autumn seasons are crowded with work that must be done at a certain time, need to plan a bit differently and make their selections in a different field from those who are able to take a certain amount of time throughout the season, if they would have flowers in abundance. I regret that I could not have began earlier in life to establish the trees, shrubs and flowers in their places about the home, and I regret that my lot was not cast where I could have had more of them. Only the hardiest of the shrubs can endure our severe Winters and fickle Spring weather. There are many who do not realize that much planting of trees, shrubs and flowers may be done in the Fall when the rush of the season's work is past. Many do better if planted in Fall. The farmer may select from a very large field of hardy perennials, plants which, once established, will continue to give their wealth of bloom each year, and this with a minimum of care if planted right. One does not have to start all at once with a full-grown garden. A few may be selected and planted at first, according to one's means and time, and to these may be added each year until they have reached a place where the hands are too feeble to plant, for once committed to the ranks of flower lovers who plant, there is no discharge.

I think there are no flowers which have given me more satisfaction, for the time and expense than the Iris and the peony. There is such a wealth of variety and such richness of bloom among the Irises that the heart of any flower lover should be satisfied. Then before the flowers appear and after they are gone, I admire the beautiful foliage of the plant itself more than the bloom of some flowers. They are of such easy culture and will be making everything about them appear more beautiful while I am busy about the work that must be done. I have only a small colony, but it is growing each year. It has well been called "the poor man's orchid," as one can obtain roots at very reasonable prices, and they multiply quite quickly.

Unfortunately the roots of the peony cost more, and this keeps not a few from having this wonderful flower about their homes. If one can afford a few dollars' worth of roots each year he would soon have a collection that for years would increase in its wealth of bloom, and this with but little care, if it is only planted right at the start.

The tulip is another flower which is easy for the farmer to have in abundance. This can be planted after field work has been stopped by freezing weather, although I prefer to plant earlier in season if I can. The finest display of early bloom I ever had was from a small bed planted the first of November, after the ground had frozen so that I had to break up about four inches of frozen crust in order to plant the bulbs. Tulip bulbs are not now expensive. Even the once quite rare Darwins can be obtained at prices within the reach of the modest purse. Once planted, if kept free of weeds and given a little protection in Winter they will continue to pay their way for a number of years before the ground will need to be replanted.

We must have something to carry us throughout the season and one may select from the hardy perennials something they like best and which seems best suited to their conditions. With us here the Phlox stays until heavy frosts have laid waste our flowers until another year. Here again is a wealth of bloom from which we may select, from those which bloom early until those which bloom so late that, as far north as this they do not have time to complete their cycle. The Phlox is also within the reach of those of modest means. Small plants increase rapidly to large clumps if given right conditions.

We feel that we could not get along without the aster in our scheme of things. We buy seed of the varieties we desire, planting them in boxes in the house about the first of April. Later these are transplanted to the cold-frame and again to the open ground about the first of June. This work is done at odd moments whenever we can find time, and we feel that we are paid many times for the work and small cash outlay. Farther south one could grow his own seed from choice specimens. We have done this, but we are pretty far north for seed to mature fully. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

LITTLE SIMPSON: "He called me a liar, and, big as he was, I knocked him sprawling." WIFE: "With your fist?" "No; with my car."—Tit-Bits.

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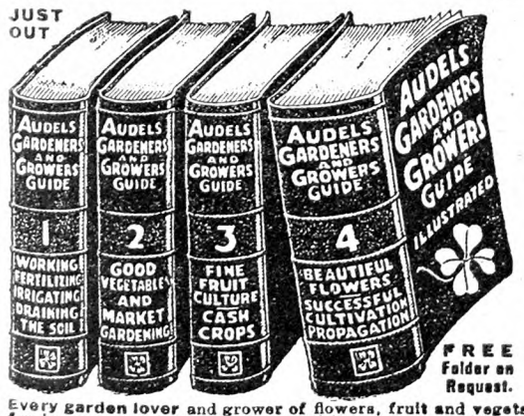

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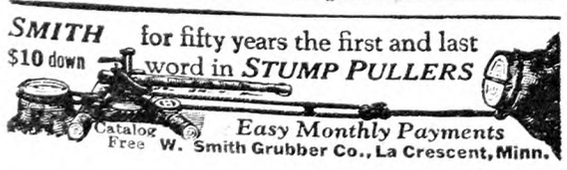

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Apple Pollination and Peach Varieties

(1) I am considering planting several acres in apples of Delicious, Stayman Winesap and Red Rome. Do they need pollinators? Will they pollinate each other? (2) How many beehives are desirable per acre? (3) Yellow Transparent, Golden Delicious, Red June and Grimes Golden should also do well here, and I should like to add some of them, especially if they will improve the pollination. (4) Please tell me the ripening seasons of the South Haven and Mikado peaches and give a short description.

Birmingham, Ala. M. Y. D.

(1) It is not safe to plant any variety of apple by itself. All varieties are improved by cross-pollination, and most will set no fruit unless they are cross-pollinated. You are fortunate, however, in having selected several good pollenizers, namely, Delicious, Golden Delicious and Grimes Golden. Stayman Winesap, on the other hand, is notoriously poor in this respect and must not be considered in the role of a pollenizer. Delicious, Stayman Winesap and Rome will work well together and any of the others will make good additions.

(2) There is an arbitrary rule of one hive to the acre. Whether it is correct or not nobody seems to know positively.

(4) The Mikado peach is often sold under the name of June Elberta. It is a roundish-oval, yellow, semi-clinging peach of good quality, ripening two weeks before Elberta. South Haven is said to ripen a few days later, though whether this statement is exactly correct cannot be said positively because the writer has not seen the two fruiting side by side. South Haven is a relatively new arrival, about the season of Yellow St. John, and supposed to be a bud sport of that variety. Both varieties are worth considering, though so far commercial growers have favored South Haven, while local market men have considered the Mikado promising. If our readers have any experiences with either of these two varieties they will be helping us all by contributing their information. H. B. T.

Originator of Niagara Grape Dead

The death of B. Wheaton Clark, one of the originators of the Niagara white grape, occurred at White Plains, N. Y., on January 16. Mr. Clark was 83 years old and was a member of the New York State Horticultural Society and an honorary member of the New York State Agricultural Association.

Mr. Clark gained distinction through producing the Niagara grape, which constitutes an important part of the agricultural production in Western New York today.

Coming to Lockport when a young man, he learned the nursery business with the late Claudius Lamb. After being taken into partnership by Mr. Lamb, both men began to interest themselves in the production of new grape varieties. In 1868 they started experiments with the Concord grape and the pollen of a Cassady grape, the latter variety, which had been imported from Europe, having failed to grow in this country.

The result of the cross was the Niagara white grape. The first of these grapes was fruited in 1872 and caused a sensation in horticultural circles. The original vine is still thriving at the rear of the Odd Fellows' Home in Lockport. Last Summer a marker was unveiled in honor of the vine and its producers.

H. B. P.

Storing Grafting Scions

Seeing an inquiry some time ago as to the best time to cut grafts, it reminded me of a little experience of mine in that line. In September, 1922, I was looking through the 1653 home of John Alden at Duxbury, Mass., and noticed in the dooryard two old apple trees. I am somewhat of a crank on fruit and grafting, so I thought what a nice souvenir or reminder a bit of them would be on my own place. Two poor small pieces from each tree traveled in damp paper in a suitcase, and finally arrived in Glen Cove, N. Y. They were heeled in in the garden, and later with other grafts had a little rough litter on them.

On April 4, 1923, a little later than my usual time, I cleft-grafted the four bits on two branches of a Baldwin, and am happy to say they all did well, considering how poor they were, and that they had been cut from the trees and outside for over six months.

I do not know the variety, but hope to see some fruit next year. J. H.

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Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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OLD readers of THE R. N.-Y. will see, in our annual Horticultural Number—the first issue in March—a panorama of progress that now extends beyond a human generation. Originally the great feature of this issue was a review of current catalogs; as horticultural enterprise progressed it became a meeting place for scientists and practical workers to exchange their knowledge and experience. Many of those who here presented the best thought in horticulture have passed to a fuller knowledge, but their work lives after them, and they are followed by those who gladly continue their work. The highest aim any worker can have, whether in field, orchard or garden, is thus to share knowledge, and then to pass on the torch to the eager hands that follow him.

*

PEDIGREE beef cattle are selling at a comparatively small margin over well-bred, qualitied fat steers. The price difference between these two classes is so narrow that breeders are continuing to eliminate inferior animals from their herds and sell them fat for beef. This is good business. It excludes from the purebred market a lot of scrubby-looking pedigree stock that in the "boom" days would have been unloaded at long prices upon misguided beginners in this branch of stock-raising. Two outstanding Winter events in the registered beef cattle world recently took place in Chicago. One of these was the 12th annual Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale, at which 140 head averaged $240, and the other was the first annual National Aberdeen-Angus Show and Sale, at which 76 head averaged $269. The cattle in both auctions were drawn from leading herds in many States. None of the consignors, of course, consigned his best. The prices received are enough higher than those current for well-bred, long-yearling fat steers moderately to reward breeders. In the palmy days of the industry, these cattle would have averaged more than $1,000 a head. The market was then highly inflated. In the western ranch country, registered Herefords have more than doubled in selling value in recent years. At the Denver show in January, 84 head averaged $513.

*

WHY not more advertising of good eggs by the producers? No one will question that he who places good food before the public is a benefactor. Still less will anyone criticize the producer of an absolutely essential article of diet if he takes every means of calling attention to it. There are two foods upon which nature has insisted as essential to life. Substitutes may be found for others; none for these. They serve as the only source of nutriment at a time of most rapid development of brain and muscle and make existence of animal life possible. These things being true, it must follow that there is something of extraordinary value in these foods and it is a compliment to our scientific investigators into problems of nutrition that they have called our attention to them. It will occur at once to all that milk is one of the foods spoken of, for milk has long enjoyed the attention that its value in the diet of old and young merits. It will not so quickly come to mind that the other food is eggs, for eggs have had to depend for their popularity more upon their universal appeal to palate and stomach than common knowledge of their real food value. An experimental study of eggs from the standpoint of nutrition, made by Rose and McCollum at Columbia University in New York, deserves far wider attention than it has had. Without going into details reported in rather ponderous scientific journals, we may summarize the findings of these studies in the statements that the addition of an egg a day to the diet of children already well nourished resulted in improvement in general health and an increase in the iron-bearing constituents of the blood. The improvement made was comparable to that accomplished by a liberal addition of milk to the diet. A striking feature of these studies was that they started with a diet already sufficient for normal health and growth and then showed greater economy in furnishing needed nutrients and greater gain for the amounts consumed than other foods that were, themselves, entirely adequate. In view of the findings of these well-recognized authorities in nutrition, poultrymen may well adopt as their slogan: An egg a day keeps the child at its play.

*

IN ANSWER to questions from a Hudson Valley farmer we grant that, as he says, "there are plenty of facts on record concerning the growing and use of Sweet clover." He has carefully applied the principles set forth in this mass of literature, but "it didn't work for me," he says. We are not surprised. Soil conditions and some other factors make almost every man's experience with this legume or any other crop different in some respects from that of any other grower. Our inquirer doesn't know why on his farm Sweet clover did best where an excavation two years ago left a bare spot, which was subsoil clay. "On much better soil around this spot," he writes, "it was practically a failure." We assume that he inoculated the seed or the soil, and limed the land. There is at least one reason why the clover grew best on what he regards as the poorest spot in his field: the plants had no competition there, whereas those elsewhere competed with weeds and grasses for plant food and moisture. Sweet clover thrives best where it possesses a virtual monopoly of the soil. Another probable reason is that the bare spot contained more available lime than the surrounding soil.

*

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of a gift of $1,000,000 to a school of nursing. The purpose of this school is said to be not to increase the number of graduate nurses but to offer better educational facilities. At least two years of college work are required for admission. Bedside skill is considered highly important, but it is looked upon simply as a means toward the more important end of handling the patient intelligently in accordance with his physical and mental condition. No one should regret any addition to the facilities for higher education in the professions, but it is a matter for keen regret that great gifts for educational purposes tend to become concentrated in a few notable institutions and that others of less reputation, though doing equally valuable work, are compelled to struggle under financial handicaps. The time is here when brilliant leaders are less needed than intelligent followers. The lure of promised "leadership" has been held out by educators, whose thoughts have been upon developing master minds in a few rather than good minds in many. The need in American homes today is not for a few super-nurses, with college education and the feeling that bedside work is less important than "handling the patient intelligently in accordance with his physical and mental condition." It is for a large number of intelligent young women, with or without college education, who feel that bedside work is the important part of their calling and that the "physical and mental condition" of those under their care will be best served, not by any attitude of superiority to "non-professional" tasks but by the intelligent and conscientious application of simple rules of bedside care.

*

IT IS the expressed conviction of some of the most extensive users of draft horses and tractors on farms in the Mid-West that net results in dollars and cents will eventually determine whether farmers in that area can afford to dispense with horses. Sentiment alone cannot save the horse. He must survive on his merits, in terms of efficiency and economy. Horses, however, were never adequately appreciated, from a utility standpoint, even by their most zealous friends, until the use of tractors demonstrated that there are times when and places where horses alone can do work that must be done. An Illinois farmer, for example, who has been studying his own records, tells us that in several wet Springs he has done field work with drafters that couldn't have been done with his tractor, because of the softness of the soil, and that this was the most important work of the year. By using horses he got his corn and Soy bean seed into the soil from a week to ten days earlier than he could have planted them with a tractor. Corn planted before May 5 in his latitude yields 15 bushels more per acre than that planted after May 25, and the yield of Soy beans planted after May decreases as the planting date advances. Here is a concrete case which inspires our Illinois subscriber to say that "for an emergency like this I can afford to keep horses, even if I didn't use them at any other time."

*

I read that article on the Gilliflower apple and would like the writer's address. I want to get going with that variety again. J. M. T.
Connecticut.

WE KNOW just how this correspondent feels, and so do many others. The taste of that old purple apple lingers in memory. A few of these come to New York every year. We see them in lots of one barrel here and there. The buying public does not take to them because of their rather spongy texture and what they call insipid flavor. Apples that are firmer and bright red or golden yellow have more appeal. Certainly everyone who has a home orchard might well take a chance on one Gilliflower tree. Someone in the family is sure to like it.

*

THIS note is written for the enlightenment of the farm "man of the house," who may feel at times that his work is not fully appreciated. The man in this case is away on business for a week or two. His wife writes us:

My husband is still away, and I am amazed to find evidences of the relaxation all round the farm. It is he who keeps us up to the mark. The electric light motor has fallen back nearly half in its compression, same as it did when he went away once before. And the pigeons let two of their babies starve.

We know this farmer and are aware that things around the place are kept in particularly shipshape condition. One never realizes, until absence impresses it, what a lot of things there are to think about and do to make the farm and household go on in its usual tenor until Father or Mother is absent for a few days.

*

A VILLAGE reader with a small flock says that one of his pullets frequently lays outside the nest. He feels annoyed and asks what can be done about it. Persuading a hen to do something that does not suit her present desires is a large contract. Perhaps the pullet will become more conventional with age. We should give her time rather than chop off her head, as our correspondent is possibly considering. In most flocks there are some eggs laid on the ground and hens in the egg contests lose credit because they do not use the trap-nest. The hen in nature lays for the sole purpose of hatching the eggs, and of course lays them in one place, which is *her* nest. The incubation idea has been so largely bred out of modern flocks that the hen could not hatch her year's lay if she desired.

*

NUTS as food. Many people still consider nut eating as a fad. But there is a steady increase in nut grove area here, and imports from foreign countries continue large. Yet in spite of the greater production and imports, prices continue high, showing that the production limit has nowhere near been reached. We are glad to present on page 313 some pictures and notes from John W. Hershey, who is spending considerable time trying to extend the northern limit of some varieties. This seems to us very creditable work. We shall have further pictures and descriptions, of desirable or promising nuts from time to time.

Brevities

MUCH from a little land—page 315.

NINE steamers of Argentine wheat were sold to British millers one recent day.

A BUTCHER running a city shop says that after the day's hard work and perhaps some worries, "I sit down after supper and go visiting with my friends in THE R. N.-Y., soon forgetting my weariness."

SOUTHEASTERN Alaska can become a great permanent paper-making region according to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Vast forests of pulpwood in the Tongass National Forest are to be managed by the Government for a never-ending production of timber. With excellent water-power resources, tidewater transportation, and a climate that will permit year-long plant operation and shipping, say the Government foresters, the region is a natural locale for a paper industry.

THE latest official compilation recently issued discloses that the wheat crop of Canada in 1928 was 533,571,000 bushels, about 33,000,000 more than the official estimate issued last November and the largest in the history of the Dominion. It is the first time Canada's wheat crop has passed the half billion bushel mark. The previous record crop was 479,655,000 bushels in 1927. The average yield in 1928 was 22.1 bushels per acre. Oats yielded last year 452,153,000 bushels and barley 136,391,400 bushels.

State Farm Relief

REPORTS of Governor Roosevelt's speech at Ithaca last week, and releases from Albany, indicate that the farm-relief problem now is (1) to abandon the State property tax, (2) reduce the franchise tax, and (3) the income tax, and (4) adopt a gasoline tax on gas used in highway vehicles and retain the present automobile license tax.

The State property assessment, in round numbers, is $27,000,000,000. The tax rate is ½ mill. The property tax is $13,500,000. The exact farm assessment is not known. It is combined with small village assessments, but it is estimated to be something less than $1,000,000,000. The farm tax would be about $500,000, or about $3.50 a year on the average farm values at $7,360. Not much farm relief here.

Farm business is not incorporated by actual farmers. The corporation tax is probably now $70,000,000. A reduction of it would save farmers nothing.

The income tax is estimated at $56,000,000. Farmers pay little if any of it. The proposed reduction of $11,000,000 of it would lighten no burden for farmers in need of relief.

The auto license tax amounts to $28,000,000. Farmers pay approximately $2,000,000, or four times the saving on State property tax. They pay more than their share for license of small trucks.

The gas tax is estimated to yield $20,000,000. According to some estimates, farmers would pay $2,000,000 of it. Other estimates are lower. This again would be four times their saving in the property tax. No one can ever know how much of the other $18,000,000 will be shifted on the farmer as a part of the price of things he buys, but a quarter to a third would be conservative. One of the tricks of governments is to devise forms of tax which we pay without knowing it is a tax. If it is political expediency to reduce three forms of taxes now paid by industry almost alone, a gas tax may be a necessary expediency to make up the loss to the State, but by what rhyme or reason is the performance labeled a measure of farm relief?

Farmers have always paid more than their share of the taxes. This is admitted. Because they are obliged to sell in markets where prices of their products are manipulated and fixed by a political system, they are forced to pay a large part of the indirect tax. They are willing to pay their fair share of the general burden; but now that the wrongs against them are again under review and admitted, relief on one hand balanced by increases on the other hand is not enough. The basic faults—unfair assessments, monopolized markets, pyramided—indirect tax, and unfair distribution of public funds—should be revealed, and demand made for a full and complete measure of justice.

Milk Stop Orders

DR. ANDREW A. REITWIESNER, Director of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs in the City Health Department, writes us the following statement:

At no time is an inspector authorized peremptorily to exclude a dairy on the first inspection. All such exclusions must come from this office, and they are not made without a true bill against the farmer. This generally means that action is taken only after a reinspection of the dairy farm. These reinspections as well as the original inspection are being made by a group of men, almost all of whom are graduates of one of our agricultural schools, and have either lived on farms or are well grounded in dairy work.

This is to us an entirely new interpretation of the inspector's powers.

Since the inspectors are so limited, we think many dairy farmers will testify that inspectors often exceed their authority. This may come from a mistaken sense of their responsibility. As we understand it, the "first inspection" means at the time violations are first noted to the dairyman, and that no peremptory order to stop shipment is valid at that time or until after a second inspection is made, and an exclusion order is issued from the New York office. This would seem to justify the farmer in refusing to obey the "stop" shipment order on the first inspection, but this might be taking the statement too literally. We are simply trying to get correct information for the dairy farmer on these regulations, and to create a better understanding between producers and the City Board of Health. We hope to be able to amplify these rules more definitely a little later on.

Gas Tax for Road Traffic Only

It is a pretty sure thing that a two-cent gas tax will come. I suppose the money is to be used for road building, that is, what is left after going through the official bureaus. If this tax money was to be used to improve the back dirt roads that the majority of farmers have to travel, it would be a help to them, but I do not believe it will be used in that way. I do not believe that the proponents of this tax ever expect it will help the farmers to any great extent. There had to be more money raised to support the great army of those having a political pull and new jobs, and the best way to raise it with the least kick is to tell how it will help the poor farmer. The real benefit the poor farmer will receive will be just about equal to that he receives from the other costly institutions which promised him much and benefit him nothing. M. M.

New York.

The gasoline tax in Florida is five cents a gallon, which is high, comparatively, though a portion of this is diverted from the road fund into the school fund. Mr. Kerr, of Dunedin, Fla., who will be Representative in the new Congress, points out that it is ridiculous to tax gas used for tractors on the farm, or for stationary engines, pumps, etc., as a tax on such gas for road expense because none of these devices are used for road traffic, and consequently causes no road wear. The tax should be for gas used for traffic vehicles only.

Florida. M. D. F.

Farm Leases

How about a campaign to secure long-term farm leases, which in most cases would be a great benefit both to landlords and tenants? This great annual Spring exchange of one farm for another surely does nothing but harm to all concerned. When taxes are lowered on the acres of land planted to legumes, something worth while will be done towards conserving soil fertility. GEORGE M. GELSTON.

Nebraska.

LONG-TERM leases are desirable when tenant and landlord agree. Leases in the East frequently run for three or five years, and there is nothing to prevent a longer term lease, provided both tenant and landlord agree to it and put the terms in writing. In our judgment the time has come when taxes should be levied on net income and not on farm acreage. Then the government will be interested in an increased farm profit.

Hunters and Pheasants

Many complaints have been made by farmers regarding trespassers and hunters doing damage to farm property in different ways, but now comes the other extreme to aggravate and annoy the farmer; viz., too many pheasants. In my opinion the amount of seed and grain consumed by pheasants is not considerable compared to the millions of harmful insects, weed seeds, etc., they do away with. There is a large flock of pheasants harboring this Winter below my barn, and I place a quantity of grain near their rendezvous now and then to help them while the snow is deep and food scarce. One of the farmer's worries is over-production, yet he seems unable to spare a little for the worthy pheasants.

By way of relieving this loss I would favor increasing the bag limit on pheasant hunting days and allowing the farmer more leeway in the matter of killing the birds caught in the act of destroying crops, but as to increasing the number of hunting days, never. Four days each year of armed invasion and incessant cannonading by obstreperous hunters with their dogs is enough, in fact, more than plenty. Of two evils, hunters or too many pheasants, give me the pheasants every time. G. M. M.

Sauquoit, N. Y.

Propaganda and Taxes

Many will agree with THE R. N.-Y. in its protest against the general burden of farm taxes. Why should this country have an ever-increasing tax rate and ever growing bonded indebtedness? We need economy in our State and national affairs, but the town and county budgets will stand watching, too.

Never before in history have there been so many alleged friends of the farmers of America as at the present time. They concoct the most beautiful schemes to help make the farmer's burdens lighter and his taxes heavier, and are willing to expend an unlimited amount of soft talk and lung power if they can only get one hand in the farmer's pocket.

An ever-increasing army of experts, specialists, public engineers, health officers, agricultural agents and educators are waiting with numerous schemes and propositions in their pockets to be worked out at public expense. Taxes or bonds are all the same to them so long as they get the money. These super-intellectuals and soft-job hunters and their hirelings are so skillful, their plans so well organized and their schemes so effectively concealed in skillful propaganda, that, when they swoop down on an unsuspecting community, the unwarned and unsuspecting people fall an easy prey to their allurements. These propagandists pose as farmers' friends, but such friends are more dangerous than the corn-borer, bovine tuberculosis, or any of the farmer's most deadly enemies.

Altogether too many publications lend their columns to help deceive their unsuspecting readers by printing this propaganda. So cunning and crafty is their propaganda that many otherwise sensible country people are carried off their feet and lend aid to their exploiters. They are sometimes bought by cash or promises, but frequently they become so enthusiastically deceived that they help carry on the work and deceive their neighbors as well as themselves.

Too many schemes projected in rural communities are not demanded by farmers. They are proposed by uplifters for their own aggrandizement, to the peril of the farmer and the misfortune of the community. They create an ever-increasing burden of taxation for the present and future generations.

Rural people must learn the lesson that their judgment is based on their information. If they form an opinion on false information it is sure to be wrong, and an opinion once formed, even if an error, is hard to change. But when farmers wait to get all sides of a question their judgment is good. If they take more time and pains to get full information on plausible schemes they would save themselves many personal losses and much burden of public taxation which they must help pay. G. E. S.

New York.

Work For the Idle Boss

I would like to offer just a few comments on the idle boss and hired man, page 209. I have often wondered why people placed in this position don't get a set of broom machinery and manufacture brooms during the dull seasons. The machinery could be bought for very little, according to what was wanted; material could be purchased. The finished article could be made up in several hundred dozen lots, and disposed of to large stores or dealers at just wage basis. While the machinery was not in use it could be stored, and would be none the worse when again needed.

As prison labor will be a thing of the past in so far as selling brooms on the open market is concerned, it will be a far better proposition in the future than it was in the past. There is no reason in the world why farmers and farm help could not be kept busy during the dull seasons.

I agree with you when you say that you could not find enough room to publish all that could be said on this subject. The above is only one idea, and I am certain it could be put into practice without the outlay of a big lot of money, and could be made a paying proposition. J. M. BURGIN.

Pennsylvania.

Plank Stable Floors

I have always been a dairy farmer, but I have plank floors in my cow stable in good repair, with a 3-ft. space under the floor. The inspector does not give us any score on a wood floor, and tells me it will have to be replaced with cement in a year or so. I am told that the barns with cement floors were the heaviest losers in the T. B. test last Summer.

The inspectors who were here last Summer gave dairymen the rawest deal we ever had. I believe in good, clean milk. My bacteria count has been low, and it is always delivered under the temperature limit, yet they propose to add a new burden of useless expense. It seems that it is not enough to furnish good clean milk unless it is produced according to the formula of men who never milked a cow. If we had fewer officials we might have more dairymen and less need of appeal for more milk. J. C. K.

New York.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Approves Income Tax Only

I want to tell you how much we appreciate THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. We always had it. My father took it, and I have now taken it five years and would not be without it. I approve what W. Bronson Taylor said in his article on "Tax Incomes Only." We would like to live on our place until we die; but with things as they are, we are not sure of anything. L. D.

New York.

The new egg law is the worst outrage that has been put over on us in some time. To have to candle fresh eggs, or sell them for less than market price, is an outrage. I know that cold-storage eggs are being sold for fresh ones. A clerk in a store told me that was all right as long as they were candled. Another outrage on farmers is the hunting law. Why should we pay four or five dollars every year to post our farms, and have to take insults and gibes from lawless hunters of sheep and poultry? I don't think our Governor's commission suggested very much to help the farmers. Suggesting new offices by the hundred for campaign helpers to fill on fat salaries is a poor way to reduce taxes. J. B.

New York.

Grange Approves the Plan

The Lennon Grange does heartily indorse the enaction of a Federal law to authorize a national system for the sale and distribution of agricultural products. Also to make the tariff on agricultural products high enough to keep out foreign farm products and to protect the home market for our home farmers,

JAMES BARNES,
H. STEVENS,
F. C. REID,
Committee.

Michigan.

Farm Relief

I believe the only real farm relief will be found in the diversified system of farming. The average farmer has not money enough to place his eggs all in one basket. The trouble is that many farmers have specialized with but little money in the bank. If the crop was a failure, so were they. That type of farming is the highest form of gambling. Diversification would reduce to a minimum crop surpluses and would tend to stabilize farm produce, which would make a healthier condition.

If the Government will stop draining wet land and irrigating dry land to increase production, the farmer might get somewhere. We have too much land now. If we didn't have we wouldn't produce all the present surplus and wouldn't have to build so many storehouses. Trying to create more land is farm defeat. A careful study of the tariff on various farm products in this country would reveal one source of relief. F. B., JR.

New Jersey.

Old Talk in New Dress

Would readers of THE R. N.-Y. read ideas in regard to farm relief that are different? I hold that there can be no farm relief under our present system of production and distribution without raising the price of what the farmer has to sell, or lowering the price of what he has to buy, or both. The farmer's greatest outlay is for credit. Then interest rates must be lowered. The next is transportation, and this cost must be lowered also. Then taxes must be lowered or more benefits to the farmer must be derived from the present outlay. We must have a shorter, less expensive route to the consumer. We have adopted many banking forms, but the farmer has always been discriminated against. We have paid out millions for canals and "pork barrels" to improve and cheapen freight rates by water transportation, but freight rates went up. If farmers could borrow money as cheap as bankers get it, it would be farm relief. If the farmer could ship his product as cheaply as coal, or dressed beef, it would be farm relief. If the farmer could sell his milk and all other products direct to the consumer he could pay the actual cost and put all the relief he needs in his pocket. Senator Capper says that the people of the U. S. are in debt three hundred billion, and our U. S. Treasury says we have less than five billion dollars. Can we ever pay? Will the optimist say we will get relief? Will the pessimist say we will plunge on to universal bankruptcy? Watchman, what of the night? P. W. MEREDITH.

Clackamas Co., Ore.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

My Garden

A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!
Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Ferned grot—
The veriest school
Of peace, and yet the fool
Contends that God is not—
Not God! in gardens! when
the eve is cool?
Nay, but I have a sign:
'Tis very sure God walks in mine.
—THOMAS EDWARD BROWN.
(1830-1897)

*

A SIMPLE little pastry that everyone likes is made by rolling out good rich pie crust quite thin, then sprinkling thickly with sugar and dusting with cinnamon. Sprinkle with a very little water and roll up tightly into little cylinders. Bake in a quick oven. If liked, a thin coating of raspberry jam may be used instead of the sugar. These are very good for a lunch basket or to serve with coffee.

*

HERE is a little Vienna pastry that will be enjoyed: Rub half a cup of butter into 2¼ cups of flour, stir in a pinch of salt, 2½ tablespoons of sugar, the quarter rind of a lemon finely grated, half a teaspoon of ground cinnamon and three egg yolks. Knead into a smooth pastry. Let it stand for three-quarters of an hour, then roll out thinly and cut into eight squares. Put a little heap of home-made apricot marmalade or strawberry jam in the center of each, moisten the edges with beaten white of egg and fold each over, so that you have little oblong turnovers. Brush with beaten egg, bake in a tin in the oven till golden yellow and sprinkle lightly with sugar when removed from the oven.

Gardening and Other Thoughts

Several of the holidays always seem like milestones to me, marking the divisions between the seasons. After the Fourth of July it seems as if the Summer had passed its high tide and was turning toward Fall. Likewise, after Christmas my thoughts turn towards Spring, even though I know that the coldest part of the Winter is ahead. This Spring for the first time we are going to have a hotbed. Every year we planned to get one made in the Fall, but something always intervened. This year we said it must be done, and, thanks to the boy who helps around our home with the tasks that are too heavy for my sister and myself, it has become a reality. So we are eagerly looking forward to having early lettuce, and our own early vegetable and flower plants. Lately seed catalogs have certainly rivaled "best sellers" as reading matter on our library table, and I imagine this is the case with most people who love the soil. The dream garden of late Winter and early Spring provides quite as much joy as the real one later, without the discomforts of weeding, watering and spraying.

Our space for flowers is somewhat limited, and we now have a goodly supply of various shrubs roses and perennial flowers, to say nothing of the annuals, but yet each year as I look at the seed catalogs I am tempted to try some variety that has not as yet graced our garden. One thing, I mean to plant this year some of the flowers that can be dried for Winter bouquets, such as Statice, amaranth, Chinese lantern, etc. This Winter we had to depend entirely on the bright berries of our barberry shrubs. They are lovely, but I feel that greater variety would be more pleasing. Then, too, I would like to try some of the newer annuals that look so alluring in their bright colors in the catalogs. But I fear that if I indulge my desires along this line our backyard will have the appearance of a crazy quilt. Nevertheless though some of our amateur gardens might horrify a landscape gardener, we who make them get the thrill of the creator and the joys of watching color and growth, and I think these simple gardens have a charm of their own. At any rate, we love and cherish our floral darlings even though they are not always artistically arranged and spaced as to form and color.

One of the pleasantest gardens I have ever known was a haphazard affair belonging to a dear old lady, the adopted grandmother of my grandmotherless childhood. There was not a single perennial or annual flowering plant or shrub familiar to her day that was absent from her trim beds. The odor of thyme and sage, sweet marjoram and Summer savory, mingled with the sweet fragrance of rose and Sweet William, and the unforgettable pungency of marigold and daisy odors. I can never forget that mixed fragrance, nor the gentle presence that walked among them, sweet and homely like the flowers and herbs she picked for my pleasure. No fashionable clipped and formal garden, be it ever so grand, has ever filled me with half the delight and pleasure of that old-time garden, and I defy any gardener to produce one that will be a better expression of its owner, or one that can rival it in peaceful charm.

Aside from conning the catalogs and planning my outdoor Summer campaign, my work of the last few months has been routine housework and the rejuvenating of old dresses and chairs. The dresses I did myself, but the restoring of the chairs has required the services of the handy boy who made the hotbed. I had almost believed that it was impossible to find a present-day youth who combined the versatile qualities that such a sobriquet implies. But we were fortunate enough to find one—or, rather, he found us. We had a number of chairs that had in their days of usefulness boasted cane seats, and several rocking chairs with backs also of this material. After the strain of being used by young and old, fat and lean, careful and careless, for a long period of years, they had one by one developed yawning cavities where once had been comfortable support, and had been reluctantly consigned to the attic. We hunted far and wide for someone to re-cane them, but it seemed a lost art in our vicinity. I had even considered getting a book of instructions and some cane, and trying my hand at it. But time had always been lacking, so when the boy was helping me with some cleaning and saw these decrepit chairs forlornly waiting for repair, and asked, "Don't you want those chairs caned? I can do it." I almost fell on his neck with pleasure. The cane was ordered forthwith from a mail-order house, and no time was lost in starting the work. After watching the process for some time I decided not to add chair caning to my list of accomplishments. Patience and time need to be plentiful if one wants to do this work, and while I think I have a fair amount of the former, I am certainly short on the latter The boy, however, possessed both, and we are delighted to be able to use our chairs again. We are especially glad to have the two old-fashioned rocking chairs that once more invitingly wait to refresh tired bodies. They are much more than mere chairs to us. They call up now many happy memories and visions of others whose favorites they were! I wonder how many of the graceless overstuffed chairs of shoddy materials, that the salesman assures us are "the latest thing," will, half a century from now, be cherished by the children of those who buy them. ELLEN JOHNSTON.

If We All Had a Kitchen Like This!

Making Money at Home

A few days ago I received a check, not a large one, but the first money I have earned since my marriage. Therefore I am much enthused about it and wish to tell other farm women how I got it. This money was earned from the sale of Narcissus bulbs started in bowls of pebbles and water.

I believe that most women are familiar with the simple culture of the Paper White Narcissus. The bulbs are placed in a shallow bowl, surrounded by pebbles to keep them in place, and the bowl filled with water. The bulbs are then put in a dark place until the roots are well established, at which time they may be brought into the light. The roots should be kept covered with water. One cannot tell exactly how long it will take the bulbs to come into bloom. Mine were planted December 1 and the flowers were beginning to open the day before Christmas. This might not always be the case, however.

Some customers may prefer to buy the bulbs before they are ready to bloom. Personally I get more pleasure from watching the plant develop than I do from the actual blossom. Therefore, when planning to sell these for Christmas, I would suggest starting the first bulbs about Thanksgiving, then making two successive plantings about one week apart.

The bulbs of the Paper White Narcissus may be obtained from any florist or bulb dealer. One should buy the best quality. Prices will vary. I was able to get good bulbs for 75 cents a dozen and bowls at 10 cents each. Each bowl contained four bulbs and sold for one dollar.

One may also buy a yellow Narcissus that will grow in water. In the catalogs these are listed as Polyanthus Narcissus. While the growing of these bulbs is a very simple matter, it may be a harder task to find a market for them. I sold mine through the Woman's Exchange in the town near which I live. I think that any merchant would be glad to take them on consignment. If one is fortunate enough to live in a village or on a much-traveled thoroughfare, a small sign and a bowl of flowers in the window should solve the problem.

I am using the check I mentioned to buy imported lily of the valley pips. These are said to bloom one month after potting. I have never tried them before so cannot tell how they will turn out. In my cellar are hyacinths, tulips, Freesias and squills, which I hope to bring into bloom for Easter.

Bulb catalogs will give a list of the best bulbs for forcing, and most dealers publish a booklet on the culture of bulbs. This booklet may be had free of charge when purchasing.

I trust that this article may help some women who, like myself, are kept at home by family duties. MRS. J. G. E.

Lone Cypress Thoughts

Our Christmas gathering was so pleasant the "warmth inside" inspires me to place on paper my thoughts. The day was ideal, so the screened-in porch-living-room-dining-room was out spoken in its welcome, decorated with Christmas bells, centerpiece of a small heather shrub growing in a pot covered with red crepe paper. The small tree will be planted out later. Round the base of the tree were small gifts from the dime store fastened to a streamer of narrow ribbon extending to the place cards, bits of pasteboard, white, fancifully cut, at each place.

The guests were told, "We have a menagerie here. Each one will find his own place," with the information that the initial of his first and last name on the card to represent an animal; for example, "Sagacious Hippopotamus," was intended for the one whose initials were S. H. This was quite a bit of fun, finding places. The guests included two retired preachers, five teachers, now engaged in work in college, high or elementary schools, two retired teachers and a lad of 12 years.

The frozen ground and snow of the Eastern States forms a contrast to our sunny California. In glancing out of the window (Jan. 18) I note steps leading up to a platform built in the top of an olive tree, which has been growing about 35 years, and with some limbs and loose branches removed furnishes a place to sleep during many months of the year. A piece of canvas arranged so it can be drawn up or not at pleasure and an electric light bulb at the head may be turned off after one is adjusted and ready. And such drafts of pure air, such views of the stars, such slumber! How refreshed one rises the next morning. It is cloudy this morning, misty, trying to rain. We need it and wish much for it. Seems as if California has so much sunshine it is hard to rain. Some gardens planted in October has furnished many messes of fresh greens, Swiss chard, turnip and beet tops; also young onions with carrots not quite ready. However, they are always in the market with all kinds of fresh vegetables, at prices generally not prohibitive, although the cucumber used in the Christmas salad cost 20 cents. It was a large one, being about 10 inches long and three or four inches in diameter. It was hothouse grown, and that did seem like a good deal to pay for what 50 years ago was considered a vegetable very indigestible and of little food value. Vitamins have since come to our knowledge.

The oranges on the navel tree keep suggesting orange marmalade. However, the old has not been entirely used, so we are slicing, using in salads with English walnuts grown on the place, or just eating as we wish. The lemon tree has borne abundantly this year, and three lug boxes are in the basement, such fine ones, too.

The apples from our few trees are mostly gone, so yesterday some Delicious apples mentioned in THE R. N.-Y. notes temped me to purchase. They are good; 25 cents bought nine medium-sized ones.

The sermon last Sunday had a thought that came home with me; that we are too intent upon material things; forgetting that we should prepare for the spiritual and feed partially upon spiritual food daily. We get so busy making a living we forget to make a life.

It is our custom at the Sunday dinner to have Scripture verses from the different members, instead of the blessing or grace which is given at other times. We like that because it gives each one a chance to become neighborly with his Bible, and the children a need to learn Bible verses.

In visiting school the other day, one room specialized for pupils who use hands more than books, interested me because of the glass containers, pickle bottles, etc., being beautified with bits of bright colored paper, many different kinds from "ads." or any place it might be secured. After being harmoniously blended, the vase was given a coat of white shellac. The effect was pleasing, the cost not prohibitive.

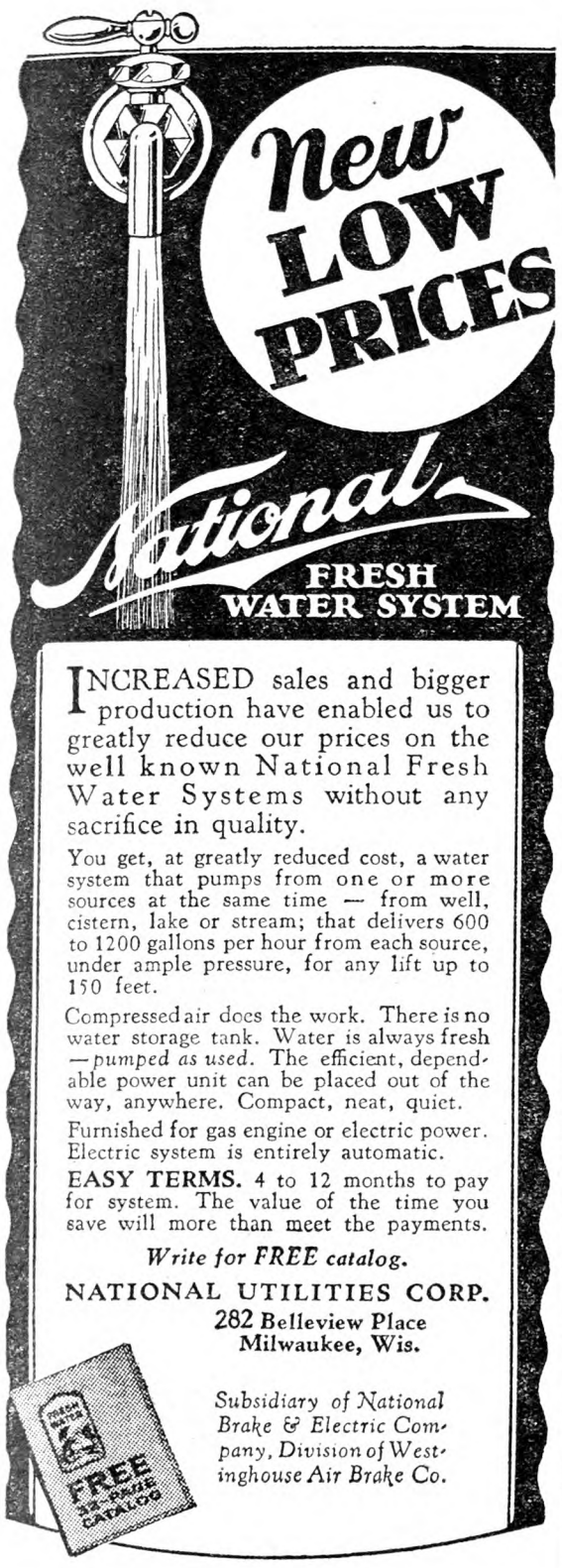
Years ago when oldest daughter was an infant I began saving scraps of her dresses. This continued until she was 16 when a break in finances started a wandering and changes. However a sizable roll was kept and I have been cutting into pieces 4x4 in. Twenty-five of these pieces make a block. The blocks will be placed together without other material. Enough blocks are cut and placed all ready to sew in a box. At the pace set by the present time it seems rather slow to take thimble, thread and needle and stitch patiently on. Still reminiscences, memories and thoughts help to make the work a pleasant task when the spirit moves.

The retired pastor, now past eighty, is busy pruning apricots, now about finished, carrying out brush, clearing grass away from beehives, pruning and caring for blackberry thicket, cutting a little wood for the small heater, as the fireplace is only used when company comes. Despite these chores, he belongs to a circulating library among half a dozen preachers, besides reading many magazines and periodicals that come to the home He also finds time to trap gophers which are quite a menace to trees and vegetation if they are let alone.

I have an SOS call. I have a small hand-painted china cream pitcher. In some manner the handle has a crack across it, making it seem unsafe to use it. Years ago some where, I heard boiling broken chine or earthenware in milk for hours would mend it. Can anyone tell me, and the way? RUTH.

The Rainy-day Box

This is what we called it years ago. Our children used to have one, and because of the fun and the pleasant memories they are now fixing a similar one for the entertainment of little friends who are likely to visit us almost any time. The opening of this box will not be dependent upon rainy weather, however. Its con-



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tents will furnish occupation and enjoyment for youngsters at any time from babyhood to school age. In fact there is so much grading and so much assorting to be done, I believe there are two boxes in process of being filled. One for babies, containing a rattle or two, a rubber or a celluloid ring, several big spools (with all papers removed), a silver cup and a spoon, a rubber ball and a few other toys, all capable of being boiled. In this way each baby has only sterilized products, a safeguard much needed as all things travel toward the mouth.

New or different things almost never fail to interest children, so a little planning for this promises freedom to their fathers and mothers at the visiting time.

The second box holds several smaller boxes. The unpacking of these and the repacking and fitting of covers prolongs this exercise to a degree that insures peace to the elders. An old alarm clock or a discarded watch amuses the boy. A box of trinkets pleases the girl. One small box holds a tiny tea set, another a doll, another the doll's clothes. There are picture-books, a pad and pencil, and outline pictures with several sheets of carbon paper for transferring. There are half a dozen boxes of big, bright-colored puzzles. A full set of dominoes and a set of construction blocks are sure to please some children, and the fitted picture boxes—one within the other—are equally attractive. Besides these are the regular sets of blocks, with the alphabet on them.

I know there are two huge envelopes containing paper dolls with costumes complete, and I know there is a top in a certain box and a little old music-box in another. After Christmas is over the prettiest, brightest greeting cards are selected and those containing no writing on the picture side are pasted together and trimmed evenly, thus making a double-faced card. We have some little neighbors who are never so happy as when slinging paste, so they make this their particular pleasure when they come in to see us after the holidays. The cards are kept together in half-dozen bunches, and they find their places in the big box. Whenever a young guest finds his amusement in the boxes it is with the understanding that each article is to be returned to its own corner when the time comes to leave.

Mention might be made of a deep drawer in the old bookcase that holds games: games that can be played quietly. There are authors, and sets of other cards to be

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

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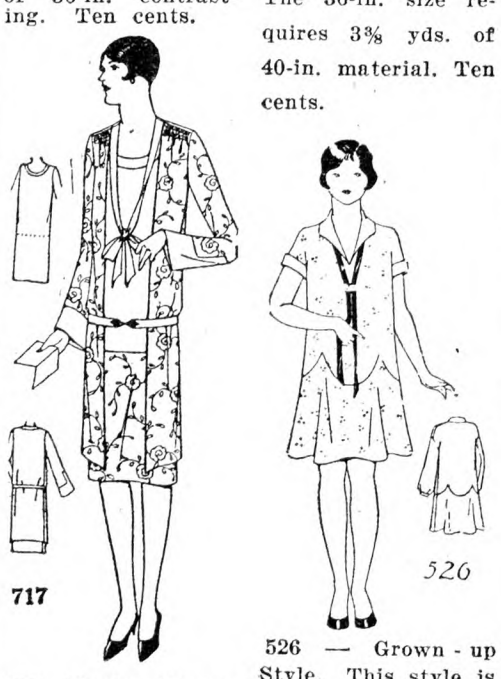
711 — Decidedly Youthful. Cut in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. The 36-in. size requires 3⅜ yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents.



717—Tunic Blouse. Cut in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. The 36-in. size requires 4¼ yds. of 40-in. printed material with 1⅛ yds. of 40-in. plain material. Ten cents.

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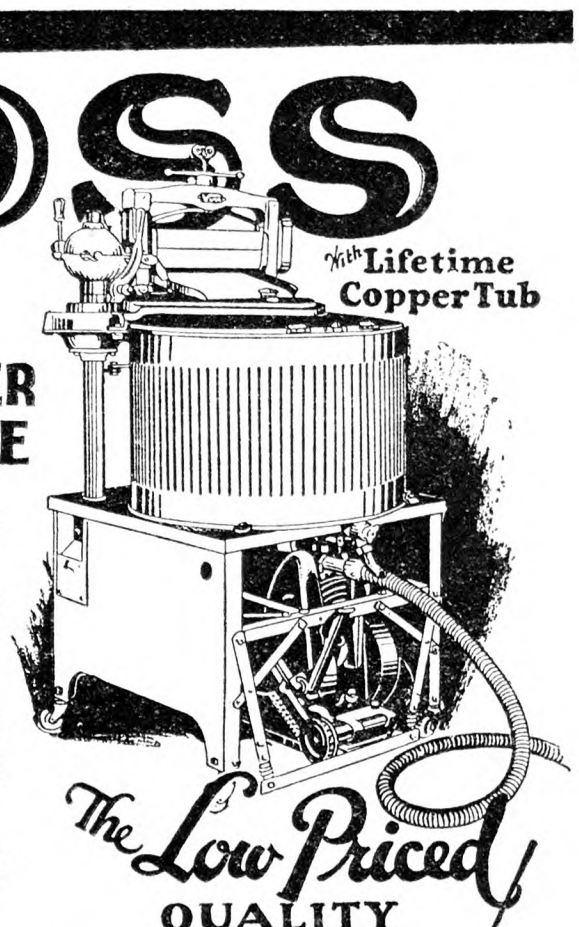
Spring Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

The VOSS



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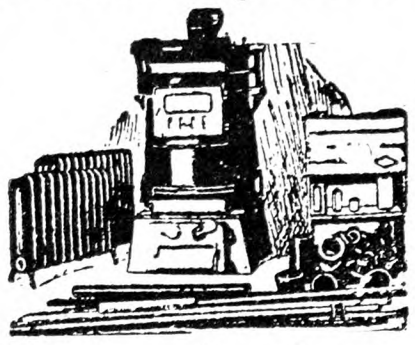

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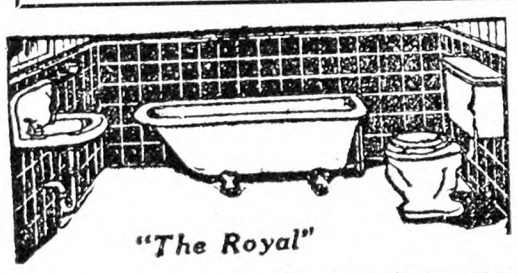

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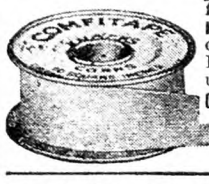

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played something like authors; one has pictures of famous castles, another set has animals, and yet another has birds. There is a table croquet and a backgammon board (with checkerboard on other side). There are dominoes and jackstraws. Finally there is a big roll of pages torn from different magazines. These contain suggestions for an evening's fun or for a real entertainment, so there is a satisfied feeling of "preparedness"—to fit any age!

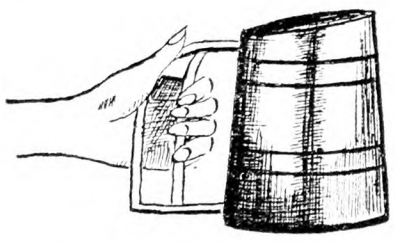
PHYLLIS PERRY.

What's New for Kitchens?

PART I

When it comes to kitchen conveniences I think it would take a book really to treat them adequately, and then it would never be complete, as always there are new ones coming on the market. I am sure there is nothing quite so fascinating as a visit to a completely stocked kitchenware department. Let us take a fleeting glimpse into one and see what there is that may help us in our daily tasks.

It is difficult to know where to begin, but our eyes are first caught by the bright colors of the enamelware. Tea kettles, saucepans, double boilers, and dishpans vie with one another to attract your atten-



Flour Sifter Used With One Hand

tion. They may be had in green, yellow, red and blue. Some even have a different color inside, as blue outside and buff inside, the price range on these depending somewhat on the make. One of the larger stores recently however had a sale of the many articles of Spanish red for as low as 79 cents an article. The ensemble being the style it has penetrated to the kitchen, and you have your smaller tools to match the others. Handles of colors come on nearly all kinds of mixing spoons, can openers, potato mashers and such. There are some stainless steel kitchen tools that come only in one color, but that color will fit into many kitchens, and the fact that they are stainless is a feature not to be overlooked by one who has scoured kitchen things. They have pearl gray handles with blue tips.

Recently I had given to me a small aluminum coffee percolator that was most attractive with a handle of apple green, and the knob of the glass top was given

Pie Pan With a Handle

just a dab of the same green. Just a little touch, but enough to lift it out of the ordinary. You may see them, or if you want touch up your old one make believe it is new again.

Have you ever wished you could stir a cake as you sifted in your flour? There are two flour sifters on the market for just such use. One has a hinged grip which you squeeze with one hand, the other has a handle similar to the usual sifters, which you squeeze. This sifter does not scatter flour and has a double screen. The handles may be had in colors. It costs $1 but is strongly made and will last a lifetime. When you want to be very special there is a checkerboard cake tin to bake your cake in.

For those who have trouble with pie crust and want it to remain rigid, particularly when making meat pies, there is a novel pie pan with pieces that support the crust. They are slipped out before serving the pie. This pie pan comes for regular pastry and for deep dish pies.

The combination saucepan is another blessing. The parts may be used singly or together, all on one burner of the stove. It has two top pans for vegetables and underneath a pan for the meat and another vegetable pan. The handles are on either side, which makes it easy to hold, and are of the heat resisting type.

What of a teakettle you can use as a double boiler as well? It is designed to place a saucepan under the cover, making it the combination.

Knife sharpeners are part of our kitchen equipment, and the newest ones of course have handles of color. They are like those that may be screwed in place. There are several steel disks between which you draw your knife. They really sharpen, and with a minimum of effort.

Something which is not new, but I think worth mentioning, comes to my mind as I speak of knives; it is a glass knife. I like to use one for cutting up fruits which are apt to discolor when cut with the ordinary kitchen knife. These can be bought very cheaply and are sharp. I also find it convenient for doing grapefruit. You may prefer a device, though, that removes the center more easily, and costs only ten cents.

Tongs to use in getting hot pans out of the oven may be had. They are made in a larger size for grasping baked potatoes and drawing them forth without burning your fingers. A kitchen brush, useful for vegetables, comes with a hooked end to be used for pulling pans from the back of the hot oven.

Really we almost wonder if the average kitchen can hold all of the attractive things to be had. Vegetable bins that are in several sections arranged in stair-like fashion are made of metal with numerous holes having the appearance of cane seating. I need hardly say they are in colors. I think them especially practical, for you can always see what you have and vegetables keep much better when they are so the air can circulate through them. These bins I have seen priced from $2.79 to $5.50.

Stools and step-ladders combined are handy. The top is firm, and the steps may be turned up for use by turning the stool upside down. You discover then there are steps which form the braces between the legs. For safety's sake the steps have rubber treads. There are several forms of this combination, but this is the best looking step-ladder-stool I have seen.

HARRIET WESTON.

Vermont Notes

"Where are your tippets?" This was the question asked our men when they went to town on a squally, windy day. How long has it been since you saw a tippet, or a woman wearing a hood? I saw a woman with one on a windy day in late Fall and it certainly did look sensible.

Another beautiful day last Autumn we went to look for ferns and took "the Road to Yesterday," or was it the Day before Yesterday? We found ourselves near the home of a dear friend whom I had not visited for about 30 years. As we drew near, L—— said, "See the well pole and bucket!" It was a Land of Delight to him and husband, and although there were modern conveniences, there was also a foot stove, the flint-lock carried in the Revolutionary War, and a cane carved from a whale's jawbone when an ancestor was shipwrecked just off the coast of Africa. The hand-woven work was all interesting, but best of all to me was a scarf of old linen.

Our hostess was past four-score, but "my grandfather raised the flax from which it is made. It was originally a straw-bed tick." It had been kept and a daughter found a use for it.

There were beautiful old dishes. "This is my grandfather's old cider mug, and I suppose it was not much of a man in those days who could not drain it at one drink."

No camera ever made could have done justice to L.'s look of amazement. When we were on a road again, "Tell me the young folks of today are worse than they used to be!" he exploded. "Show me a young fellow of today that could do that!"

You have his opinion of the good old days; can you blame him?

A friend writes of rabies in another State. You remember we Vermonters had our scare two years ago. Perhaps others may be glad to read that scientists are studying "what seems to be a new disease in dogs." Yet our collie and English shepherd both seem to have had this trouble, and we are wondering if in many cases it were not this instead of true hydrophobia. The dogs (ours and some others) would begin to bark wildly, howl and then run madly, bump into anything in its path but never try to bite. Then as reason returns they act ashamed, then are like themselves until another attack, but they increased in violence and frequency. One dog-lover, quite an expert, advised us when we had another dog to give worm remedies once a month, saying worms were to blame for most dog diseases. Two others said their experience was that overfeeding was to blame for most puppy illnesses.

Gardeners are wondering how the plants will come through this Winter. We depend mostly on snow for a covering, and last year we had but little snow and it left some plants, especially roses, weakened, and every letter received lately from New England asks, "How do you expect gardens will winter?"

I confess I don't know, but I am studying catalogs with a view to strong growing annuals to fill in where perennials may be dead. Two years ago the strawberry beds wintered well and the local market was flooded with them, but last Winter was severe on berries and some growers had only a scant supply for themselves, and we fear the same may be true this season. But the sun is shining, the air is cool and crisp and the youngsters will soon come from school with a good appetite for supper.

MOTHER BEE.

Hints for Children's Parties

Who doesn't remember her first party? The stiff ruffled dress, the long black stockings and of course a hair ribbon. Perhaps there was a new sash, too, tied in a stunning bow, and mother's best brooch. Don't you remember the rows of starched little girls, too conscious of good clothes to have a good time? And the food they gave us to eat—ample for thrashers, or sawmill hands at least! Fried chicken, mashed potatoes, jellies, preserves, pie and topping all, a big dish of ice cream and two or three kinds of cake!

Nowadays when I have occasion to entertain a group of children as I do two

or three times a year, I try to have everything as easy and informal as possible, and the refreshments are of the simplest sort. I have found the best way to get my party started is to tell a story. All children love stories, and if it is told quickly, stressing the action, and omitting the adjectives, the party will begin with a laugh.

There is the story about the mule that froze to death on the Fourth of July because the weather was so hot it started some popcorn to popping in an old building, and the corn popped through the roof and fell on the sleeping mule who thought it was snow, and consequently shivered and shook until he froze to death! I don't know to whom I am indebted for this classic but it is a never-ending source of joy to the children. Whenever things begin to drag or they are weary from some active game, I say: "Did you ever hear the story about—" and they get interested at once.

A hunt is usually one of the features of my parties, eggs at Easter, red bells at Christmas, miniature firecrackers for Fourth of July, and hearts, of course, for Valentine's Day. These are hidden about the rooms, and each child is given a pretty box or basket to hold her trophies. The alarm clock is set for a certain time, and when it goes off the hunt is over. There is a reward for the child who found the greatest number, or sometimes to vary things a little I give the prize to the one that found the fewest.

Cross questions and silly answers are also enjoyed, the questions and answers being prepared beforehand. A question is written on a slip of paper and labelled No. 1, and the answer is also marked No. 1. Then the children are lined up in two rows, facing each other, the two slips marked No. 1 are given to the first couple, No. 2 to the second couple, and so on down the line. When the game begins the first couple clasp hands, one asks her question and the other replies, and the two that can maintain the most sober countenances, and not laugh are the winners. Such questions as: "Why has a cow four legs?" and the answer, "Five's too many," will usually send the children into gales of laughter. One should draw on neighborhood events and familiar names in making up the questions.

Fortune-telling is another thing the children enjoy. The fortunes may be in a grab bag, a fish pond or be passed out by a witch or a gypsy. If they are neatly lettered on correspondence cards the children will consider them great treasures. Anyone can make up suitable jingles. Some I have used are:

"You will make a fortune raising chickens,
And drive a car to beat the dickens."

"Some shall dance and some shall sing,
And some shall write a book;
But you will stay at home all day,
And be a famous cook."

Or to come down to prose:
"You will ride in a wheelbarrow and wear diamonds.
You will be the world's most famous player—of basketball!"

Another thing that amuses the youngsters even if they have seen it before is this: I have a head made from an old sack stuffed with cotton that I decorate in different ways with wigs, hats, false faces and so on. A big umbrella is pressed into service and an old sheet is slipped over the upper part so it will drape down in folds, and the false head is tied firmly to the top of the umbrella. Then some child creeps under the sheet, grasps the umbrella handle and the stunts the creature is capable of, startles all of us. Sometimes we start with the umbrella raised, making quite a wide body for our friend, and after pretending to drink from a bottle labeled "antifat" the child inside lowers the umbrella and the lady grows suddenly thin. It must be seen to be appreciated.

As for refreshments, they are always of the simplest kind. Graham cracker and peanut butter sandwiches, or sandwiches made from rounds of white bread cut out with a baking powder can and put together with any sweet filling are always enjoyed. There are always a few pieces of good candy and some little cakes or cookies to eat with the fruit salad or molded gelatin. I find gelatin molded in gem pans and served with sliced bananas and a spoonful of grated pineapple is a favorite. There is never anything rich or heavy.

The time always slips away rapidly at these little gatherings, the hostess is always as much surprised as the guests when the clock points to 4:30, and there is a general scramble for coats and rubbers. Let's give a party! CORAH.

Dried Fruits

Prune Pudding. — Four well-beaten eggs, add one quart of milk, one-half cup of sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon vanilla and one cup of cooked prunes cut in pieces. Stir all together. Place in baking dish and set in dish of hot water. Bake slowly until custard is firm. This is a simple custard with prunes in it; some who will not eat plain custard will relish this, and it is especially good for children. One may use prunes in tapioca, rice and bread puddings.

Prune Jello.—Dissolve a package of orange "Jello" in a pint of boiling water. Prepare one cup of stewed prunes cut in small pieces. When "Jello" is cold and still liquid whip to a consistency of whipped cream and add the prune pulp and two tablespoons of granulated sugar. This is a favorite jelly, very dainty and easily made if one has the prunes all canned. I am sure the whole family will enjoy this.

Prune Pie.—One cup cooked prunes, one-half cup sugar, two tablespoons cornstarch, one cup water, juice of one lemon, three tablespoons water, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon vanilla. Remove stones from prunes; if there is not a cup of juice add more water to make one cup of juice. Add sugar and lemon juice and cook 10 minutes. Add the cornstarch dissolved in three tablespoons of cold water and cook two minutes. Cool; add vanilla and cinnamon. Bake with two crusts. This is my husband's favorite pie.

Prune Souffle. — Two cups stewed prune pulp, juice of one lemon, three-fourths cup of sugar, whites of four eggs. Whip whites of eggs very stiff. Beat in sugar, lemon juice and add prune pulp. Turn into an oiled baking dish, bake in brisk oven ten minutes. Serve with whipped cream.

Prune and Rice Croquettes. — Have ready a dozen cooked, stoned prunes, half of them cut into quarters, the other half left whole, two cups of well-cooked rice. Melt one tablespoon of butter, add two tablespoons of flour; when blended pour on gradually one-half cup of milk. Remove from fire, pour slowly into one slightly beaten egg. Add one-fourth teaspoon of salt and one tablespoon of sugar, and stir this into the rice. When cooled slightly form into croquettes, roll in fine crumbs, then brush over with a little beaten egg. Fry in hot fat or brown in a greased pan in oven. When done place a prune on each and serve with prune sauce.

Prune Sauce.—Mix one teaspoon of cornstarch with two tablespoons of sugar and add the juice drained from the prunes. Mix well and begin to cook. As it thickens add boiling water to make it the right consistency, about one cup. Cook five minutes, add the chopped prunes. If preferred the quartered prunes may be mixed with the rice and when croquettes are done, they may be rolled in powdered sugar and served plain without sauce.

Apricot Dumplings.—To one cup of cooked apricot pulp add a cup of apples sliced very thin and one-half cup of sugar. Make dumplings as follows: Mix and sift one cup of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder and one-fourth teaspoon of salt, and one-half tablespoon of sugar. Mix two tablespoons of shortening, add milk to form a soft dough. Roll about one-fourth inch thick. Cut in four-inch squares. On each square put a spoon of fruit mixture, fold up the four corners, moisten the edges and press together. Make incisions in the tops, brush with milk and bake in a moderate oven until the apple is done, about one-half hour. Serve with cream and sugar.

Dried Apple and Raisin Pie.—To two cups of cooked dried apples add one cup of seedless raisins. Mix together and bake with two crusts. Raisins are good added to apples in the Spring, when they taste flat, for pies or for sauce.

Dried Peach Marmalade.—Wash two pounds of dried peaches, then soak in enough water to cover over night. In the morning remove the skins, but use the juice, add to the peaches and juice a can of grated pineapple. Let simmer one-half hour. Then measure, and to every cup of fruit add three-fourths cup of granulated sugar. Return to the fire and simmer gently until thick, stirring frequently. Put into jelly glasses.

Dried Apple Brown Betty.—Place alternate layers of cooked, chopped, dried apples and bread crumbs in an oiled baking dish, having crumbs on the bottom. Add cinnamon and sugar to each layer of apples. Pour two cups of hot water evenly over all. Bake one hour. Serve with caramel sauce.

Caramel Sauce. — Caramelize one-fourth cup of sugar. Mix one-half cup of sugar with one teaspoon of cornstarch, and add one cup of boiling water, stirring constantly; add two teaspoons of butter and caramelized (browned) sugar. After it has boiled five minutes remove from fire. MRS. R. C. DE LYNE.

Grated Potato Hop Yeast

Reading the recipe for hop yeast in a former number of THE R. N.-Y., I would like the inquirer to try my recipe, that I have used many years, but it is really the same recipe that my mother used.

Pare and grate six medium-sized potatoes. Put one coffee cup of dried hops into two quarts of hot water and allow them to boil 10 minutes. Put the grated potatoes into a basin or kettle, and strain over it the boling hop water, stirring until it thickens and looks transparent. Then add one-half cup each of sugar and salt and one teaspoon of ginger. Then pour into a larger basin or bowl, and when lukewarm, put in one cup of old yeast or two cakes of dried yeast which has been softened in one cup of cold water. Then cover and allow to ferment several hours, stirring it down when it comes up to top of vessel. Then put it into a jar or fruit cans, cover tightly, and stand in a cool place.

Save one cup of this yeast to start with next time. MRS. F. C. S.

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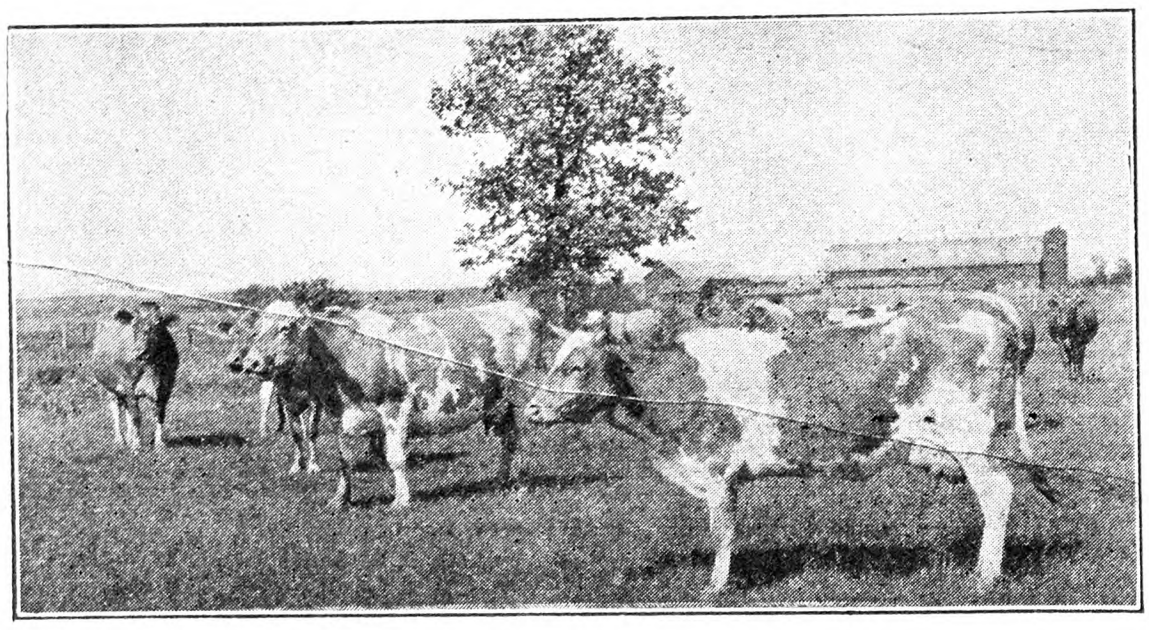

YOUR COWS—AND THE OTHER FELLOW'S

Ever stop to think that no two herds have just the same requirements, as regards the grain ration? Down the road from you Bill Jenkins is growing alfalfa. Bill's cows produce well on a grain mixture of only 18% or 20% protein. But *you've* never been able to grow anything better than timothy and a little clover. Your cows need a 22% or 24% mixture. What of it? *That's* nothing to worry about.

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Grubs and Cattle

The cattle grub appears in the backs of cattle at this time of year. Farmers should go over their herds during this season and remove the grubs from their backs. This will greatly reduce the harmful effects of the grubs during the coming Summer and Winter. Usually three grubbings about a month apart will get all of them. In doing this, simply go over the backs carefully, and squeeze out all the grubs that have come to the surface and bored the holes through which they breathe and later escape.

The extent of the pain suffered while the grubs are burrowing through the flesh of the animal can scarcely be determined. When they hatch, the larvae bore through the skin and enter the body in the immediate area of the egg deposition. This is, of course, more or less painful, and the irritation thus caused sometimes requires weeks to heal. Experiments have proved that cattle free from grubs will make about 5 per cent greater gains during this period than infested cattle. The economic seriousness of the grub to buyers of cattle for slaughter is connected with the presence of the larvae in the backs of the animals and the injury that they have done to the hide by boring holes through it. The presence of the larvae in cattle carcasses is marked by yellowish, bloody, jelly-like or watery areas. They may have a slight olive or greenish color. In any event, these indications are always on the surface of the carcass and comparatively shallow. These patches must, however, be pared away before the carcass can be marketed. Where the infestation is heavy, this paring and its subsequent waste are considerable.

The loss in the value of hides due to grubs can be more nearly figured in dollars and cents than in any other. It is customary in most places to call a hide "grubby" when five or more grub holes occur. The difference in price between "grubby hides" and sound hides is usually about one cent per pound.

Methods of control have been logically confined to the destruction of the grubs as they occur in the backs of animals. At no other stage in their life-history does the cattle-owner have so good a chance to get at them and destroy them. Destruction of the larvae may be accomplished by hand extraction with or without forceps. Certain materials, used as washes, powders and ointments, or as injections, may give good results. Derris, used as a wash, ointment or a powder; iodoform, used as an ointment; pyrethrum, as an ointment; benzol and carbon tetrachloride, as an injection; and tobacco, as a powder or nicotine dust, are among the most effective materials. Systematic treatment of all infested cattle, either by extraction or the use of insecticides, appears to be practical, and in order to be most successful, the method adopted should be used at intervals not to exceed 30 days, if started in January.

One cattle area in Virginia has made definite progress in the elimination of these grubs by going over the herds three times during the Winter at intervals of one month, and destroying all grubs that can be squeezed from the backs of the cattle. So far as is known, there is no satisfactory repellent that can be used to keep the flies from depositing their eggs (from which the grubs come) on the bodies of the cattle.

The task of running cattle through a chute or fastening them in a stanchion to remove grubs is not very difficult to carry out. It will mean dollars and cents to cattle-owners in the form of added peace and comfort in the herd, and in the form of increased beef and milk production.

KENNETH A. CLARK.
University of Maryland.

Cattle in Alaska

Efforts to breed cattle that will be "good rustlers" and adapted to the climate of Alaska have engaged much of the attention of the agricultural experiment stations in the Territory. For dairy purposes the Mantanuska Station has crossed the Galloway with the Holstein-Friesian. For beef production the Fairbanks Station is trying to produce a breed of hardy cattle by crossing the Asiatic yak with Galloway cattle.

The dairy crossbreds, according to H. W. Alberts, director of Alaska Agricultural Experiment Stations, "are good rustlers and well adapted to the climate. Selective breeding is being carried on with the crossbreds to develop a strain combining the milking qualities of the Holstein-Friesians with the vigor and rustling ability of the Galloways. In milk production the crossbreds do not yet equal the Holsteins, but the milk is richer in butterfat.

"At Matanuska some attention has been given to agricultural extension, with the result that a creamery has been opened at Curry, and is operated by the Government railway in connection with its hotel. Thus a market for dairy products has been established for farmers along the railway."

"Is HE a good rabbit dog?" inquired the hunter, after inspecting the animal. "I'll say he is!" the dealer replied with pride. "You should have seen the way he went after my wife's new sealskin coat!" —American Legion Monthly.

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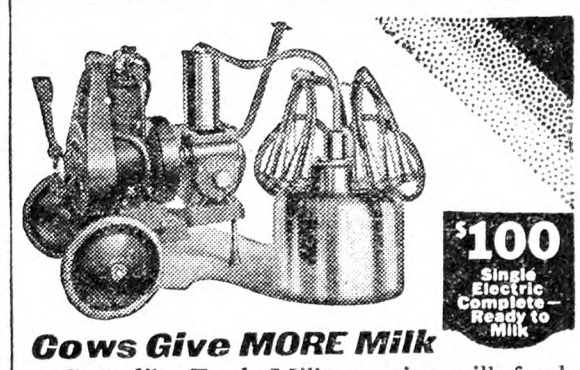

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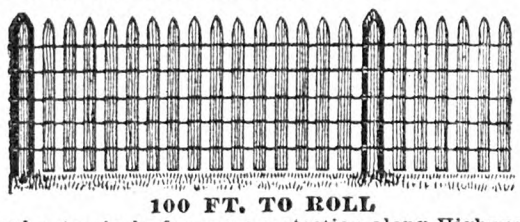

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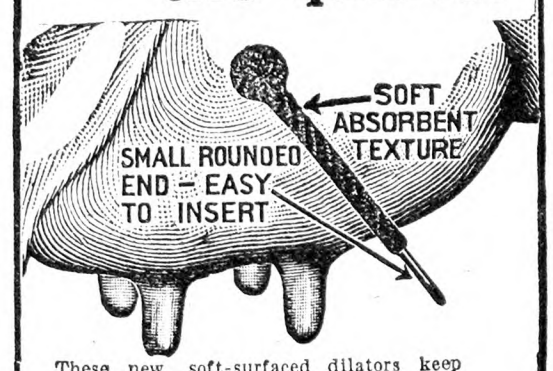

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Live Stock Sales

March 25.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

April 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

April 3-4.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale; W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Nov. 5-6.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Shorthorn Trade News

G. A. Betteridge, Bunceton, Mo., writes: "The bull trade is good, but there is not much demand for females."

Ralph Grieves & Son, Saranac, Mich., write: 'There is a good demand for breeding stock in this section and any kind of grade dairy cow will bring $100 and up."

Chas. A. Olsen, Spring City, Utah, writes: "I have sold a few bull calves this Winter."

J. E. McClure, Owensboro, Ky., writes: "Harrison Bros. of this county have just sold two Polled Shorthorn bulls to men who have never before had a purebred bull. This represents a part of the results of purebred sire efforts."

F. B. and W. W. Strickler, Craig, Mo., write: "We exhibited a load of Shorthorns at Omaha. We raised every one of the steers that we showed, and all were eligible to registration. We raised all the feed they ever had. They sold at $18.50 a cwt., and netted over $200 a head. They were not quite 18 m nths old."

Ray A. Harden, St. Johns, O., writes: "Bull calves are moving as fast as they are old enough to use."

George J. Baker of the North Dakota Agricultural College, writes: "We've just had a good lot of live stock meetings here. The State Shorthorn breeders again elected W. W. Brown of Amenia president and Wm. Guy of Amenia secretary."

Wm. A. Budasill, Rapidan, Va., writes: "The demand for Shorthorns is growing, particularly for the milk strain. Butterfat in Virginia is a big item, with nearly every farmer selling some butterfat. The Shorthorn is the cow for this situation."

Wm. Gulick & Son, Ness City, Kan., write: "There is plenty of feed in our country, and cattle are doing well. We have sold our young bulls early."

Ralph Stucky, Belgrade, Mont., writes: "This valley could easily be made a Shorthorn stronghold. Good females reasonably priced should sell readily."

Will A. Davis, Oakland, Ia., writes: "Business is good at higher prices."

L. E. Oldham, Xenia, O., writes: "There is an increased call for Shorthorns."

Wendel Petri, Agawam, Mont., writes: "The Shorthorn business is fine. My bull calves are selling well."

E. D. Chatfield, Goodland, Kan., writes: "The bull trade here is strong. I have had more inquiries than bulls."

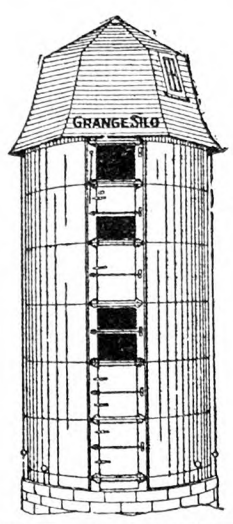
E. R. Purintun & Son, Temvik, N. D., write: "The Shorthorn business was good last Fall. I Lave sold bulls over Western North Dakota. Polled Shorthorns sold first."

Alf Higgins, Zwingle, Ia., writes: "The demand for bulls is very good. Shorthorn bulls are scarce, most herds having been sold owing to hard times." J. L. T.

Raising Calves in Winter

I want to raise two calves this Winter. Our only cow—a farrow cow—is five years old. Would some of her milk be all right for the calves? What kind of grain should I feed, after some time, and would oats be all right? W. C. A.
Acra, N. Y.

It will be all right to give the milk from the farrow cow to the calves. It should be skimmed after the calves are two weeks old, and if the supply is limited, be sure the calves have all the water they want to drink. For grain feed for young calves, there is nothing better than a mixture of 30 lbs. of whole ground oats, 30 lbs. of cornmeal or hominy feed, 30 lbs. of whole bran or middlings and 10 lbs. of old-process linseed oilmeal. Calves will usually begin to eat this mixture at two to three weeks of age, and will also eat and should have some fine, well-cured clover or Alfalfa hay. H. H. W.



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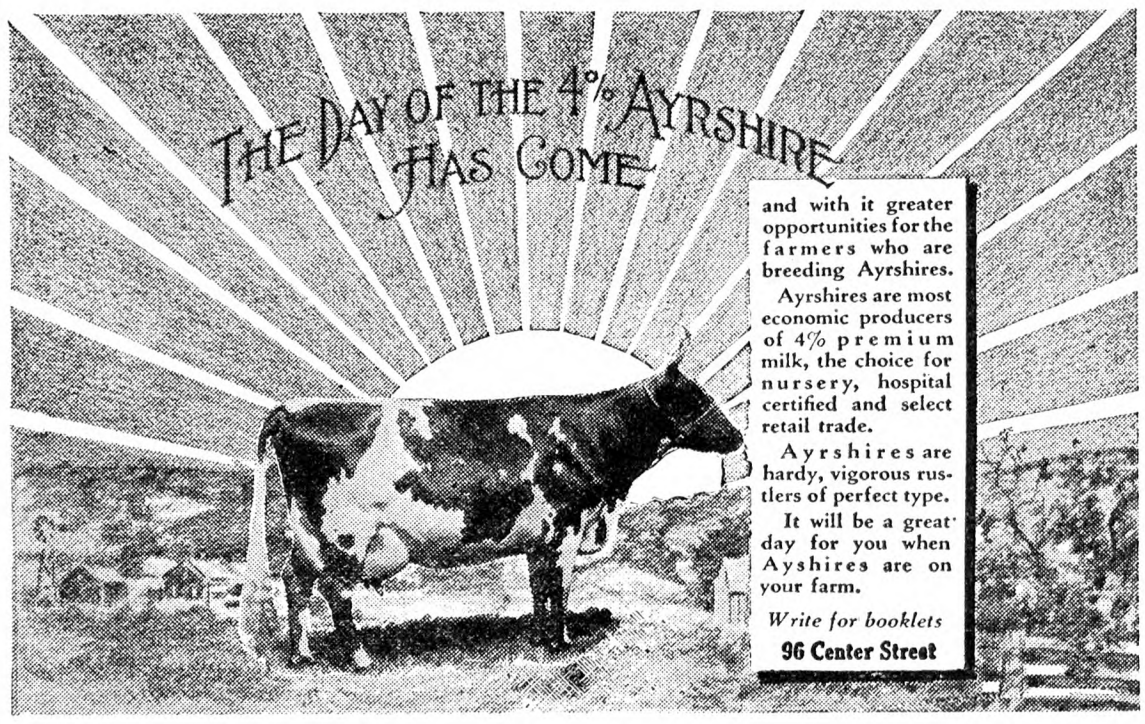

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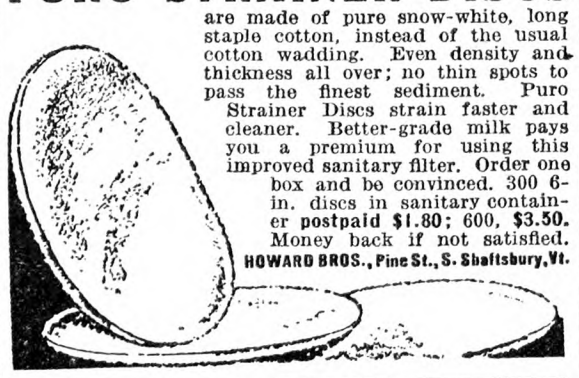

are made of pure snow-white, long staple cotton, instead of the usual cotton wadding. Even density and thickness all over; no thin spots to pass the finest sediment. Puro Strainer Discs strain faster and cleaner. Better-grade milk pays you a premium for using this improved sanitary filter. Order one box and be convinced. 300 6-in. discs in sanitary container postpaid $1.80; 600, $3.50. Money back if not satisfied.
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CHINCHILLA RABBITS FOR SALE—One year old, $7 a piece. Roy Thompson, Tower City, Penn.

In Praise of Wild Flowers

Can too much be said in praise of the multitude of wild flowers that brighten our landscapes from early Spring to late Autumn?

A little wooded hillside with leafless trees, sharp gray rocks and ledges with now and then a bit of shallow leaf mold, would appear quite uninteresting in April were it not for the dainty blue, white and pink Hepaticas. These brave little flowers spring up as soon as the snow is gone, and open their bright blossoms to the sun and for the early bee's inspection. How much we owe these little gifts of nature; we who live in New England!

The study of flower lore may not appeal to everyone, but there are few people who do not care for flowers. To study flowers and their relation to all life demands the highest powers of thought and concentration and needs no apology. The poet felt this as he wrote:

"Flower in the crannied wall
I pluck you out of the crannies,
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is."

The greatest reward for the careful study of flowers, whether the study be from a scientific or from an artistic standpoint, should be a keener appreciation of them.

To me, there appears to be a real danger in studying flowers from a purely scientific standpoint. It is true that the examination of the plant's structure reveals the wonderful delicacy and infinite workmanship and is essential to our understanding of the flower's life. But, one should not see in a flower merely a thing to be dissected, the flower must be a whole, a living, growing thing.

This difference between the scientific understanding of flowers and an artistic appreciation of them was well illustrated to me when, in the company of several nature lovers, a well-known botanist was taken to see a bed of arrowhead blossoms. It was the latter part of a clear August afternoon, and the shadows from the overhanging bushes were beginning to form on the pool. The dark, shadowy water seemed to reflect and intensify the pure white of the flowers until there appeared to be myriads of them. It was an unusual and marvelously beautiful picture, and we stood silently admiring it, each mind apart from the group. Turning to watch the effect this had on the botanist, we found him digging in the muck, his back to the lilies. He had discovered a rare kind of rock moss, and was rejoicing over his find, thinking that he now had another thing to add to his already full and famous herbarium. He had not even seen the arrowhead. One glance had satisfied him that these were Sagittaria latifolia, belonging to the water plantain family, and therefore familiar to him. Those of us who had looked upon this splendid vision of white and gold with a feeling very near reverence were disappointed in our botanist friend. He knew infinitely more about flowers than we did, but not one of us would have exchanged our appreciation for his knowledge. [We must contrast this attitude with that of the great botanist Linnæus, who, according to a story told of him, went down on his knees in a prayer of humble thanksgiving when he first beheld the Rhodora in bloom.—Eds.]

To catch the perfect loveliness of a flower, one must find it as nature intended it to grow. One cannot wholly appreciate a blue violet from a single blossom. It must be found growing with its natural background of soft green leaves that rightly enhance the deep blue of its many blossoms if one would realize the violet's whole beauty. Yet thousands of people must judge it from the cut blossoms.

Sometimes I think that we draw a distinct line between the so-called common flowers which may be seen growing in abundance all about us and the rare flowers which can be found only by careful searching. Is this not an instance where the things attained by the greatest effort are most appreciated? Take, for instance, the dainty, airy beauty of the Queen Anne's lace, which is found in great quantities in much of New England, and compare it with the pink moccasin flower in public opinion. To reach the moccasin flower, one must travel over wet bogs and through deep woods and endure the agony of mosquitoes, yet no visitor to a bed of moccasin flowers ever fails to appreciate its beauty or regrets for a minute the effort required to reach it. I wonder if a person absolutely ignorant of the life and habits of these two flowers would not choose the Queen Anne's lace as quickly as the moccasin flower?

Most of us know that certain flowers must have our protection if they are to go on adding beauty to our fields and woods for coming generations to enjoy. Many of these delicate flowers seem to shrink farther and farther away from the eye of men, perhaps thinking they may escape his thoughtlessness by not attracting his attention. Would that they were always successful! Some of our most exquisite wild flowers which were once found in great quantities have become almost extinct, and largely through man's carelessness. We must soon learn to enjoy them where they grow or if we must pick them, be sure not to injure the plant. We have already reached the stage in our education when we realize that a live, singing bird, protected by us, is vastly more beautiful and satisfying than one stuffed and placed on the mantel. How much longer is it going to take us to feel the same way about our wild flowers? Last Spring I met a group of high school students with their arms full of trailing arbutus, and by close observation one could see that most of it had been uprooted. They had been hours gathering it and had taken it from more than one hillside. It was to be used to decorate the assembly room and I venture to say that two days later it was doubtless swept up by the janitor and dumped. It had taken years to grow that amount of arbutus. And still people wonder why it isn't as common as it used to be!

It would be a tragic thing if there were no flowers that would continue to bloom after being cut and placed in water. Yet some plants appear to use this as a means of protection. Even children do not care to pick the lovely Spring beauty with all its winsomeness and delicate coloring because it will droop at once in their hands and will not revive in water.

How many people, who desire a few blossoms for decoration, will go out and gather an armful of various kinds and then bring them in before deciding just what they care to use. The surplus always get discarded. It is much more fair to the flower world to decide first what we wish to use and then go and gather the necessary blossoms. With garden flowers that can be readily grown each year, this economy is not as important, but any waste of the wild flowers that are all too rare, is a crime.

The desire to bring more of wild flower life within the reach of a larger number of people has led to several attempts to transplant these flowers into gardens. This does not seem an absurd or impossible thing to do when we realize that our well-known garden flowers must have been derived from wild flowers. Their present form is either due to careful cultivation or they have been transplanted from other countries where they grew wild. The wild flower garden, or as someone has more fittingly named it, "a wild flower paradise," demands even more careful planning than the ordinary garden. But it is not difficult if we keep in mind the conditions in which each of the flowers we care to use naturally grows. A suitable location is perhaps the greatest problem. Wild flowers belong in big open spaces and to cramp them into formal gardens is a mistake.

If one is the fortunate possesser of a bit of woodland, with a tiny pond in it or a brook running through it, and if the land is rough and hilly, with not too much shade from fir trees, the garden is assured. To the flowers that would be already growing in such a location, it is only a matter of a little time, patience and care in selecting and planting varieties which will accommodate themselves to those conditions. One cannot be too careful, however, in selecting the flowers to add to this garden. Many of our New England fields that once had a fine growth of valuable herd's grass are now fields of devil's paint-brush because someone was attracted by its brilliant orange blossom and brought it home for their garden. It is highly important to identify the new flower and learn its habits before we endanger the flowers we already have by planting an enemy in their midst.

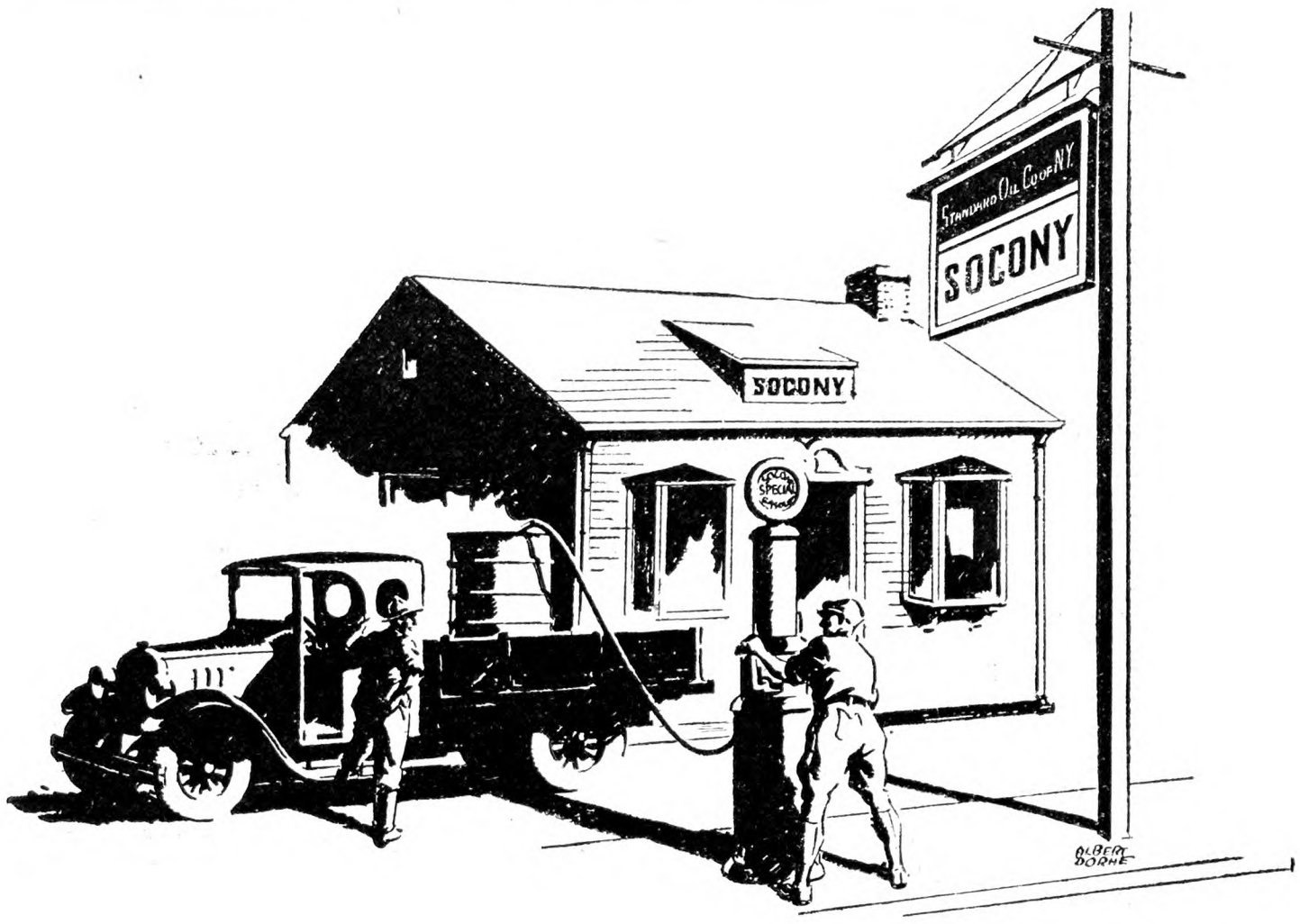
The fostering of wild flowers in a well-planned garden or protecting them in any way is a worthy effort, and one that must be exercised before we lose many of these invaluable little gifts which nature has given us so generously for us to enjoy but not for us to destroy.

Vermont. EMMA E. COOMBS.

Majority in School Election

In our recent district school meeting for the election of trustee, A received five votes, B three, C three and D one. A was declared elected. Was this right, or should he have received at least seven votes? H. J.

A majority of all the ballots cast is necessary for election to a school district office. Another ballot should have been taken or still other ballots until one person received a majority of all the ballots cast. D. B. D.



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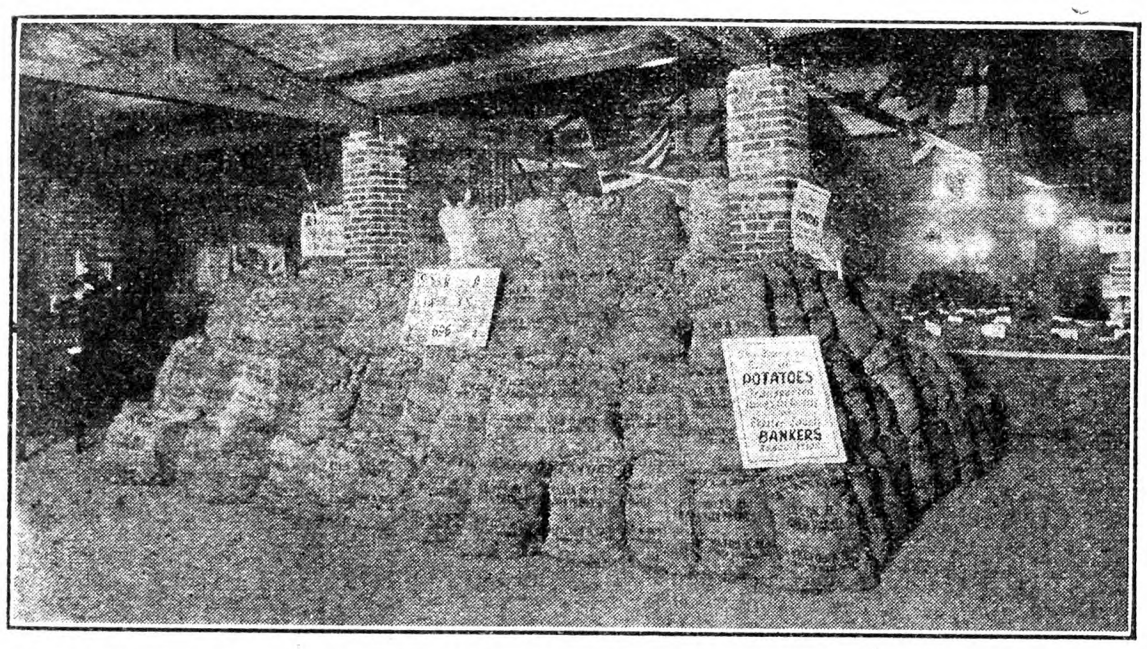
Wintering in Southern Arizona

In a recent issue of THE R. N.-Y. one of your correspondents speaks of a longing to see the great Southwest. I cannot quite measure up to a dear old neighbor of 90 who has never been out of Fairfield County, Connecticut, but certainly I had never expected to winter so far from home. Yet here I am in Southern Arizona, where everything is of interest to my untraveled eyes. Birds, plants, rocks, agricultural conditions, climate, scenery—all changed!

After eight days of travel by boat and train we joyfully feed the last obsequious porter and stepped expectantly from our Pullman at nine o'clock of a Sunday evening in November. Our destination had been chosen from atlas and railroad folder, by a sort of "eeny, meeny, miny, mo" process. It must be a small town, no big cities for us go. "Population 1200"—"Let's be near the mountains"—"Altitude 4,000"—"Not too close to the border"—"Seventy miles to the Mexican line." All conditions met, and here we are! "Any good hotel in town?" "Three, all about the same." And really ours was not so bad, especially in retrospect!

Followed four somewhat hectic days, but by nightfall on Thursday we had bought a car—a thoroughly experienced yet optimistic Ford sedan—and we were sheltered, if not exactly settled, in a clean



Record Acre Yield of Potatoes (696 Bushels) Exhibited at Pennsylvania State Farm Show, 1929—Grown by H. J. Walton and Sons, Chester Co., Pa.

though empty ranchhouse some 10 miles out on the glorious mesa!

At the horizon line in all directions lie magnificent mountains: the Whetstones, noble Rincon, and the Dragoon range, long the free hunting ground of the warlike Apaches. Here lay Cochise's last stronghold, there Geronomo's water holes. From our doors, front and back, stretch miles of slightly rolling range land. This is cattle country, where "dry farming" is practised, although but a dozen miles away flows (?) the San Pedro River, along which one sees cottonwood trees and irrigated fields devoted to wheat, Alfalfa, lettuce or cantaloupes. (Before leaving home a friend in the Southwest wrote us, "There are no rivers in Arizona, only in the geography," and at this season one is tempted to believe it! Next August may be a different story.) It seems still to be an open question which type of farming pays the better—or perhaps I should say the worse! The owner of this ranch and builder of this unusually airy and commodious little adobe dwelling has decided in favor of a farm down the river, but his ambitious young nephews on the next ranch incline to the view that water taxes eat up the profits, and they can do better with cattle.

Unimproved land is cheap, ranging from $3 to $5 an acre. One ranchman—and it is there that a neighborhood bridge club meets of a Wednesday night!—controls some 27 sections—more than 15,000 acres, part of it on lease from the State. An immense silo pit near our corral testifies to the possibility of growing silage on this desert land in a good season. These cattle corrals strike an Easterner as picturesque structures, with their gnarly mesquite posts and heavy thatching of brush or bear grass. Sometimes fences are made of ocotillo (pronounced with the Spanish silent "l", ocoteeyo), which is a tall bush without branches, bearing the gorgeous red flowers often seen on post cards of the Southwest. It is intensely thorny, like all desert plants, and will root from cuttings, so that a fence made by simply sticking these upright canes closely together in the ground becomes a permanent barrier, and will keep foxes and coyotes, even bobcats, out of the poultry-yard with complete efficiency. I should like to see one of these fences in blossom.

In our immediate vicinity the Yucca or Spanish dagger and cactus are the prevailing wild growths. I found the various kinds of cacti most fascinating until I got shoes, gloves and fingers full of their cruel, barbed spine points. Now I confine myself to gathering the cunning devil's pin cushion (Mamillaria), a starry surfaced plant about the size and shape of a tennis ball The grotesque giant cactus or Suhuaro grows on the nearer slopes of the Coronado Mountains and near Tucson, but the barrel cactus is common everywhere. Its fascinating fruits, like tiny golden pineapples, contain hundreds of minute black seeds, evidently much relished by birds and mice. It is this variety which is used in the manufacture of cactus candy. The great cylinder contains a juicy pulp used by the Indians in time of thirst, which has given it the local name "water barrel of the desert." The specimens most commonly seen resemble in outline an inverted bushel basket.

Putting a modest basket of lunch in the old Ford—wild duck sandwiches, perhaps, or a cold roast quail apiece—we set out of a morning over questionable roads for some chosen slope or canyon where we spend the day in, to us, thrilling exploration and nature study! There is no need to worry about the weather, which is always sunshiny, bracing and delightful. Just before Christmas we were surprised to discover great bunches of mistletoe, bright green in the bare tops of sugarberry trees. It was loaded solidly with its waxy berries, except where the birds had feasted. Mistletoe berries are a favorite food of the phamopepla, a strikingly handsome blue-black relative of our northern cedar waxwing, with a noticeable crest and white wing patches. Several boxes of this favorite decoration went North by the next mail, and other boughs combined with branches of live oak and sprays of the gray-green cypress of the hills to adorn our plastered adobe walls for the holiday season. Indeed, our rooms are a regular museum of specimens, since everything from the strange perforated wood of the cholla (cho-ya) to the green, rosy or lemon-colored stones of the ubiquitous sandwashes are veritable curios to us!

One of the more distant and inaccessible of the ranches we have visited is occupied solely by a man in his seventieth year, a typical trapper and prospector, who treated us with genuine hospitality and displayed with pride his recent catch of bobcat, coyote, fox and badger pelts. He had also caught and tamed as pets four raccoons and several of the gray mountain foxes, with their graceful carriage and pretty pointed faces. His holdings are fortunate in having abundant natural springs of water, a rare asset indeed in this arid region, and he had formerly raised the black Mission figs, sending them down to the railroad in a cart drawn by a white mule, driven by his daughter, now a trained nurse in Los Angeles.

The house on this ranch was Spanish in type, low and flat-roofed, with a double arched opening running straight through the center, 'dobe walls and a rather ornate fireplace in colored plaster. Most of the ranchhouses hereabouts are of adobe, the native clay, made into bricks 18x12x4 inches, and sunbaked, and it makes an excellent building, excluding both heat and cold. The newer houses are plastered both inside and out, doubtless an improvement; but the unplastered brick is the more picturesque material, its soft brown tone melting into the prevailing shades of the desert. In town one often sees a double roof or other contrivance for special ventilation, testifying to the intense heat of May and June, before the arrival of the welcome Summer rains. For here in Arizona, despite irrigation, still lie vast stretches of

"The desert land of cactus and sand,
Devoid of grasses and grain,
Where the jack-rabbit stands on his two back hands
And fervently prays for rain."

In New England one hears much talk of abandoned farms. Here, within a few miles' radius, I can count 10 or a dozen ruined, deserted or unoccupied homesteads, a fallen and rusty windmill, and a scattering of tin cans marking the failure of an unknown somebody's high hopes. Apparently agriculture has its vicissitudes, North, South, East or West.

ROSE GOODALE DAYTON.

"THAT man walking over yonder has been given up by half of the town's doctors." "What's the matter with him?" "He refuses to pay his bills."—Detroit News.

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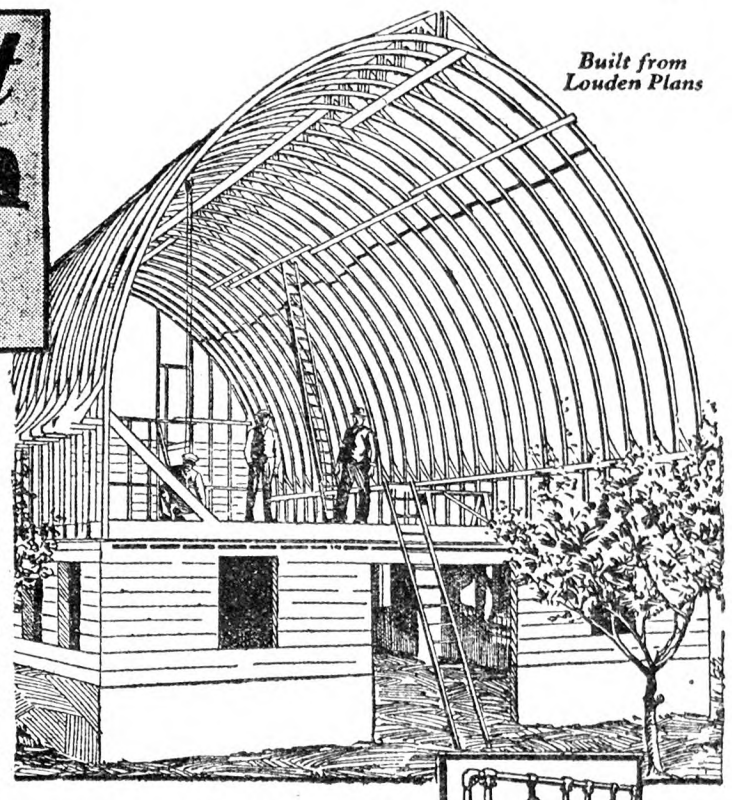

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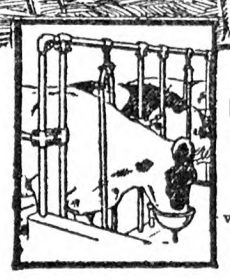

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An all-steel machine, unbreakable steel fly wheel, built for years of hard service. Requires no man at feed table. Faster work at less cost. All sizes, fly-wheel and cylinder types. Dealers everywhere—Write for catalog and name of nearest dealer.

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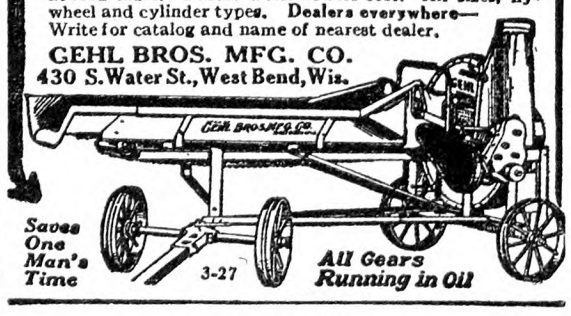

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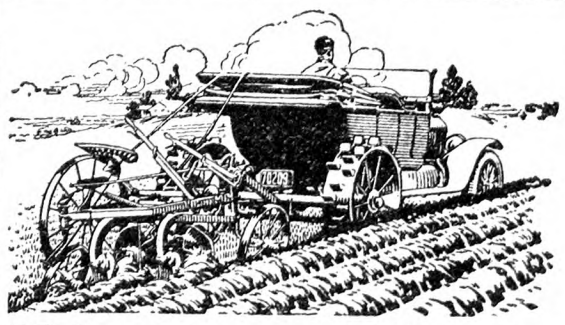

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Use it for farm work. Pullford catalog shows how to make a practical tractor out of your Ford or Chevrolet.

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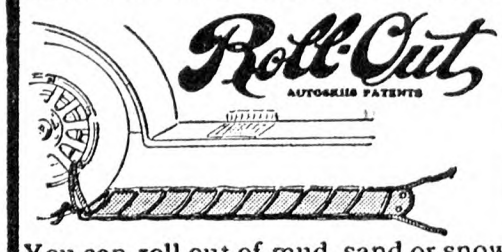

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The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th Street, New York City

Saving Our Pastures

I was keenly interested in what H. L. S. wrote for THE R. N.-Y. of Jan. 19 concerning the restoration of pastures. Any increase in the yield of pasture land is clear gain, for cows and sheep do all the work of harvesting; while from the increase of hayfields must be deducted the greater cost of curing and hauling the hay, considerably more per ton when the crop is heavy than when it is light. This is no small item where the wages of hired men in haying time exceed the earnings of the land-owner himself.

In New Hampshire most pastures still show fairly good sod, with White clover, Red-top and June grass, our worst enemies being the ground juniper and low-growing bushes and brambles. A flock of 40 or 50 sheep will keep 100 acres clear of most of these pasture pests, but sheep are powerless against the encroachments of juniper and ground laurel or lamb poison. Burning over juniper-infested land is of little avail, so far as my own observation goes; the main branches of the junipers being simply hardened and rendered weather-proof by the fire, leaving the ground covered with a network which largely prevents cattle from feeding on what few tufts of grass may spring up among them. Wherever the junipers have reached a size of, say, 5 or 6 ft. across, and taken practical possession, by far the best—and really almost the only feasible—thing is to let the land come up to white pines, sowing the seed broadcast, if there are not enough mature trees of this species nearby to insure natural seeding. White pine seedlings actually seem to thrive better beneath the shadow of the junipers than in the open, and, in a few seasons, will overshadow them and kill them out.

Young junipers at first grow slowly, and any time within the first eight or ten years of their life may be easily disposed of. Cutting them with the bush scythe or grubbing them out with the mattock while the ground is unfrozen is a hopeless task; nine out of ten spring up again from the roots and appear to grow faster than ever. If, however, you choose your time in the late Fall, Winter or early Spring, when the ground is hard-frozen and free from snow, a single, well-directed blow with the adz or mattack will clip off any juniper less than a foot across, killing it once for all. One man can easily clear several acres in a day's work, even where the bushes number 500 or more to the acre. On the bushes of larger size and those that grow among rocks and stumps, pile the small ones which you have cut, and burn them, taking care that the wind is not in a direction to carry the fire to any adjoining woodland. Going over your land in this way once in five or six years is enough.

Cutting or burning lamb poison or ground laurel is useless, for the bushes spring up again thick as ever the following Spring. Smothering them is the only feasible method that has come under my observation. Rubbish of any sort, green boughs of pine or spruce, damp straw or potato tops hauled off the field when the potatoes are dug, if dumped on the thick-set clumps of bushes will kill them out permanently. This is particularly important where sheep are pastured, for, in the early pasturing season, young lambs are frequently poisoned by nibbling the evergreen leaves of the laurel.

Sweet fern may perfectly well be left to grow as it will, for the grass, growing thick and sweet among the scattered stems, actually seems to be preferred by both sheep and cattle. Hardhack is a difficult foe to combat, but if it be mowed in August for two or three seasons in succession, sheep will nip off the upspringing sprouts and keep it pretty well in check. If left to itself, it may in time take complete possession, leaving not sufficient feed for one cow in 20 acres.

Of late years the common gray birch has become decidedly agressive. It makes excellent firewood, but the labor of cutting a cord of it is equal to that of cutting two cords of any other wood. One acre of it is enough on any farm, and its yield of seed is so great that an acre of it will soon seed down a whole township. The young growth furnishes good browsing for both sheep and cattle, but as the trees get taller the forage becomes less. Where gray birch and white pine spring up together, the birch quickly overtops the pine, and in the Winter its wiry tops switch back and forth in the wind, whipping the top shoots of the pines and galling them, changing a straight and promising young timber pine into a deformed, crooked and branchy tree.

The best way of saving the pines is to go through the woodlot with an ax and chop off the birches wherever convenient, waist-high or close to the ground, and leaving them to rot among the pines. Birchwood decays quickly under exposure to weather. WILLIAM EVERETT CRAM.

Rockingham Co., N. H.

Warming Drinking Water For the Cows

We have never been fortunate enough to have water bowls placed in our dairy barn. We do have a supply of water which runs to a tank in the barnyard. Have you any plan to build a cover for a tank that will keep the water from freezing? C. S.

There is no doubt but what it will be to the advantage of your cows to have their drinking water kept from freezing. There have been too many cows that have had to go to the brook to drink in the dead of Winter or else go thirsty. The cow that is required to drink water through the ice cannot be expected to produce as much milk as one which has an abundant supply of water that is free from ice. The average cow that is producing milk will drink three quarts of water at least to every quart of milk that she produces. This water has to be warmed by the cow from the temperature that it carries when drunk by the cow to the temperature of her body. In the Winter the water must be warmed from freezing, which is 32°, to animal heat, which is approximately 98° F. Probably the cow that is producing 20 quarts of milk a day will use up the energy contained in one or two pounds of cornmeal in order to warm the water which she drinks. At the present price of feed, it will cost from $1 to $1.50 every day for a herd of 20 cows to warm the drinking water that is needed for normal production.

There are water heaters which can be placed in a water tank and which cost but a few dollars. A fire built in these heaters each morning serves not only to warm up the drinking water but also to burn up old cobs and waste wood which is usually lying around the buildings. It can be noticed wherever warm water is used for the herd that cows will drink much more than when forced to go to the brook or to drink from an ice-covered tank. Certainly the saving in grain is worth while and the increase in production by letting the cow water her own milk is very much worth while. No doubt your hardware dealer can secure for you a tank heater that can be made adaptable to your needs. J. W. B.

Training Oxen

In THE R. N.-Y. of Feb. 9 I saw an inquiry about breaking bulls for oxen. May I give my experience with a pair of two-year-olds? They had been castrated the Fall before; they were then called stags. I hired to the owner to work for $170 for the year, with washing, a good place to sleep and plenty to eat. He and his family were fine people. They kept 30 cows and made good butter. There were not many creameries in those days.

I began work Feb. 1. After I had worked a few days, and got the run of things, my employer said one morning after the chores were done: "Those stags are only broken to lead. I want you to break them to draw in the hay at haying time, as I want to sell the old oxen this Spring."

Being experienced with oxen, I began the task. The first day I tied them together with a strong rope around their horns; then with a bull-ring in each one's nose and a short piece of rope fastened to the rings; this to hold them so that they could not get away, as that is a bad trick, once they get accustomed to it. With everything ready, I united them in their stalls and out to the barn we went. Near the barn was a small field used in the Spring to let the young calves in.

The stags made up their minds that they would like to go in this field. I thought so, too, from the rate at which we were going, and once in there I could corner them and stop them when I wanted to. So I called to William to close the gate and keep us in there, there being about 12 inches of snow on the ground. I kept them in there about two hours. By that time they knew what "Whoa" was, but "Gee" and "Haw" they didn't learn so easily. Anyway, at the end of two hours, we "hawed" a great many more times than we "geed." Being somewhat tired, I put them in the stable for that day.

The next day I put the yoke on them and let them go out alone. This time they chose a larger field, and the speed at which they went would have exceeded that of "Lindy" with his plane. When their run was out, that was all; I went out where they were and drove them back without a rope on them.

In teaching oxen to draw, do not hook to anything but what you are sure they can draw. Once you get an ox discouraged, you have a bad job. It takes a lot of patience to break a good ox team. They are just about things of the past in this part of the State, as I have not seen a yoke in a long time. A. F. H

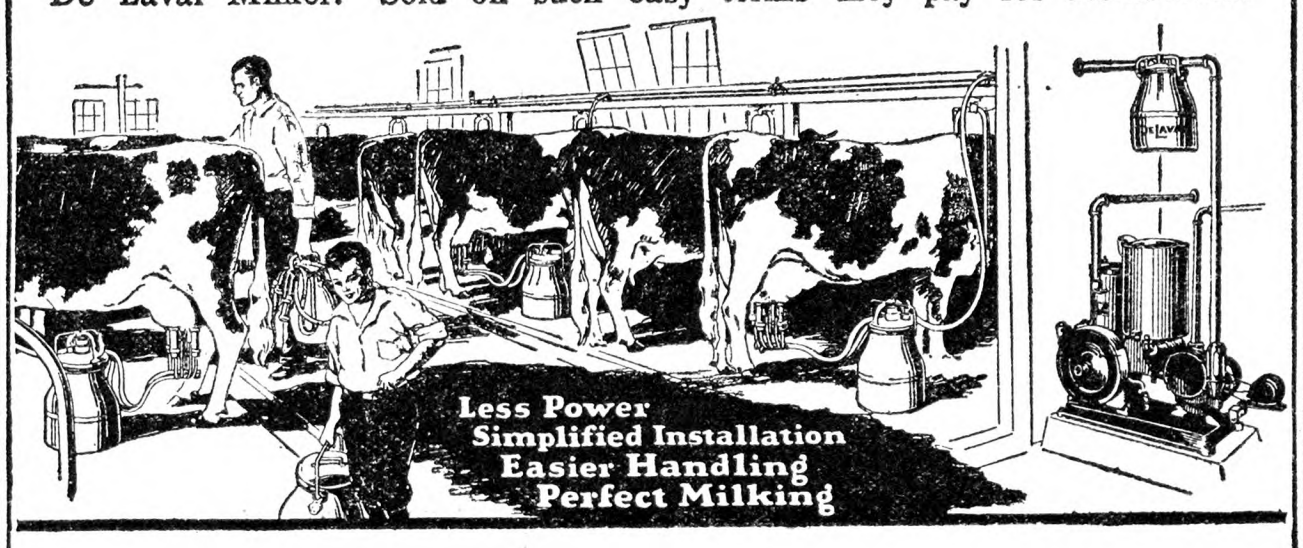
Greene Co., N. Y.

"BEFORE we were married, Henry," said the young wife reproachfully, "you always gave me the most beautiful Christmas presents. Do you remember?" "Sure," said Henry cheerfully, "but, my dear, did you ever hear of a fisherman feeding bait to a fish after he had caught it?"—Muskogee (Okla.) Daily Phœnix.

Announcing

New De Laval Milkers

No matter if your herd be large or small, or your cows the world's finest, regardless of the quality of milk you produce, there is now a De Laval Milker to meet your milking needs more satisfactorily, efficiently and economically than can be done in any other way. Save time, milk your cows better and faster, produce cleaner milk, get more profit and pleasure from your work with a De Laval Milker. Sold on such easy terms they pay for themselves.



New De Laval Magnetic Milker
— the World's Best Milker

THIS milker combines all the good features ever developed in De Laval Milkers, plus a simplicity of construction and installation, minimum power requirements, uniformity and perfection of milking, with reliability and dependability of operation never before approached. Once again De Laval is first.

Extensive trials during the past three years in various parts of the country prove the Magnetic to be the world's best milker. Users are delighted with it—cows respond to it with fullest production.

In the De Laval Magnetic, pulsations are controlled by means of a simple, efficient and patented application of electro-magnetic force, which is created at the pulso-pump and transmitted by wire to the units. Not only is the famous De Laval principle of controlled and uniform pulsations retained, but it is accomplished with less power, less expense, less installation and greater reliability than was ever before possible. In the Magnetic, pulsation control is instantaneously uniform, simultaneous and perfectly balanced.

This means that with a De Laval Magnetic Milker every cow will be milked in the best possible way and in exactly the same manner at every milking, which is most essential if cows are to produce to the fullest extent of their abilities.

Made in a variety of sizes for milking one to 1000 or more cows. Can be operated with gas engines or electric motors.

New De Laval Utility Milker
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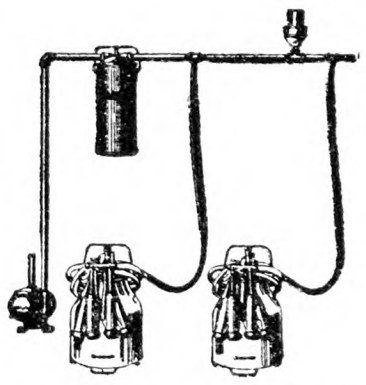

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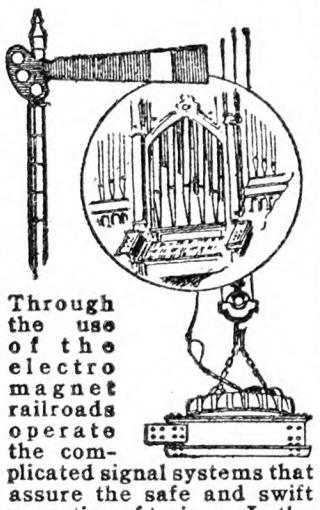
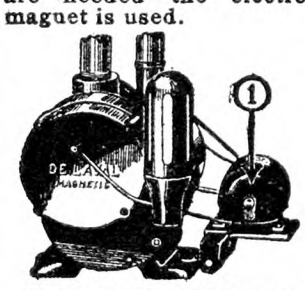
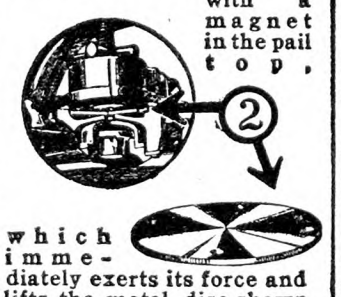
Magnetic Force Lightning fast reliable, efficient.



Through the use of the electro magnet railroads operate the complicated signal systems that assure the safe and swift operation of trains. In the wonderful pipe organs, electro magnets control the hundreds of valves. In the telegraph, the telephone, the steel and ore cranes — wherever positive control, lightning speed and dependability are needed—the electro magnet is used.



In the De Laval Magnetic Milker the use of magnetic force provides the simplest, most dependable and most effective pulsation control ever devised. The generator shown at (1) creates the magnetic force. When contact is made by a revolving cam in the pulso-pump, instantaneous contact is made with a magnet in the pail top,



which immediately exerts its force and lifts the metal disc shown at (2). This causes the front teat-cups to massage the cow's teats, while the two rear teat-cups are opened and milk is withdrawn. When contact of the revolving cam is broken the action is instantly reversed.

New Alpha Dairy Power Plant

For operating De Laval Milkers and Separators. Built like an automobile engine. Has mechanically operated overhead valves, splash oiling system, roller bearing crankshaft.

Heats water while engine is being run, for washing milker.

A Farmer's Opinions

JUDGING MILK COWS.—B. L. G., Essex Co., Mass., commends a system of judging milk cows which the Frenchman Guenon worked out early in the last century. He thinks it more accurate than any other. At a local show in Massachusetts last Summer, he unofficially and for his own entertainment mentally applied the principles of the system to several classes of milk cows in the showring. "There were only a few good milkers," he writes, "and even these were the kind that would lose their milk when got in calf. Where are all the so-called good ones?" B. L. G. concludes his interesting letter by quoting the following, on the good points of the Shorthorn cow, published in 1840: "She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn; she'll quickly get fat without cake or corn; she's clean in her jaws and full in her chine, she's heavy in flank and wide in her loin; she's broad in her ribs and long in her rump, has a straight, flat back with never a bump; she's wide in her hip and calm in her eyes, she's fine in her shoulders and thin in her thighs. She's light in her neck and small in her tail, she's wide in her breast and good at the pail. She's fine in her bone and silky of skin, she's a grazier's without and a butcher's within."

THEORY AND FACTS. — Twenty years ago I knew an agricultural professor who in practicing his method of judging a dairy cow would always grasp the bush of her tail with one hand and, stepping backward, lift the tail to a horizontal position; then he would take a mental measure of its length from base to tissue tip. His theory was that tail length in relation to body length was a trustworthy indicator of milk-making capacity. "The pail is the glory of the cow," he would whisper while he smiled approval of a cow that happened to be endowed with "a perfect tail." Exhibitors often referred to him in their jocular conversations with one another as "the tail-hold judge." None of them respected his awards, but all conceded his sincerity. His one-idea mind functioned in a well-nigh model head, shaped like Daniel Webster's. He didn't take in enough territory in judging a cow; he attached too much importance to a minor or negligible point. A judge whose decisions, at bottom, rest chiefly upon the inadequate foundation of a single characteristic is as ridiculous as the traveling phrenologist of old who judged human heads, and knew nothing of the quality of the gray matter within them. An old farmer neighbor of ours used to say that any man who was gullible enough to pay a phrenologist to examine his head was by that fact convicted of having a weak or stupid mind, even if his dome was phrenologically perfect. Not many live stock judges are able competently to judge a beast according to all of its external merits and demerits. None of them knows positively what the outside points signify concerning the inside orchestration of parts that do the complex work of digesting feed, making milk or nourishing a foetus. Practical tests of dairy cows at the pail and of human brain work from day to day are the only true measures of the capacities of cows and citizens. Under these tests the facts, honestly obtained and soundly interpreted, will discredit, modify or confirm theories.

A FRENCHMAN'S OBSESSION.—Guenon had a theory. It obsessed him. He made a specialized study of cows' escutcheons. On the basis of what he thought he learned, he formulated a system by which, according to his theory, cows could be infallibly judged. He probably looked for and assembled "facts" that would justify his theory. That is a familiar trick of too many learned or cranky theorists. Nowadays one seldom meets a cattle judge or anyone else who knows where or what a cow's escutcheon is. Geo. W. Sisson, Jr., a Jersey cattle breeder in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., has given more attention to it than any other practical man of my acquaintance. From a letter to me I quote this: "I have a book published some 50 years ago called 'Jersey Cattle in America.' In it the author, Dr. John S. Linsley, presents plates showing various types of escutcheons, and quotes evidently from Guenon. The elaborate system built up on his theory in those early days has been upset by later methods of testing and studying dairy cows. I do not know a dairy scientist today who places any confidence in this system of appraising the productive capacity of a cow. It is about 40 years since I gave it detailed attention and attempted some application of it. There is a type of escutcheon called the 'Flandrine' which usually accompanies a large milkflow, but I feel that in general the Guenon theory must now be classed with the notion that the time of the moon should govern farming operations."

TAX NET INCOME.—J. A. J., Cortland Co., N. Y., sends to this department a thoughtful article of his own authorship on taxation, as published in the *Post-Standard*, Syracuse, N. Y., on August 21, 1928. Here is an extract from it: "Less than one-third of the wealth of the people of this State pays more than three-fourths of all the expenses of our State and local governments. Our State income tax laws can and should be enlarged. The cry of 98 per cent of the people is for general tax relief. More than one-half of that 98 per cent are in dire need of such relief. In our State the single standard of direct taxation on net income would give it. It is the only open way to the relief of our needy people, whether they be farmers or others. He who has the net income should pay all the direct tax for government, while he who has a farm or home or lands for business purposes, and has not a net income above living requirements, should not be compelled by law to give up what he possesses."

Dozens of old and new laws to protect private property rights are on the statute books. Under these laws, the visible property of farmers is not only not equitably protected, so far as taxation is concerned, but it is insidiously confiscated. The formulation, interpretation and enforcement of laws are dominated by groups and interests that are strongest in economic power. Many of these groups would get around the full application of a tax on their net income, just as they now do the Federal income tax. Nevertheless, the fairest and most hopeful form of taxation is that on net income. If we had it, however, that little word "net" would be stretched to cover a multitude of deceptions. If justice, fairness and common decency do not abide as living forces in a man's heart he will break and evade laws in his own interest.

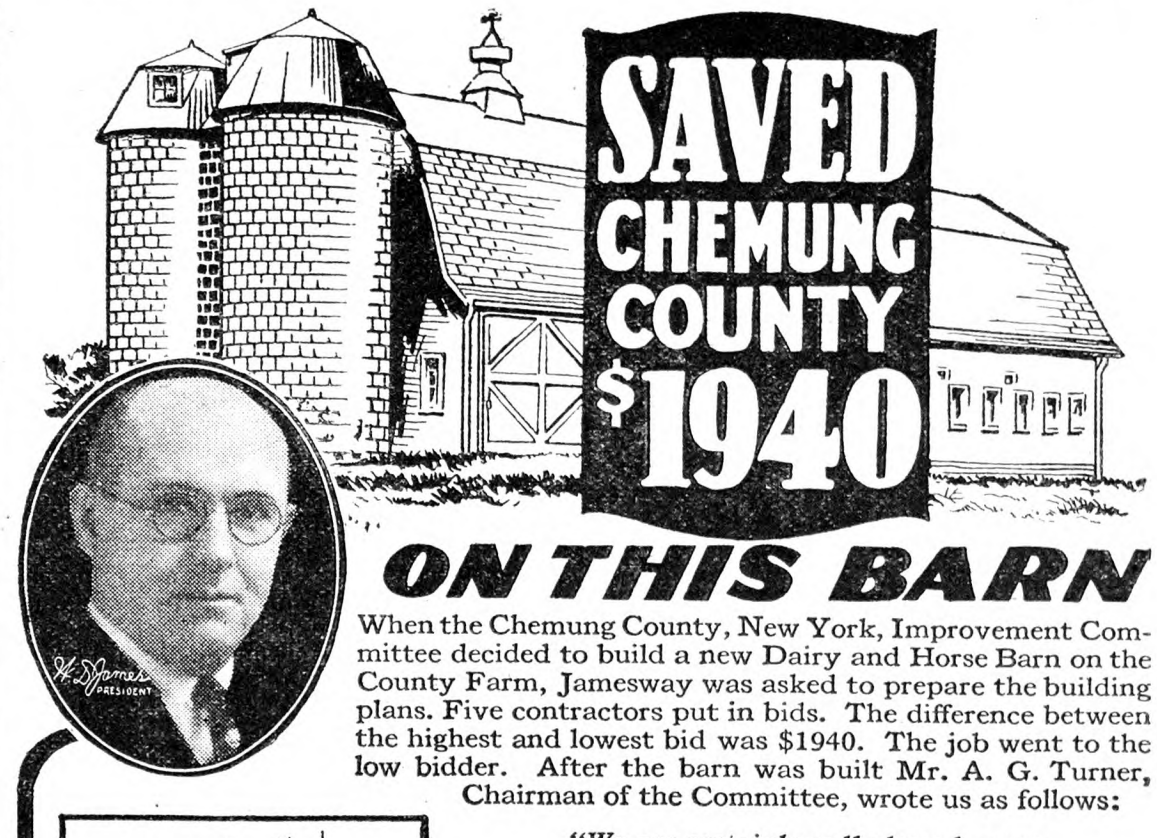
MICHIGAN'S HUNTING LAW. — From R. P. C., Lenawee Co., Mich., I have received a clear and courageous lengthy editorial, from the Nov. 13, 1928, issue of the *Adrian Telegram*, on the Horton law. A small group of men, representing about 35 local hunting and sportsmen's clubs, held last Fall what they called the "Michigan Conservation Congress." They "resolved" in favor of repealing or drastically amending the Horton law, because it requires hunters in Michigan to obtain the written or oral consent of a landowner before they may go upon his property. "Men with guns," says the editorial, "are not the only marauders from cities. A certain class of people seem to think that nuts, fruit and flowers don't belong to anybody. They load their cars with flowers, fruits and foliage that belong to somebody. A Detroit florist sends out men to get bittersweet. They ruthlessly tear the vines wherever they find them. The depredations of lawless or thoughtless city people upon farms have been going on a long time, but the business of protecting farmers by law has only begun."

A nation that is partial to the strong and wealthy and unfair to small property owners and the landless, in making and administering laws, is headed toward an upheaval. Many urban people who are the loudest and quickest to invoke the law for the protection of their property or themselves, appear to have a queer mental twist. Under its sway they are altogether lacking in respect for a farmer's property rights whenever they desire to hunt or loaf and plunder in a farming community.

A FRENZIED HORSEMAN.—A few years ago the news came out casually that a firm in a Mid-West city was legally and scientifically slaughtering horses, exporting some of the meat to Europe, and selling the rest in this country in the form of dog biscuit and other kennel food. Soon thereafter a man who styled himself a cowboy twice attempted to destroy the firm's plant by fire, and later dynamited a section of the building. He was apprehended, examined for sanity, and sent to an asylum. Some of us probably would confess to a degree of sympathy with the unbalanced man, despite our knowledge of the fact that for many years people in certain European countries have used horse meat as a food. You and I wouldn't eat it because our acquired tastes and sentiments are different. Approximately 1,200 horses a week are bought up in the Far West and shipped to the plant. They are "scrub-tails" that would die of starvation, injury or old age. At the shambles they are led in, one at a time, and shot. Ovens for baking the biscuit and preparing kennel rations are incorporated in the plant. After partial curing which preserves the meat, the larger portions are packed for export, and the smaller pieces used in dog-food preparations. Horse meat is almost universally forbidden as a marketable product in America.

A SOUTHERN GARDEN.—The seed catalogs are producing gardens in many minds at present. Some will be living realities in a few weeks. E. H. T., Noxubee Co., Miss., writes: "On November 18, 1928, in a garden of less than a half-acre here, I saw growing and ready to eat tomatoes, egg plant, beets, butter beans, snap beans, squashes, okra, collards, carrots, spinach, green peas, endive, onions, green peppers, pimento, mustard greens and rape (for salad and greens). It was not a truck garden, but a plot in a 400-acre plantation on which cotton, corn, hay and live stock are produced. Fifty pounds of nitrate of soda, 100 lbs. of 8-4-4 fertilizer and a lot of manure were used in the garden, which was tended by the owner and his wife, with some help on Saturdays from a tenant. It furnished the owner's family all the vegetables that they could eat, and paid their oil, gas, tire and grocery bills. The vegetables were not peddled about town, but sold in wholesale lots, mostly to one store."

D. C. W.



When the Chemung County, New York, Improvement Committee decided to build a new Dairy and Horse Barn on the County Farm, Jamesway was asked to prepare the building plans. Five contractors put in bids. The difference between the highest and lowest bid was $1940. The job went to the low bidder. After the barn was built Mr. A. G. Turner, Chairman of the Committee, wrote us as follows:

"We are certainly well pleased—your Plan Service helped Save us a lot of money besides giving us a better barn."

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If you plan to Build—Remodel—Equip or Ventilate a Dairy Barn—Poultry House—Hog House or Horse Barn be sure to send for our Free Book. It tells all about the Jamesway Money-Saving Farm Building Plan Service. It also tells about Jamesway Labor-Saving, Money-Making Equipment for all kinds of Live Stock. For more than twenty years Jamesway has specialized on better farm buildings for less money. Before you do a thing find out how our Plan Service will save you money. Hundreds of farmers make use of this helpful Jamesway Service every year. Mail coupon today to office nearest you for catalog and full particulars.

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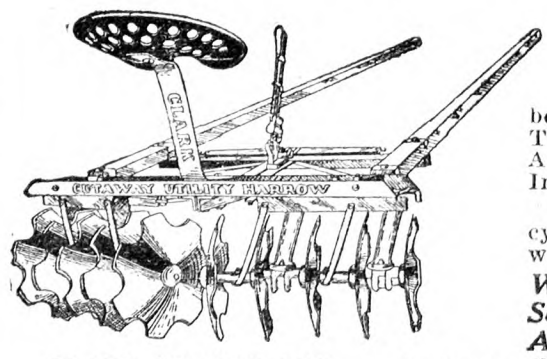
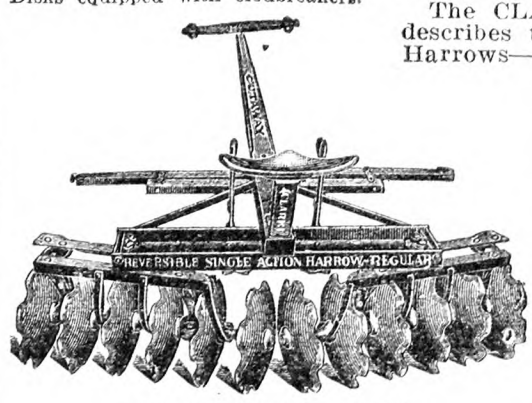


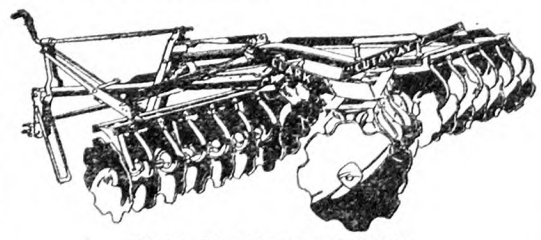
CLARK "CUTAWAY" Utility Harrow

A general favorite one-horse harrow. Has 10 14-inch disks of cutlery steel forged sharp, 5 inches apart and cutting 4 feet wide. Steel frame. Lever for shifting gangs. Disks equipped with clodbreakers.



CLARK "CUTAWAY" Single Action Harrow

For deep thorough tillage. Made with reversible gangs. Extension heads for orchard cultivation. Light draft, no tongue truck required. Large assortment of sizes with 16 in. or 18 in. disks.



CLARK "CUTAWAY" Double Action Flexible Harrow

Those who prefer a flexible Double Action Harrow can now get it in a genuine Clark "Cutaway." The rear gangs do their full share of the work. Turns the shortest corners easily. Screw control. All steel construction. Tractor model only.

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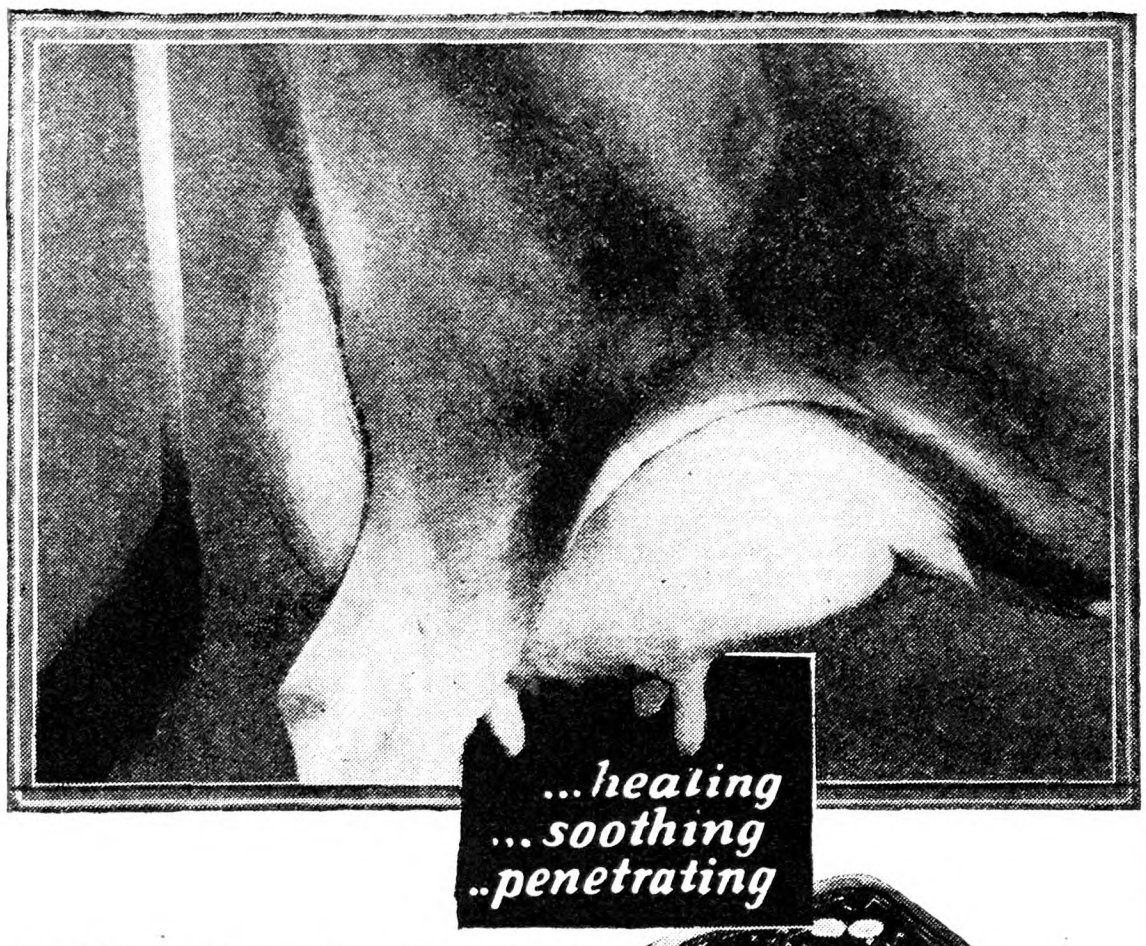

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DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC., Lyndonville, Vermont

Nodular Disease of Sheep

I am inclosing a sample of intestines from the second sheep that I have lost this Winter the same way. I bought the sheep about Nov. 1 and some of them were poor while others are in the pink of condition. I have lost two and more seem to be afflicted the same way. The intestines were covered the same as enclosed sample. These have been treated for stomach worms. Can you tell me what the trouble is, and a remedy? T. C. V.
New York.

The piece of intestine arrived in a putrid state, but we are able to determine what was wrong. Specimens for examination should be sent to the Veterinary Department of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, packed in ice or immersed in a disinfecting solution or alcohol. The sheep are afflicted with nodular disease of the intestines, caused by the worm known as *Esophagostom columbianum*. The worm, in one form of its life cycle, is encysted in the node or nodule, surrounded by greenish-yellow hardened pus and other substances. Medicine cannot get at it in that situation, embedded in the wall of the large intestines, so there is no certain medicinal remedy for the nodular disease. Sheep may, however, be kept practically free from the worms and the nodules they form by keeping them off old, contaminated pastures and supplying ewes and lambs with new seeding each spring, and also providing various catch crops for grazing purposes. Lambs and sheep also contract stomach worms, lung worms and tapeworms on old or permanent pastures, and especially in low, wet permanent pastures. Barebitten pastures, in hot, dry weather, are most dangerous for sheep. Success in sheep-raising necessitates provision of the clean pastures we have suggested and periodic drenching of sheep with some effective worm medicine for the expulsion or destruction of nodular disease worms that happen to be free in the intestinal tract and at the same time ridding the animal of stomach worms. Unfortunately there is no certain way of ridding sheep of tapeworms, any more than there is of freeing them of nodular disease, but for tapeworms powdered kamala is worth trying. The dose for an adult sheep is two drams, and a lamb may be given one dram. The drug should be freshly powdered. as old, weathered powder is inert. The drug is a purgative and will be likely to cause scouring, so a purgative need not be given. It is practically certain that your sheep must have been harboring stomach worms or tapeworms, in addition to having nodular disease, for that disease rarely has a fatal effect and seldom causes any appreciable symptoms of derangement. Indeed, thousands of fat sheep are found affected with nodular disease at the time of slaughter in the abattoirs of the large cities and one would never suspect from looking at the live animal that there is anything amiss with it. There can be little doubt, however, that nodular disease, in a few instances, may lead to stoppage of the bowels; or it has, at least, been blamed for that in a few instances. It is also certain that a combination of nodular disease and other worms, or a torpid state of the liver, inducing self-poisoning, makes the animal more likely to succumb. It is therefore advisable to keep sheep free from the disease, if that proves possible. Experiments have shown that when lambs were kept in yards, instead of being pastured on farms where nodular disease has been prevalent in sheep, they escaped the infestation, but that system of raising lambs cannot be recommended as profitable. Treat ailing sheep for expulsion of stomach worms by giving them tetrachlorethylene, in the form of Nema capsules, according to directions given on the label of the container; or give each badly infested sheep 4 to 6 ounces of a mixture of 2 ounces of Lugol's solution of iodine and 1 quart of water, after fasting the animal for 16 to 18 hours. Withhold both feed and water for at least four hours after giving the medicine, and nine hours later give one ounce of Epsom salt in water. A. S. A.

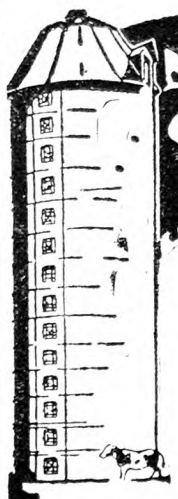
Conditioning a Driving Horse

What is the best balanced ration for a racing and driving horse that is 12 years old? He is used almost every day, weighs about 1,100 lbs., is sound, fat and has a good appetite, good teeth and usually plenty of energy. He has no worms. He sweats too easily, makes hard work of trotting and will only trot a short distance. He just wants to walk, and doesn't seem to be sick and yet is not right. A. G.

From the description given, I judge that the horse has not been having enough exercise, for as he is sound, fat and has a good appetite, no other conclusion can be drawn.

Six or eight miles of exercise every day will put him back in good shape. Good dry Timothy hay and clean oats are recommended for driving horses, but it is advisable to feed about 5 lbs. of Alfalfa three times a week for its effect on the kidneys and bowels. WAYNE DINSMORE.
Horse Association of America.

MARIETTA CONCRETE SILOS



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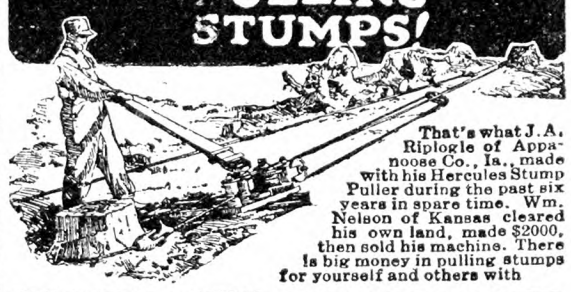

That's what J. A. Riplogle of Appanoose Co., Ia., made with his Hercules Stump Puller during the past six years in spare time. Wm. Nelson of Kansas cleared his own land, made $2000, then sold his machine. There is big money in pulling stumps for yourself and others with

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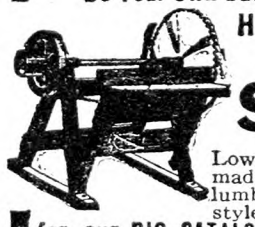

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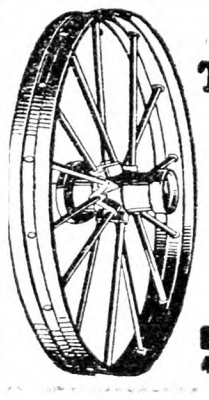

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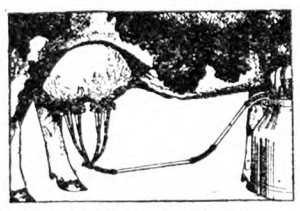

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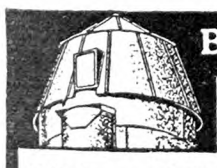

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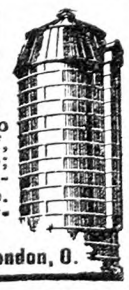

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An Amateur Sheepman

The thought occurs to me as I start to write these lines that they will be something entirely different from what we usually read. We read of 30,000-pound cows, ton litters, $7 a pound steers, 100-bushel corn yields, etc.

I like to read such articles. They are interesting and furnish us a star to shoot at. But for the average individual who of necessity is running his farm to make living expenses and a profit if possible, who is perhaps looking at all times for information based on facts and figures which he might reasonably expect to equal or improve, those articles may be a little too progressive.

A large flock average of 12 pounds of wool per fleece and $12.43 for three months' lambs sounds very alluring and might induce even me (whose habits are very steady) to take a plunge in those woolly gold mines were it not for the fact that two years of actual experience have been added to the reading.

For the benefit of those who may be hestitating before the plunge I will relate the major part of my sheep experience. This experience began in November, 1926, when I bought a mixed lot of 70 ewes and two rams of a neighbor. They were not all first-class sheep nor was the price first class. There were about 50 good common sheep of Hampshire and Shropshire breeding. They were in thin flesh when bought and were fed grain from early in January until pasture time. The first dip of wool averaged just over four pounds each and sold for 32 cents a pound or $1.33 a head.

That year we were fortunate with the lambs, raising 61. The buyer said they were nice ones and paid 11 cents a pound alive at the farm. We kept six of the best ewe lambs, selling 55 that averaged just under $8 each. The dogs killed two sheep and chased others for which the county paid $28. Other income for the year was from pelts taken from a few that died and a few carcasses which we butchered. Two amounted to $30. In the Fall we culled and sold 13 ewes for $78.

We started the second year with 41 ewes and six ewe lambs headed by a pure-bred Shropshire ram. The ram proved inadequate, so we did the best we could in securing another on short notice. Our lamb crop was rather moderate. Three prime ewes failed to produce any. Six were born dead, due to unnatural presentation. We did the best we could with these and saved the mothers. Thirty-five lambs were raised. It seemed to be general in this section that lambs did not thrive this year. Ours were no exception. Five dollars a head is all the shipper would pay. He took 14. Two we butchered brought about the same figure. Sixteen lambs sold at $80. The dogs killed one lamb and chased sheep to the tune of $50, which the county paid. The wool clip was better this year, averaging 6½ pounds a head. It was sold at 46 cents a pound or just under $3 a head. Gross receipts for the two years approximate $930.

We have left 44 ewes, 17 ewe lambs, a mature ram and a ram lamb. We think the flock as a whole today is worth as much as the flock we bought, in spite of fewer numbers.

Costs have not been mentioned for the reason that I consider these largely an individual matter. Circumstances surrounding each individual are responsible to a great extent for high or low costs of production of any crop. The one who is fortunate enough to be located where soil and climatic conditions are favorable for grain production, other conditions being equal, can maintain costs on a much lower scale than the one situated where rocks and thorn brush are a predominating factor to be reckoned with. To maintain a flock in its highest state of production might not prove the most profitable for the individual situated under the latter circumstances. We must accept the feed dealer as a necessity, although he is largely responsible for the checks we give.

A middle course may be followed by maintaining the flock in a fair reproductive condition with the least grain possible. The eye of the feeder must be the judge as to time and quantity. With good roughage, the grain bill may be held to a very low point. The gross income from a flock maintained under such conditions will not equal that of the highly kept flock, but the net profit may be practically as good and the cash outlay very much reduced.

Have I made money with sheep? You may answer this question as it pleases you. The figures are for your benefit. I am still of the opinion that it can be done and am going to shoot at that star a while longer. EARL S. ABBEY.

Ayrshire Herd Tests

During December the herd of nine Ayrshires owned by Ralph A. Dodds, Champlain, N. Y., on their average yield of 809 lbs. of 4.05 per cent milk (36.40 lbs. of butterfat), led all other herds in the Empire State for production in the Ayrshire Herd test. Dairylea, a six-year-old, was high individual, with 101 lbs. of butterfat and 1,684 lbs. of milk.

J. L. Marvin, Almond, N. Y., averaged 899 lbs. of 3.92 per cent milk (34.58 lbs. of butterfat). The six Ayrshires owned by Harry Perry at Almond ranked third with 885 lbs. of 3.82 per cent milk (33.86 lbs. of butterfat). W. A. K.

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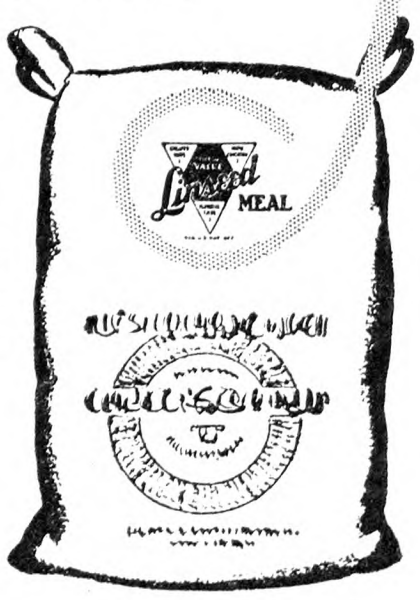

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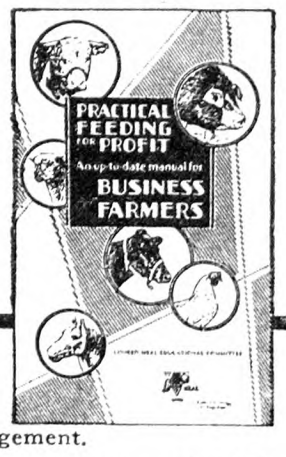

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Things To Think About

A Farm Prayer

Restore to us the spirit of content
That graced and blessed our rural life;
The doctrines of unrest let us resent,
And reinstate sound sense for strife.
Give us again frugality and thrift,
The love of crops and stock and land;
Bestow on us the old-time priceless gift
Of happiness on ev'ry hand.

Protect us from the selfishness and greed
Of some who profit by our toil;
Grant that the teeming millions whom we feed
May not our sov'reign rights despoil.
Deliver us from usurers and those
Who levy tolls too high to pay;
Save us from those who thoughtlessly propose
Laws that might take our gains away.

Bring back the days when children loved the farm,
And had no urge to stray and roam;
The days when simple social joys had charm
Which could alone be found at home.
Give us once more community concord,
The sympathy of country friends;
Renew in us the charity of old
That ailing, poor and weak defends.

Provide for us the laborers we need,
Endowed with will and skill to work;
Help all our honest efforts to succeed,
Let none of us his duties shirk.
Make us to treasure peaceful life and health;
To find our joy in work well done;
To value useful living more than wealth,
And vanity and luxury shun.

"Faith of our Fathers"—strengthen it in us;
Dispel the cloud of unbelief;
Cause confidence again to reign, and thus
Bring quietude and sweet relief.
Establish now the olden, golden rule:
"Live and let live" for us make true;
Revive our loyalty for church and school;
With courage ev'ry heart imbue.

For these things, Lord, we humbly pray,
And ask Thy guidance day by day.

Madison, Wis. A. S. ALEXANDER.

Save the Women Steps and Exposure

There is nothing that is more likely to give the good wife a cold or maybe worse than going out of a hot kitchen in cold weather and hanging out clothes after washing. I see so many women doing this in the hardest way when a little time and a small sum would put up a clothes line that would take the most of this exposure away.

I know that the American farmer does not always have the money to get the things he would like to have, but there are a lot of things he could have with very little expense if his mind was just called to the matter. In this day of machinery many of the farmers have bought power washers, which is all right, but the women tell me they would rather do a wash by hand in the Winter than to go outdoors afterward and hang it out and then later gather it in, and so until we get a better way of drying clothes, and I doubt whether there will ever be a more sanitary way than the wind and sun, let us make that job as easy as possible.

I have a very simple way that takes all the hard work and the exposure from this work. We simply put our clothes line on pulleys between the barn and a deep back porch, making it necessary only for the woman to step out on the porch to hang up her whole wash and take it down again, and besides that, it is up in the air high enough to be out of the dust and any stray animals that might be around the house.

Pulleys intended for this purpose can be bought from any mail-order house for a small sum, but get the largest ones you can find, for the larger the pulley wheel the easier the line runs. Then buy the right length and the best and heaviest clothesline wire that can be bought. Nearly all farmhouses have a back porch that is protected from the weather, and this is the place to put this line if you do not have a regular wash-house. The other end can be hung to a tree, the barn, or if nothing is in the right place plant a tall pole for the purpose.

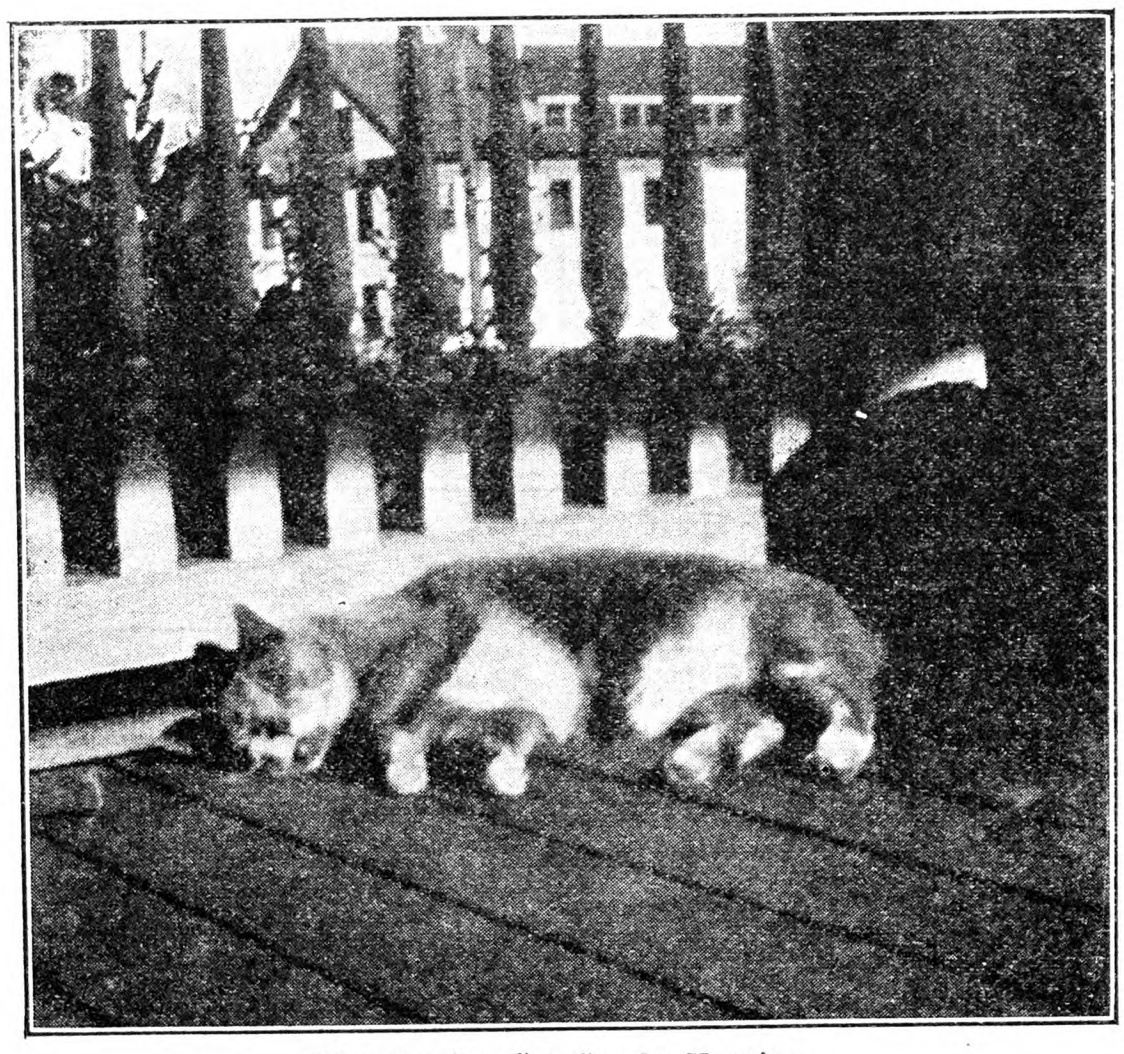
Some days the weather does not permit hanging outdoors at all; then they must be dried indoors, and we have found a great help in this matter is a series of double lines in some spare room, or maybe you have a large attic or back porch that will serve. Get some screw hooks at the hardware store and screw two about a foot apart on opposite sides of the room, skip about 18 inches and put in two more, clear across the room. Then get the clothesline rope that is filled with paraffin or something of this kind, and stretch across the room as tight as possible. If the room is long, two or three wires, with the ends bent tight on each rope, will hold them from going together when you put the clothes on. When hanging the clothes hang across two lines; in this way the clothes will stay spread out and will dry in less than half the time than if only hung on one line. L. G. ZINN.

West Virginia.

A Garden and an Apple Tree

The writer goes back more than 60 years to memories of his childhood days in the southern part of Holstein. After father's death mother bought a large place, consisting of 1½ acres of ground and an 11-room house, and, while the price was high even for that time, her judgment prompted her to buy, for the beautiful shade and fruit trees there were worth the price alone, she said.

The approach led to a large plaza covered with gravel and shaded by two gigantic horse-chestnut trees and three sycamore maples, whose sweet flowers in early Spring attracted the bees; the branches of these trees reached far above the black-tiled roof of the two-story house. The front was fenced in by an impenetrable thorn hedge kept as straight cut as a brick wall. There was also another immense horse-chestnut tree right near the boundary, its branches nearly reaching to the ground, affording room underneath for garden furniture, both iron and rustic, where many a party was held. In the rear of the house was a very large chestnut tree, on one of whose big branches we boys had attached a swing; but the nuts of this tree never ripened, the burrs being shaken down long ahead of time. Then there was on the north boundary line a mountain ash (Sorbus), the red berries of which always attracted a multitude of songbirds in the Fall.



The Family Cat Caught Napping

The place had been laid out and planned about 40 years before my mother took possession of it, and had been taken care of by the same gardener who had laid out and planted every tree, so there was every assurance of the best possible care having been spent on the trees. One outstanding feature of the large number of fruit trees was that not two of them were of the same variety, and that the assortment was almost complete, and planned so that fruit was there in succession almost the year round.

As the perennial flower garden, to enumerate the varieties would only be citing a nursery catalog of those bygone days. To be sure, it started with a bunch of Christmas roses (Helleborus niger) out of the snow-covered cold frame. A bunch of them always decorated the dinner table at Christmas. This was followed by snowdrops in February and later by other bulbous flowers, Pearl hyacinths, tulips and Narcissus; wallflower, pansies, daisies, peonies, followed in close succession, and so on the long list from the stately pure indigo blue larkspur and hollyhock down to the last Michaelmas aster which closed up the brilliant procession of "old grandmother flowers."

There was a large round bed of standard roses fringed with myrtle, and in between the roses was sown year after year mignonette, a most pleasing and harmonious combination. I have always since associated both together, and successfully, too. Try it yourself and be convinced.

The kitchen garden and small fruit started early with Fall-sown spinach and sorrel (Rumex), the latter being perennial, followed by rhubarb, asparagus, strawberries, currants, white and black raspberries, red and yellow gooseberries. Of the latter there was quite a number of standard ones, 4-5 ft. high, green, red and yellow varieties, with berries as big as plums, and what jam they would make! To say it was delicious is expressing it very mildly indeed.

Of course, other vegetables were also raised; cabbage, kale, beets, carrots, beans and even horseradish was there. On the compost heap the old gardener, Herr Witt, planted a few pumpkin seeds. Only a few pumpkins were allowed to ripen, he having a system of pruning the vines, and the fruit was of large size. A few of them were sufficient throughout the Winter, being boiled and pickled down in vinegar and spices in large stone crocks. They were indeed delicious.

Now as to the fruit trees. The season would start in with ox-heart cherry, an immense tree loaded every year to capacity. At ripening time a big bell was attached to one of the branches and a rope from there to the veranda was pulled to ring the bell and scare away the birds. We boys also had made a scarecrow in the tree, but I always thought that the bell gave the signal to the neighborhood birds that dinner was ready and the scarecrow was there to give them company. Following the ox-hearts were the English Morello, splendid for preserving, and an abundant crop of sour cherry (Early Richmond variety), also good for preserving. Next came an early pear from a dwarf tree whose branches came out of the ground with a spread of more than 20 ft. and 15 ft. high, loaded every season with an enormous crop, but as they did not keep long and could not be preserved, they were always divided among friends and neighbors.

Plums, prunes and "twetchen" followed in quantity and were as promptly made into jam as they in succession ripened. The "twetchen" were pickled in big crocks in vinegar flavored with spices, which made delicious eating. We boys had to "pin-prick" them first so as to give the vinegar a better chance to penetrate, and believe me, we liked the job, for many a one did not find its way into the stone crock.

Another very large pear tree (Beurre Gris) was plundered year after year of its abundant crop and sent to the baker's to be dried. But when brother Dick and I called for the dried fruit, the baker always informed us that he was sorry, but they had been burned in the oven. We had our suspicions about that, but mother said it probably was so, and that of course settled the question as far as we were concerned, for we did not know that there was such a thing as "back talk."

The Gravenstein apple and Banana pear followed, the apple a most delicious one but not a long keeper. Why they called the pear a Banana pear is a mystery to me to this day. It was of a russet color, bottle shaped and juicy as a Bartlett, but in justice to the man who originated that very fine variety we accepted the name, although bananas at that time were an unknown fruit in our section of the country.

A very large pear tree, not a standard, although standard trees were the ones most in vogue, had its abundant crop of fruit ripe and in excellent condition about the middle of September, near mother's birthday. It was called a Pound pear, and surely vindicated its name not only as to size but in juiciness. Late apples followed, and by the time the equinoctial storms came the walnut tree shook off its bountiful crop of nuts. We boys had our hands stained brown for two weeks from picking the nuts from the green husks. The nuts were taken to a neighboring farmhouse and there hung up in a smokehouse to mature and dry. About six weeks later they were taken out, usually three feed-bags full, and we were charged the enormous sum of 75 cents for this service.

Another apple tree was a big standard one, the branches starting about 7 ft. above the ground. We boys had made a ladder up the tree and built a platform on the lower limbs with a seat. For four years this tree had borne no fruit, and mother told the old gardener, whom we always called "Heinrich," to cut down the tree, as it appeared useless, and to plant another one in its place. But Heinrich, who had planted and cared for all the trees for 40 years, and was doing the same for mother, gave argument after argument, finally prevailing on mother to postpone its removal for one year. He said he was sure of an enormous crop of apples the coming season, and in proof opened some of the buds, showing the stored flowers for next season. It was my opinion that he had only opened the buds of which he had been sure, but I never ventured to say so, only to brother Dick, who always concurred in my opinion. However, when Spring came, true to Heinrich's prediction, the old tree blossomed forth with a mantle of flowers completely covering the tree. It was a delight to the eyes, and it seemed to me then that even the birds appreciated the showing the tree made, for there were any number of them sounding their sharp tone of rapture in its blossom-laden branches. The fruit had to be thinned out, and many of the branches were braced up to keep them from breaking when harvest time came—middle of October. The apples were then picked, the old gardener offering his services. After there were enough hand-picked ones, the rest were shaken down to be used for cooking and for a bit of sweet cider. The fruit was spread in the cellar on shelves covered with rye straw to ripen, and old Heinrich told us boys, especially brother Dick and me, that they would not be good for eating until Christmas time. While I was not a doubting Thomas, I took some of them before that time and both brother Dick and I agreed that they could be no better even if we had waited until the festive season.

Christmas came, and the family reunion was held at mother's house, the whole party consisting of 60 members. Of course, the piece de resistance was roast goose, stuffed with apples. The party was so large that, although mother had a large modern kitchen range installed, quite a number of the birds were roasted nearby in a large bakeshop, and some of the younger members, including the writer, helped to wait on the table. After dinner, at which there had certainly been served many vegetables and fruits from the garden, apples and pears were brought up from the cellar, and let me tell you right here that fruit stored in a cellar acquires a taste and texture far superior to any that has been in a warm room for days and becomes stale.

Not one participant of that gay and happy reunion dissented from the old gardener's word about the apples, and I, as the youngest of the immediate family, was sent over to Heinrich with a very substantial Christmas gift, and of course the two obligatory bottles of St. Julien Bordeaux, as well as an invitation to come over to have a smoke. He lived near by, and was not long in coming. He was welcomed by all, knowing many of the family personally Conversation naturally turned around the garden and fruit trees and then it was that Heinrich told the story of this very apple tree.

Some 40 years previous in the early Spring a gardener had applied to him for work, and as Heinrich was in need of help he hired him. This man said he had tramped it up from Switzerland. The "wanderlust" had taken hold of him, he had packed his belongings into a knapsack, strapped it to his shoulders and left the old homestead. As there had been some room left in his knapsack after packing it, he decided to take along a bunch of scions of a very fine apple tree, a seedling which his father had raised, and which had given satisfaction. His idea had been that he might convince some farmer of the value of the tree, graft a few and obtain free lodging and board for a night in case he failed to obtain employment. The last six of the scions he gave to Heinrich, but not until after he had received a week's pay, and having kept the possession of the scions a secret for himself. After that the "wanderlust" had taken hold of him again and off he went.

The then young Heinrich grafted the scions, and this big tree in mother's garden was the only one left out of the six. The Swiss gardener had also told him that the tree was a rank grower and needed judicious pruning, and also that it would occasionally rest from bearing for a period of three or four years, but that it would invariably make up the lost years, as the fruit was such a good one and a good keeper (something like the R. I. Greening). He had thought when setting out the fruit that some orchardist or farmer might be benefited by having a few of them. He surely had never heard of Johnny Appleseed (Jonathan Chapman), who for nearly half a century (1801-1847) planted apple seed in the wilds of Ohio and Indiana, doing untold good to the settlers and farmers of the West; but maybe the same human impulse struck him, which after all is most likely. F. S. WIEBE.

Suffolk Co., N. Y.

Farm and Home Week at Cornell From a Woman's Viewpoint

Farm and Home Week at Cornell is over, and in many farm homes the housewife is already planning to put in practice some of the ideas given by the home economic experts in their lectures and demonstrations, or some discovery worked out by another farm woman and given across the conference tables.

Although the total registration of 4,546 was not as high as last year, everyone attending felt the week was a success. Many from a distance came for the entire week, and the open roads enabled those living near Ithaca to drive in for the day and return home at night.

The greatest crowd was on Friday, when many were disappointed in not being able to get in Bailey Auditorium to hear Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. Those who obtained seats were there one to two hours before the speech began, but all felt greatly repaid for the long wait. Afterward the Governor delighted the children by giving a short talk especially to them.

Early in the week food and clothing were stressed. Several helpful lectures were given by Mary Swartz Rose, the author of that popular book, "Feeding the Family." Belle Northrup of Teachers' College, New York City, told "What Clothes Do to Us," and in a later lecture gave helpful suggestions in choosing the season's wardrobe.

A lecture that was of especial interest to flower-lovers was given by Mrs. Olive Hyde Foster, garden editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, on "Flowers from Snow to Snow." She said we should plan our gardens for a succession of bloom, and for Winter blooming mentioned the Christmas rose, which usually blooms in December or January, the Japanese witch hazel and the Winter honeysuckle (Lonicera fragrantissima) for January and February, a few clumps of the earliest Spring bulbs for March, with Arabis representing the perennials, and from then on something continually for the rest of the year. She ended by saying, "And it is the consolation, the inspiration found in a garden that keeps many a woman that lives on the farms throughout the country cheered and refreshed enough to go on, day after day, with all her arduous duties. Unconsciously she often feels, I believe, the truth of the words:

"'He who plants a tree or flower
Works with God to beautify the
world.'"

Later in the week another lecturer on flowers gave a list of the plants that will thrive without sun. These included the Boston, the bird's-nest and the holly ferns, several varieties of palms, the English and German ivy, the Wandering Jew, the umbrella plant and a plant called Peperomia. A suggestion that is already being used with success in my kitchen window box was to put a paper cap with a hole in the top over hyacinths that are blooming too close to the earth; this will make them stretch up for the light.

In Martha Van Rensselaer's lecture on "The Family and Its Purse," the old truth that we can't have everything was brought out. While she believes a car, a radio and electricity and its appliances are not luxuries for a farmer, in many cases we have to choose between them, and we should try to make a wise expenditure of our money, trying to get the greatest good for our families.

On Friday, F. J. Schlink, co-author with Stuart Chase of "Your Money's Worth," spoke along similar lines on "Wise Spending, the Consumer's Purchase Problems." He gave many instances of misrepresentation in advertising, and said that most people have too great a trust in the printed word, and are too prone to think that price measures value.

The large number of women who are interested in running tourist homes was shown in the attendance at a series of lectures on that subject.

On Thursday Hildegarde Kneeland, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, spoke on "The Homemaker's Use of Time." Her charts proved that city and town women of moderate means spend almost as much time as country women in caring for their homes and families. After seeing these perhaps some farm woman will not be so envious of her neighbor who is moving to the city this Spring. Miss Kneeland suggested that in order to cut down our average of working hours per week we might see if we could pass on some of this work to others, or have some of it, such as laundry or bread-making, done outside of the home. She then suggested making out a time record of the work for one week as we are now doing it; from this decide on a goal; that is, how many hours per week should we work? Then list the necessary jobs and distribute them advantageously, making a place for interruptions and time for rest and leisure; also try to simplify work as much as possible, doing it more efficiently and quickly by reducing steps and motions.

One of the most interesting lectures on home furnishings was given by Annette Warner. In this she showed charming results that may be obtained by using care in combining colors. One of the most pleasing for a living-room was in tones of gray with the plain wallpaper in a warm gray, the paint in a darker tone and the hangings and pillows in rose and blues.

As in former years, Dr. G. F. Warren and Prof. Glenn W. Herrick drew large crowds of both men and women with their interesting talks. The Grange held several interesting sessions, and one of their leaders, Charles M. Gardner, was an inspiring speaker. The evening entertainments followed the usual lines, there being a debate, a speaking contest, several plays and banquets and a concert. These were all well attended.

Two impressive ceremonies were the presentation on Tuesday of the portrait of Prof. James E. Rice to the University in recognition of his quarter century of distinguished service to that institution, and on Thursday the presentation of a scholarship for an Indian girl by the Cayuga Chapter of the D. A. R. Dr. Earl Bates, an authority on Indian lore, contributed a talk on "Indian Education," and a group of Indians sang songs and gave a dance typical of their nation.

Motion pictures were given every day at one o'clock, and illustrated talks on birds by A. A. Allen, given late each afternoon, helped as they have for years to show farm boys and girls how much of interest lies all about them if they will only observe it.

The apple exhibit was especially fine, over 80 varieties being shown, and their steady purchase showed that farmers, at least, know and appreciate the deliciousness of this fruit. Those interested in potatoes were disappointed to find no exhibit this year, and everyone missed the flower exhibit which used to be a feature years ago.

This getting together and talking over our problems once a year is a fine thing for the older folk, and it has been the means of making many young persons decide to attend an agricultural college and make farming their life work. Those of us who have been inspired and helped by some of the older leaders, such as Mrs. Anna B. Comstock, Liberty Hyde Bailey and H. W. Collingwood, found ourselves wishing we might again hear them speaking from the platform in Roberts Assembly. We need them and others like them to show this generation the advantages of farm life. ELIZABETH F. TOWNSEND.

Go Slow on the Lilacs

On page 193, under the caption, "Lilacs for Cut Flowers," I notice that H. W. Hales says "There are many people who have land of moderately good quality who might perhaps get quite a little income from such a source." In comment, I would say that this perhaps may be true for some sections, but for Eastern and Southern New York it should read, "Go slow on the lilac question unless you wish to use it entirely as a gamble crop."

For many years the Hudson Valley has been a source of lilac shipments to the New York market, some growers around Newburgh and Kingston having orchards of two or more acres in bearing. These growers pack the blossoms in barrels which they ship by boat at night, the goods being sold in the New York market to the dealers at about three o'clock in the morning. I have known these flowers to sell as high as $16 per barrel one day and the next day be down to less than $1 per barrel. Such a gamble has the crop become that all transportation companies now demand that freight be paid in advance by the shipper, or the flowers are left on the dock. This is due to the fact, as Mr. Hales says, that "the flower dealer now drives his truck or car right out to the farm where the lilacs are grown, and purchases the flowers direct from the grower, and they are then rushed to the cities and sold direct to the residents." Also, when these dealers come out into the country they shop around. Nearly every farm has in its yard a bush or two from which the owner never bothers to cut the blossoms. The dealers search out these places, and wherever they see a good blooming bush they will offer 50 cents or perhaps a dollar for the crop on the bush and will do the cutting themselves. Nine times out of ten they secure the crop. One bush does not mean much on the market, but multiply this by the thousands of farms along the highways and the aggregate crop is enough to keep the market always supplied.

The worst feature of the single bush selling is the fact that when a dealer cuts the crop, as he always insists in doing, when cutting this year's blossoms he also cuts next year's promise. The market always wants long stems, and as next year's blossoms are borne on shoots which start from the base of this year's bloom, when long stems are cut carelessly or inconsiderately next year's crop is sacrificed. But the single bush grower does not know that in selling this year's crop in this manner he also has lost next year's bloom; he simply realizes that the dealer has given him what he considers a fabulous return from a common bush that "grows without any care," and he reasons thus: "One bush brought me a dollar clear money; bushes set 8x8 means $670 per acre clear profit. I'll set an acre as a starter." This has been done so many times that the lilac crop has become the greatest gamble of the Hudson Valley. So I would say, "Go slow on the lilacs." C. O. WARFORD.

New York.

Thoughts From Long Acres

I am proudly sporting an assortment of muscle aches and creaking joints, and this is the tale of the pride plus the feelings. A man living some distance away had a very large oak tree which grew just inside the woods pasture fence and sent its roots far into a vineyard across the fence. That tree grew in the open so it had low branches, also the tough and hard wood of trees which grow in open places. He cut down the tree three years ago, sawed the limbs into stove wood, but was afraid to tackle the trunk because it was so large. A while ago he gave it to a neighbor and that man ran all over the neighborhood trying to get someone to help him cut it into stovewood. Finally he came to me, and I gladly consented to help cut on shares. We tackled the job, worked over three days, but did not put in long hours, and wound up the job with each of us getting over three cords of the finest kind of wood which we hauled home at once. The pride comes in tackling a job which other men sidestepped, and the aches come from putting myself on the business end of a cross-cut saw when I was not accustomed to that work.

That tree was nearly four feet in diameter and had side knots over three feet through, so there was some tough sawing, but it split nicely. Right now the room is warm and comfortable with a big oak knot in the heater, while the kitchen is fairly sizzling from the split wood. Take a bitter cold Winter day, a 6-ft. saw, a 4-ft. oak log to be cut into stove length, mix them together and you develop an appetite such as no office worker ever dreamed about. It is hard to beat wood as a fuel. A few years ago a near neighbor bought one of the new, round corner steel ranges with oval firepot and fancy trimmings. Twice since he has had to get the repair man out to remove the firepot, grates and fixings and put in new ones with a cost of nearly $12 each time, but he burns either coal or coke. During that same time our old range has been on the job with no repairs, but we burn wood most of the time in the kitchen stove.

Did you ever get something for nothing? Neither did I. You see I paid for the wood by some hard work. Last Summer the Missus bit on an old gag. A college student who was trying to earn money to continue his education (?) came to the door soliciting subscriptions to various papers with an assortment of club offers for a dollar. He got the dollar, and ever since cheap papers have come dribbling in, each one having a few low-grade stories plus a wonderful lot of advertisements offering everything from a big sedan to a rifle absolutely free. All you have to do is solve a puzzle which is so simple even Calvin could make it out, send in the solution and back came the prize. There was a time when childish faith would have swallowed that bait, hook, line and sinker, but mature experience says that men are not giving away such things as sedans, Shetland ponies, radios or rifles on such flimsy pretexts as that. I did know one man who solved the puzzle, sent it in and was assured that his answer was correct. Now all he had to do was to obtain subscriptions to a cheap paper to win the prize. He spent time and considerable money getting subscriptions, using his own money to send the paper to acquaintances when he could not get enough subscriptions, but in time the company failed to write, and that was the end of the tale. Sometimes you must sell cheap chromos, bluing, seeds, one thing or another, but never do you get the prize. I did know one man who sold and gave away a large number of cheap pictures, sent in a quarter for each one and finally won the talking machine, but when it came he was ashamed to show it, and gave it to a neighbor's child as a plaything.

What kind of weather do you folks in the East have? Every time the wind blows from the East we get a storm of snow, rain or sleet with the wind—damp and cold. It is bad enough to have a northwest wind chill the marrow in your bones, but that is a dry cold which does not penetrate, but those east winds, no matter how many sweaters and sheep-lined coats you wear, that wind will make your back teeth shiver. If the Winter weather really is as cold back East as the wind indicates, a trip to Michigan would seem like going to Florida, for here it is just like Summer, with the old glass rarely getting above 10 degrees above zero. About the only thing we have to worry over is the sheet of glare ice which has covered the fields for over eight weeks now with no signs of a thaw in sight. The records tell the tale of the same condition 60 years ago when about all the wheat and new seeding was winter-killed. It looks now as though strawberries will surely be smothered under the ice sheet. There may be some who do not know that all the strawberries we will pick this year were on the vines in bud form by the last of September last year, but that is true, and it is these buds which must suffer under the coating of ice. Strawberries in the East must have to wear ear muffs judging by the east winds which blow.

A rare Winter sun gave Calvin a nose full of freckles the other day. He is out now with a small shovel and his wheelbarrow making a path through the snow. L. B. R.

The Age of Philosophy

If you are 50, or, still better, have passed the half-century mark and can look back upon the unsatisfied longings of youth with a tolerant smile and realize that they were not the things absolutely essential to happiness that you once thought them to be, you have reached the age of philosophy. This is the happy age, let youngsters say what they will. Ambition for the unattainable no longer frets the soul. The day's work is enough; night brings rest and peace, and the forward look is not to strife but to a happy reunion where all will be well.

Very likely you are not occupying the place that you once thought to hold. Fifty years ago you may have pictures yourself a second Daniel Webster, moving audiences by your eloquence, and the law may have seemed the right road to the accomplishment of your ambition. Perhaps the deference paid to the village physician made his calling seem most desirable, or you may have been the bright boy in the family whose friends felt that the pulpit was the only place in which his talents could be satisfactorily demonstrated.

That about sums up the list of a half century ago; then the boy who was to leave the farm for high school or college had his mind fixed upon the law, medicine or theology as his ultimate aim. But a change was to come. With industrial expansion came the call for engineers. The merchant became a national figure and Wanamaker was a household name. What the application of electricity to the world's tasks was to bring about fired the boy's imagination. Gradually the so-called learned professions found themselves giving place to other callings in the aspirations of youth and being deserted for newer fields. They were then overcrowded. They had been dominant too long. Efforts to raise the standards in professional education followed. Incidentally this would diminish numbers and ease up on competition. The push and the pull away from law, medicine and theology had their effect; your acquaintance among young people will need to be wide if you can call to mind more than a handful who are preparing to enter any of these callings. Fifty years ago, your own small community would probably have supplied you with the names of several. Perhaps you, yourself, were among them at that time. D. M.

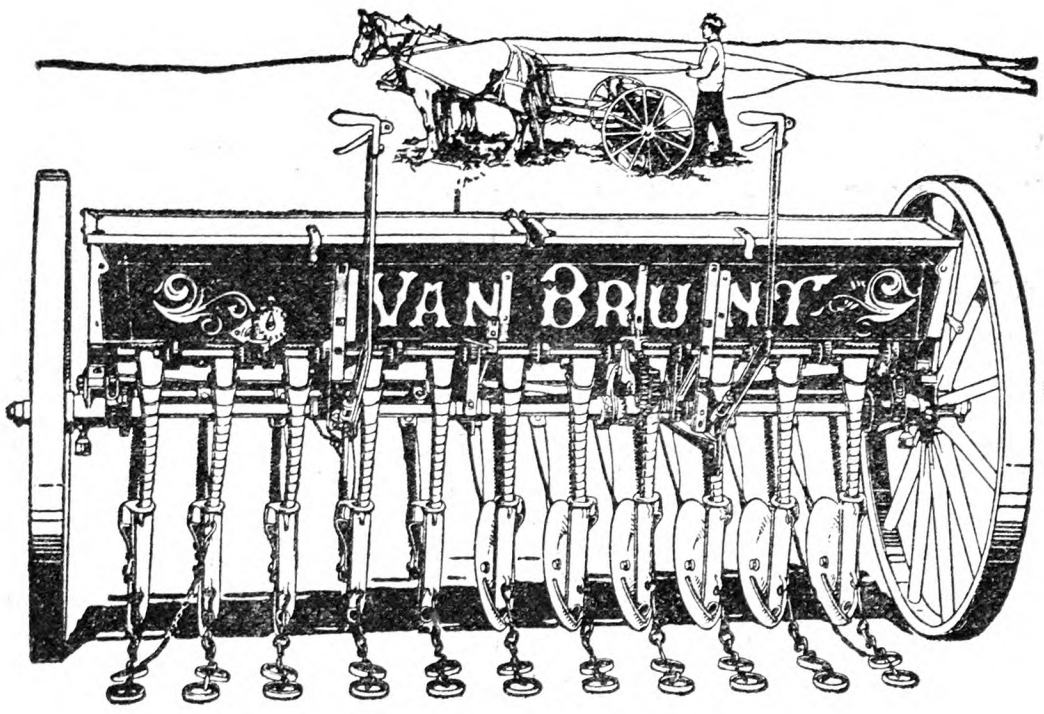
Raising Earthworms

The pages of THE R. N.-Y. offer many contrasts. One man may write in to know how to destroy the worms that live in his greens on the golf links, while another wants to know how to keep them from pulling up the plants he has just set in his garden. Some time ago there was a discussion of the ways of getting or keeping them for use as fish bait. Aquarium owners use them when possible for feeding their pets in the Winter.

Both fishermen and aquarists know how hard it is to get a supply in Winter when the ground is frozen or when the ground is very dry. A small stock may be easily kept over these times by putting them in a large box of rich earth, which is kept moist. A few years ago there was an account in the papers of a man who extended this so that he had some worms for sale. He bought worms at a small price in moist seasons, put them in boxes of earth and fed them syrup. The earth was covered with burlap bags, which he saturated with a mixture of syrup and water every day or two. When the worms had about eaten up one bag he would lay another over it.

I have kept worms alive in a small tub with a drainage hole at the bottom. Apparently they bred there, for it seemed that I was able to use many more than I put in. I kept the soil farily moist, but not wet; perhaps a little too wet for geraniums, but not wet enough to pack much or to drip when squeezed. About the only thing they were fed was coffee grounds, which were placed on top, but became mixed with the soil as the worms were taken out. At the farm we could always find worms at the end of one of the barns where much chaff and short hay accumulated when filling or emptying the mow.

Those who wish to have worms on hand at all times for sale to anglers could do so by a combination of the methods mentioned. Make some boxes of any wood that will resist rotting well. Have just enough hole in the bottom to permit a little drainage. Fill the boxes to a depth of perhaps 15 inches with rich garden soil. It is usually possible to get boys to bring in a supply of worms at prices ranging from 10 to 50 cents a pint. Put the worms on the surface of the soil and cover with a little loose earth. In an hour or so remove all that have not worked down out of sight. That will help prevent disease which might come in with injured worms. Cover the box with a few layers of old burlap. For feeding the worms try coffee grounds or chaff. Lawn clippings which have been dried before being used might be good. The syrup mixture, a tablespoonful of molasses in a pint of water, sprinkled on the lower layer of the burlap cover, might be tried. No one knows how many worms such a box would hold. Perhaps as a starter it would be well to put a gallon of worms in a box two by four feet and 15 inches deep. Keep the box about as moist as good garden soil should be at planting time. ALFRED C. WEED.



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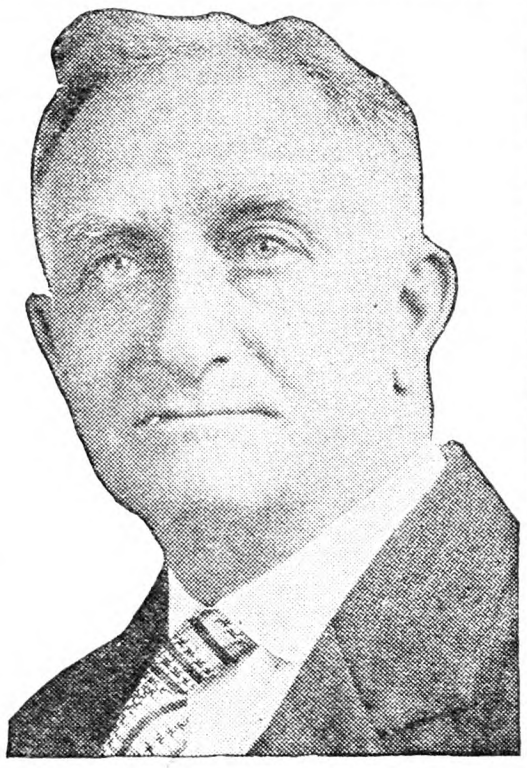

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Bananas: From the Panama Viewpoint

A bunch of bananas is composed of from nine to fourteen hands, of which the fingers are the fruit, reaching toward the sun. In the store they hang down, thus reversing the actual position during growth. The purple bud, large as a quart bottle, is often found from two to three feet lower than the fruit it has begotten. It goes on with the mechanism of production, producing new sets of stamens, turning up and back, already in hands or clusters which if fertilized turn into bananas, but, not being pollinated, fall off and leave only a scar, which, being outgrown, forms a segment of the long neck holding the bud. It is considered good practice to cut off this bud after the bunch has reached the limit of pollinization—a limit that the banana sets for itself, varying with conditions—to save all the vitality for the size of the growing fruit.

The banana is an annual plant. In starting plantations suckers are planted. Fruit has been cut from plants only 10 months old, but the average is one bunch a year per stalk. At the end of the first year the parent plant is cut down and new stalks spring up from the roots under ground. Only two of these are let live, so that the fruit will be large and come to maturity early. As there are two bearing stalks instead of one, the output is doubled the second year.

Bananas do not make a regular annual crop, such as is produced by the apple and orange. The bunches develop according to conditions of shade, moisture and cultivation. As a rule, only commercial growers cultivate, the grass and weeds in garden patches being chopped off with a large knife when convenient. In Panama the banana plants come up like weeds, and are either allowed to live or exterminated as weeds. The stalk, though six to eight inches through, is easily cut off. I took a jackknife and cut into one. Instead of finding a pithy center, the triangular cut showed layers of leaves one-eighth of an inch thick, and filled with sap. These grow into a stalk, instead of forming a ball, as does the cabbage, and finally push out at the top in a long tender leaf, four to five feet in length and some ten or twelve inches in width. During the heat of the sun, banana leaves fold their under sides together, so that only the midrib is exposed. At first the leaf is whole, but before many days the outer edge, buffeted by the breezes, splits to the midrib until the leaves look like fringes. The plant does not seem to suffer from this treatment, nor do the torn edges turn brown.

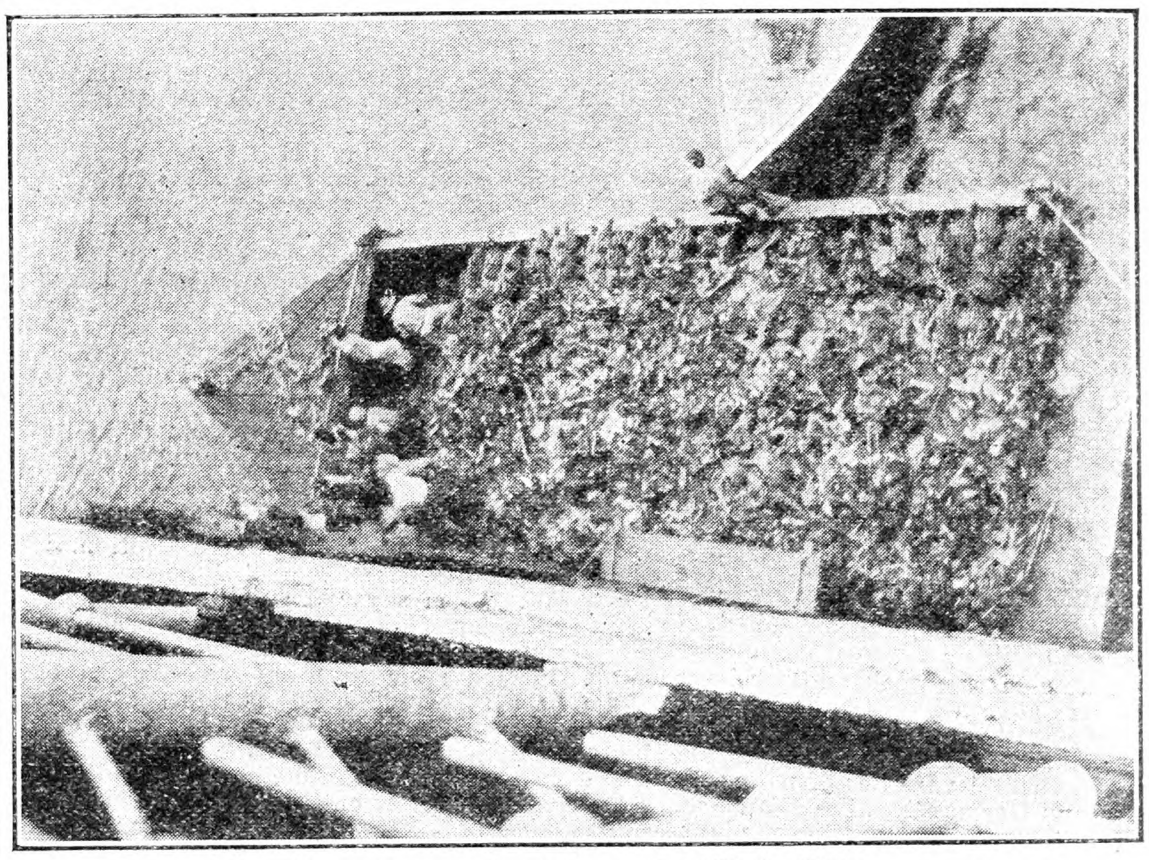
I believe the banana plant will stand more neglect than any other known to commerce. It covers many of the hills that overlook the canal. Orange trees must be coddled, and the pineapple must have cultivation and irrigation. Though the banana accepts these gratefully, it gets along somehow wherever it is. The native takes his rowboat, fights his way through the jungle and comes back heavy-laden with wild fruit.

There is much talk of "virgin soil" in Panama, for up the Chagres River great tracts of banana land, the dark heavy loam of districts covered for unknown ages with leaf mold, are in the hands of real estate dealers. There is no doubt much to be said for banana growing. At present, land planted 150 trees to the acre and within the sanitary district controlled by the United States which is served with running water and electric power, is offered at $300 an acre, a small fortune in Panama, where living is comparatively cheaper than in the United States. The real estate dealers are willing to exchange their "virgin" land, which they declare will never need fertilizer, for land or real estate in the United States. They admit that bananas will wear out the land in 10 years, and advise a rotation at the end of that period. Coffee is suggested, which requires three years in which to come to bearing. One thing overlooked in the "virgin soil" proposition is that it has very likely fostered bananas in the wild state, and its freshness will depend on what sort of crop grew there in its state of virginity. Buyers are advised not to purchase land outside the sanitary district.

The marketplace of the large banana producers is the Panama Canal. All boats transiting the canal must pass Gamboa, the station at the mouth of the Chagres River, and may stop there without extra charges. The boat upon which I was took in 30,000 bunches of fine bananas, partly while waiting for canal repairs to be made, and afterward towing the half-emptied scow through the canal attached to its side, while the job was finished. The prices offered growers for a bunch of bananas is based on the number of hands on the bunch. Lower than nine hands is not accepted by buyers, and smaller bunches are sold locally or used as pig feed. The marketplace at Panama City is supplied by launches and sailboats from up-river, rather than by wheeled vehicles. At times when the fleet is in, the demand is greater than the supply, for almost everyone enjoys eating them.

There is perhaps no other place in the world where one may live in a modern city and go comfortably to a million-tree banana plantation in an hour and a half. Gamboa is 27 miles from the Pacific Ocean and 30 miles from the Atlantic terminal. It is reached by the railroad, and one finds waiting there the motor launch which carries mail, express and passengers up the Chagres River. In the year 1922 there were shipped from the Atlantic terminal of the Panama Canal 2,875,792 bunches, and during 1928 some three million bunches were shipped. There is apparently not so very much difference between the raising of bananas as the best growers carry it on, and raising certain vegetables in the North. An experienced orchardist should make a successful banana grower, and from observing the care-free methods of native producers I am led to suppose that the methods of commercial growers, used with so much success in Panama, are simply northern ingenuity, or originality, carried south.

MRS. F. M. UNGER.



The Banana Boat from the Ship's Side

Insulating Storage House

We are thinking of installing mechanical refrigerating machinery in our barn. What kind of insulation do you recommend?. J. R.

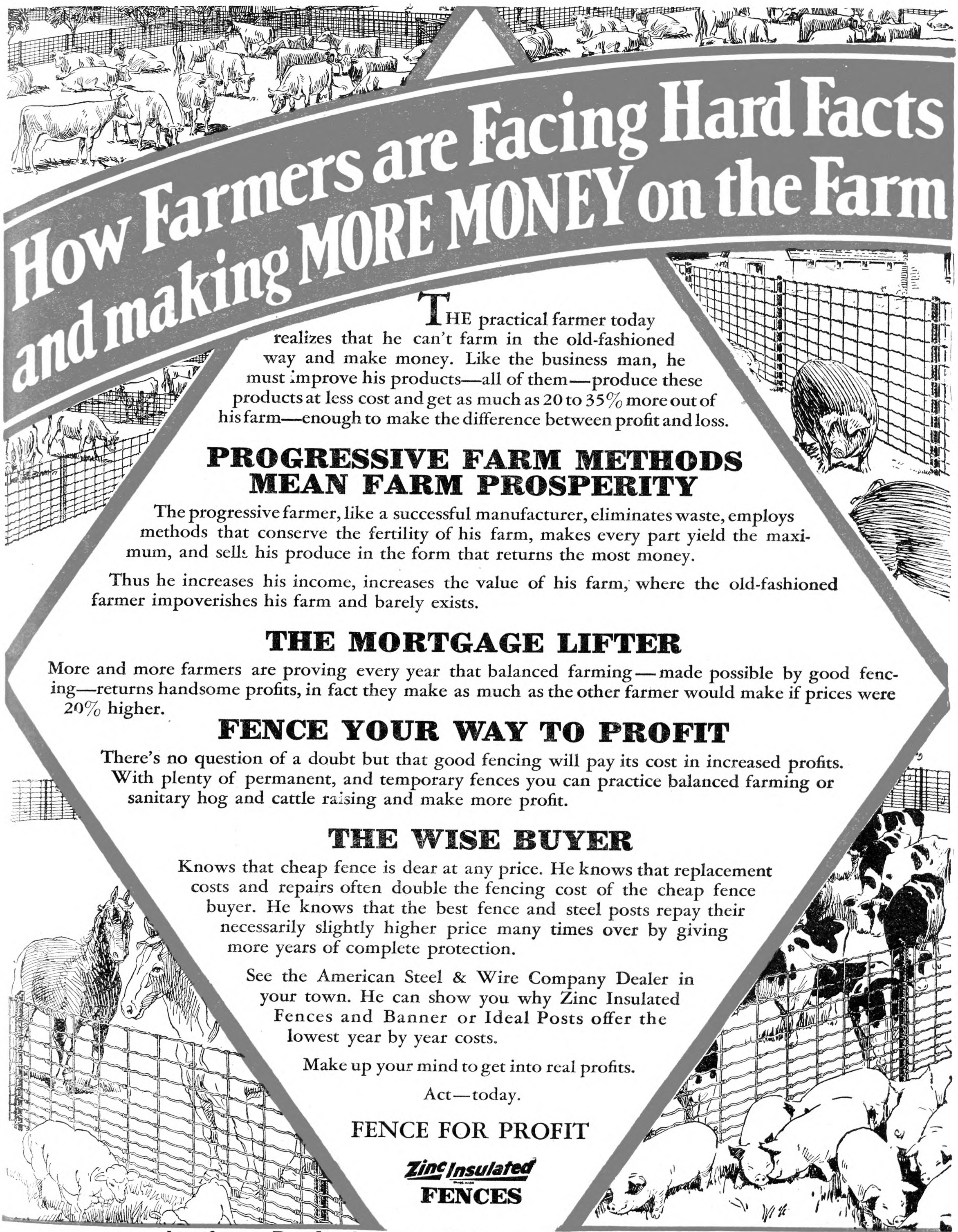
Pennsylvania.

Mechanical refrigeration involves the use of power, usually electrical in the smaller units, which is furnished us at a certain fixed rate per K.W. or other unit. If unnecessary power is used because of heat leakage through the sidewalls, ceiling or floor of the cold room, the refrigerating plant may be uneconomical to operate, even though the heat leakage is but little. Every effort should be made so to build the cold room that the heat is excluded. Even the location, where possible and practicable, should be one where it is naturally cool.

Cork is the heat-insulating material recommended. Cork has certain characteristics that make it desirable for this purpose. It is an excellent non-conductor of heat, resists moisture, it is odorless and durable. Cork can be purchased in two forms: granulated cork and cork board. Of the two forms the granulated cork is cheaper, but the cork board is most commonly used, probably because more easily water-proofed. The 4-inch thickness is used and is laid in hot asphalt. Other insulating materials can be used, but because of the qualities mentioned above, together with convenience of application, cork seems to be the favorite.

R. H. S.

MONEY talks, but none of us would believe the old dollar if it started telling us what it used to buy.—Boston Transcript.


How Farmers are Facing Hard Facts and making MORE MONEY on the Farm
THE practical farmer today realizes that he can't farm in the old-fashioned way and make money. Like the business man, he must improve his products—all of them—produce these products at less cost and get as much as 20 to 35% more out of his farm—enough to make the difference between profit and loss.
PROGRESSIVE FARM METHODS MEAN FARM PROSPERITY
The progressive farmer, like a successful manufacturer, eliminates waste, employs methods that conserve the fertility of his farm, makes every part yield the maximum, and sells his produce in the form that returns the most money.
Thus he increases his income, increases the value of his farm, where the old-fashioned farmer impoverishes his farm and barely exists.
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Knows that cheap fence is dear at any price. He knows that replacement costs and repairs often double the fencing cost of the cheap fence buyer. He knows that the best fence and steel posts repay their necessarily slightly higher price many times over by giving more years of complete protection.
See the American Steel & Wire Company Dealer in your town. He can show you why Zinc Insulated Fences and Banner or Ideal Posts offer the lowest year by year costs.
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Tulips in Oregon

As I read the editor's query to THE R. N.-Y. readers, "What special plant in your flower garden did the best last year, and how did you handle it?" a vision of color, fragrance and beauty swept before me, beginning with the dainty snowdrops in March and ending with the glorious outdoor Chrysanthemums that we picked for our Christmas decorations.

So many of our flowers were really wonderful that it is not easy to say just which one did the best. The daffodils, tulips, Narcissus, lilies, columbines, roses, Delphiniums, Gladiolus and snapdragons each one seemed to be trying to outdo his neighbor. Our soil and climatic condition here in the fir-clad foothills of the Willamette Valley in Oregon make it possible for all bulbs to do exceedingly well, so our early Spring flower display is always unusual. The tulips were especially fine the past season, giving us a riot of color for more than six weeks. Color is perhaps the most prominent characteristic of the tulip; but there are no other bulbs that make such a rich display of blossoms, with so little care, and to know them is to love them and to want more of them each season.

There are many varieties of tulips listed by the commercial growers, but I will tell only of the ones I grow—Darwins, Cottage, Breeders and Parrots.

The Darwins are the large goblet-shaped tulips, carried on tall, sturdy stems in a great variety of mostly brilliant colors. They are especially noted for their artistic blending of several color tones in many of their blooms. There are no yellow Darwins, but the Cottage Inglescombe Yellow is sometimes classed as such. The tones of rose and pink are unsurpassed. This was well illustrated last Spring by my clumps of Clara Butt and Madame Krelage with their rich shadings that gave us a feast of beauty for many days. The Darwin is easily grown and looks well in masses or irregularly grouped among shrubbery. They last well as cut flowers and are unsurpassed for forcing. They come in bloom outdoors just after the early single tulips, so if you wish to about double your blooming season, plant an early single tulip and then a Darwin bulb next to it, and so on till you reach your ground or bulb limit. The earlies will bloom while the Darwins are developing foliage and blooms. If you do this, keep your color scheme in mind.

Your Spring garden will not be complete until it is graced by groups of the stately old-fashioned Cottage tulips, so called because they were always found growing around the cottages of England. No other Spring bulbs can approach them in coloring, size or beauty. A mass of them will make a splash on the landscape of brilliant colors running through the whole spectrum of the rainbow. The flowers are mostly long and oval, some with pointed and some with gracefully reflexed petals of many colors and shades, among which will be the purest yellow that cannot be found in any other late variety. Moonlight, Inglescombs Yellow and Yellow Picotee are among the best of the yellows. They are very hardy and their stiff stems make them excellent for cutting. They do not force well.

The Old Dutch or Breeder tulips, favorites in Holland for centuries, are the real "blue-bloods" of the tulip family. They fairly breathe refinement and nobility. Their giant blooms are borne on strong, stiff stems, but what makes them especially valuable is their deep coloring and rich, artistic blending of rarest shades. They retain their form and color well. Many of them are sweet scented. If you want to create a sensation plant Louis XIV, considered the most wonderful of all tulips, with its large goblet-shaped flower of dark bluish violet, edged golden brown, inside of cup bronzy purple, base dull blue with yellow star and deliciously fragrant. One must see to appreciate as it is next to impossible to describe the rare and beautiful color tones. Every lover of the somber shades should have some of the Breeders in their tulip collection. A simple way to distinguish a Breeder from a Darwin tulip is that the Breeder has a large dark or dull bloom, while the Darwin shines and glistens as though it had been polished.

One of the most interesting oddities in the flower kingdom is the Parrot tulip. It is of immense size and bizarre in effect and coloring. Its waved, horned, twisted and toothed petals are streaked and splashed with gold, green and crimson, some looking like birds of brilliant plumage. Mass a quantity of them and you will have a sight that will cause every passerby to stop and gape in astonishment. The stems are long, but not so straight or upright as those of other varieties, so they make more graceful decorations. They are easy to grow indoors or out, and the bulbs, though small, increase rapidly. The shapes and coloring are unique, and a bed of them will afford much satisfaction.

Now for cultural directions, which if followed will almost guarantee success. Select a rather dry, well-drained, sunny position with deep, well-pulverized, fertile soil. If fertilizer is needed nothing is better than well-rotted sheep or cow manure, provided it is worked well into the soil the Spring before the bulbs are to be planted in the Fall. Steamed bonemeal is an excellent fertilizer, and can be used at planting time. Plant tulips in masses, in rows, in groups and in rifts. If your garden space is small utilize the nooks and corners, tuck them in around the rose bushes, among the columbines, Delphiniums and peonies, and—yes, even beautify your vegetable rows with some. With garden plow or spade remove the soil to at least five inches, then set the bulbs six inches apart, pressing each one firmly into the soil so they will not get tipped when covered, for if they do the flower stalk will not stand upright.

Do not leave tulip planting till Spring. Nature intended that root growth should start early in the Fall, so September and October is best. During the Winter months the bulbs are making a heavy root growth that is so necessary for flower production and bulb increase later on. What chance has a bulb planted in the Spring with one that is showing its green leaf points through the ground in March and has roots nearly two feet long? Where Winters are severe plant early.

Clean and frequent cultivation is much more important than heavy feeding or artificial watering. Any bulb is grateful for a Winter covering. Good clean straw is better than leaves, as they pack tight and water-soak, but do not cover till the ground freezes, so the mice and moles will not have so good a chance to get in, as they will not dig through frozen ground. Moles prefer a meat diet, principally fishworms and grubs, but they are also very fond of sweet potatoes, raw peanuts, raisins and especially of tulip bulbs, so if you grow moles in your garden you cannot well grow tulips. To trap the pests is about the only sure way of disposing of them, and that is not always sure.

Strong, healthy bulbs will flower satisfactorily in any good garden soil that is not over saturated with water during the Winter and Spring. But for the greatest increase in bulb production they need light, friable, well-drained sandy soil. In soil and climate here in the Pacific Northwest we have the nearest ideal conditions in the world for bulb production. Bulbs need a cool and rather damp climate during the growing season, such as we have from October to May, and a warm dry season as we have from June to August for the harvesting and curing. There are many large bulb farms in both Washington and Oregon. It is stated that one of our leading Holland bulb growers has said that we lack only one thing to make us able to produce just as fine bulbs as are grown in Holland, and that one thing is patience. Perhaps that characteristic is about extinct in this age, but if we can corner enough of it to enable us to spend some years in thoughtful care and study of bulbs and their needs, there is no reason why we cannot be exporting bulbs to other parts of the world some day ere long.

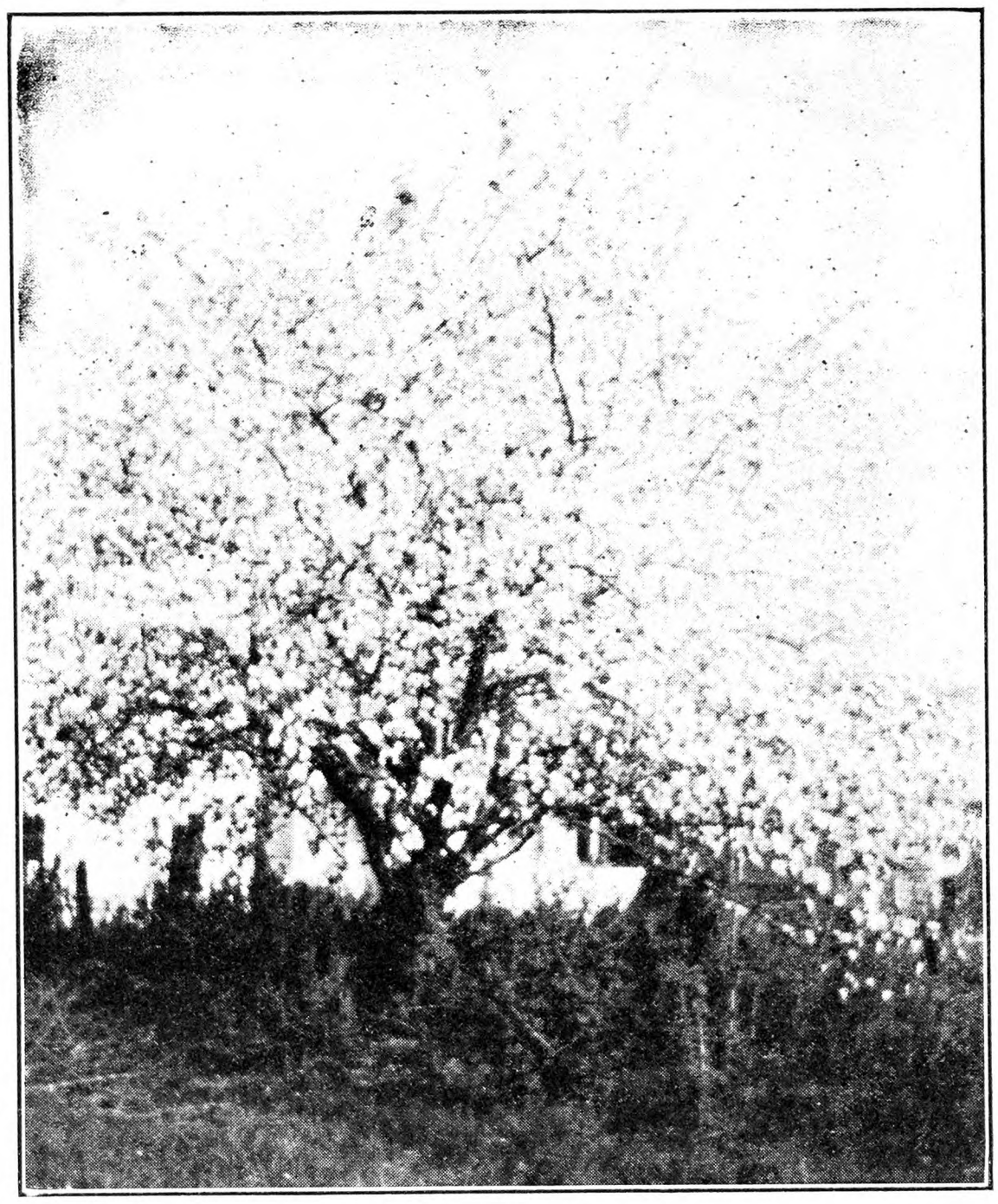
Be lavish in cutting your tulip blooms, but have a care as to how you cut, so as to avoid injuring the quality of the bulb. A good rule is to cut only one leaf with the blossom or at most two, as the other leaves are needed to feed the bulb. Remove all seed pods when the petals fall so as to conserve the plant food for the bulb growth. To keep the bulbs in their prime it is necessary that they be dug each season and allowed to cure well before replanting. The tulip forms its new bulbs at the base of the old one, so burrows deeper each year, and soon gets so deep it cannot push its bloom stalk above the surface, although some leaves may come.

When the foliage has turned brown is the time to dig the bulbs; this is generally in June. If you wish to use the ground for late annuals the tulips may be removed, when the leaves begin to yellow, in clumps, stems, leaves, roots and what soil clings to them and "heeled in" till the leaves are dry, then remove all trash, sort and put in thin cloth sacks and hang in a cool airy shed till time to replant.

If you want a vision of "delightful surprises" in your Spring garden be sure to plant some tulips next October. Study the Fall bulb catalogs, visit some tulip gardens, and make your selections when in bloom this Spring. They are cheap, they are beautiful, and they will be a joy and satisfaction.

I would like to tell about my Regale and Madonna lilies, my long-spurred columbine in pastel shades, my Delphiniums nearly seven feet tall, and many other wonderful flowers I grow in this land where nearly every seed, root or cutting that is put in the ground is sure to grow.

Oregon. ESTELLE SHEPPARD.



A Good Old Apple Tree

A Vermont Apple Tree

I am sending a picture of an apple tree 20 feet high, 38 feet across. Around the bottom of the trunk it is 4 feet. This picture was taken last Spring while in bloom. It is on the farm of my father, H. C. Bateman. The tree is about 30 years old. It bears some every year. The variety is Peach.

GLADYS I. FARNSWORTH.

Grapevines Fail to Bear

My grapevines are in sandy soil, and they have had each Winter for five years a dressing of stable manure. They are now six years old. They are cut back to two buds each year, make extra growth and bloom profusely, but set practically no fruit. I tried a good dose of acid phosphate last Winter with very little improvement. Can you suggest anything to give me more fruit? F. W. H.

Hollywood, Md.

Undoubtedly the reason why more fruit has not been grown on these vines is because of too severe pruning for the past three years. The plan that has been followed of cutting back to two buds each season is probably the correct practice for the first two seasons after planting, or until such time as the roots have become well established. After this stage is reached, no fruit of any consequence will be produced from two fruit buds. Even though many two-bud spurs were retained on each vine, maximum fruit production would not be reached, since the basal buds of the cane are not the best fruit buds.

If a trellis is not already in existence, it is suggested that one be put up before spring. This may be constructed with wood, iron, steel or concrete posts. In any event the posts should be at least 8 ft. in length, and they should be placed deeply enough in the ground that they will support the laden vines. No. 9 galvanized wire should now be stretched taughtly between the posts. At least two runs are necessary. The lower wire should be placed about 3½ ft. above the ground level, while the upper one is 2 ft. above the lower. The vines should not be pruned to conform to the trellis wires. In other words, one cane of the last season's growth should be pruned long enough so that when it is brought up vertically from the ground it may be tied tightly to the top wire by string or raffia. A loose tying should be made to the lower wire. This string may require cutting during midsummer and a new tie made, if the growth is rapid and girdling is apt to result. All of the other canes are cut away cleanly. The new growth of shoots that will develop along this cane should be tied loosely to the wires as fast as growth permits. The cane now extending from the ground straight up to the top wire is to become a more or less permanent trunk, and should in consequence be started and kept as straight as possible.

The following year, 1930, the pruning consists of running out along each wire two canes, one of which goes to the right of the trunk and the other to the left. These canes are the shoots or new growth of the coming Summer, 1929. The tying of them is facilitated if they are selected just below the wire levels on the trunk. The two top canes are usually pruned somewhat longer than the ones at the lower wire. It is suggested 10 buds be allowed for each top cane, while each of the lower be limited to eight. The lengths will be determined from year to year from the vigor of the vine. The fruit canes each season may be taken from the basal shoot of the cane of the previous season or they may be provided for by spurring back to two buds other one-year wood that arises from the trunk at or near the wire levels. F. E. GLADWIN.

The Potato Flea-Beetles

There are several species of flea-beetles that feed on the young potato plants. Of these the most widely known is the potato or cucumber flea-beetle. Two other members of the same genus, the tobacco flea-beetle and egg-plant flea-beetle are known as potato pests farther south. In New York State a larger, more elongated flea-beetle has been found quite troublesome.

The life history and habits of all the above species are similar and the methods of control the same. The adult beetles hibernate during the Winter under leaves and rubbish, and in early Spring come out and lay eggs on roots of weeds belonging to the same family of plants as the potato. The larvæ mine into the roots and when full grown they pupate and later emerge as adult flea-beetles. There are two or three generations in a year.

The injury to the potatoes is caused by the adult beetles, which attack the plants when they are only a few inches high and eat numerous small, round holes in the leaves. The beetles stay mostly on the under sides of the leaves, and their presence is best detected by their work.

Spraying with Bordeaux mixture and calcium arsenate for the Colorado potato beetle will also partly control the flea-beetles. Bordeaux acts as an excellent repellent for them, but since they usually feed on the under sides of the leaves and do not eat through the upper epidermis, they find many parts of the leaves which have not been touched by the spray. This emphasizes the need of thorough spraying so as to cover as much of the plant as possible. When the flea-beetles attack the plants very early it may be deemed advisable to give the young plants an application of Bordeaux earlier than is recommended for the Colorado potato-beetle.

It is advisable to keep the farm cleared of all weeds of the potato family on which the flea-beetles breed. These include nightshade, horse nettle, bittersweet or blue bindweed, ground cherry, jimson weed, and others. L. H. W.

Weedy Sweet Clover

Can someone tell me how to prevent the coarse and weedy condition of Sweet clover when ready to plow under? J. P. S.

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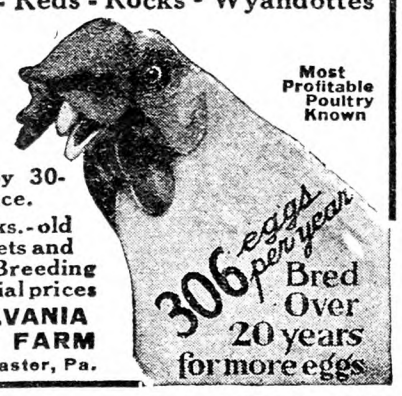

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Connecticut Egg Contest

This is carried on at Storrs, Conn. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. The first column shows production of week ending Feb. 13, and second, total to date:

AUSTRALORPS		
Leslie A. Allen, Vt	38	608
BARRED ROCKS		
Jules Francais, L. I	44	525
R. W. Davis & Sons, Me	42	527
Hawes Bros., Me	48	709
Thos. L. Rosser, Jr., Va	38	478
David Deaterly, Pa	22	302
Harlan W. Kimball, Mass	33	368
R. Walter Bishop, Conn	58	758
Pratt's Exp. Farm, Pa	44	506
H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y	29	477
Spring B. P. Farm, Conn	37	502
Spring B. P. Farm, Conn	43	575
P. B. Childs, Mass	27	424
R. C. Cobb, Mass	49	808
Lewis Farms, R. I	42	365
WHITE ROCKS		
Davidson Bros., Mass	45	493
Albert T. Lenzen, Mass	9	244
Harold F. Barber, Mass	7	222
Granite Spgs Farm, N. Y	46	513
E. A. Hirt, Mass	53	702
Ellen Day Rankin, N. Y	43	448
Adam F. Poltl, Wis	27	395
WHITE WYANDOTTES		
Fisher Pltry Farm, Ontario	50	719
Ebenwood Farm, Mass	41	771
Thas. H. Matteson, R. I	31	585
Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Barker, Ill.	26	337
Albert W. Buckbee, N. Y	35	409
Havemeyer Farm, N. Y	16	277
The Locusts, Conn	48	709
Winlay W. Wyandottes, Conn.	49	673
RHODE ISLAND REDS		
Perley N. Hibbard, Mass	40	683
West Neck Farm, N. Y	48	658
Pine Hill Farm, Mass	47	665
Hall Bros., Conn	46	533
W. Otis Day, Mass	41	630
Homer R. Rowell, Mass	42	742
F. E. Freeman, Ohio	35	306
Geo. H. Freeman, Ohio	22	251
Clarence E. Lee, N. Y	48	550
Donald I. Goodenough, Conn	42	551
Globus Pltry Farm, Mass	53	717
Homestead Farm, Conn	40	649
Harold G. Colt, Conn	47	621
Charlescote Farm, Mass	55	782
F. S. Chapin, Mass	52	722
Fred H. Sampson, Mass	49	556
John Z. LaBelle, Conn	55	783
Zephram LaBelle, Conn	58	740
E. Newton Searles, Conn	39	682
Naacook Farm, Mass	34	538
Louis H. Gordon, Conn	33	532
Frank Bakonyi, Conn	46	621
Red Mount Farm, Mass	33	599
Geo. B. Treadwell, Mass	54	535
WHITE LEGHORNS		
Westwood Pltry Farm, N. Y	30	533
Richard Slosson, N. Y	56	701
Francis J. Hogan, Mass	35	299
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y	23	379
Henry Rapp, Jr., N. J	52	525
Leighton Orchards, R. I	43	512
Longacres Pltry Farm, N. Y	30	462
Eigenrauch Farms, Inc., N. J.	57	730
Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm, N. Y.	45	478
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J	46	588
George Lowry, Conn	62	969
Granite Spgs Farm, N. Y	60	913
Thomas H. Mettler, N. J	49	619
Charter Bros., Conn	43	549
Hanson's Leg. Farm, Ore	57	844
Broadview Farm, Conn	53	558
Hilltop Farm, Conn	54	642
Leo A. Grouten, Conn	47	646
Alfred J. O'Donovan, Jr., N.Y.	51	754
Tip Top Farms, Me	55	764
Meadowedge Farm, Mass	54	568
Tom Barron, Eng	53	763
Hollywood Pltry Farm, Wash.	50	618
State College, Wash	42	592
Imperial Pltry Farm, Ohio	40	406
A. E. Anthony, Conn	43	686
St. John's Pltry Farm, Mo	56	796
Univ. of B. C., Canada	51	697
Geo. B. Ferris, Mich	35	512
Geo. B. Ferris, Mich	48	513
Toivonen Leg Farm, Pa	53	832
Theodore Wirtanen, Pa	55	770
Steelman Pltry Farm, Pa	50	555
Peetoocee Pltry Plant, Pa	39	611
Fisher Pltry Farm, Ontario	53	695
Wm. L. Gilbert Home, Conn	59	817
Bournedale Farm, N. Y	43	586
D. D. Dolan, Mo	49	642
Westfield Pltry Farm, Mass	58	775
Foreman Pltry Farm, Mich	43	581
Cloverdale Pltry Farm, N. Y	57	536
Claraben Court Farm, N. Y	56	625
Fox & Sons, N. J	61	799
Wm. J. Boyle, N. Y	45	657
Lewis Farms, R. I	34	643
WHITE MINORCAS		
Eden C. Booth, Mo	30	434

Daylight Saving

As a city worker I think that this new time should be abolished and "Eastern Standard Time" be used all year around. I have heard both sides of this argument and I am not convinced that there is any saving that the city or the country may derive from it. It is a perfect nuisance, and the quicker the cities do away with it the better. Everybody will benefit, as it certainly does create a lot of trouble both in traveling and in a person's daily routine. J. E. R.

Patterson, N. Y.

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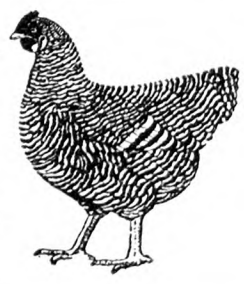

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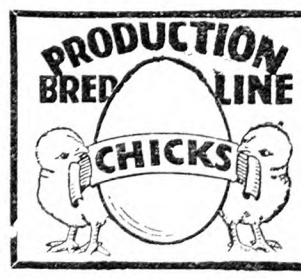

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Market News & Prices

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmer's market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 48c; duck eggs, doz., 58c; pullet eggs, doz., 40c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 35c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 13c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; old cabbage, lb., 3½c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12½c; endive, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsley, bch, 10c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 39c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c; whole hams, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 25 to 35c; dressed, lb., 50c; fowls, live, lb., 30 to 36c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 30 to 36c; springers, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; Leghorn, 30 to 32c; heavy, 30 to 36c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; turkeys, live, lb., 40 to 45c; dressed, lb., 50c; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, 45 to 50c; grade A, $12.50; fancy, white, $14; unclassified, $11 to $12; retail, 45 to 50c; pullet eggs, doz., 35 to 40c; duck eggs, doz., 60c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1 to $1.15; beans, dry, lb., 7 to 11c; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; celery, doz. bchs, 70 to 90c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, $1.25 to $1.50; maple syrup, gal., $2; onions, bu., $1.25 to $3; parsnips, bu., $1.50; potatoes, bu., 50 to 65c; radishes, doz. bchs, 65 to 75c; rutabagas, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25; endive, doz., 75c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $4; pears, bu., $1 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.25 to $1.35; pork, light, lb., 14c; heavy, lb., 12c.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Fresh fruits and vegetables continued to move slowly on the Philadelphia wholesale market, and the market was generally dull on most lines. Supplies were heavy, and in many instances exceeded the demand. During January there were 3,369 carloads of produce unloaded on the Philadelphia market. This was an increase of approximately 500 cars over last year's figures, which totalled 2,873 cars for the corresponding month. The most important commodities, apples, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, spinach, tomatoes and mixed fruits all showed substantial increases over last year. The dullness of the white potato market was reflected in the unload figures, which were about the same as last year. Cauliflower, celery, onions, sweet potatoes and mixed vegetables were lighter than in 1928, and it should be noted that both onions and sweet potatoes are selling above last year's price level. Fancy marks of apples were the only offerings which met a satisfactory demand, and much of the ordinary quality stock was moved with difficulty on an easier market. Romes, Staymans, Paragons and Delicious in bushels sold at $1.25 to $1.75, with a few fancy Staymans and Delicious bringing up to $2. Yorks in ⅝-bu. baskets were quoted mostly 65 to 75c, and Black Twigs at 65 to 90c. Yorks in bushels brought $1 to $1.50. Virginia Yorks, 2¾-in. and up brought $3.50 to $4.50 per barrel. Two and one-half inch Romes from Delaware were quoted at $4.50 a barrel, and 3-in. stock was up to $5. Two and one-half inch Winesaps sold mostly $4 to $4.50, with some scalded marks as low as $2. Mushrooms were in liberal supply and the market was easier, except for fancy quality. Nearby stock, in 3-lb. baskets, brought mostly 40c to $1.10, with fancy whites selling as high as $1.25. The white potato market continued to drag. Demand was slow and trading very light. Only fancy offerings met any demand on the part of the trade. Pennsylvania Round Whites, in 120-lb. sacks ranged from $1.25 to $1.60, with a few fancy higher, while 100-lb. sacks brought $1.10 to $1.25. The sweet potato market was affected by the dull white potato market, and trading was slow, with prices holding about steady. Fancy reds continued to top the yellow varieties, the former bringing $1.10 to $1.35, few fancy up to $1.50, while the latter sold mostly $1 to $1.25 per ⅝-bu. basket. Root crops were generally steady. Beets were quoted mostly 60 to 90c per ⅝-bu. basket, parsnips at 50c to $1, and carrots $1 to $1.50. Rutabagas met a fair demand at $2.25 to $2.50 per 100-lb. sack. Celery was in light supply from nearby sections, and mostly of ordinary quality. Wired bunches sold 12 to 20c, with poorer low as 6c. Offerings of onions were moderate, the demand moderate, and the market about steady. Indiana, 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1 yellows brought $5.25 to $5.50, New York yellows ranged from $5 to $5.50, and Massachusetts yellows, much of the stock being of ordinary quality, from $3 to $4.25 depending upon the quality.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs were light during the week, the demand was active, and the market ruled firm for fine fresh offerings. There were 17,908 cases received during the week, compared with 27,422 cases during the corresponding week of last year. Fresh extra firsts advanced 2 to 3c per dozen and were quoted at 45c. Fresh firsts brought mostly 43 to 44c. Very fancy eggs in cartons were very firm and prices were 53 to 55c compared with 50 to 52c last week. The storage season is about over and there were too few sales to establish a market, so quotations were omitted.

Live fowls were in moderate receipt, but a large part of the offerings were large sized, for which the market was dull. Fancy smaller sized stock sold fairly well at steady figures. Colored fowl brought mostly 32 to 33c per pound, with fancy stock commanding a premium. Leghorn fowls sold 31 to 33c. Good quality chickens were in light supply and demand was firm. Soft-meated, smooth-legged chickens sold 34 to 37c. Broilers were steady at 37 to 40c, and old roosters met a slow demand at unchanged figures, 23 to 25c. Fancy Peking ducks were steady at 31 to 33c, and Muscovy brought 24 to 26c per pound. The dressed poultry market continued firm for fine, small-sized stock. Fancy offerings of fowls, weighing from 4 to 6 lbs. brought 33 to 35c, while birds under 3 lbs. sold mostly 30 to 33c, and poorer marks as low at 28c. Nearby chickens, in barrels, held steady at 27 to 31c, with some of the receipts being of ordinary quality. Ducks were slightly easier, fancy bringing 24 to 26c, and poorer low as 21c. Fancy geese brought 23 to 25c, and average quality 20 to 22c.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of fine quality continued to be in demand, and the market ruled firm for fancy offerings. The bulk of the receipts were of ordinary quality, however, and the demand for such was slow, and values were barely maintained. No. 2 Timothy hay brought $18 to $18.50 per ton and best clover mixed was quoted at the same figures. Straw was in light supply and the market steady. Straight rye sold at $20 to $22, wheat straw at $15 to $16, and oat straw at $14 to $15 per ton.

W. W. O.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Potatoes are in ample supply and demand is quiet. Live poultry prices are higher.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 55 to 56c; tubs, 53 to 54c; firsts, 48 to 52c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 45 to 48c; grade A, 45 to 47c; grade B, 35 to 39c; grade C, 29 to 31c; pullets, 33 to 35c; unclassified, 40 to 42c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 28 to 29c; old roosters, 21 to 22c; chickens, 40 to 43c; ducks, 30 to 33c; geese, 25 to 26c; turkeys, 33 to 43c; capons, 38 to 46c. Live poultry, firm; fowls, 30 to 34c; old roosters, 20 to 22c; springers, 29 to 32c; ducks, 30 to 31c; geese, 25 to 26c; turkeys, 35 to 42c; capons, 35 to 40c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, fairly steady; Russet, bu., $1 to $1.35; Hubbardson, $1 to $1.50; Twenty-Ounce, $1 to $1.75; Wealthy, King, Greening, $1 to $2; Baldwin, $1.35 to $1.65; Spitzenberg, $1.25 to $2.50; Northern Spy, $1.50 to $2.50; McIntosh, $1.50 to $3.25; Rome Beauty, western box, $2.25 to $2.50; Jonathan, $2.25 to $2.75; Delicious, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes, easier; home-grown, bu., 25 to 65c; 150-lb. bag, $1.75 to $2; Bermuda, bbl., $4 to $4.25; sweets, Del., hamper, $1.65 to $2.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, firm; red kidney, cwt., $9.50; pea, medium, $11 to $11.50; marrow, white kidney, $13.50 to $14. Onions, firm; home-grown, bu., $3 to $3.50; 100-lb. sack, $5.25 to $6; Spanish, crate, $2.25 to $2.75.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.75 to $4; grapes, Cal., Emperor, lug, $1.75 to $2.25; oranges, Cal., box, $3 to $6; Fla., $3.50 to $4.75; pears, Wash., box, $4.25; strawberries, Fla., qt., 30 to 45c.

Vegetables. — Artichokes, Cal., box, $4.50; beets, bu., 50c to $1.25; Brussels sprouts, qt., 23 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 50c to $1.20; cauliflower, Cal., crate, 65c to $1.25; celery, doz., 60c to $1.25; cucumber, box, $4.25 to $5; eggplant, Cuba, crate, $4.50; endive, lb., 20 to 25c; horseradish, bbl., $15 to $17; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 65 to 75c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 75c to $1; parsley, Tex., bu., $1.40 to $1.75; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2; peas, Mex., crate, $6.50 to $7; peppers, Fla., crate, $7 to $7.25; radishes, doz. bchs, 18 to 30c; rhubarb, 5-lb. box, 75c to $1; spinach, Tex., bu., $1 to $1.25; squash, bu., 50 to 65c; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2.50 to $3; turnips, bu., 50c to $1; watercress, doz. bchs, 25 to 40c.

Sweets.—Honey, lower, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple syrup, steady; light, gal., $1.75 to $2; dark, $1.25 to $1.50.

Feeds.—Hay, easy; Timothy, loose; ton, $16 to $17; clover mixed, $12.50 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $33; standard middlings, $32; red-dog, $38; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46; oilmeal, $58; hominy, $39.50; oatfeed, $20.25.

C. H. B.

New York Produce Markets

February 21, 1929.

February: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.30.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.30.

BUTTER			
Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.50	@	$0.50½
Extra, 92 score			.49½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.47	@	.49
Seconds	.46	@	.46½
Lower grades	.44	@	.45½
Ladles	.34	@	.37
Packing stock	.29	@	.31
Renovated	.44	@	.44½
Sweet, fancy	.51½	@	.52
Extra	.50½	@	.51
Firsts	.47½	@	.50¼
Seconds	.46	@	.47
Centralized	.45	@	.49
CHEESE			
State, flat, June special	$0.27½	@	$0.29
Fresh, fancy	.24	@	.25
Wis. flats, held	.26	@	.27
Daisies, fresh			.24
EGGS			
Nearby, fancy white	$0.48	@	$0.49
Extra	.46	@	.47
Average extras	.44½	@	.45½
Extra firsts			.44
Firsts	.42	@	.43
Pacific Coast, white	.40	@	.45
Mixed colors,			
Best, nearby	.46	@	.47
Gathered, best	.45	@	.46
Common to good	.29	@	.35
DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS			
Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42	@	$0.45
Fair to good	.30	@	.40
Broilers	.40	@	.50
Roosters	.20	@	.28
Fowls	.24	@	.34
Ducks	.18	@	.26
Geese	.18	@	.25
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs. each	.46	@	.53
Mixed weights	.35	@	.43
Turkeys, dry, toms	.41	@	.44
Hens	.36	@	.40
Squabs, white, lb.	.60	@	.70
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	4.00
Culls	1.50	@	2.00
LIVE POULTRY			
Fowls, lb.	$0.28	@	$0.30
Chickens	.30	@	.35
Roosters			.20
Ducks	.20	@	.28
Geese	.20	@	.22
Tame rabbits	.25	@	.30
LIVE STOCK			
Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50	@	12.25
Bulls	7.50	@	9.75
Cows	8.00	@	8.50
Calves, best	16.00	@	18.00
Common to good	10.00	@	14.00
Sheep	5.00	@	7.00
Lambs	14.00	@	16.25
Hogs	10.50	@	11.25
DRESSED MEATS			
Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20	@	$0.22
Good to prime	.17	@	.21
Culls	.13	@	.16
Lambs, h.h., each	8.00	@	15.00
Pigs, 30 to 20 lbs.	.18	@	.24
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50	@	21.00
Bulls	15.50	@	16.00
Cows	16.00	@	17.00
POTATOES			
Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00	@	$2.50
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.00	@	2.25
State, 150 lbs.	1.75	@	2.00
Idaho, bu. box	2.50	@	2.85
Bermuda, bbl.	7.00	@	9.50
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00	@	2.75
VEGETABLES			
Beets, bu.	$1.75	@	$2.50
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10	@	.28
Cabbage, ton	42.00	@	45.00
Carrots, bu.	1.50	@	2.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Celery hearts, doz.	.75	@	1.75
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50	@	8.00
Dandelion, Tex., bu.	1.25	@	1.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	12.00	@	14.00
Kale, bbl.	1.25	@	1.75
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.50	@	5.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	4.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50	@	5.50
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@	1.50
Parsnips, bu.	1.50	@	2.25
Peas, bu.	2.00	@	6.00
Peppers, bu.	2.50	@	4.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	4.00
Spinach, bu.	.40	@	.50
Squash, new, bu.	3.00	@	4.00
String beans, bu.	2.00	@	5.25
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.75	@	2.75
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50	@	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.50
DRIED BEANS (Jobbing Prices)			
Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.75	@	13.00
Pea	11.00	@	11.50
Red kidney	8.75	@	9.00
FRUITS			
Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$5.25	@	$6.50
McIntosh	11.00	@	12.00
Greening	6.50	@	8.00
Spy	7.00	@	8.00
Pears, bbl.	1.50	@	5.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.00	@	4.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.35	@	.45
HAY AND STRAW			
Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00	@	27.00
No. 2	23.00	@	25.00
No. 3	15.00	@	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00	@	26.00
GRAIN			
Wheat, No. 1 Northern Spring	$1.46¼		
No. 2 red	1.66¼		
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.14		
Oats, No. 2 white	.62½		
Barley	.83		
Rye	1.26½		

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19		
Grade B	.15		
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58	@	.60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.70	@	.75
Gathered	.50	@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.50
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@	.03
String beans, lb.	.30	@	.35
Lima beans, lb.	.40	@	.45
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15
Onions, lb.	.10	@	.20

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE			
Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$11.75	@	12.25
950-1,100, good	12.00	@	12.25
800 up, medium	10.50	@	12.25
Common	8.50	@	10.50
Heifers, 850 down, good	9.75	@	11.50
Common and medium	7.50	@	9.75
Cows, good	8.50	@	9.50
Common and medium	6.50	@	8.50
Low cutters and cutters	4.50	@	6.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.25	@	9.75
Cutter-medium	8.00	@	9.25
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	10.00	@	16.00
Cull to common	6.00	@	10.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	14.50	@	17.00
Medium	12.00	@	14.50
Cull to common	7.00	@	12.00
HOGS			
Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	$10.50	@	10.90
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	10.85	@	11.00
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	10.65	@	11.00
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	10.00	@	10.85
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	8.50	@	10.25
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exclusively	8.75	@	9.25
SHEEP			
Lambs, 84 down, good-ch.	$17.00	@	17.50
92 down, medium	14.75	@	17.00
All wts., cull to common	10.00	@	14.75
Yearling wethers—			
110 down, med.-ch.	10.00	@	14.50
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	6.50	@	9.00
120-150, med.-ch.	6.00	@	8.75
All wts., cull to common	3.50	@	6.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbls., W. Va. 2½-in. Rome Beauties, $4.50 to $4.75; bu., New York 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.75 to $2; W. Va. 2½-in. Rome Beauties and Black Twigs, $1.75 to $1.85. Cabbage, N. Y. bulk, per bbl., Danish seed, $3.25 to $3.75. Lettuce, Ohio hothouse, 10-lb. bskt., $1. Mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 90c to $1.25. Onions, 100-lb. sacks, No. 1 Mich. yellows, $5 to $5.50; Ohio yellows, $5 to $5.50; Colorado Valencias, $5.75. Parsnips, Ohio, bu. bskt., $1.25 to $1.50; 80-lb. sacks, $2.50. Potatoes, 150-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1 grade Mich. rurals, $1.65 to $1.75; N. Y. and Pa. whites, $1.85 to $1.90; Maine Gr. Mts., $2 to $2.15. Rutabagas, Canadian, 100-lb. sacks, $1.25. Sweet potatoes, Del., bu. hprs., No. 1 yellows, $1.90 to $2. Turnips, bu. bskt., N. J., $1.35 to $1.40.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Locals, fresh select whites, 43 to 45c; browns, 40 to 42c; current receipts, 38 to 40c; pullet eggs, 30 to 40c per dozen.

Poultry.—Fresh killed full dressed hens, 43c; hog dressed, 38c. Live poultry: Hens, heavy, 30 to 31c; Leghorns, 26 to 28c; roosters, 18 to 20c; springers, heavy, 30 to 31c; Leghorns, 26 to 28c; ducks, 26 to 30c; geese, 22 to 25c per lb.

Does Structure Govern Purpose?

Years ago it was my fortune to be thrown in company with one of the greatest dairy experts of the century—Ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin—about the time he was working out the problem of "Structure as related to Purpose" in animals, and, while never an extensive breeder, save of poultry, the lesson got firmly imbedded and still claims thought and attention. With this is the conviction that altogether too many cling to the idea that a cow is a cow regardless of her physical structure, and that production is independent of bodily shape or brain development.

All the while the conditions the dairyman faces have been growing more and more complicated and the necessity for realizing more of product from every cow faces the owner at every turn. How to insure better appreciation of underlying laws merits attention. To what extent does structure govern in production? Solve this problem and the way will open towards securing what is so much desired. No man wants to keep unprofitable cows or slow maturing beef animals, for there is no profit in either. To what extent this can be solved in breeding is not yet determined, as seen in the great variations in animals of the same family and bred along specific lines. That this is due, in part at least, to want of continuity in breeding along fixed lines, must not be overlooked, but that suggests what is here aimed at, a closer study of individual animals, their physical as well as inherited characteristics.

In our orchard work we are coming to realize that the structure of a tree bears very close relation to its bearing capacity, and today we cannot deny that the same law holds in the whole range of nature's operations. This admitted and there is a decided call for closer study of the structure as well as breed standards of each and every cow. Unfortunately in the past fancy has arbitrarily established certain lines not always in harmony with generous production, yet he who attempts to fix specific rules and bounds along structural lines must admit many exceptions to the rule, for we all have seen valuable dairy and beef animals sadly deficient in ideal type.

The question we must face is whether these exceptions are to be taken as indicative of ability of natural functions to act to capacity or are they evidence of inherent will power to produce in spite of physical obstacles. It seems to me that here is the right answer to this question and therefore we must look to more harmonious conditions in structure for capacity work. Between the heavy producing dary cow and the extremely close knit, round bodied beef animal, there is no difference in bony structure, so far as number is concerned, while there is a wide distinction between the broad, flat bone in leg and rib of the one, and round, close-set rib and round bone of the other.

Is it possible to put in cold type a satisfactory description of either? If we can do this we have a lesson which applies to the entire animal kingdom. What then do we want in a good dairy cow? Holding in mind that every part bears relation to every other part, and the sum total of the whole will determine ability to produce, each part must be considered by itself. Thus we would have a head of good length, strong in the muzzle, wide in the jaw, open in the nostrils, but slightly dishing in the face, broad between the eyes and horns, with large, lustrous, expressive eyes, full, indicative of intelligence; horns not coarse nor over large or long, but of fine quality. The strong muzzle with good width of jaws, because here is where volume of food is to be taken and masticated; the large nostril, to insure abundance of air for the making of oxygen in the blood; roominess between the eyes, to afford ample brain capacity, without which milk supply would be restricted. He who studies the eyes closely will come to place special emphasis here as indicating temperament a highly important factor. Passing these the long slim nick, thin at the base and where coupled to the shoulder; light brisket, thin at the withers and long from tip of shoulders to pelvic arch to allow roominess of barrel. Ribs should be wide and open between, as also should be the sections of vertebra of the spinal column. Skin, not too thin or thick, but loose and of fine quality, velvety to handle. The pelvic arch should stand out above the line of the back and the hips be of good length and thin rather than thick and meaty. Bones of the legs should be flat, like the ribs; hocks set well apart but straight, neither turning in or out, as either would impinge on the udder in walking and prevent fullest development of secretions. Special emphasis is laid on thin, slim nick, raised withers, high pelvic arch and loose rather than compact quarters for the reason that milk is so largely controlable by the brain that the freest possible channel from the same to the udder aids in production.

The udder should be wide behind and continue up as far as possible and then out well on the abdomen, for the greater the surface attachment to the body the greater the circulation of blood through it and less danger of a long pendant udder as time passes. From the udder extending as far forward as the body will admit we have what is termed the milk vein, but in reality it affords passage for the blood back into the body, and the larger it is the more branches it has, and the more circuitous its course the greater the promise for product. All this we may have, yet fail for want of harmonious relations between animal and owner or caretaker. In my own experience I found a cow which whenever I sat down to milk was uneasy, rattling her chain and stepping, and though treated with utmost kindness the hired man could get more milk from the cow than I, while another would do far better for me.

Here is a factor not to be overlooked. You cannot force milk production; it must come through established sympathetic relations much the same as exist between the cow and calf. All this because of the intimate relation between the brain and udder. How milk is produced is still a moot question, but this we know that the distended udder holds but about a half pint at the time of milking, and that the manipulation of the same by the milker brings a full supply with a rush. Whether this comes by breaking down of blood tissues or liquefaction of the udder, the fact remains and makes the caretaker a most important factor.

Move over to the well-built beef animal and instead of roominess and looseness of bony structure we want compactness to the extreme, and find this in the round bone of leg and rib, thick brisket and broad, flat shoulders and quarters, short neck, thick at top and base, with round barrel, the type best adapted to take food and through natural disposition store the same upon its body. The clearer we keep in mind the distinctions between the two extremes the greater the chance for success with the one our fancy leads us to adopt. Holding in mind that one is naturally cold and phlegmatic and the other the opposite, we can reach results impossible when attempt to blend the two is made. G. M. TWITCHELL.

Maine.

Stamping Eggs in England

Shell eggs imported into the United Kingdom after April 21 must be stamped with an indication of origin, according to information received by the United States Department of Agriculture from its representative in England. An Order in Council issued at Buckingham Palace, December 21, 1928, reads in part:

"It shall not be lawful to import any hen or duck eggs in shell into the United Kingdom, nor to sell or expose for sale in the United Kingdom any imported hen or duck eggs in shell, unless they bear an indication of origin.

"The indication of origin shall be conspicuously and durably marked in ink on the shell of each imported egg in letters not less than two milimetres in height."

The order provides also for indicating the origin of currants, sultanas, raisins, oat products and dried eggs imported into the United Kingdom.

Tariff Rates Requested by the National Poultry Council

After repeated conferences in New England, New York and Washington the following tariff rates are the ones requested by the Tariff Committee of the National Poultry Council when presenting its evidence before the Ways and Means Committee of the House. It is felt that on a basis of these rates the poultry farmers of America will receive protection against the impossible and unfair competition, especially from the Orient.

1. Birds, poultry, live, including geese, ducks, turkeys, chickens, guinea fowl; also live poultry not otherwise specially provided for; 10 cents per pound. All or any of the foregoing when imported for breeding purposes, $2 each. Baby chicks, 4 cents each.

2. Birds, poultry, dead, dressed or undressed, drawn or undrawn, frozen or unfrozen, including geese, ducks, turkeys, chickens, guinea fowl, and every variety of waterfowl or game birds; also all fowl not otherwise specially provided for; 10 cents per pound.

3. Eggs, poultry, in the shell, 10 cents per dozen.

Eggs, frozen or liquid, whole eggs, mixed eggs, yolks, albumen, melange eggs; also all or any of the foregoing, with sugar, or sulphur, or glycerin, or oils, or any chemical or substance whatsoever, added; 12 cents per pound.

4. Eggs, dried, *albumen*, whether spray dried or dehydrated by any process whatsoever, 60 cents per pound.

Eggs, dried, *whole*, mixed, melange, whether spray dried or dehydrated by any process whatsoever; also all egg products not otherwise specially provided for; also all eggs otherwise prepared or preserved by any process whatsoever; 36 cents per pound.

Eggs, dried, *yolk*, whether spray dried or dehydrated by any process whatsoever, 30 cents per pound.

Cherries on Wild Sprouts

Will you ask some of your fruit experts whether I can graft the sweet cherry on some native wild ones I have in a pasture? H. M. N.

Pennsylvania.

R. N.-Y.—We have seen this done. What has been the experience of readers?

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We can make quick shipment at these new low March prices. The sooner you order the earlier you will be gathering high-priced eggs next Fall.

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White Leghorns	$7.00	$13.50	$65.00	$125.00
Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
White Wyandottes, White Rocks	10.50	20.00	97.50	190.00
State Certified Jersey Black Giants	14.00	27.00	130.00	250.00
Broiler Chicks	6.75	12.50	61.00	120.00

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12 Weeks Old, 1.25 each

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In the contests now going on, a Kerr Barred Rock pullet was high bird of the breed in November at New Jersey; Kerr B. R. pen and individual bird were high at New York; Kerr White Leghorns were 1st or 2nd high pens for five successive weeks at West Virginia.

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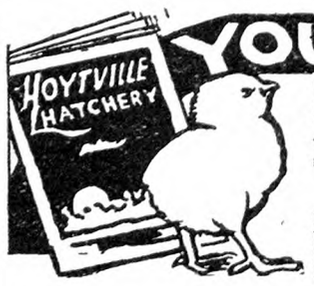

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Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

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A Reminiscence

An article, "A Bit of History," which appeared in THE R. N.-Y. January 5, page 4, over the signature of "L." started a train of reminiscences in my mind which dates much further back and prompts me to take up my pen and hastily reminisce.

My memory recalls vividly the days of my boyhood in old Chenango County more than three-quarters of a century ago. Back to the time when the old thoroughbrace stage coach with its four-in-hand, plying between Binghamton and Utica, was the rapid transit of the day; when the packet boat on the Chenango Canal was the luxurious mode of Summer travel; when village life was simple and economical; when a dollar bill looked as large as the New York *Tribune*.

People then did not depend upon stores for the supply of everything edible. A large garden, a cow and pig, a cellar well stocked for Winter use, supplied much that is now purchased at stores and markets. The circulation of money was down to a minimum. Millionaires were unknown in country districts. It was after the Civil War, and I had grown to manhood, before I saw one, and then I recalled that in my boyhood I had climbed upon a fence to see a rich man pass by whose estimated wealth was $10,000.

Before the Civil War money was recorded by thousands. It was only after the war that millions became a familiar word. Now we speak complacently of billions. In no other epoch of the world's history has a lifetime encompassed such changes in the outer aspects of life. Much that is familiar today would have seemed incredible 75 years ago. The changes in scientific, social and economic conditions of life are almost beyond conception.

It is interesting to compare ante-bellum times and conditions with the present. Business and getting was not the all-important factor in life. To earn a little and spend a little less, was the motto. The village stores were department stores in embryo, they sold everything—including alcoholic liquors of all kinds, and everybody drank them. Even good old church deacons bought a quart of New England rum frequently, and the minister seemed to require its stimulating influence in his arduous duty of soul-saving. He bought his whisky by the gallon, for which he paid two and sixpence (31¼ cents). With homemade whisky at eight cents per quart, it must have been considered one of the economical indulgences that every man could afford. Judging from the quantity of liquor sold in that small village, we would suspect that the whole community was pretty well corned most of the time.

In a day store-book used by my father in 1840, I do not find a page that does not carry a charge for some kind of ardent spirits. Looking through this book one is impressed with the small cash transactions. Nearly everything was dicker. Most accounts carry a footnote stating when payment would be made and in what kind of produce.

The following retail prices, quoted in this book, show little variation during two years. With few exceptions, everything was cheap compared with prices today. Sugar was higher, but maple sugar at 6c per lb., was largely used for domestic purposes.

Flour, per bbl., $4.50; coffee, per lb., 12c; tea, 75c; eggs, 8 to 10c per doz; lard, 6c; cheese, 6c; codfish, 4c; loaf sugar, 15c; other sugars, 8 to 10c (no granulated sugar was made then); maple sugar, per gal., 50c; buckwheat, per bu., 37½c; oats, 22c; shell corn, 50c; veal, per lb., 4c; beef, 4 to 6c; chickens, dressed, 6c; salt pork, 8c; hams, 8c; lamb, per quarter, 31c; beef, per quarter, 2c per lb.; whisky, per gal., 31c; best brandy, $1.50; New England rum, 56c; handmade shingles, per bunch, 88c; sheeting, per yd., 10 to 15c; kid gloves, 44c; Kentucky jeans, 37c. This was a popular cotton goods for men's and women's wear, very durable but only the blue would hold color. Linsey-woolsy, 31c, a home-woven woolen for women's dresses, coarse, warm and very substantial, made in plaids and stripes from wool and flax. Towcloth, 25c per yd.—another home-woven product made from flax raised on the farm, very strong and rough. I recall wearing a pair of trousers made of it, and the sensation was not unlike wearing trousers lined with currycombs. The color, when new, was a brownish gray, but time and wear bleached and softened so that they became white and comfortable. The original owner of a towcloth suit never wore it out—owing to shrinkage and durability it was handed down from father to son. Another popular native product was sheep's gray, at 70c per yard, an all-wool heavy cloth for men's Winter wear.

No ready-made clothing was sold in the stores. Material and trimmings were bought and taken to a tailor or tailoress to be made by hand. I remember distinctly the first sewing machine brought to our village and the wonder and interest exhibited by everyone. Every man who could afford it had a suit of black broadcloth for Sunday and dress occasions, in which he expected to be buried. The cloth and trimmings for such a suit cost $13, and $6 was paid for cutting and making.

Women's dresses were made severely plain, no fancy trimmings. Bombazine was the average woman's dress-up goods; a pattern with trimmings, consisting only of a card of hooks and eyes, a skein of silk and a bunch of braid, cost $3.75. All thrifty housewives always had something to use for linings. The bombazine was worn for years without alteration, then when it became faded and shiny it was ripped up, dyed and turned, and soon after the oldest daughter appeared with a new frock. This store sold homemade bake stuff once per week; cookies at 50c per 100; crackers, 5c per lb.; mince and apple pies at 9c each. Think of the satisfaction of living in a nine-cent pie age.

A shoe shop in connection with the store made men's fine calfskin boots at $6; stogy boots at $3.50; high shoes at $2; morocco ties, $1.50; half-soling men's boots, 50c; patching, 13c; half-soling women's shoes, 38c. I remember with pain those stogy cowhide boots, ill-fitting, wooden-pegged, and as squeaky as a calliope.

The following credit prices show what farmers received for their produce in exchange for store goods, at that strenuous time when most farm work was hand work, and a day's work was from sunrise to runset:

Oats, per bu., 18c; potatoes, 25c; apples, 25c; dried apples, 88c; buckwheat, 34c; corn on ear, 25c; rye, 50c; sheep pelts, 44c; butter, per lb., 8c; eggs, per doz., 8c; maple sugar, 6c; stove wood, delivered, 88c per cord; hay, per ton, $4.50; pasturing cow, per week, 25c; boarding man, per week, $1.75; day labor, 63c to $1; use of horse and cutter five days, $3; horse and buggy five-mile drive, 25c. The drug department sales reveal the same profound faith in patent medicines and physic that exists today. Castor oil, aloes and Epsom salts ranked in popularity with whisky. Vermifuge, blister plasters, Harlem oil, opodeldoc, pain extractor, Godfrey's cordial and mustard liniment seemed to be household necessities. THE OLD DOCTOR.

Concrete Floor and Basement Wall

I have a barn 30x40, which I wish to jack up, move and put a good cement basement under it with a half wall. About how many yards of gravel, also yards of cobblestones, do I need? How thick would you put the cement? I intend to put in two rows of stanchions; expect three horse stalls on one side. There will be a driveway straight through the basement. The figures are about 5 ft. in front of cows, 5 ft. to stand on, 6 ft. driveway and 14-in. gutters.

I have a 12x24 hemlock silo which has been up 10 years. It only holds half the silage I want. Would it be all right to take this down, get some more 2x6 hemlock out of my woods, have them planed and matched, and use this with the best of the staves of the old silo? Would the edges have to be planed on a bevel? The old staves are 8 ft. and 16 ft. What would be the best length to cut new ones for a 16x32 silo, and how many staves to go around the silo? C. W. L.

The present recommended practice for dairy barn floors is to mix the concrete approximately in the proportion of one sack of cement, two cubic feet of clean sand with particles graduated in size from fine to coarse, and three cubic feet of crushed stone or screened gravel. This should be mixed with not more than 6¼ gallons of water per sack. Too much water weakens the resulting concrete. The actual amount of water should be carefully determined when mixing the first batch, and following batches kept uniform.

Using the above mixture and a floor thickness of 4 in., with the exception of the 6-ft. driveway which is made 6 in. thick, approximately 100 sacks of cement, 203 cubic feet of stone and 304 cubic feet of crushed stone or screened gravel would be required for the floor.

From 10 in. to 12 in. will be required as wall thickness, depending somewhat upon the load carried and the height. Assuming a thickness of 12 in. and a wall height of 4 ft., 544 cubic feet of concrete will be needed. This may be mixed in the proportion of one sack of cement, 2½ cubic feet of stone and four cubic feet of crushed stone or screened gravel, and will require about 112 sacks of cement, 281 cubic feet of sand and 448 cubic feet of stone or screened gravel.

With a diameter as great as 16 ft. and staves 6 in. in width there will be no great difficulty in erecting your silo if the staves are not fitted to the curve. I think however that some of the stave silo companies make a practice of so fitting their staves. With a height of 32 ft. stave lengths of 8 ft. and 16 ft. will work in well, as the joints will break or alternate, and no two come near each other.

Just now there seems to be a tendency to give up the silo. Some are not being filled. Corn is an expensive crop to raise and harvest. The labor item is big, and with the present high price of competent farm help it makes the dry matter in silage rather high in cost. In many parts of the country, corn is also rather uncertain. Because of this and the present low price of hay a number of dairymen are turning to clover and Alfalfa as a replacement for silage. R. H. S.

"Thrift" and "Tariff"

In my reply to H. P., page 223, concerning success in stockraising, please read "It depends very largely upon the *thrift*, industry and mental capacity of the individual," instead of *tariff*, industry, etc. H. H. W.

Contest-Proven Facts for New York Poultrymen

10 Pratt bred pens first or near it in 8 National Egg Laying Contests conclusively prove Pratt Recommendations by their records.

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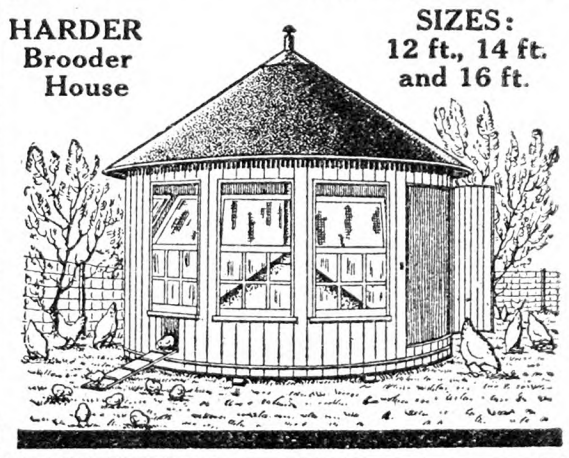

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Assorted Chicks.....	2.75	5.00	9.00

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$15.00 per hun. 10% deposit required on all orders.
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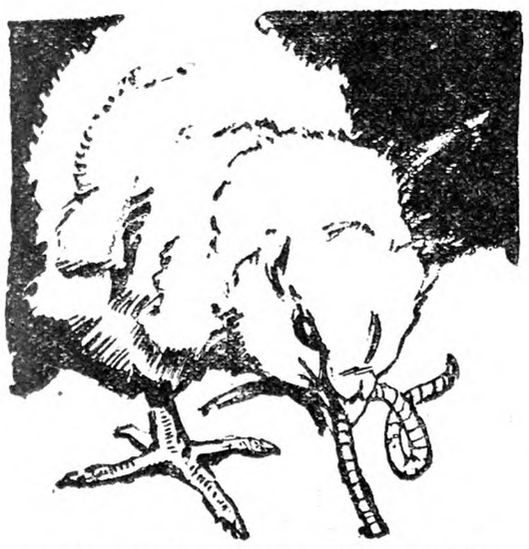
CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, $12.00-100. Barred Rocks and Reds, $13.00-100. White Rocks, $14.00-100. Mixed, $10.00-100. Special price on larger orders. Circular free. 100% live delivery guaranteed. JACOB NEIMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Commercial Poultry Raising
by Roberts.
An all-around book; $3 postpaid, by
Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York



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The right start is half the battle!

Thousands of experienced poultry raisers know that QUISENBERRY QUALITY Starting Food starts 'em right and makes 'em grow rapidly into profit makers. Ask your dealer for QUISENBERRY QUALITY Feeds.

QUISENBERRY QUALITY POULTRY FEEDS — All Feed — No Filler

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FREE —"Crows & Cackles"—a real poultry magazine—valuable to every poultry raiser. Send your name for our mailing list or ask your dealer for a Free copy.

QUISENBERRY FEED MFG. CO.
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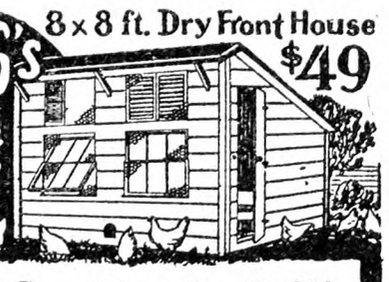
YOUNG'S Portable Poultry Houses — 8 x 8 ft. Dry Front House $49



"How Can You Do It?"

was the most frequent question of visitors at our exhibits in Boston and New York Poultry Shows. Folks marveled that we could give so much for so little. They agreed that Young's Houses were "Better and Cheaper Than Home-Made."

Write today for our big free illustrated Catalog of Poultry Houses, Pigeon Houses, Rabbit Hutches and Dog Kennels.

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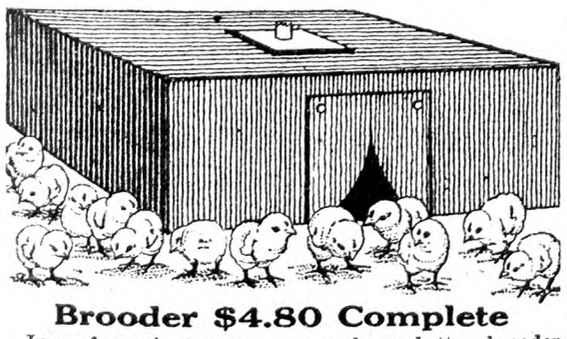


Brooder $4.80 Complete

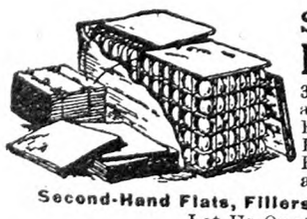
In a few minutes you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but a pair of ordinary shears. The materials, including Heater, cost only $4.80. Broods 40 to 100 chicks.

I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds one quart of oil and

Burns 10 Days Without Attention

Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name. *Send for my free Booklet "Poultry Helps."*

I. PUTNAM Route 364-K ELMIRA, N. Y.



SECOND-HAND EGG CASES

30 doz. size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes, Berry Crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers.

Second-Hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads.
Let Us Quote You.
EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., INC.
Dept. R. 136 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.

N. Y. Egg-laying Contest

This is carried on by the State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. Following is the report to February 13, 1929:

The results of farm surveys in various sections of the country indicate that the profits from market eggs is in direct proportion to the percentage of pullets kept as compared with old hens. The smaller the per cent of hens and the larger the per cent of pullets the greater the profit from market eggs. The hen takes her vacation when eggs are highest in price, while the new crop of pullets are filling the egg basket at that time.

When it comes to the production of hatching eggs, a different situation arises. Hens are more desirable than pullets. Probably of greatest importance is the fact that hens should represent the pick of the previous season's pullets. They should be the best birds not only for high egg production, but also for size of egg. Such a group of birds, by living through a season of high egg production, have exhibited a high degree of vigor.

Furthermore, hens will lay larger eggs than will pullets. Such eggs will produce chicks that will weigh more, up to at least eight weeks of age, than chicks from pullets.

Early hatched pullets that have been through a molt make the second best choice for breeders. The late hatched pullet should not be considered as a breeder.

It would seem that one serious objection to using pullets as breeders is the fact that selection for early maturity has been carried so far that pullets begin to lay before they are matured and in good weight and flesh.

While a flock of healthy, vigorous pullets make a pleasing sight, it is well to remember that by December 1 two-thirds of that flock will have been culled or will have died from one cause or another.

It would seem that the best practice is to breed from these birds which can be judged on a basis of past performance.—D. H. Horton, Head, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the 15th week of the seventh Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 2,418 eggs or 34.8 per cent. The present contest is now 4,459 eggs ahead of the production of the last contest up to the end of the 15th week. The pullets have laid a total of 29,019 eggs since Nov. 1, 1928.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns, Claraben Court Farm, 51; White Leghorns, Scheiwe Poultry Farm, 49; White Leghorns, George Dick, 48; White Leghorns, Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 45; White Plymouth Rocks, E. A. Hirt, 44; White Leghorns, Pine View Poultry Ranch, 41; White Leghorns, W. S. Hannah & Sons, 41; White Plymouth Rocks, William R. Speck, 41.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 646; Barnes Hollywood Farm, 563; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, 555; George Dick, 548; Valley Farm, 544; Mayhill Poultry Farm, 531; Sunny Slope Farm, 494.

R. I. Reds.—Perley N. Hibbard, 508; Joseph P. Moynahan, 490; Charlescote Farm, 430; John Z. LaBelle, 301.

Australorps.—Highland Place Poultry Farm, 206.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, Inc., 399; R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, 332; Pratt Exp. Farm, 304.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, 370; C. M. Christian, 217.

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 42c; brown, 45c; medium, 39c; pullets, 37c.

Hens With Throat Trouble

I have had a number of hens and pullets die this Fall and Winter; have one hen now with a rattle in the throat. Could you tell me of anything to give this hen, and what the cause is of their getting that way? Some of those that died got very lame, some died and we killed some. MRS. A. L. T.

New York.

Rattling in the throat is a sign of obstruction to breathing, usually resulting from a cold or bronchitis. There may be a fungus growth (canker) at the entrance to the windpipe that is the cause of this obstruction, however, and, by opening the bird's mouth, you may be able to see the whitish or yellowish ring that causes the trouble. If so, you may remove it with a swab. Bronchitis is a serious trouble. If of the infectious nature now quite common in flocks, it may cause many deaths. Simple catarrhal bronchitis tends to recovery, as do ordinary colds, if the birds are kept in warm, dry quarters, free from drafts. There are various remedies given for bronchitis of the infectious type, but none that seem to be able to accomplish a cure or prevent the occurrence of the disease. They are based upon remedies given humans suffering from bronchitis, but which cannot cure bronchitis occurring in the human family. I see no reason for thinking that they would be any more effective in fowls. Clean, dry, warm, well ventilated quarters will give fowls opportunity to acquire resistance to all diseases and particularly to avoid colds and affections of similar nature. It is, of course, impossible to say what ailed the birds that you lost earlier in the season. M. B. D.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

"Invariably Cheaper in the End"

Connecticut Agricultural College says: "'Accredited' breeding flocks, under Connecticut regulations for poultry disease control, are those which have passed two or more consecutive annual non-reacting tests for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Although the initial cost of 'Accredited' or 'clean' chicks is greater, they invariably prove cheaper in the end."—Press bulletin, Feb. 13, 1928.

Our Stock is N. E. Accredited. All Breeders 100% White Diarrhea Free.

Extra quality chicks—the kind to show the greatest profits for Mr. Dollars-and-sense Poultryman. We have 100 acres here, and we know our birds.

Here's proof! Read these 3 letters—they testify to

LIVABILITY
EARLY MATURITY
HEAVY LAYING

Woodbridge, Conn., February 9, 1929.
HALL BROS.,
Gentlemen:
Chicks are all doing nicely. Only a 2% loss on the two lots of 1,100 chicks—500 Reds the middle of December, and 600 Reds the middle of January. Never had such husky chicks before.
HENRY E. JOHNSON.

Wilbraham, Mass., January 22, 1929.
HALL BROS.,
Gentlemen:
I got 500 Special Mating R. I. Red and 300 Special Mating White Leghorn chicks from you last March—the finest lot I ever saw. I got 368 pullets, which started to lay at 4½ months. They have laid 60% this Winter so far. I want to place my order for 800 more day-old chicks for delivery about the same time as last year. WALTER WADE.

Trumbull, Conn., February 7, 1929.
HALL BROS.,
Gentlemen:
The 900 Barred Rock chicks we got from you last year were certainly from a very good laying strain: Nov. average per hen, 10.37 eggs; Standard 5. Dec. average per hen 21.08 eggs; Standard 7. Jan. average per hen 22.01 eggs; Standard 9.
L. B. MATTHIAS.

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive free, our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

LORD FARMS
S.C. White Leghorns

They're "Hitting on All Six!"
These Pullets Earn Big Winter Profits

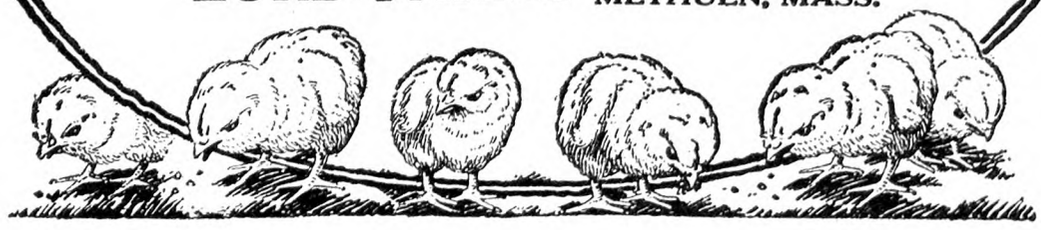
"Your chicks received in 1928 were very satisfactory," writes a customer, "all in good shape when received, and raised 240 to maturity. From Oct. 1, 1928 to Feb. 1, 1929, they have laid 14,779 eggs and grain bill was $370. Eggs sold, $741.25 to Feb. 1."

Lord Farms Grade A Chicks

are hatched from eggs laid on our own Farms by hardy New England breeders, selected for ability to produce large numbers of good-sized pure white eggs. With such stock, you can build a fancy private trade or top the big markets.

Our 1929 Year Book contains 64 large pages, profusely illustrated from original photos taken on our own 400-acre Farms. Write for your copy—free.

LORD FARMS 67 Forest Street METHUEN, MASS.



Buy 3 to 8 Week Old Brooded Chicks

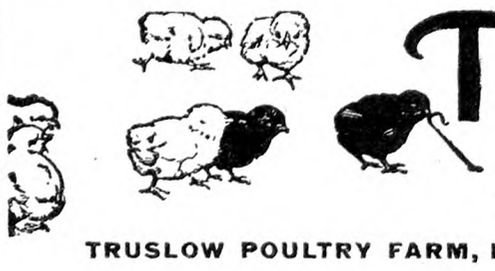
Get your chicks all ready started this year. Any age you want from three to eight weeks of age. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

Learn all about this modern way of getting your chicks. Offers wonderful possibilities. Read about its advantages. Can also furnish baby chicks if you prefer.

STEELMAN POULTRY FARMS—Lansdale, R. D. No. 1, Box 20, Pa.

L. W. STEELMAN
Formerly Poultry Specialist Penna. State College



Truslow Chicks

Breeders for 47 years

Wonderful egg and meat producers. Nothing like them in the East. Poultrymen recognize the superior quality of this strain. The demand grows daily. ORDER MARCH AND APRIL CHICKS NOW. Write for FREE Catalog and state number of Chicks wanted so we can quote special prices. Leghorns mated to pure Hollywood Cockerels, Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds—*all Thoroughbreds.* Send at once for particulars.

TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Inc. Box 46 Chestertown, Maryland

Ask for the Best Beef Scrap by Name—
DIAMOND PICK
"It's Better Because It's Pure"
ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Avenue Jersey City, N. J.

AVENARIUS TRADE MARK CARBOLINEUM
The Standard Insecticide for 53 Years
Write for Circular
applied ONCE A YEAR in Poultry houses
Kills Mites Blue Bugs
OR MONEY REFUNDED
CARBOLINEUM WOOD PRESERVING CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS Dept. 210

MONTCALM GAME FARM

Your Breeding Flock of Turkeys Needs New Blood

Get it From the Montcalm Game Farm

Our Mammoth Bronze toms and hens excel in size, vigor, early maturity, bone, thickness of flesh and correct markings. Do not inbreed and lower the vigor of your birds. One of our young toms, or a trio of selected birds, will increase the livability of your poults and help get turkeys off to early market and high prices. We guarantee all our stock. *Write for catalog and prices.*

MONTCALM GAME FARM
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TWO FREE BOOKS

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 48 pages printed in colors, other is 32 pages. You will be surprised. **PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 205 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.** Established 28 years

Mammoth IMPERIAL PEKIN Ducks

Largest kind; young drakes reach 10 lbs.
STRONG BABY DUCKLINGS—POSTPAID
12-$3.85, 25-$7.50, 50-$14.25, 100-$28.00, 500-$125
Also Indian Runner Ducklings. Send for price list and feeding methods. **FAIRVIEW DUCKERY, Theresa, N. Y.**

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. **PARDEE'S PEKINS** Islip, L. I., N. Y.

TURKEYS - DUCKS - GEESE - GUINEAS Best breeds. Breeders at special Fall prices. Catalog free. **HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.**

Reid's Turkey Farm No blackhead for 15 years. 700 Bronze Birds. **FREEHOLD, N. J., Star Route.**

Horning's Prize Winning Bourbon Reds
Book your hatching eggs. **Fiona Horning, Owego, N. Y.**

Wyckoff and Tancred WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for March and April Chicks.
$12.00 per 100 $57.50—500 $110—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA

HERBSTER'S QUALITY CHICKS

Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Leghorns. Good, strong, livable chicks, true to breed, which develop into profitable birds. Get our low price and catalog. Hatch all year.
HERBSTER'S POULTRY FARM
(Formerly Brookfield Poultry Farm)
Box 88 McClure, Penna.

Cocolamus Husky Chicks

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Parks Strain Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed or Broilers	2.50	5.00	9.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. All heavy laying, free range flocks. Free price list and circular.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

TANCRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHIX

Hatched from our own breeders—famous throughout the country for high production, vigor and size. Let us introduce our blood line, disease free, 200-300 egg strain; which is sure to increase your profits. We not only sell you CHIX, but insure them for 30 days. Write for circular, giving information about our farm.
EDWARD C. LUTZ POULTRY FARM, Middletown, Pa.

CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks	$14.00 per 100
White Wyandottes	16.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	12.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS PA.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns Barred Rocks

High quality chicks at honest prices that will make money for you. State supervised. Officially blood tested. Large, vigorous and high egg producers. Write for circular. **POTTER POULTRY FARM, Box 237, Mifflintown, Pa.**

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns	$12 per 100
B. Rocks and R. I. Reds	14 per 100
Heavy Mixed	12 per 100
Light Mixed	9 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM N. J. Ehrenzeller, McAlisterville, Penna.**

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00

500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less. Free range flocks. Safe delivery guar. **B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Penna.**

BABY CHICKS MOST POPULAR BREEDS

Our eleventh year in business. Send for our prices and special offer. Satisfaction guaranteed.
KOSTER POULTRY FARM Laurel, Del.

BABY CHICKS ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS

Special Price for February Chicks.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
Wm. D. Scott Box 63 Harrington, Del.

CHICKS Purebred, blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, **12c**; Rocks, Reds, **14c**; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, **15c**; Black Giants, **20c**. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free. **SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.**

CLASS A CHICKS

At 8½c up. Several varieties. No money down. Pay 10 days before shipment or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free.
BOS HATCHERY R. 2 R Zeeland, Mich.

Quality Chicks S. C. W. Leghorns, $11.00 per 100 S. C. Barred Rocks, 13.00 per 100 Light Mixed, $9.00 per 100. Heavy, $11.00 per 100. Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free. **EDGAR C. LEISTER, R. D., McAlisterville, Pa.**

Won Vineland and Bergen Co. Contests Year 1926-27
1st & 2nd High Hen at Vineland, Year 1927-28
1st & 2nd High Hen at Bergen Co., Year 1927-28.

Pedigreed Cockerels—Baby Chicks
at prices you can afford. Now booking orders. Cockerels from Son of Champion of World Hen. 351 eggs in 364 days.
FOX & SON POULTRY FARM
R. F. D. No. 1 Little Falls, N. J.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS
BLOOD TESTED AND UTILITY STOCK
Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Black Minorcas and Mixed. Pekin Ducklings. Also two and six weeks old Chicks.
Write for Circular and Prices
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, LIBERTY, N.Y.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr, & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

S. C. WH. LEGHORNS

Carefully selected two-year old hens mated to exceptionally well developed cockerels, direct from the Tancred Farms, near the Pacific Coast. Guaranteed 250 to 285 egg strain. Ask for folder.
PRICES OF BABY CHICKS—POSTPAID
25—$3.75, 50—$7.25, 100—$14.00, 500—$67.50
STANDARD BREEDING FARMS
Box F Theresa, N. Y.

Porter's Certified Leghorns

Largest Total Number of Certified Leghorns During Past 10 Years. Over 1,100 Certified This Year. This great record proves conclusively that these birds are consistant high producers. Large Leghorns, Large Chalk-White Eggs, Marvelous Chicks, Males, Pullets. Circular free. Brooder Stoves at less than Sears & Roebuck.
FARLEY PORTER Box W, SODUS, N. Y.

CHICKS! Breeders on Our Farm Wyckoff Leghorns 5,000 Chicks Weekly
BARGAIN PRICE $18.00 PER HUNDRED
Ten per cent with order, balance C. O. D. Refund if ordering dates are filled. Special—200 chicks weekly from pedigreed matings. Price on request.
Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.
MAPLEWOOD POULTRY FARM Office: 196 Lark St. ALBANY, N. Y.

ASHBERY'S
TANCRED STRAIN (DIRECT)
CERTIFIED AND SUPERVISED
LARGE SIZE. HIGH PRODUCTION.
BIG HUSKY CHICKS. FREE CIRCULAR.
H. C. ASHBERY & SON BOX-R SODUS, N. Y.

Ewing's English White Leghorns

are the product of record layers. For 15 years directly imported Barron strain males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Unexcelled for egg production, size and vigor. **HUSKY CHICKS**—Fertile eggs. Fully guaranteed. Catalog free. **R. T. EWING, Atlantic, Pa**

Baby Chicks
From Free Range Selected Flocks

Lots—	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Light Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	11.00	52.50	100

100% Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORNS

The beautiful business hen! Wonderful winter layers. Big white eggs. World Record layers American Egg Contest! Greatest winners New York-Chicago. Hardy, vigorous money makers. Stock Eggs, Chicks, shipped safely. Catalog free.
EVERLAY FARM Box 28 Portland, Ind.

100% Pure Hollywood Strain Direct
Breeding cockerels decendants of Storrs contest winners, sired by males from better than 300-egg record dams. Priced reasonable. Also breeding stock, chicks and eggs. Satisfaction or money back. Send for catalog. **FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.**

S. C. W. Leghorn Pedigree Cockerels
Tancred Strain. N. J. Certified and Blood Tested from N. J. R. O. P. dams, with records from 210 to 280 eggs. Day old chicks sired by above cockerels. 2,500 each week. Circular free.
JAY MASON MILLS, R. D. 2, Plainfield, N. J.

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS
Quality chicks at moderate prices. Blood tested. Write for catalog; visitors welcome.
PROF. HARRY R. LEWIS, Box R, Davisville, R. I.

S. C. White Leghorn Chicks Exclusively
MORGAN-TANCRED STRAIN
Quality chicks at moderate prices. Write for catalog.
CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y RAHWAY, N. J.

MASS. CERTIFIED White Leghorn Chicks Bonded, B. W. D. Free
Trapped 11 years; R. O. P. records to 325 eggs.
ACREBRIDGE FARM Box R MARLBORO, MASS.

TARBELL FARMS S. C. W. LEGHORN BABY CHICKS
from proven layers mated to cockerels from trapnested hens 240-eggs up. **TARBELL FARMS, Smithville Flats, N. Y.**

TANCRED PEDIGREED LEGHORN CHICKS
GUARANTEED 30 DAYS—**$16, $21.** EGGS—**$10, $12.** Same lines as our contest winners. 2,000 old tested breeders. Large white eggs. 25th year. Descriptive catalog. **PLANK'S POULTRY FARM, Gettysburg, Pa.**

HANSON STRAIN—S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks. Heavy laying strain of large chalk white eggs. Custom hatching. Circular. **WESTWOOD POULTRY FARM, Mt. Kisco, N. Y**

Egg Bred Chicks That live. Large type S. C White Leghorns. Wyckoff blood, **$180** per 1000. **ADAM SEABURY, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.**

EFFICIENCY LEGHORNS—Eggs—Chicks. Accredited Flock. **W. E. ATKINSON Wallingford, Conn.**

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN Day Old Chicks. The Kind that lay. Circular free, **A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.**

PETERSIME electrically hatched pure bred, Rocks, Reds, Wh. Leghorns. Catalog. **Garber Hatchery, Harrisonburg, Va.**

Hotel Waste for Poultry

Is hotel swill suitable to feed growing chickens? I am at present feeding it to pigs but don't want to continue to have pigs. I collect this fresh every day and have 8 or 10 cans full. Would cooking the swill make it more safe to feed? What would be the value of this swill to plow under as a fertilizer? Would it be worth putting on the land? R. L. S.
Rhode Island.

The value of hotel waste would depend, of course, upon what it is made of. It does not seem to me that it would make safe or desirable food for growing chicks. No two batches would have the same composition and I should expect that it would lack any proper proportion between animal and vegetable foods, as well as to be likely at times to contain something deleterious, such as an excess of salt. Spoiled meat or musty bread would also make it dangerous and these might find their way into the wastes during hot weather, if at no other time.

If, by swill, you mean liquid slops, it does not seem to me that it would be at all suitable for chicks, however valuable it might be for hogs. If those who have used this waste have found it a desirable food, we should be glad to know of their experience with it. Cooking would increase the safety of the waste in some ways, without altering it in others. Neither would the value of such swill as a fertilizer seem to me to warrant the expense of hauling and spreading it. Its actual worth would depend upon the amount of plant food as nitrogen, phosphorus and potash that it contained, but these elements of plant food would probably be small in comparison with the bulk of stuff to be handled; still, from actual observation, I cannot give you any positive information in the matter. M. B. D.

Fox Terriers Valuable in an Orchard

Field mice are one of the real serious orchard pests in many sections. The damage from this rodent is more prevalent in mulched orchards than in cultivated ones, but cultivated orchards are by no means free from them. They will often completely girdle a tree just beneath the surface of the ground. The first notice the orchardist has that the tree is damaged is yellowing of the leaves, as the tree is dying in the Spring following mice injury the previous Autumn or Winter. There is of course no remedy for a tree when it has reached this stage. If the injury is discovered in time, bridge-grafting is the best plan of saving the tree. When the injury is not complete girdling, a covering of grafting wax will aid in the healing process.

The best system of dealing with this menace is prevention. The first consideration is to see that grass and weeds are kept away from the base of the tree. Tree protectors, wire netting, paper or veneer cut down the hazard.

One practical orchardist in Ohio has for several years used fox terrier dogs to control field mice. He reports that this problem, which was quite serious with him, has been reduced materially in the course of a few years.

His orchard comprises 200 acres and at the several tenant homes over the farm he maintains one or more fox terrier dogs. To make the idea still more practical he keeps a female or two and raises puppies which meet with ready sale.

One only has to watch a fox terrier in the act of digging out a field mouse to realize that here is an asset to the orchardist who is so located that he may keep a dog. Probably the black and tan or others of the small breeds of dogs would serve the same purpose.

C. W. ELLENWOOD.
Ohio Experiment Station.

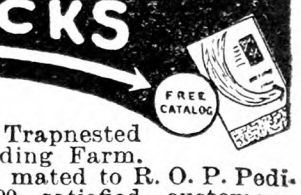
Width of Highway

How wide were the roads supposed to be laid out? Can an owner of land bordering on highway, wishing to build a fence, move the new fence in said road several feet so as to attach wire on trees on highway planted by another party? Previous owner did not make party planting same remove or cause them to be removed. They have been planted now nearly 40 years. Could party building this fence or present owner of this land cut down these trees? H. J. A.
Columbia Co., N. Y.

If you refer to the ordinary town highway, the early statute provided that the highway should be not less than three rods in width. An investigation of the highway map on file in the Town Clerk's office will reveal the exact width of the highway you have in mind.

If you attach fence to trees that are not on the border and which belong to another party you should have his consent. The owner of the land on which the trees stand can remove the trees if he so desires, but first he should be sure that he is the owner of the land. N. T.

"Pride o' Niagara" CHICKS



1200 Breeders Trapnested on our own Breeding Farm. Foundation stock mated to R. O. P. Pedigree Males. 1,000 satisfied customers. Every Chick a credit to its name. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas, Black Giants, Pekin Ducklings. WE GIVE FULL SATISFACTION ON EVERY ORDER. Get our catalog.
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Ferris Strain W. Leghorn Chix

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. Having long, deep rectangular bodies, the kind the commercial egg farmer wants. For the past 3 years three-fourth of our chicks were purchased by these men, they know a good hen when they see her. Write us for our literature, it is free.
PRICES: $12.00 per 100, $57.50—500, $110—1000.
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Box R Richfield, Pa.

S. C. W. Leghorns Bd. Rocks - R. I. Reds

Send for low price list and booklet, describing our farm, stock, etc. Our Tancred Strain Leghorns are as good as the best. Eighteen years in the chick and chicken business.
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CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$12.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns	12.00
Barred Rocks—Wm. Nace's Select	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00
Mixed or Broiler Chicks	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. 25 chicks add 2c. 50 chicks add 1c. Full count. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
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Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

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White Leghorn Chicks from Officially Supervised breeders, B. W. D. tested. 250-egg blood in our matings. This stock will give you a high producing flock of pullets next fall when eggs are high. Also Quality Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. Hatching Eggs, Day-old Chicks, Started Chicks, 10-12-week-old W. Leghorn Pullets. Our prices are low for the quality we offer. Write for free interesting catalog which gives all facts.
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Dept. R Sugar Loaf, N. Y

Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery 100% live arrival guaranteed

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12.00	$57.00	$110
Barred Rox	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	...
Light Mixed	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. Write for catalogue.
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STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
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From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE.
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Lancaster Farms Hatchery Rt. 20 Lancaster, O.

BABY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS	$14.00	$67.50	$130
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	12.00	57.50	110
LIGHT MIXED	10.00	50.00	——
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	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$11.00	$52.50	$100
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	12.00	57.50	110
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	14.00	67.50	130

Light Mixed $9.00 Heavy Mixed $12.00
For March and April. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.
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BABY CHICKS DELIVERY AFTER FEBRUARY 15TH. Full Count and Quality Guaranteed.

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$58.75	$115
White and Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
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Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$12.00 per 100
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S. C. W. Leghorns ***Barred Rocks***
All chicks from my own flocks that have been closely culled and bred for big white eggs and heavy production. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. If you want quality chicks at reasonable prices, write for my prices today.
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DUCKLINGS $30 per 100. Eggs, $12. Mammoth White Pekins. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, New York

Queer Fish

ELECTRIC FISH.—It seems very strange that any fish should develop the power of producing electric shocks, and yet it is quite common. Among the better known ones are an eel in South America, a catfish in Africa, and a skate, or rather a whole group of skates, in the warmer seas. There are very many others which give mild shocks, some of which can only be detected with very sensitive instruments. Along the New England coast is found a big fellow, sometimes as much as six feet long and weighing 40 lbs. or more, which is called the "crampfish." It can give a shock which is quite capable of making a man helpless if he happens to get in just the right position. Its body is very much the shape of a big pancake, with a rather thick, meaty tail on one edge. An old description says that it is white on the under surface and the back is solid black with darker spots.

If we happen to wade out to where the Mexican fishermen are hauling a net in the Laguna Madre, in Southern Texas, to see what they are catching, one of them may hand us a rather common-looking skate something less than a foot long. About the time we take hold of it we get a sensation similar to touching the top of a spark plug while the engine is running. That fish is dropped right there.

The electric fish that is, perhaps, best known is the South American eel. That is a big black fellow sometimes as much as eight feet long and four or five inches in diameter. Travelers' stories say that the Indians in some places use them for food, first exhausting them by driving horses through the pool and then hauling the fish out in nets. They are said to be powerful enough to disable a horse.

The electric current is produced by a regular battery. In the eel and the catfish it lies along the sides of the back. In the electric skates there is a battery near the middle of each "wing." Scientists have spent much time studying these structures. They tell us that each is a multiple-plate, multiple-cell battery. In a large skate there may be more than a thousand cells, each with 10 to 50 plates on each side. In the skate it seems to be necessary to touch the upper and lower surfaces of the fish at the same time to get the shock.

The batteries seem to have been developed in some way from muscle cells or fibers. They are connected with the brain by immense nerve trunks, and the fish can turn on the current or cut it off as it pleases.

SKATES.—We often hear the expression "flat as a flounder" without much thought of what it may really mean. The whole group to which the flounders belong is commonly called the "flatfishes." Still, there are others which lie just as flat on the bottom of the sea, with a difference. The flounder lies flat on one side, but the skates, which are just about as flat, lie in the normal position of a fish. Both groups are as flat as though they had been stepped on, but the scientist says that the flounder is compressed and the skate depressed.

Skates are mainly found in the sea, but there are a few that go into the brackish lakes along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. In South America there is a whole group of skates that always live in the rivers and lakes. Along the coasts of the North Atlantic and Pacific oceans there are many species of skates varying from the big ones that may be as much as six to eight feet wide and eight to 10 feet long, down to little ones not much bigger than a man's hand. They are also found all the way from right at the shore out to depths of more than a mile.

Skates are very closely related to sharks, but have changed their form so that they are especially fitted for a life on the bottom, where they are almost always found. Since they have no air bladder they must swim all the time they are not resting on the bottom. Fish that have an air bladder can remain suspended at any level in the water with little or no exertion, but the others must swim all the time.

The main difference in form between a shark and a skate lies in the immense development of two of the side fins (the pectorals or arm fine) of the skate. They give the body its well-known rhombic shape, or shape like a boy's kite. In many of them more than half the weight of the fish is in these fins. When they are prepared for market it is usual to cut away everything except these big fins, simply leaving them connected by a bridge of cartilage. It may be mentioned in passing that there has been recently developed in New England a different way of using them. The meat of most skates as well as of many sharks has a decidedly sweet flavor much like that of some shellfish. If the fins of a skate are cut across in strips a little more than an inch wide there will be seen round masses of muscle separated by cartilage. ALFRED C. WEED.

Treating Sheepskin

Here is how we do. After sheepskin is taken off sheep, clean all fat off so skin is bare. Then put cattle salt or table salt all over and lay flat. Soon it gets watery. Fold up so skin corners are all together; then roll up and put cord all around. Leave lay a week. Then open, wash clean with lukewarm water and tack on inside of barn door where it is dry, or on old door or boards. Tack all around. Then get a package of ready tanner sold by mail order houses and paint it on according to directions. S. L. T. H.

Saugerties, N. Y.

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Grandview's Famous Winning Strains won highest places in many Egg Contests in 1927. TEXAS, 1st Pen, 52 weeks, 2,534 eggs. MARYLAND, 2,335 eggs, 52 weeks. MICHIGAN, 1st Pen, 10th month, by customer, 2,231 eggs. FLORIDA, 2,068 eggs in 51 weeks. SOUTHEASTERN E. L. Contest, 2,372 eggs in 51 weeks. Also winners in ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, ALABAMA and NEW JERSEY.

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Thousands available after May 1st. Ages eight weeks to maturity. All raised under ideal conditions by our poultry experts. Suitable both for breeding purposes and for commercial egg production. Exclusively utility, business bred birds. All of the outstanding quality now known to the world as the Grandview Famous Egg-Basket Strain.

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Simply mix PoulTobac in the feed or mash. This is the easiest, safest and most economical method known. PoulTobac is a high-grade pulverized tobacco powder guaranteed to contain 1.50% nicotine which is recommended by State Experiment Stations.

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BUY $ $

10 EXTRA CHICKS On orders booked before March 15th, we give 10 Chicks extra with each 100 ordered.

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Let us ship you our chicks, $1 with order, balance C.O.D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival.

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Heavy Mixed, 10c; B. J. Giants, 18c. Order direct or send for illustrated circular.

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Larger Eggs — Larger Egg Yield — Larger Birds — Larger Yearly Profits

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Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted. All Heavy Breeds	8.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.50	22		

THE ADA HATCHERY Route 15, ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

TANCRED-BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Closely culled, well kept flocks. An income of $5.00 to $6.00 per hen is made annually.

FINEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS—POSTPAID

25—$3.75 50—$7.00 100—$13.00 500—$62.50 1000—$120

We also hatch very choice Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes and the largest of Ducklings. Send for price list.

Our shipments must reach you in good condition and in due time, or we will refund your remittance.

Fairview Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Box 10, Theresa, Jefferson County, N. Y.

HILL SIDE CHICKS

Will Ship C. O. D.

March and April Chicks as Low as 9c

S. C. W. LEGHORNS S. C. R. I. OWENS REDS
S. C. ROCKS and REDS S. C. W. L. TANCRED and
HEAVY MIXED—LIGHT MIXED WYCKOFF STRAIN

100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$49.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	3.50	7.00	13.00	64.00
Heavy Broilers	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00
Light Broilers	2.75	4.50	8.00	39.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. Postage paid. Hogan tested flocks. 19 years in business.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

Ducks—Geese—Fowls for Market

I have 20 Pekin ducks. When should they begin to lay? How many months should they continue to lay if not allowed to sit? About how many eggs should they average per month? What is the best ration for the birds to promote egg production? I have plenty of green feed, such as cabbage and lettuce leaves; what kind of grain and how much should I feed? I intend to hatch my eggs in an incubator; what kind would you advise me to buy?

I also have six geese. What grain ration would you advise me to feed these birds for egg production? These are African geese. How can I distinguish the male from the female? Would you advise me to hatch these eggs in an incubator or under hens? What is the average egg yield from each goose if not allowed to sit?

Which is the largest breed of hens, White Wyandottes, Buff Cochins or Brahmas? I want to raise these fowls for the Thanksgiving market; which kind would you advise me to raise, and where can I get the eggs for hatching? R. B. A.

Watertown, N. Y.

Pekin ducks usually begin to lay as soon as the weather turns warm in the Spring. I have had flocks of Pekins that laid a few eggs during the Winter when the Winters were mild, as they frequently are in Idaho. I should not expect them to lay in Winter in the Eastern nor the Midwestern States. Pekins are fairly good layers, and best I think of the larger breeds. Soon after they begin laying in the Spring they begin to lay very regularly, and it is not at all uncommon to get as many eggs as there are ducks in the flock for several days in succession. I have never kept a record of the eggs my ducks laid, but I think it can safely be said that a flock of well-matured and properly fed ducks will average from 20 to 24 eggs per duck per month during their laying season, which lasts about five months, after which they will lay occasionally until they begin to molt in the Fall. There is a record of a small flock of Pekins that average 168 eggs each in 12 months, but I think from 100 to 120 is nearer what may be expected of them. Pekins are classed as non-sitters, although there may be an occasional exception. I have never had one sit for me.

Ducks are somewhat finicky about their feed. Once they get accustomed to being fed in a certain way they do not like to have their feed changed very much. Breeding ducks should be fed liberally through the Winter before they begin laying. They need quite a large quantity of green feed, and this may be cabbage, lettuce, chopped green rye, wheat or oats, or any other edible green stuff chopped into bits that they can easily swallow. In the absence of other green feed, Alfalfa or clover meal may be mixed in with their ground feed. A good method of feeding breeding ducks is to give them all the whole corn they will eat in about an hour in the morning, and along toward night give them a wet mash, making it between a sloppy and a crumbly condition. When the mash is fed a vessel of water should be near the feed trough so the ducks can take a few bites of the mash and then wash their mouths, their wide bills acting something like a spoon and becoming filled with the mash. A good mash is made from one part middlings, two parts bran and one part yellow cornmeal, by weight. To this should be added 20 per cent of chopped green stuff or 10 per cent of Alfalfa or clover meal. Really this grain-and-mash ration should have been started last October, but this has not been done, so it will be best to start in at once adding a good quality of meat scrap to the mash. Begin by adding just a little and increase the quantity until 12 or 15 per cent of the meat scrap is being mixed with the mash. Feed the ducks all they will eat clean during the breeding season. Also give them oyster shell and limestone grit where they can get it at any time.

Breeding ducks should have a dry place to sleep, which is kept well bedded with straw, frequently renewed. This shelter may be left open on the south side during all but severe weather, as ducks do not mind cold weather as much as hens do, and sleep with their feet tucked under them and their heads under their wings so cold cannot reach head or feet. They should be shut up from 6:30 in the evening until 9 or 10 the next day, as they lay their eggs anywhere when allowed to run outside. They lay from dawn until about 9 in the morning, and if kept in the eggs will be found scattered around in their straw litter in the shelter. Duck eggs are very easy to hatch in incubators—if one knows how to do it. The maker of the incubator will tell how it is done with his particular make.

Geese should be kept on good pasture and fed cracked corn, preferably in a trough, so a little water can be poured over it to make it easier for them to swallow it, or the corn may be soaked from one feeding to the next and then put in the feed trough. Do not overfeed with corn. It should be replaced when the breeding season comes with wheat or oats or a mixture of the two, which may be placed in boxes where they can help themselves, if they have a good pasture. Geese to do their best must have enough land to range over, so they can fill themselves with grass every day. If they have this they will not each much oats or wheat.

African geese are the best layers of any breed. A year-old goose will lay from 18

(Continued on page 368)

LIVELY BABY CHICKS

"COCK'O THE ROOST BABY CHICKS AND HOW TO GET THEM QUICKLY"

You Get the Chicks—We the Advertising, *Fair?* Better get your pencil and send for this 4-color, beautifully illustrated catalog now—also advertising slips for your **Baby Chicks.** Only a limited number so you should write now .... this very minute.

This catalog, the prettiest and most elaborate we have ever seen, gives you some new, cashable ideas on raising pure bred poultry—actually shows you how to s-t-r-e-t-c-h poultry profits—complete history of 17 different breeds—famous strains—Shall we mail your copy tomorrow—and send your **Chicks** in a week or two?

ADDRESS BOX H

SHOW

Yes Sir! **Lively Baby Chicks ... and so easy to get them.** Merely do a little advertising in your community for us and we will ship you some of the finest baby chicks you ever saw. Large, peppy and fluffy. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and others—take your choice.

Many are taking advantage of this liberal offer and you must hurry before the advertising has been finished in your community—You can't afford to wait—You **Must act at once!**

GREATER POULTRY PROFITS

GLASER HATCHERIES - McCOMB - LIEPSIC - OHIO

BIG CHICKS *from* High Record Matings

1900-1929 First to ship Chicks in U. S.

300-326 eggs, S. C. White Leghorns. **Also Special Tancred Matings** and 15 other varieties: Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns; Anconas, White, Buff, Black Minorcas; Barred, White, Buff Rocks; White Wyandottes; S. C. and R. C. Reds; Buff Orpingtons; Jersey Black Giants.

Write today for free catalog before you buy. **Prices Low** and good genuine personal service to each customer. **Satisfaction Guaranteed.** 28 years shipping chicks to satisfied customers.

UHL PIONEER HATCHERY & EGG FARMS
New Washington, Ohio Dept. B

LOOK

You Can Buy Pure-Bred Famous strain Baby Chicks—Any Breed at these prices.

50,000 Weekly — Prepaid — 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

	50	100	400
White or Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes	$7.50	$14	$54
White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	6.50	12	46
R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, Buff Minorcas	8.00	15	58
Black Giants, Light Brahmas	11.50	22	86
White Minorcas	9.00	17	66

Heavy Mixed, $12 per 100; Mixed, $9 per 100; Pekin Ducklings, $25 per 100.

50,000 WEEKLY

Write now for beautiful 4 color catalog showing all breeds in natural colors and latest recipes for chicken and egg salads, etc. All **FREE** to you if you hurry. Address

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box H, Bucyrus, Ohio

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	*25*	*50*	*100*
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.75	7.25	14
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10

Leghorn chicks are out of hens with trapnest records of 291 300 eggs. We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Free circular.

GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM
J.W. Amig & Son, Props. Star Route Richfield, Pa.

LAYWELL LEGHORNS

BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS

Please write for circular before buying chicks. I have quality chicks, Blue Hen hatched as low as 8c.

LAYWELL FARM
Route No. 5 Beaver Springs, Pa.

Be Safe BUY **MODEL** CHIX

WONDERFUL WINTER LAYERS

3 Reasons, (1) Breeding, high priced blood lines. Best pure bred, show winning strains, bred for winter eggs, egg-size and number of eggs, from high egg record bred-to-lay females. (2) Culled for standard of perfection, quality, size, health, color, shape. (3) Actually weigh more when hatched. Perhaps most important poultry undertaking. Scientific incubating, proper moisture, heat. Petersime Electric Incubators. Often weigh pound more a 100 Snappy, peppy, healthy, fluffy, right start, twice value 15 kinds. Better for the low price can't be had. Big Discounts NOW Catalog FREE

MODEL HATCHERY, Box N MONROE, INDIANA

BABY CHICKS

"Tested from Trap-Nested"

White, Brown, Black Leghorns; Barred and White Rocks; Rhode Island Reds; White Wyandottes. Send your orders NOW. Free catalog. *Custom* Hatching a Specialty.

ROSELAWN POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Box 5, Ottsville, Penna.

Baby Chicks Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for price list.

EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Arthur L. Romig, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

WOOLF CHICKS Hollywood Tancred strain-bred-to-lay, free range, prices low, when you consider quality. I ship only best quality chicks, no culls, from own farm, with fifteen years successful hatching and breeding. Write for catalogue and prices, now booking orders. **EARL WOOLF, Owner, Box 124, Milford, N. J.**

MAKE MONEY RAISING SQUABS!

Highest market ever known. Breeders shipped everywhere. Homers, Carneaux. White Kings a specialty. *All other breeds. Send 10c for 32-P. catalog and price list.*

Allston Squab Co. 83 N. Beacon St. ALLSTON, MASS.

Linesville GOLD MEDAL CHICKS still on top. After winning STATE GOLD MEDAL they are winning cash for others. You can WIN with Our **STURDY CHICKS**

THE OLD RELIABLE LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Linesville, Pennsylvania.

Write today for FREE BOOKLET and prices also FREE BOOK on BROODING.

20TH CENTURY

Established 29 years. Heavy Laying Barron Wh. Leghorns from Imported matings. 14 varieties. Get our FREE Catalog in colors or order direct from this ad. We ship C.O.D. References: Commercial Bank; Dun or Bradstreet.

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns, Anconas—50, $7.00; 100, $13; 500, $60
Barred & Wh. Rox, S. & R. C. Reds—50, $8.00; 100, $15; 500, $70
Imp. Barron Leghorns, Parks' Rox—50, $9.50; 100, $18; 500, $85
Heavy Mixed, $12.00 per 100; Light mixed, $9.00 per 100

20th CENTURY HATCHERY, Box 40, New Washington, Ohio

Hoff's "Vitality" Day Old Chicks of Quality

State Supervised and Blood-Tested

S. C. White Leghorns, Barred P. Rocks and R. I. Reds. The best that 41 years experience can produce. Catalog free. My prices on QUALITY, EGG BRED, BLOOD-TESTED Chicks will surprise you. D. L. Cert. accepted at full face value.

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Barred Rock Chicks

N. J. STATE TESTED AND SUPERVISED

Of Unusual Quality

Heavy layers of large eggs, high standard qualities, large size, heavily meated bodies invariably bringing premiums when dressed. First time offered to genera public. Heretofore bought by hatcheries to improve flocks, State Colleges and breeders who recognize quality. Enlarged supply permits offering 1,000 per week. March, 25c; April, 20c; May, 15c. 10% books order. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

For Sale—White, Buff

COLUMBIA and BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Also White Wyandotte and Jersey Black Giant Chicks. Order at Once.

MURRAY'S POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
R. 2, Newark, Del.

Kline's Barred Rocks

Blood-tested stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches every week. Low prices.

S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

DISCARD YOUR LEGHORN MALES

of unknown ancestry and buy production bred Officially Pedigreed Leghorn Cockerels. Out cross to increase Size, Vitality, Production, Egg Quality. Three hundred "200 eggers" and two "300-eggers". Our own breeding. National Headquarters Superior Egg Quality. Attractive Prices. EGG and APPLE FARM, Route R, Trumansburg, New York.

CHICKS, 9c UP HEALTHY, FREE RANGE STOCK

Rocks - Reds - Wyandottes - Leghorns - Mixed

Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS W. WYANDOTTES, W. ROCKS AND BARRED ROCKS

Write for prices and discount on 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

DELAWARE CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from mature hens mated with State Certified males from 200-egg dams. Also price list on Barred Rocks.

ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM - SEAFORD, DEL.

CHICKS from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 14c; R. I. Reds, 14c; Heavy Mixed, 10c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Parcel post paid. B. W. AMEY - - Cocolamus, Penna.

PENNA. STATE CERTIFIED LEGHORN CHICKS—Pure Hanson and Hanson-Wyckoff Strains, The Best. Catalog describing our 300-egg stock, Records, Pedigreeing, R. O. P. Entries. RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, *M. A. Campbell*, Jamestown, Pa.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 13c. Heavy Mixed ..... 11c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

Chicks Tancred S. C. Wh. Leghorns, $11 for 100; $50 for 500. Barred Rocks, $12 for 100; $55 for 500. 100% guaranteed. Order from adv. Circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from large N. J. Certified Trapnested Breeders. Circular.

Pearl Poultry Farm Montvale, N. J.

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, 12c. 100% live arrival. Circular. E. L. BEAVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

Brookside Quality Chicks at honest prices will make you money. Extra Large English White Leghorns and Superb Barred Rocks shipped on our 100% guarantee and special offer, BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Rt. 1, Chambersburg, Penna.

CHICKS—From Pedigreed Barron White Leghorns. *Imported* Yearly from Barron, England; dams trapnest records to 313. Big females, long bodies, large eggs. Catalog free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns—Pure Hollywood Strain. Same line as our contest winners. Folder free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, New York

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, 13c; Mixed, 10c. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. R. J. EHRISMAN, McAlisterville, Pa.

White Wyandottes CHICKS, EGGS—Large Catalogue. Sherman Bowden, Box 195 A, Mansfield, O.

BRONZE TURKEYS—*Purebred*

Eggs for sale from 60 females mated to $50 toms. Heaviest pullets, 8 months, $20; 9 month toms, $30 to $36. Fed Cod Liver Oil, semi-solid and green food. MULFORD de FOREST, Duanesburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y.

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I., N. Y.

Strong, Healthy **Mammoth Bronze Beauties** Pullets, $8-$10 Toms - $20

We only have a limited number, so place your order early. PINE GROVE TURKEY RANCH, Wakefield, R. I.

BRONZE TURKEYS JAMES HOWLAND Walton, N. Y.

Feeding Baby Chicks

In raising baby chicks how many hours old should they be before feeding? Is ready-mixed food good to use? When should the mash and grain be fed, how many times a day and what time? How far should the thermometer be from the brooder and what heat (degrees) should they have according to age? Is a 1,000-chick brooder stove fit for a thousand? How many brooders do I need for a space 20 by 20 ft., and how many chicks can I raise in this space to broiler size?

New Jersey. M. B.

There are many ways of feeding and caring for baby chicks, no one of which can be said to be superior to all others or best adapted to all conditions. It is better, as a rule, to adopt simple methods and use simple foods, leaving the excessively complicated measures to those who like to experiment and feel that they are pioneers in the industry. A well-proven plan should be adopted and adhered to, refraining from making constant changes because some newly heard of scheme seems to promise great results or because something occurs that is not looked for or desired.

Little chicks need not be fed until at least 48 hours have elapsed from time of hatching; they may go even longer without harm, as the yolk of the egg is included within the body before the chick emerges from the shell and supplies food for a considerable time. To feed them under 48 hours of age is simply to overfeed, because of this as yet unabsorbed yolk.

There are many good ready-mixed chick feeds on the market. Any of the well-known standard brands may be used. Mash alone may be used for the first three or four weeks, or mash and finely cracked grains may both be fed. Mash is kept before the chicks, dry, and hard grains are fed three times daily. The amount fed is important and that should be regulated by the appetites of the chicks. Give what hard grain they will quickly clean up and not so much that any will be left in trays or the chicks will not come greedily for their next meal. Feed early in the morning and at night before the chicks settle down for sleep.

When the chicks are placed in their brooders, the temperature should be between 90 and 100 under the hover, and maintained at such a point that the chicks will not crowd under the hover for warmth but will go in and out and will settle down to sleep a few inches outside the hover's edge. Let the chicks be the thermometer. If they crowd under the hover, they are too cold. If they lie around in evident comfort just outside, they have heat enough. A little observation will show you how hard to run the stove to keep the chicks comfortable. This will vary with the outside temperature. A thousand chicks may be kept under one of the large brooders, as far as space and temperature are concerned in a well-built 20 by 20 brooder house. They might better be divided into two flocks, however, and kept warm by two brooder stoves. From 250 to 300 chicks in a flock will do much better than more, though an expert poultryman might have good results with a flock up to 1,000 in size.

You will probably be much better satisfied with results if you place no more than 500 chicks in each of your compartments and dividing each of these by a temporary partition so as to have a warm room and a "cooling off" room beyond for exercise away from the stove. This double compartment is not actually necessary, but gives more nearly ideal conditions when it can as well be had. When fed dry, the mash is kept before the chicks all of the time in well-protected troughs or hoppers. The cracked grain is hand fed. A shallow box having large meshed hardware cloth cut to fit loosely inside makes a desirable mash feeder. The cloth is laid directly upon the feed in the box and follows this down as it is consumed.

M. B. D.

Trespass on Wood Lot

My farm and wood lot joins a timber lot owned by a lumber company. While they were cutting logs on their lot they cut over the line on my property. What is the law for the terms of settlement in a case like this in the State of New York?

New York. N. B.

If they deliberately cut timber on your property you are entitled to recover damages, which would be three times the actual value of the timber cut. N. T.

No need for you to suffer the expected death-loss, constant care and worry of raising baby chicks

Keep smiling after they come.

This new Chapin Kernel feed, *Start-All,* is *more* than a feed. It is a new system of feeding.

It's the New Way of raising chicks that cuts down death-loss, builds up weaklings, insures quick, sturdy growth—and does this with ½ the labor and 3/5 the usual cost.

Start-All Kernels copy Nature's way of feeding the chick in small bits. Improving on Nature, each Kernel is a complete ration in itself—a steam-cooked, toasted mixture of 17 long-approved feeds and minerals—plus cod-liver oil.

Chicks eat quietly from hoppers, with little spilling on floor where feed may become infected by droppings and later eaten.

After 48 hours, feed *Start-All* 5 times daily—all chicks will eat in 20 minutes. After first week only feeding care required is to fill hoppers and water-fountains when empty.

No more time-schedule feeding; no mixing of wet or dry mashes; no feeding of scratch, green food or grit. No adding of cod-liver oil, tonics or anything else.

Many pleased flock-owners, last season, sent in feed and growth records secured with *Start-All.* Figures show that *Start-All* grows a chick to 6 weeks at cost of 6 to 7½c per bird.

All flock-owners said that, more important than saving in feed-cost, was the reduced mortality and freedom from sticking to time-schedule.

Start-All Kernels can be fed with same good results to poults, ducklings, goslings, squabs, pheasants.

Chapin Kernels can be fed "from chick to laying hen." To intermediate chicks, feed "Grow-All"; to layers feed "Lay-All."

Ask your feed-store man, or write for samples, circulars, testimonials, price-list. Made by Chapin & Co., Chicago, makers of Unicorn Dairy Ration for 23 years.

Start-All, only, contains Cod-Liver Oil, added just before shipment.

All three feeds contain the following ingredients in amounts of each that vary to suit age of bird:

Meat Scraps, Dried Buttermilk, Pulverized Oats, Corn Oil Meal, Wheat Flour, Gluten Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Yellow Corn Meal, Wheat Bran, Milo, Wheat Middlings, Yellow Hominy Feed, Molasses, Salt, Charcoal, Bone Meal, Calcium Carbonate.

REQUEST FOR SAMPLE

CHAPIN & CO.,
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Send free samples of Chapin Kernels.

Name .....
Address .....
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BEACON Tests Win
Many New Customers

Steadily winning new customers, and holding them, is Beacon's proof of Pure Quality—never cheapened to meet a price market. Hard-headed, skeptical feeders who judge solely by actual results, use Beacon because—

Beacon Starting Mash saves more chicks—the only starter with the all milk base. No meat scraps. No fish meal. Better growth, plus insurance against coccidiosis without feeding a special mixture.

Beacon Chick Feed, with pure oatmeal base, starts chicks right. No weed seed or filler. No dust or waste. Contains most liberal percentage of cracked New York State white wheat (finest milling wheat) best cracked yellow corn and plenty of steel cut oatmeal.

Beacon Growing Mash with dried buttermilk, alfalfa LEAF meal, complete minerals, and Protozyme, develops big rugged pullets for heavy cold weather laying.

There's nothing better made than BEACON Feed,
With Science, Truth and Purity as creed.
Just TEST it—it will fill your every need.

BEACON MILLING CO., Inc. CAYUGA, N. Y.

Send for this Book by PROF. C. E. LEE, also name of nearest Beacon dealer

Bargain Offer!

GENUINE WEATHERPROOF UNBREAKABLE

FLEX-O-GLASS

Pat. Pen. T.M. Reg.

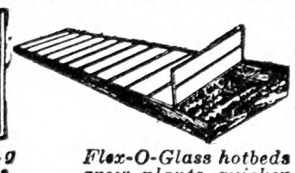
POSTPAID NOW ONLY 29¢ A SQUARE YARD 36 inches wide

For 10 yards or more (*formerly* **50c a yard**)

3, 5 & 10 yard Cuttings—At Half Price—GUARANTEED

Extra eggs or chicks saved pay for this Flex-O-Glass Scratch Shed in a few days.

Ideal for enclosing porches, health rooms, covering screen doors, etc.



Flex-O-Glass hotbeds grow plants quicker and much stronger.

Easily nailed on barn, chickencoop, hog house and garage windows.

Here's your chance to buy genuine Flex-O-Glass, the best, strongest, most durable Ultra-Violet Ray filter made, for half its regular price. Here's your chance to put Flex-O-Glass in your poultry house windows, hot beds, on your screen porches and screen doors or to replace glass windows in your house, garage or barn—at a big saving. The Flex-O-Glass offered at 29c a yard is fresh and new, fully guaranteed in every way. The only difference between this and the Flex-O-Glass sold at twice the price is the length. Comes only in 3, 5 and 10-yard lengths which are the left overs from longer cuttings from our standard rolls. The supply is limited. Order today!

Lets in Healthful Ultra-Violet Rays

Keeps baby chicks warm and healthy indoors. Prevents rickets (weak legs) diseases and deaths. Gives hens June sunshine full of egg-making Ultra-Violet Rays, all winter long, while prices are high. Makes plants grow much stronger and faster when used in place of glass on hot beds. Transforms porch into a warm, dry, sunlit health-room in which to work, read, rest—or ideal children's winter playroom. Saves fuel and doctor bills. **Approved by thousands of users and all leading authorities.** Just cut with shears and nail on ordinary window frames. Lasts for years.

ACT NOW—SAVE MONEY

Don't wait! Don't hesitate! Our stock of these 3, 5 and 10-yard lengths at 29c a yard is limited. Order now while the supply lasts. Enclose check or money order for number of yards wanted. We pay the postage on 10 yards or more. If your order totals less than 10 yards add 3c per yard for postage. Your money back if not satisfied. 24-hour service. Free book, "Prevention of Poultry Diseases," comes with your order.

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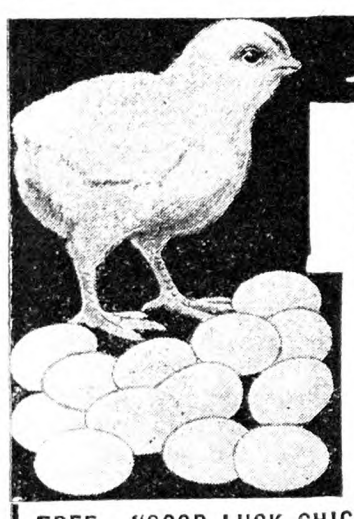
Mail this Guarantee Coupon Now

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 187,
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Find enclosed $.....for which send me.....yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. If I am not absolutely satisfied after using the Flex-O-Glass 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

Name .....

Town .....State.....



Big Chicks from Big Eggs

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Wh., Bf., R.C. & S.C. Br. Leghorns, Anconas..	$3.75	$7.00	$13	$38	$60	$118
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, R.C. & S.C. R.I. Reds ..	4.50	8.00	15	44	72	138
Blk. Minorcas, Wh. Wyan., Bf. & Wh. Orps.	4.75	8.50	16	47	77	144
Bf. & Wh. Minorcas, Bf. & Part. Rocks	5.00	9.00	17	48	80	...
S. L. Wyandottes, Jersey Giants	5.00	9.00	17	48	80	...

Assorted Light Breeds $9.50 per 100 straight. Assorted Heavy $11.50 per 100 straight. Hatched in **NEW IMPROVED DISEASE-FREE ELECTRIC INCUBATORS.** They are **LARGER** and **STRONGER** than just ordinary incubator chicks, in most cases larger than **HEN HATCHED.**

AMAZING EGG PRODUCTION IN ALL BREEDS. Customers report 3,358 eggs from 32 White Wyandotte pullets in six months, flock average 104 eggs per bird. 17 eggs on coldest day and laying during moulting season. David Zuercher, Berne, Ind.: Br. Rocks laying at five months old. Roy Smith, Superior, Nebraska, much pleased. Satisfied customers everywhere. Have paid $50 for Male Breeders, $35 for Females. Hatching from best egg strains in America. Postpaid, 100% live delivery. Beautiful Four Color **ART BOOK** FREE. "GOOD LUCK CHICKS for GREATER PROFIT."

Good Luck Chicks

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, Dept. 42, NAPOLEON, OHIO

EIGENRAUCH FARMS

RED BANK - NEW JERSEY

18TH YEAR breeding White Leghorns for size, vigor and heavy production of large White EGGS. 8,000 LAYERS are housed on our farm.

Our Chick Guarantee

100% satisfactory arrival on the exact date we promise shipment. Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm.

Write for Free Folder and Prices on Pullets and Chicks

EIGENRAUCH FARMS RED BANK, N. J.

LONE OAK POULTRY FARM "S.C.W. LEGHORNS" BABYLON, L.I.N.Y.

LONE OAK POULTRY FARM

A breeding farm where nothing but our own production and rearing is sold.

CHICKS OF KNOWN ABILITY

Breeders used this season were sired by males whose dams' production records ranged from 200-278 eggs. This same blood is being intensified still more in the present flock matings. Make sure of the production ability of your future flock by securing chicks from these choice matings.

Choice breeding cockerels, priced right

Lone Oak Poultry Farm, Box 660, Babylon, N. Y.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

BABY CHICKS C. O. D. Send only **$1.00**

DON'T miss this chance to get a start with Wolf's extra quality pure-bred, high producing stock. Every breeder produced on free range and health of chicks is safeguarded. Toe picking stopped instantly with Wolf's "NO-PICK." Order box today. $1.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. CHICKS SHIPPED C. O. D.—GET OUR CATALOG AND PRICE LIST. Tells about prizes won by our birds. Read about Mary Hencel who made over $1,000 profit in one year with birds of our breeding. All leading breeds—Prices very attractive. Write today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 2 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

Chicks (*Investigate before you Invest*)

Get our big POULTRY MANUAL. Get all the information before you buy. Saves money. Fine chicks with special breeding and pedigreed males behind them. If you want real producers we have them. We can fill your requirements if you will let us know what you want.

CATALOG IS FREE. It will help you make more money from your poultry plant. Write to us if you have a poultry problem and we will give our best advice and help.

Write today—we can't tell the whole story here.

CO-OPERATIVE BREEDING & HATCHING CO. BOX 131 TIRO, OHIO

Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices. Buy Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 42 Fairport, N. Y.

Ducks—Geese—Fowls for Market

(Continued from page 366)

to 24 eggs, and after the first year African geese frequently lay 50 eggs in a season. Take some barrels or boxes and put them in out-of-the-way places in their pasture, covering them with brush, leaving a place to enter. Put a liberal depth of straw in these nests. The geese will lay in them and bury the eggs in the straw. In taking the eggs out disturb the nests as little as possible and always have a nest egg in the nest. A china nest egg or a hen egg is as good as a goose egg for this purpose. Where geese have a good pasture they need very little else to eat as they are natural grazers. Geese rarely sit before their second year and are easily broken from the notion. Geese eggs can be hatched in an incubator, but my hatches of goose eggs have never been encouraging and I have used incubators for nearly 40 years. I prefer a motherly old hen, giving her five or six eggs, according to her size and the season. The knob on the head of an African gander is larger than that of the goose. The gander has a coarser head, a thicker neck and is more inclined to stand up for his rights than the goose is.

The largest breed of chickens we have is the Light Brahma, although Jersey Black Giants of a good strain are very near as large. For fowls for market the Light Brahma is my favorite. The Cochin family comes next in size, of the older breeds, and the Wyandottes are several notches below, as Orpingtons, Giants, Black and White and all the varieties of Plymouth Rocks outweigh the Wyandottes. One fault in the Light Brahma is that it matures slowly and should be hatched early in March to get of good size before Thanksgiving. Over on the South Shore of Rhode Island and in parts of Massachusetts I used to see many flocks of Light Brahmas being raised for soft roasters. I have not bred Jersey Black Giants, but have been favorably impressed with them, and Jersey White Giants are also attractive. From what information I have been given about these two new varieties, they mature more rapidly than Light Brahmas.

Idaho. MILLER PURVIS.

Starting Poultry Plant

This coming Spring I want to sell my house and lot in town and buys a poultry farm of about 20 to 30 acres. I have raised poultry for 12 years, keeping about 200 layers every Winter, buying baby chicks in the Spring to replace the flock, keeping only pullets for layers. I have made them pay me about $2 each above the cost of feed, which is a commercial feed, both grain and mash, raising nothing but the beets I feed during the Winter. I have studied the chickens for several years and think I have had experience enough to branch out a little, as I only have about three-fourths of an acre here. I want to keep two or three cows, a pair of light horses, pigs and 1,000 layers. I am not ignorant of farming as I have worked years on a farm and like it. What do you think of my chances of making a living? F. M. B.

Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

Your description of your qualifications as a prospective poultryman gives one a favorable impression of common sense and ability to work, and these are about the most important of the things needed for success in a poultry venture. Your experience with poultry during the past 12 years should fit you for beginning the work upon a larger scale and keep you from having extravagant ideas with regard to the ease of the job or profits to be made.

Your proposed layout for the business is good, though I think that you will find the team of horses more of a liability than asset. It will hardly be possible to employ a team to advantage upon 20 to 30 acres and the expense of keeping one will cut very heavily into any profits. For the greater part of the year it will necessarily be idle and a continuous expense. One of the greatest drawbacks to the operation of a few acres of land is the impossibility of doing some needed things without a team and the impracticability of keeping a team for no other purpose than to do these things. If a team can be hired for the necessary team work it will be more economical to hire one, even though the expense of a team by the day seems exorbitant. The time will probably come when a light, inexpensive tractor that will do the work of one horse or a team on a few acres can be purchased; just now the owner of a few acres only is lost between the temporary necessity of team power and the inability to obtain it economically. If you attempt to keep horse power at all, one good strong horse whose age may be such as to make it indelicate to inquire into it, will probably be all that you should indulge yourself in.

Two or three cows may be made to pay if their product can be sold to advantage, either to the poultry or the neighbors, but here again you will find your limited acreage a handicap and the necessity of raising or purchasing feed for them a drawback. Those who have never actually kept horses or cows are likely to greatly underestimate the cost of doing so and to have some of their impressions of the joys of farm life greatly modified when they attempt it. M. B. D.

BABY CHICKS

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Trapnested **21st YEAR** *Pedigreed*

Every breeder in our flock is a carefully selected bird—Blood-tested, free of White Diarrhoea and carries high record contest blood—Birds with the lay bred into them.

THE CHICKS now hatching every week are strong and livable Customers growing 96% and more. They make quick profitable broilers and wonderful layers. A few choice breeding cockerels to spare. Now booking on 10 week Pullets.

Catalog on request

WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box R Attleboro, Mass.

PINECREST ORCHARDS

Strain, S. C. Rhode Island Reds

BABY CHICKS

State-Tested—Trapnested—Pedigreed

Every breeder is a carefully selected bird with the pure blood of the Pinecrest Orchard strain of generation upon generation coursing through their veins. Birds with the lay bred into them. Each year our entire stock is State-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. We own and operate one of the largest S. C. R. I. Red breeding plants in New England. Send for circular and prices.

SCOTT POULTRY FARM
BOX 92 GROTON, MASS.

HUBBARD R.I. Red FARMS CHICKS

8000 Breeding Reds on our own Farms with 12 years of disease-free, well-bred ancestry back of each bird has made Hubbard Farms chicks famous for vigor, sure-life, heavy production of large eggs. Every bird State Tested for B. W. D. Free catalog gives full information about our Farms and profit-making chicks.

HUBBARD FARMS
Box 154 WALPOLE, N. H.

18 Years

REDBIRD FARM

BABY CHICKS

Hatched from our own 260-egg strain of S. C. R. I. Reds, famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Our 4,000 breeders averaged 60% for December and 65% for January.

LARGEST RED FARM IN NEW ENGLAND

Each year our entire stock is state tested for B. W. D.—trapnested, bloodline, disease free. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

REDBIRD FARM WRENTHAM, MASS.

PINECREST ORCHARDS STRAIN

R. I. Red Chicks

Priced for the producer of market eggs. B. W. D. free by state test. All eggs set average 25-26 oz.

Ledgemont Farm Hatchery Lunenburg Mass.

18 Years Hatching Experience

PINECREST ORCHARDS
STRAIN **CHIX** R. I. RED
Officially More Winning Production Pens in 8 years than any other Strain of Reds.
Petersime Electrically Hatched
100% Live and D. W. D. Free delivery Guaranteed.
Catalog. WALKER HATCHERIES, Marlboro, N. H.

RICHARDSON FARM S. C. R. I. REDS—Are bred to make you money. Every bird fully White Diarrhea Accredited. Never had a reactor. Also every bird **Certified** for form and layability each year by the N. H. University specialist The **results** of our progressive improvement are yours. Eggs or chicks at standard prices. Write RAYMOND B. RICHARDSON, Gonic, N. H.

S. C. R. I. RED CHICKS Blood-tested. M. A. C. Strain. Electrically hatched chicks. Weekly hatches every Tuesday. Order early. B. & C. POULTRY FARM, Tel. 175-M, Amherst, Mass.

Rhode Island Red Chicks Hatches Weekly
Every breeder trapnested and every chick from our own egg. One grade of chicks only. For prices and particulars write, DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

R. I. Red Chicks DARK RED COLOR. Sired by 200-Egg Males. SUNNYACRES, Pascoag, R. I.

BLOOD-TESTED **BARRED ROCK CHICKS**
Low prices. Write for special discount on early orders and 500 lots. Healthy stock; good layers. Hatches weekly.
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY NEW BERLIN, PENNA.

FRANCAIS—ROCKS, LEGHORNS, AUSTRALORPS. Winners at Storrs, Farmingdale and Illinois Contests. Breeding Pens, Cockerels, Chicks, Hatching Eggs. Jules F. Francais, Westhampton Beach, L. I., N. Y.

Barred Rock Eggs Blood tested. N. Y. S. Certified; 100—$15 Selected; 100—$9. 250—$20. A. J. DAY R. 8 Auburn, N. Y.

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS
Eggs, Chicks and Breeding Stock
State Supervised and Blood-Tested.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$14.00 per 100. $128 per 1000.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK CHICKS and HATCHING EGGS. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

PURE PARK STRAIN—Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs $6 per 100. Orders booked. Bert S. Van Vleet, Caywood, N. Y.

Health Notes

Grease in Drains

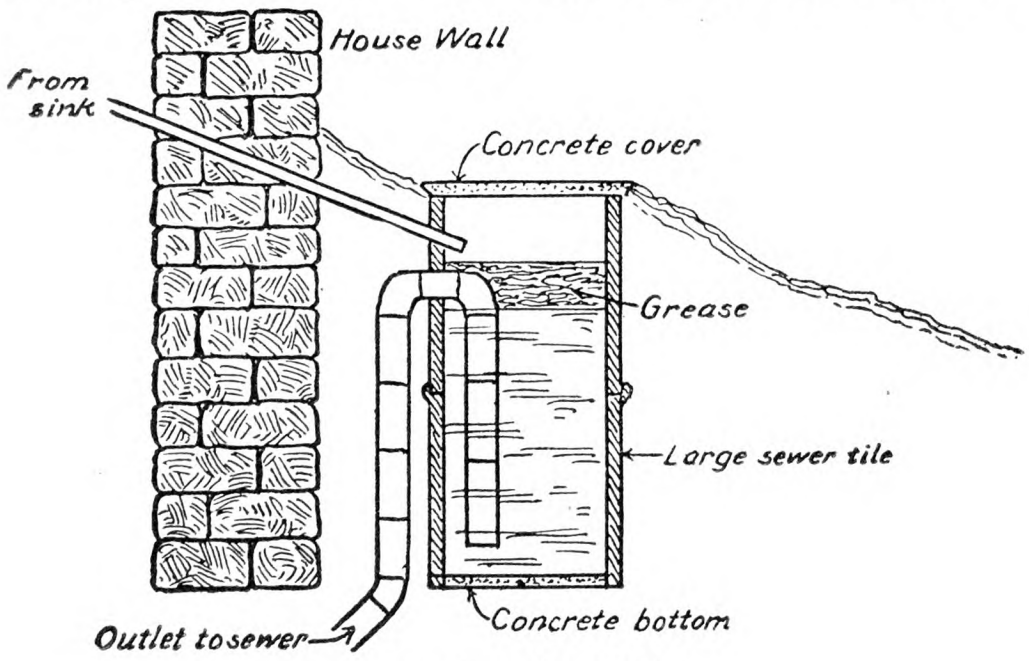
What chemicals can be bought at a reasonable cost that will effectively cut and clear out grease from drains in which milk and wash water are poured? A. H. P.

Orleans Co., N. Y.

I know of nothing more effective than the ordinary household lye sold for that and similar purposes. Perhaps the greatest difficulty is in keeping the lye in sufficiently strong solution in contact with the grease long enough to cut it. Where much milk or other greasy substances are carried through a drain it is well to install a grease trap. This consists of a settling chamber into which the house drain empties and from which the liquid contents are removed below the level of the grease which floats and hardens at the surface. The accompanying sketch shows a grease trap built of large glazed sewer tile outside of the house and underground.

Hardened grease will need to be removed at intervals from such a trap and an accessible cover permits this to be done. The inlet to such a trap from the house should be above or at the water level, the outlet must be carried well below to avoid the entrance of grease into the discharge pipe.

M. B. D.



Grease Trap for Drain

What Is Septicaemia

Can you tell me where to find the least technical information on the disease known as infection (septicaemia or pyaemia)? What is the percentage of recovery, and is the disease a common one? I am interested to know its cause and general effect. MRS. F. A.

New York.

Infection, septicaemia and pyaemia are not diseases, in the ordinary use of this term. They are results of something that has occurred. To infect, medically speaking, means to plant noxious poisons or germs within. The human body or the reservoir of the public water supply may become infected. Most, if not all, infectious diseases are caused by malignant germs. These germs do not originate within the body. They get in through some break in the skin or through one of the body's natural openings. Once within, they may multiply and be carried to other points than the one first occupied. Secondary infections then result. A sliver in the finger, the scratch of a pin or a dog's tooth may introduce into the body germs capable of setting up a simple inflammation or one malignant in its nature. Whether the infection will be simple or malignant depends upon the nature of the germs introduced and the ability of the body to resist them. Ordinarily, nature comes out on top. Otherwise most of us would have died in early childhood. The healthy body keeps a few regiments of trained soldiers ready to attack any invaders from outside. A germ capable of causing an infection may be sailing along in the blood stream, looking for a place to settle down and raise a family, when it suddenly finds itself face to face with a big white blood corpuscle. This blood corpuscle may grin, swallow the germ, and nothing more happens, except to the germ. That dies. Other disease germs may follow, however, then the white corpuscle calls for reinforcements. When the battle is ended, either the scratch heals and the fracas is over, or the unhappy possessor of the battleground takes to his bed with an "infection."

There are many internal battles that we know nothing about. It is only when our shock troops are defeated that we go to the doctor or the surgeon and ask for outside help. "Aemia" is a combination of letters used to wind up words that have reference to blood conditions. Its use is one of those happy schemes which enable scientists to say a good deal in small space and, incidentally, to keep outsiders from knowing what they are talking about. Septic, as everyone now knows, means poisoned. Septic aemia, therefore, means poisoned blood. Put the two together and you have septicaemia. Tell a person that he has poisoned blood and he will probably have at least some vague idea of your meaning. Tell him that he has septicaemia and he wilts. Py, derived from a Greek word meaning pus, refers, of course, to pus. Pyaemia, then, must mean pus in the blood. It is like speaking a foreign language: simple when you know how. Septicaemias occur whenever the blood receives an infection from outside or inside sources. The most of them are overcome by the resistive forces of the body. Some are not, and the victim dies from septic poisoning. Pyaemia is more rare. It occurs when there is such a collection of pus within the body that it forces its way into the blood stream. When it does, there isn't much more to be said. There isn't any percentage of recoveries from septicaemias, any more than there is from falling out of trees. Septicaemia is a general term. Death rates might be figured out from septicaemias of definite origins, not in a very valuable way from septicaemias of all kinds. M. B. D.

The Care of Colds

The mild weather of our early Winter in the East has not brought us freedom from one of the epidemics of the grip that have been known since ancient times. It is possible that some credit may be given it for the fact that the present epidemic is not as severe as many that have preceded it, though it is equally widespread. Health authorities tell us, however, that this mysterious disease has always exhibited great fluctuations in its severity, sometimes causing many deaths through the complications which accompany or follow it, sometimes being so mild as to make it difficult to distinguish it from an epidemic of hard colds. We are apt to forget that the grip, or influenza, is always present somewhere in the world, never dying out completely, and that it is only when it suddenly assumes epidemic form and spreads with amazing rapidity over one country after another that we take note of it. It is assumed, from its behavior, that this disease is caused by a germ, as yet undiscovered, and that the most likely method of transmission is through the secretions of the nose, mouth and throat. The spraying of these secretions into the air by sneezing and coughing, and the soiling of things handled by those suffering from the disease, account for the spread from one person to another. The present epidemic exhibits one marked peculiarity: it has spread from West to East, quite contrary to its usual course. Instead of first appearing on our eastern seaboard, as an importation from Europe, California was the first State to report it, and from there it made its way with its usual rapidity into New England. Efforts to avoid it in times of epidemics cannot be said to have been very successful, but it is well worth while for those in position to do so to follow what seem to be the most sensible rules. These are to avoid crowds, where people with "colds" are sure to be found; to guard the nose and mouth from air soiled by those who cough and sneeze, and from any articles possibly contaminated by handling. An epidemic of "flu" should boom the sale of soap, for the frequent use of this in a liberal supply of water eliminates a multitude of germs. Observance of the general rules of health, with particular attention to those having to do with those great portals to disease, the nose, mouth and throat, will probably do all that can be done in our present state of knowledge to guard the individual from what the French term "la grippe."

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 371.

FOR SALE — Del-Mar-Va poultry plant, 300-acres uninfected range, about 2,800 layers now producing, gross income up to December 5 about $12,949; valuable saw timber and firewood; heavy income producing business suitable for two or three partners; price $16,000, $7,000 down, balance on easy long-time payment. ADVERTISER 5372, care Rural New-Yorker.

DEL-MAR-VA—Cheap truck and poultry farm, four-room house, nearly new; six acres of highest quality truck soil; price $600, $200 down, half mile to State road; owner. BOX 18, Westover, Md.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests; on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested, write ADVERTISER 5191, care Rural New-Yorker.

218-ACRE farm for sale or trade. BOX 14, Coopers Plains, N. Y.

3 9/10-ACRE poultry farm, 1,000 capacity; very attractive suburban home, 7 rooms, bath, center hall, modern throughout; double garage; beautiful lawns, shrubbery, fruit trees; will sacrifice. ADVERTISER 5520, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm and boarding house, 500 layers, equipped for 1,200, for sale or will accept a partner in full charge of same. ADVERTISER 5521, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO RENT for taxes and insurance to responsible couple, 60-acre fruit farm and boarding-house; State road 23, Catskills. MRS. LAWLER, 155-35 115th Road, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Most desirable farm and country home; nine miles east of Harrisburg, Pa., near Hummelstown; 160 fertile and productive acres; 12-room brown-stone house with all conveniences; this is one of the best farms in the Lebanon Valley and only 15 minutes from the city of Harrisburg; will be sold with or without live stock, poultry, tools and implements; for further information address the owner. W. W. WEIMAN, P. O. Box 727, Wilmington, Del.

FOR SALE—Most productive farm in town, 200 acres, wintering 58 head stock; good, ample buildings; telephone, electricity available; village half mile, school one mile; fine water; large quantity timber, wood; high, healthy, beautiful views; best milk market in New England; price, particulars. PETTINGILL FARM, Andover, Vt.

FOR SALE—Six acres of land, 5 cleared, 1 of woods; 4-room bungalow, double garage, chicken house for 200 chickens; some fruit; on State highway, 5 miles southeast of Millville, 80 rods to school, half mile to church; for $3,000, $600 down, balance on contract at $25 a month with interest; for any more information, write JOHN W. DEY, R. 3, Millville, N. J.

BUY from owner, two farms, in heart of Del-Mar-Va, on hard roads; cheap, easy terms. A. J. DASHIELL, Fruitland, Md.

FOR SALE—New Jersey truck farm at bargain price; description: situated in Cumberland County, N. J., on Cohansey River, on a hard road, all railroad facilities; **78 acres, 34 under** overhead irrigation; 14 acres asparagus, five years old, Washington variety; 5 acres blackberries; cold-frames all fully planted; house modernized, electric light, bath, A-1 condition; outbuildings, all good, live stock, farming implements, Chevrolet truck, tools; implements in perfect condition; anyone could commence farming March 1 without spending a dollar except necessary farming expenses. ADVERTISER 5526, care Rural New-Yorker.

WRITE for full particulars, large valley farm; dairy and large orchard; rich gravelly loam soil suitable for all kinds of crops. ADVERTISER 5544, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Unimproved mountain land in Pennsylvania, West Virginia or Virginia; must be accessible, and have growing on it in the natural state, native shrubs such as Rhododendrons, Mountain Laurel, etc.; give location, size of tract and price. M. CASSEL, Mantua, Ohio.

FARM, 14¾ acres, house 3 years old, 12 rooms, electricity, outbuildings, dirt road, 1 mile to highway, 2 miles to Plainfiefild, N. J.; 3 cows, horse, 50 chickens, implements; $12,000 for quick sale. CARL FURYK, Box 81B, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—12-acre farm, partly under irrigation; barn, poultry-houses, workshop and pump cellar, 2-car garage, greenhouse, 7-room house, all modern conveniences; write for particulars. R. T. HUNTINGTON, R. 2, Millville, N. J.

GASOLINE station wanted on State road to New York, 30 or 40 miles out, or small piece of land; must be cheap; full particulars. C. ORTH, 3 Fourth Street, Weehawken, N. J.

FOR SALE — Winsor Homestead, situated on county road, 5½ miles from Cooperstown; 100 acres tillable, 65 acres timber; spring water in house and barn; good buildings and land; pleasant Summer home. SCHUYLER B. STEERE, Owner, R. D. 3, Cooperstown, N. Y.

FOR NURSERY or gardener—to lease for term of years, about 40 lots on prominent avenue in Springfield, L. I. PH. BRANDMEIER, 8744 Santiago St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y.

RARE opportunity for one or two men who can "batch it" to rent modern poultry plant, no stock, 50 miles from New York; favorable basis, part rent allowed for little garden and farm work; first three months free to right party; capacity 2,000 layers or more; good local market. ADVERTISER 5534, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—230-acre dairy farm, well watered, one mile from station. P. O. BOX 600, Hyndsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—95-acre poultry farm, Southeastern Pennsylvania; school adjoins the farm, half mile to State road; 14,400 Jamesway incubator; running full capacity; 1,000 head of breeders, S. C. White Leghorns (Hollywood strain); in business 16 years; can turn all business over to buyer at once. ADVERTISER 5537, care Rural New-Yorker.

3½ ACRES, house, 10 rooms, large garage, 3 large chicken houses with electricity; land suitable for development; situated on State road, Pearl River. MRS. C. K., Box 85, Pearl River, N. Y.

WANTED—Fruit or poultry farm; price must be low; state main facts first letter. ADVERTISER 5557, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Rent or buy, small farm near village. ADVERTISER 5560, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 104 acres, 80 tillable, 7 woodland timber, balance pasture; good buildings, 10-room house, cow barn, horse stable, granary, henhouse, hoghouse and garage; running water; with one horse, 12 cattle and machinery; price $5,300. FELIX TROST, R. F. D. 1, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

220 ACRES, 120 tillable; large hip-roof barn, cement stable for 40 cows, silo; good house; 1½ miles from improved road; 2½ miles to grade A or B milk stations; land slightly sloping; large level fields; price and terms right; if interested in any particular location write FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

TWO farms located on State road; one containing 267 acres with 232 tillable, land slightly rolling; large barn with cement stable for 60 cows, water system in barn; half mile to good schools; 2½ miles to town. The other farm contains 168 acres, 100 tillable, barn 110x34; land free from stones and level. If you want a real farm at a low price and easy terms write to me. A. M. SEYMOUR, Copenhagen, N. Y.

WANTED—Large dairy and general farm, fully equipped, to work on shares by experienced farmer with own help; write fully what you have to offer. ADVERTISER 5553, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM—Sacrifice; in chicken belt; six acres virgin ground in Vineland, N. J. Information, JACKSON, 522 W. 112th St., New York City.

17-ACRE poultry, vegetable, fruit farm in village on State road; school, churches, store near; 8-room house, all improvements, barn, henhouses, garage; for more details, write BOX 16, East Berlin, Conn.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, **$1.15 prepaid third zone.** WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40 not prepaid; 10 lbs. white, prepaid, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; buckwheat comb, $1.75. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat; either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Fine extracted, 60-lb. can here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure extracted buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 85c, postpaid. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, N. Y.

HONEY — Clover - buckwheat blend, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.70; postpaid third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

GIVE us a trial, send for five-pound pail our exquisite honey, $1.25 postpaid; 6 pails, $6; none finer. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; 5 lbs. white or buckwheat chunk comb, $1.10, delivered third zone; not prepaid, 12 sections fancy buckwheat comb, $2.40; list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

EXCHANGE—Butter worker, new; exchange or sell. MRS. HOWARD HOLSINGER, Denton, Md.

FOR SALE—Lumber saw mill, write for price to ALBERT BORNING, Interlaken, N. Y.

DELICIOUS clover honey, 5-lb. pail sent postpaid for $1.10. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

WANTED—Within radius 150 miles New York City, 1 to 20 acres Red-top clover, for early Spring cutting, to be used as green fodder; communicate BOX 76, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.

HONEY, finest clover, 10-lb. pail, $2; 5 lbs., $1.10, delivered; C.O.D. orders solicited. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

WANTED—Good home in Connecticut for an older school boy. Apply to us: BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, 171 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn., or 265 Church Street, New Haven, Conn., or 257 Main Street, Norwich, Conn.

FOR SALE—One Queen incubator, 1,100 capacity; good as new; used one season; reasonable. SAMUEL STOLMAN, Cranbury, N. J.

SLEEP on fresh picked balsam pillow, filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma, refreshing in the sick room and shut ins; excellent gift for sweetheart and friend; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.25, postage paid, remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, R. F. D. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

GOING TO BUILD? Set of gang molds for 200 concrete blocks for sale; make your own poured, interlocking blocks for your next new farm building and forget about fires; details gladly sent; no further use, must have room at once, a bargain. BOX 16, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

TOBACCO—Virginia Gold Leaf; smoking, chewing; mild, mellow, like rare old wine; 5 lbs., $1; 12 lbs., $2; pay postman. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Va.

FOR SALE—Cheap, King acetylene gas machine, 50 lights; large quantity fixtures, glassware. W. R. ELMORE, South Fallsburg, N. Y.

WANTED—Good used DeLaval milker; state full particulars; cheap. ADVERTISER 5546, care Rural New-Yorker.

PURE honey, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 12 pails, $10; buckwheat, 1 pail, 80 cts; 12 pails, $7.50, postage prepaid; 60-lb. can here, buckwheat or mixed, $5. HUGH G. GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

WANTED—Board in real country home, with modern conveniences, within 300 miles from Philadelphia; pine woods, fishing water, preferred. ADVERTISER 5547, care Rural New-Yorker.

"SHURE" pop rice popcorn, 10 lbs., $1.50, delivered third zone. GEO. BOWDISH, Esperance, N. Y.

BOCA CEIGA Brand, Valencia oranges, Marsh Seedless grapefruit, now tree ripe; express shipment direct, 3-4 days; special selected quality or best commercial pack; for complete list, address BOCA CEIGA GROVE, Box 848, Clearwater, Fla.

PURE maple syrup, $2.50 gallon, delivered in the fourth zone. CLARK L. BRIGHT, Bloomville, N. Y.

65 TONS oat and wheat straw for sale, $11 f.o.b. Holcomb, N. Y. MOSES CODDING, Holcomb, N. Y.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I have been a reader of THE R. N.-Y. all my life and I want to tell you that I certainly admire your policy of keeping your advertising columns free from the trash so frequently met with in other publications. The only way to drive crooks from the poultry business, or any other business, is to make their operations unprofitable and unpleasant. By refusing them advertising space they are effectively curbed at the outset.

The service you are rendering is becoming increasingly more valuable, because it is serving as an example to other publications in the agricultural field. A short time ago I had a letter from the advertising manager of *Poultry Tribune* stating that the advertising of Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm was being discontinued in their paper. I had previously pointed out your attitude regarding this huckster advertising. SUBSCRIBER.

We are glad to know that the poultry publications have seen the light with regard to H. W. Cobb, Ridgewood, N. J. His record has been published in THE R. N.-Y. for many years past. We desire to give the poultry magazine mentioned credit for the belated recognition that Cobb is an undesirable "gyp," and that his advertisement has no place in reputable publications.

What do you make out of the enclosed? The advertisement appeared in your last week's paper under "Farms for Sale." I am interested in a better climate, but this advertisement does not sound truthful; in fact, I am somewhat surprised to find it in your columns. However, I may be wrong. If not, what do you think of Charles Weeks' offer or proposition of Owensmouth, Calif.? I get more meat out of THE R. N.-Y. than any other paper. M. H.

New York.

The subscriber's suspicions are justified. The advertisement was sent us by Alex Marquis, Rochester, N. Y., offering an individual poultry plant for sale. It now turns out that Alex Marquis is one of a syndicate promoting the Atascardero Estates in California. Had we known the real purpose of the advertisement it would have been rejected. We publish this notice for the information of any others who may have answered the advertisement.

Can you give me any information concerning the National Protective Insurance Association of Kansas City, Mo.? They are offering insurance on a basis of $3.65 per year for what seems to be a very large amount of benefit, viz., $1,200 for the first year. Any information on the subject would be greatly esteemed.

New Jersey. G. L.

The National Protective Insurance Association advertises one cent a day brings $100 a month. The premium at this rate amounts to $3.65 a year and no one should expect more insurance than is represented by the amount of the premium minus a good margin of profit for the company. The advertisements do not state that it is a "limited policy." In the policy there are six forms of accident, where the insured is riding in as many different vehicles covered. In each case the claim for injury depends upon the vehicle being "wrecked." Under these policies you may be killed or receive a dozen different serious injuries but if the vehicle in which you are riding does not happen to be "wrecked" you have no claim. The language of the policy is "By the wrecking or disablement" of the automobile, railroad car, etc. Another accident covered is drowning, but this is limited to "drowning at a bathing beach where a lifeguard is regularly stationed." Each accident is surrounded by some such condition or limitation which reduces the number of accidents falling under the policy—this is why they are known as limited policies. If it were not for such limitations the policies could not be issued for such small premiums. Our objection to this class of policies is that they are not sold for what they really are. Many people believe they are purchasing full accident insurance and do not discover the difference until an accident occurs.

National Protective Insurance Association is not licensed in New York State but can legally issue the policies by mail.

The advertisement of Russell's Groves, Tampa, Fla., appeared in the *Pennsylvania Farmer* (I think January 5, 1929) and I sent an order with $3. What I received was a box of trash, the oranges as big as golf balls, the grapefruit like oranges, besides 15 grapefruit and 50 oranges I threw on the manure pile. That's what happens if you want to cut out the middleman. I wrote in my order to Russell's Groves if they give people their money's worth they would do good business in the North by advertising in THE R. N.-Y. M. W.

Russell's Groves sent an advertisement to THE R. N.-Y. with cash in advance. The order and money were returned on the strength of the above subscriber's report. The individual advertising as "Russell's Groves" seems to be in the business of renovating old mattresses, and whether he owns citrus fruit groves or not, he is no credit to the industry in shipping the kind of fruit described.

The Chicago Correspondence School of Music and its president, J. Peter Beringer, of Chicago, have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue the following unfair methods of competition:

Representing to prospective students or to the public that the usual or regular selling price of any course of instruction is greater than the price at which such course of instruction is usually offered for sale.

Representing that any price of the course of instruction is a special price, reduced price, or price that is lower than the price ordinarily and usually received, when such is not the fact.

Representing that any musical instrument or other article of merchandise is furnished free to students or prospective students when the price or value of such instrument or article of merchandise is included in the price specified as the price of the course of instruction.

Perhaps the above regulation is as far as the Federal Trade Commission can go under the law, but the musical profession decry all attempts to teach music in any form by mail, declaring it to be impractical. THE R. N.-Y. makes it a rule to permit no correspondence course advertising.

I have received a letter from Artcraft Novelty Co., 1237 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa., offering work for women to do at home at spare moments. Is it an honorable, reliable company? I am unable to do much walking, and in need of work to earn money to meet our expenses.

New York. A. D.

The Artcraft Novelty Company proposition is another deceptive work-at-home scheme. First the company wants $1.50 for some sort of an outfit for coloring handkerchiefs, and promises to pay $15 per hundred for handkerchiefs when completed. This is where the deception comes in. When the work is completed there are always reasons why it cannot be accepted, and unless the worker can dispose of the goods herself she is out her money and labor. The mail order papers and even some of the women's papers carrying an air of respectability print their advertising.

How many gallons of roof paint are there in a half-barrel? I sent to the Franklin Paint Co., Cleveland O., last Fall for a half-barrel of roofing paint, thinking it would be 16 gallons. They sent me 40 gallons. I can't use it, for I only have a few small houses. Can they make me pay? I wrote I would send it back. I wrote them last Fall I could not pay for so much. M. B.

Iowa.

Franklin Paint Co. is up to its old tricks in shipping 40 gallons of paint as a half-barrel. In the paint trade about 50 gallons is considered a barrel, while the Franklin Paint Co. knows that most people figure a barrel as 33 gallons. Furthermore this company designedly keeps all mention of the number of gallons it considers a barrel or half-barrel out of its circulars and order blanks. The deception of the public in this matter is deliberate. The paint houses in Cleveland having regard for their reputation print plainly on their order blanks the number of gallons that will be shipped on an order for a barrel or half-barrel of paint. We have no disposition to regulate the paint trade in this regard except that the customer should know the number of gallons he is purchasing.

I think you are doing a great work in exposing all swindles and confidence men. Your system with advertisers is without a fault. Here's luck to you. W. W. W.

West Virginia.

We thank the West Virginia subscriber for these kind words. The comment indicates that more and more farmers differentiate between the shady, not to say fake advertising and the straightforward, honest business announcement.

WE PAY FREIGHT

NO EXTRA CHARGES

Buy At Wholesale!

YOU can get all materials direct from mill and make 4 big savings on your home! Owners tell of $300 to $1,500 actual savings on single homes. Mill-cut lumber saves you 40% labor. Not portable. Sturdy, substantial, permanent homes. Guaranteed materials delivered to your station freight paid. Most remarkable money-saving prices ever offered.

"Saved $1,000 on House and Garage"

says Mrs. Coombs, "counting labor and lumber. All is as you said. I have advised my brother to order one of your homes." ...."Believe I saved $500 by buying from you," writes B. A. Anderson of Nebraska.....Mr. Davis saved "between $1,000 and $1,500" on his home. *You can do as well.* Every home owner who built a Liberty saved money.

PRICE INCLUDES all highest quality lumber cut to fit, doors, windows, stairs, high grade interior woodwork, lath, shingles, hardware, glass, paints, nails, etc., complete. Working plans, instructions, FREE. Time payments may be arranged if desired. All materials fully guaranteed. Freight paid east of Mississippi River and North of Mason-Dixon line, also to Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri.

SEND FOR BOOK

FREE HANDSOME BIG BOOK OF HOMES—FULL COLOR—WRITE

AMAZING NEW PLAN

We send you complete materials. You send us no money. Inspect quality and quantity on your own lot for 5 days. You do not pay one penny for materials unless completely satisfied. Is there any better proof of the confidence we have in Liberty Homes? 32 years square dealing behind our guarantee. Send coupon for Big New Book of Homes today.

Get beautiful big book of newest homes. Page after page of homes in full color. Amazing values from $386 to $1,536. 37 home plans—wonderful 4 to 7-room bungalows, 1½ and 2-story homes. American, Dutch-Colonial, English designs. Practical—beautiful. Book shows table of construction time for each home. Also garages, letters from home owners, actual practical facts and figures to save you money. 32 years of square dealing behind our guarantee. Write or send coupon for free book today. You'll save yourself a substantial sum. Address

LIBERTY HOMES
Lewis Manufacturing Co.
Dept. 303, Bay City, Mich.

LEWIS MFG. CO.
Dept. 303, Bay City, Mich.

Please send me, FREE, your Book of Liberty Homes illustrated in color.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State.....

GARGET, CAKED UDDERS, SPIDERS,
Udder Infection, Lost Quarters, Fouls, Etc.

A.D.D.'s "Save the Cow" ends trouble permanently or MONEY REFUNDED. YOU CAN'T LOSE. Users report marvelous cures on all of above. This powerful, penetrating, soothing absorbent is safe, sure, humane. Nothing injurious to man or beast. Concentrated healing power—gives instant relief. Famous dairy herds keep sending repeat orders. Trial cures skeptics. At druggists, feed stores or postpaid $1.00 full size bottle. Order today, or write for booklet "Save the Cow."

A. D. DRISCOLL, WHITNEY POINT, N. Y.

Quality Silos Pay

Let CRAINE Lift Your Dairy to a Higher Level of Profit

DON'T buy a Silo just because it's cheap. Remember, you want Silo PROFITS not Silo materials, and a cheap Silo will not make good nutritious silage—even that part that does not actually spoil. A good Silo, of average size, is worth $343 a year in extra profit. A poor Silo is worth nothing or less a year. Investigate.

THE CRAINE LINE OF FARM SILOS

28 years on record and increased sales prove that we deliver quality goods, honest values and satisfactory service. Orders for additional Silos from former customers amount to about one-quarter of our business. Not one "best" kind but your choice of

Tile Wood Stave
Concrete Stave
Triple Wall Solid Concrete

Send for new free catalog containing information of value to every dairyman; photographs of typical silos; results of tests by agricultural colleges; prices, time-payment plan, etc.

Crainelox Covering For Old Stave Silos

The marvelous material that will make your old wood-stave Silo at least three times as warm and three times as strong as it was when brand new. Better Silage. Less Loss. More Profit. New lower prices now. Get full details.

CRAINE, INC.
10 Adams Street, Norwich, N. Y.

Del-Mar-Va 6,090 Square Miles
Finest Agricultural Opportunities
Within three to ten hours by motor truck over splendid concrete highways to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington markets. Pennsylvania Railroad System permeates entire Peninsula. Mild, equable climate. Very little snow and freezing. Farms, town and waterfront homes, low priced. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet FREE. **Address 167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.**

For Sale—350 Acres Virginia Land
7 miles Scottsville. Can be used for Hunting Lodge or Commercial Fruit growing. House and barns in poor repair. Quite some merchantable timber—**$7,500.** Small cash payment or will trade for house near New York City. **HARRY VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.**

Home Cured Hams and Bacon, 38c per lb.
Pure Pork Sausage in 5 lb. Bags.....35c per lb.
All orders prepaid to third zone.
C. E. WYLIE *Chenango Co* OXFORD, N. Y.

Oats Straw **GOOD MIXED HAY**—Carloads. Delivered your station.
James E. Dante, Jr. East Worcester, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy **OLD BAGS.** We pay excellent prices. **OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced truck farmer on undeveloped truck farm; must be steady, temperate, able to work alone, handle team; all-year job; reply stating age, experience and wages expected; open February 15. WILLIAM PITNEY, Matawan, N. J.

WANTED—April 1, young married American for general orchard work in Vermont; wife to board one or two men; write giving references and wages expected. ADVERTISER 5443, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Working foreman for 90-acre bearing apple orchard, willing to start medium wages until ability is proven; must be a good mechanic. ADVERTISER 5474, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER wanted — Experienced gardener with chauffeur's license for Westchester estate; able to take care poultry and cows; do not reply unless give full information, experience, age, nationality and family; house with usual privileges furnished; no beginner or handy man wanted. ADVERTISER 5489, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man, single, to work on poultry farm in Allegany County; must be neat and clean; state height, weight, nationality first letter. ADVERTISER 5488, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Working farm manager, under 45, Protestant, married, no children; on 50-acre Hudson River fruit farm; references as to character and ability required. Apply, E. V. MILLER, H.R.D.L., Desbrosses Street Pier, New York City.

MILK route driver; steady, clean, with business ability; excellent house or board provided; new Graham truck; high-class trade; give particulars. OAKLAND DAIRY, Route 6, Trenton, N. J.

WANTED—Poultryman, single, thoroughly competent, to handle and brood 8,000 chicks; Westchester County; must have references. ADVERTISER 5517, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man with some experience to work on poultry farm; $50 month and board; references. ADVERTISER 5518, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARD laborer, farm and tractor experience; house and $65. WELDAY'S ORCHARD, Smithfield, Ohio.

WANTED—High-class caretaker for small house on farm-estate, Bridgewater, Conn.; man, care of lawn, shrubs, etc., usual caretaking work; wife, cook for owner (family abroad), and occasional week-end guests this Summer; man must drive car; childless couple preferred but not essential; state age, experience and salary expected. ADVERTISER 5523, care Rural New-Yorker.

STRONG, capable woman; Protestant preferred, good references; thorough housekeeper, with some nursing ability wanted; to live with refined woman obliged to use wheelchair, living alone in own home in village; good home, pleasant surroundings. ADVERTISER 5533, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man, experienced on general farm; good house, etc.; state age and wages. G. B. DIOGUARDI, 214 East 58th St., New York City.

WANTED—Boy or man for farm work; steady job; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 5527, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced single Protestant man, able to handle tractors and do general repair work on large dairy farm; also one good single dry-hand milker, able to milk 12 cows twice daily, barn work rest of day; state age, experience, wages first letter. WENDMERE FARMS, New Market, N. J.

WANTED—Man for light work on small dairy. BOX 25, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Young man to learn poultry and general farming; strong, willing and adaptable; state age and wages expected. HUDSON GUILD FARM, Andover, N. J.

WANTED—Men for milking and farm work; married preferred; good living conditions and first-class salary. Address GRACE SMITH POULTRY & DAIRY FARM, New Egypt, N. J.

SINGLE man for poultry and truck farm; $30 to start; state experience. ADVERTISER 5548, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single, middle-aged man, on general farm; some milking; prefer one seeking good home rather than high wages; state age, experience, wages. WILLIAM POPANS, Chatham, N. Y.

WORKING foreman, April 1; ambitious young man, capable taking charge apple orchard; wife to board one or two men; give experience, references, wages. L. W. IRISH, Niverville, N. Y.

COUPLE wanted for small country place in Morris County, N. J.; man to run garden, care for chickens, general chores; woman for housework and plain cooking; all conveniences in house; $100 per month, by the year; very pleasant quarters; family usually away during January, February, March. ADVERTISER 5551, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Men to work on nursery; knowledge will be of advantage; state wages expected with copy of references. VERKADE'S NURSERIES, Wayne, N. J.

GOOD farm mechanic, blacksmith, carpenter, painter; married preferred; give age, experience, references and wages desired. BOX 12, Bantam, Conn.

GENERAL houseworker, middle-aged woman, fond of children, good plain cook; excellent living conditions; $60 per month; Long Island. ADVERTISER 5555, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married couple without children for small suburban place and private kennels; man for kennel work and chores, must love dogs but kennel experience unnecessary; wife to do housework and plain cooking for two besides themselves; no washing, every modern electric convenience, furnished heated living room, bedroom and bath; prefer farm people between 30 and 40; man used to out-door work and keeping place in order; wife must be neat housekeeper; fair pay, good treatment and permanent position for right people; we do not want loafers, drunks or drifters but have a nice position for a high-grade couple who are both good and can stand investigation; do not send stamps, photos or original references; write fully as we can only judge your qualifications from your letter from which we will select a few for personal interview; cannot interview people more than 100 miles from Northern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 5563, care Rural New-Yorker.

A FARM-RAISED young man wanted on a large commercial poultry farm; experience not absolutely necessary; an excellent opportunity to learn the poultry business; state age, height and weight; salary to start $50 per month and board. ADVERTISER 5565, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG white girl for housework in family with three young children; small home in surburban town; $40 to start; references. MRS. HAROLD FYFFE, Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED—Two single man, experienced pruners, to work on large fruit farm; year round job spraying and picking for good men; wages $3.75 per day; board $45 per month. Apply by letter to BOX 441, Greenwich, Conn.

EXPERIENCED farmer for general farm work; must be good cattle man. P. O. BOX 4, Schenectady, N. Y.

WANTED — Competent housekeeper; must be first-class cook with highest references; no objection young daughter; owner comes most week ends; additional help kept Summer season; location 60 miles from New York, Orange County; state age, nationality and wages. ADVERTISER 5572, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man for dairy farm; milking machine and full equipped; give age, size of family, wages expected, first letter; will consider working on shares. ADVERTISER 5571, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—April 1, married man for dairy farm; only first-class milker need apply; $75 and privileges. ADVERTISER 5569, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm-raised young American for assistant poultryman, Gloucester County, N. J.; interest and willingness to work more essential than experience; must be honest, sober and reliable; no smoker wanted; good opportunity for right party. ADVERTISER 5558, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POULTRY, Canadian, high grade man, single, 33, thorough practical experience all branches; good habits, well recommended; at liberty March 15. ADVERTISER 5477, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm manager or herdsman, American, 27, single, life experience in all field crops and dairying, capable of giving best results; anything considered; references. ADVERTISER 5471, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, age 30, agricultural college graduate, highest qualifications for breeding, raising, feeding poultry for egg production, fancy table fowl, shows, contests, capons, turkeys, water fowl, guineas pheasants; salary $125 per month with board and room; references. Address ADVERTISER 5483, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position, farm manager or herdsman; 20 years' experience; adv. reg. and testing. ADVERTISER 5493, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-GARDENER, lawns, flowers, handy with tools, care poultry, cows; Italian, married, two children; 4 years last position; references; please state particulars, wages. A. ZANDANEL, Box 15, Mountainhome, Pa.

FARM and estate manager, open; incomparable, lifetime, practical, scientific and college experience; all branches A to Z; gardening, cattle and dairy specialist, industrial units; exacting honesty, cleanliness, economy; pleasure plus profit. POST OFFICE BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

YOUNG man, German, dependable, good worker, wants position on farm, any time in March or April; best references; New Jersey preferred. ADVERTISER 5475, care Rural New-Yorker.

MECHANIC—Who wants, by April 1, a middle-aged American who is handy with all tools; can repair anything about house, farm or estate; chauffeur's license; sober, steady, dependable; appreciate good home. ADVERTISER 5486, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man of exceptional experience, ability and character wants position to manage private estate; references of 16 and 12 years in last two positions; help boarded if necessary. ADVERTISER 5511, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRAINED nurse desires permanent case, able travel; children, adults; doctor's reference. A. BAKER, Florence Inn, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A FARM superintendent who has made good; 3 places in 15 years; 3 State records, 1 world's record, with Guernseys. ADVERTISER 5470, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Good working farm home in Connecticut for boy out-of-school. Apply to us: BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, 171 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn., or 265 Church Street, New Haven, Conn., or 257 Main Street, Norwich, Conn.

EXPERIENCED general farm and dairy manager wants position by April 1. ADVERTISER 5515, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHEF, 35, Protestant, would like position; best of references. SCOTT FALT, Stony Point, N. Y.

SINGLE, middle-aged herdsman, 12 years of practical experience in all branches of dairy business; would like position in charge of large Ayrshire herd producing certified milk and A.R. records; good reference. ADVERTISER 5519, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED sawyer open for job, contract or day work; references. WM. L. SNELL, White Haven, Pa.

WORKING foreman on gentleman's estate, desires position; best references furnished; married, no family. ADVERTISER 5516, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate superintendent open; practical experience all branches; American, married, efficient, trustworthy, references. ADVERTISER 5522, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION as farmer or working foreman; knowledge of all farming, teaming, dairy, calf raising; Protestant, American, married, age 47; son 16; wishes position. ADVERTISER 5524, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT or estate manager, single, theoretical and practical experience; first-class poultryman; honest, sober and reliable; can show excellent results. ADVERTISER 5532, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED married man, no children, wishes position, manager or caretaker of small estate; references. ADVERTISER 5530, care Rural New-Yorker.

ACTIVE, handy, neat, willing worker, 60; drives own car, etc.; references to honesty, reliability; good caretaker, etc.; good home rather than high wages; April 1. ADVERTISER 5529, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted on poultry farm; state salary, references. HARRY BUCKLEY, Route 2, Pana, Ill.

YOUNG man of 26 years, single, wishes position on private place; has life-time experience with cows, farm, garden, machinery, can handle cars and trucks. ADVERTISER 5528, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 18 years' experience, age 40, married; 10 years last two places; thoroughly understand first-class estate and commercial plants; immediately; interview; A-1 reference. E. TAYLOR, 235 Helen St., Hamden, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, single, years of experience incubation, rearing, caponizing, etc.; best of results; first-class position only; A-1 reference; at liberty. ADVERTISER 5531, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, elderly, handy, around small place. BOX 71, Wyandanch, L. I., N. Y.

WORK wanted on or before the middle of March; farm work preferred; am single, have a good horse to work for board; can come without horse; reference upon request. HERSHEL VELEY, Jefferson, N. Y.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN open for position in private estate; good butter-maker, good feeder, calf raiser; 20 years with Guernseys; American, single, 50 years; when writing state wages paid and full particulars; Guernseys preferred; or would take test cow position; references. ADVERTISER 5543, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, reliable, clean young man; six years' experience, good references; state wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 5545, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPETENT gardener, long experience vegetables, flowers, shrubbery, lawns, live stock; single; wishes permanent position. KOHLER, care Weiss, 150 East 86th St., New York.

DOES any estate manager need man and wife to work on place? Man, 40, capable of doing anything, handy for garden and grounds; wife good plain cook, to cook for several men or keep rooms; prefer house separate from men's quarters; please state full particulars. ADVERTISER 5549, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED couple, 30, no children, farm or caretaker; life experience on farms; handles horses, tractor, truck; wife good cook and housekeeper; only those appreciating good help need apply. ADVERTISER 5550, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN wants position April 1; a real cattleman with only a cattleman's affection; develop your individuals, get results on thoroughbreds in ring and pail; lifetime in the game, college course, do own veterinary work; if you are going to found a new herd or have a herd of real stuff, am sure I can please you; Holsteins preferred; married, small family. ADVERTISER 5552, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, farm manager, married, thoroughly experienced in all branches of dairy farming and milk production including certified; present position four years, certified dairy, handling up to 24 men; references. R. M. BEATTIE, Tully, N. Y.

COUPLE, one child, want year round position; man, experienced all branches farm work, live stock, etc.; wife trained, experienced farmer, board men or part-time work poultry, garden, etc. ADVERTISER 5536, care Rural New-Yorker.

BY MAN with business and executive training, three years' practical experience on large orchards, can do carpentering and general repair work if required; no booze or tobacco; would consider caretaker position. ADVERTISER 5538, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, 33, rare life experience and training; will guarantee to get results any branch, if possibility exists. ADVERTISER 5539, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, Swedish, married, no children; experience in care of private place; state full particulars in first letter. OSCAR STENBERG, 1276 Howard Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

MARRIED gardener-farmer, experienced, wants position on estate. ADVERTISER 5541, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultry or caretaker; married man; can do all kinds of construction work. ADVERTISER 5554, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARD manager, 20 years' practical experience, modern machinery, packing, marketing, wishes responsible position. ADVERTISER 5535, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION as orchard manager, experienced in all orchard practices, handling labor, purchasing supplies, marketing fruit; American with small family; modern house and merited compensation required; would consider share basis. ADVERTISER 5542, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER wants position on gentleman's country estate; experienced with vegetables, fruits, flowers, lawns, poultry; can milk; good references; no tobacco; wages $70 per month and perquisites. A. G. STEARNS, Windsor, Vt.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN open for position on private or commercial dairy; single, sober, experienced in A.R.O., grade A milk, butter-making; state wages offered in your letters. ADVERTISER 5556, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE young man with theoretical and practical experience, desires position as assistant with a successful poultryman or poultry farm; moderate wages. L. G., P. O. Box 26, Arlington, N. J.

MANAGER, herdsman, caretaker; life experience farming, expert cattle; married, no children; references. ADVERTISER 5559, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, married, experienced, open April 1. ADVERTISER 5561, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, experienced, diploma agriculture, operate all farm machinery; like manage or work shares or would like rent farm. ADVERTISER 5562, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, Americans, middle-aged, no children, experienced, educated, refined, willing; man, gardener, houseman, handy; wife, plain cook, neat housekeeper; trustworthy; reference; desire permanent position; good service given, good treatment appreciated. ADVERTISER 5564, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING poultry manager, married, two children; experienced in all branches where results are appreciated; no tobacco, liquor. BOX 536, Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.

EXPERIENCED man desires job driving truck and tractor on farm. ADVERTISER 5567, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT young man, 30, eager to learn poultry farming thoroughly; willing worker; no liquor. SCHMADEKE, 1997 Grand Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

YOUNG married German desires greenhouse (gardeners) helper position. ADVERTISER 5568, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as manager of commercial poultry farm; only first-class position considered; 20 years' experience, 12 years in charge of large commercial farms; prefer Eastern Pennsylvania or Southern New York. ADVERTISER 5570, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

OPPORTUNITY for couple with savings! For privilege raising chickens, truck; boarders; do heaviest work dairy farm; mountains. ADVERTISER 5540, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Large dairy farm, completely stocked, etc., to purchase on payment plan from milk checks, by competent farmer with five grown-up sons, all good farmers; references on integrity and efficiencies. ADVERTISER 5369, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm with house in good repair, within 50 miles from New York, suitable for summer residence; good water, nice trees and views; electricity; state price and full details. ADVERTISER 5302, care Rural New-Yorker.

TOURIST'S LODGE, chicken farm; 2 acres, house for 500 hens; Albany-Buffalo turnpike; 11-room house; also 100-acre farm. LUTHER SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

SMALL country home for sale; one acre, henhouses, new garage, fruit trees. BOX 89, Greenwich, N. Y.

FOR SALE—2,500-layer poultry plant; South Central New York; prize production White Leghorn stock; modern buildings and equipment in excellent condition; local market for broilers and fowls; established city wholesale trade in eggs at premium prices; will sacrifice on account of family conditions. ADVERTISER 5453, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM FOR RENT—Dairy farm to rent for term of years; one mile south of Sharon, Conn., 400 acres in good cultivation and pasture; modern barn equipped for first-class dairy, accommodates 50 cows, metal stanchions, cement floor, running water and electricity; cooling room, ice house, barn for horses and auto truck conveniently located; good nine-room dwelling. Apply CHARLES W. HOOPER, Sharon, Conn.

FOR SALE—House and lot, photographic studio equipment. W. T. WATSON, Salisbury, Md.

FOR SALE—106-acre farm, good buildings, good state of cultivation, $1,800. R. G. CURRIER, Little Meadows, Pa.

FOR SALE—For cause old age, good farm, 72 acres, near Torrington, Conn.; new house, 2 new barns; with or without stock. Address ALBERT DEVOS, R. 3, Box 167, Winsted, Conn.

FOR SALE—Country (general) store, Southern Vermont, with or without stock; 50 feet from depot. GRACE WEEGAR, Shaftsbury, Vt.

FOR RENT—Two large farms with buildings. HARRY FRENCH, Richmondville, N. Y.

FARM of 225 acres, 75 acres tillable, the rest pasture, several acres wood, fine, large house, lawn and large shade trees, 2 large barns, 6 henhouses, 3 brooder houses, other buildings, 2 apple orchards and other fruit trees; stock and tools; situated about half mile from State road. BOX 30, Brooklyn, Conn.

FOR SALE—To close estate, 70-acre farm, adjacent to village of Freeville, Tompkins County, N. Y.; can be bought with small down payment and on very liberal terms. ARTHUR M. ROOD, Executor, 290 Broad St., Rochester, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT Valley farm, Southern Vermont, tobacco, onions, asparagus, dairy; State road; near depot. J. HAMILTON, Vernon, Vt.

FOR SALE—30 acres, 10 acres good woodland, remainder tillable; on State road, 1⅛ miles to village, churches, high school and store; dwelling consisting 10 rooms, electric lights, furnace, bath, laundry, hardwood floors; barn 30x40, steel roof; garage, henhouse; pleasant location; 15 miles to city of 200,000. ADVERTISER 5513, care Rural New-Yorker.

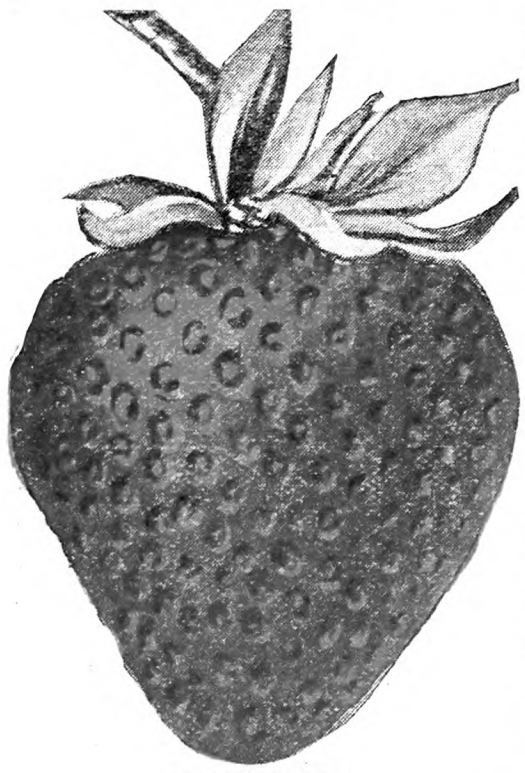
VALUABLE 70-acre turkey farm, annual income $5,000 to $10,000. ADVERTISER 5525, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 369.

TOWNSEND'S PLANTS

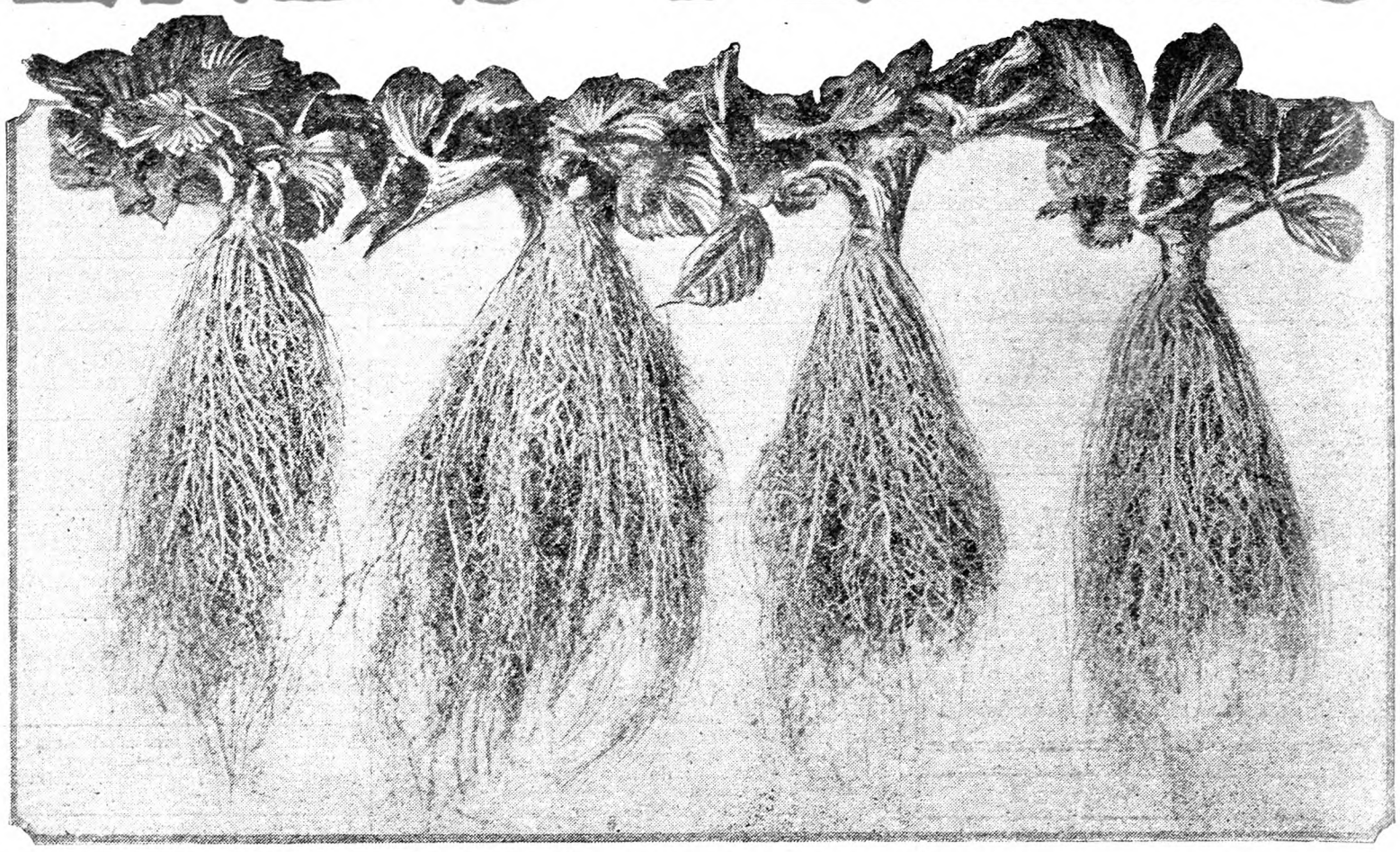
PREMIER

The Best Early Strawberry



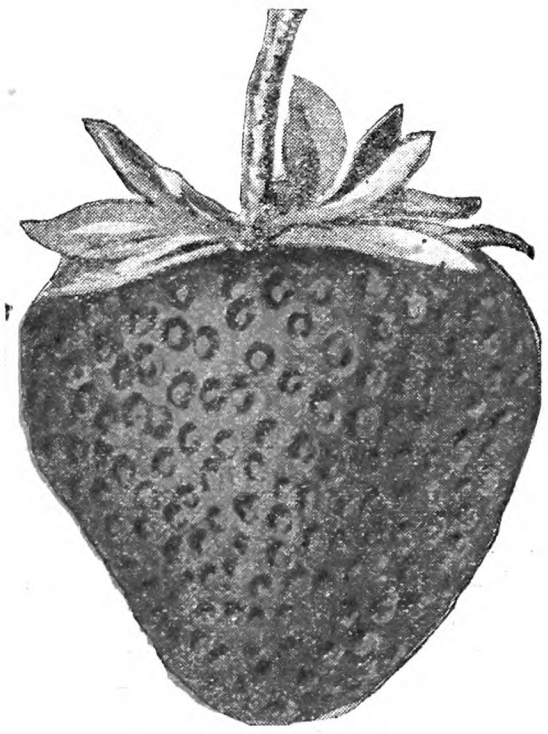
PREMIER

PREMIER (Howard 17) leads the list of all early STANDARD VARIETIES. A strong hardy grower on any soil. One of the most productive; fruit large to extra large; firm and of good quality. Late frost does not affect the crop. 21,600 quarts. Gross receipts $3750 per acre. Its the world's record made from one acre of **TOWNSEND'S PREMIER plants.** (20,000,000 plants awaits your order.)



More than Fifty Millions of these fine plants, just as good as those pictured above, now awaiting your orders.

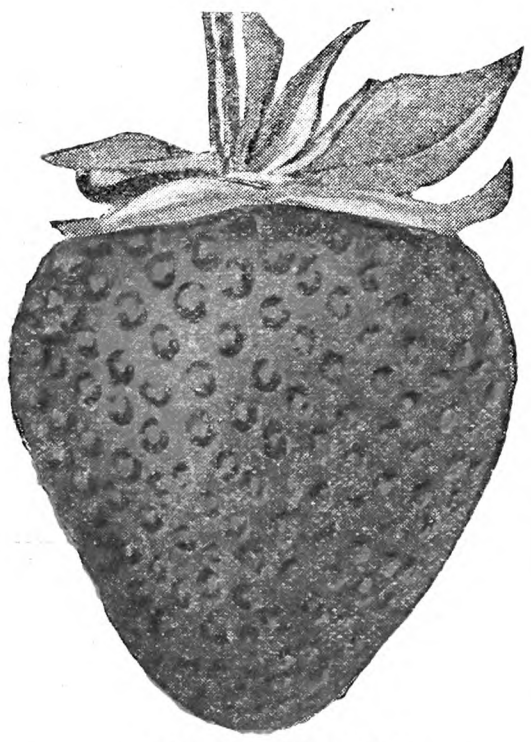
THEY ARE GROWN RIGHT—PRICED RIGHT. 100% PURE ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED



MASTODON

The Giant Everbearing Strawberry

Plenty of large delicious fruit in less than 90 days after planting. Fruits all summer and fall. Next spring, next summer, and fall. We are making Big Money growing these berries and thousands of our customers are doing the same. More than fifty acres of plants, new lower prices.



"TOWNKING"

The New Big Late Berry Without a Fault

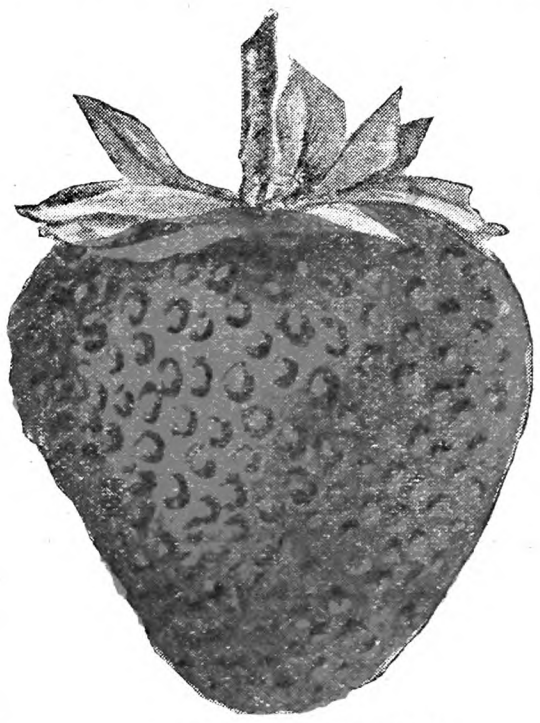
A strong hardy grower. Rich bright red extra large, good quality berries. Will produce big paying crops on soil where other late varieties will fail. Has been thoroughly tested in all parts of the country.

C. A. Kepner, Pa.—I have never seen such wonderful berries as "Townking."

H. C. Wadell, N. Y.—Townking is simply wonderful.

F. L. Ossman, Md.—Townking best berry I have ever seen.

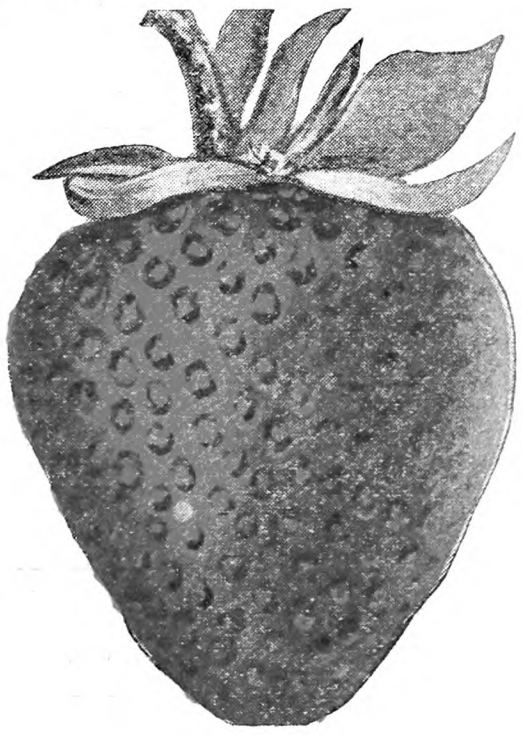
Wm. Olson, Pa.—From 3,000 Townking Plants I picked 3,865 Quarts as fine a lot of berries as any one could wish.



CHESAPEAKE

A Standard late variety for quality

A strong hardy grower, very productive. Fruit large, firm and good quality. For the past fifteen years Townsend's nurseries have been headquarters for fine Chesapeake plants. More than 5,000,000 of these fine plants now await your order.



BIG JOE

An old time standard, medium to late Big Fancy Berry

A strong hardy grower of excellent quality. Very popular for market or home use. We are also headquarters for Big Joe plants.

DON'T FAIL TO ADD SOME TOWNKING PLANTS TO YOUR ORDER

A BIG BERRY BOOK FREE

Tells Everything

In a plain old-fashioned way. Not full of High Colored Pictures and Hot Air. You save money and get the World's Best Plants.

FREE

45 Varieties STRAWBERRIES

Address all orders or inquiries to

Grapevines, Asparagus roots, Canna, Dahlia and Gladioli Bulbs.

Some special gardens for the Ladies in both small-fruits and bulbs at less than one-half Regular price.

PREMIER Strawberry Plants Our Specialty

IN KEEPING pace with the small fruit industry The Townsend's Nurseries have grown in a quarter of a century from an Idea to the greatest institution of its kind in America.

The fact that we now serve more than one-third of the small fruit growers in the eastern half of the United States, is proof of the integrity and worth of our policies and our products. Such growth surely points to the fact that we are pleasing our customers.

The Very Best Article That it is Possible to Produce At the Very Lowest Price Possible

This is what the majority of American folks are looking for today. Whether it be automobiles, shoes or plants. There is only one way to produce the best at a low price. And that way is to produce it in enormous quantities. With the very latest methods of manufacture or growing.

By enormous production, where the soil and climate is right and where good labor is plentiful, the E. W. Townsend & Sons Nurseries are able to give you more for your money than you can expect to get elsewhere.

We want every one who sends us an order to expect just this much. That they can receive better value in dealing with us than elsewhere.

If you have never purchased from us a pleasant surprise is yet in store for you. We invite you now to become another one of our satisfied customers.

Strawberry Crop Insurance

When you send Townsend's your order you not only get the very best grade of plants that it is possible to grow, and plants that are hardy enough to suit every climate. But you can get your plants from us at the proper planting time.

This one thing in itself many times spells the difference between success and crop failure.

This early and prompt shipments of plants cannot possibly happen when you give your order to a northern nursery. It is usually April 1st to 10th before they can dig and ship plants. They have about one month in which to do a year's business. Some orders are sure to be too late in getting their shipment and this spells FAILURE with capital letters.

WHOLESALE PRICES DIRECT TO GROWERS

TOWNSEND'S 5 BIG SPECIALS

	Postpaid		Express Collect		
	100	250	1,000	5,000	10,000
Premier	$1.00	$1.90	$5.00	$23.75	$45.00
Big Joe	1.10	2.00	6.00	28.75	55.00
Chesapeake	1.10	2.00	6.00	28.75	55.00
"Townking"	2.50	5.50	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mastodon	2.50	5.50	15.00	72.50	140.00

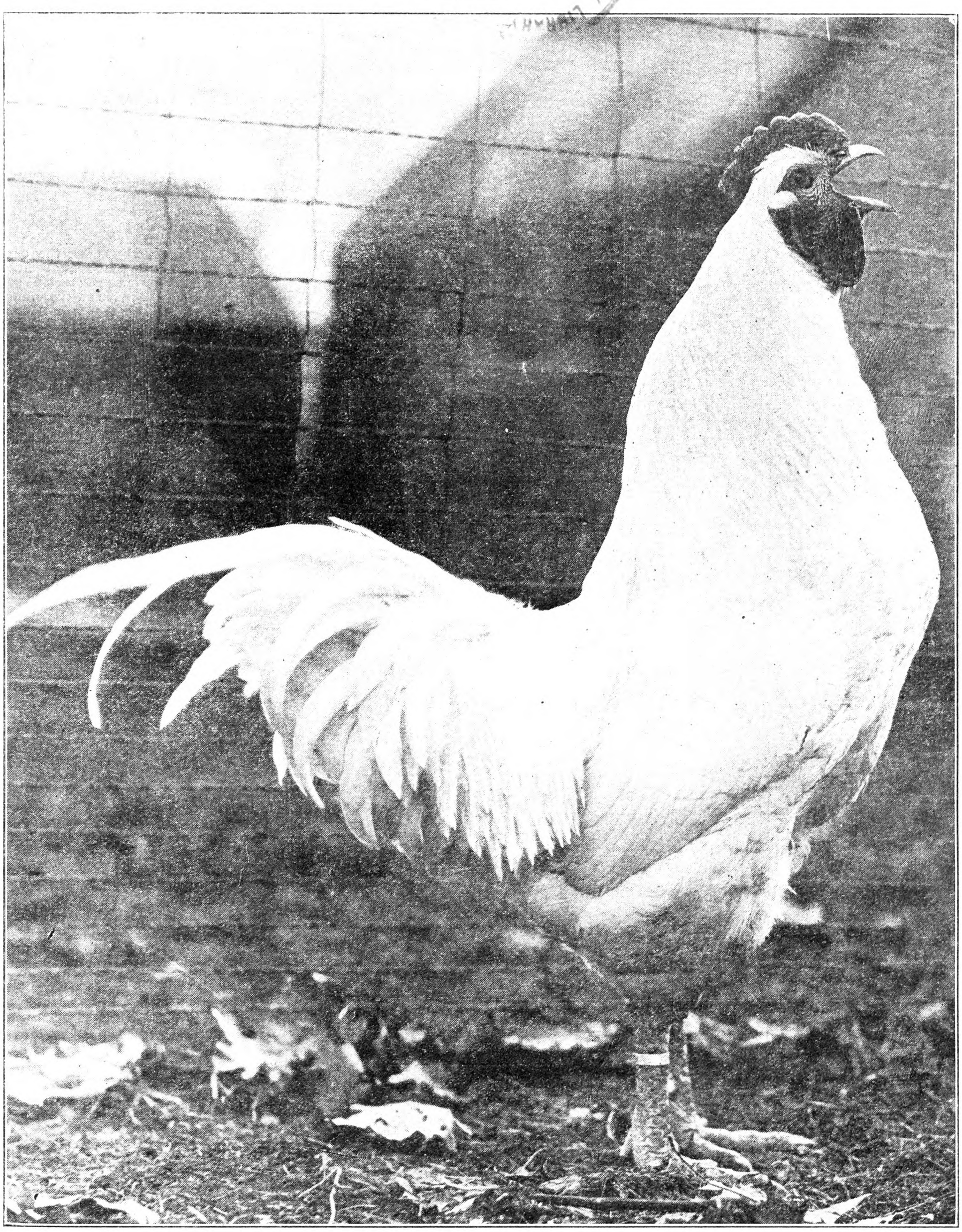
100 plants of each variety for $7.00 postpaid.
250 plants of each variety for $15.00 postpaid.

E. W. TOWNSEND & SONS, 25 Vine Street, SALISBURY, MD.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. March 9, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5046



Spring is on the Way

Top-Working the Odd Varieties

INTEREST in grafting has been stimulated during the past two years because attention has been directed to the large number of apple varieties growing in commercial orchards, as well as in the smaller farm orchards. Naturally the owners of such orchards are interested in any information which might help in the solution of their problem. The question which is uppermost is: "Will it pay to top-graft all of these old varieties? What will be the result of top-working to McIntosh, trees of Pewaukee, Pound Sweet, Oldenburg, Black Jersey, Golden Sweet or Hurlbut?

Surprising as it may seem, the amount of data available as to the influence of the different varieties as stocks is most meager. Large numbers of trees have been grafted, but in most cases the variety of the original stock is not known, or else there has been no comparison of the scion variety grown upon different stocks. In cases where top-grafting has been done, the work either proved satisfactory or it did not, but the cause of the failure was not known.

Two questions which are always widely discussed and apparently never settled to the satisfaction of everyone, are:

What effect has the stock upon the scion?

What is the effect of the scion on the stock?

Years ago we were taught that the scion did not influence the stock, yet in almost the next breath we were told that each apple variety growing in the nursery row had its own particular root system. The seedling roots all came from the same lot, yet when Northern Spy scions were grafted upon these roots the resulting trees had a deep root system, while scions of R. I. Greening gave trees with a spreading root system. Undoubtedly the scion does influence the stock.

Now if we apply our geometry, and we agree that the scion affects, or has an influence upon the stock, we shall assume that the stock has an influence on the scion. To use a conspicuous illustration, Prof. Heinicke of Cornell cites a case of McIntosh trees which were grafted with Wolf River scions. Fruit produced on the McIntosh twigs, below the Wolf River scions, resembled Wolf River, and experts could not identify the apples as McIntosh.

Other illustrations could be cited, such as increased vigor, earlier and also later ripening, etc., but these two illustrations will serve to prove the point, that the scion does have an effect upon the stock, and also that the stock does affect the scion.

We have all seen old trees with a swelling at the point of the graft union (Fig. 152). Some trees are larger above the union, others are smaller. In the former the scion was more vigorous than the stock. In the case of the latter the stock was the most vigorous.

With these points in mind we can now approach the problem of top-working the trees of odd varieties. It is the consensus of opinion that slow growing, or varieties which develop rather small trees such as Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg), Wealthy, Grimes, Wagener and Yellow Transparent are not adapted to top-working. While there are cases of apparent success, it is not advisable to use these varieties for permanent orchards, for the resulting trees will probably develop into the ones with a small trunk and an enlarged growth above the graft union, indicating a weak growing stock.

Varieties which are subject to fire blight are not recommended to be top-grafted, as the disease often proves fatal to one or more of the main limbs.

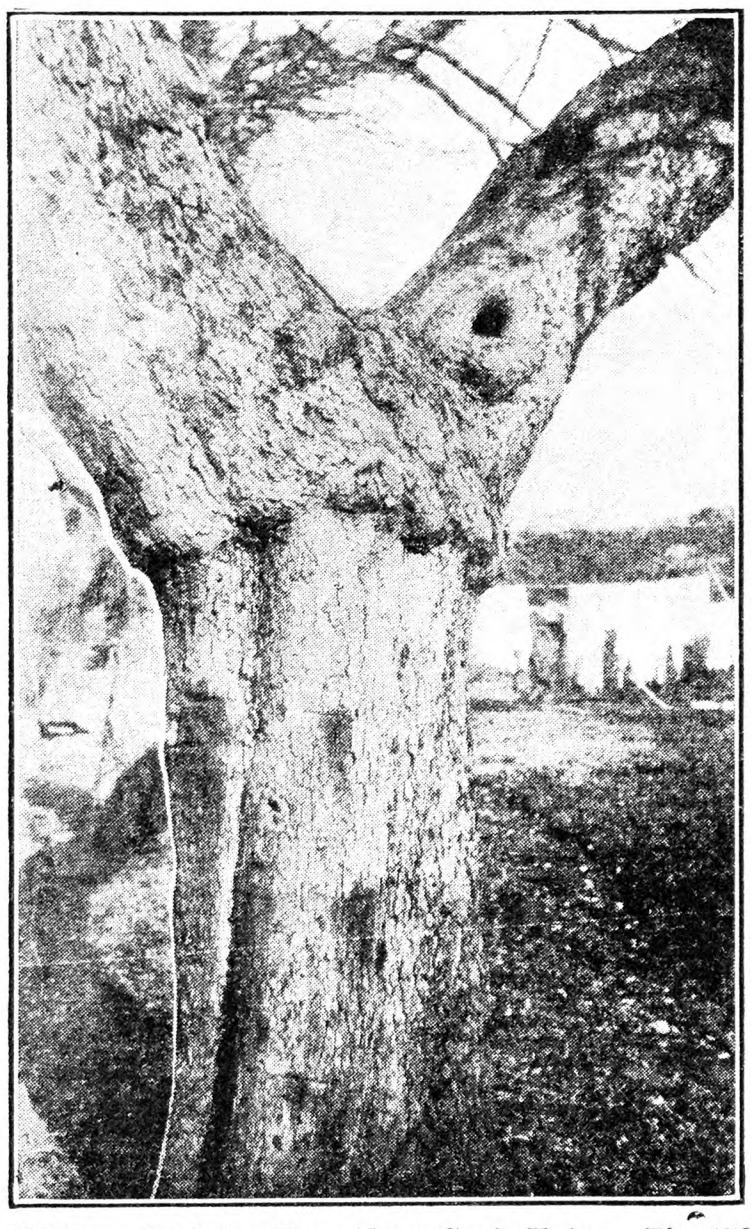
Time and Methods of Grafting

While early Spring is usually selected for the grafting work, I believe it can be done at convenient times during the Winter. We have had success when scions were set in December, March, April, May and June, although we prefer to have the grafting all done before June 1. If the grafting is done during the Winter and early Spring the scions will have the whole season in which to develop. In the past, warm days were selected for the grafting work. Now that wax heaters are so generally used, and the melted wax is applied with a brush, the problem of having a warm day is of minor importance.

Only a word need be said in regard to the kind of graft to use. For the smaller branches, which can be whittled with a knife, use the whip or tongue-graft. This is the quickest method of all. For stocks too large for the whip-graft and up to two inches in diameter, use the cleft-graft, and for all stocks over two inches in diameter, the crown or bark graft is recommended (Fig. 153).

The Mechanics of Grafting

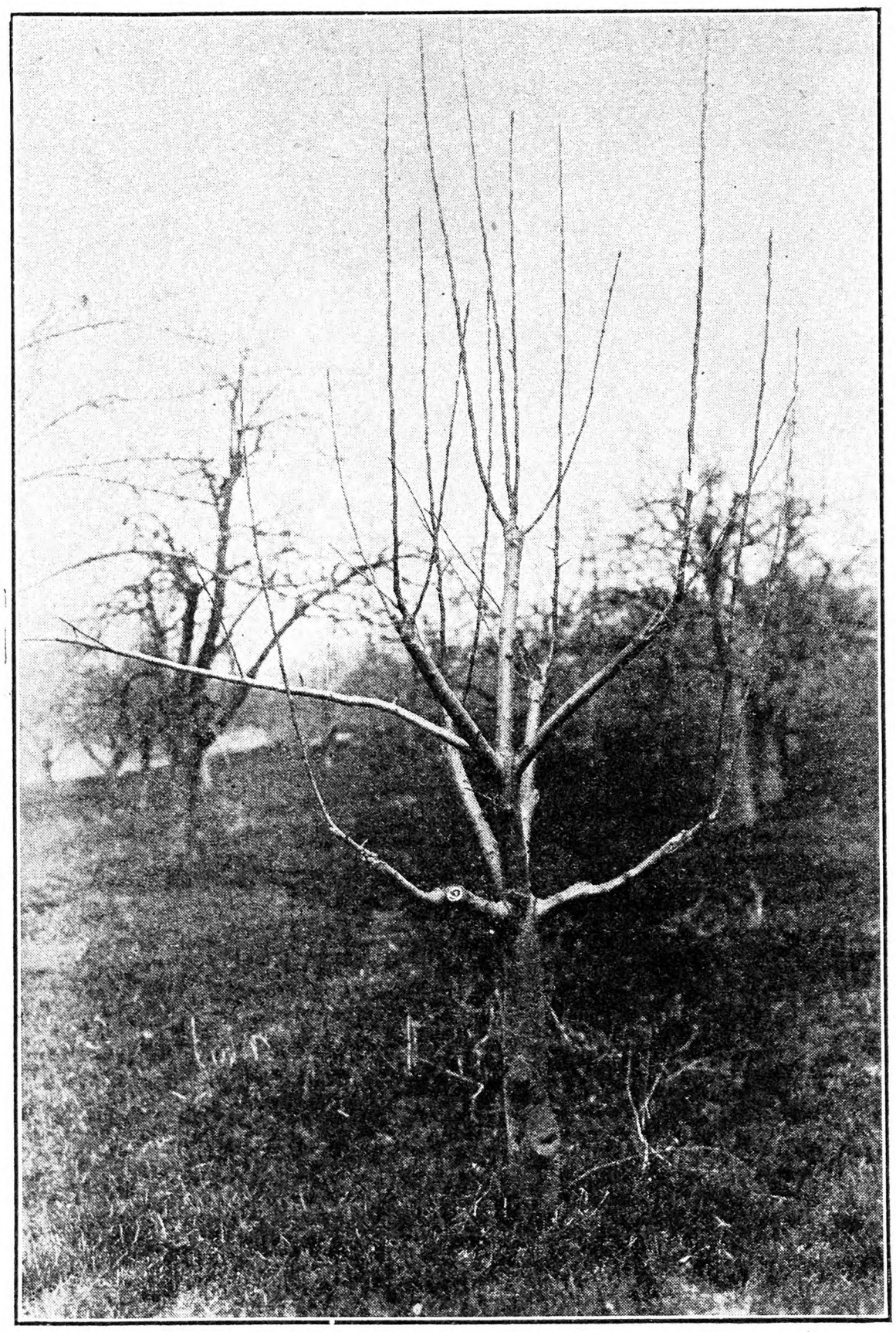
Several sharp knives, a good saw, grafting chisel, mallet, brads, extra wax and scions, are all carried in a handle box or basket with hook attached, to allow its being hung on a limb. The lantern or melting pot is also supplied with a hook.



Old Tree With Swelling Above Graft Union. Fig. 152

Assuming a 20-year-old tree is to be grafted. With the saw remove the limbs at the point where you plan to graft. The old rule was, "remove one-third of the top the first year." By sawing off all the limbs, which are to come off before any scions are set, breakage or injury is avoided.

The upper rather than lower limbs should be grafted the first season, as the scions require light for good growth, and it is also a fact that the upper limbs are most vigorous.



Head Produced by Crown-grafting. Fig. 153

Now for the actual work. Start on the upper stocks, those which are hardest to get at. It may be necessary to saw off the stub again to get an even surface. You may even wish to smooth the rough surface with a knife, which is reserved for this purpose. Then if it is to be a crown graft, insert the scions, which you have previously cut and have ready in the supply box or else in your pocket. Hold them in place either with grafting tape, waxed string, strips of cloth, or brads. Then with the brush apply a coating of melted wax (not boiling) to all the cut or exposed surfaces, being careful to cover the tip of the scion.

Proceed with the remainder of stocks. Then when the tree is finished make a record of the work, giving the date, variety of stock, and variety of scions used.

During the Summer watch these grafted trees. If the wax cracks and there is danger of the stock or scion drying, apply more wax, or with the fingers, on a warm day, work the wax over any open cracks. As buds or sprouts develop on the stock below the scions, break or cut them away. The scions must not be shaded or choked out. Watch also to keep the scions free from aphis and other insects.

When the crown-graft (Fig. 154) is used several scions may be inserted, with the idea of having the stock heal over as soon as possible. The next season make the selection of the scion which you desire to develop into a new limb. Head back the others, thin out so the permanent twigs will not be stunted. The third year one or more of the original scions can be removed and at the end of four or five years only the one scion growth will remain.

The third Spring the remaining branches of the original variety are cut off, and you have a tree, which was perhaps Wolf River, but now will produce McIntosh, if that is the variety you grafted on.

Grafted trees require considerable attention in pruning to prevent too thick a head of crossing limbs. Most of us recommend as little pruning as possible to maintain a good head, until the new wood comes into bearing. I do not recommend heading back or cutting back the one-year growth unless the owner feels that it is absolutely necessary. Heading back the one-year scion growth is like heading back a young tree in the orchard—it checks its growth.

Now as to the length of time to get the grafted trees back into bearing. Some varieties fruit the next season after grafting, some the third season, and many by the fourth season. On most varieties we expect a little fruit the third season.

Now to summarize. It will pay to top-work some of the odd varieties. Top-work only those which are healthy and vigorous. Oldenburg, Wealthy and Transparent are poor stocks for permanent trees. The stock influences the scion and the scion the stock, just how much we do not know. The grafting season is long, but early Spring is recommended. Use true-to-name, healthy scions. Do careful work, the waxing is to prevent drying out. Graft the upper center limbs the first year. Allow but one scion to develop from a stock after the third year thus preventing a bad crotch. After carefully following your county agent's instructions, wait for three or four years, you should have trees which bear crops of valuable fruit.

Storrs, Conn. S. P. HOLLISTER.

The Newer Apple Sports

JUST what is known about the numerous color sports offered for sale in the 1929 nursery catalogs? A few years ago, all Rome trees or all Spy trees were considered the same. Now there are sports, or what are claimed to be sport forms, for nearly a dozen of the more prominent varieties of apples, and these are offered for sale in addition to the parent variety. Are all of these color mutations better than the parent varieties, and are such strains equally valuable within a given variety? Will these color forms always propagate true? Let us take up one question at a time.

Many color variations have propagated true during the past few years; some in agricultural experiment stations, and many for growers and nurserymen. Many other color selections are under test, and will doubtless be introduced, if they propagate true and are found to be better than what we have. Careful selection of bud wood or scions at the time the fruit is on the tree, will be found necessary at the start. At least two experiment stations have trees propagated from what were claimed to be "sports that propagate true," but these trees have certain branches which produce fruit of the parent variety. This may be explained as due to poor selection of scions, (part sport and part normal tissue), or by reverse sporting. Nurserymen must use the same care with apple sports as is necessary in propagating, true to type, sport varieties among ornamentals and flowers.

No two growers will fully agree on

the value of an untested new variety. These sport strains are like new varieties, except that they possess many of the characteristics of the parent variety which has already made good. Some of these color strains are so dull and unattractive that the writer considers them of less value than the parent form, and at least one "Red" Stark is considered by some growers to have less vigor than the usual Stark. Fruit growers must expect both desirable and undesirable color variations that propagate true.

Color sports of a given variety should be grown side by side, if a fair comparison is to be made, and a few such tests are under way in experiment stations and nursery test blocks. Climate, soil and other environmental factors cause great variations in apples. It is almost impossible to compare impartially a sample of a strain grown in Oregon, with that of another strain grown in Massachusetts or New York. The choice of the best strain within a given variety is rapidly becoming an important problem, and a large one considering the many new selections being reported.

Some ask what is meant by "Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.," printed under the variety name. The government at Washington, D. C., defines a trade mark as, "a distinctive word, emblem, symbol, or device, or a combination of these, used on goods actually sold in commerce to indicate or identify the manufacturer or seller of the goods." Thus certain variety names may be trade-marked in United States and Canada by the introducer, and he will be protected in the use of that name. This is a new practice, which applies to roses and other plants as well as to apples. Nurserymen are hoping to control the propagating rights of important introductions by trademarking the name, and selling trees under contract only. Canada has a plant registration law in addition to the above, which protects new productions much like a patent protects a new invention.

The terms sports, mutations, and strains used above are understood to mean variations which have been demonstrated to propagate true.

BROOKS D. DRAIN.

Massachusetts State College.

Sweet Potatoes and Other Things

ABOUT March 27 last year I wrote you to let me know how to grow sweet potatoes. Your letter of April 2 gave me the desired information and your instructions followed.

The result was a surprise. The variety planted was the Red sweet potato. I planted three whole sweet potatoes in a box, starting them as you do tomato seeds in the house. The three potatoes gave me nine plants, five of which I planted outdoors on May 11 in a loam soil in a sunny position, putting a little fertilizer in each hill.

On May 25 I planted the remaining four smaller plants. I watered them after planting, and the nine plants grew. Once I weeded, and cultivated them with a trowel. Watered them once with liquid horse manure. That was all the work and attention they received.

In a short time they covered the ground completely with a very pretty growth of vines that remained fresh and green long after the vines of the Irish potatoes had died down and withered.

On October 27 I dug five hills which produced one potato that was eight inches long, seven inches around; another was 11 inches long, six inches in circumference; another was eight inches long, six inches around; there were smaller ones on their roots that were large enough to eat. On one plant there were two large potatoes and 15 small ones which were too small to eat, being the size of large, long radishes.

On Sunday we had a very fine dinner of "home-grown" sweet potatoes, thanks to your instructions. Then later on, October 31, I dug up the four remaining hills that had been planted later, which were 10 days longer in the house than the first five plants. The potatoes from these plants did not grow so large.

October 25 we had some large LaFrance raspberries. Last Summer, while walking along the bank of Allen's Creek that flows through our farm I discovered a productive bush of large wild black raspberries from which I picked extremely sweet, high flavored fruit. I marked the bush by driving a stake in the ground beside it. Last Fall I dug up the bush and planted it in our garden, and then discovered that one branch had three large bunches of unripe berries on one branch; the berries were large. When I dug up the bush the soil remained around the roots. I planted it in soil that contained well-rotted manure.

The Fall of 1927 while digging our potatoes I found one very large and perfect shaped Dibble's Russet and also two large, perfect-shaped Snow potatoes. I kept them for seed. This last Spring I cut them up and planted them in loam soil with a handful of fertilizer in each hill. November 2 I dug from the Dibble's Russet potato one-half market basket of fine potatoes, and from the two Snow potatoes I dug a market basket (even full) of choice potatoes. I shall keep them all for seed. Just think, such returns from three beautiful, finely-formed, perfect potatoes.

A. R.

Monroe Co., N. Y.

Living Where We Like to Live

WHILE walking down a side street in one of our crowded New England cities recently I passed by a row of tenement houses, which, while not especially dilapidated, were yet hopelessly dull and drab, about as dismal and unhomelike as any houses could be and yet hold contented civilized human beings. The street itself was narrow, sunless, gloomy and generally forbidding. "My goodness," I remarked to my companion, "how can people be content to live in these surroundings when there is so much open land in this country craving for occupancy?"

"I suppose they are contented to live here," was the calm reply, "or else they wouldn't do so."

"But this is so wretchedly dull and dirty, not to say vile, that I don't believe anybody would stay here unless he had to."

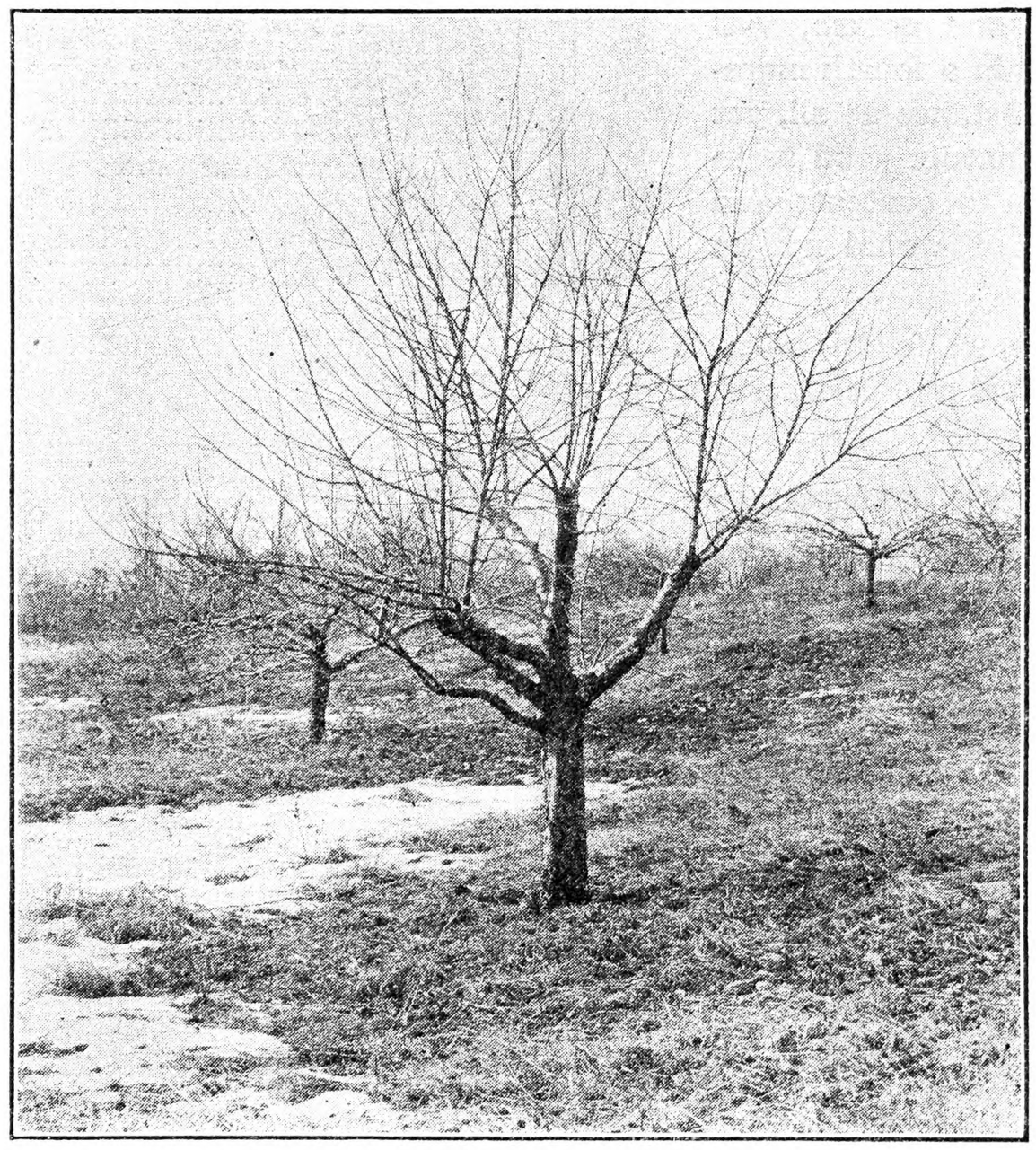
"Don't you believe any such thing. Let me tell you there are a lot of people in this world who enjoy living in just such places. They wouldn't swap places with you for anything. I'd willingly wager a nickel that most, if not all, of the people living here do so because this is just the sort of place they like. They wouldn't be happy anywhere else. They wouldn't go out to live on a nice farm like where you are living, not even if you paid them a dollar an hour. No, sir. They are not interested in green grass, fresh air, clean yards, purple sunsets and wide horizons and such things; not in the least. What they like is to live where plenty of others just like them are living; where they can get out on the street quickly and go to the movies every night or just walk up and down; where they can sit out on the front porch or front steps and watch the crowds passing by, or gossip with their neighbors sitting on their front steps; where they can hear the rattle and bang of machinery all day long and half the night. Don't you waste any sympathy on the people living here. If they didn't live here, plenty of others just like them would, because this is just the sort of environment they like."

The more I think about it, the more I am inclined to believe that my companion was about right, although the matter was put rather baldly and sweepingly. As a general thing people live where they want to live. People crowd into dirty, ill-smelling, unlovely tenements in New York City, for example, where they have neither front nor back yards, or none worth the name, and where there is not a blade of grass within a mile, and they do it because they want to live in New York City. That city is to them heaven on earth, and to live there they endure all manner of discomfort; in fact, they get so used to discomfort that they do not appear to mind it. They would not go out into the country to live; no, not for anything. Thousands of very respectable people are so constituted that they prefer to live right on Main Street the year round; they would think they were doomed if they had to live even in the suburbs. "Oh, it is so quiet out there," they say. "I don't see how you can stand it."

And then there are people, like me for instance, who would not accept New York City for a gift, not if they had to live in it; who think that nothing is so near like Heaven as a home in the open country where fresh air, sunshine, green grass, bright flowers, and sweet water are theirs as gifts of God.

And so it goes. People who huddle in the overcrowded marts of trade and business and live in dark tenements on drab streets find their happiness there, I suppose, but we who live where there is room enough and to spare, where smoke never darkens our sunshine, are conscious of a very definite blessedness. If for relaxation or for business we wish to go to the city, we can crank up the car and go, but when we come home it is to a place where the air is sweet, where peace and quietness reign. As a rule farmers work long hours and have to work hard for what they get, but they labor in a healthful environment, and when night comes they at least know where their young children are. They are playing round the house or are tucked away in bed; they are not snooping round dark alleys or playing hide and seek with busses and trolley cars on a dirty and crowded thoroughfare.

HORACE J. FENTON.



The New Head Making Good Progress. Fig. 154

Fish That Live in Strange Places

MANY small fish hide themselves away in the crevices between stones or among the stems of plants that grow in the water. That is not at all unusual. In the warmer seas we may expect to find small fish going into the openings between the branches of coral on the reefs. From this it is an easy step to living inside the larger coral heads, or even inside the larger sponges. In the sponge, the fish is still living in a small cavity through which a constant stream of water flows.

Sea anemones are rather closely allied to the corals. The most striking difference is that they do not produce a stony or horny base on which the separate animals live. They are also larger than most of the single coral polyps, although some of the group known as brain corals are larger than any of the sea anemones. The sea anemone is able to expand or contract itself so as to change its appearance completely. When contracted it looks like a small mass of jelly on the rock or timber where it is. When not disturbed it stretches out its body, perhaps to several inches long, and throws out a great mass of tennacles so that it looks like a great red or pink or yellow Chrysanthemum. When a small crab or a little fish touches these tentacles, especially near the center of the group, all the others swing over to surround it and then carry it down inside, where it is digested. It is one of the last places where one would expect a fish to find a home, yet there is a group of small fishes that are only found in such places.

The sea cucumber gets its name from its shape. In the water it has the appearance of a rather flabby cucumber, except for color. It may be red or yellow. A large one found in arctic waters may be as much as a foot long when expanded and half that size when contracted. It has almost the color of a big Lombard plum. Others are much smaller. Some are nearly round, while others are long and slender, like great earthworms. All of them put out masses of tentacles like those of the sea anemones. In the warmer seas there is a group of fishes that live in them just as the others do in the sea anemones. We often wonder how they avoid being digested.

The Portuguese man-of-war is a strange creature of tropical seas. As usually seen it appears at the surface with a triangular float of brilliant purple or violet color with a mass of long tentacles hanging below. It is one of the creatures which the zoologists call "colonial," with the addition of a division of labor. The arms are covered with creatures very much like coral polyps. Some of them capture food for the whole colony. Others move it about, while others protect it. The protection is by means of stinging cells. Each of these has a cavity in which is coiled a thread with a sharp, barbed end. The thread lies in a bath of a very violent poison. When anything touches this part of the colony the stinging cells are broken and the thread straightens out like a coiled spring, driving the dart into the intruder. Bathers are often seriously injured by touching these arms, which may be 30 to 40 ft. long. There is a little fish which swims among these tentacles, which are dangerous to all other living creatures. It is never found far from them, and always retreats to their shelter when attacked.

There is a whole group of fishes that commonly live in the shells of pearl oysters, or in related shells. Sometimes they die in there and their bodies are covered over with the pearly substance. Such shells are often seen in museums. These fish are related to the ones that live in the sea anemones and sea cucumbers.

Many fish are quite sensitive to changes of temperature. Goldfish are often killed by changing the water of the aquarium in which they are kept. A cold storm from the north often kills millions of fish along the Florida coast and in the Gulf of Mexico. We might expect to find the Arctic Ocean, where the temperature is always below the freezing point of fresh water, to have few fish in it. There are not many species there, but they are found in immense numbers. On the other hand, there are hot springs in some parts of the Southwestern United States which are found well filled with fish. The water at the surface may be almost scalding hot but the fish live farther down, where cooler water flows in. Even at that they may live in water 70 degrees warmer than the place where we find the arctic fish.

ALFRED C. WEED.

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Getting Rid of the Pond Lily

I noticed on page 239 G. T. H. desired information on how to get rid of water lilies. Several years ago I had a small piece of wet or swampy low ground where lilies took possession, and my best and surest remedy to get rid of them forever was to grub every cluster up as deep as possible. The lilies on this piece were quite thick, but no decayed vegetation at the bottom like the writer speaks of. If you grub them up deep and keep the spot well drained you will have no further trouble with this pest. This would be quite a job, though, in a 15-acre piece of ground.

If it is not an ideal piece of ground and cannot be easily kept well-drained, I don't think it would pay to bother with trying to destroy the lilies by any method, as it would cost more than the piece of land would be ever worth. W. H. H.

Virginia.

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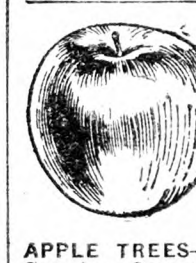

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Sour Cherries Fail to Bear

I have several sour cherry trees planted as fillers in an apple orchard. The trees were planted in 1923 and have blossomed full for the past three seasons, but have set practically no fruit. I practice clean cultivation and fertilize liberally with sulphate of ammonia. My Baldwin apple trees, planted at the same time, fruited last year. I have three varieties of sour cherries growing together to assist in pollination and feel sure the blossoms were not injured by frost. Can you offer any suggestions? R. W. W.

Norwood, Mass.

The same trouble with sour cherries that is described by R. W. W. has been apparent in most eastern cherry sections the last two or three years. No one seems to be certain just where the fault lies. Some have said lack of proper weather for pollination at blossom time, others have said brown rot, and others have said poor vigor. There is a feeling, however, that the trouble is coupled with some form of late Spring injury from low temperatures. The sour cherry is supposed to be hardier than the sweet cherry, and yet the last three years out of five in some of the northern cherry sections have seen the sweet cherries uninjured while the sour cherries have been touched. The difficulty may not recur for a number of years, but it has been so regular in recent years that growers are becoming concerned.

All that you can do is to keep the trees in good vigor, as you are doing, so that when conditions are favorable for a set of fruit, you may make up for what you have lost. Undoubtedly some of our readers have thought this matter over and may have some suggestions to offer.

H. B. T.

Valuing Destroyed Orchard Trees

In the Spring of 1923 I set 50 Jonathan and 50 Delicious trees, and the following Spring I set 50 McIntosh, 25 Wealthy, 25 more Delicious, and 300 peach trees, consisting of 100 each of Elberta, Fitzgerald and Rochester. A new highway is to be built across my land, and will destroy nearly all of this setting of five and six-year-old trees. What is the value per tree of apple at five and six years and peach at five years? Trees were set in Alfalfa sod, and have been mulched and well cared for, and have made excellent growth. Will you give me your estimate of value?

Buchanan, Mich. F. W.

There is only one answer to this old and difficult question, and that is to sit around the table with the local committee of appraisers and talk the proposition over frankly and fairly. There has been an arbitrary figure set for $1 for each year's good growth, but this is just a tentative figure to shoot at. In actual practice there is no arbitrary figure of value which will answer even a majority of the questions raised. The question of variety, market price, condition of the orchard, frost injury, and a hundred other things enter to so complicate the situation as to make it unwise even to hazard a guess upon it. It is obvious that a vigorous orchard in a frost pocket might have no real value whatsoever, while a less vigorous one at higher altitude might be highly profitable. Someone has suggested paying on the basis of tree caliper, but try to work out a standard and you shortly find yourself handling exceptions and no rule. The answer seems unsatisfactory, but there is nothing to take the place of an honest effort to get together with the committee and determine what the value shall be. H. B. T.

Celeriac or Knob Celery

Would you tell me how and when to plant and raise celery knobs? Do you just plant the seed or do you have to raise the plants first and then set them out? H. F. R.

Middleport, N. Y.

Celeriac is grown the same as celery, only it is not blanched. The seed should be sown in drills a foot apart about April 20 to 30. Roll the ground with hand roller before striking out rows, so they will be all the same depth. Cover seed about ½ in. deep. Transplant plants about July 1 in rows 2½ ft. apart, 6 in. apart in row. Pull and cut tops off last of October, store in cellar and cover roots with sand to keep them from wilting.

WM. PERKINS.

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This comment appears in The Rural New-Yorker, issue of February 2nd, 1929—Page 156—Column 3.

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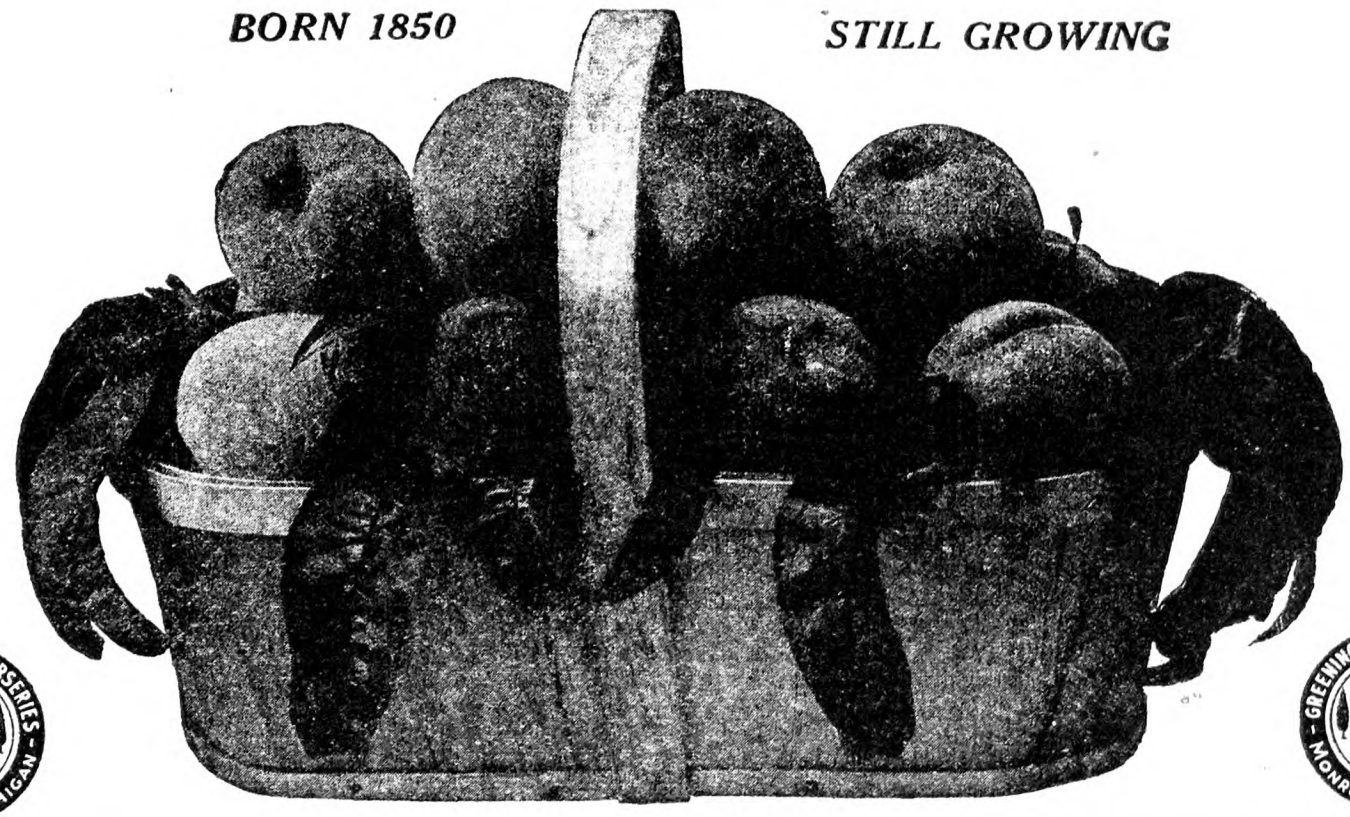

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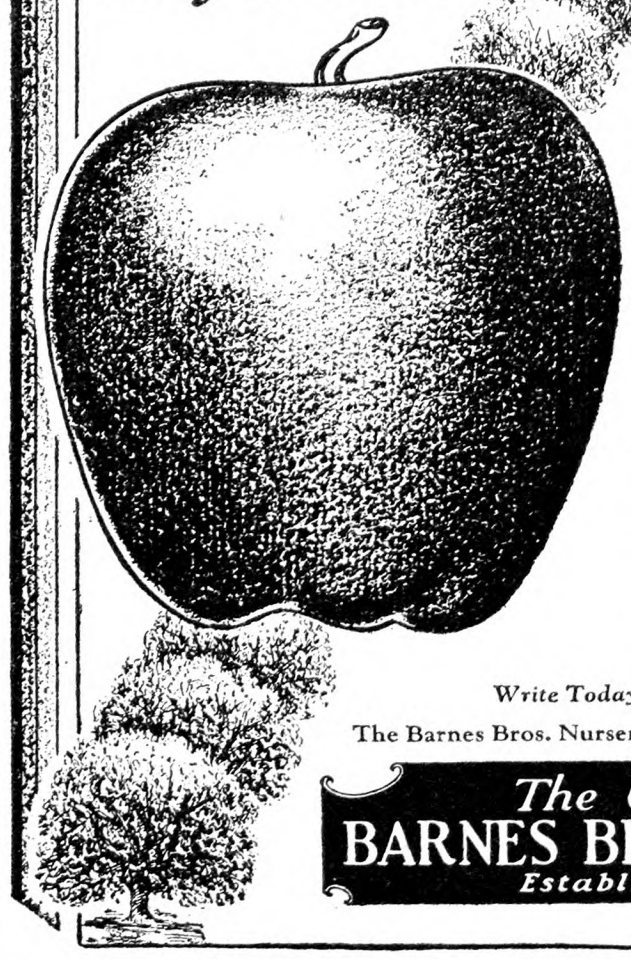

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P. D. FULWOOD TIFTON, GA.

Apple Dusting Questions

What results can be expected and what dust should be used to produce reasonably clean apples? Our orchard is small, consisting of York Imperial, Northern Spy, Rome, Smokehouse, Yellow Transparent, and Sheepnose. The trees are in fair condition, but have never been sprayed or dusted. How much dust is to be used for a 25-ft. tree? How many times should it be applied? Does dusting have any effect toward scale control? Has the Cortland apple been tried out any in this locality—eight miles northwest of Trenton? C. M. R.

Newtown, Pa.

Dust cannot be relied upon to give as good control as the liquid, but it will do some good. Dust is best when used as a supplementary material in conjunction with the liquid spray. If you must rely upon dust, use a 90-10 dust when the buds are in cluster, 90 lbs. sulphur to 10 lbs. arsenate of lead. If the period between then and petal fall is wet, make a second application. If the weather is fair, however, the second dusting may be deferred until calyx time; that is, when the petals have fallen but before the calyx cups have closed, using a 90-10 dust with a two per cent nicotine content. Dust will not control scale. Use about 3 lbs. of dust to the tree for good results.

The Cortland apple is better suited to regions where McIntosh does well. There are a few localities at good altitude in your general region where Cortland has done well, but you will do better to keep clear of it until you find someone in your locality who has fruited it. Or, better yet, try a single tree yourself. Your section is too far south to warrant a recommendation for planting it yet.

H. B. T.

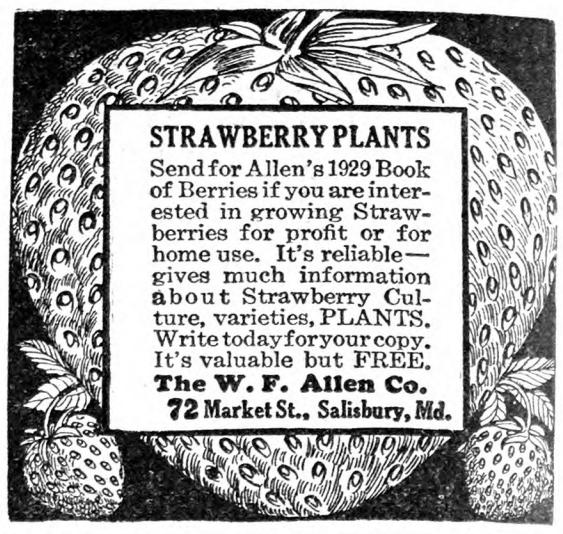
Maliner Kren Horseradish

Will you give me information as to the successful growing of Maliner Kren horseradish? I intend to plant an acre or more, believing my land is suitable for it, low, moist, but not springy. How must the roots be conditioned to sell? I am familiar with preparing it for the local market, but think this would not be right for wholesale. Do you consider this a better paying crop than tobacco? I grow tobacco also. Is there any other crop which you would feel a profitable cash crop adaptable to this locality, which is not overproduced, such as potatoes were this year? I have about three acres of strawberries, about seven acres of tobacco, two acres truck, and include one or 1½ acres of horseradish, ½ acre of peas, about ½ acre of black raspberries. Should I encourage larger plantings of these items, or can you recommend a new? I have considerably more land with different soils and grade, high and low, heavy and shaly, with north or south exposure. J. M. K.

J. M. K.'s ground for horseradish is right if not soggy and sour. The soil should be prepared the same as for a crop of potatoes. Plow furrows about 10 in. deep, 3 ft. apart, place the cuttings about 12 in. apart in furrow and about 3 in. below level of soil. After filling in furrows with riding cultivator sow one ton of fertilizer per acre, running 7-10-6. Where the cuttings are planted, after sowing fertilizer on top of rows, harrow twice and level with plank. Keep weeder or harrow running once a week until shoots are an inch high, then use spike tooth cultivator so as to run close to shoots without covering them with soil.

The roots are prepared for market by washing them in a tub, using a stubby broom. They are shipped in bags or barrels. The price has averaged about 6c per lb. for the last few years; five tons per acre would give you about $600. Never having grown tobacco, I cannot tell how that compares in value.

As for enlarging your acreage of crops mentioned, that must be determined by the facility you have in taking care of an increased acreage and the returns from the different crops. I would keep a strict account of expenses attached to each crop, and also the amount sold; that would give you an idea of whether to enlarge paying crops and cut out losing ones. The market is also to be considered. It is much better to grow crops that sell readily than crops of which you have to urge the sale. WM. PERKINS.



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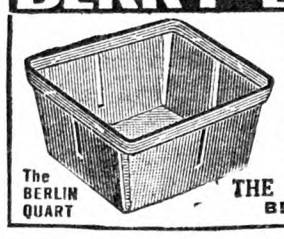
See Back Cover Page March 2nd

BERRY BASKETS



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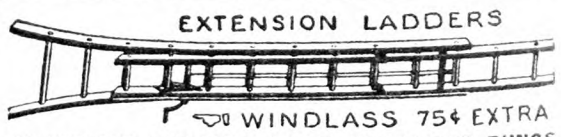

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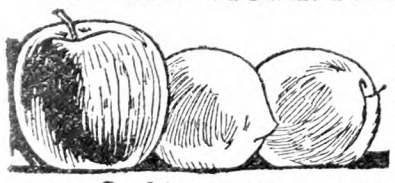

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Leading varieties now ready. 500—**65c**, 1,000—**$1.00**, 5,000—**$4.50**. FARMERS PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

Give the Robin His Due

I am enclosing an article from a daily paper in regard to robins. I thought you might find something in the article that might enlighten you on the subject. Some people do not seem to give the birds credit for what good they do, but only look on the side of the waste of a few berries or cherries, the loss of which would not go far toward the good they do in destroying bugs and worms. F. E. S.

We are willing to give the robin credit for all his good acts and his cheerful song, which we now hear shortly after five in the morning. The article mentioned, however, emphasizes the alleged fact that a robin can "eat more than sixty earthworms daily." This is the least creditable of his work, as the common earthworm is a soil builder and improver. But we have seen robins eat June bugs, which is a much better performance, as they are the adult of the white grub, which robins are always on the alert for when brought to light with the plow or spade.

Quince Blossom-blight

Five years ago I purchased a quince tree from a reliable dealer. This tree has never borne fruit, nor does it seem to grow very much. Last Spring it was covered with blossoms, but upon looking over the tree later they had withered and dropped off so that there was no sign of a quince. Is there anything I can do to prevent a recurrence of this?

Seymour, Conn. J. W. B.

It is only a guess as to whether or not the trouble is being caused by blossom-blight, yet the symptoms are very similar and J. W. B. can check over his experiences to see whether or not they agree. In the case of blossom blight, which is caused by the fire-blight organism, the blossoms wither and dry up shortly after the petals have fallen. In many cases the disease runs down into the twigs or spurs from the blossoms, and in this way enters the wood of the tree to cause even more serious injury. Control is very difficult, depending more upon the weather and good fortune than upon any carefully laid plan. It will help, however, to go over the tree every few days during the growing season and break off the blighted twigs and spurs. Then during the Winter all the cankers should be cut out so as not to supply a source for renewed infection the following Spring. H. B. T.

The Pea Weevil

When do the little bugs get into the seeds of the peas? We used to dry the peas, but found nearly every one had a little hole in them. How may this be prevented? P. Y.

East Islip, N. Y.

The pea weevil is the most serious enemy of the field or garden pea in the warmer latitudes of this country, say, from Long Island southward to the Gulf of Mexico. The small adult gray weevils appear on the vines when the peas come into bloom, and deposit their eggs on the outside of the pods. Each egg is attached to the pod by a peculiar sticky secretion which turns white when it dries. When the tiny white grub hatches from the egg it gnaws a very small hole through the wall of the pod and then burrows into one of the fresh green peas. There is never more than one grub in a pea. Farther south many of the grubs will become grown and change to weevils which will leave the peas in late July and August. But in the North the weevils remain in the peas all Winter, emerging in the following Spring.

In order to hold this pest in check weevil-infested peas should never be planted in the Spring. In order to get the weevils out of the peas the seed may be held over to the second season in a tight box. By that time all of the weevils will have emerged from the peas, and will have died.

Infested peas may also be fumigated with carbon bisulphide. The peas may be placed in a tight barrel and a half teacupful of carbon bisulphide poured in a tin dish and set on top of the seeds after which the barrel should be covered with one or two moist newspapers and one or two old blankets in order to keep the gas confined. The peas should be allowed to stand for three or four days by which time the gas will have killed the weevils.

It must be remembered that carbon bisulphide is inflammable and explosive and one should not come near the peas, under treatment, with a light or fire of any kind—lantern, candle, cigar, pipe, etc.

GLENN W. HERRICK.

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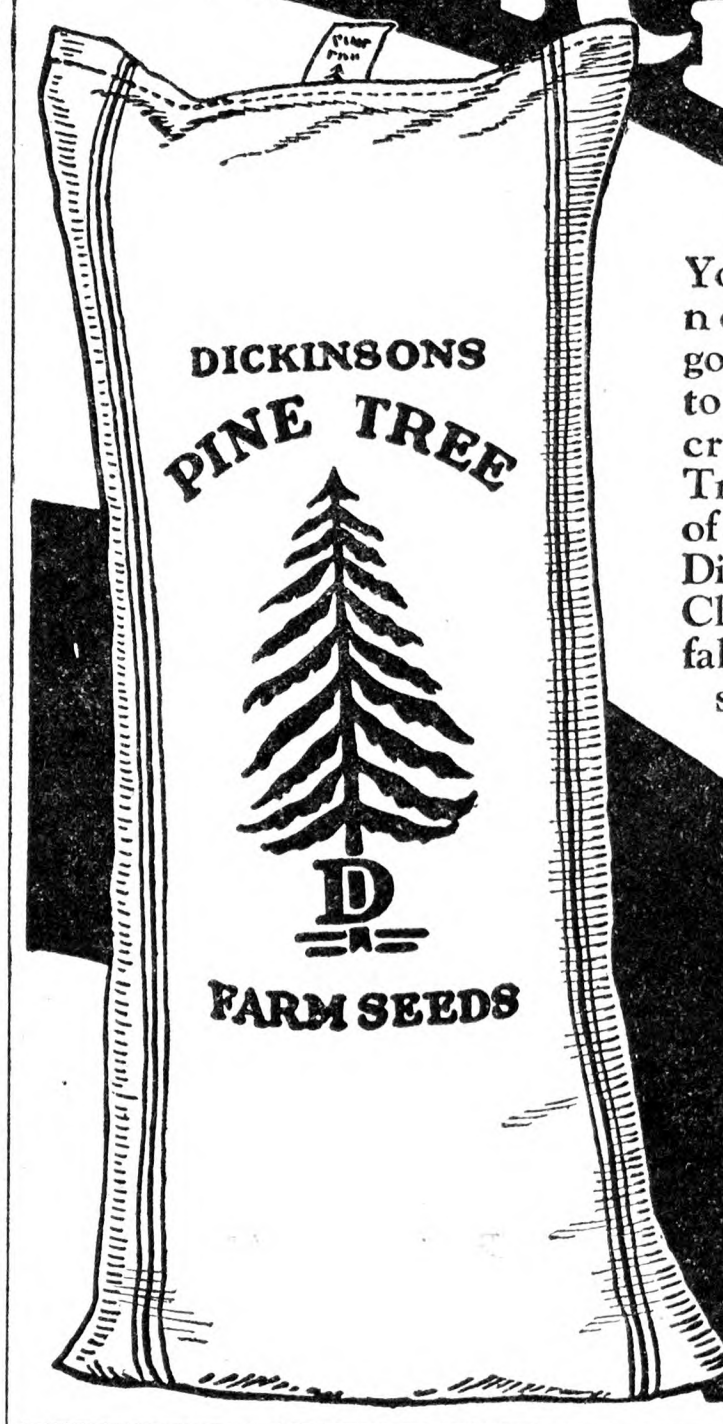

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Write now for your copy of the 1929 Kelly Catalog showing fruit in color, and low prices. Then order soon to insure getting your share of our guaranteed "True-to-Name" stock. We have no agents—you deal direct with us.

KELLY BROS. NURSERIES
180 Cherry Street -:- Dansville, N. Y.
Established 1880

Killing Thistles

In 1889 I bought a pasture of 30 acres heavily seeded to Canada thistles, with very little grass growing on it. A man told me to cut them when the stems were hollow, four or five inches from the ground, leaving the stalks standing straight, and when it rained the water would fill the hollow stalks and kill them. I watched for them to grow hollow and it proved a short time before the seed gets fully developed, ready to fly in the air. There were 10 head of young cattle in the pasture when I started with three men with scythes to cut the thistles. The weather was hot, the thistles wilted rapidly, the cattle tasted and ate them about as fast as we cut them, before they became hard and dry.

The three men were a week cutting them, the land being stony. The second year it took three men two days; the third year about two hours. For more than 35 years I have had no thistles in this pasture. H. H. P.

Pittsford, Vt.

Control of the Adult Japanese Beetle

The Department of Agriculture finds that plants and trees can be sprayed with an arsenical poison and be successfully protected against the attacks of the Japanese beetle. From the standpoint of the production of fruit or protection of shade trees, this insect does not offer a menace which cannot be prevented or controlled. To prevent injury by Japanese beetles or other leaf eaters, the foliage should be sprayed with a mixture of 3 lbs. of powdered arsenate of lead and 2 lbs. of flour to 50 gallons of water. Mix the arsenate of lead and flour dry, then add water to make a paste, dilute and strain into the spray tank. In order to protect the foliage and fruit from the attacks of the Japanese beetle, it is necessary to have the spray applied before the plants become infested. The exact time for doing this varies somewhat with the season.

In general this spray should be applied in Southeastern New York about July 1. Should heavy rains occur and much of the spray be washed off, it may be necessary to repeat the application 10 days or two weeks after the first spraying, in order to maintain a coat of poison on the fruit and foliage. In order to protect the plants and control the beetles, the spraying must be thoroughly done. It is of particular importance to cover all portions of the foliage in or near the top of the tree, since the beetles first attack the upper and outer portions of the plant.

If the tender foilage of peach trees is to be sprayed, the poisons should be applied one-half the strength above mentioned. C. H. ZIMMER.

Supervisor Japanese Beetle Control, New York State.

Remarks From a Maine Farmer

I envy no man, rich or poor, bond or free, for time and tide happens to all. I have also learned that we must get our happiness as we go along, and not wait until we have accomplished a certain object or saved so much money. Many a farmer has slaved all his life to acquire money or more land, and then was too worn out to enjoy it.

I have cut some big yellow birch this Winter with an occasional maple, hornbeam, oak, ash, white birch. This wood has stood a great many years on a rocky hillside, too long in fact, as some that would have made good lumber is hollow. There is a proper stage to harvest wood as any other farm crop. If this wood had been cut 40 or 50 years ago, there would have been a second good crop to cut now. But wood was low in price then and my father liked to see the trees growing.

There is no better exercise than cutting wood. It sets the blood tingling and drives the blues away, and such an appetite! How one can eat the ham and eggs after wielding the ax a few hours. I love to conquer a big monarch of the forest.

A good axman makes calculations where his tree will fall, taking into consideration the direction of the wind and the direction the tree has a tendency to lean. He must not cut all around like a beaver would gnaw, but leave two corners not cut entirely away to keep the tree from turning. A few last whacks and the big monarch that has stood the storms for years comes crashing down, a victim to man's strength and skill. After trimming off the limbs, being careful to saw them down to an inch, they make a hot fire properly seasoned for Summer use.

The three boys have a fine time sliding down my road across the field to the woods (Feb. 15). Each has a self-steering sled suitable to his size, much lighter than the heavy oak sled I dragged around as a boy. These are the happy days for them which they well remember as long as memory lasts. L. R. B.

Knox Co., Me.

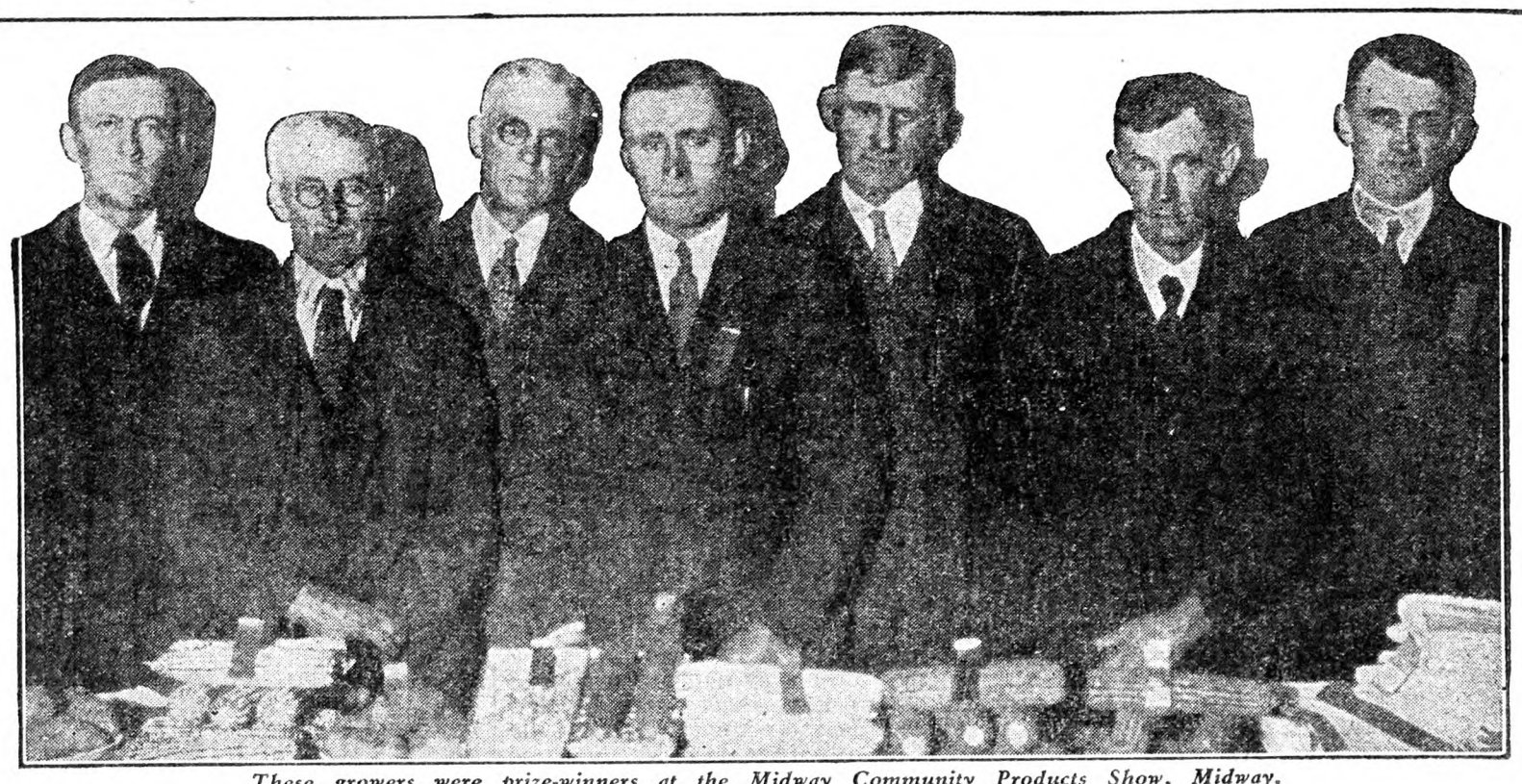
"YOUR daughter is very popular, isn't she?" "Popular? Say, I can't park within three blocks of my house Sunday nights."—Capper's Weekly.

Garden Tools

This is a good time to look up the garden tools and so have them in good order when required, saving time in the busy season. Even such a thing as a pocket knife may be made much more valuable by knowing just how to get the most use out of it. To begin with, a knife should be tempered hard enough to take a good razor edge if required but not hard enough to be brittle, and this temper is not always obtained in a very cheap knife. It is therefore better to obtain good steel a d only one blade than ornamentation and blades that are prhaps never used.

In grafting, budding and propagating a thin blade with a keen smooth edge is best, while for rough orchard work a heavier blade with coarser edge does the work well enough. A carborundum stone of fine grain will do to sharpen on for the latter work and for the fine work of grafting, propagating, etc., the knife should be honed against the edge like a razor. Garden hoes of the ordinary kind should be sharpened or filed on the inside edge, the outside generally being self-sharpening. Spades and shovels, however, should be sharpened or ground on the outside edge or opposite way to the hoe. All tools should be kept clean and bright, and not put away rusty or wet. Keeping them in good order will not only pay well, but they will last much longer and do better work. H. W. HALES.

MORE than 513,000,000 tons of soil are being washed out to sea each year from the farms of the United States. The Mississippi River sytem alone is responsible for 428,000,000 tons of this traffic in wastage, according to Hugh Hammond Bennett of the United States Department of Agriculture.



These growers were prize-winners at the Midway Community Products Show, Midway, Washington Co., Pa., with crops grown with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers. Left to right, they are Messrs. Edward Simpson, N. M. Culley, R. M. Donaldson, James Neal, J. P. Bailey, George Windsheimer, and J. D. Bamford.

PRIZE-WINNING crops prove *superior crop-producing power of* "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers

HERE is unique proof of the superior crop-producing power of "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers. The farmers shown above made practically a clean sweep of the prizes at the recent Midway Community Products Show, Midway, Washington Co., Pa. All of these farmers used "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers.

Such outstanding results are by no means unusual where "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers are used. For instance, Mr. Guy Beattie, of Watervliet, Albany Co., N. Y., tells in the following letter of a record yield of 1,100 bu. of spinach last season from a 1½-acre crop. Mr. Beattie says:

> My field of 1½ acres is a record crop of spinach; it yielded 1,100 bu. baskets that brought me top-market prices. No manure was used. Nothing but your AGRICO for Truck ("AA QUALITY").
>
> I have been growing all kinds of market-garden crops continuously for over 30 years on the same land, and during that time have used many different makes of fertilizers and analyses. But, for the past 15 years I have used "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers, because I found that your goods are the best. Since the introduction of your AGRICO brands, not only I, but the majority of the market-gardeners of Albany and Troy, have seen most marked results on all kinds of market-garden crops.
> Nov. 11, 1928. GUY BEATTIE.

Mr. Edward W. Haseley, of Sanborn, Niagara Co., N. Y., got his cauliflower to market *four weeks* earlier than the other growers in his section last year. And he got $900 for his crop of 350 bushels (from one acre). Other growers averaged 100 bu. of cauliflower to the acre—and sold their crops for about $1 per bu.

Mr. Haseley's use of "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer paid him an *extra* profit of $800 on *one acre of cauliflower.* Mr. Haseley says:

> In the Spring of 1928, I planted one acre of cauliflower, from which I harvested and sold $900 worth of very choice cauliflower. The crop matured 4 weeks ahead of the average, and enabled me to obtain the highest market prices. Buyers called for my cauliflower. This crop was grown with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer. The mechanical condition of your goods is always perfect. EDWARD W. HASELEY.
> Oct. 29, 1928.

Every farmer who wants to make the most profit out of his crops should act on these facts. "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers contain the choicest plant-food materials, scientifically blended, mixed and cured to assure perfect mechanical condition.

Larger yields of better-quality crops—and bigger profits—make "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers by all odds the cheapest you can possibly buy.

See the nearest "AA QUALITY" dealer at once or write us for quotations.

What other Growers say:

Potato yield increased 50%. . . . Mr. Duke Prince, of Freeville, Tompkins Co., N. Y., writes:

> I have been raising certified seed potatoes for several years, and "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers have always given me satisfactory results. I have tried other fertilizers and am convinced that the "AA QUALITY" is the best.
>
> This year (1928) I used AGRICO for Potatoes ("AA QUALITY") on part of my crop and obtained good results, with a gain of 50% per acre.
> Sept. 30, 1928. DUKE PRINCE.

18½ tons of silage corn per acre, averaged 14 ft. high. . . . Mr. A. A. Phelix, of Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., writes:

> For many years I have used and sold "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers. I have yet to have my first dissatisfied customers. I believe I had the champion cornfield of this section; as I challenged any agent selling any other make of fertilizer to produce or show a silage corn field that equalled it. It was not produced.
>
> My 12-acre field will average 14 ft. high and a large percent has two matured ears to the stalk. Occasionally a man has told me he could buy goods cheaper. But usually one year's experience with "cheap" goods brought him back a full-fledged "AA QUALITY" user.
> Oct. 5, 1928. A. A. PHELIX.

Our "Agricultural Service Bureau," under the direction of Dr. H. J. Wheeler, formerly Director of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, will be glad to answer inquiries about crops, soil or fertilizers. Send for our Booklets. Please state the crops in which you are interested.

"AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS

Manufactured only by

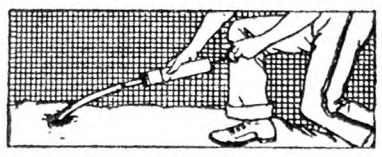
The American Agricultural Chemical Company

Executive Offices:

420 Lexington Avenue, New York

No more RATS after you use

CYANOGAS
REG U S PAT OFF
"A" DUST



Take a Cyanogas Duster, pump it a bit in each rat runway, plug the holes—that's all. The rat-poisoning gas given off by Cyanogas "A" Dust penetrates and quickly kills rats. Simple, safe, economical. Also kills moles, groundhogs, ants, etc.

If no dealer is handy, send us order for Combination Offer: 1-lb. can Cyanogas "A" Dust, one Cyanogas Duster, $2.15, express collect.

Write for folder A-11.

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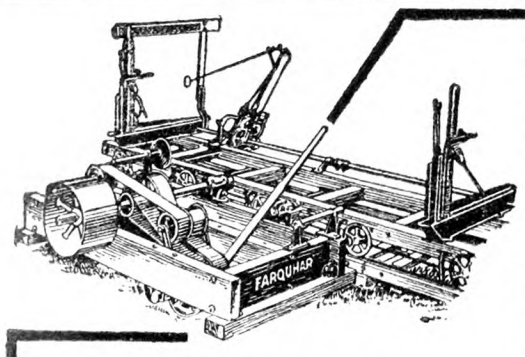

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New Automatic Geared Set Works

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This new line meets every possible demand for rapid, economical production of accurately sawed lumber. Sizes for tractor or heavier power. Log Beam Carriage for long, slender logs; Head Block Carriage for standard sawing, Railroad Ties, etc.

Write for Sawmill Bulletin. It shows how a small investment will bring big returns.

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Gives Full Information

Think of it! The material for this house only $149. Over $1,000,000 worth of material, purchased from manufacturers who needed money desperately, allows us to give you these remarkable savings on high grade doors, windows, roofing, wall board, millwork, siding, shingles, hardware, etc.

We have arranged to ship these items FREIGHT PREPAID from factory to you. Prices on all these products will increase 25% to 40% before April 1st. Free catalog gives full information. Mail coupon today.

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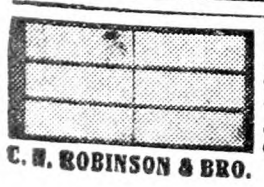

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White Pine. $1.60—Redwood. $1.40
Well made with cross-bar, ten ons securely fastened. Circular.
GLASS - - $2.60 Per Box
C. H. ROBINSON & BRO. Dept. 14 Baltimore, Md.

Starting a Small Greenhouse

Can you give me information about a small greenhouse? I thought a building, say, 16x24, to start with. I have a furnace in the store basement; no doubt could run a steam pipe from it for heating. I. W. A.
Roulette, Pa.

A person wishing to start in the greenhouse business in a small way usually begins with vegetable plants and pansies, the latter grown in the open ground. Frames and hotbeds often represent the glass area, but a greenhouse is more independent of weather conditions than a hotbed, and is more easily handled. A house only 16x24 would not give facilities for growing cut flowers, but might yield excellent returns to an experienced man.

Without knowing anything of local conditions, we cannot express an opinion as to the possibilities in this case. Cost of construction is quite high. It is quite practical to heat with a furnace in your present basement if it is large enough to handle increased radiating surface. Success will depend very largely on the ability of the grower, who must be prepared to take care of home garden crops as well as those under glass.

We think there is a good opportunity to raise field-grown hardy perennials in conjunction with vegetable plants under glass. There is a great demand for ornamental perennials, and many of them are cheaply grown from seed.

Basket Willow, a Money-Making Farm Crop

Making waste land pay good dividends through the growing of basket willows has probably never been conceived by the large majority of farmers. Those who are growing them find that it is a profitable industry which does not interfere with the growing and harvesting of other crops. A notable example of this industry is found in Monroe Co., N. Y., where a section of several hundred acres is devoted to the raising of basket willows.

Years ago this section of land was commonly referred to as "the swamp" and as a consequence was considered valueless as farm land. After the virgin forest was cleared from this section many years ago, the land raised nothing but swale grass, cat-tails and noxious weeds. During dry times it was considered a very serious fire menace, as the heavy growth would often be set on fire by sparks from passing locomotives, the tracks of the New York Central being near the swamp. These fires endangered close-by farm buildings and fences.

The entire section is drained by Little Black Creek, which was unable to take care of the large amount of water that fell during the Spring freshets. Naturally this left the greater part of the area under water. As a result of these constant inundations, a large part of the area consists of rich muck land which would be a veritable gold mine for the growing of garden truck, first provided that it could be properly drained.

About 20 years ago the farmers living near the swamp began to cast speculative glances at the waste land, seeking ways and means of obtaining a profit from it. Drainage cost money, so a crop that could be successfully raised under existing conditions was sought. After what appeared an unfruitful research, one person conceived the idea of setting a small part of the land to basket willows. At the time it was considered more of an experience than anything else. In fact, the large majority of the landowners were skeptical of the undertaking, as the project at first entailed considerable expense and hard work to set the willows in the ground.

Only a small patch was planted the first year, and the farmers who had the courage to undertake the experiment were so well paid for their labors that others began to follow in their footsteps. The industry has now grown to such proportions with the good yields and prices that most of the swamp has been planted with willows. In fact, this waste land is paying more dividends to the acre than some of the more fertile land in that section. The largest part of the willow is used in the manufacture of baskets and furniture in the city of Rochester. The harvested crop is shipped to Rochester by rail or truck.

This section of land is located in the towns of Chili and Gates. One favorable point of such a crop is that it can be harvested after the other farm crops have been sold or stored, so that it does not present any interference with the harvesting of ordinary farm crops.

New York HARRY B. POOLE.

Sunday Evening...

SUNDAY evening the family gathered around the sitting-room table, lighted by a big kerosene lamp set in a rose-colored vase that Father had bought in Chicago. The children had to sit quietly on the slippery horsehair sofa and try not to giggle. Sometimes Sister would play the little wheezy German organ with carved cherubs decorating its sides. . . .

No one was allowed to laugh or play. . . . You could hear the hired man slip in the back way on tiptoes, after finishing the chores. Finally, reduced to desperate boredom, you might try counting the figures on the wall-paper. Mother knitted, and watched the clock to see when bedtime came.

Such were Sunday evenings years ago. But, today, Sunday evening is looked forward to with pleasure. The children anticipate its coming. The thundering music of great church organs thrills them . . . a famous minister warms the whole family by his message of hope and cheer . . . all join in with the grand old hymns that come over the air . . . *for* NOW *they have a radio set!*

The rest of the week is just as full of interest! With a modern battery-operated radio set powered by the long-lasting Eveready Radio Batteries, you receive grain and live-stock prices the same day they are made on the market. *Many farmers have more than paid for their radio with this one feature!* You can hear sparkling music, opera, political speeches, entertainment from the great cities. *You can never be isolated from the world with a radio in your home!* Just be sure your radio is up-to-date—you'll never know how perfect radio reception can be until you own one of the latest 1929 battery-operated sets!

• • •

To power your battery set, be sure to use Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries. They contain the patented, unique *flat* cells, packed together in layers, which abolish waste space and give you more active materials for your money, and longer service. This exclusive construction also abolishes 60 soldered connections and 29 fine wires that often cause trouble in old-fashioned batteries. Write for our booklet, "Why Radio is Better with Battery Power." Tells facts you should know.

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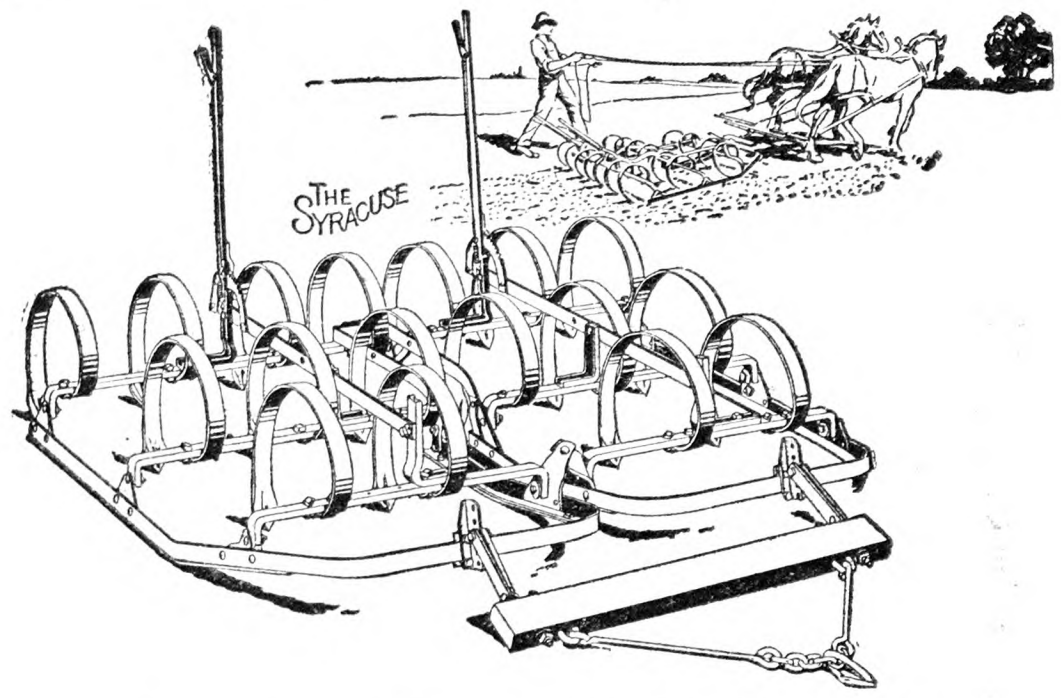
TUESDAY NIGHT IS EVEREADY HOUR NIGHT—*East of the Rockies,* 9 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, through WEAF and associated N. B. C. stations. *On the Pacific Coast,* 6 P. M., Pacific Standard Time, through N. B. C. Pacific Coast network.

SEE AND HEAR THE NEW EVEREADY RADIO SETS

EVEREADY
Radio Batteries



Does Good Work In Any Kind of Soil

FOR weed killing and seed-bed making in any type of soil—weedy, hard or stony—you will like the good work of the

John Deere-Syracuse Spring-Tooth Harrow

Tooth bars are bent at the ends and attached to brackets above the frame. This provides unusual clearance—gives the best position for penetration.

High-carbon steel teeth are extra strong and long wearing. They are **clamped** to the brackets—no bolt holes to weaken teeth. Frame is designed so that trash works out through openings—harrow will not clog.

These features make the John Deere-Syracuse ideal for any type of field condition you have on your farm. You can use as many sections as you wish. Horse or tractor hitch.

Ask your John Deere dealer to show you this all-purpose harrow. Write John Deere, Moline, Illinois and ask for Booklet DF-737.

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THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Walsh Garden Tractor
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Plows, Seeds, Cultivates, Mows Lawns & Hay
For Gardeners, Florists, Fruitmen-Walk or Ride
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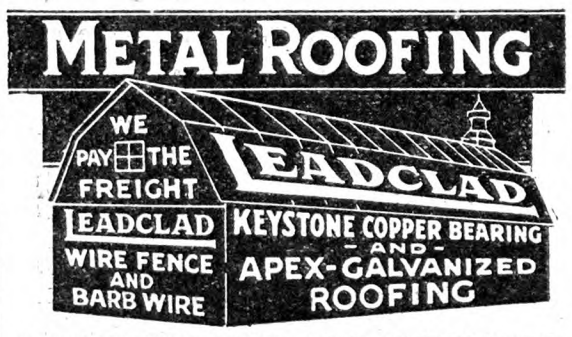
Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings. PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J

METAL ROOFING



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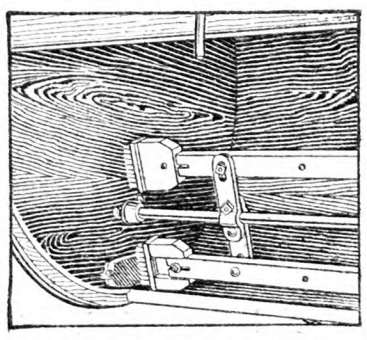
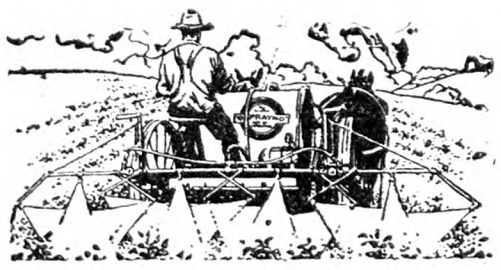
EVERY Ospraymo Machine is strong—built to last and for hard usage, easy to keep in order. Equipped with the reliable Ospraymo automatic system of agitation, throttle valve, a pressure regulator and gauge.

Stiff brushes on the revolving paddles clean the suction strainer on every turn — prevent pipes and nozzles from clogging—prevent costly delays in orchard, grove or field.


Brushes prevent nozzle clogging

There is an Ospraymo for every need. High pressure guaranteed.


Ospraymo gets all plant enemies

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THE SPRAYER THAT NEVER CLOGS

Grape-Growing at the Crossroads

BY F. E. GLADWIN.

PART II

JUICE GRAPES

It is well known that the tremendous demand for grapes from 1918 on was for the making of non-intoxicating wine in the home. It was this demand that gave the impetus to planting in California particularly, and in a lesser degree elsewhere. In the beginning Concord was apparently as much in demand as were the old world varieties from California. In late years this variety seems to have lost some of its popularity for juice purposes, although the use of California grapes has not varied much in any year over the past few seasons. There seems to be under present conditions a fair market for about so many carloads each year, and when one or several localities have a crop above normal, the demand is not elastic enough to absorb the additional tonnage at a profit to the grower. For the past few years California has apparently tried to limit her shipments to about 65,000 carloads, realizing that all in excess of this quantity is more than the market can absorb and still return any profit to the grower. Thus far the plan has proven a failure, as considerably more than this number annually find their way to market, the total approximating 78,000 carloads in 1928. As a result of this excess shipment the growers of California are credited with but half of the gross money return of 1927. Every car in excess of 65,000 materially affects the demand for and price of eastern-grown Concords. Thus it is clear that the Concord industry is closely linked with the grape production of old world varieties in California. The size of the Concord crop in any season formerly had some bearing on the price that would be received. Thus a low yield would ordinarily return a higher price per ton, while a high yield would tend to lower the selling price to the grower. He formerly received nearly as much for a short crop as for the heavy one. Now all this is changed. The selling price for Concord is determined quite largely by the price that the California grower is forced to take, and it is apparent that he has no control of price if more grapes are shipped than the market can readily absorb. Each year a concerted effort is made to limit shipment, but each season this control fails to materialize, and eastern markets are flooded, bringing disaster to both East and West. Each season the disaster is a little worse than in the preceding year. The fact remains that there are too many grapes west and east, north and south, for ready disposal. Were the industrial centers of the East and Mid-West in a highly prosperous state, and soft coal mining active, the grape-grower would be in a stronger position for the sale of his juice grapes.

As these lines are written appeals are being made to the citizens of California for much needed relief for the grape-growers of the State. They are pictured in dire circumstances, many being entirely destitute. To rehabilitate to keep in fruiting any large portion of the immense acreage given to grapes is simply to invite future disasters. If the relief takes the form of financing in other agricultural enterprises, then it will not have been in vain. Conservative individuals who are closely in touch with the vineyard industry in California are convinced that the acreage now in bearing might well be reduced at least by one-half. We read that 50,000 acres of the 500,000 are in process of elimination at the present, a mere nothing to that which should be pulled out. California is now trying to pass a law that will give to a commission the power to regulate the shipment of grapes to any or all markets, depending on the supplies already available in those markets. If this law fails to pass, or if it is declared unconstitutional, the industry faces a very uncertain future, there being nothing to warrant any greater successes than have come in the past. Another serious aspect of overproduction is reflected in the failures of many of the distributors of California grapes during the past two years. It is becoming increasingly difficult to confine distribution to reliable dealers. The highly speculative nature of the business during seasons of glutted markets places too much uncertainty in the deal. Hitherto dealers have welcomed the opening of the western grape season, and it has been with difficulty that eastern grapes were given fair competition, owing to the attitude of the receivers. Some markets have been practically closed to eastern grapes because of lack of means of distribution.

WHAT THE GROWER CAN DO

You may ask what have all these statements to do with the status of eastern grape-growing. It has been my purpose up to this point to show how indelibly the eastern industry is tied up with that from the Far West; to make plain that there is no immediate relief in sight from this involuntary grape hook-up of West and East, and to impress upon the reader that there is now an overproduction of grapes, and that population will have to catch up with production before there can be any material change for the better. The surest way of fitting production to population is to reduce the present acreage by one-third, or better still, one-half. This is not a difficult thing to do, since we have already pointed out that many acreages have never been nor ever can be profitable. If every commercial grower of grapes would take inventory this coming season of each of his vineyards, as to production, disease and insect injury, and costs of maintenance, he would no doubt find that he has been tilling and caring for many robber vines. He would no doubt find in some of his vineyards a very high percentage of vines entirely missing, or else were in so run-down a condition that their retention was a positive liability. He would likely find that some areas habitually produced poorly ripened fruit even in a favorable season. It is quite likely he would find some sections containing some odd varieties that have no market value commensurate with the cost of maintaining them. He will find in some instances that the varieties he is growing are not the best for his locality. Yet it costs just as much to care for all these liabilities as for the productive and profitable.

Then, too, there are some localities of considerable extent that should never have begun the growing of grapes on a commercial scale, because of the unfitness of climate, of soil and the topography favorable for certain fungous diseases. It is very obvious that no matter how favorable a region in all other respects, it cannot compete with another equally favorable, but where the costs for insect and disease control are naturally reduced to the minimum.

After all the pros and cons have been discussed, there really remain but very few regions of any considerable extent, where grapes can be well grown year after year at costs of production that will return a profit, even under the most favorable marketing conditions. In short, the old, well-established grape regions of the East are such through no hit or miss chances or accidents. They endure for good and substantial reasons which were proven by the pioneers in the industry before grape-growing became extensive therein. Some of the newer regions of the past few years no doubt had their possibilities tested in by-gone days and were found wanting in some respects. In fact it is easy to recall the trials that beset early adventurers in their attempts to grow grapes in some of them before it was concluded that the grape was not adaptable. It is the opinion of the writer that if the growing of American grapes is to be profitable at all in the future it will be only in the older, well-established regions, that as a rule are located fairly close to large centers of population. The following statements in consequence are hence more closely related to these sections.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE

Thus far we have seen the picture as has been, and is at this writing. Truly it is not a very encouraging one to the man or woman who has spent the major number of his or her years in the development of an industry that was to furnish a livelihood, only to see it collapse like a house of cards. Let me state at this time that, viewing the situation by and large, the commercial vineyardist east of the Rockies is a little more optimistic right now than he was a year ago, although there is not a great deal about which to be very optimistic. The most encouraging feature to the situation is the growers' recognition of the fact that there is overproduction. Some growers have gone so far as to state that they fear there will be a comeback to the industry before the unfit growers and unfit vineyards are eliminated. To the grape-growers of New York, the enactment of a law fixing grape grades is the biggest step forward that has happened in the past 25 years. While it has only been operative during one harvest season, it is the opinion of the sales force of the largest grape co-operative that the law was worth at least $10 a ton to the growers in 1928. It was proven beyond a doubt that the law is workable, and that it inflicts no hardship on the individual who is desirous of putting out an attractive pack in conformity with the law. It is true that it placed in the "ungraded" class a considerable quantity of fruit. But this is where such fruit has always belonged, irrespective of any legislation so defining it. It is true that there were some evasions, knowingly or otherwise, but the amount of fruit thus escaping was but such a small fraction of the total that it can be ignored. There was considerably more latitude permitted than is likely in the future, but this was perhaps justified, owing to the prevalence of mildews in unusual amounts. Some growers feel that perhaps another grade should be established, but the opinion is nearly unanimous that there should be no letdown in the U. S. Table and U. S. No. 1 standards.

It is the consensus of opinion among growers that the strict adherence to this grading law will eventually inure to the benefit of the industry.

Two Favorite Cakes

Devil's Food Cake.—Two cups brown sugar, ½ cup butter, two eggs, 1-3 cup warm water, one cup sour milk, 2½ cups flour, ½ cup cocoa, one teaspoon vanilla extract, one teaspoon soda. Bake slowly in loaf.

Cream Cake.—One egg, one cup sugar, one cup cream, ½ cup buttermilk, two cups flour, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon baking powder. Season to suit the taste.

MRS. M. E. H.

Feet—$11,000 to $75,000 a pair!

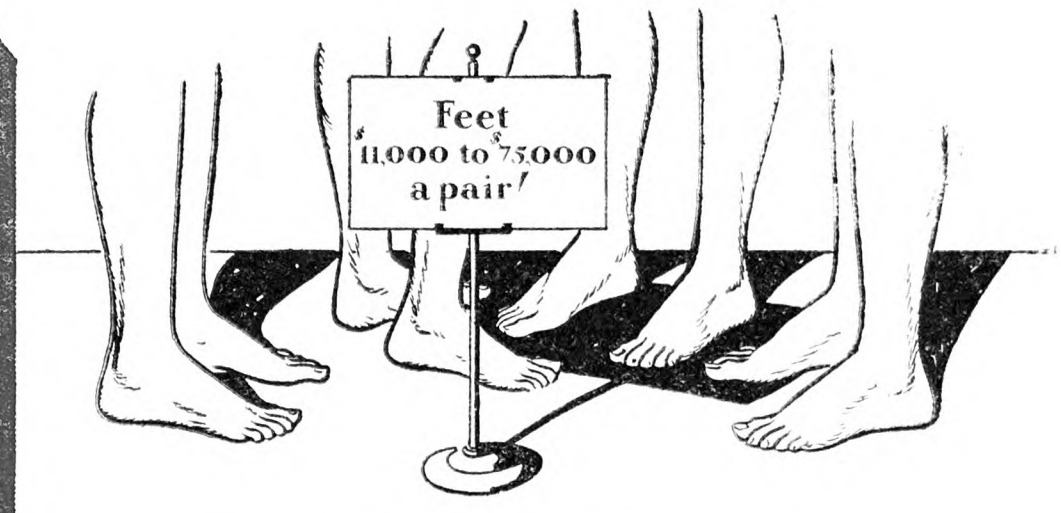
Your feet are more than mere transportation equipment to carry you around your farm. Everybody knows how priceless they are from that standpoint, but their *cash value* is often overlooked.

If you had one of the standard accident insurance policies, you would find that it set a cash value on your feet, ranging from $7,500 to $15,000. And recent court decisions in cases of disabled feet, have awarded up to $75,000 a pair.

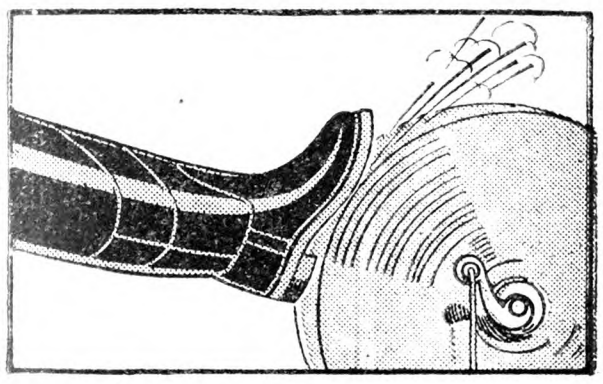
That's how important your feet are to experts. And that is why "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots and Overshoes have been so carefully designed. We appreciate the high cash value of your feet and have built new comfort and longer wear into our entire line.

These wonderful foot protectors are moulded to fit perfectly, so your feet don't feel nearly so tired at the end of the day. "U. S." Blue Ribbon footwear keeps your feet warm and dry. And these boots assure you longer wear because they are made of the finest Blue Ribbon rubber. Careful, skilled workmanship goes into every piece of Blue Ribbon merchandise, and the final step is an amazing series of tests in the Blue Ribbon Testing Laboratories. Be sure to read about these tests. They are far more severe than your every-day service requirements.

United States Rubber Company



Blue US Ribbon

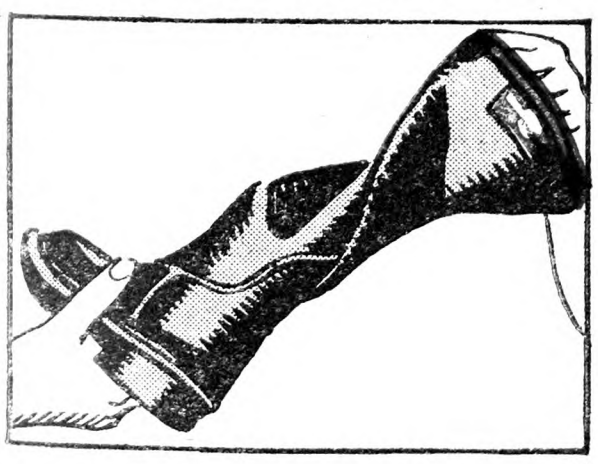


This explains the longer wear

In the "U. S." Blue Ribbon Testing Laboratories a machine presses the sole against swiftly revolving emery—very much like holding a boot against a grinding wheel. The soles in some brands of rubber footwear chafe away at the rate of 4-5" per hour. The standard of "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rubber is 1-5" per hour. *No wonder many farmers say these amazing boots outwear others!*

The 300-Farmer Test

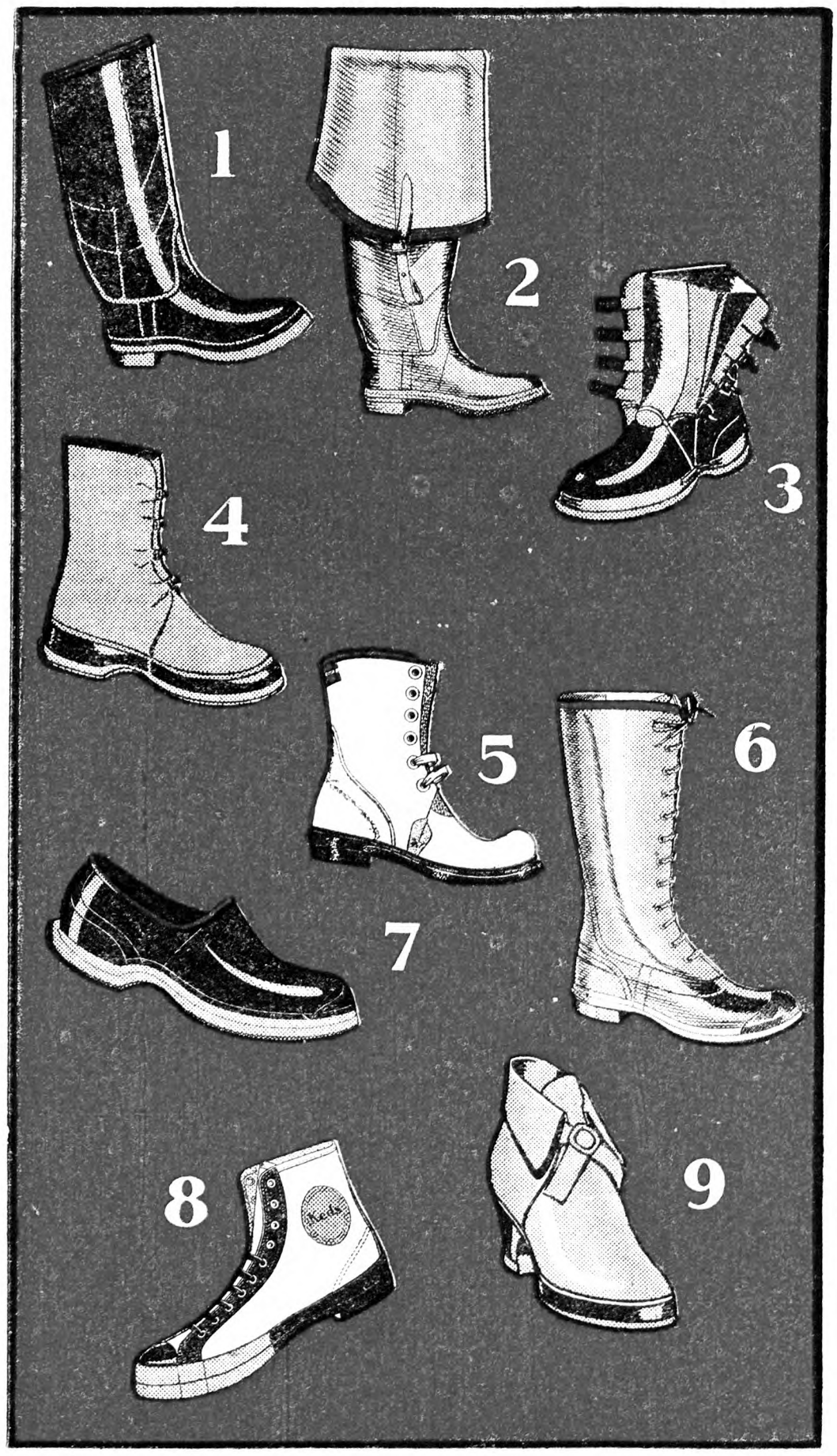
All told, Blue Ribbon footwear must pass 12 laboratory tests. On top of that, 300 farm workers help us check up Blue Ribbon



wear in the hard grind of actual service. They wear cross-mated boots—a "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot on one foot and a competing boot on the other. By watching these results we make *certain* that Blue Ribbon Boots outwear others!

Make this test yourself

Twist a "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot. Then let go and watch it snap back! It's as live and elastic as a rubber band. You can stretch a strip cut from the upper more than five times its own length! Where constant bending cracks inferior footwear *this rubber stands up!*



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1 "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots are heavily reinforced against wear by from 4 to 11 layers of Blue Ribbon rubber. Gray soles and red or black uppers.

2 "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots, in three lengths—knee, medium, hip. Gray soles and red or black uppers.

3 The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all-rubber arctic) is the most useful shoe on the farm. Slips right over leather shoes. Kicks off in a jiffy. Washes clean like a boot. Gray soles, red uppers. 4 or 5 buckles.

4 "U. S." Portland (galosh) sturdy and good-looking, long-wearing gray or red sole, finest quality cashmerette upper. Fleece lining for warmth. 4 and 5 buckles.

5 "U. S." Blue Ribbon Giant Bootee. White upper, black extension outsole. 6 or 4 eyelets. Exceptionally well reinforced, shaped to the foot. Other bootees with red or black uppers and red, gray or black soles.

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Blue US Ribbon

FREE BOOK! *The Care of Farmers' Feet*

Every farmer who wants comfortable, healthy feet should get this free book. Written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Podiatrist, Executive Director of the National Association for Foot Health, it discusses such problems as bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, callouses, fallen arches, how to care for itching feet, and many precautions that lead to health and comfort for your feet.

It also tells how to greatly increase the life of your rubber footwear by following a few simple rules. Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet." United States Rubber Company, Dept. 703, 1790 Broadway, N. Y.

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON heavy footwear

Sand Land Wealth in Saratoga Co., N. Y.

In driving through many of the rural sections of the upper Hudson Valley, one is surprised to see, here and there, great piles of sand that appear to have no special purpose in their particular locations. A little inquiry, however, reveals the fact that these great piles represent molding sand, ready for shipment or for trucking to some foundry in a distant city. It has proven quite a problem for large foundries to find a nearby source of the proper grade of sand for shaping the molds used in making the many castings they turn out from day to day. At first thought one might suppose that the many big sand banks, found in most river valleys, composed mostly of sharp, gritty sand, would supply all the sand needed by foundries, but we are told that this grade of sand does not fill the requirements in making castings. Only sand of a very fine texture, more of the type that farmers commonly know as sandy loam, but without the presence of humus, will fill the requirements. It must contain sufficient clay to cause it to remain in a compact mass when pressed tightly in the hand. Sand banks have usually been formed by rapid currents of water or by waves. The finer particles of sand do not lodge in rapidly moving water, but instead, gravel generally appears near the surface of the sand bank with sharp, gritty sand underneath. On the other hand when fine, sandy earth is washed about in a comparatively still body of water it slowly settles out, forming in many places, the fine-textured lake bottoms. In the course of long periods of time these lakes dry out or drain out and leave behind valuable soil deposits. In the deeper parts of these lakes the deposits will be mainly clay, while in the more shallow parts fine textured sand, mixed with more or less clay, will be deposited. It is these deposits of fine sandy earth, with just enough clay to make it slightly adhesive, that the foundryman prizes.

Approximately one-third of the farming land of Saratoga County is composed of sandy soil which geologists tell us was formed by deposits made by an old prehistoric lake, known as Lake Albany. Long before the days of the white man in this country this lake covered the entire upper Hudson Valley from the narrows below Catskill to the narrows above Glens Falls, or approximately a distance of 60 miles, and had an average width of 10 to 15 miles. In many parts of this ancient lake-bottom there are now extensive areas of fine sandy soil varying considerably in depth and in fineness of texture. Much of this sand, and especially that lying within a few feet of the surface, but just below the tillage belt, has proven admirably adapted for molding sand purposes. For many years this grade of sand was shipped, by way of the Champlain Canal and the Hudson River, to the great iron works in Northern New Jersey. More recently, Troy has been the chief market for molding sand from this region.

A rough estimate indicates that more than 5,000 acres have been "stripped" in this one county by the moulding sand contractors. In some cases farms are bought outright, while in other cases certain of the best sand fields are leased, to be returned again to the owner when all the sand desired has been removed. The value of the land for crop purposes is not generally supposed to be materially reduced by the removal of the sand belt, provided the surface soil is replaced, yet careful observations have shown that fields from which molding sand has been taken are never quite as productive as before.

The layer of sand best suited for molding purposes lies just about below the tillage belt and varies from about eight inches to three and rarely four feet in depth. The deeper sand layers are naturally preferred by the contractors because the labor required in the removal of the surface soil is practically the same in all cases, and yet the deeper sand belts may furnish three or four times as much sand as the shallow belts.

Strange as it may seem the better farming areas are often the better molding sand areas. The explanation is that the deeper layers of fine-textured soil do not allow as much leaching of either moisture or fertility as do the shallower layers of the same grade of sand. In other words, the coarse sand which lies below the molding sand will rob the fertility and moisture from the surface soil faster through a shallow layer of molding sand than it will through a deep layer.

So much good judgment is required in digging molding sand that no method, except hand digging, has ever been a success. The sand is taken out in long narrow strips by first digging and throwing to one side the surface soil on a strip a little wider than a cart, and then digging and carting away whatever depth of sand the strip seems to afford. A second narrow strip is then pared of its surface soil which is placed in the trench formed by the removal of the first section of sand. The sand of the second strip is then ready for digging. In this way the top soil is spread, section by section, over the newly exposed layer of subsoil and the land can be refitted for cropping when the sand job is finished. One might suppose that the large amount of hand working that the surface soil gets, would make it more productive than it was originally, but the packing it gets from the cart wheels, when the sand is being hauled out, makes the soil very firm and hard. It is therefore difficult to put the soil is good tilth again.

Practically all of the sand is dug in the open season when the soil is free from frost, otherwise the expense for digging would be too heavy. This explains why so many large piles of sand may be seen in the late Fall near some railroad siding, or along some State road.

On many farms the molding sand sales have constituted the one big crop and many poor land farms have thus become veritable gold mines. Fields that for crop purposes would not be rated at more than $25 an acre will often sell $100 to $125 an acre for the sand privileges alone. In other cases whole farms may be sold for more than twice their value for farming purposes. Here and there through the county, this easily gotten wealth may account for what appears to be an abandoned farm.

CHAS. S. PHELPS.

New Hampshire Bean Porridge

THE R. N.-Y. calls for "old-fashioned bean porridge," and I am sending you a recipe that reaches back into the old-time days over 100 years and then some more probably, as the origin must go back to Pilgrim days. It is not hard to make, but it is a "long cook" affair, taking all day to make, and frequent stirring to prevent it "catching on" the bottom of the kettle and then even burning, which of course spoils it wholly. The one difficulty in making it now is the "cracked corn" part.

In the old days they raised their own corn, a yellow flint variety, took it to the mill and had it cracked coarse, medium or fine, as they wanted, and ground into meal. Now the package hominy is too fine and the ordinary bags of cracked corn as fed to stock has more hull and lacks the sweet nutty flavor of the home-grown product of my childhood. However, I use it as the best I can get, for there is no mill near here to crack or grind corn. Whole corn I can buy sometimes.

Take one quart of cracked corn, pick it over carefully and take out any poor, moldy or extra hully pieces, bits of any other stuff there may be in it, and wash. The hulls will rise and can be turned off. When no more hulls will rise it is ready for the kettle. It should be coarse or medium ground. Pick over and wash ⅔ pint of white pea beans. The recipe makes six quarts, and it keeps well in a cool place. Then heat up what is wanted for a meal and after a few days heat to boiling point all there is left. Then it will keep on for days more. It is one of the few things reheating makes even better than it was at first.

Bean Porridge Recipe.—Two lbs. corned beef, one lb. salt pork, one quart cracked corn coarse or medium ground, ⅔ pint white pea beans, water. When done there should be six quarts. Put on the corned beef in a good-sized kettle about 7 to 7:30 A. M. with water to cover. (It will be done for 12 o'clock dinner, and serve with baked potatoes at that time.) About 9 A. M. put in the pork, corn and beans, and from then on stir every few minutes, as the corn and beans both settle and will catch on easily. After meats are taken out for the dinner, move the kettle back to where it will just simmer gently. Add water from time to time as it boils away or gets too thick as the corn and beans swell. By 4 or 5 o'clock move away back and let it set till supper time. Dish up and serve like soup. Some people thin it a little with milk, some eat crackers with it. I personally like it best just as it is or thinned with a little water.

I have written you a long letter about bean porridge, but more of the old-fashioned part lies in the cooking than in the ingredients used. Later days "hulled corn" was often substituted for the cracked corn, and sometimes the beans were left out and the liquid part thickened a little with Indian meal, but those are modifications, using what one happens to have, and not the real old-time delicious "one-dish meal" of bean porridge.

MRS. E. A. W.

"For farm machinery this all-round gasoline is best" *say farmers here*

NO MATTER whether it is a truck, a tractor or a portable engine, it will start quicker with Socony Special Gasoline.

All over New York and New England, farmers are turning more and more to this all-round gasoline. For all kinds of work in all kinds of weather, they agree that Socony Special is best.

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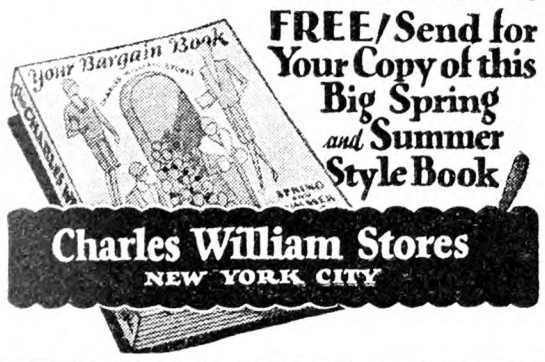

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York

Care of Ferns in the House

I have a fine Boston fern at present in excellent condition. What care is required? I have been unable to keep any of these ferns more than a year and a half. H. M.

Perfect drainage and care in watering are special needs of house ferns. Heavy clay is undesirable, and any waterlogged soil will be harmful. There should be plenty of drainage material in the bottom of the pot. The soil should be porous, a desirable mixture being equal parts leaf mold, sand and fibrous loam, broken up but not sifted. Water should be given when the soil is reasonably dry, and it should then be allowed to dry out before being watered again. Do not let the pot stand in water in a jardiniere.

While few ferns like direct sunlight, they need light as much as other plants do, and should not be set in dark corners. A north window is a desirable place for ferns. During the Summer they do well in a sheltered place outside. Your Boston fern should do well on a porch, or where shrubs or trees give a little shelter, until chilly rains begin in the Fall. The commonest trouble with Boston ferns in the house is careless or irregular watering. There is usually an extensive root system, and if merely watered enough to moisten the surface, and drain out directly at the bottom, the center of the ball of roots may be constantly dry.

House ferns should be looked over for scale infestation. The common greenhouse scale, if unchecked, may cause serious injury. The tiny insects, hidden under a turtle-like shell, will be seen along the mid-rib, and under side of leaves. An occasional bath in soapsuds, 2 lbs. to five gallons of water, will discourage them; the old scales may be rubbed off with a bit of sponge or cotton on a pointed stick, dipped in the soapy water. Common laundry soap may be used, but whale-oil soap is preferable.

Raising Madonna Lily From Scales

I would like to give you my experience in raising lily bulbs, L. candidum, from scales, directions for which I first saw in THE R. N.-Y. about two years ago and about which I must say I was rather skeptical. Nevertheless I tried it and was more than pleased with results.

The first time I planted the scales out of doors, and although they formed bulblets they did not survive over Winter, but, undaunted, last year I tried it again. I was so anxious to start them I could not wait until after blooming time, but took up a clump of old bulbs which did not throw up flowering stalks, and broke several scales from each bulb. These I planted in cigar boxes of sand, first a layer of sand, then a layer of scales, then another layer of sand and scales, having two layers of scales in each box, covering the top layer lightly with the sand. Then I put the boxes in a cupboard with screen doors on our west porch, and left them, not giving them any water, as the sand seemed to draw moisture enough. In about four weeks little blisters formed on the scales and from then on the little bulblets grew so one could fairly see them. You see, I had to watch them nearly every day.

Along in October they started sending out little green leaves, so I transplanted them in a mixture of rich garden soil and sand, about two parts soil to one of sand. They kept right on sending out green leaves until the weather got so cold I brought them in the house, where I have kept them since, still growing. Now I am doubtful how to proceed; they seem to be inclined to let their leaves wilt and dry up, as do the old ones after blooming, and I do not know whether to stop watering and give a rest or keep on growing. They are now about ½ to ¾ in. through. After transplanting bulblets I watered them when necessary. MRS. W. J. P.

New York.

Killing Pond Lilies

If the man who wants to know how to get rid of pond lilies can draw pond down in Winter and let the bottom freeze, this will kill them. He can draw his roots out with a sand bucket. A. I. B.

Connecticut.

Black Knot on Plum

I am sending you some branches from plum trees. Would you advise me as to the nature of the disease and how to care for them? MRS. D. H.

The plum twigs are badly affected with black knot, an incurable and contagious disease of plum trees. All of these knots should be cut off and burned. There is no spray or other satisfactory treatment.

Maybe you don't know what a good tractor you have!

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GIVE that tractor of yours a filling of Quaker State Tractor Oil of the right grade. Then cut loose on the toughest job you can find.

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A good beginning! Next: Quaker State Tractor Oils are *specialized* to the job. Quaker State engineers studied all important makes of tractors, before a drop of this oil was produced. Then they set about refining oils especially suitable for their use. There was no guess work. When they had finished, they had a grade of oil custom-built to every tractor lubrication need!

The Quaker State dealer in your vicinity will tell you just what grade of Quaker State is exactly suited to your make of tractor. Get acquainted with him! Buy a drum of Quaker State right now, and you'll be set to lick that 75% of all tractor troubles which come from poor lubrication. You'll find out what a good tractor you really have!

And for your automobile— Buy Quaker State Motor Oil at the green-and-white service station sign! This oil is *super*-refined—a special process which removes from every gallon a quart or more of material that has little or no value in lubricating an automobile motor. Instead of a quart of waste, you get four full quarts of lubricant in Quaker State. An extra quart in every gallon!

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The Woman's Garden

Our Vegetables Now and Yesterday

According to an exceedingly interesting book, "Truck Crops," by Jones and Rosa, Lima beans were cultivated here in America in prehistoric times, seeds having been found in the mummy pits of Peru. The inhabitants of our mountainside have got about half of their living from the production of Lima beans. Because of the depredations of bean beetles this past year, our county agent has publicly advised planting only bush beans. However, the majority of our neighbors "hope the beetle won't come back," and plan to plant their normal quantity of pole Limas. I fear the adjustment to general crops will take the form of a small, local, but quite tragic agricultural revolution. Last year's bean crop failure has already told on the living conditions among us.

Last Fall we took some of the ground, normally planted to Limas, to grow bunch onions for our retail trade this coming Spring. Onions seem to be among the oldest vegetables known to history. The Israelites, wandering in the wilderness, longed for the onions left behind them in Egypt.

We plan to make early peas more of a feature with our retail trade than in these previous years when our Limas loomed so large. The ground left vacant after the pea crop is removed will be planted in sweet corn, one of the very newest of vegetables according to a previously quoted authority. General Sullivan, in 1779, returning from an expedition against the Indians, is said to have brought some ears of sweet corn, found by one of his men. The popularity of the vegetable was immediate.

It is surprising to find how very many of our best vegetables are indigenous to tropical America. Tomatoes, the truck growers' stand-by, were cultivated by the Indians long before 1492, becoming popular in southern Europe shortly after the discovery of America. Northern Europe, possibly suspicious of their beauty, believed them to be poisonous and grew them to a small extent for decorative purposes until, in 1850, they came into vogue as a food. Jefferson mentioned tomatoes in 1781, and by 1835 they were sold as food here in the Boston markets, we being somewhat less conservative than the mother countries. In some of the isolated sections of Virginia, however, until a late period they were called love apples, and considered poisonous, with perhaps some occult possibilities.

No one around here knows anything about Brussels sprouts culture, but we, being natural gamblers and prone to follow new loves, had planned to plant a large quantity as a substitute for our late Limas, which heretofore have brought in money at a time when we seemed most to need it. However, Jones and Rosa imply that the Brussels sprouts are at home in a medium or heavy soil and in a rather moist temperature. Our soil is a sandy loam and not very retentive of moisture, so we have reluctantly decided to make our experiment on an extremely small scale.

The Summer squash does remarkably well in this section. We were able to sell all we raised last Summer at a very profitable price, considering the small amount of labor connected with its cultivation.

We find all melons do very well indeed in our light, sandy loam, but we never have tried raising them on a large scale.

We have grown merely a small quantity of parsley in previous years, but at present are so much impressed with its history that we may possibly increase production on the strength of its glorious past! A large part of the festive garland of the Golden Age in Greece and Rome was composed of our non-boastful parsley. The early Greeks strewed parsley upon the new-made graves of their dead. Around the parsley were woven all sorts of strange omens, generally connected with death.

We plant enough chard for home consumption. I vaguely supposed chard was a new vegetable, a product of perhaps Burbank's experiments. On the contrary, it is the beet of the ancients, mentioned by Aristotle in 350 B. C., while the real beet is comparatively modern and a native of North Africa.

Turnips, parsnips, spinach and lettuce are all very old vegetables. Spinach was cultivated in Persia 2,000 years ago. One of our neighbors made a respectable sum off his small patch last year. Think of the myriads between that ancient and our neighbor, sowing and reaping, toiling, tired men and women. Lettuce seems of a more carefree heritage. In 600 B. C. the crowned heads of Persia ate and loved our most popular salad.

Maryland. O. H. A.

A Woman and Her Plants

I still have some of the Coleus plants I sowed and tended, transplanted with a toothpick and watered with a teaspoon, drop by drop, last season. They are immense now. I was forced to leave them when they were tiny plants, and I thought they would surely be dead and all dried up; but when I returned I found my husband had set them out in the garden, and they were a wonderful sight, no two alike, and all the large-leaved kind. One of my neighbors took my plants to the county fair for me and I took first prize on my Coleus and also on my house plants, for I have many of those. One of my Coleus plants has leaves which measure 9x7 inches, and the most wonderful colors and shades; all this from the tiny seed and plants. I still have my green-leaved with a white fern center which I raised from the seed about two years ago. I couldn't bear to think of the frost getting my beauties, so I filled my windows with them, sold some and gave away some, and some had to go with the frost, for I had about 50 of them. I shall try a few more this Spring just for the novelty of it.

My Christmas cactus, which I have had over 30 years, had over 40 blossoms on it Feb. 1. I had a crab or Thanksgiving cactus which blossomed at Thanksgiving; after that was done blossoming I put the Christmas one in the window and placed the other back, and very soon it was covered with flowers, and so I have had a succession of blossoms.

I have a rat-tail cactus; the blossoms look very much like the Christmas blossoms, but that hasn't blossomed yet. Usually it flowers in the Spring. It is very odd-looking; some people ask me what those bag strings are. Others, "What is that wormy-looking thing?" But the real beauty is the one that blossoms in the Spring and early Summer; it has blossoms as large as tea saucers and fiery red. I do not know the name of it; it was given to me by a friend long since dead.

Many of my plants are very old. I have an Asparagus plumosus which I have had over 20 years; it is nearly as tall as I am; also Asparagus Sprengeri, which I have had something like 15 years. This was given me by that same friend. It now needs repotting; it has so many roots that it is bursting the tub which contains it.

I have 11 large Begonias and a large palm (Kentia Forsteriana) which I think a good deal of. On account of ill health I did not take in any daffodils last Fall, and I miss them very much, they are so bright and cheery when you bring them to the window in the Winter. I have been in the habit of taking quite a number in so I could have them blossom all Winter. However, I am going to try some specialties this Spring. I want to get a Regal lily; I have several lilies, but not that one. Some say that you can start them from seed and treat them as you would tomatoes, and they will do well. I shall plant my tomato seed about the new moon in March, and peppers and Coleus and some other delicate seed which I start early. It may be a whim to plant "in the moon," but I think they come up and grow faster, and I usually have good luck with my plants. R. J. C.

Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Care of Strawberry Geranium and Fuchsia

Will you tell me how to take care of strawberry geranium and Fuchsia? I have both, but they don't do as they should. MRS. H. L.

Pemberton, N. J.

The plant commonly called strawberry geranium is not a geranium, but is a saxifrage, Saxifraga sarmentosa. It is also known in England as mother of thousands and old man's beard or Aaron's beard. It is a very attractive plant, which usually grows without trouble in the window garden. Poor drainage and too much sun do not suit it. Perhaps you are overwatering your plant, so that the soil is sour, or you may have it where it receives too much sun. Partial shade is congenial to it. After danger of frost is over set it in a sheltered place in the garden for the Summer, and we think it will do better another year.

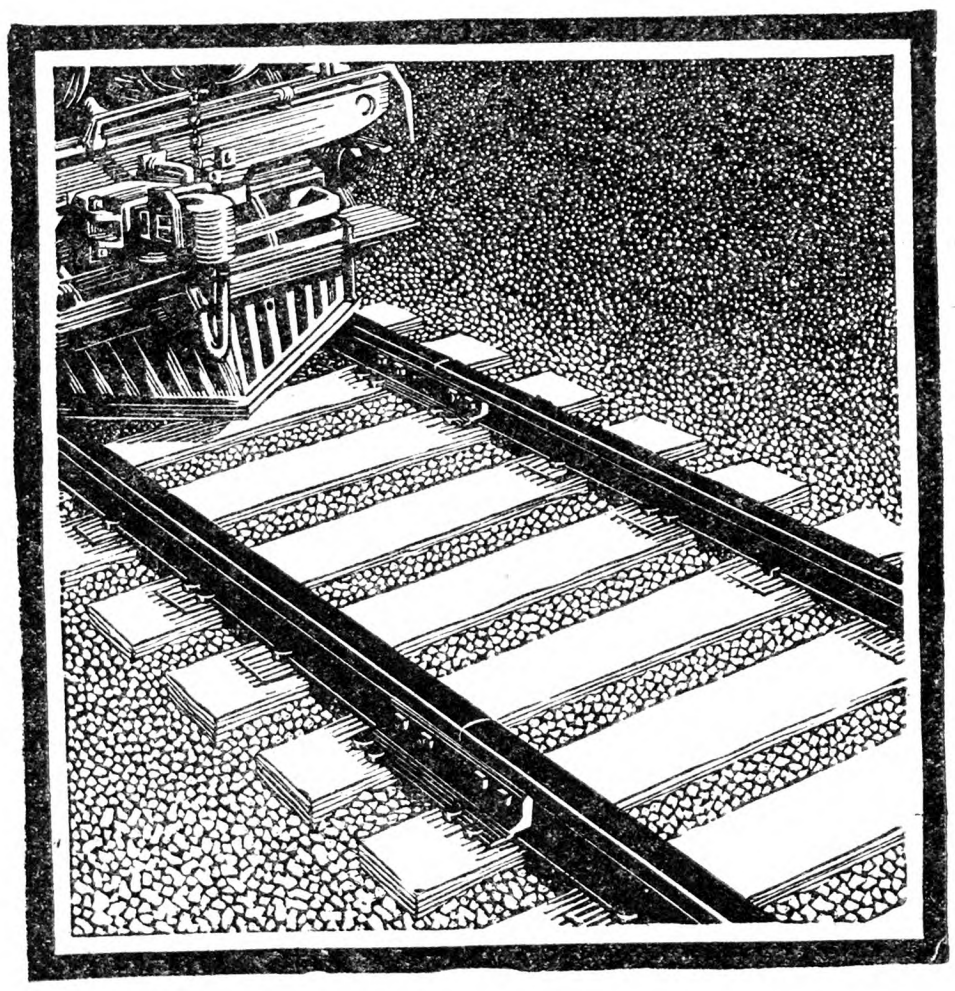
You do not tell us what treatment has been given either the Saxifrage or the Fuchsia, but if you have kept the Fuchsia growing actively without any resting period this may account for its unthrifty condition. Fuchsia should have a rest during October, November and December; they are not dried off entirely, but given just enough water to prevent the wood from shriveling, and kept cool, but above freezing. In January the Fuchsias receive a little trimming, being cut back and dead wood removed, and are brought into a temperature running about 50 degrees at night. If repotting is required, it is done at this time. The plants are brought into active growth for Summer bloom, responding to an occasional application of manure water. They are rarely satisfactory as Winter house plants.

Two Cooky Recipes

CHOCOLATE COOKIES.—Half cup butter, one cup sugar, one egg, ¼ teaspoon salt, two squares chocolate, 2½ cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, ¼ cup of milk. Cream butter and sugar, gradually add egg well beaten, salt and chocolate melted. Beat well and add flour, sifted and mixed with baking powder. Chill. Roll very thin and bake in moderate oven.

BROWNIES.—One cup sugar, two squares of chocolate, quarter cup of melted butter, two eggs beaten whites separately, one tablespoon molasses, one tablespoon cold water, one teaspoon vanilla, one cup of flour. Spread thin, bake in oven a short time. F. E. K.

Resiliency . . .



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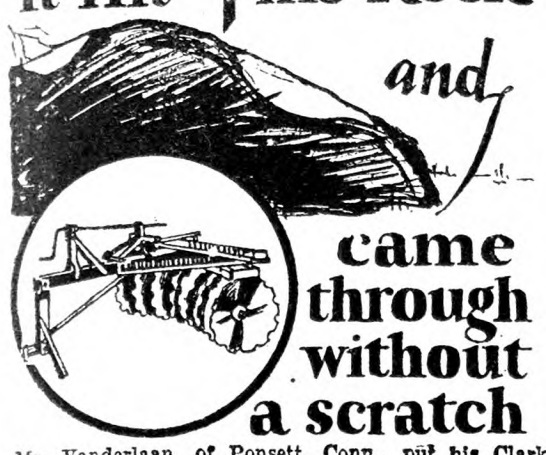

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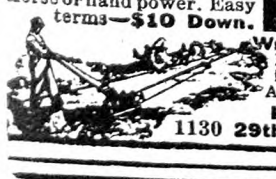

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Maine Fruit Growers Meet

The Winter meeting of the Western Maine Fruit Growers, at Auburn, on February 21 and 22, was the best that has been held. E. L. Newdick, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the State Department was in charge. The first speaker was Commissioner F. P. Washburn, who told the story of the apple situation in Maine which was none too rosy. He cautioned the men to inquire into the proposed changes in the Maine apple law.

A. K. Gardner, of Orono, crops specialist of the Extension Service, by the use of charts of work in Oxford County showed that some orchardists are making money, and that the men growing McIntosh more than other varieties are making considerably more money.

In the afternoon Prof. H. H. Whetzel of Cornell University, by the use of colored charts, showed the life history of the apple scab fungus and the way to combat this pest. He gave the Maine orchard men something to think about.

Spray service for Maine was outlined by Dr. Donald Folsom, of the Experiment Station. He has gathered considerable data relative to rainfall and weather forecasts that will be of benefit to orchardists.

Dr. G. M. Twitchell, the veteran orchard specialist of the State, brought a fine message to the conference.

In the evening was an unusual meeting. The Auburn Lions Club invited the orchard men to come with them for a banquet and evening program. They did a fine job as hosts. Prof. H. H. Whetzel was the speaker and in terse language he told the business men the situation relative to farming matters. He was emphatic in his statements, which put farming in a different light from which business men usually see it.

Two of the club members impersonating Augustin Washington and his son George made a lot of fun at a birthday party. The Lions had challenged the Oxford Bears, an organization of orchard men, to a singing contest. Without any previous rehearsal, not even knowing what the song was to be the men and women went at it and sang heartily with two good leaders. The judges, Judge Henry Manser, Judge Henry Oakes and Judge N. A. Donahue awarded the prize to the Lions Club as they easily outsang the Bears.

Friday W. H. Youngman, associate agricultural economist of the Federal Department, gave an address on the future of the apple industry in the United States. He was followed by L. A. Bevan of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. The open forum discussions were very valuable. Spray and dust agencies had machines and materials on exhibition. V. W. CANHAM.

Lewiston, Me.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN.

Twenty-eight new Granges were added to the list during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1928, the State of Oregon leading with nine. Kansas, Ohio and Washington each furnished three, while Delaware and Pennsylvania were credited with two each. One new Grange was organized in each of the following States: Idaho, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. In the line of Juvenile Granges Ohio led all the States, with nine new Juveniles. Oregon supplied four, New York two and there was one each in Nebraska, South Dakota and Washington, a total of 18 new Juvenile Granges. Ohio also reported four subordinate Granges and two Juvenile Granges reorganized. Even better reports are expected for the first quarters of 1929.

State Master Fred J. Freestone of New York State has been collecting statistics regarding the Grange halls of the Empire State. Out of 871 subordinate Granges in the State he has received reports from all but 59. His reports show that there are 523 Granges in the State that own their halls. These halls have a total value of $2,358,175, or an average of about $4,500 per hall.

Steuben County has the most Granges and also has the most Grange-owned halls. Of the 44 Granges in Steuben County 33 are owned by the Granges. Oswego ranks second, 32 out of 38 Granges in the county owning their halls. Jefferson has 29 Grange-owned halls out of 33 Granges in the county, one of the highest percentages among the larger Grange counties. Before the end of the year Jefferson will make the total 30. Lewis only has one Grange out of its 21 that does not own a hall.

The executive committee of the New York State Grange recently met and appointed the following standing committees for the year 1929:

Auditing.—Ross C. Worker of Syracuse; Robert Austin of Chittenango.

Mileage. — J. L. Salisbury, Phelps; James Pringle, Ashville.

Legislation and Taxation. — Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken; Frank J. Riley, Sennett.

Home Economics. — Mrs. J. Wells Weaver, Highland; Miss Ruth Halsted, Poughkeepsie; Mrs. George Tyler, Honeoye Falls.

Revolving Scholarship Fund.—Harold

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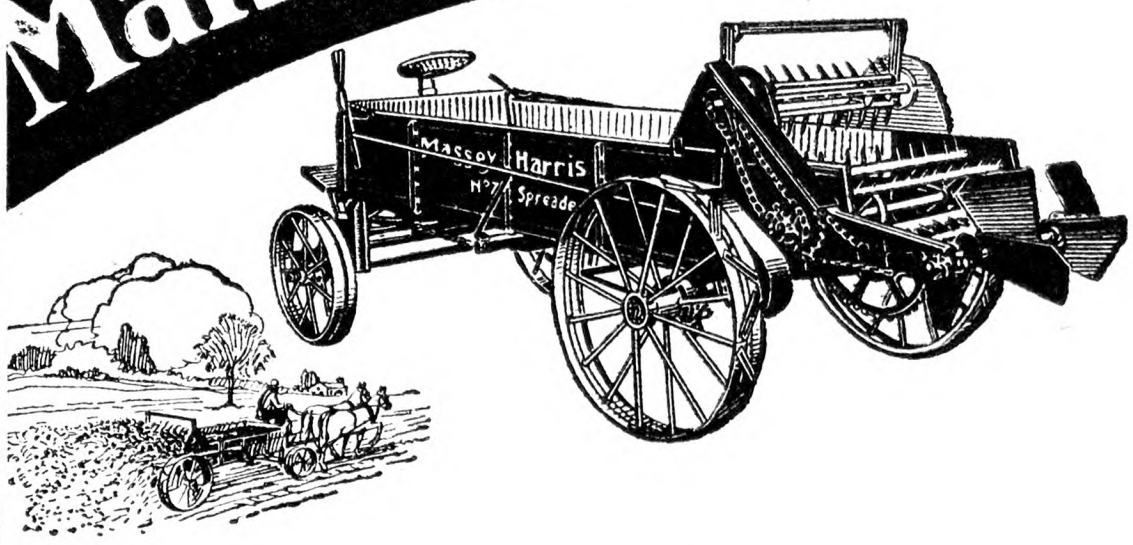

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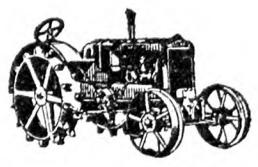

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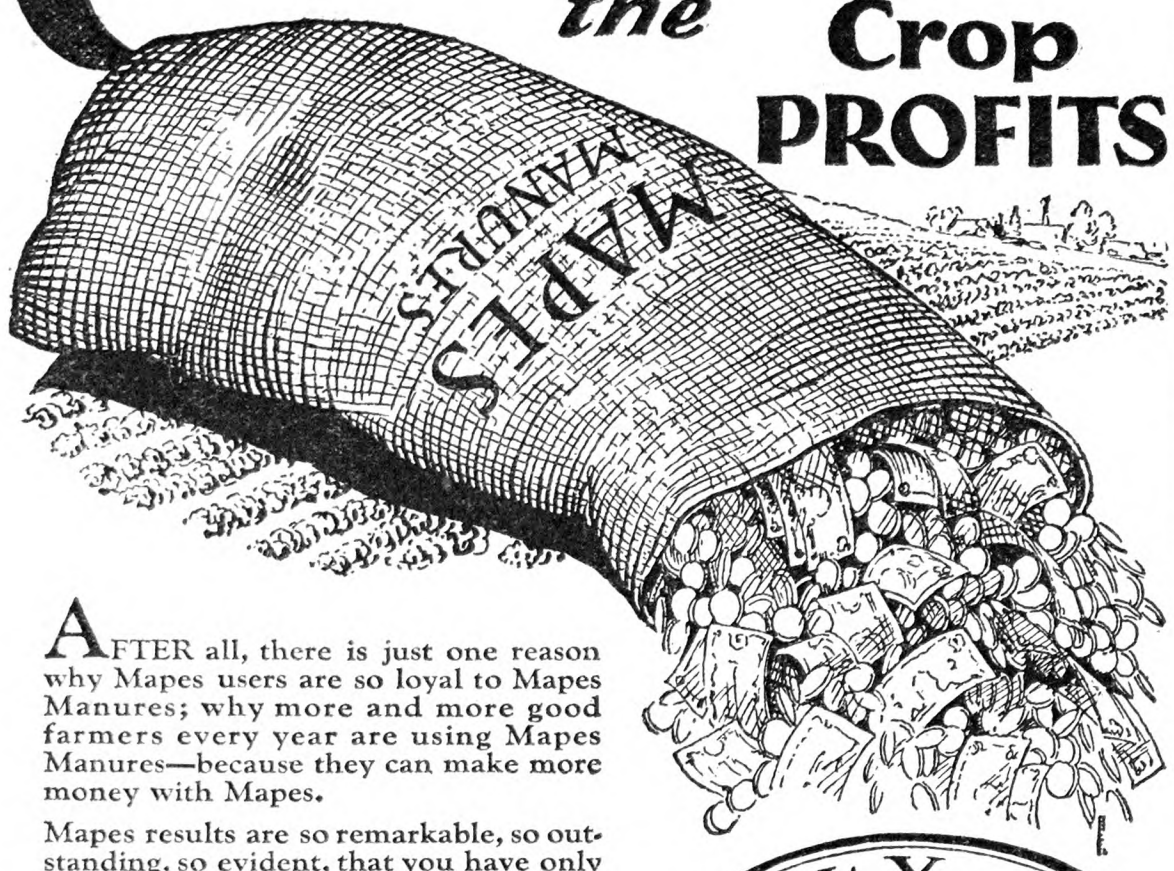

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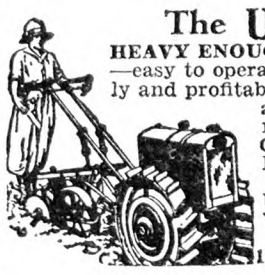

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The appointment of Mrs. Susan W. Freestone, wife of State Master Fred J. Freestone of New York State, as Juvenile Grange deputy of the National Grange is very pleasing to the members of the order in New York State. Mrs. Freestone is exceptionally well equipped for her new position as the successor of Mrs. E. A. Eckert, of Illinois, who declined a reappointment. Both Mrs. Freestone and her husband have long been enthusiastic believers in the great value of the Juvenile Grange as a training ground for the subordinate Grange. Mrs. Freestone is the president of the Parent-Teachers' Association in her home community, and is much interested in child welfare.

Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, lecturer of the New York State Grange, has arranged a Statewide series of lecturers' conferences, which will begin soon. These conferences have proven most useful in awakening interest in the educational work of the Grange and are being more largely attended each year.

The annual school for Grange lecturers, to be held at Cornell University during the week of April 8-13, will be addressed by several noted Grange workers, among them Prof. Robert Bruce Tom, of Ohio State University, National Grange Lecturer James C. Farmer, of New Hampshire, and State Master Fred J. Freestone of New York. Many Granges very wisely send their lecturers to this school, paying their full expenses, and find it a splendid investment. The attendance at this session is expected to surpass those of the previous two years.

One of the most encouraging evidences of the good work the Grange is accomplishing among the young people of the farms is the increasing number of young people that are coming forward as leaders in Grange work. Over in New Hampshire is a young man of 18 who has just been installed as Master of his Grange. His name is Raymond Willard and he is a grandson of Herbert O. Hadley, formerly Master of the New Hampshire State Grange. The subordinate Grange over which this young man presides has as one of its members Governor Charles W. Tobey.

Another 18-year-old Grange Master of New England is John Lapoint, of Lowell, Mass. John is the third number of his family to hold the position of Master of Lowell Grange, his mother and brother having also been honored with the Mastership.

A Potato Grower's Reflections

I finished digging my potatoes about November 15 last, and also shipped the last of my 1928 crop at that time. I received $1.25 per barrel for nearly one-half of them and $1 per barrel for the remainder. I have been growing from five to 12 acres of potatoes for many years and never do I remember losing so much money on a crop, or receiving such low prices for them during the entire Summer and Fall.

During the last three years the acreage and production have been increasing.

I believe the large growers can change this situation if they will. We read of a probable cut of 4 to 8 per cent in the Eastern States the coming year. I do not believe that would be enough to give the growers the profit they should receive, but if all growers of 40 acres and over would cut their acreage one-fourth of last season, all growers would make a very satisfactory profit. This will give relief to the farmer, and he will have money enough to pay his bills, make a good living, and the business interests that depend on the farmer's prosperity, largely, would also be prosperous.

EASTERN POTATO GROWER.

Thoughts From Long Acres

Getting up at 4 A. M. on a bitter cold morning is nothing new for a dairy farmer, but it was something new for me, as we fruit farmers are not early risers in the Winter. Away down in the corner of the county a village high school teacher got the measles, so they sent a hurry-up call for me to come and substitute and that meant the following schedule: Rise at 4 A. M., eat a hasty breakfast, walk over a mile through the snow to an interurban station, ride 22 miles to a city, walk six blocks across town, meet another teacher who teaches in the village, drive 14 miles, teach all day and reverse the journey in the evening, getting home at 6:30. Those village schools sure know how to load a teacher. I had a class in algebra, two classes in Latin, one in geometry and one in rhetoric, which made a mixture for sure. Working around behind a plow, cultivator, hoe handle and pruning shears is not conducive to maintaining proficiency in dead languages or higher mathematics, but the rusty old brain cells soon perked up and began to function with old-time vim and vigor. Once again I accompanied Caesar on his Gallic campaigns, once more I pursued an algebraic formula over 10 square feet of blackboard and drew mystical figures to prove that one figure was equal to another, while anon rhetorical English rolled trippingly from my tongue. Strange antics for a confirmed farmer, but somewhat enjoyable after all, while the thought of those nice round dollars which would result from all that was not the least of my pleasures.

The rides on the interurban car were enjoyable, as they gave me an opportunity to view the changing landscape along the line. I watched daily for one beauty spot, a shallow ravine in which a tiny streamlet meandered around small clumps of trees and shrubs, across little swamps, around the foot of rounded hills, until it finally lost itself in a deeper ravine. The trees were beautiful, showing, even in their Winter condition, the matchless symmetry of nature, which so arranges the branches that each little leaf shall get its full share of the life-giving sun. The maples stood naked, but the oaks were clothed in dull brown rags which gave them a poverty-stricken appearance. Oaks may well be called the poor man's trees, as their twisted and knurled branches show that they have withstood many hard knocks, while those rags fluttering in Winter winds denote an attempt to keep warm. This Spring the maples, will doll up in new Spring dresses of tender green trimmed with buds of delicate mauve with centers of dainty yellow. The oaks though will still be ragged and drab until nature informs them that it is time to shed the Winter brown and put on the dull and waxy green of Summer.

The evening car might well be called the dinner-pail car, as it was jammed with factory workers returning to their homes along the line, so that the car stopped at every crossroad. With deep sympathy and understanding I looked the men over, seeing the tired, drooping shoulders, the cramped and grimy hands, the deep circles of dirt and fatigue which ringed their eyes, the old, grease-encrusted clothes, the weary manner in which they plodded through the snow after leaving the car, and it gave me a new appreciation of the clean, unhurried, beautiful independence of the farm. Do we sometimes complain of monotony? Think of the deadly monotony of every morning going to a dirty factory, working at the same task for years with nothing to look forward to but the evening plod homeward, too tired to do much but eat and go to bed. Do we sometimes complain that our homes are not modern with every convenience? It would do us good to visit these homes of the city workingman and see how cramped and dismal they really are. Do we sometimes tire of seeing the same things year after year? Then think of having a dirty alley, littered backyards or none at all, garbage cans, ash cans, ill-kept streets, as the sole view upon which to rest tired eyes for endless weeks. Think of the clean, clear air we breathe, the ever-changing fields drenched in misty morning dew, warmed by glowing sun in day and bathed in evening shadow. Think of the daylight song of the birds, the joy of growing things, yes, even the warm rich odor of the barn on a Winter morning, and best of all, being monarch over all with none to say go or come. I know I acquired a perfectly new appreciation of the comforts of home after the strenuous days of going 36 miles to teach in a village high school.

One thing which greatly pleased me was to find on the reading shelf many copies of THE R. N.-Y. Whether the school takes it or whether a farmer pupil brings it I do not know, but there it was, and I felt that I had found an old friend where I had expected only strangers. When I called the pupils' attention to the fact that Long Acres doings appeared in THE R. N.-Y., those copies were in use more than ever.

Two prize letters of the week both come from Virginia from friends gained through THE R. N.-Y. One man writes a full account of the new home he is building after living for many years in a log house. He is in the third year of building, as he is doing all the work himself. Think of hauling 200 loads of gravel, every bit of which had to be carried in a bucket over a foot bridge from the creek bed, of mixing one batch of concrete at a time, and letting that set so that the same boards might be used again, because boards were scarce and money scarcer, of working three years to build a modest house because it had to be built as cash became available from meager farm income. Originally he named his farm "Hardscratch," but has changed it to "Greenfields," which fact tells a whole story. You don't have to carry a gun on a battlefield to be a hero.

The other letter from Virginia gives a method of making a knife cultivator from an old double shovel cultivator which will cut off weeds too thick and high to conquer with an ordinary cultivator. Last Fall an Oregon man sent me a sketch of a tool to do the same work. The two are very unlike, but both are practical, and both may be made from scrap material found on the farm. I shall give them a trial this Summer. Most of all I appreciate the warm heart throbs which prompted these faraway friends to offer help when they know that I, too, must count the pennies and cannot buy many high-priced tools.

The evening family talkfest, a romp with Calvin before bedtime, a quiet chat with the Missus after the children are asleep, so ends a busy day. L. B. R.

The safe way

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Farm Mechanics
Robert H. Smith

Pumping from Deep Well

I have had my first experience in digging a well, and as it was not entirely successful, I am writing to you for advice on the solution of my problem. A well-digger we had engaged, after going about 22 ft. assured us that all was well and left. However, we got no water. Neighbors who volunteered, helped me to drill further and at 38 ft. we struck a good supply of water. We experienced no difficulty in getting water at that depth, but for practical operation of pump it is required that at least 8 ft. more of pipe be added in order to bring the pump a few feet above the surface of the ground. This pump we are using has been guaranteed to draw 50 ft. It works well at 38 ft., but with the additional 8 ft. it fails utterly to bring a drop of water. Do I need a more powerful pump? Is there a double-pressure pump obtainable and would it help me in this case?
New York. F. R.

Your pump is evidently failing because it is above the so-called suction distance. Contrary to general opinion water is not "sucked" from a well by a pump, but is rather forced up the pipe by the pressure of the atmosphere after this pressure has been removed from the top of the water column by raising the plunger of the pump.

Atmospheric pressure is due to the weight of the air pressing upon the earth and is equal to about 14.7 lbs. per square inch. This is all of the force available to lift the water from the well to the cylinder of the pump, and consequently water can be raised only about 34 ft. by it. It is common practice to place the cylinder of the pump not more than 22 ft. above the surface of the water in the well.

When your pump was first used, due to the water rising in the well, the cylinder was near enough to the water to permit pumping, but after raising it the extra 8 ft. this distance was exceeded, and the pump could not be made to work. A pump of the deep-well type is needed, permitting the cylinder to be placed within 22 ft. of the water. If the pipe used is too small to permit this a dry well will have to be dug of sufficient depth to meet these conditions, and the pump cylinder placed in this. No shallow well pump will life water 50 ft. on the suction side, the whole solution lies in getting the cylinder of the pump lower in the well.
R. H. S.

Raising Water with Ram

I have a spring with a 10-gallon flow per minute and 9-foot fall in 200 feet. I wish to raise this water 40 feet and drive it 500 feet. Could this be done with a ram? How much water would I get in 24 hours? The pipe from the spring to the ram cannot be in line with the pipe from the ram to the building. Will this make any difference? I need about 1,400 gallons per 24 hours. A. B. T.
New York.

Where conditions permit its use, a well-constructed ram provides an efficient and economical means of pumping water. Conditions must be such that the ram may be placed lower than the source of water supply and still permit a free flow of waste water from the ram. The weight of the water flowing to the ram will then provide sufficient energy to pump a portion of it to a point far above the spring or stream supplying the water.

With a flow of 10 gallons per minute and a fall of 9 feet to the ram, at least one gallon per minute should be pumped to the supply tank 40 feet above. This would be at the rate of 1,440 gallons per 24 hours and would meet the water requirements specified. If the water is to be pumped into a hydro-pneumatic tank under pressure, however, the quantity pumped would be reduced somewhat.

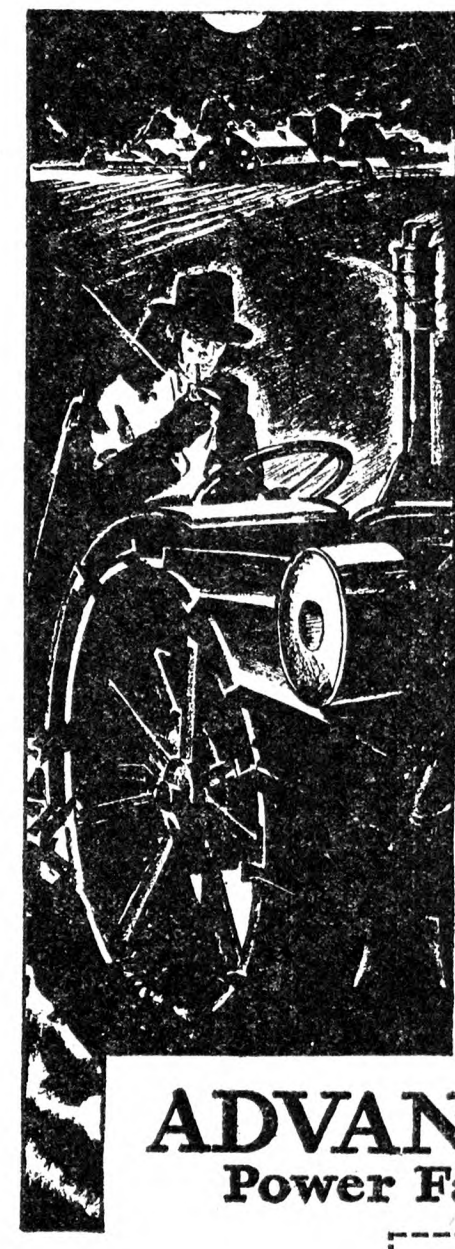
The ram cannot be satisfactorily installed with a drive pipe 200 feet in length. The water must be brought up to a standpipe or storage tank from 40 to 45 feet from the proposed location of the ram and the drive pipe laid from this point. This will make the whole nine feet of fall in the water supply line available in the last 40 to 45 feet and make the ram work properly, where, if the whole 200 feet of pipe were used as a drive pipe, the ram would not work efficiently if at all.

Different ram companies designate their sizes by different numbers, but a ram designed to use 10 gallons of water per minute should have a drive pipe 1¾ to 2 inches in diameter and a discharge pipe 1 inch in diameter.

The direction that the discharge pipe is laid from the ram does not matter. Avoid the use of elbows as much as possible, however. An elbow increases the resistance to flow to a certain extent and has the same effect as a slight increase in the height to which the water must be lifted.

There are several excellent rams on the market and when one is selected it would be advisable to state the conditions of water flow, fall, quantity of water desired daily and the height to which it must be raised to the manufacturer or firm from which purchased, and get their recommendations of size and method of installation.
R. H. S.

15 days and nights without cooling down



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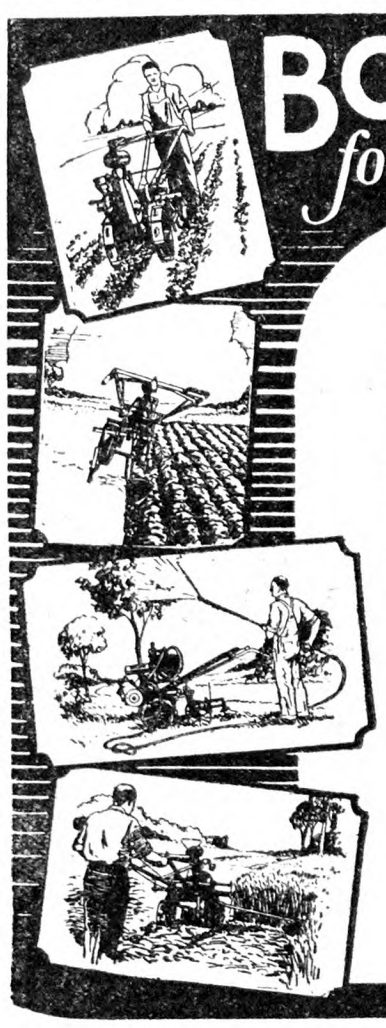

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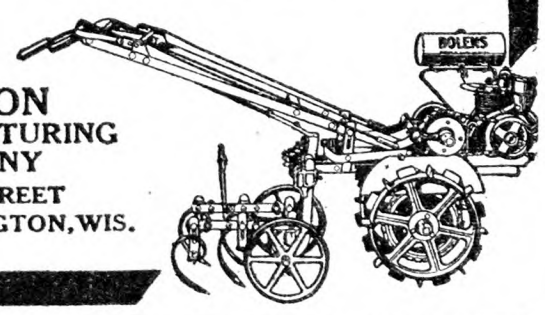

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New Jersey Peach Council Blacklists Thirty-nine Varieties

BY M. A. BLAKE

The New Jersey Peach Council was appointed last Summer by the president of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society. The Council is comprised of 10 experienced peach growers in the State and the President of the Society. This body of practical growers is co-operating and advising with the Chief of Horticulture of the New Jersey Experiment Station in the selection and introduction of better varieties of peaches for New Jersey.

Selection of Varieties

It has been very definitely shown that only a very limited number of peach varieties are profitable today in any one section. In fact, the number of varieties that are actually profitable is very small. It has further been demonstrated that the best orchard management and skillful marketing will not overcome the handicap of an undesirable variety. Although these facts have been generally apparent for several years, the list of peach varieties propagated and offered for sale is still very large. The catalogs of 26 fruit nurseries listed 184 distinct varieties in 1926 and this number has not apparently been reduced since that time. How many of these varieties could any single nurseryman identify if growing and fruiting in one orchard not to mention whether or not they were profitable?

Thirty-nine on Black List

The New Jersey Peach Council has definitely placed 39 varieties upon a black list. They unanimously agreed that these varieties are no longer profitable as commercial varieties and recommend that their propagation be discontinued for sale in New Jersey. The list follows:

Alexander, Amsden, Bilyeu, Captain Ede, Champion, Chili, Chinese Cling, Crosby, Dewey, Early Crawford, Early Rose, Elberta Cling, Engle, Fitzgerald, Globe, Gold Drop, Greensboro, Heath Cling, Hyslop Cling, Ingold, Japan Dwarf Blood, Jenny Worthen, Kalamazoo, Krummel, Lemon Cling, Mamie Ross, Mathews Beauty, Mountain Rose, New Prolific, Niagara, Oldmixon, Ray, Reeves, Rochester, St. John, Salwey, Smock, Tennessee Everbearing, Triumph.

A "Dark Brown" List

The Council also placed six other varieties upon what might be called a "Dark Brown" list. In other words, they recommend that such varieties be omitted from commercial plantings and are not even recommended for the home orchard as a general thing. The second list follows:

Alton, Carman, Eureka, Arp, Chair's Choice, Lola.

It is recognized that there may be a few special instances and conditions where these varieties might still be favored for very limited planting, but apparently within a very short time they will be added to the black list.

Inexperienced peach growers who are considering entering the field of commercial production in New Jersey would do well to make special note of these lists.

R. N.-Y.—These recommendations by the New Jersey peach experts are the results of much observation and thought, mainly from the commercial viewpoint and New Jersey conditions. Many of these varieties have old friends who will stick to them for the home orchard and perhaps local trade.

High Spots of Interest at at Cornell

PART II

This was the first time a Governor of the State has attended a Farm and Home Week meeting. Naturally his visit was the high spot of interest of the week. For the first time since he was Governor, Mr. Roosevelt listened to a salute of 17 guns, fired by the artillery unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. His car was driven into the State drill hall, and he exclaimed at its size; he inspected the guns and greeted the officers. His escort for the day consisted of two score of officers chosen from artillery and infantry corps and of the Interior Guard. During his visit the Governor visited and praised Ithaca's reconstruction home, the first of its kind in this country to devote attention to the rebuilding of the victims of infantile paralysis. Real development of this home and others of its kind was recommended by Governor Roosevelt, who has a special interest in this work.

His first public utterance on this visit was at the ninth annual banquet of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, whose guest of honor he was. Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock, nature study pioneer and artist, shared the honors of the occasion with him. Prof. Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the College of Home Economics and State leader of Home Bureaus, was the toastmistress. The Governor expressed belief that public interest is now to be transferred, in the general tax situation, to town and county government and its methods, as the Federal government is functioning fairly well, and as it receives but a small share of the taxes paid yearly by the average taxpayer. "We are just living along in the days of the Duke of York in 1680, when he laid down the system of county government for the Colony of New York, and we haven't made a change since. I think that practically all of the county offices and all of the town offices exist today with practically the same functions and duties as they have existed for 250 years. That is a great tribute to the Duke of York, but not a great tribute to us that we haven't improved the system. I don't know of anything else in modern life that hasn't been susceptible to vast improvement in the last 250 years."

He also pointed out weaknesses in the system of collecting town taxes. "The more taxes that are not paid in when they should be, the bigger the fee the collector gets." A survey of conditions must come, he believes, "and it must come from the bottom up—from you, not from the Governor, the Legislature, or from State departments."

Prof. Martha Van Rennselaer, director of the College of Home Economics, said: "Every advancement which the State can promote in the welfare of its homes will be returned to it over and over again in the increased efficiency of its citizenship." The State undoubtedly has recognized an obligation to its homes in the establishment of a college of home economics. "It is not easy to demonstrate that constitutional weaknesses in adults of today may have been due to the faults of the diets of the mothers who bore them, and that traits which make for social inefficiency in adults may be traced to poor habit-training in infancy and early childhood." But that is most generally the rule, in her belief. The fact that the U. S. census of 1920 showed a total of 1,131,504 women over 15 years of age engaged in gainful occupations in the State, of which 194,305 were married women, proves the importance of preparing women for economic independence while at the same time preparing them physically and specifically for family life and homemaking, as she sees it.

Dr. Marguerite Wilker, College of Home Economics, said: "Play is one of the factors that aid a child to develop into a controlled, efficient and happy person. It prevents behavior difficulties, if rightly planned. For successful play varied activities are necessary which afford the child a chance to use his muscles, to dramatize, to construct, and to invent. Toys should be selected carefully, both in kind and size. A child given a snow shovel of correct size learns to co-ordinate the muscles of his entire body by holding the shovel, lifting the snow, throwing it off, and proceeding down the walk. He learns to think, "I shovel snow," experiencing the joy of success. Given the father's snow shovel, he strains his muscles and learn to think, "I try to shovel, but can't." In giving up in failure he learns to admire the success of the adult instead of succeeding himself. Parents should encourage the child to play happily both alone and with other children.

Three meals for a day, all prepared in two hours and baked in one oven, was the feat of Prof. Lucile Brewer, food specialist. This lady, very probably the best known and most popular cook in the State, both with the men and the women of the State, gowned in delicate shell pink, with creamy ruffles at throat and wrist, at once began the business of the afternoon, completing it well within the limit. And, oh, the gorgeous appearance of her foods!

Popular always with rural audiences at Farm and Home Week, this year the Indian hour was given the stage in Bailey Hall, the largest audience room on the campus. A prominent feature of the two-hour program was the presentation of a scholarship to an Indian girl, enabling her to take a four-year course in home economics, that she may serve her people most effectively. The scholarship was awarded by the D. A. R. and is the first thing of the kind. It was the conception of Dr. Erl Bates, State leader in Indian extension work in farming and homemaking.

About 75 Indians of the Six Nations were seated on the platform, some of them in gorgeous native attire. "We admire your customs and your costumes," said Dean Mann in one of the happy felicitations of the afternoon. Several silver cups were at this time awarded to the Indian winners of contests at the State Fair. One, for skill in handicrafts and for products of the land and farm, was presented by Dean Mann and accepted by Mrs. Theodora Burton, chairman of the Homemakers' Club of the Cattaraugus Reservation. Andrew Lewis of the Onondagas, a fine upstanding young man, also accepted one for winning the championship in a marathon speed contest, arranged according to Indian customs. A number of Indian dances, songs by an Indian quartette, Indian legends, and an organ recital by Prof. H. D. Smith helped to make this a most interesting event.

V. C.

AFTER morning service the family dined, and churches and their procedure came in for criticism. Father criticized the sermon. Mother disliked the blunders of the organist. The eldest daughter thought the choir's singing was atrocious. But the subject had to be dropped when the small boy of the family volunteered the remark: "Dad, I think it was a mighty good show for a nickel."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Mushroom Diseases and Their Carriers

Two serious diseases of mushrooms, known as "bubbles" and "plaster mold," are causing material losses to mushroom growers in the United States. Circular 27-C, "Some Mushroom Diseases and Their Carriers," by Vera K. Charles and C. H. Popenoe, just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, describes the diseases, the nature of their distribution by insects, and measures necessary for control. Both these diseases are caused by fungous growths, but the methods of infection are distinctive and they require different means of control. In each case the disposal of the manure used for propagation of the mushrooms requires special care, both to avoid reinfection in the mushroom houses and to prevent the spread of the disease to other establishments.

"Bubbles," probably the most important disease of the cultivated mushroom in this country, causes deformation of the affected plants from the beginning of their growth. "They are covered at first," says the circular, "with a white cottony growth which later somewhat disappears, and the mushroom become soft and rotten." The disease is spread both by the spores that form on the cottony growth, which are easily destroyed, and by a second kind of spore which is more resistant to unfavorable conditions. The fungus works its way into the wood of the mushroom beds and will live from year to year unless killed by fumigation. Fumigation and sanitation are required in control work. The grower must dispose of the infected manure in the beds, and the house must be thoroughly fumigated with sulphur or formaldehyde or both. Care must be exercised to prevent reinfection in the new manure. Insects and persons working in the houses are likely to spread the infection by carrying the spores to an uninfected bed or house.

The "plaster mold" causes great losses in Europe and has been known in the United States for some years, but it is comparatively recently that it has assumed serious proportions. It is not a parasite on the mushroom, but runs through the manure, preventing or delaying the development of the spawn. It reduces the yield in all cases and may cause a complete failure if abundant. The plaster-mold fungus appears on the surface and sides of the bed as white patches which may be seen when the boards are raised. When mature the white patches of the fungus are powdery, consisting of colorless oval spores borne in chains. These spores are readily carried by the wind and by insects, and no completely effective control has yet been found.

Mushroom flies and other insects which distribute the spores of these diseases often swarm in mushroom houses. To destroy these insects and thereby to check materially the spread of disease, the use of pyrethrum, nicotine, or hydrocyanic-acid gas is recommended.

Sanitation requires disposal of infected manure and replacement from a safe source. Locating manure piles for refilling beds in close proximity to mushroom houses is a very dangerous practice, because flies covered with spores gather around the doors and when the doors are opened the flies come out in numbers and light on the nearest pile, shedding spores on the manure, which starts a new infection.

Circular 27-C may be obtained by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Care of Cemetery Lots

I notice on page 1288, issue of Oct. 13, 1928, M. F.'s inquiry about the care of a cemetery lot and your reply. This is a subject in which I have long been interested. Thirty-five years ago I taught for a few weeks in a small Massachusetts village, and was much impressed because the village cemetery was kept level without mounds, and together with the village mall was kept cropped close with a lawn mower. It was a very attractive cemetery. For some years I have been an officer of the association which manages a principal cemetery in the village where I live. We have removed the fence, graded the portion next to the highway, and level other portions as we have authority and permission. In this yard two men are kept at work through the season. My own family, however, for four generations, are laid in a small yard near the old farm, two miles from town. This cemetery receives little care except to have the grass mowed once in the season. Here my own lots are graded to the average level of the whole yard, and I have persuaded three or four adjoining lot owners to grade theirs to the same level, and we keep them mowed with a lawn mower. This seems to me the ideal method to care for a cemetery. Corner posts, curbings and the like prevent cooperation, and are expensive to keep in repair. Mounds become dry and the grass dies, but where the whole surface is level a little fertilizer will keep the grass green in most seasons.

Certainly our cemeteries ought to be beautiful and most towns will be liberal with their appropriations if asked.

Maine. L. K. L.

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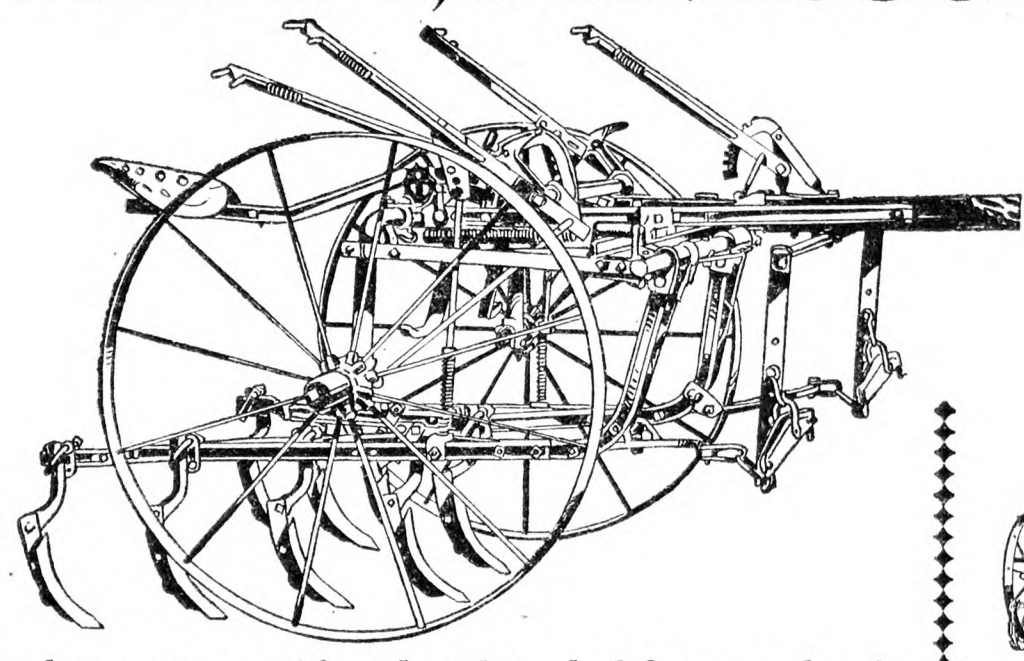

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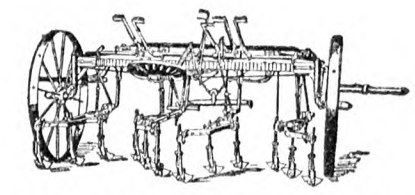

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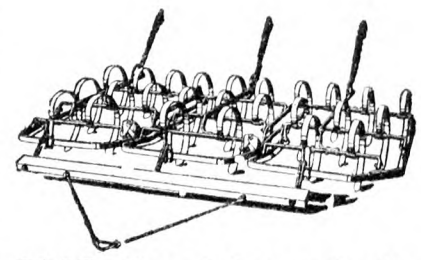

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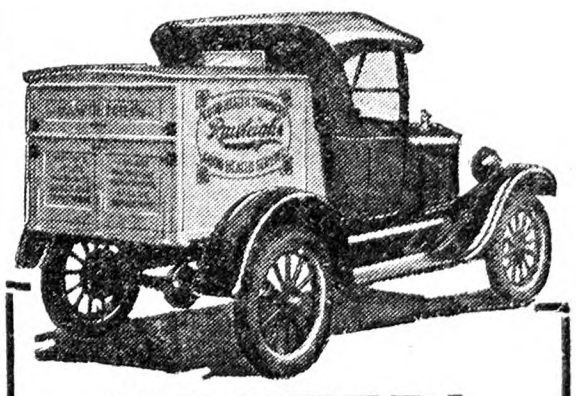

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THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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I like THE RURAL NEW-YORKER particularly because it places stress upon the fact that farming is after all a kind of life with joys and recompenses of its own.
O. L. M.

THIS is a pleasant and truly philosophical view of the farm and what we may find in it if we look for this real "philosopher's stone."

*

TOP-WORKING apple trees. Prof. Hollister's thoughtful article on page 374, shows that this is not merely a haphazard job of taking a scion of the desired variety and inserting it in the first tree we run across. The scion may thrive under such circumstances or it may not. Years ago we heard much about "congenial stocks." Later the current opinion was there was nothing, or at least not much, in the idea. Now careful investigation shows that the harmony of stock and scion is a matter of great importance, and that records of just what stocks are used may be valuable as a guide for future work.

*

THE one fundamental cause of the decay of the civilized nations of the world was the means they adopted and legalized to cheat the farmer in the exchange of his products for the products of other industries, including the use of land and credit. Today the basic trouble with American agriculture is the same. Our farm produce markets are in virtual partnership with city, State and Federal governments. Without political aid they never could have been built up or now maintained. With legal sanction they rob farmers of not less than $7,000,000,000 a year. That is more than an average of $1,000 a year for each farm. Tinkering with tariffs, and railroads and canals, and taxes, and research and education and uplift projects, serves only to hide this economic cancer. The one and only full measure of farm relief is a price for farm products that will give the farmer as much for his labor, capital and skill as the people he feeds receive for labor and skill and capital in other occupations. Any other expedient serves only to prolong the greater evil. Pave the barnyards with gold dollars from public treasuries, but continue to defraud the farmers in the markets, and you make sure the ultimate ruin of American agriculture.

*

THE Department of Poultry Husbandry at Cornell University finds the comparative demand for brown and mixed colored eggs and those grading as large white has reversed the usual position of these classes in the market. There has been a liberal offering of white eggs, accompanied by decreased receipts of the brown and mixed colors from the region of the Mississippi Basin, the latter being due to the wintry conditions there. Mid-February shows a falling off in total egg receipts since the first of January of 100,000 cases, as compared with last year. As a result of these conditions, large white eggs have not commanded the premium that they have formerly received. February prices for brown and mixed eggs have been generally higher than those of a year ago, with white eggs remaining at about the same level. There is also the significant statement that many large chain stores have encouraged the demand for medium sized eggs of mixed colors, this entering into the comparative price situation. These chain stores are invading country villages that have heretofore been served exclusively by resident merchants and are becoming a factor in competition that is causing the latter considerable uneasiness. The buying power of the local merchant cannot compete with that of the great chain systems, neither can he adopt the same system of moving his goods. Great trucks go daily from distributing centers to supply the chain stores and to take from their shelves goods that have not proved readily salable. The railroads have also felt the competition of these delivery trucks in reduced receipts for short haul traffic. These things point to ever-changing conditions which all who produce and sell must meet. Encouragement may be given to those who prefer the American all-purpose breeds of fowls to the Mediterranean class that has depended so largely upon its production of large white eggs to maintain it in favor. Where eggs are concerned, beauty is but shell deep. Fickle fashion may yet completely remove a handicap under which some splendid breeds of fowls have been compelled to labor.

*

PLENTY of legume hay for Winter feeding and ample pasture of good quality are essential to satisfactory results from sheep-raising. This is one of the old-established facts of experience. A confirmation of it comes to us from Wells E. Hunt in Maryland. He tells us that a farmer in St. Charles County in that State who bought his foundation ewes last June, carried them through the Summer on good pasture and on cow pea hay through the Winter, now has 15 strong lambs from nine ewes. His other two ewes have yeaned by this time (Feb. 26). His lamb crop, therefore, not only exceeds 100 per cent, but it is so early that it can be marketed when fat at a special price. Ill-fed ewes do not breed so early as those that are abundantly nourished. A month before his ewes yeaned, the Maryland man's ewes received a pound of shelled corn and oats, in equal parts, in addition to cow-pea hay. Good Summer and Fall pasture and legume hay afterwards enabled them liberally to nourish their unborn young. Every experienced stockman knows that ewes, cows, sows and mares that are poorly fed before and during gestation are doomed to produce offspring born handicapped, if not prematurely or dead.

*

OLIVER DEARDORFT had just got a job as night driver of a taxicab after being out of work three months. He had a wife and three children to feed and rent to pay, so stayed out beyond the usual hour in the hope of catching another fare. He was hailed by a thug, who stuck a gun in his face and demanded the money. Deardorft had visions of hungry babies and took a chance. He grabbed the "jack handle" kept by his side on the seat, and as the gunman leaned into the cab he crashed the jack down on the thug's neck. The revolver fell on the floor of the taxi, and the thug fled. Deardorft didn't know just what to do with the gun, but soon met Patrolman George Geigers and handed him the gun with the story. The officer placed him under arrest and locked him up for the night on a charge of violating the Sullivan law by having a revolver in his possession without a permit. The next morning, in a Brooklyn court, Magistrate Hyman Raybill asked Deardorft if he admitted having the gun in his possession. He did, and again explained how it was forced on him and how he tried to get rid of it. The magistrate admitted that Deardorft never should have been arrested, but since he was accused of having firearms in his possession it was necessary to hold him for trial in the criminal court, and he was held in $500 bail and sent to jail. When the thug read the story in the city papers he must have cursed his luck that the policeman or the magistrate was not on the taxi seat and Deardorft on the court bench.

*

WE CANNOT infallibly answer a subscriber's question, but, according to our observation and information, cows in commercial dairy herds in eastern milk sheds are, on the whole, superior in breeding to those in corresponding areas of the Mid-West. Dairying in the East is an older industry than it is in the West. In terms of net results the East's advantage in breeding and markets is offset to some extent by the West's cheaper and locally more abundant high-protein feeds. Cows of improved breeding give the best account of themselves where they are best fed. Inferior cows, whether grades or purebreds, are almost always poorly fed. Improvement in breeding commonly is accompanied by improved feeding methods. The two go together. Most dairy cattle in the East and elsewhere are grades, but they are much better-bred than grades of 25 years ago. Consequently a comparison today of large numbers of purebreds with grades as producers of milk and butterfat cannot be made with scientific accuracy. A comparison of this kind, however, was announced last year by the Federal Department of Agriculture. It was based on the records of 29,397 purebred and 71,745 grade cows of four breeds. The purebreds ate 23 per cent more feed and produced 10.6 per cent more milk and 6.7 per cent more butterfat per cow than the grades. The yearly income per cow was 9.7 per cent greater for the purebreds than for the grades. These figures can be easily misinterpreted. It might be asked why the purebreds did not make a much better showing against the grades. The answer is that the grades themselves had some good breeding in their ancestry. So-called grade dairy cows today are superior in heredity to grade dairy cows of 30 years ago.

*

PRICES of eastern and western apples have been close together in foreign markets this season. It is a matter of supply. The only outlet for the tremendous production in the western boxed apple region was to ship as many as possible to Europe. They have been sending many lots direct by steamer from Pacific ports by way of the Panama Canal. This plan cut down the expense of shipment considerably. The best apples, whether in boxes or in barrels, have been selling at nearly the same prices in the markets of continental Europe and sometimes in England. In the domestic apple markets the boxed apples are better known than they are in most parts of Europe, and they have a preference with some classes of buyers. Yet this year there was no great premium on boxed apples. For one reason, the eastern apples average better than they used to not many years ago. But the main reason why the prices of the two classes of apples have been coming nearer together is that the supply of each has been about equal the past few years.

*

WHEN we hear of the great demands made upon organized charity, we usually consider that this burden is very largely caused by our foreign population. According to the Charity Organization Society of New York, this view is erroneous; the largest single nationality aided by the society last year was the native-born American, representing more than 37 per cent of the entire group. Italians came next, with 20.5 per cent. Germans asking help or charity were fewer than all other nationalities. We think this may be accounted for, not only by thrift and industry, but also by the fact that they are usually well trained in some trade. Hard-working and thrifty people suffer from misfortunes beyond their control, but those highly skilled in trade or industry are less likely to be in real need than a worker who merely "gets a job" that does not need technical training. If a boy is kept in school until his tastes are formed, without working skill of hand or brain, it is difficult to plan for his future. This seems to be one of the great problems confronting parents.

*

THE New Jersey Peach Council, after careful observation, has decided to discard 39 varieties of peaches as not worth considering for commercial purposes in that State. The list of these peaches with statement by Prof. M. A. Blake will be found on page 390. Many of these varieties have never been widely known, being grown here and there because of individual preference rather than on account of proven profit. It must be remembered that these recommendations are for New Jersey. The position of the State in peach growing is somewhat "between hay and grass" of the southern and Hudson Valley crops. Varieties need to fit into this timely situation, and that, as well as worthy quality, has been the aim of the New Jersey peach experts in studying the matter.

Brevities

IN January we exported 89,931,813 lbs. of lard.

YES, the days are getting longer at both ends now, instead of only in afternoon, which we first notice.

SPRING farm work is already under way in the Maryland and Delaware sections, and will soon be on hand all along the line.

JAPAN is a large producer of paper. During 11 months of last year their paper exports were valued at $13,501,862.

AN insect collection appraised at $115,000,000 is one of the treasures in the United States National Museum in Washington, D. C. Entomologists declare it priceless.

IN a single week recently freight car loading in this country amounted to 958,051. Coal took 212,980 cars; grain, 47,149; live stock, 26,879; forest products, 61,460; ore, 9,605; coke, 13,599.

Albany's Tax Troubles

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practice to deceive."

THE State budget prepared by the Executive Department under the new law called for about $25,000,000 more money than last year's tax bill. Incidentally the schools with less than five teachers, and especially the one-room rural schools, had been unfairly discriminated against when large appropriations were voted to all the other public schools of the State, and besides the sparsely settled counties with big road mileage and small property values per mile of road or area in acres were paying more than their fair share of the road tax. Both the schools and the roads are now regarded as a function of the State, and their maintenance, largely at least, justly a State expense. Either a business corporation or an average farmer up against similar propositions would face that extra $25,000,000 frankly, and look around for the money to meet it. But in the business of the State that would mean telling the people that their taxes would be higher, and so the program of collecting more taxes was launched as a problem of farm relief. It is true that Senator John Knight and Senator S. C. Mastick told the Albany conference in January plainly that more and more demands were constantly being made on the Legislature for appropriations, that if these demands were granted it meant more money, and that the State had no way to get it except by taxes, which the people must pay in one way or another. The policy was adopted, however, to change the tax laws, giving each group of taxpayers the hope that they would profit by the changes, but increasing the amount to all to cover the $25,000,000 or more. Under this program attention has so far been centered on "relief" and the certainty that taxes would be higher has been kept out of sight.

But when Albany got down to details the harmony went up through the ventilators. Three new gas tax bills were introduced Monday night of last week and rival feeling runs strong. The Republican leaders have one and the Democrats another. Both of these would tax gas two cents a gallon, with a rebate of the tax on gas for uses other than in road travel. This is expected to raise $22,000,000 in new taxes. Besides the portion of this shifted on them indirectly, farmers would probably pay $1,100,000 of this tax. The Republicans propose to abolish the property tax of $13,500,000. This would save farmers about $500,000. They also have bills to help the rural schools up to $4,500,000. This would be all gains to farmers. The Governor proposes to reduce the income tax 20 per cent, or nearly $12,000,000 in all. There would be little or no saving in this to farmers. He has intimated a rural school help of $2,200,000 in a bill to come later. So far on the face of it, the Republican program seems to favor the farm most, but the Democratic school bill is not yet on record, and besides there is a difference of opinion as to the merit of the two plans of handling the funds for highways. Both sides seem to appropriate about the same amounts to road construction and repairs; both assume the costs of bridges and certain roads by the State, both seem to provide to relieve the poor and sparsely settled counties of road expense, and to improve dirt roads under State supervision. A study of the bills is necessary to form a safe opinion on the advantage of one plan over the other, but the bills are not yet printed. We hope to have them soon.

Our purpose and our policy is to give our people the facts as we find them, and leave the rest to the good judgment of farmers themselves. They have more influence in such matters than they usually appreciate. In January no one in Albany on either side thought that gas for farm machinery or other non-road uses could be exempt, but after New York farmers expressed themselves freely and farmers from other States showed how it was done elsewhere a way was found by both sides. It remains now only to find a way to avoid paying the tax in the first instance and the nuisance of a rebate from Albany. Exemption is better than a rebate.

A Committee, Groping

A COMMITTEE of milk inspectors appointed by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, the New York City Health Commissioner, is reported as studying the problem of getting an adequate supply of milk for late Fall and Winter months. They have discovered that the normal supply is short during this period. A conference on the subject was held recently at the New York Milk Conference Board, 110 East 42nd Street. The chairman of the committee announced that more statistics are needed before conclusions could be made. The committee will meet again.

Not being an expert, nor a member of the committee, nor invited by it to make suggestions, we are probably out of order, but since no one has challenged our attempt to speak, we venture the information that under the free play of the law of supply and demand in the business and commercial circles of the world, a shortage of the supply of a food product in daily use results in an increase of the price and an enlarged volume of production. On the other hand, a monopoly of the market always forces prices below the cost of production and sooner or later results in a shortage of the supply. Economic law is at last slowly as usual enforcing its own decrees. It is not moved by threat or appeal. New York City demands a high quality of fresh milk. They can get it only from the present milk shed. If the dealers will announce now a price of $3 per 100 lbs. for 3 per cent milk in the 201-210 milk zone, with fat and freight differentials to be paid from October 1 to April 1, without any surplus fiction, the committee may close shop and go home. The milk supply will then be ample for all requirements.

Turner Center Milk Again

Some of us farmers feel that this whole Turner Center mess should be forced out in the open. This much is known: A bank man was on the board and secured the loans for the company; the money was spent for distributing equipment; the management and the policies were never in the farmers' control; the banks refused to extend the credits and forced farmers to accept the offer to sell. Now it is reported that big dealers are buying up some of the plants. It is pretty evident that a few bankers control the reorganized company, and will reap the profits; there is no influential group or organization or publication in New England to take it up for producers; but a few of us farmers feel that this whole matter should be turned over to the District Attorney of Maine or Massachusetts. Will you publish your advice in next issue? FARMERS.

IF FARMERS have any facts to show that a crime has been committed, they should present them to the Attorney General of the State in which it was committed, or to the District Attorney of the county.

It is doubtful, however, if the artists who managed this deal from start to finish left themselves liable to criminal prosecution or even civil responsibility. We would expect to see every move on their part carefully protected in legal form. About 15 years ago, when New York State took the lead in farm organization and demonstrated that farmers acting collectively could control the markets and prices for their own products, professional promoters abetted by middlemen rushed in and secured co-operative laws in practically every State, including Maine, to make it easy for the promoters and leaders in alliance with middlemen to control the organizations and profit by them. Their first step in the process was to adopt policies that would divide farmers into groups and thereby make real farm co-operation impossible. They have proceeded to cash in on their advantages. The facts are attested by the statutes of 40-odd States, by records of the courts, and by the observation and experiences of farmers from Maine to California. Morally and actually they have been gigantic and flagrant swindles on farmers; legally they have been models of correct legal form. Maine has now had two typical experiences, one with potatoes, and the other with milk.

Let us repeat again that this record is no indictment of co-operation. It was co-operation only in name. It was and is only a trick to defeat the possibilities of co-operation for farmers. The Vermont Department of Agriculture and the Massachusetts Agricultural College, together with a group of Vermont leaders, including Congressman Brigham, did sound a warning and suggested a sound plan of farm organizations. Otherwise organizations, groups, public and publications had no care. They went with the movement while it seemed popular. Little wonder they do not dip into the unsavory mess now and reveal their former indifference. And yet there are well-meaning, decent and honest people enough outside of the farms to condemn these legal swindles, if they know the facts; and there is intelligence and initiative and ability enough on the farms to make a glowing success of co-operation, when farmers refuse to be stampeded by promoters and insist on doing it themselves. They will yet do it.

Talking Back at the Governor

In a recent address at Cornell University, Governor Roosevelt committed himself to a gasoline tax to be used exclusively for highway construction and repair as a means of relief to the tax-ridden farmer; but asserted that this legislation would not reduce taxes unless there is a reorganization of county and township government. As reported, the Governor attacked the county and township boards and clearly implied that in his belief public funds, whether collected in local taxes or received by the Board of Supervisors from the State, are misapplied, or wasted or diverted from prudent and economic purposes. "We want this money," he said, "passed back to your pocketbooks and not to your Board of Supervisors."

This is a serious charge. If the Governor has any specific information to justify it, his duty is to report it to the Attorney-General and direct that criminal proceedings be brought for the punishment of the guilty, and civil suits instituted for the recovery of the money. If he has no facts to justify an action, then it is unfair that the Governor of the State should make a public indictment against every member of every county and town board in the State. The Governor failed to make clear the purpose of taxing money out of the pockets of citizens, and then passing it back again to their pocketbooks.

If the State should take over the construction and repair of county and State roads, and pay for them, there is no doubt but that it would relieve rural people of a tax burden, especially the people of the poorest and sparsely settled counties; but there is nothing in the record so far to prove that the cost of the routes would be any less. The common criticism of the waste of public road funds by the alleged incompetent local officials is expressed with at least equal emphasis against the State road repair gangs and the State road officials. There is a deep-seated conviction among farmers that too much of the public funds under State control is spent for overhead expenses and multiplicity of officials. During the season they have opportunity to observe the State repair gangs and feats, which they often term freaks, of the road engineers, and the experiences are none too assuring of the economy or efficiency of absolute State control.

Reading between the lines of his speech, one can hardly escape the conviction that the Governor has taken a leaf from the book of his distinguished predecessor, who proposed the consolidation of small and sparsely settled counties in the interest of economy, but neither of them has referred to the incidental result that the change would reduce the rural representation in the Assembly and tend to give New York City a preponderance in the State Legislature.

The reduction of income tax, corporation tax and State property tax, favored by the Governor, could not help the farmer because the property tax is trifling and the others he does not pay. Taken as a whole, however, the intention of the Governor seems to be good, and more power to him. As he progresses at Albany he may modify some of his views already expressed, or if not, he may modify his expressions of them.

CHESTER C. CULVER,
Yates Co., N. Y. Supervisor.

Gas Tax in Connecticut

In Connecticut we have a tax on gas used on vehicles using the highways, but otherwise the farmer pays no gas tax. The person who uses exempt gas gets a card or certificate from the Tax Department exempting him from the tax on gas not used for vehicles on the highways. If one uses gas for both purposes he must keep them separate. Stations selling non-taxable gas must have a permit and file a report of the sales. The wholesale gas company is responsible for the collection of the tax. The income from gas is turned over to the Highway Department in its entirety. When the gas tax is adopted all tax laws for road-building and upkeep should be repealed. L. W. W.
Connecticut.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

They can abolish a direct tax for roads, and adopt an indirect tax on gasoline or anything else, and the cost to the farmer will be the same, because he will have to pay the indirect tax in a little higher price on everything he buys. In my county you can buy farms on the State roads for less than the assessment, but in two adjoining counties the assessment is one-half the price you could buy them for, and the city assessments are often even less proportionately. If anyone at Albany is in earnest about tax relief, let him begin with the unfair assessments. C. A. M.
New York.

Monarchy Without a Throne!

You certainly are the farmers' champion, and if he ever needed a standby it is in these times. My grandfather said a hundred years ago we were the worst taxed nation on earth. I don't know what he would say if he were living today. I think they have gone about the limit down at Washington with their prattle on farm relief. History never recorded such a list of property up for tax sales as it has the past two years in this State. I saw a statement some time ago of a public official who said that tax reduction would amount to only about $50 to $150 to the average person. I would like to see the farmer who wouldn't gladly put that $50 or $150 into his own pocket at the end of the season. The taxes in this county for road work are $12 on every $1,000 valuation. It looks to me as if this country, with all the interlocking concerns, combinations and combines, was headed towards a monarchy, all but the throne. These are no times for politics. We want men in office who have the common people's interests at heart instead of making Teapot Dome history.
New York. S. L. NOXON.

If possible urge Governor Roosevelt, in a big way, to further the interests of dairymen. I have 24 cows on a 125-acre dairy farm eight minutes out of Rome, N. Y. It is vacant right now. G. H.
Pennsylvania.

The taxes are becoming a problem, also the middlemen. We have on our farm cattle and hogs. A young man comes to solicit orders for feed, then it is delivered by truck, so the consumer must pay the solicitor, the dealer and the truck driver. Then there is the drummer who sells to the dealer. If a farmer could rid himself of these, he need not ask for farm relief. Now we have the consolidated school scheme to fight. It was defeated at the Fall election, but the promoters are still going around getting signers. MRS. H. H. B.
Pennsylvania.

Discovers Farmer Merit

The article by J. P. M. of Delaware County, in your issue of Feb. 9, hits the nail square on the head, and this is the first article of all I have ever seen that points to the "nigger in the woodpile."

In my opinion, the most effective farm relief would be national unity with a farmer Mussolini as chief executive. Reading between the lines in those articles of farmers you could judge that there is more intelligence among us boys than big business credits us with. Just find that Mussolini; never mind any of the office-desk agricultural experts. ERNEST G. SCHAUFFLER.
Connecticut.

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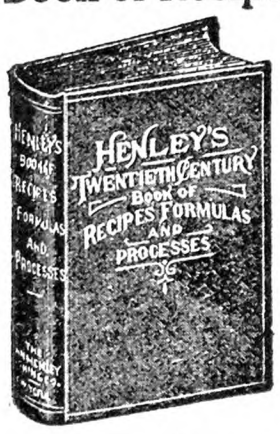

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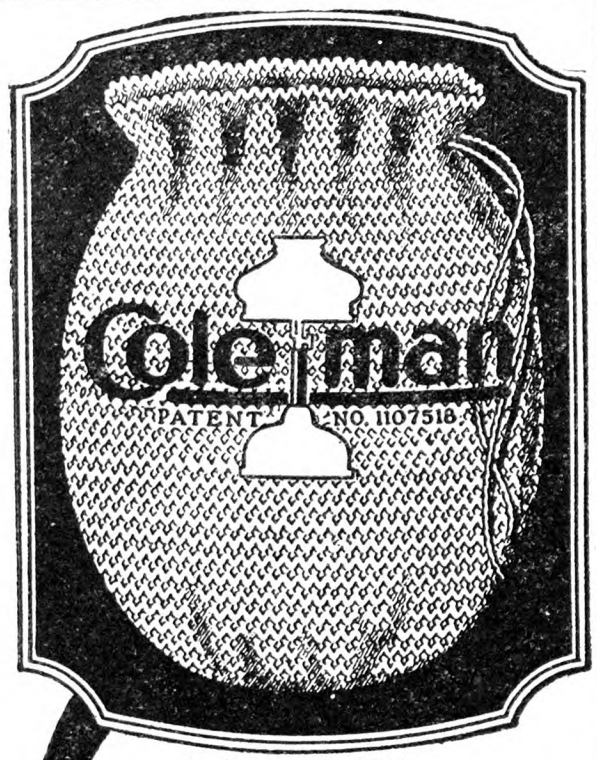

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Untouched by passion, freed from pain—
He who ordained that work should cease
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O noble face! your beauty bears
The glory that is wrung from pain—
The high, celestial beauty wears
Of finished work, of ripened grain.

Of human care you left no trace,
No lightest trace of grief or pain—
On earth an empty form and face—
In Heaven stands the ripened grain.

—DORA REED GOODALE.

*

How many of us realize that plain everyday soap and water is a powerful guardian against disease? Sanitary science teaches us that frequent washing of the hands protects us against many dangerous germs that might otherwise find entrance into the system. To wash the hands before eating is not only seemly and civilized; it is also protective. Cleanliness and health are surely twin sisters.

*

HERE is a little suggestion that works well. Before painting a window frame, smear the glass thickly with common soap, and you will have no trouble in removing paint spots or spatters.

*

MANY of our correspondents send us accounts of home work by which country women may make money. The one point in which information is usually deficient is the marketing of home products. This is always an individual matter, and usually one which cannot be decided at a distance. We think, before spending much time or money in making any one class of article, the home worker should study chances for selling. It would be very simple if we could merely ship products to some seller with the assurance of satisfactory returns, but this is rarely possible. We think there is a chance, however, in any district visited by tourists, for the women of a neighborhood to unite in making some specialty, to be sold at one central agency. Work done by the mountain women of North Carolina is sold in this way at Asheville. We should be interested in hearing from any farm community where country women have worked up an enterprise of this class.

Looking Toward Spring

At last an electric light and power company has extended a line to our little village, and the residents, especially the women, are happy. Electric lights! Washing machines! Vacuum cleaners! Smoothing irons! And such trifles as curling irons and toasters; who wouldn't rejoice? We live off the main road and as yet do not have any of these advantages, but the time may come. I am glad my daughter-in-law, who is not strong, can have all those helps. The street lights are paid for by increasing the taxes for the whole township, and the farmers whom it does not benefit are finding fault about that, and indeed it does seem that taxes are far too high without adding anything extra.

Here in Central New York we have had a nice Winter so far, some cold snaps but no blizzards or very deep snow. A neighbor, who came here from North Dakota, called yesterday, and he said he thought it had been a very disagreeable Winter, and if we got any worse ones they would move. I was surprised, for I had thought North Dakota Winters had all of the rest of the country stopped, but he said the trouble was so much cloudy weather. In Dakota he said the sun shone most of the time, even when it was the coldest. It is not to be denied that we do have many dark days in Central New York. The northern part of the State, where we used to live, is a much sunnier clime, even though it is colder.

The men have been busy drawing hay from stacks, cutting wood and logs for lumber, also filling the ice-house. Several hundred bushels of potatoes must be sorted, and it seems a thankless task as the price is so low this year. Cabbage sold for a fairly good price, but we only had three tons. If farmers could only know how things were coming out! It would have been so much better to plant cabbage instead of potatoes last year.

There was a time that I kept a lot of poultry, but ill-health and lack of help made me give them all up except a few hens. Now I am planning to get some goose eggs this Spring and try once more to make a little pin money. If one has the right kind of a place for them geese are money-makers, and they need less care than other kinds of fowls. I agree with your recent correspondent that guinea fowls are the finest-flavored of any poultry, and their bones are so small that there is a lot of meat in proportion to their size. They are as good as a watch dog on a poultry farm; no thief is going to stay long at a place where there are guineas screeching over his head. But I would like to add this caution: Do not winter them in the same house with the hens; they pester the hens all day, and will not let them roost anywhere near them at night. MRS. C. T.

Winter Days at Wyndhurst

How the winds do howl around Wyndhurst tonight! This is one of the days when anyone can tell why we named the place Wyndhurst. It was 22 degrees this morning, and has been very windy all day. The weather man promised snow yesterday, but I am glad to see it did not come. So far we have had almost no snow and the cold does not last long at a time. Last week we had an ice storm which coated the trees and wires and made the roads a sheet of ice. Some of the north hills are still covered with ice and the auto driver must drive with care, for one hates to use chains for only a few hundred feet.

The play for the Grange has taken up a good bit of time for us this Winter. The Sister-one was in it, and I found myself with most of the coaching on my hands. It was fun, though, and when it came off last week and the people found it good and funny, and we will be over a hundred dollars richer at Grange, it seemed very worth while to have spent so many evenings that way. The play was only a light farce, but it was full of fun and went over well, if one can judge by the way the audience laughed, and the compliments the cast received. The cast gave the ex-teacher, a coach, two dozen beautiful roses, and how they have brightened up the house these Winter days! A few nights after we had the cast to dinner and had a good time going over all the doings of the play. Now there is talk of us giving it elsewhere.

We have been rich in roses these Winter days, for the Friendly-one had a birthday and her sister came to visit and brought a dozen beautiful roses, which lasted a week, and then along came those from the play for another week. This sister is an interesting woman who has had charge of a post office for many years and is still busy. Bless her, she brought the ex-teacher a pair of silk stockings. No wonder she is a welcome guest.

The black pigs went to market the other day, and one came back all ready to cook, so we have been having plenty of fine fresh pork. Tonight we had a real home-grown dinner. A meat pie made of cold roast pork, lots of potatoes, those which the Man-of-all-Work raised last Summer, and a good thick crust; creamed celery, Waldorf salad of our own apples, celery and shellbarks, a gelatine pudding with plenty of Nellie's good rich cream, and I must not forget to add the butter was homemade, churned by the Friendly-one.

I have been saddened by the death of the gray pussy, Ike. He was sick for some time, and I did the best I could for him. He did not seem to suffer, but just could not eat. He always had all the water he wanted and a warm place to be, and at last the end came. The Man-of-all-Work made him a nice grave, even if the ground was frozen. It would be hard to tell how I miss him, and it is the first time for many years that there has been no cat about the house.

I am bringing my bulbs to the light now, and from the way they look we should soon have some blooms. I am most interested in the pot of Freesias. I am very fond of them, and find it hard to get them to bloom. These look well now, so here are hopes that we will have some flowers before long. Our plants all look well, and I wish I could show them to THE R. N.-Y. family. One, a crab or Christmas cactus, was in full bloom at the holidays. It fills one of our deep windows, while a pond lily Begonia does the same for another window. Some time I would like to write about our plants; some of them have been in the family for years. In fact I have one which went to boarding-school with me many years ago.

Now it is time to plan the garden for next year, and that is always a joy. I have some seeds left over from last year which I mean to test before I send for new ones. I want so many things each year. I am so anxious that my little rose bush, which I brought from Silver Bay on Lake George several years ago, and planted out last Summer, should live over the Winter. It has a glass fruit jar over it now and looks fine and green.

I am taking two correspondence courses with Pennsylvania State College this Winter, one on farm marketing and the other on bee-keeping. I still mean to have bees; I hope this Spring. And so with study, reading, writing, sewing, painting which needs doing, the Winter will go all too fast and Spring with its own duties will be here before we know it.

THE EX-TEACHER OF WYNDHURST.

Rhubarb and Apple Pie

One cup rhubarb, not peeled, one-half cup apples, peeled and sliced, one cup water, one cup sugar. Cook till done, then add enough cornstarch to thicken. Make crust same for any pie both top and bottom. This makes one pie.

MRS. A. L. F.

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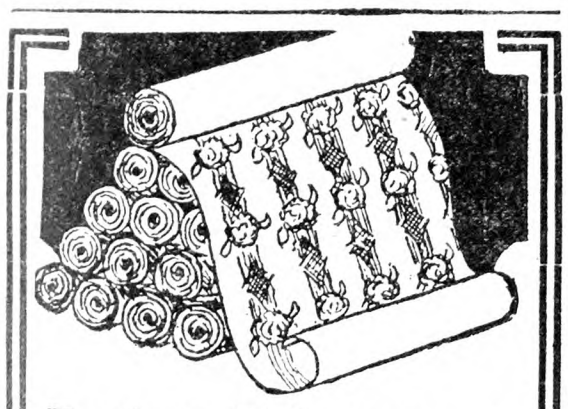

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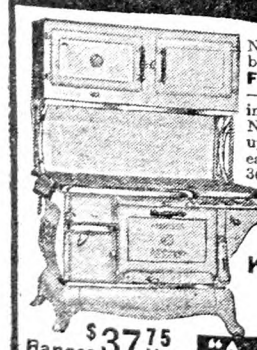

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How Do You Use Mulberries?

Can any of your readers tell me how to use mulberries in different ways? The trees are common here in Iowa, but many people do not use them at all. We have had them a long time, but until last year knew of no way to fix them except mix with gooseberries or pieplant, and use for pie, also fresh or canned sauce. After the first meal or two we do not care for any of the three by itself, but by mixing a tart fruit with the mulberries we have a combination liked by us all.

We learned that a cup of sugar, one tablespoon of flour, two tablespoons of vinegar, and mulberries enough for one pie, makes a pie fit for an epicure. Mulberry and apple juice make a jelly which we like better than all apple.

We have never been able to keep mulberries when canned by themselves. Will the addition of vinegar make them keep? If it does, how much vinegar should be used? N. M. W.

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Baked Corned Beef Hash

One pint hot mashed potato, well seasoned with butter, rich milk, ¼ teaspoon baking powder. Beat till fluffy. Add one cup cooked corned beef or boiled ham, chopped very fine. Butter a square baking dish, put in hash, sprinkle top with ½ cup grated cheese, bake 30 minutes in slow oven. MRS. J. L. M.

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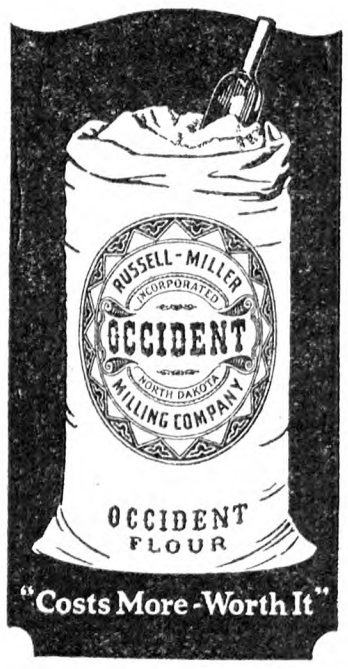

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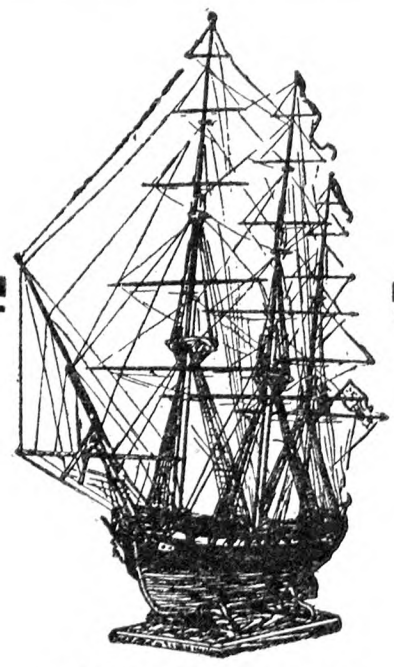

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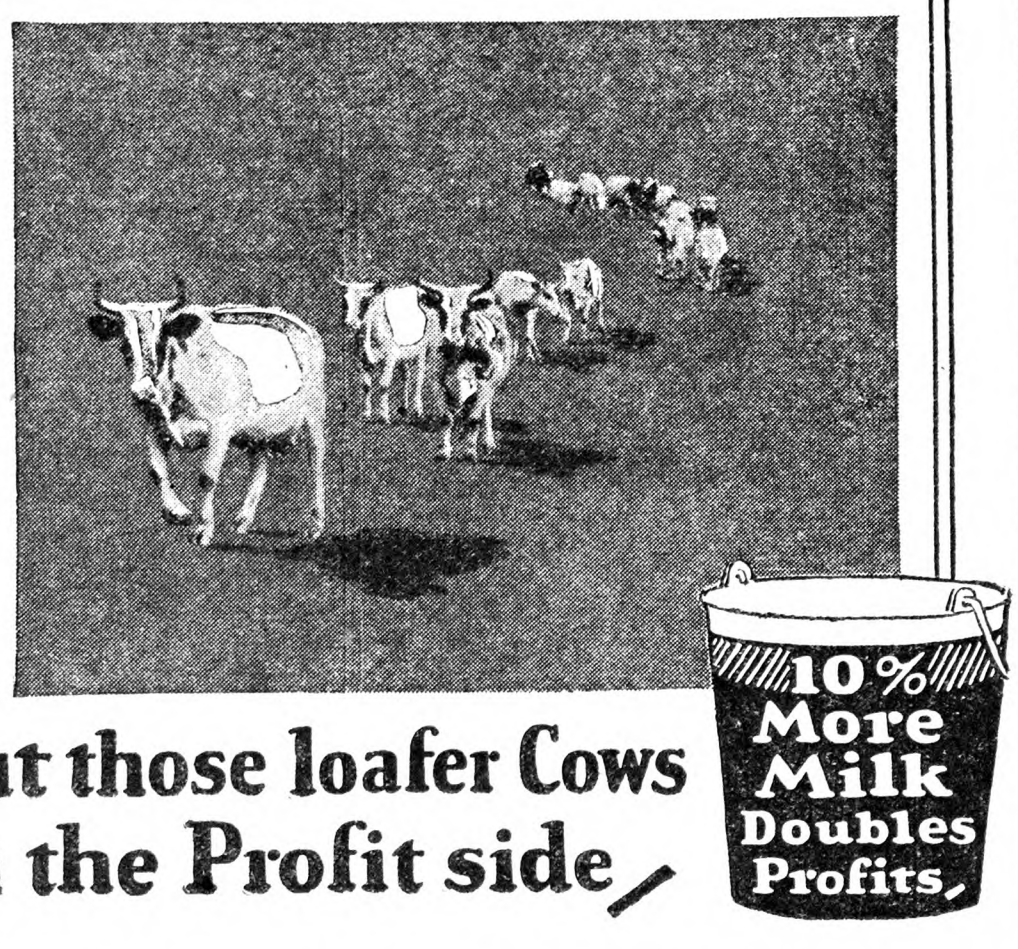

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Concentrated Cow Conditioner

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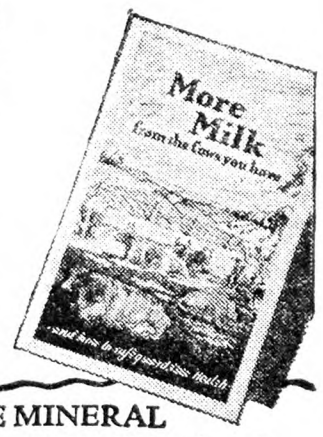
on cows and dairying. Handsomely illustrated, helpful and informative. You'll want to keep it for reference.



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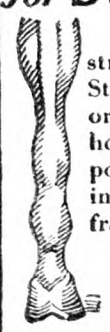
***for* Swollen Tendons**



ABSORBINE will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen tendons, or muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a splint or soft curb. No blister, no hair gone, and horse can be used. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Interesting horse-book 2-B free.

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Most economical you can buy and easily put on. Write today for free catalog
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SAVE the Teat
Use Moore Bros. PURPUL medicated Wax Dilators to heal without closing. After operating, when sore or congested, for reducing spiders insert this wonderful healing dilator. Avoid expensive troubles, lost quarters.
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HEAVES Money Back If It Fails
A horse with heaves can't do its full share of work. Get rid of the heaves and you have a horse worth its full value in work or in money. Send today for
FLEMING'S TONIC HEAVE POWDERS
($1.00 per package, postpaid). Satisfactory results or money back. Also sure-fire tonic to build up rundown horses. OUR BIG FREE Veterinary Adviser tells about new treatments for many diseases. Write today.
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A Farmer's Opinions

SKATING AT 79.—It is a high privilege to know and talk with old people who are hale and hearty. They are inspiring sources of wisdom. My first work in journalism kept me in association for several years with a fine old Kentuckian who edited a country newspaper. He was 75 years of age, but his mind and heart were young, and the range of his mind and muscle work was surprising. At the State Farm Products Show in Harrisburg, Pa., last January, I met at THE R. N.-Y. booth a man who at 79 was younger in appearance and behavior than many a man at 60. He talked enthusiastically of what he had seen at the show and, in answer to questions, said among other things that he had been skating almost every day this Winter with his three grandchildren on the finest ice that Pennsylvania has had in years. In the Summer he spends many evenings roller-skating with them. His special delight is gardening at his home near Scranton, where he lives with a daughter. As to diet, he eats anything that he likes. It was good to see the clear eyes and the elastic, quick step of this contented, cheerful relative of an ex-President of the United States. Elderly men like him and little children have delightful times together, because, perhaps, human life is richest and happiest in those who are children in years or at heart. Perhaps, also, they alone are truly wise who are too young to have been "educated" or too old to remember what they were taught. The companionship between them is like life in a fairy tale of wonderland.

A SCHOOL MEETING IN ALBANY.—In the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol in Albany, N. Y., on Feb. 20, an old and basic principle of the American theory of government was the subject of passionate discussion. On one side were the proponents of consolidation of rural schools, consisting of teachers and employes and officials of the State Education Department and system. They were in the majority; many of them were salaried officials, and probably most of them from outside of the city were attending at public expense. On the other side were farm women and men from many counties, and officials and numerous members of the New York State Rural School Improvement Society. Beneath shifting clouds of verbiage, the clear-cut issue between these groups was the inalienable right of any rural school district in the State to refuse or accept consolidation by its own vote.

HEARING BOTH SIDES.—Arguments for and against pending bills, conferring increased home-rule powers upon rural school districts, were addressed to a joint committee "on public education" from both branches of the Legislature. Chairman J. Griswold Webb (New York City) of the Senate committee, and Chairman Irving F. Rice (Cortland County) of the Assembly committee were present. Mr. Webb announced that in conducting the hearing on the bills, opponents would be allowed the first hour and advocates of the measures the second hour in which to be heard; followed, in this order, by a half-hour for each side for rejoinders. Every speaker's position or occupation should be stated when he or she was summoned to appear. Ernest F. Cole, counsel for the Education Department, stated its position. It was, he said, "unanimously and unitedly opposed to this legislation. The final authority to fix district boundaries was placed originally in the Legislature, and should be left there." B. W. Carney, head of a rural school association, had charge of the opposition program. About 50 district school superintendents and village members of centralized school boards, and representatives of the State Home Bureau and the Parent-Teachers' Association, testified and argued. The gist of their recitals was that the present law should not be changed, and that practically everybody in the State is satisfied and pleased with what the Education Department has done and the way in which it has been done.

THE CASE FOR FARMERS.—Assemblyman Burton D. Esmond (Saratoga County) opened the case for the rural school districts. "Tyrannical power and the authority to use it are vested in the Education Department," he said. In his own county "a situation of barbarism in the name of civilization is imposed on us by a department of the State government that is charged with enlightenment of the people." Several similar utterances of his moved the opposition to hisses and forced laughter. When he repeated them, the laughter was still more mechanical. There was plenty of applause on his own side. Throughout the hearing, kindred sympathies and emotions enlivened the remarks of various speakers. "Pay no attention," said Mr. Esmond, "to the grand-stand gestures of those already in centralized districts and are not affected by the proposed legislation."

THE GRANGE'S POSITION. — Fred J. Freestone, Master of the New York State Grange, said that he had talked with farmers in every county of the State last year, and that the overwhelming majority of them, and of the Grange's members in the State, were not satisfied with the Education Department's treatment of rural school districts; on the contrary, they were strongly opposed to it. D. Boyd Devendorf, J. L. Craig, A. D. Ostrander and some other officers and members of the New York State Rural School Improvement Society presented facts and made telling points that will strengthen the case and the cause of farmers in their fight for the principle of home rule in managing their school affairs. In his remarks at the close of the hearing, Mr. Esmond alluded to the Education Department's efforts to prevent him from speaking on rural schools from the WGY radio station. Attorney Cole flared up and challenged him to prove this charge. He produced confirmatory correspondence, and hinted, moreover, at an investigation of the Department from cellar to garret. The hearing ended dramatically and in some confusion.

THE ESMOND BILL.—The object of the Esmond bill, according to its author, is not to obstruct or destroy; it is to secure to rural school districts the right of home rule. He is not opposed to consolidation or centralization honestly and democratically brought about. As outlined in his speech, his idea is that each district should vote individually on the issue; that a majority vote in each district should decide the issue for that district, except in the case of a district which has 75 per cent of the total assessed valuation on an entire proposed district and less than 20 per cent of the total number of children, which shall have voted more than three times to stay out, and all of the districts surrounding it have voted to centralize; then, and then only, should it become a part of the proposed district. This plan, it was said, would be acceptable to farmers, as represented by the Rural School Improvement Society, provided that Sections 128 and 129 of the present law are changed or repealed.

AN IRONICAL FARCE.—What action the committee may take, as a reaction to the hearing, no one may say. It must, however, have been informed if not convinced by unanswerable protests made by farm men and women speaking before it for themselves and for a decisive majority of New York State farmers whose remaining 6,000 one-room schools have not yet lost their identity and much of their unique usefulness by being drawn or forced into consolidated or centralized districts. Seven years ago there were 7,000 of these schools in the State. What kind of hearing would it have been if these farmers could have gone to Albany at public expense to voice and signalize their sentiments? They would have overrun the capital. Only a few could afford to neglect their work at home or hire it done, and pay their expenses to Albany and back. School superintendents, receiving about $600 a year for expenses, and other persons on the State's payroll, could afford to appear in formidable numbers at the hearing. It seems like rubbing it in to compel farmers to leave their farms and pay their own expenses to Albany to urge legislation to protect their rights, and, at the same time, require them as citizens and taxpayers to pay the expenses of salaried public servants to go to Albany for the sole purpose of opposing bills which the majority of farmers desire to have enacted into law.

A CONTINUING FIGHT.—If the farmers' fight for fair and honest consideration by the Education Department and the Legislature in connection with the school issue hasn't been won on its merits in principle, and even mere expediency as well, it will be vigorously continued and increased. Some concessions and promises in the way of financing rural schools have been made to them, as a direct result of their activities through the Rural School Improvement Society, but the fight apparently hasn't gone far enough to concede to patrons of rural schools the right to decide for themselves whether they should keep open their own school or close it. Consequently, as I am informed, plans are already laid to continue the fight for recognition of that right. Farmers now realize more vividly than they have realized for several generations that unabating, organized, militant vigilance is the price that they must pay for such measures of legal justice, in school, business and political affairs, as it is possible to extract from the common stock controlled by our local, State and Federal governments.

"FARM RELIEF."—In Albany one doesn't hear much about "farm relief." The burden of conversations among groups in the hotel lobbies and in the Capitol restaurant and corridors is appropriations. Modern government is largely a machine with which to gather and distribute taxes in the interest of the machine's crew. A farmer said to me that "New York State farmers can't expect any genuine relief from Albany, and they will not get any without losing more than they gain. An increased tax on incomes would help agriculture, but that tax is going to be decreased.

D. C. W.

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Ready for service. 1928 spring farrowed Boars. Immunized against hog cholera. Price for spring boars, $35.00 and up. Boars ready for service, $50.00, $75.00 and $100. Write or visit.
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BIG TYPE BERKSHIRES
Bred Sows and Boar Pigs of Grand Champion Breeding.
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TWO FINE CHESTER WHITE SERVICE BOARS and Two Fine Young Bred Sows, with papers. E. L. Ashbridge, West Chester, Penna.

OHIO Improved **Chester Whites** Choice Registered Pigs, $10.75 up R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y

Spotted Poland Chinas Spring Pigs. Write to A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Pa.

POLAND CHINA PIGS AND BRED GILTS Reasonable. C. L. FABER Cortland, Ohio

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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

CHESTER and YORKSHIRE—
7 to 8 weeks old..... $3.75 each
BERKSHIRE and CHESTER—
7 to 8 weeks old..... 3.75 each
9 weeks old..... 4.00 each
A few Chester Whites, 6 to 7 weeks old..... 5.00 each
Sold subject to approval C. O. D., if not satisfied when you received them, return them and your money will be returned, no other charges. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel 0685.

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All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied with the pigs, return and I will return your money. Crating free. Will ship any number C. O. D.
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Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
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All husky, healthy, fast growing stock. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free of charge.
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Pigs From Reliable Stock

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs, fast growers, that will prove a good investment; thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Chester and Berkshire
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Satisfaction guaranted or money refunded—10 days trial allowed—crates supplied free.
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Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
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Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS

PIGS FOR SALE

I SELL ONE GRADE ONLY—THE BEST
Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.
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SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

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Ped. Irish Terrier Female, 2 yrs., $10. Shomont Strain White Collie Female, 2 years, $10. Geo. K. Brands, Stroudsburg, Pa.

INTELLIGENT SHEPHERD PUPS FOR SALE Write HAROLD STEPHENS, R. No. 1, Dushore, Pa.

PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

RAT TERRIER PUPS—Bred for ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. CRUSADERS KENNELS, Stafford, Kans.

Choice Ped. Collie Puppies TRACY NEISH, DeLancey, N. Y.

WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS—From heel driving parents. Shipped on approval. SHADY LAWN FARMS, Heuvelton, N. Y.

GREAT DANES—Pedigreed pups; Merle-Harlequin-black. Stonehurst Kennels, Intervale, N. H.

RAT TERRIERS - FOX TERRIERS—Lists 10 cents. PETE SLATER, Box RNY, PANA, ILL.

BOSTON TERRIERS—Another litter of high classed pedigreed pups. BURLEIGH JONES, Meredith, N. H.

Eastern Shorthorn Breeders Meet

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held in Springfield, Mass., January 19, it was decided to have an exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition, a sale of cattle, with Prof. H. L. Carrigus, Storrs, Conn., as sales manager, and a banquet on the evening before the sale. It was voted to sponsor a futurity for bull calves to be shown at the 1930 Eastern States Exposition. A committee, consisting of E. J. Montague, Amherst, Mass.; J. C. McNutt, Durham, N. H., and J. G. Watson, was appointed to assist the secretary in working out and organizing the details of the plan. Interest in milking Shorthorns is growing in New England and New York. Members of the association feel the need of a stronger organization and a paid worker in the territory.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Feb. 23, 1929:

Market, beef steers and yearlings showing little action, mid-weeks firmness lost, closing about steady with Monday's market; $12.50 paid for heavies; top medium weights, $12.25; bulk of sales, $10.50 to $11.25. Butcher cows active, firm. Bulls, heifers and all cutters, steady. Stockers and feeds practically off market. Bulk butcher heifers, $9.50 to $10.25; sausage bulls, $9.25 to $10; butcher cows, $7.50 to $8.50; cutters, $4.50 to $6. Calves, steady at week's advance; top vealers, $17.50.

Receipts for week ending Feb. 23: Cattle, 24 cars; 7 Virginia, 5 Pennsylvania, 3 Chicago, 3 West Virginia, 3 Tennessee, 2 Maryland, 1 Michigan; containing 582 head, 964 trucked in; total cattle, 1,546 head, 459 calves, 1,789 hogs, 85 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year, cattle 25 cars; 9 Pennsylvania, 7 Chicago, 3 Virginia, 2 St. Paul, 1 West Virginia, 1 Indiana, 1 Maryland, 1 St. Joseph; containing 654 head, 589 trucked in; total cattle 1,243 head, 413 calves, 1,013 hogs, 107 sheep.

FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds, Cash at Warehouse. — Bran, ton, $41.50 to $42.50; shorts, $41.50 to $42.50; hominy, $47 to $48; middlings, $45.50 to $46.50; linseed, $67 to $68; gluten, not quoted; ground oats, $46 to $47; Soy bean meal, $62 to $65; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $57 to $58; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $40 to $41; 18 per cent, $44 to $45; 20 per cent, $50 to $51; 24 per cent, $55.50 to $56.50; 25 per cent, $57 to $58; horse feed, 85 per cent, $49.50 to $50.50; Alfalfa, regular, $46.50 to $47.50; reground, $49.50 to $50.50.

Live Stock Sales

March 25.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

April 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

April 3-4.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National Sale; W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Feb. 4-April 4.—Poultry short course at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

March 11-16. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York.

March 19-23. — Centennial Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass.

Aug. 26-31.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

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A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD

Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
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We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret. and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 32d St., Phila., Pa

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
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PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y

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The NEW Surge Milker gives the cow's teat the real TUG of the calf—and *milks cows faster, cleaner and better!* W. J. Dougan, of Beloit, Wis., writes us: "The Surge is giving better satisfaction than any other machine I have ever used." Mail coupon for free Surge catalog.

THE Surge Milker

The NEW Surge Milker is easily adjusted to give each cow just the TUG she needs to get ALL her milk. No other milker gives you that advantage. And because it is the *only* milker WITHOUT Long Tubes and Claws the NEW Surge is EASIER to clean and makes it EASY for you to get low count premium milk with less work and less expense than ever before.

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Mail coupon for details of our FREE Demonstration Offer that enables you to prove all this yourself before you obligate yourself in any way. SEE—KNOW—what The Surge will do for you! Get details of our EASY Terms Offer.

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Send for the free NEW Surge Catalog telling all about the Surge Milker that is fast replacing other milking machines everywhere—our Free Demonstration and Easy Terms Offer.
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Please send me without cost or obligation your FREE Surge Book telling all about The Surge Milker, your special FREE Demonstration and "Easy Terms" Offer.
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Address ..... *State*.....

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If you want a stallion or a pair of mares write us. We will help you find them. Send for the 1929 Percheron Review. Free. Address
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FOR SALE—2 Registered Percheron Stallions, broke double and single. J. B. LEWIS, Prattsburg, N. Y.

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Spare time money making opportunity. Chinchilla and White Flemish Furs bring most returns. Secure thoroughbred foundation stock. Chinchillas per matured trio, $25. White Flemish per matured trio, $60. Entering the ninth year of dependable and satisfactory service. HERRLEIN FUR FARM—Harry G. Herrlein, Prop.—Licensed Judge and Registrar, New City, N. Y.

RABBITS New Zealand Reds, Chinchillas, Flemish Giants
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Orders Taken for Easter Bunnies
Also a Number of Does for Sale.
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Chinchilla Rabbits 4 months old, pedigreed, standard type and color $4.00 each. Geo. K. Brands, Stroudsburg, Penna.

WANTED WHITE BABY RABBITS—State price in first letter. NATURE FRIEND, 2021 Boston Road, N. Y. C.

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each with two kids by side. CHAS. F. EILERT, RedBank, N. J.

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Can Supply You With Several Carloads Fresh or Springing Purebred or High Grade
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500 Herds to Select From
This is a Breeding Section of Tuberculin Tested Cattle
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6 Cows, 11 two-yr.-old Heifers, 6 Bulls, 3 to 18 mos. old, 4 Calves, 3 mos. old, 2 Reg. Guernsey Calves, 3 mos. old.
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BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

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Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
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for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots. Priced to sell. JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, N. J.

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Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
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THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

ENTIRE HERD Good producing grades-mostly Jerseys. Accredited. 9 cows, 5 heifers, 9 to freshen soon, 4 milking, 1 yearling bull. Price, $1,750. H. P. KEHR, Gasport, N. Y.

HEREFORD BULLS
which are exceptionally well bred and are now about ready for light service.
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For highly bred, Grade Guernsey or Holstein Dairy Calves, *write* Edgewood Farms, Whitewater Wis.

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Prize Winning R. of M. Accredited Herd
Sybil's, Majestys, Nobles, best Island breeding reasonably priced. Please state fully your wishes in asking for particulars. L. D. COWDEN, Fredonia, N. Y.

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Popular Blood Lines. Federal Accredited ten Years.
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Starting the Dairy Business

I have several friends in the country who are anxious to have me bring my family into the country and take up farming. There seems to be considerable opportunity to purchase farms and my family have urged me to consider dairying. What is your opinion of the opportunities along this line of farming and what advice would you give relative to the purchase of cattle? C. M.

Your question is one which has arisen in the minds of a great many people within the last few years. Every census shows that the number of people on farms is decreasing, and no doubt each year many farms are abandoned and thousands of country folk give up rural life to become urbanites. If the true facts were known, however, there is a shifting in both directions and many like yourselves have considered the possibilities of country life and have moved from the city into the country districts to take up that life which has been the backbone of the nation for centuries. There is no doubt but that an ambitious, thrifty farmer who practices modern methods of agriculture can make a good livelihood, educate a family, and put money in the bank for a rainy day.

If you are seriously interested in taking up farming as your future vocation, you should first consider the district into which you plan to move your family. If dairying seems to appeal to them, then your first thought should be to locate in a dairy community. It is necessary, however, that your farm be near enough to a market to afford you a means of readily disposing of your product. The ideal dairy farm should be situated in a community where good roads will allow you to reach town quickly, where there is a community center that will afford your family pleasant and wholesome recreation, and where there would appear to be a good school and a church that is used as a community center. The farm itself is the place from which you are going to draw your bread and butter for a number of years. Land is plenty enough right now, so that a farm should be selected with modern dwelling and service buildings. You cannot afford to buy an old run-down place because it is on the market at a cheap figure. The chances are that it is for sale because the soil is poor or it has been starved by an unscrupulous tenant. Pasture, hay land and tillable fields should be accessible to the homestead. Water is an important factor and you can well spend some time in going over different farms in order to locate one that is well watered. Drainage is all important and it behooves you to select a farm whose fields will allow tillage in early Spring, and will not be under water when neighboring farmers are preparing ground for planting. No doubt you will wish to diversify to some extent and it will be much to your advantage if you can find a location that includes some fruit. After considering all of these factors you must remember that in order that a farm shall pay you cannot afford to have too much overhead. You must be guided in the amount of money you tie up in a farm by the thought of whether this is to be a home and the farm is more or less of a sideline or whether you are going to be dependent upon the soil for your future income and that of your family.

With the farm purchased, your start in the dairy business has hardly begun. You will be guided to a certain extent in the selection of your cattle by the opportunities which the local market affords. This, together with the predominance of certain breeds of cattle in the community and your preference, will determine whether you select a high butterfat breed or one which is high in the production of milk such as the Holstein. As a beginner, it would be foolhardy of you to try to keep more than one breed. There is a possibility that opportunities for the sale of special milk in surrounding towns have not been all taken up and you may feel that there is market for a special product which, of course, could be sold at a premium. Eventually you will probably become interested in breeding purebred stock. Whether you begin with purebreds or grades will be determined by the capital you are willing to put into the project at the present time.

If grades are your choice, and these will, of course, have to be purchased unless you are fortunate enough to buy a farm that is stocked, then you should purchase animals that are from three to seven years of age. In going out to buy you should, if possible, purchase cows that have been in a cow-testing association as you can then have some assurance as to the production of the animals you purchase. These will probably cost a little more but in the long run will be the cheaper as your production will be assured barring accidents. It is well in purchasing cattle to find some reputable farmer in a community who is willing to introduce you to his neighbors. Buy cattle only from tuberculin tested herds and from herds where there seems to be little, if any, abortion. The number of young calves around a dairy barn is a very good indication of the health of the herd. In buying, select good, big cows that are from a month to six weeks from freshening. These animals will ship over the railroad and arrive at your place very much better than fresh cows. There is less danger of udder injury and the animals will have a chance to build up in your barns before their milking period begins.

One thing is important whether you buy grade or purebreds and that is that you select a good, purebred bull to head your herd. You are going to be successful in your replacements if you raise calves only in so far as your bull is able to sire daughters of good production. Therefore, in planning a start in the dairy business do not forget to set aside from $200 to $300 at least for the purchase of a bull. Grade cows at the present time should be purchased with good records behind them for prices ranging from $150 to $225. Such cows in the Holstein breed should be capable of producing 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. of milk per year. Guernseys or Jerseys at the above figure should yield at least 8,000 lbs. of milk annually. It is hoped that it will be your ambition to get some purebred cattle as soon as possible.

There are five different ways of getting started with purebreds. If enough capital is available, a start with milking cows is possible. There is an advantage and also a disadvantage for the beginner in starting with mature purebred females. The advantages are that you immediately have an income both from the standpoint of milk production and young stock which will be born into the herd. On the other hand, however, many a dairyman has made the great mistake of finding because of lack of experience that his purebreds were a costly lesson to him. And unless a man has had experience with cattle or has enough capital to warrant the employment of a competent herdsman, then it is a big risk to begin the dairy business with a number of high-priced cows.

The second method of getting purebreds and one which will allow the owner to clip some coupons soon is to purchase yearling heifers that have been bred to a good bull. The disadvantage here, of course, is that the owner is paying out quite a sum of money for animals about which he knows very little. A third method is that of buying purebred calves from a number of reputable dairymen or neighbors in the community. If these calves, which can be bought usually for a very moderate price, are sired by a good bull, the losses if any should occur are not great and, of course, the original investment is small. The disadvantage here lies in the fact that the calves must be kept around for two years before they will return anything upon the initial investment.

For the young man who is willing to take a chance, oftentimes the purchase of a few old cows results in the establishment of a good purebred herd. Old cows whose udders are unsound often will prove to be breeders and return to the owner more than one valuable calf. The disadvantage here is that the cows are usually unprofitable from the standpoint of milk production. Being old and broken down some of them, of course, become shy breeders, and some of them are dangerous because of the fact that they will spread disease.

Probably the most sensible method for a beginner to get established with purebreds is to buy one or two good type cows with known production and with these animals as a foundation herd to breed up a purebred group from them. The beginner then grows up with his purebred herd, he gains experience as he goes along and is able to select and use such sires as he wishes. In this way he can breed along the family lines that appeal to him. His initial investment is not large and his project is becoming more valuable each year. J. W. B.

Packing Ice

Will hardwood (birch and beech) sawdust give satisfaction for packing ice? For packing 100 tons in an ice-house, how much sawdust would you put on the bottom, how much on the sides, and on top? This is a new ice-house. The ground is dry and light. Would ice keep any better if ice-house has a roof? We have plenty of softwood sawdust and planer shavings mixed. Would they do? W. D. F.

Hardwood sawdust can be used for packing ice, but is not as satisfactory as sawdust secured from softwood logs, as pine, spruce and hemlock. It wets up more readily, packs more closely and thus loses its heat insulation value. It is the little dead air spaces in the sawdust that keep the Summer heat from passing through to the ice pile. I would expect the softwood sawdust and planer shavings mentioned to make a better packing material than the hardwood dust.

About 18 inches of sawdust should be spread on the floor of the house for the ice pile to rest upon, and the sides and top should be protected by at least a foot of sawdust; 16 inches will be better.

Ice will keep much better if a roof is provided; it shades the ice pile and prevents the warm Spring and Summer rains from soaking down through the ice.

The ice pile should be made as compact as possible to expose the least surface to heat and to prevent or lessen possible air circulation through the pile. Particular attention should be paid to the sawdust insulation around the lower part of the walls. If there is an opening here cold air from the interior of the pile will flow out and warm air will seep into the upper part of the pile to replace it. This will cause melting. If ordinary care is used in storing and packing the ice you will have no difficulty in keeping it.

R. H. S.

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Indigestion and Fits of Pigs

I have three pigs which are three months old. About two weeks ago one began to have fits or choking spells when he was eating. Now one of the others has begun. They are thrifty and seem to grow well. I am feeding them twice a day about three quarts of drink which is part milk and about 1½ quarts of wheat feed to a mess. Would you tell me what the trouble is, and what to do? They are in a pen, but have plenty of room to exercise. MRS. O. B.

New York.

The pigs are affected with indigestion, caused by feed that is irritating or indigestible. The ration mentioned is incomplete, and as the pigs are inordinately hungry they drink so fast that spasm of the gullet occurs, and that often ends in a convulsion or fit, during which the pig falls and becomes momentarily unconscious. Death may occur in such a fit, therefore the condition should be considered serious and dangerous and the pigs given different feed and management. Intestinal worms are also commonly present in cases such as you describe and are enough to cause the indigestion and fits. Instead of feeding a thin drink of milk and wheat feed twice daily, allow the pigs access to ground corn or ground barley, wheat middlings, ground (screened) oats and a little bran and oilmeal or digester tankage in a self-feeder. With each 100 lbs. of such ground feed mix 4 lbs. of steamed bonemeal, and from another self-feeder provide salt, ground limestone and woodashes or steamed bonemeal. The bonemeal need not be added to the feed if access to steamed bonemeal is allowed. Also allow the pigs to help themselves to Alfalfa or clover hay and skim milk twice daily as a drink. At all times keep the pigs well supplied with clean drinking water, so that they may not become inordinately thirsty for the milk. Instead of confining the pigs in a pen, let them run outdoors daily for exercise. If the ground is deeply covered with snow, so that exercise will not be taken by the pigs, let them root for shelled corn and whole oats scattered on a big barn floor or clean swept ground and deeply covered with litter. The pigs need direct sunlight, out of doors, to promote health. The ultra-violet ray of direct sunlight tends to prevent rickets by causing lime to be deposited in the bones and phosphorus to form in the blood, but it cannot penetrate window glass, hence the necessity of exposing pigs on every fine day to outdoor sunshine. Reverting to the feeding question, it may be stated that when slop is made so thick that it will just pour into the trough, pigs take it slowly and are therefore not nearly so likely to suffer from fits induced by fast swallowing. If you prefer, therefore, thick slop may be substituted for dry meals, but if you decide to feed slop do not make tankage one of the ingredients. Tankage always should be fed dry, from a self-feeder, and is most needed when much corn is fed and Alfalfa hay is not available. The legume hay provides lime as well as protein elements and is also rich in vitamins, one of which has the power of causing lime to be assimilated. As worms are in all probability present in the pigs in question we should advise you to give them santonin for their expulsion. The dose is two grains for a pig one month old, and an additional grain for each additional month of age up to eight grains for a pig seven months old or over. Feed the pigs sloppy food in the morning and at noon; then give them the santonin in a very little sloppy food in the evening, or, better still, mix the dose of santonin in a ball of dampened ground feed and give it to the pig, after seeing that it takes a ball or two of feed in which the drug has not been mixed. Twelve hours later give enough Epsom salt in tepid milk or water to act as a physic. Repeat the treatment when seen to be necessary. The dosage of Epsom salt is: Pig one month old, ¼ ounce; two months old, ½ ounce; three months old, ¾ ounce; four months old, 1 ounce, and older pigs in the same ratio. A. S. A.

Fall or Winter Calves

We are selling our milk on the basic quantity plan and have to produce our maximum amount during the months of October, November and December. It is necessary that we raise about six calves each year. Can you advise me whether to raise Fall calves or those born in the Spring? A. R.

Pennsylvania.

Your question would best be answered by stating that you should raise the calves from your best cows, irrespective of the time of year when the calves are born. The surest way to build up the herd is to save the heifer calves from only the very best cows. However, there is something to be said in favor and against both seasons for the growing of replacements. Probably calves born in the Fall grow faster and respond to feed better than those born in the Spring. The advantages of Fall calves are that they can be cared for during the month when the dairyman usually has more time than during the busy Summer season. At this time of the year there are no flies to annoy the young animals. The question of sour pails does not need to cause worry of scours, as the weather is not warm enough to cause the feed bucket to become sour. The cool weather is probably better than extremely hot weather for the growing animal, and in all probability it will have a better appetite, due to that fact.

There is another factor which few dairymen realize that is in their favor in raising Fall calves. This is that the Fall cow is naturally in a better physical condition than the Spring freshening animal. We have learned only recently the great value of sunlight in promoting both human and animal health. The Summer sunlight furnishes more ultra-violet rays than is available to the cow during the Winter months. Therefore she is physically stronger and no doubt gives to her calf a better start than the same cow would give were she to freshen after having spent most of the Winter time in the barn where the sun does not reach. In all probability Summer pastures make for a healthier cow than the Winter stable. This, too, has a tendency to give the calf a better start in life.

There are calves which are born in the Spring and should be kept for the future herd. Perhaps there is some advantage in favor of the Spring calf in that it can be turned out in the orchard or yard, where it will not have to have the attention of the calf being stabled during the Winter months. It will receive some green grass and will do pretty well, provided it has plenty of shade and is kept free from flies. J. W. B.

Feeding a Police Dog

What is a good diet for a police dog eight weeks old? M. M.

In morning give cereal, preferably shredded wheat, and broken dog biscuit in a little milk. If you wish your dog to have a beautiful coat, add a raw egg.

At noon, two or three puppy biscuits.

In evening, raw beef or cooked beef or lamb mixed with some vegetable other than corn, lima beans, peas or potatoes. To this add a little stale bread with milk or broth to moisten it.

I have found this diet very satisfactory for my dogs, and they keep in good condition. When the dog is a year old, the noon meal may be omitted and the meat in the evening increased to three-quarters to one pound. I also give my dogs a teaspoon of crude codliver oil each day. They love it, and it prevents a puppy from getting rickets and keeps an older dog in good condition.

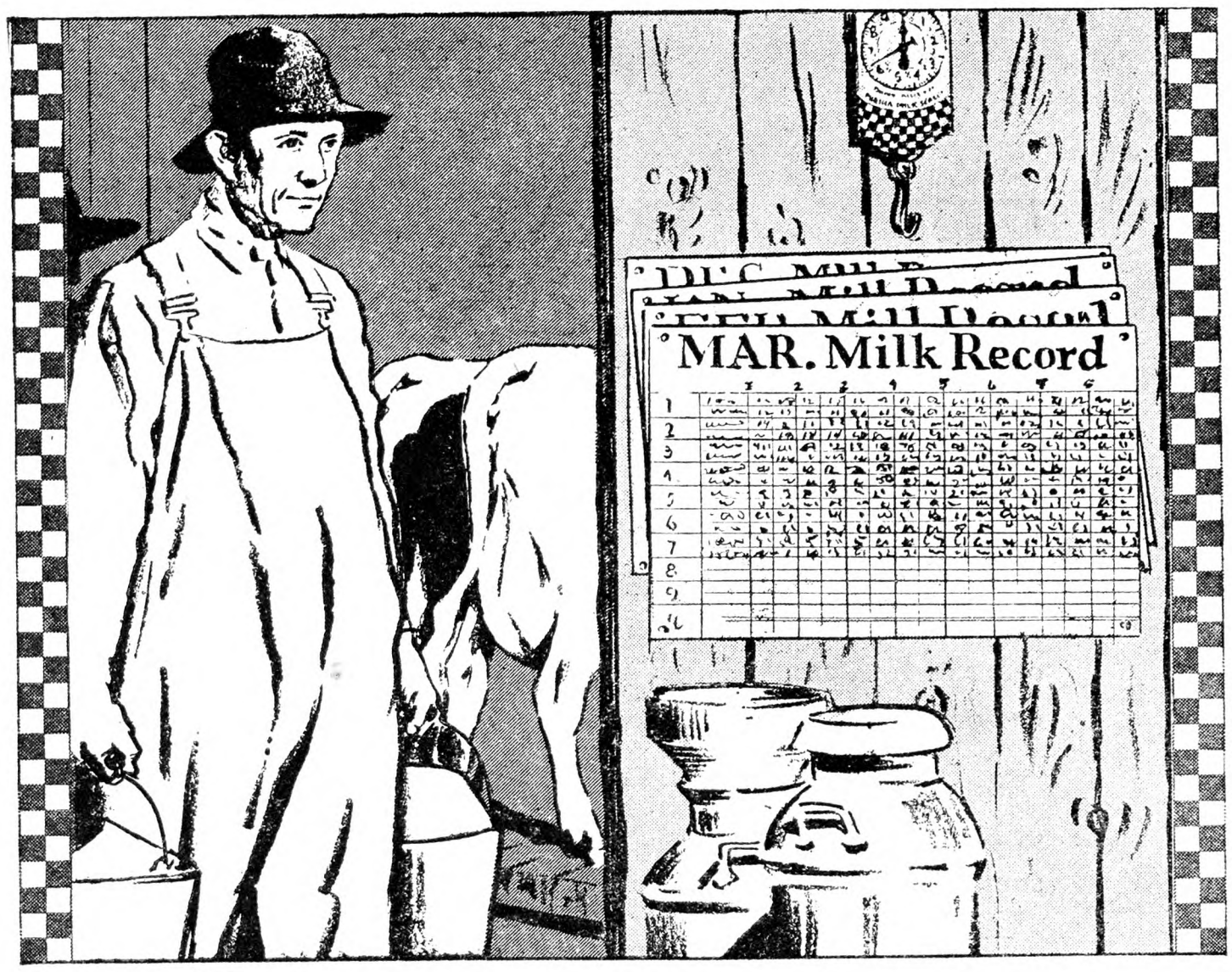
CONSTANCE K. BARD.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Fattening an Old Cow

Having had some experience in fattening old cows, I think there must be some mistake in the amount of grain recommended by M. F. Grimes in reply to C. N., on page 125. While the mixture of 5 or 6 lbs. of cornmeal to 1 lb. of oilmeal is all right, provided the oilmeal does not loosen the cow too much, the amount of the mixture fed per day should only be limited to what the cow will clean up.

If the cow will eat well, there is no reason why C. N. should not be able to fatten his 11-year-old cow so she will make good beef, but it will take a lot more than 6 or 7 lbs. of grain per day to do it. I would start her on 3 lbs. per feed three times per day, and gradually increase the amount until I found the cow's limit, whatever that is. The quicker an old cow can be fattened the better beef she will make. MILTON A. BROWN.



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Green Feed for Hogs

A farm on which hogs are raised, as a major or minor enterprise should have suitable pastures for hogs. Where pastures supplement grain rations for hogs, a saving in concentrate feed is made, the ration is improved from a dietetic angle, healthfulness is promoted, and the hog is brought to a marketable age at a lower cost than where grain feeding in pen or dry lot prevails.

Some farmers are short of suitable land or believe that they cannot afford to use good crop land for hog pasture. Anyone who has efficiently used pasture and kept close check on the financial end of his business would testify that the average acre of farm land devoted to hog pasture will yield a return far in excess of that secured from crops of wheat, oats, corn or hay. Where failures have been noted in the use of pasture, the evident cause was that of an attempt to make some rocky, barren, out-of-the-way piece of land grow the crop or an insufficient acreage to last throughout the pasture season.

On most farms fields of Blue grass, Alfalfa or clover are at hand to supply a good share of the forage. These crops, particularly the Alfalfa and clover, are rich in protein, of good mineral content, and palatable. They are highly efficient for hog pasture. To use them often means little else than fencing, temporary or permanent, to hold the stock. Then, to fill in the times at which these crops cannot be used or in case of their absence, annual forages should be provided. Several such annuals have demonstrated their worth for this purpose. Of these none is perhaps better known or more generally used than Dwarf Essex rape, which, on good soil, produces a luxuriant, palatable forage that will stand vigorous grazing by hogs.

Rape may be sown several times during the season, from May 15 to July 15. In some cases oats is sown with rape, but the reduced yield of pasture does not seem to justify any benefit that may result from this practice. A combination in which oats does work well is with Canadian field peas. Good pasture is secured when a bushel of oats and 1½ bushels of peas are sown per acre at the normal oat planting time. It yields forage at a time when other crops are short, though it matures quickly, and prompt use must be made of same. The Soy bean has use both for pasture and grain in pork production, although the latter's use is much greater. Hogs will graze Soy beans, however.

Of late years some stockmen have found that Sudan grass will supply a rank pasture of good, lasting qualities, and, although it does not rate so high as rape or the leguminous plants in nutritive value or palatibility, it will yield sufficient forage to class as a useful crop in the pasture scheme. It will continue to provide green material when other plants suffer from a lack of rain.

A good acre of land should produce ample pasture for 20 to 25 pigs from weaning to market age, and if the grower will bear in mind that "a constant supply of green feed is desirable rather than surplus at one time and shortage at another," he can gauge his planning and planting to secure it. M. F. GRIMES.

Pennsylvania State College.

A Dairy Cow Ration

I have about 70 bushels of oats and barley that I would like to use for cow feed. Please suggest a ration for Holstein-Friesian cows. I have silage with plenty of corn in it, and about seven tons of first-cutting Alfalfa from a new seeding and Red clover and Timothy. When this is gone they will get the first cutting of a seeding of Alfalfa and Timothy. R. A. W.

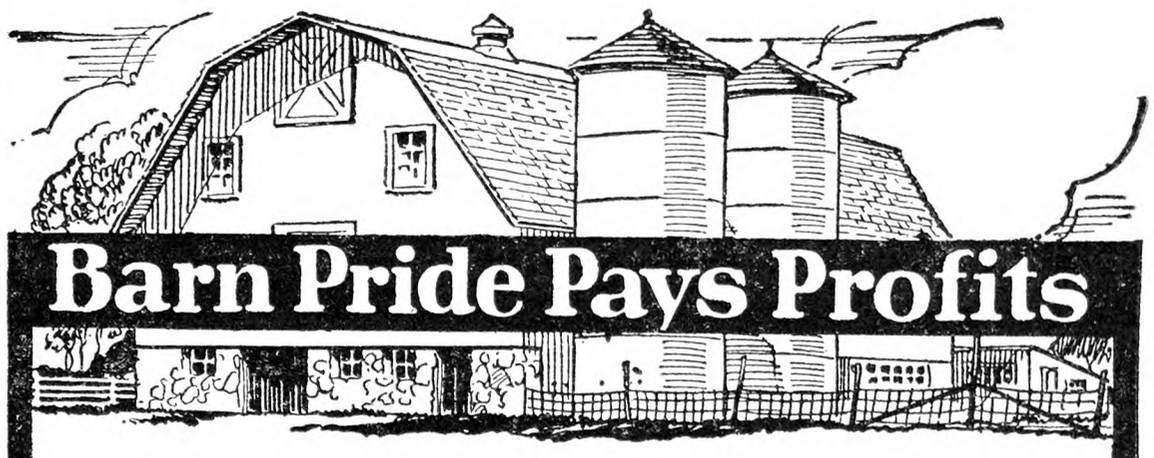
Oneida, N. Y.

With clover and Alfalfa in your hay, and good mature silage, if your concentrate mixture has from 18 to 20 per cent of crude protein, you will have a sufficient supply of protein to support the animals, and provide for a satisfactory production. A ration of 500 lbs. of oats and barley, 300 lbs. of wheat bran and 200 lbs. of choice cottonseed meal will contain about 19.5 per cent crude protein; while a mixture of equal parts oats and barley with a 24 per cent ready-mixed ration will furnish a little more than 18 per cent protein. H. H. W.

Ayrshire Sales

From Rancho Wikiup, owned by John H. Rosseter, Santa Rosa, Cal., five Ayrshire cows were exported in February to J. Benjamin Gonzalez of San Salvador, Central America. Three grand-daughters of Hobsland Masterpiece were included. Several head in the consignment were bred to Strathglass Stockybo, a son of Auchenbrain Ben Bo. This is the third important shipment of Ayrshires from the United States to San Salvador, within the past year.

A recent shipment of 21 Ayrshires to Vona, Col., is one of the first movements of Ohio dairy cattle into the Rocky Mountain States. The cattle were assembled at Pataskala, O. A Colorado bank is planning to distribute several hundred Ayrshires among its patrons. A. B. A.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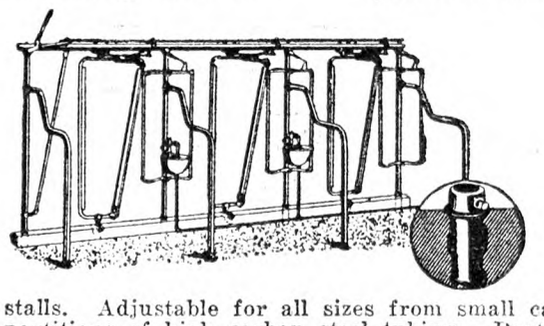
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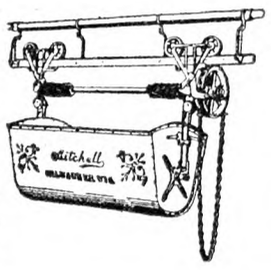
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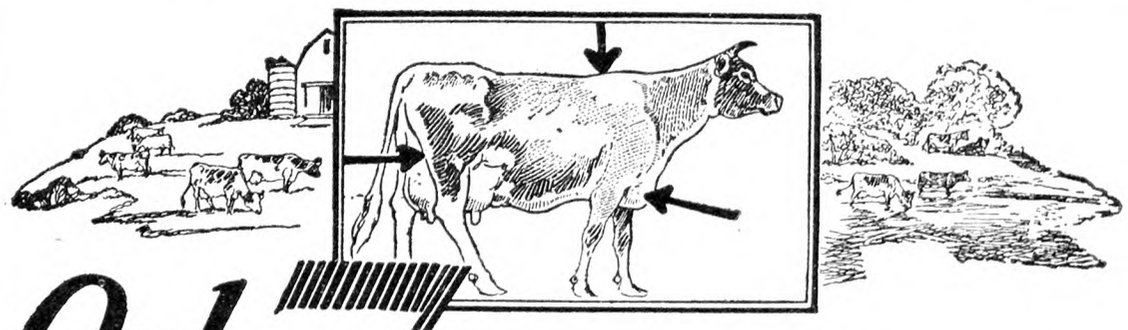
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ARE your cows scrubby, restless, disappointing in yield? If so you are spending good money every day to feed lice! The pests are very common in winter—often not detected until vitality is seriously lowered.
Graylawn Farm Louse-Chase enables you to have a louse-free herd—NOW. With this marvelous high-powered louse killer the job of clearing out the pests is so easy, so sure and INEXPENSIVE. You need only dust on, from the handy sifter-top can, a little Louse-Chase along the spine, about the brisket and between the hind legs. Equally effective on other live stock. Very little powder required per animal.
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LOUSE-CHASE

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ATHENEON Quality CHICKS

Atheneon Blue-Blood Chicks Best Investment In Poultry Field Today

Our matings from the world's finest egg-laying strains. Pedigreed males from 300-egg dams. Every chick an actual Blue Blood. GENUINE TOM BARRON PEDIGREED MALES direct from the famous Tom Barron Farms of England, head our Special Matings. Large 2-year-old dams of proven high-egg production. Late moulters. Heavy layers of winter eggs.

You take no chances in buying Atheneon Bred-To-Lay Chicks. They grow faster, lay earlier and produce an easier profit than ordinary chicks due to careful and scientific breeding. Consider these high quality strains in our matings: Regal Dorcas W. Wyandottes, 200-egg pedigreed line direct; Holterman's Aristocrat; Park's Bred-To-Lay Barred Rock, egg pedigreed line direct; TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS and OWEN'S S. C. REDS. Similar Atheneon quality in 14 Popular Money-Making Varieties.

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A breeding farm where nothing but our own production and rearing is sold.

CHICKS OF KNOWN ABILITY

Breeders used this season were sired by males whose dams' production records ranged from 200-278 eggs. This same blood is being intensified still more in the present flock matings. Make sure of the production ability of your future flock by securing chicks from these choice matings.

Choice breeding cockerels, priced right

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Chicks (Investigate before you Invest)

Get our big POULTRY MANUAL. Get all the information before you buy. Saves money. Fine chicks with special breeding and pedigreed males behind them. If you want real producers we have them. We can fill your requirements if you will let us know what you want.

CATALOG IS FREE. It will help you make more money from your poultry plant. Write to us if you have a poultry problem and we will give our best advice and help.

Write today—we can't tell the whole story here.

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Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices. Buy Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.*

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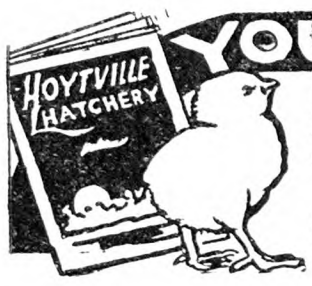

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Ohio Accredited Chicks—Also Baby Ducks

Every bird in our breeding flock is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by expert, trained and authorized by Ohio Poultry Improvement Association. Find out about our guarantee plans 16 Breeds. We have limited number chicks from Ohio R. O. P. pedigreed stock. Write today.

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SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted. All Heavy Breeds	3.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.50	22		

THE ADA HATCHERY Route 15, ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

Various Poultry Matters

Will Dr. Dean give me advice on the chicken prospect for this year? I have been keeping about 225 hens and pullets for laying. I use electric lights and am fairly successful with them. With an outlay of not more than $50 I could fix part of the basement of the barn to accommodate an extra 200 hens for next Fall and Winter. I have kept Anconas for several years but I am contemplating changing to Barred Rocks, as the Ancona broilers and culled hens give such low returns. Would you advise this change? Do you think the situation is such that you would advise me to go to the expense of providing more space for housing my chickens and increasing my flock? B. H. B.

It is, perhaps, a compliment to be considered as able to forecast the future in the poultry, or any other business but we have so often seen the best laid plans of mice and men go astray because of unexpected and unforeseenable circumstances that we have no more confidence in our ability to prophesy the future than we have in that of others. It is easy to explain after something has happened that this is what made our forecasts unreliable, but this does not help out those who may have depended upon them. We prefer that each should take his chances with the unknown, not even desiring a reputation for sagacity dependent upon a run of good luck that might desert us at any time.

As to changing from Anconas to Barred Rocks, we feel upon a little more secure ground. These two classes of fowls are entirely distinct and are not to be compared. One is a producer of eggs, with meat hardly a secondary consideration. If white eggs are the object of the poultry plant, the Anconas have no rival in the class of fowls to which the Rocks belong. If poultry meat is desired, the Rocks are so far superior to the Anconas that they do not compete with each other. If a combination bird that will produce large white eggs as the Ancona does and a fine carcass for the table as the Plymouth Rock does, a new variety will have to be discovered or developed. There is none in existence now, at least none known to us.

Which should be kept by any individual poultryman depends entirely upon his markets, unless he is keeping poultry for fun. The majority of professional poultrymen look upon eggs as their principal product and keep the Leghorn or other distinctly egg producing variety of fowls. Those who are so situated that brown eggs are more desired in their markets than white are likely to keep birds of the Plymouth Rock class. Taken, not as individual birds or individual flocks but as a breed, the Leghorns surpass the heavier types in egg production and the Anconas are probably next to the Leghorns in general popularity.

Some are so situated that fewer eggs and a better carcass give greater returns than eggs or carcass alone do. They should keep what are called the general purpose fowls, of which the Plymouth Rocks are good examples. Some may disregard eggs entirely and keep fowls for meat. There are then even better varieties than the general purpose breeds. If you wish to make the marketing of eggs your chief object and want the higher price that is usually paid in your chief markets for white eggs—though this is sometimes reversed—keep a white egg producing breed, and, of these, the Single Comb White Leghorn has achieved the greatest popularity upon American egg farms. If you have some other purpose in mind, keep the type of fowl best adapted to that purpose. There have been some recent indications that brown eggs might overtop white ones in large markets. There is certainly no reason why they should not fully equal them in price and fashion may finally do them justice.

M. B. D.

Alfalfa for Poultry

How much Alfalfa leafmeal do I need to mix in 100 lbs. of laying mash? I mix my own mash, using the Cornell formula. I have always had enough cabbage, carrots, turnips and beets to last me until Spring, but not this Winter. H. B.

You can mix about 10 per cent by weight with your laying mash, or 10 lbs. to the hundredweight. If you have well-cured clover or Alfalfa hay, you may feed this in racks, allowing the hens to pick off the leaves, the valuable part, and letting the rest go into the litter.

M. B. D.

BABY CHICKS

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Trapnested **21st YEAR** *Pedigreed*

Every breeder in our flock is a carefully selected bird—Blood-tested, free of White Diarrhoea and carries high record contest blood—Birds with the lay bred into them.

THE CHICKS now hatching every week are strong and livable Customers growing 96% and more. They make quick profitable broilers and wonderful layers. A few choice breeding cockerels to spare. Now booking on 10 week Pullets.

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Box R Attleboro, Mass.

PINECREST ORCHARDS

Strain, S. C. Rhode Island Reds

BABY CHICKS

State-Tested—Trapnested—Pedigreed

Every breeder is a carefully selected bird with the pure blood of the Pinecrest Orchard strain of generation upon generation coursing through their veins. Birds with the lay bred into them. Each year our entire stock is State-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. We own and operate one of the largest S. C. R. I. Red breeding plants in New England. Send for circular and prices.

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HUBBARD R.I.Red FARMS CHICKS

8000 Breeding Reds on our own Farms with 12 years of disease-free, well-bred ancestry back of each bird has made Hubbard Farms chicks famous for vigor, sure-life, heavy production of large eggs. Every bird State Tested for B. W. D. Free catalog gives full information about our Farms and profit-making chicks.

HUBBARD FARMS
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18 Years

REDBIRD FARM

BABY CHICKS

Hatched from our own 260-egg strain of S. C. R. I. Reds, famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Our 4,000 breeders averaged 60% for December and 65% for January.

LARGEST RED FARM IN NEW ENGLAND

Each year our entire stock is state tested for B. W. D.—trapnested, bloodline, disease free. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

REDBIRD FARM WRENTHAM, MASS.

PINECREST ORCHARDS
STRAIN **CHIX** R. I. RED
Officially More Winning Production Pens in 8 years than any other Strain of Reds.
Petersime Electrically Hatched
100% Live and D. W. D. Free delivery Guaranteed. Catalog. WALKER HATCHERIES, Marlboro, N. H.

Rhode Island Red Chicks Hatches Weekly
Every breeder trapnested and every chick from our own egg. One grade of chicks only. For prices and particulars write, DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

R. I. Red Chicks DARK RED COLOR. Sired by 200-Egg Males. SUNNYACRES, Pascoag, R. I.

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS
Eggs, Chicks and Breeding Stock
State Supervised and Blood Tested.
A. C. JONES POULTRY FARM Georgetown, Del.

"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$14.00 per 100. $128 per 1000.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

FRANCAIS—ROCKS, LEGHORNS, AUSTRALORPS. Winners at Storrs, Farmingdale and Illinois Contests. Breeding Pens, Cockerels, Chicks, Hatching Eggs. Jules F. Francais, Westhampton Beach, L. I., N. Y.

BLOOD-TESTED **BARRED ROCK CHICKS**
Low prices. Write for special discount on early orders and 500 lots. Healthy stock; good layers Hatches weekly.
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY NEW BERLIN, PENNA.

Barred Rock Eggs Blood tested. N. Y. S. Certified; 100—$15 Selected; 100—$9. 250—$20. A. J. DAY R. 8 Auburn, N. Y.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK CHICKS and HATCHING EGGS. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

White Wyandottes CHICKS, EGGS—Large Catalogue. Sherman Bowden, Box 195 A, Mansfield, O.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — Six unidentified men braved smoke and flames Feb. 22 and saved the Torah, or Sacred Scroll, when fire swept the Congregation Ohel Moshe Chevra Chailim Synagogue, an imposing edifice at Willoughby and Tompkins Avenues, Brooklyn. Three alarms were sounded. The building, valued at $500,000, was wrecked. The damage was estimated at more than $100,000. The blaze, believed to have been caused by an overheated furnace, had gained great headway when discovered by the six men who had attended a late meeting.

Two trucks carrying five women and six children, rescued from a caravan snowbound 55 miles away on the western slope of the Continental Divide, arrived at Rock Springs, Wyo., Feb. 22. They had been stranded on the Red Desert in 23 trucks, which were overtaken by a blizzard on the way from Carlsbad, N. M., to a construction job in Wyoming. For four days the caravan has been facing starvation and freezing in the open. An airplane piloted by Edmund T. Allen, flew over their camp and D. K. Bowen, who accompanied him, dropping ten gunnysacks full of provisions and blankets.

Dr. James B. Scherer, director of the Southwest Museum, has announced that archaeologists working under direction of Mark Raymond Harrington, have discovered a new "lost city" in the Moapa Valley, Nev., about four miles from the "Lost City" located two years ago. The new "Lost City," is about two and one-half miles long, and belongs to the post-basketmaking period, dating back at least 1,500 years, according to Dr. Scherer. He said the city was believed to have had a population of 10,000. Excavation has revealed pit houses, turquoise necklaces, rings, bracelets and beads.

Of more than $5,000,000 taken in by the Holland Tunnel in the first 14 months of operation, 68 per cent has gone to the States of New York and New Jersey as profits, according to a financial statement made public recently by the tunnel executives. The gross receipts up to Dec. 31, 1928, were $5,370,087. Of this sum $1,180,350, or 22 per cent, was paid out for labor, salaries and services; $299,667 for light, heat and power, and $251,020 for equipment, supplies and repairs, leaving a profit of $3,639,050. The outlook for even greater profits in 1929, according to the tunnel officials, is excellent, the gross receipts for the first two months of this year indicating a profit of more than $5,000,000 for the year.

Two men lost their lives and property was damaged $50,000 in a fire which swept a block in Humble, Tex., Feb. 24. John Saunders, 23, an oil-field worker, died after leaping from the second story of the Arlington Hotel, in which the blaze started. His friend, John Fitzpatrick, 28, was trapped in his room and the body found in the ashes. Citizens fought the fire with blankets until Houston fire trucks arrived.

Feb. 25 heavy storms in Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas caused widespread devastation and many casualties. At Duncan, Miss., the business section was ruined; there was a death list of 17, with about 100 persons injured. In Northeastern Texas damage was said to be $250,000. Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Jones were killed at Cooper, 60 miles northeast of Dallas, by a tornado that demolished their home. Two Negroes, Alfred Gibson and his wife, lost their lives at Grand Prairie, 13 miles west of Dallas. At Cooper, Troy Young, 21; Mrs. Wakefield, a tourist and Mrs. William Duncan, 60, were seriously injured. A mother and daughter were killed and the father seriously injured in a tornado which struck the little community of Van, Ark.

Floods in Ohio were causing much anxiety Feb. 26. At Hamilton more than 100 persons were taken from their homes in the lowland districts when the Miami got out over its banks. The Shawnee Creek and Little Miami River caused considerable damage at Xenia and Spring Valley. Several families in Massillon were forced from their homes when the Tuscarawas River and Sippo Creek overflowed.

Bus service was cancelled, train service delayed and schools suspended Feb. 26 by the heaviest snowstorm of the year in Minnesota and Wisconsin Feb. 26. Snowfall ranged from a fraction of one inch in Minnesota to approximately a foot at Barren, Wis., where huge drifts delayed trains and blocked all highways. At Ashland a blizzard forced closing of schools.

WASHINGTON.—The Special Senate Committee appointed to investigate the nomination and election of William S. Vare of Pennsylvania reported Feb. 22 that Mr. Vare is not entitled to a seat in the Senate. Senator William H. King (D., Utah) dissented, saying he was not willing to join his colleagues in the report until Vare had been heard. Mr. Vare contends he was nominated in the primary and elected in 1926 to the Senate. William B. Wilson, his Democratic opponent, maintains he was elected and has a contest pending.

So far as the House of Representatives is concerned the proposed extra appropriation of $24,000,000 for Prohibition enforcement is dead. That body, by a vote of 239 to 125, Feb. 25, refused to recommit the second Deficiency Bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to include the item.

Gen. Leonard Wood's widow will get a pension of $5,000 and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson will get a similar amount if bills passed by the House Feb. 26 are signed by President Coolidge. The allowance to Mrs. Wood was voted by the House in spite of a recommendation of its Pension Committee that the allowance be only $1,800. There had been much protest since the committee reported the smaller amount. The Senate had allowed the $5,000 for both Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Wilson, but when the subject came before the House Committee there was much discussion of the rising tide of pension claims.

The question of the present free entry of Philippine products into this country and its relation to the island's independence came up Feb. 22 for the second time in the tariff revision hearings of the House Ways and Means Committee as its study of the free list progressed to the section covering vegetable oils and fats and their raw materials. The farmers, backed by extractors of fish oil and some independent cottonseed crushing mills, presented a proposal through Charles W. Holman of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation for a uniform ad valorem duty of 45 per cent on all vegetable oils and fats with the rates applying to the Philippines as well as other countries. The proposal is aimed principally at cocoanut oil, on which there is a duty at present of 3 cents a pound but which comes in free from the Philippines and competes, the farm group contends, with cottonseed oil. Cocoanut oil is obtained from copra, or dried cocoanut meat, which is admitted free from all countries. The independence issue came up during an argument by Representative Mansfield (D., Tex.) for a duty of two cents a pound on copra. A demand that steps be taken to curb the milling of Canadian wheat in bond for export as flour to Cuba, under the reciprocity tariff arrangement between that country and the United States, was the subject of controversy between spokesmen for opposing groups of domestic millers at the Ways and Means Committee hearing on the tariff Feb. 26. The discussion revolved around the large increase, since a duty was put on wheat, that has occurred in the output of mills at Buffalo, N. Y. Representatives of Southwestern millers and wheat farmers alleged that this was due to an advantage given by the 20 per cent duty preferential allowel by Cuba on flour milled in the United States from duty-free, bonded Canadian wheat. "This displaces flour made of American wheat in the Cuban market, which is in reality an extension of our home market," declared Representative Garber of Oklahoma, who proposed, as a modification of his bill pending in Congress, that there be put on wheat imported for reexport as flour a duty equivalent to any preferential tariff benefits accruing to the flour abroad.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Conservation Commissioner Alexander Macdonald has entered into a contract and sent to the Department of Law for title examination for the purchase of a tract of approximately 2,000 acres for additional demonstration forest and game refuge purposes to be known as the East Hill Demonstration Forest and Game Refuge. The tract in question lies in the towns of Ossian, Nunda and Grove, in Livingston and Allegany counties, N. Y., located generally on the ridge between Sugar and Canaseraga creeks, approximately six miles northwest of the village of Canaseraga and about the same distance southeast of the village of Nunda. The elevation ranges from 1,700 to 2,000 feet. Approximately one-half of the area is abandoned farm land. The remaining portion is covered with second growth forest. Included within the area under contract is a three-year-old plantation of white pine approximately 60 acres in size. It is expected that other adjacent lands will be acquired at a later date.

Ten thousand bushels of Garnet wheat, a new Canadian variety originated by the Dominion Government Central Experimental Farm, are to be shipped to Great Britain and other countries buying wheat in considerable quantities to be tested out by the millers in those countries. This step is being taken jointly by the Canadian Department of Agriculture and Department of Trade and Commerce in order that the widest data concerning the quality of the new wheat may be available. Milling tests are also to be made by Canadian millers. Garnet wheat has the special virtue of ripening very early and is already becoming a factor in Canadian wheat production, which last year exceeded 533,000,000 bushels. It was originated at the same Central Experimental Farm as the famous Marquis variety, which is now the leading hard Spring wheat of the world.

A new process for the refrigeration of fish by which it is reduced to very low temperature rapidly and retains the characteristics of the fresh product has been developed by the Biological Board of Canada. Prof. A. G. Huntsman, in charge of the experiments, said the process had been placed on a commercial basis. Five tons of "ice fillets" of haddock are to be prepared daily for the Toronto market. Further experiments are being made to extend use of the new method to beef and poultry. By its employment, the experimenters said, it would be possible to preserve beef a year.

Call of the Children

It is, indeed, true that the children, even more than the mother, are dependent on the father, who must recognize this by making due provision for the little ones in case he is called away.

This he generally does through insurance protection, and many fathers have made and are making such provision by arranging a policy in the

Postal Life Insurance Company

Insurance in force, $56,000,000
Resources, $20,000,000

The contract thus taken out is approved by the State Insurance Department and may be Whole-Life, Limited-Payment Life: Endowment, Joint Life, Child's Welfare or a Monthly Income policy under which the Company pays a stated sum each month, generally to the mother, to take care of the children when they are growing up, and in many cases; the mother herself takes out insurance for their protection.

In either case the Policy wisely provides

Help When Most Needed

The result is that the father and mother who thus look out for their family cannot fail to be always held by them in grateful remembrance, while those who fail thus to provide—well—it is enough to say that hardly any situation could be more serious.

It is well worth your while to have the POSTAL tell you about the different policy-contracts that can be issued as

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Call at the Company's office or write as follows

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And in your first letter be sure to give:

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When you write no agent will be sent to visit you. The POSTAL employs no agents, and the resultant savings go to *you* because you deal *direct.*

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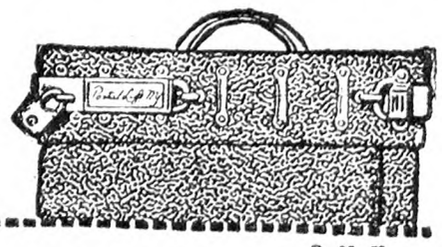

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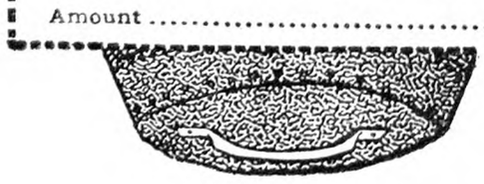

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Price, $2.00

If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.

For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

TURKEY RAISING

By LAMON AND SLOCUM

There have been many requests for an up-to-date Turkey book. Here it is; 150 pages; 40 illustrations. Price, $1.75.

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KERR'S 1929 CHICKS

A great laying inheritance, constitutional vigor, high degree of livability and low prices is the story of Kerr's Chicks

Our five high ten-bird pens in the national egg-laying competitions last year averaged 221.9 eggs. This gave them ninth place among the breeders of the world.

If you read the reports of the present contests you will see that Kerr's pens are standing high. First Barred Rock pullet at New Jersey in November. First Barred Rock pen and pullet at New York in December. First or Second White Leghorn pens for five successive weeks at West Virginia.

All our contest birds are bred on our breeding farm. Their full brothers are the sires of our 1929 Special Matings baby chicks. Their dams are line bred for production. This makes for an exceptional inheritance of heavy winter egg yields, unexcelled constitutional vigor and a high degree of livability.

Write for booklet giving illustrated account of how Kerr produces chicks that develop into national contest winners.

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Trenton, N. J. Binghamton, N. Y. Danbury, Conn.
Camden, N. J. E. Syracuse, N. Y. W. Springfield, Mass.

Yarding Turkeys

I would like a little advice in turkeys. I am going to have about 12 hen turkeys and would like to keep them in a yard. How big ought it to be when they start laying? Would you keep them in bunches of three or four or would you let them run together? G. M.

New York.

Turkeys may be successfully yarded if due attention to sanitary conditions is paid. A successful Michigan breeder places 25 hens and three toms in an enclosure of about one acre to form a breeding pen. We have seen over a thousand adult birds on his farm kept within an orchard of a few acres. It is, of course, not necessary to divide a pen of 12 birds. One male of good health and vigor would be sufficient for a breeding pen of this size. M. B. D.

That Poultry Record

I would like to know how those pullets of Edward Morris whose record he gave for December did through January and February.

On November 1 our 168 pullets laid 45 eggs. By November 20 they were laying round 75 per cent and on Nov. 27 laid 82 per cent. This rapid gain scared us, for we thought it unsafe to let them lay so hard to start with, so cut out some of the milk and fed heavily on grain.

In December their average was a little more than 62 per cent and during January 52 per cent. At the present writing February 12 their average during February is 74 per cent (are having below zero weather, to). We are still feeding heavily on grain, about 15 lbs. to 100 pullets, and are giving more milk. We want all the eggs we can safely get and are anxious to know what per cent production one can safely expect all Winter. C. M. L.

Ohio.

Ailing Poultry

I have read about chickens having enlargement of the liver, but it did not mention anything about hard, white or yellowing spots on and even inside the liver. I am losing hens right along with this disease. The liver is sometimes three times normal and blackish red with hard lumps. Today one died and was very fat. F. G.

Pennsylvania.

An enlarged liver is not characteristic of any one disease, since it occurs in several, but when it is accompanied by small lumps, or nodules, scattered over the surface and within its tissues tuberculosis may be generally diagnosed. These same nodules are also likely to be found in the intestines or other organs at the same time, though the liver is a favorite seat of the disease. Tuberculosis is a chronic disease, lasting a long time in the flock and causing deaths from time to time as the affected birds succumb. It is also accompanied by emaciation, which would throw suspicion upon this diagnosis in the case of the fat bird that you speak of. This bird may have died from some other cause, however, and, if the rest that you have lost were thin in flesh when dying with the condition of the liver that you describe, tuberculosis may be more than suspected. There is no cure for this disease. The removal of all sick birds from the flock and general measures of cleanliness and sanitation are needed to prevent its spread. M. B. D.

Tuberculosis in Fowls

An ailing hen killed recently showed liver very much enlarged with big white lumps as large as a plum. The rest of the flock looks healthy What is the trouble? P. S.

New York.

Small, hard masses in the liver or other internal organs are likely to be the tubercles which give the name to the disease tuberculosis. These tubercles vary in size from that of a pinhead to a mass of considerable size. They may be hard or, if large, broken down and soft. Tuberculosis in fowls is incurable and the only thing to do is to remove all the birds that show by emaciation and other signs of illness that they may be affected and endeavor to keep the rest under such healthful conditions that the disease will not spread.

M. B. D.

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Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyan., Reds, Rox, Wyckoff Wh., Wh. Minoras.	5.00	9.50	18.00	85.00	160
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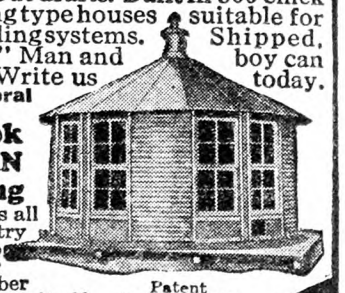

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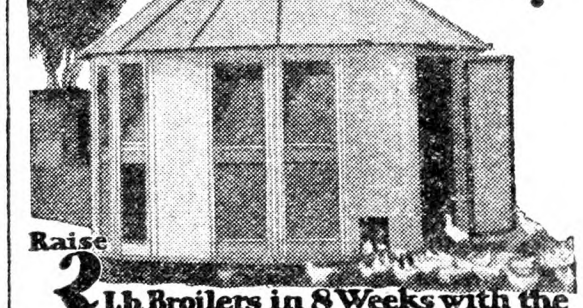

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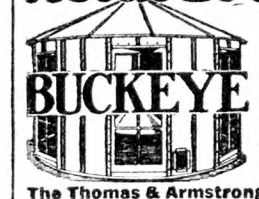

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From Ark Farms Zoo

This is New Year's night. The first big snowstorm of the season in Northern Warren County is falling, exactly 10 inches as I came in from the barn at 9 P. M., and still coming at a good pace. We had a wonderful Fall and early Winter, there's no excuse for a lot of things to remain unfinished, though I confess I find many here. I am alone; there is much to be done on any farm where animals hold sway as they do here, but with the extra inside work it means just a little more than one ordinary human should undertake, but I love the work or I wouldn't be doing it.

As I look out over the zoo through the dancing cloud of soft snowflakes with the searchlight, I see something that would interest most any of you; it is "Mickey" the black bear, carrying a great mouthful of soft hay about her corral, for she has not yet believed that Summer is ended and time for the long Winter sleep has arrived. This little trait tonight proves again that she is about ready to go into hibernation in her snug little house, where she will remain for three long months, or until old Sol sends a warm ray through her little window to warn her that Spring with its glories will soon again be here.

Last year she went to bed on Dec. 1 and never awoke until March 15. It was a long sleep, but one of the interesting mysteries of the life of the wild. Why do animals hibernate? How can they exist for months at a time with nothing to eat? What taught them this? Nature in her all-wise provision has endowed them with this desire for sleep; to escape the cold, when food is scarce, to protect them from their enemies when tracks would betray them, to pass the long Winter nights in quiet slumber in snug nests, which might spell misery if they were compelled to forage for food—and find none. Toward the approach of Fall all hibernating animals take on a great surplus of fat. In captivity they eat amazingly—never seem to get enough, especially toward the last end of the feasting days, and then, suddenly, they drop off until they refuse all food for a few days before the final retirement to their dens. They then carry enough fat over their backs to supply them with all the nourishment they will require until Spring arrives, when they awake and come forth. On Candlemas Day last year I opened Mickey's den and bade her come out. Do you think she did? No, not Mickey, and we still had the proverbial six weeks more of Winter.

The coons have long since "hit the hay;" they have been in for nearly a month, and will keep on sleeping until the first warm days of February. Skunks, too, are putting in full time, while squirrels frisk about the big outdoor cages, and parrots and monkeys call from the sunny windows in the zoo where a coal fire keeps them happy and warm.

The red foxes under the glare of the searchlight pause for a moment and gaze; then continue cutting circles about their pens. They know what the light means, for they have seen it before, therefore it gives them no alarm. A good strong light is a fine thing for any farmer to possess; its rays penetrate a long distance, and if thieves get too friendly, as they sometimes do, this light with the aid of a good dog is of much importance.

Last November, one night just after I had gone to bed, I heard a shot directly under my window. It startled me and I raised on my elbow just in time to hear the second one, then a third rang out, but I then had the light upon them. A car stood in the road beside the deer park and a man with a long-barreled gun stood pointing it through the 10-ft. fence which surrounds the park. I could read the number with the light, but I didn't wait; my thoughts were with the animals within, as the deer, wild with fright, struck the wire at the lower end of the enclosure.

Tippie, the never-failing shepherd dog clawed at the door and as I unlocked it he made a dash, but the thieves got a sudden warning and were on their way. They were poor marksmen anyway, and as I turned the light out over the park upon the running animals, found that none had been injured. My wits perhaps came a little too late, as I might have so easily taken their number, but my first thoughts were to frighten them before their shots took effect. A dead deer wouldn't mean anything to me, and if killed could not be replaced.

A good strong spot-light is indispensable to me, as it saves time and steps at any late hour when attention is demanded about the place. I can step to the back porch and its bright rays tell me what's going on in the animal pens and chicken coops. Often have I spotted a skunk digging under some of the coops without his ever knowing it, and got there in time to prevent damage which otherwise was sure to happen.

While this is the wrong time of the year to think about skunks, it is well to have traps ready so that you know where they are when the snow has melted and little chicks are on the way. There are many things we can do now that will save time when the Spring rush comes, and everything seems to need doing at the same time.

This for most of us is the dullest season of all the year, but with the advent of February more things appear that we don't think about earlier. It is a good time to build coops and pens if one has a place inside large enough, and every farm should have such a place. We do all our coop building in Winter and have them ready when wanted.

Its a fine time to catch up all the odd jobs, and if you cast about you won't have the least trouble to find plenty of them. WILLET RANDALL.

New York.

"Mickey," the Black Bear of the Adirondacks With the Author Kneeling Upon Her. She is eating her last supper before going into hibernation; huge, powerful and bold, the great brute loves the hand that feeds her.

Worms in Poultry

I note in issue of Feb. 9 that you answer an inquiry about worms in the gizzards of chickens. I have noticed one very small whitish worm in the droppings of one chicken in my flock. Simultaneously our pullets' egg production dropped about 75 per cent. Now it has recovered so that it is about one-half of what it was ten days ago. Can you tell me a sure cure for intestinal worms, the kind our chickens have, if you can judge from my rather slight description? I have heard of tobacco dust as a remedy. Does this mean regular chewing tobacco sold in packages everywhere? How is it administered? Can it be used without cutting down egg production? K. L. J.

New York.

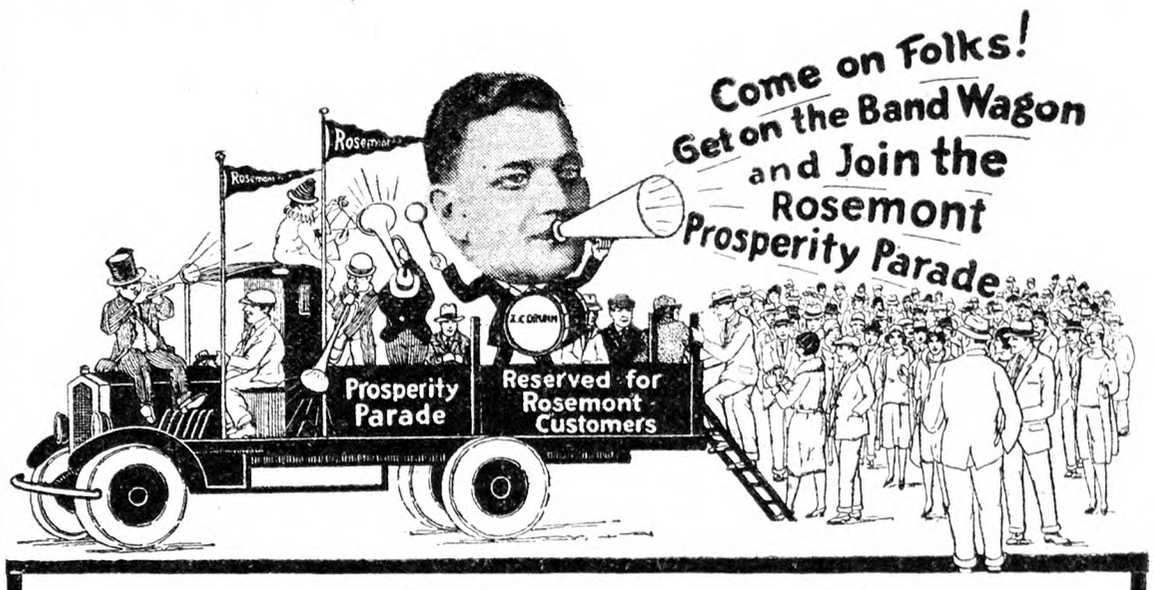
Round worms, somewhat resembling ordinary angleworms, are the most common of the intestinal parasites in fowls, though there are a number of varieties infesting different parts of the digestive canal. It is quite likely that a round worm was the one noted by you. The tobacco, or any other efficient, treatment of the flock for worm infestation is likely to disturb egg production and I should not administer it now to a flock of pullets in good condition and showing no other evidence of worm infestation than an occasional worm.

It is well to "worm" pullets before putting them into their laying quarters in the Fall by giving tobacco in their food for several weeks. The tobacco dust used is put up by manufacturing companies for this use. It should have a guaranteed nicotine content exceeding 1 per cent, as it is the nicotine that does the work and tobacco with a low nicotine content is worthless. This is administered by mixing 1 lb. of the dust with 50 lbs. of the mash fed, or giving the regular mash a 2 per cent tobacco dust content for three or four weeks at a time. M. B. D.

Likes Black Leghorns

For many years now I have kept Black Leghorns. They have always made me money and been free from disease. I never see much said about them in print

New Jersey. E. S.



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S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
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CHICKS from Quality N. E. Accredited (State Tested) Trapnested S. C. W. Leghorns. Own matings only. Trapnest average 212 eggs. Heavy breed, large eggs, bred for winter laying. H. BISSING - West Cornwall, Conn.

Cod-Liver Oil in Mash

Will you tell me how much cod-liver oil to feed about 70 hens in a wet mash at noon? Our pullets are not laying well as they should. I keep a good grade of mash before them all the time; at night feed all they will eat and more (for when I kick the litter away I find some left) of corn, oats, barley and buckwheat. They look red-headed and husky and sing. They are heavy. I am trying out a glass substitute—the big window on the south is covered with this. It lets in good light but it does not let in the sun. When I open the door it is amusing to see them line up in the sunlight as it shines in the open door. They have cabbage, beets, sometimes apples and potato parings. The coop is dry, covered with a good grade of roofing. Can you suggest any thing more I might do? E. H. J.
New York.

About one quart daily to each 1,000 hens is the general rule for feeding cod-liver oil to fowls. Expressed in percentages, it is 1 per cent of the mash fed, or one pint to each 100 lbs. of feed. If you are keeping a dry mash before your flock and giving enough whole grain at night to insure a left over supply in the morning, you are very likely to be feeding so much grain that the less palatable dry mash is neglected—at the expense of egg production. It would be better to trough feed the whole grain at night, giving the flock all that it will consume and removing the rest. This will send the birds to the mash hoppers in the morning, instead of allowing them to fill up on left over grain. A light hand feeding of grain in the morning—some give none—will not so cloy the appetites of the pullets that they will keep away from the mash hoppers during the day. From what you say, I suspect that your flock is getting too much hard grain and eating too little mash for good egg production. The trouble with some of the glass substitutes is that they are not sufficiently transparent. They may let in the needed ultra-violet rays to a considerable extent but they shut out a good deal of the desirable light rays. It is better to have some glass or open space in addition. The preference for unhindered sunshine shown by the birds is a tribute to its value. Remember, too, in feeding dry mash that water nearby is needed. A hen cannot swallow a great deal of fine, dry stuff without something to wash it down. M. B. D.

Various Poultry Pests

I would fully appreciate Dr. Dean's opinion regarding a bad case of, what I suppose is, depluming mite infesting a good-sized flock of White Leghorn pullets. On a number of these birds the tail feathers have disappeared and in some cases the fluff, as well as a large patch of feathers upon the backs of the birds. This does not seem to affect the egg production of the flock, but is certainly an eyesore to one viewing them. When the trouble first appeared these pullets were caught one by one and treated with sulphur ointment and bird's leg banded, but it has spread to more and more birds, and a number of those first treated with sulphur ointment are now showing further infestation. A dust bath of fine sifted ashes has been used and dry sodium fluoride mixed with same as an experiment, probably a 10 per cent mixture, but a large percentage of the birds do not seem to dust themselves.

One contributor to THE R. N.-Y. advises carbolineum painted upon the perches is effective for lice, but I do not know if that method would kill the depluming mites on the birds themselves or not. At the present time of year, with the very cold days, it is practically impossible to clean the house thoroughly and spray it; also a difficult proposition to treat each bird of a good-sized flock with sulphur ointment. W. G. H.

The depluming mite is not considered a particularly difficult one to kill, but one application of any remedy is likely to be insufficient, as all the parasites will probably not be reached. If you wish to use a liquid preparation instead of some parasite-destroying ointment, Dr. Salmon recommends the following solution: Creolin, 1 dram; glycerine, 2 ounces; one-half ounce each of alcohol and of water. It may not be practicable to treat so many birds in the winter and no harm other than to the appearance of the fowls is likely to result from the work of this mite. Dr. Salmon recommends that application of the remedy used be repeated every four or five days until the disease is cured. Carbolineum is not painted upon the perches to kill lice but to destroy the red mites that live during the day in the cracks about the perches and other woodwork. These are very different parasites from the body life that stay upon the fowls and require different measures for their control. M. B. D.

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S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$12.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns	12.00
Barred Rocks—Wm. Nace's Select	14.00
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Mixed or Broiler Chicks	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. 25 chicks add 2c. 50 chicks add 1c. Full count. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
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These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. Write for catalogue.
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BABY CHICKS

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S. C. W. LEGHORNS	12.00	57.50	110
LIGHT MIXED	10.00	50.00	——
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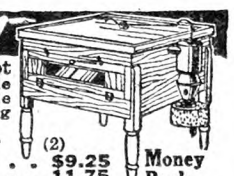

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Chicks C. O. D. $1.00 down. Postpaid. 100% live arrival. Leghorns, $11; White and Barred, Rocks, Reds, $13; White and Columbian Wyandottes, $14. Larger amounts less. Good stock. Circular. MAPLE GROVE CHICKERY, Leipsic, Ohio

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Common	8.50@10.50
Heifers, 850 down, good	10.00@11.75
Common and medium	7.50@10.00
Cows, good	8.75@ 9.75
Common and medium	6.75@ 8.75
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Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.50@10.00
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Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	11.00@17.00
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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbl., N. Y., 2½-in. Kings, $5.50 to $5.75; Hubbardstons, $5; Va., 2½-in. Delicious, $6; bu. bskt, N. Y., 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.90 to $2; ungraded, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.50; 2½-in. Kings, $2; Pa., 2½-in. Jonathans and Starks, $1.50; W. Va., 2½-in. Rome Beauties, $2. Cabbage, N. Y., bulk, bbl., Danish Seed, $3 to $3.50. Cucumbers, Ind., h.h., box of 2-doz., fancy, $3.75 to $4; extra fancy, $4.25 to $4.50. Kale, Va., bbl., $2 to $2.25. Letuce, Ohio h.h., 10-lb. bskt, $1 to $1.10. Mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt, $1 to $1.25; poorer, low as 50c. Onions, 100-lb. sacks, No. 1, Mich., Ind. and Ohio yellows, $5 to $5.25. Parsnips, Ohio, bu. bskt., $1.25 to $1.35. Potatoes, 150-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1 grade, Michigan Rurals, $1.65 to $1.75; poorer, $1.50; N. Y. and Pa. whites, $1.65 to $1.85; Maine Gr. Mts., $2 to $2.10; Idaho, 100-lb. sacks, Russets, $2.25. Rutabagas, Canadian, 100-lb. sacks, $1.15 to $1.25. Sweet Potatoes, Del., bu. hamper, No. 1 yellows, $1.85 to $2. Turnips, bu. bskt., N. J., $1.35 to $1.40.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $20.50 to $21; standard, $19 to $20; No. 2, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 3, $14 to $15; No. 1 light clover mixed, $19 to $20; No. 2, $16 to $17; No. 1 clover mixed, $20.50 to $21.50; No. 2, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 1 clover, $24.50 to $25.50; No. 2, $17 to $19; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $21.50 to $22.50; No. 1 Alfalfa, second cutting, $31 to $32; standard, $28 to $29; No. 2, $24 to $26; No. 1 wheat straw, $12.50 to $13; No. 2, $11 to $12; No. 3, $9.50 to $10.50; No. 1 oat straw, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $10 to $10.50; No. 1 rye straw, $14.50 to $15.50; No. 2, $13 to $14.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select, whites, 44 to 46c; browns, 43 to 45c; current receipts, 40 to 42c; pullet eggs, 30 to 40c doz.

POULTRY

Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog-dressed, 40c; live poultry, hens, heavy, 30 to 32c; Leghorns, 27 to 29c; roosters, 18 to 20c; springers, heavy, 30 to 32c; Leghorns, 27 to 29c; ducks, 26 to 30c; geese, 22 to 25c lb.

Comparative Egg Prices

The following quotations are obtained from government and commercial reports. Due to lack of standardization of trade terms throughout the country, it has been necessary to quote each market individually, using the local phraseology in describing egg grades.

Feb. 25, 1929.—New York: Nearby hennery, whites, closely selected extras, premium not included, 42 to 43c; browns, fancy to extra fancy, 44c. Philadelphia: Extra firsts, 40c; fresh firsts, 37½ to 38c; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs, in cartons, 48 to 50c. Boston: Nearby hennery, 50 to 51c. Providence: R. I. special, large size, 50 to 55c; nearby fresh large, 49 to 51c; nearby fresh mediums, 45c. Worcester: Nearby, 46 to 50c. Hartford: Conn. newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 50 to 54c; Conn. gathered, 42 to 45c. Waterbury: Conn. newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 50 to 52c; Conn. extra, 45 to 50c; Conn. gathered, 42 to 45c. Wilkes-Barre: Nearby, 55 to 56c. Buffalo: Nearby fancy grade, 48 to 50c; grade A, 46 to 48c; grade C, 38 to 40c; at mark, 45 to 46c; pullets at mark, medium, 40 to 42c.

Feb. 23, 1929. — New Haven: Conn. newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 50 to 52c; Conn. extra, 48 to 50c; Conn. gathered, 45 to 48c. Bridgeport: Conn. newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 50 to 52c; Conn. extra, 50 to 52c; Conn. gathered, 50c.

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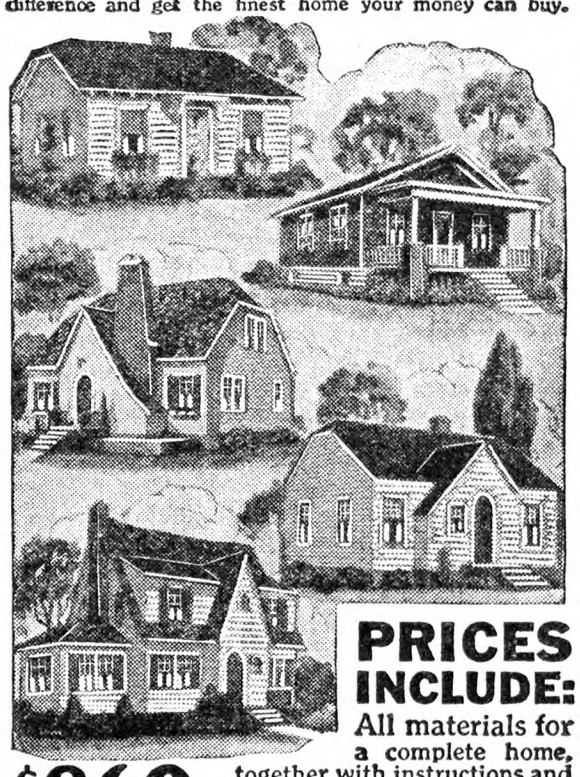

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Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 411.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's country home, all improvements, with two adjoining houses, of which rent comes in; beautiful view Hudson River and Catskill Mountains; all kind of fruit; garage for two cars, about two acres lawns and vegetable land; two chicken houses; five minutes from village; near State road; $9,000. ADVERTISER 5575, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—A bungalow. Write HARRY ZIMMERMAN, New Paltz, N. Y.

HUDSON Valley farm, 140 acres, level, stock and tools included; price $6,000, cash $2,500. VERMANN, West Coxsackie, N. Y.

WANTED to lease, small farm within 50 miles of New York; must be near water suitable for bathing. ADVERTISER 5588, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM WANTED—A farm of about 100 acres, on good road, equipped for dairy farm; must be reasonable and small down payment; preferably Central or South Jersey; send full details in first letter and photo if possible. ADVERTISER 5587, care Rural New-Yorker.

FINE estate, half price; superb location, near city; good buildings; $3,000 cash; fortune awaits development; lakes; subdivision; owner 75, hence sacrifice. BOX 41, Highview, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Irrigated produce or flower farm; modern house, garage, poultry house; $2,200 down, balance to suit. BOX 384, Vineland, N. J.

65 ACRES, all tillable, 10-room house, barn, chicken houses, furniture, tools; good farming section, local and city market. B. RIEBER, Callicoon, N. Y.

FOR SALE, rent or exchange for town property, poultry farm between Morristown and Dover, N. J., established business, all kinds fruit; 10 minutes from town and school. B. WILLIAMS, R. F. D. 1, Box 135, Dover, N. J.

FOR SALE—12-room house, all improvements, 7 acres land, plenty shade and fruit trees; high elevation, clear view, a beautiful property. ALBERT CARLSON, Central Valley, N. Y.

VALUABLE 70-acre turkey farm, annual income $5,000 to $10,000. ADVERTISER 5591, care Rural New-Yorker.

BEST buy in Jersey, 77 acres, 40 clear, good farm land, balance woods; 2,000 ft. county road frontage; 30 apple trees, spring watered, wire fenced pasture, good corn crib, one-room shack, stable, shed, coop, good truck and two large truckloads lumber; $2,000 takes it; terms if necessary; near Freehold. ADVERTISER 5593, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—55-acre fruit and poultry farm, one mile from Wolcott, N. Y.; 10 acres apples, pears and smaller fruits; on macadam road; low price, easy terms, immediate possession. P. C. CASE, 972 Walnut St., Elmira, N. Y.

46-ACRE poultry and fruit farm, 12-acre orchard, buildings for 1,000 hens, 2,700-egg incubator, 10-room house, furnace, gambrel roof, basement barn, farm equipment. FLOYD OGILSBIE, Jordan, N. Y.

EAST MORICHES, L. I.—Ideal for chicken farm, southern exposure; 7 1/3 acres, 10-room house and bath, all improvements; one block from Merrick Road and one block from bay; price $13,000; write for particulars. A. G. TAYLOR, 10944 198th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.

5-ROOM bungalow, all improvements, near station; $4,750, $1,750 cash. A. OTTINGER, 134-35 174th St., Springfield, L. I., N. Y.

FOR RENT—Farm for 6 cows and 500 hens; excellent market. ADVERTISER 6015, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—12 acres suitable for poultry or farming; 7-room house, electric and running water, and outer buildings; 25 miles from Atlantic City, 100 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 6011, care Rural New-Yorker.

23-ACRE chicken and truck farm, best soil, house perfect condition; fine place; bathroom, shower, hot water; near Poughkeepsie; sacrifice. ADVERTISER 6007, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—75-acre farm, Otsego Co., N. Y.; pleasantly situated; photo; price $1,700. FITZGERALD, 6 Spencer Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Nursery and dairy farm, 190 acres, 50 acres devoted to about 12,000 evergreen trees, large house, large barn, equipped for modern dairy; price $12,500; near Middletown, N. Y. Enquire LEONARD VANDERBECK, R. F. D. 2, Box 39, Ridgewood, N. J.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40 not prepaid; 10 lbs. white, prepaid, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; buckwheat comb, $1.75. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat; either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Fine extracted, 60-lb. can here, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure extracted buckwheat honey, 5-lb. pail, 85c, postpaid. EDWIN RICKARD, Schoharie, N. Y.

HONEY — Clover - buckwheat blend, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.70; postpaid third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; 5 lbs. white or buckwheat chunk comb, $1.10, delivered third zone; not prepaid, 12 sections fancy buckwheat comb, $2.40; list free. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

EXCHANGE—Butter worker, new; exchange or sell. MRS. HOWARD HOLSINGER, Denton, Md.

WANTED—Good home in Connecticut for an older school boy. Apply to us: BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, 171 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn., or 265 Church Street, New Haven, Conn., or 257 Main Street, Norwich, Conn.

SLEEP on fresh picked balsam pillow, filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma, refreshing in the sick room and shut ins; excellent gift for sweetheart and friend; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.25, postage paid, remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, R. F. D. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

GOING TO BUILD? Set of gang molds for 200 concrete blocks for sale; make your own poured, interlocking blocks for your next new farm building and forget about fires; details gladly sent; no further use, must have room at once, a bargain. E. E. BURBANK, Box 16, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

TOBACCO—Virginia Gold Leaf; smoking, chewing; mild, mellow, like rare old wine; 5 lbs., $1; 12 lbs., $2; pay postman. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Va.

BOCA CEIGA Brand, Valencia oranges, Marsh Seedless grapefruit, now tree ripe; express shipment direct, 3-4 days; special selected quality or best commercial pack; for complete list, address BOCA CEIGA GROVE, Box 848, Clearwater, Fla.

PURE maple syrup, $2.50 gallon, delivered in the fourth zone. CLARK L. BRIGHT, Bloomville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One slightly used two-spring milk wagon, weight 975 lbs. ROSCOE P. HADLEY, Elm St., Blackstone, Mass.

WANTED—Mount Gilead sprayer, Fig. 3478, 100 gallon capacity, also Fairbanks-Morse electric water system. C. J. CLEE, Yardley, Pa.

MAPLE products direct from the sugar bush: first run syrup, $2.75 gallon; maplenut fudge, 75c lb.; maple cream, 2-lb. tin, $1.25; 4-lb. tin, $2.40, not prepaid; price list ready. OAKLAND FARM, Route 2, Woodstock, Vt.

FOR SALE—Electric light plant, 10 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse deisel oil engine, 5 kilowat generator, switchboard; price $600; used three months. MAX KLUEGEL, Leeds, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75 postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. fine clover mixed, $5.25 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 Hall mechanical egg turner trays, good condition, used two seasons, good as new; price $2.50 each; hold 165 eggs. LONG VIEW POULTRY FARM, Rt 2, Watervliet, N. Y.

PURE HONEY, buckwheat or blend of buckwheat and clover, 5-lb. pail, 75 cts; 4 pails, $2.75; 12 pails, $7.50, postage prepaid; 60-lb. can, here, $5. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure, fine, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, 90c, $1.70 prepaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

GENERAL merchandise stock for sale or exchange. 205 RAILROAD AVE., Marion, Va.

Commercial Poultry Raising
by Roberts.
An all-around book; $3 postpaid, by
Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Receipts of produce from the Southern States are increasing as the Winter season is advancing and storage stocks are gradually being replaced. Florida is now shipping strawberries, snap beans, cabbage, celery, lettuce, peppers and tomatoes. California is shipping artichokes, Brussels sprouts, carrots, cauliflower, celery, lettuce and parsley. Beets, carrots, cabbage and other truck crops are being shipped from Texas. Shipments of broccoli, collard, kale and turnip tops are reported from Virginia. Before long the first shipments of white potatoes will be reported from Florida, as well as asparagus from California and South Carolina. Trading in the apple market continues to center on fancy stock, the market for which holds steady. Ordinary and poorer quality marks move slowly, and the market is dull. Pennsylvania Staymans, 2½-in. and up sold for $4 to $4.50 per barrel, with some scalded offerings as low as $3. Good quality Virginia Yorks brought up to $5 per barrel for large-size fruit. A few sales of New York R. I. Greenings were quoted at $5.50. Delicious, Romes and Staymans ranged from $1.25 to $1.75 per bushel, with a few fancy Staymans and Delicious up to $2 Yorks brought mostly $1.25 to $1.50, Various varieties of nearby apples in ⅝-bu. baskets sold from 50c to $1. Mushrooms were in fairly liberal receipt and the market was slightly weaker toward the close. Prices ranged mostly from 40c to $1 per 3-lb. basket, with a few fancy whites up to $1.15. Nearby beets were in light supply, and the market was generally steady, with most sales quoted at 60c to $1 a ⅝-bu. basket. Carrots were steady at $1 to $1.50 per ⅝-bu. basket. New bunched bushels of both beets and carrots from Texas sold mostly $1.25 to $1.50. The market for old cabbage was dull, with New York sacked per hundred-weight Danish selling at $2 to $2.25, poorer down to $1.50. New cabbage from Florida brought mostly $1 to $1.25. Turnips were slow and sold at 20 to 40c per ⅝-bu. basket. Rutabagas met a fairly active demand at $2 to $2.50 per 100-lb. sack. Turnip tops from the Eastern Shore made their first appearance of the season and brought $1.25 to $1.75 a bushel. Broccoli from Norfolk ranged from $1 to $1.25, with poorer down to 90c. Leeks and hothouse radishes brought mostly 3 to 5c per bunch. The market on fancy offerings of onions was steady to firm, but ordinary quality was dull. New York, 100-lb. sacks, yellows, U. S. No. 1, medium to large, brought $4.50 to $5, few up to $5.50. Most offerings from Massachusetts were of ordinary quality and sold at $3 to $4 per 100-lb. sack. Ohio, 100-lb. sacks, yellows, brought mostly $4.75 to $5.25. Trading on the sweet potato market was limited, and the market was generally quiet. New Jersey yellows, U. S. No. 1 sold mostly $1 to $1.25 per ⅝-bu. basket, and reds from $1.10 to $1.35, with a few fancy reds up to $1.40 to $1.50. Maryland and Delaware bushel yellows were quoted at $1.40 to $1.65, and yams at $1.25 to $1.50. The white potato market continues very draggy, with trading slow and demand limited. Supplies have been rather liberal and prices have been barely steady. Pennsylvania Round Whites brought $1.40 to $1.50 for 120-lb. sacks, with poorer low as $1.15. Idaho Russets sold at $2.25 to $2.35 per 100-lb. sack. New Jersey Redskins in ⅝-bu. baskets ranged from 40 to 45c, and 100-lb. sacks from $1.25 to $1.30.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market has been very sensitive for the past few days, and values have been hard to determine. The situation has been more or less psychological, with buyers lacking confidence and operating very cautiously. Receipts have not been heavy, but the anticipated increase in the supply from western points, as soon as the weather becomes moderate, has caused a nervous tension in the market. Fresh extra firsts brought from 40 to 50c, with most sales at 40c at the close. Fresh firsts also broke toward the close, and sold at 38 to 40c. Carefully selected and candled eggs in cases declined to 46 to 48c, compared with 53 to 55c the week previous. Fancy eggs in cartons brought 50 to 52c.

Trading in the live poultry market was light, and the market was quiet except for fancy small-sized fowl. Large, heavy stock was dull. Colored fowl sold from 30 to 31c, with heavier birds mostly at 29c. Smooth-legged chickens were scarce and firm, with soft-meated offerings quoted at 34 to 37c. Broilers were steady at 40 to 43c for fancy Plymouth Rocks. Dressed fowl were in light supply, and firm under a fairly active demand. Fancy fresh-killed fowls weighing 4 to 6 lbs. brought 33 to 35c. Chickens were mostly staggy and the market was irregular, with fancy bringing 27 to 30c. Ducks and geese were quiet at steady prices. Fancy ducks brought 24 to 26c, with average quality at 20 to 22c, and geese ranged from 20 to 25c lb.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of good quality was generally firm and met a fairly good demand, but undergrades continued slow and irregular in value. No. 2 Timothy and best clover mixed were quoted at $18 to $18.50 per ton. Straw was in moderate receipt and the market steady. Straight rye brought $20 to $22, wheat straw at $15 to $16, and oat straw at $14 to $15 per ton.

W. W. O.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmer's market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 48c; duck eggs, doz., 53c; pullet eggs, doz., 40c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 35c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 13c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; old cabbage, lb., 3½c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12½c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsley, bch, 10c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 33c.

Live Poultry—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 25 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, live, lb., 30 to 36c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 30 to 35c; springers, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; Leghorns, 28 to 32c; heavy, 30 to 36c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; turkeys, live, lb., 40 to 45c; dressed, lb., 55 to 60c; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, 45 to 50c; grade A, $13 to $14; fancy, white, $14.50; unclassified, $11 to $12; retail, 45 to 50c; pullet eggs, doz., 35 to 40c; duck eggs, doz., 60c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., $1; beans, dry, lb., 7 to 11c; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; celery, doz. bchs, 75 to 90c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, $1.25 to $1.50; maple syrup, gal., $2; onions, bu., $1.25 to $3; parsnips, bu., $1.50; potatoes, bu., 50 to 65c; radishes, doz. bchs, 75c; rutabagas, bu., 65 to 75c; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25; endive, doz., 75c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $4; pears, bu., $1 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.25 to $1.35; pork, light, lb., 14c; heavy, lb., 12c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Feb. 26.—Produce prices are mostly steady. Better quality apples are holding up firmly.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 55 to 56c; tubs, 53 to 54c; firsts, 48 to 51c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28 to 29c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 48 to 49c; grade A, 46 to 48c; grade B, 46 to 47c; grade C, 34 to 38c; pullets', 36 to 38c; unclassified, 41 to 45c.

Poultry.—Dressed steady; fowls, 29 to 36c; old roosters, 24 to 28c; chickens, 37 to 43c; ducks, 25 to 30c; geese, 25 to 26c; turkeys, 25 to 35c; capons, 40 to 48c. Live poultry steady; fowls, 29 to 32c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; springers, 30 to 33c; ducks, 29 to 30c; geese, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 25 to 35c; capons, 36 to 38c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples steady; Russet, bu., $1.15 to $1.35; Hubbardson, $1 to $1.50; Twenty Ounce, $1 to $1.75; Wealthy, Greening, $1 to $2; Baldwin, $1.50 to $1.75; King, $1.40 to $2; Spitzenberg, $1.25 to $2.50; Northern Spy, $1.50 to $2.65; McIntosh, $1.50 to $3.25; Rome Beauty, western, box, $2.25 to $2.50; Jonathan, $2.25 to $2.75; Delicious, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes steady; home-grown, bu., 25 to 70c; 150-lb. sack, $1.75 to $2; Bermuda, bbl., $12 to $12.50; sweets, Md., crate, $2 to $2.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans firm; red kidney, cwt., $9.50; pea, medium, $11 to $11.50; marrow, white kidney, $13.50 to $14. Onions firm; home-grown, bu. $3.25 to $3.75; 100-lb. sack, $5.25 to $6; Spanish, crate, $2.75 to $3.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.75 to $4; grapes, Cal. Emperor, lug, $1.65 to $2.25; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $6; Fla., $3.25 to $4.50; pears, Wash., box, $4.50; strawberries, Fla., qt., 35 to 40c.

Vegetables.—Artichokes, Cal., box. $4 to $4.75; beans, Fla., hpr., $2.50 to $5; beets, bu., 40c to $1.25; Brussels sprouts, qt., 30 to 35c; cabbage, bu., 60c to $1.50; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.75; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.25 to $2.50; celery, doz., 60 to 90c; cucumbers, box, $3.50 to $4; eggplant, Cuba, crate, $4.75 to $5; endive, lb., 20 to 25c; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 60 to 65c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; oyster-plant, doz. bchs., 90c to $1; parsley, Tex., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2; peas, Mex., crate, $5.75 to $6; peppers, Fla., crate, $7 to $7.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 18 to 30c; rhubarb, 5-lb. box, 75 to 90c; spinach, Tex., bu., 90c to $1; squash, bu., 50 to 65c; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2.50 to $2.75; turnips, bu., $1.15 to $1.30; watercress, doz. bchs., 25 to 40c.

Sweets.—Honey steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple syrup steady; light, gal., $1.75 to $2; dark, $1.25 to $1.50.

Feeds.—Hay steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12.50 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $35; standard middlings, $35; red dog, $40; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent, $46; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $58; hominy, $39; oatfeed, $19.25. C. H. B.

New York Produce Markets

February 28, 1929.

March: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.30.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.50½	@	$0.51
Extra, 92 score			.50
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.48	@	.49½
Seconds	.46½	@	.47½
Lower grades	.45	@	.46
Ladles	.34	@	.37½
Packing stock	.29	@	.31
Renovated	.42½	@	.43
Sweet, fancy	.52	@	.52½
Extra	.51	@	.51½
Firsts	.48½	@	.50½
Seconds	.47	@	.48
Centralized	.45	@	.49

CHEESE

State, flat, June special	$0.27½	@	$0.29
Fresh, fancy	.24½	@	.25
Wis., flats, held	.26	@	.27
Daisies, fresh			.24

EGGS

Nearby, fancy white	$0.45	@	$0.46
Extra	.43	@	.44
Average extras	.42	@	.43
Extra firsts	.40	@	.41
Pacific Coast, white	.40	@	.44
Mixed colors,			
Best, nearby	.45	@	.46
Gathered, best	.43	@	.44
Common to good	.29	@	.35

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42	@	$0.44
Fair to good	.30	@	.40
Broilers	.40	@	.50
Roosters	.20	@	.28
Fowls	.24	@	.35
Ducks	.18	@	.26
Geese	.18	@	.25
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs. each	.46	@	.53
Mixed weights	.35	@	.43
Turkeys, dry, toms	.41	@	.44
Hens	.36	@	.40
Squabs, white, lb.	.60	@	.70
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	4.00
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.28	@	$0.31
Chickens	.30	@	.36
Roosters			.20
Ducks	.20	@	.28
Geese	.20	@	.22
Capons	.35	@	.42
Tame rabbits	.23	@	.28

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50	@	12.00
Bulls	7.50	@	9.50
Cows	8.00	@	8.50
Calves, best	18.00	@	19.00
Common to good	10.00	@	14.00
Sheep	5.00	@	7.00
Lambs	14.00	@	16.25
Hogs	10.50	@	11.15

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.21	@	$0.23
Good to prime	.17	@	.20
Culls	.13	@	.16
Lambs, h.h., each	8.00	@	14.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50	@	22.00
Bulls	15.50	@	16.00
Cows	16.00	@	18.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00	@	$2.50
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.75	@	2.10
State, 150 lbs.	1.75	@	1.85
Idaho, bu. box	2.50	@	2.85
Bermuda, bbl.	7.00	@	9.50
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00	@	3.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.75	@	$2.50
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10	@	.27
Carrots, bu.	1.50	@	2.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00	@	2.50
Celery hearts, doz.	.75	@	1.75
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50	@	7.00
Dandelion, Tex., bu.	1.25	@	1.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	12.00	@	14.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	4.75
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50	@	5.50
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@	1.50
Parsnips, bu.	1.25	@	1.75
Peas, bu.	2.00	@	6.25
Peppers, bu.	2.50	@	3.25
Radishes, bu.	2.25	@	3.50
Spinach, bu.	.60	@	1.00
Squash, new, bu.	3.00	@	4.00
String beans, bu.	1.50	@	5.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.75	@	2.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50	@	1.75

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$12.75	@	13.00
Pea	11.00	@	11.50
Red kidney	8.75	@	9.00

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$5.25	@	$6.50
McIntosh	11.00	@	12.00
Greening	6.50	@	8.00
Spy	7.00	@	8.00
Pears, bbl.	1.50	@	5.50
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.00	@	4.50
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.20	@	.30

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00	@	27.00
No. 2	23.00	@	25.00
No. 3	15.00	@	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00	@	26.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 Northern Spring	$1.47⅞
No. 2 red	1.60⅞
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.15
Oats, No. 2 white	.63
Barley	.82
Rye	1.26½

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.			$0.19
Grade B			.15
Butter, best, lb.	$0.57	@	.58
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65	@	.70
Gathered	.50	@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.40	@	.50
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@	.03
String beans, lb.	.30	@	.35
Lima beans, lb.	.40	@	.45
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15
Onions, lb.	.10	@	.20

Baltimore Markets

Fruits and Vegetables. — Apples, bu. bskt., W. Md. and Pa., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up, Delicious, $2 to $2.25; ungraded, 2½-in. up, Delicious, $1.75; Yorks, U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up, $1.40 to $1.60; Romes, U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up, $1.90 to $2. Cabbage, N. Y., 100-lb. sacks, Danish type, med. size, mostly $2.25. Kale, Va., bbls., Scotch, $1.75 to $2.25; mostly $2. Onions, Mich and Ind., 50-lb. sacks, yellows, U. S. No. 1, med to large size, mostly $2.75; Ind., 100-lb. sacks, yellows, U. S. No. 1, mostly $5.50; Mass., 100-lb. sacks, yellows, U. S. No. 1, med. size, fair quality, some frozen, $3 to $3.50. Potatoes, Maine, 150-lb. sacks, Gr. Mts., U. S. No. 1, $2 to $2.10; poorly graded, $1.90; N. Y., 150-lb. sacks, Round Whites, U. S. No. 1, $1.75 to $1.80; Pa., 100-lb. sacks, Round Whites, U. S. No. 1, $1.25 to $1.35; poorly graded, $1 to $1.15. Sweet potatoes, E. S. Va., bbls., yellows, U. S. No. 1, $3 to $3.50; poorly graded, $2.50 to $2.75; white yams, med. size, $3.50; med. to large size, some rough, $2.50 to $3; E. S. Md., bu. hampers, yellows, U. S. No. 1, $1.35 to $1.50; few fancy higher; poorly graded, $1 to $1.25. Turnips, nearby, 14-qt. hamper, 40 to 60c.

Eggs.—Nearby fresh gathered, firsts, 39c.

Live Poultry.—Chickens, old, heavy, 28 to 29c; medium size, 29 to 30c; Leghorns, 27 to 29c; young, colored, as to size, 36 to 38c; broilers, 38 to 42c; turkeys, young, 9-lb. and over, hens, 42c; gobblers, 35 to 36c; old toms, 30c; capons, 7-lb. and over, 40 to 42c; slips and smaller, 33 to 36c.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, qt., 7 to 8c; cows, fresh, milk, each, $125 to $175; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $10 to $12; calves, prime veal, 100 lbs., $18 to $20; calves, common to good, 100 lbs., $10 to $15; pork, heavy, dressed, 100 lbs., $8.50 to $10; pork, light, dressed, 100 lbs., $11 to $12.50; fowls, fancy, live, lb., 28 to 30c; roasting chickens, live, lb., 32 to 35c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 40 to 45c; apples, Baldwin, bbl., $2.75 to $3; Northern Spy, bbl., $3.50 to $4; potatoes, 120-lb. bag, $1.85 to $2.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; special, qt., 18c; from chain stores, bottled, 11 to 13c; butter, dairy, farmers' delivery, lb., 50 to 60c; prints and rolls, lb., 53 to 57c; cut from tub, lb., 49 to 52c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 49 to 53c; cheese, lb., 25 to 30c; fowls, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; roasting chickens, lb., 50 to 55c; lamb, forequarters, lb., 28 to 30c; chops, lb., 60 to 65c; veal roasts, lb., 35 to 40c; chops, lb., 45 to 60c; pork roasts, lb., 25 to 32c; chops, lb., 25 to 35c; sausage meat, lb., 23 to 25c; potatoes, pk., 25 to 30c; apples, Baldwins, 5 lbs., 25c; Winesaps and Spys, 3 lbs., 35c; onions, 3 lbs., 25 to 29c; carrots, bch., 10c; celery, bch, 20c; ripe tomatoes, lb., 29c; new beets, bch, 10c; fresh green peas, lb., 29c; parsnips, 3 lbs., 29c; turnips, 7 lbs., 25c; fresh spinach, 3 lbs., 25 to 29c; radishes, 2 bchs, 15c; lettuce, head, 10 to 15c; mushrooms, lb., 60 to 65c; cauliflower, head, 35 to 40c.

100% Live Arrival

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leg...	$12	$57.50	$110
Everlay Brown Leg.....	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks..	14	67.50	130
White Rocks	14	67.50	130
Owens' R. I. Reds.....	14	67.50	130
Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Mixed Chicks	9	42.50	80

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. THE HEN THAT LAYS IS THE HEN THAT PAYS. Write for literature.

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Quality higher and prices lower. Breeders selected and leg banded by men trained by Ohio Poultry Improvement Association and authorized accredited inspectors. Leghorns, 12c each. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 14c each. Light Brahmas, 18c each. Write for catalogue and special price on 300 or more—Box 112.

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GOODLING'S SUPER QUALITY
Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

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S. C. White Leghorns.....	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
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Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box Y, R. No. 1, Richfield, Penna.

Quality Baby Chicks Five extra given with every box of one hundred ordered.

APRIL HATCHED CHICKS

Leghorns—White, Brown, Buff, Black.....$14.00 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas.. 16.00 per 100
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March $2 more; May $2 less; June $4 less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

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R. I. Reds.....	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
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All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. or cash with order.

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From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. L., Wyckoff Strain	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Brown Leghorns -	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. Rocks and Reds - -	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
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Assorted Chicks - - -	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

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13 Leading Varieties—White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Speckled Sussex, Buff Orpingtons.

$9.00 per hundred and up.

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High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid: 100% live delivery guaranteed at **$16.00** per 100; **$47.00** per 300; **$77.00** per 500; **$150** per 1000. 10% books order. Catalog free.

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English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	*25*	*50*	*100*
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.75	7.25	14
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10

Leghorn chicks are out of hens with trapnest records of 291-300 eggs. We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Free circular.

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From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, any week after Feb. 11th, at **$16** per 100, **$77** per 500, **$150** per 1000. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog FREE.

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BABY CHICKS

	25	*50*	*100*	*500*	*1000*
S.C.W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
Bd. Rocks & S.C. Reds	3.75	7.25	14	67.50	130
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.50	12	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.50	4.75	9	42.50	80

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BABY CHICKEN FARM ON-HUDSON
Phone 4F14 Staatsburg, N. Y.

Chicks on Concrete Runs

We have been raising several hundred chickens each year for seven or eight years on two or three acres of land, as our other land is not conveniently situated for the purpose. Our brooder houses are rather old cumbersome buildings with cement floors, and we are unable to move them to a different part of the run. The result is we have had more or less white diarrhoea, coccidiosis and intestinal worms. We wish to learn more about these outside cement platforms for runs in front of brooder houses? How large should one be for 400 or 500 chicks? Should they be level or slanting? Should there be a 2x4 at the edge to fasten fencing to? Should they be kept bare or covered with litter? How long is it safe to keep chickens confined to them? Is there any need of having a roof over them? H. A. S.

New York.

Concrete runs outside of the brooder house are a comparatively new addition to poultry farm equipment but are coming into use because of several advantages. They enable one to use a brooder-house without danger from contaminated soil near them, save the labor of moving portable buildings and make it possible to keep the chicks near the dwelling or barns. As they do not have to bear heavy weights, a two-inch thickness of concrete is sufficient, except at the edges, where double that thickness is needed to prevent breaking.

They should be smooth for easy cleaning, have a slope for drainage, two or three inches, according to size, and need not be roofed. They, of course, may be of any desired size, so that they give an ample outside run, preferably not less than that required inside for the same number of chicks. They may have permanent fences or movable wire covered frames to set upon the concrete. Movable frames will facilitate cleaning. They may be lightly covered with sand, loam or litter, though the essential thing is that they be kept clean to prevent infection from droppings picked up by the chicks running upon them. I do not know of any definite limit to the length of time that chicks may be safely confined to these runs. Chicks and mature fowls are kept in smaller quarters nowadays than formerly, the requirements of sanitation being better understood. It would doubtless be safe to keep chicks so confined as long as they would be in any enclosure where contamination of the soil could be avoided, or until they are ready to go on range. M. B. D.

All-Mash Poultry Feeding

Within a couple of weeks I shall be brooding a thousand Leghorn chicks. As I have been a reader of your poultry answers for many years, your advice on the following question will be greatly appreciated: I have tried various commercial feeds but this year am thinking of using an all-mash ration until laying age. Is it advisable to feed such a ration or would a mash requiring a scratch feed be better? E. A. M.

New York.

The rearing of chicks to maturity on an all-mash ration is a rather new venture in poultry keeping and we shall have to take the word of those who have tried it as to its value. This system has been developed and advocated by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, at Wooster, and is fully described in a bulletin issued by this station. They state that they have found the method successful on their experimental farm and equally so in the hands of other poultrymen of the State. Some other stations, where it has been tried, discount these claims somewhat. There is no question as to the attractiveness of the plan and the results at the Ohio station should be sufficient to give warrant for trying is out.

Those who have followed the teaching of poultry experts over a considerable period of years have learned that there is little that can be considered as absolutely fixed, even in the seemingly fundamental principles of feeding and care. Revolutionary findings are apt at any time to upset long accepted practices. The all-mash ration should not have scratch grains added to it, since it combines in itself both the scratch and the mash and the addition of more scratch grain would unbalance it. That is, it would change the proportion of protein foods to the other ingredients and presumably lessen its value. An all-mash mash should be more coarsely ground than other mashes, to make it more palatable. M. B. D.

Attention Chick Buyers!

YOUR prosperity and the happiness of your family depend on the kind of chicks that you brood this spring.

Whether you are an old-timer or just starting you must know that the public is turning from the hatchery that gathers eggs from outside sources; and the people are coming to the real breeder who sells only his own stock

Indian Head Stock has been bred and selected and trap-nested for twelve years and Indian Head Poultry Farm does not at any time buy up outside hatching eggs. Our eggs are selected for size and tinted eggs are never used; they are incubated under systems of positive control and are watched over by day and by night by skilled and loyal workers.

We NEVER breed from pullets but only from big healthy hens that have proven themselves and that are mated to pedigreed cockerels from better than 200-egg hens. With this stock and our printed complete system for care of the chicks your success is assured if you faithfully follow our methods.

In addition to the quality of our stock you get honest, dependable, square treatment that will make you want our chicks year after year. Further information and prices together with our big new catalog will be sent free on receipt of your letter stating what you want and when. S. C. White Leghorns Only.

INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, 220 N. Main St., TOMS RIVER, N. J.

MAGIC BROODER Every Feature Practical Great Fuel Saver

Superior Equipment for Chick Raising

AGENTS WANTED

Double Heat control, gas chamber, coal feed, non-clogging grates—insure pure air and even temperature, thus producing strong, vigorous chicks. Extra rigid deflector spreads heat evenly.

Giant Magic unequalled for raising broilers.

EVERY BROODER GUARANTEED

Write for free catalogue giving full description, also our Improved Roof Pipe which catches condensation above roof. Made to take either 3 in. or 4 in. pipe from brooder at same price.

UNITED BROODER COMPANY
301 Pennington Ave. Trenton, N. J.

PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS

FOR 40 YEARS

have been laying their way into popularity. "Parks Strain," the strain of quality protected by U. S. registered trade mark, is America's oldest and greatest laying strain of Rocks. Carefully selected, trapnested and pedigreed for Eggs and standard qualities since 1889. Made and hold most of the World's Certified Rock laying records. It has outlived hundreds of other strains because it is founded on high normal layers instead of a few phenomenal producers.

ORDER YOUR EGGS AND CHICKS EARLY

If you want shipment on any certain date you'll act wisely by placing your order early. Remember I personally select and mate every individual from whish we sell eggs or chicks. Even our lowest priced grades have many generations of 200-egg breeding back of them. Eggs for Hatching packed in our scientific way will travel safely most anywhere. Day Old Chicks—We guarantee safe delivery and full count up to 72 hours journey. Before buying anywhere get our free catalog and latest prices.

J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.
Member International Baby Chick Association

Old Pickard Farm LARGEST BREEDERS OF BARRED ROCKS IN THE WORLD

3,500 breeders, all free from B.W. D. Leading all heavy breeds at Storrs. Average production last year at Vineland, 243 eggs per bird. Get my new circular and learn how you can make *more money with Rocks.*

HATCHING EGGS and CHICKS Weekly hatches. Flock matings bred for profit. Pedigree matings unsurpassed. Every egg laid by my own birds here on my own plant. Every chick from my own eggs. "The Invincible Rocks of New England." Please mention this paper.

ROBERT C. COBB, West Concord, Mass.

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

BUY $ $

10 EXTRA CHICKS On orders booked before March 15th, we give 10 Chicks extra with each 100 ordered.

When we say RELIABLE—we mean RELIABLE in every way. Breeding stock of highest quality of 19 years of careful development. Special attention paid to health of flocks, and records kept. Catalog Free—Chicks Sent C.O.D. If You Wish.

Write for details—get our illustrated catalog which tells all the story. Our prices reasonable. Valuable book sent with each order of $10 or more. Big discount for early orders.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY Main Street FOSTORIA, OHIO

"Peerless" Chicks C·O·D·

Send $1 per 100 with order. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Let us supply you with our big, strong Peerless Chicks from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled and contain the blood of such leading strains as—Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, Thompson, Fishel, etc. They are real money makers.

Prices—Post Paid, 100% Live Arrival—	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred, White, Partridge and Buff Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds, White and S. L. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons..	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00

Heavy Assorted $10 per 100. We want you for a customer and will do our best to please you. Order from this ad. or send for illustrated circular. PEERLESS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 201, Leipsic, Ohio

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

THEY LIVE because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They LAY because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.

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SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 207 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

PRODUCTION BRED LINE CHICKS

Prices Lower than Usual

Egg-bred chicks from high-production ancestry. Nine profitable varieties, carefully bred and selected for many years. Customers report complete satisfaction. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Free catalog sent on request.

Send only $1 down. We will ship your chicks on date specified C. O. D. Avoid disappointment by reserving your shipping date now. Breeders which produce Nye Brothers' chicks have free farm range.

Fostoria Hatchery, Nye Brothers, Owners, Dept. 17, Fostoria, Ohio

NATIONAL "SUPER-BRED" CHICKS

500,000 SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS for 1929.
Insure next winter's poultry profits by ordering NATIONAL "SUPER-BRED" CHICKS NOW.

We breed and hatch 13 of the leading breeds. Send for our FREE illustrated catalog with prices on our utility and special mated chicks. All chicks sent prepaid. We guarantee 100% delivery of good lively chicks. Member of International Baby Chick Association. You will save money by writing us now.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 406 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Why not furnish brains for those dull enought to be swindled? G. M. T.

Just who is so free from dullness that he has never been swindled or overdone? If any, let him throw the first stone. All of us form our opinions and base our actions on the information we have. Many people think what they read is so. It should be, but unfortunately much that is both printed and spoken is false, and pure propaganda to make us think what the tricksters want us to think. Then we become their prey. Of course there is little excuse for the easy way some "fall for" propaganda, but correct information is the best safeguard for all, and this is the aim of Publisher's Desk.

A warning against professional groups of solicitors who represent themselves as seeking magazine subscriptions to pay their way through college has been issued by the Better Business Bureau of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. The Bureau points out that sometimes these groups are bona fide and all that is claimed but that more often they are far from it.—Portland Press Herald.

THE R. N.-Y. has warned its readers against this class of subscription agents a number of times. Perhaps some college students do solicit subscriptions at times but the rule is that agents making this claim are making a false appeal for sympathy. Such agents are usually representing subscription agencies which require a portion of the subscription price being paid the agent and the balance to be sent to the subscription agency. We have many complaints from those who subscribe for papers and magazines under such a plan, that they cannot get the publication for which they have paid.

I enclose a letter from the Research Laboratories, Inc., of Des Moines, Iowa, and wish to know if they are reliable, and if their "Kleer Tone" is any good. They have been advertising by radio from WGY the past week. O. G. B.
Vermont.

"Kleer Tone" is a device for which it is claimed that it improves radio reception, reduces static, etc. It is sold by the agency system and it is claimed $150 to $300 a week is made selling it. The device is described as a "remarkable invention" and all the extravagances that usually go with specialty salesmanship. The device according to our records was formerly sold by C. H. Geppert & Co., Des Moines. A number of R. N.-Y. subscribers who bought it reported to us that the device did not live up to the claims made for it, and the company refused to make good on the guarantee under which "Kleer Tone" was sold. The experience of other readers is the best guide we can furnish those seeking information.

As I have a little trouble with the Mantle Lamp Co., Philadelphia, Pa., I am writing to see if you can help me through Publisher's Desk. I have had quite a bit of correspondence with them and they have misrepresented to me, as you will see by the letters I am enclosing. Their proposition to me was if I would sell three lamps I would get one free, which I worked earnestly to get. After I had sent the money for the three lamps they would not send me the extra lamp, but wanted me to sell more, and you will see by the last letter they were very brief and wanted no more correspondence. If you can help me I will greatly appreciate your kindness. M. R.
Pennsylvania.

The Mantle Lamp Co.'s offer read as follows: "Just secure the order for three lamps, any style, and send for these at wholesale prices, and we will give you one style 1,100 table lamp entirely free." It is not specified in the order that the order for the three lamps must be sent at one time, but that is the position taken by the Mantle Lamp Co. after the orders for the lamps are received. And the Mantle Lamp Co. ignores our letter in this woman's behalf. This is quite consistent with the attitude taken by the company regarding previous complaints.

Do you know whether Walter W. Newcomer, 1674 Broadway, New York, is reliable? I have written a song and sent it for his examination, and he in return sent me a letter saying he would have the music composed for it on receipt of $54 cash or $60 in three installments of $15 twice and $30 the third payment. He sent two contracts, one for me to keep and the other for him, and he agrees in the contract to put it before a publisher for me in my name. Could you tell me how to get it before a good publisher to get before the public without costing me cash? I am not in financial circumstances to pay any such amount. J. D. S.

Perhaps this party will carry out his part of the agreement to set the song to music for the amount named. If no false representations or inducements are made that part of the proposition is all straight. On the other hand, there is very slight possibility that the writer of the song will ever realize anything from the sale of the song. The Musical Board of Trade avers that not one production of amateur writers in a thousand ever finds a market. If the writer wants to spend the money for the satisfaction of seeing the song in print, all well and good; but this individual evidently cannot afford any such indulgence of his fancy. The Post Office Department put a number of concerns in this line out of business on the charge of fraudulent use of the mails—these made a practice of representing to the author that his or her fortune would be made as soon as the song was published.

Will you kindly inform me if Farmers' and Poultrymen's Milling Association, Kansas City, Mo., is a reliable firm? They want me to take stock in their concern, and in return I can get my poultry feeds at wholesale prices. I am inclosing their offer sheet. J. H. N.
New Jersey.

Farmers' and Poultrymen's Milling Association is another T. C. Quisenberry promotion. Quisenberry's record has many times been referred to in this department. We could not advise an investment in any business on the strength of the inducement that you can buy its products at wholesale prices. We advise not to make investments until you know the value of the thing you buy. This enterprise must not be confused with Quisenberry Feed Co., with which T. C. Quisenberry has no connection whatever.

In July, 1927, the representatives of the Modern Art Institute, 45 Astor Place, New York, called at my home and took two pictures to make into oil paintings at $33. When the man brought them, I was pleased with one, but the other had no resemblance to my father. I told the man at the time I would not accept it. He said, "You take it and write to the New York office and they will make it good with you." I wrote to them twice, but have received no reply, and I think they must be another of the numerous fakes that are loitering around to impose on the public. I would be very grateful to have THE R. N.-Y. help me find out if they are still in business and look the matter up for me. W. J. B.
New York.

We are giving the experience above simply to emphasize the schemes of these so-called art institutes. We have taken this up with them, but they have disregarded any adjustment.

This complaint is identical with others reported to us, and our people can use their own judgment as to whether they want to favor them with any business.

The optometry department of the State of Vermont sends out warning to the people of New England that a lot of fakers posing as eye doctors are circulating through the State getting the money of the people for cheap eyeglasses and useless prescriptions. They are said to have taken large sums of money out of the Commonwealth.

The Vermont authorities say that these swindlers are now traveling south into other States, plying their illegal trade. They urge everybody to take care whom they entrust with the "doctoring" of their eyes. And, indeed, the pretended "eye specialist" is a man whom the public should shun.

Take no chances with those invaluable assets, your eyes. And if anybody calls on you, alleging that he can improve your vision, have nothing to do with him, and report him to the State optometry department.—Boston Post.

There is an epidemic of these quack eye doctors, and those posing as such going about country districts every now and then. The game of these fakers is to make those whose eyes they examine believe that they are just about to lose their sight and must have treatment at once. In this frightened condition the victim invariably before coming to his or her senses parts with a large amount of money for the pretended treatment by the fakers.

Plan now for Summer Profits!

WINTER evenings on the farm offer splendid opportunities for planning next season's work.

Has fertilizer been ordered? Are farm implements repaired? Is every acre scheduled for the greatest productiveness? Isn't it possible to increase that legume acreage?

Intelligent answers to these questions will be turned into profits next summer.

To look and plan ahead is as essential to successful farming as it is in the operation of a railroad. New York Central Lines are always preparing for the future. Their task is to have cars ready to move your products to market as your need demands.

More than this, the purpose of the Agricultural Relations Department is to study your problems and cooperate in the interest of more successful farming. By working closely with you this department hopes to help you make 1929 more prosperous than 1928.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.
La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio
Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
902 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Swing Hammer **EASY GRINDER**

Here, at last, is the mill you have wanted. Does everything that high-priced mills can do, yet sells for only $80. New swing-hammer design gives remarkable grinding results. Grinds all grains and roughage, as fine or coarse as desired. Big capacity; handles 4,000 lbs. ear corn an hour; 1,000 lbs. of oats. Grinds oat hulls and corn husks to powder. Makes your feed more digestible.

Improved hammer design eliminates metal-to-metal grinding. No friction. Made extra strong, of durable steel. Hammers of oil-tempered chrome nickel steel. Has a power range of 6 H. P. to 18 H. P.

If your dealer does not handle this mill, write to us for complete information.

HENRY & ALLEN, Eastern Distributors, AUBURN, N. Y.

A DOLLAR BOOK for 25c

EVERY ONE interested now in Farm Relief will want to read the first appeal for a National Marketing System for farm products by JOHN J. DILLON, five years ago in his book under the title

ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION

The book was not published to make money, but as an educational influence on farm distribution through co-operation of farmers themselves. It has been highly praised by disinterested friends of the farm. It was published at $1.00 a copy. To close out the edition and accomplish the purpose of its publication, we will send it now postpaid as long as the reminent of the supply lasts, for **25 cents.**

The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th Street, New York

ADVENTURES IN SILENCE

By HERBERT W. COLLINGWOOD

This is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing. Beautifully bound in cloth, 288 pages. *$1.00, postpaid.*

The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th Street, New York City

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ALFALFA - DAIRYING - LIVESTOCK

Write the Chamber of Commerce, Selma, Alabama, for free information about THE BLACK LIME PRAIRIE SOILS of Dallas County. This is the greatest natural alfalfa, livestock and dairy section of America. Ready market for all farm products; good roads, good schools and good churches among splendid people most of whom are from the North, and all doing well, happy and contended here where livestock graze in luxurious pastures practically the year around.

SELMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Live Good While Making a Good Living on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula

Low priced, productive land. Town and waterfront homes. Three to ten hours to largest Eastern Markets by motor or Pennsylvania Railroad. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE.

Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

Remarkable Farm Possibilities

for you, where you can farm BETTER, sell BETTER, and live BETTER. Catalogue FREE. Send for it now. W. C. Kerkendall, *Real Estate*, (Harmony) Phillipsburg, N. J.

For Sale—Farms 30 acres equipped for poultry. 238 acres dairy farm, etc. W. P. TODD, Princess Anne, Md

FOR SALE—Established business in Guinea Pigs, livestock fixtures, books, records, goodwill. Terms if required. Write for particulars. J. R. HASKIN, Waterford, Conn.

Oats Straw GOOD MIXED HAY—Carloads. Delivered your station. James E. Dante, Jr. East Worcester, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N.Y.

7 Ft. Cedar Fence Posts Carload lots or less. Tops: 1½" to 2½", 5c; 2½" to 3¾", 10c; 3¾" to 5", 15c. John B. Burnham, Essex, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Working foreman for 90-acre bearing apple orchard, willing to start medium wages until ability is proven; must be a good mechanic. ADVERTISER 5474, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man, single, to work on poultry farm in Allegany County; must be neat and clean; state height, weight, nationality first letter. ADVERTISER 5488, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man for poultry and truck farm; $30 to start; state experience. ADVERTISER 5548, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING foreman, April 1; ambitious young man, capable taking charge apple orchard; wife to board one or two men; give experience, references, wages. L. W. IRISH, Niverville, N. Y.

WANTED—Men to work on nursery; knowledge will be of advantage; state wages expected with copy of references. VERKADE'S NURSERIES, Wayne, N. J.

GOOD farm mechanic, blacksmith, carpenter, painter; married preferred; give age, experience, references and wages desired. BOX 12, Bantam, Conn.

WANTED—Farm-raised young American for assistant poultryman, Gloucester County, N. J.; interest and willingness to work more essential than experience; must be honest, sober and reliable; no smoker wanted; good opportunity for right party. ADVERTISER 5558, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged handy man, Dutchess County farm; light work, good habits, references, excellent home. ADVERTISER 5574, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEWLY arrived German or Scandinavian as generally useful man on country estate; knowledge of poultry and gardening desirable; room, board, laundry, English lessons, $45 monthly. ADVERTISER 5577, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Working farm foreman; needed at once; one who can go ahead with the planting, care and harvesting of crops; also be able to look after a herd of Guernsey cows; good salary and home for the right man. Address P. LAUNAY, Childs, Md.

WANTED—Gardener-farmer for small welfare sanatorium, mountains of Tennessee; interest in Christian work necessary. Address "UPLANDS," Pleasant Hill, Tenn.

WANTED—Married man, handy with tools for work around private convalescent home and miscellaneous jobs in farm barns, including stable work and care of six mules; must have references; permanent position, wages $100 per month with unfurnished house, wood supplied; house 5 minutes from station, D. L. & W. R., 40 miles from New York; apply giving full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 5580, care Rural New-Yorker.

DRIVER, farm; salary $54 to $66 per month and maintenance; applicants must be in good physical condition, experienced in handling horses and general farm work, and have good references. Apply by letter to BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man, Protestant, no children, for general work and care four cows on gentleman's country place, Princeton, N. J.; must be well recommended; all-year position, good wage, furnished cottage. ADVERTISER 5584, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman and wife, one capable of taking full charge of modern poultry farm, 2,000 layers; must have knowledge of incubation, chick raising, feeding for egg production, culling; wife to assist owners housework one day weekly; wages $90 per month and advancement; separate new living quarters, all improvements, fuel, electric, eggs, chickens; good reference required; personal interview necessary. CERTIFIED POULTRY FARM, Box 276, Mountain View, N. J.

WANTED—Farm superintendent; one who can keep books preferred. Address P. O. BOX 228, Leetonia, Ohio, stating age, experience and salary expected.

WANTED—Reliable single man, farm-bred, on general farm; non-smoker preferred; state experience and wages wanted. FRED HOLLENBECK, Tully, N. Y.

WANTED—Single working manager, large stock and fruit farm; college graduate, horticulture and animal husbandry, who has previous successful experience. ADVERTISER 5585, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER Wanted—I desire the services of a Protestant woman to do the housework and look after four young children; all conveniences in the house including a washing machine; in answering please mention wages expected and age. J. O. SEWALL, Ridgefield, Conn.

WANTED—Experienced middle-aged man on farm. MARTIN TAFT, North Collins, N. Y.

WANTED—Truck gardener to work on shares; tools and team furnished; have pansies, asparagus and strawberries, raise vegetables; market at door. MacMULLEN FARM, Greenwich, N. Y.

WANTED — A farmer experienced with clay soils, to work a New Jersey farm having nine-acre orchard, 50 acres tillable; must be accustomed to use tractor and automobile; state wages and give references. ADVERTISER 6009, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER for Idaho fruit farm home; experienced gardener who can take care of yard, vegetable and small fruit garden, and can care for three cows and flock hens; will refund railroad fare after satisfactory service. ADVERTISER 6003, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A married man to work about a farm house in the Summer, and mostly cutting firewood and cleaning up grounds in the Winter, in Orange County, N. Y.; an unfurnished cottage provided. ADVERTISER 6012, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—April 1 experienced couple for general dairy farm near Oneonta; wife to help milk; steady position, $75 with privileges; may become manager; good living quarters; must furnish own furniture; good farm, complete working implements; give 4 years' references, age of your family in first letter. ADVERTISER 6002, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmer experienced in orchard work; will furnish house, milk and firewood; steady position and good pay. ADVERTISER 6006, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED married farmer without children, April 1, on small farm Monmouth County, N. J.; poultry, two cows, vegetables; reply stating age, experience and names, places worked last few years; good house with all conveniences, milk, vegetable garden and $75 a month. Address E. M., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—Working farmer to take full charge of a large commercial orchard operation; must have full knowledge of cultivation, spraying, sorting and packing; give experience and salary in first letter. L. T. HALLOCK & SON, Clayton, N. J.

WANTED—Couple under 40, small school of boys; good character, workers, without children, free tobacco; salary $1,380, maintenance. COUNTY SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN, single, age 30, agricultural college graduate, highest qualifications for breeding, raising, feeding poultry for egg production, fancy table fowl, shows, contests, capons, turkeys, water fowl, guineas pheasants; salary $125 per month with board and room; references. Address ADVERTISER 5483, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-GARDENER, lawns, flowers, handy with tools, care poultry, cows; Italian, married, two children; 4 years last position; references; please state particulars, wages. A. ZANDANEL, Box 15, Mountainhome, Pa.

FARM and estate manager, open; incomparable, lifetime, practical, scientific and college experience; all branches A to Z; gardening, cattle and dairy specialist, industrial units; exacting honesty, cleanliness, economy; pleasure plus profit. POST OFFICE BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—Good working farm home in Connecticut for boy out-of-school. Apply to us: BUREAU OF CHILD WELFARE, 171 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn., or 265 Church Street, New Haven, Conn., or 257 Main Street, Norwich, Conn.

A FARM superintendent who has made good; 3 places in 15 years; 3 State records, 1 world's record with Guernseys. ADVERTISER 5470, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, middle-aged herdsman, 12 years of practical experience in all branches of dairy business; would like position in charge of large Ayrshire herd producing certified milk and A.R. records; good reference. ADVERTISER 5519, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED sawyer open for job, contract or day work; references. WM. L. SNELL, White Haven, Pa.

WORKING foreman on gentleman's estate, desires position; best references furnished; married, no family. ADVERTISER 5516, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate superintendent open; practical experience all branches; American, married, efficient, trustworthy, references. ADVERTISER 5522, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORK wanted on or before the middle of March; farm work preferred; am single, have a good horse to work for board; can come without horse; reference upon request. HERSHEL VELEY, Jefferson, N. Y.

GARDENER wants position on gentleman's country estate; experienced with vegetables, fruits, flowers, lawns, poultry; can milk; good references; no tobacco; wages $70 per month and perquisites. A. G. STEARNS, Windsor, Vt.

ORCHARD manager, 20 years' practical experience, modern machinery, packing, marketing, wishes responsible position. ADVERTISER 5535, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED man wants light outdoor work on estate; good board, wages second consideration; good references. ADVERTISER 5581, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, single, age 25, wishes permanent position on private estate, Westchester or Connecticut preferred, on April 1; experienced flower, fruit and vegetable grower, outside and under glass, care of lawns, shrubs, etc.; best of references; salary $100, room and board. Apply JOHN HALL, Box 192, Cos Cob, Conn.

TO HELP manage farm, can grow corn without worms, grain without fly or disease; reference. HARTMAN, Moores, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPING—Mother and daughter working together; Protestant, American, of good family, good character, references; accustomed taking full charge Protestant, American, Christian home anywhere; country or suburban preferred; no laundry; state particulars and salary. BOX 773, Somerville, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED man wishes position as second gardener or handy man on gentleman's estate, good reference, no floater. WM. S. WILLIS, 435 Center St., Nutley, N. J.

SINGLE man, middle-aged, American, desires connection poultry farm, learn poultry; investment later. ADVERTISER 5589, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted April 1, herdsman, married, 34, experienced in A. R. work, purebreds preferred; one child; life experience; Protestant; good buttermaker; over three years in present position. GEORGE DALEY, care Mitchell Estate, Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG man, reliable, wants position on gentleman's estate; can run car; no liquor. ADVERTISER 5590, care Rural New-Yorker.

SHEEPMAN desires position, American, 26, college training plus life experience on general sheep farm, also experienced with swine. ADVERTISER 5592, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED man, 40 years, single, gardening, fruit farming; can milk, plow, drive tractor or truck; good habits, medium wages, $35, and board, until ability is proven. ADVERTISER 5594, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, wishes position as truck or tractor operator or will accept retail milk route. ADVERTISER 5596, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Year around position on large estate by Protestant, American, experienced couple, of character plus ability; man, for farming or caretaking; wife, run boarding-house; one boy 13. ADVERTISER 5597, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, position as working superintendent by American, Protestant, 45, small family; lifetime experience crops, tools, stock; must be up-to-date place where good work will be appreciated. ADVERTISER 5598, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-POULTRYMAN will care for country place in exchange for use of cottage, some land and buildings; married, no children, reliable, good character, thoroughly experienced. ADVERTISER 5595, care Rural NewYorker.

DAIRYMAN—Experienced with cows, good butter-maker and calf raiser; best of references as to character and ability. R. F. SMITH, 226 W. 22d St., New York.

ON ACCOUNT of sale of farm, a lady desires to find a good position for her superintendent; he is capable of taking full charge of farm operations, dairying, production and marketing of farm produce, fruits, poultry and market squabs, and handling all farm details; experienced in design, construction and repair of farm buildings; a good organizer, bookkeeper and handler of labor; has been with employer 23 years and has been found honest, industrious and very intelligent; only a first-class position considered. MEADOW FARM, Hartsdale, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL engineer, thorough experience both technical and practical covering over 20 years, management of large farm and estate operations in all its phases on an economic basis, is open for a position of responsibility; can furnish unquestionable credentials as to business as well as executive ability. ADVERTISER 6014, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-FARMER, single, middle-aged, good milker; good references. ADVERTISER 6013, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Permanent position, gentleman's estate, superintendent-caretaker; experienced; married, Protestant, good references. ADVERTISER 6008, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM superintendent, practical all branches, college trained, specializing in poultry; last 16 years successful operation one largest squab plants in country; estate now being closed. ADVERTISER 6005, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, no family, Cornell training, 15 years' practical experience, 9 years manager commercial egg farm; economical feeder, good producer, best references; commercial or private. ADVERTISER 6004, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate superintendent desires position; 18 years' experience in all branches farm and estate management; purebred cattle and certified milk production of especial interest; at present managing 800-acre farm and country estate, which is about to be discontinued, except Summer home, owing to advanced age of owner; best of references from present and former employers; last place ten years, present 4½ years to date; wish large proposition where interest, honesty and ability are required and appreciated; married, aged 37. ADVERTISER 6001, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING superintendent open, with 14 years' practical experience; college, agriculture, specialist in stock breeding, milk production, poultry, fruit, accounting, upkeep of estate, construction, all farm enterprises; age 38, married, best references; state details and wages. BOX 14, Newburgh, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, single, experienced, any capacity; near New York City. ALFRED BOGERT, 424 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.

ESTATE, American, age 40, one boy age 9; no tobacco or intoxicants; best of reference. ADVERTISER 5599, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN who knows the business, attends to it and gets exceptional results, desires real proposition, shares or salary; 14 years' experience. ADVERTISER 6010, care Rural New-Yorker.

BY MARRIED man, caretaker-gardener, gentleman's estate, not over three cows; wife good cook, butter-maker; willing board help, keep house for owner if needed. BOX 464, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Sacrifice to settle estate, Orange County, N. Y., farm located between Newburgh and Washingtonville on State road; contains 108 acres choice land, some black dirt, upland, pasture and woodlot; well watered by springs and gravity supply to buildings; large barn, garage, with house, two silos, chicken house, etc. ADVERTISER 6000, care Rural New-Yorker.

TOURIST'S LODGE, chicken farm; 2 acres, house for 500 hens; Albany-Buffalo turnpike; 11-room house; also 100-acre farm. LUTHER SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

WANTED — Large dairy farm, completely stocked, etc., to purchase on payment plan from milk checks, by competent farmer with five grown-up sons, all good farmers; references on integrity and efficiencies. ADVERTISER 5369, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm with house in good repair, within 50 miles from New York, suitable for Summer residence; good water, nice trees and views; electricity; state price and full details. ADVERTISER 5302, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—2,500-layer poultry plant; South Central New York; prize production White Leghorn stock; modern buildings and equipment in excellent condition; local market for broilers and fowls; established city wholesale trade in eggs at premium prices; will sacrifice on account of family conditions. ADVERTISER 5453, care Rural New-Yorker.

CONNECTICUT Valley farm, Southern Vermont; tobacco, onions, asparagus, dairy; State road; near depot. J. HAMILTON, Vernon, Vt.

FOR SALE—30 acres, 10 acres good woodland, remainder tillable; on State road, 1⅛ miles to village, churches, high school and store; dwelling consisting 10 rooms, electric lights, furnace, bath, laundry, hardwood floors; barn 30x40, steel roof; garage, henhouse; pleasant location; 15 miles to city of 200,000. ADVERTISER 5513, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Del-Mar-Va poultry plant, 300-acres uninfected range, about 2,800 layers now producing, gross income up to December 5 about $12,949; valuable saw timber and firewood; heavy income producing business suitable for two or three partners; price $16,000, $7,000 down, balance on easy long-time payment. ADVERTISER 5372, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—230-acre dairy farm, well watered, one mile from station. P. O. BOX 600, Hyndsville, N. Y.

3½ ACRES, house, 10 rooms, large garage, 3 large chicken houses with electricity; land suitable for development; situated on State road, Pearl River. MRS. C. K., Box 85, Pearl River, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm, 104 acres, 80 tillable, 7 woodland timber, balance pasture; good buildings, 10-room house, cow barn, horse stable, granary, henhouse, hoghouse and garage; running water; with one horse, 12 cattle and machinery; price $5,300. FELIX TROST, R. F. D. 1, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

125 ACRES, 100 tillable, 30 acres muck; 12-room house; ample barns, on county improved road; good schools, churches and milk market nearby; only $900 required as cash payment, balance on mortgages, 5 per cent interest. Inquire of D. M. SNYDER, Auburn, N. Y.

103 ACRES, 88 tillable, level, easily worked; located on cement road, one mile from Barker, Niagara County; one of the best wholesale fruit markets in Western New York; has 4 acre apple orchard, 11-room house, barn 60x34 with silo; price right, terms liberal. Inquire of GEO. H. MILLER, Albion, N. Y.

220 ACRES, 120 tillable; large hip-roof barn, cement stable for 40 cows; silo; good house; 1½ miles from improved road; 2½ miles to grade A or B milk stations; land slightly sloping; large level fields; price and terms right; if interested in any particular location write FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—24-acre poultry and truck farm near Barnegat Bay, reasonable. ADVERTISER 5573, care Rural New-Yorker.

MY WIFE refusing to go on farm I just bought, will sell, rent on shares or partnership; 40 acres good land, good truck, near Freehold; further information, address ADVERTISER 5576, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO RENT—Poultry plant with runs for 500 hens, large yard and garden; 5-room apartment, plumbing, electricity; on State road, near railroad station, good markets. MOUNT ALGO POULTRY YARDS, Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn.

FOR RENT—100-acre dairy farm, good buildings, handy; electricity, water and cement road; near city. BEACH J. SMITH, Gen. Del., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—Hotel now doing good business located county seat, eight miles north Fredericksburg, Va., 42 miles south of Washington, D. C., on U. S. Highway No. 1; most direct route to Florida; three big seasons and all-year business; this attractive brick hotel, 110x55, is practically new and modern in every respect; fully equipped with the best; 15 rooms and baths; two floors and basement; large garage for guests; only hotel in county; splendid view and sorroundings; one acre ground; site adjoins court house property; good reason for selling; terms to suit; will send detailed description and photos to anyone interested. Address JAMES ASHBY, Owner, Stafford, Va.

FLORIDA—For Sale—10 acres fertile land suitable truck farm or poultry; near Lake Okeechobee, 42 miles Palm Beach by Tamiani Trail; school half mile; telephone, electricity; write for particulars; price $1,800, part down, balance time payments. ARNOLD BLOME, Owner, Pequannock, N. J.

TO RENT—200-acre farm, good buildings, running water; very productive; fine location; adapted to dairying; near W. R. Junction, Vermont. ADVERTISER 5578, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale at Waterford, N. J.; 5-room house, 36 acres of land; apples, grapes and asparagus; outside-building. ADVERTISER 5579, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—A very desirable place of 17 acres, large house suitable for Summer boarders; good barn, large henhouse and garage; fruit and berries. ADVERTISER 5583, care Rural New-Yorker.

17 ACRES, 7-room furnished house, barn, outbuildings; fruit; good water. MRS. G. W. COMBS, Bridgewater, Conn.

FOR SALE—One or more acres best garden land bordering tide water river at rear and road in front; ¼ mile from Boston Post road; $250 per acre. CARL SONNICHSEN, East River, Conn.

FOR SALE—Large grove on tide water river, suitable for a boys' or girls' camp, or development; about 30 acres; price $5,000. CARL SONNICHSEN, East River, Conn.

WANTED—Farm, 40-90 acres, near Flemington, N. J., main or stone road; house and building in good condition; state price, full details; no agents. ADVERTISER 5582, care Rural New-Yorker.

HUDSON River village home, 9 rooms, perfect condition; running water, slate roof, fine garden; price $1,600. VERMANN, West Coxsackie, N. Y.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 407.

Twist! Bend! Stretch!

In a single hour this Goodrich Giant measures months of wear

WORKING at high speed, a whole battery of machines at our factory tests out samples of all the material that goes into Goodrich rubber boots and overshoes.

The first machine takes a piece of sole-rubber and rubs it to and fro, a hundred times a minute.

Str-r-r-etch! A second machine stretches a strip of leg-rubber many times more than you could ever stretch it—to make sure it is elastic, yet strong.

Still another machine—most astonishing of all—tests the special materials that go into the toe and over the instep. Twist, bend—twist, bend—over and over again! In months of hardest wear you couldn't give your boots the punishment these machines give in a few minutes.

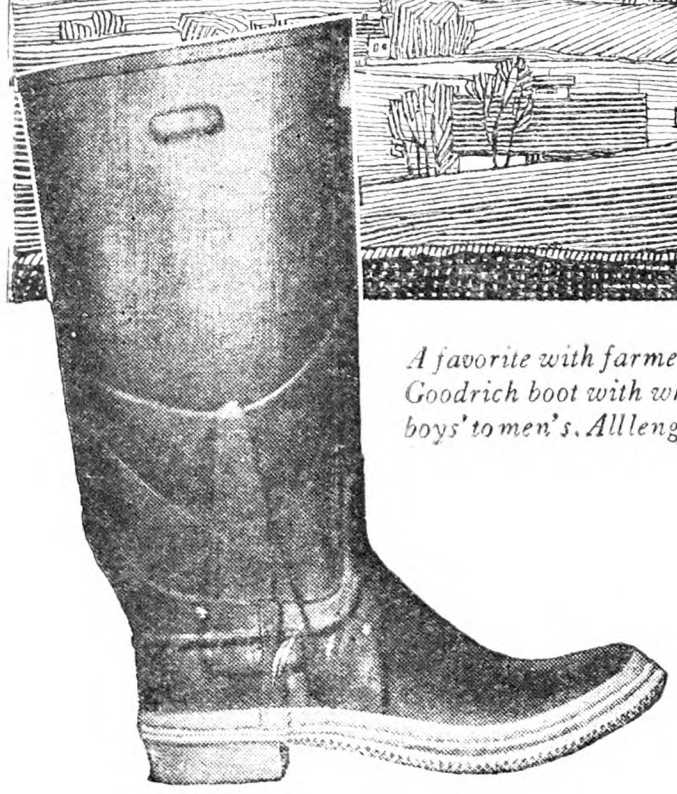
It's really as if a "giant farmer"—working for your protection—put on a pair of Goodrich rubber boots or overshoes and strode through a whole year's wear in a single short afternoon.

These tests assure you of good value when you buy Goodrich footwear. Look for the name Goodrich. It is plainly stamped on all our boots, overshoes and rubbers—the honor mark of a great company.

From sturdy boots, overshoes and work-rubbers for men and boys to dainty stylish Zippers and rubbers for women and girls, the Goodrich line of tested rubber footwear meets the needs of every member of your family. *The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.*

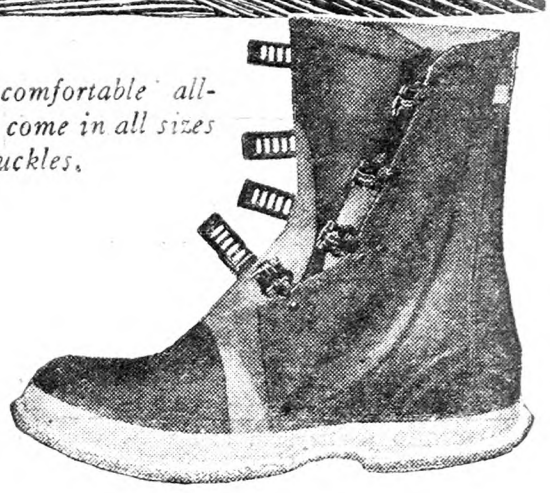
Goodrich

RUBBER FOOTWEAR FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY



A favorite with farmers—this brown Goodrich boot with white sole. Sizes, boys' to men's. All lengths, knee to hip.

This sturdy Norka comes in black with white or brown sole. Unrivaled for heavy wear.



These strong, comfortable all-rubber overshoes come in all sizes with 4, 5 or 6 buckles.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. March 16, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5047

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BALLOON
RADIO
Listen to "The Voice of Firestone"
on the air every Monday night. Broadcast through 43 stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company.
Safety when your brakes say "stop"—safety against skidding on wet concrete—safety on dirt roads—safety when turning corners—safety when you speed up on open roads—safety whenever and wherever you drive your car—all these are yours when you ride on Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires.
Everything you do with your car depends upon the strength and endurance of your tires. Note the deep-grooved, sharp-edged, tough Firestone non-skid tread that grips the road, insuring safety on dirt, gravel or any pavement. The Firestone tread is made of the toughest rubber ever built into a tire. Firestone cords are gum-dipped and every fiber and every strand are saturated and insulated with pure rubber. These are reasons why Firestone Tires hold all world records for safety, speed and endurance.
The Firestone Dealer will save you money and serve you better.
MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

Some New Peach Varieties

By M. A. Blake

DURING a period from about 1900 to 1905 the San José scale caused the death of most of the peach orchards in New Jersey. Beginning in 1905, the New Jersey Experiment Station began a special study of many of the cultural problems of the peach in order to stimulate the re-establishment of the industry. By 1912 it had become apparent that the San José scale and such diseases as scab and brown rot could be controlled by newly discovered remedies. It further became apparent to the horticultural staff that the time was not far distant when a successful peach industry would depend upon the development of new and better varieties than were then grown.

In 1912 such varieties as Greensboro and Carman were still yielding profits; in fact, Carman was second only to Elberta in importance in New Jersey orchards. But there were indications that within 10 years the variety would be on a serious decline in popularity. At that time Champion was grown in considerable quantities but it had already lost prestige as a commercial variety. The Horticultural Division, therefore, seriously undertook the scientific breeding of peaches beginning in 1914. Two main objectives were in view at that time; one was to learn something as to how the various characters of the peach were inherited and how they would behave when crossed. The other was to obtain better and hardier varieties for commercial production, with special emphasis placed upon securing at first, varieties superior to Carman and Champion, which were due to lose favor.

By 1918 and 1919 the station had several hundred trees of a number of the crosses in bearing. Mr. H. W. Collingwood, then editor of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, was very much interested in these new seedlings, and made a trip to New Brunswick to see them at the height of the ripening season. He was greatly surprised at the size and quality of a large number of seedlings in some of the crosses.

This calls attention to the fact that one of the features of peach breeding which requires time is the final selection of the individual seedling to be introduced. During the first year of fruiting, a number of seedlings may appear equally promising. It is only through several years of selection and tests under other conditions that the merits of one over the others can be determined with certainty. For example, peaches have never been seriously affected with bacterial leaf spot upon the station grounds. It is, therefore, impossible to ascertain the resistance of any one seedling to this disease until the trees have been propagated and tested elsewhere. Such a procedure requires several years time. In 1922, however, the Horticultural Division was able to select a few seedlings that possessed considerable merit, and began the introduction of named varieties from their scientific crosses to growers. Some of these were recommended for test as commercial varieties, but a larger number were suggested for home orchards, and distributed as home orchard collections. A total of 15 varieties have been named and distributed to date. Three of these varieties are regarded as of commercial promise for New Jersey.

The first one of these to be introduced and established is known as Cumberland. This is now recommended as a white variety to replace Carman, although it ripens about three to five days earlier than that variety as a rule. The station, however, has suggested conservative planting of any very early peach. This variety, however, has been fruited by a considerable number of growers in New Jersey and they are in a position to judge of its merits themselves.

Eclipse is a yellow-fleshed seedling which was first introduced in 1924 and has not yet had a thorough commercial test, but its behavior has been quite promising as a substitute for Hiley, particularly in regions south of New Brunswick on ideal peach soils.

Golden Jubilee, a yellow-fleshed seedling, resembling Elberta but ripening a few days before Carman, is promising in tree and fruit but has not yet been fruited except upon the station grounds.

An officially approved description of these varieties follows:

Cumberland.—This new peach is the result of a cross of Belle X Greensboro and was first introduced in 1921-22 by the New Jersey Station. The tree is a vigorous grower, as hardy as Carman but the fruit thins out better. The fruit is as large as Belle, oval in shape and attractively marked with red. The flesh is white, almost free from the pit, firmer and of better quality than either Carman or Alton. The fruit ripens about five days before Carman and is a more desirable commercial peach. In other words, it is now the best white peach of its season in New Jersey.

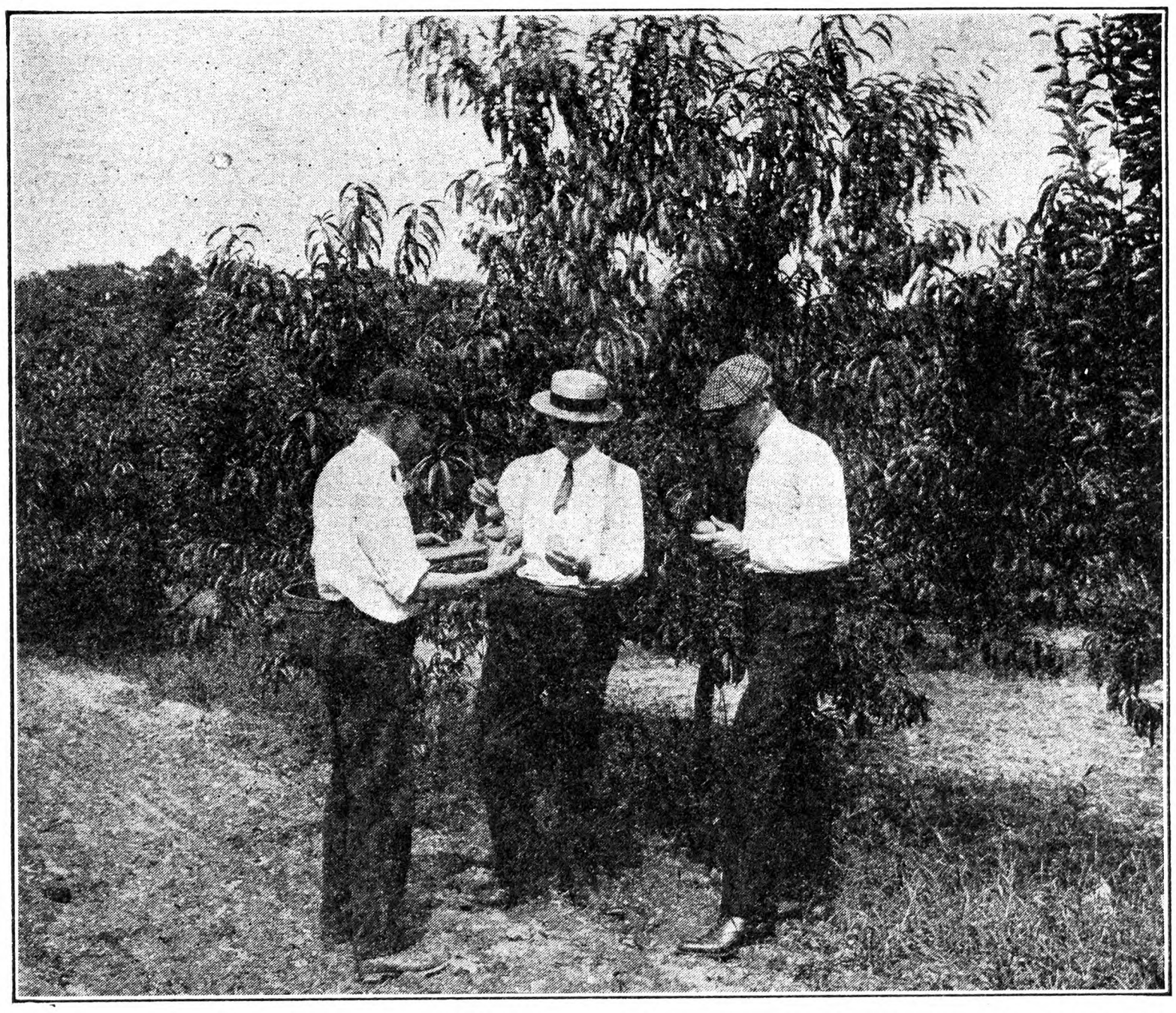
Eclipse.—The Eclipse is a self-pollinated seedling of Belle. The tree has a vigorous spreading habit fully equal to Belle and superior to Hiley. It sets fruit buds freely, and proved to be somewhat hardier than Elberta in New Jersey in 1928. The fruit is medium, or about like Hiley, in size, oval in shape and an attractive yellow and red color. The fruit loses all of its green undercolor before the flesh becomes soft, a most desirable commercial quality. Another outstanding characteristic is the ability of the fruit to hang to the twig even after it becomes soft ripe. The shipping quality is superior to Hiley and its edible quality is very good to high. It ripens at about the same season as Hiley and is recommended as a substitute for Hiley in New Jersey. It appears to be better adapted to peach regions from Southern New Jersey to the south rather than to the north. It was first distributed by the New Jersey Station in 1924.

Golden Jubilee.—The Golden Jubilee peach is a second generation seedling of Elberta X Greensboro. It is a vigorous tree similar to Elberta in habit and foliage. The variety sets fruit buds freely, blooms a few days later than Elberta and appears to be a little more hardy. The fruit is oval in form, freestone and very similar to Elberta, in shape, color and appearance. The size is a little smaller than Elberta but the quality is fully as good. Its season is three to five days earlier than Carman, or about three weeks earlier than Elberta. This new peach should be set upon ideal sandy or gravelly peach soils for best results. It was first introduced by the New Jersey Station in 1926.

There has been no attempt on the part of the New Jersey Station to boost the planting of these varieties either in New Jersey or elsewhere. It seems appropriate for the station to describe the conduct and behavior of its peach children at home. However, after they go to live and work with the neighbors, it would seem that the latter should then do the talking about their behavior.

Experience at the station has shown that while it is possible to judge the behavior in general of a variety, its actual value under varied conditions can only be determined by rather extensive tests.

The New Jersey Station desires to assist peach-growers in every way under the present trying market conditions, and believes conservative statements about its new seedling peaches will be for the best interests of the industry in the end.



This picture was taken in the Summer of 1919, in one of the New Jersey State Experiment peach orchards. The men shown are, left to right, Dr. C. H. Connors, hybridist; our Mr. Collingwood, friend of man and friend of fruit, and Prof. A. J. Farley, of the New Jersey Station.

Rambles Around the Farm

TODAY in our rambles around the farm we came upon the sugar bush in full operation. What a scene of activity it is! Much of the sentiment is gone, however, which was connected with the operation of the sugar camp of a generation ago.

Sugar-making has gone the way of all the home industries. It is hard for the youth of today to realize the interest and activity that was centered around the sugar bush of pioneer days. The pioneer looked upon the Spring's operation of the sugar bush as the chief source for his supply of Winter "sweets." Bound up with the production of these "sweets" are many fine traditions, not only of our own race, but of the race of red men who preceded us upon this continent.

If we could realize the important part that maple sugar played in the Indian's bill of fare we might better understand why he counted the sugar maple as one of the gifts of the Great Spirit to his people.

Today we live in an age of abundant sweets. We now have learned how to obtain sugars from the juices of many plants. We know how to prepare them, purify them and keep them for our own use. New methods of manufacture and increased sources of supply have enormously increased and shaped production. What to the pioneer was a luxury, is today a necessity.

This maple sugar-making industry was one of the contributions of the American Indian to civilization. The Indian's methods were crude. He separated the water from the sugar by allowing it to freeze and then removing the ice. The utensils he used were mostly made of birch bark. The product resulting from these methods was dark and dirty, but it was wholesome.

We see, today, in the maple sugar bush, Nature's way of using some of the sugar supply from these maple trees. Foremost among Nature's users of this sugar supply is the "sapsucker." The "sapsucker" drills a neat, regular series of holes in the bark of the maple tree. He probably uses this sugar supply as a trap to which he may return for his supply of food in the way of insects which are attracted by the sap.

Red squirrels are said to gnaw little basins on the horizontal limbs and return to these basins often for a drink of sap. Besides these larger creatures there are innumerable smaller ones such as flies, beetles and bees which come in swarms to partake of the maple's sugar supply.

The present-day sugar bush that we see is much changed from the crude method of the Indian and the open kettle and sumac spout method of the pioneer. Today covered pails are hung carefully on metal spouts, and an improved type of evaporator is used which produces maple syrup and sugar of a very high quality. L. W.

Spring Mulching for Strawberries

GENERALLY, when we speak of mulching strawberries, we think of applying same in late Fall or early Winter for Winter protection, but some of the greatest benefits come from having the mulch on the strawberry bed in the Spring, also at harvest time.

To obtain these benefits the mulch should be applied any time before the ground thaws out in the Spring, applying four or five inches of loose straw, rye preferred, wheat next, free from weed, grass, or grain seed, covering the space between the rows, as well as the rows themselves. The straw will settle down and give the plants the protection they much need from repeated freezing and thawing, which is injurious to the roots and crowns. It will also keep the berries clean after rain, keep down weeds, keep the soil cool, and conserve moisture.

The conservation of moisture is an important and

beneficial item. In unmulched beds too much moisture escapes from the open spaces between the rows and around the plants. A mulch between the rows and around the plants in the rows will prevent evaporation, also keep the soil from becoming hard and packed by the pickers walking between the rows during harvest. Beneath the mulch, the soil will always be moist, open and cool, ideal for the greatest production of bigger, better, fresh-appearing berries. To obtain these benefits, many growers who miss mulching their strawberry beds in the Fall or early Winter, do so in the late Winter or early Spring, before the ground thaws out. Mulches used for this late Winter mulching should not be of very coarse material, nor so fine that it will pack down and not allow the blossom stalks and leaves up through it. Rye straw seems the most suitable.

Michigan. B. W. KEITH.

Government Corn-borer Work

IN RESPONSE to inquiry as to the coming season's program of corn-borer work in New York, the United States Bureau of Entomology makes the following statement:

The corn-borer work in New York may be considered under three main subjects; research, quarantine and control, and education. Corn-borer research has been organized in accordance with a very definite program to which the United States Department of Agriculture, the various States, and the Department of Agriculture for Canada contribute. The benefits derived from this work have been, and of course will be, available to all farmers and others interested in the corn-borer including those of New York State. The U. S. Bureau of Entomology has maintained a field laboratory in New York for a number of years and this will be continued. An appropriate portion of the foreign parasites are liberated in the more heavily infested areas of New York and this work will be continued and expanded as the situation demands.

The quarantine and control work has been somewhat reorganized since the entire State is now under quarantine. The most important work will now consist of the operation of quarantine posts in New York and the certification of products which, under the quarantine, are permitted interstate movement. A small amount of clean-up or control work will be conducted on Staten Island and in Brooklyn, where special effort is being made to restrict the corn-borer to the few localities in which it occurs in these districts. Scouting to determine the degree of infestation will be conducted as heretofore. This scouting work will cover most of the State and is designed to furnish information on the status of the borer from year to year.

The education of farmers and the public in effective corn-borer control is regarded as a line of work which must be strongly emphasized if voluntary control of the borer by farmers in infested territory is to be accomplished. It is planned to continue vigorously the educational work, under the direction of the Department Extension Service in co-operation with the State Agricultural College. C. L. MARLATT.

Chief of Bureau.

Special Food Values in Apples

WE HAVE passed the time when the small boy's definition of hygienic food holds good: "It's food that's good for you, but it ain't got no taste to it." But apples do have taste, and palatability that is good. We know now from very definite experiments that it makes a vast difference with the digestion and assimilation of our food whether it is well seasoned and appetizing, and anything like fruit which contributes in so many and such delicious ways to the pleasure we take in our food, must have its place in the diet justified by this single merit. But there are many reasons why fruits are extremely valuable, and why such values should be well understood by the average person as well as by the food chemist or the fruit grower.

Nutritive Values

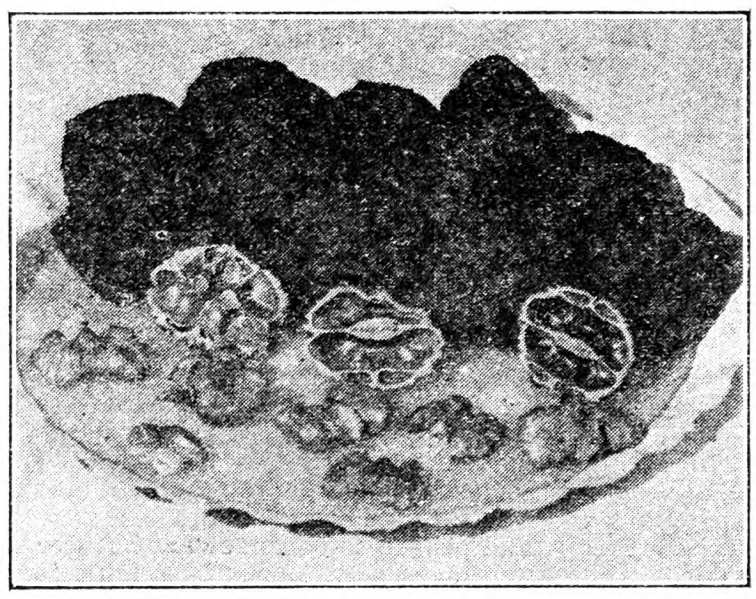
The chief food value in fruits is that afforded by the starches and sugar known as carbohydrate group of foodstuffs. Starch appears often in unripe fruit, and disappears as the fruit ripens. Green starch in green apples is what makes the small boy have stomach ache when he eats too many. Even bananas, which are usually spoken of as a starchy food, when fully ripened until dark and soft, show to a very marked degree the change of starch to sugar. The banana might be cited as an example of a fruit with a carbohydrate value of 21 per cent, which exceeds that of the potato, while dried fruits are without question included in this class, as dates which contain 66 per cent carbohydrates, prunes about the same, figs 63 per cent, while raisins rise to 75 per cent, and stand almost at the head of the list of concentrated foods. A five-cent package of raisins is indeed a good light lunch. For quick, easily digested food material, the sugar in fruit excels; starch is slower and has to go through more changes before it is finally reduced to a soluble form which the body can utilize.

Mineral Values and Laxative Qualities

The value of fruit as an important contributor of mineral matter deserves especial consideration. It has long been realized that it was necessary to supply the requisite amounts of minerals for tissue building, but further and recent investigations point to other important reasons why these should be generously provided in our food. Their presence seems to have a decided influence on the proper digestion and assimilation of all foods, and since our richest supply of mineral matter comes from the green vegetables and fruits, we have need to include a generous amount of them. Fruits are also highly valuable because of their laxative qualities. Our orchards are acres of health.

Vitamin Values Most Important

The vitamin content of fruits, as well as of many other foods, is a matter of paramount importance. A good deal of interest has been aroused of late in scientific circles, and it is coming to be of common interest, relating to the discovery of certain ingredients known as vitamins. These are believed to be chemical substances necessary for the best growth, and they are indispensable for balanced nutrition.



A Plate of Thin-shelled Ohio Black Walnuts. The Ohio seems to have been made to fit in exactly between the Stabler and Thomas. The foliage is a little more ornamental than the Thomas, not so much as the Stabler. In growth it is nearly as rapid and upright as the Thomas and much more so than the Stabler. The nut is nearly as large as the Thomas and nearly as thin shelled as the Stabler, with a very white attractive meat. I wish to say that the high quality in color and flavor of the improved varieties of Black Walnuts is remarkable compared with seedlings. Ten-year-old Ohio trees have been known to bear three bushels of nuts.

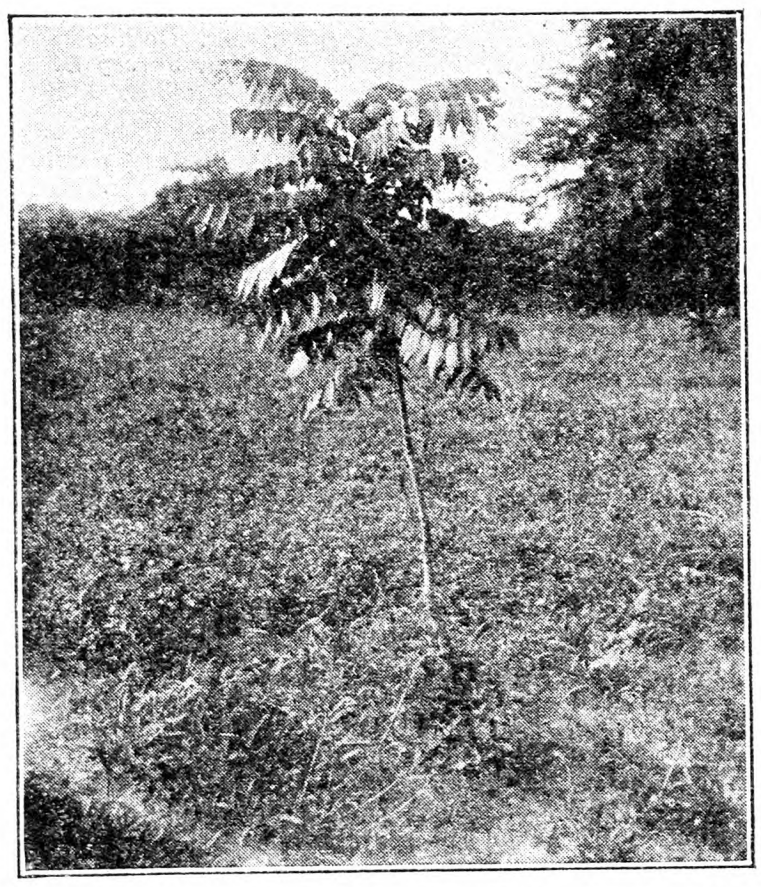
They seem to be required for normal development, in tissue construction, and in the maintenance of bodily welfare. These vitamins are generally referred to as fat-soluble A, water-soluble B, water-soluble C, and vitamin D. The first is necessary for growth of youth and for adults—its absence often causes langour, inefficiency and susceptibility. B occurs widely in plants, and in some animal foods. Its absence in the diet may mean loss of weight and impaired digestion. Water-soluble C appears to be necessary to prevent infant and adult scurvy, and many other maladies.

It is a most striking thing that only two fruits, namely apples and bananas, are thus far known to contain vitamin A, B and C, although it seems likely that cranberries may be added to the list. What these substances called vitamins are, or their exact functions in body building and maintenance, we need not be concerned with here, but it is a matter of extreme importance to the layman to know that he should use them liberally in his diet in fresh as well as cooked fruits, and in some of the fresh vegetables as well as cooked ones. While cooking and heating and drying are highly destructive to vitamins, it is none the less true that in some cases, particularly the tomato and the cranberry, the presence of the acid seems to preserve the vitamin so that the product can be cooked without injury. If one is interested to know what vitamins he gets in different fruits and vegetables, he may glance over the tabled list furnished herewith, and notice just what he is getting in each meal, or the vitamin content of any one of the fruits listed in table.

The best way and the best time to eat fruit is in combination with our meals—not between them, nor at bedtime. Fruit should be consumed as food and desserts, rather than as confections or delicacies. We should learn to eat what is good for us, and learn to do it in the right way.

What do you get when you eat an apple? In other words, what is the food value of an apple? Glance at the table below and you find it has more than 11 per cent sugar, more than 1 per cent protein, less than 1 per cent acid, and still less of ash. Compare this with any other common fruit; you can find your answer in the table. If you are more interested in food values of preserved fruits, you can satisfy your curiosity by studying the tables for the several fruits listed therein, and see how rich many of them are, particularly in carbohydrates, which are composed mostly of sugars and starches. The associated tables will be useful references. Preserve them. M. B. CUMMINGS.

University of Vermont.



Thomas Black Walnut, Four Feet High, Bearing Five Nuts. This tree stands in a setting of several hundred of the improved grafted nut trees on Blizzard Bros. place near Georgetown, Del. These trees were planted in 1926 in sandy, rather thin, soil with only nominal cultivation and care. These trees have made remarkable growth with some bearing. Blizzard Bros. are very proud of this setting and the State of Delaware will be prouder than they when this grove is brought into bearing under their skillful supervision.

COMPOSITION OF FRESH FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS

Fruit	Water %	Sugar %	Protein %	Acid %	Ash %	Calories
Apples	85.4	11.27	1.64	.70	.27	290
Bananas	73.8	21.7	1.17	.30	.5	460
Blackberries	86.3	10.9	1.3	.77	.5	...
Cranberries	88.9	9.9	.4	2.34	.2	215
Grapes	80.12	16.50	1.26	.59	.5	450
Huckleberries	81.9	16.50	.6	...	.3	345
Lemons	88.0	.37	...	5.39	..	205
Oranges	86.0	5.65	...	1.35	..	240
Peaches	88.0	10.8	.7	.56	.7	190
Pineapples	85.19	12.22	.48	.77	.42	...
Plums	78.4	13.25	.4	1.00	.52	395
Strawberries	90.0	7.00	.9	1.10	.6	180
Raspberries	84.0	12.6	1.7	1.48	.6	310
Cherries	80.9	...	1.0	...	.4	363
Pears	80.9	15.7	1.0	...	..	163

OTHER FRUITS—RELATIVE PROPORTION OF INGREDIENTS

Fruit	Water %	Protein %	Fat %	Ash %	Carbohydrtes %	Fuel Val. Lb.
Canned Fruit	77.2	1.1	.1	.5	21.1	405
Fruit Jelly	21.0	..	..	.7	78.3	1415
Grape Juice	79.2	.2	..	.3	20.3	370
Raisins	14.6	2.6	3.3	3.4	76.1	1560
Walnut	2.5	16.6	63.4	1.4	16.1	3180
Chestnut	5.9	10.7	.7	2.2	74.2	1820
Peanut	9.2	25.8	..	2.0	24.4	2485
Peanut Butter	2.1	29.3	46.5	5.0	17.1	2735
Cocoanut	3.5	6.3	57.4	1.3	31.5	3025
Figs, dried	18.3	4.7	2.3	2.7	74.2	1435
Dates, dried	15.4	2.1	..	1.3	74.6	1615
Apple, dried	26.1	1.6	..	2.0	62.0	1350
Prunes, dried	22.3	2.1	..	2.4	71.2	1400

OCCURRENCE OF VITAMINS IN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Vitamins A, B, & C	Vitamins A & B	Vitamins B & C
Apples	Spinach	Grapes
Bananas	Parsnips	Raisins
String Beans	Chard	Oranges
Raw Beets	Peanuts	Lemons
Cabbage	Vitamin C	Limes
Cauliflower	Raspberries	Cooked Potatoes
Carrots	Cooked Onions	Grapefruit
Raw Potatoes	Vitamin B	Prunes
Lettuce	Pears	Raw Onions
Fresh Peas	Dried Peas	Dasheen
Tomaoes	Celery	Orange Juice
Cranberries	Turnips	

Legumes for Sheep

SHEEP men have long recognized the importance of legume hay as an essential part of any Winter ration for breeding ewes. Here in Western New York, where sheep raising is an important farm industry, clover and other legumes sometimes fail. At such time there is a common feeling among farmers that the profitable feeding of the ewe flock is a much greater problem than when clover or Alfalfa hay is abundant.

In wintering a flock of ewes there are three considerations that must be kept in mind. The health and vigor of the ewes must be maintained; the unborn lambs must be given every opportunity to develop, and a profitable and thrifty growth of wool must be produced. The type of ration that is needed for a breeding flock of ewes is not greatly different from the ration that would be fed to dairy cows. Protein is needed for growth and for wool production; minerals are needed for the growth of the lamb crop; vitamins are needed to maintain health and vigor.

Legume Hay Excels

Among Western New York farmers the legume hays, such as Alfalfa, Red clover, Alsike clover, Sweet clover and Soy bean hays have been found to be the best of all roughages for breeding ewes. They are high in the flesh and bone forming material required for the development of the young lamb, as well as high in the elements required for the growth of wool. Furthermore, these roughages will come nearer maintaining the ewes in a strong vigorous condition without the use of grain, than any of the carbonaceous roughages such as Timothy hay, corn stover or straw. Timothy hay and other coarse hays are particularly undesirable when fed in large amounts. Unless these feeds are supplemented with a liberal grain allowance the ewes will approach lambing in a thin, run-down condition, the lambs will come small and weak, and the weight of the fleece will be disappointing.

Ewes wintered on oat hay alone will come through the Winter in good condition and produce good heavy fleeces, but the lamb crop is apt to be disappointing, many coming weak or dead. The value of corn stover depends largely upon its quality. If cut before it gets too mature, and then well cured, it makes fair feed, but even then is much below Alfalfa or clover.

Oat straw, if of good quality, can be used to a limited extent in the ration. It should be remembered, however, that the ewes will actually starve to death on oat straw alone, and hence it should be fed along with some high-grade roughage such as Alfalfa or clover. Even then some grain will be required to maintain the weight of the ewes.

Makes Full Use of Legumes

John McMurray of LaGrange makes the very best possible use of legumes as a roughage for breeding ewes. During 1928, Mr. McMurray grew on his farm 24 acres of clover, 14 acres of Alfalfa, 10 acres of Sweet clover for pasture and 10 acres of corn and Soy beans for silage.

By using legume hay for sheep feed at all times

of the year, he is able to bring his ewes through in tip-top condition. With legume roughage available at all times it is possible to feed home-grown grains such as oats and barley to good advantage. The only time that supplementary feed needs to be purchased is during the early part of the Winter, when the ewes are producing milk. This milk producing period comes during the early part of the Winter because Mr. McMurray specializes in hothouse lambs.

Western New York farmers feel that sheep make profitable use of feeds that might otherwise be wasted. Many sheep farmers here produce beans as a part of their farm operations. Bean straw, when reasonably bright and clean makes an excellent roughage for sheep. It is a common practice to feed bean straw every second or third feeding, to a flock of ewes.

Cull beans are also commonly used as a part of the grain ration for sheep. In a feeding trial conducted at Perry, N. Y., recently, under the direction of the Wyoming County Farm Bureau and the New York State College of Agriculture, cull beans were found to be nearly equal to linseed oil cake as a protein supplement to the grain ration.

Mr. Hodgson, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, reports the profitable use of sheep in harvesting the otherwise unprofitable crop of grass on the lawn. He says, "The little band of purebred Shropshire ewes kept at the Southeast Experiment Station, Waseca, a branch of the University of Minnesota, has returned a higher percentage of net income than any other class of stock. These sheep are kept primarily to mow the lawn at the station, and, aside from thistles and nettles, they have kept down everything in a grove of some ten acres, so that the lawn is practically the equal of those in town which are mowed weekly. Owing to the large number of trees and the rather rough ground it would probably take two or three men their full time during the Summer months to keep the lawn in shape. The sheep, however, are charged for doing this work and then pay a profit besides."

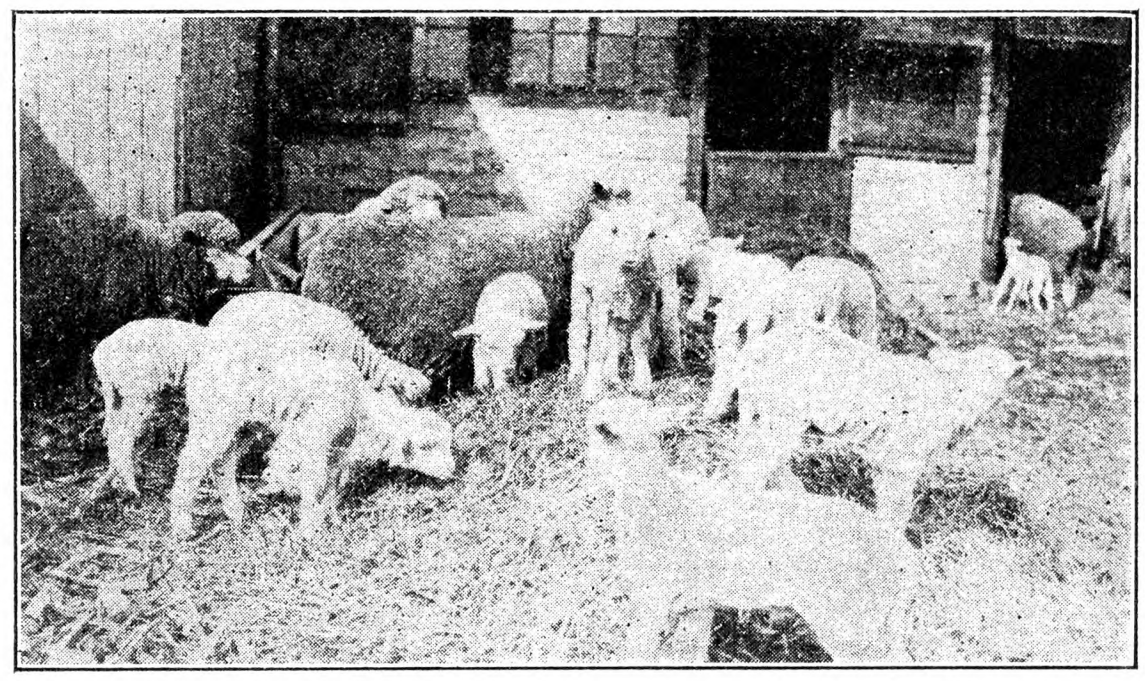
Amount of Grain to Feed

Western New York farmers agree that the kind and amount of grain necessary to feed ewes in lamb depend, first, upon the kind of roughage used, and second upon the time of lambing.

With good legume hay, the ewes can be carried through the Winter with but little loss in weight, and at the same time clip a good fleece and produce strong, vigorous lambs. For early lambing, however, it pays to feed from one-third to one-half pound of grain per ewe daily for the last month before lambing. When the lambs come after the grass season opens, little if any grain is required. With legume hay, any of the common grains may be used—shelled corn, screenings, barley or oats.

More grain is required when such roughages as Timothy hay, shredded fodder, or straw make up the bulk of the feed. With these roughages it is also necessary to use grains with a higher protein content. Oats alone, or two parts oats to one part bran is more satisfactory than corn, barley or screenings. The best plan is to feed around one-half pound of grain per ewe daily during the early part of the gestation period and to increase the amount slightly during the last few weeks before lambing.

In the section of Western New York around Perry there has been considerable interest during the past Winter in molasses as a feed for sheep. Those farmers who have used it as a laxative or as an appetizer sprinkled on poor quality hay have got satisfactory results. On the other hand, those who used it to replace linseed oil cake in the ration have had rather disappointing results. The experiences of the men who used molasses this last Winter appear to indicate that molasses cannot be expected to change poor quality roughage into anything that will be anywhere near equal to legume hay. The use of molasses as an appetizer for poor quality hay, however, may be justified. L. H. W.



Lambs on a Delaware County, O., Farm—Photo by G. P. Williams

A Winter Woodpile—Photo by Mrs. C. V. Harrison, of Columbia County, N. Y.

Changing Styles in Apple Growing

WE HAVE certain fairly definite trends in apple growing which are causing changes in cultural methods, location of profitable apple orchards and the choosing by the public of certain varieties, all of which we may characterize as changing styles.

New York State easily led in the production of apples up to a few years ago but now Washington has the lead and California, Oregon, Virginia and some other special commercial sections are stepping up. When the majority of the present bearing orchards of New York were planted we did not have competition from the Northwest. The February 8 report of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets gives the following carload arrivals in New York City for the day: New York, 8; Ohio, 1; Washington, 19; Montana, 2; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 5, and Virginia 4. This shows the trend of shipments.

The western apples are consistently closely graded and well packed in a standard-size box with the number of specimens marked on each box. A large sum of money is spent each year in national advertising as each variety is placed on the market. These features appeal strongly to a certain class of trade and account in part for the large volume of boxed apple sales.

All of the large commercial orchard sections have some special reason or reasons for their development. The western growers as a rule have more sunshine and altogether have a larger number of controllable factors than the eastern growers. The northwest section has come into prominence chiefly because of the grower's ability to secure a high annual yield per acre of attractive apples. Their method of packing, selling and distributing seems to be an improvement over any method so far brought forward in the East.

The Virginia section makes its bid for popularity as a producing center because of its low cost of production. With relatively low land values, heavy producing varieties, a long season, low operating cost, and cheap labor, they can place a barrel of Yorks or Newtowns on the boat for export or in the larger eastern markets at a lower figure than other competing sections.

Western New York has developed a larger commercial orchard section over a long term of years. The soil and location seem particularly adapted to apple culture. Many of the orchards are 40 years or more in age. This has been a great barreled apple section and continues to send an enormous quantity of commercial packed apples to the large terminal markets.

The Hudson River section has developed along about the same lines as Western New York, with the New York City market very close to their doors.

The New England apple growers are increasing their plantings, pushing the McIntosh, and are holding their markets which are close by. They are developing the box and carton pack more than New York State.

We are undergoing rapidly changing conditions in the consumption of fresh fruits, in the retail marketing system, and the export trade which are very far reaching and affect every fruit grower. We are experiencing an increasing competition with the apple from bananas, pineapples, oranges, grapefruit and a long list of fresh vegetables which it seems are being shipped in increasing quantity each year.

There is a higher percentage of the fruit buying public now than formerly who live in small apartments where it is quite impossible to store more than one bushel of apples at a time and often much less. It is also a fact that many retail stores are so cramped for space that they buy only in small quantities. Some of the chain store companies want only bushel packages. This condition causes an increasing call for bushel packages. To offset this call for the bushel there are many dealers in New York who still prefer the barrel and the export trade for the eastern grower takes most of the fruit in the barrel. To my point of view the barrel is much to be preferred to the bushel for the best interests of the grower, but sometimes we have to follow the trend.

Certain varieties and grades are receiving a much larger premium than formerly over other varieties or grades. This is working to the advantage of the up-to-date grower who has the popular varieties and who prunes, sprays and fertilizes in the best possible way. For instance three-inch minimum U. S. No. 1 R. I. Greening or Rome are selling $2 to $4 higher per barrel than the 2½ to 2¾-inch grade.

The export trade is demanding better grades and condition of pack. We cannot continue to ship unmatured or poor quality fruit at a profit.

Consistent study of market trend is well worth while for the grower, as it affects his planting and cultural practice, and his grading and packaging problems. Shall I pack in the barrel, box, basket or carton? Shall I pack 2½-inch and up or separate the sizes—2½, 2¾ and 3-inch? These are problems constantly before the grower.

The small farm orchards are going out of style and the number of bearing trees in this type of orchard is diminishing rapidly. Lack of proper care causes a high percentage of low-grade fruit. The old-fashioned varieties do not compete favorably with the new. Many of these old marginal trees should be removed for the best interests of the fruit industry and new trees planted to take their place.

I do not like the growing tendency of nurserymen to push the sale of one-year trees. It is my belief after having had the experience of helping to plant approximately 50,000 apple trees over a 25-year period that a well-grown, two-year-old tree in good condition and properly planted in sod is often two years more advanced toward bearing age than a one-year whip.

The trend in spraying and dusting machinery is toward more power and increasing speed of application. We want 8 to 16 H. P. motors where formerly we used 2½ to 5 H. P. The results attained with the increased power and speed of application seem to be well worth the additional cost.

There seems to be a gradual trend to the sod mulch fertilizer system of culture. Some of the eastern growers are attempting a sort of sod mulch combination. They leave the orchard seeded for two or three years, then cultivate for a year, or cultivate the centers of the row only, while others are attempting to secure a seeding that will remain, relying on mulch and fertilizers to hold trees in a condition of vigor that will produce high annual yields.

The sod mulch system has many points in its favor as a system of orchard culture. It has been found that with the use of nitrogenous fertilizers and a well maintained system of sod mulch, apple trees can be kept throughout their life in a vigorous condition with high yields of fruit. Young trees may be carried on a lower yearly operating cost in sod than if the land is tilled, not figuring the value of intercropping. Also a large acreage of land may be used for orchard purposes that would be unfit for cultivation.

I do not believe in planting apple trees on marginal land or on marginal locations. It is preferable to secure the very best site and best soil for orchard planting, regardless of cost of land, as the orchard often remains for a lifetime whereas other crops are not such long term propositions.

Trees planted in sod usually start bearing at an earlier age and the fruit attains a higher color, a very important point in the sale of fruit. We have had Northern Spy trees start bearing at seven years and continue to bear annual crops thereafter.

The sod gives the grower better working conditions for many of the orchard operations. We are not hampered by sticky mud in our pruning, dragging brush, spraying, dusting, thinning or picking and hauling. We are always able to work in the orchards and I believe this is one of the main reasons why we are able to secure a high labor efficiency. Probably one-third on an average of our mowing is done when it is too wet to do any outside work to advantage. Otherwise during rainy periods we would have to employ labor at low efficiency work. Last year five men did all of the work on our 415-acre farm, 250 acres planted to apple trees, except during the harvest of the crops and fruit.

It is quite necessary for success that anyone who is thinking of shifting from tillage to sod mulch or planning to start an orchard in sod should understand the fundamentals of the sod-mulch plan. It is going to be very difficult for an orchardist who has been tilling his land for 20 to 25 years to start a seeding that will keep his orchard in a proper condition of vigor without the addition of mulch for humus and commercial fertilizers. A good sod should be maintained or the humus supply supplemented by the addition of mulching material for best results. We aim to mow the first cutting of grass by July 1. This prevents excessive transpiration from the grass, acts as a mulch and gives second-growth grass a chance to start, making greater shade for the soil later in the season.

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Quarterly Meeting of the N. J. Gladiolus Society

The New Jersey Gladiolus Society will stage its second annual exhibition in Amusement Hall at Plainfield, N. J., August 21-22 (28-29 alternate date). Mrs. S. Van Hoesen of Fanwood is chairman of the exhibition committee, and other committees named at the quarterly meeting at Trenton Court House Feb. 20 are as follows: Prize schedule and premiums, H. M. Barrett, Hightstown; supervisor of judges, J. A. Kemp, Little Silver; staging, R. P. Gay, Dunellen; decorating, Mrs E. V. Smith, Plainfield; publicity, Dr. F. T. McLean, Bronx Park, N. Y., Geo. S. Birch, Vineland, and J. W. Johnston, Barrington.

The New Jersey Gladiolus Society, now 15 months old, has a membership of over 300, and plans for this season include a larger program than attempted last year. The society will publish a five-page bulletin, to be edited by Dr. F. T. McLean, and hold sectional meetings in the four geographic divisions of the State under the leadership of the four sectional vice-presidents.

The second South Jersey Gladiolus Show will be staged at Cape May in Convention Hall on or about July 24-25 under the auspices of the New Jersey Gladiolus Society. A. D. Lang of Bridgeton is show committee chairman; F. F. Rockwell of Cape May, who helped with the South Jersey Gladiolus Show at Vineland last August, is director. Mr. G. S. Batten of Cape May is actively interested.

As a result of the report of Prof. J. H. Clark of New Brunswick on the trial grounds, the society is undertaking the revision of the Gladiolus score card, particularly with a view to scoring of varieties under field conditions. The committee to revise the score card is representative of both the college and the membership at large, and is as follows: Prof. J. H. Clark, Prof. C. H. Connors, A. C. McLean, Dr. F. T. McLean, H. M. Barrett, Chas. D. Taylor and Geo. S. Birch.

GEO. S. BIRCH.

Acid-Loving Plants on Limestone

Could you give some information in regard to growing Azaleas and other acid-loving plants on soil that has some lime in it (enough to make the well water slightly hard)? It is claimed that lime, or manure, should not be used on acid-loving plants under any circumstances. What is it in animal manure that is harmful? Also that the usual commercial fertilizer is not good for them. As some fertilizers tend to make the soil acid and others not, which fertilizers can be used? Woods humus is too hard to get to be practical. Is sawdust from the sawmill good? The logs were elm, maple, oak, etc., no pine among them. M. E. D.

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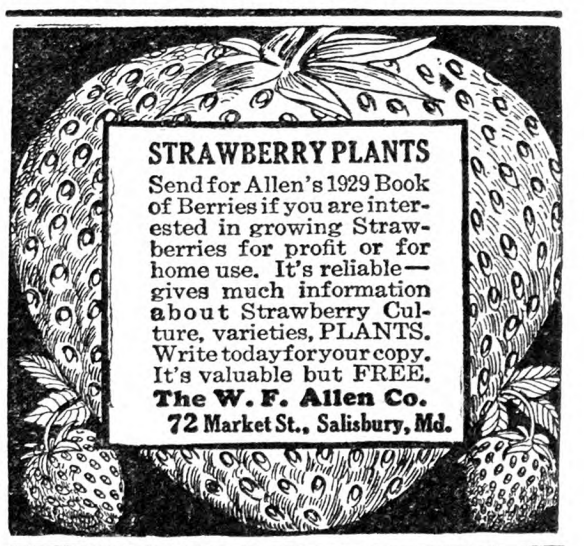

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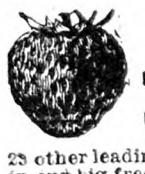

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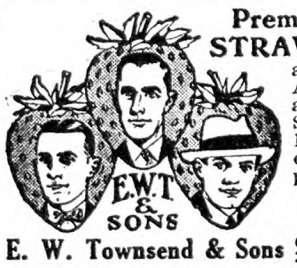

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See Back Cover Page March 2nd

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MRS. I. DE VER WARNER, large pink; CIGARETTE, red and white; NIBELUNGENHORT, apricot; PIERROT, amber; HOLMAN HUNT, crimson. Value at catalogue rates is $3.25.

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Write for prices and particulars to the
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Hardy Flowers and Shrubs

Dame Nature is not only very peculiar but very exacting in her laws and conditions, and these laws, in spite of all our efforts, we poor humans have not been able to control, hence the plants and shrubs which generally bloom the most freely and constantly, are not always the most hardy and are frequently more delicate owing to the constant strain on their vitality. There are, however, so many really good flowers and shrubs that a mere mention of them would fill a large volume. Those herein mentioned will be found to give satisfaction in the usual gardens or grounds, and the writer has purposely omitted those that are extremely delicate or that require special care or attention.

Hardy perennials, as their name indicates, are those which live outdoors for several years or more, and these can be obtained as plants to start with or else they may be started from seed. As, however, they often do not bloom the first year from seed, this should be well understood by the grower before starting, and sometimes it pays to divide the purchasing into some plants and some seeds instead of all plants or all seeds. Just now there is a great demand for Delphiniums, and they are extremely good for those who like blue flowers. Antirrhinums or snapdragons are also particularly fine and will grow well in dry sandy soil. Gypsophylla paniculata is a fine delicate flower, and excellent for mixing in a bouquet of cut flowers. Achillea, "The Pearl," is also good for cutting purposes. Pyrethrum hybridum is excellent with its daisy-like flower. Aconite or monkshood is good for large showy flowers, and the blue and white are striking owing to their distinct size and colors.

Artemisia stelleriana is a low-growing white-leaved plant and excellent for edges of flower beds—is extremely tough and hardy. The Shasta daisy is a strong grower and good bloomer. Statice latifolia is also a good strong plant with everlasting flowers that can be cut and dried. The yellow cornflower Stokesia is a very good flower of a clean bright yellow of a shade that is always scarce. Then there are the smaller plants, like lily of the valley, Sweet William, Astilbe or herbaceous Spiræa and many others.

Among annuals that bloom the first season on mignonette; Golden Queen is one of the best bedders. Candytuft of all different colors (new); sweet Alyssum, asters of different kinds, Zinnias—especially the giant and dwarf variety "Firefly," Acroclinium roseum or strawflower, sweet peas of different colors, Gaillardia Lorenziana, Arctotis or African daisy, Calendulas of various sorts, especially "Meteor," carnations of the "Marguerite" type, etc.

Of hardy shrubs there is scarcely any end, but a few good ones are Calycanthus floridus or strawberry shrub, the new red-leaved barberry, flowering almond, the new double-flowered lilac, variegated leaved Yuccas as well as the green-leaved filamentosa, dwarf horse chestnut, Spiræa Reevesii, Japan quince, single-flowered lilacs of various colors, etc.

For Autumn blooming I would prefer Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, Hall's Japan honeysuckle, Japanese zebra grass, Callicarpa purpurea, Evonymus Europaeus, etc. Among roses Rugosa Alba is nearly always in bloom, and where a large shrub for a single specimen is wanted is very satisfactory. The old General Jacqueminot is a good hardy red rose, and of the Hybrid Teas the name is legion. These however are not quite hardy in some places and will require some protection in Winter. They are generally very free flowering and well deserve a little care.

H. W. HALES.

A Pigeon Nuisance

Pigeons in large cities are often a pest because of their habit of roosting in the niches above the doors of public buildings. We now have an inquiry from a firm of architects, who have the problem of trying to keep pigeons away from the upper stone work of a large church. These pigeons become such a filthy nuisance that it is necessary to do something to prevent their living in those places, and it is not desirable to put up wire screens. The question asked is whether there is any substance which could be put on this stone work which would be so distasteful to the pigeons that they would be likely to keep away. Any information about this would be very much appreciated.

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Perfect Fruit
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6 Shasta Daisies 25c or 25 mixed Gladioli 25c or 3 choice Perennials, 1 Pink Phlox, 1 Yucca, 1 White Achillea 25c—also 47 fine World Famous $1.00 Bargains in catalog.

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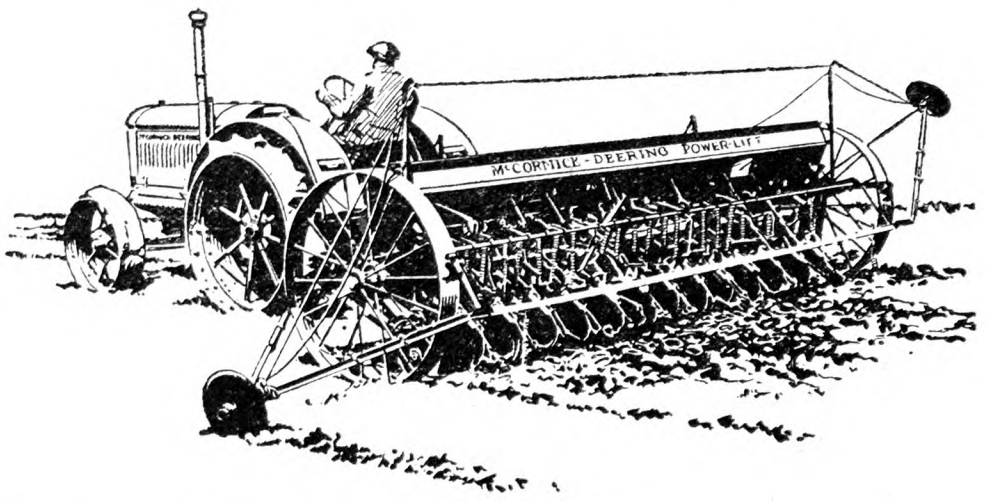

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With so many factors beyond human control, it is unwise to plant with an uncertain or worn-out machine. Plant your 1929 grain crop with a new McCormick-Deering Grain Drill and rest assured that your crop has been planted right. Sold and serviced by McCormick-Deering dealers everywhere.

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The protective coating is PURE LEAD, seven times heavier

The coating alone guards your fence from rust. In Leadclad fence the coating is PURE LEAD, seven times heavier than that used on ordinary fence. That's why it lasts years longer. Remember you pay the cost of a good fence whether you have it or not. What you save in first cost you lose in labor, crops and the good will of your neighbors. Leadclad fence lasts a lot longer than a couple of cheap fences and costs a lot less.

The big, new 1929 Leadclad Catalogue is just off the press. Write for your copy and find out how to save on your fence and roofing cost.

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This apron FREE at your dealers with every LEADCLAD order

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The RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York City

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Lieutenant A. Peyton Schenck, flying instructor for the Newark Air Service, Inc., a wearer of a Distinguished Service Cross received for valor in the Air Service during the war, and Joseph W. Imbriaco, 21, of 44 Reed Street, Elizabeth, N. J., a flying student, were killed when the Waco biplane in which they were flying crashed in a swamp a mile and a half from the Newark, N. J., Metropolitan Airport, near the Passaic River, March 3. It is believed the accident was caused by Imbriaco becoming frightened and "freezing" onto the controls when the motor failed and a forced landing had to be attempted. The student had five hours' flying to his credit.

One man was reported killed and four were missing March 4, following the wreck of Great Northern mail train No. 27, which was struck by a snowslide near Single Shot, not far from Glacier National Park, Mont.

A tax of one cent per pack on cigarettes, three cents per pound on cigarette tobacco and 10 cents per 50 cigars was proposed by Assemblyman Cuvillier at Albany, N. Y., March 4. It would yield, he estimates, more than $60,000,000, thus solving the tax problem over which the Republicans and Gov. Roosevelt are at loggerheads. Everybody would be satisfied, said Mr. Cuvillier, because the Republicans could wipe out the direct tax, Gov. Roosevelt could reduce the income tax 20 per cent, and no gasoline tax would be needed.

Seven persons were injured by an explosion which wrecked the Backus Hotel, Parkersburg, W. Va., March 4.

Two judgments against the city of Albany, N. Y., to recover damages because of the pollution of the water supply several years ago, when many persons contracted typhoid fever, were decided recently by the Court of Appeals against the city. It is expected that more than a score of actions, which have been held in abeyance, will now be brought, inasmuch as the plaintiffs in the test case have been successful after carrying the case to the highest court.

The Perkins resolution, memorializing Congress to modify the Eighteenth Amendment on the ground that it had failed of its purpose, was killed in the Indiana Senate March 4 with the adoption of a majority report of the Federal Relations Committee. A minority report, signed by Senator Chester A. Perkins, Democrat, of St. Joseph County, a dry, recommended passage. In the resolution Senator Perkins, the author, declared the Eighteenth Amendment had failed of its purpose and that crime and corruption were the result.

Damage estimated at $2,000,000 or more was done by a fire which swept the Automobile Show at Los Angeles, Calif., March 5, destroying more than 300 automobiles, besides a number of airplanes, trucks and motor boats. The show was housed in four large tents. A crowd estimated at 2,500 persons was in the tents when the fire broke out. The band stood by its post and continued playing until the tents were emptied in an orderly manner. Only two persons were injured.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S ADDRESS. The following are some of the salient points in the President's inauguration address: The most malign of all dangers from which self-government must be safeguarded today is disregard and disobedience of law. To consider these evils is the most sore necessity of our times. Rigid and expeditious justice is the first safeguard of freedom. It must not be defeated by the indifference of the citizen, by exploitation of delays and entanglement of the law. A large part of Prohibition enforcement activities should be transferred from Treasury Department to Department of Justice as a beginner of a more effective organization. He is determined to appoint a national commission for a searching investigation. Hopes for ultimate American adherence to the World Court; no more potent instrumentality for the pacific settlement of controversies between nations than the World Court has ever been conceived. Peace can be contributed to by respect for our ability in defense. Further agricultural relief cannot, in justice to our farmers, our labor and manufacturers, be postponed. He requests a special session of Congress for the consideration of these questions. Government co-operation in encouraging business is indorsed. Public Health Service should be as fully organized into our governmental system as in public education. Economy in public expenditures, regulation of business to prevent domination, and promotion of welfare activities are urged.

WASHINGTON.—The following is the Cabinet selected by President Hoover: Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson of New York; Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon of Pennsylvania; Secretary of War—James W. Good of Iowa; Attorney General, William D. Mitchell of Minnesota; Postmaster General, Walter F. Brown of Ohio; Secretary of the Navy, Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur of California; Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde of Missouri; Secretary of Commerce, Robert P. Lamont of Illinois; Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis of Pennsylvania.

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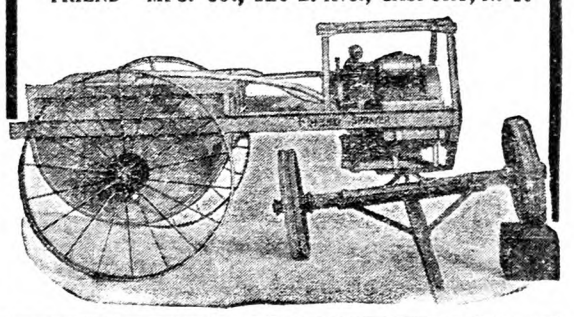
Why not enjoy the advantages of growing good clean fruit? A really dependable sprayer makes all the difference in the world. A "Friend" sprayer is as dependable as a true friend.

"FRIEND" MFG. CO., 120 E. Ave., GASPORT, N. Y.



HOT BED SASH

Close Out Price

700—3-0 x 6-0—1⅜ Glazed

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Some 3 lights wide and some 5 lights wide.

No more at this price when these are gone.

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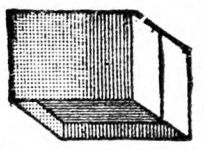

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New Albany Box & Basket Co., Box 111 New Albany, Ind.

OATS

SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent, with large, white, meaty grains weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bu. of the highest quality. We are making an exceptionally low price in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Also Early Clarage and White Cap Seed Corn, Bearded and Smooth Barley, Soy Beans and Sweet Clover. Write us for samples and prices.
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Early Vegetable Plants Frostproof Cabbage. Wakefields, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Flat Dutch, Bermuda Onions, Beets, Lettuce. Postpaid: 100—40c, 500—$1.25, 1,000—$2.25. Collect: 1,000—$1.00, 5,000—$4.50. Tomato Plants: Earliana, Bonny Best, Baltimore. Postpaid: 100—50c, 500—$1.50, 1000—$2.50. Collect: 1,000—$1.75, 5,000—$7.50. Write for prices on Potato, Pepper and Egg Plants. Carefully Packed. Varieties Labeled. Delivery Guaranteed. PIEDMONT PLANT CO., Albany, Ga.

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Frostproof Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants. Wakefields, Dutch, Ballhead, Copenhagen, Golden Acre. Postpaid: 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Express paid: 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.15; 5000, $9.40. Early Tomato, Pepper, Cauliflower, Egg Plant later, write. TIFTON PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

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High yielding and quality strains. Write wants.
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Green Mountains, Irish Cobblers, Smooth Rurals and Russet Rurals—College inspected. Satisfaction upon arrival guaranteed. Write for prices. We pay the freight.
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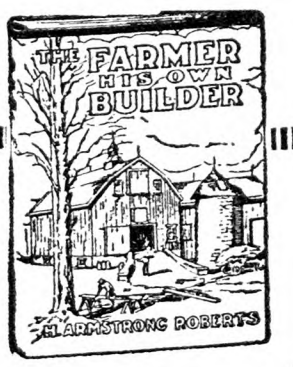

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Honest Value
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The only safe way to buy trees is from an old-established concern with a nation wide reputation for giving dollar-for-dollar value.

The Kelly tree owners in your neighborhood will tell you whether we are fair and square. We will gladly send you their names.

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Save time with our extra large trees. Also roses, shrubbery, evergreens, etc.

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FRUIT TREES
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Selected Trees, Plants and Shrubs
A complete assortment—hardy and northern-grown
Write for 1929 Catalog
"West has the Best" Lock Box 140

T. B. WEST & SONS
PERRY - LAKE COUNTY - OHIO

FRUIT TREES 250,000 SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS
At cost of production to reduce stock.
Catalog free. Write today.
THE KRIDER NURSERIES, 107 Bristol Ave., MIDDLEBURY, IND.

How We Grow Black Raspberries

For many years we have been engaged, more or less, in the culture and propagation of small fruit, particularly the production of black raspberries. We have been partial to this fruit because, if the market is in any way congested with fresh fruit, we may resort to the evaporator, dried berries having nearly always been as marketable as the fresh fruit, at prices fully as remunerative, taking into consideration the fact that baskets may be used over and over again, the expense of crates and marketing is eliminated, and the full time and attention of the operator may be devoted to superintending the details of the work of the harvest, saving expense, except of the freight and commission on the evaporated product and the cost of the fuel for drying. The cost of the evaporator cannot be charged up to any one year.

Any time is opportune to engage in the growing of blackcaps, for we have never known a period when it would not pay, if properly conducted. We consider certain inherent qualities should be present to enable one to be successful. If you have a love for the growth of plants, if you take delight in watching constantly changing conditions for the interest and beauty they have, then you have prospects of the essential elements of a successful berry grower. We would not like to advise one to enter into a commercial venture of berry-growing with an eye solely to the dollars that may come later, for, if one has other work he would prefer to do at the expense of giving the berries proper care, he may fail in the venture. Provision should be made for their proper care.

The inexperienced should not enter the business on a large scale at the start, for there are many things to be learned in detail as well as in a general way. There is a beauty in a row of ripening blackcaps that, we think, is unsurpassed by any growing crop.

As a blackcap plantation is both a money and a labor investment for a term of years, very careful attention should be given to details. Filling vacancies after the first year we have never found to be very successful; therefore, every precaution should be taken to have every plant grow the first season.

In selecting a field for your plantation, do not plow under sod or a coat of coarse manure, for that will interfere with deep planting, which the plants require in order that good anchorage for the roots may be provided so they will the better carry their load of fruit; also prevent being blown over. Neither should the plant roots come in contact with sod or coarse manure.

Any soil that will yield a good crop of corn, potatoes or vegetables will be suitable for blackcaps. The better the soil, the better the crop, with this as with other crops.

My advice is to buy a small number of plants, say 100 to 500 at the start. Home-grown plants, right at hand when you want them, are much better, should you wish to extend your plantings another season. Then increase your stock of plants as you get acquainted with the work, for they multiply very rapidly with proper cars, as the following experience will show:

In the Spring of 1925 we set 280 plants. In September and October we layered 2,700 tips. One thousand layers from 100 plants in one season is a big estimate, but is possible. In layering by count, a deduction of 10 to 20 per cent should be allowed for failure to strike root, winter-killing, etc.

Economical fitting of the field for commercial growing is quite an item of saving in the expense of initial planting. The principle holds good also in small plantings; still there is quite a difference in the economy of horse work by the acre, and of hand work in the garden.

On account of the high cost of hand work I discarded the old plan of rows six or seven feet apart and three feet apart in the row, and changed to six feet apart each way, which I like much better and which I recommend.

If a place is available, a small area may be used for the first planting of 100 or 200 plants. Give them plenty of room and good care to promote a vigorous growth. When the young shoots are six inches to a foot high, with the thumb and finger pinch the tip out of the cane. Do not use shears for this work, as the injury to the foliage that this causes appears to retard the process of development. From this main stalk or cane, lateral branches will soon begin to start out in every direction. As soon as these laterals are long enough to reach the ground easily, say 18 or more inches, take a hoe and with a light stroke insert the corner in the ground, lift it out with as much soil as it may hold, place the end of a lateral in the hole, being careful to have the end point downward, place the soil back in the hole and pat it with the bottom of the hoe to firm the soil so the layer will not pull out, and the tip will soon begin to form roots. Continue this all around the plant, and your first crop of plants is under way.

If you wait too long before layering the tips, they may get so long that the wind will sway them back and forth on the ground, and wear the tip until it turns black, which would ruin it for plant purposes.

If you see a tip lie flat on the ground, the inclination may be to put a hoeful of soil on it where it lies and let it go. In

Buy Your "RICHARED" Delicious Trees from Barnes Bros.

"RICHARED" Delicious! This wonderful new variety has the same distinctive shape, the same firm texture—and all the famous flavor—of the Delicious. In addition, "Richared" colors earlier and can be picked firmer. It ripens with a beautiful deep red color that is the marvel of fruit growers—and fruit buyers—everywhere.

"Richared" Delicious promises to be a most profitable apple for the fruit grower. Buy your trees now from the original Barnes Bros. Nursery—the Northeastern headquarters for this fine new Delicious variety. You are assured of the same *dependable* service for which The Barnes Bros. Nursery has been known to fruit growers for almost four decades.

Write Today for Catalog and Prices

The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co., Box 8, Yalesville, Conn.

The Original BARNES BROS. NURSERY
Established 1890

GREENINGS-BIG-NURSERIES-MONROE, MICHIGAN
TREES YOU CAN TRUST

Agents Wanted

South Haven

Prof. U. P. Hedrick of the Geneva New York Experiment Station has said: "The South Haven is one of the two greatest peaches introduced since the Elberta." His statement is being verified every year.

Write for Information

Greening's BIG Nurseries
Born 1850 Monroe, Michigan Still Growing

FRUIT TREES

We offer the following varieties of fruit trees at a Special Bargain. These trees are budded from the bearing orchards and we are sure that they are true-to-name. We have no salesmen. We sell direct to you; that is why prices are low.

APPLE TREES—Baldwin, Cortland, Famous, R. I. Greening, Gravensteins, King Porter, Northern Spy, 2 and 3-years-old, 5 to 7 ft., $35 per 100.

PEAR TREES—Bartlett, Clapps Favorite, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Kiefer, 3-yr.-old, 5 to 6 ft., $50 per 100.

PLUM TREES—Burbank, Abundance, Satsumma, Lombard, Rain Cloud, Slipper's Pride, Damson, 3-yr.-old, 5 to 7 ft., $35 per 100.

PEACH TREES — Elberta, Carman, Belle of Gerogia, J. H. Hale, Rochester, Mr. Rose, Crawford late, 2-yr.-old, 5 to 6 ft., $25 per 100.

GRAPE VINES—Concord, Niagara, Catawba, Campbell Early, Hartford, Worden, 2 and 3-yr.-old, $12 per 100.

We have a large assortment of Dwarf Apple trees, Dwarf pears, 4 to 5 years old, bearing size.

Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries and Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, Roses, Hedge Plants, Evergreens of all sorts. Get our price before you buy.

For less than 100, look through our price list.

QUALITY STOCK—REASONABLE PRICES—SERVICE
Send for a FREE Catalog
THE ROCKFALL NURSERY CO., Box 9000, Rockfall, Conn.

MALONEY'S GUARANTEED APPLE TREES

Cortlands Promise Big Profits

DELICIOUS Cortland Apples (improved McIntosh) bear heavily, ship perfectly, bring big prices. Maloney offers 1 and 2 year trees. Cortland and more than 50 other standard varieties, expert-inspected. (Certified 2 year stock available if desired.) Guaranteed healthy, true-to-name—at grower's prices; also choice *guaranteed* fruits and berries. Big discounts for early orders.

FREE—new catalog—guide to successful planting. Describes 1000 varieties—trees, evergreens, shrubs, roses, perennials. Write for it today.

Steam Digging insures perfect roots.

Prepaid Transportation—See Catalog

Maloney Bros. Nursery Co., Inc.
Growers for 45 Years
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Buy Everything for Orchards and Ornamentals DIRECT

CORTLAND APPLES are money makers. Productive, fine red color, high quality, good keepers and shippers. Paying crop 6th year.

All Green-grown products are true-to-name—carefully selected, hardy, well-rooted and fully developed.

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Headquarters for Cortland Apple Trees

NUT CROPS The North's future soil production. Progressive farmers are planting groves of improved grafted nut trees. Learn why. Read "Save America's Nut Heritage" and "The Nut Grower." JOHN W. HERSHEY, Nut Trees, Downingtown, Pa

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66 varieties. Grown in grape belt by experts. Also Fruits, Shrubs, etc. Best rooted stock. Genuine Descriptive catalog free. West Hill Nurseries Inc., Box 10 Fredonia, N.Y.

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS AT WHOLESALE
SCOTCH PINE, 2 years, 100 prepaid $2.50. Send for catalogue other bargains. THE CASSEL NURSERY, Mantua, Ohio

Washington Asparagus Roots $6.00 per 1,000 F.O.B. Pedricktown. Orders booked. J. D. COOK, *Fairview Farm*, Pedricktown, N.J.

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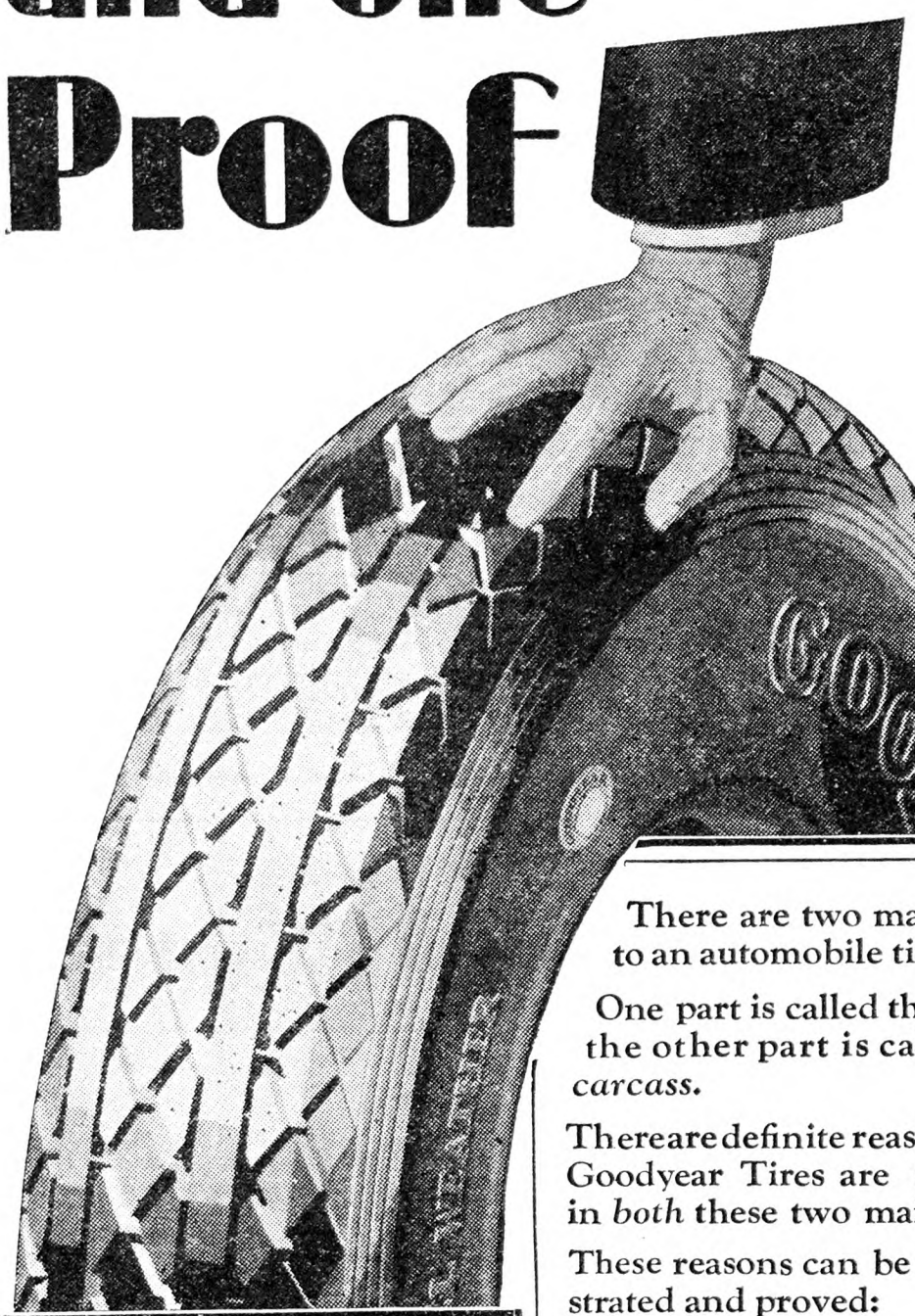
Two Reasons and one Proof



There are two main parts to an automobile tire.

One part is called the *tread;* the other part is called the *carcass.*

There are definite reasons why Goodyear Tires are superior in *both* these two main parts.

These reasons can be demonstrated and proved:

1 Press your hand down on the Goodyear All-Weather Tread. Feel the *grip* of the deep-cut sharp-edged blocks, placed in the *center* of the tread, where they belong.

That shows why the Goodyear Tread imprints its safe and slipless pattern on the road, and why it has superior traction.

Ask any Goodyear dealer to show you on his cord-testing machine the greater stretch—up to 60%—in Goodyear Supertwist Cord over ordinary cord.

This extra stretch gives the Goodyear Supertwist Carcass its unmatched vitality, enabling it to withstand road-shocks and continuous flexing without premature failure.

These advantages in Goodyear Tires are concrete and real; so plain that a child can comprehend them. The proof of their validity and that they are popularly understood is found in the fact that, year after year, more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind!

J. H. Warne, of DuPage County, Illinois, one of the best-known farmers in the middle west, writes:

"I have used Goodyear Tires for 15 years, and for last 6 years exclusively on passenger cars and truck and find they give complete satisfaction. Have been used on all kinds of country roads under all weather conditions. In my opinion they stand hard usage and give the most mileage of any and I shall continue to use them.

"I have 2 passenger cars and 1 truck equipped with Goodyears at present."

GOODYEAR

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that case it would likely grow right on through the soil and not strike root. Be sure to head the tip into a hole.

If you want the most plants possible, watch your plants, study them, and soon you will see numerous new laterals starting from branches you have already layered. When this new growth is of sufficient length, go all over the plantation, layering as before. The first tips may be layered as early as the first to the 10th of August, and go over the field every few days, layering those long enough, until perhaps the first to middle of October, which is probably as late as they strike root successfully in this latitude, Central Michigan. Be sure to have the ground well cultivated and clean, because, when layering begins, cultivation must stop.

Cultivation should be discontinued in August, in order to allow the canes to ripen for Winter, as late cultivation, should there occur a long warm Fall, may encourage a late, sappy growth that would most certainly winterkill, thus injuring the next season's fruiting surface. Do no Autumn or Summer pruning for the same reason.

The first season the plants will grow in a low, sprawly way, ideal for the layering of tips. Not until the second year will they grow uprightly. The next Spring, not earlier, perhaps, than the first of March, if the snow is off the ground, the layers may be cut from the mother plant and canes trimmed for the first crop of berries. I never adhere to any particular rule for pruning the first year, but trim short enough not to interfere with cultivation. If the canes have been well grown there may be quite a yield, for baby plants, but do not expect too much, as their season will be short.

From the base of the canes will soon appear vigorous upright shoots, upon which will be grown the second year's crop. Next year's yield will depend much upon the proper care and training of this growth of canes. These should also be pinched at about one foot high, as recommended for the first year's growth, after which no pruning of any kind should be done until the severe cold of the next Winter has passed.

Some difference of opinion exists with regard to the pruning of canes. Prof. Gardner of Michigan State College recommends cutting laterals to two or three buds. While that may be as well for a family garden, I imagine it would be rather expensive for berries by the acre. Also it would perhaps be all right with the old style of pinching at 2 ft. or 2½ ft. high, but with the canes branching six to 18 inches from the ground, the whole system necessarily changes.

Why have I discarded the stereotyped plan of pinching at two or three feet high? Some years ago I worked for a small-fruit grower who used this plan, but the canes were topheavy and got down in the dirt, so he went to the expense of setting posts and stakes, and stringing wires, tying the canes to the wires with wool twine, which is too much expense, to my mind; so I experimented to find a plan whereby the canes would be self-supporting, resulting in low pinching, which I liked, and have used ever since. The laterals grow uprightly and carry their load of fruit nicely, without supporting trellis, provided the plants have been set deeply in the ground. So much for small scale or garden culture.

Berries by the acre call for somewhat different methods. We will assume that you have a good supply of home-grown plants at hand, with one season's experience. Plow and harrow the field as for any crop. When carefully fitted, decide the distance you wish your plants. Six feet apart each way will require 1,210 plants per acre.

Mark the ground one way, then with a horse and two-shovel cultivator, if one can be obtained, follow the mark with the cultivator, letting the horse walk a little to the left of the mark, which will bring the two teeth of the cultivator nearly following each other. This leaves the furrow in the best condition for planting. A single shovel or light furrow plow may be used as second choice.

After all is furrowed one way mark the required distance apart, across the furrows, and set the plants at the intersections. It will not be necessary to furrow both ways. As the planting is for a term of years, the work should be well done. Five to eight and even 10 years I have known plantings to yield profitably.

I advise leaving the layered plants in the ground until they have made a few inches growth, so the young shoots may not be injured by digging and handling. I have had good success when the plants were as high as six inches. When ready to plant, do not drop the plants along the row in advance, but have a pail of plants in water right with you, dig in the loose soil at the point where the mark crosses the furrow until you come to moist earth, place the plant, bring some moist soil over the roots, pack firmly with a foot on each side of the crown. Then, with the hand or trowel, bring some loose soil over that pressed down with the feet as a mulch, leaving the tips of the shoots exposed if possible. The furrows may be filled by cultivation later, as the plants make growth. So much "fussing" may seem absurd to the busy man, but eternal vigilance is the price of a full stand the first year, which is important. Furrowing fulfills two objects, viz: getting the plants down to moist earth to withstand drought, also to furnish anchorage for the plants to prevent falling over.

In pruning by the acre I devised a sort of wholesale method by which we can get over the field quite rapidly, together with doing a good job. With a pair of pruning shears (I use tinner's snips) in the right hand (assuming of course that you are right-handed), spread the arms and reach around and gather up the entire hill; work your hands upward on the canes until you can get all the laterals in one hand, perhaps 3½ or 4 ft. from the ground, then with the shears cut the entire bunch just below the other hand. The canes will drop back to their places, making a uniform, well-rounded top which, when loaded with a crop of ripe and partially ripe berries, is a thing of beauty. Some low-growing crop may be grown among the berries the first year to help pay for the use of the ground.

I assume that everything has gone along successfully, and you are ready for the harvesting of your first crop. Perhaps my experience as a beginner will be interesting. I hired out to a small fruit farmer in Ingham County, Michigan. As nearly as I could figure it out, he had been drifting along in a sort of haphazard way without any particular organized plan or system, letting the pickers keep their own records and accounts mostly, trusting to their honesty in making charges for services rendered. As berry harvest drew near I was informed that I would be given the post of superintendent of the berry harvest. I had never had experience in that line and made inquiry what to do. I could not gain much satisfactory instruction, so went at it as best I could.

We had picking stands carrying six one-quart baskets each. As the pickers brought in their berries, their names were written on a paper and berries tallied. This went on fairly well, except one picker insisted, at the end of the day, that she had one to three quarts more than the tallies would show. We soon noticed that this same picker's tallies were short of her claims each day. We easily remedied this by getting tickets printed and giving one quart ticket for each quart of berries picked. We had tickets of three denominations, and of three colors. One-quart tickets, red; 25 quarts, green, and 100 quarts, yellow. During resting spells, or anytime the pickers wished, 25 of the one-quart tickets mends cutting laterals to two or three green one, four greens for one yellow—a great saving of time in counting on pay day, also having the one-quart tickets to use over and over again.

Sixteen-quart crates were used, with square veneer boxes with inset bottoms, which we allowed the pickers to carry to the field to save trips to the shed so often. Directly a crate came from the field, which we discovered had the boxes in the entire bottom tier inverted and bottoms filled and nicely rounded up. This was easily traced to the picker whose tallies were always short. We said nothing, but at once established the rule that all berries must be delivered at the shed in the picking stands, and victory was ours, without a word of discord.

In later years we have abandoned the practice of picking in quart boxes, and use tin pails of not more than 10 quarts, as they are not so large that the berries mash, and measure at the shed, thereby getting uniform quarts and eliminating the expense of making and repairing picking stands, also avoiding the loss of boxes scattered through the field.

The ticket system we have used in all our operations since that time, together with a printed set of rules, which we post in our berry shed at the beginning of harvest. We also furnish each picker with a copy to study at their leisure. Following are the rules:

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BERRY PICKERS

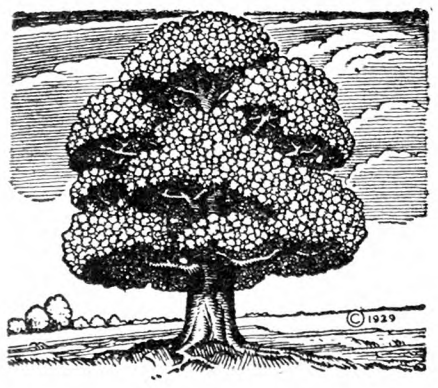
1. Pickers will be divided into two divisions, viz: "Transient" pickers and "Regular" pickers.
2. Regular pickers must work six or more hours per day and six days per week (when needed) from the time they engage until and including the last picking, unless granted a special permit.
3. Any persons who violate Rule 2 will be transferred to the "Transient" list.
4. No troublesome, complaining, dissatisfied, profane or improper talking persons allowed on the grounds.
5. Tickets will be given representing each quart picked, and loss of ticket means loss of money.
6. All the ripe berries in the row must be picked without bruising the fruit. All boxes must be properly filled and the fruit be kept free from leaves, rubbish and unripe berries.
7. Any person found creating dissatisfaction among the pickers, by word or act, will be promptly dismissed.
8. Never pick from any row but the one assigned to you.
9. These rules shall be considered a contract between us and every picker, and will be enforced. If you cannot agree to abide by these rules, do not begin work.
10. Prompt dismissal will be the penalty for violation of any of these rules.
11. The right to alter the foregoing, or to adopt minor rules at any time, is hereby reserved.

This is a verbatim copy of a set of rules we adopted more than 40 years ago, and they have stood the test of the years with complete satisfaction to all concerned. H. OSCAR KELLY.

Gratiot Co., Mich.

CHRYSLER MOTORS

. . BETTER PUBLIC SERVICE . .



All branches on the same tree; all growing out of the Chrysler root principle of standardized quality

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CHRYSLER IMPERIAL

CHRYSLER "75"

CHRYSLER "65"

DODGE BROTHERS SENIOR

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PLYMOUTH

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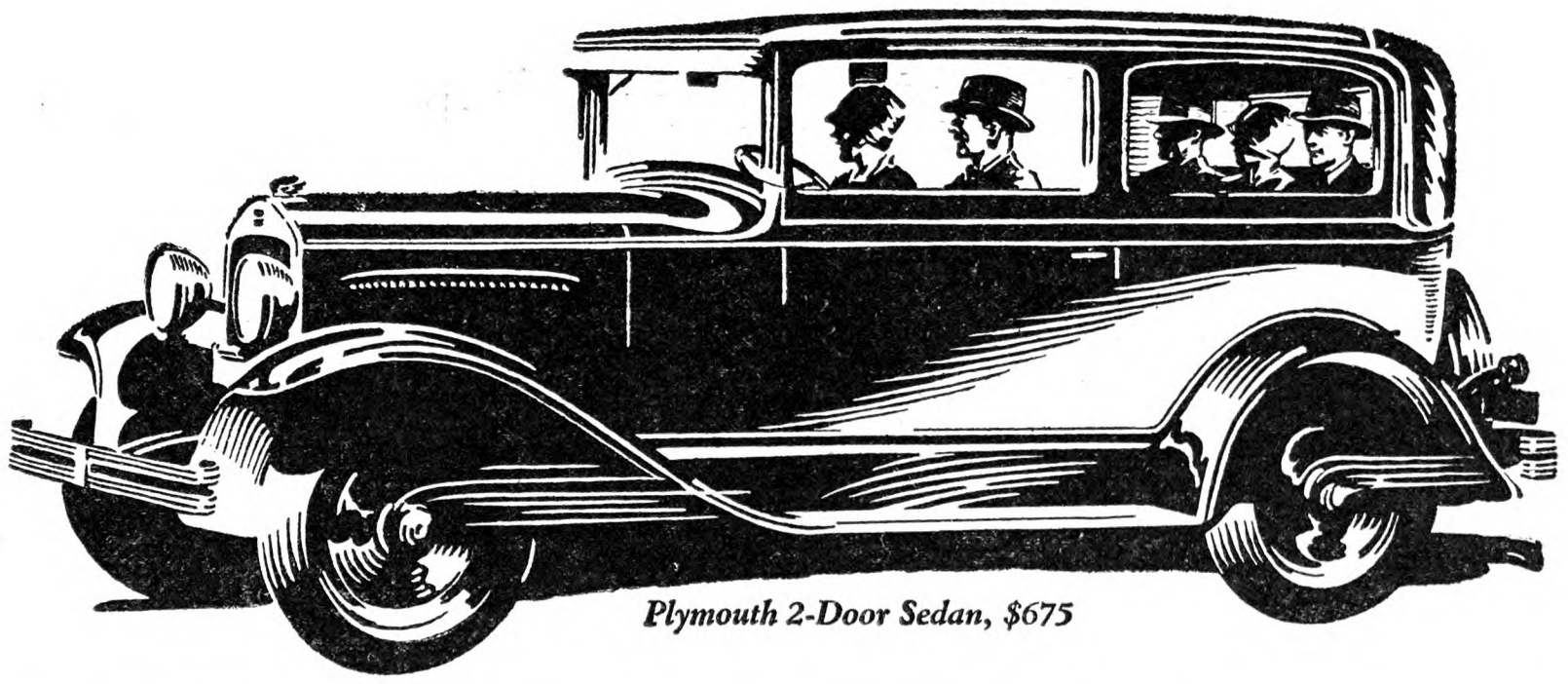

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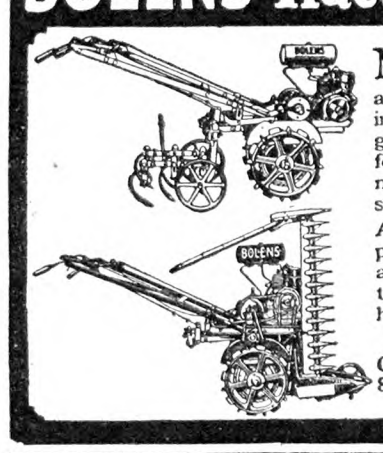

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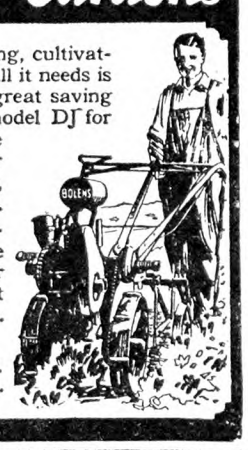

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The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th Street, New York City

Garbage Ashes; Fish Waste

I can get free from a city garbage plant ashes from burnt garbage. Is this good as a fertilizer for oats, corn, potatotes, beans and root crops? Has fish fertilizer any value? I mean raw material from a reduction plant.

Erie Co., Pa. W. P.

Garbage ashes vary greatly in composition. Unleached wood ashes run all the way from three to six per cent potash, one to two per cent phosphoric acid and 20 to 30 per cent of lime. This garbage ash would probably run poorer than unleached wood ashes. It would be useful on most farm and garden crops, though the lime in it might increase the potato scab. It would be a good supplement for a mixed fertilizer running well up in nitrogen and phosphorus and lower in potash, as this is the main fertilizer element it contains.

Fish waste after the oil is extracted may be as high as seven per cent nitrogen and six of phosphorus. In early days Indians and settlers near the coast often put a whole fish in each hill of corn when planting. Nowadays this practice would result in serious damage by stray dogs, or even cats, digging the hill up to get at the fish.

Using Apple Wood

On page 76 G. D. T., Connecticut, asks about apple tree wood for furniture or cabinet work. This is of interest to me. Seasoning or curing should be done under cover; leave it in as long lengths as possible, saw it in thicknesses you think will be best suited for the work you have for it, then stack it up. By this I mean, have a level place and place some pieces all the same size, level on top, on this put your sawed material, one or two boards wide or even more, depending on the width, top of the first, and with succeeding layer a small strip of edging all the same thickness. Keep on in this way until all the material is stacked up.

The lumber as it seasons will try to straighten itself. This is what we know as "warping." All wood as it seasons will try to straighten the grain. Thus looking at a board cut from a log, after seasoning the side next the outside or bark of the tree will be the concave side of the board. By piling the lumber the heft of the pile helps to keep the lumber straight. Put the cross pieces directly over each other and not over three feet apart in the pile.

This is from my experience of 20 years as a hardwood worker.

JAMES F. MAXWELL.

Schenectady Co., N. Y.

Top-working Kieffer Trees

We have some well-grown Kieffer pear trees. This variety does not sell well in our market. The trees are about 20 years old. If we graft them over to Bartlett will they be likely to form a good union? S. W. C.

Scottsville, N. Y.

You are wasting your time if you are thinking of top-working old Kieffer trees. The writer has yet to find a well-established case of successful top-working at this age. D. K. Bell, one of the best pear men in New York State, used to say that no other variety would associate with Kieffer. Be that as it may, the general feeling is that the practice is unprofitable. The grafts may live for a few years, but seldom live long enough to be profitable.

If grafting is done while Kieffer trees are young, say up to three years of age, the matter is entirely different. There is no question that at that age Kieffer may be top-worked successfully. A final proof of this statement comes from the Rogue River Valley in Oregon, where many orchards have been built up by planting Kieffer trees to form the trunk and scaffold branches of the future trees, top-working being done the year after the trees are set.

A further suggestion is that you look further for your markets. Well-grown Kieffer pears, held until the rush of Bartletts is passed, have been making money for several years now. Local markets do not want them, seemingly.

H. B. T.

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If your dealer has not yet stocked True Temper Grading Hoe, Cat. No. IGH7, send us his name and $2.10 and we will supply you direct, postpaid.

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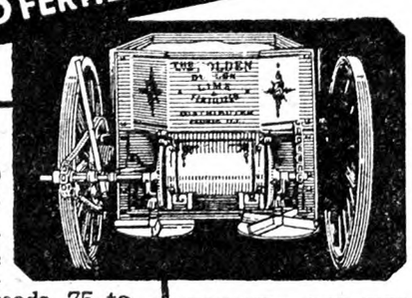

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Countrywide Situation

Farmers, so far as heard from in the South, seem to be going ahead on the usual plan, which is to plant a lot of land to the crops that paid last year and to neglect those crops that failed to show a profit in 1928. In southern trucking districts they are cutting down on potatoes and strawberries but planting liberally to onions, cabbage, tomatoes and peppers, also increasing a little in asparagus, lettuce, celery and carrots.

The West probably will cut down on wheat. The South hardly knows whether its cotton crop paid last year. The small yield in some sections offset the fairly high prices. Quite likely new land may be planted to cotton in the western part of the cotton belt in districts where the yield was good and the cost of production low, but there is talk of cutting down cotton planting in the Southeastern States. Those who have been among the farmers of the Carolinas and Georgia this Winter report that last season was considered a poor one from the profit-making point of view, either for truck crops or cotton, and it is hard to say just what balance the planters will strike in adjusting their acreage this season. Anyhow, the sales of fertilizers in the South have been much lighter, compared with a year ago.

A grower often knows he is taking risks in planting some crops, but a farmer is used to risks. He must plant something if he is to keep in business. It may be that the crop he depends on will be overplanted, but perhaps it will fail somewhere else, as onions and cabbage and cotton did last year, and so he goes ahead anyway. Some of the risks would be taken out if growers' associations would sign up to plant only as much of anything as the central committee might assign to each producer. That would hardly please an independent farmer, but perhaps he will come to such a point some time, after a few more potato or wheat seasons like 1928. Even then the outside growers might ruin the plan. It will be a long time before every producer will join in co-operation of this kind.

The heavy supply of oranges this season has helped to keep down the price of apples. Carlot shipments some weeks are considerably heavier on oranges and grapefruit than on apples. It is doubtful whether the markets are prepared to use as many of the citrus fruits as of the more generally useful apples, but heavy supplies and low prices of oranges and grapefruit naturally reduce, to some extent, the sale of other fruit. There are signs that the orange and grapefruit business is being overdone. Growers in Florida made plans to restrict the shipments, but the results do not show in the figures which indicate total shipments of oranges and grapefruit one-third more than those of a year ago. Early in the season some Florida shippers made the mistake of sending considerable unripe fruit to northern markets, thus taking the edge off the demand, which was needed in full strength and keenness to dispose of the heavy production.

PRICE OUTLOOK MIXED

Much of the interest in the produce market is in the future rather than in the present. Not many growers have anything to sell at this time of year, except, of course, the regular output of dairy products and what little is left of the staple crops. There are a good many potatoes still in the possession of growers, but not much can be said about potatoes except that there are plenty of them in storage and not much hope for market improvement, except when weather interferes with hauling and shipment or unless something happens to the southern crop.

Taking up the price outlook for leading products, it appears that wheat has been going up because of damage in the Winter wheat section. Corn advanced last month suddenly on receipt of reports of damage to the Argentine crop. There is no particular reason to expect further advances, the demand for feeding being lighter than last season.

Hog prices usually go up in the Spring months because of decreased shipments at that time. Cattle have been declining since last Fall, the drop amounting to from $2 to $3 per 100 lbs. on the best grades. Ordinary grades, such as cows and coarse steers, have not changed much in price and do not seem likely to. The better grades may go still lower before they advance again, because there are liberal supplies in sight from western feed lots. Lambs are in good demand, but the supply in prospect is also liberal, owing to the large numbers of thin lambs which were taken back to the country to be finished for the Spring market. The number of lambs on feed at the beginning of the year was estimated to be 5 per cent greater than a year ago.

BUTTER MAKE INCREASING

Butter was selling higher than usual in February, mainly on account of weather conditions, also because stocks in storage were somewhat lighter than they were a year ago. It is reasonable to expect somewhat lower prices before very long, because of the usual increase in milk and butter production at this time of year. Otherwise than this seasonal gain, the position is fairly favorable. Higher feed prices may cut down production a little and there is small prospect of butter imports for the present. G. B. F.

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Grape-Growing at the Crossroads

PART III.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULING

The decision handed down by the Federal Trade Commission last Spring ordering certain manufacturers to "cease and desist" in the use of certain artificial colors and flavors in the manufacture of beverages advertised under the name of "grape" has had an immediate effect on the manufacture of pure unfermented grape juices. Hitherto it had been impossible for the legitimate manufacturer to compete with the manufacturer who used no fruit in his concoction, but who was taking full advantage of the popularity of the name "grape" in his advertising. The more grapes that can be used in the manufacture of pure grape beverages, the less package grapes will be shipped, and in consequence it is believed that the basket markets will be strengthened. In view of this, all grape-growing sections, that market the crop at approximately the same period, should benefit through the lessened supplies offered by the producing sections with grape manufacturing plants in their midst. However, no one can accurately foretell just what is likely to happen if one or more Concord-growing areas materially reduces its shipments to the open market. Perhaps the trade will turn from American grapes to the old world types entirely. Some growers of Concord still believe, that even though the foreign-born prefers the old-world grape species, the varieties to which he has been more or less accustomed to in his native land, the Concord grape will still be in demand.

It is certain that the Concord grape cannot supplant the juice varieties now grown in California, and which are largely used in the East. The demand for Concord for juice will increase or decrease from year to year as the supply of juice grapes from California varies widely. Should the grapes from that State suffer some disaster in any year, then it is likely that the demand for Concord that year would be active. So far as the eastern grower is concerned, he will rarely be an important factor in this market, with the varieties that are commonly grown.

In conclusion, it should again be stressed that there is an overproduction of grapes in the United States by many thousand acres, and that the extreme West is the biggest offender. The growers of the East should recognize the fact that the other fellow alone is not going to reduce this acreage to a reasonable level, but that each and every Concord grower must start right in and eliminate all vines that will not average at least 2½-3 tons of fruit to the acre annually. Lower production than this has never been profitable, but because the grape crop seemed to return more money than corn, hay, potatoes, etc., it was considered profitable. When the robber acreages have been eliminated, then the grower must proceed to make his good acreage better. It is not good business to care for 20 acres when 10 will return the same number of tons of fruit. If the Concord is to succeed in the future the producer must not only grow quantity, but he must grow quality fruit. The standardization of grapes must follow in other States, now that the largest Concord producing State is subject to such regulations. This will have a wholesome effect on the markets generally, and no grower can long endure if the larger percentage of his fruit must sell "ungraded." It will require a few years for the trade and the consuming public to become fully acquainted with the transition incident to standardization, but it will ultimately redound to the profit of all. One of the panaceas offered from time to time is that of advertising. All who have given this matter any thought realize that heretofore there was no uniform product to advertise, hence the folly of advertising something that could not be guaranteed. Perhaps the time is not ripe for advertising now, but eventually grape grades will become so standardized that advertising will carry weight with the consumer. The marketing of Concord, being of such a seasonal nature, there will be required much study to determine the most effective forms of advertising to follow.

From time to time proposals are made that the growers through their co-operatives enter the manufacturing field, and thus attempt to control the selling price of their grapes. This has an appeal to many, but production of the raw product is one field, and the manufacturing and marketing of manufactured products are widely different. As long as overproduction of grapes continues, the products manufactured therefrom will meet the same ruinous competition that obtains now with the raw product. If juice, jams or jellies are made by associations of grape-growers from the surpluses of Western New York, they will of necessity come into competition with the same products from Central New York, the Hudson Valley, Michigan, Ohio or Pennsylvania, as well as from private corporations and companies. The commercial manufacturer, who of necessity must keep a sales force on the road the year round to sell his various other products, is in the stronger position to sell at the best advantage grape products. The fact that he has been doing this for years, and there has been mutual satisfaction between seller and buyer, cannot be underestimated. The changing of surpluses from one form to another through manufacture is not sound practice. A number of fruits grown in the Pacific Northwest are processed there, shipped to eastern manufacturers and sold cheaper than the raw product can be purchased in New York State. It is unlikely that a co-operative enterprise could meet successfully this competition.

If there is to be a permanent and profitable stabilization of eastern grape-growing, and this applies equally to the industry in the West, it must come through a big reduction in the present acreage given to grape-growing. It must come through higher production through the utilization of only the best soils in the proven sections, through strict adherence to packing standards, and through a greater utilization of Concord grapes other than as fresh fruit. The first and most important step is the fitting of production to current consumption. While costs of production have in general been reduced to a sound and economical basis in the larger grape-producing areas, consistent with the welfare of the vines, yet some practices may be changed for the better. Among these are suggested a more intelligent use of fertilizers, farm manures, the control of insects and diseases and in pruning. Much literature is available on these topics which answers the problems rather definitely.

F. E. GLADWIN.

Depth of Plowing in Oregon

I am well aware that it is presumptuous for one to take issue with our experiment stations, but I cannot agree with them in some things about working the ground. There may be some soils and climates where plowing over seven inches deep and cultivating often is a waste of time and strength, as claimed by the Ohio Station and some others; but here in Oregon, on our heavy clay soils that are four to 20 feet deep, and the rule is no rain from July to October, it does not prove true. I speak from over 60 years' experience. Shallow plowing may do as well in a season of frequent rains, but when it is dry deep plowing makes the yield. I remember a saying, "A man can lift with a hoe more moisture than he can carry with a bucket." The fact is that on our heavy soils there is a gradual settling of the soil that packs it, so that the moisture comes to the top and must be stirred up to retain it. This does not mean running a cultivator five or six inches deep, and tearing up and breaking large roots. Not over three inches deep would be enough. One great mistake that many make is to use a clod-crusher that packs the ground and a harrow or a cultivator that leaves the ground ridged in little furrows. That leaves about twice as much surface exposed to the air. Of course, the preparation of the ground has much to do with it. Last Spring our ground dried out so quickly that one man said there was only two days when it was in good working order. We had hard work to get it in shape. One piece I had plowed and disked with a two-horse team early was beaten down by continued rains. I disked, plowed, rolled, disked and harrowed it three times with one horse. It stood the three months and a half without rain in fine shape. However, some cultivation was given.

It seems to me that there would have to be very few weeds when a man could pull them cheaper and easier than he could hoe or cultivate them. My back always gets tired stooping over to pull weeds. If the weeds are very thick, the pulling would act the same as cultivating in loosening the soil.

Our Alfalfa growers here practice cultivation after each cutting, to destroy weeds and conserve moisture.

Washington Co., Ore. S. T. WALKER.

MISTRESS: "Clematis, I think I smell something burning downstairs. Did you remember to turn off the electric iron when you left the ironing-board, as I told you?" MAID (newly arrived from the South): "Yes'm, I did. I mos' surely did. I pull dat chain once, lak you tol' me, and den I pull it agin, to make sure."—Life.

All-American Stamina is Winning New Friends for Oakland on the Farm

Every day more farmers are turning to Oakland for true value . . . so strikingly evident in the New All-American Six . . . so perfectly expressed in its numerous long life features.

They see added years of sturdy service in its new, larger, more rugged engine . . . with its 81-pound, counterweighted crankshaft . . . and four big, bronze-backed bearings.

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In its larger cross-flow radiator, thermostatically controlled, they find the quick warming up and efficient cooling, even under the severest conditions, that do so much to prolong the life of a car.

It is only careful buying to investigate the New All-American . . . to learn all the advantages it offers those who live in the country. Ask your Oakland-Pontiac dealer to tell you about them. Let him put an All-American at your disposal. Then you can see for yourself why this fine General Motors product is so outstandingly popular . . . such a consistent value leader in the field of medium priced sixes.

Oakland All-American Six, $1145 to $1375, f. o. b. Pontiac, Mich., plus delivery charges.

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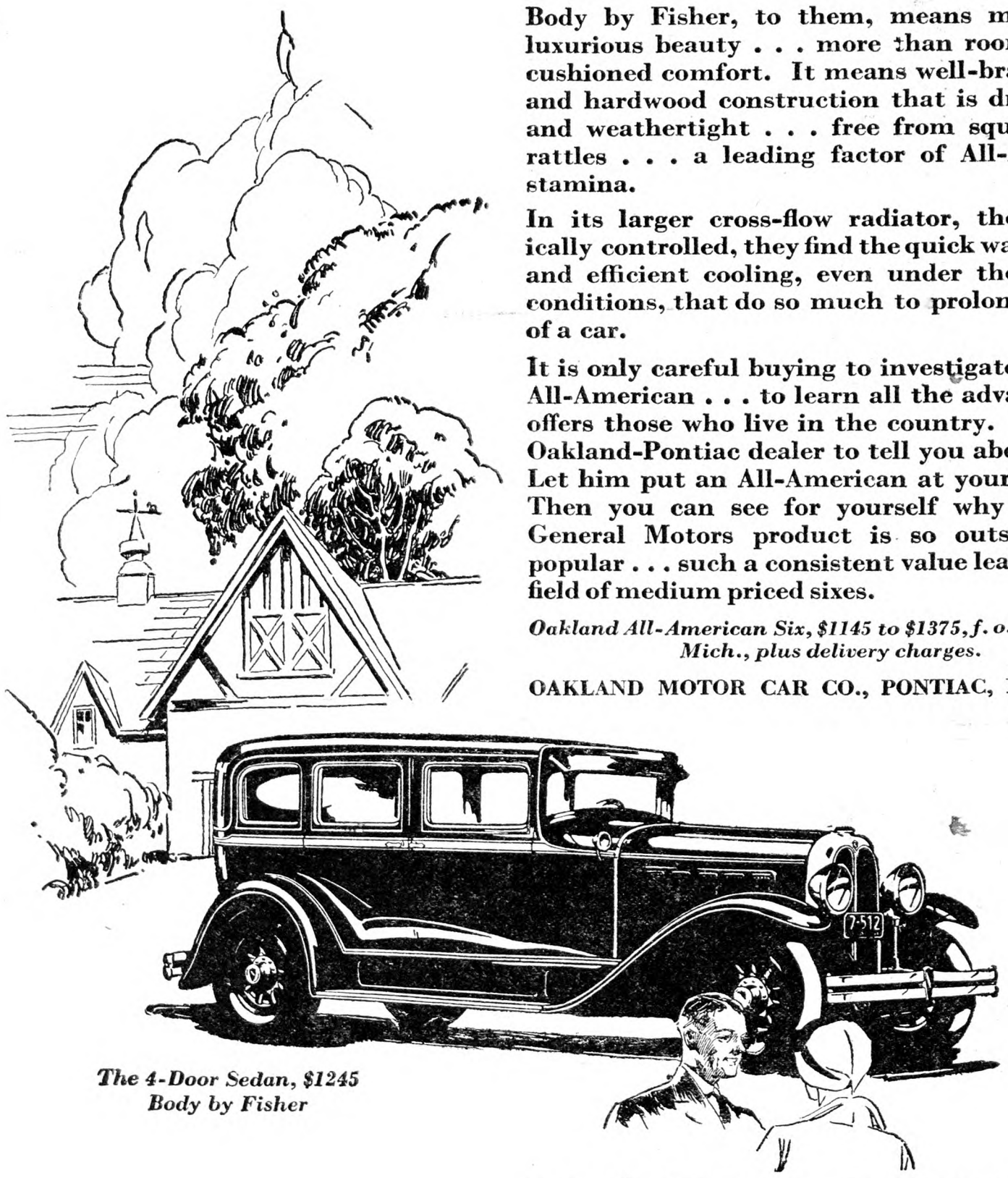

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Body by Fisher

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ALL-AMERICAN SIX

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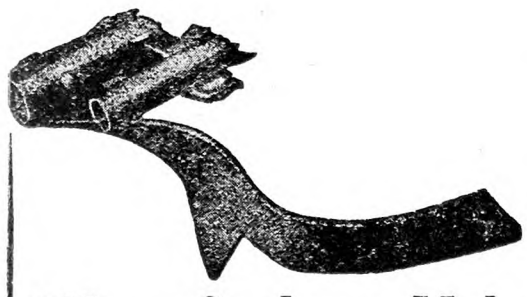

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Nothing cuts, crushes, pulverizes and levels like those sharp, double-curved Acme Coulters.

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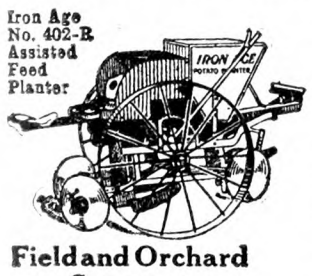
Iron Age No. 402-B Assisted Feed Planter



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Four different styles: Automatic One-Row; Assisted Feed "Two-Man" One-Row; Automatic Two-Row; Assisted Feed "Two-Man" Two-Row. The automatic and assisted feed attachments are interchangeable.

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4-Row Sprayer No. 357

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Some Federal Land Banks require terracing before making farm loans

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News From Ohio

The Farm Bureau and Grange are quite active in this county (Logan), which has the largest membership of any county in the State of Ohio. Co-operative shipping through the Farm Bureau has been and still is a valuable asset to the farmers of this locality. Corn is selling at $1 per bushel and is scarce; oats, 50c; barley, 70c; hay, $10 to $30, according to grade and kind. Farmers are beginning to look forward to preparations for Spring work. Numerous sales at this season are well attended. Weather has been extremely cold for past month, but is milder at present. Health, generally is good. T. R. C.

Rushsylvania, O.

Pennsylvania Farm Notes and News

Pioneer Grange, of Topton, was represented by a large delegation at the convention of Berks County Pomona No. 43, held recently at Stouchsburg.

The corn-borer has appeared in Pennsylvania, having been discovered in the one generation phase in 31 towns in Columbia, Greene, Montour, Nothumberland and Schuylkill counties. The government regulations have been extended to these counties, but the inspection and certification of packages of shelled corn weighing two pounds or less have been discontinued.

Now for a glance at the markets. Round, white potatoes are selling at $1.65 to $1.75 per 120-lb. sack. Mushrooms range from 40c to $1 per 3-lb. basket; beets, 50c to $1 per ⅜ basket. There is a fair demand for rutabagas at $2 and $2.50 per 100-lb. sack. Eggs, 38 and 40c; butter, 49 to 55c; corn, $1.05; oats, 50c; wheat, $1.25; rye, $1.10.

Beef steers and yearlings are steady, with no choice offerings; bulk of sales, $10.75 and $11.75. Bulls and cutters, steady. Calves, strong to 50c higher, bringing $18.50. H. M. E.

Berks Co., Pa.

From an Arkansas Farm

On the morning of Feb. 2 I looked out upon a white land; snow greeted my eyes. With no wind to shuffle it about, it was still and beautiful. Last week I discovered daffodils peeping through the ground. I am glad I live where the New Year and daffodils are almost synonymous terms. A few orchardists have been busy pruning their trees, but the most of them are waiting for brighter, warmer days. In our own six-acre orchard, the job is half-finished.

Within easy driving distance from our home—and buggy driving at that—I can count four veterans of the plow, the youngest of whom has lived 93 years. They are happy old men. A visit with them is better than a movie picture show; they tell of Civil War days, stirring decades in our history, and of fox-hunting in Arkansas.

Last Spring we traded 250 hatching eggs for four eight-weeks-old pigs. The neighbor was satisfied; so were we. Pigs were cheap everywhere; here they were very cheap. In November we butchered one of the pigs for home consumption; the other three were sold in October for $51; $30 paid for their feed. We are sure it was a good trade for us. It is easier to talk about dogs than pigs to many of our citizens. A high-school boy once argued with my husband that he could take a good hound and make more with the dog than Mr. Curry could make with a hog or cow. We invested in three police dogs—a male and two females—as insurance against chicken thieves, and in 1928 realized $120 from the sale of pups. Dog feed cost us $75.

Dairying has become the popular agricultural project of this section. Everybody is buying a few more cows or heifers. We were lucky enough to get two heifer calves from two of our registered Jerseys, but it was time we were having such luck. In the past seven years, out of 14 calves we have had four heifers.

Tonight we shipped three cases of eggs and last night two cases. The egg market has been very irregular. Those of us who sell our eggs to a first-class market, have to smile as we cut the price and plan to operate on a narrower margin.

I am blessed with a family easy to cook for. We lived in the city so long that we have not yet tired of just plenty of good butter, all the milk we can use, and cream by the gallon. Our favorite dish is most easily prepared. Into a gallon milk crock I measure two quarts of milk, to which I add one cup of washed rice, 1¼ cups of sugar, one teaspoon of salt. Into the oven it goes. Occasionally I remember to stir it. After it has cooked about 1½ hours, it begins to thicken. I then add fruit, whatever I happen to have; some times a cup of raisins, or perhaps a cup of dates, or, best yet, a small package of chopped figs. While I finish the ironing, the pudding finishes cooking in the oven. I enjoy a feeling of great extravagance in making it, for time was when two quarts was the limit of our daily allowance of milk. MRS. W. R. CURRY.

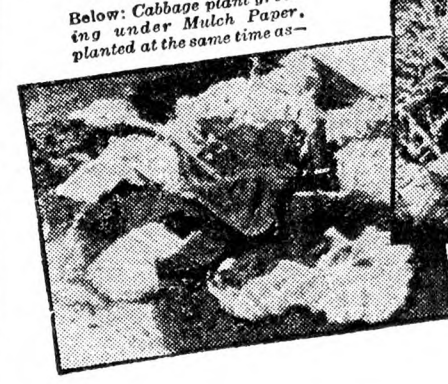
Benton Co., Ark.

At left: *Sweet corn stimulated by paper mulch and—*

Below: *Sweet corn planted at the same time under ordinary conditions.*

The MIRACLE OF MULCH PAPER

Below: *Cabbage plant growing under Mulch Paper, planted at the same time as—*



Cabbage plant unmulched, showing comparative dwarfing and weeds.

Below: *Showing in one hand the condition of soil under Mulch Paper and in the other the dry, powder-like condition of adjoining soil that was not protected by the paper mulch.*

This year let Gator-Hide produce bigger, better and EARLIER crops for you

WHY not put Gator-Hide Mulch Paper to the test yourself this year? Why not let it demonstrate on your own land just how it promotes plant growth by increasing soil temperature and conserving moisture? Why not let it PROVE to you that it practically eliminates the back-breaking labor of constant cultivation?

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Gator-Hide Mulch Paper, made by the INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY, the world's largest paper manufacturers, is one of the toughest, strongest, most durable papers made. It is treated by a special process with a particular grade of asphaltum.

Unrolled directly over the proposed plant beds, and anchored by soil or other available material along the edges, Gator-Hide Mulch Paper imprisons the moisture in the soil and prevents its evaporation by the sun. Its black surface catches and retains the sun's heat, raises the soil's temperature, and checks cooling at night, thus promoting continuous bacterial activity and liberating night and day nitrous food matter for the plant. Planting with Gator-Hide is done THROUGH holes made in the paper at usual spacings or BETWEEN two successive strips of paper. The result is that while plenty of space is provided for the plant, no space is available for rank weed growth.

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Kills lice on your entire flock, whether 50 birds or 5000. When chickens perch upon roosts that have been painted with "Black Leaf 40", fumes are slowly released that penetrate the feathers and kill the lice.

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While the effectiveness of "Black Leaf 40" is primarily dependent upon direct contact (wetting), a secondary advantage is furnished by the "gassing" effects of the penetrating nicotine fumes set free in the spraying material. This two-fold action is an advantage not possessed by any non-volatile spraying solution.

"BLACK LEAF 40" CONTROLS POULTRY LICE

The treatment requires only a small paint brush, a can of "Black Leaf 40" and a few minutes' time for "painting" the solution on top of the roosts. Easy, effective and cheap. Eliminates all individual handling of birds. Ask your Dealer for information or write us.

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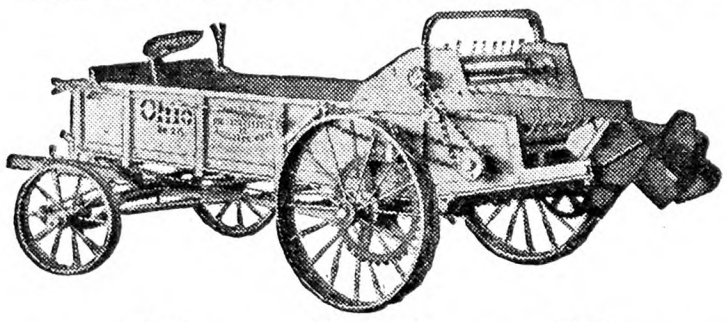
"Black Leaf 40"
40% Nicotine

PROTECTS ORCHARD AND GARDEN — Black Leaf 40 — KILLS POULTRY LICE

FAMOUS **Ohio SPREADER**



Save 65c a load on Manure

Manure hauled right to the field with a Famous Ohio Spreader is worth 65c a ton more than when it is piled outdoors to leach and burn away. This according to figures recently released by the Ohio Experiment Station after 33 years of experiment. One season will often pay for this spreader in fertility saved.

The Famous Ohio is built on an all-steel chassis—steel reach and steel axles—that carry the weight and take all the draft strain. New auto type front axle prevents whipping of tongue and tipping of body.

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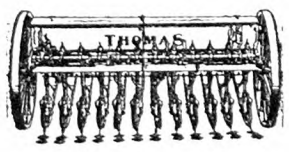
Black Hawk Planter



Thomas Drills

Free Book Money in Manure Write today

The Ohio Cultivator Co.
Bellevue, Ohio

Gardening on an Acre

I have an acre of ground on which I want to raise truck crops for market this year, for which there is a good demand in this vicinity. I want to have enough to attend market, at least twice a week. Can you advise how and what to plant to use the ground to best advantage? What shall I plant for first and then have that plot ready for a later crop? J. M. M.

Berks Co., Pa.

I would advise planting an acre of ground as follows. We will take for granted the acre is square. That would make the rows 210 ft. long.

	Feet of Space	Rows Apart, Ft.
2 lbs. Victoria spinach	24	1
½ lb. Crimson Globe radish	4	1
4 rows Unrivaled lettuce	4	1
4 rows New York lettuce	4	1
8 qts. Hundredfold peas	24	3
2 rows Charleston cabbage	6	3
1 row Pencil Pod wax beans	3	3
1 row Stringless Green beans	3	3
¼ lb. Eclipse beets	4	1
2 oz. Coreless carrot	4	1
2 oz. Early turnips	4	1
2 rows early tomatoes	8	4
2 rows Stone tomatoes	8	4
1 row sweet peppers	3	3
1 row eggplants	3	3
8 rows Mayflower sweet corn	24	3
8 rows Howling Mob sweet corn	24	3
4 rows Cobbler potatoes	12	3
4 rows Green Mountain potatoes	12	3
2 rows Emergen muskmelons	12	6
2 rows Ice Cream watermelons	12	6
3 rows Mastodon strawberries	9	3
	211 ft.	

Now for the second planting: When the spinach and radishes are off plant 10 rows of celery, 6 rows Golden Self Blanching and 6 rows of Emperor. When the lettuce and peas are off, plant cauliflower and late cabbage. When the beans, early cabbage and beets are off, plant Mayflower sweet corn. When the early and late sweet corn are off plant Savoy-leaved spinach. When early and late potatoes are off, sow purple top turnips.

The other crops mentioned will occupy the ground the entire season. If it is your desire to raise the celery, cauliflower and late cabbage plants, do not sow as much spinach as suggested, and sow part of the 24-ft. space to grow the plants mentioned. The early cabbage and lettuce plants, also other plants mentioned would have to be purchased unless you have a hotbed where you could grow these plants.

Plant the Mastodon strawberry plants as early as possible and they will give you a nice lot of berries in October and November. I have not advised planting the everbearing strawberry until getting the splendid result from the Mastodon plants. Set last Spring they made an enormous growth of young plants and had fine berries every day during the months of October and November, even after the ground froze the first of December. I would find some very fine specimens which were protected from freezing under the leaves. WM. PERKINS.

Sweet Clover in Oats Bundles

Replying to B. E. E., who is troubled with Sweet clover in oats bundles, the best fields of Sweet clover I saw in Ontario Co., N. Y., were just west of Geneva. The Sweet clover was seeded for grazing dairy cows and for enriching the soil in preparation for growing heavy yields of kraut cabbage in the rotation. Previously the first year clover had caused much annoyance by growing apace with the oats, causing much trouble in curing the oats bundles, or preventing their curing altogether. The annoyance had been obviated in a practical way by seeding the Sweet clover two weeks after the oats. This not only gives the oats two weeks' start, but provides a shading effect on the clover sufficient to retard its growth. G. P. WILLIAMS.

Ohio.

Possible Yield of Onions

How many bushels of Red Wethersfield onions can be grown from one pound of seed? I have heard all sorts of reports and would like to know from someone who has had experience. L. J. D.

New Jersey.

MOTHER: "Hurry or you'll be late for your music lesson. Haven't you those shoes on yet?" Junior: "Yes'm, all except this one I'm putting on and one more."—Credit Lost.

Eureka Potato Planter

Increases Yield—Lowers Labor Cost

Pays for itself many times over. **One man** and team opens furrow, drops seed any distance or depth, drops fertilizer (if desired), covers up, marks next row. Automatic. More accurate, dependable and quicker than hand planting. Furrow opens and seed drops in plain sight. Does not injure seed. Has long life, needs few repairs. Sizes for 1 or 2 rows. **Protects you against uncertain labor and season.** Investigate **Now.**

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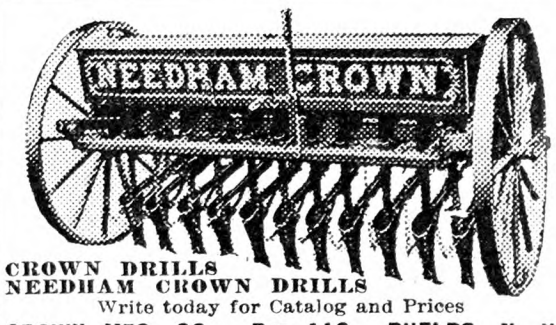

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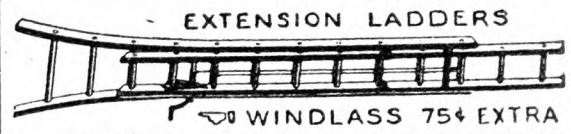

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20 to 32 ft.....25c per ft. 34 to 40 ft.....27c per ft.
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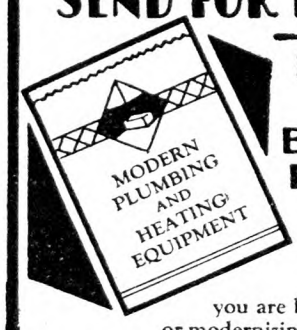

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YOU'LL find this book helpful if you are building a new home or modernizing your present home. You will find suggestions for the fitting of the new home bathroom or for improving your old bathroom. Also many other suggestions on heating and plumbing including water supply and sewerage systems.

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Kindly send me your book "Modern Plumbing and Heating." I am planning [to build] or [remodel] my home.

Name_____

Address_____

That Hedge Question

For marking a boundary, to insure a certain amount of seclusion, or as an ornamental feature in the garden, a hedge is ofttimes desirable. The question is just what to plant, and in this we must be guided largely by the type of hedge desired and the purpose for which it is required, for while most people think of a hedge only in terms of privet or Japanese barberry, or some other plant which will stand clipping into a strictly formal shape, very delightful hedges can be made of less formal subjects, such as lilacs and other flowering shrubs, and although such a hedge is not suited for every purpose, in sites where it fits into the general scheme of planting it will prove infinitely more pleasing than the more conventional, strictly-sheared wall of privet so often seen in all and every type of situation.

Hedges fall naturally into two classes, deciduous and evergreen, and it is necessary to decide in the first place which kind is desired. When preparing the land for planting a hedge, spade it deeply and incorporate with the soil a liberal quantity of good rotted manure and a dressing of bonemeal. Too often hedge plants are cramped into holes too small to hold the roots properly, in ground which has had no real preparation or manuring. In consequence the plants stand still or make little growth for the first and possibly the second season, whereas a hedge properly planted in well-prepared ground gets hold right away and continues to grow with increased vigor.

The treatment given during the early years of a hedge's existence may make or mar its beauty forever. During the first season, at least, water should be applied in liberal quantities during periods of drought. Weeds or grass should not be permitted to grow right up to the base of the hedge, but a strip on either side should be kept cultivated and free from these intruders. Correct pruning or shearing is necessary to insure a uniformly perfect growth, and the extent to which this is necessary will be dependent upon the material used.

The following list, with notes, may prove of interest to the prospective hedge planter:

Acer campestre, or hedge maple, a deciduous small tree, is suitable for hedges from four to 12 feet in height, and makes a fairly dense growth.

Rhododendron amœna, commonly called Azalea (evergreen), has very small leaves and grows two or three feet high. It cannot be severely pruned, but naturally forms a low dense bush and bears a profusion of bright rosy-purple flowers in May; well adapted for a semi-shaded location where nothing too formal is required.

Berberis Thunbergi, Japanese barberry—One of the commonest but without doubt one of the best plants for deciduous hedges up to four feet in height. It naturally makes a full tangled mass of growth, and will stand shearing well, although a more beautiful effect is obtained if the hedge is left untrimmed. In the Autumn this Berberis is rendered attractive by the fine coloring of the foliage, and the heavy crop of bright scarlet fruits which remain on the branches throughout the Winter are an attraction at that season.

Buxus sempervirens, the common box—In sections where the box tree thrives it cannot be excelled as an evergreen hedge plant, but unfortunately it will not do in the colder sections. Box is slow growing and stands shearing extremely well, and a well-kept hedge of this subject adds dignity and grace to the garden it embellishes.

Carpinus caroliniana and C. Betulus, the American and European hornbeams respectively, both make dense, strong hedges up to 10 or 12 feet in height, and will thrive even in dry rocky soils, bearing clipping extremely well. They are rarely attacked by insects of any kind. C. Betulus retains its withered leaves throughout the Winter.

Cydonia japonica, the Japanese quince, is fine for hedges up to five or six feet in height. It is deciduous and somewhat thorny, and will do well even under dry conditions. Handsome flowers are produced in March or April.

Cratægus Crus-galli (cockspur thorn) and C. oxyacantha, English hawthorn, are attractive both in flower and fruit. They may be sheared to any desired shape, but require careful treatment in this respect when young to insure a shapely hedge well clothed to the bottom.

Fagus sylvatica, the common beech, is eminently suitable for planting as a high hedge or as a screen.

Hibiscus syriacus, or Rose of Sharon as it is popularly known, may be used for hedges or screens up to 12 feet in height, but it never fills out well at the bottom. It is deciduous and produces very attractive flowers in the late Summer.

Ilex crenata, known also as the Japanese holly, is a small-leaved evergreen which can be clipped to any desired form, and is excellent indeed for hedges from two to four feet in height. It is very neat in appearance and is deserving of greater popularity.

Juniperus virginiana, or red cedar, is a good evergreen for screens or hedge up to 30 feet in height, and thrives in about any open situation. The common juniper (Juniperus communis) is also a good hedge plant.

Ligustrum ovalifolium, the well-known

(Continued on Page 431)

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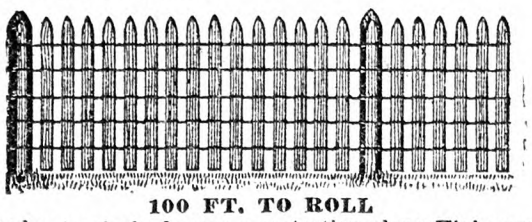

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THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 4310, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Potato Yield Increased 100 Bu. per Acre with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer

Above is Mr. J. H. Coulter, of Smith-Canastota, Inc., Canastota, Madison Co., N. Y., who authorizes the statement that "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer produced 100 bu. more potatoes per acre than were grown with other makes of fertilizer.

IN a season like last, when potato prices are out of line, it takes a big yield of No. One quality to come out ahead. The experience of Smith-Canastota, Inc., which operates the Sky High Farm, Canastota, Madison Co., N. Y., shows how "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers safeguard profits in an off-price season and ensure extra profits in seasons when potato prices are what they should be. Read the following letter from Mr. J. H. Coulter, Treasurer of Smith-Canastota, Inc.:

This season we grew 5 acres of potatoes, which produced a yield as high as 550 bu. to the acre and on the 5 acres averaged better than 400 bu. to the acre.

In this 5-acre field we set aside an experimental plot of ½ acre. The plot did not receive any fertilizer. The yield and quality on this plot were so poor we did not feel that it would pay for the cost of harvesting, therefore we did not dig the crop. The other 4½ acres received an application of 1,600 lbs. of "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer per acre, which was entirely responsible for the high yield, as the same care was given to both plots.

We have used your Fertilizers for the past 3 years, and during the past season used 87 tons. Previous to that time we used various other makes but discontinued their use in favor of "AA QUALITY."

Comparing the yield of our potatoes with potato crops grown in this section on other makes of fertilizer, we find we have an increase in yield of 100 bu. to the acre.

SMITH-CANASTOTA, INC.,
Oct. 16, 1928. Per J. H. Coulter, Treas.

Note particularly what Mr. Coulter says about increased yields obtained with "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer. Hundreds of farmers have written similar letters, covering every crop grown in this part of the country. Take beans, for instance. Mr. Edmund Chadwick, of Rock Stream, N. Y., tells of a record crop which was planted, harvested and sold in three months. His letter follows:

My beans were planted July 4, 1928, about five weeks later than beans are usually planted in this section. The crop was planted, harvested and sold within three months, which is a record-breaker. The crop yielded 24 bu. per acre, and sold for $8.50 per bu.

Your "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer deserves full credit for the phenomenal crop. I am convinced that your fertilizer is the best on the market.
Oct. 26, 1928. EDMUND CHADWICK.

Every farmer who wants to make the most profit out of his crops should act on these facts. "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers contain the choicest plant-food materials, scientifically blended, mixed and cured to assure perfect mechanical condition.

Larger yields of better-quality crops—and bigger profits—make "AA QUALITY" Fertilizers by all odds the cheapest you can possibly buy.

See the nearest "AA QUALITY" dealer at once or write us for quotations.

Long Island Grower Gets Big Yield. . . . Messrs. Andrew Pierson Strong and Stanley Talmage Strong, of Wainscott, Suffolk Co., L. I., write:

We planted about 70 acres in potatoes this season and averaged about 300 bu. per acre of fine-quality Green Mountain Potatoes. We used "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer at the rate of 2,500 lbs. per acre. On one field of 20 acres, which by the way has been planted in potatoes continuously for over twenty years (with exception of one year) we obtained the excellent yield of 350 bu. per acre. *Manure has never been used on this field during the entire 20 years. Nothing but "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer.* ANDREW PIERSON STRONG,
Oct. 11, 1928 STANLEY TALMAGE STRONG

19¼ tons of silage corn per acre, 17 feet high. . . . Blair Bros., of Mooers, Clinton Co., N. Y., write:

For 12 years we have used "AA QUALITY" Fertilizer; prior to that date we used other makes of fertilizer. We prefer "AA QUALITY" because it produces better crops. For the past two years we have used AGRICO for Corn ("AA QUALITY") and it sure has produced the best crops of corn we ever raised. This year we raised 19¼ tons of ensilage corn per acre. Some of the corn measured 17 feet in height.
Oct. 12, 1928. BLAIR BROS.

Our "Agricultural Service Bureau," under the direction of Dr. H. J. Wheeler, formerly Director of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, will be glad to answer inquiries about crops, soil or fertilizers. Send for our Booklets. Please state the crops in which you are interested.

"AA QUALITY" FERTILIZERS

Manufactured only by

The American Agricultural Chemical Company
Executive Offices:
420 Lexington Avenue, New York

Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The Philadelphia wholesale fruit and vegetable market has continued to show only moderate activity. Supplies were generally liberal and most lines moved slowly. Buyers have been interested mostly in greens. Spinach is the most important green, judging by the amount consumed. Southern dandelion greens are also being received, mostly from Texas. Many houses are featuring broccoli at this time, and during the past few years the sale of this green has increased considerably. Sweet potatoes moved slowly, with only fancy marks meeting a satisfactory demand. The best New Jersey yellows sold at $1 to $1.25 per ⅝-bu. basket, while reds brought $1.10 to $1.35. Maryland and Delaware bushel yellows were slightly weaker, and most sales were quoted at $1.25 to $1.50, with a few fancy marks higher. The yams were steady at from $1.25 to $1.50. The demand for the best stored root crops was good, and prices were steady to firm. Beets were in light supply and brought 75c to $1 per ⅝-bu. basket, while carrots sold at $1 to $1.40. Parsnips were firm and were quoted mostly $1 to $1.25. New Jersey turnips were mostly of ordinary quality and sold at 20 to 40c, but fancy stock from Pennsylvania brought up to 60c per ⅝-bu. basket. Receipts of mushrooms were liberal and the market held about steady. Most sales were made at 40c to $1 per 3-lb. basket, with a few extra fancy whites up to $1.10 to $1.15. The market for old cabbage continues dull, with New York sacked Danish per cwt., selling at $2 to $2.25. New cabbage met a more active demand, and the market was firm. Florida half-bushel hampers brought $1.25 to $1.50. Texas 100-lb. crates sold at $2.50 to $3. Eastern Shore turnip greens sold at $1.25 to $1.75 per bushel, with poorer stock bringing 50c to $1. Broccoli from Norfolk ranged from $1 to $1.50, with a large bulk of the offerings of ordinary quality. Leeks and hothouse radishes were both steady at 3 to 5c per bunch. Virginia kale brought $1.25 to $1.75 a barrel. The market on onions was generally dull, with a large part of the offerings of ordinary quality. Ohio, 100-lb. sacks, yellow, brought $4.50 to $5 for medium to large-sized marks. Massachusetts, 100-lb. sacks ranged from $3.50 to $4, with some receipts showing the effects of frost, down to $1.50. New York, 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1's, medium to large brought $4.50 to $5. Trading in the white potato market continues to be very limited, and the market was generally dull. Receipts have been more than adequate for the demand, and prices have been barely steady. Pennsylvania Round Whites brought $1.20 to $1.40, with poorer quality down to $1 per 120-lb. sack. Idaho Russets for baking purposes ranged from $2.10 to $2.25 per 100-lb. sack. Maine Green Mountains were in light supply and sold for $1.35 to $1.40 per 100-lb. sack. Fancy marks of apples met a more active demand, but ordinary quality was dull. Truck receipts of nearby Delicious, Romes, Winesaps and Staymans brought $1.25 to $1.75 per bushel, with a few fancy lots up to $2. Neros brought $1.25, and Yorks ranged from $1 to $1.50. Good quality Yorks, 2¾-in. and up from Virginia sold at $4.50 to $5 per barrel. R. I. Greenings from the Hudson River section of New York, in baskets, averaged $1.60, while barreled stock sold from $4.50 to $5.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market still continues to be in a very nervous state. There has been a slight improvement during the past few days, but the tension is not as yet over. Receipts have been relatively light, but advices from western points are being carefully watched. Fresh extra firsts brought from 42 to 46c, compared with an average of 40c for the previous week. Fresh firsts were also stronger, selling at 43c at the close, compared with 38 to 40c last week. Fancy eggs in cartons regained all the losses of the previous week, and were quoted at 53 to 56c. Carefully selected and candled eggs in cases brought 51 to 54c, against 46 to 48c the week before.

The live fowl market was steady, but demand still continues to center in small-sized marks. Large, heavy lots were quiet. Colored fowl brought 31 to 32c, in advance of 1c over the week previous. Smooth-legged chickens were firm, with soft-meated lots at 35 to 38c. Broilers were quiet and slightly easier, with fancy Plymouth Rocks bringing 40 to 43c. Offerings of dressed fowls were limited and the market firm, fancy fresh-killed fowls, 4 to 6 lbs. brought 33 to 35c. Most lots of chickens continue to be coarse, and values were irregular, with 27 to 30c for fancy stock in barrels. Ducks and geese moved slowly at unchanged figures. Fancy geese sold at 23 to 25c, and fancy ducks at 24 to 26c, with average quality down to 21c.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of good quality was in light supply and the market firm, with most sales of fancy moving at a premium. No. 2 Timothy and best clover mixed sold at $18 to $18.50 per ton. Straw was in light supply and market ruled firm. Straight rye straw sold at $20 to $22, wheat straw at $15 to $16, and oat straw at $14 to $15 per ton. W. W. O.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

March 5, 1929.—The egg market has been strong the past week, with demand exceeding the supply.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 55 to 56c; tubs, 53 to 54c; firsts, 48 to 52c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28 to 29c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 49 to 50c; grade A, 45 to 48c; grade B, 42 to 43c; grade C, 41 to 42c; unclassified, 40 to 43c; pullets, 35 to 39c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 29 to 36c; old roosters, 24 to 28c; chickens, 37 to 43c; capons, 40 to 48c; ducks, 25 to 30c; geese, 25 to 26c; turkeys, 33 to 42c. Live poultry, weak; fowls, 28 to 30c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; capons, 36 to 38c; springers, 27 to 31c; ducks, 29 to 30c; geese, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 25 to 35c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Russet, bu., $1.15 to $1.35; Hubbardson, $1.15 to $1.50; Twenty Ounce, $1.50 to $1.75; Wealthy, Greening, $1.50 to $2; Baldwin, King, Spitzenberg, $1.75 to $2; Northern Spy, $2.25 to $2.50; McIntosh, $2.50 to $3.25; Rome Beauty, western box, $2.25 to $2.50; Jonathan, $2.25 to $2.75; Delicious, $3 to 3.75. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 25 to 65c; 150-lb. sack, $1.75 to $2; Fla., bbl., $8 to $9.50; Bermuda, bu., $3.50 to $4.25; sweets, Md., crate, $2 to $2.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, firm; red kidney, cwt., $9 to $9.50; pea, medium, $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $13.50 to $14; marrow, $14 to $14.50. Onions, firm; home-grown, bu., $3.25 to $3.75; 100-lb. sack, $5.25 to $6; Spanish, crate, $2.75 to $3.

Fruits and Berries. — Cranberries, quarter-barrel box, $3.50 to $4; grapes, Cal., Emperor, keg, $4 to $4.25; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $6; Fla., $3.25 to $4.50; pears, Wash., box, $4.50; strawberries, Fla., qt., 33 to 35c.

Vegetables.—Artichokes, Cal., box, $4 to $4.50; beans, green and wax, Fla., hamper, $3 to $4.50; beets, bu., 40c to $1.25; cabbage, bu., 60c to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1 to $2; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.25 to $2.25; celery, doz., 50 to 75c; cucumbers, box, $2.75 to $3; eggplant, Cuba, crate, $4 to $4.50; endive, lb., 10 to 25c; horseradish, bbl., $15 to $16; lettuce, Fla., hamper, $1.75 to $2; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; oyster plant, doz. bchs., 90c to $1; parsley, Tex., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $2; peas, Mex., crate, $5.75 to $6; peppers, Fla., crate, $7 to $7.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 18 to 30c; rhubarb, 5-lb. box, 75 to 90c; spinach, Tex., bu., 50 to 90c; squash, bu., 50 to 65c; tomatoes, 10-lb. carton, $1.25 to $1.50; turnips, bu., $1.15 to $1.25; watercress, doz. bchs., 25 to 40c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3; maple syrup, steady; light, gal., $1.75 to $2; dark, $1.25 to $1.50.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12.50 to $15; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $34; standard middlings, $34.50; red-dog, $40; cotton-seed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $57.50; hominy, $38.75; oatfeed, $19.75. C. H. B.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmer's market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 48c; duck eggs, doz., 53c; pullet eggs, doz., 40c. (Minimum weight, all eggs, per dozen, 24 oz.)

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 35c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skimmed-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and Southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 13c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; old cabbage, lb., 3½c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12½c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pint, 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsley, bch, 10c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; turnips, rutabages, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 33c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork chops, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c; whole hams, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, lb., 30 to 35c; ducks, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, live, lb., 30 to 35c; fowls, dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 30 to 35c; springers, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; springers, leghorn, lb., 30 to 32c; springers, heavy, lb., 30 to 36c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; turkeys, live, lb., 40; turkeys, dressed, lb., 60c; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, 45 to 50c; grade A, $13 to $14; fancy white, $14; unclassified, $11 to $11.50; retail, 45 to 50c; pullet eggs, doz., 35 to 40; duck eggs, doz., 60c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 90c to $1.25; beans, dry, lb., 7 to 12c; cabbage, bu., 85c to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; celery, doz. bchs, 75 to 90c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; honey, cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, $1.25 to $1.50; maple syrup, gal., $2; onions, bu., $1.25 to $3; parsnips, bu., $1.50; potatoes, bu., 50 to 60c; radishes, doz. bchs, 50c; rutabagas, bu., 50 to 75c; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., $1.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $4; pears, bu., $1 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.25 to $1.35.

New York Produce Markets

March 7, 1929.

March: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.30.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 or 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.51½@	$0.52
Extra, 92 score		.51
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.48¾@	.50½
Seconds	.47½@	.48½
Lower grades	.46 @	.47
Ladles	.34 @	.38
Packing stock	.29 @	.31
Renovated	.42½@	.43½
Sweet, fancy	.53 @	.53½
Extra	.52 @	.52½
Firsts	.49½@	.51½
Seconds	.47 @	.48¼
Centralized	.47 @	.50

CHEESE

State, flat, June special	$0.27½@	$0.29
Fresh, fancy	.24½@	.25
Wis., flats, held	.26½@	.27½
Daisies, fresh		.24

EGGS

Nearby, fancy white	$0.47 @	$0.47½
Extra	.46 @	.46½
Average extras		.45
Extra firsts	.44 @	.44½
Pacific Coast, white	.40 @	.47
Mixed colors,		
Best, nearby	.47 @	.48
Gathered, best	.44 @	.45
Common to good	.29 @	.35

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42@	$0.44
Fair to good	.30@	.40
Broilers	.40@	.52
Roosters	.20@	.28
Fowls	.24@	.34
Ducks	.18@	.30
Geese	.18@	.25
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs. each	.46@	.53
Mixed weights	.35@	.43
Turkeys, dry, toms	.41@	.42
Hens	.36@	.39
Squabs, white, lb.	.60@	.75
Dark, doz.	2.50@	4.00
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.28@	$0.31
Chickens	.30@	.36
Roosters		.20
Ducks	.20@	.28
Geese	.20@	.22
Capons	.35@	.42
Tame rabbits	.23@	.28

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50@12.75
Bulls	8.00@ 9.75
Cows	8.00@ 8.50
Calves, best	18.00@19.00
Common to good	10.00@14.00
Sheep	5.00@ 7.00
Lambs	14.00@16.25
Hogs	10.50@12.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.22@	$0.24
Good to prime	.17@	.20
Culls	.13@	.16
Lambs, h.h., each	6.00@12.00	
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50@22.00	
Bulls	15.50@16.00	
Cows	16.00@18.00	

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00@$2.50
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.75@ 2.00
State, 150 lbs.	1.90@ 2.10
Bermuda, bbl.	6.50@ 9.50
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00@ 2.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.75@	$2.75
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10@	.23
Carrots, bu.	1.50@	2.25
Cauliflower, bu.	2.00@	2.50
Celery hearts, doz.	.75@	1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50@	6.00
Dandelion, Tex., bu.	1.00@	1.25
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	12.00@	14.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@	4.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50@	5.00
Peas, bu.	2.00@	6.50
Radishes, bu.	1.50@	3.00
Spinach, bu.	1.25@	1.75
Squash, new, bu.	3.00@	3.50
String beans, bu.	1.00@	3.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.75@	2.50
Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl.	1.50@	1.75

DRIED BEANS
(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00@13.25
Pea	11.00@11.25
Red kidney	8.75@ 9.00

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$5.25@	$6.50
McIntosh	11.00@	12.50
Greening	6.50@	7.50
Pears, bbl.	1.50@	6.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.00@	5.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.10@	.30

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12@	$0.12½
Dark	.09@	.09½
Orange bloom	.12@	.13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50@	5.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00@27.00
No. 2	23.00@25.00
No. 3	15.00@22.00
Clover mixed	22.00@26.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 Northern Spring	$1.39⅝
No. 2 red	1.55⅞
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.13¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.60⅝
Barley	.80
Rye	1.22¾

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.15
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58@	.60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.70@	.75
Gathered	.50@	.65
Fowls, lb.	.40@	.50
Turkeys, lb.	.50@	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@	.03
String beans, lb.	.25@	.30
Lima beans, lb.	.40@	.45
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15
Onions, lb.	.10@	.20

Baltimore Markets

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, bbls., W. Md., Pa. and Va. U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up Yorks $3.75 to $4, scalded $2.50 to $3.25; bu. bskt., W. Md., Pa. and Va. U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up Yorks, $1.40 to $1.60, 3-in. up $1.75; U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. up Romes, $1.85 to $2; Ben Davis, $1.25, few higher. Cabbage, N. Y., 100-lb. sacks, Danish, med., $2.50 to $2.65. Kale, Va., bbls., Scotch, $1.75 to $2. Onions, N. Y. and Ind., 100-lb. sacks, yellows, med. to large, U. S. No. 1, $5.50 to $5.75, mostly $5.75; Mass. and N. Y., 100-lb. sacks, yellows, U. S. No. 1, med., few soft, $3.50 to $4. Potatoes, N. Y., 150-lb. sacks, round whites, U. S. No. 1, best $1.75, poorer $1.50 to $1.65; Maine, 150-lb. sacks, Gr. Mts., U. S. No. 1, $2 to $2.10; 100-lb. sacks, $1.30 to $1.40; Pa. and W. Md., 100-lb. sacks, round whites, U. S. No. 1, $1.10 to $1.15, few $1.25; long reds, U. S. No. 1, best mostly around $1, showing blight 65 to 80c. Sweet potatoes, E. S. Md., bu. hprs., yellows, U. S. No. 1 $1.40 to $1.60, fancy $1.75 to $1.90, poorly graded, $1.25 to $1.35; E. S. Va., bbls., white yams, best $3.50, few higher, poorer $2.50 to $3.25; N. C., bu. hprs., Porto Ricans, U. S. No. 1, mostly $1.50. Turnips, nearby, 14-qt. hprs., washed, 40 to 60c.

Eggs.—Nearby fresh gathered firsts, 39c per doz.

Live Poultry.—Chickens, old, heavy, 30 to 31c; medium size, 31 to 32c; Leghorns, 29 to 30c; young, colored as to size, 36 to 38c; broilers, 40 to 44c. Turkeys, young, 9 lbs. and over, hens, 42 to 43c; gobblers, 32 to 36c; old toms, 28 to 30c; capons, 7 lbs. and over, 40 to 42c; slips and smaller, 33 to 36c.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$12.50@13.00
950-1,100, good	12.75@13.00
800 up, medium	11.00@12.75
Common	9.00@11.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	10.50@12.00
Common and medium	8.00@10.50
Cows, good	9.00@10.00
Common and medium	7.00@ 9.00
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 7.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.75@10.50
Cutter, medium	8.00@ 9.75
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	11.00@17.00
Cull.-com.	7.00@11.00
Vealers, milk fed, good-ch.	16.50@18.50
Medium	13.00@16.50
Cull-com.	8.00@13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	$10.75@11.50
Med. wts, 200-250, med.-ch.	11.25@11.75
Lt. wts, 160-200, med.-ch.	11.50@11.75
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	10.50@11.75
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	9.50@11.00
Pkg. sows, sm., lt. wts, exc.	9.00@ 9.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, go.-ch.	$17.00@17.50
92 down, medium	15.50@17.00
All wts., cull-com.	10.00@15.50
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med.-ch.	10.00@15.00
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	7.00@ 9.50
120-150 med.-ch.	6.50@ 9.25
All wts., cull-com.	4.00@ 7.00

Mr. Kendall Told Us A Few Things

We like to know what farmers think of Clark "Cutaway" Harrows and their suggestions are always welcome. So every once in a while we write them and ask questions.

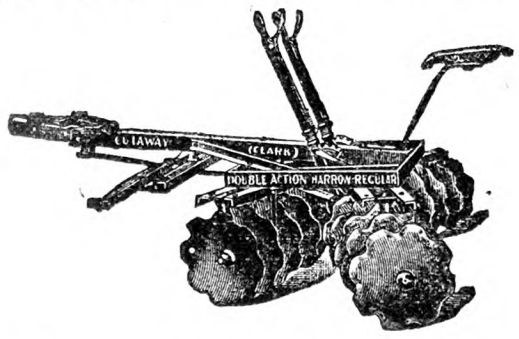
Mr. C. S. Kendall of Madison, Tenn., told us a few things in answer to some of our questions.

He told us that his Clark "Cutaway" Harrow leaves his land more level and in better condition than any other disk harrow he ever used.

He told us that our forged edge, cutout disks stand up better, penetrate deeper, and pulverize finer than plain disks.

And he says he is sure the draft is lighter because one team will accomplish more on his Clark "Cutaway" than with the average plain disk harrow.

Clip the coupon for free catalog. It tells about the disk harrow just suited to your farm and what other farmers who are using it say about it. FREE book, "The Soil and Its Tillage," also included.



Clark "CUTAWAY" Double Action harrows do a thorough and economical disking job because rear disks cut exactly half way between front disks and at same depth. Possible only with harrows constructed like the Clark "Cutaway." Light Draft. Disks (Cutout or Solid) of cutlery steel heat treated and forged sharp for better work and longer service. Several sizes in tractor and horsedrawn models, also made with flexible frame for tractors. FREE: Valuable illustrated book, "The Soil and Its Tillage," and catalog of tillage implements. Mail coupon.

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49 Main Street, Higganum, Conn.

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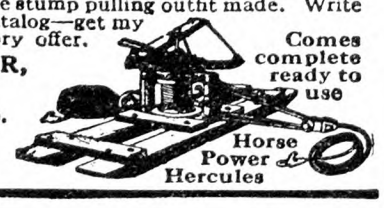

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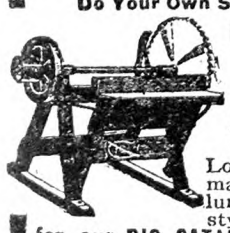

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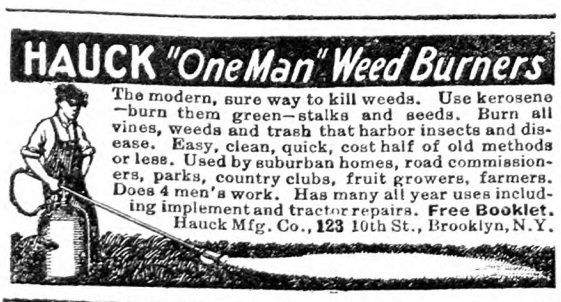

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That Hedge Question

(Continued from Page 429)

Californian privet (although actually a native of China), is a rapid grower and is cheap in the first instance, but the labor of frequent shearing which is necessary to maintain a hedge of this subject in a respectable condition is considerable. The Ligustrum is a gross feeder and quickly exhausts the ground in which its roots penetrate. Much overplanted but useful in many places.

Picea alba, the white spruce, is very well adapted for planting to form a high screen.

Populus nigra var. fastigiata, Lombardy poplar—A row of these trees makes an excellent screen up to 30 feet in height. Quick growing and stately in appearance.

Rosa rugosa is a deciduous thorny rose bearing attractive flowers and fruits. Grows to a height of four or five feet and is useful where a loose, informal effect is desirable.

Spiræa Van Houttei makes an excellent hedge where a natural untrimmed effect is appropriate. Of deciduous habit, and has masses of white flowers during the Summer.

Thuya occidentalis (arbor vitæ)—An evergreen conifer deservedly popular for screens and hedges. Thuya orientalis (Chinese arbor vitæ) is useful for similar purposes.

Tsuga canadensis (common hemlock)—One of the most handsome of evergreens. Prefers a moderately moist soil. Useful for hedges from 10 to 50 feet in height.

Stephanandra incisa is a pretty low-growing shrub with leaves resembling those of a hawthorn. The branches are much crossed and an excellent and neat hedge results if kept in shape by the use of the shears. A good substitute for privet when a three or four-foot hedge is required.

Kerria japonica may be used to form a loose open hedge. It bears pretty yellow flowers in Spring and more or less throughout the Summer. This shrub is deciduous, but the bright green stems have an attractive appearance when devoid of foliage.

The foregoing is but a selection of the numerous plants available for the hedge planter. Many others can be used successfully, such as Deutzias, Kalmias and Evonymus, and when a little more thought is given to this matter we may see many changes from the everlasting wall of privet. L. H. EVERETT.

New York.

Success With the Christmas Rose

I was quite interested in the articles about the Christmas rose on pages 109 and 239. Twenty years ago I got a small plant from a plant that came from England. I put this plant in good, rich, sandy soil on the east side of the house about 1½ ft. from the house. In the Fall I made a frame about 12 in. larger than the plant, and about 6 in. higher. I covered it with a board the size of the frame and banked it up with rotted horse manure. In the Spring I take the frame away and spread the manure around the plant. I have had 84 buds and flowers on this plant at one time. I have had flowers from November until Spring. On nice days in Winter just lift the cover and pick the flowers, and cover it again. Since that time I have taken it up seven times and took six plants from it. I find it will do best if protected from the cold winds in Winter. It will not do well in an exposed position or too much shade. The flowers will last from two to three weeks if kept in a cool place. I send a bud picked Feb. 22 from under a foot of snow.

Onondaga Co., N. Y. O. G. TUCKER.

Color Suggestion for the Kitchen

The kitchen should be as charmingly decorated as the other rooms of the house. It is a place where the housewife and the family, spend many hours. An attractive color scheme goes a long way toward making it a pleasant place.

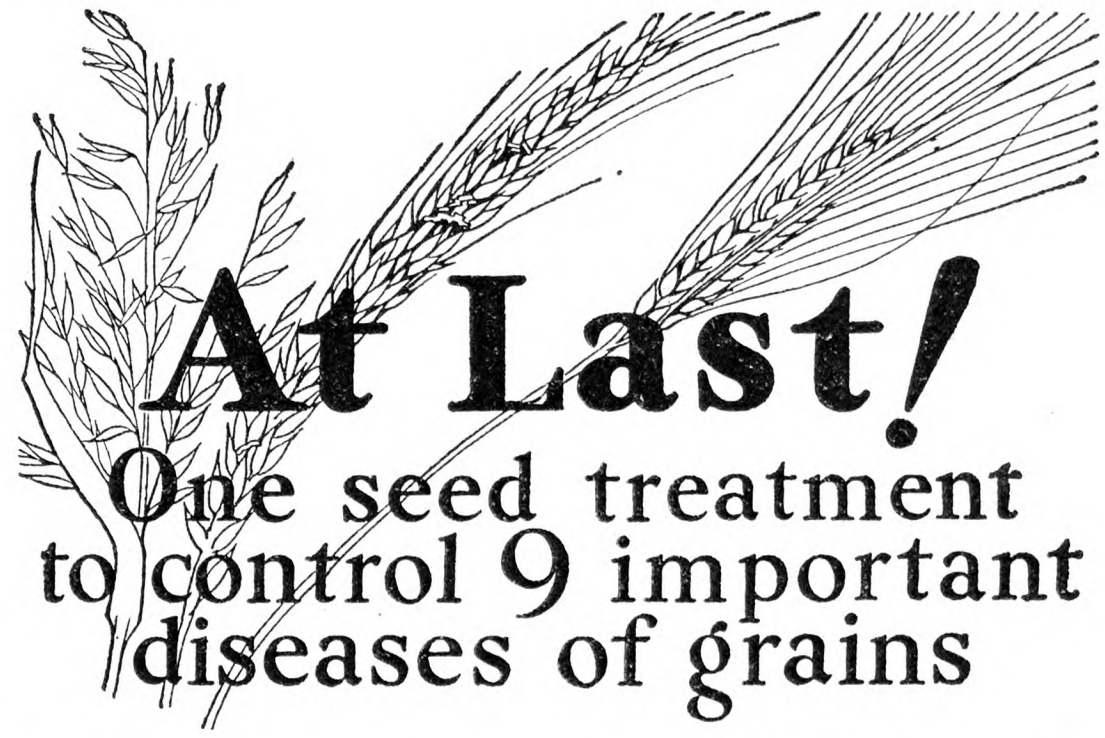
One attractive color suggestion is based upon walls of taupe gray, painted with white lead and flatting oil which has been tinted very sparingly with lampblack. The paint for woodwork and trim is tinted a slightly darker shade of gray, just dark enough to give contrast between the two shades. Then the inner sides of doors, shelves, interiors of cupboards, built-in features and rungs of chairs are painted a deep orange. Curtains of pale gray voile with bands of orange crepe and a linoleum floor covering of blue and gray complete the color arrangement. E. T. M.

Stubbing Off Those Willows

For the benefit of that reader who wanted to kill willows, tell him to take a single butted ax and bruise and skin the willows close to the ground next August, but do not cut them off. If thoroughly done they will soon die. H. C. S.

New York.

LITTLE WALTER (riding home on a street car): "Daddy, why are all the straps reserved for the ladies?"—Boston Transcript.



At Last!
One seed treatment to control 9 important diseases of grains

YOU no longer need purchase a different disinfectant to treat each one of your seed grains. Scientists have now developed a remarkable new dust disinfectant that can be used on *all* cereals.

This new disinfectant is Ceresan. With it you can treat wheat, oats, barley, rye and sorghums—easily, quickly and economically.

Ceresan effectively controls 9 important diseases that annually steal millions of dollars from grain growers. Note, too, that Ceresan is harmless to seed and does not corrode metal parts of the drill.

Ceresan is new—but you need not hesitate to use it. Impartial experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and numerous State Experiment stations have proved the value of Ceresan in controlling important cereal diseases.

Wheat—Bunt or stinking smut, and seed-borne flag smut.

On 1928 spring wheat, Ceresan reduced smut to almost nothing the check plots had up to 32% of smut.

Oats—Both loose and covered smut.

Dr. Benjamin Koehler, of the Illinois Experiment station, reports Ceresan gave perfect smut control on oats, and produced a yield increase about double that obtained by treatment with formaldehyde.

Barley—Stripe disease and covered smut in certain six-row winter varieties.

Ceresan is the first satisfactory dust disinfectant for the control of barley stripe. Dr. H. A. Rodenhiser of the University of Minnesota, reported it entirely checked this disease.

Sorghum—Kernel smuts.

Rye—Seed-borne stem smut.

Ceresan will not clog or corrode the drill. Treats seed for only 6 to 9 cents a bushel. Harmless to seed. Directions with package.

Diseases of many other crops can be controlled with Du Bay Seed Disinfectants. Mail the coupon below for information, or ask your seedsman, druggist, hardware dealer or general merchant for pamphlets on Semesan Jr., for seed corn; Semesan Bel, the *instantaneous* potato dip, and Semesan for vegetable and flower seed and bulbs.

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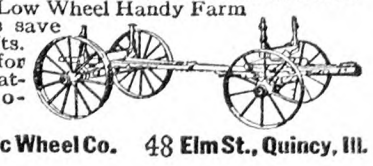

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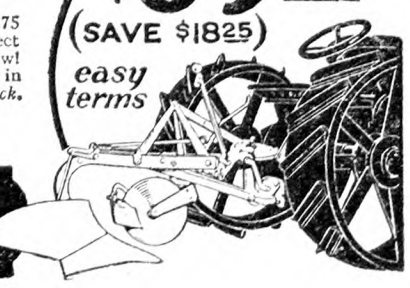

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Established 1850

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

I was a salesman for a large firm in the city at one time. Then I bought a farm and with the help and suggestions from my farm neighbors and good reading I am making headway. H. R.
Rhode Island.

WE LIKE to hear a new farmer speak in this way about those who are living near him. Good neighbors are a wonderful help to one starting farming, provided he is open-minded. And it often depends on the new-comer whether or not the neighbors are congenial. Communities differ a little in their customs about this, but the proverb holds good that if a man is to have friends he "must show himself friendly," as our correspondent above evidently does.

*

FRIENDS of the rural school have won their long fight for a fair share of the equalization quota for two, three and four-teacher schools, and fair State aid for the one-room rural schools. There is not difference enough between the Governor and the Republican leaders to defeat these school bills. Both the principle and the material aid will be served in the passage of the bills of either side. But the battle is less than half won. The law yet authorizes the closing of a rural school against the wishes of its patrons. This is a violation of one of our cherished American principles. The Rural School Improvement Society has done wonders, but its triumph will not be complete until no rural school can be closed without the consent of its patrons. Ask your Senator and Assemblyman to vote for the Gedney and Esmond bills.

*

IT IS much more difficult and expensive than it used to be for anyone to raise dairy heifer calves. An eastern dairyman writes that he desires to raise his own, to take the places of aged or unprofitable cows in his herd, "but," he asks, "what's the use if, after I raise them and they come in milk, they are tested, react and are killed?" While granting the relevance and seriousness of this question, we think that it can be and often is taken too seriously. A positive and more hopeful angle of it is too often overlooked or minimized. Most dairy calves that are well-born and well-developed up to breeding age are highly resistant to diseases. They are likely to remain so if, during gestation and after calving, they are not weakened by undernourishment, a lack of exercise in the sunshine and overfeeding while in lactation. So much attention and publicity are given to the diseases of dairy cattle that many men despair of raising or maintaining healthy ones, of which not much is said. They are in the majority, and their number can be increased, in spite of all the normal and artificial hazards which confront breeders. A fixed purpose to breed, feed and select for vitality and health is the best "remedy" for livestock ills that is available to breeders.

*

A BILL (No. 929) introduced by Mr. Haines in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and referred on February 12 to the committee on agriculture, relates to quarantining animals, poultry, premises and areas against about 17 diseases. These are listed under a display heading as being "dangerous" and "transmissible". It is a wordy, blanket measure which if enacted would enormously extend the powers of the State Bureau of Animal Industry. Farmers under it would have no control whatever over their live stock, milk plants and poultry if any one of a long list of situations covered by the bill should arise. It would "establish and enforce quarantines of any infected, exposed, suspected or susceptible animals and any goods, products or materials that may carry contagion, and quarantines on or in or for or against any premises, area or locality as defined in this act." This bill emphasizes the tendency of government bureaus to force farmers and the public generally to do things which if desirable would seem to be best done by the old-fashioned method of education and persuasion. If Pennsylvania stockmen, dairymen and breeders are not ready to surrender so much and want this bill killed, they can kill it themselves by protesting against it now to their representatives and their Governor in Harrisburg.

*

LAST Fall we saw marked evidences of blight in the foliage of chestnut trees in a half dozen Eastern States. Every tree was affected by this widespread scourge. Scientists tell us that "all chestnut trees in this country are doomed." The fact will be a depressing surprise to millions of adults and children in many States whose lives and sentiments have been touched by these shapely, stalwart trees. It will be another surprise to practically everybody, outside of a few scientific and technical circles, to learn that, because of the chestnut blight, the leather goods industry is faced with a future shortage of tanning materials. In tanning leather we use annually about $20,000,000 worth of these materials produced in the United States. Fully one-half of their volume and value is derived from chestnut trees. So far, no tree or other source of tanning materials has been found. Some species, however, like mangrove, saw palmetto and canaigre, appear to indicate possibilities as successors to chestnut trees in supplying tanning materials. Substitutes will of course be produced or invented whenever the necessity for them arises. Meantime, someone may discover or breed a blight-proof chestnut tree. Every year increases and emphasizes the evidence that our tree resources have not been adequately appreciated or conserved.

*

ALL the hogs, Berkshires excepted, at the Farm Products Show in Harrisburg, Pa., in January were from Ohio herds. Practically all the entries in the swine department at last year's New York State Fair were made by breeders outside of the Empire State. At eastern shows hogs raised in this territory are conspicuous by their virtual absence. It would be erroneous, however, to assume that the Eastern States do not produce fair to excellent pure-bred hogs of the leading breeds. Many good herds are maintained in most of these States, but few of them are seen at fairs. It is expensive to fit and show hogs, and the prizes offered are small. Up to recent years, hog-raising declined markedly in the East, but it is beginning to increase. Numbers of farmers realize that there are favorable local conditions in this area under which it could be established or extended. Pork-making could be carried on successfully on many dairy and fruit farms. Hogs, however, cannot be raised and fattened at much of a profit, if any, where they are poorly fed and confined in small, filthy quarters. Farmers who treat them as scavengers, and expect to raise and fatten them on foul scraps and odds and ends, will never do well with hogs. Some Eastern farmers are specializing in raising pure-bred hogs for breeding purposes. It might be more profitable in many cases for them to raise, fatten and dress larger numbers for our unequaled eastern markets. We have noted a decided popular preference for white hogs—Chester Whites and Yorkshires, and crosses between the two—in various eastern localities, but experienced hog-raisers know that in no place is the breed so important as the feed.

*

NOT far from 500 children were killed or crippled in the past year by explosion of blasting caps picked up where they had been left by careless workmen. The majority of these accidents occur in rural or semi-rural districts. Blasting caps seem to have fascination for many boys, who try to explode them by hammering, picking or throwing them into bonfires. All who use blasting material of any kind should check over the supplies of this stuff and make sure that nothing is left that can be exploded by children who do not realize the danger.

*

THE season continues to show some signs of lateness in the South, delaying the arrivals of various products and helping northern producers somewhat by extending their market season. These conditions did not apply to southern cabbage, which has been doing well in weather too cool for some other crops, yet the Texas crop was 25 per cent lighter than expected and prices at Texas shipping points are now a little higher than in February. The last of the old northern cabbage sold at fairly good prices, ranging $40 to $50 per ton in the city markets. It was selling fully as high as new cabbage, the old stock being preferred for some uses. Later reports from the South indicate that the growers down there have been carrying out reported intentions fairly well. They have made heavy cuts in potato acreage and in string beans, also cabbage in some localities. There is prospect that they will plant a more moderate acreage of watermelons this season, judging from the lighter planting in Florida. The much lighter planting of southern potatoes offers some hope for the early northern crop. The potato market jogs along a little above the low points of the season and without much indication of any lasting change. Whenever prices go up a little, the North Central States promptly overload the markets and prevent any sustained rise in values. That shipping region is still far beyond last season's output and has plenty of potatoes to ship. The Rocky Mountain region also has a good many potatoes, but the growers out there are finding that it pays them better to feed the poorer grades to live stock.

*

ARTIFICIAL sunburn at five dollars a bottle! We think sensible farm people will find it hard to take this seriously, but it is now fashionable to show a becoming tan to go with the new Spring colors, and all the expensive shops dealing in toilet requisites offer these sunburn preparations, either liquid or powder. The woman who has spent the Winter in a city apartment may thus acquire a becoming tan that suggests a season at Palm Beach. Country people will continue to acquire the fashionable tan in Nature's own way, absorbing with it the ultra-violet rays that do so much for health and strength. We think, however, the artificial sunburn may be viewed as a compliment to country living—it is one case where the country has set the fashion for the city. Perhaps next fashion will look enviously on the sprinkle of golden freckles that the country boy displays, and seek to copy those sun kisses also.

*

TWO important amendments to the New York State Workmen's Compensation Act, affecting farmers, are before the Legislature. They are Assembly bills 1291 and 1292, introduced by Mr. Foody, and Senate bills 1053 and 1055, by Mr. Wheatley. Under the present law the farmer is not compelled to carry compensation insurance for farm laborers. But it has been held that the common farm job of getting a log or stick of timber out of his woods is not covered by this exemption. The new bills exempt *all employees of a farmer who are employed in connection with his farm*, and work by a farmer and his employees *in cutting and removing timber or lumber for sale or otherwise, from his own farm lands*, in which not more than four persons are engaged by a single employer. These exemptions are not giving the farmer any special privilege, but merely carrying out the evident intent of the former law. It will be well to write your members of the Legislature indorsing these bills.

*

THE special food value of apples is well emphasized on page 416. It now appears that not only are apples "good to eat" but they contain all three vitamins, A, B and C, which is still further reason for eating at least one a day. In boyhood on the farm we regularly ate five to ten daily—Baldwin, Greening, Spy, Spitz, Seek, Swaar, Gilliflower, Wagener, King. That was some spread which the bins in the good old farm cellar held. And there were at least a dozen Summer and Fall kinds—named varieties and seedlings—which never got into the cellar at all, dropping on the grass in their juicy perfection of ripeness. Yes, the apple is one of the good things of life, and another reason why the farm is a worth-while place to live.

Brevities

THIS is a good time to look for those shiny egg-clusters of tent caterpillars on the apple twigs.

SPECIALISTS of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have gone to the Orient, to spend two years in Soybean investigations.

ONE of the first green spots in the garden in Spring is Winter cress or yellow rocket. Good for greens, but a nuisance as a weed.

IN setting trees for wind-breaks, be sure the soil is properly prepared first. Either hedges or wind-breaks need a good start in life.

THE average value of occupied lands in Canada is given officially as $38 per acre. Averages for the provinces are: Prince Edward Island, $44; Nova Scotia, $34; New Brunswick, $31; Quebec, $54; Ontario, $62; Manitoba, $27; Saskatchewan, $27; Alberta, $28; British Columbia, $90. The average values in 1928 of orchard and fruit lands, including buildings, etc., in the principal fruit-growing districts are estimated to be Nova Scotia, $116; Ontario, $151; British Columbia, $315.

The New Federal Farm Law

THE seat of the farm problem is in the markets where prices are made without the farmer's knowledge or consent. The essential of any farm relief plan at Washington therefore is the establishment of primary markets in those national centers where prices of farm products are made, also Federal regulation of these markets under comprehensive laws, and the control and selling of farm products in these markets through organizations fully controlled and directed by farmers themselves. In other words, the markets must be so organized and supervised that the farmer, through his own appointed agent, will meet the buyer face to face, and have a voice in determining the price of his product. Of course it goes without saying that the markets must have every equipment and facility for processing and storage to enable the producer to handle his goods efficiently and to protect his interests. The markets should, of course, pay their own way.

Other features of a "farm relief" law would simply create a national machinery of organization to make these primary markets possible and efficient. The first of these measures is authority for farmers to organize local co-operative associations under provisions of the law, but guaranteeing access to the records and full information to every member, and control of the management and direction of the policies by a majority vote of its members. These local associations should be the basic units in the national system, sovereign in their own territory, and authorized to affiliate under the same law to create regional, State and national corporations, all under the control of the basic units.

The second essential of the legal machinery to operate the markets is the creation of a Federal Farm Board to prepare blanks for the incorporation of the farm associations; to file the incorporation papers; to assist farmers in the organization of the associations; to establish a uniform system of accounting for the whole system; to require and publish essential business and financial reports, and to inspect regularly or otherwise accounts of the corporations, and to see that they operate in accordance with the law. Any farm association organized under the co-operative law of any State would be accepted as a unit of the Federal system by filing an application and agreeing to abide by the provisions of the Federal law. An important duty of the board will be to ascertain the average rewards for capital, labor and management in other industries, and from this data estimate and publish a price for staple farm products necessary to return the farmer equal rewards for his capital, labor and management. While these estimates of fair prices would not be binding on either buyer or seller, they would serve as a guide and would ultimately become the basis for determining actual selling prices in the markets, and after all, a fair price to the producer is the end and aim of the whole program.

The U. S. government is already committed to the expenditure of several hundred million dollars for the solution of this farm problem. This money can be spent on temporary expediencies without doing the farmer any good and ultimately leaving agriculture in a greater plight than before. Farmers do not want gratuities, nor do they want to borrow more money and go further into debt. If the money is spent to establish these primary markets the prices determined in them will prevail generally through the country as they do now, a very small percentage of the selling prices will support the markets and amortize the government advances, and commercially agriculture will soon be on an equality with other industries.

We purposely avoid details and legal technicalities. These belong to the expert bill drafters. Farmers generally have approved these general principles. We propose to urge them on Congress during the special session in connection with a fair revision of the tariff on farm products. The time is right now to tell your Congressman and U. S. Senator what you would like in this new agricultural law.

Milk Stop Orders Again

I have read "Milk Stop Orders" on page 341. The farmers own and lease a plant at Martville, N. Y., to Edelmark Farms, Brooklyn, N. Y., which is an independent plant. A young inspector came here to inspect, and the first day he examined nine barns and stopped all from drawing milk. He wrote on the inspection blank, "Unsatisfactory for Grade B milk—five-day reinspection." This was February 11 and there has been no reinspection up to March 4. He also visited the other patrons and then wanted to close the station with no reinspection.

We have other plants all around us. They do not have this trouble, and we know that many of them are not so well equipped as the ones thrown out at Martville.

We are informed that these are not to be disturbed and that they are planning to close our independent station. A PATRON.

New York.

WE ARE again authorized to say that no inspector has authority to exclude the milk of a dairy on the first inspection, and that exclusions must come from the New York office. In case of a reinspection, after five days, however, the inspector may stop deliveries, provided the violations have not been removed. Milk may be refused at the station at the direction of the inspector if the producer refuses to allow an inspection of the dairy. It is admitted, however, that the above case is in violation of the rules. First in that the milk was excluded on first inspection, and second, that the reinspection was not made in five days because of unusual circumstances. Prompt measures were promised, however, to correct the lapses and to apply the normal procedures. Up to last year the Health Department was short of inspectors, and the field work was done by agents of the dealers who bought the milk. Recently, however, the department began to employ inspectors, and it now has 59 in the field. They have had training for their work, but some may be over zealous, others influenced by human motives, and still others slow to interpret their instructions properly. There is always a temptation on the part of the inexperienced when clothed with power to use it, but we are frank to say that during an experience of forty-odd years, we have never known the city health department to show so much consideration or sympathy for the dairy farmer as is displayed by the present management. We know that there is little comfort in this to the particular dairyman whose milk has been excluded by an inspector without authority, but to the industry as a whole there is real encouragement in it. For years our appeal to the health department has been for better understanding of the dairy farm problems, and a sympathetic attitude to them. Our view has always been that the inspection of dairies should be approached in the spirit of helpfulness to the producer, rather than in an attitude of domination and tyranny. The inspector who wins the confidence of a producer will also win his co-operation and succeed in the main object of better care in the handling of milk. At the same time the good will of the inspector is a valuable asset for the producer. The human element works both ways with most of us. For ourselves we make no denial that our concern is for the rightful interests of the producer. First of all we want to give him accurate information as to this milk inspection. Then we want the commissioner to understand the country end of the business, and to realize the disheartening effect in the waste of a "mess" of milk. We begin to see in this appeal the hope of a better understanding between the city authorities and the country producer, and ultimately more money for milk.

Gas Tax for Farm Power

UNDER the gasoline law of the States of New Jersey and Connecticut farmers are not required to pay the gas tax of two cents a gallon for gas used to run tractors or other machinery. The tax is collected only for gas used to run vehicles on the highways. The bill, which if passed will impose a gasoline tax on gas in New York State, provides that the tax shall first be collected on gas for farm machinery uses; and afterwards refunded from Albany. This system is sure to be a nuisance to farmers. It will necessitate the keeping of a record of the tax paid and probably the loss of some part of it through failure to comply with all the requirements. We understand that New Jersey first had this rebate arrangement but changed it after the first year. The distributor is required to make a report every month to the State, and to give the farmer a receipt for each sale. The State may also require extra information from the farmer, though this system seems to work well in both these States. New York farmers who use gasoline to run machinery on the farms would save themselves considerable trouble, and probably considerable loss, if they would appeal to their Assemblymen and Senators and induce them to adopt the New Jersey and Connecticut system of exemption instead of the proposed rebate for New York State.

The New School Bills

LAST week Governor Roosevelt submitted his rural school proposition to the Legislature in a supplementary budget message. He proposes to accept the provision of the Webb-Rice bill already pending in the Legislature to give all of the benefits of the equalization quotas now enjoyed by the five and more teacher schools, to the two, three and four-room schools also. There are 835 such districts and the cost to the State will be $1,000,000.

For the 7,894 one-teacher schools, he proposes to pay each school $1,200 for the next fiscal year, and $100 additional each year until the maximum sum of $1,500 per teacher is reached with the provision that no such school district will be required to raise a tax of more than $4 per thousand of actual valuation. This would cost the State $1,450,000 for the next fiscal year, or $2,450,000 for both school bills.

Another Webb-Rice bill, now pending in the Legislature, provides that the State give the one-teacher schools $1,500 each, less the amount of a tax of $4 per thousand of actual valuation. This would cost the State approximately $3,250,000, or $4,250,000 for both the Webb-Rice bills compared with $2,450,000 proposed by the Governor's alternative recommendations.

The Poor Old Cow

ACCORDING to reports which come to us from unquestioned sources of information, cattle dealers in New York State are developing the practice of buying up cows which have been condemned by the State as reactors. The report goes on to say that these cows are placed in milking herds, and their milk is shipped to New York City, pasteurized and sold in liquid form for consumption. This is a curious situation. New York City requires the pasteurization of all B grade milk for liquid consumption, but it does not require the tuberculin test. As far as the city is concerned therefore there is no violation. The same rule would apply to the up-State markets. But the cows have been condemned as an economic danger to their owner and a peril to city babies, and here we find them again producing approved and legal milk at a profit to a new owner. Where do the wires cross to produce this short circuit?

Dogs and Sheep

I believe that the proposed amendment of the dog law will not help sheep-owners. If there is a question in regard to the value of sheep killed, the sheep-owners should have the privilege of picking a man to help adjust the claim, instead of leaving it all to officials who usually are ignorant of the value of sheep. Most of these men consider that a sheep which has been bitten by dogs but not killed will recover, and that there is not much damage done, but a sheep bitten or worried by dogs is usually worthless, especially in warm weather. I think that there is enough money collected from the dog tax to pay the expenses for sheep killed.

This money should not be used for other purposes, i.e., by S. P. C. A. for collecting old harmless dogs which owners want to get rid of. I know one is seldom able to catch and tie up a dog caught killing sheep. Such dogs are sly and get away. The law should be amended so that sheep-owners have the right to trap or kill in any way dogs seen on a farm where sheep are kept, the same as they would kill a wolf. Then hunters would be more careful of their valuable dogs.

Much sheep damage is done by dogs whose owners have permits from the Conservation Commission to train their dogs to hunt coons through the Summer and Fall, also by rabbit-hunting dogs. Of course an innocent dog might sometimes be killed, but that is no worse than to have innocent sheep killed.

New York. A SHEEP BREEDER.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

THE R. N.-Y. says that the average assessment on farms is $7,360, and the State tax is only $3.68. Is this all the State gets out of my taxes that I pay to collector? We are assessed $6,820, and pay around $200 taxes to State and county. That means that the county gets about $196. I would suggest that each county cuts the tax burden and taxes gas to make up the difference in county taxes. As it stands the State gets very little of the farmer's tax money.

New York. A READER.

In my judgment to take the State tax off farm property and place it on gasoline will not help but increase the burden of every farmer. Scarce are the ones who now do not use some kind of a gasoline motor. For several years I paid a tax on gas used in a farm engine. At one time I talked with the local merchant with whom I dealt about it and he said it would be more trouble to get the rebate than to pay and keep still. If the large trucks and pleasure cars could be subject to a gas tax it would be fair enough, but every farmer has business errands to town, and this being a part of the farm work he ought not be obliged to pay a tax on gas so used. If he wants to take a pleasure ride, he should be willing to pay the extra price of it. We have two local dealers who give a rebate of 2 cents per gallon to home customers, but when a stranger drives up the sign is the district price, and it works well in my estimation. E. H. J.

New York.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Two Mysteries

We know not what it is, dear, this sleep
so deep and still;
The folded hands, the awful calm, the
cheek so pale and chill.
The lids that will not lift again, though
we may call and call;
The strange white solitude of peace that
settles over all.

We know not what it means, dear, this
desolate heart-pain;
This dread to take our daily way, and
walk in it again.
We know not to what other sphere the
loved who leave us go,
Nor why we're left to wonder still, nor
why we do not know.

But this we know: Our loved and dead,
if they should come this day—
Should come and ask us, "What is life?"
not one of us could say.
Life is a mystery as deep as ever death
can be;
Yet, oh, how dear it is to us, this life we
live and see!

Then might they say — these vanished
ones—and blessed is the thought,
"So death is sweet to us, beloved! though
we may show you naught;
We may not to the quick reveal the mys-
tery of death—
Ye cannot tell us if ye would, the mys-
tery of breath."

The child who enters life comes not with
knowledge or intent,
So those who enter death must go as little
children sent.
Nothing is known. But I believe that
God is overhead;
And as life is to the living, so death is to
the dead.

—Mary Mapes Dodge (1838-1905).

*

An anonymous correspondent asks how she can wash velvet. Velvet cannot be washed, in the ordinary sense of the word; it requires special treatment, followed by steaming to raise the pile. We do not advise a person with no professional equipment to try to wash or clean a velvet garment, but it is possible to renovate trimmings or other pieces of this material. The velvet should first be laid on a pad of cloth and beaten with a padded beater to remove dust. Then brush with a stiff brush, after which it is sponged with gasoline or naphtha. Spots or stains which do not yield to this treatment may be removed by sponging with a mixture of alcohol and ammonia. After this cleaning the fabric is dried off and then steamed—from the back of the fabric. Cleaners have a special steaming board. In domestic practice the velvet may be laid, pile up, on several thicknesses of material stretched over a vessel of boiling water, then laid flat to dry. An old-fashioned method was to lay a very hot flatiron face up, put a damp cloth over it, and stretch the velvet over this. This is a makeshift, but works well with a small piece of velvet.

*

Here is a recipe for peanut butter muffins from the New Jersey College of Agriculture: Cream one-third cup peanut butter with one-fourth cup of sugar. Mix and sift one-half teaspoon salt, four teaspoons of baking powder, and one and one-half cups of flour. Beat one egg well and add to the creamed mixture, then gradually add one cup of milk and the sifted dry materials. Beat well. Pour in greased muffin pans and bake 20 minutes.

Some Irish Recipes

Almond Cream Taffy.—One lb. sugar, 2 ozs. butter, ½ tin Swiss milk, ½ cup water, 2 ozs. almonds, ½ lemon. Put down sugar, butter and water in a large saucepan. When melted add the milk and allow to boil for about 20 minutes, stirring all the time, or until it crisps when dropped in cold water. Put in the blanched and chopped almonds, add the lemon juice. Beat up well, put into a greased tin till cool; when half set mark in squares.

Mysterious Pudding. — Three eggs, 1½ cups of flour, two tablespoons sugar, 4 ozs. butter, small cup of jam (raspberry preferred), one teaspoonful of soda. Melt butter in saucepan, add sugar, and beat to a cream. Then add well-beaten eggs. Mix soda in flour and sift in. Put jam in last and mix all ingredients well together. Place in pudding bowl and boil for two hours. Serve with white sauce or jam sauce, according to taste.

Black Currant Tea (Good for a cold).—One tablespoon black currant jam, one dessertspoon lemon juice, one dessertspoon sugar, one pint boiling water. Put the jam, sugar and lemon juice into a jug and pour on the boiling water, and stir well. Cover and leave beside fire for about half an hour. Strain and use hot if required for a cold, or if required as a beverage use when cold.

SUSAN M. DOYLE.

Cup Cheese

There was a recent inquiry in The R. N.-Y. for directions to make cup cheese or crock cheese. Heat or scald clabbered milk a little harder than for cottage cheese. Place the curd in a cloth bag to drain. Then press till quite free from whey. The curd is then put into a crock, salted to taste and crumbled with the hands. Let stand, covered, in a warm place for several days, stirring twice a day with a fork to keep flaky, so that all parts will be affected evenly by the melting process. If it does not melt rapidly enough to suit us, we often sprinkle a little soda, about ½ teaspoon, over the top of curd and mix. The soda makes a milder cheese. Some may think it almost tasteless. Giving it more time to ripen develops a better flavor.

When melted place a lump of butter, size of walnut, in a frying pan. Melt the cheese in the pan over a low fire, stirring constantly to keep the whey from separating and the cheese from burning. A tiny bit of milk may be added if thought too stiff, but this not usually necessary. When the cheese is all melted and thoroughly blended, and it seems ropy, pour into a mold to harden.

At present we do not have milk for cheese, so we buy dry curd at the market and let it stand in a warm place to ripen. We have very satisfactory cheese that way. We like a little caraway seed added just before taking from the fire.

M. E. S.

Sausage Cakes

To ½ lb. of unspiced sausage meat take six good-sized potatoes. Cook and mash fine, salt and pepper to taste, two cloves of garlic grated on a fine grater, and a large teaspoon of coriander ground. Put all in a bowl and work it well so it is thoroughly mixed. Then make flat cakes and fry in some hot fat, not too much fat. Brown on both sides. If made right they are nicer than fish cakes.

C. M. C. W.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

450—Dips Its Hem. This syle is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 40-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

444 — The Smart Jacket Suit. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yds. of 54-in. material with 2 yds. of 40-in. coat lining. Ten cents.

312—Bloomer Dress. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

344 — Pretty Rompers. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1⅜ yds. of 36-in. material with ¼ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

New Spring Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

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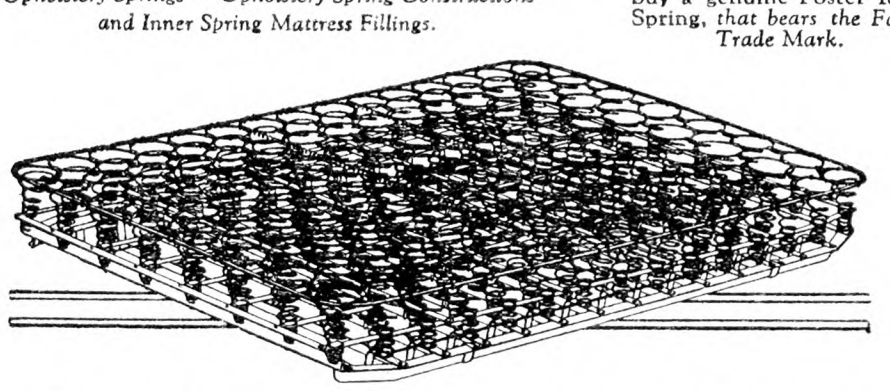

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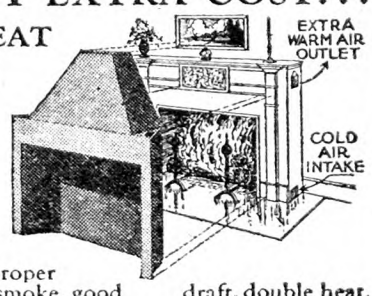

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The Ideal Baby Powder 25c.

Warm Breads

What could be more inviting on a cold or stormy night than a plate of warm bread for supper, or indeed for any other meal in the day? How father did love warm biscuits! I remember how he always laughingly placed a tip under mother's plate when we had warm biscuits. Mother did not always make the biscuits, however. On days when she went away for the day and left father home to look after my brother and sister and me, he always went in the pantry and shut the door while we expectantly watched the closed door, which we were forbidden to open. We knew what would come forth from that door, but always there was a chance that we might be mistaken, but I don't think that we ever were. At last the door would open and father would proudly bear a tin of biscuits, ready for the oven. To some men, perhaps, this may sound like fiction, but father, because of the loss of his mother, was schooled in the art of cooking, and no doubt was also prompted by his liking for the finished product. Probably it is from him that I have inherited my fondness for warm breads; certainly they often find their way to my table.

I have four foundation recipes which I use for several different breads.

No. 1—Two cups buttermilk, ½ cup sugar, four tablespoons melted shortening, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon baking powder sifted with the flour.

No. 2—Two cups sweet milk, ½ cup sugar, one teaspoon salt, five tablespoons melted shortening, three rounded teaspoons baking powder sifted with the flour.

No. 3—1¾ cups sweet milk, ⅓ cup sugar, five tablespoons melted shortening, one teaspoon salt, ¼ cup molasses, ¼ teaspoon soda, three teaspoons baking powder sifted with the flour.

No. 4—Two cups sweet milk, ½ cup sugar, one egg, one teaspoon salt, six tablespoons melted shortening, three teaspoons baking powder sifted with the flour.

WHEAT MUFFINS.—To No. 1, 2 or 4 add one quart of wheat flour. Bake in muffin tins and serve hot.

GRAHAM MUFFINS.—To No. 1, 2, 3 or 4 add two cups wheat flour and two cups graham flour. Bake in muffin tins. Any of the dough that is left may be baked in a loaf and eaten either hot or cold.

OAT FLAKE MUFFINS.—To Nos. 1, 2 or 4 add three cups wheat flour and two cups three-minute oat flake. The regular oat flake may be used, but I do not like it as well. Bake immediately in hot oven and serve hot. If allowed to stand before baking they are apt to become sticky. A few chopped raisins or nut meats may be added.

BRAN MUFFINS.—To Nos. 1, 2, 3 or 4 add three cups wheat flour and two cups bran. Bake in a hot oven and serve hot, or bake in a loaf and serve cold. A few raisins may be added.

CORNMEAL MUFFINS.—To No. 3 add two cups wheat flour and two cups yellow cornmeal. Bake in muffin pans and serve hot.

The above recipes will make one dozen large muffins. A smaller amount can be easily made by using half the given amount in each ingredient.

BUTTERSCOTCH MUFFINS.—1⅔ cups whole wheat flour; four teaspoons baking powder, ⅔ teaspoon salt, three tablespoons shortening. Mix together with a knife. Add ⅔ cup milk. Knead lightly; roll ½ in. thick. Spread with butter, brown sugar and cinnamon. Roll and cut in 1-in. pieces. Stand on end on muffin tins.

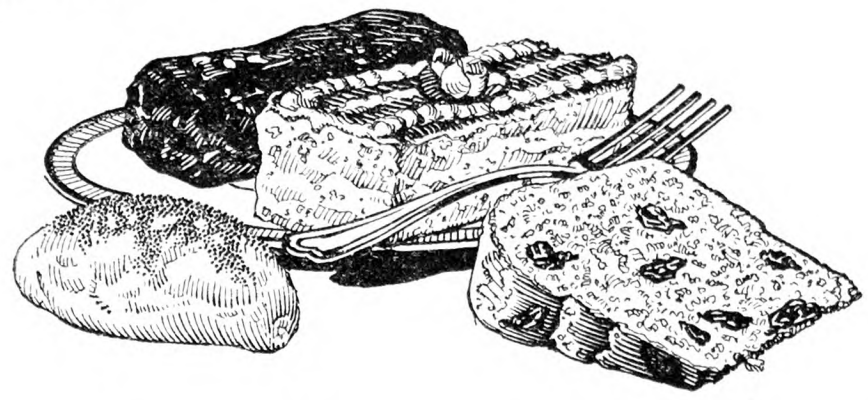
GRAHAM BREAD.—One cup sweet milk, one cup buttermilk, ½ cup sugar, one teaspoon salt, one tablespoon shortening, ⅓ cup molasses, one teaspoon soda, two cups graham flour, two cups wheat flour, two teaspoons baking powder.

BAKING POWDER BISCUITS.—Two cups flour, four tablespoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, three tablespoons shortening, ⅔ cup sweet milk. Mix the dry ingredients and add the shortening. Mix this in with a fork; never use your hands, as the warmth melts the shortening. Add the milk and roll or pat to ½-in. thickness and cut with a biscuit-cutter. Bake at once in a hot oven or keep in a cold place until baked.

JOHNNY CAKE.—Two cups buttermilk, ½ cup sugar, one teaspoon soda, one tablespoon shortening, one cup wheat flour, 2½ cups cornmeal, two teaspoons baking powder. AUNT HELEN.

Bean Porridge Again

I often make this by an old family rule. Save the broth from boiled beef, cool and remove the grease, and for two or three quarts of broth take a pint of beans that have been soaked over night as for baking. I boil beans with water till they are boiled to pieces, add to broth, salt and pepper to taste, and two tablespoons cornmeal; stir all into broth and cook till slightly thickened, being careful it does not burn on kettle. This quantity of broth, beans and meal can be changed to suit the taste. As this is somewhat like soup it should be served with crackers, and I place a pitcher of creamy milk on the table, as some like to add it to porridge. MRS. A. BARRON.



Get finer flavor in the foods you bake—this way!

You want more than good looks—you want fine flavor in the foods you bake. The secret is in your flour—be sure you use the right kind. Flour made from the wrong type of wheat will often produce cakes or biscuits that are perfect in appearance but disappointing in taste. To be sure of ***finest flavor,*** insist on Pillsbury's Best Flour. It is made only from carefully selected, full-flavored wheat—it will give you that delicious, delicate, unmistakable flavor that marks your perfect baking—you can depend on that, always!

for better flavor, use this one fine flour for all your baking

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for bread, biscuits and pastry

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The Low Priced Quality Washer for Farm Homes

Before you buy *any* washer investigate the VOSS. It is priced $5 to $30 less than other washers of comparable quality.

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Every part that goes into the making of a VOSS, from the famous *Briggs & Stratton* gasoline engine to the *Timken* bearings, is of highest quality. Your sturdy VOSS will give you a lifetime of trouble free service.

There is a Voss dealer nearby

Visit him. He will explain the 12 big features that make the VOSS the best washer for the farm home on the market today, regardless of the price you pay. He will tell you of the "Bouyancy Point" washing principle, an exclusive VOSS feature which alone would convince you of the supremacy of the VOSS.

Send Coupon and we will mail you free, an interesting booklet, descriptive of VOSS Floto-Plane Washers.

VOSS Floto-Plane Washers, with electric motors are also available.

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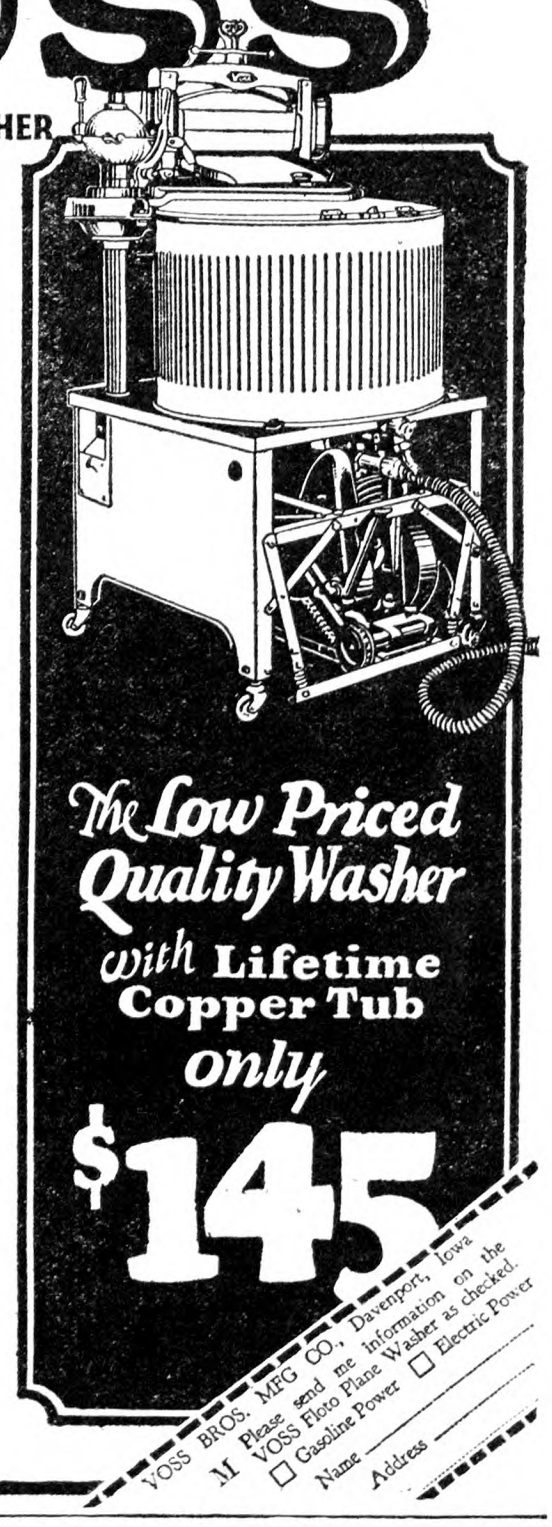

ATWATER KENT RADIO

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WHO MAKES IT—and how? Is it simple, and easy to keep in order? Will it do its job—and keep on doing it? Aren't these the questions you want answered before you invest your money in a tractor and everything else you use on the farm?

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Atwater Kent Radio comes from the largest manufacturer. It is made of better materials than are ordinarily thought necessary. So strictly is its reputation guarded that one out of every eight workers is a tester or inspector—and every set has to pass 222 tests before it can leave the factory.

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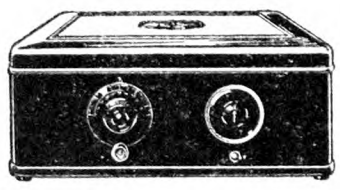
House current or battery sets—your choice

Quality Atwater Kent Radio—first choice of rural families everywhere—is offered in two forms: 1. For all-electric operation direct from the same house current that lights your home; you merely plug in. 2. For operation from batteries.

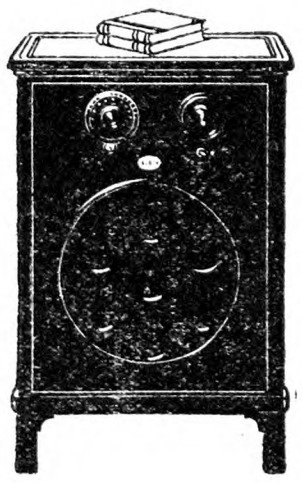
Either way, you get plenty of power for long-range reception, besides sweet, mellow, natural tone, and instantaneous program selection with the FULL-VISION Dial. There are several all-electric models and two battery models. Let an Atwater Kent Radio dealer advise you. See him now!

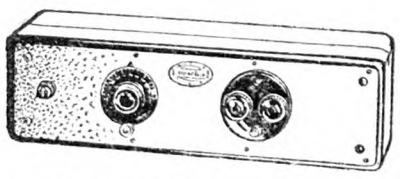
On the air—every Sunday night—Atwater Kent Radio Hour—listen in!



Prices slightly higher west of the Rockies

Model 40 (Electric), $77. For 110-120 volt, 50-60 cycle alternating current. Requires 6 A. C. tubes and 1 rectifying tube, $77 (without tubes).





Battery Sets, $49—$68. Solid mahogany cabinets. Panels satin-finished in gold. FULL-VISION Dial. Model 48, $49; Model 49, extra-powerful, $68. Prices do not include tubes or batteries.

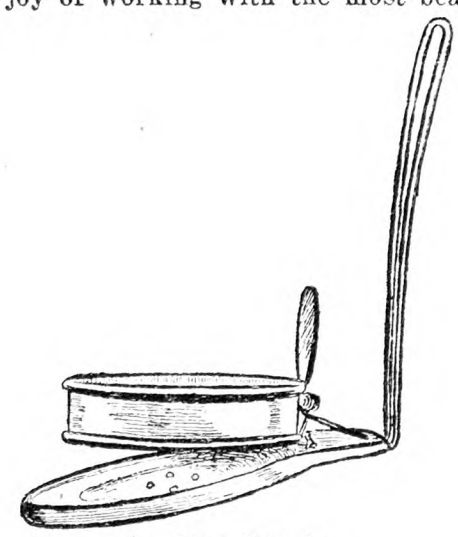
Model 56 (Electric). The new all-in-one set that fits so beautifully anywhere. FULL-VISION Dial. For 110-120 volt, 50-60 cycle alternating current. Requires 6 A.C. tubes and 1 rectifying tube. Without tubes, $97.

ATWATER KENT MFG. CO., *A. Atwater Kent, Pres.*, 4808 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

What's New for Kitchens?

PART II

The loveliest mixing bowls imaginable may be had. You just know your cakes and things will be good mixed in them, they are so pretty. I wonder are the manufacturers old-fashioned men who are trying to beguile the modern woman back to days of unceasing toil in her kitchen? But, no, I am sure it is that they realize the joy of working with the most beautiful tools will add both to our interest in our homes and to their comfort because of it. The mixing bowls I saw the other day seemed to me almost too lovely, for they were that. In sets of clear green glass or in a fine pottery in colors they are exceedingly appealing. The rose-colored pottery ones were so rich looking I even visioned them in an emergency holding flowers in an informal room, and I am sure no one would suspect their original destiny. A set of six, cream pottery with flowers, costs about $1.95.



An Egg Poacher

This is assuredly an era of color. Color here, color there, color everywhere. Mops have taken color to their tousled heads. I don't say how long they would look so gay, but at least they make a brave start on their duties. If you are buying a new mop you will be interested in one of the new ones in using which you do not need to touch your hands to the water. Brooms may be had with bright handles and sometimes the broom dyed to match. All kinds of dusters, small feather ones and those of yarn, can be had in desired colors.

Cereal sets come in the prettiest designs you could want. They are in such a variety of shapes and materials the choice is large. They range from luster ware to tin, and even a homemade set can be as fetching as any. Have you thought of making one? Save tins of all sizes that you are to use. Get little handles for them if you wish, at the "five and ten." Give them all some enamel and add some transfers and they are splendid, and at a nominal cost you have a set that would cost many times more in a store.

There are always so many pans in a variety of shapes and sizes that I can't begin to mention even the newer ones. I must though tell you of the muffin pan that I delight in. Perhaps you, too, like to have your food look as good as it tastes. We are fond of muffins, and when I have nice corn muffins I like them to look even nicer. There is a pan with molds that are the shape of ears of corn to bake them in! Isn't that delightful?

A strainer many housewives will be pleased with, especially in berry season, comes in a wire frame so it stands alone in the sink when washing berries. It can be lifted from the frame and used in other ways.

Do you dislike the cleaning of pieces of copper and brass? The usual cleaners mean the use of at least two cloths, and things get generally messed up. There is a new cleaner that is in itself the cleanest I have known. You could probably clean other metals with it, but I am not advising it for silver, as I am not just sure it would be entirely safe. It looks just like cotton waste such as we associate with engines and grimy engineers. A piece of this rubbed on the copper or brass acts like magic, for it has been treated with something. No other materials are needed, for this cleans and polishes.

Aprons come under the head of kitchen conveniences. The aprons I want to tell you of are made of paper. At first the thought may not interest you, but I have been using them to try them out, so I could tell you exactly how good they were. They are waterproof, fit well and wear extremely well. You throw them away when they are soiled. The paper is crepe-like and very strong. They come in two styles and are at present in a gingham pattern, in tan and green. The makers wrote me, however, that they are soon to have them in flowered designs to look like cretonne, which will make them beg your attention more than ever I am sure. They are 10 cents apiece, and come in a gift box also, of 10 aprons.

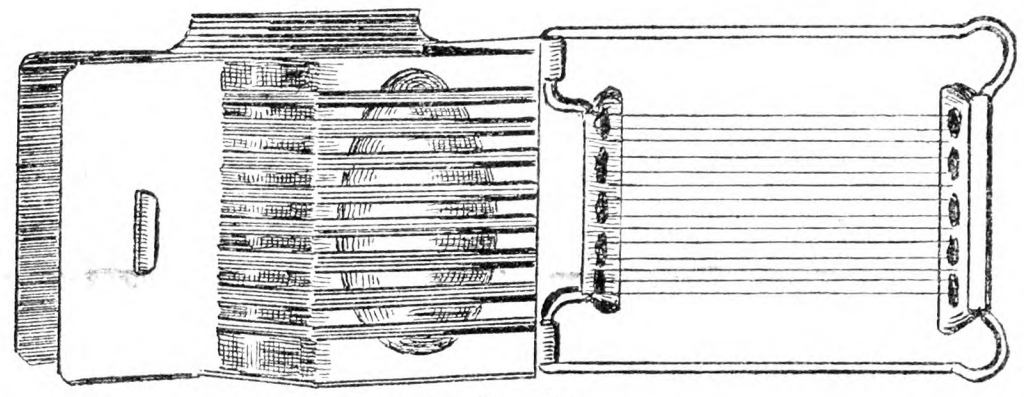
Colored garbage cans with removable white enameled containers as low as $1.69 are most desirable if you keep your can in the kitchen and do not have one of the smaller ones that fastens to your sink and swings under it. This necessary item in the kitchen needs to be easily cleaned and kept scrupulously so. These are both admirable types for keeping that way.

An apple corer and quarterer is a simple device to be had for 10c.

For those who use either gas or an oil stove there is the ovenette, that I am sure you will be interested in. Mine cost 25c, in three parts. For baking the few potatoes for the small child's lunch, for use in a small family, or to warm left-overs it is splendid. It bakes potatoes, apples, puddings, custards, biscuits, toasts, roasts, fries, boils, stews and can be used for preserving, so the maker assures us. I have tried mine for a large number of things so I could feel safe in telling all that is claimed for it. It will save its cost many times over in fuel.

One little pan I do want to mention, and forgot before. A pie pan with a handle. These pans seem to me of particular note, as many times I have wished such a pan could be obtained, as I tried to get my pie from the oven without touching the flaky crust or burning my fingers. They are sold in the leading five and ten-cent stores and some of the other stores as well.

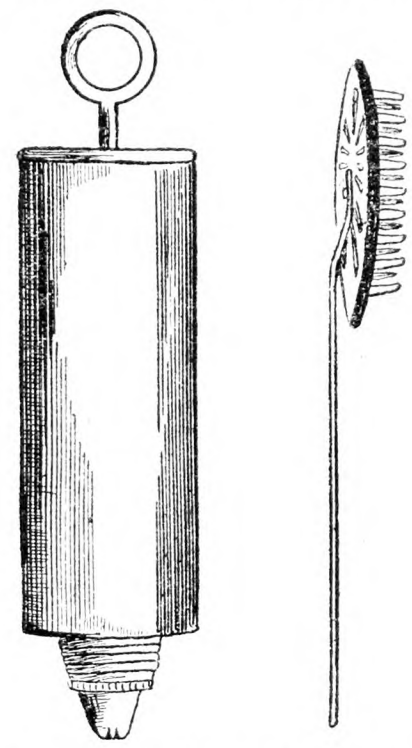
Do you sometimes get rather tired of squeezing and straining the family's orange juice? There are many good juice extractors now, but again that store of wonderful values appears with just the thing, a sturdy wire strainer made in the shape of the usual glass squeezer and with four prongs that assure it staying in place on the top of the glass. Among other kitchen tools that are most satisfying I have a cake decorator, egg slicer and egg poacher that came from the same place. Illustrated too, is a little device for trimming the edge of your pie.



An Egg Slicer

For those of you who like to serve rice and want it to appear in its most appetizing form there is now for sale an aluminum rice ball. In this rice cannot stick to the pan or burn, and you may serve soft, fluffy rice. Many people do not like rice because they have not had it properly cooked as the expert Chinese do it. This may solve the problem.

Window washing does not come under the head of kitchen affairs entirely, but since I am on the subject of convenience I want to tell you of a new window washer. It is really not so expensive and well worth the price of $1.95. The device has a small tank to hold water and this feeds into a felt wick. On the end of it is a rubber squeegee which takes care of drying and polishing the glass. The best feature of all is that this window washer has a long handle, and there is eliminated the usual climbing.



Cake Decorator and Piecrust Trimmer

Nearly all of you have either the problem of the school lunch or some need of a good waxed paper in keeping foods and cakes. A 50-cent box of heavy waxed paper is now to be had that has a tin cutter edge. Thus the required amount of paper is readily torn off and there is none of the bother that the loose sheets involve. The roll of paper in this box is 125 feet long and 12 inches wide. I call that a

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real bargain, don't you? Another paper that is splendid for cakes and cookies, especially if they are to be given away, is cellaphane. This paper may also be used in cooking. Fish and vegetables may be wrapped in it and retain all of the vitamines and soluble food elements. Also the cellophane may have a higher initial cost than any wax paper, but it can be washed, dried and used over and over. Have you heard of the new cooking parchments? Patapar is useful in many ways. It is recommended for cooking to retain all juices, flavors, etc., and is good to place over cakes that you do not want to brown too quickly or roasts. If you try it you will find plenty of other uses.

These are but a small portion of the kitchen things that might attract us, but some of them may be new to you. As one woman says, "Such a small thing as a new paring knife can put a new edge on the routine work." HARRIET WESTON.

Under a Farming Sky

Today almost finds us in the picturesque setting of Whittier's "Snowbound." Odd to see the cows wading to the tub after our open Winter. Jean has been feeding the chickadees. They are always tame, but now they will nearly touch our fingers.

Some folks bewail the advent of the motor car into Winter. But history shows us that it is useless to rebel at the wheel of progress; it keeps on rolling, and progress has something to give to every open hand. Winter traffic thrills me. The other night a big truck came down our hill with pulsing roar and stopped at the Crystal Spring. Its lights illuminated the whole yard. A dull farm wife at World's End, I was lifted rejoicing on singing wings into a breathing world, next door to everyone and kin with adventure.

Roderic is 10 months old, and speeding around the house in his creeper. This small baby-walker has been worth its weight in gold for the children. It keeps them off the floor, out of dirt and cold, with chance to exercise while little legs gain strength. Some say a child doesn't walk alone so quickly with one, but I call that an advantage, not a detriment. A baby harness is a great help with Roderic. Babies are such a problem when they get to this age, so lively they are determined to fall out no matter where they are put. Directions: Make a belt to button around the waist, and shoulder straps at center, front and back to form a V. Attach a strap at back of harness. It is best to stitch it clear across, leaving long ends. This arrangement is very satisfactory for tying Baby into his high-chair, carriage or bed for play. However, for slumber use, it may be necessary to put an extra strap under the neck, bring front then back under arms and down through crib between spring and side, to tie. The harness ends should be tied similarly. This complete rig permits the baby to turn and breathe as usual, but prevents getting up.

A power washer has been my "Aunt Eliza" for so long that I have infinite pity for the poor woman who has to wash by hand. It may be easier for some to wash Tuesdays, having Monday free to plan, cook and clean up. I think I sometimes used to have a lunch washday noon, with dinner at night. May someone invent a power mender! Once I fixed a sweater sleeve by appliquing a patch cut from a lumberman's sock of the same color. This was easier than darning and looked better. Some boys got a deer, had the hide tanned for mittens, and their mother patched their heavy socks with the pieces left. Buckskin, chamois gloves, any kind of washable leather may be used. The patches are comfortable and outwear the socks.

Occasionally a style becomes indispensable to the wardrobe. Such is the smock. With long sleeves it makes an ideal house frock for Winter. It is suitable and pretty for the girl to wear to high school. Oftentimes a smock is convenient to wear over a dress-up frock for the farm girl who goes home every night and finds it difficult to change for the school social in the evening.

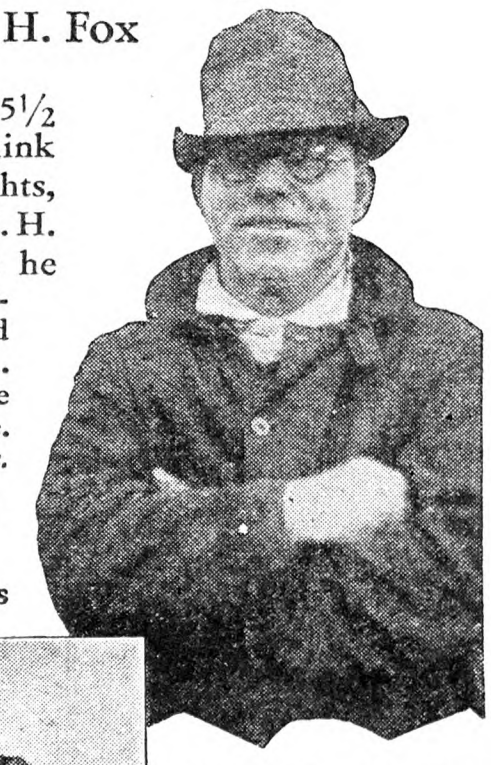
These new "slow clubs" sound delightful. They are of course intended as a foil for the prevailing petting, drinking and smoking parties. There is plenty of wholesome skylarking as well as study of literature and music and dramatics. If you want to start one, Miss Junior, why not interest five or six intimate friends and ask a teacher to be adviser? Persistence, courage and plenty of ideas has led many a club to a large organization with meetings once a week in the gym and the piano to enjoy.

A 4-H club was organized near us recently. I hope it will be successful; we need more of them. In this county last year six new Home Demonstration clubs were started. Here's hoping another Summer will find me in a position to attend some of these good meetings. I want to see wonders wrought on Crystal Spring Farm this year—dreams come true. I'd like to see farm life what it ought to be: the best sort of living in the world. On the farm one might have practically all the advantages of city life, but the rule does not work the other way. The radio, motor car, farm conveniences and multiplied chances to make money have been the largest items in this transition from the old farm to the new. We live an unrestricted existence. We can perform our simple duties without permits and preventions. Let's hold up our heads!

MARJORIE MC CLELLAN FLINT.

My big, new Delco-Light POWER Plant *saves me $602 a year*

—*Reports* W. H. Fox



IMAGINE saving $602 a year . . . 5½ hours a day . . . on *your* farm! Think of having electric power, electric lights, running water . . . all for *nothing*. W. H. Fox, of Ohio, does. Read what he and Mrs. Fox say about the big, new 1500-watt, 4-cylinder, Delco-Light Power and Light Plant used on their Dairy farm . . . how it saves 10 hours a week in the house and makes farm life more worth while. Remember, it *will do the same for you.*

Thousands credit Delco-Light with amazing savings

From thousands of farmers come stories of time and labor saved . . . bigger earnings. All because Delco-Light does hard work *better and cheaper.* By actual figures it pays a profit. *"Saves $876 a year on milking labor cost"* . . . W. E. Miller, Kentucky. *"Earns $3.00 a day by increasing egg production"* . . . Mrs. Gibson. *"Saves pigs at farrowing time"* . . . Mr. Ruppert, Minnesota. These farmers *know* that Delco-Light is a time, labor and money saver.

Mr. W. H. Fox writes: "I use my Delco-Light 1500 watt plant for power to operate milking machine, cream separator, bottle washer, and two pressure tanks.

"This saves me in labor alone 5½ hours per day. Delco-Light makes me $1.65 per day." ($602.25 a year at 30c per hour.)

Mrs. Fox says: "The new Delco-Light 1500-watt plant saves me 10 hours a week."

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Any way you figure, Delco-Light makes money. In stores the 1500-Watt plant will operate a Ip Water System, Frigidaire refrigerating equipment, meat and coffee grinders, light up store, basement and signs. In filling stations it will operate air compressors, gas pumps, and illuminate the place.

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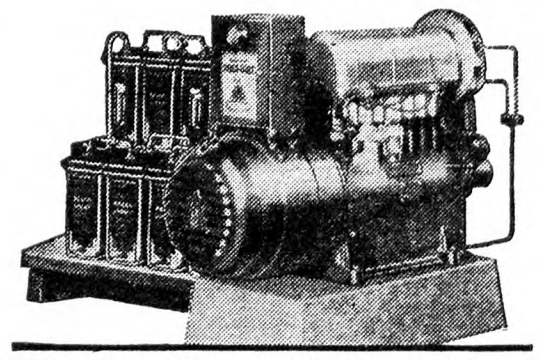

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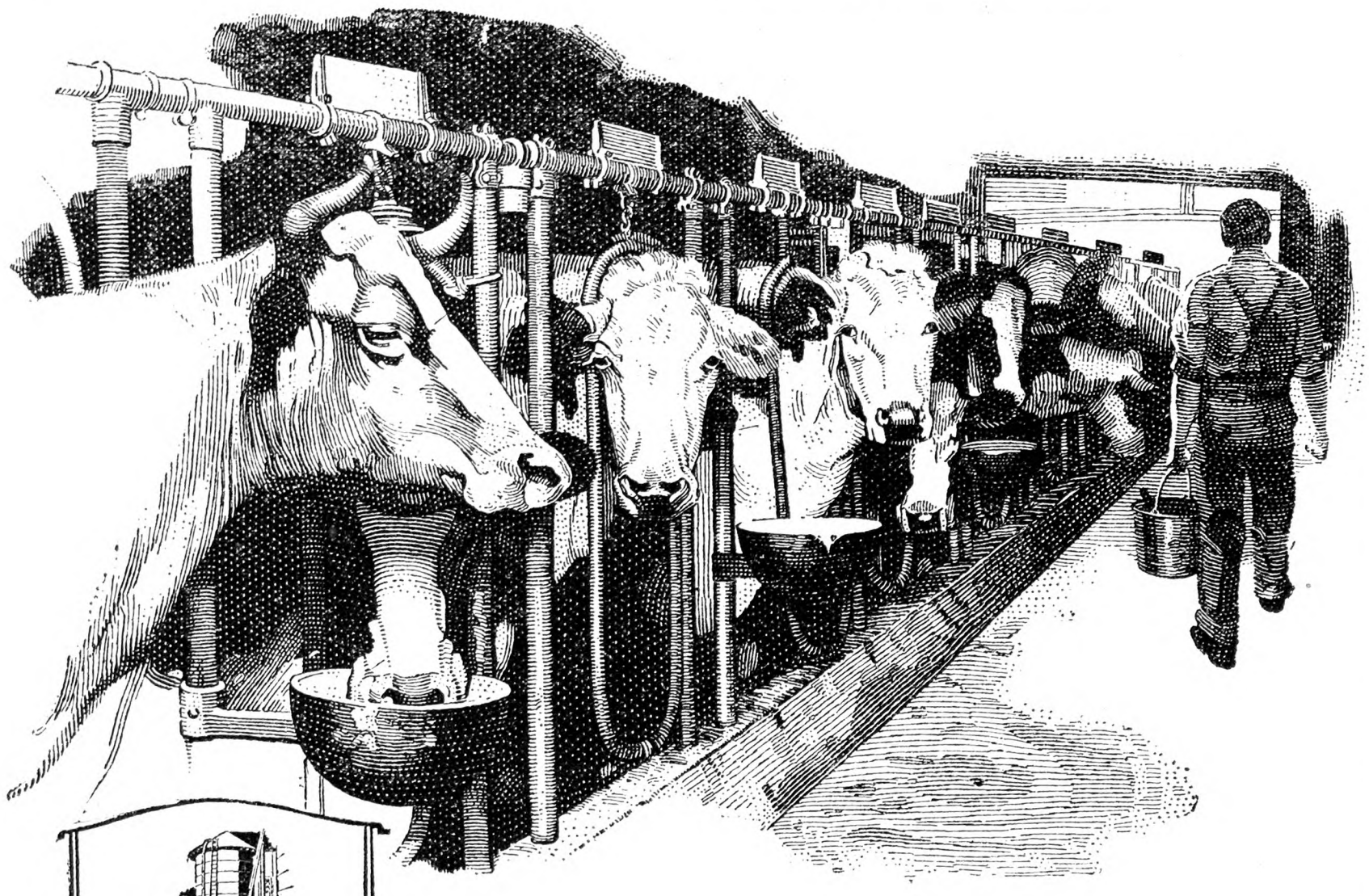

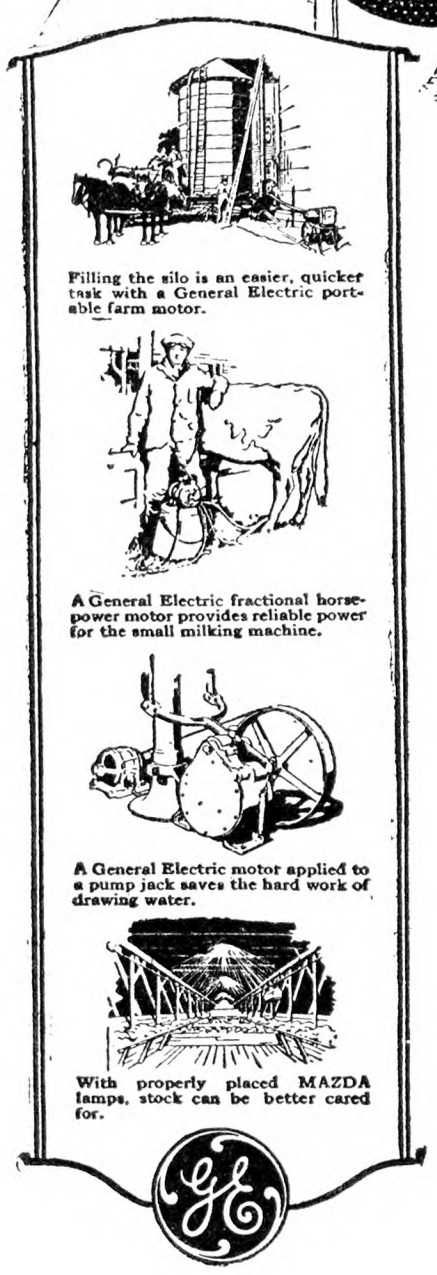

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

Dairy Breed Records

The production of the average dairy cow in the United States is approximately 4,500 lbs. of milk and 180 lbs. of butterfat per year. As compared with this, the production of the average cow in dairy herd improvement associations is 7,410 lbs. of milk and 293 lbs. of butterfat, an increase of about 65 per cent in milk and 70 per cent in butterfat above the average for the United States. This difference is due largely to better breeding and to improved feeding practices.

It is also of interest to compare with these figures the average yearly production of milk and butterfat of cows of different breeds that have completed official yearly records as of date of Jan. 1, 1928. As of this date the completed average yearly records for the breeds are:

For the Ayrshire, 10,420 lbs. of milk and 416 lbs. of fat; for the Brown Swiss, 12,712 lbs. of milk and 508.7 lbs. of fat; for the Dutch Belted, 10,045 lbs. of milk and 377.1 lbs. of fat; for the Guernsey, 9,739 lbs. of milk and 486.1 lbs. of fat; for the Holstein-Friesian, 15,759 lbs. of milk and 533.7 lbs. of fat, and for the Jersey, 8,439 lbs. of milk and 451.7 lbs. of fat.

Nearly enough milk is now being produced annually to supply all our needs. An increase in production or a decrease in the per capita consumption might easily produce a surplus. Increased production may be brought about by securing larger production from the same cows through better feeding, by larger yields, through improved breeding, and by increasing the number of dairy cows in milk through the raising of more young stock. Average production per cow is on the increase, and the indications are that relatively more young stock is being raised and will ultimately increase the number of cows in milk. Care should be exercised to see that a disastrous surplus of milk is not created. For these and other reasons milk production is quite certain to become more intensely competitive. Under such competition profits will accrue only to those who are able to produce high-quality milk at a low cost of production. All available data demonstrate that low production costs and large net profits depend primarily on the inherent ability of individual cows within a herd to yield large quantities of milk or butterfat, and on their capacity efficiently to transform large quantities of feed into these products.

University of Maryland.

DE VOE MEADE.

Shorthorn Congress Prices

The recent Shorthorn Congress, which consists of a show and sale, was the 12th annual event of its kind held in Chicago under the management of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. At the 12 events 866 bulls changed hands for $380,397, averaging $439; 1,875 females, averaging $459; the total 2,651 Shorthorns realizing $1,200,885, or $452 each.

At this year's sale the 141 head went to 14 States and Canada at an average of $237, 67 bulls averaging $268 and 74 females averaging $209. The top 50 cattle averaged $355 and the top 75 the sum of $320. The top bull, Champion Gift, by Sni-A-Bar Gift, selling for $1,275, went to the Davison Estate in Michigan. He is under a year old. The top female was Maxwalton Augusta 50th, with a calf at foot, selling to C. M. Blyth of Ontario for $775.

In connection with each Congress a show is held. All the cattle are shown before the sale and are sold in the order of their placing in the show. Twin bulls, consigned by Theodore Martin of Iowa, were practically identical. One of them, Gainford Masterpiece, won grand championship of the show, and sold to Sittyton Farms, Glen Ellyn, Ill., for $565. His mate, Gainford Master, standing next to him in the show, went to L. E. Crews of Nebraska for $290. At the time of the sale the combined weight of the two calves was 1,920 lbs. at less than 13 months old. Their dam raised them practically alone up to weaning time, about the middle of November. For the final 60 days prior to the Congress the calves made an average daily gain each of about 3 lbs. The grand champion female of the show was Richfield Gem, consigned by Davison Estate. She sold to Earl S. Robbins of Indiana for $300.

The University of Wyoming, represented by Prof. Fred S. Hultz, formerly at Pennsylvania State College, bought four females and two bulls, including Balcairn Dale, consigned by W. A. Dryden of Ontario, at $550. Frank Scofield of Texas took 10 bulls for Texas trade, where the market for good bulls exceeds production. Canadian breeders furnished several good lots to the sale, six bulls from across the border averaging $382 and two females $495.

Each year the Congress is somewhat influenced by the commercial cattle market. Cattle feeders who paid high prices for feeders last Fall have been losing money on their operations. A year ago the situation was reversed, and last year's sale was better than this year's but the quality of cattle offered last year was also better, so that the association is pleased with the outcome of the event. It is felt that by grass time surplus fat cattle will have been marketed, and that there will be a spring in the commercial cattle market, especially for thin cattle and breeding cattle. JOHN L. TORMEY.

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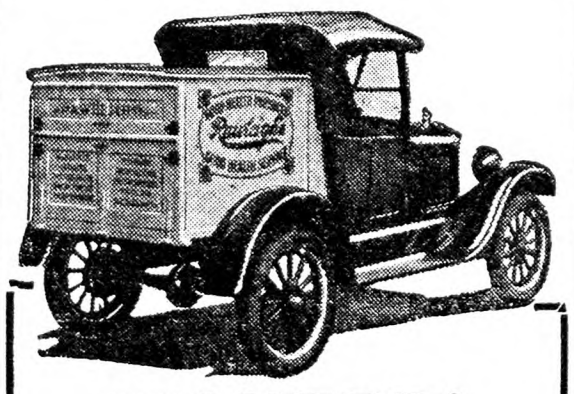

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At a Cattle Sale

We all like auctions. I seldom go with the intention of buying, yet I often come home with a purchase. My main purpose in going to public sales is to make an appraisal of the offering, and see how near I can come to the final results. Recently I attended a widely-advertised clearance sale of registered cattle of one of the dairy breeds. My own specialty is the Jersey breed, but these were not Jerseys. The cattle were tested and, according to the catalog, had records running to and over 10,000 lbs. Taking my catalog, I went over the cattle in the barn, noting quality and prospects for the dairyman and breeder, and jotting down the amount at which I valued each cow. The first dozen cows sold fell short one-third of my appraisal.

There was a crowd of strangers who had come a long way, many of them, apparently letting choice bargains slip through their fingers. Records of the cows were read and re-read, and the auctioneer bellowed, told stories and cracked jokes, all to no purpose: the bidding was slack. I asked a bidder, a stranger to me, what was the matter, and why was it that the crowd was bid-shy in the presence of this tuberculin-tested, abortion-tested and production-tested stock.

He had no answer, but suggested that we go down to the barn, some distance from the sale ring, which was under a tent, and take a look around. Here we observed that the cows were light in flesh, owing to test conditions; they were dirty and standing on wet sawdust for bedding. They had been heavily salted, were loaded with water and their coats were staring. Those that would bag up well were bagged to the limit, while those that wouldn't show so well were milked clean. The contrast was marked. The cows were restless, some even wild, and were scouring badly. Every chance they got they laid down. Prospective buyers had tried these cows, to see how they milked, and they hadn't learned because any cow that is wedged tight will squirt milk. Not one of the cows was even halter-broken, and when they were taken to the tent for selling they waded through a dirty yard to finish a bad job. Small boys leading them let some get loose.

Back in the tent I talked with a man, who said: "The trouble is that the man who owns this stock is not a farmer. He bought this farm with the stock, and has been working the efficiency stuff. Today his know-it-all will cost him $3,000. Five dollars a head for feed during the past month, two or three extra men today and cheap blankets and halters would easily have netted $100 a head on the first 15 cows offered."

When I have my sale I'll profit by this man's mistakes. His young stuff presented a sorry-looking appearance, having run out up to the last day. They, too, had been salted, and here a clipping machine and a $2 blanket each would have returned $50 a head.

Smart business men don't always prove smart as stockmen. GEO. HOWDEN.

Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Using Young Bull; Rosen Rye

I have a well-grown Holstein-Friesian bull seven months old. At what age would it be best to begin using him in a herd of a dozen cows? Last Fall I could not get rye sown in the cornfields for a soiling crop. If I disk the fields as early as the ground can be worked and seed it to Rosen rye this Spring, will it make a paying growth to turn under for a corn crop? The soil is a sandy loam, and high. Here we plant corn from May 25 to 30. E. T. A.

Bethel, Conn.

A well-grown bull should not be used on a herd of 12 cows under the age of 14 to 15 months. Doubtless he can be used on a cow or two somewhat earlier than this, but it is not good judgment.

No variety of rye sown after the ground can be worked in the Spring would make growth enough to be worth the trouble and expense by the middle of May or such a matter, when plowing for corn would have to be done. H. L. GARRIGUS.

Connecticut Agricultural College.

Aberdeen-Angus Come East

Fifteen Aberdeen-Angus cattle (two bulls and 13 cows and heifers) were purchased by eastern breeders at the first Winter Show and Sale, held under the auspices of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association in Chicago on Feb. 11. To these joint events, to be held annually in future, breeders in many States consigned exceptionally good animals, some of which were declared to be the best in their herds. The 26 bulls averaged $293, and the 50 females $256.

The highest price of the auction was $850, which S. D. Wicks, Sylvan Lea Farm, Syracuse, N. Y., paid for the outstanding young bull Border Quality, consigned by Wildwood Farms, Orion, Mich. Border Quality was regarded by many breeders present as the top animal of the offering. Ames Plantation Eloquent, a yearling bull bred and consigned by Ames Plantation, Grand Junction, Tenn., was bought for $460 by W. K. Sharp, Chambersburg, Pa.

Mr. Wicks acquired the coming two-year-old Eloise Enecho, from the herd of H. A. Thompson of Indiana, for which he paid $335. Mr. Wicks' purchases numbered 13 head, for which he paid more than $3,300. Two of his females were consigned by Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y., each selling for $175. Briarcliff Farms paid $300 for the two-year-old Erica Marlene 21st, from the Harrison & Ryan herd at Harlan, Ia.

A number of Aberdeen-Angus herds, based on choice foundation stock, are being expanded and developed in New York State and in some other eastern regions, where conditions are favorable to the raising of beef cattle.

Live Stock Sales

March 25.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

April 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

April 3-4.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National sale; W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Sept. 18. — Milking Shorthorn Sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Manager, Storrs, Conn.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Feb. 4 - April 4.—Poultry short course at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

March 19-23. — Centennial Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass.

Aug. 26-31. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Nov. 5-6.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

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FOR SALE—2 Registered Percheron Stallions, broke double and single. J. B. LEWIS, Prattsburg, N. Y.

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A few Chester Whites, 6 to 7 weeks old..... 5.00 each
Sold subject to approval C. O. D., if not satisfied when you received them, return them and your money will be returned, no other charges. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel 0635.

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Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
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Chester and Yorkshire, Berkshire and Chester, 6-8 wks. old, $4.00 each. A few Chester Whites, also Berkshires. 2 months old Boars and unrelated Sows, $5.00 each. Shoats, 3 months old, $6.50 each These pigs have the size, quality and breeding. They will please you. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. No charge for crating. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED.
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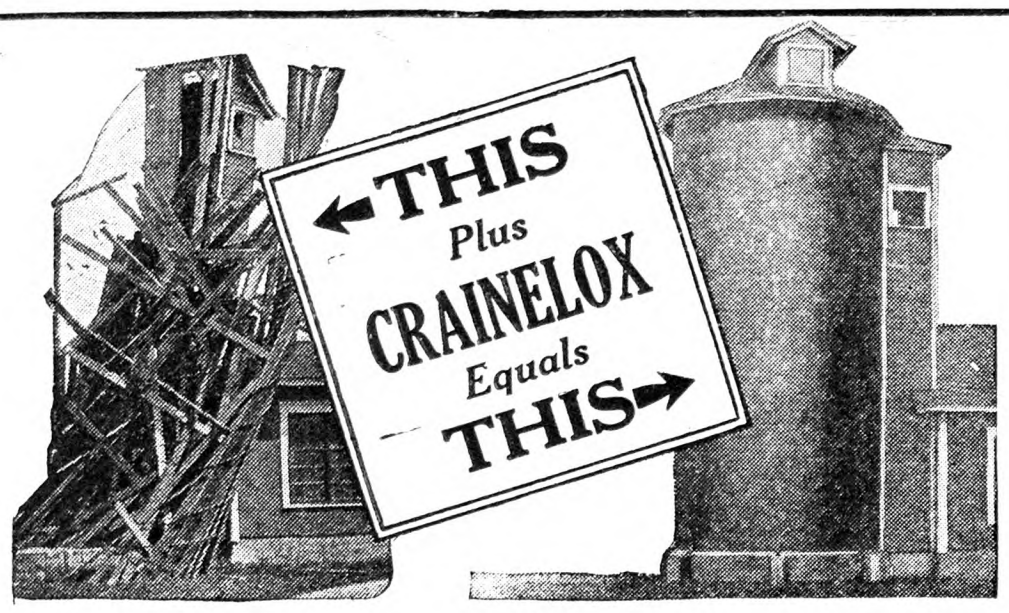

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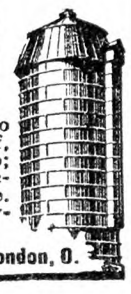

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Is Closebreeding Safe?

We have in our herd of Jerseys a very fine group of two-year-old heifers that are all daughters of our herd sire. These heifers should be bred and it is a question as to whether we may breed them to a young bull which is a half brother to these heifers by the same sire. My neighbor tells me that the offspring from such a breeding would be weak and unprofitable. Can you advise me whether I would be making a mistake or not to use the young bull? A DAIRYMAN.

Closebreeding has long been practiced by a number of our better breeders not only of cattle, but owners of other domestic animals. Closebreeding reduces the number of ancestors but may or may not reduce the number of good or bad characteristics which may predominate in the animals in question. The rule is true that the average of the ancestors will equal the average of the progeny. The development of modern breeding dates back less than 200 years to Leicestershire, England, where Robert Bakewell was the first and pioneer breeder who paved the way for the development of our present breeds of live stock.

Mr. Bakewell contributed to breeding in a number of different ways. He realized that a more productive animal would be more profitable to its owner. He aimed for an animal which would carry a high percentage of meat when dressed and one which would fatten rapidly. He saw a relationship between type and utility. He had an ideal in mind and realized that by mating animals of form and production that approached his ideal that he would be able to strengthen the good characteristics at the expense of the inferior ones. His greatest contribution was to the sheep industry and among cart horses.

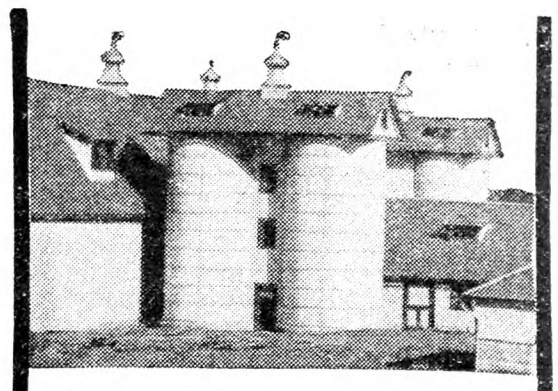
During the past two centuries, differentiated methods of live stock breeding have come into practice. These are closebreeding, crossbreeding and grading. The closebred animal is the one in which no outside influences interfere. The purpose which the breeder strives to bring about is that the good qualities which an animal has are intensified in the offspring. Closebreeding is a quick way and the surest method of fixing a desirable character so that it will become dominant and may be passed on from one generation to the other. Closebreeding has been chosen frequently in the development of certain breeds because some breeder was far advanced over other breeders and for him to select a sire that was unrelated to the animals which he was breeding would be a step in the wrong direction. The breeding of animals of close relation often gives results quite different from those that we want or might expect. Such results may mean a reduction in size, loss of constitutional vigor, lack of breeding powers and a general refinement in the wrong direction. These results of closebreeding are due to the fact that good, bad and indifferent characters are all intensified. Therefore, if the character hoped for is closely associated with an undesirable character, then the undesirable may predominate.

An example might be cited of two animals of the cattle kind which would be mated to bring out a strengthening of the top line or an improvement in the shape of an udder. If no accout was taken of the fact that the constitution of the two animals mated was weak, then the result would be that the same force which was operating to bring about the desired type would be at work to give us a weak consitution, which in the long run would cause failure in our breeding plan.

It should be understood by one who is practicing breeding that the mating of closely related animals does not add or subtract any characteristics but merely strengthens both the good and the bad ones that are present. There may be characters which are in the inheritance of the animals being bred which will come out in the next generation. These the present generation have inherited from their ancestors.

Therefore, we can say that it is safe to practice closebreeding if the breeder has a knowledge of the animals which have been bred previous to the present generation. He can then be sure whether he is working with any weak point which may be doubled when near relatives are mated. In your case you would be breeding brother and sister. If you see in your animals no weak points, then you are taking few chances of weakening the future generation. There can be no doubt that closebreeding brings about prepotency. It has the great weakness, as has already been mentioned, in the possible loss of breeding powers.

Inbreeding has been the means by which new breeds of live stock have been established. To inbreed mediocre or poor live stock means the ruination of the breed for it simply doubles up in the offspring the weaknesses of the ancestor. On the other hand, however, closebreeding of animals that seem to be superior in conformation or other desirable characters is the hope of animal improvement and the establishment of desirable traits needed in our herds. For the most part inbreeding should be practiced only by the experienced breeder who has in mind an ideal and who has the ability and knowledge to select breeding stock of desirable character. J. W. B.



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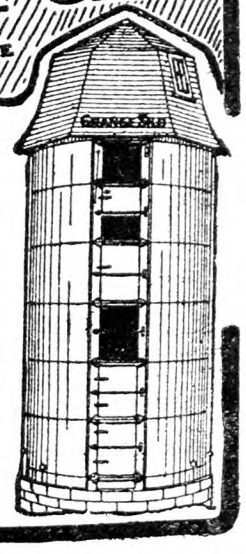

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Eggs for sale from 60 females mated to $50 toms. Heaviest pullet, 8 months, 20 lbs.; 9 month toms, 30 to 36 lbs. Fed Cod Liver Oil, semi-solid and green food. MULFORD de FOREST, Duanesburg, Schenectady Co., N.Y.

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The Grange members of New York State believe they have a State Grange lecturer unsurpassed by any State. In the first year of her administration in this very important work Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, of Lowville, has demonstrated that she is well qualified for her position in this educational field.

Miss Arthur has just announced her schedule of regional conferences of lecturers for the coming season, which opens in Suffolk County March 14. These conferences, while primarily for Grange lecturers, are also open to all Grange workers and members and Grange Masters and secretaries are especially welcome. These regional conferences follow a general plan, which calls for opening at 10 A. M. Following the opening greeting by Miss Arthur as lecturer a half hour is devoted to group discussions. Then comes a half hour given to the demonstration of song leadership in Grange work, with recess at noon.

The afternoon session opens at 1 P. M. First comes a "Grange Thermometer" demonstration, followed by a demonstration of a "Model Grange." The county deputy in each county will be in charge of this feature of the program. A special feature in charge of the State Lecturer furnishes the last hour of the day's program.

Last year's conferences of lecturers proved very helpful and enjoyable and this year's meetings are expected to be even better, as the conference of lecturers at the Rochester session of the State Grange developed greater interest than ever before in this educational feature of Grange advancement. The schedule for the season's conferences is as follows:

Thursday, March 14.—Nassau and Suffolk counties, at Southold Grange hall, with Pomona Grange session in the afternoon and evening.

Monday, March 18. — Orange, Ulster and Sullivan counties, at Middletown.

Tuesday, March 19.—Dutchess, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester counties, at Millbrook Grange hall.

Wednesday, March 20. — Columbia County, at Claverack Grange hall.

Thursday, March 21.—Albany, Rensselaer, Schoharie and Greene counties, at East Greenbush hall.

Friday, March 22.—Washington, Warren and Saratoga counties, at Hudson Falls Grange hall.

Saturday, March 23. — Otsego and Delaware counties, at Schenevus Grange hall.

Monday, March 25. — Madison and Chenango counties.

Tuesday, March 26.—Oneida County, at Westmoreland Grange hall.

Wednesday, March 27. — Herkimer, Montgomery, Schenectady and Fulton counties.

Thursday, March 28. — Cayuga and Onondaga counties, at Weedsport Grange hall.

Friday, March 29.—Oswego County, at Mexico Grange hall.

An interval until April 15 occurs on account of the school for Grange lecturers to be held at Cornell University during the early part of April.

Monday, April 15.—Broome and Tioga counties, at the Binghamton Library.

Tuesday, April 16. — Cortland and Tompkins, at Cortland Grange hall.

Wednesday, April 17.—Chemung and Schuyler counties, at Horseheads Grange hall.

Thursday, April 18.—Ontario, Seneca and Yates counties, at Phelps Grange hall.

Friday, April 19.—Wayne County, at Marion Grange hall.

Saturday, April 20.—Monroe County, at Gates Grange hall.

Monday, April 22.—Orleans and Niagara counties, at Knowlesville Grange hall.

Tuesday, April 23.—Livingston and Genesee counties, at Linwood Grange hall.

Wednesday, April 24.—Erie County, at Alden Grange hall.

Thursday, April 25. — Chautauqua County, Falconer Grange hall.

Friday, April 26.—Cattaraugus County, at Mansfield Grange hall.

Saturday, April 27.—Wyoming County, at Warsaw Grange hall.

Monday, April 29.—Allegany County, at Belmont Grange hall.

Tuesday, April 30.—Steuben County, at Bath Grange hall.

Saturday, May 4.—Lewis County, at Lowville Grange hall.

Monday, May 6.—Jefferson County, at Watertown Grange hall.

Tuesday, May 7.—St. Lawrence County, at Canton, at the State Agricultural School, St. Lawrence University.

Wednesday, May 8.—Franklin County, at Malone Grange hall.

Thursday, May 9.—Clinton County, at Plattsburg.

Friday, May 10.—Essex County, at Westport Grange hall.

What Is the Hired Man's Board Worth?

What do you consider the value of board with room and washing of hired help on a farm? Can you give figures covering this? F. C. M.
New York.

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WENE State-Supervised Blood-Tested CHICKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. TRADE MARK

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Every Breeder Blood-Tested, Certified, Trap-Nested Under State Supervision
S. C. White Leghorn Chicks and Pullets
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For nine years we have specialized EXCLUSIVELY in Golden Dollar Strain.

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Chicks Hatched from Breeders on our own Farm Only.
BABY CHICKS ..... 18c each
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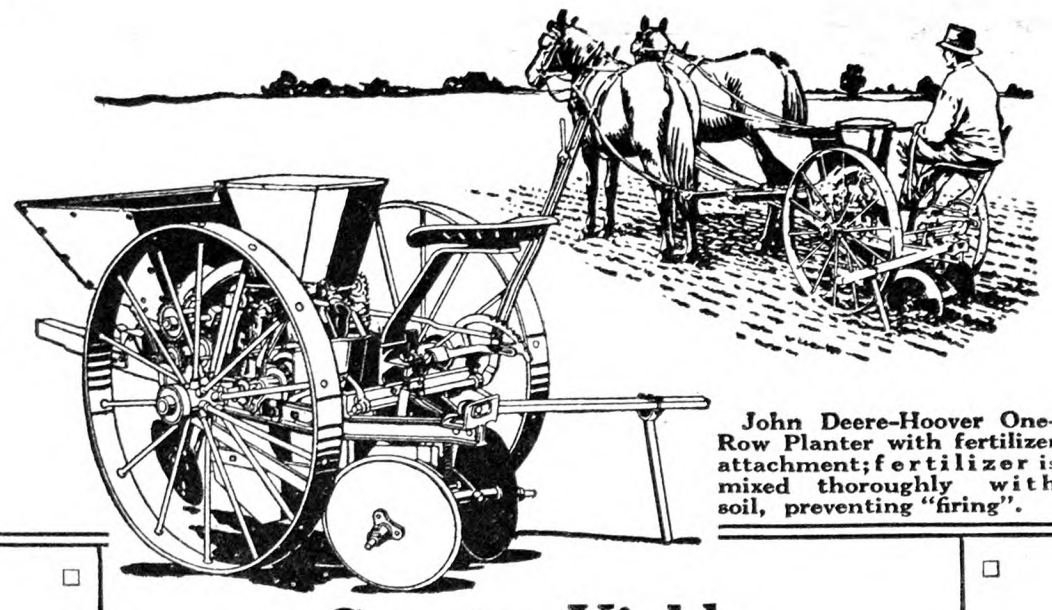
EGGS Spanish, Red Caps; other breeds; Muscovy, Buff Ducks; Round Brooder Houses; Supplies. Circular. BREEDERS' SUPPLY, Box H, Cobleskill, New York



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Each half of the two-row machine works independently of the other, which enables the operator to control depth of planting to suit uneven conditions of the ground. Draft of both machines is light, due to large wheels, wide tires and small amount of seed in picking chamber. Practically all-steel construction—very durable.

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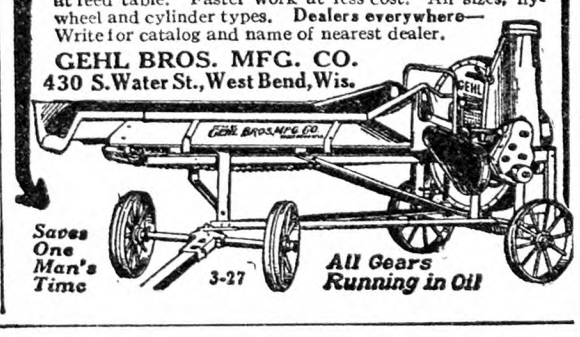

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street :-: New York City

A Farmer's Opinions

NATURAL ICE IN CITY.—At fish markets and meat shops in New York City artificial ice is used to the extent of practically 99 per cent. Only one per cent of natural ice enters into this city's supply. Some fishmongers of old-country origin believe that natural ice melts more slowly or that, for some other reason which it is difficult to get out of these people when one talks with them, artificial ice is not so satisfactory as the natural article for their purposes. I wonder what the facts are on which a prejudice or preference for natural ice is based. Seeing a number of apparently abandoned icehouses on the upper Hudson River, one infers that natural ice doesn't compete successfully with the artificial.

ONE FARMER'S "PRESCRIPTION."—W. D., Will Co., Ill., writes this: "My prescription for farmers' ills in this region includes two ingredients: increase acre production, and cut down overhead expenses to the limit. Too many farmers spend too much money for buildings and fences. If the cash which they needlessly invest in these improvements were spent for fertilizers and soil improvement, and for better seed, whether of plants or animals, most of these men would make a good living for themselves and their families, and some money besides, while the best ones as managers would make good net profits. Then they could improve their homes, inside and outside, and live better."

In the Mid-West a common saying is that the largest crop of mortgages with which farms are plastered is always found in regions where there are the most elaborate improvements, and that most of the improvements are outside of the homes.

INTERESTED IN SHEEP.—B. F., Dutchess Co., N. Y., owns about 80 acres on which he intends to carry a small flock of sheep. His land is stony, but where it is not excessively shaded, chiefly by locust trees, grass grows well. He is thinning out the trees. He runs a resort in the Summer, and desires to raise sheep in order, first, to keep weeds and sprouts down and the land up, and, second, to give him something to do in the Winter. His plan is to produce both wool and mutton. We have suggested that Dorset ewes bred to a Merino ram would produce the kind of stock which should give a profitable account of itself under good management. His early lambs could be fattened for sale at about Easter time, when, if of good quality, they would command a special price. But he will have "bad luck" with sheep if he compels them to live on sprouts, weeds and scant herbage. Farm animals in hundreds of cases are compelled largely to take care of themselves and pick up their living where the picking is poor. Under this kind of mistreatment the best purebreds will soon resemble scrubs. No animal, plant or tree is profitable where it is neglected or handicapped by a poor food supply.

SECRETARY HYDE.—Arthur M. Hyde, the new Secretary of Agriculture, was born and reared on a farm in Missouri, served one term as Governor of that State, and owns and operates three farms. In recent years he has practiced law in Kansas City, and headed an insurance company. His qualifications for his new post are largely those of a high-principled, thoughtful business man of much experience and excellent character. Everybody will wish him well. Numerous organizations and associations of farmers, stockmen and dairymen and some other interests had their own candidates for the office. Mr. Hoover's right to make his choice is conceded and unquestioned. He chose to appoint a man known to be in general accord with his own views concerning the farm relief problem. It is noteworthy here that Mr. Hyde is the second Missourian to receive the agricultural portfolio; Norman J. Colman, editor of *Colman's Rural World*, was the first. He was, moreover, the first Secretary of Agriculture in the history of the government, being an appointee of President Cleveland.

BUSINESS REMEDYING INDICATED. — Apparently President Hoover believes that a remedy for agriculture's economic ills is to be found in applied big business principles. It is obvious to anyone who has studied his record that he is ambitious to give the country a "business administration." That is the key to his policies as a whole. Maybe he knows how the principles of modern big business can be applied to the individually small business of farming, as farming is done on the overwhelming majority of American farms, without increasing the depopulation of rural communities. Hundreds of men trained in big business atmospheres are fervent in their private advocacy of "fewer and more efficient farmers" as the only solution of the farm problem. According to their view, "the more farmers who quit farming, the better for those who are able to keep going." These Spartan "friends" of farmers contend that "we have too many farmers;" that "too many of them are trying to farm land that never should have been plowed," and that "this land should be taken over and reforested by the State" in which it is located.

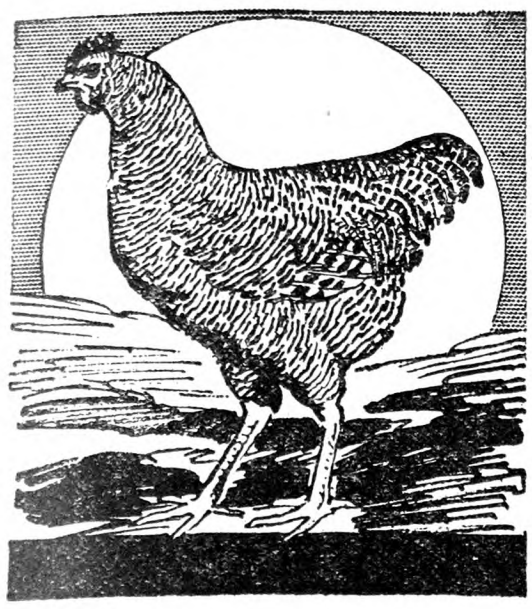
CANDIDATE HOOVER'S VIEW.—In his speech last Summer accepting his party's nomination for the Presidency, Mr. Hoover said: "Over 6,000,000 farmers in times of surplus engage in destructive competition with one another in the sale of their product, often depressing prices below those levels that could be maintained. The whole tendency of our civilization during the last 50 years has been an increase in the size of the units of production in order to secure lower costs and a more orderly adjustment of the flow of commodities to the demand. But the organization of agriculture into larger units must not be by enlarged farms. The farmer has shown he can increase the skill of his industry without large operations. He is today producing 20 per cent more than eight years ago with about the same acreage and personnel. Farming is and must continue to be an individualistic business of small units and independent ownership. The farm is more than a business; it is a state of living. We do not wish it converted into a mass production machine. Therefore, if the farmers' position is to be improved by larger operations it must be done not on the farm but in the field of distribution. Agriculture has partially advanced in this direction through co-operatives and pools. But the traditional co-operative is not a complete solution."

If the foregoing is the foundation of principles on which as President Mr. Hoover will work for economic justice to farmers, he deserves the full co-operation of both parties in Congress and the active moral support of public opinion.

A BIG DAIRY ENTERPRISE.—What are the possibilities of applying machinery and business management to dairying on a large scale close to large markets? Recently I saw a plant that has been in operation for more than 20 years. It was unprofitable a long time before it began to pay dividends. About 1,500 cows are in milk. They are Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys and Guernseys, purebreds mostly. One will seldom see so many healthy, happy, big cows in one herd. A battery of covered, wooden silos, each holding 300 to 500 tons of silage, grown on the farm, are located where their contents can be quickly removed and transported by carriers to the clean, well-ventilated, concrete-floored cow barns, each tenanted by 50 cows—25 on each side. Individual drinking cups are used in most modern dairy cattle barns. Here the trough is more economical, and though it is not so satisfactory from a sanitary viewpoint, the rigid daily inspection of the cows is supposed to discover and remove any cow that might contaminate the water in the trough and thus spread disease. Most of the legume hay fed to the cows is obtained from selected sources in the West, only about 1,000 tons being grown on the farm. A man, in the business for himself, is under contract with the manager to haul away all manures every day. He has done well in this occupation, which takes all of his time. The employes at the farm number more than 300 young men, clean, alert and well-fed, and keenly interested in their work; all undergo periodical medical examination. The entire rear half of each cow, including the udder and tail, is kept close-clipped. The tail, udder and teats are washed before each milking.

EXPENSIVE SANITATION.—In order to produce certified milk that will meet the requirements of city health departments, this dairy farm pays out an enormous sum annually for veterinary services, labor and sanitary equipment. One of the cowmen said: "It also suffers the loss of many of its best cows, condemned by the tuberculin test. Autopsies upon several head killed a few months ago showed that none of them was tubercular." Eighteen thousand quarts of whole milk are bottled daily at the plant. City consumers pay 30c a quart for it. The producer gets so much less than that sum for it and pays out so much money to produce it, under the conditions that are imposed on him, that big business is done at an unjustly small profit. He is sorry that the high expense involved in producing this good milk places it beyond the reach of millions of poor children. Some of the replacement cows are raised in a Southern State for the farm; the others are personally selected in many States, chiefly in the Northwest. Twenty exceptionally good purebred bulls of three dairy breeds are kept on the farm. Most of the calves dropped are sold as veal. A large quantity of acidophilus is produced and sold. Many drugstores retail this or a similar health drink. It is a thick, sour beverage, like buttermilk, said to possess therapeutic value in correcting certain intestinal disorders. Bacteria that are classified as friends of man produce the special type of acidity of this substance. A gallon of culture is added to a given quantity of milk, and the bacteria at once begin to work, "working for nothing and paying for the privilege," as Dean Davenport used to tell us. Every minute of my stay at this establishment was interesting. A thought that occurred to me afterwards is that if sanitary science, embodied in laws, demands plants like this one, it is only a question of time when there will be a shortage of cows that are sufficiently healthy and efficient to make a profit.

D. C. W.



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MORE EGGS — All Feed — No Filler — HUSKIER CHICKS

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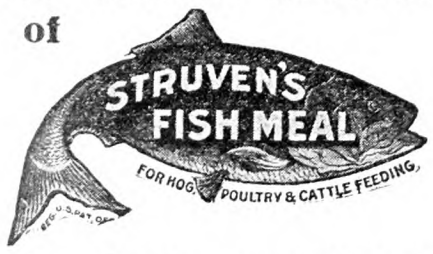

Are Easily Assimilated

It is a well-established fact that minerals in their natural state, as the Phosphorus, Calcium, Iron, Sulphur and Iodine, etc., of STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL are much more easily digested by the animal body than those artificially added to the ration.

The animal grows faster, has better bones, gives better milk, eggs and meat.

Write us for free sample and booklet, "Care and Feeding of Poultry, Swine and Cattle."

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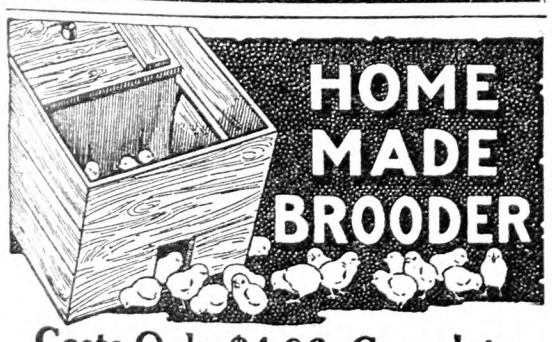

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In an hour you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but saw and hammer. The materials, including heater, cost $4.96.

I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds 1 quart of oil and *burns 10 days without attention.* Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering please give your dealer's name. Send for my free Booklet, "Poultry Helps."

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ROUGH ON RATS TRADE MARK
THE OLD RELIABLE
DONT DIE IN THE HOUSE
Sold at all Drug Stores
Refuse Substitutse
Used the world over for generations
E. S. WELLS, Chemist JERSEY CITY, N. J.

N. Y. Egg-laying Contest

Carried on by N. Y. State School of Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I. There are 100 pens each containing 10 birds. Following is report for week ending February 20:

The success of a whole year's business on the poultry farm often depends upon success in brooding chicks. The most critical period in a chick's life is the first few days in the brooder house. No single factor in chick management is more important than heat control. No condition is so quickly reflected in stunted, unthrifty chicks, as improper temperature. With the recent tendency toward larger pens and larger flocks, the necessity of maintaining suitable heat is increasingly evident.

Proper temperature protects health and promotes uniform growth of chicks. Uncomfortable chicks refuse to eat, and unhealthy chicks fail to digest properly what they do eat. The poultryman's task is to keep appetite and digestion always "up to par."

We recommend, for the first week, a temperature of not less than 95 degrees, one inch above the floor, at the edge of the hover. The poultryman with little or no experience in brooding, should use a thermometer to check temperature conditions.

If an attempt is made to care for more than 300 chicks under one of the smaller coal-burning stoves, (up to 50-in. hover) this temperature may well be increased to 100 degrees, providing there is sufficient floor space for chicks to spread out. Care must be taken to teach chicks where to go for warmth. This is best done by confining them for two or three nights within a circle of inch-mesh wire, about 18 inches outside the hover rim. After this, they may have the run of the house, and will choose the heat zone they prefer.

Do not try to keep the entire pen warm. Ideal brooding conditions are provided by a hot stove in a cool room. A wide range of temperature, with ample heat near the stove, encourages exercise, and benefits the chicks. Open windows in the front of the house admit direct sunlight, and improve ventilation, keeping the litter dry and the air fresh. Chicks raised under such conditions eat more, feather better, develop more uniformly, and harden off with less trouble.

Hover temperature may be reduced about five degrees a week. If chicks are permitted out doors, on the ground or on a platform, it will be safer to confine them near the entrance until they have learned how to get into the house.

It is well to visit the brooder house at least once during the evening to make sure that all the chicks are comfortable.

The use of dim lights all night in the brooder house, helps prevent crowding and permits chicks to eat and drink whenever they desire.—Locke James, Instructor, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the 16th week of the seventh Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 2,743 eggs or 39.2 per cent. The present contest is now 3,949 eggs ahead of the production of the last contest up to the end of the 16th week. The pullets have laid a total of 31,762 eggs since November 1, 1928.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns: Claraben Court Farm, 55; Dr. L. E. Heasley, 48; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 47; White Plymouth Rocks: E. A. Hirt; White Leghorns: Scheiwe Poultry Farm, 44; Grandview Poultry Farm, 44; W. S. Hannah & Sons, 44.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 660; Barnes Hollywood Poultry Farm, 605; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, 591; George Dick, 590; Valley Farm, 584; Mayhill Poultry Farm, 563; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 527.

R. I. Reds.—Perley N. Hibbard, 529; Joseph P. Moynahan, 520; Charlescote Farm, 467; John Z. LaBelle, 328.

Australorps.—Highland Place Poultry Farm, 216.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, Inc., 428; R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, 368; Pratt Experiment Farm, 346.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, 417; C. M. Christian, 240.

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 50c; brown, 53c; medium, 45c; pullets, 38c.

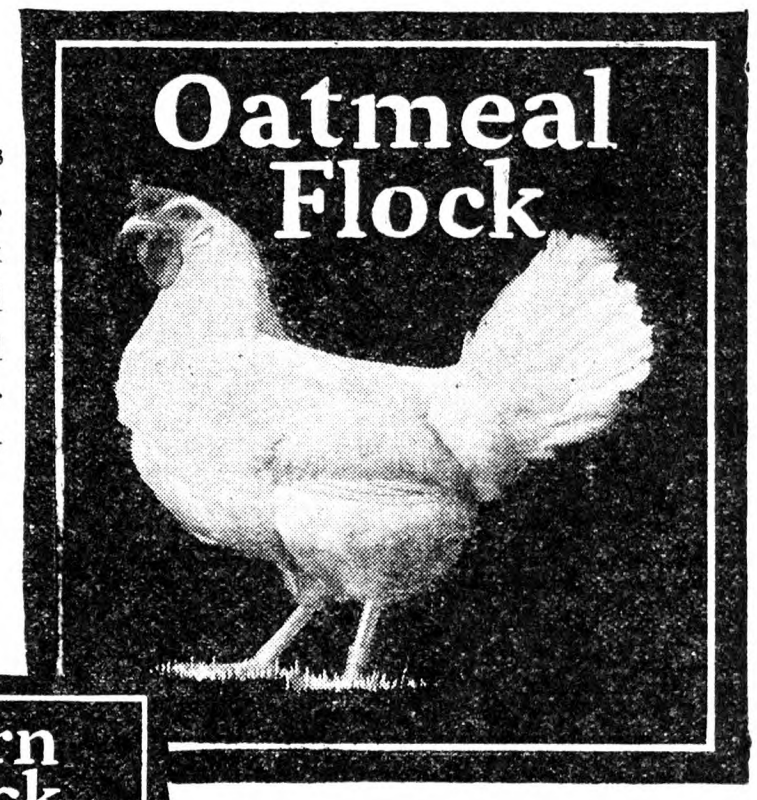
Notes on Long Island Ducks

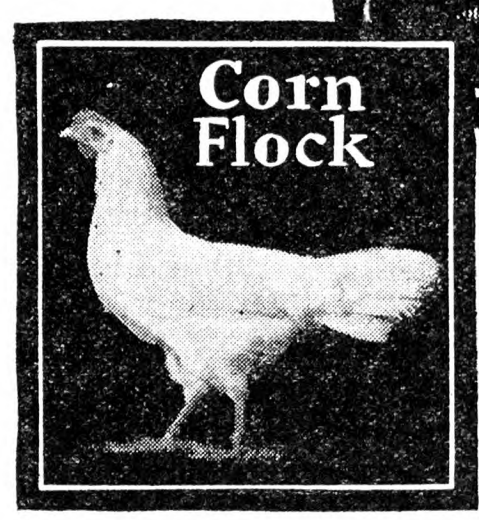
Important developments affecting the duck growing industry on Long Island promises to have a marked influence on the sale of duck feathers, a by-product of considerable value. Heretofore this commodity has been sold to agents but now there is a movement on foot to build a plant or factory for drying, packing and marketing the product direct from the section where the ducks are grown.

A meeting of the committee was held recently when growers and feather buyers from New York City met and organized into a company known as the Feather Sales Agency of Long Island, to build a plant at Speonk, which it is said will cost in the neighborhood of $100,000. They have an option on a piece of property north of Speonk station, and as soon

Breed to Lay? or *Feed* to Lay?

Grow Your Chicks into Big, Strong, Ready-to-Work Pullets on Oatmeal Mashes Prepared by The Quaker Oats Company





OATMEAL, 626 EGGS; CORNMEAL, 72
In a test conducted at Liberty Villa Farm, fifty pullets raised on oatmeal feeds produced 626 eggs in their first 28 days of egg record. Fifty pullets raised on the same rations—except for the substitution of cornmeal for oatmeal—produced 72 eggs in the same period. Oatmeal builds pullets of the laying type; well-developed, healthy birds that want to work.

GIVE your baby chicks a chance to show what they can be! Give them an oatmeal career.

Start them on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, the scientifically prepared balanced ration with a base of pure, fresh oatmeal.

This famous ration builds healthy, well-formed, ready-to-work pullets and choice, heavy market birds. The cod liver oil it contains is potent and dependable. You get strong, large frames.

It contains cod liver *meal,* too, and this substance helps to eliminate chick sickness, to enable the birds to get more nourishment from their feed, and to build vigorous, healthy organs.

With all of its advantages—its ability to keep chicks alive, eager to eat and exercise—Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter is economical because it goes farther, and does more.

It is easy to use, too; place it before the chicks just as it comes from the blue-and-white striped sack. No bother, less work, and certainty that your feeding is going to produce profitable results.

Give your baby chicks Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter; later, Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash. Follow the Ful-O-Pep method and you'll improve your stock at the same time you increase your profit and enjoyment.

At every mouthful of this thoroughly mixed dry mash the chick gets "something of everything." No picking apart, no waste, no residue.

It contains molasses for prevention of coccidiosis; also, valuable proteins, minerals, grains—in correct proportions as determined by scientific research and experiment.

Near you is a Quaker Dealer who will be glad to fill your requirements. He has this fresh, pure line of feeds waiting for you. If you don't know your Quaker Dealer write direct.

Quaker
FUL-O-PEP
CHICK STARTER

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, Chicago, U. S. A.

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

BABY CHICKS Order Direct from This Ad and Save Time

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$58.75	$115
Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115
White and Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Rhode Island Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Heavy Mixed Broilers	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115
Light Mixed Broilers	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.75	75

Full count and quality guaranteed. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks. ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY Port Trevorton, Penna.

Chicks C. O. D. 9c
100 Rocks or Red, $14.00 Leghorns, $12.00
Heavy Mixed, $12.00 Light, $9.00
Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.
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Clear Spring Quality Chicks

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$11.00	$52.50	$100
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	12.00	57.50	110
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	14.00	67.50	130

Light Mixed..... $9.00 Heavy Mixed..... $12.00
For March and April. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.
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Write for prices and discount on 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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BABY CHICKS

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$12.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	11.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	14.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	14.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	12.00 per 100
Light Mixed	9.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAllisterville, Penna

Cocolamus Husky Chicks

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Parks Strain Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Mixed or Broilers	2.50	5.00	9.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. All heavy laying, free range flocks. Free price list and circular.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

BABY CHICKS ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
Special Price for February Chicks.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
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BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00

500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less. Free range flocks. Safe delivery guar. B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS, 9c UP HEALTHY, FREE RANGE STOCK
Rocks - Reds - Wyandottes - Leghorns - Mixed
Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

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At 8½c up. Several varieties. No money down. Pay 10 days before shipment or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free.
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VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns	$12 per 100
B. Rocks and R. I. Reds	14 per 100
Heavy Mixed	12 per 100
Light Mixed	9 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM
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BABY CHICKS MOST POPULAR BREEDS
Our eleventh year in business. Send for our prices and special offer. Satisfaction guaranteed.
KOSTER POULTRY FARM Laurel, Del.

CHICKS Purebred, blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, 12c; Rocks, Reds, 14c; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 15c; Black Giants, 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

Quality Chicks S. C. W. Leghorns, $11.00 per 100 S. C. Barred Rocks, 13.00 per 100
Light Mixed, $9.00 per 100. Heavy, $11.00 per 100. Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free. EDGAR C. LEISTER, R. D., McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, $12.00. 100. Barred Rocks and Reds, $13.00-100. White Rocks, $14.00-100. Mixed, $10.00-100-Special price on larger orders. Circular free. 100% live delivery guaranteed. JACOB NEIMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

PENNA. STATE CERTIFIED LEGHORN CHICKS—Pure Hanson and Hanson-Wyckoff Strains. The Best. Catalog describing our 300-egg stock, Records, Pedigreeing, R. O. P. Entries. RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, *M. A. Campbell*, Jamestown, Pa.

FOR SALE—White, Buff Columbia and Barred Rock **CHICKS**
Also White Wyandotte and Jersey Black Giant Chicks. Order at once. MURRAY'S POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, R. 2, Newark, Del.

Baby Chicks Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Write for price list.
EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
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CHICKS from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 14c; R. I. Reds, 14c; Heavy Mixed, 10c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Parcel post paid. B. W. AMEY - - Cocolamus, Penna.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 13c. Heavy Mixed ..... 11c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

CHICKS PULLETS from Barron's White Leghorns. Imported anually from Barron England. Big females, long bodies, large eggs. Catalogue free.
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Quality Chicks White Leghorns, 10c; Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, 12c; Buff Rocks, Hamburgs, 14c; Heavy Mixed, 11c; Light Mixed, 9c. PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Penna.

Chicks Tancred S. C. Wh. Leghorns, $11 for 100; $50 for 500. Barred Rocks, $12 for 100; $55 for 500. 100% guaranteed. Order from adv. Circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, 12c. 100% live arrival. Circular. E. L. BEAVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I., N. Y.

Yes Sir! Lively Baby Chicks . . . and so easy to get them. Merely do a little advertising in your community for us and we will ship you some of the finest baby chicks you ever saw. Large, peppy and fluffy. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and others—take your choice.
Many are taking advantage of this liberal offer and you must hurry before the advertising has been finished in your community—You can't afford to wait—You Must act at once!

You Get the Chicks—We the Advertising, *Fair?* Better get your pencil and send for this 4-color, beautifully illustrated catalog now—also advertising slips for your Baby Chicks. Only a limited number so you should write now .... this very minute.
This catalog, the prettiest and most elaborate we have ever seen, gives you some new, cashable ideas on raising pure bred poultry—actually shows you how to s-t-r-e-t-c-h poultry profits—complete history of 17 different breeds—famous strains—Shall we mail your copy tomorrow—and send your Chicks in a week or two?
ADDRESS BOX H
GLASER HATCHERIES - McCOMB - LIEPSIC - OHIO

BETTER BABY CHICKS
Insure Your Profits
With Strong, Healthy, Vigorous
CHICKS
Bred from thousands of officially banded breeding hens with long generations of high producing ancestry.
$12.00 Per 100 and up
Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under State University inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Walden, N. Y.
Member International Baby Chick Association.

Can your flock show Profits like these? Profits of $3, $4 and $5 per hen described in "How We Made Poultry Profits," by practical poultrymen, also "The Story of the 300-Egg Hen." Both FREE—Write Today
Leghorns—Rocks
Reds—Wyandottes
REAM-STRAIN CHICKS—EGGS
Most Profitable Poultry Known
8-wks.-old Pullets and Cockerels at special prices—write for price list.
PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM
Box R Lancaster, Pa.

Linesville GOLD MEDAL CHICKS still on top. After winning STATE GOLD MEDAL they are winning cash for others. You can WIN with Our **STURDY CHICKS**
THE OLD RELIABLE LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Linesville, Pennsylvania.
Write today for FREE BOOKLET and prices also FREE BOOK on BROODING.

Ferris Strain W. Leghorn Chix
Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. Having long, deep rectangular bodies, the kind the commercial egg farmer wants. For the past 3 years three-fourth of our chicks were purchased by these men, they know a good hen when they see her. Write us for our literature, it is free.
PRICES: $12.00 per 100, $57.50—500, $110—1000.
CHIX **JUNIATA POULTRY FARM**
Box R Richfield, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$12.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns	12.00
Barred Rocks—Wm. Nace's Select	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00
Mixed or Broiler Chicks	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. 25 chicks add 2c. 50 chicks add 1c. Full count. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS
S. C. W. Leghorns
Bd. Rocks - R. I. Reds
Send for low price list and booklet, describing our farm, stock, etc. Our Tancred Strain Leghorns are as good as the best. Eighteen years in the chick and chicken business.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
Dept. R. E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

as the title search has been completed construction work will be started.

There are now 79 duck raisers who have agreed to dispose of feathers through this new agency, and it is expected there will be more to join the new enterprise. These growers are members of both the Long Island Duck Growers, Inc., and the Suffolk County Duck Growers' Association, two groups of duck raisers who have organized to market their products co-operatively. To the average person the value of duck feathers as a considerable source of revenue is lost sight of mostly because they have not been dealt with in a commercial way by the farms here, mostly selling for what the owners could get. The need of getting together on this proposition is shown by the fact that production is increasing each year as shown by about 4,000,000 ducks grown annually in the territory between the Moriches, Eastport, Speonk and Riverhead. Figuring one pound of feathers to eight birds, something like a half million pounds of feathers are produced yearly, an amount that should make business for a factory centrally located and equipped for the work.

Like the general farmer or trucker the duck raisers are beginning the season with hopes of making up some of last year's losses. To be sure some growers came through the year with a profit in spite of unsatisfactory prices, the same as farmers or anyone else engaged in business due to mass production and small margins, cutting down overhead wherever possible and buying grain in large quantities which helped considerably. Ducks were shipped alive whenever possible, thus saving the cost of picking, icing and barreling. Thousands of crated ducks were trucked to market each week, depending on the demand which was greater during Jewish holidays.

At this writing, February 25, the farms, depending on size and equipment, have from 10,000 to 15,000 ducks hatched and growing to marketable size for the Spring market. The Winter market is being supplied with live ducks to a considerable extent since in years past it has paid to enlarge buildings and equip them like big hothouses, giving the young ducks every advantage of artificial conditions to grow and develop into five-pound weights, the same as are finished off in outdoor pens later in the season. Last week shipments of 15,000 were made from Eastport, together with consignments from other sections on Long Island where Winter ducks are grown and shipped in by truck. Motor transportation is the rule now, few if any going in by rail. Even eggs are handled this way, a big truck picking up a load of cases every Thursday from the poultry farms that sell wholesale in the New York markets. Empties are left when needed and the whole operation is carried on much more efficiently than in the old days, saving several handlings, with the loss from breakage considerably less.

One duck farm visited by fire a few nights ago resulted in a loss of 5,000 young ducks between the ages of one and three weeks. Quite a loss to the owner. Some were burned outright and others smothered by smoke. Country folks are not different from town dwellers in their curiosity to see what is going on when the fire whistle blows, and rush pell-mell with cars and afoot until the farm was overrun with sensation-seekers looking for a thrill. Fire departments in the country, if there is a chance at all, do good work saving buildings, sometimes with chemicals and again with water, using pumpers wherever possible. At the duck farm mentioned hose was run to a creek nearby and thus the firemen were able to save connecting buildings. Many of the farms now are equipped with chemical tanks hung at convenient points in buildings, good for a blaze just started but of little use when of much volume. Apparently most fires start from stoves or furnaces becoming overheated, or defective chimneys. One poultryman lost his home recently, thought to have been from one of these causes. Closing the house for a half hour to take his boy to school, he returned to find his hard-earned possessions in flames that could not be extinguished. Isolated as he was, three or four miles from the nearest town, the firemen, when they finally arrived, were too late to save the place and it burned to the ground.

W. B. TUTHILL.

LORD FARMS S.C. White Leghorns
BRED IN COLD NEW ENGLAND
Lord Farms Breeders are never coddled. They come through our cold New England winters with vigor unimpaired. That is one reason why Lord Farms Chicks are easy to raise. Another reason, is our system of pedigreeing which eliminates weak strains. Lord Farms Grade A Chicks are guaranteed to pay you better than any others.
Our 1929 Year Book contains more common sense, practical money making information than many books selling for a dollar. It's free for the asking. Write today.
LORD FARMS
67 Forest Street
METHUEN, MASS.

LAYWELL LEGHORNS
BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS
Please write for circular before buying chicks. I have quality chicks, Blue Hen hatched as low as 8c.
LAYWELL FARM
Route No. 5 Beaver Springs, Pa.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS
From State Supervised Breeders. B. W. D. Tested
250-egg blood in our matings. This stock will give you a high producing flock of pullets next fall when eggs are high. Also Quality Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. Hatching Eggs, Day-old Chicks, Started Chicks, 10-12-week-old W. Leghorn Pullets. Our prices are low for the quality we offer. Write for free interesting catalog which gives all facts.
VAN DUZER HATCHERY
Dept. R Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyan	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

Write for prices if interested in 3-week-old chicks.
BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 906, Bellefonte, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS
Will Ship C. O. D.
March and April Chicks as Low as 9c
S. C. R. I. OWENS STRAIN REDS
S. C. ROCKS S. C. W. L. TANCRED and WYCKOFF STRAIN
HEAVY MIXED—LIGHT MIXED
100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS	$14.00	$67.50	$130
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	12.00	57.50	110
LIGHT MIXED	10.00	50.00	——
HEAVY MIXED	11.00	52.50	——

These chicks are from free range and the very best egg record producing flocks and guaranteed 100% live arrival. Postage paid to your door.
FRANK NACE COCOLAMUS, PA.

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS
Our chicks come from flocks culled for Egg Production and Standard Quality by poultrymen trained at Ohio State University. OUR CATALOG is chicken from cover to cover. Write for it.
Lancaster Farms Hatchery Rt. 20 Lancaster, O.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.00	80

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY
The Dependable Plant. Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery
100% live arrival guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12.00	$57.00	$110
Barred Rox	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	....
Light Mixed	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. Write for catalogue.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Penna

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$49.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	3.50	7.00	13.00	64.00
Heavy Broilers	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00
Light Broilers	2.75	4.50	8.00	39.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. Postage paid. Hogan tested flocks. 19 years in business.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

HERBSTER'S QUALITY CHICKS
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Leghorns. Good, strong, livable chicks, true to breed, which develop into profitable birds. Get our low price and catalog. Hatch all year.
HERBSTER'S POULTRY FARM
(Formerly Brookfield Poultry Farm)
Box 33 McClure, Penna.

Wyckoff and Tancred WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book your order now for March and April Chicks.
$12.00 per 100 $57.50—500 $110—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA

DELAWARE CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
from mature hens mated with State Certified males from 200-egg dams. Also price list on Barred Rocks.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM - SEAFORD, DEL.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 451.

FOR SALE—One or more acres best garden land bordering tide water river at rear and road in front; ¼ mile from Boston Post road; $250 per acre. CARL SONNICHSEN, East River, Conn.

FOR SALE—Large grove on tide water river, suitable for a boys' or girls' camp, or development; about 30 acres; price $5,000. CARL SONNICHSEN, East River, Conn.

WANTED—Farm, 40-90 acres, near Flemington, N. J., main or stone road; house and building in good condition; state price, full details; no agents. ADVERTISER 5582, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's country home, all improvements, with two adjoining houses, of which rent comes in; beautiful view Hudson River and Catskill Mountains; all kind of fruit; garage for two cars, about two acres lawns and vegetable land; two chicken houses; five minutes from village; near State road; $9,000. ADVERTISER 5575, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Irrigated produce or flower farm; modern house, garage, poultry house; $2,200 down, balance to suit. BOX 384, Vineland, N. J.

65 ACRES, all tillable, 10-room house, barn, chicken houses, furniture, tools; good farming section, local and city market. B. RIEBER, Callicoon, N. Y.

FOR SALE, rent or exchange for town property, poultry farm between Morristown and Dover, N. J., established business, all kinds fruit; 10 minutes from town and school. B. WILLIAMS, R. F. D. 1, Box 135, Dover, N. J.

FOR SALE—55-acre fruit and poultry farm, one mile from Wolcott, N. Y.; 10 acres apples, pears and smaller fruits; on macadam road; low price, easy terms; immediate possession. P. C. CASE, 972 Walnut St., Elmira, N. Y.

5-ROOM bungalow, all improvements, near station; $4,750, $1,750 cash. A. OTTINGER, 134-35 174th St., Springfield, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—75-acre farm, Otsego Co., N. Y.; pleasantly situated; photo; price $1,700. FITZGERALD, 6 Spencer Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Nursery and dairy farm, 190 acres, 50 acres devoted to about 12,000 evergreen trees, large house, large barn, equipped for modern dairy; price $12,500; near Middletown, N. Y. Enquire LEONARD VANDERBECK, R. F. D. 2, Box 39, Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR RENT—Good farm, 90 acres, close town, paved road, fair buildings, $100. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

ONE of the best dairy and grain farms in Orange County, N. Y.; extra good location; 60 miles New York City; splendid for development proposition or country home; buildings first-class condition; address owner. ADVERTISER 6020, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE on Eastern Shore, Franklin City, Va., 4-acre poultry farm; 3 minutes' walk to churches, stores, schools, post office, railroad station; 8-room bungalow, electric lights, garage, poultry house, barn, 1,200 hens; oysters, clams, crabs, fishing, wild duck gunning; price $2,500. BOX 32, Greenbackville, Va.

WANTED—Small farm on State or improved road near school with or without buildings; $500 cash down. CLINTON OAKLEY, 158 Clinton Ave., Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.

MILFORD, Pa., 70 acres; excellent location, State road and river frontage; 7-room house, barn, poultry plant; suitable for golf. Write LAURA DETRICK, Milford, Pa.

WANTED—House and grounds, such as small farm, within 200 miles New York City; on water. J. T. SHIPLEY, 36 Eighth Ave., New York City.

CALIFORNIA — For sale or exchange for equipped New York farm, 480 acres Central California; land near town, ideal climate; price $25 per acre will assume; write full particulars. MRS. ROSE ROBERTSON, Montague, Cal.

160 ACRES level land, Northern California, two miles to good town; high school; on railroad; exchange for improved New York farm; assume small amount; price only $35 per acre. JOHN E. ROBERTSON, Montague, Cal.

GENERAL 120-acre farm at Chatham; 35 acres now in rye; fine set of buildings, small pond and brook; sacrifice for $4,500; terms $1,000. O. S. FERRIS, Chatham, N. Y.

FARM—5½ acres, 4-room house, electricity, several chicken coops and fruit trees; situated on hard road. ADVERTISER 6037, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Village farm or on main highway accessible to high school; give full particulars, price, etc. ADVERTISER 6035, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM to let, 19 acres good soil, 3-room bungalow and barn; will give lease; Vineland, N. J. ADVERTISER 6033, care Rural New-Yorker.

PINE Knoll Farm for sale or exchange for city or village property; 80 acres, half loam, half clay, general farming, specialize fruit and vegetables; full particulars. S. W. STEWART, Schuylerville, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm on State road; buildings must be in good condition; in South Jersey or Delaware; terms, all cash. E. PETERSON, R. 1, Cobbleskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE or rent, general farm, boarding-house; 18 rooms, furnished, improvements, electricity; main highway, near lake. HENRY FURK, Cochecton, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Large dairy farm in Eastern New York, 100 miles north of New York City; will rent for taxes and upkeep to responsible party; references required. ADVERTISER 6024, care Rural New-Yorker.

IMPROVED 70 acres, 50 tillable, near hard road, Cortland County; sacrifice, $1,500; must be sold. ADVERTISER 6028, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—170-acre dairy farm Mohawk Valley, N. Y.; level, rich black dirt, Alfalfa, wheat; State road, near railroad, school, store; good buildings, stock, implements, crops, furniture; owner must go to Europe; part cash, balance mortgage. BOX 161, Randall, N. Y.

WANTED—Dairy farm to work on shares, 15-25 cows, by American, 39; life experience on dairy farms; can give first-class references; have horses, tools; would take position working manager; give all particulars first letter; will come to have personal interview. ARCHIE ERWAY, Knoxville, Pa.

WANTED to rent small farm in Connecticut; must be near school. ADVERTISER 6041, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—General store, 30x30 ft., filling station, 5-room house, excellent condition; 3 acres land, barn, outbuildings; on State highway, edge of town; telephone, electricity; $15,000 business yearly; price $2,850, terms. C. ROY FOLTZ, Owner, Snow Hill, Md.

GRADE A dairy farm near Hancock, Sheffields 1½ miles; 47¾ acres, 30 tillable, woodlot, orchard, well watered, $2,300 cash; insurance on buildings $1,800. ADVERTISER 6042, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—20-acre farm with stock and tools. ADRIAMS OTTE, Chatman Lane, Little Falls, N. J.

GENTLEMAN'S farm for sale; 135 acres, fine brick house containing 9 rooms and bath, running water, electricity, vapor heat, telephone, spacious outbuildings, large orchard; located on the State highway between Hudson and Chatham, N. Y.; terms; price $12,000. ADVERTISER 6048, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm and house, improvements, 5 miles off Kingston, N. Y.; write for details. ADVERTISER 6050, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARDING-HOUSE, beautiful location, near Kingston, N. Y.; reasonable. ADVERTISER 6051, care Rural New-Yorker.

SOUTHERN Maine farm for sale; 8 acres; 7-room house; house for 3,000 hens; large barn; brooders; near coast and lakes. ALFRED WILKEN, Apt. 5E, 567 W. 113th St., New York City.

FARM for sale, 37 acres, with or without stock and implements; two acres new Alfalfa, 9 acres timber, half big; running water each field; new fences, fowl houses, etc.; excellent for mixed farming; on State road; good water; 35 miles from Philadelphia and Camden; no stumps or stones; laying house 16x75, barracks 16x40, brooder-house 12x27, all new, other outbuildings; 6-room house; reason for selling, marital troubles; no agents. Address BOX 188, Yorktown, N. J.

FOR RENT—Fine 17-room boarding-house, on 50-acre dairy and poultry farm, in Northern Pennsylvania village, 600, with railroads, cement roads, city water, gas, electricity. ADVERTISER 6062, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm, 20 or 30 acres, suitable for poultry, near a good market town in Central or Eastern New York State; fairly good buildings; if cheap will buy at once; state price and full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 6061, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—250 acres, brick house, big barn, plenty outbuildings, spring water, telephone, electricity available, ¾ mile to school, maple orchard, large quantity timber, wood, 50 tillage, mostly level; excellent pasture; best milk markets, gravel bank netted $390; $6,000, part cash. A. L. DUDLEY, Andover, Vt.

4½ ACRES land, 3-room house; ideal for chickens or any whose health compels them to live in New Jersey pines; 2 miles of stone road; write for prices and terms. BOX 157, Lakehurst, N. J.

EXCEPTIONALLY fine fruit farm and country estate, 142 acres, 60 acres bearing peaches, apples, prime condition; two-mile frontage beautiful Rancocas Creek, suitable bungalow sites; fine dwelling, all modern conveniences; spacious porches, lawns, new barns; 35 minutes Philadelphia; only $8,000 cash needed. ADVERTISER 6068, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW JERSEY farm, 168½ acres, 30 miles to New York, half mile to railroad station; fire hydrant and street lights on property; pleasing appearance, but a business proposition, not a show place; main house 13 rooms, bungalow 5 rooms, all improvements in both; stanchion room for 47 cows, two silos, ice house, steam room, hay and storage barns, machine sheds, etc., poultry houses for 1,500 birds; land is tractor worked and highly productive; milk is $5.50 per cwt. year round, wholesale and unbottled; eggs bring 6 cents premium; sales in 1928 were $27,201.78; health of owner makes sale of farm desirable; price $52,500, at least $25,000 cash; inquiries invited from only those of good financial standing; adjoining farm of 40 acres, possessing house with improvements and a few buildings, may be had at a reasonable price from same owner if above-mentioned place is not of sufficient size. ADVERTISER 6077, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent, greenhouses in good condition, handy to New York market. ADVERTISER 6059, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Beautifully situated in village of Cambridge, N. Y., eight-room house, barn, henhouse, two acres excellent land; electricity; all good repair; suitable for poultry, truck-gardening or Summer home. ADVERTISER 6066, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Village home, 8 rooms, modern conveniences, 2-room bungalow, garage, 2 acres; 90 miles New York; near railroad. D. JOHNSON, Cottekill, Ulster County, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40 not prepaid; 10 lbs. white, prepaid, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; buckwheat comb, $1.75. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat, either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY — Clover - buckwheat blend, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.70; postpaid third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

GOING TO BUILD? Set of gang molds for 200 concrete blocks for sale; make your own poured, interlocking blocks for your next new farm building and forget about fires; details gladly sent; no further use, must have room at once, a bargain. E. E. BURBANK, Box 16, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

TOBACCO—Virginia Gold Leaf; smoking, chewing; mild, mellow, like rare old wine; 5 lbs., $1; 12 lbs., $2; pay postman. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Va.

HONEY—Pure, fine, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, 90c, $1.70 prepaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

MAPLE products direct from the sugar bush: first run syrup, $2.75 gallon; maplenut fudge, 75c lb.; maple cream, 2-lb. tin, $1.25; 4-lb. tin, $2.40, not prepaid; price list ready. OAKLAND FARM, Route 2, Woodstock, Vt.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2, postpaid; 5-lb. pails, $9.50 per doz. here. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

A FARMER out our way

. . . decided not to feed his stock. Look at the money he'd save. Figured it all out . . . so much per week per head. A great idea!

The day before the last one died they took the farmer off to a big house over the hill. Wife says they let her go to see him every Tuesday. Thinks he's beginning to show a little improvement now.

Purely fiction, of course, but there are thousands and thousands of farmers, not knowing the good Chilean Nitrate of Soda will do for their crops, who are starving their wheat, corn, fruit, truck . . . not making half as much money as they could make easily.

Crops need food, just as livestock does . . . just as you do yourself. Chilean Nitrate is the food to feed them. Feed them plenty of this quick-acting nitrogen fertilizer and make some real money this year. 800,000 farmers used Chilean Nitrate last year. Ask your County Agent or consult your Experiment Station. The natural nitrogen—not synthetic—not artificial.

See How Much Good It Does!

FREE—Fertilizer Book

Our new 44-page book, "How to Use Chilean Nitrate of Soda" gives fertilizer information for all crops. It is free. Write for Book No. 1 or tear out this ad and mail it with your name and address written in the margin to office nearest you.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda

EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

Chilean Nitrate of Soda — for Profitable Crops — Standard Nitrogen Fertilizer

57 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

In writing please refer to ad No. G-20

FOR SALE—Electric light plant, 10 H.P. Fairbanks-Morse deisel oil engine, 5 kilowat generator, switchboard; price $600; used three months. MAX KLUEGEL, Leeds, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75 postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. fine clover mixed, $5.25 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

PLOWS—Oliver improved No. 1, horse gang, $65; Syracuse 2-way, $35; Field, high-pressure traction sprayer, $50; all good order. CHARLES LOVEJOY, Victor, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60-lb. can here, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.40; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; also special offer, clover, basswood and buckwheat mixture, 60-lb. can here, $5.20; two, $10; 20 lbs. within third zone, $3; 40 lbs., $5.50 (in 10-lb. pails). RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

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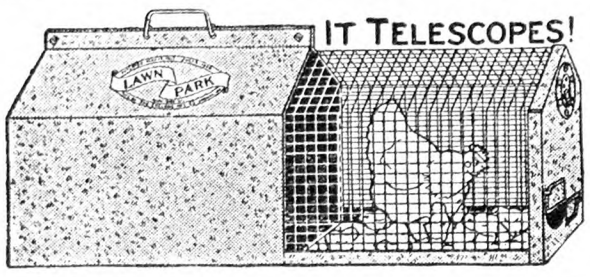

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Assorted—Light 10c; Heavy 12c; Pekin Ducklings 32c each; $30 per 100. All chicks for May delivery 1c less. Also special mating blood tested chicks and two and six weeks old chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from adv. or write for circular. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Liberty, N. Y.

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CHICKS Leghorns from heavy laying strain, $15.00 per 100. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, New York

The Future Farmers of the Empire State

Probably the most significant conference of the recent Farm and Home Week at Cornell was that of the Young Farmers' Clubs of the State. The College of Agriculture tendered a banquet to the members of the Young Farmers' Association on the last evening of a full two-day program. More than 600 were seated at the tables in Willard Straight Hall. A young farmer, Donald Armstrong, secretary of the organization, acted as toastmaster.

The program was opened on Thursday morning with the seventh annual live stock judging contest. This contest included practice and competition in the selection and placement of dairy cattle, young and adult stock, and of swine and horses. There were also contests in judging market milk, apples, potatoes, poultry and plant diseases. A total of 425 contestants entered the six major contests. The highest scoring teams were awarded cups as school trophies. In those contests where individuals competed the highest scoring individuals were given medals. The latter included the poultry and milk contests in which but one contestant was allowed from each school. In the poultry contest Joseph Sutton, representing the Skaneateles high school; John Thompson, representing Endicott, and Earl Saigaen of the Westfield school, earned first, second and third places respectively. In the competition in selecting high quality milk, Warren Scott of South Dayton, Harold Walters of Newark, and Burton Paine of Canandaigua were placed in the order named.

In the other contests teams of young farmers from each agricultural school or departments of agriculture of high schools matched their skill with groups from other schools, about 50 schools of this type being represented.

In the dairy cattle contest the teams from the high schools of Alden, Lowville and Webster ranked first, second and third. The high man in dairy cattle judging was George Gibbs of Forestville, Howard Castler of West Winfield was high man in horses, and Ralph Steenberg of Malone was high judge in swine.

Cups for judging potatoes were won by teams from Morrisville, Marathon and Trumansburg in the order named. In the apple contest cups were awarded the teams from Sodus, Trumansburg and Webster. The department of plant pathology awarded valuable text books on plant diseases to the teams from Wolcott and Webster for scoring highest on potato and apple diseases.

The judging pavilion of the college was a lively scene during the contests, with a number of classes of live stock on exhibition in the tanbark ring at a time and with several hundred boys and an interested gallery of onlookers. While the contests were going on, other representatives of the various vocational departments scattered over the State were attending a training school for agricultural leaders. This extended over this day and the next, and included instruction and practice in parliamentary procedure and in public speaking and debating by Prof. G. E. Peabody. One slogan given by Prof. Peabody that is applicable in all public work of this sort was a pithy one, "Have something to say, say it, and quit." He believes that oral expression or effective speaking is of the first importance in public life. Though he minimizes the old-time efforts for "oratory," so-called, he would put a great deal of emphasis on the preparation of the message. After all, having something to say is the big thing. He would have a definite outline, with clear points to be made, and with everything grouped around those points, with a final appeal which contains real human interest.

A. K. Getman, State Superintendent of Vocational Education, the chief inspiration in this modern "Young Farmer" movement, gave talks outlining yearly programs suitable for organizations of this character. This training school was attended by 70 youthful delegates from organizations of young farmers, one such organization existing in each secondary school where agriculture is taught in the State. The organization is young in years but has proven of outstanding value to those youths of the State who are a little older than the average 4-H club member. It is proving most effective in training real farm boys for a satisfying life on the farm. It reaches out and interests those boys who have left school to go to work, though the bulk of its membership is made up of boys who are yet in school, but are preparing to farm.

To further place this new organization in the picture of agriculture in this State there is a male population on the farms of the State approximating 329,000. Of this 41,200 are boys. Of these 23,900 are out of school, most of them having already left school before finishing the eighth grade, because they had to go to work. Most of these boys would have liked to farm had they had training along that line. Under the newer system boys who leave school early will have practical training and experience that will enable them to become good, moral citizens.

V. M. C.

England Establishes Egg Grades

Through the efforts of the Minister of Agriculture, Colonel Walter Guinness, egg grades were established February 4, in England. "The branded British egg, its container showing the national mark of the Union Jack on the map of England, had its first meeting with the buying public February 4, and it scored a great success," writes the Minister of Agriculture, Guinness. Nearly 80 packing depots in England have now applied for licenses. Depots were opened at Hungerford and Berkshire the following day.

Not only has England established its grades of eggs, but Scotland is now working on a plan which they expect will be put in force within a few months, and in Northern Ireland egg grades have been established for some time. Besides the fact that England has established egg grades for fresh eggs, she has plans already worked out for applying the national system to the time when most eggs on sale are preserved.

In remarking about the national egg laws, and what they will do for the British farmer, Guinness writes that "Every purchaser of a national egg does something to help the British farmer to reduce the preponderance now enjoyed by the foreigner, and to prevent the foreign egg masquerading as English new laid."

The 80 packing and stamping depots that have applied for government licenses are situated in Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Hampshire, Surrey, Sussex and Kent. A similar plan will be put into operation by the Scottish Department of Agriculture about May 1.

After February 28 every egg, British or foreign, which comes from cold storage or out of its lime-water tank, its water-glass bucket or oil container, will go forth into the world with a label. These eggs, even if British, will not be allowed to mix on even terms with the new laids. Such eggs must be marked "Preserved."

After April 21, all English eggs that emerge from cold storage will be marked "chilled" or 'cold stored" and if they have been in chemical storage they will be stamped "sterilized." "Foreign" or Empire eggs will, of course, reveal themselves as such, because every foreign egg, fresh or preserved, will have on the shell the name of the country or production or the word "Foreign" or "Empire." New laid English eggs can be distinguished from these because they will have nothing at all on them. English preserved eggs will be stamped "chilled," "cold storage" or "preserved." The Board of Agriculture of England has arranged that every one can be sure of the nationality and the freshness of every egg then coming to the market.

D. E. WARNER.
Connecticut Agricultural College.

Comparative Egg Prices

The following quotations are obtained from government and commercial reports. Due to lack of standardization of trade terms throughout the country, it has been necessary to quote each market individually, using the local phraseology in describing egg grades.

March 4, 1929.—New York: Nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, premiums not included, 47 to 47½c; browns, fancy to extra fancy, 48c. Philadelphia: Extra firsts, 45c; fresh firsts, 43 to 43½c; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs, in cartons, 53 to 55c. Boston: Nearby hennery, 47 to 48c. Providence, R. I.: Special, large size, 53 to 58c; nearby fresh, large, 53 to 55c; nearby fresh, medium, 45c. Worcester: Nearby, 48 to 52c. Hartford: Conn. newlaid fancy, 53c; Conn. special No. 1, 50 to 52c; Conn. extra, 47 to 49c; Conn. gathered, 42 to 45c. Waterbury: Conn. newlaid fancy, 52c; Conn. special No. 1, 48 to 50c; Conn. extra, 45 to 48c; Conn. gathered, 42 to 45c. Wilkes-Barre: Nearby, 48c. Buffalo: Nearby fancy, 49 to 50c; grade A, 45 to 48c; grade C, 41 to 42c; at mark, 41 to 44c.

March 2, 1929.—New Haven: Conn. new laid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 50 to 52c; Conn. extra, 48 to 50c; Conn. gathered, 45 to 48c. Bridgeport: Conn. newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 50 to 52c; Conn. extra, 50 to 52c; Conn. gathered, 45c.

Opinions About Hens

My husband and I have different opinions about hens, so I am asking your ideas. Do hens lay better to be kept off the cold ground and snow in the Winter and kept in where it's warm and dry? I think best to keep them in.

Orleans Co., N. Y. MRS. D. C.

You are both right to a certain extent in this matter. The great point is to have the hens comfortable and happy. Then they will lay if they are the laying kind.

Many hens, particularly the younger birds, like to get out if not much exposed to the wind. We have often seen them paddling around in the snow and pecking and scratching in frozen ground, apparently enjoying it, but the door into their comfortable house was open so that they could go in when they saw fit.

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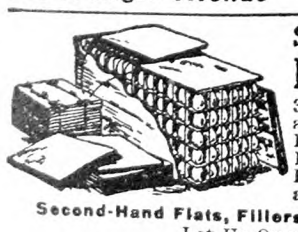

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York City

Connecticut Egg Contest

This is carried on at Storrs, Conn. There are 100 pens each containing 10 birds. Following is report for week ending Feb. 27, 1929:

Continued cold weather and the biggest snow storm of the season, which came just a week later than last year's, did not seem to bother the hens much in the Storrs contest for they came through with a yield of 4,441 eggs or 63.4 per cent. This is 42 eggs less than last week, but 6.8 per cent more than for the corresponding week last year. With 17 weeks just ended the birds have an average egg production of 68.2 eggs each.

Fox & Sons' White Leghorns from New Jersey tied for first place with a pen of the same breed owned by George Lowry, Connecticut. These pens laid 63 eggs each. Second honors for the week went to a pen of the same breed owned by Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Oregon, with a score of 62 eggs. Two pens of White Leghorns were tied for third place with 61 eggs each. They were entered by St. John's Poultry Farm, Missouri, and Wm. L. Gilbert Home, Connecticut. A pen of R. I. Reds owned by F. S. Chapin of Massachusetts, the only heavy breed to appear in the running for the week, took fourth place with a lay of 60 eggs. The White Leghorns as a breed were the best producers for the week with a lay of 68.1 per cent. The Barred Rocks came next with 63.5, the R. I. Reds were third and the White Rocks fourth.

The only change that has taken place among the leading pens in each of the principal varieties is in the R. I. Red class. The pen of birds owned by F. S. Chapin, Massachusetts, was dropped from the list a few weeks ago, but now reappears in fourth position, thus replacing the pen owned by Homer R. Rowell, Massachusetts.

The contest management wishes to announce an error among the leading pens for the sixteenth week. The second best pen should have been the one owned by Tip Top Farms, Maine. This pen laid 62 eggs. The one that was reported second, namely, Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Oregon, should not have appeared amongst the winners that week.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. C. Cobb, Mass., 931; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 871; Hawes Bros., Maine, 806.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 808; Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 603.

White Wyandottes.—Ebenwood Farm, Mass., 830; Fisher Poultry Farm, Ont., 813.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 897; John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 889; Zephrim LeBelle, Conn., 855; F. S. Chapin, Mass., 837.

White Leghorns. — George Lowry, 1,097; Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 1,030; Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore., 965; Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Pa., 948; Wm. L. Gilbert Home, Conn., 939.

Number and per cent production by varieties: 70 White Rocks, 58; 80 White Wyandottes, 51.1; 140 Barred Rocks, 63.5; 240 R. I. Reds, 61; 450 White Leghorns, 68.1; 20 other varieties, 56.4; 1,000 average all varieties, 63.4.

Total for the week, 4,441 eggs; total eggs to date, 68,173; best for week, pen 65-97, 63 eggs; best to date, pen 65, 1,097 eggs; average pen total, 682 eggs.

Pork for Egg-Eaters

So many times I read about someone asking a remedy for egg-eating hens. I used to have that same trouble, but found nothing helpful until I tried salt pork. I took a good-sized piece and hung it up in the henhouse, gave plenty of water and they stopped eating eggs immediately. I have tried it many times since with the same results. L. F.

New York.

R. N.-Y.—Several have spoken of this salt pork treatment as effective and others have no success with it. There is no accounting for how hens will act.

Range Paralysis

We have around 100 Leghorn fowls. We are losing two or three a week. First they go lame and stagger around and lie on their sides for two or three days, then die. Can you tell what it is and what to do for it? C. E. T.

New York.

These fowls should be opened and the interior of the digestive tract examined for worms, which, if found in considerable numbers, should be expelled from the surviving members of the flock by the tobacco, or other, treatment. It may be, however, that the birds that have died suffered from what is known as range paralysis, a disease that attacks most frequently growing cockerels and pullets and shows iteself by paralysis of one or both legs or wings. The birds, while otherwise in apparent health, suddenly become unable to walk and, after a few days, die. The cause of this paralysis is not known and no cure for it has been found. The name "range paralysis" has doubtless been given it because of the fact that it so frequently attacks well developed young birds on range and under healthful conditions. M. B. D.

Who's Who in BABY CHICKS

Leading Egg-Laying Competitions are Added Evidence of the Superiority of KERR Chicks

AMONG the best 1927-28 ten-bird pens of all breeders having five or more hens in Official Egg-Laying Contests eligible to compete for the Poultry Item Trophy, Kerr's five pens stood ninth, with an average lay per bird of 221.9 eggs. The leading specialty breeders of the whole country competed. All of our contest birds were bred on our own breeding farm.

A high-egg yield is a fixed characteristic in all Kerr breeding stock and is uniformly transmitted from generation to generation. Our records in contests now going on live up to the Kerr reputation of former years. Recently published reports show that a Kerr Barred Rock pullet was high bird of the breed for November, 1928, at the New Jersey contest; that Kerr Barred Rocks were high pen and individual bird of the breed in the New York contest for December, and that Kerr White Leghorns were first and second high pens at the West Virginia contest for five successive weeks.

Kerr's 1929 Baby Chicks have many crosses of the identical blood that enables Kerr pens to stand so high in these national egg competitions year after year against the country's leading specialty breeders. Our chicks are not only bred for high-egg production, but through rigid selection of breeding stock they conform closely to breed type and character.

With high production and conformity to breed type ever in mind, the vigor and livability of Kerr's Chicks when they reach the customer are never lost sight of. Kerr Chicks have an inheritance for constitutional vigor that is in keeping and correlated with their great inheritance for production.

Write for our booklet giving an illustrated account of just how Kerr produces these great chicks at a price that puts them in the reach of the commercial poultryman.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Department 9

Frenchtown, N. J. Paterson, N. J. Lancaster, Pa.
Trenton, N. J. Binghamton, N. Y. Danbury, Conn.
Camden, N. J. E. Syracuse, N. Y. W. Springfield, Mass.

Chicks

World's Finest Blood Lines

PRODUCTION—BEAUTY

Do not buy ordinary chicks when you can get our famous blood lines with years of breeding for quality and production behind them. We can furnish you chicks from the famous Barron and Tancred strains of Leghorns, 4½ to 6-pound hens, Holterman and Thompson Barred Rocks. Our Reds, Wyandottes and Orpingtons are from equally good breeders. They will improve your flock Mr. Breeder. Our stock matures fast. They have long back, wide and deep bodies, which gives you added weight quickly. Dependable layers of large eggs and many of them. We do not set small eggs. Most of our eggs are 26 to 30 ounces to the dozen, which gives you a premium on the market. Get our catalogue and see the difference, 10c up, all tested and culled for years. Get your copy right now and save money.

The Sturdy Baby Chick Co.

Box 423-G **Springfield, Ohio**

Attention Chick Buyers!

YOUR prosperity and the happiness of your family depend on the kind of chicks that you brood this spring.

Whether you are an old-timer or just starting you must know that the public is turning from the hatchery that gathers eggs from outside sources; and the people are coming to the real breeder who sells only his own stock

Indian Head Stock has been bred and selected and trap-nested for twelve years and Indian Head Poultry Farm does not at any time buy up outside hatching eggs. Our eggs are selected for size and tinted eggs are never used; they are incubated under systems of positive control and are watched over by day and by night by skilled and loyal workers.

We NEVER breed from pullets but only from big healthy hens that have proven themselves and that are mated to pedigreed cockerels from better than 200-egg hens. With this stock and our printed complete system for care of the chicks your success is assured if you faithfully follow our methods.

In addition to the quality of our stock you get honest, dependable, square treatment that will make you want our chicks year after year. Further information and prices together with our big new catalog will be sent free on receipt of your letter stating what you want and when. S. C. White Leghorns Only.

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100% satisfactory arrival on the exact date we promise shipment. Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm.

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are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices. Buy Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.*

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Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

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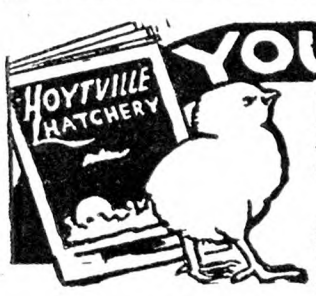
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted. All Heavy Breeds	8.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.50	22		

THE ADA HATCHERY Route 15, ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.



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Chicks (*Investigate before you Invest*)

Get our big POULTRY MANUAL. Get all the information before you buy. Saves money. Fine chicks with special breeding and pedigreed males behind them. If you want real producers we have them. We can fill your requirements if you will let us know what you want.

CATALOG IS FREE. It will help you make more money from your poultry plant. Write to us if you have a poultry problem and we will give our best advice and help.

Write today—we can't tell the whole story here.

CO-OPERATIVE BREEDING & HATCHING CO. **BOX 131** **TIRO, OHIO**

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

BABY CHICKS C. O. D. Send only **$1.00**

DON'T miss this chance to get a start with Wolf's extra quality pure-bred, high producing stock. Every breeder produced on free range and health of chicks is safeguarded. Toe picking stopped instantly with Wolf's "NO-PICK." Order box today. $1.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **CHICKS SHIPPED C. O. D.—GET OUR CATALOG AND PRICE LIST.** Tells about prizes won by our birds. Read about Mary Hencel who made over $1,000 profit in one year with birds of our breeding. All leading breeds—Prices very attractive. Write today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. **Box 2** **GIBSONBURG, OHIO**

Thoughts on Poultry Keeping

Will you give some feeding hints for my chicks? I shall get them the first of April and they will have free range on new ground as soon as weather permits. Previous to this I have fed for the first six weeks a mash of 200 lbs. yellow meal, 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. white middlings, 100 lbs. reground rolled oats, 50 lbs. best meat scrap, 50 lbs. powdered buttermilk, 25 lbs. bonemeal, a scratch grain of 200 lbs. chick cracked corn, 100 lbs. cracked wheat, 100 lbs. steel-cut oats. The price of feed is such that it makes it impossible to continue with such formulæ. My father used to raise quite a large number of chickens for those days with hens, letting them range, and all they were ever fed was cracked corn and cut oats, and what they picked up out on the range; but of later years poultry men seem to think it necessary to stuff their chicks with more and more high-priced feeds. My father's chicken on those rations were just as large and heavy at six months as any birds raised today in the so-called modern way, and as for mash they never saw such a feed. I should very much appreciate any help you can give me for cheaper feeding than that which I have been using. C. W. H.

Connecticut.

There is little wonder that those engaged in poultry-keeping and who read the literature of the business begin to feel that their calling is a profession, rather than a job. Great universities have established chairs in poultry culture. These may be found placed on the platform of learning by the side of those occupied by grave and reverend professors of medieval history or Greek literature. All known sciences, including psychology, the latest born, are laid under tribute to the welfare of the hen. Nothing is too sacred or too far removed to be asked to contribute toward raising the average egg production of a flock at least one egg yearly, and the cackle from experimental pens mingles with the chimes from the tower on the college chapel. Laboratories for investigation into the hen's internal structure and temperamental behavior are more expensively equipped and liberally supported than those available to some of the world's greatest scientists of a generation or two ago. Pasteur, that great Frenchman who served agriculture first, then all humanity in opening men's eyes to the true nature of disease of plants and animals, and whose name is perpetuated in the common process of making milk safe from disease-carrying power, did the greater part of his work in attic and cellar laboratories that modern instructors in poultry culture would hardly consent to store their valuable apparatus in. And Pasteur died but 34 years ago.

More thought has been given to the breeding and feeding of the domestic hen in the past quarter century than the human child has been made the beneficiary of since the world began. The development of beauty and utility in our feathered live stock has been studied, restudied, experimented with, theorized over, demonstrated, and quarreled about, with all the seriousness and energy that great questions of national policy have aroused. You may question the word of a poultry fancier, the superior virtues of his choice in breeds never. Numerous food rations that should leave nothing to nature or chance in supplying the hen's needs have been compounded, tried, discarded, recompounded, tried again, revised and once more started on the perpetual round. It was the happy thought of a practical poultryman to make sure that his flock should lack nothing in the making of an egg by feeding his hens upon eggs. The minerals of the rocks, the fish of the sea, the grain of the prairies, the grasses of the fields, the products of the slaughter-house and the output of dairies all mingle in a standard poultry ration. That there may be ample time for the flock to consume it, the light of the sun has been supplemented on short days by artificial lighting of the coop. A dozen chicks once made a hatch and a hen gave her time to their care; now, ten thousand emerge from a mammoth machine and a score of coal stoves spread metal wings over their down.

And now, knowing all this, you hark back in thought to those good old days when Old Speckle came out from beneath the carriage-house floor with a multicolored flock that displayed the mixed blood of a half dozen varieties and undertook to raise them with no other help from the farmhouse than a little cornmeal wet up with cold water. Well, we do too, "Them was the days." But the country will never renew its youth and we shall never know boyhood again. We shall be goaded harder and harder to keep up with the methods of modern industry applied to the farm. Still, there may be some among us who can snap their fingers at these "scientific ideas" and get away with it. Happy men! If you have a farm range and are not trying to mature pullets for Fall and early Winter laying when egg prices are at their maximum, you can unquestionably reduce the high cost of pullet-raising by depending chiefly upon such home-grown feeds as corn and oats and the game of the fields. Corn, tender grasses and bugs make a balanced ration and there are vitamins in the meadow sunlight. These will not make early broilers of March-hatched chicks, however, unless supplemented by purchased foods. The farm hen has not been

BABY CHICKS

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Trapnested **21st YEAR** *Pedigreed*

Every breeder in our flock is a carefully selected bird—Blood-tested, free of White Diarrhoea and carries high record contest blood—Birds with the lay bred into them.

THE CHICKS now hatching every week are strong and livable Customers growing 96% and more. They make quick profitable broilers and wonderful layers. A few choice breeding cockerels to spare. Now booking on 10 week Pullets.

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WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM

Box R **Attleboro, Mass.**

PINECREST ORCHARDS

Strain, S. C. Rhode Island Reds

BABY CHICKS

State-Tested—Trapnested—Pedigreed

Every breeder is a carefully selected bird with the pure blood of the Pinecrest Orchard strain of generation upon generation coursing through their veins. Birds with the lay bred into them. Each year our entire stock is State-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. We own and operate one of the largest S. C. R. I. Red breeding plants in New England. Send for circular and prices.

SCOTT POULTRY FARM

BOX 92 **GROTON, MASS.**

HUBBARD R.I. Red FARMS CHICKS

8000 Breeding Reds on our own Farms with 12 years of disease-free, well-bred ancestry back of each bird has made Hubbard Farms chicks famous for vigor, sure-life, heavy production of large eggs. Every bird State Tested for B. W. D. Free catalog gives full information about our Farms and profit-making chicks.

HUBBARD FARMS

Box 154 **WALPOLE, N. H.**

18 Years

REDBIRD FARM

BABY CHICKS

Hatched from our own 260-egg strain of S. C. R. I. Reds, famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Our 4,000 breeders averaged 60% for December and 65% for January.

LARGEST RED FARM IN NEW ENGLAND

Each year our entire stock is state tested for B. W. D.—trapnested, bloodline, disease free. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

REDBIRD FARM **WRENTHAM, MASS.**

PINECREST ORCHARDS

STRAIN CHIX R. I. RED

Officially More Winning Production Pens in 8 years than any other Strain of Reds.

Petersime Electrically Hatched

State Accredited B. W. D. Free. Arrival alive guaranteed. Catalog. **WALKER HATCHERIES, Marlboro, N. H.**

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

VIGOROUS VERMONTERS

State Certified and B. W. D. Tested for nine years. Catalog.

ELM VIEW FARM

33 South Street **New Haven, Vt.**

Rhode Island Red Chicks Hatches Weekly

Every breeder trapnested and every chick from our own egg. One grade of chicks only. For prices and particulars write, **DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.**

FRANCAIS—ROCKS, LEGHORNS, AUSTRALORPS. Winners at Storrs, Farmingdale and Illinois Contests. Breeding Pens, Cockerels. Chicks. Hatching Eggs. **Jules F. Francais, Westhampton Beach, L. I., N. Y.**

Kline's Barred Rocks

Blood-tested stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches every week. Low prices.

S. W. KLINE **Box 10** **MIDDLECREEK, PA.**

Barred Rock Eggs Blood-tested. N. Y. S. Certified; 100—$15 Selected; 100—$9. 250—$20. **A. J. DAY** **R. 8** **Auburn, N. Y.**

White Plymouths Exclusively

Hatching Eggs only, $10—100; 500—$45. No Chicks. **HARRY R. COSTEN, Waterloo Poultry Farm, Princess Anne, Md.**

BARRED ROCK CHICKS HATCHES WEEKLY

Large, strong chicks from good layers (some blood-tested). Discount on large orders. $14.00 per 100. 10% books order. **SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY** **NEW BERLIN, PENNA.**

Barred Rock Chicks from my own flock, exceptionally nice. **L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.**

A. C. JONES' BARRED ROCKS

Eggs, Chicks and Breeding Stock

State Supervised and Blood Tested.

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"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS

$14.00 per 100. $128 per 1000.

C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **Chas. F. Ewing** **Rt. 1** **McClure, Penna.**

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK CHICKS and HATCHING EGGS. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

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S. C. WH. MINORCAS—Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $3.25 for 50; $6.00 per 100. **F. S. GOLDEN, Penn Run, Penna.**

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START NOW to build your flock of the finest all-purpose fowl ever developed. Prolific layer of white-shelled eggs, fine table fowl, develops early, grows fast and will command top prices. Day-old chicks, $1.00 each; settings, $5 to $50. Order now to insure delivery.

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200,000 Chicks—1929

GOODLING'S SUPER QUALITY
Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	13.00	62.50	120
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Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box Y, R. No. 1, Richfield, Penna.

Quality Baby Chicks Five extra given with every box of one hundred ordered.
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Leghorns—White, Brown, Buff, Black.....$14.00 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas. . 16.00 per 100
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March $2 more; May $2 less; June $4 less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

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	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
B. Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
White Rocks	8.50	16.00	77.50	....
Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50	....

March and April Prices Beginning March 18th

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. or cash with order.
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BRAMBLE'S HIGH QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rox, Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, Mixed
Immediate delivery—Catalogue
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
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From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. L., Wyckoff Strain	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
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Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
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13 Leading Varieties—White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Speckled Sussex, Buff Orpingtons.
$9.00 per hundred and up.
Free Catalog and Price List.
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Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks
High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed at $16.00 per 100; $47.00 per 300; $77.00 per 500; $150 per 1000, 10% books order. Catalog free.
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English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	*25*	*50*	*100*
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12
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Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10

Leghorn chicks are out of hens with trapnest records of 291-300 eggs. We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Free circular.
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From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, any week after Feb. 11th, at $16 per 100, $77 per 500, $150 per 1000. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog FREE.
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BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
Bd. Rocks & S.C. Reds	3.75	7.25	14	67.50	130
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.50	12	57.50	110
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PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
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Baby Chicks S. C. White Leghorns, $12.50 per 100. R. I. Red, $16.00 per 100. 24 years shipper of day old chicks. Free delivery. Cir.
BABY CHICKEN FARM ON-HUDSON
Phone 4F14 Staatsburg, N. Y.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns Barred Rocks
High quality chicks at honest prices that will make money for you. State supervised. Officially blood tested. Large, vigorous and high egg producers. Write for circular. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Box 237, Mifflintown, Pa.

surpassed by any artificial brooder, so far as her capacity goes, but your flock of Fall pullets will not be large if the uncertain hen does the hatching and brooding. You may purchase day-old chicks in any number, but then you are getting into artificial methods of production, such as your father never knew, and you will soon find yourself involved in artificial methods of feeding and rearing.

You may get along without mashes, if you wish. Fowls of any age prefer hard grains. Mashes were invented by men who wanted to make chicks eat what was good for them, and, incidentally, some things that they wanted to get rid of by mixing them with stuff that tasted better. Chicks will grow into healthy hens, if of the right sex and if they get corn for carbohydrates, angleworms for proteins, green clover for vitamins and sunlight for ultra-violet rays. But you cannot keep a thousand on a village lot and expect them to find all of these things for themselves. Corn, in itself, is a wonderful food. It is dreadfully one-sided in composition, but how things grow on it! You can make it the basis, and the most of the superstructure, of your poultry ration, and, if you raise it on the farm, of course it don't cost you anything. Never mind figures, we won't go into that! Wheat is a good second to corn; maybe you raise that, too. You may dispense with wheat, though, and substitute some more corn, or barley, or oats. Use the grains that you have, only remember that oats that are four-fifths hulls don't even make a light lunch. Any hen will eat light, whole oats if she has to, just as a boy will take castor oil.

But don't despise a mash simply because it is a mash. It may be cheaper than whole grain. There are parts of whole grains more valuable in the market than others. The cheaper parts may be more useful for certain purposes than the expensive ones, however. Buckwheat is a good example. The fine, white flour from buckwheat brings the highest price made into pancakes. The coarse middlings, though mixed with all the hulls that the miller can work in, are much better milk-makers than the flour. Therefore, it pays to swap high-priced flour for cheap middlings if you are a dairyman and have buckwheat to sell. This holds true in poultry feeding. Wheat bran and middlings should be cheaper than whole wheat with the flour that you don't care for included within it. If so, better sell some whole wheat and buy back just the parts you want. Then there is meat scrap. If your chicks are so numerous that they can't find bugs enough for all, you will need a little animal food for them. Meat scrap is made from animals and parts of animals that won't do for the table, though wholesome food for chicks and other lower animals. If a high grade product, it isn't cheap compared with grain by any means, but you don't have to use so much of it. It will pay to use some, even with a farm flock of chicks engaged in chasing grasshoppers most of the day. That's a long chase, usually, and the chick may lose more flesh in the pursuit than it gains from the catch. If you happen to have farm-produced skim-milk to feed, you can forget the meat scrap and use the skim-milk and buttermilk. But our farms don't produce skim-milk any more. The product of the dairies is skimmed after it leaves their jurisdiction. Your folks probably made butter and fed pigs, calves and hens upon the by-products of this manufacture; remember the old swill barrel? If you keep a dairy, the chances are that you are selling whole milk and buying pork for the family table. That may be all right, too. Labor must be considered nowadays, when human muscle is high priced and scarce on the farm. We can remember when the churn and butter firkin were laid aside and the farm team sent each morning to the "creamery" with the milk. What a sigh of relief from the mother of the family when the old Cooley creamer was washed for the last time. No expressions of regret were heard from the boy who had to keep a bull calf from sagging back in his halter and stopping the tread-wheel every few minutes during the churning, either.

In reading the discussions of poultry-keeping, it should be borne in mind that this has become a specialized industry, carried on as a branch of manufacturing might be and under conditions differing from those of the old-time farm. Mass production and intensive methods have been adopted; the teaching of our agricultural schools has been influenced by these. Hens or poultry farms do not wander over the fields looking for seeds and insects. They begin life on wire trays in machine hoppers, grow up on concrete floors, are carried by the moving chain of the system into tightly built houses, there are forced by heavy feeding to the limit of their bodily powers in production and, after two seasons of having had the last ounce in eggs wrung from them, again step onto that moving platform that carries them to the city markets. These methods have introduced new problems into the business and have forced investigators into finding solutions for them. Much that is learned here may be taken advantage of by the farmer to whom poultry-keeping is but an incident in his business. He need not attempt to duplicate everything found upon the specialized poultry plant and may often take advantage of his facilities for cheapening production, but he will find the principles of successful poultry-keeping the same everywhere and, if familiar with these, can adapt details to his own special needs.

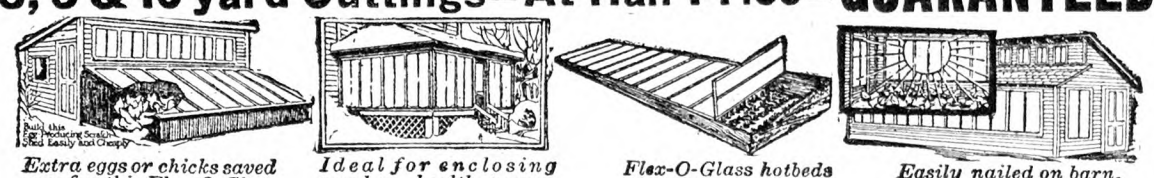
M. B. D.

Bargain Offer! POSTPAID

GENUINE WEATHERPROOF UNBREAKABLE
FLEX-O-GLASS Pat. Pen. T.M. Reg.

NOW ONLY 29¢ A SQUARE YARD 36 inches wide
For 10 yards or more (formerly 50c a yard)

3, 5 & 10 yard Cuttings—At Half Price—GUARANTEED



Extra eggs or chicks saved pay for this Flex-O-Glass Scratch Shed in a few days. — *Ideal for enclosing porches, health rooms, covering screen doors, etc.* — *Flex-O-Glass hotbeds grow plants quicker and much stronger.* — *Easily nailed on barn, chickencoop, hog house and garage windows.*

Here's your chance to buy genuine Flex-O-Glass, the best, strongest, most durable Ultra-Violet Ray filter made, for half its regular price. Here's your chance to put Flex-O-Glass in your poultry house windows, hot beds, on your screen porches and screen doors or to replace glass windows in your house, garage or barn—at a big saving. The Flex-O-Glass offered at 29c a yard is fresh and new, fully guaranteed in every way. The only difference between this and the Flex-O-Glass sold at twice the price is the length. Comes only in 3, 5 and 10-yard lengths which are the left overs from longer cuttings from our standard rolls. The supply is limited. Order today!

Lets in Healthful Ultra-Violet Rays
Keeps baby chicks warm and healthy indoors. Prevents rickets (weak legs) diseases and deaths. Gives hens June sunshine full of egg-making Ultra-Violet Rays, all winter long, while prices are high. Makes plants grow much stronger and faster when used in place of glass on hot beds. Transforms porch into a warm, dry, sunlit health-room in which to work, read, rest—or ideal children's winter playroom. Saves fuel and doctor bills. **Approved by thousands of users and all leading authorities.** Just cut with shears and nail on ordinary window frames. Lasts for years.

ACT NOW—SAVE MONEY
Don't wait! Don't hesitate! Our stock of these 3, 5 and 10-yard lengths at 29c a yard is limited. Order now while the supply lasts. Enclose check or money order for number of yards wanted. We pay the postage on 10 yards or more. If your order totals less than 10 yards add 3c per yard for postage. Your money back if not satisfied. 24-hour service. Free book, "Prevention of Poultry Diseases," comes with your order.
FLEX-O-GLASS MANUFACTURING CO.,
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Dept. 188, Chicago, Ill.

Mail this Guarantee Coupon Now
FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 188,
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Find enclosed $.....for which send me.....yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. **If I am not absolutely satisfied after using the Flex-O-Glass 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.**
Name .....
Town .....State.....

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"
You can't fool the neighbors, and most of our output is sold to our neighbors. If you want really "better chicks" with some real breeding behind them, to make MORE MONEY for you, take advantage of our years of breeding. New England Accredited Stock. All breeders 100% White Diarrhea free. Official Contest records. Circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.

LONE OAK POULTRY FARM "S.C.W. LEGHORNS" BABYLON, L.I. N.Y.
LONE OAK POULTRY FARM
A breeding farm where nothing but our own production and rearing is sold.
CHICKS OF KNOWN ABILITY
Breeders used this season were sired by males whose dams' production records ranged from 200-278 eggs. This same blood is being intensified still more in the present flock matings. Make sure of the production ability of your future flock by securing chicks from these choice matings.
Choice breeding cockerels, priced right
Lone Oak Poultry Farm, Box 660, Babylon, N. Y.

"$10,000 Yearly With Tancred Leghorns"
Larger Eggs — Larger Egg Yield — Larger Birds — Larger Yearly Profits
BABY CHICKS from the CREAM of the World's Best Egg Bred Stock. We have one of the largest and best flocks of Pure Tancred Leghorns in the State. The oldest trapnested strain in existence. Twenty-three years' trapnested, backed by 300-egg blood for generations. Prices greatly reduced this season. Special proposition for early orders.
Get Our Beautiful Free Catalogue and Price List.
FISHING CREEK POULTRY FARM BOX 8 LAMAR, PENNA.

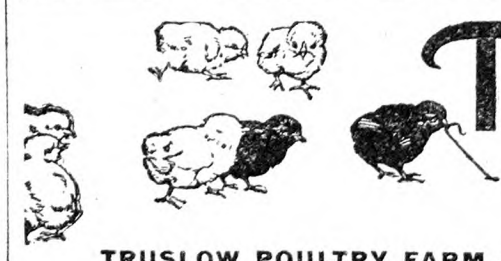
NATIONAL "SUPER-BRED" CHICKS
500,000 SUPER-QUALITY CHICKS for 1929.
Insure next winter's poultry profits by ordering NATIONAL "SUPER-BRED" CHICKS NOW.
We breed and hatch 13 of the leading breeds. Send for our FREE illustrated catalog with prices on our utility and special mated chicks. All chicks sent prepaid. We guarantee 100% delivery of good lively chicks. Member of International Baby Chick Association. You will save money by writing us now.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS BOX 406 MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

PRODUCTION BRED LINE CHICKS
Prices Lower than Usual
Egg bred chicks from high producing ancestry—We guarantee 100% live delivery.

	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.00	$110.00
Bd. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Wh. Wyan., Buff Rocks	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00

Mixed chicks, $10 per 100; All heavies, $12. Send only $1 down—we will ship C. O. D. Free catalog.
Fostoria Hatchery, Nye Brothers, Owners, Dept. 17, Fostoria, Ohio


Truslow Chicks
Breeders for 47 years
Wonderful egg and meat producers. Nothing like them in the East. Poultrymen recognize the superior quality of this strain. The demand grows daily. **ORDER MARCH AND APRIL CHICKS NOW.** Write for FREE Catalog and state number of Chicks wanted so we can quote special prices. Leghorns mated to pure Hollywood Cockerels, Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds—*all Thorobreds.* Send at once for particulars.
TRUSLOW POULTRY FARM, Inc. Box 46 Chestertown, Maryland

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"
THEY **LIVE** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **LAY** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
FREE CHICK BOOK
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 207 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I know of no paper published which seems so human as does THE R. N.-Y. It is appreciated both by city and country people, but of course they have to be of the same type and interested in the things THE R. N.-Y. stands for. MRS. G.
Nebraska.

By "human" this good friend must mean an understanding of the plain people who work for a living in some capacity from day to day, and a genuine sympathy with their problems and interests. If this is the proper interpretation, it at least fits in with our purposes and ambitions.

Before answering the advertisement of Lesser Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., in the Sunday paper, I am writing to ask you if it is reliable. It seems like a big thing to promise to bathe off two pounds at one bath. MRS. B. W. L.
New York.

The advertisement alleges a new German method of making fat people slim. The product, whatever it may be, is to be put in the bath and the results are sensational if the claims of the company are to be believed. The Bureau of Investigations of the American Medical Association, Chicago, makes the following comment on the advertised claims: "Lesser Slim Figure Bath; another elaborately exploited piece of quackery for fooling the fat." Enough said!

I bought a course with the La Salle Extension University, Chicago, after being bothered considerably by a representative who finally said: "If you buy the course and fail to complete it, you can get your money back for the part you fail to use." I took the course and now cannot complete it. They will not refund my $150. I will appreciate any help you can give. H. F. R.
New York.

We presented this complaint to La Salle Extension University, Chicago. The correspondence school, as we should expect, ignores the representation of the salesman and rests its case on a clause in the contract, which reads as follows:

"This enrollment is not subject to revocation. No verbal modification or representation except as herein expressed in writing will be recognized, and no reduction in fees will be made on account of withdrawal."

This clause of course gives protection to the agent in any willful misrepresentation he may choose to make. THE R. N.-Y. refused to accept this clause in the contract as justification of the agent inducing H. F. R. to sign the contract and make full payment for the course in advance under the verbal agreement that the money would be refunded for any unused portion of the course. The La Salle Extension University then sent a copy of a letter from the agent denying any such agreement, and attempting to slur the victim of the transaction and making untrue statements about his personal affairs which had no bearing on the merits of the claim. We have submitted to the president of La Salle Extension University an affidavit from our subscriber confirming this statement that the agent did induce him to sign an enrollment under the promise that if he was unable to go on with the course the money for the unused portion would be refunded. We have unquestioned references that the complaining subscriber is a man of good standing and reputation in the community where he lives. In spite of all this evidence the La Salle Extension University retains the money secured by misrepresentations as outlined above. The case furnishes another illustration that it behooves anyone to read a contract carefully before signing, and to place no reliance on the verbal representation of agents and salesmen unless they are willing to "write it in the contract."

Can you give me some definite information in regard to that mining enterprise in Montana known as Ardsley-Butte Mines, Inc.? Is this a good mining proposition? A week doesn't pass but what I get some sort of information advising me to purchase their stock.
Connecticut. J. T.

Ardsley-Butte stock is one of the stocks that have been promoted by the tipster sheet, *Financial Criterion*, the publisher of which is one of the Boston Curb crowd. These brokers can advance the quotations of a stock at will. But if you buy any of the stock quoted by this organization the quotation means nothing, as you cannot find a buyer at the price quoted. The more persistent the promoters to buy any stock the more reason it should be avoided.

I am glad to notify you that I received my lamp February 23 from the Aladdin Lamp Co., Philadelphia, and cannot express in words my appreciation of your kindness in getting it for me, and am only too willing to pay you for your trouble if you will state what I owe you. I am enclosing letter I received from them. M. R.
Pennsylvania.

We publish the above letter to give Mantle Lamp Co. of America credit for adjusting the complaint and sending the woman the lamp to which she was entitled. The Mantle Lamp Co. has sufficient time to advise us of their revised attitude, but for reasons best known to the company itself our letters were ignored.

About the first of October I made a shipment of cucumbers to Lippert & Haddad, 49 18th St., Pittsburgh, Pa., and after writing them several times received the card which I am enclosing. Could you find out anything about them? We have had THE R. N.-Y. in the family for a good many years. R. C. W.
New York.

The money that is lost by failure of shippers to look up the rating of houses to whom they intend to make their shipments runs into the thousands. We have urged our people to check up the rating and credit standing of concerns before making any shipments. In this case Lippert & Haddad are out of existence as far as our shipper is concerned. The Post Office cannot locate them, and inquiries in the trade have failed to find any trace of them. The matter is a total loss. A few losses of this kind eat up all the profit. We again urge our people to make inquiries before sending goods off to unknown houses.

During the year 1926 a subscriber wrote us concerning M. Hein, Inc., then in business in New York City, and asked us about the desirability of shipping eggs to that concern, saying that wonder prices had been offered him but that he "wouldn't take the chance" until he heard from us. For the benefit of all other readers as well as this correspondent, we published the answer. The eggs were not shipped, and M. Hein, Inc., brought suit aginst THE R. N.-Y., alleging $50,000 damages because of the publication of the answer. We put in our answer to his complaint. The case came up December 17, 1928. We answered "ready" for trial then and again on the 18th and 19th. On December 20 we answered ready again, but the plaintiffs' attorney then when it appeared that the action was likely to be sent before a jury that day, asked to put the case over to the February, 1929, term. Our attorney objected but the delay was granted. The case came up again on February 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 19 and 20, 1929, we appeared in court each day and our attorney answered ready. The plaintiffs' attorney also answered ready. But on February 21 when the case was again about to go to a jury, the attorney for M. Hein, Inc., abandoned the trial. The court granted his motion to discontinue the action with costs. In the meantime Hein disappeared from the market owing shippers and others substantial amounts.

Readers often ask why other papers do not publish facts for their information as found in Publisher's Desk. This is the answer. No matter how much pains we take to get the facts, nor that the matter published is true, there is nothing to prevent the concern from bringing a suit and this means additional heavy expense in employing lawyers, preparing evidence, securing witnesses, and attendance in court as in this case. We assume the trouble and expense to give our readers advice as to the standing and reliability of concerns seeking to do business with them. We shall continue to do so regardless of the cost.

Fortune came and loudly knocked
At my door, with cheery hail;
But, alas, for Fortune's labors,
I was over at my neighbor's
Pouring out a hard luck tale.
—Credit Lost.

Here are 3 of Ball-Band's 800 styles and there's

MORE DAYS WEAR in all

KNEE boot, rubber arctic, or heavy rubber—Ball-Band builds long wear into them all.

More days wear is the result of more than thirty years' experience and specializing in footwear.

Into this footwear goes live, firm, tough rubber . . . rubber that is prepared especially for making footwear.

And the knit fabrics are Ball-Band's own make and are used only in Ball-Band products.

In the hands of men skilled in making footwear these materials are shaped into boots, arctics, and rubbers that have made the Red Ball trade-mark stand for *more days wear* to millions of outdoor workers.

What is your size? What styles do you prefer? There are more than 800 to choose from in the Ball-Band line, including leather work shoes with waterproof Mishko soles. A style of footwear for every kind of work and sport, every personal preference, and a size to fit every man, woman or child.

There is a Ball-Band dealer near you (if not, write us). Ask him for Ball-Band by name, and look for the Red Ball trade-mark to be sure that you are getting it.

Look for the Red Ball

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
333 Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana

BALL-BAND

BOOTS · LIGHT RUBBERS · HEAVY RUBBERS
ARCTICS · GALOSHES · SPORT AND WORK
SHOES · WOOL BOOTS AND SOCKS

SAVE MONEY
Buy INGERSOLL PAINT
Direct from Our Factory at
FACTORY PRICES
QUALITY PROVED by 87 years' use.
ONLY Paint endorsed by Grange for 50 Years.
Made in all colors—for all purposes
FREE on request—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Prices, Samples Cards and PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.
PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
Oldest Ready Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
246 Plymouth Street. Brooklyn, N. Y.

1/3 More Power
1/3 Less Fuel
With Pickering Governors

Mr. Lewis Baird of Canfield, Ohio, put a Pickering Governor on his Heider Tractor. He writes us that he now gets 1/3 more power and uses 1/3 less fuel. Mr. Baird's experience is the experience of thousands of farmers who have equipped their tractors with Pickering Governors.

"Now I get steady power," "My tractor has developed 20 to 25% more power," "I save 3 to 5 gallons of gas a day," "My motor picks up instantly when the load goes on," "My engine doesn't overspeed any more" —these are reports received constantly from owners of Pickering Governor-equipped tractors.

Pickering Governors are built for McCormick-Deering, Twin City, Hart-Parr, Rumely "Oil-Pull," Huber "Super Four," Minneapolis, Fordson and all others.

Clip coupon for free pamphlet. It tells how Pickering Governors increase tractor efficiency and decrease tractor expense.

The Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Conn.
Send me FREE copy of your pamphlet 79F.
Name .....
Address .....
Tractor .....

Harder The Silo That Lasts

HUNDREDS of Harder Silos are giving splendid service after twenty or more years of continuous use. This proves Harder materials and construction to be right. We use only select, long-lived lumber. Staves are beveled and equipped with *square* tongue and groove to make a tight joint. They are fastened with spline-dowels to assure strength and rigidity. They are bound with stout Harder Hoops and securely anchored against windstorms.

You can buy one of these long-lasting Silos on terms to suit your convenience. The earlier you order, the less you'll pay.

Write us for *free* catalog, prices and terms.

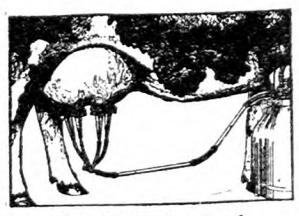
Harder Silo Company, Inc.
Box C Cobleskill, N. Y.

Metal Tubes Replace Rubber

A single-tube system—now with half as much rubber—half as much wear! Short tubes—easy washing—clean milk! Send for illustrated catalog.

"IT MILKS THE COWS CLEAN"

Single Unit



Double Unit

L. C. Noble, Poultney, Vermont, says: "After using another milker for more than two years I installed a Burrell. I find that it milks the cows clean, costs less for power, easier to clean, is all around the best milker I ever used."

Cherry-Burrell Corporation
20 Albany St., Little Falls, N.Y.

BURRELL
MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

FARM 150 ACRES—On state road, good buildings. Near Perry. Large income. $12,000—$2,600 CASH. WD. GELSER, Silver Springs, New York

FARMS All sizes. Easy terms. Mild, healthy section. C. WITMER, Crewe, Virginia

Ideal B Power

furnished from A battery at small cost with Cole B unit. Before buying more B batteries, write for information. COLE MFG. CO., 27 Homestead Ave., Hamden, Conn.

Home Cured Hams and Bacon, 38c per lb.

Pure Pork Sausage in 5 lb. Bags.....35c per lb. All orders prepaid to third zone.
C. E. WYLIE *Chenango Co* OXFORD, N. Y.

Oats Straw GOOD MIXED HAY—Carloads. Delivered your station.
James E. Dante, Jr. East Worcester, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Young man, single, to work on poultry farm in Allegany County; must be neat and clean; state height, weight, nationality first letter. ADVERTISER 5488, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Men to work on nursery; knowledge will be of advantage; state wages expected with copy of references. VERKADE'S NURSERIES, Wayne, N. J.

WANTED—Married man, handy with tools for work around private convalescent home and miscellaneous jobs in farm barns, including stable work and care of six mules; must have references; permanent position, wages $100 per month with unfurnished house, wood supplied; house 5 minutes from station, D. L. & W. R., 40 miles from New York; apply giving full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 5580, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm superintendent; one who can keep books preferred. Address P. O. BOX 228, Leetonia, Ohio, stating age, experience and salary expected.

WANTED—A married man to work about a farm house in the Summer, and mostly cutting firewood and cleaning up grounds in the Winter, in Orange County, N. Y.; an unfurnished cottage provided. ADVERTISER 6012, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmer experienced in orchard work; will furnish house, milk and firewood; steady position and good pay. ADVERTISER 6006, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Working farmer to take full charge of a large commercial orchard operation; must have full knowledge of cultivation, spraying, sorting and packing; give experience and salary in first letter. L. T. HALLOCK & SON, Clayton, N. J.

WANTED—Reliable man and wife, no children; man to do general farm work; woman to board few men; must be good workers and clean; reference; state wages in letter. LAKE DELAWARE FARMS, Delhi, N. Y.

COUPLE wanted for poultry farm; man for general farm work and to care for two cows and two horses, also to help in poultry houses; wife part time for poultry and occasionally housework; heat, own house and privileges; state wages expected. HENRY RAUCH, Schoharie, N. Y.

NURSE-CHAMBERMAID to take care of three-year-old boy on Maryland estate and assist with chamber work; Scotch preferred; references required. ADVERTISER 6016, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN-GARDENER for Maryland estate; wages $70; must know grading and lawns; references required; April 1. Address ROOM 1305, 110 East 42d St., New York City.

FARMER, energetic, practical, experienced, to work farm on shares as own farm, idle two years, owner disabled; for particulars, apply J. A. MacGREGOR, Stafford, Va.

HELP WANTED — Young Protestant woman, general housework, plain cooking for family of three adults near Ossining, N. Y.; give references and wages. ADVERTISER 6026, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-GARDENER on small country place; take care cow, chickens, garden, lawn, furnace and do any odd jobs; all-year position; must be sober, willing; wages $100 month (without board) to right man; use of cottage with electric light, running water; state age, nationality; give references. BOX 279, Port Washington, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable farm-bred, single man or boy, Protestant, for general farm work; state experience and wages desired. ADVERTISER 6043, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Gardener-farmer for small welfare sanatorium, mountains of Tennessee; interest in Christian work necessary. Address UPLANDS, Pleasant Hill, Tenn.

A MIDDLE-AGED woman and unmarried son wanted as housekeeper for five children of ages from one year to seven; and herdsman for a small herd of heavy producing milk goats; qualifications must be high and wages moderate; location 60 miles from New York City in New York State; father not home to meals except on Sundays and holidays; a comfortable home and liberal food allowance. ADVERTISER 6029, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Laundress, repair man and farming; without children; free of tobacco; salary $1,380; opportunity for advancement. COUNTY SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Single working manager, large stock and fruit farm, college graduate, horticulture and animal husbandry, who has previous successful experience. ADVERTISER 6025, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer by April 1; married; good milker; give reference and wages expected. P. O. BOX 6, Lebanon, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, experienced chick raiser, for about eight months; agr. ref., weight, etc.; $50 per month and board; 5c premium on every pullet raised. BUNGALOW POULTRY FARM, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

A GOOD American man and wife to work on a small farm and dairy. ARCHIE BEDELL, Brentwood, L. I., N. Y.

EXPERIENCED, trustworthy, market gardener, to work small vegetable-fruit farm on half share basis; stocked, tools; must drive truck; reference required. ANDREW KNICKEL, R. 2, Chatham, N. J.

COUPLE wanted, Long Island potato farm; wife neat housekeeper and good plain cook for owner and family (4); man to work on farm; chance of foreman; year round job; four-room house, improvements; good wages for reliable, alive couple; state all particulars and wages expected. ADVERTISER 6056, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG single man who desires to learn the poultry business, surrounded by a home-like and congenial atmosphere. ADVERTISER 6021, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man between 25 and 35 years of age, to drive truck, take care of creamery and be handy man around dairy barn; wages $100 a month and room. Apply to FRED GAUNTT, Herdsman, N. J. Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—Farmer-nurseryman, permanent position for right party; must handle men, tractor and truck; wife to cook for boarders occasionally; house with usual privileges furnished; state nationality, salary wanted; furnish references; located Westchester County. Reply, ROOM 817, 55 W. 42d St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED single farm hand, on dairy farm; drive truck and tractor. A. L. HOLLINGWORTH, Penn Yan, N. Y.

COUPLE without children, real workers, for modern farm in Southern New York State; man must be capable gardener, farmer and understand poultry; woman neat, efficient cook and houseworker; steady position. HENNE, 963 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK and a chambermaid-waitress (white), mother and daughter preferred, about middle of April in country 30 miles from New York; modern house, small family; references. ADVERTISER 6060, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN and wife for Summer place and farm in Berkshires, Mass.; plain cooking, housework, garden, farm and drive car; state particulars. GEO. J. CROSMAN, 215 Astor St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—Single man on dairy farm, good milker and teamster; steady work; state wages, etc. DAVID E. BRUNDAGE, Wallkill, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man to be generally useful on small estate, handy with tools, capable of repair work, house and farm; chauffeur's license essential; knowledge of French an advantage; permanent employment for industrious, sober and willing worker; board and comfortable lodging provided; give references and wages wanted. BERNARD FORBES, Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Gardener, single or married, without children, for semi-commercial plant; experienced in greenhouse, orchard, vegetables, landscape, etc.; capable of taking charge under superintendent; extra work for wife if desired; must be competent and have best of references. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Stoneleigh Farms, Carmel, N. Y. Tel. 312-W Brewster.

WANTED—Seamstress under 40, quick with needle and to manage small class boys; salary $60, maintenance. GRANT FANCHER, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Married man for poultryman; large modern plant. ADVERTISER 6075, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced married farmer, without children April 1 on small farm near Asbury Park, N. J.; small flock poultry, two cows, vegetables, lawn, etc.; moderate pay, nice bungalow with all conveniences, milk and vegetable garden; reply stating age, experience, references and wages wanted. Address E. M., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED — Gardener, middle-aged, to raise vegetables for small boarding-house and assist in poultry all year; Long Island; state age and wages expected. ADVERTISER 6073, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man to help with poultry work all year; Long Island; state age and wages expected. ADVERTISER 6074, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man to work on poultry farm, ready to work at once; must be a reliable, honest, trustworthy, willing worker; $50 per month with board and lodging; farm at Cross River, Westchester County, N. Y., 45 miles north of New York City; send references in first letter. ADVERTISER 6076, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN WANTED—General cleaning; salary $45 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Married truck farmer, experienced, work on shares, one with tractor preferred. PITEO FARM, Hackettstown, N. J.

WANTED—Married man as herdsman-foreman; must be A-No.-1 cow man and farmer; wife to board a few men; furnished house; prefer party with two or more milkers; state full particulars, wages and references; can use single man; location, Northern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 6058, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE—Man to look after lawn, garden and flowers and make himself useful around country place; woman to cook and do housework for family of two; both must be sober and trustworthy and furnish references; if woman cannot manage house and bake and cook everything and man understand fully care of yard and flowers, chickens, etc., do not apply; those looking for vacation for Summer don't reply; don't write—come and see me. WM. MILLER, 24 Stone St., New York City.

Situations Wanted

CARETAKER-GARDENER, lawns, flowers, handy with tools, care poultry, cows; Italian, married, two children; 4 years last position; references; please state particulars, wages. A. ZANDANEL, Box 15, Mountainhome, Pa.

MIDDLE-AGED man wishes position as second gardener or handy man on gentleman's estate, good reference, no floater. WM. S. WILLIS, 435 Center St., Nutley, N. J.

FARM and estate manager, open; incomparable, lifetime, practical, scientific and college experience; all branches A to Z; gardening, cattle and dairy specialist, industrial units; exacting honesty, cleanliness, economy; pleasure plus profit. POST OFFICE BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

FARMER-POULTRYMAN will care for country place in exchange for use of cottage, some land and buildings; married, no children, reliable, good character, thoroughly experienced. ADVERTISER 5595, care Rural NewYorker.

POULTRYMAN who knows the business, attends to it and gets exceptional results, desires real proposition, shares or salary; 14 years' experience. ADVERTISER 6010, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT gentleman's estate; American, age 42, married, no children; Cornell man; landscape gardener, general management of all farm and live stock; 22 years' experience big estates; 4 years last place; not a user of liquor or tobacco; best references. SUPERINTENDENT, care H. B. Freedman, 92 Charlton Road, Rochester, N. Y.

POSITION WANTED—Farm foreman or superintendent; married, two children, age 31, farm raised, Protestant, American; experienced in all branches; honest, sober, industrious; best references. ADVERTISER 6023, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE, farm or club manager open for engagement; seventeen (17) years' practical experience; honest, reliable, efficient and obliging; American, Congregationalist; married, 3 children; thorough knowledge of cattle, poultry and dairy products; landscape work, trees, shrubbery, farm crops, roads, gardens and construction of buildings; desire position where good character, efficiency and responsibility are essential; give details as to schools, church, etc. ADVERTISER 6018, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT Americans; man, general farm work; wife, good cook and housekeeper; industrious, honest, reliable, very neat, good reputation with references. Apply POST OFFICE BOX 26, Dunstable, Mass.

EXPERIENCED man with ten-year-old son wants work on dairy farm. PAUL T. BURCH, West Edmeston, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes position as companion. ADVERTISER 6019, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG single man wants position as herdsman; graduate of Norfolk Agricultural School; best of references; please state wages. ELMER HASSLER, 9 Olney St., Seekonk, Mass.

WANTED—Position on dairy farm; good milker; state wages. HENRY LEWIS, 198 Vermont St., East New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RELIABLE dairy farmer, small family, is looking for position on small dairy or as caretaker. ADVERTISER 6022, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION — Middle-aged, married; gardener, chauffeur, handy man; will go any place. P. O. BOX 235, Seaford, N. Y.

YOUNG man, graduate of high school and State agricultural school, open for position April 1; thorough knowledge of animal husbandry, dairy manufacturing and bacteriology, fruit growing and mechanics; farm bred, fine references. ADVERTISER 6034, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN wants position, farm-raised, American, 35, married, no children; private estate preferred; A-1 butter-maker, calf raiser, feeding for showing; references; understands care of chickens, vegetables, lawns; state wages, living conditions in first letter; would like an interview. ADVERTISER 6032, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, 24 years old, wants position on farm driving tractor or truck, handy man to fix farm tools, good teamster; good reference. CHAS. LaPOINT, Middlebury Center, Pa.

DANE, 28, two years in this country, desires position as caretaker on estate or as truck driver; have license for New York and New Jersey; six years foreman on farm in Denmark. ADVERTISER 6031, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, two years in America, 33, desires position caring for riding horses; willing also to help in and about dwelling-house. ADVERTISER 6030, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY man, bachelor, good plain cook, wants position to cook for farm help; good references; state wages and particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 6027, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTS position on poultry farm; experienced handy man, all around, honest, dependable, sober, willing worker, 35 years old, single; $60. DuBOIS, 697 Lenox Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARMER-GARDENER now for engagements; private estate preferred, or to run small farm; Swedish-American born, married, two children; good at all branches; A-1 references, also from past employer. A. P. MORTINSON, Georgetown, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, Canadian, high-grade man, single, 33, thorough practical experience all branches; good habits, well recommended. F. O'CALLAGHAN, 81 Spring St., Ossining, N. Y.

MARRIED man, 33 years, Protestant, no drinking and smoking, wishes steady year-round position, general farm; 8 years' experience; good with chickens, house and garden; $100 per month. ADVERTISER 6036, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, over 20 years' experience, trustworthy, egg production, incubation, baby chicks, broilers; reference; wants to take full charge of first-class plant; state wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 6038, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, thoroughly experienced preserving buildings, equipment, grounds, all repairs, gardener; Protestant, German, married, no children, sober and reliable; wishes position April 1, private estate, camp, lodge. E. BRUNKE, 174 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

FARM manager, experienced, reliable, A-1 references, wants position dairy or general farm, Maryland or Virginia; small family. ADVERTISER 6039, Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, age 45, desires position private estate preferred; Ayrshire or Guernseys; thoroughly experienced in clean milk production, butter-making, feeding and calf raising; aeriating systems; references furnished. ADVERTISER 6040, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHICKEN farm, experienced German, 25, dependable, wants job. Write RUDOLF DOORMANN, care Kurt F. Schmidt, 45 W. 45th St., New York.

EXPERIENCED general farm and dairy manager, single, middle-aged, good habits, wants position; at liberty. C. C. JOHNSON, Route 6, Bedford, Va.

WANTED—By April 1, position on dairy farm by young man of 20; references furnished. ADVERTISER 6044, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as poultryman, experienced with chickens, turkeys, pheasants and operation of brooders. ADVERTISER 6045, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Herdsman or barn work on well located, clean, commercial dairy, with American people. ADVERTISER 6046, care Rural New-Yorker.

AN AGRICULTURAL college woman graduate with several years practical experience desires position as poultry manager of small plant; prefer the South but will go anywhere. ADVERTISER 6047, care Rural New-Yorker.

HEAD chauffeur, mechanic, handy man, with own tools; German, single, age 30; desires position; references. WM. NEUMANN, Pomona, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, 3 years' practical experience, graduating from Cornell University in June, desires position as manager of commercial poultry farm, preferably in Hudson Valley. ADVERTISER 6049, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, reliable, successful, graduate; show birds, incubation. "I make 'em lay." TENCH, Annadale, S. I., N. Y. Phone Honeywood 872.

GARDENER, preferably on private estate in Westchester County, N. Y., Western Connecticut or Long Island; American, single, 36 years of age, honest and reliable, do not drink or use tobacco in any form; worked three years in last place; can care for lawns, shrubbery, driveways, etc.; can drive car and make myself generally useful around place; can furnish reference if desired. ADVERTISER 6052, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING foreman wishes position on small farm or estate or position as caretaker; married; does not use alcohol or tobacco. ADVERTISER 6053, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm manager wants position on farm or estate; Protestant, American, married, 34; life experience; capable, reliable; no tobacco, liquor; references. ADVERTISER 6055, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT young man, 24, honest and dependable, wants position on a dairy farm, to run milk route; prefer Northern New Jersey; can drive. ADVERTISER 6054, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAMPS erected, repaired, cared for, reasonably. BOX 47, Greenville, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, 29, married, two girls 1-3, desires position on a private place; do odd jobs, can drive autos, also grow vegetables; references. D. MUNOZ, 40 N. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

MAN, married, wishes position on farm or dairy; excellent references; wages $100. M. McCARTHY, Armonk, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL engineer, thorough experience both technical and practical, covering over 20 years, management of large farm and estate operations in all its phases on an economic basis, is open for a position of responsibility; can furnish unquestionable credentials as to business as well as executive ability. ADVERTISER 6067, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, experienced poultryman, commercial or estate, or caretaker; drive car; state wages. FRANK MARTIN, Gen. Del., Kingston, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED reliable man, 45, would like steady place on farm. ADVERTISER 6065, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, German, 31, wants steady position; experienced; best of references. ADVERTISER 6064, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, 31, experienced in all branches of farming and field gardening, wants steady position on private estate; best references. ADVERTISER 6063, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER or herdsman, April 1; married, American, Protestant, 31; Cornell training, 3 years supervisor advanced registry testing; 10 years purebred cattle; 6 years present position; references. HARLEY EDWARDS, Wampatuck Farm, Canton, Mass.

AMERICAN, strictly temperate, wishes position in dairy barn or milk room; life-time experience in feeding and caring for live stock, good dry-hand milker; state wages. ADVERTISER 6057, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, orchards, estate, production, maintenance, economical; single, 35. ADVERTISER 6072, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED married poultryman, age 30, two children; state particulars and salary. ADVERTISER 6078, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING poultry manager, married, two children; experienced in all branches where results are appreciated; no tobacco, liquor. BOX 536, Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y

POSITION desired on poultry farm; some experience; references. ADVERTISER 6070, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN desires position; wife willing to board help or do other work. ADVERTISER 6069, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Sacrifice to settle estate, Orange County, N. Y., farm, located between Newburgh and Washingtonville on State road; contains 108 acres choice land, some black dirt, upland, pasture and woodlot; well watered by springs and gavity supply to buildings; large barn, garage, with house, two silos, chicken house, etc. ADVERTISER 6000, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Large dairy farm, completely stocked, etc., to purchase on payment plan from milk checks, by competent farmer with five grown-up sons, all good farmers; references on integrity and efficiencies. ADVERTISER 5369, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm with house in good repair, within 50 miles from New York, suitable for Summer residence; good water, nice trees and views; electricity; state price and full details. ADVERTISER 5302, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Del-Mar-Va poultry plant, 300 acres uninfected range, about 2,800 layers now producing, gross income up to December 5 about $12,949; valuable saw timber and firewood; heavy income producing business suitable for two or three partners; price $16,000, $7,000 down, balance on easy long-time payment. ADVERTISER 5372, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 445.

U. S. Gov't

WATER CARTS

ONLY

$37.50

F. O. B. Columbus, O. and Harrisburg, Penn.

For SPRAYING SPRINKLING HAULING WATER SAP GATHERING GASOLENE—OIL LIQUID MANURE and Dozens of Other Uses

Cost U. S. Gov't $275 Each

Every Farmer—Fruit Grower, and Road Builder Should Take Advantage of this Bargain Offer

Horse Drawn

Extra Well Made—Will Last A Lifetime

15 Brass Faucets and ONE Large Faucet

Brand New—Never Used

Easily Converted Into a Sprayer

By making a few changes in the pipe connection, this outfit can be converted into an air pressure sprayer worth at least $300.00.

Complete Instructions Sent With Every Cart

A WONDERFUL value from the Government's surplus supplies. We were very fortunate in securing a limited supply of these carts from the Government and while they last, we offer them to the readers of this paper at the low price of $37.50. These carts are brand new—have never been used and are shipped to you in original crates just as delivered to the U. S. Government by the Studebaker Wagon Works or other high-grade manufacturer who built it.

Opportunity of a Lifetime

No farmer, fruit grower or Road Builder should fail to take advantage of this offer. This cart can be used for Spraying, Sprinkling potatoes or vegetables—for sprinkling roadways—for hauling water—for sap gathering or dozens of other uses. Tank is of one piece Galvanized Iron with splash partition, solid riveted joints. 150 Gallon capacity. Gould or Red Jacket Pump. Strainer device. 25 ft. of 2" four-ply hose. (We do not guarantee condition of hose, yet it may give considerable service.) Standard approved Brake rod wheels 54 inches in diameter, 3" Steel Tires, Tread 56". 10-inch steel hubs. Steel Axle, 2 x 2". Foot Brakes. Tool box under seat. One extra large Master Faucet. 15 Brass Faucets in rear for drawing water, gasoline or oil.

Guaranteed as Represented

You take absolutely no risk in ordering either the Water Cart or Farm Cart offered here. The publishers of this paper have investigated these carts and would not accept this advertisement if they were not exactly as represented. Readers of this paper have previously purchased 1,000 of these carts with 100% satisfaction. Here's what a few of them say:

Wm. J. Davis of Jersey City, N. J., says: "On October 22 I purchased one of your U. S. Gov't. Water Carts and I would like to get another one." E. W. Becker of Excelsior, Minn., says: "We are well pleased with the Water Cart and can find lots of uses for it." Wm. C. Dean of N. Scituate, R. I., says: "I am very much pleased with Water Cart purchased from you." Granite Springs Corporation, Granite Springs, N. Y., say: "We have found the Water Cart very handy and well worth the price we paid for it."

If you want to get the biggest value ever offered to the readers of this paper, send us your check or Money Order for one or both of these carts or the Farm Wagon. We know that after you receive either of these big values you would not sell it for several times what you paid.

Here Are Two More Big Bargains!

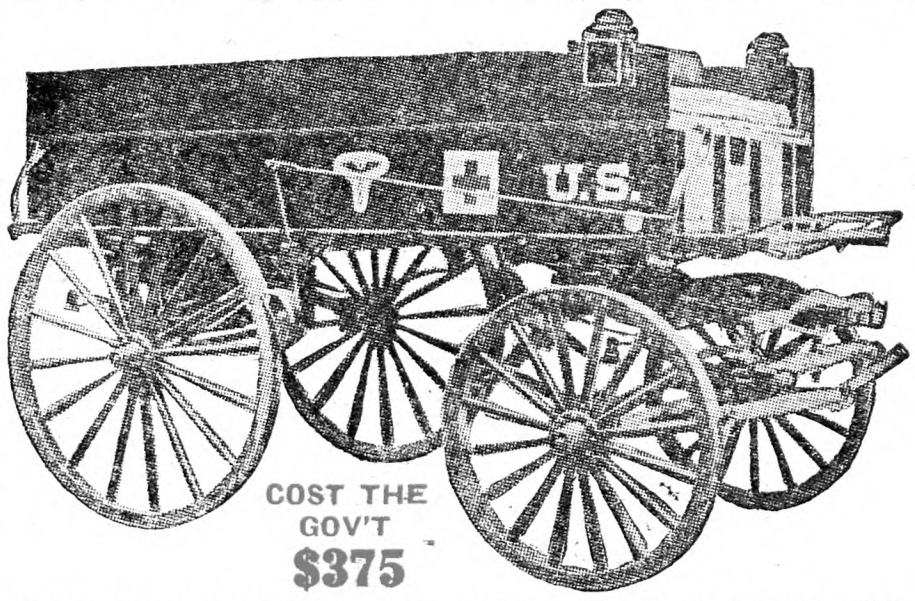
Handy Two-Wheel Farm Cart and 4-Wheel U. S. Gov't FARM WAGON

U. S. Gov't

Now ONLY **$22.50**

COST U. S. GOV'T $175 EACH

F. O. B. Schenectady, New York



COST THE GOV'T $375

A Brand New High Grade WAGON Best Quality Materials at Less Than One Sixth Original Cost

ONLY **$42.50**

F. O. B. Brooklyn New York

HANDY FARM CARTS

Another rare bargain in a horse-drawn, strongly-built Farm Cart. Cost the Government $175. Our Price only $22.50 F. O. B. Schenectady, N. Y. Carts never used—shipped knocked down in original crates. Body 7 ft. 7 in. long—4 ft. 3 in. wide—2 ft. deep, with tail board and heavy floor. Wheels 4½ ft. high. Iron Tires, 3 in. wide—⅝ in. thick. Steel Axel 2 x 2 in. Body and Shafts White Oak or Hickory. Cart is complete with brakes and axle wrench. Painted 3 coats.

A Brand New Cart at a Give-Away Price

Guaranteed as represented. You take absolutely no risk. Publishers would not print this ad. if carts were not as described. Don't miss this opportunity. It is very seldom that such a bargain as represented in this Handy Farm Cart is offered. The low price we are asking is less than one-seventh what they originally cost the U. S. Government! Order one today. Send check or money order. We ship promptly.

Here is one of the biggest bargains ever offered. These wagons are surplus Government stock—they were originally purchased by the Government as Ambulance Wagons but make a dandy utility Farm Wagon—they are extra well built—made by the Indiana and Studebaker Wagon Works—have never been used and are shipped to you knocked down direct from the Government Warehouse in original crates just as delivered to the Government. While they last, we offer them at the unheard of price of $42.50 F.O.B. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wagon body is 9 ft. long, 4 ft. 7 in. wide; front wheels 3 ft.—rear 4 ft. 2 in.; round edge steel tires 2½ in. wide, ½ in. thick; oak body, has heavy floor, with 2 side seats full length, fold up or removable; 7 steel tempered springs made of open oil tempered steel; spring blocks malleable. Upholstered driver's seat with rest back—2 side lamps—hickory or ash tongue, double trees, neck yoke—chains—foot brakes; tail board—wheels Archibald pattern, "A Grade," bolted with ¼ in. tire bolts, joint rim provided with fellow plates and 2 bolts; equipped with two 5-gallon, heavy gauge galvanized tanks for water; suitable axle wrench. Removable steps in rear. Painted 5 coats. A wonderful, strong, utility Farm Wagon.

Without a doubt, this is one of the greatest bargains we have ever offered. Supply limited. Be sure to get one at this low price. Send your check today.

NATIONAL JOBBING AND EXPORT COMPANY DEPT. B, 192 N. CLARK STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. March 23, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5048

Cornell University Lib'y
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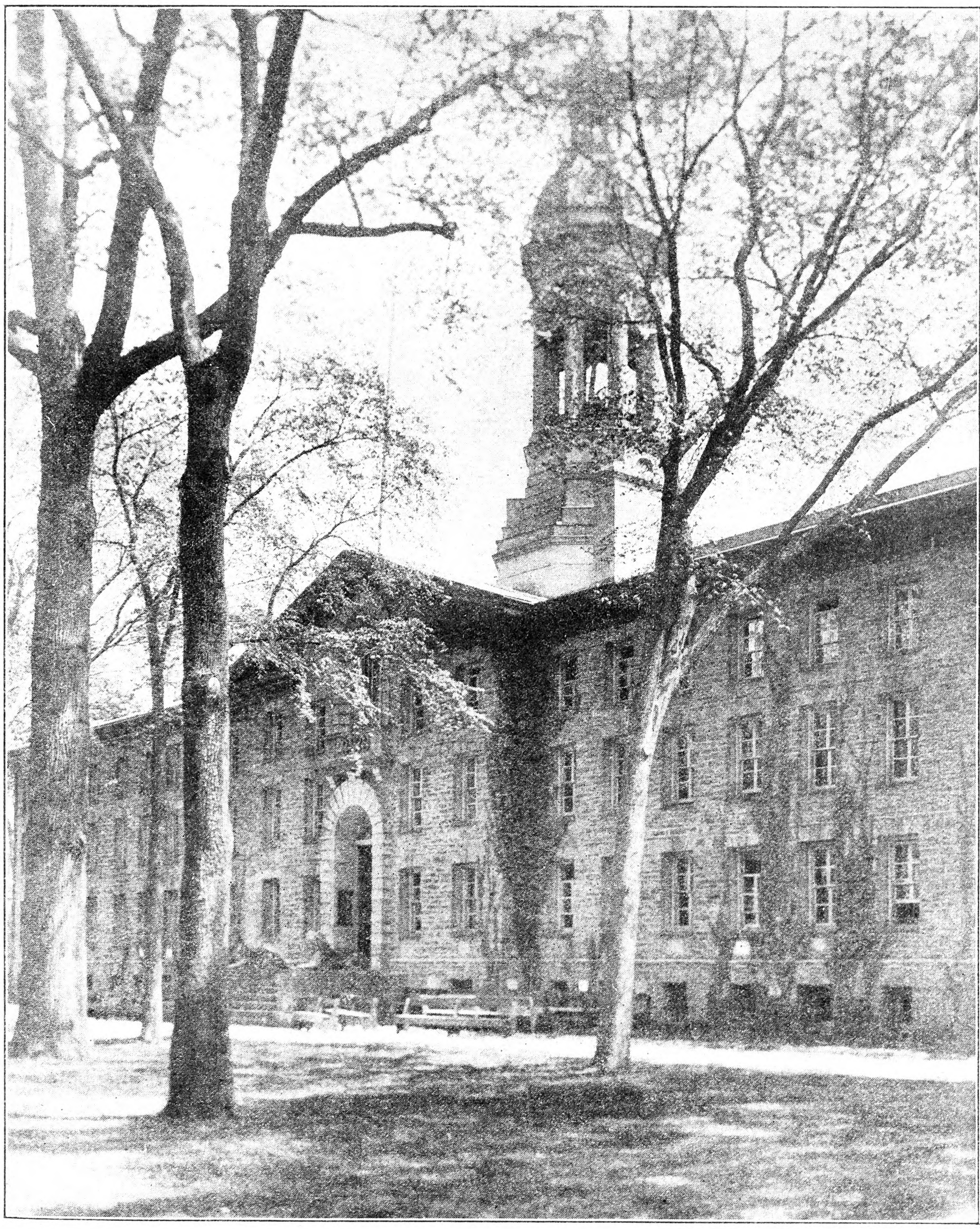
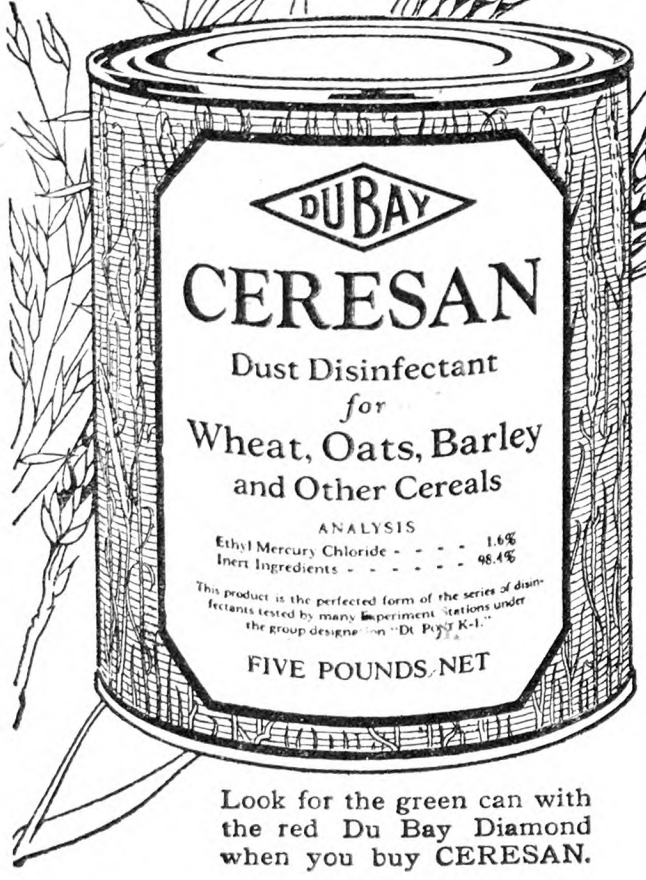
April



Nassau Hall, Princeton University (See page 456)

Make Your Grain Fields Pay You *More* This Year!



Look for the green can with the red Du Bay Diamond when you buy CERESAN.

Treat all Seed Grains with CERESAN. *Produces Healthier Crops, Increases Yields, Harmless to Seeds or Drills*

Protect your crops against disease losses by treating *all* seed grains with *one* dust disinfectant—CERESAN. Controls 9 grain diseases, brings a higher market grading and usually increases yield. Proved safe and effective by Agricultural Experiment Stations and U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Treats seeds for only 6 to 9 cents a bushel. Dust it on; no costly equipment needed. Your Dealer has CERESAN. He also has FREE pamphlets on Du Bay Seed Disinfectants for other crops—Semesan Jr., for seed corn; Semesan Bel, the *instantaneous* potato dip; and Semesan for vegetable and flower seed and bulbs.

CERESAN controls:

Wheat—Bunt or stinking smut and seed-borne flag smut.

* *

Oats—Both loose and covered smut.

* *

Barley—Stripe disease, covered smut and loose smut in certain 6-row winter varieties.

* *

Sorghum—Kernel smuts.

* *

Rye—Seed-borne stem smut.

Most dealers handle CERESAN. Those listed below carry a large stock and can quickly supply your needs.

County	Dealer	Town
IN NEW YORK		
ALBANY	George H. Price	Albany
ALLEGANY	Rowe & Kennedy	Canaseraga
	Kohn's Drug Store	Wellsville
	W. E. Robbins Hdwe	Wellsville
	Wellsville Milling Co.	Wellsville
	Hazlett & Chase	Whitesville
CATTARAUGUS	Economy Drug Store	Salamanca
CAYUGA	D. S. Ramsey	Auburn
CHEMUNG	Banfield-Jennings Co-op	Elmira
	Geo. W. Peck Co.	Elmira
CHENANGO	Harold L. Keller	Norwich
CLINTON	J. D. Bowen	Saranac
CORTLAND	McGraw & Elliott	Cortland
ERIE	W. H. Geib & Son	East Aurora
	R. F. Knoehe & Son	Hamburg
	W. G. Arthur	Orchard Park
FRANKLIN	Cooks Pharmacy	Chateaugay
	D. Dickinson & Co.	Malone
HERKIMER	The Sauer Drug Corp	Herkimer
JEFFERSON	Walter N. Bisnett	Watertown
LEWIS	F. C. Snyder's Pharmacy	Lowville
LIVINGSTON	Geo. W. Peck Co	Dansville
	Geneseo Hdware Co.	Geneseo
MONROE	Joseph Harris Co., Inc.	Coldwater
	Burr & Starkweather Co.	Rochester
	Hart & Vick	Rochester
	James Vick's Sons	Rochester
NASSAU	Hempstead Seed Co.	Hempstead
NEW YORK	Max Schling Seedsmen, Inc.	New York
ONEIDA	Utica Seed Co	Utica
ONONDAGA	Frederick H. Ebeling	Syracuse
	Onondaga Farmers' Supply Co., Inc.	Syracuse
ONTARIO	Peck Hardware Co	Canandaigua
	Dorchester & Rose	Geneva
OTSEGO	Kenneth W. Root	Cooperstown
ST. LAWRENCE	The Barr Pharmacy	Canton
SCHENECTADY	Empire Seed Co	Schenectady
SCHOHARIE	Hoagland's Pharmacy	Cobleskill
SCHUYLER	W. M. Pellet	Watkins Glen
SENECA	J. F. Farrell	Seneca Falls
STEUBEN	Hawkins & Hill	Addison
	B. C. McKay	Atlanta
	Geo. W. Peck Co	Bath
	Kinkaid Produce Co	Cohocton
	Peck-Lookup Co	Cohocton
	Geo. W. Peck Co	Corning
	Geo. W. Peck Co	Prattsburg
	C. J. Tierney	Wallace
SUFFOLK	Long Island Produce and Fertilizer Co., Inc.	Riverhead
TIOGA	The Beach Drug Co	Owego
WASHINGTON	Harry W. Baker, Ph.G.	Hudson Falls
WAYNE	W. G. Carpenter & Co	Lyons
WYOMING	E. K. Lucas	Gainesville
YATES	Geo. W. Peck Co	Penn Yan
IN DELAWARE		
KENT	James B. Bice Co	Dover
	W. M. Hinkle	Dover
	J. A. Frear & Sons	Dover
	Clarence Voshell & Son	Felton
	W. W. Wilson	Frederica
	Harrington Hardware Co	Harrington
NEW CASTLE	Ellwood Pierson	Wilmington
	The Philips-Thompson Co.	Wilmington
SUSSEX	George E. Swain	Georgetown
	Chipman & Penuel	Laurel
	Collins & Ryan	Millsboro
	Burton Brothers	Seaford
IN MARYLAND		
ANNE ARUNDEL	Arundel Supply Co.	Annapolis
BALTIMORE	The Meyer Seed Co	Baltimore
	Wiseman-Downs Co	Baltimore
CARROLL	King's Pharmacy	Westminster
CECIL	G. A. Allender	Elkton
	C. W. Ashby	Rising Sun
FREDERICK	P. L. Hargett & Co., Inc.	Frederick
HARFORD	McComas Bros	Bel Air
HOWARD	Patapsco Pharmacy	Elicott City
KENT	Massey & Wilmer	Chestertown
QUEEN ANNES	Queen Annes Co. F. B.	Centerville
WASHINGTON	Ernest Miller	Hagerstown
WICOMICO	White & Leonard	Salisbury
WORCESTER	D. H. Bradford & Son	Snowhill
IN NEW JERSEY		
BURLINGTON	J.S.Collins & Son, Inc.	Moorestown
	Fenimore Brothers	Mt. Holly
CAMDEN	Gardiner Cheeseman	Grenloch
CUMBERLAND	Minches Seed Store	Bridgeton
	I. Serata & Sons	Bridgeton
	S. V. Davis	Shiloh
	Vineland Farmers' Exchange, Inc.	Vineland
GLOUCESTER	Reed & Estelow	Mullica Hill
	Ed. Hann	Swedesboro
MERCER	Farmers Co-operative Assn. of Mercer County	Trenton
	M. C. Ribsam & Son's Co.	Trenton
	Jos. H. Courtney & Co. Inc.	Windsor
MONMOUTH	W. T. Pierce	Allentown
	Rooney & Ely Co	Englishtown
	Monmouth Co. Farmers' Exchange	Freehold
	C. H. Roberson	Freehold
	H. B. Kemp	Long Branch
	Reed & Perrine	Tennent
SALEM	Andrews & Avis	Elmer
	Garrison's Rexall Pharmacy	Elmer
	G. M. Andrews & Son	Woodstown
	South Jersey Farmers' Exchange	Woodstown

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Gibson-Snow Co., Inc. ..... Albany
E. C. McKallor Drug Co. ..... Binghamton
Ellicott Drug Co ..... Buffalo
Gibson-Snow Co., Inc ..... Buffalo
Harvey Seed Co ..... Buffalo
Plimpton-Cowan Co., Inc ..... Buffalo
Joseph Harris Co ..... Cold Water
The Geo. W. Peck Co ..... Elmira
Hempstead Seed Co., Inc ..... Hempstead
Long Island Drug Co ..... Jamaica
McMonagle & Rogers ..... Middletown
Alexander Drug Co ..... New York
Peter Henderson Co ..... New York
Schieffelin & Co ..... New York
Stumpp & Walter Co ..... New York
Doty & Humphrey Drug Co ..... Poughkeepsie
Gibson-Snow Co., Inc ..... Rochester
Hart & Vick, Inc ..... Rochester
Vick & Dildine Co ..... Rochester
Gibson-Snow Co., Inc ..... Syracuse
Charles Hubbard Son & Co ..... Syracuse
John L. Thompson Sons & Co., Inc ..... Troy
A. H. Williams Co., Inc ..... Utica
W. W. Conde Hardware Co ..... Watertown
Litchard, Schultheis & Johnson, Inc ..... Wellsville

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O. A. Newton & Son ..... Bridgeville
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Loewy Drug Co ..... Baltimore
The Meyer Seed Co ..... Baltimore
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Doughten Seed Co ..... Newark
Roeber & Kuebler Co ..... Newark
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American Chemical Specialties Co ..... Springfield
Swedesboro Supply Co ..... Swedesboro
Weatherby & Stewart ..... Swedesboro

DU BAY *Seed Disinfectants*

CERESAN

DU BAY *Seed Disinfectants*

REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE

Dust Disinfectant for Seed Grains

BAYER - SEMESAN COMPANY, Inc., 105 Hudson St., New York City

Successors to Seed Disinfectants Divisions of The Bayer Company, Inc., *and* E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY ITHACA, N. Y.

The New York Apple Pack

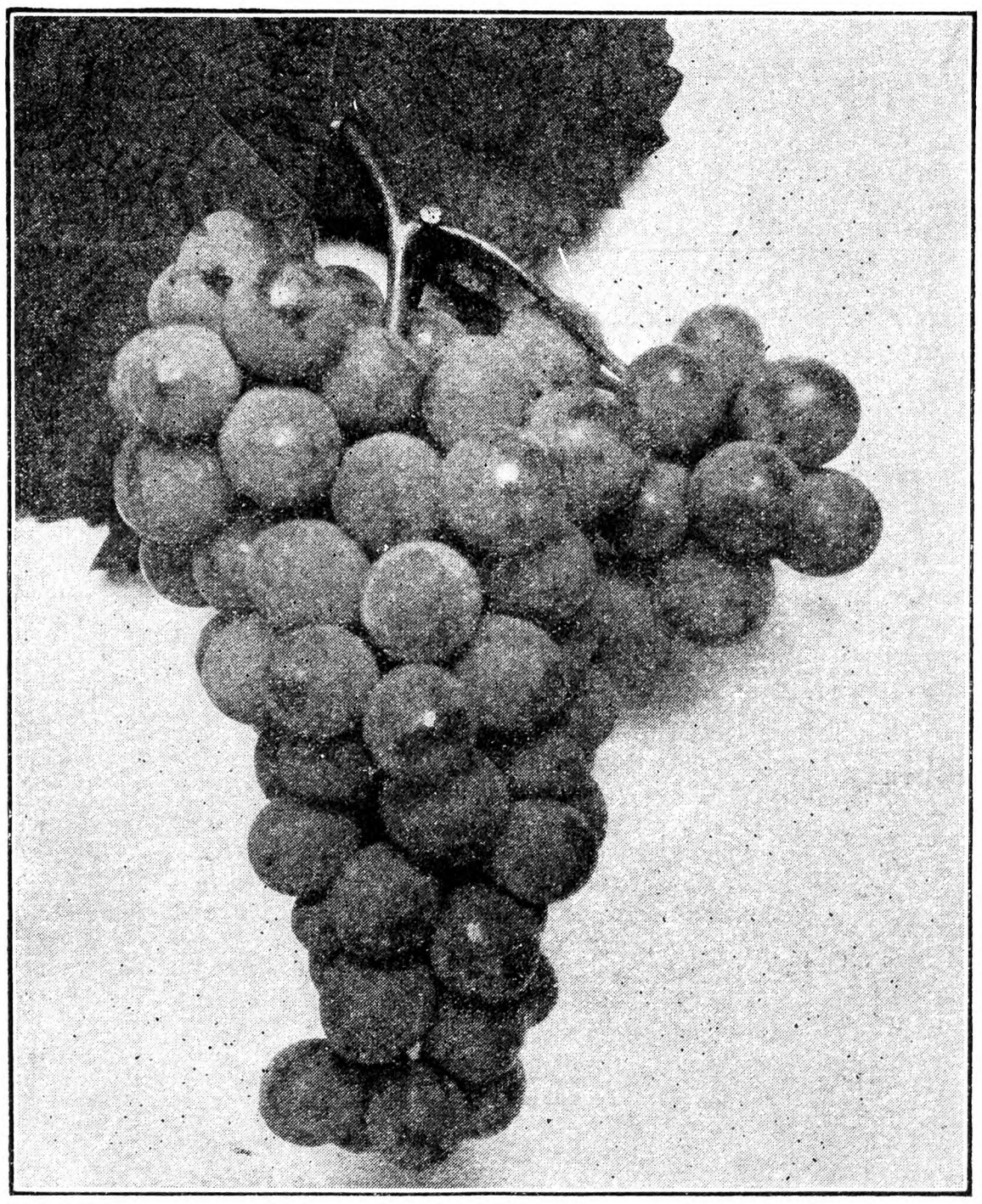
[Following is the address on this important subject given by E. Stuart Hubbard at the Poughkeepsie meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society:]

IN THE early days, packing apples, with many growers and dealers, was a great game. There were no legal or standard grades by which apples could be commercially described. Sizes and qualities were loosely defined by such hypothetical symbols as "Fancy," "No. 1," "No. 2," flocks of "X's," or any other mark the humor or whim of the packer might select. The main idea of a great many packers seemed to be to fool the buyer and dispose of as many of his cull apples (and there were usually plenty of them) as possible at the top prices. Great ingenuity and skill were used to this end. The handsome fruit from favored trees or orchards was often carefully set aside to be used on top and bottom of the barrel. Artists were educated and trained to make the face a picture of beauty. A second row was often laid in so that no uncolored cheek or tiny or defective fruit could peek between the faces. Enough reasonably good apples were then used so that the sporting buyer could not see the real contents without destroying the artistic triumph of the face.

The middle of the barrel was filled with apples of size, color, condition and quality uncertain, the last few layers on the bottom more carefully selected and the tail leveled off and pressed with a lever press, many of the apples being driven into each other so they could not shift and the barrel go slack. If the juice spurted or oozed through the bottom cracks, you could bet the barrel was tight. Some specially shrewd packers, noticing that the buyers sometimes cut or bent a stave so as to get a look at the apples in the middle of the barrel, used a piece of stove pipe or other cylinder, filling the center with choice rubbish, and veneering the sides of the barrels with passable fruit. Realizing that no one would knowingly pay a good price for their packs twice they took a numbered stencil from each commission agent who approached them and sent each successive shipment to a different merchant, figuring that the so-called crooked commission men would be sure to give big returns for a first shipment to bait them on so they could skin them on later shipments. No grower's name ever appeared on such packages for fear the buyers would recognize and shun them.

There were other less ingenious and enterprising growers and packers who could not be bothered with so much detail in packing and shipping. The first grade, usually marked "Fancy," contained the larger apples of better color and quality; the second grade, marked "No. 2," consisted of the best of the small apples; the third, marked "XXX," was of those with the least attractive color and more glaring defects. While the facing of a barrel was merely a detail to be finished as quickly as possible, it was easier to pick out and lay the largest apples, and an even, tight circle of apples was most attractive. A responsible commission merchant was selected and the grower's name or insignia appeared on the barrel. When possible, regular successive shipments were made. The buyers seemed to like the packs, and were willing to pay more in order to insure getting them. The net returns often were larger than those received by the other type of packers, though not always. It was noticeable, however, that returns from the English markets were uniformly higher and more dependable than those received by many other shippers.

It happened in 1907 that I spent a Winter in England conditioning and observing the sale at auction in London of apples we had shipped in refrigeration to Southampton, where they were placed in cold storage. Though the Scotch are canny and the Yankee shrewd, I found the English worthy cousins. In Covent Garden, the auctioneers sat in a high stall behind a small platform faced by the buyers, who were perched on circus seats. Three barrels of each shipment were lifted up to the platform, opened and the face tipped first towards the auctioneer and then towards the crowd of buyers. A chorus of admiring "Ahs" would greet the beautiful faces clearly displayed. The porters would then dump half of each barrel into a tub, ruining the faces, those works of art, beyond repair and show the whole middle contents of the barrels to the eager, expectant crowd. The approving "Ahs" would abruptly change in many cases, I am sorry to say, to howls of derision as the shameful contrast between face and heart was disclosed. Such lots were quickly knocked down at low prices by the disgusted auctioneers. Occasionally, however, a flood of beautiful, red, sound apples would roll from the barrel, a surprised cheer would ring out and a frenzied auctioneer would drive prices up to surprising figures. I am sorry to say that many New York State, even Hudson River packs, were among the worst offenders. At this time Nova Scotia was packing under a new grading law. The contrast between our scrub grades and their registered stock was obviously apparent, and was reflected in the better average prices her shippers received.



Golden Muscat—one of the Newer Varieties of Grapes Described by Dr. U. P. Hedrick on Page 311

Many years later, because of this chaotic condition, our State adopted an apple-packing law after strenuous opposition by many of our growers. The Federal government also established national apple grades which could be used by shippers in any State. Both provided inspection of apples so packed and, if the packs were up to grade, issued certificates stating that the lot inspected was correctly marked. There were minor differences in the specifications of the corresponding grades in the National and State laws. So, in 1927, New York State discarded its grades and adopted the U. S. Grades for New York State apples. They also made it compulsory for the face truly to represent the contents of any package closed or open.

It seems to me that the grades described, provided as good an opportunity for the packing and merchandizing of our apples as we can expect to get. If we expect to sell our apples as of a good grade, we must grow them so they are good enough to pack in that grade. If, for some natural cause they are technically barred from the grade, but are otherwise desirable, useful fruit, they can be marked "Unclassified" and inspected. The inspection certificate will state the percentage of clean fruit, and that having each major defect, also the percentage over or under a certain size. The pack is then as salable at its worth as if marked with a standard grade.

I believe that the inspectors are altogether too lenient in certifying apples as being up to grade which have been unduly bruised by rough or careless handling either before or during their packing operations. The methods used by a great many of our growers and shippers, co-operative associations included, in the picking and packing of New York State apples, render superb fruit unfit for sale and use by discriminating dealers and consumers. We hear much criticism of the quality of New York State apples. After many years of experience with apples from all parts of the State, I am convinced no finer fruit is being grown or can be grown than in our State, and that a large part of this fruit is seriously and unnecessarily damaged by careless, thoughtless handling and packing. In taking advantage of the inspection privilege, I have found the service to be prompt, thorough and fair.

If we will do our best to pack our fruit intelligently in the New York State grades we now have, use the inspection privilege whenever it will help insure a sale, and plan our methods to cut down bruising rather than packing costs, New York apples will take their deserved place among the most sought for in the world's markets.

Forty Cents of Every Dollar Return is Spent for Labor

RECORDS covering 100 market garden farms in North Jersey show that an average of 40.1 cents out of every dollar return was spent for labor, and records covering 50 truck farms or extensive vegetable growing operations in Central Jersey, gave an average of 37.8 cents for labor out of every dollar returned.

The main factors influencing these costs lay in the fact that on intensive operations, carrots, beets, parsley, etc., are planted close together and hand labor is necessary in thinning, weeding, cultivating, and bunching the mature crop ready for market, while on the extensive farms, the crops are planted so that horse labor may be utilized. The extensive or truck crops include sweet corn, sweet potatoes, peas, beans and those crops requiring more room to develop.

In North Jersey, located near the large commercial centers, labor is high, where an average of $4.50 to $5 per day is paid, while in Central Jersey labor will average about $4 per day for adults. It is the custom in Central Jersey to import large families of Italians from Philadelphia, give them a shack, and they are there for the Summer. All Italian children, capable of working, are out with the older ones doing their share of the work. With this large item for labor every grower is on the lookout for labor-saving equipment.

In examining the individual records, those growers who reduce their labor costs to a minimum are making the largest labor income from their farms. These growers are using labor-saving machinery, wherever it is possible to be used. These machines include mechanical rotary root washers for washing beets, carrots, turnips, horseradish or are using high pressure water (60 to 80 lbs.) forced through a fine nozzle for washing and cleaning the bunched roots, such as carrots, beets, celery, parsley, etc. Other machines are the tying or bunching machines, which will mechanically tie bunches of carrots, beets, rhubarb, etc., with rapidity. Improved seeders, for sowing just the right amount of seed, and sowing three rows at a time, and motor-driven cultivators, cultivate three rows at a time. The garden tractors when properly handled will give good results on soils adapted to their use, and are estimated to do the work of three men in seeding and cultivating three rows at a time.

Transplanting machines for planting extensive crops, such as sweet potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes and peppers are being used extensively. These planters

water each plant as it is set. Automatic irrigation oscillators turn a line of irrigation 400 to 600 ft. long, and automatically water a strip of ground 50 ft. wide and the length of the line. Fertilizer distributing machines and side-dressing fertilizer machines cover two to three rows at a time. Improved high pressure spraying machines and efficient dusting machines protect the crop from both insects and fungous diseases, which often reduce the crop or make it unsalable unless controlled.

On each farm, and with each crop, individual problems presented themselves, making it impossible for general recommendations. It was a problem which the grower had to work out for himself. One important fact was that the crops were arranged and planted so that they would mature at different times, which provided for a steady and rather equal distribution of labor throughout the growing season.

N. J. Experiment Station. C. H. NISSLEY.

Improving Our Pastures

I HAVE been reading with much interest the various articles on the improvement of pasture land, and I agree with most of the writers that we receive more return from a little attention paid to pasture land than to most any other part of the farm. And since all of us in different parts of the country have different problems along the same lines of work, maybe our experience here would be of some help to someone else.

Mr. Cram, page 350, writing on the various kinds of trash in the pastures of his State brought to mind when I worked a farm more up in the mountains of West Virginia than I do now, where we had a lot of the same kind of things to contend with that he mentions, but here in the lower altitudes we have a different kind of enemy to fight, and I expect that the worst one we have is the wild dewberry, or we call it here the running brier. This brier, if not kept down, will take all of our hill pasture here. It does not grow high, but runs close to the ground and roots at the tips like tame dewberries. Although it will get very thick on the ground it does not seem to kill the grass, but will prevent the cattle from eating it unless they are starved to it. But we have found that our general method of treating our pastures will usually keep in check. Our method has been on this farm for the past 20 years about the same, and people often express wonder at the number of cattle that our pastures will keep in good condition.

We make it a practice to give the whole pasture an application of phosphorus at least once every five years, with an additional application between times on the poor spots. We do not do all this in one year, but apply part every year, aiming to get around once in five years. In this way it is not a hardship in any one year. We have found that an application of about 200 lbs. of 16 per cent goods per acre once in five years will be sufficient to keep the pasture in first-class condition. But we do not stop at that. In all our hill lands we have so many kinds of soil that one kind of grass will not grow on all of it, so we find it necessary at times to try out some new grass on a clay bank or a place that is a little wet, where Blue grass will not stick. We always sow a mixture of grasses, but try to find out which one is likely to do the best on the land we are working with, and that one dominates in the mixture.

The best way that we have ever found to get an old field back in good sod, if we do not want to plow it, is to use the disk, or if there are loose stones, a spring-tooth harrow is fine. The best time to do this work is early in the Spring while the top is loose, and do not be afraid to tear up the ground well, mixing the trash on the ground well with the top soil. Then use an application of fertilizer and plenty of good grass seed, and keep the stock off until the middle of the Summer, and you will have a fine pasture, and with a little care can keep it that way. I have one farm in mind at the present time that before this treatment would hardly starve through three cows, and this last Summer pastures as high as 10 cows, and they had plenty.

Then we believe in mowing our pastures if at all possible. Of course there are a lot of pasture lands where this is impossible, but we have found that a close mowing along in the Summer just before most of the weeds begin to ripen will help the pasture about as much as anything we can do. It gives us a new crop of tender grass in the Fall, when pastures are usually short. It kills out the weeds to a surprising extent, and in some way it helps the sod go through the coming Winter better by mulching the roots and preventing heaving. It surely gets rid of a lot of field mice, by exposing their nests to birds and hawks that feed on them. Some farmers in this section have found an application of lime paid but our experience has been that we did not need it; however some soil does. L. G. ZINN.

West Virginia.

Grafting Cherry Trees

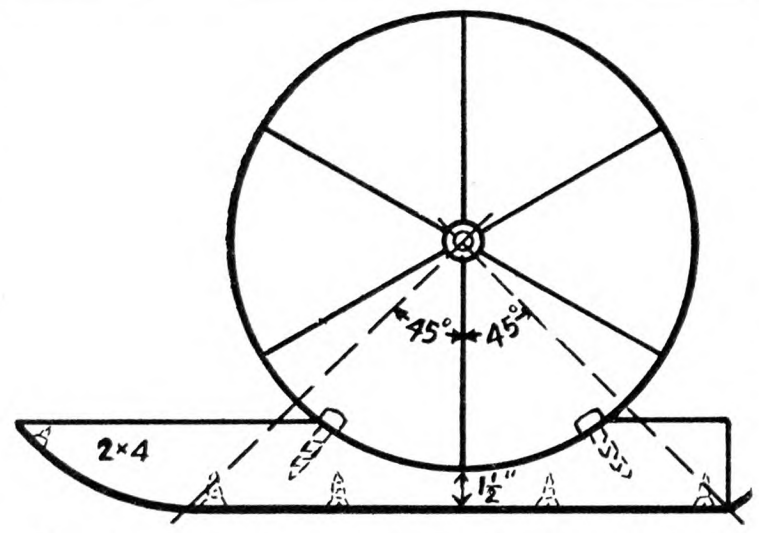
ANY wild cherry tree may be grafted with a little care. Graft on limbs of one or two-inch diameter. After sawing off the limb shave off the outside cross bark on each side of the stub for about two inches, just where the split is to come, then split the stub and insert a screwdriver into the split far enough to open it one-eighth of an inch to insert the graft on each side.

Be sure to have the graft join the stub just where the bark joins the wood. The graft must be shaped to fit into the split with its first eye about one-quarter inch above the split on the outside.

For cherry trees it is best to use a whole graft with seven or eight eyes on it, including the top eye, which is often the only one to make good. Use only grafts from a good producing tree. When the grafts are set pull out the screwdriver in a gentle way and cover stub and outside split with grafting wax properly and cover the grafting wax with a rag; tie it gently with a light string. The outside cross-bark is very thin, and if not shaved off where the split is to come it generally spoils the whole job.

Last Spring I grafted half a dozen of the lower limbs on my two large cherry trees in front of my house. One of them is a red cherry, the other is a Yellow Spanish. Both are over 30 years old, but too lazy to bear fruit. The red cherry tree supported all its grafts, but the Yellow Spanish refused all its grafts. I shall try the Yellow Spanish again this Spring. W. F. A.

Connecticut.



Above is shown how I convert a wheelbarrow into a year-round implement. The drawing shows the shortest runner that will work. For deep snow and big loads extend front end six or eight inches. Material need: One piece of two-by-four, one piece of flat steel tire, a few flat-head screws, and two three-eighths-by-two or two and one-half-inch. lag bolts. Lag bolts pass through holes bored in tire of wheelbarrow.—THEODORE H. SMITH, *Wisconsin.*

Those Deer Fences

On page 240, in "News From Pennsylvania Horticulturist," I read: "For the first time in years there was no discussion of damages from deer. It is partly due to the effectiveness of the deer fences." How are they made or erected, as we are suffering from deer in loss of young trees, apples and other crops? I lost 15 trees last year—total loss. My orchard is fenced by 4-ft. woven wire fence. If I run a barb wire about 2 ft. above the fence, will that keep them out? D. S. M.

Nova Scotia.

THE deer problem was quite a sore spot in this State for many years and, as I stated, the deer fences have been about the best way for orchard protection to date, as well as for other agricultural crops.

These fences, as erected in Pennsylvania, consist of a 5-ft. woven wire fence with a 3-ft. section on top, giving a total height of eight feet. If the deer in Nova Scotia are as good at clearing fences as they are here, a 6-ft. fence is of very little use. I have seen does clearing obstacles of that height without any trouble. Once in a while, when the deer have a steep hillside to take off from, they can get over the 8-ft. fence. In one particular case, three does got into a nearby orchard with this sort of a start; two of them then broke their necks trying to get out the way they had come in, when the owner caught them feeding on his trees. The third was captured and released elsewhere. R. H. SUDDS.

An Old College Building

OUR cover picture this week shows Nassau Hall, at Princeton University, in New Jersey. Its history is given below by the university authorities:

Nassau Hall, the oldest and historically the most interesting building on the college property, was at time of its completion, in 1756, the largest academic building in the colonies. It was designed by Robert Smith of Philadelphia, the architect of Independence Hall, and was built of sandstone quarried in the neighborhood. At the suggestion of Governor Belcher it was named in honor of William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, William III of England. During the Revolution it served at different times as hospital and barracks for American and British troops. The first Legislature of the State of New Jersey met here in 1776, and the first Governor of the State was inducted into office and the Great Seal of the State adopted. Here from June to November, 1783, the Continental Congress sat, and here on August 26 Washington received the thanks of Congress for his conduct of the war. In October the Hon. Peter Van Berckel, the first foreign minister accredited to the United States after independence had been acknowledged, was received here by Congress.

The east wing contains the offices of the President, the Secretary, the Dean of the College, the Registrar, and the Bureau of Personnel and Appointments. The west wing contains the offices of the Dean of the Graduate School, the Manager of the Student Employment Section, and several private offices. On the third floor of the west wing are the offices of the Director of Admission and the Dean of Freshmen.

The entrance hall has been remodeled into a Memorial Hall in memory of Princeton men who lost their lives in the World War and other wars of this country. This hall leads directly into the larger hall, which was originally the chapel but is now the assembly room where the meetings of the University Faculty are held. The faculty room was remodeled and furnished in 1906 as a memorial to Nathaniel Fitz Randolph. donor of the land on which Nassau Hall stands.

The Tariff and Eggs

One of the factors usually ignored in tariff considerations is the relativity (this has nothing to do with Einstein) of the protection afforded. Under present schedules the farmer must buy many goods that are highly protected, while the things he produces are at the mercy of the importers, who take away his market by low-cost products, such as frozen eggs from China. If the Chinese eggs could be excluded there would be sale for many more millions of dozens of home-laid eggs, and in addition prices for all now produced would be more nearly what the American henman needs to put his business on a sound basis.

Under present agitation, however, the outlook is that if, eventually, the farmer does get higher rates on his products, by the time these become effective higher tariffs on other lines will eat up and more than eat up all the advantage that might come to him. Getting a higher price for my goods benefits me only if I do not need to pay out even more than my increase for the other goods I must buy.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics says: "The greatly increased consumption of bakery products, salad dressings and candy in recent years has produced a marked expansion in the frozen egg business in this country." From another source also comes the statement that large hotels and restaurants use great quantities of frozen eggs. If so, the saving they thereby effect is not noticeable when you come to pay your bill. You are paying a first-class price for a third, fourth or fourteenth-class article.

It is definitely known that huge quantities of frozen eggs are brought here annually from China. I understand cost is around six cents per dozen and they can be sold to the trade for 17 cents per dozen or less. That is certainly cheap fodder. It is enough to cause any self-respecting American Leghorn who helps pay American taxes to turn up her toes in disgust.

Our egg market has been sluggish all Winter. Prices have not been good, nor movement free. Some explain it by the growing dependence on ready-cooked and ready-baked foods, for the ready-cookers and ready-bakers will buy the cheapest eggs they can get, and these are the frozen eggs from China permitted to enter. When war was raging in certain parts of China there was great concern in ready-baking quarters because the movement of frozen eggs would be interfered with.

There are those great-hearted Americans who have become internationally minded. They are concerned with every nation under the sun except our own. They think of and weep over the woes of faraway people like the Chinese egg producers, and they are horrified at the thought of closing our markets against cheap eggs. Well, I am not in their class. I cannot rise to their altruistic level. I am more concerned with getting a price for my eggs that will enable me to pay my taxes and my coal and gasoline bills than I am at the plight of any Chinese farmer. I am just that hard-hearted. If the tariff can be made high enough to exclude all eggs from whatever source, I believe I can lawfully rejoice. I am not thereby rejoicing at the exclusion of a superior product so that my inferior wares may find sale. An egg is never better than the day it is laid, and every added day away from the nest progressively lessens its quality.

If frozen Chinese eggs can be kept out, nearly everyone will be benefited—the American egg producer in finding a wider market; the grain farmer in an increased home demand; the consumer of eggs because he is getting a much better article. The only one who may not like it is the importer. But I do not weep about him; neither do my Leghorns. I produce eggs, and if properly encouraged I will try to produce enough to replace the millions of dozens now brought here from China. The country shall not suffer.

Pennsylvania. HOWARD MITMAN.

Austria's Milk Problem

By Donald E. Leith

BEFORE the World War, Vienna — by far the largest city in Austro-Hungarian Empire — drew most of its 960,000 liters (a quart is .9 liter) daily milk requirements from Southern Austria and Hungary. Archduke Frederick of Hungary supplied milk to Vienna from his herd of over 2,000 cows.

The reasons for this distant and southern source of milk were due to the unsuitable mountainous sections near Vienna and to the manner of land-ownership, as the result of divisions made as early as the eighth century. At that time, land in Upper Austria (around Vienna) was partitioned off into small acreages. Even now, about 92 per cent of the land at present (formerly Upper Austria) is in the hands of peasants or small farmers. Each farmer's property was only large enough to support about three to five cows. If quantity milk production was to be attempted here, a progressive producer must secure the lease of several plots of land. But even then he was more than likely to find the land of those farmers willing to lease, was widely scattered and not adjoining. Quantity milk production around Vienna was uneconomical.

About the twelfth century the land of Lower Austria and Hungary was divided in different fashion. The aristocrats or landlord gentry took one-half and leased the other half, in strips, to their peasant retainers. The peasants (small farmers) paid their rent by working for the landowner—and worked their own plots on the side. In this territory, the quantity production of milk was economically possible. Before the war, milk for Vienna, and cities en-route, was cooled in the town nearest production, then sent on by train. There was no such thing as refrigerator cars or even ice. Hot weather usually put a premium price on sweet milk.

During the war the milk supply of Vienna and Austria was cut to 5 per cent of its needs, because of the killing of cows to feed the soldiers. This deplorable condition was furthered by farmers, outside of Vienna. They got more for their cows on the hoof than they got for milk. It was only the American Relief during 1919 and 1920 that enabled thousands of starving, underdeveloped children to grow back to sufficient health to tide them over until more normal conditions could be restored.

The situation directly after the war was that Austria was shorn of two-thirds of its territory, and that loss comprised most of its most fertile and mineral rich soil. The loss of Austria was the gain of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Roumania and Italy. What remained to Austria was the dependent city of Vienna and a rural area, two-thirds of which was rich in the scenic value of mountains, but not very conducive to milk production.

At first, the new socialistic government, instituted in 1918 after the abdication of Emperor Charles, radically made lower milk prices compulsory. As a temporary measure, about 40,000 liters of milk were daily imported from Czechoslovakia. Milk also came from Hungary (both formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire). But this was a mere drop in relation to needs. Because the farmers couldn't get a marketable price, home production dropped to almost nothing. It was unprofitable to raise calves, so they were sold as veal. So the source of milk became depleted. At this chaotic time despairing mothers went out of Vienna to get milk for their children only to have it confiscated because the socialistic government considered that any milk arriving in Vienna was public property, so long as the supply was inadequate.

Then the Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft (all that means Agricultural Union or Co-operation) was restored to life under the guidance of Hofrat Professor J. Hausler. Originally it was founded in 1807 by decree of Kaiser Franz. In former times it promoted all agricultural affairs in the interests of the Austrian monarchy. It was co-operative in name only. In 1918 it became truly co-operative and was reorganized in line with general union laws. It is still part official in that the present government reaches producers and consumers through its medium.

The District of Vienna is the headquarters, and subsidiary branches are to be found all over Austria. Any laws affecting dairying that may be proposed by the government, are submitted through the Vienna headquarters to its subsidiary branches. If the general reaction is unfavorable, the law is not put on the books. The union is financed by its members. The producers pay according to their acreage, not according to volume of milk produced. Thus they are stimulated to produce as much milk as possible. Payments run from about $30 to $450 a year. The Molkerei (milk companies) pay according to the quantity of dairy products handled. The government lends a financial hand in such matters as supplying breeding stock to poor communities, and it also facilitates credit arrangements. The union has individual enterprises, such as production of casein, preparation of concentrated food products, etc. All profit from these enterprises is absorbed by the union for the benefit of its members. In carrying out its work the union deals with the government, the producers, the Molkerei, cheese and butter-makers, consumers' organizations, women's clubs, abstinence organizations (not prohibition—just abstinence from liquor), working-men's unions, school representatives, export unions, scientific men and propaganda bureaus.

Prof. Hausler, through this Agricultural Union, and with government backing, brought about a stabilization of the critical milk situation by taking the following steps:

1. In conjunction with a price-fixing commission, the price restrictions were removed and allowed to adjust themselves in line with the general price raising of all commodities and in respect to cost of production. Consequently, from the pre-war price of 2.25 cents per liter, the price now rose to 9 cents a liter. And this price holds today for milk, wholesome and sanitary.

2. At first, individuals received milk ration cards and hospitals received actual requirements. Then as the supply increased these restrictions were removed.

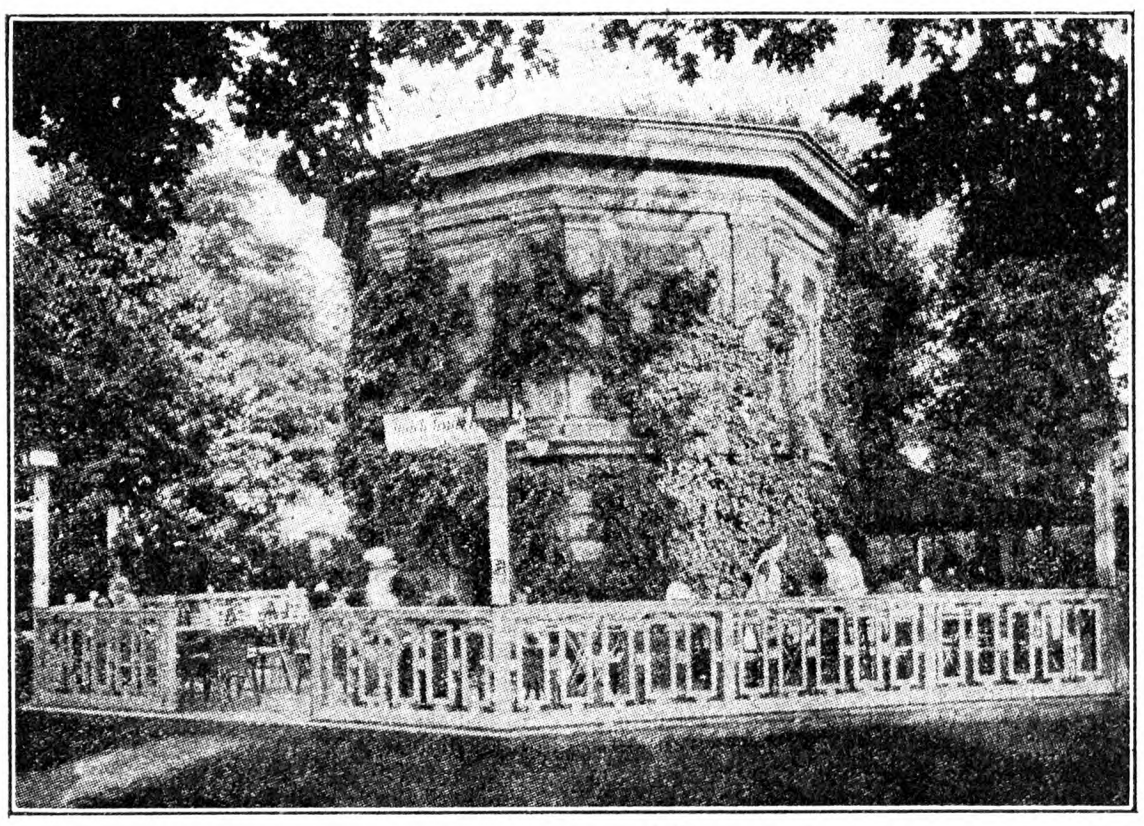
To bring the milk supplied to Vienna (now a city of 2,250,000 population because of the influx of Austrians from lost territories) and other cities up to requirements, and to make Austria independent of importations of any sort of dairy products (butter was imported from Denmark; cheese from Switzerland and Italy; milk from Hungary and Czechoslovakia) it was necessary to make every available part of New Austria productive of dairy products.

Prof. Hausler and others interested, realized that milk production depended on the natural territorial and economic conditions. Territorially, there are three divisions in New Austria:

1. The more or less flat and hilly country around Vienna. Vienna now draws its fresh daily milk supply from a distance of 60 to 70 miles. In the territory just adjacent to Vienna, the farmers, because of the very high cost of production, still milk their cows too long and sell calves for veal.

2. Foot hills of Alps—this territory delivers milk to smaller nearby cities and utilizes the surplus for the production of butter and cheese, especially soft cheeses, such as Camembert and Romadour.

3. Alpine country (at least one-half of Austria and the home of privations). It is in this section that one sees the one or **two** cows of each native go out with the others to a common pasturage, and in the evening as they come home, each with a gigantic bell tinkling, they turn of their own accord into their own yard. It is here that the limited community areas of natural grass hay—it never grows longer than six inches—are staked out to be harvested with a hand scythe, by individuals financially able to pay the rental fee. It is here that natives climb one-half and three-quarters of a mile above town to cut the few wisps of grass on the cloud-lined heights, against a long hard Winter. The hay is bundled into a burlap container and shot down from the heights on a wire cable.



Public Garden in Vienna Where Milk Is Sold and Drank

The milk of this territory is especially used for the production of cheese and butter. The famous Emmenthaler (Swiss cheese as we know it) of this section received prizes—as did the butter—at the last Frankfort Fair. This mountainous country seems especially adapted to the breeding of cows for milk production. Such breeds as the small gray and white Montafoner (near Switzerland), the Pinzgauer (near Salzburg), the Murboden (Styria), Zillertaler (Tyrol), Lavantaler (Carinthia—very far south near Italy)—all these breeds are prolific and give large quantities of milk.

Now we come to the economic phase:

More than patriotism enters into each land-owner's desire to produce as much milk as he can. The conditions of the land are such that if he wants to make a living, he can only produce dairy products. And they are assured of a fair profit, because now the prices to producers are regulated in the interest of constant delivery to Vienna and elsewhere in Austria. Winter and Summer the producer gets a fair price, whether his milk is sold as such, or converted into butter and cheese. As regards collection of, distribution of, and control of milk and dairy products to consumers in Vienna and other cities—there are the following privately owned, modern and sanitarily equipped companies:

1. Wiener Molkerei (Vienna Dairy), the oldest organization and composed co-operatively of large independent producers.

2. Niederosterreichische Molkerei (Lower Austrian Dairy), composed of several hundred unions of small farmers. This milk is of just as good quality as that of the Vienna Dairy.

3. Milchindustrie—this organization buys milk from individual producers. The plant is the most modern of all. These three Molkerei have their own local retail shops in Vienna.

4. Vereins Molkerei (Union or Association Dairy). This is a retail distribution organization. It has many places of distribution in Vienna and other cities. It buys its milk from the first three Molkerei and locally where its places of distribution are outside of Vienna.

5. Many small co-operative plants that provide Vienna with milk.

6. Alpenlandische Milkcentrali—sort of a central receiving depot in such cities as Salzburg, Innsbruck, Gratz and Linz that sends surplus milk and dairy products to Vienna.

7. Retailers other than Vereins (Unions) such as specialty shops that cater to demands for supposedly specially sanitary and prepared milk, cultured milk such as yoghurt, ultra violet-ray milk, etc.

All of the milk plants and retailers are nominally competitive, but actually the prices are the same. There is enough business for all, because the supply is not quite equal to the demand—except, of course, in the Summer. As supply approaches demand, the service to the consumer becomes more elaborate. Only recently has delivery to the consumer's door been installed.

The surplus of milk in Summer, occasioned by many consumers leaving Vienna at that time and also due to increased milk production, is handled by the Molkerei without waste. It is simply converted into butter and cheese and stored against Winter demands.

In the last 10 years there has been not only a marked improvement in the quality of milk and milk products, but the consumer demand has and still is increasing. The Agricultural Union has influenced the qualitative production of dairy products by its laboratory control through physical, chemical and bacteriological testing of Molkerei and producers of dairy products. The increase in demand is due to various agencies aside from the efforts of producers and the Agricultural Union.

Much propaganda and educational work has been carried out by agricultural colleges and schools. The Agricultural College of Vienna has a special chair for the training of men in milk production. In Wieselburg (Lower Austria) is a very important college for instruction in milk production and experimentation in animal breeding and feeding. Then there are agricultural high schools and lower grade schools and Winter schools (corresponding to our short courses) in which farmers receive instruction. The government employs chambers of agriculture (like our Farm Bureau) to promote and improve dairying in all sections of Austria.

Then there is the Milk Propaganda Bureau headed by Dr. Clemens Pirquet. Dr. Pirquet is world famous, not only for his notable discoveries in the treatment of tuberculosis in children, his work in relation to dietary food values, but he also demonstrated his practicality in his efficient and humane work as Mr. Hoover's representative in the America Relief for Austria.

As president of the Propaganda Bureau, and because of his understanding of human nature, Dr. Pirquet developed the popularly understandable system of food value measurement for milk, called "Nem." It is based on one gram or one cubic centimeter of milk as a unit. For instance, one gram or one nem of milk is equal in food value to six grams of chocolate. Because calories and vitamins are beyond general human conception, this realistic picture of milk food value is easily grasped. Dr. Pirquet said that the most influential thing associated with the use of milk in schools, for the second breakfast at 10 o'clock, is the decidedly human trait of imitation. As soon as one school adopts it, the children of other schools hear about it and want milk also.

Thus Austria's two-fold problem (1) that of producing locally sufficient dairy products to meet the needs of her people and thereby improving the balance of trade, (2) and to increase the public consumption of Austrian dairy products, has been solved. The solution seems to be the result of co-operative efforts between government, producers and consumers. The government has sponsored the purchase of purebred stock for breeding purposes. It has facilitated credit. It has granted educational advantages. It has aided producers by putting a prohibitory import tax on dairy products. And, through the Agricultural Union, which brings government, producers and consumers together, such things as price regulation, quality and quantity production have been handled without a hitch. The producers are producing as much dairy products as possible to their own benefit and to make Austria more stable economically. Dairying is Austria's biggest agricultural industry. The consumers — mothers, children, working people, sports people—are daily increasing their use of dairy products, and they are patriotically demanding only Austrian products.

The plants of the Milchindustrie Molkerei are of recent and modern concrete construction. There is a garage, a stable, an electric power plant, an ammonia ice-making plant, and the main building. The milk comes in from delivery trucks on a moving platform. Each can, as it passes in, is opened and the contents tasted for degree of sweetness The sweet milk then passes on one escalator up to a higher level where it is automatically poured into tanks. From here it is pumped up to the next floor, where it is pasteurized in vats for about one-half hour at a temperature of 63 to 65 degrees Centigrade.

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Then when cooled, it is tested for butterfat content. The sour milk is shunted off on another escalator and goes to vats that pump to the cottage cheese making room. The empty container cans then pass on out of the plant, are washed on the way, and are taken up by trucks to be refilled with milk.

Formerly producers were paid in relation to butterfat content. Now they must live up to a minimum guarantee of this content and are paid on the basis of quantity of sweet milk. After the milk has been pasteurized and is waiting to be bottled, it is kept in 5,000 liter tanks and is constantly agitated so as to keep the fat content well distributed. One of the tanks runs to huge separators. About 10 liters of milk produce one liter of cream. The cream from these separators goes to a tank that, in turn, leads to the bottling machine. The skim-milk runs downstairs to the cottage cheese room. Here it is treated with a preparation from calves' stomachs, it clabbers, and cottage cheese results.

It will be noted that all milk and cream from the time it enters the plant is automatically taken care of either by escalators or piping systems, right up to the moment it goes to the bottling machine. No hand work is involved. The bottling process is most modern and especially sanitary. The cases of dirty bottles come in on a moving platform, the bottles are put in washing machines and thoroughly washed four times. First, in a mixture of soda and boiling water, then boiling water, then in cold water, then in air. This procedure takes one-quarter of an hour. In the meantime the cases have also been thoroughly washed. Then the bottles go on an escalator to the filling machine, are filled, capped without being touched by human hands. In fact, no hand touches them from the time they are put in the washing machine until they are filled and ready to be put in the freshly washed cases. To avoid tampering with the filled bottle, special caps are inserted. They can only be put on the bottle by machine and they are so cut that when they are removed from the bottle they break and cannot be replaced.

Besides making cottage cheese this plant makes two grades of butter (depending on the butterfat content). The best grade costs about 60 cents a pound. Butter is generally only used at breakfast in Europe, so the consumption is light. The cream is bottled in three classifications: coffee cream, 6 to 8 per cent butterfat; tea cream, 15 per cent; whipping cream, 30 to 32 per cent fat content. Then there are the several specially prepared Pirquet formula milks. These are for children's diets, depending on age and health conditions. In addition, our American Eskimo pies have found Austrian favor—so are produced here in considerable quantity, and supposedly real American ice cream is put up in standard flavors. The ice cream is sold in bulk and small individual cup-shaped paper containers.

Mertensia Virginica, the Virginia Bluebell

Sometimes called Virginia cowslip but more commonly known as bluebells, Mertensia is one of our finest native wild flowers which may be domesticated or naturalized in our perennial gardens or borders. Its native habitat is along the banks of streams, and it is also often found growing in damp open spaces in the wood lot.

From the time the young dark purplish shoots poke their heads up through the soil immediately after the frost has left, until they completely die down and disappear, soon after the flowers have fallen, they are rapidly changing in form and appearance, and at each stage they are a thing of rare beauty and interest. The young shoots retain the beautiful purple hues until several inches tall, when they begin to unfold their leaves, which gradually change to a wonderful grayish green. The flowers are borne in cymes or panicles; in bud they are varying shades of pink, opening in a beautiful shade of gentian blue, again changing as they grow older to a soft lavender. There is also a form (M. virginica var. alba) with pure white flowers which is often found growing among the blue ones. However, they are not nearly so plentiful as the blues, nor do they multiply as rapidly when removed to the garden, but a few plants interspersed among the blue ones make the planting more attractive and interesting, and are well worth the effort required to get them started.

The roots of Mertensia should be dug either in October or in early Spring just as they are starting in growth. As before stated, the plants entirely disappear soon after flowering, therefore the plants should be selected and marked in the Spring in such a way that they may be taken up the following Autumn or Spring with as little injury to the roots as possible. In selecting plants I choose the medium-sized clumps, or even single plants, in preference to the larger ones. These will increase very rapidly if given the right location and are properly cared for, and will develop into magnificent clumps in two or three years' time.

Mertensia may also be easily grown from seed, provided the seed is sown as soon as it has ripened. It should be sown in light sandy soil, to which has been added a liberal quantity of leaf mold, and should be kept fairly well moist until the young seedlings have become firmly established. The seed bed should be prepared in a slightly shaded spot, and in an out-of-the-way place, as the seedlings also completely disappear in early Summer, and will not be seen again until the following Spring. Seed should not be sown too thickly, and the seedlings left in the seed bed until the second Spring after sowing.

For best results Mertensia should be cultivated as little as possible, and care must be taken not to disturb or injure the roots in any way if one would have the finest specimen clumps. It will thrive in sun or partial shade, but prefers a rather moist location. It does well in any good garden soil, but will be benefited by a liberal application of woods earth occasionally, or a light layer of leaves may be applied in the Fall, leaving them on and allowing the plants to grow up through them in the Spring.

As they leave the ground absolutely barren after about the middle of June, it is a good plan to plant native ostrich ferns, which thrive under the same conditions and treatment, among the Mertensias. The ferns will be just about the same height as the Mertensia plants when the latter begin to die down, after which they will quickly unfold their fronds and occupy the space very admirably the remainder of the season.

I believe it is not generally known that Mertensia Virginica is also a very satisfactory forcing plant, but such, however, is the case. For this purpose the roots are dug in October, potted in a mixture of equal parts of garden loam, sand and leaf mold. The pots are then buried to a depth of six inches in some protected location, or plunging bed. Any time after the first of the year they may be brought into the house, where they will quickly develop into fine plants, throwing out the panicles of blue flowers, such as are none too plentiful at this time of year.

New York. J. L. SMITH.

Give the Baldwin Time

Can you give me some information in regard to a few Baldwin apple trees that I have planted in my back yard? I purchased these trees four years ago and they were supposed to have been three years old. These trees never blossomed. I prune them myself, but no doubt there is something wrong. What seems to be my trouble? A. K.

You will have to wait a little longer. Baldwin is slow in coming into bearing. Those trees may do something in two or three years.

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Selecting Strain of Melons

I would like information in regard to growing melons. I have a strain of Bender melons which I have grown for four years, saving the seed each year myself. Last year they grew larger than usual, but were lacking in flavor, due I am told to a very wet season. 1. Should I plant seed from these melons this year? 2. Should I select for seed the very largest melons every year? 3. Will an excessive amount of nitrogen in the fertilizer affect the flavor? 4. Will continued cropping of the same land produce melons lacking in flavor? W. H.

1. No. I find that the strain will run out if seed is saved from same strain of melon after three or four years. The wet season may have affected them somewhat, but I would prefer new stock.

2. Not unless the large melons are superior in flavor and sweetness. A medium size melon is preferred by most buyers.

3. Yes, I believe it will, as it forces the growth too rapidly, and a melon thus grown does not have the flavor of one grown with a balanced ration.

4. No, but I prefer to plant on new ground each year, as the plants are not so apt to blight or be troubled with bugs.

WM. PERKINS.

Notes From Eastern Shore Maryland

We have finally had some real Winter days since my last notes from here, Dec. 22. For six days the thermometer registered from 14 to 20 above zero, with stiff northwest winds. There were one or two days the young people could enjoy skating, and now it is cold again and sky overcast. In my young days how I did enjoy the snow: sledding, snowball battles, tracking game, and other enjoyments of a snowstorm. The old adage of "Groundhog Day" has proven so far, but really I do not believe in it. Winter weather will not last long; in a few weeks Spring will be here and there will come the rush of preparing and planting of our truck crops. Usually a great acreage—thousands of acres—of Irish potatoes are planted. I see the acreage is going to be reduced very considerably, and it is the right thing to do, for the crop brought great loss to the growers last season, and thousands of bushels were carried over and can be bought from 50 to 60c per bushel.

February is the month the farmers prepare for cantaloupes and cucumbers, opening the furrows and putting in their stable or other "long manure," but it was too wet and cold and I have only seen one or two who have made any headway. Soon sweet potatoes will be bedded. I do hope the acreage will not be increased, for there are more than enough grown now. We were fortunate to sell most of our crop through advertising in THE R. N.-Y. and got here F.O.B. $1 to $1.25 per bushel. When you can get $1 as you take them up, this leaves the grower a good profit. One of our lots—two acres—yielded over 300 bushels per acre; the other lot, 2½ acres, only about 200 bushels per acre. The difference was a better supply of plant food and 10 days earlier planting—as I have said, it is the easiest and least expensive truck crop we grow.

Where does not THE R. N.-Y. go? I got an order from aboard the steamship Columbia, South America, about 2,000 miles from here, for six bushels at $1 per bushel, to be delivered in Brooklyn, N. Y. I had to turn the order down; sorry, but could not sell at that price. After storing we have to get at least $1.50 a bushel to make a decent profit. Storing, repacking, lining the containers with paper, shrinkage and often some rottage, demands that price. Our potatoes grown on Boscobel Farm are fine keepers. In helping a neighbor make out a carload, in the 8½ bushels I let him have, only three potatoes were discarded. They are as bright and firm as the day they were put in storage.

My notes printed in THE R. N.-Y. issue of Dec. 22, 1928, seem to have created some interest, and I have received letters from North and West asking for more information as to climate, crops, price of land, etc. The inquirers want a mild climate, it seems, more than anything else. I turned their letters over to the Del-Mar-Va Association and also answered each one personally. I did not encourage them very greatly to come here. I do not know their age or how much money they have. It is a very serious proposition for one to "pull up stakes" and leave his old home to go to a strange country where crops, and people, are so different. So many come here and fail, not on account of disadvantages here, but because they usually have no reserve capital left after buying a farm, and they have to go in debt, and in a few years they have to go away broke; so I will not advise anyone to come here who is past middle life and has no reserve capital to see him through for two or three years. This is a splendid, fine belt of country, and for a young man with a sufficient amount of money to buy and equip a small farm, I say come. Lands here are increasing in value, and if we can ever get our products marketed in a good co-operative way, we can succeed better than the Northern or Western farmer.

J. S. WINFREE.

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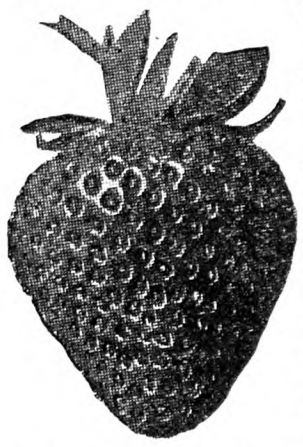

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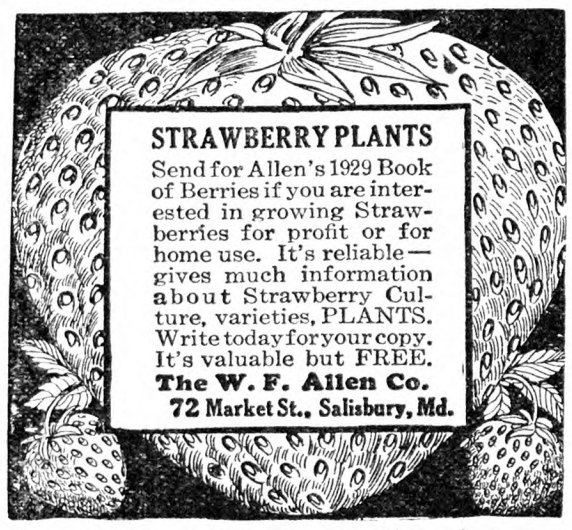

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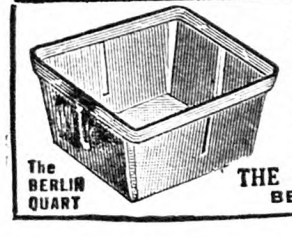

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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

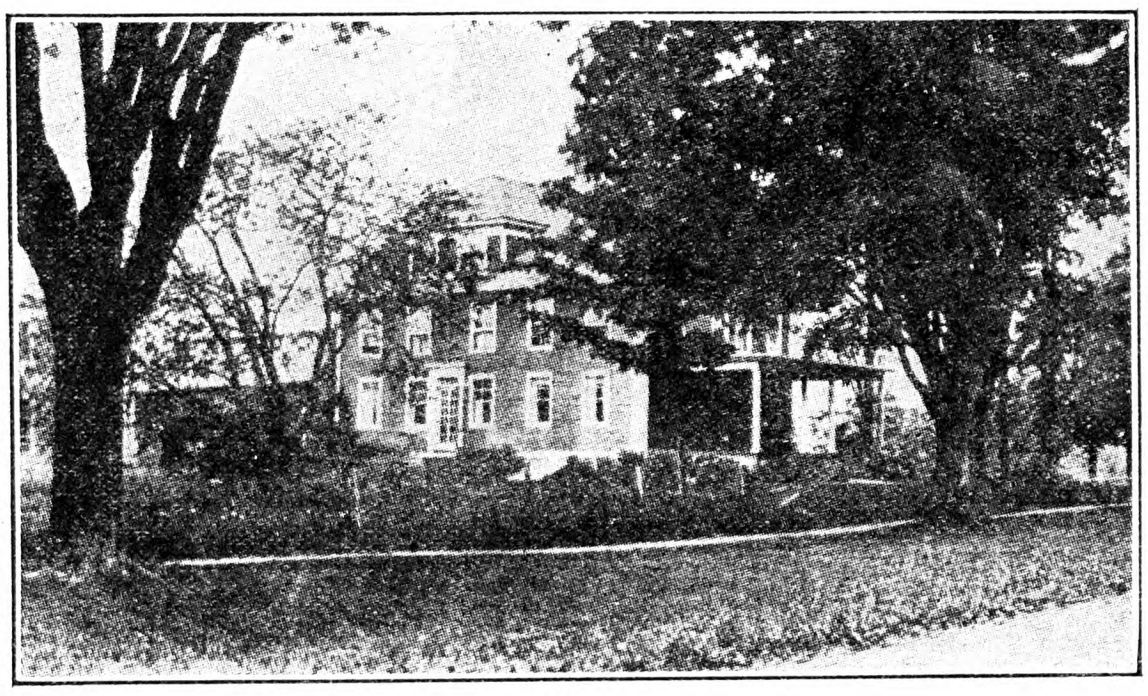
By Rev. George B. Gilbert

THEY DREW IT.—Some of the readers of THE R. N.-Y. will remember the Parson's story about the old New England Yankee whose wife had to carry water from the well so many years, and at last he inherited a lot of money and said, "Now, Mary, I am going to do something for you; I am going to do something for you"—and he did: he bought her another pail so she could carry two pails instead of one. A man was telling the Parson this very day about an old fellow who lived in the best house on the main street of a nearby city. A certain farmer had done him a real favor, and the old man always took occasion to tell him how he was going to make it right with him—he never forgot such a favor as that, no sirree. In fact, he was going to buy his Fall supply of turnips from him. He talked about this turnip purchase all Summer, and in the Fall he announced his order: "He could bring him in half a bushel of turnips." Do you know what that old farmer did? It wasn't half bad. He let the neighbors in on the affair and they helped him out. No less than 22 yoke of oxen were assembled and hitched in front of a great hay body. In the middle of this body was placed the half bushel of turnips, with nothing else on the wagon. In those days such a half bushel of Yellow Globe turnips was worth just 13 cents. The oxen were not hitched any too close together, and they stretched three city blocks. The whole town turned out to see what in the world was coming that called for 22 yoke of oxen to draw it. At last the huge hay rack hove in sight and right in the middle the half bushel of turnips! Mr. Tightwad was obliged to come out in full view of the crowd and carry in his purchase. How the crowd yelled and cheered! Traffic was blocked for some 15 minutes while the team was turning round toward home. No one seemed to know whether the man had turnips that night for supper or not!

THOSE OYSTER SUPPERS.—Down in one community where there may be a dozen houses or so, we have been trying the experiment of having some community suppers—no one but the people living near there and relatives or near friends are supposed to come. There is no charge for these gatherings, for they are to promote community feeling and good will. For two suppers now we have had oysters as the heart of the menu, and the ladies have brought macaroni and cake and pickles, and last time a two-quart jar of canned peaches appeared. There are also plenty of oyster crackers and coffee. Such good times as everyone seems to have had! Next time we plan to have a speaker. At the last one the Parson spoke of the future of the community and the probability of having electric lights. It is just recently that telephones have been in use. The matter of better roads is always a live thing to discuss—if not to cuss. This idea of a neighborhood eating together as a neighborhood, and with no plate charge, is a wonderful thing. The minute you ask a price for a supper there is the fuss and worry of bad weather, having too many people or too few, satisfying the particular ones, and all that. If you don't begin on time some will groan, and if you do some will have to wait for a second table, and how they will sputter. The dishwashing will fall on a few and (although they really like to do it) there is great chance for real trouble. It has seemed to the Parson for some time that whenever a church or mission or club begins to depend almost wholly on pay suppers for its support, it is headed toward the rocks. Let the church people who give such suppers read over the fourteenth chapter of St. Luke.

A TABLECLOTH.—Mrs. Parson is taking such comfort with a tablecloth the like of which may not be new to other folk, but was certainly new to her. She says she doesn't know that it has any special name, but it has a linen finish on the top side and a soft finish on the other. You just wash it off as you would an oilcloth. You never put it in the washing of course. Since we bought this the Parson has found people that have had them for a long time, and they wear and wear. Oilcloth is so wont to crack on the edges, and look bad, but this does not seem to do that. The Parson does not care for imitation things, where it can be helped, but this is not really an imitation of linen, for it is quite different material, and anyone can see that it is not linen. Yet it looks well enough for anyone to eat from on any occasion.

GOING NORTH.—Here the Parson is a day later on the train headed for old Vermont. He generally gets up there for a week or so in March. He would like to go in sugaring time, but that is so uncertain that it is not much use trying to hit it. As we pull north it is interesting to see how the snow grows deeper. There is not much in Springfield, Mass., but it grows deeper steadily. By the time we reach the Vermont line there is fair sleighing. One can see, however, that the days of "Jingle Bells" and the one-horse open sleigh are about doomed. The big scrapers clean the snow off the main highway, so that sleighing has little chance. The Parson's brother is going to build a bridge across the brook in the meadow of the old farm, so that he will not have to go on the highway to get over to the sugar-house, otherwise he could hardly use the sled any more. The big wooden rollers or crushers with which they crushed down the big drifts are no more; the tractor with the snow plow cleans the roads. In the old days a farmer might work on the road a bit both Summer and Winter, and help on his taxes, but no longer. It is taxes or death, and one is as heartless as the other.



Where the Parson Stayed in Vermont

MORE SNOW.—But when the Parson leaves the station and the auto starts him up the four-mile climb to the old home village, the snow grows deeper most amazingly, and up here it is about two feet deep. Even with all this snow only a few sleighs are seen, and it is perfect sleighing. In the woods here the snow is fully three feet deep. It looks now as though they might have an early and good sugar season.

OLD VERMONT.—As the Parson rolled up the White River Valley on the express the other night he looked out at those farms by the way. They may have been farms before the flood, but now—how can anyone make a living on them? If they were right near a city it might be possible to raise garden truck, but that is out of the question here. What is the outlook for these farms? How can they compete with big level farms where tractors can be used? Well, if they haven't had to cut off their maples, as many are having to do right now to meet various obligations, they should make the most of their maple sugar. Then there is the tourist and Summer boarder business. But, more than all, these magnificent building sites will be used for Summer homes by people from New York City and Boston, and they will have big estates, and many of the local people will work for them and sell them provisions, and some will come out week-ends all the year round in airplanes.

A BUSY HOME.—What with the radio trying to bawl out about the inauguration and all else that's going on here, it must not be wondered at if the Parson's thoughts seem disconnected. This radio says it is pouring in Washington, but it is beautiful and sunny way up here in Vermont. The family seems small here—only 11 in it. You see two of the children are away at college in Burlington; besides these there are four more here, one of their own and five adopted. Until last Summer they generally had 14 or 15 around the place, but when for various reasons the number got down to 11, they went and adopted a baby so as to keep from being lonesome. A good deal like the old farmer the Parson stayed with out West who had 151 cows, 52 calves, 147 hogs, planned to raise 2,240 bu. small grain and 5,000 bu. corn, and then went and put in 160 in flax to keep the boys out of mischief.

NEW EXPERIENCE.—The Parson certainly had a new experience down in a schoolhouse the other day. He set up the old stereopticon lantern as is his wont, and began to talk about and explain some Life of Christ pictures. What do you know? The last boy on earth that the Parson would have expected to have known a thing about the matter was determined to talk about the pictures all the time; it was harder to shut him off than to get him started. Where did he learn all this? It came about that he had been to the "King of Kings" movie. This is certainly a wonderful way of learning about the Bible story, and how much more churches could use it than they do! We use "industrial" films a good deal, too, and the children like them and learn a lot from them. Why always let the devil have a monopoly of the good things first?

THE OLD CHURCH.—And yesterday the Parson held service in the old church where he went as a boy. That in itself is enough to come up for. How it took me back to the old days! How plainly the Parson could hear his mother's voice again in the Psalms and in the responses! One often wonders if, when we are gone, there will be those who will still seem to hear us.

THE RADIO.—Speaking of radio, while the Parson is writing, a man has come to carry this one off or take it out. It was one of the "put-in" radios on trial. The Parson noticed that only one out of 11 here seemed to care much about it; that was an elderly woman who has some spare time and likes music. The young people don't care for it any more than they do down in the Parson's home. Is advertising going to kill the radio? It rather looks that way. It has rather killed it for our house already. We get the best out of it in the morning with the weather report and other service. There seems to be a great sameness to the music that comes out. When you do get something good, you expect every minute to be told what to eat or what to wear, when to eat it and how to wear it. Of course all this broadcasting costs money, and really public advertising is just as much in place on the radio Sunday as in the Sunday newspapers, but it rather grates on the Parson.

Getting Ice on a Wyoming Ranch

We started on the morning of Dec. 26, 1928; shod a team of horses, got the wagons ready to go, took the ice tools on the creek, consisting as follows: Ice plow and marker, two ice saws, three pairs of ice tongs, one spud bar, and a pike pole. The plot where we intended getting the ice was marked 22 inches square. It was just marked one way and plowed about seven inches deep the other way. Then the ice was sawed one way and plowed one way. It works very fast when using the ice plow. When we got the creek open we worked from the lower end. In that way the ice floated to the place where it was taken out of the water.

The ice this season was 13 inches thick and very clean. The ice was packed edgewise; thin ice seems to keep better packed edgewise, though it may be harder work packing. But so long as it keeps better, why worry about the work? It took four tiers to put in the required amount for the ranch.

The writer did the packing. His tools consisted of a pair of tongs, a usual kind of an ice pick, a bar to put the ice in place, and a scoop. Two men took the ice out of the water with the ice tongs and loaded it into wagons. It was hauled about a quarter mile to the icehouse. This same day after doing the chores of feeding 700 cattle, 150 pigs and hogs, and various other things, we started getting out ice. There were six of us, including two high school students who were spending their vacation at the ranch. We used two wagons and put 10 loads of ice in the icehouse that afternoon. One load was weighed as an average on a pair of wagon scales that we have in use on the ranch. This load weighed 3,000 pounds. This made a total of 15 tons of ice in four hours.

Dec. 27, after the chores were finished, all hands went at the ice. This day we finished with putting in 12 loads, or 18 tons, a total of 33 tons in about 12 hours. This amount of ice supplies the ranch in fine shape during the Summer for cooling purposes. It would be quite difficult to operate a ranch without ice. We harvest our ice from one of the most beautiful streams that flows out of the Big Horn Mountains — Clear Creek, Johnson Co., Wyoming. FRED J. WALTERS.

WORK has begun on the construction of the 5,400,000-bushel grain elevator to be built at Prescott, Ontario, on the River St. Lawrence, opposite Ogdensburg, N. Y., by the Canadian Government at a cost approximately $4,000,000. This elevator and the construction of terminal wharves are to be completed by the Spring of 1930 to coincide with the opening of the new Welland ship canal, which will enable the largest vessels on the Great Lakes to sail down the River St. Lawrence as far as Prescott, where trans-shipment of cargoes will be made to smaller vessels that can navigate the river and canals between Prescott and Montreal.

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10 Peach, assorted kinds $1.00
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When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Co-operation in Nova Scotia

Last Summer, while on our second trip to Nova Scotia, we had seen in every little village down the Annapolis Valley great buildings along railroad sidings, each bearing the name of a co-operative association, and we decided to find out something about its operation in this Canadian province.

As we stayed several days in various towns, we began to ask questions, and to be on the lookout for a real apple grower who would be interested enough to answer our questions. Such a man we found in W. L. Borden of Wolfville. This is a flourishing town of perhaps 3,000 people. It is the seat of Acadia College, in the heart of the Evangeline country. For generations local boys and girls have gone to college as a matter of course after finishing the lower schools. Although many of them have taken up careers in cities, or gone down to the States, many have stayed at home and have created an atmosphere of culture and refinement in the little town that is not felt in the fishing towns on the other side of the province.

The town is located on the Minas Basin. A quarter of a mile back of the town rises the so-called Wolfville Ridge. This is a plateau rising several hundred feet from sea level, and is several thousand feet wide. From one edge of the plateau, with field glasses on a clear day, one may look across the town and across the waters of the Basin to Parrsboro, 20 miles distant. To the left one sees the old French dyked-in meadows, several other villages, and finally, at the mouth of the Basin, where it empties into the Bay of Fundy, stands "Stately Blomidon", Gibraltar-like, guarding the entrance. It is a great red bluff supposed to be of volcanic origin, and they say that agates and amethyst and other semi-precious stones are to be found by breaking open some of the rock formations at the base of the mountain.

Let us take a five minutes' walk back to the other side of the ridge and look down into the Gaspereau Valley. It is perhaps a mile across the valley to the opposite range of hills. Below us are spread out miles of a remarkable panorama of tiny farmhouses and barns, of checkerboard orchards and fields, with here and there a little cross-roads settlement, and the Gaspereau River winding along its course on its way to the Minas Basin.

Such a location has Mr. Borden chosen for his farm, and the genial way he welcomes tourists who come to enjoy his view shows him to be a man of imagination as well as generosity. Mr. Borden has set most of his farm out to apples, and is an enthusiastic supporter of the principle of co-operation. All fruit is marketed through associations, of which practically every grower is a member. These members vote for their directors, who in turn choose a general manager, as well as managers of their local plants. The central plant is located at Kentville, the other branches being subordinate to it. During the year inspectors make the rounds of growers' farms, giving advice and suggestions where needed. During the packing season visits are made by Government inspectors, as well as by the plant inspectors of the association.

The association not only packs, sells and distributes local produce, but one of its most important functions in the way of service is to be found in its capacity as a buyer. The central plant buys for its members in large quantities at reduced rates. Not only does it purchase fertilizers and farm supplies, but groceries and family necessities as well. As much as 50 carloads of flour at a time are purchased and sold to the members via their local branches.

The Nova Scotia farmer plans to get along with as little help as possible early in the season. When picking time comes he is able to get all the help he needs from the south shore country. Summer fishing being over, hundreds of fishermen come over in search of apple jobs. Mr. Borden says they are big, husky fellows, accustomed to hard work and all kinds of weather hardships, and are not ready to quit work at the first sprinkle of rain. They are glad to work for their board and $2 a day, and prove to be very satisfactory help.

Apples are picked in baskets, great care being used to prevent bruising. They are hauled at once to the local association's plant, where they are sorted into several grades before being barreled. The farmer receives nothing for his culls; these go to the association towards its overhead expenses. Besides the culls, three grades, plus a so-called domestic grade, are sorted out. Domestic grade means those apples that would ordinarily rank as grade A, except for a blemish. This grade is not exported, but brings a fair price at home in the province. Of the other grades practically the entire crop goes to England, direct by ship from Halifax. The association has agents in the chief cities in England, who make the sales and generally look after the interests of the association and its members.

Of course there is not always smooth sailing in the associations. Politics, and now and then errors in management, occur, as happens in most other young organizations. In some instances members, dissatisfied with the big association, have withdrawn and formed a smaller one of their own.

A. E. W.

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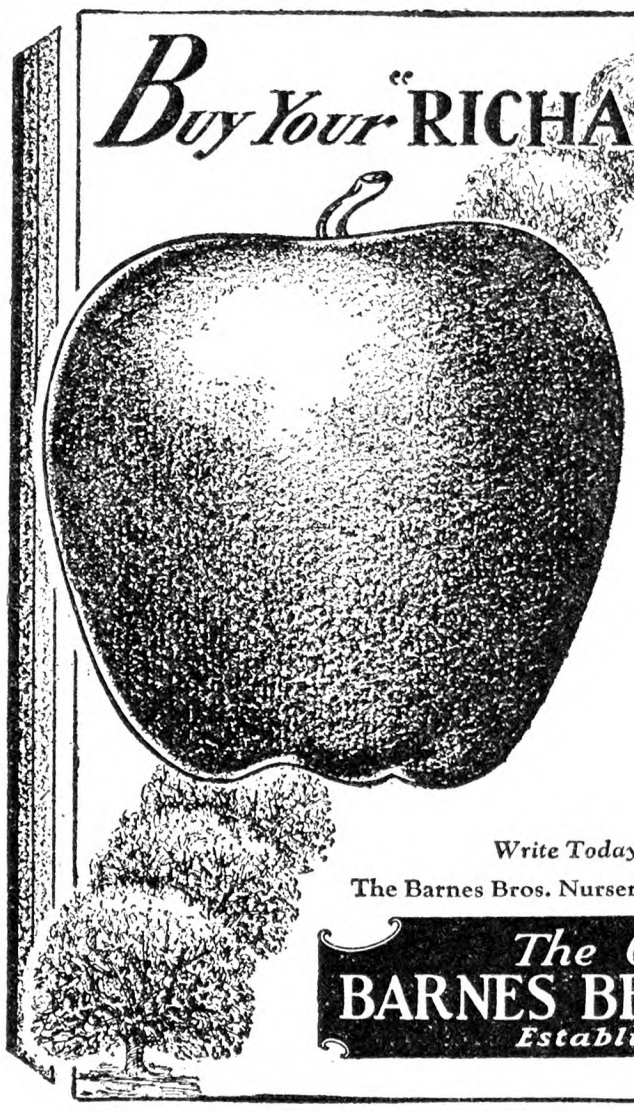

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News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

March 2, 1929.—Visitors from the carlot peach section of Adams and Franklin counties have reported that up to the end of February, the peach buds seemed to have wintered perfectly, apparently being more nearly completely dormant for that time of year than any of them could remember. It is an established fact that in the case of apples, the temperatures from February 7 to March 21 largely determine the apple prospects in the Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley. Low temperatures during this period are beneficial in holding back too early bloom, while temperatures high enough to start the buds in this same period are very liable to result in excessive frost injury in the Spring. Our visitors were already worrying about having much thinning to do and low prices to contend with, even though the peach crop is not yet assured to any appreciable extent. Peach buds in Center County were in good condition on February 28, which means that the same condition ought to prevail in most of the State where anyone should attempt to grow peaches.

The orchard sections have been pretty well covered with snow ever since the Harrisburg meeting of the State Horticultural Association. At this meeting, possible mouse injury was a topic of considerable discussion. A few preliminary reports show several orchards where mouse injury this past Winter is an accomplished fact, as well as others demonstrating the usual degree of protection afforded by poison grain stations in the orchard. In one mountain orchard, the mice have not taken to the poisoned wheat but on the other hand, the damage they have done to the trees is unknown to date.

Entomologists have reported that there are prospects of a fine crop of the rosy apple aphis this year. This is based on the large number of eggs of this pest which seem to be found in many orchards. Rosy aphids were a minor problem in Pennsylvania last year, it will be remembered.

As there will probably be considerable oil spraying for red spider eggs this Spring, Pennsylvania growers are cautioned to use oil sprays under Pennsylvania conditions only when the trees, both apples and peaches, are perfectly dormant. Some growers have waited until the late delayed dormant stage before applying the oil spray, even up to the time when the leaves in the blossom buds started to spread apart. These late oil sprays have sometimes resulted in severe damage because of the unfavorable weather conditions often prevailing at this late period.

In using oil sprays in Pennsylvania, a 4 per cent oil content spray is recommended. One fruit grower has failed to control red spider satisfactorily this Spring, probably because too weak a dilution of the oil was used. It is pointed out that while a 4 per cent spray will give control of the usual insects for which this type of spray is designed, even a 3 per cent solution will usually result in a great loss of efficiency.

There are at least several stationary spray plants in the process of installation in Pennsylvania orchards. These vary in size from a small plant capable of supplying but one single spray gun, designed for a one-man spray crew in a small orchard, up to larger outfits capable of carrying six double guns at 350 lbs. pressure at the nozzle. This later outfit will call for about 50 gallons a minute supply of spray material to the guns, as compared with about five gallons for the small plant first mentioned. Stationary spray plants are certainly coming in for their share of attention now.

About the next topic that comes to mind is the spray service situation as shown in a recent article by Dean Fromme, of the West Virginia College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Station, formerly of the Virginia Station. Dr. Fromme wrote in response to an article appearing a year ago February in which it was stated that the old-time spray schedule was a thing of the past so far as efficiency was concerned. As the results of six years' work comparing scab spray timing by spray service methods and the regular Virginia schedule, governed by the bud stages of the trees, Dr. Fromme states that the spray calendar has given satisfactory control of apple scab in Virginia under all sorts of seasonal conditions, and that the Virginia Station has abandoned the timing of the early scab sprays by a spray service. However, he does not argue that Virginia experience would apply to other States or sections, since the timing of scab sprays may have real merit under the circumstances in force in these other locations. This discussion was very interesting on both sides, since both articles may have stated the truth for their own sections.

The cardboard carton with individual pockets for each apple has again shown up well in this State as far as the prevention of apple scald was concerned. Stayman in the usual tubs with paper liners scalded badly, while apples in the cartons showed no scald under the same conditions. Evidently the paper carton has some power of absorbing the gases causing scald, or else has some unknown property in preventing it in other ways.

Reports to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that some dealers in berry boxes are endeavoring to secure sales by telling prospective customers that boxes sold by them hold less than other berry boxes. Such boxes are below the standard in capacity and their use is a violation of the United States Standard Container Act of 1916. Bureau officials declare that there is very little difference in the capacities of berry boxes turned out by different manufacturers. Samples of the output of each factory are tested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at intervals and very little variation in size of boxes has been found.

In reply to H. M. N. on page 361 of the March 2 issue of THE R. N.-Y., we may state that the wild sweet cherries to which he refers are already being used as stocks for the cultivated varieties of this fruit, although chiefly in an experimental way so far. These are hardy and apparently well-adapted for this purpose. Grafting any sweet cherry is a ticklish proposition, since so many of the grafts fail in spite of all precautions. Budding would probably give much more uniform success.

About a year ago in writing to a correspondent, an application of nitrate of soda was recommended for the benefit of some apple trees standing in Blue grass sod. The nitrate was applied while the trees were still dormant, as directed, but the owner sprayed the fertilizer onto the trees. The results were very satisfactory and the trees made excellent growth. The nitrate washed to the soil anyhow, so that it got where it belonged, and as there was no sign of leaf grown yet, no damage was done. He intended to spray it on again this year, until advised that the usual method of applying fertilizers to trees was far less work.

R. H. SUDDS.

Cleaning Sap Pans

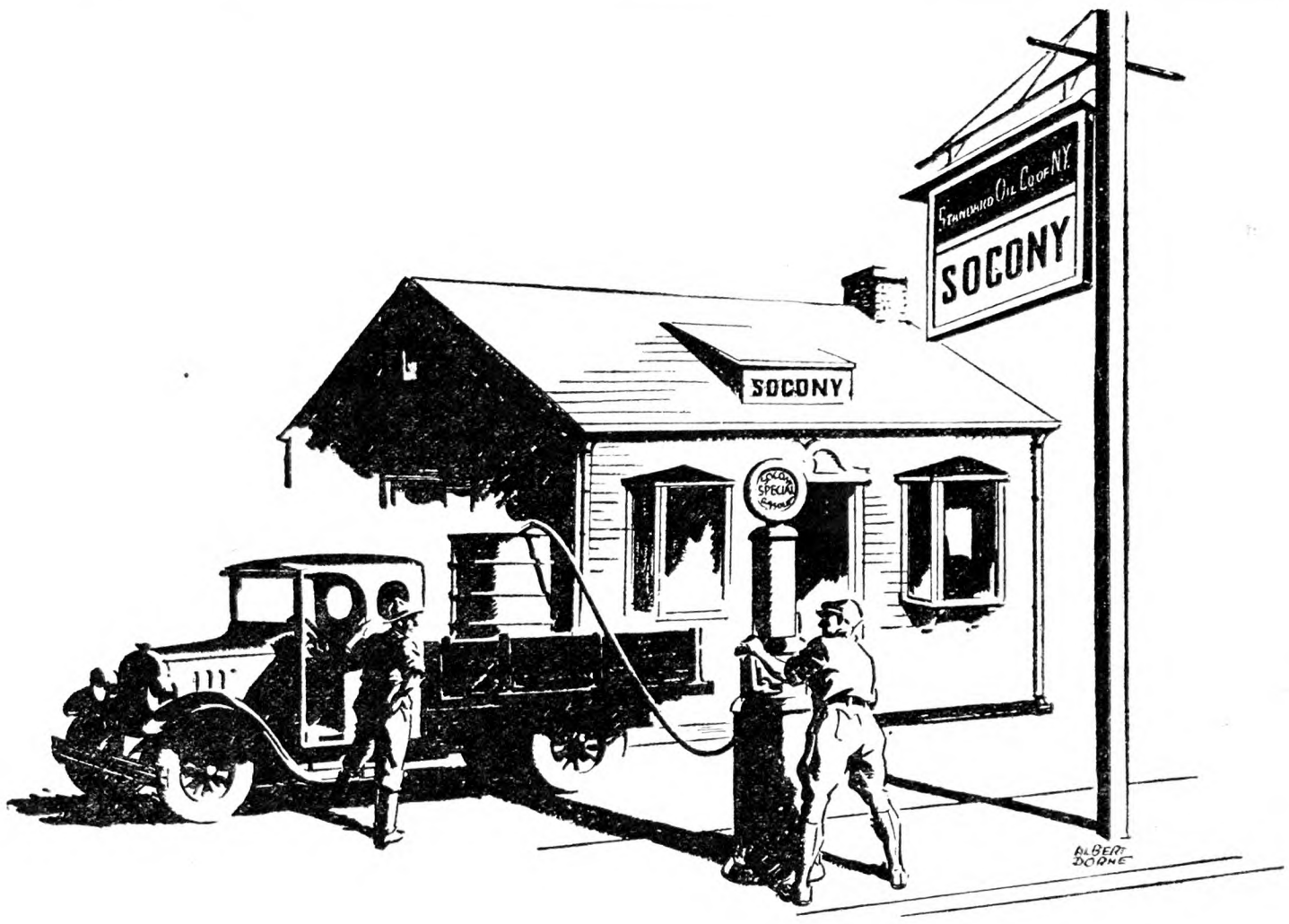
To remove sugar sand from syrup and sugaring-off pans or other sugar utensils, fill the pans or other articles with fresh maple syrup and boil, and they will become clean in a short time. H. W. S.
New Hampshire.

I have tried every method under the sun, and at last have found one that works. Take fresh sap and heat it in the pan over a small fire until it is about as warm as you could hold your hand in, then take a sponge or cloth and start washing the pan. The sap will dissolve the sand, and anything else that sticks to the pan that water will not remove. I am unable to tell why this is. I wash my pans in this way several times during syrup-making, and it only takes a few minu es to keep them clean. B. J. F.
Pulaski, N. Y.

To clean the sap pan, put it where there is running water from melting snow, and place a pipe at one end of the pan so the water will run in all the time, and run over the other end of the pan. Sometimes it takes nearly two weeks; it all depends on how thick the niter or sugar sand is. After sufficient water has passed through the pan it will get brittle and you can take a butcher-knife and clean it off. Just try this; I have had the best results this way. I am from Vermont, where they make a business of sugaring. E. C. M.
Carlisle, N. Y.

To remove silica from sap pans, use muriatic acid, one part to three of water. Place the mixture in the pan and scrub with a stiff broom until the tin is clean and bright. Empty and immediately wash with pure water. Then soak it with soda water and wash again. Be careful not to get the acid on hands or clothes. If one lives near a cheese factory he can clean pans nicely in the Summer by filling them with whey and allowing it to remain in them for several days, until all sediment is loose. A. C. B.
Burton, O.

On page 274 an inquirer asked how to clean a sap pan with no harm to the tin. We have been in the maple syrup business some years, and we always use the whey from sour milk, which has always given good results. M. S. G.
South Fallsburg, N. Y.



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Missouri Notes

The first of March and still Winter lingers, loath to leave. A heavy rain with thunder and lightning, but every night the ground freezes. I fear to order frost-proof cabbage plants for resale, as is our custom; it would be most disagreeable to attempt to heel them out in the cold mud. No early gardens this year, no February oats sowing, but we have managed to plant the sweet peas and sow some Red clover. We plant sweet peas above the same two trenches we dug when we began to grow them. We patterned our system after that of a neighbor who was uncommonly successful. He told us to dig deep trenches, partly fill them with manure, scatter lime on the manure, fill the trenches with good soil and plant. His flowers were larger and with longer stems than those of his neighbors. I find it true that stem length depends on the vigor of the vines, the more vigorous, the longer the stems. All went well with this plan till last year when the vines, after a good beginning, stopped blooming for the season. Maybe the coarse manure in the trenches cut off capillary attraction; maybe there was a dearth of water, for sweet peas like lots of water. My neighbor has water pipes in his garden, I have not. Reading that the early flowering or florists' sweet peas did well outside, I planted some of them in hopes of flowers a week or so earlier.

The Red clover should be sown early, preferably in February while there was still much freezing and thawing to come, I learned years ago. Nature, if given a chance, will cover the seed better than man, with successive freezes and thaws. This process gradually works the seed into the earth, and when it germinates early, the tiny tap-root heads at once towards the subsoil, where it will find a never-failing supply of moisture. Contrary to a prevalent belief I did not observe that a sudden freeze while the seeds were sprouting injured them in the least. But chances of failure in securing a good stand increase as the season proceeds after the first of March. After that it is drought or the drying out of a layer of the top soil that must be feared. I suspect that occasionally land that is pronounced "clover sick" and in need of lime, merely needs clover seed sown earlier.

This morning after watching quite a while for favorable conditions, we found them in an absence of wind and a thin frozen crust that overlay the mud. On a long bed thrown up last Fall we sowed cross rows of Petunia, Verbena, Cosmos, snapdragon, larkspur and candytuft seed. Then with a wheelbarrow we scattered over this seed, very thinly over such small seed as Petunia, a little thicker over the larkspur size, some fine soil full of humus taken from an old hotbed. These seeds could have better been sown in December. There are numerous other kinds of seeds that do better when sown early. They sprout early and come on ahead of Spring-sown seeds, with stronger plants and earlier flowers. Anyone can recall many annuals and perennials whose seed, dropped in the Fall, often appears in great numbers of seedlings in the Spring, having passed all that time in the care of nature alone. Last year we sowed seed as we did this morning, only to have the little plants pulled clear out of the ground by one of the most destructive Winters we ever had. Fortunately such misfortunes are very rare.

The larkspur seed was all of the doubles, which seem to have entirely ousted the old singles. To be sure these doubles in a great variety of colors quite outclass the singles, and have become much greater favorites for cut flowers, but I notice that there is, as usual, a good supply of Fall seedlings from singles to be seen biding their time under cover of dead grass, and these will be welcomed, too. Last Summer I was counting heavily on the great show that the single larkspur was to make among the Iris on the hillside, but the savage Winter must have exterminated them, for none made its appearance. I shall sow again, for Iris and larkspur make a great combination, first all Iris for a long period, and then when regrets are being heard at the disappearance of the brilliant colors, all at once the larkspur show up and paint the dull hillside a brilliant purple or indigo. Candytuft we have discovered to be a valuable cut flower, and it is never omitted. L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Patching Poor Seeding

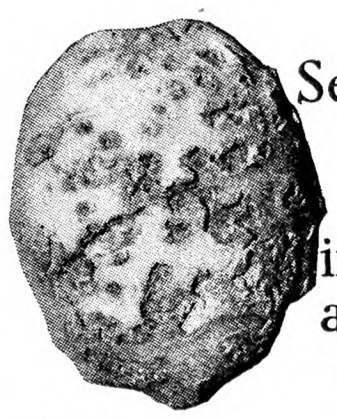
I have a piece of new seeding that did not catch very well last season. Would it pay me to sow grass seed on top of the sod? When would be the best time to sow the seed? S. W. P.

Greene Co., N. Y.

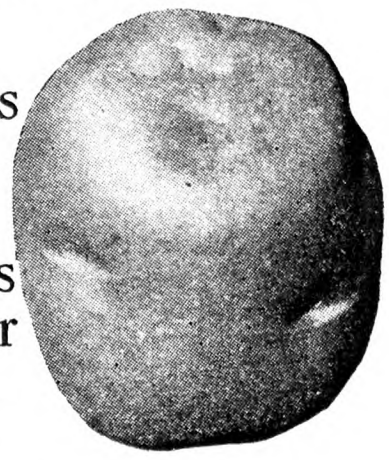
It might help considerably to sow some seed on this Spring as early as possible to get on the ground, somewhat after the plan of scattering clover seed on Winter grain while the ground is full of frost cracks. This will not require very much work or expense and is worth trying.

SMITH: "Are you getting a new car this year?" Jones: "Yes. That is, as soon as I've paid for the one that I had before the one I've got now."—Life.

One Fifth of American Potato Crop Ruined by Disease



Seed Treatment this quick easy way controls important diseases and produces larger and better crops.



AT LEAST half of all seed planted by American potato growers carries disease; even certified seed is often infected. Dr. Wm. H. Martin, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, writing in the *American Produce Grower,* warns: "There is no state that does not permit at least 10% of scab and Rhizoctonia."

That's your handicap—right from the start! You can never be sure that you have planted disease free seed. But you can *control* the more important seed-borne diseases if you will do just one simple thing. Treat all seed with Du Bay Semesan Bel—the *instantaneous* dip disinfectant.

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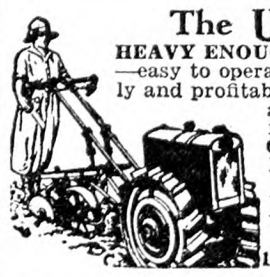

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Agents wanted. GEO. J. KRUM, Old Chatham, N. Y.

Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables were heavy on the Philadelphia wholesale market, during the past few days, and most lines continued to move slowly. During February, 1929, there were 3,174 cars of fruits and vegetables unloaded compared with 2,767 cars during the same month of last year. This total increase of approximately 400 cars is due to increases in cabbage, carrots, beets, string beans, grapefruit, oranges and tomatoes. Practically all the so-called "new crop" produce from Southern States showed increases over the corresponding month of last season. Strange as it may seem, the unloads of white potatoes were less than during February, 1928, totaling 351 cars compared with 423 last year. The decrease in unloads of potatoes was probably due to the inability of the trade to move them at satisfactory prices, and hesitancy on their part to store for future sales. The potato market was dull and trading was limited to good quality offerings. Prices held steady with Pennsylvania round whites quoted at $1.20 to $1.40 per 120-lb. sack, and a few fancy offerings at $1.55. Truck receipts of New Jersey redskins moved slowly at 35 to 40c per ⅝-bu. basket and 100-lb. sacks at $1.20 to $1.25. Idaho Russets were in light receipt and averaged $2.15 a 100-lb. sack. Florida Spaulding Rose, U. S. No. 1, sold at $10 to $11 per double-headed barrel. The demand for sweet potatoes was limited to fancy marks, and ordinary quality lots were slightly easier. The best New Jersey yellows brought 90c to $1.25 per ⅝-bu. basket while reds were quoted at $1.15 to $1.35, with a few fancy reds up to $1.50. Maryland and Delaware yellows in bushels held steady at $1.40 to $1.65, with poorer quality down to $1. Yams continued steady at $1.25 to $1.50. The apple market showed little change, with demand continuing to center on fancy marks. Truck receipts of nearby Delicious, Romes and Staymans sold at $1.25 to $1.75 a bushel, with a few sales of extra fancy up to $1.85 to $2. Fancy Pennsylvania Staymans, 2½-in. and up were quoted at $2 to $2.15, while unclassified Delaware Winesaps brought $1.60. Nearby Staymans in ⅝-bu. baskets sold at 75c to $1, while Yorks brought 75 to 85c. There were a few Virginia Winesaps on the market, quoted at $1.85 a bushel with some scalded lots as low as $1 to $1.25. Nearby beets moved slowly at 65 to 75c a ⅝-bu. basket, while carrots were steady at $1 to $1.40. Parsnips continued firm at $1 to $1.25 per ⅝-bu. basket. Turnips were mostly of ordinary quality and the market was weak at 20 to 45c a ⅝-bu. basket. Rutabagas were slow with most sales quoted at 65 to 85c. Eastern Shore greens were in more liberal receipt and the market was slightly easier. Much of the stock was of ordinary to poor quality. Turnip greens sold at 50c to $1 a bushel and broccoli greens at 50c to $1.50. Hothouse radishes were easier at 2 to 4c a bunch. Norfolk kale was in more liberal supply and weaker, selling from 75c to $1 per barrel. Not much interest was shown in the onion market, and demand was slow. New York, 100-lb. sacks, yellows, brought $4.50 to $5, and 50-lb. sacks, $2.25 to $2.50. Indiana 50-lb. sacks brought $2.25 to $2.60, and Ohio 50-lb. sacks sold at $2.25 to $2.50. The demand for old cabbage was more active during the past few days and the market was firm. New York, sacked Danish 100-lb. sold at $2.40 to $2.50, compared with $2.10 to $2.25 for the previous week. New cabbage was barely steady under heavier receipts, with Florida half-bushel hampers quoted at $1.15 to $1.35, and poorer down to 75c. Texas 100-lb. crates brought $2.50 to $2.75 with an occasional sack at $3. Nearby mushrooms were steady and sold mostly 40c to $1 per 3-lb. basket with a few fancy up to $1.10 to $1.15.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs were more liberal during the past few days and the market broke badly. The expectation of freer arrivals has produced a weaker feeling and prices were lower on all grades, but the market was very sensitive and quickly reacted to signs of insufficient supplies. Fresh extra firsts brought 32c a dozen at the close, a break of 7 to 10c in two to three days. Fresh firsts shared in the decline but were quoted at 31c. Fancy eggs in cartons sold at 41 to 43c compared with 50 to 56c the week before. Carefully selected and candled eggs brought 37 to 41c compared with 51 to 54c the previous week.

Receipts of live fowl were light and the market ruled firm with prices advancing 3 to 4c a lb. over the previous week. Colored fowl were quoted at 34 to 36c, with small sizes bringing the top figures. Smooth-legged chickens were steady with soft-meated offerings selling at 35 to 38c. Broilers cleared up well, for fancy, and the market was firm at 40 to 45c. Fresh-killed fowls were in light receipt and the market was firm for fancy, small-sized offerings, with 4 to 6-lb. lots selling at 34 to 36c. Chickens were generally staggy and irregular, with 27 to 30c for large, fancy stock in barrels. Ducks and geese were quiet, and the market steady, with fancy ducks at 24 to 26c, average 21 to 23c and fancy geese at 23 to 25c, and average 20 to 22c.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of good quality cleaned up well and the market was firm, No. 2 Timothy and best clover mixed brought $18.50 to $19 per ton. Undergrades were slow, with sample moving at $12 to $14. Straw was in moderate supply and the market steady with straight rye straw at $20 to $22, wheat straw at $15 to $16, and oat straw at $14 to $15 per ton. W. W. O.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 53c.

Eggs. — Yard eggs, doz., 48c; pullet eggs, doz., 40c; fresh duck eggs, doz., 58c; 24 oz. or over to the doz.

Cheese.—Whole milk, lb., 35c; pimento, ball, 10c; cottage, ball, 5c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; cream, qt., 90c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, homegrown, pk., 25c; bu., 85c; beets, lb., 4c; cabbage, lb., 3½c; celery, 4 bchs, 25c; onions, pk., 30c; cauliflower, lb., 10c; parsnips, lb., 5c; Iceland lettuce, 3 heads, 25c; lettuce, homegrown, bch, 5c; radishes, bch, 5c; spinach, pk., 25c; tomatoes, 7 lbs., 25c; beans, large, lb., 12½c; honey, card, 26c; apples, bu., $1.50; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; all bunch goods 5c per bunch.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 35c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, over 4 lbs., lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—All prices quoted for best grade only. Shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; whole ham, lb., 30c; bacon, chunk, lb., 32c; pork loins, lb., 24c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; bacon, sliced, lb., 45c.

Miscellaneous. — Cider vinegar, gal., 40c; maple syrup, gal., $2.20; seasoned hardwood, cord, $4; sweet cider, gal., 40c; apples, Northern Spies, bu., $2.50; pumpkins, each, 10 to 15c.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 30 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; fowls, live, lb., 30 to 33c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 30 to 35c; springers, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; Leghorns, 29 to 32c; heavy, 32 to 37c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; turkeys, live, lb., 40c; dressed, lb., 60c; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, 45 to 50c; grade A, $13 to $14; fancy, white, $14; unclassified, $11 to $11.50; retail, 45c; pullet eggs, doz., 35c; duck eggs, doz., 60c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 75c to $1.25; beans, dry, lb., 7 to 12c; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.75; celery, doz. bchs, 65 to 80c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, crate, $1.25 to $1.50; maple syrup, gal., $2; onions, bu., $2 to $3; parsnips, bu., $1.25; potatoes, bu., 45 to 55c; radishes, doz. bchs, 50c; rutabagas, bu., 75c; squash, lb., 1½c; turnips, bu., $1.

Fruits. — Apples, bu., $1 to $2.75; pears, bu., $1 to $2.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.25 to $1.35; pork, light, lb., 14c; heavy, lb., 12c.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

March 12, 1929.

Most produce has sold well at Boston during the past week. The more plentiful supply of cabbage available caused prices to react downward from last week's high. Roots were barely steady. Apples of good quality were less inactive. Best lettuce advanced slightly. The wool market was inactive on all but a few lines. Prices on eggs were mostly lower.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand slow, market draggy. Native Baldwins, ordinary 50c to $1.25, fancy $1.50 to $2, extra fancy $2.25 to $2.50; McIntosh, ordinary $1 to $2, fancy $2.25 to $3.35, extra fancy $3.50 to $3.75 std. bu. box; Wash., C grade Staymans, $1.75 to $2 box; Va. Yorks, U. S. No. 1, badly scalded, $2.50 bbl.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box; Texas, crts., mostly $3.25.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good, market firm. N. Y. Danish, 100-lb. sacks, $2.15 to $2.25; Fla., $1 to $1.50 1½-bu. hamper; Texas, bbl. crts., $3 to $3.25.

Carrots. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.60 to $2 std. bu. box; Texas, crts., $2.25 to $3; Calif., crts., ord., $1.25 to $2.50.

Celery. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair on best. Fla., 3 to 6 doz., ordinary, $1.50 to $2 crt.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Hothouse native, 50 to 60 cukes, $7 to $9 std. bu. box; $1.50 to $1.75 carton of 24 cukes.

Lettuce. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native hothouse, ordinary, 18 hds., 50c to $1; Iceberg, Calif., $2.50 to $4.50 crate.

Mushrooms. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass., N. Y. and Pa. fancy, 75c to $1.10, few $1.25, 3-lb. bskt.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, demand slow; few sales noted. Native yellow, medium, $2.25 to $2.75 std. bu. box; Mass., 100 lbs., ordinary, $3 to $3.50; Valencias, Spanish, $3 to $3.40 ½ case; Mich., 50 lbs., $2.65 to $2.75.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Maine, 100-lb. bags, Green Mts., mostly $1.15 to $1.20; P. E. I., 90-lb. bags, A grade, $1.40 to $1.50.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse native, 50 to 60 bchs., $1.75 to $2.25 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, 75 to 90c bu. bskt.

Squash. — Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native Hubbard $70 to $80 ton, $2.50 to $3.25 bbl.; Ohio Blue Hubbard, few sales $70 to $80 ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow; quality mostly poor. Fla., 6-bskt., no sales noted; Mex., lugs, $2 to $2.75.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand slow, market draggy. Native Purple Top and Ruta, 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box; P. E. I. Rutas, $1 to $1.40; Mass. White Capes, fancy, $1.75 to $2, 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market draggy, demand light; receipts light and mo tly ordinary; top grades firm. Few sales No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26; Eastern, $18 to $23.50; clover mixed, $22 to $23 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 50c; firsts, 47½ to 49½c; seconds, 45½ to 47c lb.

Eggs.—Market quiet. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 43c; mixed colors, 42c; white extras, 41c doz; fresh eastern extras, 41c; undergrades, 28 to 32c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins, extra fresh, 25½ to 26½c; firsts, new, 24 to 25c; extras, held, 27 to 28c; firsts, held, 25½ to 26½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $11 to $11.25; Calif. small white, $10.75 to $11; Yellow Eyes, $9 to $9.25; Red Kidney, $8.75 to $9; Limas, $13.50 to $13.75, 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market inactive, demand light. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending March 9, 430,700 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing 44 to 45c, clothing 37 to 38c; ½ blood, combing 50 to 51c, clothing 43c; ⅜ blood, combing 54 to 55c, clothing 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing 53 to 54c, clothing 45c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio fine, combing $1.05 to $1.10, clothing 95c to $1; ½ blood, combing $1.02 to $1.05, clothing 95 to 98c; ⅜ blood, combing 98c to $1.02, clothing 90 to 95c; ¼ blood, combing 90 to 92c, clothing 80 to 83c; Terr., mostly, combing $1.07 to $1.10, clothing 95c to $1; ½ blood, combing $1.02 to $1.07, clothing 95c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing $1 to $1.03, clothing 90 to 95c; ¼ blood, combing 90 to 95c, clothing 82 to 87c; low ¼ blood, combing 80 to 85c.

New York Produce Markets

March 14, 1929.

March: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.30.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.49¾ @	$0.50½
Extra, 92 score		.49½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.48 @	.49¼
Seconds	.47 @	.47¾
Lower grades	.45½ @	.46½
Ladles	.34 @	.38
Packing stock	.30 @	.32
Renovated	.42½ @	.43½
Sweet, fancy	.51½ @	.52
Extra	.50½ @	.51
Firsts	.48½ @	.50
Seconds	.47 @	.48
Centralized	.47 @	.48¾

CHEESE

State, flat, June special	$0.27½ @	$0.29
Fresh, fancy	.24½ @	.25
Wis., flats, held	.26½ @	.27½
Daisies, fresh		.24

EGGS

Nearby, fancy white	$0.38 @	$0.39
Extra	.36 @	.37
Average extras	.34 @	.35
Extra firsts	.32 @	.33
Pacific Coast, white	.34 @	.37
Mixed colors:		
Nearby, best	.33 @	.35
Gathered, best	.32 @	.32½
Common to good	.27 @	.30

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42 @	$0.44
Fair to good	.30 @	.40
Broilers	.40 @	.52
Roosters	.20 @	.28
Fowls	.24 @	.36
Ducks	.18 @	.30
Geese	.16 @	.25
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs. each	.44 @	.51
Mixed weights	.35 @	.42
Turkeys, dry, toms	.38 @	.40
Hens	.35 @	.38
Squabs, white, lb.	.60 @	.70
Dark, doz.	2.50 @	4.00
Culls	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.30 @	$0.33
Chickens	.30 @	.40
Roosters		.20
Ducks	.20 @	.30
Geese	.20 @	.22
Capons	.35 @	.42
Tame rabbits	.23 @	.28

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50 @	13.50
Bulls	7.75 @	8.75
Cows	8.00 @	9.00
Calves, best	18.00 @	19.00
Common to good	10.00 @	14.00
Sheep	5.00 @	7.00
Lambs	14.00 @	18.00
Hogs	10.50 @	12.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.22 @	$0.24
Good to prime	.17 @	.21
Culls	.13 @	.16
Lambs, h.h., each	6.00 @	12.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50 @	22.00
Bulls	15.50 @	16.00
Cows	16.00 @	18.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00 @	$2.25
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.75 @	2.00
Idaho, 100-lb. bag	2.65 @	4.00
Bermuda, bbl.	7.00 @	9.50
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00 @	3.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.75 @	$2.75
Carrots, bu.	1.50 @	2.25
Cauliflower, bu.	2.00 @	2.50
Celery hearts, doz.	.75 @	1.25
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50 @	7.00
Dandelion, Tex., bu.	1.00 @	1.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	10.00 @	13.50
Lettuce, bu.	1.00 @	4.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50 @	5.00
Peas, bu.	5.75 @	8.00
Radishes, bu.	.75 @	1.00
Spinach, bu.	.75 @	1.00
Squash, new, bu.	1.00 @	3.00
String beans, bu.	1.50 @	3.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.75 @	4.50

DRIED BEANS
(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00 @	13.25
Pea	11.00 @	11.25
Red kidney	8.50 @	8.75

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$5.25 @	$6.75
McIntosh	8.50 @	11.00
Greening	6.50 @	7.00
York Imperial	4.50 @	6.00
Pears, bbl.	1.50 @	6.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.00 @	4.75
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.10 @	.30

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12 @	$0.12½
Dark	.09 @	.09½
Orange bloom	.12 @	.13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50 @	5.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00 @	27.00
No. 2	23.00 @	25.00
No. 3	15.00 @	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00 @	25.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 Northern Spring	$1.44⅜
No. 2 red	1.60⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.17⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.61
Barley	.80
Rye	1.24½

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.15
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58 @	.60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60 @	.65
Gathered	.45 @	.55
Fowls, lb.	.40 @	.50
Turkeys, lb.	.50 @	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45 @	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02 @	.03
String beans, lb.	.25 @	.30
Lima beans, lb.	.40 @	.45
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15
Onions, lb.	.10 @	.20

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, qt., 7 to 9c; cows, fresh milk, each, $125 to $200; beef cows and bulls, good, 100 lbs., $10 to $12; calves, prime veal, 100 lbs., $18 to $21; calves, common to good, 100 lbs., $12 to $16; pork, heavy, dressed, 100 lbs., $8 to $10; pork, light, dressed, 100 lbs., $12 to $14; fowls, fancy stock, live, lb., 28 to 30c; roasting chickens, live, lb., 32 to 36c; eggs, local fresh, doz., 40 to 45c; apples, Baldwin, bbl., $2.75 to $3; Northern Spy, bbl., $4 to $4.50; potatoes, 120-lb. bag, $1.85 to $2; turnips, bu., 85c to $1; cabbage, 1928 crop, 100 lbs., $1.50 to $1.75.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; special, qt., 18c; sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 13c; butter, dairy farmers' delivery, lb., 50 to 60c; prints and rolls, lb., 52 to 55c; cut from tub, lb., 49 to 51c; eggs, local fresh, doz., 49 to 53c; cheese, lb., 29 to 33c; fowls, fancy dressed, lb., 50 to 55c; roasting chickens, lb., 45 to 50c; turkeys, lb., 52 to 58c; ducks, lb., 38 to 42c; capons, lb., 58 to 60c; pork, loin, 8 to 10 lbs., 24 to 28c; pork chops, lb., 25 to 28c; veal loin chops, lb., 40 to 45c; veal roast, lb., 30 to 38c; lamb, forequarter, lb., 25 to 30c; lamb chops, lb., 45 to 60c; potatoes, pk., 25 to 30c; apples, Baldwin, 5 lbs. 25c; Winesap, 3 lbs. 29c; tomatoes, lb., 19 to 29c; carrots, bch., 10c; celery, bch., 15c; new beets, bch., 10c; onions, fancy, 3 lbs. 25c; cabbage, lb., 5 to 6c; lettuce, hd., 15c; cauliflower, hd., 35 to 40c; radishes, 2 bchs. 15c.

F. A. C.

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You wouldn't ask him to drag 40 or 50 pounds of rocks around for hours just for the fun of seeing him work.

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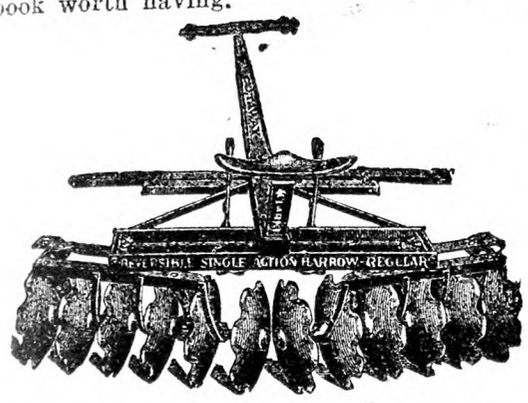
At least, investigate! Clip coupon for the complete Clark "Cutaway" Catalog of tillage implements. It's FREE. We'll also send you free "The Soil and Its Tillage," a book worth having.



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Pompon Dahlias

A good many Dahlia fanciers have been working for size, describing enthusiastically those varieties with blooms "as big as a dinner plate." Others, however, have been looking for symmetry and finish, and for a flower that can be used more conveniently in vases. This has caused more interest in the Pompons, which are the same symmetrical shape as the Show Dahlias, and the newer Rosette or miniature decorative type. These are borne on good wiry stems, and their size makes them excellent for cutting. In Europe the small Dahlias are used very freely in bedding.

The following are all good Pompon sorts: Belle of Springfield, crushed strawberry, very small; Amber Queen, amber-shaded orange; Regulus, reddish purple; Rosebud, white edged with rose; San Toy, white-tipped carmine; Hazel, buff-shaded brown; Kleine Domitea, light bronze; Little Helen, pale lavender; Little Frances, flame color, excellent for cutting; Ideal, bright yellow; Snow-drop, pure white; Vivid, brilliant scarlet. The list could be expanded indefinitely, but the dozen given are all good.

Among miniature Decorative Dahlias, Pink Pearl, an English variety, is receiving very high praise. It is a clear rose pink. Irene, old rose, and Little Jewel, peach pink, are beautiful varieties of the same class.

In studying Dahlia catalogs, it will be noticed that green plants are considerably cheaper than tubers. These green plants are rooted cuttings taken from tubers which were started in the greenhouse in January. They are cut off and rooted, potted, and grown on in a greenhouse until removed to a frame to harden off. These plants are produced more cheaply than tubers, and when properly hardened off they give excellent results, many growers preferring them to tubers. They are shipped out after May 15 for immediate planting. The difference in price is very marked; for example, tubers of one fine new sort, early delivery, cost $25; May delivery, $15; while plants are $8.

The prices of choice Dahlia tubers, $5, $8, $10 or $15 each, sound rather high, but dealers tell us that real Dahlia fanciers are willing to pay well for their choice, while the flower-lover of modest means can always find beautiful but less exclusive sorts that are moderate in price. One can also invest in a floral lottery by growing them from seed, which is always interesting, and often gives a wonderful return for the outlay.

Michigan Corn Contest

Michigan State College sponsored a corn-growing contest in 1928, exhibits being shown by more than 40 growers, and results announced at the late Farmers' Week at the college.

Corn was grown in five-acre plots and the results were judged on the average yield per acre, the grain to be mature and sound. The State was divided into three zones, comprising the lower peninsula.

The largest yield was obtained in the southern zone, 102.36 bushels shelled corn, grown by A. J. Lutz, of Saline. R. Masters, Weldron, was a close second with 100.11 bushels. The best yield in the central zone was 86.4 bushels, grown by L. Ferden, Chesaning. Four growers in the northern zone grew more than 60 bushels, Crandall Bros., of Bellaire, leading with 67 bushels.

Dent varieties were grown. Manures and corn fertilizers were pretty generally used, and corn in many instances was preceded by some legume. The highest yield was obtained by the use of six loads of manure and 300 lbs. fertilizer per acre, following sweet clover. An interesting fact developed was that two growers did no cultivating after planting, one obtaining 84.56 bushels and the other 68.64 bushels, but the cost of fitting ground was greater than that of some who cultivated.

The question as to whether the crops might have been improved by cultivation is open to debate. Fitting soil prior to planting is one of the principal factors in corn production, and one that is not thoroughly taken advantage of by many growers. Too often they neglect to disk and fine the top soil before plowing. The top soil becomes the bottom soil, or seed bed, when turned over, and if the seed bed is in good condition the plant will make a vigorous growth even if the top soil may be a little lumpy. When the seed bed is on the surface is the easiest and most available time properly to fit it.

The question of number of cultivations, or no cultivations, is largely a question of soils and seasonal conditions. Most good corn soils are prolific of weeds. Weeds do well in corn, but corn does not reciprocate. Most of the great corn belt is underladen by a stiff subsoil. In years of drought surface cultivation is essential to conserve the moisture. A wet season brings on a host of weeds. On the porous soils of Michigan and some other sections, surface cultivation has but little effect in conserving moisture.

Kent County. F. DANIEL.

HOUSEWIFE (employing new girl): "I hope you had no quarrel with your last mistress when you left her? Maid: Oh, no! She was taking a bath and I just locked her in, took my belongings and left.—Detroit News.

Improved design makes possible Heavy Duty, Large Capacity Hammer Feed Grinders

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Swing Hammer **EASY GRINDER**

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Improved hammer design eliminates metal-to metal grinding. No friction. Made extra strong, of durable steel. Hammers of oil-tempered chrome nickel steel. Has a power range of 6 H. P. to 18 H. P.

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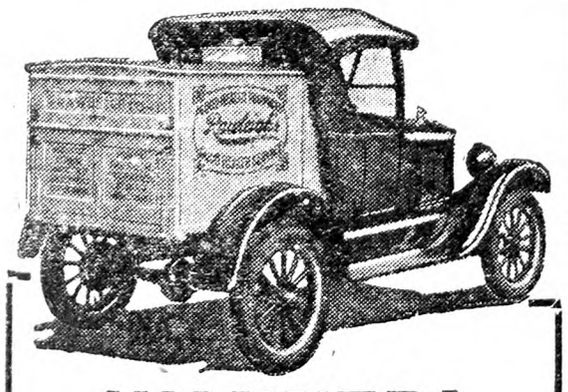

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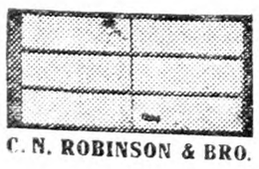

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GLASS - - $2.60 Per Box

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Double the dollars at harvest with OSPRAYMO SPRAYERS

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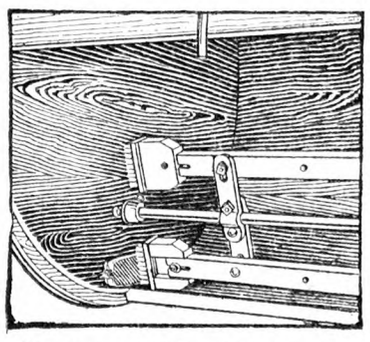

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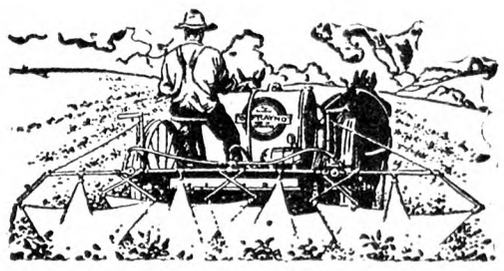

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It's no use...

ORCHARD PESTS CAN'T READ

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KOLODUST MEETS *ALL* THE REQUIREMENTS OF A SCIENTIFICALLY CORRECT FUNGICIDE.

Kolodust is an improved sulphur fungicide. Its essential ingredient is produced by a fusion process which results in a new, patented material displaying colloidal or soluble properties and consists of sulphur in a new form which is fused with a carrier and is invisible even under the ordinary high power microscope.

This new form of sulphur has proven toxic properties far more powerful than any other known forms of sulphur with which it has been compared. It "sticks through rain and wind", thus prolonging the protection period.

KOLOKIL is Kolodust with poison added to kill the external chewing insects—producing an insecti-fungicide.

Send your name and address with this ad. We'll return the sample of Kolodust for the test, and full dusting information.

NIAGARA SPRAYER AND CHEMICAL CO., INC.
161 Elizabeth Street Middleport, N. Y.

MAKE THIS TEST

Place a few drops of water on a piece of dark paper, and apply a thin film of *Kolodust*.

Make the same experiment on a second piece of paper using any other sulphur dust.

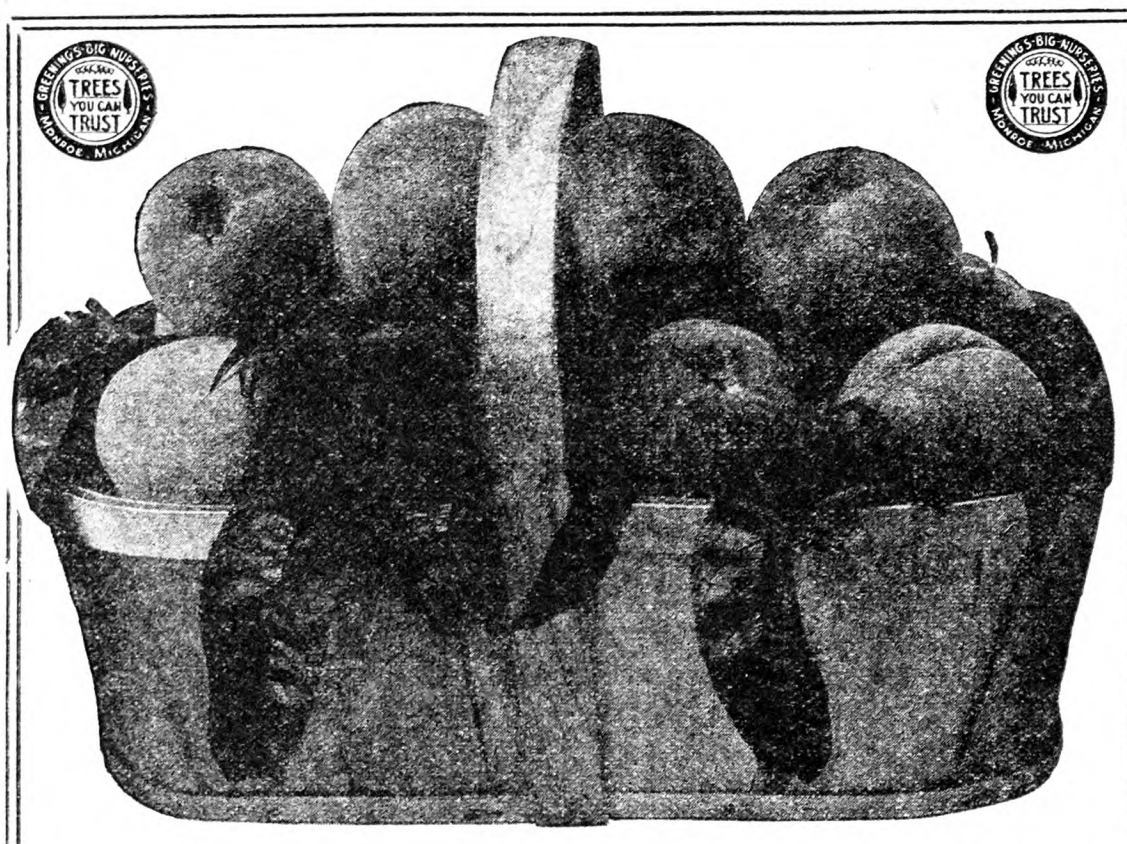
Allow to dry, then compare.

Ordinary sulphur dusts ride the drop.

Kolodust diffuses through the drop leaving a protecting film over the entire area.

Send for demonstration sample.

Niagara KOLODUST



South Haven

The Most Profitable and Hardiest Commercial Peach

F. A. SALISBURY
Maplewood Farm, Phelps, N. Y.

The Greening Nursery Co., March 2, 1929
Monroe, Michigan

Gentlemen:—We set 30 South Haven Peach trees in 1925 to see what they would do for us. In 1926 the trees bore enough fruit for a sample. This was the first time we ever had peach trees bear so soon after setting.

At the time we planted the South Haven we also planted Elbertas, Crawford, Champion, Carman and Rochester. In 1928 the South Haven averaged nearly a bushel per tree. To date we have harvested more fruit per tree from the South Havens than from any of the other varieties.

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Our customers are very enthusiastic over the South Haven. Much more so than over any other peaches we have ever marketed.

We planted more of your trees in 1927 and plan to plnt more each year.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) F. A. Salisbury.

Full information about SOUTH HAVEN—The Peach Supreme—also Greening's Super-Selected Strains—upon request. *A Post Card will bring it.*

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EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — Five men were killed outright and more than 30 person were injured near Scribner, Neb., March 8, as a result of the explosion of 500 lbs. of dynamite in a fire on the farm of County Commissioner Carl Hollander. The explosive was stored in the barn for use in blasting out ice gorges in the Elkhorn River. The victims, members of the Volunteer Fire Department, were hurled hundreds of feet by the blast, which wrecked several other buildings and shattered windows as far as 10 miles distant.

Two firemen were injured March 8 when trapped by a backdraft with 20 others while fighting flames that wrecked the old Manhattan Casino, now known as the Rockland Palace, at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, a landmark of Washington Heights. The loss was estimated at more than $50,000.

A short but desperate fight against death was lost by three aviators March 8 when they failed to right some trouble with their plane and crashed in flames near Oakland, Miss. The bodies were identified by watches and keys as Jess M. Windham, 30, chief pilot of Newbry's Airport at Memphis; William Daniels, 19, Memphis pilot, and Morgan Ferrell, 27, a student flyer, of Greenwood, Miss. Several persons saw the plane manœuvering as if in difficulty and heard the excited shouts of the flyers. Suddenly the plane dived to earth and was enveloped in flames.

Forced by flood waters from the Big Horn River to abandon their homes in the dead of night, hundreds of citizens of Grey Bull, Wyo., returned March 10 to take toll of their property damage after spending the night in the refuge of the nearby mountains. Property damage amounting to about $200,000 was left in the wake of the "flash flood" which rolled over the sleeping city when an eight-mile ice gorge in the river backed the water into the streets and inundated homes. A Japanese boy was struck down and killed by a motorist who was making a hasty exit from the town to the hills to escape the rushing waters. Late in the night the gorge formed south of Grey Bull in Sheep Canyon, near the junction of the Grey Bull and Big Horn rivers. Gradually the water backed up until more than four feet of water flooded the town streets.

Damage estimated at $150,000 was done by the fire which early March 10, driven by a 55-mile gale, swept the business district of Port Richmond, S. I., destroying the lumber yard in which it originated as well as two frame houses, and spread to two churches, an auditorium and six one-family houses.

Choosing a corner where four precincts converge and where a policeman from each was stationed, robbers entered a store at 1 W. 42nd Street, New York, early March 10. There they chopped a 14-inch hole in the floor and dropped 12 feet to the basement dress shop of George Block, where they ripped open a safe and escaped with from $15,000 to $20,000 in cash. The whole operation must have consumed well over three hours, but the police saw nothing of it.

One person was killed, several were injured and property loss estimated at $150,000 entailed when fire destroyed buildings housing the poultry merchants' and agricultural exhibits of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show at Ft. Worth, Tex., March 11. The fire was brought under control after it threatened to add to its toll the automobile building and Coliseum. More than 2,000 blue ribbon fowls, making up the biggest exhibition of poultry ever shown in the South, perished when the poultry building burned.

March 12, 22,000,000 flounder eggs from the Government hatchery at Woods Hole, Mass., were let gently down into the sheltered inlet of Jamaica Bay, Rockaway, N. Y. They arrived under guard of Superintendent Hoffes of the Woods Hole hatchery in a special baggage car, their lives predestined to replenishing the depleted ranks of flounders in the bay, which have fallen off during the past two years on account of pollution

A plan to raise $2,500,000 for worldwide research into the causes, cures and prevention of deafness was announced March 12 at a dinner of the Board of Trustees of the Research Fund of the American Otological Society at the New York Academy of Medicine. Of the total $500,000 will be sought before July 1 to carry on work begun by the society four years ago which was financed by a gift of $90,000 from the Carnegie Corporation.

WASHINGTON.—The 70th Congress did not establish a legislative record for the number of measures introduced and passed, but the committees reported more bills and resolutions, exclusive of pension measures in omnibus bills, than any recent Congress. A total of 23,238 bills were introduced, 5,000 short of the record. Of these 17,335 were in the House and 5,903 in the Senate. There were 846 resolutions introduced in the House and 613 in the Senate. House committees reported 2,820 bills and resolutions, Senate committees 2,074. The House passed 1,601 bills and 117 resolutions; the Senate passed 889 bills and 321 resolutions.

Advertising is to be used by the Federal Government in an effort to bring home to the people the necessity of law enforcement in connection with prohibition. Such a campaign was recently suggested by Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. A $50,000 fund, carried for prohibition educational purposes in a $2,775,000 appropriation voted for prohibition enforcement by the last Congress, will be used to meet the cost of the campaign.

A revolving fund of $1,500,000,000 for stabilization of agriculture was advocated March 11 by Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R., Ia.) as part of the Hoover farm relief program. This sum has been suggested by Senator Brookhart both to President Hoover and Secretary of Agriculture Arthur W. Hyde. The plan which Senator Brookhart has in mind is along the lines of the operations of the United States Grain Corporation and of the Food Administration during the war, and immediately afterward. Senator Brookhart said Secretary Hyde has agreed with him in principle although not as to the size of the fund, and it is assumed the Secretary's views coincide with those of the President. The details of the plan are to be worked out and Senator Brookhart says he will sacrifice his own judgment as to details to President Hoover, whose experience during the war, he says, demonstrated his ability to handle an equally large problem.

Farm Bureau Meeting at Orient, Long Island

The annual meeting of the Orient Community of the Farm Bureau was held at Orient, N. Y., March 7, at the Congregational Church. The business session was called to order by the chairman, Rufus W. Tuthill, at 5 o'clock. Mr. Tuthill told of some of the things accomplished during the past year. Orient has reached the goal of 100 per cent farmer membership. The following committees were appointed for the coming season:

Chairman, Rufus W. Tuthill; secretary, Louis M. Young; potato committee, Rufus W. Tuthill; cauliflower committee, Stanley Duvall; soil improvement, Kenneth Tabor; farm management, George Latham; vigilance committee, Louis S. Tuthill; weather reporter, Fred Terry; vegetable committee, John Jagger.

A potato demonstration plot is to be planted on the farm of Rufus W. Tuthill. After supper in the church basement the following program was given: Four numbers by Men's Glee Club, "Morning," "At Parting," "Londonderry Air," "Put On Your Old Gray Robe"; readings by Miss Grace Lezure, "Subway in the Rush Hour," "In a Restaurant"; violin solos by Lloyd Terry, "In a Monastery Garden," "On the Wings of Music"; vocal music by three little Polish girls.

The speaker of the evening was Jared Van Wagenan. He spoke mainly on the various phases of farm relief; what share of the national income does the farmer get, and is he getting a fair deal? The meeting was a great success and should arouse enthusiasm for Farm Bureau activities. M. D. Y.

Orient, L. I.

Plants for Aquarium

What plants and how many should be placed in an aquarium 23x14x12, and how often should I change the water with a dozen fish or less? What kind of food is best, and how much? MRS. L. W.

Trenton, N. J.

An aquarium 12x14x23-in. should only have six ordinary-sized goldfish and about four large snails. The snails are necessary to keep down the usual conferva or "green scum." Too many plants can scarcely be used so long as the fish have room to move about freely. The best plants to use are Sagittaria gigantea for a center plant, Sagittaria natans, Cabomba viridifolia, Myriophyllum, Anacharis gigantea and giant Valisneria as seconds. Use one inch of clean, sharp, well-washed sand in bottom of aquarium and start plants several days before fish are put in. In a properly balanced aquarium the plants furnish oxygen and the fish consume it, and the water should remain clear without changing except at long intervals. If the fish come to top and gasp for air, it is a sign usually the water needs changing, but it will seldom be necessary when aquarium is once "balanced." Ordinary oysterettes of the grocery store is a good food, but all food should be given very sparingly and not over two or three times a week, and should be eaten up clean each time.

H. W. HALES.

Wife's Right to Sell Property

When my husband and I were married, I bought this farm I still own, with my own money. I took out a mortgage for $650 which my aunt held. The farm is in my own name (alone). We have lived on it ever since. We have two children. My father-in-law also lives with us. He owns the farm adjoining mine. Could I sell this farm without my husband's consent? I have nothing off it at all. Now they are cutting my woods all off; I don't want them to. How can I stop them? MRS. M.

New York.

You may sell any property standing in your name without the consent of your husband. N. T.

SOME people do not seem to grasp why why they were given two ears and only one tongue.—Credit Lost.

PROFITS Follow The CULTOR

Cut crop costs and make more money. Use CULTOR power for all light draft field operations. The CULTOR plows, plants, cultivates and harvests, and does it better, faster and cheaper than horses. Costs less to own and operate. Ideal for all work on small acreages or as companion to tractor on larger farms. Built for service, thoroughly tested, widely used. Ford powered.

Let us tell you how the CULTOR can make money for YOU.

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and Power Lawnmower
A Practical Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers, Country Estates and Poultrymen.

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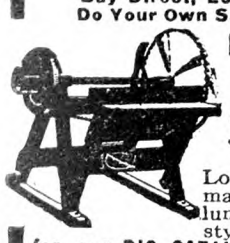
Buy Direct, Lowest Factory Prices
Do Your Own Sawing. Make Money



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Think of it! The material for this house only $149. Over $1,000,000 worth of material, purchased from manufacturers who needed money desperately, allows us to give you these remarkable savings on high grade doors, windows, roofing, wall board, millwork, siding, shingles, hardware, etc.
We have arranged to ship these items FREIGHT PREPAID from factory to you. Prices on all these products will increase 25% to 40% before April 1st. Free catalog gives full information. Mail coupon today.
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Heating a Small Greenhouse

In a recent issue of THE R. N.-Y., I note an article from an Ohio reader in reference to the above subject, and having some knowledge of greenhouse heating I will endeavor to pass it along, using the one mentioned in the article as a basis, it being 10x12 ft.

The quickest and most economical way to heat a building of this size would be simply to install a coal-burning brooder stove. Of course, due to the limited space the canopy cannot be used, and this practically eliminates the thermostat, making it necessary to give frequent attention to insure proper heating. Uniform heat is most desirable, but if a temperature of between 45 and 70 degrees is maintained good results will be had. As this is practically an overhead heat, plenty of moisture must be supplied. If possible a teakettle or pail of water kept on top of the stove will be a great help in furnishing humidity. Care must also be taken to prevent the escape of coal gas.

Hot-water heat is by far the most desirable in propagation work under glass, as you not only have a practically uniform heat, but can also have it under the benches, and even though the fire should fail for any reason the water would retain heat for quite a while. Referring again to the article on page 274, the writer states that an estimate of $210 was the least for which hot-water heat could be installed in a house 10x12 ft. I am not familiar with conditions in Ohio, but it would appear to me that a hot-water plant could be installed in a greenhouse of this size for about $100 less than the estimate named.

A hot-water heater capable of heating a building twice the size of the one mentioned can be purchased from one of the large mail-order houses for less than $50; 35 ft. of 2½-in. and 50 ft. of 1¼-in. black pipe, cut and threaded to order, would not cost more than $18. The necessary fittings for connecting up system will approximate $12 more. For the expansion tank an old milk can (10-gal.) can be used, or a suitable tank can be had for $5. At any rate, the entire outfit should cost not more than $85, and surely a plumber could afford to connect it up for the other $25; in fact, anyone with a few pipe wrenches, a little mechanical ability and knowledge of gravity can do the trick by following a few simple directions. The heater should be placed at or below floor level (preferably in one corner), a 2½-in. pipe connected to the top of heater and direct to the expansion tank, which should be located at the highest possible point accessible for refilling and observation. Another 2½-in. pipe connected to the expansion tank and slightly inclined downward should extend to and across opposite end of building. Opposite end of each bench one or two 1¼-in. pipes should be connected, these to pass through under the benches to opposite end, where they again connect to a 2½-in. return pipe leading to bottom connections of heater.

Great care must be taken to retain the gradual downward slope from the expansion tank to heater; 2 in. in every 10 ft. is sufficient, but it should not be less. More, of course, is better. Under no circumstances must there be any "high points", for, if so, air pockets will form and a burst pipe and flooded room result. At least one of the return pipes under each bench should be equipped with shut-off valves to regulate amount of heat. Fill system until water in the expansion tank is about four inches above pipe connections, and never let water get below these connections; also do not entirely fill tank, as water when heated will expand, and tank would overflow, and above all, do not cover tank airtight; better to leave it open.

Before starting fire be sure that all valves are open and that no air pockets exist. It is advisable to tap in air cocks at or near sharp turns to permit air to escape when filling, or heating water after standing idle. With this kind of a system running water is not necessary, just a pail of water in expansion tank every day or so to replace that expended by evaporation is all that is needed. Of course it is understood that there must be no leaks in the system.

As to the returns from a greenhouse of this size being sufficient to justify the expense of hot-water installation, this would depend on local demand. However, it would not be advisable to attempt the propagation of any plant which could not be quickly disposed of, or which would require pots larger than 4-in., as space would not be available.

Delaware. FRANK C. BAUGHMAN.

Early Market Tomato

Which is the best extra early tomato for market? I have been planting Earliana but lose so many tomatoes from sunscald that I am looking for something to take its place. Would like to know about the Marvana tomato, if it is as early as the Earliana, etc. J. R. B.

I have found Chalk's Early Jewel the best. It is very smooth and regular, it ripens up to the stem, will stand a lot of wet weather without cracking, and is very sweet, no acid taste and is a good size. I have never tried the Marvana.

WM. PERKINS.

FERTILIZED PASTURES cut the feed bill

RECENT investigations of pasture fertilization in this country and abroad show that top-dressing pasture land several times a year with a nitrogen fertilizer results in earlier grass, more luxurious growth, longer grazing periods *and grass richer in digestible protein.*

Protein is the most important—and the most expensive—ingredient in dairy feeding. Cows pastured on grasses rich in protein yield more and richer milk, and there is a welcome saving in the feed bill. Young stock makes better growth in less time.

Top-dressing good pasture land with Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia increases the protein content and the yields of pasture grasses. Try it for yourself. Top-dress an acre of your best pasture land early—a month before turning-out time—with 100 to 150 lbs. of Arcadian Sulphate and watch the results.

Free Sample
We'll send you—FREE—enough Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia to fertilize 25 sq. ft. of soil. We will also send you free bulletins telling how best to use Arcadian. Just fill in the coupon and mail it—today!

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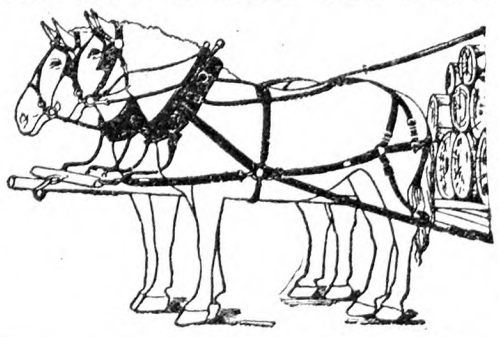

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PART THREE—Application of Co-operation to Efficient and Economic Distribution of Farm Products. In seven chapters.

This is a new treatment of the co-operative subject. Heretofore writers of books have contented themselves with accounts of co-operative work where established. It has been mostly propaganda and exhortation. This was all good in its time. But we have grown beyond it. Farmers are now committed to co-operation. Once shy of it, they are at last a unit for it. What they want now is principles and definite policies that have proved successful. This book is the first real attempt to supply this want. Other, and it is to be hoped better, books will follow on this line; but for the present there is no other book seriously treating the subject of organized co-operation.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, West 30th Street, New York

Things To Think About

Taxation of Farm Property

As the owner of a small fruit farm upon which I live from April through October of each year and do the actual work myself, I am vitally interested in any feasible plan of farm relief. My place is in Greene County. Practically all of my neighbors live on their farms the year round. My observation is that it is only by the hardest kind of work for long hours, with the practice of every possible economy, that the great majority of them are able to break ahead.

They are men, most of them, of intelligence and some education, who study the markets with understanding. They are of old farming stock, and combine the practical knowledge inherited from their parents and grandparents with the scientific information on modern methods of growing and merchandising which come to them over the radio, through farm papers and from the different government agricultural stations—an advantage not available to older generations. That only a small percentage of these men are able to make, by honest and intelligent toil, more than a fair living, is surely an unanswerable argument that there is something radically wrong with the system.

I cannot claim to have made any exhaustive study of the question nor to know very much more about it than any other observer of ordinary intelligence, but the one thing which impresses me most strongly is the unfair, unjust and disproportionate burden of taxation which the farmer has to bear. The farmer is taxed upon the full value of his farm, though from the standpoint of net income from it, it may be a liability rather than an asset, for the year for which it is taxed. The Stock Exchange member, whose capital, his Exchange seat, is immensely valuable, pays a tax only on his income. There seems no logical reason, though there might be practical ones, why the farmer should not be relieved, as the Stock Exchange man is, in those years in which he makes no profits.

My house, barn and ten acres of orchard land are assessed at a high valuation because the house is large and the grounds well cared for. The fruit, which is the only source of revenue from the property, produces annually just about enough to pay the taxes and insurance. When the labor in caring for the orchard and the cost of picking, etc., is deducted, it has never shown a profit. Yet the past year I learned, too late to make a protest, that the assessors had added another $1,000 to the valuation—a year when my books, if they had any bearing on the situation, would have shown a net income from the property less than that for any year for the past five or more. In other words, my net loss last year in operating the farm was greater than ever before, hence next year I must pay taxes on an additional $1,000.

Can anyone claim that a system which operates in this manner has any element of justice and fairness? I operate a farm because I enjoy doing it. I like the work of caring for trees. I live in hope that some day I shall be able to close my books in the Fall with a balance on the right side of the ledger. My neighbor, let me assume for the sake of the illustration, has a farm and house of similar size and character and is assessed at the same valuation. Experience has taught him the difficulty of making a living from farming, so this year he neglects the farm work, opens a roadside stand and accommodates tourists in his house. His fields become choked with weeds, his trees scaly and worm-infested, but at the end of the year he has made a profit—not enough, it is true, to make him subject to an income tax, but still a profit. I have lost, but my land and orchards look thrifty and well cared-for. My assessment, therefore, is probably raised, or if I protest strongly enough, it may be left unchanged. My neighbor exhibits his sorry-looking acres, pleads deterioration, and his assessment is reduced.

Now what is the solution of this vexatious taxation problem? First, you must draw your line and make the proper distinction between farm property and residence property. As a lawyer, with an office in New York, I own a house and small plot of ground in a suburban town. It is my residence. It produces nothing. I should, and do, pay a tax upon its assessed valuation, just as I would if it were located on East 72d Street in New York City. But my 10-acre farm is far beyond the commuting range. I cannot live there and go back and forth daily to my office by any present-day method of transportation. When I live there I am, necessarily, a farmer, dependent for my living upon the products of my land. My 10 acres is a farm, whether they hold a 20-room house or a two-room bungalow, and they should be taxed on their income, not on their assessed value.

Let the dwelling-house on the farm be taxed at its fair value, but the barn is a necessary adjunct of the farm work, and should not be taxed. If a profit is made on the land and equipment it should be taxed on the basis of its profit and not on its appraised value.

It will be objected, of course, that the great majority of small farmers—those who are not subject to an income tax and never expect to be—keep no books and only incomplete records of their sales and expenses. Put the burden on the farmer of showing his loss, if he has one. Rate him at the assessor's guess of what his net return should have been, and let him show the error! He will soon learn, just as income-taxpayers have learned, the advantage of keeping books in such form that a few hours' work by an accountant, if necessary, can bring about a material reduction in his tax liability. In my own case, time and again, it has been the tax payment which has determined whether my farm year has been a success or a failure. And it is with this matter of taxes, I firmly believe, that any movement to help the farmer must commence.

JAMES O. TRYON.

Powers of Special Officer

What power for making an arrest, or if any, has a special deputy sheriff, for any town or township in the State of New York? F. C. M.

New York.

A special deputy sheriff is usually appointed for one special purpose, and his duties do not extend further than that particular duty. N. T.

Inexpensive Egg Advertising

An editorial on egg advertising in THE R. N.-Y. of March 2 stimulated us to the following efforts:

Wishing to get more customers in the vicinity already covered by our truck, we knock at the doors adjacent to our customers and are prepared with the following sales patter: "Mrs. Thorne and Mrs. Johnson on this block have been buying our eggs for two years. Since expanding the chicken business, we need more customers. I shall give you three of our eggs. Next Wednesday I shall call and if you like the eggs perhaps you will buy from us each week. The eggs are now ——cents a dozen, but they may be cheaper next week." This past Wednesday was our first experiment. Many people bought right then. Some refused our eggs saying they already had an egg man. Some took the eggs and told us to come back next week. Some didn't answer the door-bell. It is easier to build up trade on pleasant than on unpleasant days. People are more willing to come to the door when the sun is shining. I sometimes think they are more responsive in the morning than in the afternoon but that may be due to my own weariness in the afternoon.

To stimulate buying in greater quantities, we are giving our old customers luncheon egg recipes. Last week's was:

Eggs and Rice. — Drop hard-boiled, quartered eggs into scalding hot white or cheese sauce, let stay 1½ minutes, pour into platters bordered with hot rice, sprinkle with paprika.

Probably they all know the recipe but very possibly they haven't prepared the dish for years. This written slip will serve as a reminder. Next week's recipe will be eggs baked in nests of mashed potatoes. The week after, unless conditions cause us to change our minds, we shall let up on recipes. They and we will be tired of it. Also, Easter will then prove our aid. O. H. A.

Relief for the Farmers

I was much interested in the "Thoughts of a Pennsylvania Farmer" on page 313. To my mind the farmers can do something toward obtaining this relief by trying to reduce some of the large surplus crops every year. As for potatoes, the United States has been producing more than the people can consume for the past few years, and that does not give the grower a fair profit. There are not nearly as many potatoes used as there have been in former years, as people are using other kinds of food which are more easily prepared. We farmers have been running at too high production speed.

When the crop is grown we cart it to market with trucks, so that we can deliver three or four loads in the same time that it took to deliver one load with a team. How can we cope with the conditions as they exist at present in order to prevent a repetition of another season like the past one? There is only one way, and that is for the large growers, of about 50 acres and upward, to reduce their acreages.

Manufacturers of different kinds of goods run their mills and factories on part time when there is a prospect of an oversupply of goods to be placed on the market, which would thereby reduce the prices of the goods and also reduce the profits very much to the manufacturers. Why should not the large growers of potatoes be a little systematic and try to prevent the large surplus crops each year?

A NEW YORK STATE FARMER.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 487.

FOR SALE—242-acre farm, good potato ground, with house and outbuildings; price $15 per acre. JAS. J. BLAUVELT, R. F. D., Poland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—About 20 acres of well-kept apple orchards, consisting mostly of McIntoshs, Greenings and Baldwins; on State road with excellent marketing facilities, road-side market or private customers; excellent location, also for a home if so desired. ADVERTISER 6090, care Rural New-Yorker.

A CORNER, exceptional for a gasoline stand or roadside sales site, with about 10 acres or less, if desired of apple trees; on main thoroughfare. ADVERTISER 6091, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—A commanding corner with high-class neighbors for a beautiful Summer or all the year round home; on State road in the Berkshire Hills; from 12 to 20 acres, as desired; terms to suit; no agents. ADVERTISER 6092, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Seven acres of fine farm land, no buildings, in Washington Township, N. J.; about 18 miles from New York City, on main traveled road, 200-foot road frontage; ideal for truck farming and road-stand; low rental and lease to responsible party. Apply MRS. B. L. LOWITS, 154 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

WANTED—Small farm on State road in Northern New Jersey, within 50 miles of Jersey City. FRANK COLE, 103 Monticello Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—305-acre Pennsylvania farm; consists of 75 acres rich loam flats, 120 acres rolling pasture land, balance timber; large barns, 11-room house, running spring water in same, poultry houses; fruit; on main road; two excellent trout streams running through property; low price, easy terms, if sold at once. G. A. CUMMINGS, Napanoch, N. Y.

FOR SALE—10-acre poultry farm, 7-room house with bath and furnace heat; barn, henhouses for 1,000 layers, brooder houses, 2,000-egg new incubator; electricity; excellent local retail and wholesale markets; wonderful opportunity; widow must sell; price $7,500, $2,500 cash. Address BOX 66, R. F. D. 3, New Brunswick, N. J.

10 ACRES of fine garden soil, sand loam, with outbuildings; price $600. ROSE L. HARRIS, Felton, Del.

FOR SALE—11-room house, other buildings, in Sullivan County village; on main highway at fork of three roads; good business location for lunch room, transients, garage; price $3,500. MR. SCHERER, 128 Helen Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

WANTED—Small house with piece of land for Summer home; preferable with water close at hand for bathing and about 60 miles from New York. JOS. PODRAZIL, 343 E. 73d St., New York City.

FOR SALE—To close estate, two adjoining dairy farms of 100 and 200 acres respectively, 15 miles south of Syracuse, N. Y.; two sets of buildings in best of repair and painted, including milkhouse, ice house, chicken house and garage; never-failing spring water piped to barn and milk-house; enquire at farm, Pompey, N. Y., of Roy R. Partridge, or HARRY I. PARTRIDGE, Executor, 19 Woodlawn Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED for cash rent, with option buying, good farm, with good electrified, water piped buildings; on improved road, near school and railroad station; write RAYMANN, 3338 N. Bouvier St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—132 acres, high state cultivation; ¼ mile stone road; modern buildings, new 100-ton silo, water in house and barn, tie-up 18 head cattle; near Sheffield and Dairy League plants; milk taken from door; stock consists 24 high-grade Holsteins, three horses; all modern farm machinery; will sell with or without stock and equipment. E. J. GOODMAN, West Chazy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Boarding-house farm, camp site; brook, pine grove; near State road; furniture; $3,000 cash, balance easy terms. MRS. B. OSTRANDER, Narrowsburg, N. Y.

300-ACRE farm in Otsega County, N. Y., dairy and farming section; no stock, some tools; 14-room house, horse barn and good cow barn; flat land, 100 acres tillable land, 100 acres pasture, 100 acres woodland; well watered; large apple orchard; will sell on very reasonable terms; if interested, apply to owner, MICHAEL O'NEILL, 60 W. Clinton Ave., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—143-acre dairy farm with large modern buildings suitable for making certified milk and located on main highway; one mile to village and 17 miles to Buffalo. ADVERTISER 6117, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale at Waterford, N. J.; 5-room house, 36 acres of land; apples, grapes and asparagus; outside building. ADVERTISER 6114, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—General store, 30x30 ft.; filling station; 5-room house, excellent condition; 3 acres land, barn, outbuildings; on State highway, edge of town; telephone, electricity; $15,000 business yearly; price $2,850, terms. C. ROY FOLZ, Owner, Snow Hill, Md.

65-ACRE farm for sale; good house and outbuildings; located about 50 miles from New York City. ADVERTISER 6108, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—¾ acre, 9-room house, water, electricity, barn, garage, fruit; on Hudson River, good road, near lakes and bathing beach; $5,000. L. F. SMITH, Corinth, N. Y.

WANTED to rent small farm in Northern Jersey; state location, description, terms. ADVERTISER 6144, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM—Sacrifice; in chicken belt; six acres virgin ground in Vineland, N. J. Information, JACKSON, 522 W. 112th St., New York City.

FARM for sale, highly productive fruit farm, 21 acres, on improved highway, nine miles north of Watkins Glen, overlooking Seneca Lake; modern nine-room house, beautiful grounds, three large porches, bath, electric lights, furnace, sleeping porch; refined community; 10 minutes' walk high school, (Starkey Seminary), church, store, post office, railroad station; barn, evaporator, two-car garage, 200 capacity henhouse; 300 Seckel and Bartlett pear, 250 peach, 75 apple trees; 1½ acres grapes; large variety fruit for home use; all in full bearing; fine nearby market, equipment if desired; an ideal home with a good income; price $8,500, terms; address owner, H. R. BRATE, Lakemont, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 75-acre farm with seven-room house and gambrel roof barn 30x40 ft.; one mile from school, bus line or railroad station and on improved highway. ADVERTISER 6141, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT to rent small store, living quarters, couple acres land, good location, near city, mid. New York or Connecticut. ADVERTISER 6135, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUNRISE Farm, 38 acres, a comfortable and home-like convalescent home; quiet, restful, secluded; electric lights, running water, modern plumbing and heating. H. A. GEIB, M.D., Milford, Conn.

FOR SALE—15-acre fruit farm, on New York-Albany State road; apples, pears, peaches, strawberries and asparagus; for terms, address, MRS. JENNIE E. DECKER, 4 Park Place, Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm, New York State, within 60 miles, on good railroad and road, Hudson River rights, or on Long Island Sound; send full particulars. ADVERTISER 6133, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Tea room and tavern equipped and established; the best location in Connecticut. P. F. LYNCH, R. F. D. 5, Danbury, Conn.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40 not prepaid; 10 lbs. white, prepaid, $1.75; buckwheat, $1.50; buckwheat comb, $1.75. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat, either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY — Clover - buckwheat blend, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.70; postpaid third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2, postpaid; 5-lb. pails, $9.50 per doz. here. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75 postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. fine clover mixed, $5.25 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60-lb. can here, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.40; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; also special offer, clover, basswood and buckwheat mixture, 60-lb. can here, $5.20; two, $10; 20 lbs. within third zone, $3; 40 lbs., $5.50 (in 10-lb. pails). RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

FIVE-POUND pail superb clover honey sent postpaid $1.25; six pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FOR SALE—Meat and vegetable market doing splendid business, fully equipped; low rent, State road and village. AUGUST JOHNSON, Livingston Manor, N. Y.

ORDER your pure Vermont maple syrup now, direct from orchard; guaranteed No. 1, $2.50 gallon, f.o.b. J. VANCOR, Saxtons River, Vt.

FINEST clover honey with comb, 5 lbs., $1.30; ext., 5 lbs., $1.15; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1 and $1.80; delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

PURE maple syrup, fresh from our maple orchards, $2.35 gallon, f.o.b. GEORGE E. HAZEN & SON, R. 51, Sherman, N. Y.

BUCKEYE incubator, 220-egg, cost $34; new last season; best offer takes it; guaranteed. LEYDEN HAVEN FARM, Staatsburg, N. Y.

PURE Ohio maple syrup, $2.25 per gallon. GEO. L. MARVIN, Andover, Ohio.

DE LAVAL cream separator with motor for sale; new, never used; write FUYMANN, Suffern, N. Y., P. O. Box 148, or see machine in storage at 675 Woodward Ave., corner Gates Ave., Ridgewood, Brooklyn, in rear of building; ask for Mr. Lindner.

WANTED to board Protestant boy; references exchanged. P. O. BOX 364, Harriman, N. Y.

HOMEMADE candy—Fudge Persian and cocoanut creams, 50c per lb; French walnut and date creams, 60c; assorted, 55c. A. & H. LYONS, R. F. D. 2, Mahopac, N. Y. Phone Mahopac 45-W.

WANTED—Good small pasteurizer for small dairy. LOCK BOX 524, Carbondale, Pa.

WANTED—Elderly gentleman to board; beautiful home in country on lake; orange grove, etc.; good care, delightful climate year round. MRS. B. B. KEEP, Lakeside Ranch, Boardman, Fla.

CHESTNUT lumber and posts; lumber sawed inch; $40 per M; posts, 6 ft., 100, $15; carload at $10 100; 9 ft., sawed tapering for poultry fence, each 15c; seasoned; f.o.b. Oxford, N. Y. W. HALBERT.

HONEY—5-lb pail, postage prepaid; clover, $1; light amber, 85 cents. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

WANTED — Semi-invalid in large suburban home, near Washington City; pleasant sunny room on ground floor; best of care, plenty of eggs, milk, etc.; $45 a month. MRS. J. H. DODGE, Manassas, Va.

HONEY—60 lbs. fine white clover, $5.25; amber, $4.25 here. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE or exchange, 10-ton Howe auto truck scale, nearly new; will take baled Alfalfa or clover hay in exchange. POINT PLEASANT FARM, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Potato planter; must be good make and in first-class condition; right price. CROSDALE FARM, Hinsdale, Mass.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.25 gal.; sugar, 10-lb. pail, $2.75; 5-lb. pail, $1.50 f.o.b. ROBERT OLIVER, Craiglea Farm, South Ryegate, Vermont.

FARM place for boy wanted—Board with some farm work for 15-year-old son of Columbia University professor for Summer; boy is strong and has had one Summer's experience in general farm work, including milking; reasonable pay for board. ADVERTISER 6142, care Rural New York.

PURE Vermont maple sugar and syrup: 1-gallon can, $2.25; 2-quart can, $1.25; 5 lbs. sugar, $1.60; 10 lbs. sugar, $3; 1929 crop; not prepaid. GEO. N. WOODRUFF, Jericho, Vt.

WANTED—Regulator arm for Prairie State or Cyphers incubator. L. S. DARROW, Woodbury, Conn.

Thoughts From Long Acres

Once again I may settle down to the peaceful routine of home after two weeks of strenuous life. Traveling 78 miles a day via shank's mare, interurban line and auto to teach in a village high school sure did tire me out, as it meant 4 A. M. to 7 P. M., but after all it was enjoyable.

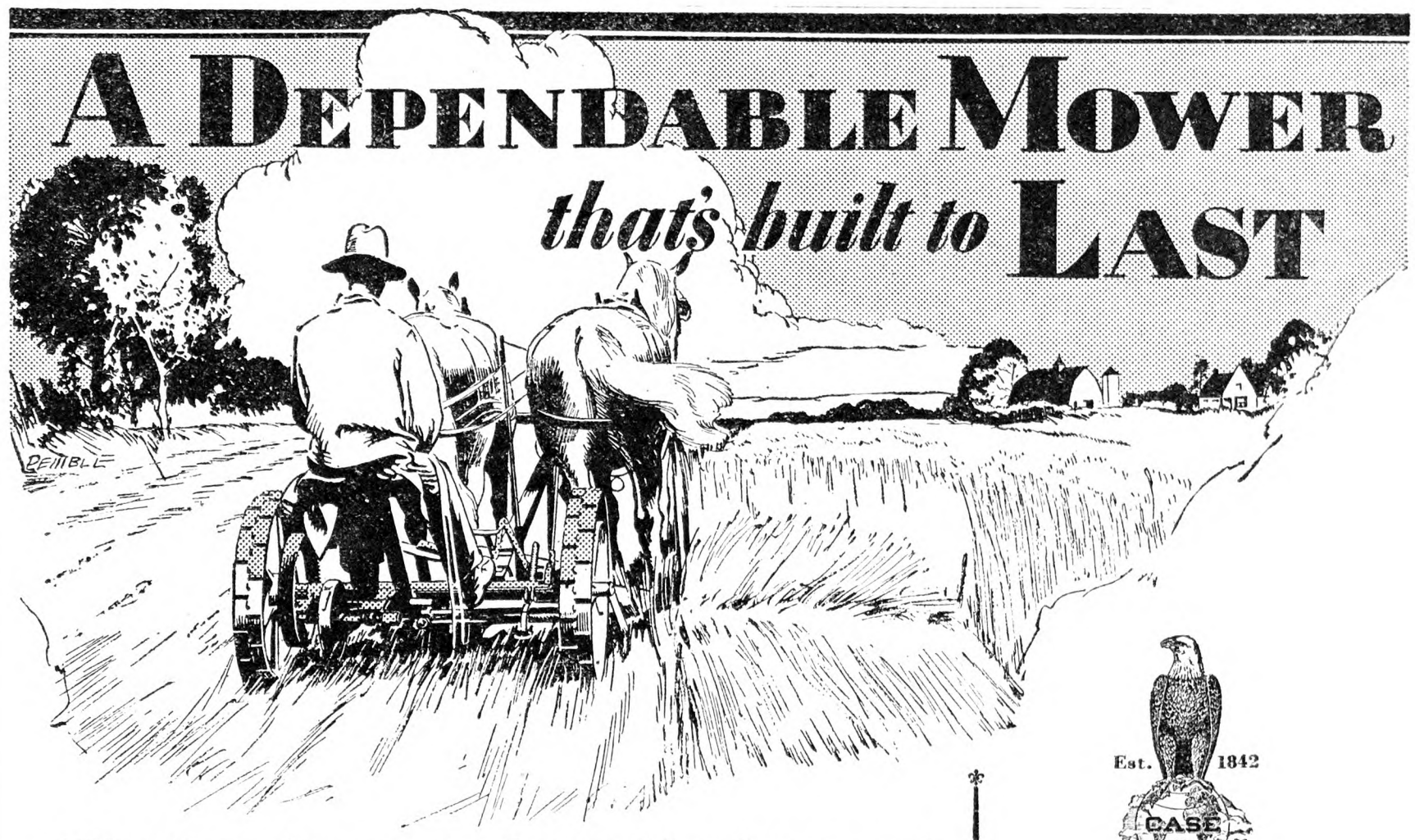
I am wondering whether I am a little old-fashioned, but it does seem that parents are failing in teaching their children to have a decent respect for their elders. These youngsters were warm-hearted, joyous, intelligent, but oh, so noisy, so flippant, so disrespectful, with a total disregard for ordinary rules of conduct, so that it was a severe mental strain just to maintain discipline. Perhaps that is too sweeping criticism, as there were many who were quiet, studious and respectful, especially those who came from the farms, but these were in the minority. I have always been doubtful regarding corporal punishment in school, but it did seem that here was a case where a gentle massaging with an old-fashioned blue beech gad would not be amiss. Compared with a city school in which I also substitute, these village youngsters were angelic, but judged by old-time standards of conduct they were most uproarious, restless and excessively talkative. It is true though that very few people ever learn to keep shut the mouth, so the children should not be blamed too much. In the two weeks I did learn greatly to like those wild young Americans, and in time would have gained control through friendship if not through authority. It is good though to be home again in daylight, so that once more I may hear Calvin call from upstairs, "Come take me down," and once more feel his warm little arms around my neck as I carry him to bed. In the daytime he is getting to be all boy, but at night and early morning he is still very much the baby. His mamma bought him a toothbrush and paste today, and we had a lot of fun watching him bravely brush and look disgusted when foam came in his mouth.

Looking from the car window in my travels I saw anew how the trees growing in the open were broad and beautifully rounded, with sturdy trunks, while those growing in the crowded woods grew tall and spindly with tops often lopsided. Now I am wondering whether that explains why so many of our really big men were farm born and bred. You know both the outgoing and incoming Presidents are farm boys, and that is true also of a very large percentage of the big men in politics, business and the professions. Farm children have room to grow, so they become broad-minded, sturdy-bodied, symmetrical in physical and mental development, with capacity for deep thinking and clean living, while too often their city cousins are narrowed and lopsided in thought because of being too crowded. During the two weeks the boys did the chores. I have but four head of stock, but even that much is putting considerable responsibility on boys of 10 and 12. How many city boys of that age know what it is to shoulder responsibility and carry on work which must be done? It is this early training in worth-while work plus the clean air, broad outlook on field and wood, plus the peace and quietude of the farm, which develops clear thinking and executive ability which later means leadership, profit and honor.

A friend of THE R. N.-Y. family writes from Virginia and sends a cordial invitation to spend my vacation with him on his mountain farm in the Shenandoah Valley, but I haven't had a vacation for so long I have forgotten how one tastes. With fruit prices so low and children's appetites so high I have to keep right on the job to keep from getting behind, but I do believe that a vacation is valuable. It would do us good to go away just for the sake of coming back. Possibly if we approached the old home in the attitude of a stranger we would see many surprising things. I am one of the few remaining mortals who do not drive a car so I rode 14 miles each way with another teacher and had opportunity to observe the country. Some fields had corn shocks standing still not husked in March, and that seems to me a sign of a farmer who is shiftless. In every case the farm buildings were unpainted with a general look of dilapidation, while the clean, well-fenced fields were accompanied with buildings in fine repair and nicely painted. One man had built a very nice house but had the front yard littered with old farm machinery in various stages of dissolution and that completely spoiled the effect. Some yards were bare and unsightly with trash in all directions, others were well kept and adorned with shrubbery. Naturally all nature looks soiled and bare in March, but it was easily discernible that some people existed in houses while others had made a home. Next time you go for a drive through the country just note the difference between a house and a home. It may be only a cottage which is the home, and the mansion may be only a house, for it does not depend on size or wealth.

The ice has disappeared, a rain is in prospect; soon be time to wrap and tie the grapes, pick up brush in the orchards and oil up the sprayer. L. B. R.

Michigan.



Experience of many years in building long-lasting, dependable mowers makes possible this highly perfected Case-Osborne Mower. For simplicity of construction and long continued service without adjustment, this mower can't be beat.

All non-essential parts are eliminated—working parts are *oversize* to insure long life. The fastest moving parts have oversized bearings — pitman bearings are of the toughest, hardest bronze.

Perfect alignment of the cutter bar is secured—*and kept* — on the Case-Osborne Mower by a quick, positive, aligning device. The bar has a wide range of flexible up-and-down movement to allow smooth, easy work on the roughest ground—remarkable strength to slash right through its toughest job. Reduced friction, dependable, trouble-free operation.

Internal bevel gears and bevel pinion held firmly in mesh, furnish steady, positive power. To give this drive all possible advantages, mower frame is cast in one piece and holes for all shafts bored in one operation to assure perfect alignment. The secret of long mowing life.

Underslung construction reduces friction on cutting parts. *This has much to do with the lasting quality and light draft of the Osborne Mower. All working parts are easily replaceable at small cost when worn out.* "Case-Osborne Mowers are built around the oil holes"—of utmost importance in securing economical, dependable performance.

The Case-Osborne is and always has been a very popular mower. Make it your standby for the years to come. See your Case dealer—or write the Case factory direct for interesting folders.

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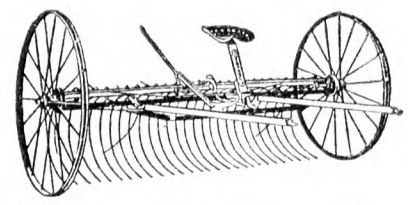
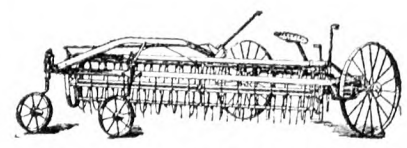


CASE *Osborne Sulky Rake. Light—strong—durable. Adjustable teeth.*



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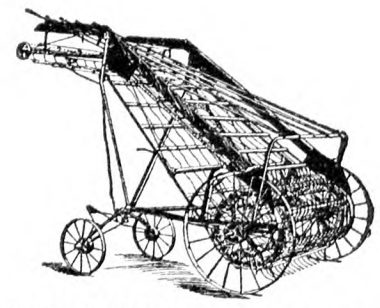

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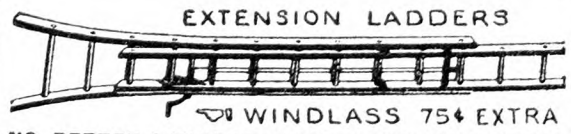

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

333 West 30th Street :-: New York City

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER
A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE STAFF
JOHN J. DILLON, President. WILLIAM F. DILLON, Secretary.
WILLIAM W. HIGGINS, Managing Editor
M. B. DEAN DEWITT C. WING
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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

THE best way to prevent our pastures from "running out" is to do something for them every year. Mr. Zinn's article on page 456 is a good illustration of what may be done under some conditions. It is easy to see that he is well acquainted with those fields, which is a matter of importance. Every one is an individual problem. If a pasture needs phosphoric acid or lime it should have it, and the same would be true as to nitrogen. And that idea of studying the adaptability of grass seeds to various kinds of soil is worth working out. It is possible by diligence and close observation to get a working knowledge of what this or that field needs that will be of great value to the man who buys the seed and fertilizer, pastures his live stock there or harvests crops from them. There is something quite akin to human nature in the action of a field toward the treatment the boss gives it.

*

ASSEMBLYMAN Louis A. Cuvillier of New York City has taken a hand at the tax problem. He has introduced a bill imposing a tax of one cent on each package of cigarettes, three cents a pound on smoking and chewing tobacco and 10 cents on each box containing 25 or more cigars. He estimates that this would produce a revenue to the State of between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000. He thinks this would solve the troubles of Governor Roosevelt and the Republican leaders growing out of their tax reduction quarrels. The suggestion has its appeal. The Governor wants to reduce income taxes $12,000,000. The Republican leaders are pledged to reduce State property taxes $13,500,000. They want to give the one-room rural schools $2,000,000 more than the Governor proposes for this year. Both sides are willing to tax gasoline about $20,000,000. According to the estimates the tobacco tax would make up for all that both sides want and leave something for surplus.

*

NEW York State needs a better law than the one now in force on sheep-killing dogs. We know many farmers who would raise sheep if they were assured of reasonable protection from dogs. The State's sheep population has declined from 6,000,000 head in 1845 to less than 500,000 now. This has been due to several causes. One cause is increasingly serious. It is the sheep-killing dog. The State's dog population is growing at the rate of about 25,000 head a year. Approximately double that number of sheep and lambs were killed, injured or harried in 1928. The appraised damages amounted to about $50,000. Damages which cannot be estimated in dollars, grow more discouraging every year to sheep-owners. The situation calls for a better and an enforceable law on protecting and valuing sheep. A bill covering this many-angled subject recently was introduced in the Assembly at Albany by Daniel P. Witter of Tioga County, and referred to the committee on agriculture. It is an improvement on the old law, which it would repeal, taking effect on June 1 next. It would not, of course, apply to the city of New York. Enumerators and police departments would prepare lists of persons owning or harboring dogs in all cities of the first, second and third classes, and in all villages in each county except Westchester. No person could own or harbor a dog unless licensed; no licenses would be required for dogs under six months of age, if not at large. Every person owning or harboring a dog would apply for a license to the clerk of his town or city, except in the counties of Westchester and Nassau, where he would apply to the clerk of the incorporated village in which the dog was kept. "The application shall state the name, sex, breed, age, color and marking of the dog." "The license period next subsequent to June 30, 1929, shall be six months ending December 31, 1929, and all subsequent license periods shall be the calendar year." When applying for licenses, owners of dogs would pay to a clerk $2 for a license and 25 cents for a tag for each male dog or spayed female, and $5 and a 25-cent tag fee for each unspayed female. The owner of a kennel would pay $10 for a license, together with a $1 license fee and a 25-cent tag fee for each dog listed in his application. Each county would be liable for damages done within it by dogs to domestic animals, and owners of the dogs would be liable to the county.

Mr. Witter's bill is so elaborate and comprehensive in its provisions to tax dog-owners that it does not mention sheep except as "domestic animals." We are for his bill, but we would suggest he add to Sec. 118, page 14, a clear statement specifically to the effect that, in every case where possible, the appraiser shall consult farmers who own or have owned sheep in determining the amount of damages due the owner of any sheep or lamb killed or injured by any dog. Authority to shoot tagless dogs running at large on farm property or highways would please sheep owners.

*

TAX revision programs at Albany are yet at odds. The Republicans want to abolish the State property tax of $13,500,000, of which farmers pay about $500,000. The Governor wants to reduce the income tax instead by 20 per cent, or about $12,500,000, of which farmers pay little if any. But of late there is some talk of a compromise by the majority to exempt small incomes and reduce all below $15,000, without reduction of tax on the smaller number of returns, totaling two-thirds of the whole.

Both sides are committed to a two-cents-a-gallon tax on gasoline, with rebate for gas not used on the highways. This tax is estimated to yield $22,000,000. The Governor would apply this direct to road construction and repair. The majority bill would rebate five per cent to New York City, and 20 per cent to counties.

Governor Roosevelt and the Republican leaders seem to be in agreement as to the equalization quotas for two, three and four-room schools, costing about $1,000,000, but he would limit the one-teacher schools to $1,200 per school for the first year, with $100 increase per year up to $1,500. The Republicans start off with $1,500 for each school, with no increase. In each case the districts are required to raise $4 per $1,000 of real value and the State furnishes only the difference between the above figures and the amount raised by taxes in each district. The bills are necessarily technical amendments to old laws, and it is difficult to make definite appraisals of the effect on farm taxes as a whole. There should be considerable reduction of school taxes in the one-room school districts of low valuation. We have not been able as yet to make a satisfactory estimate of the saving to farmers on the road tax after allowing for their share of the gas tax. Further changes may be made.

*

IN THE West the live stock industry is working into fewer and stronger hands. Mass operation or production as an idea is a practical factor in it. Combinations of firms, companies and "outfits" are being effected. A firm that feeds and deals in lambs handled 700,000 head last year. On the first of this year it had 110,000 52-lb. New Mexico lambs on feed in its yards in the Arkansas Valley and in the Colorado counties of Prowers and Logan. A member of the firm owns 60,000 ewes and eight stores. Patrons of his stores co-operate with him in raising sheep. They handle his leased ewes under contracts which are probably a little lop-sided. Eastern farmers who are in a position to produce a few well-bred qualitied lambs for early Spring marketing need not fear competition from lambs fattened by the thousand a long way from the East's markets.

*

THERE was much in the recent Presidential election to encourage those who have seen and felt the menace to popular government in the refusal of citizens to take part in the choice of candidates for office. The old torchlight parades, the flagpole raisings, the anvil artillery and the mass meetings addressed by local political spellbinders have passed and, with them, has gone much of the feeling of personal contact with the government. The numerous village gatherings, with their display of partisanship that often ran high, may never return, but there has come into being a new force that is serving to draw people together in participation in affairs of government. Candidates for office make their appeal directly to those whose support they ask over the air and, on the fourth of March, a marvelous hook-up of radio broadcasting stations made it possible for the nation to gather in the city of Washington and witness the placing of the newly elected chief magistrate in office. If not actually present in body, they were able to get a picture made real by the voice of the speakers coming to their ears and they saw and heard in this way what no agility could have enabled those on the city's streets to reach. Never before has the "I do" of an incoming President carried to even the remotest of those whom he pledged himself to serve; never has his oath of fealty to the people been made so directly to them. A personal contact with those chosen to administer the government has been established, and should mean much in the re-establishment of a feeling of personal responsibility.

*

IN THE past 15 years the food habits of city people have changed to a greater extent than is generally realized. Millions of urban folk live sedentary lives. They eat less per person than they would if they were engaged in physical work outdoors, their requirements being less and also different. Records covering food consumption in 600 American hotels and 700 restaurants show that since 1917 the demand for whole wheat bread has increased 35 per cent, while for white bread it has declined 29 per cent. An increase of 215 per cent in the consumption of sandwiches has occurred, while that of canned vegetables has increased 30 per cent and that of fresh vegetables 35 per cent. Substitutions in foods are practiced on a large scale. Foods are in competition with one another in the markets. In 1927 food advertising in magazines alone cost $23,000,000. Foods are more heavily advertised than any other commodity. It is gratifying to note that the consumption of fresh vegetables steadily increases. Being healthful, palatable and uniquely valuable in the diet, improvement in their quality, grading and marketing insures their ever-increasing consumption.

*

AN EGG is never better than the day it is laid. Every egg consumer recognizes the truth of that statement, made on page 456. Among discriminating consumers the nearby egg is always the best egg. We feel that with care in grading, packing and shipping, eggs produced in the East should have nothing to fear from the Pacific Coast. Californian eggs sell here because they are standardized and the buyer knows just what he is getting. We have paid 75 to 80 cents a dozen during the Winter for eggs produced in our own community, averaging around three days old. Frozen or storage eggs do not compete with these grades, but naturally imported eggs disturb the market, and lessen sales of our lower grades.

*

I am no farmer but I own 46 acres of land and cultivate some of it. I have a large garden and keep five or six sheep. These I board out in the Winter and sell my hay. My garden to me is wonderful. C. S. A.
Massachusetts.

WE ARE inclined to think that a man who has 46 acres of land and gets as much good out of it as our friend evidently does is entitled to be called a real farmer, even though he may make most of his living at some other business. The word used in referring to his garden is not exaggerated. A large garden is truly "wonderful" in its profusion of good things to use and look at.

Brevities

AN early dressing of stable manure and an inverted box will hurry your first dish of rhubarb.

THE California rice area is expected to be cut several thousand acres because of low prices the last season.

COTTONSEED crushed during seven months ending with February amounted to 4,230,549 tons, and 1,323,254,856 pounds of oil.

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a Farmers' Bulletin (No. 1072) on prickly pear as stock food. None of these cacti, however, seem to be of value to eastern stockmen. Their use is confined to the Southwest.

A CHEERFUL ranch woman in Colorado wrote us March 2 that the snow was 52 inches deep over the fields. She adds that no one has had a cold, a cough or a sneeze all Winter. Well, the air above that depth of snow was pure and healing, we have no doubt!

WIRELESS telegraphy is to be used as an aid to protect the forests of Ontario from the menace of fire. Airplanes in the service of the Provincial Government engaged in forest patrol are to be equipped with the latest wireless telegraphic apparatus so that the pilots may send reports of the outbreak of fires to their headquarters. The apparatus will have a sending radius of 400 miles.

Hon. George H. Smith

IN THE death of Justice George H. Smith, at Monticello, N. Y., on Friday, March 8, Sullivan County lost one of its most distinguished citizens and the State of New York one of its ablest jurists. Judge Smith was a native of Sullivan County, the son of a distinguished attorney, and a product of its public and academic schools. After graduating from Albany Law School he took up the practice of law in Monticello. He was elected county judge at the age of 27. He served two terms—12 years—and declined a third term. He was promptly nominated for the Assembly, and after writing his refusal to accept, he was persuaded to run, and was elected. He declined a second nomination, but later was again elected county judge for two more terms. He therefore served 24 years as county judge. In 1928, he was appointed by Governor Smith to fill a vacancy in the Ninth Judicial District of the Supreme Court, and was elected to a full term in the November election. An infection resulting from an attack of the "flu" took a virulent form and broke down the resistance of a strong consitution at the age of 64. He was never married.

By scholarship and temperament Judge Smith had the qualifications of a great jurist. He was deliberate, painstaking and conscientious. He knew neither creed nor color nor class; neither emotion, prejudice nor passion found a place in his comprehensive mind and peaceful soul. His life was inspired with a love of truth, fidelity and justice.

Judge Smith was affiliated with the minority political party of his county, but there was no gift in the control of the people of the county that he could not have had. To him public service was a sacred trust, but he did not limit himself to public duties. He sacrificed his time and talent to the individual as well as to the public. His favors went out as freely to the poor and humble as to those of place and power. He was probably the best known man in Sullivan County, respected and trusted and loved by everyone. With it all he was simple, affable and modest. He thought less of human honors than of his privilege to serve humanity.

From the intimacy of a seat-mate, a classmate, and a school cham in the academic days at the Liberty Normal Institute under Prof. Alva Seybolt, and a lifelong personal friendship, I may be permitted a word of tribute to his personal life and character. As a boy he had chosen the law as a career, and in anticipation of his future honors, I christened him "judge." The class took it up, and later he won the title and held it to the end. From boyhood to manhood I never knew him to have an enemy. He had a kindly heart, a fair mind, a keen sense of justice, and a cheerful soul. He admired activity and strength, but he had charity for the timid and weak. Best of all he led a pure, moral, Christian life. Neither his word nor his purposes were ever questioned. It is given to few to co-ordinate spiritual graces, intellectual gifts, and physical skill as these virtues were molded in a single life by Judge Smith, but all may emulate a life which in virtue and example is an endowment to posterity. JOHN J. DILLON.

Charge for Banking Service

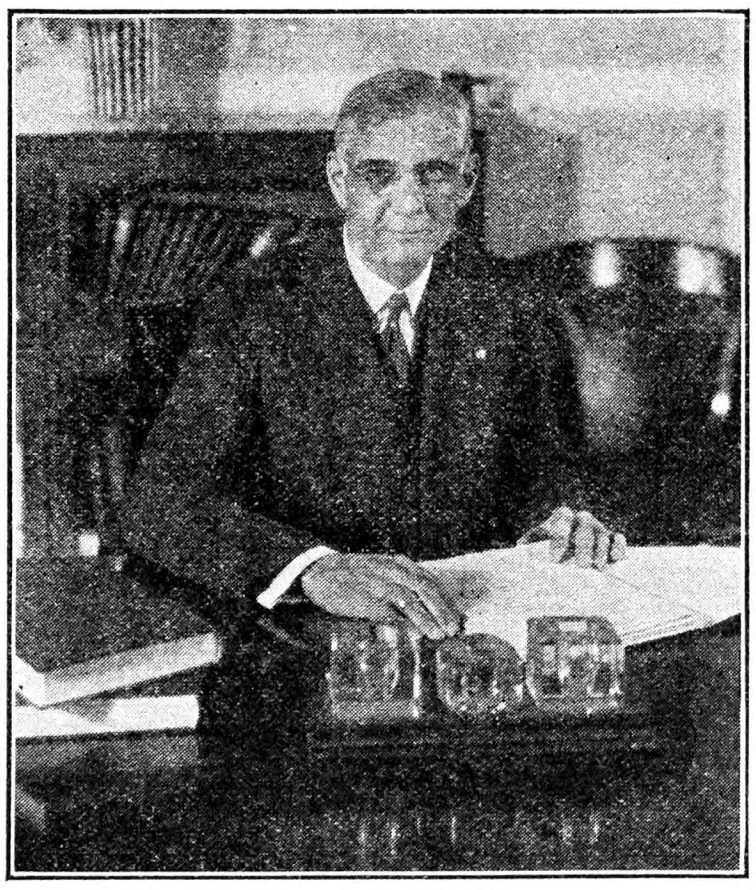
FARMERS in Cortland County, N. Y., have run up against a new expense to increase their cost of production. A group of the wealthiest bankers in the county have made a rule to make a service charge of 50 cents a month on accounts of $100 or less. They seem to think the farmer is responsible for small balances, but to put it in their own language, "God knows they wish the balances were larger." Under the rule, if no check is drawn during the month there is no charge. From one check up to 10 the service charge is 50c, and from 11 checks up there is an extra charge of 50c, making a dollar for the month. At the same time the banks make an appeal for deposits in the savings account. The banks complain that there is no profit in the small accounts. Farmers answer that they are carrying thousands of bushels of potatoes in the county with no possibility of a profit and nobody to tax to make a profit. For the most part they are in a similar position on their milk production.

The Virgil Grange has discussed the new rule of these banks in the county and passed a resolution expressing the sentiments of the membership in regard to it. After analyzing the plight of the banks in a humorous way the suggestion is made that the farmers might relieve this group of bankers of the loss in carrying farmers' small accounts by the transfer of the accounts to smaller banks, which seem to be able to carry accounts without a loss, and suggesting at the same time a transfer of the savings accounts to the banks which are carrying the open accounts without a service charge. The resolution is signed by the Worthy Master, M. B. Lang, and Secretary Frank C. Ward of the Virgil Grange.

THE R. N.-Y. would not assume to advise experienced bankers in the management of their own business, but it may be proper enough to say that the basic wealth of any country community must come from the farms, and in our observation those country bankers who have recognized this fact and who have encouraged production in their territory and invited farmers' accounts, large or small, have built up large and successful banking institutions. It is true that large banks in large cities fix a limit for the balances of their patrons, and when the accounts fall below the limit they either make a service charge or ask that the account be withdrawn, but this has not been the rule in country districts, and as intimated above, the banks which cultivate farmers' patronage have profited both directly and indirectly in the total volume of farm accounts.

A $20 Loss on Stock

Some time ago I purchased two shares of stock in the company buying my milk at par ($100) for which I paid $200. At time of purchase I was delivering milk to plant. Since then I have sold out. Now I want to sell the stock. They only want to give me $90 a share. I really do not think it fair, do you? Is there any way I could get par for same? J. A. K.
Madison Co., N. Y.



Arthur M. Hyde, now Secretary of Agriculture in President Hoover's Cabinet

WE DO not know just how this patron came to buy stock in a company operating a local milk plant, nor what representations, if any, were made to induce the sale, but from past experience in general we would not expect that the stock would ever be redeemed at the selling price. The stock in this case has no open market value. At best it was a blind investment. We have not mentioned the name of the company because we hope that it will redeem the stock at the price paid for it. It is not legally bound to do so, but the moral obligation is unquestioned.

Cheese, Cream and Butter Versus Milk

The article, "Co-operation in Cheese Sales," on page 276, and "The Sale of Cream," on page 287, appearing in THE R. N.-Y., are both sensible and suggestive. THE R. N.-Y. has been foremost in advancing and promoting the farmers' interests by encouraging free and liberal discussion of all important questions that might help them.

In my section the dairymen have had to depend almost entirely upon the fluid milk markets, or let the calves run on the cows, as some have done, or reduce the size of their dairies and churn their milk at home. This condition has not been conducive to satisfaction. The whole milk buyers have no competition. The dairyman must submit to all kinds of regulations and added expense or be denied a market. His milk is returned to him on the slightest provocation and it becomes a total loss.

In the good old days when we had creameries and cheese factories, the whole milk buyers were more considerate. The farmer was happier; had more independence, and as a whole was evidently more prosperous. Fortunately for the farmers around McComb they had George G. Royce and were willing to co-operate with him. Let us have more of this cream and cheese co-operation discussed freely through your columns. Any thoughtful man can see, once reminded of it, the advantage of these markets and the effect they would have upon the fluid milk prices by using up the so-called "surplus."

The editorial on page 286 gives us something to think about. Many of us were paid the low price for milk in the Summer because it was skimmed and the cream sent to storage, later, we now learn, to be sold at a big profit. We are wondering who got the profit. We have not learned of any of it coming back to the producers. Have the whole milk interests got us stopped, got our vision obscured, or got us under such control that we cannot help ourselves?

The live-stock side of our farming has been sorely neglected because of the sale of fluid milk. The cheese factory and creamery encourage the raising of stock, which was always a profitable side of farming. All of these are our markets if encouraged. Is it too late to do it? CURTIS A. FRETZ.
New York.

February Milk Prices

THE net cash price for 3 per cent milk in the 201-210-mile zone for the month of February is as follows:

Sheffield Farms Producers' Assn.....$2.825
Dairymen's League Co-operative Assn.. 2,67

The Dairymen's League expenses were 6c, and the certificates of indebtedness 10c, making the gross price $2.83.

Milk receipts at New York and metropolitan area for February, 1929:

State of Origin	Milk 40-qt. Units	Cream 40-qt. Units	Condensed Milk, Fresh 40-qt. Units
New York	1,871,869	82,477	17,456
New Jersey ...	119,965	1,487	....
Pennsylvania ..	362,382	12,703	3,926
Vermont	81,181	3,433	....
Connecticut ...	9,174	....	....
Massachusetts..	8,175	335	....
Maryland	13,995	136	692
Indiana	....	1,200	....
Wisconsin	....	3,797	....
Canada	....	127	....
Minnesota	....	600	....
Iowa	....	400	....
Ohio	....	1,866	....
Tennessee	....	1,722	....
Missouri	....	406	....
Arkansas	....	203	....
Kentucky	....	810	....
Total.....	2,466,741	111,702	22,074
February, 1928.	2,678,941	108,214	24,693

New York State furnished 77.2 per cent of the milk and 73.8 per cent of the cream coming into the city during February.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

The district school has always been a training school for good citizenship. It creates interest and pride in every community. It is free, to a large extent, from dangers existing in villages and cities. It represents a grouping of the bands of nationality and real American life. WILLIAM WARREN DIMMICK.

Your proposition as to a practical farm relief plan was read at our Grange meeting. It was voted that the members of Canterbury Grange No. 70 were heartily in favor of the proposition as read, in regard to farm relief, and for the secretary to so notify Mr. John J. Dillon, of THE R. N.-Y. LEVI N. CLARK.
Connecticut.

I am wondering how long milk producers of dairy organizations will submit to present customs and continue to accept prices which do not enable them to hire necessary help or cover them in cost of production, and which is certainly far below their share of what the dealer gets for the same milk. It seems to me as though dairy farmers should be more assertive of their rights. W. D. O.
New York.

Price Cutting Didn't Pay

Along the improved highway near my home there were seven farmers who sold butter. They did a good business with passing motorists until 1927, when a newcomer entered the field. This man, being anxious to establish himself in a hurry, offered butter at five cents less per pound than the current price. The news soon spread, and other farmers were forced to reduce prices accordingly. The newcomer made another cut; his neighbors followed suit, and from then on, prices were slashed right and left until butter was selling for less than it actually cost to produce it.

About this time, J. H. Martin, one of the older advertisers, saw the plight they were getting into. He called his neighbors together and explained by actual figures just what it was costing to produce a pound of butter. He quoted the price that folks were paying for butter in nearby towns, and pointed out the folly of offering a better product for less money. Nearly all of these present admitted the error, and before the meeting adjourned, each man agreed never to again fluctuate his selling price at the expense of his neighbor. A paper was signed to that effect, and it was further agreed that partiality was not to be shown among customers. Under this schedule, advertising was again resumed, and these farmers began to profit from their past experience.

"Our revised plan has now been in effect more than a year, and it is proving successful with all concerned." Martin told me, recently. "There is no more price-cutting. Our price is based on current quotations, plus a reasonable margin of profit, and when it becomes necessary to change the figure, each member is consulted by telephone. If there is any question about the matter, a meeting is called, and the problem thrashed out. In this way, we co-operate in friendly competition. Although a cheap advertiser enters our field occasionally, we have learned not to fear him. Customers now realize that a cheap price is usually associated with poor quality. By keeping our quality up to standard, we have no trouble in selling all the butter we produce." F. R. COZZENS.
Ohio.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Each Has His Niche

All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is, or low;
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.
—AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

*

ONE of the questions which came to us recently was from a young widow with a child to support, who is barred from her profession as a school-teacher by her increasing deafness. She wants to know how to earn a living, and care for her child, in spite of this physical handicap. This seems to us a great problem, for deafness is a serious disadvantage in so many positions. We wish some of our readers who have found occupations suitable for women hard of hearing would tell us about it. We suppose that it is, actually, a matter of the individual rather than the class.

*

A GREAT many farm women manage the family vegetable garden, only receiving help at the time of fitting the ground. There is one point in this work that deserves more consideration than it usually gets, and that is the seed. No woman gardener can afford to use up her strength on inferior crops. She should buy the best strain of seed, and if she enjoys selecting some seed from her own crops she should avoid depending on this alone, unless it has years of close selection and breeding behind it. The home garden calls for intensive culture, and intensive culture costs too much to be wasted on poor seed. One of our women readers tells us how she substituted paper mulch for cultivation in the home garden, and her plan is worth trying.

*

ROYAL toast is a slight variation from ordinary milk toast which will be found good for the children's supper: Put bread toasted a delicate brown in a square shallow pan; put a piece of butter the size of a walnut on each slice, and sprinkle with sugar. Arrange in layers, and pour over the whole enough milk or cream to half fill the pan. Cover closely and set in a slow oven until the liquid is all absorbed.

The Home-Makers' Club

"The American home is the foundation of our national and individual well-being. Its steady improvement is at the same time, a test of our ideals."—Calvin Coolidge.

Like many other counties throughout the country Wicomico Co., Md. (the baby county of our State, in age) has a Federation of Rural Women's Clubs. To every woman who is interested in the steady improvement of her home and surroundings should these clubs be of interest. Yet there are many rural women who say, "I haven't time," or "I am too busy to attend." Just because she is a busy housewife with little ones to feed and clothe, and no time to rest or do the things she would like to do—for these reasons she should become a member of her Home-makers' Club and learn how to plan and do her work. A real live, helpful home demonstration agent is just brimming over with ideas for saving steps—saving dollars—saving energy.

Here in Wicomico County are 12 groups of women (with prospects of others) formed into clubs, and they in turn formed into a federation called the Home-makers' Club. When Wicomico first secured a Home Demonstration Agent of course we rural women didn't know what it was all about, and we were slow about organizing. Our agent came to visit us several months, gave her talks on subjects that interested us, and taught us so many things that were useful to us that at last we were ready to form a club with a name, elect officers and unite with the other clubs in the county in a federation.

I will tell some of the things we do in our club so other farm women will know what to expect when their opportunity arrives to join a Home-makers' Club, or if their county has a Home Demonstration Agent perhaps they can be instrumental in securing her services in their neighborhood.

In January of each year we elect officers: president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and parliamentarian. We also choose a project for the year. Last year our projects were household management and clothing. Our agent then makes a schedule for the year. Our meeting day is always the same day of the month—the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 P. M.

Before that day arrives we look at our schedule and read something like this: April 19—arrangement of large equipment.

Roll call. Give number of steps from your table to the stove.

Recreation, Mrs. T. McD—

First we planned that the woman who had the recreation for the evening should entertain the club at her home on the date mentioned unless otherwise stated at the preceding meeting.

So April 19 we expected to meet at Mrs. McD's and we expected a talk on arrangement of large equipment (meaning kitchen equipment) by our Home Demonstration Agent. When the roll was called we answered "two," "four," or "eight" as the case might be. (Two, four and eight, representing the number of steps from our table to cook stove.) After the "business" of the meeting is over our agent gives a talk with demonstrations on the subject of the evening, as she has learned how from the colleges which she has attended. Her subjects are many and varied. It may be actual canning of fruits, vegetables or meats, or it may be placing living-room furniture to the best advantage for the comfort of the family, or it may be fitting a dress or making pockets, and so on. In this special talk we found by actual figures that in preparing meals most of us had walked a distance of many times around the world. Much of the way we had carried a heavy pack, such as a baby on the hip, a bucket of water, or a basket of potatoes. Result: Many of us moved our gasoline stoves in the pantry where we had pot lids, cooking utensils, vegetables, lard, seasoning, and so on at hand.

Next the recreation: It is good for all of us to forget ourselves in play occasionally. Se we plan to have a game and songs before refreshments. Here are two games we played one evening. The old game of "Gossip," where someone whispers something to someone else. Let it pass around the room and see what it is when it gets around. Another game: "Housekeeping." Slips of paper are handed to each member present on which is written some household duty, such as making a call on telephone, receiving guests, hanging a picture, washing on washboard. Each acts the part given her until someone guesses what she is doing. After the recreation is over our hostess serves refreshments.

This is the account of one meeting. We have 12 meetings in the year. The first half of last year was devoted to household management, in which we heard talks and saw demonstrations on organizing our work for efficiency, labor-saving devices, marketing and many subjects pertaining to the management of the household. The last half of the year was devoted to clothing. We women who do our own sewing and planning wardrobes gathered no ends of helping hints on dressmaking, choosing materials, suitable colors, styles, budgeting and so on.

As dollars and cents mean so much to us I will state here that the cost to the individual member is very little. (Every woman who attends the meetings is a member.) As a club we must pay our dues in the federation and occasionally we have a small club expense, such as material to work out some idea that we as a club want to learn. Last year our club members who wished put 50 cents in the treasury. We had plenty to pay all debts incurred. We feel we derived many times 50 cents in ideas.

Our county federation meets twice a year in the county seat. All clubs in the county are well represented. At one meeting we had a display of $2 dresses on living models. The style, fit, material, and workmanship were wonderful. In the December meeting we had a display of handmade gifts. There were several tables laden with beautiful and useful gifts—the work of the club women throughout the county. The air was full of "exchange of ideas."

Our federation had adopted this creed:

We believe that a home should be founded upon love and sound economic principles; that material accumulation is a means and not an end.

That the basis of world peace is in the home, and an outgrowth of justice. That each member of the family should be joyously aware of health, contact with nature, and the beauty of life.

We, as home-makers, accept the responsibility of our belief by pledging to keep our home free from the dominance of things, and their due subordination of ideals; to keep alive on our hearthstones the fires of high ideals, truth, service, honesty, justice, kindness, tolerance and self-control.

We pray that:

"We may learn the joy of simple deeds,
The kind that fit into a comrade's needs,
Let us not be too busy nor too blind,
To see when others need us to be kind."
MRS. T. MC D.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

386—Youthful Sports Type. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents.

393—Smartly Youthful. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅞ yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents.

408—Simple, Smart. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 1⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with 1¼ yds. of binding. Ten cents. Emb. 11131, blue, cost 10c extra.

418—Attractive and Practical. This style is designed in sizes 36, 40 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 1⅞ yds. of 32-in. material with 7½ yds. of braid. Ten cents.

Spring Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

From the Lonesome Farmhouse

There seems to be an ever-increasing interest in bird life, and certainly the cheering notes of the Spring birds are the sweetest of music. The chickadee with its brave, cheery song was our only bird visitor for a few weeks, and his "Chick-a-dee-dee-dee, feed me, me, me!" was always quickly answered. Sometimes they even rap on the windows to remind us.

Then Feb. 5 the men heard the clear happy whistle, "Phoebe, phoebe," and Feb. 9 the boys were positive they heard a robin, and two others reported them near us. My pious old grandmother with all solemnity used to say, "I have always been told it was better to see the Evil One than a March robin," but we always have March robins now, and that revives the query: Does Spring come (or at least migratory birds) earlier than it did 40 or 50 years ago?

If a March robin was a bad omen, what is a February one? Anyway, the 21st brought us what one of the boys called the "funniest snow I ever saw." It was really very cold to snow, so it was like 16 inches of the fluffiest of white feathers. We often get two or three inches of frost flakes, but never such an amount. Our coldest weather has been 18° below zero, but it stayed cold during the day, and although it has not been a sunless Winter, it has been a Winter of less sun.

Last Sunday we had the excitement of a visit from perhaps a dozen snowflake birds, the first ones I had seen for perhaps 40 years. As a tiny girl I remember one of them found refuge in our wood shed during a severe storm, and today one was hunting industriously for feed beside the barn, and a little later a flock came by in their dancing flight.

I have been reading "Jack Miner and his Birds," and he estimates about half the eggs and young birds of our songsters are destroyed by crows and grackles in his vicinity, so there is another good witness against the crow. We admire the crow's wit, but in spite of my tenderness of heart to all living creatures the boys may here often shoot crows.

The "flu" or grippy colds were late in reaching our vicinity, but Valentine's Day only two of the eight pupils in our little school were able to be present, and as usual everything "goes to the weakest spot", and so it placed husband in bed with a stiff back and gave me headaches! But all is well that ends well, although I think it is the work I don't get done rather than the work I do that tires me.

Every Fall the Winter is entered into with spirit and all the odds and ends of various jobs will be finished, but in the Spring my work is about like the Frenchman chopping wood.

A group of choppers were gathered about the fire, and each one told how much he "set his stakes for;" that is, stakes were set and wood piled between them for one, two or three cords, according to the chopper's ability. At last it was the Frenchman's turn:

"Ev'ry day when I go to the woods, I set my stake for four cords, and all day long I keep moving it and moving it, and when it come night I have just one cord."

So each Spring usually finds only about one-fourth of what I planned to do in early Winter, and now it is seed-sowing time, and we will start the little incubator soon.

But I am glad I said I found yellow hard to live with; it started a discussion and made others tell of some of their color combinations. Let me say here I love yellow; it is my birth color, the topaz my birthstone, and yellow Chrysanthemum my birth flower, and yellow is in every room in the house and abundant in the garden from the first Crocus and daffodil to the last Helenium. There is no color so good to brighten a room, and none that agrees so well with its fellow, but one can have too much of even a good thing and our rooms have a superabundance of woodwork, and so much yellow was tiresome. I ought to have realized it before painting, not after. Furthermore, I think people realize a room using two or more colors is more homelike than a room done in one color, as was the fad some years ago.

Some think they cannot plan rooms and have the colors harmonize. To these I would say: Study the colored rooms in magazines, the color harmonies of some beautiful cloth or wallpaper combinations. In rug-making we are asked to make rugs in various colors. Old rose and old blue with black and gray have been most popular for two seasons; lemon, green and various heliotrope shades with brown or black, but the loveliest and nicest home we make rugs for has a somewhat unusual scheme in the big living-rooms, a dark rich mahogany red, turquoise green and pale yellow. It is designed as a rather permanent color, I think, as the oriental rugs are the same shade. The kitchen and dining-room are in old blue, mulberry and white, with bits of black.

Good luck to the housewives who dare to paint up their kitchen to match the red, green or even the pink teakettle, but do I dare paint our kitchen mauve? Of course that is a bedroom color, but mine is ivory, old rose and old blue, and we are the ones who are going to use this particular kitchen. Even then mauve does seem odd, but I like it. MOTHER BEE.

Bavarian Sauerkraut

To begin with, cut your kraut long and thin. The best thing for putting kraut in is a 10 or 15-gallon stone crock. In the bottom of crock put a layer of cabbage leaves. Now after your kraut is cut mix ½ lb. of salt to every 15 good-sized heads of cabbage. After this is mixed thoroughly put in first layer, about three inches, and press down well. On top of this layer put a few little stems of dill, a few pieces of green apple, and a few ripe green grapes, then a layer of kraut again, and so on until you are finished. Your kraut must be pressed down good and hard so that its own juice is all over top of kraut.

To finish top put on some cabbage leaves, a muslin cloth, a round board, and weight this down with stone. Let it stand in a warm place until fermentation is over. This will take from 10 days to two weeks. After fermentation put in a cool, dry place. Remove dill, apples and grapes before cooking. Now you have your Bavarian sauerkraut. MRS. L. R.

Soft Cookies

Beat one egg and one egg yolk, add ¾ cup pure lard, one cup brown sugar, one cup granulated sugar; beat till blended. Sift two cups flour and ½ teaspoon salt together. Alternate this with one cup thick sour cream, to which add level teaspoon soda. Beat till foamy. Peel and core two tart apples, run them through food chopper with one cup puffed raisins. Mix with one cup flour and add; form into a thick ball of dough Flour the rolling pin and use enough more flour to roll out ¼-in. thick. Cut in rounds as any cooky, brush with egg white, sprinkle with sugar; bake 12 minutes, or till a nice brown. MRS. J. L. M.

Steamed Pudding

One cup chopped suet or ½ cup other shortening, ¾ cup brown sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, ½ cup currants or cut citron, one cup sour milk, two eggs well beaten, 2½ to three cups flour, one cup seeded raisins, one cup chopped nuts, one teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon cloves, ½ teaspoon nutmeg. Place mixture in greased tin or a bag and steam or boil two or three hours. Serve with hard sauce.

HARD SAUCE.—Half cup butter, one teaspoon vanilla, one cup sugar, powdered or granulated. Cream the butter, add sugar gradually and flavoring. Brown sugar is very good also. Use a big spoonful of this sauce with each serving of hot pudding. S. B.

Colorful Kitchens

Reading so much about colors in kitchens, the desire to add my bit came to me. Every article on the subject has proved of great interest as it gives one a chance to broaden her viewpoint by hearing from other housewives all over the country. It seems almost as though we had peeped into the kitchens and were on speaking terms with the homemakers.

At present my kitchen has been given its color scheme from the starting point of the man of the house buying a coffee-strainer with a red enameled handle. Very likely it was purely an accident that he chose red, or possibly (who knows?) he had a love for color we had not discovered, and really selected that color, perchance fancying his coffee would have a better taste strained by the cheery strainer.

Needless to say, when I saw the strainer a vision of a kitchen with touches of red rose before me, and with very little trouble it was soon brought to a reality.

The kitchen is situated on the east side of the house, with three windows together over the sink and work table. A large range, good-sized kitchen table, a china closet and a chair complete the furnishings. There is a shelf by the stove holding coffee, tea, cereals, etc., for the quick serving of breakfast. Another larger shelf is at the right of the drain board of the sink on which to place dishes after wiping. The woodwork is finished in natural wood varnished, the walls are a soft tan.

I first touched the edges of the two shelves with red enamel, which I had used to do over a stool and table some time before. Then the young daughter of the house went shopping with me. To give her real practice in the homemaking which she was studying in school I asked her advice in regard to colors for oilcloth and curtains. We decided upon a tan background with lightly traced red flowers for the oilcloth. For the curtains we found some very pretty sheer white voile with large red dots. The oilcloth was used upon the kitchen table and on the two shelves, allowing the edge which had been enameled to show. The windows were curtained as one, with two side curtains and a valance running across all three. A small bottle was enameled red and placed on one window-sill to hold a flower or a touch of green taken from the window boxes. At the other windows a pot of red geraniums and a Coleus give their touch of cheerfulness.

A red enameled pan was also bought on the shopping trip, and is kept upside down on the shelf by the sink, where it is easily procured to mix or bake a cake in, and when not in use its soft red color is greatly enjoyed.

A red oilcloth wallpocket, holding pad and pencil, was placed near at hand to write down necessary articles needed when going to the store. A red tray, also a brass one, stand on the larger shelf, and enable us to carry several dishes to the dining-room at once.

A son of the house, wishing to add his bit, and apparently having more of an idea of color than we thought, bought a very pretty enameled clock, which was at once put up to take the place of an ancient but not antique clock which had long done duty. However, it is only just to add that after removing the before-mentioned article I learned the man of the house was sadly missing its familiar half-hour and hour stroke, so I brought it back to take its place, where it shall stand as long as it runs. So we have time on each side of the room, and all is well.

The china closet, also finished in natural wood, had shelves covered with red crepe paper, with white paper doilies placed here and there. The silver drawer was lined with the same, and red boxes used to place the silver in. A friend suggested I paint the drawer red inside, but I have been a little careful where and how I used red, as when Summer comes I shall no doubt return to my usual blue and white curtains and touches of blue. These will include blue and white oilcloth, and I would prefer not to have the closet painted red inside, as I can easily use either white paper or blue and white, and so gratify my taste for both seasons without very much trouble.

The question of the floor has not been touched upon, but here the problem is still to be worked out. The linoleum which had formerly done duty being very worn, I removed it and added two coats of walnut stain to the floor. This I found to be a mistake, as the floor is so dark it shows every bit of dust, and does not come up to my expectations. As the family purse will not stand the pressure at present of a new rug, I am making the best of the situation, and have placed large mats of the linoleum before the stove, sink and table, cut from the old rug. When it is possible I shall replace the old mats with a new rug almost the size of the room in a neutral shade of tan and brown, which I think will prove very satisfactory. Meanwhile, if any housewives reading this will take a word of warning when doing over their kitchen floors, not to get them too dark, they may profit by my mistake. One of the best colors I have seen used was a veritable dust color, and attractive while most practical. HARRIETT W. JOHNSON.

Money-Earning Old Ladies

An old lady in a nearby village is paid 55c a square foot for hooked rugs, the material being furnished to her. Using her own material she would get 65c. A man from our county seat has "put out" the work among many women in our rural sections. Also two inmates of the almshouse and one at the Home for the Aged are happily engaged in the pleasant occupation. This septuagenarian informant further states that, visiting the man shortly after a big collection among the Mennonite women, she saw the most beautiful rugs she "ever did hope to see."

Another old lady has pieced, quilted and sold at a fair profit nine quilts this Fall and Winter. She must be a high-power saleswoman to accomplish the feat during such a bad time, financially. Quilts have never been overly easy to sell, regardless of impressions gained by reading articles on early Americana.

Failure in salesmanship drove one efficient elderly lady out of the business of raising canaries. She successfully raised large numbers of birds, but could find no people to buy them at any price. Yet I hear that only last Saturday, at a new store's opening in our town, over 1,000 canaries were sold at $7.98 apiece, with a cage thrown in for good measure. The lady, guaranteed a sale, would have sold her bird and a cage for less, I'm certain. But she sadly disposed of her birds six months ago.

Peggy, a well-bred Boston bull terrier, furnishes clothes and spending money to a lady in her late sixties. The initial cost of Peggy was $60. Mating her always costs $10. Her feed, the owner insists, could be estimated at $25 a year. Peggy's last brood of puppies sold for $180. This lady has a talent for salesmanship. My own dog is temperamental, "difficult," unable to endure another dog on the place, yet every time Peggy has puppies her mistress, using indirect methods, is able to make me heartily long for one. Eventually I shall succumb to such superior salesmanship, I fear.

With a younger woman handling the sales end for a 50 per cent profit, a lady of 73 got $40 for the $80 worth of flowers sold from her by no means large garden. Next year she plans to handle both the raising and the selling of her flowers.

Lavender and rose sachets are to be made this coming Summer by one practical-minded old lady in my circle of friends. She was horrified to find a cheaply made sachet among her Christmas presents had cost 75c. She announces that she can make better ones and sell them for 25c apiece and still double on her investment. While she is the type to whom one gives sachets, she will have to prove to many Missouri friends that she can make and sell them. Practical minds and practical fingers are not always synonymous.

Sudden revolt from a long life of genteel poverty sent a woman of 65 into the business of baking bread. Perhaps an invalid daughter's needs had much to do with the radical change so late in life. The woman was quite successful in a small way, and died 10 years later rich in vision. Into her work she put such fire and vigor that people generally recognized labor exalted her, even though its own exaltation might remain a question.

My pet rainy-day dream is to start a tea-room in partnership with an old lady who meets the public. She must be the white-haired cashier, knitting by the window, loose change in the work-basket at her feet. She must be the plump, pleasant, motherly type, warmly interested in our patrons. The tea-room will be old-fashioned, modified 1870 rather than antique 1780. The food must correspond. For dessert we shall feature sweet milk and apple pie or buttermilk and gingerbread. We shall serve thickly sliced, fried ham and only very fresh eggs. We shall try particularly to please the lonely, the unhappy, the misfits. If this partner is half as wonderful as half the old ladies I know, we shall become rich quickly. Age does not seem properly to recognize its invaluable assets. O. H. A.

Tennessee Notes

Just a little friendly call on a far-away acquaintance not long ago, and I have been wondering since how many of those over-sensitive people there are in the world.

"Come in; don't look at the dirt! Did you ever see such a mess? Take a chair. Well, everything is so cluttered up. How are you? Look at that dresser—everything is at sixes and sevens today."

And thus it went on all the time I was there, and honestly if my hostess had not called my attention to every little defect I would never have noticed it at all.

Another place they were so kind and had a table full of good victuals, but it was an apology from the beginning to the end, and when the meal was finished I was completely fatigued telling them they had plenty and I liked this, that and the other, and surely I drew a long breath of relief when it was all over.

Another home and no apologies, just a friendly greeting and off on some interesting subject. It runs in my mind things might not have been in apple-pie order, but neither my hostess nor I thought anything about it.

I have never forgotten a lesson I learned once just after setting up housekeeping. A dear old friend, very blunt-spoken, came to visit me, and I began to apologize. She spoke up so quickly:

"Look here now, if you had not told me about it, I never would have noticed. You just play shut-mouth and most people will never notice a little dirt or confusion," and I have followed that advice.

To me at least it is embarrassing to go somewhere and hear such a long-winded story as to why things are not spick and span, or why they have not got this and that done. We all have our hurry days and short-cuts, but why worry the guest with them? And, anyway, if people just come to see us to get something good to eat and not for friendship's sake, let them eat what we do. MRS. D. B. P.

Apple Strudel

One-fourth cup of sweet milk, ¼ cup butter, one egg, ¼ teaspoon salt, flour two cups sliced apples, ¼ cup seeded raisins, ¼ cup sugar, cinnamon, melted butter. Warm the milk with the ¼ cup of butter, beat in egg with a fork, and enough flour to make a dough like pie crust. Knead for a short time, folding over and over. Put in a covered dish and let stand while preparing apples. Roll dough as thin as a wafer. Good German cooks stretch a white muslin cloth smoothly over the board or table, flour well, and roll on this. Spread with apples, raisins, melted butter and cinnamon, sprinkle with sugar and roll up like a jelly roll. When rolled on a cloth the paste, as thin as paper, can be rolled by moving the cloth, and this prevents paste from tearing. Bake until the apples are cooked and paste lightly browned.

Candied Citron

Pare the citron, remove seeds and cut in thin strips. Soak in salt water for 12 hours. Pour off the brine and soak again in salt water another 12 hours. Then drain, wash in fresh water, and cover with cold water, adding two ounces of alum to 7 lbs. of the fruit. Bring to a boil, and cook half an hour, then drain, and cool quickly by pouring cold water over it. Now make a syrup, one cup of water to one cup of sugar, and cook the citron in it a long time, until it is well saturated. Spread the pieces on plates or platters, dusting sugar over them while damp. As they dry off, turn them, and dip syrup over them each time. This process takes time, but results in a good product.

Eggless Cookies

Two cups sugar, one cup lard, one cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, flavoring. Stir in flour enough to make a soft dough, roll, sprinkle with sugar, roll lightly again, cut out and bake quickly.

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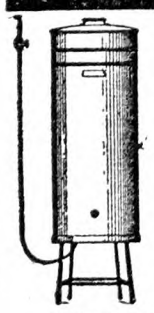

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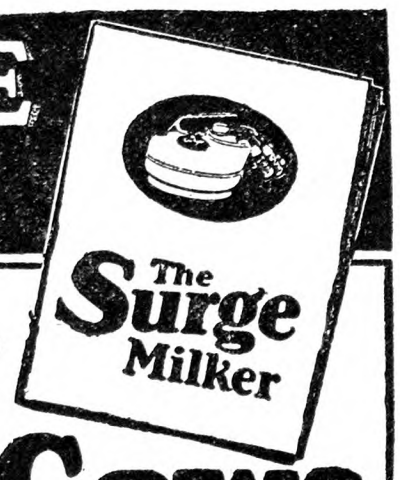

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Pine Tree Milking Machine Co., Dept. 90-73
523 E. Willow St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Please send me without cost or obligation your FREE Surge Book telling all about The Surge Milker, your special FREE Demonstration and "Easy Terms" Offer.
Number of cows milked..... *R. F. D.*.....
Name .....
Address ..... *State*.....

SAVE the Teat

Use Moore Bros. PURPUL medicated Wax Dilators to heal without closing. After operating, when sore or congested, for reducing spiders insert this wonderful healing dilator. Avoid expensive troubles, lost quarters.

Package Sent FREE

Write us dealer's name and we will mail generous package free. At dealers 25c dozen; 5 dozen $1, or mailed postpaid. Moore Bros., Dept C Albany, N.Y.

DILATOR INSERTED

Medicated Wax Dilators

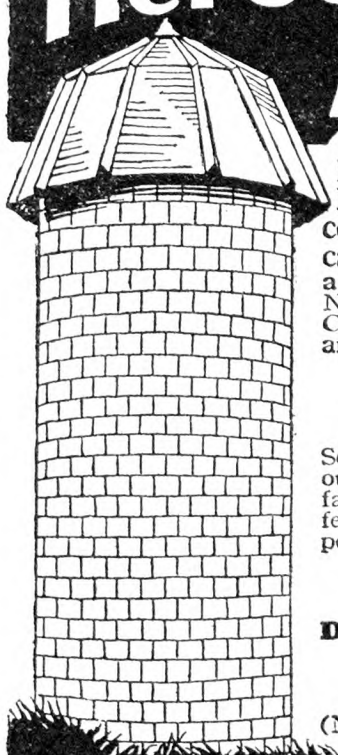
SAVE $30 TO $50

NEW *American* SEPARATOR

Sent on 30 days trial, freight paid. Factory prices **low as $2.30 a month.** Skims warm or cold milk. 8 sizes. Easiest to turn and clean. Lifetime Guarantee. **Free Catalog.** Shows big savings on highest grade cream separators. Write today.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Dept. 28-W, Bainbridge, N. Y. or
Dept. 28-W, 1929 West 43rd St., Chicago, Ill.

Here's a *Better* SILO At a *Big* Saving



Let us send you the facts and figures which prove that NATCO Hollow Tile Silos are the cheapest of all when you consider appearance, permanence, service and upkeep. You can buy a NATCO for as little as $250—just a little more than a less durable silo of the same size would cost. Then, think what a NATCO saves you — No painting — No repairs — No upkeep expense. Can't rot, burn, burst or blow down. A life time of trouble-proof service and satisfaction. And its appearance adds value to your farm.

Mail the Coupon—Get All the Facts and Figures Before You Buy

Send the coupon below today. Find out how little money it takes with our low prices and Easy Payment Plan to put a NATCO Silo on your farm. Get our FREE catalog and complete details of the 15 superior features of the NATCO at once. No obligation. Just fill out the coupon and mail it today. Do it now.

THE DREW LINE COMPANY
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Dept. 501 **Fort Atkinson, Wis.** **Elmira, N. Y.**

(N-1)

NATCO HOLLOW TILE SILOS

The Drew Line Co., Dept. 501
(Mail Coupon to Office Nearest You)
Please send me FREE Catalog—Prices—Easy Payment Plan and complete information on NATCO Silos.
Name .....
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R.F.D. ..... State .....

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

To Prevent Growth of Calf's Horns

What can be used that will prevent the horns of a calf six weeks old from growing? Is there a sure and safe medicine of some kind for this? T. H. W.
Torrington, Conn.

It is not difficult to treat the horns of a young calf so as to stop their growth. The operation should be performed before the calf is three weeks old or before the horns have begun to develop. Unless the calf is small and a heifer, six weeks is rather too old to be sure of successful treatment. Obtain a stick of caustic potash at a drugstore. It must be kept tightly-stoppered in glass, for it will dissolve on exposure to air. When in use, wrap a piece of paper about the potash to protect the hands.

Place the calf on its side on the floor or a bench and have an attendant hold the head firmly. Clip the hair away from the budding horn and the skin around it for a space as large as a half dollar. Moisten th horny tip thoroughly with rather strong soapsuds, so as to remove the natural oily secretions, taking care that all of the growing horn is wet, and that none of the soapy water runs down on the tender skin.

With the stick of potash wrapped with paper, leaving half and inch exposed, dip the end of the stick in water and with the adhering drop rub the tip of the horn with the potash, repeating the dipping in water as seems needed.

As the solution of potash begins to take effect, the tissues will begin to swell and soften, and take on a reddish appearance. The rubbing with potash should be stopped before the surface is so raw that any blood appears. Care must be taken that the potash reaches all the horn clear to the base and that none of it touches tender skin where horn does not grow. One operation is all that is required. After a day or so, a dry scab will form which in the course of a few weeks will drop off, leaving the head as smooth as that of a naturally polled animal. I have performed or seen this operation performed hundreds of times, covering a period of many years with never a failure where these instructions have been carefully followed. H. H. W.

Rabbit-Raising Questions

What is your opinion of rabbit-raising? Is it profitable, and is it expensive at the outset? What sort of house is required for rabbits? How much space does each rabbit need? J. E. M.

Rabbit-raising, like poultry-raising, depends for its success largely on the man who engages in it. Some will succeed; others will fail. This is true in any business.

The rabbit business can be started at small cost and built up gradually. A pair or two of good rabbits and a little home-made equipment will do for a beginning. Care should be taken not to put too much expense into equipment. Many lose in this way. We suggest a not too expensive building, with individual hutches 3 by 5 ft. in size. A fair-size yard should be attached to this building, where the rabbits can run in suitable weather. Bucks and does must be kept separate. No special building need be made at first. Partition off a space in some building already on hand. Of course, equipment will vary according to climatic conditions, but always the expense should be kept down as much as possible.

As for profits, some big dealers who got in on the ground floor and sold breeders to others who were starting in business, doubtless made big money for a while. There is still good money in selling breeders. How long the demand will last it is hard to say. The average rabbit-raiser will need to develop a market in his own locality. The rabbit business does not offer a quick road to wealth, as some people would have the public believe. However, like any other business, if it is worked intelligently and industriously, with the expense carefully kept within reasonable bounds, it can be made to yield comfortable returns.
Aroostook Co., Me. T. C. SOULE.

Feed for a Milk Goat

Please inform me how to feed a milk goat when first fresh. How soon after freshening can the milk be used? How long should the kid be nursed? What is a good feed for wintering all goats?
Waterbury, Conn. MRS. A. O. B.

Good clover hay or rowen is easy to get here in New England. Feed it with a grain mixture of oats 50 per cent, cracked corn 25 per cent and bran 25 per cent, or some good dairy feed. Feed all that will be consumed in about 10 minutes.

If you intend to raise the kids by bottle or pan, let them stay with dams the first three days at least, in order to get the first milk. After five days the milk will be fit for human consumption if everything else is normal. Any good dairy feed with good clean hay will serve for a Winter feed for goats.
FRANK M. MC GAULEY.
Worcester Co., Mass.

"I WONDER why they say 'Amen' and not 'Awomen,' Bobby." "Because they sing hymns and not hers, stupid."—Boston Transcript.

at Calving comes the call for HELP,

To permit your cows to freshen without aid is to invite trouble. It is well known that most disorders that lower production have their origin at calving time. The terrific strain of producing a healthy calf and coming through with vigorous milk-giving capacity calls for definite conditioning aid.

As a dependable aid at this critical time Kow-Kare has a thirty-year record of success. This scientific compound of Iron, the great builder and blood purifier, combined with potent herbs and roots fortifies the digestive and genital organs for unusual strains. Numberless cow owners now "play safe" with every freshening cow by using Kow-Kare for a few weeks before and after calving.

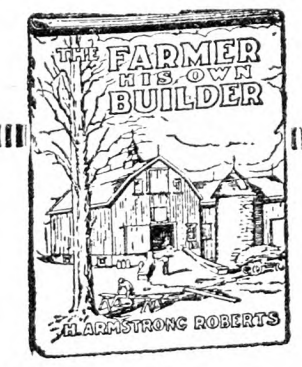
For barn-fed cows, when heavy, dry feeds force down the milk-line in the pails, the invigorating aid of Kow-Kare in toning up digestion and assimilation will bring the extra quarts of milk by eliminating feed waste. Try this regular winter conditioning on your poor milkers and see what surprising results a few cents per month per cow can accomplish in yield and health.

Drug, hardware, feed and general stores sell Kow-Kare—$1.25 and 65c sizes. If your dealer is not supplied we will mail postpaid.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont

FREE BOOK *on dairying. "More Milk from the Cows You Have" sent on request.*

It's Concentrated



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By H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS

A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry. **PRICE $1.50**

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

Ohio Milk Markets

A dairymen's meeting was held in Grange Hall, Andover, O., Monday evening, March 4, and it was well attended. President Brenneman of the Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company was there and talked at some length on the milk situation and on the policies of the company. So far as I could notice the meeting appeared to have been called in an effort to strengthen the faith of the members in the D. C. S. Co. and its policies, but there seemed to be another purpose that was not finally revealed at the meeting. Mr. Brenneman said it had been decided to take back all contract-breakers who wished to return during the month of April without the usual fine of $5 per cow, but the ones returning would be put into the all-surplus class until the next "basic" period, and it would be cheaper for them to pay the $5 per cow and have the base that would then be given them. It developed, to my satisfaction at least, that the new basic price plan was started not so much to reward the Fall producer and to create more milk in the Fall months, as stated when the new plan was adopted, but to create cheaper milk in flush seasons so that the D. C. S. Co. could compete more successfully with competitors and run them out of business. Mr. Brenneman argued that if the D. C. S. Co. could only get this chain-store competition all killed off they would then be in a position to dictate their price to dealers and milk companies and name their price and get it! But as far as the producer is concerned, he gets more from the chain stores than from the dealers, and the consumers get it cheaper. There is no evidence to show that the dealers would pay more if they had a complete monopoly.

While I am a D. C. S. Co. producer, I realize that people who patronze chain stores and carry the milk home expect to get their milk at a little reduction from the price paid for delivered milk, and the trucks and men who do the business of hauling this milk to the chain stores are helping out some groups of farmers somewhere, especially when they pay D. C. S. prices or better for the milk. Those of us who have always been loyal members of the D. C. S. Co. and are charter members, and have always stood by them through thick and thin, I believe would like to see the organization prosper and continue so long as they treat us fairly; treat us all alike, pay us all the same price for our milk each month, and sell our milk to best advantage according to contract. When these conditions are not met or fulfilled there will probably be desertions at every favorable opportunity.

When the D. C. S. pays one man more than another the same month, they break the contract themselves; and when they make new rules affecting the price of milk without consulting the members, they invite desertions and cause producers to rejoice that opposition has developed. We know our milk will be needed, and it does not matter so much who distributes it. So far this story refers solely to the Pittsburgh market.

The Cleveland milk situation is in a real muddle. There are four producers' groups supplying that market: the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative, the Dairymen's Milk Company, the Producers' Dairy Company, the Wooster Farmers' Dairy Company, and the Equity Dairy Association. The latter association trucks its milk into Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and sells on the so-called 50-50 plan—that is, the farmer gets one-half the consumer's price for milk delivered in the city markets. Since 1896 it has averaged nearly 40 cents per 100 lbs. above the regular dealers' price.

The Ohio Farmers' Co-operative has built a large plant and now proposes to bottle and deliver milk. Without warning it has made deductions of 50 per cent from members' milk bills to meet loans and to take up options on milk routes preparatory to going into the retail business. In explanation the management says the banks not only refused to carry their credit but asked them to withdraw their account. In the meantime they have cut the price in Cleveland from 14c to 12c a quart. Consequently the market is in a state of chaos. The ultimate effect must be told later. It would be a hazard to predict now, but one thing is certain: the dairy farmers of Northeastern Ohio will bear the brunt of the losses.

A CHARTER MEMBER
OF THE D. C. S. CO.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Prepared by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending March 9, 1929.

Market: Beef steers and yearlings active, steady, compared with week ago; 25 to 50c higher; top $13, average weight 1,300 lbs.; numerous sales medium weights at $12.75 to $12.85; bulk of sales, $11.50 to $12.25. Bulls, heifers and all cutters steady, butcher cows weak to 25c lower; bulk fat heifers, $9.75 to $10.50; sausage bulls, $9.25 to $10; butcher cows, $7.75 to $8.50; cutters, $4.75 to $6. Stockers and feeders nominal. Calves steady, top vealers $19.

Hogs.—Slow, tending lower.

Receipts for week ending March 9, 1929: Cattle, 20 cars; 10 Pa., 5 Va., 2 Del., 1 St. Paul, 1 W. Va., 1 Chicago, containing 472 head; 1,353 trucked in; total cattle, 1,825 head; 549 calves, 2,075 hogs, 243 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 26 cars; 11 Pa., 7 Chicago, 4 St. Paul, 2 Va., 1 Buffalo, 1 Md., containing 716 head; 824 trucked in; total cattle, 1,540 head; 442 calves, 1,195 hogs, 106 sheep.

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12 to $13.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12 to $13.25; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12 to $13.25; medium, 800 lbs. up, $10 to $12; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $12.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11 to $11.75; good, $10.25 to $11; medium, $9.50 to $10.25; common, $7.50 to $9.50.

Cows.—Choice, $8.25 to $9.50; good, $7 to $8.25; common and medium, $6 to $7; low cutter and cutter, $3.75 to $6.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $9.75 to $11; cutter, common and medium, $7.50 to $9.75.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10 to $11.50; common and medium, $7.50 to $10; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10 to $11.25; common and medium, $7.25 to $10.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $16.50 to $19; medium, $14 to $16.50; cull and common, $7.50 to $14.00.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11.50 to $12.50; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $11.75 to $12.50; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $11.75 to $12.50; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8 to $11.50.

Live Stock Sales

March 25.—Holsteins. Allen G. Brubacker, disposal sale, Mt. Joy, Pa.; S. T. Wood, Canastota, N. Y., manager.

April 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

April 3-4.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National sale; W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

Sept. 18.—Milking Shorthorn Sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, manager, Storrs, Conn.

Nov. 5-6.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Feb. 4 - April 4.—Poultry short course at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

March 19-23.—Centennial Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass.

Aug. 26-31.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$13.00@13.50
950-1,100, good	13.25@13.50
800 up, medium	11.50@13.25
Common	9.50@11.50
Heifers, 650 down, good	11.00@12.50
Common and medium	8.50@11.00
Cows, good	9.25@10.25
Common and medium	7.25@ 9.25
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 7.25
Bulls, ylgs. exc., good, beef	10.00@10.50
Cutter-medium	8.00@10.00
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	11.00@17.00
Cull-com.	7.00@11.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	16.00@18.50
Medium	13.00@16.00
Cull-com.	8.00@13.00

HOGS

Hvy.wts,250 to 350,med.-ch.	$11.75@12.25
Med. wts, 200 to 250. med-ch.	12.00@12.40
Lt. wts, 160 to 200, med-ch.	12.25@12.40
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med-ch.	11.25@12.40
Sl. pgs, 90 to 130, med.-ch.	10.00@11.50
Pkg. sows, Sm. lt. wts. exc.	9.75@10.50

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, gd.-ch.	$17.75@18.25
92 down, medium	16.00@17.75
All wts, cull-com.	10.00@16.00
Yearling wethers:	
110 down, med.-ch.	10.00@15.00
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	7.00@ 9.50
120-150, med.-ch.	6.50@ 9.25
All wts, cull-com.	4.00@ 7.00

A PLACID old lady who took life philosophically sat knitting in the drawing-room. To her there came rushing her 15-year-old granddaughter "Oh, granny, granny," cried the girl, "father's just fallen off the roof!" "I know my child," replied the old lady, without even raising her eyes. "I saw him pass the window."—Tit-Bits.

∴ HORSES ∴

Percherons for Sale 3 yr. grey Stallion, $350. 6 yr grey Mare.... 225. 10 month Filly.... 125. Others at reasonable prices. WM. A. REID, Oxford, Pa.

SHETLAND WELSH and HACKNEY **PONIES** for sale from Champion herd of America. Send 10c for illustrated price list. Geo. A. Heyl & Son, Washington, Ill.

FOR SALE—Belgian Stallion, 5 years, dark bay. W. L. LAKE, R. 5, Canastota, N. Y.

Burrell METAL Tubes Save ½ the Rubber ½ the Wear and make Cleaning Easy

NOT only is the Burrell a single tube system—but half the tube is metal! Rubber replacements in the Burrell have always been much less than in other milkers—and now they are less than ever. The improved Burrell has bettered its own superiority! Send for catalog.

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MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

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WAUKESHA COUNTY HOLSTEINS

Can Supply You With Several Carloads Fresh or Springing Purebred or High Grade

Holstein Cows and Heifers
500 Herds to Select From
This is a Breeding Section of Tuberculin Tested Cattle
Write your wants to
WAUKESKA COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' ASSN.
133 Barstow St. Waukesha, Wis.

6 Cows, 11 two-yr.-old Heifers, 6 Bulls, 3 to 18 mos. old, 4 Calves, 3 mos. old, 2 Reg. Guernsey Calves, 3 mos. old.
T. B. TESTED
SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y. JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop.

ATTRACTIVE AYRSHIRE OFFERING
BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

YOUNG HEREFORD HERD BULLS
Bulls with that particular character and individuality demanded for service in a high-class constructively bred registered herd.
LILLIS-LAKE HEREFORD RANCH
William J. Lillis, Owner Schenectady, N. Y.

100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots. Priced to sell. JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, N. J.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

FOR SALE— REG. JERSEYS **Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves**
Popular Blood Lines. Federal Accredited ten Years.
Crystal Spring Farm Millington, N. J.

Wanted—Jersey Bull Calf 8 to 10 mos. old; also Heifers same age. Registered stock. POINT PLEASANT FARM, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

For highly bred, Grade Guernsey or Holstein Dairy Calves, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater Wis.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

Bull Calves at Bargain Prices
We offer Farmers and Breeders of Guernseys an opportunity to secure exceptionally bred, healthy bulls, from a clean, Tuberculin Tested Herd at reasonable prices. King of the May—Dolly Dimple—Golden Secret. and Glenwood breeding out of A. R. dams or dams that will be tested. Write for sales list and Pedigrees. WAWA DAIRY FARMS, 22 S. 32d St., Phila., Pa

PUREBRED OR HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Heifers and Springers—all tuberculin tested. Springers on hand at all times. "Tell us what you WANT and we will HAVE it." Carload or less than carload lots.
STRUBLE & MARTIN
Milford, Penna. Newton, N. J.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y

Guernsey Bulls 1 to 18 mos., from A. R. Dams 518 to 646 fat. Heifers and cows priced to sell from Langwater Bulls. A. J. FELL, Lansdale, Penna.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

Guinea Pigs Established Business for sale; Livestock, Fixtures. All Records and Account Books. Trade Name and Goodwill. Terms if required. J. R. Haskin, Waterford, Conn.

Wanted—Six Angora Goats not over 3 years old. Does, good stock. POINT PLEASANT FARM, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

Guinea Pigs for Sale Breeding stock, sows bred or unbred, all ages. J. R. HASKIN - Waterford, Conn.

FOR SALE—Immediately 100 Young Ewes, bred, due in March. G. W. RICHARDSON, Gouverneur, N. Y., R. R. 1

∴ SWINE ∴

For Sale—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS
Ready for service. 1928 spring farrowed Boars. Immunized against hog cholera. Price for spring boars, $35.00 and up. Boars ready for service, $50.00, $75.00 and $100. Write or visit.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

Spotted Poland Chinas Spring Pigs. Write to A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Pa.

OHIO Improved **Chester Whites** Choice Registered Oct. Sows, $18 each. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N Y

Ped. Chester Whites Ped. and very big show type bred sows, boars and pigs from a 1,000 lb. boar and big sows. C. E. Cassel, Hershey, Pa.

REGISTERED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES. Write your wants. BROOKSIDE FARM, Middletown, Virginia

PIGS FOR SALE
Chester White and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester Crossed—6-8 Weeks Old, $4.50 each.
Ship any number C. O. D.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

Purebred HAMPSHIRE PIGS for Sale
Prize winning 2½ year old Boar, offered for sale on account of inbreeding; also 6 months old boar, excellent show type. A few sow pigs, 4 to 6 months of age. All from Grand Champion Breeding. Write for prices, etc.
BLOOMINGDALE FARMS Somerville, N. J.

Spring Pigs Ready to Ship
Buy where quality and results are more to you than price. I only send to all buyers nothing but a Select Pig; Healthy, Husky and Strong which means a lot starting to raise a Hog. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.50 each; 8 weeks old, $5.00. All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied, return the pigs and your money will be returned. Will ship any number C. O. D. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
CHESTER and YORKSHIRE—
7 to 8 weeks old..... $4.00 each
BERKSHIRE and CHESTER—
7 to 8 weeks old..... 4.00 each
9 weeks old..... 4.50 each
A few Chester Whites, 6 to 7 weeks old..... 5.00 each
Sold subject to approval C. O. D., if not satisfied when you received them, return them and your money will be returned, no other charges. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel 0685.

Your Money's Worth Young Quality Pigs
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 to 8 weeks old $4.00
9 to 10 weeks old 4.50
10 to 12 weeks old . . . 5.50
All husky, healthy, fast growing stock.
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free of charge.
Edward Bunzel, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 0496

Feeding Pigs for Sale
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
7 to 8 Weeks Old - - $4.50
8 to 10 Weeks Old - - $4.75
Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!
Chester-Berkshire Crossed—Yorkshire-Chester Crossed
6 to 7 Weeks Old - $4.00 each
8 to 9 Weeks Old - 4.25 each
All pigs have the size, quality and breeding. Will ship pigs C. O. D., ten days trial, if not satisfied return at my expense. No charge for crates.
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SPRING PIGS For Sale
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Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 to 8 Weeks Old - - - $4.50
8 to 10 Weeks Old - - - $4.75
Also a few Chester White barrows, 8 wks. old, $5.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

∴ DOGS ∴

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

RAT TERRIERS - FOX TERRIERS—Lists 10 cents. PETE SLATER, Box RNY, PANA, ILL.

Choice Ped. Collie Puppies TRACY NEISH, Delancey, N. Y.

PEDIGREED AIREDALE PUPPIES—Males $15.00. CROWE POULTRY FARM, Stuyvesant, N. Y.

PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. MAPLE GROVE FARMS - Pope Mills, N. Y.

RAT TERRIER PUPS—Bred for ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. CRUSADERS KENNELS, Stafford, Kans.

∴ RABBITS ∴

RAISE RABBITS FOR MEAT AND FUR
Spare time money making opportunity. Chinchilla and White Flemish Furs bring most returns. Secure thoroughbred foundation stock. Chinchillas per matured trio, $25. White Flemish per Junior trio, $20. Entering the ninth year of dependable and satisfactory service. HERRLEIN FUR FARM—Harry G. Herrlein, Prop.—Licensed Judge and Registrar, New City, N. Y.

CHINCHILLAS—IMPORTED and DOMESTIC STRAINS Reasonable. GREEN MOUNTAIN RABBITRY, Montgomery Center, Vt.

WANTED WHITE BABY RABBITS—State price in first letter. NATURE FRIEND, 2021 Boston Road, N. Y. C.

The Small-Town Boy

It was one of those cold evenings during the past week when Mother and I sat in front of the fireplace. The glowing maple chunk threw out welcome heat for the temperature was below zero.

The children were in bed, and we were taking a well-earned rest following the active duties of the day. Mother had just placed the last branch from the balsam Christmas tree on the coals, and we were watching the needles flame like tiny gas jets when I happened to remark: "There was a friend from home in the office today, and he wanted to know how it happened that we city folks were marooned in a one-horse town."

Mother laughed and said: "It's a one-horse town all right, for there can't be more than one horse left, and that is owned by that old man who lives at the northern end of the village. Everyone else has automobiles, and so far as being marooned goes I wonder if he realizes that cars have been running on all of our highways every day this Winter."

The question of the man from the city had set me thinking, and as Mother looked over THE R. N.-Y. my thoughts went back to that day when I was 11 years old and my uncle from the fruit farm in Ontario County asked me rather casually if I wouldn't like to spend the Summer with him. "I'll make a real farmer of you," he said. "I need somebody just your size to drive the team on the hay wagon."

The matter was dropped for the moment, but when school closed I was put aboard a train and started out to spend my first Summer in the country. It was a never-to-be-forgotten Summer, for besides plenty of hard work there was a good measure of fun. Well do I remember the Fourth of July celebration. There was the tent on the church lawn where homemade ice cream was sold, and a 10-cent dish would just about fill a small boy. There was the big parade with merchandise prizes for the best costumes. What a thrill it was driving a huge bay horse attached to a lumber wagon in the grand parade! There were the foot races, the jumps, and the quoit pitching contest.

I can remember going into the quarter of a mile foot race around the "square," and how the farmer boys said that they were out to trim that "city kid." One well-knit country lad did "trim" the city kid with ease, but the second prize of a pair of tennis shoes which I won seemed like a million dollars. In the afternoon there was the big ball game between the teams from rival villages. No World Series game was ever more hotly contested by either players or spectators, and to cap a glorious day a grand fireworks display was given in the evening.

My big job on the farm was to drive the team on the hay wagon, and in this I gloried. Load after load was piloted down the side hills, along the bumpy lane, across a creek bed and up the incline to the barn floor. Each load was a problem in itself. It was topheavy on one side or the other, and had to be handled "just right" to keep it from tumbling off.

And after haying, the cabbage had to be cultivated and hoed, the apple trees sprayed, the potatoes "bugged" and so forth. It was during the hot August afternoons when uncle and I hoed the weeds from the rows of cabbage that we talked about what I would be when I grew up. The germ must have been sown at that time for within a year or two I had definitely decided that I would be a farmer. Year after year the Summer vacation was spent on the Ontario County farm and when it came time to enter college it just naturally came about that I entered the agricultural department of the State College.

I wondered as I sat before the fire the other evening if farm fathers realize what an influence they can have over the lives of their boys as they work with them in the fields. There is no time when a Dad and Lad can get into closer communion than when they are out in the fields surrounded by nature. We hear about the small town boy and how many have grown to be great men. For three generations small town boys have made good in the world, and they have pointed to the days in their youth with pride in the fact that they began in a small community in a small way.

Contrast this with the following statement from a city father. "For 14 years they lived under one roof—father and son—but the one might have been in London and the other in Timbuctoo.

"Shackled to his desk by fetters stronger than steel the father left home too early, returned too late or too tired, ever to know this growing image of himself. And the son, silent and sensitive as children will be under neglect, wondered why he never knew this man he called his father.

"Finally, and by accident, this father discovered his son. Discovered a human being with a personality, and problems, and a keen mind, and a thousand questions to ask, and a whipping interest in the world around him. Discovered a pal who wanted to talk about Babe Ruth, and Mussolini, and why a golf ball stopped dead on the green, or ought to. Discovered a friend, a worshipper, a son.

"Such a thing gives new youth to a man. It turned a tired, harassed, desk-ridden office grub into a normal man, and father."

The farm dad indeed has a heritage unknown to the great majority of city fathers. In his close contact with his son he has a wonderful opportunity to stress the big things of life. The opportunity is responsibility for unless it is accepted the farm boy may not live up to the standards we expect of him.

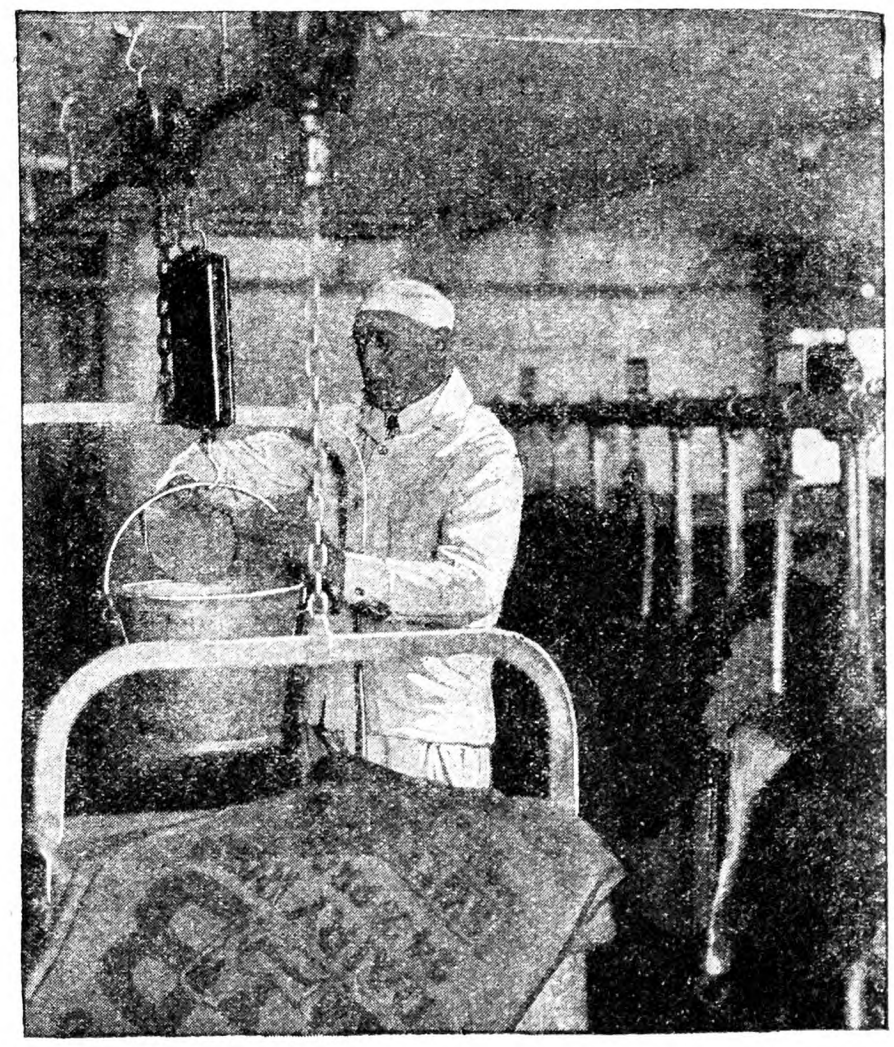
The fire is dying. Mother has finished her paper and as I put the protecting screen in front of the grate I wondered just how much influence farm fathers have had in making great men from "small town boys." T. T. J.

Coarse and Weedy Sweet Clover

I noticed on page 358 where J. P. S. desired to know why his Sweet clover was coarse and weedy when ready to plow under. No doubt he allows it to get too old before he turns it under. Like most legume crops, Sweet clover when turned under for soil improvement, should be done when coming into bloom and heading. Most any legume when allowed to stand too long before turning under will become weedy and of a hard, woody fiber. W. H. H.

Virginia.

Uncle Charlie says "At the FEED BOX You decide *Whether or Not* your cow will be



A Big Producer *at the* Pail"

MY DAD used to say: "You and I can do a lot of different things, but there's only one thing that a melon on a vine can do. It can *just grow*."

Plenty of dairymen feel the same way about their cows—they can *just give milk*, so much and no more. If they are good milkers, fine, and if they are poor milkers, it's just too bad.

But I have learned different in my thirty years' experience with dairy feeds. I have found that a dairyman's profits or losses are a long ways decided at the feed box. I've seen many a good dairy cow produce like a scrub because she wasn't fed a milk-making ration. And I've seen many a poor milker pull herself up into the two-hundred-dollar-annual-net-profit-class, just as soon as she was given the right feed.

Let All Pay Their Way

The important thing to my way of thinking is to get the most milk from *every* cow. There is no surer way than to feed Bull Brand Dairy Ration.

Made on a perfectly balanced formula, from choicest protein concentrates, minerals and other essential ingredients, it has held a ten-year record for being the most productive per dollar of feed cost.

Read that over again: *the most productive per dollar of feed cost and guaranteed so.* And now read what a few of the thousands of dairymen who use Bull Brand say about it.

Do You Get These Results?

"My cows gained 10 gallons of milk a day on B-B Dairy Ration," writes Oscar Martin, of Oakdale, Md. "Last month, (December) I fed $82.50 worth of Bull Brand 24% to my 15 T. B. tested cows and my milk check was $378.20," reports Wm. King, of Chester Springs, Pa. "My cows keep in better condition and produce more milk on B-B than on any other feed," says Charles W. Pike, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y. "My herd jumped 40 quarts per day," writes Robert Bell, New Egypt, N. J. "553 pounds of milk in 7 days from one cow," says J. E. Slyder, Seven Valleys, Pa. "Two full pails more milk a day," says M. B. Ryan, Bomoseen, Vt.

We Guarantee You More Milk – or Money Back

Bull Brand offers you the same increased milk production and profits. Feed it to your cows and watch them pick up. Note the improved condition. Count your extra profit dollars. And remember that you are using B-B with this provision: If you find that it doesn't give the most milk per dollar of feed cost, take back the empty sacks to your dealer and get every penny of your money back.

Start your profits at the feed box!

Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

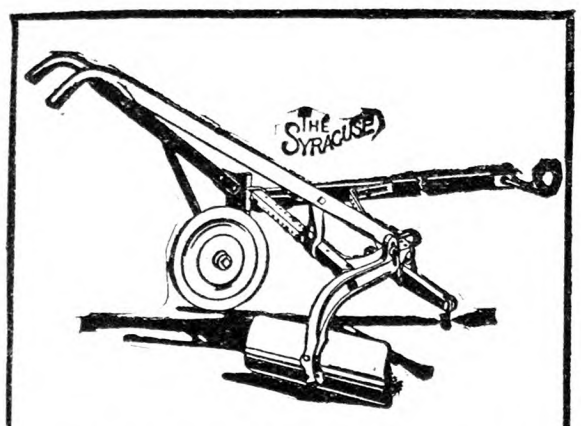
BULL BRAND B-B FEEDS DAIRY AND POULTRY

The World's Most Modern Mill

FEED BULL-BRAND

Dairy Ration (24%), B-B Red-E-Mixt (20%), B-B Hi-Test (20%) or B-B Marmico (16%), whichever is most suitable for your roughage. Use the Bull-Brand full line of Poultry Feeds

M-124



Grape Growers!
Berry Growers!

Get this real labor saver

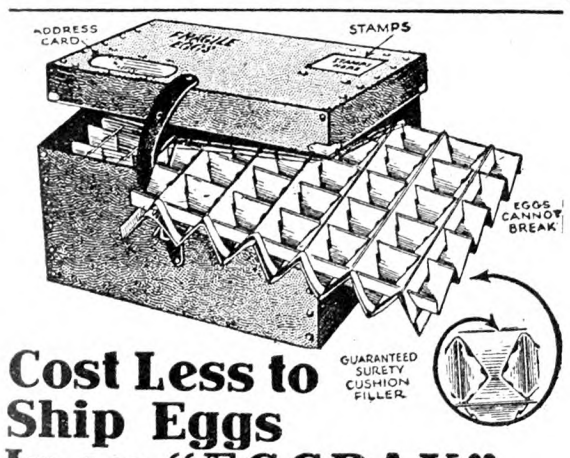
Whether your acreage is large or small you will want the labor-saving advantages and good work of the John Deere-Syracuse Grape and Berry Hoe.

This one-horse implement eliminates hand hoeing; saves much in labor costs. Does a good job of killing weeds and stirring soil. Consistent use will prevent mildew and increase your crop yield. Thousands of growers are enthusiastic about its performance.

You can set reversible hoe blade to throw toward or away from row. Blade gets under foliage—will not damage vines. Springtooth cultivator attachment available.

For complete information write John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for Booklet DK-837.

JOHN DEERE
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



Cost Less to Ship Eggs In an "EGGPAK"

Save money next time you ship eggs. Send them out in an "EGGPAK" egg case—the case that's 2 to 3 POUNDS LIGHTER than any other.

And not only LIGHTER but STRONGER. You can stand on it—yes kick it around the room—and you won't find a break or a dent. You won't find a broken egg, not even a cracked shell.

That's because "EGGPAK" is made of indestructible fiber and riveted together like steel beams.

It's furnished with a patented filler that holds each egg in a separate, CUSHION compartment. The eggs can't touch anything solid, can't touch the ones above or the ones below.

"EGGPAK" is endorsed by agricultural colleges and shippers everywhere. Save money—order "EGGPAK" today. 2 doz. size, $1.65; 4 doz. size, $2; 6 doz. size, $2.25. (Also made up to 15 doz. size. Prices on request. Dealers write for terms.)

SEND NO MONEY—Pay postman on arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Standard Trunk Mfg. Co., 18 W. 21st St., New York

Send me ..... "EGGPAKS" sizes .....
(how many) (what sizes)

I'll pay postman on delivery.

Name .....

Address .....

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

Get More Eggs and Better Eggs

WENE State-Supervised Blood-Tested CHICKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. TRADE MARK

WENE Specialty-bred S. C. White Leghorn Chicks and Pullets will earn you those EXTRA profits which make poultry-keeping worthwhile. They are hatched from chalk-white eggs averaging at least 24 ounces to the dozen, laid by Hen Breeders weighing 4 lbs. or more each, blood tested and State Supervised.

For Broilers and Roasters, order WENE Blood-Tested White Wyandotte—White Rock Cross-Bred Chicks. Unequalled for market birds.

Straight heavy breeds, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes and R I. Reds—**all blood tested.**

Write for illustrated Folder and Mating List

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS

A big modern Breeding Farm and Hatchery devoted exclusively to the production of BARRED ROCKS.

Marvel Poultry Farm ***Georgetown, Del.***

Gold Medal Chicks

CHOICE CHICKS AT POPULAR PRICES	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns—Anconas	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Barred, White, Buff Rocks—Reds	8.50	16.00	77.50	150
Wyandottes—Orpingtons—Minorcas	9.00	17.00	82.50	160

Mixed Chicks, $12.00—100. All Shipments Postpaid. Finest Stock. Greatest Profit Makers. 100% Safe Delivery.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKERIES Box 666 Wallkill, N. Y.

Comparative Egg Prices

The following quotations are obtained from government and commercial reports. Due to lack of standardization of trade terms throughout the country, it has been necessary to quote each market individually, using the local phraseology in describing egg grades:

March 11.—New York: Nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, premiums not included, 38 to 39c; browns, fancy to extra fancy, 36 to 37c. Philadelphia: Fresh extra firsts, 32½c; fresh firsts, 31 to 31½; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs, in cartons, 41 to 43c. Boston: Nearby hennery, 42 to 43c. Providence: R. I. special large size, 48 to 55c; nearby fresh large, 47 to 49c; nearby fresh medium, 40 to 42c. Worcester: Nearby, 46 to 52c. Hartford: Conn. newlaid fancy, 53c; Conn. special No. 1, 48 to 50c; Conn. extra, 46 to 48c; Conn. gathered, 42 to 45c. Waterbury: Conn. newlaid fancy, 52c; Conn. special No. 1, 48 to 50c; Conn. extra, 45 to 48c; Conn. gathered, 42 to 45c. Wilkes-Barre: Nearby, 45c.

March 9.—New Haven: Conn. newlaid fancy, 53c; Conn. special No. 1, 50 to 52c; Conn. extra, 48 to 50c; Conn. gathered, 45 to 46c. Bridgeport: Conn. newlaid fancy, 55c; Conn. special No. 1, 50c; Conn. extra, 48 to 50c; Conn. gathered, 40c.

Damp Poultry House Floor

I am troubled with dampness in the floors of my chicken coops. How can I keep the floor dry? D. J. S.
New York.

Unless you are sure that the dampness is caused by water seeping through from pressure like what causes a spring, we think the trouble is lack of ventilation. The air in the house gets laden with moisture from the poultry and it condenses more readily on the stone floor than the wood sides. Try ample ventilation by opening the windows in front and shutting other places, so that the fowls will not be in a draft.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

March 12.—Egg prices are lower, with good receipts coming from the West. Live poultry is firmer, with small offerings.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter steady; creamery, prints, 56 to 57c; tubs, 54 to 55c; firsts, 49 to 53c. Cheese firm; new daisies, longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28 to 29c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs lower; nearby fancy, 46 to 47c; grade A, 42 to 45c; grade B, 40 to 41c; grade C, 36 to 37c; western, at mark, 36 to 37c.

Poultry.—Dressed steady; fowls, 29 to 36c; old roosters, 24 to 28c; chickens, 37 to 43c; capons, 43 to 50c; ducks, 25 to 28c; geese, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 32 to 42c. Live poultry firmer; fowls, 28 to 31c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; springers, 26 to 31c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples steady; Russet, bu., $1.15 to $1.35; Hubbardson, $1.15 to $1.50; Wealthy, $1.50 to $1.75; Greening, $1.50 to $2; King, Spitzenberg, $1.75 to $2; Twenty Ounce, $1.25 to $1.75; Northern Spy, $2.25 to $2.50; McIntosh, $2.50 to $3.25; Rome Beauty, western box, $2.25 to $2.50; Delicious, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes weak; home-grown, bu. 25 to 65c, 150-lb. sack $1.75 to $2; Bermuda, bu., $3.50 to $4; Fla., bbl., $8.50 to $10; sweets, Md., crate, $2 to $2.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans firm; red kidney, cwt., $9 to $9.50; pea, medium, $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $13.50 to $14; marrow, $14 to $14.50. Onions steady; home-grown, bu. $3 to $3.75, 100-lb. sack $5.25 to $6; Spanish, crate, $2.75 to $3.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, ¼-bbl. box, $3.50 to $4; grapes, Cal. Emperor, keg, $5 to $5.50; oranges, Cal., box, $3.50 to $5.50; Fla., $2.75 to $4; pears, Wash., box, $4.50; strawberries, Fla., qt., 15 to 38c.

Vegetables.—Beans, Fla., hpr., $2 to $4; beets, bu., 40c to $1.25; cabbage, bu., 60c to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1 to $2; cauliflower, Cal., crt., $2 to $2.25; celery, doz., 50 to 75c; cucumbers, 2-doz. box, $2.75 to $3.50; endive, lb., 25 to 40c; eggplant, Cuba, crt., $3 to $4; escarole, Fla., hpr., $1.50 to $1.75; horseradish, bbl., $14 to $16; lettuce, Fla., hpr., $1.75 to $2; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.15 to $1.25; parsley, Tex., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $2; peas, Mex., crt., $7.25 to $7.50; peppers, Fla., crt., $3.25 to $4; radishes, doz. bchs., 18 to 30c; rhubarb, 5-lb. box, 75 to 90c; spinach, Tex., bu., 50c to $1; squash, bu., 50 to 65c; tomatoes, 10-lb. carton, $1.15 to $1.35; turnips, bu., $1.15 to $1.35.

Feeds.—Hay quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $13 to $16; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $32; standard middlings, $31; red dog, $40; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $46; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $57.50; hominy, $38.25; gluten feed, $48.55; oat feed, $16.75. C. H. B.

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, 12c. 100% live arrival. Circular. E. L. BEAVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

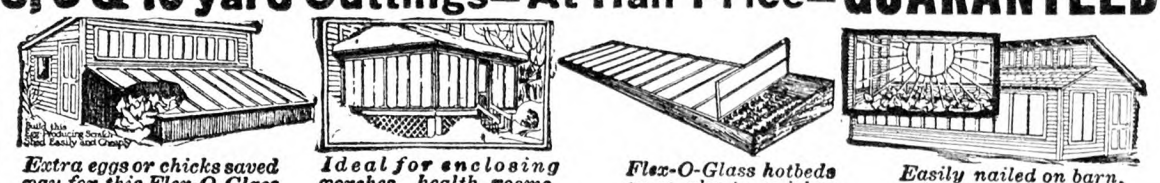
White Wyandottes CHICKS, EGGS—Large Catalogue. Sherman Bowden, Box 195 A, Mansfield, O.

Bargain Offer!

GENUINE WEATHERPROOF UNBREAKABLE FLEX-O-GLASS Pat. Pen. T.M. Reg.

POSTPAID NOW ONLY 29¢ A SQUARE YARD 36 inches wide
For 10 yards or more (*formerly* 50c a yard)

3, 5 & 10 yard Cuttings—At Half Price—GUARANTEED



Extra eggs or chicks saved pay for this Flex-O-Glass Scratch Shed in a few days. — *Ideal for enclosing porches, health rooms, covering screen doors, etc.* — *Flex-O-Glass hotbeds grow plants quicker and much stronger.* — *Easily nailed on barn, chickencoop, hog house and garage windows.*

Here's your chance to buy genuine Flex-O-Glass, the best, strongest, most durable Ultra-Violet Ray filter made, for half its regular price. Here's your chance to put Flex-O-Glass in your poultry house windows, hot beds, on your screen porches and screen doors or to replace glass windows in your house, garage or barn—at a big saving. The Flex-O-Glass offered at 29c a yard is fresh and new, fully guaranteed in every way. The only difference between this and the Flex-O-Glass sold at twice the price is the length. Comes only in 3, 5 and 10-yard lengths which are the left overs from longer cuttings from our standard rolls. The supply is limited. Order today!

Lets in Healthful Ultra-Violet Rays

Keeps baby chicks warm and healthy indoors. Prevents rickets (weak legs) diseases and deaths. Gives hens June sunshine full of egg-making Ultra-Violet Rays, all winter long, while prices are high. Makes plants grow much stronger and faster when used in place of glass on hot beds. Transforms porch into a warm, dry, sunlit health-room in which to work, read, rest—or ideal children's winter playroom. Saves fuel and doctor bills. **Approved by thousands of users and all leading authorities.** Just cut with shears and nail on ordinary window frames. Lasts for years.

ACT NOW—SAVE MONEY

Don't wait! Don't hesitate! **Our stock of these 3, 5** and 10-yard lengths at 29c a yard is limited. Order now while the supply lasts. Enclose check or money order for number of yards wanted. We pay the postage on 10 yards or more. If your order totals less than 10 yards add 3c per yard for postage. Your money back if not satisfied. 24-hour service. Free book, "Prevention of Poultry Diseases," comes with your order.

FLEX-O-GLASS MANUFACTURING CO.,
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Dept 189, Chicago, Ill.

Mail this Guarantee Coupon Now
FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 189, 1451 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Find enclosed $.....for which send me.....yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. If I am not absolutely satisfied after using the Flex-O-Glass 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

Name .....

Town .....State.....

ATHENEON CHICKS

EXHIBITION QUALITY—BRED TO LAY

ATHENEON Quality CHICKS

Atheneon Blue-Blood Chicks Best Investment In Poultry Field Today

Our matings from the world's finest egg-laying strains. Pedigreed males from 300-egg dams. Every chick an **actual Blue Blood.** GENUINE TOM BARRON PEDIGREED MALES direct from the famous Tom Barron Farms of England, head our Special Matings. Large 2-year-old dams of proven high-egg production. Late moulters. Heavy layers of winter eggs.

You take no chances in buying Atheneon Bred-To-Lay Chicks. They grow faster, lay earlier and produce an easier profit than ordinary chicks due to careful and scientific breeding. Consider these high quality strains in our matings: Regal Dorcas W. Wyandottes, 200-egg pedigreed line direct; Holterman's Aristocrat; Park's Bred-To-Lay Barred Rock, egg pedigreed line direct; TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS and OWEN'S S. C. REDS. Similar Atheneon quality in 14 Popular Money-Making Varieties.

Moderate Prices—Complete Satisfaction

Our Grade A Chicks are from pure-bred, egg-bred stock, selected and culled by experts for vigor, size, type, health, color, head points and standard qualifications. Every male sired by valuable males of special breeding. Long experience in breeding and incubation makes it possible to price my chicks amazingly low for such quality.

You can order direct from this ad.—my liberal guarantee of 100% live delivery protects you against loss. References: Athens National Bank. Int. Baby Chick Ass'n.

Athens Chick Hatchery,
Box 92, Athens, Ohio.

Send me FREE your illustrated Catalog, complete price list and Special Combination offers.

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PRICES ON GRADE A CHICKS	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Bf., Brn. Leghorns; Anconas	$13	$62	$120
Barred & White Rocks; S. C. & R. C. Reds	15	72	140
White Wyandottes; Buff Rocks; Campines	16	78	150
Bf. Orpingtons; Wh. Minorcas; Sil. Wyandottes	17	82	160
Selected Heavy Breeds, Odd Lots	12	60	110

For Greater Profits Buy Hatchery Chicks From

ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY
Box 92 **ATHENS, OHIO**

Wise Buyers Are Planning Ahead
It's Time To Order April Chicks

They cleaned us out of March S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. By the middle of the month every Rosemont chick of this breed was spoken for. But we can make early April deliveries if you order at once. And we have plenty in the heavier breeds for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AND WEEKS OF APRIL 1 and 8

ROSEMONT MONEY-MAKING BREEDS	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
White Wyandottes	5.25	10.50	20.00	97.50	190.00
White Rocks	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.50	160.00
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Mixed Chicks for Broilers	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00	110.00
White Leghorns for April Delivery	3.75	7.00	13.50	65.00	125.00

POSTAGE PREPAID—SEND CHECK, POSTAL OR EXPRESS MONEY ORDER.

Remember that Rosemont Chicks have been advertised in the Rural New-Yorker for 17 years; they must be good. Every shipment is individually inspected and sold under our guarantee: "Complete Satisfaction to Every Customer."

FREE Giant Folder—Something different and more interesting; combines facts and fun. Write for your copy today.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY
Drawer 4 **Rosemont, Hunterdon County** **New Jersey**

Big Chicks from Big Eggs

Good Luck Chicks

Heavy Winter Layers—Best Strains in America
Pedigree Trapnest Records 306 Eggs

Flock 400 hens average 208 eggs per hen. Leghorns laying 4 mo. 2 days; heavy breeds 5 months. Paid $50 for males and females foundation stock. Prize Winners. Hatches off every Monday and Thursday. Orders filled in one lot shipment. **Prepaid 100% Alive.** "Good Luck Chicks" are hatched in BRAND NEW, DISEASE-FREE INCUBATORS; they are **fully as large** and Strong as **hen** hatched. **FREE $2 Chart** with each order, answers 1,000 vital questions on poultry. **Beautiful Natural Four-Color Art Book FREE upon request.** WRITE TODAY.

	50	100	300	500	1000
Wh., Bf., R.C. & S.C. Br. Leghorns, Anconas	$7.00	$13	$38	$60	$118
Barred & Wh. Rocks; R.C. & S. C. R.I. Reds	8.00	15	44	72	138
Blk. Minorcas; Wh. Wyand; Bf. & Wh. Orpingtons	8.50	16	47	77	144
Buff & White Minorcas; Buff & Partridge Rocks	9.00	17	48	80	...
S. L. Wyandottes; Jersey Giants	9.00	17	48	80	...

Assorted Light Breeds $9.50 per 100 straight. Assorted Heavy $11.50 per 100 straight.

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Hatched only from proven vigorous layers in their THIRD and FOURTH years. S. C. W. LEGHORNS.

Sires sons of CONTINUOUSLY TRAPNESTED Dams averaging 225 eggs for THREE successive years.

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Baby chicks that are close up to the winners for heavy production

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"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

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A breeding farm where nothing but our own production and rearing is sold.

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Choice breeding cockerels, priced right

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Prices Lower than Usual

Egg bred chicks from high producing ancestry—We guarantee 100% live delivery.

	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.00	$110.00
Bd. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Wh. Wyan., Buff Rocks	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00

Mixed chicks, $10 per 100; All heavies, $12. Send only $1 down—we will ship C. O. D. Free catalog.

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The Key to Success and Greater Profits with **Production Bred Poultry Today** is Through the Purchase of High Grade Stock, Eggs or Chicks from Members of the

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When we say RELIABLE—we mean RELIABLE in every way. Breeding stock of highest quality of 19 years of careful development. Special attention paid to health of flocks, and records kept. **Catalog Free—Chicks Sent C.O.D. If You Wish.**

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Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"

THEY **LIVE** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **LAY** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

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SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 207 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Single Comb White Leghorn Baby Chicks

We hatch from carefully selected two-year-old hens mated to exceptionally well-developed Cockerels direct from the Tancred Farms, near the Pacific Coast. Guaranteed 250 to 285-egg strain. Ask for price list. **STANDARD BREEDING FARMS, Theresa, N. Y.**

A Farmer's Opinions

A Boy's Wool Clip.—In the forenoon of a fine April day, a farm boy looked pridefully at some newly-shorn sheep grazing Blue grass in the sunshine. They were descendants of an orphan ewe lamb that he had received as a gift from his grandfather. He had raised it on milk and kindness. He had earned the ownership of his little flock. Ten Cotswold fleeces, weighing altogether about 60 lbs., tied with binder sisal, lay on a dry hay mow floor. Some manure, grease, dirt and burrs adhered to the fibers. It was good, honest wool, but in a poor condition to market. One doesn't see much wool in that condition on farms today.

A Traveling Wool-Buyer.—The boy had clipped that wool from ewes and a ram that made their living in stalk-fields and pastures. In the Winter he fed them Red clover and Timothy hay, mixed. He guessed and figured that he'd get $7.20 or 12 cents a pound for his wool. As he looks back now, he is sure that those were not "the good old days" that some people like to contrast with those of the 20th century. Today is the best of days for every man. A week later, the muddy roads having dried up in places, a ragged, bewhiskered man in an old buggy drawn by an older plug horse, drove up to the front yard gate of the boy's home. He was a wool-buyer. Without much talk or figuring, he bought the wool for $5.29, in silver and coppers, and made a profit of 100 per cent. Wool marketing has been improved, from every angle, since those "good old days."

Old Exploiters.—In the ancient days of a pastoral husbandry, long before the era of field agriculture, people who tended flocks in the hills and lived close to the earth, were noted for their valor and physical strength. In war they were invincible, but they attended to their own business, and loved peace. They were unfamiliar with the wily ways and flattering appeals of sharpers, experienced in selling or bartering. Consequently these people of the soil were deceived and exploited. North American Indians had the same kind of experience when certain European classes came into contact with them in the New World. Farming for generations isolated its followers. They did not have many contacts with business men and markets. Even today many farmers are a little shy in dealing with business affairs.

Kinds of Exploiters.—Farmers are better safeguarded now than in the past from individuals and groups intent upon getting their money under false pretenses. Some exploiters attack the pocketbook. Others, by their teachings and talk, rob many men of their faith in farming. They are sinister enemies of farming, because their pessimistic views are always more widely published and broadcast than those of cheerful men whose faith in the soil is unshakable. Men who have failed or never succeeded as farmers or have never done any practical farming as farming is done today, are virtually out of court when they testify for or against or neutrally concerning the oldest and best of man's occupations. Healthy men of vision and faith in farming say that the present is as favorable a time as there ever has been for young men to engage in farming. The opposite view may be true for those who express it, but not for others.

Active Newcomers.—Sharp, energetic men, who have had varied business experience, are establishing themselves in many farming communities. Some are wealthy Summer residents, who don't participate in the local affairs of their new neighbors. Others engage in businesses in their adopted new homes. Most of these newcomers are good citizens and desirable neighbors. A few, however, have hidden axes to grind, and are not the kind of people whom farmers should trust. A certain type of newcomer is known to farmers in almost every locality. He is likely to be a booster, with "progressive ideas," eager to "build up the community." His primary object, like his character, is not revealed until he has done his work. It usually is too late then for victims to secure redress, even if they were resolutely disposed to prosecute him. Farmers abhor lawsuits. A smooth crook who has often been involved in legal battles, and defended by lawyers with a political pull, knows how to take advantage of the attitude of most people toward suits at law. He is always threatening to sue somebody accused of "lying" about him. Waving the sword of the law is one of his pet tricks to frighten the timid.

After the Horse is Gone.—Locking the stable door after the horse is stolen is a precaution that men take after learning an expensive lesson. While experiencing the first shocks of surprise at the conduct of a newcomer gone wrong or found out, most people in a community will condemn and threaten, and then cool down to recover their normal state of mind. Privately they charge up their losses to mistaken judgments or a lack of backbone and nerve. Busy with their own affairs at home, they would rather "give in" and forget than spend the time and go to the expense required to organize and hire a lawyer to dig up evidence and proof that would convict in a civil case. None of us has the time or inclination to engage in a lawsuit. Not enough of us, however, in any community possess that fighting spirit, self-respecting fearlessness and simple courage which this age sorely needs.

A Suspicious Case.—Recently a man seeking free information took occasion to give me some of his own. He was under 40, quick-witted, talkative, inquisitive and good-natured. He was proud to say that he was born and reared in a city, spent Winters in Florida, owned a city business and for several years had been improving a farm acquired "in a deal" a few hours from New York City. He evidently thought well of himself as a business man. Having made his way in the world, "without aid or inherited capital," it pleased him to tell me what he thought of the people in his small-town farming community. His view was that "it is easy for a smart man [probably like himself] to manage, lead or 'sell' them, because they don't say 'no' at once, or ask questions or talk much until after he gets them signed up, morally committed or entangled in his scheme."

Self-Protection Protects. — Farm people as a whole are more astute and particular than they used to be in the general run of their business experiences. For many years, however, their primary business has been the exploiting of the soil, while that of other classes has been and still is the exploiting of the general public. People live on one another, to a considerable extent. For a long time in our history, farmers in isolation have carried more than their share of the imposed burdens of other groups. It is the duty of organized society to curb the unfair practices and privileges of the avaricious. On the whole, however, it has never made much of a success at performing this duty. The result is that a group that does not or cannot protect itself, eventually loses its liberty and goods, and fades into obscurity. People who help themselves receive the most assistance. Those who militantly protect themselves are best protected.

A School Board Affair.—A clever and experienced business man settled with his family in a farming community in a New York State county, where he bought a home and some land in a small town. The business in which he engaged took him into the surrounding country. He thus became acquainted with many farmers. In a few years he decided that his new home town needed a consolidated school. His children would be of school age by the time it could be built. Maybe the improvement would enhance his real estate values. He talked up the project to farmers and townsfolk. After a sufficient number of people had been seen and interested to insure a favorable vote on consolidating several rural school districts, a public meeting was advertised and held. A number of residents of the districts who knew little or nothing of the merits of the scheme were present, but they were helplessly silent or outvoted. The community's newcomer was elected a member of the school board, which he dominated. In order to certify the project to farmers, an honest, busy dairymen was later elected a member of the board. A bond issue was voted by the taxpayers. Plans for the new building were drawn by the State Architect. Bids for the building job were received; the lowest bid was a little over $100,000. It was decided to construct the building on a piece basis. In the end, it cost much more than the lowest bid, from a reputable contractor. Some defects in materials and workmanship were discovered by patrons of the school soon after it was dedicated and in use. In the course of its construction, the pleasant autocrat of the board served as building inspector. Minutes of the board's meetings were carelessly handled. An audit of its financial accounts, upon the completion of the building, was in order, but what was the use to suggest it if the controlling member of the board hired the auditor? He audited it himself. The farmer member, seeing some things and suspecting some others, resigned. A community awakening occurred. Maybe it was worth what it cost. It cost aplenty.

Be on Guard.—People who have been painfully deceived several times, learn "how to tell" and what to tell an unscrupulous man. Every man is fooled sometimes. An old Chicago packer used to say that, although he had often been "skinned," he had never lost hide from the same place twice. The counsel of experience is, "be cautious and on guard all the time."

A Long Island Club.—A rural community club that makes good use of its opportunities and facilities meets periodically in the Half Hollows one-room schoolhouse, near Huntington, Long Island. Mrs. Noel Sargent is its president. Subjects of practical interest to people in the community are informally discussed at evening meetings by local speakers and others engaged in related occupations. On March 7 the seating accommodations of the well-kept building were fully utilized. The women and men present, many of them Grange members, heard a talk, and asked some questions. Hot coffee with doughnuts was served. The score of boys and girls in the Half Hollows school are fortunate in having an experienced teacher, who is interested in them as individualities. Good work bearing on their welfare is done by the club.

D. C. W.

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THE progressive feed dealer is a man who believes in the partnership principle of modern business. He knows that he must consider you as a partner and act as a partner if he is to make money.

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He must do so because his business is at stake. The business that he has spent time and thought and care in building...the business that has become a part of him. But there is an even more powerful reason than mere necessity behind the fine service he renders you. He supplies you with good feed because he *wants* to.

He knows you personally and takes a personal interest in your success—the interest of a friend. His advice, his wealth of practical experience and his store of theoretical knowledge—all are at your service. He does everything that he can, either by word or action, to further your success.

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Trust in your feed dealer—for he is your partner and one who has your best interests at heart.

POULTRY FEEDS: Lay or Bust Dry Mash / Red Ribbon Scratch / Growing Feed / Intermediate Chick Feed / P&P Chick Scratch / P&P Chick Starter—DAIRY RATIONS: Overall 24% / Milk-Maid 24% / Bet-R-Milk 20% / Herd-Helth 16% / Milkade Calf Meal—OTHER FEEDS: P & P Stock Feed / Bison Stock Feed / Gu-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration / Pigeon Feed / P & P Horse Feed / Pocahontas Table Corn Meal

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Boston, Mass. - Buffalo, N. Y.

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Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$58.75	$115
Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115
White and Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Rhode Island Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Heavy Mixed Broilers	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115
Light Mixed Broilers	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.75	75

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Chicks C. O. D. 9c
100 Rocks or Red, $14.00 Leghorns, $12.00
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Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.
C. M. Lauver Box 73 McAlisterville, Pa.

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

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S. C. White Leghorns	$11.00	$52.50	$100
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	12.00	57.50	110
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	14.00	67.50	130

Light Mixed $9.00 Heavy Mixed $12.00
For March and April. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.
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Write for prices and discount on 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$12.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	11.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	14.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	14.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	12.00 per 100
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna

Cocolamus Husky Chicks

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Parks Strain Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
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Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. All heavy laying, free range flocks. Free price list and circular.
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Special Price for February Chicks.
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BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
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S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
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Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00

500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less. Free range flocks. Safe delivery guar. B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Penna

CHICKS, 9c UP HEALTHY, FREE RANGE STOCK
Rocks - Reds - Wyandottes - Leghorns - Mixed
Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.
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CLASS A CHICKS
At 8½c up. Several varieties. No money down. Pay 10 days before shipment or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free.
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B. Rocks and R. I. Reds	14 per 100
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CHICKS Purebred, blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, 12c; Rocks, Reds, 14c; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 15c; Black Giants, 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.
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Light Mixed, $9.00 per 100. Heavy, $11.00 per 100. Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free. EDGAR C. LEISTER, R. D., McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, $12.00. 100. Barred Rocks and Reds, $13.00-100. White Rocks, $14.00-100. Mixed, $10.00-100-Special price on larger orders. Circular free. 100% live delivery guaranteed. JACOB NEIMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

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CHICKS Sturdy as the Oak—Artistocrat Barred Rocks, Tancred W. Leghorns, Jones' Columbian Rocks
From personally supervised flocks, that are winners and layers. First hatch Feb. 4th. Catalog and prices.
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100% Live Arrival

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leg.	$12	$57.50	$110
Everlay Brown Leg.	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
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Black Minorcas	14	67.50	130
Mixed Chicks	9	42.50	80

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. THE HEN THAT LAYS IS THE HEN THAT PAYS. Write for literature.
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HILL SIDE CHICKS
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March and April Chicks as Low as 9c
S. C. R. I. OWENS STRAIN REDS
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HEAVY MIXED—LIGHT MIXED
100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
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Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery 100% live arrival guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12.00	$57.00	$110
Barred Rox	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
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Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	....
Light Mixed	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. Write for catalogue.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Penna

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
Tancred Strain S. C. W. L.	3.50	6.50	12.00
S. C. Barred and W. Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00
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Mixed or Broiler	2.75	5.00	9.00

Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% live arrival guaranteed. P. Paid. From all free range stock.
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BABY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
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S. C. W. LEGHORNS	12.00	57.50	110
LIGHT MIXED	10.00	50.00	——
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These chicks are from free range and the very best egg record producing flocks and guaranteed 100% live arrival. Postage paid to your door.
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Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.00	80

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Barred and White Rocks	$14.00 per 100
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100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
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BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$49.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	3.50	7.00	13.00	64.00
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WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book your order now for March and April Chicks.
$12.00 per 100 $57.50—500 $110—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA

Baby Chicks
From Free Range Selected Flocks

Lots—	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
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Light Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
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Assorted Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

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GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE
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Egg Fertility

How long before setting the eggs should the black and red hens be separated in order to have pure red and black chicks? C. P. H.

The length of time required for eggs to become fertile after the flock is mated is a very variable one, depending upon such circumstances as season of the year, size of the flock and vigor of its individual members, also upon the breed of the fowls. While some eggs might be fertile within two days of mating, others might not be in a week. It may generally be considered safe to save eggs for hatching after a week from the time of the introduction of the male to the flock in the case of the lighter breeds, a few days longer if the fowls are of the heavier types. On the other hand, if the influence of a particular male upon the chicks hatched is to be got rid of, at least three weeks should elapse from the time of his removal before another is introduced.

M. B. D.

English Laying Contests

A volume of great interest to poultrymen came into my hands the other day. This is the Register of Records of the National Poultry Council. This Council is a sort of directorate from the poultry association of England and attends to their interests in lawmaking and in the encouragement of research about poultry. The funds this Council supplied have helped to get leading American poultrymen for occasional teaching in the English agricultural colleges. Several years ago this Council got together the heads of the chief laying trials in England and arranged that these seven contests should make their standards the same in grading of the eggs, size of pens, and so on. Now appears the first volume of the records of all these trials, showing the number of eggs laid by each hen or duck that reached the standard during trials which ended in September, 1927.

Some of the men on this Poultry Council are well known to us for the high quality of the stock they export, names such as Mr. Hamnett of the Anconas, Mr. Snowden of the Black Leghorns and Wyandottes, Mr. Tom Barron of the Leghorns, and Mr. Brown of the Buff Rocks and Khaki ducks.

The standard set for the Mediterranean and general purpose breeds in this register of merit is 200 two-ounce eggs, and for the heavier breeds 180 two-ounce eggs. Ducks have to produce 200 eggs weighing two and a quarter ounces. Ducks have not been tried in contests here, I think, and some of the other breeds found in England are little known here. The Register does not tell the numbers of each breed entered in all the trials, but in the Register itself there are about 550 Leghorns, 350 White Wyandottes, 200 Rhode Island Reds, over 100 Khaki-Campbell ducks, and a good number of Light Sussex, Black Leghorns, Buff Rocks, Anconas and Australorps. Barnevelders, White Bresse and Black Bresse, Blue and Buff and Exchequer Leghorns, Minorcas, Buff and White Orpingtons, Columbian Wyandottes and Runner ducks also appear.

The contests run for 45 weeks, whereas ours run mostly for 51. At the English contests the eggs are carefully weighed and graded. The Register shows also how many times a hen was broody, the grades and total weight of her eggs, and whether she was in lay at the end of the contest.

From the one single volume of the Register it is hard to draw conclusions as to the laying capacity of the different breeds. Still some points do seem to stand out. The poultry specialists, men with three or more breeds, do better with them all than the small breeder with only one. And the English are doing big things with breeds that really belong to us, such as the Wyandottes and Reds. It looks as if they beat us in Wyandottes. The Register contains an impressive record in this respect, especially when the weight of eggs is considered. Few of the Wyandotte hens laid under 440 ounces total of eggs. You can see that with a 200 minimum it means nice fat eggs. And with a fine big fat hen to eat besides, they surely look good for profit. I thought the Orpingtons were a favorite English breed, but there are only eight of all colors in the Register. A respectable number of Leghorns, Reds and Wyandottes produced over 250 eggs. One Leghorn reached 280, a Red 275, and a Wyandotte 278.

To me the outstanding feature of the Register is the record of the ducks, a noisy animal that we must have neglected in this country. Maybe we can stand the noise if every quack means an egg, as it seems is so in England. In the Register there are more ducks laying over 250 eggs than under, and the total weight of their eggs is astonishing. Many of the Khaki-Campbells laid over 800 ounces, or 50 pounds, where the 275-egg Rhode Island Red hen I mentioned before laid 585 ounces. Three-hundred-eggers are common among the Khaki-Campbells at the trials, and one startling layer produced the tremendous total of 331 eggs in the 336 days of the trial, and the weight of her eggs was 902 ounces. The owner of that duck must have to step carefully around his poultry yard to keep from treading on the eggs. D. H. FULLERTON.

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Lame Poultry

I have about 25 Jersey Giant hens, some one and some two years old. This Spring several of these hens have lost the use of their legs and just sit around and cannot walk. Their heads are red and they eat well and seem to be all right in every way, only cannot walk. Hens are kept in a well-lighted and well-aired house and are allowed to run on nice days on a piece of ground sown with wheat last Fall, but are kept in in bad weather.
New Jersey. E. E. C.

It is difficult to say what the cause is in many cases of apparent paralysis of the legs. This is often only apparent, the disinclination of the bird to walk being due to weakness from some disease, not to actual inability. In other cases, there may be some injury to the foot or leg, or disease of the joints, such as may be caused by tuberculosis of a joint. Again, there may be a cause in what is called range paralysis, a disorder of unknown origin that produces paralysis of legs or wings, or both, without other symptoms of disease, save that it is usually followed within a few days by death. There is no known cure for it.

Long deprivation of direct sunlight may produce a weakness known as leg weakness. This appears early in little chicks confined indoors behind glass windows. It is to be prevented when such confinement is necessary by feeding cod-liver oil to the flock in the amount of one per cent of the mash, or one pint to each 100 pounds of grain. An autopsy might disclose some internal disorder responsible for the weakness, though, in the case of range paralysis, no characteristic change that can be considered a cause of the disease has been found. M. B. D.

Trouble With Poultry

I have a beautiful flock of Barred Rocks. Out of 100 I have lost about 15 hens. They have some kind of diarrhœa. The droppings are gray, with white streaks. Their heads are red and they look perfectly healthy, except the fluff is soiled. After a time that gets worse and then they just stand around and will not eat. When they get that way they usually die. H. B. S.
Pennsylvania.

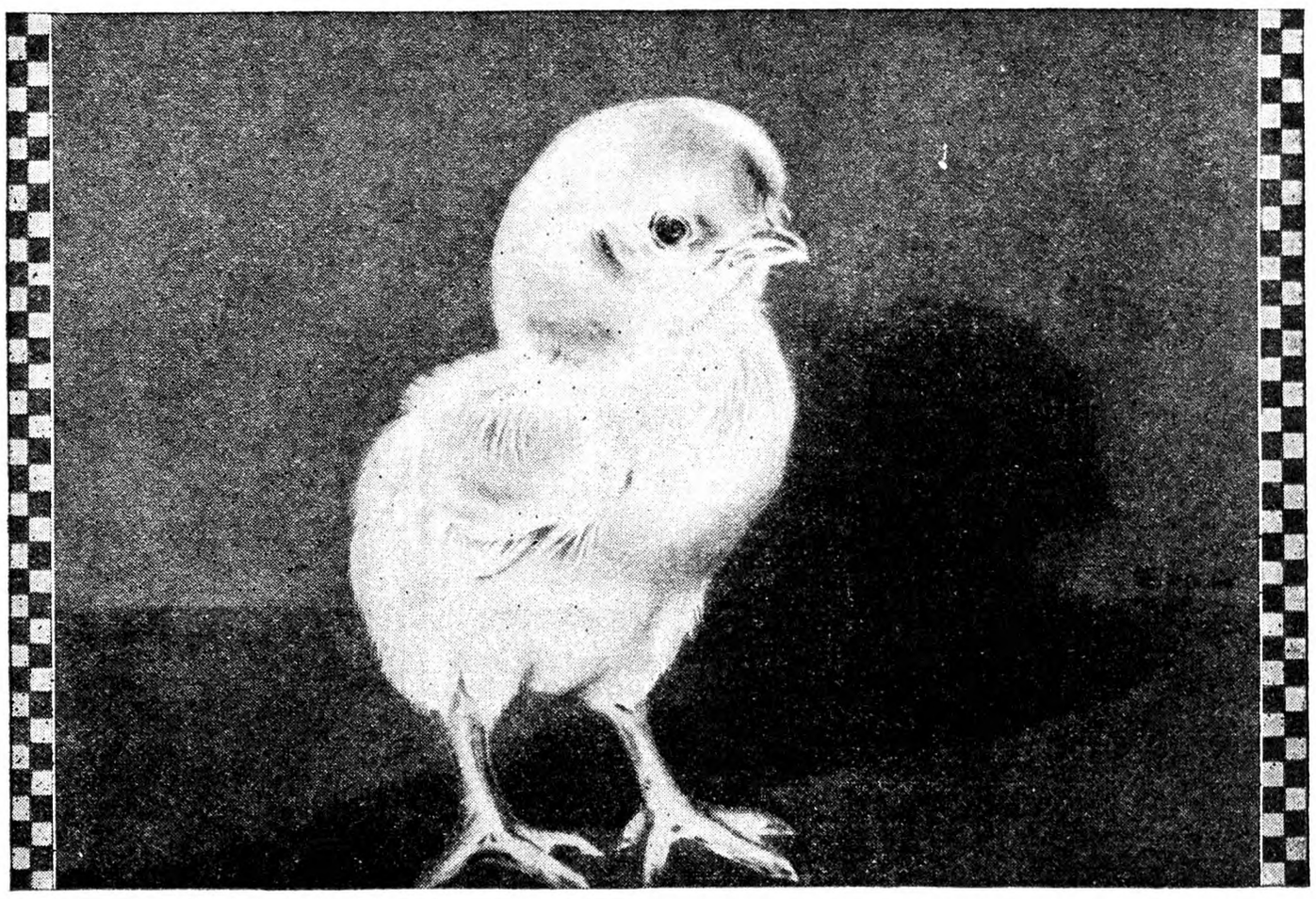
It is impossible to tell from the fact of diarrhœa alone what the cause of these deaths is. It is not probable that you are getting eggs from sick birds and those from the healthy members of the flock should be all right to set. Any apparently sick birds should be removed from the flock and soiled litter and droppings cleaned up. It will be far better to select a breeding pen of robust, vigorous hens from the flock than to hatch any eggs laid, for you may get some from birds that, while not sick enough to stop production entirely, are below par in vitality and incapable of transmitting good vigor to their offspring. If only a few of the hens display evidence of sickness, you could probably select what you need for breeders from those of unquestioned health and vigor and the results of hatching from any others will be likely to be very disappointing. M. B. D.

Damage From Deer

On numerous occasions readers of THE R. N.-Y. have written their experiences in having deer roving over their premises to the damage of growing and other crops. A wealthy citizen who has a home on University Avenue, Chicago, but who owns a Summer place on Rock Island, in Lake Michigan, has appealed to the Wisconsin State Conservation Commission in a matter of this kind. The commission appointed the superintendent of one of the State game parks to look into the matter and make a report. This has been made, to the effect that there is a herd of 35 deer running over the highly landscaped place of the Chicago man, that they eat or damage about everything they are able to reach, which is much.

The State agent has recommended that the State deport all but eight or ten of the deer; that if there is no other place to which they may be sent, to kill them. The animals may be saved by sending them to localities where the deer race has about been run, and the people are appealing for longer closed seasons.

Wisconsin is a great State for conserving its game, but also for guarding the rights of citizens who have spent large sums on palatial homes, built often in the locality of State parks. Some of the islands within State jurisdiction have been bought by companies of city people who are now engaged in building airports and golf courses, and the deer became a nuisance. J. L. GRAFF.
Illinois.



MARCH—and still another chick has pipped the shell. One in thousands—just an ordinary, cheeping chick, but we are going to single it out. We are going to let it speak for itself.

Adventures of Miss Average Chick

THOUGH I am a very young chick, I understood mother yesterday when she gathered all of us chicks around her and gave us a good talking to. She said the way baby chicks die off is something fearful. About half. Poor feed, she claims, is a lot to blame. I guess that's why mother is so awfully particular about what we eat.

"You're all alive and healthy because you're getting good feed," she said. Mother calls this feed Purina and says there's everything in it that little chicks need for bone, flesh and feathers. Mrs. Jones, our owner, brings it to us in checkerboard bags.

"Eat all the Purina you can this spring and summer so you'll grow big and strong," mother told us. "I want every one of you little peepers that are going to be pullets to be in the nests next September laying high priced eggs. Eat lots of Purina and uphold the pride of the family."

I'm willing! Ever since Purina was put before me, I just eat and eat and eat. Yes, indeed, mother knows what's good for chicks and it's mighty good of Mrs. Jones to see that we get Purina. I can feel myself growing strong and healthy. I know it won't be many months before I'm laying. I'll pay for my board and make money for my owner long before winter comes.

Those who want an all-mash starting and growing feed will find the new Purina Chick Grow Chow just the thing for chicks.

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Assorted. All Heavy Breeds	3.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
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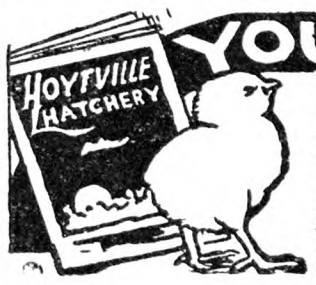

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BABY CHICKS C. O. D. Send only **$1.00**

DON'T miss this chance to get a start with Wolf's extra quality pure-bred, high producing stock. Every breeder produced on free range and health of chicks is safeguarded. Toe picking stopped instantly with Wolf's "NO-PICK." Order box today. $1.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **CHICKS SHIPPED C. O. D.—GET OUR CATALOG AND PRICE LIST.** Tells about prizes won by our birds. Read about Mary Hencel who made over $1,000 profit in one year with birds of our breeding. All leading breeds—Prices very attractive. Write today.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO. Box 2 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

Ark Farm Notes

The sun is growing a wee bit higher, and I can see gleams and shadows in parts of the barn which I haven't seen before in weeks. This is encouraging, and tells us that the old Frost King is on the wane. How good it will seem again when little lambs and kids frolic in the barnyard, and with us they may be expected now any day.

I noticed this morning that many of the ewes were springing a good-sized udder. Why shouldn't they, with all the care they have had through the past weeks? The goats, too, look strong and thrifty, and are daily getting heavier, so from now on the lantern will needs be kept shining, because we haven't reached the stage of electric lights. Of course, grandfather carried a lantern, and grandmother a tallow candle, and really, after all, were they not fully as happy as we are with all these newfangled notions and modern improvements? Well, of course the lights are wonderful; they save so much and are so handy, but if we never have had them and can't have them, just let's go on with what we have and be content until such time as we can.

Night work at the barns from now on will mean considerable; and the good shepherd won't sleep while the lambs chill, though the wise breeder has his stables so constructed that nothing can freeze or stray. Our buildings for everything are warm and comfortable, yet when the new-born are expected I forget about how long the nights are, and spend late hours and early ones among the flocks. It is so easy for a twin to get strayed from its mother while she dries the second one, which eventually means an orphan, that can be prevented with a little care. If the sheep and goats have been well fed, there will not be much cause for alarm, but some of us may fail to give them the attention they may need before the lambs and kids are born, which results in scanty milk supply and the disowning of lambs.

Sheep will not build a good strong lamb, or a pair of them, on hay alone, no matter how good that particular hay may be. They need and must have grain or roots to keep them in the best possible condition for the task that awaits them. They should have salt always accessible, and mineral matter in some form. We keep a box in every pen containing some sort of mineral—it pays—and shows in our lambs. Lime, sulphur, salt, sifted hardwood ashes, baking soda and charcoal make a good mixture, and if you never have fed this through the Winter to your sheep, just try it and note the surprising amount they will eat through the long Winter months, and also note the difference in lambs whose dams have not had it. Sheep, like all other animals, crave mineral matter. A liberal amount of bonemeal added to the above will improve it, and the animals will never eat more than is good for them when kept before them at all times.

It is surprising that some folks who have always had animals never learned to care for them properly—but this is true. These are the ones who tell you there is no money in livestock because the losses eat up the profits. Well, it's no wonder when we see how their stock is cared for in many cases. You can't get blood out of a stone—remember that—and if you expect success with any kind of animals or birds you must first learn their wants, and then supply them. If you don't, or won't, then you would better stop before you start.

It isn't necessary to have a new and expensive house for sheep and goats. Any old one will do so long as it is dry and reasonably warm and free from drafts. Sheep require less than goats, and should not be kept in a close house in the Winter until time for lambs to arrive, but they do ask for a dry place free from draft. Often lambs will come in mid-Winter, and if we confine mothers in too close a place they will be apt to take cold when doors are opened, so the best plan is to have a reasonably warm place; not too warm, but enough to prevent chilling of the new-born, and after a day old they can be transferred to the sheds which are not so warm. A lamb, after he is well dried off and has nursed, can stand plenty of cold, but the first day or so is what tells the tale.

When we expect lambs in severe Winter weather I am always on the spot—no matter how tired, or how late the hour is—I am there because I know I am needed. Dry the new-born with soft burlap or the finest of hay or chaff, taking care not to get the dust into the eyes. A ewe which has been well fed and properly cared for will have no trouble as a rule, and will have plenty of milk.

Sometimes it will be a day or two before much milk shows in the udder, and in such cases we take the surplus from some other ewe which has had her lambs before, or cow's milk can be substituted; the newly-born lamb should always have the first milk from its own mother if there is a drop in her udder.

A fresh cow is indispensable in the sheep and goat folds at these times, and the wise breeder has prepared for this emergency months beforehand. Where one has several cows it is easy to have one come in at just the right time to supply the wants of these youngsters, which may save you many dollars.

If a lamb appears weak and unable to stand and suck, hold it gently to the ewe's udder, but don't try to force it to nurse by placing the hand upon the head.

BIG CHICKS *from* High Record Matings

1900-1929 First to ship Chicks in U. S.

300-326 eggs, S. C. White Leghorns. **Also Special Tancred Matings** and 15 other varieties: Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns; Anconas, White, Buff, Black Minorcas; Barred, White, Buff Rocks; White Wyandottes; S. C. and R. C. Reds; Buff Orpingtons; Jersey Black Giants.

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State-Tested—Trapnested—Pedigreed

Every breeder is a carefully selected bird with the pure blood of the Pinecrest Orchard strain of generation upon generation coursing through their veins. Birds with the lay bred into them. Each year our entire stock is State-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. We own and operate one of the largest S. C. R. I. Red breeding plants in New England. Send for circular and prices.

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18 Years

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BABY CHICKS

Hatched from our own 260-egg strain of S. C. R. I. Reds, famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Our 4,000 breeders averaged 60% for December and 65% for January.

LARGEST RED FARM IN NEW ENGLAND

Each year our entire stock is state tested for B. W. D.—trapnested, bloodline, disease free. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

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BABY CHICKS

8-10-WEEK PULLETS

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Trapnested **21st Year** *Pedigreed*

Every breeder a high production bred bird—all are 100% clean by State test, and carry high record contest blood lines.

You can't buy better bred, or sturdier chicks. Customers are growing 96% and more.

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Rhode Island Red Chicks Hatches Weekly

Every breeder trapnested and every chick from our own egg. One grade of chicks only. For prices and particulars write, DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

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VIGOROUS VERMONTERS

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Rhode Island Reds—Barred Rocks, **$5.00**
S. C. White Leghorns, **$3.50. ALSO CHICKS.**

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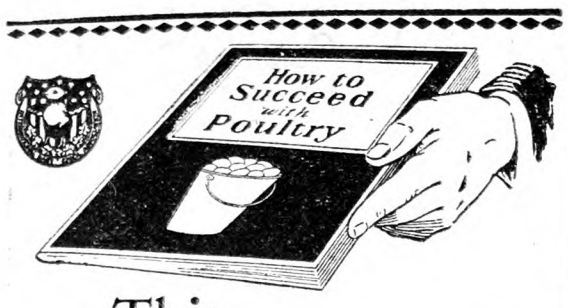
WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from Yearlings. Pullets now first at Farmingdale $15 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, $18. Heavy Mixed, $12. A. SCOFIELD, Fishkill, N. Y.



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THINK! You can make your poultry pay you a profit as big as anything on your farm today. You can make it pay you a steady income all the year 'round. Our big free book "How to Succeed with Poultry" will show you the way. It will show you how farmers everywhere are adding hundreds and hundreds of dollars in extra poultry profits to their farm income.

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Raise 2 pound broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin. Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes—"Raised 97 per cent." A. J. Swineford writes—"Had 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks." Mrs. W. Leffler writes—"Expect to buy another Martin in the spring."

Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer, FIRE-PROOF, rat and weazel-proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in zero weather. Stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding.

Equipped with "Cel-O-Glass" Windows

Admits sun's Violet Rays. The Martin is ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sizes, 500 chicks and up. Shipped knocked down—easy to put up. Last a life-time. Write for illustrated folder and price.

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Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison.** K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

They are contrary little fellows sometimes, and will suck more readily if you just hold them to the teat without putting your hands upon their heads. Hold them there a minute or so and usually they will grasp the nipple and the worst is over. Failing in this, you can easily get a little milk down them with a teaspoon, after which they gain strength very quickly, and by keeping them warm and getting them dried they soon are standing strong upon their feet.

A few drops of spirits of ammonia will revive a chilled or nearly dead lamb, or you can place the baby in a tub half full of very warm water, almost as warm as you can bear your hand in. If the latter method is resorted to, be sure to keep the lamb where it is warm and well covered until it is thoroughly dry. The same will apply to the care of young kids.

New York. WILLET RANDALL.

A Few Poultry Questions

How do you compare Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks with White Leghorns for egg production? We now have about 175 White Leghorn hens (last year's chicks), from which we get five to six dozen eggs a day. We have been getting an average of five dozen a day since January 1. We feed them about 25 pounds of wheat in the morning and the same quantity of corn at night. We keep a commercial laying mash before them all the time. We have a first-class henhouse with cement floor, on which we have a litter of straw about three to four inches thick. Each day we scatter a little buckwheat, just as it was harvested, in the house, give them all the skim-milk they want, and scalded Alfalfa leaves. Up until about a month ago we gave them cabbage in place of the Alfalfa, and we have only given them the laying mash about a month; before that we gave them ground oats. Do you consider that ground oats would take the place of a laying mash? E. V.

New York.

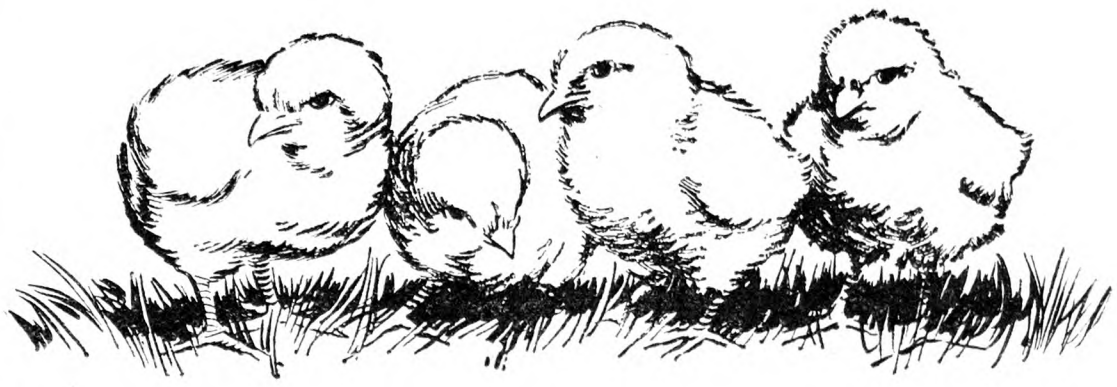
The Leghorns are preferred on the majority of poultry farms run for egg production, both because of the color of the eggs and because this breed, as a breed, is superior to the heavy varieties of fowls in numbers laid. It has been bred for production almost exclusively, while other breeds have taken advantage of their superiority as meat producers to divide their aim. Where brown eggs are preferred, or a bird that will produce both eggs and meat in profitable amounts is wanted, fowls of the heavier classes may be more desirable.

Ground oats do not take the place of a laying mash. A good laying mash contains animal protein, as meat scrap, fish meal or dried milk, and this form of protein is needed for egg production. It is to be omitted only when an ample supply of milk in liquid form is provided for the flock. A laying mash also contains high protein grain products, to balance those, like corn and oats, which are deficient in this food element. Oats are good as poultry food, most palatable when fed as soaked, germinated or sprouted oats, but they should be fed in limited quantities and not be made to replace other as much needed foods.

When a hen is laying heavily she will eat more of the egg-producing mash than whole grains, unless the grains are fed in such quantity as to check mash consumption. The feeder should endeavor to induce a greater mash consumption by limiting the amount of whole grain offered the flock. With a good commercial laying mash before the fowls, skim-milk, Alfalfa, cabbage or sprouted oats, and corn and wheat as whole grains, your flock will be well fed, but your gain in eggs would have been greater if you had placed the pullets on the laying mash when they were placed in the poultry house or before. By keeping them on oats, buckwheat and other whole grains, you gave them good flesh but retarded the egg-producing function. It is the high protein mash that stimulates and provides special food for this, though an ample quantity of milk did much to substitute for the mash.

Continue the mash before the flock and feed the green or vegetable stuffs that you are using; the milk also; 50 pounds of whole grains, in addition to the other foods, is most too much for a flock of 175 birds. Half that quantity during the Spring and early Summer months, when egg production is naturally heavy and calls for heavy egg-making food consumption is sufficient. A little may be fed in the morning, perhaps a quarter of the day's whole grain ration, and the balance at night, giving then all that the birds will eat. Do not make radical changes in the ration of your flock suddenly.

M. B. D.



"Prevent chick troubles with Cel-o-glass,"

says M. E. Atkinson of Hollywood Poultry Farm

M. E. Atkinson, proprietor of the famous Hollywood Poultry Farm, is one of the most successful poultrymen in America. Photograph shows him with winner of Alabama Egg-Laying Contest. Her 51 weeks' record is 303 eggs, November 1, 1927 to October 23, 1928.

"THIS spring will be the third year in which I will brood 25,000 pedigreed chicks in my CEL-O-GLASS brooder houses," says M. E. Atkinson, Hollywood Poultry Farm, Woodinville, Washington.

Mr. Atkinson is one of America's master breeders, originator of the Hollywood strain, famous for its breeding stock and egg-laying-contest-winning pens. The Hollywood Poultry Farm is a breeding farm, consisting of 16,000 trapnested S. C. White Leghorns.

"Three years ago I replaced the glass and cloth curtains in my brooder houses with CEL-O-GLASS. This practice has prevented chick troubles and stopped chick losses. It has made the brooding of strong, healthy pullets easier.

"Since using CEL-O-GLASS we are able to brood our chicks indoors, bringing direct sunlight into the pens through the CEL-O-GLASS windows." This method practically eliminates coccidiosis, worm infestation, colds and chilling. "It makes brooding easy, no worry about the windy, muddy stormy wet weather of April and May," continues Mr. Atkinson.

Natural source of Vitamin D

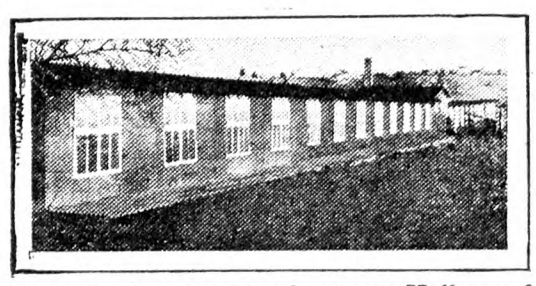
CEL-O-GLASS is invaluable in poultry raising, because it does what ordinary glass or soiled cloth curtains can never do. It transmits into the brooders the *active* ultra-violet rays of sunlight—the *natural source* of Vitamin D. Vitamin D is necessary if the chicks are to get sufficient bone-building calcium and phosphorus from a normal diet to grow into husky pullets. Leg weakness in chicks is unknown on farms equipped with CEL-O-GLASS.

CEL-O-GLASS is widely endorsed by scientists. It is used at the Experimental Stations of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington and many other research stations.

CEL-O-GLASS *economical*

Once properly installed CEL-O-GLASS lasts for years. Made on a wire-mesh base, coated with a durable translucent substance, it permits the vitalizing ultra-violet rays to pass through. For best results and longest service install CEL-O-GLASS on vertical frames hinged to swing to the side or up under the roof in the entire south side and other openings of all poultry houses.

CEL-O-GLASS in hog-house windows prevents stiff legs. It brings the disinfecting qualities of sunlight into dairy barns and other farm buildings. It makes a light, warm porch enclosure. Used on hot beds and cold frames. Keep an extra roll on hand.



This 264-foot brooder house at Hollywood Farm is equipped with CEL-O-GLASS front.

Left — Best Hen Michigan Contest 1926–27. *Right*—Best Hen Storrs Contest 1926–27. Both brooded and reared under CEL-O-GLASS.

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Grandview's Production Leghorns made sensational winning of 13 Large Silver Trophies in Michigan's Largest Egg Production Show, held in October. This is the largest winning ever made by any breed in a Production Show in Egg Laying Classes.

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Grandview's Famous Winning Strains won highest places in many Egg Contests in 1927. TEXAS, 1st Pen, 52 weeks, 2,534 eggs. MARYLAND, 2,335 eggs, 52 weeks. MICHIGAN, 1st Pen, 10th month, by customer, 2,231 eggs. FLORIDA, 2,068 eggs in 51 weeks. SOUTHEASTERN E. L. Contest, 2,372 eggs in 51 weeks. Also winners in ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, ALABAMA and NEW JERSEY.

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Box Y-4 Zeeland, Michigan

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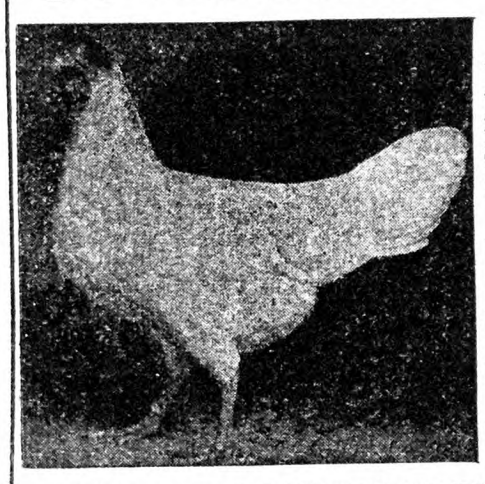

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$9.00 per hundred and up.

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Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed at **$16.00** per 100; **$47.00** per 300; **$77.00** per 500; **$150** per 1000, 10% books order. Catalog free.

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English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	*25*	*50*	*100*
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.75	7.25	14
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10

Leghorn chicks are out of hens with trapnest records of 291 300 eggs. We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Free circular.

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Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas. . 16.00 per 100
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March $2 more; May $2 less; June $4 less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

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Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Plymouth Rocks...	7.00	13.00	62.50	120
S. C. Rhode Island Reds....	8.00	15.00	75.00	
Broiler Chicks { H. Breed..	5.50	11.00	52.50	100
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Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

Jefferson County laid plans at its March Pomona Grange meeting to do its share to bring about the 4,000 increase in membership of the Granges of New York State which State Master Fred J. Freestone has asked. Six prizes have been offered, including two Grange banners by the Watertown *Standard* and the Watertown *Times*, and four cash prizes by the Pomona Grange. Three of these prizes are to be awarded for the largest percentage of gain and three for the largest aggregate gain. The cash prizes offered by Pomona are for $25 and $15 in each class as second and third prizes, supplementing the first prize banners. State Master Freestone attended both the Jefferson Pomona and the St. Lawrence Pomona, which were each held on Wednesday, March 6, speaking before each Pomona.

The Pomona of Jefferson also made preparations to receive the State Grange "Magic Gavel", which is due to arrive in that county in June. A delegation from Oswego County will transfer the gavel to Jefferson County at the June session of the Pomona Grange, to be held at Mannsville, Wednesday, June 5.

The Lewis County Pomona Grange at its March session went on record favoring the enactment by the present State Legislature of a State enforcement act for the Volstead law. There is much satisfaction manifest among the members of the Grange in New York State over the apparently vigorous manner in which President Hoover is tackling the subject of prohibition enforcement. President Hoover received a large volume of support from the members of the Grange all over the country, who were firmly convinced of his earnestness in seeking to improve prohibition conditions. Prohibition has had no more loyal supporters than the Grange organization, and the more than 800,000 members of the order scattered throughout the country have been almost a unit in support of the cause of prohibition.

State Master Freestone announces that New York State Grange will adopt the plan now in force in some of the other Grange States of making the wives of the county deputies the juvenile deputies for their respective counties. Master Freestone has found that the plan has worked well elsewhere and proposes to give it a tryout in the Empire State. For the present year, at least, no State juvenile deputy will be appointed. The State has had three State juvenile deputies since the work was organized in New York. They have been Miss Natalie Barns of Newburgh, Mrs. Florence Auchter of Monroe County and Mrs. Emma Jerome of Syracuse, Mrs. Jerome completing her term at the Rochester session of the State Grange.

The State Grange "Magic Gavel", which was presented to the Grange by Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur of Lowville, now the lecturer of the State Grange, and which has been making the rounds of the counties for the past two years, has a remarkable history. When the Columbian Exposition was to be opened at Chicago 36 years ago by the late Hon. Chauncey M. Depew the managers of the exposition placed an order with Romeyn B. Hough, of Lowville, to make a gavel suitable for the memorable occasion. Mr. Hough was one of the leading naturalists of the State and he made the desired gavel from 50 varieties of woods native to New York State. Through a misunderstanding the shop to which he gave the order turned out a dozen instead of one gavel, all like the famous model which opened the World's Exposition at Chicago. One of the dozen gavels came into the possession of Miss Arthur, and she very generously gave it to the State Grange. Since that time it has been making little journeys about the Empire State, cementing Grange friendships between the counties visited and doing a splendid work in helping to build up the order. Hundreds of dollars have been added to the Revolving Scholarship Fund of the New York State Grange through the "Magic Gavel", as it has been the rule to make the occasion of its Grange visits a time for contributing gifts to this educational fund, which is bound to have such a widespread influence for good among the young people of the State.

Oldest Past Pomona Grange Master

THE R. N.-Y. of February 9 states in its report of the annual meeting of the New York State Grange by L. L. Allen, that Jacob Shaffer, of Monroe County, who had recently died in his 90th year, was the oldest Past Pomona Master in the United States.

Perley E. Fox of Marlow, N. H., died February 5, 1928, at the age of 95. He was Master of Excelsior Grange in his native town of Marlow, for many years; was the efficient Master of Cheshire County Pomona for two terms, in 1896 and 1897, and was awarded a beautiful chair by the New Hampshire State Grange, two years ago, for being the oldest Past Master in the State-wide contest when he was 93. I appreciate what THE R. N.-Y. is doing for the Grange.

GEORGE R. DRAKE,
Secy. New Hampshire State Grange.

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S. C. Wh., Br., Bf. and Bl. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$115
Bar., Wh. and Bf. Rox, Bf. Orp., Reds and Bl. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	70.00	135
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	75.00	145
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyan., Reds, Rox, Wyckoff Wh., Wh. Mincoras	5.00	9.50	18.00	85.00	160
Heavy Mixed	—	6.00	11.50	55.00	105
Light Mixed	—	5.00	9.00	42.50	85
Black Giants	—	—	20.00	—	—

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Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyan.....	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
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BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds.....	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
B. Rocks.....	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. W. Leghorns.	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed.....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
White Rocks.....	8.50	16.00	77.50	....
Buff Orpingtons...	8.50	16.00	77.50	....

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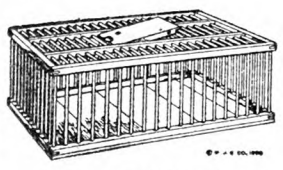
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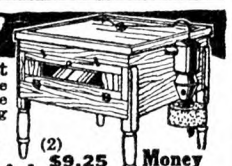
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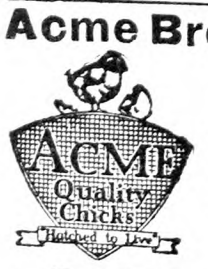

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Passaic County, N. J., Egg Contest

This is carried on at Paterson, N. J. There are 100 pens of 10 birds each. First column shows production for week ending February 27, and second column, total to date.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
R. C. Cobb, Mass	53	814
A. C. Jones, Del	41	394
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	40	580
Valley Brook Farm, N. J.	51	554
Towanda Hatchery, Pa	41	456
Towanda Hatchery, Pa	41	442
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
Wilburtha Pltry Farm, N. J.	46	360
S. C. R. I. REDS		
Charlescote Farm, Mass	34	831
Darfelt's Pltry Farm, N. J.	46	537
J. Scott Eckhart, N. J.	35	311
A. D. Gilbert, N. J.	38	460
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	45	464
Parmenter's R. M. Farm, Mass.	46	835
Pinecrest Orchards, Mass	46	867
Wene's Chick Farms, N. J.	45	405
R. C. R. I. REDS		
Martin H. Post, N. J.	50	526
LIGHT BRAHMAS		
Gilbert's Lt. Brahmas, N. J.	21	57
JERSEY BLACK GIANTS		
Marcy Farms, N. J.	42	469
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS		
Ovo Poultry Farm, N. J.	30	198
Elden E. Cooley, N. J.	38	315
Theodore R. Apgar, N. J.	39	320
C. W. Augnestein, N. J.	38	409
Frank M. Barr, N. J.	29	393
Bayview Pltry Farm, N. J.	48	422
Broad View Farm, N. J.	37	503
C. W. Brown, N. J.	45	492
Butler Pltry Farm, N. J.	44	532
Pompton Av. W.E. Farm, N.J.	43	688
Howard Conklin, N. J.	28	356
Conklin Bros., N. J.	35	484
Darfelt's Pltry Farm, N. J.	50	467
A. De Marso, N. J.	35	464
Dembro Pltry Farm, N. J.	48	592
Garry De Young, N. J.	44	494
Garry De Young, N. J.	47	496
W. A. Downs, Mich	29	570
W. E. Eckard, Mich	30	464
W. E. Eckard, Mich	45	499
Eigenrauch Farms, N. J.	37	597
Grasmere Pltry Farm, N. J.	31	283
Feinderf Farm, N. J.	31	650
George B. Ferris, Mich	34	491
Fox & Son, N. J.	31	697
Fox & Son, N. J.	52	940
Frederick H. Gaskell, N. J.	33	454
Gibbs Hatchery, Mich	37	556
Greenbrook Farm, N. J.	36	343
Rox Pltry Farm, N. J.	42	676
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich	37	544
Red Bridge Pltry Farm, N. Y.	47	605
Buckridge Pltry Farm, Pa	37	486
M. M. Himwich, N. J.	13	416
Hollywood Pltry Farm, Wash.	36	565
Johnson's Pltry Farm, N. J.	46	607
Laurel Locks Farms, Pa	29	379
Kostenbader Bros., N. J.	38	373
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	39	463
Roy A. Keute, N. Y.	27	243
Kwality Farm, N. J.	50	754
Edgar McElwain, Ohio	38	476
Oakwood Pltry Farm, N. J.	31	230
Mayhill Pltry Farm, Ind	21	330
T. H. Mettler, N. J.	36	478
Emil Miller, N. J.	45	422
J. Mason Mills, N. J.	45	411
C. R. Misner, Pa	37	473
Novins Pltry Farm, N. J.	50	739
Irving L. Owen, N. J.	39	318
Grove Lawn Pltry Farm, N. J.	45	500
Paul P. Parker, N. J.	34	372
Pearl Pltry Farm, N. J.	38	585
George A. Pearce, N. J.	26	597
Pratt Exp. Farm, Pa	46	572
Hall Bros., Conn	38	560
S. Olsen, N. J.	45	630
Rentzel's Leg. Farms, Pa	44	533
Rowley's Leg. Farm, N. Y.	37	497
Scherer Bros., N. J.	48	650
Smiley Farms, Mich	40	575
Table Rock Dairy Farms, N.Y.	37	576
Taylor Bros., Pa	40	600
Toms River C. P. Assn, N. J.	46	727
P. T. Kistler, Pa	41	800
C. H. Trambels, N. J.	45	561
Cedarhurst Pltry Farm, N. J.	45	687
United Pltry Farm, N. J.	51	662
M. Vogel's Pltry Farm, N. J.	39	481
Bellewood Pltry Farm, N. J.	40	553
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y.	33	189
Sunrise Pltry Farm, N. J.	40	476
Wene's Chick Farms, N. J.	46	404
Westchester Pltry Farms, N.Y.	50	671
Willgerodt Bros., N. J.	50	608
Whitegg Farm, N. J.	44	760
White Hen Farm, N. J.	49	516
White Hen Farm, N. J.	43	484
Woodmere Pltry Farm, N. J.	45	610
William A. Yahn, N. J.	49	692
Sunrise Pltry Farm, N. J.	41	472
MOTTLED HOUDANS		
Skylands Farm, N. Y.	18	179

The Genesee County boys' demonstration team which won first place at the State Fair last Fall was invited to give their demonstration on Friday, February 15 at the State College of Agriculture as a part of the Farm and Home Week program. Lawrence German and Edward Plowe of South Byron are the boys on the team. They performed the operation of caponizing so skillfully that many adults complimented them on their work.

At Ithaca the boys were the guests of the college. Their demonstration was attended by about 40. The boys were trained by Francis German, brother of Lawrence German. Francis German was on a caponizing team at the State Fair in 1926.

J. P. W.

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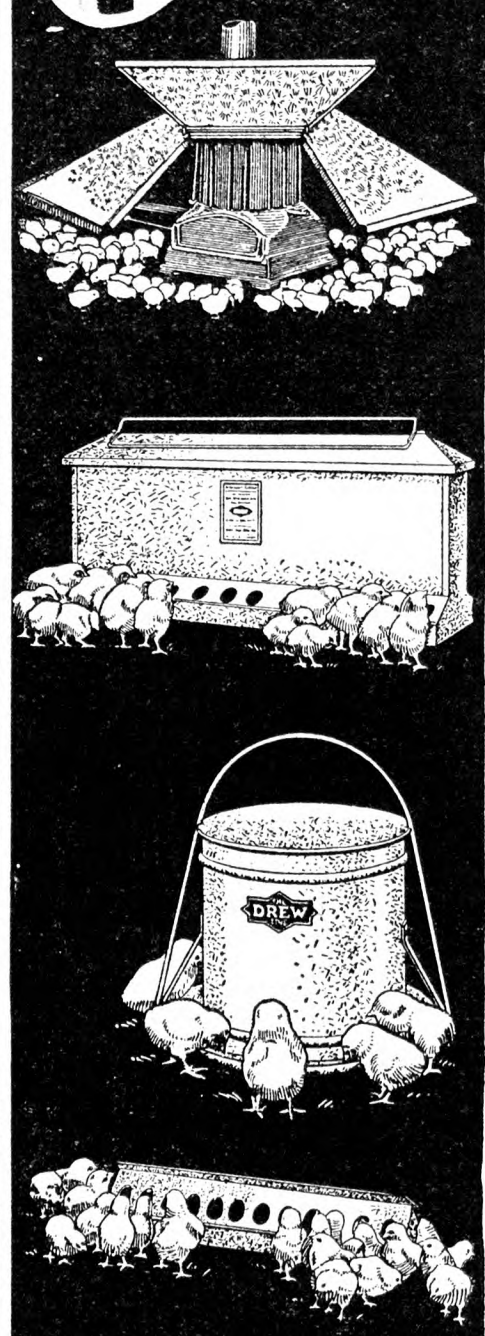

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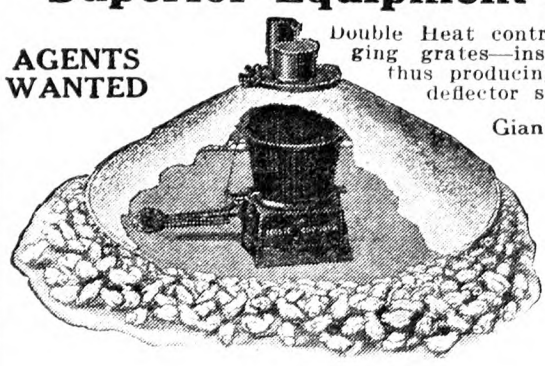
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25—$3.75 50—$7.00 100—$13.00 500—$62.50 1000—$120
We also hatch very choice Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes and the largest of Ducklings. Send for price list.
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Send $1 per 100 with order. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Let us supply you with our big, strong Peerless Chicks from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled and contain the blood of such leading strains as—Tancred, Barron, Wyckoff, Thompson, Fishel, etc. They are real money makers.

Prices—Post Paid, 100% Live Arrival—	50	100	500	1000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred, White, Partridge and Buff Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds, White and S. L. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00

Heavy Assorted $10 per 100. We want you for a customer and will do our best to please you. Order from this ad. or send for illustrated circular. PEERLESS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 201, Leipsic, Ohio

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Imported stock. Pedigrees 285 to 314. We specialize in BARRON LEGHORNS. Also Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. High quality and low prices. Write for free catalogue today.
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Barred and White Rox, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Reds, Mixed.
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PUBLISHER'S DESK

I shall never be without that peerless of farm papers, the old RURAL NEW-YORKER. A paper that has such a clean bill of health both for its advertisers and subscribers deserves the support of the public. C. E. S.

New Jersey.

Such expressions are coming from subscribers every day renewing their subscriptions to the paper. Such keen appreciation of the paper is not only gratifying but inspires us to greater efforts to serve country people.

I am inclosing this circular of the Sun-Mix Corp., Chicago. Don't see their advertisement in THE R. N.-Y. Looks too good to be true to one who has gone down the road in poultrydom since 1881. What do you know of it? D. L. S.

Pennsylvania.

As the name of the product would indicate, it is claimed that the substance called "ergosterol" is secured from the sun's rays—100,000 times as efficient in Vitamin D as the best cod-liver oil. "Multiplies hatchability of eggs 25 times," "Doubles rate of growth," "Broilers weeks earlier," are some of the claims made for it. In passing we cannot but note the similarity of the claims made by Paul R. Hadley, Fanwood, N. J., for his "Ex-Ray" treatment of hatching eggs. What has become of Hadley and his claims? The poultry press is silent on the subject of late.

There have been some experiments conducted to irradiate feeds, but the process is in the experimental stage still, and the scientific men working on the process are not ready to make any definite claims for it as yet. Dr. Chesney, under whose process the Sun-Mix Corp. is working, seems to lack credentials in the scientific world—and we are informed that the corporation is not licensed to do business in the State of Illinois. We conclude, therefore, that the idea of extracting Vitamin D from the sun's rays and mixing with feeds is being prematurely exploited, to say the least.

This morning when I went to the post office a slick-tongued agent had the postmaster cornered, and as the old saying goes, had him about on the fence. Here is his line: He gave his name as Dr. Beatty, of Warren, Ohio. He was selling "Big 6 Roup and White Diarrhœa Medicine," both from the same bottle. That is all he had to sell. Now imagine the same medicine curing both diseases. Here was his plan: You bought $300 worth of this for $200, then he would buy out of his store $100 worth of merchandise and ship back to his home at Warren, Ohio. What do you think of a proposition like that? This man was also a large breeder of dogs and R. I. Red chickens; he sold all of his eggs at $1 apiece for breeding purposes. I heard that he pulled the deal in a couple of the adjoining towns.

Pennsylvania. J. V. S.

We had one experience with this Dr. Beatty of Warren, O., about two years ago. He gypped a New Jersey reader on a dog, which deal he finally adjusted by a refund of one-half the purchase price. We have no information as to the contents of the "Big 6 Germ Destroyer," but we are sent a full-page advertisement of the product from a Warren, O., paper. It is never safe to give credence to the claims made for remedies that have not proved their worth. The sales methods described somewhat suggest those of J. R. S. Strickler. The claims for "Big 6" appear to be extravagant if not preposterous.

NOTICE—The C. & P. A. Railroad Company will sell at public auction at the Coudersport Freight Station 2 P. M. March 25th, 1929, 192 cases of insecticide for freight and storage charges. W. E. Smith, Auditor.

The above notice appeared in *The Potter Enterprise* (Coudersport, Pa.) under date of Feb. 28. The goods to be sold cover insecticides returned to the Union Control Corporation, and refused at destination by this concern.

If goods are returned by a victim of this institution they are refused and the railroad has to sell them to realize their freight and storage, and the question arises, who buys them? If past occurrences mean anything, a similar sale was had by the C. & P. A. R. R. last year, and the goods were bought by Dean G. Strickler, treasurer of the Union Control Corporation and son of J. P. S. Strickler, for $135, which did not cover the freight by one-half, but the railroad company grins and pockets its loss, only to suffer a similar loss this year.

Strickler refuses the goods, claims they were sold in good faith, that the customer signed a contract which was not subject to cancellation, then he buys the stuff back at one per cent of its alleged value and blithely goes into court and asks a jury to give him a verdict for the amounts of his claims. He has the goods, he holds the notes of the deluded victims, and, strange to say, some juries do give him favorable verdicts.

W. F. Gilliland, of Gettysburg, Pa., had J. P. S. Strickler arrested for fraud and false pretense. Augustus Luft, of Coudersport, who for a brief period of seven months was manager of the institution, testified in behalf of Mr. Gilliland that the goods were worthless, which testimony was corroborated by three experts from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. THE R. N.-Y. reported Strickler's conviction a few weeks ago. His appeal for a new trial has not yet been decided. Pennsylvania has refused Strickler a license to do business on two of his products.

It might be well for his victims to organize to protect their own interests.

Thanks to your efforts in the matter, after I had tried ever since October, 1928, when I sent the order, to get a settlement, I received a check from the company in today's mail. I do not think I would ever have received a cent if you had not interested yourself in my behalf. As you saw by their letters (which I sent you) they repeatedly contradicted themselves. Even in the letter accompanying the check they said they thought they had sent the check Dec. 1, when they did not even promise to send one until their letter of December 22.

Thank you for all the trouble you took in this matter. A paper like THE R. N.-Y. is certainly a great help in getting settlements for its subscribers. I think that anyone doing business with out-of-town firms would better first invest in a subscription to your paper as a matter of insurance—even if the agricultural department can be of no service to them.

Pennsylvania. W. C. T.

We publish this record simply because of the courtesy of our subscriber and the nice things he is moved to say about our work. If the business houses realized what an asset prompt attention to complaints would be for them, they would not neglect an early adjustment. It would be just as easy to make it in the first place as to let the matter run along four or five months. We especially appreciate the confidence our subscribers have in us.

Do you remember having a lot of correspondence with me in 1927 over two carloads of poles sold Ryther & Purdy, Grand Central Terminal, New York City? After considerable effort on your part without result, other than promises, you turned the claim over to your attorney. Later you were able to send me a check for considerably less than half the amount owed me. You wrote me that Ryther was dead, your information no doubt coming from Purdy, who is Ryther's son-in-law. O. E. Ryther is in Bethel, Vt., now; I met him yesterday. He is after poles again. G. F. R.

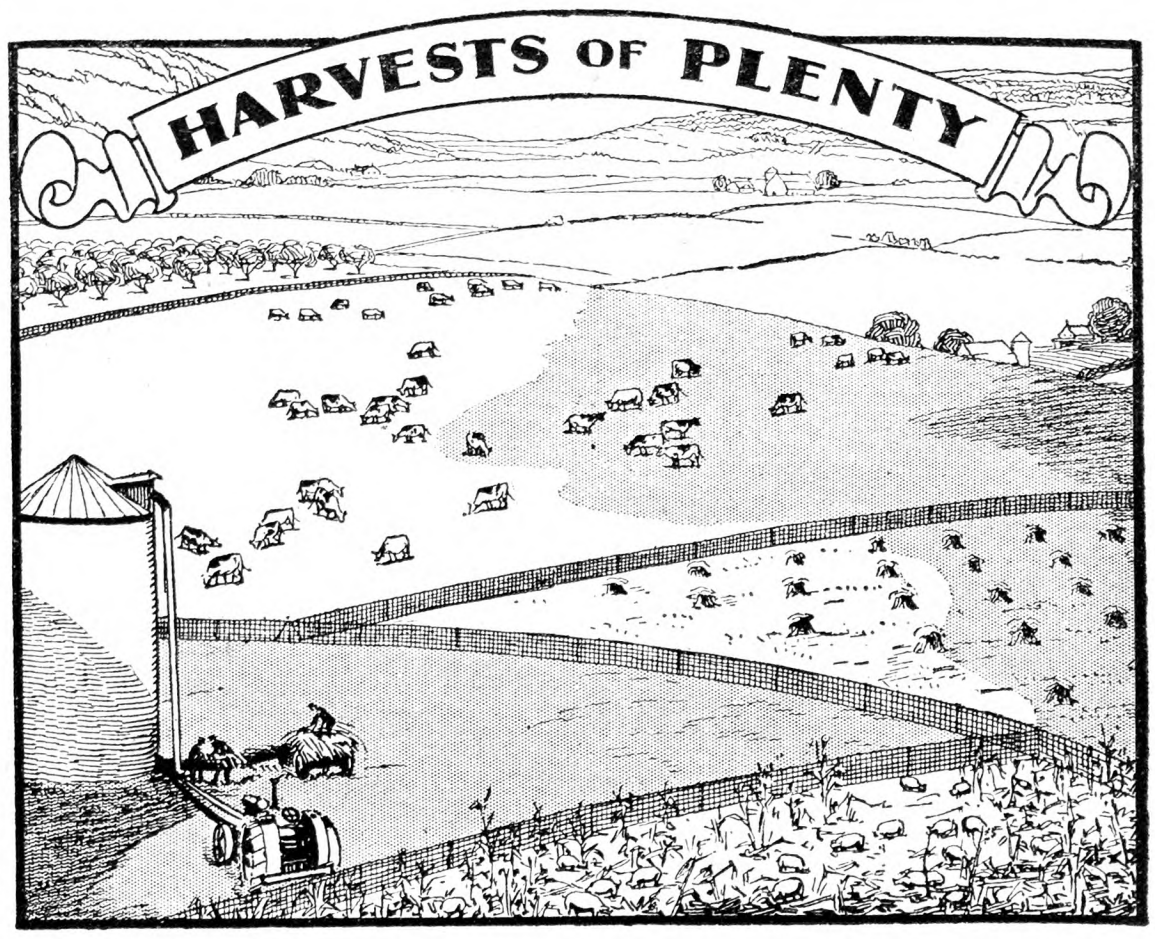
Vermont.

The above report from the Vermont subscriber tells its own story. Our experience in collecting his claim suggests the wisdom on the part of those selling the firm poles to secure certified check before making shipment.

I would like you to investigate the Conservative Gas Corp. of Babylon, N. Y. Their agents are working this vicinity of Long Island very hard and are getting many farmers to buy some of their gas stoves. They claim their gas is not explosive in the room, only in the stove with the match on the opening. I have bought one stove from them, and the agreement was to be satisfaction to me. I now have a 50-gallon boiler attached to a kitchen coal range, which the agent promised to have connected with the gas range at agreed price, but now the company wants $50 extra. I have the salesman's guarantee. The only satisfaction is for me to find the salesman. I have paid no money yet. C. A. A. P.

Long Island.

We have had a number of inquiries about this concern from Long Island subscribers. The order blank gives the address, Conservative Gas Corporation, 1084 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. No such concern is listed in Bradstreets'. Agents making agreements to do things that are not included in the contract do not look good. Perhaps it is only the agent who is to blame. At any rate a word of caution to Long Island readers and the suggestion that all representations made by agents and salesmen are in the order.



HARVESTS OF PLENTY *year after year* are dependent upon a modern management plan of rotating fields with crops and live stock, thus diversifying products and maintaining soil fertility. This also eliminates single crop risks and balances the farming work.

The first requirement of modern farm management, field rotation and hog sanitation is a system of good, hog-tight fences. This practice is characteristic of the more prosperous farmers throughout the country. The condition of the fences on a farm practically tells whether it is a profitable one. The best fences that experience, research and money can produce are Pittsburgh Fences.

Gentlemen:
Please send me, FREE, your new fence catalogue, Farm Record Booklet and name of nearest dealer.
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Address_____

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Hinge-Joint or Stiff-Stay

Pittsburgh Fences are made of full gauge wires from a special formula of steel. They are Super-Zinced, that is, armored against rust by the heaviest coating of zinc that can be successfully applied to wire. This Super-Zinced coating is so closely bonded to the special steel that it will not flake or peel. Remember, galvanizing that flakes or peels will not protect a fence from rust.

There is a Pittsburgh Fence for every need or preference; hinge-joint and stiff-stay types in the standard farm and poultry styles, Pittsburgh Chictite Fence — the wonderful close mesh poultry fence, and beautiful Pittsburgh Lawn Fence. Every rod guaranteed. Write today for new catalogue and name of nearest dealer.

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My Straight Line Factory to Farm selling plan cuts costs way down—Saves you a lot of money on Farm and Poultry Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing, Paint, Stoves, Heaters, Furnaces, Separators, Tires, etc.
Fence Less Than 1½¢ PER RUNNING FOOT

WRITE FOR CATALOG
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The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 4303 Cleveland, Ohio

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"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE"
...he will tell you that few things you buy for the farm serve as long and for as little money as a Unadilla Silo.
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Don't sacrifice milk profits. Grow stronger, healthier calves with this unequalled substitute for milk. Ryde's Cream Calf Meal is prepared from the very choicest materials, especially milled and steam cooked, dried and remilled. Try a bag. Watch how quickly your calves develop into sturdy stock while you sell the milk. For sale at your dealer's or write.

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Ck. or M. O. $4.50 buys postpaid 3 boxes (900) DAIRY SCIENCE FILTERCOTTON 6 in. DISCS with tissue paper separators.
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ALABAMA

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Write the Chamber of Commerce, Selma, Alabama, for free information about THE BLACK LIME PRAIRIE SOILS of Dallas County. This is the greatest natural alfalfa, livestock and dairy section of America. Ready market for all farm products; good roads, good schools and good churches among splendid people most of whom are from the North, and all doing well, happy and contended here where livestock graze in luxurious pastures practically the year around.

SELMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

110 Acre Poultry and Dairy Farm Delmarva Peninsula

Near Town; New Bungalow; Poultry Houses; $50.00 Acre. EASY TERMS. **C. WHITT, Princess Anne, Maryland.**

WANTED within 100 miles from New York **CAMPSITE** with LAKE FRONTAGE and modern house of 10 to 12 rooms. **HELWIN REALTY CO., Chappaqua, N. Y.**

7 Ft. Cedar Fence Posts Carload lots or less. Tops: 1½" to 2½", **5c**; 2½" to 3¾", **10c**; 3¾" to 5", **15c** F.O.B. **J. B. BURNHAM, Essex, N. Y.**

Oats Straw **GOOD MIXED HAY**—Carloads. Delivered your station. James E. Dante, Jr. **East Worcester, N. Y.**

Wanted to Buy **OLD BAGS.** We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N.Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Young man, single, to work on poultry farm in Allegany County; must be neat and clean; state height, weight, nationality first letter. ADVERTISER 5488, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm superintendent; one who can keep books preferred. Address P. O. BOX 228, Leetonia, Ohio, stating age, experience and salary expected.

WANTED—Working farmer to take full charge of a large commercial orchard operation; must have full knowledge of cultivation, spraying, sorting and packing; give experience and salary in first letter. L. T. HALLOCK & SON, Clayton, N. J.

COOK and a chambermaid-waitress (white), mother and daughter preferred, about middle of April, in country 30 miles from New York; modern house, small family; references. ADVERTISER 6060, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man to work on poultry farm, ready to work at once; must be a reliable, honest, trustworthy, willing worker; $50 per month with board and lodging; farm at Cross River, Westchester County, N. Y., 45 miles north of New York City; send references in first letter. ADVERTISER 6076, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man as herdsman-foreman; must be A-No.-1 cow man and farmer; wife to board a few men; furnished house; prefer party with two or more milkers; state full particulars, wages and references; can use single man; location, Northern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 6058, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE—Man to look after lawn, garden and flowers and make himself useful around country place; woman to cook and do housework for family of two; both must be sober and trustworthy and furnish references; if woman cannot manage house and bake and cook everything and man understand fully care of yard and flowers, chickens, etc., do not apply; those looking for vacation for Summer don't reply; don't write—come and see me. WM. MILLER, 24 Stone St., New York City.

WANTED—Two women as cook and waitress in Long Island home; small family; high wages for refined, efficient women; other help kept; permanent; give full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 6086, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced farm hand, married or single; must be A-1, with Fordson tractor, as I have mostly fruit; nobody under 25 need apply. FRED DESPARD, Olcott Beach, N. Y.

WANTED—Handyman to attend fires, work on lawns and help in gardens in small sanitarium, one having chauffeur's license preferred; wages $70 per month and maintenance. Address DR. W. H. ROSS, Brentwood, N. Y.

WOMEN owning small farm would like woman as partner in chicken business on small scale. ADVERTISER 6085, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Sober man for light work and give a hand occasionally on heavy work; one preferring good home to high wages. ADVERTISER 6088, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, assistant on growing poultry farm, for general work; able or learn to milk one cow; Catholic family; wages $40 with board; references necessary. ADVERTISER 6089, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Quiet, steady man for dairy, who understands dairy stock; wife to board two men; wages $90 month, 2 qts. milk daily, good five-room house; state age, references. MANAGER, Buckwood Dairy, Dunnfield, N. J.

POULTRYMAN on poultry and fruit farm at once; give experience, references and wages expected. GEORGE B. WOODWARD, Nassau, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced, trusty, single man, on general farm; state experience and wages wanted. EUGENE F. WELLS, Tully, N. Y.

WANTED—April 1, young married man, without children; general orchard experience and handy man; give experience, reference and salary. EPHRAIM HART, Brooklawn Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

MOTHER'S helper, school girl, no objection; good home, small pay. O'BRIEN, Church Ave., Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Farm help, single man on dairy farm with modern equipment including milking machine, for year-around work; good wages and home; Hollander or Swiss preferred. ARTHUR B. EVERINGHAM, R. D. 1, Nedrow, N. Y.

PROTESTANT family, four adults, want white girl, cook and general housework; good home for reliable person; reference. JAMES KEELEY, 172 E. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED—Middle-aged, honest, reliable man on South Jersey poultry farm for general work and with poultry; experience not required; must be handy with tools; man who is able to drive car preferred; give age and reference with first reply; wages $50 monthly and board. ADVERTISER 6084, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged Protestant man as day watchman on private estate on Long Island; must furnish best of references in first letter, be steady, reliable, good health; steady work and good wages to right man. ADVERTISER 6095, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged Protestant married man, no children, to do general work on game preserve; house, heat and light furnished; must submit best of references in first letter; loafers need not apply. ADVERTISER 6096, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for housekeeper for a man and invalid wife; prefers a good home to high wages; country. ADVERTISER 6100, care Rural New-Yorker.

A MARRIED man, somewhere around 30-35 years old, who has had general farm experience, is looking for this opportunity. He should be able to handle men as well as tools. A successful commercial poultry farm wants this man to work as a regular poultryman until he thoroughly understands the work. When he proves himself capable he will be given responsibility and plenty of room for advancement. All letters will be kept in strict confidence. State whether or not you are capable and willing to board other help. Poultry experience helpful but not necessary. ADVERTISER 6104, care Rural New-Yorker.

TENANT wanted to stock commuting farm near large cities with sheep, hogs, ducks, game, anything. ADVERTISER 6106, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single Protestant for general work on small farm; good milker; responsible; good wages and board; state all particulars in first letter. WAYSIDE FARM, Mendham, N. J.

WANTED—Elderly man on farm, neat willing worker who prefers good home to high wages. ADVERTISER 6119, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING foreman, market gardener, on 20-acre farm who can manage, help and drive truck; only sober and experienced man considered. JOHN PAFFENDORF, Metuchen, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced married man to work on dairy farm; wages $100 per month with rooms, wood, milk; steady position. HOWARD PELTON, Monticello, N. Y.

WANTED — Immediately, experienced single young Protestant-American for general work on commercial poultry farm; must understand and like care of poultry, be able to handle team and milk; only clean, careful, willing hustler wanted, desiring year-round position, rural location; no smoking; write giving age, farm experience, reference, salary. FRED MILLER, Route 1, Rockville, Conn.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED to hire a young man about 18 to 21 years old to work on farm for six months at $30 per month, board, etc.; must be able to milk; for further particulars, answer at once to ADVERTISER 6143, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man with knowledge of carpentry; help with milking, general farm work; willing; good home, moderate wages. ADVERTISER 6126, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHAUFFEUR and capable mechanic; young, single man preferred; Pierce cars, private. Address GEO. J. CROSMAN, 215 Astor St., Newark, N. J.

SINGLE man wanted for general farm work; good milker and teamster of good habits; references required; $65 per month with keep. WILLIAM SHAW, New Canaan, Conn.

SINGLE man for New Jersey dairy; must be good dry-hand milker and reliable; $70 month, board and two days off per month. ADVERTISER 6140, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man, experienced farmer, age 45 to 55, no small children; to take care of about 350 chickens, two horses, one cow and keep place clean and neat, and do some farming in spare time; located in Ulster County, near Kingston, N. Y.; five-room house with electric light and water inside; milk, eggs, fuel, usual farm privileges and $50 to start with. ADVERTISER 6137, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced man on 50-acre Hudson River fruit farm; Protestant, under 45, married, no children; must understand tractor work and machinery; references as to character and ability required. ADVERTISER 6134, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD place for couple to do the work for three adults and two childreu; prefer man who has some knowledge of driving car; Westchester County. ADVERTISER 6131, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two sisters or mother and daughter to do all the work for a family of five; 20 miles from New York City; wages satisfactory. ADVERTISER 6129, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER, general, experienced, good cook, neat and clean; small Protestant family, in Westchester County. ADVERTISER 6101, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

MIDDLE-AGED man wishes position as second gardener or handy man on gentleman's estate, good reference, no floater. WM. S. WILLIS, 435 Center St., Nutley, N. J.

POSITION — Middle-aged, married; gardener, chauffeur, handy man; will go any place. P. O. BOX 235, Seaford, N. Y.

FARMER-GARDENER now for engagements; private estate preferred, or to run small farm; Swedish-American born, married, two children; good at all branches; A-1 references, also from past employer. A. P. MORTINSON, Georgetown, Conn.

MARRIED man, 33 years, Protestant, no drinking and smoking, wishes steady year-round position, general farm; 8 years' experience; good with chickens, house and garden; $100 per month. ADVERTISER 6036, care Rural New-Yorker.

HEAD chauffeur, mechanic, handy man, with own tools; German, single, age 30, desires position; references. WM. NEUMANN, Pomona, N. Y.

WANTED—Position housekeeping in small comfortable home or care semi-invalid; can furnish best references. ADVERTISER 6093, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT young man, 24, honest and dependable, wants position on a dairy farm, to run milk route; prefer Northern New Jersey; can drive. ADVERTISER 6054, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED married poultryman, age 30, two children; state particulars and salary. ADVERTISER 6078, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, college trained, single, years of practical and technical experience on large commercial farms in intensive poultry sections; excellent references. ADVERTISER 6079, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, experienced A. R., calf raising; 2 places 13 years; married, no children. ADVERTISER 6080, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, life experience, cattle expert, management small estate, Westchester preferred. ADVERTISER 6081, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, middle-aged, Protestant, do not drink or smoke; want light work and do chores. ADVERTISER 6083, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, Swedish, with ten years' experience in poultry raising, including incubation, brooding, trapnesting, etc., has even garden knowledge; wishes position on poultry farm if possible, with room and board. ADVERTISER 6087, care Rural New-Yorker.

EDUCATED, refined woman, seeks position of responsibility in home; state salary in reply. ADVERTISER 6094, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, age 28, agricultural graduate, experienced in all branches; carpenter; wants position on up-to-date poultry farm near New York City; references. JOHN ENDERS, State Institute, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y.

RELIABLE German, 27, single, farm-bred, as gardener's helper private estate; experienced; chauffeur's license, reference, no bad habits; state particulars, wages. ADVERTISER 6098, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, married, no children, age 38; private estate; thoroughly experienced in gardening, farming and live stock; references. ADVERTISER 6099, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEAMSTER desires position on modern farm, with reliable farmer; four years' experience general farming; three years at agricultural school. JOE DORNBUSCH, 102 Ridgewood Ave., Newark, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, German, middle-aged woman, good position in country home, between New York and Philadelphia. ADVERTISER 6102, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-CARETAKER considering change, sober, reliable; experienced greenhouses, vegetables, all work pertaining private estate, live stock, drive cars; wife capable part-time services; three children; best references. ADVERTISER, Box 222, Glen Head, N. Y.

MARRIED farm-hand, thorough knowledge of dairy farming, past five years as working foreman; good living quarters preferred to high wages; chance for advancement. ADVERTISER 6103, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, 33, above average every way, desires suitable opening; results guaranteed. ADVERTISER 6105, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm and garden superintendent desires a position on estate or institution; life experience in all branches; single, age 40, with 18 years' references. ADVERTISER 6107, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG single man desires to learn poultry business; $40 a month and board. PAUL RUTTLSAY, 556 Hope St., Stamford, Conn.

POSITION, superintendent, foreman, herdsman; 30 years' experience; best recommendations; honest, temperate, dependable; no children; conscientious worker. PRACTICAL FARMER, Peacedale, R. I.

MARRIED herdsman wants position; experienced with purebreds, certified milk, A. R. work; college course. ADVERTISER 6120, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED German farmer-gardener wants position on estate; married; handy with all kinds of tools; steady position only; please write TEDDY WEYU, care R. Wahmann, 2516 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York City.

COUPLE, Swedish-German, childless, handyman, housekeeper, want position country estate. ADVERTISER 6118, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man age 24, farm-reared, wishes to work as assistant poultryman, willing worker; religion, Protestant; clean, sober and reliable; wages around $65 a month; state full particulars. HERMAN T. NUSCHER, Box 547, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL orchardist desires to manage and care for orchard in Westchester County; single. ADVERTISER 6116, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted; thoroughly experienced farming or dairy; wife capable boarding help if desired. ADVERTISER 6115, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL, experienced dairyman; sober, reliable, desires work in certified bottling room; references. ADVERTISER 6113, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION as orchardist, large scale, fancy fruit, 12 years' experience; best references; state full particulars and salary. ADVERTISER 6112, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED White American, single, wants a place on country estate as poultry or handy man; reference; state wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 6111, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man seeks position in institutional work as supervisor of men or boys; experienced instructing music, agriculture and trades. ADVERTISER 6110, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED married man, Protestant, no children, desires position, superintendent-caretaker gentleman's estate; references; prefer furnished cottage. ADVERTISER 6109, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as gardener in private family; 5 years' experience; good references. ADVERTISER 6125, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOREMAN, maintenance and construction, practical experience in building crafts and outdoor projects; married, educated, age 36; rebuilding, general maintenance, new construction; estates or elsewhere. ADVERTISER 6122, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, wants responsible position near New York City; thoroughly experienced. ALFRED BOGERT, 424 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.

SINGLE poultryman, now employed, wants change, can handle trapnesting, pedigree work, feeding, incubation or brooding; steady position essential. ADVERTISER 6124, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN open for position in private estate, good butter-maker, good feeder, calf raiser, 20 years with Guernseys; American, single, 50 years; when writing state wages paid and full particulars; Guernseys preferred or would take test-cow position; references. ADVERTISER 6123, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Permanent position on estate by capable Protestant; life experienced, American couple of character; man foreman or caretaking; wife work or run boarding-house; one boy 13. ADVERTISER 6139, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, middle-aged, experienced dry-hand milker, also test cows. ADVERTISER 6138, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE young man, experienced, desires a real proposition on poultry farm. L. G., P. O. Box 26, Arlington, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED bachelor wants work on farm; experienced, low wages but good quarters; New York State. ADVERTISER 6132, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, single, middle-aged; cows and chickens; good reference. ADVERTISER 6130, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by young married man, small family, job on poultry, fruit or dairy farm; experience, references. BOX 185, South Attleboro, Mass.

SITUATION as mechanic, chauffeur, tractor operator or all farm work; good reference furnished. ADVERTISER 6128, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, agricultural college graduate, aged 23 years, single, desires position on poultry farm; 3 years' experience; references, particulars requested. HENRY COLLINS, Montvale, N. J.

WANTED—Permanent position by experienced couple; man understands taking care of stock and general farming; good buttermaker; references. ADVERTISER 6127, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted on farm by experienced man with 20 years with dairying and farming; handle team and tractor, dry-hand milker, can paint, do carpenter and concrete work; no liquor or tobacco; Protestant; can come as a single man by month and board or with family by month and cottage; want steady work; can give reference; send full particulars and wages paid in first letter. GEO. M. CHASE, Alger St., Adams, Mass.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Sacrifice to settle estate, Orange County, N. Y., farm located between Newburgh and Washingtonville on State road; contains 108 acres choice land, some black dirt, upland, pasture and woodlot; well watered by springs and gravity supply to buildings; large barn, garage, with house, two silos, chicken house, etc. ADVERTISER 6000, care Rural New-Yorker.

IMPROVED 70 acres, 50 tillable, near hard road, Cortland County; sacrifice, $1,500; must be sold. ADVERTISER 6028, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Large dairy farm, completely stocked, etc., to purchase on payment plan from milk checks, by competent farmer with five grown-up sons, all good farmers; references on integrity and efficiencies. ADVERTISER 5369, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm with house in good repair, within 50 miles from New York, suitable for Summer residence; good water, nice trees and views; electricity; state price and full details. ADVERTISER 5302, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Nursery and dairy farm, 190 acres, 50 acres devoted to about 12,000 evergreen trees, large house, large barn, equipped for modern dairy; price $12,500; near Middletown, N. Y. Enquire LEONARD VANDERBECK, R. F. D. 2, Box 39, Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR RENT—Large dairy farm in Eastern New York, 100 miles north of New York City; will rent for taxes and upkeep to responsible party; references required. ADVERTISER 6024, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent, greenhouses in good condition, handy to New York market. ADVERTISER 6059, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Beautifully situated in village of Cambridge, N. Y., eight-room house, barn, henhouse, two acres excellent land; electricity; all good repair; suitable for poultry, truck-gardening or Summer home. ADVERTISER 6066, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Village home, 8 rooms, modern conveniences, 2-room bungalow, garage, 2 acres; 90 miles New York; near railroad. D. JOHNSON, Cottekill, Ulster County, N. Y.

SALE or lease, 100-acre apple orchard, thrifty and healthy, 16 to 20 years old, mostly Baldwins and McIntosh, some Wealthy and Duchess; grader, packing shed, foreman's cottage, a complete plant, nothing lacking; in Southern New Hampshire. D. R. SMITH, 4402 Fessenden St., Washington, D. C.

SALE-RENT—Private lake, stocked, 30 acres timber. CHAS. E. ELLIOTT, Glassboro, N. J.

FOR SALE—12-acre farm, partly under irrigation; barn, poultry houses, work shop and pump cellar, 2-car garage, greenhouse, 7-room house, all modern conveniences; write for particulars. R. T. HUNTINGTON, R. 2, Millville, N. J.

TEN-ROOM house, all improvements, garage, workshop, 3 chicken coops, about 2 acres of land; good for poultry farm or Summer home. BOX 78, New Hartford, Conn.

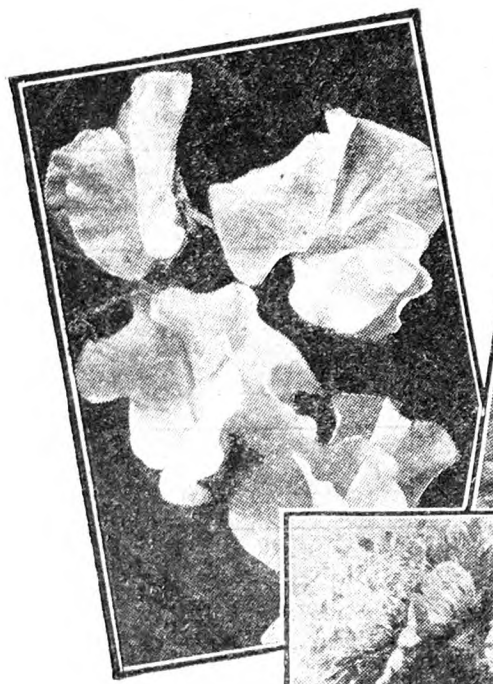
FOR SALE or rent, farm, 225 acres, general and dairy; good buildings; 140 acres tractor tillable, gravel loam; abundance water and electricity; some stock; located near Catskill, N. Y. ADVERTISER 6082, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent farm, 30 to 50 acres, in State of New York; full particulars. ADVERTISER 6097, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 468.

HENDERSON'S SPECIAL OFFER

1929 Seed Catalogue and 25-Cent Rebate Slip —only 10c



Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas

Henderson's Invincible Asters

Brilliant Mixture Poppies

MAIL the coupon with only 10 cents, and we will mail you "Everything for the Garden," Henderson's new seed catalogue, together with the new Henderson 25-cent rebate slip, which will also entitle you, without charge, to the Henderson specialty offer of 6 packets of our tested seeds with your order.

These 6 packets are all seeds of our own introductions, and are among our most famous specialties—Ponderosa Tomato, Big Boston Lettuce, Early Scarlet Turnip Radish;—Invincible Asters, Brilliant Mixture Poppies and Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas. These, like all Henderson's Seeds, are tested seeds.

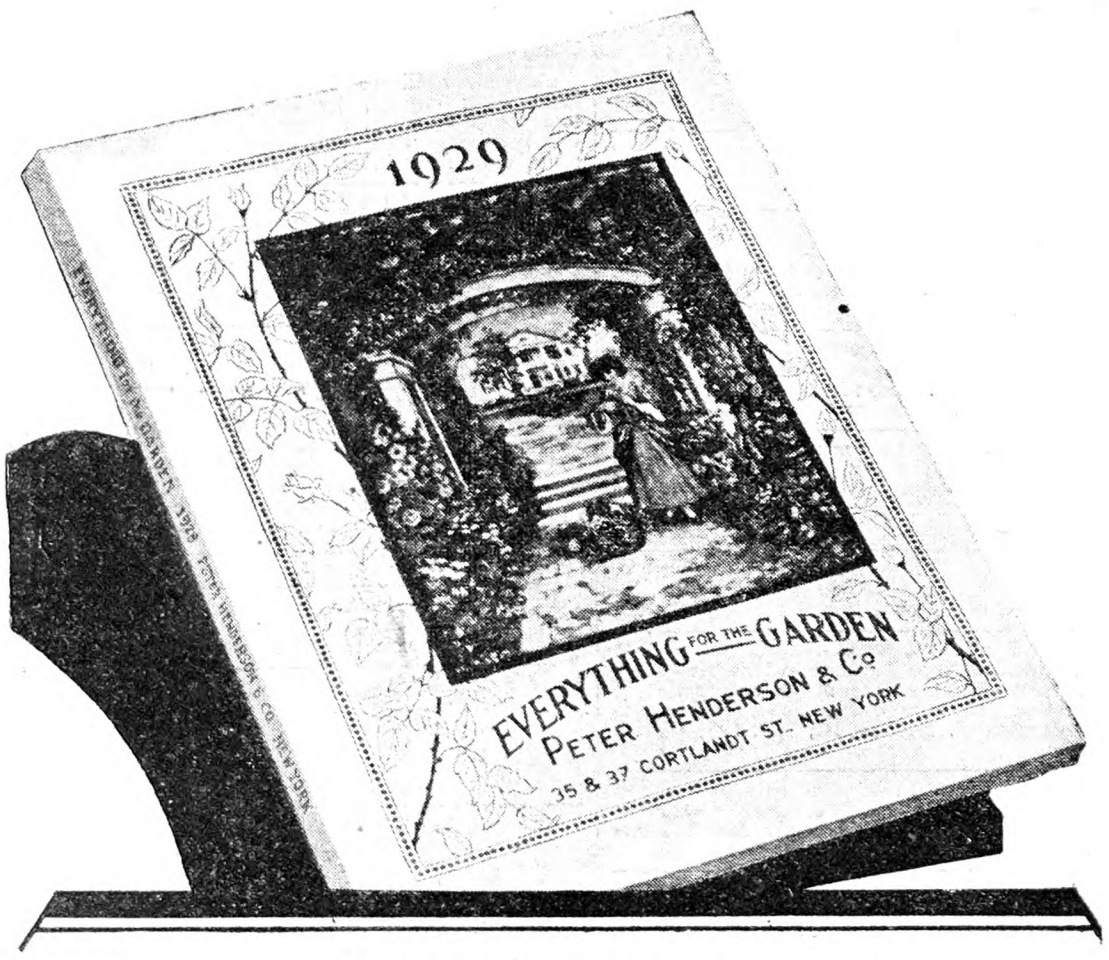
For 82 years, HENDERSON'S TESTED SEEDS have been the standard. Year after year, our constantly improving methods have enabled us to maintain our supremacy among American seed houses. The initial cost of your seeds is the smallest item in your garden's expense, and it is of advantage to plant seeds of recognized quality from a house of reputation and standing.

Everything for the Garden

This is a book of 210 pages, with 16 beautiful color plates, 194 pages of rotogravure in various colors, and over a thousand illustrations direct from actual photographs of the results from Henderson's seeds.

It offers many special collections of vegetable seeds arranged so as to give a continuous supply of fresh vegetables throughout the Summer, and collections of flower seeds especially arranged for harmony of color and continuity of bloom.

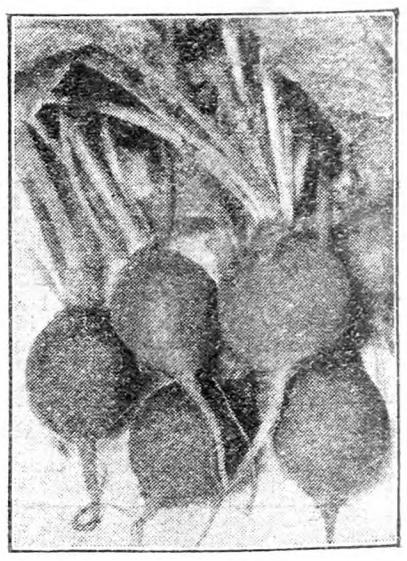
It is a complete garden book, and should be in the hands of every lover of the garden beautiful or bountiful—Clip the coupon now!



Every Rebate Slip Counts as Cash

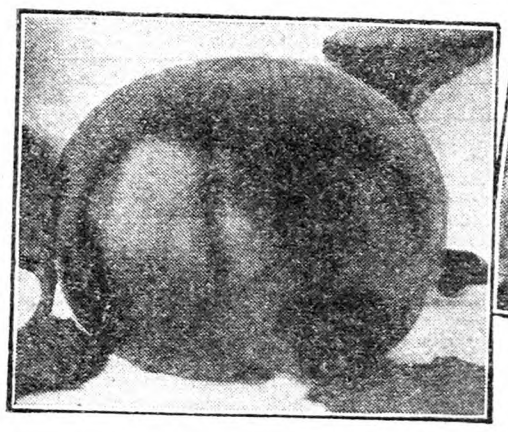
With every catalogue will be sent our Henderson Rebate Slip which, returned, to us, will be accepted as 25 cents cash payment on any order of two dollars or over.

In addition we will include with your order, without charge, the Henderson specialty collection of three packets of Vegetable and three packets of Flower seeds as described above.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish

Peter Henderson & Co.
35-37 Cortlandt Street
New York City



Ponderosa Tomato

Big Boston Lettuce

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35-37 Cortlandt Street, New York City

Enclosed is 10c for Henderson's 1929 advertising offer of Catalogue and 25c Rebate Slip.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

R. N.-Y. 3

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. March 30, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5049

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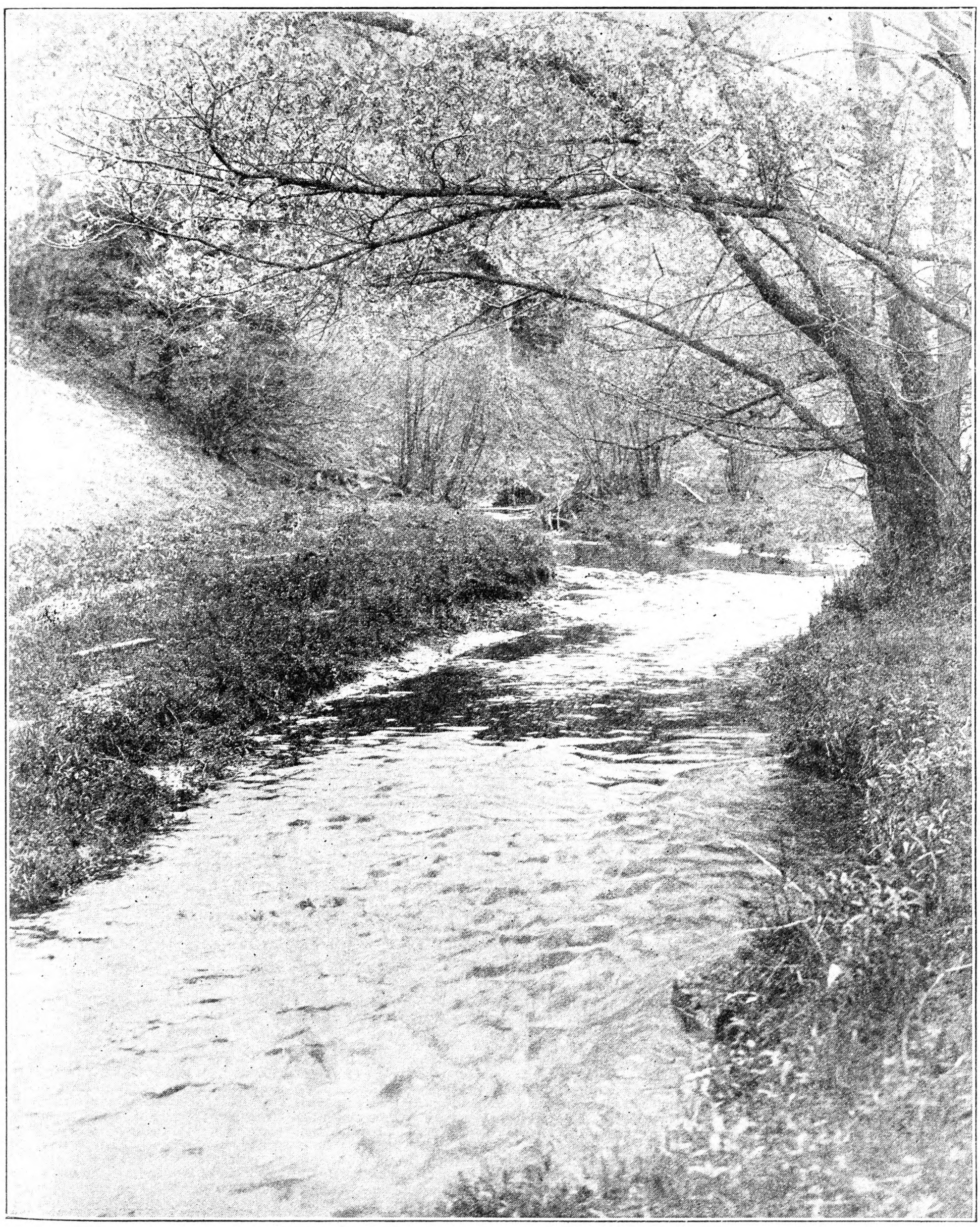


Brook at North Thetford, Vt.

The Merchandising of Maple Products

AN OHIO farmer, W. S. Richards of Chardon, developed a system of merchandising maple products that compares favorably with those of successful business firms. Instead of unloading his crop with the nearest grocer or dealer in the early Spring he delivers to a special trade a carefully prepared product twice a week the year around. In this way he makes a good thing out of the sap from 1,000 maple trees, and buys some syrup of his neighbors besides. One thing that makes his sales a success is the high quality of his product.

The village of Chardon, O., was last year the scene of the first maple festival, so far as known. The idea, a new one, caught the popular fancy, as perhaps no other agricultural event could have done. It came at a season of the year when folks are glad of any excuse for being out of doors. The making of maple syrup has a romantic appeal unequalled by any other out-of-doors operation.

The publicity for the event, both preceding and during it, was exceptionally well handled. The Associated Press and practically every paper in the country gave mention of the event. People came from nearly every State in the Union, drawn by the unusual features of the occasion. The attendance was estimated at around 10,000.

The trees in the public park of this county seat are handsome maples. In order that city visitors might see all the operations of sugar-making these trees were tapped and buckets hung. An ox-team and a stone-boat gathered the sap, and delivered it to two boiling camps on the park site. One was an old-fashioned caldron kettle, and illustrated the way the pioneers boiled down sap. The other camp had a modern sap evaporator in operation. Every bit of the work was full of interest for old and young, whether from city or country. Everyone had a free dish of fine maple syrup. Over 225 gallons were given away.

Many sales were made direct to consumers, and many orders were taken for future delivery. The event was such a success that it is expected to be repeated this year on a larger scale. As a result of the attractive showing of maple sugar at this festival Mr. Richards was asked to furnish the sugar for the display at the Sesquicentennial. Harry Hart, also of Chardon, was asked to furnish the syrup for this exhibit. The two made a display of products of wonderful quality.

This Sesqui exhibit had other good features. It was educational. It showed the hollowed-out logs and long sumac, open-top spouts used by the Indians; also the hand-made wooden buckets used later by the early settlers; the neck yoke and forked sticks used in carrying the heavy wood-hooped hand-made pails used in gathering sap; the early wooden sap spouts or "spiles"; hand-made skimmers, and other things used in the early making of maple syrup—with photographs and charts showing modern equipment and its effect in improving quality.

Mr. Richards has shown his sugar twice at Lake County fair, and twice at the Geauga County fair, receiving first prizes each time. His exhibits consisted of sugar, syrup, maple cream, stirred sugar, and soft sugar, all attractively arranged and labeled.

Geauga County is the leading county in the State in syrup production, most of its trees being tapped. A good season brings about half a million dollars into the county for maple products. Yet these products do not bring the makers all that they should. Organization seems needed to establish grades, if nothing else, as grades vary greatly, depending, not on purity, as all are pure maple syrup, but on the equipment and methods used.

Mr. Richards uses the merchandising plan. He offers his products only as the trade needs them, and thus determines the price, rather than having the buyers determine it. "We get 35c per lb. for sugar, and 50c per lb. for maple cream, at stores in Painesville and Cleveland, and delivery twice a week. We also ship by parcel post at 40c and 55c postpaid, also syrup at $2.50 a gallon. We think there is a good profit at these prices."

An interesting new feature in Mr. Richards' output is maple cream, which he interprets to the consuming public in an original way. Here in the writer's native State of New York some farmers are doing well selling maple cream at 50c a lb. But the product is always a semi-solid, sold in glass or tin containers. The cream offered by Mr. Richards is stiffer, so that no container is necessary.

Asked how he is able to get so smooth a grain and to cake this cream in this way, Mr. Richards said: "We cook it to 235 degrees Fahrenheit, the same as we do for sugar, and pour it into a milk pan to cool. When cool but not cold stir rapidly with a wooden paddle. It sets very quickly when it gets ready, but with a little experience you can tell when to stop stirring. We then quickly mold it into the cake with the paddle on a flat clean surface. We have never found any machinery to do this as well as by hand. We make it into large cakes of about 7 lbs. each, for sale to stores." (The retailer breaks it up and sells it loose, as he does fudge or taffy. Two of these round cakes though smaller in size are shown in Fig. 171.)

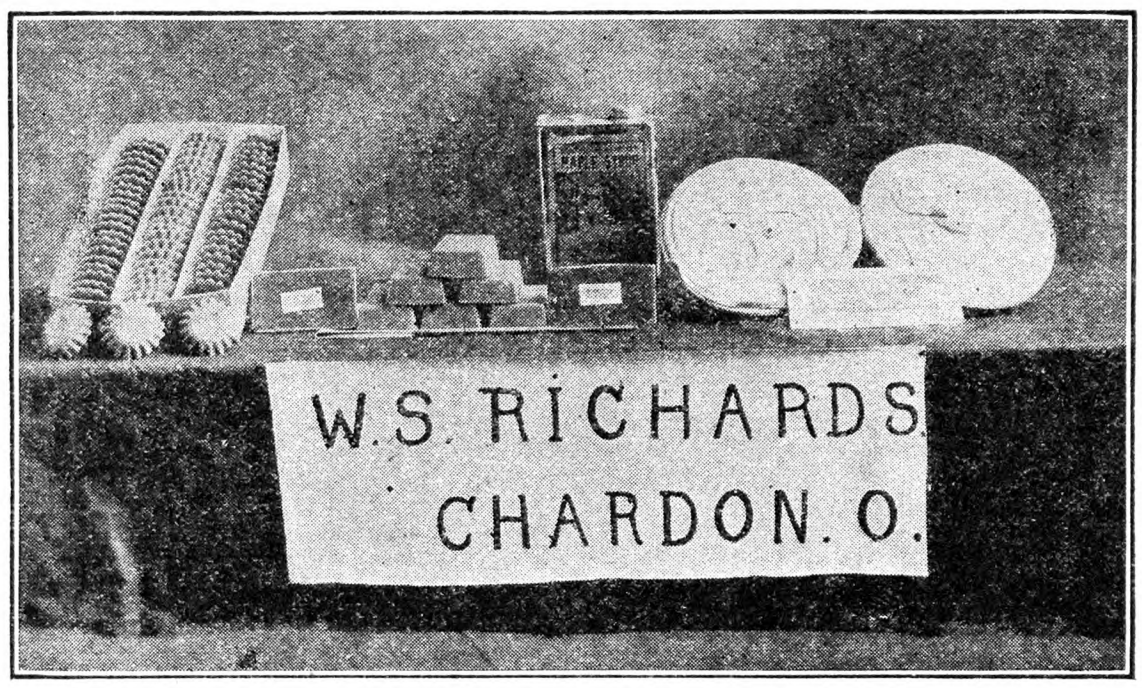
"The grain depends on the temperature when you begin stirring," he continued. "If you let it get too cool it will soften up and get dauby in a day or two. If too warm it will be too grainy. It takes a very fine grade of syrup to make nice white cream. Of course if it is to be eaten at once it can be taken off the fire before it is cooked so hard, but to sell it has to hold up."

Sales of this or any other similar food product are greatly stimulated, not only by having the goods constantly in sight in the store, but by having the storekeeper display a large card stating that the article is on sale.

Most Ohio producers use modern evaporators in making syrup, insuring good quality. Mr. Richards, for 1,000 trees, uses a 5x14-ft. evaporator. There are also a few steam outfits used. Where there is plenty of water and a 50 or 60-horsepower boiler this is a good method.

Mr. Richards has a special outfit in a house by itself for making sugar and maple cream. For this he uses an upright 10-horsepower boiler with a steam coil in the cooker used for sugaring off. "We sugar off 5 to 10 gallons at a time, and can cook this in seven minutes from syrup to sugar," he says. "We used to boil it down in a large pan on the stove, which took about an hour to a batch. So we save a lot of time this way, and there is no danger of burning the syrup. We make about 7½ lbs. of sugar from a gallon, or 11 lbs. of syrup. The average run of sap here makes about three-fourths of a gallon of syrup to the barrel of sap."

Mr. Richards uses covers on all of his 16-quart galvanized iron buckets, another thing that contributes to high quality. "I think I can make lighter-colored products, with more delicate flavor with covers, even if it does not rain, as the covers keep out pieces of bark and twigs, snow and other things. And when it does rain one feels a lot better to have the covers on."



An Exhibit of Maple Products in Good Merchandising Style. Fig. 171

This maker thinks there is a bright future for maple products, an opinion shared also by Mr. Hart. For one thing, maple syrup is going to be more scarce from year to year. A good sugar bush is a thing to cherish. Both of these makers refer to the great sacrifice of maple trees, greater in some other States, even, than here. "Sawmills everywhere," says Mr. Richards. "In lots of cases they could have made more from the syrup in two or three seasons than they got for the whole woods. Many farms are being sold, and the new people know nothing about maple sugar making. The first thing they do is to sell their valuable timber trees that cannot be reproduced in several generations."

Asked if they think it will pay to set out young groves of maples both men agreed that it would. "Especially if the land is not too valuable."

New York. MABEL G. FEINT.

Shall We Plant Pears?

I have some heavy land which looks to me to be well adapted to pears. Bartletts do well, but some of my friends say that there is no money in pears, and that there is no use planting them. What do you think about the future market for pears? What varieties shall I plant? M. C.

Newburgh, N. Y.

IF YOU will look over the recent records that have been published by some of the Western States you will be frightened by the outlook for pears. The plantings on the Pacific Coast have been tremendous in recent years. California, for example, had only 7½ per cent of the pear trees in the country in 1910. Today this figure has jumped to 32 per cent. In 1910 the States of California, Oregon and Washington had about 15 per cent of the pear trees; in 1925 they had over 44 per cent, or nearly three times as many as in 1910. New York State had twice the number of pear trees in 1910 that California had. In 1925 the total bearing and non-bearing trees in California was 7,397,456 as compared with 3,331,601 for New York. Oregon and Washington together have almost as many trees as New York. All of this is discouraging.

Furthermore, yields are so much greater in the West that western pear men can undersell eastern growers. In the East, pear psylla, blight and Winter injury take the profit from many pear orchards.

At the same time, western plantings are largely Bartlett. It is true that there is a trend toward planting the Winter varieties, especially in Oregon and Washington, but it will be some time before the acreages will come anywhere near that of Bartlett. The Winter varieties include Anjou, Comice, Winter Nelis, Easter, Bosc and a few Flemish Beauty. Seckel is almost unknown, although the record-breaking price that was received by a car of Rogue River Seckels last Fall has made the Pacific Coast sit up and take notice of this variety.

The entire question revolves around whether or not you can control psylla and blight, and can get sufficiently high yields. Pears do well on a heavy soil. If you are satisfied that you can handle these difficulties, then you can make plantings, but if you cannot, you would better take the advice of your friends and stay out. There are any number of growers in your general vicinity who have demonstrated that there is money in pears in spite of the tremendous profit from the Pacific Coast, but these men are all good growers and are well situated. There are probably more who have failed at the business.

As for varieties, Seckel probably leads the list as having a good future. Bosc has been doing well on New York markets, and Clapp Favorite is profitable if held until the rush of western Bartletts has passed. Bartlett, if well-grown, will continue to be the leading variety and the one which will constitute your major plantings. H. B. TUKEY.

Cost of Operating a Tractor

AT VARIOUS times there have been articles in THE R. N.-Y. concerning cost of tractor farming, and as we have used tractors on this farm for nine years, and have kept accurate account of time and cost I thought the figures might be of interest to readers.

We have 92 acres, 45 of which are in orchards which we keep cultivated, and we farm considerable of the remainder. We keep two horses but they do not do much but drill and cultivate corn and cultivate three acres of asparagus. We pull sprayer, duster, manure spreader, pull out peach trees, etc., with tractor. We are now using two, but for most of the time this report covers we had but one. Except for the last year we used kerosene for fuel, but now use gasoline entirely and would not wish to go back to kerosene as our repair bills, time of overhaul and delay in operation are so much less with gasoline.

In much of the work the tractor has taken the place of four horses and one man, and in the orchard work it would be impossible to do with horses what we do with the tractor, so there is scarcely a comparison between them.

You will notice the tractor was bought at time of highest price, also that this period covers a time when fuel prices were much higher than at present. Based on cost of tractor we purchased last year the total cost per hour would figure about 60 cents. The cost of tractor power, eight years, March, 1920 to March, 1928:

Purchase cost	$823.00
Sold for	125.00
Net cost	$ 698.00
Fuel and oil	729.54
Repairs and labor	269.37
Interest on cost, 6%	395.04
Total cost	$2091.95
Total use	2713 hours
Cost per hour	77 cents
Cost per hour, fuel and repairs	37 cents

Montgomery Co., Pa. J. HOWARD BROOMELL.

Spring Management of Bees

I HAVE been asked to tell something of the Spring management of bees. With bees, as with us humans, the first thing to consider is something to eat. So the first warm day that the bees are flying freely, open the hives and examine for stores. This is usually easy to ascertain, as you can see the honey along the top bar of the frame. If they are short of stores lay a stone or stick on top of the hive to indicate the condition by placing the mark on different parts of the hives. You can read at a glance the ones that need stores, or the ones that can spare some stores, such as dead colonies, or weak or queenless colonies.

Next look between the frames to see if they have a queen and are raising brood, and be sure the entrance is not clogged with dead bees. Before leaving a hive be sure it is tucked up warm, because in many cases the colonies will be in a more or less run-down condition and it is wise to do all possible to conserve the heat. Sometimes newspapers or grain sacks will help to this end.

As you proceed from hive to hive you are likely to find one that has died with plenty of stores in the hive (probably because it went into Winter quarters queenless), so here you can get stores for those in need, provided you are sure there is no disease among the bees.

Farther on you may find a colony which is rather weak in bees but has lots of honey. In this case it will help a colony to take out part of the frames

and put in a division board so in this way to reduce the space the bees have to warm up. Fill the empty part of the hive with a sack of shavings, grain sack or anything to keep them warm. I have seen colonies that were very weak in the Spring that by judicious management gave a very good account of themselves before Fall. Of course you must watch closely and see that these reduced colonies are given additional room and stores as the season advances. Sometimes we have built up a colony that only occupied two combs in the Spring.

It is usually best to unite queenless colonies with some others that would be improved by the addition. Some might be saved by sending South for a queen, but it is often difficult to get a colony to accept a queen when they have been queenless long. So if an attempt is made to requeen, I advise caging her on a card of hatching brood that some strong colony can spare, using a push-in cage. Run the queen on the comb without the escort bees and confine her where the young bees are just gnawing out. Be sure there is a patch of unsealed honey under the cage then let them alone for several days. Sometimes they will gnaw out from under the cage but usually you will have to liberate them. Often we find the queen laying under the cage. This method of introducing queens is a little more work than some other methods but is one of the surest methods I know of.

Many times we have such a cold backward Spring that it is difficult to get the bees built up strong enough to get the full benefit of the clover flow, so therefore if we are to get the best results we have to do our part. Be sure at all times there are plenty of stores, conserve all the heat possible by protecting or insulating the hive, and, until it begins to get warm, reduce the entrance.

Some people think bees are guided in their work entirely by instinct, but one thing is certain; they know enough to curtail their brood rearing when their food begins to get low and long before it is gone, hence the wise bee man will see that there is a large amount of stores ahead at all times. In case there is not enough honey to go around or if there is disease making it unsafe to move frames from hive to hive, granulated sugar can be substituted until sufficient honey begins to come in.

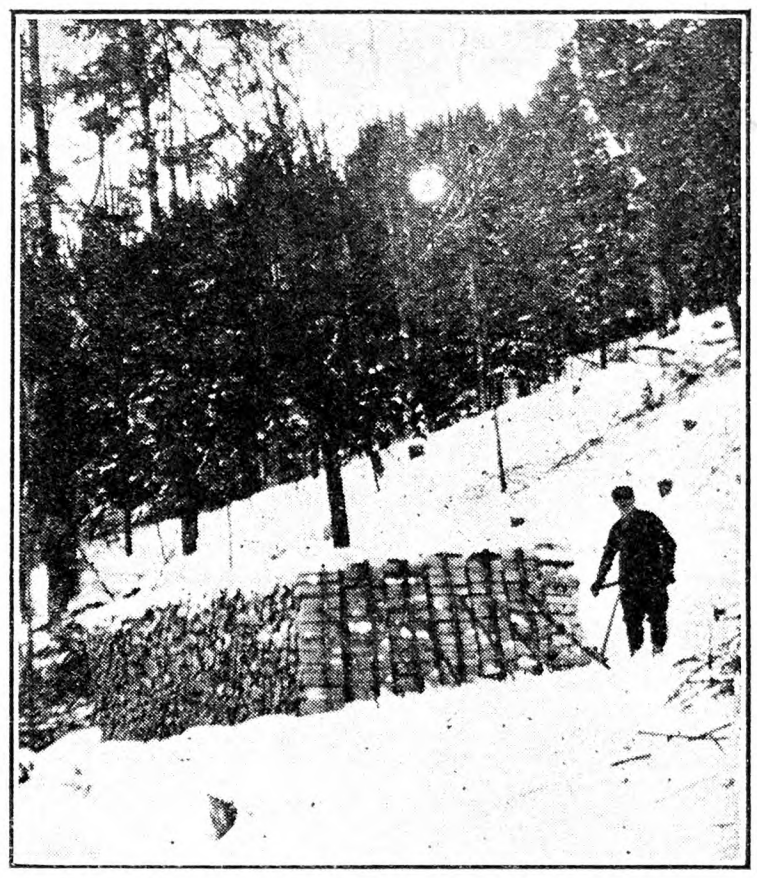
Probably a mixture of sugar and water in equal parts would do for Spring feeding. We like a milk can to mix it in. Simply pour a pail of hot water in the can, then a pail of sugar and stir with a broomstick until all sugar is dissolved. The five and ten-pound friction top honey pails make fine feeders. Punch 20 to 30 small holes in the cover, with a small nail, fill with syrup and invert over the bees and be sure and cover up warm and tight so robbers from some other hive cannot get in. We have fed while it was quite cold by covering with a sack of planer shavings. G. W. B.

Tioga Co., N. Y.

In The New Hampshire Woods

I AM enclosing a picture of myself and some of the wood I have just finished cutting, 12 cords. In the last six years I have cut over 100 cords. I go into the woods with bucksaw, ax and saw-horse, cut the trees down and cut and saw and split into stovewood, and pile it up. There are close to 1,000 sticks in a cord. I cut up trees 10 inches through with the bucksaw. I am 64 years old.

Sullivan Co., N. H. GILBERT W. BOUTWELL.



Part of a Recent Twelve-cord Wood Job

A Live New England Letter

[This note from a friend in Eastern Massachusetts was written in early Winter:]

I JUST came up from the sheep barns where the lambs are coming. From now on for a month the little lambs will keep me busy. Everyone is worth twelve good dollars. In our flock we have 81 ewes, and not counting twins, we can figure on 80 lambs.

It is with sheep and apples that we make a rundown farm a real home and an asset. We take a rundown farm, put 200 ewes on it, then plant McIntosh trees on it. Then we sit tight, look after the lambs, cultivate the trees, and in five years we can climb up on the highest hill and call out to the world to please take notice.

I am sending a picture of Little Eve and the first apple from the Golden Delicious tree behind her, two years planted. C. E. CHAPMAN.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

Some News From Idaho

WE HAVE been having Spring weather for two weeks and I was thinking of hatching chickens and making garden. Grass has begun to show green in the fields and the Spring birds have come to make us glad after the coldest and snowiest Winter Southern Idaho has had since the eighties. This morning when I looked out of the window I saw the snow coming down so thick I could hardly see 10 rods and the wind was blowing a gale, drifting the snow as it has not been drifted before this Winter. As the wind is from the northwest we know the snow will not last long, as the wind from this direction always takes the snow off before it quits and it is quite probable that rain will follow the snow and good weather will be with us again by tomorrow or the next day. Our Chinook wind, from the northwest is never cold very long and invariably brings warmer weather in the Winter.

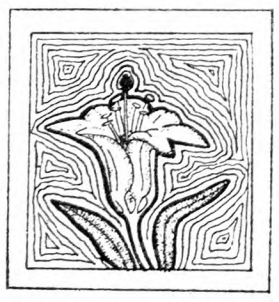
After my long vacation from the land I am anxious to get to planting things and am planning a big vegetable and flower garden. I have always been prouder of my flowers and vegetables than I have of anything else that I have produced.

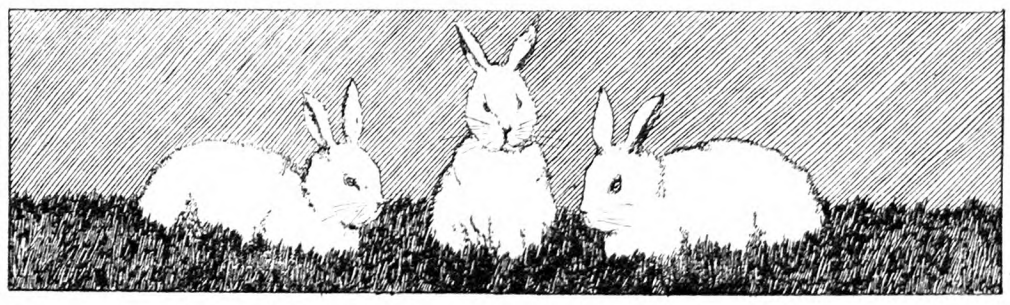
My two-year-old White Rocks and White Leghorn hens have been showing me that they were glad to have me here to take care of them by making the best egg records I have ever got from hens in their second laying year. I left them as baby chicks with my daughter in 1927 and when I got back last October they were past their first laying year and ready to give me eggs from which I shall get big vigorous chicks.

Little Eve Holding the First Apple from that Golden Delicious Tree Two Years Planted

I have never got so many letters asking about ducks and geese as during the last three months. I have one on my desk now from Honolulu, from a man who owns a big ranch on the island of Oahu, asking a dozen questions about ducks. He has several varieties and seems to have no difficulty in getting eggs but the eggs will not hatch. I don't know how to help him. I usually count on having at least 80 ducklings from 100 eggs and on raising about 95 per cent of those that hatch. Our folks here think geese at 20 cents a pound are more profitable than turkeys at 30 cents. MILLER PURVIS.

Gooding Co., Idaho.





Agriculture in Albania

[The writer of the following is an Albanian now studying in a New York agricultural school. He was interested in Mr. Button's recent article about Albanian housekeeping and thus moved to tell us more of conditions in his home country.]

AGRICULTURE in Albania is the main occupation of the people, but otherwise from the modern and civilized countries it is rather in a backward stage. The Albanian people have been in the agricultural business ever since they inhabited the country, and that is about three thousand years. But because it is a small nation and among other countries it has had to face hard times, struggles and wars for the protection of its independence. This is especially true for the 400 years under the rule of the uncivilized people of Turkey, who for that period of time, ending in 1912, fought against progress and civilization.

Although Albania is only 13,500 square miles or so, it has land for irrigated farming especially for the cultivation of rice, hilly land for dry-land farming, and mountains, high and low, for pasture and forestry.

The climate in Albania is usually mild, but still there is enough variation in the different parts so that it is possible for the growth of a great number of crops, such as corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, tobacco, cotton, flax, rice and fruits of different kinds, including grapes, oranges, lemons, etc.

The Albanian farmer is quite poor, and the cultivation of his crops is rather on a very small scale. Usually the average farmer will manage about 15 acres including his pasture. His implements consist of the very simple and primitive forms, such as a wooden plow with a thin coating of sheet iron attached at the place where the point of an ordinary plow fits, and his drag made of green branches about an inch thick, which are woven close together. Both these implements are drawn by his team of oxen that weigh about 1,800 to 2,000 lbs. for both. Besides these he has the other usual hand tools such as the shovel, pick, spade, hoe, fork, with the only difference that they are made by the village blacksmith very roughly.

The average farmer not only cannot buy the modern and efficient machinery, but he cannot even hire such in his present financial state. With the regular equipment of an ordinary farmer it takes about three to four days to prepare an acre of ground in shape for seeding. With the same equipment and his two oxen the farmer cannot work more than ten acres of land each season, no matter how hard he may work. The seeding of different crops is done by hand and so is the cultivation, irrigation and harvesting. The thrashing is usually done on thrashing floors where the grain is tramped by horses.

The soil is rich in every part of the country. Every piece of land in the country is ideal for farming. The foreign agriculturists who have visited the country have called it "rich virgin soil." To a very small extent the farmer may use some barn or stable manure, but that is all, for he never uses any commercial fertilizers. So far the only commercial fertilizers are used by the experimental stations and agricultural schools.

The seed he uses is not selected, and neither does it ever receive any treatment before planting. He usually saves a part of his produce at harvesting time for the next year's planting. The seed is never stored the way it should be, not only because he does not know how, but also because he does not have the facilities.

He does not have any method or rule in rotating his crops, although he will sometimes change from corn to wheat or oats; or tobacco to cotton. The different legume crops have been tried out at the experimental stations and the agricultural schools, and they have proved to do well. Alfalfa for instance has been mowed six to seven times in a year when grown under irrigation. But the farmer has not yet started planting these legumes.

When you stop and think of the plow which he uses that never plows any deeper than four inches at the maximum, and the wooden drag used in preparing the seed bed, you can imagine that the yields will be low, no matter how rich the soil may be.

Most of the failures in crop production are with corn, which is the main crop. Although the rainfall averages from 40 to 60 inches the rainy season is in Winter, Spring and Fall, with practically no rain at all during the three Summer months. Almost all the plains and level lands of the country are not irrigated because of the expense of turning a part of the waters of the rivers to their lands, although this is a very simple matter. In this manner the farmer will lose from year to year from 25 to 75 per cent of his crop due to the dry seasons.

A great percentage of the farmers work on shares for their landowners. These farmers are poorer than those who work on their own land because they have to share the products raised on the 10 or 15-acre farm with the landowner.

Many times it happens that due to a short crop the farmer not only does not have any extra produce to sell, but he will not even have enough for his family's consumption until the next year's harvest time.

A flock of about 10 to 15 sheep, one or two cows, two or four oxen, a few goats, a horse or two, many times a donkey and a few chickens are the farmer's live stock.

The cattle resemble somewhat the Jerseys, but are of no particular breed, just scrubs Their production is very low, and you would

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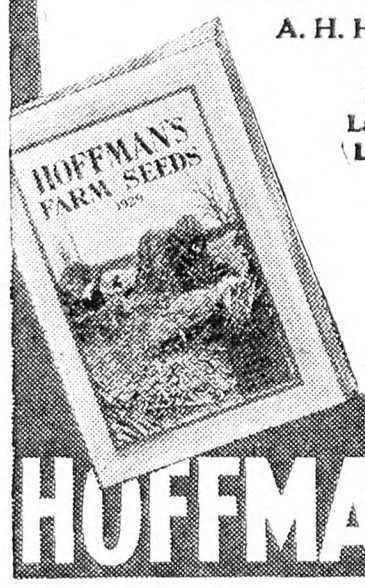

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probably not be able to imagine that an 8-lb. milker a day is considered a very good producer.

The sheep are the same, of no particular breed, and very low producers. They are much smaller than the average standard breed of sheep, and besides their mutton and wool they are also used for their milk, with which they make the soft cheeses and sometimes the butter. The other live stock is not any better than the cattle or sheep.

The Albanian farmer is a very hard worker, anxious to improve, and willing to take any chances for his advancement but he is not yet enlightened with the science that has shone for many years in the up-to-date countries. He has been an independent citizen for only nine years now, although the independence of the country was recognized in 1912. Even in this very short time there is quite a bit of progress seen in the fast development of agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture is conducting three experiment stations. The purpose of these is to try out different varieties of cereals, grasses, root crops and fruits. They also import cereal seed and give it to the farmers, but of course it is not possible to supply every farmer, so they distribute it equally in all the districts.

In each experiment station they are trying out breeds of several kinds of live stock with the intention of finding out the breeds that will do best for the country, and then import those in greater numbers for grading up the different breeds.

A great deal of the experimental work is done by the Albanian Vocational School at the capital, Tirana. This school was founded by the Junior American Red Cross in 1921. They are carrying on experiments with all sorts of farm crops and fruits. Besides this, by selection they have a very good herd of cows built up of the native stock. They have also imported a few heifers and a bull of the Brown Swiss breed with which they are grading up their own native herd as well as those of the farmers.

There are two other agricultural schools, one run by the Department of Agriculture and one by an American philanthropical society. They, too, are doing quite a bit to help the country along agricultural lines. A. Q. CELO.

New York.

On Renovating Room and Window Plants

The end of March or some time during the month of April is the best time of the year to undertake the work connected with the renovation of room and window plants, as at this time most subjects are just about to commence the season's activity. If repotting is performed too early the plant stands still for some time, and even moderate watering may result in the new soil becoming sour before the roots can permeate it; on the other hand, if repotting is left until too late in the season it may result in the growth being checked and the vigor of the plant impaired, at least temporarily.

Repotting does not necessarily mean a larger pot; in many cases the plant can be replaced in a pot of the same size, and in some instances it may even be advisable to reduce the size. Everything depends upon the individual plant and the condition it is in, and especially upon the condition of the root system.

If, therefore, you have an Aspidistra, Sansevieria, palm, fern, geranium, ivy or other treasured plant, examine it at this time, carefully knocking it out of the pot to enable the root system to be observed. Provided the "ball" (as gardeners term the mass consisting of earth and roots which fills the pot) is practically a mass of healthy roots and the top of the plant appears large and vigorous, repotting into the next largest size pot will be advisable. If, however, the number of roots is not large and the soil appears to be muddy or very hard, or otherwise unsuited to root development, it will be necessary to pick away the worst of the soil carefully without unduly damaging the roots. A pointed stick will be found most useful for this purpose. After this has been done the plant may be repotted into a receptacle just large enough to hold the ball and to allow a little fresh soil to be placed around it. It is sometimes most convenient for the amateur to purchase a suitable soil, ready mixed, from the florist or nurseryman. Ordinary garden soil is quite unsuitable for the purpose required, but if it is thought desirable to mix one's own compost this should consist of two parts good loam, one part coarse sand, one part humus or rotted leaf mold, half a part old rotted cow manure or the same quantity of shredded cow manure, with bonemeal added at the rate of a six-inch flowerpotful to the bushel of soil.

The pot into which the plant is to be placed should be washed clean and dried before use. Provide adequate drainage by placing an inch of coarse cinders in the bottom, or, if desired, pieces of broken flowerpot may be used for this purpose, placing each piece in position with the concave side facing downwards. On top of the drainage scatter a few dead leaves gathered from the woods. The object of this is to prevent the earth washing through and clogging up the drainage. Now place a little of the prepared compost into the pot and press it firmly, afterwards placing the plant in position, first making certain that it has been well watered. This is most important, for it is inviting trouble to pot a dry plant. If any doubt exists stand the ball in a pail of water for a few minutes and allow it to drain before potting. See that the plant is placed centrally in the pot, and low enough so that when the operation is completed the surface of the soil will be one inch below the rim of the pot. This space is left for watering purposes. Now gradually add more soil and ram it moderately firm around the sides of the plant, using a narrow wedge-shaped piece of wood for this purpose. Finish the top off level as already described and immediately give a thorough watering so that the whole mass becomes moistened. The best way to accomplish this is to immerse the newly-potted plant almost to the rim in a pail of water and leave it in this until the water commences to seep through the surface of the soil, coming through the drainage hole in the bottom of the pot. For some time after this extra care and attention must be paid to the routine task of watering, taking care never to get the soil wet and muddy, but also avoiding excessive dryness. When water is applied give plenty, and then give no more until signs of dryness appear. Daily dribbles which merely dampen the surface are worse than useless; they do far more harm than good. No newly-potted plant benefits from fertilizers or liquid manure of any description until after the new soil is well permeated with roots, and above all do not imagine that cigar ash, cold tea, castor oil or any other such substance is of value in maintaining house plants in good condition.

Other details connected with plan renovation consist of cutting away any dead or badly disfigured leaves and stems, and waging war on any insect enemies which may be present. With this end in view palms, Aspidistras and other smooth-leaved foliage plants may have their leaves sponged with a mixture of soap and lukewarm water, while geraniums, Fuchsias and such subjects may be dipped in the same mixture if green fly is present, or a proprietary insecticide may be used according to directions. Do not sponge plants with milk or oil, as is sometimes advised, for while this treatment puts a fine gloss on the foliage it closes up the stomata (pores) in the leaf surfaces and also acts as a trap for the tiny particles of matter which are always floating about in the atmosphere.

Straggly plants of geraniums, ivies, Fuchsias, etc., should be cut back into shape, to encourage strong new growth from the base of the plant.

New York. T. H. EVERETT.

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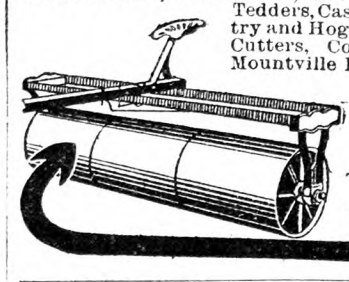

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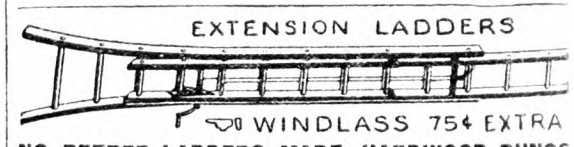

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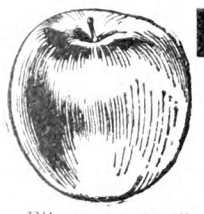

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Vermont Garden Notes

Three feet of snow, sub-zero weather, and bitter blasts loudly proclaim that Winter is loath to leave, but the spirit of gardening is in the air and is borne out by the presence of pots and boxes of brown earth here, there, and everywhere. Certain indispensables like asters, Petunias, Verbenas, and Salvias must find their way into these early seed boxes, and, to complicate matters, the list of indispensables grows a little longer each year.

The various Violas with their cheeriness, desirability as an edging plant, and apparent indifference to soil conditions, have easily found a place on this list. Although the majority of them will bloom in two months from the time of sowing and keep it up until freezing weather, it seems a pity not to enjoy them as long as possible. One ordinary-sized flat will hold a great number of them. The mixed packets are delightful. One gets such an array of the bright little faces in all colors and sizes, some round and jolly like the pansy, others very shy and retiring, quite evidently taking the family traits of the violet. Seldom does a packet of any one color come entirely true to name, but we are awaiting the blooming of a bed of Jersey Gems hoping to get at least a fair percentage of Gems.

There's a small, crowded corner in the semi-shade of a maple tree that promises to be more or less interesting. Planted there in what one might certainly call a "hit-or-miss" pattern are double yellow daffodils, poet's Narcissus, Phlox divaricata, Mertensias, garden violets, forget-me-nots, English daisies, and black Johnnies. My neighbor says that the only way to bring an English daisy safely through the Winter is to forget it, but we do not find it difficult. The daisy and the forget-me-not have both reseeded so diligently as to claim a good share of the garden as their own. They are welcome.

A yellow Cleome from Montana is on this season's trial list. We are warned of its evil odor, but it may have a far corner, and who would care to cut the Cleome? I tried cutting the pink variety last Summer, thinking that its airiness, accompanied by Achillea The Pearl, would relieve the stiffness of a bunch of blue larkspur. Never before had I even suspected it of being so well able to protect itself. Nor do I wish ever again to pick the blossoms from the prickly pear cactus. Our one plant thrived luxuriantly on a diet of half garden soil and half sand. It met Winter in a properly shrivelled state, and if it survives we shall cut as many of its pads as it can spare to make new plants. We are told that they root as easily as the Sedums. The blooms last but a day, but are exquisite.

One of our choicest possessions is a small bed of Iris cristata from its native haunt, "The Land of the Sky," in North Carolina. I think this one of the most expressive names ever given to any part of the country. It is so suggestive of freedom and many glorious things. Galax and alum root from this same land took kindly to domesticity.

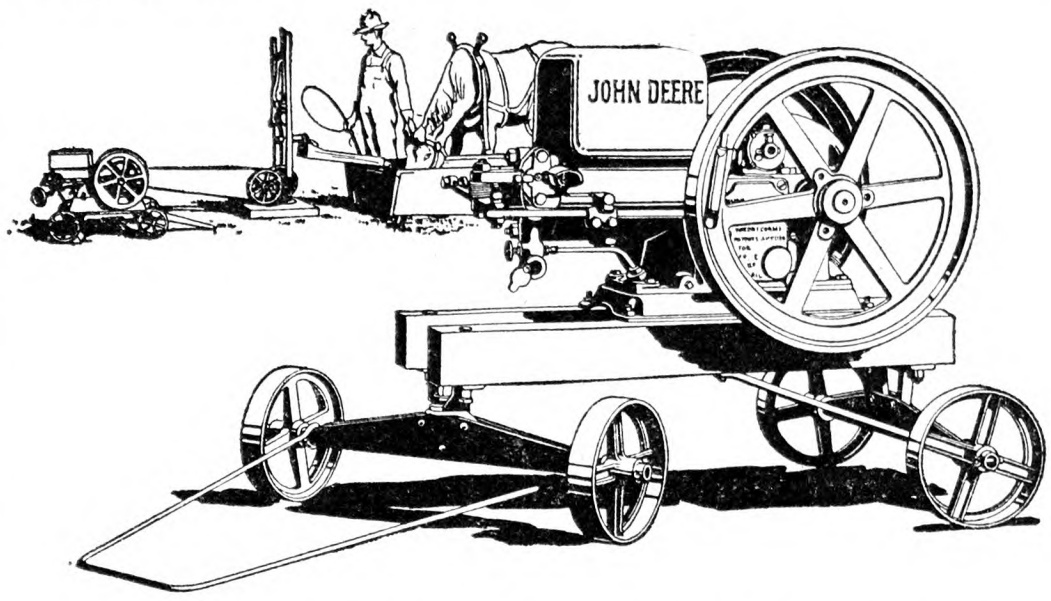
The article on raising orchids from seed, in a recent R. N.-Y., was interesting and enlightening, but it rather dashed our hopes. But one plant of the pink lady's-slipper in our newly planted colony matured seed. This was one of the plants wearing a nightcap. The seed pod seemed upon first inspection to be filled with a fluffy powder, but we finally decided that this was a mass of minute seeds. We scattered them among the plants and gave just a sprinkling of leaf mold, but it seems that we haven't much to look forward to. Both the pod and seeds of the lady's-slipper closely resembled those of the closed gentian.

Oh, yes, the gentians. We have the seed from the fringed planted both outside and inside. I really think that with painstaking care they may be grown. Last Spring we planted seed in a flower pot and secured three plants that gave good promise. Thinking to make them a bit more content, we transplanted them to a lightly shaded spot and built a miniature fence about them. They were doing well, but one morning when we went to visit them there was not a plant to be seen, but under the fence so carefully constructed were several fat slugs. We battled with slugs continually last season; the wet weather, doubtless, pleased them greatly.

The Fuchsia-flowered gooseberry, Ribes Lobbii, found a place among the boxes of seed planted outside. We were a little uncertain about the treatment that these seeds might require, so reserved a part of the packet to plant in April. A letter from British Columbia (from whence these seeds came) in mid-January stated that the pink lady's-slippers were getting ready to bloom. The writer also said that a bear took her entire crop of the Fuchsia-flowered gooseberry in September, so it seems that we have no monopoly of the latter in southern Vermont.

A tiny variegated elder tree from California made remarkable growth in the garden last Summer. Just a tiny twig when it reached us, it was fully two feet in height when the cold weather came. A Judas tree and a flowering quince raised from seed reached a height of about eight inches. Raising shrubs and trees from seed for the home garden seems a bit far-fetched, but there's a fascination about it that cannot be denied.

Vermont. ETHEL A. LYONS.



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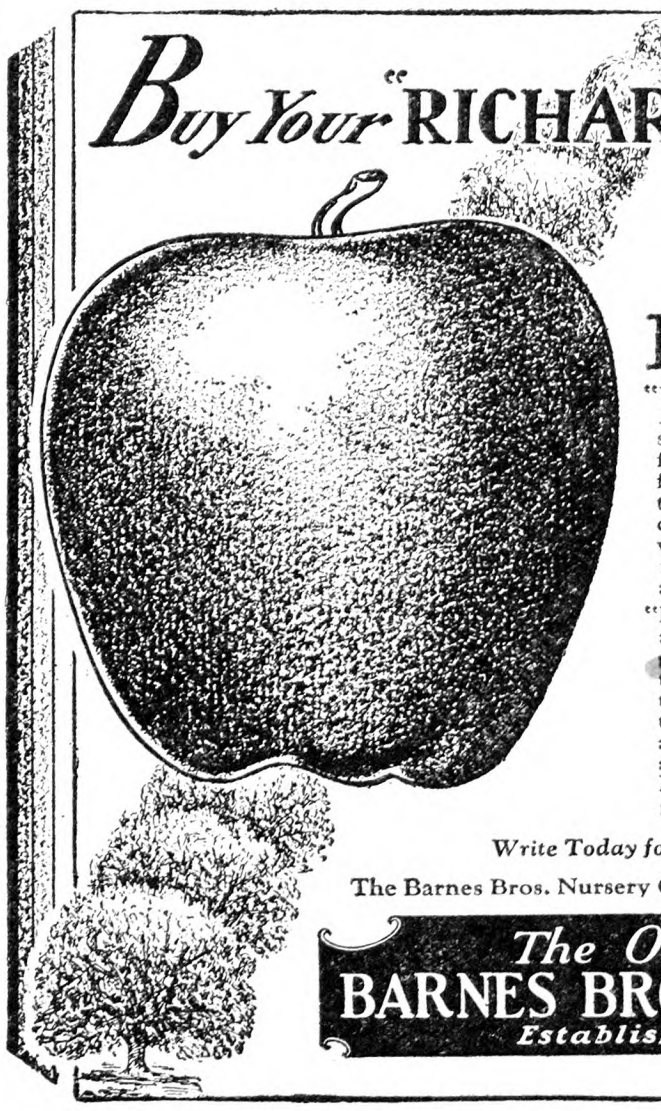

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

March 21, 1929.

March: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.30.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.47¾ @	$0.48½
Extra, 92 score		.47½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.46½ @	.47¼
Seconds	.45¾ @	.46
Lower grades	.44½ @	.45½
Ladles	.34 @	.38
Packing stock	.30 @	.32
Renovated	.42½ @	.43½
Sweet, fancy	.49½ @	.50
Extra		.49
Firsts	.48 @	.48½
Seconds	.45½ @	.46¼
Centralized	.46½ @	.47

CHEESE

State, flat, June special	$0.27½ @	$0.29
Fresh, fancy	.24½ @	.25
Wis., flats, held	.26½ @	.27½
Daisies, fresh	.23½ @	.24

EGGS

Nearby, fancy white	$0.36 @	$0.37
Extra	.34 @	.35
Average extras		.33
Extra firsts	.32 @	.32½
Pacific Coast, white	.34 @	.36
Mixed colors,		
Nearby, best	.32 @	.33
Gathered, best	.30 @	.31
Common to good	.26 @	.29

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42 @	$0.43
Fair to good	.30 @	.40
Broilers	.40 @	.52
Roosters	.20 @	.29
Fowls	.24 @	.38
Ducks	.18 @	.30
Geese	.16 @	.25
Capons, nearby, 9 lbs. each	.44 @	.51
Mixed weights	.35 @	.42
Turkeys, dry, toms	.36 @	.38
Hens	.35 @	.37
Squabs, white, lb.	.50 @	.70
Dark, doz.	2.50 @	4.00
Culls	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.33 @	$0.37
Chickens	.30 @	.42
Roosters		.20
Ducks	.20 @	.28
Geese	.20 @	.22
Capons	.35 @	.42
Tame rabbits	.25 @	.30

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00 @	13.10
Bulls	8.00 @	9.75
Cows	7.00 @	8.50
Calves, best	18.00 @	19.00
Common to good	10.00 @	14.00
Sheep	6.00 @	7.50
Lambs	14.00 @	18.25
Hogs	10.50 @	12.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.22 @	$0.24
Good to prime	.17 @	.21
Culls	.13 @	.16
Lambs, h.h., each	6.00 @	12.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50 @	22.00
Bulls	15.50 @	16.00
Cows	16.00 @	17.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00 @	$2.25
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.75 @	2.00
Florida, new, bbl.	2.00 @	2.75
Bermuda, bbl.	7.00 @	9.50
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00 @	3.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.75 @	$2.50
Carrots, bu.	1.50 @	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	2.00 @	2.75
Celery hearts, doz.	.75 @	1.25
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50 @	8.00
Dandelion, Tex., bu.	.75 @	1.00
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.		13.50
Lettuce, bu.	1.00 @	4.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50 @	4.85
Peas, bu.	5.75 @	8.00
Radishes, bu.	.75 @	2.00
Spinach, bu.	.75 @	1.00
Squash, new, bu.	1.00 @	3.00
String beans, bu.	1.50 @	4.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.75 @	4.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00 @	13.50
Pea		11.00
Red kidney	8.50 @	8.75

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$5.25 @	$6.50
McIntosh	10.00 @	13.00
Greening	7.00 @	8.00
York Imperial	4.50 @	6.00
Pears, bbl.	1.50 @	6.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.00 @	5.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.15 @	.40

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12 @	$0.12½
Dark	.09 @	.09½
Orange bloom	.12 @	.13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50 @	5.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00 @	27.00
No. 2	23.00 @	25.00
No. 3	15.00 @	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00 @	25.00
Straw, rye	21.00 @	23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 Northern Spring	$1.42¼
No. 2 red	1.56¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.15¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.60½
Barley	.79⅛
Rye	1.23¼

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.15
Butter, best, lb.	$0.58 @	.60
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55 @	.60
Gathered	.45 @	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40 @	.50
Turkeys, lb.	.50 @	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45 @	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02 @	.03
String beans, lb.	.25 @	.30
Lima beans, lb.	.40 @	.45
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15
Onions, lb.	.10 @	.20

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

There was no particular activity in the Philadelphia fruit and vegetable market during the past few days; supplies of most of the staple lines were generally not more than moderate, with dull to steady tones prevailing throughout. The potato market strengthened slightly earlier in the week, when rail receipts were lighter than usual, but soon resumed its dull condition under slower demands, particularly on Idaho stock. Little price changes were apparent on nearby offerings; truck receipts of New Jersey redskins sold at 35 to 40c per ⅝-bu. basket, and 100-lb. sacks from New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware were quoted at $1.10 to $1.25, with a few fancy marks at $1.35. Idaho potatoes dropped slightly from previous quotations to $2 to $2.10 per 100-lb. sack. New Spaulding Rose potatoes from Florida showed a gradual decline from $9 to $7.25 to $7.50 per barrel for U. S. No. 1 quality. Light offerings of Maine Green Mountains in 120-lb. sacks were quoted at $1.45. Old cabbage met only a limited demand, although the market held steady under light supplies; the top price on New York Danish 100-lb. sacks was $2.50, with some lots moving at $2.25. New cabbage advanced continually, with Florida half-barrel hampers pointed stock opening at $1.10 to $1.25, and increasing to $1.50 to $1.60, with a few sales at $1.65. Texas round stock in 100-lb. crates held steady at $2.75 to $3. Supplies of new cabbage from both sections met a moderate demand on the strengthening market. Receipts of apples were generally moderate, accasionally reaching the liberal point under heavier truck movement, and the market was fairly steady on good stock. Truck receipts of nearby Staymans and Romes sold at $1.50 to $2 per bushel, Paragons at $1.50 to $1.75, and Yorks at $1.50 to $1.60. Nearby Staymans in ⅝ baskets ranged from 75c to $1.10, with some fancy marks at $1.15 to $1.25. Romes moved at 75c to $1, and Yorks at 75 to 85c. Nearby Delicious offerings were generally light and ordinary. Fancy Staymans from Pennsylvania brought $2.25 per bushel, and a few Delicious $2.50. Onion supplies were moderate and the market toned up from the dull condition apparent earlier in the week, closing at $4.50 to $5 on the 100-lb. sacks of U. S. No. 1 Yellows from Ohio and Indiana, and about 50c lower on New York offerings. Practically no change was shown in the sweet potato market, and the quality of supplies showed a wide range. New Jersey ⅝ baskets of No. 1 Yellows sold at $1 to $1.25, reds at $1.15 to $1.35, and extra fancy marks up to $1.50. Maryland and Delaware stock remained unchanged at $1.40 to $1.65, few fancy $1.75 on bushel yellow No. 1. Yams were steady at $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel. Virginia sweets in barrels moved at $3 to $3.25. Beets weakened under liberal supplies; late quotations on nearby stock were 65 to 85c per ⅝ basket, and $1.25 to $1.40 on bushels. Texas bunched beets declined to $2.15 to $2.25 per crate, fancy marks selling at $2.40 to $2.50. Nearby carrots were steady at 75c to $1.25 per ⅝ basket. Texas offerings strengthened slightly, closing at $2.50 to $2.75 per crate, while New York washed carrots dropped from early quotations at $1.75 to $2 to $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel. Greens were available in great variety and sold lower. Eastern Shore broccoli greens dropped sharply from top prices of $2.25 to $2.50 to 50 to 75c per bushel; turnip greens also declined to a range of 25 to 75c per bushel, after having sold at $1 to $1.25 earlier. Texas spinach maintained a fairly steady market, recent sales ranging from 65 to 90c per bushel. The first dandelion greens from Pennsylvania were available earlier in the week at $1.75 to $2.25 per ⅝ basket, but declined along with other greens to mostly $1 to $1.25. Good Virginia watercress sold at 2 to 3c per bunch. Hothouse radishes were unchanged, bringing 2 to 4c per bunch. Nearby parsnips were quoted at $1.25 to $1.50 per ⅝ basket. Nearby mushrooms showed a steady tone and ranged from 40c to $1 per 3-lb. basket, with fancy marks up to $1.15.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market fluctuated somewhat and showed a tendency to strengthen whenever the demand was fairly active; in general, however, the market still reacted to the lack of confidence from the severe breaks of the previous week, and drifted into a further decline of 2c. Fresh extra firsts closed at 31c, fresh firsts 29½c, fancy eggs in cartons 39 to 41c, and carefully selected and candled eggs 37 to 39c.

Early sales in the live poultry market declined from the advanced levels of the previous week, which tended to restrict buying. A steadier tone prevailed later, but without further price changes. Colored fowl closed at 32 to 33c, a drop of 2c from earlier top quotations. Smooth-legged chickens were unchanged throughout at 35 to 38c. General quotations on broilers were 42 to 44c, earlier sales having been 1c higher. Dressed stock moved satisfactorily on small sizes, but somewhat sluggishly on less desirable birds. Fresh-killed fowl was steady at 36 to 37c on 4 to 4½-lb. lots, with 1c discounts on stock 1-lb. heavier. Chickens were somewhat dull, maintaining 27 to 30c after a slight upward flurry early in the week.

HAY AND STRAW

Good quality hay continued firm at unchanged levels; No. 2 Timothy and best clover mixed sold at $18.50 to $19 per ton. Undergrades were quiet and easy, sample Timothy continuing at $12 to $14. Straw offerings were small but no change in prices occurred; straight rye straw sold at $20 to $22, wheat straw at $15 to $16, and oat straw at $14 to $15 per ton. W. W. O.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard, 48c; duck, 53c; pullets', 40c doz. (Minimum weight, all eggs, per doz., 24 oz.)

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 35c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass 5c, qt. 7c; skimmed milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 13c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; Graham flour, lb., 5c; old cabbage, lb., 3½c; red cabbage, head, 6c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, 3 bchs. 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12½c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsley, bch., 10c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch., 5c, salsify, bch., 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, 30c; geese, 35c; ducks, 33c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, 30c; ducks, 30c; geese, 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, 40c; head cheese, 40c; fresh ham, home grown, 20c; shoulder roast pork, 26c; hamburg, 25c; lambs chops, 45c; stewing lamb, 15c; mutton chops, 35c; pork steak, 25c; veal roasts, 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, 50c; bacon, chuck 30c, sliced 40c; rabbit, dressed, 40c; pork loins, 24c; whole hams, 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.) March 19, 1929.

The Boston Produce Market has ruled firm on most offerings during the past week. A better feeling is noted on Baldwin apples of good quality, while poorer marks and all McIntosh are decidedly inactive. There is little doubt that dealers would be inclined to offer attractive price concessions to prospective quantity purchasers of this variety; the movement during the past couple of months has been very light.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market draggy except on best Baldwins. Native Baldwins, ordinary, 50c to $1.25. Fancy, $1.50 to $2.25. Extra fancy, $2.35 to $2.60. McIntosh, ordinary, $1 to $2. Fancy, $2.25 to $3.35. Extra fancy, few sales, $3.50 to $3.75 std. bu. box. Wash. Staymans, $1.75 to $2.25 box.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, $1.25 to $1.60 std. bu. box. Texas, crts, $2 to $2.50.

Cabbage. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Market firm. N. Y. Danish, 100 lb. sacks, $2 to $2.50. Fla., $1 to $1.35 1½-bu. hamper. Texas, bbls., $2.75.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.50 to $1.85; few, $2 std. bu. box. Texas, crts, $2.50 to $3. Cal., crts., ord, $1.50 to $2.50. Cut off, Holland, 100 lbs., $1.75.

Celery. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair on best. Fla., 3 to 6 doz., best, $2 to $3 crt.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 cukes, $7 to $10 std. bu. box; $1.50 to $2 carton of 24 cukes.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native hothouse, ordinary, 18 heads, 50c to $1; few best, $1.25. Iceberg, Cal., $3 to $4.50; few, $5 crt.

Mushrooms. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass, fancy, 75c to $1.25; 3-lb. bskt.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market dull. Native yellow, medium, $2.25 to $2.75 std. bu. box. Mass., 100 lbs. ordinary, $3 to $3.50. Valencias, Spanish, $3 to $3.40 ½ case. Mich, 50 lbs., $2.65 to $2.75. Chile, std. crts, $3 to $3.25.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Maine, 100-lb. bags, Green Mountains, mostly $1.15 to $1.20. P. E. I., 90-lb. bags, A grade, $1.35 to $1.50.

Radishes.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 bchs, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, 65 to 75c bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native Hubbard, $70 to $80 ton. $2.50 to $3.25 bbl. Ohio Blue Hubbard, few sales, $75 ton.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Quality mostly poor. Fla., 6 bskt., $2.50 to $3.50.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand moderate. Market firmer. Native Purple Top and Ruta, 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box. P. E. I. Rutas, $1.75 to $2. Mass. White Capes, best, $1.75 to $2 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market draggy, demand light. Receipts light and mostly ordinary. Top grades firm. Few sales, No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $18 to $23.50. Clover mixed, $22 to $23 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 48½c. Firsts, 47 to 48c. Seconds, 45½ to 46½c lb.

Eggs. — Market quiet. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 35c. Mixed colors, 34c. White extras, 33c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 33c.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 25½ to 26½c. Firsts new, 24 to 25c. Extras held, 27 to 28c. Firsts held, 25½ to 26½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $11 to $11.25. Cal., small white, $10.75 to $11. Yellow Eyes, $8.75 to $9. Red Kidney, $8.75 to $9. Limas, $13.50 to $13.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market inactive. Moderate inquiries on few lines. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending March 16, 3,724,100 lbs.

Grease Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, 44c; clothing, 37 to 38c; ½ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 43c; ⅜ blood, combing, 54 to 55c; clothing, 49 to 50c; ¼ blood, combing, 53 to 54c; clothing, 45c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, $1.05 to $1.08; clothing, 95c to $1; ½ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.05; clothing, 95 to 98c; ⅜ blood, combing, 98c to $1.02; clothing, 90 to 95c; ¼ blood, combing, 90 to 92c; clothing, 80 to 83c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.07 to $1.10; clothing, 95c to $1; ½ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.07; clothing, 95c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, $1 to $1.03; clothing, 90 to 95c; ¼ blood, combing, 90 to 95c; clothing, 82 to 87c; low ¼ blood, combing, 80 to 85c.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$13.25 @ 13.75
950-1,100, good	13.50 @ 13.75
800 up, medium	11.75 @ 13.50
Common	10.00 @ 11.75
Heifers, 850 down, good	11.50 @ 12.75
Common and medium	8.75 @ 11.50
Cows, good	9.50 @ 10.50
Common and medium	7.50 @ 9.50
Low cutters and cutters	5.00 @ 7.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.25 @ 10.50
Cutter, medium	8.00 @ 10.25
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	11.00 @ 16.50
Cull-com.	7.00 @ 11.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	16.00 @ 18.00
Medium	13.00 @ 16.00
Cull-com.	8.00 @ 13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts, 250-350, med.-ch.	$12.00 @ 12.35
Med. wts, 200-250, med.-ch.	12.25 @ 12.60
Lt. wts, 160-200, med.-ch.	12.40 @ 12.60
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	11.50 @ 12.60
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	10.00 @ 11.50
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts.	10.00 @ 10.50

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, gd-ch.	$17.75 @ 18.25
92 down, medium	16.00 @ 17.75
All wts., cull-com	10.00 @ 16.00
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med.-c.	10.00 @ 15.00
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	7.00 @ 9.50
120-150, med.-ch.	6.50 @ 9.25
All wts., cull-com	4.00 @ 7.00

CUSTOMER: "Can you clean it?" ASSISTANT (having her doubts about the fur): "Yes, madam, but we can't guarantee the spots. Some of these leopards are very changeable.—London Opinion.

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Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.
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Main Street Franklin, N. H.

GLADIOLI 100 large bulbs, good mixture, all bloom this year, $1.50. 12 choice named Dahlias, unlabeled, $1.00. 15 Cannas, $1.00. P. D. White, 382 Broadway, No. Attleboro, Mass.

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GLADS 100 mixed or 15 Dahlias labeled, $1.25. C. A. WOOD Brooktondale, N. Y.

60 LARGE GLADIOLUS, $1.25 assorted. 10 Dahlias, $1.25. Catalog. GLADAHLIA FARMS, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

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Rhubarb for Market

Tell us something about growing rhubarb for the New York market. W. J. G. New York.

The Hudson Valley is one of the important regions supplying the New York City market with rhubarb. From May 1 to June 15 the bulk of the New York supply comes from the Hudson Valley and of this crop two-thirds is grown about Newburgh.

Good cabbage soil is perhaps the best ground on which to grow rhubarb as the crop requires great quantities of moisture although it will not tolerate continuous wet feet. The soil should be deep, as rhubarb roots will go down three feet or more if given suitable conditions.

The best possible preparation for a rhubarb soil is to turn down a good clover sod early in the Fall and on this sow rye quite thickly. In the Spring, as soon as this crop makes a good, heavy growth, turn this under, sow a little lime in order to keep the soil sweet, harrow well and then sow buckwheat. In the Fall turn this under and leave the furrows exposed until Spring, then plow, harrow well and plant the rhubarb. By this method one has a soil well filled with decaying vegetable matter which will last many years and will take the place of heavy quantities of barnyard manure, provided commercial fertilizers are applied in liberal quantities.

This is the ideal way. In ordinary practice, the gardeners in this section use any good soil which has grown a crop of sweet corn, tomatoes, cabbage, etc. This is plowed and prepared the same way as for any other crop. Then, the field is furrowed out with a two-horse plow. If plants are to be set lined one way only, the furrows are made about four feet apart and plants set about three feet distant in the row. Many gardeners furrow 3½ feet apart each way so that cultivation may be carried on in two directions. This is a matter of taste. Set closely in the furrow, the leaves of the plants shade the ground densely and keep down weeds. Grass and dock are the worst weeds that bother rhubarb. Planting most generally is done in the Spring although many plant in the Fall as there is more time then than in the rush of the Spring work. Rhubarb is very hardy, freezing and thawing does not injure the roots at all, in fact, is necessary if one is going to embark in what is known as Winter forcing in the dark as some do.

The best plants are secured by spudding off roots from the best bearing hills. Plants from seed are no good; they never will come true. I once secured seed from one of my best bearing hills, planted them and when they came into bearing I had at least 20 varieties, none of which was worth anything at all. The parent hill bore stalks at least an inch in diameter, the children plants produced nothing but little ribbon stalks.

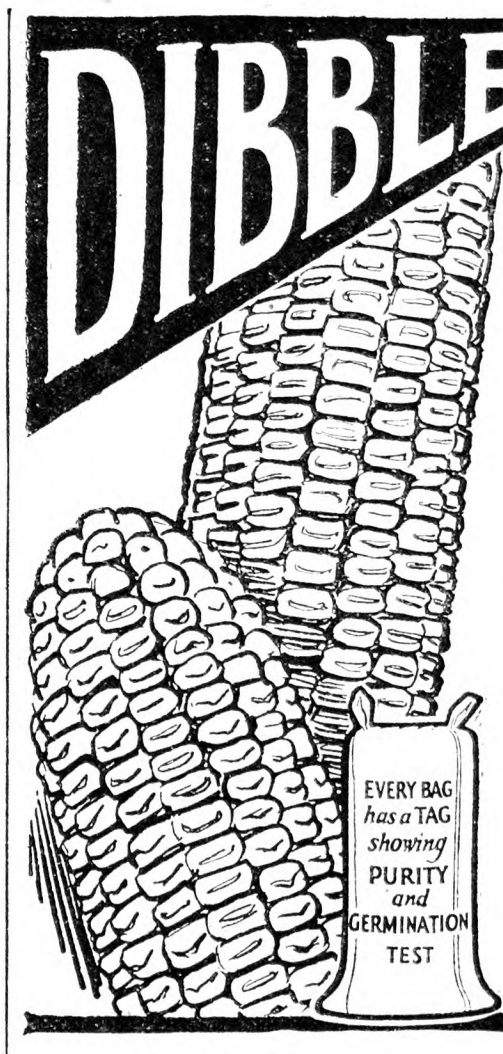
Stable manure is the best fertilizer when one can get it. I have used none in 12 years or more as we have to depend upon commercial fertilizers. Any fertilizer of fair analysis is good. A person should use all he can afford, then by watching the patch he can experiment and find out whether to apply more of nitrogen, of phosphoric acid or potash. I find that on my soil I need a lot of nitrogen and phosphoric acid; everyone has a different requirement and only experiments will show what is really the best. One should try different combinations and when results are secured then put on all that he thinks he can stand, and a little more. One year from setting a fair crop may be expected and a full crop the second year.

If plenty of fertilizer is applied, the plantation should give good results for 10 years or more, provided that after the fifth year care is taken to spud or plow off enough of the hills to keep them within bounds. After plantations are cropped for several years and begin to throw up small stalks, many of the growers plow out the roots in the Fall, allow them to freeze and then take them into warm quarters where they are kept in the dark at a temperature between 50 and 60 degrees and allowed to "grow themselves to death," the resulting crop being sold by the pound at high Winter prices.

When the outdoor plantation crop is ready for market it is pulled, placed upon low wagons and carried to a central bunching and packing house. Girls sort the stalks into bunches of about five or six stalks which are tied together with colored tape or sometimes with ordinary twine. These bunches are then packed into barrels or into empty milk bottle crates, about 125 to the crate, and practically all shipped to the New York City market, the bulk being shipped by boat.

Prices received vary from 6 to 10c per bunch for the first shipments down to as low as 2 or 3c for the last, which price automatically stops shipments as at these prices the grower gets nothing after paying freight, cartage and commission in addition to cost of gathering, tape and crates. Apparently the demand for rhubarb is somewhat limited or the consumers as yet are not aware of the goodness and healthfulness of rhubarb, as a shipment of 400 or 500 crates in an evening from this section will reduce the price in the New York market from 2 to 3c per bunch.

Orange Co., N. Y. C. O. WARFORD.



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Big Late (Imp.)	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Cheasapeake	.50	1.10	2.15	7.00	30.00
Champion (Ever)	.50	1.30	2.35	8.00	35.00
Dunlap	.30	.90	1.60	5.00	21.25
Gibson	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Gandy	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Haverland (Imp.)	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Klondyke	.25	.70	1.25	4.00	17.50
Lupton	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Mastodon (Ever)	1.00	2.40	4.35	15.00	65.00
Missionary	.25	.70	1.25	4.00	17.50
Premier	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
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See Back Cover Page March 2nd

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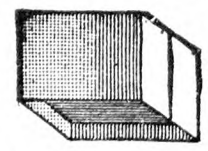
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Leading varieties now ready. 500—65c, 1,000—$1.00, 5,000—$4.50. FARMERS PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

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Please send me complete description of the General Tractor and what it will do.

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A Farmer's Opinions

An Ohio Woman's Letter.—To this department a reader in Franklin Co., O., writes as follows: "Our State University in Columbus has been giving extension work in the home care of the sick. Some of us in our township have taken this work at Delaware, and then given it to the rest of the women in our home community. Soon we'll have an achievement day program. It will be an illustrated reading. One of us will indicate, in prose or rhymes, changes that have occurred in women's clothes. Two of our co-workers, standing on the platform, will be dressed to illustrate the changes. One of the two women will wear the tight waist and the long, full skirt of a by-gone day, while the other will be in modern clothes. Our idea is to emphasize the fact that our simple clothes are in themselves an achievement in utility, taste, economy, convenience and artistic creation. Of course, no mere man can appreciate what a boon it is not to have to brush muddy skirts, iron yards of goods and rods of tucks, and spend a week making the elaborate clothes that we used to wear. Our roads are muddy, and none of us here on the farm has gone to town for two weeks."

A "mere man" ventures to express the opinion that farmers welcome changes that will decrease their expenditures. In most cases, their wives are the authors of these sensible changes. Farmyard clotheslines on washday appeared to be 75 to 100 feet long many years ago. Now they run from 10 to 20 feet. That's a saving in wire and rope. Outer clothing, however, whatever its quality, price or mode, is never so important as that with which people dress their minds. What are the changes in "mind clothing" that have occurred since the days of feminine hoops and bustles, and "heads of hair" that illustrated fake advertisements of "hair-growers"?

A City Man's Advice.—L. R., Lake Co., O., writes this: "A city relative of mine likes to give me advice. He has never done any farming. As a successful business man, however, he thinks that he's qualified to be an efficiency expert to farmers. His New Year greeting to me was an entertaining letter. He concluded it with the following advice, which he asked me to 'take':

"'Eat less and Chew more.
Ride less and Walk more.
Clothe less and Bathe more.
Worry less and Work more.
Idle less and Play more.
Talk less and Think more.
Go less and Sleep more.
Waste less and Give more.
Scold less and Laugh more.
Preach less and Practice more.'

"In acknowledging my relative's letter I said that this 'prescription' might be all right for city people, but that it was more or less inapplicable to farmers. I wrote him that what I'd like to know was how I could *Pay less and Get more*, and *Feed less and Milk more*. He has not replied."

Scattering Dairy Bulls.—Many years ago the late James J. Hill, famous as a railroad builder in the Northwest, philanthropically scattered many pedigree dairy animals among farmers in that stronghold of grain and cattle. Some of this good seed fell upon good soil, but most of it degenerated under inexperienced or indifferent treatment and left a lot of slab-sided progeny that were misfits in either a beef or dairy herd. Mr. Hill, as a railway executive, knew when and how to do things; but his dabbling in the affairs of Northwest farmers was ill-timed. Forcing or leading farmers prematurely into new undertakings is always an expensive mistake for everybody concerned. Mr. Hill was interested public-spiritedly in fostering a diversified agriculture in the territory traversed by the Great Northern Railroad; he was also interested in more and steadier agricultural tonnage for his rolling stock. He learned, before his remarkable career closed, that railroading methods are not adapted to farming.

West Virginia and Dairying.—During the last week of next month (April) a West Virginia "Better Dairy Sire Special" will be run over certain divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in that State. It will make 16 stops. Fifty Holstein-Friesian, Jersey and Guernsey bulls, selected from leading herds, will be distributed at cost among "dairymen". That word is in quotations because I suspect that farmers who are not deeply interested in dairying will be induced by local bankers and co-operating agencies to purchase the bulls "on time". The object of the "special" is commendable. I wonder, however, how many farmers to whom the sires will be sold are in a position to take care of and use them to their own advantage. Dairymen who appreciate the value of good sires in their herds, and know how to handle and use them, don't need or expect to receive assistance in selecting and buying bulls. Purebred dairy sires are not cheap, if they are good bulls. To railroad them into any new territory, where the seedbed has not been suitably prepared, is a disservice to farmers and a foredoomed sacrifice of much valuable seed.

Sickness and Farming.—H. J. B., Erie Co., Pa., a corn-belt farmer who bought and is running a farm in the Keystone State, writes (March 12): "I'm learning what a long job grapevine trimming is for a slow and awkward beginner. During the rough weather of early Winter I thought I'd take it easy and thereby render myself less susceptible to the prevailing flu; but it got me, anyway, at the same time that my wife and daughter contracted it. Now that I've recovered I hope to get the vineyard trimmed in proper season."

Enforced idleness and varying degrees of inefficiency on farms are due to illnesses that are mostly preventable. "Out of sorts" are the words that indicate a general condition of health during many days of every year in all farming communities, and in cities and towns as well. A country doctor tells me, however, that there hasn't been as much sickness in farm families in his territory in the past five years as there was in the previous five. He doesn't ascribe this fact to their "decreased buyer power", for, he says, "they will call me whether they can pay me or not, and I always respond if I am not myself laid up." He goes on to say: "Most cases are never serious. About 75 per cent of all illnesses to which I attend result from faulty nutrition and lack of sanitation in regard to surroundings and the food and water supplies. I give advice on these subjects oftener than I give prescriptions, and am glad to report a marked improvement in the health, happiness and efficiency of farm families within the borders of my practice."

A Nebraska School Case.—Recently the Nebraska Supreme Court, passing on an issue between two factions in a rural school district of Butler County, held that qualified voters present at the annual meeting must be counted in any vote taken, whether they take part or not. The fight was over whether the schoolhouse should be moved to a different location. Thirty-eight persons were present at the meeting; three did not vote. Twenty-four voted for removal and 11 against it. Under the law, in order to bring about removal, the affirmative vote must be two-thirds of those present. Two of the three non-voters, while residents of the district, had no right to vote, because they had transferred their children to another district, but one of the three was qualified to vote, and should be counted among those present. This still left the required two-thirds affirmative vote. The court, however, held that one woman who voted for removal had no property, and, therefore, her vote could not be counted. Consequently the removal was permanently enjoined.

Who Is Entitled to Vote?—In the Nebraska case above outlined, those who objected at the meeting to moving the schoolhouse attacked the qualifications of three young men who had voted for removal. One of these, it was charged, had received an old tractor, another a span of mules, and the third a team of plug horses from schemers who took this means of "qualifying" the young men to vote. The court held that they were entitled to vote, and that their motive could not be questioned so long as they proved that they owned the property. How easy it would be for any booster for removal secretly to bribe a few thoughtless or morally defective young men or others, and thereby win his fight! That is almost certainly what was done, but it couldn't be proved in court. Do courts protect more lawbreakers than they convict?

An Illinois School View.—E. G. T., Whiteside Co., Ill., writes: "I note your comments on the home-rule school meeting in Albany. Apparently farmers in New York State are going over the same ground that we traversed in Illinois several years ago. It's the old story of taxation without representation. Farmers' possessions can't be hidden. They pay taxes on everything that they own. The old community high school act, which made it impossible for towns and cities to vote rural territory into large school districts, so as to build costly edifices in which to disseminate book learning, has had its day. Six years ago the act was amended, so that a majority vote of the area lying outside of the corporate limits of cities and villages was necessary to consolidation. This, in effect, means that each country school district has the right of self-determination in deciding whether it shall be swallowed up by a larger consolidated district."

Getting Out of a District.—Our Illinois correspondent adds this: "Where consolidated districts already are formed, any one of the previous districts entering into consolidation may get out, provided that a three-fourths vote of its residents at a special election is registered in favor of that action. It is always easier, however, to get in than get out; but a district voting itself out must pay its pro rata share of bonds issued by the consolidated district. That, of course, is a serious factor against withdrawal. I made a study of one-room and consolidated schools in this State. Some one-room schools were doing as good work as the larger consolidated institutions. The teacher is all-important. Whenever several districts consolidate, the invariable tendency is to become extravagant. The result is that taxes go up. When control rests with a State department, you are likely to get excellent school buildings but a lot of red tape and frills that hinder genuine education." D. C. W.

Village Smith Rings Anvil Chorus

A Chorus of content for this favorite pipe tobacco!

We don't know whether a spreading chestnut-tree still stands in Branford, Connecticut. But we do know that Branford still boasts a village smith—by name, John Donnelly.

A mighty man is John. In sixty years he says he's smoked half a ton of pipe tobacco; and of all the brands he's tried in his pipe he likes Edgeworth the best.

Read Mr. Donnelly's letter:

47 Cedar Street
Branford, Conn.

Larus & Brother Co.
Richmond, Va.
Gentlemen:

Within the past sixty years as a pipe smoker I have used about a half ton of tobacco. Of all the pleasures I've enjoyed, tobacco costs the least. Of all the brands that I have tried, your Edgeworth is the best.

John Donnelly, the Village Blacksmith,
Branford, Conn.

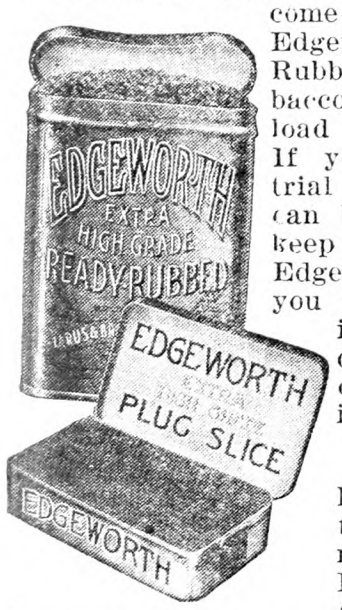
As John swings his heavy sledge a chorus of sparks dance from his anvil—and a chorus of content puffs from his pipe!

And why not. Nearly all pipe smokers are calm, serene fellows. Come to think of it—you don't know many pipe-smokers of the nervous, flighty breed.

Pipe-smoking runs to calm, thinking men. Ask a pipe-smoker a question; he takes a puff on his pipe and gives you a straight, sound answer. Somehow with a briar between your teeth you simply don't have troublesome, disordered thoughts.

Try this offer—FREE!

There's a lucky horseshoe on this page—especially if it's a long time since you've smoked your pipe! It's this free Edgeworth offer. Simply write your name and address to Larus & Bro. Company, 29 S. 21st Street, Richmond, Va., and you will get some welcome pipeloads of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed smoking tobacco all ready to load in your pipe. If you like these trial helpings you can be sure you'll keep on liking Edgeworth, for (as you will discover) its likable quality never changes — tin in, tin out!



A nice fellowship seems to exist among members of the Edgeworth Club all over the world—a kind of brotherhood that enjoys in common the full-bodied character of their favorite smoke. Year after year, they say, they stick to the mild, winning blend that always comes packed in the familiar blue tin.

On your radio—tune in on WRVA, Richmond, Va.—the Edgeworth Station. Wave Length 270 meters. Frequency 1110 kilocycles.—Special Feature: "The Edgeworth Club" Hour every Wednesday evening at nine o'clock, Eastern Standard Time.

Cauliflower Culture

I am planning on growing about an acre of cauliflower this year. I have about five bushels of Admiral peas on my hands. Would it be a good plan to sow this seed this Spring early, and then plow them under for manure in late June and then plant the cauliflower plants? If I sowed fertilizer with the peas would it be necessary to sow some again for the cauliflower? Would you recommend the use of lime for this crop? C. M. S.
Holley, N. Y.

No, I would not advise sowing the peas and plowing under for any crop that is planted immediately. This crop should be plowed under the year before cauliflower or any other vegetable crop is planted, to get the full benefit of it. I would advise sowing that acre of ground to Victoria spinach and applying one ton of 7-10-6 fertilizer broadcast. Then plant the same ground to cauliflower last of June, applying half a ton of 7-10-6 around plants. WM. PERKINS.

Budding Roses

In budding roses, when should the work be done? Should the buds be put on the last year's growth of wood? Should the growth of wood with the buds be cut while dormant and kept so until used?
Benton Harbor, Mich. W. R.

Rose propagation by budding is extensively done. Manetti has long been a popular stock, but many commercial growers are now using what they call Ragged Robin, which is the Hybrid China rose Gloire des Rosomanes. The stock is planted outside early in Spring, eight inches apart in rows, the space between rows three feet. Budding is done in July or August, as low as possible. The wood is in the right condition when the bark will peel easily; the bud must be well matured. Use a thin sharp budding knife, make a longitudinal incision about ¾-in. long, another short one across the top, making it T-shaped. Run the knife under the bark to loosen it from the wood, and cut off the bud you wish to insert, taking a thin scale of wood if the shoot is young. If the wood is old the bark will be sufficient. Cut the bark about ¼-in. above and below the bud. Raise the bark on the stock with the budding knife, insert the bud as far as it can go and bind with raffia. This may be cut away in about two weeks. Cool, cloudy weather is best for this operation; in hot dry weather the bud may die before forming a union. Break off any shoots that attempt to grow below the bud, and as soon as the bud commences to grow cut off the old stem above the bud as close as convenient, making a smooth, slanting cut on the side of the shoot opposite to the bud.

Michigan Grape Growers Meet

The grape section of the Michigan State Horticultural Society met at Lawton, Mich., on February 12. Cost of production, and the future of Concord grape growing were among the topics discussed.

Prof. N. L. Partridge of the Michigan Station gave a report of two years of study of the cost of producing Concord grapes, and the factors entering into costs and profits. More than 30 vineyards are under close scrutiny in the grape belt for the purposes of this study. The average operating cost was found to be $44.52 per acre. With the addition of interest, taxes and insurance the total cost up to time of harvest is $60.52 per acre.

Harvesting costs were presented on a ton basis. The total harvesting cost from buying of packages to delivery of the crop amounted to $18.48 per ton. Costs and profits under various yields per acre were also given. With a yield of one ton per acre the cost of producing each 12-quart basket is 71c. With a three-ton per acre yield the cost per 12-quart basket is 35c, and a six-ton yield cuts the cost to 26c.

One ton per acre at a price of $35 per ton gives a loss of $43.52 per acre. Six tons per acre at the same price returns a profit of $39.08. It was found that a yearly yield of three tons per acre is necessary to give a profit under prevailing market conditions.

Practically every speaker advised the immediate elimination of marginal vineyards, meaning those which are so situated that large crops of high-quality fruit are difficult or impossible to obtain. Such vineyards lose money for their owners and are a detriment to the grape industry in general. Substitute or companion crops suggested were asparagus, raspberries, poultry, potatoes, cows, cherries, though some fear was expressed that the present boom in cherry planting might lead to future overproduction of this fruit. The superior quality and marketability of unfermented Concord grape juice was said to be a trump card in the hands of eastern grape growers.

The growers were warned that the stage is set for a very heavy infection of black rot of grapes and of apple scab, in the coming season, if weather conditions are such as to favor the development of these diseases. HERBERT NAFZIGER.

autos . . . radios . . . silk stockings . . . *and soil fertility*

"THE management of the soil has a lot to do with electric lights, running water, furnaces, silk stockings and vacations," says a well-known middle-western County Agent.

It is the old adage expanded—"Feed your soil and it will feed you." Experiments have proved, and agricultural authorities agree, that one dollar judiciously invested in the proper fertilizer will return an average of three dollars. Five dollars and up to ten are not unusual.

There is no other investment that a farmer can make with equal assurance of the return of capital and two hundred per cent, or more, profit. And this is a single crop growing season.

Doesn't this suggest a way to get that radio, that new automobile, or water system? Make an investment in fertilizer up to the needs of your farm. Next fall, unless Nature is unusually niggardly this summer in moisture and warmth, you will have your fertilizer dollars back with multiple interest.

Then you can buy that new radio or automobile you need, or install the new water system, or farm lighting plant.

To make sure that your investment in fertilizer will bring the greatest possible returns, insist on Armour's "Big Crop" High Analysis Fertilizers. Backed by 35 years of experience, they contain 35 years' progress and improvement in fertilizer manufacture.

Made from the choice of the world's best plant foods, "Big Crop" is full of fertilizer value which brings more bushels or pounds per acre, best quality and lower growing cost.

Figured on the cost per pound of plant food, Armour's "Big Crop" High Analysis costs less than the old "horse and buggy" fertilizers. The elimination of useless make-weight, low-grade, unavailable materials, useless bags, unnecessary freight and distributing costs, make it the most economical fertilizer on the market.

Another thing, Armour's "Big Crop" drills. Think what that means when the rush of planting time comes. And it means that every plant will have a full balanced ration to make it grow rapidly and produce the maximum of quality crop.

There is an Armour dealer in your town, who is ready to advise you and supply your needs. If you do not know his name, write us,

Charles H. MacDowell
President

Armour Fertilizer Works

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Please send me, free, a copy of ARMOUR'S FARMERS' ALMANAC FOR 1929.

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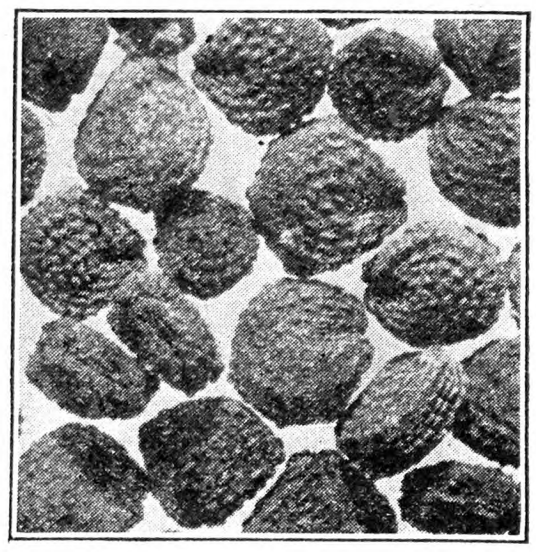
Know a Weed Seed Each Week

[Many of our common weed seeds are so small that their form is not clear to the naked eye. We are going to show each week, for a time, some of these seeds as they look under a glass, with accurate description of seeds and plant, so that anyone can recognize them.]

No. 1—Common Chickweed

The seeds of chickweed, commonest of lawn and garden pests and frequently troublesome in fields, are tiny and the plant itself is frail in appearance but both the seeds and the plant are exceedingly hardy. The seeds may retain life in the soil for a score of years or more



Chickweed seeds are small, but under the microscope, as shown above, they resemble sea shells.

while the seemingly delicate plant is among the hardiest of all annuals, caring little for ordinary cold or drought.

Chickweed can readily be recognized by the smooth opposite leaves, the tiny starry white flowers and especially by the single row of hairs running the length of the stem. The common or garden species must not be confused with the hairy, matted mouse-ear chickweed of which there are three familiar species.

Chickweed derives its name from the fact that poultry is fond of the succulent leaves and the birds are frequently helpful in controlling the pest. The seeds are brown, very small and numerous, circular and somewhat flattened. Under the microscope, as a glance at the accompanying picture will verify, the relationship of chickweed to cockle is readily revealed since the seeds seem to be miniature editions of cockle, which is to be expected, since both plants are in the same family. The five to seven rows of tiny tubercles on each chickweed seed give the appearance of shells found along the seashore. Chickweed is a common impurity in grass and vegetable seeds.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.

Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Growing Onions and Peas

Will you tell me best cultural methods for onions? What kind of land is best suited, how much seed per acre, how far apart the rows, what kind of fertilizer, and how much? Ground is a light sandy loam. I also wish to know about garden peas, how much seed per acre, how far apart the rows, how much fertilizer per acre, or is stable manure better?

New York. W. F. R.

I prefer a sandy loam for growing onions, as the bulbs seem to grow more uniform in that kind of soil, and cure better than if grown on heavy soil. I sow three pounds of seed to acre, and do not thin out, as they seem to make better bulbs and few "thick necks" if bulbs are close together. Use at least one ton of fertilizer per acre, and 1½ if ground is poor, running 5-8-10. Sow in rows one foot apart.

I have discarded the early hard peas, as they do not compare with the wrinkled varieties as to quality or productiveness, and one can pick two bushels of the large-podded pea in the time it takes to pick one bushel of the small hard pea. I find no better variety than Hundredfold, for the following reasons; the vines grow only about 18 in. high; the pods are very large, averaging about eight very large peas to a pod; the quality cannot be surpassed by any pea grown. They are only about three days later than the early hard pea.

Make first planting as soon as the ground is dry enough to plow, then make plantings every three weeks up to the 10th of May; if planted later than this they do not yield well, as the vines mildew in warm weather.

Sow about 2½ bushels per acre and use a fertilizer running 5-10-8. I prefer fertilizer to barnyard manure, as the vines do not grow so rank and give more pods, besides there is less labor in controlling the weeds. Sow in rows three feet apart.

WM. PERKINS.

Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

August is the month in which the Middle Atlantic States annual conference of Grange lecturers will be held. The conference this year will be held at Center Hall, Pa., the Pennsylvania State Grange acting as hosts to the visitors. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland are included in the conference. The conference in 1928 was held at Cornell University, Ithaca.

The students of South Dakota College of Agriculture have recently organized a Student Grange with 34 charter members. There are now a large number of these Student Granges scattered among the agricultural colleges and schools of the country, and their field of usefulness is very wide.

A. M. Marsh, past county deputy of Jefferson County, New York, is the sole surviving charter member of the Jefferson County Pomona Grange, organized May 4, 1876, the third Pomona Grange organized in New York State. Mr. Marsh resides in the historic village of Sacket Harbor and has recently passed his 93rd birthday. He was the organizer of Pine Grove Grange, No. 1011, of Jefferson County, whose 25th anniversary was celebrated March 15. Mr. Marsh had a continuous active service in Grange work of 37 years as secretary and master of Star Grange No. 9, of which he was a charter member, and as county deputy of Jefferson County.

The Connecticut Valley Pomona Grange of Massachusetts boasts of 96 sixth degree members and 48 seventh degree members within its membership. At a recent session of this Pomona 29 masters and past masters were in attendance.

At the 57th annual session of Wisconsin State Grange, Robert Green was elected lecturer to succeed the late W. C. Dunn. R. J. Schaffer of Appleton was re-elected as a member of the executive committee and Mrs. Ingar Pischke was chosen Ceres to fill vacancy. State Master George A. Palmiter and wife of Oregon were guests of the Wisconsin Grangers. The meeting was held at Oshkosh.

The annual session of the Illinois State Grange had the largest attendance in many years, and reports were most encouraging. The next annual session will be held in Oregon, Ill.

Pennsylvania has a paid Grange membership of 78,600 according to the annual report of its State Grange secretary. Ten new Granges are reported for the past year, with an even dozen new Juveniles. The re-election of State Master E. B. Dorsett was a well-deserved compliment to a very efficient official.

Minnesota State Grange was the first State Grange organized in the United States. At its 60th annual session, held at the University Farm School at St. Paul, Fred Willson was re-elected State Grange master and George H. R. Brush was re-elected lecturer. Mrs. Alice Overhold was chosen secretary. The executive committee consists of H. W. Darr of Minneapolis, William Rugg of Austin, and George H. R. Brush of Owatonna. The next annual session will also be held at the State Farm School during Farmers' Week.

National Grange Lecturer James C. Farmer was guest of honor at the annual session of the Missouri State Grange. He installed the newly elected officers. State Master James T. Phillips was re-elected, M. O. Stevens of Sedalia was chosen overseer, A. M. Holbert of Ewing lecturer, and C. W. Evans of Cairo secretary.

At its 58th annual session of the Vermont State Grange it developed that the total Grange membership in the State was 14,131, a gain of 348 for the year. Its educational fund for giving aid to students has nearly reached the $4,000 mark. There are 20 Pomona Granges and 154 subordinate Granges in the Green Mountain State.

The 21st annual session of Idaho State Grange was characterized by much enthusiasm. National Lecturer Farmer conducted a school for lecturers, which proved very helpful. The condition of the order in Idaho is most encouraging, with 15 new subordinate Granges organized during the year.

State Secretary George R. Drake gives the total membership of the 273 subordinate Granges of New Hampshire at 29,055, a gain of 430. It is likely that the time of holding the annual meeting of the New Hampshire State Grange will be changed from December to October.

U. S. Gov't FARM WAGON

ONLY $42.50 F. O. B. Brooklyn, New York

Cost the Gov't $375

OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME

HERE is one of the biggest bargains ever offered. These wagons are surplus Government stock—they were originally purchased by the Government as Ambulance Wagons but make a dandy utility Farm Wagon or Express Wagon—they are extra well built of best quality materials—made by the Indiana and Studebaker Wagon Works—have never been used and are shipped to you knocked down direct from the Government Warehouse in original crates just as delivered to the Government. While they last we offer them at the unheard of price of $42.50 F.O.B. Brooklyn, N. Y.

DON'T DELAY

SUPPLY LIMITED

Wagon body is 9 ft. long, 4 ft. 7 in. wide; front wheels 3 ft.—rear 4 ft. 2 in.; round edge steel tires 2½ in. wide, ½ in. thick; oak body has heavy floor with two side seats full length, fold up or removable; 7 steel tempered springs made of open oil tempered steel; spring blocks malleable. Upholstered driver's seat with rest back—2 side lamps—hickory or ash tongue, double trees, neck yoke—chains—foot brakes; tail board—wheels Archibald pattern, "A Grade," bolted with ¼ in. tire bolts, joint rim provided with fellow plates and 2 bolts; equipped with two 5-gallon heavy gauge galvanized tanks for water; suitable axle wrench. Fifth wheel permits making sharp left or right turn—a favorite expression in army—"you can turn it on a dime." Removable steps in rear. Painted 5 coats. A wonderful, strong, utility Farm Wagon.

Purchasers often write: "I would have paid you twice as much just for the asking." Our policy in handling Government goods for the past 15 years is to make a fair profit and give the public unusual value. Publishers accept this advertising after inspection and they know what a wonderful Bargain you are being offered.

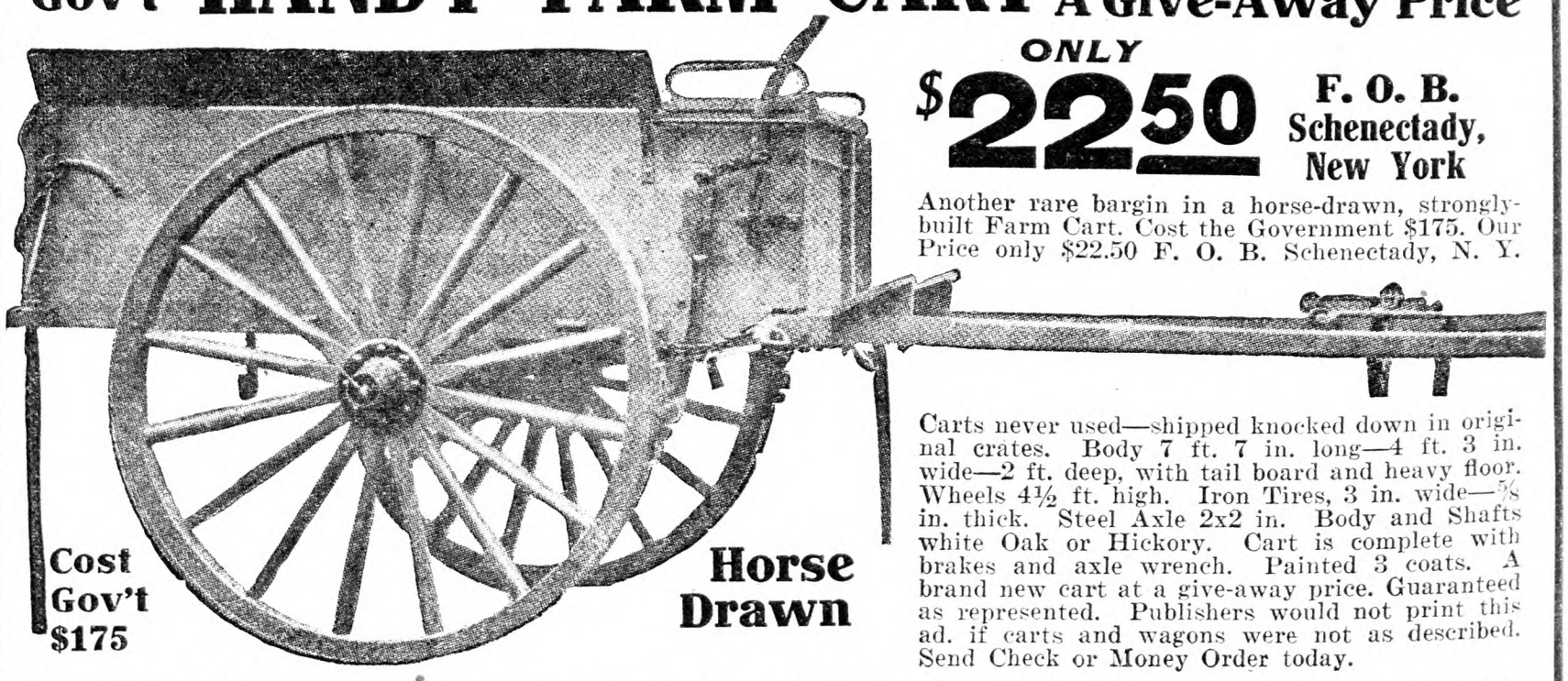
Without a doubt, this is one of the greatest bargains we have ever offered. Supply limited. Be sure to get one at this low price. Send your check today.

What Farmers Say:

"The farm cart and farm wagon you sold me are most satisfactory and astonishingly good value."

G. Evans Hubbard, Bald Hill Farm, Ridgefield, Conn.

U. S. Gov't HANDY FARM CART At Almost A Give-Away Price



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Another rare bargin in a horse-drawn, strongly-built Farm Cart. Cost the Government $175. Our Price only $22.50 F. O. B. Schenectady, N. Y.

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Carts never used—shipped knocked down in original crates. Body 7 ft. 7 in. long—4 ft. 3 in. wide—2 ft. deep, with tail board and heavy floor. Wheels 4½ ft. high. Iron Tires, 3 in. wide—⅝ in. thick. Steel Axle 2x2 in. Body and Shafts white Oak or Hickory. Cart is complete with brakes and axle wrench. Painted 3 coats. A brand new cart at a give-away price. Guaranteed as represented. Publishers would not print this ad. if carts and wagons were not as described. Send Check or Money Order today.

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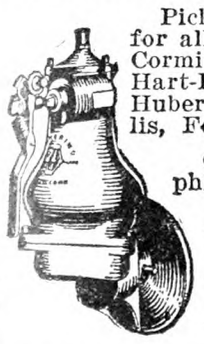
He Saves Work and Help

Gets More Belt and Drawbar Power

Mr. William Goetzvie of Prentice, Wis., wrote us a letter that every tractor owner should read. Here it is:

"We bought our Fordson in 1925. When we came to grinding feed and sawing wood it did not work very well.

"I saw your advertisement that the Pickering Governor was the best. Well, I thought your price a little high and I could buy other makes cheaper but my dealer told me they would not last. So I bought the Pickering and I have never regretted it. We have steady motion and more power in the belt and is a great help on the drawbar. We never have any trouble with it and besides saving work it saves the operator extra help. We do not need to look after the tractor, it sings along all day steady without jerking. I am glad that I bought a Pickering even when it cost more than some other makes. You can depend on it."



Pickering Governors are built for all tractors including the McCormick-Deering, Twin City, Hart-Parr, Rumely "Oil Pull," Huber "Super Four," Minneapolis, Fordson.

Clip coupon for free pamphlet which tells how the Pickering Governor for your tractor saves 3 to 5 gallons of fuel daily, adds 20 to 25% more power, does away with engine racing, makes the tractor last longer.

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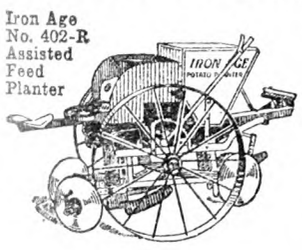
IRON AGE
IMPLEMENTS

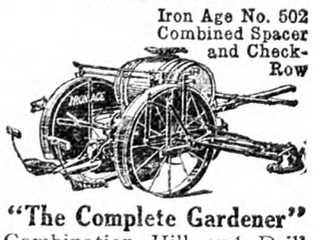
Iron Age No. 402-R Assisted Feed Planter



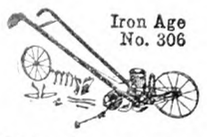
One & Two Row Potato Planters
Four different styles: Automatic One-Row; Assisted Feed "Two-Man" One-Row; Automatic Two-Row; Assisted Feed "Two-Man" Two-Row. The automatic and assisted feed attachments are interchangeable.

Transplanters
Both Spacer and Check-Row styles. Plant-Setting Gauge assures plants being regularly spaced, and always set in water. Plants are sure to live and grow better.

Iron Age No. 502 Combined Spacer and Check-Row



Iron Age No. 306



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Crops for Small Greenhouse

My intention is to build a small greenhouse, 9x21. I want a greenhouse because I cannot get any horse manure for hotbeds, and also it would give me a little work during the dull Winter months. What can be raised in the line of vegetables for family use from October to March, when the benches will be used for flower and vegetable plants for own use and for sale? If it pays expenses I shall be satisfied. In reference to the heater, the makers claim that it will heat up to 70 degrees in zero weather, and could be regulated as to need. The cost would be around $100 installed. J. S.
Montgomery, N. Y.

There are a number of vegetables that can be grown in the small greenhouse mentioned, such as radishes, beets, lettuce and spinach. These vegetables do not require very much heat, and the temperature should not go above 70 degrees. Lettuce can be grown at a much lower temperature, between 50 and 60, and will head better. The seed should be sown about Oct. 1 and the plants transplanted 10 in. apart as soon as they are large enough. May King is about the best variety of head lettuce for forcing. A later crop may be grown by sowing seed Nov. 15. Spinach and radishes should be sown about six or seven weeks before they are ready for use; if sown about the middle of November they should be ready for use about Jan. 1. Beets will take about nine or ten weeks from time of sowing seed, before they are large enough to pull. WM. PERKINS.

Returns From Small Greenhouses

On page 274 you print a question from Mrs. E. S. H. with the remark that it "seems an interesting question. Such a small greenhouse can furnish a great deal of pleasure. Can it be run with profit also?" The answer seems to me to be "Yes," provided every inch of available space is used continually—perhaps more so than some larger establishments. I saw a new modern large h use the other day where the wasted space was pitiable—half the house would have held it all, and then some.

In the first place, why the estimate of $210 to $225 for heating plant? My first house was a small "makeshift"—probably with less space—but my second was 14 by 25, and both were heated by a brooder-house hot water heater—second size, I think. It should have been the next size for the larger house, but would surely easily care for a 10 by 12. The four 1¼-in pipes were run under the side benches, leaving space enough to put seed boxes with board under them on top of pipes under bench. Beneath the pipes it is possible to grow some ferns and place pans of bulb stock that has been rooted in cellar for a while after being brought to greenhouse.

Most of the construction companies will recommend heaters for cold frames, rather hotbeds, which should be all right for a house of this kind.

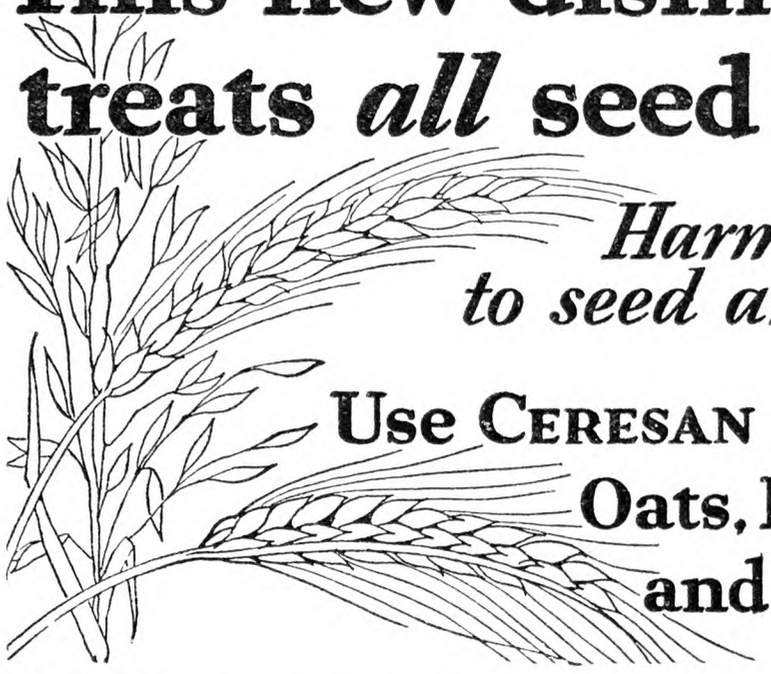
Why consider any 8-in. pots, unless it were bulb pans? Why not grow ferns, Begonias, geraniums, etc., which readily sell in 4-in., and so "clean up" in time to start the Spring bedding and vegetable plants? If she can run a line of either cold frames or hotbeds she should easily be able to pay running expenses from the sale of such plants.

One year I had a sash or two of potted tomato plants in blossom when the cold frames were covered with snow. They were well hardened and not at all injured, and how they did sell and grow! Of course you must get more for potted plants. Do not let the pot go with them unless you use the paper ones. I saw a novice do that last year, asking less for 4-in. potted geraniums and Fuchsias than the pot alone would cost his customer at the store! Use every inch of space at all times—not crowded, but no empty places. Use hanger shelves, etc. Buy rooted cuttings of Coleus, geraniums, etc., by the hundred. There is generally a good market for a limited number of potted pepper, tomato and egg plants. These should occupy the frames in time to make room for potted plants for Memorial Day. These made up into baskets for the cemetery return a good profit, besides the pleasure derived from making them up attractively. Vases and wreaths sell at the same time, and the profit above cost pays for some of the coal burned in Winter. It seems to me, if handled right, it could pay for all expenses at least, and probably return a profit besides the pleasure. S. H. S.
Groton, Mass.

If only the good could be clever,
And only the clever be good,
But things seldom happen or never
The way that they should.
For the good are so rude to the clever,
And the clever so rude to the good.
—Credit Lost.

It's the little things that bother us—you can sit on a mountain, but not on a tack!—Panther.

This new disinfectant treats *all* seed grains



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The Hales Hickory

In your issue of Nov. 10 last, page 1391, H. W. Hales of New Jersey mentions a hickory tree in his neighborhood that bears an especially fine nut. I suppose that he refers to the Hales hickory, introduced by Henry Hales of Ridgewood, N. J. many years ago. The Hales hickory has been extensively propagated by a number of people, and there are probably several hundred of these trees growing in the East. Unfortunately it seems to be a very tardy bearer.

Mr. Hales speaks of the extreme difficulty of propagating this hickory. This, I believe, has been overcome, and is now a comparatively simple matter. I have successfully top-worked many Hales and other hickories. The old methods will not do, however. A reasonable amount of success may be attained by anyone who will follow these simple directions.

Cut scions while the trees are completely dormant and store them by placing them on the dirt floor of a cold cellar, and cover with old bags, or in some other way, so that they are neither too dry nor too moist.

Top-work with these scions in May and June, using the bark, slip-bark or bark-slot methods.

Tie the graft firmly with raffia and paint over the whole operation, including the whole scion itself, with hot melted paraffin.

Always cut off the tree or limb to be grafted just above a little side branch to act as sap leader. Otherwise the tree or limb may die back and the graft fail. These grafts, like all others, need after care to keep off sprouts from the stock and to provide support so that they may not be blown out by the wind.

By this method not only nut trees but fruit and ornamental trees may be easily, pleasantly and successfully grafted. In experienced hands 100 per cent success can be attained. W. C. DEMING.

Treatment of Azalea and Cyclamen

My Belgian Azalea was full of blossoms when I received it. The leaves remain green but fall off, and the buds have turned brown and all the blossoms are gone. What shall I do to liven it up, so the buds will bloom instead of die? Also my Cyclamen is puzzling me; it is in full bloom, but the leaves are turning yellow and then become hard and dry. What shall I do to prevent this? MRS. I. R. P.

This inquiry comes without name or address, so we are unable to learn anything more of the treatment given to either plant, but the symptoms suggest that both have been kept in a warm, dry room with insufficient air and moisture. A warm room is uncongenial to both Cyclamens and Azaleas. They should have plenty of air, light and a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees. Frequently such plants receive a check when transferred from the greenhouse to the living-room, when they have been hurried into bloom in rather a warm place. Ordinarily both Azaleas and Cyclamens give fine results as house plants. The Azalea may also be suffering for water; if the soil is very hard and compact, and well filled with roots, an ordinary watering does not penetrate deeply enough. It is a good plan, if this is the case, to stand the pot in a vessel containing four or five inches of water, and allow it to absorb the water from the bottom, until the soil shows moist on top.

Sometimes where the Cyclamen shows the symptoms described, the trouble is caused by an infestation of Cyclamen mite, for which we cannot offer effective control methods.

Trouble With Geraniums

Could you tell me what is on my plants? I thought they were lice eating them at first, but it seems to start at the base of stem and run up to leaves

MRS. E. S. T.

The leaves sent by this correspondent, who does not give full name or address, were geranium, and the trouble indicated a sort of stem rot and leaf spot, usually the result of too much water and too high a temperature. Do not apply water to foliage; water the soil when dry, but do not apply water frequently so as to keep the surface of the soil sodden without penetrating deeply. Give the plants a sunny situation, and sufficient ventilation to keep the air fresh and cool. A close stagnant atmosphere, careless watering and rich heavy soil are responsible for many geranium troubles.

Small Hubbard Squash Wanted

Will someone tell me what is the best variety of Hubbard squash to grow for market, as most of the people want a small size? The ones we grew last year were too large. G. H.

To Kill Poultry Lice—Just "Paint" it on the Roosts!

NO MATTER how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush, a can of "Black Leaf 40" and a few minutes time for "painting" it on top of the roosts are required to rid an entire flock of body-lice. Do away with old laborious and disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping and greasing!

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"Black Leaf 40" WORKS WHILE CHICKENS ROOST

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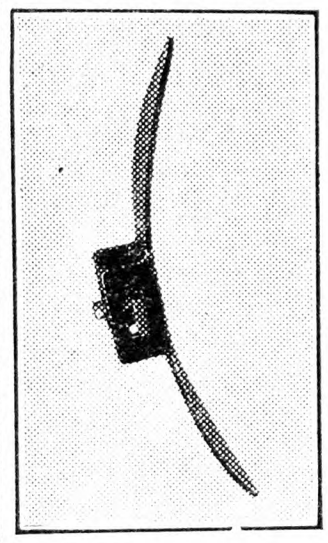

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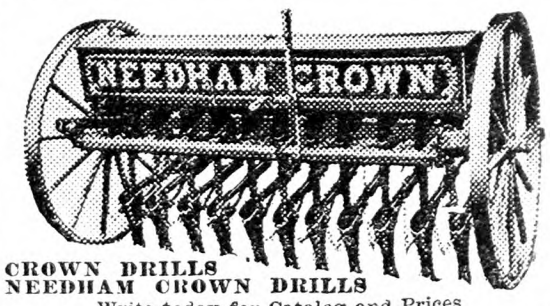

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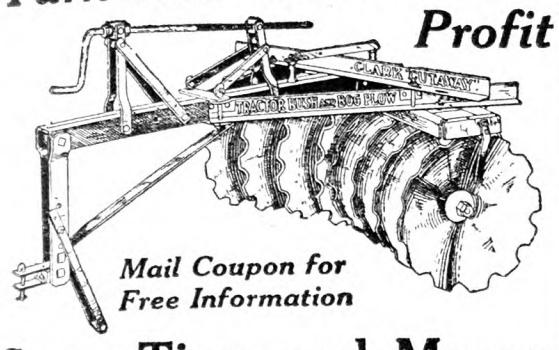

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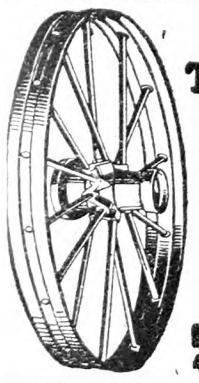

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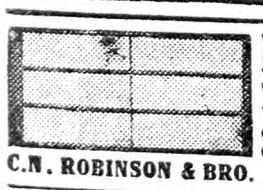

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The Behavior of Fruit Varieties

This is a matter of great interest and importance to all who are growing fruit or thinking about it. We have been asked to print a column of such reports now and then, and shall be glad to have those who have had experience tell us how varieties have acted with them. Here is one on the South Haven peach, about which there has been some discussion.

SOUTH HAVEN PEACH

I notice inquiry is being made with reference to the South Haven peach. My experience with this peach has been highly satisfactory, and my plantings for the last three years have been confined to the South Haven and Elberta peaches. The South Haven ripens with us about three weeks in advance of the standard Elberta and usually is out of our way about one week ahead of the Elberta.

J. H. HEUSER.

Garden Clubs

Not long ago someone writing in THE R. N.-Y. expressed an interest in garden clubs and their doings. The one in our community is chiefly interested in flower growing, but I thought an account of it might be interesting, for its methods could also be applied to vegetable growing as well. A great deal of help and inspiration can be got from such an organization, as the members of such clubs will testify.

The club here is particularly fortunate in having available experts, who are not only members of the club, but willing to give talks on their specialties at club meetings. This is both pleasant and profitable, but where this is not possible there are so many good books and magazines available on the subject of gardening that no club anywhere need be at a loss for information on any phase of this work. Undoubtedly, one of the most helpful features of such clubs is the exchange of practical experiences among the members. In every section there are soil and climatic conditions that are peculiar to it, and the knowledge gained by those who are growing plants successfully under those conditions is, naturally, invaluable to others who are similarly situated.

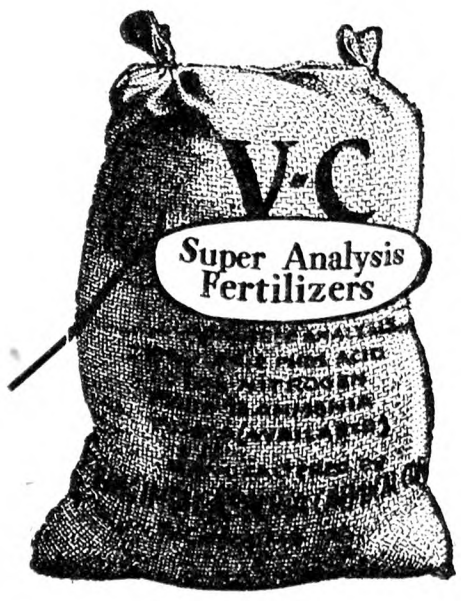
The dues of a club of this kind should not be large, and should be expended for the good of all the members. A pleasant annual feature of one club with which I am familiar is a trip by auto bus to the gardens of some famous estate, such as that of Charles M. Schwab or the Du Ponts. Besides the pleasure and profit coming from a sight of these beautiful grounds, with their many varieties of plants and flowers, there is the pleasant social intercourse that the members have with each other on the trip. A good many ideas are exchanged at such times that would never have found voice at the regular meetings. Timid, retiring little Mrs. Smith will tell the man or woman next to her in the car about the methods she follows in growing her prize Dahlias that she never would pluck up courage to tell at a public meeting, even though the members present may be all her good friends and neighbors.

In August we have a flower show, with various classes of entries, and prizes for excellence of arrangement, as well as form, color and size of flowers shown. There are children's entries, too, which I think is one of the best things of the show. A child who wins a prize, blue ribbon, or honorable mention, at such an exhibit, is most likely to join the ranks of enthusiastic gardeners very early in life, and remain there also. It is well to print all the names of entrants in the local paper, for people do like to have their names in the paper, and it is reward enough for most children, even though their entry does not win a prize, to see their names in print as among those who exhibited.

It is surprising how many people will come to a flower show that you would never suspect of interest in flowers or gardens. I think one of the best things about these garden clubs is their influence in the community on non-members as well as members. When you see a lawn that is well planted or some beautiful flowers in the garden of your neighbor, you begin to want to improve your own place and get some new flowers, too. Gardening is just as contagious as smallpox—and infinitely more pleasant! I have often watched the effect of some planting on a neighborhood. Someone plants a particularly fine rose or shrub, and it is no time at all until specimens of the same kind of plant begin to appear here and there, and soon it seems that everyone has planted it. When John Jones plants a fine bed of tulips, or combines white lilies and blue larkspur with happy effect, the beauty is bound to be noticed and copied. For those unhappy folks who like their grounds, as well as everything about them, to be exclusive, this is no cause for happiness. Happily, most gardeners do not come under that class, and are sincerely glad to see beauty in their neighbors' gardens as well as their own. The true lover of gardens gladly gives of his own surplus store of plants and seeds to others who can use them, and it is this spirit of neighborhood sharing, as well as mere cultivation, that garden clubs foster and encourage.

Pennsylvania. ELLEN JOHNSTON.

Buy Value *not Bulk*



LEAN fertilizers of low analysis are priced lower but actually cost *more* than rich fertilizers—for they carry a useless difference in charges for freight and hauling. Successful farmers order high-analysis fertilizers and save this difference.

Each year the knowledge spreads that price is a matter not of tons but of plant-food content. *Farming becomes a business* . . and V-C keeps pace. V-C Super Analysis Fertilizers, especially rich in the plant foods that are your real investment, are V-C's answer to the widening demand for better crops that cost less.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Richmond, Virginia

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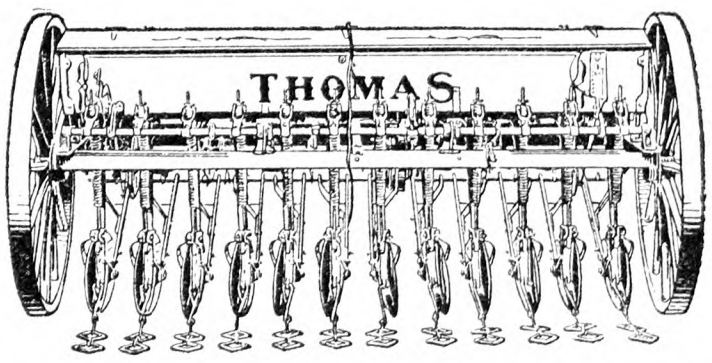
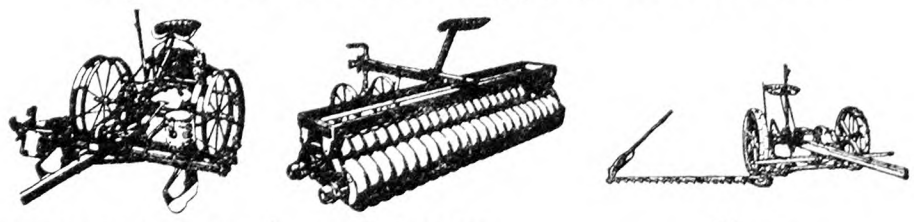
FAMOUS Ohio Thomas Single Disc Drill



HERE'S A DRILL SECRET

MANY farmers haven't been able to understand why their neighbors with a Thomas drill get 3 to 5 more bushels an acre on land that is no better. The secret lies in the wide, flat seed furrow made by the special disc and tube boot of the Thomas. The seed are scattered far enough apart so every plant has room to spread out and make a heavy stand. This means more stalks, more heads and more grain at threshing time. That's the secret of this Drill.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.



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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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If the farms were put on the basis of allowing a reasonable amount for the labor of the farmers, such as a man engaged in other manual labor receives, I think that most of the farms would show a deficit, and therefore should not be taxed.

In the long run property can only pay a portion of what it earns in taxation, and the sooner the Legislatures and the taxable districts learn this, the better for every kind of business. HAMILTON F. KEAN.

U. S. Senator for New Jersey.

SENATOR KEAN substantially indorses two principles which we regard as fundamental in the farm problem: First, taxation on property appraised on the basis of its income. In practice this would be taxation of incomes, or economic rent of land. Second, a system of primary produce markets which would determine the price of farm products by taking the average returns for capital, labor and management in other industries, and from this data estimate the price of farm products that will give the farmer as much profit for his capital, his labor and his brain power as capital, labor and brains get in other industries. This would put agriculture on an economic equality with other industries and return a profit that would make farmers willing, substantial taxpayers on an income basis. Nothing short of this will do full justice to the farms.

*

FROM the road over a broad, "sight-seeing" ridge in the Oshkosh area of Wisconsin two years ago, we counted visible silos on dairy farms until we wondered whether "seeing is believing". Silos in that State now total 113,300. New York State ranks second with 56,682. Michigan has 50,520, Ohio 40,340, Pennsylvania 37,340, Minnesota 36,294, Indiana 32,040, Iowa 32,000, Illinois 28,240, Kansas 14,540, and Missouri 12,024. A number of other States have less than 10,000 silos each. In recent years many silos have been built in old and new dairy regions. Some farmers tell us that they used several silos before they learned how to grow and handle silage crops. A few Mid-West farmers, specializing in raising beef cattle, 15 years ago abandoned their silos before they learned how to feed silage. Silos are now valued at their proved worth by some of the most successful beef producers in the corn belt. In the Northwest, where dairy cattle are steadily increasing in numbers, pit silos are extensively used. North Dakota, for example, has hundreds of silos in the ground, and is digging many more. The succulent, palatable feed which goes daily from many kinds and types of silos to cows saves and makes money for dairymen.

*

FIELDS badly infested with white grubs, cutworms and similar pests are often improved by early plowing and two or three harrowings. This breaks up the home arrangements of these creatures and puts them within reach of birds and hens. In fields near the house we have often been followed by a procession of hens, looking over the fresh furrows and picking up these choice bits, as they are especially fond of the grubs and cutworms. In the back fields small blackbirds and crows are interested in the fresh earth—yes, the crows are of use at times.

*

MAN'S fight against his insect enemies has brought into general use virulent poisons, giving rise to some concern lest this use prove detrimental to man himself, as well as to the parasites which they are intended to control. The liquid and dust sprays by which insect harm and fungus diseases of fruits are controlled would prove a menace to the user of the fruits if their poisonous ingredients were eaten by him. The possibility of this has been investigated by the Federal Department of Agriculture in the matter of sprayed apples and pears and we are assured that the poisons of the sprays are not absorbed by the pulp of the fruits to an extent that would make them a source of danger to the consumer. They remain chiefly upon the skin and are washed off by the rains, as well as by the washing which much heavily sprayed fruit gets before being packed for shipment. A very cautious person may further assure himself of freedom from any danger by peeling sprayed fruit before eating it.

*

THIS from the New York *Sun* expresses our sentiments:

Two things the United States possesses in regrettable abundance are bureaus and bureaucrats. For many years when some ill has perplexed the country the best remedy Congress could think of was a bureau of one kind or another. Bureaus clutter up Washington. Bureaucrats of high and low degree are so numerous it would be almost impossible to explode a bomb at midnight on F Street without maiming them by the half score. A scheme of Federal reorganization that would get rid of a lot of them by sending them out to do honest toil in the vineyards of civilian life would be about the most useful gift the new Administration could make to the country.

*

ACCORDING to the estimates of the Economics Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture the birth rate of the farm population last year was 23 persons to the 1,000 of population, and the death rate only eight to the 1,000. Economically the old farm may not yet be on an equality with the city; but so long as crystal waters flow in the country streams, bloom and foliage clothe ground in the Spring, and sun rays warm the life blood of plants and animals and man through the year, the farm home will remain the fountainhead of American manhood and womanhood.

*

THERE was something of novelty in recent reports from the New York City egg market that brown eggs were bringing a premium over white. That city has been the center toward which white eggs have flowed from all points of the compass and from most distant parts of the country. It has been the mainstay of the hen whose chief claim to distinction was to excel in large numbers of chalk white eggs. These reports suggest that there may be a revolution coming; that a market preference which has had little more behind it than a consumer's whim may be on its way to extinction. There can be no question that this preference has exercised a marked effect upon poultry breeding. The eye of the city consumer who seldom, if ever, sees a living fowl has changed the very form and type of a large part of the feathered occupants of the barnyard. One breed, inferior in many respects to others, has had the benefit of more continuous and indefatigable efforts to bring it to a high state of perfection in one line than has any other. It has profited by these efforts and, while forced at times to give way to individuals and flocks of other breeds, has taken the leading place in egg production. The result of breeding to one end has been marvellous, a wonderful demonstration of man's ability to make the laws of heredity, though imperfectly understood, work to his advantage. No one can regret this but it is to be regretted that other varieties of fowls, with potential capacity for production equal to any and with desirable qualities peculiar to themselves, have not had like opportunity to develop along the line of productivity. Indications that the demand for only a chalk white cover upon his breakfast egg is slackening in the country's great white egg market are encouraging. When it becomes generally recognized that an egg is an egg and that any differences in quality are in no way due to color of the shell, the consumer's unconscious but real discrimination against some of the most valuable of our breeds of poultry will slacken, if not disappear.

*

ACCORDING to figures given, 150,000 persons visited the great New York flower show the second week in March, breaking all previous records. Formerly interest in such shows was limited, and both individuals and organizations promoting them did so at a loss. Years of hard work and effort in educating the public have finally borne fruit; people of all classes regard the flower show as a great Spring event, and one sees there the people whose names lead among the wealthy and fashionable, side by side with hard-working men and women to whom the dollar ticket is a Spring extravagance. In this case, a fine thing was brought to the people by united trade interest and judicious advertising, backed by the love for flowers felt by both private and commercial growers. We think the same interest and enthusiasm among farmers will in time work out the great reforms they are now suffering for. Flower growers stick together and work together, and wherever farmers do this they make their real power felt.

*

"For, lo, the Winter is past."

NOT quite, in spots, but for all of us Spring is only just around the corner. Some readers in the northern sections have reported a hard Winter, with much snow and ice. In Northern New Jersey there has been but little snow, and frost is now practically out, so that those with early ground can soon make garden. Snowdrops, squills and Crocuses are in flower and tulips showing leaf.

*

FARMING on a share basis. Every Spring this question comes up. The rules of halves and thirds form a common basis for such bargains. Halves in a general way would mean that the man who owns the land would put up half the personal property, pay half the running expenses and have half the return. In the thirds plan, the owner furnishes practically everything and the tenant gets one-third of the farm's product for his work. These plans make a sort of framework for starting negotiation, but every case is an individual matter, and the nearer a division can be made so that the workman gets a fair "going" wage and the owner gets reasonable interest on his investment the better the result. If either one gets the "best of the bargain," dissatisfaction is sure to come. These bargains, wherever possible, should be made personally instead of by correspondence, and all details put down in writing.

*

My father owned a large farm about 15 miles west of Philadelphia and I worked for him many years before I took up civil engineering. I remember that there was not much work about raising turnips, but yesterday I paid 25 cents for three pounds in our village store. I believe the weight of a bushel of turnips is about 50 lbs., therefore I paid at the rate of $4 per bushel. I notice a Philadelphia market report that turnips have a slow sale and bring from 20 to 40 cents per five-eighths basket. Somebody here is surely gouging the consumer. C. E. S.

THESE mysterious price changes on the way from the source of supply to the consumer are noted in most other products. The price at the start reminds one of the humble grub, in chrysalis form, but on the way it goes through its transformation so that in the retailer's place it is a gaudy butterfly. But from 50 to 75 cents to $4 per bushel for those turnips seems about the limit.

*

THE Department of Agriculture reports that this country is now free from foot-and-mouth disease and has removed the quarantine placed upon the limited affected area in California. The outbreak was of the shortest duration and involved the smallest number of premises and animals of any of the outbreaks that have occurred. It also caused the least interference with agriculture and industry in the surrounding territory. As a safeguard the department will maintain an adequate force of trained veterinarians in the locality to deal promptly with any recurrence which past experience has shown to be possible with this treacherous malady.

Brevities

HOW would you like to drop a line in the ripples of that brook on our first page?

OUR New Hampshire friend, page 491, has worked up a good healthy woodpile—and an appetite, too.

THE Oregon Agricultural College advises chopping Alfalfa when feeding it to chickens; otherwise the birds only eat the leaves, and the stems, constituting 50 to 65 per cent of the whole, are wasted.

THE California canning business is starting with spinach, of which there are about 17,000 acres, and other vegetables. Around 5,000 people are employed during the season in the chief canning plants.

THE extension specialist of the New Jersey State College says New Jersey people seldom have goiter, because they eat heartily of the nearby plentiful supply of salt-water fish. On account of its iodine content sea fish is an excellent preventive of goiter.

THE University of New Hampshire says that the horse population of the United States has decreased 7,000,000 within ten years. Since each horse required four acres for feed 28,000,000 acres have been released to other crops.

IN Nevada no permit is granted for the erection of any billboard sign or other form of notice on any location which may measurably destroy the natural beauty of the scenery or obscure a view of the road ahead or of curves and grades or intersection highways or railroads. While the majority of States restrict the placing of signs within certain distances of curves, grades or intersections of highways or railroads, Nevada is the only State of the 48 to restrict the placing of signs where they will spoil the beauty of the scenery along the highways.

Milk Investigation Proposed

A MILK investigation in New York is the aim of a resolution proposed in the State Senate on March 15 by Senator Samuel H. Hofstadter of New York City. The resolution stated that complaints have been made that the distribution of milk in New York has become a virtual monopoly; that the price to the consumer is in excess of the cost of milk to the distributor plus a reasonable profit, and that because of the monopoly the law of supply and demand has been annulled, and that in consequence farmers receive less than the cost of production, reducing the supply and threatening a shortage of fresh milk for liquid consumption. If the resolution is adopted, Temporary President of the Senate John Knight would appoint three members of the Senate and Speaker McGinnies would name three Assemblymen to form the commission and conduct the investigation.

Hudson River Fruit

THE Hudson River Fruit Exchange broke only one record for 1928. It handled more of its members' business than ever before; but according to its annual report it made no special record in quantity, quality or price. Crops were light. In consequence the demand for supplies was short. Tomatoes and grapes were a good yield. Tomatoes were of good quality and paid out well, but the grapes were not of good quality and prices were low. Apples were a 65 per cent crop. Color was not up to usual, but prices held out well. Sour cherries were a short crop, but prices were good. The Exchange members produce the finest quality of currants and were paid $130 per ton. The yield was about 70 per cent of normal.

Total sales were the lowest since 1921, but expenses were held down and the Exchange got by with a profit of $3,757.16.

The Exchange has now operated 17 years. It started modestly, with $5,000 capital, and has accumulated assets to the amount of $81,890.98. It has built up a large F. O. B. trade and is well equipped to furnish packages and other supplies in cold storage. It operates a famous fruit section in Southern Ulster and Northern Orange counties. While a little short on its production for 1928, it yet had a good volume of business. Its place in the fruit industry is well established, and it affords a good example of a well-managed and successful farm co-operative enterprise.

Headquarters are at Milton, N. Y., and the management follows: Board of Directors—J. W. Clarke, president; C. C. DuMond, vice-president; C. J. Hepworth, treasurer; J. R. Conway, assistant treasurer; L. W. Craft, secretary; W. P. Garmany and H. T. Velie, directors; George Hildebrand, general manager.

Trespass by Golfers

As our farm is connected with a golf course, I would like to know whether the players have a right to come across the line, to pick up their balls after knocking them into my crops. Is there any law to stop them from coming across? J. F.
New York.

IF GOLFERS follow their balls into your crops, they are trespassers, and are liable for trespass, but the judgment for trespass is six cents. If, however, you can prove that they damaged the crop or other property they are liable for the amount of damage you can prove. The trespass is probably due to thoughtlessness. Golfers usually would not wish to damage a neighbor's property, but they get so excited about their game, they think of nothing else. We would suggest that you have a friendly talk with the manager of the club. If this does not stop the trespass, your only relief is through a suit for trespass and damage through the courts.

Landlord and Tenant

I rented a farm two years ago March 25. My agreement expires March 25, 1930. The landlord died in December last. Now the farm is in a lawyer's hands to be sold for debts. Can they take possession of the farm before my agreement or lease expires? The agreement was drawn up by him and myself and was witnessed by two other parties. Does the death of a landlord make an agreement void? H. M. S.
Maryland.

ASSUMING that there is no cancellation clause in the lease, and that you pay the rent when due and demanded, your possession is good to March 25, 1930. The debts of the landlord do not affect the lease. The property, however, may be sold to satisfy his debts. The buyer becomes your landlord, but he cannot obtain possession of the farm until the lease expires, unless he is able and willing to pay your price for a surrender of the lease.

Increase in Federal Indemnity

THE Federal Government has increased the indemnity for cattle condemned because of tuberculosis. The rate is increased from $25 to $35 on grade cattle and from $50 to $70 for purebred cattle. The provisions remain the same in that the Federal Government will not pay more than one-third of the difference between the appraised value and the salvage value of the animal, and it shall not exceed the amount to be paid by the co-operating State, county or municipality. The increase became effective February 19, 1929.

Taxes in Far West

We read what people are saying about taxes in various parts of the country. They are all bad enough I'll admit, but if they had to pay what we do here in the State of Washington they would know what high taxes mean. We have a small farm of 24 acres, about 16 miles from Seattle. We are in the famous, once-prosperous, White River Valley. We once had a good business here, but it has gone to the dogs. There is such an over-production of agricultural products here that one cannot sell them after they are produced.

Last year the dairy business went on the rocks. The State tested the herds for tuberculosis. Large herds were slaughtered, which left the places in a pitiful condition. Our cattle were all condemned in the Spring of the year after carrying them over the Winter, and at the time pasture was at its best. Our means of income was thus destroyed. We planted the pastures to potatoes; up to date we have not sold enough to pay for the digging, and will not make expenses. Nine-tenths of the places here are for sale and few changing hands. Taxes are so high it does not leave any money to make improvements. Our barn should have been torn down years ago. Our place needs fertilizer, lime, fences, drains and many other things. There are many others like it. We have worked hard for this place, and now we are not even earning a decent living on it. We cannot sell the place on account of the high taxes. It does no one any good to complain about taxes to the assessors as they would just laugh in your face. The assessments were made a few years ago when values were high, but have never been reduced when values were cut in two. The State is undertaking too much construction for the taxpayers to assume. When we moved here 30 years ago our taxes were about $50 a year; now about $300. Few of the young people are sticking to the farm. They pay more for taxes than they should pay for rent. People come here because they like the mild climate and scenery, but when they find what the taxes are they never buy, and go elsewhere.

Every time the Legislature meets at Olympia all they think about is some way to raise our taxes. It looks to me like "killing the goose that lays the golden egg."
Washington. R. H. W.

An Assessor on Taxation

I am not opposed to a tax on net incomes or economic rent tax, but am not yet enlightened as to a method of getting at either. It is possible and no doubt true that assessment on farmers is very unequal. The man or board of assessors is not yet born that can establish values as they should be. But if land valued too high should be relieved and the burden placed on better farms it only shifts the burden. A New York State farm valued at $8,000 in 1928 was taxed about $112—the rate about $14. Now the average net income for 30 years is approximately $500. If this $500 is to be the assessed value and the rate the same, the tax would be about $7. Where are we to get the other $105? What puzzles me is, where are we to get the amount we propose to relieve the farmer of? It must come from some source, and I know of no source that is not already taxed about all it will bear, except exempt property. If this has been so entrenched in our economic system as to be beyond recall, then why all this fuss? In the end the taxes will be gathered from the same source with perhaps a little shifting about. I look for very little relief from tariffs. I must confess I am in the dark and am seeking light. It is my opinion that those who talked so loudly about relieving the farmer of his tax burden were doing so for his vote, and that they have no workable method on which to proceed. We will see what we will see—later.
Florida. J. F. N.

Not Approved, But Deserved

Reading on page 71 of THE R. N.-Y. of what happened on the farm of the subscriber, where his tenant with one boy was blockaded in the barn, and five children in the house, while 11 hunters roamed at will over the farm, leads me to suggest to this man and to other farm owners that they do the same as did my next-door neighbor when hunters invaded his premises. One morning three hunters with several dogs entered his property and started to hunt near his dwelling. He yelled at the hunters to leave his premises. The reply was, "Get in the house and mind your own business, or we will make you. Your place is not posted." The man did as he was told, went to the house and, securing his shotgun, stuck it out of the window and took a shot at the nearest dog, which was running through his garden. The dog dropped dead. As the hunters came running toward the dog's dead body, the owner, in his turn, yelled, "Now you fellows git, or I will turn the gun on you." They got. They made a big time, threatening suit against the farmer for collection of damages for the loss of the dog, but never went so far as to start an action. This neighbor's farm today is not posted, but he never is bothered with trespassers; the word was passed along. He did it himself. C. O. WARFORD.
New York.

Experience with Test

About 11 years ago I bought my farm and started in with three cows. I raised a dairy of 17 good milk cows and was making enough money to support my family of 12, besides having paid for farm. Three years ago they started to test for tuberculosis. I hung off, being the last man to sign up. The first test came in September, and they took 10 of my very best cows. Some had just freshened and some were due to freshen in a very short time. The ones they left me were nearly all heifers.

The second test they did not take any, but the third they took another, and again as before, the very best, a four-year-old heifer.

Before they began the testing I was getting about $2,630 a year from my dairy. In the past three years I figure I have lost at least $5,180.

When they took my cows they paid me $89 apiece for them, but when I went to buy back I had to pay at least $150 or $200 for any kind of a tuberculin-tested cow.

Worst of all they held my money back four months, besides charging me $1 a head for testing.

Before testing my cows I owed no man a dollar, where today I am better than $2,000 in debt, and if they keep taking my cows I will certainly lose my home. Furthermore they ruin the cows they leave, as after their system is filled with this poison fluid two or three times they are never the same again.

Other towns around that draw to the same station as I have not been made to test, but receive the same price for their milk as I do. I think this a wonderful thing for the dealer, also the veterinarian, as they have a good paying job the year around, but if any farmer can make both ends meet after going through with the test I would like to hear from him and learn how he manages it. A DISCOURAGED FARMER.
New York.

An Old Sheepman

I belong to the second generation of our particular neighborhood of Southern Michigan. Our fathers were all still clearing land and graduating from the scythe to the mowing machine when we were big enough to work.

It was the fashion of the neighborhood to shoot a dog with fine shot if away from home without his owner. I never knew a dog to be killed if judgment was used as to distance, and I never knew a dog to carry home a dose of fine shot that was not benefited. His owner was benefited. The curious feature is that one seldom had a chance to shoot at a dog. They stayed at home.

In the Spring everyone turned his sheep in the road, and all farmers kept sheep. They ranged the forest and came home for salt. I seldom went to school without passing from one to three flocks of sheep. Sheep were not molested by dogs in that locality.

Shooting a dog if found chasing sheep is all bosh. The sheep-killer has reverted to the wolf for the time being, and is as hard to see as the wolf. He has all of the wolf cunning, and if a real sheep-killer one won't see him chasing sheep.

If owners will ask their neighbors to shoot their dog if seen away from home and if the neighbors will attend to the shooting, everyone can then have a good dog that will not need to be shut up at night, and farmers can have sheep. NAT L. ROWE.
New York.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the subtance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Wants Better Country Roads

The farmers of this State (Connecticut) need improved dirt roads; not a few miles of expensive concrete paved highway that benefit only a few that are fortunate to live on or near them. There have been bills in the State Legislature for State aid for gravel roads. They have been voted down, but are getting more support each session. If THE R. N.-Y. could advocate better country roads, it would help. G. M.
Connecticut.

This correspondent expresses a need felt by all farmers who live on back roads in every State, and public thought is being more and more focussed on this need every year. Farmers themselves can do more than any others to popularize the demand for better dirt roads. THE R. N.-Y. is glad to give publicity to this demand.

After all the talk of farm relief, I wonder why our worthy Governor is so persistent in a 20 per cent reduction on the income tax, making it just that much harder for the farm. If I buy a 150 to 200-acre farm for $6,000, with $1,000 down and a mortgage for $5,000, it is assessed for the full $6,000. Our town rate is $23.93 per thousand, and the tax $119.65, exclusive of school tax. I live in a valley six miles long, which is one of the best farm sections in the State. Six years ago 150 cans of milk went out of the valley every day. Now it is reduced to 60 cans. Of the 27 farms in the valley of 150 to 200 acres each, seven of them are idle, and many more will be in the near future. Mere talk about farm relief is not enough. A tax on gasoline may be well enough to cover road expenses, but the farm will pay its share of it. Reducing the taxes on income will be no relief to the farmer.
New York. THOMAS RICH.

The milk inspector mentioned by a patron of Martville, N. Y., recalls the experience with the one who made sore a number of farmers here last Fall. His name was Drew. A young, overbearing chap with a swollen head. He said he was sent ahead of the city inspector to clean up and found plenty of fault and gave orders not to bring milk. As far as I know nobody paid any attention and the plants took all the milk. He was ordered off the place by several, and never showed up for reinspection. The city inspector came two months later. I have no kick coming on any city inspector that I have met. They all were sensible, mature men who seemed in sympathy with us, but there have been several plant inspectors at whom I wanted to sic the dog. E. G. Z.
Otsego Co., N. Y.

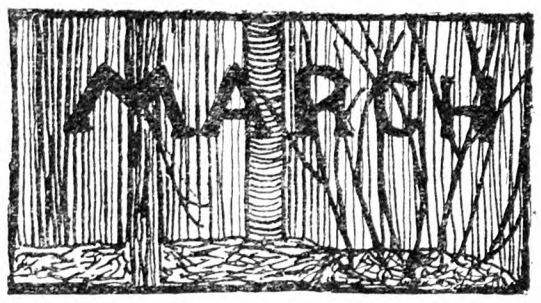
I live in hopes that the farm relief may soon be a fact and place the farmer on equal standing with other business. E. BASSETT, SR.
New York.

Please make a fight on protective tariff for farm products. J. L.
New Jersey.

Boys And Girls Our Page arranged By Iva Unger

"The Straining Trees That Groan All Night
Like Masts at Sea, Defy Wind's Might."

Drawn by Thelma Miller (17), *Pennsylvania*



Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), *New York*

Ready

The air is sharp and chilly,
  The wind is rough and rude,
But Spring has spoken to the buds,
  Down in the silent wood.

One's listening in a corner,
  One's leaning from a tree,
And every one is hoping soon
  To gladden you and me.
—By Nancy Byrd Turner.

Coming

I hear the wild geese honking
  From out the misty night—
A sound of moving armies
  On-sweeping in their might;
The river ice is drifting
  Beneath their northward flight.

I hear the blue bird plaintive
  From out the morning sky,
Or see his wings a-twinkle
  That with the azure vie;
No other bird more welcome,
  No more prophetic cry.

I hear the sparrow's ditty
  Anear my study door;
A simple song of gladness
  That Winter's days are o'er;
My heart is singing with him,
  I love him more and more.

I hear the starling fluting
  His liquid "O-ka-lee;"
I hear the downy drumming
  His vernal reveille;
From out the maple orchard
  The nuthatch calls to me.

O, Spring is surely coming,
  Her couriers fill the air,
Each morn are new arrivals,
  Each night her ways prepare;
I scent her fragrant garments
  Her foot is on the stair.
—John Burroughs.

Sent by Clark Allender (15), West Virginia.

Drawn by Louis Lynn (10), *New York*

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" was "blue jay." This month's puzzle is concerned with a larger bird, and one not often seen near by. However, we often hear his voice on the first soft days of early Spring.

I am reckoned as one of the ignoble birds of prey, but in time past I have often been trained in the service of man, for in much of my character and habit I make a very near approach to a true falcon. As you may not know, true falcons possess a tooth which projects from the upper part of the beak which is also hooked at the point. My kind is numerous, and is distributed in all parts of the world. Birds with the second quill feather longest and the first nearly equal to it are the only species designated as birds of prey. My wings have the fourth quill feather longest and the first very short, but I also love to soar, and take my prey alive from the air. I do not willingly feed on carrion. And so it was that man of ancient times before the invention of gunpowder, trained me to bring him my prey, and to return to him for sustenance. But times have changed. I do not wear a bell strapped to my leg in these days, except as I appear on shields or coats of arms. I only visit man's domain for the purpose of carrying off young poultry.

Thus I have come into ill repute, and have become man's enemy rather than his servant. He knows me now only as a speck in the sky, or a flash of tan and silver. I build my nest in the woods, in a very high tree, making it of twigs and sticks, lined with feathers. In the early Spring I soar above the woods in circles uttering my wild, defiant cry. Have you heard me, and do you know what I am?
—Sent by Elspeth Dangerfield (10), New York.

The answer to last month's riddle was "dew," and to the enigma No. 1 was "blizzard," the answer to enigma No. 2, "Candlemas."

Enigma No. 1

My first is in up but not in down,
My second in laugh but not in frown,
My third is in snarl but not in bite,
My fourth in airship but not in kite.
My fifth is in happy but not in sad,
My sixth is in willing but not in glad,
My seventh in hit but not in whack,
My eighth is in light but not in crack,
My ninth is in sniffle but not in snort,
My tenth is in move but not in start,
My eleventh in want but not in cling,
My whole is a true prophecy of Spring.
—By Dorothy Harris (13), Massachusetts.

Enigma No. 2

My first is in can but not in tin,
My second in lose but not in find,
My third is in over but not in under,
My fourth is in catch but not in miss,
My fifth is in ink but not in pen,
My whole sends us all to bed.
—By Martin Antman (8), Connecticut.

Riddle

Sometimes I'm on water, sometimes I'm on land;
Sometimes I'm lying, but sometimes I stand,
Sometimes I'm moving, sometimes I'm still;
Sometimes I defy you, sometimes at your will,
Sometimes I'm short, sometimes far flung,
Sometimes with the old, sometimes with the young,
Sometimes in the day, sometimes in the night,
Sometimes I amuse, sometimes I affright;
Though you touch me, yet feel me you can't if you try;
Then answer, dear reader, and say what am I.
—By Lura Hudson (12), Maryland.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), *New York*

My Dog Teddy and I

Dear Boys and Girls: I am sending a picture of my little dog Teddy and myself. I am 12 years old. This picture was taken by our tankhouse. I would like you boys and girls to write to me. Your friend, Hilda Sieber (12), California.

A New Correspondent

Dear Friends: I would like to join your band. I have read your section in the paper but have never written to you telling of my hopes and wishes. I am 14 years old and six feet tall. I live on a large farm, and like to hunt, as I have an unusual amount of artillery. I also collect stamps, and like drafting.—Jackson Moody (14), New York.

A Family Group

Dear Boys and Girls: I am sending my photo, including my two sisters, pet dog, and rooster. I am holding my rooster that I raised last Summer. Edith, standing back of me, is a new writer this month. I would be glad to hear from some boys and girls my age. Your friend, Gail Colaw (10), New York.

A Friend from Vermont

Dear Friends: I was just looking over The R. N.-Y. and I happened to see the Boys' and Girls' Page. I am a new writer and am sending my picture. I shall be glad to exchange letters with you all.—Wilson Hoyt (13), Vermont.

Drawn by Eleanor Weaver (14), *New York*

These cold days have driven many of the wild birds from the nearby woods, nearer to the farm buildings in search of food. There have, for many days, been two blue jays feeding. These are known to be a very shy, timid bird, but it is surprising what a pert, saucy, little fellow he can be. He comes upon the veranda even, in search of fresh meat. A few days a piece was placed upon one of our front lawn trees where he could eat unmolested and yet I could watch him.

What do you think I found this morning? Near to the door of the dining-room, on the porch, with his head under his wing as if asleep, hovered my little feathered friend of a few days. He was frozen stiff and it nearly brought the tears to my eyes. These little birds struggle so hard to live through the Winter. His mate sat on the bough of the pine tree, evidently wondering what had become of her mate. But then I suppose it must be expected.—From Iona Welker (17), New York.

Drawn by Helen Messemer (19), *New York*

Uncle Ellery: "Now, I'll learn ye to milk the cow."

Nephew (from the city): "O, uncle, I'm kinder 'fraid of the cow. Couldn't I learn on the calf?" — Sent by Carl Ratsch (15), New York.

"Shulz always was lucky."

"Why so?"

"He underwent an operation because he swallowed a pearl in an oyster, and the pearl proved to be valuable enough to cover the cost of the operation—and the funeral."—Sent by Naomi Allender (10), West Virginia.

He Saw Beauty

John Burroughs, author of "Coming," was a famous American naturalist, essayist and poet. He was born on a farm in the Catskills, near Roxbury, N. Y., April 3, 1837. He died March 29, 1921, and is buried on the farm where he was born. Part of the farm was bought by Henry Ford, an intimate friend of the famous naturalist, and presented by him to the Burroughs Memorial Association for a public park. The park includes Burroughs' cabin, "Woodchuck Lodge," where he did much of his writing, and the meadow on the mountainside where he is buried.—Sent by Clark Allender (15), West Virginia.

A Georgia Garden

Jonquils and daffodils are blooming here, and a small scattering of Petunias. Yes, really! The Petunia bed is close to the house on the south side, and this being a mild Winter the plants weren't killed. And now they have started to growing and are full of buds, and a few colorful blossoms. Some of the peach trees are in bloom, too. Inside of two weeks the peach orchard will be in full blossom. The wild plum bushes have clusters of buds, with now and then a little white bloom.

The birds are singing happily in the warm sunshine. A bluebird and a redbird perched in the same peach tree. And on the ground nearby a couple of robins hopping here and there, while a crow flying overhead calls "caw". But the sweetest singer of all, the mocking-bird, is singing from the top of a small holly tree. Yes, Spring is surely here.—Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

"I am a boy who doesn't have time to go to the movies, or hang around corners, after my home work is done, as I am a high school student. I tinker around with the models I made, or do a complete overhauling job on the old 'Lizzie,' which I now ride to school. I intend to turn it into a racer. Mostly I work at airplanes, automobiles, gas and steam engines, and boats." — Arthur Zall, New York.

Drawn by Russell Francke (16), Michigan

DIARY SOLILOQUY.—I notice that the writers of Our Page diaries affix their names in their entirety after them, or else merely their first name. Pembroke the Terrible alone remains undaunted in a nickname. Who goes by that title? And I wonder just how many of Our Page readers know who Pembroke really is? Then, too, does Pembroke really deserve such a title? Do the diary entries live up to it? I think perhaps the second one published does. But, then, only time can tell, I suppose. Some of the diaries seem to be written merely for Our Page benefit. To be really and truly diary entries they should be taken from a real diary that is faithfully kept. And the selections sent to Our Page should be of interest to all. O, you don't have to tell me that it is interesting to read other's diaries—interesting or no! I know.
—From the Pembroke Advocate.

February 18.—A glorious day for February, the air as soft and sweet as the Spring breezes. Warm golden sunlight shining from a sapphire sky. This evening the sunset was a rose-gold reflection, pastel beautiful. The sun's last rays touched the Octoraros, transforming them from cobalt shadow, throwing them into a striking relief. Twilight, then darkness lighted by silver stars.

The south wind is blowing. The trees sough to its touch with a hollow murmuring sound, plaintive, lonely, vaguely mysterious, queerly stirring. Far away on the Octoraros move the bright twinkling lights of autos on the limestone road; swiftly moving are they. Through the dark distance they shine brightly.

March 1.—The sun rose-gold, and with alluring promise for a glorious day. Through the morning it remained, but shortly after noon was clouded. The afternoon brought occasional patches of sunlight shining through breaks in the clouds. At sunset a sullen gray shroud enveloped the west, so no colorful sunset ensued. Darkness came early, warm for this season.—Elinore Maser (15), Penn

February 23.—I got up this morning and took milk to one of our neighbors. Jack Frost pinched my nose. I came back and took my sled and went sliding, and after that went walking, as the snow is about seven inches deep. Came back, helped my mother some, and ate my dinner and went sliding again. We made a "fox and geese" ring to play in tomorrow.

February 24.—Got up this morning and had breakfast. As it is Sunday, I got ready for Sunday school. When I came back I went to Grandma's and went into the woods for a little walk, then ate my dinner and went to see one of my cousins.
—Ruby (8), Connecticut.

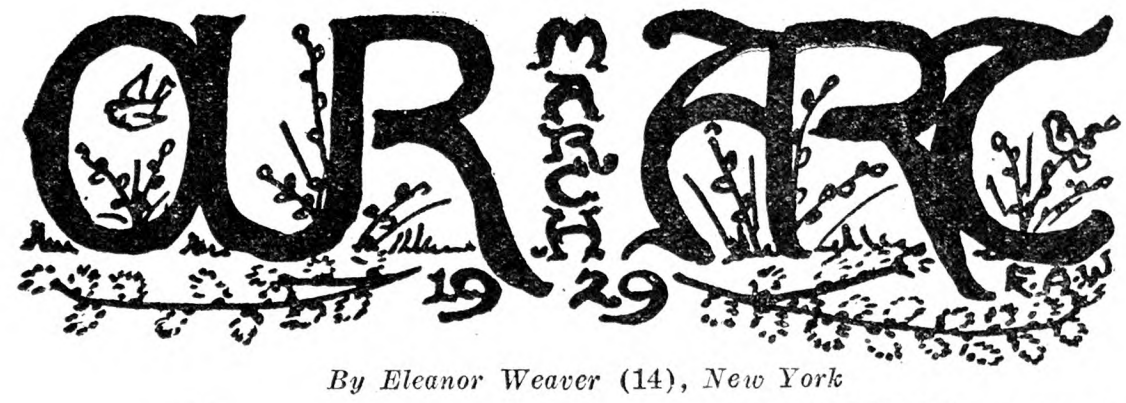
February 7.—Latin sentences for today. Easy. Had to write telegrams in English class. French good. I ought to get a good mark, but you know what "ought" means! Probably another meager 80. Ugh! Started a letter to Dot and got one from the Firelight—I'm a junior editor now!

February 8.—Got called on in Latin advance! Had fun with teacher. Got 85 in yesterday's work—only 87 in French, but a compensation in "a very neat paper," although I'll bet that's some more of her sarcasm. In history class another test. Carnation. There were some things I didn't know, and, still worse, got mixed up; 77 for you, kiddie! Birdie called me "little housewife" tonight. Compliment? O, rather. Good, isn't it? Locked Doors?

February 15.—Boy! As the boys were downtown to a lecture the history class was in the library listening to the radio. Teacher was going to turn it off when I screwed down the sound control in the fan. "Sq-q-ueak!" "Who did that?" Aooh! I should know. Hot-diggety-dig.
—Pembroke the Terrible!

February 21.—I got up real early this morning to find a great deal of snow on the ground. There was a crust before this snow. The crust made good riding down hill. But with this now you cannot ride. When I got home tonight I had popcorn balls to make for a party at school in honor of Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. My mother brought the things to school this afternoon. Mother surprised the whole school. We all had a nice time. My mother gave a small silk flag to every child in the room, also to my teacher.
—Magdalene Stewart, New York.

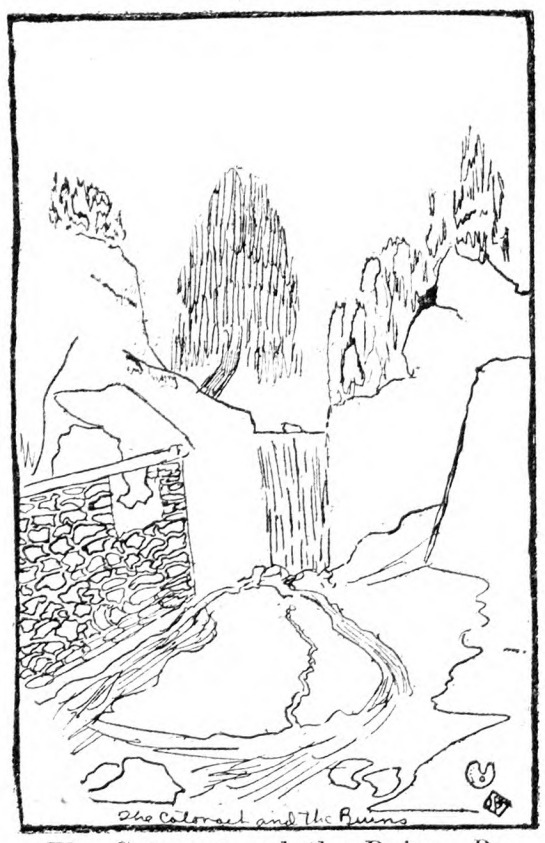
February 28.—Another month on its last hinges. Got up a bit earlier today. It is half snowing and half hailing, very lightly though. In the afternoon the snowflakes were falling on almost bare ground. My sister and I played cards with my cousin after supper.—From Teresa Prinzing (14), New York.



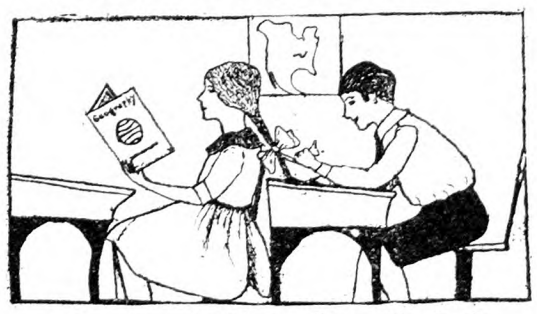
By Eleanor Weaver (14), New York

Spring—By Elizabeth Coss, New Jersey

The Moose—By Pearl Lynn (18), New York



The Cataract and the Ruins—By Jackson Moody (14), New York



The Boy Behind—By Elizabeth Humphrey (15), New York

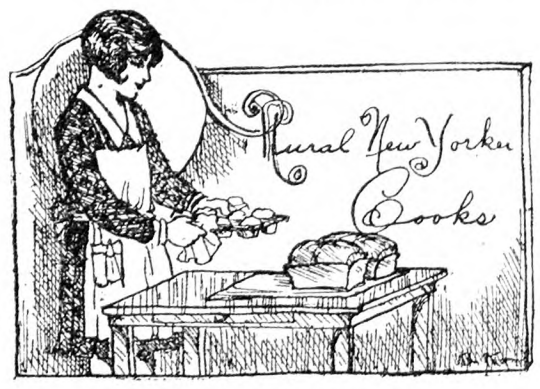
Drawn by Stanley Anderson, New York

Frozen River—By Eli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio

Self Portrait—By Conrad Merz, Connecticut

Popping Corn—By Rena Cook (13), Pennsylvania

Getting a Crow to Talk Back—By John Mucha (17), New York



Maple Nut Fudge

Dear R. N.-Y. Cooks: Sugaring time is here, so perhaps some of you would like to try this recipe for maple nut fudge.

Boil two cups confectioner's sugar, one cup maple syrup, and one-half cup cream together until it threads from the spoon. Cool and beat until creamy. Add two cups nut meats, and drop the mixture by spoonfuls on greased paper on plates.—From Renee Dore (19), Vermont.

Ten Years Ago

Oh, yes, I'll be glad when I can say,
"Ten years ago today
This happened," or "this thing was true,"
For that's the way the grown-ups do.

Of course I'm old enough right now to say,
"Five years ago today."
But how, since I was then so small,
Could I remember anything at all?
—By Dorothy Harris (13), Massachusetts.

Drawn by Eleanor Weaver (14), New York

Spring: The Dawn-Time

Out of the white dream of Winter,
Out of the bosom of night,
There is a faint streak of dawning,
There is a ripple of light!
There is a breath through the silence,
There is a stir as of dawn,
There is a shadow of daybreak,
There is an echo of song.

Let us fare forth in half light,
Let us be joyful and free,
We shall find Dawn in the mountains,
We shall find Spring on the lea;
We shall find life in the meadow,
We shall find light on the knoll,
We shall find song in the forest,
That reverberates through the soul!
We shall find joy for our sorrow,
We shall find balm for our pain,
In the boisterous laughter of zephyrs,
In the silver-cool fingers of rain.

List to the voice of the Dawning,
Hark to the music of Spring,
Sung through the gurgling of streamlet,
Or warbler's gay caroling.
Then let us fare forth in the half-light,
Let us be joyful and free,
For we shall find dawn in the mountains,
We shall find Spring on the lea!
—Lois Russel (15) New York.

Sorrow Number Two

O, it's called my sorrow number two,
And it really makes me feel quite blue.
Just a few yards up the way
Is a high school—and every day
My sisters and my brothers go
There. But not me, it is not so—
For I cannot go.
'Cause there's sickness in our family,
And my aunt—unhappily—
Has gone to care for the sick one,
And so I have to stay at home.
For there's my gran'ma, very dear,
(Who's in the next room very near).
I couldn't leave her, so, don't you see,
There's no such thing as school for me?
O, you boys and girls who go to school,
You who can learn and take time to fool—
Ah! but you're lucky—you're lucky old dears,
But there! Don't you mind my foolish tears.
—By Grace V. Cullis (17), Connecticut.

Repulsed

A great big ball of yellow fluff
Entered the world with one great huff;
He gave one crack to the white shell,
And uttered a loud happy yell—
"Hot worms! It's Spring!"

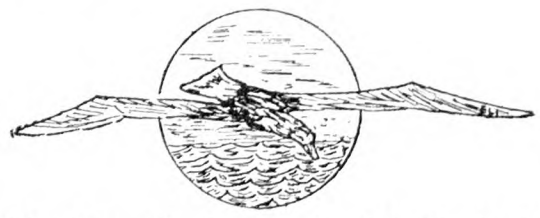
A great big bunch of grayish skin
Entered the world in one great din;
He gave a crack to the great shell,
And uttered a loud happy yell—
"Hot feathers! It's Spring!"

Up stalked an aged, browned hen,
Without any feathers beyond all ken,
She gave one look, in itself a soak,
And uttered a loud, snappy croak—
"Spring, nothing. It's only March."
—By Pembroke the Terrible.

March

In you come with a blustering roar,
Dashing the waves on the wind-swept shore,
Tearing the limbs from the leafless trees,
Buffeting people about with ease—
And never seeming a bit to care
For all the damage done everywhere.

But when your playtime is almost past,
You stop your boisterous ways at last,
Then gentle showers, and the bright sun,
Make up for all the harm you've done.
And everyone says in great delight,
"Springtime is here—it came over night."
—By Thomas Clement (15), Michigan.



The Seagull—Drawn by Eli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio

Our Page This Month

This month a contributor makes a comment on the diaries. I think it is true that no diary with the writer's name attached can be as interesting as if the name were withheld. You cannot put your most secret thoughts into words unless you are certain of privacy. Assured of that, what might not come out in the diary! Sorrows, joys, longings, and requests for help and advice. In order to maintain absolute incognito, the State and age must be left off, unless the writer chooses to include them. What do you

think of the possibilities of interest, and heart-to-heart frankness in shaping our diary work to such a course? Shall we start next month anonymously?

Here is April once more. Hepaticas are waiting for the first warm day, and the buds of the poplars are only waiting for a touch of the sun and rain. Did it ever occur to you that Spring rains are richer in nitrogen than those of any other season — hence the remarkable jungle green of the first leaves? So say the chemists. What are you going to plant in your early garden this year? Also, what are you going to do to beautify the home grounds this year? Did you ever go back to the wood and see if there are any likely evergreen shrubs there which would look well in the front yard? Seedlings of all the expensive shrubs can be obtained from wholesale nurserymen, of whom you can obtain the addresses by writing your State Forest Conservation Commission, or I will send a list of these to any of you who enclose a stamped addressed envelope. How about growing a row of Colorado Blue spruce or Mugho pine for pleasure, certainly, and perhaps profit? This is the time for ordering things to beautify the home grounds.

Send all contributions to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y., before the 5th of the month, if intended for April. Contributions are welcome at any time, but if received later than the above date, may be held over.

The Fox Family—By Stanley Brown (16), New York

The King and Queen of Beauty

A terrible day! Snow and sleet and ice! Every tree is loaded with it. I hope the wind won't blow now and break the branches as it so often does.

Whenever I think of ice storms I think of a day six years ago when we had an unusually hard one. There was about two inches of snow on the ground and over that came this heavy sheet of ice. Every tree was bent away down with its burden. Many of them were broken.

Jared was a little fellow then, in his first year at school, and I was in my last. We had missed a couple of days at school, and so mother thought we ought not to miss any more, and she sent us out. I do not think she realized how slippery it was that morning. The first half mile wasn't bad, but after that I had to drag Jared nearly every step of the way. I thought we never would get up the big hill, as it was almost glare. I would get a secure footing, and then pull Jared up to my level. The poor kid didn't like the walking any better than I did, so I had to invent some game to hold his attention and keep him from thinking of the hard walking (or easy slipping) "We are the King and Queen of Beauty," I told him. "Ordinary folks can't see all the pretty things along this road, but we can, so we're more fortunate than they are." We stopped at the top of the hill and looked across the valley. The sun had turned every bit of ice on every tree and bush to silver and gold, and "It's all ours," I told him, "every bit, because we can see it. We are the richest people in the world, this morning."

As we walked on we vied with each other in discovering the beautiful things that lay in our path. At the edges of the road, and in the ditches were the most beautiful forms, on twigs and leaves. Of course we hadn't time to stop and look at them, but we knew there were fairy castles, dolls and boats, acorns, animals—everything in miniature.

I was the first to see the six starlings huddled in the top of the tall maple tree—black silhouettes against the sun, but it was Jared who first saw the three ruffed grouse eating bull-briar berries in the thicket. The vines themselves were a sight to behold, such a tangled maze of gold and silver! Another treasure to add to our hoard.

At about the same time I saw a gray squirrel hunting for a cache of nuts at the foot of the walnut tree, Jared cried out, "There's a 'feedle-ump' bird," and sure enough there were two blue jays looking vainly for alder berries.

Everything was looking for its breakfast that morning, for the storm had lasted two days, and the poor birds had not been able to get food. And so on all the long way to school Jared would say, "That rock's pretty," and I would answer with, "Look at that tree!" In many places we had to pass under gilded archways, for the trees hung into the road and we found several broken ones across our path.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when we reached school, and I think we were both rather tired from our walk. But what a lot of fun we had watching the chickadees come up on the window-sill for crumbs!

That night we played the same game going home. It was still very slippery and Jared slid all over the road (my arm ached that night in bed). We saw some of the most amazing things on the way home that night though! I think that Jared has forgotten the time when he was King of Beauty, but I never have.

What beauty we can see is ours and nothing can take it from us. Isn't that true?—By Berta Griffiths (18), Connecticut.

Exchange

"May I ask for autograph sheets from all 'Boys and Girls?' They are to be 6x4½ inches with verse and drawing."—Sadie Allen (15), New Jersey.

"I wonder if you would please enter my name for the exchange of autographs. Pages should be 7x7 inches with drawing or verse, although I prefer both."—Renee Dore (19), Vermont.

"May I, too, have an autograph album? I would like every boy and girl to send a page. The pages would be 5x2 inches with both verse and drawing, name and date.—Andra Carter (17), West Virginia.

"I am starting an Our Page spread, and would appreciate it very much if readers would send blocks for it. Please put your name and address on the block, and make it 8x4 inches, of unbleached muslin. Though I've never seen an autograph spread here in Georgia, I think it is the nicest idea I have ever heard of. Later we can look at the spread and think of our old friends from Our Page. So please help me make my spread a success, and many thanks in advance."—Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

"I would like to exchange autograph verses with girls and boys who read this paper. Please write in ink, and put your address on the autograph. The page should be 6x4½ inches, if you don't mind."—Edith Wanser (16), Long Island.

Letters Wanted

Letters for contributors on this list should be sent to this office for local address, in stamped addressed envelopes ready for mailing. Postage may be saved by sending a number of letters under one cover.

Gertrude Heims (14), New York.
Beulah Gage (17), New York.
Altha Miller (11), New Jersey.
Clarence Bryan (14), New York.
Selmer Metcalfe, Connecticut.
Mary Hooper (10), Virginia.
Leeda Harris (13), Connecticut.
Florence Duffourc (17), Long Island.
Gleo Elkins (13), Ohio.
Mabel Hawk (17), West Virginia.
Verna Disney (11), Maryland.
George Woodbury (10), Maine.
Viola Long (15), New York.
Alda Thorne, New Jersey.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

* Marks the names of those whose work appears this month.

New York.—Pauline Parthey (14), Alice Moore, Marian Maus (13), Margaret Sischo (6), Gertrude Heims (14), *Lois Russell (18), Irene Berry (14), Mabel Boettger (11), Almeda LaLonde (13), *Jackson B. Moody (14), *Arthur Sell (16), Beulah Gage (17), Margaret Gorham (14), Martha Walling (12), Anna Lurkewicz (15), Catherine Partridge (12), Jessie Converse (17), Dorothy Gonoud (11), Leah Welch, Mary Stevens (10), Russell Curtis (15), June Keating (9), *Gail Colaw (10), Edith Colaw (13), Floyd Fingar (17), Margaret Lewis, Anna Lablansky (14), *Loyd Oree (11), *Stanley Brown (16), Clarence Bryan (14), Dorothy Middaugh, Frances Yonke, Sadie Carter, *Dorothy Safford (14), Elizabeth Hotchkiss (13), Dorothy Dingman (12), Florence Duffourc (17), Maude Baeur (15), Lawrence Heden (17), Mary Brown (14), Frank Shafer (12), Maedred Parrow, Rose Fox (12), Ferdinand Deubert (14), Edith Wanser (16), Viola Long (15), Carolyn Long (13), Janet Cragin (12), Eleanor Kroll (11), Magdalene Stewart, Ruth Whitfor (10), Margaret Nelson (10), *Carl Ratsch (15), Aurelia LeClaire (11), Wm. Patterson (18), Stanley Sidorwicz (13), *Eleanor Weaver (14), Ida Dean, Esther Pastalove (14), Agnes Rivenburg (18), Alberta Deering, Janet Ingersoll (12), Thelma Quick (13), *Teresa Prinzing (14), Edith Quick (10), Anna Yeno (10), *Elizabeth Humphrey (15), Duncan Waring, Mary Ryan (9), *Pearl Lynn (18), Geneva Lamphere, *Iona Welker (17), Carol Vedder (12), Elizabeth Haskell.

Connecticut.—Mildred Beebe, Walter Dochek (13), Martin Antman (8), Joseph Dochek (12), Lilia Paccdolme (12), Elizabeth Metsack (13), Rita DeMers (10), Stella Johnson (12), *Grace Cullis (17), *Berta Griffiths (18), John Skut (12), Frances Mulak, Elizabeth Lindblom (9), Clare Gross, Ruby Watrous (8), Mara Tracy (10), Katherine Krell (16).

Massachusetts.—Raymond Clarke (11), Elizabeth Brooks (13), Elizabeth McLaughlin (14), Jennie Nedweski (11), Helen Methe.

New Jersey.—*Alda Thorne, *Alice Chew (16), Beth Harwicke (13), Elizabeth Tower, Helen Newton (13), Brandon O'Reilly (11), Thelma Bengeyfield, Altha Miller (11), Floyd Wilkins (14), Roy Hull (9), Gladys Wood, *Elizabeth Coss, Marvin Gurlin, Mary Bell (12), Flora Fioravanto.

Pennsylvania. — Martha Monington, Elizabeth Weaver (16), Mary Healey (13), Jos. Healy (7), John Healy (9), Minerva Koch (14), Earle Fox (12), Ida Wormer (15), Antoinette Enick (15), Alice Hesser (16), May Pratt (13), David Royer (15), Margaret Esslinger, *Elinore Maser (12), Prudence Clark (13), *Thelma Miller (17), *Rena Cook (13).

Vermont.—Ellie Theilman (14), Gordon MacDonald (11), *Wilson Hoyt (13), *Renee Dore (19).

Maine.—Thelma Harriman, Dorothy Miller (12), George Woodbury (10), Ardis Woodbury (11).

Rhode Island.—*Barbara Knowles (17), Wildred Adams (18).

Ohio.—Harold Schellenberger (15), Gleo Elkins (13), *Eli Hirsimaki.

Illinois.—Martha Guenzler.

California.—Hilda Sieber (12).

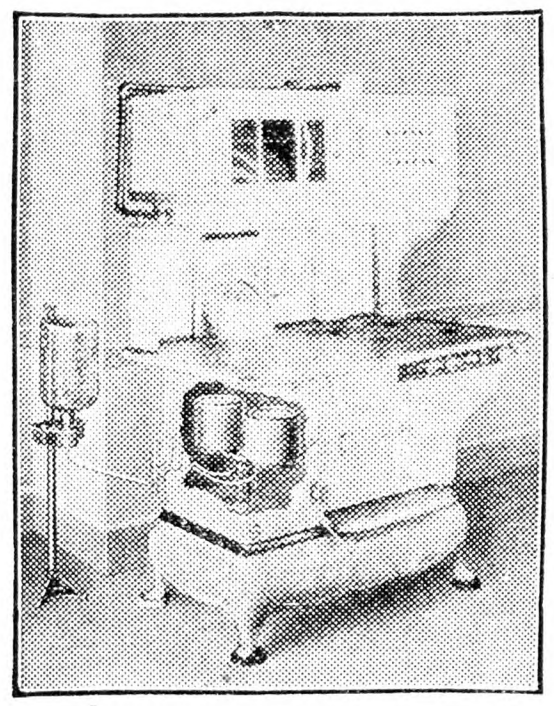
Michigan. — *Thomas Clement (15), *Russell Francke (15).

Virginia.—Mary Hooper (10).

Delaware.—Russell Evans (11), Betty Haberstock.

Maryland.—Lura Hudson (12), Verna Disney (14).

West Virginia. — Andra Carter (17), *Clark Allender (15), *Naomi Allender (10).



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The Home Dressmaker

SPRING IS HERE.—Every year we think Spring fashions the prettiest of the season, in their freshness of material and coloring. This year the marked feature is the return of the jacket suit, which appears in tweed, kasha, wool crepe and silk. It is true that we now call such suits ensembles, and the silk ones are not confined to one fabric, but still they are suits. Last year the ensembles of plain and printed crepe usually consisted of a skirt and coat to match in solid color, with a blouse of printed silk. This year we more often see a dress, either one or two-piece, of the figured silk with a coat of either the plain color, or figured silk to match. We also see ensembles that are composed of a black coat with a bright-colored dress having a touch of black in its trimming. The cloth suits are strictly tailor-made, with a separate blouse, the coat usually short, while the silk ensembles have longer coats. Even the little girls wear ensembles, but we also notice, in girls' separate coats, a return to the check tweeds, which are always pretty and serviceable, made double-breasted with raglan sleeves. For young girls, there are four-piece ensembles, which consist of a cloth jacket, silk blouse, and two skirts, one a cloth skirt to match the jacket, and the other a pleated silk skirt to match the blouse. This would make an ideal outfit for a girl away at school or college. She can wear the jacket and cloth skirt with the silk blouse, the silk skirt and blouse without the coat for afternoon or informal occasions, or wear the cloth jacket over this. Many of these blouses worn under a coat are sleeveless, which makes them quite dressy. Then one of the new sports sweaters of mercerized lisle, worn with the cloth skirt, gives another combination. These sweaters are plain and close fitting, with shirt or round neck, and are a new fashion from abroad. We have seen them in charming colors, costing $5. The importers call these sweaters "Antibes shirts."

PRIMROSE PRINT. — The ensemble shown at the left in the picture was primrose yellow printed silk, coat and dress to match. It was a long coat, tan lined, and was bound all the way round with a narrow fold of yellow silk. This binding went all around the collar, revers, fronts and hem, the sleeves being bound at the wrist also. This binding gives a very pretty effect; it is not absolutely flat, but is smoothly rolled, very narrow and even. The skirt had a group of pleatings on either side of the front, and four of the yellow silk folds formed the girdle. The V-neck was finished with these folds, the ends of which were woven together basket fashion, making a pretty effect in front. The close little hat was of yellow woven straw. Most of the new hats show the forehead, for the first time in many years.

In addition to all these silk ensembles, there are ensembles consisting of dress and coat of lace. The dress is usually made with irregular draperies, dipping deep at the back, the skirt usually in two or three tiers, and the waist is sleeveless. A lace coat, with long sleeves, is worn over this. These lace dresses are both colored and black, shades of suntan or honey beige being especially popular. Evening dresses, or those for ceremonious occasions are usually longer at back or sides, and often tiered, and we shall see these draperies in all Summer fabrics.

AMERICAN BEAUTY CREPE.—The next dress shown is plain enough to be called tailor made, but it was very handsome and also very expensive, being shown in one of the exclusive shops. This dress had a skirt with a yoke top and inverted pleats in front. At the top of the inverted pleat in the center was a short lacing passed through the edges of the pleat and tied in a bow at the bottom, the lacing being a rolled cord of the silk. The blouse had an inverted pleat in front which was also laced, and in front the lower part of the blouse hung free to give the effect of a bolero. We liked the way the cord lacing was used; it was novel and pretty.

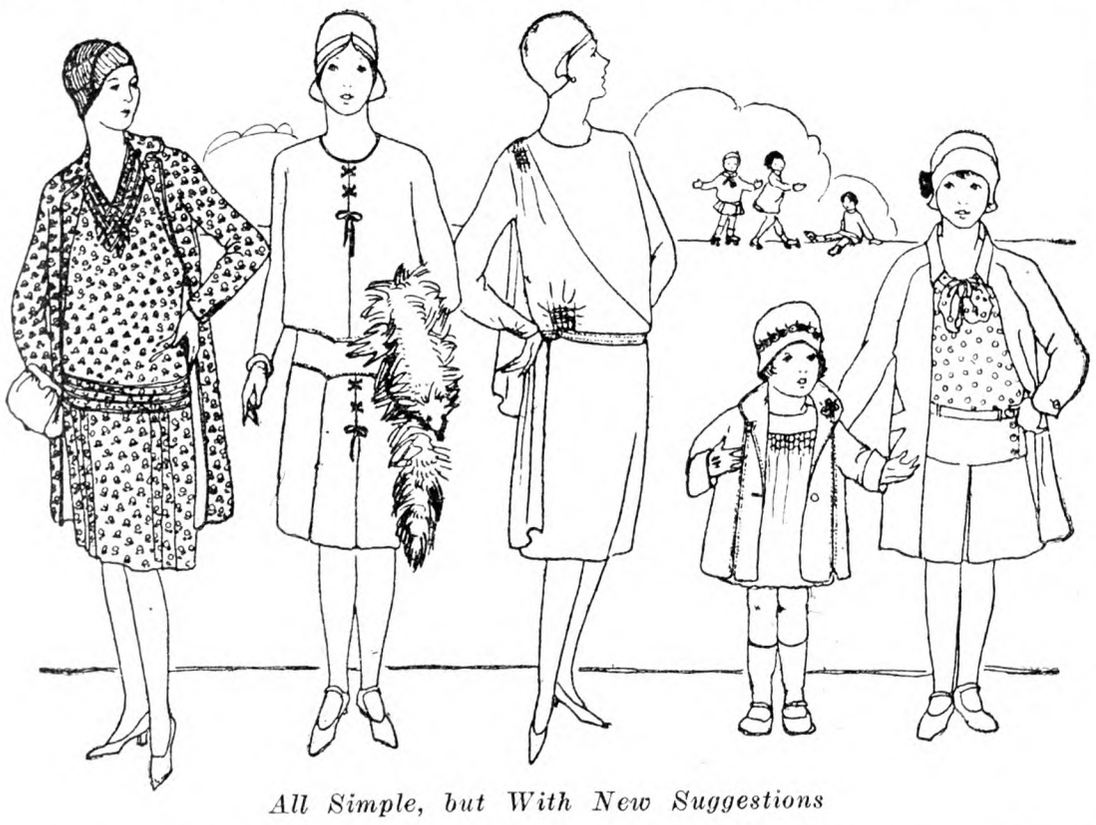
A WRAP-AROUND DRESS. — The next dress figured, of jade green crepe, had a wrap-around skirt and what we may call a wrap-around drapery on the waist. The new feature of the skirt was that it was brought around from the back to fall in folds as a loose drapery at one side of the front, while the plainness of the waist was relieved by a drapery coming across it diagonally to fall over the shoulder as a scarf at the back. This drapery was fitted at the shoulder by a square of shirring, while another square of shirring at the side of the waist eased the fit. The waist line in this dress was higher than we have been seeing, and there is no doubt that the higher waist line and the longer skirt, predicted last year, are approaching. The sleeves were slightly caught in at the wrist by a little square of shirring.

A FLANNEL COAT. — The little coat pictured was so pretty that we must tell about it. It was smooth fine flannel, made with raglan sleeves and a stitched seam like an inverted pleat at each side of the front. The color was peach pink, and on one lapel was a gay little bouquet embroidered in wool directly on the cloth. There was no other trimming. We have seen a number of these little flannel coats in pastel colors, and they are charming, and not beyond the skill of the home dressmaker. It is the little touches, like the embroidered flowers, that give them style. The little hat was pink felt, embroidered with wool flowers; the dress was a plain little smock. We see such coats with little dresses to match, sold as ensembles, for even the littlest girl wears an ensemble now.

FOR THE JUNIOR MISS.—Still another ensemble is shown at the right—a three-piece suit for girls of eight to 14. This was tweed in mixed shades of blue; a plain coat with raglan sleeves, and a skirt with a plain deep yoke buttoned snugly at the left side. There was a narrow buttoned belt of the tweed, that slipped under narrow straps. The blouse was of white silk with blue ring dots, and was tucked into the skirt. The neck was finished with a bow tie. These simple tuck-in blouses are the usual accompaniment of a girlish suit; we often see them of check silk, and the bow tie is the usual finish. The coat of such a suit is long enough to be worn over other dresses, and the skirt and blouse make a sensible sports dress. The little hat was of blue straw.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—Many of the new Spring coats are black, even those for young girls. Black trimmed with galyak fur is especially smart. Galyak is a flat black fur with a satiny luster; we do not know from what animal it is

(Continued on Page 510)



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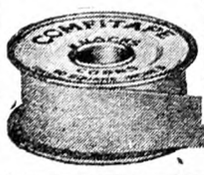

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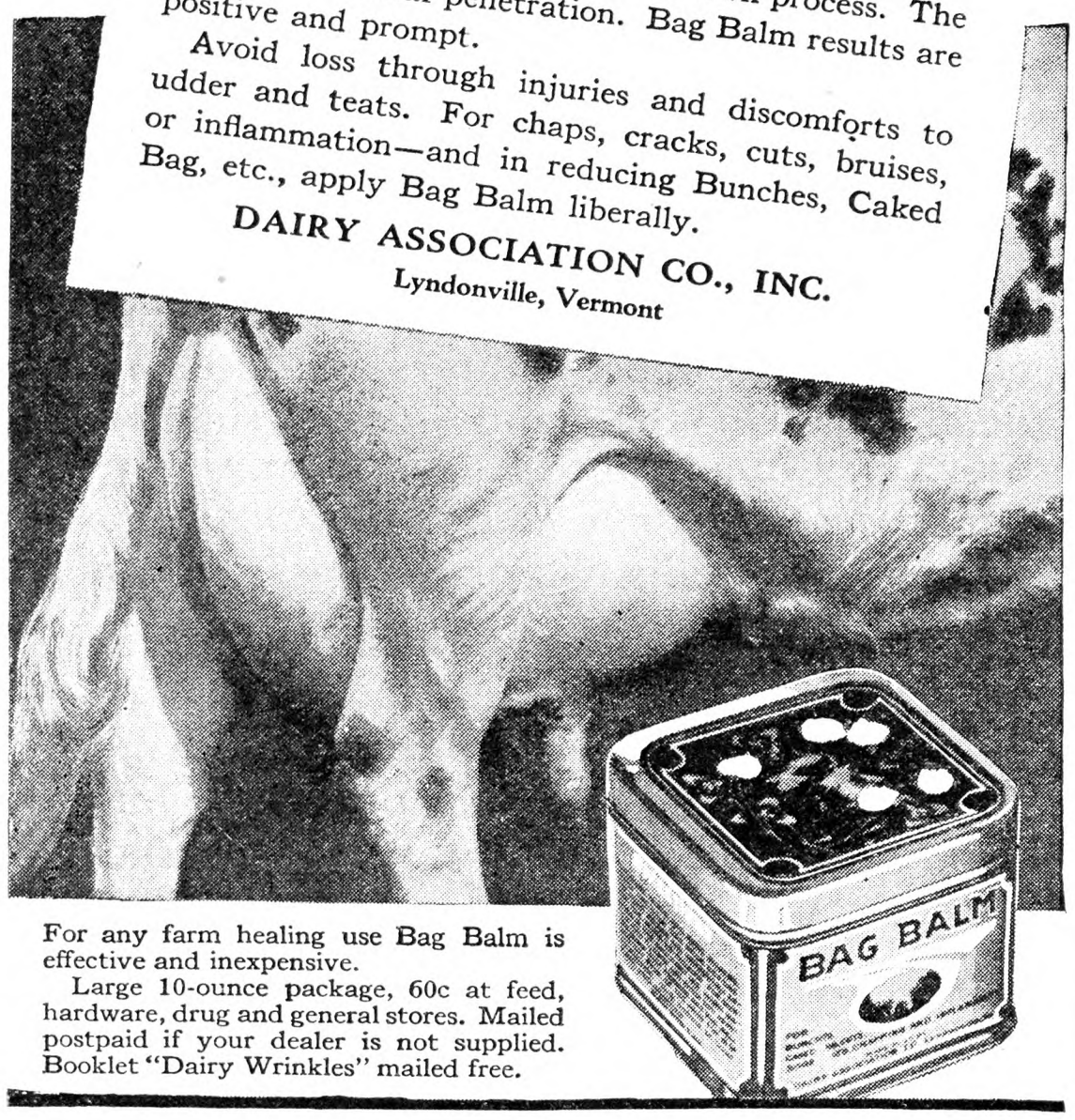

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$100 Complete Ready to Milk

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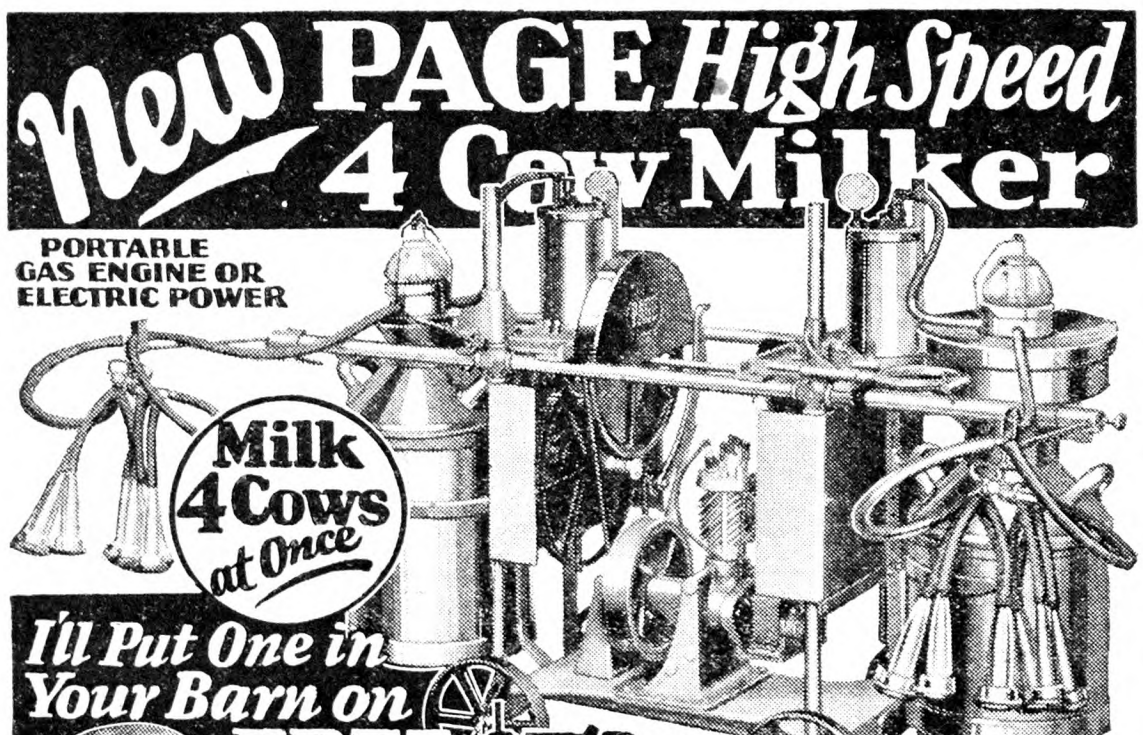

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Do you want our cream separator offer?.....

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A Dairyman's Appeal

As you always seem ready to champion the cause of the farmer, I would like to ask your help for the relief of farmers in all parts of this country who sell their milk to plants that ship to the New York market. The milk must be unloaded at plants by 9 o'clock a. m. That is all right for those living within two or three miles of the plant (or in Summer), or for those living along the main road traveled by the milk truck in Winter. In the Summer, from April 1 to December 1, the trucks travel the back roads and cross-roads, getting the milk at the door, and if the truck calls at 7 or 7:30 the farmer has his milk ready.

But during the Winter months the truck only travels the main road, and those living back a mile or two, or three miles (and there are many of them), must get their milk to the truck on the main road. The truck goes out 8 or 10 miles in the country and reaches the end of the route at 7 or 7:30, ready to start back and gather up the milk. Then the back-road farmers must have their milk at the main road at 7 or 7:30 after driving one, two or three miles to get it there. They must get up, cold, stormy and short days, at 4 or 4:30 to feed and do chores and milk in order to meet the truck driver so that he can be at the plant and unload before 9 o'clock.

If they would extend the time to 10 o'clock a. m. instead of 9 o'clock, from December 1 to April 1, it would be a merciful relief to thousands of farmers, and I am sure that the milk would be in as good condition in reaching the plant at 10 o'clock during those four months as it would be at 9 o'clock. So I ask you to take this up with the Health Department in behalf of these dairymen living on those back roads. No one is in better position to make this appeal to the city Board of Health than THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, and you will have the everlasting thanks of these thousands of dairymen. They are doing their best to meet every requirement. The roads are bad, days are short and most of the time the weather is bitter cold and often stormy. It is a heroic struggle, and I hope you can do something to relieve this situation.

Tioga Co., Pa. J. P. BROWN.

A Woman's Sheep

There is no phase of farm work to which a woman can turn her attention that has quite the fascination of keeping sheep. I am a farm woman and live far back in the Kentucky hills. A flock of purebred Hampshire sheep is the pride of my heart.

Before my marriage I was a public school teacher. Since I have been taking care of sheep I name the lambs for my former pupils, and very near substitutes for school children they make, too.

I begin feeding lambs as soon as they will eat, usually at two weeks old. A "creep" is required—that is, a pen where the lambs can go in and the older sheep cannot.

I put cracked corn, wheat bran and shelled oats in a trough placed high enough for the lambs not to put their feet into it, and after a day or two they have learned to eat.

When at first I put the lambs in the creep I ring a little turkey bell over their heads. They learn to associate the ringing of the bell with feed time. Later, when they go into the creep with no urging from me, I hang the bell in the door of the creep. When a lamb goes in the bell rubs against his back and rings. Then the others know that "lunch is served" and come scampering.

It is well to feed lambs a little extra even after they and their dams are turned out on pasture in the Spring.

When the flock comes back to the fold just to lie around in the Spring sunshine then again the turkey bell comes in handy. I slip the lambs' feed into the trough, ring the bell and every lambkin comes. The older sheep do not suspect that I am being partial to the lambs. At the sound of my voice the entire flock runs pell-mell.

When docking time comes (how I hate it!) a sharp knife is used to sever the tail. Then a generous amount of talcum powder is sprinkled on the stump; as a result there is little bleeding.

MRS. REID TRAVIS.

Marshall Co., Ky.

Potatoes for Sheep

I have lots of potatoes. There is no sale for them. Would they be all right to feed to sheep? Would they make milk for lambs, without grain? What amount of potatoes should be fed to ewes? J. D.

Moravia, N. Y.

Potatoes are excellent for sheep. They stimulate the flow of milk, but unless you have plenty of good clover or Alfalfa hay, it will probably pay you to feed some grain (cornmeal, wheat bran and ground oats equal parts by weight) with the potatoes. The potatoes should be run through a root cutter. The sheep may have all they will eat, say a bushel to 20 head, with a pound of grain per head per day on the sliced potatoes. H. H. W.

LADY (in a pet store): "I like this dog, but his legs are too short." Salesman: "Too short! Why, madam, they all four reach the floor."—Mugwump.

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Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

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Prize winning 2½ year old Boar, offered for sale on account of inbreeding; also 6 months old boar, excellent show type. A few sow pigs, 4 to 6 months of age. All from Grand Champion Breeding. Write for prices, etc.
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Buy where quality and results are more to you than price. I only send to all buyers nothing but a Select Pig; Healthy, Husky and Strong which means a lot starting to raise a Hog. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $4.50 each; 8 weeks old, $5.00. All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied, return the pigs and your money will be returned. Will ship any number C. O. D. No charges for crating.
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Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
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Also a few Chester White barrows, 8 wks. old, $6.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.
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Your Money's Worth Young Quality Pigs
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 to 8 weeks old $4.50
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All husky, healthy, fast growing stock.
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CHINCHILLAS—7th generation. Fine quality. RACCOONS—Ranch raised breeders. Oneida Lake Fur Farm, Jewell, N. Y.

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2 First Quality Pure Bred **Hampshire Rams** weigh about 200 lbs. $35 each. *JOHN T. EAGAN* *Lebanon, N. Y.*

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Shorthorn Trade News

Oscar Frandle, Buffalo Center, Iowa, writes: "There is a good demand for small calves from cows with good records."

Otto G. Johnson, Rio, Wis., writes: "My cattle are doing well. There is a lot of inquiry for bulls, but most farmers want to buy them at beef prices or below."

J. W. Wilson, Pittsfield, Maine, writes: "Several new herds are being established in this locality. Among them is Milton Bubar of Newport and W. C. Chipman of Hartland."

The latest Shorthorn cow to yield over 2,000 gallons of milk in one lactation period is Apley Proud Kirklevington, bred by C. R. L. Perkins of Wellington, England. Apley Proud Kirklevington was born in December, 1918, and after calving on October 28, 1927, gave 24,182 lbs. in 412 days.

Warren Hunter, Geneseo, Kans., writes: "We may be a little old-fashioned, but we are sticking to dual-purpose Shorthorns. We always hand-milk quite a bunch of them, and have never got excited over pedigree fads, but still raise the kind of cattle that sell themselves. We sold 50 calves and yearlings from January 1, 1928, to January 1, 1929, for breeding purposes. Milking Shorthorns are gaining in popularity in this country."

E. H. Wolf, Trenton, Mo., writes: "I can only keep a small herd of cows, but my aim is to feed out the calves as soon as weaned."

L. M. McFarland, Akron, Colo., writes: "We had a great Winter for live stock in these parts. They will go on grass in splendid condition this Spring. There is a big demand for good milkers. Eastern Colorado will eventually become diversified—stockraising and farming."

The John Lynch Ranch, Petaluma, Calif., finds business active in Shorthorns the past few weeks.

Frank B. Emm, Ancona, Ill., writes: "Up to date there has been a big demand in this locality."

Schreiber Bros., Sibley, Iowa, write: "Shorthorns are coming into their own. It seems impossible to keep a bull calf until a year old."

James McDonald, Berea, Neb., writes: "Our cattle wintered well. We are getting the best calves ever dropped on the farm."

C. G. Bridges, Medicine Bow, Wyo., writes: "Two neighbors and I shipped in some Shorthorns two years ago—the first in this country. We find a ready market for our bull calves, and could easily dispose of our heifers also, but we are building up."

S. B. Young, Osborne, Kans., writes: "We have had a good bull trade the last six months at better prices than we have had for several years. To a family in Lincoln County, Kans., I have sold calves for the last four years for calf club work."

I. H. Bright, Butte, Neb., writes: "We never have had better sales. It has been a fine Winter here for cattle."

L. M. Haupt, Kyle, Tex., writes: "I have sold out the few bulls I had and am having inquiries for more."

Chas. Lamm, St. Ansgar, Iowa, writes: "Sales have been good, and bulls are sold down to calves. We would sell more cattle if we had them to spare."

E. F. Bandas, Biscay, Minn., writes: "The Shorthorn business is the best I have seen in my 23 years. I have sold, on the average, an animal a day since January 1, 1929, except Sundays. There is a great future for milking Shorthorns."

J. Russell Currier, Mason City, Iowa, during the 12 months ending January 31, 1929, sold 19 bulls for an average of $229, and 16 females for $217 each.

Jack Robb, St. Anthany, Idaho, writes: "The reds and roans are due for a great comeback in the West. Right now the only thing that is holding them back is finances. There is sale here for several hundred head of milking Shorthorns if farmers could get the money."

J. C. Parizek, Elberon, Iowa, writes: "The Shorthorn business is getting better in this locality."

James Reid, Courtenay, N. D., writes: "In looking over where most of my returns have come from, I find that good stock has been my best moneymaker."

A. A. Kekrdle, Stanton, Neb., writes: "The trade in bulls of breeding age has been brisk the past season, and I have had many inquiries for females. I could sell many more if I had them."

Jesse W. Cartner, Farmland, Ind., writes: "Prices are very satisfactory, being much higher than a year ago. My herd numbers 20 head."

JOHN L. TORMEY.

∴ HOLSTEINS ∴

Can Supply You With Several Carloads Fresh or Springing Purebred or High Grade
Holstein Cows and Heifers
500 Herds to Select From
This is a Breeding Section of Tuberculin Tested Cattle
Write your wants to
WAUKESKA COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' ASSN.
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HOLSTEIN BULLS
Year old, registered, herd tuberculin accredited. Well marked and grown. Their sire is grandson of King of the Ormsbys and his six nearest dams average 1180 lbs. of butter in one year. Their dams have good CTA records. Price $150. HUDSON GUILD FARM, Andover, N. J.

PUREBRED OR HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Heifers and Springers—all tuberculin tested. Springers on hand at all times. "Tell us what you WANT and we will HAVE it." Carload or less than carload lots.
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Over a quarter-century of giving satisfaction to thousands of customers! That's your best guarantee that you, too, will be 100% satisfied with a Craine-Line Silo. Craine Silos built in 1901 are still giving good service to day! Silos built this year will be earning profits in 1958—and every year they'll prove the greatest money-making and money-saving factor on your farm. Let us prove this at our risk! Make us!

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Permanently rebuilds your wood stave silo—leaky, tilted, fallen—whatever its condition—at small cost.
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ATTRACTIVE AYRSHIRE OFFERING
BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

6 Cows, 11 two-yr.-old Heifers, 6 Bulls, 3 to 18 mos. old, 4 Calves, 3 mos. old, 2 Reg. Guernsey Calves, 3 mos. old.
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Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
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4 loads weaned calves; 3 loads short yearlings; 2 loads long yearlings; 4 loads heifer calves; 3 loads springers. Well bred, medium flesh, the good kind. Can sort, other cattle, pasture flesh. *Write or wire.*
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100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots. Priced to sell. JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, N. J.

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2 Registered JERSEY BULL CALVES
1 nine months old, 1 seven months old. Sires: CYMBIE'S GAMBOGE and JAP SANTA HEIR. *Price reasonable.*
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Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
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Superior young bulls, two to twelve months old. Rich in May Rose Blood. Dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Also cows and heifers. Herd accredited and blood tested. Write for description and prices.
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Choice young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. Send for pedigrees and particulars.
SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK

Guernsey Bulls 1 to 18 mos., from A. R. Dams 518 to 646 fat. Heifers and cows priced to sell from Langwater Bulls. A. J. FELL, Lansdale, Penna.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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GREAT PULLERS
They never quit when hooked to a heavy load
If you want a stallion or a pair of mares write us. We will help you find them. Send for the 1929 Percheron Review. Free. Address
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BELGIAN HORSES FOR SALE!
1 team of Roans, 1 team of Bay Registered Belgian Mares, two 2-year-old Stud Colts.
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For Sale BELGIAN STALLION "JUPITER'S MODEL" No. 13936—Color Roan. Weight 2,100. Foaled Aug. 7th, 1923. Apply ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Percherons for Sale 3 yr. grey Stallion, $350. 6 yr grey Mare.... 225. 10 month Filly,.... 125.
Others at reasonable prices. WM. A. REID, Oxford, Pa.

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SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

Beautiful Wolf Gray **POLICE PUPPIES** Males .....$15 Females... 10
Eligible, out of Champion Stock. Geo. Rauch, CATSKILL MOUNTAIN STOCK FARM, Freehold, N. Y.

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Cocker Spaniels Black and white brood matrons, one solid black female pup. Registered. Reasonable. Ida Wooden, Waterloo, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL PED. COLLIE PUPS—the intelligent kind. Males, spayed females, $12 each. H. Hurd, Thorndike, Maine

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For Sale—Red and Gray Fox German Police Dogs J. E. WINGFIELD Covington, Va.

PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. MAPLE GROVE FARMS - Pope Mills, N. Y.

Rosemont Chicks

75,000 Rugged Chicks for Early April Delivery

Big hatches, peppy chicks, backed by 17 years of breeding for egg production, correct type and sound color. Every shipment, backed by the famous Rosement Guarantee: "Complete Satisfaction to Every Purchaser."

Immediate Shipments and Weeks of April 8th and 15th

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.50	$65.00	$125.00
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
White Wyandottes	5.25	10.50	20.00	97.50	190.00
White Rocks	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.50	160.00
State Certified Jersey Black Giants	7.50	14.00	27.00	130.00	250.00
Broiler Chicks	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00	110.00

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FREE Giant Folder—Bigger, better, different. Makes you laugh while you learn. Write for copy.

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Drawer 4 Rosemont, Hunterdon County New Jersey

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

WENE State-Supervised Blood-Tested CHICKS REG. U.S. TRADE MARK PAT. OFF.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES ON STATE-SUPERVISED LEGHORNS

Now you can buy blood-tested State-supervised S. C. White Leghorn Chicks for only a little more than you would pay for chicks from untested, unsupervised stock. Every female Leghorn is a Hen Breeder weighing at least 4 lbs.

LEGHORNS FOR APRIL 15th DELIVERY

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wene Select Matings	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150.00
Wene-Ells Matings	5.00	9.50	19.00	92.50	180.00

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, blood-tested, State-supervised, 8-10 weeks, $1.05 each, f.o.b. Vineland, N. J.

FOR BROILERS AND ROASTERS order our cross-bred chicks from blood-tested Wyandotte-Rock matings. Immediate deliveries.

We are also booking orders for Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes, all blood-tested.

All chick shipments sent postage prepaid—100% live delivery guaranteed.

FREE FOLDER AND MATING LIST MAILED ON REQUEST.

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HOLLYWOOD S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Famous Egg Producers. Quality Chicks and Hatching Eggs Our Specialty. WHITE-WINGS FARM MOORESVILLE, IND.

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Bd. Rocks-R. I. Reds

BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS

Send for low price list and booklet, describing our farm, stock, etc. Our Tancred Strain Leghorns are as good as the best. Eighteen years in the chick and chicken business.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM

Dept. R. E. C. Brown, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. L., Wyckoff Strain	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

Quality Chicks S. C. W. Leghorns, $11.00 per 100 S. C. Barred Rocks, 13.00 per 100 Light Mixed, $9.00 per 100. Heavy, $11.00 per 100. Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free. EDGAR C. LEISTER, R. D., McAlisterville, Pa.

GRANITE SPRINGS FARMS, Granite Springs, N. Y. Will sell a limited number of Cockerels, Hatching Eggs and Chicks of their good laying strain—both White Rocks and White Leghorns.

CHICKS English White Leghorns, $11.00 per 100 Common Wh. Leghorns, 10.00 per 100 Reds, $13.00; Rocks, 12.00 per 100

CLOYD NIEMOND Box 20 McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks FROM FREE RANGE FLOCKS S. C. White Leghorns, $11 per 100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $12; Heavy Mixed, $10; Light Mixed, $8. Special prices on larger lots, 100% live del. guar. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS—Mass. State Tested. 100% free from White Diarrhea. Large sized, early maturing, dark red birds. Electrically hatched chicks, $25 per hundred. FRED LEACH, Wrentham, Mass.

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Pure "Park Strain" Bred-to-Lay Barred Plymouth Rock EGGS for hatching, $6 for 100. Orders booked. Permit 29-D1-9. BERT VAN VLEET, Caywood, N. Y.

Egg Bred Chicks That live. Large type S. C. White Leghorns. Wyckoff blood, $180 per 1000. ADAM SEABURY, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

PINE TREE

Reduced April Prices on "Dependable Chicks"

Let the Reliable Pine Tree Hatchery supply you with dependable April Chicks. Prices sharply reduced. All our S. C. White Leghorn Chicks are from A.P.A. Certified matings.

Immediate April Shipments

	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$7.00	$13.50	$65.00	$125
R.I. Reds & Bd. Ply. Rks.	8.75	16.00	77.50	155
Wh. Wyandottes	10.50	20.00	97.50	190
White Rocks	10.00	19.00	95.00	185
Br. Leg. & Anconas	8.75	16.00	77.50	155
Jersey Bl. Giants	14.75	28.00	137.50	275
Mixed Chicks	6.75	11.00	55.00	110

SPECIAL MATINGS, 4c per chick higher.

All chicks shipped prepaid parcel post. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Complete directions on care and feeding of chicks given upon request with every order. Please send Money Order, Check or Registered Letter. No. C.O.D. shipments.

FREE FOLDER tells the story of the "Oldest Hatchery."

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JOS. D. WILSON Owner Since 1892

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TRAP NESTED AND PEDIGREE TESTED FOX & SON CERTIFIED

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1st & 2nd High Hen at Vineland, Year 1927-28

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Pedigreed Cockerels—Baby Chicks

at prices you can afford. New booking orders. Cockerels from Son of Champion of World Hen. 351 eggs in 364 days.

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NEW JERSEY RECORD OF PERFORMANCE ASSOCIATION

NEW ENGLAND BRED LEGHORNS

Order your chicks from a breeding plant. For 18 years we have specialized in producing S.C. White Leghorns of superior quality. Over 10,000 superior breeders are carried on our own 400-acre farms. From these we produce our Grade A Chicks, guaranteed to pay you better than any others *Prices* · **$22.00 per 100; $105 per 500; $200 per 1000.**

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LORD FARMS 67 Forest Street METHUEN, MASS.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00
S. C. W. L. Tancred Strain	3.50	6.50	12.00
Assorted Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

Intensive Breeding Plant of trap-nested, pedigreed, progeny tested, line bred and blood tested SINGLE COMB **White Leghorns** Offers a limited number of chicks for April and May delivery. *Free circular.*

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM, A. H. Bulkley, Prop., ODESSA, N. Y.

The Home Dressmaker

(Continued from page 507)

derived, but it has become noticeable this season. Some of the black coats are trimmed with a little white, either a touch of fine braid, or white lining to the scarf collar.

Capucine red is a vivid orange scarlet, such as we see in nasturtiums. It is much used combined with black; some new ensembles consist of a capucine dress of flat crepe, with an accompanying coat of black. One dress of capucine crepe was trimmed on the front of the skirt with fruit and foliage of black and white woolen material, edged with wool embroidery.

One hat of black ballibuntal straw seen had a drooping brim faced with citron yellow, and was trimmed with two small ostrich pompons, put low down on the brim; one pompon was black and the other capucine. Another smart hat was of capucine straw with a bunch of feather flowers on the brim. The flowers were in shades of brown and orange.

A new yellow is called mimosa; it is a little deeper than primrose, without any green tinge. Mimosa prints are the figured silks showing floral patterns of mimosa on a darker background. Often there is a fleck of brilliant capucine in the pattern.

Red coral has returned to favor, displacing pink or white; some very deep and rich in color, is called gem coral. We even see chokers of the twig-like beads of dark red coral that used to be worn by old-fashioned babies. We have also seen some quaint little bouquets to be worn on the dress or coat with flowers made of twig coral and green glass leaves. These are displayed by the shops featuring novel specialties. Another new idea in ornament is a cord and plaque necklace, a slender silk cord combined with triangular metal plaques, gold or silver finish. Choker necklaces are considered correct with sports and afternoon dresses, but Paris fashion decrees matching bracelet and earrings of crystal, without a necklace, for evening dress. There are some lovely chokers of alternate jet and colored crystal beads, connected by clear crystal rondels. We hear that some of the up-to-date young women are now having their ears pierced, just as their grandmothers did, because the screw fastenings do not hold when the lobe of the ear is very thin.

Fur neckpieces are much in style, as they go well with the little jacket suits. There is not much change in the scarfs, but there are some kerchiefs and broader neckpieces of flat fur, to be looped or knotted in front.

We noted a window full of shoes of gray-blue kid, some of them with large square buckles of blue celluloid or similar material. There is a great vogue for fancy shoes, both colored and reptile leathers.

More and more we see cotton materials used in children's dresses, gingham, pique, gabardine, linen and organdie, batiste and voile leading in infant's dresses. A charming dress exhibited in junior misses' sizes was an ensemble in red and white printed dimity, with a red pique jacket.

Liberty lawn, a beautiful figured cotton, is among fashionable new fabrics. It is made up like the printed silks; we saw some pretty model dresses of this fabric on Fifth Avenue for $22.50, which to most of us sounds rather startling for a cotton frock.

Worms in Poultry

I have been bothered very much with worms in my White Leghorns. I have been told by poultrymen that it will be necessary to get rid of either hogs or chickens. E. G. T.

Virginia.

Round worms are continued in a flock through the picking up of eggs or newly hatched worms in droppings and soiled food, but tapeworms have to pass through another animal that has swallowed the eggs before they can reinfest the hen. This second animal is called the intermediate host and may be one of several species. Angleworms, snails and flies all serve as hatcheries for the tapeworm eggs before they are taken into the fowls' digestive tract.

As the hens cannot eat hogs and are not likely to be fed upon hog meat that contains the embryo of the tapeworm, I do not see the necessity of removing these animals from the farm. All the intermediate hosts of tapeworms are not known, but the common house fly is one, angleworms are others. It has been found necessary by some poultrymen in badly infested districts to screen their poultry quarters against flies to rid the flocks permanently of tapeworms.

Nicotine, in one of the tobacco treatments, is probably as good as any remedy for round worms; a drug called kamala, given in capsules to each individual bird, is recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as the most satisfactory expellent of tapeworms. M. B. D.

Ferris Strain W. Leghorn Chix

CHIX THE COMMERCIAL EGG MAN'S FAVORITE

CHIX THEY GROW THEY CROW THEY LAY THEY PAY

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. Having long, deep rectangular bodies, the kind the commercial egg farmer wants. For the past three years three-fourths of our chicks were purchased by these men, they know a good hen when they see her. Write us for our literature, it is free.

PRICES: $12.00 per 100, $57.50—500, $110—1000

CHIX **JUNIATA POULTRY FARM** Box R. Richfield, Pa.

"Ohio Accredited Chicks"
At These Low Prices for April

	100	300	500
Bd., Wh. & Bf. Rocks, S.C. & R.C. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Sil. Wyandottes, Wh. & Buff Orps	$14	$40.50	$65
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	12	34.50	55
Heavy Assorted	11	33.00	55

Sunbeam Chicks are BIG Chicks—weigh 11 to 12 lbs. per boxed 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. *Big Discounts* for quantity orders. FREE illustrated catalog. We ship C. O. D.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY

Box 58 Findlay, Ohio

Earle Chicks are the first step in "making poultry pay." We offer chicks of extra quality, the most popular strains, and from five leading breeds: Leghorns, S. C. White (large size, three different strains) Anconas, Barred Rocks White Rocks and S. C. R. Reds.

These scientific hatched chicks are offered to you at one price. Lots of 25 50 100 500 1000

$4.00 $7.50 $14.00 $67.50 $130

10% books order. Parcel post prepaid, or will send C. O. D. 100% live arrival guaranteed. You may order direct form this Ad. or will mail literature.

EARLE F. LAYSER, Prop.
Richland Poultry Farm & Hatchery
Richland, Penna. P. O. Box No. 1

MONTCALM GAME FARM

Your Breeding Flock of Turkeys Needs New Blood

Get it From the Montcalm Game Farm

Our Mammoth Bronze toms and hens excel in size, vigor, early maturity, bone, thickness of flesh and correct markings. Do not inbreed and lower the vigor of your birds. One of our young toms, or a trio of selected birds, will increase the livability of your poults and help get turkeys off to early market and high prices. We guarantee all our stock. *Write for catalog and prices.*

MONTCALM GAME FARM
R. F. D. No. 3,
Box L,
Phoenixville, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS

We offer White Holland, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and Mammoth Bronze Eggs from selected disease free stock. Write for prices.

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EXCEPTIONALLY FINE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Eggs 75c. Infertiles replaced. MAPLE DRIVE FARM, Dansville, N. Y.

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Bronze Turkey Eggs and Day-Old Poults of quality. Myrtle De Genova, R. 1, Cocymans Hollow, N. Y.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS—$25 per hundred. Small lots, 28c. HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I., N. Y.

Ducklings, 21c Fawn and White Indian Runners, also Mammoth Pekins. Write for Catalog. EGGS. LONG LAKE DUCK FARM, Trenton, N. J., R. F. D. No. 4

New Jersey Dairymen Feed Blood Flour

It would seem that the several years' experience of the New Jersey Experiment Station has not been in vain as far as the results of its research in calf-feeding. After having spent seven years in trying to find a dry grain mix which might grow calves successfully from a very young age, Professor C. B. Bender, of the Department of Dairy Husbandry of the New Jersey Station, reports that over 200 dairymen are now feeding a calf meal known as the New Jersey Dry Grain Mix for Calves.

During the several years that the Dairy Department has been working and experimenting on a mixture that would take the place of milk in the calf diet, it has successfully raised calves on several substitutes. However, none of these seemed to be truly economical because of the high cost of the materials used. About two years ago soluble blood flour was substituted for milk in the diet of the experimental calves at the rate of 50 lbs. in the following mixture: 100 lbs. of cornmeal, 150 lbs. of ground oats, 50 lbs. of wheat bran, 50 lbs. of linseed oil meal, and 3 per cent mineral, together with plenty of good green Alfalfa hay.

Over 30 calves have been raised on this mixture, with the surprising result that, during the most recent trial, calves, at six months of age, were 103.2 per cent normal for height and 110 per cent normal for weight when compared with Eckles normal figures for weights and heights of Holstein calves. These calves were given access to the ration at the age of two weeks. By the 30th day, all milk had been removed from the diet of the young animal and it was compelled to maintain itself on the dry ration plus the roughage and water from that time on.

It was noted from the early part of the experiment that the hair of the calves had a very noticeable gloss to it which in all probability can be attributed to the animal protein supplied by the dehydrated blood. One thing has been very noticeable all through the experiment, and that is that in order to have calves do well on dry grain mixes a superior quality of roughage must be fed. County agents in New Jersey have adopted the dry grain mix in their county programs of dairying, and are advocating to the dairymen that they can grow their replacements to producing age for $125; also that by using blood flour rations they can grow their calves to six months of age and have them normal for height and weight for a feed cost of less than $30. J. W. B.

Countrywide Situation

The supply of apples on hand this Spring is heavier than last season, but rather less than the holdings of the average season. The surplus, if there is any, seems to be all in western boxed apples, which are 10 per cent more than the usual supply. About 5,000,000 boxes are still in cold storage in the Northwest. The supply of barreled apples is 43 per cent below the average figure for March, but the apparent shortage in this line is partly made up by over 2,000,000 bushels packed in baskets. This is nearly double the five-year average of basket apples at this time of the year. The apple figures taken together show a situation about as expected from the size of the crop. The apple markets did not change when the report appeared.

Usually apple prices tend to go up a little in the Spring. Probably all that prevented them rising somewhat this month was the setback in foreign markets. The unheard-of cold weather in Europe interfered with marketing and transportation and prevented the street peddlers from taking the fruit around. The result was enough decline in price to check the demand for export fruit in our own producing sections. The export season will continue a while longer. Not many apples from Australia are expected for the present and there is little but American fruit to supply the foreign demand.

Cattle are selling a little lower now than at the high points early in the Winter, but beef prices did not come down very fast at retail and some of the demand shifted to pork and lamb. The result is that lambs have been selling at the highest prices since 1920 and hogs jumped $3 per 100 pounds in as many weeks. The good export demand and the disposition of packers to store hog products has also been a part of the situation. Hog prices are in the habit of tending downward a little at the end of the Spring months when the movement of Fall pigs to market gets under way. This setback continues until perhaps the middle of June. After that time the outlook is usually favorable until shipments become heavy again late in the Fall months.

SHIPMENTS AS USUAL

The trucking season is supposed to be rather late this Spring, partly on account of cold weather and partly because heavy rains made the soil too wet for planting or cultivation in parts of the South. The reports of shipments, however, do not show much change from the usual supply of early southern vegetables. The prices as usual tend a little lower at this time of year. Southern potatoes have been selling at $9 to $13 per barrel at the time when northern stock brings little more than one cent per pound wholesale. The price of southern potatoes is usually somewhat lower when northern potatoes are cheap, but the price depends more upon the quantity shipped from the South than on anything else in the situation. Southern growers cut down their acreage by one-fourth or more.

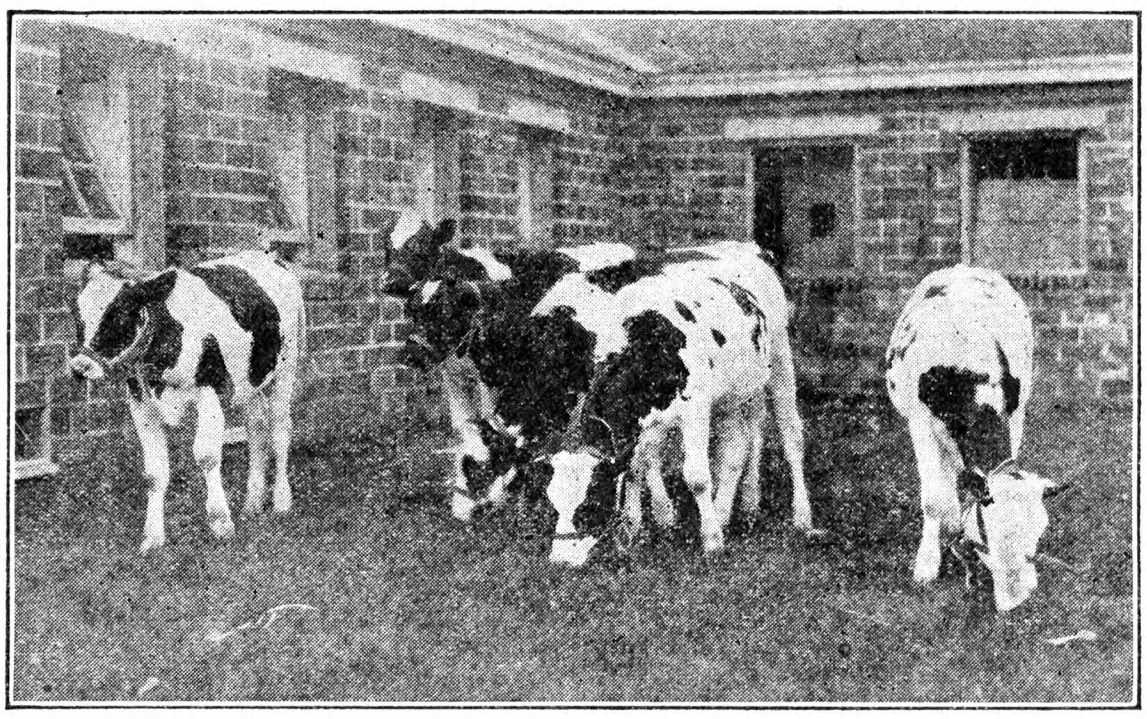
POTATO MARKET DRAGGY

The potato situation is nearly the same as in the Spring of 1925, when there was a big northern crop and the southern crop was cut down in production. That season the price of northern potatoes continued low during the Spring and Summer, but early southern potatoes sold at fairly high prices most of the time. There is not much in the situation to encourage the expectation of any great price upturn for old potatoes. Nothing much has happened to the southern crop to lessen the yield. The March report showed about one-third of the northern crop still in storage. This means there are as many potatoes available as the growers can afford to ship at the price. In many sections at a distance from the great markets the price is so low that it does not pay to grade them and haul them to market. It is likely that many more potatoes than usual will be fed to live stock this Spring. Producers fairly close to markets will continue to ship their potatoes with the idea that even a low price will help to pay expenses.

EGGS DOWN AGAIN

The Spring egg market has been behaving much as usual since the unexpected February price upturn. Milder weather conditions have brought increased shipments and rapidly declining prices. Eggs are still sold higher than they were a year ago and storage buying has not started actively yet, although last year much stock had been stored before the middle of March.

The onion market has behaved in a slightly disappointing manner this month. Holders had saved some of their best stock until the last, expecting top prices in March, but instead of advancing the price went off about 25c per 100 pounds in many markets. The trouble seems to be from the storage of slightly larger stocks than were generally indicated by the trade reports. Shipments have been just about heavy enough to fill the demand at these prices. Some shippers being a little anxious to clear out safely before the southern onions arrived have been forcing the stock on the market a little too fast. It appears, according to local reports, that there were considerably less than 200 cars of onions left in Western New York the middle of March and no heavy supplies of southern onions or Egyptian stock are expected for some weeks to come. G. B. F.



Six-months-old calves raised on New Jersey dry grain calf mixture at average feed cost of $28 per head

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Disease has appeared in the refugee camps in Alabama where flood victims have congregated, measles and pneumonia being serious. March 17 the death list rose to 22, ith five additional deaths reported from Elba, and from towns hitherto isolated came appeals for help, among them Pollard, Ala., near Brewton, where conditions were reported grave. Meanwhile conditions in Northwest Florida, where the Choctawhatchee, Chattahoochee and Yellow rivers have risen to record heights, became more serious, with refugees at Bonifay and Chipley in need of clothing to prevent suffering. Col. W. E. Persons of the Alabama National Guard declared martial law for Elba and Geneva to check looting. Col. Persons also asked Gov. Graves for authority to force the evacuation of citizens remaining in the town, as he had been unable to persuade many to leave the area. From Andalusia, Ala., came reports that River Camp, a small town on the Conecuh River, had been swept away by the floods, and a case of smallpox was reported there.

For the second time in two weeks the Jersey meadows that surround Port Newark Airport added to the roll of air dead March 17 when 13 $5-a-ride flying sightseers were killed and two others seriously injured, one of whom died later in the crash of a Colonial Airways Wright-motored Ford about a mile from the flying field. It was the worst airplane disaster in American aviation. The plane, apparently trying to make a forced landing, crashed into a gondola car loaded with sand. It was flying with a 30-mile tail wind and must have struck at nearly 100 miles an hour. The 13 passengers in the cabin caught the full force of the impact. The metal sides of the compartment closed in to complete the pressure of the impact of plane against freight car. The police expressed the belief that all had been crushed to death before any had been aware of what had happened. Several investigations are being made. It is said that one of the motors went dead.

Trinity Church, New York, has lost its suit against the city for damages caused to its foundations by subway excavation. In bringing suit for $131,340 against the city, attorneys for the church failed to show direct connection between settlement of the church since 1922 and the excavation of the B.-M. T. subway in 1913-15, Supreme Court Justice Frankenthaler declared March 16. He therefore granted a motion for a verdict for the city. Trial of the suit, which consumed about eight weeks last Spring, began when the church demanded damages for repairs made in 1925. The church was forced to put in about 100 steel girders to support its structure at that time.

In a superseding indictment returned March 18 by the Federal Grand Jury to Judge Coleman, James S. Steel, a Boston lace merchant, and Barnet Shapiro, also a lace merchant, are named co-defendants with William Ballyn, former steward of the Berengaria; John T. McIntyre, traffic patrolman; Morris Landau, John street jeweler; Sidney Landau and Frances Landau, son and daughter of the jeweler. The indictment, the first in which Steel and Shapiro are named, charges all with conspiracy to smuggle jewels into New York and with transporting smuggled jewelry. Warrants have been issued for their arrest. Steel and Shapiro are alleged to have played an important part in what the Federal government regards as a well-organized smuggling conspiracy in which approximately $1,000,000 worth of diamonds were smuggled into the United States.

With the assertion that he could not see how anyone could extend any sympathy to them, Judge Frank F. Adel in the County Court in Long Island City March 18 sentenced Frank H. Berg, Jr., of Far Rockaway, former private detective, and Albert Levin, of Kew Gardens, to terms of from four to eight years at hard labor in Sing Sing. The two were convicted by a jury last Friday of an attempt to bribe George U. Harvey, Borough President of Queens, with a $10,000 bank note on Nov. 11, in behalf of certain contractors.

WASHINGTON. — Automobile accidents caused 466 deaths in 78 large cities during the four weeks ended Feb. 25, the Department of Commerce announced March 17. This compared with 504 deaths during the same period in 1928; 441 in the corresponding four weeks of 1927, and 374 in the same period of 1926. For the 52-week periods ended Feb. 23, 1929, and Feb. 25, 1928, the totals for 78 cities were 7,559 and 7,206 deaths, indicating a recent death rate of 23 per 100,000 population, as against an earlier rate of 22.3, or an increase of .7 in a single year.

Abandoning the Summer White House in Mount Weather, Va., at least for this year, the President will have his choice of two of the best fishing areas adjacent to Washington for his brief informal vacations. One of these is the 1,500-acre historic Catoctin Manor estate at Catoctin, Md., about 40 miles from Washington, purchased by Lawrence Richey, one of the President's secretaries. The other is in Shenandoah National Park, Va., where plans have been approved for a $14,000 new road link from Madison Court House to the site of a proposed game lodge near Criglersville, close to the headwaters of the Rapidan River.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The quarantine regulations on account of the Woodgate rust, a dangerous disease attacking Scotch pine and several other hard pines, have been amended to include Madison County, N. Y., according to an announcement by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The amendment becomes effective on April 1. The entire area now under quarantine on account of this disease comprises the following counties in the State of New York: Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida and St. Lawrence. This quarantine prohibits the movement of Scotch pine and certain other hard pines from the above counties to points outside the State.

Government quarantine now includes the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Asiatic beetle and the Asiatic garden beetle, and has ordered that (1) nursery, ornamental and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, and (2) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from said quarantined States or District, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations made and amendments thereto. Copies of quarantine, and the rules and regulations, may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Eggs have had a sharp decline in the past week. Butter is called slightly weaker.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, weak; creamery, prints, 54 to 55c; tubs, 50 to 53c; firsts, 49 to 50c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28 to 29c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, lower; nearby fancy, 38 to 39c; grade A, 33 to 36c; grade B, 31 to 32c; grade C, 29 to 30c; western, at mark, 28 to 29c.

Poultry.—Dressed, firmer; fowls, 31 to 37c; old roosters, 25 to 28c; chickens, 37 to 44c; capons, 43 to 51c; ducks, 25 to 28c; geese, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 32 to 43c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 32 to 34c; old roosters, 20 to 22c; springers, 29 to 32c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Russet, bu., $1.15 to $1.35; Hubbardson, $1.15 to $1.50; Baldwin, Wealthy, $1.50 to $1.75; Greening, $1.50 to $2; King, Spitzenberg, $1.75 to $2; Northern Spy, $2.25 to $2.50; McIntosh, $2.50 to $3.25; Rome Beauty, western box, $2.50 to $2.75; Delicious, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 25 to 55c; 150-lb. sack, $1.75 to $2; Bermuda, bu., $3.25 to $4.50; sweets, Md., crate, $2 to $2.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, firm; red kidney, cwt., $9 to $9.50; pea, medium, $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $13.50 to $14; marrow, $14 to $14.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $3 to $3.75; 100-lb. sack, $5 to $5.50; Chili, crate, $3 to $3.25.

Fruits and Berries. — Cranberries, quarter-bbl. box, $3.50 to $4; grapes, Cal. Emperor, keg, $5 to $5.25; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $6; Fla., $2.50 to $4; pears, Wash., box, $4.50; strawberries, Fla., qt., 20 to 45c.

Vegetables. — Asparagus, Cal., crate, $11 to $12; artichokes, Cal., box, $5 to $6; beans, Fla., hamper, $1.50 to $4.25; beets, bu., 40c to $1.25; cabbage, bu., 60c to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1 to $2; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2.25 to $2.75; celery, doz., 50 to 75c; cucumbers, 2-doz. box, $3.50 to $4.50; endive, lb., 20 to 25c; eggplant, Cuba, crate, $3 to $3.75; lettuce, 3-doz. crate, $1 to $1.25; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.15; parsley, Texas, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $2; peas, Max., crate, $7.75; peppers, Fla., crate, $2.50 to $3.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; rhubarb, 5-lb. box, 85c to $1; spinach, Texas, bu., 50c to $1; squash, bu., 50 to 65c; tomatoes, 10-lb. carton, $1.15 to $1.35; turnips, bu., $1.15 to $1.35.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products, firm; new sugar, lb., 28 to 30c; syrup, light, gal., $1.75 to $2; dark, $1.25 to $1.50.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $18; clover mixed, $12.50 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $32; standard middlings, $32.50; red-dog, $40; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $45.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $57; gluten feed, $48.55; hominy, $38.25; oatfeed, $14.75; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.25; domestic red clover, $20 to $22; Alfalfa, $16.50. C. H. B.

Making Hog Useful

On page 279, W. D. B asks about killing wire grass. The best plan we have found is to fence the areas over-run and turn the hogs in. They will root it out and eat the roots.

W. L. Q., on page 300, will find the hogs a great help in solving his cornstalk problem. We filled our barnyard with cornstalks about November 1 and have been feeding long fodder in rack, even since and around February 1 we cleaned the yard out and top-dressed wheat with the manure. Of course the hogs must not have rings in their noses; they also need part of the yard fenced so they can get away from the cattle and horses.

C. E. W.

R. N.-Y.—This is putting the hogs' activity to good account, and they appear to get a lot of fun out of the rooting, too.

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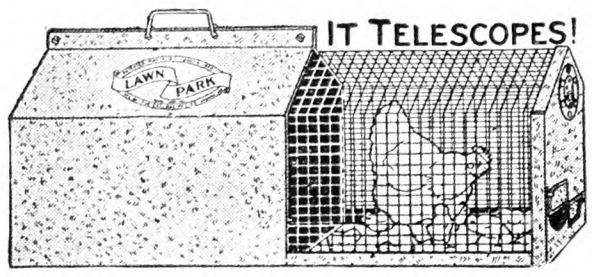

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Hatched from our own breeders—famous throughout the country for high production, vigor and size. Let us introduce our blood line, disease free, 200-300 egg strain; which is sure to increase your profits. We not only sell you CHIX, but insure them for 30 days. Write for circular, giving information about our farm.

EDWARD C. LUTZ POULTRY FARM, Middletown, Pa.

TANCRED PEDIGREED LEGHORN CHICKS

GUARANTEED 30 DAYS—**$16, $21.** EGGS—**$10, $12.** Same lines as our contest winners. 2,000 old tested breeders. Large white eggs. 25th year. Descriptive catalog. **PLANK'S POULTRY FARM, Gettysburg, Pa.**

Brookside Quality Chicks at honest prices will make you money. Extra Large English White Leghorns and Superb Barred Rocks shipped on our 100% guarantee and special offer. **BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Rt. 1, Chambersburg, Penna.**

Profitable Turkeys

I send picture of part of my turkey flock, 43 of which were raised and sold at Thanksgiving time, out of 53 hatched. The gobblers' weight averaged 20 lbs.; pullets average 14 lbs., at six months old.

We fed growing mash moistened three times daily, all they could eat, and have it cleaned up one hour before next feeding. For grains we fed whole wheat and corn. This was kept before them at all times. After the age of three weeks we included plenty of grit and gravel, with abundance of oyster shell.

We used chicken hens for hatching and keeping them warm until they were willing to roost on perches. I saw that the hens were wormed well in advance. The turkeys were enclosed in a yard. The flock sold for an average of 50 cents lb. per live weight, and every one fat.

Cameron Co., Pa. TOM ARNOLD.

A Start in Poultry

I have several coops for poultry which would hold in all 250 hens. Would you advise a beginner to use these coops for chickens and how many would we have to start with? Or do you think turkeys or ducks would be a better venture? I have a grass-covered wire enclosed chicken run of 1½ acres. I have never had much experience with poultry. C. C.

Pennsylvania.

Not knowing your circumstances, it would be pretty difficult to give you any advice of value with regard to the kind or number of poultry to keep. If you wish to start with chickens, you might purchase two or three hundred day-old chicks and raise them in one of your buildings under a coal-burning brooder stove. This would require time and attention and their quarters would have to be thoroughly clean and sanitary to prevent the occurrence of diseases that would carry off a large part of the flock.

The work would teach you how to care for poultry and, later, you might add ducks or turkeys, though the latter are much more difficult to raise than either of the two kinds of poultry first mentioned and, without the special precautions in sanitation necessary, the results would probably not be encouraging. If the present enclosure for fowls has long been used, it is likely to be unsuited to further occupancy until the ground has been plowed and cultivated for several years. Much depends upon the number of fowls kept in it and the length of time that it has been in use. "Old ground" becomes infested by germs of poultry diseases and makes "bad luck" with poultry inevitable. M. B. D.

Fleas on Hens

Since last Fall I noticed very little flies on the front of my henhouses (south and east side). After plowing and liming they seemed to have disappeared, until I found them in the houses and all over the hens. This sort of mite sticks to the fowls and seems to never leave them. I have cleaned the houses since, also disinfected the houses thoroughly without results; also have sprayed the houses every 10 days with kerosene (coaloil), but the pests are still on the fowls. How could I get rid of them the best way? I have about 1,100 birds—a big job to dust every fowl separately. R. S.

New Jersey.

If these parasites are stick-tight fleas, most common in warm regions, they may be known by their dark brown color, three pairs of legs and flattened bodies. These fleas remain attached to the birds throughout their adult life, hatching from eggs that fall into the dirt and litter of the poultry quarters and attaching themselves to the birds after reaching maturity. They suck the blood of the fowls and do serious harm by their irritation, even causing death.

Treatment consists in thorough cleaning and disinfection of the poultry-house, burning or plowing under the litter and droppings to prevent hatching of the eggs and frequent sprinkling of tobacco dust in nest boxes. The birds themselves may be dipped into a 2 per cent solution of creolin to rid them of the fleas. The spraying of the poultry-house interior with carbolineum, whitewashing with lime whitewash containing a little kerosene, and other measures used to combat ordinary mites are all useful in combating these fleas, and the more simple the interior fixtures the more easily they are treated. Wood shavings in the nests help to make the quarters disagreeable for the parasites. To treat 1,000 or more birds individually is, of course, a big job, one of the big jobs that faces a poultryman who keeps many fowls at times. M. B. D.

Hens Slacken Laying

Father has a flock of about 120 Barred Rock pullets. He shut them up late in October or early in November and about Thanksgiving time we got our first eggs from them. During December they laid 52 dozen eggs. They had laying mash before them all the time; also cabbage was fed. They received wheat at night. January 1 father changed their feed a little. He mixed 40 lbs. of ground clover hay and 100 lbs. of ground oats and wheat (4-1) with 100 lbs. of laying mash. They kept laying better until they layed 60-odd eggs a day, as high as 72 once. About the middle of January he ran out of cabbage and began mixing 200 lbs. of oats and wheat in the mash instead of 100 lbs. Gradually the hens decreased until now we are getting only 30-odd eggs. The hens are quite fat and are starting to set. Some are beginning to stand around all humped up; others are noisy and lively. What is the trouble? E. H. W.

Niagara Co., N. Y.

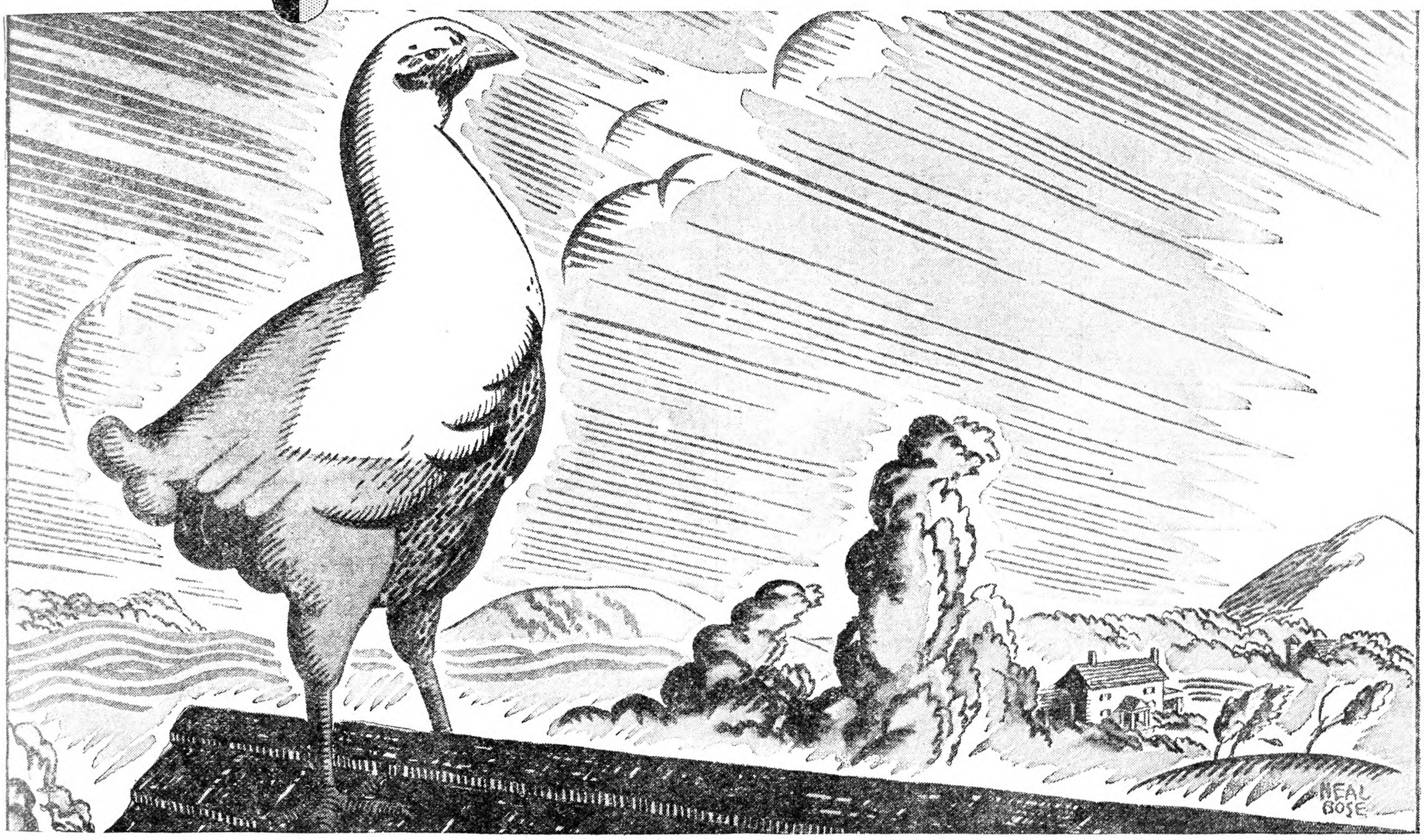
Making any sudden changes in the ration of laying pullets is very likely to result in a slump in production and perhaps considerable molting. By adding a large amount of ground oats and wheat to the laying mash you cut down the proportion of animal food—meat scrap or dried milk—that it contained, and made quite a different mixture of it. The fact that the pullets get fat and do not lay as well as formerly shows that there is too much fattening food—corn, oats, wheat, etc.—and too little animal protein—meat or fish scrap, dried milk or liquid milk—in their ration, or else that they are fed so much of the grains that they do not eat a sufficient quantity of the higher protein mash.

The mash that you were using is all right for both light and heavy fowls. They are fed the same, except that a little more care is needed to keep the heavy breeds from taking on too much fat because of their natural tendency to exercise less. The whole grains fed are the fattening part of the ration; the laying mash is the egg-producing part. Fowls prefer whole grains, and the feeding of these has to be limited to induce them to consume enough of the less palatable mash. But little grain should be fed in the morning and the birds given all that they will eat before going to roost at night. The heavy breeds are more inclined to sit than the more active light ones. It is a natural instinct that may be more or less controlled by breeding from non-sitters, but it has not been bred out of any strain yet. M. B. D.

Turkeys Putting on Weight

"WHERE is your mother, Johnny?" "Playing golf." "And your aunt?" "She's out learning how to drive our new car." "Then, I'll see your father, please." "He can't come down, now. He is upstairs giving the baby a bath."—Credit Lost.

Now! July sunshine for growing birds!



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DID you ever see a pale, sun-starved youngster from the city streets thrive, fill-out, "come into his own" after a summer on the farm? That's what the Vitamin D in sunshine means to *any* growing body.

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Now by a scientific process, Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash is rendered so rich in Vitamin D that mid-winter hatched birds have all the advantage of mid-summer sunshine.

Without Vitamin D, birds don't get the full growth value from feed. But this *extra* Vitamin D in Pratts shows such startling results because all the food elements needed to develop bone, muscle, nerve, blood and feather are already abundant in Pratts. *Meat scrap—dried buttermilk—fish meal—bone meal—alfalfa meal—corn meal—middlings—bran—oatmeal—calcium carbonate—calcium phosphate—iodized salt.*

See nearest Pratt dealer about your season's supply. He guarantees Pratts and will be glad to give you all the details.

PRATT FOOD CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
B. Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
White Rocks	8.50	16.00	77.50	....
Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50	....

March and April Prices Beginning March 18th

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. or cash with order.

Monroe Hatchery, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Order Direct from This Ad and Save Time

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$58.75	$115
Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115
White and Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Rhode Island Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Heavy Mixed Broilers	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115
Light Mixed Broilers	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.75	75

Full count and quality guaranteed. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks. **ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY** Port Trevorton, Penna.

Chicks C. O. D. 9c

100 Rocks or Red, $14.00 Leghorns, $12.00
Heavy Mixed, $12.00 Light, $9.00

Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.

C. M. Lauver Box 73 McAlisterville, Pa.

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$11.00	$52.50	$100
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	12.00	57.50	110
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	14.00	67.50	130

Light Mixed $9.00 Heavy Mixed $12.00

For March and April. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS W. WYANDOTTES, W. ROCKS AND BARRED ROCKS

Write for prices and discount on 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

BABY CHICKS

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$12.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	11.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	14.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	14.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	12.00 per 100
Light Mixed	9.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular **C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna**

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for March and April Chicks.

$12.00 per 100 $57.50—500 $110—1000

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA

BABY CHICKS ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS

Special Price for February Chicks.

QUALITY POULTRY FARM
Wm. D. Scott Box 63 Harrington, Del.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00

500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less. Free range flocks. Safe delivery guar. **B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Penna**

CHICKS, 9c UP HEALTHY, FREE RANGE STOCK

Rocks - Reds - Wyandottes - Leghorns - Mixed

Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.

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At 8½c up. Several varieties. No money down. Pay 10 days before shipment or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free.

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VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns	$12 per 100
B. Rocks and R. I. Reds	14 per 100
Heavy Mixed	12 per 100
Light Mixed	9 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM**
N. J. Ehrenzeller, McAlisterville, Penna.

BABY CHICKS MOST POPULAR BREEDS

Our eleventh year in business. Send for our prices and special offer. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks	$18.00 per 100
White Wyandottes	15.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	10.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.

F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns, $12.00. 100. Barred Rocks and Reds, $13.00-100. White Rocks, $14.00-100. Mixed, $10.00-100-Special price on larger orders. Circular free. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **JACOB NEIMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.**

PENNA. STATE CERTIFIED LEGHORN CHICKS—Pure Hanson and Hanson-Wyckoff Strains. The Best. Catalog describing our 300-egg stock, Records, Pedigreeing, R. O. P. Entries. **RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, *M. A. Campbell*, Jamestown, Pa.**

FOR SALE—White, Buff Columbia and Barred Rock CHICKS
Also White Wyandotte and Jersey Black Giant Chicks. Order at once. **MURRAY'S POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, R. 2, Newark, Del.**

CHIX OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY

Barred and White Rox, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Reds, Mixed.

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Phone 808 Chestertown, Md.

DELAWARE CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

from mature hens mated with State Certified males from 200-egg dams. Also price list on Barred Rocks.

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CHICKS from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 14c; R. I. Reds, 14c; Heavy Mixed, 10c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Parcel post paid. **B. W. AMEY - - Cocolamus, Penna.**

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks 13c. Heavy Mixed 11c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. **J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.**

CHICKS PULLETS from Barron's White Leghorns. Imported anually from Barron England. Big females, long bodies, large eggs. Catalogue free. **Bishop's Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio**

Quality Chicks White Leghorns, 10c; Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, 12c; Buff Rocks, Hamburgs, 14c; Heavy Mixed, 11c; Light Mixed, 9c. **PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Penna.**

100% Live Arrival

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leg.	$12	$57.50	$110
Everlay Brown Leg.	12	57.50	110
Owens' R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Mixed Chicks	9	42.50	80

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. THE HEN THAT LAYS IS THE HEN THAT PAYS. Write for literature.

CHIX JUNIATA POULTRY FARM
Box R Richfield, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS

Will Ship C. O. D.

March and April Chicks as Low as 8c

S. C. R. I. OWENS STRAIN REDS
S. C. ROCKS S. C. W. L. TANCRED and
HEAVY MIXED—LIGHT MIXED WYCKOFF STRAIN

100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery 100% live arrival guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12.00	$57.00	$110
Barred Rox	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	....
Light Mixed	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. Write for catalogue.

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Penna

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
Tancred Strain S. C. W. L.	3.50	6.50	12.00
S. C. Barred and W. Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	3.75	7.25	14.00
Mixed or Broiler	2.75	5.00	9.00

Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% live arrival guaranteed. P. Paid. From all free range stock.

EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Arthur L. Romig McAlisterville, Pa.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.00	80

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY
The Dependable Plant. Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$49.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	3.50	7.00	13.00	64.00
Heavy Broilers	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00
Light Broilers	2.75	4.50	8.00	39.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. Post age paid. Hogan tested flocks. 19 years in business.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

Cocolamus Husky Chicks

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Free circular.

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Baby Chicks

From Free Range Selected Flocks

Lots—	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Light Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	11.00	52.50	100

100% Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyan.	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 906, Bellefonte, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, any week after Feb. 11th, at **$18** per 100, **$77** per 500, **$150** per 1000. 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog FREE.

Robert L. Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Gold Medal Chicks

CHOICE CHICKS AT POPULAR PRICES	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns—Anconas	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Barred, White, Buff Rocks—Reds	8.50	16.00	77.50	150
Wyandottes—Orpingtons—Minorcas	9.00	17.00	82.50	160

Mixed Chicks, $12.00—100. All Shipments Postpaid. Finest Stock. Greatest Profit Makers. 100% Safe Delivery.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKERIES Box 666 Wallkill, N. Y.

CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

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Chicks Tancred S. C. Wh. Leghorns, **$11** for 100; **$50** for 500. Barred Rocks, **$12** for 100; **$55** for 500. 100% guaranteed. Order from adv. Circular free. **TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.**

Baby Chicks White and Brown Leghorns, **11c** ea. Larger amounts less. Parcel post paid. Free circular **FRANK BLUM, New Washington, Ohio.**

CHICKS from heavy-laying strain. Barred Rocks, **13c**; Mixed, **10c**. 100% arrival guar. Circular free. **R. J. EHRISMAN, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, **12c**. 100% live arrival. Circular. **E. L. BEAVER - McAlisterville, Penna.**

CHICKS Leghorns from heavy laying strain, $15.00 per 100. **L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, New York**

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cost considered, than any other farm stock—if you keep them RIGHT. Do you want to keep your bees better? If so, let us help you. Send for our free booklet, **"Bees For Pleasure and Profit."** Thoroughly discusses beekeeping. Tells how to start right. If you want to transfer your bees into better hives ask also for leaflet on transferring. Address. **A. I. ROOT CO., 222 Liberty St., Medina, Ohio**

Possible Roup

I have a young sick turkey hen that puzzles me greatly. She has been sick about three weeks. At first she moped a little; the droppings were loose and contained too much white material. I put her in a warm place and in a few days the droppings appeared normal. I put her back in the flock. It turned pretty cold and I again put her in a warm room for fear, being run down, she would take cold. Upon watching her I noticed the skin on her head appeared to be thickening. It started on a spot over the left eye and reminded me of the first stage of chicken-pox. The coarsening or swelling (as it has turned out to be) progressed until the whole head is involved, back down the neck under the beak, the whole edge of the wattle is fluted and heavy because of the swelling, the eyes are nearly closed. The mouth has a whitish coating on it each morning which I remove with a swab dipped in a salt solution. The appetite is good considering she is penned and inactive. I feed her by hand, bread and milk, inasmuch as she can see so little feeding herself is difficult. E. E. H.

New Jersey.

If you had spoken of this swelling of head and neck as being accompanied by loss of feathers and scalding of the skin over the affected parts, your description would have suggested favus or "white comb," a contagious disease that is caused by a fungus growth usually beginning about the head and spreading, in severe cases, to the body. It may be that this is but a somewhat unusual case of chicken-pox, also contagious. Removal of the bird to comfortable quarters where it cannot infect others and feeding upon soft food that it can readily eat is about all that you can do, in the absence of more definite knowledge of the nature of the trouble. If it is a self-limited disease, recovery should follow in time. Roup, chicken-pox and bird diphtheria are probably related diseases and the forms that they take are not always alike. "Symptoms" are often misleading and cause many mistakes in diagnosis. It is quite possible that this is a case of real roup, with rather unusual manifestations. At any rate, the best thing to do is to quarantine the patient and give it good care where it will not expose other fowls. M. B. D.

From the Rocky Mountain Ranch

We wonder where that "early Spring", so optimistically predicted, can be? The groundhog didn't see his shadow, for the poor beast was snowed in. We had five days of sunshine in February, and have had one day so far in March. This is the eighth day, and I don't know how deep the snow is now, but a week ago it was 54 inches on the fields.

March 2 my husband and I went to New Castle in the afternoon, and it took an hour for the old Chevy to make the three miles, all down hill, to the main highway. The snow was above the axles and we had to have our son bring a good stout team to help us back up the hill.

Everyone is talking "smart" as to what they will do when Spring really comes. One neighbor says he is going to put a fence around the first dandelion flower he finds, and his hired man avers that he intends to kiss the first one.

It has been a hard Winter on the sheep that are wintering on the Utah desert. Corn, at $2.10 per cwt., has been fed, but it is hard to get, so a prepared feed at $55 per ton is being used a great deal. The sheep on the ranch are in fine condition. Some of the wether lambs that we raised on the bottle last May were shipped to Kansas City in February, and topped the market. The new crop of babies is coming on now, by twos and threes, and singly. It is quite a job to find dry quarters for so many large families, but we never had finer lambs than those now arriving.

The old Brahmas decided that they would "go by the calendar" and became broody. We have one batch of baby chicks, a few hens sitting, and an incubator going full blast. Our turkeys never start laying before some time in April, so I am sending to California for 100 eggs, which will be "incubated." The eggs will cost 25c each, and I think the turkeys (if they hatch) will be enough heavier at market time to pay back the cost of eggs. We keep a saucer of warm water in the incubator and during the last week sprinkle the eggs once or twice a day with warm water. We had a 97 per cent hatch last season. MRS. P. U.

Garfield Co., Colo.

Buff Minorcas

Will someone tell me about the Buff Minorca? Do they mature early for broilers? I am anxious to get a breed of chickens which lay the white eggs and still sell well as broilers. Thinking the Buff Minorca might be just what I would want, I am turning to the readers of THE R. N.-Y. for information.

Pennsylvania. P. C. V.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS
Immediate and April Delivery

	100	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns	$13	$62.50	$120
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	15	72.50	140
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyan., Bl. Minorcas	16	77.50	150

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Quality chicks at moderate prices. Write for catalog.

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Size of Brooder House

I wish to get some information regarding a brooder-house for about 200 to 300 chicks. I would like to know best size for building. J. H. L.

Eight by ten feet in size is as small as I should care to build a brooder-house for any number of chicks, and I should prefer one 8x12 or even larger. The limit as to size is determined rather by the weight, if a portable building is wanted, than the floor area, as chicks cannot have too much room. A building 8x14 may be divided into two pens by a removable partition and one room used as a warm room containing the brooder stove, the other as a cool exercising room. After the cockerels are removed, the partition may be taken out and the building used as a colony house for the pullets during the Summer. M. B. D.

Lame Hens

Can you tell me what is the matter with some of my hens? My Leghorn pullets are very lame; hold up one leg a great deal and limp as they try to walk. They are in good health and eat and lay well. Rhode Island Reds kept in another house are not affected at all. I brought the Leghorns as four-months-old pullets and kept them in and take the same care as I do the rest of my flock. P. F.

There are so many possible causes of apparent lameness in fowls that it is not possible to say from that symptom alone what ails these birds. An autopsy upon one that has died might disclose some internal condition that would explain the trouble. The natural expectation would be that a bird that had become thin and lame would not be worth saving; few sick fowls are.

If, however, these birds are actually laying, the whole trouble may be in some local condition affecting the feet. If you have not already done so, examine the feet for corns or injuries that would make them disinclined to step upon one foot. M. B. D.

Upset From Change of Feed

I have 130 Rhode Island pullets that began laying the very last of September; they laid well until about Jan. 20. Before that, for quite a while, I used to get from 75 to 90 eggs per day. Then they began to slacken off until yesterday they laid only 26. I have fed scratch and laying mash wholly, except for a while I cooked potatoes, turnips and oats. I think perhaps I am to blame, for I fed the same amount of scratch feed at the same time. G. W. T.

It is necessary to be careful about changing the ration of laying pullets in the Winter, as any radical disturbance of this is likely to cause a slump in production and possible molting. Your pullets were probably getting a good laying mash and enough scratch grain to make a well-balanced ration when you upset the program by adding so much cooked vegetable that they neglected the laying mash for the more palatable cooked food and did not get enough of the high protein mash for good egg production.

I do not know of any quick way out of the trouble; you will have to wait until the birds have time to re-establish production, feeding them meanwhile the mash and grain first used. Cooked vegetables may be fed in proper quantity, but it should be remembered that these are always of a fattening nature and cannot replace the mash that contains the meat and ground grain of higher protein content. If either vegetables or whole grains are fed in too great quantities, the mash, being less well liked, will be neglected and egg production will suffer. M. B. D.

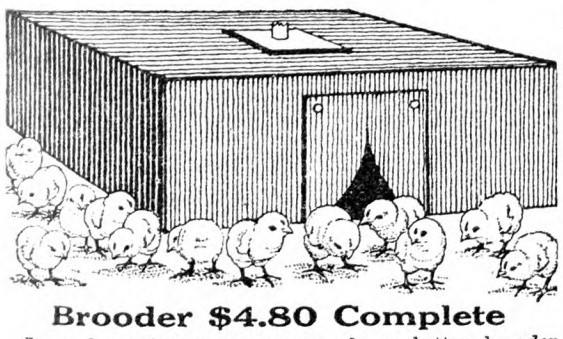
The Storrs Ration

Would you give me the rations as used at Storrs, Conn., egg-laying contest?
New Jersey. F. Y.

The following formulas for mash and hard grains were recommended by the New England Feed Conference, held at the Storrs, Conn., Agricultural College on Nov. 1, 1928.

Mash formula: 200 lbs. coarse yellow cornmeal, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. wheat flour middlings, 100 lbs. ground oats (38 to 40 lbs. per bu.), 25 lbs. meat scrap (lot less than 50 per cent protein), 25 lbs. fishmeal (not less than 50 per cent protein), 25 lbs. Alfalfa meal (not more than 20 per cent fiber), 25 lbs. edible steamed bonemeal, 25 lbs. dried skim or buttermilk, and 5 lbs. common salt.

Grain formula: 500 lbs. whole or cracked corn, 250 lbs. wheat, 150 lbs. barley, and 100 lbs. heavy oats. M. B. D.



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I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds one quart of oil and

Burns 10 Days Without Attention

Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering, please give your dealer's name. *Send for my free Booklet "Poultry Helps."*

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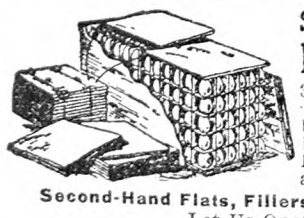

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DIAMOND PICK
"It's Better Because It's Pure"
ATLAN MFG. CO.
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A great laying inheritance, constitutional vigor, high degree of livability and low prices is the story of Kerr's Chicks

Our five high ten-bird pens in the national egg-laying competitions last year averaged 221.9 eggs. This gave them ninth place among the breeders of the world.

If you read the reports of the present contests you will see that Kerr's pens are standing high. First Barred Rock pullet at New Jersey in November. First Barred Rock pen and pullet at New York in December. First or Second White Leghorn pens for five successive weeks at West Virginia.

All our contest birds are bred on our breeding farm. Their full brothers are the sires of our 1929 Special Matings baby chicks. Their dams are line bred for production. This makes for an exceptional inheritance of heavy winter egg yields, unexcelled constitutional vigor and a high degree of livability.

Write for booklet giving illustrated account of how Kerr produces chicks that develop into national contest winners.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
Department 9
Frenchtown, N. J. Paterson, N. J. Lancaster, Pa.
Trenton, N. J. Binghamton, N. Y. Danbury, Conn.
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Sturdy Chicks

World's Finest Blood Lines

PRODUCTION—BEAUTY

Do not buy ordinary chicks when you can get our famous blood lines with years of breeding for quality and production behind them. We can furnish you chicks from the famous Barron and Tancred strains of Leghorns, 4½ to 6-pound hens, Holterman and Thompson Barred Rocks. Our Reds, Wyandottes and Orpingtons are from equally good breeders. They will improve your flock Mr. Breeder. Our stock matures fast. They have long back, wide and deep bodies, which gives you added weight quickly. Dependable layers of large eggs and many of them. We do not set small eggs. Most of our eggs are 26 to 30 ounces to the dozen, which gives you a premium on the market. Get our catalogue and see the difference, 10c up, all tested and culled for years. Get your copy right now and save money.

The Sturdy Baby Chick Co.
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Attention Chick Buyers!

YOUR prosperity and the happiness of your family depend on the kind of chicks that you brood this spring.

Whether you are an old-timer or just starting you must know that the public is turning from the hatchery that gathers eggs from outside sources; and the people are coming to the real breeder who sells only his own stock

Indian Head Stock has been bred and selected and trap-nested for twelve years and Indian Head Poultry Farm does not at any time buy up outside hatching eggs. Our eggs are selected for size and tinted eggs are never used; they are incubated under systems of positive control and are watched over by day and by night by skilled and loyal workers.

We NEVER breed from pullets but only from big healthy hens that have proven themselves and that are mated to pedigreed cockerels from better than 200-egg hens. With this stock and our printed complete system for care of the chicks your success is assured if you faithfully follow our methods.

In addition to the quality of our stock you get honest, dependable, square treatment that will make you want our chicks year after year. Further information and prices together with our big new catalog will be sent free on receipt of your letter stating what you want and when. S. C. White Leghorns Only.

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THEY LIVE because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They LAY because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.

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Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices. Buy Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.*

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BABY CHICKS C. O. D. Send only $1.00

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The Key to Success and Greater Profits with Production Bred Poultry Today is Through the Purchase of High Grade Stock, Eggs or Chicks from Members of the

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The Big 1929 Catalogue is Off the Press, and will be mailed Free to all requests. Write

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

You can't fool the neighbors, and most of our output is sold to our neighbors. If you want really "better chicks" with some real breeding behind them, to make MORE MONEY for you, take advantage of our years of breeding. New England Accredited Stock. All breeders 100% White Diarrhea free. Official Contest records. Circular.
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Every Breeder Blood-Tested, Certified, Trap-Nested Under State Supervision
S. C. White Leghorn Chicks and Pullets
Backed by Definite Performance Records
For nine years we have specialized EXCLUSIVELY in Golden Dollar Strain.
The Golden Dollar Strain
EVERY hen breeder in our flocks has produced 200 eggs or better in her pullet year by actual trap-nest records. Every sire is officially pedigreed from dams with records of from 220 to 311 eggs, made under State Supervision. Every breeder has been blood-tested and certified by State officials. These tests made for five consecutive years, have always shown our flocks 100% perfect, absolutely free from bacillary white Diarrhea. Our big snow-white eggs sell at a premium on the New York market. Chicks from our breeders will make golden dollars for you.
"Profits from Poultry" by Paul F. Smith, the man who built a $30,000 a year business on a 12-acre farm. Write for your copy It's free but worth a lot.
VINELAND TRAP-NEST POULTRY RANCH
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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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RED BANK - NEW JERSEY
18TH YEAR breeding White Leghorns for size, vigor and heavy production of large White EGGS. 8,000 LAYERS are housed on our farm.
Our Chick Guarantee
100% satisfactory arrival on the exact date we promise shipment. Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm.
Write for Free Folder and Prices on Pullets and Chicks
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Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down
Let us ship you our chicks, $1 with order, balance C.O.D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival.

Prices Delivered—	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White, Buff, Brown; Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Rocks, Barred, White, Buff and Partridge; B. Minorcas	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds, B. Orpingtons, S. L. and W. Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00

Heavy Mixed, 10c; B. J. Giants, 18c. Order direct or send for illustrated circular.
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HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS
MAKE EXTRA POULTRY PROFITS With Hubers' Reliable Chicks
When we say RELIABLE—we mean RELIABLE in every way. Breeding stock of highest quality of 19 years of careful development. Special attention paid to health of flocks, and records kept. Catalog Free—Chicks Sent C.O.D. If You Wish.
Write for details—get our illustrated catalog which tells all the story. Our prices reasonable. Valuable book sent with each order of $10 or more. Big discount for early orders.
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"$10,000 Yearly With Tancred Leghorns"
Larger Eggs — Larger Egg Yield — Larger Birds — Larger Yearly Profits
BABY CHICKS from the CREAM of the World's Best Egg Bred Stock. We have one of the largest and best flocks of Pure Tancred Leghorns in the State. The oldest trapnested strain in existence. Twenty-three years' trapnested, backed by 300-egg blood for generations. Prices greatly reduced this season. Special proposition for early orders.
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SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS
SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.
Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
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Every bird in our breeding flock is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by expert, trained and authorized by Ohio Poultry Improvement Association. Find out about our guarantee plans 16 Breeds. We have limited number chicks from Ohio R. O. P. pedigreed stock. Write today.
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FREE POULTRY BOOK
Get our big POULTRY MANUAL. Get all the information before you buy. Saves money. Fine chicks with special breeding and pedigreed males behind them. If you want real producers we have them. We can fill your requirements if you will let us know what you want.
CATALOG IS FREE. It will help you make more money from your poultry plant. Write to us if you have a poultry problem and we will give our best advice and help.
Write today—we can't tell the whole story here.
CO-OPERATIVE BREEDING & HATCHING CO. BOX 124 TIRO, OHIO

Prices Lower than Usual
PRODUCTION BRED LINE CHICKS
Egg bred chicks from high producing ancestry—We guarantee 100% live delivery.

	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.00	$110.00
Bd. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Wh. Wyan., Buff Rocks	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00

Mixed chicks, $10 per 100; All heavies, $12. Send only $1 down—we will ship C. O. D. Free catalog.
Fostoria Hatchery, Nye Brothers, Owners, Dept. 17, Fostoria, Ohio

Some Poultry Figures

How many chickens is it possible for one man to care for up to the laying age? How much does it cost per chick to raise them up to the broiler age; the roaster age; the laying age, the capon age?

Rhode Island. E. P.

It would be pretty difficult to say just how many chicks it would be possible for one man to care for. Too much would depend upon the man and his facilities. Dreams running into the thousands might be realized by an active man with experience in the work and the willingness and time to devote himself to the occupation. The question of costs, too, is one that can never be answered with any accuracy, though figures might be given. A moment's thought will show one that costs are never twice alike in any two seasons, in fact, would not be twice alike in any one season, for there are elements entering into costs of production that are beyond the control of the poultryman; such elements as variation in costs of feeds, percentages of hatches, seasonal conditions affecting results, mortality in the flocks, differences in the healthfulness and vigor of the chicks, etc.

There are no definite ages at which chicks become broilers, capons, etc. Weights, rather than ages, govern these classifications. Breeds also affect the age at which chicks reach marketable form. As an example of this, chicks may be sold as "broilers" at any weight from one pound to three; they may be squab broilers, medium broilers or heavy broilers and the cost of raising varies, of course, with the time that it takes them to reach the needed weights qualifying them for these classes.

There are various tables published showing the amounts of feeds needed to bring chicks to certain weights. These can be only approximate guides, however, because, not only the kinds of food given but the conditions under which the chicks are kept affect the amounts needed. Feed costs may be approximated; overhead is out of all bounds in any attempt at computation. If figured accurately for one plant, it would not necessarily apply at all to another close by. Data compiled at Storrs Agricultural College show a food consumption of 3½ lbs. to bring a Leghorn chick to a weight of a trifle over 1 lb. at the age of eight weeks; of 7½ lbs. to make the chick weigh practically 2 lbs. at 12 weeks of age. Small fractions are disregarded in these quotations from published tables. R. I. Red chicks were made to weight 1¼ lbs. at eight weeks, having been fed 4 lbs. of feed; 2¼ lbs. at 12 weeks, after having eaten 8⅓ lbs. of feed. All these chicks had skim-milk to drink. Broilers are usually sold at from 8 to 12 weeks of age, the sooner the better. Roasters are chicks that have passed the broiler stage and weigh from 4 to 8 lbs.

The tables already quoted show that R. I. Reds may be brought to a weight of 4¼ lbs. at 24 weeks of age, after having eaten 27¼ lbs. of feed. The "laying age" is about five months for the lighter breeds, six months for the heavier ones. The cost of bringing chicks to these ages is as varied as the colors of the rainbow. They may be raised on a small concrete platform on a city lot, with everything eaten brought to them on a delivery truck at highest retail prices, or they may grow up on a farm where range of great meadows gives them opportunity to find a lot of food that would otherwise never be consumed by man or beast.

Records kept by the N. Y. State College of Agriculture on seven farms show the cost of raising over 4,000 pullets to six months of age to have been $1.44 each, of which the feed cost was approximately 63 cents per pullet. Labor and other "overhead" accounted for the rest. The "capon age" is from 9 to 12 months, giving a possible variation of three months here in feed and overhead costs. Experiments at Purdue University (Ind.) in 1916-17 showed a food consumption of 64 to 67 lbs. of feed and from 62 to 79 lbs. of skim-milk to produce a W. P. Rock capon weighing 9½ lbs. at 41 weeks of age. The cost at that time of feed and milk varied from $1.34 to $1.88. All these figures show the impossibility of figuring anything like exact costs in a proposed poultry venture and help to make clear the unenviable standing which has been forced upon poultry-keeping as a business by unwarranted promises and flights of fancy. M. B. D.

HUBBARD R.I. Red FARMS CHICKS
8000 Breeding Reds on our own Farms with 12 years of disease-free, well-bred ancestry back of each bird has made Hubbard Farms chicks famous for vigor, sure-life, heavy production of large eggs. Every bird State Tested for B. W. D. Free catalog gives full information about our Farms and profit-making chicks.
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PINECREST ORCHARDS
Strain, S. C. Rhode Island Reds
BABY CHICKS
State-Tested—Trapnested—Pedigreed
Every breeder is a carefully selected bird with the pure blood of the Pinecrest Orchard strain of generation upon generation coursing through their veins. Birds with the lay bred into them. Each year our entire stock is State-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. We own and operate one of the largest S. C. R. I. Red breeding plants in New England. Send for circular and prices.
SCOTT POULTRY FARM
BOX 92 GROTON, MASS.

18 Years
REDBIRD FARM
BABY CHICKS
Hatched from our own 260-egg strain of S. C. R. I. Reds, famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Our 4,000 breeders averaged 60% for December and 65% for January.
LARGEST RED FARM IN NEW ENGLAND
Each year our entire stock is state tested for B. W. D.—trapnested, bloodline, disease free. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
REDBIRD FARM WRENTHAM, MASS.

BABY CHICKS
8-10-WEEK PULLETS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Trapnested 21st Year *Pedigreed*
Evey breeder a high production bred bird—all are 100% clean by State test, and carry high record contest blood lines.
You can't buy better bred, or sturdier chicks. Customers are growing 96% and more.
Catalog on request
WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box R Attleboro, Mass.

PINECREST ORCHARDS
STRAIN CHIX R. I. RED
Officially More Winning Production Pens in 8 years than any other Strain of Reds.
Petersime Electrically Hatched
State Accredited B. W. D. Free. Arrival alive guaranteed. Catalog. WALKER HATCHERIES, Marlboro, N. H.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS
VIGOROUS VERMONTERS
State Certified and B. W. D. Tested for nine years. Catalog.
ELM VIEW FARM
33 South Street New Haven, Vt.

Rhode Island Red Chicks Hatches Weekly
Every breeder trapnested and every chick from our own egg. One grade of chicks only. For prices and particulars write, DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

R. I. Red Chicks DARK RED COLOR. Sired by 200-Egg Males. SUNNYACRES, Pascoag, R. I.

Kline's Barred Rocks
Blood-tested stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches every week. Low prices.
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$12.00 per 100. $118 per 1000.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

White Plymouths Exclusively
Hatching Eggs only, $10—100; 500—$45. No Chicks.
HARRY R. COSTEN, Waterloo Poultry Farm, Princess Anne, Md.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK CHICKS and HATCHING EGGS. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, N. Y.

Barred Rocks Eggs Blood-tested, N. Y. State Certified, 100—$12.00; selected, 100—$8.00; 360—$21.50. ARTHUR J. DAY, Auburn, N. Y., R. 8

Barred Rock Chicks from my own flock, exceptionally nice. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

White Wyandottes CHICKS, EGGS—Large Catalogue. Sherman Bowden, Box 195 A, Mansfield, O

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I., N. Y.

Edmonds Poultry Records
POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK.—Simple efficient; $2, postpaid.
TRAP-NEST RECORD CARDS.—50, $1.10; 100, $2.00.
MONTHLY EGG RECORD CARDS.—4 doz., $1; 8 doz., $1.80.
Sample Cards Free
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th Street New York City

Thoughts About Our Schools

Under the old district system, which had its faults, there were in every district men and women who were interested in the schools and more or less active in their management. They may have had little knowledge of what was being done in other States or other districts at a distance, but they did know what was being done in their own. They were directly concerned with the education of their own children. Some districts fared much better than the others because they were much better situated financially than others.

With the change to the town system and the furnishing of free text-books there was great improvement. Things were evened up in a way so that the children of the poor had a better chance. But with the change there was a loss that was overlooked and apparently little effort made to retain the good features of the old system. Some very undesirable things have been the outgrowth of the new system. When things are being paid for by a municipality or corporation there is little effort made on the part of anyone, even those who eventually pay the bills, to save. This is particularly true of those entrusted with the actual expenditure of the money raised for school purposes. A man or woman may be thoroughly honest and competent, but it is always easier to spend the money of others than your own. Many of us of the older generation were pretty thoroughly trained in a rigid school of economy which taught us the value of a dollar. Many of those in charge of our schools at the present time have not been trained as to the value of a dollar from the standpoint of what it has cost to produce it. This applies to the teaching force as well as those directly empowered with spending the money.

One of the first fundamentals in the teachers' training course to be acquired by the girl or boy who is fitting to teach is the fact, from their standpoint, that teachers are not being paid wages enough. Instead of the girl who has entered the schoolroom for the first time as teacher, fresh from her normal training, being imbued with a spirit of service to her country and realizing what a responsibility and opportunity is hers, there appears to be the predominant thought that she has a $20-a-week job where she is largely her own boss. I am not blaming the teacher if she has this attitude; I don't think I can blame those who trained her, or him. The trouble lies further back. As a people today, we show by our lives and everyday acts that the thing we value most is the dollar; that the man or woman we respect and admire most is he or she who has most of them. The great thought of service to those about us seems to have been lost sight of in our mad rush to acquire that dollar.

My own education was limited to what I could acquire during a Winter term of school, or rather two terms, which were taught during the Summer and Winter, in the schoolhouse which my father and others built at their own expense. Some of those old pioneers placed two mottoes in the schoolroom facing the seats. They remained there through the years I was striving to absorb a little knowledge from books and from my teachers. One was "Knowledge is Power," the other "In God We Trust." Those two mottoes made a lasting impression on my mind. They are still a more important part of my life than they were then. I have never questioned the truth of what they told me. As I grew older in years and experience I came to realize that knowledge gave an increased power for evil as well as good, if we choose to use it in that way; that with the acquisition of knowledge we need to acquire a moral sense of justice and our duty to others.

Today the child is taken into the school life at an early age, and the influence of the teacher becomes an important factor in molding the character of the child, whether that influence be good or bad. The less the influence of the home from which the child comes, the greater the influence of the teacher becomes in shaping the destiny of the child. Is it not of the greatest possible importance that that influence be what it should be?

These children, all the way from the kindergarten to college, are ours. The buildings and equipment of the schools are ours. We employ the teaching force, from the superintendents down to the lowest grades, and by our own labors earn the money which pays them their wages. With us lies the responsibility, the duty of shaping the course the schools shall take. This is the great obligation which rests upon us, and how we discharge it will be answered in the lives of those who come after us. We should never permit this privilege and duty which is ours alone to be taken from us.

We have allowed an institution to grow up about us through our own indifference which tells us what our child must do, what he may study at school, what kind of school buildings we may and must build, and what wages we must pay those we employ. If those who bear the children and pay all the bills of maintaining schools were an ignorant, illiterate people there might be some excuse for this, but not in these United States. It is our business whether we consolidate schools or do not, whether we convey pupils to and from school or do not, what amounts of money we shall raise and pay for school maintenance, and what kind of buildings we shall build. We want all the knowledge we can obtain regarding these things, all the advice we can get from honest men and women, but the final decision is ours to make.

In my own town, which is an agricultural population, with one large village, unincorporated, having a total population of about 6,500 and an assessed property valuation of $3,600,000, we are raising by direct taxation for school purposes more than $70,000 annually, and with some $30,000 received from the State, making a total of more than $100,000. This amount is expended by one man, the Superintendent of Schools, under the direction of the Superintending School Committee, three citizens who serve with practically no pay. We have recently built a high school building at a cost of $210,000; in addition to this, many other good buildings. For all this large expenditure of money, what are we getting in return? I shall not attempt to answer; I don't know that I am qualified to judge, although I have my opinions. The question will be answered by the present and the next generation.

If the home cannot supply the needed thought and discipline for right character building, then the school life must, if society is to remain safe and our free institutions endure. Thus it should be obvious to any thinking person that we each and every one have a duty to perform which we cannot delegate to others. We are answerable in a measure for the lives of those about us. A life is too precious to be sacrificed to wrong thinking when you or I might have supplied the right thoughts, have given the little assistance needed to change the whole course of that life and those affected by it.

The author of a certain theory may be wholly honest in what he thinks, but his or her theory may be capable of producing untold harm. We must take no chances in our character-building.

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Vacationing in Florida

On a frosty morning in mid-January my husband and I set out from our Long Island home for a month's vacation trip to the South. The first stop was at Washington, D. C., where we arrived in the early evening. After supper the Congressional Library was visited. This was especially beautiful with the electric illumination on the colored marble. Outside, the moonlight gleamed on the dome of the Capitol. The next morning the Capitol was visited, both houses being in session, also the Supreme Court

In the afternoon we started for Jacksonville, where we had friends who took us for a long drive about the city. Much suburban building is going on, and the city is spreading out. Next morning we were on a motor bus for Miami, about 400 miles south, which we made in one day, with several short stops for rest.

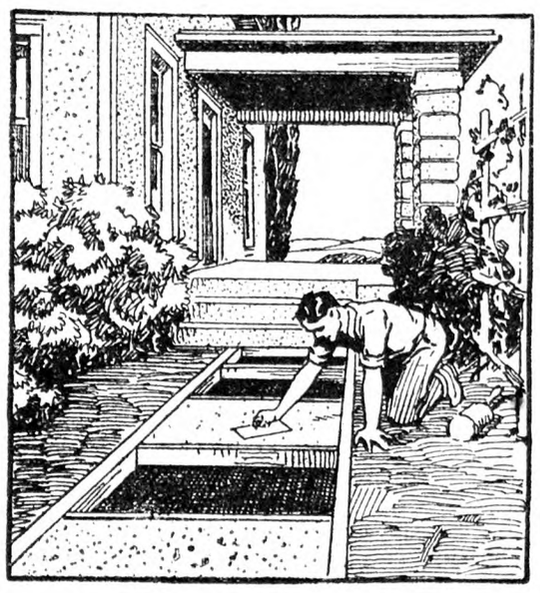
Miami was so entrancing that we stayed three weeks. The weather was ideal and only one-half day of rain, all the rest delightfully warm sunshine. There were many places to visit—Royal Palm Park, a State preserve, Cape Florida, with its old lighthouse, Miami Beach, and good surf bathing in the warm gulf stream, and lastly the wonderful band, playing twice daily in the Bay Front Park. This park extends for four blocks along the water front, and three years ago was all water. It was filled in and now beautiful trees, flowers and shrubs are growing in tropic profusion.

The next motor bus trip was from Miami to St. Petersburg over the new Tamiami Trail. This passes through the heart of the Everglades, and one mile on each side of the road is bird sanctuary. Such numbers of wild ducks, herons, egrets and small bird life I have never before seen. We arrived about dusk at St. Petersburg, by way of a long auto ferry over Tampa Bay. It is about 10 degrees cooler in St. Petersburg than in Miami, and a little fire felt pleasant each evening. The churches are so well attender by tourists that one has to go at least a half hour ahead of time to get a seat.

After a week here we again took the bus over the new Gandy bridge to Tampa and on up through the best orange and farming land of the State. At Sanford the acres and acres of celery were a picture. At Plant City it was all strawberries, and near Orlando all oranges. We looked at the thermometer in the sun at Orlando and it registered 98, but out of the sun it was just pleasantly warm. The next day found us again at Jacksonville, on the train for home. That same night at Southern Pines, and Hendersonville there was one inch of snow on the ground, at Richmond, Va., three inches, at Washington, five inches, and then seven inches in New York. M. D. Y.

Suffolk Co., N. Y.

Concrete Sidewalks Mean Less "Broom and Mop" Work



Hours of housework—harder work than most men realize—are saved daily by a concrete walk and pavement at the door.

Floors, rugs, in fact the entire house is easier cleaned and stays so with less effort.

Build CONCRETE Walks Yourself!

Build labor-saving concrete walks around your house when other work is not pressing.

Portland Cement Association
347 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK CITY
1315 Walnut St., PHILADELPHIA
Jenkins Arcade Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Please send me your free booklet "Concrete Improvements Around the Home."

Name----------

St. Address (or R. F. D.)----------

City---------- State----------

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 519.

WANTED—New Jersey farm within 30 miles of New York City; state price and particulars. FUCHS, R. F. D. 1, Little Falls, N. J.

SUMMER cottages erected anywhere, lowest possible cost. BOX 47, Greenville, N. Y.

WANTED to rent medium-sized farm, Jersey preferred; macadam road; 3-5 year lease, option buy; full particulars. ADVERTISER 6196, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to lease small farm within 50 miles of New York; must be near water suitable for bathing; state price. ADVERTISER 6188, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY-POULTRY farm, 107 acres, good buildings; brook, orchard, 18 head cattle, machinery; 78 miles New York; price $8,500. ADVERTISER 6177, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Chicken and gladiolus farm near Morristown; comfortable house; excellent market. ADVERTISER 6175, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent, splendid farm close town; good buildings, small dairy barn, 134 acres; rent for $200, or sell for $28 per acre; small payment handles. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

61-ACRE farm, Southwestern New York, on main road; good buildings, stream-watered pasture, land very productive; must sell; $2,800, small payment; necessary hay tools, etc. included. MRS. MARY CHIDESTER, Beaver Dams, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat, either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY — Clover - buckwheat blend, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.70; postpaid third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2, postpaid; 5-lb. pails, $9.50 per doz. here. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60-lb. can here, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.40; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; also special offer, clover, basswood and buckwheat mixture, 60-lb. can here, $5.20; two, $10; 20 lbs. within third zone, $3; 40 lbs., $5.50 (in 10-lb. pails). RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

FINEST clover honey with comb, 5 lbs., $1.30; ext., 5 lbs., $1.15; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1 and $1.80; delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

PURE maple syrup, fresh from our maple orchards, $2.35 gallon, f.o.b. GEORGE E. HAZEN & SON, R. 51, Sherman, N. Y.

PURE Ohio maple syrup, $2.25 per gallon. GEO. L. MARVIN, Andover, Ohio.

WANTED—Good small pasteurizer for small dairy. LOCK BOX 524, Carbondale, Pa.

HAVE you a small farm near New York City where you can give good care and attention to a man about 35 years of age who is at present in a sanitarium for mental patients; state full particulars. ADVERTISER 6193, care Rural New-Yorker.

PURE Vermont maple sugar and syrup: 1-gallon can, $2.25; 2-quart can, $1.25; 5 lbs. sugar, $1.60; 10 lbs. sugar, $3; 1929 crop; not prepaid. GEO. N. WOODRUFF, Jericho, Vt.

WANTED—Regulator arm for Prairie State or Cyphers incubator. L. S. DARROW, Woodbury, Conn.

WANTED—Double Universal milker units. ADVERTISER 6154, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—600 new bushel crates, nailed; 700 knocked down. FRED FEIOCK, Wolcott, N. Y.

GRAPEFRUIT, special, fine delicious Marsh seedless only, $3 per standard 80-lb. crate f.o.b. St. Petersburg; mixed with oranges 50c extra. CULBERTSON'S GROVE, Tangerine 2425, St. Petersburg, Fla.

FIVE-POUND pail superb clover honey sent postpaid $1.25; six pails $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60 lbs., $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WANTED—Set Pull-Ford iron wheels. GEO. MacDOWELL, Rock Tavern, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—De Laval milker single unit, ¼ h.p. motor; never used; complete, $55. FRANK PYBUS, Willow St., Southport, Conn.

WANTED—Summer boarders in country; large farm home; on New York bus line, nine hours' ride. MRS. MARK COVENEY, Mansfield, Pa.

PURE maple syrup, $2.25 per gal.; 5 gals, or more at $2; sugar, 10 lbs., $3; 5 lbs., $1.50; not prepaid; cash with order. GEO. B. FULTON, Irasburg, Vt.

FOR SALE—1929 maple syrup, $2.50 per gallon, delivered in fourth zone. CLARK L. BRIGHT, Bloomville, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. fine clover mixed, $5.25 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

1,600-EGG Cyphers incubator for sale; fine condition and good hatcher; will sell for low price or exchange for poultry; have installed larger machine. GEORGE HOAG, Union Grove, N. Y.

HONEY—5-lb. pail, postage prepaid, clover, $1; light amber, 85 cts. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

CHOICE Florida oranges, sweet, juicy, full-flavored; box containing 100, price $1.95 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. MARY A. THOMAS, Thonotosassa, Florida.

SLEEP on fresh picked balsam pillow, filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma, refreshing in the sick room and shut ins; excellent gift for sweetheart and friend; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.25, postage paid, remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, R. F. D. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

We call the attention of the readers of this department to our request at top of two last columns on this page. Many have insisted that we take pay for our services, which we could not accept. But all can send a few of these new subscriptions, and this help will please us more than money.

Why not give us three columns of Publisher's Desk instead of two? I know a number of your subscribers who always read those columns first. C. E. H.
Maine.

Here is a nice compliment to Publisher's Desk. Perhaps a full page of this department would be appreciated by many. There are certainly frauds enough, the discussion of which would fill the space. For various reasons, however, we feel that two columns is all we can well devote to this department. A more careful reading of the department would prove profitable to readers as a whole. Frequently we receive inquiries about some scheme that was exposed in the issue of the week before. Each subscriber might spread the influence of this department by telling his neighbors who are not subscribers about it. But what we print here is only a small intimation of the same work that is going on daily through the mails.

I am 18 years old and a teacher in a rural school. My father is a subscriber to THE R. N.-Y. I am enclosing some letters that I received from a book company, and I want your opinion on what to do. Shortly after school began last Fall, a young fellow called at my school and when I went to the door he asked me if I wasn't expecting him, and gave his name. I told him I was not expecting him and then he went on and said: "Don't get scared, for I'm not an agent, I'm not trying to sell anything." He went on talking and said it seemed queer I did not get his letter saying he would call on me at my school. He asked me if, I was acquainted with the Standard Reference books. He said, my name along with several others had been sent to him from the State to call upon and see if he could not leave the encyclopedias at our schools and use our name as references. Then, of course, he told of the wonders of the books and of all the people who had given their permission for him to send the books to their school. It was noon then and time the pupils were excused, and I saw no way of getting rid of him. He asked me to write my name and address on a piece of paper he had so he would know where to send the books. I did this, not knowing what I was doing, and I learned later I had signed a contract. This last letter, as you will see, is rather threatening. I wrote this Standard Reference Company before they sent the books telling them that I did not want them, but they sent them just the same. MISS L. M.
New York.

The agents of the National Education Society, Chicago, seem to make a specialty of securing the signature of young teachers to their orders, and perhaps the company succeeds in frightening most of them whose signatures are secured to accept the books and settle. The above victim is not of age, and has no legal responsibility in the contract even were the signature secured in good faith. It is of course easy for a practical salesman to secure the signature of an inexperienced young girl to almost any sort of a contract, without knowing what she is signing, as in this case. The straightforward story told in the above letter may put other young teachers on their guard against this class of book agents.

I would be very much obliged for any information on the advisability of investing in stock in the Tropical American Corporation, circular enclosed. There is a large stock-selling movement on foot in and about New York State at the present time. Any information printed in your paper in regard to it would be a very great help to would-be investors.
New York. A. C. H.

The corporation was organized only about six months ago under the laws of the State of Delaware. It proposes to grow pineapples, cocoanuts, etc. Profits therefore are only estimated, and at best the proposition can only be considered a speculation. The high-powered stock-selling drive only indicates that experienced investors do not look upon the project with favor. Furthermore investing in securities that have no market is never advisable. These are reasons enough for advising the subscriber not to consider putting his savings into this South American proposed enterprise.

I have just received an order for 1,000 bulbs of Gladiolus (to be sent by express "at once" 30 days net, "reference Mt. Holly National Bank, Mt. Holly, N. J.") from Z. J. Stoddard, Mt. Holly. I would like to know your opinion of this man as a prospective customer. My catalog states money order, cash or checks should accompany all orders. He may think his name is enough, but he is a stranger to me, and I think a while back you exposed some fake dealers in that part of New Jersey. B. N. H.
Connecticut.

We have advised this subscriber to ship stock to Z. J. Stoddard only after receiving the money for the bulbs, and if check is received not to make shipment until check is paid. We have reports from growers who shipped Stoddard on his terms, "30 days net," previous seasons, and they hadn't received the money yet. We have published previous warnings against Stoddard and his predecessor, R. J. Gibbons, Mt. Holly, N. J.

I am sending to you a letter which I received yesterday. I have no faith in any of the work-at-home advertisements, but would like such work. Can you tell me as to the reliability of Restful Pajama Co., Long Island City? M. W.
New York.

This concern promises to pay $5 a dozen for sewing the pajamas—and no experience necessary. It is suspicious on the face of it, because any factory could turn out the garments at a much lower cost for sewing. The company requests $2 to cover cost of material. Here the cat is let out of the bag, and reveals the game. After the first remittance the victim of work-at-home schemes is invariably asked to send more money on one pretext or another.

I would like to know if the J. A. Stransky Mfg. Co., Pukwana, S. D., is all right. I see it advertised in Western Trails as a saving of gas. I will enclose the advertisement; let me know if there is anything to it. W. P.
Maryland.

The advertisement claims that by the use of this device a half dozen of medium-priced cars will produce from 30 to 43.8 miles on a gallon of gasoline. If the claim were true would not some one of these automobile manufacturers equip their cars with this device? Tests by the Better Business Bureau have shown that there was no saving in gasoline at all. Many people are deceived by such extravagant claims.

In the New York *Times* of March 17 Prof. M. T. Munn, of New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, is quoted as warning farmers against buying seeds of unknown agents. Prof. Munn is quoted in part as follows:

"Already this season the usual crop of inquiries has begun to arrive at the seed laboratory as to the reliability of so-called seedsmen or seedhouses about which the seed laboratory officials know little or nothing and whose goods the State seed inspectors have been unable to examine.

"The misrepresentation usually consists in the quality of the goods delivered. The sample of seed exhibited by the agent is always of the highest quality, while the goods as delivered are frequently bin-run or 'scrub' stock. Also misrepresentation of the variety is frequent, although this cannot always be detected until the crop has matured.

"Usually the orders are drawn up in such a way that the purchaser has no recourse and must accept the shipment and later assume the loss. In many cases, too, the seed is sold at an exorbitant price and is often unsuited to the locality where it is to be used."

No doubt Prof. Munn has the same class of seedsmen in mind, the methods of whom THE R. N.-Y. has exposed for years. They always have a "wonderful new variety" to exploit, that no one has ever heard of before so that the claims of extravagant yields cannot be refuted. At harvest time the yield is not greater than the old well-known varieties, and many times not so good. The only commodity the farmer receives for the extra price paid is the high-powered sales talk of the salesman.

A COURT has decided that a cow in the road always has the right of way. This indicates that the courts are just learning what the cows have always known. —San Diego Union.

AUNT CLARISSA: "So this is the new baby, eh? I used to look just like her at that age. Now, what's she crying about?" Little Niece: "Oh, Aunt Clarissa, she heard what you said."—Pathfinder.

A RECOGNITION AND AN APPEAL

It is the friendship and good interest of our readers who have always sent new subscriptions for neighbors and friends that has made it possible to build up and maintain a weekly paper of the quality of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER at One Dollar a year.

It has been one of the most successful examples of co-operation in the world, and farmers have done their full share of it. Forty-odd years ago without my public announcement of it, the management adopted two simple rules for everything that was to be printed in the paper:

1. It must in the judgment of the publishers and editors be truth.
2. It must by the same test be for the best interest of farmers.

Readers soon discovered these ideals for themselves. They appreciated the reliable character of the information. It was a comfort to know who to trust and who to avoid as advertisers. Farmers were pleased to have a paper which in general appearance, standing and reputation, could fittingly represent the importance of agriculture. They know the value of such a paper always ready to speak out when the needs of the farm required a spokesman or the rights of farmers demand a champion.

And so these readers spoke for the paper to their neighbors and friends, and sent in the new subscriptions. They saw the influence and power of the paper to help them and their industry grow as the circulation increased through their help. No paper in the world ever had more loyal or helpful friends.

Just now we are preparing for some new departures. The time has come when we feel we can take on some new expense to better serve the farm and the farmer.

Now that we are about to make a special appeal to our old friends to send in new subscriptions at this time, it seems proper that we should first acknowledge a voluntary service that has been almost continuous for half a century. We are making special inducements now for Four-Month Subscriptions so that they will become regular patrons in the Fall.

We will mail the paper to the names you send in for Four Months for 25 cents, or for other terms as printed on the order blank which you will find in this paper. A list of four names would be a splendid average, but any return will be helpful, and the least you can send will be received with appreciation of your continued interest.

Please use the return blank.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
MANAGEMENT.

A LIFETIME ROOF
Here is a guaranteed pure iron roof that resists rust. Our catalog explains why it is lightning proof and fire-proof.
ARMCO IRON ROOFING
Most economical you can buy and easily put on. Write today for free catalog
American Iron Roofing Co. Sta. 45 Middletown, Ohio
PURE IRON ARMCO NOT STEEL

KITSELMAN FENCE
STEEL POSTS · GATES · BARBED WIRE · PAINT · ROOFING
All Kitselman Fence SUPER-Galvanized with 99 92-100 per cent pure zinc, same quality as on TELEPHONE Wire. Amazing values in Farm, Poultry, Lawn Fence, Steel Posts, Gates, Barb Wire, Paint, Roofing
Factory to You. 12-to-24 HOUR SERVICE
We Pay Freight. Write for FREE Catalog!
KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 230 Muncie, Ind
WRITE for FREE CATALOG

Save $30 TO $50
SENT ON TRIAL FREIGHT PAID
NEW American SEPARATOR
New models, vastly improved. Unexcelled for close skimming. Easiest to turn and clean. Bowl a Sanitary Marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Prompt shipment from point near you.
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680 Acres—Modern, certified stables, 300 capacity, five silos, acetylene lighted, all 12 barns, tenements, painted and built since 1920. Running water all buildings. 80 wood and timber, 300 tillable by tractor, remainder pasture. Will carry 300 head or 2000 sheep. County road bisects farm. Sheffields 4½ miles. 2500 hennery. Land level and sloping, very fertile. Easily subdivided. Photos. $25,000, part cash.
Inspection invited
FRANK E. DRUMM Niverville, N. Y.

RAPPAHANNOCK VALLEY IN VIRGINIA — This productive valley on the Atlantic Seaboard; reached by asphalt roads, navigable river, 24 passenger trains daily, Washington-Richmond concrete highway. Fine alfalfa, grain, dairy, poultry and fruit farms. Fresh and salt water fish, crabs and oysters in market daily. Write for list of farms. **ELLIOTT E. BROOKS, Law Building, Fredericksburg, Va.**

110 Acre Poultry and Dairy Farm Delmarva Peninsula
Near Town; New Bungalow; Poultry Houses; $50.00 Acre. EASY TERMS. **C. WHITT, Princess Anne, Maryland.**

Oats Straw GOOD MIXED HAY—Carloads. Delivered your station.
James E. Dante, Jr. East Worcester, N. Y.

500 GOOD QUALITY WHITE 6¾ **Envelopes** PRINTED, $1.50 cash, prepaid. Plain Dealer, McCLURE, PA.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardeners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial, Estate, etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 6th Avenue, New York City.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Working farmer to take full charge of a large commercial orchard operation; must have full knowledge of cultivation, spraying, sorting and packing; give experience and salary in first letter. L. T. HALLOCK & SON, Clayton, N. J.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—April 15 or May 1, neat Protestant woman, assist with general housework, no cooking, all improvements, a few boarders July and August; good home; state wages. MRS. JOHN H. ROPKE, Lava, N. Y.

WANTED—Dependable man in small pasteurizing plant; no liquor; position permanent; state age and wages expected. BOX 115, Washington, Conn.

WANTED—Married man on dairy and poultry farm who understands the business; willing to board one or two men if desired; family with small children not considered; wish single man; state wages with board, or rent, wood, milk and electric lights. ADVERTISER 6146, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced single man to care for calves and dry stock; must be good calf feeder and prefer man worked in Ayrshire herd. ADVERTISER 6150, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A middle-aged Protestant man and wife to have charge of a cottage at The Boys' Industrial Home, Oakdale, Pa.; man must understand gardening. Write, SUPERINTENDENT, W. R. McMunn, Oakdale, Pa.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman at once; salary $60. Apply BROWNELL, 26 W. 61st St., New York City.

WANTED—Married man to work at orchard work and farm field work; must have some mechanical ability and be able to handle men. ADVERTISER 6156, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, steady, experienced; must be all-round farm mechanic; $45 to start. BOX 235, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—A general all around farm worker for a Guernsey stock farm in Orange County; must be good milker, good with horses and like and take an interest in his work; no cigarettes or drinking; steady position, good home condition and $50 a month to start, more in the Spring if you make good. F. W. COREY, Newburgh, N. Y.

ELDERLY woman wanted for housework in small family of adults; one who prefers good home to high wages. A. HASSENMAYER, Winterton, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER for small family, modern house; one preferring good home to high wages. MRS. POLLY SCOTT, Box 130M, New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—On or about April 1 a reliable, industrious married couple; man must be a good all-around farmer-gardener; wife must be a good plain cook. CLARKHURST, East Hampton, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER, bright, practical woman, general housekeeping, small family adults; good home, fair pay, permanent, city. ADVERTISER 6167, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, experienced, on stock farm, small dairy and beef; state wages expected. WILLIAM SCHRADER, Germantown, N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged man or man and wife, no children, to live on beautiful island and act as caretaker and housekeeper for lodge occupied periodically; must be sober, industrious and capable of operating motor boat; year-around outside work; good living conditions though somewhat isolated. Address F. A. WOLEBEN, P. O. Box 1141, Columbus, Ga.

WANTED—Sober, reliable, single farm hand; good milker, teamster, tractor driver; state wages. JESSE CARRIER, Fulton, N. Y.

HOUSEWORKER—To assist mother in home, two children, plain cooking and cleaning; Westchester County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 6194, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, without children, on small poultry plant; must be capable taking complete charge and be able drive car; occasional light housework for wife if desired; own bungalow furnished and with all improvements; state age, nationality, experience; give references and wages expected. HAYWARD GREENLAND, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—Man and wife to live with family of three on farm in Central New York; wife to do plain cooking and housework; man to make garden, keep place in order and be generally useful; state ages and wages. ADVERTISER 6179, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Couple, Protestants, suburban home, Southern Connecticut; must be clean, neat and of good appearance; woman good cook and housekeeper; man for lawn, garden and help in house; no other help employed; two in family; best of living conditions; permanent for right couple; references required and name and address of last employer; if you drink do not answer; give age and experience, wages expected. ADVERTISER 6192, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single, sober farmer, good milker and teamster; $65 and board. CHAS. L. SCOFIELD, Rt. 31, New Canaan, Conn.

WANTED—Married teamster, general farm work; wages $80 month, house, no improvements, milk, fuel; wife must board men, $40 month each; no objection children; prefer man can drive Fordson; references required. ADVERTISER 6187, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—May 1, man handy with tools as utility man for Summer hotel at lake resort, 50 miles from New York City. HARRY GORLEY, Rt. 2, Peekskill, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED poultry assistant for large flock work; must be active, hard worker and milk one cow at times; state wages, age and height, and if you can be reached by phone, although phone is not essential. ADVERTISER 6174, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced, single, young man, on general farm; dependable and good teamster; state experience and wages. ADVERTISER 6190, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple for modern farm located concrete road Central New Jersey 37 miles from New York, take entire charge cooking, housekeeping and gardening; unquestionable references required. ADVERTISER 6198, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farm-hand, single, Protestant, for dairy farm; give reference, salary expected. ADVERTISER 6182, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED farmer to care for orchards in Westchester County; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 6195, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

COUPLE, refined; wife plain cook, houseworker, no washing; man, milk, useful around garden, lawns; anywhere; highest character references. ADVERTISER 6153, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT or assistant, agricultural college graduate; seven years' assistant superintendent on State farm; live stock specialist; excellent references; private estate preferred. ADVERTISER 6147, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, no children, age 30, want steady positions; man experienced, can drive truck and tractor; woman, general housework. ADVERTISER 6145, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, wants a one-man job on gentleman's estate; 15 years on the soil; best references; Long Island preferred. ADVERTISER 6148, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm manager wants position on farm or estate; Protestant-American, single, 40, life experience, capable, reliable; no tobacco, liquor; references. ADVERTISER 6151, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, middle-aged herdsman, 12 years' of practical experience in all branches of dairy business; would like position in charge of large Ayrshire herd, producing certified milk and A. R. records; good reference. ADVERTISER 5519, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wishes position on farm or gardener; no liquor; good worker; 20 years' experience. ANDREW WEISNECK, Box 14, Lawrenceville, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, 55, Protestant, good cook, neat, active, wants position on farm with modern conveniences; state wages and requirements in first letter; references exchanged. ADVERTISER 6158, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Position, herdsman or manager; single, age 38, Hollander; have life-time experience in dairying and farming; good poultryman; open for position now; state wages in the first letter. H. DOUWENGA, Mickleton, N. J.

POSITION wanted by single Hollander on modern dairy farm; experienced dry-hand milker; no outside work; state wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 6160, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, married, wishes position on farm or dairy; first-class milker; references; life experienced; state wages, particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 6162, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, single, 50, wants a position raising vegetables, fruits, flowers, care of lawns and raising poultry. JOHN J. FLAHERTY, 113 South Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

YOUNG man, country bred, wishes job on small or large estate; can furnish references. Address BOX 296, Central Valley, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, Protestant, with experience, wants position; do not smoke or drink; 27; write full details in first letter stating best wages. ADVERTISER 6157, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, caretakers; man, general mechanic, chauffeur, understands repairs, upkeep in and around the house and grounds; wife, excellent cook, housekeeper, to help in owner's house; best references. ADVERTISER 6168, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARPENTER work wanted in North by proven, qualified, colored man, by month or year; willing to do other work on farm; best references, representative white citizens; reason, work dull here; will accept best offer. WM. S. BURRELL, Lawyers, Va.

TEACHER, graduating from normal school this June; would like position teaching fifth or sixth grade in New York State. ADVERTISER 6171, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, willing worker, wants work on commercial poultry plant, Toms River or Vineland section preferred; chance to learn and good living conditions more important than wages. ADVERTISER 6164, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, wide experience managerial capacities; single, 35. ADVERTISER 6170, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farmer, experienced hatcher and raiser; middle-aged; knowing milking and gardening. ADVERTISER 6169, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man with good habits wishes to work with good Guernseys (herdsman); would consider farm superintendent or foreman. ADVERTISER 6186, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A nice elderly man would like position of trust or upkeep of suburban home; normal, dependable, references. D. H. PATTERSON, G. D., Haverstraw, N. Y.

SINGLE, position commercial or estate; 3 years' experience, understand garden, lawn, flowers, shrubbery; state wages. ADVERTISER 6184, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, married, experienced with cows, dairy house, calf raising and abortion; available April 10; best reference for character and ability. Address BOX 513, Pottstown, Pa.

FARM-HAND, young Scandinavian, for farm located hour from New York; experience in driving team essential; salary $50 per month with board. ADVERTISER 6183, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, married, one child seven years, wants position on estate; experienced all farm work, vegetables, flowers, lawn, live stock, drive car; wife help housework, cooking; reference. JOHN KUCHTA, 33 Ave. A, New York City.

POSITION WANTED — Farm superintendent, practical, all branches, agricultural college training, open for position on account of sale of estate; 16 years present employer; references. ADVERTISER 6180, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 18, Protestant, wants position on private poultry farm on April 1; New Jersey preferred; understands laying hens, incubating, brooders, selecting hatching eggs and market eggs. ADVERTISER 6191, care Rural New-Yorker.

HEAD dairyman, 26 years old, have eight years' experience on certified farms; would consider private estate; references exchanged. JOHN R. TAIT, Stoneleigh Farms, Carmel, N. Y.

HAVE you good home for man of 67, light work, small pay; American, single, educated, agreeable, trustworthy, good health, no liquor or tobacco; capable care poultry, garden, minor repairs, painting; no farmer. ADVERTISER 6189, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED farmer, experienced general farming, dairy work; handy with tools. ROSIER, 1440 E. 65th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUERNSEY specialist desires part time position; has other not conflicting work. ADVERTISER 6178, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORK as practical nurse, companion or housekeeper, by Protestant woman; references. ADVERTISER 6176, care Rural New-Yorker.

A HOLLAND family having three first-class milkers wish a place on dairy farm. Write to 45 PLANTEN AVE., Paterson, N. J.

HERDSMAN, single, 47, 25 years' experience and training on large estates in Europe; best references; capable of taking full charge; understands veterinary. FRANK LEMINGER, 2253 R. Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

MARRIED poultryman, life-time practical and theoretical experience in hatching, brooding, high-egg production on large scale, desires responsible position on modern poultry farm; age 36, intelligent, well educated, high-class references commercial and estate; please state particulars and salary in first letter; New Jersey or Long Island preferred. ADVERTISER 6181, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farm-hand, single, wants steady position under pleasant surroundings; clean, hard worker. ADVERTISER 6197, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Sacrifice to settle estate, Orange County, N. Y., farm, located between Newburgh and Washingtonville on State road; contains 108 acres choice land, some black dirt, upland, pasture and woodlot; well watered by springs and gravity supply to buildings; large barn, garage, with house, two silos, chicken house, etc. ADVERTISER 6000, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—242-acre farm, good potato ground, with house and outbuildings; price $15 per acre. JAS. J. BLAUVELT, R. F. D., Poland, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm on State road in Northern New Jersey, within 50 miles of Jersey City. FRANK COLE, 103 Monticello Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—305-acre Pennsylvania farm; consists of 75 acres rich loam flats, 120 acres rolling pasture land, balance timber; large barns, 11-room house, running spring water in same, poultry houses; fruit; on main road; two excellent trout streams running through property; low price, easy terms, if sold at once. G. A. CUMMINGS, Napanoch, N. Y.

WANTED—Small house with piece of land for Summer home; preferable with water close at hand for bathing and about 60 miles from New York. JOS. PODRAZIL, 343 E. 73d St., New York City.

FOR SALE—To close estate, two adjoining dairy farms of 100 and 200 acres respectively, 15 miles south of Syracuse, N. Y.; two sets of buildings in best of repair and painted, including milkhouse, ice house, chicken house and garage; never-failing spring water piped to barn and milk-house; enquire at farm, Pompey, N. Y., of Roy R. Partridge, or HARRY I. PARTRIDGE, Executor, 19 Woodlawn Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm, New York State, within 60 miles, on good railroad and road, Hudson River rights, or on Long Island Sound; send full particulars. ADVERTISER 6133, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Tea room and tavern equipped and established; the best location in Connecticut. P. F. LYNCH, R. F. D. 5, Danbury, Conn.

DO YOU want a farm that the profits in one year nearly equal the asking price, if so, write EDWARD CROWE, Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

EXCHANGE very modern chicken farm right in city, 5½ land for a hilly, shady, stony, State road, bus line; near town; good buildings, large house. MARIE SCHMIDT, E. 12 River St., Waterloo, N. Y.

62-ACRE poultry and truck farm, one mile from Jordan, 16 miles from Syracuse; house remodeled; must sell; deal with the owner. MRS. A. C. LAKE, 403 Everson Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Connecticut farm, 33 acres, new house, electricity, running water and bath; barns and garage; near State road. ADVERTISER 6149, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED for cash: farming, trade, household and kitchen tools, implements and machines, over one hundred years old. W. B. SPRAGUE, 84 Franklin Place, Flushing, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Milk plant, 12-room house, five acres, abundant spring water, State road, electricity, railroad; priced to sell. Address S. R. LOCKWOOD, Hannibal, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Dwelling and store (corner property), located in Dorchester, N. J.; good-sized lot, ideal location. ASHMEAD & SHAW, Executors, Leesburg, N. J.

102-ACRE dairy and poultry farm, 25-acre woodlot, good sugar bush, 60 acres under good cultivation; can keep 25 cows; all farming tools; one mile from village and State road, 5 miles to railroad; price $2,500. ADVERTISER 6152, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm, modern, 10 acres, 550 layers, room for 1,000; good income, retail trade; nice house, electricity, heater, hot and cold water; 4 miles from city. P. O. BOX 889, Troy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Country home of seven acres, dandy house, large barn, main road under construction; henhouse; electricity available; price $2,500, part cash. CHAS. H. PLOGER, West Valley, Catt. Co., N. Y.

76-ACRE farm for sale, in good state of cultivation, with house and two barns; 2 horses, 1 cow, chickens, some hay, grain, etc.; will sell very reasonable; for full particulars write to MIKE ADEMSKI, Lloyd, Pa.

WANTED to rent small farm with house, barn and chicken houses, within 100 miles New York City; must be reasonable. J. H. UNTEED, 647 88th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Beautiful home and small dairy right at a thriving town in Southern Virginia. J. DUDLEY WOODARD, North Emporia, Va.

FOR SALE—Large farm in Southeastern Virginia; beautiful country home and fine level land. J. DUDLEY WOODARD, North Emporia, Va.

WILL lease 6-room modern cottage with 10 acres; good locality, florist, dairy or truck farming. M. SPRINGER, New City, N. Y.

STATE highway, large farm in Saratoga battlefield; barns, garage, 9-room modern house, tourists, electricity; widely known, profitable road stand. RAY STEVENS, Schuylerville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—10½-acre poultry farm, electric light, running water; 1,000 baby chicks, over 300 hens; $1,500 cash, price $5,000. ADVERTISER 6165, care Rural New-Yorker.

MUST sell my 175-acre farm, nice set buildings, full line tools, 18 cows, team; $1,000 cash down, balance easy terms. BOX 63, Shavertown, N. Y.

TO RENT—Camp cottage furnished, Berkshire Mountains, $15 week. H. GROFF, Mt. Berry, Georgia.

FOR RENT—Fine village dairy farm, Boarding-house; team, equipments. BOX 41, High View, N. Y.

65 ACRES, 15 woodland, 1 acre strawberries, blackberries; 10-room house, basement barn, running water in both; $3,200, $700 down; tools. CURRIER, R. 1, Hastings, Oswego Co., N. Y.

WANTED to rent farm within 100 miles of New York, with or without tools; state full particulars. H. W. BRAUN, 186 Sumpter St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—General store, mostly cash; electricity, Frigidaire cooler and cream cabinet; other business; would sell stock and rent store. ADVERTISER 6163, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—69 acres, good buildings, equipped dairy and poultry farm; owner will retire. E. G. ZOLLINGER, Unadilla, N. Y.

FOR SALE—300-acre farm; price $17,500; write for information. PETER G. MAULIK, Shavertown, N. Y.

WANTED—Low-priced farm within automobile distance of market, with brook or pond, but not subject to floods; give full particulars. ADVERTISER 6159, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent boarding-house in Catskill Mountains. ADVERTISER 6173, care Rural New-Yorker.

AN OPPORTUNITY for a poultryman—an established poultry business with complete equipment for 2,000 layers; residence, 7 rooms, all modern improvements. Address SMITH, Medford, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—10-room house, garage and stable, Goshen, N. Y.; plot 200x200; gas, water, electric light and telephone. FREDERICK NEUBURGER, 165 Ward St., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE on Eastern Shore, Franklin City, Va., 4-acre poultry farm; 3 minutes' walk to churches, stores, schools, post office, railroad station; 8-room bungalow, electric lights, garage, poultry house for 1,200 hens; oysters, clams, crabs, fishing, wild duck gunning; price, $2,500. BOX 32, Greenbackville, Va.

TENANT wanted to stock commuting farm near large cities with sheep, hogs, ducks, game, anything. ADVERTISER 6155, care Rural New-Yorker.

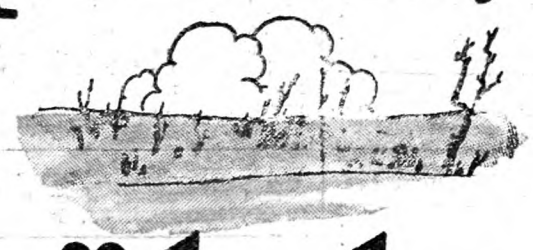
FARM, 135 acres, level, productive land, well watered, three springs, brook, swimming pool; 65 miles from New York; three houses, barn 100x30. THEODORE F. HOWELL, Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—50-acre farm, 40 tillable, 5-room house, 200 young Stark Golden Delicious apple trees, marl abundant; located along river and railroad, near church and school; half mile to main road; price reasonable. GEORGE B. PETERS, 323 Ocean Ave., Lakewood, N. J.

18 ACRES, six-room house, garage; near school; Poughkeepsie nine miles; $3,600. ADVERTISER 6185, care Rural New-Yorker.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 517.

"Cheap" paint, like "Cheap" seed, "Cheap" land and "Cheap" help is money wasted!



Only the best paint, skillfully applied, is ever economical

"*Cheap*" seed will produce a cheap harvest. "Cheap" land will be comparatively unproductive. "Cheap" labor will be shiftless, incompetent and more of a loss than a profit. These are self-evident facts.

And so it is with "cheap" paint. It is offered at a "low" price—with claims that are usually extreme—with reasons that are sometimes plausible in a superficial way. But it is always *a waste of money.*

"Cheap" paint isn't cheap at all

Price per gallon has little to do with economy. It is service *on the wall* that counts.

"Cheap" paint can't cover because of its poor body. Where fine old SWP House Paint covers 360 sq. feet per gallon (2 coats) the best of "cheap" paints covers only 250 sq. feet per gallon (2 coats).

Where 7 gallons of fine old SWP will do a two-coat job on an average size house or other building, 4 gallons *more* of "cheap" paint are required.

Figure that out and you'll find that the "cheap" paint required costs just as much or more than fine old SWP.

BUT a beautiful SWP job needs renewing only once in five years, on the average. "Cheap" paint begins to chip, chalk, peel —*in no time.* In five years, it may have to be done over completely, one, two or even *three times.* And it always has a *cheap* look.

So fine old SWP—even at a little higher price per gallon—costs only about half as much as "cheap" paint *on the wall.*

See "Paint Headquarters" before you buy any paint

Don't fall for any "slick" paint propositions. They are terribly costly —as many a man has found to his sorrow. You will save money by calling upon your local Sherwin-Williams dealer at "Paint Headquarters." He is a reputable dealer whose integrity is established and whom you know personally.

The extravagant "low price" offer is usually "cheap" paint

Let him give you an estimate on the gallonage of fine old SWP that you will need. Compare it with what "cheap" paint will cost you. And for real economy have your painting done by an experienced Master Painter, if possible.

If you do not know the local Sherwin-Williams dealer, write us. We will send his name and address and a copy of the famous Sherwin-Williams "Farm Painting Guide," which saves costly mistakes. It is free.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
SWP HOUSE PAINT

PAINTS · VARNISHES · ENAMELS · INSECTICIDES

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. April 6, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5050

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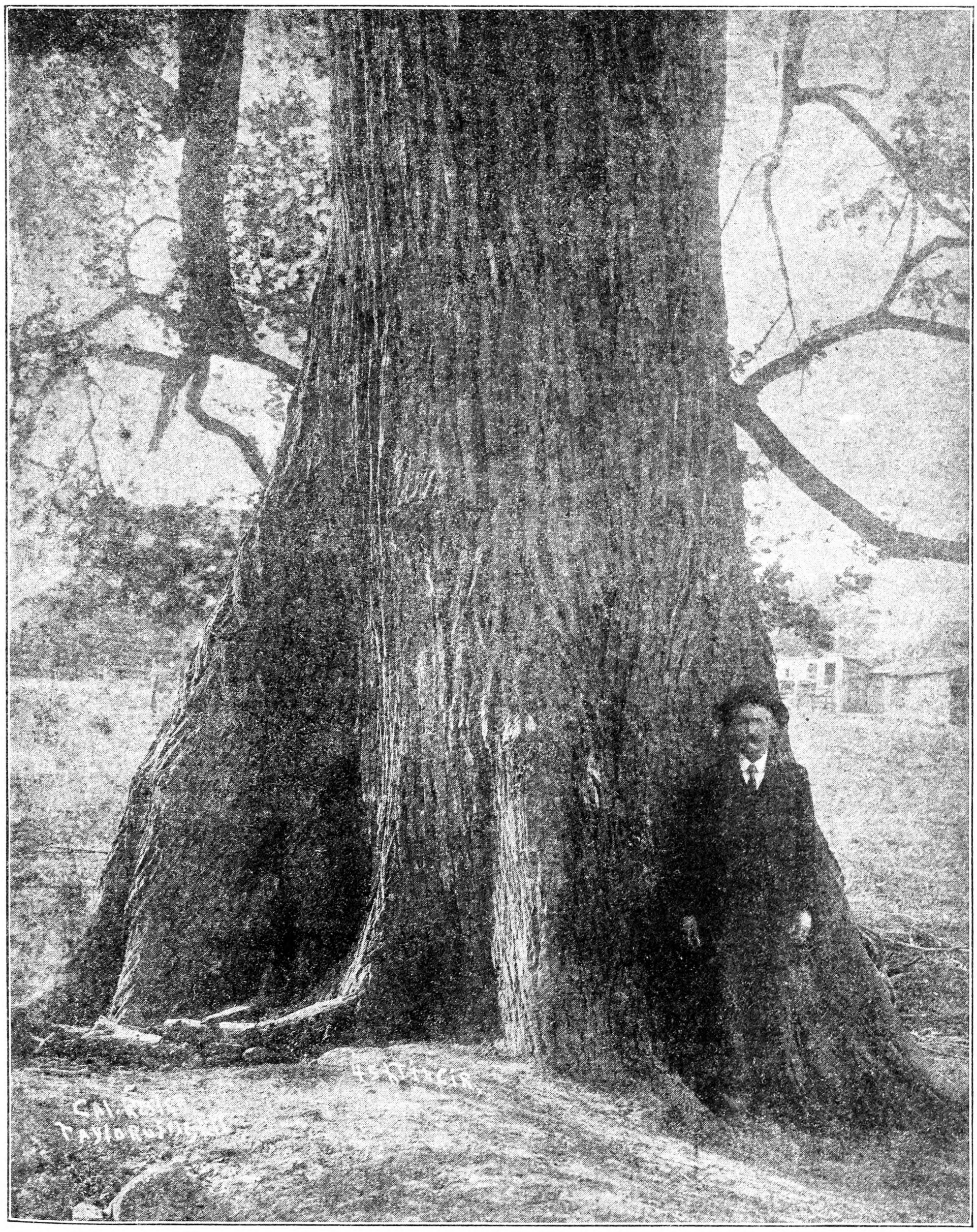


White Elm in Sangamon County, Illinois

Treatment for Dandruff—*so simple*

IT is not at all surprising that Listerine is so effective in quickly checking ordinary dandruff.

Listerine is a powerful germicide, and dandruff (seborrheic dermatitis) is an inflamed condition of the scalp caused by germs.

Dermatologists urge immediate treatment of dandruff before it gets the upper hand. Discarding complicated methods, they declare one of the surest ways of combating the condition is the repeated antiseptic shampoo.

Listerine used full strength for this purpose has shown remarkable results for thousands. It is so safe it can—and should be—used without dilution. It is so bland that it actually soothes tender, inflamed tissues. Yet it is so powerful it destroys 200,000,000 of the stubborn B. Typhosus (typhoid) and M. Aureus (pus) germs in 15 seconds.

We are prepared to prove this statement to the entire satisfaction of the medical profession and U. S. Government.

If you have the slightest evidence of dandruff, begin using Listerine at once. Delay is dangerous. Simply douse it on the scalp full strength and massage vigorously. Keep it up, systematically, several days. You will be simply delighted at the improvement shown. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

LISTERINE

The Safe and Soothing Antiseptic

kills 200,000,000 *germs in* 15 *seconds*

The E. A. Riehl Nut Farm in Illinois

WITH the present growth of the northern nut industry, and the increasing interest that is being shown in this new branch of horticulture, it may not be out of place to tell your readers something about the beginnings and development of the oldest commercial nut orchard in Illinois—the E. A. Riehl Farm.

When a boy, Mr. Riehl had gone to school in Pennsylvania, where chestnuts grow wild. In the year 1863 he planted a few trees here in Illinois so as to have chestnuts for his children. These trees grew and bore so well that about 40 years ago he got the idea of growing chestnuts for market. The largest of those old trees is now eight feet in circumference, and has a spread of over 60 feet.

Then he began a search for the best chestnuts to be found anywhere. Wherever he heard of an especially good nut he tried to obtain a few nuts of it for seed, and planted them. When the little trees came into bearing, he made various crosses; always with the idea in mind of producing a new variety that would be as large as some of their foreign parents, and as fine-grained, sweet and delicately flavored as the little native American chestnuts.

Hundreds of these little trees were grown, and planted in rough, uncultivated land that had never been plowed. As soon as they were large enough, the land was pastured. They were set much too close together for permanent planting. Each tree was allowed only enough space to be able to develop a few nuts. As fast as they came into bearing, and their nuts were tested, the poorest trees were either cut out to make room for others near them, or top-worked to some of the better varieties. Out of many hundreds (probably thousands), of these trees, about 20 of the most promising were given numbers, and were watched very closely for several years. Six of them have proven so good that they have been named and introduced as new varieties.

Mr. Riehl grafted some young trees of the best of his new varieties of chestnut and sent them to the experiment stations in this country and abroad. From all points he got very good reports on these trees. Soon there was a demand for trees, both for orchard planting and for use as shade trees in home grounds. Several nurseries undertook to propagate the trees, but soon gave it up, saying nut trees were too hard to graft and it didn't pay. As long as he lived Mr. Riehl grew a few hundred trees each year to satisfy the most urgent demand. He had developed a method of grafting which made the operation less difficult. It is the method now in general use in grafting of northern nut trees. He also taught his daughters to do this work.

"From rock to rock, a form of flying spray."

Making a rough guess, I would say we have about 15 acres of these steep rocky hillsides with chestnuts growing in this half-wild state. Naturally they would do a great deal better if grown in good soil and cultivated. But we find them very profitable, and the most reliable crop that we can grow here. They never fail. Looking back through our father's account book, I find there has been a gradual increase in our crop, and the proceeds therefrom, over a period of 11 years. In the year 1916 our chestnuts sold for $122; in 1926 for $2,460. This from practically the same acreage. The increase is due to the greater age and size of the trees. The average price of chestnuts is 30 cents per pound, wholesale. The grower gets that much, less the commission and express. It is quite often possible to gather 100 lbs. of nuts from a single tree.

Chestnut trees come into profitable bearing about as early as do apple trees, with the same care and advantages. I have known a chestnut tree to bear and mature nuts at 17 months after the seed was planted. This, of course, is not the rule. The young trees usually bear from one to three pounds of nuts the third or fourth year from the graft, and double this quantity of nuts in the next year.

In a recent letter from the president and manager of our commission house he says: "Your chestnuts sold for at least 13 to 15 cents higher than what the Italian nuts sold for. These are a trifle larger than yours, but do not seem to contain the flavor. About eight to ten years back we sold just floods of chestnuts every Fall. This is gradually diminished until it is only a few bags. We believe your father showed wonderful foresight when he planted these trees for the future." The nuts which this man sold were the common run from seedling trees growing in sod on very poor land. How much better could one do with grafted trees of the finer varieties, planted in orchard form on good land, and given orchard care?

Next in importance to the chestnut comes the black walnut—the American walnut. This species is native over a large part of our country. The trees thrive in any rich, deep soil that is fairly well drained. The peculiar flavor of the nuts is universally popular, and the demand for them is growing rapidly, as it becomes more generally known that this is the only nut that keeps its individual flavor after being cooked. Bakers and confectioners all over the country are always on the lookout for fresh supplies of black walnut kernels. The trouble has always been that the common wild walnut is generally very hard to crack, and the meats can only be extracted in very small bits. Of late years a number of black walnuts have been found that crack out almost as easily as do the Persian or English walnuts. These varieties are now being propagated by nurserymen, and the trees are being planted in orchards, and cared for much as apple orchards are treated, with the exception of spraying.

Mr. Riehl secured scions from a number of promising new walnuts and grafted them onto native seedlings growing on his place. He did the same with hickories and all other northern nuts. After his death his daughters not only took care of his precious trees, but continue to add to his collection of interesting nut trees, until now the E. A. Riehl Farm is looked on as the "Mecca" of all northern nut growers.

AMELIA RIEHL.

Madison Co., Ill.

Potato Culture in Ohio

THERE is a revolution in the methods of potato production sweeping over Northeastern Ohio. Thirty years ago the great shipping sections of Northern Portage and Southern Geauga counties centered around Shalesville, Mantua and Garrettsville. But with shrinking yields due to failure to maintain fertility and humus content, and more to inability to maintain disease-free seed and vines, production greatly lessened.

An old farmer said several years ago that he once heard of a potato grower who claimed he had a yield of 300 bushels per acre. Last Fall growers in Geauga, Portage, Cuyahoga, Lake, Trumbull and Ashtabula counties had official, authentic yields of over 400 bushels per acre. The State record yield went to Henry Leimback of Lorain County with 505 bushels to a measured acre.

The causes that led to the virtual destruction of potato growing in this section at one time and the factors that make it a very exacting task now are many. We had to throw away all we used to think we knew about growing potatoes and start in all over again. We have had to change our seed ideas, planting dates, fertilizing practices, methods of planting, cultivating, and spraying.

Formerly we used local seed which was infected to a greater or less degree with leaf roll, mosaic, fusarium wilt, giant hill, and but little blackleg. There was and still is a great deal of tip burn caused by flea beetle and leaf hopper punctured leaves. It was the accepted thing for the potato leaves to look like a sieve two weeks after they had unrolled through insect injury. Since the entire material for growth of the whole plant—leaves, stem and tuber—is manufactured in the leaves it is not surprising under those conditions that 200 bushels became a large yield. Of course, every unsprayed field was at the mercy of early and late blight which would often kill off a field in 10 days' time.

Seed is now largely kept disease free by buying certified seed from Michigan for seed plots from which come the seed for the main crop the next year. To get a long enough growing season the planting is mostly done early in May. Some whole seed, 1¼ to 1⅞ inches in diameter, is used, planted on the average 12 or 14 by 28 to 32. The large potatoes are cut 1½ to two ounces in size and planted from 8 to 14 by 28 to 32. The seed is planted about three inches deep and covered level, lightly or not at all; cut seed must always be covered. On heavy or poorly drained soils whole seed is sometimes planted after frost danger without covering. As sprouts form and grow a riding cultivator is used to throw a light covering of dirt over the seed. In wet weather a perfect stand can be obtained in this way impossible any other.

Cultivation is frequent, shallow as possible and leaves the ground as level as possible. The five-row, two-horse riding weeder is very popular and used more than the cultivator.

On soils well supplied with humus, 1,000 lbs. or more of a 4-8-7, 2-12-6, or any good complete fertilizer is applied, mostly in the row at planting time. Some broadcast half and put half in row. Planting is mostly done with the one-row, two-man, chain and cup planter. A few pickers and automatic planters are in use.

Spraying with Bordeaux 4-4-50 and 4-6-50, with 300 to 400 lbs. pressure begins as soon as the row is visible and continues at 7 to 10-day intervals until frost or digging. The flea beetle comes along as soon as the potatoes come up. Arsenate of lime, 3 lbs. to 100 gallons or arsenate of lead, 4 lbs. to 100 gallons of Bordeaux is used for them. The Colo-

rado beetle has done little damage the last few years and seems to have pretty well disappeared. The same arsenicals are used for them when necessary. Bordeaux seems to give good control over the leaf hopper if thoroughly applied to both top and underside of leaves.

Dry weather last September is figured to have cut the yield in the good fields 100 to 150 bushels per acre. It is very likely the aphis did more damage at that time than dry weather. Nicotine, (one pint to 100 gallons of water), soap (2 lbs. dissolved), and water, gave much better control over aphis than nicotine and Bordeaux. Some fields, well protected against aphis, suffered little in the dry weather.

Several methods are used to increase the fertility and humus content of the soil. A two-year rotation of Soy beans and potatoes is very popular, some seeding rye in the Fall and plowing down for beans in Spring. The beans are then plowed before frost. There is ground for the belief that our soils respond to the vitamins of the green, growing leaves as much as all animal life.

A two-year rotation of oats or wheat, Sweet clover and potatoes is also popular; clover being seeded in the wheat or oats. The wheat or oats come off in July. The clover then usually makes a good growth before Winter. If possible this new seeding is manured in August or September. It is allowed to grow as long as possible in the Spring if planting is to be done early. If late, the clover must be plowed before it gets very high or it will cut off the capillary drawing of water from the subsoil in dry weather. Since Sweet clover is uncertain on our acid soils we use Sweet, Medium and Alsike mixed for seeding. Then we are sure of something.

On our own farm, 428 bushels of potatoes on a measured acre were grown in 1928 after oats and the above clover mixture, 12 loads of manure were applied on the new seeding in Septmber, 1927. Some allow the Sweet clover to grow a full year and then have a very difficult job of plowing on their hands. The white blooming Sweet clover is used.

Two and one-half to three bushels of Wilson Soy beans are drilled through the oats hopper of the grain drill and sowed about June 1, with 200 lbs. or less or no fertilizer. Lime usually has to be applied. Jelly inoculation seems to give better results than the sand form.

Three methods of nozzle adjustment are used. Three nozzles are used for each row. The nozzles are set, all in the same plane, to center the spray from all three in about the center of the plant row to produce a whirlpool, one nozzle pointing straight down and two pointing in from each side and above, or the two side nozzles are dropped very low and pointed up underneath. The best method points one nozzle down and draws the side nozzles very close to the plant row so the spray shoots through the hill and covers the underside of the leaves on the opposite side as they hang down. W. O. HOOVER.

Geauga Co., O.

Notes on Lawn Making

WITHOUT a doubt many gardeners and homeowners are planning to make or to remake a lawn this Spring, and where work of this nature is to be undertaken it should be got under way as soon as ever conditions permit. This means that so soon as the frost is out of the ground, and it is dry enough to be worked, it should be spaded over to a depth of from eight inches to one foot, according to the depth of the top soil. No advantage accrues from turning up sour, impoverished subsoil when the ground is being prepared for a lawn. Level or grade the piece of ground as conditions may necessitate, and incorporate all the fertilizers and plant food into the top three or four inches, the reason for this being that the roots of grasses do not penetrate deeply into the soil. The reader may ask: "Why then is it necessary to spade to a depth of 8 or 12 inches?" and the answer to this is that the mechanical condition of the soil is greatly improved by this deep digging, and that the soil capillarity (which is of great importance during periods of drought) is very appreciably increased.

The addition of lime is not usually desirable unless it is known that the soil is in a very acid condition, in which case a light application will be beneficial. It must be remembered that lime is strongly alkaline and that alkalinity of the soil encourages the growth of clover and even more pestiferous lawn weeds. Do use, however, as much humus-containing material as possible, for this adds greatly to the water-holding capacity of the soil, and is a good stand-by during periods of distress. With this end in view add stable or cow manure, leaf mold, peat moss, or commercial humus in liberal quantities. A dressing of bonemeal and shredded cow or sheep manure will greatly improve the soil fertility and provide food for the young grass plants.

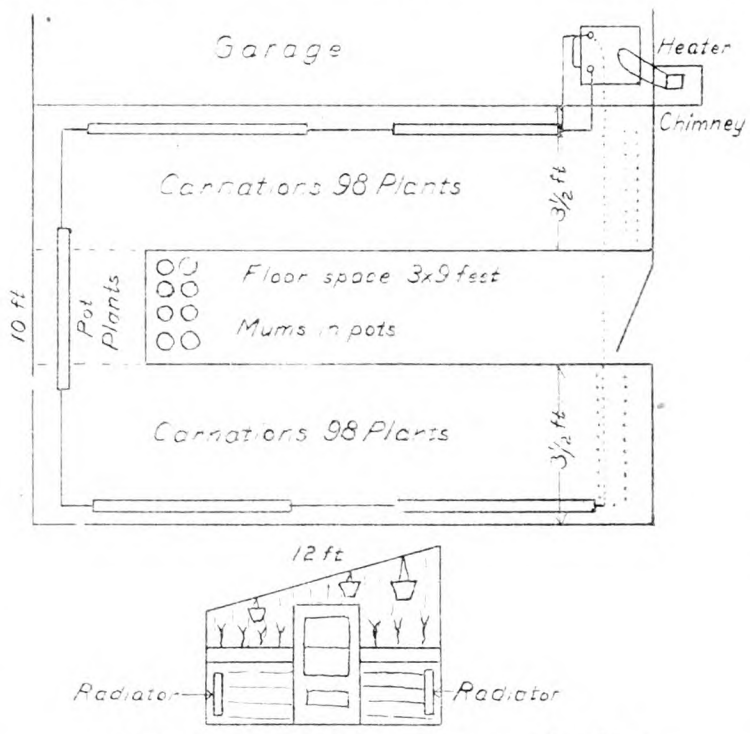
After digging and grading, the surface must be well raked over two or three times to get it smooth, even and free from irregularities. During this operation any large stones should be removed. Allow the land to lie for a few days after this preparation so that it may settle down before the seed is sown.

Obtain only the best seed procurable from a reliable seed house. It is always better to use one of the ready-made mixtures adapted specially to the requirements of a particular location, than to sow just one single variety, or attempt to make up one's own mixture. These mixtures are sold as specially

The Farm Police Officer Does a Good Job. Fig. 206

compounded by experts, and are adapted for shady situations, dry situations and so on.

Choose a quiet day for seed sowing, as it is impossible to effect even distribution if there is a noticeable wind. As a rule about a quart of seed to each 100 square feet will prove sufficient. Sow half the seed by walking in one direction and scattering it broadcast as evenly as possible and then sow the remaining portion walking at right angles to this. Rake it in very lightly and then pass a moderately heavy roller over the whole surface, first in one direction and then going over it again crosswise in the same manner as advised for sowing the seed. If the area is small it may be firmed by beating



Plan of Small Greenhouse. Fig. 207

evenly with the back of a spade, but in any case this firming process is most essential for successful germination. Watering thoroughly with a very fine spray will be necessary should a dry spell set in just as the seed germinates.

So far I have made no mention of making a lawn by the process of sodding, laying actual turf, this because expense coupled with the great difficulty of obtaining suitable sod renders this plan prohibitive except in special cases. On steep banks, however, it offers the only really practicable means of obtaining the desired result. The sods should be cut to a standard size of 3x1 ft., with a depth of about two inches. After the soil surface has been prepared, firmed, and raked level, these sods must be laid down evenly, carefully packing each into place and firming with a turf beater. The laps between the sods should be alternated as are the spaces between the bricks in a wall. Where gentle slopes are to be converted into a lawn it is usually sufficient to lay down a 1-ft. strip of sod around the margins and sow grass seed in the space enclosed, and this plan is also excellent when small level lawns are to be made, for it assures immediately a definite marked verge and reduces the danger of washing to a minimum.

One other method of lawn-making is available, and that is by the planting of stolons of such grasses as Colonial bent or Rhode Island bent. This necessitates, however, a greater outlay and more expert attention than does a seeded lawn, and is not therefore so suited to the requirements of the amateur or home owner, although admirable for the professional, and especially useful for sports grounds.

New York. T. H. EVERETT.

A Good Rat Job

HERE is a picture of 39 dead barn rats and the spaniel dog that with the help of one man killed them in less than 30 minutes. She was some busy dog. I had been quite free from rats up until about 10 days ago when this drove (undoubtedly from a neighboring farm) tried to take possession here and you can see how they came out.

The method I use is to keep all grain, feed, etc., in rat-proof bins. When I notice rats around I place a good quantity of feed in some one tight outbuilding leaving the door or window open wide enough to admit rats three abreast if necessary. After baiting these rats for a few days I wait until about 9 o'clock in the evening and go out quietly and close this door or window and there is where the dog shines. She surely knew she had done a good evening's work, and when she finished the 39th rat shown in this picture she was nearly exhausted.

Tompkins Co., N. Y. F. R. B.

From a Virginia Farmer

PERHAPS it may interest some of your readers to hear from the "Old Dominion." She is coming back strong, and will soon make you Yankees step lively in manufacturing as well as agriculture.

I live on a small pine hill farm four miles from Winchester. I have 295 White Leghorn hens and pullets, Tancred strain; 110 hens were two years old this March 29; 185 pullets will be one year old on April 16. I raise my own wheat and buckwheat, buy cracked corn, and mix my own scratch. I use a commercial laying mash.

My first egg this season was got on October 3. In November I gathered 1,999 eggs; in December, 2,731; in January, 3,291; in February, 3,387; the first week in March, 1,182. They sold at an average price of 41½ cents. The baby chicks were hatched by a neighbor and cost me 16 cents apiece.

My laying house is 84 ft. long, and 18 ft. deep; four rooms 20x18, and a four-foot feed room. It faces southeast to avoid the Winter northwest wind. Back and both ends are double-boarded with building paper in between; plenty of ventilation on the south side. Building is adjacent to a six-acre Blue grass meadow, with a stream of water through it and plenty of shade trees along the banks.

The hens have not been shut up one day this Winter, even when we had a snow 11 inches deep. Last Winter I kept an oil stove in every room, and 71 hens worth two dollars apiece died with roup and tuberculosis. My 16 years' experience tells me there is no cure for either. A German friend told me I was petting my hens too much. He was right. No fires this Winter, no roup this Winter, not a sick chicken, and all laying. They spend the days in the meadow; their droppings are outdoors, not on the floor.

I sell all hens after their second litter is laid out. I use free-stone water. We raise as good peaches as Delaware does, and beat the world raising apples.

Frederick Co., Va. DABNEY C. HARRISON.

Management of Small Greenhouse

IN THE R. N.-Y., page 274, I notice the inquiry of Mrs. E. S. H. in regard to heating a small greenhouse. We have a small one 28x10 ft. which we use for such purposes as she mentions. We heat it with an ordinary stove, and find it very satisfactory, and that no bottom heat in the benches is needed to grow satisfactorily any ordinary vegetable or flower plants. The one thing needed in artificial heat is to keep plants from freezing during cold snaps. Our house has glass only on the south side and east end. On a sunny day the temperature will rise above 80 degrees even if it is freezing hard outside. A few days ago it was zero outside, but we needed the door open so it would be cool enough to work comfortably.

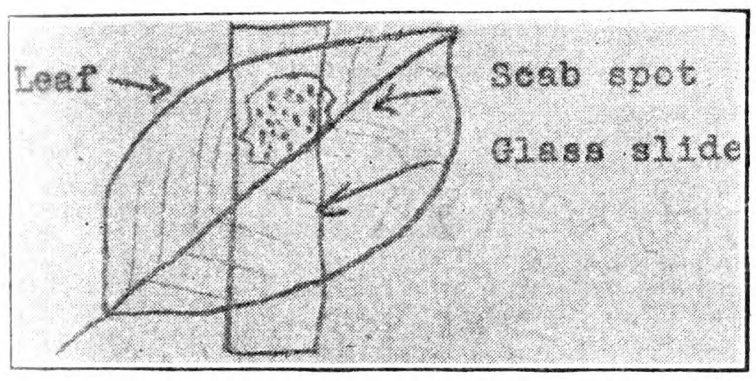
Last Spring we started about 30 varieties of flowers and also vegetable plants here in flats. The seed sprouted readily, our main care being to see

there was enough ventilation. The house is shown in Fig. 207. A hot-water heating system would be very nice for keeping the temperature above freezing during the Winter months, but from the first of March on, it is not at all necessary, especially if the house is tight, and well protected on the north. At present we also have over 200 ft. of hotbeds which we use mainly for vegetable plants, and for holding such flats of flowers as get crowded out of the greenhouse.

I would suggest that if Mrs. E. S. H. has some extra money to spend, it would pay far better to buy some hot-bed sash and make a few hotbeds or cold-frames. Her big problem will be more room for growing plants and small seedlings, if her business increases as ours has done.

Another way we found of having sufficient stock for sale without too much room or work, is to buy potted plants from some good florist, either ready for immediate sale or which will be in a few weeks. For example, last Spring we bought 3-in. geraniums, Fuchsia, Pelargoniums, Petunias, etc., for 80c to $1 per dozen, and sold them for 15 to 25c each.

I would take exception to the idea that there is more money in vegetable plants than flowers and flower plants. I am well satisfied that we make as much from Petunias and snapdragons at 25c per dozen as cabbage and tomatoes at 20c per dozen. Of course we sell two to three times as many vegetable plants as flowers, but the two go very well together. I find many people are very glad to buy small bedding plants at 25c a dozen rather than go to some large florist shop and buy larger, more mature plants at 20 to 25c each.



Catching Spores on Glass Slide. Fig. 208

Our best selling vegetable plants last Spring were in order below: Tomatoes, cabbage, sweet potatoes, peppers and celery. The leading flowers were: Pansies, snapdragons, Salvia, geraniums, Petunias, asters, Verbenas and Fuchsia.

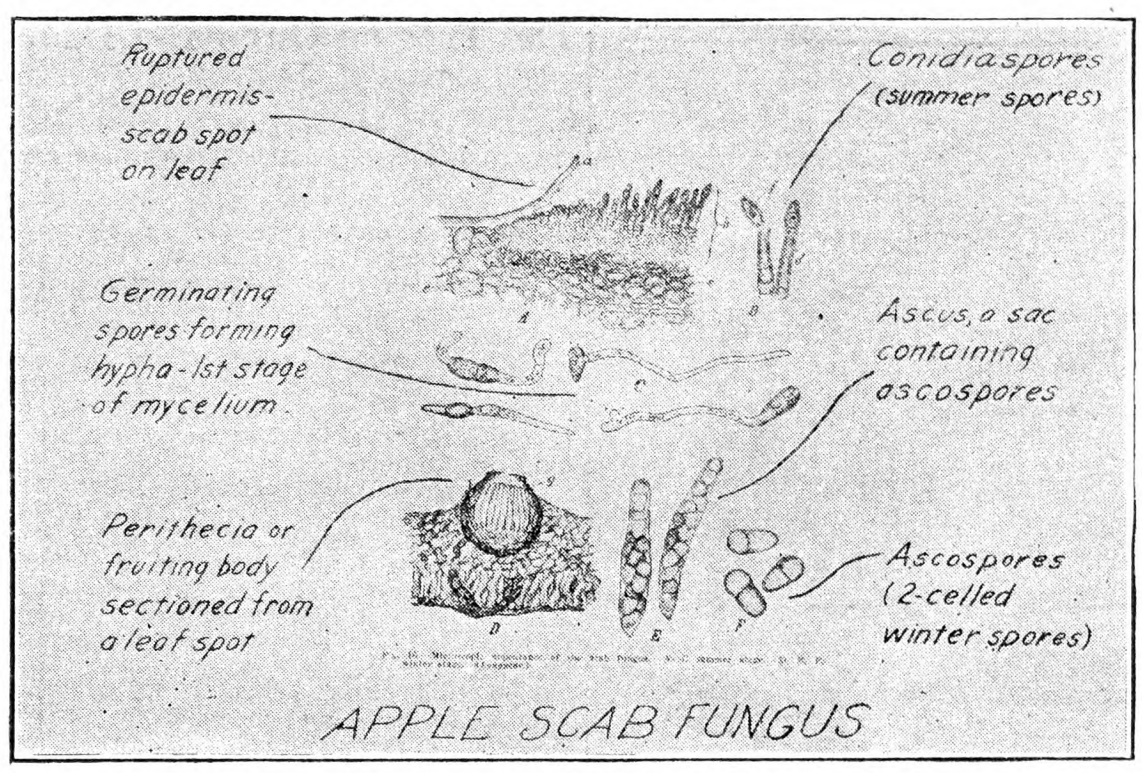
As to whether so small a house can be commercially successful depends so much on the business ability, time that can be spent on it, and knack of growing plants that it would be almost a guess in the dark for me. I do have a friend with a small house 18x12 ft., and a small hotbed, who does very well, and probably makes $200 a year from it. He is an office worker, and does his work in the evenings, and his wife takes care of sales during the day.

I am interested in the idea of using a cabinet heater, and hope someone has had some experience. How would a small laundry stove, such as is used for heating say a 40-gallon tank do, if attached to a fair amount of 2-in. pipe, say 100 ft. or so? I believe by having hot water, the house would stay warm much longer without having to watch the fire so closely. How large a house could such a stove keep above freezing in zero weather? H. M. IMMERZIEL.

Iowa.

Timing Discharge of Apple Scab Spores

TELLS WHEN TO SPRAY. — The successful control of the apple scab in New England orchards is largely dependent on the timely application of the first spray so as to combat the initial infection. In general, the spray programs have indicated that this should be done at what is called the delayed dormant stage of the apple buds. This is probably about right, especially when the season is a normal one, but if the weather is unusual in regard to either wetness or dryness, this date is only approximate, and might in some years be far enough off to make control almost impossible.



Various Stages of Apple Scab Fungus. Fig. 209

There is a way of examining old scabby leaves for spore discharge to determine the precise date of Spring infection. Some growers might be able to do this if they knew how to handle a microscope and will take time to make the study. If there is a fruit specialist from the college or a field pathologist, he could do the work in his section for the apple growers.

The equipment is neither expensive nor complicated. About all one needs is a good compound microscope which will magnify at least 100 times, a few microscope slides, which are small pieces of glass three inches long and one inch wide and one-eighth inch thick, and a few small circular cover glasses to put over a drop of water. A small amount of glycerine jelly is also needed. The following paragraphs give the steps:

GET GLYCERINE JELLY.—This may be bought from a drug store. It is made as follows: One part by weight of gelatin is left for two hours in six parts by weight of water. Seven parts by weight of glycerine is added, and for every 100 parts of the combination of gelatin and glycerine, one part of concentrated carbolic acid is added as a preservative. It is warmed for 10 to 15 minutes until all the flakes caused by the carbolic acid disappear. This is perhaps the most fussy part of the work. Perhaps the State college could supply the slides all prepared for the orchardist.

FIND SOME SCABBY LEAVES.—Leaves can be picked up at any time during the Winter, but they must be stored in a box on the ground or some place where they will be in contact with the earth. Pick up those that have the largest scab spots on them. In the Spring, spread them out over the ground and hold them down in some way so that they will not blow away. Use a square of small mesh chicken wire screen over them. Let them get wet with every rain.

EXPOSING THE SLIDES.—Warm up the glycerine jelly until it is liquid and then grease most of the surface of the slides with it. Lay the slide on the leaves with the gelatin coated surface down. Suspend the ends of the slide to keep it from contact with leaf; use matches or tooth-picks under the ends of the slide. The spores are shot up from the leaf and stick to the sticky gelatin on the slide. Examine the slides frequently about the first of May. Bring in some of the slides every day, especially if it is raining and examine under the microscope. It will be necessary to use the high power lens in order to determine definitely the scab ascospores. They are double spores unlike any of the others that often occur on the slide.

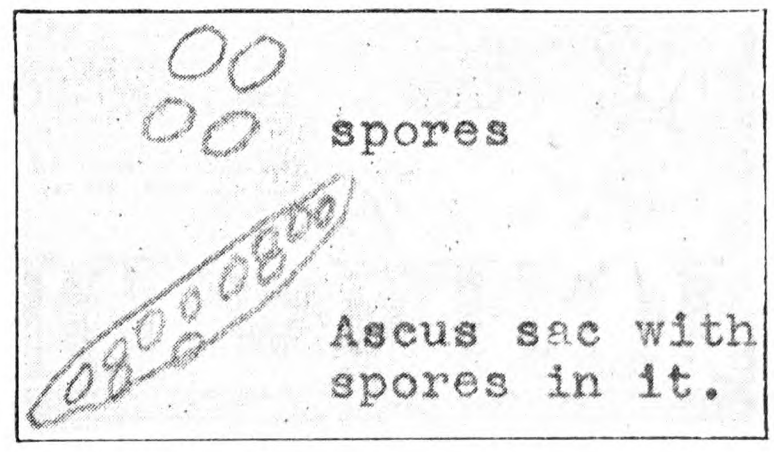
TIME OF DISCHARGE. — The spores are probably formed in Vermont during early April but are not discharged until about the first of May. In some regions, the discharge may not take place until the first or second week in May. The critical time will be usually from April 20 to May 15. Spray as soon as the discharge begins, to prevent the first infection. One may anticipate the time of discharge. Some preliminary warning may be obtained by taking a bit of a scab spot with the leaf, tearing it into bits and looking for the sacs with the enclosed spores. They can be found some weeks before the spores are shot off; they remain on the leaves in a complete condition but ready to be "fired" as soon as any humid weather comes. Always watch the slides with double care during a rain; the spores are shot off during the rain, never during dry weather. M. B. CUMMINGS.

University of Vermont.

That Crown Grafting

I read with interest the article on page 374 and am much interested as I have a lot of 16-year-old trees (King David) I would like to work to something better. Will you tell me just how crown-grafting is done? I have done a lot of cleft-grafting the last 15 years or so, but this year I may need to cut some center branches up to three or 3½ inches to graft in order to avoid getting new tree top too high off ground. Where can I get a grafting iron to split stubs for cleft-grafts? Would Stayman, Delicious and a few Summer Rambo be desirable to graft on to King David trees or is the stock undesirable? Trees made good growth and were planted in blasted holes. J. S. B.

Pennsylvania.



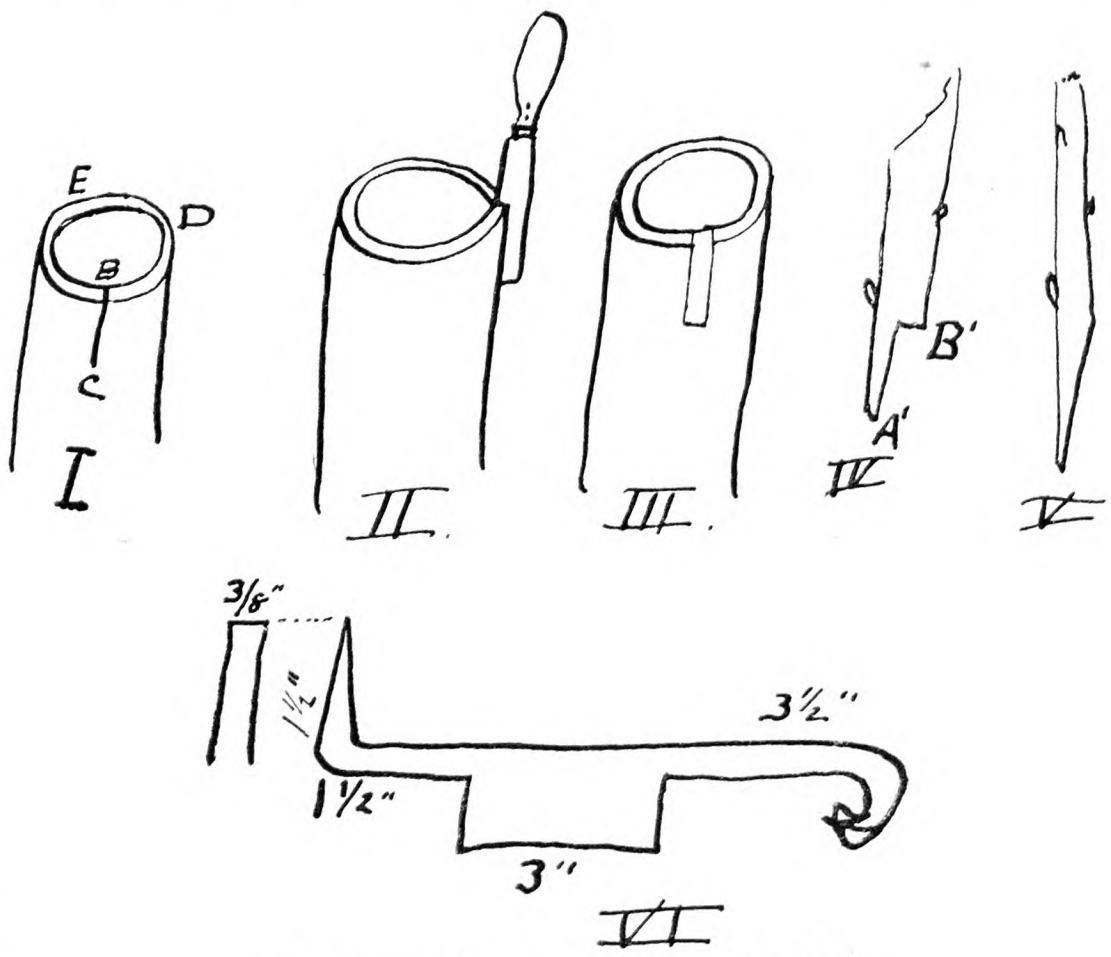
The Spores and Their Envelope. Fig. 211

BRANCHES to be crown-grafted are sawed off at the place it is desired to have the scions set. There are two methods of cutting the bark ready to insert the scion. One is to cut the bark as illustrated in Fig. 210, No. 1, cutting from C to D, with a knife as in position II, pressing the blade through the bark to the wood, then turning or rolling the blade to slightly loosen the bark. Then the scion, cut as in IV or V, is forced down between the bark and wood at point B in I, until the shoulder at B rests on the stock, or if the scion V is used, force is down until the cut surface is flush with the stock. Additional scions can be set at D and E.

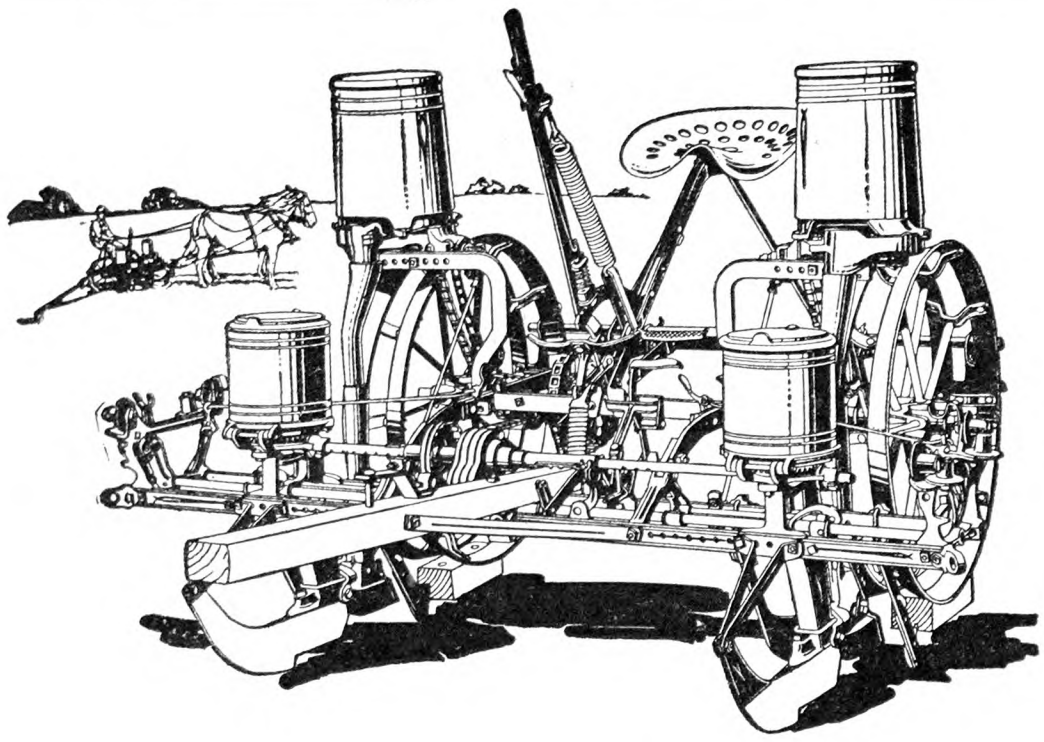
The other method of cutting the bark is to remove a section of bark the width of the scion, then fit the scion in place and hold it fast with a small tack or brad. (See III.) Grafting tape, waxed bands or other material should be wound around the upper end of the stock to help hold the scions in place. Then the whole should be waxed over carefully. Good grafting chisels can be made by the local blacksmith from an old flat file. (See VI.)

I see no reason why the varieties mentioned, namely, Stayman, Delicious and Summer Rambo would not do all right on King David. Personally, I would prefer to use scions of Starking or Richared rather than those of the common Delicious, because they are better colored. S. P. HOLLISTER.

Connecticut Agricultural College.



How Crown Grafting is Done. Fig. 210



The Safe Way to Use Fertilizer

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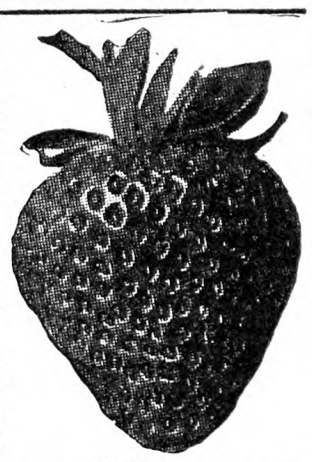

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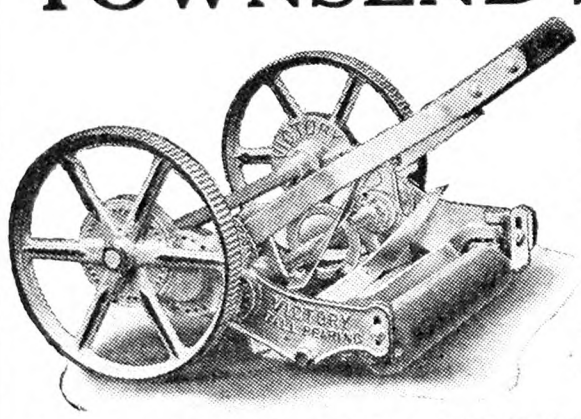

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The Tree on Our First Page

The pictures on the front page of THE R. N.-Y. have become very attractive to readers. I send a photograph of an elm tree that was alive and standing on the tract of land I owned in 1914. The old State road (now a concrete road) passes within 50 ft. of this tree. It was close to an old historical tavern in the village of Rochester, Ill., at one time recommended as suitable for the site for the State Capital.

There were large walnut trees also on this tract. On account of the high value of walnut lumber for manufacturing furniture the walnut has long since been used in factories.

I am writing this article at 80 years old, on a desk made by my father when he was 86 years old. The wide top board measured 24 in. across, and had been cut and sawed over 100 years. I sold the walnut lumber on this six-acre tract in 1914 to be used in the manual training schools.

Elm timber not being so valuable is allowed to stand and make shade in hot weather for farm animals and fowls. The one pictured, as you will see, is 45 ft. in circumference, four feet from the ground, and has branches reaching out 50 ft. in all directions. W. G. BROWN.

Sarasota Co., Fla.

English Ivies

"Oh, a dainty plant is the ivy green
That creepeth o'er ruins old!"

So runs the old song, and many American travelers in Europe who are plant-lovers have been surprised by the large number of varieties observed there. When we speak of English ivy here it is generally understood that the ordinary Hedera helix is meant, but some of the other varieties are so striking that those who like these vines may well take a little time and trouble to add to their collection. Some of these varieties have strikingly shaped leaves, some are variegated at the edges, some maculated or splashed with white or cream color, while others have dark brown foliage and others again nearly black. The writer some time ago found a very large vine of Hedera coriacea with extremely large heart-shaped leaves of an enormous size growing around a very old stone colonial house of national fame, and while this was in almost the center of a large city, no one seemed to notice it except casually. This variety is extremely handsome owing to the large size and dark-colored foliage. Hedera Hibernica is also a large-leaved variety and is a strong grower with a good color and habit, one of the best for general use. It is similar to the ordinary ivy in most respects, but has larger leaves. These are all strong varieties and well suited for general use. Hedera nigra, as its name indicates, is extremely dark in color, while H. viridis has leaves of a bright green and peculiar wide shape. Hedera pedata, as it name indicates, has leaves almost the shape of a bird's foot, and is of more slender shape and growth. H. deltoidea is a very prettily shaped and distinct leaf and compact growth. There are many fine varieties of the variegated kinds and one of the best of these is Hedera argentea major with its edge and blotches of creamy white. H. argentea minor is of smaller size but similar in character. H. luteola, as it name indicates, is a yellowish leaved variety, and Hedera aurea maculata is another beautiful variegated variety. It should be remembered that like many other variegated leaved plants these are not such strong growers as the green-leaved sorts and are therefore only adapted for pot culture or outdoors in mild climate. As a change from the ordinary kinds, however, they are well worth a trial, and as they are very handsome when they do well, the grower may find good satisfaction with them. It may interest some readers to know that like some other plants and vines (notably the honeysuckle) the ivies seldom flower except at the top, and consequently those seeking the flower or seed will seldom find it except at the top of some high building or old ruin, and this often means a rather hazardous climb.

H. W. HALES

Spring Is Coming

The sun's rays are gaining in strength as the days become longer. One awakens in the night to hear ducks and geese honking and "gossiping" as they, now on their way northward, rest through the night. Soon, tramping through the woods we will uncover a sleepy Hepatica to find her already awakening, pushing up her fuzzy head which will be a blossom picked by the children later. Seed catalogs are being read from cover to cover. The game wardens have released about 25 Hungarian partridge in this section. These birds were bought at the price of $10 each. They are about the size of quail and it is to be expected that the usual game laws will protect them.

Interlaken, N. Y. E. C. R.

D. L. Hartman

We regret to announce the death of Mr. D. L. Hartman, who in former years contributed many articles to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. His first contributions were from Central Pennsylvania, where he had unusual success in truck gardening and marketing.

Later he went to Florida near Miami, where, under intensive culture, he developed a remarkable strawberry business, the story of which attracted much attention when printed in THE R. N.-Y. He died at the age of 63 after a short illness.

A Strawberry Problem

I set out about 10,000 strawberry plants last May. The land was so poor and the weather was not right for them, so they have not set any runners. Are those old plants still good to set out this year? The plants look nice and green.

Pennsylvania. R. E.

Unless you have to clear that piece of land this Spring, we should advise leaving the plants there, giving some encouragement in the way of cultivation and fertilizer. As they are alive and look well, perhaps their root system is better than you think. They may be a variety that makes few runners.

If they must be moved to put something else on the field, it might pay to reset them, though we should prefer young plants. By pulling up a few, it would be easy to judge of their condition, whether too much stunted to use.

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The Popular Gladiolus

In my garden of annuals I find my Gladiolus very satisfactory flowers. Gladiolus may be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, and then plant a few bulbs weekly until July 1, if a succession of bloom is desired during the summer. I like to buy large quantities of bulbs at a time and make one or two plantings only, for I wish to raise a few of the best varieties, and have these bloom all near the same time. I raise them for cut flowers, and in planting this way it gives me plenty of flowers as needed. I choose good colors from light to dark, and find them suitable for my needs.

I plant my Gladiolus bulbs about the middle and last of May, for I wish them to bloom in August and early September, and Gladiolus usually flowers 90 days after planting. The second planting I prefer two weeks after my first planting.

In planting my bulbs I find one very important essential is a sunny position. The soil should have natural drainage and should be thoroughly enriched with well-rotted manure. It is well to spread manure on ground the Fall before, but if used when planting bulbs do not let manure touch the bulbs, as they are often sensitive if the manure comes in contact with them.

Where I planted my bulbs the location was sunny and the soil rich, so I did not use any manure and my Gladiolus were wonderful. I plant my Gladiolus in rows and plant bulbs in single rows 12 inches apart—double rows, 18 inches apart. I cover bulbs four or five inches deep. When planted in beds, put four to six inches apart each way. It is well in planting bulbs in heavy soil to cover them four or five inches deep, but when planting in lighter soil cover seven or eight inches. It is best to plant these bulbs several inches deep, for Gladiolus love moisture, and in planting deep their roots are in the cooler moist soil; then, too, the soil aids in giving the plants support.

As soon as growth starts, several weeks after planting, it is well to put stakes between the young plants and then a little later tie three or more strong pieces of twine crosswise from stage to stake. As the plants grow tie them separately, as their needs require. If Gladiolus are not staked and tied well they often grow crooked and sometimes heavy wind and rain storms do great damage by breaking them or uprooting them. Each flower may be staked separately without stakes between if so desired, but with the double rows and large heavy stalks I like to give mine the extra support at times.

If one prefers in planting Gladiolus to have a range of color that can be arranged nicely, there are many pleasing varieties to choose from. Gladiolus do not require so much time as many plants after planting and staking, but it is necessary for growing bulbs to be thoroughly cultivated and a top-dressing of bonemeal is beneficial. Many flowers are picked in full bloom, but the Gladiolus, if grown for cut flowers, should be cut as they come into bloom. They come out nicely. It is well to plant a few Gladiolus bulbs in perennial borders or flower beds where color is needed late in the season, for this adds greatly to the garden.

Late in the Fall, after frost, I have my bulbs dug up and put away to dry out. I remove soil from roots carefully and take care of any tiny bulbs. Later, after they are dry, I cut all leaves off, but am careful not to cut too near bulb and injure the crown; when all leaves are off I store the bulbs away during the Winter and keep them until the following Spring, when I plant them again. Bulbs may be stored anywhere they will not freeze; any place suitable for storing potatoes is all right. I like to buy some new bulbs each year so as to have lots of these attractive, useful flowers in my garden for cut flowers in the Summer time.

New Jersey. A. E. K.

Yield of Wheat in Pennsylvania

Lancaster County, where the soil is very fertile, stands first with 2,525,890 bushels of Winter wheat during the year of 1928, being worth $3,233,140. Berks County yielded 1,141,210 bushels, valued at $1,437,930; Lebanon County, 528,500 bushels, worth $687,050; Lehigh County, 460,390 bushels, worth $580,090; Montgomery County, 441,790 bushels, valued at $569,910, and Schuylkill County, with a crop of 367,700 bushels, market value, $366,750.

These are the southeastern counties, known as "the bread basket" counties and are the important wheat producing areas of the State. The average acre yield in them was 21.6 bushels, being 6.1 bushels more than the average acre yield for the whole State; 5.6 bushels more than the United States acre average, and 4.6 bushels more than the average acre yield of the leading wheat producing State, Kansas.

The State department at Harrisburg has become greatly interested in the growing of wheat in the southeastern counties of the State, and has emphasized their importance as a Winter wheat producing area. H. M. E.

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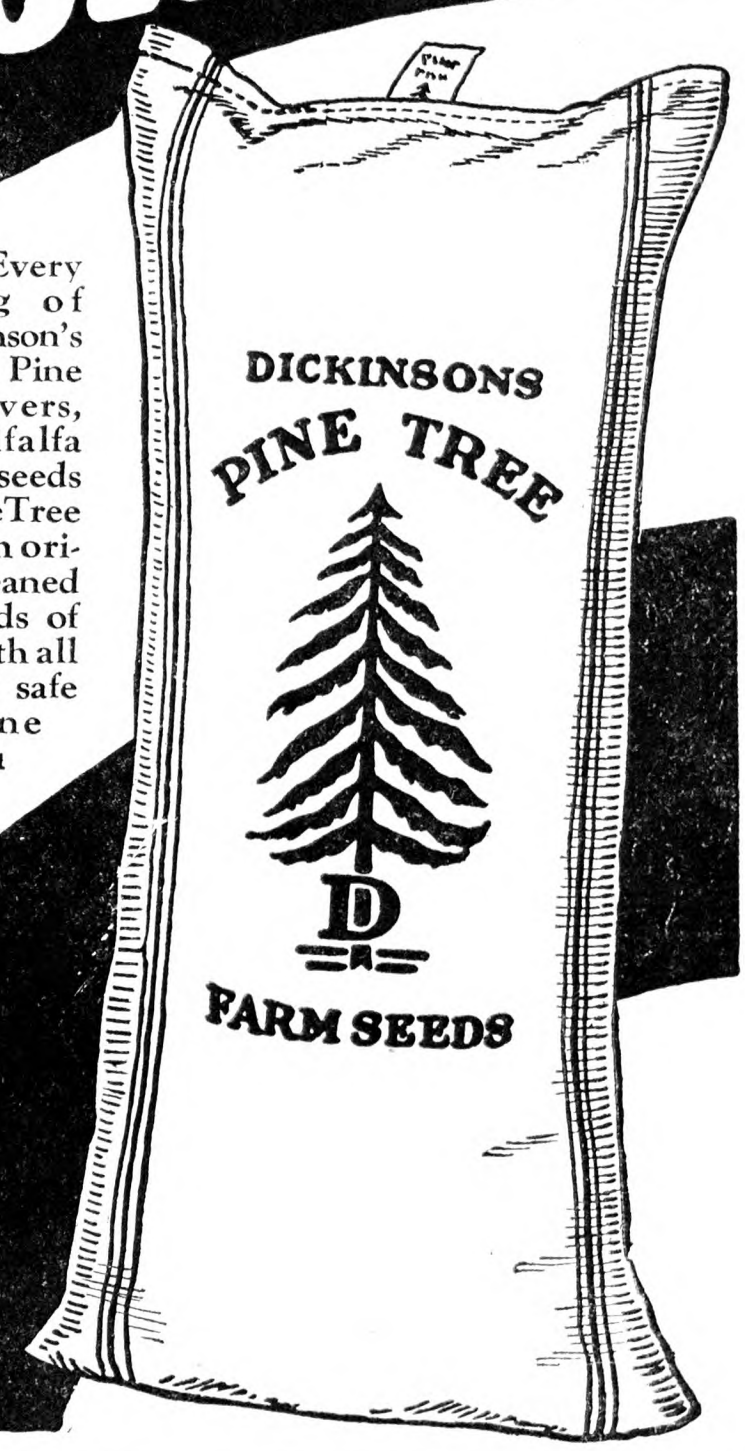

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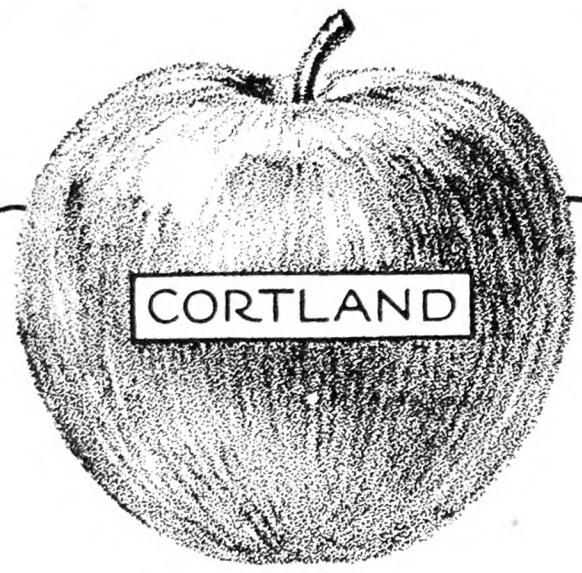

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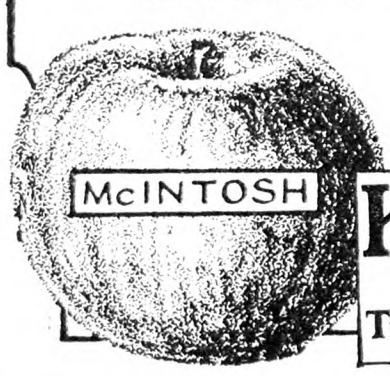

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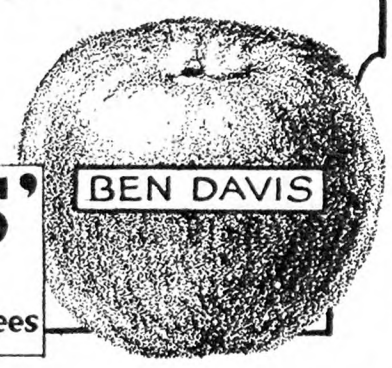

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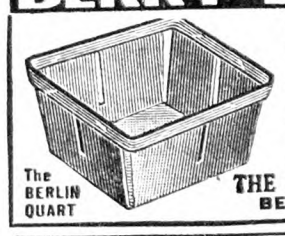

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Mastodon Everbearing Strawberry Plants **$2.50** per 100. **$15.00** per 1,000
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BETTER STRAWBERRIES
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300 STRAWBERRY PLANTS $2 POST PAID
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1 year, **10c** each. **$5.00** per 100.
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Frost Proof **Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants**
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FRUIT TREES 2 YEARS OLD SURE TO GROW
5-7 ft. Apple and Pears, **25c** each. 100—**$20.00**
Plum, Cherry, Walnut, **50c** each.
HERMANDORFER NURSERIES
Kintnersville Bucks Co. Penna.

Pruning Cuthbert Raspberries

In our experience it is undesirable to prune in Fall. It is better to go over them in Spring just before growth starts. Canes that make such vigorous growth are likely to winter-kill rather badly here in New England. Fall pruning throws the plants out of control. If the rows are thinned and the canes trimmed into shape for bearing, and then a cold Winter kills half of the wood left, there is nothing to substitute for the damaged wood.

We always prune the canes in the Spring of the bearing year, and the procedure is about like this:

1. Remove all canes outside the rows, no matter how good they look.
2. Thin out the canes in the row, removing weak canes, winter-injured canes, and often some of the good ones, to give each remaining cane room to branch and fruit without crowding too much.
3. Remove winter-killed tips and cut back all canes to the point where they will hold the fruit off the ground.

We have used wire trellises of various kinds and I believe that they more than pay their way. When the canes are supported by wires, they may be left longer to advantage. R. A. VAN METER.

Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Success With Sweet Peas

The annual flowers I am most interested in and have been most successful with are the sweet peas. Early in the Spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, it is plowed and prepared for the seed, which I plant in double rows. Each row is made 2 ft. or more deep and 12 in. wide. In the bottom of the trenches I use a solid layer of well-rotted cow manure to the depth of four inches, on top of which is placed a layer three to six inches deep of well-pulverized soil (without manure) and gradually fill the trench, then plant the seed. I have planted seed deep in trench and then gradually filled it up.

In planting the seed, instead of scattering them and thinning out plants later, I take more time in planting and sow seeds about two inches apart, three inches either side of trench, leaving a 6-in. space in center. Cover the seeds an inch or less deep. The Spencer or Orchid sweet pea seed is best, for they are larger and more beautiful and give more flowers to the stem.

Before or soon after planting seeds I put large high posts in center of trench every few feet; at the bottom and on top of each post I run a heavy ribbon wire which is pulled tight and fastened to each post with staples. On these wires I use twine, put vertically on the wires for the vines to run on. One may use brush or mesh wire, but I greatly prefer the way mentioned, even though it means lots of work.

I have my rows running north and south; this gives the east and west sunshine direct to the flowers and better results are obtained. One ounce of seed should be sufficient for six feet, or a pound of seed to about 100 feet. It is said sweet peas should be planted March 17, but from March till May is all right for sowing—the sooner the better, just as soon as the ground can be worked after the frost is out of it.

I sow seeds in separate colors and then a few mixed ones separate. This makes work easier when picking and more beautiful to look at. I am especially fond of white, pale pink, pale lavender, with a few darker shades. The pink and white mixed is often first to bloom and mixes well with colors in general. After seeds are up and plants are about three inches high gently hoe soil against the plants from both sides, and continue to do this until a 6-inch stem is under soil. After plants are up they grow fast, and then, first thing I know, they are in bloom. Sweet peas must be picked daily; the more I pick them the better they bloom. If they are not picked daily they go to seed.

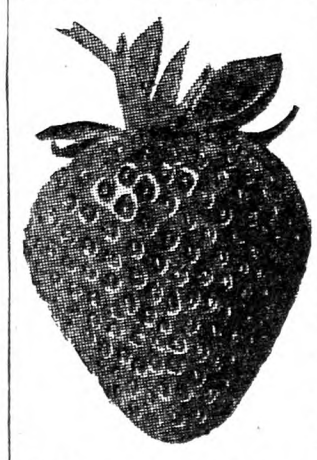
The vines must be trained at times through or on the twines and the plants must be kept free from weeds. Sweet peas have their pests, but these can be controlled if one gets busy at once. In raising sweet peas I aim for nice large flowers on long, strong and erect stems.

Sweet peas may be planted in the Fall by preparing a trench as above described, but allow a depth of six inches to remain open. When planting in the Fall sow seed last week in October and cover with about two inches of soil. If seeds start to grow in Fall, don't worry about it, but when real freezing weather comes cover the trench with leaves, hay, straw or any kind of dry material, about 12 inches in depth. Do not use fresh or wet manure. After the Winter's rest and danger of Spring frosts, the following March or April remove the coverings and fill furrows (as growth starts anew) to the surface and give them the same care you would if planted in the Spring.

The Fall-planted vines usually thrive and do well and bloom about two weeks earlier and last longer in bloom than Spring-sown seed. Sweet peas pay well both in flowers and money. I cut mine late afternoon any time after four o'clock, bunch them as to colors, put 25 in a bunch and sell by the hundred wholesale, smaller quantities retail, or for designs or decorations. After sorting and bunching them I put in water and carry down cellar where it is cool. A. E. K.

New Jersey.

LUCKY-STRIKE



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(Everbearing)	100	250	1000	5000
LUCKY-STRIKE	$2.50	$5.50	$15.00	$72.00
MASTODON	2.50	5.50	15.00	72.00
Progressive	1.40	2.35	8.00	38.75
Champion	1.40	2.35	8.00	38.75
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PREMIER	.90	1.60	5.00	23.75
CHESAPEAKE	1.00	1.90	6.00	28.75
BIG JOE	1.00	1.90	6.00	28.75
LUPTON	1.00	1.90	6.00	28.75
Dunlap	.90	1.60	5.00	23.75
Dr. Burrill	.90	1.60	5.00	23.75
Aroma	.90	1.60	5.00	23.75
GANDY	.90	1.60	5.00	23.75
Big Late	1.00	1.90	6.00	28.75
Wm. Belt	1.00	1.90	6.00	28.75
COOPER	1.40	2.35	8.00	38.75
"TOWNKING"	2.50	5.50	15.00	70.00
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Aroma	$0.30	$0.90	$1.60	$5.00	$21.25
Big Joe	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Big Late (Imp.)	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Cheasapeake	.50	1.10	2.15	7.00	30.00
Champion (Ever)	.50	1.30	2.35	8.00	35.00
Dunlap	.30	.90	1.60	5.00	21.25
Gibson	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Gandy	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Haverland (Imp.)	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Klondyke	.25	.70	1.25	4.00	17.50
Lupton	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Mastodon (Ever)	1.00	2.40	4.35	15.00	65.00
Missionary	.25	.70	1.25	4.00	17.50
Premier	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Sample (Imp.)	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Wm. Belt	.50	1.10	2.15	7.00	30.00

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$2.25 per 100; 300, **$5**; 500, **$7.50**; **$15** per 1,000; 3,000, **$42**; 5,000, **$65.** Premier, Big Joe, Gibson and Wm. Belt, **$4.50** per 1,000; 3,000, **$12.75**; 5,000, **$20.** Pearl and Chesapeake, **$5.50** per 1,000; 3,000, **$15.75**; 5,000, **$25**, collect. 500 at the 1,000 rate. Healthy, true-to-name plants. Fresh dug, carefully packed. Catalogue free.
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My frostproof Cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Varieties: Jersey and Charlestown Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Golden Acre and Copenhagen Market. Prices by parcel post postpaid: 500—**$1.25**, 1000—**$2.25.** Express: 1000—**$1.00**, 5,000—**$4.50**, 10,000—**$7.50.** Bermuda Onion plants same prices as Cabbage plants. Roots wrapped in moss and shipped promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch; ready for field or cold frames. Grown from treated seeds, plants sprayed insuring greater crop yield. **$1.00**—1000 collect express, cash. **J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.**

FROSTPROOF Cabbage Plants Varieties Early Jersey and Charleston, Wakefield. Prices, **35c** per 100; **$2.50** per 1000 postpaid. Sample sent on request. **J. R. DAVIS & BRO., Berlin, Md.** *Growers for 20 Years.*

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Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants
All varieties now ready. 500—**65c**, 1,000—**$1.00**, 5,000—**$4.50.** **STANDARD PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.**

Hardy Chrysanthemums

Chrysanthemums are a delight to me and a most excellent perennial to grow. I raise some Chrysanthemums from my young plants, some I buy from florists. I like to have more of the large flowering sorts, but always like a few pompon types. In the Spring, when it is warm, is a good time to transplant the young plants as I separate them from the older ones.

In selecting my Chrysanthemums I select early and late ones. I like several colors, white, pink, bronze, yellow and others. My early white ones bloom well and are a beautiful sight, but often just as they are at their best the frost kills them. My soft pink sometimes last until after heavy frost. Some of the late yellow ones do not bloom until after several frosts, and then they are so nice late in the flower season.

When the season is not too cold I pick them fresh and fine for Thanksgiving Day. Last year they were beautiful and lasted well. Some years when it is extra cold early I pick them, bring them in, put in buckets or large stone jars and keep them in bloom for weeks, but when not so cold I prefer to gather them a few at a time until Thanksgiving Day.

It is best to give Chrysanthemums a little protection by covering with loose litter or leaves in late Fall. My Chrysanthemums grow well in sunny positions or in partly shaded places. When first setting young plants it is best to see that they don't dry out, for young Chrysanthemum plants often need plenty of water. They usually need to be staked, as they require support. It is also necessary to disbud them if you wish larger flowers.

After my other flowers are gone in the Fall the Chrysanthemums afford much pleasure, as it is a joy to me to gather fresh flowers from the garden when the weather is so cold and Winter is so near. Chrysanthemums are a delight from early Spring until frost kills them.

New Jersey. AMY E. KEELER.

Paraffin Has Revolutionized Some Horticultural Methods

In the Report of Proceedings of the 19th Annual Meeting of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, James A. Neilson, Extension Horticulturist of the Department of Agriculture, Port Hope, Ontario, publishes an account of surprising advantages gained by the employment of melted paraffin in certain features of nursery work. The use of melted paraffin for grafting and budding by what is commonly known as "the Morris method" has already made it possible for nurserymen to graft and bud difficult species like the hickories and avocados with success. This method furthermore makes it possible for almost anyone to graft almost any sort of tree at almost any time of the year. In the Summer one may cut scions from one tree and transfer them directly to another after removing leaves and herbaceous growth of the year. New buds are put out in a few days from the older wood. In the Winter scions transferred directly from one tree to another are protected against desiccation by the paraffin layer, and grow about as well as though they had been introduced in May.

There was one difficulty with paraffin—it would not infrequently crack under varying weather conditions and ruin the work. An elastic paraffin known as parapin wax has been found which obviates this difficulty. Elastic paraffin has also been employed successfully for protecting the bases of fruit trees against attacks from rodents and borers. It is easily applied and in my own experimental work one application has protected apple and peach trees for a period of two years against these enemies. It is probable that one application per year would be safer.

Paraffin applied to the part above the ground in cuttings that are to be rooted allows us to start slips of various kinds with greater certainty.

Now comes this newer and greater enlargement of the field for elastic paraffin, as described by Neilson. Many kinds of trees and shrubs, the heaths in particular, have disappointed purchasers because of their slow start after transplanting. Sometimes there was no start at all, or so late in the season that new growth was winter-killed. Neilson obviates this by paraffining the tops as soon as the trees or shrubs are dug. This protects them against desiccation. They may be sent long distances and kept for long periods of time—provided that the roots are protected at the same time in some old, customary way.

Neilson found when nursery stock had not been prepared in this way and when buds failed to make a start after transplanting that the paraffining even at a late date caused prompt bursting of buds. This probably means that the water charge necessary for bursting of buds had remained too low because of evaporation from the bark. Paraffining stopped all evaporation. The roots then sent up water enough and the buds burst forth.

The paraffining of scions now allows them to be sent from one side of the world to the other, successfully, and dormant scions may be preserved in good condition for months with very little special care. ROBERT T. MORRIS, M.D.

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Loraine, Ohio, March 13th, 1929

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Monroe, Michigan

Gentlemen:—"Enclosed find my check to pay for shrubs which I ordered from your agent last fall.

Perhaps it would be of interest to you to know that The Greening Nursery Company have been selling to my ancestors since 1863—at which time stock from your nursery planted an orchard for my grandfather (T. W. Fancher) at Carson City, Montcalm County, Michigan. In 1872, the son, T. W. Fancher moved to Loraine, Ohio, and stock from your nursery was used to plant a small orchard there. Those fruit trees grew to be wonderful trees and were all standing until the tornado of 1924 when they all went down with the exception of two apple trees and two pear trees, which are still bearing.

In the fall of 1924, this same T. W. Fancher then 85 years old, sent you another order for fruit trees that were planted on the old place in the spring of 1925. All the trees lived and are looking wonderful this spring, and I, the daughter of the late T. W. Fancher, hope that the shrubs you send me this spring will be just as nice and thrifty as your trees have always been."

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(Signed) Millicent Fancher-Tiffany.

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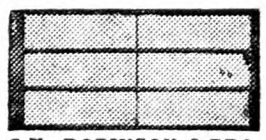

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Frostproof Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants. Wakefields, Dutch, Ballhead, Copenhagen, Golden Acre. Postpaid: 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Express paid: 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.15; 5000, $9.40. Early Tomato, Pepper, Cauliflower, Egg Plant later, write. TIFTON PLANT CO., Tifton, Ga.

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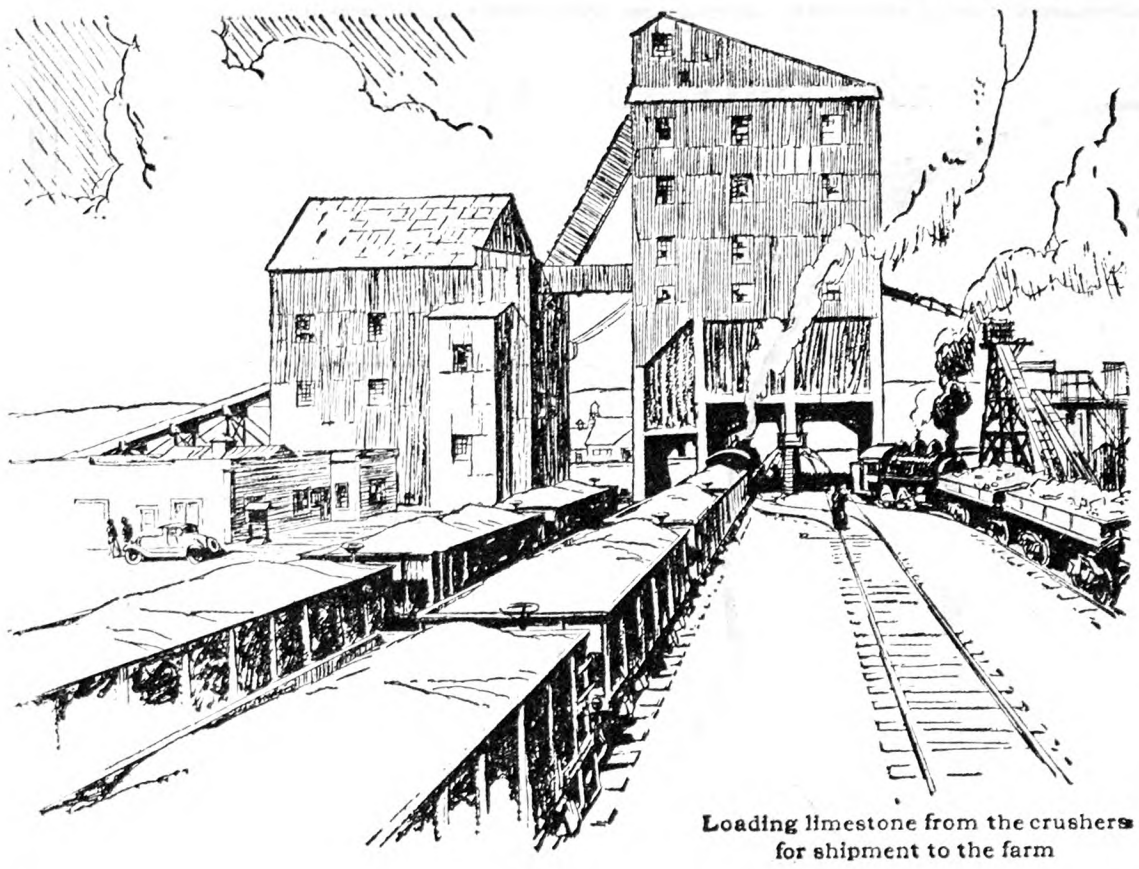

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Dahlias for Every Garden

The Dahlia is rightly regarded as a queen among the late Summer garden flowers. Its good points are so many and obvious, and its cultural requirements so simple, that this could not well be otherwise; yet popular as is the Dahlia today there is every indication that this popularity will increase tremendously within the next few years. Plant breeders are continually working and evolving new and better types and the masterpieces of yesteryear are eclipsed by the creations of today. One has only to call to mind the stiff, hard-looking flower and the unpleasing colors of the Dahlias of two or three decades ago, and then review the wide color range and the distinct types and almost infinite number of varieties offered today to realize the truth of this assertion. We have the Show Dahlia, the Cactus, the Decorative, the Collarette, the Peony-flowered, the Hybrid Cactus, the Single, the Mignon and the dainty little Pompons, with hues ranging from palest yellow to almost black and with every intermediate color with the exception of blue. Invaluable as cut flowers, magnificent in a border by themselves, lovely when grouped in the mixed border, and selected varieties delightful in beds, the Dahlia is universally acclaimed as indispensable in the garden scheme.

It is difficult to realize, but nevertheless botanists tell us that all our cultivated Dahlias have been derived from one original species known as D. rosea, which is a native of the higher parts of Mexico. This plant was introduced to European gardens so long ago as 1789, but it was 25 years later before any very marked improvement was obtained. Before the middle of the nineteenth century the Dahlia had taken its place in the front rank of garden plants, and in the year 1841 one English dealer offered over 1,200 varieties, but it is quite safe to say that none of that number compared with the kinds we now grow. Since that time great advancement has been made, and of recent years American raisers have given to us varieties of unexcelled merit.

Three distinct methods of propagation are used for increasing a stock of Dahlias. We will take these in turn.

Division of the old roots or tubers is probably the best known method, and this is especially satisfactory for the amateur grower. It is advisable to start the tubers into growth some two or three weeks before the operation is undertaken. This is effected by planting the clumps in a shallow box of soil or sand and keeping them just moist in a warm and light position, and the object in so doing is to cause the eyes (which are all situated at the crown of the plant) to sprout so that when the roots are divided at least one eye may be left with each division. It is not advisable to have the growths too long at setting-out time, therefore avoid starting them too soon. Make all cuts with a keen knife and dust the cut surfaces with powdered lime to dry the wounds and discourage the entrance of parasite fungi.

Cuttings are employed by the commercial grower and the professional gardener as a rapid and sure means of obtaining a large number of plants. The roots are started as advised above, any time from January to March, and when the young shoots show their third or fourth pair of leaves they are severed, together with a thin "heel" of the parent tuber, which is trimmed with a very sharp knife and the cuttings inserted in a propagating case containing pure sand and kept moist, close and shaded until they have emitted roots, which should be in from two to three weeks. They are then potted in a soil compost and grown on in the greenhouse and hardened off prior to planting out in the garden. It is stock such as this which dealers list as "green plants". They usually cost about one-half the price of tubers, and given the same growing conditions the results obtained equal or excel what can be hoped for when the better known method of division is practiced.

The third plan for propagating Dahlias is by means of seed. For raising new varieties this method has of necessity to be resorted to, but few amateurs realize that splendid results are obtainable by sowing seed of Dahlias and treating them exactly the same as other half-hardy annuals. The plants bloom profusely the first year, and if a good strain of seed is secured many good things will appear. It is then possible to weed out undesirable kinds and retain the tubers of the better varieties for planting the following year. A packet of seed will produce all colors and forms of flowers, and therefore where a definite color scheme has to be followed it is not possible to make use of seedlings. Nevertheless there is much fun to be had in raising Dahlias from seeds and it is an economical means of securing a stock of tubers. It is impossible to lay too much stress upon the importance of securing the best possible seed. Plants raised from seed are treated in exactly the same way as are cuttings.

The preparation of the ground on which Dahlias are to be planted is of great importance. Deep cultivation is essential if good results are to be obtained. With this end in view it is advisable to spade the ground at least 10 inches deep in the late Fall, turning underneath a liberal coat of rotted manure, but where this operation has not been carried out in the Fall it may be performed so soon as the ground is workable in the Spring. Deep digging means hard labor, but it is labor which should be amply rewarded by increased vigor and yield of the Dahlia plants. Land which was spaded in the Fall will only require light forking-over in the Spring, and it is well at this time to work bonemeal and, if available, some wood ashes into the top two or three inches of soil. If the soil is at all sour or acid a dressing of ground lime will relieve that condition. Dahlias are by no means fastidious in regard to soil requirements and they will do well on any soil which will grow a good crop of corn. They require plenty of air and sunlight to succeed well, for when grown in semi-shaded positions the growth is sappy and the flowers fewer in number and poorly colored.

Although there is some difference of opinion with regard to the best time to plant, I believe that the earlier this is done (with due regard to safety from frost) the better, for early planting gives the plants a chance to become well established, with their roots in the deep cool earth, before they experience a Summer drought. Therefore I advise setting out green plants as soon as all danger of frost has passed, and clumps of roots may be planted about two weeks earlier. When planting in rows allow four feet between the rows and three feet between the plants in the row. It is a good plan to drive a stout Dahlia stake into each planting site before the plant is set out, as this system saves the necessity for root disturbance later. Tubers may be planted about three inches below the surface and green plants just a little deeper than they have been in the pots.

From the time of planting until the plants are cut down by frost the top two or three inches of soil should be kept thoroughly and frequently tilled, never allowing the surface to cake. After each rain cultivation should be practiced, and in this way loss of precious moisture by evaporation is reduced to a minimum.

Watering is frequently overdone. It is folly to commence sprinkling the ground over in the evening of every day on which there has been no rain. This practice merely encourages the production of surface roots, which are burned up by the succeeding day's sun. Far better refrain from watering altogether while the soil is at all moist below, keep the surface constantly cultivated and in this way encourage the roots to go down in search of moisture. During periods of prolonged drought watering will of course be necessary, and at such times a thorough soaking (and it would surprise the uninitiated to know how much water it takes to give a piece of ground a good soaking) should be given at weekly or 10-day intervals, cultivating the surface freely in between times. Plants which are in full production will benefit from applications of liquid manure, but this should only be given when the ground is reasonably moist. Bonemeal and nitrate of soda in the proportion of four parts of the former to one of the latter will also be extremely helpful if a small handful to each plant is worked into the soil. Any of the ready-mixed fertilizers sold by the florist will be of benefit if used according to directions after the plants have commenced to bloom.

Thinning out of the shoots will be necessary, and as a general rule three or four good growths are sufficient to each plant. If exceedingly fine flowers are desired only one growth should be allowed to remain. Remove the side growths and keep tied neatly to the stake, otherwise they will be damaged by winds and rains.

Constant watch must be kept for the first signs of attack by leaf-hopper, green fly, red spider, or other enemy, and repeated spraying with Black-Leaf 40, mixed in the proportion of one good teaspoonful to each gallon of soapy water, will be the best mode of prevention and cure.

With this treatment a wealth of flowers will be produced until the plants are blackened by frost, when they may be dug up and stored away for the Winter. I have purposely refrained from giving a list of varieties, as reference to any reliable dealer's catalog will reveal full descriptions of a wide and attractive choice.

New York. T. H. EVERETT.

More About an Ornamental Solanum

I have just noted the enquiry regarding "Solarium" seeds on page 193, and believe this has reference to Solanum ciliatum, also known as Solanum aculeatissimum, rather than to the better known Jerusalem cherry.

S. ciliatum has been grown in botanical gardens for many years, and has lately been tried by florists as dried material for decorative uses in Winter. It is a native of Porto Rico, and succeeds in our northern gardens when treated the same as its near relatives, the tomato and pepper. Both stems and leaves are very prickly, and when cutting the plant at the end of the season it is advisable to treat the lower portion of the stem to a close shave before handling. As I have grown it, it makes a branching plant up to two feet high, with fruits borne singly along the stem, very like small tomatoes, only not fleshy. These retain their bright color and form for several months in the house, and seem to be just the thing to use in Christmas decorations. H. E. DOWNER.

New York.

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CATTARAUGUS	Economy Drug Store	Salamanca
CAYUGA	D. L. Ramsey	Auburn
CHEMUNG	Banfield-Jennings Co-op	Elmira
	Geo. W. Peck Co	Elmira
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CORTLAND	McGraw & Elliott	Cortland
ERIE	W. H. Geib & Son	East Aurora
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HERKIMER	The Sauer Drug Corp	Herkimer
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MONROE	Burr & Starkweather Co	Rochester
	James Vick's Sons	Rochester
NASSAU	Hempstead Seed Co	Hempstead
	William Kroemer	Hicksville
NEW YORK	Max Schling Seedsmen, Inc.	New York
NIAGARA	The John T. Darrison Co	Lockport
	James O. Rignel Co., Inc	Lockport
ONEIDA	Utica Seed Co	Utica
ONONDAGA	Frederick H. Ebeling	Syracuse
	Onondaga Farmers' Supply Co., Inc.	Syracuse
ONTARIO	Peck Hardware Co	Canandaigua
	Dorchester & Rose	Geneva
OTSEGO	Kenneth W. Root	Cooperstown
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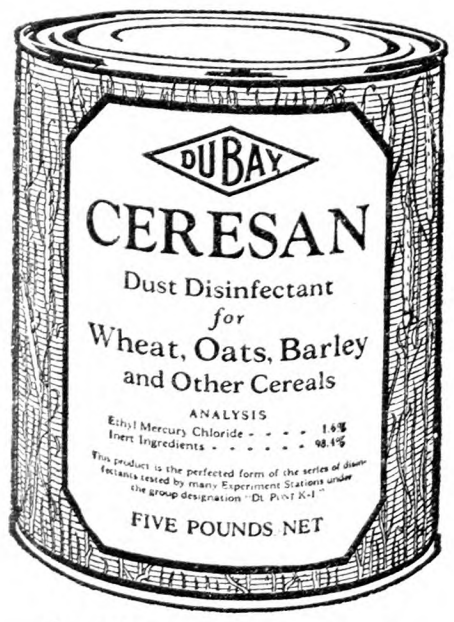

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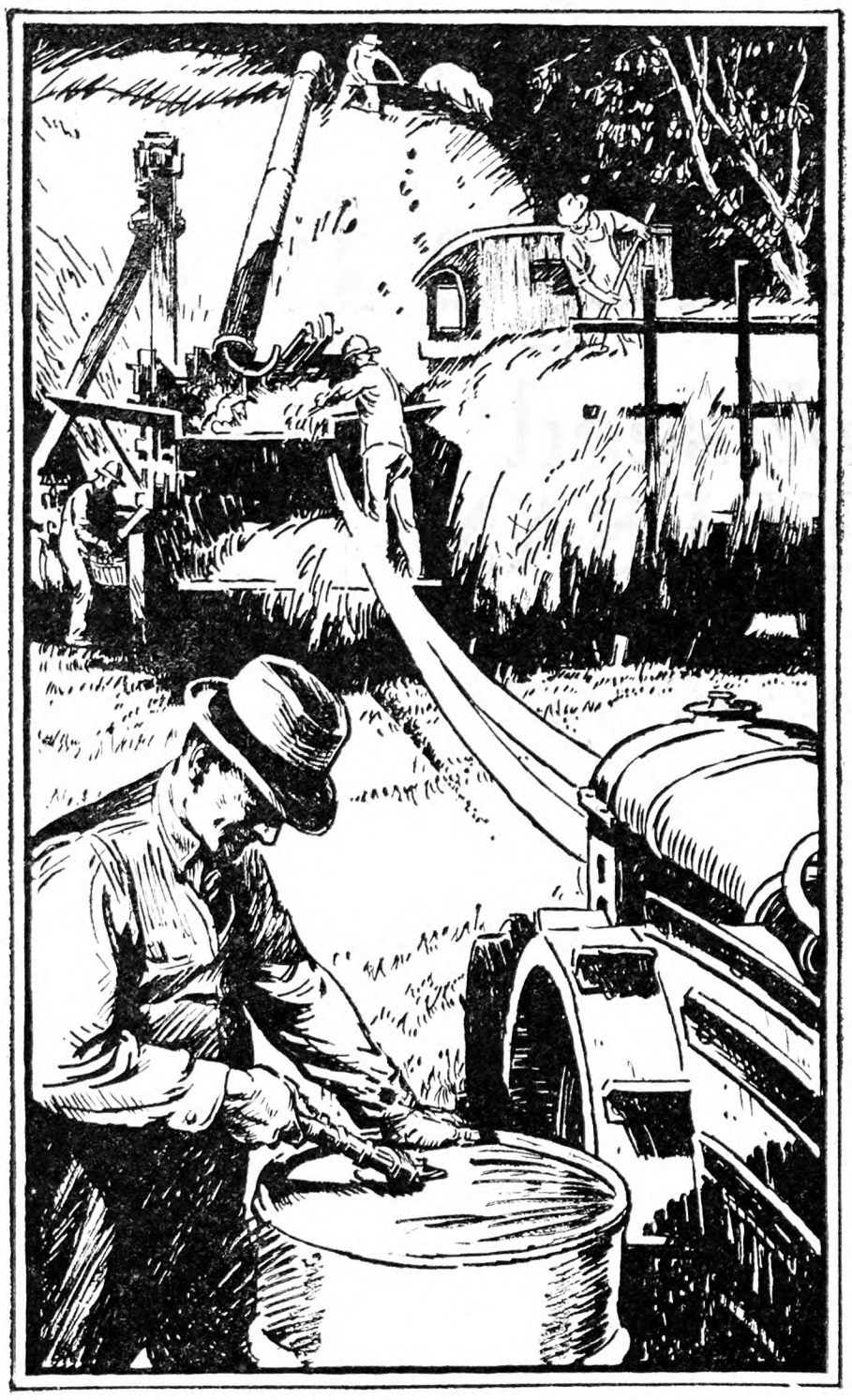

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Matthew Martin, Pioneer

CHAPTER I.

THROUGH THE FOREST

Matthew Martin was harnessing a team of willing horses to a covered wagon by his frontier shack in Mercersburg, Pa. His wife and his daughters, Elizabeth and Sally, had finished loading the few pieces of furniture and the rising-sun quilts, the ax and the shovel, the flax-wheel and the sap buckets. Matthew's compass was in his pocket, and his plow was slung on the side of the wagon. He was 52 years old.

It was the year 1806. Thomas Jefferson was President. Three years before he had doubled the area of the new republic by purchasing the French king's land for four cents an acre. Robert Fulton was puffing up and down the Hudson River in his little steamboat. France and England had blockaded each other's ports, and business was at a standstill. And in America was heard in ever-increasing volume Columbus' ancient cry of "Land, land!" while the pioneers were thronging the westerly trails to seize the longed-for acres.

The Martins, however, were not going west. The land they sought lay to the faraway north in the Genesee country on the shores of Lake Ontario. It could be had for a dollar and a quarter an acre. They had been moved by stories of Captain Williamson, promoter of the Pultney Estates, administrator of a million and a half acres of land, a builder of towns, a maker of roads, a friend of pioneers. They were going to buy their land from him.

Turning to the northeast, for they had to take the trail to Harris's Ferry, now Harrisburg, driving their three cows and six sheep behind the wagon, and carefully covering their seed corn and wheat from the rain, this family of pioneers journeyed toward the promised land.

Twelve miles was an average day's journey. The cows set the pace. They could not be hurried. They must stop to eat. At the settlement of Chambersburg, 20 miles on their way, the Martins took up the main-traveled road to Harris's Ferry. This was a fairly good road, and it was exciting to travel on it because an army of settlers was marching west in the year 1806 into the newly-formed State of Ohio, and great numbers went this way. As many as 500 laden pack-horses passed the Martin wagon in a day. At the end of 50 miles they reached Harris's Ferry.

Turning now toward the north they set out upon the Susquehanna Trail, which would lead them, after many days' travel, up into New York State. Pennsylvania considered this a road to be bragged about as far as Sunbury, 55 miles to the north. Sunbury was the northwestern frontier, and there the turnpike ceased. The road was a road no more, it had become a squirrel track. As far toward the north as one could think, a blanket of forest, vast and dark, covered the country from the Atlantic Ocean to the prairies of the Mississippi. It was dim even at noonday. If one had eyes to see, the dim traceries of Indian trails might be discerned. It was habitually quiet. The small noises of game and moccasined feet were muffled in the great wooded spaces. The rigors of the journey were now before these travelers; it was 55 miles through this great forest to the beginning of Captain Williamson's road at Trout Run.

Day after weary day the Martins plodded on. They drove the cows, they drove the horses, they stopped to cook and eat their hasty meals, they dropped on their blankets at night and went instantly to sleep, too tired to dream. They woke at daybreak to plod again along the road that was no road. The wagon creaked and jolted, the horses moved more slowly over the uneven ground, Matthew stopped to repack the lurching load, and all the family had to walk now to save the weary animals. They walked and they walked, and at last they walked into Trout Run and the new road.

The town of Bath, a short distance beyond, had been planned for the metropolis of the Genesee country. There was a mill, there was a racetrack and an inn with a ballroom. At Geneva Captain Williamson had built a marvelous tavern, the Astor House of the wilderness. These towns were to the Martins a dazzling glimpse of settlement and civilization, a glittering ribbon of crowded life separating the plodding days of wooded trail behind them from the miles of unbroken forest still ahead. At Canandaigua, the third of these important towns, the Martin family again took the trail and started on the last lap of their 334-mile journey.

With his three cows and six sheep herded behind the wagon, with his seed corn and wheat kept dry, with his wife Margaret, and his daughters, Sally and Elizabeth, unharmed and well, Matthew Martin stopped on his 100-acre tract on the shore of Lake Ontario and unharnessed his willing horses. It was the Fall of the year 1806.

Matthew set to work to make a slashing in his woodland and to split and hew puncheons of basswood for a cabin. The sides were covered with bark. There was one room. The fireplace was a long box well plastered inside to keep the cabin from burning down. The rising-sun quilts were hung on the walls to keep out the Winter winds.

Mrs Martin did not like her new home, and wanted to return to Canandaigua, where her sister had settled. It was, perhaps, because they had come to a colder climate. Pioneering trails were usually in horizontal lines toward the west, with little change of climate. The Martins had followed a vertical line toward the north. It was, perhaps, because of the howling of the wolves at night and the roaring of the great lake in front of the cabin. But to 15-year-old Elizabeth the forest life was one of marvelous adventure. That first year she did a boy's work for the family. She drove the three cows out to browse in the woods, and she often found deer feeding with them when she rounded them up at nightfall. She tended the sheep and drove them into their hut, made tight against the prowling wolves. These cows and sheep must be carefully guarded, for they were the only farmyard animals in the town at this time. She rode alone on horseback the 22 miles to Canandaigua for groceries, on a trail marked only by blazed trees. She carried a sack of corn in front of her saddle and one of wheat behind to be ground into the family flour. In the Spring she and Sally helped their father plant the corn and harrow in the wheat amid the stumps and the fallen tree trunks not yet cleared from the slashing.

So came the pioneer to begin the back-breaking work of turning the Indian's hunting-ground into the white man's corn-ground, of felling the unending rows of trees, of working the wood into his barns and houses. He worked and ate and slept. He plowed and harrowed and harvested his grain in the Spring and Summer, and he chopped down trees all Winter.

What did he care?

He wanted land. Here it was.

He wanted freedom and independence. They were his.

During the second year there were neighbors to help at the building of the Martins' stylish new loghouse, of which the basswood cabin now formed the kitchen. A henhouse was built with stakes driven deep in the ground to keep the foxes from digging under, for wild animals lived close by in the forest. Bears sometimes knocked over the beehives to get at the honey, and wolves jumped on the cabin roof when they were hungry.

The girls helped their mother inside the house when they were not busy with their father outside. The three women made all the clothes for the family from their own flax and wool. They wove blankets and knit stockings and pieced quilts and crocheted beautiful bedspreads. They churned and cured meat.

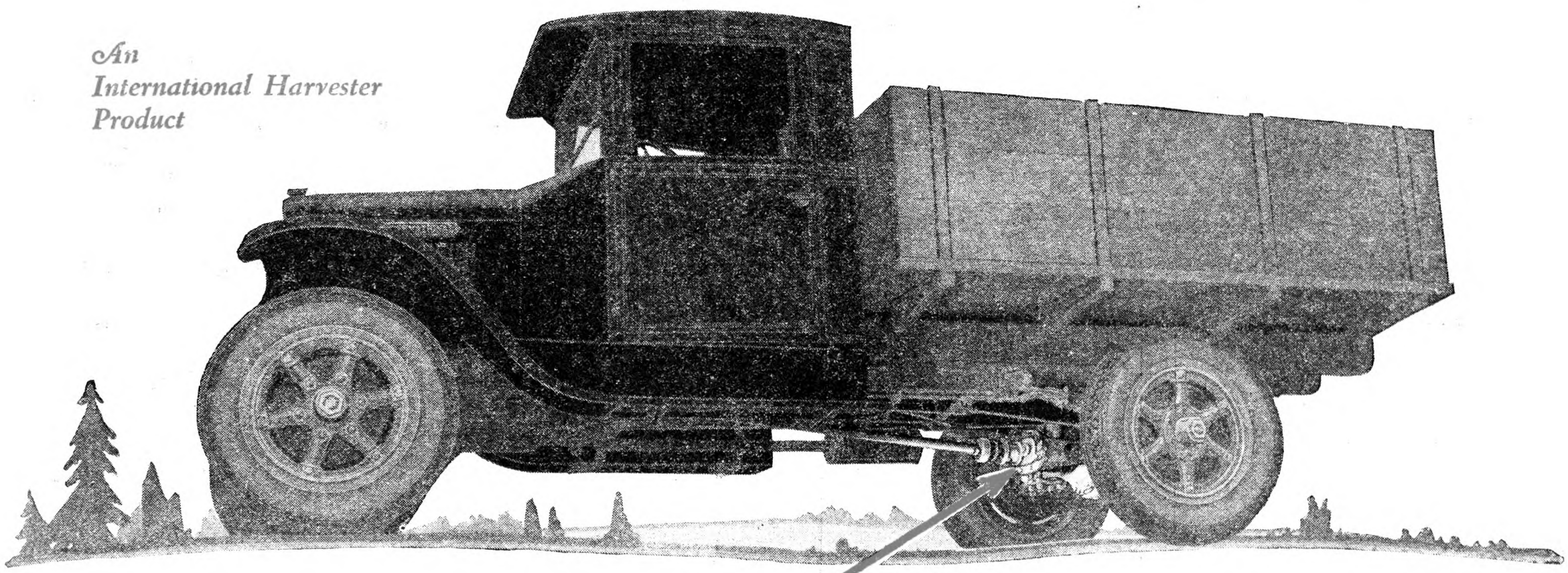
The months went by, and the Summer of 1810 was at hand. Out in the great world Aaron Burr had been tried for treason, Lewis and Clark had reached the Pacific Ocean, and the year before a baby called Abraham Lincoln had been born on a Kentucky farm. The little settlement of Pultneyville was far removed from these events, more interested, perhaps, in its own doings. The young Elizabeth was now 19 years old. She was short in stature, quick, alert, slender, with black eyes and hair. And in this Summer of 1810 romance was on its way to her.

Now there had come from England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the year 1633 one William Cornwall. Three years later he went with the "Great Removal" to Connecticut. For his services in the Pequot War he was awarded a large tract of land in Middletown, Conn., and there he planted his family tree. Five generations later many of his descendants were living within the shadow of this tree. Among them was a great-great-great-grandson, Andrew, who had been a Revolutionary soldier and had been wounded at Bennington and Saratoga. In the year 1799 he died from the effects of his war service, leaving his wife, Mary Bartlett Cornwall, and eight sons and daughters. For 11 years this intrepid woman struggled single-handed to bring up the family on the slender inheritance left by her husband. But there was not enough for them to live on in their Chatham home. So this brave mother determined to send her two older sons, Andrew and William, to find a new home for the family in the wilderness country of Western New York. She had them join a party who were to travel up the Hudson River, and she bade them good-bye bravely and hopefully. It was a last good-bye, for she was never to see her sons again.

The boys had no money to buy a team and wagon or a boat. They had to make their way on foot along the wilderness trails with little baggage besides an ax and a rifle. They traveled in this way most of the Summer. They went up the Hudson to Albany, to Schenectady; up the Mohawk to Oneida Lake, sometimes through the woods, along the lakes and streams into Wayne County. It was a hard journey, and along the latter part of the way the country was infested with fevers.

They were both tired out and sick when they reached Pultneyville and found lodgings in Captain Throop's tavern, a half mile from the Martin farm. There Matthew Martin found them both stricken with a fever which might have been typhoid, or a "settlers' fever" so often prevalent in a new country. And because they were fellow-countrymen and brother pioneers, and there was no one to care for them at the tavern, and he felt sorry for the boys, Matthew Martin took them

An International Harvester Product



This 2-Speed Axle enables the SIX-SPEED SPECIAL to *Out-Pull—Out-Climb—Out-Perform* all others of similar rating under Full Load

THE HARVESTER COMPANY has designed a very practical combination of bodies for general rural hauling. On the platform base you can have either a grain box as illustrated above, or a sturdy stock rack, or the two in combination. Changes easily and quickly made from one to another. Other types of bodies available for farm and commercial loads.

INTERNATIONAL

THERE can be only one *first* in any line. Only one man can be the champion and only one truck can out-pull, out-climb, and out-perform all other trucks in its class when fully loaded. That one is International Harvester's Six-Speed Special, sold by our branches and dealers everywhere.

The truck above was photographed in such a way as to show the 2-speed axle which is the secret of its exceptional pulling power. The Six-Speed Special is the only speed truck that has 6 forward speeds. When your full load is in a soft field, in muddy or sandy roads, or on a steep hillside, it is good to know that this exclusive feature is down there under the load, ready to take it over and through anything. Shift into "low-low" and apply ten times the pulling power at the rear wheels that you have in "high-high", and nothing can stop you so long as there is traction.

Everything else in the Six-Speed Special is as good as its great tractive power. Fleet speed for the straightaway; long sturdy frame; comfortable enclosed cab; heavy-duty springs; sturdy economical engine; provision for power take-off; and 4-wheel brakes.

This truck is just about *ideal* for agricultural and commercial hauling—for anybody who has heavy loads to haul in tough going. See the dealer for a demonstration; write us for a folder.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

The Little Girl was taken Ill . . .

A Bell System Advertisement

A FARMER's family in Pennsylvania had guests visiting them from the city—a man, his wife and a young daughter. Suddenly the little girl was taken with a high fever. They rushed to the telephone and called the doctor six miles away. He jumped into his car and came immediately. It developed that if there had been no telephone at hand her life in all probability would have been lost.

The telephone is a dependable aid in any emergency. It summons help in time of fire, accident or sickness. It calls the repair man in case of breakdown. It is never too tired to run errands to neighboring towns.

And whenever there is something to sell, telephone calls will find the best prices. A New York farmer got $20 more on 2000 pounds of hogs by telephoning two other dealers after one had made him an offer. A Colorado farmer got $300 more on a car of cattle by telephoning the Denver market. The telephone pays for itself many times over.

The modern farm home has a telephone.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES — BELL SYSTEM

HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT 1880 1915 USED SINCE 1880 AN INSECTICIDE FOR GARDEN USE TRADE MARK

SLUG-SHOT

USED FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN FOR 35 YEARS

Destroys Mexican Bean Beetle and Army Worm

Saves **Currants, Potatoes, Cabbage, Melons, Flowers, Trees and Shrubs** from Insects. Put up in popular packages at popular prices. Write for free pamphlet on Bugs and Blights, etc. to

Hammond's Paint and Slug Shot Works **Beacon, New York**

Eureka Potato Machines

Make Money for Potato Growers

Eureka Potato Machines take hard work out of potato growing. They reduce time and labor costs. They assure bigger yields.

Potato Cutter
Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.

Potato Planter
One man machines doing five operations in one. Over twenty-three years' success.

Traction Sprayer
Insures the crop. Sizes, 4 or 6 rows. 60 to 100 gallon tanks. Many styles of booms.

Riding Mulcher
Breaks crusts, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 8, 10 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.

Potato Digger
Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.

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EUREKA MOWER CO. Box 1102 Utica, N. Y.

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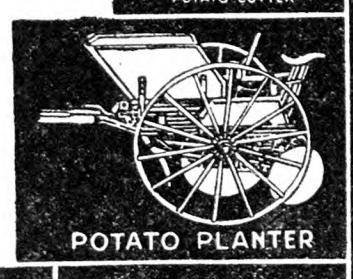
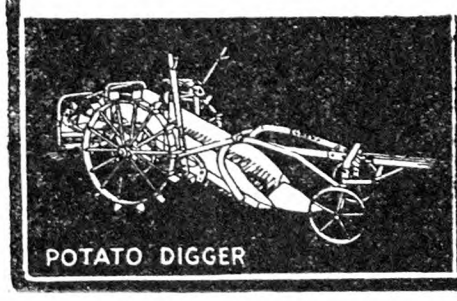
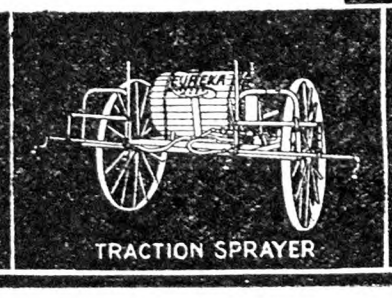
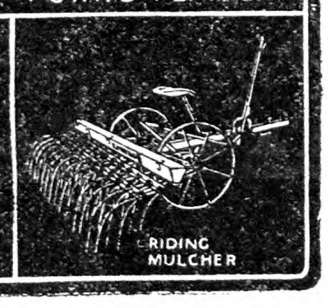

POTATO PLANTER


POTATO DIGGER


TRACTION SPRAYER


RIDING MULCHER

home on a feather-bed laid on his oxsled.

There was no doctor.

Margaret and the two girls turned their house into a hospital and tended the sick lads day after day and night after weary night, with all the primitive remedies at their command. The few families in the settlement aided the Martins as they could, and, as the days of watching and of suffering passed, the boys seemed strangers no longer, but a part of the community, and their recovery had become a matter of the utmost importance to everyone. But notwithstanding all this diligent care, the younger brother, William, grew worse. They could not save his life, and he died far away from his mother and his Connecticut home.

There was no cemetery in the settlement. So Matthew Martin gave a half acre—woodland was all he had—on a little hill overlooking the lake. And there the neighbors gathered together and buried William Cornwall without benefit of clergy. For, as there had been no doctor for the boy's body, so was there no minister for his spirit.

The older brother, Andrew, lived. He and the young Elizabeth had fallen in love with each other during those tragic days of sickness and death, when the family had been so kind to the two strange boys. It was a love which was to last through many years of happiness and prosperity. A month after William died Andrew and Elizabeth were married, on November 18, 1810, by an Irish missionary. F. CORNWALL.

(To be continued)

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

A recent letter in THE R. N.-Y. referred to the Black Gilliflower apple. We still run across them in this State in the various fruit shows, and in the miscellaneous collections in back-yards and old home orchards. The only one nearby is being topworked to half a dozen or so other sorts as a home garden proposition. The shape, taste and color of this old-timer are distinctive, although there is no reason for growing it any more except in the case of those who know it and like it for past associations.

During the New York State Horticultural Society meeting at Rochester, the associate editor of a fruit magazine asked how many commercial orchards there were in the State of Pennsylvania. After some deliberation, we estimated the number as being approximately 2,000. Other horticulturists of this State informed us that this was much too low, and that 10,000 would be more nearly right. In a bulletin published a short time ago by the State Department of Agriculture, we were delighted to find that the official count for so-called commercial orchards was 1,685. This figure was based on units of 500 trees or more which may be translated as from 5 to 20 acres, according to the age of the trees. However, the horticulturists giving their figures as 10,000 commercial orchards have considerable justification, for if a man has only one acre of trees and obtains some revenue from them, isn't this also a commercial orchard?

The nursery catalogs have been carefully examined for the newer varieties of the small fruits, particularly grapes, brambles and strawberries. From these, we have ordered many sorts, not altogether believing in the wonderful descriptions accompanying the colored pictures of the oversized fruits, but taking a chance on many sorts in the hope that something worth while will not be overlooked. The growers of small fruits can better afford to experiment with new varieties than those who are limited to the tree fruits, since the costs are less and the results become known so much sooner.

Speaking of small fruits, the Young dewberry, or Youngberry, as our western friends call it, seems to be creating considerable interest even in the East. This is a cross between the Loganberry and the Austin dewberry and is said to be far superior to the Loganberry. We have some Youngberries ordered for trial planting this Spring. Winter hardiness is likely to be the determining factor in growing them in Central Pennsylvania, although there may be less trouble in the southeastern part of this State, where the Winters are not so severe.

Some time ago a radio insecticide outfit relying on high tension current passing through aerials installed over the trees in an orchard was noted. This current was designed to apply electrical energy of high intensity to the trees beneath, with the spoiling of the hatching powers of the insect eggs coming within the influence of the electrical waves. It is now claimed that this treatment killed all the woolly aphids and scales, and that the tree and fruit growth were noticeably stimulated. If all this can be taken at face value it makes us wonder if this electrical treatment is good for raspberry yellows and mosaic.

British scientists have stated that it is now possible to fix instruments to trees to prove that they are attracted or repulsed by the presence of human beings in just the same way that some human beings experience a feeling of revulsion or restfulness when passing among trees. We have often wondered just what sort of a sensation the tree felt when it saw the pruners preparing for work on it. Maybe this resembles our own when we approach the dentist's chair.

The recently introduced English red raspberry known as Lloyd George has been listed as a sort resistant to raspberry mosaic. A new report from England states that this variety can no longer be listed in the resistant group, as the disease appears to have become more serious in it.

In the last issue or so it was noted that the cardboard carton for apples was superior to the paper-lined bushel tub in that the carton did not show any scald, possibly due to the material absorbing the gases causing this storage disease. The cartons are showing some scald the second week in March, although the Stayman in this package develop it very slowly and to a considerably lesser degree.

Frozen strawberries and sour cherries have met with considerable success in our locality this past Winter. The flavor seems to be superior to these same fruits canned, in fact, cherry pie made from these frozen sour cherries tastes just like the fresh article. This method of preserving small fruits appears to be of growing importance, particularly on the Pacific Coast, where many canneries are handling a considerable proportion of their crop in this way.

What is considered a sign of progress in apple growing has been observed this Spring. At least two Pennsylvania nurserymen are offering for sale two-year-old apple trees which have not been headed back after the first year in the nursery row. This change has been brought about by the fact that the usual style of heading these trees in the nursery has resulted in very poor heads which the growers had to thin severely and rebuild all over again to secure the proper distribution of framework branches. These unheaded trees are much easier to shape at planting time, since the side branches do not come in a very limited space of a few inches just below the pruning cut, but are distributed over much more of the trunk.

Many of our best orchards have an awkward tendency to stand on one end or side, which adds to the difficulties of using portable sprayers. A team of horses was used to pull a 200-gallon sprayer up a fairly long slope to one such location. The team had to rest very often before they got to the top,—so often that the owner decided to try out for the motive power. A one-ton truck was purchased, and the spray tank and engine mounted upon it. The results were surprising, since the team-drawn sprayer could put on an average of 8 to 10 tanks a day, while the truck outfit could do from 12 to 14 in the same time. This made it possible to get over the orchard in just a little more than half the former time, using the same amount of spraying equipment. Incidentally, the orchard is in permanent sod, so that the truck is not held up by soft going at any time during the spraying season.

The secretary of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania takes pride in the fact that the reports of the annual meeting at Harrisburg on January 22 to 24 were in the hands of the members of that society by March 18. These members feel that the report is much more valuable if it gets into their hands in time to be of full value before the rush of Spring work is too far under way to profit by helpful hints in the proceedings.

Pennsylvania peach growers have been warned again that peach trees should be sprayed while still perfectly dormant so that effective control of peach leaf curl may be obtained. The occurrence of this disease is usually unexpected and may lead to severe losses until checked at the following year's dormant spraying.

R. H. SUDDS.

Flowers for Sun and Shade

There is so little said about the proper planting of many of our flowers that it is difficult for beginners to know what will succeed in the particular location they wish to plant. Through years of experimenting I have found that Petunias are the most satisfactory flowers for a southern exposure where the sun shines on them all day. They will stand more neglect than any other flower, but respond nobly to care. With care they are covered with blossoms from early in the season till hard freezing comes. The seeds are very tiny, so it is best to saturate the soil thoroughly with water first, then scatter on the seed, thinly as possible, and cover with a sprinkling of fine soil.

Pansies are another of my favorites. Plant them where they get only the morning sun for a few hours. Make the pansy bed of very rich soil, set the plants a foot apart, and water every evening. Pick off all the old blooms; in fact, pick every flower you can find, every few days, and you'll surely enjoy that pansy bed, and so will the friends who receive bouquets from it.

If you wish a quick-growing vine for shade on porch or over a window, the old-fashioned morning-glory is very pretty and easily grown. The only task after planting is to fasten up plenty of twine for the vines to climb on. But don't scatter any seeds where you don't wish them to grow, as they are a nuisance in some sections where the Winters are mild.

For perennials, the perennial Phlox is very satisfactory, requiring but little care and insects do not seem to trouble them. The Phlox needs the sunshine, but there are many plants that will stand partial shade. MRS. S.

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5 *fundamental reasons* for the tremendous public acceptance *of the* Outstanding Chevrolet Six

NEVER in all the history of the automotive industry has a new motor car met with greater public acceptance than the new Chevrolet Six!

There are five big fundamental reasons for this overwhelming public endorsement—any one of which would make the new Chevrolet Six an outstanding automobile. These five fundamental reasons are listed and outlined on this page. Study them carefully—then visit your Chevrolet dealer and see the car itself!

1. Powered by a Six-Cylinder Valve-in-Head Motor!

The Outstanding Chevrolet of Chevrolet History is powered by a remarkable new six-cylinder valve-in-head engine. Developed from more than a hundred motors built and tested by Chevrolet engineers over a period of four years—it is 32% more powerful, with correspondingly higher speed and faster acceleration . . . and delivers its power *with remarkable ease and smoothness.*

2. A Six in the Price Range of the Four!

This new Chevrolet offers all the basic superiorities of the six-cylinder automobile—*in the price range of the four!* This great value is possible because Chevrolet has been the world's largest builder of automobiles for two consecutive years—and because the tremendous resources of General Motors and Fisher Body have been utilized to the fullest extent in the development of this remarkable car.

3. Fuel-Economy—Better Than 20 Miles to the Gallon!

The marvelous six-cylinder performance of the Outstanding Chevrolet is delivered with a fuel-economy of *better than 20 miles to the gallon!* This remarkable operating efficiency has been achieved as the result of an unusual number of basic engineering advancements—combined with standards of manufacturing accuracy that are truly amazing in the production of an automobile.

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The Outstanding Chevrolet is a strikingly beautiful car. By noticeably lowering the roof line of the new Fisher bodies, and carrying the steel panel effect up over the roof, the entire car has been made to look richer and more refined. The louvres are distinctively grouped at the rear of the hood—windows are longer and lower—and the high, full-crown fenders are artistically beaded.

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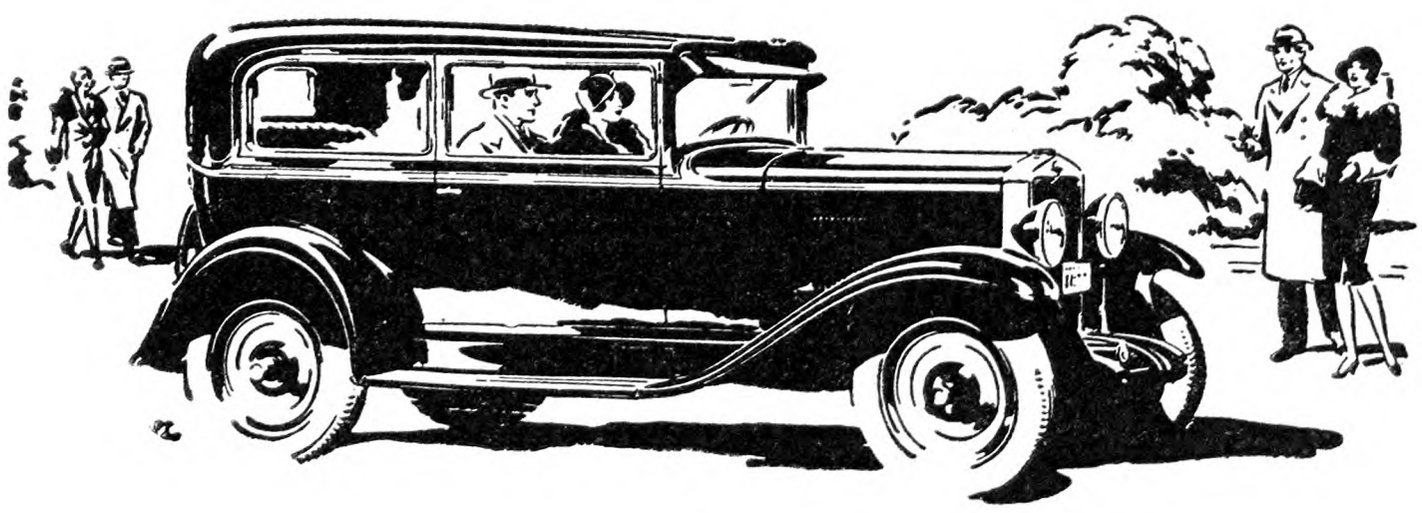
The performance of the Outstanding Chevrolet amazes everyone who drives it! At the slower speeds it idles along with wonderful silence and ease. It accelerates like an arrow from a bow. It takes the hills and rough roads with an abundant reserve of power. Its spirited performance on the open road is a constant delight. And always there is that quiet six-cylinder smoothness which is so essential to motoring satisfaction.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, *Division of General Motors Corporation*



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The Roadster	$525	*The Convertible* Landau	$725
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Keeps crows away from corn fields!

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One-half pint, $1.00 Enough for one bushel seed **POSTPAID** **One pint, $1.50** Enough for two bushels seed

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Double the dollars at harvest with OSPRAYMO SPRAYERS

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EVERY Ospraymo Machine is strong—built to last and for hard usage, easy to keep in order. Equipped with the reliable Ospraymo automatic system of agitation, throttle valve, a pressure regulator and gauge.

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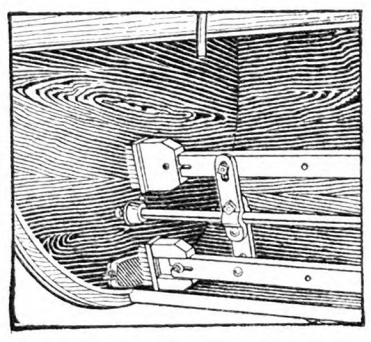

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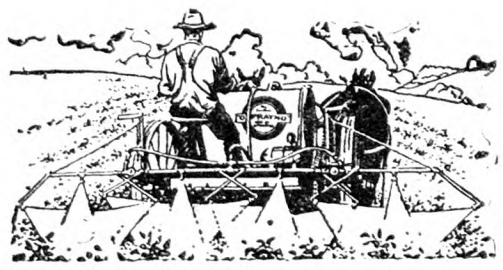
There is an Ospraymo for every need. High pressure guaranteed.



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THE SPRAYER THAT NEVER CLOGS

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Pears for the Home

I have been re-reading H. B. Tukey's excellent article in the issue of June 23, 1928, which gives the best presentation of the subject of pears that I remember to have seen. Of the many varieties mentioned several were favorites of my childhood. It was with delight that I saw a cut of two specimens of the Tyson, which Mr. Tukey characterizes as "perhaps the most dependable of all pears." He goes on to say: "Its fruit, though high in quality, is too small to receive market attention, yet the high yielding, blight-free trees seem designed for the amateur and the home orchardist. A Tyson tree is a joy forever." I would qualify some of these statements, but not to the variety's detriment. The cut as printed exaggerates the pear's size, so far as my experience goes. However, as they grow, comparable with the Seckel in size, I believe they are admirably adapted for their purpose: a strictly dessert sort, also the best for the making of sweet pickled pears, to be sealed in glass for Winter use, without removing the skins. I hold that the Tyson has a place not merely for strictly home uses but for certain phases of marketing, especially where the grower and consumer meet, but probably not for the wholesale trade, which runs so strongly to better known sorts. I believe that the general public only needs to be made acquainted with the Tyson's excellence as a sweet pickle, being superior to the Seckel for the purpose, to bring it into active demand.

Beurre Giffard I recollect as my favorite of all early pears. Mr. Tukey does not dwell so long on its merits as he might, dismissing it with saying: "It is strongly recommended by vigorous, blight-resistant trees, and fair-sized, good-quality fruits." In my limited experience I remember the Giffard to be a rather small tree, setting only a small number of fruit, but of such good-flavored and sweet character, free from grittiness, as to outclass all other earlies. Mr. Tukey does not mention the Rostiezer, once a great favorite on account of its honey sweetness, much inclined to drop as ripening, and the Mecca of all the bees in the neighborhood, which would dispute ownership with the gatherer when fallen. We had the Osborn's Summer, which bore excessively, a fact which interfered with the fullest character as regards sweetness. These two latter sorts do not deserve a place among the choicer, more modern ones, albeit in their day held in high esteem.

I am no partisan of Clapp's Favorite, and for good reasons. In good soil it is a vigorous grower of wood, which requires ample pruning; this in turn invites still more suckers, which are quite apt to blight. Upon this point of blighting I would reject it as a bad example to other more resistant sorts. In point of fruit, it is inferior unless picked before coloring. House-ripened, it takes on an improved character, becoming juicy and of a piquant subacid character. It fills an important place as a market sort to precede the Bartlett in season, but requires quick handling. I do not know upon what authority, but the information is widespread that Clapp is a hybrid of Bartlett and Flemish Beauty, but, if correct, it fails to repeat the fine quality of its parents. For the home garden, to precede the Bartlett, I would plant Giffard, which leaves nothing to be desired in edible quality.

Bartlett by universal consent is the queen of early pears. Known in England as the Williams, in France as the Bon Cretien (Good Christian), it has international fame. For canning in the usual manner Bartlett stands as the staple sort. Flemish Beauty possesses a single defect which in past times has well nigh unfitted it for general planting. I refer to its propensity to scab. If that defect may be overcome by spraying it should occupy a notch higher than Bartlett, being ideal in point of sweet flavor, the tree itself among the hardiest and most productive. Its tendency to crack may possibly be not entirely owing to scab, often following the advent of rain after a dry period. With many newer sorts coming forward, exempt from this very serious defect, it would seem as if Flemish Beauty had outlived hopes of being rated among the deserving sorts.

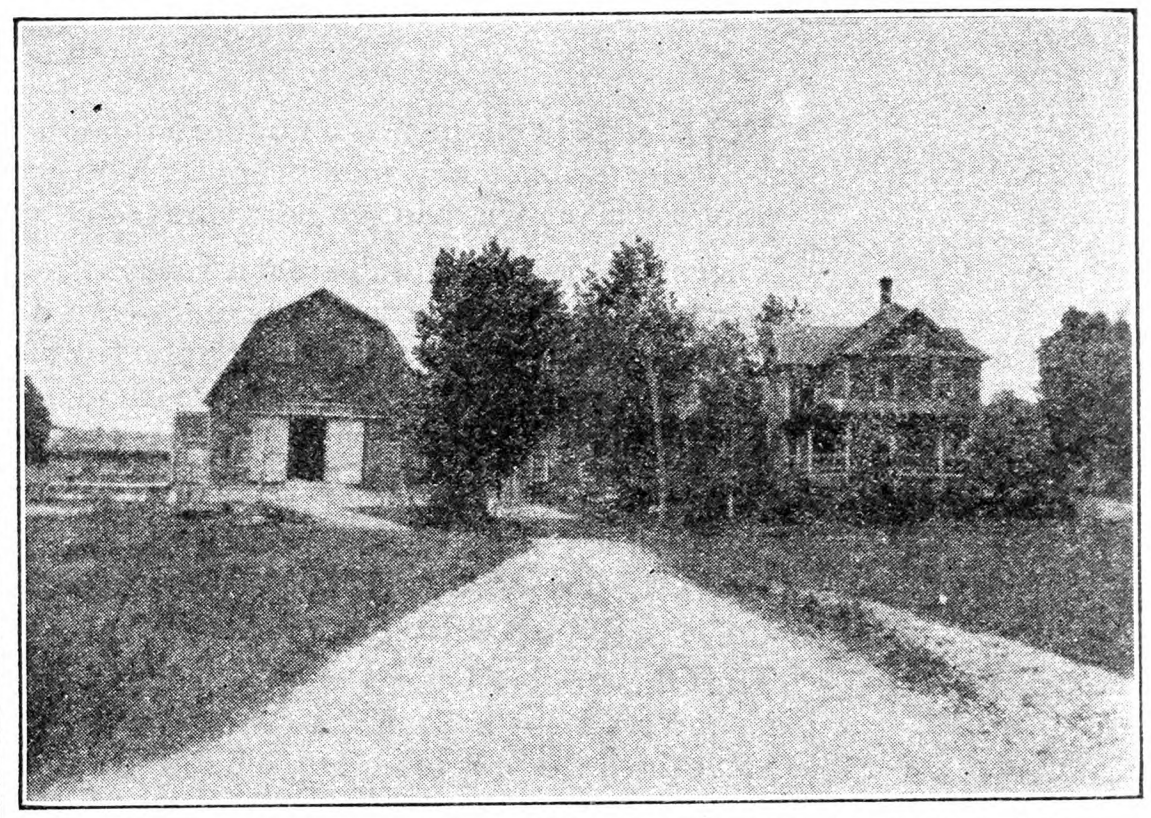
One of the pears which Mr. Tukey mentions, but apparently finds scant time to praise among so many other sorts, is Buffum, which he dismisses with the reference, "the strong, Lombardy-poplar shaped tree, carrying fruits of about the same season as Seckel." In point of size and thriftiness of tree, also immense annual yield of russety brown-faced fruit, this variety is outstanding. Inclined to mealiness if tree-ripened, it develops sweetness and juiciness when properly picked in advance of ripening, when it becomes a fine canner, and not to be scorned as a dessert pear. One of the "handsome is as handsome does" sort.

This is a discussion of pear varieties suitable for the home, but in advocating Seckel and Beurre Bosc as the most delicious of their season, to follow Bartlett (I may add also to stand as the best of any season), it would be the truth to state that these stand equally well as pears for profitable marketing. The defect of most of the earlies is their quick decay once the ripe stage is reached: a characteristic which does not apply to Seckel and Bosc. The small size of Seckel is nicely counterbalanced by its delicious quality among buyers acquainted with it, but the size may be improved by thinning, for it sets several to one that should remain, provided the full size is desired. Judicious thinning makes all the difference between specimens the size of an English walnut and that of an average egg.

As contrasted with the Seckel's overabundance, we have in the Bosc a variety which sets just enough to require no thinning, with the result that its fruit is both large and uniform in size. The home grower of this variety should be reminded of its active demand in the wholesale market. I saw the product of a half-dozen trees sold for $50 while still upon the tree. Since the cold-storage method came in vogue, the need to plant the Winter varieties has gone by, especially as the long-keeping sorts are as a rule of inferior quality. The short-sighted Eastern farmer who imagines that the prospect for profitable farming is slim needs to be reminded that the demand for pears after the holiday season is not supplied. The buyer who paid so liberally, just quoted, assured me that $2,000 per acre for growing the Bosc was a possibility. A fine opportunity for some of our young men to stay East and "grow up with the country."

Now, in suggesting my favorite list of pears (Giffard, Bartlett, Tyson, Seckel, Bosc) for the home supply, I am met with the difficulty of securing the trees for planting of the Giffard and Tyson, as these are not offered for sale by any whose catalogs I have seen. To be sure, the nurseryman cannot be expected to propagate varieties not in active demand, but it would prove a public benefit if some charitably disposed order were in existence to supplement the commercial nursery in this respect. I may safely assert that the description of varieties as sent out by nurseries falls short of being adequate to the needs of the planter. The experiment stations might with advantage correct the misleading claims, or at least amend the insufficient descriptions of the nursery. Could they not likewise, with manifest public benefit, develop a department for the dissemination of varieties of merit, but neglected by the commercial producers of trees? FRED W. PROCTOR.

Pierce Co., Washington.



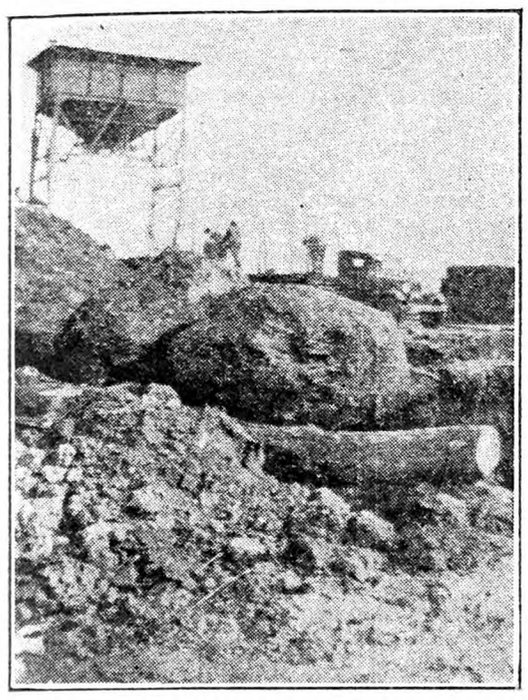
A Maine Farmstead—Home of Our Correspondent, Mr. O. B. Griffin

"I AM satisfied on one thing at last: I found where my husband spends his evenings," remarked Mrs. Gadabout. "You don't say so, dear; how did you find out?" questioned the excited Mrs. Gossip. "I stayed at home one evening last week, and found him there," answered the satisfied lady.—Arkansas Utility News.

WHATEVER farm relief is passed this Spring, in the Fall of 1930 the campaign orators will be asking the farmers to give it time to work out.—Wichita Eagle.

Crushing the Frozen Clods

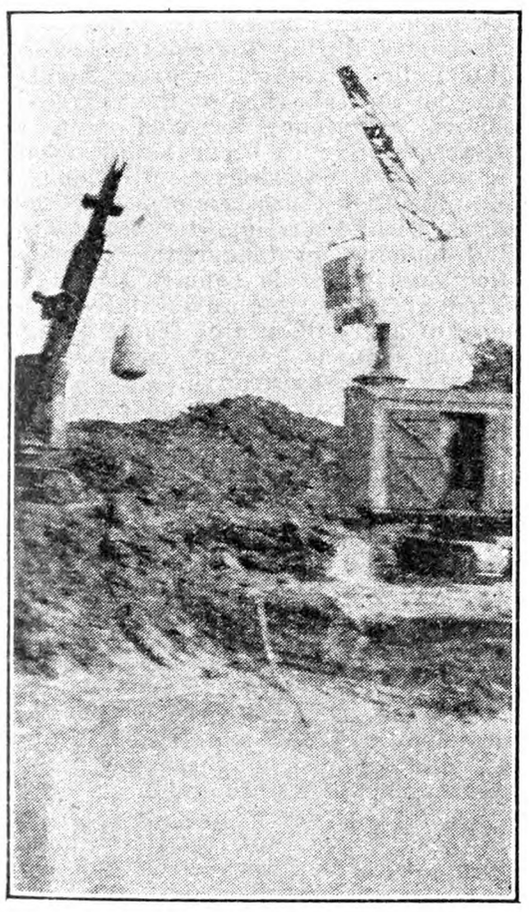
Some of the biggest clods ever plowed up on a farm are being reduced to sand and soil by odd means in Maine Township, Cook Co., Ill. By the same token Jack Frost, who caused it all, is shown



One of the Big Clods

to have crept down in the soil, so much deeper than in many years past, so much so that farmers and others 'round about are talking about it.

The place is a 58-acre farm bought by the town on which to build a township high school. The contractor now at work in excavating work was obliged to break up soil that at other seasons of the year is soft and sandy, by the use of dynamite. The frost had gone down over three feet and some of the clods that were heaved upward weighed more than a ton.



Crushing the Clods

In order to break them up a metal weight was hoisted over the clod and then allowed to drop, which so pulverized the solidly frozen mass that it was easy to handle it. The crusher weighs 2,700 lbs.

It is expected to complete the new institution durin,; the present year. Its estimated cost is near one million dollars, and settles a town school fight that lasted more than a decade. J. L. GRAFF.
Illinois.

Packing Ice in Cellar

What would be the result of packing ice in an underground cellar, where the walls are made of very tight stone? The bottom is earth. I intend putting the ice close to the wall. M. S.
New York.

While a cellar seems cool to us in Summer, it is far above the melting point of ice. If there is good drainage and the ice pile is protected with sawdust or planer shavings it can be stored successfully in a place of this kind. In fact, if good drainage is provided, the ice is carefully packed, making a compact pile, and sufficient heat insulation in the form of sawdust or planer shavings is provided on top, sides and bottom, ice can be kept almost anywhere.

The fact that the stone walls of the cellar are tight has little significance here. Heat will pass through them almost as easily as it would were they open, and the heat from the surrounding soil would reach the ice pile, causing melting if the ice were piled directly against the wall.

Place at least a foot of dry sawdust or planer shavings under the ice and also on all sides and over the top. Usually a cellar is an inconvenient place in which to store ice and from which to get it during the Summer. It is likely that a rough shelter built in a more convenient place will give you better service. R. H. S.

WHY FISHER uses Wood with Steel in every Body which it builds

BODY by FISHER
GENERAL MOTORS

Why Has an Axe a Wooden Handle?
As a matter of fact, it would cost less to equip an axe with a handle of some other material—steel tubing, for instance. But the steel tubing, lacking the resiliency of wood, cannot absorb shocks as does wood. In fact, the shocks would be transmitted to the hands. For the same reason Fisher uses wood in its bodies so that the wood will absorb the real shocks and eliminate "drumming" both of which are increased when wood is not used.

THERE is no substitute for wood, because nothing else combines durability, resiliency and strength—no other material will eliminate "drumming" and absorb noise and road shock—to nearly the same degree. That is why Fisher uses wood-and-steel construction in every body that it builds. ¶ In building bodies for Chevrolet, Fisher employs the same basic structural principles as in building bodies for Cadillac. This also holds true for Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Oakland, Viking, Buick and La Salle. Fisher and General Motors could save *many millions* of dollars every year by adopting cheaper body construction—especially in the lower price field—but Fisher and General Motors are committed to the policy of quality construction in *every* price field. ¶ That is why, when you buy a car with Body by Fisher, you are certain of better body quality. This quality is so far above anything else offered in that car's immediate price field that, when you go outside the Fisher Body group, you must go to cars costing several hundred dollars more to obtain anything comparable. ¶ In your next car, make sure of this greater value and better quality by buying a General Motors car with Body by Fisher.

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S. J. Kitzmiller

"Previous to using NuREXFORM, and while using other forms of lead, my apples and pears were wormy to an extent of about 25 % but since using NuREXFORM I have had to cull out not to exceed, and I think, even less than 2% because of their being wormy.

"NuREXFORM mixes easily and has excellent suspension qualities.

"NuREXFORM has given me better results than I have obtained from any other arsenate."

S. J. Kitzmiller.

This is only one of hundreds of enthusiastic letters we receive from fruit growers praising the high qualities of NuREXFORM. All recommend it even if it does cost slightly more per pound. They look beyond first cost and consider NuREXFORM from the standpoint of adherence, suspension, easy mixing qualities with Lime Sulphur and finally the greater percentage of sound fruit it produces. If you once try NuREXFORM, you'll never go back to ordinary lead. You'll save money in the long run. Try it. Write for circular.

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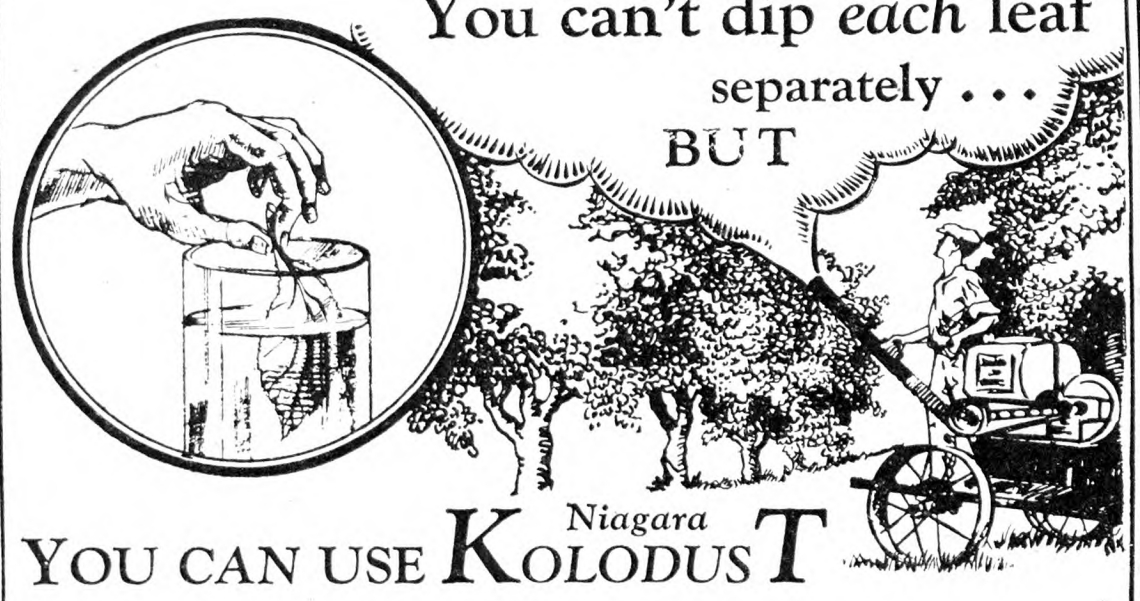
You can't dip *each* leaf separately . . . BUT



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KOLOKIL, the Insect-Fungicide, is Kolodust plus poison.

Test Kolodust for yourself. Send this ad with your name and address and we will return a free sample of Kolodust together with full dusting information.

MAKE THIS TEST

Place a few drops of water on a piece of dark paper, and apply a thin film of *Kolodust.*

Make the same experiment on a second piece of paper using any other sulphur dust.

Allow to dry, then compare.

Ordinary sulphur dusts ride the drop.

Kolodust diffuses through the drop leaving a protecting film over the entire area.

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April in the Flower Garden and Greenhouse

The month of April is an active one in the outside flower garden, with many tasks awaiting attention. It is important to push along with the preparation of the ground whenever the soil conditions permit, and remember that deep digging is of primary importance if first-class results are to be obtained. This deep working permits the roots to go far in search of moisture, and if persisted in over a number of years the available depth of good top soil is gradually increased. When digging light, sandy soils spade under leaves, peat moss, commercial humus, cow manure, stable manure or anything that will add "body" to the soil in the form of humus, for while this humus is not in itself a plant food, it is of the greatest importance as a medium for retaining moisture and fertilizers, which are gradually given up to the plants. Heavy soils are improved by adding sand, grit, leaves, strawy manure, wood ashes and such substances which tend to keep the texture open and porous. An occasional dressing of lime does much to ameliorate such soils. The mechanical condition of the soil is really of more importance than its chemical constituents, and consequently if a soil is not properly and adequately worked it is of little avail to add fertilizers as a corrective. Ground which was deeply dug and manured in the late Fall will only require a light forking-over at this time, and it will be found very beneficial to most crops if advantage is taken of this operation to incorporate with the top soil a dressing of bonemeal. This is especially true when Dahlias, Gladioli, roses, and perennial subjects are to be planted.

The herbaceous border should receive attention now. After the Winter covering has been gradually removed, carefully fork into the soil some well-rotted manure and bonemeal, taking care not to damage the plant roots. If well-rotted manure is not readily procurable substitute shredded cow manure or sheep manure, which may be purchased from dealers in fertilizers. When forking take care not to dig up such late-appearing subjects as Platycodons and Hibiscus. Old worn-out clumps of herbaceous subjects may be lifted and divided, or the whole border may be dug up and replanted during April, but this work is really better performed in the Fall, although there are a few subjects such as Japanese Anemones, Oriental poppies and Pyrethrums which are better divided in the Spring. Most perennials like to be divided every third year, but some, such as Japanese Anemones, peonies, gas plants and a few others, are best left undisturbed so long as they are doing well. Hardy Chrysanthemums do best when divided annually, and April is the time to do this work. When dividing perennials always select the most vigorous portions from the outsides of the clumps for replanting, and discard the worn-out inner portions. Now is the time to replace any plants which have been lost during the Winter, and if a reserve stock is not kept in the garden no time should be lost in placing the necessary orders with dependable firms. So soon as hollyhocks and Delphiniums commence growth they should be sprayed with an approved fungicide, such as Bordeaux mixture, or some proprietary preparation.

Work on lawns should commence as early as possible. A good rolling with a moderately heavy roller will prove of great benefit, firming together the turf where the roots have been partly exposed owing to the action of alternate frosts and thaws. Go over the lawn at least twice, the second time in a direction at right angles to that of the first rolling, and do not hurry over the job, for a slow but steady pace assures the best results when rolling turf. It is perhaps needless to say that it is most harmful to roll a lawn when it is in a very wet condition. If fertilizer has not yet been applied to the grass, a dressing of bonemeal and sheep manure may be spread a few days prior to rolling. The laying of new, and the renovation of old lawns may be undertaken this month. Use only the finest procurable grass seed for this purpose. It is the cheapest in the end. The grass verges along the margins of paths and beds may be "edged" to shape, as a good start for the new season.

The end of April should see completed all planting of deciduous trees and shrubs. One notable exception in this class is the Magnolia, which is better transplanted in the month of May. The reason for this is that Magnolias possess thick fleshy roots, and if these are disturbed and lacerated too early in the season they are apt to decay before growth begins. When planted in May wounds heal and the formation of new roots commences immediately, thus minimizing the danger of loss. Magnolias like an abundance of soil moisture (without having their roots in stagnant water) and an open situation. The lovely early-flowering Magnolia stellata much appreciates a proportion of peat in the soil, especially in its younger stages.

All rose planting should be completed this month, and it is very much better to set out dormant roses now than to use pot-grown plants later. Make sure that the ground has undergone a thorough preparation and tread the soil firmly but not hard about the roots. In the case of budded plants the union of the stock and the scion serves as an indication of the depth to which they should be planted. Established rose beds will benefit greatly if they are fertilized by forking into the top two or three inches of soil some bonemeal and pulverized sheep manure.

Hedges of box and privet are best trimmed into shape at the first sign of active growth, and it is well to remember that the seeds of the majority of hardy annuals can be safely sown when the trees are in bud, while this same sign serves as an indication that the time has arrived to plant the first batch of Gladiolus corms, successive plantings at fortnightly intervals until well into June assuring a prolonged season of bloom.

Pansies, forget-me-nots, English daisies, Polyanthus, Canterbury bells, etc., which have been wintered in cold frames or in open beds in a sheltered part of the garden, may now be set out in their permanent positions in beds or borders. A carpet of an early flowering blue forget-me-not is particularly pleasing beneath a planting of the beautiful shell-pink Darwin tulip Clara Butt, and other lovely combinations can be worked out.

In addition to the cultural work connected with the care of a garden, almost anything in the way of constructional work may be put under way this month. Under this heading is included the making and reconditioning of paths, the building of retaining walls and "dry" walls, the construction of rock gardens, water gardens and formal features, and the erection of pergolas, arbors, etc.

In the greenhouse everywhere is just crowded out with plants which will soon be set outside, in addition to the regular greenhouse occupants. Much of this half-hardy stuff may now be transferred to the frames to harden off preparatory to planting out. While the more hardy subjects, such as Delphiniums, Nepeta Mussini, snapdragons, Marguerite carnations, etc., will not be hurt if subjected to a degree or two of frost, others, such as Lobelias, will be easily damaged, and it is by far the safest plan to take precautions to prevent anything from being frosted. With this end in view it is advisable, if the frames are not heated, to cover them up each night with thick mats. These should be removed during the daytime and the lights pulled right off on every favorable occasion. At this time of the year it is a common experience for cold winds and bright sunshine to occur simultaneously, and on such occasions ventilation must be applied to both frames and greenhouses with discretion, for while a cold wind blowing on tender foliage will do much damage, it is equally true that a period spent in the unventilated atmosphere of a greenhouse or frame on which a bright sun is playing is most detrimental to healthy growth.

Growth is now rapid under glass, and repotting must be attended to as plants become pot-bound. Pots of three or four-inch diameter (dependent upon the size of the plants) will usually be sufficiently large to carry Lantanas, geraniums, Fuchsias and heliotropes until bedding-out time. The majority of the half-hardy annuals may be planted direct from the flats into which they were transplanted from the seed pans at a distance of two inches apart each way.

Continue to make sowings of all the half-hardy annuals, and if no greenhouse is available most of these may now be sown under the protection of a cold frame, taking care to provide a nice light soil and shade until germination has taken place. Ten-week stocks and Asters do particularly well when sown in this way. Sow Zinnias and Cosmos, also snapdragons, Phlox Drummondi, Petunias, larkspurs, Salpiglossis and others.

Dormant roots of Cannas may now be potted into four or five-inch pots and kept in a warm place to encourage growth. For an Autumn display it is difficult to surpass the effect created by this fine subject with its bold foliage and showy flower spikes.

Young Chrysanthemum plants should be "stopped"—that is, have the tip of the shoot pinched out—when they are about four inches high, and three growths may be allowed to develop from each break. Do not allow them to suffer by becoming over pot-bound.

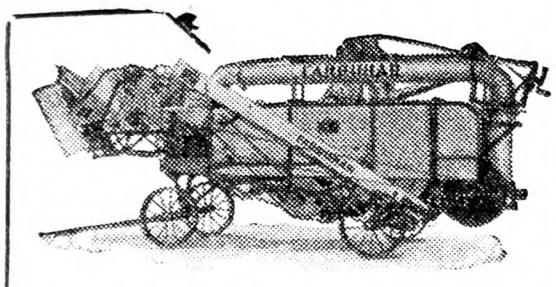
It is worthy of note that the majority of the annuals used for the embellishment of the flower garden will, if potted on into four or five-inch pots, develop into beautiful decorative plants for the greenhouse or dwelling. Included in this category are Lobelia tenuior, Salpiglossis, Torenia, Phlox Drummondi, Petunias, dwarf snapdragons, Nicotianas, Clarkias, Godetias and Verbenas. The longer-lived Salvias, geraniums, Fuchsias, Lantanas, heliotropes and Impatiens all of course make excellent pot plants.

Sow now seeds of the Jerusalem cherry to provide fruiting plants for next Christmas. The baby primrose, Chinese primrose and the lovely yellow Kew primrose (Primula Kewensis) may all be flowered next Winter from seed sown now. They like a soil containing an abundance of humus and must never be allowed to suffer from either a lack of or too much water. By periodic fumigation and spraying keep up a ceaseless war on insect enemies.

T. H. EVERETT.

New York.

"DEAR miss," wrote a particular mother to the teacher, "don't whip our Tommy. He isn't used to it. We never hit him at home except in self-defense."—Herald of Gospel Liberty.



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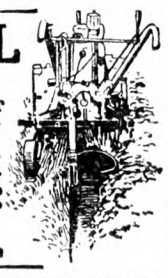

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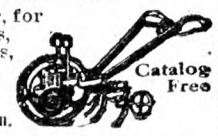
A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator, for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers, Poultrymen and Country Estates.



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"I am glad to inform you that the A-6 Single Action Harrow purchased of you last February is giving perfect satisfaction, in fact it is the best harrow I ever owned.

"It cuts through sod and trash very much better than the ordinary round disk harrow, pulverizing better, and thereby leaving the land more level and in better condition for planting, and at the same time the draft seems just as light as the old-style harrows."

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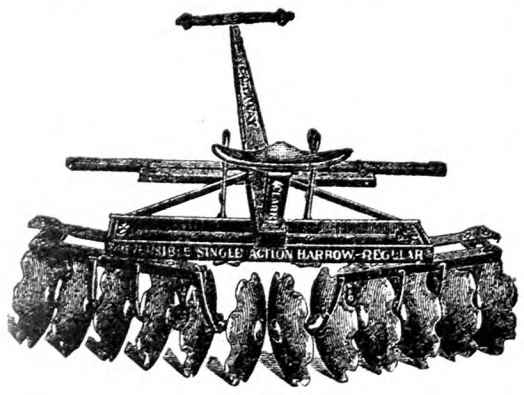

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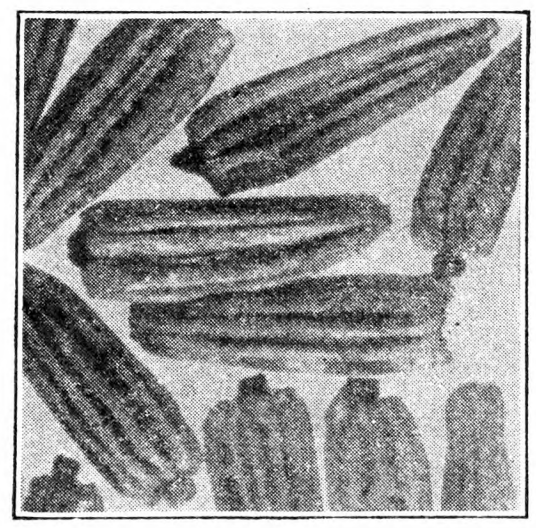
Know a Weed Seed Each Week

No. 2—FIELD DAISY

The field daisy is a handsome species that was frequently planted in Colonial gardens, later to escape and become a serious field weed. The flowers are pure white with yellow eyes, the leaves resemble the foliage of Chrysanthemums, while the roots, which live from year to



Field daisy seeds, much enlarged, showing the 10 white ribs and terminal tubercle

year, are short, hard and thickened.

The plant is common on run-down pastures and meadows, and it is reputed to be a poor-land species, although it seems to thrive equally as well on rich soil if given a chance. There is no more striking sight on American countrysides than a field of daisies in full bloom.

Equally striking are the handsome seeds, each of which is distinctive on account of the 10 white ribs with their background of black or brown. The seeds are about 1/16 of an inch in length, and they are produced in large numbers, averaging over 1,000 per plant. They are wedge-shaped, with a tiny tubercle at one end, and they pass readily through the digestive tracts of domestic animals, to be spread over the farm in manure that has not been properly composted.

Daisy seeds are commonly found in commercial grass seed, particularly in Timothy and lawn mixtures, and in clover and baled hay. Occasionally parts of the heads bearing seed get into seed grain. ALBERT A. HANSEN.

Purdue Univ. Agr. Exp. Sta.

Some Michigan Crop Figures

Dr. W. L. Partridge, of Farm Crops Dept. of M. S. C., recently made public some comparative figures upon the cost of production of various farm crops under the average tillage methods and when the efforts were directed toward getting the highest gross returns per acre, thus cutting the cost per unit of production, with a consequent increase in net profit, or lowering of losses.

The figures on potatoes are based upon production costs of members of the 300-bushel potato club; 124 bushels are given as the State average per acre. The cost per acre is given as $84.89, and per bushel 68.5 cents. Average of six lowest in club, 328 bushels; cost per acre $113.45, and per bushel 34.5 cents. The six highest, 428 bushels per acre; cost $129.45 per acre, and 28.9 cents per bushel. As an aside here, who can explain the disproportionately low price of potatoes at loading points for season of 1927-28 and 1928-29, as compared with shipments for corresponding periods, and why the dead level price quotations irrespective of volume of shipments?

The price in Michigan has scarcely varied from 35 to 40 cents per cwt. since October. Chicago and Detroit jobbers' quotations for corresponding period have been around $1 per cwt., $1.50 per 150-lb. sack. The transportation companies receive a fixed charge per cwt., 30 to 35 cents to Chicago; the jobbers seem to have a fair margin, and it is likely the retailer makes a little profit.

For corn the average yield per acre was not available, but figures are given based upon the average yield per acre of the six lowest and the six highest in the five-acre corn-growing club. The average for the six lowest was 56.09 bushels shelled corn per acre, at a cost of $12.88 per acre and 25.71 cents per bushel; and for the six highest, 97.8 bushels, at a cost of $14.09 per acre and 14.41 cents per bushel.

An exhaustive study of the cost of grape production was made. On the basis of one ton per acre, the cost of production was given as $78.52 per acre and 71.4 cents per 12-quart basket; at two tons, $97 per acre and 44.1 cents per basket; three tons, $115.48 per acre and 35 cents per basket; four tons, $133.96 per acre and 30.4 cents per basket; five tons, $152.44 per acre and 27.7 per basket. The average yield is probably around three tons per acre in Michigan. F. D.

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A Farmer's Opinions

A Good Gardener.—A farm garden in June reveals the character and quality of the "boss" of the farm. Gardens are living advertisements of the virtues or shortcomings of their owners. Long ago a farmers' institute worker, who went about in his State preaching the kind of useful and beautiful gardening that he practiced, used to say that whenever he called at a farmhouse he always asked, first of all, for the privilege of walking through the family's garden. He loved gardens. His inspiring example as a gardener, who was also a good farmer, raised the standards and yields of gardens in his own community, and in many another as well. Four points that he emphasized in his homely talks were fertile soil, good seed, soil drainage and clean cultivation. These are the enduring bases of good gardening everywhere.

Income from a Town Lot.—A farmer over 35 and his wife leased their small farm to a tenant, entered a State agricultural college for the four-year course, and rented a small frame house, with a fourth-acre adjacent lot, in the town in which the college was located. They knew the art of gardening. They were ambitious to resume and extend their formal education. Neither of them would classify as an eighth-grader in a modern high school. They had set aside $1,200 to pay their way through to graduation at the college. Early in the Spring of the first year they bought several tons of well-rotted manure, which was applied to what was destined to become locally famous as a garden. They had resolved to garden for profit and pleasure during their stay at the institution. The garden supplied their table with vegetables and potatoes (both sweet and Irish), and produced a surplus for which they received premium prices from faculty members and boarding-house keepers. Thanks to their garden and some work for which they were paid by the hour, they had $100 of their $1,200 when they graduated in June of the fourth year and returned to their farm. Town and farm gardens as sources of direct and indirect income have possibilities that have barely been scratched.

Eastern Gardens. — Most farm and village gardens in the Eastern States are productive, and good to see. Gardening as a fine old art is increasingly effective and resourceful in this territory. Every year brings improvements in the planning, planting and care of our gardens. On the average, 1,000 farm and town families in the East will grow better gardens than the same number of families in the Mid-West. The East's climate is better for gardening. Our rainfall is better distributed. Eastern gardens, per 1,000 farms, are more numerous, produce more, are better cared for and present a better appearance than those of any other region of the United States with which I am familiar. Where plenty of moisture and plant food are present in the soil, and where cultivation is well done, you will find the best gardens. Many of our gardens are deficient in humus and plant food, however. They need manurses, fertilizers, organic matter and, in numerous instances, lime.

Sources of Seed.—In the Mid-West years ago many of us ordered the bulk of our garden and flower seed from New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The best gardeners in the corn-belt still liberally patronize old-established seedsmen in the East. My own experience was that seed produced from selected stocks, planted in the clay soils of the East, possessed a high degree of vitality, and that, when planted in our deep, fertile loam soils in the corn-belt, the crops that followed were more vigorous than those grown from local seed. When transplanted to a new region, many varieties of crops, like people, "do better" than they appear to do "at home." But one must exercise judgment in introducing "new blood" in plants and animals. Some varieties of garden and field crops give a poor account of themselves if they are shifted too far from the zone in which they are "naturally at home." We grew our own seed corn, watermelon and cantaloupe seed and Red clover seed. Our best potato, oat and rye seed came from Wisconsin and Minnesota. Today we could obtain as good potatoes for seed from Eastern States growers. Fresh seed stocks, grown by specialists, from improved strains of standard garden and field crops, are almost always much better than seed of our own growing.

A "Cranky" Gardener.—So far as net results are concerned, the best gardener in the farming community in which I grew up, was a "crank." He was a German who came with his widowed mother to America when he was five years old. Most cranks are failures in business, and are unpopular where they are well known. No one, however, now can estimate the debt that civilizations owe to the ideas and faith of cranks. Our neighbor German crank, who prospered as a farmer and master-gardener, and reared a splendid half-dozen sons and daughters, never grew his garden on the same land more than twice in succession. Almost every year he selected a new place for it, 200 yards to a quarter of a mile from the farmstead. His asparagus, rhubarb and horseradish stocks were changed to new ground every four years. His theory as a gardener was that by shifting his garden every year or two, he grew larger and better yields, and had little or no difficulty in keeping his plants free from disease and certain insect attacks. Theoretically, his plan was in line with what is now known about contaminated or infected soils, but it would be impracticable for most farmers today, particularly those in the East. Modifications of his plan, however, might be worked out to the profit of some gardeners. Some soils in very old gardens are probably "tired" and "sick" from being overworked and abused by the same plant families year after year.

A Farm Woman Talks.—Mrs. G. S. J., Delaware Co., O., writes: "Farmers in our county won many prizes at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago in December. My husband and I are deeply interested in Delaine Merino sheep. I like most of the articles by W. W. Reynolds in The R. N.-Y., but he seems always to be *looking back*, and drawing conclusions which may or may not be applicable to current conditions. New methods, growing out of enthusiasms and forward-looking viewpoints, are helpful to us. The perspective of writers is better if they are not engaged in the occupations of which they write. Actual farmers are so close to hard, daily work that not many of them see beyond the borders of their own fields. The narrowest snob in the world is the farmer who has a white-collar job. We love our orchard. It does not set the pace for the world's appetite for apples, but it interests us. Nothing makes life more worth living than keeping out of ruts. Is Maryland grassy? Could cattle and sheep be raised there? No kind of farming without live stock would appeal to me."

In regard to "keeping out of ruts," a Hoosier farmer writes: "It is said that we farmers get into more ruts and stay in longer than any other class of people, but I don't believe it. Thousands of farmers here were too progressive 10 years ago. They bought themselves out of ruts. Men who get in debt over their heads by getting out of ruts up to the hub, don't appear to me to be any better off than they were before."

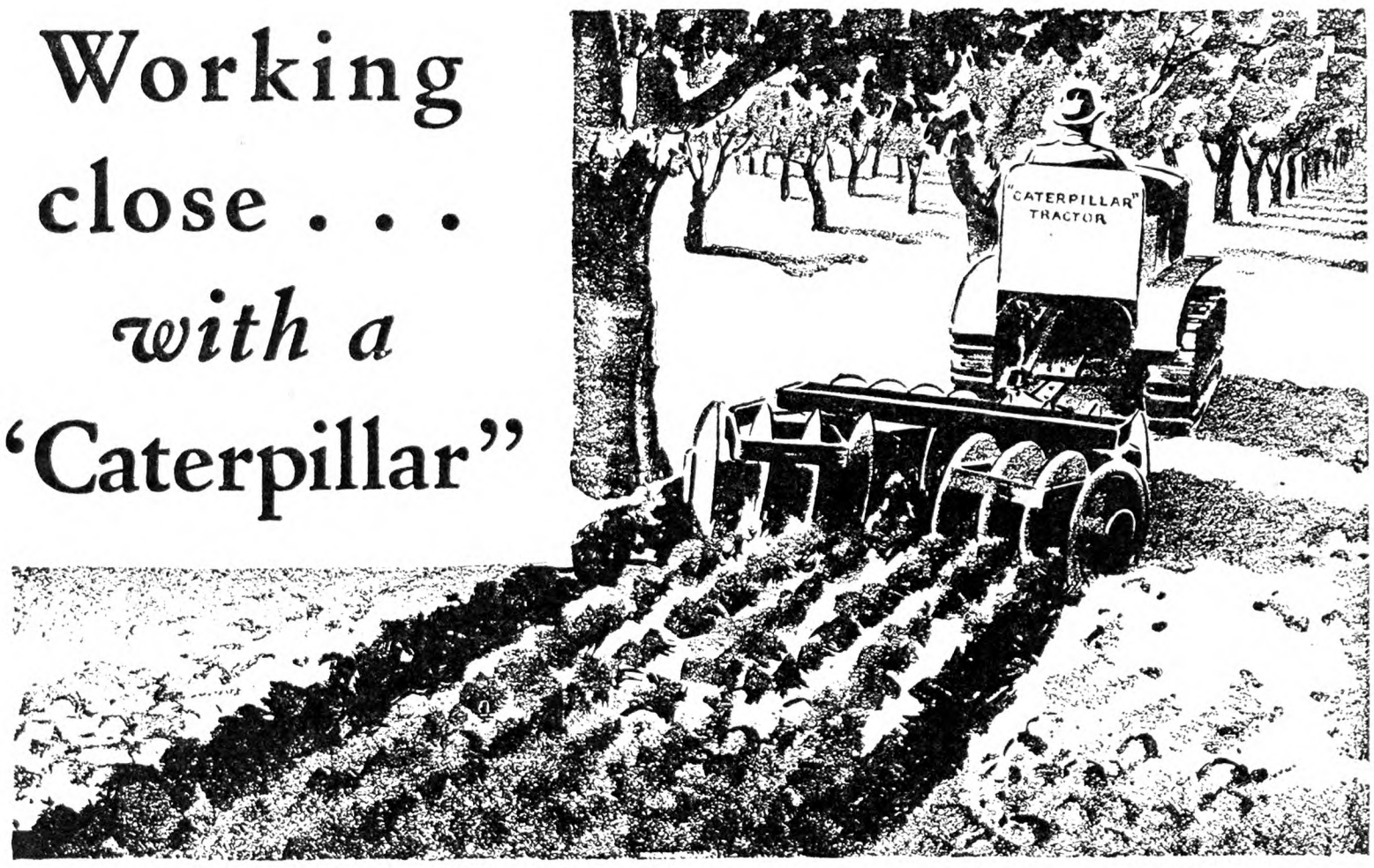
Excellent Blue grass and White clover pastures are seen in various areas of Maryland. Better pastures and more of them could be developed at a small cost per acre in that State. It is obvious, therefore, that cattle and sheep, under good management, would do well—and many herds and flocks are profitable to their owners—in Maryland.

Market for Eastern Beef.—W. S. M., New York City, writes: "How can I get in touch with dealers who would take a carload of beeves for sale in the East, when ready for market? Local butchers near my farm (in Chenango Co., N. Y.), have no use for home-raised beef except at bargain prices. Perhaps the quality has been low, but I should like to know more about the practical side of beef raising, in any case."

W. S. M. would experience no difficulty in marketing first-class, well-fattened beef steers if he made a business of producing them, and established a connection with a strong, reputable slaughterer and distributor in New York City. He would do well to communicate with Oakleigh Thorne, Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y., in regard to this subject. Mr. Thorne is a producer of choice beef on a large scale, and head of the Better Beef Association, a national organization. Briarcliff beef is slaughtered and marketed in New York City. The rank and file of meatshop-keepers are not keenly interested in the best grade of beef, because they can handle other and lower-grade meats in a much larger volume. Some shops, however, in the large cities cater for a class of trade that demands prime beef. This trade, by the way, is capable of indefinite development and expansion in New York City.

Conditions for Beef Cattle. — An abundance of good pasture, legume hays and a never-failing source of pure water are some of the essentials to maintaining a herd of beef cattle on a farm. A succulent crop is highly desirable for Winter use. It may be stock beets or mangels or corn silage. Nothing so good as corn for fattening is available. Steers of beef ancestry and of good type and quality, should go to market at about a year old weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. Considerable concentrated feed, as well as corn, probably would have to be purchased by beef producers in any Eastern State. Eastern home-raised beef cattle are in many instances inadequately finished. If W. S. M. has real beef steers in his feedlot, he cannot afford to be economical of feed. His job is to make rapid gains and market fat, finished cattle as quickly as possible. It will take time and cost money to learn how to do the job, whether he does it personally or by proxy. The production of choice beef is on a highly specialized basis. Some men will engage in this business with high enthusiasm and, in a year or two, sell out and quit in disappointment. Men who possess "cattle sense" or achieve it through experience, always do well with cattle. It is almost as uncommon, however, as "horse sense" in this mechanical age. D. C. W.

Working close . . . *with a* "Caterpillar"



The Model Ten, sure-footed and responsive, works close to the trees

ONE of the great advantages of the "Caterpillar" track-type tractor in orchard cultivation is its ability to work close to the trees . . . and under the laden boughs.

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. . . and you have a picture of "working close with the 'Caterpillar'." Every other great industry in the world has sought and found methods of working close to basic costs. The orchardist who is to make money consistently will be the man who follows their example and adopts the methods that hold production costs to a low level. Write for our illustrated folder . . . *The "Caterpillar" in the Orchard.*

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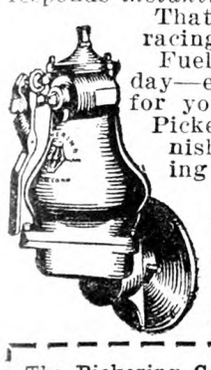

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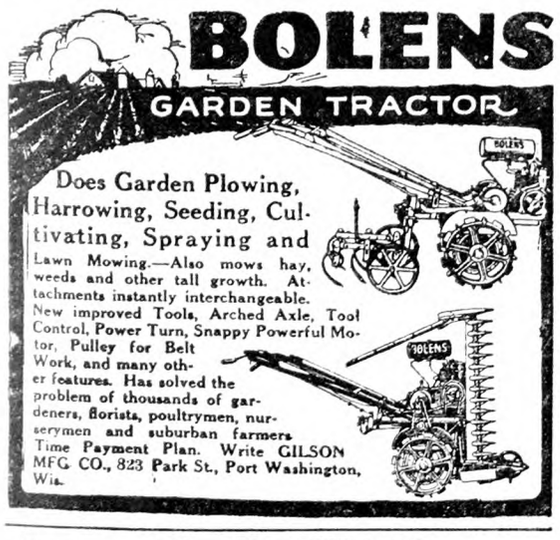

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Application of Spray Materials

After holding a spray rod or gun in actual spraying for 20 seasons, I believe no single orchard operation requires greater skill and care than spraying. I have worked alongside many men during these years and less than a dozen of them have really developed into sprayers who could be trusted to spray an orchard thoroughly if left to their own resources. This is not a reflection on the intentions of many sprayers who mistake the drip from the tree for an indication of a completed task. Good spraying requires an alert operator and one who will use his wrist often in adjusting the range of the spray from the lower limbs to the top of the tree. Then, too, the man behind the spray gun must be willing to walk. He must get in advantageous places around and under the tree, so that he may direct the spray in such a manner as to cover every portion of the tree. More harm may be done by men with lazy wrists and inactive legs in the handling of spray guns than a mild outbreak of some disease. The modern spray gun in the hands of a careful operator has done much to speed up as well as cut the cost of spraying.

It hardly seems necessary to caution against the old notion that it is only necessary to spray from the windward side of the tree. We used to be told to spray only with the wind, and then with the shift of the wind to spray from the other direction. This would be all right if the wind shifted at the convenience of the fruit grower. The only safe way to spray is to spray a tree completely. Except in rare instances of very high winds and high trees this can be accomplished. Advice is still given concerning dusting—that it is necessary to dust from but one side. Dusting is nearly always done when the weather is calm, but the results from experiments have shown the impossibility of complete coverage by dusting from but one side of the tree.

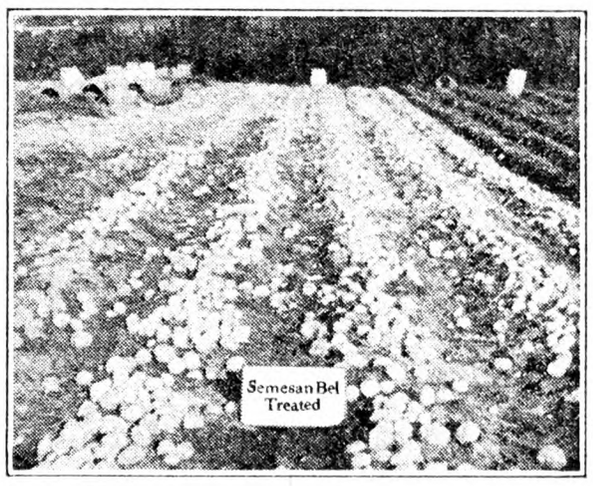
When we remember that the cost in applying spray materials is more than the cost of material in all sprays except the dormant and where nicotine is used, we begin to see how important is the matter of application. Nearly every analysis that is made of the whole apple business shows that improved quality of fruit is the only way to make certain of future success. More careful spraying will do as much as any one item of orchard practice to promote improved quality.

For the past seven years it has been the business of the writer to keep a check on the amounts of spray materials used per tree in spraying trees of all ages. Last Summer I had opportunity to compare the amounts we have been using with the amounts used by orchardists in the Washington apple districts. In nearly every case the westerners were using 10 to 25 per cent more spray solution per tree for trees comparable in size. The amounts we have used have been criticized as being wasteful, yet we were using less than the growers in Washington. No one who has visited the Northwest during the fruiting season can fail to note the freedom from blemishes of the fruit.

The pressure maintained by the pump, the agility as well as the ability of the man with the gun or rod, the size of the opening in the nozzle, density of the tree, and of course size of the tree, are factors which regulate the amounts necessary to cover a tree of any given age. I am giving here the average amounts of material consumed per application. The amounts are the average for an entire season. This means six applications on trees of bearing age and two to four applications on younger trees. The amount used per tree has been greatest for the dormant and petal fall sprays, and for these sprays would be considerably in excess of the average application for the whole season. The program for the season has generally consisted of a dormant spray, followed by two pre-bloom sprays, petal fall, two-weeks and midsummer sprays. Trees three years old required an average of .4 gallon per application, while trees six years old required an average of 1.5 gallons. Trees 10 years old required 4.4 gallons, and 14-year-old trees 8 gallons per application; 25-year-old trees required 15 gallons, and 30-year-old trees averaged 16.5 gallons per application.

These figures were collected mainly in

Just Dip and Plant



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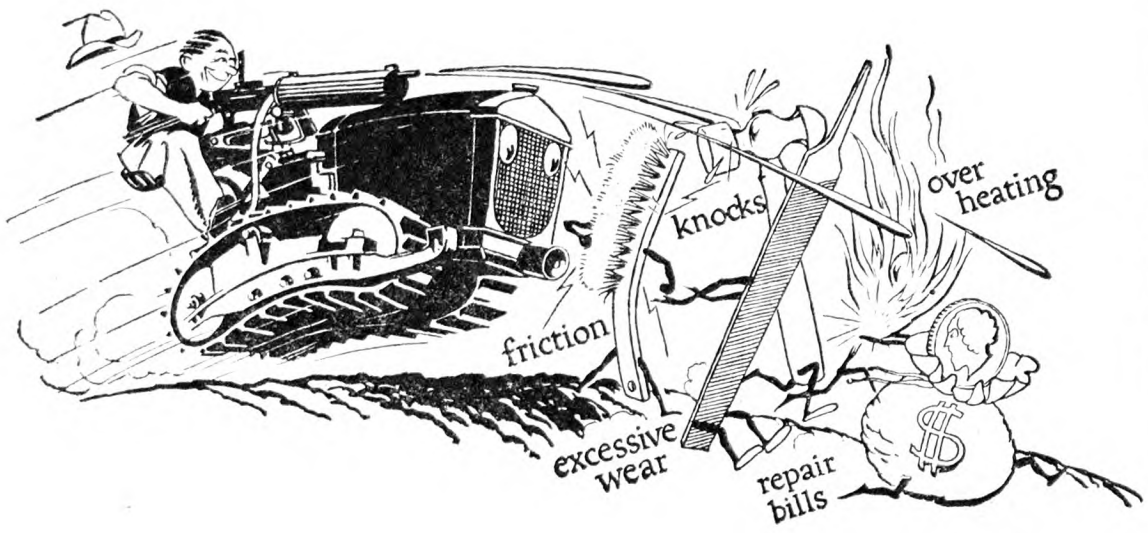

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orchards containing standard varieties, such as Delicious, Jonathan, Baldwin, Grimes and Stayman. The trees were at least average in size and had received moderate pruning annually. A power outfit, with spray gun, maintaining a pressure above 300 pounds, was used in the spraying.

At horticultural meetings we hear much about the efficacy of various spray materials and dusts, but not so much about the application of these sprays and dusts. It is not impossible that much of the seeming difference obtained by different orchardists in using the same materials is as much due to lack of uniformity in applying the solution as to variations in weather and location. One does not learn to be a good sprayer in a day or two, but it requires experience to master the manipulation of the gun or rod. Our experience with dusting has been much less extensive than with spraying, but we feel sure that dusting requires even more careful work than spraying. Just as the amount of brush on the ground is no criterion of the quality of pruning, neither is the volume of dust or spray coming from the gun. The thing that does count is the grade of the fruit.

C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Ohio Experiment Station.

Thoughts From Long Acres

Spring appetites are apt to be finicky just at the time when the cellar yields the least variety. I partially solved that problem by sending an order to one of those bee men who advertise in THE R. N.-Y. Now we are literally living in a land flowing with milk and honey.

The missus set me thinking the other day when she asked why no one ever wrote a song about the North or East. Sure enough now, why is it that the sentimental song writers always long for the "Old Kentucky Home," "Take Me Back to Old Virginia," "Down in Alabam'," "Little Gray Home in the West," "Down on the Ohio," but never long for the old home in New York, Maine or Michigan? We shed tears over the "Banks of the Wabash" and the "Suwanee River", but no one ever dreams of getting sentimental over the majestic grandeur of the Hudson, the tranquil beauty of the Connecticut or the shimmering glory of the Champlain. I never heard anyone long in music to be taken back to old Michigan and again wade through three feet of snow.

It may be a little difficult to grow softhearted and sentimental over the spuds and lobsters of Maine, the beans and codfish of Massachusetts, the skeeters of Jersey, the scrapple and pretzels of Pennsylvania, the milk cans of New York and the flivvers of Michigan, but we who live in those States love our homes as much as anyone.

The missus is many years younger than myself, so she and the kids have great times together while my nose is buried in a book. I am rich enough to call my banker by his first name and poor enough so that a dollar looks as big as a wagon-wheel and ofttimes is just about as scarce as wagon-wheels have become since these auto days. Our farm is much longer than it is wide, hence its name, and is mostly a fruit farm, but we do raise some grain and hay and small crops of many things such as pickles, tomatoes, beans, cabbage, etc., for market.

I have oodles of work to do. All forenoon I was wrapping grapevines on the wires while I plodded through the mud, but right now I am waiting for a friend to come along, when we shall go to the caucus and nominate township officers for the coming year. I attended the caucus of the other party yesterday, as that party has no justice of the peace and always come for me to come over to the town hall and swear in their officers. My second term has three years more to run, so I am not after any office myself. We get a lot of fun out of these caucuses and election affairs, and it is good training in citizenship, but I often think the plan of county units is more economical. There is a clearly defined line across Ohio, Indiana and Illinois north of which the New England influence is felt in the perpetuation of the town meeting idea, and south of which the Virginia county unit plan is liked better. This is due to the two streams of settlement which flowed from those two diverse regions. Missouri was settled from Virginia via Kentucky and thus has the county plan. If you are at all interested in history you may trace those two plans back to the times of King John and the Great Charter and thus understand why patrician Virginia adopted the county plan while plebeian New England clung to the town meeting plan.

Calvin is spending a lot of time outdoors these Spring days, but occasionally his tricycle gets stuck in the mud and he takes a header. The older boys are excited over their marble games, the hens are out searching for early bugs, the Crocus is peeping above ground and daffodils also, the first Spring thunder was heard this morning—it won't be long now, even if old Michigan does have a record of some surprising April snows occasionally. When that curious but disobedient Greek wife opened the box and loosened all the woes on the world, hope also flew out and is still a potent force in keeping us on the farm. Every year we hope for better things or we would not again plow and plant with old-time enthusiasm and vigor. Here on Long Acres we can fairly see the bounteous crops of fruits and vegetables and fairly smell the growing bank account after the Winter's debts are paid. We shall raise some cow peas again this year after being without them for some years. They make excellent eating as they are really beans instead of peas. Kenny started with one Soy bean three years ago and now has a half pint to plant in his garden, but they are no good for table use. I raised some once and wife cooked them for days and they were still hard, so nix on them for the house.

L. B. R.

Michigan.

Growing Sweet Potatoes

Sweet potatoes require a very light sandy soil free of humus, thoroughly drained, and a warm climate for best results. About the first of April here the potatoes are placed in the bed, using very small ones. There are several ways of preparing the bed—usually they are made on the south side of a pine thicket. The frame is made the same as for other hotbeds. Manure is put in one or more feet deep, then covered with woods mold or very light soil about four inches.

The bedding potatoes are placed on the soil very close, just so they do not touch, and cover them with three inches of woods mold or sand. To get the proper heat some use stable manure, others use lime or anything that will generate heat. There are different covers used on the bed; some use pine leaves, putting on two or three feet thick. Glass is also usde, but the most favored cover is a cheap white muslin. If the proper heat is generated the sprouts should be large enough to put out in the field by middle of May.

In the meantime have your land ready to plant, nicely prepared, and lay off the rows about 30 inches apart and placing about 14 to 16 inches in row. In five or six days commence to cultivate and keep it up every week or 10 days until the vines completely cover the ground, using a vine spreader, an attachment put on the cultivator that throws or spreads the vines on top of row without injuring or bruising the vines. Commercial fertilizer is used liberally, from a 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. to the acre; analysis of 3-8-6 is the one generally applied. A more liberal per cent of potash may be better. It takes about 10 bushels of bedding potatoes to plant an acre and 120 to 130 days to mature a crop, depending on the growing weather, sunshine and moderate rains.

The usual way to take out is with a double plow, running a disc cultivator to cut the vines before the plow. Hands follow the plow, scratching the potatoes out and throwing three rows together. After lying in sunshine for a few hours they are placed in bushel hampers, carried out of the field and put under shelter, or put in potato-house if they are reserved for Winter sale.

The potato-house is a double-walled building and kept at about 80 degrees temperature for a week or 10 days until the potatoes are cured; then the temperature is lowered to 50 to 60 degrees and kept at that until sold. I am now using perfect potatoes and they will keep until May. The yield varies greatly. Experts often get 300 bushels or more to the acre, but a big majority of the growers hardly average 200. For a yield of 300 or more to the acre they must be put out by the middle of May, persistently cultivated and a very liberal amount of fertilizer used. They should be handled very carefully as bruising or breaking will often cause rot.

An implement we use, called a transplanter, is drawn by two horses. A barrel of water is carried, which puts a stream of water under the plants as they are placed in the ground by two hands, who are seated just behind and below the water barrel.

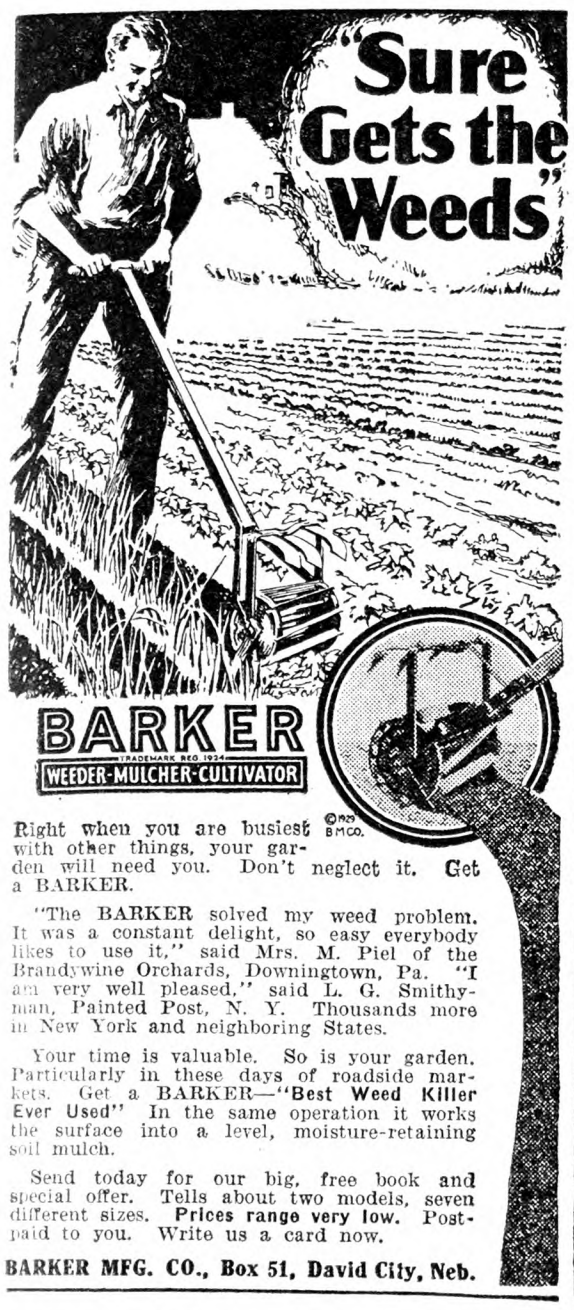
Where one has the proper type of soil and equipment this is an easy and inexpensive crop to grow compared with other truck crops. To be successful one must get the plants set early, use great diligence in cultivating and harvesting and use a very liberal supply of plant food.

Boscobel Farm, Md. I. S. WINFREE.

Those Troublesome Cornstalks

What a trouble those cornstalks are in the manure spreader. They are so difficult to handle. The plow has difficulty in covering them; they stick out of the ground and bother the disk and harrow. They are hard to cover. Some farmers who do not make silage out of all their corn feed them in the barn lot and burn them in the Spring. But that, too, is hard, and to burn good plant food is not wise either. For any farmer who has a broadax and a good plank it is an easy matter to sharpen the old ax and place the stalks on the plank and cut them into 6-in. or foot lengths, which are much easier to handle and can be taken care of by the spreader, plow, disk and harrow. Just try it once. WARREN H. FROELICH.

Wisconsin.



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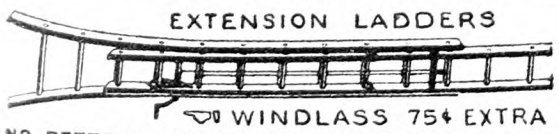

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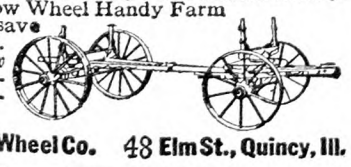

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Stippen on Apples

I have two apple trees. One is a Greening, the other is a Spy. Both varieties are badly affected with brown spots under the skin. The Spys show the spots at picking time. The Greenings show the spots very little at picking time, but after six weeks in the cellar are very bad, many of them reaching half an inch under the skin. I spray from four to five times with lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead, also use nicotine when troubled with aphids. Can you tell me the cause of this condition, and what I can do to prevent it? M. M.

Schenectady, N. Y.

This trouble is often called Baldwin spot and bitter-pit. It could not have been better described than M. M. has done. It does not show on the surface of the fruit until there is often considerable progress within. There is no responsible organism. The trouble is supposedly due to a fluctuating water supply, so that the apple tissues break down when there is a shortage of water, resulting in the brown spots or pits. Spraying does not help. Some seasons the injury is very severe. Other years there is no appreciable loss. Certain varieties like Baldwin, Greening and Northern Spy are especially susceptible. All that can be done is to keep the trees growing normally by mulching, cultivating, fertilizing, spraying, and so on. It may be added that some have suspected that bitter-pit follows years of Winter injury to roots, but no one has definitely proved the case.

H. B. T.

Handling Lima Beans

In your issue of Sept. 22, 1928, on page 1197, A. L. V., of Essex Co., N. J., asks what ails the Lima beans. I will give you my method of planting, from which I have excellent results. I set the poles about 44 in. apart and plant five beans to a pole. When the beans come up I go through them early every morning to kill the cutworms that have eaten the plants off during the night. At the second hoeing I dig out all but the two best plants, and if there are any poles without any plants I transplant them. The vines that will not climb the poles I tie up with long grass.

After the vines are long enough I wind them together from the main vine between the poles (in one direction), starting about two feet from the ground with not more than four vines at the top of the pole. I cut the surplus vines off about 2½ ft. from the pole. When you do this you will find a number of shoots coming from the vines; cut these off near the vines.

About a week before the first picking I strip off about one-half of the leaves as Lima beans require a lot of sun and air; later on, if there are too many leaves left, I strip off more. Just before the first picking I go through the patch and tie a white rag on the poles that bear the most beans and save the ones that have from four to six beans in one pod for seed.

In 1927 mildew got on my beans and I had only enough seed for 92 poles, so I purchased 2 lbs. from a well-known seed store and planted 125 poles from these beans. From the 92 poles of my own seed I picked 100 lbs. of shelled beans, and from the bought seed I picked about 5 lbs. of shelled beans. Mine are the old-fashioned Potato Limas. J. H. L.

Bergen Co., N. J.

Building Outside Cellar

As we have no cellar, and the nearest ice-house is 3½ miles away, we have difficulty in taking care of food both in Summer and Winter. We are planning to build what "old-timers" used to call a root cellar. We have a steep bank very convenient to our kitchen door, and are thinking of digging into that, say about 6x8 ft., laying it up with stone and concrete like a cellar. We have been told that we could put on a board roof, cover it with roofing, then throw the soil back on it. Do you think such a cellar can be made waterproof, and how could the ventilation be taken care of? Would a window in the door be sufficient? M. F. C.

New York.

This can be done in about the way mentioned. The top should be covered with boards and roofing paper, and over this a thick coating of earth or sods. There should be a tile chimney to help ventilation when needed, as the opening in the door will not be sufficient. Unless this cellar is well back in that bank, it will not be cool enough in Summer, especially if exposed to sun.

Leakage of water from the bank might be troublesome. A suitable ditch back of it to carry away surface water would be necessary. If there is natural seepage through the bank, a drain would have to be provided in the cellar bottom to carry this away.

"WHAT are you studying, John?" asked Aunt Maria. "Economics." "I don't see no use in studying that stuff. If it's forced on you, you gotta practice it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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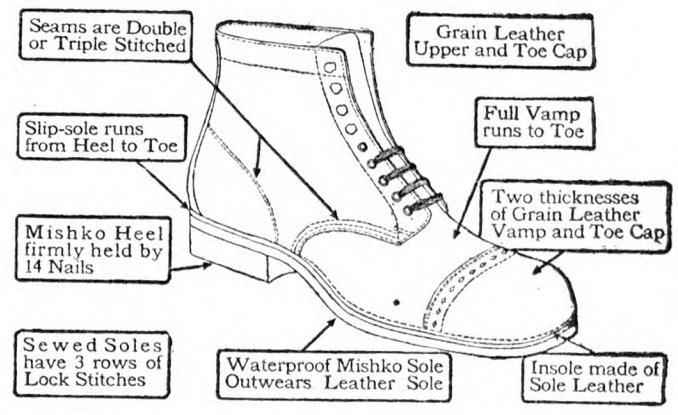

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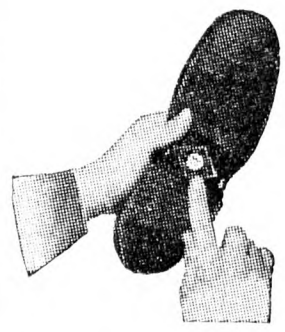

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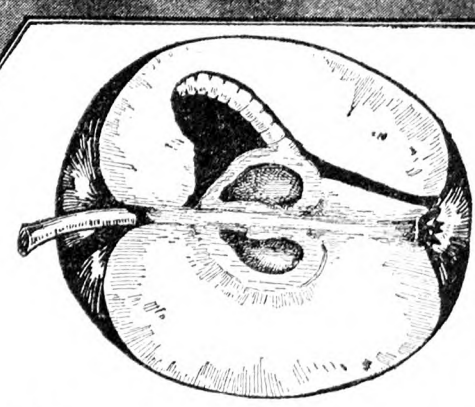

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I like your spirit of truth and fair play, and may we all prosper together. A. J. W.

THIS is a good wish, pleasantly expressed, which may well be handed on to all readers. The farmer who sends this letter feels that the farm is a good spot to live, and the farm job one worth doing.

*

SCAB is one of the most troublesome pests of the apple grower. It hits the foliage and fruit, causing many leaves to drop, spotting the apples or causing cracks, and often affecting the stems, so that they do not hold the fruit. Prevention is the only effective treatment, consisting of fungicidal sprays which protect the new growth from the scab spores. These, after wintering over on leaves and other bodies, are literally shot out into the air, when weather conditions are suitable for their discharge, and are soon at their work in unprotected growth. Some of the experiment stations in apple States have a service of examining leaves sent them by orchardists, to determine just when these scab spores are likely to be discharged, so that spraying may be timed accordingly. On page 525 Prof. Cummings shows how this matter may be determined by rather simple apparatus on the farm. A microscope of the type he mentions is interesting and useful to have in the house. Scab control is a matter requiring the utmost vigilance.

*

A PLAN for proving the usefulness of sires was discussed at the February meeting in Hartford of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of Connecticut. The plan is working satisfactorily in several States. It includes the organization of local bull associations. Members as groups exchange sires until each group has used every association sire. The best bulls are identified by the performances of their daughters at the pail. Cow-testing associations are supplemental to the bull associations. Two Holstein-Friesians in the Wayne Co., Pa., bull association are outstanding as sires in that State. One has 24 daughters that average 441 lbs. of butterfat in a year. This was an increase of 9.3 per cent over the production of their dams. Dairymen everywhere are interested in increased net returns from their cows. Breeders and others urge them to raise or buy better cows. Strains and "families" have been developed by selection for high production. Under fair conditions a high percentage of cows of these strains make fair to excellent records as producers. It is popularly believed that the best-producing "blood" is relatively scarce. That is not true. If all dairymen kept records on their cows, it would be learned that the so-called "best blood" is widely distributed. Most dairymen are using much better stock than they milked 15 years ago. The majority, however, "don't know their best cows when they see them," and never will until they test their output by the scales. It is a step in the right direction thus to identify the best cows in the herd, and to breed them to sires whose daughters average high as producers.

*

THERE have been several more reports of severe mice injury to trees as a result of the past Winter. One apple grower states that the prunings from the trees are almost entirely skinned over night. He has offered them poison faithfully, yet the mice have not suffered enough, which places him in a difficult situation. The sod orchard in question is located on a fairly steep hillside, and will wash if it gets half a chance—how much damage this would amount to cannot be foretold, yet the mice are almost certain to drive the owner out of business in a short time at the present rate of destruction. Therefore, he will plow the whole orchard, and cultivate it thoroughly all Summer with a big tractor disk, seeding it to rye in late August. A new wrinkle in mice poisoning turned up recently. An orchard man found that the mice did not seem to care for the glass poison receptacles, so he bought about two dozen two-inch cardboard mailing tubes and soaked these in hot paraffin. Both ends were then partly closed to keep moisture from flowing into the tube. Poisoned wheat was placed into these tubes and they were set out in the orchard and were covered with grass and stones. The mice kept the grain cleaned out of the tubes, apparently enjoying the dark, open-end runways provided for them.

*

INTEREST in sheep, for wool and early lamb production, continues to increase and spread in Pennsylvania and in some other regions of the East. At the recent annual meeting of the Tri-State Sheep and Wool Growers' Association at Washington, Pa., the attendance was the largest in many years. Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia sheepmen are working with one another through this 47-year-old organization. More than 250 of their number and others were present. One who has been present on many similar occasions in several States tells us that "it was the most enthusiastic meeting ever held in the tri-State territory." A creditable exhibit of both fine and medium wools and a wool-judging contest by boys and girls were featured. Some Corriedale fleeces were something of a novelty. "Wear virgin wool" and "eat more lamb" were merchandising slogans which the program displayed in large type. A number of our Pennsylvania readers have recently bought ewes with which to found flocks. Similar activity is under way in some areas of New York State and New England. It is often remarked that "sheep are coming back to the East." Their coming will be helpful to our agriculture wherever farmers who adopt them are prepared to practice skillful, patient shepherding. Many farmers, beginning in a small way, have learned the rudiments of this old art. They are feeling their way and growing into the business of building up farm flocks. Experience commends their sound procedure.

*

IN THE past 26 years the Government has spent $225,000,000 in developing irrigation and drainage projects. It has thus brought into use hundreds of thousands of acres of highly productive land. This land has enormously increased the nation's troublesome crop surpluses. For the present fiscal year $15,000,000 has been appropriated for the Federal reclamation bureau. That means more land or more crops to add to the surplus. While these public millions are being lavished on desert and bog, Congress is about to meet in special session to enact a farm-relief measure. It will deal especially with the problem of crop surpluses. Verily it is time that the major departments of the Government should be co-ordinated in the interest of true economy and efficiency. By pursuing its present reclamation policy, the Government is literally compelling good farmers to abandon good farming lands in many States. Land reclamation by the Government ought to be discontinued until there is a national justification for its resumption.

*

NOT many years ago the term raw milk would have sounded strangely to most ears, milk being the one food that people expected to consume as it came from the udder. Raw milk is still the best milk. There is no manipulation through which milk can be put that increases its value from a food standpoint. Any process through which it must pass before reaching the consumer can have only the object of protection from any dangerous contamination that it may have suffered. Besides being the most nearly ideal food known, milk comes close to being an ideal medium for the growth and multiplication of certain germs that cause disease in human beings. With the growth of our population away from the pastures has come the necessity of carrying milk long distances and the increased likelihood of its becoming contaminated. From the milker in the dairy to the nurse preparing a distant infant's meal, there is the possibility of accidental admission of contaminating germs that may become responsible for such serious diseases as typhoid, septic sore throat, scarlet fever or intestinal infections. As such diseases may be carried by other foods also, it may seem unfair to single out milk for special attention, but most other foods are not consumed raw. Cooking kills disease germs and doubtless saves us from disasters that would come to us if we were in the habit of taking our foods as the lower animals do. Cooking, however, improves neither the appearance, taste nor food value of milk; a high temperature is deleterious to these. In view of this and also of the necessity of safeguarding the public milk supply, a process known as pasteurizing has been developed. This consists simply in raising the temperature of milk to a degree that will kill any disease germs present, without injuring it otherwise. A temperature much short of boiling is sufficient. It has been demonstrated that heat at 143 degrees, maintained for 30 minutes, will destroy such disease germs as are most likely to find their way into market milk and render it safe unless subsequently contaminated. This is the expedient now adopted by large cities drawing their milk supply from distant sources. The injury to this heated milk through destruction of some part of its vitamin content is counteracted in infant feeding by the addition of orange or tomato juice to the child's diet; older people may obtain their needed vitamins from other sources.

*

ACCORDING to the U. S. Department of Agriculture apple production in this country was 99,738,000 bushels in the season 1925-1926; 117,357,000 in 1926-1927, and 77,700,000 in 1927-1928. The average grower's price per bushel was, respectively, for the periods named: $1.27, $0.88, $1.42. Growers who now have records of what their commercial apples brought in those years can thus tell how near they came to this alleged average. In the season 1927-1928, according to railroad figures, there were 48,067 cars of apples unloaded in 66 large markets. Five States sent over 70 per cent of the total number as follows: Washington, 17,347; New York, 7,183; Idaho, 4,152; Virginia, 3,092; California, 2,734. New York received the largest quantity of these apples, 11,755 cars. Chicago had 6,284. The freight rate on apples from Washington and California to New York is $1.50 per 100 lbs., and from Albion, N. Y., to New York City, 32 cents.

*

AS USUAL at this season, the New York market is receiving vegetables from many far distances. Mexico has a war on its hands, yet is sending us commercial quantities of tomatoes and peas in the pod. Chili ships us onions which bring upwards of $2 per 50-lb. crate. From Bermuda and Cuba come carrots, cucumbers, eggplants, Lima beans, okra, parsley, peppers, potatoes, tomatoes and squashes. Formerly most of these out of season products retailed so high that business was restricted to only a few. Cucumbers at $1.25 each and green peas at 75 cents per pound, as we have seen them, did not appeal to the popular purse. But this merchandising plan has been changed, so that these products are on an appealing basis in scores of small stores and market stands. Doubtless the widely-spread advice to eat more vegetables helps this trade, but the plan of distributing them on a narrower profit margin has more effect.

*

A RECENT English novel, widely acclaimed by literary critics, deals with the absorbing love felt for a rough and run-down farm by a group of brothers who bring it back to fertility. It is a harsh and powerful book, dealing with conditions that are, we think, happily rare here, and some of the book reviewers assert that this absorbing passion for one piece of land, which colors the whole life of those who work on it, never does exist on this side of the Atlantic. In this we think the critics are wrong. If a farmer did not possess love for the land and its belongings he would not live and work there. It is this love for and interest in a specific bit of the United States that makes the farmer a permanent force among the armies of drifters that are growing more menacing every year. If a citizen has no real home, no spot of earth to which he becomes attached, it is hard for him to feel devotion to an intangible idea. It is the farmer's love of the land that makes him a solid foundation when national stress or tumult calls for what may be termed practical patriotism.

Brevities

MATTHEW MARTIN, pioneer, page 532.

A RECORD lettuce train of 170 cars recently left Brawley, Calif. Its estimated value was $70,000.

IT costs, on an average, 23.12 cents to get a bushel of wheat from Vancouver, B. C., to Liverpool, England.

GRAPE growers in Tulare Co., Calif., are reported to be pulling out grapevines, replacing them with nuts, citrus and deciduous fruits.

ARMY surplus sales for the first quarter of this year amounted to $1,181,000. The chief items were cotton, clothing, raincoats and shoes.

Milk in Chicago

AT THE beginning of the year dairymen supplying the Chicago milk market were in many respects facing the conditions which New York dairymen labored with in 1916. They had only the nucleus of an organization. They had gone through many disappointments. The rank and file had lost hope in organization. About a half dozen big dealers dominated the market and the price. The small dealers were friendly. The experiences with previous strikes had not been encouraging. The leaders were reluctant to call another. The price was $2.55 per 100 lbs. for 3.5 per cent milk, or $2.25 on the 3 per cent basis. The producers demanded $2.85. The dealers posted $2.55 and refused to consider more. Some farmers left their milk at the plant, but many carried it back home. Meetings were held in local sections. The emotions of producers were stirred, and without word from the leaders these local meetings voted to withhold their milk. The strike was on. Dairymen rose nearly to a man as they did in New York in 1916. They canvassed the territory and held the milk. Dealers got little milk. Milk coming from a distance in cans and trucks and tanks in the possession of dealers flooded the streets and the gutters. Civic bodies in Chicago learned the small part of their 14c for a quart of milk that went to the producer . Their sympathies went to the farmers. Some of them voted that the price should be higher than the farmers asked. The sheriffs, police officers and trainmen were usually absent when milk was being dumped. The press and radio carried the news and the sympathies of the people to the strikers. The dealers came to realize the situation. They went into conference with the leaders of the Pure Milk Company and agreed to arbitration. This was what the producers demanded at the beginning. The strike was called off and the milk flowed in next morning.

The arbitrator fixed the price for March at $2.65 per 100 pounds for 3.5 per cent milk, with 4c a pound differential up or down. The price itself caused no rejoicing, but the principle did. One cent of the $2.65 goes to the association, and 14 cents increase to producers. The strike has welded the whole Chicago territory into one united group, and the problem now is to consolidate the gains. Beginning April 1 they have adopted a production plan similar in most respects to the plan suggested for the New York territory. The net price will be $2.64 per 100 lbs. for 3.5 per cent milk, with an allowance of 4c per point butterfat up or down the scale. The base amount of milk for each producer will be the average of his September, October and November production, but during April each dairyman may produce 120 per cent of base for the $2.64 price, for May 110 per cent, for June 105 per cent, for July 120 per cent, and for August $2.64 for all milk. All milk in excess of base amount, or surplus, will be figured at the rate of 3.5 times the price of 92 score butter at Chicago plus 20 per cent, plus 25 per cent of the difference between the above price and the base price of $2.64.

This means that if a farmer's average daily production for September, October and November is 100 lbs., he may deliver 120 lbs. in April, 100 in May, 105 in June, 120 in July, and all his August milk. The price for these deliveries will be $2.64 to the producer. The farmer may deliver more than his base average during the other months to be paid for at the surplus price. Our preference is for the association to handle its own surplus, but that is a possibility for the future. So far the association has moved conservatively, and prospects for the future look good.

How Foreign Exchange is Determined

Will you be kind enough to explain foreign exchange in the simplest way you can? By what authority is the rate of exchange made? Just what individual or bank is it that determines when Canadian money is worth more or less than ours and what is their process of reasoning? D. J.
New York.

BETWEEN countries which have a gold standard the ratio of their money units is fixed by the weight of gold in the units. The rate of the English pound to our dollar is 4.86⅔, of the French franc .0391¾; of the German mark, .2380; which means that the pound exchanges for $4.86⅔; the franc for 3.91¾ cents, and the mark, 23.80 cents of our money. England and the United States maintained their gold standard during the war. Germany, France and many of the European countries did not, but have since revalued their currency on the gold basis. Their rates of money exchange are therefore fixed by the governments on the gold standard.

Countries like Greece and Jugo-Slavia, which have not again standardized their currency on gold, have allowed a rate of exchange to be worked out on a level of trade which has been acceptable to their foreign customers. In fact the rate is fixed from day to day by the foreign exchanges. Before the war the Greek drachma was worth 19.30 cents. Now it is worth 1.3 cents. The Jugo-Slavia dinar was worth 19.3 cents, now worth 1.76 cents. All of these normal rates of exchange vary at times and from day to day on account of trade conditions.

The rate of foreign exchange is determined for the most part by supply and demand. The American exporter makes a draft in dollars on his foreign buyer and delivers it with necessary export invoices and marine insurance to his bank, paying a commission for collection. The proceeds of the draft are credited to his account when received by the bank. A foreign importer to this country goes through the same process in his own country. When the imports equal the exports in value the drafts in the foreign banks equal the drafts in our banks and they will be exchanged on the normal ratio fixed by governments on the gold standard. But if we are exporting in larger volume than we import there will be more drafts in our banks than in the foreign banks. Our supply of bills will exceed the demand. Our banks will be anxious to sell them and the rate of exchange will be low. When, however, we are importing more than we export the banks here will have a demand for more drafts than they have on hand and the rate of exchange will be higher. The drafts in these cases are exchanged between our banks and the foreign banks by an exchange of drafts or credit merely by credit and debit entries in their books. This process continues while the variation in exchange does not exceed the cost of shipping gold from one country to another. If the increase in the rate of exchange exceeds cost of shipping gold, then gold is imported as the cheapest way of settling balances.

The variation in exchange from day to day is caused by the relative amount of our selling or buying in foreign trade. For example if an American importer wishes to remit to France, he applies to a bank for a rate of exchange. The quotation may be 3.92¾ cents, which he thinks too high. He then applies to another bank which may have more French drafts and quotes 3.92½ cents, which he accepts. Such transactions establish the rate of exchange with France for the day.

In the Winter Canada is not shipping its hard wheat to this country but our banks have drafts against her for our exports to her, hence our exchange rates to Canada are low, and the Canadian dollar is at a slight discount. During the open season, Canadian wheat is imported, and our rate of exchange is high, and Canadian dollar is at a premium. During the Winter Canada sent us gold to be invested in Wall Street because of the prevailing high rates of interest. This creates a surplus of Canadian credits just as the cheese and cream which they send us help increase our surplus of milk. The demand for the Canadian dollar is decreased, and it is therefore worth at this writing 100 cents. No arbitrary authority determines the rate of foreign exchange. No individual or bank could fix the rate for more than a single transction. In the main, at least, the rate is determined by the free play of the rule of demand and supply. Economic law defies human intrigue.

Ideals the Enemy of Vice

ACCORDING to a newspaper dispatch from Florida, a real-estate dealer of Massachusetts by the name of St. Clair complained that he had been swindled out of $40,000 by confidence men. It seems that two men said they represented a horse-racing syndicate in Baltimore, and coached St. Clair how to place "sure" bets before allowing him to lay a wager. Then he bet and made much money without putting up any cash, but before he was allowed to draw the "big" winnings he was obliged to prove that he was good for the stakes, if he had lost. He therefore gave the men $40,000 and they gave him a credit slip for his winnings, telling him to go to their headquarters in Baltimore and get the money. He found no trace of the syndicate in Baltimore.

We confess that we find it hard to develop much sympathy with the victim in this game. On the face of the story he went into a conspiracy with the crooks to cheat others, and instead got swindled himself. The strange part of it is that the desire for other people's money blinds the victim to the transparency of a trick which has deception and fraud written all over it. Human avarice is the stock in trade of the professional swindler. They capitalize this human vice for their own ill-gotten gain. Laws never did and never can defeat these professional crooks. The remedy is in information, education and persuasion of the people who may be honest enough but easily misguided, and in the development of sterling honesty and high ideals in the masses.

Milk in France

UNOFFICIAL figures place total production of milk in France in 1913 at 2,816,000,000 gallons. In 1927 it was 3,036,000,000 gallons. The establishments engaged in the milk industry were 5,225 in 1914 to 6,734 in 1926. The number of cows in 1919 was about 6,240,000 and 7,530,000 in 1928. Practically one-third of all milk produced is used for making butter and about 440,000,000 lbs. a year are made. The consumption of fluid milk is estimated at about 660,000,000 gallons and the annual per capita 18 gallons.

Daylight-saving Repeal Bill

SOME weeks back we reported that Assemblyman Cuvillier of New York introduced a bill to abolish daylight saving, calling it a nuisance in both city and country. The present law permits municipalities at their own option to put daylight saving into effect. Mr. Cuvillier's bill to repeal the existing law was committed to the rules committee, which has charge of all bills at the closing days of the session. The bill was opposed by some small city groups, and Mr. Cuvillier amended his bill to compel State-wide use of daylight-saving time for the three months from June 1 to September 1, declaring that his purpose has been to avoid the confusion caused by the variation of an hour in the time in different localities in the State. The up-State members will no doubt defeat the bill in its new form before this is read, but the incident serves to show the effect in the Legislature of a fuss raised by a very small minority of the people in support of the most idiotic procedure that ever had the sanction of law anywhere.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

An Interesting Family Record

All but a few months of my life have been spent on the farm. Adjoining my farm is my father's farm, where I was born, and adjoining this is the one where my father was born, and this farm was owned by my grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather Timothy Watrous, whose deed to the farm, now in possession of one of the family, was given while the Colonists were still subjects of Great Britain. On the farm where I was born, now owned by my brother, is a little cemetery where can be seen the grave of Paul Woodbridge, who we understand had the original grant of this land from the King of England. He died four years before the close of the Revolutionary War at the age of 71 years. Not many rods away may still be seen the ruins of the old farmhouse, with a part of the old stone chimney still standing.

Here in New England there are thousands of acres of once productive land which enterprising farmers had cleared up and surrounded with stone walls which the farmer today cannot even keep in repair. This land, worn out, covered with moss and brush, is now going back to forest. The forests which once abounded with game of different kinds have been robbed of both game and timber. The stands of noble oaks, chestnut and hickory have succumbed to the ax, saw and the chestnut blight, until a short time ago, while in quest of a special piece of timber, I was obliged to search over a large part of the county to find a half-dozen trees large enough to make it, while 25 or 30 years ago I could have found a tree large enough within 20 minutes' walk in almost any direction from my home. The farmers' buildings are also badly in need of repair. A great many of the farmers are working from 1½ to 2 hours to each hour that the city man works, and going without many of the conveniences that the city man enjoys. I believe the sooner the farmers stop clamoring about legislation and stop looking to the modern Pharaohs to solve their problems of surplus and financing, and get together and work for each other's interests and work out their own problems instead of pulling apart all the time, the sooner they will get back the birthright they seem to have lost.

While the farmer's resources have been fading away the cities have been growing and piling up wealth, but how long can they continue to prosper if the farmer is not prosperous? ZEPHIE W. WATROUS.

Why all the Fuss and Feathers?

The new system of roads has driven the farmer with his horse-drawn vehicles either in the ditch or off the new roads altogether, and seeing when the horses had the free use of the roads, they in turn had to furnish the horsepower to build and maintain them.

Now, since the autos and trucks have taken the horses' job, both for fun and hauling, why not let the fun wagons and heavy-hauling wagons pay for the roads and their upkeep by paying a royalty tax on what gas they consume traveling on these roads, enough to build and maintain them? What difference does it make whether it is one cent or five cents per gallon? At the present time there is no other wear on these roads, except the autos and trucks. I cannot understand why this is such a difficult matter to adjust. Let the interests that use the roads pay for them.

If part of the tax money that is now being used for commissions and banquets, to determine how much tax, and who shall distribute it, could be applied to road building, it would go a long way toward giving a good many farmers an outlet with produce. These farmers on back roads cannot now drive their horses as formerly on the improved roads, and in the present condition of crossroads they cannot get out and home again with their trucks. E. E. CALLAHAN.
New York.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

An April Adoration

Sang the sunrise on an amber morn—
"Earth, be glad! An April day is born."

"Winter's done, and April's in the skies,
Earth, look up with laughter in your eyes!"

Putting off her dumb dismay of snow,
Earth bade all her unseen children grow.

Then the sound of growing in the air
Rose to God a liturgy of prayer;

And the thronged succession of the days
Uttered up to God a Psalm of praise.

Laughed the running sap in every vein,
Laughed the running flurries of warm rain,

Laughed the life in every wandering root,
Laughed the tingling cells of bud and shoot.

God in all the concord of their mirth,
Heard the adoration-song of Earth.
—Charles G. D. Roberts.

*

WE once knew a careful housekeeper who made tea in a tin teapot with the addition of a pinch of soda to bring out the flavor. She said tea never agreed very well with her family, but they liked it strong, so she let it stew on the back of the stove, and the combination of the metal teapot, the long standing, and the pinch of soda made a fluid that could have been used to tan woodchuck hides. No wonder it didn't agree with the family digestion. We think good tea the most comforting beverage one can take, but we like to make it in an earthen teapot, which is warmed before the tea is scalded. We use the old rule of a teaspoon for each person and one for the pot, and the water must be freshly boiling. Water that has gone off the boil or that has been boiled the second time, is unsatisfactory. After pouring on the water, it is allowed to stand three minutes, and is then ready to pour. If it is to be served in a silver pot the teapot is heated with boiling water, before the tea is put in it, and it is served quickly, while hot. Old-fashioned housekeepers used to heat the teacups by pouring in a little hot water, which was emptied into the "slop bowl" that came with every tea service, before the tea was poured in. In the more expensive hotels iced tea is always freshly made, the hot tea being poured over a quantity of ice, and this certainly has an aroma one never gets in tea that is allowed to stand and cool before icing. We like to use a sprig of mint with the slice of lemon in iced tea.

*

WE have been asked again to give a recipe for the old-fashioned oatmeal gruel that is so nourishing to convalescents, growing children or old people. Put a quart of water in the double boiler. When it boils, stir in four tablespoons of oatmeal or oat flake; old-fashioned pinhead oatmeal is excellent. Add a little salt, about as much as would lie on a dime. Boil slowly for four hours, stirring as needed, and being careful to avoid scorching. Then pour through a sieve, working with a spoon to press the pulp through, but do not permit any hulls to enter the gruel. Grate a little nutmeg into it for flavoring but do not add sugar, as it will not keep so well when sweetened. Keep in a cold place. When used, put two to four tablespoons of the gruel in a cup (it forms a jelly when cold) and thin with milk, either hot or cold. Sweeten if preferred. In some cases digestion is aided by eating a bit of dry toast with the gruel, as this prevents too hasty swallowing. The nutmeg has some stomachic value, in addition to imparting a pleasant flavor. This gruel is excellent for nursing mothers, for young children, for invalids and for persons losing weight. A cup of it at bedtime will be comforting to old people who do not wish to eat solid food at that time, and yet feel the "emptiness" that prevents sleep. Cornmeal gruel is made in the same way, but with half the quantity of the meal, as it thickens more than the oatmeal.

Improving the Kitchen Table

I used to despise the oilcloth on my kitchen table. It was always worn out long before I felt like affording a new one. My neighbor had her kitchen table covered with zinc just like a washtub, and dear me, the energy that woman wasted scrubbing that table would have tended a farm crop!

One day I struck upon a happy plan. Why not cover my rickety-top table with wall-board and paint the whole thing with floor enamel?

I did, and the result was a joy to behold. My former kitchen table looked like one of those lovely library tables that you see in reading rooms and it has graduated in service as well as in looks. It is now used as a breakfast table.

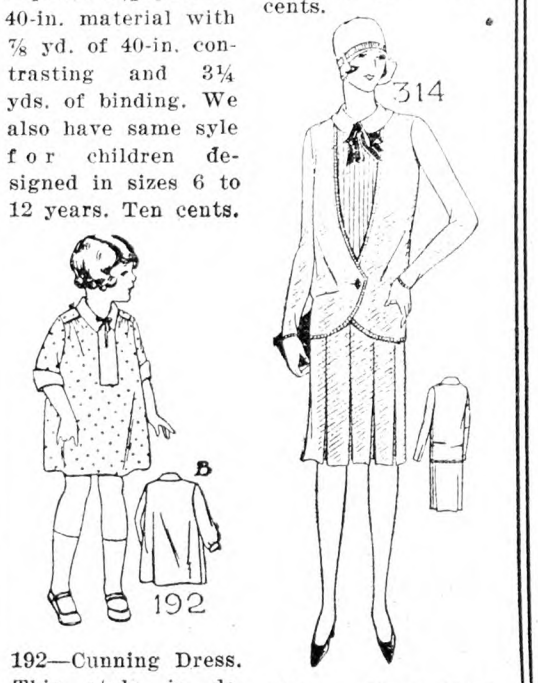
MRS. R. T.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

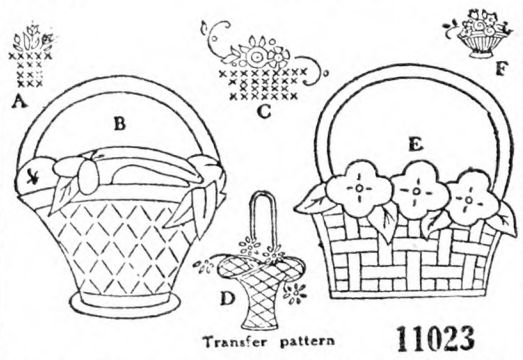
858 — A Practical Bathrobe. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 40-in. contrasting and 3¼ yds. of binding. We also have same syle for children designed in sizes 6 to 12 years. Ten cents.

313—Youthful-Slim. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with 1⅛ yds. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.



192—Cunning Dress. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1¾ yds. of 32-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

314 — Paris Chic. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 40-in. material with 3½ yds. of binding. Ten cents.



Emb. No. 11023—Basket Motifs for Applique and Embroidery. Pattern provides 48 basket motifs ranging in sizes from ⅝ by 1 in. to 5 by 7⅛ in. Suitable for lingerie, scarves and cushions; blue. Ten cents.

Spring Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Under a Farming Sky

Mark has just tunneled through that stubborn mound at the porch entrance. Every time the snow slides off the roof it grows bigger and bigger, until going in and out is impossible. I don't like my front door barricaded. Front doors are the index of our characters. Let's keep them looking well. Folks laugh about "keeping up with the Joneses," but we ought to do that—sensibly. Occasionally persons come who shame me to the point of misery. When they go I rush around and clean house, try to serve meals daintily, get ambitious about my personal appearance, and resolve that my cheap cotton curtains shall look as well as her silk ones. Such people are good friends. If it weren't for the Joneses and the desire to keep up with them we would deteriorate. Oh, we can't impress anybody or always keep up a good appearance, but we can all do better than we do. It is nice to keep a tea apron handy to slip on when someone comes to the door, wise to appear efficient and successful. They say prosperity begets prosperity. Certainly if we want success we must be magnets for it. I want to be ready for my ship when it docks.

The road by our house has been plowed, and it seems to good to be back on the map again, to see a car up by once more. All main roads are plowed now in Winter. Other towns plow too. The road is open to White River Junction and beyond. No attempt is made to keep Northfield Gulf open, but one may go to Montpelier and Barre. Cars outnumber teams, and truck are drawing logs.

Word comes that the northern shrike is in our mist, going about his usual work of destruction. At present only one has been seen, and the instructions are to shoot it on sight. My bird book pictures a large gray bird with hooked bill, black stripe across eye and striping on under side of tail, barred breast, in the act of impaling a grasshopper on a thorn. For the sake of our dear little chickadees and other small birds I hope someone will make short work of this cannibal. For a small outlay I know of nothing nicer to have than a set of small books—birds, flowers and butterflies. Nature study makes an interesting topic for conversation, and should be especially encouraged among the children.

Listen! I have a wild idea, of interest to farmers and indoor men with outdoor aspirations! We have traveling merchants, traveling libraries, why not a traveling barbershop? Would a small fitted truck look any stranger than the occasional barber's chair I see on the porch of some farmhouse with a much-lathered neighbor in it? Even in these days of motor cars it is not always easy to leave work and drive to town, and many of us are stay-at-homes anyhow. First-hand proof that a traveling professional with reasonable charges would do business: I cut the children's hair; my father or mother, sometimes both, (!) do mine; a neighbor has hers clipped by her son; one man barbers his four sons, and I could mention many more right near here.

Approaching Spring makes housewives wonder what to do to the house and how with a small amount of money. Last year I wrought a miracle in my kitchen for five dollars. Of course ten or twenty would have achieved a more nearly perfect result, but sometimes we want to renovate before that leaky roof can be recovered and don't feel like spending much even if we could. The ceiling was stained and smoky, woodwork had not been painted for several years, the furniture chipped and scraped guiltless of paint. The wallpaper was tight, so buff kalsomine was put on walls and ceiling, too. A quart of russet paint did the woodwork; ivory enamel and blue lacquer the furniture. I made sash curtains of blue coin-dot white muslin; covered sink shelves, clock shelf and an old eggcase, containing cleaning rags, with blue and white checked oilcloth. I cut a square yard of felt base for floor mats. It looks lovely when done, the porcelain-topped table, old-fashioned chairs and high chair forming an adorable little breakfast set in ivory and blue; the oak cabinet glistening in ivory with blue knobs, the lacquered scales, rocking chair with cretonne pad, Jean's little blue rocker—the sun flooding that room must have thought a genie had rubbed a magic lamp. Just a bit of money, courage, persistence, ingenuity and a husband's interest and occasional help will make a shabby home blossom like the rose.

Another thing that has brightened my kitchen is an old-fashioned mirror over the sink. It makes a perfect reflector for the window at the back of the room. I hope this Summer I can lift my eyes from the dispan to the sight of a flower garden reflection.

Does anyone know how to enamel a kitchen stove? Would stovepipe enamel do it? Probably not. Someone ought to invent a lacquer to transform this grimy kitchen tyrant. An aunt has a parlor heater done in aluminum paint, lovely but not washable. She says she once knew someone who had painted her range that way and it was washable. Our question: how did she do it?

So much is said about posture that at last I have caught the germ. I have been standing on my heels instead of letting my weight rest gently on the balls of the feet. Constant prompting is necessary to break a habit. This position makes deep breathing easier, holds the abdomen in place and relaxes muscles. When walking imagine someone has left you a million. If that doesn't induce buoyancy of step, nothing will. Good posture aids mental poise, indirectly.

We had a sleighride up home Sunday,

INDIGESTION GOES—QUICKLY, PLEASANTLY

When you begin to suffer from heartburn, gas or indigestion, it's usually the fault of too much acid in your stomach. The best way — the quickest way — to stop your trouble is with Phillips Milk of Magnesia. A spoonful in water neutralizes many times its volume in stomach acids—and does it instantly. The symptoms disappear in five minutes.

You will never use crude methods when you know Phillips Milk of Magnesia. And you will never allow yourself to suffer from over-acidity again. It is the standard anti-acid with doctors and has been for over fifty years.

Your drug store has Phillips Milk of Magnesia, in generous 25c and 50c bottles. Full directions for its many uses in every package. Insist on the genuine. A less prefect product may not act the same.

"Milk of Magnesia" has been the U. S. Registered trade mark of the Chas. H. Phillips Chemical Co., and its predecessor Chas. H. Phillips, since 1875.

THROWING AWAY THEIR WASHBOARDS!

Women are literally throwing away their washboards on account of a recent discovery used in washing clothes. No rubbing, yet clothes are spotlessly clean. Will not injure fabric. Write to **L. F. Kittredge, Tunkhannock, Pa.,** for FREE sample. Agents wanted.

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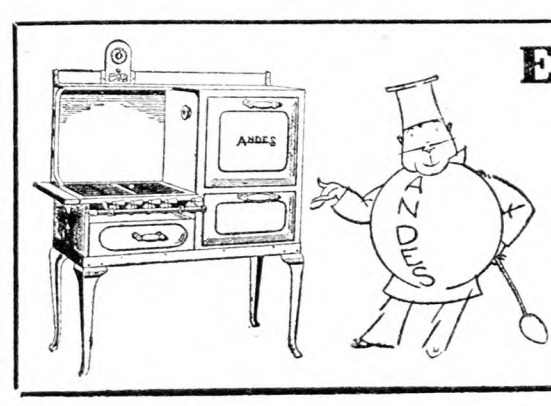

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The Low Priced Quality Washer
(with lifetime copper tub)
for the Farm Home

INVESTIGATE the VOSS before you buy any washer, and you will save $5 to $30, for the VOSS is priced $5 to $30 less than any washer of equal quality on the market today.

A strong statement! But one that VOSS dealers have proved to thousands of farm women throughout the country.

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The VOSS engine-powered Washer is designed especially for farm use. It is sturdy, a thorough washer, and will wash the heaviest clothing as well as the most delicate, in a manner that will please you. It will do ALL of your washing cleanly, quickly and safely—at the lowest cost and with minimum effort on your part.

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Every part that goes into the making of a VOSS Washer, from the famous *Briggs and Stratton* gasoline engine to the *Timken* bearings, is of highest quality.

Your sturdy VOSS will give you year after year of trouble-free service. Thousands of VOSS Washers built a score or more years ago are still giving satisfactory service today.

There is a VOSS Dealer Nearby

Visit the VOSS Dealer in your neighborhood. He will explain the tremendous advantage of the Bouyancy Washing principle which is entirely different and can be had only in the VOSS. He will demonstrate the economical gasoline engine, which starts easily and unfailingly at the pressure of your foot, and point out the 12 big features of VOSS superiority.

Write today for FREE copy of interesting booklet describing VOSS Floto-Plane Washers.

There is a VOSS Floto Plane Washer equipped with electric motor for the farm homes which have electric power available.

VOSS BROS. MFG. CO.
Davenport, Iowa

under a blue sky and warm sun. Peth hillside was covered with skiing tracks and when we came home at dusk children with sleds were waiting at the top of High Street for a clear path. Jean bubbles with excitement when she gets to Grandma's but Roderic is more quiet. We heard some wonderful radio music, ate some delicious candy and drove away happy, loved, loving.

The farm is the most interesting place in the world today. The searchlight is now turned upon us. Magazines print much farm fiction. Our setting is romantic and adventurous, experiments, changes taking place. Plenty of chance to use brain power; the farmer must know how to do everything and do it well. Plan on a wonderful near future!

MARJORIE MC CLELLAN FLINT.

The Neighborhood Busy Bee Club

We are a club of nine, and live at a convenient walking distance to one another's homes. We meet once a week at the home of a member; each member has her turn at being "hostess." We planned that each member would bring something towards dinner; the hostess furnishes the hot dishes, tea and coffee. We have very good dinners which are enjoyed very much. One of our members tells fortunes from teacups, and this is real fun for us all.

We bring sewing of any description to our meetings, and those who do not wash and dry the dishes set immediately at work. The dishes are washed and dried as quickly as possible and then all the "bees" start buzzing.

If it happens that we meet at a home where there is a radio, the hostess turns it on, and for about five minutes all is quiet and then the buzz is started again. What more could be expected from a "swarm of bees?" This isn't because we are not polite, but just because we are eager to visit with one another.

When a member gets puzzled over something concerning her sewing, she asks help and opinions of others, and gets different ideas, and of course uses the idea she thinks best.

Seven of our nine members are mothers, and there are only three little girls who come to the meetings, the other children being in school. The little girls play nicely together and this makes it easier for their mothers.

During the afternoon at one of our meetings the hostess went upstairs and brought down some very old homespun linen. There must have been four or five yards of it, about 20 inches wide. We all suggested things which she might make from this. Some of the suggestions were table scarfs, buffet sets, tablecloth, portieres, etc.

Our last meeting was held at the home of a "fancywork expert." Before the close of the meeting we all took pleasure in seeing a great amount of her work, embroidered, crocheted and other work. Among the crocheted work was a beautiful bedspread. This meant a great deal of work and was considered by us very valuable. It was made long enough to cover pillows. The crochet work in it was square blocks with the same pretty pattern in each block. These blocks were separated by strips of linen which were hemstitched. Never before have I seen such a pretty bedspread and that is why I have tried to describe it.

There never has been a club of any form in our neighborhood before, and this has been a success so far and I'm sure will continue thus. It makes the dreary Winter months seem shorter. We have decided just to have our meetings during the Winter, but of course they could be carried on until real warm weather. I hope there will be some more "Busy Bee Clubs" started in other country neighborhoods. Try it and see what fun you have.

ONE OF THE "BUSY BEES."

Potato Croquettes

When making mashed potatoes I always cook an extra amount for croquettes for the next meal. Following are a few variations all of which are very good:

No. 1.—For six croquettes take three cups of mashed potatoes, one beaten egg, one onion cut fine, mix well, form croquettes, roll in cracker crumbs, fry in hot fat.

2. To 3 cups of mashed potatoes take one can of salmon, mix, prepare as above. An egg may be used if desired.

3. To make six croquettes take three cups of mashed potatoes, a small piece of head cheese out of vinegar, cut fine, one onion cut fine. Mix well, and prepare as above.

I have often been surprised at what was served to me for mashed potatoes. They had but little resemblance to the dish my mother prepared. Mashed potatoes at home were always white, light and fluffy. It is very important that they be mashed thoroughly with the masher as soon as the water is drained off. Add a piece of butter and mix well, adding milk gradually until they are of the right consistency to beat with a spoon. Then beat until light and fluffy.

ELIZABETH W. BRABENDER.

What'll I do NOW!

"The horses are fed and the cows put out to pasture. The milk is separated and the dishes are dry in the kitchen. The day is done. Work is done. What'll I do now?"

That's what Cousin Harry wanted to know on his first visit to the Marsh's farm about five years ago. Too early to go to bed. Too tired to do any work. He read all the books the first week. Finished the furniture and seed catalogs the next week. Left the week after. The evenings were lonesomer than ever after Harry left. The Marsh's remembered what he said. "The gay shows . . . music . . . entertainment . . . something interesting every evening of the week in the city!"

Cousin Harry came out again last week. Expected to be bored. *But that evening in the Marsh's living-room he heard the most magnificent concert he had ever heard in his life!* Six hundred miles away he heard the orchestra as clearly as if he were sitting in the front row . . . *the Marsh's had bought a radio.*

Now—the day is done in a hurry. The evening brings news from the whole wide world. Music, speeches, educational topics, Sunday evening hymns . . . the Marsh family wouldn't miss a minute of it! . . . *and John Marsh made enough to pay for his radio by taking advantage of prices broadcast direct from the market.*

It will pay you, too, to have a radio set. Be sure to get one of the new, 1929 battery-operated sets. There are several fine makes, including the Eveready. If you already have an old set, you don't know how perfect today's radio reception is—get a new set and you will be astonished at the great improvement!

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To power your set, use Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries. These are built in layers, using *flat* cells that pack together tightly, make connection with each other automatically, and give you more active materials and longer service for your money. This patented, exclusive construction can be had only in Eveready Layerbilts. Write for our booklet, "Why Radio Is Better With Battery Power."

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New York UCC San Francisco
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TUESDAY NIGHT IS EVEREADY HOUR NIGHT—*East of the Rockies,* 9 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, through WEAF and associated N. B. C. stations. *On the Pacific Coast,* 6 P. M., Pacific Standard Time, through N. B. C. Pacific Coast network.

SEE AND HEAR THE NEW EVEREADY RADIO SETS

EVEREADY
Radio Batteries

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Don't Gamble on Early Pastures!

MOLASSES! *is thoroughly mixed and dried into Quaker (24%) Dairy Ration. Cows relish this good feed*

WHY risk your profits, and the condition of your dairy cows, by betting on early pastures? Now, as much as any time, your cows need the sure, safe nourishment that comes in Quaker (24%) Dairy Ration. Give your grass a chance! Insure sustained milk production regardless of unseasonable weather, or insufficient pasture. Keep right on using Quaker (24%) Dairy Ration—the famous balanced mixture that makes money the year round for successful dairymen. See your Quaker Dealer.

An ideal carbohydrate feed—Quaker Sugared Schumacher. Combines perfectly with any Quaker high protein concentrate (24%, 20% or 16%). A choice feed for young or dry stock; an entire grain ration for horses, and a splendid fattening ration for steers, lambs, and swine. At all Quaker Dealers.

Made by THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, Chicago, U. S. A.

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

Management of the Young Bull

We have just purchased a high-priced bull calf from a well-known breeding establishment, and as he is only six weeks old the question of feeding and managing him is important at the present time. Any suggestions that you might have would be appreciated by one who has had little experience in the care of calves. S. A.

The care of a young sire should be very little different from the care of any calf which is being raised as a replacement in the dairy herd. In the first place the kind of feed that you give the calf will more or less depend upon what is available on the farm. If skim-milk is to be had, then it would seem advisable to feed it until the calf is at least three months of age. If you do not have skim-milk and the calf has been receiving whole milk up to its present age, then the whole milk should be continued for at least another two or three weeks until you can get the calf eating either a milk substitute or dry grain. If he has been used to having milk, it should be taken away very gradually, at least three weeks being allowed to make the change to a grain mixture. If, however, you decide to feed the calf meal gruel such as can be purchased at most any feed store, then the change can be made at the rate of about a half pound of the gruel for one-half pound of milk at each feeding until the calf is entirely on the gruel feed. Even on this type of feed plenty of good bright Alfalfa or mixed hay should be allowed with a good supply of fresh drinking water. In addition, a small quantity of dry grain should be accessible, and it can well be made up by mixing equal parts by weight of cornmeal, ground oats, wheat bran and linseed oil meal. The calf can have all it will eat of the dry grain. As for the amount of the gruel, directions found on the tags attached to the bags should be followed. Probably not over 12 lbs. at the most should be fed to a Guernsey calf.

By the time the fourth month has started, the dry ration should be enough in addition to the hay for a good growing animal, and by this time the calf will probably be eating from three to six pounds of grain daily. At five months of age the bull calf should be separated from the rest of the calves as he will begin to try to breed the other calves in the pen or field with him. It is well to teach the young bull to lead by a halter at this time. He should never be allowed to run loose after six months of age if you are to expect him to be well-mannered as he grows older. Teaching him to lead and respond to his owner can best be done at this age, and there is no better way than occasionally to lead him out for exercise. It is very seldom that a bull becomes unmanageable if he is taught to lead when young and is always led when taken out of the stable. The young bull that is turned loose in a pen or large field is the one which often becomes cross as he matures. Never should anyone pet a bull calf or play with him, as this has a tendency to let the young animal know that he can get the better of you at some time.

The young growing dairy animal should never be allowed to become fat. It should have plenty to eat and should be kept growing rapidly and not allowed to get in a run-down condition. Plenty of bran and oats for the bull as he approaches the yearling stage will keep him growing and yet not get him fat. As the calf develops into a yearling he should have a small bull ring put in his nose. This can easily be inserted by using a trocar to punch a hole through the muscular part of the nose, after which the ring can be put in and made secure with a screwdriver. The small ring probably will not need to be used to lead the young animal, but it will serve to keep him tamed down, and in case you want to lead him the rope can be put through the ring in order that he may be managed safely.

As the time approaches when you will plan to put the young sire into breeding service, the amount of protein in the ration should be slightly increased. It is advised that you do not feed the young sire any corn silage, as this seems to have a tendency to impair his breeding qualities. During the second year the young bull probably can be used for service in a herd of 25 to 50 cows, provided the breeding is distributed pretty well throughout the year. If the young bull is well grown out, from the end of the second year he can be maintained for the most part on good hay and not over three pounds of a very low protein grain ration daily.

If the horns have not been removed previous to this time and the youngster begins to know that he is stronger than you are, then it is best that the horns be removed either by means of sawing them off or cutting them with a dehorner. At this same time a heavier bull ring should be placed in the nose and probably the tie should come down from the neck chain or collar through the ring in the nose in order that the bull may know that you are still master of the situation. From this time on he should never be taken out except on a staff and always with his head held high. In order to do any damage, the bull must get his head to the ground. Therefore, if you are always on your guard to keep his head up, you can be sure that he will not get the better of you.

One thing you should plan, and that is to keep your bull until his daughters freshen. We have come to realize within the last few years that if we are to get

SWEET 16 DAIRY FEED

It's Cured

THAT is why Arcady "Sweet 16" Dairy Feed has been the standard 16% feed for over sixteen years. Used in the leading dairy sections of America. Order from your dealer today or write for free booklet containing complete information for dairymen.

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FREE WRITE TODAY FOR FREE DAIRY BOOKLET

CORONA WOOL FAT COMPOUND

for Sore Shoulders Collar Boils Barb Wire Cuts, Caked Udders, Sore Teats, *and* Sores or Wounds of all kinds on man or beast.

A Wonder Salve

Nearly a million homes have learned that Corona Wool Compound, because of its soothing and healing qualities, is one of the best preparations ever placed on the market. It is different from ordinary salves. It is made from oil extracted from sheep's wool and while it is very penetrating and reaches right down to the seat of trouble, it quickly heals but will not smart the most sensitive wound.

GET IT AT YOUR DRUGGIST

Keep a can of this wonder remedy on hand for any emergency. Your druggist can supply you. Two sizes 65c and $1.25. If you have never used Corona, we will gladly send you Free sample on request.

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CAUSTIC BALSAM

A standard veterinary and human liniment or blister. Sold only in black and white package—a strictly American made product. Make sure you ask for and get Caustic Balsam—all druggists or direct $2.00.

LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO.
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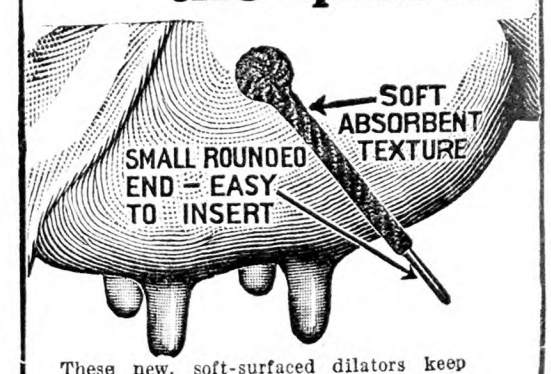
Don't Lose the quarter



These new, soft-surfaced dilators keep open and soothe the injured teat while the medicated ointment quickly heals the tissues. For positive results in treating Spider, Obstructions, Cut or Bruised Teats, Hard Milkers, keep Dr. Naylor's Dilators on hand. Rounded end for easy insertion; absorbent texture carries healing medication into the teat canal.

Heals the Teat Keeps It Open

36 Dilators, packed in jar of medicated ointment, mailed postpaid for $1, if your dealer does not have our products in stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Dept. 5 Morris, N. Y.

DR. NAYLOR Medicated TEAT DILATORS

Commercial Poultry Raising
by Roberts.
An all-around book; $3 postpaid, by
Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

NOT only is the Burrell a single tube system—but half the tube is metal! Rubber replacements in the Burrell have always been much less than in other milkers—and now they are less than ever. The improved Burrell has bettered its own superiority! Send for catalog.
"IT MILKS THE COWS CLEAN"
Cherry-Burrell Corporation
20 Albany St., Little Falls, N. Y.

BURRELL
MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

THEO. FAVRE & SON
Est. 1849
TOMPKINS COVE, N. Y.
Raw Furs, Ginseng, Dress Furs, Skins
SPRING RATS ..... $2.00 to $2.10
Price List Mailed on Request.

SHARPLES CREAM SEPARATORS—New, closing out, less wholesale prices. New Sharples Moto Milker, $100. WARREN DEYO, Dealer, Wallkill, N. Y.

∴ HORSES ∴

PERCHERON HORSES

STAND HOT WEATHER
They are the best kind of a big horse for hot weather
If you want a stallion or a pair of mares write us. We will help you find them. Send for the 1929 Percheron Review. Free. Address
PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA
Ellis McFarland, Secy. Union Stock Yards, Chicago

BELMONT FARM PERCHERONS
For Sale. 2 stallions, 1 black; 1 gray; 2 and 3 year-old, brothers. Sired by an International Champion, Both blue ribbon winners at several big shows. Weight 1,950 and 1,750 lbs. Price, $1,200 and $1,000. Show and breeding mares at all times.
H. H. BELL & SONS, Mt. Ephraim, New Jersey

BELGIAN HORSES FOR SALE!
1 team of Roans, 1 team of Bay Registered Belgian Mares, two 2-year-old Stud Colts.
SPOT FARM, Tully, N. Y. JOHN C. REAGAN, Prop.

FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONIES
$65, $75, $100. Pony Buggies, $25.
PONY FARM - - Cortland, Ohio

Shetland Ponies Good ones. Special Prices for thirty days. Write your wants to A. B. PORTER PONY FARM, Atwater, O.

∴ DOGS ∴

ATTENTION!
Needing kennel room, must sell some Beautiful Pet Collie Puppies at..... $20 each
ALSO FEMALE TERRIER PUPPY.
GLENGAE KENNELS Box RNY Booton, N. J.

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

Beautiful Wolf Gray POLICE PUPPIES Males .....$15 Females.... 10
Eligible out of Champion Stock. Geo. Rauch, CATSKILL MOUNTAIN STOCK FARM, Freehold, N. Y.

FOR SALE SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS 2 to 3 mos. old. Males $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

Airedales will sell at sacrifice. One male, 6 months old, eligible A. K. C. One female, 5 years old, registered A. K. C. C. B. GLUNT, Saugerties, N. Y.

AIREDALES The all-around dog. Will ship C. O. D. SHADYSIDE FARM Madison, N. Y.

PEDIGREED AIREDALE PUPPIES—Males $15.00. CROWE POULTRY FARM, Stuyvesant, N. Y.

For Sale—Red and Gray Fox German Police Dogs J.E.WINGFIELD Covington, Va.

PUREBRED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. MAPLE GROVE FARMS - Pope Mills, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL PED. COLLIE PUPS—the intelligent kind. Males spayed females, $12 each. H. Hurd, Thorndike, Maine

RAT TERRIERS - FOX TERRIERS—Lists 10 cents. PETE SLATER, Box RNY, PANA, ILL.

PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

BLACK OR BROWN COCKER SPANIEL PUPS—Males, $10; females, $5. None better. T. S. HUBBARD, Franklin, Vt.

Choice Ped. Collie Puppies TRACY NEISH' DeLancey, N. Y.

For Sale Fox Terriers and Milk Goats
Albert L. Gibson - - Wellington, Ohio

∴ RABBITS ∴

RAISE RABBITS FOR MEAT AND FUR
Spare time money making opportunity. Chinchilla and White Flemish Furs bring most returns. Secure thoroughbred foundation stock. Chinchillas per matured trio, $25. White Flemish per Junior trio, $20. Entering the ninth year of dependable and satisfactory service. HERRLEIN FUR FARM—Harry G. Herrlein, Prop.—Licensed Judge and Registrar, New City, N. Y.

ahead in the production of milk we must depend upon prepotent sires to bring about the improvement, and we cannot tell the ability of our bulls to produce daughters of great milking capacity unless we keep them until at least a half dozen have milked for a year. If you will keep in mind that the young bull should be kept growing, treated kindly but not petted, and that the kind bull is always the dangerous one, and govern yourself accordingly, then keep the herd sire until his daughters have freshened, you will have made progress as a dairyman.

J. W. B.

A Valuable Draft Mare

Eleven colts, estimated to be worth more than $4,000, have been produced by Karence, a 19-year-old Percheron mare owned by G. F. Gray, Lima, N. Y., and she is in foal again. She has also been a valuable work mare. Karence was imported from France in 1911 and was the first-prize yearling at the New York State Fair in that year. She was one of two fillies sold to her present owner in 1914 for $1,100. In that year she was bred for the first time. Ten of her colts are registered purebreds; one is a gelding. Nine were sold by Mr. Gray for $3,675, including a weanling at $125 and a half-share for $300. A young mare valued at $400 was Mr. Gray's gift to a daughter, and a filly still in Mr. Gray's possession is valued at $300. E. M.

Ayrshire Records

The herd of 12 Ayrshires owned by J. L. Marvin, Almond, N. Y., during January ranked first in the Empire State and second in the United States, with an average yield of 937 lbs. of 3.97 per cent milk and 37.19 lbs. of butterfat, tested according to the herd test rules. The next ranking herd in New York State was that of Harry Perry at Almond, with six cows that averaged 898 lbs. of 4.19 per cent milk and 36.40 lbs. of butterfat.

W. A. K.

Cattle Grubs; Apples

In the March 2 issue Kenneth A. Clark tells how to get rid of grubs. That is some job. I use crank-case oil 70 parts, oil of pinetar 20, and oil of spike 10 parts. Apply on the back and part way down on the sides; also on top of the neck. Use a large paint brush or scrubbing brush for applying. Be sure to use it before the flies start to do their work, and keep it up till the flies are gone. Put it on every four or five days. The more pinetar there is in it the longer it will last. An application will last longer in cloudy weather than it will when the weather is hot and the sun shines. This is sure, if properly done.

A couple of years ago I saw it stated that apples had to be cut for stock. That is all right for the little ones. A bovine cannot choke on a round object. Range cattle here have access to thousands of bushels of apples on abandoned places. The feed value of apples is small. When I was 13 years old I followed a "foot burner" all Fall. I used to eat 12 to 18 snow apples a day, carrying them in my pocket when plowing. I ate my usual amount at the table, but did not get fat. I noticed one thing: my food tasted good. Apples are a conditioner. S. C. R.

Kootenai Co., Idaho.

Stale Bakery Goods for Pigs

I can get stale bread, cake and doughnuts at reasonable prices. Are they good for growing pigs? Should they be fed alone or should grain be added to them?

New York. F. B.

These stale products have approximately the same composition as clear cornmeal. They make an excellent and palatable feed for fattening swine without any supplemental grain. They should be soaked in what water they will take up for 12 hours before feeding.

For growing pigs, more protein is desirable. If skim-milk is available, bakery products soaked in milk would be ideal. If there is no milk, equal parts by weight of baked stuff and fine wheat middlings will make a good combination, or one part by weight of old-process linseed oilmeal to six or seven parts of the baked stuff may be used. H. H. W.

Live Stock Sales

April 4.—Judy's sixteenth annual Blue Ribbon Angus sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

April 3-4.—Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, sale manager, West Lebanon, Ind.

June 6-7.—Holsteins, Brentwood National sale; W. G. Davidson, Abington, Pa., manager.

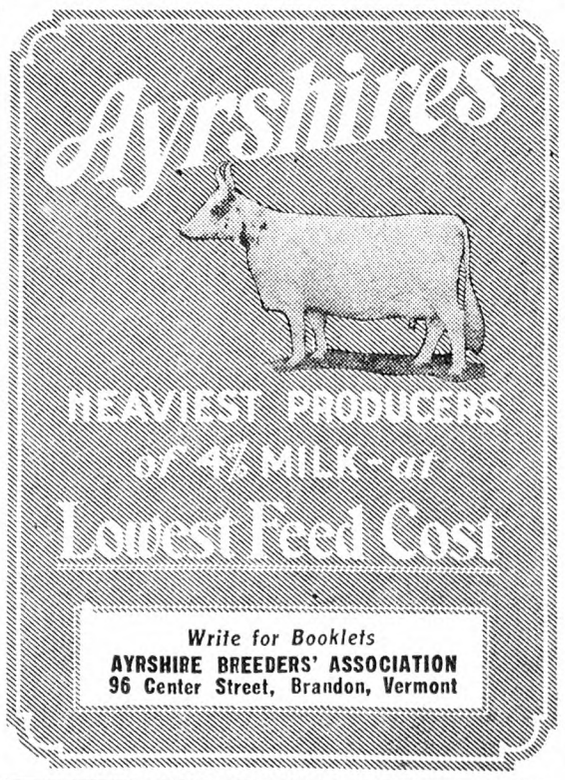
Sept. 18.—Milking Shorthorn Sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, manager, Storrs, Conn.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Feb. 4 - April 4.—Poultry short course at State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

Aug. 26 - 31.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

∴ AYRSHIRES ∴



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BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

CHEDCO GUERNSEY FOR SALE
To freshen June 4th
CHEDCO CHRISTINE
Dropped December 15, 1925
Sire: Cramond Horatius. Dam: Mixter Beauty. Record: 10481.7 lbs. Milk; 588.14 lbs. Butterfat. Class A.
C. E. COTTING, 70 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Accredited Herd 100024. Negative to Agglutination Test.

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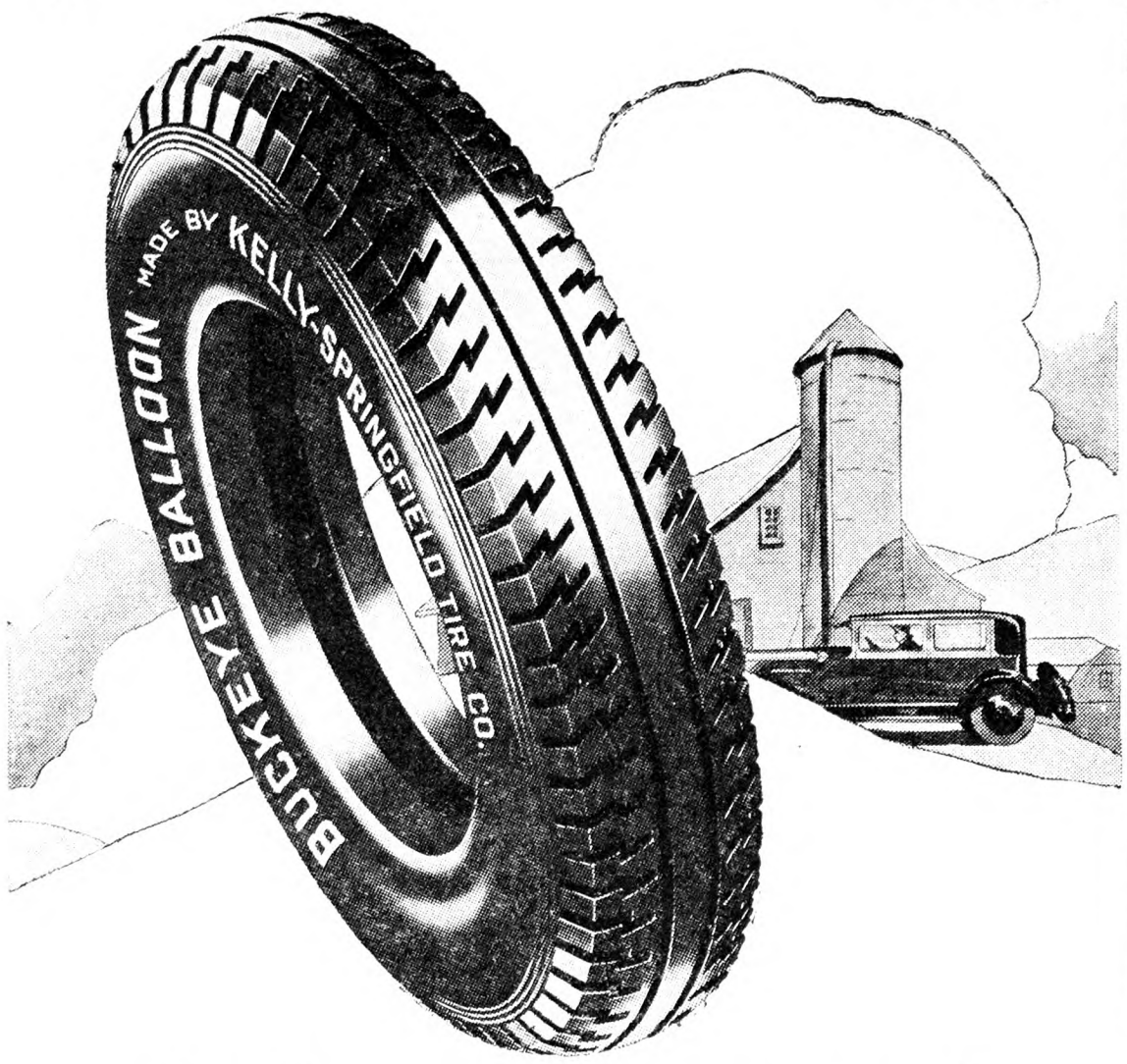

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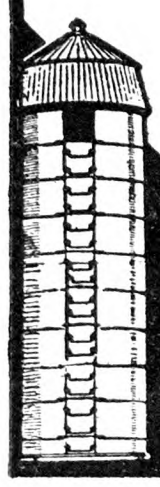

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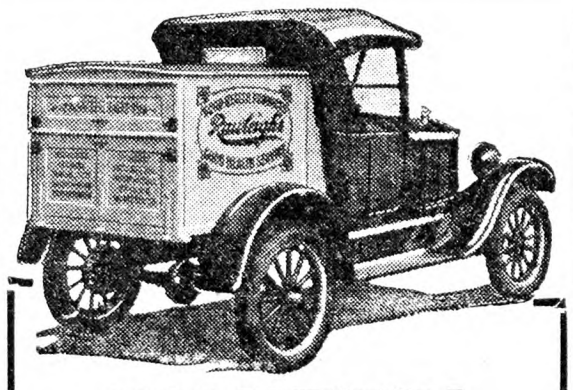

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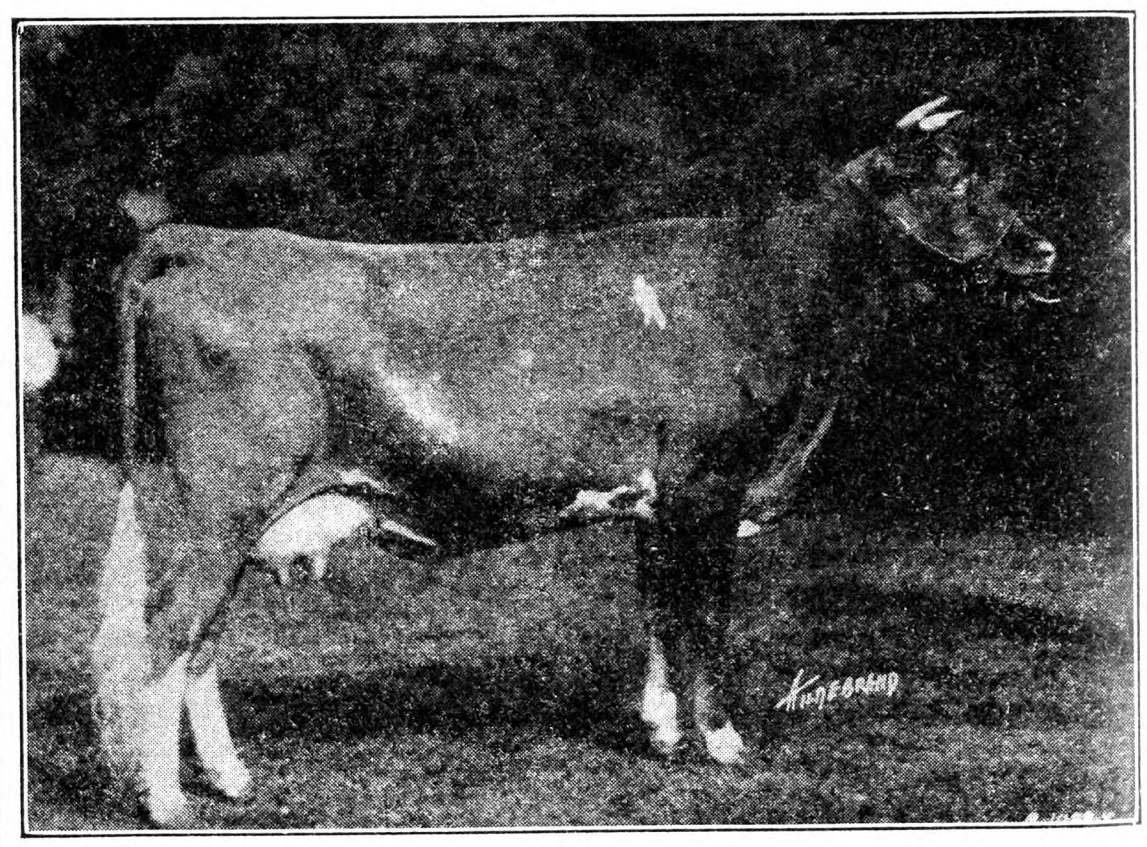
Cows That Pay in Ohio

Some city business men engage in farming for diversion. At the outset or later some of them try to make their farming pay its way. A few are ambitious to prove that a farm can be operated profitably, and succeed. Harvey S. Firestone belongs to this group. He says that his farm is not a rich man's hobby, but a paying investment. On his two farms of 600 and 102 acres in Ohio, Mr. Firestone is developing a prize-winning herd of Guernseys and Holstein-Friesians. One farm serves as a source of feed for the other. Through selective breeding, he is bringing up the quality of his herd and increasing its milk production. He grows the feed for his herd at Columbiana, his old home farm, on which he was born and reared. Here he maintains his young stock and other members of his herd. He raises his own cattle.

Special pains are taken on the Firestone farm to keep the herd healthy. Production records of milk yields are kept by the local cow-testing association, of which he is a member. Tests enable him to weed unprofitable cows out of his herd. He holds that the comfort of cows is a large factor in milk production. His woodland grass and Blue grass pastures afford ample range for grazing and exercise by his cows. His corn crop is fed as silage. Dried beet pulp is used in their rations, being soaked 24 hours before feeding. That doubles its bulk. Mixed ground grains are balanced, and fed at the rate of about a pound of grain to each 3½ lbs. of milk produced. A record of the amount of feed received by each cow is kept, as well as her milk yield. Each cow's stall is equipped with an automatic drinking fountain. The cow barn is well-lighted, and kept clean. Udders and tails are washed carefully. The milkers wear clean suits. The first milk drawn is not sold. This practice, it is said, reduces the bacterial content of the milk. D. C. W.

Twin Ona Bonheur of Firestone Farms 505195; 18-month-old Holstein Bull. A twin son of the cow Queen Bonheur Pontiac De Kol, that produced 27,000 lbs. milk and 1,100 lbs. of butter in one year. His sire's dam produced 41 lbs. of butter in seven days. Second prize Greater Peoria Exposition, Illinois, 1928. Third prize Ohio State Fair, 1928



Ramona's Chalys of Elgercon 225434; three-year-old Guernsey Cow; at Firestone Farms. First prize and grand champion 1927. First prize and grand champion Greater Peoria Exposition, Illinois, 1928

Milking After First Calf

When should a cow be milked the first time after she has her first calf?
Freehold, N. Y. K. N.

It is an excellent plan to pet a heifer before she has her first calf, so that she may be gentle, and accustomed to the presence of her owner or attendant. When the calf is dropped, it should be allowed to suck a full meal and, if at all weak, should be helped to do so. This should be within an hour, or at most two hours, after birth. After which any remaining milk should be removed by hand and the heifer allowed or encouraged to drink it. The calf may remain with its dam 24 to 48 hours, and allowed to suck at will, any surplus milk being completely removed twice each day. If the udder is at all hard or swollen, it should be thoroughly massaged at each milking time until well softened and pliable. So soon as the calf is removed, regular and complete milking should at once be established. H. H. W.

Raising Calves Indoors

In raising January and February heifer calves, which is the better plan: to let them out in pasture, with shade and water plentiful, this Summer, and follow this up with feed, or keep them confined in the barn until they are a year old? A says that calves should never be let out until they are a year old. B says to let them run on grass, in the sunshine, as that is nature's way. A has plenty of pasture, but needs fencing. B.

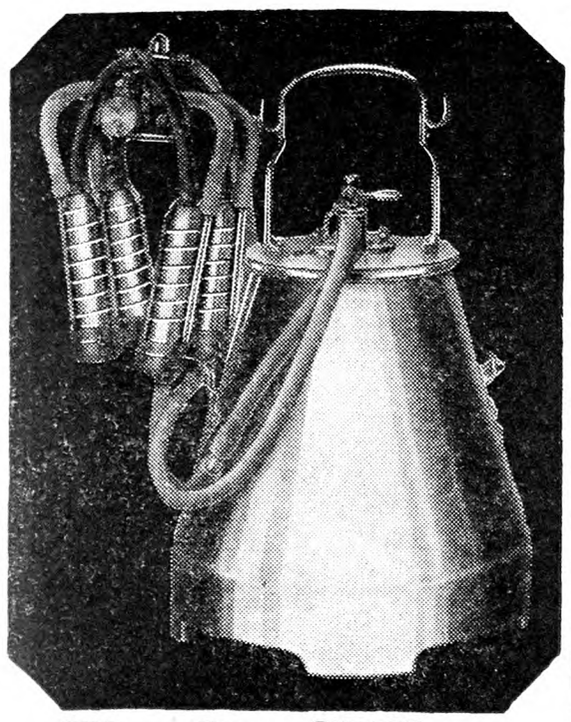
Pennsylvania.

As a rule, calves born after January 1 will grow better if not allowed to go to pasture the first Summer. The chief reason is the annoyance and loss of weight caused by flies in July, August and September. Pastures get dry during these months, and calves are likely to be neglected. If milk is continued till the calves are at least six months old, and grain given as soon as the pastures begin to fail, the calves may be allowed to pasture. They will do better, however, if kept in a cool, dark stable during the day and turned out only in the evening, night and early morning. H. H. W.

Cows Need Silage

How shall I make up a grain ration for dairy cows receiving Timothy hay? It is all the roughage I have. The cows seem to need a laxative. H. D.

For use with Timothy hay alone, the grain ration should contain about 24 per cent of crude protein. Three hundred pounds of hominy feed, 300 lbs. of wheat bran, 200 lbs. of old-process linseed-oil meal and 200 lbs. 44 per cent cottonseed-meal would provide such a ration. On the present market, gluten feed is relatively high-priced, and linseed-oilmeal has been used liberally because of its laxative effect. Your difficulty with costiveness would largely disappear if you had silage or other succulent feed. H. H. W.



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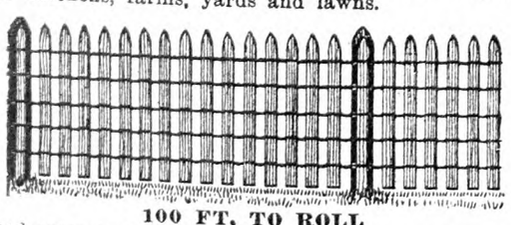

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THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 4308, Cleveland, O.

Cause of Stringy Milk

A cow about 10 years old will freshen in June. She is giving five to six quarts a day. Her milk is very stringy. After standing for 12 hours it has an unpleasant taste. I am feeding four quarts per day of a commercial mixture, along with clover hay. Is her milk fit for use? How can the cause of it be removed?
Babylon, N. Y. H. W. O.

The stringy milk is undoubtedly due to an inflammatory infection of the udder which is likely to be quite persistent and may not clear up till the cow freshens again. The milk should not be used; it would be better to dry off the cow as soon as possible, taking care thoroughly to remove all stringy particles at each milking until the cow is completely dry, and the udder soft and empty. If the trouble still persists after the cow freshens, she would better be disposed of, since at her age she is not likely to be of much further use. H. H. W.

Forage Crops for Hogs

Alfalfa and clover rank among the best forage crops for pigs. Dwarf Essex rape is perhaps the best hog forage that can be pastured in the same season in which it is seeded. Sweet clover produces an abundance of growth, but is not palatable to pigs. In several experiments pigs on it have made slower gains and required more concentrates per unit of gain than those on rape or clover. Soy-bean pasture is well liked, but it has a rather low-carrying capacity, and lasts for only a relatively short time. Blue grass is a good early Spring or late Fall pasture, provided it is clean or not contaminated with worm eggs. W. L. ROBISON.
Ohio Experiment Station.

Conditioning Light Horses

We have three lightweight horses that make two trips to town each week, a distance of four miles. They draw wood for fuel. This is all the work that they do or will do until Spring. How much hay and grain should they have to a feed, in order to do well? They are not poor, but are not in the best of condition. What kind of grain would be best? I am feeding them corn and oats, mixed at the mill, and am adding 50 lbs. of bran to each two bags of corn and oats. The corn and oats weigh 80 lbs. to the bag. I want to have the horses in good condition for Spring work. One man says that these horses should have 20 lbs. of hay per head per day. Is this correct? What will cure worms in horses? Our horses are logy, and their hair stands up. C. G. O.
New York.

The definition of "light" horse is vague, but I surmise that these horses are of trotting stock, weighing 1,000 lbs., and are not worn out. I suggest feeding as follows: Water before feeding, then give 2 or 3 lbs. of hay; afterwards two quarts of grain (four parts oats and one part bran, by measure), the same at noon and night. The last thing at night, give 10 to 15 lbs. of good, well-cured hay. This should be ample as a Winter ration.

Much depends on the way the horses are driven that four miles to town and back, and the care that they receive after they get in the barn. To drive a team off its natural gait will destroy a good caretaker's work.

As soon as the horses go into the stable, take a wisp of hay and dress them down five minutes each, and then blanket. I think this probably will correct the staring coats. Do not leave horses standing uncovered after driving, should they be steaming; stand them a few minutes out of the wind before blanketing, and avoid getting them chilled.

If potatoes or carrots are available, feed four quarts at night. I think that would overcome the worm trouble. Personally I would advise against the use of drugs or other nostrums unless I was sure my horses were worm-infested. Try feeding as prescribed; increase the ration as you increase the work until you are feeding four quarts three times daily in the Spring.

Study your horses' gait and pace, and be satisfied with a fair day's work, which is considered 20 miles a day at the walk. Remember that a horse stiffened by farm labor is not a race horse.

Unless a horse has a bad mouth, feeding ground dry feed is not advisable, and often leads to serious trouble.

For worms, fast the horse 12 hours, then give one pint raw linseed oil followed by a hot bran mash.

There are many other methods of feeding than the one described, but this is the easiest, and it cannot be abused. Another good ration, morning and noon, is clear oats, and at night two quarts of oats, four quarts of bran, one cup of linseed meal and a tablespoon of salt; dampen until crumbly. This is a little more trouble than the other way but it pays.

If all three horses are lazy the complaint is apparently a lack of condition. Properly to diagnose the trouble, a history of the last year would be necessary. If they are old horses, have a veterinarian attend to their teeth. Above all things, treat your horses as you would wish to be treated were you a horse.
Saratoga Co., N. Y. GEO. HOWDEN.

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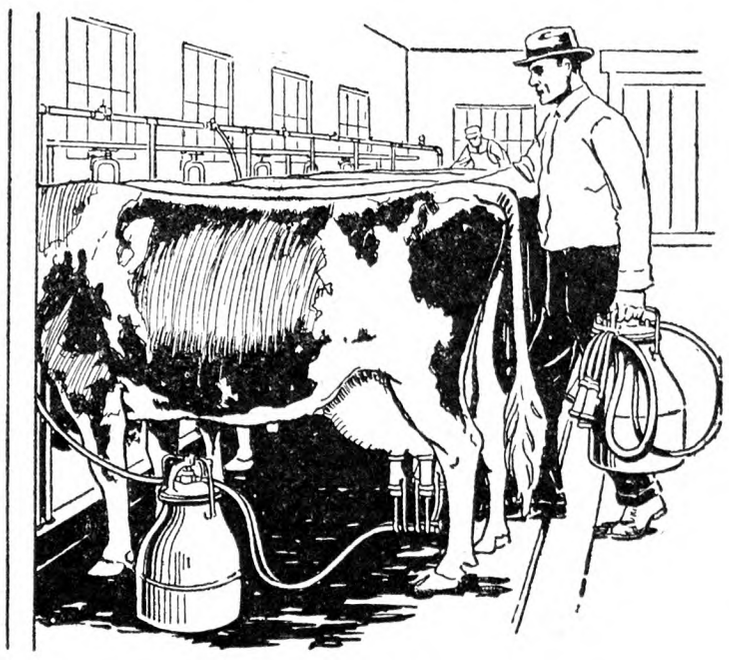

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35 balanced rations are included in this chart, now offered to farmers for less than the cost of printing. Practical farm mixtures that produce results—12 for dairymen alone, based on high-profit records. Printed in colors on heavy varnished paper—bound at the ends with tin to hang straight on the wall. If you do any home mixing at all, be sure to get a copy. If your dealer does batch mixing, see that he gets one for your protection. 15¢ each, while they last. Mail the coupon.

Look on the label of mixed feeds for Linseed Meal.

Linseed Meal Educational Committee, Fine Arts Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
Enclosed is 15 cents for my copy of your Master Feeding Chart, No. J-4.
Name.....
Address.....
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Milks Cows Like No Other Milker Ever Milked Before

The NEW Surge Milker gives the cow's teat the real TUG of the calf—and *milks cows faster, cleaner and better!* W. J. Dougan, of Beloit, Wis., writes us: "The Surge is giving better satisfaction than any other machine I have ever used." Mail coupon for free Surge catalog.

THE *Surge* Milker

The NEW Surge Milker is easily adjusted to give each cow just the TUG she needs to get ALL her milk. No other milker gives you that advantage. And because it is the *only* milker WITHOUT Long Tubes and Claws the NEW Surge is EASIER to clean and makes it EASY for you to get low count premium milk with less work and less expense than ever before.

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2843 W. 19th Street, Chicago, Ill.

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523 E. Willow St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Please send me without cost or obligation your FREE Surge Book telling all about The Surge Milker, your special FREE Demonstration and "Easy Terms" Offer.

Number of cows milked ..... *R. F. D.* .....

Name .....

Address ..... *State* .....

ADVENTURES IN SILENCE

By HERBERT W. COLLINGWOOD

This is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing. Beautifully bound in cloth, 288 pages. *$1.00, postpaid.*

The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th Street, New York City

Cows' Milk for Pigs

I would like to know what to do when one has to feed new pigs on cows' milk.
New York. C. E. B.

I am not sure whether you refer to pigs that have been made orphans by the death of the sow at farrowing time, or to suckling pigs, the ration of which you wish to supplement with skim-milk.

In the first case, some hogmen have fed orphan pigs cows' milk with a bottle and nipple as orphan lambs are sometimes raised. One of the Pennsylvania ton litters several years ago was given a start in this fashion. The owner made a wooden rack in which the inverted bottles were securely held. In this way the pigs were able to take nourishment in the natural way, and with a minimum of time and trouble to the feeder.

Information on the milk yield of sows is scant. Enough is known to indicate that a litter of six to eight pigs when nursing the sow would secure no more than a pound of milk each daily. Often the quantity will be less. Sows' milk is richer than cows' milk in all nutrients, especially in fat. Hence the pigs could use a greater amount of cows' milk, probably 50 per cent at least, for the first week. Then, as they grow older, the amount could be increased to meet their appetites and keep them gaining. That this method is not more common is no doubt due to the extra time and labor involved, and to the fact that where a number of sows are farrowing at nearly the same time, the orphan pigs may, with careful attention, be successfully transferred to other litters and adopted by those sows.

In case your question applies to the feeding of suckling pigs with skim-milk, the answer follows the lines of more common practice. At from two to three weeks of age the pigs will begin to eat grain. From three weeks on, they should have regular feed supplementary to the sow's milk. This is best fed in a small trough placed within a creep, made of upright stakes spaced so as to admit the pigs but keep out the sow. A little shelled corn for a few days is best to start them. Follow this with a concentrate mixture, made of the following feeds and proportions: 50 lbs. of ground corn, 40 lbs. of flour middlings, and 10 lbs. of linseed meal. Flour middlings are best. Where they are not available, standard wheat middlings may be used. At present the flour middlings cost 30 cents a hundred more than the standard wheat middlings. Ground oats may be used in place of the middlings but the coarse hulls should be removed by sifting. The fresh skim-milk should be fed the pigs twice daily in amounts that they will readily clean up. They should be hand-fed the grain mixture, all that they will clean up, twice or three times daily. This supplementary feeding will keep the pigs growing steadily after the sow's milk yield starts to decline. They will be accustomed to eating grain when they are weaned at 8 or 10 weeks of age.
Erie Co., Pa. H. J. BRANT.

Silage for Young Bull

I own a yearling bull and have plenty of silage. I am told that it is not good for a bull, as it will lower or destroy his fertility. What are the facts? J. F.
Smiths Ferry, Pa.

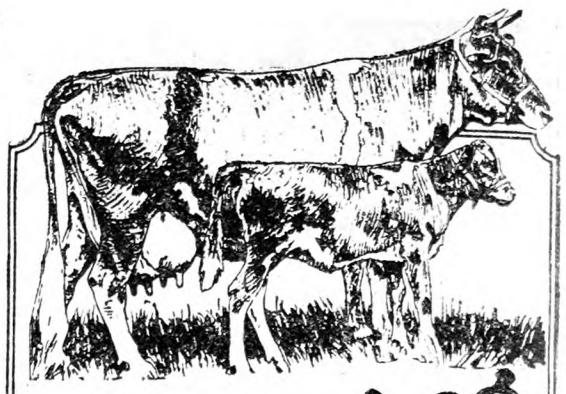
Silage in moderate amounts (20 to 25 lbs. daily) is good for a bull. It will not cause sterility, particularly if the bull has plenty of exercise. A bull kept in close confinement without exercise, if allowed to fill himself up with silage or hay or any very bulky feed, is likely to become inactive and slow in service, and partially, if not completely, sterile. H. H. W.

Alfalfa and Nurse-Crops

I wonder how long it is going to take Easterners to find out that a nurse crop with Alfalfa is more of a detriment than a benefit? It is well known that farmers could not successfully grow Alfalfa in Western Oregon until they abandoned the nurse crop. Perhaps Grimm had something to do with it, but not all. I would just about as soon consider the sowing of a nurse crop in corn, beans, turnips or any other garden crop.

It is claimed that Alfalfa seed cannot be produced in Western Oregon, but, according to my experience, if it is sown in rows and thinned to one plant every 12 to 18 inches, it will produce seed. At six months it will have a root system at least 2½ or 3 ft. deep, and spread out over a wide area, the tops meeting across the rows.

To me it would be just as reasonable to expect corn sown broadcast to produce a crop of ears as for Alfalfa to seed if sown thickly broadcast. My plan is to plow the ground just as deep as the team can pull the plow in the Fall, and work not more than three or four inches deep with a disk in the Spring, when the ground is dry enough, and sow the seed in rows soon after April 1. Of course, if one can work it more than once in the Spring, so much the better. The land must be thoroughly drained, and lime and inoculation are essential, and I would use the amount saved by drilling the seed in rows to buy phosphate to put in the row. Don't be afraid of getting your land too rich. S. T. WALKER.
Washington Co., Ore.



Freshening time *is* DANGER TIME

THE modern dairying pace leaves the average cow with little reserve vigor to enable her to go through calving with ease and safety. Sluggish organs should be toned up. Appetite, digestion and elimination should be normal and regular.

The use of Kow-Kare before and after calving has saved many health disasters, rescued many production losses for cow owners for the past thirty years. Countless dairymen will not have a cow freshen without Kow-Kare conditioning.

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Drug, hardware, feed and general stores sell Kow-Kare—$1.25 and 65c sizes. If your dealer is not supplied we will mail postpaid.

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Farm Mechanics

Conducted by Robert H. Smith, of the Canton Agricultural School
Canton, New York

Cost of Cement Block Construction

I am thinking of building a fruit packing house, 80x24 ft. and 8 ft. high, of cement blocks. I could make these blocks in spare time in Spring or Summer. I have the best of gravel and sand and can rent a block machine for blocks 16x8x8. What would be the cost of cement for this building, allowing for four 8-ft. doors? What part cement is used in block? How many tons of cement would I need? R. A. S.

Where a good gravel bank is a part of the farm the cost of concrete construction is materially lessened. A 1-2-3 mixture is usually used for concrete block-making; that is, 1 sack of cement, 2 cubic feet of clean, well-graded sand and 3 cubic feet of screened gravel are mixed together with sufficient water to make an easily handled mixture. Mixed in this proportion, a sack of cement will make approximately 10 blocks, 8x8x16 in. in size, which is the common size for farm use. This makes the cost for cement alone about 8 cents per block. Two men with a machine will make about 100 blocks daily. The labor cost will, of course, vary with the locality and the price paid the men, but assuming a cost of $3 per day each, the labor cost per block will be about 6 cents each, and the total cost per block, minus cost of sand and gravel, will be approximately 14 cents.

Deducting 256 square feet for doors, the wall area of this building will be about 1,408 square feet. One hundred and twelve blocks are needed for each 100 square feet of wall space, making 1,600 blocks necessary. Approximately 2 cubic yards of 1:1:6 mortar will be needed to lay these blocks. This will require 10 sacks of cement, 8 sacks of hydrated lime and 2 cubic yards of sand, and will cost for the cement and lime about $13.60. Including the labor cost of mixing this mortar, the cost will amount to nearly 1 cent per block. Mason labor for laying the blocks will amount to another 7 to 8 cents each. This makes the total cost of each block in the wall about 22 cents each. In this figure there is no charge made for sand or gravel. Where they have to be purchased the cost per block in the wall will approximate 30 cents each. To the above should be added cost of materials and labor for a foundation that should extend some 3½ ft. into the ground, deep enough to get below frost. R. H. S.

Gravity Water Pipe

I am about to renew a pipe line to spring. Shall use one-inch galvanized wrought iron pipe. Can you give me any estimate of the length of time such pipe would give service, as compared with galvanized steel pipe? In installing a one-inch pipe line 400 ft. long, with a fall of 15 ft., would there be any additional pressure at the point of delivery if 20 or 40 ft. of two-inch pipe was used at the upper end? The plumber says more pressure may be secured by method noted above. My theory is that in a pipe line 400 ft. long the small percentage of large pipe suggested would be of no measurable benefit. A. H. D.

Connecticut.

P. S.—In submitting the question of pressure I neglected to state that water in spring will be about 2 ft. higher than point where pipe centers. A. H. D.

There is very little definite data relative to the life of pipe, particularly where it is buried in the ground. Conditions vary so greatly, each pipe line is a case by itself. There is a general opinion, however, that wrought iron pipe, because of its construction, will resist failure by pitting and corrosion for a longer period than will steel. A letter received last month reports wrought iron lines in the salt marshes of Southern Texas lasting 20 years, while steel lines have failed in about half that time. Usually a low, swampy section with heavy vegetation is more destructive to pipe than a more open, sandy soil. Alkali soils are very destructive. This is particularly true if the soil about the pipe line is flooded occasionally.

A one-inch pipe, 400 ft. in length, having a 15-ft. fall, should give you a flow of approximately 4¾ gals. per minute. You are right in thinking that the short length of a two-inch pipe at the upper end would do little toward increasing the flow or pressure in the line. R. H. S.

Power from Stream

I have a small stream of water which I would like to harness to generate electricity. I could put in a dam and have about five or six feet fall. This stream at present is running about 50 gal. per minute and varies somewhat according to the amount of rainfall. Could a stream of this size furnish enough current for a 100-acre farm?

Maryland. A. W. S.

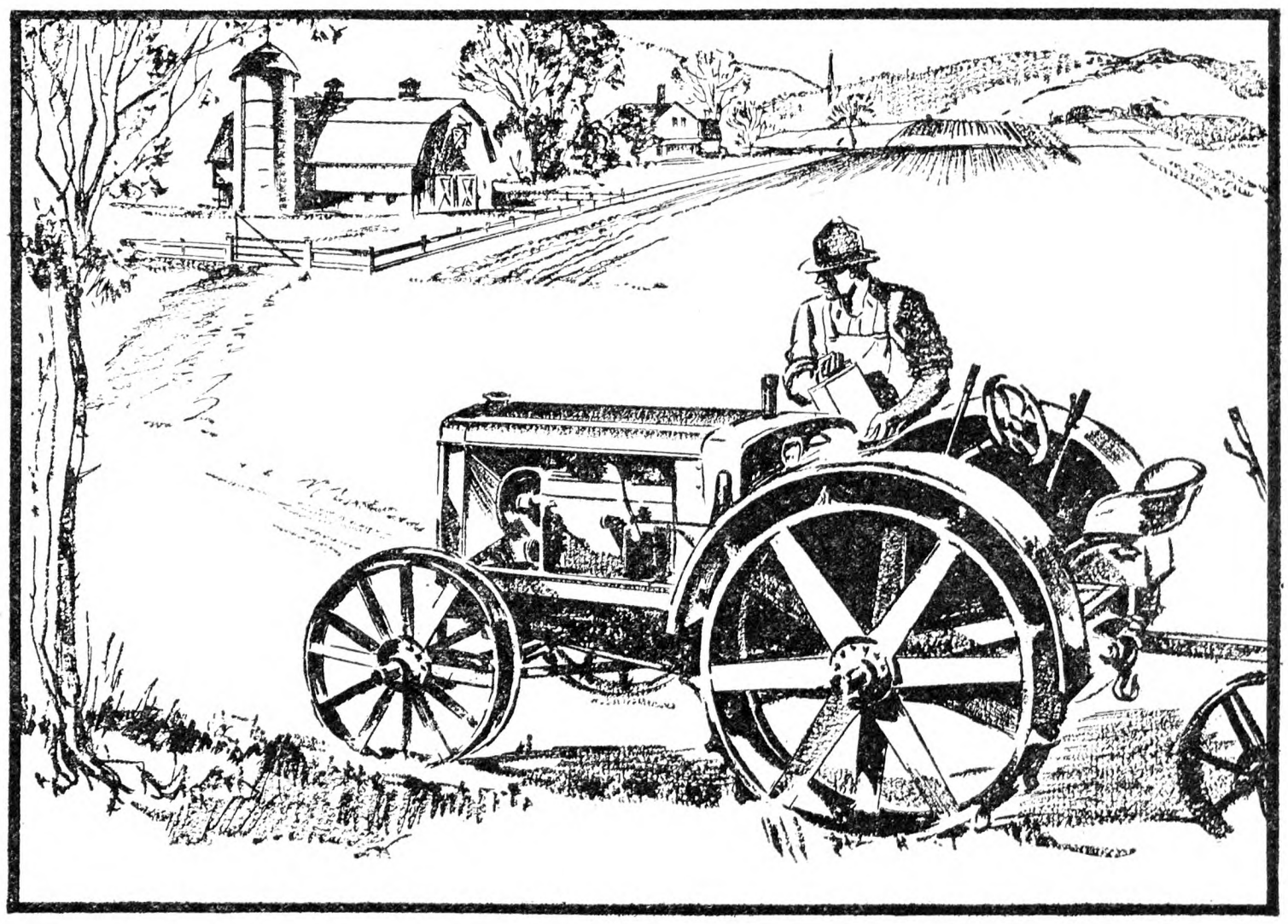
Water does work by reason of its weight and position, just as any other falling body does. A flow of 50 gallons per minute would be equal to about 416.5 pounds per minute, water weighing approximately 8.3 pounds per gallon. As this water can be made to fall through a distance of 5 feet by means of a dam, we have 416.5x5=2,082.5 foot pounds of work done by the stream. Thirty-three thousand foot pounds must be done in one minute to equal a horsepower, therefore this stream is capable of developing only about .06 horsepower, an amount of power too small for practical use. Maybe, however, by carrying the water farther down stream the fall can be increased or more water can be obtained. R. H. S.

Power from Electric Current

How large an electric motor can be operated on a 115 volt, 5 amp. 60 cycle alternating current, single phase? I am considering the purchase of a one horsepower motor designed to run on either 110 or 220 volt. The 110 volt requires 10 amp. Shall I be able to get only half the power the motor is able to develop under such circumstances? Would a one-half horsepower motor requiring 5 amp. give me the same amount of power as the one horsepower? R. B. S.

A five-ampere current under a pressure of 115 volts has a power output of 575 watts. Approximately 746 watts are equivalent to a horsepower making the current available about equal to ¾ h.p.

A good electric motor is capable of carrying a considerable overload. It is probable that when the loss that will occur when this current is used, is considered in connection with the overload the motor will carry that the ½ h.p. motor will give all the power available at the least cost. R. H. S.



Is your farm machinery ready for spring?

Now is the time to fill up with Socony Parabase Motor Oil

IF YOU go to your nearest Socony dealer today he will tell you about Socony Parabase Motor Oil and how it insures long life for your tractors.

Socony Parabase Motor Oil is made from the finest paraffin base crudes. Lubrication experts agree that paraffin base crudes make the best motor oils.

Put this oil in your tractors. It means quieter, more efficient operation. And it greatly reduces wear. Remember, too, that for true Socony performance you should use Socony Special Gasoline.

Then your tractors will be ready for a real summer's work. And you will secure the protection that only Socony products can give.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Seneca County, New York State, claims to have the oldest Grange Hall in the United States. It is the hall of Ovid Grange No. 155, which was organized March 4, 1874. The Grange had 30 charter members and the hall was built the following year after the Grange was organized. The first meeting in the new hall was held on Christmas Day, 1875. The hall was not dedicated until September 28, 1876. National Lecturer Thompson had charge of the dedicatory exercises. Ovid Grange celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1924, former National Master Sherman J. Lowell being the chief speaker. Ovid Grange is in the home county of State Master Fred J. Freestone. One of the charter members of Ovid Grange, Mrs. Mary Dowers, is still living. She served as the first lady assistant steward of the Grange when it was organized. The present membership of Ovid Grange is about 185.

The University of Wisconsin recently conferred upon National Master Louis J. Taber of Ohio, with four others, the distinguished honor of an "Eminent Farmer's" certificate. The University of Wisconsin began its custom of thus honoring persons eminent in American agriculture in 1909 and since that time the university has bestowed this certificate of honor upon 68 men and five women.

One of the finest phases of the work of the Grange is its ability to train for leadership. Especially is this true among its younger members. Many young men and women are serving as masters of Granges very capably and it is difficult to measure the value of this training which the Grange organization is affording its young people. Just now a campaign is on to find the youngest Grange Master. Thus far the State of Ohio seems to carry the honor. Hermas Vinsel, master of Plainfield Grange No. 1326, of Coshocton Co., O., was born August 1, 1911, so is only in his seventeenth year. He served as master of his Grange during 1928 and was installed for his second term last New Year's Day. He was but 16 years and five months old when first elected to the master's position. He is also serving as overseer of his Pomona Grange. Plainfield Grange is the largest Grange in Coshocton County and has a membership of 200. Coshocton County is the home of Henry A. Caton, secretary of the National Grange. Young Vinsel was elected as overseer of his own Grange when but 15 years of age.

Among young women who have been elected to the mastership of the Grange at an early age is Miss Sherley Spencer of the State of Washington. She has recently been installed as master of her Grange, Puyallup No. 377. She is just past 18 years old. She had previously served two years as lecturer of her Grange. Her father is one of the State deputies of Washington. The claim is made that Miss Spencer is the youngest woman holding the position of Grange Master in the United States.

The early leaders of the Grange movement made provisions for the establishment of a fund which eventually would be available to build a Grange building in the city of Washington, where the great farm fraternity had its birth in 1867. That fund has now reached the sum of $30,000. By vote of the National Grange several years ago the executive committee was authorized to set aside $5,000 each year from the surplus to be applied towards this building fund.

The National Grange now maintains a Washington office in charge of Fred Brenckman. This office is located at 630 Louisiana Avenue, N. W., and is situated in the Bank of Washington Building. The Washington representative, together with the National Grange master, is in charge of all legislative matters in which the Grange has an interest and is consulted by the President and members of Congress in matters of legislation affecting agriculture.

A Woman's Poultry Farm

I have enjoyed so much the letters from different parts of the country that I thought it possible some of my experiences on my two-acre poultry farm might interest others. I am a city woman, who until five years ago had always lived in a large city, knew little of country life, and nothing about poultry. Before making such a momentous change in my life it seemed wise to obtain as much light as possible on subjects about which I knew so little, so I took a short course of four weeks at one of our State agricultural colleges. I found this a most enjoyable experience, and it was surprising to me to find how much help is offered to farmers if they will avail themselves of these opportunities.

I was most fortunate in the location of my little farm. It is near a main highway and between two industrial cities. I have built up a very good business in guaranteed table eggs, delivering them myself to private customers. The eggs are stamped with the date and graded in three sizes, large, medium and small. They are priced according to size, and my customers choose which size they prefer. My regular customers I supply the year around, and when there is a surplus in the Spring, I sell eggs at the house, some I dispose of to a stand near here and some I sell to put down in waterglass.

Every Spring I raise 600 baby chicks in two lots of 300 each. I prefer March and early May chicks. The cockerels are disposed of as broilers as soon as they weigh 1½ lbs. Some of these little fellows are too fine to be disposed of in this way, but there is no demand here for breeding stock. Everyone buys baby chicks. I dress the broilers myself, as I make very little profit if I sell them alive.

My flock usually consists of about 400 birds, 200 pullets and 200 hens. I find it pays to keep some three and even four-year-old hens if they are exceptional birds.

I do not trap-nest, but I study my hens a good deal—intelligent culling is so important.

All the poultry manure and litter from the poultry-houses (except a small amount which I use in the vegetable garden) is sold to a truck gardener. He comes for it every week.

The five years have been full ones; much hard work, some disappointments and failures; but of one thing I am very sure, I should never want to live in the city again.

One of the joys of country life is the vegetable garden. Never did I know how asparagus, peas or corn should taste until I raised them myself. Besides vegetables I have fruit. Twelve kinds were harvested last year, all planted by my sister, who lives with me, and myself. Strawberries, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, grapes, plums, cherries, peaches, pears, quinces, crab apples and a few Duchess apples. The fruit trees are dwarf ones. The surplus vegetables and fruit are disposed of to my egg customers, and I could find a larger market if I could supply it.

Zion, Ill. E. J. B.

More About "Sugar Sand"

On page 274 I find inquiry about cleaning sap pans. "Sugar sand" is a chemical product caused by using galvanized utensils or pans, and the sooner the tinning is spoiled the better. I am not a chemist, but have had the experience of 50 years of it. I first used Russia iron pans, and never knew such a thing as sugar sand; the product was smooth and clear to the last sweet drop. When I wanted a new pan the tinker said, "We don't use Russia any more; we can solder the galvanized pan and do a better job." Then the trouble began, and the false coating—I called it saccharate of zinc—was a great non-conductor of heat, requiring twice the fire to make sap boil. We used sap buckets to finish the product, setting them down in the stove, and they worked well. One day for convenience we put some buttermilk in a crusted bucket and the next morning the sugar sand was all gone. C. B. M.

Harvard, N. Y.

Who Owns the Land?

I have an 80-acre farm bordering a creek. There are about 50 acres of marsh land between the farm and the creek channel. I use this for pasture sometimes, as do all the farmers along the creek. I would like to get a deed or a lease of this marsh. Could you tell me whom to apply to for lease or deed, and does the marsh belong to the State or the U. S.? N. W. B.

New York.

Probably the local board of assessors has information about the ownership of this marsh land. We have known some cases where large marshes were apportioned to farmers in early days, the idea being that each one should have a certain amount to cut the wild grass for bedding. But this semi-ownership was not mentioned in the deed in such form that the marsh property could be sold with the farm. Perhaps there is some map of that marsh on record at your county clerk's office that would give some clue as to ownership.

Modern Bathroom,
A wonderful Bargain consisting of Complete Bathtub, Toilet and Basin. We carry a full Line of Plumbing and Heating Supplies at reduced prices. We pay the freight.
Send for Free Catalogue 80.
J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34th St. New York City

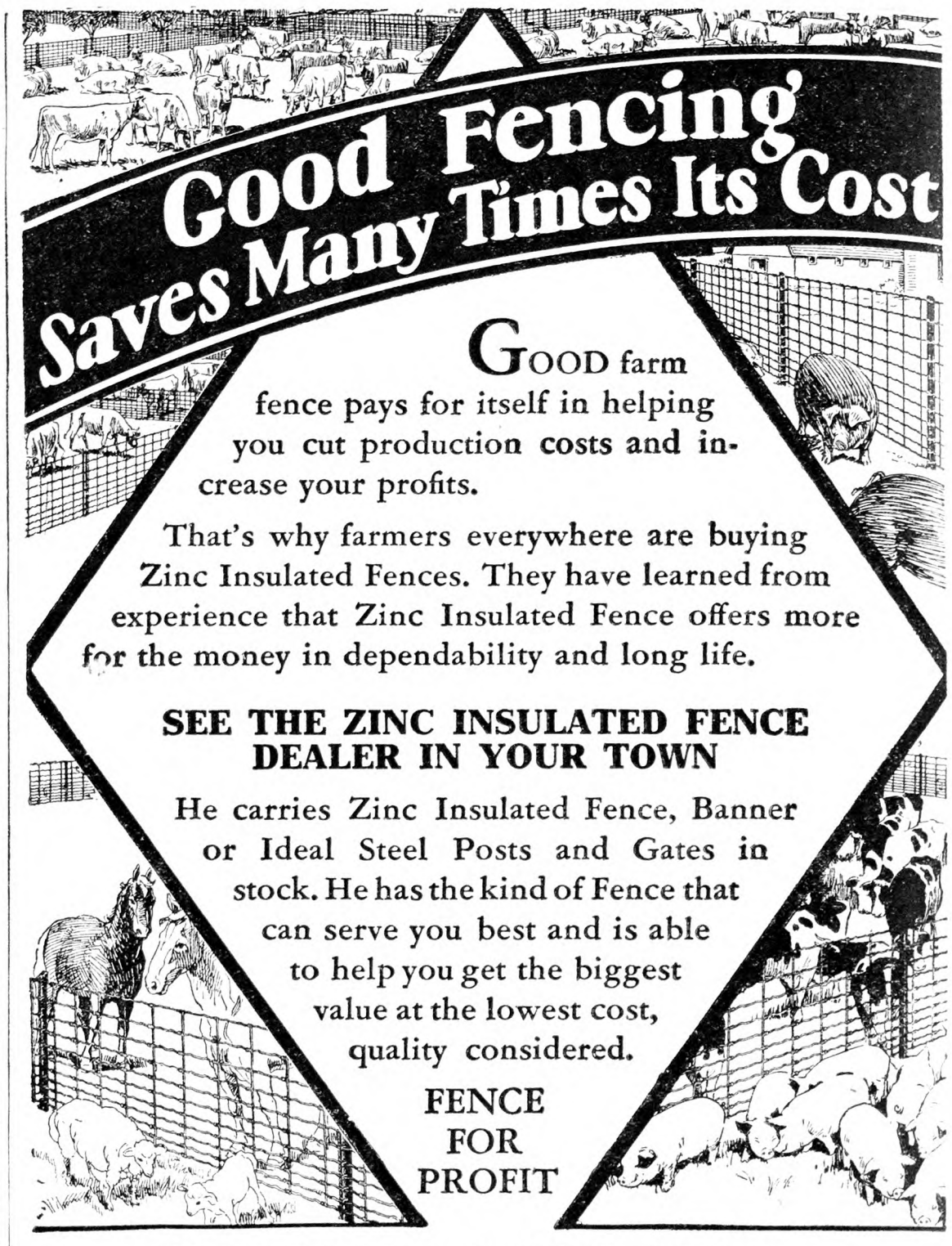
Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 567.

LONE man wants to rent small poultry farm for one or two years with privilege to buy with or without stock; house 6 or 7 rooms, some improvements, good condition; about one hour from New York, near station or go as partner to some clean, honest person. Address, F. BEAN, 30 East 42d St., New York City.

WANTED to lease small farm within 50 miles of New York; must be near water suitable for bathing; state price. ADVERTISER 6237, care Rural New-Yorker.

QUIET Christians want bungalow near seashore or lake; July and August. ADVERTISER 6202, care Rural New-Yorker.



Zinc Insulated Fences in the Following Brands
AMERICAN ROYAL ANTHONY NATIONAL
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Banner and Ideal Steel Posts—Steel Gates
National Expanding Anchor Dirt Set End and Corner Posts
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
SUBSIDIARY OF UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

TWO adjoining Connecticut Valley farms, State road, near depot; comfortable, modern houses, electric lights, sheds for 20 acres tobacco, onion storage; land high state cultivation large asparagus bed. J. HAMILTON, Vernon, Vt.

DO YOU want money-making farm; my big stock farm in the village of Milford is for sale, 220 acres of river flats, fine buildings, 40 tuberculin-tested cows; past 70, ill, not able to run it; terms easy. LOCK BOX 15, Milford, N. Y.

FOR QUICK sale, 136-acre dairy, grain, potato, poultry farm, on good dirt road, half mile from hard road under construction, three miles from South Otselic village; splendid 10-room house, furnace, running water; large basement barn, silo, poultry-house; land, side hill, facing east; most of meadow easy to work; 15 acres woods; 12 acres plowed last Fall; price, including serviceable farm machinery, $1,600, half down, balance easy terms. CLINTON COON, Sheds, Madison Co., N. Y.

19½ ACRES, $1,500, $500 cash; 41 acres wood, brook, $2,000, $1,000 cash; 31½ acres, good buildings, wood, fruit, brook, near village, $4,000 cash; others marked low. OWNER, Box 37, R. F. D., Clinton, Conn.

200-ACRE dairy farm, level land, good buildings; Orange County; $10,000, terms. ADVERTISER 6235, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm near main road, 80 miles from New York; house, good repair, good water, electricity, telephone; fruit trees; lowest price and particulars to BOX 76, Bronxville, N. Y.

FOR SALE or lease, 12 acres suitable for poultry or farming; 7-room house, electric and running water and outer buildings; 25 miles from Atlantic City, 100 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 6231, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 114 acres; 100 sheep. 311 FAIRMONT AVE., Winchester, Va.

Miscellaneous

CHOICE Florida oranges, sweet, juicy, full-flavored; box containing 100, price $1.95 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. MARY A. THOMAS, Thonotosassa, Florida.

FIVE-POUND pail superb clover honey sent postpaid $1.25; six pails $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60 lbs., $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One Bemis transplanter, one Tornado corn cutter and shredder, for hand or power operation; one Bateman hill and drill seeder; all used one season, as good or better than new. C. R. McCANN, Salamanca, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, postpaid three zones; 60 lbs. fine clover mixed, $5.25 here. HENRY WILLIAMS, Romulus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—1929 maple syrup, $2.50 per gallon, delivered in fourth zone. CLARK L. BRIGHT, Bloomville, N. Y.

HONEY — Clover - buckwheat blend, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.70; postpaid third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat, either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

SLEEP on fresh picked balsam pillow, filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma, refreshing in the sick room and shut ins; excellent gift for sweetheart and friend; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.25, postage paid, remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, R. F. D. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

MOVING picture machine, power projector, $125. JOHN J. PAULSEN, Trustee Hillsdale Grange, Hillsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—In New York State, old ladies to board; beautiful home, modern. KATHERINE S. RATHBUN, Canaan, N. Y.

PURE maple syrup, $2.25 per gal.; 5 gals. or more at $2; sugar, 10 lbs., $3; 5 lbs., $1.50; not prepaid; cash with order. GEO. B. FULTON, Irasburg, Vt.

NEW IDEA transplanter, factory condition, sell at cost; two Perfection milking machine units; one 10-20 McCormick-Deering tractor, used three seasons. O. HENDRICKSON, Richmondville, N. Y.

MAPLE-BUTTERNUT fudge, 75c per lb.; small sugar cakes, 50c. MRS. FRANK KEZER, Rochester, Vermont.

WANTED—To purchase carrots, cabbage and beets for small animal feed; for further information, write LEDERLE ANTITOXIN LABORATORIES, Pearl River, N. Y.

FISHERMEN come to "Waukesha Farm," one mile from postoffice, 4 miles from Downsville; excellent fishing, home cooking, large airy rooms, bath; $18 per week, $3 per day. MRS. J. W. BARRETT, Pepacton, N. Y.

CHOICE Florida oranges, sweet, juicy, full-flavored, box containing 100, price $1.95 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. MARY A. THOMAS, Thonotosassa, Florida.

DELICIOUS black walnut and shellbark meats, $1 per lb., parcel post collect. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

WANTED—Currier & Ives prints; state size, condition and price. S. BRADLEY, Hilltown, Pa.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ k.w. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells; price $250 f.o.b. premises. AL. STEINIGER, Croton Lake, N. Y.

CANDLESTICKS wanted—Pewter, brass, copper, iron; send description, price. OSMUN, W. Redding, Conn.

CHILDREN boarded in farm home. JESSIE CARLETON, Williamstown, Vt.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone. ROSCOE T. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

A Farmer's Sermon

One evening recently, along with 20 other villagers, I journeyed to a nearby town to attend one of these luncheon meetings which are becoming so popular throughout the length and breadth of our country.

Along with improved roads, improved autos and the radio, these luncheon clubs have been formed in our rural communities and at the weekly meetings farmers and villagers get together to enjoy good fellowship, talk over community problems and hear a speaker or two from outside their own particular area. This meeting was made up of members of half a dozen of these luncheon clubs and, despite the fact that the evening was rainy and the roads slippery, a hundred residents of the rural communities in this section were in attendance. During the dinner hour an orchestra furnished music and everyone joined in a songfest. Then the chairs were pushed back and half a dozen talks were enjoyed. The chairman was a leather manufacturer and other speakers on the program included a real estate dealer, a judge, a lumber dealer and two farmers. All of the talks were good, but the one which impressed me the most was a little sermon on "putting unity in the community" by one of the farmers.

The speaker said that there are two classes of citizens in every city or hamlet. First, there are those who when called upon to assist in community activities are too busy. When there is a service to perform free of charge they always have "something else to do."

Next, there is the class who are always willing to help when there is community work to perform.

"Our communities are all small," said the man from the farm. "We know our neighbors very well. When a man is willing to help in community affairs, when he belongs to this second group, let him help. No one can afford to cast aside proffered assistance, especially in our small communities."

"I want to talk on politics for just a moment," he said. "Politics and political parties are a necessity in our nation, State and county, for we cannot know the qualifications of the men running for office, and it is up to the party leaders to find these out. However, in our little communities where everyone knows everyone else, politics should be forgotten, and when a man belongs to the group in the community always willing to help, we should forget his politics and let him serve."

We journeyed homeward over the slippery roads and the glow of the fireplace proved especially inviting after the ride over the hills. As I watched the flames creep around the edges of the maple log I thought of the little sermon given by our farmer friend.

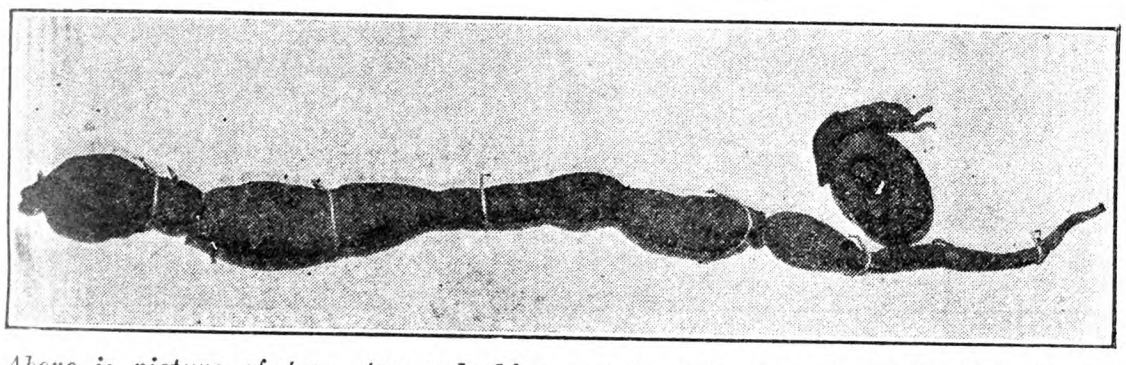
At the present time in our little community the two political parties have placed candidates in the field for mayor and trustees of the village. There are three places to be filled and there are three candidates on each ticket. The man running for the office of mayor will have to sacrifice in order to carry out the duties of the office.

There is no salary attached and yet, due to this old custom of continuing the major political parties in small community elections, a contest develops, hard words are spoken, neighbors will undoubtedly turn cold toward each other, and the chances are even that the best equipped man for the office will not be elected.

Of the six candidates the two running for the office as head of the village are outstanding. How much better it would be if the citizens of our little community had got together and placed both of these men on a union ticket. And it isn't only in our community that the same error is being made, but dozens of rural communities carry on the practice of setting a man's qualifications by the political party to which he belongs.

Our nation has advanced. The small communities have all of the modern inventions, so that in almost a moment's notice the affairs of the world can be brought to our homes, and yet in this one respect many rural communities stick to the ways of our forefathers. They cannot forget a man's politics when choosing the people to serve the community.

The sermon of our farmer friend was presented to the representatives of six rural communities. I am wondering if it will be taken to heart and if these communities in the future will choose the men who are willing to serve, forgetting politics. T. T. J.



Above is picture of two strange-looking sweet potatoes, sent us by Mr. W. E. Davis of Warren Co., N. C. The long one was 27 inches in length, and the little one at the side was coiled like a snake ready to strike

One of My Bird Friends

"Who's that tapping at the garden gate?
Every night I have heard of late
Somebody tapping at the garden gate."

We supposed a person was tapping, but observation revealed a red-headed woodpecker. Our lands are posted for a bird sanctuary. Consequently we have many bird friends, very tame, that are not a bit afraid, and they build their nests quite near to our home.

A high wind blew off the top of an elm near the house recently. A red-headed woodpecker had his nest in the part that remained standing. The nest was made of chips. There were six white eggs laid there by the mother bird which hatched in two weeks. It was interesting to see the young birds fed by the parent birds. Insects seemed to be the principal diet. The young woodpeckers had grayish heads. Seemed strange they should be gray-headed when young, and red-headed when old—just the opposite from a person whose head is red in youth and gray in old age.

My favorite was about 9½ in. long. When he flew around he showed the blue (dark) and white of his body. Combined with his red head, we have the three patriotic colors of our country. I have heard him called Nature's furniture cleaner. They surely can clean the trunks of big trees. I have watched them for hours. They go around the big tree trunks as they go up. They stop and listen, and suddenly they drill a hole and capture some insect. Their bill is used like a chisel and hammer and their tongue like a spear. This peculiar tongue, many inches long, is covered with a secretion that is quite sticky, and causes ants or other insects to stick fast until he gets them into his mouth. I believe the woodpecker is the best timber preservative we can have. He gets all sorts of insects that are under the bark, and which would eventually destroy the tree. I did not know until the tree blew down that the red-headed woodpecker stored up nuts for the Winter. He made a hole in the tree trunk just the size of beech nuts, which he inserted in the holes so tightly that they could not be taken out until pried out. I have found out since that he inserts acorns in trees the same way. The nut eventually has a grub in it, so I presume he relishes it more then. Probably his idea of an extra appetizing dessert I have noticed that the woodpecker is especially busy just before a storm.

If we want to get him to come out of his hole we tap on the tree near his hiding-place; he acts like a jack-in-the-box when he sticks his head out—he does it so quickly. Then he will fly out and watch to see what our next move is. My Manx cats never bother them, and I often see them in the tree where the woodpecker is tapping.

A tame red squirrel has his nest in the top of a big locust tree in the front yard. A red-headed woodpecker has a nest in the same tree. One day, when the woodpecker was working on the tree where his nest was, Mr. Squirrel started out on a tour, and when the woodpecker saw him near its nest it flew towards him so quickly that Mr. Squirrel took to his heels and ran along the limb of the tree and jumped into an adjoining tree. The woodpecker did not go near him after he left the vicinity of the woodpecker nest. No doubt he thought the squirrel meant harm to the nest. Some of the native people around here call the woodpeckers "high-holes", as it is said the Indians called them that from their nests being so high up on the tree trunks.

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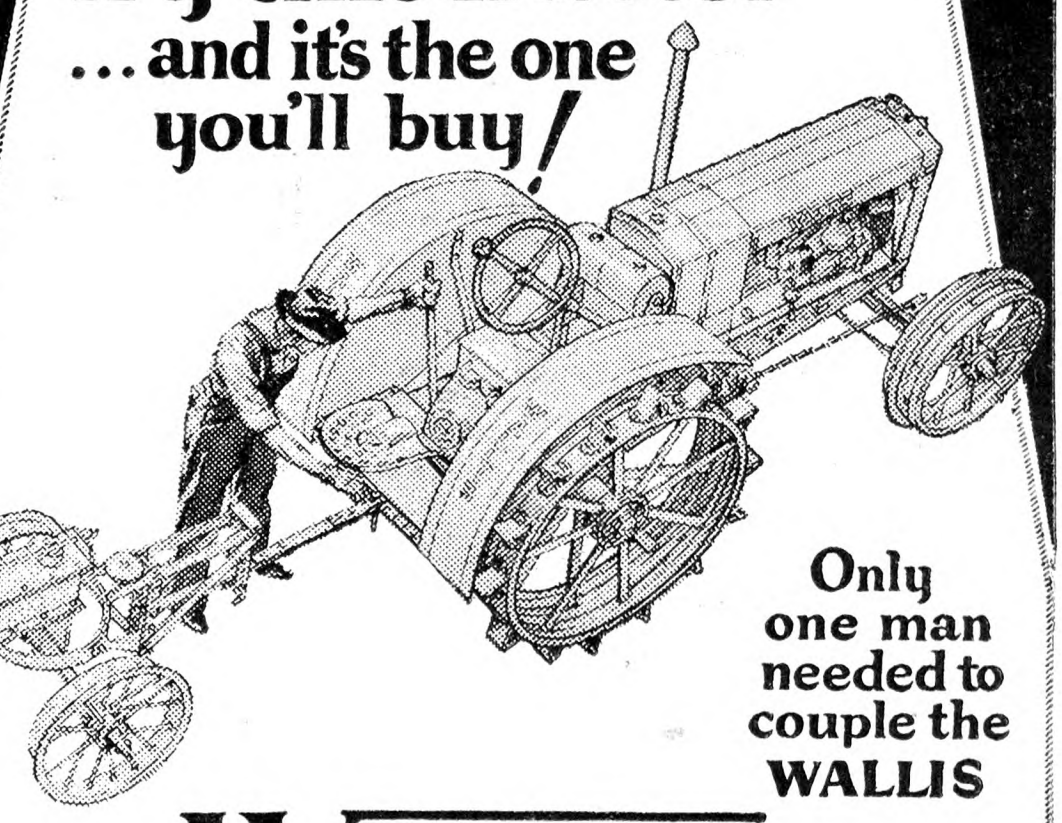

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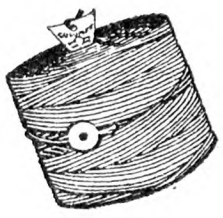

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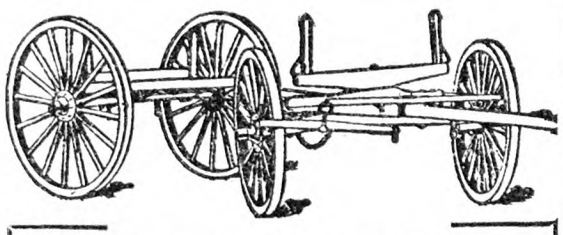

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Agents wanted. GEO. J. KRUM, Old Chatham, N. Y.

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The book was not published to make money, but as an educational influence on farm distribution through co-operation of farmers themselves. It has been highly praised by disinterested friends of the farm. It was published at $1.00 a copy. To close out the edition and accomplish the purpose of its publication, we will send it now postpaid as long as the reminent of the supply lasts, for **25 cents.**

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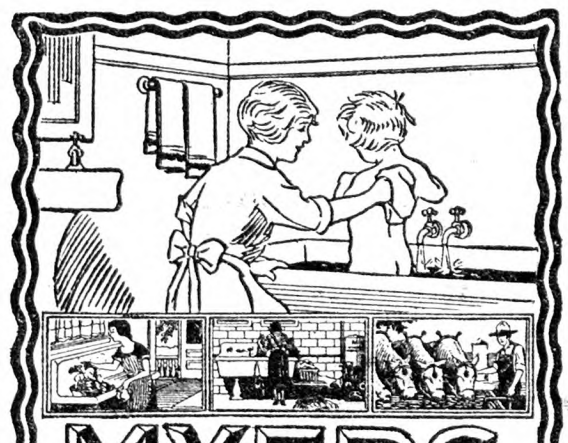

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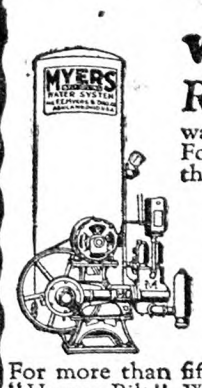

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Getting Ice in Wisconsin

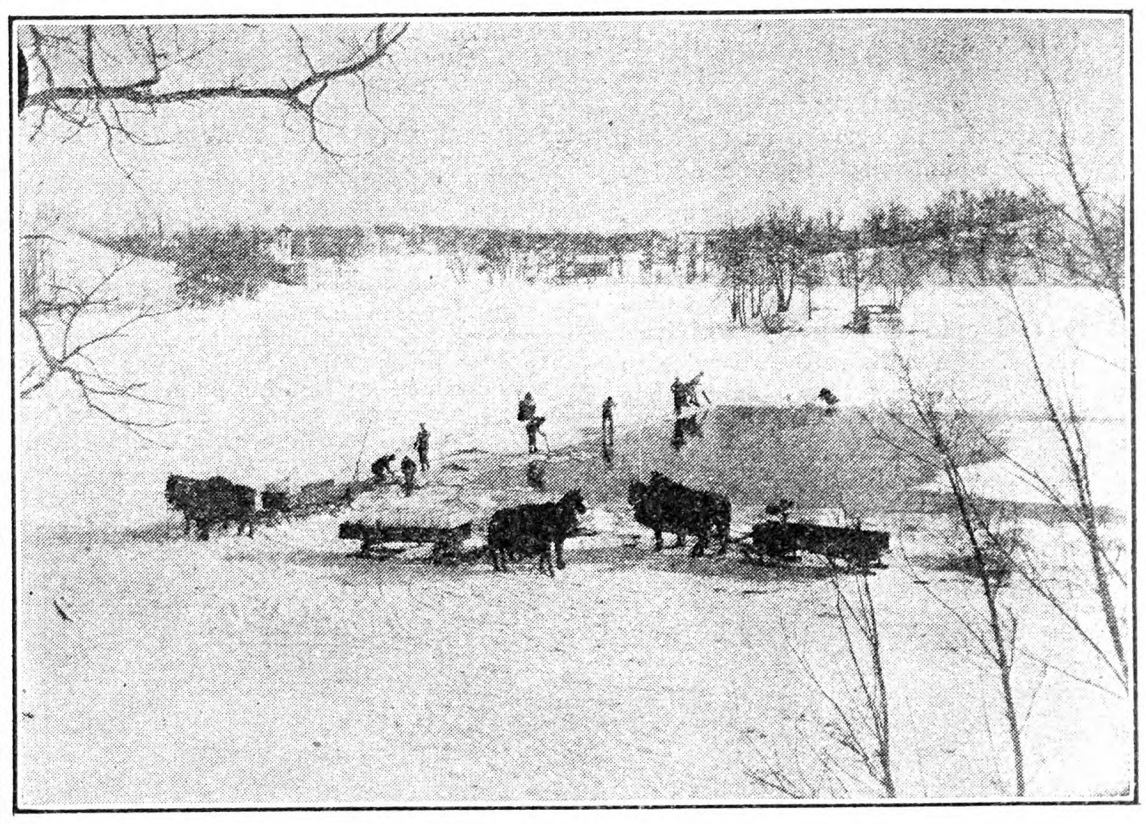
We are having an old-time Winter; that is, we have snow a foot or more deep on the level and very much deeper where it has drifted. Along with the snow we have had 20 degrees below zero weather several times, with a great deal of below zero temperatures in between.

Last year we got the bobsled down and did not use it once, not eyen to get the timber from the woods. This year it has been a daily necessity from the first of the year. The State and county highways are kept open full width, but most of the town roads have been left to the users to keep open.

There are some things not represented that belonged to the old-time Winters here, for then in the coldest weather the ice harvest men and teams worked fast when the ice was thick. Team after team would travel the four miles to town and for only 50 or 75 cents a load. It was a busy time, each racing to get as many loads as he could between daybreak and sunset. Usually the ice-cutters left a load of ice ready for the first comer next morning.

Machinery for making ice artificially has been installed, and besides labor prices have increased, so for one reason and another ice harvesting of old times is more a memory than an actuality. Those on the lake shores or very near still harvest it to some extent. A. E. O.

Mukwonago, Wis.



Wisconsin Ice Harvest

Farm Ice-house

I am going to build an ice-house this Summer, and I plan on using chestnut and oak for the frame and inside sheathing, with fir siding. I also plan to paint all sills, studding, rafters and sheathing with creosote or wood preserver. Do you think this a good idea or not? I figure the wood would not rot away so quickly with oak and chestnut. H. F. H.

New York.

Whether or not it will pay to use the lumber mentioned in the inquiry for ice-house construction will depend largely upon the cost. If the difference in cost between good spruce and hemlock and the oak, chestnut and fir mentioned is very great, the cheaper materials should be used.

Treating the sills and studding with a good grade of creosote oil wood preservative will be a help in securing long life. To be at all effective brush treatment of timbers must be carefully done, paying particular attention to ends, all meeting surfaces and checks and cracks in the lumber. It should be made to absorb all of the preservative possible; even then the penetration will be but shallow.

Wall construction can be made to help in securing long life. If a small opening is left just above the sill at the bottom and another just below the plate at the top, an air circulation will be maintained up through the wall between the studding that will aid in keeping the interior of the wall dry. As a certain amount of moisture is necessary for the decay of wood this wall ventilation will do its part in keeping the lumber sound.

Farmers' Bulletins 1078 and 623, obtainable from the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., deal with the cutting and storage of ice and show a number of types of houses These bulletins can be obtained upon request and will be of interest and service to you. R. H. S.

Red Squirrels in House

I would like to suggest that if Mrs. J. F. wishes to get rid of red squirrels in her house she try a small-calibre rifle. They must come out of the house some time during the day to gather nuts and other food, not being nocturnal like rats and mice. Early morning is a favorite time with them, and they like to sit in the sun, perhaps for hours, on the limb of a tree or other warm place. One has only to watch for them and shoot them when found. Some people use a .22-caliber for such game, but I would recommend a .32-caliber. The rifle need not be an expensive one—rim-fire, single shot. Personally I use a 30-30 carbine, with supplemental chamber for small game. The chamber takes the .32 revolver cartridge. This gun, to my mind, is an ideal one for a woman. Use smokeless powder.

While I enjoy the use of firearms, I do not enjoy killing even squirrels, but "reds" are so destructive in every way, not the least of which is driving away the birds, that one simply has to combat them some way, and shooting seems to me the best and perhaps the only way. Moreover, I believe that is good for anyone, man or woman, to be familiar with the care and use of firearms. L. A. W.

Maine.

In regard to the article on page 203 on "Red Squirrels in House", I should like to pass on my experience to Mrs. J. F. Two years ago we had the same trouble, and I finally discovered a trick that cleared our house and outbuildings of the pests in one season (23 in all) by using the spring rat-trap, and baiting them with half of a black walnut, put on with meat in the shell. I put a small staple in the wood part of trap and tied it to something. Not one red squirrel did we see all last Summer; and we had many more birds around, without the annoyance and damage done to our house.

New Jersey. G. T.

Some people had rented a country home on the bank of Lake Erie, but had not been in the house long before they complained that the squirrels were nearly driving them crazy at night by their scampering back and forth in the shallow space between the roof and the second-floor ceiling. They gained entrance to the house by gnawing through the siding. I thought if anything could get these pests strychnine sulphate would, provided I could find the right bait, and also dress up the poison so they wouldn't notice it because of its bitter taste. I made a paste of half a cup of starch and 1½ pints of boiling water. Into this paste stir 1 oz. of strychnine sulphate and a teaspoonful of saccharin. Then coat the grain or whatever bait is used with the poisoned paste and place where the squirrels have been running, being careful that it is out of reach of any animal you would not want harmed. As with rats, it would be well to try several different baits. In this instance I used corn, and the people were not bothered with the "nightly promenading" after that. Of course one or two squirrels or rats can make enough noise in a garret to make it seem to those who want to sleep that there must be 100 of them marching around. The year this experiment was tried squirrels seemed to be more numerous than usual, and they ate all the sour cherries off the trees that grew near the house. A. B. P.

Pennsylvania.

Polluted Well

Last Spring I bought a small farm. I sent a sample of the water from this well to be analyzed. The answer came back that there is pollution. How can I clean this so water will be safe to use? I have pumped it out and have found that there is a boiling stream in bottom of this well. F. J. C.

New York.

If it is something which has come from the surface and run in with rains, clearing out the well thoroughly would remove it.

If the trouble comes from seepage underground from a cesspool or sewer, we know of no way in which the well could be made safe. The great bulk of water which comes in through the large vein which it evidently has may be all right, but if there is pollution running into it somewhere on the way or through a separate vein, we know of no way to clear it up. You can have the water tested again after the well is thoroughly cleaned and that would give you a pretty good idea of what there is about it.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

March 28, 1929.

March: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.30.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.20.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.48	@$0.48¾
Extra, 92 score		.47¾
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.46¾	@ .47½
Seconds	.46	@ .46½
Lower grades	.44½	@ .45½
Ladles	.35	@ .39½
Packing stock	.33	@ .34
Renovated	.42½	@ .43½
Sweet, fancy	.49½	@ .50
Extra		.49
Firsts	.48	@ .48½
Seconds	.46½	@ .47
Centralized	.46½	@ .47

CHEESE

State, flat, June special	$0.27½	@$0.29½
Fancy	.25	@ .25½
Fresh, special	.24½	@ .25
Wis., flats, held	.26½	@ .27½
Young America, fresh	.25	@ .25½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.36	@$0.37
Extra	.34	@ .35
Average extras		.33
Extra firsts	.32	@ .32½
Pacific Coast, white	.34	@ .37
Mixed colors,		
Nearby, best	.32	@ .34
Gathered, best	.30	@ .31
Common to good	.26	@ .29

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42	@$0.44
Fair to good	.30	@ .40
Broilers	.40	@ .55
Roosters	.20	@ .29
Fowls	.24	@ .38
Ducks	.18	@ .32
Geese	.16	@ .24
Capons, 9 lbs. each	.50	@ .52
Mixed weights	.35	@ .42
Turkeys, dry, toms	.36	@ .38
Hens	.35	@ .37
Squabs, white, lb.	.50	@ .65
Dark, doz.	2.50	@ 4.00
Culls	1.50	@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.33	@$0.36
Chickens	.30	@ .50
Roosters		.20
Ducks	.20	@ .28
Geese	.20	@ .22
Capons	.40	@ .55
Tame rabbits	.25	@ .32

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@13.10
Bulls	8.00	@ 9.75
Cows	7.00	@ 8.50
Calves, best	18.00	@19.00
Common to good	10.00	@14.00
Sheep	6.00	@ 7.50
Lambs	14.00	@18.25
Hogs	10.50	@12.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.19	@$0.21
Good to prime	.14	@ .18
Culls	.10	@ .13
Lambs, h.h., each	6.00	@13.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50	@22.00
Bulls	15.50	@16.00
Cows	16.00	@18.00

POTATOES

Longs Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00	@$2.25
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.75	@ 2.00
Florida, new, bbl.	1.75	@ 7.00
Bermuda, bbl.	7.00	@10.00
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00	@ 3.00

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$4.00	@13.00
Beets, bu.	1.75	@ 2.50
Broccoli, green, bu.	1.50	@ 3.25
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.05	@ .15
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	.75	@ 1.50
Carrots, bu.	1.50	@ 2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@ 2.50
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@ 1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	2.00	@ 5.50
Dandelion, Tex., bu.	.50	@ 1.00
Eggplants, bu.	.50	@ 3.25
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	13.50	@14.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@ 5.25
Lima beans, bu.	3.00	@ 5.50
Okra, bu.	2.00	@ 4.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50	@ 4.60
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@ 1.50
Peas, bu.	5.75	@ 7.75
Peppers, bu.	1.00	@ 3.50
Radishes, bu.	.75	@ 1.75
Salsify, bu.	1.50	@ 1.75
Spinach, bu.	.75	@ 1.00
Squash, new, bu.	1.00	@ 3.00
String beans, bu.	1.00	@ 6.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.75	@ 4.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00	@13.50
Pea		11.00
Red kidney	8.50	@ 8.75

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$5.25	@$6.50
McIntosh	10.00	@13.00
Greening	7.00	@ 8.00
York Imperial	4.50	@ 6.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	3.00	@ 5.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.15	@ .60

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12	@$0.12½
Dark	.09	@ .09½
Orange bloom	.12	@ .13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50	@ 5.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00	@27.00
No. 2	23.00	@25.00
No. 3	15.00	@22.00
Clover mixed	22.00	@25.00
Straw, rye	21.00	@23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 Northern Spring	$1.34⅛
No. 2 red	1.48⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.09⅜
Oats, No. 2 white	.58
Barley	.76⅜
Rye	1.16¾

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B	.15	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.56	@ .58
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55	@ .60
Gathered	.45	@ .50
Fowls, lb.	.40	@ .50
Turkeys, lb.	.50	@ .60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@ .55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@ .03
String beans, lb.	.25	@ .30
Lima beans, lb.	.40	@ .45
Lettuce, head	.10	@ .15
Onions, lb.	.10	@ .20

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The arrival of Spring is shown in the greater variety of fresh fruits and vegetables offered for sale on the Philadelphia market during the past week. Shipments from Southern States are increasing daily, and the shipping points are gradually shifting northward as the season progresses. Supplies of apples were generally moderate and the market was steady for good quality marks. Demand was limited to good and fancy offerings, and ordinary quality stock went unnoticed by the trade. Nearby Staymans sold for $1.25 to $2 a bushel, while Romes and Yorks brought $1.25 to $1.75. Poorer stock of all varieties sold as low as $1 per bushel. Truck receipts of nearby Staymans in ⅝-bu. baskets brought 75c to $1, with a few extra fancy up to $1.25. Most sales of Delicious were quoted at $1 to $1.25, and Romes at 75c to $1, per ⅝-bu. basket. Fancy Pennsylvania Staymans sold for $2.15 to $2.25 per bushel, and New York Baldwins in light receipt brought $1.40 to $1.50. Old cabbage was generally dull, with New York sacked Danish bringing $2 to $2.50 per cwt. The new cabbage market weakened under heavier receipts. Florida half-barrel hampers sold for $1 to $1.25 compared with $1.25 to $1.65 the week previous. Texas round stock in 100-lb. crates brought $2.50 to $2.75. The onion market was dull with most of the offerings showing only ordinary condition. N. Y., 100-lb. sacks, Yellows, sold for $3 to $3.50 for good quality marks of medium to large sizes, while poorer stocks were down to $1.50. Michigan, Indiana and Ohio stock was of ordinary quality and brought $3 to $3.25. Nearby beets were steady at 75 to 90c per ⅝ basket, while Texas bunched stock was steady at $2.15 to $2.25 per crate. Nearby carrots continued steady at 75c to $1 per ⅝ basket, while new stock from Texas was barely steady at $2.25 to $2.50. Pennsylvania dandelion greens were weaker under heavy supplies and sold at $1 to $1.25 per ⅝-bu. basket. Nearby scallions were more plentiful and weakened to 1 to 2c per bunch, while watercress from Maryland and Virginia brought 1 to 3c a bunch. Kale, from the Norfolk section of Virginia, moved slowly at $1 to $1.25 per barrel. Broccoli greens continued to be plentiful and sold at 25 to 50c per bushel, with a few fancy up to 75c. Nearby leeks brought 2 to 3c a bunch. The spinach market was slightly weaker with Texas bushels selling at 65 to 75c, and Norfolk offerings at 50 to 75c a bushel. Hothouse radishes were unchanged at 2 to 4c a bunch. The first radishes from South Carolina were reported at 50c to $2 per bushel hamper depending upon the quality. The first Pennsylvania hothouse rhubarb came into the market toward the close and sold at 9c per bunch. Mushrooms were in fairly liberal supply, and some of the offerings showed the effects of the recent hot weather, and were of rather ordinary quality. The best whites brought 75c to $1 per 3-lb. basket, with poorer buttons and spots down to 50c. Trading in the sweet potato market continued dull with very few price changes. New Jersey ⅝-bu. baskets of No. 1 yellows brought $1 to $1.25 and reds at $1.15 to $1.35, with a few fancy marks of the latter up to $1.50. Delaware and Maryland stock remained steady at $1.40 to $1.65, with a few fancy up to $1.75 a bushel. Yams held steady at $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel, and Virginia sweets in barrels sold mostly at $3 to $3.25. The dull condition seems to persist in the white potato market, with a slow demand and limited trading. Truck receipts of nearby redskins sold at 35 to 40c per ⅝ basket, and 100-lb. sacks at $1 to $1.15. Pennsylvania round whites on the carlot market moved very slowly at $1.25 to $1.40. Maine Green Mountains were in light supply and brought $1.50 to $1.60 per 120-lb. sack. Idaho Russets sold mostly at $2 per 100-lb. sack. The new potato market weakened slightly, with Spaulding ose in double-head barrels from Florida selling at $6.50 to $7 for U. S. No. 1 and $4.25 to $4.75 for No. 2.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There was a fairly active inquiry for fresh eggs of good quality and the market was fairly steady for the past few days. Supplies seemed to have been under better control than for some time, and buyers had more confidence in the situation. The slight decline during the week was seasonal in nature and in no sense can it be said to have been a break in the market. Fresh extra firsts sold at 28 to 30c, with most sales at 28c at the close. Fresh firsts also declined 2c and sold at 27 to 28c. Fancy eggs in cartons brought 37 to 40c, while carefully selected and candled eggs sold mostly at 35 to 37c at the close.

The market on live fowl opened firm and continued in a satisfactory condition under relatively light receipts and a fairly active demand for fine quality marks. Colored fowls in barrels brought 33 to 35c per lb., a slight advance over the previous week's quotations. Some of the chickens offered were of staggy quality but most sales were made at unchanged figures, namely 35 to 38c per lb. Fancy broilers were scarce and firm, with Plymouth Rocks bringing 45 to 48c and mixed colors 42 to 44c. The dressed poultry market was generally firm, with a fairly active demand absorbing the moderate receipts at satisfactory figures. Fowls were in light supply, with fresh-killed stock, weighing 4 to 6 lbs. selling at 34 to 39c. Chickens were steady at 27 to 30c, with some staggy lower. Capons were scarce and firm at 48 to 52c for desirable sizes. Old roosters were in light receipt and held steady at 28 to 29c.

HAY AND STRAW

The bulk of the hay receipts continued to be of ordinary quality and moved slowly. Fine quality hay was scarce and in demand. No. 2 Timothy and best clover mixed sold at $18.50 to $19 a ton. Sample continued dull at $12 to $14. Straw was generally in light supply and firm, with wheat straw at $15 to $16, oat straw at $14 to $15 and rye straw up to $20 to $22 per ton. W. W. O.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

No decisive changes were noted on the Boston Produce Market during the past week. Apples, onions and potatoes continue very inactive. Mushrooms have been in improved demand at higher prices. Eggs have been firmer than for some weeks past. Trading on the wool market has been light with prices mostly slightly lower.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market draggy except on best Baldwins. Native Baldwins ordinary, 50c to $1.25. Fancy, $1.50 to $2.25. Extra fancy, $2.35 to $2.60. McIntosh ordinary, $1 to $2. Fancy, mostly $2 to $2.50. Large extra fancy, few sales, $3 std. bu. box.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.50 to $1.75 std. bu. box. Texas, 100-lb. sacks, $2.25 to $2.50; crts., bchd, $2 to $2.50; few $2.75.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. N. Y. Danish, 100 lbs. ordinary, few sales, $1.25 to $1.50. Fla., $1 to $1.50 1½-bu. hamper. Texas bbls., $2.75.

Celery. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair on best. Fla., 3 to 6 doz., best, $2.50 to $3.50 crt.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 cukes, $8 to $10 std. bu. box; $3 to $4 carton of 24 cukes.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native hothouse, ordinary, 18 heads, 40 to 85c. Iceberg, Cal., $3 to $4.50; few $5 crt.

Mushrooms. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass., fancy, $1 to $1.50; N. Y., fancy, $1 to $1.35 3-lb. bskt.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market dull. Native yellow medium, $2.25 to $2.75 std. bu. box. Mass., 100 lbs., ordinary, $3 to $3.50. Valencias, Spanish, $3 to $3.40 half case. Mich., 100 lbs., $5 to $5.25. Chile, std. crts., $3 to $3.25. N. Y., 100 lbs. ordinary, $3.50 to $3.75.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Maine, 100-lb. bags, Green Mountains, mostly $1.15 to $1.20. P. E. I., 90-lb. bags, A grade mostly, $1.50.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 bchs., $1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, 65c to $1 bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native Hubbard, mostly $80 ton; $2.50 to $3.25 bbl. Ohio Blue Hubbard, few sales, $75 ton.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand moderate. Market firm. Native Purple Top and Ruta, 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box. P. E. I. Rutas, $1.75 to $2 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market draggy, demand light. Receipts light and mostly ordinary. Top grades firm. Few sales No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $18 to $23.50. Clover mixed, $22 to $23 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 47½c. Firsts, 46¾ to 47¼c. Seconds, 45½ to 46½c lb.

Eggs.—Market quiet. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 35c. Mixed colors, 34c. White extras, 33c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 33c.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extra fresh, 25½ to 26c. Firsts, new, 24½ to 25c. Extras held, 27½ to 29c. Firsts held, 25½ to 27c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $11 to $11.25. Cal., small white, $10.75 to $11. Yellow Eyes, $8.75 to $9. Red Kidney, $8.75 to $9. Limas, $13.50 to $13.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market inactive, trading light. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending March 23, 618,800 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 36 to 37c; ½ blood, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 42 to 43c; ⅜ blood, combing, 53 to 54c; clothing, 48 to 49c; ¼ blood, combing, 52 to 53c; clothing, 45c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, $1.03 to $1.08; clothing, 92 to 97c; ¼ blood, combing, $1 to $1.04; clothing, 95 to 98c; ⅜ blood, combing, 98c to $1; clothing, 90 to 93c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 91c; clothing, 80 to 83c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.07 to $1.10; clothing, 95c to $1; ½ blood, combing, $1.02 to $1.07; clothing, 95c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, 98c to $1.02; clothing, 90 to 95c; ¼ blood, combing, 90 to 95c; clothing, 82 to 87c; low ¼ blood, combing, 80 to 85c.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 48c; duck eggs, doz., 53c; pullet eggs, doz., 40c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese. — Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 35c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1 to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 13c; beets, lb., 4c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; old cabbage, lb., 3½c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 12½c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsley, bch, 10c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, qt., 15c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 4c; turnips, Rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 33c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c; whole hams, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 25c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, del., cord, $4.

Pittsburgh Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, qt., 7 to 9c; cows, fresh milk, each, $100 to $175; beef cows and bulls, good, 100 lbs., $11 to $13.50; common to poor, $8 to $10; veal calves, milk-fed, fancy, $18 to $20; medium, $12 to $16; pork, heavy, dressed, 100 lbs., $10 to $12; light, dressed, 100 lbs., $13 to $15; fowls, fancy stock, live, lb., 28 to 30c; roasting chickens, lb., 32 to 34c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 40 to 45c; apples, Baldwin, bbl., $2.75 to $3; Northern Spy, bbl., $4 to $4.50; potatoes, 120-lb. bag, $1.84 to $2; turnips, bu., 85c to $1; cabbage, old crop, 100 lbs., $1.50 to $1.75.

Retail. — Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; special, qt., 18 to 20c; sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 13c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 50 to 60c; prints and rolls, lb., 52 to 55c; cut from tub, lb., 49 to 51c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 53 to 55c; cold storage, doz., 33 to 35c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 31 to 35c; cottage, lb., 15 to 20c; fowls, fancy, dressed, lb., 39 to 45c; turkeys, fresh killed, lb., 49 to 53c; pork roasts, lb., 25 to 28c; shoulders, lb., 14 to 16c; sausage meat, lb., 25 to 30c; bacon, lb., 32 to 48c; beef steak, round, lb., 31 to 39c; roasts, lb., 28 to 35c; veal roasts, lb., 38 to 40c; loin chops, lb., 50 to 55c; potatoes, pk., 23 to 29c; spinach, pk., 20 to 25c; apples, cooking, 4 lbs., 25c; Northern Spy, 3 lbs. 29c; celery, bch, 15 to 18c; beets, 3 bchs, 25c; cabbage, lb., 4 to 6c; lettuce, head, 10 to 15c; fresh green peas, lb., 29c; green beans, lb., 23c; mushrooms, lb., 65c; eggplant, lb., 18c. F. A. C.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—At Chicago, March 22, a truck driver was arrested with a load of beautiful wreaths, flowery crosses, floral pillars and a jumble of roses, violets and carnations. The perfume attracted police. Frank Schlagel, owner of the Aristo Floral Co., 1301 West Lake St., admitted they were collected from graves in the Bohemian Cemetery and were now to do duty for the second or third time. Cemetery employes sold them to the florist. Many of the pieces Schlagel had placed on the graves. Schlagel said in the Desplaines Street Court it has been his practice for the last five years to obtain wreaths from several cemeteries and resell them. The cemetery employes were summoned and the hearing continued.

Bergen Co., N. J., is establishing an air police force, the first in the United States. They will have four small planes, and will keep watch over air activities.

The waters of the Mississippi broke through the battered Indian Graves levee five miles north of Quincy, Ill., March 21, and loosed a flood over 20,000 acres of rich farm land. The break had been expected for several days and virtually all the farmers had moved their live stock, grain and household goods back to the bluffs and safety. Crews of relief workers were on hand aiding any who failed to evacuate in time, and assisting the levee patrols to re-enforce other retaining walls which are weakening before the strain. Most of the flooded farms were planted with crops and the loss is expected to amount to thousands of dollars.

Gasoline tank explosions in the garage of the Teitelbaum Baking Co., 629-651 Parkside Ave., Brooklyn, killed one man and sent three others to hospitals, suffering from various degrees of burns, when fire swept through the one-story stucco structure March 22. Damage was estimated at $100,000.

Phil Jones, mechanic, was killed and Al Wilson, noted film stunt flyer, escaped death by leaping with his parachute when a large bombing plane they were using in filming a motion picture near Van Nuys, Cal., went into a tail spin and crashed March 22.

His airplane catching fire while flying to Chicago with the night air mail, Paul J. Kaniut, pilot on the Chicago-Kansas City route, made a parachute leap from his plane and landed safely near Harmon, Ill., 100 miles southwest of Chicago, early March 22. The pilot found the plane several miles from where he landed. It was destroyed, but only a portion of the 400 lbs. of mail had been burned. It was turned over to the Post Office authorities at Harmon.

Fifty-five men dead and missing, with 41 bodies brought to the surface, five located in the workings and nine unaccounted for, March 22, was given as the toll of the disaster at Kinloch mine, Parnassus, Pa., where an explosion spread destruction the day before. About 200 miners escaped several hours after the blast, gaining the open air through the Valley Camp entry, five miles from the main slope. Lawrence Allshouse was found alive in the mine. Allshouse had been entombed 27 hours in a part of the workings which the fatal after-damp did not reach.

Freakish Spring storms swept the South March 22 and left six dead, nearly a score injured and heavy property damage. From Texas northeasterly a wide belt was drenched and a tornado swept the Coosa River valley from Alabama across Northwest Georgia and into North Carolina, dipping at widely separated points. Hailstorms and high winds were reported from various points. The tornado at Merrellton, Ala., near Anniston, demolished a Negro church used as a school building, killed five of the pupils and injured eight others. One of those killed, John Henry Lee, was found half a mile from the church and died soon afterward in a hospital.

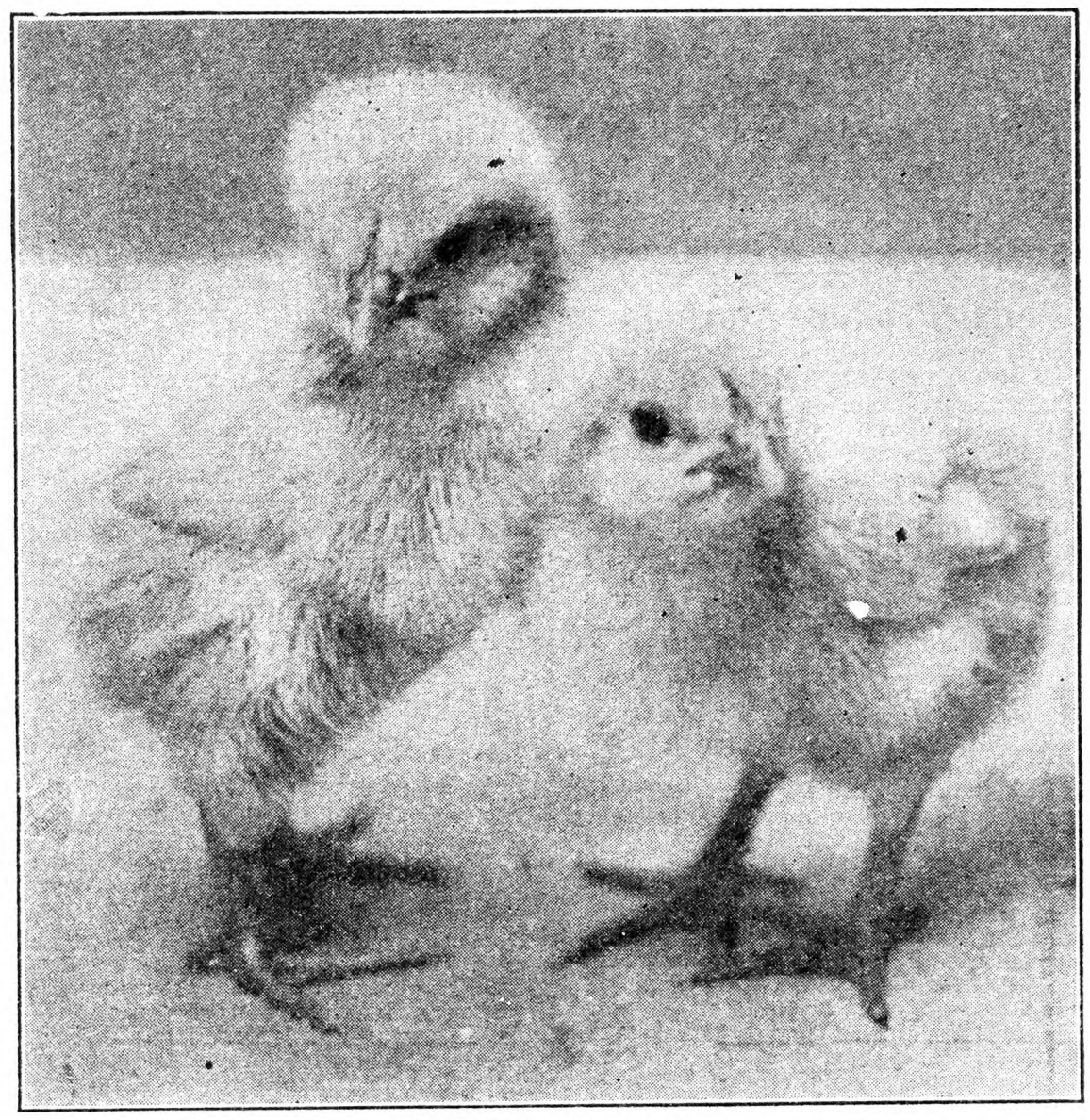
A large transport airplane which left Norfolk, Va., for Curtiss Field, L. I., early March 22, with four persons abroad, has not been heard from since. Fliers and officials of the Curtiss Flying Service were searching for trace of the plane and its occupants, who were en route from Miami, Fla. T. Raymond Finucane, business man of Rochester, N. Y., was the only commercial passenger aboard, the three others being employes of the Curtiss Flying Service, owners of the plane. The Curtiss men are Harry Smith, pilot, of Miami; Frank Abels, mechanic, of Woodhaven, L. I., and J. A. Boyd, also a mechanic attached to the Miami field branch of the flying service.

John L. Campion, St. Louis pilot, and three passengers were killed when their Ryan monoplane crashed near the Pennsylvania National Guard encampment reservation at Mt. Gretna, Pa., March 25. The passengers were Charles Stewart, Columbus, O.; Harold Goyd, 21, and Paul Wager, 21, both of Worthington, a suburb of Columbus. The plane took off from the Norton Flying Field at Columbus under unfavorable weather conditions, and was apparently experiencing trouble when it was first sighted soaring over the military grounds. Campion seemed to be seeking his location as he flew over the tree tops of the wooded country.

An attempt by Representative Morgan to read in the Louisiana State Legislature at Baton Rouge what political enemies of Gov. Huey P. Long assert was an affidavit by the Governor's former body guard, Harry A. Bozeman, to the effect that Long told him (Bozeman) to murder Representative Jared Y. Sanders, Jr., precipitated a riot in the Lower House March 25. The Speaker's efforts to shut Morgan off before he could read the reputed affidavit were futile, but the violence and free-for-all fighting for which Morgan's opening words were the signal prevented the disputed document from being read.

Suspected of having exported $125,000 worth of stolen automobiles to Greece within the last year, Louis Selner of 353 Kew Gardens Road, Richmond Hill, N. Y., was arrested March 25 by Detectives Brady and Dowd of the Automobile Squad. He will be turned over to the Federal authorities for prosecution under the National Motor Vehicle Act. Selner, the police say, shipped 36 expensive cars via the Fabre and the Greek lines to a man in Athens known as John Antonopoulis. The shipper's name appeared in the bills of lading as Peter Norris. Three of the stolen machines are now en route, and the American Minister to Greece has been asked to intercept them.

Buried under a mountainous snowslide, four miners were killed March 25 as they slept in a bunkhouse in the storm-bound Hensen Creek area of Hinsdale County, Col. It is feared others may have lost their lives in 25 snow avalanches in the district the same night. The four miners killed were W. S. Winkersham of Montrose, A. S. Coler and H. G. Jensen of Denver and A. G. Cutting of Glenwood Springs.



Just Five Days Old

One of the most spectacular trips in the history of the Canadian Northland will be started on April 1, when two tractors will leave Fort Churchill, Manitoba, and attempt to cross the frozen hummocks of the Arctic Circle to Tavane Bay, near Chesterfield Inlet. The expedition is being undertaken by Dominion explorers, the object being to move 200 tons of freight and supplies over the 300 miles to where the Far North base of the company has been located. Much of the journey, it is stated, will be over the ice on the coast line of Hudson Bay. It is on the advice of the Eskimo guides that this route is being followed. The road will be "located" by two Eskimos with dog teams, who will travel well ahead of the tractors. Last year the company sent their equipment into the base by schooner from Halifax. The result was a considerable delay, for the boat was held up by ice in the bay and the supplies did not arrive until late in the season.

WASHINGTON. — President Hoover, as commander-in-chief of the navy, ordered the Presidential yacht Mayflower withdrawn from commission and laid up March 22. The move was made to save an operating expense of $300,000 a year and to allow the nine officers and 148 enlisted men of the crew to be available for new naval craft soon to be floated, it was explained at the White House. The Mayflower was built in Scotland for Ogden Goelet in 1897. It was commandeered and purchased during the Spanish War to become part of the "mosquito fleet" for convoy use. President Roosevelt had it converted into a Presidential yacht in 1906 and used it for trip to Cape Henry to see the start of the navy's world cruise.

More than 4,000 persons are employed by the Bureau of Prohibition in enforcing the dry laws and the statutes against the use of narcotics, the Civil Service Commission notified the Senate March 23 in response to a resolution passed in February on motion of Senator Wagner of New York. The list does not include hundreds of court employees and officers and men of the Coast Guard, who are also concerned with enforcement. The Wagner resolution sought to ascertain the number of persons in the Prohibition Bureau appointed under civil service rules, and likewise the names of those who do not come under this law. Mr. Wagner alleged that gross irregularities existed through the practice of naming persons who had not taken civil service examinations.

FARM AND GARDEN. — Demand that a Canadian tariff wall against imports from the United States be raised "brick for brick" with the proposed higher American tariff on Canadian farm products is growing more and more insistent in the western provinces of the Dominion. Agricultural organizations, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and associations of farmers and fruit growers have memorialized the Legislatures in provincial capitals to urge the government in Ottawa to adopt retaliatory legislation. Western Canada's resentment against the proposed higher tariff which would restrict its agricultural exports to the United States has been expressed officially in a resolution introduced in the Alberta Legislature at Edmonton by Milton C. McKeen, United Farmer member for Lac St. Anne. The McKeen resolution urges that freight rates to Eastern Canada be reduced by means of a government subsidy to railroads in order to open new markets to Western Canadian farmers, and that a retaliatory tariff policy be adopted by the Dominion Parliament.

A German shepherd dog that responded to the "call of the wild" and became a marauder has been killed by government agents after a chase of two years. Quitting civilization and retreating to the fastnesses of the mountains, the dog swooped down and preyed on deer in the South Dakota State Park and game preserves. It is estimated he killed more deer during his wild career than any 100 hunters had. About a year ago the fact that a dog once domesticated was guilty of the park crimes was revealed and an organized hunt started for him. John N. Martin, a Federal government hunter, took up the trail and killed the dog with poisoned bait.

In an effort to prevent the spread of communicable disease the New York Public Health Council announced March 22 that after April 1 all milk or cream used in the manufacture of ice cream or other frozen milk products, sold outside of New York City, must be pasteurized, either before or after being used with other ingredients. In 1925, the Health Council stated, 366 cases of septic sore throat were traced to contaminated milk, used in the preparation of ice cream. The new regulation also requires that apparatus, utensils and containers used in the manufacture or delivery of frozen milk products "shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition."

OBITUARY. — Oscar E. Bradfute, Ohio farm leader, died March 25 at Xenia, O., of cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 67. Mr. Bradfute was a former president of the Ohio State Farm Bureau Federation and the American Farm Bureau Federation and served on industrial and agricultural commissions of two Presidents. He was elected president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation in 1919, holding office until 1923, when he resigned to become president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. This position he held for three years. President Wilson appointed him to membership on his Industrial Commission a decade ago, and in 1925 President Coolidge named him the American delegate to the world conference on agriculture in Rome. Mr. Bradfute was one of the organizers of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago in 1900, and served as a member of its executive committee and its board of directors. He was a former president of the Aberdeen-Angus Association and a member of the executive committee of the National Live Stock Association. As an agriculturist Mr. Bradfute was primarily a cattle breeder. He had been active for more than 40 years in the cattle industry, and was one of the leading American authorities. Aberdeen-Angus cattle of outstanding beef type were bred on his own farm. In 1899 he assisted in organizing the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, and he remained thereafter a member of the board of directors of this institution. He often lectured at agricultural colleges and at State meetings of farmers. He was chairman of the Commission on the National Organization of Farm Bureaus of America. For 20 years, from 1905 to 1925, he was a trustee of Ohio State University, and from 1917 to 1923 of Cedarville College. He married Jennie M. Collins of Xenia in 1890. He is survived by his widow and three children.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending March 23, 1929.

Market draggy. Beef steers, better grades, all weights, about steady, common and medium grades tending lower, top $13.15, average weight 1,496 lbs.; several sales medium weights, $12.75 to $13; bulk, $11.50 to $12.25. Bulls and she stock showing weaker tendency, all cutters steady; bulk fat heifers, $9.50 to $10.25; sausage bulls, $9.25 to $10; butcher cows, $7.50 to $8.25; cutters, $4.50 to $6. Stockers and feeders nominal. Calves steady at week's 25 to 50c decline; top vealers, $18.50.

Hogs slow, fully steady; top, 200 to 250-lb. weights, $13.

Receipts for week ending March 23, 1929: Cattle, 11 cars: 5 Pa., 4 Va., 2 St. Paul, containing 287 head; 1,550 trucked in; total cattle, 1,837 head, 615 calves, 1,800 hogs, 324 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 19 cars: 10 Pa., 3 Chicago, 2 St. Paul, 2 Md., 2 Tenn., containing 488 head; 966 head trucked in; total cattle, 1,545 head, 321 calves, 884 hogs, 41 sheep.

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12 to $13.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12 to $13.25; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12 to $13.25; medium, 800 lbs. up, $10.75 to $12; common, $8.75 to $10.75.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11 to $11.75; good, $10 to $11; medium, $9.25 to $10; common, $7.50 to $9.25.

Cows.—Choice, $8.25 to $9.50; good, $7.25 to $8.25; common and medium, $6.25 to $7.25; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.25.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $9.75 to $11; cutter, common and medium, $7.50 to $9.75.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10 to $11.50; common and medium, $7.50 to $10; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10 to $11.25; common and medium, $7.25 to $10.

Vealers. — Good and choice, $16 to $18.50; medium, $14.25 to $16; cull and common, $7.50 to $14.25.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $12 to $13.25; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $12.25 to $13.25; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $12.25 to $13.25; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.25 to $12.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$13.25@13.75
950 to 1,100 lbs., good	13.50@13.75
800 lbs. up, medium	11.75@13.50
Common	10.00@11.75
Heifers, 850 down, good	11.50@12.75
Common and medium	8.75@11.50
Cows, good	9.50@10.50
Common and medium	7.50@ 9.50
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 7.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good beef	10.00@10.50
Cutter and medium	8.00@10.00
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	11.00@17.00
Cull and common	7.00@11.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	16.50@18.50
Medium	13.00@16.50
Cull and common	8.00@13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	11.25@11.85
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	11.50@12.00
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	11.85@12.00
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	11.00@12.00
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	9.75@11.25
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	9.50@10.50

SHEEP—SHORN BASIS

Lambs, 84 down, good-ch.	15.25@15.75
92 down, medium	14.00@15.25
All wts., cull-com	9.00@14.00
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med.-ch.	9.00@13.50
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	7.00@ 9.00
120 to 150, med.-ch.	6.50@ 8.25
All wts., cull-com	3.00@ 7.00

Comparative Egg Prices

The following quotations are obtained from government and commercial reports. Due to lack of standardization of trade terms throughout the country, it has been necessary to quote each market individually, using the local phraseology in describing egg grades.

March 25, 1929.—New York: Nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, premiums not included, 34 to 35c; browns, fancy to extra fancy, 32 to 34c. Philadelphia: Fresh extra firsts, 29c; fresh firsts, 28 to 28½c; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs, in cartons, 37 to 39c. Boston: Nearby hennery, 34 to 35c. Worcester: Nearby, 35 to 42c, mostly 37 to 38c. Hartford: Conn. newlaid fancy, 45c; Conn. special No. 1, 40 to 43c; Conn. extra, 37 to 40c; Conn. gathered, 33 to 36c. Waterbury: Conn. newlaid fancy, 42 to 45c; Conn. special No. 1, 40 to 42c; Conn. extra, 38 to 40c; Conn. gathered, 35 to 38c. Wilkes-Barre: Nearby, 32c.

March 23, 1929.—New Haven: Conn. newlaid fancy, 45c; Conn. special No. 1, 43c; Conn. extra, 35 to 40c; Conn. gathered, 30 to 35c. Bridgeport: Conn. newlaid fancy, 45 to 50c; Conn. special No. 1, 43 to 45c; Conn. extra, 42 to 43c; Conn. gathered, 38 to 40c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

March 26, 1929.—Live poultry receipts are light and prices are firm. Egg prices holding steady.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter steady; creamery, prints, 53 to 54c; tubs, 51 to 52c; firsts, 48 to 50c. Cheese firm; new daisies, longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28 to 29c; limburger, brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs steady; nearby fancy, 37 to 38c; grade A, 33 to 36c; grade B, 32 to 34c; grade C, 28 to 29c; western, at mark, 29 to 30c.

Poultry.—Dressed firm; fowls, 33 to 36c; old roosters, 25 to 29c; chickens, 38 to 40c; ducks, 25 to 28c; geese, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 32 to 43c. Live poultry firm; fowls, 33 to 35c; old roosters, 20 to 22c; shringers, 30 to 33c; ducks, 32c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples steady; Russet, bu., $1.15 to $1.35; Hubbardson, $1.15 to $1.50; Greening, $1.50 to $2; Baldwin, King, Spitzenberg, $1.75 to $2; Wealthy, $1.50 to $1.75; Northern Spy, $2.25 to $2.50; McIntosh, $2.50 to $3.25; Rome Beauty, western box, $2.50 to $2.75; Delicious, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes easy; home-grown, bu., 25 to 55c; Bermuda, $3 to $3.25; Cuba, $2.75 to $3; sweets, Md., hpr., $1.75 to $2.

Beans and Onions.—Red kidney, cwt., $8 to $9; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; white kidney, $13.50 to $14; marrow, $14 to $14.50. Onions steady; home-grown, bu. $3 to $3.75, 100-lb. sack $4.25 to $5; Chile, crate, $3 to $3.10.

Fruits and Berries.—Grapes, Cal. Emperor, keg, $5 to $5.25; Almerias, $3.50 to $3.75; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $6.25; Fla., $3.50 to $5.50; strawberries, Fla., qt., 20 to 50c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Cal., crate, $9.50 to $12; beans, green, wax, Fla., hpr., $5 to $5.50; beets, bu., 40c to $1.25; cabbage, bu., 60c to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.75; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2 to $2.25; celery, doz., 50 to 75c; cucumbers, 2-doz. box, $3.50 to $4.50; endive, lb., 35 to 45c; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3.50 to $4.50; escarole, Tex., crate, $2 to $2.25; horseradish, bbl., $15 to $16; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 75 to 80c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.15 to $1.35; parsley, Tex., bu., $1.25 to $1.75; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $2; peas, Mex., crate, $7.50; peppers, Fla., crate, $2.25 to $3.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 30 to 35c; rhubarb, 5-lb. box, 75 to 90c; spinach, Tex., bu., 50c to $1; tomatoes, 10-lb. carton, $1.75 to $2; turnips, bu., $1.15 to $1.25.

Sweets.—Honey steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products steady; sugar, lb., 28 to 30c; syrup, new gal., $2 to $2.25, old $1.25 to $1.75.

Feeds.—Hay steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $17; clover mixed, $12.50 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, car lot, ton, $29.50; standard middlings, $29; red dog, $39; cottonseed-meal, 36 per cent protein, $44.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $55; gluten, $48.55; hominy, $39; oatfeed, $14.75; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.25; red clover, $20 to $22; alsike, $20 to $22; Alfalfa, $16.50. C. H. B.

Hartford, Conn., Markets

Reported March 27 by the Connecticut Bureau of Markets:

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, Baldwin, bu., $1.75 to $2.75; A 2½-in., bbl., $5 to $6.25; Greenings, bu., $1.50 to $2; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 50 to 85c; cranberries, half-bbl. box, $9 to $10; oranges, Florida, 176-216, $3.50 to $4.50; beans, green, bu., $4 to $5; beets, bu., $1.50 to $2; new, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; cauliflower, doz. crt, $2.50 to $3.25; cabbage, 100 lbs., $3.25 to $3.50; carrots, bu., $2 to $2.50; new, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; celery, 12-stalk bun., 85c to $1; dandelions, bu., $2.50 to $3; kale, bbl., $2.25 to $2.75; lettuce, doz., 80c to $1.25; onions, bu., $2.50 to $3; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2; potatoes, bu., 80 to 90c; 2 bu. U. S. No. 1, $1.60 to $1.80; rutabagas, 100 lbs., $1.50 to $1.75; spinach, bu., 90c to $1.15; squash, lb., 5c.

Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., 43 to 48c; chickens, live, lb., 34 to 38c; dressed, lb., 45 to 52c; ducks, dressed, lb., 28 to 32c; fowls, dressed, lb., 35 to 40c; live, lb., 33 to 36c; turkeys, dressed, west, lb., 45 to 52c; butter, 92 score, lb., 50 to 54c.

Eggs.—Conn. newlaid fancy, 42c; Conn. special No. 1, 38 to 40c; Conn. special No. 2, 32 to 37c; Conn. extra, 35 to 38c; Conn. gathered, 32 to 35c; western, 30 to 35c.

Food Values

I am interested in the chicken business, and am in the dark as to feed values by analysis. Where can I obtain information as to the food values of such grains as corn, wheat, oats, barley and buckwheat, also value of meat scrap, gluten feed, oilmeal, cottonseed-meal, bran and oat flakes? What are the differences or results in feeding laying hens animal or vegetable protein? Is there not quite a loss in egg production when hens are fed oats and buckwheat instead of something to take their place so they do not have to grind so much fiber? C. D. B.
New York.

The bulletin, "Feeding for Egg Production," published by the New York State Agricultural College at Ithaca, N. Y., and free upon application, will give you the information for which you ask. Animal protein and that derived from vegetable sources are not identical in food value. I do not know that it has ever been determined just why protein from an animal source is more stimulating to egg production than that from vegetable sources, but this seems to be a fact. Both animal and vegetable proteins should be included in the poultry ration and both are in any ration that is well balanced. Too much fiber in the ration lessens its food value, giving bulk instead of nutriment. Whether the energy required for the grinding of the fiber is the chief source of loss or not, I cannot say. The digestive organs of the hen are fitted for concentrated rather than bulky foods, differing from those of such animals as the cow. It seems to me likely that the room taken up by excessive quantities of fiber may be more a factor in rendering these undesirable than the required amount of energy used in their grinding. On the other hand, the natural foods of birds, such as seeds, are to a great extent bulky. Too great an artificial concentration may be as harmful as too little. The distension of the digestive organs of animals by bulky foods has its part in the nutritive program. M. B. D.

Returns From Eight Hens

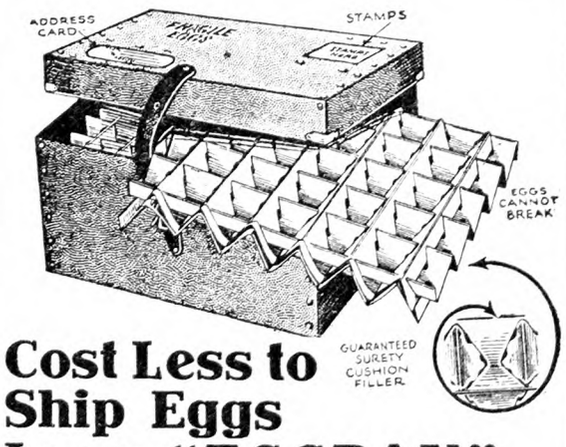
Here is a little record of eight hens, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1928:

1,344 Eggs	$45.67
Feed	18.79
Net	$26.88

It is impossible to estimate in dollars and cents their charming personality; they have to be known to be appreciated.
West Chester, Pa. A. E. F.

Those Troublesome Pigeons

On page 419 we printed a request for a repellent to keep pigeons from the upper stonework in front of a large public building. Various replies have been received, among others poisoning, shooting and firing Roman candles into their harbors, all of which are not feasible under the circumstances. One reader said that frequent applications of thick molasses to those places will keep the pigeons away. This is a harmless treatment and worth trying.



Cost Less to Ship Eggs In an "EGGPAK"

Save money next time you ship eggs. Send them out in an "EGGPAK" egg case—the case that's 2 to 3 POUNDS LIGHTER than any other.

And not only LIGHTER but STRONGER. You can stand on it—yes kick it around the room—and you won't find a break or a dent. You won't find a broken egg, not even a cracked shell.

That's because "EGGPAK" is made of indestructible fiber and riveted together like steel beams.

It's furnished with a patented filler that holds each egg in a separate, CUSHION compartment. The eggs can't touch anything solid, can't touch the ones above or the ones below.

"EGGPAK" is endorsed by agricultural colleges and shippers everywhere. Save money—order "EGGPAK" today. 2 doz. size, $1.80; 4 doz. size, $2.35; 6 doz. size, $2.60. (Also made up to 15 doz. size. Prices on request. Dealers write for terms.)

SEND NO MONEY—Pay postman on arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Standard Trunk Mfg. Co., 18 W. 21st St., Dept. R. N.-Y., New York

Rosemont Chicks

Rush Your April Orders *Now!*

April is the month when most of the money-making pullets are started. Now is the time to get your quota of rugged Rosemont Chicks. We are trying hard to keep ahead of the steady flow of orders and our hatches are coming fine. We can take care of you but you must act quickly if you want to make sure of April-hatched chicks. Send your order today.

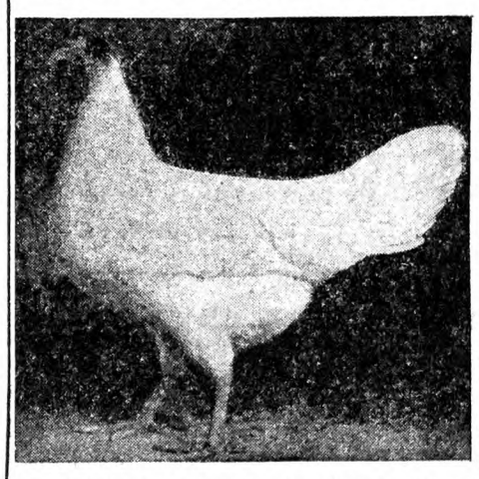
Immediate Delivery and Week of April 15th

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.50	$65.00	$125.00
Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
White Wyandottes	5.25	10.50	20.00	97.50	190.00
White Rocks	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.50	160.00
State Certified Jersey Black Giants	7.50	14.00	27.00	130.00	250.00
Broiler Chicks	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00	110.00

POSTAGE PREPAID—SEND CHECK, POSTAL OR EXPRESS MONEY ORDER
FREE Giant Folder—Makes you laugh while you learn. Write for it today.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY
Drawer 4 Rosemont, Hunterdon County New Jersey

OTTERKILL WYCKOFF STRAIN



AFTER 25 years' experience, one of the best equipped and modern Poultry Establishments in New York State is now operating with labor saving, sanitary and hygienic devices for breeding exclusively Wyckoff strain of Single Comb White Leghorns, with a record of 49 years, acknowledged the world over for size, vigor, beauty and productiveness.

Our purchase of two thousand five hundred Wyckoff breeders in 1928 direct from Mr. Wyckoff of Wyckoff's Grandview Poultry Farm located at Aurora on the shore of Cayuga Lake, New York State, gives us the right to use the name of this strain in offering Hatching Eggs, Chicks, twelve weeks' old Pullets and Males.

Twenty thousand Baby Chicks of this high-class breeding stock are coming off during March and April. Send for catalog and prices.

OTTERKILL POULTRY FARM, Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

WENE State-Supervised Blood-Tested CHICKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. TRADE MARK

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES ON STATE-SUPERVISED LEGHORNS

Now you can buy blood-tested State-supervised S. C. White Leghorn Chicks for only a little more than you would pay for chicks from untested, unsupervised stock. Every female Leghorn is a Hen Breeder weighing at least 4 lbs.

LEGHORNS FOR APRIL 15th DELIVERY

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wene Select Matings	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150.00
Wene-Ells Matings	5.00	9.50	19.00	92.50	180.00

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, blood-tested, State-supervised, 8-10 weeks, $1.05 each, f.o.b. Vineland, N. J.
FOR BROILERS AND ROASTERS order our cross-bred chicks from blood-tested Wyandotte-Rock matings. Immediate deliveries.
We are also booking orders for Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes, all blood-tested.
All chick shipments sent postage prepaid—100% live delivery guaranteed.
FREE FOLDER AND MATING LIST MAILED ON REQUEST.
WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A VINELAND, N. J.

HOLLYWOOD S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Famous Egg Producers. Quality Chicks and Hatching Eggs Our Specialty. WHITE-WINGS FARM MOORESVILLE, IND.

CHICKS THAT PAY FROM HENS THAT LAY

STOCKTON CHICKS

Standard bred chicks from supervised flocks, properly hatched, inspected and packed. Guaranteed to reach you safely. A. P. A. Certified Leghorns, $13.50 per 100; Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, $16.00 per 100; Wh. Wyandottes, $20.00 per 100 and Wh. Rocks, $19.00 per 100. Order today or write for full details.
STOCKTON HATCHERY, Box Y, STOCKTON, N. J.

EGG CARTONS
2 x 6 and 3 x 4 Sizes
STOCK or SPECIAL PRINT
Write for Samples and Prices
INMAN MFG. CO., INC.
Amsterdam, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND BRED LEGHORNS

Order your chicks from a breeding plant. For 18 years we have specialized in producing S.C. White Leghorns of superior quality. Over 10,000 superior breeders are carried on our own 400-acre farms. From these we produce our Grade A Chicks, guaranteed to pay you better than any others. *Prices:* $22.00 per 100; $105 per 500; $200 per 1000.
Our Free Year Book contains more common-sense information than many books selling for $1.00. Write today.
LORD FARMS 67 Forest Street METHUEN, MASS.

Baby Chicks S. C. White Leghorns, $12.50 per 100. R. I. Red, $16.00 per 100. 24 years shipper of day old chicks. Free delivery. Cir.
BABY CHICKEN FARM ON-HUDSON
Phone 4F14 Staatsburg, N. Y.

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS

Our chicks come from flocks culled for Egg Production and Standard Quality by poultrymen trained at Ohio State University. OUR CATALOG is chicken from cover to cover. Write for it.
Lancaster Farms Hatchery Rt. 20 Lancaster, O.

CHICKS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BARRON STRAIN
B. W. D. tested and trapnested. Produced by a breeder are the better Chicks to buy. Our circular on request.
CLARABEN COURT FARM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, 12c. 100% live arrival. Circular. E. L. BEAVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

HILL SIDE CHICKS
Will Ship C. O. D.
March and April Chicks as Low as 8c
S. C. R. I. OWENS STRAIN REDS
S. C. ROCKS S. C. W. L. TANCRED and
HEAVY MIXED—LIGHT MIXED WYCKOFF STRAIN
100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks White and Brown Leghorns, 11c ea. Larger amounts less. Parcel post paid. Free circular FRANK BLUM, New Washington, Ohio.

Bred-to-Lay Leghorn Chix Also Pure Maple Syrup. C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Md.

N. J. STATE TESTED SUPERVISED CHICKS Rocks and Reds. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

Chicks C. O. D. 9c
100 Rocks or Red, $14.00 Leghorns, $12.00
Heavy Mixed, $12.00 Light, $9.00
Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.
C. M. Lauver Box 73 McAlisterville, Pa.

M. B. Turkey Eggs $6.50 per dozen. White Wyandotte Eggs, from 2 year old hens, $8 per 100. $1.50 per setting. Insured, prepaid. ANNA MEIER, Coxsackie, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS AND HENS—Well matured, vigorous breeders. Big bone. Champion Goldbank strain. MISS IDA CHUMBLEY, Draper, Va.

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.00	11.00
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER • • McAlisterville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS—From Mammoth Pekins, $30 per 100. Eggs, $12 per 100. L. & L. CANHAM, Albion, New York

Commercial Poultry Raising
by Roberts.
An all-around book; $3 postpaid, by
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KERR'S 1929 CHICKS

From hens that are winning honors in the great egg-laying competitions

NOTWITHSTANDING the high egg prices, our chick prices are same as last year. For Utility Chicks:

BREED	25	50	100	500	1000
W. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
W. Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
W. Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

SPECIAL MATINGS—*Add 6c per chick to above prices*

Five big hatches each week insure prompt deliveries. Shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.
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Paterson, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Camden, N. J. Binghamton, N. Y. E. Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa. Danbury, Conn. W. Springfield, Mass.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

NATIONAL "SUPERBRED" CHICKS

Insure your future poultry profits by ordering **NATIONAL "SUPERBRED" CHICKS NOW**

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Tancred & Hollywood White Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.00	17.00	82.00	160.00

Light Mixed, $9 per 100. Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100. Also Black Minorcas, White Minorcas, Anconas, Blue Andelusians and Jersey Black Giants. Send for our free catalog and prices on our Special Mated Chicks. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Member International Baby Chick Association.
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BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W.L., Wyckoff Strain	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
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GOODLING'S SUPER QUALITY
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High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed at **$16.00** per 100; **$47.00** per 300; **$77.00** per 500; **$150** per 1000, 10% books order. Catalog free.
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Brookside Quality Chicks at honest prices will make you money. Extra Large English White Leghorns and Superb Barred Rocks shipped on our 100% guarantee and special offer, BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Rt. 1, Chambersburg, Penna.

CHICKS Large Type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

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$12.00 per 100. $118 per 1000.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS HATCHES WEEKLY
Large, strong chicks from good layers (some blood-tested). Discount on large orders. $14.00 per 100. 10% books order.
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Barred Rocks Eggs Blood-tested, N. Y. State Certified, 100—$12.00; selected, 100—$8.00; 360—$21.50. ARTHUR J. DAY, Auburn, N. Y., R. 6

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Hatching Eggs only, $10—100; 500—$45. No Chicks.
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EGGS AND BABY TURKS
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8000 Breeding Reds on our own Farms with 12 years of disease-free, well-bred ancestry back of each bird has made Hubbard Farms chicks famous for vigor, sure-life, heavy production of large eggs. Every bird State Tested for B. W. D. Free catalog gives full information about our Farms and profit-making chicks.
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Every breeder is a carefully selected bird with the pure blood of the Pinecrest Orchard strain of generation upon generation coursing through their veins. Birds with the lay bred into them. Each year our entire stock is State-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. We own and operate one of the largest S. C. R. I. Red breeding plants in New England. Send for circular and prices.
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8-10-WEEK PULLETS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Trapnested 21st Year *Pedigreed*
Evey breeder a high production bred bird—all are 100% clean by State test, and carry high record contest blood lines.
You can't buy better bred, or sturdier chicks. Customers are growing 96% and more.
Catalog on request
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Officially More Winning Production Pens in 8 years than any other Strain of Reds.
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SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS—Mass. State Tested. 100% free from White Diarrhea. Large sized, early maturing, dark red birds. Electrically hatched chicks, $25 per hundred. FRED LEACH, Wrentham, Mass.

Rhode Island Red Chicks Hatches Weekly
Every breeder trapnested and every chick from our own egg. One grade of chicks only. For prices and particulars write, DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

R. I. Red Chicks DARK RED COLOR. Sired by 200-Egg Males. SUNNYACRES, Pascoag, R. I.

M. A. C. REDS mated with pedigreed Cockerels. Records 250-280. Chicks, $20 per 100. W. M. KIRKPATRICK, Lexington, Virginia.

A Pair of Nutmeg Fowl

In the Spring of 1904 I felt the chicken fever running strong, so I gave up and started. Among other varieties I got two trios of P. C. and R. I. Reds; intercrossed those and got what I thought a fine strain of Reds, so never changed them.

Six years later I crossed them with Leghorns, and finally as the years went by I had two lines of chickens very much alike, though varying. One line laying white, the other brown eggs, though with varying shades, but with each generation improving as well as to colors and shape of the birds.

The combs are like Leghorn and am trying for yellow beaks and shanks, red ear lobes and feathers; tails are black-bluish. Some are nonsitters. They are all good layers. Those laying white eggs I call Nutmegs, the other Nutmegs' Cousins. I have no stock or eggs for sale.
Connecticut. O. L.

Tapeworm in Fowls and Dogs

A set of my broilers have tapeworms, which I think is unusual. I would like to know a cure for it. What would you advise to give old hens that have worms? Will you also give me a cure for my two dogs which have tapeworm too? They never get any raw meat outside of what they hunt. Most of my hens get scaly legs while quite young. Could you tell me the cause for that, and what to do to prevent it? I. H.
New York.

There are several varieties of tapeworms, some more difficult to expel than others. It is better to try to prevent infestation than to get rid of it after it occurs. The house-fly is responsible for conveying one common variety to fowls and should be prevented, as far as possible, from having access to the poultry quarters. As these flies breed in horse manure, the keeping of manure piles at a considerable distance from the poultry-house will greatly aid. It has been found necessary by some poultrymen who keep their fowls on a limited area to screen their poultry buildings against flies. Powdered kamala is perhaps the best remedy for individual treatment of birds infested by tapeworms. Fifteen grains of this in capsule are given the bird to be treated, 10 grains for young pullets. A few hours later, Epsom salts dissolved in a little water, a teaspoonful to each bird, should be given. It is useless, however, to treat birds for tapeworms, or other worms, unless reinfection is prevented by keeping the droppings out of reach of the flock and the flock in clean quarters. Flock treatment of old fowls with worms may be given by mixing one pound of tobacco dust of guaranteed one per cent or more of nicotine with each 50 pounds of mash fed and keeping this before them for two or three weeks at a time. M. B. D.

Destroying Mites

I had a prescription some time ago that was good to kill mites of different kinds on fowls. I think it was salts of tartar, or some acid that I mixed with common grease. Can you help me out? I used it same as one did blue ointment, but the latter costs quite a little.
New York. A. L. G.

You may refer to sodium fluoride, a powder that is worked down into the feathers, a pinch here and there, over the body. This is an excellent destroyer of body lice upon hens. "Mites," or red mites, as they are usually called, do not live upon the fowls but congregate in the cracks under and about the perches, old nests, etc. They are easily destroyed by thorough spraying or painting the hiding places with carbolineum or some oil, like waste oil from an engine, with or without kerosene. M. B. D.

White Diarrhoea

Several of my pullets have white diarrhœa; they are 11 months old. I am feeding wheat mornings, whole corn at night, and have laying mash by them all the time, baker's white bread in between.
New Jersey. MRS. A. P.

"White diarrhœa" is the term used to designate a disease of young chicks caused by a germ usually inherited from the mother hen through the egg. Older fowls may have whitish discharges from various causes: improper food for one. There is nothing in your letter that would enable one to say just what the cause in the case of your fowls is, though overfeeding of the baker's bread or feeding musty or moldy bread may be responsible. Cutting out the bread for a time may overcome the trouble. M. B. D.

N. Y. Egg-laying Contest

This is carried on at the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. There are 100 pens each containing 10 birds. Following are the results up to March 20, with remarks by the director.

The week of May 1-7 has been designated by the National Poultry Council as "National Egg Week." The object of this celebration is to point out to the consumer the value of eggs as a food and thereby stimulate a greater demand for this product. Poultrymen throughout the country should pull together and make this campaign a success. To increase consumption of poultry products is the most logical step to take in helping the poultry industry. Any plan that encourages production is economically unsound unless it stimulates increased consumption.

The National Poultry Council, Harry R. Lewis, president, has prepared a number of press notices, radio messages and posters. We suggest that poultrymen make use of this publicity material and co-operate in making this campaign a success. Prof. Lewis' address is Davisville, R. I. Put a display poster on your roadside signs, send a copy of the press notice to your local paper. Include one or more notices in your parcel post containers and in your egg cartons.

Tell your customers that eggs are rich in vitamins; a balanced diet, rich in protein, fat and minerals; easily digested; an economical food, a recognized food for athletes, children and invalids.

Eggs are delivered in the original package. A catchy phrase describing eggs for use throughout the year is "Sunshine in Sealed Packages."

Give the National Poultry Council your fullest co-operation.—D. H. Horton, Head Dept. of Poultry Husbandry.

During the 20th week of the seventh Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 3,949 eggs or 56.4 per cent. The present contest is now 2,276 eggs ahead of the production of the last contest up to the end of the 20th week. The pullets have laid a total of 45,830 eggs since November 1, 1928.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns: Claraben Court Farm, 56; Valley Farm, 54; Kerr Chickeries, 54; Ray G. Morrison, 53; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, 53; Dr. L. E. Heasley, 53.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—Valley Farm, 793; Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 787; Barnes Hollywood Farm, 787; George Dick, 780; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, 728; Dr. L. E. Heasley, 712; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 708.

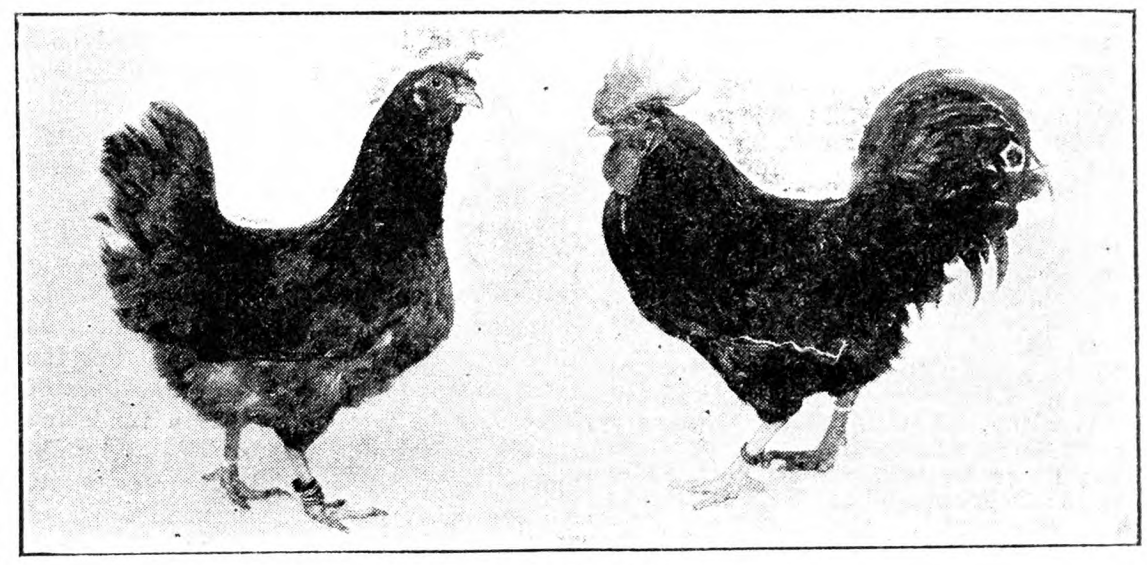
R. I. Reds. — Joseph P. Moynahan, 688; Charlescote Farm, 646; Perley N. Hibbard, 627; John Z. LaBelle, 450.

Australorps.—Highland Place Poultry Farm, 316.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, Inc., 584; R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, 525; Pratt Exp. Farm, 518.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, 614; Wm. R. Speck, 393; Highfield Farm, 368.

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 35c; brown, 34c; medium, 32c.



The Nutmegs

now $100

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Now you can buy a 500 chick size metal brooder house for only $100. The DICKELMAN plain wall metal house gives safe, sanitary housing for your chicks at very low cost. It is rat proof, fire proof, properly ventilated, prevents smothering and is the **strongest** and **best** metal house built except our corrugated house, which sells for slightly more. Easiest and quickest erected. Use a DICKELMAN this year—you will raise **more** and **better** chicks. Write for further information.

Patent No. 1,670,932
Large 500 Chick Size

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Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

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Bd. Rocks & S.C. Reds	3.75	7.25	14	67.50	130
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Light Mixed	2.50	4.75	9	42.50	80

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250-egg blood in our matings. This stock will give you a high producing flock of pullets next fall when eggs are high. Also Quality Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. Hatching Eggs, Day-old Chicks, Started Chicks, 10-12-week-old W. Leghorn Pullets. Our prices are low for the quality we offer. Write for free interesting catalog which gives all facts.
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A Girl and Her Rabbits

Irene

The Pet Rabbits

I am sending pictures of my little daughter Irene and her pet rabbits. Our boys raise and sell enough rabbits to pay for all their school supplies.

Delaware Co., N. Y. MRS. B. F. B.

Blood Spots in Eggs

Would you please tell me either in your paper or by mail what is the cause of Rhode Island hens having blood-spots in the white of the egg? R. H.
New York.

Blood spots in eggs are caused by the breaking of a small blood vessel of the ovary as the yolk is dropped into the egg-forming tube and the inclusion of the small amount of blood thus released within the shell as the egg is formed. There is no way to prevent this happening at times, and candling the eggs to detect these spots is the only method of keeping such eggs from the market.

M. B. D.

Damp Henhouse; Small Birds

Our poultry-house is damp, and even under the dropping boards it feels like a sponge. I have a few chickens that are very small and have thin feet; they are April pullets. What can we do for them?
New Jersey. S. M.

Your poultry-house may be damp because of poor drainage beneath the floor, if this is of earth or concrete. Your best remedy for the condition may be to excavate the floor to a depth of about a foot and fill with large field stones, placing a thin layer of concrete upon the stones as a floor. If surface water stands about the building, this should be drained away by ditching to a lower level. Small pullets can be enlarged only by time and food. Yours may be natural runts that will not repay the time and expense and will be most profitably disposed of for food.

M. B. D.

Likes the Dorkings

There is a fine meat bird that lays white eggs. I got a young cockerel and two mature hens about January 1. These are called Dorkings (Silver Grey), better known in England and Canada. Since receiving these Dorkings, although one had a very bad cold from the trip and a lame leg from a fall, to date (March 12) the two laid just 100 eggs. Last month of 28 days there were 46 eggs, which you could not pick from a Leghorn.
California. O. L. W.

Robert M. De Shazo, breeder of Hollywood Leghorns, was curious to know if chicks would eat *Start-All* without mixing with any other feed. These two-day chicks began eating their first meal the moment a spoonful of *Start-All* was placed before them. In less than two minutes, not a Kernel was left.

The New-Way Feed for Your Baby Chicks
"Chapin Kernels"

Say good-bye to the old way of raising baby chicks. It's gone forever.

There's a New Way—with *Start-All*—the Chapin Kernel feed that was purposely made to get around all the old-time troubles of raising baby chicks.

With *Start-All*, chick-raising is a pleasure. No more need for you to grin and bear the usual death-loss, constant worry and high cost of feed per chick.

Start-All Kernels follow the chick's own idea of eating its food in small bits—and *your* idea of easy work and low-cost growth.

Improving on Nature, each Kernel is a complete ration in itself—a steam-cooked, toasted mixture of 17 long-approved feeds and minerals—plus cod-liver oil.

"So Easy To Feed"

After 48 hours, feed 5 times daily—all that chicks will eat in 20 minutes. After first week, only feeding-care is to fill hoppers and water-fountains when empty.

No more feeding by the clock; no mixing of wet or dry mash; no scratch-feeding. Unless you wish, no green food or grit. No more tonics.

Accurate feed and growth records were reported by many flock-owners last season. Figures show that *Start-All* grows a chick to 6 weeks at cost of 6 to 7½c per bird—with no other feed.

Many more flock-owners report that, more important than low feed-cost, is the reduced mortality and freedom from sticking to feeding-schedule.

After Start-All—Comes Grow-All

Grow-All is the next Chapin Kernel feed, made like *Start-All* in small Kernels, but *without* cod-liver oil. Birds on range continue their vigorous growth on *Grow-All*, with 3/5 the usual amount of feed and lower cost.

Battery-brooder chicks thrive on *Grow-All* with cod-liver oil added. They make growth with lowest loss that feeders have ever known.

To the layers, feed *Lay-All* Kernels made in large size, without cod-liver oil.

All three Chapin Kernel feeds can be fed with equally good results to turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons and pheasants.

Ask your feed-store man, or write for samples and price-list. Made by Chapin & Co., Chicago, makers of Unicorn Dairy Ration for 23 years.

Start-All, only, contains Cod-Liver Oil, added just before shipment.

All three feeds contain the following ingredients in amounts of each that vary to suit age of bird:
Meat Scraps, Dried Buttermilk, Pulverized Oats, Corn Oil Meal, Wheat Flour, Gluten Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Yellow Corn Meal, Wheat Bran, Milo, Wheat Middlings, Yellow Hominy Feed, Molasses, Salt, Charcoal, Bone Meal, Calcium Carbonate.

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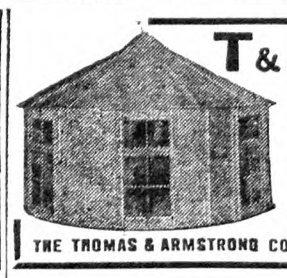

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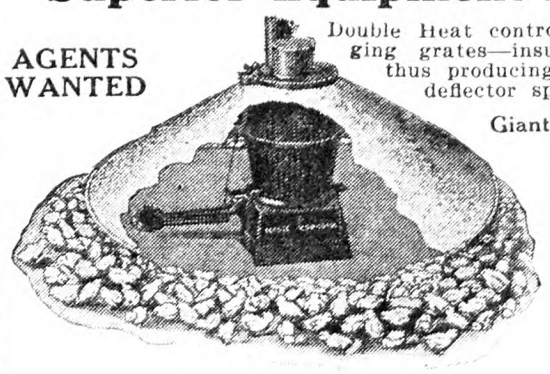

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April $2 more; June and July $2 less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs. Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

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Clear Spring Quality Chicks

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S. C. White Leghorns.....	$11.00	$52.50	$100
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns....	12.00	57.50	110
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	14.00	67.50	130

Light Mixed..... $9.00 Heavy Mixed..... $12.00
For March and April. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
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S. C. White Leghorns.....	11.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	14.00 per 100
S. C. Reds.....	14.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....	12.00 per 100
Light Mixed.....	9.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna

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Book your order now for March and April Chicks.
$12.00 per 100 $57.50—500 $110—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
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BABY CHICKS ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
Special Price for February Chicks.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
Wm. D. Scott Box 63 Harrington, Del.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks.....	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	4.00	7.50	14.00
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed.....	3.50	6.50	12.00

500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less. Free range flocks. Safe delivery guar. B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Penna

CHICKS, 9c UP HEALTHY, FREE RANGE STOCK
Rocks - Reds - Wyandottes - Leghorns - Mixed
Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.
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At 8½c up. Several varieties. No money down. Pay 10 days before shipment or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free.
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VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

S. C. W. Leghorns.....	$12 per 100
B. Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	14 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....	12 per 100
Light Mixed.....	9 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM
N. J. Ehrenzeller, McAlisterville, Penna.

TANCRED PEDIGREED LEGHORN CHICKS
GUARANTEED 30 DAYS—$16, $21. EGGS—$10, $12. Same lines as our contest winners. 2,000 old tested breeders. Large white eggs. 25th year. Descriptive catalog. PLANK'S POULTRY FARM, Gettysburg, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks.....	$13.00 per 100
White Wyandottes.....	15.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....	10.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Quality Chicks S. C. W. Leghorns, $11.00 per 100; S. C. Barred Rocks, 13.00 per 100
Light Mixed, $9.00 per 100. Heavy, $11.00 per 100. Special prices on larger lots. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free. EDGAR C. LEISTER, R. D., McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS English White Leghorns, $11.00 per 100; Common Wh. Leghorns, 10.00 per 100; Reds, $13.00; Rocks, 12.00 per 100
CLOYD NIEMOND Box 20 McAlisterville, Pa.

PENNA. STATE CERTIFIED LEGHORN CHICKS—Pure Hanson and Hanson-Wyckoff Strains. The Best. Catalog describing our 300-egg stock, Records, Pedigreeing, R. O. P. Entries. RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, *M. A. Campbell*, Jamestown, Pa.

CHIX OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY
Barred and White Rox, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Reds, Mixed.
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Phone 808 Chestertown, Md.

DELAWARE CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
from mature hens mated with State Certified males from 200-egg dams. Also price list on Barred Rocks.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM - SEAFORD, DEL.

CHICKS from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 14c; R. I. Reds, 14c; Heavy Mixed, 10c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Parcel post paid. B. W. AMEY - - Cocolamus, Penna.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 11c. Heavy Mixed ..... 9c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

CHICKS PULLETS from Barron's White Leghorns. Imported anually from Barron England. Big females, long bodies, large eggs. Catalogue free. Bishop's Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio

Chicks Tancred S. C. Wh. Leghorns, $11 for 100; $50 for 500. Barred Rocks, $12 for 100; $55 for 500. 100% guaranteed. Order from adv. Circular free. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Purebred, blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, 12c; Rocks, Reds, 14c; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 15c; Black Giants, 20c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS
English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	*25*	*50*	*100*
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.75	7.25	14
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10

Leghorn chicks are out of hens with trapnest records of 291 300 eggs. We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Free circular.
GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM
J. W. Amig & Son, Props. Star Route Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds.....	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
B. Rocks.....	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. W. Leghorns.	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed.....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
White Rocks.....	8.50	16.00	77.50	....
Buff Orpingtons...	8.50	16.00	77.50	....

March and April Prices Beginning March 18th

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. or cash with order.
Monroe Hatchery, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyan.....	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 906, Bellefonte, Pa.

Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery 100% live arrival guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns.....	$3.50	$6.00	$12.00	$57.00	$110
Barred Rox.....	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds.....	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	....
Light Mixed.	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80
Heavy Mixed.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. Write for catalogue.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Penna

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00
S. C. W. Leg. Tancred Strain	3.50	6.50	12.00
S. C. W. and Barred Rocks..	4.00	7.00	13.00
Mixed or Broilers.....	3.00	5.00	9.00

All chicks from free range stock. 100% live arrival guaranteed. P. Paid. Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots.
EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Arthur L. Romig McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHIX This is My 11th Year Experience

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEG.	$12	$57.50	$110
BARRED ROCKS.....	14	67.50	130
LIGHT MIXED.....	10	47.50	—
HEAVY MIXED.....	11	52.50	—

These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live guaranteed. Postage paid to your door.
FRANK NACE COCOLAMUS, PA.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes....	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds.....	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed.....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.00	80

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY
The Dependable Plant. Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, at $13 per 100. $62.50 per 500. $120 per 1000. Hatches May 7-14-21-28. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog FREE.
Robert L. Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Order Direct from This Ad and Save Time

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$58.75	$115
Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115
White and Barred Rocks -	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Rhode Island Reds - - .	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Heavy Mixed Broilers - -	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115
Light Mixed Broilers - - -	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.75	75

Full count and quality guaranteed. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks. ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY Port Trevorton, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$49.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds.....	3.50	7.00	13.00	64.00
Heavy Broilers.....	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00
Light Broilers.....	2.75	4.50	8.00	39.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. Post age paid. Hogan tested flocks. 19 years in business.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

Cocolamus Husky Chicks

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds.....	4.00	7.50	14.00
Heavy Mixed.....	3.50	6 50	12.00
Light Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Free circular.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

Baby Chicks
From Free Range Selected Flocks

Lots—	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Light Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed.....	6.00	11.00	52.50	100

100% Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

Gold Medal Chicks

CHOICE CHICKS AT POPULAR PRICES	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns—Anconas	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Barred, White, Buff Rocks—Reds	8.50	16 00	77.50	150
Wyandottes—Orpingtons—Minorcas	9.00	17 00	82.50	160

Mixed Chicks, $12.00—100. All Shipments Postpaid. Finest Stock. Greatest Profit Makers. 100% Safe Delivery.
GOLD MEDAL CHICKERIES Box 666 Wallkill, N. Y.

TANCRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHIX
Hatched from our own breeders—famous throughout the country for high production, vigor and size. Let us introduce our blood line, disease free, 200-300 egg strain; which is sure to increase your profits. We not only sell you CHIX, but insure them for 30 days. Write for circular, giving information about our farm.
EDWARD C. LUTZ POULTRY FARM, Middletown, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns Barred Rocks
High quality chicks at honest prices that will make money for you. State supervised. Officially blood tested. Large, vigorous and high egg producers. Write for circular. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Box 237, Mifflintown, Pa.

Chicks FROM FREE RANGE FLOCKS
S. C. White Leghorns, $11 per 100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $12; Heavy Mixed, $10; Light Mixed, $8. Special prices on larger lots. 100% live del. guar. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

PETERSIME electrically hatched pure bred, Rocks, Reds, Wh. Leghorns. Catalog. Garber Hatchery, Harrisonburg, Va.

Soft Shelled Eggs

I am having trouble with egg shells being soft. Some are broken nearly every day, although I keep oyster shells before hens constantly. W. W.

New York.

Keeping oyster shells before the fowls will not always prevent soft-shelled eggs, as the trouble comes not from lack of lime in the ration but inability to utilize the lime at times. Flocks that have been kept indoors, out of the sunlight, all Winter may suffer, as young chicks do, from inability of the body to make the lime of the food available for the purposes for which it is eaten. Green foods and cod-liver oil in the ration of the flock will help to overcome the difficulty. The oil should be fed in the amount of one per cent of the mash ration, or one pint of the oil to 100 pounds of ground feed. It may, if preferred, be fed upon the whole grains, but is commonly mixed with the mash. M. B. D.

Enlarged Liver

We have about 1,800 laying pullets, and quite frequently we find healthy-looking birds dead in the morning. Upon investigation we have found that they have very large livers, about three times the size of an ordinary hen. What causes enlarged livers, and what is a remedy for same? We feed cod-liver oil, some buttermilk and a good balanced laying mash.

Pennsylvania. A. J. W.

An enlarged liver is not a disease in itself, therefore there is no remedy for it other than one for the condition responsible. This may be tuberculosis, fatty enlargement or any of the digestive disturbances that affect the liver secondarily. All these are likely to go under the head "liver trouble", their exact cause and nature not being known by the poultryman who discovers the condition upon opening a dead bird. Close confinement and heavy feeding through the Winter undoubtedly contribute to these troubles, as it naturally would to any digestive disturbances, and the best means of prevention might be those more natural conditions of living that the hen or pullet being forced for egg production does not enjoy. The mere finding of an enlarged liver alone is not a sufficient basis for a diagnosis of some definite disorder, but it may be taken as showing that the digestive organs are failing to stand up under the strain of artificial conditions.

M. B. D.

Those Khaki-Campbell Ducks

I was much interested in the article on Khaki-Campbell ducks. I think Mr. Fullerton's article is very fair in what he says of the superiority of this breed of ducks. In the Winter of 1924-25 we began corresponding with parties in England concerning this breed. Early in 1926 we ordered two pairs for £10 sterling. These ducks were said to be of the same stock as the five ducks that were winners of gold medal in national laying test 1923-24, average of 230 eggs in 48 weeks. The best ducks of the five laid 272 eggs in 48 weeks in same test.

They were just two weeks in transit, arriving here on March 3, 1926. In four weeks we got our first eggs. They continued laying all Summer, and the last 10 days of August we got 18 eggs from the two ducks.

The last day of August we took them to the New York State Fair, and that broke them off laying.

That first year their eggs were very infertile. In 1927 the eggs were much more fertile, and in 1928 the fertility was normal, so we hatched and raised a good-sized flock.

The Khaki ducks are very much like our heavy breeds. They are much larger than the Indian Runners and make a better market fowl.

The standard of perfection adopted by the Khaki-Campbell Duck Club is:

Drake—Head, neck, stern and wing bar bronze, brown shade preferred to green bronze, rest of body even shade of warm khaki; legs and feet dark orange; bill green, the darker the better.

Duck—Khaki color all over, ground color as even as possible; back and wings laced with lighter shade of khaki; lighter feathers in wing bar allowable; bill greenish black; legs and feet as near body color as possible; head plain khaki; streak from eyes considered a defect; weight of young laying duck 4½ to 5 pounds; drake a little heavier. Serious defects: Yellow bill, white bib, any deformity.

At this writing, March 9, 1929, all of our ducks are laying. The ducks are out of doors day and night with no roof over them, and this morning the mercury stood 7 degrees above zero. It is plain to us that they are very hardy, and, taken as a whole, we are very much pleased with their performance. H. S. MC LOUD.

Cayuga Co., N. Y.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain....	$12.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns.....	12.00
Barred Rocks—Wm. Nace's Select.....	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds.....	15.00
Mixed or Broiler Chicks.....	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. 25 chicks add 2c. 50 chicks add 1c. Full count. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

Won Vineland and Bergen Co. Contests
Year 1926-27
1st & 2nd High Hen at Vineland, Year 1927-28
1st & 2nd High Hen at Bergen Co., Year 1927-28.
Pedigreed Cockerels—Baby Chicks
at prices you can afford. Now booking orders. Cockerels from Son of Champion of World Hen. 351 eggs in 364 days.
FOX & SON POULTRY FARM
R. F. D. No. 1 Little Falls, N. J.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr, & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS
Immediate and April Delivery

	100	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns.....	$13	$62.50	$120
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas.....	15	72.50	140
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyan., Bl. Minorcas	16	77.50	150

Assorted—Light 10c; Heavy 12c; Pekin Ducklings 32c each; $30 per 100. All chicks for May delivery 1c less. Also special mating blood tested chicks and two and six weeks old chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from adv. or write for circular. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Liberty, N. Y.

Hoff's "Vitality" Day Old Chicks of Quality
State Supervised and Blood-Tested
S. C. White Leghorns, Barred P. Rocks and R. I. Reds. The best that 41 years experience can produce. Catalog free. My prices on QUALITY, EGG BRED, BLOOD-TESTED Chicks will surprise you. D. L. Cert. accepted at full face value.
D. C. R. HOFF, Lock Box No. 115, Neshanic Sta., N. J.

Porter's Certified Leghorns
Largest Total Number of Certified Leghorns During Past 10 Years. Over 1,100 Certified This Year.
This great record proves conclusively that these birds are consistant high producers. Large Leghorns, Large Chalk-White Eggs, Marvelous Chicks, Males, Pullets. Circular free. Brooder Stoves at less than Sears & Roebuck.
FARLEY PORTER Box W, SODUS, N. Y.

ASHBERY'S
TANCRED STRAIN (DIRECT) CERTIFIED AND SUPERVISED
LARGE SIZE. HIGH PRODUCTION.
BIG HUSKY CHICKS. FREE CIRCULAR.
H. C. ASHBERY & SON BOX-R SODUS, N. Y.

CLOVERDALE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
N. Y. State R. O. P. Breeder
R. O. P. Pullet Average 233.63-24.66 oz. Eggs, Official. Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. Years of ideal egg breeding, all males used from 240 egg hens with two or four generations of 26 to 28 oz. eggs in pedigree. Write today for our illustra. catalog
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM F. J. DeHart, Prop.
R. F. D. No. 1 Cortland, N. Y.

CHICKS! Breeders on Our Farm Wyckoff Leghorns 5,000 Chicks Weekly
BARGAIN PRICE $18.00 PER HUNDRED
Ten per cent with order, balance C. O. D. Refund if ordering dates are filled. Special—200 chicks weekly from pedigreed matings. Price on request.
Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.
MAPLEWOOD POULTRY FARM Office: 196 Lark St. ALBANY, N. Y.

100% Pure Hollywood Strain Direct
Breeding cockerels decendants of Storrs contest winners, sired by males from better than 300-egg record dams. Priced reasonable. Also breeding stock, chicks and eggs. Satisfaction or money back. Send for catalog. FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

Our Winning Leghorn Pen at Bergen Contest Also Laid the Largest Eggs
Our chicks from cockerels with two generations 300-egg blood, all our breeders N. J. Certified, blood tested. R. O. P. chicks from famous contest hens for sale. Free catalog and service letters.
WHITE HEN BREEDING FARM
J. P. Vreeland Box R Little Falls, N. J.

S. C. White Leghorn Chicks Exclusively
MORGAN-TANCRED STRAIN
Quality chicks at moderate prices. Write for catalog.
CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y RAHWAY, N. J.

Intensive Breeding Plant of trap-nested, pedigreed, progeny tested, line bred and blood tested SINGLE COMB **White Leghorns** Offers a limited number of chicks for April and May delivery. *Free circular.*
WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM, A. H. Bulkley, Prop., ODESSA, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from Yearlings. Pullets now first at Farmingdale $15 per 100. Barred Rocks, Reds, $18. Heavy Mixed, $12. A. SCOFIELD, Fishkill, N. Y.

CHICKS Leghorns from heavy laying strain, $15.00 per 100. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, New York

MASS. CERTIFIED White Leghorn Chicks Bonded B. W. D. Free
Trapped 11 years; R. O. P. records to 325 eggs.
ACREBRIDGE FARM Box R MARLBORO, MASS.

CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns—Pure Hollywood Strain. Same line as our contest winners. Folder free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, New York

TARBELL FARMS S. C. W. LEGHORN **BABY CHICKS**
from proven layers mated to cockerels from trapnested hens 240-eggs up. TARBELL FARMS, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN Day Old Chicks. The Kind that lay.
Circular free, A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

MAKE MONEY RAISING SQUABS!
Highest market ever known. Breeders shipped everywhere. Homers, Carneaux. White Kings a specialty. *All other breeds. Send 10c for 32-P. catalog and price list.*
Allston Squab Co. 83 N. Beacon St. ALLSTON, MASS.

The Path Between the Oceans

Land, after six days on the ocean, is a heart-swelling sight, but when that land is a tropical jungle bursting on the vision for the first time the effect is doubled. We had been so tossed about, and here was calm—even dawn with birds singing hidden amongst the leafage. Mountains silhouetted against the rosy sky on one side and tipped with light on the other sat on the horizon line. The light came over them rapidly and flooded the valley, giving color to the short second growth which covered the plain. Such a green we have only in the first flush of Spring. At first the trees were only the size of our sumacs at home, and we saw through them easily, to where natives had built scattering shacks, here and there in the wilderness. Here was a woman and boy at the water's edge who waved their arms at the steamer, and a little farther up an alligator, the tip of his nose describing a "V" in the water as he passed. A cock shrilled and we bent closer to catch every cadence, it was so weirdly homelike. Dark wings of vultures cut the air above the line of vegetation.

There was a curious sense of being present at the Creation, a feeling of aloneness. The singer who practiced daily with the ship's orchestra, the dancer who tossed oranges and caught them to a hummed tune in our corridor; the young aviator on his way to California to take charge of a passenger plane, the actress and her child of three who is soon to appear in the cinema; the violinist and the young doctor, all of them were suddenly quiet as if listening to what God was saying to them. Thus we came to the great stone chamber.

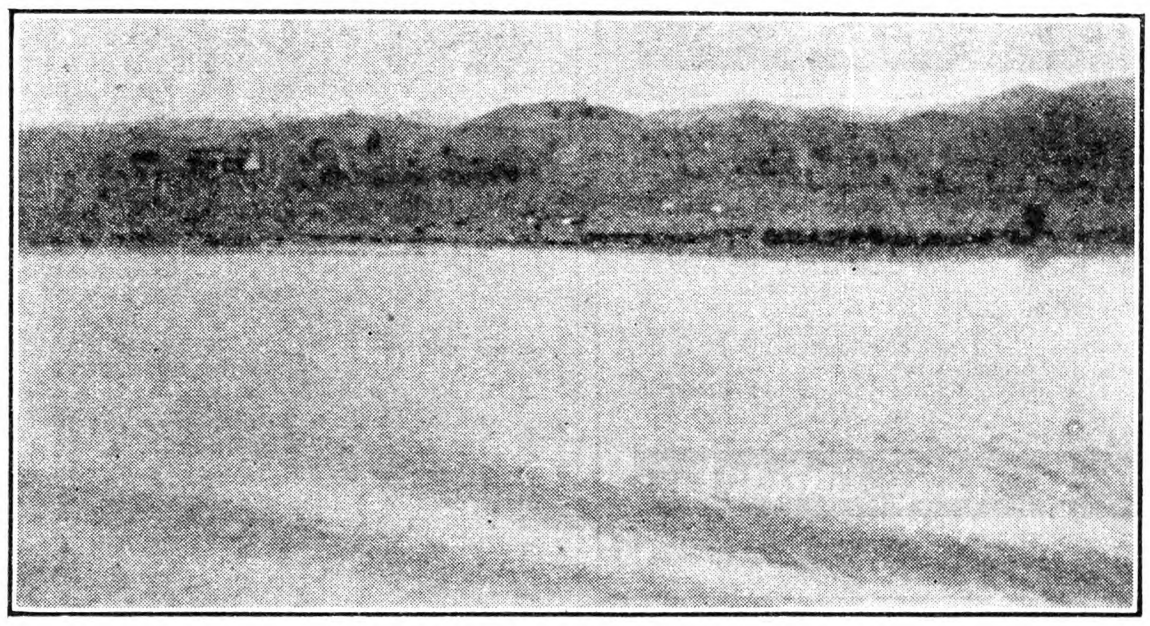
New faces peered down at us, dark faces of men in working clothes. There were retarding engines tugging at the Virginia's apron strings. For some time there had been scarcely a tremor to indicate that we were moving, for the momentum of a great ship is a dangerous force, and not to be overdone. We edged in and the cables holding us back tautened resolutely as the 10-ton "mules," four of them on each side, set their brakes. Such a mule cannot be gainsaid, and is fully as stubborn as the name signifies. Great gates swung shut behind us. Then the surface of the water turned over and over and an unseen flood from below licked at the sides of the vessel. We were slowly but surely rising to the top. Someone called, "Where from, folks, New York?" and we looked into the face of a man in knickers.

What a sight for our northern eyes was the water boy! He was black and quite as round as the five-gallon can of water which he balanced on his head. It was equipped with a faucet, and tin cups hung pendulous from its side, with a faucet near the bottom from which thirsty workmen helped themselves. The man who had spoken to us was evidently a kind of superintendent. He went on, saying, "You have come in the nicest time of the year. In a month or two everything will have been burned brown. Right now everything is at its greenest, and looks its best." We had to leave him there, for the ship was going on. The golf course stretched to the right, and over the expanse of lawn white dots could be seen moving. However, we hardly glanced at the links except to speculate upon the task of mowing there involved. For all around and above there lay a most exquisite setting.

Fifteen years have made a great difference in the scenic properties of the Panama Canal. All the evidences of excavation have been reclothed in timber, and the eye leaps from nearby hills to higher ranges more distant, across valleys of jungle into which it is not possible to see more than a few inches. Most of these hills are wooded to the very top, but are constantly patrolled by the vulture, called turkey buzzard here.

We of the North have little to do with vines in our woodlots. Here the vine seems to have come into its own. In the jungle these vines form a canopy over all the undergrowth, crawling from tree to tree, from bush to bush, shutting out all the light except that which finds its way in long bright splinters down through an occasional unappropriated inch of space. The only trees which seem to escape this bondage are the tall palms and live oaks. At this time of year the oaks have dropped their leaves and stand as naked as any of our Winter trees. The trunk, even when the tree stands in the open, is unbranched for seven-eighths of its length before it throws out its arm in the typical strong attitude of the oak. The bark is light tan, very striking against the green plat of the jungle.

We had only heard of Gatun (Gatoon) Lake as a miracle of civil engineering, and here it was opening up before us with a still greater miracle of landscape—mountain lake, for this is called the tail of the Appalachian system—and islands on every side. Fifteen years ago, when the bottom was flooded, there was a great controversy over land values among the settlers. These arguments had finally to be settled by the water itself, which brooks no argument. I seemed to see the last of these angry settlers watching for the first appearance of the flood before taking to the highlands. The tops of the tallest trees standing dead above the water in certain sections is reminiscent of those times. The islands have a pyramidal shape which suggests the tops of hills. Occasionally a path wavered up the side of these wooded cliffs. Once we saw a native carrying a bunch of green bananas down through the bushes, but he seemed to make slow work of it. A tiny rowboat bobbed at the water's edge as our swells reached it, and we saw therein other bunches. This is the banana country. Everywhere the jungle ends there begins the banana. It is as persistent as a New York burdock and grows with all the strength of a weed.



Cattle Graze Along the Panama Canal

As we came to the other side of Gatun Lake word came of repairs being made to a lock just ahead. Much to our pleasure we were granted a stay of four hours. We ate our noonday meal with palm trees looking in through the portholes. A banana producer from a plantation up the Chagres River took advantage of the situation and sent a loaded scow to the side of the ship. The hatch opened, and a swinging platform provided by the small boat was hung under the opening. About a dozen men were provided for the work of unloading. The bunches were very large and apparently all a man could lift, but were tossed to the upraised hands of a very tall black man who sprang deftly on his toes and threw the bunch to waiting hands above. As the end neared, and our time was nearly up, the work went faster, but it was seen that the scow would not be emptied in time. Finally the ship passed into the lock, trailed by the banana boat, which again came to the hatch later and was carried along with the steamship while in motion. Finally the last bunch went in, the tug came to life, ropes, platform and all were cast off, and the play was over. Before us loomed Ancon Hill, shaped like a horse waiting for the saddle, on the other side of which lay Balboa and Panama, our destination.

MRS. F. H. UNGER.

Who Knows the Winter Pea?

Does anyone know where I could get the seed of what we used to call the Winter pea? It grows like the blackeye pea, but is not so big, and is of a creamy white, with a white eye. It is a very rich flavored pea. C. F. L.

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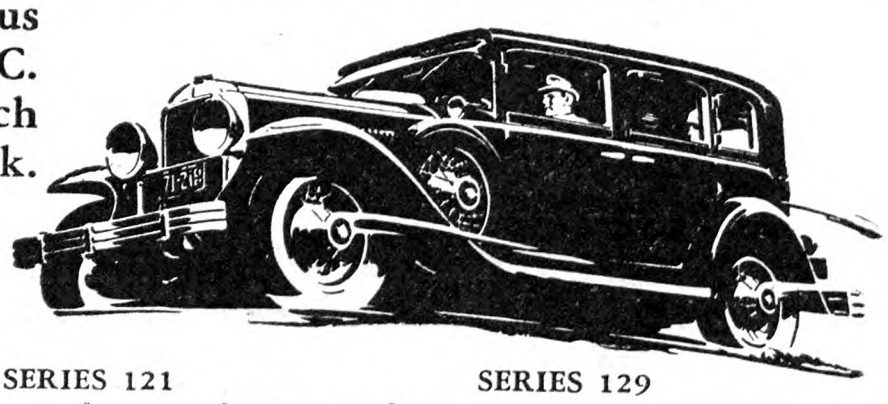

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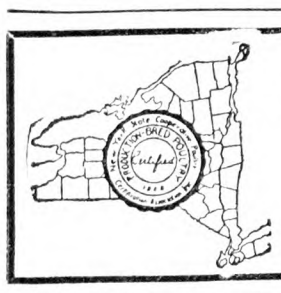

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Egg bred chicks from high producing ancestry—We guarantee 100% live delivery.

	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.00	$110.00
Bd. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	14.00	67.00	130.00
Wh. Wyan., Buff Rocks	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00

Mixed chicks, $10 per 100; All heavies, $12. Send only $1 down—we will ship C. O. D. Free catalog.

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are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices. Buy Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.*

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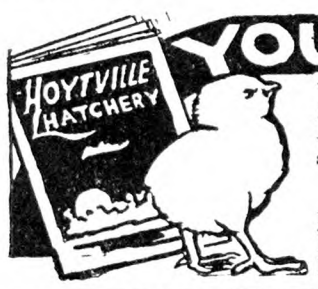

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THEY **LIVE** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **LAY** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

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Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted. All Heavy Breeds	3.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.50	22		

THE ADA HATCHERY Route 15, ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

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MAKE EXTRA POULTRY PROFITS With Hubers' Reliable Chicks

When we say RELIABLE—we mean RELIABLE in every way. Breeding stock of highest quality of 19 years of careful development. Special attention paid to health of flocks, and records kept. **Catalog Free—Chicks Sent C.O.D. If You Wish.**

Write for details—get our illustrated catalog which tells all the story. Our prices reasonable. Valuable book sent with each order of $10 or more. Big discount for early orders.

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Conn. Egg-Laying Contest

This is conducted at the Storrs Agricultural College. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Following is report for week ending March 13:

The hens in the eighteenth contest at Storrs, Conn., laid 4,322 eggs, or a production of 60.2 per cent. This is 121 less than last week but 4.2 per cent more than last year for the same period. Each pen in the contest now has an average of 769.4 eggs, or almost 77 eggs for each good, poor and indifferent bird in the contest.

A pen of White Leghorns owned by Toivonen Leghorn Farm of Pennsylvania was an easy first for the week with a production of 66 eggs. These birds have been steadily creeping upon the other pens and last week were tied for first honors for the week. They are the third best pen of birds not only in the Leghorn class but in the whole contest. The second honor for the week went to a pen of Rhode Island Reds owned by Donald I. Goodenough of Connecticut. This pen came through with a total of 63 eggs for the week. Fox & Sons' Leghorns from New Jersey were the third best pen for the week with a lay of 62 eggs. Two pens of Leghorns were both tied for fourth place with a production of 60 eggs each. These pens were owned respectively by George Lowry and Wm. L. Gilbert Home of Connecticut.

CHANGES AMONG THE BREEDS

Ebenwood Farm's pen of White Wyandottes, which has been the leading pen of this breed since the contest started last November, has not been able to keep pace with the other pens during the past two weeks, consequently Fisher Poultry Farms pen from Ontario has jumped into first place, and The Locusts from Connecticut captured second place. In the Rhode Island Reds, Charlescote Farm from Massachusetts was the first in this breed to pass the 1,000-egg mark. Zephrim LaBelle's pen from Connecticut has relagated his father's pen from the second place, and a pen entered by Globus Poultry Farm, Massachusetts, jumped into third place. John Z. LaBelle from Connecticut dropped back into fourth place, replacing the pen owned by F. S. Chapin of Massachusetts.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

BARRED ROCKS	
R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, Mass.	1,014
R. Walter Bishop, Conn.	961
Hawes Bros., Maine	911
WHITE ROCKS	
E. A. Hirt, Mass	901
Davidson Bros., Mass.	707
WHITE WYANDOTTES	
Fisher Poultry Farm, Ont.	908
The Locusts, Conn.	905
RHODE ISLAND REDS	
Charlescote Farm, Mass.	1,004
Zephrim LaBelle, Conn.	966
Globus Poultry Farm, Mass.	946
John Z. LaBelle, Conn.	945
WHITE LEGHORNS	
George Lowry, Conn.	1,217
Granite Springs Farm, N. Y.	1,140
Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore.	1,085
Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Pa.	1,077
Wm. L. Gilbert Home, Conn.	1,062

Number and per cent production by varieties:

	No.	%
White Rocks	70	59.4
White Wyandottes	80	51.1
Barred Rocks	140	60.9
Rhode Island Reds	240	63.2
White Leghorns	450	63.7
Other varieties	20	57.2
Average all varieties	1,000	60.2
Total for the week	4,322	eggs
Total to date	76,940	"
Best for week—Pen 85	66	"
Best to date—Pen 65	1,217	"
Average pen total	769	"

Mercantile Exchange Egg Rules

The New York Mercantile Exchange, which is the business association handling eggs and butter, revises its egg grading rules from time to time. The rules, embodying the latest changes, are printed below:

1. Eggs shall be graded as Extras, Extra Firsts, Firsts, Seconds, Dirties, Checks, Mediums and Pullets according to the following terms and specifications:

2. Extras shall be of uniformly good size, free from dirty eggs (except an average tolerance of not more than one dozen slightly stained to the case), free from visible germ development and of sound shell, except in the loss.

Clean, full, strong bodied, sweet eggs, maximum air space ¼ inch, 70 per cent.

The balance, other than the loss, may be slightly defective in strength or fullness not less than ⅜ inch, but must be sweet.

The maximum average total loss shall not exceed one dozen to the case, including a maximum of three bad eggs.

Minimum average net weight 45 lbs. per case.

3. Extra Firsts shall be of uniform size, free from ditry eggs (except an average tolerance of not more than two dozen stained or slightly dirty to the case), of sound shells except in the loss, and shall conform to the following specifications:

Clean, full, strong bodied, sweet eggs, maximum air space ¼ inch, free from visible germ development, 60 per cent.

The balance, other than the loss may be defective in strength or fullness, of not less than ⅜ inch or in cleanness to the extent of the tolerance, and may show slight germ development but no blood veins, and must be sweet.

The maximum average total loss shall not exceed one and one-third dozen to the case, including a maximum of four bad eggs.

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YOU will be more than satisfied with a flock of famous "Satisfactory Chicks." No lazy birds. Many flocks average $3 profit per year per bird. You can't prosper with anything less, so buy the kind that lay and pay. Be "satisfied"—at these prices:

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh., Br., Bf. and Bl. Leghorns, Sheppard's Anconas	$4.00	$7.00	$13.00	$60.00	$115
Bar., Wh. and Bf. Rox, Bf. Orp., Reds and Bl. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	70.00	135
Barron Wh. Leghorns, Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	75.00	145
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyan., Reds, Rox, Wyckoff Wh. Wh. Mincoras	5.00	9.50	18.00	85.00	160
Heavy Mixed	—	6.00	11.50	55.00	105
Light Mixed	—	5.00	9.00	42.50	85
Black Giants	—	—	20.00	—	—

White Pekin Ducklings ..... 28c each

100% Live Delivery guaranteed. Bank reference. Member I.B.C.A.

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The New Washington Hatchery Co.

Box H New Washington, Ohio

LOOK!

You Can Buy Pure-Bred Famous strain Baby Chicks—Any Breed at these prices.

50,000 Weekly—Prepaid—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

	50	100	400
White or Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes	$7.50	$14	$54
White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	6.50	12	46
R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, Buff Minorcas	8.00	15	58
Black Giants, Light Brahmas	11.50	22	86
White Minorcas	9.00	17	66

Heavy Mixed, $12 per 100; Mixed, $9 per 100; Pekin Ducklings, $26 per 100.

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S. C. White Leghorns ..... 18c each

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MEADOW BROOK POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY

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100% Live Arrival	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leg.	$12	$57.50	$110
Everlay Brown Leg.	12	57.50	110
Owens' R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Mixed Chicks	9	42.50	80

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. THE HEN THAT LAYS IS THE HEN THAT PAYS. Write for literature.

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Are profit-makers. Barred and Wh. Rox, Reds, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, 14c. Special mating White Leghorns to Pedigreed males, 15c. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 12c; Assorted 11½c; 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Order from this ad.

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Book your order now for March and April Chicks.

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Recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as an Effective Raticide

½-lb. can $1.00
1-lb. can - $1.75 } PREPAID
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At These Low Prices for April

	100	300	500
Bd., Wh. & Bf. Rocks, S.C. & R.C. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Sil. Wyandottes, Wh. & Buff Orps	$14	$40.50	$65
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	12	34.50	55
Heavy Assorted	11	33.00	55

Sunbeam Chicks are BIG Chicks—weigh 11 to 12 lbs. per boxed 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. *Big Discounts* for quantity orders. FREE illustrated catalog. We ship C. O. D.

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Ferris Strain W. Leghorn Chix

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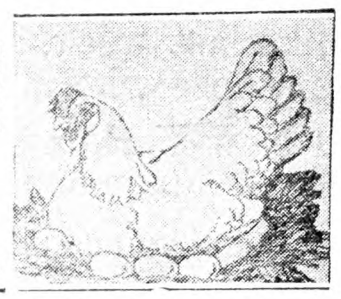

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THEY GROW THEY CROW THEY LAY THEY PAY

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. Having long, deep rectangular bodies, the kind the commercial egg farmer wants. For the past three years three-fourths of our chicks were purchased by these men, they know a good hen when they see her. Write us for our literature, it is free.

CHIX PRICES: $12.00 per 100, $57.50—500, $110-1000

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Read, in "How We Made Poultry Profits," how practical poultrymen have boosted the profits of their flocks to $3, $4 and $5 per hen. Then read in "The Story of the 300-Egg Hen" of the 23-year egg-bred strain which has made money for poultrymen all over the world.

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BEST QUALITY CHICKS

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S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00
S. C. W. L. Tancred Strain	3.50	6.50	12.00
Assorted Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00

Special price on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

Minimum average net weight 44 lbs. per case.

4. Firsts, must be free from small or dirty eggs, except an average tolerance of one dozen small (not "pewees") and three dozen stained or dirty eggs to the case. They shall be of sound shell except in the loss, and shall conform to the following quality specifications:

Clean, full, strong bodied sweet eggs, maximum air space ¼ inch, free from visible germ development, 50 per cent.

The balance, other than the loss, may be defective in strength or fullness to the extent of ⅜ inch or in cleanness and size to the extent of the tolerance, and may show slight germ development, but no blood veins, and must be sweet.

The average total loss shall not exceed one and one-half dozen to the case, including a maximum of six bad eggs.

Minimum average net weight 43 lbs. per case.

5. Seconds may be of irregular sizes, but must be free from dirty eggs except an average tolerance of not more than five dozen stained or dirty to the case.

They shall be of sound shells, except in the loss, and conform to the following quality specifications:

Clean, full, good bodied sweet eggs, maximum air space ¼ inch, free from visible germ development, 40 per cent.

The balance, other than the loss, may be defective in strength or fullness, or in cleanness to the extent of the tolerance, and may show visible germ development, but no blood rings, and must be sweet.

The maximum average total loss shall not exceed two dozen to the case, including a maximum of nine bad eggs.

Minimum average net weight 42 lbs. per case.

6. Mediums may be offered as any grade, storage packed or otherwise, subject to like specifications, except as to average net weight, which shall not be less than 40 lbs. to the case.

7. Pullets may be offered as of any grade, storage packed or otherwise, under the designation of No. 1 and No. 2, subject to like specifications, except as to average net weight, which shall be for No. 1 Pullets not less than 38 lbs. and for No. 2 Pullets not less than 36 lbs.

8. Dirties, storage packed or otherwise, may be offered under the designation of No. 1 or No. 2. All specifications for quality or loss except those affecting the cleanness of the shell and the minimum average net weight per case, shall be for No. 1 Dirties the same as for Firsts, and No. 2 Dirties the same as for Seconds. The minimum average net weight per case shall be for No. 1 Dirties one pound less per case than for Firsts, and No. 2 Dirties one pound less than for Seconds.

9. Checks may be offered under the designation No. 1 or No. 2, but not as storage packed. All qualification for quality and loss, except those affecting the soundness of the shells and the minimum average net weight per case, shall be for No. 1 Checks the same as for Firsts and No. 2 Checks as for Seconds. The minimum average net weight per case shall be for No. 1 Checks one pound per case less than Firsts, and for No. 2 Checks one pound less than for Seconds. All the eggs may be checked, but leakers shall be counted as full loss.

10. Refrigerator eggs may be offered as such under the grades of Extra, Extra Firsts, Firsts, or Seconds, also as Mediums, No. 1 or No. 2 Pullets, or No. 1 or No. 2 Dirties.

11. All eggs offered as Refrigerator shall be sweet and free from mildew or foreign taste or odor, and shall otherwise comply with all requirements of Non-Refrigerator eggs of same grade (except that the maximum shall be ⅜ inch of air space) and that the net weight in each grade may be one pound less per case than Non-Refrigerator eggs.

The minimum of clean, strong bodied, sweet eggs in all grades of Refrigerator eggs shall be 5 per cent less than Non-Refrigerator eggs.

The maximum average total loss, and the maximum permissible content of bad eggs in the loss of all grades of Refrigerator eggs shall be six eggs more to the case than specified for Non-Refrigerator.

14. No Grade.—Any eggs, which upon inspection fail to meet any of the foregoing specifications, shall be classified as "No Grade."

15. Packages and Packing.—All grades of eggs must be in new standard 30-dozen cases and standard packing, new No. 1 fillers, any uniform color. If packed in plain strawboard flats, must be specified at time of sale.

16. Color.—Eggs offered without designation as to color shall be understood to be in all the cases of ordinary mixed colors or any shades of brown. Eggs may be offered as white or brown; if offered as white 95 per cent must be chalk white in the grade of Extras, and 85 per cent in all other grades. The balance may be slightly cream tinted. If offered as brown 95 per cent must be reasonably uniform brown in the grade of Extras and 85 per cent in all other grades. The balance may be of lighter shades.

17. All eggs meeting quality and grading requirements but failing to meet with the specification of standard new cases and standard packing may be offered in their respective grades with the specification of in shipping cases and packing.

Specifications for Grades, Storage Packed, for the months of March, April and May:

3. Storage Packed Extra Firsts shall be of uniform size, free from dirty eggs (except an average tolerance of not more than two dozen stained or slightly dirty to case), of sound shells except in the loss, and shall conform to the following specifications:

Clean, full, strong-bodied, sweet eggs, maximum air space ¼ inch, free from visible germ development, 65 per cent.

The balance, other than the loss may be defective in strength or fullness, of not less than ⅜ inch or in cleanness to the extent of the tolerance, and may show slight germ development but no blood veins, and must be sweet.

The maximum average total loss shall not exceed one and one-third dozen to the case, including a maximum of four bad eggs.

Minimum average net weight 44 lbs. per case.

4. Storage Packed Firsts, must be free from small or dirty eggs except an average tolerance of one dozen small (not "pewees") and three dozen stained or dirty eggs to the case. They shall be of sound shell except in the loss, and shall conform to the following quality specifications:

Clean, full, strong-bodied, sweet eggs, maximum air space ¼ inch, free from visible germ development, 55 per cent.

The balance, other than the loss, may be defective in strength or fullness to the extent of ⅜ inch or in cleanness and size to the extent of the tolerance and may show slight germ development, but no blood veins, and must be sweet.

The average total loss shall not exceed one and one-half dozen to the case, including a maximum of six bad eggs.

Minimum average net weight 43 lbs. per case.

5. Storage Packed Seconds may be of irregular size, but must be free from dirty eggs except an average tolerance of not more than five dozen stained or dirty to the case.

They shall be of sound shells, except in the loss, and conform to the following quality specifications:

Clean, full, good-bodied, sweet eggs, maximum air space ¼ inch, free from visible germ development, 45 per cent.

The balance, other than the loss, may be defective in strength or fullness, or in cleanness to the extent of the tolerance, and may show visible germ development, but no blood rings, and must be sweet.

The maximum average total loss shall not exceed two dozen to the case, including a maximum of nine bad eggs.

It's just plain being human to neglect little things!

BECAUSE PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL costs so little, its value as a money-maker is often overlooked. It is just as necessary in the daily ration as good grain, mash and water. This is well to remember—the cost of feeding PILOT BRAND to your laying hens is about 3c per hen for a whole year. It will produce from 50 to 60 eggs per hen more than if you didn't feed it.

Let's say an average gain of only 50 eggs per hen at 3c per egg, is the result of its feeding; each hen would then earn an extra $1.50 at a cost of but 3c.

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL is the most profitable thing you buy for your birds. Each bag of PILOT BRAND contains nothing but egg shell material—properly sized, no dirt, waste, poisonous matter or rat gathering odor. Demand PILOT BRAND—it is always best.

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE
FOR POULTRY

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
One Broadway New York, N. Y.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

New England Accredited stock. All breeders 100% White Diarrhea free. Chick losses are money losses. Our chicks will not only LIVE but they will prove more profitable layers than ordinary chicks. This is a breeding farm of 100 acres, and we devote the greatest care to hatching the best possible chicks. Send for circular immediately.

HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.

EIGENRAUCH FARMS

RED BANK - NEW JERSEY

18TH YEAR breeding White Leghorns for size, vigor and heavy production of large White EGGS. 8,000 LAYERS are housed on our farm.

Our Chick Guarantee

100% satisfactory arrival on the exact date we promise shipment. Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm.

Write for Free Folder and Prices on Pullets and Chicks

EIGENRAUCH FARMS RED BANK, N. J.

Attention Chick Buyers!

YOUR prosperity and the happiness of your family depend on the kind of chicks that you brood this spring.

Whether you are an old-timer or just starting you must know that the public is turning from the hatchery that gathers eggs from outside sources; and the people are coming to the real breeder who sells only his own stock

Indian Head Stock has been bred and selected and trap-nested for twelve years and Indian Head Poultry Farm does not at any time buy up outside hatching eggs. Our eggs are selected for size and tinted eggs are never used; they are incubated under systems of positive control and are watched over by day and by night by skilled and loyal workers.

We NEVER breed from pullets but only from big healthy hens that have proven themselves and that are mated to pedigreed cockerels from better than 200-egg hens. With this stock and our printed complete system for care of the chicks your success is assured if you faithfully follow our methods.

In addition to the quality of our stock you get honest, dependable, square treatment that will make you want our chicks year after year. Further information and prices together with our big new catalog will be sent free on receipt of your letter stating what you want and when. S. C. White Leghorns Only.

INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, 220 N. Main St., TOMS RIVER, N. J.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I simply wish to congratulate you on your effort to discourage dishonest advertising both by the press and radio.
Pennsylvania. F. F. C.

Unfortunately some of the broadcasting stations are permitting promoters of various schemes to use the radio for unworthy purposes. We trust it will not become general.

As I have been a reader of your valued paper for a good many years, I would like to ask your honest opinion of the American Securities Service, Inc., Norton-Lilly Bldg., New York, of which I enclose a leaflet. J. W. W.
Michigan.

In February 2 issue of THE R. N.-Y. we classed the American Securities Service with the tipster sheets on information from sources which usually proved reliable. The American Securities Service is offering a market service for $50 a year, the regular terms for which is represented as a $100 service. This offer does not impress us favorably.

The standard houses furnishing a market service do not offer bargain prices, but make a charge consistent with the service rendered and all patrons pay that price. We, however, desire to do justice to the American Market Service, and say that the service appears to be a legitimate one.

Will you inform me regarding the Glen Rock Hatchery H. W. Cobb, manager, Ridgewood, N. J.? The following is my grievance: On Jan. 11, 1929, I sent my check covering their quoted price of 200 day-old chicks. They acknowledged same, stating chicks would be delivered on March 1. Since that time I have written them three letters and up to date I have received no answer. I would like to find out if this firm is reliable or not.
New York. P. J. H.

H. W. Cobb, who does business under the name of the Glen Rock Nursery & Stock Farm of Ridgewood, N. J., is a notorious "gyp" that has been exposed in THE R. N.-Y. any number of times. Cobb has no nursery, no stock farm, and no hatchery. He has probably sent your order to some hatchery somewhere to be filled. This poultryman may get the chicks some time, but we are not sure.

We want to sell our farm, and answered an advertisement in *Grape Belt* of what appeared to be a private party desiring to purchase a farm. Received the enclosed from Western Sales Agency, D. F. Bush, manager, Minneapolis, Minn.
New York. C. D. A.

Bush of Western Sales Agency wants an advance fee—he calls it an "advertising fee". We call it a fake fee. That's what all advance fees asked for in connection with the sale of property amount to. We never heard of a single sale having been made by a real estate agent seeking an advance fee. If any reader knows of a case, let him speak up, and we will give the agent credit.

We shipped five cases of holly wreaths on Dec. 19, 1928 by express to George A. Blank, 333 Washington Street, and cannot get a reply from him, only a card that they were $2.25 to $2.50 per dozen, but does not send check. Every time we write firm they only send price current issues and no check. G. C. M.
Delaware.

This shipment was made before the holidays. After a month's effort by THE R. N.-Y. to secure settlement for the shipper he reports receipt of check from the commission house at $1 per dozen. Similar shipments to another house at about the same time brought $2 per dozen and prompt settlements. Not a very creditable record for George A. Blank.

I am making a complaint about one of your advertisers, Benjamin Dorman, 147 W. 24th St., New York. I am inclosing my returns and their price list. The mink was worth $18, fox $20. I was offered it here from dealers. I figure they owe me $21.50 yet, according to their price list, and what another house is paying. Will you see what you can do for me? I don't think they are worthy of your paper.
New York. J. L. W.

This subscriber is mistaken in saying Benj. Dorman is an advertiser in THE R. N.-Y. His advertising is refused because we consider him unworthy, as the subscriber states. It is surprising how many people write after they have had an unsatisfactory experience with an advertiser, that they saw the advertisement in THE R. N.-Y., when as a matter of fact the advertiser in question was never permitted to advertise in our columns. They evidently forget where they did see it. There is little hope of securing adjustments from this class of dealers after the shipment has been disposed of or can no longer be identified. The old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," applies in this case. Those who patronize only R. N.-Y. advertisers are guaranteed a square deal.

Can you help me find out whether I have anything in the following worth trying to collect? On Sept. 10, 1917, I received certificate of stock for 500 shares of Eagle Macomber Motor Car Co., incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. This company opened an office in Albany, N. Y., where I bought my stock. Factory was at Sandusky, O. Albany office was managed by Walker & Allen. Joseph H. Walker was elected president a little later, and still later Joshua J. Jones of Pittsburgh, Pa., was made president, since which I have heard nothing from it. A short time ago I wrote Mr. Jones a letter of inquiry and letter came back marked "not in directory." I bought this stock for $1,000, and if it can be disposed of it would be a great help to me just now. The capital stock of the company was $1,500,000, all common, fully paid and non-assessable. It seems to me one ought to be able to get satisfaction some way. Can you help me?
New York. A. A.

We are sorry, but we cannot help this subscriber. He is a victim of an easy-money promotion scheme. THE R. N.-Y. published warnings against this promotion at the time this man put his money into it. This stock never had any value and of course its only value now is as a souvenir. The only hope of paying dividends is perhaps the experience which may keep the subscriber out of wildcat promotions for the rest of his life.

As a subscriber for your paper would ask if you could give me any information as to whether the Washington Automobile Service Corporation, 16 William St., Newark, N. J., is a reliable company. They want to insure my car against all kinds of accident to the extent of $5,000, to cost $29.75 for a year. Please let me know, if you can, if the people at the head of this company are all right, and what is their capital. B. C.
New York.

This is not an insurance company. The inquiry suggests the "Service Contract Scheme" with a limited accident policy included. Insurance against "all kinds" of accidents as stated would cost more than $100 per year. We do not know the individuals at the head of this concern and we do not find the company listed or rated in our commercial agency book. We have repeatedly warned our readers against being deceived into believing they are buying automobile insurance in signing contracts with agents of this class of concerns. The roads are lined with such agents with the opening of the Spring season.

More than 150 persons appeared in Tombs Court, New York City, March 20, and stated they were victims of the suit club racket which came before Magistrate Simpson in the Commercial Frauds Court. Summonses had been issued for J. Sarner of 119 W. 57th St., the Van Ingram Tailoring Company of 724 Fifth Ave., and the Dorsely Tailoring Company of 1650 Broadway.

Five witnesses testified they made payments to representative of these firms, including an initial payment and $2 a week. They were to pay altogether $50. —New York Daily.

These suit clubs above referred to are a delusion and a snare. We are publishing the above item for the guidance of our subscribers regarding these schemes. There are many houses selling suits and coats through agents. Some of these are trustworthy and some not. There is naturally a good deal of trouble when ordering clothes in this way—the great trouble is to get a proper fit. Unless the house selling men's clothes in this manner is known to be reliable, the purchaser is taking a big risk in ordering from an agent. Under no circumstances is one justified in joining these so-called suit clubs.

"AND so you are an ex-slave," said the traveler in the South. "How interesting. But when the war was ended you got your freedom?" "No, suh," replied Uncle Rastus, "Ah didn't get no freedom. Ah was married."—Pathfinder.

He Sent Them Himself!

SOME of our good friends have already sent in the blanks found in the paper last week. It is quick work. The spirit of the friendship is best expressed by old subscribers of which the following are but an indication:

"I have sent a new name each year for the last four years and they have renewed they tell me. I hope all will do as well as I have. By the way I began to read THE RURAL NEW-YORKER 74 years ago. My father used to take it when it was published in Rochester by D. D. T. Moore, a four-page paper if I am not mistaken and one of the best papers published, and is to this day. I would not want to be without it and hope I can continue to help swell your list of subscribers and will do all I can even though I am 80 years old. With best wishes, C. E. M., Rochester, N. Y."

"WE have been subscribers for 17 years, this will be the 18th. If we could only take one paper it would be THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. The entire family reads it.—C. H. F., Ohio."

"I know no other paper so true to the interest of its patrons as THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.—W. C. S., Erie, Pa."

"This is one dollar I spend where I get two in return for the investment. Keep up the good work.—P. R. D., Ohio."

"I would consider your paper cheap at $5 per year.—L. J. W., New Jersey."

"Your paper is the best ever and I wouldn't give up my subscription for a thousand dollars.—E. F. L., Massachusetts."

"This renewal gives me pleasure for I get big value for a little dollar. I wish you had a circulation equal to that of the blue-chain radio hookup. You deserve it because you broadcast continually information that is instructive, valuable, helpful.—W. H. M., Connecticut."

This sending of new subscriptions is a voluntary service by our friends. At one time we had a large department store proprietor who personally saw to it during his lifetime that his farm patrons became subscribers to The R. N.-Y. He sent them himself. We must not be insistent in an act of friendship; but for those who have the wish and the opportunity we included the subscription blanks last week, and we shall appreciate the interest of those who make use of them.

The Rural New-Yorker Management.

FARMERS
PROTECT YOUR LOVED ONES
BY
Securing LIFE INSURANCE of the Company which is *Specializing* on rendering *this Service to Farmers.*
DON'T BE A TOO-LATER
Write for rates of our special policies today.
Agents Wanted
FARMERS AND TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
216-224 Dennison Blk., Syracuse, N. Y.

WATER PUMPS WATER
night and day with Rife's Hydraulic Ram. No attention, no expense. Write for free catalog.
H. T. OLSEN, 17 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

WOODCHUCKS Trap and kill them Humanely. We have a perfect device. We make Live Traps, Killer Traps, Humane Traps, Hawk Traps, Mouse and Rat Traps. Send for Catalog and sample trap tag—both free. **W. A. GIBBS & SON, Dept. W-5, Chester, Pa.** Makers of the most complete, most advanced and best line of animal traps in the world.

Delivered prices quoted on request.
THE E. BIGLOW CO., New London, O

Edmonds Poultry Records
POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK.—Simple efficient; $2, postpaid.
TRAP-NEST RECORD CARDS.—50, $1.10; 100, $2.00.
MONTHLY EGG RECORD CARDS.—4 doz., $1; 8 doz., $1.80.
Sample Cards Free
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th Street New York City

Desirable Real Estate For Sale in the Foot Hills of the White Mountains

An Ideal Country Home.
A Fertile Farm for Stock Raising or a Milk Farm.
A good location for a Country Club, Golf Course or Aviation Field.
A desirable location for a Summer School.
The entire shore line of White Lake (about two miles long) located in the Town of Tamworth, N. H., with a beautiful hard white sand shore, near Mt. Whittier Station of the Boston & Maine Railroad; including about eight hundred acres valuable wood and timber land surrounding the lake. An unusual opportunity for a development or an investment. Ask for circulars giving details. **FRANK S. LORD, Center Ossipee, N. H.**

Live Good While Making a Good Living on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula

Low priced, productive land. Town and waterfront homes. Three to ten hours to largest Eastern Markets by motor or Pennsylvania Railroad. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE.
Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

WINDOW SHADES Made to Your Measure
DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU
We pay delivery charges. Write for free valuable catalogue.
STANDARD WINDOW SHADE CO.
426 Albee Square Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ideal B Power
furnished from A battery at small cost with Cole B unit. Before buying more B batteries, write for information.
COLE MFG. CO., 27 Homestead Ave., Hamden, Conn.

Home Cured Hams and Bacon, 38c per lb.
Pure Pork Sausage in 5 lb. Bags.....35c per lb.
All orders prepaid to third zone.
C. E. WYLIE *Chenango Co* OXFORD, N. Y.

ALFALFA, CLOVER, all kinds hay. Get prices, delivered your station.
JAS. DANTE, Jr. East Worcester, N. Y.

For Sale—TWO CARS FEEDING HAY
B. R. Hall & Son R. 2 Camillus, N. Y.

500 GOOD QUALITY WHITE 6¾ **Envelopes** PRINTED, $1.50 cash, prepaid. Plain Dealer, McCLURE, PA.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardeners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial, Estate, etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 6th Avenue, New York City.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Working farmer to take full charge of a large commercial orchard operation; must have full knowledge of cultivation, spraying, sorting and packing; give experience and salary in first letter. L. T. HALLOCK & SON, Clayton, N. J.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Married man to work at orchard work and farm field work; must have some mechanical ability and be able to handle men. ADVERTISER 6156, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged man or man and wife, no children, to live on beautiful island and act as caretaker and housekeeper for lodge occupied periodically; must be sober, industrious and capable of operating motor boat; year-around outside work; good living conditions though somewhat isolated. Address F. A. WOLEBEN, P. O. Box 1141, Columbus, Ga.

WANTED—Experienced, single, young man, on general farm; dependable and good teamster; state experience and wages. ADVERTISER 6190, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL wanted for general housework in family of four; modern home; references; $40 per month to start. MRS. H. N. LINDSLEY, Hanover, N. J.

MAN wanted to work on small farm; an elderly man, American preferred. GEORGE L. JACKSON, R. D. 2, Box 171, Asbury Park, N. J.

WANTED May 1, capable woman, cook and houseworker; family of two; poultry farm. H. BISSING, West Cornwall, Conn.

A FARM-RAISED young man wanted on large commercial poultry farm; experience not absolutely necessary; an excellent opportunity to learn the poultry business; state age, height and weight; salary to start $50 per month and board. ADVERTISER 6204, care Rural New-Yorker.

REPAIR man; wife cook; under 40; boys' school; salary $150 month. W. GRANT FANCHER, Supt., Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Capable man to work about 10 acres of good land on shares; flower truck for New York market daily. ADVERTISER 6209, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Elderly man to help on a small asparagus farm, one who prefers a good home to high wages; year round job to the right party. ADVERTISER 6213, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman from 30 to 35 for dining-room work, also woman for dishwashing, and to assist cook. Write to THE ROSS SANITARIUM, Brentwood, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man, general outside work and driving Fordson tractor and truck, commercial; $28 week and room. CURT THIMM, Florist, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

SINGLE men to work in modern cow barn; must be good dry-hand milkers; wages $70 per month and board; send full particulars in first letter. WINTERTHUR FARMS, Winterthur, Del.

WANTED—White woman, cooking in private family, no laundry, active, competent; only one wanting steady, all-year place, need apply; baking required; all particulars in first reply; wages $15 a week. ADVERTISER 6214, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—An experienced single man for milking and general farm work. GEORGE SEESTADT, Valatie, N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged married man on Connecticut dairy farm; must be familiar with the production of milk and forage; making 120 quarts at present; fully equipped; responsible position for the man who can help increase production; references required; state wages. ADVERTISER 6217, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between ages of 25 and 35 years, in good physical health; applicants must have had equivalent of second year high school education, must be active and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information, apply to LEO J. PALMER, M.D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

ASSISTANT wanted—The services of a competent assistant, single, who wishes the opportunity to learn the silver fox business and be in charge of a small poultry farm, as well as dairy, apple orchard, vineyard and truck farm; the applicant must be a hard worker and have good abilities to direct and superintend men so as to get the maximum results from their labor; traveling expenses will be reimbursed after 12 months of continuous employment on ranch; state age, education, compensation desired, compensation received in last position, and results accomplished. Address letters to BILLIE JENKINS, Room 40, 1001 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Farmer and Gardener, single, on small private place in Connecticut; good milker; $60 month with board. ADVERTISER 6221, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced farmer for good farm near town; good buildings, two young orchards, good poultry or dairy location; rent or shares. BOX 172, Lambertville, N. J.

WANTED—Young man, experienced in dairy work; also to run route; good wages to one of good habits and not afraid of work. ADVERTISER 6234, care Rural New-Yorker.

MASTER and matron, without children, under 40, for family boys; salary $1,500 year, maintenance. GRANT FANCHER, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Girl or woman for general housework; small family, good home on farm with reliable people; satisfactory salary. MRS. KIRSCHNER, Spring Valley, N. Y.

WANTED—A man to take care of lawn and garden and general work; write, enclosing references to BYRAM L. WINTERS, Smithboro, N. Y.

MAN and wife for Westchester County home, small adult family; permanent job; man for garden, outside work; wife neat, general housework; good cook essential; own quarters modern, comfortable; good food and wages. ADVERTISER 6236, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP wanted, male—Herdsman, married, dairy farm near Hudson, N. Y.; first-class feeder, able to produce certified milk and make own tests; only man with references from large commercial dairy need apply; salary $100 per month, 6-room house and privilages with advancement to man producing results; apply to farm foreman, MR. BURCH, Catskill View Farm, Hollowville, N. Y. Telephone, Claverack 89.

Situations Wanted

WORKING farm manager wants position on farm or estate; Protestant-American, single, 40, life experience, capable, reliable; no tobacco, liquor; references. ADVERTISER 6151, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, wide experience managerial capacities; single, 35. ADVERTISER 6170, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, 47, 25 years' experience and training on large estates in Europe; best references; capable of taking full charge; understands veterinary. FRANK LEMINGER, 2253 R. Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

MARRIED poultryman, life-time practical and theoretical experience in hatching, brooding, high-egg production on large scale, desires responsible position on modern poultry farm; age 36, intelligent, well educated, high-class references commercial and estate; please state particulars and salary in first letter; New Jersey or Long Island preferred. ADVERTISER 6181, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM work wanted. JOHN WEDGWOOD, 14 Madison St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—Position on up-to-date farm by married man; life-time in farming and dairying; references. J. L. McGOWAN, Williamsfield, Ohio.

POSITION wanted by single American-Protestant, age 33, as manager or foreman of farm or dairy; thoroughly understands farming, all branches, gardening, modern farm machinery, production of certified milk or pasteurized; 3 years herdsman and manager of large certified dairy; can handle help and will get results; best of references; open for position April 15. ADVERTISER 6205, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED married man, handy with tools, desires work as caretaker and gardener on country estate; best of references. BOX 42, McLean, N. Y.

YOUNG Swiss couple with boy 5 years want work all-year around on private estate for general outdoor work, or on dairy farm; wife to board men or help with housework; chauffeur's license; honest, reliable, experienced, willing; can give good references; Long Island preferred. JOSEF ENGSTER, care E. Siebert, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y.

ENGINEER, capable, general mechanic, all types engines, marine license; country or water. ADVERTISER 6210, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as herdsman or test-cow man; married, no children; best references. BOX 151, Somerville, N. J.

GARDENER superintendent wishes position private estate; married, no children; understand flowers, shrubbery, vegetables, landscape work, gas engines and repairs. ADVERTISER 6211, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, 28, six years with poultry department New Jersey Experiment Station and contest foreman, three years' commercial experience; would consider selling; highest references. ADVERTISER 6220, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, no children, wants place as herdsman, farm boss, both or would rent a good farm; Cornell, Purdue, Graham courses; profit maker, high quality work guaranteed. BOX 426, Cameron, W. Va.

FARMER, handyman, 27, single, Danish, experienced, references, want position estate or private hospital. ADVERTISER 6219, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTS position on poultry farm; experienced handy man, all around, honest, dependable, sober, willing worker, 35 years old, single; $60. DuBOIS, 697 Lenox Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORCHARDIST wants position to manage peach or apple orchard; references. ADVERTISER 6216, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER, practical, thorough, orchards, estate, single, 35. ADVERTISER 6226, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED herdsman desires position; wife willing to board help. ADVERTISER 6225, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED single man, 23, desires position on dairy farm, good dry-hand milker, $75 per month, board and room. ADVERTISER 6224, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUCCESSFUL farm foreman desires position managing first-class dairy farm or estate; will consider herdsman's position; single man, with agricultural school training; ten years' practical experience as a herdsman, breeder and manager. ADVERTISER 6223, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A nice elderly man would like position of trust or upkeep of suburban home; normal, dependable, references. D. H. PATTERSON, Haverstraw, N. Y.

MAN, Swedish, single, 25, wants position as gardener or helper on private estate; good references; Long Island preferred. GUSTA MONSON, 584 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, married, no children; no liquor or tobacco; 8 years' experience and training; can take full charge large plant or build one; now handling 600 Leghorns; want to serve where results are appreciated. ADVERTISER 6222, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position driving car. HAROLD W. CLARK, R. F. D. 2, Wallingford, Conn.

CHEESE-MAKER, Holland diploma, 15 years' practical experience in making Holland cheese, also Cheddar and Cheshiere cheese; capable giving best results; wishes permanent position. H. A. VORMEER, 331 N. Eighth St., Prospect Park, Paterson, N. J.

A GERMAN fellow, aged 34 years, would like to get a job, steady work, as poultryman, gardener; prefers gentleman's farm; he is a steady, reliable man and does not drink; he wants good wages and board and room. ADVERTISER 6203, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A job running a milk route or driving truck; will give references; state wages paid. F. M. McCLELLAN, So. Royalton, Vt.

WORKING foreman desires position, grain farm preferred; 20 years' experience; best reference. ADVERTISER 6200, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY, 17, wants to do farm work and garage work on farm with home-like and congenial surroundings. ADVERTISER 6201, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, single, age 35, now operating certified milk plant, desires to make change by April 15; understands all branches of dairying thoroughly, capable of handling barn or milk plant; reference. ADVERTISER 6229, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 26 years of age, farm-raised, wishes position on private estate; understands general farming, gardening, poultry, care of stock, machinery, tractors and cars. GEORGE BOHME, 439 Forrest Ave., Norristown, Pa. Phone, 2636-R Norristown.

MAN wishes position in barn or dairy work; life-time experience; American, strictly temperate, best reference; state wages. ADVERTISER 6227, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as manager by Protestant-American, married, aged 35, two children; life experience in agriculture, 14 years in last place, leaving a good record; best of references, wages $175 per month and found. WARD B. STARK, 1029 Brown St., Peekskill, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN, 55, offers his services in exchange of maintenance to appreciative Christian family, or will take care of small but beautiful estate. GEORGE PUNDT, 311 Second Ave., New York City.

POSITION wanted by Hollander, single, good milker and do farm work; state wages. ADVERTISER 6230, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm manager wishes position on modern farm or estate; life-time experience with purebred stock and farming in all its branches; agricultural graduate, age 35, capable of getting results; references as to character and ability. ADVERTISER 6228, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, responsible, single, open for position. ADVERTISER 6233, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, estate manager, 39, open; life-time practical, scientific experience, all branches; private, commercial; industrial efficiency; particulars; please address, POST OFFICE BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests; on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested, write ADVERTISER 6199, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Sacrifice to settle estate, Orange County, N. Y., farm, located between Newburgh and Washingtonville on State road; contains 108 acres choice land, some black dirt, upland, pasture and woodlot; well watered by springs and gravity supply to buildings; large barn, garage, with house, two silos, chicken house, etc. ADVERTISER 6000, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm, New York State, within 60 miles, on good railroad and road, Hudson River rights, or on Long Island Sound; send full particulars. ADVERTISER 6133, care Rural New-Yorker.

DO YOU want a farm that the profits in one year nearly equal the asking price, if so, write EDWARD CROWE, Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

POULTRY farm, modern, 10 acres, 550 layers, room for 1,000; good income, retail trade; nice house, electricity, heater, hot and cold water; 4 miles from city. P. O. BOX 889, Troy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—69 acres, good buildings, equipped dairy and poultry farm; owner will retire. E. G. ZOLLINGER, Unadilla, N. Y.

FOR SALE—300-acre farm; price $17,500; write for information. PETER G. MAULIK, Shavertown, N. Y.

WANTED—Low-priced farm within automobile distance of market, with brook or pond, but not subject to floods; give full particulars. ADVERTISER 6159, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—10-room house, garage and stable, Goshen, N. Y.; plot 200x200; gas, water, electric light and telephone. FREDERICK NEUBURGER, 165 Ward St., Paterson, N. J.

61-ACRE farm, Southwestern New York, on main road; good buildings, stream-watered pasture, land very productive; must sell; $2,800, small payment; necessary hay tools, etc. included. MRS. MARY CHIDESTER, Beaver Dams, N. Y.

WANTED—New Jersey farm within 30 miles of New York City; state price and particulars. FUCHS, R. F. D. 1, Little Falls, N. J.

WANTED—Farm, 200 or more acres, with good proportion in wild woodland, capable of keeping 20 to 50 cows. ADVERTISER 6207, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultry farm near Bound Brook or Plainfield; state details and price. ADVERTISER 6206, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Five acres, good soil; 32 miles to Washington via Lee Highway; well, cellar and old barn; fine location in full view of highway and village; terms $100 per acre. Address A. D. MARSTETTER, Gainesville, Va.

SUNRISE farm, 38 acres, a comfortable and home-like convalescent home; quiet, restful, secluded; electric lights, running water, modern plumbing and heating. H. A. GEIB, M.D., Milford, Conn.

FOR SALE—In country, Col. Co., gentleman's beautiful colonial home, also suitable for small inn; price $40,000; 1¾ acres. KATHERINE S. RATHBUN, Canaan, N. Y.

FOR SALE—9-room cottage, 1 acre ground, 2-car garage, plenty fruit; ideal Summer home; easy terms. ADVERTISER 6208, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm and hatchery for sale; wonderful opportunity to obtain fully-equipped plant and prosperous business at reasonable price; 18 acres good land and practically new buildings; 6-room bungalow with electricity, running water and all improvements; 2-car garage with bedroom; several modern poultry-houses, fully equipped with Mammoth incubator, brooder stoves, fountains, etc.; electricity, running water in poultry-houses; automobile, trucks, tractor and all farm equipment; also 3,000 S. C. W. Leghorn laying hens and 3,000 baby chicks; good orchard, with apples, peaches, grapes, etc.; located in Southern New Jersey, 14 miles from Atlantic City; near two State highways and two railroad stations; one block from school, 3 miles to churches; because of ill health will sell this established business for $16,000, cash $7,000 and balance on easy payments; see owner, PAUL KOZUSHKO, Cologne, N. J.

FOR SALE—Dwelling and store (corner property), located in Dorchester, N. J.; good-size lot, ideal location. ASHMEAD & SHAW, Executors, Leesburg, N. J.

FOR SALE—At a bargain to a prompt buyer, an irrigated farm of 78 acres where there is good fishing and shooting; an ideal place for anyone wanting an outdoor life where a good living can be had free; a nice house, good water, electric light, all conveniences; good road near railroad station; situated on the Cohansey River; full information given on application; refer to the Cumberland Trust Co. of Bridgeton, N. J. ADVERTISER 6215, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small place, house, modern; make nice Summer home. BOX 82, Thompsonville, Conn.

FOR SALE—Six-room house, improvements, one acre good ground, outer buildings, near large golf course and State road; half mile to the city of Hackensack, N. J. Write, FRANK KOTLABA, R. F. D. 1, Box 244A, Hackensack, N. J.

FARM for sale—Farm, 165 acres, 60 miles from New York City; cows and machinery, with retail milk business; shows profit of $100 per month; complete for $40,000, half cash. ADVERTISER 6212, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm, boarding-house, 3 henneries, 12 acres, 9 rooms, fruit; at Pine Bush, Ulster Co., N. Y. WM. McEWAN, 5357 69th St., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Business property on White Horse Pike, excellent for restaurant or hotel; all modern conveniences; 21 miles from Camden; will sell reasonable. CHARLES LOMBARDO, Waterford, N. J.

BOARDING-HOUSE, 26 rooms, furnished, with 100-acre dairy farm, stocked and equipped, fine buildings, woodland, swimming pond; altitude 2,000 feet; well established, paying business; price $18,000, part cash. GRAND VIEW MANOR, Callicoon Center, Sullivan County, N. Y.

WANTED for cash rent, with buying option, poultry farm 1,000 capacity, South Jersey; no old plant; give full details. ADVERTISER 6218, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultry plant or farm to rent with privilege of buying within commuting distance New York. BARRON, 352 West 124th St., New York City.

FOR SALE — 30 acres, 9-room house, 2 barns, henhouse, milk-house; in middle of village on main State road to Buffalo; churches, high school and public school, milk plant, stores, feed mill, hardware. G. W. SHEARING, Strykersville, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 11 acres, good house, telephone, electricity, State highway; 2½ miles from Westerly; laying houses for 1,000 hens, brooder houses for 2,500 chicks, incubator capacity 6,800 eggs, garage, barn; sell with stock and tools or without. GUS NURMI, R. D. 2, Westerly, R. I.

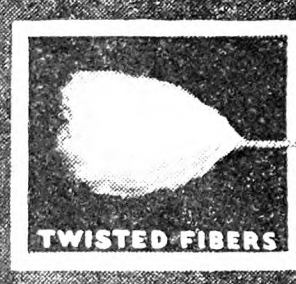
FOR SALE—170-acre farm, good soil, good set of buildings; good farmer can double the value; lots of fruit, some crops; I am 71—can't work. F. MARSHALL, Kenton, Del.

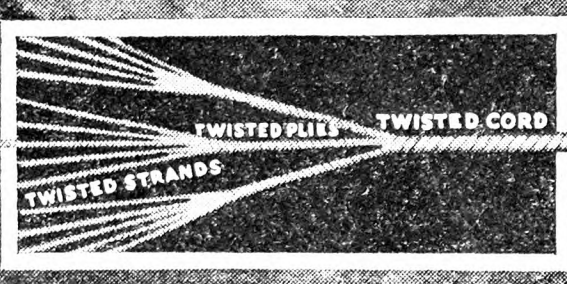
WANTED—A farm of 50 acres or more, with good buildings; must be situated on the bank of a lake or river; New York or New England States preferred; full particulars, price. HENRY SCHROEDER, 431 E. 52d St., New York City.

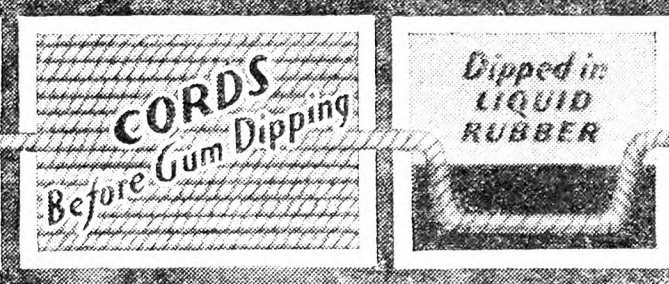
A BARGAIN for cash, $3,200, good farm, Otsego County, N. Y.; buildings, water, woodland, some furniture. ADVERTISER 6232, care Rural New-Yorker.

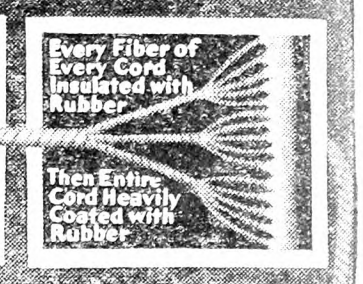
Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 554.

Why Firestone Tires Hold All Records









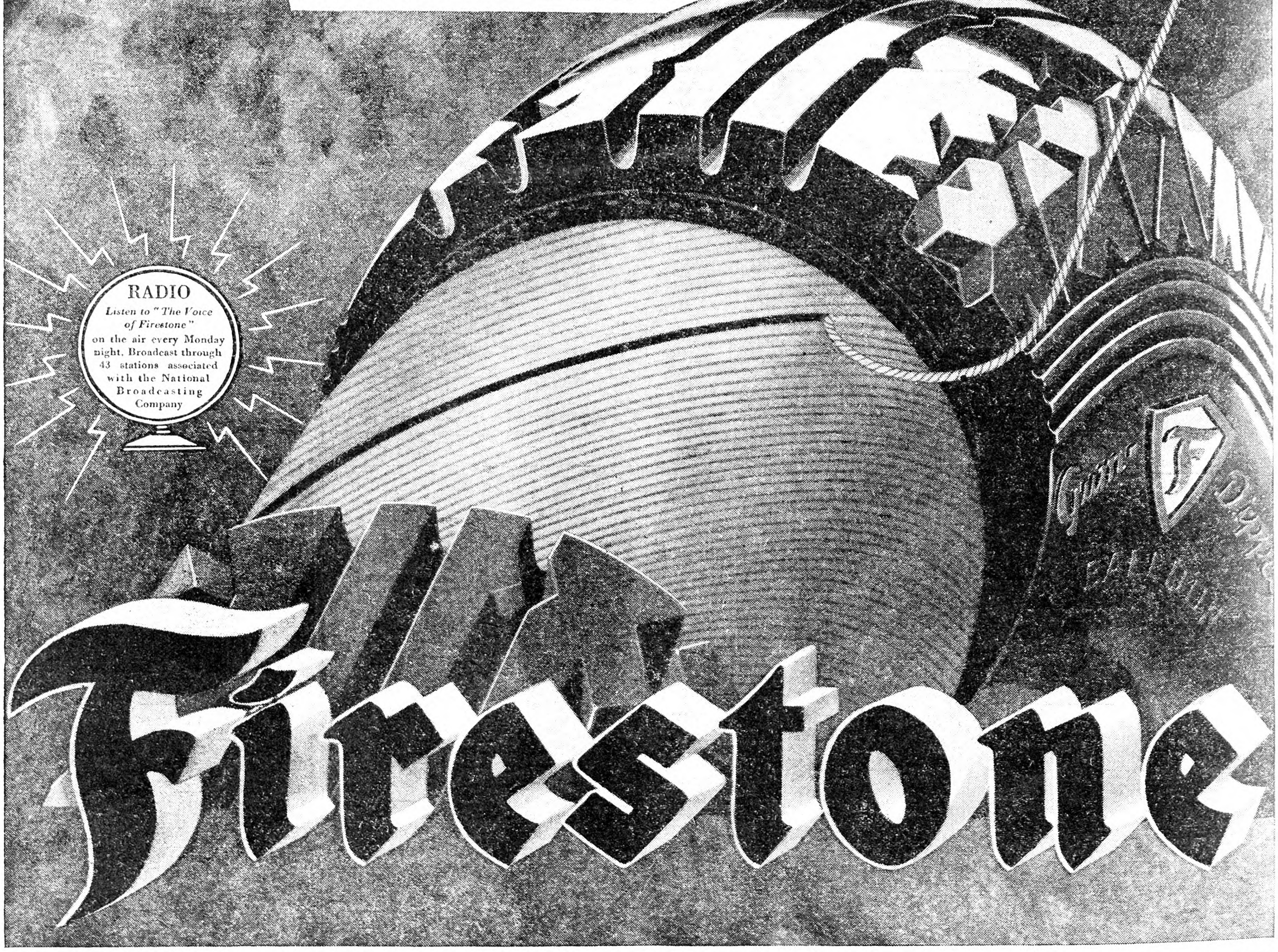
Cords Twisted for Greatest Strength and Elasticity!

Firestone owns and operates the world's largest exclusive cord fabric mills. In these great mills, the choicest of long staple cotton is first twisted into threads. These threads are next tightly twisted into ply yarns—and these ply yarns are then twisted into super-strength cords. In each operation exactly the right number of twists is scientifically determined to secure the greatest strength and elasticity.

Gum-Dipped for Greatest Endurance and Mileage!

Before these cords are built into Firestone Tires they are Gum-Dipped—the extra Firestone patented process which saturates and insulates every fiber of the cord with pure rubber. Thus Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires have *double reasons for their toughness, ruggedness, and unequaled mileage*... the result—these tires hold all world records for speed, safety and endurance.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR



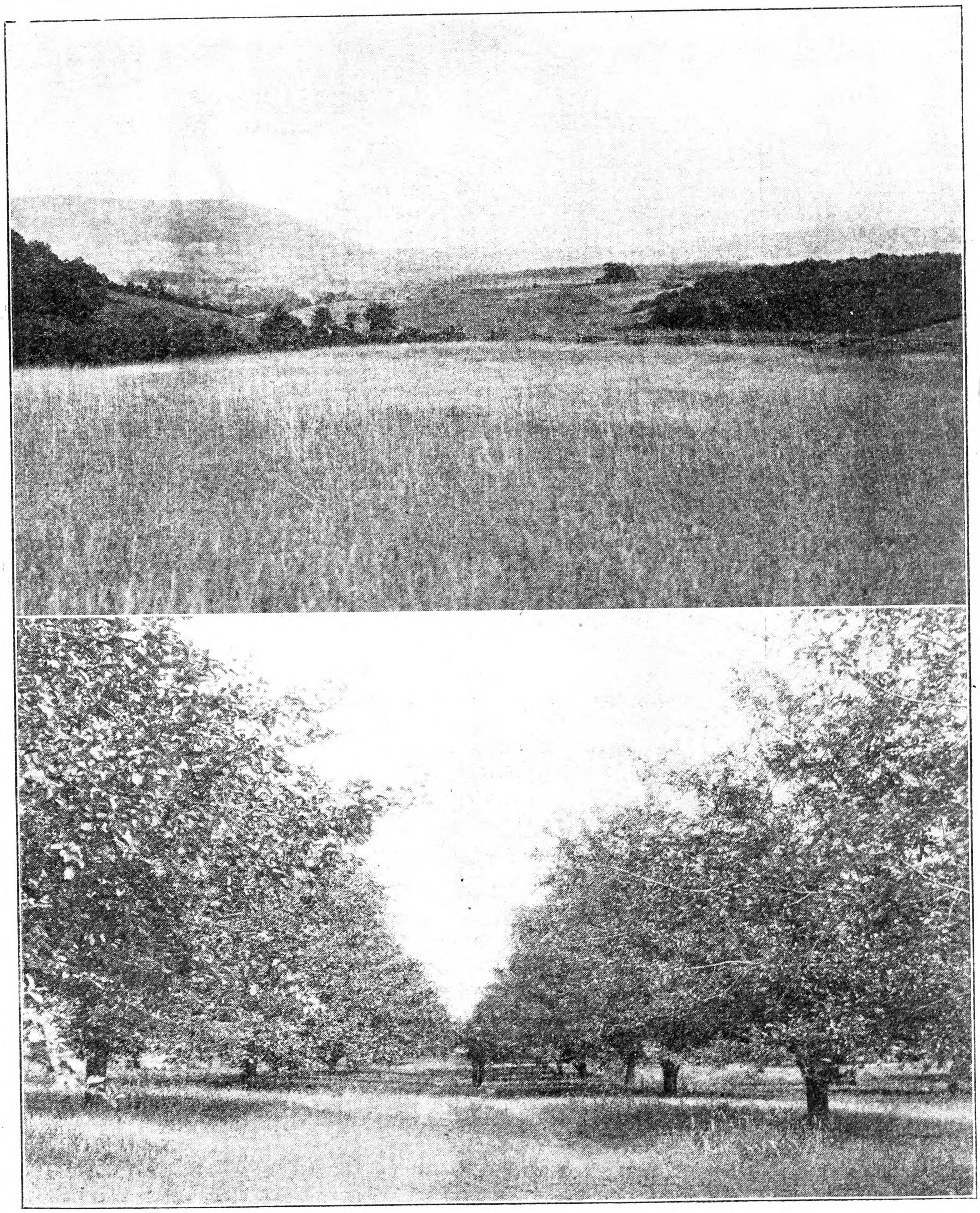
FIRESTONE REACHES AROUND THE WORLD TO SERVE YOU BETTER

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND FARM HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. April 13, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5051

Cornell University Library April 12-24-28



Above, Pennsylvania's Rolling Orchard Land;
Below, A Stayman Orchard in Pennsylvania

All branches on the same tree; all growing out of the Chrysler root principle of standardized quality.

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CHRYSLER "75"
CHRYSLER "65"
DODGE BROTHERS SENIOR
DODGE BROTHERS SIX
DE SOTO SIX
PLYMOUTH
DODGE BROTHERS TRUCKS, BUSES *and* MOTOR COACHES
FARGO TRUCKS *and* COMMERCIAL CARS
CHRYSLER MARINE ENGINES
All Products of Chrysler Motors

Something Better for Everyone

The name Chrysler already stands the world over for originality and daring.

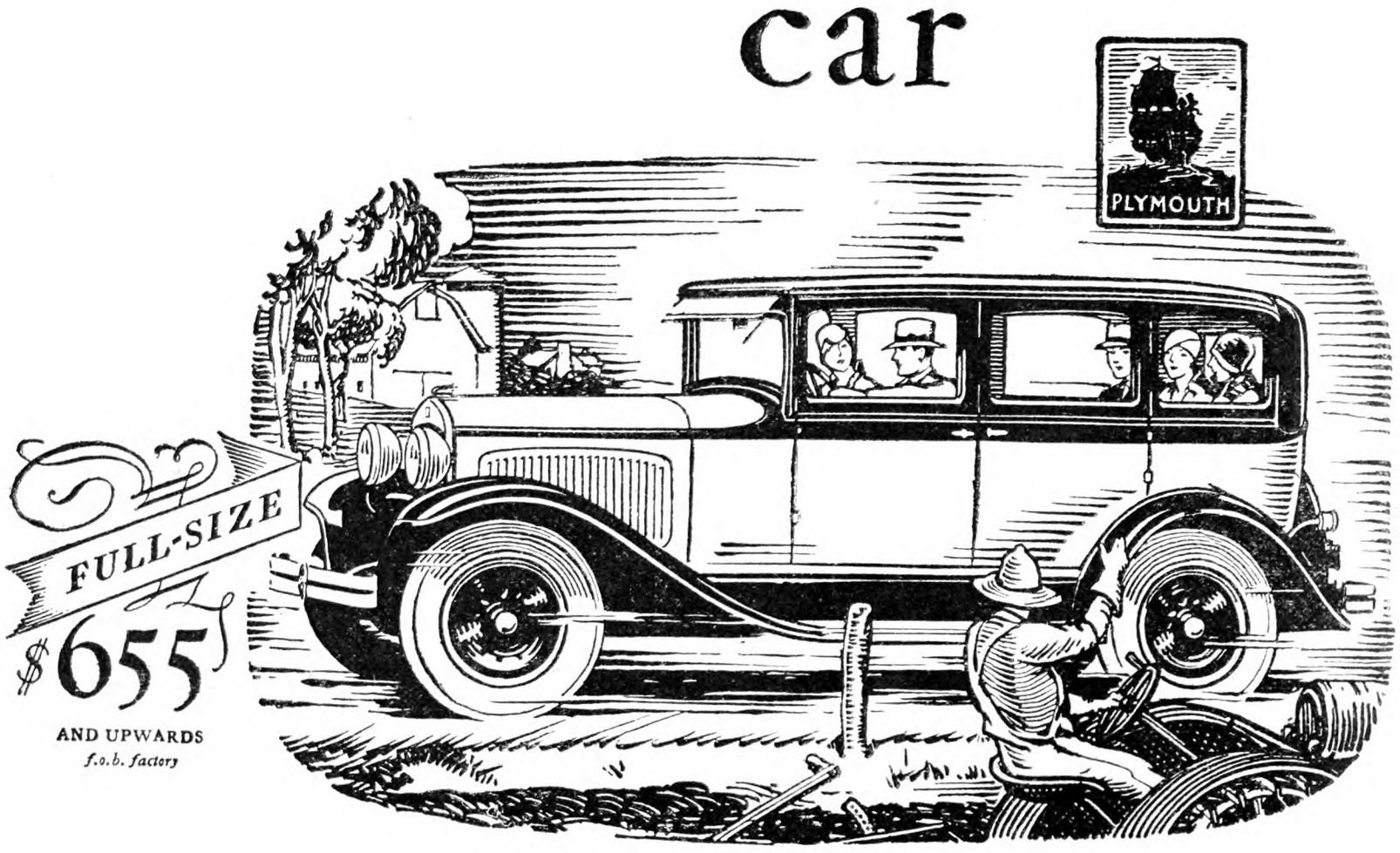
Now, Chrysler Motors vitalizes an entire group of automobiles truly combined, under one personal head, in the only sense in which individual products should ever be combined—for better public service.

In Chrysler Motors, all products—each serving its own particular market—issue from the same immense set of plants and share alike the advantages which accrue from the pooling of all human, mechanical, manufacturing and financial resources in a common cause.

In the precise form in which it is operated, Chrysler Motors is already accomplishing mutual efficiency and savings which are giving new benefits in quality, in reliability and in economy to the buyer of individual and commercial transportation in every price class.

Better Public Service

America's *lowest-priced full-size* car



PLYMOUTH 4-DOOR SEDAN, $695

THE Chrysler-built Plymouth is a *full-size* car—roomy and comfortable—freed from all the limitations ordinarily associated with a low price.

Everything about Plymouth is *full-size* and dependable.

Plymouth gives you an exclusive high-compression engine of Chrysler "Silver-Dome" type, cushioned on rubber mountings—with aluminum alloy pistons, special manifold and silcrome steel exhaust valves—the Chrysler-built Plymouth performs with utmost vigor, flexibility and responsiveness.

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Yet, with all its bigness and power, Plymouth can match economy with any car—not only in gas, oil and tire mileage, but also in upkeep and long life.

No longer does a small price limit anybody to owning a small car. Plymouth *full-size*, Plymouth power, Plymouth beauty and Plymouth economy make Plymouth today the foremost investment in the field of lowest-priced motor cars.

Coupe, $655; Roadster (with rumble seat), $675; 2-Door Sedan $675; Touring, $695; De Luxe Coupe (with rumble seat), $695; 4-Door Sedan, $695. All prices f. o. b. factory. Plymouth dealers are in a position to extend the convenience of time payments.

PRODUCT of Chrysler engineering and craftsmanship, the Plymouth has been so named because its endurance and strength, ruggedness and freedom from limitations so accurately typify that Pilgrim band who were among the first American Colonists.

PLYMOUTH

CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT

Spraying Apples in Pennsylvania

H. W. Thurston, Jr. and R. H. Sudds

EASTERN farmers, and sometimes we fear Pennsylvania farmers in particular, have often been accused by their western neighbors of being a hundred years behind the times. This is perhaps stretching the truth, but while it is not easy to jar a Pennsylvanian into changing the habits established by his grandfather, once he is "sold" to a change he is usually completely sold, and becomes an enthusiastic convert. This, in brief, has been the history of spraying in Pennsylvania. In a comprehensive survey of the apple industry of the State made in 1922 it was revealed that only about 70 per cent of the growers owned spray rigs or dusters, and of these about one in 20 was a barrel pump.

That the Pennsylvania apple grower has his problems and must combat disease and insect pests the same as the growers in any other region goes without saying as a matter of course. Especially is this true if he is to compete successfully, even in his own markets, with regions of the country where the growing of apples has become somewhat more of an organized industry. We will have to admit perhaps that Pennsylvania is not yet fully awake to her own possibilities, but that State-wide progress is being made in the direction of producing quality apples, it will be the purpose of this article to demonstrate.

That quality apples cannot be grown without the protection against insects and disease afforded by a well-planned and carefully executed spraying program has come to be recognized as axiomatic. In Pennsylvania, as in most other apple States, scab is recognized as the worst of the fungus diseases. Among the insects we have to fight in particular the codling moth, European red mite, curculio, redbug, and aphis. In some sections, "frog-eye," leaf spot, apple blotch, phoma spot, San José scale, and canker worms are to be added to the list, not to mention the increasing menace of such pests as the Japanese beetle and oriental fruit moth. What is Pennsylvania doing to protect her orchards against these and other pests?

While it must be admitted that many orchards in Pennsylvania are still sadly in need of more and better spraying, as was indicated in the survey of 1922, great progress has undoubtedly been made. The barrel outfit has disappeared. The combination power outfit for both fruit and field spraying has solved the problem for the small grower. Such outfits may be owned co-operatively by several neighbors and have proved themselves well able to care for several small orchards as well as potato fields and other fruits and vegetables. The larger growers are buying larger and more powerful spray outfits every year, and considerable interest has recently been manifested in the possibilities of stationary plants, 10 of which are in operation in Pennsylvania at the present time.

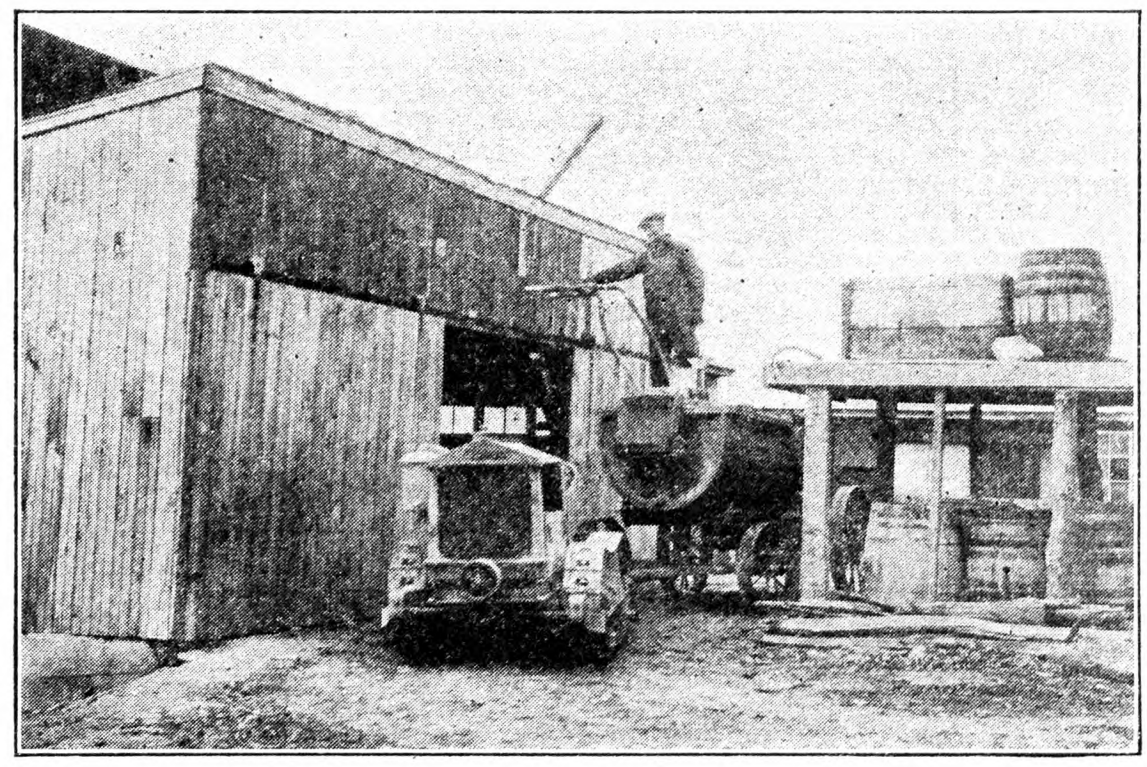
The progressive growers of Pennsylvania have long recognized that there are three essential factors necessary for adequate protection against insects and diseases in the apple orchard. These are, first, the use of the proper material; second, the manner of mixing and applying the material, and third, the timeliness of the application.

At present the materials for apple spraying are pretty well standardized. Lime-sulphur, either homemade, or commercial liquid or dry, is recognized as the outstanding fungicide, Bordeaux being used only in localities where blotch, phoma spot or frog-eye are problems. Arsenate of lead and nicotine sulphate are given the preference as insecticides. Oil sprays at the dormant period are coming into favor, both emulsions and miscible oils being used, the recognized standard at present being 4 per cent oil content. Pennsylvania has since 1925 co-operated with the States of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland in an effort to secure uniform recommendations as to spray materials in the four States concerned. The results of this almost unique co-operation have been particularly gratifying to the apple growers of the Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley region who were previously confronted with four different sets of recommendations differing in many particulars. Dusts, while quite generally used on peaches, have found relatively few adherents among Pennsylvania apple growers, nor have they had the recommendations of experiment station workers. Of course, there are growers who dust and who profess to be satisfied with the results, but there are many more who realize that dusts are still in the experimental stage and who live in hopes of some day being able to discard their spray outfits.

As to the manner of mixing and applying materials, certain things have become well standardized. Lime-sulphur, for example, is diluted according to the specific gravity test. This necessitates a single test of each barrel of concentrate, after which dilutions are figured out so as to give a specific gravity of 1.03 for dormant sprays and 1.008 for all Summer sprays by a simple process of division which does away with the necessity of dilution tables tacked on the barn door or the side of the filling tank. This test increases the uniformity of each tank of spray material and lessens the danger of poor control from too weak a solution or of burning and injury from too strong a one. Spray guns are almost universally used and pressures as high as the machine will stand are the rule, though there is no uniformity as to number of leads of hose.

A Spraying Demonstration. Fig. 226

Guns are handled both from ground and from a tower. It would be hard to state what is the general practice since it depends on the age and size of the trees, the type of gun used, and pressure available and number of leads of hose being used.



Convenient Arrangement for Filling Spray Tank. Fig. 227

Spray injury to both leaves and fruit is of rather common occurrence and appears in many instances at least to be correlated with improper handling of the gun. The spray should not be allowed to strike young leaves or fruits with too much force. Injury often is found on leaves which have been previously injured by fungi and in general is more noticeable on trees which have been sprayed during periods of high temperature and high humidity. Several severe scab years have recently shown even the most skillful growers the necessity of covering every part of the fruit and foliage in a thorough and careful manner at every application.

Pennsylvania growers, when they have actually mastered the three essentials above mentioned, have realized that timeliness was the hardest of these factors to control. In recent years they have been demanding and receiving "spray service" to supplement the spray calendar. Spray service aims to time the application of a spray with re'ation to the stage of development of the parasite, instead of depending on the stage of development of the fruit buds alone. Not all communities or individual fruit growers are able to make good use of spray service. Only those who fully appreciate the three essentials and who have as well a sort of sense of the fitness of things, or as it has been called, apple growing mentality, can use it to advantage. The demand for spray service in Pennsylvania has become so great, however, that in 1929 it will reach over 3,600 growers in 38 counties.

Spray service as operated in Pennsylvania is entirely in the hands of the extension specialists of the State Agricultural College. At present there are three plant pathologists and three entomologists who spend their entire time during the spraying season in making the observations on diseases and insects which are designed to help the grower make his spray applications timely.

An example of the kind of a grower who is not ready for spray service is the man who has a block of York (a scab-resistant variety) trees near the farm and one of McIntosh somewhere over the hill. When the word comes to spray for scab, he covers the Yorks first, and about the time he is ready for the McIntosh it rains for a day. Later when the McIntosh trees turn out to be scabby he blames the spray service when it was his own lack of common sense and failure to follow specific directions that were at fault.

The success of this spray service is well brought out in some figures for 1928 which show that orchards in six counties whose owners followed the service recommendations had less than 1% scabby fruit, while similar orchards in the same counties where the spraying was timed by the owners had 5 to 35% scabby fruit, and unsprayed trees varied from 30 to 95% scabby fruit.

The average grower in Pennsylvania is equipped at present to cover his acreage in from three to six days. If he is progressive, he is looking forward to the day when he can cover in from two to three days at most, for he fully realizes the importance of timeliness. Five sprays a year are what the average Pennsylvania fruit grower applies. The better men are getting on six and seven applications and the Experiment Station has been known to recommend eight.

Pennsylvania ranks sixth among the States as a producer of apples and fourth in number of trees, both of bearing and non-bearing age. Since 1900 her total number of trees has been gradually declining. This decline has been due to the gradual passing from the picture of the old home orchards and it has been accompanied by a steady increase in well-kept commercial plantings. The value of Pennsylvania's apple crop in 1926 was almost $13,000,000, and in 1928 $9,729,000.

Because of the air drainage and protection afforded by her mountains as well as the elevation and favorable soils to be found in her high valleys and hillsides, and the great markets right at home, Pennsylvania has natural conditions for apple growing that can scarcely be surpassed in any other State. These natural conditions coupled with a true appreciation of the problem of insect and disease control through spraying should operate to keep Pennsylvania near the top of the list as an apple-producing State.

Fish in Foreign Lands

I WAS much interested in reading the article by Alfred C. Weed, page 141, regarding the "paddlefish." When a boy, on the Mississippi, near the Iowa-Missouri line, we caught these quite often and our local name was "spoonbill cats." We did not eat these fish, probably because we caught plenty of the firmer-fleshed "blue or channel cats." The colored folks always took the "spoonbills," claiming such were quite a delicacy.

Perhaps Mr. Weed will be interested in learning that, in 1927, while I was on the jetty construction project at the mouth of the Magdalena River, that smaller edition of our own Mississippi, which rises

in the Andes in Southern Colombia, S. A., and flows north into the Caribbean Sea, I saw thousands of these "spoonbill cats." These were present in the brackish water near the ocean, but seemed to be on a migration up the river. They passed in countless numbers and the natives caught them in the hand-thrown round nets. They smoked them over a smudge and ate them in a half raw state with an apparent relish.

These fish were all about two feet long and, as many of them were filled with eggs, I am inclined to believe they were entering fresh water and going up the river to spawn. It would be interesting to learn if they spent part of their lives in the salt water and followed the rule of the other sturgeons, to which family they must be closely related, of entering the fresh water rivers to deposit their eggs.

I also had an occasion to observe the migration of the huge Caspian Sea sturgeons, in 1923, all going north towards the noted old Volga River in South Russia on such spawning migration. They were caught in large numbers in the regular net fishing grounds off Astara, Persia, and only the eggs taken for the famous Russian black caviar. It seemed a crime to waste the rest of the fish, as only a few were used locally, being dried and smoked. The rest was taken out in the Caspian and dumped overboard. The Caspian Sea, which is quite salt, and lower than the Black Sea, furnishes very fine fish, these huge sturgeon, some five or six feet long, delicious salmon of large size and many others. These salmon of the Caspian also enter the rivers to spawn and the salmon eggs furnish the red or pink caviar. This last named is mostly used locally from the Astara fisheries, especially in the Georgian Provinces of South Russia, and is not canned to any great extent, as the sturgeon caviar is better and brings a higher price, as the world's markets know only this black caviar. EDMUND H. JONES.

Bolivia, South America.

Garden Questions and Answers

A reader who has found interest in the intensive gardening articles of William Perkins asks several questions which are given below with answers by Mr. Perkins:

WHAT is the name of sweet corn you plant and do you plant more than one planting?

Early Mayflower and Howling Mob May 10, again June 10, again July 4.

Which kind of corn gives most ears?

Early Mayflower, but not so large as Howling Mob.

What can you expect to get for an acre of corn?

Farmers close to me are getting from $400 to $500 per acre; they have to truck it 30 to 40 miles to market.

Do string beans give good returns, or is there too much work attached for the profit?

String beans have been a good paying crop for a number of years, not much labor.

What is a good kind that yields heavily?

Pencil Pod Wax, Stringless Green.

What is meant by fertilizer 7-10-7?

This is 7 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent phosphoric acid, 7 per cent potash.

Is this a good fertilizer for all garden stuff?

Yes, but should be 10 per cent potash for onions.

Is it applied broadcast or sown in the row with it? How much of this is put on your one-eighth acre?

On spinach, beets, radishes, lettuce, broadcast. On peas, beans, tomatoes, corn, melons, in hill and row, one-half ton.

Can one buy the lettuce plants you speak of as being wintered over? If not how are they grown?

Yes. The seed is sown about Nov. 1 in a cold-frame and covered with sash during Winter.

Is there good money in beets?

Yes, besides you can get a Fall crop of spinach off same ground.

Do radishes pay well enough to bother with? I don't imagine you can get much per bunch.

I never have found them a profitable crop.

What can you expect to get from cauliflower?

One of the most profitable crops grown at best, $1,000 per acre, besides getting a crop of early spinach off ground before planting cauliflower, July 1.

Is it hard to raise?

No, as easy as cabbage.

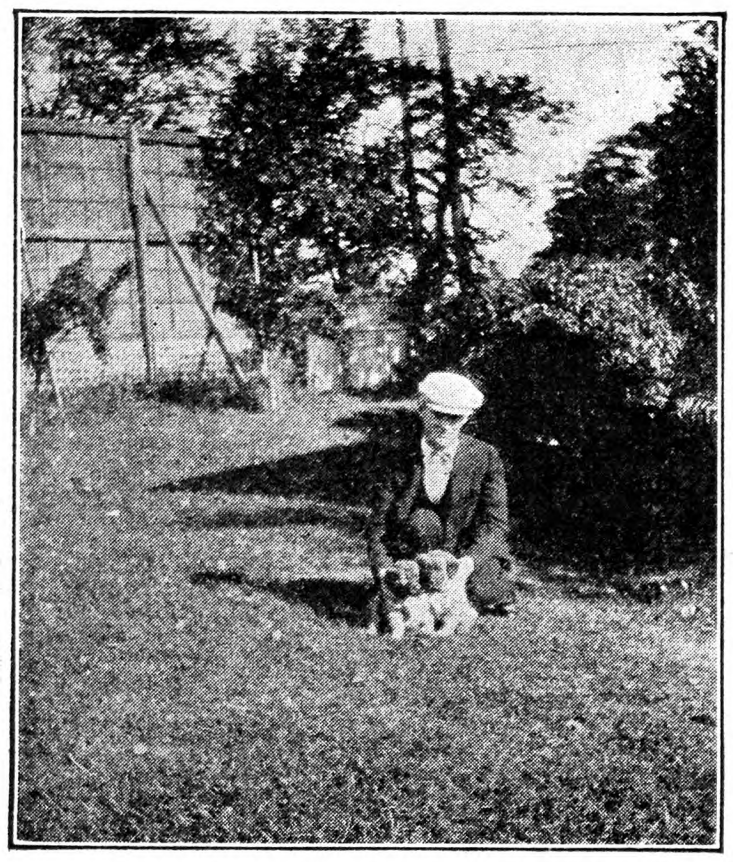
What kind do you get?

Early Erfurt.

How do you apply fertilizer to this?

After plants are set and started growing, put a handful around each plant and hoe in the soil.

Do you ever raise peppers? If so are they profitable? What kind raised? Do you fertilize the same way as others?



A Long Island Boy and His Collie Pups

Yes, they are quite a good paying crop, but do not pay near as well as tomatoes. I grow Harris Early Sweet.

Is there money in tomatoes?

Yes.

What is a good kind to come on rather early and still yield a good crop?

Chalk's Early Jewel and Stone.

Do you mean to say that you only plant one acre altogether and get $1,400?

Yes, but that includes my vegetable plants sold out of my hotbed.

What is a good cucumber to raise, one that is early and very productive. I never have great success with them. Maybe I do not fertilize enough. Could this be the reason? I do not consider cucumbers a profitable crop, and do not plant them.

Could we make more from onions by buying frost-proof plants and planting a small piece than planting a large piece to seed?

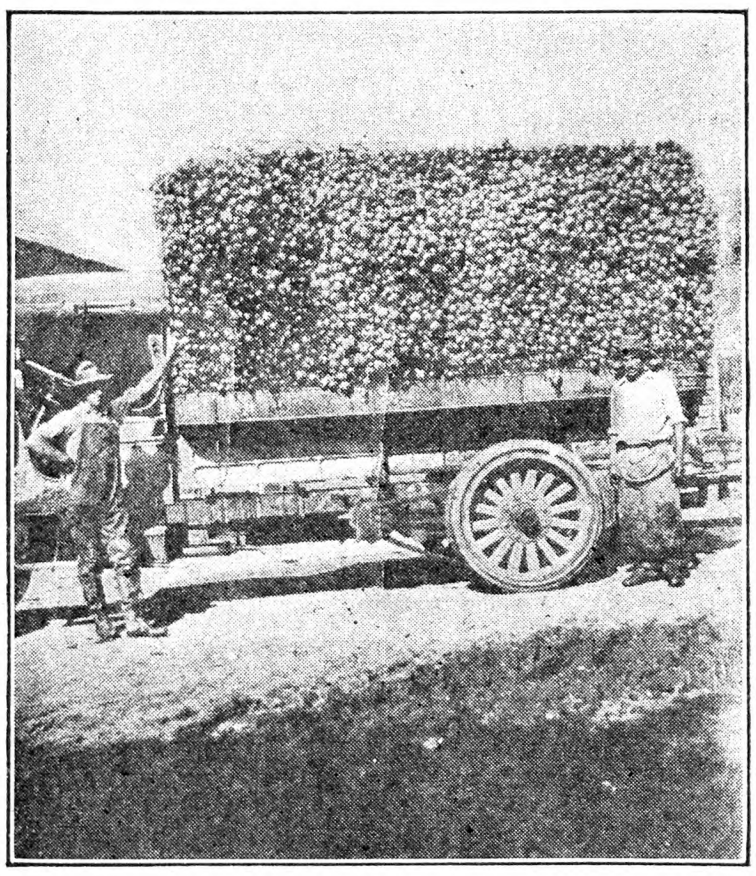
I can always raise more onions per acre by sowing seed about April 1 than by planting sets or plants.

What is the name of the cantaloupe used? Are they a sure crop or does frost get them?

Emerald Gem. Very uncertain, do not advise planting them.

Did you sell all your spinach to customers direct, or send it to the market to be sold by commission men?

As soon as my spinach was ready for market, merchants in Princeton sent their cars out and got 10 bushels a day at $1 per bushel.



Above is shown a load of beets ready for hauling to Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, N. Y., grown by William T. Lowden, of Long Island

Did you cover your pansy bed over with mulch so they would not kill out?

Yes, with straw.

Are they sown in rows or broadcast?

Rows, as they have to be cultivated and weeded.

Fruit Outlook in West Virginia

IT HAS been several years since we have had as good a chance for a full crop of fruit in this section as we have at this time this year, and the chance for the man who takes care of his fruit to cash in on it is greater than ever. Here on March 24 I am unable to find a bud hurt by the cold weather of the past Winter and we had about as much as usual, in fact had some nights colder than we have had for several seasons. One time it got as low as 20 below in some places. Yet in spite of this even the peaches are not harmed in the least. I do not understand just why this is, but expect that our early Winter had a great deal to do with it, we had no severe freezes last Fall and the Winter came on us gradually and stayed with us up till about the middle of March, when it let up and we have been having fine weather since.

But we would better not count our chickens too soon, for from now on the next month has always been our danger point. There is so much danger of these warm days bringing the fruit out, and then later a cold snap will get it. But we are going to try our hand this season to stave off such a freeze if we have one, by fires in our orchards. I do not know how effective these will be in this hilly section where we cannot depend on the wind to blow the same way for an hour at a time, so we are not going to spend any amount of money getting ready for this but will use the materials at hand, such as soggy wood from the woodland and drainage oil from cars that we can get from the garages for little or nothing. We may spend a night or two of hard work and attain nothing but shall at least have the satisfaction of having tried.

As I said above there is a better chance for the man who takes care of his fruit now than ever before. The time of the farm orchards is past in this section, as far as the market is concerned, for diseases have become so bad that the orchard that is not taken care of will not produce apples or other fruit that is fit for consumption. Then the market has so changed that it is impossible to move inferior fruit unless it is at a very low price and in a year of a short crop. So the man who produces good fruit in a section where his markets are at his door has everything in his favor.

It is surprising the amount of change that has taken place in fruit growing the past ten years in regard to spraying and other orchard care. I know orchards in sight of ours that 10 years ago would compete with us pretty strongly at our county fairs, but now without spraying even with a full crop it would be impossible to find a single perfect specimen in the whole orchard. A few years ago I leased one of these orchards and sprayed it well just for that season and produced some of the fairest apples that were ever seen in this section. Since that, without spraying, the fruit has not been good cider stock, and the trees are young and healthy.

Tastes in fruit are also changing, and we find it necessary to top-work a lot of our orchards from year to year into varieties that the consumer demands. This year we intend to top-work most of our Bens to Grimes, Delicious and a few old varieties that we have a local demand for. Just what we will get in the way of quality from these trees we do not know but expect that we will get a strain of both varieties that will keep better than formerly.

We have hung on to the Bens longer than we should have done perhaps. They have always been a money-maker for us in the past as they kept in good condition after all other apples were gone and then sold well, but since the boxed western apple has become so popular they do not go so well, although our crop this year brought us $1 per bushel in the local market, which is far better I expect than a lot of growers got for their best varieties. But our customers must be pleased, so we will change for their sakes. L. G. ZINN.

Vest Virginia.

Wants Better Dirt Roads

To my way of thinking nothing will help us "stick-in-the-mud farmers" more than good dirt roads. All we ask is that they be graded up and gravel put on. As it is now, we pay just as much for our car license as those living on hard roads, but we are not able to use them as those who live on good roads. Our dirt roads have bad spots; often we get stuck and have to walk back and get either the team or tractor to pull the car out again. As we understand it, the purpose is to build the main roads and the connecting links. If that is the case, then what do we farmers back on the mud road get? You can believe me there are many, many of us. We pay just as much tax on our farms as those living on good roads. We assume the Governor and Legislature are good, honest men trying to do their best, but do they think of us too? The good roads are kept in repair, snow kept off in Winter so those living on them can run their cars all year, and still we pay the same taxes and car license as they do. The only thing we back-road farmers are asking is a road fit to travel on, but the most we get is the taxes raised from year to year. BACK-ROAD FARMER.

New York.

Production of the Bramble Fruits in New Jersey

EVERY Summer hundreds of thousands of travelers go through the center of the raspberry growing district of New Jersey, and yet so swift is modern transportation and so concentrated is the berry-growing industry that many of these travelers do not realize that it exists. Hammonton, the center of the industry, is located half way between Philadelphia and Atlantic City on the Pennsylvania railroad and the Reading railroad. It also lies on that broad ribbon of concrete known as the White Horse Pike which connects the city of brotherly love with the famous shore resort. Berry fields line the railroad tracks and the pike within the town, and for some distance on either side. Yet the fields are small, especially along the railroad, and are probably mistaken for home gardens by some. Those who have visited the Hammonton market, however, when 300 or 400 Italian farmers are selling their day's picking of raspberries or blackberries realize that this is no small industry.

New Jersey has long been an important producer of the bramble fruits, although recently the acreage has decreased markedly due to insect and disease troubles, competition with other fruits, and a restricted distribution of the product. In 1909 New Jersey ranked eighth in the production of raspberries and second in the production of blackberries and dewberries, but by 1919 it ranked seventh in the production of all such fruits. Since 1919 the acreage has probably decreased slightly.

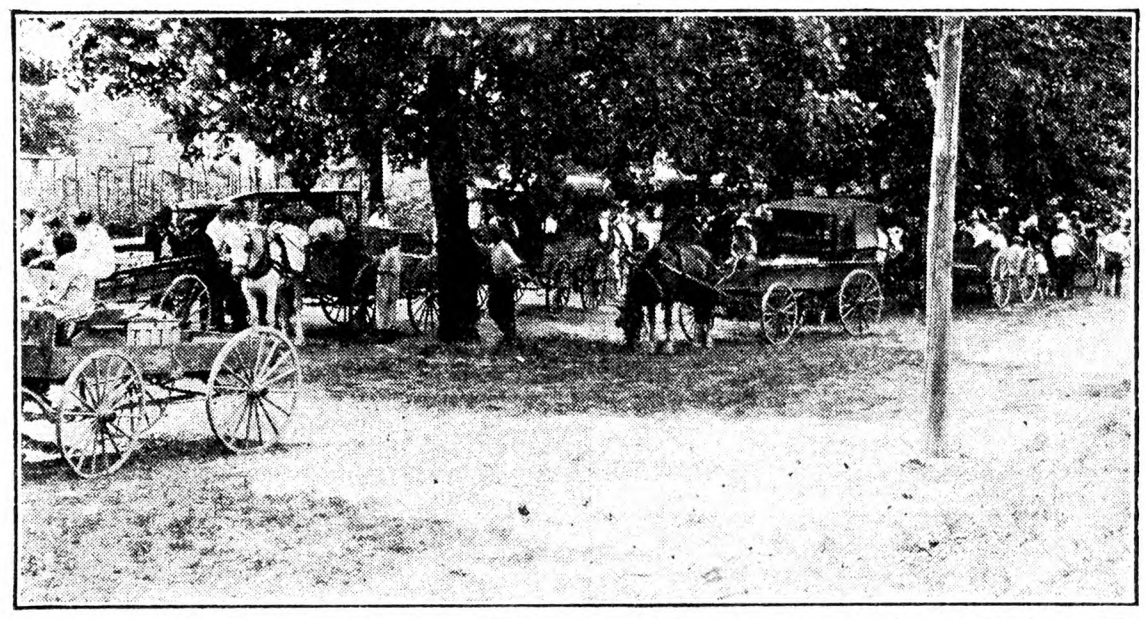
The localization of the industry is indicated by the fact that Atlantic County alone had over 1,100 acres of raspberries, over 500 acres of blackberries, and over 300 acres of dewberries in 1922 according to a survey made by the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture. Most of these plantings are within four or five miles of the town of Hammonton, so that we have here one of the most concentrated small fruit areas in the country.

Practically all of the berry growers in Atlantic County are Italians, having come from the southern part of Italy and from Sicily. A very few, perhaps 2 or 3 per cent, are Americans although the number has been decreasing for some time. The Italians seem well fitted for this kind of farming, taking naturally to the considerable amount of hand work involved. And not only the head of the family, but the mother and all the children old enough to use a hoe or to pick berries do faithful service in the field. Of recent years costs have been high and prices often unsatisfactory so that the Italian with from four to six workers in his own family could make a living where a man who had to hire pickers, sometimes could not. This fact has led to the development of the family sized farm with just enough berries ripening at one time to utilize the family labor.

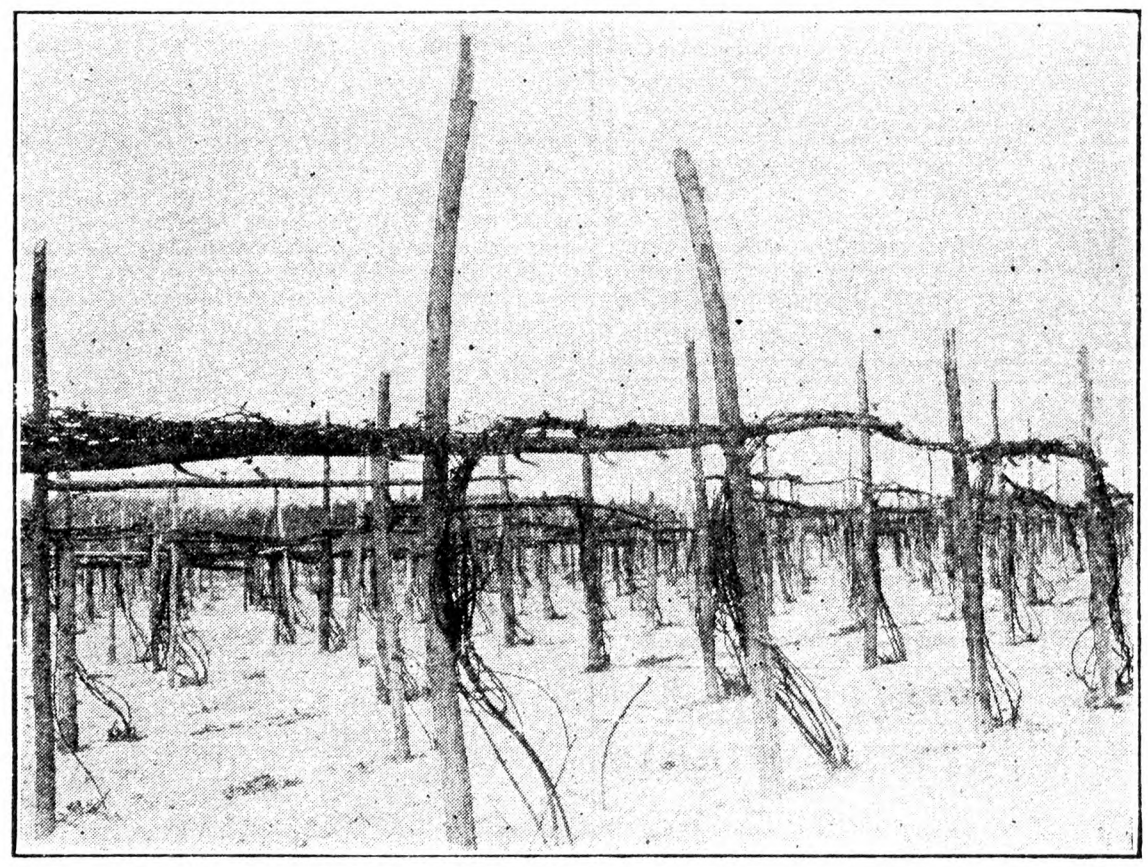
Most of the growers rely upon berries for a large part of their livelihood, some supplementing with grapes, vegetables and peaches, others raising no other crops. (This of course does not include the peach and apple growers, of whom there are a number around Hammonton.) This tendency toward a one-crop system is bad during a season of low prices, but is fairly satisfactory from a labor distribution standpoint since the harvest season lasts from early June to late September.

The climate of Southern New Jersey is well adapted to berries. Winter injury is not common, although it occurred to some extent on raspberries during the Winter of 1927-1928. The dewberries and blackberries, however, were uninjured. Summer temperatures are not excessive, due, perhaps, to the nearness of the Atlantic Ocean.

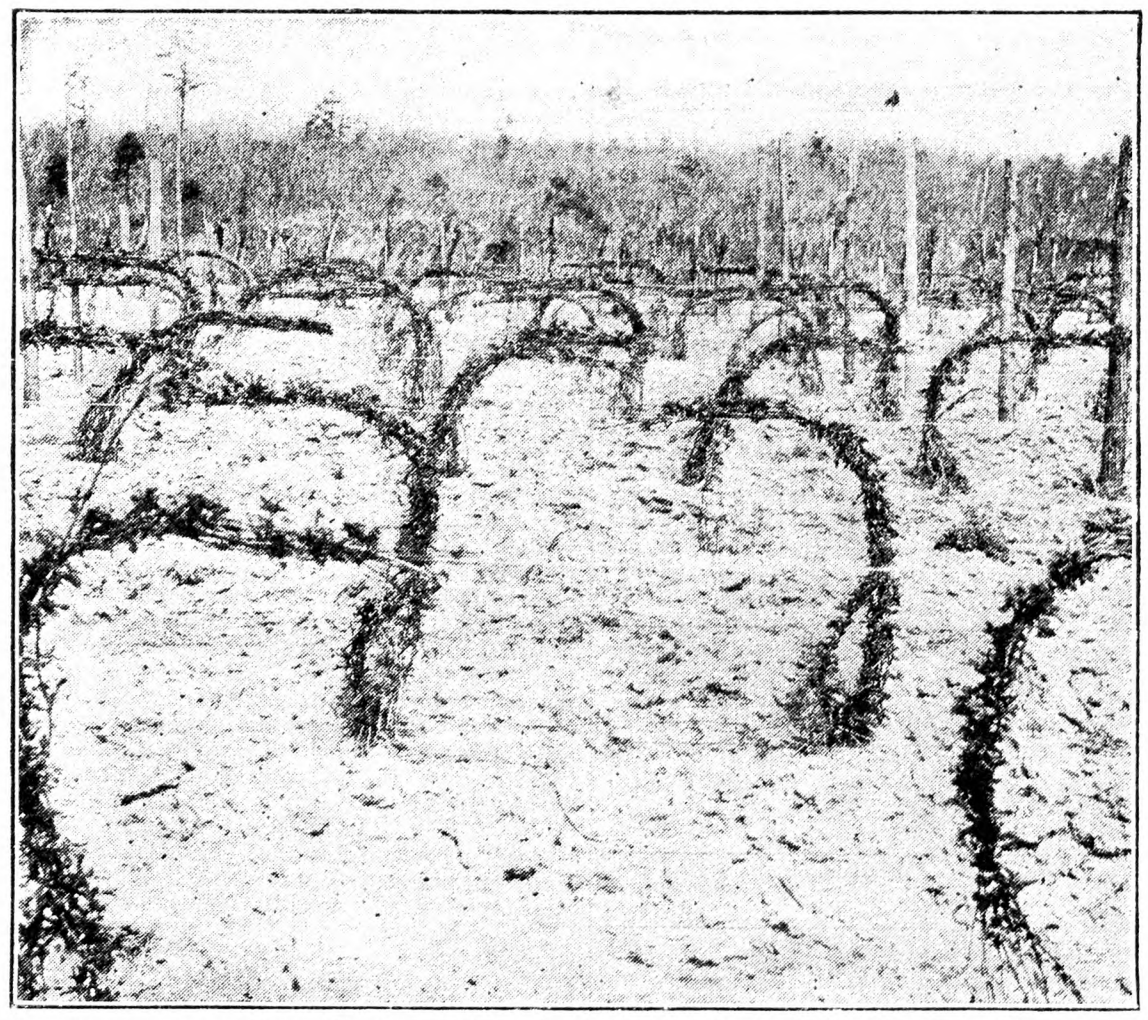
A soil unfavorable to the raspberry and blackberry is one of the handicaps of the region, although the dewberry is well adapted to the prevailing soil type. The soil is all sandy, varying from a loose sandy loam to white blow sand. In one place near Hammonton may be seen fruit trees and grapevines on abandoned farms where the sand has blown away, leaving the trees and vines standing on little mounds about 18 inches high, which are held together by their own root systems. It is well known that the dewberry will thrive on these very sandy soils but that the raspberry and blackberry normally require a somewhat heavier type which is more retentive of moisture. The sandy soils do have the advantage in point of earliness.



Growers in the Hammonton Berry Market, Waiting for the Buying to Begin. This was not taken before the invention of the automobile but in 1927. Most of the loads are small. Fig. 230



Black Diamonds on a Pole Trellis. The cross poles are about five feet high. Fig. 231



Dewberries on a Wire Trellis. Note type of growth in background which has not been cleared. Fig. 232

The fact that raspberries thrive as well as they do is no doubt due to the fact that a local variety, Ranere, has proven exceptionally well adapted to the sandy soils. This variety originated at Hammonton but was later introduced as St. Regis. According to the survey previously mentioned, less than one-half of one per cent of the red raspberries in the Hammonton district were other than Ranere and the figure is about correct today. Some of the newer varieties, such as Latham, Newman 23, Viking, etc., have been tried experimentally but so far have not shown any indications of supplanting the Ranere. One of the reasons seems to be that they do not produce suckers profusely enough to maintain a good row. Ranere produces numerous canes, a few of which may escape the crown borer, and usually succeeds in maintaining a good row in spite of this insect. It also has the advantages of being an early variety, practically immune to mosaic, and producing a second or Fall crop.

Black raspberries have practically dropped out of cultivation in this section because of unfavorable soil conditions and anthracnose. Practically all the dewberries grown are Lucretias.

The blackberries are of two different types, the bush type and the trailing type. The former group, represented by such varieties as Blowers, Ward, Mersereau, etc., has been almost eliminated by orange rust and other diseases, and by the fact that the berries will not ship quite so well as those of the trailing type.

Over 90 per cent of the blackberries in the Hammonton section are the trailing type, known locally as Black Diamond. A variation of the type is known as Pan American while other names for these two varieties such as Star, Bushel berry, Wonder berry and Ewing's Wonder are sometimes seen in the nursery catalogs. The same type grown on the Pacific coast is known as the Oregon Evergreen. It is rather interesting that the only two important commercial sections raising this type of fruit plant are in New Jersey and on the Pacific Coast.

Very few of the growers have yet realized the importance of organic matter in the soil and make no attempt to grow cover crops. Even the grass which grows up naturally in the Fall is raked out and burned. It is true the seeding and growing of a cover crop in a berry field offers considerable difficulties but this soil is already deficient in organic matter and must be carefully handled if it is to produce crops fully up to its possibilities. Fertilizers are quite generally used, up to 1,600 or 2,000 lbs. per acre of a complete mixture.

The red raspberry is usually pruned with hedge shears in Southern New Jersey, the canes being cut off from 12 to 30 inches from the ground. Severe pruning seems to be necessary on soil that is very likely to be deficient in moisture at least part of the Summer and is especially necessary where most of the canes are partially girdled by the crown borer. The canes are sometimes cut shorter than 12 inches when a heavy Fall crop is desired instead of a Summer crop. Dewberries are trained to stakes or to single wire trellises, the canes being left 2½ to 4 feet long as shown in Fig. 232.

The Black Diamonds are grown on stakes or on trellises consisting of one wire or one row of poles supported on stakes. Fig. 231 shows a trellis of the latter type which is often favored because poles can be secured cheaper than wire. The canes are trained up a stake to the wire and then allowed to extend as far as the next plant. As the plants are set from 7 to 9 ft. apart, and there may be several canes per hill, it will readily be seen that there is an enormous bearing surface. Large yields are frequently secured but at the present time most of the plants have been weakened by the attacks of the crown borer.

As previously mentioned, most of the picking is done with family labor. Where pickers are hired they have been paid three cents per pint for picking raspberries, which of course eats up a considerable part of the money received. The raspberries are picked directly into pint boxes which are then packed into the ordinary 32-quart strawberry crate, five layers of 12 pints each making 60 pints in all. This is obviously too large a package for

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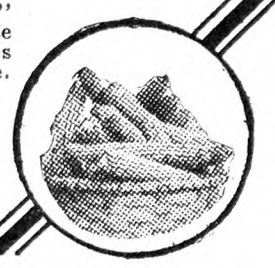

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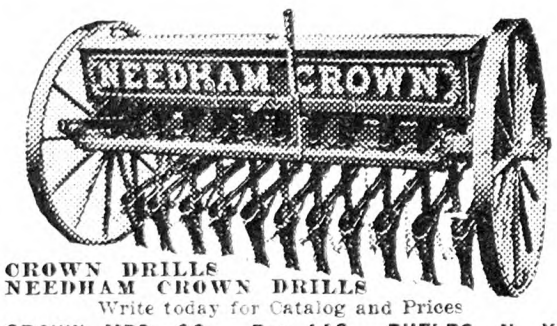

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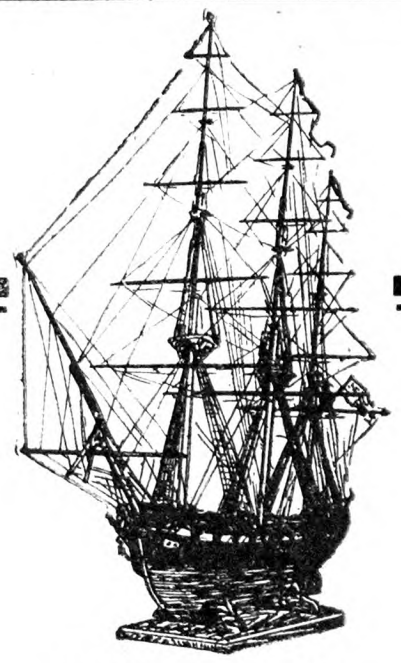

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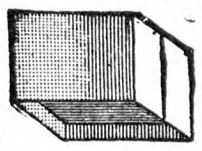

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so perishable a product as the red raspberry and some experimenting has been done with a 36-pint crate which should come into more general use. Blackberries and dewberries are sold in quarts in the 32-quart crate.

The picking season begins with Raneres early in June. Dewberries follow soon after and are in turn followed by the bush blackberries. All during August and early in September Black Diamonds are coming in. The second crop of Raneres begins not long after the first crop is cleaned up and continues until cold weather, although late in the Fall fruit is produced very scatteringly.

The greatest development in the marketing of berries in the section under discussion was the establishment of the Hammonton market which has now completed two successful seasons. As prescribed by a town ordinance fruit is exposed for sale on a single street, wide enough for three or even four rows of vehicles. No buying may be done until 2 P. M. but the market is so organized that within an hour, or a little over, some 400 vehicles on a busy day will be moved through, fruit sold and unloaded onto the trucks of buyers. See Fig. 230. Fifty or more licensed buyers operate on this market, buying outright for themselves or firms which they represent. In 1927 over $400,000 worth of produce was sold on the Hammonton market, most of it being berries, although not all the berries in the district were sold on this market.

Unfortunately distribution of the berry crop is poor, most of it going to Philadelphia and New York, hence prices are often low although small and medium sized towns within shipping distance may have no supply at all. Some shipments by rail and by truck have been made to Pittsburgh and Boston and have furnished a much needed but inadequate safety valve in helping to prevent gluts in New York and Philadilphia. This year even these two markets may be cut off, due to the fact that berries designed for them will probably have to be inspected for the Japanese beetle. This is almost equivalent to an embargo since berries cannot be poured out of the boxes and examined without seriously affecting their shipping and keeping qualities. It is to be hoped that some method can be worked out in the future to improve the whole system with regard to distribution.

Nearness to large markets, earliness of season and favorable climate are distinct advantages of this section, particularly the nearness to markets. On the other hand we have a soil rather unsuited to berries (except the dewberry), hence low yields as compared to other districts as the Pacific Northwest, high labor costs, high land values, practically no outlet through canning or preserving factories, no united effort to better marketing and distribution methods, and serious insect and disease problems, such as anthracnose on dewberries and crown borer on red raspberries and blackberries. However, control measures are being worked out for the various pests, marketing has been improved lately and, if prices remain at all satisfactory, those who have the better types of soil can expect to make some money in the future.

There are other important producing districts in the State. They differ somewhat in soil types and slightly with respect to varieties and cultural methods. Camden County is second to Atlantic in acreage, followed by Monmouth and then by Cumberland. J. H. CLARK.

New Jersey Agr. Exp. Station.

FARM AND GARDEN.—A school for the appraisers of deer damage claims to fruit trees, which as far as is known is the first of its kind ever held in the country, is being sponsored by the Extension Service of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst, on April 2. This past year a committee of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association has been working on a standard form with which to measure damage done by deer to fruit trees. This form has received the approval of Director Adams of the Department of Fisheries and Game, State House, Boston, and it is at his suggestion that the school is being held. State game wardens, county appraisers of deer damage claims, and county agricultural agents will attend the school and will receive instructions in using the new standard forms for determining just how much damage deer have done to an orchard.

The increased demand for bees for pollination purposes in New Jersey is such that the supply within the State available for the purpose is rapidly becoming inadequate, according to Elmer G. Carr, deputy bee inspector, State Department of Agriculture. Last year Richard D. Barclay of Riverton, a member of the New Jersey Beekeepers' Association, was obliged to import 285 packages, or 4,275,000 bees, from Alabama to care for his pollination trade, Mr. Carr reports. Bees have been used for apple blossom pollination for many years in New Jersey, but their use for cranberries has not been general. When there was a light "set" of berries it was considered an "off" season. Recent experiments have shown that a small "crop" of bumblebees means a small crop of cranberries; that an "off" season for bumblebees results in an "off" season for cranberries.

CHARITY used to begin at home, but these days there's nobody at home to begin anything.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Bookshelf

AMERICAN ROCK GARDENS, by Stephen F. Hamblin. Here is a useful and much needed book which will delight all gardeners, and especially those who have been seeking light on the subject of suitable plants for a rockery. The chapters on construction and preparation are most instructive and the planting advice brings out possibilities few of us realize. Mr. Hamblen is director of the botanic garden of Harvard University, and a member of the horticultural faculty, with exceptional opportunities for conveying information in such lines. The plant lists will prove very helpful. Published by the Orange Judd Co., New York; 125 pages, illustrated; price $1.25.

GARDEN LILIES, by Isabella Preston. Everyone who loves a garden wishes to grow lilies, and any reference made in our columns to lily culture calls out a flood of inquiries. In the volume named above we find this subject discussed both from the gardener's and the botanist's standpoint. Many who wish to grow these interesting subjects do not realize that they must be treated as individuals, and that they are not all alike. The instructions given both for culture and propagation are clear and helpful and the botanical descriptions are most interesting. The author, who is connected with the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa has brought together a mass of information from growers in widely separated sections. Published by Orange Judd Co., New York; 126 pages, freely illustrated; price $1.25.

DESTRUCTIVE AND USEFUL INSECTS, Their Habits and Control, by C. L. Metcalf of the University of Illinois and W. P. Flint of the Illinois State Natural History Survey. This is a book not only for the farmer and gardener, but also for the student of entomology; its mass of detailed information, and its copious illustrations, give it great and enduring value. A man who tills the soil cannot know too much about insects, either friendly or inimical, and a book like this provides plenty of ammunition for the battle against them. The chapters on poisons for different classes of insects will be found of great value. Published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York 918 pages; 561 illustrations; price $7.50.

STARTING EARLY VEGETABLES AND FLOWERING PLANTS UNDER GLASS, by Charles H. Nissley, Extension Specialist in Vegetable Growing at the New Jersey State Agricultural College. This book includes details of construction, heating and operation of small greenhouses, hotbeds and cold-frames, giving advice to both the professional and amateur grower. The scarcity of fresh manure for use in hotbeds gives special value to the advice about cold-frames, heated frames and small greenhouses. It is a very practical book, and most farmers and gardeners would find it a valuable part of their equipment. Published by the Orange Judd Co., New York; 302 pages; 153 illustrations; price $3.

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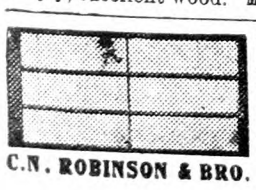

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More About Grafting Cherry Trees

After reading the article of W. F. A. on page 456, "Grafting Cherry Trees," I feel I should give my experience along this line. By the term "wild cherry" I understand that species of cherry which grows naturally in the forest. It bears a small black or dark red cherry which is slightly bitter and slightly astringent. About 1890 the lumber from this timber was in much demand for furniture.

I have tried grafting heart cherries on stocks of this wild cherry at various times. Some of my grafts grew out as much as eight inches, but all died. Possibly what W. F. A. terms a wild cherry is seedlings of cultivated cherries. The wild cherry I mention grows in the forests of the eastern part of the United States.

I have tried budding the fig into the mulberry, reasoning that the leaves of one somewhat resemble the other, both shed a milky sap at wounds and bear fruit with small seeds. The result is the buds heal in as nicely as one could wish, but will not so much as swell a bud.

I have, however, decided success in budding several species of fruit on what we call the "wild plum." I have grown peaches, cherries, apricots and many varieties of European, Japanese and native plums on these hardy stocks. By wild plum I mean the small red or yellow native plums which are found growing mostly along fences and borders of fields in the eastern part of the United States. I have grown only the Morello type of cherry on these. I fully believe this makes a better peach tree than peaches growing on peach roots. The peach borer does not attack this tree and this hardy plum is longer-lived than the peach generally. I had some very nice peaches and several varieties of plums which grew on these trees last Summer. These peaches and plums are in full bloom now, March 25. "BROTHER BOTCH."

Sussex Co., Va.

Care of Calla Lily

Will you tell me how to care for a white calla lily? I have a young one started nicely. When should I give it a rest, or doesn't it require a rest? How long will I have to have it before it blossoms? W. N. C.

Sidney Centre, N. Y.

The white calla lily rests during the Summer. Water should be gradually withheld from the beginning of May or, in the case of a blooming plant, as soon as flowering is over, until the leaves yellow and die. The pots may be laid on their sides in a shady place. In September the roots may be shaken out of the pot and repotted in a mixture of one-third rotted manure, with equal parts of fibrous loam and sharp sand. It must not be in too large a pot; if there is too much root room it will produce too much foliage and few flowers. When blooming an occasional application of liquid manure is desirable. The soil must be firm in the pot, and the root growth should start before the pot is brought into a warm sunny place. It will require abundant watering. The plant will keep in continual growth if permitted, but does not flower so well under indoor conditions. It should bloom during the Winter if sufficiently strong.

Culture of Acid-Loving Plants

Azaleas, as well as all acid-loving plants, require a special loam, fertilizer, etc., to secure a good growth. Make a depth of one to three feet, according to size of plants, of five parts well-rotted leaves, three parts of peat moss and two parts of sand, adding to each wheelbarrow of this mixture one 5-in. flowerpot of guano. When this is done plant the plants in this mixture, when possible early in Spring, leaving them sufficient space for further growth. It is preferable to make a 1-in. cover of peat moss on the top of the ground when the plants have been placed; this will keep the moisture and help to produce an excellent root development. Water frequently and continue a light feeding with potash and guano each season.

However, acid-loving plants do not like any lime, but when the loam contains the lime there will be no other way than to replace same and to fill bed with the mixture as described to get good results. The same mixture may also be taken for potted acid-loving plants. ERIC STREIFF.

Massachusetts.

Culture of Broccoli

Broccoli is as easy to raise as cabbage. Plant like cabbage. Cut the heads promptly before the yellow blossoms form. New heads will come up and you can keep on cutting until frost. Cook the first heads as you would cook cauliflower, cut the later heads with some of the stalk on them and cook as you would asparagus. There is considerable demand for broccoli, not only from foreigners but also from well-to-do people who have traveled abroad and have learned to appreciate this vegetable. Canners would probably find a market for canned broccoli.

North Carolina. F. H. NAGEL.

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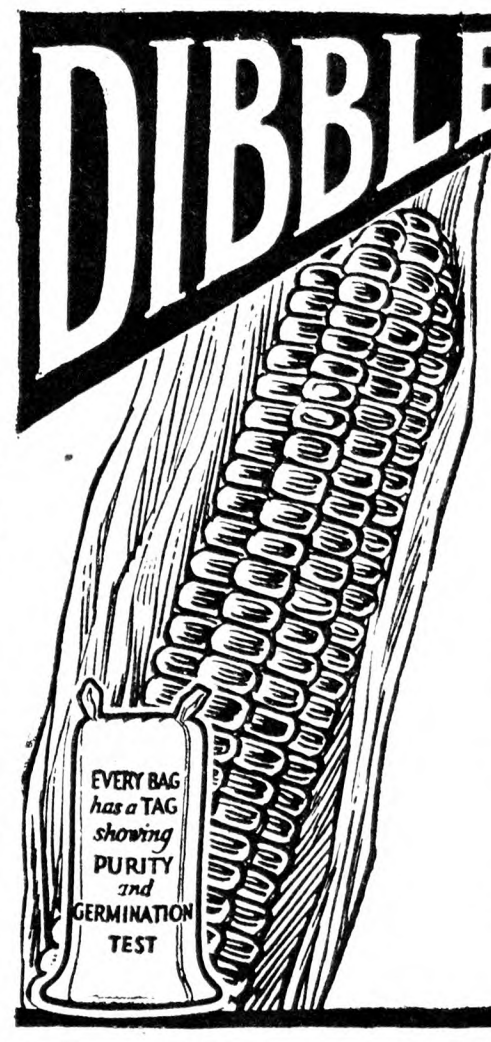

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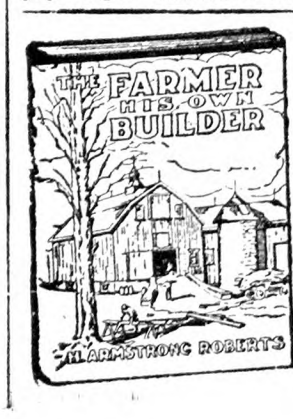

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See Back Cover Page March 2nd

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Cheasapeake	.50	1.10	2.15	7.00	30.00
Champion (Ever)	.50	1.30	2.35	8.00	35.00
Dunlap	.30	.90	1.60	5.00	21.25
Gibson	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Gandy	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Haverland (Imp.)	.40	1.00	1.90	6.00	25.00
Klondyke	.25	.70	1.25	4.00	17.50
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Mastodon (Ever)	1.00	2.40	4.35	15.00	65.00
Missionary	.25	.70	1.25	4.00	17.50
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Geraniums for Winter Flowering

It is a truism that the successful gardener must ever look ahead, so that even now a start must be made if well-bloomed specimens of geraniums are required to embellish the window garden or greenhouses during the dull days of next Winter. A method sometimes advocated is to lift blooming plants from the garden in late Summer and carefully transfer them to flower pots, retaining as much soil as possible about the roots. While it is true that such plants (if carefully handled) will produce some flowers and give a certain amount of satisfaction, the results so obtained are in no way comparable to what can be accomplished if special plants are grown on for the purpose, nor is any special skill required to produce really fine specimens. It is just a question of knowing how, and giving the growing plants a certain amount of attention.

To secure the best results the cuttings should be rooted in March or April. Choose sturdy growths about four or five inches in length, remove the lower leaves and make a clean cut just below a node. Insert the cuttings around the sides of a pot containing a very sandy soil and give them a thorough watering. Place in a light position, shaded from direct rays of the sun and only apply water when the compost becomes dry. In a short time roots will be emitted and the young plants may be potted individually into 2½-in. pots using a compost consisting of good loam, sharp sand, and humus or leaf mold in about equal proportions. If you do not desire to propagate your own plants they may be purchased from the florist in 2½-in. pots in May, and they are very reasonably priced. Take care to procure small Spring-rooted plants; do not be tempted to take the larger plants which the florist has to offer, and which were rooted as cuttings the previous Fall.

When the 2½-in. pots are well filled with roots they will require potting into pots of 4-in. diameter and for this purpose a compost should be prepared consisting of two parts good sweet loam, one part coarse sand, one part well-rotted manure, one part humus or decayed leafmold, and a liberal sprinkling of bonemeal. Place about one inch of broken crocks or coarse cinders into the bottom of the 4-in. pot for drainage purposes, over these put a few rough leaves, and then a little of the prepared compost. Remove the plant from the smaller receptacle and place it centrally in the new pot so that the top of the ball is three-quarters of an inch below the rim of the pot; now fill around with the compost and press it firmly but not hard about the roots, leaving a space of about half an inch at the top to allow for watering. Water with care until the roots permeate the new soil and when established pinch out the tip of the shoot to induce a desirable bushy growth.

After all danger of frost has passed the plants may be stood in a sunny position in the open garden. It is advisable to plunge them up to the rims in sand or ashes, for in this way moisture is conserved and the danger of damage resulting from winds is nullified. Of course if it is so desired the plants may be grown during the Summer in a greenhouse or in a sunny window, but if the latter position is chosen it is well to turn the pots around occasionally to encourage an even growth. Routine treatment during the Summer consists of attention in the matter of watering, never allowing the soil to become really dry, but, on the other hand, avoiding a soggy, water-logged condition. On bright mornings a spray over the foliage is of benefit. Should insect pests put in an appearance dip the plants in a pail of water containing a liberal amount of whale-oil soap and "Black Leaf 40" nicotine at the rate of a teaspoonful to the gallon, or if preferred any of the well-known insecticides may be used according to the directions which the makers advise. As the pots become filled with roots the plants must be transferred successively from a 4-in. size to a 5-in., and finally to a 6-in. or even 7-in. pot, using the compost advised above and always potting firmly. It is almost needless to say that less frequent applications of water are necessary immediately after potting than when the roots fill the receptacles, but weather conditions are such a potent factor in determining the frequency of watering that it is not possible to lay down a definite rule other than to water whenever the plants need it, which is very different from watering every time the plants will take it.

Throughout the Summer all flower buds must be carefully picked off, thus conserving energy for a period of Winter bloom. It should be said that after the final pots are filled with roots it will be very beneficial to feed with weak liquid manure once or twice a week.

Prior to the advent of frost remove the plants into a greenhouse or window and after the end of September cease to remove the flower buds, but as each bud appears nip out the tip of the growing shoot immediately above. This practice results in the concentration of the energies of the plant into the developing flower and a fine large truss of bloom is obtained, while the plants are maintained in a bushy habit and lateral growths produce successive heads of bloom so that a continuous display is kept up over an extended period. T. H. EVERETT.

Pear Trees Fail to Bear

I have on my front lawn four pear trees, namely Clapp Favorite, Bartlett, Seckel and Beurre Bosc. These trees have been transplanted about 10 years. They are nine or 10 feet high and about three inches in diameter. So far they have not blossomed. There is a septic tank and blind drains 15 feet to 50 feet, respectively, distant from them. The soil contains a good deal of iron, the loam is black and rich. Fourteen or 15 years ago there were pear trees in this same plot and they used to bear well. I have put ashes, soot, commercial fertilizer and manure around them at various times. I have sprayed, pruned and dusted them so that they are practically free from disease. Can you tell me why these trees do not blossom and bear fruit? D. F. C.

East Windsor Hill, Conn.

Seckel is a late-bearing variety and might not bear until the age of your trees, but Clapp, Bartlett and Bosc should have borne before this. The problem is not one of pollination because you have good pollenizers among the selection that you have made. Barring frost or some disturbance of the trees by excessive pruning or excessive fertilizer applications, you should have fruit. The fact that the trees do not blossom shows that something is wrong with their nutrition.

It is entirely possible that the drains may be forcing the trees too rapidly from excessive fertility. It may be well for you to try ringing a branch of each tree to see whether or not that will throw the trees into bearing. Make a deep knife cut through the bark into the wood, completely around one of the main limbs, doing the work about the last of May or first week in June. The wound will heal over quickly but growth will be checked in this branch, and if the tree is making too much growth the performance of the branch will indicate it. H. B. T.

As We Go Along

Washington, D. C., in early Spring, is a delight to one who has been wrestling with mid-March in New York State. Stepping out of the railroad station, a difference in the feel of the air is noted, and, walking slowly toward the Capitol, real Springtime is at one's side. Whether in Washington for pleasure or business, it is a poor plan to hurry. Rush and slam-bang might better be dropped off before we cross Mason and Dixon's line. Even Congress sets the example of leisurely movement in most of its proceedings.

Part of my errand this time was to see the Spring dress of the Government rose gardens, as they felt the "south wind blow softly," and the many magnificent (no exaggeration) trees around the Government grounds and all about the city. That avenue of oriental planes below the Capitol is worth a journey to look at.

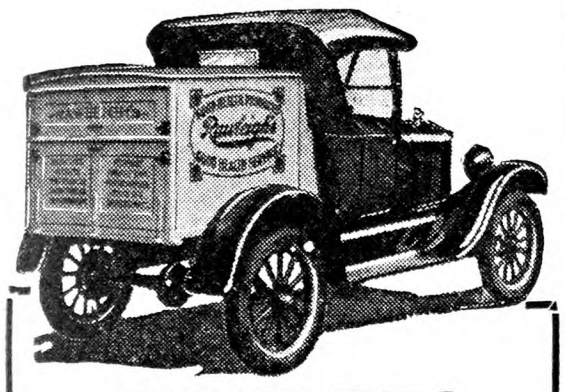
Street trees, with room for them to grow, and the care and thought of someone who looks after them, are more than a financial asset. They are a source of wholesome local pride—or satisfaction, if that word sounds better—that speaks well for any community.

If one is so fortunate as to take a local train from Washington for the North in daytime, the small towns in Maryland, within commuting distance, show many beautiful spots of planting—not ornate but homelike—all telling of the interest someone has in those shrubs and Spring bulbs and flower beds not yet planted, and vines on the arbor and porch and fence and pillar.

Some like to wander here and there about the world, but to most of us there is a special piece of ground, whose location and setting are clearer in memory than any other spot. It may be our home farm—or "Father's Place"—or the mill, with adjoining cottage and garden, where Uncle John and Aunt Mary welcome us; or the familiar gate of a village home.

Often I make a little journey—a mental one now—along a level stretch, past the big hemlock tree, up a little hill, around a turn where the road is very narrow, because of outcropping rock, down a steep pitch, then drive up into the wagonhouse, unhitch the horse from the buckboard, come out and look for a moment at the one-story unpainted house across the road, where friends and supper and early bedtime wait.

Once, when ill and far away, I found rest and peace during weary convalescence by thinking over many times this little journey, step by step, as the horse jogged along, always arriving at the old home just at dusk. W. W. H.



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Garden Club Activities

Replying to a recent question about activities and accomplishments of garden clubs, we have an active garden club in our village that is young, but already has some things to its credit.

Doubtless the most valuable accomplishment to date is the stimulation of interest in making our home surroundings beautiful, and in spreading information about how to do this. Our club is affiliated with the Federated Garden Clubs, and so keeps in touch with the outside gardening interests in a helpful way. We are also members of the American Dahlia Society, as a large part of our membership is interested in the culture of these most gorgeous flowers. Various ones of our members are members of other horticultural societies, as the Iris, rose and peony growers "flock" with their own, and so are able to bring to the club anything of general interest in their special lines.

Our flower show in the Fall is open to the public free of charge; some exhibit classes are open to non-members, and there are classes for children's competition, which serve to help to interest the little folk in these lovely things early in life. The surprisingly extensive and high quality show is an object-lesson to all, non-members as well as our club folk. A committee serves light refreshments and the exhibits, unless reserved upon entry, are auctioned off at the end of the show, the combination activities making a substantial addition to our treasury, which has depended for its major income on the annual dues of $1 per member. We are planning to have a Spring sale of plants and shrubs and to have a table of potted plants for sale at the Fall show, as we find that in order to have attractive and worth-while programs we must have some paid speakers. Consequently we must have some more funds; and we feel that the sale of our surplus plants and shrubs will be a logical and painless way of getting money.

Very good speakers can sometimes be secured from the nurseries and seed houses without much if any expense, as the additional business secured by the indirect advertising eventually pays the concern for the man's time. As these people are experts in their lines, the information given is first class. A local nurseryman gave us a lecture on "Berry-bearing Shrubs" last October, illustrating it with samples of the shrubs, with the berries and, in most cases, some leaves still in place. He proved a mine of information, as he grew up in the business, and apparently knows the location of about every specimen of unusual shrub or tree in this part of the country. He was able to tell us how long the different shrubs held their berries and whether or not the birds were attracted by them; and I am sure that many of us vowed to go to his place this Spring and invest in some of the highly desirable things which he showed us.

Our railroad station is a good building, but the surroundings were unsightly to the last degree, as the station is located on filled ground between three tracks, with swamps almost all around, and the rear ends of the livery stables, coal pockets and grocery stores of Main Street for the foreground. One of our most energetic and enthusiastic members is a railroad man—our membership includes both sexes—and with him as our point of contact with the railroad, and for the high-powered human dynamo that has done a lot of actual labor as well, the station has been made into an increasingly attractive place and is coming to be an asset instead of a heavy liability to the real estate interests of the village, and less directly, but just as certainly, to the other businesses of the place. Money was donated by business people outside the club as well as by club members; plants, trees and shrubs were given, soil and cribbing materials, besides the many cars of cinders given by the railroad. A clean-up campaign was inaugurated and everyone invited to bring their junk to help fill in around the nearby swamp, and in conjunction with a truckman who owned property nearby and was most willing to co-operate, a new street filled in, connecting Main Street with the station. It is a great improvement from a scenic standpoint and a great convenience to those having business at the station.

We have our eyes on our rather barren and forlorn cemetery and the school-ground, and hope presently to be able to get the authorities in both cases to allow us to work with them in beautifying these places.

Through a friendly florist we have done some wholesale purchasing of bulbs, including Candidum lilies, for those of our members who were interested in those things, and around 200 peonies were secured wholesale and distributed in small lots among some of our people last Fall. We trade our surplus seeds, bulbs, plants, etc., among ourselves; and there has been a noticeable improvement in the number, arrangement and general appearance of the flower gardens in the town and surrounding country.

We have had some talks on the place of birds in the scheme of things and methods of attracting and protecting the birds, both for Winter and Summer; while our publicity committee gets into the local papers information about our programs and activities that may be of interest in practical ways to some outside

(Continued on Page 579)

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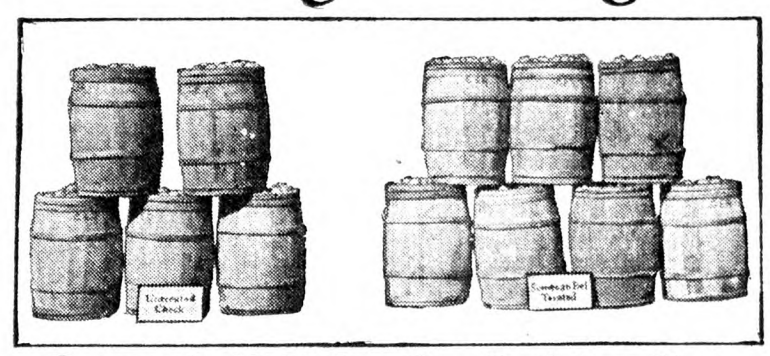

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Matthew Martin, Pioneer

CHAPTER II.

WAR COMES TO THE SETTLEMENT

Andrew Cornwall built a home for his bride Elizabeth in the little village. The house was set in a grove of trees, which had been left by the partial clearing of the land. It was opposite the green which Land Agent Hallett had given to be set aside as a park forever, and which, so far, had been used mainly as a night corral for the village cows. The log schoolhouse also faced one side of this green. The house was small. Andrew had built it with wide hemlock clapboards running horizontally, with shingles split out of hemlock and batten doors made of whitewood. It was left unpainted, and so well did it blend with the hemlocks standing around it that it seemed, although rude and unadorned, to be artistic and complete through suitability.

Andrew was planning to be not a farmer, like most of the pioneers, but a cabinetmaker. The settlers needed furniture.

They had, to be sure, carried some in with them, but there was a stirring demand for poster beds, spinning-wheels, secretaries and highboys. It was the beginning of the antique business, the "Early American Period" in furniture, 100 years ago. Andrew used the native woods, maple and cherry, where he desired a natural finish, and basswood and white pine to back a lustrous veneer of imported mahogany. He admired and often copied the Sheraton designs of old England. For use in his cabinet work he made his own planes out of beech, the local blacksmith furnishing the plane-irons with a piece of steel on the cutting edge. Prospects were bright except for one worry which had troubled the community for nearly three years.

It was the threat of war.

The lake coast was an unprotected frontier. At Niagara, Irondequoit, Oswego, Sodus and Pultneyville were government stores which the British would like to seize; then would come violence. It was known that Commodore Yeo's fleet was nosing along the southern shore of the lake watching for an opportunity to seize these stores, yet wary of a defensive force whose numbers and strength they had no means of determining.

As measures of preparedness the citizens of Pultneyville removed from the warehouse of Samuel Ledyard 300 barrels of good flour belonging to the government and hid them in the woods. One hundred barrels of moldy flour they left in the warehouse. They organized themselves into a company of militia with the aid of General Swift and a few veterans of the Revolutionary War. All the able-bodied men joined the militia. Matthew Martin was now 60 years old, but he enlisted with the rest, determined to face the enemy with the same intrepid spirit and persistent courage with which he had faced the dangers of the wilderness eight years before. The men drilled in their spare time, usually on Sundays, and the commanding officer used a wooden sword in his manual of arms, why wooden we do not know.

May 15, 1814, came on a Sunday. There was a heavy fog, as was often the case in the Spring, blotting the lake from view.

Suddenly the fog lifted.

Just off the waterfront lay Commodore Yeo with his British gunboats at anchor. In the main street of Pultneyville General Swift and his militia were drilling.

The surprise was mutual. The militia dispersed, and waited not upon the order of their going. The British prepared to come ashore with a flag of truce.

Matthew and Andrew ran with the other men to warn the women. Elizabeth's home was not far from the harbor. At Andrew's urgent call, "The British are here! Run to the woods!", she lifted the baby William from the cradle—he was only two months old—took little Andrew by the hand and fled from the house, leaving the door swinging and the Sunday dinner simmering on the stove in the sunny kitchen. Instinctively she took the west road leading to her father's farm. There were the woods where she had pastured the cows, and whose hiding-places she knew well.

Other women with little children joined Elizabeth. They called to Mrs. Martin at the farm and ran on into the woods still farther west, and at least a half mile inland from the lake shore. They cowered in the leaf-strewn hollows among the great trees and friendly underbrush, listening for pursuit, for firing. The hours passed without disturbance; their panic began to die away.

Toward nightfall suddenly a cannon boomed out, another and another. The shots crashed through the treetops. The village, they thought, and the woods were being shelled. A tree cracked over the heads of the fugitives. A woman screamed and fell to the ground, but it was, fortunately, the limb of the tree, not her own, that had been hit. All was quiet again, but the women dared, not leave their hiding-place. After more fearful waiting, now in the dark, a lantern was seen glimmering among the distant trees. The men were coming to find their wives and children. The trouble was over. The British had sailed away. And this is the story that the men had to tell there in the darkness of the woods:

As soon as Andrew Cornwall had warned his wife that morning, which seemed now to be a century ago instead of a scant 12 hours, he ran back to the harbor. A small boat flying a flag of truce was being rowed ashore from one of the ships. Andrew, with two of his neighbors, Russell Whipple and Samuel Ledyard, stood on the beach to receive the officers in the boat and waved a handkerchief in acknowledgement of the white flag. The British demanded the surrender of the town. General Swift indignantly refused to surrender. The small boat returned to the ship. There was great indecision and heated argument and disagreement among the villagers. It was difficult to act sanely with eight British gunboats almost at the docks.

Some of the citizens at length drew up and signed an agreement whereby they would surrender the flour in the warehouse on condition that the town should be unharmed and that the inhabitants should be unmolested. This was not signed by General Swift.

Commodore Yeo did not know the strength of the militia.

The villagers could see the strength of the fleet.

And so several hundred British soldiers with unloaded muskets landed from the ships. The American militia, numbering less than 150, watched them from a distance while they rolled the flour from the warehouse and carried it out across the harbor. All went well until nearly nightfall, when—no one knew why—James Seeley, a young man of the village, shot a British soldier through the arm.

The truce was over.

Instantly the British began loading their muskets. The fleet, mistaking Seeley's shot for a signal, began a cannonade. There was a sharp skirmish. Two British soldiers were killed, two of the militia were taken prisoner, Andrew's friends, Prescott Fairbanks and Richard White. Abruptly the British soldiers were ordered back to their ships. The firing ceased as suddenly as it had begun. The fleet weighed anchor. With a hail and farewell the Commodore was on his way.

And so everybody went home to see what damage had been done. They found the painter of one of the British boats cut, instead of untied, by one in haste; they found the windows of the tavern splintered; they found a cannonball imbedded in the Selby house, the king's last word. The English lads, however, must have been hungry for some home cooking, for the milk, left that morning in the village pantries, had been drunk, the cookie crocks were empty and the Sunday pies were gone.

Commodore Yeo could easily have raked the town with his 126 guns, but he fired high in the air over the roofs of those rude frontier cabins. He could have destroyed with one broadside the wilderness homes of those 20 families. But why should he? He had the flour—some of it. He was an Englishman, and Pultneyville was an English settlement. A few months later the two prisoners were allowed to go home.

F. CORNWALL.

(To Be Continued)

Feeding a Garden

Will you tell me what a family vegetable garden needs besides well-rotted compost, wood ashes and chicken manure? The garden has been under cultivation seven years.

L. D.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

This garden has been getting nitrogen and some potash, but has lacked phosphoric acid, so a liberal use of acid phosphate will be desirable. This is specially needed by plants producing fruits and seeds. A handful or two around tomato plants, hills of beans and corn, at least three inches from the plants and worked in, will work well. In addition to this a sack of complete garden fertilizer should be always on hand. One analyzing four per cent nitrogen, eight phosphoric acid and six of potash is useful, or one of the more concentrated forms running 10-30-10 or 15-30-15 may be applied in proportionate quantities.

If desired, this fertilizer, or part of it, may be broadcast on the whole garden after plowing and raked or harrowed in. A ton to the acre of ordinary grades is not too much for garden use.

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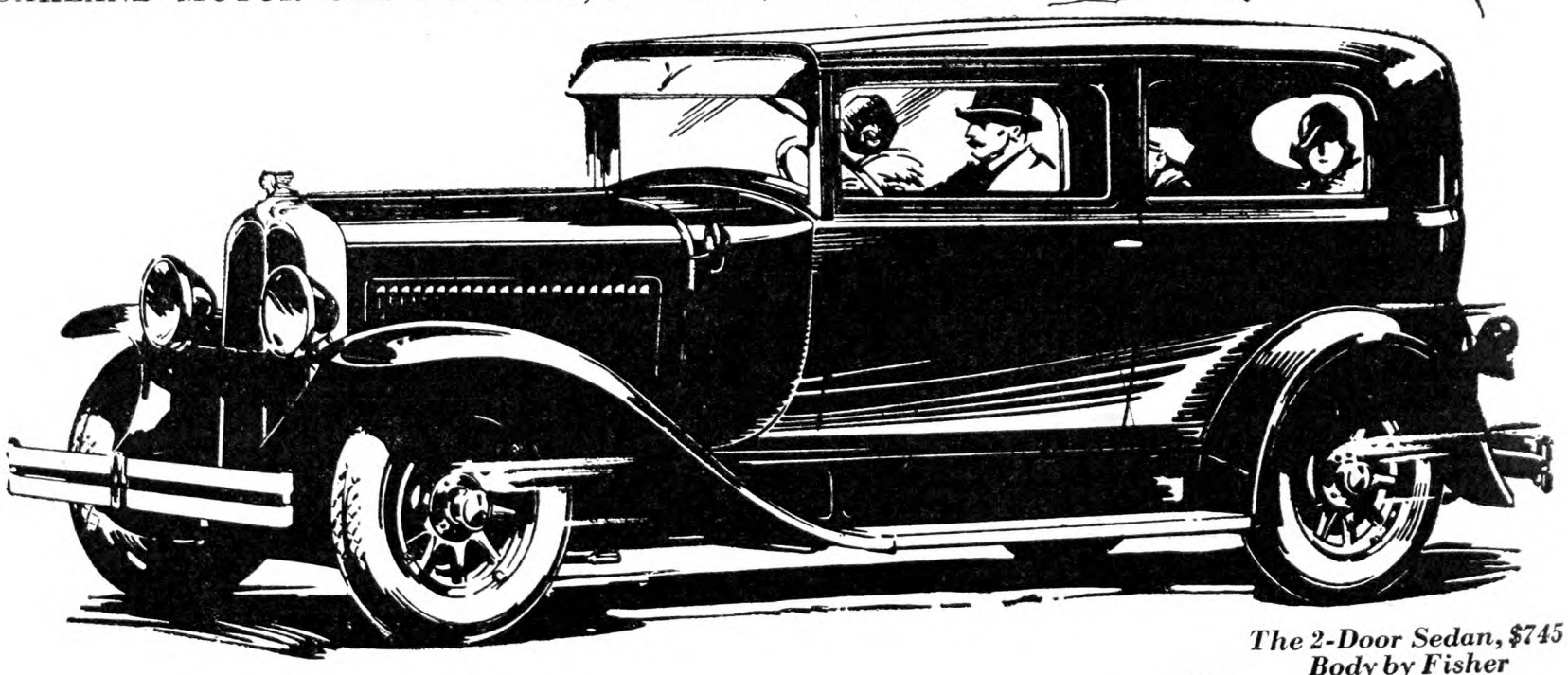

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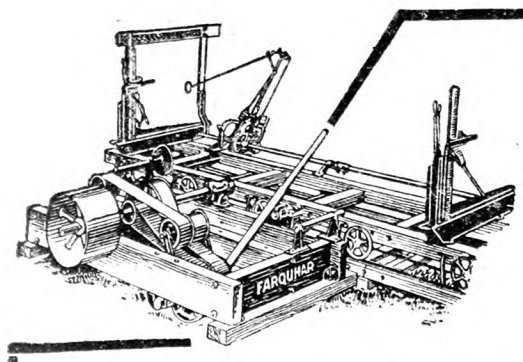

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Garden Club Activities

(Continued from Page 577)

the club who still might be interested in some of the topics treated.

Our business affairs are about all attended to by our executive committee, aside from what is done at the annual meeting by the whole club, and that frees our meetings for the more interesting work of the organization. We try to keep the thing very democratic and free from the social features that are so large a part of many garden clubs, feeling that there are plenty of other opportunities for any social life that any may desire; and that we get a general interest throughout the section that shows its results in the gardens of the many, and so beautifies the whole village and its environs in a way not possible to the more "exclusive" garden clubs, with their limited memberships and their greater emphasis on the social aspects of club life.

We meet twice a month from the first of May until October and once a month after that. Many of our Summer meetings are in the nature of excursions to flower gardens, or rock gardens, or places where some special kind of garden success can be seen, and these trips are a great inspiration, and full of the most practical suggestions for improving our own places.

Our club is about four years old, has a large membership for the size of our town (we have also quite a number of members from around our county but away from our immediate section) and is generally conceded to be the most successful organization of its general class in the history of the village.

New York. EDNA C. JONES.

Notes From Western New York

When enjoying the articles of our contributors from Indiana, Tennessee, Vermont and other States I feel that I should like to see sometimes a word from Western New York. The climate of this lake region is our own, very different from that of Eastern and Northern New York. Our Winters have little of extreme cold, but they lack sunshine, and the winds are terribly piercing. Peaches and California privet winter well, but our Summers also lack extreme heat, except for brief periods, so that, for instance, tomatoes, except in the sandy gardens right by the lake, do not ripen freely till mid-August, and the peak of the crop comes the first week in September. But as our frosts hold off very late, tender things bear a full crop, and our Autumn is unbeatable for loveliness. Our Summer and Autumn skies at evening are said to be as beautiful as any in the world.

Just now, this last week in March, with the birds never before so early, we are thinking of the enjoyment we shall soon have in our first asparagus and rhubarb, along with multiplier onions and "Good King Henry" spinach, both of which are also perennials.

[Good King Henry, botanically Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus, is a plant belonging to the goosefoot family, probably brought to America by early colonists, and still surviving in old gardens as early "greens."—Eds.]

Garden crops from seed come on rather slowly here, so that perennial vegetables are the more appreciated. Our kitchen garden in May is truly a joy. This garden "spinach" comes on right after dandelion greens, but unlike dandelions it can be gathered and prepared for the table when it is nearly time to ring the dinner bell; for as one cuts simply the sprays or shoots of the plant there is little time needed in preparing it for its cooking of 20 minutes. We use it almost every day for over a month. All these perennials bridge us over to the first green peas, beet greens and garden lettuce. "Good King Henry" is well known in England, and it should have a place in all our gardens as well. It is perfectly hardy and propagates easily by planting the spurs or buds that develop around the parent root.

I am very keen about supplying our table as much as possible with vegetables of our own raising, and I muster a large variety all Winter long. But that is another story! R. L. G.

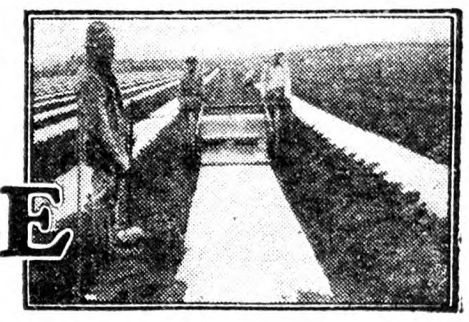
Monroe Co., N. Y.

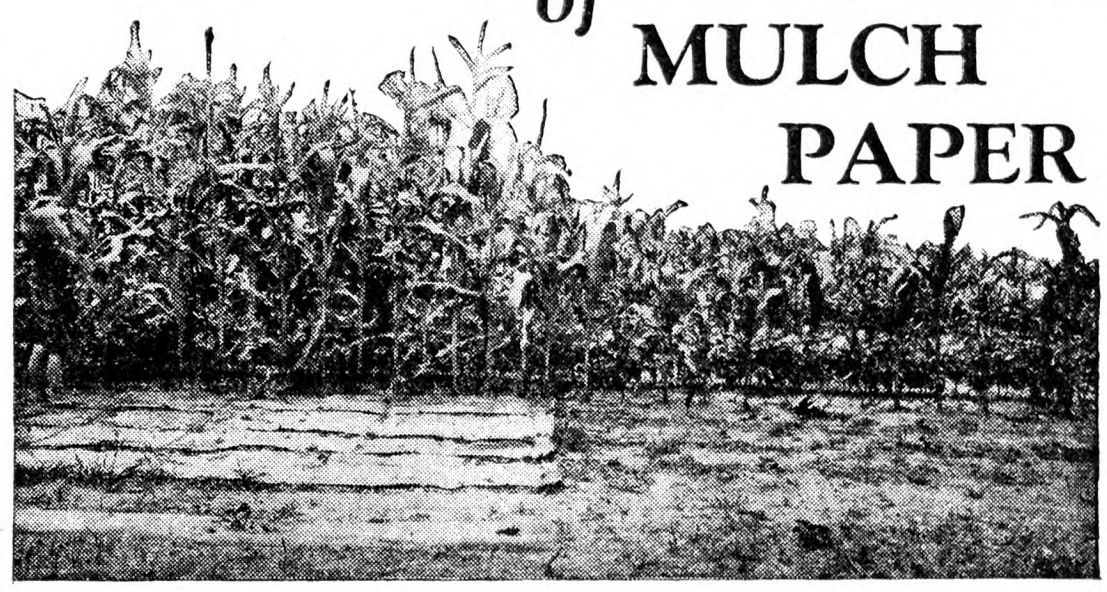
Management of Small Greenhouse

Regarding the inquiry, "Is There Profit in This Small Greenhouse?" page 274, I would venture the opinion that there would be no profit obtained of a substantial nature except the experience gained with the intention of having a larger house in future. I mean of course for year-round operation in growing Winter flowering and decorative plants, all of which require a more or less long period of growth, such as dwarf Boston ferns, Cineraria hybrida, Begonia Chatelaine, etc. Such plants, however, should retail readily in limited numbers in any village or semi-rural district to people who would come for them. Follow these with hyacinths and tulips for Easter, then vegetable plants, and it might be worth while to Mrs. E. S. H. if she likes this work and is willing to be virtually always at home and with the plants. Thus the usual need of more growing space to make it worth while. The inevitable result of success is the immediate need of more glass, a larger boiler, a workshed, etc.

New Jersey. GEO. A. FISHER.

The MIRACLE of MULCH PAPER


Laying Paper Mulch in Hawaiian Pineapple field


One planting of corn. Under paper mulch at left—unmulched at right

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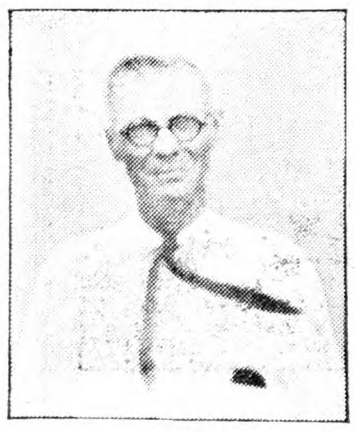

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A Profitable Reading Course

There is much good reading to be found nowadays by the recent writers, both fiction and non-fiction. But somehow the books of the old standard authors seem to be far more interesting and profitable, and there is real pleasure and even recreation in planning a certain course of reading and following it. A great many of us read in a desultory manner, reading first one thing and then another, just as we happen to come across books or papers.

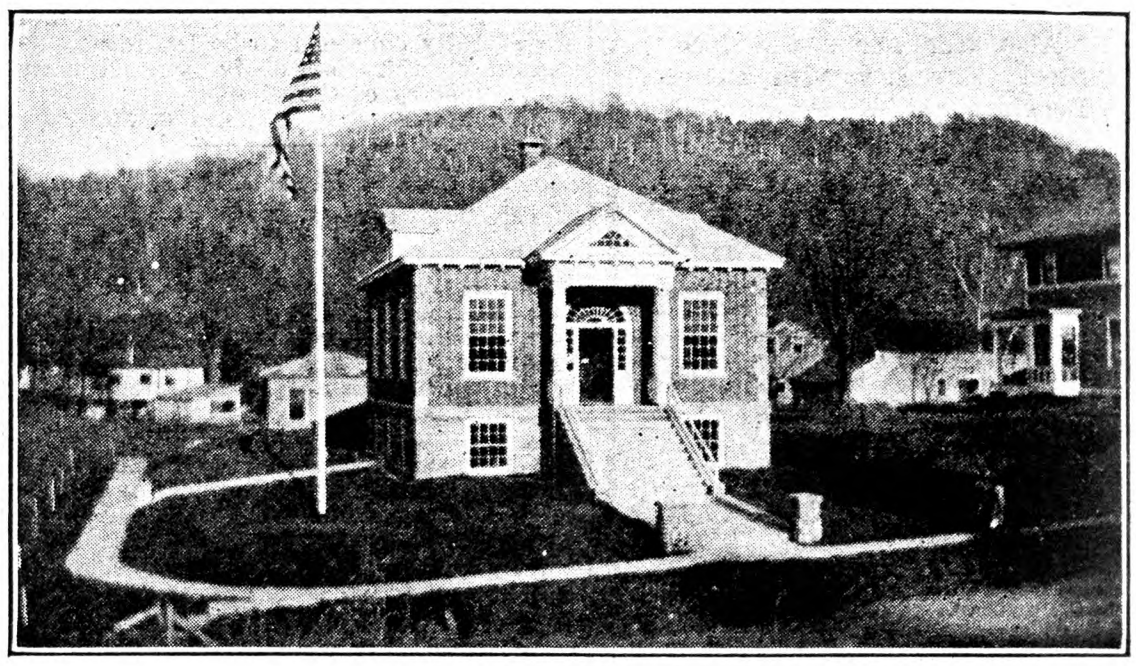
The course outlined below may seem tame and not of much use to those who have studied much during their lives, but there are many people, old and young, who will enjoy such a course, even if they have sometimes in their schooldays taken up some of the writers in their literary studies. One can plan to take different subjects, such as the old classics, travel, history, poetry and fiction. If one wishes to make his reading course a real study procure a notebook and make much use of it. Begin by first reading the biography or autobiography of the author chosen for study. The lives of the poets, both English and American, are especially interesting and better and longer accounts of their lives can be found than of some of the more recent writers.

For the study of poetry, study Shakespeare, Scott, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes and others. For the study of fiction, study Scott, Hawthorne, Dickens, Thoreau, Irving, Eliot, Stevenson and other standard writers. If one likes history, we have Macaulay, Hume, Prescott and Parkman. The works of Francis Parkman are especially readable to one interested in reading American history. For reading books on travel, take up the study by countries, reading the books which can be found on each country. Some of the more recent novelists, Mary Johnston, Gilbert Parker, Winston Churchill and Irving Bacheller, will furnish interesting historical novels.

This course in reading can be followed by any interested, but would be especially helpful to the housewife who stays at home a great deal, giving life a new zest and interest. Nowadays nearly every small town has a library of some kind where books for this course can be obtained. In some States books are loaned from the State library. As a housewife and librarian of a country library, the writer has found much enjoyment in taking up reading in this way.

In the collections of books advertised for reading courses and costing a small fortune, we notice the books of the old standard authors are given. These books are to be obtained in most libraries and without cost so that we may have the privilege of reading them without expense to us. MRS. A. E. C.

Vermont.



Library at South Royalton, Vt.

Queer Fishes

THE PUFFER.—In my mail this morning was a drawing of a fish with a blunt, squarish head, shaped almost like a box. Behind, a body tapers off to the tail. The head is so big and the body so small that the fish could go through any opening it could put its head through. The mouth is furnished with four big teeth, sharp-edged and triangular, that match together in front to give a good imitation of the beak of a parrot. It was caught in the Manatee River in Western Florida. This fish is a puffer, also called swellfish, swell toad, blower, blowfish, globefish, etc. It belongs to a little group of fishes that swallow air until they puff themselves out like balloons. A Mexican fisherman once handed me one about three inches long, which had blown itself up to about the size of a tennis ball. Some of them can deflate quicker than they blow up. Often that helps them get away from an enemy.

Puffers are found all over the world, in warm seas. A few, like the one whose portrait I have, are covered with smooth skin. Most of them have some spines or prickles, and a few are armed with large spines. The burrfish is covered with spines that look like sharp-pointed hobnails. The porcupine fish goes still further, and covers itself with long spines that can be raised or laid down flat. Curio dealers blow them up and dry them to sell to tourists.

We know very little about what the puffers eat or what they do. From the shape of their teeth and from the places where they are found we suppose that they nip off coral tips or pick barnacles or mussels off the rocks. Maybe they pull worms out of hiding places among the seaweed. Very few people eat or try to eat puffers. In the first place they have hardly any meat, just a tiny bit of muscle in the tail. Also they are thought to be poisonous. The skin of many of them is very bitter, and some people are said to have been badly poisoned by eating it. In a few places they are said to be eaten after the skin is removed.

FISH THAT GO FISHING.—Almost anywhere along the coast from Maine to Florida, in places where there are sandy beaches, may be found a big fish with a lot of common names. Sometimes it is called angler. Another fisherman may call it goosefish. Others call it fishing frog. A southern gentleman once wrote me that he called it "carpet-bagger." This fish is blessed with so big a mouth that it could almost swallow itself, or, at least, another fish its own size. It is reported that somewhere on the Massachusetts coast a whole wild goose was found in the stomach of one of these creatures. The head is about a third of the length and more than half the weight of the fish, and the mouth opens all the way around from one side to the other.

Just above the big mouth as the fish lies half buried in the mud is a jointed appendage with a soft end which bears some ragged looking fleshy tags on it. This is its fish rod and bait. When a small fish or crab comes along to investigate this strange thing which is waving around over the big rock, a mouth opens and the visitor finds itself inside. When the mouth closes the visitor is still inside. In a few minutes the trap is all ready for another victim.

The angler is a representative of a whole group of strange fishes. Some of them live far down in the sea, miles below the surface. One which has been recently described carries a lantern on the end of its fish rod. The ladies of that group seem to have found it difficult to get or to keep a husband. They solved the problem by forming a permanent attachment. The males, as we used to say, "get stuck on" the females. The attachment is so strong that it cannot be broken, and each female carries a tiny male permanently grown fast to her side.

The Sargassum fish is another member of this group. That fish lives in the masses of gulf weed which float around at the surface in warmer parts of the Atlantic. It does very little swimming, just enough to get back home if a wave washes in these masses of seaweed, and the little fish finds most of them good to eat. If we should fish up a mass of gulf weed it is likely that there would be one or more of the little fish there, but we might be almost unwilling to believe that they were fishes. Some of the fins look almost like feet, while others look like hands. They are used like hands and feet while climbing or resting among the branches of the floating home. Although this fish has a fish rod it does not need to use it, because it is almost the color of the plants where it lives, and it can jump quickly enough to catch other creatures that stray too near it. ALFRED C. WEED.

Cost of a Western Tour

Husband and I and another couple plan to spend about three to four months on a trip to California and return to our home in Northern New York. Each couple will go in their own car and carry their camping outfit. We would like to start in the Fall and not get back till the cold weather is over; plan to make our car and tent our home during the entire trip, but want to be sure to have money, so we won't need to go without anything that makes for comfort. Some of THE R. N.-Y. family must have made a similar trip, and we would like advice on our real needs, the amount of money, etc. Husband and I haven't had a real vacation in 18 years, and we feel that if we do spend the few months and the amount of money we will want to, that we have earned it all. Living on a farm, we must plan for the care of our live stock, pets and property, and so it all takes time.

New York. W. F. T.

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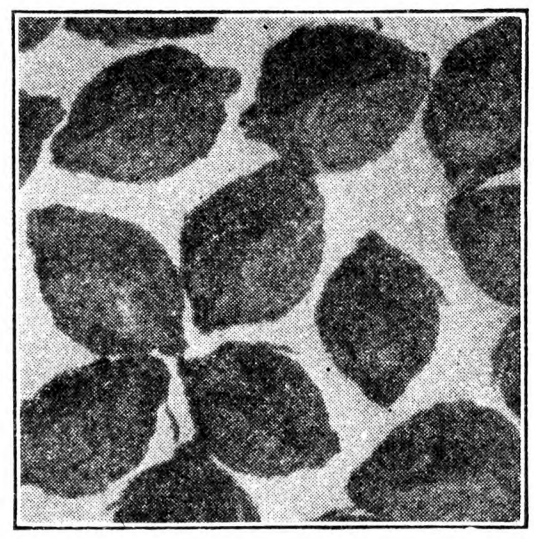
Know a Weed Seed Each Week

No. 3—RED SORREL

Red patches of sorrel are a conspicuous feature of many a neglected meadow, lawn or pasture. They usually indicate a sour condition of the soil, although sweet land lacking in phosphorus or potash may support an excellent growth of sorrel.

The plant is somewhat dangerous in pastures since the foliage contains considerable quantities of oxalates that may prove fatal to cattle, horses and other grazing animals. Red sorrel may be recognized by the arrowhead-shaped leaves, the mild somewhat pleasantly acid taste, the creeping root and the reddish flowering tops. It is a perennial that develops from both roots and seeds and the species can be destroyed only by correcting the unfavorable soil conditions that permit the pest to thrive.



The reddish triangular seeds of sorrel are shown (magnified) with their roughened outer jackets.

Some sorrel plants bear seeds, while others are sterile, the sexes being separated as in the case of popiar trees. The seeds are reddish, triangular and usually covered with a roughened coat. When the outside coat is removed the small, shiny, reddish brown or amber seeds within are revealed. They are frequently found in grass and clover seed and are particularly common in Alsike, from which sorrel seeds are difficult to remove.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.
Purdue Univ. Agr. Exp. Station.

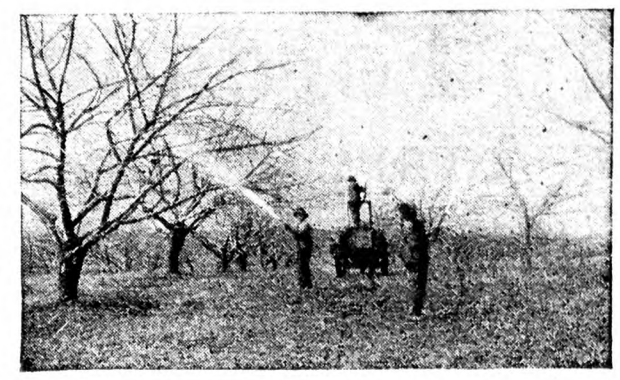
A Prolific Vine

A mammoth citron vine, found growing in a vacant sandy spot the past season, came up from seed in a heap of rotted purslane that had been dumped there the previous year. Like Jonah's gourd, this single plant came up, self-planted, and received no care of any kind. This one vine with several branches was a most rampant grower, and in spreading covered a space 43x46 ft. by actual measurement in early Fall, and bore 14 citron-like melons which were from 5 to 40 lbs. each in weight. These melons were singularly mottled, light and dark green, most beautifully veined, and were solid all through, with few seeds of a light blue color. The flesh was solid as a cannon-ball, pure white without any tinge of color. The outer rind was so tough that these citrons could be thrown without injury. The leaves were light green and twice the size of any other specimen of the melon family that has come under my observation, covering an experience of more than 50 years in gardening. Specimens exhibited at the office of the Massachusetts Agricultural Extension Service could not be identified as a melon, citron or gourd by anyone who saw them. Surely anything suggested in the Book of Jonah about the wonderful gourd "that was not planted, neither made to grow, that came up in the night," was abundantly duplicated in this citron vine. Like the Biblical story of Jonah's gourd, it proved in this one instance, at least, to be no fairy tale, and, like Jack and the beanstalk, it kept on growing and spreading till severe freezing weather destroyed the vine.

This remarkable growth of vine and wonderful yield found growing in sand, without the application of manure or fertilizer or culture of any kind, proves the great value of the well-known, despised "pursley" or purslane as a plant food, rich in both nitrogen and humus when well rotted, with frequent rains throughout the entire season. Composts made by the addition of alternate layers of purslane or other green vegetable growths with lime will hasten decomposition and destroy the vitality of the innumerable seeds produced by purslane. With a little manure or fertilizer added to the above the following Spring we have improved the fertility of many a barren sandy plot in our gardens. H. N. S.

South Sudbury, Mass.

Bell Mine *Rotary Kiln, Pulverized* LIME *makes bigger crops*



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RNY 413

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From calyx or petal-fall spray time on, you growers are fighting for a quality harvest. Even beyond the picking cost, remember it costs more to grade a 60% crop than it does one that rates 90%.

On apples you'll profit by making your calyx application the most thorough you know how. A double-strength dose now will prevent the second and third brood codling moths.

Start early, using A S P Dust or "Orchard Brand" Arsenate of Lead with "Dritomic" Sulphur. The fungicidal value of sulphur makes it an essential of every growing season application. There is no extra labor cost and no trouble in mixing.

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A DOLLAR BOOK for 25c

EVERY ONE interested now in Farm Relief will want to read the first appeal for a National Marketing System for farm products by JOHN J. DILLON, five years ago in his book under the title

ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION

The book was not published to make money, but as an educational influence on farm distribution through co-operation of farmers themselves. It has been highly praised by disinterested friends of the farm. It was published at $1.00 a copy. To close out the edition and accomplish the purpose of its publication, we will send it now postpaid as long as the reminent of the supply lasts, for **25 cents.**

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333 West 30th Street, New York

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If you ever plowed up a lead bullet, you know how little being buried affects lead. A hundred years in the ground doesn't destroy it. YOUR fence protection is in the coating. We "lead anneal" Leadclad and then coat it with a jacket of PURE LEAD, seven times heavier than the zinc coating used on ordinary fence, to protect it from rust. That's why it lasts years longer and saves you crops, time, money and trouble. Its the best fence you can buy. Write for a free sample and test it yourself.

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Free Aprons

We are sending a strong, substantial canvas apron with every Leadclad order received in March and April. Be sure and get yours.

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Dept. 2-F Moundsville, W. Va.

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in attractive cloth binding only 50 cents postpaid. In same style:

Gulliver's Travels
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Black Beauty

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RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., N. Y.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—A nation-wide campaign for a six-hour day to combat unemployment was launched at Boston, March 31, by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and its companion organization, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Simultaneous meetings of New England members of both brotherhoods were held in the American House and in Faneuil Hall, called the "Cradle of Liberty" since Revolutionary times, where 13 years ago the drive for the present eight-hour day for railroad employees began.

The bones of Mrs. Anne J. Mahoney, a well-to-do widow of 82 years, and her only son, C. Edward Mahoney, aged 56, were found March 30 in the smoking ruins of their farmhouse at Pleasant Hill, Md., destroyed by fire the previous night, and the authorities are now investigating to learn whether the pair were victims of an ordinary accident or were killed by robbers who afterward set fire to the house. A sum of money believed to have been at least $2,000 was either consumed in the flames or stolen from the house after the woman and her son had been slain, according to officials.

In his effort to weed out dishonest brokers and real estate concerns, Commissioner Alexander C. MacNulty of the New York State Bureau of Licenses has called attention to a series of cases now being heard before the commission. "These cases disclose the existence of an organized 'ring' in the smaller cities of New York, which has made a regular business of swindling thrifty but ignorant farmers by persuading them to exchange their farms, including live stock, crops and implements, for tenement property," the commissioner declares. "A month or two after the transaction is concluded and the farmer has paid his broker a substantial commission for negotiating the exchange, the victim ascertains that his newly acquired town property is completely plastered with mortgages and his 'tenants', who are usually tools of the 'ring', move out or refuse to pay the rent. In the meantime his farm has been stripped of all personal property, which has been sold and the proceeds pocketed by the 'ring'. The despoiled farmer usually asks for and gets a 'trade-back' on the basis of regaining possession of his bare farm; he must charge up to experience the loss of his live stock, crops and implements and the commission he has paid his faithless real estate broker, which usually aggregates at least $2,000, and sometimes goes as high as $5,000."

Systematic peculations of bank funds over three years, begun to make up a loss of $4,000 incurred on a bad loan and pyramided to a figure put as high as $300,000, were disclosed April 1 when Louis Dietz, assistant manager of the Broadway-Gates Avenue branch of the Brooklyn Trust Company, surrendered to District Attorney Dodd after a week's disappearance. Dietz began his employment in the bank as an office boy in 1911 and worked up to the position he held at the time of his disappearance.

Storms which struck part of the Southwest and Middle West and some Eastern States April 1 caused the loss of nine lives and heavy damage to property. Sections of Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota were swept by gale-like winds accompanied by rain, snow, hail and sleet. As a result new floods were forecast in the Mississippi Valley north of St. Louis. In the East high winds caused loss of life, unroofed houses and schools and crippled wire communications in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. L. A. Cornett, Newark, Ohio., was killed almost instantly when the high wind blew a large tree down on his automobile on the way from his suburban home to work in Newark. The automobile was demolished. Loa Bacon, 16 years old, of Belmore, near Lima, Ohio, was blown into the path of an automobile as she made her way to the country school along Montooth Road. She died of a broken neck and a fractured skull. In northern Warren Co., N. J., a windstorm of cyclonic intensity killed Boyd Pitman at Vail. He was plowing in a field when struck by a flying timber.

The definite dates for the State-wide Economic Congress, a meeting for finding facts as to the cause of decline in industries in New York State, will be April 15, 16 and 17, James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, and Merwin K. Hart, chairman of the congress, announced April 1. Meetings will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York City. Messrs. Hart and Gerard, both of whom were public members of the State Industrial Survey Commission, announced early plans for the congress last month, when it was declared the conference would be nonpartisan, with "politics of every nature kept out of the program." Plans for keeping industry within the State, which has been thought to be lagging behind other States and the nation as a whole industrially, will be formulated. Mr. Gerard recalled that in the hearings of the Industrial Survey Commission witnesses testified that industry in New York State was suffering under handicaps and that some manufacturers had become timid about extending their operations in this State or of continuing such operations. After pointing out that some of these statements were contradicted by other witnesses, Mr. Gerard went on to say that a report of the National Industrial Conference Board indicated that New York State had not gone forward industrially as rapidly as its competitors and not so fast as the nation as a whole.

Judge Francis A. Winslow has resigned from the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. His resignation was accepted April 1 by President Hoover. Through his attorney, Martin Conboy, Judge Winslow announced he had resigned because charges against him had impaired his usefulness as a member of the judiciary and for the further reason that he had not "the financial resources needed to engage in such a conflict as his continuing on the bench would force upon him." A grand jury presentment alleges "serious indiscretions" on his part in connection with bankruptcy cases, and a Congressional investigation is to be made of the case.

In compliance with the request of Gov. Larson, the New Jersey Senate adopted a joint resolution, April 2, establishing a committee of five members to investigate taxation and recommended methods of relief. The resolution carries an appropriation of $50,000 and authorizes employment of a tax expert of nation-wide repute to conduct the inquiry.

The "misleading advertisement" bill, introduced by Senator Henry G. Shackno and strongly endorsed by newspaper publishers seeking to protect readers against fraudulent advertising, became a law in this State April 2 with Governor Roosevelt's signature. The law makes it a misdemeanor for any person or corporation, or agents or employees thereof, dealing in property, to make any false statement, either in advertisements inserted for the promotion of such a business or to the publishers in explanation of such advertisements, with a view to concealing the fact that they are dealers.

OBITUARY.—Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador to France, died suddenly March 31, after an illness of only one day. He had suffered a sudden heart attack following a cold aggravated by the fatigue of Marshal Foch's funeral. The French people, who acclaimed him as the greatest of their American friends, rendered all possible honor to his memory. The first funeral ceremonies were held at the embassy, where Premier Poincare delivered an oration. Then at the American Pro-Cathedral a service was held, attended by 1,000 leaders of French public life. The body was taken to the United States aboard the 10,000-ton cruiser Tourville, the newest fighting unit of the French Navy, which holds the world record for speed. Full military honors, such as never before have been paid to a foreign Ambassador, were rendered when the body was removed from the embassy to the church in the Avenue George V, while a special train with military, naval and civil leaders took the funeral party to the port of embarkation. Mr. Herrick was born in Huntington, Lorain County, Ohio, on Oct. 9, 1854. On both sides his ancestors were Americans since early in the 17th century. His English ancestry is of the same line as that of Robert Herrick, the poet. On his mother's side he was descended from Jeduthem Cross, who came from England to settle in Massachusetts. Mr. Herrick's father was Timothy R. Herrick of Wellington, Ohio, a farmer of modest means. The future Ambassador was educated in a district school and the high school at Wellington, and later was a student at Oberlin College and Ohio Wesleyan University. He studied law at Cleveland and was admitted to the bar in 1878. After a short but successful career as a lawyer he retired in 1886 to organize a national bank in Cleveland. He became associated with many financial interests and was first appointed Ambassador to France in 1912. He did remarkable work during the World War and continued to serve for a time after Mr. Wilson became President. In 1914 he was succeeded by Wm. G. Sharpe, but was reappointed by President Harding in 1921.

WASHINGTON.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, April 1, affirmed the action of the District Supreme Court in dismissing the petition for writ of mandamus sought by the American Silver Producers' Association, an organization of domestic silver producers; the Della S. Consolidated Mines Company and the Spar Consolidated Mines Company, Colorado concerns, to compel Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Robert J. Grant, Director of the Mint, to comply with the terms of the Pittman Act of April 23, 1928. The act was a war emergency, providing that not more than 350,000,000 silver dollars should be broken up or melted and the bullion sold to England at the rate of $1 an ounce. For each ounce of silver bullion so sold the Treasury officials were to purchase an ounce of silver from domestic producers at the same price. Although the court had peremptorily denied the mandamus on grounds that the petitioners had no direct interest in the suit to entitle them to relief, and the Appellate Court sustained the holding, Secretary Mellon had answered the petition in the lower court. According to Mellon's answer there was no longer an occasion for the scrapping of good American dollars for sale to England as bullion. Practically all of the silver sold had been sent to India for uses peculiar to that country.

Save Money with This Concrete Mixer

High costs no longer need keep you from putting in those long-wanted concrete improvements.

You can do the best kind of work yourself in your spare time at half the cost with a Handy Mixer.

No farm job too big or too small—it thoroughly mixes a wheelbarrow load in a minute's time—operated by hand or small gas engine.

Its low cost will surprise you—pays for itself on a job or two with the money it saves.

Can also be used to mix mashes, slops, to wash root crops, to treat seeds—comes in handy the year around.

Free Book Full of Information

Tells how to mix concrete, ingredients to use, and formulas for different kinds of work. It's free—write today to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Booklet MD-737.

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Put CULTOR to work anywhere—it plows, plants, cultivates, harvests, pulls any implement usually handled by two or three horses, and does the work better, cheaper and faster.

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Because it is so compact, convenient and easy and economical to operate, CULTOR is ideal for small acreages, yet it fits any farm. Successful farmers everywhere use it to cut crop costs.

Write us for full particulars. Good openings for more live dealers.

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Springfield, Ohio

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1/8 lb. Only 10¢ *And this book* **FREE**

RENEW your old paint brushes—make them soft and pliable like *new*. So *simple* with Standco Brush Re-Nu-Er. Send *only 10 cents*—to pay packing, postage, etc.—and we will send POSTPAID ⅛-lb. of this splendid brush cleaner. Also, we will send—absolutely FREE—our book, "*Paints and How to Use Them.*" It will tell you more about paints and painting than you ever dreamed of knowing: how to select paint; what colors harmonize; what colors make a room look larger; how to conceal knots, etc., etc. No obligation. Send today.

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Learn Tree Surgery, a well-paying profession, where ability wins early recognition. If you are between 18 and 30, love nature and outdoor work, like to travel, have well-formed habits, we will train you and pay you while learning. Write Today.

The BARTLETT SCHOOL of TREE SURGERY
Under direction of The F. A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co.
Dept. T **Stamford, Connecticut**

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK :-:

Price, $2.00

If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.

For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

Cost of Clearing Land

What does it cost per acre to remove forests and stumps in up-State New York? J. E. E.

I believe that the cost of forest and stump removal in up-State New York would run from $150 to $200 per acre, using stump-pulling machinery supplemented with dynamite. Unless the land is of high fertility such as certain potential muck areas, it is doubtful whether the operation would pay. There are millions of acres in the State of New York that can be purchased for $3 to $5 per acre, and we are advocating to land owners to plant this land to trees. Even if you have cleared muck land, you have the additional cost of draining, so that there is no further extension of muck areas in the State. J. A. COPE.

Extension Forester, Cornell University.

Annuals in Oklahoma

It is indeed wonderful to me to walk in the large city parks and travel by the homes of our wealthy oil men in our great oil metropolis and see the brilliantly colored beds of Zinnias, Petunias, Phlox, balsams, prince's feathers, or coxcombs, and other of the old-fashioned flowers which our mothers grew, and loved, when we were children. The Zinnia, which we knew as "old maids", has become one of the most popular flowers of the day, and is a close rival with the Dahlia as a flower for parks and public places. While visiting the beautiful city parks of Denver, Colo., last year, we were charmed with the great beds of beautiful Dahlias of every color imaginable, and so full and double. However, the Dahlia does not thrive in every locality, but its rival, the Zinnia, is not particular as to soil and climatic conditions, and will grow and bloom to perfection in practically every part of our great country. Also, Zinnias have been improved, until they hardly resemble the type of half a century ago. We have the most vivid colors, such as bright red, scarlet, rose, lavender, orange and pure white, with many delicate shades and markings, while the flowers are as double as a rose and the formation is perfect. For the busy farm woman with little time to devote to flowers, the Zinnia has a distinctive appeal. The seeds germinate readily and young plants are as strong as tomato plants; they grow rapidly and transplant readily, even after beginning to bloom, which makes them especially valuable for filling in vacant places or carrying out color schemes, etc. Mixed colors are lovely, but a bed of the tall-growing, brilliant scarlet Zinnias is very attractive.

The old-fashioned balsam, or lady's-slipper, is another desirable annual that deserves a place in every garden; the improved types are as double as the finest Camellias, while the range of color, ease of culture and wealth of bloom commend them to every busy woman who loves flowers.

Among the improved types of coxcombs we have the dwarf variety, growing only a few inches high and topped with enormous heads of vivid red, yellow and a mixture of the two colors; these little plants are very useful for edging flower beds, walks, etc., or for small clumps on the lawn. The tall sorts are indispensable for massing against unsightly walls or as a background for other plants.

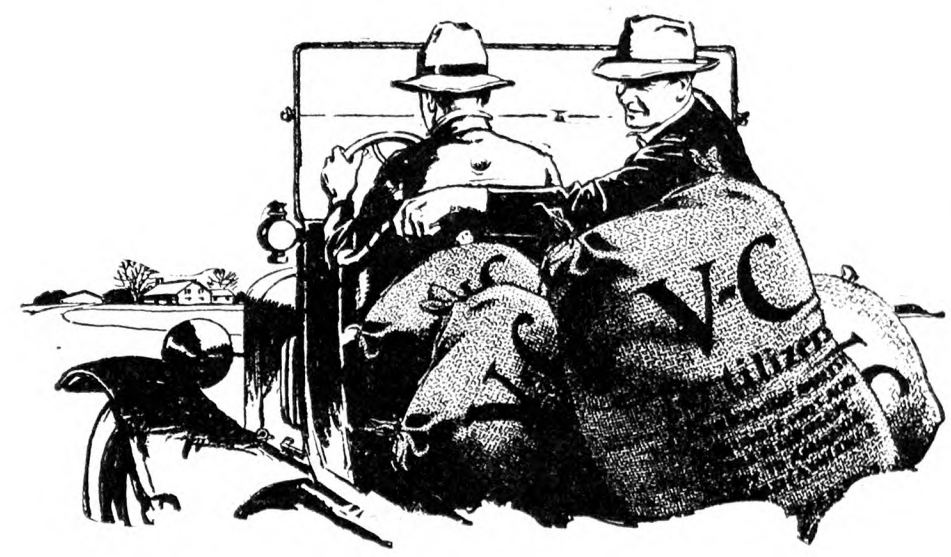
Every flower-lover knows that Petunias are easy to grow, sure to bloom and will reseed themselves year after year, so that if a small plot or bed can be given over to them they require little care after being once started. The young plants, however, are very delicate, and must be protected from poultry, etc., until well started, after which they will take care of themselves. This applies to the prolific bedding Petunias; the large double variety is more particular as to soil conditions and care, and is best suited to the window box.

The old-fashioned marigold is a very popular flower just now and one sees them in evidence wherever a wealth of the various shades of yellow, orange or brown bloom is wanted. The tall sorts reach a height of three feet and bloom very freely from early Summer until frost, while the dwarf variety grows 8 to 12 inches high and all Summer long is covered with hundreds of beautiful yellow and brown flowers. Marigolds may be combined with Zinnias with charming effects.

While asters may not grow to perfection in all sections, where they do succeed, as they do here in the Central West, there is no more admirable flower, the range of color embracing white, pink, lavender, rose and light and dark blue, is so delicately brought out in the lovely double blooms that it hardly seems we are admiring the common garden aster. The seeds of these also germinate well and plants are strong and grow rapidly and begin blooming when quite small.

The one noticeable difference in the flower gardens of the present as compared with mother's garden is, she had a few dozen plants of almost every annual known, while today we get much better effects from large plots devoted to a few well-selected sorts, giving a wealth of bloom during the entire season.

LILY REED YORK.



Old Friends —*and new*

COTTON FARMERS who are still in their prime can remember helping their fathers haul V-C Fertilizers to the springtime fields of long ago. Now their sons are helping them—and V-C remains a family institution. Could V-C be otherwise than trustworthy, with such traditions behind it?

Other regions too are accepting the choice of the Old South as they learn that fertilizing pays. V-C's good name keeps on opening the way to new friends—whom the years will ripen into old ones.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Richmond, Virginia

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How fast can you hoe?

Why let an old-fashioned hand hoe cramp your garden? If you plant as much as 25 x 30 feet, you need a Planet Jr. Wheel Hoe. With a Planet Jr. you can have as big a garden as you like. Because a Planet Jr. hoes, cultivates, weeds, plows and hills in a bare fraction of the time it takes with the old hand hoe. And with none of the tedious back-breaking effort.

The cost of a Planet Jr. is so little more and the results you get so vastly superior, you owe yourself a Planet Jr. now. Don't put it off another year. Ask your dealer to show you this Planet Jr. No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe. See for yourself how light it runs; how nicely balanced it is; how strongly it is made. Once you have yours, you'll wonder how you ever did without it. That's what thousands on thousands of enthusiastic Planet Jr. gardeners say.

For copy of our free garden booklet—"Home Gardens—How to Grow What You Eat," ask your dealer, or write us.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Inc.
Dept. 38-D
5th & Glenwood Ave., Philadelphia

Planet Jr.

Planet Jr. No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

April 4, 1929.

April: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.15.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.15.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.46¼ @	$0.47
Extra, 92 score	.45¾ @	.46
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.45 @	.45½
Seconds	.44¾ @	.45
Lower grades	.44 @	.44½
Ladles	.35 @	.39½
Packing stock	.33 @	.34
Renovated	.42½ @	.43½
Sweet, fancy	.48 @	.48½
Extra		.47½
Firsts	.46¼ @	.47
Seconds	.45½ @	.46
Centralized	.44½ @	.45¼

CHEESE

State, flat, June special	$0.27½ @	$0.29½
Fancy	.25 @	.25½
Fresh, special	.24½ @	.25
Wis., flats, held	.26½ @	.27½
Young America, fresh	.25 @	.25½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.35 @	$0.36
Extra	.33 @	.34
Average extras		.32
Extra firsts	.31 @	.31½
Pacific Coast, white	.32 @	.37
Mixed colors,		
Nearby, best	.32 @	.34
Gathered, best	.30 @	.31
Common to good	.26 @	.29

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42 @	$0.45
Fair to good	.30 @	.40
Broilers	.40 @	.55
Roosters	.25 @	.30
Fowls	.24 @	.39
Ducks	.18 @	.32
Geese	.16 @	.24
Capons, 9 lbs. each	.50 @	.53
Mixed weights	.35 @	.42
Turkeys, dry, toms	.36 @	.38
Hens	.35 @	.37
Squabs, white, lb.	.40 @	.55
Dark, doz.	2.50 @	3.00
Culls	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.33 @	$0.34
Chickens	.30 @	.55
Roosters		.20
Ducks	.29 @	.27
Geese	.20 @	.22
Capons	.40 @	.50
Tame rabbits	.24 @	.28

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00 @	13.25
Bulls	8.00 @	9.75
Cows	7.00 @	8.50
Calves, best	16.00 @	17.00
Common to good	10.00 @	14.00
Sheep	6.00 @	7.50
Lambs	14.00 @	18.25
Hogs	11.85 @	12.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.19 @	$0.21
Good to prime	.14 @	.18
Culls	.10 @	.13
Lambs, h.h., each	6.00 @	13.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50 @	21.50
Bulls	15.00 @	15.50
Cows	16.00 @	18.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$1.00 @	$2.25
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.75 @	2.00
Florida, new, bbl.	1.75 @	6.50
Bermuda, bbl.	6.00 @	9.50
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00 @	3.00

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$3.25 @	$8.00
Beets, bu.	1.75 @	2.50
Broccoli, green, bu.	1.50 @	2.00
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	.75 @	1.50
Carrots, bu.	1.50 @	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	2.00 @	2.75
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00 @	1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00 @	3.50
Dandelion, Tex., bu.	.25 @	.50
Eggplants, bu.	1.50 @	3.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	13.50 @	14.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00 @	5.25
Lima beans, bu.	3.00 @	5.00
Okra, bu.	2.00 @	4.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50 @	4.25
Parsley, bu.	1.50 @	1.75
Peas, bu.	5.75 @	8.00
Peppers, bu.	1.00 @	3.50
Radishes, bu.	.50 @	2.00
Salsify, bu.	1.50 @	1.75
Spinach, bu.	.75 @	.85
Squash, new, bu.	1.00 @	3.50
String beans, bu.	1.00 @	5.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.75 @	5.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00 @	13.50
Pea		11.00
Red kidney	8.50 @	8.75

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$2.75 @	$6.00
McIntosh	5.00 @	11.00
Greening	2.50 @	6.00
York Imperial	4.50 @	6.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	2.00 @	5.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.15 @	.55

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12 @	$0.12½
Dark	.09 @	.09½
Orange bloom	.12 @	.13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50 @	5.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00 @	27.00
No. 2	23.00 @	25.00
No. 3	15.00 @	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00 @	25.00
Straw, rye	21.00 @	23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 Northern Spring	$1.36⅜
No. 2 red	1.48⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.10⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.57¾
Barley	.77⅛
Rye	1.17

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B	.15	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.55 @	.56
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55 @	.60
Gathered	.45 @	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40 @	.50
Turkeys, lb.	.50 @	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45 @	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02 @	.03
String beans, lb.	.20 @	.30
Lima beans, lb.	.40 @	.45
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15
Onions, lb.	.10 @	.20

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Apples moved slowly on the Philadelphia fruit and vegetable market during the past week, and the market was less active than the previous week. Truck receipts of Staymans in ⅝-bu. baskets sold mostly at 75c to $1, with a few fancy up to $1.25. Paragons and Romes were quoted at 75c to $1. On the carlot market New York State Delicious were quoted mostly at $1.75 per bushel, and Baldwins were quoted at $1.65 to $1.75. Fancy Staymans from Pennsylvania moved fairly well at $2 for large size marks. Best Florida strawberries sold at 55 to 63c per quart, with poorer stock down as low at 14 to 35c. Supplies of asparagus are increasing daily, with shipments now coming from California, Georgia and South Carolina. California stock moved mostly at $5 to $11 per dozen bunches, while marks from other sections sold at $4.50 to $7. Spinach from New Jersey was fairly active, with most sales at 90c to $1 per bushel. Eastern Shore broccoli greens were weak and sold at 50c to $1 per bushel, depending upon the quality. Nearby beets were dull on account of heavier receipts. Barrels sold at $3.50 to $4, and bushels at $1.25 to $1.40. New bunched stock from Texas brought $2 to $2.50 per crate, while Louisiana stock sold at $1.40. The carrot market was steady with a moderate demand for the fairly liberal supplies. Texas bunched stock brought $2 to $2.75 per crate. The cabbage market was dull and trading was slow. Texas crates brought $2 to $2.60, and Florida hampers $1 to $1.25. The onion market was dull with trading slow and most marks showed ordinary to poor quality. New York, 100-lb. sacks yellows brought $3.25 to $3.75, with poorer sprouted stock down to $2 to $2.25. Most offerings of Massachusetts onions were of poor quality and values were difficult to determine, with most sales quoted at 50c to $1. Texas yellow Bermudas sold at $2.50 per crate, and white wax at $3. The white potato market was dull for old stock, and Pennsylvania round whites brought $1.20 to $1.45 per 120-lb. sack, while Maine Green Mountains sold at $1.45 to $1.50. Idaho Russets sold at $2 to $2.25 per 100-lb. sack. New potatoes were steady, with demand fairly active. Spaulding Rose sold at $6.75 to $7 per double-headed barrel, while No. 2's brought $2.50 to $4.75. Dandelion greens from nearby were in liberal supply and sold at 75c to $1 per bushel. The market for turnip tops from the Eastern Shore was weak, with supplies liberal and some accumulations noted. Stock showed a wide range in quality and condition, with the best quality at 50c to $1 per bushel, while poorer stock was practically worthless. Maryland and Virginia kale in barrels was in more liberal supply and brought $1 to $1.50. Nearby leeks were slightly stronger at the close and sold at 3 to 3½c per bunch. Radishes from Virginia were quoted at $2 to $2.50 per bushel hamper, while North Carolina bushel hampers sold at $2 to $2.25. Hothouse rhubarb from Pennsylvania was in slightly heavier receipt and the market was weaker, with most sales at 4 to 5c. Scallions were steady at $1 to $1.25 per 100 bunches, while watercress from the Eastern Shore sold at 2 to 3c per bunch. The mushroom market was steady to firm, with the best whites quoted at $1 to $1.25 per 3-lb. basket, while poorer marks were down to 35 to 50c. The sweet potato market was quiet. Fancy sweets were in fairly active demand, but ordinary stock met a very slow movement. The best New Jersey yellows brought 90c to $1.25 per ⅝-bu. basket, while reds moved at $1.10 to $1.40. Bushel yellows sold at $1.75 to $2 for New Jersey offerings, while Maryland and Delaware No. 1 were quoted at $1.25 to $1.60. Yams were steady at $1.25 to $1.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Supplies of fresh eggs were moderate during the past few days, but they were ample for the trade requirements. Buyers are still operating cautiously, and the market eased off ½ to 1c from the week before. Fresh extra firsts sold at 28 to 29c a dozen, with most sales at 28c. Fresh firsts were quoted at 27c, a decline of 1c from the week before. Fancy eggs in cartons brought 36 to 37c, while carefully selected and candled eggs sold mostly at 34 to 36c.

Receipts of live poultry were relatively light during the past week, and the market was steady. Colored fowls were firm at 33 to 35c per lb. Chickens were steady at 35 to 38c, with smooth-legged stock slightly higher. Broilers continue to be scarce and in demand, and the market was firm. Fancy Plymouth Rocks sold for 45 to 50c per lb., and mixed colors moved at 44 to 45c at the close. Old roosters were steady at 23 to 25c. Offerings on the dressed poultry market were limited, demand fairly active, and the market was firm for desirable, small sizes. Fresh-killed fowls were steady, with 4 to 6-lb. stock quoted at 35 to 39c. Chickens were steady at 27 to 30c, with smaller marks at 25 to 27c. Capons were sold mostly at 50 to 53c for fine heavy stock, and 40 to 43c for small birds.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of fine quality moved at satisfactory figures, but a large part of the supply was of ordinary quality, and this was dull and weak. No. 2 Timothy and best clover mixed were quoted at $18.50 to $19 per ton. Sample continued slow at $12 to $14. Straw held steady, with best rye straw at $20 to $22, wheat at $15 to $16, and oat straw at $14 to $15 per ton.

W. W. O.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 53c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 32c; undersized eggs, doz., 28c; duck eggs, doz., 53c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 20 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 35c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1.25 to $2; beans, dry, lb., 13c; beets, lb., 3c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 5c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 7½c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; potatoes, bu., 50c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch, 10c; radishes, bch, 8c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; turnips, Rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 36c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 33c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 32c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c; whole hams, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 22c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture)

April 2, 1929.

Generally lower prices prevail at Boston on apples, cabbage, cucumbers, onions and spinach with supplies, especially of ordinary quality, apparently in excess of any evident demand. Potatoes continue at unchanged low prices. The egg and wool markets also have been very quiet. New crop maple syrup is in good supply at mostly $2 to $2.25 a gallon.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market draggy except on best Baldwins. Native Baldwins, ordinary, 50c to $1.25. Fancy, $1.50 to $2.25. Extra fancy, $2.35 to $2.60. McIntosh ordinary, $1 to $2. Fancy, mostly $2 to $2.50. Large extra fancy, few sales, $3 std. bu. box. Wash. Staymans, $1.75 to $2.50 box.

Beets.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Native cut off, $1.50 to $1.75 std. bu. box. Tex., 100-lb. sacks, $2.25 to $2.50; crts, bchd, $2 to $2.50; few, $2.75.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. N. Y. Danish, 100-lb., no sales noted. Fla., $1 to $1.35 1½-bu. hamper. Texas, bbls., $2.50 to $2.75.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.50 to $1.85; few $2 std. bu. box. Bchd., Tex., crts, $2.50 to $3. Cal., crts., ord., $2.50 to $2.75. Tex., cut off, $2.25 to $2.50 100-lb. sacks.

Celery. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair, market weak. Fla., 3 to 6 doz., $1 to $2.50 crt.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 cukes, $6 to $9 std. bu. box; $4.50 to $6 ⅞-bu. hamper.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native hothouse, ordinary, 18 heads, 60c to $1; few, $1.25. Iceberg, Cal., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $5; few, $5.50 crt.

Mushrooms. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass. and N. Y. fancy, $1.35 to $1.50 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market dull. Native yellow, medium, $2.25 to $2.75 std. bu. box. Mass., 100 lbs. ordinary, $2.50 to $3.50. Mich., 100 lbs., $4.25 to $5.25. Chile, std. crts, $3. N. Y., 100 lbs., ord. and small, $1.25 to $1.50.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Maine, 100-lb. bags, Green Mountains, mostly $1.15; few, $1.20; P. E. I., 90-lb. bags, A grade, $1.35 to $1.60.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 bchs. $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse, native, 14 to 15c lb. Cal., 40-lb. boxes, $3.25 to $3.50.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Texas, 35 to 75c bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native Hubbard, mostly $80 to $90 ton; $3 to $3.50 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Quality, ordinary to poor. Fla., 6 bskts, $1 to $2.50 crt.

Turnips.—Supplies moderately light, demand moderate. Native Purple Top and Ruta., 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box. P. E. I. Rutas, $1.75 to $2 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market firm, demand improved, due to light receipts. Top grades firm. Few Sales No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $18 to $23.50. Clover mixed, $22 to $23 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 46½c; firsts, 45½ to 46c; seconds, 44½ to 45¼c lb.

Eggs. — Market quiet. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 35c. Mixed colors, 34c. White extras, 32c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 31c.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 24 to 25c. Firsts new, 23½ to 24c. Extras held, 26 to 29c. Firsts held, 25 to 27c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $11 to $11.25. Cal., small white, $10.75 to $11. Yellow Eyes, $8.75 to $9. Red Kidney, $8.75 to $9. Limas, $13.50 to $13.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market very quiet. Trading light. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending March 30, 893,600 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 36 to 37c; ½ blood, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 41 to 42c; ⅜ blood, combing, 53 to 54c; clothing, 46 to 47c; ¼ blood, combing, 52 to 53c; clothing, 45c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, $1.03 to $1.07; clothing, 92 to 97c; ½ blood, combing, $1 to $1.04; clothing, 93 to 96c; ⅜ blood, combing, 95c to $1; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 86 to 91c; clothing, 80 to 83c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.04 to $1.07; clothing, 95 to 98c; ½ blood, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 95c to $1; ⅜ blood, combing, 97c to $1.02; clothing, 87 to 92c; ¼ blood, combing, 88 to 93c; clothing, 80 to 85c; low ¼ blood, combing, 75 to 80c.

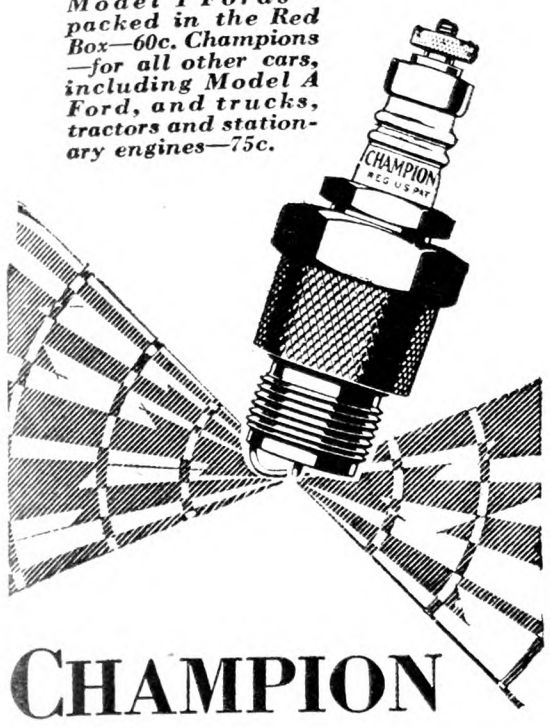
Comparative Egg Prices

The following quotations are obtained from government and commercial reports. Due to lack of standardization of trade terms throughout the country, it has been necessary to quote each market individually, using the local phraseology in describing egg grades.

April 1, 1929.—New York: Nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, premium not included, 34 to 35c; browns, fancy to extra fancy, 32 to 34c. Philadelphia: Fresh extra firsts, 28c; fresh firsts, 27 to 27½c; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs, in cartons, 36 to 37c. Boston: Nearby hennery, 34 to 35c. Worcester: Nearby, 35 to 40c; mostly, 37c. Hartford: Conn. newlaid fancy, 40c; Conn. special No. 1, 38 to 40c; Conn. extra, 35 to 38c; Conn. gathered, 32 to 35c. Waterbury: Conn. newlaid fancy, 40 to 42c; Conn. special No. 1, 38 to 40c; Conn. extra, 35 to 38c; Conn. gathered, 32 to 35c. Wilke-Barre: Nearby, 32c. Providence: R. I. special large size, 40 to 43c; nearby fresh large, 36 to 38c; nearby fresh medium, 33c. Buffalo: Grade nearby fancy, 36c; grade A, 32 to 35c; grade C, 27 to 29c; nearby at mark, white, 30 to 32c; mixed, 28 to 30c.

March 30, 1929.—New Haven: Conn. newlaid fancy, 42c; Conn. special No. 1, 40c; Conn. extra, 35 to 37c; Conn. gathered, 30 to 35c. Bridgeport: Conn. newlaid, fancy, 42 to 45c; Conn. special No. 1, 38 to 42c; Conn. extra, 38 to 40c; Conn. gathered, 34 to 35c.

Champion X — For Model T Fords—packed in the Red Box—60c. Champions —for all other cars, including Model A Ford, and trucks, tractors and stationary engines—75c.



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SPARK PLUGS
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Countrywide Situation

In each region there is a leading line of production selling higher than a year ago. The South has its 20-cent cotton, the West its $12 hogs, and the East has its good market on dairy and poultry products although these have been less satisfactory than they were early in the season. The mixed farming business can worry along somehow when there is something in the list of products that can be turned out at a profit.

POTATOES PAID SOME GROWERS

The only leading line showing a bad loss to almost everybody is the potato crop. There were some growers that did not complain even this season. Here is a report from one of the smaller New England cities recording sales of superior home-grown potatoes at 90 cents per bushel. This is about the same price as growers in Northern Maine are getting for a barrel of potatoes at shipping points and even the price in Northern Maine looks high beside 30 cents per 100 lbs. paid to growers in the more distant producing sections of the Central West. Some of these growers remote from the large markets concluded it does not pay to haul potatoes at such prices so long as hogs bring $12 per 100 lbs. and dairy cows show a good yield of milk when fed moderate rations of potatoes. Potato growers close to their market have greater advantages than usual when the price is low. The cost of freight and handling at both ends of the deal and the profit of the middlemen are enough to make the difference between a living net price and a dead loss to the grower in the season when prices are extremely low. The farmer who can peddle out his crop need not be much afraid to plant anything he knows how to grow well.

DAIRY OUTLOOK GOOD

Whether or not the dairyman has a supply of cheap potatoes to feed his dairy herd, dairying should continue one of the best lines of farming for this year at least. The number of dairy cows cannot be increased much in one season and it ought not to be. The balance is close between supply and the market. Cheap mill feed and good pasture would tend to an oversupply of milk and butter, even now with the moderate number of dairy cattle. The change in herds should be not in number but in quality. Big, meaty cows that dry up quickly should be turned to beef which is fairly high in price and likely to continue so subject to temporary set backs. Many western herds will be switched to beef lines for the present, thus making room for a few more real dairy cows in the dairy sections. This year and perhaps one or two years more are likely to be satisfactory for dairymen with good herds or with capital enough to exchange the poor milkers for good ones.

It is not a particularly safe time to start building up a dairy herd by raising young stock. Chances are that by the time this year's heifer cows grow into full production there may be too many dairy cows and too much milk produced, especially in the East where the dairy has been growing faster than in the rest of the country. The West is likely to pay more of its attention to beef herds for a while. The South is just beginning a real dairy industry and there are still many good openings for dairy farms near southern cities. Dipping tanks for the cattle tick trouble and artificial ice for use with milk and butter have done much to extend the dairy region southward the past five years. The far Western States also have some room for more or better dairying because production has not been keeping up with increasing population.

Feeders may fairly expect the price of mill feeds to stay somewhere near recent levels or at least not to repeat the sudden rise of a year ago. Holdings of wheat, oats and barley are larger this year. The price of corn will depend somewhat on the South American crop, but there is no reason to expect much change during the Spring months. More corn than usual was exported the past season, but less fed because there was not so much live stock on the farms. The price has not changed much since the end of January, notwithstanding the upturn for awhile in February.

AVERAGE OUTLOOK FOR HOGS

Will it pay to raise pigs this season? Probably they will turn out just about as well as average seasons, so far as concerns demand and the market. Feeds are rather moderate in price. Corn may go lower in the fattening season if the new crop turns out well. Prices of hogs may go down as usual in late Fall, but probably not in any such severe manner as they did last year, mainly because there is no such great carry-over in cold storage as there was then. Besides the supply of Spring pigs it is expected to be lighter than in 1928. There are prospects of a better export demand for pork products. Altogether it looks like a good enough year to keep a few pigs on almost any farm.

The lamb and wool market has been holding up well considering that the number of sheep is increasing right along. Lambs are likely to be in satisfactory demand as long as beef sells high. As for wool, the 6 per cent increase in production would tend to lower prices but for the increasing activity of the woolen mills. The two conditions may largely offset each other. The wool market did not change much last month. G. B. F.

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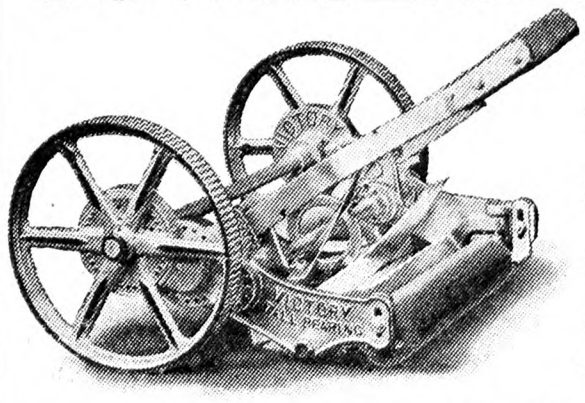

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Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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*

RECENTLY Wall Street gave the public a lesson which may be worth its cost if its significance is clearly understood and handed down to future generations. Three men in the stock market fix the interest rate on money for "call loans" from day to day. It has been high, and inland bankers, anxious to profit by the high rates, sent large sums to loan on stock collateral. This tended to make money easy and to increase stock transactions. The lambs with scanty savings yielded to the propaganda of profits in speculation. Prices of stocks rose. The experienced operator sold; the blind speculator continued to buy. Orders came so fast, the system broke down. Reports were hours late. The small traders paid down a margin, and the broker pledged the stock with the banks on "call loans" for the balance. Money rates rose to 20 per cent. No one could pay the rate for long. Prices dropped, more margins were demanded. The buyers did not have the money. The margins were lost. The stock collateral was sold. The small speculator was wiped out. The good stocks were now low enough to be a good buy. The experienced operators who sold them at a dollar, now bought them back at 80 cents. The margins paid them a few days before by the lambs now represented the profit of the operators who first sold them and later bought them back. Senators down in Washington said it was all a part of a deliberate procedure. Money, they say, which should remain in localities for legitimate business purposes flows to this gambling den to help fleece the unwary. But these are instruments created under legal franchises. The whole performance is conducted in face of the public with the sanction of the government. And the people are the government.

*

THE receiver for the Kansas City Joint-Stock Land Bank finds a deficit of $6,498,812.62 in the bank balances. The institution has 1,800 stockholders. As authorized by the Land Bank Act, the receiver has made an assessment of 100 per cent against the stock of these owners amounting to $3,800,000. The original shares of the bank were $100 a share. The stockholders also paid $80 a share as a reserve fund. The assessment is against the stockholders of record of May 4, 1927, the date of the receivership. If unpaid, it will be collected by suit. Some of the officials have already been convicted on criminal indictments. The officials and stockholders of this bank should afford a wholesome lesson for joint-stock land banks generally.

*

GOVERNOR Roosevelt has signed a new dog law, details of which were published some time back. The section of the law which provoked the greatest amount of opposition is the provision that a person attacked or an eye-witness of an attack on a person who is in a place where he has a right to be, may kill the attacking dog without incurring liability for damages. One of the purposes of the law is to reduce the number of stray dogs, and it is to be hoped that it may have the desired effect. The provision which aroused the opposition certainly could not be considered needlessly severe. It would seem reasonable that an attacking dog had no more privileges than an attacking person. Self-defense is a pretty well established right. The only regret is that sheep do not have the ability as well as the right to destroy their tormentors.

*

A WESTERN ranchman is sure that beef cattle could be raised at a profit in various areas of the East. He spent several weeks touring in this territory last year. Much of his time was spent with farmers far off the hard roads. In his opinion, thousands of acres of cheap lands in the East would produce more and better grass per acre than the West's pastoral districts. In the East there would also be more days of grass per year. It would not surprise him, he says, if in a few years some large tracts of this land were bought by western ranchmen and used as breeding and grazing grounds for beef cattle. Under eastern conditions, they could be better wintered than in the West. "Cattle as good as ours could be raised on grass and hay at a comparatively light expense in the East," our visitor writes. "Furthermore," he continues, "they could be fattened in the East about as cheaply as anywhere else, and the markets there are the largest and best in the world. New York City alone has an insatiable appetite—and the price—for a vast tonnage of prime beef. I can see no reason why a lot of qualitied beef should not be raised and fattened on cheap lands in New York State." What our western ranch friend suggests, has been done in Dutchess Co., N. Y. A successful beef-making busines on a large scale has been established there by a business man and his associates who are familiar with western cattle ranch practices and results. Beef cattle ranching in the East may be a practical means, along with reforestation, of utilizing much of our non-farmed land to the best advantage.

*

AN EASTERN breeder of purebred dairy cattle commends our policy of excluding fake and questionable advertisements from THE R. N.-Y. Influenced by that policy, he has set up high standards by which to conduct his first annual auction. He writes that "we have always believed in the practicability of the auction method of selling purebreds, provided that the sellers' warranties are sufficiently complete to merit public confidence. We propose to assume the limit of responsibility as regards the soundness of all animals catalogued." It is a pleasure to note and quote this statement. Many of us saw numerous pedigree culls and diseased or defective animals pass through auction rings less than a generation ago. Little or nothing legally binding was said about them. Inexperienced buyers, moreover, took lots of these animals on faith and at high prices. Thus began the era of losing money, faith and confidence in purebred stock. It has practically run its vicious course. Purebred live stock is in more intelligent and more responsible hands than it was in the old days of pedigree worship and speculation. There is, of course, room for further improvement in business practices of the trade, but "the worst is over" and largely forgotten. Better selling methods are practiced in all branches of the industry. Public confidence in purebred stock at auction is being restored by breeders who went in and are in the business to stay.

*

FIRST shipments of Louisiana strawberries reached northern markets late in March. They started at about 30 cents per quart, wholesale, which means that the growers will have another good season if prices can be kept anywhere near that level. Yield per acre is hardly up to northern standards, but the cost of production is in some ways moderate. Many growers received over $300 per acre last season. Most of them are small producers. Their crop is marketed mostly in April and May, reaching the North at a time when not many berries or other fresh fruits are in the market. Another section that has been going in strong for berries is the Eastern Shore, comprising sections of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. This region has the advantage of an early mild climate, and of late years the producers have been able to get the prices usually quoted on fresh berries because the greater part of the crop has been hauled by motor truck. Shipments by truck were greater than by train last season from the peninsula. Berries are by far the largest item of the truck shipments, although other highly perishable produce is included. Apples, cabbage, onions, potatoes and sweet potatoes here, as elsewhere, still move largely by rail. The combined records made by the Delaware Highway Commission show 41,342 carloads of fruits and vegetables moved by rail and 5,745 carloads by motor truck, shipped from the Peninsula in 1928.

*

Thefts of farm poultry flocks in some sections of Florida have reached such large proportions that the situation is really very serious. How is this matter handled in other localities? F. G.

THE most successful treatment we have known has been through conscript societies formed for mutual protection. Formerly these were common among horse owners in various localities. Moderate membership fees were charged and all agreed to get out at the first alarm. Many thieves were caught, and more horses, abandoned by them in their flight. But the most beneficial part of the matter was that thieves got very scarce in those conscripted localities. One or two cases where work of this sort was being done by poultry-keepers have been reported. We should like to have details from any association now active in such lines.

*

THE Governor of New York has signed a bill to compel an automobilist to indemnify himself against claims for personal injury or property damage if he has been convicted as a reckless or criminal driver in a case involving personal injury or property damage. A license would be withheld from such a driver until he had satisfied the Motor Vehicle Department of his financial responsibility. Connecticut has a law much in the same line.

*

AN OUTLET for some of California's vast fruit output is being found in shipments to markets in the Orient, like Java and the Straits Settlements. Refrigerator ships are taking fresh plums, prunes, peaches and Bartlett pears, landing them in these far eastern markets in good condition, and receivers there are planning largely increased cold storage houses. This is something more than 5,000 miles of ocean trip.

*

THE bit of news from the wheat growing area of Australia that "there have been no useful rains since last October" will sound rather strange to us who know what a month without rain means to our farming. Yet the last crop of commercial wheat in Australia had an exportable surplus of 100,000,000 bushels, of which 40,000,000 bushels have already been shipped. Winter wheat in Europe is reported to have come through without much loss, but weather has delayed Spring wheat seeding. The world wheat price has declined recently.

*

DR. JOHN H. KELLOGG, of Michigan, well-known as a writer on health topics, has the following good words for the potato:

The common Irish potato is one of the best staple foods. I would not wish to be understood as advocating the potato as an exclusive diet. Its protein, while of excellent quality, is improved by being supplemented by such proteins as are found in nuts and milk, the Soy bean and other oily seeds, and in eggs. The white potato is an excellent blood-building food. Comparing equal food values, the potato contains as much iron as a medium beefsteak. A still more precious dietetic property of the potato is its remarkable richness in alkaline food salts. Food is fuel and the vital combustions of the body produce acid products just as does the burning of fuel in a furnace. It is on this account that the blood is alkaline. A certain reserve of alkali in the blood is essential that the poisonous acid products of muscle work and other bodily activities may be quickly neutralized and removed.

This sounds good to most of us who were brought up to consider potatoes as much a home necessity as the kitchen stove. Baked potatoes for breakfast, after an hour or two of doing the chores, make a dish that is most satisfying and wholesome.

Brevities

OUR exports for 1928 totaled $5,128,000,000.

YES, "apple growing mentality" and the State "Spray Service," (page 571) make a live orchard team.

WHAT about electrifying a hotbed? We are told that this supplies heat in a convenient and economical way for a small outfit.

APRIL 1 stocks of grain in store and afloat in the United States were: Wheat, 125,764,000 bu.; corn, 37,690,000; oats, 13,982,000; rye, 6,913,000; barley, 10,018,000; flax, 681,000.

ALL France acclaims the late Myron Timothy Herrick as the greatest of their American friends, and when we read of his rank and honors, we may also remember that he was the son of a farmer in modest circumstances, and received his early education in a district school.

Federal Farm Legislation

LAST week we responded to an invitation by Senator McNary, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the U. S. Senate, to lay our plan for farm legislation before that body. The interest of the Senators carried the discussion into considerable detail, but the essence of our brief was substantially as follows:

FARMERS AT THE MERCY OF PRICE FIXERS.—Under present conditions the farmer is economically at the mercy of every man who sells him his supplies for his farm and home. He is at the mercy of every man in a position to shift his taxes on to another, and especially at the mercy of the men who fix prices for his products in domestic and export markets. The channels of distribution of farm products are in the control of the buyers, and the farmer has no choice but to accept the prices fixed by the buyers. Change this manifest injustice so that he can fix his price on the cost of production and a reasonable profit as other producers do and the farm problem will be solved. To do this the following program is needed:

Primary Wholesale Markets

(a) Federal Farm Co-operative Associations.
(b) Federal Farm Loans.
(c) A Federal Farm Board.
(d) A Federal Executive Body.

The one fundamental requirement is a system of primary markets. Possibly four would do. No more than six would be needed. Located in large centers where prices are now made they would standardize prices for the whole country. Supplementary markets could be provided later. The law should provide for the construction, equipment and management of these markets. They should be controlled by the Federal executive body, and the salesmen of the farm associations should have first place in the operation of them. In them the farmers' salesman will stand face to face with the buyers to negotiate sales. The basis of the price should be secured which would return the farmer as much for his capital and labor and management as the average received for capital and like services in industry. These markets are as essential to agriculture as banking houses are to bankers, and custom houses to foreign trade, or as right of way and depots are to railroads.

FEDERAL FARM CORPORATIONS.—The act should authorize local farmers to organize local associations and to affiliate these into regional or State associations. The associations organized under State laws should be admitted to this system by simply filing a certificate with the Federal Farm Board. The whole system must be wholly and completely in the control of farmers. The records should be open to members, and all alliances and commitments with buyers, commission dealers or speculators should be prohibited. This, of course, does not apply to open contracts for the sale of commodities. They should submit reports and allow for audit by the Federal Farm Board at least once a year.

FEDERAL LOANS.—The Federal loans will be needed because agriculture has no means now to finance the system. The amount available should exceed any yet suggested. The board should be amortized, however, as soon as the markets are operating to repay the loans. The system should easily save the farmers $5,000,000,000 annually. It would do so if the producers got 50 per cent of the consumer's dollar, which is not too much to expect.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD.—Members of the Federal Farm Board would be appointed by the President. It would represent the government in the matter of loans, authorize the farm associations to do business, audit their accounts and business and see that the law is generally obeyed.

THE CENTRAL BUSINESS AUTHORITY.—The executive body should consist of the members of the Federal Farm Board and an equal number of members or possibly double that number of members elected by the members of the local associations. This body would have charge of the primary markets and the general finances. It would articulate with the local and regional associations, furnish all needful information, help co-ordinate production with market needs and facilitate the export and sale of surplus products. As a stabilization corporation this body would be ideal in that it would represent both the government and the farm organizations, with both capital and commodities in its control, and with world information to guide it in making the best possible disposition of the farm products. It would be a franchise of great future power, and the control of it by farmers must be completely safeguarded.

The system would check the present tendency to farm peasantry and put agriculture on its feet again, and keep industry busy and prosperous for half a century trying to catch up with the demands for farm supplies.

Bonuses for Milk

I am informed that Orange Co., N. Y., dairymen are to have a special price for pool milk testing 3.4 per cent fat after April 1. Does that mean for Sheffield's, too? Will this be in addition to the fat differential? Does the extra price come out of the pool or do the dealers pay it? E. W.
New York.

MILK buyers in New Jersey offered higher prices for milk than Orange County was receiving. Consequently the milk was being diverted to better markets. In order to hold the supply, the pool management on April 1 began to pay a 25-cent bonus in that competitive territory. This is in addition to the fat differential. It does not apply to milk testing less than 3.4 per cent.

Last year a similar situation arose in the Harlem Valley, because of competition by New England buyers. It threatened the loss of the entire supply from that region. Since that time the pool management has paid a 25-cent bonus there for milk testing 3 per cent or better. Sheffield Farms Co. is doing the same thing, and probably will pay the bonus in Orange County. It has made no public announcement on the subject.

Competitive buyers from the New Jersey consuming centers are trucking milk from Orange County to plants in New Jersey. These plants serve Passaic, Paterson and many other communities in that area, which has a population of about 1,000,000. Here the pool is introducing tank trucks. Pool officials say that the cost of trucking milk is about 18 cents lower than railroading it from Orange County to this New Jersey territory. Goshen, near the center of Orange County, is about 60 miles by rail from Hoboken, N. J. It has a favorable freight differential of 17.5 cents per cwt. With the bonus the difference over a producer in the 101-110 mile zone is 42.5 cents.

Bills That Passed

BEFORE adjournment on March 28 the New York Legislature put through a large number of bills and sent them to the Governor for approval or veto. The total appropriations amount to $264,000,000. For the most part the Republican program on tax bills went through. They include the following:

A bill to tax gasoline 2c a gallon, and estimated to amount to $22,000,000 annually. The State will retain 75 per cent of it and divide it on the basis of highway mileage, the principle suggested by Senator Bert Lord. The city of New York gets 5 per cent and counties outside of New York 20 per cent. Gasoline used to run farm machinery, motor boats and for purposes other than road vehicles will pay the tax but the amount will be rebated.

The realty exemption bill, which wipes out the State tax on real property. This reduces the State income about $13,500,000. The farms will probably save about $500,000, or about $2.50 for each farmer in the State on this exemption.

A bill to reduce State income tax by raising the exemption on the first $1,500 to $2,500 for single persons, and from $3,500 to $4,000 for heads of families. This replaced the Governor's bill for a 20 per cent reduction on State income tax bills. It is estimated that this bill effects a saving to 100,000 State income taxpayers, and amounts to about $4,000,000. One-half of this will be a loss to the State treasury, and the other half to the localities. Unfortunately a reduction of income tax saves farmers as a whole nothing.

A bill adopting the Governor's suggestion to limit the increase of one-teacher rural schools to $1,200, less the amount raised in the district on a rate of $4 per $1,000 of assessment, with an increase of $100 each year up to $1,500. Also increasing the equalization quota to two, three and four-teacher schools to equal the quota to teachers in the five or more teacher schools. The original Rice-Webb bill differed from this only in raising the amount to one-room rural schools to $1,500 at once. The total estimated cost of the school bills is $3,050,000.

Our information is that about 30 bills relating to highways are before the Governor. Some of these affect taxation, but just how much, if any, the whole program will relieve the farmer no man can say at this time. In the main it seems to be in the right direction. The farms will have a saving in the rural one-room school tax, a little saving on the State realty tax. The gas tax will be some increase, but there should be considerable saving on the highway tax. Just how much only the future can reveal.

Egg Law Changed

REVISION of the egg law passed by both houses at the last session of the State Legislature and approved by the Governor, requires dealers, when billing retailers for shipments of cold storage eggs, to indicate on the invoice or bill the fact that they are "refrigerator" or "cold storage," if held in storage anywhere for 30 days or more. The producer does not seem to be included in this requirement, and there does not seem to be any requirement that the retailer display signs or information for the information of the consumer. The retailer, however, is required to keep the invoice on file for a period of 60 days for the inspection of agents of the Department of Agriculture. The old provision that quality shall be determined by candling has been repealed. It is expected that the Department will issue new regulations.

Dower Rights to Go

GOVERNOR Roosevelt signed the Fearon-Jenks decedents estate bill last week and the dower rights of widows and the courtesy rights of widows will be a thing of the past after September 1, 1930. Under the old law the wife has been entitled to a life interest in one-third of the real estate owned by her husband. He had no power to deprive her of it without her consent, but she had no share in his personal property if he died without providing for her in a will. If his estate was in personal property, and he died intestate, the wife would have no share in the estate. On the other hand, a wife holding realty could dispose of it at her pleasure or will it to others. If, however, a child had been born to them, whether it survived or not, and the wife died intestate, the husband received by courtesy one-third of her real estate. Under the old law widows and children, or widower as the case may be, were often left penniless through the pique or ill-will of a spouse.

Under the new law dower and courtesy rights disappear. The distinctions between men and women decedents will end. There will be no distinction between real and personal property in so far as disposition of such estates is concerned. In no event will the widow or widower receive less than one-third of the whole estate. In case either husband or wife makes a will, under the new law, the maker of it cannot leave less than one-half of the estate to the surviving spouse, unless the couple have entered into a contract for the sharing of the property. The bill further defines procedure in certain cases, pertaining to parents, children and other relatives, but all wills executed before September 1, 1930, will stand under the old law.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Banks and Deposits

Regarding some bankers' rules to make monthly charges for small accounts, the remedy is to transfer the account to smaller banks willing to take the account without charge. Deposit all funds. This may be done by mail. Make all payments by check. Get acquainted with the banker and use the bank freely. Keep a live account. An average balance of $100 or more is worth more to the farmer than the $4 interest on a savings account. With a balance a farmer can borrow as an accommodation as well as a merchant, and with the cash he can buy enough cheaper to save much more than the interest.

Bankers are like other people. Some are long-headed and some are not. Long-headed bankers weed out bad accounts and keep the good ones. The other kind throw out all $100 accounts because some of them are bad. To the small or moderate size bank, plenty of $100 accounts is the backbone of the business. To a large bank that can use balances of $10,000 to $20,000 profitably $100 balances are a nuisance. To the small bank a single balance of $10,000 is a nuisance, but $20,000 balances made up of accounts averaging $100 each looks good to the small bank. NAT L. ROWE.
New York.

Cattaraugus County Notes

The sugar season this year is the poorest in over 27 years here in Cattaraugus. From all appearances it is about over. Some farmers are buying hay for $7 per ton. We have much rain and the ground is too wet to work on the hills. In the gravel valleys some farmers are plowing. Very few hogs are raised in this county. Most of the milk goes to plants. Dairying is the main industry in this county. Hens come about next. Most farmers here intend to plant just enough potatoes for home consumption. Farmers here look with favor on higher tariff for farm products. H. M. B.
Franklinville, N. Y.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Crow

With rakish eye and plenished crop,
Oblivious of the farmer's gun,
Upon the naked ash-tree top
The Crow sits basking in the sun.

An old ungodly rogue I wot!
For, perched in black against the blue,
His feathers torn with beak and shot,
Let woeful glints of April through.

The year's new grass, and, golden-eyed,
The daisies sparkle underneath,
And chestnut trees on either side
Have opened every ruddy sheath.

But doubtful still of frost and snow,
The ash alone stands stark and bare,
And on its topmost twig the Crow
Takes the glad morning's sun and air.

—WILLIAM CANTON.

*

WE HAD a recent inquiry about price for boarding hired men. A Maryland reader says:

A farmer can't possibly board a hand for less than $1 per day, and if he has to furnish a room and do his washing it should be more. I know of a lady who boards workingmen for 40 cents per meal and they get a room and have their washing done elsewhere. Laundry charges five cents each for handkerchiefs and stockings, 15 cents for shirts and underwear. The time has come when the farmer's wife should not have to board the hired man, any more than the factory man's wife boards their workmen.

*

ONE of our correspondents asked us recently whether there is such a thing as a perfect lemon pie. The following recipe was sent us as "the perfect lemon pie" some years ago, and it is certainly excellent: Line the pie plate with good crust, and bake lightly before putting in the filling. This prevents it from becoming soggy. The filling is prepared as follows: Stir into two cups of boiling water two tablespoons of cornstarch dissolved in cold water. Cook until clear. Add one cup sugar, one tablespoon butter, the yolks of two eggs well beaten, and the grated yellow rind and juice of one large lemon. Cook two minutes longer, then pour into the baked shells. Beat the whites of two eggs stiff, add two tablespoons sugar, spread over the pies and brown slowly. This recipe makes two pies. We like to use this filling in little individual tarts; with a rich, well-made pie crust they are equal to "French pastry."

Nature's Season of Greens

Nature's season of greens is upon us, and I am looking forward with keen interest to gathering both dandelions and cowslips for immediate consumption and canning. In my family I find that cowslips are gradually replacing dandelions for greens, although some of our guests prefer dandelions, while others like cowslips best.

My method for canning cowslips follows: After picking, put to soak over night in cold water to revive and thus make easier to handle. Next morning, remove from water and look over to detect any foreign matter, although since cowslips usually grow near or in water, there is very little of such to be found on them. Pick off all stems but leave buds and blossoms as they help to make a more appetizing looking dish. Wash thoroughly in two waters to remove all grit.

Next wilt a few moments in boiling water, the length of time depending upon age of cowslips, also amount of bitterness one wishes to remove. The older the stronger the flavor. Remove from boiling water, and plunge into very cold water, to retain color, and to cool, thus making easier to handle. Remove from cold water and drain, then pack well into glass jars, thoroughly cleaned, adding ½ teaspoon salt to each pint and one teaspoon to each quart. Place new rubbers on jars, add lids, put down one wire, place in cool water, the water to come within about two inches of the jar tops, bring to a boil and boil steadily three hours, but not hard. Clamp down second wire and let jars cool in water.

Be sure that all powder has been removed from rubbers. I place new rubbers in hot water with one teaspoon soda and let stand 10 or 15 minutes, then wash thoroughly in several waters, using soap at first. Often canned vegetables (fruits, too) are tainted because the rubber rings are not thoroughly cleaned before using.

Dandelions I cut well below the stems so that the heart of the plant holds all together. After soaking over night, look over and wash carefully in at least three waters, as they are usually very gritty. Proceed as with cowslips.

When cans are opened for use, greens may be cooked with a little salt pork or seasoned with butter. Pepper may be added if one likes. Lemon juice gives a wonderful flavor. If plants were gathered when young and tender, only a thorough heating will be necessary, otherwise cook greens a while. MRS. M. A. S. H.

Tennessee Notes

The view from my window is very depressing, though only March 23 there was a severe thunderstorm last night, which surely jarred a floodgate open, for rain has continued to pour ever since. The bottom is covered with muddy water from hillside to hillside; every hollow is sending down its surplus water. The ground on level spots is covered with clear water, the clouds are low and heavy, with no sign of a break or bit of blue anywhere.

We changed the garden site and thought we could prevent overflow, but I see part of the onion rows, peas, radishes, beets and potatoes are already gone. Well, it's just a bit more of lost energy. The baskets and baskets of enriching soil I carried so far is no doubt in the adjoining country ere this. Anyway, one should be thankful it is only a bit of soil and not stock, buildings, etc., such as many poor souls have lost in the preceding floods.

Farmers have been busily turning soil the past week, and this downpour will carry much of it away down to the hardpan; then they will plow the gullies in, and along comes another washing rain, and it will be all to do over again. Meanwhile the hills will grow higher, the valleys deeper and farmers continue to farm in the same old way and cut more trees, rip up the sod along the swags, and then wonder why their farms have decreased in value and production.

I was the guest of Paul recently; he lives on a corner where two rock roads cross. It was just one truck after another loaded with lumber, logs for shipping, and pulp wood. They told me it was the same day after day, and already many farmers have not sufficient timber for use on the farms.

Our plans for the Summer are nothing new; a few chicks already hatched. Only one turkey's nest located. I have folded up the chicken-house dream and laid it beside its many predecessors, for I have learned long, long ago it does not good to whine, fret and worry over the impossibilities.

"Money-earning old ladies!" I can well realize the heartaches and the anxieties that go hand in hand with the efforts, if one has passed the 50-year milestone. It is hard to build up a well-paying business without capital. All of youth, strength and ability has been used to rear and send out the young; to the old ones is left the hard task of getting by the best way they can with the worn-out farms, farm equipment and bodies. Perhaps a bit of surplus, and someone left in need, and it's all gone. Life is like music high and low, and does not dwell too long on any one key.

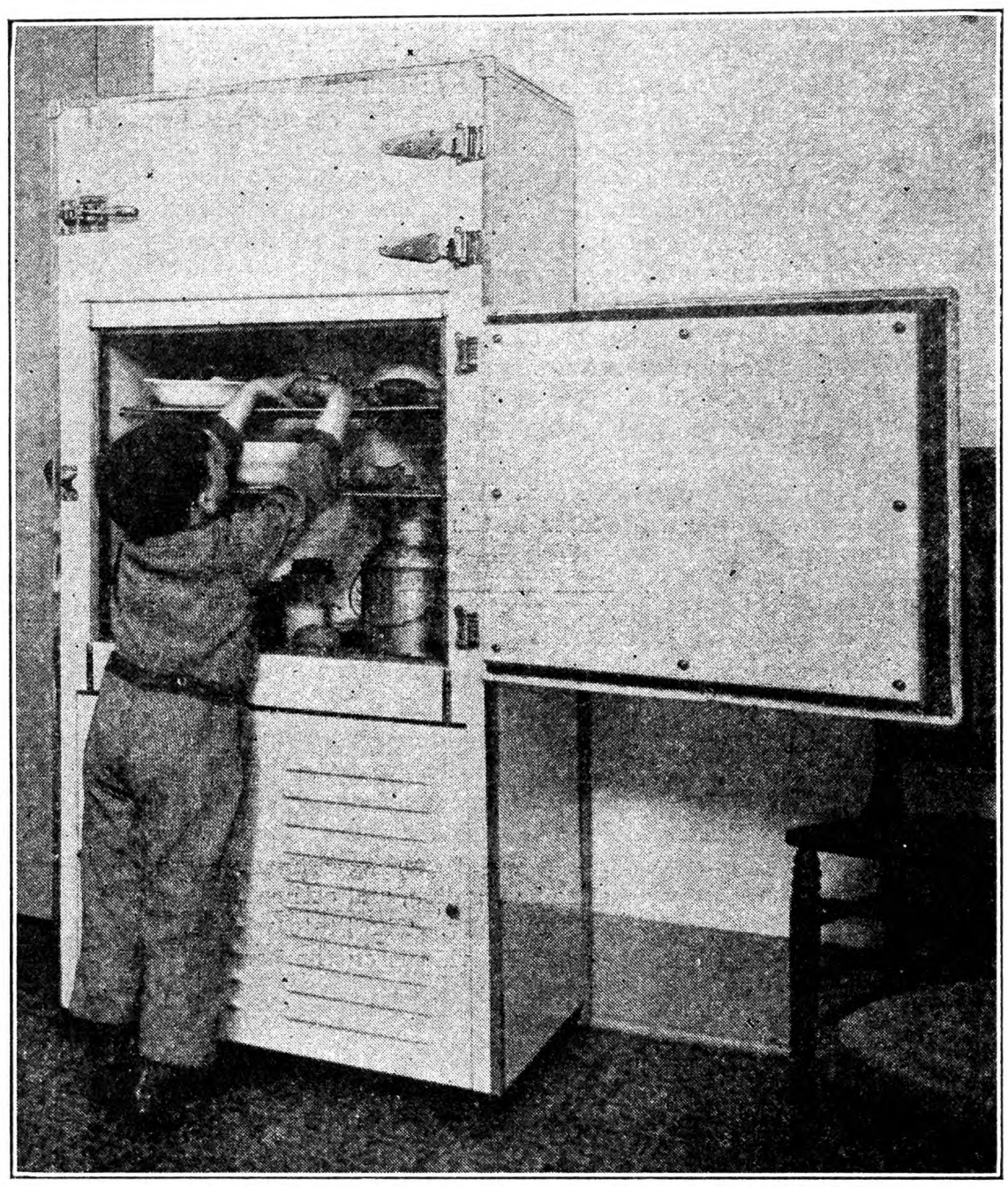
Narcissus are in bloom, the golden bells yellow with bloom, rose leaves showing green, pear buds swelling; the chickens calling for something to eat.

Monday I combined business with pleasure, to visit some sick folks and sell some books. One has to carry a cheap binding, but they are a source of comfort and one can usually sell one or two at a house, and one or two dollars' profit a week is not to be despised. I find rugs, quilts and coverlets a drug on the market.

Eggs are 20 cents per dozen, butter 30 cents per lb. I should rather risk four or five good cows for a living than anything else if I had the capital; a pig or two and some chickens as a side addition.

Four more weeks of school; a plea to help with the coming entertainment and run over the prospective play with participants, two that should be rejected but will have to be retained. Better the play to be off a little than someone to have an aching heart or a sense of injustice that no after years can ever erase. Meanwhile one will have to drill and drill, handle with care, and try to put life in dead material, but we have always succeeded and can again, I hope. And then when I turn my face away from this rain-sodden world with its tears, heartaches, worries and disappointments and look above beyond where God shall wipe away all tears, where there will be no storms, no night, no sickness, no separation, I am glad life's day is going toward the eventide. Though the temporal outlook may be dreary, I am just so thankful for the grace and glory of the Eternal Gift that never fails or grows dim.

MRS. D. B. P.



A Competent Refrigerator Is Not a Luxury—It Is a Necessity for Health and Economy

A 50-50 Proposition

It is Sunday evening, and stormy by spells. The wind blows hard and penetrates everywhere. With three roaring fires in the house one manages to keep warm somewhere, however. The children are all tucked comfortably into their snug little beds, and have been dreaming for an hour of the glorious times they will have tomorrow if the weather is suitable for them to go out of doors. They have been shut up in the house for over a month, first having had the "flu," and then the measles before they were able to get out. The combination of the two made them so weak that it has seemed best to keep them in, and quiet longer than usual, to avoid danger of more sickness. As they have never been through a like experience, they are pretty anxious now to be out again. During the warmth of noontime yesterday they dressed warmly and went out for three-quarters of an hour for the first time. The barn had to be visited first, to see how much the new calf had grown, how the cows looked, to pat the little black horse, Ted, and make Trixie, the dog, happy with their words of praise for her. Then they must make a rush for the henhouse and a quick search for eggs. After that, there were the sleds and skis and toboggan to look over, to be sure they would be in readiness for the first day they had a chance to use them.

They next took two or three turns about the buildings, rather at a loss to know how to pass the time profitably, until it was suggested that they pay a call on Aunt Margaret, a couple of houses down the road, before they came in the house again—so off they scampered. When they returned their chesks were rosy, and their eyes all bright and sparkling, but not a word of protest was made when they heard the decision that "time's up" and they must stay in. They promptly began making plans for what they would do if they should go out today after going to church. It has been too cold and blustery for them out today, though, even to go to church. Tonight, however, Junior has been out helping his father do the chores, and bring in the night's supply of wood. They plan a lot on going back to school tomorrow, and on being able to play out soon. Here's hoping no more sickness keeps them in for awhile, although they have been wonderfully patient.

Tomorrow is town meeting day, and exciting times are looked for. It used to be that on town meeting day the men would carry a picnic dinner, and leave home early in the day to be gone all day, while the women stayed at home and those near enough often planned to visit and have a holiday, too. Now both go, usually in a neighborhood conveyance which picks up ten or a dozen men and women, and often the younger children of the family who are too young to attend school, or be left at home alone. This year the roads are so rough and bad that half of the pleasure is taken away from such an outing. There is so little snow that the trip will have to be made on wheels, and all who can will go by car, as the air is so cold and disagreeable that one does not care to be out in it any longer than necessary. And from now on until the weather and traveling becomes more settled the better part of the housewives will be content to remain indoors and cook and sew, and plan their Spring housecleaning.

With the exception of regular church attendance on Sundays, I now find enough to keep me out of mischief, keeping the cooky jar filled, four dinner pails replenished each day; five lively boys kept clean, warm, dry, whole and well-dressed (out of make-overs entirely), so that I shall not notice the weather or traveling much, until such time as the birds begin to sing, and the flowers invite one to come out and watch them grow.

Speaking of Sunday reminds me, that the mention made on page 435 of the man of the house making the biscuits during the mother's absence is not far unlike conditions in my own home. On Sundays, often, it is not advisable, especially in Winter, to take the two babies (they're not twins, but both under 2½ years of age) to church, so husband cares for them while I take the three older ones with me to church. All the family are likewise fond of hot biscuits, so they generally form the favorite part of Sunday dinner. I can prepare the meat, and dessert, etc., on Saturday, but someone must bake the biscuits Sunday noon if they are to be hot for dinner. Seldom is there a Sunday that I return from church when husband keeps house that he hasn't a pan of hot biscuits all ready to add to the hot vegetables he has prepared during my absence, and dinner is all ready to sit down to. It does seem good, too, once in a while, to be invited to sit down to a meal that one hasn't hustled to prepare. I would not give the impression of an effeminate man for a husband, either, but just one who realizes that a wife and mother's part is not always the easiest, who knows what the daily routine at home is like, week in and week out, and that at least one day a week is seldom enough to get out and mingle with one's fellow men. He never learned to cook before he was married, being of a large family, more girls than boys, and it not being necessary. He often wanted to learn, but was told he would be more bother than help, so was sent away. In his own home, however, he decided to have things different, and on a stormy day, when outside work was dull, he often came in and urged me to teach him, that he might help while I might be about some other duties. In this way, little by little he has mastered the art to such an extent that in an emergency he can care for himself and family very successfully. Several times, in cases of serious illness, or the like, I have been called away unexpectedly and without having time to make proper preparations for an extended absence, but with not serious results in the family, as he could keep things going smoothly until my return. Only last Fall he was alone with the children nearly a week, while I was in a hospital 25 miles away, and I've known many a housewife who could not have cared for things better, getting three children to school on time, with clean clothes and faces, and a full dinner pail each day, and bathing and dressing the babies, besides all the other necessary things. And still, he is a butcher by trade, which you'll all agree is a long way from being a lady's job. It's just merely that he says this home business is a 50-50 proposition, and if we can't share the downs as well as the ups, and help each other over the hard places, we are not playing the game fair. I think if more men, husbands, would look at things this way, there'd be lots more happy, contented homes. M. B. G.

"YOUR uncle seems rather hard of hearing?" "Hard of hearing! Why, once he conducted family prayers kneeling on the cat!"—Tit-Bits.

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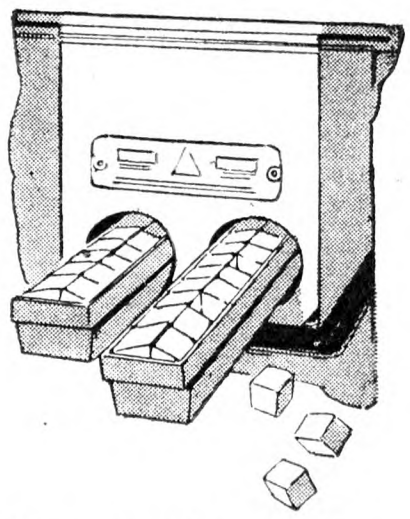

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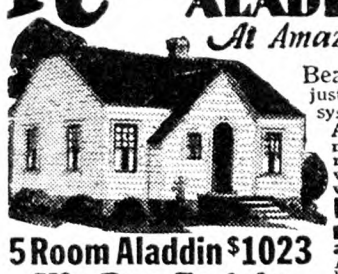

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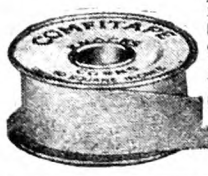

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Work for the Deaf

I saw your appeal for a profession for a widow with child, the widow being hard of hearing. I am not a widow, still I make a little money on the side and I cannot remember the time when I had good hearing. As a child I was deaf; I had inherited a disease said to come from mixing races, either the old world and the new world races, or some race that had the disease formerly; shallow ear drums. Gradually my ears are closing. I try, however, to keep a stiff upper lip, but it's hard when one cannot hear what is being said in another room.

Still I know of a woman, one of the most successful secretaries I ever knew of, who has never heard a word in her life, and her salary is correspondingly high to her position she occupies. She is totally deaf, yet she can take dictation at 130 words per minute. She attended a hard of hearing class in New York City. There people, hard of hearing, are taught absolutely free, to read the lips. They also help students to obtain a position suited to their needs in life, as well as class, etc.

However this may not solve her problem. My object in writing is to tell my experience. I had difficulty in reading lips, so I gave it up as a bad job. Since I wanted to earn some of my own living I started a road stand. I began in a small way, but I have built up a good business that many a man might be proud to have; five years of keeping at it has been my success. I learned to know my trade and cater to them. It has been hard sledding at times, but I wouldn't give it up now after all these years.

Again on the side I write occasionally articles of one kind or another. This brings in something, not much, but I daresay if I had to earn my own living I would take up writing. And I know several good salable articles to make, and these I make and display in my stand. Every bit helps, you know, and what I make and sell of my own handiwork I always feel doubly repaid. I also do typewriting in odd times. I earn a little bit that way also. I also drive a car and have been told by public officials that few men can handle a car as expertly as I can. Have driven for over 14 years, and have never had an accident. My license to drive was issued to me in New York City. MRS. C. R.

Starting a Business: Capital Two Cents

Can you imagine anything so ridiculous as a ranchman's wife trying to write for the magazines?

From my high school days I had wanted to become a writer, but of course there was no use to try. The editors would not accept anything I would send out, and why should a farm woman care to do anything but cook for hired men and raise chickens?

Finally it seemed that every way I turned my pen was calling me. In fact, the moment came when I must write or die in the attempt. As I rocked the baby to sleep, short articles came into my mind. These were scribbled on a paper pad, on the arm of my rocker. Out they went, always with a stamped envelope for a return reply. In a few days the rejection slips began coming in. But one day "ye scribe" experienced a real thrill. A thin envelope from one of the leading farm magazines contained a check for $4.50. My first pay check for a farm experiment my husband had proven to be successful. I knew nothing about writing, but had just happened to send out something worth publishing.

Of course the editors continued to spank me. One day this thought came to me: Why not become a self-made writer? I sent short articles and took subscriptions to magazines until I saved enough to take an extension course in writing. When my scribbling began again I paid my way into a press reporting syndicate, which has helped me greatly.

I write only short articles on the following subjects: Household hints, the care of children, experiences in farm and ranch life, about my home State, New Mexico, and a few inspirational manuscripts. Some of my work is never heard from, many articles are published that I never see or receive any pay for, but I have received checks varying in amount from 50 cent to $15.00. I have had short articles accepted by a number of the leading agricultural journals, also religious and children's magazines, am a regular contributor to one of our State dailies and also write occasionally to one of our county papers.

Strangest of all, I have never seen one of the editors of these various publications. Yet I appreciate the kindness of these invisible critics.

But you say, that is very small pay. Let us consider the difficulties I have had to contend with. The business was started with a capital of two cents. As a busy farm wife I can only give a small amount of time to the work, sometimes not sending out more than one manuscript in a week. My three children, aged seven years, five years and 22 months, take a great deal of care, and I have never been strong physically. My writing has all been done with a pen, although I hope to learn to use a typewriter later. My worst drawback has been lack of concentration. I write a few lines and then run to see if the baby has fallen into the cement tank.

But when an editor writes, "Our readers enjoyed your last article so much; can you find time to send us another in the near future?" then the world seems filled with joy.

I believe the woman who tries to be a helpful wife, a devoted mother and cultivates whatever talent the Lord has given her, has found that elusive something called happiness. I no longer fear the loneliness of old age, for my imagination opens a chest of golden treasures for me each time I find a spare moment.

FLORENCE BULLMAN JENKINS.

The Rural Patterns

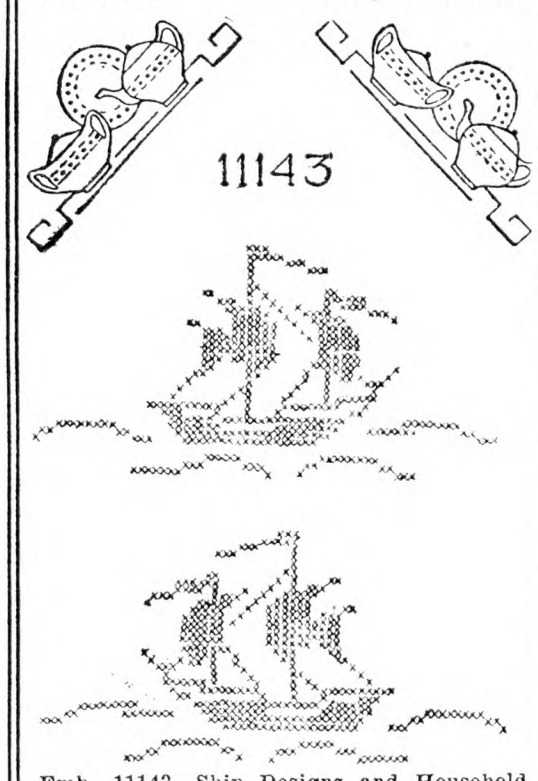
In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

403—For the Junior. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 36-in. contrasting, ½ yd. of 36-in. lining and 2 yds. of binding. Ten cents.

459—Becoming Outline. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

894 — Smart and Slenderizing. This style is designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with 1½ yds. of braid. Ten cents.

394—Pleated Drapery. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.



Emb. 11143—Ship Designs and Household Motifs. Pattern contains 2 ship designs, measuring about 12¼ in. wide and 6¼ in. high and 6¼ in. high, including the water line, also 2 motifs for trimming household lines, measuring about 7¾ yds. wide and 3 in. high; (blue). Ten cents.

Spring Fashion Catalog, 10 cents.

Household Notes

In the *Pennsylvania Packet* of September, 1780, was this advertisement which shows what was required of a houseworker of that time:

"Wanted at a Seat about half a day's journey from Philadelphia, on which are good improvements and domestics, a single woman of unsullied reputation, an affable, cheerful, active and amiable disposition; cleanly, industrious, perfectly qualified to direct and manage the female concerns of country business, as raising small stock, dairying, marketing, combing, carding, spinning, knitting, sewing, pickling, preserving, etc., and occasionally to instruct two young ladies in those branches of economy, who, with their father, compose the family. Such a person will be treated with respect and esteem, and meet with every encouragement due to such a character."

Respect! Esteem! Encouragement due to such impeccable perfection! One wonders what the compensation for such constant alertness in the service of her employer must have been. I doubt if, even in that faraway time, so many desirable qualities could be found in any one woman.

Nowadays we would be happy if it was only possible to get help during sickness. It may be different in other parts of the country but in this section there are so many factories that employ women, and they pay better than a farmer's wife can afford to, so we have to hire a trained nurse or send the sick one to a hospital, both of which are beyond our pocketbooks. Many women do not like to do housework at any price. I have to confess that I, myself, do not like it but having a house and a family I am obliged to care for them.

The great drawback about housework is, no matter how much you do it is the thing that is not done that attracts attention. It is like Jackson said about war. When he was tired out and ill in the war with Creeks his aides tried to get him to rest. His reply was: "I'll rest when I've cleaned up this job. In war nothing's done till all is done."

My little grandson loves to visit us, and last Sunday he took a notion that he wanted to come to stay over night. He coaxed his father till he got his consent, but had not succeeded in winning his mother to his way of thinking. After dinner he climbed into his mother's lap and said: "I love you, mamma, I love you the best of anyone. I just love daddy a little bit, and I love you all the rest." His mother asked him if he did not love his grandmother. "Well yes, enough to stay all night." So the next night he came and the next day he was determined to stay another night, and I asked him if he did not intend to stay all the time, and his quick reply was, "Daddy didn't say I could but I will if you want me." A short time ago he had the measles. I asked him afterward if he was very sick, and he said, "O grandma! I was so sick I didn't care if I was sick." When his sister, who is older than he, was small she liked to be here, too, and one day she found a hen's nest in the grass with six eggs in it, the next day she ran in exclaiming, "Say grandpa! That hen has got to get busy if she lays six eggs today, she has only laid three so far." C. T.

Crocheting Curtain Loops

Crocheted curtain loops are quickly made, dainty and durable. Use two spools of silkateen, one white and the other either variegated or a single color; green, pink and white, yellow and white, or blue and white.

Crochet five chains (using both threads) rather loosely and with thread over double crochet in the first chain, and continue till as long as desired. Keep working rather loosely but evenly, and the result will be a round hollow cord. Finish one end with a tassel and crochet the other onto a bone ring or crocheted circle. Make a slide to slip over near tassels, or if desired knot instead. PATSY'S WIFE.

Heavenly Hash

Cup of fruit, cup of sugar, cook until it is clear. Put this in a crock and do likewise with all fruits of the season as they come; add to mixture, stirring well each time. When you have all fruits in put two lemons and two oranges through food chopper, add sugar, cook all together for a minute or so, then place in your glasses and cover with paraffin. Remove pits from fruits like peaches and plums. The first fruit is usually rhubarb. MRS. C. S.

Indian Meal Bag Pudding

One pint buttermilk, one level teaspoon soda, a little salt, half cup flour and meal enough to make about the same as a johnny-cake batter, one cup dried blackberries, if you have them, or one cup raisins. Wet a bag with hot water, put batter in and tie so as to give the pudding a chance to double its bulk; a 5-lb. sugar sack is good to use.

INDIAN MEAL BAKED PUDDING.—Put a pint of sweet milk in a stewpan, and when it comes to a boil add salt and three tablespoons (heaping) of meal stirred in dry, stirring all the time to prevent it lumping, and cook until it thickens. Take from the stove, add one pint of cold milk, half cup of sugar, three eggs, well beaten, and any kind of flavoring preferred. Bake until it is like custard. H. L. A.

Helps and Short Cuts in Housework

Almost every housekeeper has a more or less fixed routine of work, which might be called her plan. Oftentimes, with this plan as a basis the housecleaning can be so organized that the housekeeper can save herself much time and many steps. To keep clean rather than to make clean is a thoroughly practical working principle. All the members of the household can help, if only by keeping their own possessions in order and putting things they use in place in good condition.

The kind of furnishings a house has and how the house itself is arranged and finished have much more effect on the work of housecleaning than many persons realize. In many cases just a few changes will soon pay for themselves in time and energy saved. For instance, durable waterproof finish or a covering such as linoleum for the floor in the kitchen and pantry, and removable rugs and smoothly finished floors in the rest of the house will prove themselves an economy. Doing away with superfluous shelves and moldings, filling up cracks and crevices in which dirt lodges, and arranging adequate storage places will also help. Keeping dirt out of the house by "an ounce of prevention" is well worth the effort.

Much dirt is blown from dusty roads, especially in Summer when the windows and doors are open, and it is to the housewife's interest to see that roads near her home are oiled if possible. When dust cannot be laid by oil or sprinkling it can sometimes be stopped at doors and windows. Removing the dirt regularly from window sills, porches, steps and walks will help in this, and so will screens covered with cheesecloth or other material through which air may pass but not dust or soot. Such screens are extra useful in pantries and store-rooms or for doors and windows near the ground. In some climates and in some seasons such screens are particularly useful in bedroom windows to keep out dust and soot, also flurries of snow and dampness, at the same time permitting good ventilation which is so necessary in sleeping rooms.

Muddy or dusty shoes and clothing are another source of dirt in the house. Much of this can be kept out by doing away with dirt walks, driveways and bare ground near the house, by the use of mats and scrapers outside the doors, and by providing convenient places just inside where muddy rubbers, boots or coats may be left. A good arrangement is to have the men of the household coming in from work or the children from play with dirty muddy clothes to enter the house through a passage-way or small room where they can clean up or leave their work clothes or outside wraps. The kitchen is not the room for such cleaning, if any other place is available.

The extra "Summer kitchen" of our grandmothers' day would be an ideal place for this cleaning-up process. Such an addition would be useful in many homes but especially so in farm homes where so much mud and dirt is sure to be tracked in from the barn, fields and garden. All these precautions may seem trifling, but they are really worth trying.

No matter how carefully the home is arranged or how well the housework is planned it cannot be done easily and quickly without suitable cleaning tools and materials. The ideal arrangement is to have a complete set stored in orderly fashion in a convenient, well-ventilated closet. Whether few or many kinds are needed, it is economical to buy well-made, durable tools and keep them in good condition and grouped together if possible. The first cost of implements of good quality may be a trifle greater than those of poorer grade, but substantial ones generally give longer and better service and are really more economical in the end.

Before buying an especially expensive cleaning device or one used only occasionally, such questions as the following should be considered:

Will it be used enough to justify the cost?

How much care in cleaning and storing will it require?

Will it really save time and energy?

Will it make some especially disagreeable task less unpleasant?

A few well-chosen implements give better service and require less care than a large collection bought haphazard.

Next to having "what you want when you want it," is to have it "where you want it, when you want it." So do try to have a convenient closet for your household equipment. When we think of housecleaning equipment perhaps first on the list should be brooms and brushes.

1. Corn broom for carpets and rough surfaces such as concrete, brick and stone.
2. Soft hair brush for smooth floors and floor coverings, such as wood, tile, linoleums, oilcloths and cork carpeting.
3. Wall brush of lamb's wool or loops of soft cotton twine, or soft bristles. A bag of cotton flannel slipped over the broom may take the place of a wall brush.
4. Weighted brush with short bristles for polishing waxed floors. This brush should never be allowed to become oily.
5. Whisk broom for general use.
6. Scrub brushes of various sizes for cleaning unfinished wood, sinks, etc. A long-handled one will be found very convenient for floors.
7. Paint brushes or special brushes of various shapes and sizes for upholstery, reed furniture and carved surfaces.
8. Radiator brush for cleaning between pipes.
9. Refrigerator brush with long wire handle for cleaning drain pipe.
10. Long-handled spiral brush and prepared soap or powder for cleaning water-closets and bowls, etc.

After we have been supplied with necessary brooms and brushes our mind turns to mops. A wet mop is required for floors that are to be cleaned with water. A convenient form has soft, loosely woven cloth fastened to a handle with flat metal clasp.

A mop wringer fastened to a pail saves the worker much stooping, keeps the hands from the water and removes more water from the cloth than would be possible by hand wringing, also permits use of hotter water than if wrung by hand. Self wringing mops are also on the market and are worth looking for.

Dry mops are either untreated or oiled; the latter holds dust better and is best for painted, varnished or shellacked floors, but should not be used on waxed floors.

Dustpan should be so made that the edge is firm, and should come in direct contact with the floor; the side to which the handle is attached should be shaped so as to prevent the dirt from falling out. A substantial dustpan with a long handle does away with some stooping and is considered most practical and convenient.

Dusters should be soft and should neither shed lint nor ravelings; they hold the dust better if dampened or oiled.

Soft silk and chamois are excellent for use on highly polished surfaces. A duster may be oiled by applying a few drops of kerosene or light lubricating oil on one corner, rolling the cloth, and letting it stand till oil has spread evenly. A duster may be moistened by passing it through steam or by wringing together one dry duster and one that has been wrung out of water.

Cotton waste and paper are good substitutes for dust-cloths for cleaning any dirty, greasy surface.

Feather dusters should never be used for they only scatter but do not remove dust.

After you get the "must haves" in household equipment together there are a great many "should haves" and "may haves" to be considered and it will be wise economy to secure them as soon as possible.

NORTH COUNTRY.

Songs of Long Ago

We have just put on an old-time costume concert in our village hall. The best of it is it could be duplicated in any town with just average talent, and could be given either in church or schoolhouse.

The first part of the program was a short one-act play of pre-Revolutionary days entitled "Witches Hour and Candlelight," by Pauline Phelps and Marion Short. This has only four characters—the heroine, the Yankee spy and hero, the irate father, and the family servant. It needs for stage effects only a few pieces of old furniture, a grandfather's clock, and the old costumes to be found in many an attic.

The second part was a series of tableaux, specialties and songs. A large picture frame was made about four by six feet, painted black, with gilt inside band. While mosquito netting was tacked over the front of the frame. This made for illusion. Strong lights were placed back of the frame at top and sides. The stage was dark.

These were some of the songs and tableaux taken from old daguerreotypes, "Spirit of '76," "Priscilla and John Alden," "Old-time Minuet" (two couples came out from behind the frame and danced the minuet); "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," "Clementine," "The Gossips;" "Comin' thro' the Rye," picture and solo; "Bride and Groom," this couple wore their 25-year-old wedding garments; "Silver Threads Among the Gold;" "Old Black Joe," real blackface solo and chorus; "Ben Bolt;" "Old-time Fiddler," a comic "rube" playing "Turkey in the Straw" and other numbers; "Reuben and Rachel;" "Annie Laurie," picture and solo; "Swanee River," a black mammy with little Eva at her knee; "Tenting Tonight," picture, solo and chorus; "The Midshipmite," a rousing sea chantey, solo and chorus, ending with a medley of songs, from four to six lines of almost every old song to be found in any old collection. The final tableaux was Betsy Ross sewing on the American flag, and song by chorus and audience, "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Four houndred tickets were sold in advance at 50 cents each, and the proceeds donated to the local hospital. As it was a community affair, everyone was interested and nearly everyone in town not in the cast was in the audience.

MRS. MARY D. YOUNG.

Almond Macaroons

Beat the whites of three eggs stiff and whip into them half a cupful of powdered sugar, a quarter pound of almond paste, crumbled fine, half a teaspoon of cornstarch and five drops of essence of bitter almonds. Drop by the spoonful on buttered paper and bake in a hot oven. If you cannot get almond paste, pound blanched almonds fine, and use in its place.

Don't Let a Sagging Bedspring Rob You

THE loss of money is a trifling thing compared with the loss of sleep. For, sleep is the very foundation of your vitality and health—the guardian of your nerves.

If you have the slightest suspicion that your bedspring sags—discard it. Get yourself a Foster Ideal Spring, and enjoy the body fitting comfort of 120 finely tempered upright spirals. Your health is far too vital a matter to trust to a worn out bedspring and the Foster Ideal will give you finer spine support, greater comfort and a more generous degree of real nerve rest and relaxation than you can afford to overlook. There's a practical reason for this. It is based upon the fact that the Foster Ideal is a modern bedspring—built from a scientific study and research into sleep.

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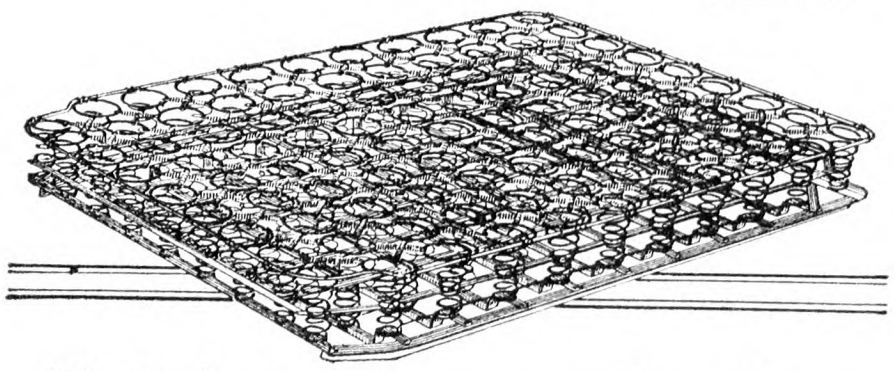
Foster Bros. Mfg. Co. Foster IDEAL Utica N.Y.-St. Louis, Mo.

Important

Foster Ideal Springs are not sold in every furniture or department store and you may be urged to buy something alleged to be "just as good or superior" to a Foster Ideal. But—if you are interested in proper spine support and want real rest, you'll seek out the Foster Ideal Dealer in your city and you'll buy a genuine Foster Ideal Spring, *that bears the Foster Trade Mark.*



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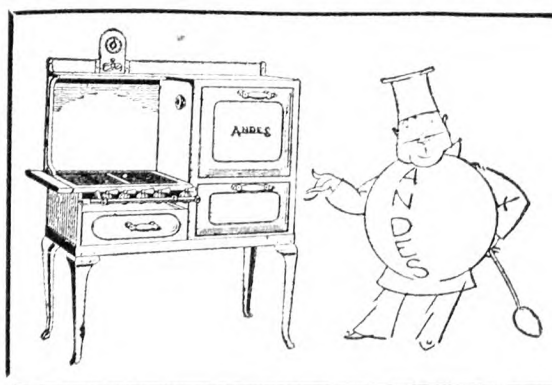

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When your lungs are congested and you have a hacking cough watch out! Rub Musterole on the sore spot. There's nothing better for quick, safe relief. Musterole penetrates the skin bringing a soothing, cooling sensation and welcome relief.

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To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

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Special price. 300 size 6¼, $1.60, postpaid. Refund if not satisfied.

Write for big catalog listing over 500 specialties for milk and egg producers.

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A Farmer's Opinions

CHAIN STORE ACTIVITY. — Farmers everywhere are wondering whether the effect of chain stores on their business and welfare is or will be favorable or adverse. My opinion is that it is and will continue to be both, depending on the grade or merchantability of the products marketed by farmers. Chain stores are going to increase; they have increased enormously in recent years. Mass buying and mass retailing, with small price margins in both transactions, are the key-principles on which they are operating. These principles are subsidiaries of the basic principle of trade and life—that is competition. Co-operative efforts are strengthening major groups in trade for greater success or less resistance in competition. Abandoned stores in country towns and abandoned or unprofitable farms surrounding the towns bear mute but depressing testimony to the ruthless and impersonal power of organized and centralized capital to dominate the movements of producers on one side and those of consumers on the other side of the chess board of American business. While economies and useful services are assured to producers and consumers by mergers and chain store developments, yet their cost in disaster, despair and demoralization to small, independent farmers and retailers is appalling and incalculable. Economic warfare under the competitive system is no less cruel than military wars waged for territorial aggrandizement.

A CITY'S FOOD.—New York City's wholesaling system handles about a billion dollars' worth of food a year. Due to its geographical setting, this system is more expensive, wasteful and complicated than that of any other great municipality. The system lives and grows on producer and consumer. Its chief victim, however, is the producer. It passes back to him about a third of the consumer's dollar. Some angles of this old problem were discussed at a general conference in the Woolworth Building on March 28. Invitations were issued by Secretary Earl R. French of the New York Food Marketing Research Council, which sponsored the conference. The question to which the speakers addressed themselves was, "How far will large distributing organizations supplant the city wholesaler?" Just before the conference began, a friend and I, from the top of the Woolworth Building tower, 730 feet above the streets, gazed at the mixed masonry which covers Manhattan Island. Competition for the ownership and leaseholding of real estate on this gold dust speck of 14,200 acres, has advanced its assessed value to more than $16,000,000,000 in 1928. That means high rents for space in which to do business and live. These rents, plus the cost of buildings, upkeep, operation, taxes and depreciation, are paid largely by farmers whose products are consumed in the city and by consumers who live in or near the city. The ramshackle system of receiving and wholesaling food in the metropolis is tied up with high rentals and the high cost of city politics.

THE GIST OF THE CONFERENCE.—About 200 New York City business men were at the conference. W. P. Hedden, chief of the bureau of commerce at the Port of New York Authority; H. A. Baum, general manager of the Atlantic Commission Co. (a subsidiary of the A. & P. stores), and C. W. Havener, secretary of Geo. Fish, Inc., celery commission concern, were the principal speakers. Mr. Hedden said that top prices are obtained at the point where the market demand is most concentrated. The perishables in particular seek centralized distribution. Chain stores are materially decentralizing the distribution of these products in New York City. An inference is that this change will go on until it eliminates a lot of middlemen's tolls, now paid by producer and consumer. Mr. Baum said that the 17,000 A. & P. stores, in the East and Mid-West, in handling highly perishable products, had in years past lost millions of dollars in New York City, because they were slow in getting through warehouses, and depreciated rapidly in passing out of refrigeration through many hands. His company now loads these products on its own trucks at the piers, and conveys them direct to its stores, mostly in the Bronx, thereby effecting economies and savings worth millions to the company. It continues, however, to obtain a large volume of its supplies through the wholesale market. Mr. Baum's remarks warrant saying that the city's antiquated system of wholesaling farm produce will be revolutionized by new and powerful forces in the retail trade. Mr. Havener said that both centralized and direct marketing would continue to exist, because "both exist now and are needed." In view of what was said at the conference, it is evident that the critical and highly efficient grading and packing of perishables are essential to the obtaining of good prices for them in New York City in particular. It is equally obvious, therefore, that small farmers in a given community who grow these products will have to co-operate with one another in grading, packing and shipping. They will also be obliged to improve their soils and cultural methods in order to produce a higher percentage of quality and uniformity in their perishables. How otherwise can they successfully compete in the best markets with large-scale, specialized growers in many States and "at home?" The chain store is forging new links in the old chain of cause and effect in the business of living and making a profit on farms.

LIVING ON FARMS.—A reader in Erie Co., Pa., writes: "My observation is that people who live on farms now do so because they want to and like farm life, and that most people who live in cities do so because they have to, whether they like it or not. We farmers as a whole are more independent than they are, even if too many of our farms are mortgaged. We can live well and make some money if we work hard, and think and plan ahead. In Summer and Winter, however, farm living conditions in many instances are hard on aged people who can't do much to help themselves. It is probable that most of the people who left eastern farms in the past 10 years were too old to do the work and stand the customary hardships of farming where the Winters are hard and long. They used to do it because young people stayed with them. To a greater extent than ever before, farming today is a young man's job and opportunity. We enjoy living on our farm, and we know that it is the best place in which to bring up our children. They get plenty of good milk, have worlds of fun playing with animals, and in the Summer they are in the sunshine and lake much of the time."

Here is a view of farm life that will be more often expressed in the next few years than it has been in the past fifteen.

AN OHIO WOMAN "AT HOME."—To this department Mrs. F. S. W., Champaign Co., O., sends the following: "To me here on the farm in late Winter, there are interesting doings among the farm animals every day. I take care of the hens and the milk, when it is brought to the house; then the cats and the dog reward and have a share of my time. They not only interest and amuse me, but the dog helps drive the lambs in and out of the feeding barn. He also kills rats, chases rabbits and earns his own keep. The cats sleep in the basement, where the gold and white seed corn ears hang. They keep the mice scarce. Something different and unexpected is always occurring among the live stock. Hearing the hogs squeal in the night makes one wonder a bit sometimes. The snow makes a good covering for the late-planted perennials and the tulip beds. Reading the old classics and history, I feel that human nature remains about what it always has been. The telephone often stirs me out of too much self-concern, and links me up with the community. I like people, but it would not suit me if I couldn't go out and raise my voice to call the son or hired man or dog. I should in that case feel handicapped and cramped. There are numberless things about and on the farm that I like. At this moment I see a redbird in the wahoo tree, picking berries; jaybirds and woodpeckers in the oaks, and a downy woodpecker and a brown creeper searching for tidbits in the bark of stately tree trunks. I love the farm because I came here as a bride. It has been my home through joys and sorrows, births and deaths. Every tree and shrub here speaks to me."

FROM DAN'S NOTEBOOK.—We had a hard Winter, but the Herefords came through in fair condition. . . . With guns and dogs we just about cleaned out the rabbits here while the snow was deep. I prefer stewed fat rabbit to anybody's old hen or skinny broiler. . . . Our pair of mocking-birds will be here in a week, if they come back according to their schedule. The Butcherbirds have arrived. . . . Some of our 300 hens have frost-bitten combs. They didn't lay well during the Winter. We ship our best eggs by parcel post to Chicago customers. They don't care whether they are brown or white, or a little soiled, so long as they are fresh. The sooner an egg is used after it is laid the better it is. It's the same with a fish; the quicker you get it on the fire after you take it off the hook, the better it will taste. Refrigeration, storage and chemicals to ripen green fruit in transit may be all right, but I'm glad we don't have to eat denatured foods that taste flat. . . . Hay from a piece of land that we limed and manured two years ago is a lot better feed than hay from the old run-down meadow that has wild dewberry vines and daisies in it. . . . Farm work horses sold well this Spring at sales in Illinois and Iowa. Lots of tractors are being sold in the corn-belt, because horses are too scarce to meet the demand for them. . . . A man here from Michigan a week ago, to buy some bred gilts, said that 35 per cent of the property pays over 80 per cent of the taxes in that State. A State income tax will be slapped on in Michigan some day. . . . Here in Illinois the Grange is growing in influence. It has well-defined local and national policies. I am never in doubt about where the Grange stands and what it stands for. . . . I plowed the garden yesterday, eight inches deep. I've never seen furrows turn so easy and crumble so fine. I like to smell that kind of clean dirt.

D. C. W.

Cost of Keeping Pigs

What is the average cost of keeping pigs from birth to 10 or 11 months of age? I have tried to interest my husband in keeping cost accounts, but he feels that he hasn't time for this work. We get plenty of fresh, warm whey, very rich, but have very little room. I feel that we are keeping pigs at a loss.

New York. MRS. V. Y. T.

You may refer to raising breeding stock, but I assume that you mean market hogs. I am sure that the cost per 100 lbs. will be greater when a pig is marketed at 10 or 11 months than where it is pushed through to a market weight at an earlier age. I realize that conditions are not suitable on every farm to bring pigs to market weight at 6 to 6½ months; I would advise making every effort to have them ready for market at no later than eight months.

Keeping a full-fed pig to 10 or 11 months means that he will be much heavier than the market usually wants. Also the gain above 200 lbs. will require more feed than the gain below that, even though the pigs gain more per day. Carrying a pig along on such limited feed that he requires 10 or 11 months to reach a weight of 225 lbs. will mean more expensive gains as well as additional labor.

Whey has considerable feeding value for pigs. An average 100 lbs. of whey contains only about 6½ lbs. of dry matter and only 0.8 lb. of digestible crude protein; but this protein is chiefly milk albumin and is of good quality to supplement the proteins found in corn, barley and oats. Whey is variable in composition and value.

Wisconsin feeding trials indicate that skimmed whey is worth about one-half as much as 100 lbs. of skim-milk. Unskimmed whey from American or Cheddar cheese factories is worth a little more. Unskimmed whey from Swiss cheese factories will be worth considerably more. In these calculations I shall value whey at 25 cents per 100 lbs. If corn is to be the chief grain fed, a protein-rich supplement, such as middlings or linseed meal, should be fed along with the whey. I suggest one of the following combinations: (1) 80 lbs. of ground corn and 20 lbs. of wheat middlings, or (2) 90 lbs. of ground corn and 10 lbs. of linseed oil-meal. About 2 lbs. of whey for every pound of grain mixture will be all right. If the pigs are given all the whey they will drink, the older pigs will exceed that rate.

The cost of raising pigs to weaning time depends on too many unknown factors to enable me accurately to estimate it. It will be influenced by your method of feeding the sow, by the number of pigs raised per litter, and by the feed used for the sow when suckling the litter. However, the market price of the weight of pig at weaning time should this year more than pay for the cost of the pig to that time. I shall assume a gain of 180 lbs. from weaning time until the pig reaches a weight of 220 lbs. Ontario feeding trials indicate a feed requirement of 860 lbs. of whey and 380 lbs. of grain for 100 lbs. of gain in weight. The grain mixture of 80 lbs. of corn and 20 lbs. of middlings costs about $2 a cwt., with corn at $2.05 and middlings at $1.90 a cwt. With whey valued at 25 cents, the feed cost for 100 lbs. of gain will be $9.75; for 180 lbs. of gain the feed cost will be $17.55. The present New York price of medium-weight hogs is slightly over $12 a cwt. The market price of the 180 lbs. of gain will be $21.60. This gives a return of $4.05 above cost of feed for each finished hog. This does not ignore the points of shrinkage, marketing expense and overhead costs of production. I must of necessity leave these for you to calculate, based on your local conditions. Since my figures charge the value of the whey against the hogs, you should rightly place that to the credit of your dairy herd.

Erie Co., Pa H. J. BRANT.

Harnessing and Training a Colt

The way to bit and harness a horse, as outlined in the February 23 issue, page 294, is a time-wasting way. I have trained a few colts myself. Some day, when I had time to spare, I would put a bridle on a colt just as if he was an old horse. I left it on him while I did some other chores. At another time I would put a collar and harness on him, doing it gently, so as not to hurt or frighten him, doing this while he was in a box stall.

One day in the Spring, when a colt was three years old, I was harrowing a field alongside the pasture he was in. I took a notion to give him a lesson in the harrow, so I unhitched the near horse—the other was a half-sister to him, four years older—took off the harness and turned him into the pasture, put the bridle on the colt, led him out beside the other, threw the check rein over a fence stake and put the collar on and then the harness, lifting it high and placing the harness right on the collar.

Here is where many men do a lot of mischief in both putting on and taking off a harness. They let the sharp edge of the harness drop or drag over the withers, hurting the horse. I have had horses that would cringe and dodge away when I approached them with the harness, but after I had harnessed them a few times they quit cringing. I buckled the breast strap, pulled down the breeching and lifted the colt's tail over it, buckled the belly girt, snapped the reins into the bridle rings and backed him up to the whiffletree. Now, with the reins held taut, I hooked the traces to the tugs, stepped back and steered the team over to where I was harrowing. The colt pranced this way and that way, but kept up with his mate. I let him make a few trips up and down the field till he showed he had learned how to pull a harrow. After a few such lessons he became a fine, willing work horse, and a good road horse. Three or four years later he showed almost human intelligence when I was in a hard predicament, but that is a long story.

In my 50 years' experience with horses I never have seen any need for a long rigmarole in training a colt. Of course, reasonable care and patience must be used, and the training should begin when the colt is a week old. V. T. L.

Worcester Co., Mass.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$13.25@13.75
950-1,100, good	13.50@13.75
800 up, medium	11.75@13.50
Common	10.00@11.75
Heifers, 850 down, good	11.50@12.75
Common and medium	8.75@11.50
Cows, good	9.50@10.50
Common and medium	7.50@ 9.50
Low cutters and cutters	5.50@ 7.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.00@10.50
Cutter-medium	8.00@10.00
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	11.00@16.50
Cull-com.	7.00@11.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	16.00@18.00
Medium	13.00@16.00
Cull-com.	8.00@13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts, 250-350, med-ch.	$11.50@12.00
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	11.75@12.25
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	12.00@12.25
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	11.25@12.25
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	10.00@11.00
Pkg. sows, smooth, lt. wts.	9.75@10.50

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 lbs. down, gd.-ch.	$14.75@15.25
92 down, medium	13.50@14.75
All wts., cull-com	9.00@13.50
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med.-ch.	9.00@13.00
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	7.00@ 9.00
120-150, med.-ch.	6.50@ 8.25
All wts., cull-com.	3.00@ 7.00

Live Stock Sales

April 24—Holsteins. Stensrud Bros.' Dispersal, Watson, Minn.; Melin-Petersen Co., managers, Minneapolis, Minn.

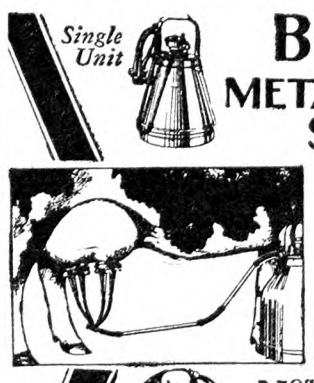
May 1-2—Holsteins. Midwest Holstein Sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen, sale managers, Minneapolis, Minn.

May 4—Jerseys. Highland Farm Dispersion, Shelby, Mich.; Joe Morris, Westerville, Ohio, sale manager.

May 8—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment Sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

May 9—Guernseys. Fond du Lac County Guernsey Breeders' Annual Sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Chas. L. Hill & Son, sale managers.

May 16—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, West Lebanon, Ind., sale manager.



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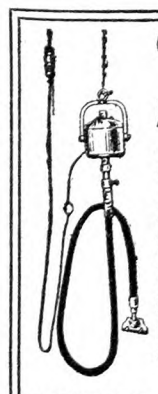

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A few Chester Whites, 7 weeks old 5.50 each
Sold subject to approval C. O. D., if not satisfied when you received them, return them and your money will be returned, no other charges. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel 0685.

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S. C. Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00
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Ewing's English White Leghorns
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Chicks C. O. D. 9c
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White Holland Turkeys 13 Hens.. $8.00 each. 3 Toms . 14.00 each.
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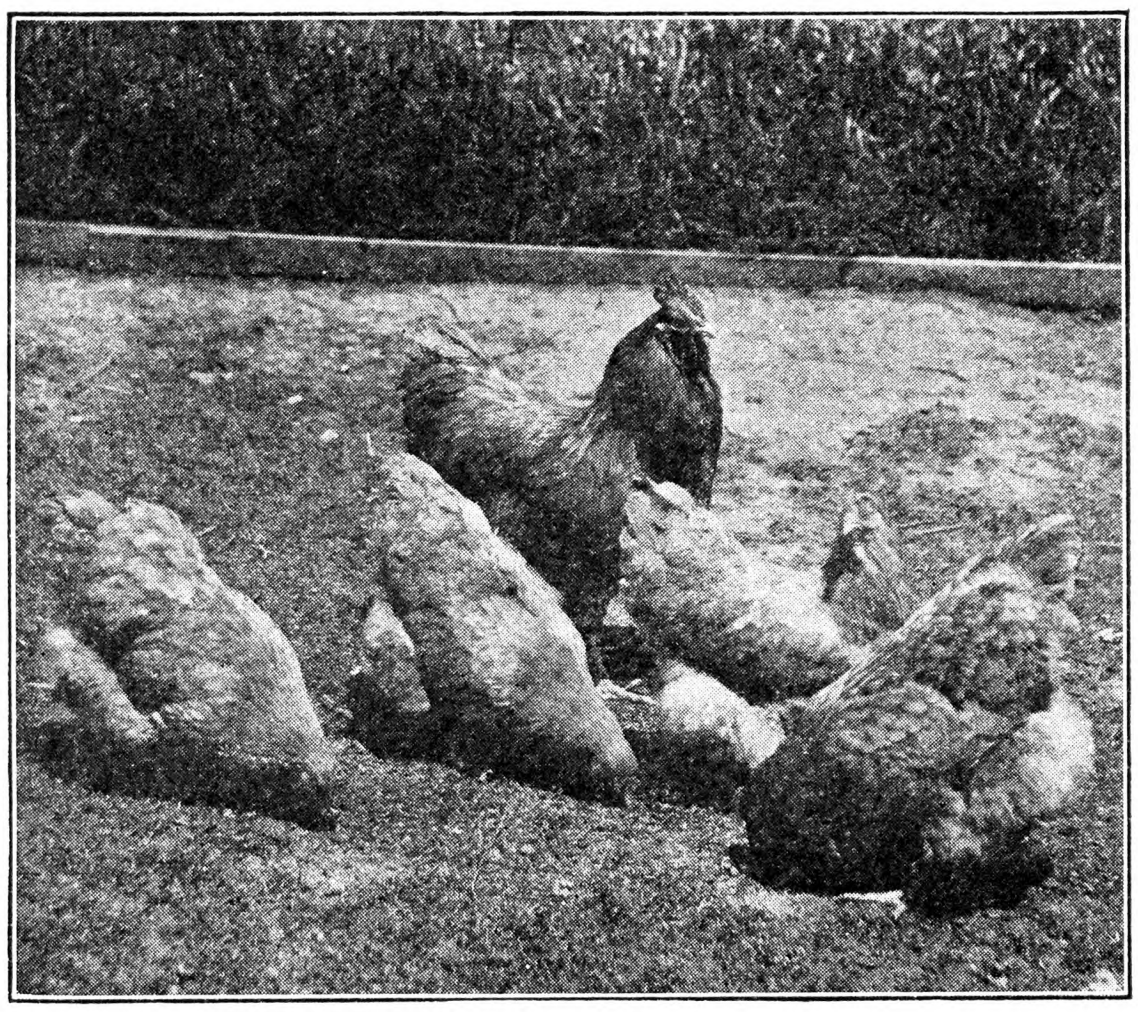
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS—$25 per hundred. Small lots, 28c. HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

Swollen Crop

I have a few hens in my flock which are beginning to have a swollen crop. They began to have it about four or five weeks ago. H. B.
New York.

The food goes to the crop first, and this may be distended by eating dry grass, straw, feathers or other indigestible stuff. This may be removed by giving warm water to soften the mass and manipulating the crop from the outside, while holding the bird head downward sometimes. If the mass is too hard for such treatment, it may be reached by an incision through the skin, which incision is sewed up with fine thread after the operation. This measure succeeds in sufficiently skilled hands, but is a surgical procedure that not all are equal to.

It is an abnormal appetite which induces hens to eat such things and the birds may be of little value anyway. If the protruding vent can be washed and returned, and will stay in place, the bird may recover. If it will not stay when returned, it is better to kill and eat the fowl. This is an accident that is likely to occur in heavily laying fowls, particularly in pullets. If the affected bird is not quickly removed from the flock, it is likely to be attacked by its mates and killed. M. B. D.



A Few Orpingtons

Building Henhouse

I am planning to build a poultry-house this Summer for about 200 White Leghorns. Will you give me some information about what size to build it? What shape roof would you prefer? L. F.
New York.

A flock should have from three to four square feet of floor space each. A building 24 feet square would give sufficient room for 200 fowls of the smaller types. For the large breeds, it would be better to give more room. Long-established custom seems to have decreed that poultry-houses should be long and narrow. It doesn't occur to many people that they might as well be built in any other way. Poultry houses as narrow as 12 feet in width are commonly seen. I can account for this style only on the ground of a desire to make a single slope shed roof, with short rafters. This probably appealed to our fathers as the most simple, inexpensive type of building and finally became the accepted plan. There are advantages in these narrow buildings, but they are outweighed by disadvantages. More lumber is required in their walls for a given amount of floor space, and they keep their occupants close to the window openings where drafts may reach them, whether on floor or perches. Poultry-houses longer than wide are still generally built, but their depth has been very much increased; 16 feet in depth is considered a shallow building; 20 to 24 feet is a common measurement. These wide buildings make it difficult to get rafters of sufficient length for a single span and the roof is usually made of double pitch construction. A short rafter of perhaps one-third total length is used in front and extended by a long one in the rear. On large poultry plants these long buildings are apt to have a feedroom in the center, with pens extending in a row from east and west sides.

Poultry-houses nearly or quite square in shape are now frequently built and possess advantages that are desirable. They require a gable or A-shaped roof if of any size, and advantage of this is taken to use the space beneath the roof as a straw loft. Such straw lofts contribute to the dryness and warmth of the building in cold weather, making, however, an undesirable retreat for mice. Still, the value of the straw ceiling probably outweighs its defects in that respect. A square building may have a very open front for light and ventilation and yet give the fowls opportunity to retreat from cold drafts when necessary. Fixed windows in the sidewalls admit additional sunlight. My personal choice, if selecting a type of building for a flock of 200 hens, would be one 24 feet square, with gable roof, straw loft and open front. This type of house is known as the Missouri type, and a bulletin describing it has been issued by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station at Columbia, Mo. This will probably be sent to anyone interested upon application.

In any poultry-house the comfort and health of the fowls requires a dry interior. Dryness can be secured only through ventilation, and unless ventilation is secured by one of the commercial types of mechanical ventilators, the so-called open-front building has become the standard style. The moisture that gathers in a poultry building in cold weather is given off by the birds themselves. It can be kept within reasonable bounds in the building only by a constant interchange between inside and outside air. This interchange is effected by leaving openings in the south wall of the poultry-house. As there are times when such openings would admit driving storms or need temporary closing during a very cold snap, it is best to have them guarded by cloth-covered frames fitted in guides to slide up and down outside the windows. These frames should be covered with loosely woven stuff if it is expected that any air will be admitted, but any covering should not be depended upon for continuous ventilation. In the matter of ventilation it should always be remembered that a cold dry air is far more healthful than a warm moist one. The hen's temperature is much above that of the human being, and her natural covering of feathers is a protection against cold that artificial clothing may imitate but not equal. Sunshine is another requisite in the poultry-house. This will come through glass windows, but, when it does, it will be shorn of some of its value. Glass isn't penetrated by some of the most valuable parts of sunlight. There isn't much sunshine in the Winter in our northern latitudes; what there is should be taken advantage of.

The best material for a poultry-house floor is now conceded to be concrete. It is permanent, rat-proof, easily cleaned and comparatively cheap in most localities. There is no real objection to a tight board floor if raised far enough above the ground to permit of good ventilation and rat-hunting dogs beneath, but a good board floor, with needed support, will usually cost more than concrete that can be laid directly upon a sub-base of stones or other porous drainage materials. A concrete floor does not need to be thick. Two or three inches of good concrete will support more weight than it will ever be required to bear. Such a floor should not be laid directly upon ground that becomes wet at times. It should be raised well above the level of such soil by a sub-base of field stones or coarse gravel. Some soils may be open enough and the location dry enough to permit of placing the concrete directly upon them, but this is not common.

A good poultry-house may be built of any building materials at hand. Adobe walls may be most suitable in some places and expensive tiles may be preferred in others. If properly built, the material used is of little consequence. Comparatively speaking, a poultry building need not be expensive. Its actual cost wlil depend entirely upon local conditions. A suburban dweller may wish a building that will ornament his premises. He will probably have a gilded rooster surmounting the weather vane upon the roof of his hen bungalow. Further back from the main highways someone may be fortunate enough to have an old barn that can be converted into a suitable henhouse. One may be as good as the other from the occupant's standpoint. It is the attention paid to the things essential to health and comfort that counts.

The interior furnishing of a good poultry-house is a matter for concern. There are many beautiful and elaborate pieces of furniture that should be kept outside; in fact, everything not absolutely needed should be kept outside. Simplicity should be the ruling note in poultry-house interiors; every unnecessary gimcrack adds to the difficulty in keeping a poultry-house in sanitary condition, and, without constant attention to sanitation, the poultryman's career will be a short one. A crooked stick should never be used where a straight one will do, and the moment the straight one ceases to serve an essential purpose it should go out the window. Nothing should be nailed in place. Poultry-house furniture should be easily movable. Everything nailed up against the wall furnishes a hiding place behind it for mites and makes cleaning and spraying the interior more difficult. The ideal interior from a sanitary standpoint would have an unbroken and smooth surface. Feed hoppers are giving place with many poultrymen to open troughs for the mash and grain. These are placed upon raised supports in the middle of the floor and should always have a guard to prevent waste of grain from being flitted out by the beaks of the fowls. Such troughs add somewhat to labor in feeding but permit better regulation of the amounts fed. Even the whole grain, once fed advisedly only in deep litter, the deeper the better, to compel exercise is now fed in the troughs. This is unquestionably a much cleaner method of feeding whole grain and the need of calisthenics upon the part of the fowls does not appear to be as great as it was once thought to be.

Nests are very commonly placed beneath the droppings platform, the dirtiest place in the building. This may be necessary to save room, but they are better placed against the sidewalls and only hung to them. The more simply constructed, the better. Two-by-three or two-by-four scantlings set on edge make good perches, though smooth poles will as well serve the farm-built poultry-house and cost nothing but the labor of going to the woods for them. Wide mesh poultry netting beneath the perches will keep the birds off the platform and help to keep eggs clean and fowls healthy. The best drinking fountain is probably a 12-quart galvanized pail set upon or in a slatted stool to raise it out of the litter. It is easily cleaned, filled and carried, and cheap besides.

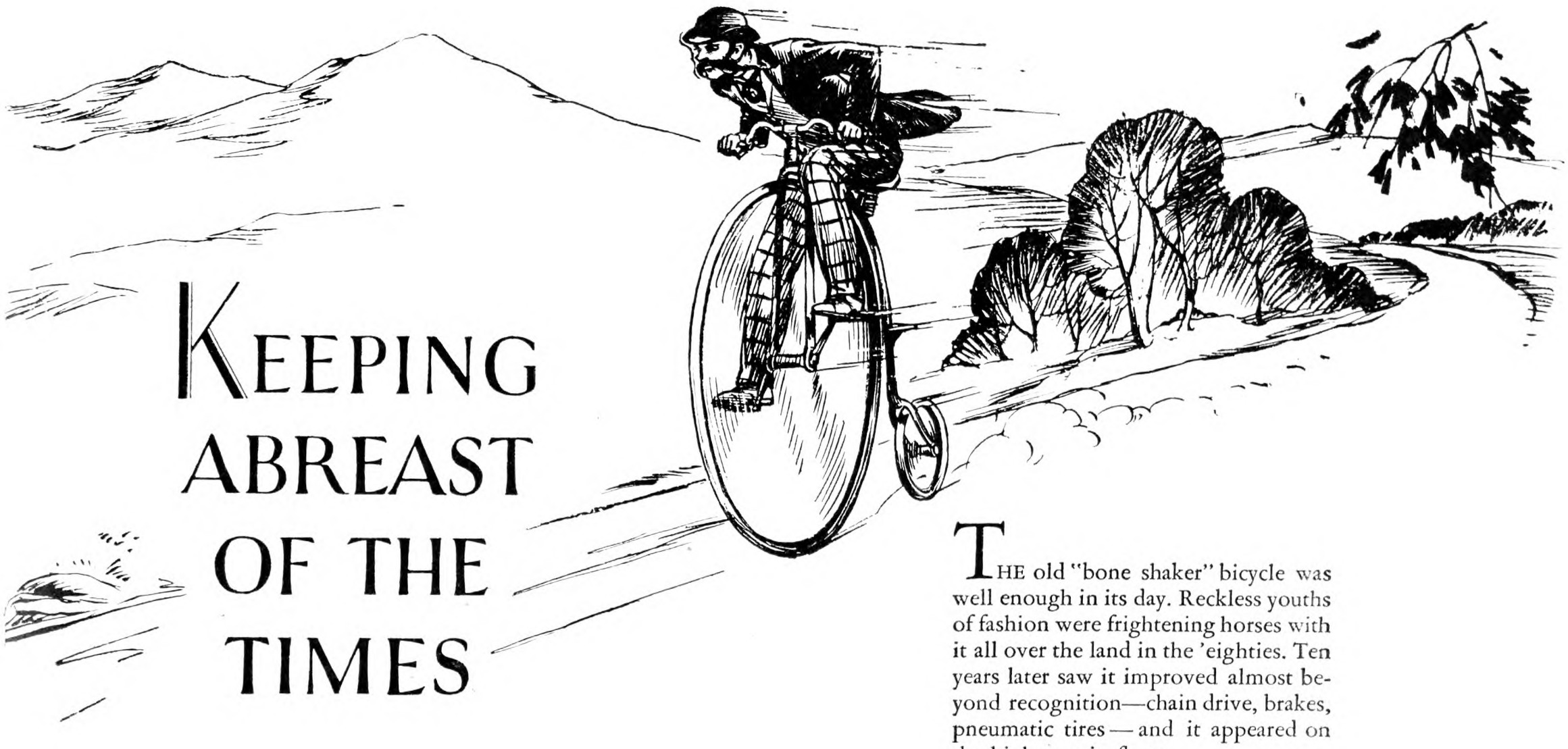
The litter can be almost anything that is free from dampness and molds. Planer shavings are good, and any of the straws may be used. A depth of several inches is all that is necessary, the litter serving only as a carpet for the floor, and one that should not be allowed to become filthy. Several small windows near the floor in the rear wall of the building under the perch platform will light that dark place and induce the hens to scratch the litter toward the front, instead of piling it all up under the perches.

The interior of the building should be high enough to permit of wearing a derby hat if styles in headgear change. Anything higher only makes more space to warm. If built in the common style, with double slope roof of unequal span, the front should be seven feet, the rear five feet in height. The highest point will be one-third of the way back from the front. This does not admit of a straw loft, as a gable roof does, but is less expensive to build. A 24-foot front house should have two large windows near the ends and an opening about three feet wide directly under the plate to connect these. This opening should have the sliding curtained frame for storm protection. Roll roofing of good grade makes the most satisfactory and cheapest roof covering, and a lighter grade will cover the outside of the walls and make them air-tight if a cheap construction is wanted. The concrete porch in front of a permanently located building is the latest addition to up-to-date poultry-house construction. This should have a floor at least equal in size to that of the interior, should have a slight slope for drainage and be made thick enough to be walked upon. The idea of it is to have a platform that can be kept clean and free from the disease germs that, sooner or later, infest the soil of a poultry yard. It is the latest weapon of the poultryman with which to fight coccidiosis and similar poultry diseases. M. B. D.

A Leghorn Record from Delaware

On December 1 I took 50 layers in a project which continued for six months, at the end of which I cleared $70. The number laid in a single day was 37 eggs layed by 44 hens. K. S.
Greenwood, Del.

ROGER: "Mummy, I have such a surprise for you!" Mummy: "What is it, darling?" Roger: "I've swallowed a nail!"—London Passing Show.



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DURING the last twenty-five years the change in poultry and dairy feeds, feeding methods and results has been just as marked as in the field of transportation. Only the change has not been so apparent because the physical aspect of feeds has not altered greatly.

Twenty-five years ago wet mash feeds, home mixed, were the order of the day in the then infant poultry industry. Incomplete dairy rations, also home mixed, were preferred by dairymen.

And then came progress. The dry mash system of feeding, originated by The Park and Pollard Company, revolutionized the poultry field. The economies in labor and results that it effected have produced flocks of 5,000 birds where but 500 were before.

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Abreast of the times yesterday, today—and tomorrow.

To be sure of profit-making feeds—look for a Park & Pollard Dealer!

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BOSTON, MASS.—BUFFALO, N. Y.

POULTRY FEEDS	DAIRY RATIONS	OTHER FEEDS
Lay or Bust Dry Mash	Overall 24%	P & P Stock Feed
Red Ribbon Scratch	Milk-Maid, 24%	Bison Stock Feed
Growing Feed	Bet-R-Milk 20%	Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration
Intermediate Chick Feed	Herd-Helth 16%	Pigeon Feed
P & P Chick Scratch	Milkade Calf Meal	P & P Horse Feed
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$9.00 per hundred and up.

Free Catalog and Price List.

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English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	*25*	*50*	*100*
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.75	7.25	14
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10

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Immediate and April Delivery

	100	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns	$13	$62.50	$120
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	15	72.50	140
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Assorted—Light 10c; Heavy 12c; Pekin Ducklings 32c each; $30 per 100. All chicks for May delivery 1c less. Also special mating blood tested chicks and two and six weeks old chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from adv. or write for circular. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Liberty, N. Y.

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Blood-tested stock, Penna. State College males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches every week. Low prices.

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"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS

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Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

White Plymouths Exclusively

Hatching Eggs only, $10—100; 500—$45. No Chicks. HARRY R. COSTEN, Waterloo Poultry Farm, Princess Anne, Md.

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N. J. STATE TESTED SUPERVISED CHICKS Rocks and Reds. GLENROAD FARM, Bloomsbury, N. J.

Baby Chicks White and Brown Leghorns, 11c ea Larger amounts less. Parcel post paid. Free circular FRANK BLUM, New Washington, Ohio.

CHICKS Large Type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. W. Legnorn Chicks from my own flock, 12c. 100% live arrival. Circular. E. L. BEAVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

White Wyandottes CHICKS, EGGS—Large Catalogue. Sherman Bowden, Box 195 A, Mansfield, O

PIGEONS—Wh. Kings and Mondanes, $1.25 each; Carneaus, $1; Homers, 75c. Large, working year old spayed female Fox Terrier, $8. C. E. HUBBARD, Stafford, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
B. Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	180
S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
White Rocks	8.50	16.00	77.50	....
Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50	....

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All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. or cash with order.

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Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyan	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 906, Bellefonte, Pa.

Baby Chicks for March and April Delivery 100% live arrival guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12.00	$57.00	$110
Barred Rox	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	....
Light Mixed	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. Write for catalogue.

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BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00
S. C. W. Leg. Tancred Strain	3.50	6.50	12.00
S. C. W. and Barred Rocks	4.00	7.00	13.00
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.00	9.00

All chicks from free range stock. 100% live arrival guaranteed. P. Paid. Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots.

EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
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BABY This is My 11th Year Experience **CHIX**

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEG.	$12	$57.50	$110
BARRED ROCKS	14	67.50	130
LIGHT MIXED	10	47.50	—
HEAVY MIXED	11	52.50	—

These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live guaranteed. Postage paid to your door.

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Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.00	80

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Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$58.75	$115
Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115
White and Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Rhode Island Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Heavy Mixed Broilers	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115
Light Mixed Broilers	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.75	75

Full count and quality guaranteed. Catalog free.

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BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$49.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	3.50	7.00	13.00	64.00
Heavy Broilers	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00
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Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. Postage paid. Hogan tested flocks. 19 years in business.

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	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Free circular.

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From Free Range Selected Flocks

Lots—	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Light Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	11.00	52.50	100

100% Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

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CHOICE CHICKS AT POPULAR PRICES	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns—Anconas	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Barred, White, Buff Rocks—Reds	8.50	16.00	77.50	150
Wyandottes—Orpingtons—Minorcas	9.00	17.00	82.50	160

Mixed Chicks, $12.00—100. All Shipments Postpaid. Finest Stock. Greatest Profit Makers. 100% Safe Delivery.

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Hatched from our own breeders—famous throughout the country for high production, vigor and size. Let us introduce our blood line, disease free, 200-300 egg strain; which is sure to increase your profits. We not only sell you CHIX, but insure them for 30 days. Write for circular, giving information about our farm.

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CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns Barred Rocks

High quality chicks at honest prices that will make money for you. State supervised. Officially blood tested. Large, vigorous and high egg producers. Write for circular. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Box 237, Mifflintown, Pa.

Chicks FROM FREE RANGE FLOCKS S. C. White Leghorns, $11 per 100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $12; Heavy Mixed, $10; Light Mixed, $8. Special prices on larger lots, 100% live del. guar. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

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CHICKS from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 14c; R. I. Reds, 14c; Heavy Mixed, 10c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Parcel post paid. B. W. AMEY - - Cocolamus, Penna.

CHICKS—S. C. White Leghorns—Pure Hollywood Strain. Same line as our contest winners. Folder free. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Friendship, New York

Pasture for Poultry

Will you describe Dwarf Essex rape? I have been told it is a good thing in the early Spring for poultry. Does it grow quickly and will it last all Summer? Will the eggs from hens that have been fed on laying mash hatch weak and crippled chicks? J. W. B.

Rhode Island.

Dwarf Essex rape in a leafy vegetable of quick growth during cool weather on good soil. It thrives best in the Spring and Fall and is often planted to produce green food for poultry. It should be sown several weeks before need for it if it is to be used for chick feeding. As it makes a heavy growth on good soil, a large area is not needed, though pasturage by old fowls will kill it out if so many are kept that it is closely eaten. M. B. D.

Cement for Henhouse Floor

Some time ago I saw a hand cement mixer in THE R. N.-Y. Do you think that it pays to buy a thing like that for a man who intends to keep 1,000 layers? At present I've got place for 400 birds. Is it possible to attach this mixer to a motor truck, and how? Give me the mixture for a foundation and floor of a henhouse. I have rye in a piece of ground for baby chicks. Can you advise me what to put in in the early Spring with rye so that the pasture will last longer for the growing chicks? In the back of the house that I intend to build I want to put in early garden stuff, and then sow it again for pasture for the chickens. Could you advise me what I can put in for pasture then? How can I tell if the ground is good enough for spinach? I. M.

New York.

If you have but a limited amount of concrete to place, it will probably be more economical to hire a power mixer than to build or buy one. Small mixers run by a gasoline engine are very convenient and are to be found in most localities. If you are enough of a mechanic, you might construct a mixer for limited use from a heavy barrel and run it by belt from a roller and pulley actuated by the rear wheels of your truck. The chances are, however, that a small power mixer would serve you better. Where too much concrete does not have to be placed at a time, as in laying one floor, hand mixing on a platform is not an impossible job, though a heavy one. A standard mixture for floors and other foundation work is one part cement, two parts sand and four parts crushed stone or gravel, a 1-2-4 mixture. The run of the gravel bank may be entirely satisfactory for a poultry-house floor, making the mixture as lean as one part cement to six or even eight parts gravel, with its contained fine gravel and sand. Making a block beforehand and allowing it to set will demonstrate the feasibility of this. As gravel banks vary in character, only a trial will show whether a short and easy method of mixing will prove satisfactory. A poultry-house floor does not have to bear heavy weights and need not be constructed as might be necessary in other buildings.

I do not know of any reinforcement for this rye that would be practicable. Any tender growth coming up with it would, of course, be quickly eaten by the fowls. Rye would probably be the best crop to follow the garden stuff as pasture. A trial of the spinach, unless you know the ground to be rich by the growth of other garden stuff, will be the best test. M. B. D.

Canvas for Henhouse Windows

How can I treat canvas which I use for windows in my chicken houses—that is, should stay longer? J. D.

New Jersey.

If you use this canvas in place of glass for uncovered openings it will shut out too much of the sunlight to be desirable. Air will not pass through it sufficiently free to permit adequate ventilation either. I should recommend the canvas only as temporary curtains to be raised over the window openings in time of storms or exceptionally cold weather. It may be made more durable by giving it a coat of linseed oil or may be waterproofed by painting it with a solution of paraffin in gasoline, dissolving what paraffin the amount of gasoline to be used will readily take up. The gasoline evaporates, leaving the pores of the cloth filled by paraffin. This is a good method of waterproofing tents or canvas covers for goods. M. B. D.

STOP Breaking Eggs!

Try the New **Holed-Tite Parcel Post Box**

Absolutely Stops Breakage. A fibre box with moulded carriers to hold 1 to 12 dozen eggs. Costs less—lighter weight, yet stronger—saves postage—simple to use. Amazing low prices. Write

Holed-Tite Packing Inc.
(With the International Paper Co.)
100 E. 42nd Street
Dept. H-4 New York, N. Y.

Brookside CHICKS

20,000 weekly, order now, you can depend on getting good stock at reasonable prices.

	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Tancred Strain Leghorns	8.00	14.00	67.50	130.00
Broiler Chicks	5.50	10.00	48.00	96.00

All chicks shipped by prepaid parcel post, full count and safe arrival guaranteed.

2,000 S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets

Ten to twelve weeks, ready for shipment May 20th at $1 each, f.o.b. Stockton.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr, & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS

From State Supervised Breeders. B. W. D. Tested

250-egg blood in our matings. This stock will give you a high producing flock of pullets next fall when eggs are high. Also Quality Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. Hatching Eggs, Day-old Chicks, Started Chicks, 10-12-week-old W. Leghorn Pullets. Our prices are low for the quality we offer. Write for free interesting catalog which gives all facts.

VAN DUZER HATCHERY
Dept. R Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

Porter's Certified Leghorns

Largest Total Number of Certified Leghorns During Past 10 Years. Over 1,100 Certified This Year.

This great record proves conclusively that these birds are consistant high producers. Large Leghorns, Large Chalk-White Eggs, Marvelous Chicks, Males, Pullets. Circular free. Brooder Stoves at less than Sears & Roebuck.

FARLEY PORTER Box W, SODUS, N. Y.

Hoff's "Vitality" Day Old **Chicks of Quality**

State Supervised and Blood-Tested

S. C. White Leghorns, Barred P. Rocks and R. I. Reds. The best that 41 years experience can produce. Catalog free. My prices on QUALITY, EGG BRED, BLOOD-TESTED Chicks will surprise you. D. L. Cert. accepted at full face value.

D. C. R. HOFF, Lock Box No. 115, Neshanic Sta., N. J.

100% Pure Hollywood Strain Direct

Breeding cockerels decendants of Storrs contest winners, sired by males from better than 300-egg record dams. Priced reasonable. Also breeding stock, chicks and eggs. Satisfaction or money back. Send for catalog. FIVE POINT LEGHORN FARM, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

Intensive Breeding Plant of trap-nested, pedigreed, progeny tested, line bred and blood tested SINGLE COMB **White Leghorns** Offers a limited number of chicks for April and May delivery. *Free circular.*

WILLOW BROOK POULTRY FARM, A. H. Bulkley, Prop., ODESSA, N. Y.

S. C. White Leghorn Chicks Exclusively

MORGAN-TANCRED STRAIN

Quality chicks at moderate prices. Write for catalog.

CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM Box Y RAHWAY, N. J.

MASS. CERTIFIED White Leghorn Chicks Bonded B. W. D. Free

Trapped 11 years; R. O. P. records to 325 eggs.

ACREBRIDGE FARM Box R MARLBORO, MASS.

TARBELL FARMS S. C. W. LEGHORN **BABY CHICKS**

from proven layers mated to cockerels from trapnested hens 240-eggs up. TARBELL FARMS, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

CHICKS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BARRON STRAIN

B. W. D. tested and trapnested. Produced by a breeder are the better Chicks to buy. Our circular on request.

CLARABEN COURT FARM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

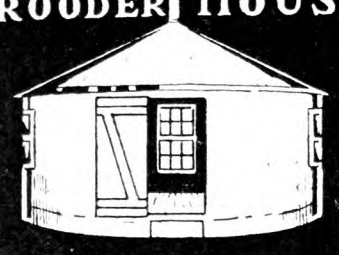
TANCRED PEDIGREED LEGHORN CHICKS

GUARANTEED 30 DAYS—$16, $21. EGGS—$10, $12. Same lines as our contest winners. 2,000 old tested breeders. Large white eggs. 25th year. Descriptive catalog. PLANK'S POULTRY FARM, Gettysburg, Pa.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

LEOLA BROODER HOUSE



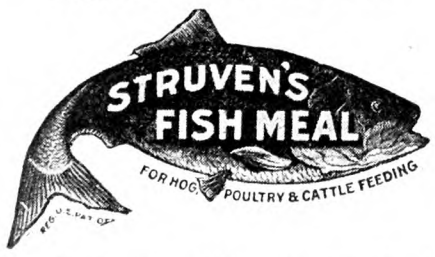
IT'S ROUND

HERE are a few reasons why the Leola raises chicks more profitably. Round—built of wood—easily kept at uniform temperature—no dark corners where litter accumulates—chicks cannot huddle together in corners and be smothered—large windows and door—water-proof roofing. Buy a Leola and raise 90 to 98 per cent of your chicks to maturity every year!

Write for the interesting folder about the Leola Brooder House—it gives complete details.

H. M. Stauffer & Son
Box RN Leola, Pa.

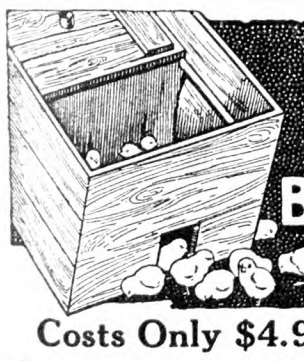
STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL
Made from the WHOLE Menhaden
Fish Fresh from the Sea



Has all the properties necessary for the health and quick growth of young stock. Its unequalled combination of Proteins and Minerals in the most digestible form known to feeders makes the pigs, chicks, and calves grow rapidly and vigorously and produce meat, eggs and milk more profitably.

Write us for sample and our booklet, "Care and Feeding of Poultry, Swine and Cattle."

CHAS. M. STRUVEN & CO.
114-116-M S. Frederick Street
Baltimore, Md.



HOME MADE BROODER

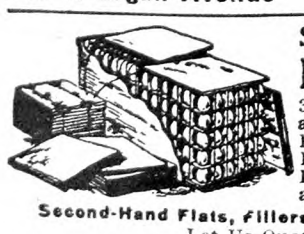
Costs Only $4.96, Complete

In an hour you can make a better brooder than you can buy. No tools needed but saw and hammer. The materials, including heater, cost $4.96.

I want you to try my brooder and will send you plans for making it, together with a Putnam Brooder Heater, for $4.75. All postpaid. The Putnam Brooder Heater holds 1 quart of oil and *burns 10 days without attention.* Try the brooder out and if you don't say it's the best brooder you ever used, return the Heater in 30 days and get your money back. When ordering please give your dealer's name. Send for my free Booklet, "Poultry Helps."

I. PUTNAM Route 464-A ELMIRA, N. Y.

Ask for the Best
Beef Scrap by Name—
DIAMOND PICK
"It's Better Because It's Pure"
ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Avenue Jersey City, N. J.



SECOND-HAND
EGG CASES
30 doz. size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes. Berry Crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers.
Second-Hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads.
Let Us Quote You.
EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., INC.
Dept. R. 136 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pure Cod Liver Oil Golden
The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 F. O. B.
10 " " . . 13.00 N. Y.
Special Prices on Barrels.
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

MacKellar's Charcoal
For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844.
"Not all Charcoal is suitable for poultry. Ours is."
R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

A Poultry Proposition

A relative of mine is faced with the problem of supplying an income to provide for herself and husband, and probably in the near future an aged aunt, and she is seriously considering poultry-raising. She has had a lifetime experience in restaurant management, but not in poultry-raising. She could start with about 100 hens, bred to lay, on a small place on a main road; hire a farm boy, if possible, to assist with work, allowing time for school in Winter, or a young chap who has finished school, or someone just for the Summer, as there would be a man on the place in the Winter. Then she could gradually work up to raising capons as a side line and, if feasible, build up a country business some time in the future, starting with coffee and waffles. Do you think this idea could be worked out to be profitable several years from now—show a good margin? M. S. S.

New York.

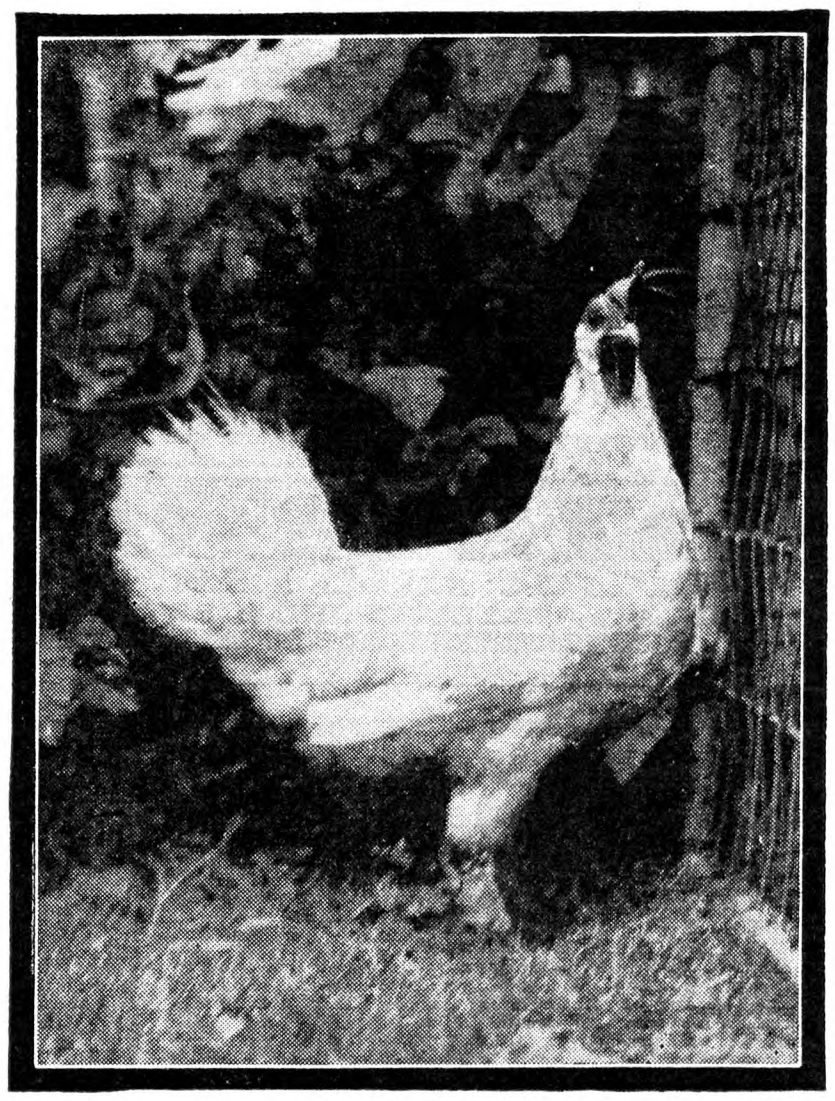
To give definite advice as to what an entire stranger of wholly unknown tastes and abilities should do is to undertake a responsibility that I should prefer not to incur. You will readily understand that no line of work can assure a person of a livelihood. What seems most feasible may prove utterly impossible for the particular person concerned, and what seems impossible may be made a success in the hands of someone especially qualified to make it a success. It is always the person behind the enterprise that is the most important factor in its success. Some would fail under the most favorable circumstances; others would wrest success out of seemingly inevitable failure.

If the woman to whom you refer has had business training in the management of a restaurant, she has one qualification for a poultryman. Poultry-keeping for a livelihood is a business, not a pleasant playspell. If carried on upon any considerable scale, there is much hard and disagreeable work about it; work that only a strong woman should undertake alone. Whether it would be feasible to hire a boy for his board or not, you are probably in position to judge. Has this restaurantkeeper been able to hire efficient male help for board and lodging? Inefficient help upon a poultry plant could cause more vexation and do more harm than in a restaurant; yet there are boys who would be worth as much as a man. In any locality with which I am acquainted, they are not easily picked up. The poultry business, carried on as a business, is one of constant attention to details; not much of it heavy work but all of work that cannot be left to run itself for a day. Inattention for a moment may spell the most serious loss in any department, from incubator hatching in the Spring to housing of pullets in the Fall. A business training, such as I should expect restaurant management to give, should teach one the necessity of attending to details that many people who look upon poultry-keeping merely as a pleasant diversion utterly fail to appreciate.

A woman who has had a "lifetime experience" in any work is not likely to have the youth and strength of one whose lifetime has just begun. To attempt some business that is entirely new in its demands is to take chances that cannot well be foreseen. As a general rule, it is probably safer for such a person to undertake work with which his previous experience has made him familiar. There are, of course, exceptions to all rules, but who shall say in advance what one will prove the exception? Physical strength has much to do with success in outdoor work. Head work is essential, probably no one ever does too much of it, but it cannot entirely replace plain muscle. On a poultry plant muscles have a way of calling their owner's attention to them that is not likely to be disregarded, but this is equally true of any outdoor occupation carried on as a family-supporting business. No one in the poultry business will be likely, from early Spring to late Fall, to lose sight of the fact that he is the possessor of a pair of legs, and an untamed corn may prove a more severe handicap than lack of experience.

As to such side lines as capon raising, they are likely to prove disappointing unless special circumstances make them profitable. Capon raising would not be a side line if it was as profitable as egg production. Those things which bring in most money take precedence from that very fact. A side line would soon become the main line if it demonstrated greater worthwhileness. Do not bank too much upon profitable side lines unless you are sure that you have special facilities for making such lines pay.

Perhaps an ex-restaurant manager would have facilities for disposing of capons that would more than counterbalance the great cost of raising these birds. Possibly she knows city people who would pay her a fancy price for one just ready to appear on the table. Perhaps a roasted capon might attract profitable attention to coffee and waffles. The possibilities in these things have probably never been fully explored. In a country village near me is a restaurant, started and still kept in a dwelling on the street. Within a few years it has become so famous for its meals that people drive miles to patronize it. To be at all sure of a seat at the tables, one must make reservations in advance and be prepared to pay a dollar and a half for the seat. It is said to have made its proprietor rich, and there is nothing to it except



Princess Gertrude, owned by Charles A. Shepard, Winterville, Ga. Record made at Georgia egg laying contest

Oatmeal Wins Again!

Grand Champion of all North American egg laying contests, all breeds; Princess Gertrude, a Quaker Ful-O-Pep raised hen—335 eggs in 51 weeks

ONCE again the value of Quaker Ful-O-Pep Feeds—the *oatmeal* feeds—is proved in competition. Princess Gertrude, winner of the Grand Championship International, all breeds, with a record of 335 eggs in 51 weeks, was raised on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash.

More and more poultry owners are turning to the famous *oatmeal* mashes. Right now is the time for you to consider the advantages of using

1 Quaker FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER and 2 Quaker FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH

By all means, feed Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter for the first 6 weeks! This is the oatmeal feed that insures a good start. After the 6th week, feed Quaker Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, because oatmeal is important as long as growth and development are in progress. Oatmeal builds pullets that have healthy organs and the disposition to lay. Oatmeal builds finest market fowl. Oatmeal—properly blended with the other good ingredients Quaker uses—is a most economical, most profitable feed for poultry. See your Quaker Dealer.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

New England Accredited stock. All breeders 100% White Diarrhea free

		S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Week of April 15	Grade A	$22.00	$25.00	$28.00	$30.00
	Special Matings	25.00	28.00	32.00	35.00
Week of April 22	Grade A	20.00	24.00	26.00	28.00
	Special Matings	23.00	27.00	30.00	33.00

Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00.

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

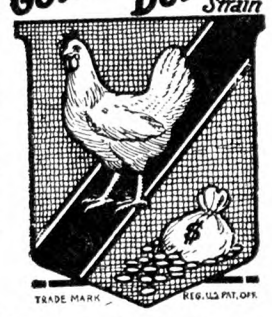
Everyone answering this advertisement will receive **FREE** our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

Every Breeder Blood-Tested, Certified, Trap-Nested Under State Supervision

S. C. White Leghorn Chicks and Pullets
Backed by Definite Performance Records
For nine years we have specialized EXCLUSIVELY in Golden Dollar Strain.

The Golden Dollar Strain



EVERY hen breeder in our flocks has produced 200 eggs or better in her pullet year by actual trap-nest records. Every sire is officially pedigreed from dams with records of from 220 to 311 eggs, made under State Supervision. Every breeder has been blood-tested and certified by State officials. These tests made for five consecutive years, have always shown our flocks 100% perfect, absolutely free from bacillary white Diarrhea. Our big snow-white eggs sell at a premium on the New York market. Chicks from our breeders will make golden dollars for you.

"Profits from Poultry" by Paul F. Smith, the man who built a $30,000 a year business on a 12-acre farm. Write for your copy It's free but worth a lot.

VINELAND TRAP-NEST POULTRY RANCH
Paul F. Smith, Prop. 8 Main Road, Vineland, N. J.

EIGENRAUCH FARMS

RED BANK - NEW JERSEY

18TH YEAR breeding White Leghorns for size, vigor and heavy production of large White EGGS. 8,000 LAYERS are housed on our farm.

Our Chick Guarantee

100% satisfactory arrival on the exact date we promise shipment. Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm.

Write for Free Folder and Prices on Pullets and Chicks

EIGENRAUCH FARMS RED BANK, N. J.

Attention Chick Buyers!

YOUR prosperity, the happiness of your family depend on the kind of chicks that you brood. Whether you are an old-timer or a beginner you must know that the public is turning from the Hatchery that gathers eggs, and the people are coming to the real breeder who sells only his own stock.

Indian Head stock has been bred and selected and trap-nested for twelve years and our eggs are selected for size and pure white color; they are incubated under systems of positive control and are watched over by day and by night by skilled and loyal workers.

We NEVER breed from pullets but only from big healthy hens that have proven themselves and that are mated to pedigreed cockerels from better than 200-egg hens. With this stock and our free folder on the care of chicks, your success is assured if you will follow our methods.

In addition to the quality of our stock you get honest, dependable, square treatment that will make you want our chicks year after year. Further information, prices and our big, new catalog will be sent free on receipt of your letter stating what you want. S. C. White Leghorns only.

INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, 220 N. Main St., TOMS RIVER, N. J.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

CHICKS C.O.D. Send only $1.00 and pay Postman the balance.

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Shipment made any time you wish.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S.C.M. Anconas	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S.C. & R.C.R.I. Reds, Bl. Min.	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170
Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, Box 2, Gibsonburg, Ohio

ASHBERY POULTRY FARM Box R, Sodus, N. Y. Chicks are from our own breeders. One of the finest flocks of S. C. White Leghorns in the State. Certified and Supervised by Cornell University. 28c, 20c, 16c prices will be reduced in May. (Satisfaction Guaranteed.)

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS W. WYANDOTTES, W. ROCKS AND BARRED ROCKS. Write for prices and discount on 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH - BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

BABY CHICKS

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$12.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	11.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	14.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	14.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	12.00 per 100
Light Mixed	9.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAllisterville, Penna

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.00	11.00
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - - McAllisterville, Pa.

200,000 Chicks—1929
GOODLING'S SUPER QUALITY
Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	13.00	62.50	120
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	8.00	15.00	75.00	
Broiler Chicks { H. Breed	5.50	11.00	52.50	100
Broiler Chicks { L. Breed	5.00	10.00	47.50	90

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box Y, R. No. 1, Richfield, Penna.

Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks
High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in May at **$12.00** per 100; **$35.00** per 300; **$57.00** per 500; **$110** per 1000.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R SHERIDAN, PA.

The African Goose

I would like to know whether the African geese have another name and what a trio might cost. P. J. N.
Delaware.

The African goose has had at different times several names, among which were China goose, swan goose, Chinese swan, Guinea goose, Spanish goose and others. Its origin is unknown, but it is quite probable that it originated in a cross between the goose we now call the China goose and the Toulouse, and from this cross was perfected until it is now an enlarged kind of a Brown China goose.

The African goose lays better than any of the other larger breeds and it grows to be as large as any other. Specimens that were given the best care have grown to weigh 25 lbs., but the standard weight for a full-grown African goose is 20 lbs. They are very hardy and easy to raise. They are very watchful and know strangers from those whom they see every day. When a stranger comes among them they set up a clamor that notifies everyone within hearing that something out of the ordinary has happened. Some breeders sell geese around $14 for three or $10 for two. MILLER PURVIS.

How Much a Hen Eats

How much feed do the following breeds of chickens consume from infancy to one year old: Leghorns, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, White Orpingtons and Jersey Giants? G. H. H.

The amounts of food consumed by chicks of different flocks and different breeds to any given age vary so much with methods of feeding and care that no definite figures can be given. Experiments made by the Connecticut Experiment Station and published in Bulletin 96 throw some light upon the subject, however. These experiments were conducted with a large number of chicks belonging to the White Leghorn and R. I. Red breeds. The other breeds that you mention, being somewhat heavier than the R. I. Reds, would consume a little more feed than the latter. In the experiments quoted it required 23.84 lbs. of food, including milk solids, to bring a Leghorn to the age of six months, 27.24 lbs. for the Reds. As the birds have reached laying maturity at six months, this is the age at which total food consumption is of general interest and the only one for which I find figures. M. B. D.

"Satisfactory Chicks"

Postpaid Prices. Effective May 17. 100% Live delivery guaranteed.

	25	50	100
Wh., Br. & Bl. Leghorns	$3.25	$5.00	$9.50
Anconas (sheppard's)	3.50	5.50	10.00
B., Wh. & Bf. Rox, Reds, Bl. Minorcas	4.00	6.50	12.00
Buff Orpingtons, Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.00	6.50	12.00
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyd., Reds, Rox, Wh. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00
Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns, Bf. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00
Heavy Mixed	3.25	5.00	9.50
Light Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00

Black Giants, 100, **$20.** L. Brah., 100, **$22.** Pekin Ducklings, **28c** ea. Discount on large orders. Not postpaid to Canada. We ship C. O. D. Bank reference. Member I. B. C. A. Send now for beautiful four-color catalog.
THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box H, New Washington, Ohio

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. L., Wyckoff Strain	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

100% Live Arrival

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leg.	$12	$57.50	$110
Everlay Brown Leg.	12	57.50	110
Owens' R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Basom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
Mixed Chicks	9	42.50	80

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. THE HEN THAT LAYS IS THE HEN THAT PAYS. Write for literature.
CHIX **JUNIATA POULTRY FARM** Box R Richfield, Pa.

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 9.00	$42.50	$ 80
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	10.00	47.50	90
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00	57.50	110

Light Mixed $8.00 Heavy Mixed $10.00
Our chicks are properly hatched; strong and vigorous. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAllisterville, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS
Will Ship C. O. D.
March and April Chicks as Low as 8c
S. C. R. I. OWENS STRAIN REDS
S. C. ROCKS S. C. W. L. TANCRED and
HEAVY MIXED—LIGHT MIXED WYCKOFF STRAIN
100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone McAllisterville, Pa.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	11.00	52.50	100.00

Light Mixed $8.00 Heavy Mixed $10.00
All free range stock, carefully culled for size and uniformity as well as for egg production. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this ad or write for new circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER - - McAllisterville, Pa.

CHICKS, 9c UP HEALTHY, FREE RANGE STOCK
Rocks - Reds - Wyandottes - Leghorns - Mixed
Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

Tancred Strain Wh. Legh'ns	$11 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns	10 per 100
B. Rocks and R. I. Reds	12 per 100
Heavy Mix., $10 Light Mix.	8 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM N. J. Ehrenzeller, McAllisterville, Penna.

CLASS A CHICKS
At 8½c up. Several varieties. No money down. Pay 10 days before shipment or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free.
BOS HATCHERY R. 2 R Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
Write for May Prices.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
Wm. D. Scott Box 68 Harrington, Del.

CHIX OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY
Barred and White Rox, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Reds, Mixed.
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Phone 308 Chestertown, Md.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks	$13.00 per 100
White Wyandottes	15.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	10.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

DELAWARE CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from mature hens mated with State Certified males from 200-egg dams. Also price list on Barred Rocks.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM - SEAFORD, DEL.

PENNA. STATE CERTIFIED LEGHORN CHICKS—Pure Hanson and Hanson-Wyckoff Strains. The Best. Catalog describing our 300-egg stock, Records, Pedigreeing, R. O. P. Entries. RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, *M. A. Campbell*, Jamestown, Pa.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

N. Y. Egg-laying Contest

Carried on at New York State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I. Following is the report ending March 27, with remarks by the director:

A complete rearing program must include a method of teaching chicks to roost. Some poultrymen do not appreciate the fact, that with artificial brooding methods there is no clucking hen present to show the chicks how to do things. We may dip a few beaks into the water or milk, or we may tap on the feed pan to attract the attention of a few chicks, and the rest will follow, but such is not the case while trying to educate chicks to roost properly.

During the first two or three weeks the young chicks are accustomed to gather into a group upon the floor at night. When they reach four to six weeks of age it becomes necessary for the poultryman to get this group up from the floor if he expects to eliminate serious losses from crowding. Such crowding may occur when the brooder-house is kept too warm as well as when a sudden drop in temperature cools the house beyond a point of safety. As the chicks grow older, the group works toward the outer walls at night to obtain cooler surroundings. Should the night prove too warm, those chicks forced against the outer wall become crushed. Chicks over six weeks old, instead of returning to the hover when the house becomes cool, usually crowd in a compact mass against the wall to get warm. Those on the bottom are suffocated and crushed.

Temporary roosts may be constructed about 18 inches high. These should extend out from the rear wall and slope toward the stove on the front end. Wire must cover these roosts to prevent chicks from getting underneath. At night one may take advantage of the natural tendency of the chicks to spread out and with a little help push them up the wire onto the roosts. By this method they will take to roosting more readily than if allowed to congregate in the corners of the house under roosts without wire covering. During the day the roosting arrangement may be hooked up to permit more room.

Our observation is, that the use of open feed boxes provides a place for the chicks to crowd into. This is as serious a menace as crowding on the floor. The best remedy consists of removing the chicks from the boxes after dark.

By teaching the chicks to roost early we keep a circulation of air under their bodies and prevent severe losses from suffocation, which often exceed, by far, ordinary brooding losses.—C. D. Anderson, Manager N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest.

During the 21st week of the seventh Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 4,152 eggs or 59.3 per cent. The present contest is now 2,027 eggs ahead of the production of the last contest up to the end of the 21st week. The pullets have laid a total of 49,992 eggs since Nov. 1, 1928.

High Pens for the Week.—R. I. Reds, Walliceton Farm, 60; White Leghorns, B. F. Kahler & Son, 57; Barred Rocks, R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, 57; White Leghorns, Claraben Court Farm, 56; White Leghorns, Barnes Hollywood Farm, 55; White Leghorns, Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, 55.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—Barnes Hollywood Farm, 842; Valley Farm, 842; Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 838; George Dick, 826; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, 777; Dr. L. E. Heasley, 764; Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 752.

R. I. Reds.—Joseph P. Moynahan, 722; Charlescote Farm, 693; Perley N. Hibbard, 659; John Z. LaBelle, 478.

Australorps.—Highland Place Poultry Farm, 348.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, Inc., 634; R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, 582; Pratt Experiment Farm, 565.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, 661; William R. Speck, 439; Highfields Farm, 417.

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 35c; brown, 34c; medium, 30c.

Handling Cornstalks

There is nothing that will stand by the land longer and improve it more and turn under easier than cornstalks. I throw them out in a pile near the manure pile. In the Spring when I hauled out the manure I put a lot of them in the bottom of the spreader, spread out evenly, then load up with manure. In this way the longer stalks get torn and broken. I never have any trouble to plow them under and they certainly help the crops.

I plowed a field once where the corn was left in two large shocks. I untied the bundle, grabbed the top of it with both hands and gave a swinging throw so it spread out fan shape. I used a sulky plow, but I took the seat off and walked behind it, so when a stalk began to drag I just stepped on it. In this way I plowed under every one of those cornstalks.

On another field nearly the whole crop had been left flat on the ground, merely cut and thrown down; left there all Winter. I turned under every stalk. It was surprising the crops that field produced for several years. V. T. L.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

April 2.—Butter and eggs are slightly easier, while poultry receipts are small and prices firm.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter weak, creamery, prints, 51 to 52c; tubs, 49 to 50c; firsts, 47 to 49c. Cheese firm; new daisies, longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28 to 29c; limburger, block, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs easier; nearby fancy, 36 to 37c; grade A, 32 to 35c; grade B, 31 to 32c; grade C, 26 to 29c; nearby hennery, mixed, 30 to 31c.

Poultry.—Dressed firm; fowls, 33 to 39c; old roosters, 25 to 29c; chickens, 38 to 49c; ducks, 25 to 28c; geese, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 32 to 43c. Live poultry firm; fowls, 32 to 35c; broilers, 50 to 55c; old roosters, 20 to 22c; springers, 27 to 32c; ducks, 32 to 34c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples steady; Russet, bu., $1.15 to $1.35; Hubbardson, $1.15 to $1.50; Wealthy, $1.50 to $1.75; Baldwin, King, Spitzenberg, $1.75 to $2; Greening, $1.50 to $2; Northern Spy, $2.25 to $2.50; McIntosh, $2.50 to $3.25; Rome Beauty, western box, $2.50 to $2.75; Delicious, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes easy; home-grown, bu., 25 to 55c; Cuba, bu., $2.25 to $2.75; Idaho, 100-lb. sack, $2.75 to $3; sweets, N. J., crate, $2 to $2.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans steady; red kidney, cwt., $8 to $9; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; white kidney, $13.50 to $14; marrow, $14 to $14.50. Onions easier; home-grown $2.50 to $3.25, 100-lb. sack $4.25 to $4.75; Chile, crate, $3 to $3.10.

Fruits and Berries.—Grapes, Cal. Emperor, keg, $5.50 to $6; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $6.50; Fla., $3 to $5.50; strawberries, Fla., qt., 20 to 60c.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending March 30, 1929.

Market, extremely dull throughout week. Comparisons with week ago: Beef steers and yearlings barely steady; today's top, $12.75; paid for medium and heavyweights, most sales $11.25 to $12. Butcher cows, strong to 25c higher. Bulls, heifers and all cutters, about steady; bulk fat heifers, $9.75 to $10.50; sausage bulls, $9.25 to $10; butcher cows, $7.50 to $8.50; cutters, $4.50 to $6. Stockers and feeders in light supply, steady.

Receipts for week ending March 30, 1929: Cattle, 10 cars; 4 Pennsylvania, 2 St. Paul, 2 Buffalo, 1 Virginia, 1 West Virginia; containing 283 head, 1,109 trucked in; total cattle 1,392 head, 606 calves, 1,650 hogs, 255 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle 18 cars; 13 Pennsylvania, 2 St. Paul, 1 Virginia, 1 Chicago, 1 Kentucky; containing 472 head; 1,030 trucked in; total cattle 1,502 head, 475 calves, 1,232 hogs, 331 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12 to $13.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12 to $13.25; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12 to $13.25; medium, 800 lbs. up, $10.75 to $12; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.75 to $10.75.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11 to $11.75; good, 850 lbs. up, $10 to $11; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9.25 to $10; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $9.25.

Cows.—Choice, $8.50 to $9.50; good, $7.50 to $8.50; common and medium, $6.25 to $7.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10 to $11.50; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.50 to $10; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10 to $11.25; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $7.25 to $10.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $12 to $13.25; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $12.25 to $13.25; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $12.25 to $13.25; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.25 to $12.

C. H. B.

20TH CENTURY

Established 29 years. Heavy Laying Barron Wh. Leghorns from Imported matings. 14 varieties. Get our FREE Catalog in colors or order direct from this ad. We ship C.O.D. References: Commercial Bank, Dun or Bradstreet.

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns, Anconas—50, $7.00; 100, $13; 500, $60
Barred & Wh. Rox, S. & R. C. Reds—50, $8.00; 100, $15; 500, $70
Imp. Barron Leghorns, Parks' Rox—50, $9.50; 100, $18; 500, $85
Heavy Mixed, $12.00 per 100; Light mixed, $9.00 per 100

20th CENTURY HATCHERY, Box 40, New Washington, Ohio

GERIG'S BABY CHICKS

WE IMPORT FROM BARRON. Operating special Tom Barron Breeding Farm. Our 17th year. April chicks, 14c; May, 12c. Order now for May; best month for Leghorns. FREE catalog.

GERIG'S LEGHORN FARM R. R. 5 AUBURN, INDIANA

Wyckoff-Seabury Egg Bred Chicks

HEN BREEDERS ONLY..... $170 Per 1000

Adam Seabury - Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—White, Buff Columbia and Barred Rock CHICKS

Also White Wyandotte and Jersey Black Giant Chicks Order at once. MURRAY'S POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, R. 2, Newark, Del.

S. C. RED CHICKS

Dark red color. Sired by 200-egg males or better.....$20 per 100

SUNNYACRES

Pascoag Rhode Island

Bred-to-Lay Leghorn Chix Also Pure Maple Syrup. C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Md.

S. C. W. Leghorns, $12—100; Barred Rocks, $13—100; Reds, $14—100; White Rocks, $14—100; Mixed, $10—100. I guarantee my chick live delivery. Special price on larger order. Circular free. All chix of free range stock. JACOB NIEMOND, BOX 2 McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Rosemont Chicks

IF IT'S APRIL AND MAY CHICKS—
THIS IS THE TIME TO ORDER THEM!

Not in years have we been cleaned up so close in April. In fact, we are booked two weeks ahead on Leghorns. In other breeds we can still make immediate deliveries, but you must order at once to be sure of prompt shipment.

Immediate Delivery and Week of April 22nd

	25	50	100	500	1000
Brown Leghorns	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150.00
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
White Wyandottes	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.50	160.00
White Rocks	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.50	160.00
State Certified Jersey Black Giants	7.50	14.00	27.00	130.00	250.00
Broiler Chicks	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00	110.00
White Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.50	65.00	125.00

LEGHORN DELIVERIES LAST WEEK IN APRIL—FIRST WEEK IN MAY
POSTAGE PREPAID—SEND CHECK, POSTAL OR EXPRESS ORDER
FREE Giant Folder—Bigger, better, different. Write for your copy.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY

Drawer 4 Rosemont, Hunterdon County New Jersey

PINE TREE CHICKS

ORDER *NOW* FOR DEPENDABLE APRIL CHICKS

You can still get April deliveries on Chicks of the dependable Pine Tree quality, standard for 37 years—but you must act at once!

SHIPMENT THIS WEEK AND WEEK OF APRIL 22ND

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns, A.P.A. Certified	$3.75	$7.00	$13.50	$65.00	$125.00
R. I. Reds and Bd. Ply Rks	4.75	8.75	16.00	77.50	155.00
Wh. Wyandottes	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.50	190.00
White Rocks	5.25	10.00	19.00	95.00	185.00
Br. Leg. and Anconas	4.75	8.75	16.00	77.50	155.00
Jersey Bl. Giants	7.75	14.75	28.00	137.50	275.00
Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.75	11.00	55.00	110.00

SPECIAL MATINGS, 4c a chick higher, and worth it.
We prepay postage and guarantee safe arrival. No shipments C.O.D.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 10 weeks old, May delivery, $1 each, express collect. From A.P.A. Certified matings.

PINE TREE HATCHERY Box R STOCKTON, NEW JERSEY
Jos. D. Wilson, Founder and Owner Since 1892

THE OLDEST HATCHERY IN THE U.S.

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

WENE State-Supervised Blood-Tested CHICKS REG. U.S. TRADE MARK PAT. OFF.

LOWEST PRICES ON BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

Wene's blood-tested, State-Supervised Leghorn Chicks and Pullets pay big dividends on investment. They cost little more than untested stock. Only Hen Breeders weighing at least 4 lbs. are used in Wene Leghorn Matings.

ORDER AT THESE PRICES — IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	25	50	100	500	1000
Wene Select Matings	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150.00
Wene-Ells Matings	5.00	9.50	19.00	92.50	180.00

S. C. WH. LEGHORN PULLETS, 8-10 weeks, $1.05 each, f.o.b. Vineland, N. J. Immediate del.
HEAVY CROSS BREDS—White Rock-White Wyandottes for Broilers and Roasters. Chicks from blood-tested matings: Prices: $7 per 50; $13 per 100; $60 per 500; $110 per 1,000.
STRAIGHT HEAVY BREEDS—Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes, all blood-tested. Prices: $13 per 50; $25 per 100; $122.50 per 500; $240 per 1,000.
All chick shipments sent postage prepaid—100% live delivery guaranteed.
FREE FOLDER AND MATING LIST MAILED ON REQUEST. WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A VINELAND, N. J.

LANCASTER Chicks Bring You PROSPERITY

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS BRED FOR PRODUCTION • STANDARD QUALITY •

Our chicks come from flocks that have been carefully culled for Egg Production and Standard Quality. By poultrymen trained at the Ohio State University. Our catalog is chicken from cover to cover, write for it or order from this ad. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank. Member I. B. C. A.

Varieties—Postpaid prices:	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14	$41	$67.50	$130
Rose, Single C. Br. Leghorns, Anconas	3.75	7.00	13	38	62.50	120
Barred, White, Buff Plymouth Rocks	4.25	8.00	15	44	72.50	140
Rose, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	4.25	8.00	15	44	72.50	140
White, Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16	47	77.50	150
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	5.50	10.50	20	59	97,50	190

Special Mating Chicks 3¢ each higher. Heavy Broilers $12.00 Light $10.00

LANCASTER FARMS HATCHERY Route 20 Lancaster, Ohio

TANCRED-BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Closely culled, well kept flocks. An income of $5.00 to $6.00 per hen is made annually.

FINEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS—POSTPAID

25—$3.75 50—$7.00 100—$13.00 500—$62.50 1000—$120

We also hatch very choice Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes and the largest of Ducklings. Send for price list.
Our shipments must reach you in good condition and in due time, or we will refund your remittance.

Fairview Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Box 10, Theresa, Jefferson County, N. Y.

YOUNG'S Portable Poultry Houses

8x8Ft. "Amherst" House $45

It's Cheaper to Buy; Why Bother to Build?

Positively you can buy Brooder Houses, Colony Houses and Laying Houses from us for less than it would cost you to build. Approved designs; kiln-dried lumber; skilled workmanship. The 8x8 ft. 'Amherst" house shown above, $45.

FREE CATALOG shows many types of Poultry and Pigeon Houses, Rabbit Hutches and Dog Kennels. Write today.

E. C. YOUNG CO. 85 Depot Street Randolph, Mass.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

8 to 10 Weeks Old

from the Old RELIABLE Indian Head Strain

Satisfaction Guaranteed

INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, TOMS RIVER, N. J

BIG CHICKS from High Record Matings

1900-1929 First to ship Chicks in U. S.

300-326 eggs, S. C. White Leghorns. Also Special Tancred Matings and 15 other varieties: Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns; Anconas, White, Buff, Black Minorcas; Barred, White, Buff Rocks; White Wyandottes; S. C. and R. C. Reds; Buff Orpingtons; Jersey Black Giants.

Write today for free catalog before you buy. Prices Low and good genuine personal service to each customer. Satisfaction Guaranteed. 28 years shipping chicks to satisfied customers.

UHL PIONEER HATCHERY & EGG FARMS New Washington, Ohio Dept. R

Specialty-Bred Leghorns

For 18 years we have specialized in producing S. C. White Leghorns. Our 400-acre farm has over 10,000 breeders from pedigree foundation flock. From these we produce our Grade A Chicks, guaranteed to pay you better than any others. *Prices: $22.00 per 100; $105 per 500; $200 per 1,000.*

Free Year Book—64 pages; many fine pictures; useful suggestions. Write today.

LORD FARMS 67 Forest Street METHUEN, MASS.

CHIX

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Our breeders are large birds; long deep rectangular bodies. Selected for size, type and egg production.

$12.00 Per 100; $57.50, 500; $110, 1000.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

KERR'S 1929 CHICKS

Even with this spring's high-priced eggs, chick prices remain the same

CHICKS with same blood lines as Kerr pens in the national egg-laying competitions. Prices for Utility Chicks:

BREED	25	50	100	500	1000
W. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
W. Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
W. Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

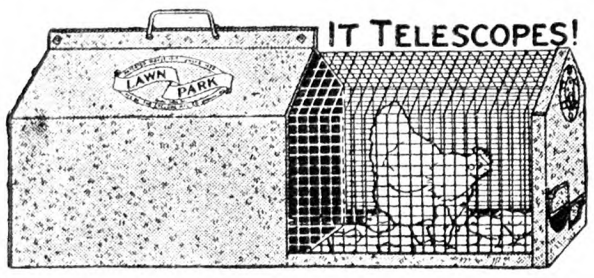
SPECIAL MATINGS—*Add 6c per chick to above prices*

Five big hatches each week insure prompt deliveries. Shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.
Department 9

Paterson, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Camden, N. J. Binghamton, N. Y. E. Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa. Danbury, Conn. W. Springfield, Mass.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

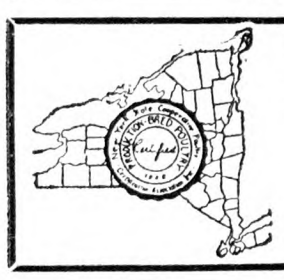


IT TELESCOPES!

"LAWN PARK" COOP Saves Your Chicks

The Wire Park, which pulls out like a drawer, gives hens and chicks fresh grass, air and sunshine during the day; closes at night and in storms. This coop meets every demand; portable, with removable floor for easy cleaning; roomy, light, durable, sanitary. **PROOF AGAINST HAWKS, RATS, WEASELS,** etc. Made of galvanized metal; repels vermin. Size, open, 18 in. x 24 in. x 48 in. Pays for itself in chicks and labor saved. Turn work into pleasure and profit. Ask for Poultry Supply Catalog.

THE CYCLONE MFG. CO.
DEPT. 82 URBANA, INDIANA



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New York State Co-operative Official Poultry Breeders, Inc.

Formerly New York Co-operative Poultry Certification Association, Inc.

The Big 1929 Catalogue is Off the Press, and will be mailed Free to all requests. Write

M. M. Griffiths, Sec'y. Box N New Hartford, N. Y.

NATIONAL "SUPERBRED" CHICKS

Insure your future poultry profits by ordering **NATIONAL "SUPERBRED" CHICKS NOW**

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Tancred & Hollywood White Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.00	17.00	82.00	160.00

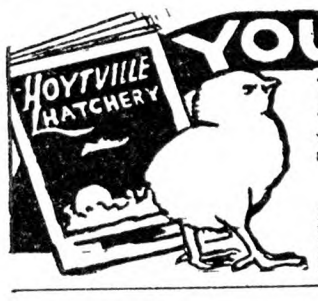
Light Mixed, $9 per 100. Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100. Also Black Minorcas, White Minorcas, Anconas, Blue Andelusians and Jersey Black Giants. Send for our free catalog and prices on our Special Mated Chicks. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Member International Baby Chick Association.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 406, MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices. Buy Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 42 Fairport, N. Y.



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Ohio Accredited Chicks—Also Baby Ducks

Every bird in our breeding flock is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by expert, trained and authorized by Ohio Poultry Improvement Association. Find out about our guarantee plans 16 Breeds. We have limited number chicks from Ohio R. O. P. pedigreed stock. Write today.

Hoytville Accredited Hatchery Main Street Hoytville, Ohio

Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

Let us ship you our chicks, $1 with order, balance C.O.D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival.

Prices Delivered—	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White, Buff, Brown; Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
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Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.50	22		

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Staggering Poultry

Some of my chickens go blind and seem crazy; they run backward and sideways.
New York. MRS. G. K.

These fowls may be suffering from intestinal worms or from having eaten spoiled food of some kind. Give each bird showing any indication of this trouble a teaspoonful of castor oil or a teaspoonful of Epsom salts dissolved in a little water. If worms are suspected by being found in the droppings, give a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine mixed with a little oil an hour or two before giving the salts or oil as a physic. M. B. D.

Canker in Poultry

I would like information about canker in chickens. J. M.
New Jersey.

"Canker," as the term is commonly used by poultrymen who do not try to make fine distinctions between different forms of growths, means almost any foreign growth upon the tissues of a sick bird. Fungous growths are small masses of yellowish white substance, spongy in nature, that may be found on a bird's skin or the membranes within the cavities of the body. A fungus is a plant of a very low order of growth, some species of which are able to attach themselves to animal tissues and grow there.

These plants may start on moldy litter in the henhouse and then attach themselves to the lining membrane of a fowl's mouth nostrils or throat and cause the bird serious trouble or bring about its death. Such a fungus growth at the entrance to the windpipe may bring about death by choking the bird. A bird that is whistling and evidently distressed in breathing should have the mouth opened and the interior examined in a good light for these yellowish masses. If found, at the entrance to the windpipe or elsewhere, they may be removed with a swab and the place touched with tincture of iodine to prevent their recurrence.

A disease of little chicks, known as brooder pneumonia, is caused by fungi that are inhaled by the chicks from moldy, damp litter and attach themselves to the membranes of the deeper air passages, causing death. The eruption of chickenpox may be called canker, as may be the thick, yellowish masses that are sometimes found in that disease in the nasal passages or mouth. These, too, should be removed and tincture of iodine used to paint their sites. M. B. D.

Sprouting Oats

I soak oats over night to feed hens on. I draw water off the oats in evening, then next morning I add new oats and put back same water with a little fresh water. Are these oats fattening to the birds?
New Jersey. J. L. D.

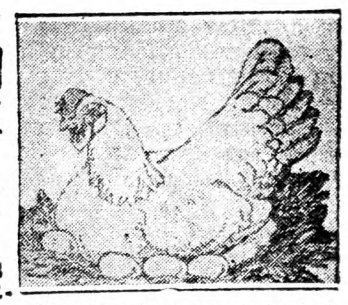
Soaking or sprouting oats does not add to their food value except by making them more palatable and readily eaten by the fowls. Oats are fattening in their nature, but unless heavy have a very large amount of fiber in comparison with the size of the kernel and for fattening purposes are best fed ground.

A convenient way to soak or sprout oats is given in Hurd's "Practical Poultry Farming," as follows: Procure lard tubs or large pails and bore a hole near the bottom of each, fitting this with a plug. Put about a half pail of oats in each tub and cover to a depth of two or three inches with lukewarm water. After 12 hours pour off this water and empty wet oats into another tub. Night and morning thereafter empty the oats from one tub to another and fill tub with warm water. Stir the oats, let them stand in the water for five minutes, then remove the plug and let them drain. Keep these tubs in a warm place covered with a wet cloth. The sprouts should be an inch or more in length in five days, when the oats may be fed. Several tubs should be in use, so as to start a new batch of oats each day. This method, while it does not give long green sprouts, does away with the necessity of any expensive equipment and increases the bulk of the grain, while making it more palatable and digestible.
M. B. D.

"I no hope you keep your cows in a pasture," said Mrs. Newlywed as she paid the milkman. "Yes, madam," replied the milkman, "of course we keep them in a pasture." "I'm so glad," gushed Mrs. Newlywed. "I have been told that pasteurized milk is much the best."—Watchman-Examiner.

Ferris Strain W. Leghorn Chix

CHIX



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S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$12.00
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April $2 more; June and July $2 less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

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S.C.W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
Bd. Rocks & S.C. Reds	3.75	7.25	14	67.50	130
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Barred Rocks	$3.50	$6.00	$11.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.50	6.00	11.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.00	5.00	9.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.00	9.00

500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less. Free range flocks. Safe delivery guar. B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Penna

Thoughts From Long Acres

Sometimes I think we fruitraisers are the scariest folks on earth. We fear extreme cold in the Winter, as it may hurt the buds; we are afraid of warm days, as the buds may swell; we are scared of an early Spring, as a late frost may clean us up, and our fears are justified by the fact that three times in the past 12 years the grapes have been frozen in just that way. We fear too much rain, as it makes the ground soft; a high wind, because it tips over our trees or shakes off the fruit; a dry spell, as it cuts the crop small.

Actually we are scared stiff by bugs so small you have to get a magnifying glass to see them. The size of the bug has little to do with it, as often the tiniest bugs do the most damage. Immense apple trees a half century old give up and die when the tiny San Jose scale moves in and begins to raise a family. I have seen old family orchards by the score dead or dying through scale damage; this in the corn belt where sprayers were unknown. Aphids, too, are tiny, but a few aphids smaller than pinheads can deform every apple on the tree so that it looks like the leavings of a hard Winter.

Then there is the red spider, a bug so small it is almost invisible, but it can make a raspberry patch look as though a fire had gone through. Blister mites are another species of bug of microscopic dimensions and elephantine power, so you see we have reasons for fear. Scientists tell us that we may be losing the battle with the bugs and in time actually face starvation because of them. Recent discoveries tend to prove that three successive waves of highly developed civilization in Central America were destroyed by common grasshoppers. We all can remember a few years ago when the army worm swept the country in such numbers that trains were stopped by them and vast areas swept bare of vegetation. It is not of these, though, that I am thinking today, but of a famous bug known to every farm boy and denied by every city writer.

One of the surest signs that Summer has arrived is the presence of numerous doodle-bug holes in hard ground, especially bare pathways. As a boy I often knelt at a doodle-bug hole and hollered, "Doodle-bug, doodle-bug, come up, come up!" and up he came, as anyone could see. Perhaps every farm boy has done that very thing and, in later life, been surprised that any writer should deny the very existence of doodle-bugs. Of course I know now that my breath probably dislodged some particles of sand from the bowl-shaped hole which rolled down and caused the doodle-bug to think an unwary ant had dropped in for dinner. Scientists come to our aid by giving a long description of the doodle-bug, only they call him an ant lion, and tell great tales of how he actually shoots small pebbles at the ant which has invaded the bowl, and thus causes the ant to roll down near enough to be grabbed. I never saw one do that, but I have called them up many a time. My three boys were skeptical until they too tried it, so now even Calvin believes in the doodle-bug.

Another thing at which even I hooted was the finding of underground water by means of a witch-hazel or peach twig. Cut a peach limb about the size of your finger, one which has a crotch of Y-shape; leave the ends about two feet long and enough limb beyond the crotch so it will not split readily. Hold your hands out flat, palms upward, and grasp the two ends of the crotch so that the point is upward, but be sure to grip the ends with all your strength. Now walk slowly along and—if you are gifted that way—when you come to place which has an underground stream of water, the crotch end of the twig will slowly bend until it points directly downward. I have done that very thing many a time with the wood gripped so tightly that the fibers were twisted near by hands. Now laugh that off.

At one time a man in our community wanted to have a well drilled and called for my brother—who is much better at water-witching than myself—to come and locate a site. After walking around the yard a long time my brother finally located water right on top of a knoll some distance back of the house. The well-drillers laughed and began to drill where the man wanted the well. After drilling three dry holes, each over 100 ft. deep, they finally moved up on the knoll and found water at 30 ft. The well is in constant use and has never failed. My brother located the well here on Long Acres. I drilled it myself by placing extension pipes on a post-digger and found water at 28 ft., which we have used for years. Across the road my neighbor has had the drillers three times, and each time they drilled a dry hole over 100 ft. deep.

At one time a college boy brought a friend along to spend the holidays with him. The boy's mother was slightly deaf. The friend's name was Specknoodle. When they arrived the mother rushed out to greet her boy. After the greetings were over the boy said, "Mother, I want you to meet my friend, Mr. Specknoodle." "What?" "Mr. Specknoodle." "What?" Louder, "Mr. Specknoodle." Then the mother said, "I give it up; it sounds just like Specknoodle to me."

Maybe my bug and water-witching stories sound just like Specknoodle to you, but don't be in too big a hurry to laugh, as possibly you too may know some things which others would say sounded like Specknoodle. I know, for instance, that cucumbers and muskmelons will mix if planted too near each other, but the books say they will not. To tell the truth, I am beginning to have some faith in planting by the moon and the zodiacal signs, for I have seen so many times when my smart-aleck conclusions were confounded by the wisdom of an apparently uneducated old farmer, that I no longer snicker at outre beliefs.

L. B. R.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Among those Grange workers who are doing splendid service for the order is Miss Jennie Buell, of Ann Arbor, Mich., whose department in the National Grange Monthly has made her known and loved throughout Grange territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Miss Buell has rendered much very valuable service outside her own State and her writings and addresses have done much to advance the work of the organization.

Miss Buell was one of the instructors at the short course for Grange lecturers, held during the period from Feb. 25 to March 1 at Columbus, Ohio, under the auspices of the Ohio State University College of Agriculture, and the Ohio State Grange. Miss Buell spoke on "Training for Leadership Through Grange Activities." Others represented in the faculty covering this lecturers' course of instruction were Dean Alfred Vivian of the College of Agriculture of Ohio State University; C. E. Lively and C. R. Arnold, assistant professor of Rural Sociology at the University; R. Bruce Tom, recreation extension specialist of the university; Secretary T. G. Watson of the College of Agriculture; Miss Minnie Price, State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents, Ohio University; Ralph A. Felton, Extension Professor of the Department of Rural Social Organization, Cornell University.

Dean Vivian stated before the conference opened that he would be well satisfied if there were 40 lecturers in attendance at this first short course. The total registration was 81. In speaking of the work of the course Miss Buell writes: "There was never a moment's doubt about enthusiasm and keen zeal. Every lecturer was ready for every lesson and social event. As I have been a teacher in the two New York schools for Grange lecturers and have seen the number more than double at the second year, I feel that these annual schools or short courses belong to the newer and most promising development of the Grange at the present time. With the Student Grange and the Juvenile Grange movement, the short course completes a trio which speaks of a fresh impetus and new era in the whole Grange movement."

Pennsylvania is making a systematic drive to enlarge the Grange membership of the Keystone State to 100,000 before the end of 1929. This will mean an increase of 20,000, but judging from the steady increase which has been taking place thus far this year the Granges of Pennsylvania should reach the desired goal. There are now about 900 subordinate Granges in Pennsylvania, with nearly 100 Juvenile Granges. Special Grange rallies and field meetings are being planned to help put the drive over the top. Pennsylvania is one of the largest and most active of the Grange States and the order is in a very strong position there.

A Grange hall costing $35,000 has just been dedicated at Lakewood, Col. This is said to be the finest Grange hall in the country. It will be used for a community center.

Few people know that the beautiful National cemetery marking the historic battlefield at Gettysburg, visited by thousands of tourists every year, was designed by William Saunders, one of the Seven Founders of the Grange organization. During the recent session of Congress a bill was introduced by Congressman Menges of Pennsylvania providing for the erection of a suitable memorial at Gettysburg for the man whose talent designed t is beautiful cemetery. When the Grange was organized in Washington by Father Kelley and his associates Mr. Saunders was a landscape gardener in the Federal Department of Agriculture. He was a native of Scotland and came from a family of landscape gardeners. He also designed the park surrounding the cemetery at Springfield, Ill., and the grounds of the Lincoln monument, as well as many other parks and cemeteries. For his work in designing the Gettysburg cemetery Mr. Saunders never received any remuneration and the proposed memorial is in tardy recognition of his service.

The organization of the National Grange occurred in the office of Mr. Saunders at Washington and he served as the first master of the National Grange, his service extending over a period of six years. A large part of the Grange ritual was written by Mr. Saunders. His death occurred in 1900. His daughter is still living and was in attendance at the recent session of the National Grange in the city of Washington.

COP at busy corner (to pedestrian): "Hey, you! Wait for the lights before you cross." Pedestrian: "It's all right, officer. I'm committing suicide."—Life.

Pumping Long Distance

We have on our farm a spring 700 ft. from the house and 10 ft. lower than the spout of a pump would be if put into the house. Can I draw the water that far? And if so, what size pipe should be used, and what kind of a pump would be necessary to lift the water? W. L. A.
New York.

A suction pump can be used successfully for a long horizontal line of pipe provided the frictional resistance to flow in the pipe, plus the actual lift, does not total more than the suction lift of which the pump is capable, usually 20 to 25 ft.

It is probable that this water is wanted for household use only. If so, practically any of the house force pumps may be used. One which discharges water at the spout on both the up and down strokes of the plunger, a double-acting type, would be best because of a more uniform flow in the suction line. It is usually safe to use the size sunction pipe for which the pump is tapped. For this installation, with a pump drawing from three to six gallons per minute, a 1¼-in. pipe will be sufficiently large. This should be carefully laid with tight joints and should have a uniform slope to permit draining if desired. The lower end should have a foot valve. A tee fitted into the suction line near the pump and carrying a short upright piece of 2½ or 3-in. pipe, fitted with a tight cap or plug at the top, will be found an aid in pumping. It ordinarily stands empty and forms a vacuum chamber into which the water of the suction line can continue to flow after the plunger stops moving upward. On the next upstroke a portion of the water comes from this chamber. In this way it prevents sudden starting and stopping of the long column of water in the suction line and makes pumping easier. R. H. S.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1929.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John J. Dillon, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of The Rural New-Yorker, and that the following, is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.
Editor: DeWitt C. Wing, 333 W. 30th St., New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor: W. W. Higgins, Maywood, N. J.
Business Manager: John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the indivdual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Rural Publishing Co., 333 West 30th St., New York City.
John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.
William F. Dillon, New Rochelle, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is ——. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JOHN J. DILLON, Publisher,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of March, 1929.

WILLIAM A. CROSBY, (Seal)
Notary Public, New York County, N. Y., No. 476. Certificate filed in all counties in New York. Register No. 8136. My commission expires March 30, 1930.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 603.

FOR SALE—3 acres, 6-room bungalow, all improvements, barn, 3-car space, large chicken houses, abundance grapes and other fruit, shrubbery; near stores and churches; 30 miles to New York City; $9,500. G. BERTHOLF, New City, Rockland County, N. Y.

FARM—24-acre poultry and truck farm near Barnegat Bay, N. J.; reasonable. ADVERTISER 6238, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale, 60 acres, all tillable land, located in thriving community. ADVERTISER 6239, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small ranch in Matagorda County, Texas; ideal for cattle raising or diversified farming; numerous bearing pecan trees of native growth; if interested, write BOX T, Efland, N. C.

GROCERY, gas station, 6-room house, other buildings, good condition; 5 acres clear, orchard, farm tools, truck, horse, chickens, electricity and phone; price $8,900, cash $4,000. OWNER, Box 32, Risley, N. J.

FARM, 135 acres, level, productive land, well watered, three springs, brook, swimming pool; 65 miles from New York; three houses, barn 100x30. THEODORE F. HOWELL, Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y.

SALE or exchange for smaller place, 10-acre poultry farm, 325 Leghorn hens; 650 Barred Rock pullets; good markets. ADVERTISER 6281, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent medium-size farm, 50 miles of New York, in good condition; electricity; full particulars; option to buy; no agents. JOHN W. SUHRE, 507 East 162d St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Beautiful 5-room cottage, furnished, two covered porches, cobble stone chimney and foundation; garage; ½ acre; electric lights; 75 miles from New York City, Sullivan County; price $2,600, cash $1,200; or will exchange for 100-acre farm. ADVERTISER 6273, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—In nearby Jersey town of 12,000, a candy, cigar and stationery store, fountain, Frigidaire; 4 living-rooms adjoining; opposite two schools; stock, fixtures and good will, $545 cash. ADVERTISER 6271, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Connecticut farm, 100 acres; for particulars write BOX 723, Moosup, Conn.

FOR SALE—Village farm, "Walnut Terrace," 23 acres, high location, superior buildings, beautiful scenery, bearing English and black walnut orchard of varieties described in the R. N.-Y., pages 313 and 416; fruit, berries, etc.; details, photos; price $15,000. G. C. STOVER, Milford, N. J.

FOR SALE—Country estate situated in Cold Spring, on the Albany Post Road, only 50 miles from New York, consisting of a 7-room house, heat, electricity, garage, chicken-house, over 100 fruit trees and grapevines, about 25 acres; particulars, W. LOWE, 3358 Hull Ave., Bronx, N. Y. Tel., 6387 Olinville.

FOR SALE—20-acre poultry farm, capacity 1,000 hens; 6-room house, big barn, orchard; half mile large town; price $2,500 terms, or will rent for $225 a year. CHARLES STUCHLIK, Milton, Del.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat, either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY — Clover - buckwheat blend, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.70; postpaid third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60 lbs., $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—1929 maple syrup, $2.50 per gallon, delivered in fourth zone. CLARK L. BRIGHT, Bloomville, N. Y.

MAPLE-BUTTERNUT fudge, 75c per lb.; small sugar cakes, 50c. MRS. FRANK KEZER, Rochester, Vermont.

WANTED—To purchase carrots, cabbage and beets for small animal feed; for further information, write LEDERLE ANTITOXIN LABORATORIES, Pearl River, N. Y.

DELICIOUS black walnut and shellbark meats, $1 per lb., parcel post collect. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

BIG BARGAIN, 1¼ k.w. Delco plant, 110-volt, new batteries, 56 cells; price $250 f.o.b. premises. AL. STEINIGER, Croton Lake, N. Y.

CANDLESTICKS wanted—Pewter, brass, copper, iron; send description, price. OSMUN, W. Redding, Conn.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

WOULD like to buy a second-hand green bone cutter, hand or power. J. A. SWINGLE, R. F. D. 3, Troy, N. Y.

HARROW—We want a disk cutaway tractor harrow; state price and condition. CHAS. MOMM & SONS, Inc., Union, N. J.

NO. 1 Vermont maple syrup, $2.25 gallon f.o.b H. P. HALL, Jericho, Vt.

FOR SALE—Fordson tractor, two-gang Oliver plow and two section spring-tooth harrow; all in excellent condition, $350 f.o.b. or I will deliver by truck for $375, up to 30 miles. C. A. HETTEMA, Midland Park, N. J.

FOR SALE—DeLaval milking machine, complete, good as new. GEORGE A. TICHENOR, Oxford, N. J.

SUNRISE Farm, 38 acres, a comfortable and home-like convalescent home; quiet, restful, secluded; electric lights, running water, modern plumbing and heating. H. A. GEIB, M.D., Milford, Conn.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.25 gal.; sugar, 10-lb. pail, $2.75; 5-lb., $1.50; not prepaid. ROBERT OLIVER, Craiglea Farm, South Ryegate, Vermont.

WANTED—Couple with five small children desire to be only boarders for Summer at good farm; swimming available preferred; laundry wanted done; write details. WM. MARTIN, Box 452, Oradell, N. J.

WANTED—Used garden tractor in fair condition; must be cheap for cash. W. F. HALLENBECK, R. 1, Greene, N. Y.

CHOICE Florida oranges, sweet, juicy, full flavored; box containing 100, price $1.95 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. MARY A. THOMAS, Thonotosassa, Florida.

VERMONT maple syrup, 1-gal, $2.25; 5-gal. lots, $2; 5-lb. pail sugar, $1.60; 10-lb. pail sugar, $3; not prepaid. GEO. N. WOODRUFF, Jericho, Vt.

FINEST clover extracted honey, 5 lbs., $1.15; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.80, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

I enjoy reading THE R. N.-Y. If I had subscribed four years ago I would have saved $75 which I paid to the Auto Knitter Co., Buffalo, N. Y. I inquired at bank and found the company rated A-1. Keep up the good work and hope you will be blessed with the same.
Maryland. C. C. W.

This saving would be a pretty good dividend on a dollar investment. No subscriber at the time had any excuse for getting caught on the knitting machine work-at-home scheme. THE R. N.-Y. exposed the game from the time the first one showed its head until all of them disappeared. That the Auto Knitter Company made money for a time did not influence us. A fraud on the public can never be permanently successful. The Publisher's Desk service pays even larger dividends to many readers. Some neighbor would be glad to take advantage of it if the service is brought to his attention.

I promised you some time ago at some later date I would tell you in detail some of my experiences with the Union Control Corp., Coudersport, Pa. Mr. Young called on me last Spring, and in his suave way supposedly proved to me that their product "Ucco" was effective for the killing of insects without harm to vegetation. Had it proven so, I knew it would be in great demand by farmers, golf courses, etc., or otherwise I would not have tried to sell it, as I have been in business in this small town for 22 years, which fact alone speaks for my honesty. Mr. Young induced me to take an order of over $1,800, for which I gave them two trade acceptances of 90 and 120 days, respectively. Of course they knew their product was no good, so they immediately sold my notes to a supposedly innocent party in Washington, D. C., at a discount, so that when they became due I could not have any come-back at them in regard to paying same.

They guaranteed that the salesman they would send out with me for four weeks would dispose of my original order in the time he was with me. So in good faith we canvassed all of Long Island demonstrating and selling their product, but I guaranteed everything as it was guaranteed to me, for which I have since made good, as my business reputation means more to me than the few hundred dollars' worth I sold. I also demonstrated a few hundred dollars' worth on my own account gratis, just to establish a good business on same. When we applied the "Ucco" on golf courses and noted the result, that immediately finished me as far as selling it goes. Their demonstrator, Mr. E. F. Stower, was discharged at once for admitting it was no good, although he had worked for them over a year, until he found out the stuff was worthless. His excuse to me was that he had never demonstrated it before, and supposed it good. When discharged I had to loan him the money to get back to Pennsylvania. I cashed a few of his salary checks, which came back marked "Insufficient funds," and to this day I have never received the money on the protested checks.

My lawyer wrote them asking them to take back the balance I had on hand at a discount, and that I would prepay the freight, but of course they refused. I still have over $1,200 (cost price) of stock on hand which I would be glad to unload at any price. M. B.
New York.

Here is an unvarnished tale of one of the victims of Union Control Corp., Coudersport, Pa., of which J. P. S. Strickler is the leading spirit. Invariably the goods are sold by misrepresentation, and the victim signs the trade acceptances before shipment is made, which is a very unusual thing in legitimate transactions. This subscriber's experience confirms the testimony at the Gettysburg, Pa., trial, where Strickler was convicted of fraud.

Will you advise me as to the reliability of Empire Brokers, 132 W. 42nd St., New York City? They ask ½ per cent down in listing your business and 5 per cent to effect the sale. W. D. S.
Pennsylvania.

Here is the same old easy-money listing fee scheme that Publisher's Desk has discussed so many times. It is time enough to pay a commission on the sale of property when it is sold.

I am inclosing papers which I got after answering Paris-American Pharmacal Co., Des Moines, Iowa, puzzle in a magazine. If I send the $5 order, and in working out the "Marvel Pathe Puzzle" (which in sample puzzle I have 3677 for answer), and get highest number, would I get a prize like they promise or not, as it seems like a lot of money free?
Pennsylvania. M. P.

This puzzle scheme is similar to those employed to lure people into subscription contests. The whole object of the puzzle scheme is to secure a remittance of $5 for toilet articles. It is difficult to believe that the goods are of any higher quality than the methods employed to sell them. Like the "free lot" schemes, these puzzles are designed to fool those taking part in them that they will get something for nothing. The result is disappointment and nothing of value for your money. There's an old adage, "Don't try to beat a gambler at his own game," which the inquirer might well take to heart, if he thinks he can beat the game of those employing schemes of this sort.

Our community is being flooded just now with a prospectus sent through the mails of Monarch Royalty Corporation, 150 Broadway, and Tulsa, Okla., soliciting investment in the company, promising 10 per cent on the investment—price $1.50 a share. Do you regard the company as a safe one in which to invest? E. R.
New Jersey.

In the discussion of any oil royalty proposition we have felt it essential to point out with respect to purchase of this type of stock that the very nature of the company's business is inherently speculative. Needless to say the element of management is of primary importance, for the success of an enterprise of this kind depends entirely upon the ability of the management to choose such leases for the investment of their funds as offer the most promising prospects of profitable development in operation. Upon the basis of the information at hand, it would not appear that the company had operated with any unusual degree of success, and since its method of financing its purchases of royalty is through the issuance of preferred stock, the participating feature of this issue would appear to be rather remote at the present time. Briefly, we should not care to recommend a purchase of these shares even for speculative purposes as the stock, in our opinion, represents too much of a gamble to be taken almost entirely on faith.

Can you give me any information in regard to this concern? They claim to cure rheumatism. Their address is Van Ard Sanatorium, Hyde Park Blvd. at Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill. I have tried quite a lot of doctors and it seems they cannot do me any good. These people have sent quite a lot of their literature, but I am very suspicious of them, so I thought that you could give me your opinion of them. I certainly would like to find something to help me, but I cannot afford to be humbugged. L. C. S.
Pennsylvania.

It goes without saying that any sanatorium claiming to cure rheumatism brands itself as an institution of medical quackery. Such concerns only prey on the misfortunes of the public. It is only natural for anyone suffering from rheumatism to grasp at any straw for relief.

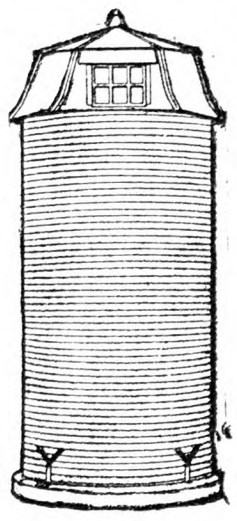
Your paper has been instrumental in collecting thousands of dollars for farmers. About two years ago you started collecting money for loss of vegetable shipments that the railroad refused to pay for. Farmers around here collected $20,000. One man got close to $1,000, and my family got between $600 to $700. You have been a good friend, and I deeply appreciated it. H. B. GRIMBALL.
South Carolina.

We have always felt sure that the amounts we collect here and the results we could account for are small compared with the general good effects of having someone to speak for the rights of farmers generally. When we establish the record that a carrier is responsible for damages to shippers the rule is established and all are paid for failure to deliver. In this way Publisher's Desk has probably saved considerable money for farmers who never know that it came about through the influence of THE R. N.-Y.

I purchased a suit of clothes from J. Sarnes Co., 119 W. 57th St., New York City, and paid $50 to salesman. Up to date I never heard or saw salesman since the day I gave the salesman order, Christmas week. Will you advise me if they will return my money? Inclosed find names of others who have had this experience. O. D.
New York.

J. Sarnes & Co. is one of the concerns prosecuted by the District Attorney's office, New York, in connection with its promotion of a "suit club racket." Two other houses conducting the same sort of a scheme were prosecuted at the same time. The victims numbered 150. Country people should cultivate a "sales resistance" towards unknown agents unless the houses represented are known to be reliable and trustworthy.

TAKE *YOUR* CHOICE



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CONCRETE SILOS—Stave or Solid . . . with the same engineering service behind them that is used by the big coal dealers when erecting their storage bins.

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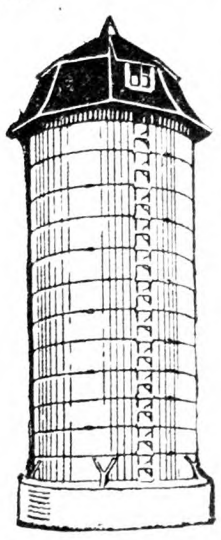

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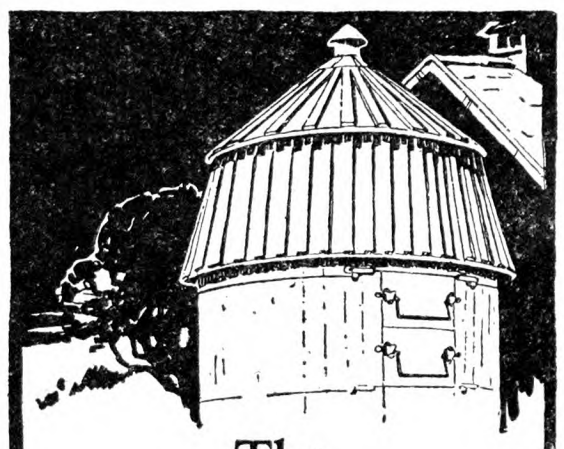

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Write for big free catalog. Discounts for early orders and cash. Time payments if wanted. Tubs, tanks and vats.

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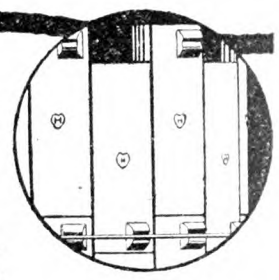

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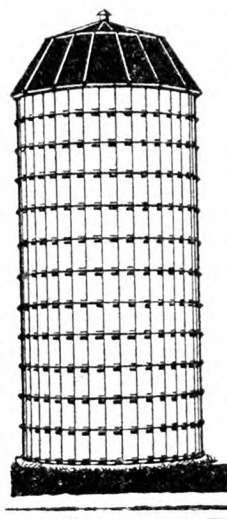
Within the limits of New York State, we are prepared to offer a special service to dairymen who desire a high-grade Concrete Stave Silo. Our crew of trained workers will erect the silo on your place, insuring perfect construction throughout. We use patented reinforced concrete staves and bind them securely with Harder Galvanized Steel Hoops, never known to break.



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COPPER-IZED METAL Silos

Write your own Guarantee—this Better Silo will make good! Storm-proof, Fire-proof, practically Freeze-proof. Easy to set up; can be built on to as needed. A Modern, Practical Silo, backed by 24 years experience. Tell us size wanted and we'll quote factory-to-you prices and early order inducement.
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Buy direct from Brown's Factories and save about ⅓ on Farm and Poultry Fence, Poultry Netting, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing, Paint, Tires. Write for free catalog today—My prices lowest—quality highest—I pay freight.—Jim Brown. (11)
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POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK.—Simple efficient; $2, postpaid.
TRAP-NEST RECORD CARDS.—50, $1.10; 100, $2.00.
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PINE PLAINS FARMS from $1,500 up; Camp Sites $3,000 up; Bungalow and garage, 2 acres land, $2,000. New large Bungalow, all improvements, $5,500. Hundred acre farm, $2,000. Hundred miles from New York, state road. Brokers protected. **Owner SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y.**

ALFALFA, CLOVER, all kinds hay. Get prices, delivered your station. JAS. DANTE, Jr. **East Worcester, N. Y.**

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardeners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial, Estate, etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 6th Avenue, New York City.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Working farmer to take full charge of a large commercial orchard operation; must have full knowledge of cultivation, spraying, sorting and packing; give experience and salary in first letter. L. T. HALLOCK & SON, Clayton, N. J.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged man or man and wife, no children, to live on beautiful island and act as caretaker and housekeeper for lodge occupied periodically; must be sober, industrious and capable of operating motor boat; year-around outside work; good living conditions though somewhat isolated. Address F. A. WOLEBEN, P. O. Box 1141, Columbus, Ga.

SINGLE men to work in modern cow barn; must be good dry-hand milkers; wages $70 per month and board; send full particulars in first letter. WINTERTHUR FARMS, Winterthur, Del.

WANTED—White woman, cooking in private family, no laundry, active, competent; only one wanting steady, all-year place, need apply; baking required; all particulars in first reply; wages $15 a week. ADVERTISER 6214, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between ages of 25 and 35 years, in good physical health; applicants must have had equivalent of second year high school education, must be active and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information, apply to LEO J. PALMER, M.D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WANTED—Girl or woman for general housework; small family, good home on farm with reliable people; satisfactory salary. MRS. KIRSCHNER, Spring Valley, N. Y.

WANTED—A man to take care of lawn and garden and general work; write, enclosing references to BYRAM L. WINTERS, Smithboro, N. Y.

WANTED—Single Protestant for general work on small farm; good milker; responsible; good wages and board; state all particulars in first letter. WAYSIDE FARM, Mendham, N. J.

ASSOCIATION testers needed in New York State; give age, experience in dairy work and references. G. W. TAILBY, Jr., Department of Animal Husbandry, Ithaca, N. Y.

COUPLE under 40, without children, for boys' school; repairs, general; wife, cook; salary $1,800 year, maintenance. GRANT FANCHER, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Single man over 30 to work on farm, May 1, all year position; must be a first-class dry-hand milker capable of milking the best cows occasionally, also able to drive car; only energetic, ambitious man need apply; wages $75 per month with board, room and bath and all modern conveniences. Address, A. D. STEVENSON, Cinchona Farm, Erdenheim, Pa.

WANTED—Man or man and wife on a small farm in Morris Co., N. J.; all-year job for right man; state wages expected, reference. ADVERTISER 6242, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young American married man to drive supply truck; must have good habits. ADVERTISER 6262, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced man on truck farm, $60 and board; reference. CHAS. BOWNE, R. 2, Asbury Park, N. J.

WANTED — Reliable middle-aged woman for working housekeeper; in suburbs; references required; good home and wages. ADVERTISER 6246, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A companionable middle-aged woman to cook in farm home; modern conveniences; give age and wages expected and state when you can come. Address BOX 115, Washington, Conn.

BOY wanted as companion for 13-year-old boy; will provide free home for good boy; can be orphan; nice country home. ADVERTISER 6260, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT man, truck, poultry farm; no liquor, tobacco; state wages. LEYDEN HAVEN FARM, Staatsburg, N. Y.

WANTED—An experienced fruit farmer about 40 years old, single; one who can milk and drive team; medium wages and board. ADVERTISER 6256, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable party, clean, hard worker, poultry, general share basis. ADVERTISER 6254, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, houseman and care for furnace; wife, general housework and cooking; private estate; people used to country; wet wash, electric ironer, churn butter for house use; no car allowed; wages $130 per month and board; needed last week in April. ADVERTISER 6250, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDY-MAN who understands gardening on private estate with license to drive when necessary; no car allowed; $80 per month and board. Phone 4429 New Rochelle, N. Y. ADVERTISER 6251, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man, experienced on general farm; good house; state age and wages. G. B. DIOGUARDI, 214 East 58th St., New York City.

GARDENER, milk occasionally, who understands gardening on private estate; no car allowed; $70 per month and board. Phone 4429 New Rochelle, N. Y. ADVERTISER 6252, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man for general farm work on small commercial dairy farm; must be good dry-hand milker and accustomed to handling team for farm work; state age, nationality and wages expected. J. FRED DAVIS, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.

ASSISTANT on medium size poultry plant, incubating, battery, brooding; must drive Ford; $50 to start. WM. BEHRENS, Cedar Grove, N. J.

COOK, white, and to assist in general housework in modern home on farm in very quiet neighborhood 30 miles from New York City; would not be expected to cook for farm help; must be scrupulously clean, neat, willing and with thorough knowledge and experience plain cooking and general housework; wages $75 per month with individual room and use private bath. BOX A, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man as herdsman, large registered herd; prefer party with extra milkers; position for single man; state full particulars in first letter or wire or visit us at once. BELLE ELLEN STOCK FARMS, Branchville, Sussex County, N. J.

WANTED—Good dry-hand milker and all-around farm-hand; state wages wanted. Care JOHN QUELL, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man for permanent position on dairy and fruit farm; must be good milker, sober, trustworthy and with good references; wages $75 per month, six-room house, milk, firewood and garden. ARTHUR JONES, Willow Brook Farm, Spring Valley, N. Y.

WANTED—May 1, capable woman, cook and houseworker, family of two, poultry farm. H. BISSING, West Cornwall, Conn.

CARETAKER or farmer-gardener, married, on small Long Island estate; steady position; wages $110 per month, modern cottage, heat, electric light; must have good references. Reply to, LICHT, 175 Ascan Avenue, Forest Hills, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS for boys' school, under 40; if married, general work for husband; salary $50 and $65, maintenance. TRAINING SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced gardener, single, middle-aged man to raise all kinds of vegetables, on about 2-acre farm, located on Staten Island; must be a willing worker; write or call. HUGENOT POULTRY FARM, New York Office, 1498 Second Ave., cor 78th St., New York City.

WANTED—Single man on poultry farm; start at once; good wages. S. M. SHEPPARD, R. F. D. 3, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—Mother's helper, good home, small pay. MRS SHEPPARD, R. F. D. 3, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—Reliable single man on Holstein dairy farm; experienced Surge, Fordson tractor; $65 month start; permanent. FRAZEE FARMS, Delphi Falls, N. Y.

AMERICAN, honest, dependable, with an ambition, wanted at once for general farm work; state experience and wages wanted. JOHN RONNER, Red Hook, N. Y.

WANTED — Experienced married man, small family, on dairy farm; Eastern New York; milking and general farm work. ADVERTISER 6278, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED man or strong boy to do chores and whatever else he can on farm occupied by a woman; good home, low wages; state wages wanted. ADVERTISER 6275, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man on modern poultry farm; excellent chance to learn business; good living conditions; wages $40 per month to start. BOX 319, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

A FARM-RAISED young man wanted on large commercial poultry farm; experience not absolutely necessary; an excellent opportunity to learn the poultry business; state age, height and weight; salary to start $50 per month and board. ADVERTISER 6269, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FARM work wanted. JOHN WEDGWOOD, 14 Madison St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—Position on up-to-date farm by married man; life-time in farming and dairying; references. J. L. McGOWAN, Williamsfield, Ohio.

POSITION wanted by single American-Protestant, age 33, as manager or foreman of farm or dairy; thoroughly understands farming, all branches, gardening, modern farm machinery, production of certified milk or pasteurized; 3 years herdsman and manager of large certified dairy; can handle help and will get results; best of references; open for position April 15. ADVERTISER 6205, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as herdsman or test-cow man; married, no children; best references. BOX 151, Somerville, N. J.

GARDENER superintendent wishes position private estate; married, no children; understand flowers, shrubbery, vegetables, landscape work, gas engines and repairs. ADVERTISER 6211, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm manager wishes position on modern farm or estate; life-time experience with purebred stock and farming in all its branches; agricultural graduate, age 35, capable of getting results; references as to character and ability. ADVERTISER 6228, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, responsible, single, open for position. ADVERTISER 6233, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER-HERDSMAN, single, 33, life experience; anything considered. ADVERTISER 6241, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, estate manager, 39, open; life-time practical, scientific experience, all branches; private, commercial; industrial efficiency; particulars; please address, POST OFFICE BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

YOUNG man open for position; technical high and State agriculture school graduate; thorough knowledge of animal husbandry; dairy manufacturing and testing, fruit growing, farm management records; farm bred; fine references. ADVERTISER 6240, care Rural New-Yorker.

EDUCATED woman, experienced housekeeper and cook, desires position; state salary. ADVERTISER, 78 Pleasant St., Monticello, N. Y.

CAPABLE, refined woman with bonny two-year-old boy, wishes position as housekeeper; age 30; good cook and manager; English. ADVERTISER 6243, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY and vegetable farmer, German born, single, college graduate, 8 years of experience, desires position; good habits; available April 22. ADVERTISER 6247, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED herdsman desires position; wife willing to board help. ADVERTISER 6261, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, with three young boys, wants position with gentleman farmer, white, sober, respectable party only need reply. R. D. BOX 66, Green Lane, Pa.

POULTRYMAN, American, aged 28, open at once for location; 6 years' experience on leading commercial plants; experienced in all branches; only high class proposition considered; can furnish references. GEORGE MORRISON, Leader Farms, York, Pa.

GARDENER now open for position, middle-aged, life-long practical experience vegetables, flower culture, shrubs, fruit, greenhouse, understanding all work pertaining private estate; can take full charge; honest, trusty, can give best of reference; wish position where good man would be appreciated. ADVERTISER 6255, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, technical, practical, experienced in testing, pasteurizing, bottling, butter, soft cheeses, buttermilk, desires work, also certified dairy; references. ADVERTISER 6267, care Rural New-Yorker.

A MIDDLE-AGED Swiss man with small family would like a position on a private estate as a herdsman or dairyman; good butter-maker and stock raiser, understand poultry and handy in tools; have a driver's license. ADVERTISER 6266, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager wants position on dairy farm; Protestant-American, married, life experience dairying and farming; open for position at once, excellent references. Write CHARLES E. CHASE, 12 Perry Place, Springfield, N. J.

CHEF-COOK wants position; best references. ADVERTISER 6264, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED married gardener, two children; knows cattle and poultry; state wages, particulars. ADVERTISER 6268, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM or estate superintendent available on short notice; agricultural college training; 15 years' experience, farm crops, live stock and poultry, building construction and repairs; capable of entire charge of large propostition; interview can be arranged. ADVERTISER 6263, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, working manager, commercial or private, open for position on or about May 1; age 29, married, one child; life experience, A-1 dairyman. PAUL WANDRER, Mgr., Brushy Park Farms, Eddington, R. D. 2, Bristol, Pa.

COUPLE, Swedish-German, want caretaker-housekeeper position on gentleman's estate or country club. ADVERTISER 6280, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, with three small children, wishes position; wages secondary; country. ADVERTISER 6279, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as poultryman; single, 50 years; experienced with chickens, turkeys, pheasants and operation of brooders. ADVERTISER 6276, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, herdsman; age 40, married, experienced with Guernseys 21 years; best of references. CHAS. LAKE, Catasauqua, Pa.

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GENERAL STORE—Man (44), formerly postmaster and owner of paying store, desires position as manager or assistant in general store; thoroughly competent. ADVERTISER 6272, care Rural New-Yorker.

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MARRIED poultryman, 15 years' practical experience in all branches, desires responsible position on estate; best of references; please give particulars and salary in first letter. ADVERTISER 6270, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN farmer, married, middle-aged, wants position on farm or private estate; capable of taking full charge; best of references furnished. W. SMITH, Reeds Lane, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, married, desires position on progressive Guernsey farm, good feeder and calf raiser. ADVERTISER 6277, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

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FOR SALE—Sacrifice to settle estate, Orange County, N. Y., farm, located between Newburgh and Washingtonville on State road; contains 108 acres choice land, some black dirt, upland, pasture and woodlot; well watered by springs and gravity supply to buildings; large barn, garage, with house, two silos, chicken house, etc. ADVERTISER 6000, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—10-room house, garage and stable, Goshen, N. Y.; plot 200x200; gas, water, electric light and telephone. FREDERICK NEUBURGER, 165 Ward St., Paterson, N. J.

ON ACCOUNT sickness must sell 60-acre poultry and fruit farm; pears, plums, peaches, apples; nine-room house, condition good, furnace, hardwood floors and spring water in house. ADVERTISER 6244, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—9-room cottage, 1 acre ground, 2-car garage, plenty fruit; ideal Summer home; easy terms. ADVERTISER 6208, care Rural New-Yorker.

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FOR SALE—Small place, house, modern; make nice Summer home. BOX 82, Thompsonville, Conn.

FOR SALE—Six-room house, improvements, one acre good ground, outer buildings, near large golf course and State road; half mile to the city of Hackensack, N. J. Write, FRANK KOTLABA, R. F. D. 1, Box 244A, Hackensack, N. J.

FARM for sale—Farm, 165 acres, 60 miles from New York City; cows and machinery, with retail milk business; shows profit of $100 per month; complete for $40,000, half cash. ADVERTISER 6212, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm, boarding-house, 3 henneries, 12 acres, 9 rooms, fruit; at Pine Bush, Ulster Co., N. Y. WM. McEWAN, 5357 69th St., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—A farm of 50 acres or more, with good buildings; must be situated on the bank of a lake or river; New York or New England States preferred; full particulars, price. HENRY SCHROEDER, 431 E. 52d St., New York City.

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WANTED—Anyone interested, village property for Summer home; all improvements; a very attractive proposition. ADVERTISER 6245, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—To close estate, 10-room house, 2-car garage, improvements; plot 100x150; thriving manufacturing town, Dunellen, N. J.; bargain, investigate. W. S. KITCHELL, 410 Langford St., Asbury Park, N. J.

21 ACRES for sale, bounded by two main roads, $500 per acre. JOHN GRIFFITHS, Deer Park, L. I., N. Y.

UNUSUAL opportunity for a service station and rest room or store, fronting about 107 feet on new county road, between Plainfield and Bernardsville; substantial two-story frame building recently remodeled into a Grange Hall; can readily be adapted at little expense to commercial purposes on first floor, with ample living quarters on second floor. AL. L. ORTMAN, Residence, Warrenville, P. O. Plainfield, N. J., R. F. D. 3.

WILL rent with option to buy boarding farm near Hudson River or New Jersey; no agents. ADVERTISER 6248, care Rural New-Yorker.

$1,000 GETS 100 acres, 80 tractor worked, stock, equipment; price $2,500; tourist lodge, chicken farm, 2 acres, cheap. LUTHER SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

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100 ACRES land and buildings on State road to Rome; prosperous community; woods. ADVERTISER 6259, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT to rent farm in New York, Connecticut or New Jersey. ADVERTISER 6257, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—5 miles from Syracuse, all garden land, 25-acre chicken farm, $3,500; 75-acre dairy, horses and tools, $5,000. GEORGE MINER, R. 4, East Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR RENT in Pocono Mountains, Taften, Fairview, Lake, Pike County, Pa., a small Summer established boarding camp, also road-side stand; for particulars, address MRS. JULIA E. MANDVILLE, Honesdale, R. F. D. 4, Pa.

$15,000, 70-ACRE turkey farm, price $6,500; prospect give terms needed first; $5,000 annually; owner sickly. ADVERTISER 6253, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to lease for five years, farm on R. F. D. route for $200 per year. POST OFFICE BOX 143, Ridgefield, Conn.

FOR SALE — At scenic Marlboro-on-Hudson; beautiful farm home, all conveniences; 32 acres heavily fruited. WM. A. FOWLER, Marlboro, N. Y.

CHEAPEST equipped farm ever offered, 93 acres, dandy buildings, $2,250. CAIRNS, Angelica, N. Y.

FOR SALE—210-acre dairy farm, equipped; 19 cows, purebred bull, 5 young heifers; milking machine, tractor, team horses, chickens, good sugar bush; on State road; $7,000, $2,000 down. ADVERTISER 6265, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm in New Boston, N. H., 10-room house, large barn, 175 young apple trees in prime bearing; large blueberry pasture, cuts 80 tons hay; good soil free from rocks; sold to settle estate; write to G. H. CAUGHEY, Antrim, N. H., or call on O. A. Sutherland, New Boston, N. H.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 601.

U. S. Gov't

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For SPRAYING SPRINKLING HAULING WATER SAP GATHERING GASOLENE—OIL LIQUID MANURE and Dozens of Other Uses

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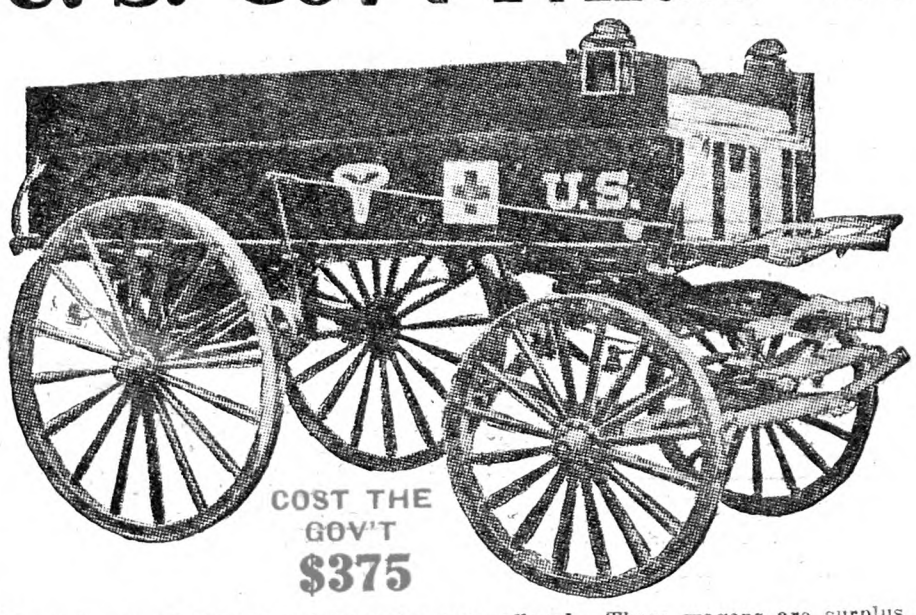

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Wagon body is 9 ft. long, 4 ft. 7 in. wide; front wheels 3 ft.—rear 4 ft. 2 in.; round edge steel tires 2½ in. wide, ½ in. thick; oak body, has heavy floor, with 2 side seats full length, fold up or removable; 7 steel tempered springs made of open oil tempered steel; spring blocks malleable. Upholstered driver's seat with rest back—2 side lamps—hickory or ash tongue, double trees, neck yoke—chains—foot brakes; tail board—wheels Archibald pattern. "A Grade," bolted with ¼ in. tire bolts, joint rim provided with fellow plates and 2 bolts; equipped with two 5-gallon, heavy gauge galvanized tanks for water; suitable axle wrench. Removable steps in rear. Painted 5 coats. A wonderful, strong, utility Farm Wagon.

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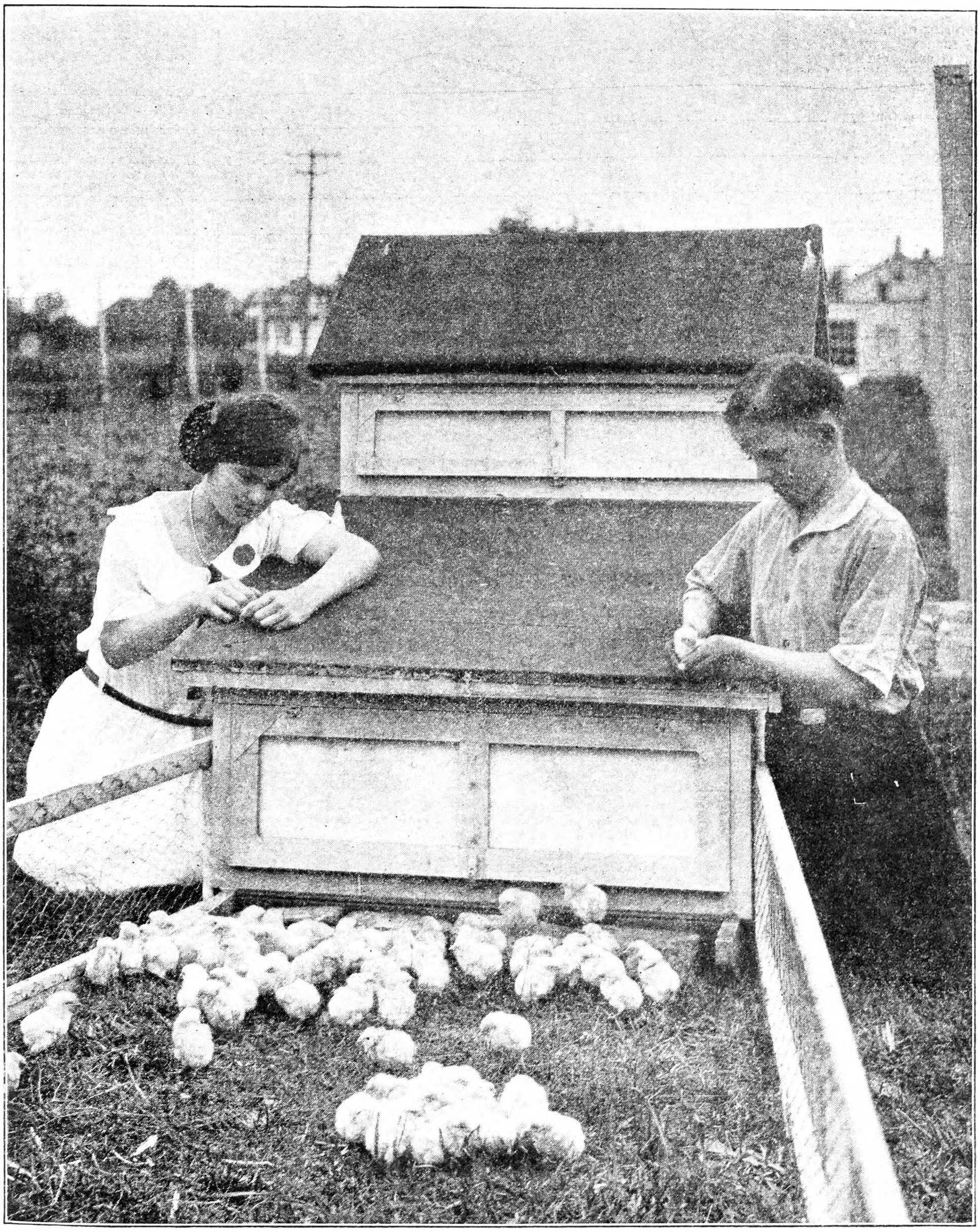
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Cornell University Libr'y
12-24-28
April

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. April 20, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5052



A Busy Flock

A Story About Some Unusual Vegetables

J. H. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture

DR. STURTEVANT, in his work on edible plants, lists and describes about 2,900 food plants either cultivated or found growing wild in America. The average home or market garden seldom contains more than a dozen kinds of vegetables, and while it is usually wise to confine one's efforts to a limited number of vegetables, selecting those which are suited to the geographical location and to soil and season, it is quite true that we miss many of the good things through unfamiliarity with the little-known food plants. Some of these have qualities which commend them to the owner of the home garden as they possess pleasing quality, productiveness, and other desirable characters. Many are in good demand on local or even distant markets. The phenomenal demand which has recently arisen for sprouting broccoli is an excellent illustration of the possibilities of little-known vegetables. Many others including white Chinese mustard, Florence fennel, escarole, New Zealand spinach, celeriac, Chinese cabbage, Basella or Malabar nightshade, and Winter radish may be mentioned as examples of food crops which are little known to the majority of gardeners.

Irrespective of food value as measured in calories, vitamin content, or other standards, it is agreed that the use of a wide variety of vegetable products in the diet is extremely desirable. This is especially true for growing children and a diet that builds strong, healthy bodies can also be depended on to maintain the adult in good condition. The wide use of vegetables in the diet means improved health, and this means increased happiness. After all, the exercise in connection with a home garden, combined with the securing of day-by-day supplies of health-creating vegetables, is sufficient incentive for any home-owner, especially he who is fortunate in having the welfare of boys and girls under his care. But why confine one's efforts to the old, better-known vegetables, such as potatoes, tomatoes and cabbage, when there are so many good ones that are seldom grown?

Sprouting Broccoli

This plant is a form of broccoli, known to botanical literature as Brassica oleracea botrytis. Cauliflower and heading broccoli are practically identical except for the length of time required for development. Sprouting broccoli is a form of the plant that has developed the sprouting and not the heading habit. This plant should not be confused with the seven-top turnip, which is extensively grown for marketing as bunched sprouts. Most persons think that its quality does not compare with that of sprouting broccoli.

Sprouting broccoli has long been known to European gardeners, but only within the past few seasons to any considerable number of Americans. Although it has experienced a remarkable wave of popularity in this country, it is still unknown to tens of thousands of gardeners. Perhaps the best way to give an idea of the characters of the plant is to present three photographs, one of a small patch of sprouting broccoli, Fig. 239, the next of a typical plant, Fig. 238, and the third, Fig. 242, of a basket of "sprouts" ready for preparation for the table. In common with cabbage this plant makes a luxuriant growth on a rich, well-drained, but moist soil. The girl and boy are four and seven respectively, and the plants were set eight weeks before the picture was taken. The so-called sprouts are really the flowering parts of the plant. The buds possess a most excellent flavor, and are regarded by many as the best part of the sprout. However, the stems are tender and palatable for several inches below the buds. Not all varieties yield sprouts as thick as these. Cutting of the sprouts before opening of the flowers seems to induce the formation of new sprouts, so the harvesting season extends over a period of several weeks.

According to our observations sprouting broccoli is far superior to cauliflower in its ability to withstand heat. In a trial planting at McLean, Va., in 1928, several varieties of sprouting broccoli continued to yield tender sprouts until after midsummer. No cauliflower or heading broccoli planted at the same time gave satisfactory results, as the season was hot and otherwise unfavorable.

Sprouting broccoli seems to be adapted to a wide range of conditions and to extensive areas throughout the United States. It is being grown to at least some extent in the South as a Winter crop. In general it seems to thrive under conditions suitable for cabbage. When established in the field during early Spring in the latitude of Washington, D. C. it thrives luxuriantly, but Summer-set plants for a Fall crop have not been so successful.

Growing of the plants, methods of planting, culture and insect control for sprouting broccoli, cauliflower and cabbage are identical. Seed supplies are now available from numerous seedsmen.

Sprouting broccoli is prepared for the table in much the same manner as cauliflower. The flower heads should be carefully washed to remove all insecticide and the lower portions scraped if necessary. They may be steamed or boiled in thick aluminum in their own juice, or boiled with just enough water to prevent sticking. Some prefer to cook with meat, such as a ham shank for seasoning. Only a short time is required to cook the sprouts, and where meat seasoning is used the sprouts should not be added until the meat is almost done. Sprouts cooked alone may be served with cream sauce, drawn butter, or in any way suitable for greens. In common with other plants of this class sprouting broccoli is high in calcium, and its green color is accompanied by a flavor somewhat different from any other garden product. It is not surprising that it has sprung into instant and widespread popularity. There is no reason why this delicious vegetable should not have a place in many gardens.

A plant of sprouting broccoli. Other "sprouts" grow after the removal of these and the vegetable continues to yield for several weeks. Fig. 238.

Sprouting broccoli makes a luxuriant growth. These plants were set eight weeks before the picture was taken. The single plant shown above was eight weeks from planting when photographed. Fig. 239

New Zealand Spinach

Although unrelated to ordinary spinach this plant is used for the same purposes, and has the advantages that it can be grown in hot weather and under arid conditions which would prevent the satisfactory production of true spinach. Although the plant is far better known than some others discussed herein, its merits commend it to much wider use. As a matter of fact very few home gardens include New Zealand spinach, whereas it could be more generally employed to supply greens during Summer months when it is too hot and dry for spinach.

The plant is a native of New Zealand, hence its name. It is a low, bushy plant of spreading habit with stems two to three feet long. It requires room for development, and cannot be thickly seeded in narrow rows like spinach. Rows 3 ft. apart with the plants thinned to about 2 ft. in the rows is about right. A few plants will yield enough for the average family and it does not require much garden space. Soaking the seeds a couple of hours before sowing will hasten germination. Seeding may be done at any time during Spring, and the plants will yield all season. Tips of the shoots a few inches long are cut for use. It makes a very acceptable substitute for spinach after the season for this green is gone.

Endive

This plant is grown, handled, and used in much the same way as lettuce. It is divided by its culture and by the trade into two sorts. The narrow-leaved kinds are curled and more or less finely divided, being served in the restaurants as "chicorie" or endive and used in the same way as lettuce. The broad-leaved kinds, such as Broad-leaved Batavian, also known as escarole, have rather thick, broad leaves which are more or less twisted and waved with broad, nearly white midribs. These leaves are larger and more fleshy than those of the other endive. The inner leaves form a fair head which blanches creamy white, and although piquant they are used as a salad or like spinach.

In the latitude of New York endive may be grown at almost any time from early Spring to late Autumn. The late crop may even be lifted and placed in a cave or cellar and kept for early Winter use. It is more resistant to heat than lettuce, and may be used as a substitute when lettuce is not to be had from the garden. One or two precautions should be observed in growing endive. Sow thinly in rows 16 to 20 in. apart, and thin to 12 to 15 in. apart in the rows. It demands good soil and ample moisture. Under unfavorable conditions the plants will be small and of poor flavor. When the leaves are six to eight inches in length tie the tips together so the hearts will blanch. The picture, Fig. 240, shows both the broad and narrow-leaved types at the proper stage for tying.

Chinese Cabbage

This vegetable is better known than several others mentioned in this article, but nevertheless comparatively few gardeners grow it. It may be of interest to note that Chinese cabbage is known by many names, including Pai T'sai, Bok Choi, Pak Choi and Wong Bok. At least some of these names are local or sectional ones in China, and do not refer to varietal differences. For New York State and other locations having similar climatic conditions, Chinese cabbage is a successful and desirable garden crop, especially when planted on moist fertile lowlands such as muck or peat areas. The picture, Fig. 241, shows the wonderful possibilties of the crop under these conditions. The plant is not tolerant to hot weather and best results seem to come when it is set about midsummer and harvested during Autumn. The crop shown in the picture was grown at Sodus, N. Y., in 1924. Harvesting took place on October 31. The vegetable is, however, grown as a Spring crop and when not spoiled by hot weather it is a desirable one. Fall-grown Chinese cabbage, especially Wong Bok, may be lifted with a ball of earth and stored like celery.

Finocchio or Florence Fennel

This plant is a native of Italy and a relative of celery and turnip-rooted celery or celeriac. It deserves more attention as a garden crop, for it is not especially difficult to grow, and the leaf stalks which grow into the form of an enlargement at the base possess a texture and flavor which is very highly regarded. It is sweeter and more delicate in taste than turnip-rooted celery, and it also has an agreeable odor not found in other similar food plants.

Finocchio is an annual plant started each year from seeds, and may be grown either as a Spring or Autumn crop. For Spring growth the seeds should be drilled in rows 20 to 24 inches apart as early as the ground can be worked, or they may be started indoors and transplanted like celery. For Fall culture in New York the seeds should be sown during June. The plants require about the same space as celery and should be set or thinned accordingly. After the enlarged leaf stalks have reached the size of a hen's egg they should be hilled with earth for blanching. Finocchio may be boiled or used as a raw salad. Gardeners who wish to add variety to their list of vegetables will find this an interesting and valuable crop.

Chinese Mustard

Chinese mustard belongs to the well-known family Cruciferæ and like other members of this group presents widely varying characters. It is distinct from the ordinary black or the white mustard of commerce. The so-called white Chinese mustard is cultivated for its enlarged whitened leaf stalks which attain a height of 1 ft. or more. The cabbage-leaved form grows to be a large plant, sometimes three or more feet tall, bearing large crinkled leaves which are cut while young and used for greens. It may be grown either during Spring, or better still as a Fall crop, for the Spring crop is inclined to run to seed. Seeding and culture present no especial difficulties. These large growing plants require considerable room, but some crowding is desirable, as it restricts their size. For culture in rich garden soils sowing in rows 2½ to 3 ft. apart with the plants thinned to 12 to 15 inches in the rows would be satisfactory.

"Tuberous-rooted" mustard is another form. As the name implies it is grown for the roots. Having

smaller tops the large-rooted type may be sown more thickly. Planting distances suitable for table beets are satisfactory. It is cooked and eaten as other root vegetables.

Basella or Malabar Nightshade

Basella is said to be a native of the East Indies. The common white Basella has creeping stems 4 to 6 ft. long which bear heart-shaped leaves. The kind known as B. cordifolia has larger darker green heart-shaped leaves and is more productive than the common white kind. Basella is started from seed usually sown in the hotbed and transplanted later to the open ground. It is quite resistant to heat and drought and worth culture as a substitute for spinach during hot weather.

Winter Radish

The term "Winter radish" is applied to certain varieties which have firm, compact-fleshed roots, and other qualities that adapt them to storage. Most varieties of Winter radish grow to large size without loss of quality, and only a limited number of roots are needed by the average family. Seed sown in New York or in other locations having similar climatic conditions about midsummer will bring the crop to a satisfactory stage of development by Autumn, when the roots may be harvested and stored in the same way as carrots, beets, turnips or other root crops. Many gardeners will find this vegetable a worthwhile addition to their list.

It is hoped that these remarks will stimulate some to try these and other food crops with which many are more or less unfamiliar.

Turkeys in Tennessee

I HAVE raised turkeys for many years, or some years tried to and failed, but since I have used the following method I have been fairly successful:

The first essential is good foundation stock, hens and toms not related.

Second, eggs should not lie too long or be allowed to chill, though I have had them hatch after being laid under snow, but leaves were between snow and eggs.

Third, do not feed new poults under 36 hours; then give hard-boiled eggs, shell and egg crushed fine. Don't overfeed; four times a day for one week, and three times a day two weeks, then just twice a day.

I pen turkeys some distance from house and chicken runs, keep the mothers up for three or four days, and never let them run out when it is raining until they are several weeks old. Hens, when trained, will seek their pens when it begins to rain, and I keep my good mother hens four and five years. They do not lay so early, but the young poults are stronger and more easily raised.

One must keep a lookout for lice. Clabber milk, clabber cheese, and corn bread are the principal feed. Some people prefer wheat bread, but I never could have any success with young chickens or turkeys on that diet. When poults are large enough to fly upon fence or in trees I let them roost out. While roosting in pens I move the pens every few days. I keep lime scattered around their pens and sometimes drop a small lump of lime in their milk.

If they show signs of diarrhoea I make up some clabber cheese, squeeze curds dry, sprinkle with black pepper and feed them. MRS. D. B. PHILLIPS.

Tennessee.

Don't Neglect Newly-set Strawberry Plants

TO OBTAIN the best results with strawberries, the plants should be given the best of attention immediately after they are set. To neglect them, even for a few days, might mean failure. Even though the soil was in the best of condition at planting time, neglect thereafter might still mean failure.

The soil around newly-set strawberry plants should be stirred with a hoe and the spaces between the rows well cultivated. If immediate, thrifty growth is desired, which tends to runner formation, some form of nitrogenous fertilizer should be used, such as ammonium nitrate or sulphate of ammonia, applying same at the rate of two teaspoons per plant. It may be applied in a trench around each individual plant or alongside of the row, but in either case it should not be placed closer than two inches from the crown of the plant. To get the quickest results from the fertilizer, dissolve it in water and apply to the trench, but in no case should it be used stronger than at the rate mentioned above. Care should be taken not to get any of the fertilizer, whether dissolved or not, on the leaves or crowns of the plants, and the trenches should always be refilled and the surface made smooth again about the plants.

The second application of fertilizer should be applied in about 90 days after the plants are set. At this time use a more complete fertilizer, a 4-8-4 brand for instance, applying it in a trench alongside of the rows at the rate of two tablespoons per plant. This application is to encourage thrifty plant growth during August, September and October. Good plant growth at this time in the growing season tends to cause better fruit-bud formation in the crowns of the plants, which process takes place in the crown during the months of September, October and into November. These fruit buds are the ones that will develop into blossoms and berries the following Spring, therefore if a good setting of blossoms is desired next Spring on the fruiting rows that are grown during this coming Summer and Fall, make sure that the plants are well cared for, thrifty, large, and above all, well fed with plenty to drink during the months of August, September and October.

The same points hold true with the everbearing varieties. If the plants are expected to form fruiting buds and develop them into blossoms and rich, red, juicy berries, they must be kept in a thrifty, vigorous condition from the time they are set out,

Broad-leaved and Narrow-leaved Endive. The Broad-leaved type is often called Escarole. Fig. 240

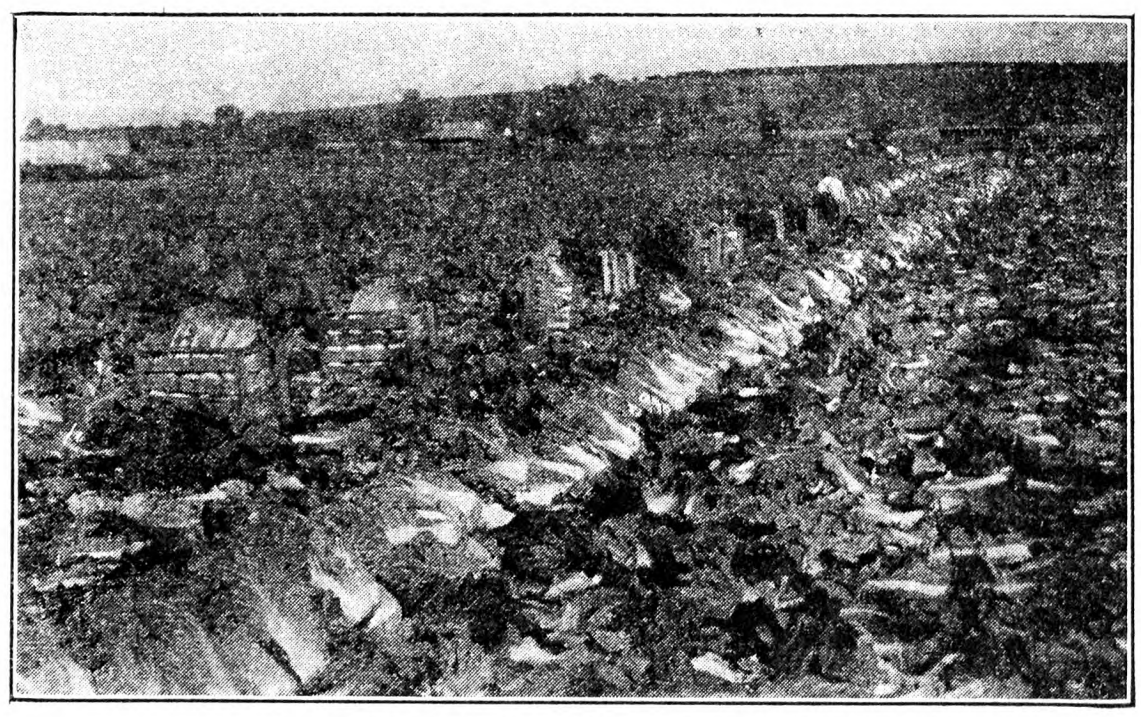
all during the Summer and Fall, and at no time should they be in want for something to eat or drink. B. W. KEITH.

Michigan.

Large Fruit Trees

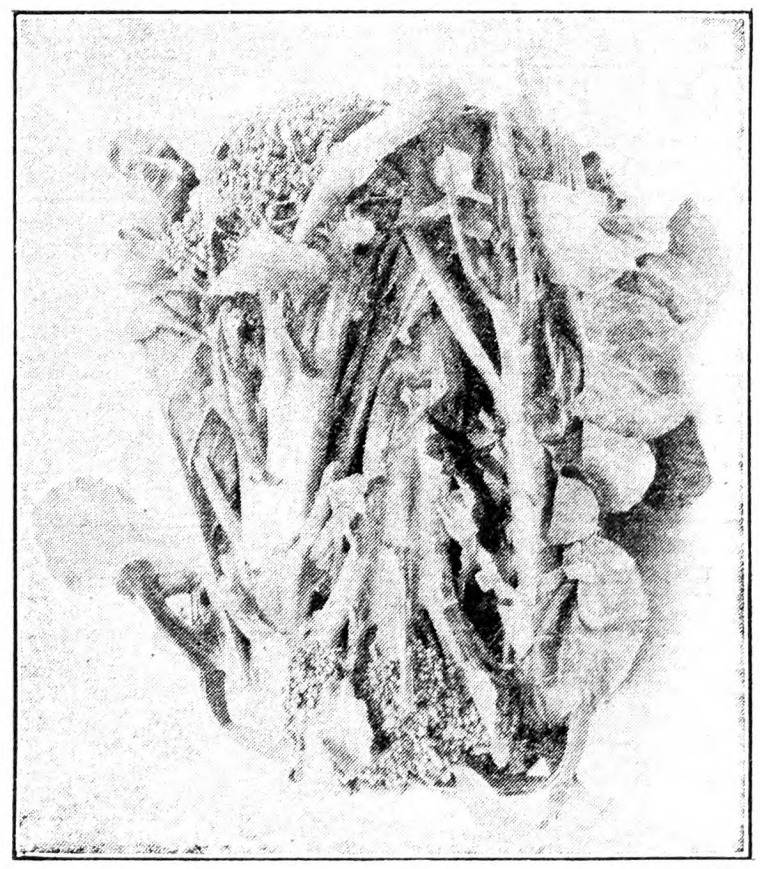
Could you tell me approximately what the age of my apple tree could be? It is 34 ft. high and 44 ft. across. It is 5 ft. 7½ in. around the trunk and three branches measure 4 ft. 11 in. at 10 ft. from the ground. It still bears four different kinds of apples. It has four branches from the trunk, one has the Russet apple and one the Sixteen Ounce. The other two are unknown to me. How does this compare with other large trees of its kind that you may have heard of? The house was built 75 years ago. J. W. C.

Akron, N. Y.



A Field of High Quality Chinese Cabbage. Fig. 241

THIS is not only a big tree, but also a very interesting one, having as it does four main branches, each one a different variety. A man's reach is about equal to his height, so that a man of average height would just be able to reach around this old giant. There is no telling how old it may be. Like a man who has passed his threescore and ten, it is pretty hard to tell whether he is 71 or 91. So it is with trees. Young trees can be guessed with surprising accuracy, but the older ones give the greater chance for error.



A Basket of Broccoli "Sprouts" ready for Preparation for the Table. Fig. 242

The Sixteen Ounce apple that J. W. C. speaks of may be the Twenty Ounce. We do not know of any Sixteen Ounce variety. If it is the Twenty Ounce that is grafted onto this tree, then there is a clue to its age in the fact that the Twenty Ounce variety was brought to public attention about 1844. Grafting might have been done about this date, somewhat later, or even earlier before the variety was brought to general public notice, but probably in the neighborhood of 1844.

As for other large trees, there are many fruit trees that are larger. There are more records of old pear trees than of apple trees. The Ockletree pear tree at 52 or 53 years of age measured 10½ ft. in circumference at the smallest point below the limbs. Near Detroit is one of several pear trees that probably sprang from seed brought by the early French explorers, measuring 11 ft. in circumference. The famous old tree planted by Peter Stuyvesant in New York City, and which stood near the corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, was 220 years old in 1886. A tree in New England measured 5 ft. 6 in. in circumference at 150 years of age.

Summing everything up, we are going to guess the age of your tree at 75 to 80 years. Its size, the date the house was built, and the date of introduction of the Twenty Ounce all point to about this length of life. Now it would be interesting to see some pictures of other old giant fruit trees and hear something of their histories. H. B. TUKEY.

Handling Young Vines

In the Spring of 1927 I set out 23 varieties of fine quality grapes. Last year 11 of them bore fruit. I have not pruned them yet, as Mr. Gladwin advised someone not to prune the first year, but last year they made from one to six shoots from the ground, some vines from 4 to 15 ft. high. They are tied to stakes, and I have fertilized with bonemeal, wood ashes, and nitrate of soda. I think I shall train them to the four-cane Kniffen system. Just what course should I take? Is there danger of the vines bleeding? P. C.

Massachusetts.

SINCE these vines have made such an excellent growth during the past season it is certainly very necessary to get them on to the trellis this Spring. As the trellis is not yet established it is suggested that iron or steel posts be used to support the wires. The posts should be 8 ft. long, and in addition to the end posts there should be one placed between every three vines. They are usually driven 18 in. to 2 ft. into the ground. The end posts should be braced either with iron pipe or wood from a point on the post about midway from the soil level to the top of the post. The brace should extend diagonally to the ground to a point 6 ft. distant from the post where this end is held by a wood foot stake.

Two runs of wire should be used for the single stem four-cane Kniffen method of training. The wire commonly used in commercial practice is No. 9. The lower wire is stretched tightly at a height of 3½ ft. above the soil level, while the upper one should be 5½ ft. above the soil level. For the vines that have made the greatest growth it is suggested that the best and most central cane be run from the ground directly to the top wire. Other things being equal, the cane that has the least bend will make the most satisfactory trunk, as this cane will now serve as the trunk for a long period. Probably from one of another of the canes, side growths or laterals will have grown the past season. If such be the case, two canes from this may be run along the lower wire to the left and right. These, of course, should arise from the main cane, or what is now the trunk, below the level of the lower wire.

These laterals should be cut back to eight or ten buds each. Thus vines of this group will have a trunk extending from the ground to the top wire with two fruit canes tied along the lower wire. In 1930 two canes are tied along the upper wire and two renewals are retained for the lower wire to replace those of 1929. Hence in 1930 the form will be completed. For those vines that have made but a growth of 4 ft., the best cane is selected and this is brought directly up to the lower wire and there firmly tied. If lateral growths have developed on them, two canes may be cut back to four to six buds and these then tied to the lower wire to the right and left, all other growth being removed as with the other more vigorous vines. The following season, a cane arising from below the lower wire is carried to the upper wire to complete the trunk, and longer canes are carried on the lower wire. It will require an additional year to complete the training with the less vigorous vines.

It has not been proven that "bleeding" is particularly harmful. In fact some growers purposely delay the pruning of their vines until April, since the vines unpruned at that time usually show a retarded bud development, and hence there is less liability of injury from late freezes. However, if pruning be delayed too long there is some likelihood of breaking off the opening buds through handling. Other than for this latter possibility, pruning may be done at any time till the middle or last of April. F. E. G.

Stock for Spy and McIntosh

Will you tell me which of the varieties of apple trees named below can be most successfully grafted over to Northern Spy and which to McIntosh? They are Greening, King and Stark Delicious. E. A. W.

Sullivan Co., N. Y.

IT WOULD be my opinion that Northern Spy could be worked on Delicious and McIntosh on Greening and King. This does not mean that McIntosh would not do well on Delicious, but if there is a question regarding the congeniality of these

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Gandy (Per)	.80	2.50	4.00	18.75
Horsey (Per)	.90	3.00	5.00	23.75
Klondyke (Per)	.80	2.50	4.00	18.75
Lupton (Per)	.90	3.00	5.00	23.75
Missionary (Per)	.80	2.50	4.00	18.75
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Gibson	.30	1.25	2.00	4.00	19.00
Big Joe (per)	.60	1.30	2.25	4.50	21.35
Chesapeake (per)	.65	1.40	2.50	5.00	24.25
Lupton (per)	.50	1.25	2.00	4.00	19.00
Mastodon E. B.	1.10	3.00	5.00	10.00	47.50
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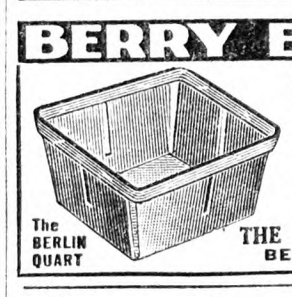

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varieties I would top-work as suggested above.

Northern Spy is a hardy variety and our experience with Delicious is that it is hardy, and also the wood is rather close-grained. This also corresponds with the Northern Spy wood. Greening and King are rather soft wood, more so than McIntosh, but of the three stocks mentioned, grafting studies would indicate that the softer wooded varieties should be worked together. S. P. HOLLISTER.

Connecticut Agricultural College.

Growing Strawberry Mulch

I will give you my experience in mulching strawberries, which works well. The latter part of August after bearing season, clean the ground from weeds and loosen with hand cultivator. Screen oats with fine sieve to get weed seed out, and sow broadcast over the bed, then rake in with hand rake. The oats will get their growth by the time frost kills them, and then nature looks after the rest for one year. I sow at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre. I find this way much easier and less time than trying to mulch, and the results are the same. L. B. E.

Washington Co., N. Y.

FARM AND GARDEN. — Governor Roosevelt designated April 12 as Bird Day. The Governor said that statistics showed that the loss for agriculture by insects yearly totaled $1,300,000,000; that one-tenth of everything raised for food was destroyed by insect pests, and that birds were the natural enemies of all insect pests. "The decrease in bird life in our State and nation," the Governor said, "is one of the causes of the increase of the numerous pests which are costing farmers of this country millions of dollars annually."

Creation of "Research Reserves" and "Primitive Areas" in the National Forests for permanent preservation in their natural state has just been announced as a policy of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Research reserves will be preserved for scientific and educational purposes, and primitive areas will be maintained to offer to the nature-lover and student of history a representation of conditions typical of the pioneer period.

The Roumanian Government has officially notified us that the Fourteenth International Congress of Agriculture will be held in Bucarest on June 7, 8 and 10 of this year. This congress is held biennially in a different European capital, and it provides for its members an excellent opportunity to study the life of that particular country under its various aspects.

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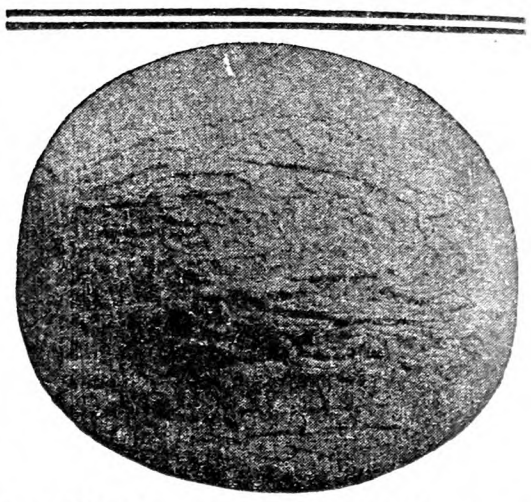

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Building a Small Greenhouse

There is usually a good-natured competition between farmers as to who can have the earliest vegetables, both for home consumption and local market, and the one who has the best hotbed generally wins the blue ribbon, likewise receives the best prices.

To build a good hotbed is quite a task and almost an annual one, neither is it an easy job to take care of it, weed, water, etc., as those who have tried it can testify. Then, too, hotbeds are not always a success, as some plants require quite different treatment from others. Again, did you ever forget to cover one and next morning find that Jack Frost had paid you a belated visit? Though hotbeds serve a good purpose there are many reasons why they do not always prove profitable. In the writer's opinion a small greenhouse is much more satisfactory, and the first cost is practically the only one for several years. The glass is the largest expense item, and here let me advise the use of double-strength glass and not any of the so-called glass substitutes for, while they have their uses, greenhouse roofing is not one of them.

I will attempt to give here a general outline of the procedure in constructing a serviceable greenhouse, 10x12 ft., which is ample for local use. Choose a site near the house (for convenience in care), well drained and with a southern or eastern exposure. Measure and stake the site of your building and excavate to the depth of from 2½ to 3 ft. Now if you desire a permanent job it would be best to build a concrete retaining wall to extend one foot above ground level; however wooden posts with plank walls will answer. The rear wall should extend 4 ft. above outside ground level and the front, or south side, 1 ft., or in other words 3 ft. lower than rear wall. Set a substantial post at each end 3 ft. from rear wall and to stand 9 ft. above floor level. This is to support the ridge and should be imbedded firmly in the ground to prevent vibration. Now fasten a 2x4 plate on top of both front and rear walls and a 4x4 ridge across the top of the center posts.

The rafters of course will be longer one side than on the other, 2x4's spaced 2½ ft. will do. Three feet from the bottom of the rafters short pieces of 2x4 should be set between each pair and flush with the top; this should be done every 3 ft. to serve as support for the sash and must be firm to prevent vibration. Board up sides and ends, leaving space for entrance door between rear corner and center post on one end, and for a smaller door at ground level on other end for convenience in removing or replacing earth, sand, etc. If retaining wall is of concrete allowance must be made for these openings, as entrance door should be at least 6 ft. high. This will explain why rear wall must be 3 ft. higher than front.

Nail a 2x4 across rafter on rear side even with the top, and another 1 ft. down on opposite side, fasten a board to top, or ridge, with hinges, this to rest on lower 2x4 and to serve as a ventilator. It should be in about 4-ft. sections for convenience, and can be operated from the inside by means of transom lifters or some similar device. White pine or cypress strips 1½x2 make fine sash, a groove cut ¼ in. deep and ⅜ in. wide is just right. Space the sash according to the width of your glass, leaving ⅛ in. clearance to take care of any expansion. Paint sash with white lead or similar first-class white paint. Shingle on glass, beginning at bottom and lap ¼ in., no more. There are regular staples for fastening the glass to prevent slipping. Putty each sash, paint once more, and the roofing job is done. In regular greenhouse work the putty is usually placed in the groove first and the glass pressed in place, but this is not so easy for a novice, and if double-strength glass is used it is not an advantage on such a small roof.

Build a bench full length across the front with bottom from 10 to 12 in. below the glass next the wall. Bench should not be more than 3 ft. wide or 6 in. deep. A space of 2 or 3 in. should be left between bench and wall for free circulation of air. Bench on other side should be at least 1 ft. higher, this will permit sunlight to penetrate underneath and makes a fine place for plants not requiring so much direct heat and sunlight. The space underneath front bench being darker is fine for starting bulbs. The rear bench cannot be quite full length as entrance door must open inward.

A greenhouse of this size will not only afford great pleasure to each member of the family, but can also be made the source of considerable profit by growing plants for others. In a recent issue of THE R. N.-Y. I explained the methods of heating a greenhouse of this size, and for all ordinary farm purposes the coal-burning brooder stove will answer. Should glare of the sun on glass become too great it can be tempered by whitewashing the outside as often as needed, and this is easily removed when desired. Build a small greenhouse and grow your own.

FRANK C. BAUGHMAN.

Delaware.

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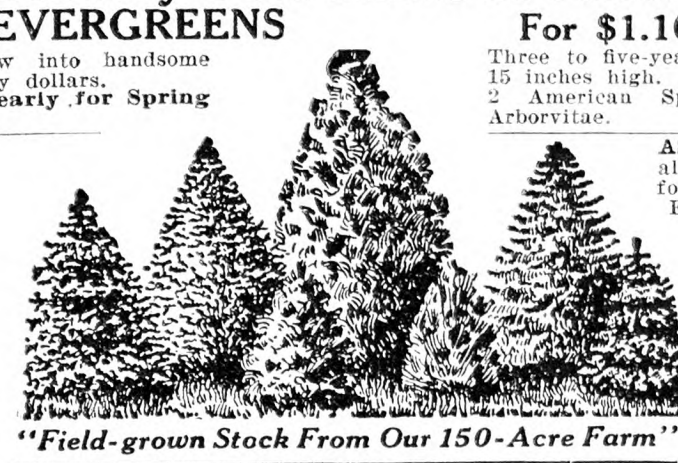

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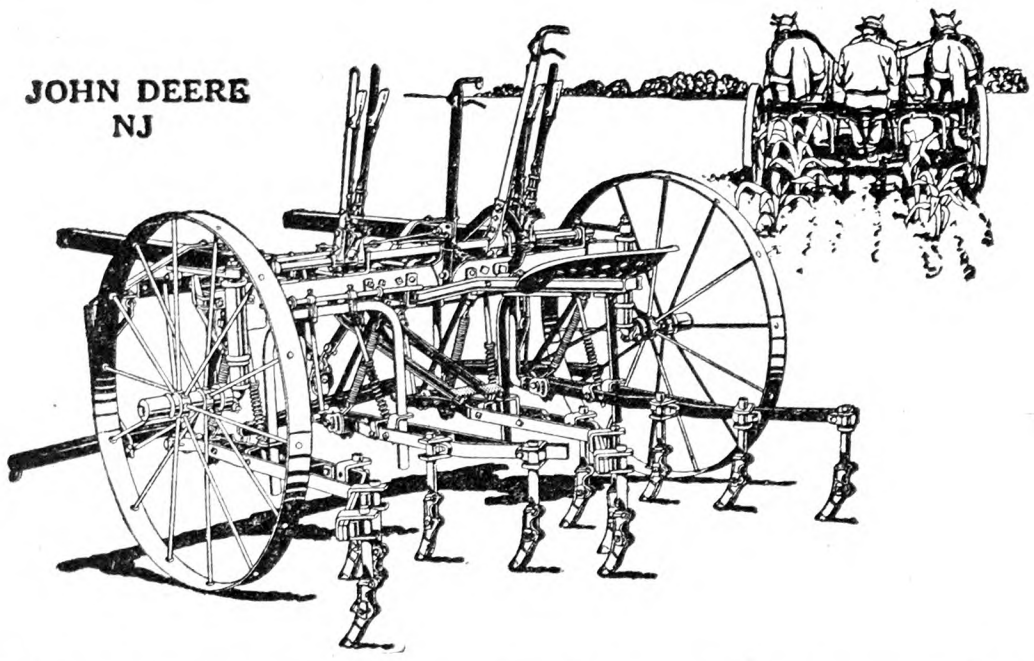

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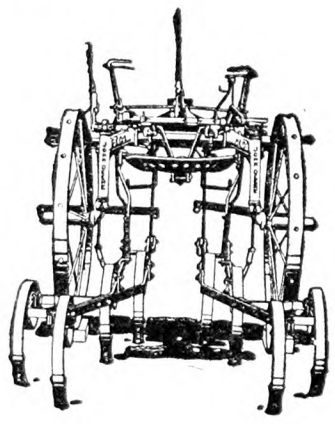

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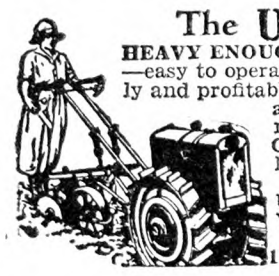

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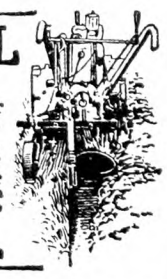

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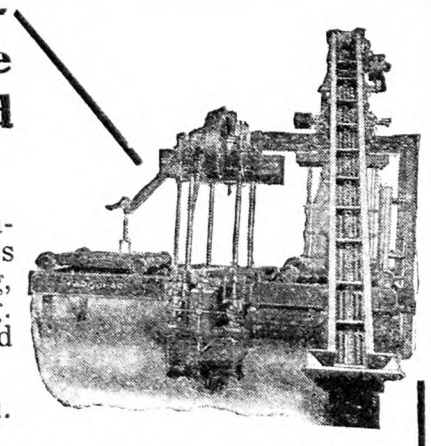

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Bulletin 130 tells how—a copy is reserved for you.

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A Choice of Winter Apples

Can you tell me what varieties of apples would be advisable to set out in a two-acre orchard, using just Winter apples with no Summer or Fall varieties?
Benton Harbor, Mich. J. C. W.

If you are planting the orchard for commercial purposes—that is, the general market—then you should pick only two or possibly three varieties from the list of Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy, Wealthy, McIntosh and Delicious. It will be worth your while to inquire from your neighbors to see what they advise and which varieties do best in your locality.

If, on the other hand, you desire a succession of varieties for local markets or for home use, the proposition is quite different. You might then include all of the varieties that have been mentioned above. Wealthy is not always considered a Winter apple and is much abused because it does not always bring good prices. The difficulty is not with the variety but with the overplanting it has been subject to as a result of its popularity. We have taken Wealthy apples out of storage the middle of January and found them very fine. At all events Wealthy is very pleasant in November and December. McIntosh is at its best during December and January. Delicious is good at about the same time. Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening will extend the season into February and will fill the need for cooking apples, while Northern Spy will keep until Spring. Furthermore, this succession fits well into a harvest plan so that the work is extended over a fairly long period. H. B. TUKEY.

Tree Surgery and Spraying Young Trees

Can you give me information on tree surgery? I have a Bartlett pear tree that bore six bushels of pears last season. Two years ago the wind broke the lower limb off and tore the trunk of the tree down for about two feet. Could I just fill in the wound with cement or should I cut away the wood first? I am also setting out 137 young fruit trees this Spring: 30 Starking, 10 Golden Delicious, seven King David, seven Rome Beauty, 10 Captain Ede peach, 10 Early Elberta peach, 10 October Elberta, 10 J. H. Hale and 20 pears and five plums. We are also setting a few other varieties such as Early Red Bird, Clay, Red June, Duchess and Wealthy. Will it be necessary to spray the young trees before they commence to bear? If so, what kind of spray should I use? C. H. B.
Coxsackie, N. Y.

Cut the decayed wood out so as to clean the wound, paint it carefully, leaving an unpainted strip near the healthy bark, and leave it alone. The paint is for protection for the center of the wound until the growing bark has covered it and protected it. The reason for not painting over or near the healthy bark is that paint retards healing.

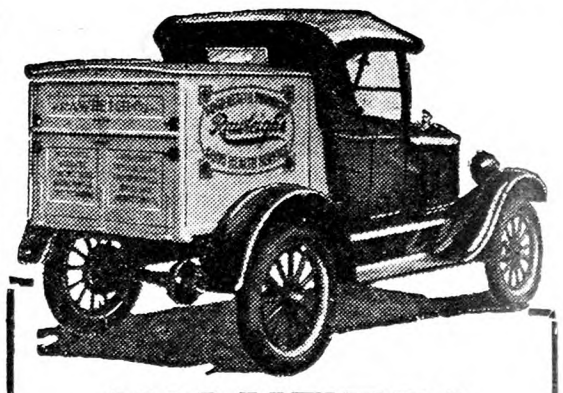
Contrary to the general impression, cement has no protective value. It serves just like a filling of wood, a covering of tin, or any similar material to round out a deep cavity so that the bark will grow over it more easily and eventually close it. Aside from this it is of no value. In the majority of cases cleaning and painting, as has been indicated above, will handle the job.

You should spray your young trees. The peaches should receive a dormant application of lime-sulphur 1 to 40 for peach leaf-curl, and the apples should receive a spray of lime-sulphur 1 to 40, plus lead arsenate at the rate of one pound to 40 gallons of spray, applied soon after the foliage has appeared, and again the last of June. If you do not do this the trees may be badly attacked by apple scab or the thorn leaf skeletonizer. Some growers find it possible to get through a season without spraying, but it is a poor risk H. B. TUKEY.

Preserving White Birch

I would like to make some white birch benches. Is there any method to preserve the wood that would prevent rotting? I have heard there is a method to cure it but do not know how. W. H. S.
Sussex Co., N. J.

COUNSEL: "Do you realize you're facing the electric chair?" PRISONER: "I don't mind facing it; it's sitting in it I don't like."—Life.



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And begin retailing Rawleigh's Good Health Products to Consumers. Start your own business. Make from $100 to $400 a month or more clear profit. Be your own boss. No selling experience required. We supply everything—Products, Outfit, Sales and Service Methods. Profits increase every month. No lay off. Steady year-round. Lowest prices. Best values. Most complete Service. Rawleigh Methods get the most business everywhere. For particulars write
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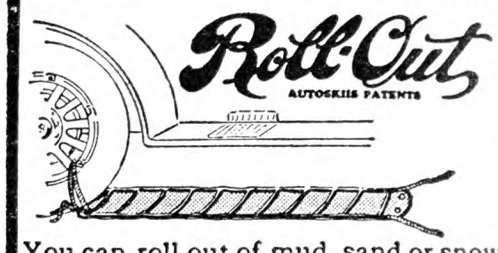
EVER STUCK IN MUD?
Roll-Out
AUTOSKIS PATENTS



You can roll out of mud, sand or snow as easily as you rolled in. Use Roll-Out. *Mack Truck, loaded with eight tons, sunk axle deep in soft mud, pulled out in less than five minutes when all other methods failed.* Very compact. Rolls into small packet, can be carried under seat. Attach to wheel in a minute. Start engine, slowly roll out on top. Price $5 each C.O.D. in U.S. Manufactured and guaranteed by H. A. Ayvad, inventor of famous Water-Wings, Dept. R, 1103 Grand St., Hoboken, N.J.

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It has stood the test and it's a pleasure to meet the owner of a PEERLESS.
It is constructed of first class material by skilled workmen. Scientifically designed to produce a maximum of power with a minimum of effort.
It brings results as low plants or medium sized trees are easily reached.
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Approved by the Dept. of Agriculture of N. Y.
Calcium Oxide — Minimum 28%
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will make the farm machines, TRACTORS, etc., ride EASY. It absorbs the SIDE-shocks that are so injurious to the Spine and nervous system. Fits any machine. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from pleased users. Delivered by parcel post. Send for circular.
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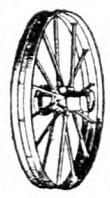

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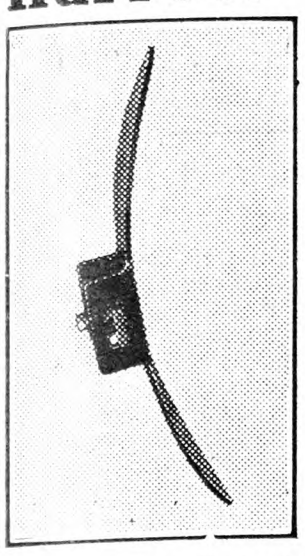

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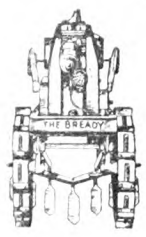

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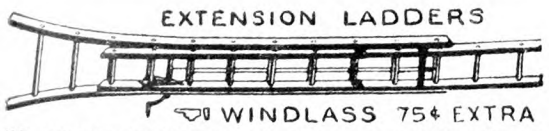

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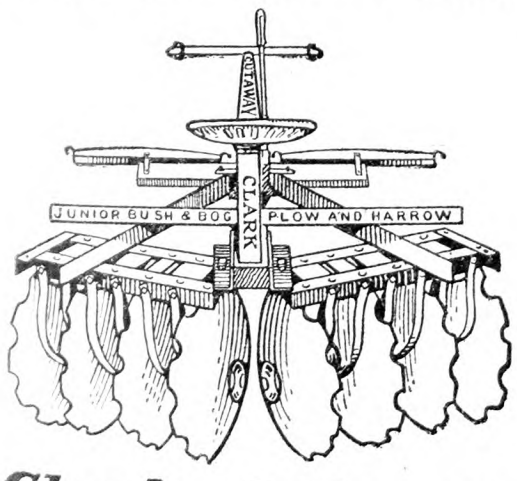

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This implement was designed especially for such work—work that would soon wreck ordinary tillage tools.

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Send me your FREE catalog, prices and FREE book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

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News From a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

April 4. — The usual annual battle against diseases and insects has begun in Pennsylvania orchards. It was no April fool proposition when scab spores began to shoot in Lebanon County on April 1—this pest seems to be considerably slower than this in Center County this year—as studies of its development show. The common green apple aphis has been out for some time in this part of the State, and the rosy species will probably be out before long. The season has begun very early this year, which is causing many of the growers anxiety in more than one way. Outside of the possibilities of frost, the quick development of the buds has found many users short of oil sprays for red spiders. Recommendations as we use them call for an oil spray on apples not later than when the ends of the buds are breaking, and on peaches not later than when the buds show signs of cracking. These stages have been passed through so rapidly that these orchardists have been unable to get all the spray on during the safe period, in spite of feverish activity. In our own orchard, it was necessary to spray with oil on at least one day usually considered too windy for the most efficient spraying just because of this situation.

A few weeks ago a patch of red raspberries was inspected. This planting was over ten years old and had received a clean bill of health from the plant disease specialist who had tried hard to find something wrong with the plants the year before. This small bed is free from disease in spite of the fact that there is an abundance of black raspberries growing wild within 100 feet. It is either a case of immunity or else the original plants and the wild brambles about were disease-free. Since the immunity theory is not likely to hold water, the latter may be the answer.

There are still some Ben Davis being planted in Pennsylvania, and by people who know the variety and who did not get cheated by the nurseryman. As has been stated before, this much-abused sort has many friends, since it has a habit of making money for the grower in spite of its poor quality. This happy faculty goes a long way towards influencing the choice of varieties of any fruit.

The new sprayer arrived on April 4 and will be put to work on April 5 to help the other sprayer catch up with the onrushing season. The recent arrival replaces a little old veteran of the same make. The big machine will carry without much effort two Boyce double guns, while the retiring brother at its best was not equal to much more than one single gun. A greater capacity of pump and much higher pressures are becoming the rule in this State now. With these large machines comes greatly increased weight which means more work for the team or tractor and greater difficulty in pulling the sprayer over soft ground. These factors are apparently favoring the stationary plant in its increasing popularity.

April 1 brought high winds in much of the State and these winds contributed their share toward the success of the pranks of the day. The man who first started the writer on his horticultural career was badly injured on that day when the winds blew over his roadside market building. It was noticed that the frame structure was threatening to upset, so this man and several of his employees attempted to hold it down by their weight. A sudden gust rolled the building over twice, throwing the employees clear but taking the foreman along. Shifting and falling furniture in the stand was the immediate cause of the severe injuries he sustained.

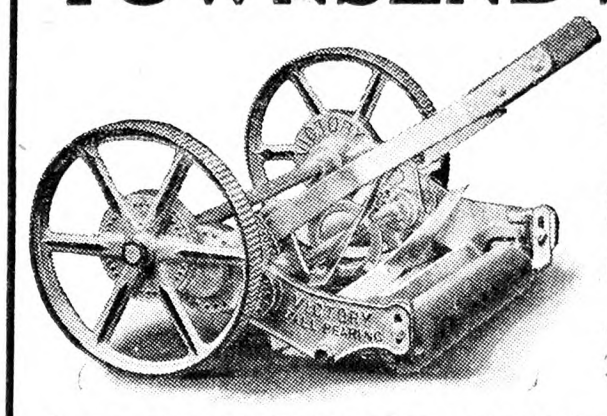
An inspection of our orchard before applying the oil spray showed a promising amount of viable red spider eggs, which, however, were frequently more numerous on the sprayed than on the unsprayed and dusted trees. The entomologists state that this may be due to the fact that the insects and diseases preying on the spider eggs are checked by the Summer sprays which lets the spider increase more rapidly on these trees after the last Summer spray. The unsprayed and dusted trees, while more heavily infested with the red spider during the growing season, may show fewer good eggs in the Winter, because these beneficial parasites have not been killed by spraying and are thus aided in their work.

New Hampshire Department of Agriculture officials and fruit growers met in Boston on March 25 to consider the interpretation of apple grade requirements and regulations. The conference discussed such questions as type and shade of color, amount of deterioration which shall be allowed as "condition" without affecting grade, the length of time the packer may be liable for the guarantee of the grade stenciled on the outside of the containers. The action taken following the conference is to be announced later.

The washing of apples and pears with a weak solution of acid, as practiced in the Pacific Northwest to remove spray residue, apparently does not injure their storage quality, according to a survey of apples in storage made recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This method of cleansing was applied with satisfactory results to approximately 30,000 cars of apples and pears this past season under a wide range of field conditions.

R. H. SUDDS.

TOWNSEND'S VICTORY



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There remains only a beautiful carpet of green.

If your dealer does not sell Townsend's Mowers, write to us.

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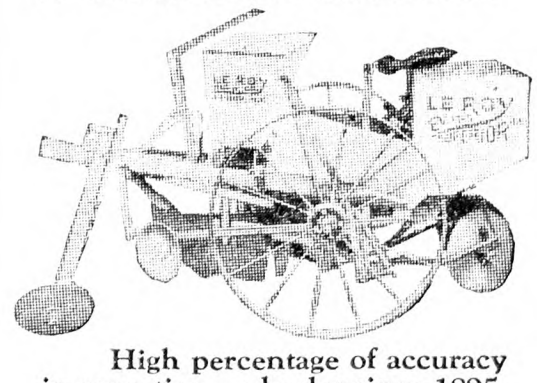

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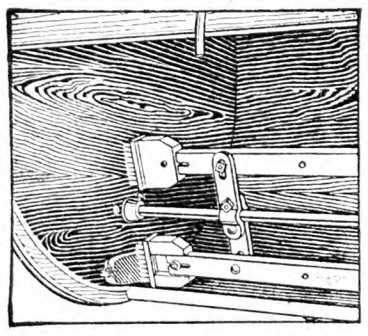
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THE SPRAYER THAT NEVER CLOGS

Visiting School in the Desert

Perhaps some of THE R. N.-Y. family would like to pay a short visit to a little one-room roadside schoolhouse in Arizona.

It is a lonely settlement—Pentano—consisting only of a railroad station, the boxcar home of the operator and his wife (the one white family there), a few "lumber shacks" to house the Mexican employees, a store and the schoolhouse. But the straight, wide East-to-West highway runs by to give a sense of unity with the outside world, and each train on the great Southern Pacific affords an interest and has an individuality of its own. Sandy slopes stretch away in all directions, barren-looking to eyes used to luxuriant vegetation, yet in reality full of both animal and plant life. Behind the schoolhouse rises a hill, bold in outline, clad only with a scattering of cat-claw, creosote bush, barrel cactus and century plants. Further down runs the damp, sandy flat of the San Pedro, across which one can wade anywhere with nothing worse than wet feet. There is no church, but an adjacent hilltop is conspicuously marked with a wooden cross, and there an outdoor Easter service is held for the Mexicans, who are Catholics.

I forgot to mention this teacherage. In Arizona every rural school supplies its teacher with a small but adequate house, where she can live independently and inexpensively with no "finding a boarding place" problem to solve. Often there are two teachers to a school, in which case they are fellow-householders. Here in Pentano the teacherage is a tiny affair, built of discarded railroad ties—much utilized in this region—neatly plastered within, well screened, and with its small yard enclosed by a high wire fence. A big bush of tarweed flaunted its yellow daisy-like flowers early in March.

The schoolhouse itself stands close to the highway, its flag gaily flying. It is a small wooden building, but has good facilities for heat, light and ventilation. The walls are decorated with pictures, excellent freehand maps, crayons and cut-outs done by the children, while a State flag, seal, songs and instruction on State history form a commendable feature here. The pretty, ambitious young teacher, educated at the Flagstaff Normal School, gave me a gracious welcome, and I studied with interest her 20 pupils of all sizes, and distributed over six grades, with one girl doing high school work. Most of the children are Mexican (Spanish, they call themselves), but a half dozen white boys and girls come from nearby ranches and there are two little Yaqui Indian maids with straight black hair, tightly braided, and serious, puzzled faces. Mexicans make bright, intelligent scholars in the grades, being especially good in number work and in music. As a rule, they speak Spanish exclusively at home, but they soon acquire English at school, and are usually but one year behind the boys and girls of their age who have not had the handicap of a new language to learn.

Rural schoolyards are much the same everywhere, and here were circular playhouses outlined with stones, exactly as my schoolmates and I arranged them some 50 years ago! The playhouse gardens, however, were composed of small, round cactus plants of the strawberry or fishhook variety, dug up on the nearby hill and carefully transplanted in rows, with an irrigation ditch, in miniature, so that they might be watered from the schoolhouse pump. I had cut from a current magazine the picture of two box turtles, which I showed to a little Mexican girl. She gazed at the creations so unresponsively that I thought she had never seen one in life. My knowledge of Spanish being even less than hers of English, I attempted a manual representation of a turtle scrabbling over the sand, putting out or pulling in his head and legs.

Manual training is being given here, and many neatly made articles testified to the skill and interest of this isolated group of youngsters. Any little girl would be overjoyed to own one of the large, sturdy dolls' cradles made of wood by the older boys, and the woven work in native yucca was producing useful footstools and waste-paper baskets which especially took my fancy. Arizona abounds in material suitable for handiwork of this kind, as anyone familiar with Indian handicraft may surmise.

In the afternoon a health program was presented, in which each child took part in a little play, cleverly adapted from "Mother Goose." It was amusing to see the enthusiasm with which these dark-skinned children went through with "This is the way we brush our teeth," "This is the way we wash our hands," "brush our hair," "drink our milk," "go to sleep," etc., in each case vigorously suiting the action to the word. All had been weighed, measured and otherwise examined, and but one child out of the 20 failed to receive the coveted health award ribbon presented by the county supervisor. The right kind of food for lunch, baths, early hours, free use of fruit and vegetables, all came in for a share of attention. A home demonstration agent made an address and there was a brief talk by a visiting doctor. In Arizona each county employs a school nurse, who visits each district at regular intervals and who may be called upon in any emergency.

I was not allowed to leave without a great bunch of the lovely pink Anemone or Pasque flower which blooms on the stony hills in early March, and received many a shy request to come again. I was impressed with the modern, progressive atmosphere of this lonely Arizona schoolhouse, and could appreciate the humor of it when, stopping at a gas station on the way home, the genial operator remarked to me with a twinkle as he patted the head of a rosy three-year-old, "Yes, ma'am, my grandchild. Some Chicago folks were here today and they just couldn't understand how she could 'a been raised on the desert!"

ROSE GOODALE DAYTON.

Maine Farm and Home Week

Orono, Maine, Farm and Home Week, March 22-28, at the College of Agriculture, was the best in the last 23 years in excellence of the programs and attendance, that was more than 800, of the men and women of the farms of Maine.

Recognitions of three outstanding farmers and two outstanding homemakers were given, President Boardman presenting the certificates. These farmers were Julien Emery, of Bar Harbor, who has been farming for more than 40 years as a market gardener and dairymen. Four of his sons have graduated from the University of Maine and three have finished high school. He has served both as subordinate and Pomona Master and a State Grange deputy. He was the first county Farm Bureau president in Maine, and president of the Maine Farm Bureau Federation.

William J. Ricker, of Turner, Androscoggin County, is a commercial fruit grower. He is a college graduate and has a son, who after graduation has returned to the farm with his father; a daughter is attending the State college. Approximately 1,200 barrels of apples are harvested each year from his orchards. He is an advocate of the New England seven varieties of apples and is growing these. He has for many years been one of the heaviest shippers to England. Buildings on Mr. Ricker's farm are equipped with about every modern electrical appliance for making work easier outside and inside the house and barn. He is a former president of the Maine Pomological Society and has been treasurer of the Maine Farm Bureau Federation. In his own county he has been president of the Farm Bureau and for three years has been treasurer of Leavitt Institute.

Herbert P. Snow, with his brother, Charles C., farms 300 acres in Piscataquis County, handling dairying, potatoes, beef cattle and a few sheep. Over 4,000 red and white pines have been set. Both barn and house have been adequately equipped with electricity. For several years Mr. Snow has been chairman of the selectmen and for six years county commissioner. He has always been interested in the activities of the church, the schools and the farm organizations.

"Life on a farm affords a woman opportunity to develop all the resources which she possesses, and such a life can be made happy, useful and interesting," says Mrs. Mary Nickerson, of Readfield, Kennebec County. She has taken an active part in the work of the Sunday school and Ladies' Aid, leadership in 4-H Clubs and the Farm Bureau.

Daisy C. Smith, East Dover, has found pleasure in life by providing a home for 10 children who were destitute, forsaken or homeless. Although she has no children of her own, she has been a real mother to these children. She has engaged in many community activities. She is leader of the 4-H Club in her town, an officer of the Rebekah Lodge and member of the Congregational Church. In the Grange she has served as subordinate secretary, Pomona lecturer and State deputy for many years.

On the first day, besides the regular program, was a milking contest that was won by a woman, Mrs. Leon Marshall of Penobscot County. She milked 16.25 lbs. of milk in the five minutes, while Holmes Bailey, of Farmington, milked 14.1 lbs. Other contestants were Ross Elliot, of East Corinth; H. A. Bowie, Lisbon; M. I. Knight, Waterville; C. W. Johnson, Stillwater; L. E. McIntire and C. S. McIntire, of East Waterford. Penalties were inflicted for wrong milking, such as wetting hands with milk, spilling milk on boots, milking on wrong side, or abusing the cow. Eight points were added for singing, which none of the contestants did.

The programs continued busily every day, covering every phase of farm work in the house and on the farm, with specialists giving addresses. A meeting of the State club women added to the program. Wednesday evening was a cow-calling contest in the College Chapel, attended by some 800 people. Two women and a dozen men entered this contest, which, after two trials, was decided in favor of Ross Elliott, of East Corinth, as the best cow-caller in Maine. As Mr. Elliot finished his last call a handsome Jersey heifer came down the center aisle led by the head of the dairy department of the college. This heifer is sired by a bull owned by Mr. Elliot. V. M. CANHAM.

Burning Lime With Natural Gas

Will you tell me how to build a small lime kiln, fired with gas which has a volume of 20,000 cubic feet per 24 hours? The stone is handy, and the gas is free. What will be approximate cost? A. S.

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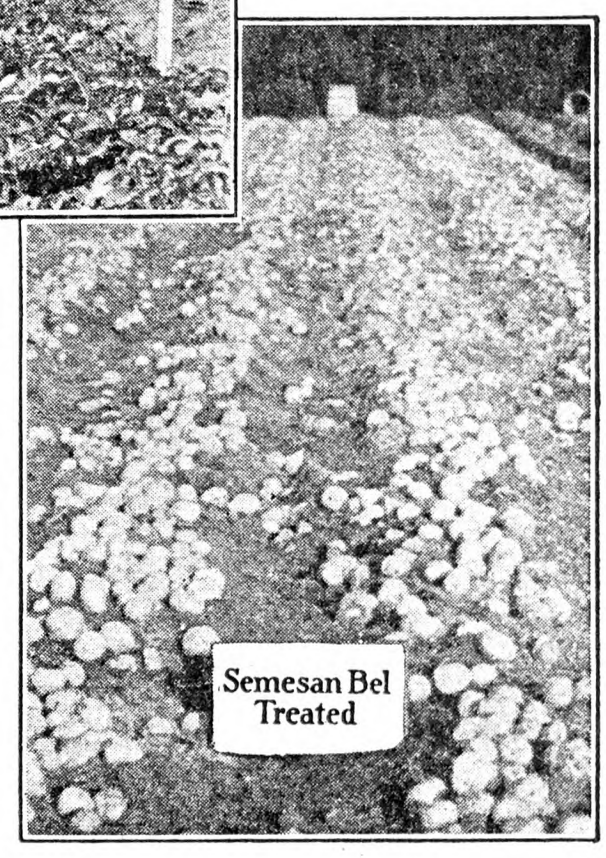


Treat seed with SEMESAN BEL *instantaneous* dip to save time and labor..control seed-borne diseases and increase crop yields!

Stop wasting time and risking seed by using old-fashioned soak treatments! Protect your white and sweet potatoes against seed-borne diseases and increase your yield with SEMESAN BEL, the *instantaneous* dip. Easy to use—just *dip* and *plant!* One man can treat 200 to 400 bushels of seed a day, at a very low cost. Harmless even to sprouted seed, which other treatments so often injure. Get your can of SEMESAN BEL from your dealer *now*. Ask him also for FREE pamphlets on Du Bay Seed Disinfectants for other crops—Semesan Jr., for seed corn; Ceresan, for seed grains; and Semesan, for vegetable and flower seeds and bulbs.

Most dealers handle SEMESAN BEL. Those listed below carry a large stock and can quickly supply your needs

County	Dealer	Town
IN NEW YORK		
ALBANY	George H. Price	Albany
ALLEGANY	Rowe & Kennedy	Canaseraga
	Kohn's Drug Store	Wellsville
	W. E. Robbins Hdwe	Wellsville
	Wellsville Milling Co	Wellsville
	Hazlett & Chase	Whitesville
CATTARAUGUS	Economy Drug Store	Salamanca
CAYUGA	D. L. Ramsey	Auburn
CHEMUNG	Banfield-Jennings Co-op	Elmira
	Geo. W. Peck Co	Elmira
CHENANGO	Harold L. Keller	Norwich
CLINTON	J. D. Bowen	Saranac
CORTLAND	McGraw & Elliott	Cortland
ERIE	W. H. Geib & Son	East Aurora
	R. F. Knoehe & Son	Hamburg
	W. G. Arthur	Orchard Park
FRANKLIN	Cooks Pharmacy	Chateaugay
	D. Dickinson & Co	Malone
HERKIMER	The Sauer Drug Corp	Herkimer
JEFFERSON	Walter H. Bisnett	Watertown
LEWIS	F. C. Snyder's Pharmacy	Lowville
LIVINGSTON	Geo. W. Peck Co	Dansville
	Geneseo Hardware Co	Geneseo
MONROE	Burr & Starkweather Co	Rochester
	James Vick's Sons	Rochester
NASSAU	Hempstead Seed Co	Hempstead
	William Kroemer	Hicksville
NEW YORK	Max Schling Seedsmen, Inc	New York
NIAGARA	The John T. Darrison Co	Lockport
	James O. Rignel Co., Inc	Lockport
ONEIDA	Utica Seed Co	Utica
ONONDAGA	Frederick H. Ebeling	Syracuse
	Onondaga Farmers' Supply Co., Inc	Syracuse
ONTARIO	Peck Hardware Co	Canandaigua
	Dorchester & Rose	Geneva
OTSEGO	Kenneth W. Root	Cooperstown
ST. LAWRENCE	The Barr Pharmacy	Canton
SCHENECTADY	Empire Seed Co	Schenectady
SCHOHARIE	Hoagland's Pharmacy	Cobleskill
SCHUYLER	W. M. Pellet	Watkins Glen
SENECA	J. F. Farrell	Seneca Falls
STEUBEN	Hawkins & Hill	Addison
	B. C. McKay	Atlanta
	Geo. W. Peck Co	Bath
	Kinkaid Produce Co	Cohocton
	Peck-Lookup Co	Cohocton
	Geo. W. Peck Co	Corning
	Geo. W. Peck Co	Prattsburg
	C. J. Tierney	Wallace
SUFFOLK	Long Island Produce and Fertilizer Co., Inc	Riverhead
TIOGA	The Beach Drug Co	Owego
WASHINGTON	Harry W. Baker, Ph.G	Hudson Falls
WAYNE	W. G. Carpenter & Co	Lyons
WYOMING	E. K. Lucas	Gainesville
YATES	Geo. W. Peck Co	Penn Yan
IN DELAWARE		
KENT	James B. Bice Co	Dover
	W. M. Hinkle	Dover
	J. A. Frear & Sons	Dover
	Clarence Voshell & Son	Felton
	W. W. Wilson	Frederica
	Harrington Hardware Co	Harrington
NEW CASTLE	Ellwood Pierson	Wilmington
	The Philips-Thompson Co	Wilmington
SUSSEX	George E. Swain	Georgetown
	Chipman & Penuel	Laurel
	Collins & Ryan	Millsboro
	Burton Brothers	Seaford
IN MARYLAND		
ANNE ARUNDEL	Arundel Supply Co	Annapolis
BALTIMORE	The Meyer Seed Co	Baltimore
	Wiseman-Downs Co	Baltimore
CARROLL	King's Pharmacy	Westminster
CECIL	G. A. Allender	Elkton
	C. W. Ashby	Rising Sun
FREDERICK	P. L. Hargett & Co., Inc	Frederick
HARFORD	McComas Bros	Bel Air
HOWARD	Patapsco Pharmacy	Elicott City
KENT	Massey & Wilmer	Chestertown
QUEEN ANNES	Queen Annes Co. F. B	Centerville
WASHINGTON	Ernest Miller	Hagerstown
WICOMICO	White & Leonard	Salisbury
WORCESTER	D. H. Bradford & Son	Snowhill
IN NEW JERSEY		
BURLINGTON	J.S.Collins & Son, Inc	Moorestown
	Fenimore Brothers	Mt. Holly
CAMDEN	Gardiner Cheeseman	Grenloch
CUMBERLAND	Minches Seed Store	Bridgeton
	I. Serata & Sons	Bridgeton
	S. V. Davis	Shiloh
	Vineland Farmers' Exchange, Inc	Vineland
GLOUCESTER	Reed & Estelow	Mullica Hill
	Ed. Hann	Swedesboro
MERCER	Farmers' Co-operative Assn. of Mercer County	Trenton
	M. C. Ribsam & Son's Co	Trenton
	Jos. H. Courtney & Co., Inc	Windsor
MONMOUTH	W. T. Pierce	Allentown
	Rooney & Ely Co	Englishtown
	Monmouth Co. Farmers' Exchange	Freehold
	C. H. Roberson	Freehold
	H. B. Kemp	Long Branch
	Reed & Perrine	Tennent
SALEM	Andrews & Avis	Elmer
	Garrison's Rexall Pharmacy	Elmer
	G. M. Andrews & Son	Woodstown
	South Jersey Farmers' Exchange	Woodstown

Jobbers for the Du Bay Seed Disinfectants

IN NEW YORK

Gibson-Snow Co., Inc.....Albany
E. C. McKallor Drug Co.....Binghamton
Ellicott Drug Co.....Buffalo
Gibson-Snow Co., Inc.....Buffalo
Harvey Seed Co.....Buffalo
Plimpton-Cowan Co., Inc.....Buffalo
The Geo. W. Peck Co.....Elmira
Hempstead Seed Co., Inc.....Hempstead
Long Island Drug Co.....Jamaica
McMonagle & Rogers.....Middletown
Alexander Drug Co.....New York
Peter Henderson Co.....New York
Schieffelin & Co.....New York
Stumpp & Walter Co.....New York
Doty & Humphrey Drug Co.....Poughkeepsie
Gibson-Snow Co., Inc.....Rochester
Vick & Dildine Co.....Rochester
Charles Hubbard Son & Co.....Syracuse
Gibson-Snow Co., Inc.....Syracuse
John L. Thompson Sons & Co., Inc..Troy
A. H. Williams Co., Inc.....Utica
W. W. Conde Hardware Co. Watertown
Litchard, Schultheis & Johnson, Inc. Wellsville

IN DELAWARE

O. A. Newton & Son.....Bridgeville
N. B. Danforth, Inc.....Wilmington

IN MARYLAND

James Baily & Son.....Baltimore
J. Bolgiano Seed Co.....Baltimore
Gilbert Bros. & Co., Inc.....Baltimore
Henry B. Gilpin Co.....Baltimore
Griffith & Turner Co.....Baltimore
Loewy Drug Co.....Baltimore
The Meyer Seed Co.....Baltimore
Muth Brothers & Co.....Baltimore

IN NEW JERSEY

Chamberlain & Barclay.....Cranbury
Doughten Seed Co.....Newark
Roeber & Kuebler Co.....Newark
Bennett, Denison, Clayton & Co.....Prospect Plains
American Chemical Specialties Co.....Springfield
Swedesboro Supply Co.....Swedesboro
Weatherby & Stewart.....Swedesboro

Look for the brown can with the red Du Bay Diamond when you buy SEMESAN BEL.

DU BAY
Seed Disinfectants

SEMESAN BEL

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Instantaneous Seed Potato Dip

BAYER-SEMESAN COMPANY, Inc., 105 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

Successors to Seed Disinfectants Divisions of The Bayer Co., Inc., *and* E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

April 11, 1929.

April: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, 3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.15.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.15.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.44¾ @	$0.45½
Extra, 92 score		.44½
First, 88 to 91 score	.43¾ @	.44¼
Seconds	.43 @	.43½
Lower grades	.42 @	.42¾
Ladles	.36 @	.40
Packing stock	.33 @	.35
Renovated	.42½ @	.43
Sweet, fancy	.47 @	.47½
Extra	.46¼ @	.46½
Firsts	.45¼ @	.46
Seconds	.44½ @	.45
Centralized	.43 @	.44

CHEESE

State, flat, June special	$0.27½ @	$0.29¼
Fancy	.25 @	.25½
Fresh, special	.24½ @	.25
Wis., flats, held	.26½ @	.27½
Young America, fresh	.25 @	.25½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.35 @	$0.36
Extra	.33 @	.34
Average extras	.31 @	.32
Extra firsts	.30 @	.30½
Pacific Coast, white	.32 @	.37
Mixed colors,		
Nearby, best	.30 @	.31
Gathered, best	.29 @	.30
Common to good	.26 @	.28

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42 @	$0.43
Fair to good	.30 @	.40
Broilers	.40 @	.55
Roosters	.25 @	.30
Fowls	.24 @	.38
Ducks	.26 @	.30
Geese	.16 @	.24
Capons, 9 lbs. each	.50 @	.53
Mixed weights	.35 @	.42
Turkeys, dry, toms	.36 @	.37
Hens	.34 @	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.40 @	.55
Dark, doz.	2.50 @	3.00
Culls	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.34 @	$0.35
Chickens	.30 @	.50
Roosters		.20
Ducks	.20 @	.25
Geese	.20 @	.22
Capons	.45 @	.50
Tame rabbits	.20 @	.24

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00 @	13.00
Bulls	7.50 @	8.25
Cows	7.00 @	8.50
Calves, best	16.00 @	17.00
Common to good	10.00 @	14.00
Sheep	6.00 @	7.50
Lambs	14.00 @	16.10
Hogs	11.50 @	12.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.17 @	$0.19
Good to prime	.14 @	.16
Culls	.10 @	.12
Lambs, Spring, each	6.00 @	13.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50 @	22.50
Bulls	15.00 @	16.00
Cows	16.00 @	20.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.00 @	$2.25
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.75 @	2.00
Florida, new, bbl.	3.00 @	6.50
Bermuda, bbl.	5.00 @	7.50
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00 @	2.85

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$2.75 @	$9.00
Beets, bu.	1.75 @	2.50
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	.75 @	1.50
Carrots, bu.	1.50 @	1.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25 @	2.75
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00 @	1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	1.25 @	4.00
Dandelion, Tex., bu.	.40 @	.75
Eggplants, bu.	1.50 @	3.25
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	13.50 @	14.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00 @	5.50
Lima beans, bu.	2.00 @	5.00
Okra, bu.	2.00 @	5.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50 @	4.25
Parsley, bu.	1.50 @	1.75
Peas, bu.	2.50 @	7.50
Peppers, bu.	1.00 @	3.25
Radishes, bu.	.50 @	2.00
Spinach, bu.	.50 @	.75
Squash, new, bu.	1.00 @	3.50
String beans, bu.	1.00 @	5.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.75 @	4.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00 @	13.50
Pea		11.00
Red kidney	8.50 @	8.75

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$2.75 @	$6.00
Greening	2.50 @	6.50
McIntosh	5.00 @	11.00
Rome	2.75 @	6.00
Stark	3.00 @	5.25
York Imperial	2.75 @	3.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	2.00 @	5.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.15 @	.55

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12 @	$0.12½
Dark	.09 @	.09½
Orange bloom	.12 @	.13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50 @	5.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00 @	27.00
No. 2	23.00 @	25.00
No. 3	15.00 @	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00 @	25.00
Straw, rye	21.00 @	23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 Northern Spring	$1.37¾	
No. 2 red	1.49⅛	
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.10⅝	
Oats, No. 2 white	.61¼	
Barley	.77	
Rye	1.12¼	

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B	.15	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54 @	.55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55 @	.60
Gathered	.45 @	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40 @	.50
Turkeys, lb.	.50 @	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45 @	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02 @	.03
String beans, lb.	.20 @	.30
Lima beans, lb.	.40 @	.45
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15
Onions, lb.	.10 @	.20

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmer's market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 53c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 32c; undersized eggs, doz., 28c; duck eggs, doz., 53c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 20 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage cheese, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 35c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., $1.25 to $2; beans, dry, lb., 13c; beets, lb., 3c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 5c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 7½c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; potatoes, bu., 50c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch, 10c; radishes, bch., 8c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; turnips, Rutabaga, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry. — Heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 36c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 33c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 32c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c; whole hams, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 22c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There has appeared to be a slight improvement in the demand for most seasonable produce offered on the Boston Market during the past week. Comparatively low prices prevail on many important commodities, however. Chief among these are apples, cabbage, celery, onions, potatoes and spinach. Dried beans are generally lower. An abundant supply of new crop maple syrup has induced easier prices with sales of average quantities at mostly $1.75 to $2 a gallon. The wool market has been inactive with price changes downward.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. No price changes noted. Native Baldwins, ordinary, 50c to $1.25; fancy, $1.50 to $2.25; extra fancy, $2.35 to $2.60. McIntosh, ordinary, $1 to $2; fancy, mostly $2 to $2.50; large extra fancy, few sales, $3 std. bu. box. Wash. Staymans, $1.75 to $2.50 box.

Beets. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.50 to $1.85 std. bu. box. Tex., 100-lb. sacks, $2.25 to $2.50; crts., bchd., $2.50 to $2.75.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair; market weak. Fla., 50c to $1.35 1½-bu. hamper. Tex., bbls., $1.50 to $2.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand steady. Native cut off, $1.50 to $1.85; few, $2 std. bu. box. Bchd. Tex., crts, $2.50 to $3. Cal., crts., ord, $2.50. Tex., cut off, $2.25 to $2.50 100-lb. sacks.

Celery. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair, market weak. Fla., 3-6 doz., $1.75 to $2.75 cwt.

Cucumbers. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 cukes, $3.50 to $7 std. bu. box. Fla., ⅞-bu. hamp., $1.25 to $3.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native hothouse, 18 heads, $1 to $1.60. Iceberg, Cal., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $3.50 to $5.75 crt.

Mushrooms. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass. and N. Y. fancy, $1.25 to $1.50 3-lb. bskt.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market weak, quality mostly ordinary. Native yellow medium, $2.25 to $2.50 std. bu. box. Mass., 100 lbs., ordinary, small, $1.25 to $2.50. Mich., 100 lbs., $3.25 to $4.25. Chile, std. crts., $2.75.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Maine, 100-lb. bag, Green Mountains, $1.10 to $1.20. P. E. I., 90-lb. bags, A grade, mostly $1.50.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 bchs., $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse, native, mostly 14c lb.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Texas, mostly 60c bu. bskt. Va., ord., 30 to 50c bu. bskt.; 50 to 75c bbl.

Squash.—Supplies light, demand fair. Native Hubbard, mostly $100 ton; $3.50 to $4 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow; market dull; quality, ordinary to poor. Fla., 6 bskts., $2.25 to $2.75 crt. Mex. lugs, best, $3.50 to $3.75.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate. Native Purple Top and Ruta., 60 to 85c std. bu. box. P. E. I. Rutas, $1.50 to $1.65 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market firm, demand improved, due to light receipts; top grades, firm. Few sales, No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $18 to $23.50. Clover mixed, $22 to $23 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 46c. Firsts, 45 to 45½c. Seconds, 44½ to 44¾c lb.

Eggs. — Market quiet. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 33c. Mixed colors, 32c. White extras, 31c doz. Fresh eastern extras, 31c.

Cheese.—Market steady. Twins extras fresh, 24 to 25c. Firsts, new, 23½ to 24c. Extras held, 26 to 29c. Firsts held, 25 to 27c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $10.75 to $11. Cal., small white, $10.50 to $10.75. Yellow Eyes, $8.50 to $8.75. Red Kidney, $8.50 to $8.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool. — Market very quiet; trading light. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending April 6, 903,100 pounds.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 42 to 43c; clothing, 36 to 37c; ½ blood, combing, 48 to 50c; clothing, 40 to 41c; ⅜ blood, combing, 50 to 51c; clothing, 45 to 46c; ¼ blood, combing, 50c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 92 to 97c; ½ blood, combing, $1 to $1.04; clothing, 90 to 95c; ⅜ blood, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 82 to 87c; ¼ blood, combing, 85 to 88c; clothing, 74 to 78c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.04 to $1.07; clothing, 95c to $1; ½ blood, combing, $1 to $1.05; clothing, 92 to 97c; ⅜ blood, combing, 95 to 98c; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 87 to 92c; clothing, 77 to 82c; low ¼ blood, combing, 75 to 78c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Most produce prices continue steady. Potatoes are in good supply and are weak.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 51 to 52c; tubs, 49 to 50c; first, 47 to 49c. Cheese, firm; new daisies, 25 to 26c; longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28 to 29c; limburger, brick Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 35 to 36c; grade A, 32 to 35c; grade B, 31 to 32c; grade C, 27 to 28c; western, at mark, 26 to 28c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 33 to 36c; old roosters, 25 to 29c; chickens, 38 to 49c; ducks, 25 to 28c; geese, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 32 to 43c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 33 to 35c; broilers, 45 to 50c; old roosters, 20 to 22c; springers, 27 to 32c; ducks, 35 to 36c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Russet, bu., $1.15 to $1.35; Hubbardson, $1.15 to $1.50; Wealthy, $1.50 to $1.75; Greening, $1.50 to $2; Baldwin, King, Spitzenberg, $1.75 to $2; Northern Spy, $2.25 to $2.50; McIntosh, $2.50 to $3.25; Rome Beauty, western, box, $2.50 to $2.75; Delicious, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 25 to 55c; Idaho, 100-lb. sack, $2.75 to $3; Fla., bbl., $5 to $7; sweets, Del., crate, $1.90 to $2.

Beans and Onions. — Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8 to $9; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; white kidney, $13.50 to $14; marrow, $14 to $14.50. Onions, easier; home-grown, bu., $2.50 to $3.50; 100-lb. sack, $4.25 to $4.50; Chile, crate, $2.75 to $3.

Fruits and Berries.—Grapes, Chile, 22-lb. box, $3.75 to $4; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $6.75; Fla., $3.25 to $5.50; pineapples, Cuba, crate, $9 to $9.50; strawberries, qt., 20 to 35c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Cal., crates, $3 to $6; beans, Fla., crate, $2.50 to $4; beets, bu., 75c to $1; cabbage, bu., 60c to $1; carrots, bu., 75c to $1.25; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.75 to $2.75; celery, doz., 50 to 75c; cucumbers, Fla., hamper, $2.75 to $4; lettuce, 5-lb. bskt., 35 to 40c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.50; parsley, Tex., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; peas, Mex., crate, $7.50; peppers, Fla., crate, $2 to $3.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; rhubarb, 5-lb. box, 35 to 65c; spinach, Tex., bu., 50 to 90c; tomatoes, 10-lb. carton, $1.75 to $2; turnips, bu., $1.15 to $1.25.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products, steady; sugar, lb., 15 to 30c; syrup, new gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.50.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $17 to $18; clover mixed, $13 to $16; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $28; standard middlings, $28; red-dog, $38.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $52.50; hominy, $37.25; gluten, $45.55; oatfeed, $14.75; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.25; red clover, $20 to $21; Alsike, $20 to $22; Alfalfa, $16.50.

C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1100-1300, good	$13.25 @ 13.75
950-1100, good	13.50 @ 13.75
800 up, medium	12.00 @ 13.50
Common	10.00 @ 12.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	11.50 @ 13.00
Common and medium	8.75 @ 11.50
Cows, good	9.50 @ 10.50
Common and medium	7.50 @ 9.50
Low cutters and cutters	5.50 @ 7.50
Bulls, ylgs, exc., good, beef	10.00 @ 10.50
Cutter-medium	8.00 @ 10.00
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	10.00 @ 15.00
Cull-common	6.00 @ 10.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	14.50 @ 15.50
Medium	12.00 @ 14.50
Cull-com.	7.00 @ 12.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	$11.65 @ 12.20
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	12.00 @ 12.35
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	12.15 @ 12.35
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	11.25 @ 12.35
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	10.00 @ 11.50
Pkg. sows, smooth, lt. wts.	9.75 @ 10.35

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, gd.-ch.	$15.25 @ 15.75
92 down, medium	13.00 @ 15.25
All wts., cull-com.	8.00 @ 13.00
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med.-ch.	9.00 @ 13.00
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	7.00 @ 9.00
120-150, med.-ch.	6.50 @ 8.25
All wts, cull-com.	3.00 @ 7.00

Butter.—Prints, 47 to 48c; tub, 45¾ to 46c.

Eggs.—Nearby select white, 29 to 31c; brown, 28 to 30c; current receipts, 26 to 27c.

Poultry. — Fresh killed, full-dressed hens, 45 to 47c; hogs, dressed, 42c lb.. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 32 to 33c; Leghorns, 31 to 32c; roosters, 20c; springers, heavy, 31 to 33c; Leghorns, 27 to 29c; ducks, 30 to 32c; geese, 22 to 25c lb.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, bbl., N. Y., 2½-in. Baldwins, $5.50; unclassified, 2½-in., $5; W. Va., Willow Twigs, No. 1, $4; No. 2, $2.50; Ohio, 2¼-in. Ben Davis, bu., $1 to $1.05; cucumbers, Ohio hothouse, bskt and carton of 2 doz., fancy, $3 to $3.25; kale, Va., bu. bskt., 60 to 75c; lettuce, Ohio hothouse, 10-lb. bskt., $1.10 to $1.25; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1; poorer, low as 25c; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Mich. Rurals, $1.40 to $1.50; Maine Green Mountains, $1.75; N. Y. whites, $1.50 to $1.60; 2-bu. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, $1.40 to $1.60; spinach, Va., bu. bskts, 75c.

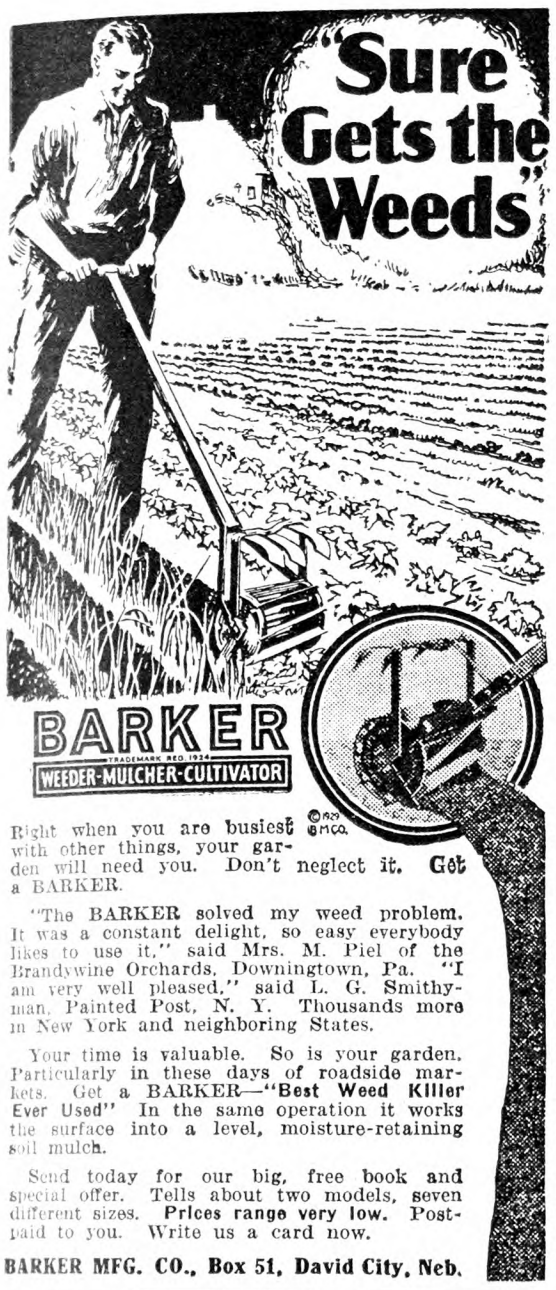
Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, 7 to 9c; cows, fresh, milk, each, $125 to $200; beef cows and bulls, good, 100 lbs., $12 to $14; common to poor, $8 to $10; veal calves, milk-fed, fancy, $18 to $20; medium, $12 to $16; pork, heavy, dressed, 100 lbs., $10 to $12; light, dressed, lb., $13 to $15; fowls, fancy, live, lb., 30 to 32c; roasting chickens, scarce, 35 to 38c; eggs, best, fresh, plenty, 35 to 40c; apples, Baldwins, bbl., $2.75 to $3; fancy, bbl., $4 to $4.50; potatoes, 120-lb. bag, $1.75 to $2; turnips, bu., 85c to $1; maple syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; special, qt., 18 to 20c; sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 13c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 50 to 60c; prints and rolls, lb., 49 to 52c; cut from tubs, lb., 47 to 48c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 42 to 45c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 31 to 35c; cottage, lb., 12½ to 15c; fowls, fancy, 5 to 7 lbs., lb., 45 to 49c; turkeys, lb., 49 to 52c; roasting chickens, lb., 55 to 58c; pork roasts, lb., 22 to 25c; shoulder, lb., 18 to 22c; hams, lb., 32 to 38c; beef steak, round, lb., 31 to 39c; roasts, lb., 29 to 45c; veal, legs, lb., 28 to 32c; chops, lb., 45 to 55c; potatoes, pk., 21 to 25c; new, lb., 5 to 6c; maple syrup, gal., $2.50 to $3; apples, cooking, 4 lbs., 25c; fancy, eating, 3 lbs., 29c; celery, 2 bchs, 15c; beets, new, 2 bchs, 15c; carrots, 2 bchs, 15c; onions, lb., 7c; spinach, 3 lbs., 19c; cucumbers, each, 7c.

F. A. C.

DOCTOR: "I hardly like to mention it, but that check you gave me has—er—come back." Former Patient: "That's funny, doctor, so have all my symptoms."—Inverness Courier.



Right when you are busiest with other things, your garden will need you. Don't neglect it. Get a BARKER.

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Your time is valuable. So is your garden. Particularly in these days of roadside markets. Get a BARKER—"Best Weed Killer Ever Used" In the same operation it works the surface into a level, moisture-retaining soil mulch.

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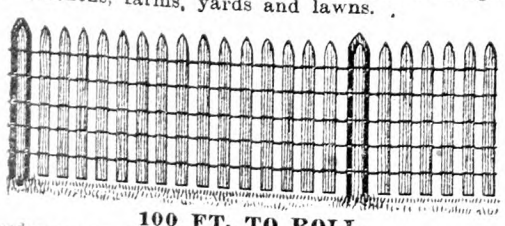

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

State Master Fred J. Freestone of New York State Grange is an enthusiastic believer in the value of the Juvenile Grange as a source of strength to the order. He has just sent out a letter to the Juvenile deputies of the various counties of the Empire State suggesting plans for the building up of this important branch of Grange work.

A new method is to be employed in New York State in Juvenile Grange work the coming year. Following the plan in force in Ohio, the wives of the county deputies have been appointed as Juvenile deputies for the several counties of the State. Under this plan better supervision is said to be obtained, and State Master Freestone hopes to build up this feature of Grange work to a strength never before attained. As Ohio leads all the States in the strength of the Juvenile Grange movement it is believed that the adoption of their method of supervision will result in a similar development in New York State. State Master Freestone has already issued deputy commissions to the wives of the deputies. To stimulate the work of the Juvenile Granges State Master Freestone announces that the New York State Grange will give each Juvenile Grange that qualifies as an "Honor Grange" a beautiful banner.

In addition to the banners awarded to the "Honor Granges," the State Grange will also present a flag to the three Juvenile Granges making the best record for all-round work for the year ending November 30. These flags will be awarded on the basis of reports made by the Juvenile Grange matron, covering number of meetings held, number of candidates initiated, number graduated into the parent subordinate, outline of programs presented and community work done, and other notable features of the year's work. These reports are to be forwarded to State Master Freestone, not later than December 15. Competent judges will be appointed and the awards will be made at the State Grange session of February, 1930.

Master Freestone announces the motto for the year for the New York State Grange as "Loyalty to Grange Ideals." He has also sent official communications to all the Grange masters and county deputies, making some excellent suggestions as to how the membership of the State can be swelled to the coveted total of 4,000 additional members before the end of the Grange year, September 30, 1929. To check the heavy losses which many Granges sustain by suspension of members the State Master urges that every effort be made to collect the Grange dues and that no names be dropped without personal solicitation in an effort to save them from suspension.

An earnest plea is made to every Grange to contribute liberally to the State Grange Revolving Scholarship fund, which has now passed the $10,000 stage.

April 16 is the 64th anniversary of the first subordinate Grange organization in the world. On April 16, 1868, Oliver Hudson Kelley, the "Father of the Grange," established at the village of Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., the first regularly organized, dues-paying subordinate Grange. Mr. Kelley had left Washington April 3, having started out on a trip of organization, to establish Grange units where possible, under a commission granted him by the National Grange, organized a few months previously at Washington.

Attempts to organize Granges at Harrisburg, Pa., and Penn Yan, N. Y., were unsuccessful. Then Father Kelley went on to Fredonia to visit A. S. Moss, with whom he had corresponded regarding the establishing of a new Grange in his town, and there came into being the first subordinate Grange. Fredonia Grange No. 1 is very proud of its historic name as the pioneer Grange and is still a strong and vigorous organization after more than 60 years.

The charter members of Fredonia Grange numbered 10. They were A. S. Moss, H. Stiles, W. H. Stevens, U. E. Dodge, S. McKinstry, A. P. Pond, D. Fairbanks, W. McKinstry, William Risley and M. S. Woodford. U. E. Dodge was the first master of Fredonia Grange. A distinguished member of Fredonia Grange is former National and State Master Sherman J. Lowell, now a member of the Federal Tariff Board at Washington.

Mrs. Agnes Vary, widow of the late State Master Willet H. Vary, died at the City Hospital in Watertown March 20.

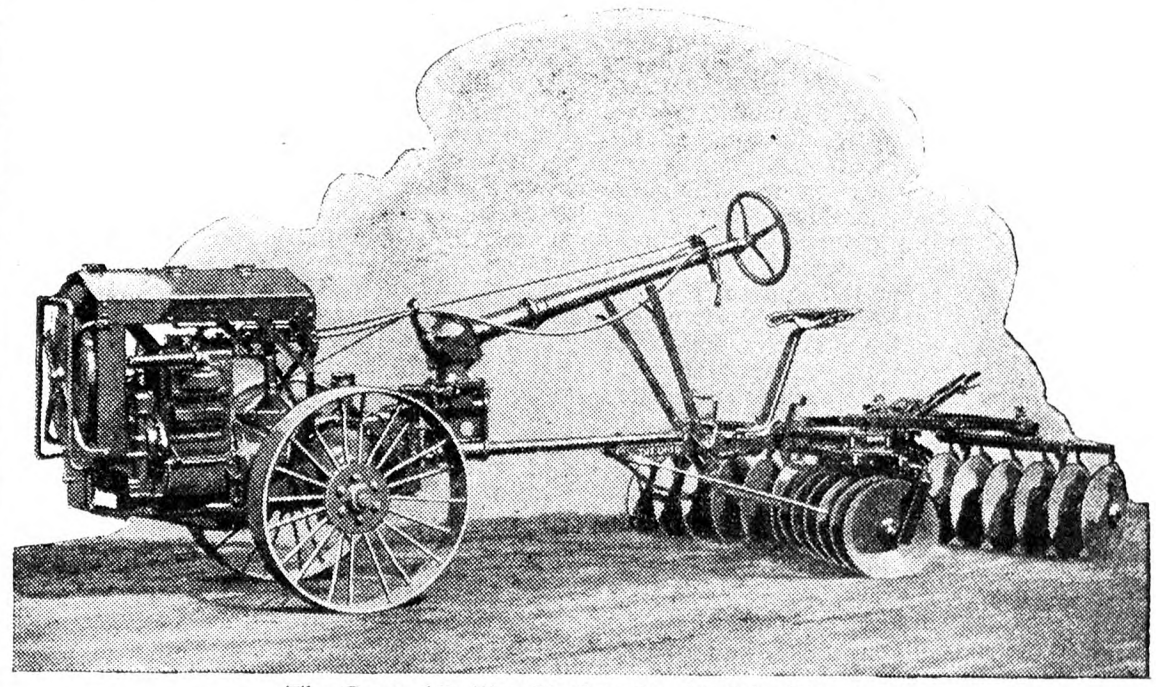
Garbage in Manure

I have 50 loads of manure which contains quite a quantity of garbage containing grapefruit and orange skins, grease, etc., in it. Is this stuff desirable in the manure? G. J. C.

New Jersey.

Some kinds of garbage work up quite quickly, but citrus fruit skins and grease are useless on land. Probably there is not much grease, and it will soon get mixed with the earth, but several years of cultivation will be needed to wear out the orange skins. Such material should be burned.

The Most Used Tractor Costs the LEAST!



The General Pulling Six-foot Double Disc Harrow

The GENERAL

Price $550 F. O. B. Factory

THINGS *the* General Tractor will do

Check below the jobs this tractor will do on your farm and note how it gives you dependable power for everything a team of horses will do.

	Check here
Plows	
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Belt Power—Runs any machine requiring 12 horsepower or less.	

Can Be Used Every Day

From Plowing to Harvest

Most farmers have wanted a tractor for years—one with real power. But they have wanted one that would fit the ground—plant the crop, cultivate it, and then do the harvesting.

Few farmers can afford to invest a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars in a machine that will do only one or two jobs and must then set around idle for the greater part of the year. The more you can use a tractor the less it costs for each job.

This is just where the General comes in. It is low in first cost—gives ample power for any job a team of horses can do and for all ordinary belt work.

It is adjustable in height for orchard work, hillside work, or plowing; handles easily as a team but never tires out. It has one other great advantage—

Uses Horse-Drawn Tools

No large investment in new implements or attachments is required with the General. It uses your regular horse-drawn tools. All of the horse-drawn implements in the Famous Ohio Line, manufactured by the Ohio Cultivator Co. of Bellevue, Ohio, have been fitted with a simple inexpensive hitch for use with this tractor.

Write today for our booklet telling what the General does—how it works.

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The GENERAL TRACTOR

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Makes the Crop from Plowing to Harvest

The General Tractor Co. *Sales Offices:* Bellevue, Ohio

Please send me complete description of the General Tractor and what it will do.

Name .....

Address, City ..... State .....

Matthew Martin, Pioneer

CHAPTER III.
HARD TIMES

Things were not going well on Matthew Martin's farm. He had bought his 100-acre tract from Land Agent Hallett on a contract. Payments must be made, and to make payments was not easy. For, while the pioneer had the land he coveted, and could raise bumper crops from its unrivalled fertility—60 to 70 bushels of wheat to the acre, 60 bushels of corn and 500 bushels of potatoes being reported in the records of the early fairs—yet he must find a market for his crop. He needed a non-farming group, a local market, to which he might sell his potatoes and grain. It was the same old problem of the surplus.

This non-farming group did not appear very rapidly in the northern counties. The population remained sparse, because the white men feared the Indians, whose unfriendliness had been stirred by Sullivan's raid; beacuse they feared the numerous fevers prevalent along the creeks; and because they feared the British gunboats which might attack the unprotected lake frontier.

Now because Matthew and neighbors did not have a local market for their grain, they must seek a distant one, and immediately they were blocked again by poor transportation facilities. The crops were carried out of the wilderness to the cities of the East by means of "Pennsylvania wagons." These wagons were capacious as a canal boat, with high sides and canvas tops, with 8-in.-tired wheels, and they were drawn by six, or even eight, teams of horses or oxen over the primitive roads. About 13 miles was a day's journey. Before the War of 1812 wheat sold at a farm 230 miles from Albany at 62½ cents per bushel; it sold in Albany at $2.12½ per bushel. Thus nearly three times its selling price at the farm was added, or 11½c per bushel for each day's journey. The drivers of these "Pennsylvania wagons" could buy wheat for pretty much their own price, for they had a transportation monopoly. A story is told of one of them, an Albany man, who was in Geneva in 1818 buying wheat for three shillings a bushel, but did not find quite enough there to complete his load. A farmer from Phelps, hearing of this opportunity to make a sale, offered the driver 200 bushels at two shillings sixpence, or 30c a bushel. Besides this he fed the teams and kept them over night. Very little grain could be shipped out of Pultneyville at these prices.

And there were other disastrous conditions.

It is hard to realize that a war in Europe should add to Matthew's troubles. The French king and the English king were quarreling again. They were not only blockading each other's ports and sinking each other's ships, but, in their spare time, they were harrying American commerce. Our Mr. Jefferson, being at that time in the White House, was a man of peace, a thinker. He thought he would try a little embargo of his own. He therefore ordered all American merchant vessels to remain at home, while he notified London and Paris that they could have no more of our corn and wheat—they needed our grain badly—until they promised to leave our traders alone. In this simple way he expected to bring these two proud nations to their knees, and he would have succeeded if the young America could have endured.

But, as is usual under prohibition of this sort, the honest men were speedily ruined, while the bootleggers piled up fortunes. Mr. Jefferson had not expected the financial depression, stagnated commerce, popular distress and agricultural ruin which followed. American shipping disappeared from the high seas by the year 1809. American goods for export were dammed up in the home harbors; American farmers lost their European markets, save for the goods smuggled through by bootleggers; and to Matthew Martin and his honest neighbors prices were lower and more uncertain than ever.

When the War of 1812 was finally declared, there was a demand for all farm commodities, and prices went up for a time. They fell flat again, of course, when the fighting ceased. In the Fall of 1812 Augustus Porter advertised to pay $1 a bushel for wheat delivered at a mill; in 1813 it was worth $1.37½; in 1814 it was worth $1.25, whence it dropped to 50c, and that was the approximate price which endured through the years until 1821, when James Lyon offered to pay four shillings for 10,000 bushels first quality wheat delivered at his mill, "in goods or cash debts."

To add to this grinding hardship came the "cold years" of 1816-17. There was frost every month of the year. There were no crops—none.

During this period of depression Matthew and the other settlers fell upon various expedients. They tried raising peppermint, for which there was a ready sale. They tried raising sheep, which for a time was successful, but too many went into sheep-raising, and again there was a disastrous surplus. They began to collect the ashes from the burned trees to sell at the asheries for working into pearlash; 450 bushels of ashes were required to make a ton of potash. The choicest timber was sacrificed, and in those days there was no reforestation.

These expedients, however, did not serve. Mortgages were foreclosed and farms were sold. A group of "second-growth" pioneers came into the community, mere striplings in power compared with the men of might who had first come to cope with the forest. These newcomers, nevertheless, had money to buy up the cleared land. Many a man, bowed with the back-breaking labor of turning the Indians' hunting-ground into the white men's corn ground, who had cleared his land of trees but had not been able to clear it of debt, was forced now to give up the vision of the years and to move away from his promised land.

As early as 1811 Matthew Martin was forced to borrow money, giving as security the contract for his 100-acre tract. He could not keep up the payments on his farm, nor could he make enough money for current expenses. His son-in-law, Andrew, whose life he had saved from the fever, came to his aid. He advanced Matthew small sums of money as he could from his savings as a cabinetmaker, and helped him work the farm. It was only a quarter of a mile along the west lake road from Andrew's home in the village to the Martin farm just outside.

Matthew was no longer a young man. His best strength was gone. His energy and enthusiasm had been put into the land he loved. All this was hard for Margaret, his wife, who had never been contented in the wilderness. Sally, Elizabeth's sister, had taken the back trail to Canandaigua and married there. The mother Margaret longed for the snugness of life in town, away from ravenous wolves and nagging debt, but with the loyalty of a pioneer mother she remained with Matthew to share his troubles, while she added to them.

The crisis came in 1822 when Matthew was 68 years old. His contract, still unredeemed, had changed hands and had come into the possession of Land Agent Hallett. Whether Mr. Hallett misunderstood the terms of the loan is not known, but he attempted illegally to dispossess the Martins. The original sum borrowed was only $250. For this small amount must Matthew lose his land!

Again Andrew Cornwall came to the rescue. He appealed to the Court of Chancery in Albany. By order of the court he paid the $250, with interest and charges, to redeem the contract. The title of the 100-acre tract was cleared and was delivered to Matthew Martin free of incumbrance, October 8, 1822. Andrew went to Albany himself to see the business through. The pioneer was an individualist, not apt to leave too much to the wisdom or indiscretion of an attorney.

F. CORNWALL.

(To be continued)

Ceiling Public Hall

I have a building used as a dance hall in Summer. It is 30x70 ft., windows on both sides, 10 ft. high at eaves. Roof rises 3 in. per foot run. This building is open inside all the way to rafters. I would like to put a ceiling in it, at least to the eaves. Will this ceiling make the hall hotter in Summer, or will it tend to keep heat from coming through roof during the day? I would like to keep hall as cool as possible in Summer. At present I have openings in roof that I can open and close. Have you any suggestion as to ventilation?

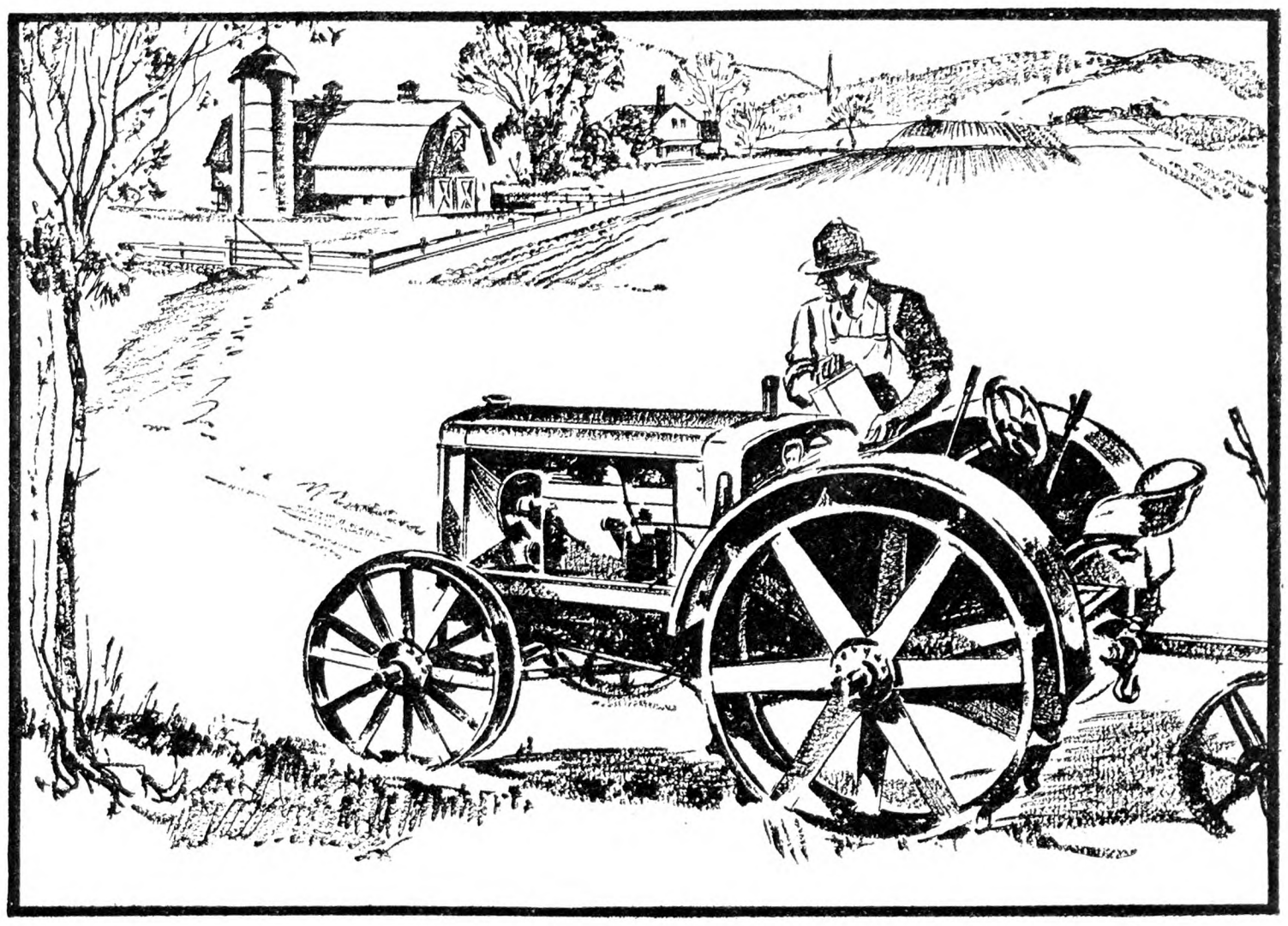
E. E.

Pennsylvania.

A study of this building indicates that probably the best method of ceiling it will be on the under side of the rafters. Furring strips should be nailed across the rafters 16 in. from center to center and the ceiling nailed to these strips. The use of the furring strips will permit getting a smooth even surface which will look well.

It will probably cost somewhat less to ceil to the underside of the rafters also. With a 3-in. rise per foot in the roof line, the distance across the building, following the underside of the rafters will be only about 6 ft. greater than it would be directly across, and the ceiling for this extra 420 sq. ft. will cost less than the ceiling joists that would be required were the ceiling placed at the eaves level. This method of ceiling will also give the hall a more spacious appearance. The cubic capacity of the hall will be increased one-fifth by this method of ceiling and for that reason and the fact that it can be better ventilated by open windows placed in the gables it will probably be cooler in Summer than if ceiled directly across. At the same time it will not be much more difficult to heat in Winter.

R. H. S.



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Now is the time to fill up with Socony Parabase Motor Oil

IF YOU go to your nearest Socony dealer today he will tell you about Socony Parabase Motor Oil and how it insures long life for your tractors.

Socony Parabase Motor Oil is made from the finest paraffin base crudes. Lubrication experts agree that paraffin base crudes make the best motor oils.

Put this oil in your tractors. It means quieter, more efficient operation. And it greatly reduces wear. Remember, too, that for true Socony performance you should use Socony Special Gasoline.

Then your tractors will be ready for a real summer's work. And you will secure the protection that only Socony products can give.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Arizona Hunter Lands Big Catch For His Pipe

Stranded in hot desert he finds oasis of comfort in this little blue tin

Ask Mr. Kirby, a victim of the stifling heat of the desert, and he'll tell you it's mighty uncomfortable to hunt for your favorite pipe-tobacco and find you've lost your pouch. Unless (as it so happened) one of the boys has a welcome "shot" of Edgeworth to fill the breach.

Mr. Kirby says it certainly did *more* than that for him. For from the moment he packed his pipe with Edgeworth the world seemed pretty good again. And now he's made up his mind he'll never smoke any other brand. Read his letter:

Bottle Mountain Sanitarium
Hot Springs, So. Dakota
December 5, 1928

Larus & Brother Company
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:

When I started to smoke a pipe several years ago, I tried all different kinds of tobacco, mixtures and plain leaf.

After trying everything, I settled on ..... as the one tobacco that had no faults to prevent my enjoying my pipe. Mild, aromatic, cool-burning and dry-smoking, it seemed to be all that a perfect tobacco should be, but it cost $4.00 a pound!

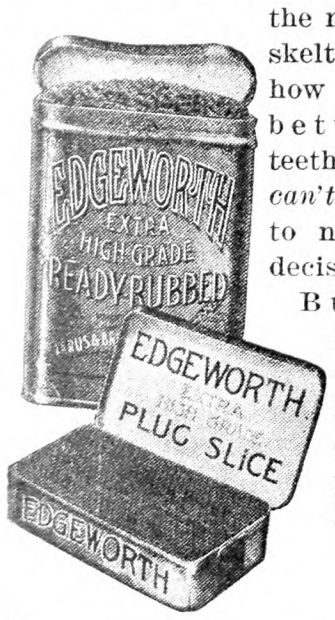
Well, I stuck to it for several years, and then one day in the desert in Arizona, I went out on an all-day shooting trip, and left my pouch at home, and did not discover it until I was miles from town and a mile or more from where we had left our Ford. Well, I was disgusted. The sun was shining hot as the devil that day, and everything was dancing in the heat, and I soon got a headache.

Now a queer thing about these headaches I have is that tobacco relieves them. So I asked one of the boys for a pipe of tobacco, and he handed me a tin of Edgeworth. I got the biggest surprise of my smoking experience. For the pipe tasted just as good as it ever had with the other brand, and was quite a bit cooler, too.

You can be sure I have never smoked any more imported mixtures since that day, and as long as Edgeworth is what it is I will use no other.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) McKinley Kirby

Not all pipe smokers are brave bold hunters. But nearly all pipe smokers are calm, serene fellows. Pipe-smoking runs to sound, thinking men—not to the nervous, helter-skelter breed. Somehow with a briar between your teeth you simply *can't* be hurried into nervous, jumpy decisions.



But you don't have to wait until you're stuck in a desert to try the powers of Edgeworth.

FREE Offer

Perhaps you've lacked proper fodder for your pipe. If so, let us send you *free of charge* a trial package of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed smoking tobacco. Simply write your name and address to Larus & Brother Co., 29 S. 21st St., Richmond, Va.

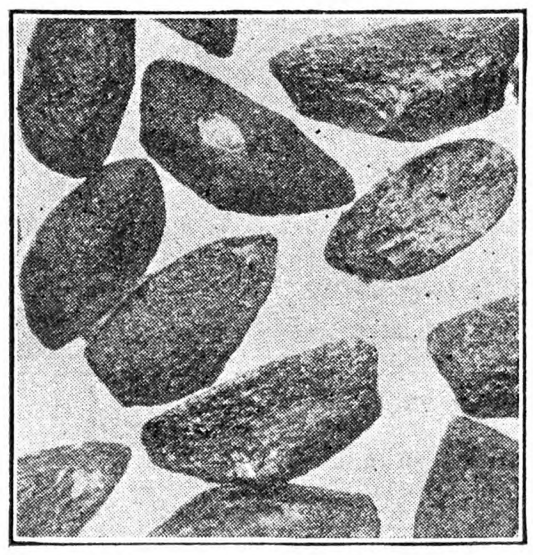
Edgeworth "Ready-Rubbed" is sold in various sizes from small pocket packages to pound humidor tins. Also "Plug Slice" Edgeworth comes packed in thin slices, for pipe-smokers who like to "rub up" their tobacco in the palm of the hand.

Know a Weed Seed Each Week

No. 4—BROAD-LEAF PLANTAIN

Among the commonest of weeds in our lawns, around dooryards, and in rich land pastures is the familiar broad-leaved species of plantain. This is one of the domesticated species that have closely trailed civilization—indeed, the Indian name for the species was "white man's foot."

The ovate, strongly ribbed leaves are clustered on the ground, arising from a thick, fleshy root well covered with fibers. From the center of the leaf cluster the slender flowering stems develop with their



Seeds of broad-leaf plantain, irregular in shape, with conspicuous light scar as background.

elongated spikes on which seeds soon form in large numbers, a single specimen being capable of maturing as high as 38,000 seeds.

The seeds are black or dark brown and are distinguished by the irregular shape and rather conspicuous scar. When moistened they become sticky, a characteristic they share with buckhorn, to which the common plantain is closely related. They are frequently found as impurities in grass and clover seed, particularly Alsike clover.

In reality there are two distinct species of common plaintain masquerading under the same common name. One, which is more properly known as Rugel's plantain, can be distinguished by the reddish bases of the leaf stalks and by the larger seeds.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.

Care of Cacti

Will you give me some information on caring for cacti? I have one of the variety which blossoms in the Spring and has long scalloped leaves, some of them nearly a yard long. The plant is about five years old and blossomed last Spring for the first, having one red blossom about seven inches across. It looks dull and wilty and shows no sign of blossoming this Spring. E. C. W.

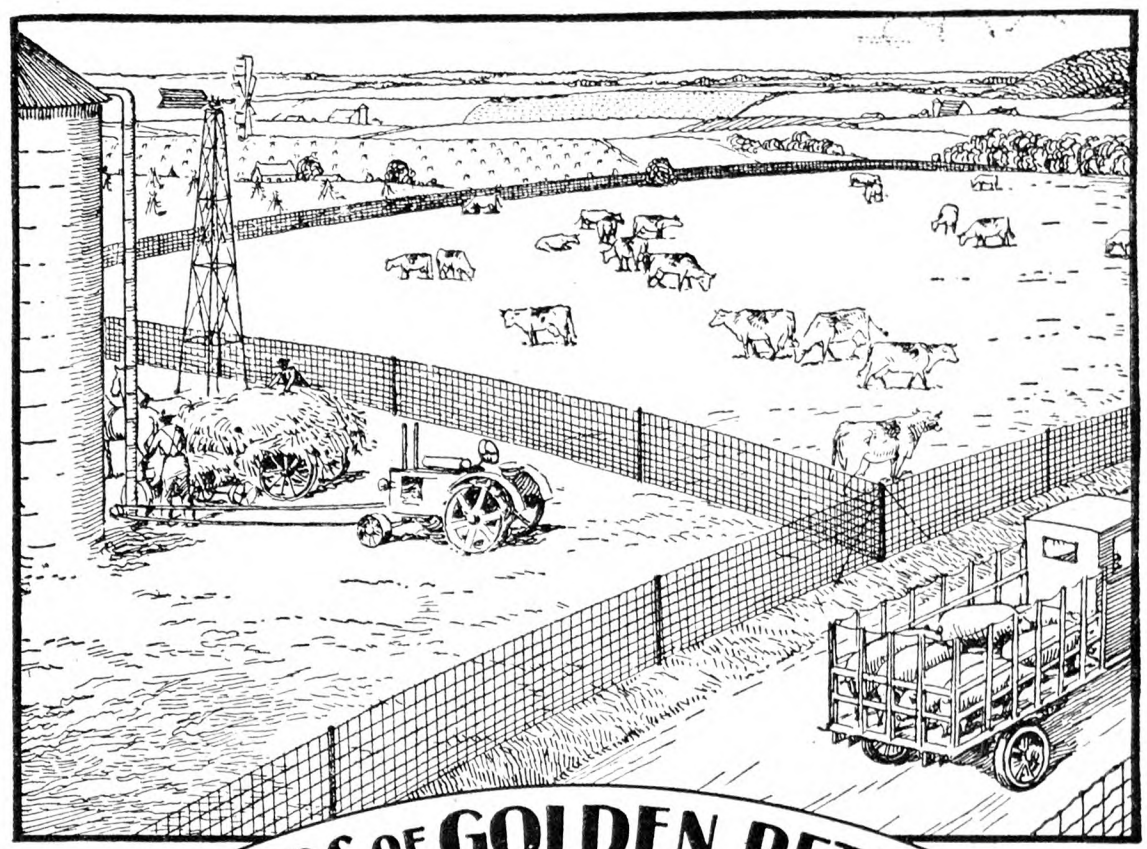
Generally speaking cacti prefer an open, porous sandy soil, with abundant drainage. The warm dry air of a living-room is congenial to them. The plants may be rested at any season by setting them away in a dry place for two or three months. Specimens grown in the house for Winter flowering have their resting period during the Summer. They are brought into a warm sunny place, and water given sparingly at first, until new growth starts, when they may be watered more liberally. After blooming is over water is gradually withheld until the rest begins. Perhaps this plant did not have sufficient rest last Summer. The "dull, wilted" appearance also suggests that it may have been chilled during the Winter.

Moles in the Lawn

What shall we do to get rid of moles that are determined to spoil our beautiful lawn? We have tried everything we have been advised but the trouble continues. I. R.

Traps and fumigation with cyanogas are standard treatments. Probably your failure to clear out the moles has been that you did not get where they were. The little mound near the surface, which does the mischief in lawns, is not the main run of the moles, but only the place where they are searching for their food. A trap set in one of these shallow places may catch the animal if the run is a fresh one and the mole chances to go back through it. But the only sure way is to find the deeper run and do the trapping or poisoning there.

When mole damage is very severe we are likely to think that there must be a whole army of them. But this is not necessarily true as three or four can make great havoc with a lawn or strawberry row. We knew one case where the work stopped entirely after two moles were trapped, although the lawn had been so chewed up as to be nearly ruined.



FIELDS OF GOLDEN RETURN

FIELDS that produce golden returns are not always fields of grain. Some years they must be fields of clover or alfalfa, or pastures for live stock. This up-to-date plan balances farming work, eliminates single crop risks, maintains soil fertility and insures consistent profits. The first essential to modern farm management and the rotation of fields with crops and live stock is a system of good, hog-tight fences. When building fence do not waste time and labor on inferior fences that require frequent repairs and early replacement. The best fences that experience, research and money can produce are—

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The Pittsburgh Fence line is complete, including hinge-joint and stiff-stay fences in the standard farm and poultry styles, the wonderful closely spaced Pittsburgh Chictite Fence, and beautiful Pittsburgh Lawn Fence. Insist on the "Pittsburgh" brand for the same high quality in barbed wire, gates, steel posts and wire nails. Send the coupon for new catalogue and name of nearest dealer.

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Gentlemen:
Please send me, FREE, your new fence catalogue, Farm Record Booklet and name of nearest dealer.
Name _____
Address _____

"The crows went over and pulled up my neighbor's corn"

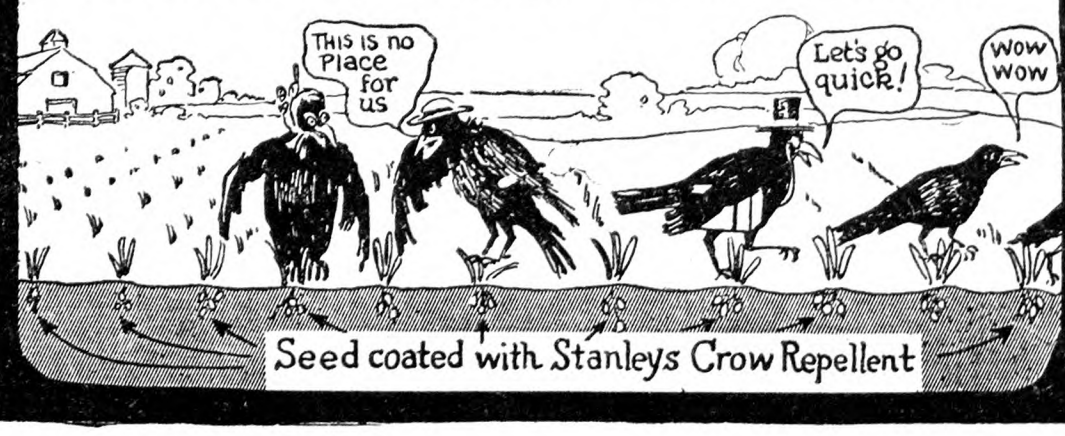
writes J. E. Meyers of West Salem, Ohio. And from that day on Mr. Meyers' crow troubles were over, for he said further, "I tested your Crow Repellent and found it to be just as you recommended."

With a successful record of over 20 years behind it, Stanley's Crow Repellent is the one sure cure for crow troubles. Not only crows, but moles, squirrels and all pests leave your cornfield severely alone, if you treat your seed-corn with it just before planting. It is not poisonous.

Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed-corn (8 to 10 acres) $1.50. Half size can $1.00. If your hardware, drug, or seed store doesn't have it in stock, then order direct. "Money Back" guarantee. Address Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500 H New Britain, Conn.

Be sure you get

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT



Looking Up

Things are looking up, at least here in Central New York. In the first place milk is bringing a good price as compared with some figures we have noticed in the past. Canneries are being opened again this season after several years of idleness. Peas will be canned in a great many Central New York plants this Summer.

The trouble with the canned pea market was that the business developed faster than the consumption, production being tripled within a period of five years. The canners never attempted a systematic advertising campaign; hence there was only a normal increase in consumption, and the factories suddenly found themselves loaded with a product which cost more to pack than could be secured from the consumer. The immediate result was the closing of dozens of canning factories.

The consumption is now approaching production, hence many canneries will begin operations again this season. This news is pleasant to farmers and villagers alike. The canneries are located in rural communities close to the production areas. Hence it is a means of employment to the residents of the nearby villages. This means that a considerable amount of "new money" gets into circulation in the rural communities. The farmer who grows canning peas also receives cash for his product, and this again means money in the community, for the farmer patronizes the village stores, and when he is "flush" the era of prosperity reaches the local business men.

There is another benefit when canning peas are grown extensively. This section of Central New York is one of the few places where green peas can be grown to advantage. There is plenty of rainfall, cool climate and an alkaline soil, which is the ideal condition for perfect peas. The industry is specialized and thousands of cars are shipped each year to the city market. However, the green pea market has become flooded, prices have been low through certain periods and everyone loses.

As the same soil and weather conditions are necessary for both canning and green peas, an increase in the acreage planted to canning peas means a reduction in green peas. Hence the opening of the canneries will undoubtedly affect the green pea market favorably. With the canning peas the grower is offered a stipulated price per ton. Hence the returns depend entirely upon the amount of the crop harvested. With green peas the grower takes all the risk. He spends his good money for seed, fertilizer, pickers, baskets, express and commission and he may get $4 a bushel or 50 cents. As it costs about $1.50 a bushel to grow and market the peas, this may mean a good profit or a substantial loss.

Potatoes ought to pay pretty well this year. The price is low now and one of my friends tells me that the certified seed is moving very slowly. After the 50-cent potatoes of the past season there will undoubtedly be a reduction in acreage, at least locally.

All in all, things are looking up for the farmer in this section, and that makes everyone cheerful, for the villager has begun to realize that he cannot prosper unless his side partner, the farmer, does.

T. T. J.

Some California News

This State is water-bound on the west. It is long north and south, and as varied as its products. The entire coast is much alike in mild climate from Mexico to Canada, yet it is essentially changed in small areas. In the main it is dry. The rains come mostly in Winter months, and sunshine and fogs in Summer. We are located 50 miles north of San Francisco, 17 miles from the sea.

Garden work is continued at all times, as many seeds are planted in early Fall and Winter for early use. I have eaten green peas in February planted in Fall. Vegetables are supplied from Southern California and Mexico at less cost than to grow here. Nights are so cool and frosty that most kinds of vegetables do not come in early here. On the coast at Camp Meeker there is no frost, yet too cool to ripen tomatoes. Here they are grown by the ton to perfection, to ripen in Septembter until October and November. Cabbage, cauliflower, beets and carrots can be left out all Winter and much of it is fed to chickens, as is kale and chard; even stockmen grow beets and the like to feed cattle in Winter in the pastures, where they are thrown out whole and eaten as boys do apples, a bite at a time.

Pasture is green from October till next June; then it dries like hay and is good till Fall rains drench it. Stock does well on it. In this section Alfalfa, clover and Timothy are not much. Hay is made of wheat, oats and barley, cut before it ripens. Corn is not a dependable crop, yet I have seen it in small fields that would be a credit to any Mid-West State crop. Potatoes of the finest quality are grown here and now sell at 80c for 50 lbs.; sweet potatoes, 5 lbs. at 25c. Flat turnips do not do well here; they are only grown and sold in bunches at 5c for table use.

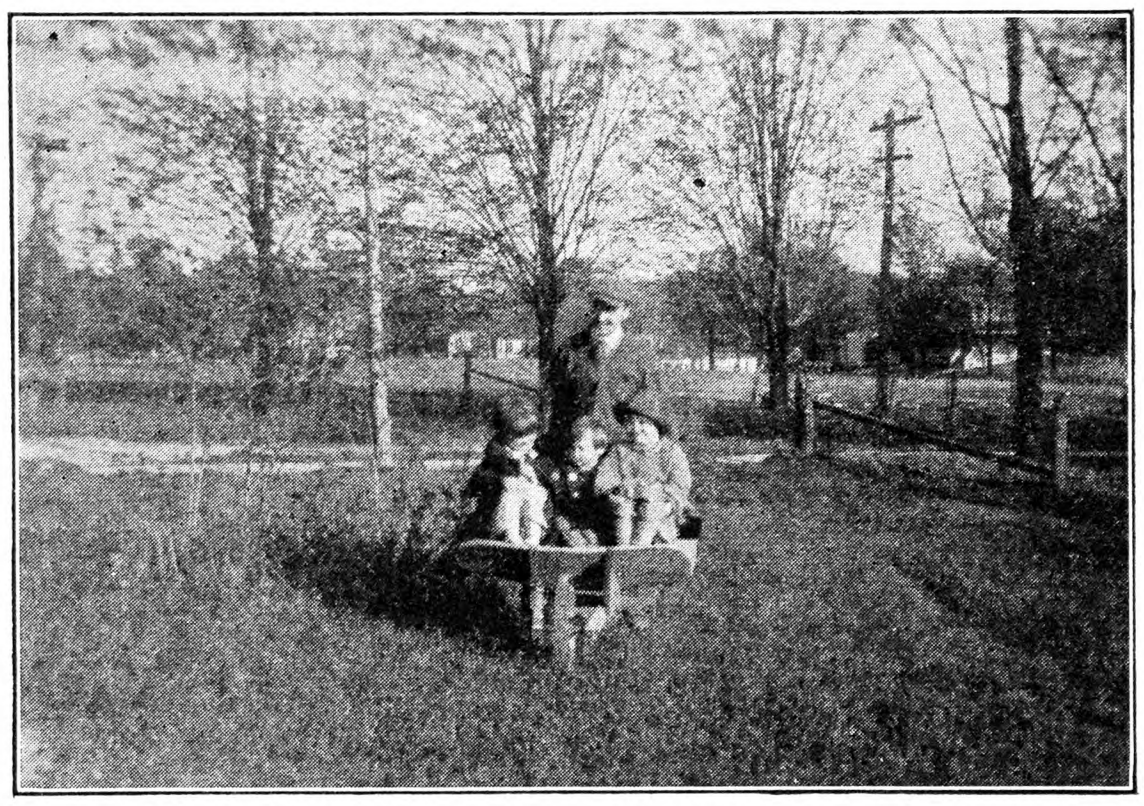
Dairies do well here, as do sheep and wool; pork is lacking. The chicken and egg business is a live and paying one in this county. The center of that is Petaluma, where they are in great force. Over 100,000 chicks were sent out yesterday, and as high as 37 carloads of eggs are sent out at times in one day, east and west, even to Hawaii, China and Japan.

Almonds and walnuts are a good business. The Franquette is of the English kind, the best of that class, and great fields of them are grown and planted. One farm of 60 acres or more in full bearing was sold for $150,000 a few years back when the man died.

This is pre-eminently a fruit State In the foothills in the extreme north in this county oranges and other citrus fruits are grown, as they are at Oroville in the Sacramento Valley, and they ripen there earlier than about Fresno in the south—more warmth in Summer. Pears are grown here, and more in Lake and other counties, mostly Bartletts. They were first planted at Placerville, where gold was discovered. At Placerville pear trees are as large in body and healthy as apple trees in the East.

A. H. G.

Sonoma Co., Calif.



All Aboard for a Good Time

Water Lilies and Muskrats

In regard to an inquiry asking how to rid a pond of water lilies, I should like to suggest trying muskrats. We have a small pond in which we plant out every Spring the large water lily plants. Our problem seems to be quite contrary to this reader's. The muskrats come and break off the leaves, stems and all, and then chew the roots loose from the soil bottom. Although we have fenced in the lilies and set traps for the rats, they still persist.

How this remedy would work out in such a large pond as this reader has I do not know, but perhaps it might help to solve his problem.

N. S.

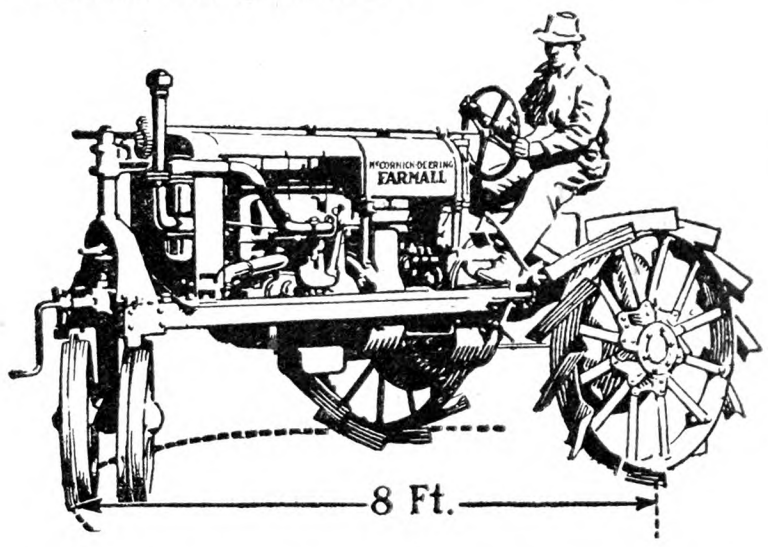
Thomaston, Conn.

The Farmall Story is well told by these men

They farm with *Farmalls*. Their letters make interesting reading, too.

. . . . The FARMALL

plants **up to 60 acres in an 8-hour day, with 4-row planter. In *cultivating*, with 4-row outfit as shown here, it cleans 35 to 50 acres a day, and in later cultivatings 50 to 60 acres a day. Two-row work in proportion. Handles all haying jobs, cutting a 14-foot swath with 7-foot Farmall-powered mower and 7-foot trailer mower attached; also rakes, loaders, etc. Plows two furrows, pulls all seed-bed implements, and operates grain and corn harvesting machines.**



"JUST FINISHED cultivating 75 acres of corn. My Farmall will work in crooked rows where a snake would get lost, and it does a fine job of cultivating."

ROBERT SOWLE
Mona, Mont.

"I HAD 235 acres of corn which I cared for alone, besides milking 8 cows. If I hadn't had a Farmall I would have had to use three 4-horse teams and two hired men. I think horse farming is a thing of the past. Wouldn't sell my Farmall at any price unless I could get another. It has saved me time and labor and made me money."

REGGIE GARRETT
Amherst, S. D.

"I WILL NEVER cultivate corn with horses again when the Farmall can be had. The Farmall is the best all-purpose tractor that can be bought. Give me McCormick-Deering machines every time. They are the only kind I will recommend to my friends and neighbors."

C. ELMER WRIGHT
Springhope, Pa.

"I HAVE GIVEN the Farmall a good trial in plowing. I surely think the world of it and don't want to farm without the Farmall."

SAMUEL H. FROEHLICH
Princeton, Minn.

"I USE a Farmall but I have not as much as a singletree to hitch horses onto. Have no desire to own horses."

ADOLPH ANDERSON
Montevideo, Minn.

"WE FARM 200 acres with our Farmall—105 of corn and 75 of oats. Put the oats in in 2 days, had a tandem disk and 2-section harrows on the Farmall. With a 2-row cultivator we cultivated 20 to 22 acres a day the first two cultivations and 30 to 35 on high speed the last 2 cultivations. It is the best corn plow I ever handled."

CLAUDE WESSLING
Paton, Iowa

"I HAVE two little boys (13 and 11 years) and they do anything I can do with my Farmall. They run it all the time."

BOB TAYLOR, Savannah, Tenn.

"I CONSIDER my Farmall the most wonderful tractor made. I cultivate, mow hay, plow, disk, run our binder, cut wood, etc. I am astonished at the amount and kind of work it will do. The Farmall is to my mind the greatest piece of machinery ever brought onto this or any other farm. I cannot praise the Farmall too highly, and really love to use it."

F. P. LECOMPTE
Urbana, Va.

"THE FARMALL is the greatest machine developed for farmers since the reaper."

H. A. FINCH, JR.
McKinney, Tex.

"I AM sure I am safe in saying it is at least one-third cheaper to farm with a Farmall than with horses."

LESLIE G. ARNOLD
Arcadia, Neb.

"THE ONLY job for which I find the tractor not practical is gathering the eggs."

ORVIS SCHROYER
Maple Park, Ill.

Write for the FARMALL *catalog.*
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FOR STONY GROUND

Here's a hoe with extra long curved shank. For stony or trashy ground it is a universal favorite saving time and much chopping. Vegetable growers in Eastern states know it well.

Blade is of high grade forged steel, tempered in oil. Width of blade is 7½ inches; four foot spring handle of selected ash. The brand True Temper is burned in the handle to mark each hoe as the best tool of its kind that can be made.

THE AMERICAN FORK & HOE CO.
1918 Keith Bldg.
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Makers of Farm & Garden Tools for over 100 years.

If your dealer has not yet stocked the Washington County Hoe, Cat. No. SN7½, send us his name and $1.40 and we will supply you direct, postpaid.

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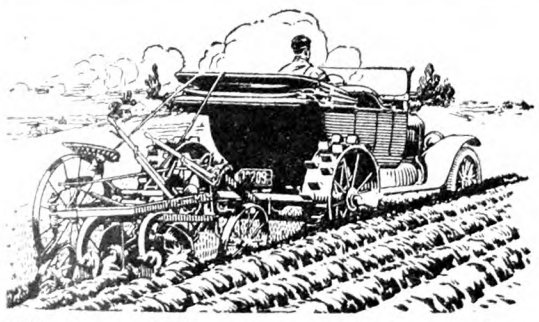
WASHINGTON COUNTY HOE

TRUE TEMPER



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Use it for farm work. Pullford catalog shows how to make a practical tractor out of your Ford or Chevrolet.

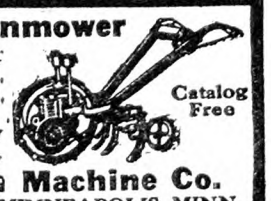
Write for Catalog

Pullford Co. Box 48-C Quincy, Ill.

KINKADE GARDEN TRACTOR

and Power Lawnmower

A Practical Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers, Country Estates and Poultrymen.



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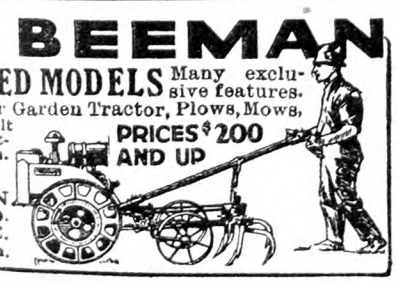
IMPROVED MODELS Many exclusive features.

World's Poineer Garden Tractor, Plows, Mows, Cultivates; also belt work. Pays for itself in one season.

PRICES $200 AND UP



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Get a SHAW DU-ALL TRACTOR

Fine for Truck Gardens, Small Farms, Estates. Does the work of 5 men. Plows, seeds, cultivates, runs belt machinery. Single or Twin Engines, riding or walking types.

Mower Attachment Cuts Weeds, Grasses, Lawns.

2 Speed Gear, can be equipped with reverse Pat. Tool Control

Try It 10 Days

on your own work at our risk. Write for LIBERAL TRIAL OFFER and our LOW FACTORY PRICE.

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Largest stock in America of fine *new* Rifles, Trap, Field Guns, Side Arms, Air Rifles & Pistols. ★Telescopes mounted. ★Expert Repairing. ★ Send 25c in stamps for 128 page Arms Catalog.

A. F. STOEGER, INC. NEW YORK, N. Y.
509 Fifth Avenue (at 42nd St.)

The Rural School Question

LIVE MEETING IN ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.

I am inclosing clipping from the Rome (N. Y.) *Daily Sentinel.* The effort to "centralize" the schools here has only reached the "whispering" stage as yet, but realizing that the best time to combat a fire is before it gets beyond control, we proceeded to organize. V. T. C.

Vernon, N. Y.

The article from the Rome *Sentinel* follows:

Vernon, March 30.—The "little red schoolhouse" came into its own Friday night when it was lauded by a representative gathering of taxpayers from 11 districts in the vicinity of District No. 9, on the Rome road, that filled every seat in that schoolhouse, with many standing. Enthusiasm reigned, and it was plainly the sentiment of those present that any effort toward consolidation would be fought to the bitter end. It was voted to form a local branch of the Rural School Improvement Society, of which there are already 1,400 in the State.

Klass Kipers of Hart's Hill, Whitesboro, and V. T. Caraher of District No. 9 classed the movement for centralization of schools as "taxation without representation" and urged the districts to get busy and send petitions to D. Boyd Devendorf, president of the society, and their district superintendent, W. J. Lewis. They also advised trustees to hire a good teacher, keep the school buildings and grounds in good repair and to maintain their school in their own district.

These officers were elected: President, John M. Lewis; secretary, V. T. Caraher; treasurer, George W. Jones. Trustees of the several districts were named as vice-presidents and also one from each district as member of the executive committee. They are: District 9, Fred Kessler; 11, A. O. Smith, H. L. Jenkins; 4, Charles Foote, G. W. Pankhurst; 13, George Dapson, Mrs. Frank Halder; 14, Westmoreland, Mrs. Anastasia Schumaker, Lincoln Kitchen; 12, Westmoreland, Earl Hofferd, Frank Bellinger; 13, Westmoreland, George M. Bowers; 6, Westmoreland, Adam Kessler, Edward Smith; 10, Westmoreland, Byron Davis, Albert Evans; Hecla, Erwin Smith, Frank Nash; Hart's Hill, R. W. Benson.

Fred Kessler, trustee, called the meeting to order and John M. Lewis was named as chairman. Any other district is welcome to come into the organization at any time. Another meeting will be held, probably the latter part of the month, when it is planned to have as speaker Mr. Devendorf, president, of Amsterdam. District 12 of Westmoreland sent a petition against consolidation signed by every taxpayer in the district.

Voters at School Meeting

Who has a right to vote at school meetings in New York State? A. R.

Every person entitled to vote at a school meeting must be:

1. A citizen of the United States.
2. Twenty-one years of age.
3. A resident of the district for the past 30 days, and in addition thereto, he must possess one of the four following qualifications:

1. Own, rent, hire or lease real property, or
2. Be parent of a child who has attended school in the district for a period of at least eight weeks during the year preceding the school meeting, or
3. Provide permanent residence for such child, or
4. Has taxable personal property assessed in the town for a sum in excess of $50. D. B. D.

Preventing Tree Damage From Mice

Every Spring I see complaints of mice killing trees. I have used this plan for 50 years and have yet to see a tree chewed by the mice.

In October put five or six shovels of fresh dirt around each tree close to the trunk of tree, and six or eight inches wide. If tall grass is close to trunk, pull it (or if your back is lame, tread it down with your foot). The snow will freeze to the earth and no mice will chew a tree. C. P.

New York.

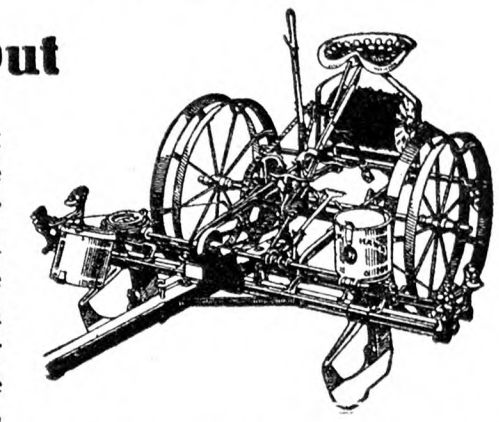
From a Vermont Valley

Would you give a Vermonter, who has always lived in the Otter Creek Valley, a little room in THE R. N.-Y.? So many letters tell about great depths of snow and wild animals in Vermont. Here where I live we have very little snow and it is very seldom that there is enough so it has to be shoveled out; cars run all-Winter. I was never in the mountains in Winter. We have beautiful valleys with fertile farms where the people work hard to keep things going, as we have so few people on our farms, since the towns pay so much higher wages. Right here where I live there are very few really poor people, though the farms are not kept looking as well as they used to be, because of the shortage and high price of labor. A farmer cannot turn off money fast enough to pay a carpenter $10 a day for very many days a year.

FARM WOMAN.

Ohio FAMOUS BLACK HAWK PLANTER

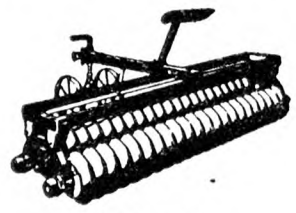
You Figure It Out



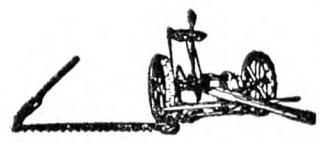
Here's how a Black Hawk pays for itself. Suppose your corn land will grow 50 bushels per acre planted in 42-inch rows. Suppose you miss 6 hills out of each 100 because of a worn or inaccurate planter. These missed hills will cut down your yield 3 bushels per acre. At 60c a bushel, the loss will be $1.80 per acre, or, on a 60-acre field, $108.00. Can be used as check row planter or drill.

The Black Hawk drops seed in every hill—every time. It drops the right number, too, insuring a perfect stand. It checks the rows perfectly so cultivation and harvest is easy. This Famous planter pays for itself and you have the machine at the end of the year. A large variety of plates can be furnished for drilling peas and beans.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.



Pulverizer



Mower

Write for the Black Hawk Catalog

The Ohio Cultivator Company
Bellevue, Ohio

New York Manager: L. E. FULLER, 615 S. Clinton St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Spraying Turns Loss Into Profit

Following is an actual example:

One potato grower in Minnesota spent $35 per acre for seed and labor. His yield was 100 bushels per acre. At 20c per bushel, his gross return was $20 per acre—*Loss—$15 per Acre.*

His neighbor spent $55 per acre for seed, labor, fertilizer *and spray materials.* His yield was 360 bushels per acre. At 20c per bushel, his gross return was $72 per acre—*Profit—$17 per acre.*

REPORTED BY "BETTER CROPS"

Avoid blight and shrinkage from rot by frequent spraying with freshly mixed Bordeaux, made with

Nichols Triangle Brand
Copper Sulphate

The Standard of Quality—
99% Pure

Nichols Copper Co.

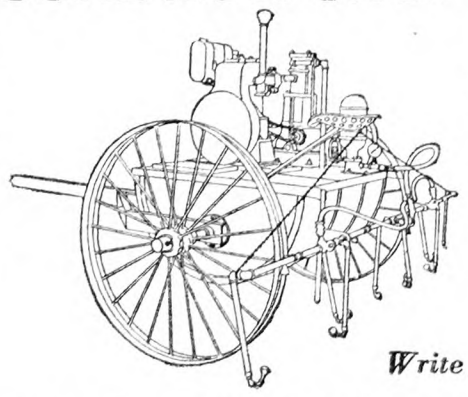
25 Broad Street New York

Mount Gilead

HIGH PRESSURE ROW CROP SPRAYERS

Cylinders, Valves and Piston Rods of STAINLESS STEEL for longer life.

Only Mount Gilead rigs have this feature.



Fully enclosed pump, self oiling, completely accessible. Welded steel frames.

A complete line---2, 3, 4, 6 and 8-row crop sprayers including traction driven rigs and combination orchard and crop outfits.

Write for catalog and prices.

THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MANUFACTURING CO.
503 LINCOLN AVENUE MOUNT GILEAD, OHIO

CAW-N-CAW-N

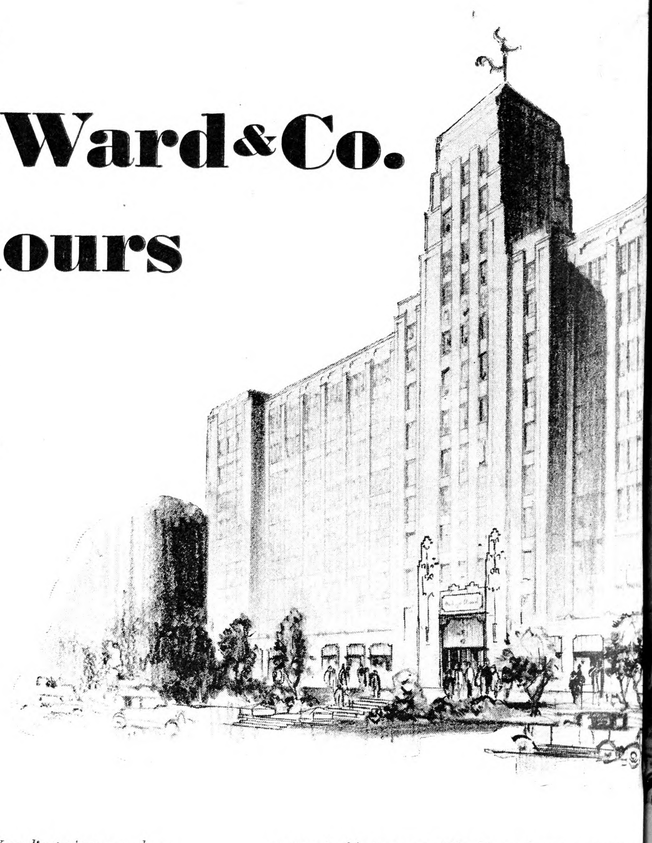
Why feed the crows on your seed corn? Use LIBERTY CROW CHASER. This non-poisonous preparation will not clog the planter nor harm the seed. Its use insures maximum germination and constant protection against bird and rodent thieves. The best and surest way to prevent replanting is its use.

One-half pint, $1.00 POSTPAID One pint, $1.50
Enough for one bushel seed Enough for two bushels seed

Order direct enclosing money order or check, or pay postman on delivery.

Manufactured by APOTHECARIES HALL CO., Waterbury, Conn.

Now Montgomery Ward & Co. is 4 to 24 hours nearer you



A magnificent new retail and mail order house at Albany vastly improves the service Ward's first began in 1872. In the Albany territory over a quarter of a million families are already our customers . . . thousands more are learning daily of Ward's great savings and guaranteed first quality merchandise.

As manager of our new Northeast house I wish to extend to you a warm, personal invitation to visit our new home.
(*Signed*) C. R. JENKINS

ON April 20th, Montgomery Ward & Co., with thousands of friends, will celebrate the grand opening of its Northeast home in Albany, New York.

This impressive and beautiful structure is for greater service to hundreds of thousands of loyal friends, scores of whom we have known for a quarter of a century and more. Its completion begins a new era of rapid mail order service – a new scale of low transportation costs.

Eight floors embodying over 700,000 square feet of floor space are filled with fresh, brand new merchandise shown in Ward's catalogue – especially selected to meet New York's needs.

Great retail department store

Our new building will house as fine a retail department store as there is in the east. Modern fixtures and equipment display thousands of articles of merchandise all at lowest catalogue prices.

This announcement is your personal invitation to make a tour through our new home from top to bottom. We should like you to see the elaborate equipment to speed your mail orders on their way. The new and modern note in our merchandise will prove especially interesting.

Why Ward's prices are low

There are a few simple principles of buying that everybody knows. First, that cash buys cheaper than credit. Second, that the cost in carload lots is far lower than by the dozen. Third, that the in-between profits represent ⅓ to ½ the usual price.

Ward's buys with cash ... buys in immense quantities for a $250,000,000.00 annual volume. And most important of all, buys at the factory and delivers direct to you at one small profit instead of three or four. That's the simple, common-sense reason Ward's prices are often as low as half the ordinary price of any other article of similar quality.

Quality tested, style

At Ward's in Chicago is one of the best equipped scientific testing laboratories in America. Ward merchandise must undergo a rigid analysis in this laboratory – must measure up in specifications and performance to Ward's highest standards, many of which are actually more exacting than U. S. Government standards.

That is not all – our time honored guarantee of satisfaction or your money back is complete and absolute assurance of Ward's spirit of fair dealing.

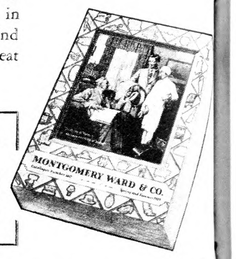
Today style must accompany quality. The ten million women who shop here know that Ward's is quick to introduce the most up-to-date things. They know that a Ward hat is modeled from an actual Paris original; that a chair or lamp or curtain fabric seen in Ward's catalogue represents a New York decorator's exquisite taste, though its cost is modest.

For farm and suburban home there are thousands of necessary articles from grass seed and nursery stock to gas engines and cream separators – all guaranteed to be Ward quality at Ward money-saving prices.

The catalogue of great economy

Ask your neighbor about Ward's, you who are not yet Ward customers. They will tell you of the $500 living-room set bought at Ward's for less than $300 . . . of the $45 coat for less than $30. They will assure you that they save over 30% by shopping this convenient, modern, quick, reliable way.

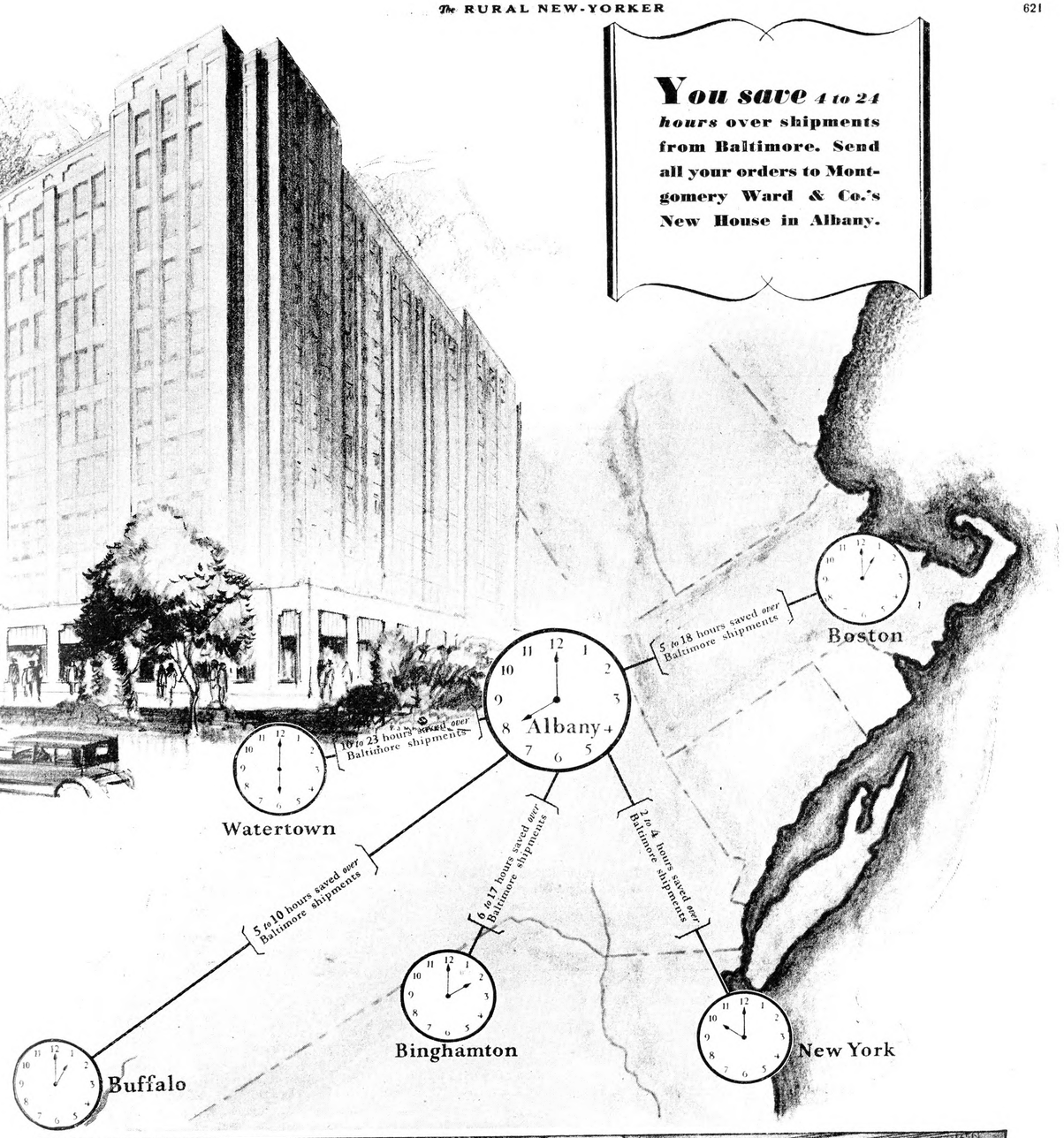
We invite you to make one purchase by this reliable plan. If you do not have a copy of the new spring and summer catalogue send for your free copy. Make your selection from it and in a day or so your order will arrive. Perhaps you are near one of our smaller retail stores of which there are many in the East. You will find the savings there as great as in the catalogue.

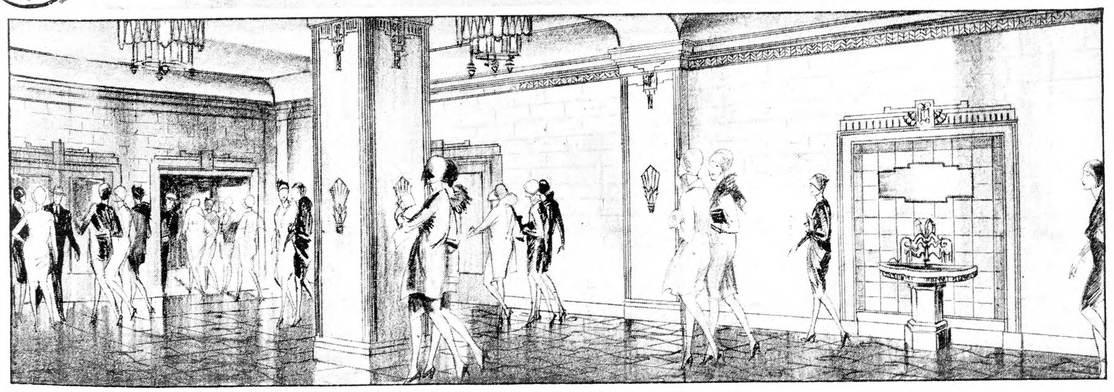


MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Established 1872
World-Wide Distributors of Quality Merchandise Operating Hundreds of Retail Stores and Nine Great Mail Order Houses, at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Baltimore, Denver, Fort Worth, Portland, Ore., Oakland, Calif.
And now – 150 Broadway, Albany, New York.

MONTGOMERY

You save *4 to 24* ***hours*** **over shipments from Baltimore. Send all your orders to Montgomery Ward & Co.'s New House in Albany.**





WARD & CO

Entrance lobby to the beautiful new retail store in Montgomery Ward's Albany house. This store will open to the public May 3rd and 4th with a special display of Ward's vast assortment of first quality merchandise.

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Advertising rates, $1.25 per agate line—7 words. References required for advertisers unknown to us; and cash must accompany transient orders.

"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

READING that interesting story of "Matthew Martin, Pioneer," we realize how much we owe to the little-known heroes who pushed our agricultural development westward from the Atlantic seaboard. They and their families endured toil and hardship to make a little tract of earth their own; they fed the struggling Republic, and then as now, they faced the difficulties of transportation and distribution. The migration from the New England States north and west to the lake regions is full of interest, equal in romance to the great western trek after the Civil War. Many stories of this migration within a half century after the Revolutionary War must be hidden away in family archives, remote from the usual sources of historic research. Perhaps some future historian will study agricultural development in this country from its human side, and show us how the wealth and power of the nation grew through the patient toil of the farm pioneers.

*

CROPS that command the best prices are never grown on poor land. It takes a fertile soil to produce good yields of uniformly high quality. One of the first steps taken by farmers who are doing well now was to improve their soils several years ago. They did it by applying fertilizers and manures, and plowing under green and decaying stuff to make humus. Some of them borrowed money to rebuild their land. They thus made productive investments, which are now yielding good returns. Too many others borrowed and invested in things that increased their expenses but did not increase their income. In looking over farm produce of many kinds in wholesale commission houses and in typical retail stores in Chicago and New York City, we have been impressed by the outstanding fact that high, uniform quality, presenting an attractive appearance in good-looking containers or packages, always realizes the top prices. Quality with appearance is the key-factor in enhancing the marketability of all kinds of products. What a man gets for his produce, depends largely on what he puts into his soil.

*

ONE of the newer discoveries in poultry practice is painting the roosting poles with tobacco extract shortly before the birds go to roost to rid them of body lice. The fumes of this strong liquid are lasting and penetrating, working up through the feathers during the night. It is sufficiently far from the hen's breathing apparatus that the odor does not bother her. The old plan of dusting or dipping the birds for body lice was a slow job, and the dipping could be done only in warm weather.

*

IT LOOKS now like a rather early season, except perhaps on the Pacific Coast, and in sections of the South where farm work was delayed by floods or heavy rains. Trees are blooming early in Southern and Middle States, rather too early to be safe when the next spell of cold weather comes along. Planting is under way in the early and intermediate regions and to some extent in the more northern States. It appears that the acreage of crops will be slightly greater than last season notwithstanding the expected shrinkage of 10 to 12 per cent in potato planting and less land planted to certain kinds of wheat. The South is planting most vegetables liberally except potatoes. The increase in sweet potatoes so far probably will not be a serious matter. There is danger that field bean markets will suffer from overproduction owing to heavier planting throughout the country. Increases in cabbage and Western onion acreage also threaten oversupply in these lines. It cannot be said there is any general rush to plant too much land when the combined increase of all crops is only about two per cent. A gain of that extent would be little more than the usual yearly increase in population. The danger is mainly in a few lines which meet a very limited demand. This question of production is considered more carefully than it used to be when nobody knew what the farmers in other places were doing. Last year potatoes were about the only bad mistake. This year it looks as if some other vegetables were more likely to be oversupplied.

*

NUMEROUS deaths and serious injuries of men and children on farms are caused every year by bulls. "Gored to death" or otherwise "killed by a bull with a good disposition" is the usual press phrasing of this old, tragic story. People who possess "cattle sense" know that no bull is dependably safe. No bull is ever so trustworthy as a well-bred, well-trained dog. None can be guaranteed "harmless". No one ever knows when a bull will go wrong. Too many chances are thoughtlessly taken by too many men in handling bulls. Many a fond parent has pridefully set a smiling infant upon the broad back of his herd bull or ton draft stallion, and then kodaked child and beast. This is a kind of foolhardiness that amounts to criminal playing with fate.

*

NOW the medical scientists are asking us to take note of a new source of danger from disease, as though we hadn't already enough to worry about. This time the pig is being made the goat, heretofore having pretty well escaped criticism from a human health standpoint. It is true that the pig has not always been able to show a clean bill of health, outbreaks of trichinosis having occurred from eating raw or insufficiently cooked pork. A recent outbreak in Waterbury, Conn., involved nine persons, and, within a decade, 72 cases of trichinosis, with three deaths, have been reported in that State. All these might have been prevented by the simple expedient of cooking all meat before eating it. Medical interest is now being aroused in a disorder, old abroad but comparatively unknown in this country, known as Malta fever. The island of Malta in the Mediterranean, where goats supply the milk, gave its name to the disease, but the discovery that it occurs in our own country and that goats are not necessarily responsible for it has led to a newer descriptive term—undulant fever. The wavelike or undulating course of the temperature in this fever suggested the newer name. Not long ago it was found that this type of fever occurred in people who never drank goat's milk. Further investigation showed that cow's milk contaminated by the germ of contagious abortion might be responsible for it. The goat was able to shift a part of its undesirable reputation in respect to disease to the cow. This relief has now been intensified by bringing in a third domestic animal and making a triumvirate of goat, cow and pig bear the burden of introducing to Americans a disease that it was formerly necessary to go abroad to get. Studies carried on in the medical department of Yale University have convinced the scientists there the germ of abortion, or bacillus abortus, as it is called, may contaminate pork products and be conveyed from them to those who handle this meat. They are pretty well satisfied that this is the usual cause of the undulant fever found in our country. Further studies are needed before the exact degree of responsibility for a disabling, if not very fatal, continued fever can be apportioned to those animals capable of conveying the cause to human beings. Meanwhile, we may avoid cause for undue worry by remembering that cleanliness and cooking are two potent preventives of all food-borne diseases.

*

MANY reports of spontaneous combustion have come to us from time to time. The loss from fires in the United States reported to be caused by spontaneous ignition amounts to approximately $20,000,000 a year, according to figures and estimates compiled by actuaries of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and this does not include any of the loss reported as "from unknown causes," amounting to approximately $200,000,000 a year, a considerable portion of which must have been due to spontaneous combustion. Dr. C. A. Browne of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in speaking of dangers from fermenting hay, says that piles must be sufficiently large (five tons or more) to furnish retention of heat and insulation which are necessary to produce spontaneous ignition of the hay. The theory of spontaneous ignition which Doctor Browne proposes is that the ferment bacteria produce certain unstable unsaturated compounds which by their great affinity for atmospheric oxygen raise the temperature not only to the death point of the bacteria but to the point of ignition. The process is thus a purely chemical one, comparable to spontaneous combustion of cotton waste that has been coated with an unsaturated substance such as linseed oil. The gaseous products, which are formed in the interior of a heating haystack, exert an outward pressure from the centers of most intense chemical activity (the so-called "hot-pockets") with the creation of flues or channels. When such a flue reaches the surface of the stack, there is a sudden inrush of air to the interior of the hot pocket, the ensuing oxidation of the hot unsaturated products of bacterial decomposition causing such an elevation in temperature that ignition rapidly takes place.

*

LAST week we noted that a 25-cent per cwt. bonus now obtains for 3.4 per cent milk in a Southeastern New York county. In that area a 400-cow dairy is being established on a 750-acre farm recently bought by a business man of farm rearing. He believes that, on account of short hauls by truck or train, his location is highly advantageous, and that dairying is likely to be extended and concentrated in regions relatively close to populous cities. Location is a factor of some importance in the operation of a dairy or other farm enterprise; but it is only one of the many factors to be considered. Some of these, in cases of favorable locations, may be offset by possibly higher labor costs and higher taxes. Fair prices to producers for their milk, made in or outside of the arbitrary limits of city milk sheds, are needed to develop and sustain a sound dairy industry on a national basis. A special location is at best a mere drop in the bucket.

*

THAT sprouting broccoli, described and pictured on our first page this week, is a worthy vegetable for the home garden. Good treatment is needed to produce such sprouts as those shown, but this is true of almost any garden greenery. Deep soil and the care of someone who is on the job every day brings such results. Two years ago we saw a vegetable garden of moderate size, planted and worked by a woman who, living alone, liked these good things and enjoyed giving them the needed work and thought. There was something about the way she looked at those tomatoes and cucumbers and hills of corn which showed that she had found one way to overcome what, to most of us, would seem a lonely life. Probably she had never thought of it in just this way, but that was the result—as often happens when we do our best with the job at hand.

*

IT IS not very many years ago that the automobile was sufficiently scarce on country roads to attract attention, and make the family horse try to jump out of the harness. Now we learn that during 1928 motor vehicles to the number of 24,493,124 were registered in this country, and paid license fees and fines of $322,630,025. New York State leads with 2,083,942, and other States running 1,000,000 or more are: California, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas.

Brevities

"ANSWER not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him."

THE rice production of India totals approximately 100,000,000,000 pounds.

A VERY large deposit of sulphur has been found in Northern Chili, South America.

LAST year Pennsylvania produced 1,867,000 bushels of peaches, valued at $2,894,000.

THE immigrant movement into this country during February was 27,862; 14,512 left this country.

FROM the Lodi section of California come reports of 50 per cent damage to Tokay grapes.

IN 1928, 5,800 farms were connected with electric service. There are now nearly 48,000 farms so equipped.

THE central wheat growing sections of the West report abundant moisture at the beginning of the growing season.

BECAUSE of its rapid farm development, Saskatchewan, Canada, is to spend $20,000,000 in rural improvement during the next four years.

FIRE losses for March in this country totaled $29,762,000. The heaviest single items were a chemical plant in Birmingham, Ala., $2,000,000, and market in Peoria, Ill., $1,000,000.

THE control of white grubs or "grubworms" is discussed in Farmers' Bulletin No. 940-F, "Common White Grubs," recently revised by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

An Appeal for Real Farm Relief

TO President Hoover: You are credited with ability to think straight. Agriculture needs clear thinking now. Congress is in session at your call to frame farm legislation. Your administration will be dimmed or glorified in history by the effect of that legislation on American agriculture. Honest differences of opinion are confusing enough in themselves, but the studied purpose of those who are responsible for the present plight of agriculture and who want no change, present the real embarrassment because of their deliberate and intentional effort to prevent a real solution of the farm problem. In this conflict of opposing opinions and antagonizing interests there is grave danger of building on the shifting sands of expediencies and compromise. The farm structure needs a permanent foundation, laid on the solid rocks of fundamental principles.

A brief statement of facts reveals the cause of farm hardships and losses during the recent period of the greatest industrial prosperity that the world has ever known. These facts are, first, that the price of the things the farmer must buy to supply his farm and his home is fixed by those who sell them. This price includes cost of production including taxes and a profit. Nobody objects to this arrangement. Second, that the price of the commodities which the farmer produces and sells is fixed by the dealers and speculators who buy them. This price does not include the cost of production, or taxes, nor a profit. The prices of farm commodities are fixed in produce markets and speculative exchanges far from the farms, in the control of the middlemen who obstruct the channels of trade, and manipulate the markets to their own profit. Through low returns to the producer they create surpluses on the farm and through high prices to the consumer they discourage consumption and increase the profits of distribution and speculation. Through political contact this middleman system has been developed and maintained. Individual or even group contest with such a combination is futile. Every fair-minded American protests against this arrangement.

The recital of a third state of fact will complete the case for our present purposes. Fifteen years ago farmers began to make some progress against this middleman system through co-operative effort among themselves. Alarmed by the success of this system briefless lawyers and professional promoters on friendly relations with middlemen induced the legislatures of forty-odd States to pass uniform laws for the incorporation of farm associations. These laws were devised on the theory that farmers are not competent to manage their own business, that the associations must be controlled by white-collar talent, that farmers could not be trusted to join in voluntary associations, but that they must be bound in an ironclad contract for a term of years with drastic penalties for violation of the contract. As one promoter of record put it, "they would be bound as tight as if they signed a note at the bank," and another publicly assured us that "rings would be put in their noses." Every comfort of the promoters was anticipated in these laws. They were alleged to be devised for the benefit of the farmers, but there is not a paragraph or a line in them, with a possible minor exception in a few States, to safeguard the rights and interests of the membership. They are designed to perpetuate the leaders in power. Farmers furnish the capital and deliver the products, but have no control over the management and no voice in making policies or prices, and no understandable information as to the business or finances. The States generally furnish no regulation, no audit and no supervision over their creatures. Unknown to the membership these organizations were in the control of the middlemen. Many of the survivors are now. Recently a typical case was publicly reported to the Senate Agricultural Committee. Commission dealers have a mortgage on the association plants, loan advances on the crop, and hold a contract to sell the products when marketed. Farmers are trapped in their own organization. Surprise was expressed that the association handled only 5 per cent of the crop in the territory. The real wonder is that it exists at all. Once in these associations and bound by the contract, the farmer is helpless. No matter how small the return he is bound to deliver his whole crop. A widow has just written us that six years ago her husband shipped one of these associations his whole crop, worth $600 in the open market, and never received a cent for it. This is not co-operation. It is exploitation. When the organization dominates a district, other outlets are not available and the farmer's only privilege is to submit to the conditions or quit the farm. Few of the associations yet survive, but their wrecks have left a trail of disaster, ruin and tragedy from Maine to California. The membership in these associations need not be disturbed. They may be allowed to come into the National system by merely filing a certificate to comply with the provisions of the Federal law, submitting themselves to control by farmers and to audit of their accounts. As an alibi for themselves the promoters have spread the propaganda that farmers will not willingly work together in a system of distribution. This propaganda has been so effective that members of Congress ask us what means we suggest to compel farmers to co-operate, and we recently astonished the whole Senate Agricultural Committee by saying that, if an honest, efficient national system is created and functions under their own control to give them a fair return for their products, they could not keep farmers out of it with a brigade of pitchforks.

Does not the cause of the economic plight of the farmer resemble that of the bank cashier facing a revolver and helplessly looking on while the gunman pockets the cash? If we could take the gun from the gangster and put it in the hands of the cashier, he would save the contents of the safe. If we took the power to fix the price of agricultural products out of the hands of the middlemen and restored it to the farmer do you think that he would let these buccaneers rob him annually of the wealth he digs out of the ground in sweat and toil?

The best guess now is that Congress intends to pass a bill to make a liberal appropriation, and to create a Federal Farm Board with broad powers to finance the autocratic State organizations which are already justly discredited and distrusted by farmers. Will this, Mr. President, satisfy your conception of an efficient means to put agriculture on an equality with other industries? Farmers have no such illusions. They know such procedure would do nothing of the kind. They are not anxious to go further into debt to produce more crops to create more surpluses to further reduce the price below the cost of production, and to plunge them ultimately further into hopeless debts. What farmers want is a fair price for the crops they now produce to enable them to pay what they already owe. They will not look kindly on a proposition to turn their business over to any board not responsible to their own control, and they will view with suspicion any attempt to allure them again into autocratic centralization corporations which have already abused their trust and confidence and betrayed them into the hands of their enemies. The essence of the system or plan they ask of the government is an arrangement by which they can stand face to face in the markets with the buyer to negotiate the sale and determine the price of the commodities they have to sell. This will require not more than a half dozen primary markets and a Federal law under which they can organize co-operative corporations to sell their products in these markets, and standardize prices for them. They simply want the physical and legal equipment to do it themselves, and to protect themselves from being done by others.

The issue is joined between food producers and food speculators. There is no middle ground. Either the middleman will continue to make prices for agricultural products and keep the industry in distress or farmers will determine the price like other producers do, and the industry will prosper. It is your great privilege to determine the issue for justice to the farm.

Rural School Legislation

SOME useful bills affecting rural schools were passed by the last New York State Legislature, and have been signed by Gov. Roosevelt. One provides $2,050,000 for the one-teacher rural school districts; another makes available $1,000,000 for the two, three and four-teacher rural schools, and another requires official approval by the school superintendent of the vehicles and drivers in the transportation of children to consolidated schools. There have been many complaints in the past that dangerous vehicles and incompetent drivers were a menace to the welfare of the children. This law makes it the duty of the State authorities to see that competent drivers and proper vehicles are employed.

This addition of State aid to the small rural schools is no special concession to these schools. Previous laws giving additional aid to the large schools, principally in cities and villages, flagrantly discriminated against the small rural schools and the friends of the rural school appealed and protested in vain. Prominent members of the majority in the Legislature, however, came to see the injustice of it, and insisted on a change of policy towards these schools. These bills were introduced as Department measures and are now State laws. As far as State aid goes this is all we in common with other friends of rural schools asked, and we are glad of an opportunity to give the Department and its proponents full credit for these measures of justice to the rural schools. We are not concerned that some of the persons and authorities who formerly opposed such legislation, should, when further opposition became futile, turn with the tide and now claim credit for it all. In the result friends of the rural school who worked hard and won their case may now graciously allow an alibi to their former antagonists.

We are sure that those familiar with the situation during the last several years know that, but for the efforts of the Rural School Improvement Society and the strenuous and intelligent work of President Devendorf and the other officers and members of the society, this legislation would not have been secured. The society now has an increased incentive to go on with other work which needs to be done in behalf of the rural schools.

State Bills Become Law

THE Gasoline has signed the gasoline tax bill, the income-reduction bill, the State property tax examination bill, several road bills and several bills making additional appropriations for Cornell University and the Department of Agriculture. These bills are referred to in the public press as farm relief bills without distinction as to whether they reduce or increase taxes. The truth is the total appropriations are increased about $10,000,000 over last year. As Senator Mastick cautioned at the beginning of the session, the State has nowhere to get the money to pay this $264,000,000 except by taxes, and from past experience we expect the farms will either directly or indirectly pay their full share of it.

We expect the largest saving to farmers will be in the increased quotas of State money to rural schools, putting them on a par with the teacher quotas of other schools. This is a direct relief to the taxpayers in the rural or farm districts. The benefit to farms from the new road taxes should be substantial, but it is hard to estimate. The daily papers estimate in large figures, but their figures apply to county savings, and only about one dollar in twenty could be counted as a saving to the farm while the general impression would be that it saved the whole amount. A study of the bills originally introduced by Assemblyman Bert Lord of Chenango who, with Senate Leader John Knight, is always relied on for farm measures, reveals a promise of considerable improvements in the road laws, a larger assumption of the costs by the State and a saving in farm taxation for road purposes. Among the items are the 35 per cent of the cost of highways and bridges now to be taken over wholly by the State. The present $50 a mile charge to the towns becomes a State expense, and the levy of $50 a road mile collected from the towns and now in the county treasuries is to be returned to the towns. In the present law the towns pay 10 per cent of the eliminations of grade crossings. In the new law the towns pay 1 per cent of this cost.

These changes should be helpful and yet the real basic problem of farm taxation has not yet been touched. Under the present practice of property taxation farmers are often forced to pay a tax out of their capital, because they have earned no profit during the year. This is not a wise or just policy of taxation. Besides, the rules for assessments are out of date, and unfair. The assessments are left to local assessors. They are often inexperienced. Some farmers pay more than their share, and as a rule farm assessments are higher than assessments in local cities and villages. If we are to continue the present system of property taxation these assessments should be equalized, but even with this reform a large share, if not all of the tax burden, should be collected from income. A tax on capital has a discouraging effect on the affected industry.

Columbia Co., N. Y., Notes

The grass is green; onions in the perennial bed are growing fast; the chives are tall enough to cut as needed; the herbs in the herb garden are growing nicely, and, as we rake the Winter covering from the perennials and bulb plants we find them in fine condition after Winter. The young peach and plum trees raised from stones look thrifty and will soon be transplanted to our nursery; the stones of peach and plum were of many kinds and we are hoping to have a fine variety of fruit from them. We found a few horse chestnuts sprouted in the leaves under the pink rosebush and they will be planted in the nursery. The ground in the kitchen garden was so soft I planted a few seeds the other day and am going to try to have the earliest vegetables in the locality. I planted potatoes and peas one year on St. Patrick's Day, and had wonderful success. And the next year they all froze and had to be planted over; so it depends on the weather as to whether my garden will be early or late. A neighbor has his garden plowed ready for planting and several other farmers are plowing. E. A. H.

WOMAN AND HOME From Day to Day

God Made a Garden

God made a garden to rest His eyes
After the spaces of earth and skies;
God made a garden to rest His heart,
Where He might walk sometimes apart.

God made a garden because He saw
Life was good by a garden's law;
Flowers for love, and fruitful trees—
Soul and body may grow with these.

God made a garden because He knew
There must be work for His sons to do;
Berries to gather keep mischief out,
And a swinging vine is no place for doubt.

God made a garden just to find
Another way to be loving-kind;
And the things we see in the garden-row
Are the words He has written to tell us so.

—KATHERINE ATHERTON GRIMES in "A Calendar of Country Song," *Southern Agriculturist.*

*

ACCORDING to the newspapers the superintendent of a large hospital recently applied to army officials at Washington for samples of the metal identification tags worn by soldiers on active service. Similar tags were proposed as a means of identifying newborn infants. Different methods of preserving identity have been tried from time to time, and occasionally we hear of distressing cases where there appears to have been carelessness sufficient to cast doubt on the identity. For this reason every hospital endeavors to put this beyond question in the case of new-born babies. One plan is to be prepared with a necklace of lettered beads, the beads being strung to give the infant's name; this is sealed on the baby's neck, and not removed until the child is taken from the hospital. Any properly managed hospital seeks to make the baby's identity so secure that it is beyond all question, and yet sometimes the parents feel that error has been made.

*

ANY family that suffers constantly from "colds"—a description that covers a good many forms of ill-health—should take a "survey" and try to discover the underlying cause. We think errors in diet are as often the cause of colds as are chill or exposure. Some of the food specialists tell us that lettuce is one of the vegetables that aid us in developing resistance to colds, and all agree that the green, leafy vegetables are especially necessary. Fresh air, sufficient bathing and leafy vegetables seem good insurance against many ills.

Rhubarb Time Again

We have all heard of the old-fashioned way of canning rhubarb by cutting it up in inch lengths, putting in a preserve jar, filling with cold water and sealing without any cooking. Some readers tell us that they have tried this several times, but always failed. We do not know the cause of failure; it may result from poor seal or unsuitable storage, but another plan for canning uncooked rhubarb seems preferable to us. This plan is to run the rhubarb through the meat chopper, saving all juice, then pack the chopped rhubarb in sterilized jars until overflowing with juice, put on rubber and lid and seal airtight. Rhubarb is so acid that this quality aids in preserving it. Our own preference, however, is to can as follows:

Wash and cut the rhubarb in inch lengths, do not peel. Cover with cold water, put over fire and heat until almost boiling. Drain, pack in sterilized cans; when half full put in one cup of sugar to the quart can; then fill up with the rhubarb, but do not add any water. Put on lid and rubber ring, putting wire over top without snapping tight. Process in boiler for 20 minutes, then seal tight without opening. The sugar may not all dissolve at first, but it gradually makes a syrup. The preliminary heating, after which water is drained off, removes some of the extra acidity, and the method of processing retains the fresh flavor.

For rhubarb marmalade cut up tender stalks into half-inch lengths, weigh, and put in a large bowl. For each pound of rhubarb add a pound of sugar, and allow it to stand over night. It will make a great quantity of syrup, so it is necessary to have plenty of room in the bowl. Let it cook slowly until it thickens. When nearly ready to remove from the fire, add the juice and grated rind of one lemon to two quarts of rhubarb. It may also be flavored with orange in the same way, with shredded pineapple or with candied ginger.

Rhubarb mixes very well with either strawberries or raspberries, and if either of these fruits is rather limited in supply it is a good plan to mix with rhubarb.

The following is an excellent rhubarb conserve: Take one pound of rhubarb, two pounds of sugar, one lemon, one orange, one slice of pineapple, one cup of strawberries or raspberries, half cup of nut meats chopped fine, and one cup of water, and cook until very thick. One who does not like nut meats may use a cup of raisins instead.

"Modernistic" Rhubarb Sauce

Almost everyone knows that rhubarb is one of the most healthful of sauces, but I find that many do not know the proper way to prepare rhubarb to make the dish most attractive and dainty, and if you think of rhubarb sauce as mushy and dull colored you will find the following a delicious surprise.

To prepare rhubarb for eating so it will be whole and will show tempting colors when served is easy if it is not peeled nor overcooked; in fact it should scarcely be cooked at all.

1. Select fresh stalks (some red ones mixed with the green are preferable), wash them, and cut into sections not over one inch long (laying the stalks on a wooden surface while cutting with a sharp knife to insure a clean cut).

2. Place the cut sections in a large white enameled bowl, add hot water—but not enough to cover the rhubarb (too little is better than too much)—cover and heat until it commences to bubble in one or two spots.

3. Pour granulated sugar to suit the taste over the entire surface of the rhubarb, add a pinch of salt, cover tightly and let cool slowly. Do *not* stir in the sugar.

When the sugar has dissolved and cooling completed the liquid will be a beautiful clear shade, with the sections of rhubarb green and pink, making a most attractive and appetizing combination.

E. L. H.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

410—Something Different. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents.

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404—Effective Contrast. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅝ yds. of 40-in. plaid material, with ⅝ yd. of 36-in. plain material. Ten cents.

132 — Bloomer Outfit. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 3¼ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents. Emb. No. 11011, blue, 10c extra.

Spring Fashion Magazine, 10 cents

Spring Canning of Winter Vegetables

Busy housewives, attention! Spring housecleaning, garden-making and Summer company are almost upon us, so let us not be caught napping!

To expedite getting my meals during the busy days ahead, I shall can vegetables, including beets, turnips, carrots and dry beans, all of which I have in the cellar and grew last year in the family garden. My methods follow:

Beets.—Soak over night in cold water. In the morning wash thoroughly with warm water. A small brush does the trick very nicely. Fill roaster with cleaned beets, and put in hot oven with cover on. Bake three hours, or until tender. The water that drains from wet beets will make sufficient moisture in roaster. This method prevents "bleeding," and loss of health-giving elements. Next, peel, cut into halves or quarters and bring slowly to the boil in the following syrup for somewhat sweetish beets: One quart strong cider vinegar, one quart water, one cup white sugar, one cup maple syrup, one teaspoon salt, a few cassia buds or a little stick cinnamon. Can while hot in well sterilized glass jars and seal. Cold, they make very good pickles; hot, they are nice for a vegetable. If one prefers them sour, all vinegar can be used.

Turnips.—Cook as for immediate table use. Mash, pack into jars, put on rubber rings, put down one wire, place in cold water which comes to within two inches of jar tops, bring to the boil and boil one hour. Clamp down second wire and remove from bath. When using, season with salt, pepper and butter.

Carrots.—Soak over night in cold water. Wash, scrape, slice and pack into jars. Add one-half teaspoon salt to each pint can, one teaspoon salt to each quart can, and fill to within one inch of top with cold water. Proceed as with turnips, cooking two hours. When using, add pepper, cream or butter and perhaps a little salt.

Dry Beans.—Look over and soak over night in cold water. In the morning, drain and place over fire in sufficient cold water to cover well. Add one-half teaspoon soda and bring to brisk boil. Drain and again place over fire in cold water to which has been added a generous piece of good salt pork. Cook until very tender. From time to time, hot water should be added to keep beans fairly moist. Pack into jars, placing a small piece of the pork midway in each jar, put on rubbers, put down one clamp, place in hot water bath, bring to boil and boil one hour. Put down second clamp and remove from water. These are nice for bean soup, a substitute for potatoes, with lemon juice or vinegar, or for bean sandwiches.

M. A. S. HASTINGS.

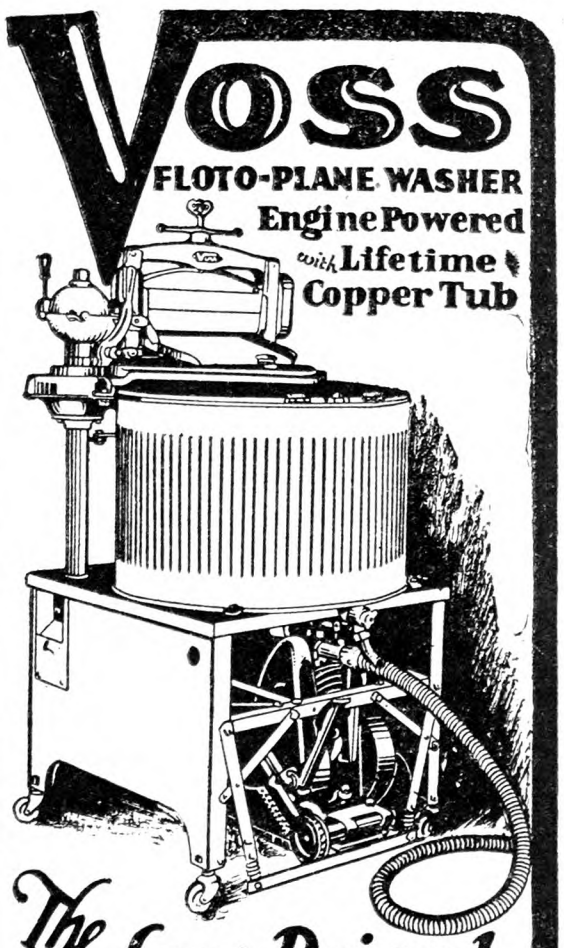
Notes From a Rhode Island Farm

These warmer days make everyone feel that Spring is really here at last, and life is all the more worth living. Most of the people along our road have had the flu this Winter, so Spring is doubly appreciated. Yesterday I saw a flock of wild geese going over, the first I have seen in several years. When we were children, a flock of geese was a great event, and we would rush out of the house to watch them until they seemed to fade into the sky.

One great blessing that we have enjoyed this Winter has been electricity. The house and barn were wired just in time for the long evenings. With kerosene lamps one had to stop all unnecessary work at sunset. Now it is a joy to keep busy all evening sewing or writing. Then, too, we had the present of an old piano. It is one of those huge affairs that fill half a room, but its tone is sweet, and a piano is a piano. Evenings when we get settled down with the electric lights, the piano and the radio, which is of home manufacture but works very well, we just hate to leave them and go to bed, so we sit and enjoy ourselves as much as if we were multi-millionaires on the sands of Palm Beach.

It is high time to be thinking of the garden. Usually I order seeds earlier than this, because I have found that late orders sometimes bring disappointment. Time spent in making a rough plan of the garden is never wasted. Especially is this true of a flower garden where a beautiful effect counts for so much. I once saw Cosmos planted in front of marigolds under a south-exposed bank wall. Fortunately most seed packets give the height of plants, so blunders like this are unnecessary if one does a little planning beforehand.

I plant most of my flower seeds in the vegetable garden and get better results with less effort. The rows run north and south, so I plant Cosmos and castor beans at the north, then tall marigolds and mammoth Zinnias, and so on until at the south end I have mignonette, candytuft, or Verbenas. Of course raising flowers is considered a woman's pastime, but I have found almost as much pleasure in raising vegetables. The men folks raise the common garden vegetables such as corn, potatoes, turnips, etc., and I raise the fancier kinds. Last year I tried Brussels sprouts. They did fairly well, and we had all we wanted to eat, and plenty left over for the hens. My family rather objected to the strong odor



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of the sprouts while cooking, but I insist that it is no worse than the odor of turnips or cabbage.

Kohl-rabi, which is rather infrequently raised here in Rhode Island, has become a regular standby with us. It is a delicious vegetable when cooked at the right stage while still tender, and it has a more delicate flavor than turnip. Egg-plant furnishes a pleasant change for the family table. I find the plants difficult to start, however, and buy them all ready to set. Cauliflower is another item we enjoy. It is very expensive to buy at the store and, while not especially easy to raise, it is well worth the effort. I have been told that cauliflower seed is sometimes so valuable that seed-growers keep it in a safe with their other valuables. Good cauliflower seed is undoubtedly expensive, but the best pays in the long run. I also like to raise a little parsley every year just for trimming, and of course the men would not have time to bother with that.

Last year I raised cos lettuce for the first time. I had read of it in cross-word puzzles as "cos, a variety of lettuce," hence curiosity prompted me to send for some seed. It proved excellent, and we shall give it a permanent place in the garden. One year I tried Chinese cabbage, but no one cared much for it. Last year I planted turnip-rooted parsnips, though they have not grown very large, they have one great advantage. Now when we want parsnips for dinner, I can go out to the garden and practically pick them right off the ground, while some of the long-rooted varieties seem to aim for China, and it takes considerable time and patience to dig them out of the Spring mud.

This year I am planning to try artichokes and broccoli, or Winter cauliflower. It is pleasant to watch the new and strange plants develop, and it is also fun to learn how to cook them. They give a welcome variety to the table, and furnish us with those all-important vitamins.

RUTH BARTON.

Finding Time to Read

I come of a book-loving family; consequently formed the habit of reading while quite young. The first few years of my married life found me in a large city with easy access to a fine public library; it was quite a different story when we came to live on a farm.

At first I found no time to read, in the busy whirl of unaccustomed duties; but the habits of a lifetime were too strong and read I must. The next problem was to find books.

Finally I joined a book club. A number of people each bought a new book; these were numbered and a schedule arranged so that we each had a book every two weeks. We usually passed on Saturday evenings as farmers come to town then for supplies. When the series ended, which took about a year, each member kept his own book, and another list of books was selected and, we began again. About this time I was given as a Christmas gift a subscription to a public library in a nearby city, which entitled me to a number of books a year; at last a flourishing public library was established by our own township and plenty of books are to be had for the asking.

Someone is wondering how a farmer's wife finds time to read so much. Well, I just take the time. A few minutes' rest after dinner finds me with a book; oftentimes I work much faster when I know an interesting story awaits me. There is no more true saying than the old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack and his wife too very dull."

If times are hard and money scarce, a book of travel will transport me to sunny climes. Biography is far more interesting than listening to my neighbors gossip over a party line.

So much of the fiction nowadays is of such transitory interest it scarcely pays to buy it; this type we borrow from the public library. Slowly we have built up a home library, sets of the classics acquired one by one. Sometimes on a trip to the city, treasures have come to light in second-hand stores. Good books are expensive, but it is fun to hoard up the pennies and at last find enough to purchase a coveted volume.

As one passes middle age many wants and longings for luxuries cease to trouble. Food and shelter and a reasonable amount of clothes suffices. Farming is in a rather desperate way, and one may well be thankful for these: Long Winter evenings in a snug farmhouse; a good book to read aloud while mother mends or knits. It is contentment, and that is more than kings possess. C. C.

Cake and Gingerbread

PLAIN WHITE CAKE.—Two eggs well beaten, one cup sugar, one cup flour, ½ cup milk, ⅓ teaspoon salt, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon butter, ½ teaspoon flavoring. Add sugar to the eggs and beat; then add flour, baking powder and salt. Heat milk and butter and add to the above. Flavor. Bake in moderate oven 30 minutes.

GINGER BREAD.—Half cup sugar, ½ cup shortening, ½ cup molasses, two eggs, two level teaspoons soda, one level teaspoon ginger, one level teaspoon cinnamon, ⅓ level teaspoon salt, two cups flour. Stir all together, then add one cup of boiling water. MRS. S. R. B.

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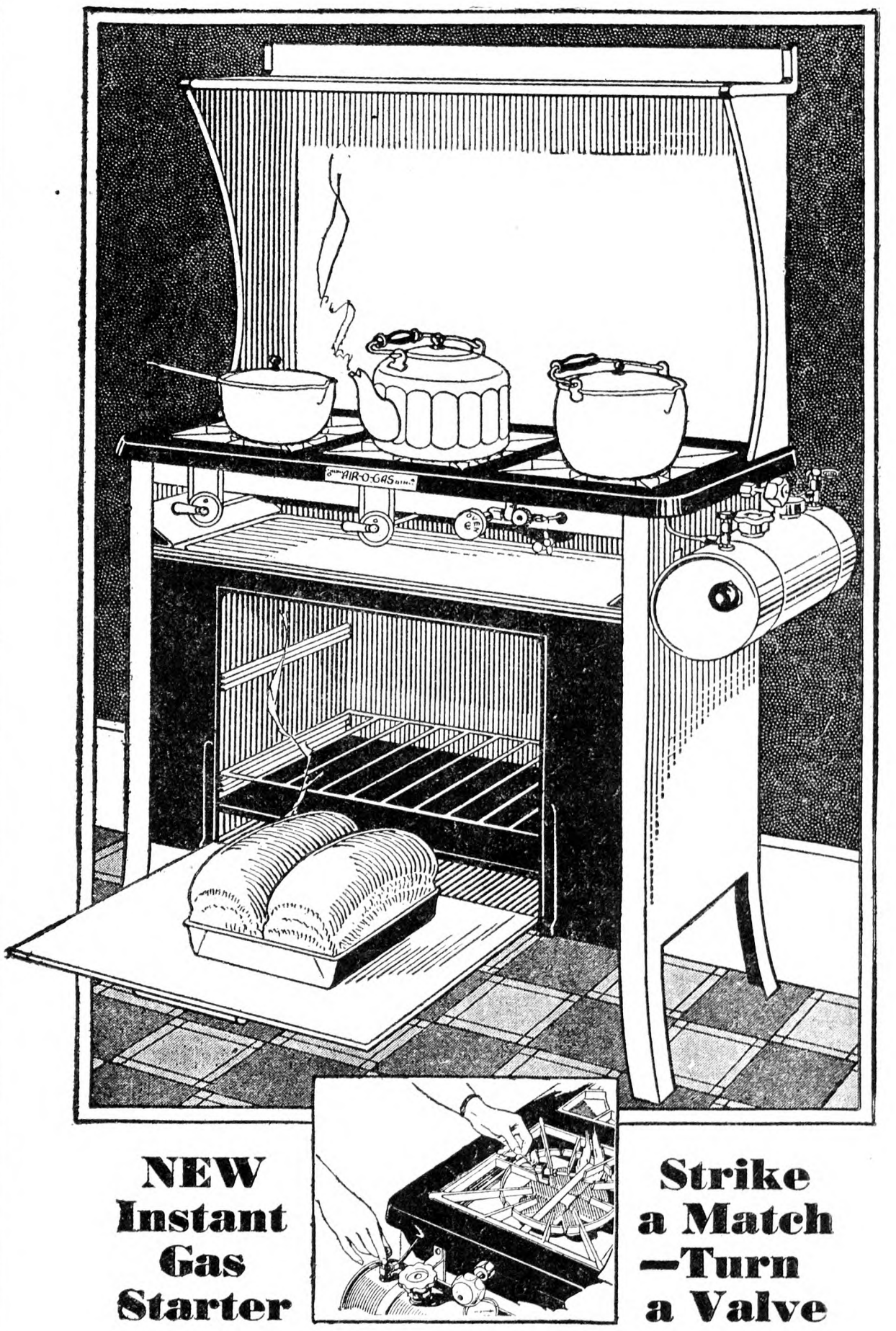

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☐ Send me name of nearest dealer handling Coleman Stoves, also descriptive literature and prices.

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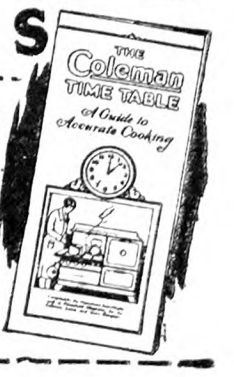

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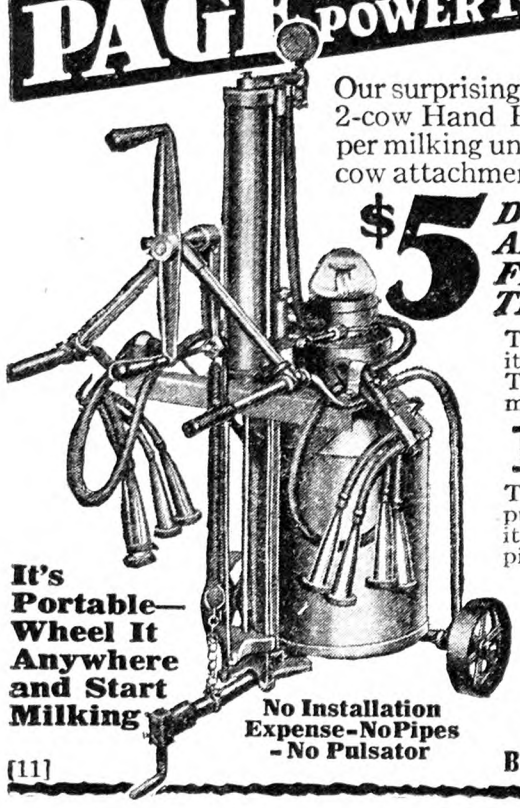

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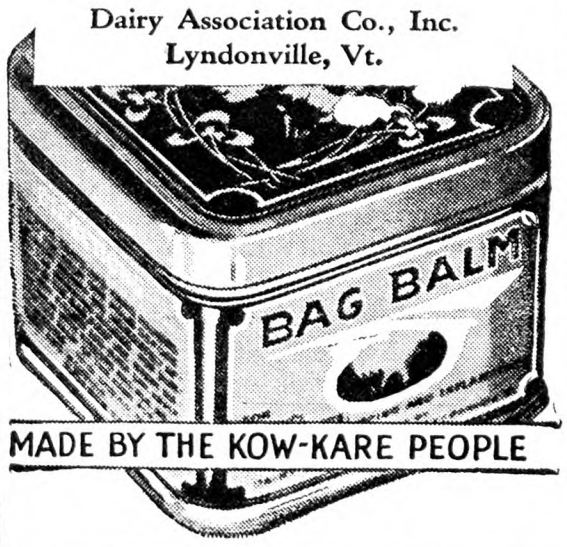

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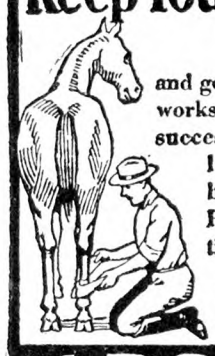

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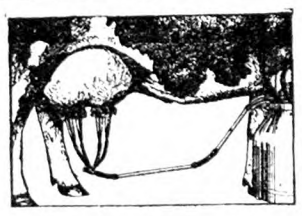
PRICKETT MFG. CO., Box R, Hampden, Mass.

A Single-Tube System —now ½-METAL



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Double Unit

"I have used other milkers and have seen other makes in use at various farms, but feel that for simplicity, economy, ease of operation and washing the Burrell stands at the head of the class." —Dr. A. J. Tarr, Geneva, N. Y.

Send for Catalog

"It Milks the Cows Clean"

Single Unit

Cherry-Burrell Corporation
20 Albany St., Little Falls, N.Y.

BURRELL
MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

Heals the Teat— Keeps It Open

These new, soft-surfaced dilators keep open and soothe the injured teat while the medicated ointment quickly heals the tissues. For positive results in treating Spider, Obsructions, Cut or Bruised Teats, Hard Milkers, keep Dr. Naylor's Dilators on hand. Rounded end for easy insertion, absorbent texture carries healing medication into the teat canal.

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36 Dilators, packed in jar of medicated ointment mailed postpaid for $1, if your dealer does not have our products in stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. H. W. NAYLOR
Dept. 50 Morris, N. Y.

A Farmer's Opinions

THE "HOME SENSE."—Eastern farm people seem to me to possess a more active sense of being "at home" and of attachment to their homes than western farm families. Several generations of one family have occupied many a farm and home in the East. So long a tenure is rare in the West. Eastern farm homes appear to have grown, like the fine old trees and well-kept gardens that environ them. In the West that I know best, the land and the farm buildings have received more attention than the farm homes. There are, however, hundreds of as comfortable, dignified and attractive aging farm homes in the Mid-West as exist on this continent. Vines, shrubs, flowers and trees surround many of them, like picture frames. A large percentage of the West's farm population was born and reared in the East. Apart from foreigners, the overwhelming majority of eastern farm people were born and reared "at home." This fact is the root-source of the "home sense" which it is a pleasure to feel and think about when one visits eastern farm homes.

YOUNG WESTERNERS.—It is the first and second generations of western farm people, born and reared on farms there, who are deeply conscious of the West as their "home." It is a geographical region, however, instead of specific spots of which they are likely to think when they speak of "home." An eastern farmer thinks of his personal home and of his town and county instead of his State or the East when he speaks of where he is from. He is anchored to a particular spot. Westerners may say that he is provincial, and intend that remark to be uncomplimentary. To me the kind of provincialism which is thus criticized is one of the fine charms of any people that exhibits it. One finds it in England and Scotland. Young westerners sometimes speak and behave as though the West were America. That is quite as "provincial" as to speak and behave as if New York City were the United States, Paris were France or Berlin Germany. It is a flippant figure of speech to say that "the world is a small place." It is too large to be adequately appreciated as a living reality by any man or woman in any country. People who have motored "all over the United States," and stopped at all of the best hotels, as they sometimes proudly assert, don't know much that is true and important about this magnificent country. Columbus "discovered" America, but no citizen of America has ever discovered much of it.

WHO KNOWS HIS FARM?—One often meets young men on land who haven't discovered their own farms. They know much about roads, tractors and autos, but little or nothing fundamental about soils, feeds, plants and the insect world. Our forefathers knew all the fields, slopes, ridges, gullies, sandy spots, wet places and timber resources of their farms. Who knows his own farm, as a farm is worth knowing, on the surface and down through its subsoil? Nothing outside of the human family is so interesting as a farm, if one is actively and questioningly interested in it. An old German neighbor of ours spoke of his farm as his university, observatory and laboratory. He was always "at school" on it. One of his customs for many years was to spend his "vacations" at home, where, he said, "I will have a chance to get better acquainted with my farm." As a student, he was a slave to his farm. Slavery is not a healthy relationship to anything. Some men stick too close and others don't stick close enough to their farms.

FLOWERS IN KANSAS.—Writing to this department on April 6, C. L. M., Douglas Co., Kan., says: "Spring is here with a lovely array of flowers, fruit blossoms, Spiræas and redbud. The Crocuses are mostly gone. They were more beautiful here on the farm than they have ever been before. Snowdrops are too fleeting, but they were good to see. Yesterday I visited a garden in town, and saw plants and flowers that I hadn't ever heard of, but our own, which is amply variegated, suits me better. A fine feature of the town garden is its collection of native shrubs and flowers. For these, there are no satisfactory substitutes."

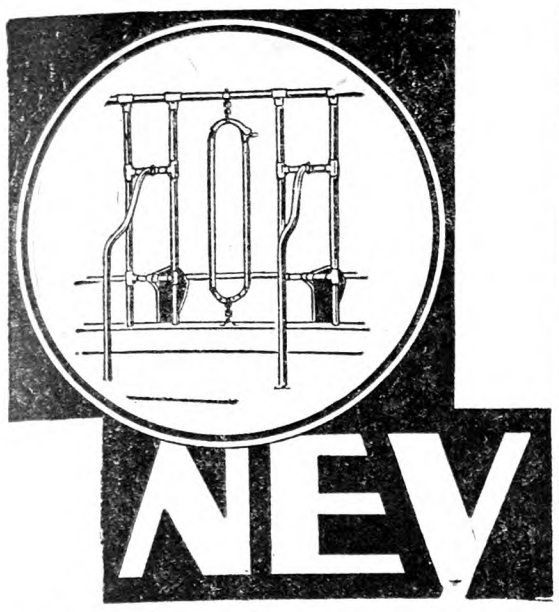
Some men probably have favorite flowers, wild or cultivated. A Pennsylvania farmer writes that his favorite is the apple blossom. I have never known a Kansan whose favorite was the sunflower. The trailing arbutus, as it grows in the Green Bay region of Wisconsin, is just about the last word in delicate beauty and exquisite fragrance. Wild flowers and shrubs have been largely disappointments every time that I have experimented with them under garden conditions. The beauty of a wild flower is derived in part from its setting.

SUGGESTED LAW AFFECTING HUNTERS.—F. H. S. suggests in outline what he calls "an adequate law to protect farmers from depredations by hunters," and asks what we think of it. He writes: "City hunters swarm over the country in hunting season. The losses that farmers suffer on this account constitute a real drawback to farming in many areas of the State. A farmer should not be obliged to post his farm to keep these trespassers off. I am a firm believer in the farmer's right to protect his property. No license should be required of the holder of real property to hunt, fish or trap on his property during open seasons. Any protected animal or bird doing actual damage to any growing crop, orchard, live stock or other property on his farm should be summarily destroyed and utilized by the owner of the farm, without fine or penalty. No one holding a license should be allowed to hunt, fish or trap on agricultural land without the written consent of the owner of the land. Any violator of a law embodying these provisions should be liable to a fine of not less than $100 or not less than six months in jail or both."

LAWS AND THEIR PURPOSE.—Incorporated in a law, and repealing certain existing statutes, F. H. S.'s suggestions apparently would serve their purpose. In effect, however, his law would be like the old western frontiersman's practice of performing "legal" services for himself, and doing it with a gun. Justice as an ideal is the root of our imported legal system. A primary object of law is to outlaw force and the gun and to curb autocratic power. The practice of law is not always in accord with that object. A theory of law or legal justice is that a man whose person is injured or property damaged is not sufficiently fair and reasonable to be his own judge and jury. Dominated by passion or the desire for revenge, he would be almost certain, if he had the power, to go too far in inflicting punishment upon an offender. Presumably, therefore, in the interest of society as a whole, the law has been taken out of the hands of the individual. It is no longer a personal weapon but an organized public power intended to serve the common good. It is difficult, however, to secure clear, just and comprehensive laws, and equally difficult to secure their honest and prompt enforcement.

ECONOMIC POWER'S INFLUENCE. — As population grows and human pressure on profit and pleasure grounds increases, the average citizen's farm or other "private" property loses much of its privacy, because he cannot afford to spend all of his time policing it. The sign "Keep out" that he puts up is comparatively ineffective because, individually, he lacks the economic power required to compel obedience to it. Seemingly, the more laws we have, the more we demand and the less effective they become. We are encased, like Egyptian mummies, in legal tape designed to preserve our liberties. The irony is that eventually we'll be unable to squirm without breaking or straining a thread of a man-made law. Every civilization of the past has thus been "protected" from itself. So many interests and elements enter into modern lawmaking that most laws are worded so that they compromise, becloud or modify their original authors' basic purpose and intent. Consequently, lawbreakers who are able to employ clever lawyers too often obtain immunity through technicalities and plausible interpretations of the law. Petty offenders, more often than great ones, suffer penalties. A factor of increasing importance in many adjudications is the use by well-paid lawyers of "arguments" based on idealistic social theories. One of these theories is that he who is without guilt may cast the first stone. It is often argued, therefore, that society itself is responsible for the acts of lawbreakers. Attorneys sometimes work themselves up to an emotional fervor and contend that society has no right to jail or execute the criminal whom it has produced. Under the spell of this plea, judges and juries occasionally save a murderer from the noose or kilowatt. Laws and the personnel and machinery for their enforcement are chiefly useful to men who possess great economic power.

BEAR AND FORBEAR. — Self-respecting men will always contend and fight, if that is necessary, for their common rights under the law. Many of us, however, enjoy protesting or fighting for its own sake, and most of us like to participate conversationally in a fight or see one, if it doesn't cost us anything. A good citizen habitually expresses a cheerful, healthy discontent with some things as they are. He thereby produces the yeast of public opinion that changes them. In every community a few men and women, inspired by high ideals that direct their lives, remind us by their examples that the good life is livable and useful every day, anywhere, despite all the evils and wrongs of the world as we see it in our moods and passions. They have learned to bear and forebear. Working and living together in some measure of harmony are obligations which good citizens take for granted in a civilized country. Hunters on my farm irritate me oftener than they damage my property. I cannot afford to take the law in my own hands and keep them off with a gun. We have quit pleading for a law in a lawyers' legislature to prohibit hunting in season on our farm. It is a waste of time. We are trying to learn to live in a new age with other people, including hunters, golfers, politicians, tourists and salesmen. It is the hardest kind of work. Does anyone know how to shirk it? We are painfully beginning to realize that in the world as it is, every group or class must give up some of its old habits, old freedoms and old rights to the exclusive use or enjoyment of any special privilege. The necessity for making adjustments has been forced upon us. D. C. W.



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BUSINESS men don't hesitate to scrap thousands of dollars worth of machinery in favor of more modern, profit-paying equipment. It pays.

Ney equipment *modernizes* the dairy barn. Puts it on an efficient basis. Reduces drudgery, eliminates many burdensome chores. Insures sanitary conditions. Standardizes the barn. Paves the way to bigger profits.

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Write for a Ney catalog No. 225. Sent free to all farmers interested in bigger profits.

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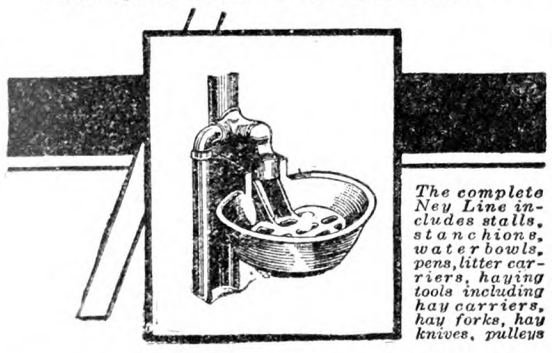
Minneapolis, Minn. · Council Bluffs, Iowa



The complete Ney Line includes stalls, stanchions, water bowls, pens, litter carriers, haying tools including hay carriers, hay forks, hay knives, pulleys

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending April 6, 1929.

Market, active; beef steers and yearlings, fully steady; compared with week ago, 20 to 50c higher; better grades all weights showing maximum advance; today's top, medium and heavy-weights, $13.25; yearlings, $13.20; bulk of sales, $11.50 to $12.25. Butcher cows in broad demand, steady at week's advance. Bulls and all cutters about steady; bulk fat heifers, $10 to $10.50; sausage bulls, $9.25 to $10; butcher cows, $7.75 to $9; cutters, $4.50 to $6. Stockers and feeders, slow, steady. Calves, weak at early week's decline; top vealers, $17; few selects, $17.50.

Receipts for week ending April 6, 1929: Cattle, 14 cars; 6 St. Paul, 5 Pennsylvania, 2 Virginia, 1 Chicago; containing 408 head, 1,734 trucked in; total cattle, 2,142 head, 481 calves, 1,270 hogs, 253 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 13 cars; 9 Pennsylvania, 1 St. Paul, 1 Tennessee, 1 North Carolina, 1 Wisconsin; containing 300 head, 840 trucked in; total cattle, 1,140 head, 436 calves, 1,065 hogs.

The range of prices:

Steers. — Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.25 to $13.50; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12.50 to $13.50; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12.50 to $13.50; medium, 800 lbs., up, $11.75 to $12.50; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.75 to $11.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11 to $11.75; good, 850 lbs. up, $10.25 to $11; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9.50 to $10.25; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $9.50.

Cows.—Choice, $8.75 to $9.50; good, $7.75 to $8.75; common and medium, $6.50 to $7.75; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.50.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10 to $11.25; cutter, common and medium, $7.50 to $10.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10 to $11.50; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.50 to $10; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10 to $11.25; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $7.25 to $10.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $12 to $13.25; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $12.25 to $13.25; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $12.25 to $13.25; packing sows, rough and smaath, $8.25 to $12.

Live Stock Sales

April 24—Holsteins. Stensrud Bros.' Dispersal, Watson, Minn.; Melin-Petersen Co., managers, Minneapolis, Minn.

May 1-2—Holsteins. Midwest Holstein Sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen, sale managers, Minneapolis, Minn.

May 4—Jerseys. Highland Farm Dispersion, Shelby, Mich.; Joe Morris, Westerville, Ohio, sale manager.

May 8—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment Sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

May 9. — Guernseys. Fond du Lac County Guernsey Breeders' Annual Sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Chas. L. Hill & Son, sale managers.

May 16—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, West Lebanon, Ind., sale manager.

May 16—Guernseys. National Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 17 — Guernseys. Coventry-Florham Sale, Trenton, N. J.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 18—Guernseys. Dispersion of Cosquay Farm Guernseys, Trenton, N. J.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 18—Guernseys. Wardacres, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 22 — Brown Swiss. Haeger's Brown Swiss National, Waukesha, Wis.; R. E. Haeger, sale manager.

June 1—Holsteins. Onal Holstein Dispersal, Alexandria, Minn.; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

June 6-7—Holsteins. Sixth Brentwood National Sale, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. G. Davidson, sale manager.

June 7—Jerseys. National Jersey Sale, Trenton, N. J.; Joe Morris, Westerville, Ohio, sale manager.

July 15—Holsteins. National Type Sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Sept. 18 — Milking Shorthorn Sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

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BONE MEAL
THE BONE BUILDER
FOR CATTLE HOGS and POULTRY

20% Protein
55% Bone phosphate of lime
3% Fat

Made from selected, fresh, hard beef bones, collected daily by us from wholesale meat cutters and cooked just enough to remove the excess meat and fat and ground by our superior process to a clean, white meal of standard fineness, high in gelatine content.

Start Feeding 'Em Today!
CORENCO BONE MEAL

Ask your neighborhood dealer . . . a sample for the asking.

CONSOLIDATED RENDERING CO.
40 NORTH MARKET STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

Now Possible to Prevent "Lamb Stiffness"
Cost 10c a lamb for entire season. Results guaranteed or your money back. DR. R. H. SCOTT, Veterinarian, Perry, N. Y. This Ad. will not appear again this season.

300 REELS 4 Pt. BARBED WIRE
Slightly damaged, $40.00 per ton.
Keystone Sales Corp., 65 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wool Wanted for Cash ANY QUANTITY. Circular now ready.
Write S. H. Livingston · Lancaster, Penna.

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JERSEYS—PUREBRED BULL CALVES
FOR SALE—From 2 to 12 mos., from high producing dams and will sell at farmer's prices. PINE GROVE FARM, 1166 Murray Street, Forty Fort, Penna.

2 Registered JERSEY BULL CALVES
1 nine months old, 1 seven months old. Sires: CYMBIE'S GAMBOGE and JAP SANTA HEIR. *Price reasonable.*
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FOR SALE— REG. JERSEYS **Bulls, Cows, Heifers and Calves**
Popular Blood Lines. Federal Accredited ten Years.
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Spare time money making opportunity. Chinchilla and White Flemish Furs bring most returns. Secure thoroughbred foundation stock. Chinchillas per matured trio, $25. White Flemish per Junior trio, $20. Entering the ninth year of dependable and satisfactory service. HERRLEIN FUR FARM—Harry G. Herrlein, Prop.—Licensed Judge and Registrar, New City, N. Y.

FLEMISH GIANTS—Dutch Belted and Havana Rabbits. ARCHIE HORTON, Pulaski, N. Y., R. 4

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CHESTER and YORKSHIRE—
7 weeks old..... $4.50 each
BERKSHIRE and CHESTER—
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8 to 9 weeks old..... 5.00 each
A few Chester Whites, 7 weeks old..... 5.50 each
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Sold subject to approval C. O. D., if not satisfied when you received them, return them and your money will be returned, no other charges. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel 0685.

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100 Large Type Poland China and Chester White Young Sows, $25 to $50. Also 300 small pigs from same mothers as above $5 and $6.
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Shetland Ponies Good ones. Special Prices for thirty days. Write your wants to A. B. PORTER PONY FARM, Atwater, O.

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Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y

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WAUKESHA COUNTY HOLSTEINS
Can Supply You With Several Carloads Fresh or Springing Purebred or High Grade
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500 Herds to Select From
This is a Breeding Section of Tuberculin Tested Cattle
Write your wants to
WAUKESKA COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' ASSN.
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PUREBRED OR HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Heifers and Springers—all tuberculin tested. Springers on hand at all times. "Tell us what you WANT and we will HAVE it." Carload or less than carload lots.
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FOR SALE---WHITE COLLIE PUPS
Males, $10 up. Sire a cousin of the White House Collie. One all white female. JULIE KEITH, Warrenton, Va.

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

Registered, Blue Ribboned **German Shepherd Brood Matron**
To breed in May, minds well, gentle. Reasonable to good home with acreage. B. FAY, Narrowsburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old.
Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

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PUREBRED SCOTCH SHEEP PUPPIES—From non related, imported, registered parents. STONY BROOK FARM, Albion, N. Y.

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ATTRACTIVE AYRSHIRE OFFERING
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Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
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100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots. Priced to sell. JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, N. J.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE
4 loads weaned calves; 3 loads short yearlings; 2 loads long yearlings; 4 loads heifer calves; 3 loads springers. Well bred, medium flesh, the good kind. Can sort, other cattle, pasture flesh. *Write or wire.*
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Quality Herefords
Young bulls about ready for service; also young re-bred cows, with calves at side.
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Ready for service. 1928 spring farrowed Boars. Immunized against hog cholera. Price for spring boars, $35.00 and up. Boars ready for service, $50.00, $75.00 and $100. Write or visit.
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PIGS FOR SALE
Chester White and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester Crossed—5-6 Weeks Old, $4.50 each. 7-8 Weeks Old, $5.00 each. Ship any number C. O. D.
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Chester and Yorkshire or Berkshire and Chester Crossed
7 to 8 Weeks Old - - $4.75
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Shipped C. O. D. Crates free.
OAK CREST FARM
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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!
Chester-Berkshire Crossed—Yorkshire-Chester Crossed
6 to 7 Weeks Old - $4.75 each
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All pigs have the size, quality and breeding. Will ship pigs C. O. D., ten days trial, if not satisfied return at my expense. No charge for crates.
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Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
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8 to 9 Weeks Old - - $5.50
Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs from large type Boars and sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 to 8 Weeks Old - - - $5.00
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Also a few Chester White barrows, 8 wks. old, $6.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.
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Your Money's Worth Young Quality Pigs
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 to 8 weeks old $5.00
9 to 10 weeks old 5.50
10 to 12 weeks old . . . 6.50
All husky, healthy, fast growing stock.
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free of charge.
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Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00.

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive **FREE** our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

ATHENEON CHICKS

EXHIBITION QUALITY—BRED TO LAY

ATHENEON Quality CHICKS

BIG—HUSKY—VITALITY CHICKS
From Healthy Bred-To-Lay Flocks

Atheneon Chicks are from Selected Eggs that hatch 12 to 13 pounds per hundred boxed for shipment. CHICKS YOU CAN RAISE and that will grow into SURE PROFIT meat and egg production.

Special Matings from the World's Finest Exhibition and Egg-Laying Strains

Consider these high quality strains which we have established in our matings: White Leghorns—IMPORTED and PEDIGREED TOM BARRON.

Barred Rocks—PARK'S BRED-TO-LAY. OWEN'S S. C. Reds. HOLTERMAN'S ARISTOCRAT PEDIGREED LINE Barred Rocks. FISHEL'S White Rocks. DILLINGHAM'S Buff Rocks. MARTIN'S 200-EGG LINE White Wyandottes. Similar dependable quality in 14 Popular Varieties.

Mr. Moody of Connecticut orders 7,600 White Leghorns for March shipment—his third year with ATHENEON HIGH EGG PRODUCTION LEGHORNS. He writes Dec. 14, 1928: "In my first lot of 3,300 chicks from you last March 15, the mortality was just 200 chicks or 6%. There were very few culls, and we housed 1,450 pullets at 5 months of age. At 6 months they laid 690 eggs and on Dec. 13th, 815 eggs. The cockerels were all gone at 12 weeks, the last 800 weighed 1,996 lbs., topped the New York market 3c bringing 35c. They were a nice lot."

ATHENEON VITALITY CHICKS ARE BRED FOR PROFIT

Long experience in flock breeding and scientific incubation is a guarantee of protection to our customers that few hatcheries can equal. ORDER NOW—direct from this ad., or write for FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG and IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON RAISING CHICKS, also complete prices on our Special Pedigreed matings. Ref. Athens National Bank. I. B. C. A.

PRICES ON GRADE A CHICKS—	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns; Anconas	$7.00	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.00	140.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Rocks, White Minorcas, Campines	8.25	16.00	77.00	150.00
Buff Orpingtons, Sil. L. Wyandottes	8.75	17.00	82.00	160.00
Selected Heavy Breeds; Odd Lots	6.50	12.00	60.00	115.00

FOR GREATER PROFITS BUY HATCHERY CHICKS FROM

ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY Box 92 ATHENS, OHIO

EIGENRAUCH FARMS

RED BANK - NEW JERSEY

18TH YEAR breeding White Leghorns for size, vigor and heavy production of large White EGGS. 8,000 LAYERS are housed on our farm.

Our Chick Guarantee

100% satisfactory arrival on the exact date we promise shipment. Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm.

Write for Free Folder and Prices on Pullets and Chicks

EIGENRAUCH FARMS RED BANK, N. J.

PARKS' BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS

FOR 40 YEARS

have been laying their way into popularity. "Parks Strain," the strain of quality protected by U. S. registered trade mark, is America's oldest and greatest laying strain of Rocks. Carefully selected, trapnested and pedigreed for Eggs and standard qualities since 1889. Made and hold most of the World's Certified Rock laying records. It has outlived hundreds of other strains because it is founded on high normal layers instead of a few phenomenal producers.

ORDER YOUR EGGS AND CHICKS EARLY

If you want shipment on any certain date you'll act wisely by placing your order early. **Remember I** personally select and mate every individual from whish we sell eggs or chicks. Even our lowest priced grades have many generations of 200-egg breeding back of them. **Eggs for Hatching** packed in our scientific way will travel safely most anywhere. **Day Old Chicks**—We guarantee safe delivery and full count up to 72 hours journey. Before buying anywhere get our free catalog and latest prices.

J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.
Member International Baby Chick Association

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG!

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY

Big Poultry Manual furnished to all buyers of chicks Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautiful illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request. **Guaranteed chicks.**

Ohio Accredited Chicks—Also Baby Ducks

Every bird in our breeding flock is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by expert, trained and authorized by Ohio Poultry Improvement Association. Find out about our guarantee plans 16 Breeds. We have limited number chicks from Ohio R. O. P. pedigreed stock. Write today.

Hoytville Accredited Hatchery Main Street Hoytville, Ohio

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

BUY $ $

MAKE EXTRA POULTRY PROFITS With Hubers' Reliable Chicks

When we say RELIABLE—we mean RELIABLE in every way. Breeding stock of highest quality of 19 years of careful development. Special attention paid to health of flocks, and records kept. **Catalog Free—Chicks Sent C.O.D. If You Wish.**

Write for details—get our illustrated catalog which tells all the story. Our prices reasonable. Valuable book sent with each order of $10 or more. Big discount for early orders.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY Main Street FOSTORIA, OHIO

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

CHICKS C. O. D. Send only $1.00 and pay Postman the balance.

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Shipment made any time you wish.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S.C.M. Anconas	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S.C. & R.C.R.I. Reds, Bl. Min.	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170
Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.50	47.50	95
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.25	11.50	57.50	115

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, Box 2, Gibsonburg, Ohio

ASHBERY POULTRY FARM Box R, Sodus, N. Y. Chicks are from our own breeders. One of the finest flocks of S. C. White Leghorns in the State. Certified and Supervised by Cornell University. 28c, 20c, 16c prices will be reduced in May. (Satisfaction Guaranteed.)

Leg Weakness

Can you tell me what to do for my pullets to prevent paralysis or leg weakness or what ever it is that ails them? They are about nine or ten months old, and are laying good, and are looking fine, but every day or so I find one or two down. I give them one teaspoon of equal parts of turpentine and castor oil, and that cures them at once. I am feeding the Cornell ration mash, keep it before them all the time, and whole yellow corn, wheat and buckwheat and oats, as much or more that they will clean up at night. Also give them cabbage once a day. Fresh clean water all the time. Have large, clean, light poultry house. Have about 400 pullets, about 300 White Leghorns, 100 Barred Plymouth Rocks. W. L. S.
New York.

You are fortunate in finding that the turpentine and castor oil seem efficient in putting the affected pullets upon their feet. The greater part of the leg paralysis known, for lack of a better name, as "range paralysis" results fatally. Leg weakness may have many causes; it accompanies, of course, any general weakness, whatever the cause. If a cause can be determined, the rule for prevention is to remove the source of the trouble. If intestinal worms appear to bring about this condition, flock treatment for their control should be attempted. The cause of true "range paralysis" has not been determined with any certainty and there is no known means of preventing its appearance in a flock. Apparently healthy young birds are found sprawling about on the floor, unable to use one or both legs. Your treatment was good, you are to be congratulated that it was effective.

M. B. D.

A Talk About Guinea Fowls

In years past guineas used to be considered very hard to raise and not very profitable when they sold at 25 to 30 cents each. They were then left to be hatched and reared with the old guinea hen, resulting in only a survival of the fittest or most healthy ones. The main source of revenue from guineas is by supplying the demand on the eastern and southern markets for a fowl to serve as a wild game substitute. The greatest profit from guinea growing is secured by those who are so located that it is possible to develop a retail trade among wealthy consumers. Nearness to fashionable Summer resorts offers possibilities.

If we start right there is no more difficulty in raising guineas than chickens, ducks and turkeys. We never allow the guinea hen to sit but gather the eggs daily and put them under the chicken hen. The young birds are much like young partridges or quail for the first few days, being very skittish. So we put them in a close coop keeping them shut up with the mother hen for at least three days so as to get them used to her and her call or cluck.

We then make a V-shaped pen by putting two boards, 16 ft. long and 12 in. wide, together and an 8 or 10-ft. board at the end. The coop is placed at the wide end of the pen. They are kept in this pen or enclosure until they can fly over. Do not turn them out until the dew is off and never let them get caught out in a rainstorm.

We do not feed them for the first 36 hours; then we give them bread crumbs and keep fresh water before them so they can get it anytime desired, as they are great drinkers. Put the water in something shallow, so there will be no danger of any of them getting drowned.

Some do not raise guineas because it is so difficult to find their nests. I find this to be an easy job. All that is necessary is to start about it right. First, watch the guineas and see which way they range between 10 and 11 o'clock, as they usually lay about this time. If you find where they are about these hours, you can count on their nest being not far away. Creep up close to the spot and keep perfectly quiet. In a short time you will hear the female cry or cackle. If you cannot tell exactly where she is, creep a little closer and wait until she cackles again. This time you are likely to locate the very spot where she is. I have often been within 15 ft. of her when she cackled. Do not disturb her, but wait until they come close to the house. You can then go and find the nest with ease if you mark the spot with a weed or bush.

Some claim that it is necessary to use a long-handled spoon to take the eggs out with, because if you use your naked hand she will not lay there again. This is a mistaken idea, as I never use anything but my hand, and have had them to lay in the same nest for three weeks or more. It is necessary to be careful not to break down the weeds and grass close to the nest. I stand off as far as possible and reach for the eggs. Often two or three will lay in the same nest. W. H. HARRISON.
Prince George Co., Va.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W.L., Wyckoff Strain	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Assorted Chicks	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

200,000 Chicks—1929

GOODLING'S SUPER QUALITY
Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	13.00	62.50	120
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	8.00	15.00	75.00	
Broiler Chicks { H. Breed	5.50	11.00	52.50	100
Broiler Chicks { L. Breed	5.00	10.00	47.50	90

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. **THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box Y, R. No. 1, Richfield, Penna.**

Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks

High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in May at **$12.00** per 100; **$35.00** per 300; **$57.00** per 500; **$110** per 1000.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R SHERIDAN, PA.

HILL SIDE CHICKS

Will Ship C. O. D.

March and April Chicks as Low as 8c

S. C. R. I. OWENS STRAIN REDS
S. C. ROCKS S. C. W. L. TANCRED and
HEAVY MIXED—LIGHT MIXED WYCKOFF STRAIN

100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone McAlisterville, Pa.

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 9.00	$42.50	$ 80
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	10.00	47.50	90
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00	57.50	110

Light Mixed $8.00 Heavy Mixed $10.00

Our chicks are properly hatched; strong and vigorous. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	11.00	52.50	100.00

Light Mixed $8.00 Heavy Mixed $10.00

All free range stock, carefully culled for size and uniformity as well as for egg production. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this ad or write for new circular.

EDGAR C. LEISTER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$12.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	11.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	14.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	14.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	12.00 per 100
Light Mixed	9.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular **C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna**

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. White Leghorns	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Assorted Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Write for literature.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS, 9c UP

HEALTHY, FREE RANGE STOCK

Rocks - Reds - Wyandottes - Leghorns - Mixed

Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.00	11.00
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

Tancred Strain Wh. Legh'ns	$11 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns	10 per 100
B. Rocks and R. I. Reds	12 per 100
Heavy Mix., $10 Light Mix.	8 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM N. J. Ehrenzeller, McAlisterville, Penna.**

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	$3.50	$6.00	$11.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.50	6.00	11.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	3.00	5.00	9.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.00	9.00

500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less. Free range flocks. Safe delivery guar. **B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Penna**

CLASS A CHICKS

At **8½c** up. Several varieties. No money down. Pay 10 days before shipment or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free.

BOS HATCHERY R. 2 R Zeeland, Mich.

CHIX OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY

Barred and White Rox, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Reds, Mixed.

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Phone 308 Chestertown, Md.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks	$13.00 per 100
White Wyandottes	15.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	10.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.

F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

ULSH'S Superior CHICKS

White Wyandottes	$13.00 per 100
W. Rocks and Bar. Rocks	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	9.00 per 100

Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots.

JAS. E. ULSH Beaver Springs, Pa

TANCRED PEDIGREED LEGHORN CHICKS

GUARANTEED 30 DAYS—**$16, $21.** EGGS—**$10, $12.** Same lines as our contest winners. 2,000 old tested breeders. Large white eggs. 25th year. Descriptive catalog. **PLANK'S POULTRY FARM, Gettysburg, Pa.**

DELAWARE CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

from mature hens mated with State Certified males from 200-egg dams. Also price list on Barred Rocks.

ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM - SEAFORD, DEL.

PENNA. STATE CERTIFIED LEGHORN CHICKS—Pure Hanson and Hanson-Wyckoff Strains. The Best. Catalog describing our 300-egg stock, Records, Pedigreeing, R. O. P. Entries. RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, *M. A. Campbell*, Jamestown, Pa.

SPECIAL MATINGS—Single Comb White Leghorns. Chicks, **$15** per 100. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

Tinted Eggs

We four neighbors have very fine flocks of White Leghorn year-old hens, pure-bred Hollywood strain. Last year we bought Tom Barron strain roosters that we have mated to our Hollywood yearlings. We all have a considerable number of light tan and some rather dark tan eggs. How do you account for this?
Ohio. L. A.

It is a characteristic of the Barron strain of fowls that tinted eggs are common in their production. While the crossing of this strain upon another might increase the number of off-color eggs laid by the progeny, it would not, of course, affect the output of the hens used in the mating. Color in eggs is like amount of butterfat in milk, something that is determined in the constitution of the breed. It is subject to alteration through selection, and by continually breeding from fowls laying either white or colored eggs the resulting strain will produce white or colored eggs as a rule, either the color or the lack of it being intensified by the selection.

Tinting has not been entirely bred out of any strain, however. Off-color eggs will appear at times and feeding has apparently nothing to do with it. A "strain" of fowls is merely a breed that has been kept pure as to variety and bred for a term of years to a defined purpose or by an individual breeder. The term has no value that is not given it by the producer of the strain. A strain could be valuable, if made valuable by consistent breeding for a worth-while purpose, or could be made worthless by neglect or breeding without good purpose. When a strain has been built up by long-continued and skillful selection it can be broken down by a single cross with a type of fowl bred for another purpose or bred without purpose. This is the objection to making crosses in breeds or strains; the work of years may be undone in one generation. M. B. D.

Probable Bronchitis

What ails my hens? They sneeze and act as though they had something fast in their throats. H. P.
New York.

These fowls probably have bronchitis, which may be of a simple type or the more serious infectious bronchitis that has caused heavy losses in late years. Simple bronchitis is very like a cold affecting what people call "the tubes." It tends to recovery, as colds do, when the fowls are kept in dry, comfortable quarters, in clean, well-ventilated quarters.

The infectious form of this disease, however, is more malignant in its nature and the symptoms are all more severe. There is sneezing, coughing, with perhaps a thick or bloody discharge from the mouth and nostrils, the distress in breathing is very pronounced and the bird shows every evidence of serious prostration. The exact cause of this trouble is not known. It may appear suddenly and disappear without evident reason. Young birds are more subject to it than older ones. Treatment is very unsatisfactory.

All birds showing any evidence of sickness should be promptly removed from the flock and the poultry quarters should be made clean and sanitary. Good ventilation without direct drafts upon the birds should be provided, eating and drinking utensils should be frequently cleaned and disinfected with boiling water, and general good care should be given. A considerable number of internal remedies, sprays and vapors to be inhaled have been tried, but without sufficient success to make the recommendation of any of them necessary. The disease is acute and severe and recovery evidently depends more upon the natural resistance of the bird and the favorable surroundings given it than any medication. M. B. D.

Oil Prevents Cattle Grubs

In THE R. N.-Y. of March 2 Prof. Kenneth A. Clark of the University of Maryland advises farmers to go over their cattle at this season and remove the grubs from their backs. I can take common cylinder oil, or even the draining from an automobile, put it on the backs of cattle occasionally during the Summer, and they won't have grubs in their backs to take out. I have done this for many Summers with my own cattle.

To dairymen I would say this: Swab the backs and sides of your cattle with oil or grease, and you won't have any grubs. A. J. RUTZATZ.
Whatcom Co., Wash.

Says Uncle Charlie

FOR more than ten years we have been helping our customer-friends to fill their egg baskets, for, right from the start, we determined to make Bull Brand Poultry Feeds the finest quality, the most productive of any on the market. And because we have always stuck to that policy and put our level best into our feeds, B-B has a world of friends who swear by it and will not use any other.

Results Are What Count

No wonder these poultrymen believe in B-B! Read this letter that I got from one of them the other day:

"In October, I became dissatisfied because my birds did not produce. I was using a high grade, highly advertised commercial Feed. I decided to put 50 birds on Bull Brand, 50 on my own mixture and keep 50 on the feed I had been using. During October the B-B hens led the contest by 80 eggs. Then I took the poorest pen and put them on B-B and they came right up to the other B-B pen. Now I am using B-B exclusively."
(*Signed*) CHAS PIKE, Spring City, Pa.

How We Filled Their Baskets

"I am now getting 178 eggs daily from 220 pullets," writes Lester Klopp, Bethel, Pa. "My 20 two-year-olds and 110 yearlings have laid 90 to 103 eggs a day since January 1st on B-B Laying Mash," says C. A. Siner, Syracuse, N. Y. "2097 eggs from 80 leghorns in one month," reports C. N. Schaeffer of Auburn, Pa. H. P. Birden of Barkhamstead, Conn., secured 63% in eggs in January from his 6-month-old pullets. "B-B Poultry Feeds will double the profits of any poultryman," say Woglom Brothers, Prince's Bay, N. Y.

A Feed For Every Age

There's a B-B Feed for every period of a chicken's growth. Start your chicks on B-B All Mash starter Ration or B-B Chick Starter and B-B Chick Feed, and at the proper time change over to B-B All Mash Growing Ration or B-B Growing Mash and B-B Developing Feed. Then follow with B-B Laying Mash and B-B Scratch Feed for early and steady egg production.

All of these feeds are guaranteed. You will get better results from the chick and growing feeds and bigger production from the poultry feeds per dollar of feed cost or you can go to your dealer and get your money back. You are to be the sole judge of results.

FREE to You: Book on Care and Raising of Poultry

"Making Poultry Pay a Profit" is the title of a 64-page booklet written by Professor L. N. Gilmore of Syracuse University, a noted poultry expert. How to select eggs for hatching; how to get most out of the incubator; brooding problems; how to tell vigorous chickens; increased laying records; poultry diseases; marketing eggs for bigger profit — these are a few of the subjects it covers. It also contains a complete system for keeping record of flock production and expenses.

Simply fill out the coupon below and it will be sent to you without cost or obligation. Mail it today so that you will have it to help you with your chick problems.

Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

"UNCLE CHARLIE,"
Care of MARITIME MILLING CO., INC.
1109 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Buffalo, N. Y.
Send me at once a copy of Professor Gilmore's 64-page book, "Making Poultry Pay a Profit." There is no charge or obligation to me.

*Name*_____
*Street or R. F. D. No.*_____
*City*_____ *State*_____

BULL BRAND B-B FEEDS DAIRY AND POULTRY

The World's Most Modern Mill

M 125

"Pride o' Niagara" CHICKS

FREE CATALOG

1200 Breeders Trapnested on our own Breeding Farm. Foundation stock mated to R. O. P. Pedigree Males. 1,000 satisfied customers. Every Chick a credit to its name. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas, Black Giants, Pekin Ducklings. WE GIVE FULL SATISFACTION ON EVERY ORDER. Get our catalog.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 5 Ransomville, N. Y.

Linesville GOLD MEDAL CHICKS still on top. After winning STATE GOLD MEDAL they are winning cash for others. You can WIN with Our STURDY CHICKS

THE OLD RELIABLE LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Linesville, Pennsylvania.

Write today for FREE BOOKLET and prices also FREE BOOK on BROODING.

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for March and April Chicks.
$12.00 per 100 $57.50—500 $110—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

20TH CENTURY

Established 29 years. Heavy Laying Barron Wh. Leghorns from Imported matings. 14 varieties. Get our FREE Catalog in colors or order direct from this ad. We ship C.O.D. References: Commercial Bank, Dun or Bradstreet.
100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns, Anconas—50, $7.00; 100, $13; 500, $60
Barred & Wh. Rox, S. & R. C. Reds—50, $8.00; 100, $15; 500, $70
Imp. Barron Leghorns, Parks' Rox—50, $9.50; 100, $18; 500, $85
Heavy Mixed, $12.00 per 100; Light mixed, $9.00 per 100
20th CENTURY HATCHERY, Box 40, New Washington, Ohio

ULSTER BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12.00 PER 100 AND UP
Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under State inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS BOX 60 WALDEN, N. Y.
Member International Baby Chick Association

A *better* poultry feed

at a bargain price when considered from the standpoint of quality and the results obtained.

Better, because made by our improved exclusive process from the choicest raw materials—uniform, sweet, clean. We want every poultryman to test it and learn the great superiority and remarkable efficiency of

DIAMOND PICK MEAT and BONE SCRAPS

Meat and bone make the best animal food for poultry but various brands differ greatly in quality. Protein content alone does not determine value — the **quality of raw materials used** and **care in making** are equally important.

Diamond Pick, the best meat and bone scrap, is made in our modern, sanitary factory under constant, rigid inspection. Contains **only** selected meat and bone, fresh, sweet, clean. No dead or tainted stock, no hotel garbage, no fish, **no tankage or filler. Thoroughly** cooked in our patented roasters, pressed to remove grease, ground to a fine meal for easy mixing with the mash. An appetizing, safe, wholesome feed—45% to 50% protein—ample bone phosphate of lime—practically no fibre.

This product is the **best animal food for poultry.** Make us prove it. If your dealer does not have Diamond Pick Meat and Bone Scraps, we will ship a 100-lb. bag for $4.00. Freight paid to points in N. Y., N. J., Penn., Va. and W. Va. Feed it. If YOU are not entirely satisfied we will return your money on request. You can't lose a cent—you will make dollars. So mail the coupon today and get your birds to laying—and paying!

Feed Dealers!
Write today for samples and interesting offer

ATLAN MFG. CO.
M. F. PICK, Proprietor
142-A Logan Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

Special Offer Coupon

ATLAN MFG. CO., M. F. PICK, Proprietor, 142-A Logan Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Enclosed find $4.00. Ship me a 100-lb. bag of Diamond Pick Meat and Bone Scraps, freight paid. If I am not entirely satisfied, you are to return my money on request.

Name .....

P. O. Address .....

Shipping Address .....

My feed dealer is .....

Place Your Orders *Now* for May and June

Sunbeam chicks are from Purebred strains of Proven Ability. All Parent Stock from Vigorous, Free Range Birds. All Flocks are Ohio Accredited and Guaranteed to be *exactly* as represented.

At These Reduced Prices

	100	300	500
Barred, White & Buff Rocks; S. C. & R. C. Reds; White & Silver Wyandottes; White & Buff Orpingtons	$140.0	$40.50	$65.00
White & Brown Leghorns	12.00	34.50	55.00

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed—Our Chicks weigh 11 to 12 lbs., per boxed 100. Order direct or send for **FREE** Catalog. We ship C. O. D.

Sunbeam Hatchery Box 58 Findlay, O.

Rosemont Chicks

Rush Orders Now for April and May Chicks

There's real money to be made with April and May Chicks but the quality must be there. Rosemont Chicks are rugged, deep-fluffed and full weight, the product of 17 years of selective breeding. Let your orders come forward today.

Immediate Delivery and Week of April 29th

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.50	65.00	125.00
Brown Leghorns	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150.00
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Rhode Island Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
White Wyandottes	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.50	160.00
White Rocks	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.50	160.00
State Certified Jersey Black Giants	7.50	14.00	27.00	130.00	250.00
Broiler Chicks	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00	110.00

LEGHORN DELIVERIES LAST WEEK IN APRIL—FIRST WEEK IN MAY
ALL OTHER BREEDS IMMEDIATELY

POSTAGE PREPAID—SEND CHECK, POSTAL OR EXPRESS ORDER

FREE Giant Folder makes you laugh while you learn. Write today.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY

Drawer 4 Rosemont, Hunterdon County New Jersey

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

They're Worth a Lot More Than the Prices We Ask

A million blood-tested chicks a year! First we boost the quality to top notch; then we push for quality production. You get the benefit in prices 'way below those usually asked for blood-tested stock. And our Leghorns are State-Supervised!

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150.00
Rock-Wyandotte Cross Bred	7.00	13.00	60.00	110.00
Straight Rock, Reds, Wyandottes	13.00	25.00	122.50	240.00

All Chick Shipments Prepaid—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

WENE State-Supervised Blood-Tested CHICKS REG. U.S. TRADE MARK PAT. OFF.

FREE FOLDER and Mating List Mailed on Request.

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A VINELAND, N. J.

Connecticut Egg Contest

This is carried on at Storrs, Conn. There are 100 pens each containing 10 birds. First column shows the week's production to April 3, and second, total to date:

AUSTRALORPS		
Leslie A. Allen, Vt	59	981
BARRED ROCKS		
Jules Francais, L. I	47	836
R. W. Davis & Sons, Me	49	831
Hawes Bros., Me	58	1084
Thos. L. Rosser, Jr., Va	50	813
David Deaterly, Pa	44	561
Harlan W. Kimball, Mass	53	691
R. Walter Bishop, Conn	52	1105
Pratt's Exp. Farm, Pa	47	815
H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y	44	740
Spring B. P. Farm, Conn	53	830
Spring B. P. Farm, Conn	58	928
P. B. Childs, Mass	45	703
R. C. Cobb, Mass	60	1195
Lewis Farms, R. I	58	698
WHITE ROCKS		
Davidson Bros., Mass	57	863
Albert T. Lenzen, Mass	52	493
Harold F. Barber, Mass	48	500
Granite Spgs. Farm, N. Y	46	816
E. A. Hirt, Mass	53	1047
Ellen Day Rankin, N. Y	56	767
Adam F. Poltl, Wis	47	646
WHITE WYANDOTTES		
Fisher Pltry Farm, Canda	46	1051
Ebenwood Farm, Mass	54	1031
T. H. Matteson, R. I	42	843
Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Barker, Ill.	41	568
Albert W. Buckbee, N. Y	26	615
Havemeyer Farm, N. Y	24	409
The Locusts, Conn	50	1052
Winlay W. Wyandots, Conn.	51	1022
R. I. REDS		
Perley N. Hibbard, Mass	38	945
West Neck Farm, N. Y	54	999
Pine Hill Farm, Mass	55	1000
Hall Bros., Conn	52	854
W. Otis Day, Mass	40	927
Homer R. Rowell, Mass	51	1064
F. E. Freeman, Ohio	45	576
Geo. H. Freeman, Ohio	39	478
Clarence E. Lee, N. Y	58	891
D. I. Goodenough, Conn	60	963
Globus Pltry Farm, Mass	55	1117
Homestead Farm, Conn	55	1004
Harold G. Colt, Conn	31	900
Charlescote Farm, Mass	45	1146
F. S. Chapin, Mass	55	1095
F. H. Sampson, Mass	36	878
John Z. LaBelle, Conn	50	1085
Zephram LaBelle, Conn	57	1128
E. Newton Searles, Conn	46	900
Naacook Farm, Mass	49	760
Louis H. Gordon, Conn	48	814
Frank Bakonyi, Conn	48	935
Red Mount Farm, Mass	55	908
Geo. B. Treadwell, Mass	48	864
WHITE LEGHORNS		
Westwood Pltry Farm, N. Y.	43	466
Richard Slosson, N. Y	46	1053
Francis J. Hogan, Mass	39	551
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y	39	579
Henry Rapp, Jr., N. J	54	852
Leighton Orchards, R. I	52	790
Longacres Pltry Farm, N. Y.	30	678
Eigenrauch Farms, N. J	51	1111
Ruehle's Farm, N. Y	38	765
Kerr Chickeries, Inc, N. J	42	904
George Lowry, Conn	63	1404
Granite Spgs. Farm, N. Y	58	1311
Thos. H. Mettler, N. J	50	939
Charter Bros., Conn	44	809
Hanson's Leg. Farm, Ore	60	1268
Broadview Farm, Conn	42	851
Hilltop Farm, Conn	48	981
Leo A. Grouten, Conn	36	915
A. J. O'Donovon, Jr., N. Y.	52	1114
Tip Top Farms, Me	54	1151
Meadowedge Farm, Mass	51	914
Tom Barron, England	50	1122
Hollywood P. Farm, Wash	43	939
State College, Wash	44	875
Imperial Pltry Farm, Ohio.	42	666
A. E. Anthony, Conn	45	1000
St. John's Pltry Farm, Mo	60	1212
Uni. of B. C., Canada	48	1023
Geo. B. Ferris, Mich	45	820
Geo. B. Ferris, Mich	48	829
Toivonen Leg. Farm, Pa	59	1255
Theo. Wirtanen, Pa	54	1149
Steelman Pltry, Pa	48	889
Peetoocee Pltry Plant, Pa	50	933
Fisher Pltry Farm, Canada.	52	1017
Wm. L. Gilbert, Conn	59	1242
Bournedale Farm, N. Y	44	900
D. D. Dolan, Mo	48	986
Westfield Pltry Farm, Mass.	49	1129
Foreman Pltry Farm, Mich.	32	797
Cloverdale Pltry Farm, N.Y.	48	859
Claraben Court Farm, N. Y.	40	936
Fox & Sons, N. J	62	1228
Wm. J. Boyle, N. Y	36	945
Lewis Farms, R. I	47	962
WHITE MINORCAS		
Eden C. Booth, Mo	30	655

Rights in Property

My father owns a place, having a joint deed in my father's and mother's names. My mother died six years ago. There are two children. Can my father sell this place without his children signing off to give the other party a clear deed? Can the children demand a share or third, or their mother's share? My father married again one year after my mother died. What share can his second wife get?

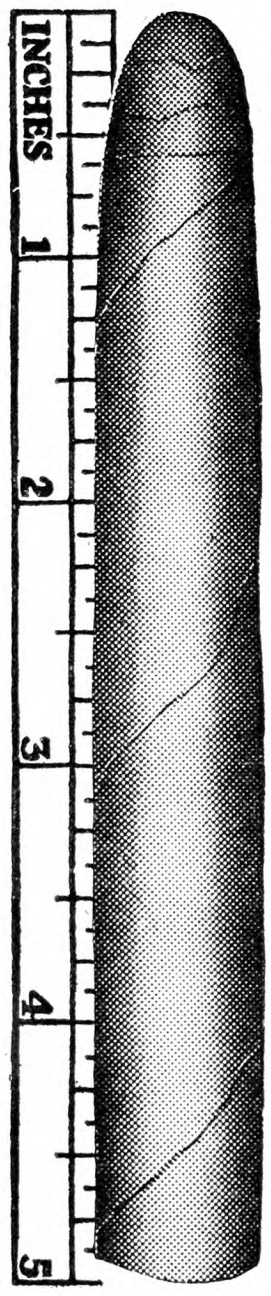
New York. J. R.

If it was a joint deed your father received the full title at the death of your mother, and he has a right to sell and dispose of it as he sees fit. N. T.

The Cigar SENSATION of the Day

Test them FREE

JUST think of it! *100 Imported, Long Filler, Handmade, 5-inch, Corona Size Cigars for only $1.95, plus postage.* It's less than jobbers have to pay for like size and quality.



Pacifico Coronas

are made of tobaccos grown in the celebrated **Cagayan Valley.** They are made in the largest cigar-exporting center in the world, where living expenses are about one-third of American costs.

There is **no import duty.** We import direct and receive every two weeks fresh stock—in air-tight boxes and cases—from one of the largest, up-to-date factories in the Philippines.

Not only do we buy "Pacificos" at about ½ the price we would have to pay elsewhere for like size and quality, but by selling by the 100, direct to you, we can afford to sell "Pacificos" at such an unheard of price.

$1.95 per 100 PLUS postage

for this 10-cent quality cigar is unbeatable and can't be duplicated.

Pacificos

are released by the Philippine Government to retail at 5 cents straight. If made in America of like grade stock—10 to 15 cents would be the retail price.

Smoke 10 Pacifico Coronas

at our expense. If you are not delighted, return the others and we will cheerfully send back the $1.95 paid us.

Return This Coupon Today

NATIONAL CIGAR CO., 494
969 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Send me 100 Pacifico Cigars. I will pay Postman $1.95, plus postage. It is agreed that if the first 10 cigars are not satisfactory, I can return the others and get back my money.

NOTE: If you will send check or M. O. you will prevent delays and save 12 cents C.O.D. charges. If you are East of Pittsburgh remit $2.20 ($1.95 plus 25c postage). If West of Pittsburgh remit $2.35.

Name .....

Address .....

BARNES'
HOLLYWOOD STRAIN

APRIL 15th—Now leading the entire 100 pens at the N. Y. State Egg-Laying Contest. Had 1st pen and 1st hen from N. Y. State last year.

Baby Chicks, $25-100 Eggs Half Price
BARNES' POULTRY YARDS, Malone, N. Y.

Specialty-Bred Leghorns

For 18 years we have specialized in producing S. C. White Leghorns. Our 400-acre farm has over 10,000 breeders from pedigree foundation flock. From these we produce our Grade A Chicks, guaranteed to pay you better than any others. *Prices: $19.00 per 100; $90 per 500; $170 per 1,000.* May 1 to 15 Delivery. **Free Year Book**—64 pages; many fine pictures; useful suggestions. Write today.

LORD FARMS 67 Forest Street METHUEN, MASS.

Baby Chicks
From Free Range Selected Flocks

MAY AND JUNE PRICES	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
S. C. Bar. Rocks and Reds	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Light B. Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Heavy B. Mixed	2.75	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

100% Prepaid. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
Fair View Poultry Farm R. 3 Millerstown, Penna.

CHIX
FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Our breeders are large birds; long deep rectangular bodies. Selected for size, type and egg production.
$12.00 Per 100; $57.50, 500; $110, 1000.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
Write for May Prices.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
Wm. D. Scott Box 68 Harrington, Del.

FOR SALE—White, Buff Columbia and Barred Rock CHICKS
Also White Wyandotte and Jersey Black Giant Chicks. Order at once. MURRAY'S POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, R. 2, Newark, Del.

Rose Comb R. I. Red Chicks Vermont Certified Blood Tested
Heavy winter layers of large brown eggs. Dark color. Hatching Eggs, $8—100. SAMUEL WHITWORTH, Warren, Vt.

BRONZE TURKEY HATCHING EGGS—50c ea. Poults, $1 ea. ANNIE WILHELM, Wrentham, Mass.

GOLDEN Wyandottes, Buttercups, R. C. R. I. Reds, Fawn and White Runner Ducks. Eggs for hatching. ARCHIE HORTON, Pulaski, N. Y., R. 4

Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison.** K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

KILL RATS
Without Endangering Your Livestock, Poultry, Cats or Dogs
USE GENUINE
RED SQUILL POWDER
Recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as an Effective Raticide
1-2 LB. CAN..... $1.00
1 LB. CAN ..... 1.75 PREPAID
5 LB. CAN.. ..... 7.00
ASIA DRUG COMPANY, INC.
236 Water St. New York, N. Y.

MacKellar's Charcoal
For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. "Not all Charcoal is suitable for poultry. Ours is."
R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

PINECREST ORCHARDS
Strain, S. C. Rhode Island Reds
BABY CHICKS
State-Tested—Trapnested—Pedigreed
Every breeder is a carefully selected bird with the pure blood of the Pinecrest Orchard strain of generation upon generation coursing through their veins. Birds with the lay bred into them. Each year our entire stock is State-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. We own and operate one of the largest S. C. R. I. Red breeding plants in New England. Send for circular and prices.
SCOTT POULTRY FARM
BOX 92 GROTON, MASS.

HUBBARD R.I.Red FARMS CHICKS

8000 Breeding Reds on our own Farms with 12 years of disease-free, well-bred ancestry back of each bird has made Hubbard Farms chicks famous for vigor, sure-life, heavy production of large eggs. Every bird State Tested for B. W. D. Free catalog gives full information about our Farms and profit-making chicks.
HUBBARD FARMS
Box 154 WALPOLE, N. H.

18 Years
REDBIRD FARM
BABY CHICKS

Hatched from our own 260-egg strain of S. C. R. I. Reds, famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Our 4,000 breeders averaged 60% for December and 65% for January.
LARGEST RED FARM IN NEW ENGLAND
Each year our entire stock is state tested for B. W. D.—trapnested, bloodline, disease free. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
REDBIRD FARM WRENTHAM, MASS.

BABY CHICKS
8-10-WEEK PULLETS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Trapnested 21st Year *Pedigreed*
Evey breeder a high production bred bird—all are 100% clean by State test, and carry high record contest blood lines.
You can't buy better bred, or sturdier chicks. Customers are growing 96% and more.
Catalog on request
WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box R Attleboro, Mass.

Rhode Island Red Chicks Hatches Weekly
Every breeder trapnested and every chick from our own egg. One grade of chicks only. For prices and particulars write, DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

RHODE ISLAND RED SINGLE COMB **S** Vt. Certified, tested, sires from 200-300 hens. 3 weeks Chicks. Day-old, $20 per 100; $190 per 1,000. Circular.
ASCUTNEY FARMS RN-10 HARTLAND, VT.

S. C. RED CHICKS Dark red color. Sired by 200-egg males or better.....$20 per 100
SUNNYACRES
Pascoag Rhode Island

Poultry in Orchards; Cod-liver Oil

Will it injure five-year-old peach and apple trees to range pullets in them? By this I mean, will they eat the peaches, shake them off, or break limbs by roosting in them? I mix cod-liver oil for my hens in the wet mash, finding this the easiest way. Will boiling water have any harmful effect on the oil? C. F. O.

New York.

Whether five-year-old peach trees are likely to suffer mechanical injuries from pullets that roost in them or not, I shall have to leave to those who have tried keeping pullets in such orchards. It does not seem to me that either such injuries or the eating of the peaches upon the trees would occur unless there were a very large number of pullets to a very few trees. The stimulation of the trees by the highly nitrogenous droppings of the birds, when a large number of the latter are kept in small enclosures with peach trees, is considered deleterious to them, so that peach trees are not usually recommended for planting in poultry-yards.

No definite time for leaving any kind of litter on the floors can be set, since it all depends upon how quickly the litter becomes too much soiled for safety, and this, of course, depends upon the number of chicks and amount of litter in a given floor space. Under ordinary circumstances I should think weekly change of the litter unnecessary; six weeks is too long to leave it.

Cod-liver oil is now extracted from the livers of the fish by live steam of much higher temperature than that of boiling water, but it is done in special containers with the air excluded. As vitamin D, the one for which this oil is fed to chicks, is not readily affected by heat, I should think your proposed procedure quite safe.

M. B. D.

Some Virginia Ducks and Geese

I have 40 laying ducks, with 11 drakes. They are laying very well. I got 34 eggs this morning. I have one incubator set with 291 and another with 198 eggs. I want to set another with 300 eggs.

My six geese have laid 83 eggs so far. I think I will have that many more. My first goose laid 44 eggs. One of my geese this year laid an egg that weighed almost 11 ounces. They are mixed geese. I am saving goslings of the goose that laid 44 eggs. A. G. S.

Norfolk Co., Va.

National Egg Week

This occurs May 1-7. Harry R. Lewis, president of the National Poultry Council, has issued the following national egg week proclamation:

America's poultry industry has in the past quarter of a century attained a position of great economic importance in our field of human food production. The products of our American hens yearly exceed in value one and a quarter billion dollars and it is our sixth most important agricultural industry. American people are taking a greater interest in the raising of poultry and the consumption of eggs and poultry meat than ever before. Eggs are now recognized as one of the most staple, wholesome and necessary parts of the daily diet of our people.

Appreciating these fundamental facts regarding the American hen and her food product, the egg, the National Poultry Council has decreed as follows:

Whereas: The egg has come to occupy a position of great distinction and one of particular merit and usefulness in the diet of our people—being extremely rich and well balanced in digestible food nutrients and being of exceptional value as a protective food because of its high vitamin content, and

Whereas: American people are more directly and vitally interested in the production and consumption of eggs than any other single food commodity, and

Whereas: Our American poultry industry has reached a position of great magnitude, being one of our leading agricultural pursuits, and

Whereas: During the year just passed it is estimated that the value of the poultry and eggs produced in the United States exceeds one and a quarter billion of dollars, and

Whereas: The consumption of eggs in the United States can and should be materially increased from the standpoint of economy and health of our people:

Therefore: The National Poultry Council of the United States of America, representing every branch of egg and poultry production, including the allied industries which serve the producer, does hereby set aside and proclaim May 1 to 7 inclusive, 1929, as "National Egg Week."

The National Poultry Council asks the fullest co-operation and support from all interested agencies in any way related to the poultry industry in helping to develop and promote appropriate observance of "National Egg Week."

NATIONAL "SUPERBRED" CHICKS
Insure your future poultry profits by ordering **NATIONAL "SUPERBRED" CHICKS NOW**

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Tancred & Hollywood White Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.00	17.00	82.00	160.00

Light Mixed, $9 per 100. Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100. Also Black Minorcas, White Minorcas, Anconas, Blue Andelusians and Jersey Black Giants. Send for our free catalog and prices on our Special Mated Chicks. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Member International Baby Chick Association.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 406, MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

Fairport *Quality* Chicks
are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices. Buy Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.*
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 42 Fairport, N. Y.

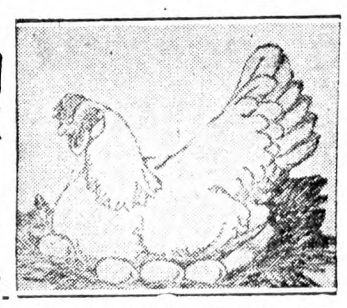
Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"
THEY **LIVE** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **LAY** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**
FREE CHICK BOOK
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 207 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.
Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted. All Heavy Breeds	3.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.50	22		

THE ADA HATCHERY Route 15, ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

Ferris Strain W. Leghorn Chix
CHIX

CHIX
THE COMMERCIAL EGG MAN'S FAVORITE
THEY GROW THEY CROW THEY LAY THEY PAY
Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. Having long, deep rectangular bodies, the kind the commercial egg farmer wants. For the past three years three-fourths of our chicks were purchased by these men, they know a good hen when they see her. Write us for our literature, it is free.
CHIX
PRICES: $12.00 per 100, $57.50—500, $110—1000
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM
Box R. Richfield, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$12.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns	12.00
Barred Rocks—Wm. Nace's Select	14.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	15.00
Mixed or Broiler Chicks	9.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. 25 chicks add 2c. 50 chicks add 1c. Full count. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

Quality Baby Chicks Five extra given with every box of one hundred ordered.
MAY HATCHED CHICKS
Leghorns—White, Brown, Buff, Black.....$12.00 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas.. 14.00 per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.. 16.00 per 100
April $2 more; June and July $2 less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs. Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

Brookside CHICKS
BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS
20,000 weekly, order now, you can depend on getting good stock at reasonable prices.

	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	$7.00	$13.00	$62.50	$120.00
Barred Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
R. I. Reds	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Tancred Strain Leghorns	8.00	14.00	67.50	130.00
Broiler Chicks	5.50	10.00	48.00	96.00

All chicks shipped by prepaid parcel post, full count and safe arrival guaranteed.
2,000 S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets
Ten to twelve weeks, ready for shipment May 20th at $1 each, f.o.b. Stockton.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
PULLETS
8 to 10 Weeks Old
from the Old RELIABLE **Indian Head Strain**
Satisfaction Guaranteed
INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, TOMS RIVER, N. J.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS
Immediate and April Delivery

	100	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns	$13	$62.50	$120
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	15	72.50	140
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyan., Bl. Minorcas	16	77.50	150

Assorted—Light 10c; Heavy 12c; Pekin Ducklings 32c each; $30 per 100. All chicks for May delivery 1c less. Also special mating blood tested chicks and two and six weeks old chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from adv. or write for circular. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Liberty, N. Y.

Save 20 to 50%
23rd Anniversary Sale of REAM-STRAIN Leghorns—Rocks—Reds—Wyandottes
CHICKS
Most Profitable Poultry Known

Eggs—8-wks.-old Pullets & Cockerels Breeding Stock
Write today for Special Sale Circular, "How We Made Poultry Profits" and "Story of the 300-Egg Hen," all FREE.
PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM
Box R Lancaster, Pa.

MODERN CHICKS
OHIO ACCREDITED
Are profit-makers. Barred and Wh. Rox, Reds; White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, 14c. Special mating White Leghorns to Pedigreed males, 15c. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 12c; Assorted 11½c. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Order from this ad.
MODERN HATCHERY, Box R, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio

Chicks C. O. D. 9c
100 Rocks or Red, $14.00 Leghorns, $12.00
Heavy Mixed, $12.00 Light, $9.00
Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.
C. M. Lauver Box 73 McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
Bd. Rocks & S.C. Reds	3.75	7.25	14	67.50	130
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.50	12	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.50	4.75	9	42.50	80

A Special Discount on orders placed in advance
PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, *Prop.* Box 1 Richfield, Pa.

Bucher Super-Quality Chicks
from inspected free range money-making stock. Reds; White Wyandottes; White, Barred Rocks; Giants; Black Minorcas; Anconas; White and Brown Leghorns. Booklet Free. Low Prices. Pure Breeds.
Bucher Bros. Hatchery, Dept. E, Bucyrus, Ohio

BUY C. M. L. CHICKS
BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORNS
Imported stock. Pedigrees 285 to 314. We specialize in BARRON LEGHORNS. Also Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. High quality and low prices. Write for free catalogue today.
C. M. LONGENECKER
Box 50 Elizabethtown, Pa.

A TREMENDOUS CHANGE IN BEEKEEPING

Has come about in the last half dozen years. It is an entirely NEW beekeeping that is just ahead. Honey production can be doubled in the average apiary in the United States by a new system of management, without new equipment and with less cost. We want to write you about this revolution in beekeeping, how you can learn all about it and begin it this season. A. I. Root Co., 223 Liberty St., Medina, Ohio.

CHICKS Sturdy as the Oak—Artistocrat Barred Rocks, Tancred W. Leghorns, Jones' Columbian Rocks
From personally supervised flocks, that are winners and layers. Catalog and prices.
J. H. SNOOK MIDDLEBURG, PA.

PIT GAME EGGS Grist Champions, Tracy Pyles and Grays $5.00 setting. L. H. OWEN, 80 Stuben St., Hornell, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORN CHICKS

From State Supervised Breeders. B. W. D. Tested

250-egg blood in our matings. This stock will give you a high producing flock of pullets next fall when eggs are high. Also Quality Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. Hatching Eggs, Day-old Chicks, Started Chicks, 10-12-week-old W. Leghorn Pullets. Our prices are low for the quality we offer. Write for free interesting catalog which gives all facts.

VAN DUZER HATCHERY
Dept. R Sugar Loaf, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

13 Leading Varieties—White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Speckled Sussex, Buff Orpingtons.

$9.00 per hundred and up.

Free Catalog and Price List.

Lantz Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	*25*	*50*	*100*
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.75	7.25	14
Mixed Chicks	2.75	5.25	10

Leghorn chicks are out of hens with trapnest records of 291 300 eggs. We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Free circular.

GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM
J. W. Amig & Son. Props. Star Route Richfield, Pa.

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS

Our chicks come from flocks culled for Egg Production and Standard Quality by poultrymen trained at Ohio State University. OUR CATALOG is chicken from cover to cover. Write for it.

Lancaster Farms Hatchery Rt. 20 Lancaster, O.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for March and April Chicks.

$12.00 per 100 $57.50—500 $110—1000

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA

Brookside Quality Chicks at honest prices will make you money. Extra Large English White Leghorns and Superb Barred Rocks shipped on our 100% guarantee and special offer, BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Rt. 1, Chambersburg, Penna.

Baby Chicks S. C. White Leghorns, $10 per 100. R. I. Red, $14 per 100. Free delivery. 24 years shipper of day old chicks. Booklet.
BABY CHICKEN FARM ON-HUDSON
Phone 4F14 Staatsburg, N. Y.

LARGE WHITE CHINESE GEESE

Hatching Eggs from free range stock, 50c each; $5.00 per dozen. Mixed Duck Eggs, $1.25 per 15. Golden Buff Rocks, $1.25 per 15 eggs. All prepaid. ALONZO D. SHAFFER, Elliottsville, Penna.

TURKEY EGGS

We offer White Holland, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and Mammoth Bronze Eggs from selected disease free stock. Write for prices.
BALLSTON GAME FARM, Box R, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

TURKEYS Esbenshade's Famous Bronze Strain is proving its superiorty with growers everywhere. Eggs and Baby Turkeys. Good hatches; safe and live delivery guaranteed. Instructions free with orders. Catalog. ESBENSHADE TURKEY FARM, Box R, Ronks, Pa.

WHITE HOLLAND EGGS, 50c. Baby Turkeys, $1.00. N. Y. State Stock. GYPSEY CAMP FARM, Rensselaer, N. Y.

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I., N. Y.

Horning's Prize Winning Bourbon Reds
Book your hatching eggs. Fiona Horning, Owego, N. Y.

12 Mammoth Bronze Turkey or Mammoth Toulouse Goose Eggs, $6.00 postpaid. Big type stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

M. B. Turkey Eggs $6.50 per dozen. White Wyandotte Eggs, from 2 year old hens, $8 per 100. $1.50 per setting. Insured, prepaid. ANNA MEIER, Coxsackie, N.Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Ten for $5.00. 45 cents each on larger orders. Prepaid. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, New York

White Holland Turkeys 13 Hens, $8.00 each. 3 Toms, 14.00 each.
Mrs. H. W. Anderson Stewartstown, Penna.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS—$25 per hundred. Small lots, 28c. HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS

$12.00 per 100. $118 per 1000.

C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

Kline's Barred Rocks

Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Summer prices. $12.00—100 $110—1,000 $500—5000,
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS HATCHES WEEKLY
Large, strong chicks from good layers (some blood-tested). Discount on large orders. $14.00 per 100. 10% books order.
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY NEW BERLIN, PENNA.

Barred Rock Eggs Blood-tested flock. N. Y. State Certified, 100—$10.00; selected, 100—$6.00; 360—$20.00. ARTHUR J. DAY, Auburn, N. Y., R. 8

FRANCAIS ROCKS, LEGHORNS, AUSTRALORPS—Winners Storrs, Farmingdale, Ill. Pens. Cockerels, Pullets, Chicks, Eggs. JULES F. FRANCAIS, Westhampton Beach, L. I., N. Y.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
B. Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
S. C. W. Leghorns	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
White Rocks	8.50	16.00	77.50	....
Buff Orpingtons	8.50	16.00	77.50	....

March and April Prices Beginning March 18th

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. or cash with order.

Monroe Hatchery, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyan	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 906, Bellefonte, Pa.

Baby Chicks

for March and April Delivery 100% live arrival guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$12.00	$57.00	$110
Barred Rox	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Rhode Island Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	75.00	....
Light Mixed	3.00	5.00	9.00	42.50	80
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110

These chicks are hatched from healthy free range stock. Write for catalogue.

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 166, Richfield, Penna

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.00	$6.00	$11.00
S. C. W. Leg. Tancred Strain	3.50	6.50	12.00
S. C. W. and Barred Rocks	4.00	7.00	13.00
Mixed or Broilers	3.00	5.00	9.00

All chicks from free range stock. 100% live arrival guaranteed. P. Paid. Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots.

EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Arthur L. Romig McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHIX

This is My 11th Year Experience

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEG.	$12	$57.50	$110
BARRED ROCKS	14	67.50	130
LIGHT MIXED	10	47.50	—
HEAVY MIXED	11	52.50	—

These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live guaranteed. Postage paid to your door.

FRANK NACE COCOLAMUS, PA.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.50	$8.50	$16.00	$77.50	$150
Rocks or Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Wh. Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.00	80

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY
The Dependable Plant. Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, at $13 per 100. $62.50 per 500. $120 per 1000. Hatches May 7-14-21-28. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog FREE.

Robert L. Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Order Direct from This Ad and Save Time

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12.00	$58.75	$115
Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115
White and Barred Rocks	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Rhode Island Reds	3.75	7.25	14.00	68.75	135
Heavy Mixed Broilers	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115
Light Mixed Broilers	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.75	75

Full count and quality guaranteed. Catalog free.

For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks. ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY Port Trevorton, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$49.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	3.50	7.00	13.00	64.00
Heavy Broilers	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00
Light Broilers	2.75	4.50	8.00	39.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. Postage paid. Hogan tested flocks. 19 years in business.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

Stop, Look and Take Notice

to the Low Prices on Cocolamus Husky Chicks for May Delivery

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.75	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

Baby Chicks

From Free Range Selected Flocks

Lots—	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Light Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	11.00	52.50	100

100% Prepaid Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

Gold Medal Chicks

CHOICE CHICKS AT POPULAR PRICES	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns—Anconas	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Barred, White, Buff Rocks—Reds	8.50	16.00	77.50	150
Wyandottes—Orpingtons—Minorcas	9.00	17.00	82.50	160

Mixed Chicks, $12.00—100. All Shipments Postpaid. Finest Stock. Greatest Profit Makers. 100% Safe Delivery.

GOLD MEDAL CHICKERIES Box 666 Wallkill, N. Y.

TANCRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHIX

Hatched from our own breeders—famous throughout the country for high production, vigor and size. Let us introduce our blood line, disease free, 200-300 egg strain; which is sure to increase your profits. We not only sell you CHIX, but insure them for 30 days. Write for circular, giving information about our farm.

EDWARD C. LUTZ POULTRY FARM, Middletown, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns Barred Rocks
High quality chicks at honest prices that will make money for you. State supervised. Officially blood tested. Large, vigorous and high egg producers. Write for circular. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Box 237, Mifflintown, Pa.

Chicks FROM FREE RANGE FLOCKS S. C. White Leghorns, $10 per 100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $12; Heavy Mixed, $10; Light Mixed, $8. Special prices on larger lots, 100% live del. guar. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks 11c. Heavy Mixed 9c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

CHICKS from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 12c; R. I. Reds, 12c; Heavy Mixed, 10c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Parcel post paid. B. W. AMEY - - Cocolamus, Penna.

Ten Years With Capons

For the past 10 years I have raised from 200 to 300 10-pound capons every year that sell from 35 to 50 cents a pound. It has been my experience that caponizing will turn poultry loss into profit, change cents into dollars.

Each year there is a midsummer slump in the price of poultry, that usually begins in June and lasts until early Fall. This is the season when all grades of poultry are rushed to market at once, and there is soon a big surplus. The supply at this time far exceeds the demand. Someone has to suffer, so the producer is elected. Prices drop at once to a low level, often below the cost of production.

There are various natural causes for this annual market glutting. Most of each year's crop of chickens are hatched in March, April and May. By early June the breeding and hatching season is over. Hens become broody and do not lay as they should, hence many breeders market a great deal of breeding stock, both surplus roosters and cull hens at this time.

About this time also the crop of early broilers begins to arrive on the market. The first to arrive always bring good prices, both broilers and old birds, but unfortunately all cannot be first.

The average farmer and chicken raiser is not equipped to produce extra early friers. His yearly chicken crop must be hatched and brooded during the warm Spring months, and since half or more than half of them are generally cockerels he is bound to have a large surplus of marketable-size broilers, just at the time when all other kinds are being thrown on the market. The great number of these young roosters arriving on the Summer market is the real cause for the break in price, which affects all classes of poultry. They are the cheapest good eating that can be bought, hence other poultry must sell at a price that will compare favorably with that at which they are selling.

It is evident that Spring-hatched cockerels, to be desirable for table use, must be marketed within 12 to 16 weeks after hatching. Yet when this is done, year after year, the bulk of the crop sells when prices are at low ebb.

There is a remedy for this condition which, if generally practiced, would tend to stabilize the market. In order to be effective, it must be more widely adopted. Every farmer will be obliged to take up this method before the market will be materially relieved during the critical Summer season. That time will be slow in coming, but in the meanwhile this remedy offers a large measure of relief to those who will adopt and practice it.

Stop dumping young cockerels on a glutted market as broilers, and sell at least part of them as capons during the following Winter from November to March. Instead of selling three-pound friers at 15 cents a pound, try selling 10-pound capons at about 50 cents a pound. Turn a few cents into dollars. Why market the cockerels as mere babies at a loss when the biggest expense met with in raising them has already been incurred? Why throw away the investment of time, trouble, feed and expense when they may be kept and sold later at a good profit?

A capon is a castrated rooster. The operation of caponizing is easily performed and quickly learned, though not so simple as some advertisements would lead one to believe. The instruments do not cost much, and by following instructions and a little practice on the carcasses of dead birds intended for table use, the knack may be quickly acquired and losses will be few. Once caponized, these undesirable cockerels become one of the greatest profitmakers in the poultry business. They become peaceable and quiet, and make a big, steady growth quickly, laying on lots of high quality tender meat. Their useful growing season is prolonged, and their flesh remains tender and juicy, never becoming hard and stringy.

Capons compare with roosters as steers compare with bulls, or barrows with boars. Everyone knows that the tenderest, juiciest steaks and pork chops do not come from "long horns" or "razorbacks," but from pure-bred steers and barrows. Consequently the tenderest fowls would naturally be capons of some good meat-producing breed of chickens. Any breed may be successfully caponized, but there are some breeds more suited to the purpose than others. The dual-purpose breeds are especially good, but since the demand is for large, heavy birds, the larger meat breeds, such as Brahmas, Black Giants, Langshans, Cornish, etc., are best. Brahmas and Black Giants make large, meaty capons. The Cornish breeds have the plumpest, most attractive carcasses, and the Langshans are equal to any in size and have the tenderest, finest flavored meat of all.

The age at which caponizing should be done varies with the breed to be used. Generally speaking, it should be done when the bird begins to lose the baby chick appearance and takes on the look of the cockerel, or when the comb begins to sprout. As a rule, this occurs at from 10 to 12 weeks of age with the small varieties, and on up to a later period with larger breeds.

Raising capons need not be made a separate industry, but should be regarded as part of the regular work of the farmer and chicken raiser, and the capons should be considered an important by-product of regular poultry production. R. M.

Indiana.

LOOK

You Can Buy *Pure-Bred Famous strain Baby Chicks—Any Breed at these prices.*

50,000 Weekly—Prepaid—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

	50	100	400
White or Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes	$7.50	$14	$54
White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	6.50	12	46
R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, Buff Minorcas	8.00	15	58
Black Giants, Light Brahmas	11.50	22	86
White Minorcas	9.00	17	66

Heavy Mixed, $12 per 100; Mixed, $9 per 100; Pekin Ducklings, $26 per 100.

50,000 WEEKLY

Write now for beautiful 4 color catalog showing all breeds in natural colors. FREE to you if you hurry. Address

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box H, Bucyrus, Ohio

Chix from Large Breeders	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leg.	$12	$57.50	$110
Everlay Brown Leg.	12	57.50	110
Basom's Barred Rocks	14	67.50	130
Owens' R. I. Reds	14	67.50	130
Mixed Chicks	9	42.50	80

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. The kind that lay and pay. Send for literature, it is free. Tells all about our great egg machine.

CHIX JUNIATA POULTRY FARM
Box R Richfield, Pa.

Acme Broiler CHICKS

Certified Barred Rocks, Certified S. C. White Leghorns and R. I. Reds for excellent broilers — Strong, big boned, healthy, fast growing stock of vigorously culled breeders, free ranged and housed in disease-proof buildings. Catalog Free.

Better Chicks — Bigger Profits Years of Experience.

WY-HAR POULTRY FARM, Dept. R, Denton, Maryland

CLOVERDALE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

N. Y. State R. O. P. Breeder

R. O. P. Pullet Average 233.63-24.66 oz. Eggs, Official. Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. Years of ideal egg breeding, all males used from 240 egg hens with two or four generations of 26 to 28 oz. eggs in pedigree. Write today for our illustra. catalog

CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM F. J. DeHart, Prop.
R. F. D. No. 1 Cortland, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB

White Leghorns Exclusively

3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr, & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.

Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Hoff's "Vitality" Day Old Chicks of Quality

State Supervised and Blood-Tested

S. C. White Leghorns, Barred P. Rocks and R. I. Reds. The best that 41 years experience can produce. Catalog free. My prices on QUALITY, EGG BRED, BLOOD-TESTED Chicks will surprise you. D. L. Cert. accepted at full face value.

D. C. R. HOFF, Lock Box No. 115, Neshanic Sta., N. J.

Our Winning Leghorn Pen at Bergen Contest Also Laid the Largest Eggs

Our chicks from cockerels with two generations 300-egg blood, all our breeders N. J. Certified, blood tested. R. O. P. chicks from famous contest hens for sale. Free catalog and service letters.

WHITE HEN BREEDING FARM
J. P. Vreeland Box R Little Falls, N. J.

Porter's Certified Leghorns

Largest Total Number of Certified Leghorns Dur- in Past 10 Years. Over 1,100 Certified This Year. This great record proves conclusively that these birds are consistant high producers. Large Leghorns, Large Chalk-White Eggs, Marvelous Chicks, Males, Pullets. Circular free. Brooder Stoves at less than Sears & Roebuck.

FARLEY PORTER Box W, SODUS, N. Y.

CHICKS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BARRON STRAIN
B. W. D. tested and trapnested. Produced by a breeder are the better Chicks to buy. Our circular on request.
CLARABEN COURT FARM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

CHICKS Purebred, blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, 10c; Rocks, Reds, 12c; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 13c; Black Giants, 18c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

MASS. CERTIFIED White Leghorn Chicks Bonded B. W. D. Free
Trapped 11 years; R. O. P. records to 325 eggs.
ACREBRIDGE FARM Box R MARLBORO, MASS.

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS Quality Chicks at Moderate Prices. Blood tested. Write for catalog. Visitors welcome.
Prof. Harry R. Lewis, Davisville, R. I., Box R.

QUALITY CHICKS—White Leghorns, 9c; Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, 10c; Buff Rocks, Hamburgs, 12c; Heavy Mixed, 9c; Light Mixed, 8c. PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa.

Chicks May 20th and later—Barron W. Leghorns, 9c Tancred W. Leghorns, 8½c; White Leghorns, 8c; Bar. Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mix., 9c; Light Mix., 7c. Reduced on large orders. Order from adv. or circular. 100% guaranteed. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, 9c. 100% live arrival. May. E. L. BEAVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

Baby Chicks White and Brown Leghorns, 11c ea Larger amounts less. Parcel post paid. Free circular FRANK BLUM, New Washington, Ohio.

CHICKS Large Type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN Day Old Chicks. The Kind that lay. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

Wyckoff-Seabury Egg Bred Chicks

HEN BREEDERS ONLY..... $170 Per 1000
Adam Seabury - Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

CHICKS PULLETS from Barron's White Leghorns. Imported anually from Barron England. Big females, long bodies, large eggs. Catalogue free.
Bishop's Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio

White Wyandottes CHICKS, EGGS—Large Catalogue. Sherman Bowden, Box 195 A, Mansfield, O

PETERSIME electrically hatched pure bred, Rocks, Reds, Wh. Leghorns. Catalog Garber Hatchery, Harrisonburg, Va.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—April 6 a rainstorm of terrific violence extended over Central New York, doing much damage to roads and railways. The vicinity of Syracuse, Oswego and Oneida suffered property loss estimated at $250,000.

Storms in Minnesota and Wisconsin April 6 caused 19 deaths and enormous property loss. Besides Minnesota and Wisconsin, Iowa also felt the wind's force and listed one dead, a farmer at Little Rock. Wisconsin was the chief sufferer, 14 persons losing their lives and scores of others suffering injuries ranging from scratches and bruises to fractured bones and internal hurts. Five of the total number of dead were reported in Minnesota, two near Minneapolis and one each near Forest Lake, Lindstrom and Taylors Falls. In Wisconsin, near Exeland, four deaths were reported. Three were listed at Reeve when three children were killed on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pittman; two were killed near Rice Lake and one each at Clayton, Barron, Glenwood City and Wausau. The death near Wausau was that of Edwin Erdman, 32, struck by lightning. A boy was killed near Barron in the collapse of a farmhouse. Of the five dead reported in Minnesota, four were farmers whose homes were demolished by the wind, and the fifth was that of a motorist, whose car was wrecked on a highway by timbers blown onto the road by the storm.

Governor Huey P. Long of Louisiana was indicted April 6 by the Louisiana House of Representatives on a charge of trying to intimidate Charles P. Manship, publisher of *The State-Times* and *Advocate* of Baton Rouge. The House at the close of a tumultuous session lasting 3½ hours, by a vote of 58 to 40, adopted the resolution of impeachment and sent it to the Senate. The resolution provided that additional charges would be sent to the Senate at a later date.

A bell that once tolled in the belfry of a monastery in the West Indies until it was stolen by drunken members of the crew of a New England square-rigger, will grace the tower of the Sacred Heart Church of Amesbury, Mass. According to incomplete historical reports, the bell came to Amesbury more than a century ago aboard a ship captained by James Rowell of that town. His crew stole it on a drunken revel and, fearing the wrath of the natives, towed it behind the ship under water until safely away. For years the bell hung in the Amesbury schoolhouse, and when that structure was torn down it was relegated to the town hall basement. Now a movement has been started to give it to the church and the item appears on the town meeting warrant.

The United States liner Leviathan, largest ship afloat, was sold April 8 to P. W. Chapman, new owner of the United States Lines and the American Merchant Line. The price of the Leviathan was $4,000,000.

Sidney J. Catts, Sr., former Governor of Florida, was indicted at Jacksonville, April 9, by a Federal grand jury there on the charge of having financed a counterfeiting ring whose goal it was to put a million dollars of bogus money into circulation. The former Governor was accused in two indictments, carrying seven counts, of aiding and abetting in the making of counterfeit money.

Negotiations have been completed for the erection in the heart of New York's financial district of the tallest bank and office structure in the world, it was announced April 9. The skyscraper, which will have more than 63 stories, is to be known as the Bank of Manhattan building. For years the Woolworth Building at Park Place and Broadway, which is 792 feet high, has dominated the skyline. Recently work was started on the Chrysler Building at 42nd St. and Lexington Ave., which is to be 809 feet high, topping the Woolworth Building by 17 feet. The very latest of Manhattan's skyscrapers, however, which will occupy the quarter part of the block bounded by Wall, Nassau, Pine and William Streets, will be 840 feet high and cost about $20,000,000, including the land.

Five persons were burned to death at a ranch house 20 miles southwest of Akron, Colo., in a fire of undetermined origin, April 9.

Parents of 24 children who lost their lives in the Laurier Palace Theatre fire at Montreal, Canada, in 1927, will receive as compensation $250 for each child by voluntary agreement with the city. There were 78 children killed in the picture theatre disaster. It is expected other cases will be settled soon.

WASHINGTON.—Postmaster General Brown announced April 4 that the new night transcontinental air mail service, additional operations over four connecting routes and the establishment of one new route have been set for May 1. These operations will provide double daily service over the transcontinental system between New York and San Francisco and over four connecting routes. The latter are operated between Salt Lake and Los Angeles, Salt Lake and Pocatello, Idaho, on the Salt Lake-Great Falls route, and between Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Cleveland and Buffalo on the Cleveland-Albany route. The new route runs from St. Louis to Omaha by way of Kansas City, a distance of 403 miles. The schedule for this route, on a single daily basis, will synchronize with that of the night transcontinental, placing St. Louis within 24 hours of San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Harry F. Sinclair must serve three months in a "common jail" and pay a fine of $500 as a result of a decision by the United States Supreme Court, April 8, affirming his conviction in the lower courts on a charge of contempt, growing out of his refusal to answer questions put to him by the Senate committee in its investigation of the Teapot Dome oil lease. The high court held that the committee was clearly within its right in the questions propounded and that Sinclair's failure to answer was "deliberate." It was further decided that there was no merit in the oil man's contention that he was entitled to a new trial because the court below excluded evidence and that, in refusing to answer, he acted in good faith on the advice of counsel.

Aliens subject to the quota restrictions of the immigration laws were held April 8 by the Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision, to be prohibited from freely entering this country to work. The question, regarded as of great importance by the Government and by American labor organizations, involved construction of an article of the Jay treaty with Great Britain, and of the provision of the Immigration Act providing that aliens might enter the United States without regard to quota restrictions if they came in "temporarily for business or pleasure."

Comparative Egg Prices

The following quotations are obtained from government and commercial reports. Due to lack of standardization of trade terms throughout the country, it has been necessary to quote each market individually, using the local phraseology in describing egg grades:

April 8, 1929. — New York: Nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, premiums not included, 33 to 34c; browns, fancy to extra fancy, 32 to 34c. Philadelphia: Fresh extra firsts, 28½c; fresh firsts, 27 to 27½c; carefully selected and candled fresh eggs, in cartons, 36 to 37c. Boston: Nearby hennery, 33 to 34c. Worcester: Nearby, 35 to 40c; mostly, 37c. Hartford: Conn. newlaid fancy, 40c; Conn. special No. 1, 36 to 38c; Conn. extra, 35 to 36c; Conn. gathered, 32 to 35c. Waterbury: Conn. newlaid fancy, 40c; Conn. special No. 1, 36 to 38c; Conn. extra, 35 to 36c; Conn. gathered, 30 to 35c. Wilkes-Barre: Nearby, 32c. Providence: R. I. special, large size, 36 to 40c; nearby fresh, large, 34 to 35c; nearby fresh medium, 30 to 32c. Buffalo: Grade nearby fancy, 34c; grade A, 31 to 33c; grade C, 27 to 28c; nearby fancy at mark, white, 28 to 30c; mixed, 27 to 28c; western at mark, 26 to 28c.

April 6, 1929.—New Haven: Conn. newlaid fancy, 40c; Conn. special No. 1, 38c; Conn. extra, 33 to 35c; Conn. gathered, 30 to 32c. Bridgeport: Conn. newlaid fancy, 40 to 43c; Conn. special No. 1, 37 to 38c; Conn. extra, 35 to 38c; Conn. gathered, 30 to 32c.

4-H Sheep Club Members Learn by Doing

BY JOHN P. WILLMAN.

This is the time of the year when the 4-H sheep club members in New York State are attending meetings to learn how to dock and castrate lambs, how to shear sheep and to discuss the care, feeding and management of sheep. The boys do not only watch someone else dock and castrate lambs or shear sheep, but as far as possible they are given practice in doing these things.

During the week of April 1 I attended the meetings of the Tompkins County and Otsego County 4-H sheep club members. The Trumansburg 4-H sheep club members held their meetings on Wednesday afternoon, April 3 at the farms of two club members. At these places they learned how to dock and castrate lambs, how to trim sheep's feet, and how to drench sheep for stomach worm infestation. They also were given some instruction in judging sheep.

The Otsego County 4-H sheep club members and their parents attended an all day 4-H sheep club meeting on April 5 at Iroquois Farms, Cooperstown, N. Y. The club members were taught how to dock and castrate lambs. They were shown how to shear sheep and to tie the wool. They also inspected the large flock of Shropshires at Iroquois Farms.

One of the most interesting features in connection with the Otsego County meeting was the sheep judging contest. The sheep club members were asked to judge a class of three ewes. After these sheep had been judged they were shorn and judged again. This gave those present an opportunity to see whether or not they had placed the sheep correctly the first time.

Plans are being made to hold similar meetings this Spring with the sheep club members in other counties in the State.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD Mary was teaching three-year-old Audrey the value of different coins: "That's a dime; it will buy lots of candy. That's a nickel; it will buy an ice cream cone. That's a penny; it's only good for Sunday school!" — Children.

KERR'S 1929 CHICKS

From hens that are winning honors in the great egg-laying competitions

NOTWITHSTANDING the high egg prices, our chick prices are same as last year. For Utility Chicks:

BREED	25	50	100	500	1000
W. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
W. Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
W. Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

SPECIAL MATINGS—*Add 6c per chick to above prices*

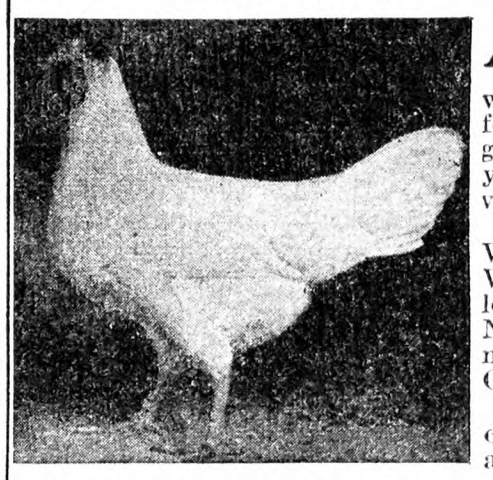
Five big hatches each week insure prompt deliveries. Shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.
Department 9

Paterson, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Camden, N. J. Binghamton, N. Y. E. Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa. Danbury, Conn. W. Springfield, Mass.

KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS

OTTERKILL WYCKOFF STRAIN



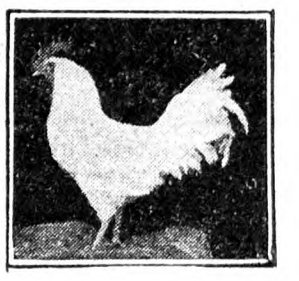
AFTER 25 years' experience, one of the best equipped and modern Poultry Establishments in New York State is now operating with labor saving, sanitary and hygienic devices for breeding exclusively Wyckoff strain of Single Comb White Leghorns, with a record of 49 years, acknowledged the world over for size, vigor, beauty and productiveness.

Our purchase of two thousand five hundred Wyckoff breeders in 1928 direct from Mr. Wyckoff of Wyckoff's Grandview Poultry Farm located at Aurora on the shore of Cayuga Lake, New York State, gives us the right to use the name of this strain in offering Hatching Eggs, Chicks, twelve weeks' old Pullets and Males.

Twenty thousand Baby Chicks of this high-class breeding stock are coming off during April and May. Send for catalog and prices.

OTTERKILL POULTRY FARM, Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

WILLGERODT BROS. RED BANK, N. J.
S.C.W. LEGHORNS



BABY CHICKS

SPECIAL PRICES FOR MAY CHICKS
All chicks are from trapnested-pedigreed hens of known parentage producing on our own breeding plant — not hatchery chicks. Write for Our Free Leghorn Book and Special May Prices.
WILLGERODT BROS. RED BANK, N. J.

"OHIO'S BEST" CHICKS C.O.D.!

VAN WERT In the Heart of Chickland

Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best breeding flocks. Every breeder carefully culled and mated with sturdy, vigorous, highly bred males.

Postpaid Prices on—	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.50	$55.00	$108.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00

Assorted for broilers, $9.75 for 100; $45 for 500. Assorted, all heavies, $11 for 100; $52.50 for 500. Order from this ad. We will ship C. O. D. on 10% deposit. Ref.: Van Wert National Bank. 100% live delivery prepaid. Make certain of your shipping date by placing your order now for May and June.
VAN WERT HATCHERIES, Gus Ickes, Mgr. R. 4-A, VAN WERT, OHIO.

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS
Can still spare some New Jersey Certified Chicks from this strain for delivery May 20th, at $15.00 a 100, from trapnested breeders. Circular. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey

Chicks S. C. Rhode Island Reds, $16 per 100. Hardy robust stock. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y

SPRING SALE

Our "Royal" Modern Bathroom includes Bathtub, Porcelain Toilet and enameled Wash Basin. Complete with all Fittings and Five-Year Guaranteed Materials $52.50

WE PAY The Freight on Everything

Write for FREE Catalog 80

J. M. SEIDENBERG CO., Inc.
254 West 34th St. New York

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 635.

HONEY, white clover blended with fall flowers or buckwheat, either grade, $5.50 per 60-lb. can; fine quality white clover, $6.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60 lbs., $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WANTED—To purchase carrots, cabbage and beets for small animal feed; for further information, write LEDERLE ANTITOXIN LABORATORIES, Pearl River, N. Y.

CANDLESTICKS wanted—Pewter, brass, copper, iron; send description, price. OSMUN, W. Redding, Conn.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

VERMONT maple syrup, 1-gal, $2.25; 5-gal. lots, $2; 5-lb. pail sugar, $1.60; 10-lb. pail sugar, $3; not prepaid. GEO. N. WOODRUFF, Jericho, Vt.

FINEST clover extracted honey, 5 lbs., $1.15; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.80, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

1929 PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.60 gallon delivered third zone, cash with order. J. WILLIAM FARRAR, Rupert, Vt.

AX HANDLES, hand shaved, white hickory, 60c; red hickory, 40c; postpaid; give length, single or double bit; hammer handles, finest shellbark hickory, 15c. CHAS. RICKARD, R. 2, Interlaken, N. Y.

GUARANTEED pure maple syrup, $2.50 gallon delivered third zone. T. E. SCHAEFFER, Mt. Storm, W. Va.

A REAL bargain, Fairbanks-Morse 6 h.p., 32-volt lighting plant; 6 h.p. engine; 3½ k.w. generator; 16 280-amp. batteries; 1,000-watt dimmer for poultry-houses; 36 bulbs; all excellent condition; $300 cash. H. BISSING, West Cornwall, Conn.

FOR SALE—New Idea transplanter with check-row attachment. H. B. POST, R. F. D. 1, Stockton, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED man, 60, would like board in the country on farm; not over $45 monthly. ADVERTISER 6293, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHOICE Florida oranges, sweet, juicy, full-flavored; box containing 100, price $1.95 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. MARY A. THOMAS, Thonotosassa, Florida.

WANTED—Milking machine and Fordson tractor. JARO MALEC, Northville, N. Y.

PECANS, best thin shells, four-pound basket, $2.25; ten pounds, $5; insured, prepaid. J. R. RITTER, Hastings, Fla.

HONEY, nice color, fine flavor, clover, 60-lb. can, here, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.40; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

I received your letter of re-assurance concerning the matter of the Classroom Teacher, in the mail today, and wish to express my gratitude for your interest, because, frankly, I was considerably worried about the matter, and your letter has done much to put my mind at rest. Thanking you sincerely for your interest in my own case, and desiring for you God-speed in your work of trying to help others obtain a square deal where they would not otherwise get one.
New York. C. J. H.

The above is written in appreciation of advice in a case where a girl teacher, under legal age, was induced to sign for a set of books by misrepresentation of the agent. We assured the subscriber that the young woman not being 21 years of age had no legal responsibility in the contract and the deception practiced by the agent to secure her signature relieved her from any moral responsibility as well. Young women teachers seem to be a prey of this class of book agents and should be on their guard in signing orders for anything without due deliberation and investigation.

The Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint against Margaret Hilgers, doing business under the trade name of M. Trilety, on February 25, 1929. The respondent, Margaret Hilgers, is engaged in the business of offering for sale certain nose shapers and other orthopedic devices, and certain ear shapers, together with certain soaps, cold cream and other toilet articles. We quote herewith several paragraphs from the complaint:

"PARAGRAPH SIX.—In all such advertisements and descriptions and in all said written, mimeographed or printed matter, respondent makes the statements, representations and promises hereinafter referred to, as follows:

"1. That a certain patented so-called orthopedic device, which is one of the said articles so being offered for sale, and sold by respondent, the same being referred to and known by and under the name of 'nose-shaper', is, and by use in accordance with instructions given by respondent may and will in the case of any purchaser become effective to give to such purchaser a perfect-looking nose; that such device when so used, corrects all ill-shaped noses, quickly, painlessly, permanently and comfortably at the home of such purchaser; and that a purchaser who has a hump, hook, low, flat, broad or pug nose, or a long, pointed, crushed or broken nose, may and will by the use of said device, to-wit: said 'nose-shaper', according to such directions so given by respondent, permanently transform such nose in such way and to such degree as to have thereafter great facial improvement and a perfect-looking nose.

"In truth and in fact, the utmost benefit that can possibly accrue from such use of said device is some slight temporary change in the appearance of the nose of a very few out of any group of one hundred users thereof; and for the vast majority of all users of such device and in relation to all defects of nose except a very small class or very small classes of mild forms of defects, said statements, representations, and promises are false, deceptive and misleading, and such use of said device can cause, and causes, no real, substantial or permanent improvement in the condition, appearance or looks of the nose.—National Better Business Bureau Bulletin.

The claims above enumerated constitute a palpable fraud and we are glad to see the Federal Trade Commission brand the easy-money scheme with its disapproval. Many inquries have come to THE R. N.-Y. regarding the preposterous claims of Miss Margaret Hilgers. We have invariably advised the inquirer to save his or her money. A hearing is to be given on the complaint on April 10.

I am inclosing a paper of a neighbor of mine. A man was through here and tried to get all the farm people to sign for it. I would not sign until I hear from you concerning this company. They want an option on land four miles square, and if it is a fraud they should be exposed. People may buy their stocks and lose their little money. I wish you would look this up and give me your opinion of this company. Many farmers have signed.
New York. F. F.

The other party to the proposed lease is Walter Meyers, New Martinsville, W. Va. We find no record to indicate that Mr. Myers is an oil producer or that he has any financial responsibility It would therefore be a one-sided lease, binding the property owner, but to whom would the farmer look to carry out the other side of the lease? We have many times warned farmers against signing such leases until the other party shows he has financial responsibility and shows that he has an honest purpose to bore for oil on the property.

Under the name of the Stock Exchange Telegraph Advisory Service, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass., John Herck and Harlan C. Lang have introduced a new form of advisory service for investors. Both of these men have operated "advisory" schemes in several different cities before. The literature of the new organization sets out that a pool has been formed to advance the market for undervalued securities issues, and thus make a profit for the members of the pool. The annual price of the "service" to the members is said to be $150, but subscribers are merely asked to send $1 to defray the expenses incident to the first two telegrams of market recommendations, and the subscriber further agrees to pay all telegraphic charges during the 30-day trial period.—Better Business Bureau Bulletin, Syracuse, N. Y.

The danger of following the advice of such services (?) is too apparent to require comment. Perhaps there never was a time when so many traps were set to lure the money of the unsuspecting investor. The Bureau's slogan, "Before You Invest—Investigate," will save many a heartache.

Your letter of February 20, in reply to my inquiry about the Berry Seed Co., Clarinda, Iowa, at hand. I feel that you have rendered me a very efficient and prompt service, for which I wish to extend to you many thanks. If I ever have a chance to boost THE R. N.-Y., I will certainly do so. E. S.
New York.

The best information we can give in answer to this inquiry is to print a letter from Prof. Munn of the New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., to a farmer of the State:

The sample of seed sent by you has been referred to this laboratory for identification.

This is a white-seeded Crimson clover. It is used in the same manner and for the same purpose as common Crimson clover.

Upon first sight I came to the conclusion that this seed did not have much viability, consequently I placed some of the sample to germinate. The test is complete today, and we find that only 12 per cent of the seed sprouted, and those very weakly. For seeding purposes this seed has absolutely no value.

On March 5, a man was here from Universe Motor Service Corp., telling us they would insure us against accident on auto, and get gas 2 cents cheaper, and be towed in 10 miles all free if we paid $29.75. This is a special offer for two years. As we did not have any accident insurance on our car at that time we thought we would take it. He told us we could pay it in three payments. I wanted to give him $5 down. He said nothing less than $15, so I made a check out for $15. He wanted it made out cash, which I did. He said we would get papers from office in five days. In the meantime we heard this was no insurance company. While the man was here I asked him if he knew about THE R. N.-Y. He said that paper was a fake. We had a fight with words about it, for no one can say anything about THE R. N.-Y. to me. Another man came Friday night with papers. I told him about what we heard. He said it was no car insurance but $5,000 life insurance for me for accident, and he went on telling about 2 cents cheaper gas. I told him I was not out for life insurance, and that other man deceived me, so he was very mad, said I was loser, for I would not get my $15 back. After he cooled down he told me I might as well pay the other $14.75 and get some benefit out of it. I gave him another $5 cash, but still he did not give me any papers; all he left was emblem for car, and a book to get gas at station not around here, 2 cents cheaper. Garage man told me here the other night it was no good. Do you think I can in any way get some part of my $20 back? I need every penny. Their name and address is Universe Motor Service Corp., 4046 Broadway. A. W.
New York.

We do not know that any advice we can give now will help inquirer recover his money. Had he read Publisher's Desk as carefully as he should he would not have got caught on one of these service contract schemes. There is no one subject on which THE R. N.-Y. has advised the public more fully. THE R. N.-Y. feels complimented of course that it has not earned the approval of agents promoting schemes of this sort. The promoter of a similar scheme was indicted for fraud about a year ago, but we have no record that the promoter was ever brought to trial. A positive sales resistance to agents selling such schemes would be a good thing for the public to develop.

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Legal Questions

Building Line Fence

I wish information in regard to sending my neighbor a notice to put up his share of line fence. Last Summer I called the fence viewers. They told him he must put it up or I could put it up and he would have to pay me. They said the law allowed him 30 days after I notified him. All he has done since last Summer is to put up four posts. We agreed on barbed wire. If I put this fence up would I have to put up barbed wire?
New York. B. W.

The notice which you send should notify your neighbor that you require him to build his portion of the division fence, and that if the fence is not built within 30 days from the date of the notice that you will build the same and charge him for the expense of construction. You should not put up barbed wire if you are obliged to build. N. T.

"More or Less" in Deed

Three years ago I purchased what was called in title, 10 acres "more or less." If I have this property surveyed and it is short of 10 acres can I get any redress?
Pennsylvania. F. A. K.

We cannot guarantee that you can recover if you have a survey made. You do not stand in any position to bring an action until you do have a survey made unless it is apparent from the records that you did not receive all you are entitled to under your deed. That is, if there is a record of a conveyance previous to yours covering a portion of the description of your deed, then it would be apparent that you should have a recovery. You might have a local attorney examine your title and perhaps he can give you some advice. N. T.

Making and Proving Will

In case of a man's death, leaving a will, does everything have to be filed in the orphans' court? Does the party that is named in the will to settle the estate have to give bond, and would it be legal for the heirs of the estate to go on such bond? MRS. L. M. F.
Maryland.

All of the papers necessary to the probate of a will have to be filed in the Probate Court. The judge of the court will determine what bond, if any, has to be given. There is no objection to the heirs becoming the bondsmen if they are owners of real property. You will need an attorney to probate this will and he can advise you as to all necessary steps. N. T.

Giving Deed From Tax Sale

We have a property bought at tax sale in Albany, N. Y., December, 1915. There are 5¼ acres and house. We have been living on place for some time; have paid all taxes and assessments, kept property in good condition as it had been badly neglected. Can we sell the property and give lawful deed? J. D.
New York.

We would not advise the giving of a warranty deed unless you have a local attorney procure an abstract and carefully examine the title. It is possible that you have good title and can give a warranty deed, but tax titles are so treacherous that we recommend using every precaution. N. T.

Taxing Church Parsonage

Our church has a minister who is not a resident. We rent our parsonage and use the proceeds for the upkeep of the church. Is it lawful to tax this property? In this same church we are contemplating the building of a room over the hall for Sunday school and for suppers, etc. Does the law require that there shall be two stairways to such a room? There are several such rooms in this locality that do not have two stairways. B. E.
New York.

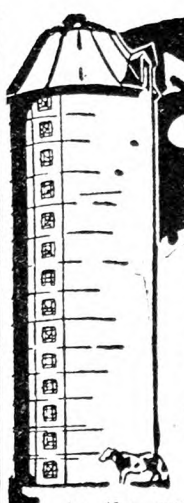
If you are using your parsonage for an income, it is taxable. There is no law which requires two stairways in your church. If you are going to use it for a public room you will need some kind of a fire escape. N. T.

Inheritance of Property

Can you tell me the law in Ohio, also in Connecticut, regarding a woman willing money to children when husband is living? Does he have to get a certain share? S. J.
Ohio.

In Ohio a widow or widower is entitled to an estate for life in one-third of all real property which deceased consort was seized as an estate of inheritance at any time during the marriage, or of which he or she held the fee simple in reversion or remainder and the widow or widower may remain in the mansion house free of charge for one year. This right cannot be taken away by will.

In Connecticut the husband receives the use of land during his life as tenant by the courtesy. Wills can only transfer subject to this right. N. T.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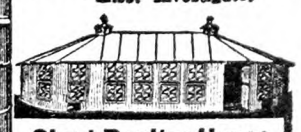

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HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardeners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial, Estate, etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 6th Avenue, New York City.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Desirable single and married man; references; board or unfurnished cottage supplied; on good dairy and poultry farm, Orange County, N. Y., generally useful; including some typewriting, stenography, farm records, auto car; write full particulars; state remunerations. ADVERTISER 6312, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Working farmer to take full charge of a large commercial orchard operation; must have full knowledge of cultivation, spraying, sorting and packing; give experience and salary in first letter. L. T. HALLOCK & SON, Clayton, N. J.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged man or man and wife, no children, to live on beautiful island and act as caretaker and housekeeper for lodge occupied periodically; must be sober, industrious and capable of operating motor boat; year-around outside work; good living conditions though somewhat isolated. Address F. A. WOLEBEN, P. O. Box 1141, Columbus, Ga.

WANTED—A man to take care of lawn and garden and general work; write, enclosing references to BYRAM L. WINTERS, Smithboro, N. Y.

A FARM-RAISED young man wanted on large commercial poultry farm; experience not absolutely necessary; an excellent opportunity to learn the poultry business; state age, height and weight; salary to start $50 per month and board. ADVERTISER 6269, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER wanted to help farmer; sober, Protestant; six cows, power equipment, cultivate crops; $40 month, board with us; modern conveniences; American home. RIDGE FARM, Pomona, N. Y.

WANTED—Shepherd on large Connecticut estate; must be qualified handle 400 breeding ewes and experienced in raising hothouse lambs for February New York and Boston markets; $125 per month, with good house, modern conveniences; opportunity to board six or seven men, if desired; send full particulars and copy of recent reference in first reply. J. S. IVERSEN, Estate Manager, Avon Old Farms, Avon, Conn.

WANTED—Single man on farm, good milker and able to do general farm work; state wages. ADVERTISER 6287, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, general purpose farm work, no herdsman or foreman; wages $45 per month, with board, room and privileges. DAVID V. HANNAN, R. F. D. 8, Box 93, Bridgeton, Cumb. Co., N. J.

ELDERLY couple not over 65 on general farm, $50, maintenance, good home. ADVERTISER 6290, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR DOCTOR'S house, small family, a dependable maid; good home; state age, wages expected. MRS. G. K. OXHOLM, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Married farmer, not over 35, dry-hand milker, good teamster; send copies of reference; house and privileges. ADVERTISER 6296, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Boy on farm, 16 or over, $25 per month, board and laundry; some experience with horses and pitching hay. FRED BARNES, Rt. 1, Geneva, N. Y.

YOUNG man wanted at once to assist owner of certified poultry breeding plant; experience not essential; good opportunity. Apply OAK HILL POULTRY FARM, Hauppauge, L. I., N. Y. (R.R. station: Central Islip.)

WOMAN wanted, waitress and housework, salary $45 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—May 25, competent cook, also kitchen handyman, gardener and chambermaid-waitress; hotel on lake accommodating 40 guests. THE GARDEN, R. 2, Peekskill, N. Y.

COMPETENT woman for family, three adults, one child, general housework, no washing; $50 a month; located 20 miles from New York City. P. O. BOX 107, Summit, N. J.

FARM teamster, thoroughly experienced with farm machinery and care of horses; single, well recommended man at $65 per month and board or married man, no children; wife to help in farm boarding-house at $110 and board for both. A. H. TRYON, Manager, Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y.

MILKER—Thoroughly experienced, single, to dry-hand milk and properly care for 15 Ayrshire cows on herd test; wages $65 per month and board to well-recommended man to start with, liberal increase for demonstrated competence and steadiness; do not apply unless seeking permanent position. STRATHGLASS FARM, Port Chester, N. Y.

WANTED—Practical experienced herdsman for 100 cows, grade A dairy; married or single, able to handle men and keep place in order; no booze or cigarettes; state age, wages, references; also want single milkers and barn men. BOX 98, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED—Farmer, married man, for general farm work; one-man modern farm, Central Jersey; state experience and reference. ADVERTISER 6307, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A single man between 25 and 35 for working foreman on large dairy farm; must be a good horseman and understand all farm machinery, tractors and truck; must be a hustler and not afraid of work; good wages. BOX 304, East Islip, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Milkers and teamsters on a large certified farm; wages $75 a month and board. BOX 304, East Islip, L. I., N. Y.

COUPLE wanted, man to milk 20 cows; wife to cook for 2 or 3 men; $100 a month and $1 day for feeding of each man. ADVERTISER 6311, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, good, live, neat, capable man, single, for certified dairy, 1,000 quarts daily; good position; must come highly recommended. ADVERTISER 6310, care Rural New-Yorker.

ASSISTANT seamstress, boys' school; $50 month, maintenance; capable succeeding to head at $60; particulars, GRANT FANCHER, Lawrence, Mass.

NEWLY arrived German or Scandinavian couple; woman good plain cook, working easily; man as assistant gardener; two rooms, dining-room and bath shared with others; $110, board and English lessons. ADVERTISER 6303, care Rural New-Yorker.

STRONG, middle-aged woman, intelligent and energetic, as cook for large private family; every convenience; no kitchen dishes; good wages; apply with references to MRS. WILLIAM M. CRANE, Richmond, Mass.

VIGOROUS, capable, reliable woman as chambermaid-laundress, for private family of varying size; own room, bath and dining-room shared with others. ADVERTISER 6304, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

GARDENER superintendent wishes position private estate; married, no children; understand flowers, shrubbery, vegetables, landscape work, gas engines and repairs. ADVERTISER 6211, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, estate manager, 39, open; life-time practical, scientific experience, all branches; private, commercial; industrial efficiency; particulars; please address, POST OFFICE BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

POULTRY and vegetable farmer, German born, single, college graduate, 8 years of experience, desires position; good habits; available April 22. ADVERTISER 6247, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED married gardener, two children; knows cattle and poultry; state wages, particulars. ADVERTISER 6268, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM or estate superintendent available on short notice; agricultural college training; 15 years' experience, farm crops, live stock and poultry, building construction and repairs; capable of entire charge of large proposition; interview can be arranged. ADVERTISER 6263, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN farmer, married, middle-aged, wants position on farm or private estate; capable of taking full charge; best of references furnished. W. SMITH, Reeds Lane, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, married, desires position on progressive Guernsey farm, good feeder and calf raiser. ADVERTISER 6277, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN—Man with six years' experience as handyman on a poultry farm wants position; steady. ADVERTISER 6286, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 21, American, wants work on poultry farm; A-1 character references; go anywhere. ADVERTISER 6285, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wants position, farm or estate institution; man, chef; woman, general work. ADVERTISER 6283, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN (44), formerly postmaster and owner of successful general store, desires position; thoroughly competent to manage or assist; may invest in business later. ADVERTISER 6284, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position in farm machinery and hardware store or farm; experience in all repairs, blacksmith, locksmith, woodworker, carpenter, painter and all-around mechanic; go any State; state particulars and salary in first letter. A. C., Box 82, Uncasville, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, married, no children; no liquor or tobacco; 8 years' experience and training; can take full charge large plant or build one; now handling 600 Leghorns; wants to serve where results are appreciated. ADVERTISER 6222, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, experienced, wants position within 50 miles New York City. BOGERT, 424 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.

EDUCATED woman, practical housekeeper and cook, seeks responsible post, home or country tea room; Massachusetts preferred. ADVERTISER, 78 Pleasant St., Monticello, N. Y.

WANTED by experienced, middle-aged, married man, no children, position on dairy farm or estate; caretaker, dry milker, general work; references. BOX 81, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

YOUNG man, German, wants position on commerical poultry farm; graduate from agricultural college; had some experience; good reference; can drive tractor; state wages and conditions. ADVERTISER 6292, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG German, single, farm-raised, wants position as assistant on poultry farm. RATHCKE, care Mr. G. Hoelk, 574 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A MIDDLE-AGED man, single, desires work as caretaker, handy-man or poultry; country estate; good reference. W. FARRELL, 49 Neptune Terrace, New Rochelle, N. Y.

SITUATION wanted—Working farm manager wants position on farm or estate; Protestant-American, married, 35, small family; life experience; no liquor; reference. ADVERTISER 6294, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, many years experience, able to take full charge; good references, successful; open for position; please state particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 6300, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, Swiss, 57, reliable, competent, experienced with chickens; good references. ADVERTISER 6301, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, middle-aged man, good habits, driving team on farm; good home; can milk. BOX 224, Cranford, N. J.

POULTRYMAN wants position; first-class man, 18 years' experience, A-1 references, estate or commercial, understands all branches; married; immediately. EDW. TAYLOR, Pine Knoll Inn, Westport, Conn.

MAN, middle-aged, single, handy, experienced on chicken farms, wants position; board and room. W. SHOTT, 33 S. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

CONGENIAL business woman, Protestant, seeks country employment, Summer or longer. ADVERTISER 6309, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY manager, all round expert, lifetime experience, high-class references, desires responsible position; give particulars and wages. ADVERTISER 6308, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN or poultryman wishes position; single, six years last place, references. ADVERTISER 6306, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, 48, successful, capable worker, will produce profitable results; commercial, private. ADVERTISER 6305, care Rural New-Yorker.

ENGLISHMAN, married, 2 children, desires position, estate; dairyman, experienced in all branches; will board men. ADVERTISER 6302, care Rural New-Yorker.

PATROLMAN, estate, game preserve; reasonable. BOX 47, Greenville, N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests; on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested, write ADVERTISER 6199, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Sacrifice to settle estate, Orange County, N. Y., farm, located between Newburgh and Washingtonville on State road; contains 108 acres choice land, some black dirt, upland, pasture and woodlot; well watered by springs and gravity supply to buildings; large barn, garage, with house, two silos, chicken house, etc. ADVERTISER 6000, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—9-room cottage, 1 acre ground, 2-car garage, plenty fruit; ideal Summer home; easy terms. ADVERTISER 6208, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm and hatchery for sale; wonderful opportunity to obtain fully-equipped plant and prosperous business at reasonable price; 18 acres good land and practically new buildings; 6-room bungalow with electricity, running water and all improvements; 2-car garage with bedroom; several modern poultry-houses, fully equipped with Mammoth incubator, brooder stoves, fountains, etc.; electricity, running water in poultry-houses; automobile, trucks, tractor and all farm equipment; also 3,000 S. C. W. Leghorn laying hens and 3,000 baby chicks; good orchard, with apples, peaches, grapes, etc.; located in Southern New Jersey, 14 miles from Atlantic City; near two State highways and two railroad stations; one block from school, 3 miles to churches; because of ill health will sell this established business for $16,000, cash $7,000 and balance on easy payments; see owner, PAUL KOZUSHKO, Cologne, N. J.

FOR SALE—Six-room house, improvements, one acre good ground, outer buildings, near large golf course and State road; half mile to the city of Hackensack, N. J. Write, FRANK KOTLABA, R. F. D. 1, Box 244A, Hackensack, N. J.

POULTRY farm, boarding-house, 3 henneries, 12 acres, 9 rooms, fruit; at Pine Bush, Ulster Co., N. Y. WM. McEWAN, 5357 69th St., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—A farm of 50 acres or more, with good buildings; must be situated on the bank of a lake or river; Eastern New York or New England States preferred; full particulars, price. HENRY SCHROEDER, 431 E. 52d St., New York City.

$1,000 GETS 100 acres, 80 tractor worked, stock, equipment; price $2,500; tourist lodge, chicken farm, 2 acres, cheap. LUTHER SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

COUNTRY home, sale or rent; it's great, write and see. ADVERTISER 6249, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm in New Boston, N. H., 10-room house, large barn, 175 young apple trees in prime bearing; large blueberry pasture, cuts 80 tons hay; good soil free from rocks; sold to settle estate; write to G. H. CAUGHEY, Antrim, N. H., or call on O. A. Sutherland, New Boston, N. H.

FARM for sale, 60 acres, all tillable land, located in thriving community. ADVERTISER 6239, care Rural New-Yorker.

GROCERY, gas station, 6-room house, other buildings, good condition; 5 acres clear, orchard, farm tools, truck, horse, chickens, electricity and phone; price $8,900, cash $4,000. OWNER, Box 32, Risley, N. J.

FOR SALE—Village farm, "Walnut Terrace," 23 acres, high location, superior buildings, beautiful scenery, bearing English and black walnut orchard of varieties described in The R. N.-Y., pages 313 and 416; fruit, berries, etc.; details, photos; price $15,000. G. C. STOVER, Milford, N. J.

FOR SALE—Country estate situated in Cold Spring, on the Albany Post Road, only 50 miles from New York, consisting of a 7-room house, heat, electricity, garage, chicken-house, over 100 fruit trees and grapevines, about 25 acres; particulars, W. LOWE, 3358 Hull Ave., Bronx, N. Y. Tel., 6387 Olinville.

FOR SALE—Near Castleton, five-acre fruit-poultry farm, complete equipment, including laying hens; good living immediately without heavy overhead expense; owner in poor health. E. G. SCHERMERHORN, Schodack Landing, N. Y.

TO RENT furnished camp cottage, Berkshires, $15 week. H. GROFF, Mt. Berry, Georgia.

FOR SALE—20-acre poultry farm, capacity 1,000 hens; 6-room house, big barn, orchard; half mile large town; price $2,500 terms, or will rent for $225 a year. CHARLES STUCHLIK, Milton, Del.

FOR SALE—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, large attic, 2 cellars, hot-air furnace, modern plumbing, good water, large lot, 118-ft. frontage on State road, 3-car garage, cherry and apple trees; view of Hudson and Catskills; one mile south of Kingston; good tourist business; for full particulars write JOHN LAMPMAN ESTATE, Port Ewen, N. Y.

20-ACRE poultry, fruit farm, good buildings, State stone road; $1,800, possession. WILLIAM F. ALLEN, Owner, Seaford, Del.

FOR SALE—Double house, garage, about 1½ acres land, in town. Write, Miss EBERT, Hawley, Pa.

NEAR New London, water frontage farm of over 200 acres with equipment; old farmhouse, 2 bungalows, 8-room house, barn and outbuildings; 20-acre young apple orchard, woodland, good water supply, modern improvements, beautiful location. ADVERTISER 6282, care Rural New-Yorker.

A VERY desirable country home for sale; house contains 9 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences; three old-fashioned fireplaces; nice lawn with lot of boxwood and shrubbery; large cellar barn, half nearly new; large wagon-house, feed house and enough poultry houses for 750 hens; 8 acres valuable timber; all kinds of fruit; buildings in good repair and all painted; 68 acres; sell everything; write at once for further particulars. W. E. RITTENHOUSE, Stockton, N. J.

FOR SALE or rent, New Jersey farm, 70 acres, buildings, some machinery, woodlot. ADVERTISER 6295, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—In the lower Adirondacks a place of 12 acres, pine grove, cool, shady; 12-room white house, all improvements; breathe the pine laden air; let me describe it. Address, DR. A. J. YOUNG, Warrensburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE or to rent, large, productive farm, not stocked; good buildings. ADVERTISER 6288, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Desirable one-man general farm; pleasant view, good location, 2 miles to trolley, 3 to industrial city of Cortland with normal school, also 4 other market towns; 66 acres nice laying, easily worked loam fields; wood, water, fruit, pasture, small sugar-bush, team, chickens, tools; good 10-room house, 44x48 barn; only $3,600, $2,500 cash; worth the money. BOX 189, Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Bungalow with filling station and lunch stand on paved highway to seashore; $3,000. ADVERTISER 6291, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Comfortable communter's eight-room house, attractive grounds; 5 minutes to town square; excellent train service to Boston or Providence. BOX 377, Sharon, Mass.

FOR SALE—Near depot D. L. & W., 12 acres, 8-room house, garage, barn, poultry-houses, nearly new; running water, electricity, all kinds fruit; if desired fully equipped. E. TRAVAILLE, P. O. Box 265, Branchville, N. J.

CHICKEN farm and boarding-house and chicken farm for sale. ALBERT SUHS, Narrowsburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE at a bargain, 27 acres, feed and flour mill, with large pond; well stocked with bass; store and three dwellings; on stone road, 25 miles south of Wilmington, Del. ADVERTISER 6289, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale—Farm, 165 acres, 60 miles from New York City; cows and machinery, with retail milk business; shows profit of $100 per week; complete for $40,000, half cash. ADVERTISER 6212, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm near Flemington, N. J., cheap; buy at once; have horses, tools; all particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 6299, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm for sale, 5 acres, 8-room house, all improvements; near town and station; 400 chickens; 35 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 6298, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—General store and house, 8 rooms, also additional house with outbuildings; on main State road. ADVERTISER 6297, care Rural New-Yorker.

QUASSETT Farm, South Woodstock, for sale; 53 acres, 9-room house, in good repair, overlooking lake; 1,000 feet to school; barn, 12 ties; 4 miles to Putnam, Conn., 28 to Providence, R. I., same to Worcester, Mass.; easy terms. A. F. MASON, Owner, Mount Carmel, Conn.

ON HARTFORD and New London Turnpike, 70-acre farm; good buildings, house furnished, some stock, poultry; tea room and store, 42x18 ft., furnished and equipped; chance overnight camps; on stream, bathing. Write or come, THE MAINE YANKEE, Colchester, Conn.

MUST sell to settle estate, splendid proposition for gentleman's country home; 175-acre dairy and apple farm; mile from State road, half way between Worcester and Springfield, Mass.; large colonial house, excellent running water, bath, steam heat, gas lights; large barn, modern cow stable, 2 silos, horse barn, 2-car garage; 10 acres young orchard, 4 bearing; Moose Brook, a beautiful trout stream runs entire length of farm; excellent hunting; owned by same family eight generations; also adjoining 60-acre farm, new 6-room house, modern improvements, barn and poultry-houses. LOUIS O. RUGGLES, Exr., Moose Brook Farm, Furnace, Mass.

WANTED to lease for one year with option of purchasing, 50 to 100-acre fruit and poultry farm; modern equipment; located vicinity of Danbury, Conn.; reply, full particulars and advantages. A. A. CELLER, 9029 Hollis Court Boulevard, Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.

FARM for sale, 7½ acres, 7-room house, all improvements, newly decorated in and outside; chicken houses for 1,500 hens, barn and outbuildings on hard road. JOHN H. QUINN, 4 William St., Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.

Miscellaneous

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.50 per gallon, delivered in third zone, parcel post, cash with order. U. F. WEBSTER, R. F. D. 1, East Highgate, Vt.

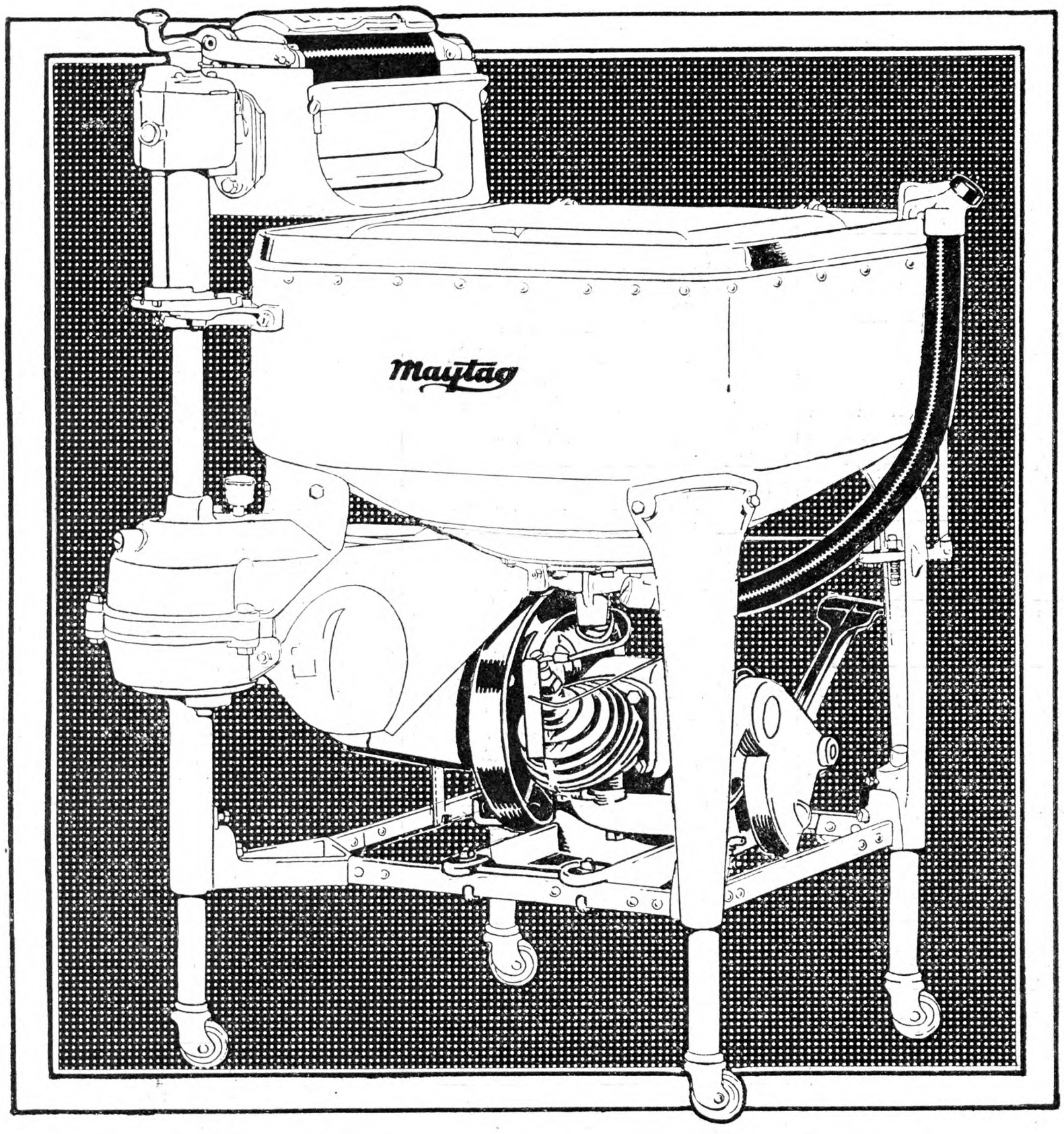
PURE maple syrup, $2.25 per gallon; maple sugar, 10-lb. pails, $2.60; 5-lb., $1.36; 2½, 70 cts.; 1-lb. cakes, 28 cts; 26-oz. cake, 30 cts. ALBERT FISHER, Rupert, Vt.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

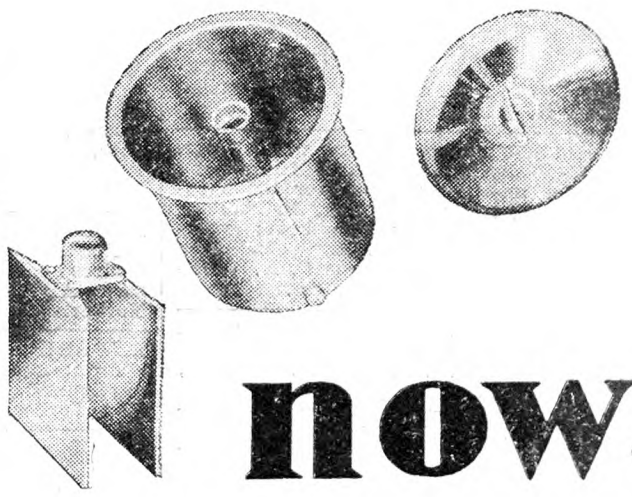
Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 633.

More than ever . . .

The MAYTAG *is a* help to the farmwife



FOR years and years, the Maytag has been the favorite farm washer, serving equally well the home with or without electricity. Its roomy, cast-aluminum tub and gyrafoam washing action changed the farm washday to an hour or two of pleasant employment. The grimiest work clothes are washed perfectly clean without hand rubbing. The Roller Water Remover makes wringing safer, easier and more thorough. The Maytag enjoys the largest farm sale of any washer.



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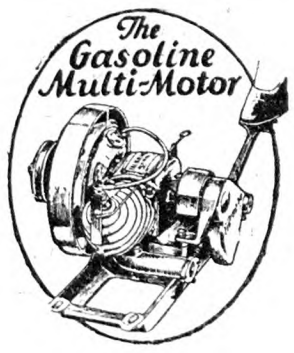

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. April 27, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5053

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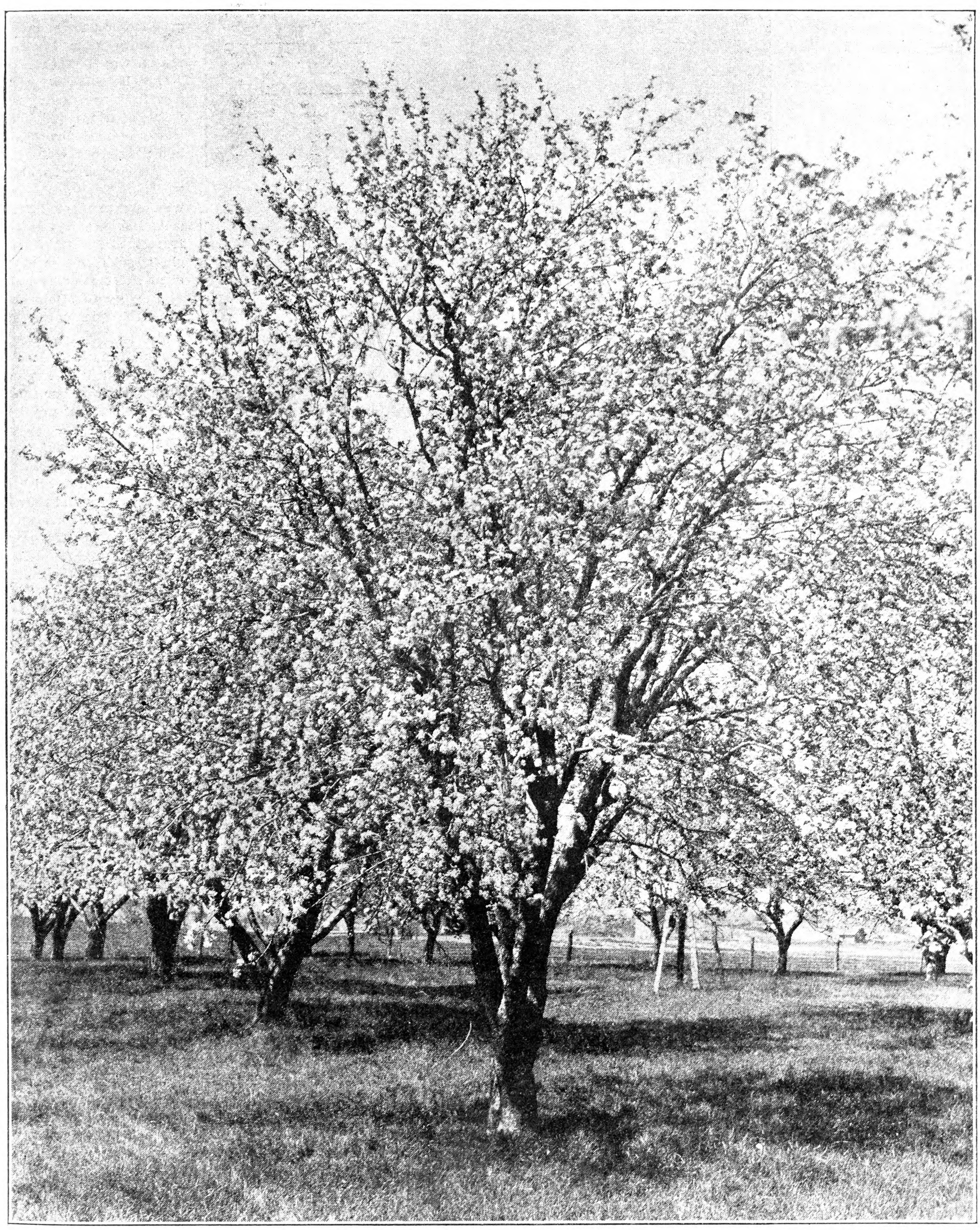


In Full Bloom

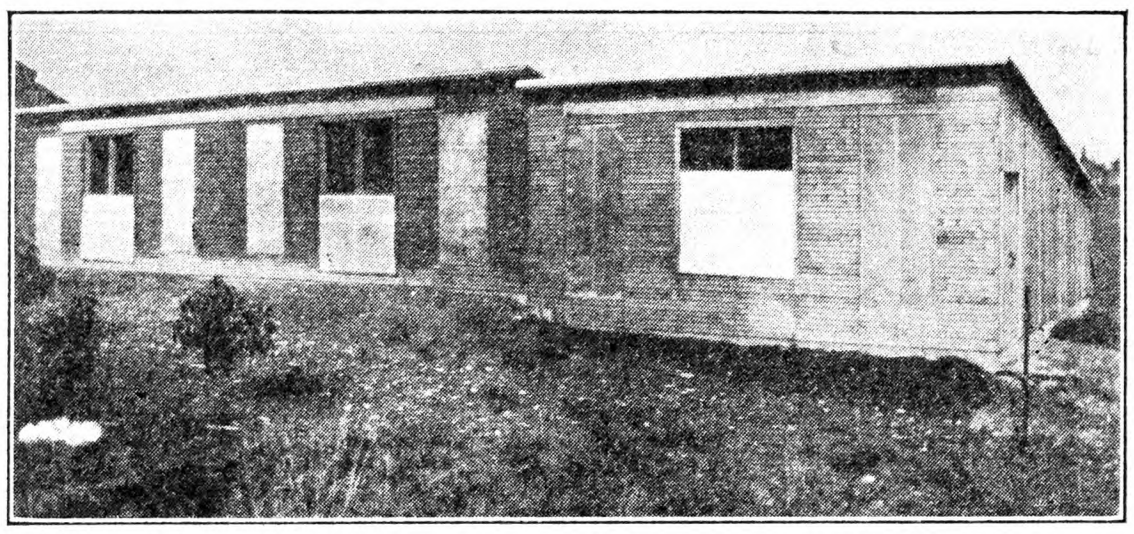
A Poultry Talk, by "Optimist"

THE Optimist has been gathering eggs all Winter in such quantities as the farm flock never before produced. The sale of these eggs has added materially to the farm income, and as most of the grain fed to chickens was grown on the farm, the expense for purchased feed has not been heavy. Our poultry account shows that for the months of November to March inclusive the cash sales of eggs amounted to $453. The cost of feed and supplies purchased, plus the value of farm grains used, is $221. That leaves me $232 for labor and fixed charges for the five wintry months. We have had all the eggs and chicken meat the family would eat and I sometimes think I would willingly do the work for that item alone but I have never had to try it yet and with our present stock I probably never will.

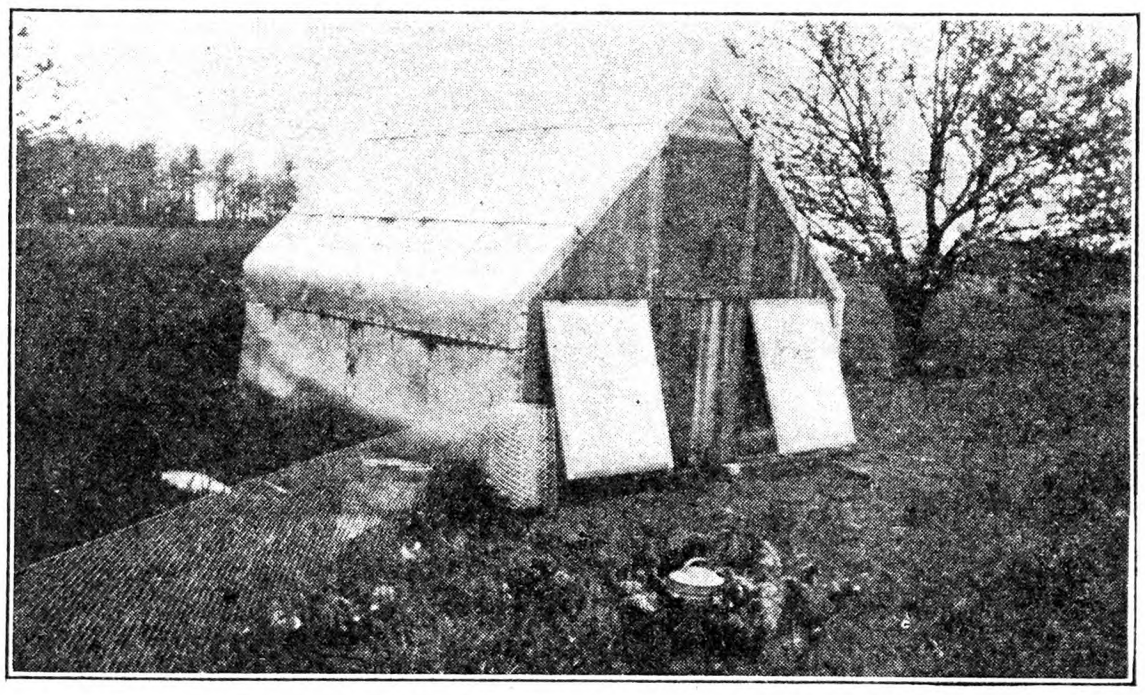
The route by which we have reached this happy state has not been all roses or easy cash. Our beginning was with a flock already on the farm five years ago. Barred Plymouth Rocks looked good to me when buying the farm, so I arranged to purchase what was here. There were 66 hens and 240 young chickens (about half pullets) and the time was August 1. The hens were housed in an old makeshift henhouse attached to an open shed which seemed to have some possibilities for Winter quarters. We were not ready to build a modern hennery, so resolved to make the old sheds do with such modifications as would cost little or nothing but labor. Our older son was installed as poultryman outside of school hours, and the Winter egg yield was quite encouraging, considering the handicaps.

Of course we wanted to hatch chicks from our own stock to replenish and enlarge the flock, but having no incubator I arranged to have one hatch incubated several miles from home, and undertook to augment this by hatching under hens of our own flock. We adopted the scheme of keeping our breeding males in separate pens and letting one out each day with the selected laying flock in rotation. The plan worked so well for us that we have made it permanent. Our success with hatching that year was not very good and some of the chicks died quite young. The next year we found out what was the matter. Our flock was infected with bacillary white diarrhoea and our method of management spread the infection. However, there were about 75 pullets to add to the laying flock when Autumn came. The next season, resolved to make a better showing with chicks, we added an incubator to our equipment and planned three hatches which were to put us, if successful, in possession of enough pullets to warrant building a new laying house. The first hatch was small, as it was too early for high fertility. We wanted to brood these chicks under hens in coops out of doors, but the weather was rough and the chicks began to die off at an alarming rate before they could enjoy any April sunshine. Surely the next hatch housed in a tight colony brooder-house would get on better, we thought. They didn't. After the first four days, they died so fast it was a heartbreaking job to dispose of the victims. It began to dawn on me that here was a case not affected by good incubation or brooding. I sought the help of the pathologist at our State Veterinary College and learned the worst. Our breeding flock was infected with the germs of bacillary white diarrhoea and many of our chicks were doomed at birth. The pathologist advised buying our chicks from a source known to be free of the disease or else having our breeding flock blood-tested to eliminate the carriers of the dreaded germs. We chose the former expedient to be followed the next year, for it was then too late to rear a clean flock of chicks that would be of much value for Winter layers. Our infected flock of hens and about 35 surviving pullets had to stay on and do what they could for another season.

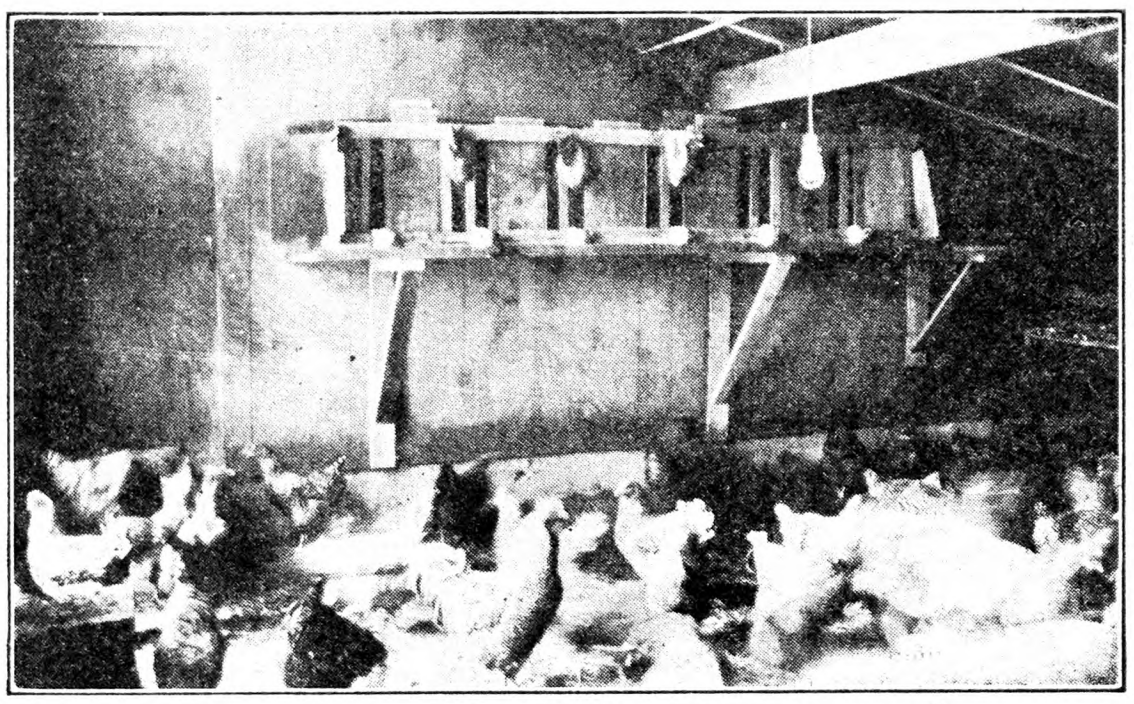
It was not easy to decide where the new stock should come from. One advertiser offered the chicks from blood-tested stock but made only modest claims for their laying ability. Another offered high-priced chicks from trap-nested stock with high laying records, but would not say they were free from white diarrhoea. I decided to try one lot from each source and observe the results. It was an interesting study. The blood-tested stock grew thriftily with no signs of weakness or disorders, but their feather marking and comb development showed considerable variation. The other stock, "bred to lay," had runts as well as very superior birds. One pullet in particular was and is now a pet bird of high standing in our flock. A consistent layer, she never puts on fat and was never broody during last Summer. I want a whole flock of her kind some day. From those two lots of chickens we succeeded in rearing 140 pullets and also saved the best of the cockerels from the heavy laying strain. Pullets from the latter were beginning to lay in September. When we saw that a Winter laying flock was growing on our farm we began work on a new henhouse 20x40 in size, of shed roof type, and divided into two pens of equal size. I had some elm lumber for sills and studs, but the rest of the lumber, fabric roofing, gravel, sand and cement, was bought at a cost of $240. Our two boys and I did all the work, so there was no labor bill to pay. I finished one of the pens early in October and we crowded the entire lot of pullets into it while I went on with the other pen. By November the house was completed and the pullets divided according to their origin, between the two pens. By December we were gathering a very creditable daily yield of eggs from both pens without the aid of artificial lights.



The New Henhouse, Built in Two Installments. Fig. 246



The 8x10 Colony Brooder House in Use. Fig. 247



Interior of the Breeding Flock's Pen. Fig. 248

Then came an unpleasant discovery in the post-mortem examination of a pullet sent to the pathologist. He reported that this dead pullet had an active case of the bacillary white diarrhoea and advised blood-testing the entire flock, including the cockerels we were saving to use as breeders. I had never taken any blood samples, but after seeing it demonstrated I had no difficulty with that part of it. I chose a January day when our younger son was not in school. The job kept us both very busy for a full day getting 140 blood samples and numbering each bird. In a few days I had the pathologist's report; 16 pullets and one cockerel had reacted to the test and must be taken out of the flock. A buyer was readily found; in fact it is always easy to sell good-looking fowls or chickens of the Plymouth Rock breed. That is one reason why I like to keep them.

Our hatching operations from this new flock were quite satisfactory. The first hatch was 66 per cent and the chicks seemed vigorous and healthy. I added another 8x10-ft. brooder-house to our equipment, making two of that pattern. They are A-shaped with two windows at floor level on the front side, but not a pane of glass. The frames are covered with a flexible glass substitute which admits the ultra-violet rays of light, and hinged at the top to allow opening outward when the chicks are ready for that.

For two seasons we have used the "Ohio all mash method" of feeding our chicks and like it very well. The skim-milk from our small dairy makes it possible to get rapid development in the chicks with a moderate amount of care and attention. Our chick range is the twenty-year-old apple and pear orchard which furnishes ample shade for the chicks and they in turn furnish the trees with nitrogen which some of them were needing previously. Each year we move the colony houses to a fresh spot and the chicks start with a clean grass plot.

Our second hatch last year seemed to have less vitality than the first one but I think that can be accounted for by the fact that their mothers were pullets that had been laying all Winter. Not a sign of white diarrhoea was visible all Summer. When Autumn arrived we counted into our double laying house, 230 pullets, many of them heavy and well developed for their age. In November, egg laying began in earnest.

Before we could empty the two pens for pullets we had to provide an additional pen for the remainder of the hens, our breeding flock for the coming year. Again the boys and I set about building, this time a 20x20-ft. addition on the end of our first house and 16 in. lower because of the slope toward the orchard range. Purchased materials for this addition cost us $133, as we had nothing but field stones ready for it. With this pen finished we had room for 300 layers. Each pen has two 3x7-ft. windows covered with a flexible glass substitute. Between the windows is a 4x5-ft. opening covered at night and in stormy weather with muslin tacked on a sliding frame hung on sash cord. I have seen the birds congregate in the direct sunlight coming through these open windows on bright days and greatly enjoy the sun bath. The nest-boxes, droppings boards, broody cage and feed-bins are all supported by diagonal braces to the sills so that the birds have the use of the entire concrete floor, and they use it all.

I like to give the skim-milk to the flock at the beginning of the day and then water after the birds have disposed of the milk. The laying mash I use is a ready-mixed brand consisting of good materials

The scratch feed consists of barley, oats, wheat and corn all grown on our farm. All the Alfalfa leaves from the barn feeding alley and the hard-coal ashes from the house furnace, find their way to the henhouse and are much appreciated by the hens. I use wheat straw for litter on the floors and find it necessary to clean it out every three weeks. The droppings boards are cleaned off every week and sprinkled with litter from the floor.

On January 1 we had 180 pullets and 90 hens in the flock. I have been figuring out their laying percentages for the last three months. The pen of hens has a record of 32.6 per cent for January, 39.2 for February, and 52 up to March 23. The pullet pens have a record of 34.6, 40.2 and 60.6 per cent for the same months. I began saving hatching eggs before the last day of February. So firmly did Winter hold on up here that the breeding flock could not get out on the range until March 15. I set the first hatch of the season on the 18th and found this week that the fertility was only 78 per cent, but we wanted some early April pullets for next Autumn's egg crop. They should be worth more per bird, as they cost more to start.

The pullets have not been outside their pens since we imprisoned them last October, but I can hear their cheerful cackling as I write these last lines in the middle of a perfect day of March sunshine. It is time for me to carry them some chopped apples and gather the eggs. OPTI.

A Leaf from Idaho's Book

A PROVISION store in a Vermont village; in it a wire display hamper filled with Idaho potatoes; customers readily buying them at 60c a peck; eastern potatoes to be had anywhere for 30c a peck. What is wrong in this picture?

Nothing, certainly, so far as Idaho is concerned; nothing, so far as the dealer is concerned, if there is a greater profit for him in these than in native potatoes; and nothing, perhaps, so far as the buyer is concerned; something, it would seem, with our eastern methods of handling and marketing potatoes or, shall we say, thinking of potatoes.

Of course, the simple answer to be published by the puzzle editor, next day, should be: "The nice-looking potatoes in the display hamper ought to be labeled 'Native' instead of Idaho." It isn't necessary to bring potatoes 2,500 miles in order to put up a fancy grade and sell it at a fancy price. But would the picture register with our local growers? Not until it is understood that "Spuds is Spuds" is not the slogan for a winning campaign in the potato market; that there is as wide a range for potato grading as for grading of apples or oranges, and that there are people who are willing to pay for quality in any of these. And herein we are not considering the extra-fancy packaged and individually brushed and wrapped potatoes which are finding place in some markets. The potatoes which the writer saw in the small Vermont store were received in 100-lb. or 120-lb. sacks and were weighed out over the counter, and such were those seen earlier in the season in the Boston markets.

The dealers and, perchance, the Idaho growers, may tell us that this is not the idea at all; that potatoes from Idaho are greatly superior in cooking qualities, particularly baking, to any that can be grown in the East. This is good sales talk, but it is not probable that they would like to take any extra hazards in the potato game by placing bets that they could tell the difference, blindfold, between one of their Russet Burbanks baked in the same oven and mashed up on the same plate with an equally carefully selected Maine or Vermont or New York Green Mountain; nor is there any apparent choice in the texture or color of the two after cooking.

Upon what meat, then, do these our Idaho potatoes feed, that they are grown so great, if we may be allowed to trifle with Shakespeare? Advertising has been, of course, one of the chief means by which our western brethren have stolen a march on us in our own country; then there is that peculiar trait in human nature which has always made the word "imported" a weighty factor in merchandizing. Apparently the majority of people are more ready to take a chance on products from far afield than on the home stock until they are shown otherwise. Possibly, too, the somewhat exotic appearance of these long, netted tubers in the eastern markets has been a selling point, though, curiously enough, it has long been held that russet potatoes would not sell as well here as do smooth whites.

But more important than all else, is the grading of these potatoes with special reference to uniformity in shape. The impression which this quality of regularity and symmetry, added to good clean grading otherwise, makes upon the mind of the prospective buyer, even though it be sub-consciously, is the clincher in the trade. If you don't think so, consider your own reactions when a sack of ordinary graded potatoes are turned out as compared to those you feel when viewing a sack of fancy, even, stock. The rules for U. S. No. 1 do not call for the degree of fineness necessary to break into the sort of market we are considering.

It is hardly to be supposed that all potatoes coming out of the ground in Idaho are perfect in type, are unbruised by the digger or by handling, that there are no insect injuries or other troubles. It is a question of grading and selection and, to some extent, of methods in growing the crop.

A potato shaped like an old-fashioned chocolate drop, of the strawberry type, or of the recently classified "bullfrog type" and the potato with the now obsolete hour-glass figure, may taste as well as the symmetrical one, but it does not add to the attractiveness of the purchase lot. The long drawn out spindle-tuber type not only looks bad but, it is held, does not cook well. It would pay to leave all such tubers out, would it not, if by so doing the lot could be put up so as to bring double the general market price?

And if it would pay to leave them out in grading, surely it would pay to leave them out in growing, especially if they could be replaced to a large extent by well-formed potatoes. Some of the above mentioned types represent forms of degeneration which may be avoided by the use of disease-free seed; some of them appear in the best regulated families under certain conditions. One of these conditions, at least, may be corrected, and this correction begins with the proper fitting of the soil. Is it not obvious that the forcing of the growth of the tubers by high fertilization against hard, resisting soil must naturally account for many ill-shaped specimens? By deep plowing, thorough harrowing and reharrowing, and then harrowing some more, the soil may be made sufficiently mellow so that the tubers do not have to come up for air or poke each other out of shape with elbows. Fertilize well, by all means, but balance this forcing by proper fitting of the ground. The high percentage of well-shaped potatoes in the occasional sections of row where the fertilizer failed to drop stands as Exhibit A in proof of this theory. Due acknowledgment is made to L. H. Ball of Randolph Center, Vt., president of

This picture was sent by Mrs. E. N. Emmons, of Bennington Co., Vt., who says it shows their two farmerettes watching Father put crow repellent on the seed corn.

the Vermont Certified Seed Potato Growers' Association, for suggestions along this line and reports of experimental work.

A discussion of general grading is not contemplated in this article. It should be hardly necessary to point out that rot and scab and cuts and bruises cannot go into stock put up for a specialized fancy market, but there is one point which the writer would make, based on many years of experience in potato grading inspection. It is that much poor grading is due simply to psychology—perhaps we should say a lack of sympathy for the potato. Many growers have not shaken from their minds the idea that, after all, the potato is the lowliest of vegetables, a creature of darkness, since it grows in the ground, is kept in the cellar and can only be exposed to light and sight for a short time, and that not much ought to be expected of it in the way of looks. Maybe there is just a tinge of feeling that there is something snobbish about well put up potatoes. However, growers with this left-handed consideration for their potatoes are likely to be the ones who, when a sack of their stock is turned out for inspection, decide that their digger didn't work right, that their digging help was careless, or that they just naturally didn't know that they did look so bad.

At any rate there is much to be done in potato uplift. Not all potatoes are going to be graded up in the extra fancy style, for by no means all consumers care to pay the extra price, but beyond cavil or doubt better general grading will pay in the long run and a catering to this fancy market, which Idaho has seen from nearly across the continent, should offer an opportunity to our eastern growers.

Vermont Dept. of Agriculture. HAROLD L. BAILEY.

More About Crown Grafting

ON PAGE 528 J. S. B. asks about crown grafting. I have never given my own method a name but it works and is a saving in time and bother. The saving of wax and lack of scar to heal over in stub is worth considering. You can work faster, more surely and be certain of a good flow of sap into the scion, which makes for strong growth and early bearing, as I have proved by experience.

I would rather work a 3½-in. branch, and get quicker results than from the average small stub. However, I did get a 58½ in. growth on a small cleft graft set with William's Red on a wild apple. That stub was probably not over 1¼ in. That was unusual.

If J. S. B. has done so much cleft grafting there is no need of illustrating. Simply saw off the limb at the desired height. Slant if you wish; cut scion exactly as for cleft grafting, only a trifle thinner. No grafting tool is needed, only a thin-bladed knife. Run the knife under bark and cambium layer just to loosen and make way to insert scion from top of limb, not side. Now shove the scion in rather hard, only have the flat of the wedge, the thinnest side of wedge, next outer bark. Just opposite to the way you would insert in the cleft. You can see that it is almost impossible for the cambium layer not to touch most of the cut cambium layer of scion. The scion will be held so securely it will not easily be displaced by birds or anything—no nail or tape.

I cover only an inch or so with wax, being sure it is well covered where the bark was loosened on top of limb. I would put about three scions around a 3½-in. limb. One reason is that they so quickly seal over the old bark and they can bear considerable fruit before crowding. Some of mine have been bearing for two or three years.

If using a new variety, of which you may be able to get a limited number of scions from your experiment station, try this method. You save time in trying the fruit and getting more scions, as they grow faster. In pushing the scion in hard, if the outer bark crowds a little, stop and cover well with wax.

Have the opening for scion large enough to fit over a fair-sized twig. Keeping point as well as blade of knife sharp makes for clean cut clefts. I would rather do the large limbs, where the bark is quite mature, so that it is strong enough to hold the scion securely. I think J. S. B. will find my method easy and successful. S. H. S.

Massachusetts.

Fruit Varieties in Southwestern New York

ON PAGE 271 of February 23 is a question of which varieties of fruit to plant in Southwestern New York. The question of apples is not to get trees which will stand our Winters but varieties that mature. The same is true of grapes. Baldwins, Rome Beauty and Concord will not mature on our hills and rarely in the valleys.

The following have been tested on our sour hill clay and found worthy. Primate is earliest and good. Fall (or Greasy) Pippin is good. Both are injured by fire blight. Early Joe is fine but small and scabs. Chenango Strawberry is the finest of all the early apples. Golden Sweet is vigorous, healthy and productive, firm, good, common and best of the sweet apples. King and Twenty-Ounce are good but very subject to crown gall, and should be worked on other trees. McIntosh is fine but red bugs and scab are most abundant on the fruit, which is good from Thanksgiving to February. The tree is healthy. Northern Spy is good but tardy. Tolman Sweet is nearly as good in Winter as Golden Sweet in Summer. Golden Russet is good for one tree. With 40 trees some apples can be sold to neighbors of which Chenango, McIntosh and Spy sell well.

Of cherries Montmorency is good; so are the common cherries that grow here from the roots. The last are less affected by leaf spot than any other trees I know. A few cherries are almost hopeless on account of birds. A few plums should be included unless you do not like them. Niagara, Lombard and Burbank are good.

A hand sprayer will do pretty well for several years. There are enough wild apples around the old walls to keep us seeded with bugs. We must spray or dust.

Stable manure used around and not too close helps bring the trees to fruiting. It also helps hold blossoms back in the Spring, if applied when ground is frozen. HALSEY MERRIAM.

Allegany Co., N. Y.

Care of the Asparagus Bed

ASPARAGUS is one of the most delicate, wholesome and appetizing products of the garden. Its early appearance, ease of culture, and perennial nature make it an important vegetable, for when once established it will produce for many years.

The best way to start a bed is to buy one-year-old roots from a gardener or seedsman and plant them in the Spring. This permits of some cutting in the second year, and much thereafter. Plants can be grown from seeds, but this method requires another year to get "cuttings" to eat. Transplanted and selected seedlings give the best plants for a permanent bed. Grown five months in the greenhouse from seeds they give good seedlings to plant out in the Spring.

Place the roots 10 in. deep in a trench 4 ft. apart, in early Spring, but not fully covered level with soil at first until growth starts. Set seedlings well spaced. Put some good surface soil with manure in it next to the roots, packing it well. Wet down if soil is dry.

The care and fertilizer are important. Keep the soil free from weeds, open and loose on top. Add manure freely and 10 lbs. of good garden fertilizer to each 200 square feet; 5 lbs. of nitrate of soda applied twice during the Summer in addition to other fertilizer will stimulate growth.

The varieties to plant are few in number. Rustless varieties of high quality are preferred. Washington, Palmetto, Reading Giant and Argenteuil are among the best.

When roots have been set two years, cutting may

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Amanda (Per)	.90	3.00	5.00	23.75
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Cooper (Per)	.90	3.00	5.00	23.75
Dr. Burrell (Per)	.80	2.50	4.00	18.75
Eaton (Per)	.90	3.00	5.00	23.75
Ford (Per)	.90	3.00	5.00	23.75
Gandy (Per)	.80	2.50	4.00	18.75
Horsey (Per)	.90	3.00	5.00	23.75
Klondyke (Per)	.80	2.50	4.00	18.75
Lupton (Per)	.90	3.00	5.00	23.75
Missionary (Per)	.80	2.50	4.00	18.75
Premier (Per)	.90	3.00	5.00	23.75
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BIG, HEALTHY TRUE - TO - NAME PLANTS fresh dug for your order. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Cooper	.40	1.30	2.25	4.50	21.35
Wm. Belt	.30	1.25	2.00	4.00	19.00
Gibson	.30	1.25	2.00	4.00	19.00
Big Joe (per)	.60	1.30	2.25	4.50	21.35
Chesapeake (per)	.65	1.40	2.50	5.00	24.25
Lupton (per)	.50	1.25	2.00	4.00	19.00
Mastodon E. B.	1.10	3.00	5.00	10.00	47.50
Champion E. B.	.60	1.75	3.00	6.00	28.50
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NOTICE!

Through an error in the mechanical department of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, a copyrighted cut of the Lucky Strike strawberry belonging to E. W. Townsend & Son, Salisbury, Md., was used in connection with an advertisement of L. & F. Dondero, Vineland, N. J., who featured the Mastodon strawberry in the April 6 issue. L. & F. Dondero were in no way responsible for the unfortunate mistake.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Premier and Mastodon STRAWBERRY PLANTS at greatly reduced prices Also a large stock of new and standard varieties, Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grapes, Asp., everything at wholesale prices—direct to growers.
OUR BIG MONEY SAVING CATALOG—tells everything. Mailed on request.
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See Back Cover Page March 2nd

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Strawberry Plants Strong Stocky Plants 20 Leading Varieties
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150 Sen. Dunlap, 150 Warfield
HAMPTON & SON R. 7 BANGOR, MICH.

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Save Money—Buy Direct from Grower
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High yielding and quality strains. Write wants.
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The new "Elite" disease free strain developed from tuber-unit selection by Michigan State College. Dearborn's first cars now offered. MARKETING ASSOCIATION, Bellaire, Mich.

Bermuda Onion Plants *Grow Bigger and Better Onions*
Postpaid: 200—60c, 500—$1, 1,000—$1.75. Transplanted Cabbage: 3 doz. 40c, 500—$4, 1,000—$7.50. Transplanted Tomato, Pepper, Aster: 3 doz. 45c, 500—$5.
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begin and continue for six weeks. Do not allow stalks to become long, more than six inches, or hard and tough befor cutting. Be careful not to injure small buds of the crown in cutting the stalks. Cut often. Use the stalks fresh or stand them upright with butts in shallow water or place on ice till eaten; (raw or cooked). If for sale, grade carefully for uniform length, size, age and tie in neat bundles, 1 lb. or 2 lbs.; $500 an acre is a common return.

Vermont. M. B. CUMMINGS.

Notes from Steuben County, New York

The first week in April was distinguished by several days of May or June temperature, and the second week by a fall of snow and a March temperature. The snow is still falling, so its depth cannot be reported. We consider such snowfalls even better than rain for wheat, clover and grass, or any crop that has wintered in the ground. Wheat is looking 50 per cent better than it did one year ago. The 16 acres sown to wheat last Fall, of which I made mention in a letter in October, is showing great promise. The stand is a fine green color, even and stocky. It will be remembered that a crop of buckwheat beginning to ripen was turned under before the ground was fitted for the crop. The buckwheat was estimated at 300 bushels, had it been harvested.

Although real estate values have reached a low point, there is considerable activity in that line, three farms having changed hands this Spring in one school district. These farms were in the bargain list and were sold at sacrificing prices. There is also activity in sales of village property, two having changed hands lately in one school district. These went at low prices, considering present building costs.

Routes for improved (concrete) roads seem to be laid out without regard for the wishes of residents along the way, even in hamlets of considerable size. In the village of Ingleside the old highway, toward which the houses and business places front is followed very little of the way. The eye seems to be centered on benefits to the through traffic.

The four miles lying between our place and Naples, N. Y., have, this Spring, afforded distress to both autoists and team travelers. At such times the need of improved means of travel is seen at its keenest point. The make of land along much of this way is such that Winter freezing and Spring thawing cause it to lose its stability, and it refuses to bear up under heavy loads. There is quicksand (livesand) under such roads, and with improper drainage one cannot tell where to find it. A good-roads builder said that in his grading work he removes this unstable stuff when it is encountered. Quicksand will choke up a dug or driven well in short order, and a drilled well must necessarily go below it, or it will fill the tubing for many feet. C. M. DRAKE.

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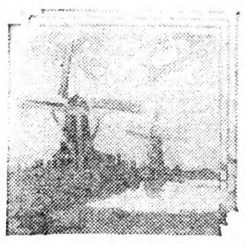
3 DUTCH TILE HOT PLATES



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10 RARE VARIETIES $1.50

Postpaid to your door. All different colors. Guaranteed. Vigorous tubers that will grow big, brilliant-hued blooms on strong, straight stalks.

GLADIOLUS—50 for $1.00; 100 for $1.75; 20 varieties—all different colors; rich tints.

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Bargain Offer—5 Glorious Beauties for $1.00

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Elberta, Hale, Rochester, Yel St. John, 3 to 4 feet, 20c each; 2 to 3½ feet, 15c each; $10.00 per 100.

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1 year, 10c each. $5.00 per 100.
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2 to 3 feet..... 25c each.

Many other items at special prices. All stock offered strictly first-class, fresh dug and guaranteed absolutely true to name. Catalog FREE.

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Baby Blue Spruce 3 year, transplanted, 100 postpaid anywhere, $5. Catalog other bargains. THE CASSEL NURSERY, Mantua, Ohio

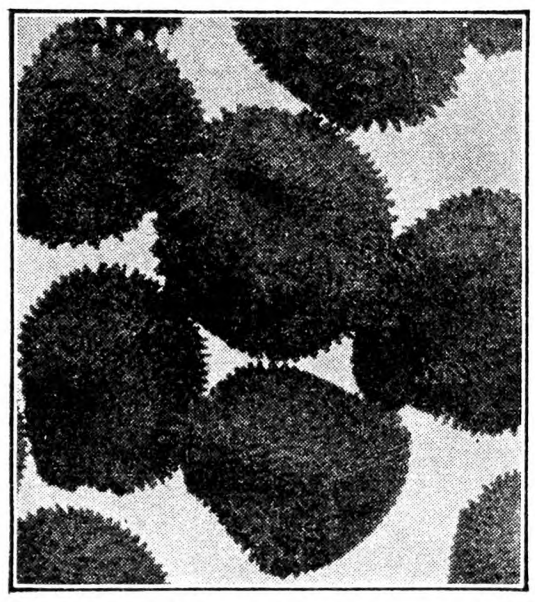
American Fruits
by Samuel Fraser
Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St New York.

Know a Weed Seed Each Week

No. 5—COCKLE

The fear of cockle, one of the commonest of grainfield weeds, is hereditary. A century or two ago a disease known as githagism was prevalent in parts of Europe due to the use of bread from flour containing quantities of cockle, since cockle seeds contain a poisonous principle. This danger, however, has been completely removed by modern milling methods. Reports are still heard, nevertheless, of poultry losses as a result of the birds feeding on wheat screenings containing cockle, but there is no experimental evidence to support such reports and there seems to be little if any actual danger from the use of cockle-infested screenings as poultry feed.

Cockle is a handsome plant with striking purple or rose-colored blossoms, opposite leaves that arise from swollen nodes (a characteristic of the carnation family, of which it is a member) and with a covering of silky hairs. Cockle is an annual that grows from seeds only. The seeds are rounded or wedge-shaped, black or dark brown in color and covered with rows of tiny spines or teeth. When ground into flour they affect the dough so it is difficult to work and the size of the loaf is considerably decreased.



Note rows of spines on these magnified cockle seeds.

It is an interesting fact that as a result of screening out the largest of the cockle seeds to be sown with the crop, farmers have in the past developed a large-seeded race of cockle that can no longer be screened from seed wheat, although a device called a disc separator has recently appeared on the market that does an excellent job of removing cockle from wheat. The name corn cockle frequently heard for this species came from England, where wheat is commonly called corn. Cockle is not a weed of corn fields in America. ALBERT A. HANSEN.
Purdue Univ. Agr. Exp. Station.

Propagating a Rubber Plant

Will you advise best method to get a cutting of the original house rubber plant?
Brooklyn, N. Y. I. D. M.

A simple method of propagating this plant is by mossing. A branch is selected with ripe wood, or in the case of a lanky old plant with a long bare stem, the top may be rooted and cut off, in either case selecting a cluster of leaves that will make a well-shaped young plant. Make a slanting cut upwards, with a sharp knife, half way through the stem. Slip in a match or similar small stick to hold the cut open. Get some sphagnum moss from a florist or seedsman; you will need enough to make a knob about the size of a man's fist. Tie it around the cut, making a knob around the cut place, and tie in place by winding it with string or raffia. Keep the moss moist, but not dripping wet. The kitchen is a good place to keep the plant while roots form, as it should have a temperature of 70 degrees, and considerable moisture in the air. In a few weeks many new roots will form above the cut, running through the moss. The moss is then removed, the stem severed at a point below the roots, and the new plant potted in the usual way. A rich porous soil, with abundant drainage, is required.

The Key Flower

Who can tell me the real name of a small hardy perennial flower that the old Germans called "Key flower?" It used to be common in German gardens, but my wife has the only plant of it I have seen in many years. G. D. L.
Ohio.

6 Beautify Your Home at Small Cost
EVERGREENS
For $1.10 Postpaid
Three to five-year trees are 10 to 15 inches high. 2 Norway Spruce, 2 American Spruce, 2 Chinese Arborvitae.

These soon grow into handsome trees worth many dollars.
Place order early for Spring delivery.

SWEET WILLIAM
All colors; hardy, free bloomers; 6 plants ...$1.10

HARDY HYDRANGEAS
P. G. Blue, Pink, 2 plants for $1.10

Dahlia Flowered Zinnias
Show flowers of enormous size.
20 Plants, $1.10
Brilliant Colors.

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SPECIAL OFFER—6 EVERGREENS, 3 to 5-year trees, above selection, included without extra charge, with each order of $5.50 and over. THIS WEEK ONLY.

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Selected, 5-6 years. Extra bushy, 1 to 1½ ft. high.

ASTERS — Double, all colors; 40 plants for $1.10. Extra fine. Exhibition type.

WEIGELA ROSEA
Deep pink blossoms which are borne in wonderful profusion and make a great show. 2 shrubs ..$1.10

Hardy Yellow Daisy
(Coreopsis Lanceolata)
This is the yellow variety and grows about 2 feet tall. 6 plants $1.10

Chinese Arborvitae
Fine, feathery, deep green foliage. 2 years old, 8 to 12 inches high, 6 trees for.....$1.10

Japanese Barberry
Beautiful every month in the year. 2-year-old plants, 6 for $1.10

GOLDEN BELL (Forsythia)
Its yellow flowers appear before the leaves, the earliest note of Spring; very striking; two plants $1.10

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS
Bronze, pink, white, lavender, red and yellow; flowers measure 6 to 8 inches in diameter. 6 plants...$1.10

MAGNOLIA TREES
Bloom early in Spring; pink and white; 2 trees..$1.10

CHINESE PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE, 2-2½ feet high, 1 foot wide at base, each $1.10

HARDY CARNATIONS—Large flowering; fragrant; all colors; field grown; 6 plants for.....$1.10

SNAPDRAGON NOVELTY SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum, 22 different colors; 40 plants (beautiful) for..$1.10

HOLLYHOCK
Chaters, double crimson, yellow, salmon, white, rose, maroon, Newport pink; 6 plants . $1.10

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White spotted rose, purple and mixed; 6 plants $1.10

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Brilliant colors; scarlet, orange, pink; flowers measure 8 inches in diameter; 6 plants, $1.10

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COLUMBINE — They are much used in any hardy border or rockery; blue, pink, yellow and other colors; 6 plants for.....$1.10

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur)
BELLADONNA—Light Turquoise blue
BELLAMOSUM—A dark blue type of the Belladonna. Very decorative and lasts for years; 6 plants for.....$1.10

PAINTED DAISY
The mixed and choice varieties and colors range from white to deep red; 6 plants for $1.10

Gaillardia (Perennial Gaillardia). This fine perennial, when once established in your garden, will last for years. Ringed with orange, crimson and red. It blossoms from June to November and grows 2 feet tall; 6 plants for.....$1.10

Shasta Daisy Large, pure white flowers, which appear in early Summer, are excellent for cutting; 2 to 2½ feet; flowers measure 4 inches in diameter; 6 plants for.....$1.10

RHODODENDRONS (Catawbiense). One of the most beautiful native evergreen flowering shrubs. The flower is reddish purple and blooms in May. Grows well in shade or sun; 2 plants (1 ft. high) for $1.10

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RHODODENDRONS (Carolimanum). The flower shades from light to dark pink and blooms with great profusion in May. The plant thrives best in partial shade or full sun. 2 plants (1 ft. high) for..... $1 10

Colorado Blue Spruce The glory of the Blue Spruce is in its foliage, which is an intense steel blue. Heavy foliage of a rich glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight, and you can form only a faint idea of the magnificent beauty of this truly marvelous specimen. With culture directions. Selected 5-6 years. Extra bushy, 1 to 1½ ft. high .....Each $1.10

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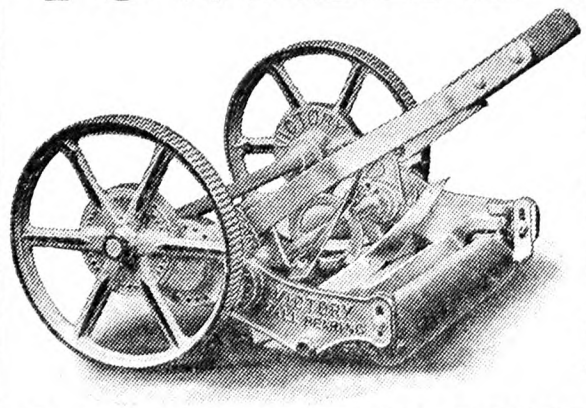

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The tall bent and the proud dandelion lie withering in the sun—
There remains only a beautiful carpet of green.
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Inspected for disease-freedom and purity.
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My frostproof Cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Varieties: Jersey and Charlestown Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Golden Acre and Copenhagen Market. Prices by parcel post postpaid: 500—$1.25, 1000—$2.25. Express: 1000—$1.00, 5,000—$4.50, 10,000—$7.50. Bermuda Onion plants same prices as Cabbage plants. Roots wrapped in moss and shipped promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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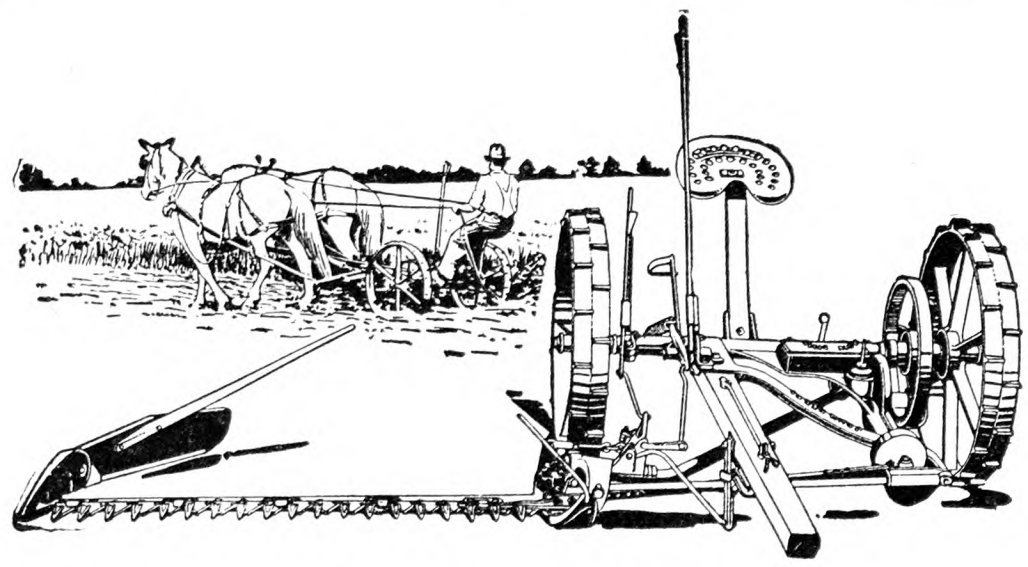

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Handy controls give easy, high lift—35 inches at outer shoe with foot pedal; 44 inches with lever control.

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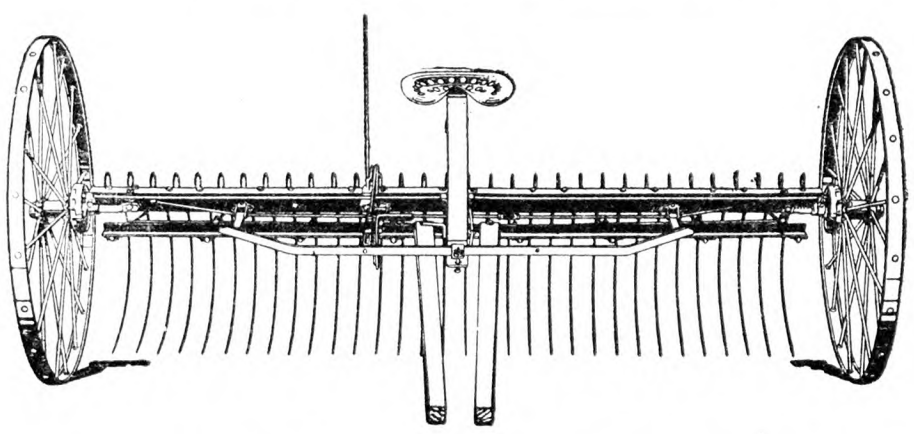

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It has stood the test and it's a pleasure to meet the owner of a PEERLESS.

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Calcium Oxide — Minimum 28%
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Write for prices.

From an Ohio Farm

Our March in Southern Ohio came in very mildly and lamb-like, and we passed on to Washington the best weather we had for the inauguration, even if it was not very good. But this morning the March lion and the mad March hare are having a wild and hilarious time, and we have had rain, sleet, blinding snow and Canadian northwest gales all within a few hours. In spite of the howling wind and leaden sky a robin sits on a bare spot on the pasture hill and raises his voice in a real Springtime song: "Hurry up, Philip—Fill up the skillet—Careful, don't spill it!" We have had a taste of real Spring, a few days when the bees took a fly, and bluebirds, red-winged blackbirds and meadow larks came back. I guess this morning they have gone back south across the Ohio River and into the shelter of the Kentucky hills. This is the fifth snow of the Winter for us, but none deeper than three inches. The deepest came on ice and the old cutter was brought out, Cherie hitched to it, and all the neighborhood kiddies taken for a ride in a real, for sure "one-horse open sleigh." Most of them had never seen one before. Automobiles along the highway drew aside and slowed up while the occupants turned to peer out and smile. Faces appeared at windows and little tots hopped up and down, waving and shouting. Cherie stepped high, the bells jingled merrily, sleds were tied on behind with boys piled on them three deep, and Dad beamed and smiled and had more fun than anyone in the crowd. Small son suggested, "Let's put the old sleigh away carefully and always keep it. It will be a real antique some day, like the things Ford is collecting."

The Old-time One-horse Open Sleigh

Inauguration Day—what a day was this inauguration in the year 1929! All the school children gathered in the auditorium to listen breathlessly as Herbert Hoover's big voice resounded in a firm "I do." Little schools and big schools all over the land listening in at the same time. Thousands of children going home to ask questions about the Supreme Court, about the Senate, about the "oath of office." One small boy came home with eyes big and wondering over the marvel of it all. President Hoover was talking directly to *him*,—became *his* President in a very real and deep sense. One radio program had taught him more of civil government, had instilled in his heart more real patriotism than a dozen schoolroom lessons could. What a few years ago we read of as "wireless", shook our heads over it, perhaps conceded that it "might" find a place in the commercial world with big business to finance it, but agreed that it was not for the likes of us! And today we farm folk listen by "wireless" to the latest hog prices in Chicago while we sit at the dinner table; and on Inauguration Day as we gather in our own homey sitting-rooms in our workaday clothes this wonderful "wireless" brings direct to us the voice of our new President from Washington, then his home-town folk celebrating in Palo Alto, Calif., the announcer in New York City, the aviator flying 2,500 feet over Washington, and the good-bye of our retiring President from the rear platform of his homeward-bound train. A few years ago we would have declared all this as wild a dream as Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

I stop and think of a message sent a year ago over the radio by Angelo Patri to the parents of all children. Do you remember that he reminded us our children today are growing up in a world that has made marvelous progress since you and I were children? He pointed ahead to the still greater changes that will come, the progress that is bound to take place in the next 50 years, and our children of today are the ones who will create these changes; in our children's minds will originate the world's progress. Not we but these children of ours will bring about new methods, inventions, improvements, progress. It is good to be living in this year of 1929, to be present by radio at this inauguration of a new President. It gives us a thrill. But how much greater should be the thrill we should get from the realization that our boys and girls are being now inaugurated into the office of citizen of a world just beginning to progress — that in their power lies greater upward movement in the next 50 years than the world has ever seen! As I looked into my boy's big eyes—wide and dreamy with the marvel of modern science—and realized that in his little mind lay possibilities beyond my wildest imagination, I wondered if I would be equal to the immense task of guiding without misleading, of controlling without hindering that mind.

Clermont Co., O. MRS. E. E. L.

Some Arkansas Notes

Arkansas is on "dress parade." There are apple blossoms and wild flowers everywhere (April 7). Wild violets that our two girls transplanted are loaded with bloom. From our kitchen window we look out upon the redbud and dogwood bloom.

Since President Hoover has decided to store the Mayflower and loan out the riding horses, it isn't so hard for us to ride a little longer in the old car. It isn't hard to be economical if we know others too are trying to save money.

A neighbor who drives past our place every week learned a few days ago that we had trap-nested hens since 1923. Have we been poor advertisers, or has he been overlooking something interesting near his home? In March we exported a pen of Leghorns to Spain. It was our first export sale. Five hens had official records of 258, 264, 266, 279 and 288 eggs. A cock went with them. We got $225 for them. MRS. W. R. CURRY.

Benton Co., Ark.

From Bates Co., Missouri

We are in West Central Missouri, 60 miles south of Kansas City. The mud since September made it almost impossible to get feed out of fields. They were frozen about six weeks two feet deep. That is unusual for here; generally three or four inches. We pay here 65c per peck for Gano or Ben Davis apples; others 75 to 80c. Twenty-five years ago everyone had an orchard; none to be found now. It has been the worst Winter I ever remember. T. W. B.

Adrian, Mo.

California Products and Industries

The agricultural products of this State are as varied as in other States, but each section more or less specializes in crops most suited. In the Imperial Valley, in the extreme south of the State, it is garden crops raised and sold north during the Winter. In Summer the people go to the coast or mountains for cool air, so dealers are supplied with vegetables fresh from the south at reasonable prices.

Cotton has become quite a crop in many southern counties. Citrus fruits and grapes for table use are mostly from there. Fresno and vicinity are growing raisin grapes mostly. Some figs, peaches and apricots are largely grown all up the valley. Pears are grown near the coast, as inland they blight. North in Sonoma and Lake counties the pear is safe from blight and does well in all mountain regions.

At Placerville, where gold was first found, pears evidently were first planted, as trees of unusual size are producing. Bartletts are the only kind grown. Some others are slowly coming in. Apples are grown extensively about Watsonville, Yellow Bellflower and Newtown Pippins. At Sebastopol, Gravenstein is grown as an early, and other kinds in less supply of later sorts. Poultry products, such as eggs, baby chicks and grown stock, come from Petaluma. Grain and Alfalfa are grown in the interior valleys of San Joaquin and Sacramento, which are largely in dairies and sheep. In the interior, near the State capital, they do not do well with apples or pears. The latter blights there, while not near the coast or mountains. Prunes are sold mostly dry, also many peaches and apricots, but many or most of the last two are extensively canned. Canning fruit is especially done for sending out tomatoes and other vegetables and sweet cherries. I think all fruits for canning and like uses should be mostly produced in the West, as they are sure croppers here, and often fail in the East. A. H. G.

Rid your farm of Groundhogs

CYANOGAS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
"A" DUST

Put a spoonful in each burrow—plug the burrows—the groundhogs can't escape the penetrating pest-poisoning gas. Takes little time, labor, money. Also kills rats, moles, ants, etc.

If you haven't a nearby dealer, send us your order and you'll be supplied, express collect: 1-lb. tin, 75c.; 5-lb. tin, $3 — the big tin for greater economy.

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Traction or Power

Do the biggest, most important job in raising field crops and fruit. Increase yield 50 to 200 per cent. Improve quality. Insure investment by destroying bugs, preventing mold and blight.

Traction Sprayer has 1, 2 or 3 nozzles per row; 4, 6 or more rows per boom. Wheels adjustable to width of rows. 60 to 100 gal. tanks. Double or triple action pumps. Thousands of satisfied users.

Combination and Power Sprayers for orchards, groves, and field crops, have 3 cylinder pump; pressure regulator; several sizes of engines and tanks for pressures 200 to 400 lbs. with spray booms and guns.

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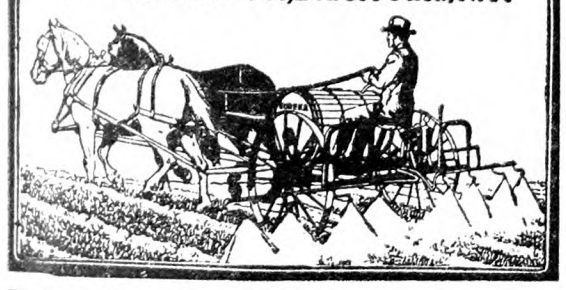

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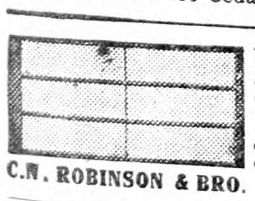

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Well made with cross-bar, tenons securely fastened. Circular GLASS - - $2.60 Per Box

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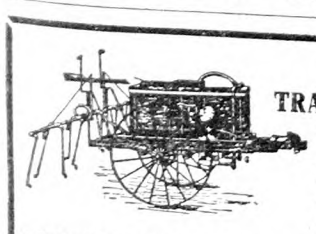

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TRACTION SPRAYERS

Write for catalog and learn about the many exclusive features of this fine sprayer.

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Dynamite Helped the Cherries

A few years ago we had three cherry trees which refused to bear fruit. Fertilizing, pruning and various other methods failed to help this condition, but while digging in the orchard one day I discovered a stratum of hard clay, about four feet below the surface. The clay was heavy and seemed to contain an excess of water.

Thinking this might be a factor, I bought a dozen sticks of dynamite, 40 per cent grade, and planted them in holes, five feet deep at various places through the orchard, care being taken to keep the explosive back a distance of 20 feet from the trunk of each tree.

When those shots were fired, the top soil was not thrown out as one would suppose, but the clay underneath was thoroughly broken. A marked improvement in the texture of the ground was soon noticed, and that season we had a fine crop of cherries.

We have since made it a rule to use dynamite in our cherry orchard, once every three years. The method keeps the soil drained evenly, regardless of weather conditions, and we never fail to get a crop of fruit. F. R. C.

Ohio.

Patenting New Plants

I am working for a patent law to apply to new fruits, flowers, grains and all agricultural products, the same as we now have in the mechanical field. I claim that agriculture and horticulture, to progress, must have new and better varieties in order to protect our foreign trade better, and also to protect our home market from too much foreign invasion. In order to encourage propagation of new varieties some protection is necessary. Plant breeders know that hybridizing and bringing in new and superior varieties is a slow, expensive and painstaking work, and without protection is too uncertain for the amateur or expert.

Plant breeders, nurserymen, seedsmen and others have frequently asked for protection, and now Canada has made a start by granting protection for the name of new plants. The U. S. Senate Agricultural Committee has investigated the matter with the Bureau of Plant Industry, which gives official confirmation that there is no protection. If the readers of THE R. N.-Y. are interested and wish to aid the cause they can ask their member of Congress to grant us some protection.

Oregon. P. W. MEREDITH.

Planting Nut Trees

If conditions are favorable, plant trees promptly on arrival. If this cannot be done for any reason, unpack the trees and either heel them in the open ground (heeling in is simply planting, temporarily) or store in a cool cellar with the roots well protected with packing and paper, but not too damp.

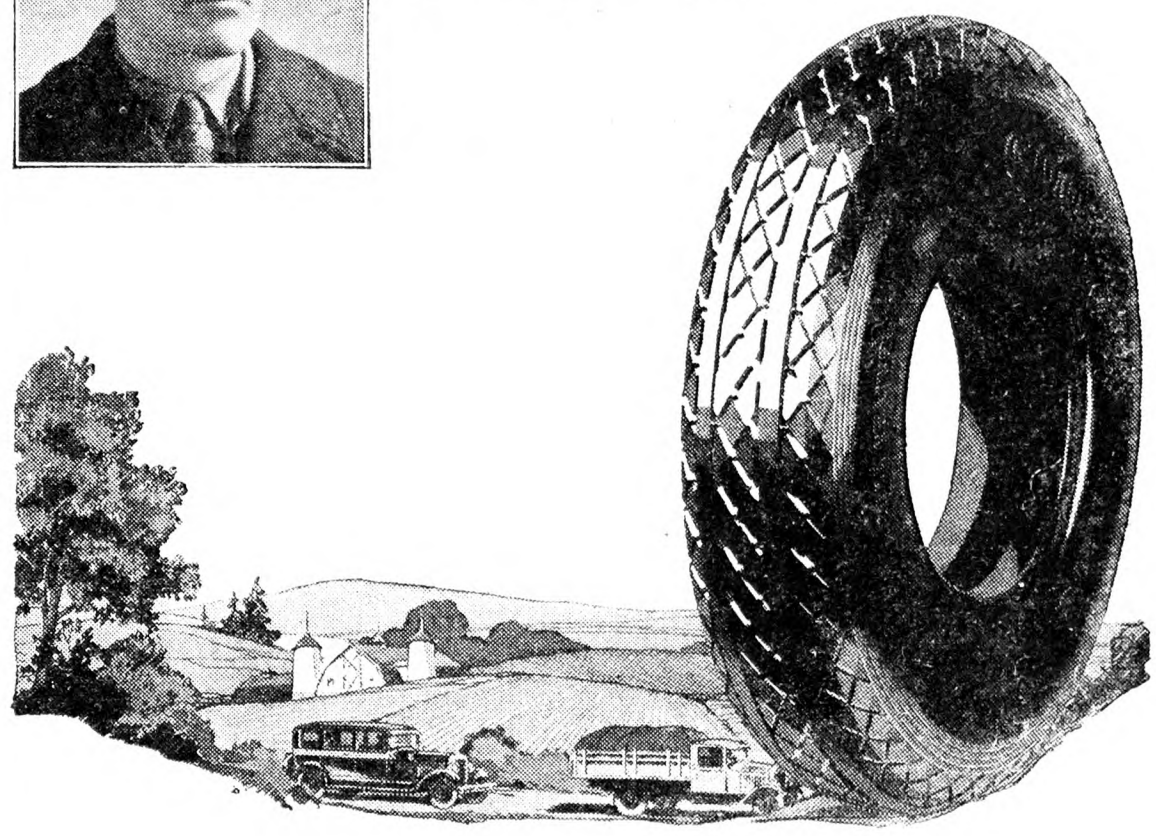
Dig liberal-sized holes to accommodate the roots well in a natural position, and in planting use only good top soil, even if you have to cart it from the garden or wood lot. Fill the holes with good top soil. Many novice planters wonder where this is to come from when they plant the tree, as one naturally throws all the soil on one pile. Don't do this. Put the top soil on a pile and throw the subsoil away. Then as you fill in around the tree, dig down the sides of the hole and when you are done you have a nice basin to catch water.

Another important thing is to put about six inches of soil in the bottom of the hole. This not only sets the tree on good soil from which it can extract food but acts as a cushion. When the soil in the hole starts to settle, this lower layer will settle also, and the tree with it, thereby keeping the roots completely surrounded with soil. If the tree is set on solid bottom, the soil settles away from the lower side of the roots, causing air space and sometimes death to the trees. Fill the holes slowly and tamp the soil firmly about the roots with a rounded tamping stick or shovel handle that won't bruise the roots. There must not only be no airholes left, but the soil must be tamped solidly against the roots of the tree. Otherwise the tree cannot draw sustenance or support promptly to maintain growth after it has started.

I find that many people make the mistake of planting too deep. Some seem to think the graft union, which is usually several inches above the surface, should be put below the ground. Don't do this. If you do, you will lose the tree. Such trees will start vigorously, but droop and die later on. Plant no deeper than the trees stood in the nursery. The ground line on a young tree is usually easily seen, but if not, it is usually about two inches above the highest side roots. Then again, too shallow planting will bring just as much failure to the tree, as the roots will then dry out and die.

Don't use manure or other coarse material in the holes when planting. Use nothing but good top soil, or soil mixed with well-rotted leaf mold from the woods. Manure makes an excellent mulch and will help in promoting growth if put on top as a mulch after the trees are planted. Spread it thinly over the surface, about two inches deep. Don't pile it against the trunk of the tree. JOHN W. HERSHEY.

Horace A. York, R. R. No. 1, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., whose herd of registered Jerseys is the largest in Upper Peninsula. He says, "My first car, bought in 1912, was equipped with Goodyear Tires. My sedan and truck are both equipped with Goodyear Tires now. Have used them almost constantly for the past sixteen years. Goodyear stands for high order of service."



TWO BIG REASONS

why more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind!

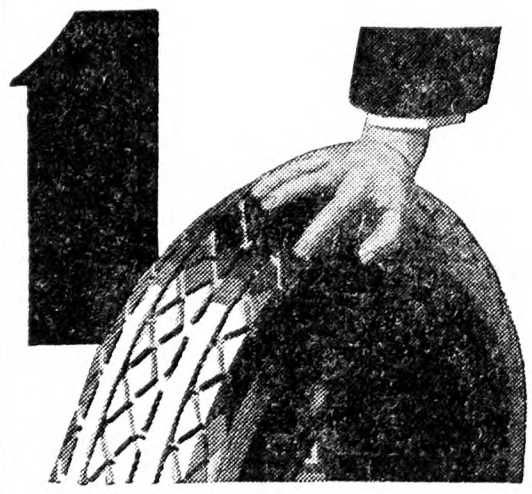
When people talk about long life, long mileage, safety and traction, they are talking about two main parts of an automobile tire.

One part is the *tread*; the other part is the *carcass*.

When you find the tire that is *better* in both these parts, you have found the tire which will give the greatest satisfaction and the lowest cost per mile.

There are definite reasons why Goodyear Tires are superior in *both* these two main parts.

These reasons can be demonstrated and proved:



Press your hand down on the Goodyear All-Weather Tread. Feel the *grip* of the deep-cut sharp-edged blocks, placed in the *center* of the tread, where they belong.

That shows why the Goodyear Tread imprints its safe and slipless pattern on the road, and why it has superior traction.

Ask any Goodyear dealer to show you on his cord-testing machine the greater stretch—up to 60%—in Goodyear Supertwist Cord over the best competitive cord.

This extra stretch gives the Goodyear Supertwist Carcass its unmatched vitality, enabling it to withstand road-shocks and continuous flexing without premature failure.

The proof of their validity and that they are popularly understood is found in the fact that, year after year,

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND!

GOODYEAR

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Stop Soaking Seed Potatoes

Treat with SEMESAN BEL *instantaneous* dip to save time and increase yields

THE OLD SOAK treatment for seed potatoes is a thing of the past. Now there is a quick, easy way to control diseases and increase your yield.

Du Bay Semesan Bel—the modern seed potato disinfectant—has many advantages over the old-fashioned methods. It provides an *instantaneous* treatment—just dip and plant! Use it to control surface-borne Rhizoctonia, black leg and scab of white potatoes; also black rot and scurf or soil stain of sweet potatoes.

Semesan Bel is harmless even to sprouted seed which older treatments often injure. It usually improves quality, increases yield and protects the seed pieces against infection by soil-borne organisms.

Treat Even Certified Seed

Seed is seldom disease-free. Even certified seed often carries some infection. Dr. Wm. H. Martin, of the New Jersey Experiment Station warns: "There is no state that does not permit at least 10% of scab and Rhizoctonia." To be safe, use Semesan Bel on all your seed.

What Semesan Bel Users Say

"Semesan Bel dipped seed yielded about 20 bushels per acre more No. 1's than the undipped." "Treated over 1000 bushels of cut seed. The plants showed a wonderful stand." "Treated potatoes matured 5 days earlier, giving me the advantage of a higher market that netted me an increased profit of $1125."

Saves Time—Costs Little

One man can treat from 200 to 400 bushels of seed a day with Du Bay Semesan Bel. No costly equipment needed. A pound treats from 22 bushels of whole or large seed to 16 bushels of small or cut seed at very low cost.

Diseases of many other crops can be controlled with Du Bay Seed Disinfectants. Mail the coupon below for information, or ask your seedsman, druggist, hardware dealer or general merchant for pamphlets on Ceresan, for seed grains; Semesan Jr., for seed corn; and Semesan, for vegetable and flower seeds and bulbs.

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Seed Disinfectants

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(J-20)

Organized Co-operation

"My neighbors and myself have carefully studied your book, 'Organized Co-operation,' and we consider it about the 'last word' on farm co-operation. We in the 'show me' State, but with no 'rings in our noses,' wish THE RURAL NEW-YORKER success in its battle for true co-operation which we feel is becoming more essential to the farmer who wants to remain on the farm."—R. D. F., Missouri.

We have a number of the first edition of this book which we are closing out before they begin to look shop-worn.

The book was not published with any purpose to make a profit, but primarily to give our friends in definite, simple and clear language the principles and procedure of true farm co-operation.

While the edition lasts we are sending it postpaid for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Send the order to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

May in the Flower Garden and Greenhouse

Without a doubt May is one of the pleasantest months in the flower gardener's year, for at this time his attentions are largely occupied with the planting out of hardy and half-hardy annuals, of Summer flowering bulbs and tubers, as well as hardy and half hardy perennials. Almost anything intended for Summer or Fall display may be set out during the month of May, and as every victim of "gardenitis" knows, there is no more pleasurable task than that of setting out young plants, for it seems to mark the first definite step towards the realization of the plans which have been formed during the past Winter. The true gardener is ever an optimist, and he endeavors to benefit by past mistakes. Lack of success acts as a spur rather than a deterrent to further effort; thus it is that the joy of anticipation ofttimes exceeds the pleasure derived from the actuality. Neverthless gardening constitutes one of the finest of hobbies, healthful and absorbingly interesting—always affording something new, always much to learn.

Prior to planting out, the ground should be well prepared by deep spading as detailed in the article, "April in the Flower Garden and Greenhouse," This applies to small flower beds equally as to greater expanses. During the first part of the month perennials may yet be planted, and hardy annuals may be sown where they are to bloom. This useful class of plants is admirable for filling blanks in the mixed or the herbaceous border, for using as dwarf flowering edgings, or for occupying flower beds, while many kinds, such as poppies, Gilia capitata, Gypsophila elegans, Clarkia, Godetia, annual Chrysanthemums, marigolds, larkspur, candytuft, sweet sultan, Nigella, mignonette, etc., provide a welcome supply of cut flower, and in this connection the value of the everlasting flowers such as Rhodanthe, Statice, Xeranthemum and others should not be overlooked, while many of the ornamental grasses including Hordeum jubatum, Briza maxima, Avena sterilis and Agrostis nebulosa are of value for mixing in with other flowers.

The hardy annuals best adapted for edging purposes are the various Alyssums, Virginian stock, Ionopsidium acaule, Collinsia, Nemophila and Ageratum. When sowing annuals the soil surface should be raked as fine and level as possible, to produce what is termed a "fine tilth." Such a desirable condition cannot be produced when the ground is very wet or very dry, but on a light soil a few hours after rain affords a suitable opportunity for this work, while on heavier ground a little longer period should be allowed to elapse. Should the soil be very dry it is well to give a thorough soaking the day previous to the date of sowing. The seed may be sown broadcast in spaces in the border, or in drills if required for cut flowers. This latter method allows easier cultivation. Lightly rake the seed in, and press the soil firmly with the back of a rake.

Should very dry weather follow the seeding it may be necessary to water once or twice until the young plants are above ground, at which time this practice should be discontinued except in cases of severe drought. The proper time and method of applying water to plants in the garden seems to be the least understood of all garden practice. Summed up briefly the rules are these: 1. Never water artificially unless absolutely necessary. 2. When water is applied give sufficient to saturate the ground thoroughly to a depth of at least nine or ten inches. Sprinkling the surface merely aggravates the trouble. To conserve the moisture in the soil and encourage the roots to go deeply in search of the supplies they require cultivate the top two inches of soil as frequently as possible.

In addition to the accepted hardy annuals many of the half-hardy annuals may be sown in the open in mid-May and will give a splendid display of bloom, which although later than that from seed sown earlier under glass will be none the less welcome. Snapdragons, Verbenas, Phlox Drummondi, Nicotiana, asters Petunias and many others are included here. Give attention to the thinning out of annuals so soon as they are large enough to handle, allowing ample space for each plant to develop.

The planting out of half hardy annuals and perennials will be in full swing from mid-May until mid-June. The hardiest kinds such as snapdragons, Petunias and Verbenas should receive attention first, leaving the more tender geraniums, Begonias, Coleus, etc., until the later dates. Plant firmly, and if the soil is dry, give one thorough watering to settle the soil immediately after planting, and then commence weekly or semi-weekly cultivations. If you have not the necessary convenience for raising these young plants yourself they may be purchased for small cost from any florist who has greenhouses, but in any case make sure that they have been well hardened off before setting them in the open ground.

Dahlia tubers may be planted any time in May and green plants after all danger of frost has passed. Make fortnightly plantings of Gladiolus corms to insure a succession of bloom. Gladioli are excellent subjects for interplanting amongst certain of the earlier flowering herbaceous subjects (such as Astilbes and Pyrethrums). In this way two distinct periods of bloom are enjoyed from the one patch of border. Somewhat similar to the Gladiolus, but more graceful in appearance, are the Montbretias. These require similar treatment and are deserving of greater popularity. At the present time excellent named varieties may be purchased very reasonably from most seedsmen.

The spraying of hollyhocks, Delphiniums, Phlox and roses should be attended to at regular intervals, using Bordeaux mixture or one of the advertised proprietary preparations according to the directions supplied.

Do not mow the grass among which Narcissi, Crocuses or other Spring-flowering bulbs are naturalized until the foliage of these has thoroughly ripened and died away, otherwise the bulbs are unable to manufacture and store away the food necessary to produce next season's bloom and in consequence they quickly deteriorate. Tulips, Narcissi and other bulbs occupying beds or spaces in the border which are to be planted with other subjects should be carefully lifted and heeled in elsewhere until the foliage has completely ripened, when they may be stored away until the Fall planting season.

The pruning of such early flowering shrubs as Forsythia, Cornelian cherry, Deutzias, Weigelas, flowering almond, Exochorda, lilacs and some of the Spiræas should be attended to immediately after flowering. The pruning of these shrubs really consists only of the thinning out of weakly or unwanted growths. In the majority of cases it is best to remove the superfluous branches at their bases, leaving the stronger growths, so that the natural grace and habit of the bush is retained.

Late May or some time during the succeeding month is the best time to sow the seeds of perennials either in frames or in sheltered beds in the open, therefore the order should be placed for such as are required without further delay. Many people are surprised when they learn of the simplicity with which most perennials can be raised from seed. It is almost needless to say that this plan is a much less expensive way of acquiring a collection of herbaceous plants than that of purchasing grown plants from a dealer. Delphiniums, Phlox, Physostegia, Salvias, hardy Asters, Gypsophila paniculata, Helenium, Liatris, Platycodon, Polemonium and many other subjects of similar type can be raised with the greatest ease and will bloom profusely during their second season.

After it is too late to purchase dormant roses or field grown perennials, pot-grown plants are obtainable and can be relied upon to give good results. They are especially valuable where immediate effect is desired.

Continue to cultivate as frequently as possible and wage active warfare against such enemies as weeds, insects and fungous pests. The staking of plants must not be neglected. It is useless to wait until the growths are blown over before supports are provided. Tie the plants neatly to suitable stakes as growth demands and in this way a most pleasing effect will be obtained, and no risk of damage is incurred.

As the Summer bedding plants are put out, pressure of work in the greenhouse is lessened and more space is available for the more legitimate occupants. Chrysanthemums must be kept growing. They may be either planted out in benches or beds or grown throughout in pots. For the amateur with only a few plants the latter is the better plan as it allows for greater individual attention. Pots of eight or nine inches in diameter are sufficiently large for the final potting. Until this size is reached the plants must not be allowed to suffer by being pot-bound. Always transfer them to a larger size before the roots have become densely matted. Forcibly spraying the foliage—especially the under surface—with clear water on all bright days will do much to keep them healthy, and weekly spraying with any good insecticide will serve to keep thrips and other troublesome insects at bay.

Poinsettias should now be placed on a warm bench and supplied with moisture to encourage the production of shoots which will furnish cuttings to provide the plants required for next Christmas display. An alternative plan is to plant the old stocks in the open ground when danger of frost is past. In this way good sturdy shoots, well adapted for making into cuttings, are produced in abundance.

Growth is rapid at this season, and care must be taken that stuff is not allowed to suffer from want of water, while atmospheric humidity is provided for by frequently moistening the floors and all surfaces, especially on hot days.

New York. T.H. EVERETT.

"Time Plants"

Can you give me a list of what is known as time-keeping plants for an old-fashioned floral clock? MRS. A. H.
New York.

We have heard of spiderwort (Tradescantia Virginica) and four-o'clock or marvel of Peru being called "time plants," because their blooms remain open for a part of the day only, but have no list of plants that might be called a floral clock. Perhaps some of our readers can furnish further information.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY APR 26 1929 N. Y.

How to save money, time and trouble on FARM FENCE

Rust is what eats away your fence. That is what causes the back breaking, expensive job of putting up new fence every few years—RUST. Now the best protection in the world against rust is PURE LEAD. That's why we "lead anneal" Leadclad fence and then coat it with a thick jacket of PURE LEAD, seven times heavier than the coating on ordinary fence. Leadclad is the only lead coated fence you can buy. It will last years longer and turn cattle long after other fence has rusted through. Write for a free sample TODAY.

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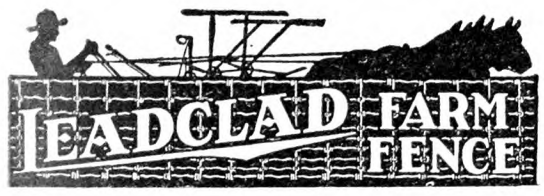

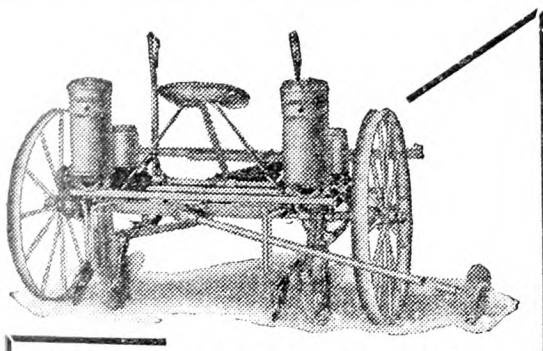

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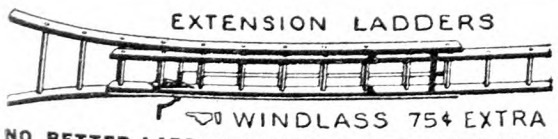

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Complete—ready to use—freight prepaid.
20 to 32 ft.....25c per ft. 34 to 40 ft.....27c per ft.
A. L. FERRIS MFR. Box 246 INTERLAKEN, N. Y.

The Delectable Maple

Is there a man who, as a boy, spent only a few hours in a "sugar bush" down in the maple grove during the maple sugar season whose years do not slide from him as he lives over those joyous times? Fortunate is he who can recall the old "stone boat" and the faithful horse which the farmer drove from tree to tree—he really needed no driving—to empty sap bucket after sap bucket, just running over from a good catch. Those fine frosty nights followed by sunny days with the temperature well up in the 70s meant toil for the farmers and the height of pleasure, as well as work, for the boys.

When the "sugar bushes" were "opened up" there came the "sugaring-off parties," "Jack wax" came to its own, and the countryside celebrated the sugar season. This sweet, of which the more you had the more you wanted, was made by boiling down the syrup to the "thread degree" and pouring in little rivulets over the pan or individual bowls of white snow, where it hardened and became "Jack wax." It was a bit difficult to manage, but that mattered not. Even good Shep, the farm dog, was treated, and his enthusiastic efforts to chew this toothsome sweet made fun for all. Pickles were often passed, for by eating pickles it was supposed that more sugar could be made way with.

Today there are fewer "sugar bushes", but there are the evaporating pans in which the syrup is made under as up-to-date conditions and by as scientific a process as any of our foodstuffs are prepared. Vermont, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio and other Northern States have put on the market an almost white maple sugar and as fine a quality of syrup.

"Jack wax" can be had by substituting ice-cream for snow, while, by boiling the syrup a little less, it makes a delicious sauce for ice-cream. Then there is the soft maple sugar kept in cans or jars, which can be "spooned out" as hard sauce for puddings, or it can be used in any maple sugar recipe. To make this the syrup is boiled down until a little dropped in water forms a soft ball. Cool this for five minutes and then stir until it thickens slightly, and pour it into jars or cans having tightly fitted covers. This is a very soft, creamy, fine-grained sugar.

Have you ever tasted cocoanut creams made this way? Boil the syrup until it "threads", then stir it constantly until it thickens a bit, add shredded cocoanut and continue stirring. Drop with spoon on greased dish. To make the small maple sugar cakes seen in the market, the syrup should be "boiled down and grained" after the above fashion, omitting the cocoanut, and placed in greased molds.

The uses for this most tempting of sweets are legion. Here are a few maple recipes:

MAPLE CHARLOTTE.—Heat one pint of rich milk in a double boiler or heavy aluminum dish and pour it slowly over the well-beaten yolks of two eggs. Return to double boiler and cook five minutes. Add one tablespoon of gelatine which has been soaked for five minutes in two tablespoons of cold milk and one-eighth teaspoon of salt. Remove from the fire and add one cupful of maple syrup. Let cool, and when beginning to set add three-eighths cupful of blanched almonds or shredded cocoanut, one-half teaspoonful almond extract or vanilla extract, and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into wet individual molds to stiffen. Serve with or without whipped cream.

MAPLE LAYER CAKE.—Beat until light the yolks of three eggs; add one cupful of soft maple sugar and one cupful of pastry flour sifted with one-half teaspoon of salt and one teaspoon of baking powder. Fold in last the whites of eggs beaten very stiff. Mix quickly and bake in two greased and floured layer cake tins in an oven 320° F. Put together with one cupful of cream, whipped and sweetened with one-fourth cupful of grated maple sugar. Spread cream on top, or ice with maple fondant, or sprinkle with powdered sugar. The boiled maple frosting may be used if desired.

MAPLE ICING.—Boil to the coarse thread or soft-ball stage one cupful of maple sugar with a quarter cupful of hot water to dissolve it, or use two cupfuls of maple syrup. If the syrup is used, the icing is likely to have a finer grain than if the sugar is used. Cook without stirring after the sugar is dissolved. Pour it slowly over the whipped whites of one egg, constantly beating until it is cool and stiff enough to spread.

MAPLE HERMITS.—Cream one cupful of soft maple sugar with two-thirds cupful of unsalted shortening. Add two eggs well beaten, one-fourth cupful of warm water, three cupfuls of pastry flour sifted with one-half teaspoon of soda, three-fourths teaspoon of salt, one-fourth teaspoon of cinnamon, one teaspoon of baking powder and one-half teaspoon of vanila. Beat well and drop by teaspoonfuls on a greased baking sheet. Bake at 400° F. for about 12 minutes. Place in a stone crock layers of cookies with waxed paper between. These keep well.

MAPLE FUDGE.—Boil to the soft-ball stage, or 238° F., one pound of maple sugar and two-thirds cupful of cream or top milk. Add one cupful of broken pecans or other nuts, lightly salted; beat until it begins to thicken and pour into buttered pans. A cupful of quartered marshmallows may be stirred in with the nuts.

MAUD DOUGLASS FEAR.

"Plant your corn, and forget about the crows"

says W. E. Tyler, of Dewittville, N. Y.

Like most other corn-growers, Mr. Tyler didn't believe that anything could stop the awful waste caused by the pesky crows, and other little pests such as moles, squirrels, etc. But he was willing to try almost anything. So he sent for some Stanley's Crow Repellent. He coated his seed-corn with it, and planted it at once, as it is not necessary to wait for it to dry, nor does it clog the planter. And from that day, Mr. Tyler's worries over crows were over for good and all time.

If you want to stop your worries, too, use Stanley's Crow Repellent as hundreds of corn-growers have been doing for over twenty years. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed-corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size can $1.00. "Money Back" guarantee. If your hardware, drug or seed store doesn't have it in stock, then order direct. Address Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500, H New Britain, Conn.

Be sure you get

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT 1880 1915 USED SINCE 1880 AN INSECTICIDE FOR GARDEN USE TRADE MARK

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USED FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN FOR 35 YEARS

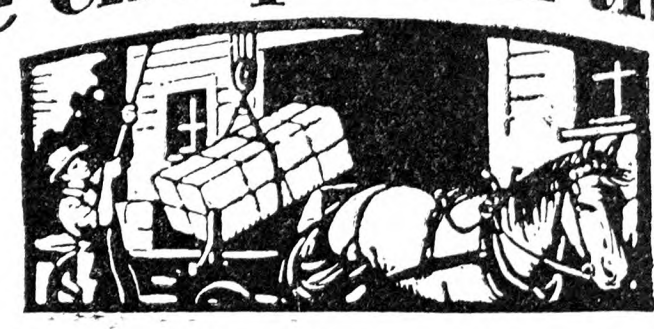
Destroys Mexican Bean Beetle and Army Worm

Saves **Currants, Potatoes, Cabbage, Melons, Flowers, Trees and Shrubs** from Insects. Put up in popular packages at popular prices. Write for free pamphlet on Bugs and Blights, etc. to

Hammond's Paint and Slug Shot Works **Beacon, New York**

The Best Rope-

is the cheapest in the end



When you think of the delays, the upsetting of a day's work and the loss of actual money which may result from the breaking of a rope at a busy time, you'll agree that the best rope you can buy is the cheapest in the end.

It's hard to tell the quality of rope by merely looking at it. All rope looks pretty much alike when it's new. The one sure way of getting quality rope is ask for Columbian—the guaranteed rope with the red and blue stripes on the outside of all sizes from ¾ in. diameter and over and the red, white and blue Tape-Marker which is woven into one of the strands in all sizes.

Size for size Columbian Rope is the strongest, longest wearing and safest rope you can buy—anywhere at any price. And it is fully guaranteed. The red, white and blue Columbian mark is the manufacturer's pledge that you will receive satisfactory service. You take no chances when you specify Columbian.

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Columbian Standard Binder Twine is strong, smooth, even and will tie the full number of bundles. It is especially prepared and treated against damage by insects. At all dealers

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

April 18, 1929.

April: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, 3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.15.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.15.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.45¾ @	$0.46¼
Extra, 92 score		.45¼
First, 88 to 91 score	.44½ @	.45½
Seconds	.43¾ @	.44¼
Lower grades	.43 @	.43½
Ladles	.36 @	.40
Packing stock	.34 @	.35
Renovated	.42½ @	.43
Sweet, fancy	.48 @	.48½
Extra	.47 @	.47½
Firsts	.45¾ @	.46½
Seconds	44½ @	.45½
Centralized	.43 @	.44¾

CHEESE

State, flat, June special	$0.27½ @	$0.29¼
Fresh, special	.24½ @	.25
Wis., flats, held	.26½ @	.27½
Young America, fresh	.24½ @	.25

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.35 @	$0.36
Average extras		.33
Extra firsts	.30 @	.32
Pacific Coast, white	.32 @	.37
Mixed colors,		
Nearby, best	.32 @	.33
Gathered, best	.29 @	.30
Common to good	.26 @	.28

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42 @	$0.43
Fair to good	.30 @	.40
Broilers	.40 @	.53
Roosters	.20 @	.30
Fowls	.24 @	.38
Ducks	.25 @	.28
Geese	.16 @	.24
Capons, 9 lbs. each	.50 @	.53
Mixed weights	.35 @	.42
Turkeys, dry, toms	.36 @	.37
Hens	.34 @	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.40 @	.60
Dark, doz.	2.00 @	3.00
Culls	1.50 @	1.75

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.34 @	$0.35
Chickens	.30 @	.53
Roosters	.15 @	.18
Ducks	.20 @	.30
Geese	.17 @	.18
Capons	.45 @	.50
Tame rabbits	.20 @	.26

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00 @	13.00
Bulls	7.50 @	8.25
Cows	7.00 @	8.50
Calves, best	16.00 @	17.00
Common to good	10.00 @	14.00
Sheep	6.00 @	7.50
Lambs	14.00 @	16.10
Hogs	8.50 @	12.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20 @	$0.21
Good to prime	.15 @	.17
Culls	.10 @	.12
Lambs, Spring, each	6.00 @	13.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50 @	23.00
Bulls	15.00 @	16.00
Cows	16.00 @	20.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.00 @	$2.25
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.75 @	2.00
Florida, new, bbl.	3.00 @	6.75
Bermuda, bbl.	4.00 @	7.00
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00 @	2.85

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$2.75 @	$7.50
Beets, bu.	1.00 @	1.25
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	.75 @	1.50
Carrots, bu.	1.50 @	1.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50 @	2.75
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00 @	1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50 @	4.25
Dandelion, Tex., bu.	.40 @	.60
Eggplants, bu.	1.50 @	3.00
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	13.50 @	14.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00 @	4.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.00 @	5.50
Okra, bu.	1.00 @	4.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50 @	5.00
Parsley, bu.	1.00 @	1.25
Peas, bu.	2.50 @	6.00
Peppers, bu.	1.00 @	4.25
Radishes, bu.	.75 @	2.00
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	3.00 @	5.00
Spinach, bu.	.50 @	.75
Squash, new, bu.	1.25 @	3.00
String beans, bu.	1.50 @	4.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.75 @	4.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.50 @	2.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00 @	13.50
Pea	10.00 @	10.25
Red kidney	8.00 @	8.25

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$4.00 @	$6.00
Albemarle	6.50 @	8.50
Greening	7.00 @	8.00
McIntosh	11.00 @	14.00
Rome	2.75 @	6.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	2.00 @	5.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.15 @	.55

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12 @	$0.12½
Dark	.09 @	.09½
Orange bloom	.12 @	.13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50 @	5.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00 @ 27.00
No. 2	23.00 @ 25.00
No. 3	15.00 @ 22.00
Clover mixed	22.00 @ 24.00
Straw, rye	22.00 @ 24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 Northern Spring	$1.35⅞
No. 2 red	1.46⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.09½
Oats, No. 2 white	.61¼
Barley	.77½
Rye	1.08⅞

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B	.16	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54 @	.55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.55 @	.60
Gathered	.45 @	.50
Fowls, lb.	.40 @	.50
Turkeys, lb.	.50 @	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45 @	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02 @	.03
String beans, lb.	.20 @	.30
Lima beans, lb.	.40 @	.45
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15
Onions, lb.	.10 @	.20

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The close relationship between weather and agriculture is clearly brought out by conditions on the Philadelphia wholesale fruit and vegetable market during the past two weeks. In the early part of this period unusually hot weather brought into the market products which should have arrived two weeks later. The unexpected volume naturally weakened the market on many lines. During the latter part of the period the weather turned cold and rainy. Shipments were curtailed, and the market regained its former strength. Strawberries were in moderate receipt and met a fairly active demand on a stronger market. Florida offerings brought 15 to 35c per quart. The first North Carolina berries arrived by motor truck toward the close of the week, and most sales ranged from $5.50 to $7 per 32-qt. crate, with a few extra fancy lots up to $8. Receipts of New Jersey asparagus increased early in the week, but the rainy spell, together with cooler weather held back cuttings toward the close. Demand and trading was fairly active and the market held firm. Truck receipts were quoted at $5.50 to $7 per dozen bunches for large green stock, and $3.50 to $5 for medium and small sizes. Large white stock from New Jersey brought $4 to $4.75, with smaller sizes. down to $2.50 per dozen bunches. Some of the South Carolina asparagus showed heat damage, and sold slowly at a discount, with prices ranging from $3.25 to $6.25, a few of good quality up to $7.25. California offerings were in lighter receipt and sold from $3 to $6.50. Maryland and Delaware stock was quoted at $4 to $6 per dozen for green. The market on new beets continued firm, with Texas crates selling at $2.25 to $2.75. Broccoli was in liberal supply, demand was slow, and the market irregular, with a better feeling toward the close. New Jersey bushels brought 40 to 75c, with poorer stock down to 25c. Nearby chicory in heavier supply was slightly weaker at 35 to 50c a bushel. Carrots were steady to firm, with Texas bunched stock quoted at $2.75 to $3 a crate. Cabbage met a more active demand and the market was stronger. South Carolina half-barrel hampers brought $1.25 to $1.50, while barrel crates sold mostly at $2 to $2.25. Dandelion greens were steady at 35 to 50c per bushel. Kale from Norfolk continued slow at 40 to 50c a bushel. The cooler weather caused a more active demand for mushrooms, and the market was stronger. Nearby, 3-lb. baskets, whites, sold for $1.15 to $1.35, with a few up to $1.50. Browns and creams sold at 90c to $1.15, while buttons, spots and opens brought 35 to 85c. The first nearby radishes were offered during the week, and sold mostly at 2 to 2½c per bunch. Norfolk stock sold at $1.50 to $2.25 for red varieties, while whites brought $1.25 to $1.50 a bushel hamper. Rhubarb was in heavier supply from nearby sections and sold from 2 to 3½c a bunch. Nearby scallions were in liberal supply and the market weak. Most sales were quoted at 50 to 85c, few $1 per 100 bunches. The spinach market was slightly stronger at the close, for quality offerings. Norfolk stock moved at 65c to $1 a bushel, while New Jersey bushels brought 40 to 65c, a few higher. The sweet potato market was dull, with buyers exhibiting little interest unless the offerings are fancy. New Jersey yellows brought 90c to $1.15, while bushels sold for $1 to $1.25. Maryland and Delaware bushels brought $1.25 to $1.50, poorer $1. Virginia yams sold for $1.25 to $1.50 a bushel. Old white potatoes ruled dull, with Pennsylvania round whites selling at 75c to $1.25 per 120-lb. sack. New Potatoes were steady, but trading was limited. Florida Spaulding Rose brought $3 to $6.50 per barrel. Fancy apples held steady, but undergrades were very dull. Staymans and Romes brought $1.25 to $1.75 per bushel, Yorks $1 to $1.75, and Baldwins mostly $1.75 to $1.85.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Supplies of fresh eggs were moderate and there was a fairly active demand for the fine quality marks. Stock cleaned up well, no accumulations were noted, and the market ruled firm. Fresh extra firsts advanced one-half cent per dozen to 28½ to 29c. Fresh firsts were steady at 28 to 28½c. Fancy eggs in cartons held steady at 35 to 37c, while carefully selected and candled marks were higher, with most sales at 37 to 38c.

Receipts of live fowl were light, but trading was quiet and the market was barely steady. Stocks on hand were ample for the limited demand on the part of the trade. Colored fowls brought 33 to 34c, with extra fancy marks higher. Leghorns brought 30 to 32c, a 2c decline from the previous week. Chickens were steady to firm, with most sales at 40 to 42c. Fancy Plymouth Rock broilers were slightly weaker at 45 to 52c. Old roosters were slow at 21 to 23c. Dressed fowl were in fairly active demand and the market ruled firm, with 4 to 6-lb. birds selling at 35 to 39c. Chickens were in light supply and quiet, with much of the stock of poor to ordinary quality. Most sales were made at 28 to 31c for large sizes, and 26 to 28c for the smaller birds.

HAY AND STRAW

Top grades of hay sold readily at firm figures, but the bulk of the receipts were undergrades, which met a slow movement and a quiet market. No. 2 Timothy and light clover mixed brought $18 to $19. Sample remained unchanged at $12 to $14. Straw was in light receipt and quiet. Straight rye was quoted at $20 to $22, wheat at $15 to $16, and oat straw at $14 to $15 per ton. W. W. O.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplies by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

April 16, 1929.

The Boston Produce Market has been moderately active during the past week. Some improvement is evident on beets, cabbage, celery, lettuce, radishes and spinach. Carrots and cucumbers have been less active with the latter lower. Onions have been especially difficult of disposal at lower prices with quality ranging mostly poor to fair. Potatoes continue at low prices. Trading on the wool market was light with few price changes noted.

Apples.—Supplies moderately light, demand limited. Native Baldwins, ordinary 50c to $1.25, fancy $1.50 to $2.25, extra fancy, $2.35 to $2.60, few higher; McIntosh, ordinary $1 to $2, fancy mostly $2 to $2.50, large extra fancy few sales $3 std. bu. box; Wash. Staymans and Delicious, $2.25 to $2.50 box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut-off, $1.50 to $1.85 std. bu. box; Tex., 100-lb. sacks, $2.25 to $2.50; crts., bchd., $2.50 to $3.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair, market weak. Fla. Savoy, $1 to $1.25 1½-bu. hpr.; S. C., bbl. crts., $2.25.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native cut-off, $1.50 to $1.85 std. bu. box; Tex., crts, bchd., $2.50 to $3; Calif., crts., ord., $2.50 to $2.75; Tex. cut-off, $2.25 to $2.50 100-lb. sacks.

Celery.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Fla., 3 to 6 doz., $1.50 to $3 crt.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Hothouse native, 50 to 60 cukes, $3 to $6.50 std. bu. box; Fla., ⅞-bu. hpr., $2.50 to $4.

Dandelions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 60 to 85c, few $1 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native hothouse, 18 hds., $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box; Iceberg, Calif. and Ariz., 4 to 5 doz. hds., $4.50 to $7.50 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass. and N. Y. fancy, $1.25 to $1.75 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand poor, quality mostly ordinary. Mass., 100 lbs., ordinary small, $1.25 to $2.50; Ind. and Mich., 100 lbs., $3.25 to $4.50; Tex., std. crts., $2.40 to $2.85.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Maine, 100-lb. bags Green Mountain, $1.10 to $1.20; P. E. I., 90-lb. bags A grade, mostly $1.25; Fla. Spaldings, No. 1, mostly $6 bbl.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse native, mostly 8 to 10c lb.; Calif., 40-lb. box, $2.25 to $2.50.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse native, mostly 8 to 10c lb.; Calif., 40-lb. box, $2.25 to $2.50.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Texas, 50 to 75c bu. bskt.; Va., 60 to 85c bu. bskt.

Squash.—Supplies light, demand good. Native Hubbard mostly $100 ton, $4.50 bbl.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow; market dull except on few best. Fla., 6-bskt. crt., $1.50 to $4; Mex. lugs, best, $3, poorer 50c; few native hothouse fancy, 40 to 50c lb.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate. Native purple top and ruta, 60 to 85c std. bu. box; P. E. I. ruta, $1 to $1.50 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market firm, demand firm on top grades. Few sales No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26; Eastern, $18 to $23.50; clover mixed, $22 to $23 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 46c; firsts, 45 to 45½c; seconds, 44 to 44½c lb.

Eggs.—Market quiet. Nearby henneries, brown extras 34c, mixed colors 33c, white extras 32c doz.; fresh eastern extras, 33c.

Cheese.—Market steady. N. Y. extras, held, 26 to 29c; firsts, held, 24 to 26c. Westerns, extras, held, 24½ to 25½c; firsts, held, 23½ to 24c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $9.50 to $9.75; Calif. small white, $10.50 to $10.75; yellow eyes, $8 to $8.50; red kidney, $8.25 to $8.50 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market very quiet, trading light. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending April 13, 1929, 618,200 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing 42 to 43c, clothing 36 to 37c; ½ blood, combing 48 to 50c, clothing 40 to 41c; ⅜ blood, combing 50 to 51c, clothing 45 to 46c; ¼ blood, combing, 48 to 49c, clothing 43 to 44c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing $1 to $1.05, clothing 92 to 97c; ½ blood, combing $1 to $1.04, clothing 90 to 95c; ⅜ blood, combing 92 to 95c, clothing 82 to 87c; ¼ blood, combing 82 to 86c, clothing 74 to 78c. Terr. mostly, combing $1.04 to $1.07, clothing 95c to $1; ½ blood, combing $1 to $1.05, clothing 92 to 97c; ⅜ blood, combing 96 to 98c, clothing 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing 85 to 90c, clothing 77 to 82c; low ¼ blood, combing 75 to 78c.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending April 13:

Market, good and choice grades beef steers and yearling, slow, bidding lower; fair action on other grades fully steady; top, $14 for load choice local feds weighing 1,510 lbs.; best yearlings, $13.65; bulk of sales, $11.75 to $12.75. Bulls, she stock and all cutters active, firm; bulk heifers, $10 to $10.75; sausage bulls, $9.50 to $10.25; butcher cows, $8 to $9; cutters, $4.50 to $6.25. Stockers and feeders, nominal. Calves, about steady; top vealers, $17. Hogs, slow, weak to 25c lower.

Receipts for week ending April 13, 1929: Cattle, 9 cars; 5 Pennsylvania, 1 St. Paul, 1 Chicago, 1 New York, 1 Maryland; containing 221 head, 1,626 head trucked in; total cattle, 1,847 head, 633 calves, 1,974 hogs, 217 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 14 cars; 5 Pennsylvania, 2 Virginia, 2 St. Paul, 2 Tennessee, 2 Chicago, 1 New Jersey; containing 349 head, 1,124 trucked in; toal cattle 1,473 head, 253 calves, 1,385 hogs, 65 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers. — Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.50 to $13.50; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12.75 to $13.50; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12.75 to $13.50; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11.50 to $12.75; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.75 to $11.50.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11 to $11.75; good, $10.25 to $11; medium, $9.50 to $10.25; common, $7.50 to $9.50.

Cows.—Choice, $8.75 to $9.50; good, $8 to $8.75; common and medium, $6.75 to $8; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10 to $11.25; cutter, common and medium, $7.50 to $10.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10 to $11.50; common and medium, $7.50 to $10; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10 to $11.25; common and medium, $7.25 to $10.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $14.50 to $17; medium, $13 to $14.50; cull and common, $7.50 to $13.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11.75 to $13; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $12.25 to $13; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $12.25 to $13; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.25 to $11.75.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, qt., 7 to 9c; cows, fresh, milk, each, $125 to $200; beef cows and bulls, good, 100 lbs., $11 to $13.50; common to poor, $8 to $10; veal calves, milk-fed, fancy, $18 to $20; medium, $12 to $16; pork, heavy, dressed, 100 lbs., $10 to $12; light, dressed, 100 lbs., $13 to $15; fowls, fancy, live, lb., 30 to 32c; roasting chickens, lb., 34 to 36c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 30 to 35c; apples, Baldwins, bbl., $2.25 to $2.50; Greenings, bbl., $1.75 to $2; western, box, $3.50 to $4; potatoes, 120-lb. bag, $1.60 to $1.80; turnips, bu., 75 to 80c; cabbage, old crop, 100 lbs., $1.50 to $1.75.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; special, qt., 18 to 20c; sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 13c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 50 to 60c; prints and rolls, lb., 49 to 52c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 39 to 42c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 31 to 35c; cottage, lb., 15 to 20c; fowls, dressed, lb., 45 to 48c; roasting chickens, lb., 50 to 55c; broilers, 2 to 2½ lbs., lb., 55 to 60c; ducks, lb., 45 to 50c; veal chops, lb., 49 to 55c; roasts, lb., 35 to 38c; pork, whole, loins, lb., 27 to 28c; chops, lb., 28 to 32c; potatoes, pk., 21 to 23c; apples, cooking, 5 lbs., 25c; spinach, pk., 19 to 23c; celery, head, 18 to 20c; new beets, 3 bchs, 29c; onions, 4 lbs., 25c. F. A. C.

Matthew Martin, Pioneer

CHAPTER IV.

ANDREW GOES ON A JOURNEY

Having successfully consummated his business in the Court of Chancery in Albany, Andrew Cornwall decided to go on for a visit to his old home in Chatham, which he had not seen for 12 years.

Elizabeth would not be left alone, for there were now three little sons and a daughter in the pioneer home on the village square.

So down the river from Albany Andrew went, and over the line into his native "State of Steady Habits." It was on a Sunday, and, in his impatience to reach Chatham, he had apparently forgotten "those Acts and Laws of His Majesty's English Colony in Connecticut," the "Blue Laws," adopted long ago and still in force, which forbade traveling on the Sabbath Day.

Along went Andrew on foot in eager anticipation. Along came the officers in sedulous pursuit of any violator of the law, and arrested Andrew under the following statute:

"Be it Enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court Assembled, and by the Authority of the same,

"That no Traveller, Drover, Horse-Courser, Waggoner, Carter, Butcher, Higler, or any of their Servants, shall Travel on that Day, or any part thereof; except by some Adversity they are Belated, and forced to Lodge in the Woods, Wilderness, or Highways the Night before; and in such Case to Travel no farther than the next Inn, or Place of Shelter on that Day upon Penalty of Forfeiting the Sum of Twenty Shillings. * * *

"And all, and every Assistant, Justice of the Peace, Constable, Grand-Jury-Man, and every Tithing-Man are hereby Required to take Effectual Care, and Endeavor that this Act in all the Particulars thereof be duly observed: As also to Restrain all Persons from Unnecessarily Walking in the Streets, or Fields; Swimming in the Water, Keeping open their Shops, or following their Secular Occasions, or Recreation in the Evening preceding the Lord's Day, or on said Day, or Evening following."

* * * * * *

When later Andrew returned to New York State, he carried with him a copy of the "Blue Laws".

* * * * * *

After this interruption of his journey Andrew continued his way on foot toward the Connecticut River and his native town.

He would not see his mother.

After sending her two older sons, William and Andrew, in the year 1810 into the wilderness to find a new home for the family, this dauntless woman had determined to have the two boys next younger, Ansel and Eber, follow their brothers to Pultneyville, where Ansel settled and became a ship carpenter, while Eber journeyed along the western trail to Wisconsin and took up farming. This courageous pioneer mother never saw her sons again. William was buried in a strange land, and the three others were still struggling with the hardness of a new country, when, two years after her boys had left home, Mary Bartlett Cornwall, widow of a brave Revolutionary soldier and intrepid mother and guardian of his eight sons and daughters, died November 15, 1812, at the age of 51.

The daughter Mary died four years after her mother. So, of the eight children who had been born in Chatham, Andrew found only Lydia, the eldest daughter, and Ann and Amos, the youngest son. They were all married and became the founders of families whose names still endure in Middlesex County.

CHAPTER V.

HOW THE PIONEERS BUILT SHIPS

The pioneers had the land they craved, where they toiled without rest to raise bumper crops of corn, wheat, rye and barley. They must now find a way to get their produce to the distant markets. The land route was too expensive. Here was water. Their farms comprised the shore acres of Lake Ontario, a great waiting waterway of commerce. Ships were all they needed.

So these pioneers in the year 1810 bought two schooners, the *Farmer* of 30 tons burthen and the *Lark* of 35. They loaded them with their home-grown produce and began a carrying trade with Canada and our lake ports. This venture being successful, they determined to build, instead of to buy, their ships, and in the year 1811 down the ways slid the schooner *Enterprise* of 18 tons burthen, destined to carry potash and grain. The trouble of 1812 unfortunately diverted the young two-master from her peaceful routes. She was used to carry war supplies to Fort Niagara, and in the year 1813 she was captured by the British gunboats at 18-Mile Creek (Olcott).

Nevertheless this was the beginning of a new era. The settlers had become sea-minded. Pultneyville was to become an important port. The settlement at this time consisted of a gristmill and sawmill, Russell Whipple's tavern, Samuel Ledyard's warehouse and store, piers for the harbor, a tannery, a distillery, a log schoolhouse, on what was to be the village park, and about 20 dwellings. These rude buildings were grouped along the harbor front and the creek, and on the adjoining farms. The main road followed the shore.

Now two shipyards were built on the banks of the creek. Andrew Cornwall and his brother Ansel, who had followed him from Connecticut, took advantage of the new opening and worked in these shipyards as well as at their furniture-making. One schooner after another was completed.

Old Judge Green, of Sodus, was appointed first harbormaster. He lived on a farm eight miles away. On this farm was a high hill from which he occasionally observed the harbor. If he saw a schooner standing in, he would drive down to business. The piers, which formed a roadstead for the vessels, were rebuilt. A harbor association was formed to keep them in repair and the harbor dredged. All the men donated work and material, and all the women raised money for the association by giving suppers and mite socials.

The outstanding event of the year was a great ball called "The Sailors' Farewell," which was given in the Spring just before the schooners sailed on their Summer voyages. It was held in the village tavern, where was the most spacious dancing floor. From all the homes for miles around came all the people, young and old, to attend this function. Late in the Fall, even after the sleet and snow storms had set in on the lake, when the schooners came back to the port to lay up for the Winter, was held another ball of equal splendor called "The Sailors' Return."

Now Matthew Martin and the other farmers had the pleasure of seeing their corn and their wheat slip easily out of the harbor and sail away to the markets. Now the huge "Pennsylvania wagons" creaked their ponderous way to the Pultneyville docks. Their loads of grain were carried aboard the waiting vessels by long files of men, and the empty bags were dropped in piles, to be counted as the men came back. Iron ore was shipped from the mines of Ontario. The piers were piled high with barrels of apples and pearlash.

The town prospered. During this shipping era 21 schooners were owned in the village and 28 captains made their homes there. Every other house in the village was the home of a captain. Many a man combined seafaring and farming and came home to retire to his farm, when, in his later years, sailing on the lake became too arduous. Every farmer's son tried being a sailor. The shipyards were as busy as the docks. Vessels were built, not only for Pultneyville but for every port on the lake.

It was a period unique in the stories of pioneer history, and lasted from the year 1810 until the building of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad in 1868 diverted the freight handling from water to rails.

F. CORNWALL.

(To be continued)

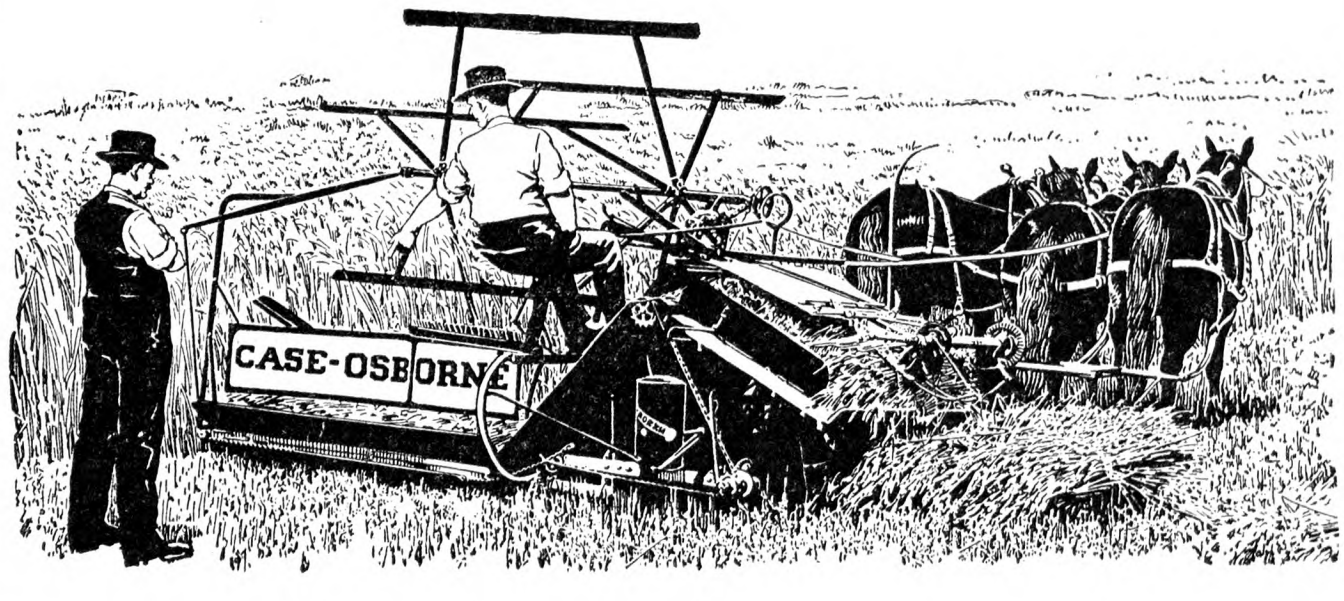
The Magic Gavel

On page 484, relative to the magic gavel, in the Spring of 1885 when I was working in Corinth Station, I became acquainted with Roman B. Hough, son of Franklin B. Hough, the historian. At that time he was making a machine to slice off thin sections of wood to illustrate his book on woods of New York State. For some time he came to the station every morning to take the train to Carthage where his machine was being made. He found me interested in botany and I found that he was desirous of securing specimens of pepperidge wood, which is rare in this State. I happened to know there was some in Oswego County near my birthplace, and secured a block about three feet long by eight or ten inches in diameter and gave to him, together with a froe [also spelled frow. Eds.] used—making shingles, staves, etc. The froe is in Corinth now.

There is no doubt a section of this wood in the magic gavel, with the other 49 sections of the native wood of New York State. I am sure it will give a thrill to the Oswego County represenative to know that a section of the rare wood, of their own particular county, is one of the 50 in the magic gavel which I hope to be privileged to inspect at Mannsville in June at Pomona Grange.

F. C. SQUIRES.

GET IT ALL



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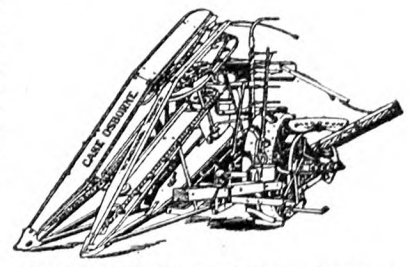

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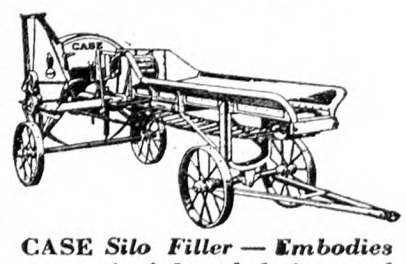

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ENGINES

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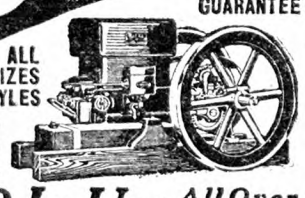

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Thoughts From Long Acres

Bugs interested me long before I became a fruit grower, so I studied their life cycles and made collections of insects mounted on corks or in glass inclosures. For the farm boy who wishes to mount butterflies and moths here are some ideas. Go to any photographer and ask for old negatives. These are of thin, clear glass and may be purchased for very little. Wash them in hot water and they will be clear and clean. Catch the insect, dry it on a piece of board with a shallow slot cut down the middle by placing the body in the slot, extending the wings and fastening them down with pieces of cardboard and pins. When dry, place a thin sheet of surgeon's cotton on a piece of cardboard the same size as the glass, lay the butterfly on the cotton, cover with the glass and bind the edges with tape. If possible place the cocoon in the same mounting. Smaller insects may be mounted by making a shallow case of thin boards, gluing corks to the bottom, pinning the insects to the corks and covering the case with glass. I find that a small bottle of gasoline and a net made of a broomstick, a looped wire covered with mosquito netting and a cigar box are all the tools needed in collecting. Catch the insect in the net, pour a little gasoline on him, he dies at once and the gas evaporates leaving him natural and clean. Look for cocoons on bushes, under old logs, in stumps, etc.

Now some practical farmer will say, "What is the use of all that?" Well, it stimulates the love of nature study for one thing but it also stimulates the study of bugs from an economic standpoint. I discovered to my great amazement that fruit growers were actually spraying for bugs they had never seen and about whose habits and life cycles they knew next to nothing. During the first really hot days of late Spring look closely at your lilac bushes, currant bushes, branches of pear and apple trees which have smooth bark, and you may see San Jose scale, if there are any present, running around by the thousands. They are almost white, not much larger than pin points and travel well. They are not hatched from eggs but born alive, when they at once escape from under the mother scale and go traveling. When a scale has found a place which suits him he sits down, inserts his sucker into the bark, covers himself with a hard scale, cements it down and never moves again. Contact sprays are the only thing which will kill him but he does die when covered with lime-sulphur solution or oil emulsion or nicotine sulphate.

Tobacco solution will kill aphids. Look at the green tips on branches which are just about to burst out in leaf and you may see tiny, dark spots which are aphids. These multiply with amazing rapidity, attach themselves to the undersides of leaves, suck the juices and cause the leaf to curl. Currant leaves which look warty and have reddish spots get that way because aphids are sucking on the under-side of the leaf.

Here is a new scheme for preventing cutworms from taking the tomato and cabbage plants you have set out. Cut a small square or circle of dark paper, make a small hole at the center, cut a slit to the hole so you may slip the paper past the plant with the plant extending up through the hole in the center and there you are with Mr. Cutworm baffled.

I have discovered a curious mental reaction among the men who have substituted dust and dusters for the liquid sprayers. In describing their experiences they almost invariably feel the necessity for defending their action in switching to dusts. For some unknown reason dusting is not a convincing process. Blowing dust into the air in the hope of slaying numerous bugs and killing various spores does not carry conviction. Using a spray gun or nozzle and applying liquid under pressure is a convincing process especially if a drop gets into the eye, as one can fairly see the bugs dying under the contact spray, or doubling up in agony after eating the poison, but dusting does not carry that conviction, hence the apologetic attitude of those who use dusters. Personally I would not think of gardening without the aid of the hand duster. I can dust a potato patch, tomato plants, the pickle patch and the melons after supper or before breakfast when I would never think of getting out the spray rig, mixing a messy, smelly lot of dope and applying it unless I had a half day for the job. The dinky little tin dusters may do for a city-lot garden but for a real farm garden the geared machine which is hung to the shoulder with a strap and holds from one to four quarts of dust is the thing to use. They cost around $20 but last a lifetime and you can dust a large tree with the extension pipes. I sometimes dust over three acres of grapevines in a couple of hours when it would take me that long just to get the sprayer ready.

The grapes are wrapped so now I am busy tying the ends to the wires. Some people have given up tying but I think it best to prevent loose, hanging vines. Mud, cold rains and more mud prevent getting on the ground with a horse but there are plenty of odd jobs such as picking up brush, setting new posts and generally getting ready for the plow. Come on, Calvin, let's go water the stock, turn Valentine and the old cow out in the barnyard and then look at the beautiful Crocus in bloom. L. B. R.

To Kill Poultry Lice—*Just "Paint" it on the Roosts!*

WORKS WHILE CHICKENS ROOST

NO MATTER how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush, a can of "Black Leaf 40" and a few minutes time for "painting" it on top of the roosts are required to rid an entire flock of body-lice. Do away with old laborious and disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping and greasing!

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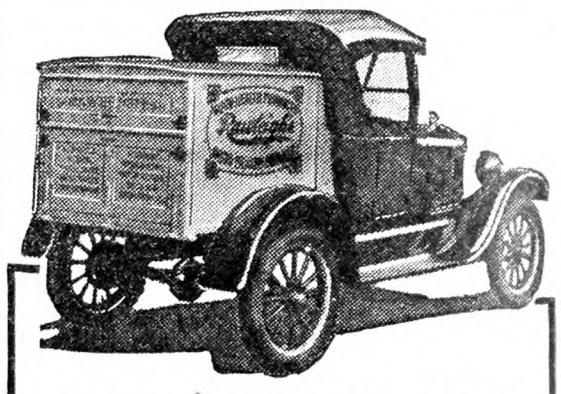
Incorporated
Louisville, Kentucky

"Black Leaf 40"
WORKS WHILE CHICKENS ROOST



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A Change of Levels

The crickets were chirping in Balboa when we arrived. It was dark with the tropical blackness of night before the moon rises, and cool as we had never dared to hope it would be. The car swung up and up, around curves that led to other curves, until we were far above sea level. There we found our hotel, an establishment run by the government, in the section called Ancon. Across the road from it lay the city of Panama, Republic of Panama, which was everything that Ancon, Canal Zone, was not. It is the old world beside the new.

We received a good room. It was not only very high but the top of the walls was open except for wire screening. I looked at the perfection of its condition and was very thankful, for who has not heard of the Panama mosquito which carries yellow fever in its sting! It was not so easy to fall asleep after all, though we were exhausted with the bugbear of ocean travel, seasickness. There was a noisy rattle of dishes, not shut off by the screening, and which went on well into morning, accompanied by the sliding of feet on a stairway which ran up near our windows, and questions were asked and answered in Spanish or English by people who had no concern for the slumber of tourists who were so foolish as to sleep their evenings away, when all Panama is abroad. Late in the night we were brought up sitting several times by the crashing of doors as these late-to-beds went to their rooms. Shortly after I dropped asleep, I awoke with a qualm of terror. A mosquito had just bitten me on the forehead, a pale, anaemic mosquito who sailed away in safety, singing his victory song. I arose and trailed him to his landing place, where I finished his career with much the same spirit that I would have quelled the onrush of a tiger. But, after all, nothing happened. Several of us were bitten during the night, and nothing came of it. Yellow fever is dead in Panama, though malaria is still prevalent among those who are constitutionally prone to be affected by it. The soldiers take three grains of quinine before they step out into the jungle, and though their heads may ring, they escape the fever. He who would travel in the tropics must carry quinine as a safeguard against the climate, and avoid the sun between 11 and 1 o'clock.

We held a family council that morning, for in the morning *Panama American* there had been an advertisement of "Furnished rooms to let. Cottage nicely situated at Sabanas Road near the golf links, three minutes' walk from the end of the trolley. Meals if desired." We read it over again in a small park whence an ancient hack driver, worrying a sleepy pony, had followed us with suggestions for seeing the city. Undecided tourists are bread and meat to these fellows, and, like the buzzards, they keep the city well patrolled. What we wanted most was a chance to see the country, to live in it, to come to know the life of it. Daddy hailed a passing taxi, a fine motor car of which we note there are many in the Isthmus, and the driver seemed to know the location of the Sabanas Road. We started.

At the end of the trolley line we left the macadam and turned down a crossroad which led past the grocery store of See-Chung, the Chinaman. Here Daddy and the driver got out to make the three-minute walk which would locate our cottage, while we sat and waited. It was nearly 11 o'clock in the morning and waves of heat shivered above the hard gray road. There was a banana orchard at one side, and the fencing had been helped out with cacti that resembled a century plant, but which forms a solid barrier. From this ran slyly a foot-long lizard. And there passed us from time to time other promising specimens of the life here, its people. A very large black woman was simply loaded down with bundles, even with one on her head, and in one hand a leash that led four small yellow dogs. Four boys of grammar-school age, who came by soon, were assailed by this old person from the porch of See-Chung's store, and received noncommittally what seemed a perfect tongue-lashing. Shut off from view through the fence, the waving "fringes" of the banana trees dipped and swayed in the breeze. These leaves are whole at first, but though from 6 to 10 feet in length, their texture is so delicate that the edges split to the mid-rib with the first wind that blows.

The driver appeared around the bend of the road and climbed into his seat. People do not mop their faces here. "A tough three minutes," he said. Perhaps a quarter of a mile on, we came to Daddy standing before two high ornamental gate posts bearing the name "Villa del Christina." The fence was nondescript, a mere string of wavering wooden posts. The gate was iron, though, and a tall bush of Bougainvillea, red with blossoms, hung over the top of the right-hand post and made us bend to find the latch—which was rather more than we had hoped for. A peep at the beautiful grounds leading up the slope satisfied us still more. Some one (a Spanish doctor) had cared for this place long ago, and now it had come into beauty. To the right was a great specimen of Wilder pine, whose roots run downward from the eyes in the limbs and form a sort of stockade about the original trunk. Elsie could just stand beneath the limbs. A concrete walk led up through steps in a deep gray wall to a higher level, past cocoanut palms heavy-topped with fruit, to a bungalow set on stilts at the top of the grade.

The lady of the advertisement was the daughter of a Danish Consul, part Scotch and Spanish as well, and looking exactly like none of these. Her husband was in Costa Rica, and mail from there was irregular, so that she found herself in great need of ready money. This seemed to her the most convenient way of obtaining it, as Annie, the West Indian cook, was perfectly capable of taking care of lodgers. We caught a glimpse of Annie, a large, very black woman of middle age, clearing away furniture in the basement living-room, in preparing to scrub the stone floor. A small black fox terrier barked loudly until silenced by his mistress. We rented the long room on the east, with two double beds and running water, board furnished, for 10 days at $60.

Going back to the hotel, we settled our correspondence for the time being. Perhaps we should have enjoyed our stay more if we had changed our room, which was costing us $11 a day simply for sleeping, so-called. The French doors were cool and there were balconies outside. But when we opened them too much sound came in, and we found the air rather close with them shut. Nearby at the aviation field airplanes were being tried out, and buzzed overhead like giant bumblebees. The Black fleet was endeavoring to take the Panama Canal, and this fact, conned from the newspaper, caused us some concern until we learned that such was the routine of Army and Navy maneuvers. Once every year the Army and Navy play at this game, each striving to outwit the other. It was as simple as the end of a bad dream.

Towards night we walked down through the streets of Panama, across the way. Practically every nation and race has contributed to Panama's business section. Here the Chinaman is an expert storekeeper, the best of grocerymen. The Turk is here, too, with his long beard and swathed turban. It is a strange street, into which tourists from all over the world pass, and buy of every nation under the sun. We outfitted the family with Panama hats made in Peru, bought a huge dozen of fine bananas for 10 cents, and returned to the park across from the hotel to eat them. Our little family, an unusual sight upon the isthmus, caused many passers-by to turn their heads. A young lady passing by smiled at us with tears in her eyes, of homesickness perhaps, for she had the appearance of a stenographer from the U. S.

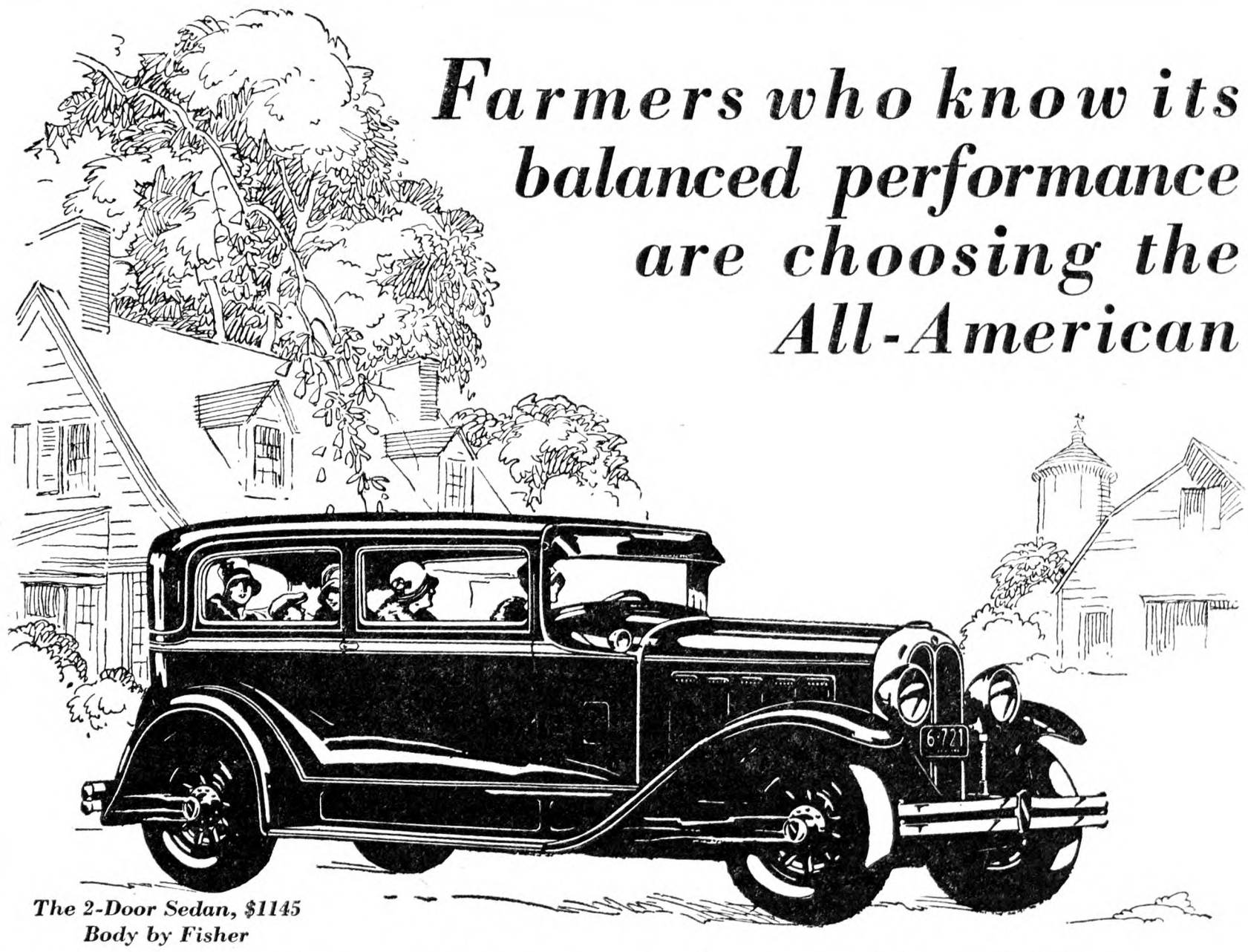
After the evening meal we left the city, trunks, suitcases and other impediments, and were put down at the gate of Villa del Cristina, to the barking of a black dog, in the early darkness.

MRS. F. H. UNGER.

The Black Fly Pest

Last Summer while on our newly purchased farm, between Porter Corners and South Corinth, Saratoga Co., N. Y., we were greatly troubled by a small black fly and a small gnat which bit us, and the bite itched so much that one could not help scratching. The result looked as if we had the smallpox and the sores remained for some time. The natives say that the flies bother only in the month of August, when we were there. We tried several different remedies, from vinegar to a special fly salve, with only temporary relief. Is there anything that you can recommend that will keep them away, or that will relieve the bites, as we intend to close up here next year and go up there to run the place? C. B.

I take these to be the black flies of our Adirondack region, found also in the forests of Canada and Maine. They are the Summer pests of those who would go into the northern woods in warm weather, making life practically impossible in some regions where they abound. They hatch in the running water of the forest streams, appearing in several broods through the Summer. Every hunter and guide can give you remedies or formulas for salves or lotions to keep them away, oil of tar being probably one of the most used and effective. Quite likely some of our readers who live in the Adirondack region can give tried and true remedies for the black fly bite. I have never been exposed to this pest personally, though I have visited Saratoga County each Summer for several years and have driven through the mountains, always, however, in early Summer. M. B. D.



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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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SOME of our Ohio friends are alarmed because a city member of the Ohio Legislature threatens that the cities will secede from the State and leave the country population with a whole State on its hands. One cause of the protest is that the rural members in the State Assembly want to increase the gas tax to pay the expense of building new roads and repairing old ones. We refuse to be excited or alarmed. In the first place, the cities need the farms more than the farms need cities. Farmers could live pretty well from the produce of their own farms. Without food and fibre from the farms in six months grass would grow in the city streets. The farms are doing more for the cities now than the cities do for the farms. Many of the cars on the highways of the State are owned by city people, but their political spokesmen curry favor by protesting against paying their share of the upkeep of the roads. For every 30 cents they send to the country, they keep a dollar's worth of food, and the 30 cents comes back to their tradesmen. The sensible people of the cities have no notion of breaking away from the producing areas of the State. If the emotional politicians would confine themselves to the cities something would be gained.

*

AS we think the matter over, probably most of us will agree with the conclusions of Mr. Bailey about the potato market, on page 639. But there is one more point needing definite emphasis. In the East we grow a rather large quantity of soggy potatoes, variously known as "Giants," "Peerless," etc. There are localities where they sell well, especially, we believe, in some of the mining regions, where there are workmen from Europe who are said to prefer heavy, watery potatoes. There is no objection to supplying this trade with what it wants, but the difficulty is that many of these "Giants" get where they are not wanted, and such sale is little less than a crime against the potato industry. We have often seen the boiled potato portion of a dinner in New York and other eastern cities left untouched, and knew by sight, as well as experience, what the trouble was. Every potato of this kind that gets where it is not desired leaves a strong demand for something guaranteed different, which the Idaho growers supply, although there are just as good potatoes nearby. It may not pay eastern growers to grade much of their crop in this fine-spun way, but those of us who grow the "Giants," and others of the type, can see that they are not sent to markets where not welcome. This is only reasonable business foresight.

*

IN England the number of sheep per square mile of territory has long been high. Flock owners are appealing to the Ministry of Agriculture for protection from dogs. Parliament has legislated many times on this old subject. England's dog population has steadily increased since the war. Thousands of dogs there are none too well fed. It is out of the question for most flock-owners effectually to fence against them. Consequently a troublesome situation has developed in many communities. A similar one exists in many areas of the United States. Here, too, we have experimented for years with dog laws. A batch of new ones was before Legislatures in several States this Spring. Dogs are increasing in numbers where population is greatest. They are killing more sheep every year. Indemnities for exceptional rams and outstanding ewes never cover their value for breeding purposes. From a breeding standpoint, some losses are disastrous to a flock. Men who own or intend to build up first-class flocks of purebreds would do well to consider the construction of dog-proof fences around their sheep pastures and folds. Up in the hills, about 80 miles from San Antonio, Tex., miles of wolf-proof fences enclose ranches on which sheep and goats are raised. A wolf-proof fence would be dog-proof. It would cost more per rod than an ordinary fence. It would pay for itself, however, in a few years on a farm where valuable purebred sheep are raised in considerable numbers.

*

PROOF of the depression in agriculture has been expressed over and over again in speech and print, and nowhere more conclusively and eloquently than in Congress and by President Hoover. The benefits not only to the farm population directly, but indirectly to the people of the nation as a whole, have been pictured accurately and convincingly. It is only when we approach remedies that these same men begin to hesitate, and their language becomes general and vague. Everybody knows that the farmer is not getting a fair price for the things he produces, that the middlemen control the markets, and fix the prices, and that the only remedy for farm depression is to put farmers collectively in a position where they can determine prices for themselves. Substantially the law-makers and executives admit as much. They are right in insisting that the government would make matters worse by attempting to fix prices, that bureaucratic domination would be fatal and that farmers must own and control the facilities for distribution. They rightly insist that the government cannot articulate with individual farms, but can assist the individual through farm organizations. They recognize the fundamental principle that these organizations must be owned and controlled by farmers themselves. But when it comes to formulating remedies, they seem to ignore the fact that the instruments of distribution are the railroads, the storehouses, the insurance, the banks and above all the markets; that these interests have organization systems granted by law and suited to their needs and favored by government. They also ignore the well-known and generally admitted facts that State co-operative laws were procured by promoters for their own benefits, that farmers have no control over the centralized associations, and that the professional promoters or leaders of many of them have allied or committed themselves in one way or another to the dealers and speculators in farm products. The President gives a vague hint that he is familiar with this type of organizations. The Senators are outspoken in their open denunciation of the venal and tragic records they have made. They know that the farmer must sign an ironclad contract to get into the associations, and that the courts enforce the contracts no matter how small the return or when the proceeds are absorbed in expenses and official salaries and lawyers' fees. They know that the farmer is helpless when he goes in and in danger of having no outlet if he stays out. If the board makes a loan to the association the government will be an interested partner with all the other agencies including the middlemen against the helpless individual farmer. This may be the extreme view, but it is justified in the fact that the present predicament of the farmer is due to the combined policy of all of these agencies of distribution to demand their price for what he buys and at the same time to fix the price to be paid him for what he sells. We find nothing in the President's recommendations or in the proposed law to change this middleman system of fixing prices for farm products in the future as they have done in the past. Since we are all agreed that farm-owned and farm-controlled organizations are essential to an economic system of distribution with saving to both producer and consumer why not safeguard the farmer in that ownership and control of his organizations and his markets?

*

ON AN Eastern New York State farm last week we saw a team of drafters for which the owner had recently paid $1,000. He traveled several hundred miles "looking for a team" and examined a number of horses before he found the big Belgians that he bought. They were smoothly fat, had been daily groomed, and weighed 1,800 lbs. apiece. All horse dealers and most farmers will always pay much more money for sleek, fat horses than for rough, lean ones. Fat on a farm work horse usually sells for a great deal more than it costs in feed and labor. A pioneer draft horse importer and breeder used to say that "if you would sell a farm horse for all that he is worth—and often much more besides—the first thing to do is to fatten him. Outward appearances will sell most people anything." Every experienced horseman knows that fat has sold many inferior horses at high prices. Our Eastern New York State friend not only paid a high price for fat on his team, but he will pay as much or more for working it off. Fat horses are soft. It takes priceless time in the rush of Spring work to harden them in the collar. Thin, muscular, long-haired horses that live outdoors in Winter but are not starved, are worth much more in the collar on the farm in Springtime than the best of fat horses. It does not take much fat on farm work horses to be too much.

*

GREEN manuring is one of the oldest agricultural practices. The idea is one that man would naturally pick up as a result of seeing how nature handles soils. Weeds grow on waste land, die down, and eventually become part of the soil. Why not hasten the process a little by turning under the green growth? Europe has been doing this in one way or another for more than 2,000 years, and because of it and other good farming practice, these lands have continued productive or even improved during all of the centuries of cropping. It has been in only recent years that the special work of legumes in adding direct fertility, as well as vegetable matter to the soil, has been understood. Crimson clover has made over great areas of the Middle South. In other parts of the South, Soy beans, cow peas and vetches, have brought striking results. Where these plants will not grow, we have other clovers. It is good practice to have some clover to plow under. We know farmers who do a little of that every year, thus gradually improving their land in fertility, as well as in the "mellow" quality that makes it easier to work and easier for plants to come up.

*

ONION exports from this country during 1928 were 560,817 bushels, valued approximately at $822,000. The largest quantity went to Canada, 167,397 bushels. Cuba took 136,131, which is considerably under the previous year. We furnish only 30 per cent of Cuba's onion imports, the remainder coming from Chili, Spain and Egypt. We sent 20,000 bushels to Hong Kong, 44,000 to New Zealand and 10,000 to Mexico. Our imports of onions in 1928 were nearly four times our exports, or over 2,200,000 bushels.

*

"SHAD for dinner." That has a good sound to a hungry man. Formerly this excellent fish was plentiful during the season in most of the rivers along the Northern Atlantic coast. Now they are comparatively scarce and in the luxury class. Forty years ago they were caught freely 100 miles up the Hudson River and retailed at 25 and 30 cents each, depending on size. The pollution of rivers by sewage and factory waste has in many cases made them unsuitable for fish.

Brevities

SPRING in the North started early and then backslid about a month.

YES, there is a lot of satisfaction in a good job of saw filing, so that the saw runs smoothly and cuts like going through cheese.

THEFT of freight from railroad cars in yards, or thrown out while moving was formerly a large item. The vigilance of railroad detectives has reduced it to a small amount.

FRANCE has ordered that all tourists entering from Great Britain must show a certificate of recent vaccination, due to an outbreak of smallpox on a British steamship from India.

THOMPSON Seedless vineyards in the San Joaquin Valley of California are estimated to have been damaged as much as 90 per cent by the late frost. This grape has large sale for table use in the East.

CUCUMBERS, at the rate of 10 to 20 carloads, are now arriving at New York daily. So far as we are aware vitamins have not been discovered in the cucumber, but the demand continues good. During the Winter, considerable quantities of hothouse cucumbers were shipped here from Iowa.

LAST year Holland exported 42,000 long tons of bulbs. Of this quantity Great Britain took 15,000 tons; the United States and Canada took 10,000 tons. As many flowering bulbs in Great Britain are home-grown also, and both country and population are smaller than ours, we can see how largely flowers are grown there.

THE Mediterranean fruit fly has been discovered in Florida. The government is taking measures by way of quarantine and cleaning up infested orchards. This is a destructive pest of fruits and some vegetables. For some years grapes from Spain have been barred from this country because of its prevalence there.

AT THE State Wide Economic Conference held in New York City recently, James Moore of Rochester, speaking for the canning industry, said industry and the farmers up-State were handicapped by poor feeder roads. "The trunk lines," he said, "are all right, but the side roads to the back farms are such that the farmer cannot economically bring his stuff to market." A few millions spent on feeder roads, he said, would enable New York to regain much of its loss in cannery products.

Farm Relief at Washington

THE special session of Congress convened on April 15. The House Farm Relief Bill was promptly introduced by Representative Haugen. As we read it this bill differs little from the McNary-Haugen bill which was vetoed by President Coolidge. The differences are mainly that the equalization fee is omitted in the present bill and the Federal appropriation increased to $500,000,000. This is now called a revolving fund. In the old bill all producers of a commodity such as wheat paid a fee or tax on sales of the commodity and the fund so created was to be used to buy up and export the surplus of that commodity. In the present scheme the money to handle and control the surplus is to be borrowed from the Federal revolving fund and paid back into the fund, if the venture is successful. Then the fund is to be used over again. The bill sets up a Federal Farm Board of five members, to be appointed by the President, and the Secretary of Agriculture an ex-officio member. This board has broad powers in the loaning of funds to associations; no loans are to be made to individuals. To get a loan the associations must show that the loan would be reasonably safe. Loans for acquiring facilities for storage or other physical marketing facilities shall not be made in excess of 80 per cent of the value of the facilities. No loans are to be made for facilities unless the board finds such facilities do not already exist at reasonable rates.

The House Committee voted against the "export debenture" plan which is advocated by the National Grange, and which seems to have some favor with the Senate Committee. The debenture plan would give exporters a rebate on exports of a surplus crop to compensate for the difference between the domestic price and the foreign price. The theory is that the grower of an extra surplus crop gets no benefit of the tariff, and the rebate would even things up for him.

It is a fair criticism to say that the "debenture plan" is an expediency and lacks scientific principle: but the tariff is always an expediency from any angle of approach, and the debenture is merely an expediency to try to give the producer of export farm products some benefits from the original expediency, namely the tariff.

The Senate Agricultural Committee did not introduce a bill the first week of the session. It will probably be published in the daily papers before this issue is in the hands of farmers. It is believed that a majority of the Senate Committee is in favor of including the export debenture plan as one of the features of the bill. Some of the members would make it optional to be used in an emergency even if it were not made mandatory as a regular policy. The committee, however, asked for an expression of the President's views on the subject, and his wishes are likely to prevail. The President did not refer to the debenture plan in his message, but it is generally felt that he does not look on it with favor.

President Hoover sent his recommendations to both branches of Congress on April 16. It was practically a reiteration of what he said during the campaign. Some of the most important points are: Revision of tariff schedules when cost of production abroad is less than ours; substantial loans to farmers' marketing organizations on prudent advances; licensing of handlers of some perishable products; to avoid undermining the freedom of farmers, and the domination of bureaucratic powers; no buying or selling by govermental agencies; no loaning of government funds or duplication of facilities where other services, or credits and facilities are available at reasonable costs; no tax or fee should be imposed on the farmer. All farm organizations are not of the same type. The test of them is whether or not they are farm-owned or farm-controlled. The Federal Farm Board he refers to as a great instrumentality and compares it to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Reserve Board. He lays considerable stress on the importance of this board; but goes into no details as to its powers or functions. The House bill referred to above pretty generally follows his recommendation. Both are rather vague as to the remedies to be adopted. The President calls it all an experiment to be tried.

The Annual School Meeting in New York State

IT IS in May that a meeting of great importance to rural people is held. The first Tuesday evening is school meeting and should find every man and woman in the district present, ready and willing to do their share in helping to have the best school possible for their children. The Webb-Rice bills passed this year will give our district schools more State aid and help the smaller districts especially. This is very good, but we must have something more, and that is a law, or the repeal of existing laws, that will give us the assurance that we may keep our little schools if we wish to do so. Given this, I think you will soon see the district school a school to be proud of. We must be ready to do our share, however, or the school will not really be ours.

MRS. CHARLES MC ARTHUR.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Milk Selling Corporations

MILK distribution in leading American cities is dominated by intrenched corporations. They virtually fix the prices which producers receive and consumers pay. City boards of health, municipal political systems and organized bureaucracy are their active or passive allies. Some of the large distributing corporations are beginning, openly or in secret, to enter the dairy production field. Extensive dairies, milking hundreds of cows, are under their control or soon will be. It is the obvious purpose of these powerful agencies to obtain and hold a monopolistic position in the fluid milk industry. Dairies will be established on the chain principle. It will then be proclaimed in advertisements that this system insures sanitary milk at a reduced or fair price to consumers. A subservient press will print columns of propaganda about the efficiency and economy of the system. Its scientific objects and business methods will be approved and protected by bureaucrats. Additional stock issues will be floated and sold to finance extensions of the system. Success and profits will receive publicity, and dividends will be paid—for a few years. Some day the stockholders will be the bagholders, because they will have bet their money on a vast system that is not and cannot be genuinely economical. No far-flung chain system of shops or dairies is, in the final analysis, so economical as independent, competitive small concerns. The modern chain in industry is at bottom a dazzling scheme to sell stock. The stockholding public will eventually pay for the extravagances and inefficiencies of the system. At present, however, these fundamentally weak links in the chain are not visible to most people, for this is the age of blind faith in the magic of big things done on a magnificent scale. Mastodons had their day in the animal kingdom. Mastodons in commerce will have theirs, at the expense of stockholders.

D. C. W.

Potato Information Wanted

IN 1929 why can we not have a report on the cost of raising potatoes that will show all the facts? I give below some of these items. The cost on highest yields obtained and on average State yield should be given.

Cost of sod plowed under in Fall; cost of Fall plowing 10 inches deep; cost of loss of hay while in potatoes; cost of grass seed to put back into sod; cost of Spring re-plowing; cost of rolling; cost of disking three times; cost of harrowing six times; cost of 15 loads of manure; cost of spreading manure; cost of 1,000 lbs. 4-8-7 fertilizer; cost of drawing fertilizer to field; cost of applying fertilizer to field; cost of 25 bushels of certified seed; cost of cutting seed; cost of treating seed; cost of drawing seed to field; cost of planting seed in field; cost of weeding four times; cost of cultivating eight times; cost of recovering four times; cost of pulling weeds and hoeing; cost of applying insecticides four times; cost of applying fungicides 10 times; cost of insecticides, commercial retail; cost of fungicides, commercial retail; cost of preparing insecticides and fungicides; cost of digging; cost of picking up; cost of grading; cost of hauling from field to storage; cost of storage; cost of loss in storage; cost of sprouting, sorting and regrading; cost of removal from storage to cars; cost of marketing; cost of interest on farm and buildings; cost of depreciation of farm buildings and equipment; cost of depreciation of horses; cost of bags, crates, strings, barrels, small tools; cost of depreciation of clothing, harnesses, etc., used; cost of taxes, insurance, auto insurance, compensation insurance, etc., used; cost of loss of humus content from soil; cost of owner's and family labor applied; cost of time spent in showing visitors around, meals and transportation; cost of time spent in planning operation, inspection, postage, stationery, etc.; cost of oil, gas, paint, preparing tools and equipment for operation, repairs to buildings where stored, etc. Miscellaneous items not mentioned above.

L. S. W.

R. N.-Y.—This seems like quite a contract in bookkeeping, but it will not take much time if the items are put down as one comes to them, while fresh in memory. The figures from such careful cost accounting will be useful.

Weather and Crops in Tidewater Virginia

Most grain and grass crops are well advanced for the season. Warm weather during March and April (up to this writing, April 15) caused rapid growth of wheat, oats, rye, grass for hay and pastures. Clover, Alfalfa and early truck are in good shape. Commencing Saturday, April 6 and continuing to April 11, the warm weather broke all records for April since 1915, when the mercury registered 96 on the 27th. That was late in April, but on Sunday, April 7, this year, it registered 94. It was 92 and 93 for five days, which were just like midsummer. Wet weather during the first half of March somewhat retarded farm work, though rapid progress has been made since in the way of plowing and soil preparation.

Prospect for all kinds of fruit and berries was never so bright. If peaches, pears and apples do not get killed, the fruit will have to be thinned. I never saw such a heavy bloom of strawberries.

Pastures are unusually good for early April and are affording excellent grazing for cattle, sheep and swine. The early Irish potato acreage is estimated to be at least 18 or 20 per cent less than in 1928. The extremely low price received for the 1928 crop is the cause of the reduced acreage this year. Wet weather during early March delayed planting, but by the last week in March, practically the entire crop had been planted and early planted crops were coming up, with prospect for a fair stand.

While most all truck crops are much earlier than usual, yet the dry, hot weather has injured the early cabbage crop considerably. At least 25 or 30 per cent of this crop has gone to seed, so the yield will be considerably less than usual, which should mean higher prices for the early crop of what will be produced.

Supply and demand are balanced in farm labor in most sections of the State. In some localities, however, it is scarce, and a good many farmers have been forced to do all of their work with the help of their families. Day labor from $1.25 to $1.50 when it can be had.

The lamb crop in Eastern Virginia is expected to be ready for marketing from 10 to 15 days earlier than in 1928. The warm weather caused rapid growth of the pastures, which were furnishing fairly good grazing for sheep the last half of March. While some lambs will be marketed from the middle of April to May 1, yet shipments will not become brisk until the latter part of May, reaching the peak about June 10 or 15.

Prince George Co., Va. W. H. H.

On the Eastern Shore of Maryland

Our Spring here started very early. I never saw vegetation and fruit blooms so far advanced since I have been on the Eastern Shore. There is a cold northeasterly storm raging here last night and today (April 16) I am fearing much loss will come, but weather conditions are something we cannot control and we will have to take the bitter with the sweet. Usually disasters are over-rated and after the storms, when the sun shines again things will become normal, and the skies will surely be blue. There are crowds and crowds of happenings behind the clouds for you and me. I. S. W.

Eastern Shore Maryland.

From California

April 9 California deciduous fruit crops have been damaged by a series of severe frosts, especially in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Grapes were also damaged but less severely as they were less advanced. Spring is late and cold; cantaloupe planting about 10 days later than usual and not up yet; sweet potato beds, where not protected, were frosted; strawberries in bloom and blossoms were killed. L. L.

Stanislaus Co., Cal.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Fall Milk Supply

Since last December there has been a whole lot of noise in the papers upon the subject of more milk next Fall, or the milk shed will be enlarged, thus taking the New York State dairyman's market away to some extent, and reducing his profits appreciably, which profits are already invisible.

A good slogan would be, "More money, more milk." Now if the distributors desire more milk, let them agree to pay the producers of the milk shipped into the New York market just two-thirds of the average retail price for that milk; then they will be flooded with a larger surplus in the months of common shortage than they now have in June.

To accomplish this the announcement must be given out to the public before the first of May, so that the breeding of the cows be controlled. Cows that are from three to five months in calf will not give as much as those that are still open. It being natural for cows and most animals to breed to freshen in the Spring months, there will be some loss to the dairymen the first year in that a part of the cows will not breed in the late Fall or Winter if held from breeding at the natural time, but this would not deter the average dairyman from trying to have more milk when the price was nearer what it should be at all times.

New York. HOWARD H. HOUSE.

The Separator a Milk-Price Factor

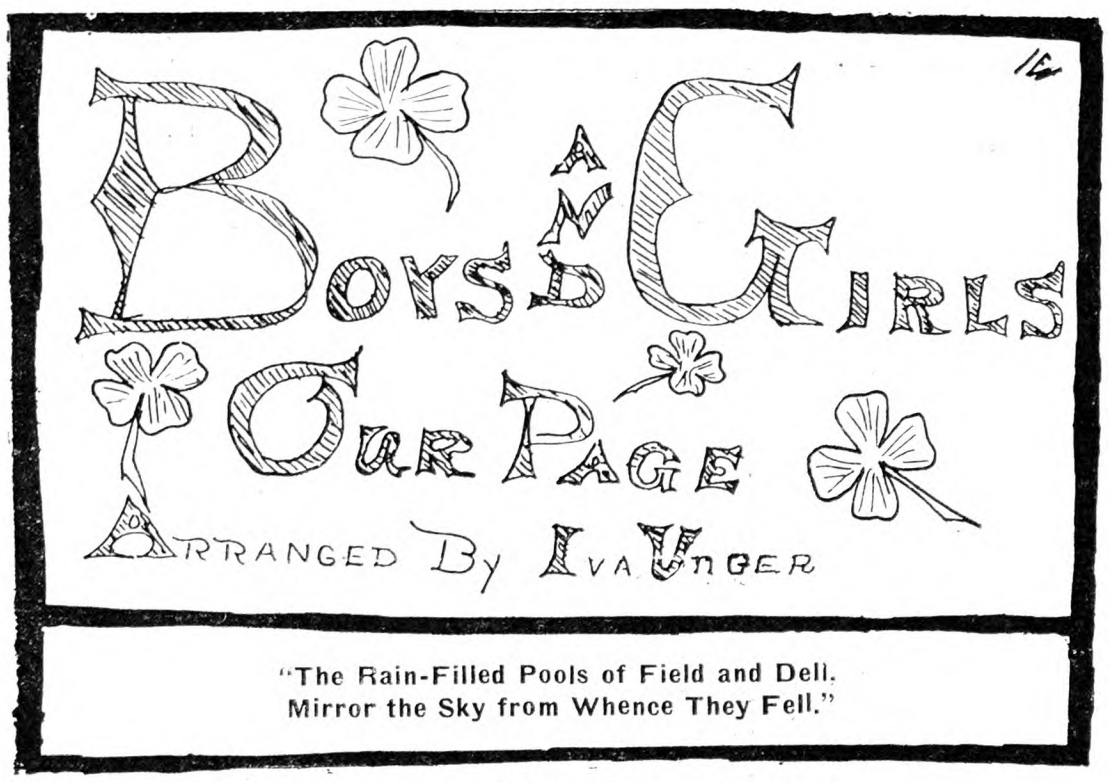
A most careful inspection of every copy of THE R. N.-Y. issued since 1922 fails to disclose anything more constructive and encouraging than the very recent articles discussing the whole-milk situation from a cheese, cream and butter standpoint. Always viewed by the whole-milk interests as the quicksands of dairying, no discussion has been ventured into for fair appraisal as to merit. Why? Apparently because the separator has been feared as mightier than the tongue or organization monthly.

What would the more than probable result be if, at the first faint murmur of "surplus" and sagging prices the heavy separator artillery was brought promptly into action? Wouldn't it dull the double-bitted ax that cuts one way during the season of heavy production and the other way when the products of the surplus season are marketed in the leaner season; marketed under an atrociously perverted law of supply and demand to deprive the producer of the benefits due him?

It is suggested that the dissatisfied 100 per cent whole-milk producer try 60 per cent of his normal anticipated production for one year, skim the other 40 per cent, use the 40 per cent to diversify his farming, for the raising of a heifer or two, poultry, eggs, pork and for reclaiming soil fertility. The second year his own observation will tell him how to vary the percentages to fit his needs as well as his idea of a "square deal."

Let us hear more from the man who milks the cow rather than the man who sits behind the desk.

New York. D. O. MUMA.



Drawn by Iona Welker (17), New York

Drawn by Eli Hirsimaki, Ohio

April

April, April,
Laugh thy girlish laughter,
Then the moment after,
Weep thy girlish tears!
April, that mine ears
Like a lover greetest,
If I tell thee, sweetest,
All my hopes and fears—
April, April,
Laugh thy golden laughter,
But, the moment after,
Weep thy golden tears.
—William Watson.

Sent by Clark Allender (15), West Virginia.

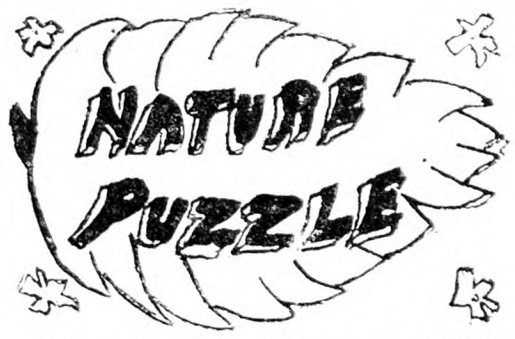
The Swallows

Gallant and gay in their doublets gray,
All at a flash, like the darting of flame,
Chattering Arabic, African, Indian—
Certain of Springtime, the swallows came.

Doublets of gray silk, surcoats of purple,
And ruffs of russet round each little throat,
Wearing such garb they had crossed all the waters,
Mariners sailing with never a boat.

Cleaving the clouds with their moon-edged pinions,
High over city and vineyard and mart;
April to pilot them; May speeding after,
And each bird's compass his small red heart. —Edwin Arnold.

Sent by Margaret Esslinger (12), Pennsylvania.



Drawn by Harvey Johnson (15), Massachusetts

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" was "hawk." This fierce bird is very little seen at close range, so that we have no intimate experience with him. Yet long ago he was better known and an attempt was made to domesticate him. Man has changed, but the hawk of today is much the same as he was in olden times. The puzzle for next month relates to a very well-known fruit tree. I wonder if you will recognize it from the facts stated below:

I am a native of Persia and India, of the same genus as the almond, from which I am believed to have been derived. There also is a remarkable variety of Chinese origin with the fruit compressed and flattened and with almost evergreen leaves. In the United States I have tender lance-like leaves, solitary pink flowers appearing before the leaves, and my fruit is handsomely colored, with a velvety skin, and delicious juicy flesh, in the center of which lies my almond-like seed or stone.

I thrive in most mild climates, but am liable to be destroyed by severe cold. In England I am grown in houses, or trained on walls. In the United States I am a rather short-lived tree, but in favorable conditions in my native land I live to be from 50 to 100 years old. My blossoms are among the first flowers to open in the Spring. I rarely reach the height of 20 feet. You know me well, yet can you guess my name? What Am I?—Sent by Charlotte Dolly (15), New York.

The answer to last month's Enigma No. 1 was "pussy willow," to No. 2 was "clock." The answer to the Riddle was "your shadow."

Riddle

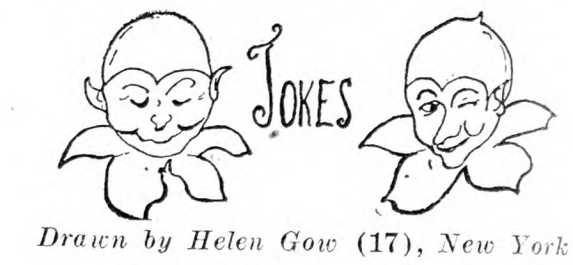
Two dozen old fellows, some taller than others
Have lived two thousand years together.
Notwithstanding their age they're as upright as ever,
And no one can say but that they are all very clever,
They have traveled far 'tis strange to say how.
They have been in prison from their birth until now.
They're mostly in black when seen in the streets,
And they never lie together but in very clean sheets.
They are the admiration of both great and small,
And there is only one eye among them all.
—Sent by Dorothy Safford (14), New York.

Enigma

My first is in map but not in chart,
My second in ale but not in wine,
My third in rule but not in plane,
My fourth in lose but not in find,
My fifth in road but not in path,
My sixth in eat but not in drink,
My seventh in velvet but not in tan,
My eighth in eve but not in morn,
My ninth in rain but not in snow,
My tenth in emerald but not in gold,
My whole is a hero whose daring feat is celebrated this month.
—Dorothy Harris (13), Massachusetts.

Drawn by Lawrence W. Heden (17), New York

Dear Friends: Did you ever see how a swallow teaches her young to be skillful fliers? One day, as I was coming from the barn, a mother swallow picked up a stray chicken feather from the grass without interrupting to stop, and carried it high in the air, up where her awkward children were doing their best to stay aloft. Here she dropped it, and on a given signal the young ones darted after the descending feather. The first to catch it carried it part way up again, others following, and again let it loose. It was a lot of fun to see them diving, maneuvering and dodging. The mother shared their fun, too, talking to them constantly, guiding them, and when she saw that the feather was near the ground she picked it up and carried it aloft again. I watched them at their play for fully 20 minutes, when they quit, the feather having lodged on our house roof, where no attempt was made to get it off. We have an old building which houses many swallows during their stay here. We also had some nesting in our cow barn, but one Sunday while the family was away some neighboring boys knocked their nests down, killing several nestlings.—From John Mucha (16), New York.



Drawn by Helen Gow (17), New York

An Oklahoma Indian of the old school approached a salesman who had recently sold him a car. The natural query of the salesman was, "How do you like the new car?"

"Like 'im," replied the Indian; "sure like 'im. Old car all the time giddap, giddap, but new car—whoa boy, whoa boy."—Sent by George Brown (12), New York.

Young Mrs. Smith: "What small eggs!"

Grocer: "That's what the farmers bring me!"

Mrs. Smith: "That's the trouble with those farmers—they are so anxious to sell their eggs that they take them from the hens too soon."—Sent by Ruth Abbott (13), Vermont.

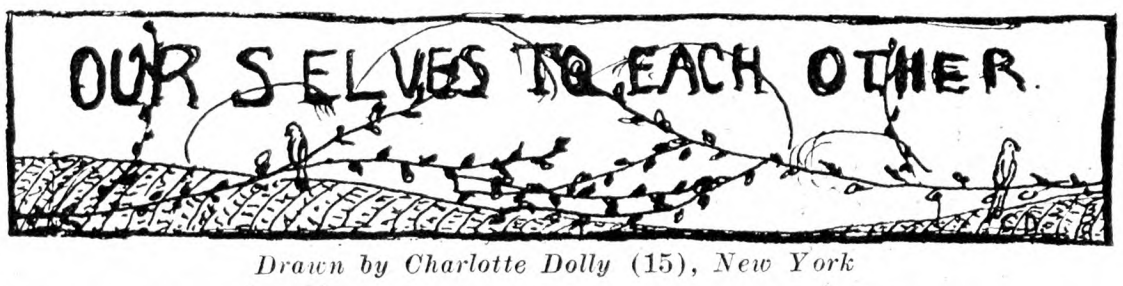
Native Juniper
(Red Cedar)

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), New York

Native Juniper

(Red Cedar)

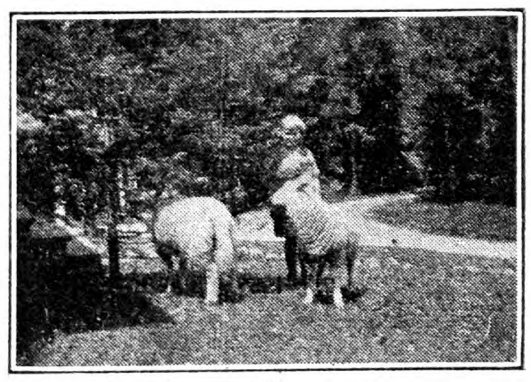
Speaking of ornamental evergreen shrubs native to our own country, I believe that I have discovered one which though locally called red cedar answers to the above qualifications in both leaf and berry. It states in my encyclopedia that Virginian juniper and red cedar are one and the same. The fruit takes two years to ripen; it is round, of a bluish black color with a whitish bloom. It is of the size of a small currant. The heart wood is a beautiful red color, also the root. I notice that under some conditions these evergreens grow tall, in other situations short and bushy. The foliage is of a soft bluish cast, and they look well in the front yard. They are sold by most nurserymen as an ornamental.—Charlotte Dolly (15), New York.



Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), New York

From a New Correspondent

Dear Boys and Girls: I happened to pick up THE R. N.-Y. in looking for advice on different things, and I ran into Our Page which I found very interesting. I am sending my photo. I should be glad to hear from anyone who wishes to write.—Harry N. Humphreys, New York.



The Pet Lambs

Dear Friends: I am sending a photo of myself and two pet lambs. I live in the Adirondack Mountains. I am eight years old and in the third grade.—Charlotte Magnuson, New York.

Two Musicians

Dear Boys and Girls: Here's a picture of my sister and me with our uke and mandolin. It was taken a year or two ago on the lawn in front of our house. I am the one with bobbed hair. Why not have a music corner on Our Page?—Dorothy Safford (15), New York.

My Cat and I

Dear Friends: I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. We started to get THE R. N.-Y. a few months ago, and I like to read the Boys' and Girls' Page. Here is a picture of myself holding the cat. — Marcello Martschink (14), New Jersey.

Shall We Have an Emblem?

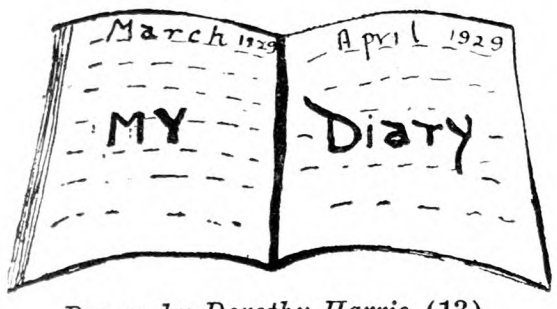
Don't you think it would be nice to have an emblem for all the contributors to Our Page? We could have a small piece of dark blue ribbon on which is put O. P., which would stand for Our Page, or O. P. C., which would stand for Our Page Contributor. The letters could be painted or embroidered on the ribbon in white. The dark blue ribbon would also stand for first prize, as Our Page would take first prize, I think. The letters could be either plain or fancy, suiting the taste and skill of the wearer.

Then if we were at a large place where many people were, such as at the State Fair, we would know whether any boy or girl from Our Page was there, by the emblem. I am very anxious to meet some of the boys and girls from Our Page and I am sure many others are. I forgot to say that the boys and girls are to make their own emblem. Why not print some good designs for the emblem on Our Page? If you like this plan I would like to hear from you through its columns. —By Janet Ingersoll (13), New York.

My Pet Hen

I have a little hen. She is a Barred Rock; she will come when I have some bread in my hand, and when I call her. She is four years old. When she was little my mother had lots of little Barred Rocks and she gave me two little chickens, one of them a rooster and the other a pullet. I sold the rooster and kept the pullet. They were both little and runty, but they grew very fast and soon were big.

She has hatched many chickens each Summer. She is a good little hen and takes very good care of her brood. She lays little round brown eggs. She makes believe pecking when she has been sitting and we take her away from her chickens. She began to lay in one of the horse mangers. She makes a funny noise when she cackles. Some foxes got some of her chickens one Summer, and so did a hawk. She pecks the hens when they bother her brood.—Sent by Elmer L. Johnson (9), New Hampshire.



Drawn by Dorothy Harris (13), *Massachusetts*

SOLILOQUY.—I feel that once again I must criticize. It does seem as if criticism always comes, and rarely ever praise, doesn't it? Don't sit back in the corner twiddling your thumbs because you think you're the whole cheese — you may be only a particle of cream. Description of the day is excellent, but what of the minor details, your thoughts, your hopes, your ideals? Won't they find way into your diary entries? In your diary are you so formal as to say "my mother"? Why not just "mother"? You who are in your teens—must we take your plans for a higher life, your ideals, for granted? —"The Advocate."

March 1—What a disgusting, horrible day, and all because of my temper! First, let me pass over the smallest part of the day (compared to this). I got 74 in my Latin exam, which was the third highest in the class. I'm glad for that much. In English I got 89. French was horrible. I didn't know a thing, or at least enough to get a good mark in it. Then—O, it all began because teacher was dumb enough to put George S. out of the room, and somehow or other I got all "het" up. I acted terrible, sassed her back, got sent to the office and *expelled* (O, mother) for two days. I told him that I thought he had a bum teacher on the force. And O, that teacher! The little rat just stood there and laughed at me! Won't I pay her back, though! You just wait and see if you don't believe me.

March 4.—Ow! I was literally shaking in my boots this morning when I went in to the principal for a retrievement of my sentence. But after a siege with him, and some time with the teacher in question, she consented to let me come back *if* I made a class apology. Funny, isn't it, how I thought of that myself Sunday night? I got 76 in French. Ye gods! I didn't see when she put it on my desk, but I bet she was hopping. History class! Ow! Pardon speech, handclaps, snickers—a noncommittal nod from Miss Booth. "And so I want to——" Ow!

March 21.—First day of Spring, and all the birds seem to have returned for the gala affair. There's a whole flock of robins down in the second lot, and phoebes and chickadees galore in the orchard. The geese flew over yesterday, I think it was. Funniest squawks you ever heard! Got called on in Latin—for the review section I knew very little about. Well, anyway, I made Charlie giggle, and that's something.

March 28.—Laugh in Latin class. Perfect silence after it. "Now I don't like the attitude of some people in Latin and French class for the past few days, and if it isn't changed you can get out." O what sarcasm. Locked doors, but she did look so kind at me. We practised in chorus today. Only I didn't dare to look at teacher except when she wasn't looking at me—and when I wasn't looking at her I felt her lovely black eyes on me and I was so hot.—From "Pembroke the Terrible."

March 28.—Upon rising this A. M. I found it snowing. My father and brothers are sugaring. Have from 365 to 400 buckets hung. I watered the cattle this forenoon. My, what terrible weather! The main road is covered with water and mud. School—the third of April. How time flies!—From Mary Anne, from the Green Hills of old Vermont.

April 1.—Some time after nine o'clock when I got up. I had been awake some time before.

Weather typical of early Spring—cloudy, moist, not exceedingly cold. I enjoy all kinds of weather. I only wish that folks wouldn't call me "crazy" for standing out in the rain.

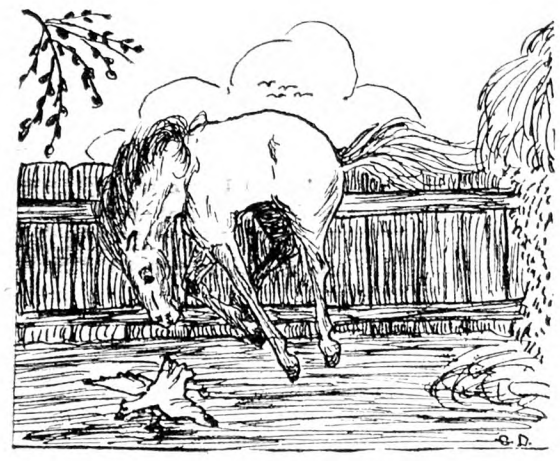
Ate hasty breakfast and did the dishes. Went over after the milk. My cousin and her daughter are here. They are very helpful about this housework.

Went up to Mrs. Evans' after dinner. Got caught in a sudden shower. I don't mind walking home in the rain, but other people mind having me do it. So I waited in the house till the sun, almost setting, shone forth in a cloudburst of golden glory. I walked home pretending that the loose wisps of hair about my face were gathering flakes of sunset. But when I looked in the glass at home my hair was no more golden than it was before.

Daddy came home tonight. Brought some sationery to Toots and me. Brought a bottle of bay rum for himself, but it was put up in such a "modernistic" bottle that it excited our curiosity, and Toots and I had quite a discussion concerning the future ownership of the bottle. The question is not yet decided.

We are quite crowded for sleeping room, so Pidwid and I made up our beds on a "pallet of straw" on the floor. Jolly time getting in, and Pidwid kicks! I told Pidwid the story of "The Princess and the Goblin."—From "Lootie."

Our Art Caption by Pearl Lynn (18), *New York*



Another Case of Spring Fever—By Charlotte Dolly (15), *New York*

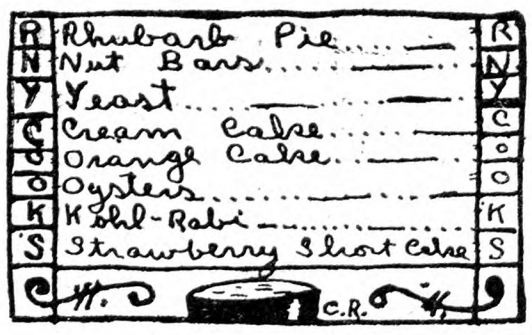
"Grace Cullis"—By Earl Goodenow, Connecticut

The Friendship Quilt—By Helen Gow (18), *New York*

Two Wonders—By Alice Chew (16), *New Jersey*

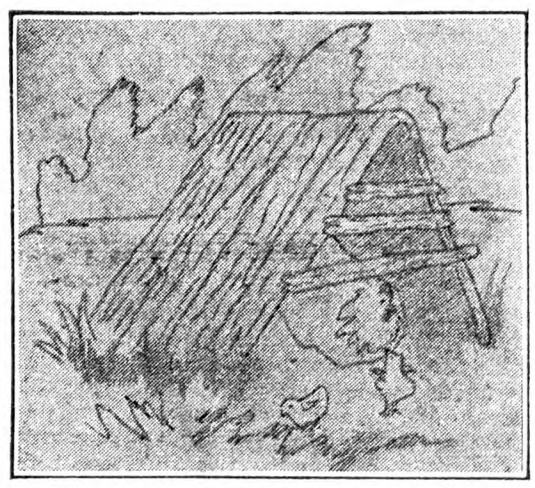
I Know the Place—By John Mucha (16), *New York*

Just Fishin'—By Eli Hirsimaki (16), *Ohio*



Drawn by Carl Ratsch (14), *New York*

Myself—By Iona Welker (17), *New York*



Spring Chickens—By Helmut Deubert (10), *New York*

Dear Cooks: Am sending a recipe for cherry tarts which is very good when served hot. Sift together 1½ cups flour, ½ teaspoon salt and three level teaspoons baking powder. Rub in six tablespoons shortening very lightly with the finger tips. Add just enough water to make a stiff dough. Roll out very thin on floured board and line patty pans. Bake in hot oven about 15 minutes. Then fill with cherries; cover with hot syrup made from juice from cherries. Other fruits may be used instead of cherries. — By Emma Spader (14), Connecticut.

Our Art—By Stephen Bartok

Drawn by Helen Gow (17), *New York*

April Fool Johnny

"Oh! Here comes a car."
"Where?" "April Fool!"
Thus went Johnny all day long,
Until his folks grew tired.
So they thought of a plan—
"April Fool, Johnny; you're hired!"

Now, every April first,
Johnny is sad—
'Cause now he's hired to April Fool
Everyone—Poor lad.
—By Sadie Allen (15), New Jersey.

Mother Turning Pancakes

Man! Don' yo' smell dat dere queah smell?
Don' yo' heah ma kids run down pell mell?
Yo' don' know why? Why, gosh sakes!
It am mothah turnin' pancakes.

Stranger! Don't yo' smell dat dere grease,
Snappin' up and back, at its ease?
Don' yo' hear dat paper rubbin', man?
Why dat's my wife greasin' de pan.

Man! Don' yo' smell an' can't yo' hear?
Don' yo' know what's real mos' dear?
Don' yo' taste what a 'oman bakes,
Not eben mothah's good brown pancakes?

Yah! Dat queah man—he am gone,
An' I hope he stays one good long;
Why, wife, gosh all cat sakes,
He don' like yo' turnin' pancakes!
—Grace V. Cullis (17), Connecticut.

Mary Ann

The best of all the folks I know,
Is Mary Ann.
She's rather freckled, plain and slow,
Is Mary Ann.
She cannot sing a bit, or dance,
She knows naught of a coquette's glance,
Does Mary Ann.

But when old trouble comes to you,
Then Mary Ann
Finds just the helpful thing to do,
Does Mary Ann.
Her awkward hands are soft to touch,
Her freckles do not matter much,
You feel that angels might be such
As Mary Ann.
—By Ruth Hrehor (13), New York.

Discontent's Remedy

On a low chair a little girl sat,
Complaining very loudly about this and that.
The weather was stormy, there was nothing to play—
Now what could she do for the rest of the day?
She picked up the paper, and luckily by chance,
On the Boys' and Girls' Page fell her quick glance.
Her eyes became bright, interest came to her face,
The frown disappeared—a smile took its place.
She took pen and paper and started to write,
Nor did the task cease until 'twas twilight.
"Why," she exclaimed, "this one is a corker!"
Of course she had found The Rural New-Yorker.
—By M. Roberts (16), New York.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), *New York*

Our Page This Month

So it is Spring. Our Page may show the evidence of Spring fever—yes, perhaps I may say it does. This was too short a time for preparation of long contributions, but Our Page artists are always watching, thinking and trying it all out on paper. It is not possible to catch them with their work undone. Last month it was not possible to use quite all of the material planned for, but if we can we intend to work the hold-overs in this month.

Janet Ingersoll has put into words the feeling we all have toward friends of Our Page. We think we know our contributors well enough to go right up to them and speak as to an old friend. Suppose then that we do work up this O. P. C. idea. Designs will be forthcoming, I hope, that can be worked into any medium, but, after all, the letters will be most important. O. P. C. scrawled on any old thing, will serve.

There are those of us who cannot write

or draw a picture. To such the art of landscaping the home grounds should appeal. Every home has its artistic possibilities, merely waiting for the hand that will set shrubs and trees to soften away the hard, bare effect and suggest the development of the good points. Good planting is worth far more than the house itself, for houses can be built in a year, but 10 or 15 years will be needed to bring the rich effects so desired. We are at the beginning of a new era in country life. The pioneers did their work, the mechanic has done his part, and now it is for us to put on the finishing touches to the picture of our homes. The older countries across the water are ahead of us in this. European countrysides are expressive of the people who live in them, and in time we of this country will not be satisfied to let ugliness and neglect be the certificate of our quality. Yes, good landscaping is one of the best investments an owner can make. It is especially so for a boy or girl, who will be able to live to see ideas grow into realities. The earlier he begins, the better. Think about this, and let Our Page know what you have in the way of problems.

Send all contributions for May before the fifth of the month, to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y. Material received later will be held over, but is welcome at any time.

Drawn by E. N. Hirsimaki, Ohio

"We have had rain and mud all this week; mist and gentle rain most of yesterday. In fact we are in mud up to our knees if we choose to sink that far!"—Clark Allender (15), West Virginia.

"Our English teacher started a new club at school, and the president appointed me editor of the club paper. I copy the stories written by others, on my typewriter, and also write the editorial."—June Doolittle, New Jersey.

"Yes, it's me. Earl drew it in just about 10 minutes, and the report goes around that it 'does look something like Cullie.' The only thing that might be found fault with is the length of my nose. Don't put any faith in my present style of haircut. It'll be different without doubt in about two week's time."—Grace Cullis (17), Connecticut.

Drawn by June Doolittle, New Jersey

Willie's April Fool

"Well, today's th' first o' April!"
Sang young Willie Wire-Hair.
"Guess I'll go out to th' yard an'
See how many bones are there.

"Now that Ol' Jack Frost has started
On his journey to th' Pole,
All th' ground will be unfrozen,
So that I can dig a hole.

"Yes, today's the first o' Springtime!
No more ice and no more snow!
An' I tell you, folks an' puppies,
I can hardly wait to go!

"There'll be buds on ev'ry treetop,
An' th' flowers will be out,
An' th' green grass o' th' Springtime
Will be ev'rywhere about.

But when Will looked out the window,
He could not believe his eyes.
There was snow, the first of April!
What a terrible surprise!

Ol' Jack Frost came to the window
With a chuckle and a grin.
"April fool!" he said to Willie.
"Don't be angry, let me in.

"And I'll tell you something, Willie,
It is never very wise
To believe that things are true
Until you've seen them with your eyes."
—By June Doolittle, New Jersey.

Spring Fever

It is Easter today. I just woke up. The sun shone through my window and in its radiance seemed to say, "Come on, sleepy-head. Get up, get up. Today's Easter and you must come out." I get up and hurry downstairs for "a bite for breakfast." Although it seems so nice out I guess I'll go to church.

I'm glad I did go to church, for the sermon was fine and I feel very gay just now as I eat my dinner. Plenty of eggs seem to be the main course of the dinner.

As I step outside after dinner I see the sun high in the clear blue sky. It is a typical Resurrection day. The birds are singing with all gaiety and the green blades seem to be pushing themselves up among the blades of last year's grass. I think I will take a hike and getting a piece of paper and a pencil I start off.

I go to the pasture gate where a saucy, little nuthatch greets me. As I go into the pasture I climb a long hill. (Our house is like a cup and saucer—the house is the cup and the saucer is made up of the hills which surround us.)

Puff! Puff! At last I've reached the top of the hill, but the reward. All around me I see hills, dales, valleys, brooklets, etc.

In the distance rise the Catskills. They seem blue in the distance and the sun seems to soften their rugged outline into long rolling hills.

It is delightfully warm up here and a warm wind sweeps over me now and then. An orange-colored butterfly flits past me. Now I've made up my mind. I'll go to High Rocks. They are a local beauty spot and are not quite a mile away. They are in a quiet and lonely, but interesting place and nobody lives near them. But then, I'll tell you more about them when I reach there!

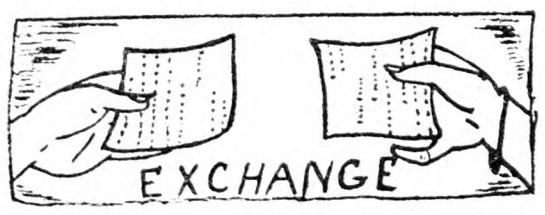
Now I climb a fence and start down the other side of the hill. In other words I've gone over the rim of the saucer. There is a growth of pines at my left and beyond them are woods. I hear a little noise, I look towards the pines and see a cotton-tail hopping along at all the speed he can muster up in order to put distance between himself and me. Then tramping in the woods and pasture I arrive at the old railroad bed. Just a word about this railroad bed. Over a hundred years ago a train used to run here. I am never able to find out anything about this railroad, but rumors say it used to go to the old iron foundries which are even today visible in the shape of ruins overgrown with weeds and grass.

The railroad bed is about 5 ft. wide and makes the walking very easy, as no trees, to speak of, have grown up. Now I am walking along too fast to notice anything in the wild nature line, but the smell of the pines and hemlocks seems to enchant me. My lungs seem to have three or four more quarts capacity for air, and my feet seem to glide almost silently over the carpet of needles under foot.

On a stone wall about 6 ft. away a woodchuck runs to his hole. Before me I see a high cliff. I have reached High Rocks! A cove lies at my feet. You see these rocks were formed by the Catskill Creek, and cove I mentioned is a part of it. The railroad bed stops here and on the other side I can see a place where a bridge crossed to this side in the century before. It is warm here and I sit down to look on the scene of beauty before me. The cliff, the stream, the rock, all seem to melt into one picture for the brush of an artist.

Sh! What's that moving? A woodchuck. He is only a little way in front of me. I am still and he does not see me. He stops as if to look for danger and then he walks on with great dignity. Then I look at the cove. Is it? Yes! Two ducks are on the water in the cove. This is nice, watching them as they swim in the sunlit water.

The ducks leave now, but one comes back to hold my interest. Just now two ducks flew upstream. Now five fly past. This seems to be migration day! These ducks have orange bills, black heads and snow-white backs and bellies. They are very pretty. On the same side of the creek as I am on there is a "No Trespassing" sign, but the owners would not mind if I went on their land for a walk. Nevertheless I do not go in that direction, as I think I'll go home. Then looking at the scene again before I start, as if to say good-by I notice something moving at the very foot of that trespass sign. It's a muskrat. After watching him a little while I go home happy and with something to turn over in my mind. I guess I'll go for a walk again! The birds, animals, trees and plants I saw would fill an encyclopedia, but why do you need one? All Our Page readers can take a hike and become acquainted with Mother Nature in the easiest way—by direct contact with her. — Carl Ratsch (15), New York.



Drawn by Teresa Prinzing (15).

"Several other girls and I are interested in Camp Fire Girls. We want to start a troop or whatever it is called. You see we are very dull about the Camp Fire Girls, but we are nearly sure of forming a troop. If any reader has a C. F. G. manual or handbook she is willing to let me have I will give in exchange a small stamp collection which is suitable for beginners, also several books in good condition." — Olive Whitehead, Pennsylvania.

"I would like to receive album pages from the boys and girls of Our Page. They should be 6x4½ inches." — Elsie Mae Springer (15), Pennsylvania.

"I have started an autograph album, and wish you would ask the boys and girls to send me verses. The size of my album is 6x4½ inches."—Anna Prinzing (16), New York.

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

Those Turnips.—Do you remember that turnip story the Parson told in his last letter? Well, some one rang him up on the phone the other day, in fact the day after the paper arrived, and said they wanted to say something in regard to that story. The Parson was scared to death for fear he had stretched it, and he asked if he had done so. "Oh, no," came the answer, "you didn't make it big enough." This woman's father had often told her all about it. It seems that the 22 yoke of oxen had 22 men to drive them, and they had just 22 turnips to make up the half bushel, and they were worth just six cents instead of 13, as the Parson wrote. Moreover, when they came to the house in the city they took a long pole and put it through the handle of the basket, and the whole 22 men carried the 22 turnips up through the door into the house.

A Veteran.—Perhaps some of The R. N.-Y. readers will remember the veteran preacher that the Parson wrote about some years ago. He has now worked and preached and held Sunday school for 67 years in the same locality. His eighty-ninth birthday was on the 23rd of March, and so he is now in his ninetieth year. It certainly is most interesting to hear him talk of the old days.

Those Tablecloths.—The Parson has had quite a number of letters in regard to that tablecloth material he spoke of last time. He will gladly tell anyone where to get it. Mrs. Parson likes hers more and more—it looks so nice and you just wash it off like oilcloth. The Parson was over in Rhode Island the other day and a woman had a tea table to carry her dishes around on made out of an old sewing-machine top. It was a very nice looking one at that, and a great help to her, for her pantry was quite a way from the dining-room. Such a slicked-up, neat-looking place as this was where the Parson stayed. The man goes out carpentering some for a sort of cash crop and then works the farm. He has some sheep and already, March 26, had quite a number of lambs. Sheep are all right if you are not in the milk business, but if you are, the Parson is sure there is much more money in milk. It was not dogs that drove sheep out of Connecticut but the dairy cow, for she is much more profitable and of more use, too, where there are large cities all around. The Parson's nice chopping block out by the barn is getting all porous and soft on top and soon it will split in two and be gone. But this man where the Parson stayed just has an old piece of sheet iron handy and he puts this on top of the block when not in use, and a clamp on this to keep it from blowing off, and the top of the block is as hard and good as ever and it will last a lifetime.

Those Church Suppers.—Some have been quite disturbed about those pay parish church suppers that the Parson doesn't particularly take to. The Parson would certainly be disturbed if the church had suppers where the poor never came or the hungry never came, nor the "stranger that was within our midst," or the children of big families never came. Perhaps you can combine both ideas. Let the older ones pay full price and let the children pay a cent a year of their age. Then give some tickets to that large family that you wonder why the children never come to Sunday School and ask them to come. Let them bring something if they want—they will feel better about it. And be sure and let the woman help about the kitchen, even if she shouldn't put the dishes in exactly the same place that you have put them for the last 20 years.

A Real Bumper.—The Parson used to have a piece of poetry about the "ettes" that the city folks have. They have bedroomettes and bathroomettes, and kitchenettes and radioettes where the heatette comes from, and now we have the bumperette. But the Parson saw a car up in Vermont where the old farmer had taken the "ette" off his bumper. He had bolted a heavy hardwood 2x6 plank right across, covering both bumpers and coming well out to the edge of the mudguards. It looked as though it would stop whatever hit it all right, and give it a coat of paint and it would not be so bad looking.

Money Talks.—An old saying, and it has some truth in it. The other night the Parson had spoken at a big supper, and afterward a man, who lives away in the city but had come out to the country for this occasion, came up and gave a great spiel to the Parson about how much he was interested in country work and how fine it was that someone was trying to do it. Then he shook hands, said good-night, and went out to get in his great car and go home. Imagine the Parson's surprise on suddenly seeing him come back into the hall. He came straight to the Parson, thrusting one hand deep down into his inside coat pocket for his wallet. "Talk is all very well," said he, "but how far will that go in buying shoes for children or all hots for a down-country lunch? I felt ashamed as I got into the car, having handed out all that talk and nothing more solid. Take this." He handed the Parson an X, which would go further toward baby carriages than hot air, the Parson admits.

Doing the Impossible.—The Parson will admit that the impossible has been done—at least once. About last Thanksgiving time a couple of brothers, Germans, came on from Chicago and bought a place way down country. All the odds were against them. There was a little old poor hay in the barn and one old poor horse, and that was all. They paid but a little down, but that was all they had, almost to the last cent. One of the fellows is married and has a darling child about two years old. The wife came on from Germany and could not speak a word of English. Some of our good church people gave them a little start and some dozen or 15 hens. Their only possible way to earn a cent was to do chopping, but they knew nothing about it, not having ever chopped at all. They had worked in a factory in Chicago. So some of the good church people helped them at that, showing them how to hold an ax, etc. After picking up a little here and there they got a job cutting by the cord and paid $75 for a cow, bought from the man they had chopped for. Then they worked for another man and got a pig for $4. They fed the horse on stale baker's bread, which everyone thought would kill it, but it doesn't seem to have so far. When the ground was wet with a frost line underneath, if they didn't go out and plow a lot of sod land with that horse. Then they got a job cutting wood, $2.50 a cord, and earned some $80. One of them had an old Ford to go to work with. Just now they go 10 miles and work on the section of the railroad. Now what have these two fellows done since Fall? Supported themselves, got a cow, and selling six pounds of butter a week toward groceries. Got two large brooders and 150 day-old chicks, a nice pig, and saved enough to make the first payment on the place in April. The Parson thinks this a most astonishing feat, and would have declared it could not be done down there in the Winter. They have worked very hard and look pretty thin, but while everybody else was having the grip they do not seem to have been sick a minute. Will they do as well this Summer? It will be planting crops with little coming in, but the Parson will make a guess: they will get that Fall payment largely by picking wild berries, especially huckleberries, and that old Ford car will take them to the city, where they will probably get 25 cents for every quart. Then, if they can learn to burn charcoal in the early Fall, they will begin to see out of the woods, and sometimes during this last Winter it has been too dark to do that when they shouldered their axes and started for home.

The P. T. A.—The Parson wonders how many of the readers of The R. N.-Y. have a Parent-Teachers' organization that they belong to? The Parson spoke for one the other night. It was a fathers' night, when the fathers were especially asked to come. Of course the mothers had to be there anyway to look after the supper. There was no charge for the supper—the P. T. A. paying what actual money cost there was. As the Parson sees it, these societies do not seem to have found themselves yet; they really don't know just what they are to do. Just to make money to buy certain things about the school building is very well as far as it goes, and there are a good many things that school boards find it hard to get money for, and probably do not think some of them very necessary, like pictures, playground equipment, pianos, etc. Primarily their chief purpose would seem to be to keep the parents in intelligent sympathy with the various new methods introduced into the schools and the new subjects introduced. Then, too, the parents should be constantly talking over their children with the teachers. Then they can look after the moving pictures that their children go to and see that there are properly chaperoned dances for the young people. Who will tell of other good things that the P. T. A. has found to do?

Easter.—Yes, Easter has come and gone, and we had a perfect day. We took 50 children to a big beautiful church in the city for a carol service. We had hoped George would be there for Easter, but he had a chance to go down to Tennessee in an auto, so he had to leave a week before. He reports a great trip down, going one day as much as 336 miles. But this letter is too long now, and the rest of our doings will have to wait till next time.

REV. GEO. B. GILBERT.

Abuse From Attorney in Court

Has a lawyer or attorney any right or liberty to stand in court and scandalize and defame the character of any person, more than he has a right to send through the government mails postal cards containing such messages as to vilify and defame one's character? D. M. B.

Maine.

The remarks of an attorney in the trial of an action are privileged and he cannot be made to account for the things he there says. There are many attorneys who may be justly criticized for abusing this privilege, and this will probably be true so long as attorneys continue to be human beings; that is, there are men to be found in all walks of life who abuse privileges which are extended to them. There was a time when heaping abuse on the opposite side seemed to bring results, but it is our observation that at the present time the attorney who abuses his opponent usually suffers at the hands of the court or the jury. T.

The Home Dressmaker

THE SEASON'S CHANGES.—Easter in New York is always expected to show something of the approaching tendencies in style, and the one thing to be noted especially this year was that skirts were definitely longer, though still very short according to older standards. There were some scalloped hems, too. The dipping back with floating draperies is of course the prevailing style for evening or other dresses of ceremony, but naturally not seen with ensemble or jacket suits. The tailored suit in early Spring calls for a fur scarf; fox is always in fashion, though it is not a fur for hard wear. Some of the leading shops offer Prince Edward Island silver fox scarfs from $195 to $850, while other fox scarfs of good quality cost from $45 to $225. Stone martin remains a favorite fur, attractive scarfs of good quality costing from about $60 up, while baum martin, which is higher in price, has the rich dark shades of sable. One of the noticeable things of the city is the numbers of women and girls wearing expensive furs who really do not look as though they belonged to a class which could afford them. In place of the fur scarf many well-dressed women wear a scarf of becoming color in chiffon, silk or fine wool, and this with a well-cut tweed coat or suit is quite as fashionable as the fur. The chiffon scarfs, usually printed and gaily colored, are newer than crepe, and are shown both as long scarfs and also the popular triangles.

THE LITTLEST GIRL'S COAT.—In the pictures we show a little girl's coat given a very attractive touch by a trimming of curving bands. The coat was made of fine twill woolen in turquoise blue. It had raglan sleeves and was fitted at the neck by groups of pin tucks set in sunburst style, both in back and front. We find these tucks much used in coats with raglan sleeves, both for the young and for grown-ups. The neck was encircled by two curved bands, which came over and were buttoned at one side. A little roll collar stood up inside these bands, and both the collar and the turn-back cuffs were edged with simple wool embroidery of blue and black. The hat, which matched the coat, was a sort of cross between a tam and a beret.

WHITE PIQUE.—Cotton goods are becoming more and more prominent in coming styles, both for children and adults. The child's dress shown was of fine white pique, trimmed with blue bias binding. This dress had set-in sleeves cut so short that they merely made little caps at the top of the arms, but most of the dresses for small children are made without sleeves. The front of the dress was given fullness by inverted pleats running up to the shoulder seam. At the center front the dress was cut out so that there was a lapping point at each side, while a panel was set in below. The fronts were edged with bias binding, and there was a row of white crocheted buttons down the center of the panel. The dress was extremely pretty, but very simple. The hat shown is fine peanut straw with an embroidered edge. We have seen a number of hats of peanut straw of a finer quality than those formerly made, and they are pretty and serviceable.

BROKEN SCALLOPS.—The dress in the center was of crepe de chine, one of the new bright blues. Its special features are the half scallops at the edge of skirt and blouse, and the bib collar. In this case the scallops were rounded at the one side and straight on the other, but we have seen other dresses with the ordinary round scallops at the hem. The edge of the blouse was finished in the same way, but with slightly smaller scallops. These scallops were faced, not bound. The blouse had raglan sleeves, long and snug. The collar and cuffs were of white organdie, bound with blue bias binding. The square bib in front was double, one section, slightly smaller, laid over the other, both being bound separately. The collar came over the bib at each side, held in place by three little blue buttons. This bib came straight across the neck at the top, but the blouse beneath it had a round neck which would give space enough to slip over the head. The cavalier gauntlet cuffs were also double, one over the other, bound with the blue binding, and were fastened with a strap of organdie, also bound, which went under the cuffs in front, and then came out at a bound slot, so as to fasten the cuffs at the back, and also to hold them up, little blue buttons finishing the strap. Another novel feature was the use of two narrow belts of the silk, one at the natural waist line and one below. These belts were fastened with small silver buckles, the buckles being at opposite sides. The collar and cuffs of this dress were especially smart. A white binding could be used if there was any doubt of the blue laundering, but the blue gives more character.

A JERSEY ENSEMBLE.—The dress with little coat at the right was of fine jersey cloth, a skirt and blouse with matching coat. This was of pink with the blouse of a slightly deeper rose, but another we saw was of rose with blouse of white jersey. The skirt had side pleats on each side of a front panel; the simple blouse had a rather novel trimming which we thought very attractive. The square neck was edged with a band of the lighter rose shade, and one end was brought down under an appliqued square of the material and drawn through a slot to fall free below. The blouse had a band of similar squares overlapping, forming a girdle; these squares began at the side of the front and extended round the back. A narrow girdle was threaded through slots in these squares, buckling at the side. This blouse had long tight sleeves trimmed with an appliqued square with a band passing through it, but many blouses of this class are sleeveless. The little coat was of the plain cardigan shape, but was given a novel touch by its rounded corners in front. There was no collar, but the coat was trimmed all around its edges by a double fold of the material, and the sleeves were finished at the wrist in the same way. This coat was unlined, the seams being neatly finished with silk binding. Such a coat and skirt could be varied by substituting a "jumper," as the pull-on sweaters are described abroad, for the blouse. Some of these are very moderate in price, while the new ones with lacy panels and modernistic designs of bright colors vary in price from $12.50 to $25.

Spring Suggestions from New York Shops

PLEATS AND BINDINGS.—The child's dress at the extreme right was dimity, white with blue ring dots. It was very plain, but the trimming was quite unusual. It was kilt-pleated in front, three pleats on each side bordering a panel-like broad pleat in front. Each pleat was finished at the edge with blue bias binding, stitched flat. There were no sleeves; the round collar was bound and also the shallow rounded opening in front, which fastened with a loop and pearl button. The dress was really charming, and shows one of the many ways in which the bias bindings may be used as trimming.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—Among the ensembles we see some linen dresses having a coat of a cotton material with a heavy basket weave printed in patterns like the hand-blocked linens. The cotton does not become crumpled so quickly as the linen, and is thus better for a coat. There are also some straight plain coats of heavy cotton in pastel shades bound all around with bias binding in a deeper color, and having patch pockets bound all around. The vogue for cottons is shown by the many attractive dresses of voile, both plain and figured. Some are trimmed with insets of voile, motifs or bands, in contrasting color. They are all so made that they will launder, which is one of the great advantages of modern cotton frocks.

Linen skirts with separate blouses are just the thing for the school or college

(Continued on Page 664)

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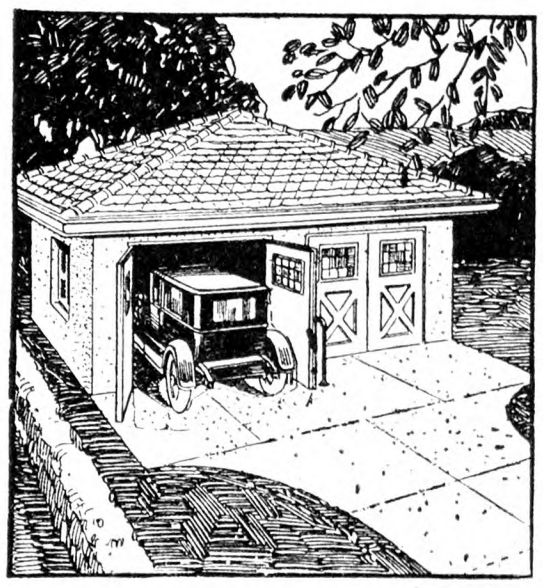

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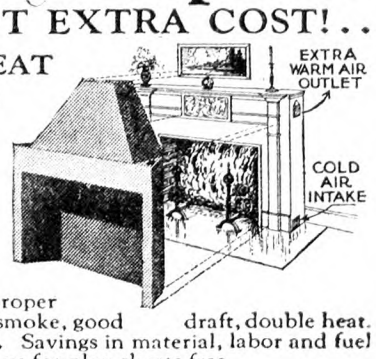

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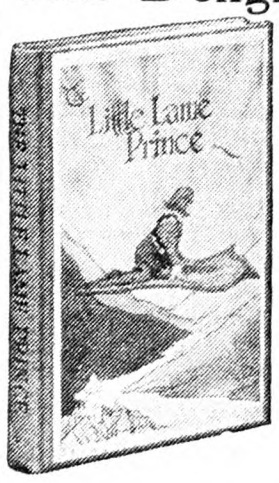

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A Farmer's Opinions

STARTING EARLY VEGETABLES.—In the vegetable-growing areas near Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Detroit, plants of standard classes are started in hotbeds and small greenhouses that are mostly heated by manure. In Long Island and New Jersey I have recently seen dozens of these structures that are heated artificially. We used to think that there never would or could be a practical substitute for manure "heat" in starting plants in hotbeds. Artificial heats are now largely used for this purpose in the East. Apparently they are entirely satisfactory. They are probably also more economical than manure in this territory. Vegetable-growing is an elaborate art, as well as a science, in certain regions of the East. The best vegetables, in the greatest variety, flow daily into consumption in New York City. The per capita consumption of fruit, vegetables and dairy products is much greater and that of meats much less in the East than in the Mid-West. Consequently, according to the best available knowledge of human nutrition, eastern people as a whole are more completely and better fed than those in the Mississippi Valley.

EARLY POTATOES IN ENGLAND.—On a 120-cow dairy-farm near Chester, England, seed potatoes are sprouted in an old, inexpensive barn before they are planted. Early potatoes for the London market are thus produced. They grow to marketable size about six weeks before the regular new-crop potatoes are harvested. Labor is comparatively cheap in England. It is slow work planting sprouted tubers by hand, but the net result had long been highly profitable to the dairyman-grower, according to the records that he gave me when I visited his farm. In harvesting the crop he placed the tops or vines between the rows and covered them with soil for green manuring. Sprouted seed was again planted soon thereafter on the same land, so that two chops of "young" potatoes were produced in one season. I have never seen in Europe so large and so mealy a potato as is common in American markets. London's home-grown early potatoes are good, and fit in well with other standard foods in the English diet, but they are much smaller than the average of early potatoes in this country's city markets.

POTATOES AND COMMISSION MEN.—In recent years farmers in the Kaw Valley of Kansas have been plowing up their Alfalfa and growing potatoes on a considerable scale. In going from Kansas City, Mo., to Lawrence, Kan., we have seen potatoes, newly dug, that in yield and quality would compare well with the best grown outside of Idaho. Last year the Kaw Valley growers, who are organized, lost about $500,000 on their crop. With a large carry-over on hand, they are in a fighting mood to fix the price of their potatoes, in defiance of the Kansas City commission concerns that attempt to prevent farmers from organizing. The growers are active in their own interest. So are the commission men. The commission firms like to deal with unorganized farmers. The reason is obvious. They don't like to deal with organized farmers. The reason is obvious: they know that they can't do as they please when they deal with organized farmers.

COMMISSION COMPANIES.—The business ideals and practices of most commission firms, individuals and companies handling farm products may be beyond reasonable reproach. Some of the most scrupulous men of my acquaintance are engaged in this business. All of them, however, are parts of the elaborate middleman system which has seen its best days. As factors in this system, they are largely responsible for the fact that farmers receive only about a third of the dollar that the consumer pays for farm products. Commission merchants are much like the fifth wheel on a wagon. They are coming to be unnecessary and therefore needlessly expensive to producers and consumers. A better and more economical system, in the interest of these two groups, is bound to take the place of the old one. Many enlightened commission men are facing the facts of their situation. They are not spending time and money fighting organizations of producers who are resolved to take up the wasteful slack between themselves and consumers. The best type of commission man is adapting himself to the new order that he sees coming; he will fit his talents and facilities into it, if he can.

WANTS TO RAISE MULES.—A subscriber in Berks Co., Pa., asks where he can buy a jack. He desires to raise mules. We have given him some suggestions by mail. It will not be necessary, I hope, for him to go as far as Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee or Illinois for a registered jack. If he did, he would have a heavy freight bill to pay. Probably he can buy one in Maryland, Virginia, Ohio or even in Pennsylvania. Our inquirer doesn't inform us whether his purpose is to raise small mules for use in mines or larger, qualitied mules for farm work. In either case, he will need a jack of standard size, with plenty of bone, three to seven years old, and in good, muscular condition. Possibly there are 40 to 60 farm mares in the neighborhood whose owners would breed them to the jack and pay a fair service fee. In that case, the jack would turn out to be a satisfactory investment the first year. His owner, at any rate, would not be at much expense in breeding his own mares. Having worked mules, maybe I am prejudiced in their favor. My opinion is that mules are steadier, can stand harder usage, know better how to take care of themselves in a pinch, don't break down or trample upon so many plants in turning around in fields and are less expensive to keep than horses. A span, however, is not so fast as a good team of horses. My further opinion is that if a man owns a first-class team of drafters (geldings or mares) of which he is proud, he cannot afford to entrust them to a hired man who may be deficient in "horse sense." But he can safely entrust a span of experienced mules to almost any hand. Patient, old mules are wiser, in their own interest, than the general run of men. It is a fair guess that many a Missouri boy 40 years ago left the farm because, when he was old enough to go to work, he had to milk kicking cows and work a slow mule with a fast horse in the plow or cultivator.

OLD-FASHIONED STOCKMEN.—Most of the pioneers who raised and advertised purebred live stock would go more than half-way and often all the way to please and profit their patrons. Honor, fairness, friendliness and confidence were outstanding factors in the purebred business of their day. Plenty of breeders now are as scrupulous and fair as their old-fashioned predecessors, but some others are so cold, mercenary and "business-like" that if a farmer should have unsatisfactory dealings with them it would be difficult for him to secure a just settlement. Any breeder who hopes to prosper and be respected, even in these money-crazy days, is under a business necessity of being clean, just, friendly and helpful in all of his dealings with farmers. "Efficient salesmanship" is overworked and unduly emphasized as a factor in purebred stock-raising. The best salesmanship, in the long-run, breeds friendship. A business that makes enemies is going wrong and will inevitably go to pieces. Without the farm demand for improved live stock, the business of breeding would soon dwindle down to a hobby of rich men. Young farmers who are engaging in raising pedigree stock would do well to read and ponder the histories of old-fashioned stockmen. Too many of us forget that the best of the old past still lives, and is ever new and true.

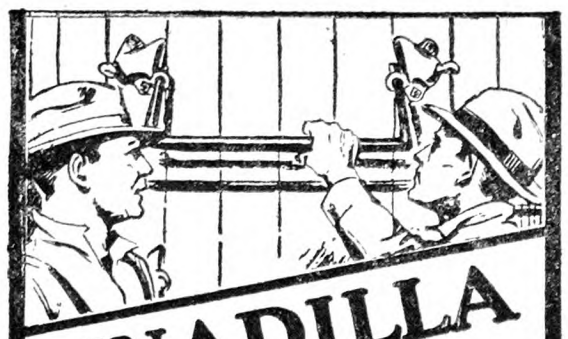
INDUSTRIALIZING FARMING.—A friend of mine has written a book in which he implies that farming is going to be saved by making paper out of cornstalks, and putting other waste farm products and farm by-products to industrial uses. This is a late addition to the mass of confusing propaganda that is intended by the overlords of key industries to bolster up the faith of farmers in better days to come in agriculture. Some farm paper editors have swallowed the bait. Farming will be industralized to some extent. Who will be the beneficiaries of the process? Farming is not going to be industrialized in the interest of farmers, unless they do it themselves, and control the work and product.

A "FARM RELIEF" SUGGESTION.—H. M., Queens Co., L. I., N. Y., writes: "As I see it, the first step toward the relief of agriculture would be the establishment of Federal-controlled (co-operative or municipal) warehouses, elevators, cold storage and converting plants of the most modern and efficient types, supported by a strongly-financed credit and marketing agency. With these facilities, farmers would be relieved of the physical care of their products. Their immediate credit needs would also be taken care of through the issue of bankable storage receipts. Farmers would then have a safe and individually inexpensive depository for their agricultural wealth. Consequently, they would be in a much stronger bargaining position than they are in now, when on their side they have to bargain with stored wealth on the side of buyers."

One principle touched upon in the foregoing by H. M. is the same as that embodied in Mr. Dillon's plan, as set forth in THE R. N.-Y. several weeks ago; but under the latter's plan farmers themselves would be in control.

MISTREATED SHEEP.—H. M., Sullivan Co., N. Y., writes: "In several counties I have recently been on a number of farms where sheep are kept locked up all night and part of the day in dark, damp basement barns. Nothing could be much worse than this treatment for sheep worth keeping. I observed that most of the hay fed or in the barns lacked clover. Some kind of legume hay is a necessity for sheep in Winter. As an experienced sheepman of long experience, I had an impulse to tell the owners of these sheep a few plain things, but why should I? Their business is their own, not mine."

An experienced sheepman can never be happy or cheerful on a farm where he sees sheep suffering from mistreatment. What is principally the matter with the sheep industry in the East is that not many men in this region know how to take care of flocks. Several generations ago the East was noted for its sheepmen and their sheep. If the sheep that H. M. saw don't die, their owners may learn how to be better caretakers, for, after all, experience is the most effective teacher. One who feels sorry for sheep surely cannot lose patience with men. D. C. W.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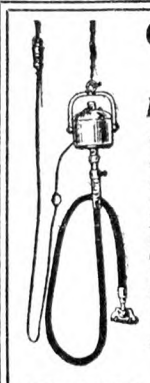
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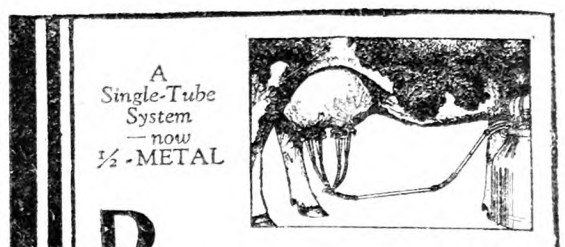
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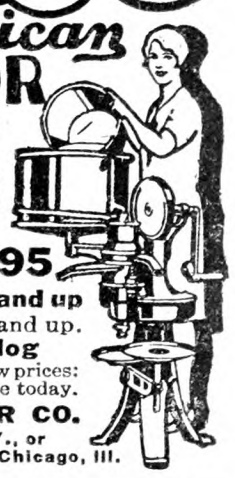
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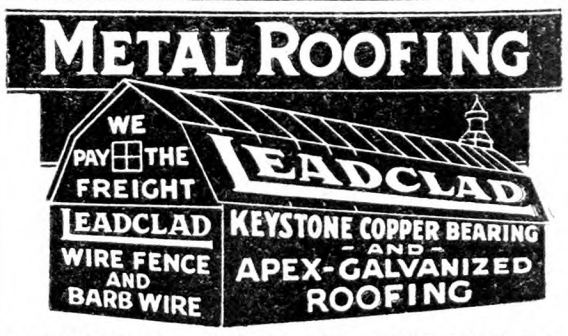

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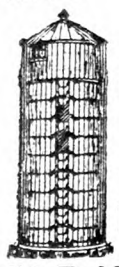

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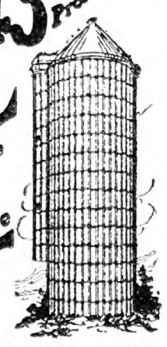

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Send at once for our booklet "Silos and Silage" by F. R. Fricke, B. S., also printed matter on these remarkable silos.

RIB STONE CONCRETE CORPORATION
BOX 410 LE ROY, N. Y.

Maryland Live Stock Day

Animal husbandry students at the University of Maryland will participate in fitting and showing contests and other events at College Park, Md., on May 4, which will be "Live Stock Day" at the institution. The program will be sponsored by the University of Maryland Live Stock Club. Many members of the Maryland Stockmen's Association are expected to be present.

What About Peavine Silage?

Will peavine silage keep in late Spring if fed off rapidly? Is it as easy to keep as corn silage in a good silo? We expect to run it in as it comes from the viner and tramp well. It molds badly on the stacks after weather gets warm. Would silo improve this condition? S. M. L. York Co., Pa.

We would like to hear from readers who have had experience in this.

Live Stock Sales

May 1-2.—Holsteins. Midwest Holstein Sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen, sale managers, Minneapolis, Minn.

May 4.—Jerseys. Highland Farm Dispersion, Shelby, Mich.; Joe Morris, Westerville, Ohio, sale manager.

May 8.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment Sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

May 9. — Guernseys. Fond du Lac County Guernsey Breeders' Annual Sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Chas. L. Hill & Son, sale manager.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, West Lebanon, Ind., sale manager.

May 16.—Guernseys. National Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 17.—Guernseys. Coventry-Florham Sale, Trenton, N. J.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 18. — Guernseys. Dispersion of Cosquay Farm, Guernseys, Trenton, N. J.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 18.—Guernseys. Wardacres, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 20. — Lynbrook Farm Guernsey dispersion, Southboro, Mass.

May 22. — Brown Swiss. Haeger's Brown Swiss National, Waukesha, Wis.; R. E. Haeger, sale manager.

June 1.—Holsteins. Onal Holstein Dispersal, Alexandria, Minn.; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

June 6-7.—Holsteins. Sixth Brentwood National Sale, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. G. Davidson, sale manager.

June 7.—Jerseys. National Jersey Sale, Trenton, N. J.; Joe Morris, Westerville, Ohio, sale manager.

June 13.—Strathglass Farm First Annual Ayrshire Sale, Port Chester, N. Y.; A. H. Tryon, manager.

July 15. — Holsteins. National Type Sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Sept. 18. — Milking Shorthorn Sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Oct. 12—Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21 — Jerseys. David Miller & Sons' Annual Sale, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Oct. 21-22.—Holsteins. National Ormsby Sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Nov. 5-6—Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8—Holsteins. Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 12-13—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment Sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-20-21-22—U. S. National Holstein Fall Sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

May 16-17.—Northeast Conference of Research Workers in Poultry Husbandry, New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

May 30.—Third Annual Jersey Cattle Field Day of Montgomery County, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

June 4.—Annual Spring Jersey Cattle Show, Far Hills, N. J.

June 4-5.—Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 12.—Ayrshire Breeders' Association, annual meeting, Commodore Hotel, New York City.

June 22.—Annual Field Day and Picnic of the Vermont Jersey Cattle Club, Burlington, Vt.

June 29.—New York State Jersey Cattle Club Field Day, Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y.

Aug. 26-31.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 16-17—Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

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A few Chester Whites, 6 to 7 weeks old ..... 5.50 each
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Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
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Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
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S. C. W. Leg. Tancred Strain	3.50	6.50	12.00
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TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEG.	$12	$57.50	$110
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LIGHT MIXED	10	47.50	—
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Heavy Mixed Broilers	3.25	6.25	12.00	58.75	115
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CHOICE CHICKS AT POPULAR PRICES	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns—Anconas	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Barred, White, Buff Rocks—Reds	8.50	16.00	77.50	150
Wyandottes—Orpingtons—Minorcas	9.00	17.00	82.50	160

Mixed Chicks, $12.00—100. All Shipments Postpaid. Finest Stock. Greatest Profit Makers. 100% Safe Delivery.
GOLD MEDAL CHICKERIES Box 666 Wallkill, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$49.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	3.50	7.00	13.00	64.00
Heavy Broilers	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00
Light Broilers	2.75	4.50	8.00	39.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. Post age paid. Hogan tested flocks. 19 years in business.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

Baby Chicks
From Free Range Selected Flocks

Lots—	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds	7.50	14.00	67.50	130
Light Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	75
Heavy Mixed	6.00	11.00	52.50	100

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FAIR VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. No. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

TANCRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHIX
Hatched from our own breeders—famous throughout the country for high production, vigor and size. Let us introduce our blood line, disease free, 200-300 egg strain; which is sure to increase your profits. We not only sell you CHIX, but insure them for 30 days. Write for circular, giving information about our farm.
EDWARD C. LUTZ POULTRY FARM, Middletown, Pa.

Chicks FROM FREE RANGE FLOCKS
S. C. White Leghorns, $10 per 100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $12; Heavy Mixed, $10; Light Mixed, $8. Special prices on larger lots, 100% live del. guar. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 12c; R. I. Reds, 12c; Heavy Mixed, 10c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Parcel post paid. B. W. AMEY - - Cocolamus, Penna.

Ducks in Indiana

What will add more zest and variety to a Sunday dinner than a well-cooked, properly seasoned, nicely browned roast duck? It will bring to mind the wild game dinners of long ago. A thing that is good to eat is always in demand, and a good thing to have to sell. This is especially true of dressed ducks. The best part of it is, ducks are just as easy to raise as they are to sell. I wish I could show every farm woman just how easy it would be for her to earn extra money each Fall by raising a few ducks. They can be grown on any farm. It is not necessary to have running water, or a pond, for them. They will get along very well without if plenty of clean drinking water is supplied. The mortality rate of ducklings is very low, as they are not subject to the common ailments of baby chicks. A baby duck, born strong and vigorous, is, so far as disease is concerned, almost as good as grown. In addition to this, they grow very fast; young birds of the larger breeds will weigh 6 lbs. at 12 weeks of age. These large breeds will lay almost as many eggs as the heavy breeds of chickens, and there are egg breeds that will lay as many as any breed of chickens.

A drake and two or three ducks is all that is necessary to raise a small farm flock. Breeding stock should be bought in the Fall if possible. In any case make sure the stock is mated at least a month before eggs are to be set. When buying, be sure you can tell a drake from a duck. Drakes usually have a little curl over the tail, and do not quack as loud as ducks. The number of hens to be allowed each male depends somewhat on his age and vitality. An active young drake can be allowed a larger number than an old bird.

Aylesburys are a large, pure white, English breed of ducks that were old favorites before the advent of the Pekins. They are regaining much popularity of late years. They are as large as the largest strains of Pekins, mature specimens often weighing 12 to 15 lbs. each. They differ from Pekins in shape, being fuller breasted and lower set; the mature or old ones when fat often drag the ground. They are excellent layers. Early hatched birds frequently lay through their first Summer and Fall. They differ from Pekins in color of bill and feet, those of the Aylesbury being pink.

Pekins are the most popular and numerous variety raised in this country. They are so well known as to require little description. Everyone who knows ducks knows Pekins. They are pure white in color like Aylesburys, but are more erect in carriage, are built higher off the ground, and do not have as much keel (the loose under part of the body). Their feet and bills are a deep orange color. They are satisfactory layers and the standard market duck everywhere. They weigh 12 to 14 lbs. each.

The Rouen is, next to the Pekin, the best known heavy breed. They are the big, green-headed fellows, and are one of the most beautiful varieties grown, colored like the wild mallard, but much heavier, weighing 12 to 15 lbs. They are blockier in type than Pekins, have shorter necks and legs, and a more horizontal carriage. They are very deep-bodied, with more keel than Pekins, but not so much as Aylesburys; are a real meat type bird with good solid flesh, and are good layers. They are quieter and more docile than Pekins.

White Crested ducks are a little smaller than the three breeds already mentioned. They are very similar to Pekins in type, but have a showy topknot or crest on the head. These differ in size, some extra fine specimens have crests five or six inches in diameter. They are a good market variety, being so much like Pekins, and have probably been developed from the same foundation, since early Pekin importations contained some crested birds.

Muscovys, or quackless ducks, are in many ways quite different from others. Their heads and faces are mostly bare of feathers with spots of red, rough caruncu-lated skin showing. They are good foragers, living mostly on grass, like geese, which they greatly resemble in shape as well as feeding habits. They are longer and broader than Rouens, but are flatter in appearance without the depth of the Rouen. They are great fliers and will perch on buildings and in trees. It is not necessary to confine them to get their eggs, as they do not scatter them like other ducks, but deposit them in nests. They begin to lay in February, and often continue up to cold weather. Ducks of this breed quack only when badly frightened. The drakes are about a third larger than the ducks. Unlike other breeds, they will sit well and hatch and care for their young in fine style. It takes five weeks for Muscovy eggs to hatch. They are not a first-class market duck and do not sell as high as others. When crossed on other breeds their progeny is a hybrid, will not reproduce, and is fit only for market. There are two varieties of this breed, the White and the Dark.

Blue Swedes are a rare but beautiful and useful variety. They are large and of a deep blue color, with white bib and wings. They resemble Rouens in type and size, being a little smaller on an average. They are a good all-around market and laying duck, and are sure to become more popular.

The Black Cayuga is solid black in color, of good size, medium in weight, active and hardy. This breed lays a black egg.

The Indian Runners are known as the Leghorns of the duck family. There are five varieties of the breed, the plain Fawn, colored similar to mallards but lighter in tone; the Fawn and White, the Pencilled, the Buff and the White. They have long slender bodies, necks and heads, are very erect, stylish and active in carriage. They get over the ground faster than other ducks, and are good foragers as well as the best of layers. They are hardy, mature early and are non-sitters. A White Runner duck holds the world's egg-production record for all fowls, having produced 365 eggs in one year. In England they are replacing hens for use as commercial egg producers. They weigh 4 to 5 lbs. each and make good lightweight roasters.

The Buff Orpingtons are, in color, an even shade of rich buff, except the head and neck of the drake, which are seal brown. In type they are intermediate between the Runners and the Pekins, and are of medium weight, although there are strains of the breed that weigh as much as the average farm-raised ducks of the heavy breeds. They are almost as good layers as Runners.

The Call and East India breeds are midgets in size, are very neat and compact in appearance, very active and great foragers, wreaking havoc on bugs and insects. There are two kinds of Calls, the White and Gray; also two of the East Indias, White and Black.

Mallards are the small semi-domesticated wild ducks. They, like the Calls and East Indias, are used mostly as decoys.

Six to eight females are not too many for one drake if they have access to swimming water, while five is enough for a dry-land flock.

Remember that feeding has as much to do with fertility of eggs as the vitality of the stock, and unless the breeders get a balanced ration the hatches may be poor.

Do not give them scratch feeds alone, either whole or cracked grain, and expect them to lay lots of eggs. They can't do it. They will do well to maintain themselves unless fed two good moist mash feedings per day. In cold weather use hot water in making the mash, and mix in hot, cooked vegetables or steamed Alfalfa leaves. Do not feed enough to fatten them, just enough to keep them in good shape and hustling for more. When laying time approaches feed a little heavier, but never more at a time than they will clean up in 15 or 20 minutes. Do not leave feed before them through the day, after they are filled up; remove any that is left.

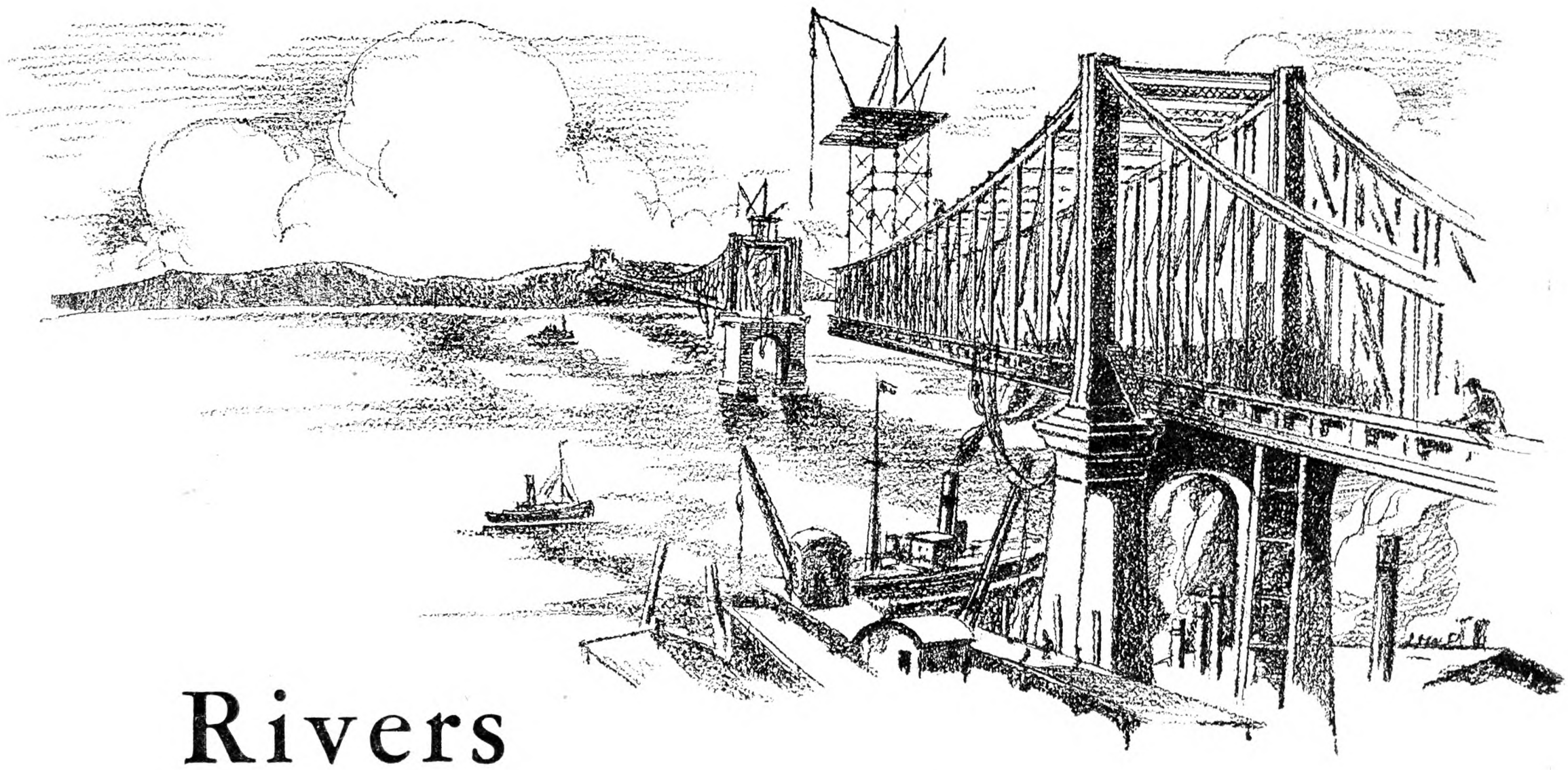
Any mash that is good for laying hens may be used for laying ducks, but it should be diluted with ground oats or wheat bran to give it bulk. Then, besides the Alfalfa leaves already mentioned, that supply green food protein and vitamins, add a little meat scrap to supply animal matter, also allow them access to oyster shells and grit, to furnish shell-making and grinding material.

Ducks should have a shelter house for their use at night and during cold, stormy weather. Just a small low-roofed shed, open on the south, and without a floor, is all that is necessary for the old stock. This laying-house must be kept supplied with fresh straw. The old need not be removed but two or three times a year. In cold weather it will give off heat and help to keep the eggs from freezing. Nests on the floor are not exactly necessary, as the ducks will make their own, but they will use them if present, and where a large number are kept together they will often reduce the number of broken eggs.

Ducks usually begin to lay in February or early March, and they should be kept penned at night and during the early morning, so that the eggs may be readily gathered, otherwise they will be well scattered and hidden. Collect these as soon as possible in cold weather. Hatching eggs may be washed in warm water just prior to setting, but it is not advisable to wash them several days ahead, nor to allow them to remain in the water any length of time.

April and May are the best months to hatch in. These Spring-hatched ducklings will have an advantage over their later hatched brothers and sisters, since they get well started before hot weather begins. The duckling that comes into the world in the heat of Summer, with the grass and water all dried up and no bugs or worms in sight, is heavily handicapped. A rainy season is naturally better adapted to the growing of young ducks, since plenty of moisture will mean abundant vegetation and a varied supply of insect life.

Hens are the best hatching unit that can be used on most farms to incubate duck eggs. A good-sized hen can handle 12 or 14 eggs. If possible, set in nests on the ground, and keep the surrounding soil moist, as hens do not take a trip to a pond or spring every day and return to the nest with damp feathers. It is well to sprinkle the eggs each day during the last or fourth week of incubation. Dust the hen well with loose powder before hatching, to kill all lice, for the little ducks must not become infested. Take them from the nest as they hatch, and keep them in a warm place until the hen has finished hatching, so the nest will not become crowded and the weak ones be mashed. Have a clean, dry, well lighted, roomy brood coop ready for the brood. Confine the hen in one side, where she can be fed by herself, so she will not step all over the little ones, or eat up all their feed. Do not be in a hurry to feed the



Rivers *to* Cross

THERE are always rivers to cross, difficulties to surmount, in fact, in life, in business. In the feed business the biggest rivers to cross are one's own achievements.

Having produced a feed that may be widely welcomed, the temptation is strong to rest on one's oars. But to yield would be fatal, for with greater effort an even better feed may be created.

Everybody must exert himself—the chemists in the laboratories, the practical feeders on the experimental farms, the grain buyers, the millers, the salesmen, the traffic experts, the dealers, and the service men.

Each individual phase of creating, producing and selling presents its own peculiar difficulties. By overcoming these difficulties, or, if necessary, perfecting perfection, better feeds can be made at lower prices.

True, it means a tremendous amount of constant effort—but it makes things easier for the farmer.

By thus crossing its rivers The Park and Pollard Company has done its share to make the poultry and dairy businesses vastly more profitable—and, incidentally, has assured success for itself.

The Park & Pollard Co

Boston, Mass.—Buffalo, N. Y.

To be sure of profit making feeds—look for a Park & Pollard dealer

Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust Dry Mash • Red Ribbon Scratch • Growing Feed • Intermediate Chick Feed • P & P Chick Scratch • P & P Chick Starter—**Dairy Rations:** Overall 24% • Milk-Maid 24% • Bet-R-Milk 20% • Herd-Helth 16% • Milkade Calf Meal — **Other Feeds:** P & P Stock Feed • Bison Stock Feed • Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration • Pigeon Feed • P & P Horse Feed • Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

New England Accredited stock. All breeders 100% White Diarrhea free

		S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Week of April 29	Grade A	18.00	22.00	24.00	27.00
	Special Matings	21.00	25.00	28.00	32.00
Week of May 6	Grade A	$16.00	$20.00	$22.00	$25.00
	Special Matings	19.00	23.00	25.00	28.00

Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00.

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

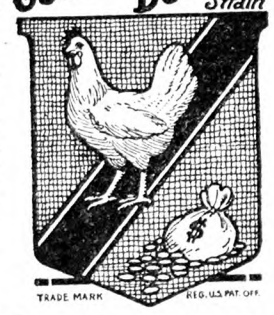
Everyone answering this advertisement will receive **FREE** our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

Every Breeder Blood-Tested, Certified, Trap-Nested Under State Supervision

S. C. White Leghorn Chicks and Pullets
Backed by Definite Performance Records
For nine years we have specialized EXCLUSIVELY in Golden Dollar Strain.

The Golden Dollar Strain



EVERY hen breeder in our flocks has produced 200 eggs or better in her pullet year by actual trap-nest records. Every sire is officially pedigreed from dams with records of from 220 to 311 eggs, made under State Supervision. Every breeder has been blood-tested and certified by State officials. These tests made for five consecutive years, have always shown our flocks 100% perfect, absolutely free from bacillary white Diarrhea. Our big snow-white eggs sell at a premium on the New York market. Chicks from our breeders will make golden dollars for you.

"Profits from Poultry" by Paul F. Smith, the man who built a $30,000 a year business on a 12-acre farm. Write for your copy It's free but worth a lot.

VINELAND TRAP-NEST POULTRY RANCH
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EIGENRAUCH FARMS
RED BANK - NEW JERSEY

18TH YEAR breeding White Leghorns for size, vigor and heavy production of large White EGGS. 8,000 LAYERS are housed on our farm.

Our Chick Guarantee

100% satisfactory arrival on the exact date we promise shipment. Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm.

Write for Free Folder and Prices on Pullets and Chicks

EIGENRAUCH FARMS RED BANK, N. J.

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS BRED FOR PRODUCTION • STANDARD QUALITY •

Our chicks come from flocks that have been carefully culled for Egg Production and Standard Quality. By poultrymen trained at the Ohio State University. Our catalog is chicken from cover to cover, write for it or order from this ad. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank. Member I. B. C. A.

Varieties—Postpaid prices:	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14	$41	$67.50	$130
Rose, Single C. Br. Leghorns, Anconas	3.75	7.00	13	38	62.50	120
Barred, White, Buff Plymouth Rocks	4.25	8.00	15	44	72.50	140
Rose, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	4.25	8.00	15	44	72.50	140
White, Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16	47	77.50	150
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	5.50	10.50	20	59	97,50	190

Special Mating Chicks 3¢ each higher. Heavy Broilers $12.00 Light $10.00

LANCASTER FARMS HATCHERY Route 20 Lancaster, Ohio

NATIONAL "SUPERBRED" CHICKS

Insure your future poultry profits by ordering NATIONAL "SUPERBRED" CHICKS NOW

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Tancred & Hollywood White Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.00	17.00	82.00	160.00

Light Mixed, $9 per 100. Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100. Also Black Minorcas, White Minorcas, Anconas, Blue Andelusians and Jersey Black Giants. Send for our free catalog and prices on our Special Mated Chicks. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Member International Baby Chick Association.

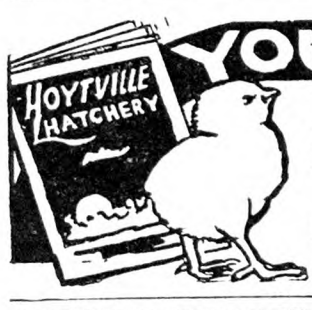
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 406, MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

Chicks (*Investigate before you Invest*)

Get our big POULTRY MANUAL. Get all the information before you buy. Saves money. Fine chicks with special breeding and pedigreed males behind them. If you want real producers we have them. We can fill your requirements if you will let us know what you want. **CATALOG IS FREE.** It will help you make more money from your poultry plant. Write to us if you have a poultry problem and we will give our best advice and help.

Write today—we can't tell the whole story here.

CO-OPERATIVE BREEDING & HATCHING CO. BOX 124 TIRO, OHIO



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Ohio Accredited Chicks—Also Baby Ducks

Every bird in our breeding flock is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by expert, trained and authorized by Ohio Poultry Improvement Association. Find out about our guarantee plans 16 Breeds. We have limited number chicks from Ohio R. O. P. pedigreed stock. Write today.

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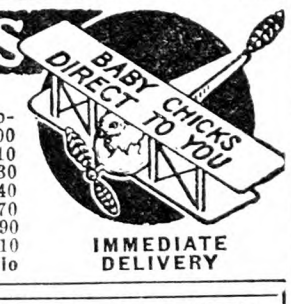
WOLF SELECTED CHICKS



CHICKS C. O. D. Send only $1.00 and pay Postman the balance.

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Shipment made any time you wish.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S.C.M. Anconas	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S.C. & R.C.R.I. Reds, Bl. Min.	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170
Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed Chicks	3.00	4.75	9.00	45.00	90
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.00	11.00	55.00	110

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, Box 2, Gibsonburg, Ohio IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

ASHBERY POULTRY FARM Box R, Sodus, N. Y. Chicks are from our own breeders. One of the finest flocks of S. C. White Leghorns in the State. Certified and Supervised by Cornell University. 28c, 20c, 16c prices will be reduced in May. (Satisfaction Guaranteed.)

HANSON STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Can still spare some New Jersey Certified Chicks from this strain for delivery May 20th, at $15.00 a 100, from trapnested breeders. Circular. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, New Jersey

ducklings. When they are 48 hours old they are ready to be fed, and should be started on a diet of stale bread, moistened to a crumbly, not sloppy state, with sweet milk.

Ground grains may be added to the ration after the second or third week. A good growing mash consists of five parts yellow cornmeal, two parts wheat bran, one part red dog flour, one part (50% protein) meat scrap, and one part rolled oats. Moisten this with sweet milk if possible, and feed three times a day until fully feathered. Never feed more at a time than they can clean up in 20 minutes. Be sure to give plenty of drinking water at all times, and especially at feeding time. Give them access to plenty of grit, preferably a fine grade of limestone grit, as sand cannot be assimilated as readily as this pearl grit, and it has not as high mineral content to be used in building bone. If they do not have unlimited range, supply them green feed of some kind.

Keep the youngsters out of the water, and never allow them out in the rain until fully feathered. A young duck cannot stand to dabble in cold water, and a drenching rain soon drowns them. They must have shade to protect them from the hot sun. Keep them away from rats both night and day; they are their worst enemies. Watch out for turtles if they are allowed on a stream or pond.

If they have plenty of range and a sizable body of water to feed along, a farm flock will need very little feed after they are feathered, until fattening time. However, they should be given a light feed of grain at night to induce them to come home to roost.

Ducks may be marketed at about 12 weeks of age, when they are fully feathered and almost grown, or they may be kept until Fall and sold on the holiday market. They will bring a little more per pound in the Fall, but usually not enough to repay one for the trouble and expense necessary to carry them over, unless they are able to pick up most of their living for themselves on the range.

Gradually change the ration for some time before marketing so that they are finished on cracked grain. This gives a sound, heavy, firm-fleshed body, which is desired. The flabby, fat duck will be soft and greasy when roasted, and consequently is not wanted. The ideal flesh is similar to a young wild mallard, firm and solid, with some fat of course so it will not be dry, and as near as possible to that "wild" flavor.

Remember early hatched ducklings make the best breeders, and the breeders should be grown slowly, never fattened, but fed for size of frame, vigor and vitality.

Here are a few don'ts for the beginners:

Don't set traveled eggs before resting them 12 hours. Don't try to raise the cripples and weaklings. Don't feed too soon after hatching. Don't give small ducks whole or cracked dry grain. Don't feed cheap, poor quality feed. Don't feed sour mash. Don't change feed suddenly. Don't forget grit or oyster shell. Don't give them salt or castor oil. Don't expect eggs without feeding for them. Don't mate brother and sister. Don't be unwilling to learn from others.

The worst thing about a duck is its quack, but since they can neither whistle nor sing, they have no other means of expressing their feelings. R. M.

Zionsville, Ind.

Turkeys Have Roup

I bought three turkeys last Fall. They have a swelling on each side of their heads. It begins from their nostrils and goes under their eyes about the thickness of a lead pencil. When they sneeze a white matter flies out of their noses. I got some roup tablets to put in the drinking water, but that did no good. Could you tell me what the trouble is, and also what will cure them? W. W.

New York.

I can tell you what the trouble is much more easily than I can tell what will cure these turkeys. The trouble is roup affecting the eyes. The swelling is caused by an accumulation of matter in the little sac beneath the skin under the eyes. This sometimes hardens and can be removed only through an incision in the skin over the hard mass. If the birds are tame enough to be caught several times daily, their eyes may be washed out with a mild antiseptic solution, like boric acid in water, an ounce to the quart of water. The nostrils should also be cleansed, using a small syringe. After cleansing of the eyes and nostrils, several drops of a 15 per cent solution of argyrol, to be obtained of the druggist, should be placed in each eye once or twice daily. This trouble is likely to subside in warm weather, to appear again when the cold Fall rains come. Birds once affected are best disposed of when well, as a permanent cure is difficult and the disease is easily kept over from season to season in partly cured fowls. M. B. D.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Assorted Chicks	2.75	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

200,000 Chicks—1929
GOODLING'S SUPER QUALITY
Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	13.00	62.50	120
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	8.00	15.00	75.00	
Broiler Chicks H. Breed	5.50	11.00	52.50	100
Broiler Chicks L. Breed	5.00	10.00	47.50	90

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box Y, R. No. 1, Richfield, Penna.

Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks
High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in May at $12.00 per 100; $35.00 per 300; $57.00 per 500; $110 per 1000.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R SHERIDAN, PA.

HILL SIDE CHICKS
Will Ship C. O. D.
May Chicks as Low as 8c
S. C. R. I. OWENS STRAIN REDS
S. C. ROCKS S. C. W. L. TANCRED and
HEAVY MIXED—LIGHT MIXED WYCKOFF STRAIN
100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone McAlisterville, Pa.

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 9.00	$42.50	$ 80
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	10.00	47.50	90
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed $8.00	Heavy Mixed		$10.00

Our chicks are properly hatched; strong and vigorous. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	11.00	52.50	100.00
Light Mixed $8.00	Heavy Mixed		$10.00

All free range stock, carefully culled for size and uniformity as well as for egg production. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this ad or write for new circular.

EDGAR C. LEISTER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. White Leghorns	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Assorted Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Write for literature.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS, 9c UP HEALTHY, FREE RANGE STOCK
Rocks - Reds - Wyandottes - Leghorns - Mixed
Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.00	11.00
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

Tancred Strain Wh. Legh'ns	$11 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns	10 per 100
B. Rocks and R. I. Reds	12 per 100
Heavy Mix., $10 Light Mix.	8 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM N. J. Ehrenzeller, McAlisterville, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	$8.50	$6.00	$11.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	8.50	6.00	11.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	8.00	5.00	9.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00	5.00	9.00

500 lots ½c less, 1000 lots 1c less. Free range flocks. Safe delivery guar. B. N. LAUVER, McAlisterville, Penna

CLASS A CHICKS
At 8½c up. Several varieties. No money down. Pay 10 days before shipment or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free.
BOS HATCHERY R. 2 R Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS May Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$10.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	9.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	12.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	10.00 per 100
Light Mixed	8.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna.

CHIX OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY
Barred and White Rox, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Reds, Mixed.
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Phone 308 Chestertown, Md.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY **CHICKS**

Barred and White Rocks	$11.00 per 100
White Wyandottes	13.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	9.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

ULSH'S Superior CHICKS

White Wyandottes	$13.00 per 100
W. Rocks and Bar. Rocks	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	9.00 per 100

Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
JAS. E. ULSH Beaver Springs, Pa.

TANCRED PEDIGREED LEGHORN CHICKS
GUARANTEED 30 DAYS—$16, $21. EGGS—$10, $12. Same lines as our contest winners. 2,000 old tested breeders. Large white eggs. 25th year. Descriptive catalog. PLANK'S POULTRY FARM, Gettysburg, Pa.

DELAWARE CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
from mature hens mated with State Certified males from 200-egg dams. Also price list on Barred Rocks.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM - SEAFORD, DEL.

PENNA. STATE CERTIFIED LEGHORN CHICKS—Pure Hanson and Hanson-Wyckoff Strains. The Best. Catalog describing our 300-egg stock, Records, Pedigreeing, R. O. P. Entries. RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, *M. A. Campbell*, Jamestown, Pa.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Conducted at the State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Following is report for week ending April 10, with comments by the director:

Five years of effort have at last met with success. The sum of $25,000 is at the disposal of the Institute for the construction of a new contest plant.

Many men and many agencies not directly associated with the Institute have made this result possible. Active interest and support came from the local and State poultry and farm organizations. The Farm Bureaus of Nassau and Suffolk counties, the New York State Co-operative Official Poultry Breeders, Inc., the State Farm Bureau Federation, the State Farm Conference Board, the State Departments of Education, and Agriculture and Markets, the Long Island Poultry Association, Governor Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Agriculture of which Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is chairman, Governor Roosevelt himself, with the Financial Committees of the Legislature, all played an effective and harmonious part.

We now have the responsibility of constructing a plant that embodies the best experience and best judgment available at the present time; one which we hope may serve as a standard for northeastern United States and that may pay real dividends to the poultry industry which it is designed to serve.

With this in mind, an Advisory Committee on Location and Plan has been formed. It consists of: Prof. James E. Rice, Ithaca; C. R. White, president of the State Farm Bureau Federation; F. C. Plinston, president, and M. M. Griffith, secretary of the New York State Co-operative Official Poultry Breeders, Inc.; Robert Seaman, president Long Island Poultry Association; F. C. Hare, president Chemung County Poultry Association; H. F. Hendrickson, Bridgehampton, L. I.; Otto Ruehle, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Mr. Plinston, Mr. Hendrickson and Mr. Ruehle have pens in the present contest. Every member of the committee keeps birds on his own farm and all sections of the State are represented.

The first meeting of this committee was held at Farmingdale on March 22, with Prof. Botsford of Cornell serving in place of Prof. Rice. Decision was reached as to the location of the new plant and considerable progress was made as to its type and plan.

It is intended to have the new plant ready for the next contest. There is already a very lively interest on the part of the poultrymen who desire to enter pens.

Further details and reports of progress will be given from time to time.—H. B. Knapp, Director State Institute of Applied Agriculture.

During the 23d week of the seventh Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 4,333 eggs or 61.9 per cent. The present contest is now 1,454 eggs ahead of the production of the last contest up to the end of the 23d week. The pullets have laid a total of 58,525 eggs since Nov. 1, 1928.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns, Clark Hewlett, 61; Ray G. Morrison, 59; R. I. Reds, Walliceton Farm, 59; Barred Rocks, R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, 59; White Leghorns, Claraben Court Farm, 58; B. F. Kahler & Son, 58.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—Barnes Hollywood Farm, 942; George Dick, 937; Valley Farm, 935; Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 929; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, 878; Dr. L. E. Heasley, 865; Marshall Farm, 845.

R. I. Reds. — Joseph P. Moynahan, 801; Charlescote Farm, 768; Perley N. Hibbard, 735; Walliceton Farm, 599.

Australorps.—Highland Place Poultry Farm, 428.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Kerr Chickeries, Inc., 733; R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, 694; Pratt Experiment Farm, 659.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, 766; William R. Speck, 539; Highland Farm, 514.

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 34c; brown, 34c; medium, 29c.

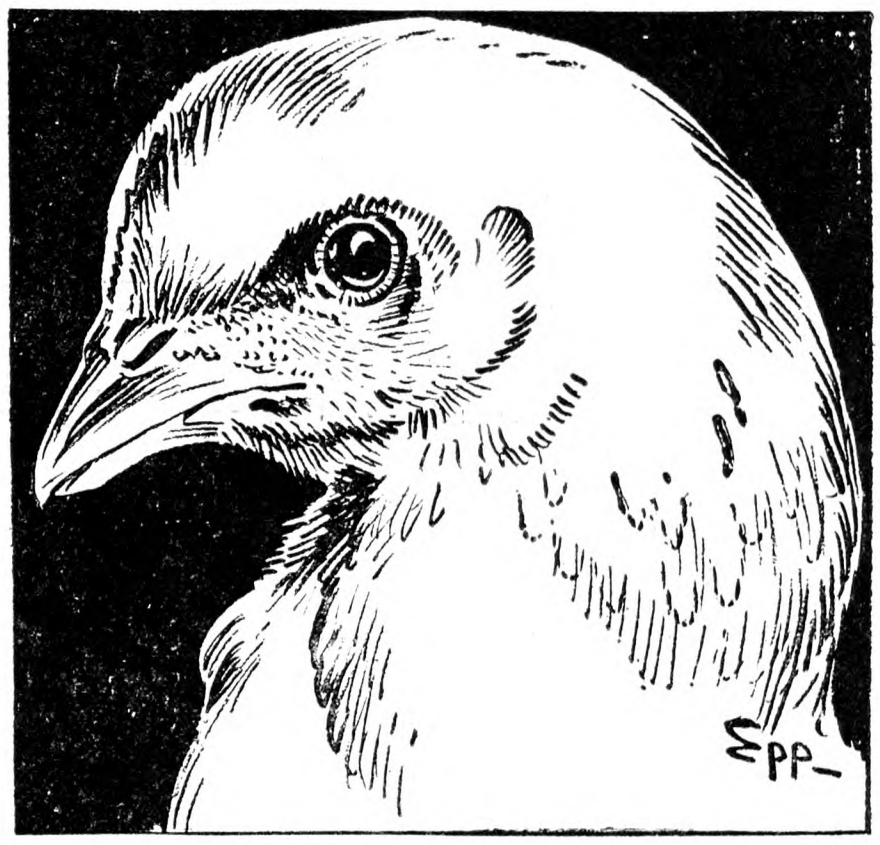
Inheritance From Intestate in Pennsylvania

Have the children of a brother or sister no right to their uncle's property in the State of Pennsylvania when his wife is dead and there are no children? There was no will. There are brothers living.
New York. H. L.

Pennsylvania statute provides that if a deceased shall leave no issue, father or mother, and no surviving spouse, it shall be distributed, if brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces, being children of deceased brothers or sisters, and children of deceased nephews and nieces, being issue of deceased brothers and sisters, or shall leave members of any two of these three classes, the real and personal estate shall descend to and be distributed among such brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces in the order provided by statute. N. T.

The Adventures of Miss Average Chick

The story so far: In early March a chick was singled out to tell the story of her life. In the first installment she escaped the plague that gets thousands of chicks, thanks to the vigilance of her owner and the quality of her feed. And now a new horror threatens. This is Chapter Number Two in the Adventures of Miss Average Chick series.

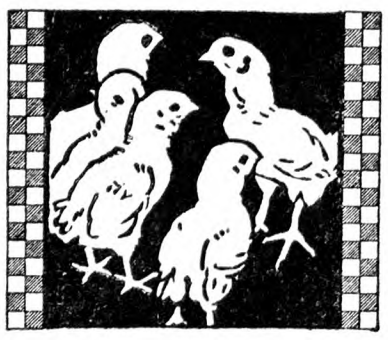


I'M at the unproductive age now. Not little enough to be lovable and not old enough to be a profitable layer.

Although I was raised on Purina and had plenty of Startena and Baby Chick Chow all along, Mother was afraid I might not get Purina for a while through the summer. She said lots of poultry raisers figure chickens my age are old enough to rustle for themselves until they can start paying for good feed with eggs.

Mother asked Mrs. Jones, our owner, if she'd let her own boys and girls shift for themselves from the time they passed the baby stage until they reached maturity. Mrs. Jones said of course not and she's going to keep right on feeding me Growena. She's found that Growena saves her money in the end because I'll grow faster and lay sooner.

Looks as though I'll get even more Purina now. I told Mrs. Jones I felt sorry for the growing pullets that have to shift for themselves at my age. Mrs. Jones said she felt sorry for feeders whose lack of foresight made them scrimp their pullets now . . . and who will wait a long while for eggs from them.



PURINA MILLS
827 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Sold at the stores with the checkerboard sign in the United States and Canada

PURINA MILLS

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Our breeders are large birds; long deep rectangular bodies. Selected for size, type and egg production.
$10.00 Per 100; $47.50, 500; $90, 1000.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book your order now for May Chicks.
$10.00 per 100 $47.50—500 $90.00—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.50	$12	$57.50	$110
Bd. Rocks & S.C. Reds	3.75	7.25	14	67.50	130
Heavy Mixed	3.25	6.50	12	57.50	110
Light Mixed	2.50	4.75	9	42.50	80

A Special Discount on orders placed in advance
PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, *Prop.* Box 1 Richfield, Pa.

KERR'S 1929 CHICKS

Even with this spring's high-priced eggs, chick prices remain the same

CHICKS with same blood lines as Kerr pens in the national egg-laying competitions. Prices for Utility Chicks:

BREED	25	50	100	500	1000
W. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130.00
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
W. Rocks	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00
W. Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170.00

SPECIAL MATINGS—*Add 6c per chick to above prices*

Five big hatches each week insure prompt deliveries. Shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.
Department 9
Paterson, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Camden, N. J. Binghamton, N. Y. E. Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa. Danbury, Conn. W. Springfield, Mass.

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
B. Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. W. Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
White Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	....
Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50	....
Heavy Mixed	5.50	10.00	47.50	....

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send 20% deposit, balance C. O. D.
Monroe Hatchery, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyan	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 906, Bellefonte, Pa.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks 11c. Heavy Mixed 9c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
PULLETS
8 to 10 Weeks Old
from the Old RELIABLE Indian Head Strain
Satisfaction Guaranteed
INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, TOMS RIVER, N. J.

HIGH GRADE CHICKS
Immediate and April Delivery

	100	500	1000
White & Brown Leghorns	$13	$62.50	$120
Bd. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas	15	72.50	140
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyan., Bl. Minorcas	16	77.50	150

Assorted—Light 10c; Heavy 12c; Pekin Ducklings 32c each; $30 per 100. All chicks for May delivery 1c less. Also special mating blood tested chicks and two and six weeks old chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from adv. or write for circular. 10% books order, balance cash or C. O. D. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Liberty, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr, & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

BARNES'
HOLLYWOOD STRAIN
APRIL 15th—Now leading the entire 100 pens at the N. Y. State Egg-Laying Contest. Had 1st pen and 1st hen from N. Y. State last year.
Baby Chicks, $25-100 Eggs Half Price
BARNES' POULTRY YARDS, Malone, N. Y.

TAKE NOTICE 75,000 CHICKS FOR MAY DELIVERY

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Barred Rox	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00	65.00	....
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.50	45.00	85

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Write for illustrated catalog.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 171, Richfield, Penna.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Rocks or Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Wh. Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY
The Dependable Plant. Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

Porter's Certified Leghorns
Largest Total Number of Certified Leghorns Durin Past 10 Years. Over 1,100 Certified This Year.
This great record proves conclusively that these birds are consistant high producers. Large Leghorns, Large Chalk-White Eggs, Marvelous Chicks, Males, Pullets. Circular free. Brooder Stoves at less than Sears & Roebuck.
FARLEY PORTER Box W, SODUS, N. Y.

Chicks C. O. D. 8c
100 Rocks or Red, $12.00 Leghorns, $10.00
Heavy Mixed, $10.00 Light, $8.00
Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.
C. M. Lauver Box 73 McAlisterville, Pa.

Ewing's English White Leghorns
are the product of record layers. For 15 years directly imported Barron strain males from 250 to 314-egg hens have sired my stock. Unexcelled for egg production, size and vigor. HUSKY CHICKS—Fertile eggs. Fully guaranteed. Catalog free. R. T. EWING, Atlantic, Pa

Penna. State Certified Leghorn Chicks
Pure Hanson and Hanson-Wyckoff Strains.
All males from hens laying 200 to 315 eggs in a year. Free catalog describing our modern hatchery, poultry farm, matings, R. O. P. entries, records, etc. Also offer Barred Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds from good stock.
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, Jamestown, Pa.

Baby Chicks S. C. White Leghorns, $10 per 100. R.I.Red, $14 per 100. Free delivery. 24 years shipper of day old chicks. Booklet.
BABY CHICKEN FARM ON-HUDSON
Phone 4F14 Staatsburg, N. Y.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns Barred Rocks
High quality chicks at honest prices that will make money for you. State supervised. Officially blood tested. Large, vigorous and high egg producers. Write for circular. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Box 237, Mifflintown, Pa.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

We're Pioneers in Poultry Housing
For more than 30 years we have been building Houses for practical poultrymen. Approved designs; kiln-dried lumber; expert workmanship. Guaranteed to please.
FREE CATALOG of Poultry and Pigeon Houses, Rabbit Hutches and Dog Kennels. Write today.
E. C. YOUNG CO. 85 Depot Street Randolph, Mass.

Bred-to-Lay Chicks, $10 Per Hun.
Barred Rocks-Wh. Leghorns May and June deliveries
25 Chicks.... $2.75 50 Chicks.... $5.25
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Box R, MILFORD, DEL.

Brookside Quality Chicks at honest prices will make you money. Extra Large English White Leghorns and Superb Barred Rocks shipped on our 100% guarantee and special offer, BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Rt, 1, Chambersburg, Penna.

QUALITY CHICKS—White Leghorns, 9c; Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, 10c; Buff Rocks, Hamburgs, 12c; Heavy Mixed, 9c; Light Mixed, 8c. PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BARRON STRAIN
B. W. D. tested and trapnested. Produced by a breeder are the better Chicks to buy. Our circular on request.
CLARABEN COURT FARM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

MASS. CERTIFIED White Leghorn Chicks Bonded B. W. D. Free
Trapped 11 years; R. O. P. records to 325 eggs.
ACREBRIDGE FARM Box R MARLBORO, MASS.

CHICKS PULLETS from Barron's White Leghorns. Imported anually from Barron England. Big females, long bodies, large eggs. Catalogue free. Bishop's Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, 9c. 100% live arrival. May. E. L. BEAVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS Quality Chicks at Moderate Prices.
Blood tested. Write for catalog. Visitors welcome.
Prof. Harry R. Lewis, Davisville, R. I., Box R.

Baby Chicks White and Brown Leghorns, 11c ea Larger amounts less. Parcel post paid. Free circular FRANK BLUM, New Washington, Ohio.

CHICKS Large Type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS S.C.W. Leghorns—special mating, from my own flock, $15-100. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

Wyckoff-Seabury Egg Bred Chicks
HEN BREEDERS ONLY..... $170 Per 1000
Adam Seabury - Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS HATCHES WEEKLY
Large, strong chicks from good layers (some blood-tested). Discount on large orders. Low Prices 10% books order
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY NEW BERLIN, PENNA.

Barred Rock Hatching Eggs Parks strain. CORY O. DEAN, Burdett, N. Y.

Pheasant Eggs
Ringnecks, from choice stock, hardy birds, $3.50 setting of 12 eggs. Beared White Silky Bantam, setting of 12 eggs, $2.50. Black Cochins Bantam, setting of 12 eggs, $2.00. ALPHEUS COE, Suffern, New York

TURKEY EGGS
We offer White Holland, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and Mammoth Bronze Eggs from selected disease free stock. Write for prices.
BALLSTON GAME FARM, Box R, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

TURKEYS Eggs and Baby Turkeys. Esbenshade's Famous Bronze Strains puts you on the right road to greatest success and profits. Catalog. Guaranteed. Esbenshade Turkey Farm, Box R, Ronks, Pa.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Ten for $5.00. 45 cents each on larger orders. Prepaid. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, New York

12 Mammoth Bronze Turkey or Mammoth Toulouse Goose Eggs, $6.00 postpaid. Big type stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

BRONZE TURKEY HATCHING EGGS—50c ea. Poults, $1 ea. ANNIE WILHELM, Wrentham, Mass.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Eggs 75c. Infertiles replaced. MAPLE DRIVE FARM, Dansville, N. Y.

LARGE WHITE CHINESE GEESE
Hatching Eggs from free range stock, 50c each; $5.00 per dozen. Mixed Duck Eggs, $1.25 per 15. Golden Buff Rocks, $1.25 per 15 eggs. All prepaid. ALONZO D. SHAFFER, Ellottsville, Penna.

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I., N. Y.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS—$25 per hundred. Small lots, 28c. HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS—Great layers. EGGS, DUCKLINGS. Pricesreasonable. ALICE TRAMMELL, Princess Anne, Md.

DUCK EGGS—Mammoth White Pekin, $12.00 hun. delivered. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS—$1.50 doz. $10.00 hundred. DUCKLINGS—$25.00 hundred postpaid. Rollin Shearer - - Northfield, Mass.

TANCRED-BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORNS
Closely culled, well kept flocks. An income of $5.00 to $6.00 per hen is made annually.
FINEST QUALITY BABY CHICKS—POSTPAID
25—$3.75 50—$7.00 100—$13.00 500—$62.50 1000—$120
We also hatch very choice Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes and the largest of Ducklings. Send for price list.
Our shipments must reach you in good condition and in due time, or we will refund your remittance.
Fairview Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Box 10, Theresa, Jefferson County, N. Y.

Feather Pulling

Some months ago I thought there was a case of depluming mite in my flock of White Leghorns. Since then, on numerous occasions I have used sulphur ointment and have thoroughly sprayed their quarters, and have now about reached the conclusion that my first diagnosis was incorrect and rather think that it is a case of feather eating, as evidenced by the lack of any feathers whatever in the litter or on the dropping boards, and have at times noticed the birds picking feathers from each other and also from themselves. Would this indicate a lack of some one ingredient in their feed?

New York. W. G. H.

Feather pulling, like cannibalism and some other vices, seems to be due to close confinement, rather than to any error in feeding. The taste of blood has a remarkable effect upon fowls of any age. Chicks a few days old exhibit all the ferocity of blood-thirsty tigers when they have started blood upon the toes of some of their fellows and old hens will disembowel their mates when once started at the killing. Text books upon poultry-keeping give "improper feeding" as one of the causes of this exhibition of depraved appetite but they do not take the trouble to state what that improper feeding consists in. It cannot be lack of animal food or of salt, as the trouble occurs in flocks being given raw meat or salt pork, as well as in those without these additions to a grain diet. Close confinement certainly encourages the vices of feather pulling and the like. Fowls busy on range don't attack each other. Giving a flock its freedom for a time is the only method of stopping the killing in some cases. We might suggest a paraphrase of an old warning against evil in "The devil finds something for idle hens to do." It has been suggested that feather pulling might be stopped by coating the feathers with some bitter tasting stuff, but that suggestion does not seem practicable. We should not care to dip all of a flock into some distasteful mixture or tar them all over, as we might the toes of a picked chicken. M. B. D.

Those Chinchilla Rabbits

I am interested in those rabbits referred to in a recent article by Miller Purvis.

Maryland. O. W. H.

We raise Chinchilla rabbits here principally because we can get a good price for the pelt when they are in good condition. We can raise a four-pound Chinchilla for about 30 to 35 cents and it would be worth a dollar in New York City. We are so far from big markets here that we dress them and ship them in refrigerator cars to West Coast cities, where we get from 20 to 27 cents per pound for them. Besides we get paid for the pelts. A fairly good Chinchilla pelt is worth from 50 cents to a dollar. Pelt sent in poor condition sell for as low as 10 cents.

We have a co-operative rabbit association which handles the dressing and shipping of the rabbits. Four pounds is the favorite weight. This size is called fryers. Payment has been made at the end of each month, but I have just had a notice from the association that hereafter payment for rabbits will be made on delivery, except that pelts will be paid for each month as returns come in. We never knew how buyers are going to grade pelts, so we cannot pay for them until we get returns.

If you will write to the Chief of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and ask that the two bulletins on rabbit culture that have been published by the survey be sent you, you will get the information you want.

Idaho. MILLER PURVIS.

Ear Canker in Rabbits

I have been raising rabbits for years. I purchased a few of the Spanish breed, and discovered that their ears were beginning to fill with a kind of scaly substance which clogs the passages. If this is not scraped out from time to time it causes the rabbits to shake their heads, and the hair on the ears to fall off. Ears seem to be the only parts of the body affected. What advice is offered?

New York. M. V.

Rabbits afflicted with ear canker should be kept separated from the others. Sometimes if the disease has reached advanced stages, it is better to kill the rabbits thus affected than run the risk of letting it spread throughout the flock.

The disease is sometimes effectively treated in the following manner: Bathe the affected parts every morning in lukewarm water, after which apply ordinary carbolated petroleum freely. The petroleum should be warmed sufficiently to make it easy to apply.

Ear canker is hard to deal with, once it reaches an advanced stage. Consequently, all rabbits should be watched carefully for the first symptoms. If this is done and the disease treated at once as suggested above, it should cause very little trouble. F. C. SOULE.

Aroostook Co., Me.

DAUGHTER'S idea of being helpful around the house is to run the radio while mother is running the vacuum cleaner.—Cincinnati Enquirer

Boys and Girls

Jared and I Go Fishing

Jared was milking Nelly. I was milking Brownie. We were both singing "Polly wolly doodle" at the top of our lungs; a habit we indulge in while milking. I don't know whether the cows enjoy our vocal efforts or not, but we do. Once in a while we get kicked out—not very often, so I think that they must like our songs as a general rule.

We were right in the middle of a verse when an idea struck Jared and we left the Flea sitting on the railroad track while we listened to the Idea. "Why don't you go fishing tonight?" it said. We both thought it was a good little idea, but before we had time to ask what kind of fish we could catch on the fourth evening of May it had flown out of the window.

We finished milking to the tune of "Darling Nelly Gray," and I carried the milk to the house while he gave the cows their supper. By the time the milk was separated and our supper was eaten it was quite dark, and we had to light a lantern in order to see to carry the skim-milk to the calves, Heidi, Emma, Peggy and Mabel.

Then we were ready to start. "Where shall we go?" Jared asked. "O, let's go down to the string-piece and come up," I answered. "I want to see if the cowslips down there are blooming." So off we went, Jared ahead carrying the fish-pole, I carried the lantern, of course.

It was dark and somewhat foggy when we climbed the wall by the icehouse and it seemed even more foggy when we climbed over the fence at the garden. We were both too breathless to talk after walking so rapidly but I could wave my arms and point to indicate the amount of spinach I had weeded that day. Jared pulled a couple of stalks of rhubarb and we walked on eating it—past the maple tree where the bluebird always has her nest, over the stone bridge and across the flat to the fishing place.

Jared had the bait in a can in his pocket and as he started to bait his hook I asked for my line. "Your line?" He fished in his pockets and produced a short piece of twine, no hook. Well, he had the laugh on me that time; he had the pole, the good line, the bait and the hook. I predicted that he wouldn't catch a thing, and taking the lantern went off to look for cowslips and checkerberries—found plenty of both. I took some checkerberries back to him and we squatted on the bank of the brook watching the lights on the ripples as they swirled about the rocks. The fog was lifting and soon we saw the moon coming up over the hill. And then we heard something. We sat perfectly still and heard first very faintly, then much louder and nearer. Whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will repeated many times. The whip-poor-wills had come back; as sure a sign of Summer as the bluebird is of Spring. Over on the hill to the west under the yellow pines—perhaps perched on the Flat Rock, one was looking for a nice fat moth for his first supper in the North.

No more fishing—I don't think either of us were very keen about catching fish that night any way. Fishing was merely on excuse to go down river for an adventure.

And we found that. As we started back across the flat Jared asked, "What makes that sound?" I didn't need to ask, for I had often wondered and many times asked what made that long-drawn-out guttural trill, and my questions had never been answered satisfactorily.

I looked at my watch. "Only eight o'clock," I said. "Let's find out for ourselves what make the racket. As we neared the stone bridge the music increased. It seemed that there were dozens of songsters all trilling at once. We walked down to the Sarabena's edge—an inlet of the river, and there our music seemed loudest of all—then it stopped. We "froze" and after a moment or two a single chorister started in again, followed by a half dozen, and then more of the others. I stepped close to the water's edge and swung the lantern down. "Why, it's toads!" Jared cried and sure enough they were toads! Literally dozens of them, evidently come to the Sarabena to mate and to lay their eggs. We waded out into the water and soon they became used to our presence and did not seem in the least afraid. We held the lantern close to the surface of the water and watched them distend their throats till they looked like tiny balloons. Some of them seemed almost on the point of bursting, and at times the clamor was so great it was almost deafening.

We examined some of the eggs—long strings of a jelly-like substance contained the small, round, dark eggs. Some of these were fastened to pickerel weed stalks and other weed growths. Others seemed to lie on the bottom of the pond.

We had a lot to tell to Erwin and Johnny when we got back to the house. Of course everyone was in bed and Raymond finally had to tell us to shut up so he could get some sleep.

Next day I looked in a reference book to see if I could find out more about the "singer in the Sarabena," and this is what it said: "The throat is puffed out almost globular, thus forming a vocal sac. The sound is made by the air drawn in the nostrils and past back and forth from lungs to mouth over vocal chords, the puffed out throat acting as resonator."

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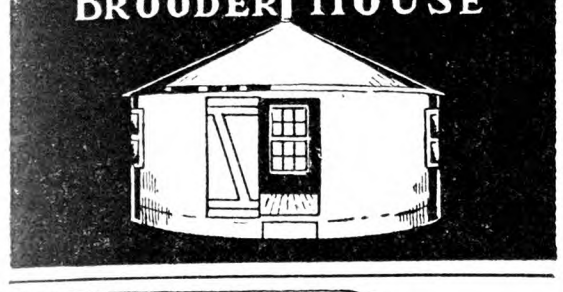

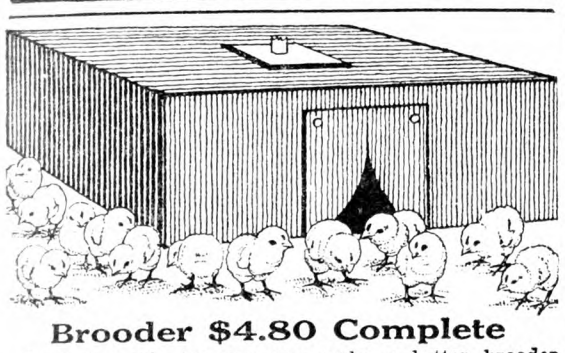

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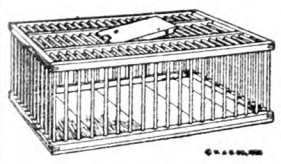

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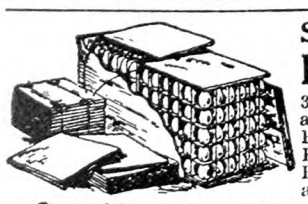

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Treatment of Coccidiosis

Could you advise a remedy I could use for coccidiosis? H. J. B.

Prevention is the remedy for coccidiosis. Treatment of the infection after it has reached a stage where it becomes evident is very unsatisfactory. When the damage to the bird's tissues has been done and the hiding places in the intestinal tract where the germs congregate are occupied, it is pretty late to talk about treatment. It should be kept in mind that coccidiosis is a disease caused by organisms that are found wherever fowls are kept. You can't get away from them, but you can keep them away from the fowls by keeping the things in which these organisms congregate out of the fowls' reach.

The droppings of infected fowls or birds are the first things to consider. These cannot be kept entirely from chicks and growing pullets, but by the use of frequently renewed litter in the buildings and by frequent removal of the droppings from the buildings the number of the parasites may be kept down to low levels. General and continuous cleanliness, particularly of the quarters of small chicks that are easily infected, is the measure to be enforced.

Next comes the soil where the birds run. All soil long in use by poultry becomes saturated with disease organisms. Either keep the young stock, in particular, off from such soil or keep the soil covered up. Yearly removal of brooder houses to new locations accomplishes the first end; covering the runs by a concrete carpet or platform the second. On farms the first plan is easiest and best. On plants of limited size the second may be the only practicable one. The whole idea is to keep the birds from picking up the coccidiosis organisms with those things that they are always swallowing and thus becoming infected.

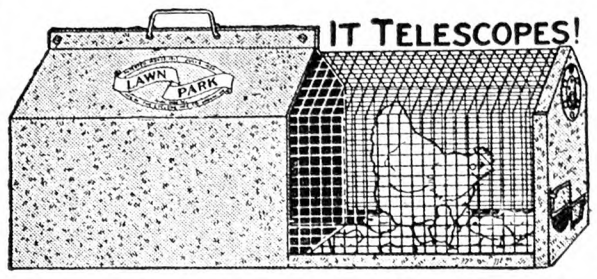
There are several measures of some value in making the interiors of young chickens unattractive to coccidiosis germs. They help cleanliness of quarters and runs in preventing disease but are not substitutes for them. Both should go together. The feeding of milk is probably the most effective of these. Give it in any form, liberally and continuously, from the start. The University of California has promulgated a milk cure for the disease after it shows itself. This is essentially the feeding of a 40 per cent dried milk ration and the precautions as to cleanliness and sanitation already spoken of. A mash, such as dried skim or buttermilk, 40 lbs.; wheat bran, 10 lbs.; yellow cornmeal, 30 lbs., and ground barley, 20 lbs., is kept constantly before the chicks in hoppers or troughs, and grain is fed once or twice daily but in only such amounts as will not total more than one-third to one-half the weight of mash consumed.

The exact composition of the mash is not material, so long as it is a suitable growing mash with a 40 per cent dried milk content to replace other animal protein constituents, such as meat scrap. This feeding may be continued for from one to two weeks and gradually discontinued in favor of the regular ration. It induces watery droppings and calls for strict attention to brooder-house sanitation. Where liquid milk is used in place of the dried product in a mash, this is fed continuously in place of water. No mash is fed during the treatment, but green stuff is, and, if this is not in ample supply, a quart of cod-liver oil to each 100 lbs. of grain is fed. In any event, the grain is fed rather sparingly, the greater part of it at night. Return gradually to normal feeding after evidence of the disease disappears. M. B. D.

Forced Molt of Poultry

I have been thinking of penning up my year-old hens to make them molt so they will lay early in the Fall. Do you think it will pay to do so? I. E. B.

No, this plan of trying to make the fowls molt out of season is not now considered desirable. At one time it was thought to be a great idea to upset the hen's routine of life by alternate fasting and feeding, so that they would molt early and get the job out of the way. Now and then it worked as desired, but many times did not. Another drawback was that this special molt would be only partial, and another would occur at the regular time. A humorist of a former generation said that "the time to set a hen is when the hen wants to set." The same holds good with most other hen habits. The best plan is to feed and care for them well and let them molt when they get ready.



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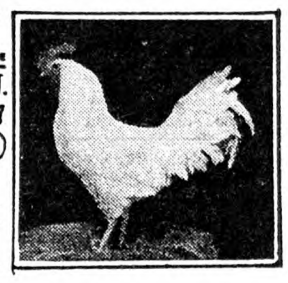

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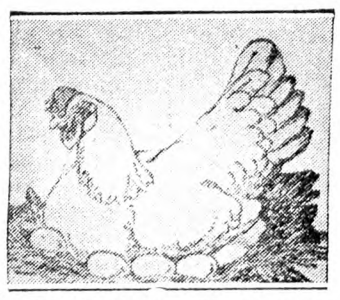

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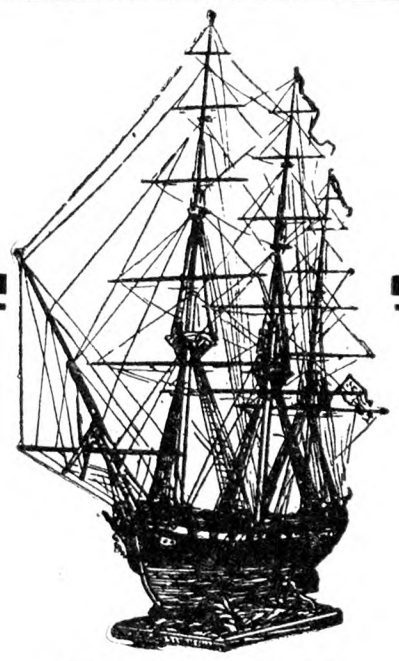

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., New York City

Home Dressmaker

(Continued from Page 655

girl. We have seen some pretty styles in white and natural linen. The skirts, in kilt or box pleats, have yoke tops which button snugly; the blouses are sleeveless or with very short sleeves, some of them having embroidered nautical emblems at one side. The white linen blouses are embroidered in blue, red or absinthe green; the natural linen in terra cotta, brown or green.

Chiffon blouses in white, eggshell, capucine and the new blues, greens and yellows are very sheer and feminine. They are often trimmed with "old" lace; that is, lace of the ivory or ecru tones.

A little ensemble that certainly deserved the term "cute" was a sleeveless dress of printed dimity with a coat of linen in solid color. It was made in several colors, in sizes two to six years, and cost $5.95 at a Fifth Avenue shop. A very useful style of coat for the small girl is flannel with silk lining.

Among the black silks for coats we find bengaline, faille, moire, satins and novelty weaves. They are usually 39 inches wide, and vary in price from $3 to $6.50. When making a coat of this sort the lining and coat should have separate hems, the lining being loose at the bottom; otherwise it is very likely to draw more or less in wearing, owing to the lack of stiffening.

We have seen some hats of baku straw trimmed with folds of check silk, having a scarf to match of the same silk. They are offered for wear with tweed suits.

Many new separate silk coats have a cape effect—cape collars or cape backs. We also see dark blue coats featured as being newer than black.

All the good stores now offer hats in the larger head sizes, so the woman who has kept her long hair need not fear she cannot be comfortably fitted. In any shop of good standing we always find saleswomen ready to spend time and trouble in fitting the matronly customer.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Delayed speech transmission, the actual bottling up of a word in a telephone wire and holding it momentarily, was demonstrated at Philadelphia, April 12, by Sergius P. Grace, assistant vice-president of the Bell Telephone laboratories. The holding lasts only for a few hundredths of a second, long enough to permit better sound transmission. This retarding principle is applied to trans-Atlantic telephoning and to long land cables to overcome echoes that otherwise would arise during the lapse of time required for spoken words to travel so far. The time, for example, between New York and Chicago is about five one-hundredths of a second. The condition is complicated by a slow dying down of voice currents toward the end of a sound.

A "split" tornado passed over Northern Arkansas April 11, leaving 50 dead, and enormous property loss. Chief damage was in Izard, Jackson, Craighead, Greene and Independence counties. Between 75 and 100 persons made homeless by the total destruction of the village of Guion were rescued by National Guards from three caves in a mountain after nearly 24 hours without food.

Police of Irvington, N. J., were searching April 12 for five armed robbers, two of them masked, who held up two messengers of the Irvington Smelting and Refining Co., and stole 900 ounces of pure bar gold, valued at $18,150. The robbery occurred a block and a half from the company's plant. It was executed swiftly and with precision, apparently according to a carefully arranged plan, by men who had familiarized themselves with the operations of the messengers.

Governor Roosevelt, April 13, approved the Freiberg bill creating a commission to plan the construction of two toll bridges, from Tonawanda, Erie Co. N. Y., to Grand Island in the middle of the Niagara River and thence to the city of Niagara Falls. An appropriation of $50,000 is provided for the commission, which will submit a method of financing the project to the 1930 legislature. If the plan is approved the work will be started early in 1930. Recently the Governor approved an appropriation of $250,000 for the purchase of additional park land on Grand Island.

A. H. Kreider, president of one of the largest airplane companies in the country, was instantly killed, Captain Alan E. T. Bruce, a pilot, was fatally injured, and William C. Naylor, an aviation engineer, was seriously injured in a collision of two airplanes over the Ford Airport at Detroit, Mich., April 13. About 8,000 persons, who had assembled for an air circus at which several pilots were to perform difficult manoeuvers, witnessed the accident.

Three officials of the Dixie Bay Shore Realty Co., of Volusia Co., Fla., were indicted in an alleged $10,000,000 land fraud scheme by a Federal Grand Jury at Jacksonville, Fla., April 15. The indictment, containing 10 counts, was returned against Ray L. Selden, Daytona Beach, as president of the corporation; Abraham Gratz, alias Abraham Gratch, as vice president, and Frank Andrew Bennett, alias David Kramer Grats, alias David Gratz, alias Robert Williams, alias David Gray, as secretary-treasurer. The latter two men reside in Pittsburgh, Pa., but were understood now to be in Miami, Fla. All three are under $5,000 bonds.

Seven persons were injured slightly and traffic on the four tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad was blocked April 15 when a Washington express, running at 60 miles an hour toward New York, struck a machine ditch digger and heavy motor truck at a crossing at Iselin, N. J., near Rahway. The locomotive dragged the digger and truck 750 feet before it left the rails and toppled to its side. The tender followed, falling at right angles to the engine. Three Pullmans left the tracks, ripping up rails and dislodging ties. The remainder of the express did not leave the tracks.

An indefinite term of not more than three years in the penitentiary was imposed in Special Sessions, New York, April 15, on Grady Terry, a bogus war hero, who in the last eight years frequently had posed in this country as a British knight, a recipient of the Victoria Cross and as Captain Roy Brown, who was credited with having shot down Baron von Richthofen, German flier, during the war. Terry took no part in the war. Terry had been convicted in Special Sessions two weeks before on a petit larceny charge made by Colonel Helen Russell Bastedo of 1035 Park Avenue, commander of the Women's Motor Corps during the war. She charged that Terry defrauded her of $12 on a subscription to a magazine with which he had no connection when posing as Captain Brown. He has served several jail terms, and is now charged with bigamy.

The body of Lieutenant Shapley Gray of the Missouri National Guard Air Unit was found April 15 in a field 20 miles west of St. Louis. The lieutenant had jumped from his plane when its motor stalled while on a return trip from Jefferson City. The flier's parachute was found intact strapped to his body with the release cord still in his pocket, indicating that he had failed to pull the ring. Captain William B. Wilmer, pilot of the plane, took to his parachute and landed safely. The plane was wrecked in the timber near the river.

Charles Kutfy of Perth Amboy, N. J., pilot, was killed instantly and a companion, Henry Walheim, an airplane distributer of Kearney, N. J., was severely injured when their plane crashed in a field near Carrollton, Ga., April 16.

The Michigan Senate April 16 passed the Lennon capital punishment bill, 21 to 10. The vote came after an hour's debate in which several unsuccessful efforts were made to amend the measure. An effort to have the referendum clause stricken from the bill was lost 17 to 10.

Glenn Austin, 34, of Jackson, Mich., was killed April 16 when his balloon crashed to the ground at Ogden, Utah. A carnival group of several hundred persons witnessed the accident.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. — President Hoover's message outlining the work for which he called Congress into extra session and which was read in the Senate and House April 16 had interesting suggestions as to the character of the farm relief and tariff revision measures he regarded as necessary for enactment to relieve prevailing conditions in agriculture and industry. The President clung to his prior insistence that tariff revision should be "limited" and stressed his belief that government aid to the farmers should be administered chiefly by the farmers themselves through marketing organizations owned and conducted by farmers. The creation of a government farm board to have supervision over the public funds advanced as loans to farm organizations and to assist agriculture in other ways is advocated by the President. He refers to it several times as a great instrumentality and compares its functions to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Reserve Board. A striking feature of his message is that he speaks of the farm aid proposal as experimental, but believes that a start should be made. The President's specific recommendations were:

Agricultural relief through a farm board which will assist co-operative associations and will have government funds to be used for this purpose.

Tariff readjustment to aid such industries as have fallen behind in the race for prosperity, with a possible change of the present system of valuation of imported goods.

Repeal of the national origins provision of the Immigration Law, now set to go into operation July 1.

Emergency legislation for the census of 1930, which will carry action on the law for reapportionment of the House.

"Some minor administration measures," which may include transfer of Prohibition enforcement to the Department of Justice.

WASHINGTON. — It was estimated that the total number of bills introduced in Congress April 15 was between 500 and 600. Although many of the measures were of national importance affecting the immigration, tariff, industrial, market governing, narcotic and other laws, most of them were revised bills which failed of passage in previous congresses. A bill to provide $5,000,000,000 for the costruction of a nationwide system of hard-surfaced post roads was introduced by Representative Holaday, Republican, Illinois. The measure would provide for the issuance of bonds to finance the project. A bill sponsored by Chairman Porter of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, would provide increased penalty for violation of the Harrison Narcotic act and another measure by him would authorize the President to place an embargo on the exportation of arms and munitions to belligerent nations. A resolution by Representative Fish, Republican, New York, would prohibit the exportation of arms and munitions to belligerent nations. Representative Burtness, Republican, North Dakota, offered a measure to provide for the stabilization of the purchasing power of money. A proposal by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican, Massachusetts, would make available additional funds for the extension of Veterans' Bureau hospital facilities. Representative LaGuardia, Republican, New York, reintroduced a resolution calling for a congressional investigation into the administration of the bankruptcy laws. Aliens would be excluded in count of persons for the reapportionment of members of the House under a bill by Representative Stalker, Republican, New York.

Boys and Girls

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

* Marks the names of those whose work appears this month.

New York.—Eleanor Flynn (13), George Lyman (11), *Ruth Hrehor (13), June Woolston (10), Miranda Woolston, Mildred Webster (14), James Jordan, Kathryn Daniels (10), Donald Finch (11), Ruth Edwards, Stanley Sidorwicz (13), Florence Reed, *Pearl Lynn (18), Edward Barnes (10), *Helen Gow (17), Natalie Curtis (14), Alma Daniels (12), *Janet Ingersoll (13), Kate Minor, Helen Ludaick (12), Arlene Thomas (13), Jane Caldwell (10), John Mucha (17), Elizabeth Humphrey (15), Charles Hunn, Arthur Hunn, Palmer Carnright, *Carl Ratsch (15), Ruth Wagner (16), Donald Gifford, Evelyn Burnett (12), *Teresa Prinzing (14), Luella Short (15), Virginia Di Donato, Lois Russell (18), Edna Holumzer (12), Hazel Alling, Esther Pastalove (14), *Charlotte Magnuson (8), *Dorothy Safford (15), Iona Welker (17), Marian Butsko (11).

Pennsylvania. — *Olive Whitehead, Grace Schieferstein (13), Jas. Buscaglio (18), Mary Healey, Beatrice Fresge (8), Gertrude Baker (13), Raymond Bricker (15), Elinore Maser, Margaret Esslinger (12), Elsie Mae Springer (15).

Connecticut.—Helen Hutchings (13), R. J. Garvey (16), *Emma Spader (14), Elizabeth Metsack (13), *Grace Cullis (17).

New Jersey.—Lloyd Marshall, Elwood Potter, Stephen Chrappa (16), *Alice Chew (16), *Sadie Allen (15).

Vermont.—Elizabeth Lang (13), Louise Miller (9), *Ruth Abbott (13), Beatrice Parker, Alice Guthrie (12).

Massachusetts.—*Dorothy Harris (13), Alice Donielo (12), Ola Krasnoselsky (11).

New Hampshire.—Madeline Upham (10).

Rhode Island.—Elizabeth Littlefield (12).

Maine.—Thelma Hopkinson (11), Myrtle Sandstrom.

Michigan.—Ruth Beck (12), Jane Stoker (9).

Illinois.—Alma Knudtson (11), Lowell Lynn (10).

Ohio.—Marjorie Kidney (13), Marcus Eastlich (8), Eli Hirsimaki (16).

Wisconsin.—Henry Mathefs (15).

Arkansas.—Eugene Stephens (14).

Maryland.—Edith Bradley (11), Isabel Barkdoll (11), Eva Hubert (12).

Virginia.—Kenneth Hart (10), Sybil Taylor (9), Mary Hooper.

West Virginia.—*Clark Allender (15), Audra Carter (17).

Georgia.—John Brannen (10), Alice Dorsey.

Delaware.—Mary James.

Letters Wanted

Letters for contributors on this list should be sent to this office for local address in stamped addressed envelopes, ready for mailing. Postage may be saved by sending a number of letters under one cover.

Agnes Brown (16), Connecticut.
Glenna Woodward (15), Ohio.
Dorothy Harris (13), Massachusetts.
Myrtle Sharp (14).
Kate Minor, New York.
Jane Caldwell (10), New York.
Hazel Alling, New York.
Elsie Mae Springer (15), Pennsylvania.
Grace Cullis (17), Connecticut.

Georgia Notes

I am very thankful that we were not in the flooded district. We live about four or five miles from the Flint River, but at this point the river is small, and though the heavy rains caused it and all of our smaller streams to overflow, the damage was slight. The big floods were in South Georgia, where the rivers are large and the farms and towns are close to the river banks.

The peach blossoms were lovely. Have you ever seen a peach orchard covering hundreds of acres? A few Sundays ago I had the pleasure of driving through one while the trees were in full bloom, and words can't describe such beauty. A world of pink flowers in every direction. You could see the pink "blanket" from quite a distance before you entered the orchard.

The trees have their new leaves and the grass is fresh and green. In the woods dogwood and honeysuckle are blossoming, while sweet shrubs perfume the air. The cool, shady places secrete wild violets of many colors, sizes and varieties. Here and there are patches of small yellow buttercups.

Quince and currant bushes are in full bloom. The apple blossoms are beginning to open and "the cherry blossoms burst with snow." What a wonderful sight those cherry trees are!

Nearer the house the lilac bushes are waving purple plumes in the soft warm breeze. Bridal wreath bushes are like great piles of snow, but the white lilies were our Easter present. Clusters of purple Wisteria among their green leaves add their bit of colors to the scene. The bees are humming among the flowers, and all things, both great and small, pause to admire this beautiful new world.—Sent by Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

Holstein-Friesian Field Day

An interesting field-day program was sponsored by the Bradford County Holstein-Friesian Co-operative Association at Wysox, Pa., March 21. More than 175 dairymen and Holstein-Friesian breeders from Southern New York and Northern Pennsylvania were present. Henry W. Norton, Jr., Delavan, Wis., superintendent of advanced registry for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, was the chief speaker. He outlined the herd improvement test which the national association is fostering. Its primary objects are to increase production by Holstein-Friesian cows, and to improve herds from the twofold standpoint of type and prepotency or breeding value.

Under advanced registry testing of individuals for production, cows making high records become the dams of sires for use in good herds. This plan is based on that fact that, on the average, the best dairy cattle sires, from a production standpoint, are born of high-producing cows. New and important information on the inheritance of economically valuable factors in dairy cattle-raising has been obtained in recent years. It is being incorporated in the breeding practices of many dairy cattlemen.

Since the expense of making regular semi-annual Holstein-Friesian herd tests is relatively high, the association has worked out a plan of herd improvement registry which is much less expensive. Under this plan a breeder checks up on his herd as a whole, and, on the basis of the facts that he obtains, culls out the least useful and retains the most useful of his cows. At the same time the production by his entire herd is given recognition in the association's yearbook. The herd test plan enables a breeder to discover his best cows, which, if he elects to do so, may be placed on the regular semi-official test, in which they will have an opportunity of demonstrating to the fullest extent their ability as high producers.

Mr. Norton pointed out that the herd improvement test advances the breed by eliminating unprofitable cows and low producers, and discovers in each herd the cows that possess the inherited ability to make considerably higher records at the pail than the average of the breed. Where both methods for testing production have been combined, the results, he said, prove that definite progress in herd and breed improvement is secured. It is the kind of progress that can be demonstrated in terms of inheritance and more money per cow. Herd testing, it may be added, is under way in many Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey and Brown Swiss herds.

The national Holstein-Friesian association's herd inspection work takes into consideration the production factor, and goes further by emphasizing the type or conformation factor. An animal true to the so-called "model" type of the breed possesses a special value for showing at fairs. The association employs a corps of inspectors who look for and report the presence of "true-type" individuals in herds. Each animal is classified according to the extent to which it corresponds in type with the breed model, and according to the evidences or indications of producing capacity which it exhibits. The classification is recorded by the association, which issues a certificate to the owner.

Mr. Norton explained that the association's plan for recognizing sires of distinction consisted in an official inspection of at least six daughters of the sire for which recognition is sought. If these daughters measure up to a certain standard of production, and if they are also satisfactory in type, their sire goes on record as a recognized and preferred sire, and his owner receives a bronze or silver medal, according to the prepotency which the bull has demonstrated through his daughters. The owners of sires of greater demonstrated prepotency receive gold medals and gold medal certificates.

At the meeting of the Bradford County association, Charles S. Chaffee presided; R. B. Arnold reported as secretary-treasurer. Garfield Kerrick said that members of the association last year sold 113 head of cattle for $22,517. Of these, 66 were registered, and they averaged $233, while the 47 grades averaged $153. County Agent D. K. Sloan of Bradford County was presented with a gold watch, given by the county association and the Troy-Canton Co-operative Holstein-Friesian Bull Association, in recognition of his services in behalf of live-stock improvement in the county. The two associations also jointly awarded to H. C. Gates a miniature statue of his noted bull, King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne. In making the presentation, Mr. Sloan said that this bull was the foundation sire of many of the best and most profitable cattle in Bradford County.

Does and Kids Kept Apart

I read in the March 23 issue some advice offered to Mrs. A. O. B. in regard to keeping does and kids together. I advise her not to keep them together. Put the kids in a comfortable, well-bedded, draftless stall, milk the does and feed the kids all the first milk that they will drink from a shallow pan, the milk and pan being kept warm. Feed the kids three times a day all they will consume with relish. We feed milk for five months to kids. We thereby produce strong, sturdy, healthy animals.

If kids are allowed to suck their dams it is difficult to wean them to pan-feeding; in fact, after 20 years' experience in handling milk goats, I know that it is far better to separate the kids from the does at once, at birth. If kids are kept separated from their mothers it is easier to handle them. There is no combination of foods so good and healthful for people as goats' milk and honey.

MRS. A. RAUCHFUSS.

Denver Co., Colo.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Butter is weaker, while eggs are about steady. Strawberries have had a big drop in price.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, weak; creamery, prints, 49 to 50c; tubs, 47 to 48c; firsts, 46 to 47c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, longhorns, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28 to 29c; limburger, brick, Swiss, 32 to 33c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 34 to 35c; grade A, 31 to 33c; grade B, 30 to 31c; grade C, 27 to 28c; western, at mark, 26 to 28c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 33 to 36c; old roosters, 26 to 30c; chickens, 38 to 49c; ducks, 25 to 28c; geese, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 32 to 43c. Live poultry, firm; fowls, 33 to 36c; broilers, 45 to 55c; old roosters, 20 to 23c; springers, 26 to 33c; ducks, 35 to 36c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Russet, bu., $1.15 to $1.35; Hubbardson, $1.15 to $1.50; Greening, $1.50 to $2; Baldwin, King, Spitzenberg, $1.75 to $2; Northern Spy, $2.25 to $2.50; McIntosh, $2.50 to $2.75; Rome Beauty, western, box, $2.50 to $2.75; Delicious, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 25 to 55c; Cuba, $2 to $2.50; Fla., bbl., $5 to $7.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8 to $9; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; white kidney, $13.50 to $14; marrow, $14 to $14.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2 to $3; Mich, 100-lb. sack, $4.25 to $4.50; Tex., crate, $3 to $3.25; green, doz. bchs, 15 to 20c.

Fruits and Berries.—Grapes, Cal. Emperor, keg, $3.75 to $4; Arg., Malaga, 20-lb. box, $4.50; pineapples, Porto Rico, crate, $8.50 to $9; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $6.75; Fla., $3.25 to $5.50; strawberries, qt., 8 to 25c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Cal., crate, $3 to $5; beans, green, wax, hamper, $5 to $6; beets, bu., 75c to $1; cabbage, bu., 60c to $1; carrots, bu., 75c to $1.25; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2.50 to $2.75; celery, doz., 50 to 75c; cucumbers, Fla., hamper, $1.50 to $4; eggplant, Fla., box, $4.50 to $5; kale, Md., bu., $1 to $1.25; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt, 75 to 80c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.50; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 85 to 90c; parsley, Tex., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; peas, Miss., hamper, $2 to $2.25; peppers, Fla., crate, $2.25 to $3.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; rhubarb, 5-lb. box, 35 to 65c; spinach, bu., 50c to $1.10; tomatoes, 10-lb. carton, $2 to $2.50; turnips, bu., $1.15 to $1.25.

Feeds.—Hay, quiet; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $18; clover mixed, $12.50 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $27.50; standard middligs, $27; red-dog, $37; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $40.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $51; hominy, $37; gluten, $42.55; oat feed, $13.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.25; red clover, $20 to $21; Alsike, $20 to $22; Alfalfa, $16.50. C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$13.25@14.10
950-1,100, good	13.50@14.10
800 up, medium	12.00@13.50
Common	10.00@12.00
Heifers, 850 down	11.50@13.00
Common and medium	8.75@11.50
Cows, good	9.50@10.50
Common and medium	7.50@ 9.50
Low cutters and cutters	5.50@ 7.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.00@15.00
Cutter-medium	8.00@10.00
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch	11.00@16.00
Cull-com.	6.00@11.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch	15.00@16.50
Medium	13.00@15.00
Cull-com.	7.00@13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	$11.50@12.15
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	11.75@12.25
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	12.00@12.25
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	11.00@12.25
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	10.00@11.25
Pkg. sows, smooth, lt. wts.	10.00@10.50

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, gd.-ch.	$16.00@16.50
92 down, medium	13.50@16.00
All wts, cull-com.	9.00@13.50
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med.-ch.	9.50@14.00
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	8.00@10.00
120-150, med.-ch.	7.50@ 9.50
All wts, cull-com.	4.00@ 8.00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbl., N. Y., 2½-in., No. 1 Baldwins, $5 to $5.50; unclassified, $4.50 bu. bskt.; N. Y., 2½-in. Baldwins, No. 1, $1.75 to $2; 2¼-in., No. 1, $1.75; unclassified, 2¼-in. Baldwins, $1.50; 2½-in. No. 1 Northern Spys, $2 to $2.15; cucumbers, Ohio h.h., cartons and chip baskets of 2-doz., fancy, $2.50 to $3; kale, Va., bu. bskt, $1.25; lettuce, Ohio h.h., 10-lb. bskt., $1.65 to $1.75; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt, $1.25 to $1.50; poorer low as 50c; onions, Mich., No. 1, 100-lb. sacks, yellows, $3.25 to $3.50; 50-lb. sacks, yellow, $1.50 to $1.85; potatoes, 150-lb. sack, U. S. No. 1, Mich. Rurals, $1.35 to $1.50; N. Y. whites, $1.50 to $1.60; Pa., whites, $1.25 to $1.50; Maine Gr. Mts., $2; 2-bu. sacks, Maine Gr. Mts., $1.50 to $1.70; Pa. whites, $1.15 to $1.20; spinach, Va., bu. bskt., $1; sweet potatoes, Tenn. bu. hprs, Nancy Halls, $1.65 to $1.75; Del., bu. hprs, yellows, $1.75.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $21.50; standard, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $16.50 to $18; No. 3, $13.50 to $14.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $18.50 to $19.50; No. 2, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $15.50 to $17.50; No. 1 clover, $21.50 to $22.50; No. 2, $14.50 to $17.50; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $13 to $13.50; No. 2, $11.50 to $12.50; No. 3, $10 to $11; No. 1 oat straw, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10.50 to $11; No. 1 rye straw, $14.50 to $15.50; No. 2, $13 to $14.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select, whites, 27 to 29c; browns, 27 to 28c; current receipts, 25 to 26c doz.

POULTRY

Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 47c; hog dressed, 43c; live poultry, hens, heavy, 33c; Leghorns, 31 to 32c; roosters, 20c; broilers, colored, 48 to 50c; Leghorns, 42 to 45c; ducks, 30 to 32c; geese, 22 to 25c lb.

Cleveland, O., Markets

April 16, 1929.

Butter.—Extra tub, 46½ to 47½; medium grades, 42½ to 45c; packing stock, 30 to 32c.

Eggs.—Extra, 29c; firsts to extra first, 27 to 28c.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, 50c; fowls, 33 to 36c; roosters, 20c; ducks, 34c; geese, 25c.

Live Stock. — Hogs, $11 to $11.90; calves, $16.50 to $17.50; lambs, $16 to $16.75; steers, $10.50 to $13.75; bulls, $7 to $10; cows, $4.50 to $8.75.

Dressed Meats.—Pork, 17½c; veal, 18 to 30c; lamb, 23 to 34c.

Potatoes. — Potatoes, 150 lbs., $1.75 to $2.

Apples.—Baldwin, bbl., $4 to $5.25.

Chix from Large Breeders

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leg.	$10	$47.50	$90
Everlay Brown Leg.	10	47.50	90
Basom's Barred Rocks	12	57.50	110
Owens' R. I. Reds	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	9	42.50	80

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. The kind that lay and pay. Send for literature, it is free. Tells all about our great egg machine.

CHIX **JUNIATA POULTRY FARM** Box R Richfield, Pa.

Specialty-Bred Leghorns

For 18 years we have specialized in producing S. C. White Leghorns. Our 400-acre farm has over 10,000 breeders from pedigree foundation flock. From these we produce our Grade A Chicks, guaranteed to pay you better than any others. *Prices: $19.00 per 100; $90 per 500; $170 per 1,000.* May 1 to 15 Delivery. **Free Year Book**—64 pages; many fine pictures; useful suggestions. Write today.

LORD FARMS 67 Forest Street METHUEN, MASS.

Baby Chicks

From Free Range Selected Flocks

May and June Prices	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
S. C. Bar. Rocks and Reds	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Light B. Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Heavy B. Mixed	2.75	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

100% Prepaid. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

Fair View Poultry Farm R. 3 Millerstown, Penna.

CHICKS Tom Barron S. C. White Leghorns $11.00. Heavy Layers. Heavy Hen, Heavy Payer. We have Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds, $12.00 per 100; Mixed $10.00 per 100. CLOYD NIEMOND, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks C. O. D. $1.00 down. Postpaid. 100% live arrival. Leghorns, $11; White and Barred Rocks, Reds, $13; White and Columbian Wyandottes, $14. Larger amounts less. Good stock. Circular. MAPLE GROVE CHICKERY, Leipsic, Ohio

Chicks May 20th and later—Barron W. Leghorns, 9c Tancred W. Leghorns, 8½c; White Leghorns, 8c; Bar. Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mix., 9c; Light Mix., 7c. Reduced on large orders. Order from adv. or circular. 100% guaranteed. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN Day Old Chicks. The Kind that lay. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

Chicks BUFF LEGHORNS—accredited flock, heavy layers $15 per 100. L. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

Wh. Holland Eggs 50c. Baby Turkeys, $1. N. Y. State Stock. Gypsey Camp Farm, Rensselaer, N. Y.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Rosemont Chicks

The Rosemont GUARANTEE—Satisfaction to Every Purchaser

Seventeen years of selective breeding make this guarantee possible; $150,000 in capital investment give it force. Can you ask more? Will you accept less? You cannot afford to risk your season's profits when you can get chicks of the rugged Rosemont quality for so little money.

Immediate Delivery and Weeks of May 6th and 13th

	25	50	100	500	1000
Brown Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$14.50	$70.00	$135.00
Barred Rocks, Grade A	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Barred Rocks, Utility	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	135.00
Rhode Island Reds, Grade A	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Rhode Island Reds, Utility	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	135.00
White Wyandottes	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.50	160.00
White Rocks	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.50	160.00
State Certified Jersey Black Giants	7.50	14.00	27.00	130.00	250.00
Broiler Chicks	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00	110.00
White Leghorns	3.75	7.00	13.50	65.00	125.00

Leghorn Deliveries commencing April 29th. All other breeds immediately.
POSTAGE PREPAID—SEND CHECK, POSTAL OR EXPRESS ORDER.
FREE GIANT FOLDER gives you facts and fun. Write today.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY
Drawer 4 Rosemont, Hunterdon County New Jersey

PINE TREE CHICKS

LAST CALL ON DEPENDABLE APRIL CHICKS

Order your April and May Chicks from America's pioneer hatchery where dependable chicks have been produced for 37 years. All Leghorn matings, A.P.A. Certified.

SHIPMENTS THIS WEEK AND WEEK OF MAY 6th

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns, A.P.A. Certified	$3.75	$7.00	$13.50	$65.00	$125.00
R. I. Reds and Bd. Ply. Rks.	4.75	8.75	16.00	77.50	155.00
Wh. Wyandottes	5.50	10.50	20.00	97.50	190.00
White Rocks	5.25	10.00	19.00	95.00	185.00
Br. Leg. and Anconas	4.75	8.75	16.00	77.50	155.00
Jersey Bl. Giants	7.75	14.75	28.00	137.50	275.00
Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.75	11.00	55.00	110.00

SPECIAL MATINGS, 4c a chick higher. Try at least a few.
We prepay postage and guarantee safe arrival. No shipments C.O.D.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 10 weeks old; from A.P.A. Certified matings, May delivery, $1 each, express collect.
PINE TREE HATCHERY Box R STOCKTON, NEW JERSEY
Jos. D. Wilson, Founder and Owner Since 1892

THE OLDEST HATCHERY IN THE U.S.

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

Sharply Reduced May Prices

Again we reduce our prices! Judges of quality chicks wonder how we can do it. The answer is quantity production—a million or more. Every mating blood-tested—Leghorns State-Supervised. Rush your order today.

IMMEDIATE MAY DELIVERY	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$7.50	$14.00	$65.00	$120.00
Rock-Wyandotte Cross Bred	6.50	12.50	60.00	115.00
Straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00

All Chick Shipments Prepaid—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

WENE State-Supervised Blood-Tested CHICKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. TRADE MARK

FREE FOLDER and Mating List Mailed on Request.

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A VINELAND, N. J.

Single Comb White Leghorn Baby Chicks

We hatch from carefully selected two-year-old hens mated to exceptionally well-developed Cockerels direct from the Tancred Farms, near the Pacific Coast. Guaranteed 250 to 285-egg strain. Ask for price list. STANDARD BREEDING FARMS, Theresa, N. Y.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I enclose some of the usual old bunk in order that you may add the gentleman's name to your index of easy-money "guys" for future reference. Strange that anyone using even a microscopic amount of thought would send $5 to a man who promised for that amount to put the fact that his land was for sale before about 1,000 agents. But some of the unwary must fall, otherwise these birds could not stay in the business.
Illinois. A. B. O.

This refers to the same old easy-money advance fee scheme for the sale of farms. The subscriber encloses the circular of C. S. Collins, Riverside, Cal. Mr. Collins calls his plan "A modern method of selling." It is not even modern, because W. M. Ostrander used it more than 25 years ago. The aggregate amount of money filched from unsuspecting property-owners on these schemes is no doubt appalling.

I am inclosing all the papers pertaining to a claim against R. Anderson, 635 Palisade Ave., Jersey City, N. J. You will note my lawyer turned the matter over to the Wilber Mercantile Agency for collection, but they seem to be very slow in the matter. My claim is for $54.61, which I can fully prove, and am willing to go under oath is a true bill for damage done to my car. I had to hire a truckman for two days while my car was undergoing repairs, as the accident occurred during the busy time, and I was drawing fruit to the cooler four miles away twice a day. Do you suppose you can find out the insurance company of this man, and why they are so slow in making a settlement? C. H. B.
New York.

The above claim for damage to car is of general interest because of the number of similar cases presented to us. This subscriber of course has no claim against the insurance company in which Mr. Anderson had his car insured. His claim is solely against Mr. Anderson, and after he has left the jurisdiction of New York State, where the accident occurred, his only recourse is to bring civil action, with consequent expenses amounting probably to more than the amount involved. The insurance companies invariably delay the settlement due the injured party and usually succeed in forcing a compromise. In such cases as this the only course for the injured party to pursue is to hold the individual within the jurisdiction of the local authorities until settlement is made. The guilty party will often admit his responsibility while at the scene of the accident, and repudiate it afterward. Therefore settlement of damages should be made on the spot.

Information received from the Columbus Better Business Bureau recently is to the effect that the Supreme Court of Ohio has handed down a decision in which the action of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, in revoking the permit of the International Telepost Company, Inc., to issue and dispose of $100,000 worth of its common stock in Ohio, is sustained.

On January 23 an appeal of the International Telepost Company, Inc., from a ruling of the Public Utilities Commission revoking its order for sale of stock in Ohio, was taken under advisement by the Supreme Court of Ohio. The decision just handed down is of far-reaching significance.

It is of particular interest to note the statement of the Commission, which appeared in its order of May 25, 1928, which reads as follow:

"Exhibits of record, which are substantiated by testimony of Mr. Wolf, prove conclusively to the mind of the Commission that high-pressure sales method have been employed and misrepresentation of securities dealt in, in addition to those above referred to, so that those who are purchasing the securities are misinformed of the true nature of the project in which they are investing their money, all of which is not only objectionable but also repulsive, deserving severe censure and invoking drastic action."—Better Business Bureau, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Telepost investment proposition in one form or another has been seeking the money of inexperienced investors for 30 years or more. The principal appeal has been a conspiracy of its competitors to prevent the company from becoming established in the trade. The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio has done well to prevent the concern from selling its stocks to the citizens of the State.

In the Binghamton *Press* appeared two different puzzles which I answered, and in each instance I was correct. Now they urge me to send them $5 to close the bargain, otherwise I cannot participate and hope to win. I do like to take a chance, but something tells me that it looks like another easy-money scheme. Will you give me your opinion about the matter? C. E. N.
New York.

The subscriber's intuition is correct. He has answered a subscription puzzle scheme. All answers are correct, as this gives the publisher an excuse for requesting a $5 remittance for subscriptions to the publication in order to win the prize. After he sends the $5 then he is led along to send more money, and more subscription. Of course only the one sending the largest number of subscriptions can win the prize. In the parlance of the gambler it is a "come-on" scheme. Puzzle schemes whether employed by real estate promoters offering free lots, or publishers in connection with subscription campaigns, are a delusion and a snare. The puzzles are built on the Barnum theory, that the public likes to be humbugged.

The highways of Steuben, Allegany and Livingston counties are plentifully sprinkled with flaming red signs advising "Tourists to Look for the Red Sign." And very little looking indicates that some agency has been extremely successful in selling farmers and small town folks who have tourist accommodations to let an astonishing number of larger red signs which say that, "Inspected Tourist Accommodations, Satisfaction Guaranteed, Official Red Book May Be Had." Noting the frequency of these signs and some of the places where they were displayed being of a class which indicated that the "inspection" certainly must have been very superficial if they were recommended by any reputable agency I made a personal investigation of a large number, and these are some of the facts discovered:

That very rarely was any inspection of any kind made. That in a large number of instances the prospective purchasers were told that only a limited number of signs would be placed in any one locality. (Where, in fact, on one road, more than 25 were seen in 20 miles.) That the price charged was from $25 to $35, and as little as $1 would bind the bargain. That the "Official Red Book," instead of being a nationwide publication, was a little pocket-size advertising pamphlet with a purely local distribution from stores and gasoline stations. That the promoters of this scheme had apparently taken thousands of dollars from the farmers of Western New York for signs and a service which by the very promiscuous way it had been sold cheapened the sign, and that in many instances the whole transaction indicated downright fraud.

I believe that you can do your friends a genuine service by exposing this.
New York. W. B.

These "easy-money" schemes, described in detail by the above subscriber have been familiar to us for several years back. We call them "easy-money" schemes because we have yet to learn of any property-owner receiving any adequate service for the money paid the promoters of these projects. The so-called "official guide" has no definite distribution among tourists. The only thing tangible which the home owner receives is the sign which can be duplicated for a few dollars at most. This subscriber's letter explains the situation with this and all similar schemes so well that further comment is unnecessary.

What can you advise regarding enclosed Even-Heat Oil Burner Corporation, New York, proposition? What is the standing of the concern, and do you think it a safe investment? R. H.
Rhode Island.

Our advice from an investment standpoint is to leave it alone. The oil burner proposition appears to be a new enterprise, and is banking on the oil burners it is going to sell, and not on anything it has accomplished up to this time. The project is being promoted by the always effervescent Engene Christian, whose record as a promoter does not inspire a high degree of confidence among investors familiar with it.

What is your opinion of this Nu-Sole Manufacturing Co., Des Moines, Iowa? I sent for a sample. I have got to pay the postman $3 for one can, and then I get my sample. F. C. H.
New Jersey.

The "Nu-Sole" is advertised at 9c per sole, but the subscriber in question finds that it comes in cans at $3 each. The product appears to be some sort of a composition to resole shoes. It doesn't sound reasonable, and we have found the promoter, C. H. Geppert, connected with questionable agency schemes in the past.

Legal Questions

Change of Name

A friend of mine married a woman with five children. She was divorced, and had full custody of the children, and they desire to have the children carry the new name. Will it be necessary for the husband to adopt them, or can they take the name without adoption? G. W. D.
New York.

The children cannot take the name of their mother's second husband unless he adopts them legally. N. T.

Action for Slander

Will you advise me what can be done about a person who is telling lies about me? G. N.
New York.

If you have been damaged by slanderous statements, you have a right to bring an action against the person making those statements. N. T.

Responsibility for Partner's Debts

A local lawyer told us that my husband's share in a business could be seized for settling his partner's personal debts. By these I mean debts for his clothing, household expenses and others of a strictly personal nature, and not having anything to do with the business. Is this correct? A. A.
New Jersey.

Your husband is not liable for the debt incurred by his partner for buying personal clothing, also goods and other articles which creditors would know are not the acts of the partnership, or are not for the benefit of the business. N. T.

Executor's Fees; Inheritance Tax

A man living in Michigan dies leaving considerable property. Part of it was left to relatives living in New York State, two receiving $3,000 each, and 11 $1,000 each. The rest was left to friends and for charitable purposes in Michigan. Do executor's fee and traveling expenses come out of the estate or does each one have to pay out of his share? If he does, what per cent would one living in New York State, and having $3,000, have to pay? Would those living in New York and having $3,000, and those having $1,000, have to pay inheritance tax? If so, how much? F. E.
New York.

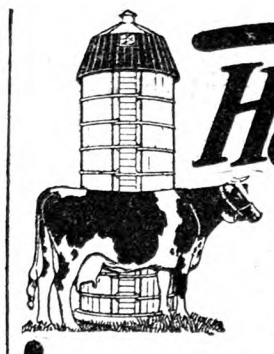
We do not attempt to anticipate what the probate court is going to say, but generally speaking the executor's expenses and fees would come out of the entire estate.

You do not state the degree of relation, and we cannot therefore give you the exact tax rate. If the relatives in this State receiving bequests are outside of what are commonly known as near relatives, such as child, brother or sister, grandfather or grandmother, etc., the rate will probably be at the rate of 5 per cent. N. T.

Responsibility for Son's Car

I have a son 19 years of age. He has worked out and has earned money with which he has bought a car without my consent. If he has an accident, would I be responsible for him? C. O.
New York.

You would not be responsible unless the title to the car was taken in your name. N. T.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If you intend to erect a silo this Fall, it will pay you to place your order as early as possible. We are prepared to make special prices to early buyers. And the terms will be made to suit your convenience. You know Harder quality; it has stood the test of time, nearly a third of a century. Our 1929 model embodies several new features which make it a better buy than ever.
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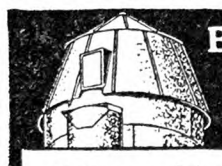
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FREE on request—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Prices, Samples Cards and PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER.
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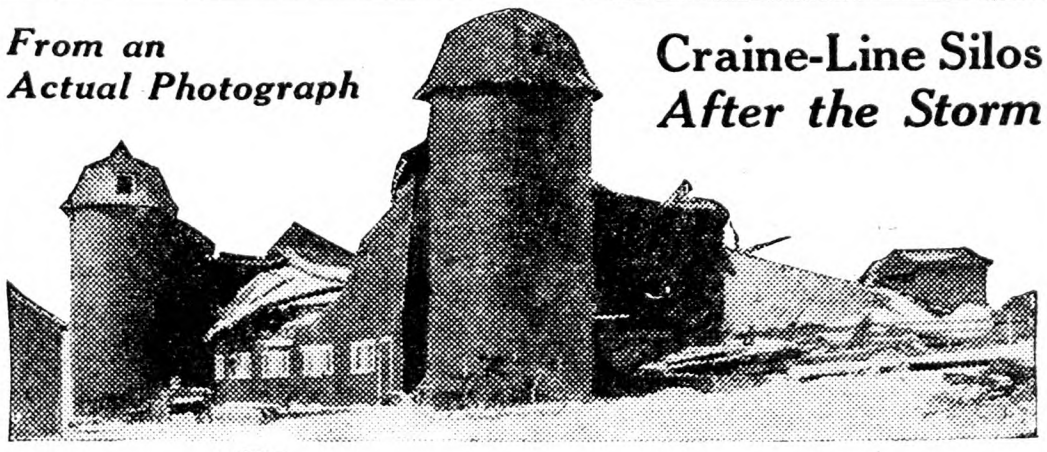
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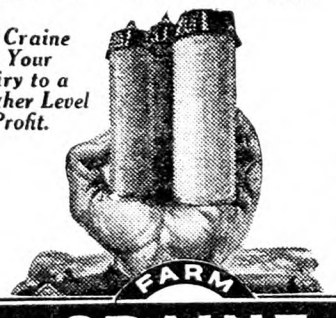
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You can easily understand the strength of the Craine Silo from its construction. But the HIDDEN value that enables it to keep almost ALL the food value of the corn in the silage, thus producing more milk—is even more important. Our Catalog explains this and also contains tables of capacities; the number of acres to plant; ideal rations; probable profits; descriptions of various types of Silos and parts, etc., etc. Worth real money to every dairyman—sent free on request.
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ALFALFA, CLOVER, all kinds hay. Get prices, delivered your station. JAS. DANTE, Jr. East Worcester, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N.Y.

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardeners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial, Estate, etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 6th Avenue, New York City.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Working farmer to take full charge of a large commercial orchard operation; must have full knowledge of cultivation, spraying, sorting and packing; give experience and salary in first letter. L. T. HALLOCK & SON, Clayton, N. J.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Shepherd on large Connecticut estate; must be qualified handle 400 breeding ewes and experienced in raising hothouse lambs for February New York and Boston markets; $125 per month, with good house, modern conveniences; opportunity to board six or seven men, if desired; send full particulars and copy of recent reference in first reply. J. S. IVERSEN, Estate Manager, Avon Old Farms, Avon, Conn.

YOUNG man wanted at once to assist owner of certified poultry breeding plant; experience not essential; good opportunity. Apply OAK HILL POULTRY FARM, Hauppauge, L. I., N. Y. (R.R. station: Central Islip.)

WOMAN wanted, waitress and housework, salary $45 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable experienced dairy and poultryman, to work my farm on shares; equipped, all improvements and electric lights; Delaware County, N. Y. ARCHIBALD, 115 Hart Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—Poultryman, single, experienced only, to take care of layers and brooding; good wages with board and room; state age, nationality and wages in first letter; reference required. ADVERTISER 6313, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Good dry-hand milkers in modern dairy; state wages expected. BROOKSIDE FARMS, Louisville, Ohio.

WANTED—Protestant housekeeper preferring good home to high wages. C. W. CHAPMAN, Lake Ariel, Pa.

COUNTRY couple wanted to work on a small country place in Ossining; man as general handy-man and carpenter; woman as cook, housecleaner, etc.; good home to right people. Address inquiries, E. W. GRIMSHAW, R. F. D. 1, Ossining, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED capable woman wanted to work on a country place as cook and general housekeeper, good room with bath. Address inquiries, E. W. GRIMSHAW, R. F. D. 1, Ossining, N. Y.

WANTED—A good country girl, about 20 years, to work in a country boarding-house, on Long Island; a good place with Christian people. Apply to J. E. TUNNELL, Pine Grove House, East Quogue, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Man to take care of swine; must have knowledge of slaughtering; wages $75 to $85 per month, including board, lodging, laundry and medical attendance. Address MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL, Beacon, N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman, Protestant, as companion and to do housework, plain cooking for man and wife; no washing; address, stating wages. BOX 24, Lake Grove, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Man and wife, no children, for dairy farming; must be first-class butter-maker; we furnish everything except furniture; reference required. MAHAQUA FARM, W. P. Brayton, Mgr., Mohawk, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man, share proposition, truck farm. ADVERTISER 6322, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm-reared man to handle team, truck, tools; state salary, references. GEORGE STACKHOUSE, N. Lima, Ohio.

COUPLE, houseman and care for furnace; wife, general housework and cooking, private estate, people used to country, wet wash, electric ironer, churn butter for house use; no car allowed; wages $130 per month and board; needed last week in April. Write ADVERTISER 6331, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDY-MAN, who understands gardening on private estate, with license to drive when necessary; no car allowed; $80 per month and board; phone 4429 New Rochelle, N. Y. ADVERTISER 6332, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, milk occasionally, who understands gardening on private estate; no car allowed; $70 per month and board; phone 4429 New Rochelle, N. Y. ADVERTISER 6333, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man to drive team on hotel property. W. E. FAULKNER, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man on village fruit farm; steady, all-year position for willing, capable worker; state age, weight, past work and wages. GEORGE L. COOPER, Lyndonville, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable young woman (white) for general housework in small family; good home. Address K, care Bedford Mining Co., Bedford, N. Y.

WANTED—Chef and wife or two sisters, Protestant, as cook and second girl; only first-class help need apply; country estate; no children. EDWIN LATSHAW, Haddam, Conn.

WANTED—Experienced man with team, operate small farm on shares or moderate pay; references. ADVERTISER 6349, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL houseworker in private, modern home; German Protestant preferred; good wages. MRS. W. M. WEED, Noroton, Conn.

WANTED—Married man for country estate near Greenwood Lake, N. J., in Passaic County; must have general farm knowledge; state age, also salary expected; year around work; small house furnished, no board; no other help on place; give references. Apply M. SCHWAB, 30 Thomas St., Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—Single man to work on dairy farm; must be good milker and do general farm work and have clean habits; wages $60 month and board. LOUIS PINZKA, Mickleton, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced man on modern equipped poultry plant, capable of taking over complete work of 800 layers and 1,300 chicks, 6 weeks old; answer in person to my city address. A. P. NEWBORG, 682 Warren St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Willing boy to help with chickens and cows and do light chores. ADVERTISER 6345, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 35, thoroughly experienced in all branches of poultry to take full charge of commercial plant; give experience and references; good payable and permanent position for right man. ADVERTISER 6344, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, willing worker, some experience, on poultry farm; $50 a month, room and board; apply in person. IDEAL POULTRY FARMS, Westfield, N. J. Phone: Westfield 1629.

WANTED—General, all-around married man for a Guernsey stock farm producing grade A milk; must know how to drive a car and some experience in orchard work. ADVERTISER 6343, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Middle-aged Protestant-American farmer as caretaker or watchman on estate; no liquor; permanent, able and willing; good references. ADVERTISER, R. F. D. 99, West Orange, N. J.

WANTED—White woman, cooking in private family, no laundry, active, competent; only one wanting steady all-year place need apply; baking required; all particulars in first reply; wages $15 a week. ADVERTISER 6350, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A man as second cook for a small institution in the country; wages $70 per month and maintenance; must be sober and reliable. J. E. GILLETTE, Box 4, Belle Mead, N. J.

WANTED—Milking machine operator, 3 times milking; state references, wages expected, first letter; position permanent. BLOSSOM HILL FARM, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced married man on truck farm; good teamster; wife to board men, $35 per month each; pay $100 per month, 4-room house, potatoes and milk. DANIEL W. DICKERSON, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y.

MOTHER and daughter, or two sisters, for cook, waitress, chambermaid, etc., private home; Germans preferred; knowledge English not necessary. ADVERTISER 6348, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

FARM, estate manager, 39, open; life-time practical, scientific experience, all branches; private, commercial; industrial efficiency; particulars; please address, POST OFFICE BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

HERDSMAN, married, desires position on progressive Guernsey farm, good feeder and calf raiser. ADVERTISER 6277, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position in farm machinery and hardware store or farm; experience in all repairs, blacksmith, locksmith, woodworker, carpenter, painter and all-around mechanic; go any State; state particulars and salary in first letter. A. C., Box 82, Uncasville, Conn.

SITUATION wanted—Working farm manager wants position on farm or estate; Protestant-American, married, 35, small family; life experience; no liquor; reference. ADVERTISER 6294, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as gardener on suburban, estate with house, also place for own private garden. ADVERTISER 6314, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as manager or caretaker of small farm or estate; American, 38, small family; capable, reliable, no tobacco or liquor; life experience dairying, farm crops and all kinds estate work. W. L. SMITH, 404 Washington St., Keene, N. H.

WANTED—Position as caretaker, landscape and nursery work preferred; wishes place in or near Connecticut; house and small lot for spare-time garden. ADVERTISER 6317, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Housekeeper's position, American-Protestant, excellent cook, economical, capable manager; adults, country; highest references; please give particulars, salary. ADVERTISER 6318, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHAUFFEUR, dairyman, handy-man, on estate; $85; no bad habits; references. ADVERTISER 6319, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 24 years old, graduate of N. Y. S. School of Agriculture, wishes position on poultry farm. ROBERT F. SCHWAB, care L. C. Green, 1505 Poplar St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MARRIED Christian man, 38, no smoking, wants permanent work; life experience in farming, understand gardening, orchard, tractor; no milking; take charge place; modern cottage, near good school; Hudson Valley preferred; wages $100, privileges. FARMER, Box 39, Hughsonville, N. Y.

PRACTICAL nurse, 29, wishes position, also housework. ADVERTISER 6327, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman, all branches; single, reliable, capable manager; bees, fruit, truck, all repairs; want good proposition at once. ADVERTISER 6326, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 35, single, strong, handy at carpentry, masonry, painting; own tools; can milk, drive car; wants steady position on country estate in New York State. ADVERTISER 6325, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN bachelor, good plain cook, wishes position as housekeeper for bachelor; disengaged May 1; good reference; state wages first letter. ADVERTISER 6324, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, handy-man and gardener; married, fully capable of looking after everything about large estate, wants lasting position, thoroughly responsible; references. ADVERTISER 6323, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as gardener or poultry or dog man on estate by middle-aged man; lifetime experience. ADVERTISER 6334, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, thoroughly experienced, practical, middle-aged, poultryman, wants position on modern poultry plant where results are appreciated; capable of taking full charge and making it pay; will consider salary or share; state full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 6330, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, working manager, 14 years' experience; married, childless; immediate position. ADVERTISER 6347, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, companion-nurse, to elderly person, mild mental case considered; reference exchanged. ADVERTISER 6346, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, refined, Protestant, wishes position as practical nurse, companion or housekeeper; references. MRS. C. L. NUGENT, 17 Greene Ave., Amityville, L. I., N. Y.

WOMAN wishes to take charge of boarding-house of large country estate or farm; can furnish first-class recommendation; in last employment 3 years, boarding up to 40 farm-hands. ADVERTISER 6341, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, experienced, elderly, reliable man, also good on small chicken farm. ADVERTISER 6351, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN wishes light work, five hours daily (or more), exchange room, board, small pay; understands poultry, lawns, etc., useful. ADVERTISER 6340, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as caretaker, by a married man with two children of school age; several years' experience as poultryman and gardener; Connecticut, Westchester County or Long Island preferred; only first-class, reliable position accepted. ADVERTISER 6339, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, German, sober, reliable, want steady position; man, chauffeur, drive truck or tractor and all around outside; wife, general housework. ADVERTISER 6337, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, many years' experience, able to take full charge; good reference, successful; open for position; please state particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 6336, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-FARMER, working superintendent on private estate; life experience in all branches; English, married, one boy. ADVERTISER 6352, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Sacrifice to settle estate, Orange County, N. Y., farm, located between Newburgh and Washingtonville on State road; contains 108 acres choice land, some black dirt, upland, pasture and woodlot; well watered by springs and gravity supply to buildings; large barn, garage, with house, two silos, chicken house, etc. ADVERTISER 6000, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A farm of 50 acres or more, with good buildings; must be situated on the bank of a lake or river; Eastern New York or New England States preferred; full particulars, price. HENRY SCHROEDER, 431 E. 52d St., New York City.

FARM for sale, 60 acres, all tillable land, located in thriving community. ADVERTISER 6239, care Rural New-Yorker.

GROCERY, gas station, 6-room house, other buildings, good condition; 5 acres clear, orchard, farm tools, truck, horse, chickens, electricity and phone; price $8,900, cash $4,000. OWNER, Box 32, Risley, N. J.

FOR SALE—Country estate situated in Cold Spring, on the Albany Post Road, only 50 miles from New York, consisting of a 7-room house, heat, electricity, garage, chicken-house, over 100 fruit trees and grapevines, about 25 acres; particulars, W. LOWE, 3358 Hull Ave., Bronx, N. Y. Tel., 6387 Olinville.

FOR SALE—20-acre poultry farm, capacity 1,000 hens; 6-room house, big barn, orchard; half mile large town; price $2,500 terms, or will rent for $225 a year. CHARLES STUCHLIK, Milton, Del.

FOR SALE at a bargain, 27 acres, feed and flour mill, with large pond; well stocked with bass; store and three dwellings; on stone road, 25 miles south of Wilmington, Del. ADVERTISER 6289, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale—Farm, 165 acres, 60 miles from New York City; cows and machinery, with retail milk business; shows profit of $100 per week; complete for $40,000, half cash. ADVERTISER 6212, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale, 7½ acres, 7-room house, all improvements, newly decorated in and outside; chicken houses for 1,500 hens, barn and outbuildings on hard road. JOHN H. QUINN, 4 William St., Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—70-acre farm, 50-ft. waterfall, like one in R. N.-Y.; 30-acre fish pond; 12-room house; trout brook, 100,000 feet timber; 150 miles New York, Erie railroad. LOCK BOX 5, Seeleyville, Pa.

FOR SALE—A small place on State road; anyone interested in Summer home or in poultry, a very attractive place by a small stream of water. Write, HARRY VAN BUREN, East Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y.

MT. GRANVIEW, beautiful, practical estate, overlooking Waynesboro, Va.; booming Dupont settlement; debility sacrifice. ADVERTISER 6315, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 33 acres on Long Island, 50 miles from New York; electricity, running water, 10-room house, on main cement road through island; suitable for country place, truck or chicken farming; must be sold on account illness. FORSYTH FARM, Selden, L. I., N. Y. Telephone: Selden 316-F-14.

FOR SALE or rent, boarding-house, fully equipped, Sullivan County; rare opportunity, good business; reason, illness; details, BOX 115, Eldred, N. Y.

FOR SALE—4-acre poultry and fruit farm in Guilderland, 8 miles from Albany; Federal road; buildings No. 1 condition. JOHN DICKERSON, Guilderland, N. Y.

FOR SALE, country home, 12 rooms, large porch three sides of house, wonderful view, shade trees, fruit; 5 acres land; near large developments; 8 miles west of Newburgh; bargain quick sale. GEORGE G. BRUNDAGE, Owner, Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

POULTRY farm, 81 acres, house, 6 rooms, barn garage, 5 brooder houses, room for 3,000 chicks; 5 big laying houses, room for 1,250 laying hens; electric light in all buildings. G. MAURER, R. 5, Norwich, Conn.

FOR SALE—20-acre poultry and truck farm, 7-room house, electric and water in; half mile from town, on main road, New York bus passes; located Central New Jersey; all buildings first-class condition; borders on lake. MARY STEELE, R. F. D. 2, Wrightstown, N. J.

BRICK mercantile building in post office block, with or without business; old established location. OWNER, Box 190, Rockaway, N. J.

50-ACRE fruit and poultry farm, very good 6-room house, barn, chicken houses, 200 chickens, cow, horse, bees, tools and equipment; 600 fruit trees just in bearing; asparagus bed, berries; beautiful location; price $6,000, cash $2,500. CARL A. NORD, Rock Tavern, N. Y.

68-ACRE farm for sale near Cortland, N. Y.; good house, barn, garage, poultry house, spring water, plenty fruit; priced reasonable; address owner, FRANK J. MURPHY, Prospect Hill Pl., Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—General store; give full particulars, price and terms in first letter. JAMES ANDERSON, Sixth Avenue, River Edge, N. J.

SHENANDOAH Valley home, 13 acres and storehouse, fine location; also good 65-acre farm. ADVERTISER 6328, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMS for sale—200-acre farm, highly productive; 30 acres Alfalfa; near town and Seneca Lake; improved road; 40-cow dairy equipment, running water, electricity, excellent buildings; at public auction May 4; also small grape farm. C. B. RAYMOND, Farm Loan, Penn Yan, N. Y.

18 ACRES, six-room house, garage, nine miles Poughkeepsie; $3,600. ADVERTISER 6335, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE cheap, 122-acre truck farm. GEO. FILKINS, Eden, Md.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm in oil and gas territory, cheap if taken at once; for particulars, write BOX 251, Portville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Four 40-acre tracts, finest year-round garden truck or farm land obtainable; eight miles from city of Savannah, Georgia, on concrete paved Atlantic Coastal Highway, directly connecting Savannah, Georgia and Jacksonville, Florida; excellent market conditions; will sell one or all; cash or easy terms; will finance necessary farm and home buildings; this is a real opportunity. ADVERTISER 6329, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent, small farm, near good markets or work on shares; good references. A. P. MORTENSEN, Georgetown, Conn.

FOR SALE—Farm, 80 acres, $2,350; no hills, no stones; mild Winters; $850 cash; also 80-acres, $4,000, half cash. GEO. HOPPES, Owner, R. 2, Salisbury, Md.

FOR SALE—Direct from owner, small stocked poultry farm; house, all improvements. J. KOLM, Rt. 1, Oak Road, Vineland, N. J.

FOR RENT—Fine country home furnished, on Lake Bomoseen, near Rutland, Vermont; can lease for one season or term of years; for particulars, address, JAMES D. SMYTH, Executor, Burlington, Iowa.

FOR SALE—I have a fine ranch in the beautiful Indian River region of Florida; am raising grapefruit and bulbs for the southern market; would sell from 10 to 25 acres to party wishing to spend Winter in this climate, and would care for it during his absence; irrigated land suitable for early vegetables, berries, citrus fruits, etc. ADVERTISER 6342, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM—Sacrifice, in chicken belt, six acres virgin ground in Vineland, N. J. Information, JACKSON, 522 West 112th St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Bergen County, five acres, 300-ft. frontage on State highway, including 8-room house, 2-car garage, large barn; ideal situation overlooking Ramapo Mountains; suitable for private residence or business. Address, OWNER, Box 125, Ramsey, N. J.

IDEAL sheep ranch, 540 acres, rolling; two complete sets buildings; stocked with horses, cattle, poultry, 110 sheep and equipment; fruit; excellent for sheep and cattle raising; well watered; owners' have interests elsewhere, reason for selling; can't give proper attention. GILLAN AND WEST, 38 Lincoln Way West, Chambersburg, Pa.

SMALL farm, 17 acres land, plenty wood, water, electric lights, 14-room house, 4-room bungalow; on main road, 2 miles from village; for sale or trade for big farm. FRED FUCHS, Box 9, Cape Cottage, Ellenville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Large house, 4 acres, village farm, nice Summer home. ADVERTISER 6338, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent, poultry plant or farm, within commuting distance New York City; must be reasonable. BARRON, 352 West 124th St., New York City.

TO LET—Three-room apartment in suburban home, all improvements, commuting distance; rent reasonable. BOX 37, Blauvelt, N. J.

FOR SALE or rent, store, garage, blacksmith and wheel-wright shops; situated on Elkton-Salisbury main highway; dwelling available. SAMUEL J. COMLY, Kennedyville, Md.

FOR SALE—Two farms, town of German, Chenango County, N. Y. Write, DR. GEORGE S. WEAVER, McDonough, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Sixteen-room house, electric and water conveniences; correspondence solicited. ADVERTISER 6321, care Rural New-Yorker.

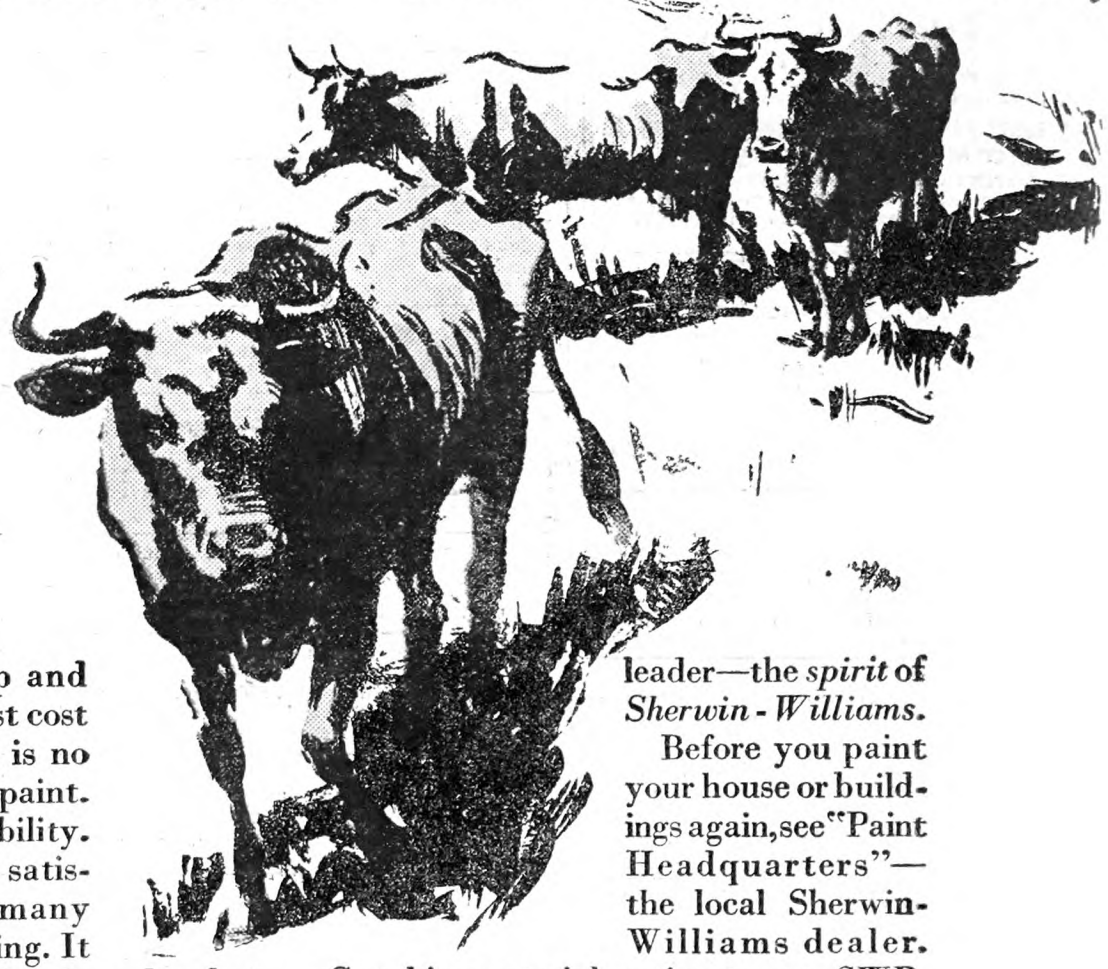
$1,600 BUYS Del-Mar-Va poultry farm, 5 acres, good 5-room house, plenty of fruit; 4½ miles to Salisbury, over improved roads. MRS. NAOMI W. BERNHARDT, 412½ Davis St., Salisbury, Md.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 665.

"Cheap" Paint ... *like scrub cattle,* is a Waste of Money



IF some one offered you a lot of scrub cattle at a bargain price—and told you they would make you a big profit—*would you believe him?* Of course not! You know that it is a waste of money to feed "scrubs"—that the *big profits* are made on *good sound stock.*

That same thing is true of paint. "*Cheap*" paint, selling at a low price per gallon, *may seem* to be economical. But it isn't.

It is "cheap" because it is made "cheap." And any *cheap paint* is a *waste of money*, because inferior materials or cheapened manufacturing processes rob it of the qualities that make a good paint economical.

What is Paint Economy?

To be economical a paint must have great covering and hiding powers—wonderful durability—and long-lived colors that always look beautiful.

Only superfine materials which are costly—a scientifically "balanced" formula—and skillful manufacturing—can produce all three of these qualities.

Trade-mark Registered

S-W Paint Products are sold the world over under this famous trade-mark.

Fine old SWP House Paint is made to unusually high quality standards, of finest ingredients. It may cost slightly more in the can, BUT—*it costs decidedly less on the wall.*

For every 11 gallons of "cheap" paint, only 7 gallons of SWP are required, on the average. That's a difference of 4 gallons. Figure it up and you'll find that the first cost of SWP House Paint is no more than "cheap" paint.

Then consider durability. Fine old SWP insures satisfactory service for many years without repainting. It not only looks rich the first day but continues to look attractive to the last day. "Cheap" paint begins to chip—peel—chalk—fade in no time. Inside of only five years you are likely to pay out two to five times your original cost—*for repainting.* Fine old SWP saves that heavy expense for you.

The ballyhoo of the "unknown" canvasser is usually "cheap"

The "Master Touch"

The SWP "balanced" formula has been openly printed for years. Why is it that the characteristic qualities of SWP have never been duplicated?

Because a good formula is useless without fine materials. Because fine materials are useless without a good formula. Because even a good formula and fine materials cannot possibly produce a paint equal to SWP *without the "Master Touch"* of Sherwin-Williams scientific experts. *All three are needed.*

The scientific men who make SWP are to "paint" what Edison is to electricity—what Marconi is to wireless. Their "Master Touch" is a human element—an ingredient that can never be successfully copied. It is the element that makes SWP distinctive—a leader—the *spirit* of *Sherwin-Williams.*

Before you paint your house or buildings again, see "Paint Headquarters"—the local Sherwin-Williams dealer. Get his material estimate on SWP. Compare it with what "cheap" paint will cost you *by the job.*

Farm Painting Guide, Spraying Guide and 16-page book on Painting—Free—Mail the Coupon

What is true of house paint and barn paint is also true of any other paint product for exterior or interior use. "Cheap" stuff is always the most expensive.

The amazing "bargain" offer is generally "cheap" paint

If you do not know your nearest Sherwin-Williams dealer, mail the coupon. We will send our booklet—"Helpful Painting Suggestions for the Country Home" which contains the famous S-W Farm Painting Guide, the S-W Spraying Guide and sixteen pages of important painting suggestions—also the name of dealer.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
601 Canal Road, N. W.
Cleveland, Ohio

Please send me your book containing Painting and Spraying Guide, free.

Name.....

Address.....

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND FARM HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. May 4, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5054

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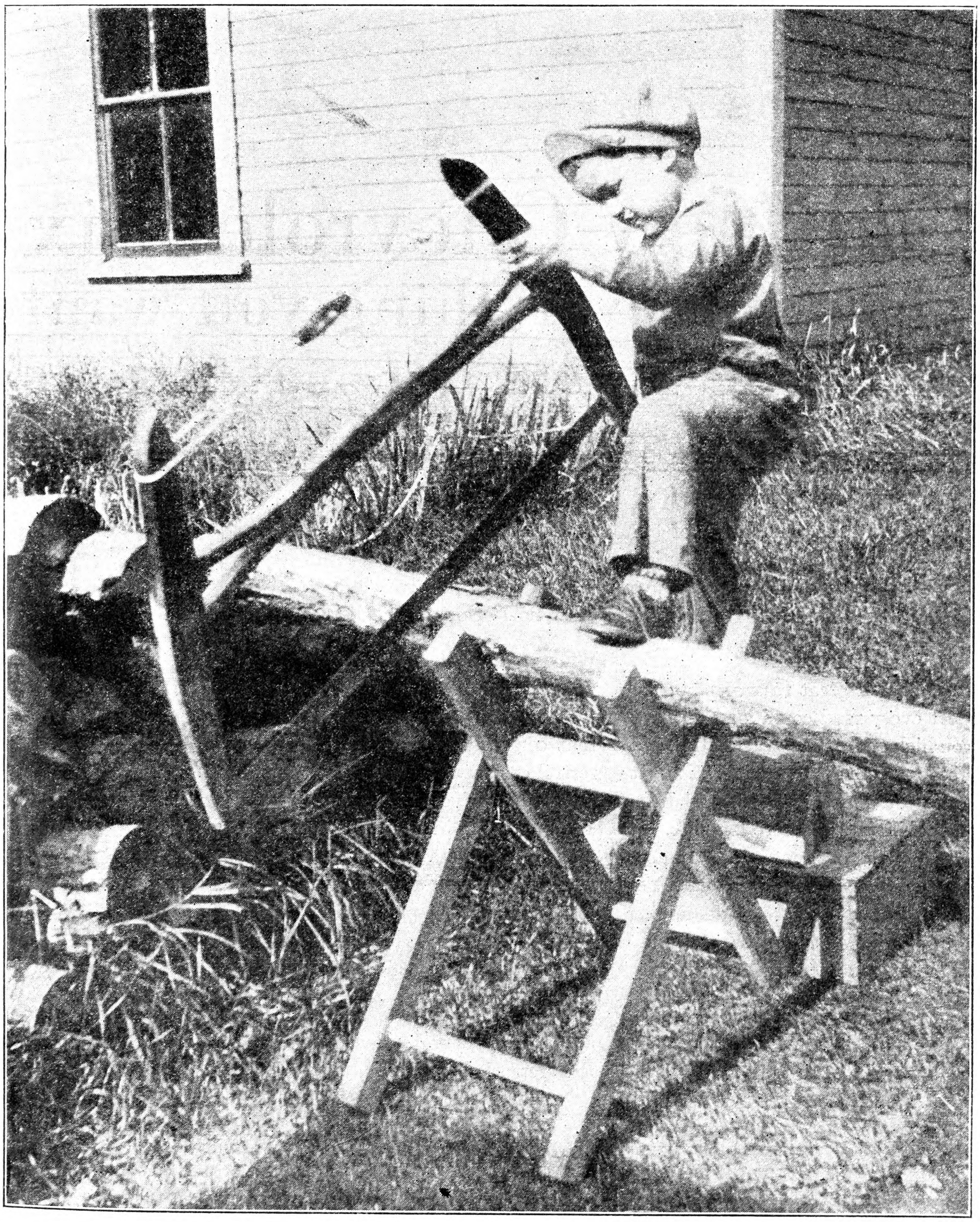

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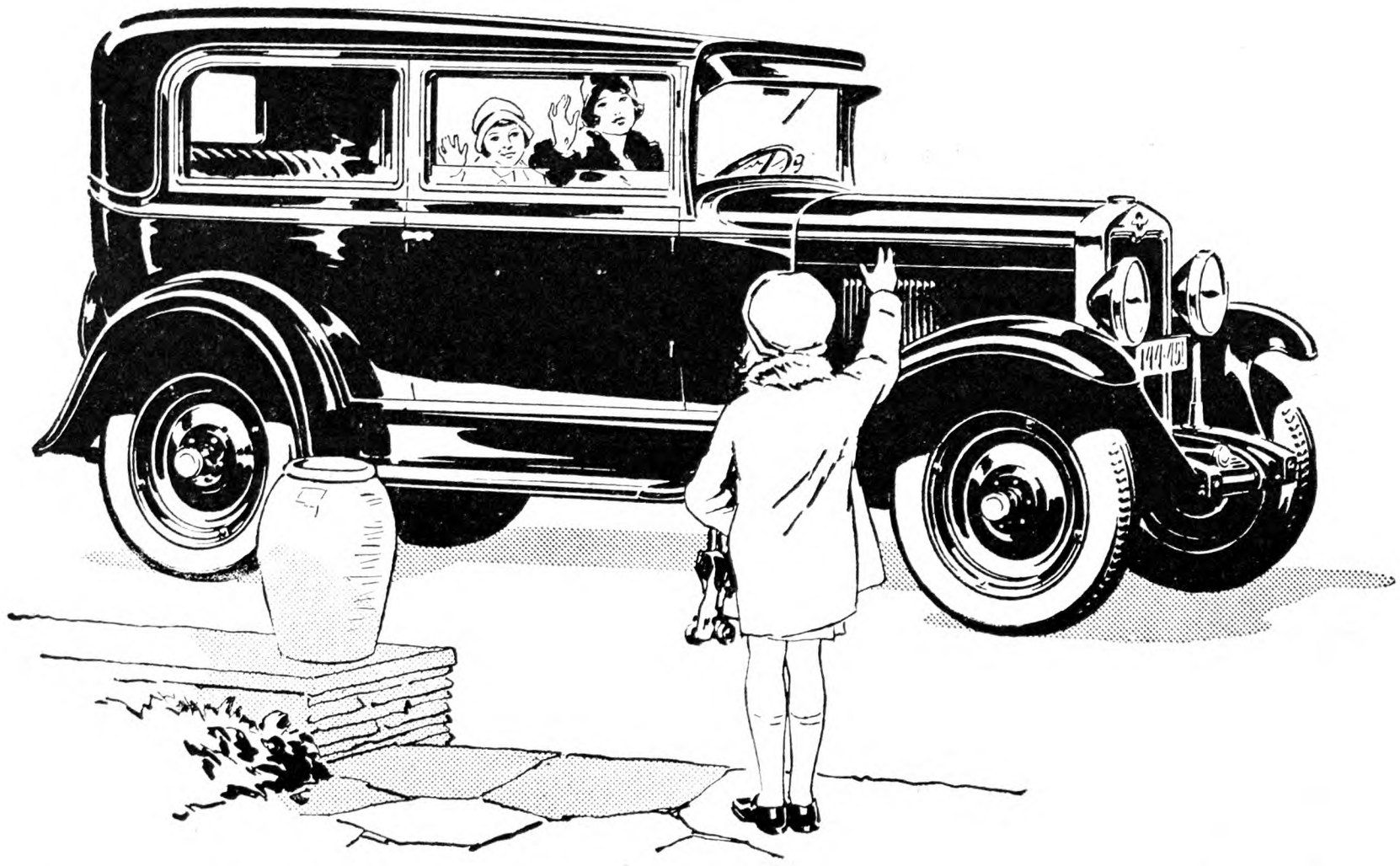
for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET



The New Chevrolet Six

gives you everything you want in a fine motor car · · at prices within the reach of all

The new Chevrolet Six is more than just a Six in the price range of the four. It is an entirely new creation which makes available, for the first time at prices within the reach of all, everything you want in a fine car.

It gives you great reserve power to meet every road condition. It gives you high speed, fast acceleration and freedom from annoying vibration. It gives you sturdiness and rugged dependability that assure long life. It gives you fine car appearance, comfort and completeness of equipment. Yet it provides all this with outstanding economy—*better than 20 miles per gallon of gasoline.*

When you drive the new Chevrolet Six you will be impressed by the exceptional smoothness of its powerful six-cylinder valve-in-head engine, by the effortless handling resulting from the full ball bearing steering mechanism and the positive action of the quiet, non-locking, four-wheel brakes.

When you study the new Fisher bodies you will be immediately impressed by their beauty. And by those features that contribute to riding comfort—restful cushions and ample leg room, adjustable driver's seat and Fisher VV one-piece windshield in all closed models, complete instrument panel with electric motor temperature indicator and theft-proof Electrolock—all of which are typical of the outstanding value provided in the new Chevrolet Six.

Visit your Chevrolet dealer and see this remarkable automobile today!

The COACH
$595

The Roadster	$525
The Phaeton	$525
The Coupe	$595
The Sedan	$675
The Sport Cabriolet	$695
The Convertible Landau	$725
Sedan Delivery	$595
Light Delivery Chassis	$400
1½ Ton Chassis	$545
1½ Ton Chassis with Cab	$650

All prices f. o. b. factory Flint, Michigan

COMPARE the delivered price as well as the list price in considering automobile values. Chevrolet's delivered prices include only reasonable charges for delivery and financing.

Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Division of General Motors Corporation

-a Six in the price range of the four!

How Spring Comes in the North Country

ACCORDING to what the geography says we are a long way from the North Pole but, when the wind comes sweeping from the north across the St. Lawrence, we wonder if it is so very far after all. We have a long Winter with plenty of snow and cold weather, though the older residents are telling us that we do not have as much snow or as much cold weather as years ago. The past Winter seems to bear out their story, but we are rather skeptical as to how long it will last, and feel that next Winter may be a severe one. We have had a great deal of wind, which is hard to bear, and the weather has been changeable, warm one day and cold the next.

In March the sun's rays begin to melt the snow, and the ice in the lakes and rivers becomes "honeycombed" or "rotten." Then if a high wind comes the ice is broken up and carried down the river or piled up in the bays or on the shores. Sometimes it forms in a jam in the river and has to be broken up with dynamite. When we see the lake and river free from ice we feel that the Winter is past. It is curious how we think only of our own section of the country, and how quickly we forget the cold Winter. I remember that I was surprised one year to hear of the lakes in the Adirondacks being still frozen up when we were having warm weather.

The ground has been frozen quite hard and, while the frost is going out and during the Spring rains we have a season in which rubber boots, rubbers, raincoats and umbrellas play an important part. But even so we rejoice in our hearts, for we know that Spring is here. Two little girls who live near me were talking to their teacher about the coming of Spring. "What do you look forward to?" asked the teacher. "Birds and flowers," said one. "Mud and rain," said the other. It is easy to see that these two girls came from different homes, and that the homes were not alike in training or purpose. A little boy I know told me "I just love to hear the rain on the roof when I am in bed." If you go out in the yard looking at the mud which may be covered with bits of shingles blown from the roof during the recent windstorm you may overlook the fact that the grass is getting green, that the Delphiniums and the tulips are coming up, and the lilac bush is budded.

We generally see just about what we are looking for. Even the mud and rain spoken of by the little girl have their good points. Rubber boots are a source of enjoyment to boys and girls, as well as a great convenience to older people. What fun to splash through the puddles which must be gone around when one only has on shoes. Robert had to have a new pair of boots, and father said that knee-length ought to be all right, reminding Robert that when he was Robert's age he had no rubber boots at all. So Robert took some money of his own and bought the hip boots he had set his heart on, then caught muskrats enough and put the money back. He had to get up early and tramp quite a distance to his traps before and after school, and though he did not bring home a muskrat every day he did bring a pair of rosy cheeks and an appetite that was good to see.

Automobiles are so heavy that it is quite a problem to get through the mud with them sometimes. Father gets out of patience if he gets stuck, but I don't believe the boys mind it. I saw a group of boys sitting by the roadside recently, and the way they ran to help push on a car whose wheels were slipping looked as though they were glad to do it. Their hands were muddy and so were their feet, but they looked at one another and laughed. Whoever saw a boy that was worried over mud? I heard the other day of a poor little chap who has to take off his shoes every time he comes in the house. He is being brought up by a maiden aunt who will not stand for any mud. I may be wrong, but I would rather clean up a few muddy tracks than make such a rule for my children. Who wants to stop to take off shoes when he comes in to tell of the first robin or bring the first dandelion or tell of the new lamb at the barn? Of course the children must be taught to clean their feet, but a rough mat or some old sacks laid down outside the door will catch the most of it. Let's not take away their joy in the wonders of the Springtime by nagging too much about muddy feet.

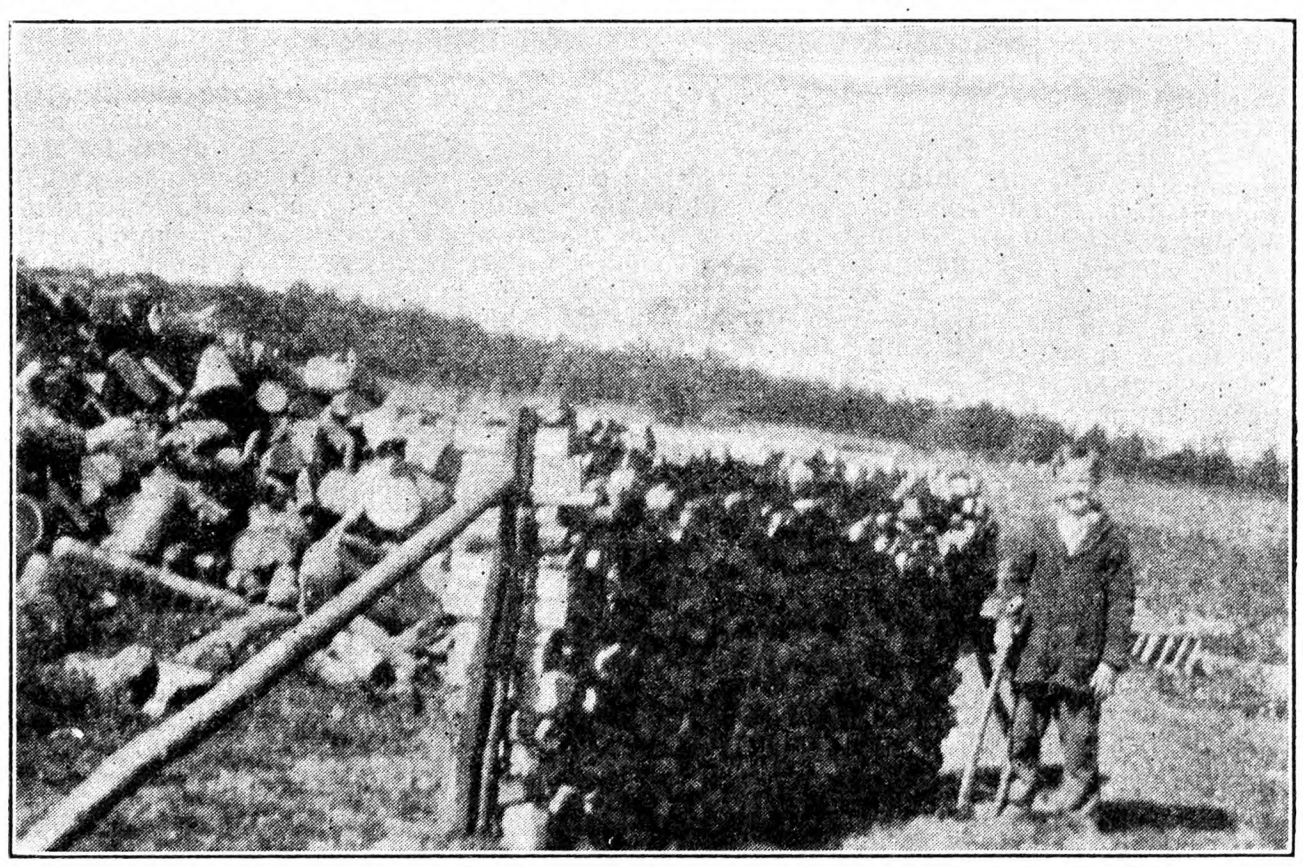
It was during the Easter vacation that Robert had a visit from two cousins about his age, and what a good time they had! All had rubber boots and wore their old clothes, so they could go where they liked. We had set an old cookstove out back of the house to wait for the visit of the junkman, and the boys hunted up a length of stovepipe for it. They soon had a fire in it and called to me to come out. "We have everything wide open and a roaring fire," they said. It was the biggest fire the old stove had ever known, I think. They put over a pan of water, and its boiling suggested boiling down sap, I presume. They got the proper tools, ran up the road and tapped a maple tree. We only had one spile about the house, and by the way they hurried to get that and a pail you would have thought gallons of sap were running to waste. They spent the afternoon around the old stove and when supper-time came they hated to leave it. I told them I expected to have maple syrup for supper, and they said George drank all of the sap. Next day Robert boiled down two quarts in the house and had a small dish of a liquid which was the proper color and flavor, if not of standard weight.

Sugar-making is a part of Spring in this North Country, but is not carried on as extensively as it used to be on account of lack of help. Many farms around here are operated by men of middle age who find it all they can do to take care of the regular work. Where help can be had there is a good profit in making maple syrup at the present prices.

While the snow was on the ground the men drew up a big pile of wood, enough to last a year. It was piled near the house ready to be cut into stove lengths when Spring came. Every year a man with an engine and saw comes through the neighborhood, and the men turn in and help each other. We have what looks like an enormous pile of wood, but between the furnace and the cookstove we shall probably use it all. Robert split and piled a cord of wood, and I took his picture by it. He will not forget the measure of a cord of wood very soon. He says it is a good, honest cord, piled close.

The sheep seem glad when Spring comes, and begin to crop the grass when it is very short. They have no more use for hay after they get a taste of grass. The lambs are very playful, seeming much like children in their games. Today I watched a lamb less than a week old racing and romping with the older lambs. He is all legs, but they are very active legs.

We have a flock of robins making nests in some thorn trees in a pasture across the road from the house. Their chirping is the first sound we hear in the morning, and all day we can see them flying about very busy getting the nests ready. All the birds are here unless it is the swallow. The frogs are singing a mighty chorus from the ponds and swamps day and night. The old folks tell us they must be frozen up three times before Spring really comes.



Robert McArthur, Aged 12, With His Honest Cord of Wood Split and Piled by Himself

Garden time will soon be here. I heard a man say he was planting some early potatoes. The ground is cold and wet in most places, and it is about as well to wait until it warms up. Things planted the middle of April will not come on any faster than those planted the first of May or even later. I have planted my garden even later than that and had a good garden.

In the Spring the housewife's mind turns to thoughts of housecleaning. When nature is coming out in fresh green garb it seems fitting that we should take this time to freshen up our houses with new paint and paper, and perhaps new curtains and rugs. Cleaning is not what it once was with fitted carpets in every room which, after they had been cleaned, had to be tacked snugly and smoothly in place. It makes my knees ache even to think of them. Rugs are so easily taken out and cleaned and laid again.

Let us take time some day to go to the woods with the children and gather flowers. The warm rains of April bring them up before the leaves are out on the trees. The delicate little Hepatica and Spring beauties are first, with the dog-tooth violet and Trillium to follow. You may win the way to a child's heart very easily when you are picking flowers together.

The farmer looks over his fields at this time, opens up drains and ditches and plans his planting. Father came home with a bag of seed one day lately, and when he told us the price we thought the seed was worth almost its weight in gold. People are saying they cannot afford to buy seed, but then again can they afford not to?

Yes, Spring is here. The farmer's busy time is at hand with plowing, fitting the land, planting and sowing. The April rains have given us moisture, and now we hope for a dry time to get the seed in the ground. Hope runs high in Spring when we make our garden and plant our crops. If we do not get too much rain, if we get rain enough, if we get warm weather, if we are able to care for the crops—there are so many "ifs." Few people who have not lived in the country realize how dependent we are on the weather.

Still we have always made a living, and I have observed that any farmer who works can do that much. He cannot work his farm and be on the road every day with his car, though. If one crop fails there is nearly always another that does unusually well. It takes pluck to be a farmer; there isn't much luck about it. The following couplet from my daily calender seems to fit the farmer:

"Be firm; one certain element in luck
Is genuine, solid, old Teutonic pluck."
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

And speaking of April mud and rain, this one by the poet Riley is very appropriate:

"In this existence, dry and wet
Will overtake the best of men—
Some little shift of clouds'll shet
The sun off now and then—
And maybe whilst you're wunderin' who
You've fool-like lent your umbrel' to
And want it—out'll pop the sun,
And you'll be glad you ain't got none."

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. MRS. CHARLES MC ARTHUR.

More and Better Lettuce

EASTERN lettuce growers are rather more interested than usual in the western crop. Last year the production of such States as New York and New Jersey met a fairly good market. Some land that was used last year for potatoes is reported planted to lettuce.

The great bulk of the western supply is from California and Arizona. Of late years the fashion in California producing sections has been tending to new varieties because the old kinds which were known as "Iceberg" in eastern markets were found too much subject to brown blight. By selecting plants from year to year, two or three new seedlings were developed which resist blight and mildew to some extent. They are also trying to develop resistance to warm weather and frost. The trouble is that in selecting plants with such features they sometimes lost sight of market quality and produced considerable poor, coarse lettuce. Until western growers succeed in combining all of these qualities, there will still be some room for eastern lettuce in favorable seasons.

California growers cut the lettuce heads with broad knives just at the surface of the soil. Some fields are cut over five or six times, only the firm stock being harvested at each cutting. Most growers make but two or three cuttings on a field, but they are liable to lose considerable stock by following this practice, because some of the lettuce may become too far advanced before the cuttings are made. More frequent cuttings save a larger part of the stock grown, but are not profitable unless the price is high enough to justify the extra expense.

After cutting the heads are picked up and placed roughly in field crates and hauled to packing sheds, which are usually located on railroad property. Before packing, the top root is cut close to the base of the head, and in this manner the trimming of the outer leaves is usually accomplished. The trimmers throw out the culls and usually attend to partially separating the sizes as they throw the heads on the packer's bench. One packer takes care of the stock passed by two trimmers, who stand on the opposite side of the packing bench from him. After trimming and culling, the stock is packed in crates lined with waxed paper mostly four to five dozen heads to the crate, in three layers, with from 20 to 30 lbs. of crushed ice between layers and on the top layer in the crate. G. B. F.

Has the Elberta Peach Passed the Peak in Popularity?

THERE have been quite general complaints from peach growers that the commercial production of this crop has not been profitable in recent years. For a long time, the commercial variety list has been gradually reduced by the growers in most peach districts so that it is now largely limited to Elberta and a few other sorts.

Many districts have found that the early peaches cannot successfully compete in the wholesale markets with Elbertas grown to the south of such districts. This has led to very heavy plantings of Elberta in eastern, southern and central west peach areas.

The Elberta variety is the most widely known and the best advertised of any variety of peach now grown. One might, therefore, infer that the variety was upon a most stable and popular basis. But is this true?

In the past two years the crop of Elbertas pro-

duced in the Southern States has been so great that it could not all be sold profitably in the fresh state direct from the orchard, and thousands of bushels have been placed in cold storage and gradually taken out and placed upon the markets for a period of some weeks after the true ripening period.

Unfortunately, moist and unfavorable weather conditions have sometimes been associated with this heavy production. Some fruit was picked rather green, and it lacked the shipping and edible qualities of fruit grown and matured under most favorable conditions.

Cold Storage Peaches Hurt Demand

Even when peaches are matured under the most favorable conditions they lose their attractive edible quality when placed in cold storage for a period longer than a few days. This statement may bring forth objections from those who store peaches, but the majority of people who appreciate quality in peaches will agree that cold storage fruit does not create a desire for more peaches. In fact, one may well raise the question, "Can anyone eat a cold-storage Elberta peach and ever want another?"

A considerable percentage of the Elberta peaches placed in cold storage in the East during the past two years not only lacked quality when placed upon the retail markets, but the flesh had become discolored, and this fact was noticed by people who purchased them. This situation was so general in some markets that many people came to believe that yellow peaches were poor for that year.

What will be the effect of large quantities of Elberta peaches being placed in storage and then brought out as much as three weeks later and sold as fresh picked fruit as is now too often the case? If the people believe it is really fresh fruit, they will discontinue the buying of fresh peaches and turn to other fruits. On the other hand, if the fruit is marked cold storage, which perhaps it should be, it is doubtful again whether it will appeal to buyers.

Name Will Not Save the Variety

Some have expressed the thought that Elberta will not easily be replaced by another variety, because it has been so widely planted and advertised. On the contrary, this will assist in its downfall if poor quality Elbertas continue to be marketed. The better known the article, the quicker will it be discarded if it is really a poor article. A few more seasons like 1927 and 1928 with large quantities of poor quality, fresh Elbertas and large quantities of poor quality storage Elbertas placed on the market will cause serious loss of prestige for this variety. In fact, it is doubtful whether its wane in popularity can be stopped even now, unless its quality is maintained at a higher standard, and unless the flood of poor cold storage Elbertas is kept off the market beginning in the Summer of 1929. The appearance of a promising new variety of better quality ripening at the same season would further hasten the wane of Elberta, but the lack of such a variety will not maintain Elberta in its present position if the markets are flooded with poor quality cold storage Elbertas. Too many other kinds of fruit, and even good canned peaches, are available to the consumers. M. A. BLAKE.

A Living From Five Hundred Hens

I would like to find out whether it is possible to make a living from 500 laying hens of some good White Leghorn strain. W. E. G.

Erie Co., N. Y.

IT IS, if one is able and willing to live on the profit from 500 hens. Many have to live on much less than the profit from 500 good hens might be. Very unfortunately, the most important and interesting thing in connection with poultry-keeping is the one that least is known about and that least can be said about. I have just turned through a good, practical book on poultry-keeping that has been sent me to find out what the author has said about profits. He has said nothing. He tells us how to balance a ration but nothing about how to balance accounts. He is wise.

To most people "making a living" from hens means getting enough from the flock to pay current living expenses, it being assumed that a home is already in possession or can be purchased with the capital in hand. Profit, too, is considered the amount received above feed costs. Labor, overhead and depreciation are to be paid out of the profits as part of the living expenses. Returns above feed costs are about the only things that can be estimated with any approach to accuracy, and even these are never alike for any two individuals, or twice alike for any one. What has been done can be told. What may be done in the future will be revealed only when the future becomes the past.

Average returns over a five-year period for several breeds of fowls at a laying contest are given in a report before me. They are interesting, even though they apply to carefully selected pullets in their best laying period. This report shows that the five-year average flock return for Barred Plymouth Rocks was $3.73 per pullet; for White Plymouth Rocks, $3.22; for R. I. Reds, $3.56, and for White Leghorns, $5.06.

These are returns above feed costs, the eggs being sold at current market quotations. Suppose you cut these figures in two, and any good flock ought to do half as well as a contest flock, this would give you a profit of $1,265 per year on a flock of 500 White Leghorns. Can you live on that?

But no one should attempt to support a family upon the profit from 500 hens, if he is to make a business of poultry-keeping and get his only income from that source. He should keep from 1,000 to 2,000 at least. Five hundred hens should be accompanied by a home that is paid for; an acre or two of land for garden and strawberries—some raspberries as well—a good cow if pasture can be had; a pig and, oh, well! finish the picture yourself. There are a lot of things that you can put into it, but don't forget the ability and will to do hard work and the country-mindedness that can keep away from city streets and still be happy. M. B. D.

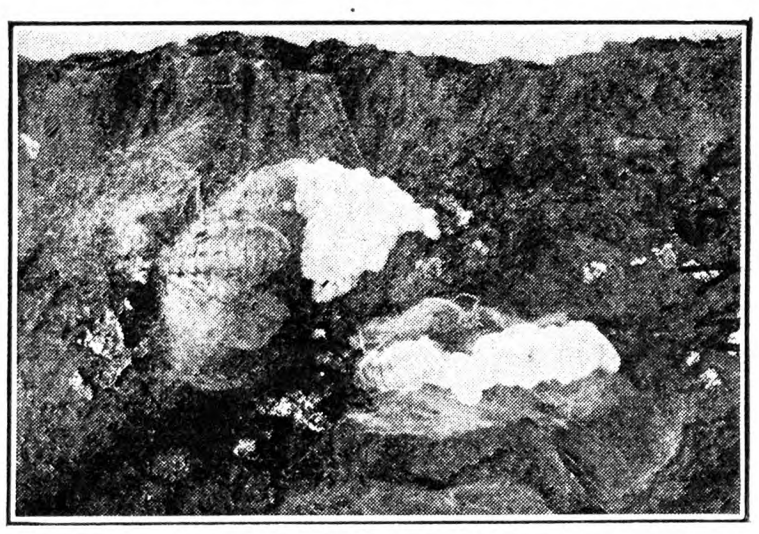
The Tussock Moth

What kind of a bug are these of which I enclose a cluster of eggs? I am finding a lot of them on my trees this Winter. M. D.

Chelmsford, Mass.

THE clusters of eggs sent by M. D. were those of the white-marked tussock moth, a common pest of apple orchards and of shade trees in villages and cities. In the case of apple orchards the caterpillars not only defoliate the trees, but they gnaw into the sides of the apples, thereby causing gnarly deformed fruits.

The eggs on M. D.'s trees will hatch in late May during the coming Spring into hairy caterpillars which are really very handsome in appearance (Fig. 279), but not handsome in their activities, for they start at once to devour the tender leaves of the trees. The caterpillars become more ravenous as they grow in size, and when abundant, cause most serious injury. Usually most of the

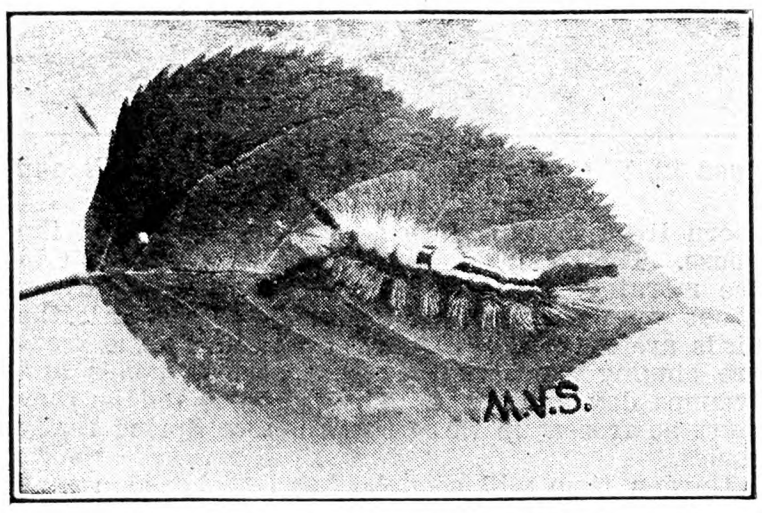


Female Tussock Moths With White Egg Masses. Fig. 278

caterpillars become grown in early July, when each one spins a cocoon, and by the middle of July the moths begin to appear. The female moth is wingless and hairy, and resembles a tiny teddy-bear (Fig. 278) as much as anything. Each one soon lays a mass of from 150 to 500 eggs which she covers with a white frothy material. These eggs, laid in July and August here in the North, rest on the trunks and branches of the trees until the following May.

Since the egg masses are white and conspicuous on the trees, much can be done in controlling this insect by collecting the eggs during the Winter and early Spring and burning them. School children in villages and cities are often enlisted in this work, and collect thousands of the egg masses, thus aiding greatly in checking the injuries of the pest.

The most effective method of controlling the tussock moth is by spraying the infested trees as soon



Tussock Moth Caterpillar. Fig. 279

as they are in good foliage, but while the caterpillars are young, with arsenate of lead at the rate of 2½ lbs. to 100 gallons of water. Special pains should be taken to coat the undersides of the leaves because the young caterpillars feed at first largely on the lower surface of the foliage.

The tussock moth is particularly interesting because it is one of those insects that has marked "ups" and "downs" in its life history. That is to say, the caterpillars may be exceedingly abundant for one or two seasons, and then suddenly disappear from view for several years. These remarkable variations in abundance of the tussock moth are due to the very large numbers of enemies, particularly of parasites, which attack it. The eggs, the caterpillars and the pupae in the cocoons are attacked by tiny wasp-like parasites, and by certain parasitic flies which soon reduce the insect to so few individuals that it becomes scarcely noticeable in succeeding years. We certainly owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to these tiny, tireless friends of ours which work in our interests unasked and without recompense from us. G. W. H.

Those Wisconsin Silos

ON PAGE 502 I note what is said about counting the silos in the Oshkosh district. I was especially interested in this, for I was born on a farm on the "Ridge Road" between Oshkosh and Neenah (10 miles to Oshkosh and four to Neenah). It was a timbered farm that my father bought from the government in 1846 and cleared. I lived on that farm for 45 years and built a silo upon it in 1897. It was one of the first in that section and for a number of Winters thereafter I talked in farmers' institutes upon silos and silage and I presume that I was of some assistance in influencing the farmers of Wisconsin to build and use over 113,000 silos. Those pioneer days with my associates who were as enthusiastic as myself were like pleasant dreams.

Snow is all gone now (April 5) and this Colby silt loam is pretty muddy. Field work will not begin up here for several days yet. L. E. SCOTT.

Wisconsin.

Put the Pump in Cellar

THE other day I was asked by one of my neighbors about installing an electric water system in his home, and he had an idea of putting the shallow well pump in the basement of an outbuilding to avoid the noise of the pump. I had the same idea before I had mine installed, but the agent insisted that I put it in the cellar of our house. I am very glad that I obeyed, because I can hear when something goes wrong. The belt from the motor to the pump wears out in time, and in such a case the motor keeps on running and will heat and finally burn out. For such a reason you want the pump where you can hear it. C. R. BASHORE.

Berks Co., Pa.

Another Woodchopper

I NOTICED an article on page 491 regarding a man standing beside 12 cords of wood he had cut at the age of 64. It might be of interest to you to know that my uncle, Louis P. Nadeau of Rutland Co., Vt., 76 years of age, has cut with a bucksaw, chopped and dragged on a sled by hand 43 cords of wood a distance of one-fourth mile, and piled same into shed. FRED A. PREMIER.

Vermont.

The Care of Old Trees

IT IS hard to stand beside a dying animal and feel that utter helplessness of not being able to do anything for it. Have you ever stood beside a dying tree and felt the same way, realizing it could be helped and possibly saved if you only knew how to go about it? Monarchs that have sheltered generations can often, by fairly simple means, be perpetuated for years to come, but in order to assist trees in overcoming their difficulties it is necessary to have at least some knowledge of how a tree grows and functions.

There are three main parts to the body of a tree, looking as it were at the end of a log, namely: (a) the heartwood center of discolored lifeless cells that have passed their usefulness as sap carriers and are chiefly a physical support for the living parts; (b) the sapwood or outer rings of live cells between the heartwood and the bark; (c) the cambium layer, a thin tissue of bark next to the wood covered by the rough outer bark which serves as an armor plate for it.

Down in the ground near the ends of the tiny rootlets are what is known as tiny root-hairs, the cell walls of which are so delicate that soil moisture is readily taken in, and with it the soil elements. This is carried from cell to cell up through the sapwood to the leaves, where it is elaborated by the action of sunlight, and the sugars changed to starch. It is then returned to the roots by way of the cambium layer, building as it goes a new layer of wood cells over the entire surface of the previous year's wood throughout the tree, and that which eventually reaches the roots is usually sufficient to extend them to necessary limits.

Thus we have the foundation for treatment. As long as the cambium layer is not broken and the wood exposed to the elements, rot fungi rarely get a foothold. It is with the damaged portions of trees that we are chiefly concerned. When fungus has penetrated the live cells of the sapwood and starts attacking the heartwood it finds no resistance whatever, and in many cases the heartwood can be found to be entirely decayed from the stump to the branches.

The most desirable time to treat a wound is immediately after the cambium layer has been damaged. The treatment would consist of trimming the ragged edges of bark at the sides and pointing the top and bottom by removing sufficient bark to make a not too abrupt point. Remember that the sap flows down in the bark, so it has to divide and go around a wound and come together below. A good coat of orange shellac should be put on the cut edge of the bark and the entire surface painted with two coats of asphaltum roof paint with an asbestos fibre in it. If it is painted from year to year no further trouble will come of it.

In attempting the repair of cavities one should bear in mind that the openings must be kept as narrow as possible horizontally, but the length perpendicularly to the tree has no great importance as regards the process of healing. The top and bottom, unless the cavity extends down through the stump, should be pointed as mentioned above. The dead, fungus-eaten wood should be removed. It is necessary to open the cavity wall the full length rather than to cut a hole above and below and try to clean out the intervening space successfully. The top of the interior of the cavity should be slightly higher than the opening; also, the bottom should be higher at the back of the cavity to permit drainage of possible moisture. The sides should be smoothed at least an inch back from the opening all the way around and made slightly slanted back to increase the size of the interior at that point, so the filling will be held in place. In the larger cavities it may be necessary to put in some bolts about 10 inches apart to strengthen the cavity walls. These should be countersunk flush with the wood.

The last part of the cutting is the tracing or cut-

ting back of the bark about a quarter of an inch or less to allow the working of the filling down even with the wood. Immediately the bark is traced it should be given a coat of shellac extending one inch into the cavity to prevent drying out and any possibility of harm from the sterilizer. Shellac can be used to good advantage when the bark is first opened while the excavating is being done. Sterilization consists of painting the interior of the cavity with a good coat of creosote, being careful not to let it run out on the edges. When this dries somewhat a good coat of asphaltum with asbestos fibre will prepare the cavity for filling.

In filling the cavity prepare two parts of sifted medium fine sand and one part Portland cement, well mixed, dry, and sufficient water added until it will hold a definite shape when pressed in the hand. Every four inches of filling should be separated by a piece of three-ply roofing paper cut to fit the interior of the cavity at the point desired, care being exercised to have the paper flush and straight with the wood at the opening and slightly raised at the back of the cavity. The paper spacing serves to form the filling in successive blocks that move enough with the swaying of the tree to prevent cracking of the filling. The filling can either be smoothed off as the working proceeds, or after the whole filling has been put in, according to the size of the cavity, but it must be flush with the wood, not the bark, and well pressed in all over. If the filling is crimped in about an eighth of an inch along the edges of the paper, it will strengthen the filling, but by no means crimp the filling next to the wood. When the filling has set hard and dries out some, the bolt heads, all of the filling, and especially the edges of the wood, should be given a good coat of the roof paint mentioned above.

New York. BERT E. ROWLEY.

Ohio Maple Festival

FOUR annual maple festivals have been staged by the business men and farmers of Chardon, Geauga and the nearby counties co-operating. The festival has become unique in marketing.

Twenty thousand people attended the 1929 festival. The farmer and business man exchanged views and developed a feeling of mutual interest.

The public square at Chardon was a place recalling earlier days of an industry in years when New Englanders came to the Western Reserve of Ohio. Tapping of the old-time sugar trees was different from today. The use of the gouge, the wooden trough, the ox-drawn sled and wooden tank, the iron kettle swung from a balanced pole, were part of the display. The log sugarhouse and the stone walled-up arch were reminiscent of later development in the industry.

A modern evaporator, such as was developed by the sugarmakers of Northeastern Ohio, stood steaming in the corner of the spacious sugarhouse, the feature of the festival. Here was to be seen every variety of maple products. Booths offered special "Friendship Packages," a quart of maple syrup neatly labeled, and in a carton suitable for mailing. Combining a sales plan, a society event, and means of co-ordinating community interest, the Chardon maple syrup festival is unique.

R. J. Patch, veteran syrupmaker, received a trophy for the best quart of maple syrup. Lynn Hosford was winner of the sap-gathering contest. Frank Morris, 81, was the oldest sugarmaker in point of service, having been active each Spring from the time he was 10 years old.

No sooner is the festival over than plans are laid for one for another year. A. B. Carlson, Chardon, is president, and Paul Denton, Chardon, secretary of the organization. Farmers feel well repaid for the gallon of syrup or more which they contribute toward financing the event. Men in Chardon and surrounding country declare themselves well repaid for the planning and co-operative work that is necessary during the year. W. J.

Another Amateur Sheepman

WE WERE interested in reading on page 353 "An Amateur Sheepman," by Mr. Abbey, and, as we happen to be in this class, may be able to help with our experience.

In the Fall of 1927 we purchased 32 grade and common sheep, including eight ewe lambs, for $340, and four Hampshire-bred ewes for $100, making $440 for the bunch. From this lot we raised and sold as follows:

22 Butcher lambs, at 14c	$296.68
7 Ewe lambs retained, at 14c	94.36
3 Hampshire ram lambs, at $25	75.00
2 Hampshire ewe lambs retained, at $25	50.00
Wool	103.00
Sold grade ram at a profit of	4.00
Received premium at fair	48.00
Total received	$671.04
Average for the lot	18.64
Average for the 24 ewes raising lambs	25.83

We fed very little grain except to the ewes after lambing, but gave them plenty of good pasture. We fenced in about 10 acres with a dog-proof fence and called them into this lot every night, letting them out early mornings; also had several bells on the ewes and did not have any bother with dogs.

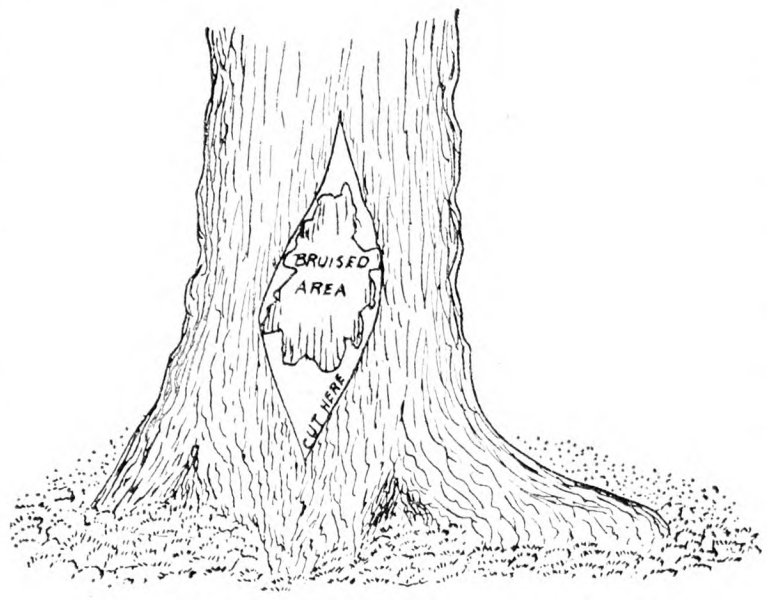
Our local butcher is glad to take all the lambs we have to spare, such as we had last year, at the market price, which is much better than selling to a buyer who wants to make a big profit.

We think the above a pretty good showing for the first year, and have purchased eight more bred Hampshire ewes and some grades, making our flock now 85 ewes and two Hampshire rams, including the nine lambs we kept from last year's crop. Today we have 62 nice lambs and 33 more ewes to hear from. J. B. S.

Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

Bird Houses As Side Lines

THERE'S a farmer's son who not only believes in diversifying crops, but is a leader in the matter of varying the stock of things on his roadside

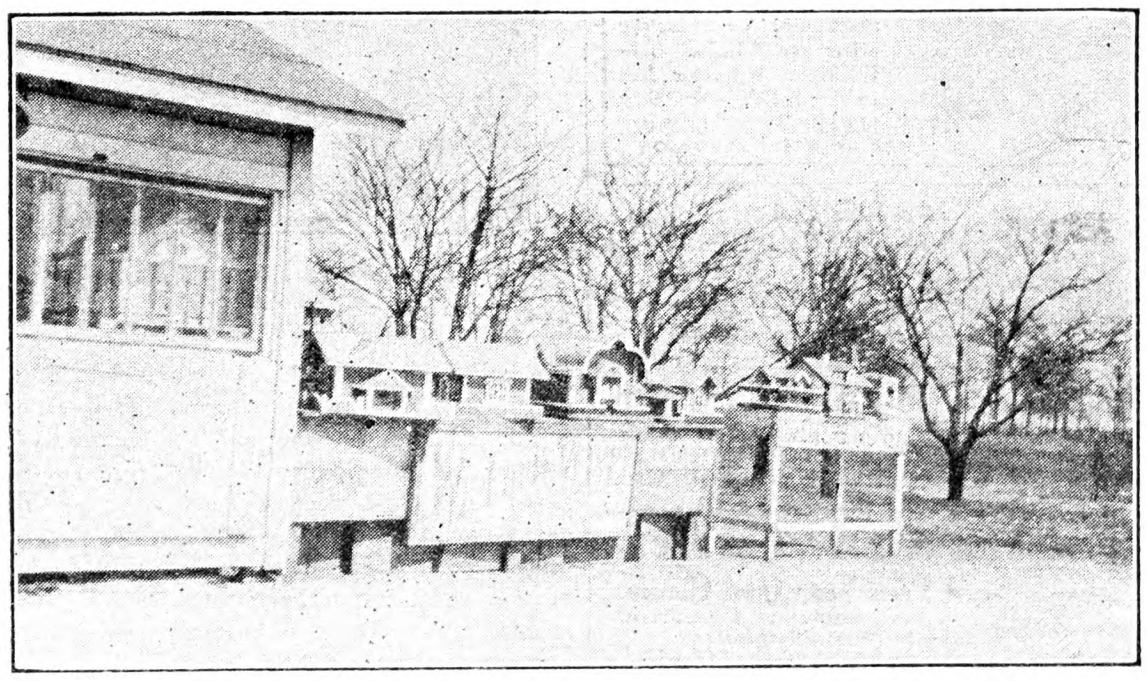


How the Tree Surgeon Operates. Fig. 280

selling stand. This Spring he's selling birds' nests, not last year's but brand new ones for this year.

During this Winter this young fellow, Fred Bestman by name, occupied himself by manufacturing a wonderful variety of bird houses, as shown in the picture. They are all made of wood, painted in variegated colors, and displayed where they may be seen by the large number of automobile people passing his place on Ballard Road, in Cook County, Illinois.

The bird homes are calculated to entice the most



A Display of Bird Houses for the Roadside Trade. Fig. 281

exacting pairs of birdies expecting to increase the winged creation of the county. They range in prices from $1 to $25, and they are now being distributed to farm homes all over the second richest county in the world.

The father of this young man maintains one of the largest and heaviest stocked farm roadside stands in Northern Illinois, occupying several substantially built buildings for the purpose. Along with the greatest variety of fruit and vegetables in season he disposes of a goodly quantity of milk, honey and birds' nests. J. L. GRAFF.

Illinois.

Homemade Ice

THE picture, Fig. 282, shows ice manufacturing on my farm. We had 12 galvanized iron molds made by a local plumber, 12 in. long, 14 in. wide and

Making Clean Ice on a New York State Farm. Fig. 282

12 in. deep. They are made with the sides slightly flaring, one-half inch wider at top than bottom.

We fill them within two inches of the top with water from a spring, insuring good clean ice. These cakes will freeze in about two cold nights. Then turn them over and pour a little hot water on bottom and the ice cake slips out. If the sun shines they will loosen without hot water. The ice can be made of pure spring water and saves hauling a long distance. A. R. A.

Cortland Co., N. Y.

Moving Large Cherry Trees

I desire to move a Napoleon cherry tree set about 10 years ago. Can it be done without loss of the tree? The tree has made a very good growth and is healthy and vigorous, having borne a few cherries. It is probably 20 or 25 ft. high and eight or 10 inches in diameter at the butt. If it can be moved, will you give method? W. M. B.

THE tree can be moved all right, and without loss. The only question is whether or not you care to go to all the trouble necessary to insure its safety. Trees much bigger than this are moved regularly by companies that guarantee success. Moving is best done in the Winter when the ground is frozen. Dig a trench around the tree as far back from the trunk as you can safely do, and yet be sure of being able to move the tree with the ball of earth attached. If you can leave a ball three feet out from the tree all around it will be sufficient.

The hole must be ready to receive the tree. Then pull the top of the tree over onto a heavy truck or pair of strong low-slung wheels. It may not be possible to get the entire tree off the ground with such home-made equipment as you will doubtless be compelled to use, but if you do not have to move it too far you will be able to skid it along with part weight on a stone boat. You will not be able to pack the soil in about the roots very thoroughly, but do the best you can, and cover the spot with a good mulch of straw to protect the roots against cold. When the ground thaws in the Spring, do what you can to settle the soil about the roots. Water is ideal for this purpose if you can get it conveniently. It will be well to leave a protecting mulch throughout the Summer.

Of course, it will be necessary to cut back the top severely to balance the new root system. A light application of fertilizer or barnyard manure will be further help. It would have been much simpler if you had made your plans last Fall and dug the trench before the ground froze, but if you are really intent upon moving the tree you will find the method outlined satisfactory, though chuck full of hard work. H. B. T.

Controlling Quack Grass

QUACK grass is such an aggressive weed and is so common in New York that readers of THE R. N.-Y. will be interested in the following experience of a practical potato grower in Western New York. Floyd Chandler, of Wyoming Co., N. Y., used an effective method to control quack grass on his farm last year. Mr. Chandler is a potato grower, and one of his greatest problems is the control of quack grass. He described his control methods of last year, as follows:

In the Fall, after a cultivated crop has been grown that has been troubled with quack grass, the field is thoroughly harrowed over several times at intervals of 10 days or less. The earlier the work begins and the later it can continue until freezing weather comes, the better. When the growth of tops and roots is heavy, or when it interferes with the use of the harrow, it is raked out of the soil and removed. Care should be taken to place such growth where it cannot cause further trouble by making new infestations.

As soon as conditions will permit in the Spring, harrowing is resumed and repeated at short intervals to keep the surface soil well stirred and broken and to prevent the quack grass from showing any green growth. The harrowing continues until within 10 days or two weeks of the date of planting on the land the cultivated crop that has been decided upon. The land is then plowed and prepared for planting during the 10-day or two-week interval by several more thorough harrowings. The crop is then planted and if feasible, as it usually is with potatoes, the field is gone over several times with a weeder or smoothing harrow before the rows are visible. As soon as the crop is up, cultivation begins, and, if it is reasonably thorough, there is but little quack grass to contend with later. In most cases it is not even necessary to use a hoe to clean out the rows. L. H. W.

Stone Ditches

ON PAGE 277, J. W. B. asks whether his field can be drained by digging a ditch the whole length and filling it with stones. In 1868 my father built the dwelling in which I live and in order to secure drainage for the cellar he dug a ditch 90 yards long. This ditch was filled with small field stones and today is still drawing, but never has been plowed over, as a stone wall was built directly on it.

In 1879, in order to secure drainage for one of the fields on the farm, a ditch 400 feet long was dug. The ditch is four feet deep. Field stones were used for this ditch but they were laid in the bottom so as to form a passageway nearly a foot square. A stone was placed on each side of the ditch with a flat one across the two. Then the ditch was filled to nearly the top with field stones and the dirt plowed back with a back furrow left directly on top of the ditch. This still is doing its work and receiving the water from several laterals, all of which are rubble drains made by just throwing small

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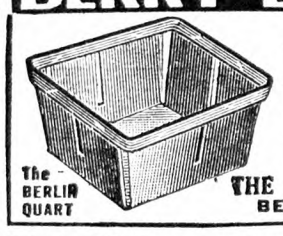
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See Back Cover Page March 2nd

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stones in and covering with dirt.

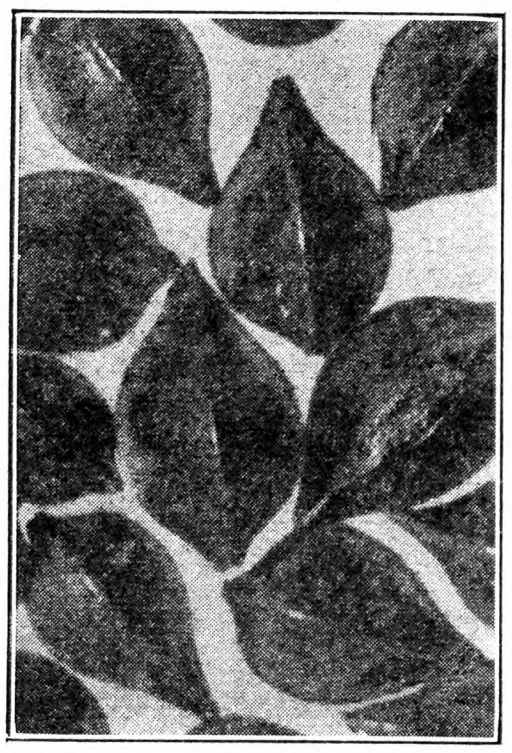
In clay or heavy silt a rubble drain will last 30 or more years and an arch ditch, or one in which there is an opening at the bottom, will draw well for 50 years or more, provided there is a good outlet always kept open and also provided that woodchucks and muskrats are kept out. C. O. WARFORD.

Know a Weed Seed Each Week

No. 6—CURLED DOCK

Most familiar of roadside weeds is curled or narrow-leaved dock, also found abundantly in meadows, pastures, clover and grain fields. It is a tall, sturdy plant that grows year after year from the heavy, deep-seated, fleshy root, producing in addition an abundance of seeds. The leaves are long and narrow with curled or wavy margins; they are frequently collected for greens while young and succulent.

Dock seeds adhere to the heads throughout the Winter, furnishing food for many birds. They frequently fall on



The Smooth, Brown Triangular Seeds of Curled Dock Resemble Beechnuts When Enlarged

the snow crust and are scattered long distances over the snow propelled by the wind, a common method by means of which the pest is distributed from roadsides to fields. Each seed is smooth, shiny, reddish brown and distinctly triangular with a sharp point and keen edges, resembling beechnuts under the microscope. In commercial seed they are sometimes found with the dull brown outer jacket still attached. The jacket can readily be recognized by the half-egg shaped body on each side of the triangle. It is the jacket that aids in the distribution of dock seed by the wind. Dock seeds are a familiar impurity in clover and Alfalfa. ALBERT A. HANSEN.

North Carolina Orchards

On page 1499 of December 8 R. N.-Y., I read Dr. Cannaday's article about the apples in North Carolina. I am mighty sorry that my good friend Dr. Cannaday did not get hold of me while he was here. I could have shown him some fine orchards, and apples with wonderful color and size. Some of the best orchards in the country are located here. They also have very fine stone storehouses. With the cold nights we have here the growers can get along without cold storage.

They have a fine marketing situation here. Trucks from the numerous mill towns drive in and buy apples direct from the orchard. All the culls, if not too poor, are marketable, leaving the fancy stock for box packing. The intelligent growers are as well or better situated than in any other section. In fact I would rather have an apple orchard here than anywhere I know, but I would want to select the land and location with care. A lot of apples have been planted on the wrong kind of soil in poor locations as to frost, but the well located orchards here are doing much better than the ones just 100 miles north in Virginia.

I think that this is a most important subject for farmers, viz: Locating the particular kind of farming that they are engaged in on the right piece of land. I travel over most of the East and I see many farms being run where they can never pay a living wage. It seems a great shame that men should waste their time on some places I see.

I do not suppose there is any part of the United States that has country changing so quickly as it does here. One sees adjoining farms, one very fine for a fruit farm, the next very poor. It seems almost a crime to plant fruit or other crops on the wrong land, as failure is certain. W. D. SYDNOR.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The Northeast Conference of Research Workers in Poultry Husbandry will meet this year at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station on May 16 and 17.

The introduction of buffalo into Alaska is an experiment that is being watched with much interest by wild-life conservationists. Twenty-three of these animals were shipped from the National Bison Range, Montana, to the Territory by the Alaska Game Commission in June, 1928, through an appropriation made for the purpose by the Territorial Legislature. Nineteen of them were liberated near McCarty, Alaska, and four were held at the Reindeer Experiment Station of the Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Fairbanks for experimental purposes.

A gift of approximately $1,000 worth of shrubbery has been made to the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station by the New Jersey Nurserymen's Association in appreciation of services rendered by the station during the past two years. In addition, the nurserymen drew up plans for setting the shrubs and provided the necessary labor.

The Shonk bill, prohibiting the clipping of dogs' ears, was signed by Gov. Roosevelt at Albany, April 18. The new law becomes effective Sept. 1. After that it will be a misdemeanor to clip a dog's ears, except when a licensed veterinary has certified that it is necessary to the health or life of the dog. Dogs whose ears have been clipped in other States may be imported exclusively for breeding purposes.

R. M. Stewart, of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, will give a special course for teachers of agriculture at the Purdue University Summer School, Lafayette, Ind. The course lasts three weeks, beginning on June 13.

New Jersey farmers intend to cut the potato acreage from 57,000 acres in 1928 to 51,000 acres in 1929, according to the results of a planting intentions survey made by the Bureau of Statistics and Inspection, New Jersey Department of Agriculture. The intended decrease is 11 per cent, which is about the acreage decrease for the country as the intended potato planting for the United States is 10.6 per cent less compared with 1928. The acreage of tomatoes for manufacture, according to the intentions of New Jersey farmers, will be 7 per cent or 3,200 acres less than the 1928 acreage of 33,000. New Jersey farmers plan to plant 90 per cent of the 1928 acreage of 2,040 in cucumbers. About 1,800 acres of watermelons will likely be planted compared with 2,000 last season, while 95 per cent of the 1928 onion crop of 3,000 acres will be planted.

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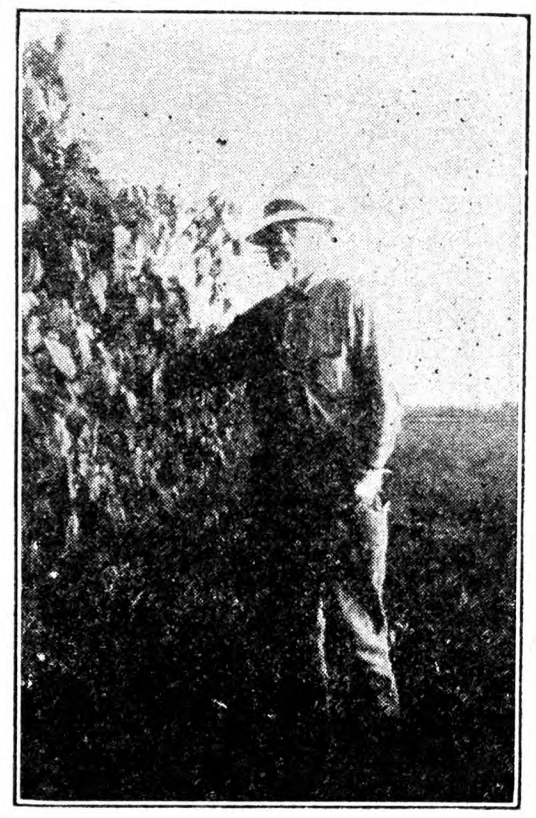
Notes From Gardening on Maryland's Eastern Shore

Last Spring I wrote an article about the family farm garden, and, believing the subject so important, I am sending a few more notes on the subject. A garden is worth while, and fully justifies the time and labor spent in caring for it. In this section it is much neglected. One seldom sees an inclosed space; usually there will be a few rows of butter beans, corn, cabbage and a few other vegetables—no asparagus or any of the small fruits or celery.

My garden was extra good last season, and it was a great comfort to us. In fact, I do not see how we could have fed the people with any pleasure or satisfaction, for there were always eight at the table three times a day, often 10 and sometimes 12. We have an asparagus bed, strawberries, raspberries, dewberries and blackberries, and many vegetables in season. One growth and yield that I will mention was a row of about 40 tomato plants set out the last week in June against a woven-wire fence. They were planted after garden peas, the object being to get a late crop for canning. The soil being fertile, with plenty of rain in



Mr. Winfree Beside the Tomatoes

July and August, they made a great growth and a full crop of fruit; they commenced to mature in early August and fully supplied our table and an abundance to can. They were the Bonnie Best variety. I trained and tied them to the fence. By the middle of September they were over seven feet high and would have grown more if they had had the proper support. Many came to see them and all said they had never seen such growth and fruit. I am enclosing a picture taken by my son. It hardly does them justice, for you cannot see any fruit and the vines have fallen over the highest support. It was indeed a wonderful growth as to both vine and fruit.

I use mostly Crimson clover as a nitrogen gatherer and supply of vegetable humus, supplemented with hardwood ashes and some chicken manure, and find that sufficient. I do put on a light dressing of barnyard manure for Winter cabbage and a heavy application of stable manure for celery.

Celery was not so good as usual—some kind of blight struck it. I sprayed several times, but could not control it. However, we had enough for home use until the first of the year. If someone would give me a remedy for celery blight I certainly would be glad, for this is the second crop that has been very much injured. If I cannot control the blight I do not feel like growing it again, as it requires a great amount of work.

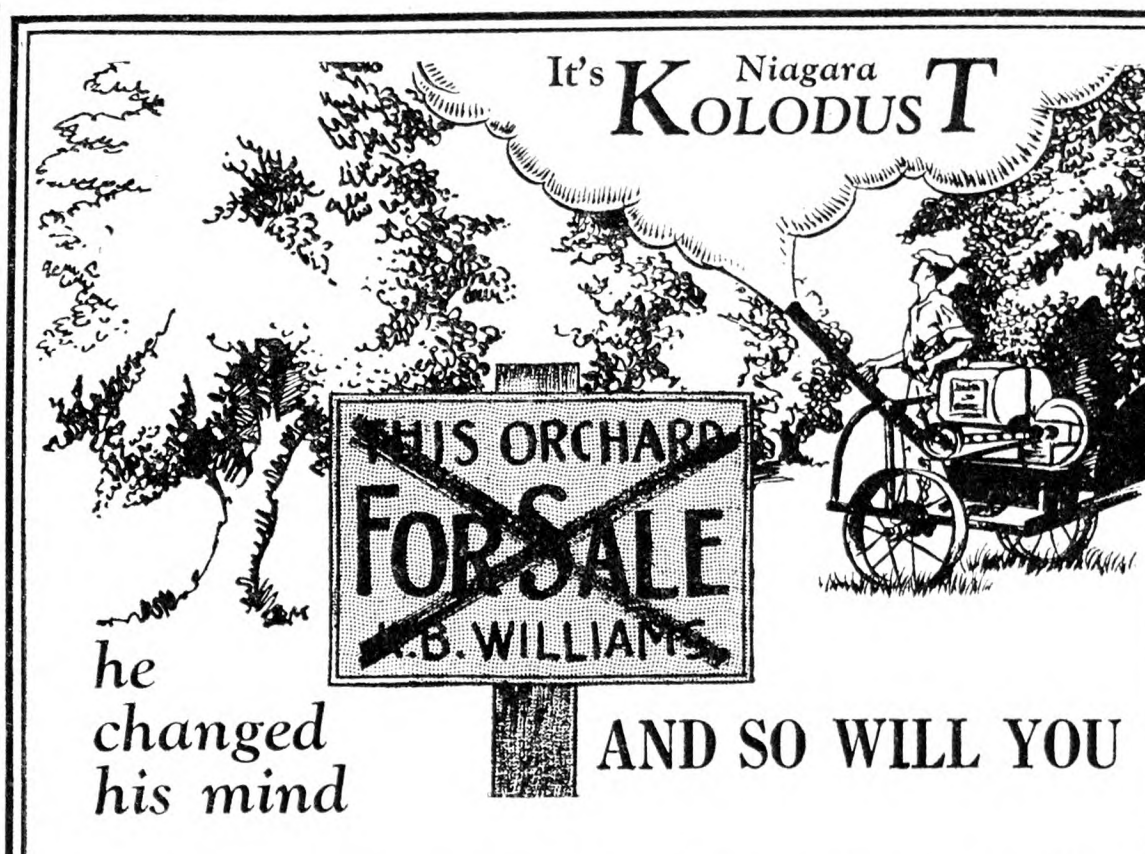
I spend much time and labor in my garden and am well paid for it in the full supply of vegetables and fruit it yields, saying nothing of the pleasure of seeing things grow and respond to good care. We are now using asparagus, onions (planted last Fall), greens, radishes, lettuce, and soon we will have garden peas, snaps; then will come sugar corn, beans, cabbage and berries.

Through an inquiry from THE R. N.-Y. a request came from a Lancaster Co., Pa., man for someone on the Eastern Shore to test out for him 1,000 Gladiolus bulbs, wanting to know how much earlier they would bloom here and how much earlier the bulb would mature. I tried it out for him, and he was wonderfully pleased with results, so much so that he has planted about seven acres (over a million bulbs). They are up and growing very fast. I hope his venture will be successful. If so it will mean quite a bit to us.

Returning to the garden subject, let me again emphasize the importance of the home farm garden. I am sure anyone giving it a good trial will never be without one. I. S. WINFREE.

Boscobel Farm.

"FRITZ, your essay on 'My Mother' was just the same as your brother's." "Yes, sir, we have the same mother."—Cleveland News.



he changed his mind **AND SO WILL YOU**

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Place a few drops of water on a piece of dark paper, and apply a thin film of *Kolodust.*

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The Peach Supreme

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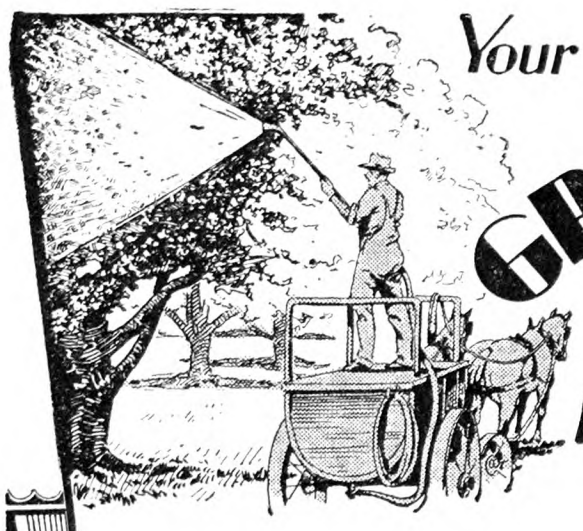

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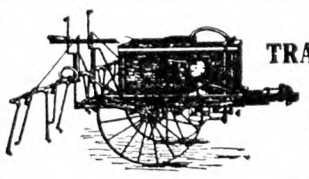

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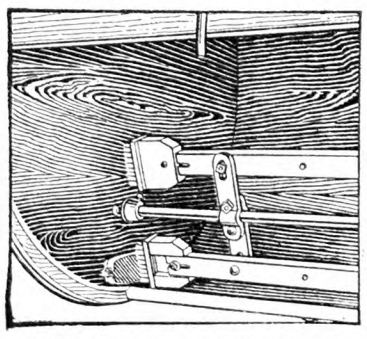
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THE SPRAYER THAT NEVER CLOGS

Summer Flowers for Cutting

I would like information regarding the raising of flowers for cutting purposes, a continuous growth of flowers during are Summer season. We have to begin with in the Spring lilacs, lily of the valley and roses, a few tulips, also Narcissus. I have had a few Dahlias, Gladiolus and asters. Our roses did not do well last year. I would like flowers to be cut during the rose season, preferably something that would be permanent if possible. F. G.

Larchmont, N. Y.

Perennial flowers will give plenty of material for cutting and may be supplemented by a variety of annuals. During the time that June roses and ramblers are in bloom the perennial baby's breath (Gypsophila paniculata) is very desirable, as it gives a graceful, airy look to other flowers. Perennial larkspurs, hardy pinks, Sweet William and Pyrethrum roseum should also bloom at this time. If you will sow a row of annual cornflowers in the Fall and others in the Spring you can extend the time of blooming considerably, and these are excellent for cutting at rose-time and afterwards. You will also find that good varieties of the German Iris furnish fine flowers for cutting if cut before too open. The perennial list should include Gaillardias, which begin flowering in June and bloom until frost if not allowed to seed freely; Coreopsis lanceolata, Campanulas in variety, foxgloves, Phlox, and for late blooming some hardy Chrysanthemums; those of the Pompon type are especially useful.

The annuals would include a good supply of Zinnias and marigolds, which are always good for cutting; annual larkspurs, Calendulas, Calliopsis, nasturtiums, snapdragons and sweet peas. Shirley poppies are excellent for vases if cut before fully open; few arrangements are lovelier than a bowl of poppies mingled with Gypsophila. If you have a rough fence or a slope of rough ground where you can plant the everlasting pea, Lathyrus latifolius, you will find it excellent for cutting, as the clusters are borne on long stems and it grows so profusely that you can cut long sprays. Once established, it is permanent and spreads freely. Gladiolus planted in succession and Dahlias in variety from early to late should help materially. This list could be greatly extended, but the flowers named are all good and cover a long season. Among shrubs, some of the common Spiraeas and Deutzias will be found useful, also the butterfly bush (Buddleia), treated as a perennial and pruned quite close after blooming.

Among bulbs, Darwin tulips are exceptionally fine for cutting, and the Narcissus list should include plenty of Emperor, Empress and Sir Watkin, which are not expensive, also the later Poeticus varieties. Spanish Irises are also exceptionally attractive for cutting.

Dahlias: History and Culture

If Andrew Dahl, the celebrated Swedish botanist, could by any means come to life again in this world it is doubtful if he would ever recognize the wonderful Dahlias as they are grown today. Originally a native of Mexico, and first discovered by Humboldt in his travels, these plants were evidently sent to the botanical gardens at Madrid, in Spain, and many years later sent from there to England, where they have been cultivated ever since. When Mexico was explored more thoroughly in later times, a large number of new varieties were discovered, and these have been crossed and recrossed until the species or varieties are now almost innumerable, and of almost every shade of color and of many styles and habit of growth, from the pretty little dwarfs to the immense giants, both in size of plant and flower, that we now see everywhere.

These few facts are given that the reader may realize the importance of the Dahlia and as a help to the general use and cultivation, and although almost wonders have so far been accomplished, yet there is much that can yet be done by the careful grower and hybridizer. The enormously large plants and flowers of some varieties are apt to be soft and flabby in growth and also very late in flowering in some sections, and thus likely to be frequently caught by an early frost in the Fall. Consequently there is a good field or market for early flowering sorts with tough or leathery foliage and of strong and sturdy, even if dwarf, habit; and if these can be obtained with good thick-petaled flowers which will keep well and stand handling, it would open up a new era in the cut-flower line, as the flowers are so beautiful in form and color that they appeal to the average person at once.

Most of our varieties, it must be said, have been overgrown and overfed, and it seems to me that by working with the short and stocky sorts to start, and utilizing the many good strains of color, that much can be done by crossing these until a number of early bloomers are produced, and this would render the Dahlias much more popular in sections of the country where early frosts frequently catch them, although a long spell of mild weather very often follows. Dahlias are very easily cultivated, and will thrive almost anywhere except in a wet soil. A dry, sandy soil seems to be ideal for the small dwarf varieties, and this tends to produce the tough or leathery foliage which is so desirable for general use. They can also be easily grown in pots if the small varieties are used, and the new and dwarf singles are particularly adapted for this, as good specimens can be grown in six or eight-inch pots. They should, however, be kept well watered, as the Dahlia is a gross feeder, and if the flowers or plants need extra fertilizer the writer has found that a small amount of pulverized sheep manure combined with bone dust (about equal parts) has given good results without too much stimulation.

H. W. HALES.

Buying Cull Apples

I should be glad if you will print an article on rot in apples. We can buy seconds from the large commercial orchards very reasonably in the Fall, and if they do not rot badly we can have apples till April, but sometimes we lose a third by rot. J. W. N.

The development of rot in storage depends upon the amount of infection in the fruit before it went into storage, and also upon the kind of storage. If the temperature is held at 31 degrees Fahrenheit and never gets above this point, there will be no rot development. The difficulty lies in the fact that there are few storages which can guarantee this temperature absolutely. There may come a time when fruit is going into the cooler in quantity when the temperature in the center of the barrel stays relatively high for several days, or it may be that there is a breakdown and the temperature shoots up for a few hours. These factors are not appreciable in the storage of good grades of fruit, but the poorer fruits are often seriously affected.

It was about the season of 1924 that New York State had a late scab infection that was not far enough developed when the fruit went into storage to show on the individual apples. Much fruit was rushed into storage during a warm period, the coolers could not bring the barrels quickly to low temperatures, and under those conditions the tiny specks of scab developed in storage and gave a very bad appearance to the fruit when the barrels were opened for sale. In your section there would be bitter rot, brown rot and black rot rather than scab, but the general principle applies. In any case you are taking a big chance, but if you can cool the fruit quickly and hold it at a constant low level, you will have done about all that you can. H. B. T.

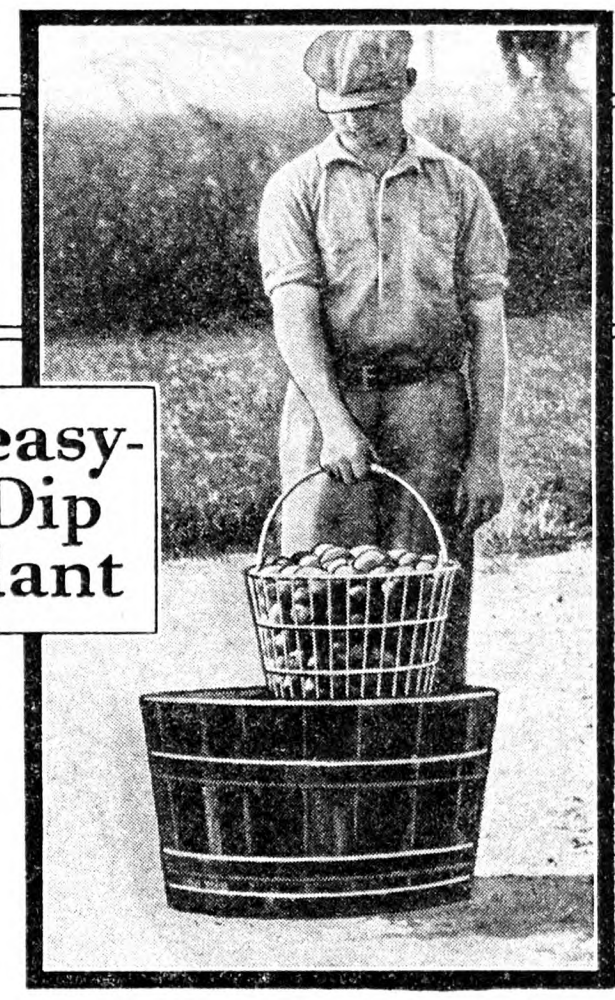
Crow Repellents

How are turpentine, tar and the other crow repellents applied to seed corn?

New York. C. T.

One convenient way is to put the corn in a large kettle with round bottom, pour on a little of the repellent and stir until every kernel is coated with it. The material goes much farther than one would think. Plenty of elbow grease on the wood paddle used for stirring is needed.

No more Soaking!



It's so easy-
Just Dip
and Plant

Treat seed potatoes *instantaneously* with SEMESAN BEL

Saves Seed, Time and Labor
Protects Your Crop Against Seed-borne Diseases and Increases Yield

TREAT seed this safe, easy way to protect your white and sweet potato crops against seed-borne disease losses and *to increase yield.* It is harmless even to sprouted seed. Just use Semesan Bel according to directions! No more time-consuming soaking, for Semesan Bel is *instantaneous!* One man can treat 200 to 400 bushels of seed a day, at very low cost. Get Semesan Bel from your dealer now. Ask him also for FREE pamphlets on Du Bay Seed Disinfectants for other crops—Semesan Jr., for seed corn; Ceresan, for seed grains; and Semesan, for vegetable and flower seeds and bulbs.

Most dealers handle SEMESAN BEL. Those listed below carry a large stock and can quickly supply your needs

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ALLEGANY	Rowe & Kennedy	Canaseraga
	Kohn's Drug Store	Wellsville
	W. E. Robbins Hdwe	Wellsville
	Wellsville Milling Co	Wellsville
	Hazlett & Chase	Whitesville
CATTARAUGUS	Economy Drug Store	Salamanca
CAYUGA	D. L. Ramsey	Auburn
CHEMUNG	Banfield-Jennings Co-op	Elmira
	Geo. W. Peck Co	Elmira
CHENANGO	Harold L. Keller	Norwich
CLINTON	J. D. Bowen	Saranac
CORTLAND	McGraw & Elliott	Cortland
ERIE	W. H. Geib & Son	East Aurora
	R. F. Knoehe & Son	Hamburg
	W. G. Arthur	Orchard Park
FRANKLIN	Cooks Pharmacy	Chateaugay
	D. Dickinson & Co	Malone
HERKIMER	The Sauer Drug Corp	Herkimer
JEFFERSON	Walter H. Bisnett	Watertown
LEWIS	F. C. Snyder's Pharmacy	Lowville
LIVINGSTON	Geo. W. Peck Co	Dansville
	Geneseo Hardware Co	Geneseo
MONROE	Burr & Starkweather Co	Rochester
	James Vick's Sons	Rochester
NASSAU	Hempstead Seed Co	Hempstead
	William Kroemer	Hicksville
NEW YORK	Max Schling Seedsmen, Inc.	New York
NIAGARA	The John T. Darrison Co	Lockport
	James O. Rignel Co., Inc	Lockport
ONEIDA	Utica Seed Co	Utica
ONONDAGA	Frederick H. Ebeling	Syracuse
	Onondaga Farmers' Supply Co., Inc.	Syracuse
ONTARIO	Peck Hardware Co	Canandaigua
	Dorchester & Rose	Geneva
OTSEGO	Kenneth W. Root	Cooperstown
ST. LAWRENCE	The Barr Pharmacy	Canton
SCHENECTADY	Empire Seed Co	Schenectady
SCHOHARIE	Hoagland's Pharmacy	Cobleskill
SCHUYLER	W. M. Pellet	Watkins Glen
SENECA	J. F. Farrell	Seneca Falls
STEUBEN	Hawkins & Hill	Addison
	B. C. McKay	Atlanta
	Geo. W. Peck Co	Bath
	Kinkaid Produce Co	Cohocton
	Peck-Lookup Co	Cohocton
	Geo. W. Peck Co	Corning
	Geo. W. Peck Co	Prattsburg
	C. J. Tierney	Wallace
SUFFOLK	Long Island Produce and Fertilizer Co., Inc	Riverhead
TIOGA	The Beach Drug Co	Owego
WASHINGTON	Harry W. Baker, Ph.G	Hudson Falls
WAYNE	W. G. Carpenter & Co	Lyons
WYOMING	E. K. Lucas	Gainesville
YATES	Geo. W. Peck Co	Penn Yan
IN DELAWARE		
KENT	James B. Bice Co	Dover
	W. M. Hinkle	Dover
	J. A. Frear & Sons	Dover
	Clarence Voshell & Son	Felton
	W. W. Wilson	Frederica
	Harrington Hardware Co	Harrington
NEW CASTLE	Ellwood Pierson	Wilmington
	The Philips-Thompson Co.	Wilmington
SUSSEX	George E. Swain	Georgetown
	Chipman & Penuel	Laurel
	Collins & Ryan	Millsboro
	Burton Brothers	Seaford
IN MARYLAND		
ANNE ARUNDEL	Arundel Supply Co.	Annapolis
BALTIMORE	The Meyer Seed Co	Baltimore
	Wiseman-Downs Co	Baltimore
CARROLL	King's Pharmacy	Westminster
CECIL	G. A. Allender	Elkton
	C. W. Ashby	Rising Sun
FREDERICK	P. L. Hargett & Co., Inc.	Frederick
HARFORD	McComas Bros	Bel Air
HOWARD	Patapsco Pharmacy	Elicott City
KENT	Massey & Wilmer	Chestertown
QUEEN ANNES	Queen Annes Co. F. B.	Centerville
WASHINGTON	Ernest Miller	Hagerstown
WICOMICO	White & Leonard	Salisbury
WORCESTER	D. H. Bradford & Son	Snowhill
IN NEW JERSEY		
BURLINGTON	J.S.Collins & Son, Inc.	Moorestown
	Fenimore Brothers	Mt. Holly
CAMDEN	Gardiner Cheeseman	Grenloch
CUMBERLAND	Minches Seed Store	Bridgeton
	I. Serata & Sons	Bridgeton
	S. V. Davis	Shiloh
	Vineland Farmers' Exchange, Inc.	Vineland
GLOUCESTER	Reed & Estelow	Mullica Hill
	Ed. Hann	Swedesboro
MERCER	Farmers' Co-operative Assn. of Mercer County	Trenton
	M. C. Ribsam & Son's Co	Trenton
	Jos. H. Courtney & Co., Inc	Windsor
MONMOUTH	W. T. Pierce	Allentown
	Rooney & Ely Co	Englishtown
	Monmouth Co. Farmers' Exchange	Freehold
	C. H. Roberson	Freehold
	H. B. Kemp	Long Branch
	Reed & Perrine	Tennent
SALEM	Andrews & Avis	Elmer
	Garrison's Rexall Pharmacy	Elmer
	G. M. Andrews & Son	Woodstown
	South Jersey Farmers' Exchange	Woodstown

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The Geo. W. Peck Co — Elmira
Hempstead Seed Co., Inc — Hempstead
Long Island Drug Co — Jamaica
McMonagle & Rogers — Middletown
Alexander Drug Co — New York
Peter Henderson Co — New York
Schieffelin & Co — New York
Stumpp & Walter Co — New York
Doty & Humphrey Drug Co — Poughkeepsie
Gibson-Snow Co., Inc — Rochester
Vick & Dildine Co — Rochester
Charles Hubbard Son & Co — Syracuse
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John L. Thompson Sons & Co., Inc. — Troy
A. H. Williams Co., Inc — Utica
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Gilbert Bros. & Co., Inc — Baltimore
Henry B. Gilpin Co — Baltimore
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The Meyer Seed Co — Baltimore
Muth Brothers & Co — Baltimore

IN NEW JERSEY

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Doughten Seed Co — Newark
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Swedesboro Supply Co — Swedesboro
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Seed Disinfectants

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News From a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

April 17, 1929.—Temporary Spring weather has continued to cause Pennsylvania fruit growers much concern, since it started buds of all the fruits about three weeks too early. The majority of the orchardists never finished their delayed dormant on apples, if they even got it well started, since a man might be spraying in the proper mouse-ear stage one day and find out when he went to work almost the next day that he was just about in a pre-pink stage. Coupled with this unseasonably warm weather were high winds—the kind in which it is theoretically possible to spray a large block of trees, simply by driving along the windward side with the guns wide open. This type of application is very quick and spectacular, but those who sprayed under these conditions are finding that they did not get satisfactory aphid control. A large number had intended to use oil sprays for red mite, but suddenly discovered when only just started that no more oil should be used this year, because the buds were so far out as to make further oil spraying very hazardous. Erie County grape growers were frequently caught by swelling buds with most or all of the brush still on the wires. Anyone who has ever pulled brush off the wires when the buds are swollen knows just how the buds flew when the stripping occurred. On April 13 extension plant pathologists estimated that only about 10 per cent of the scab spores had been shot, and that the rest were eagerly waiting for a good rain. Rain started Monday, April 15, over most of the State and kept at it for nearly three days, which probably let many of the scab spores loose. It is hopes the temperatures were too low for spores to germinate and start their work of infecting the unfolding growth. These expanding leaves and blossoms bring up the question of frost injury; a little of this may have occurred on April 14, although the clearing off of the long rain may bring heavy frosts or even a real freeze. All in all, Pennsylvania fruit men may be described as being blue—a lighter blue in some cases than in others, but most of them quite blue.

The Oriental peach moth is now in Center County to stay. Several infestations have been reported in backyards in the town, and it will probably be in our orchard within a few years at the most.

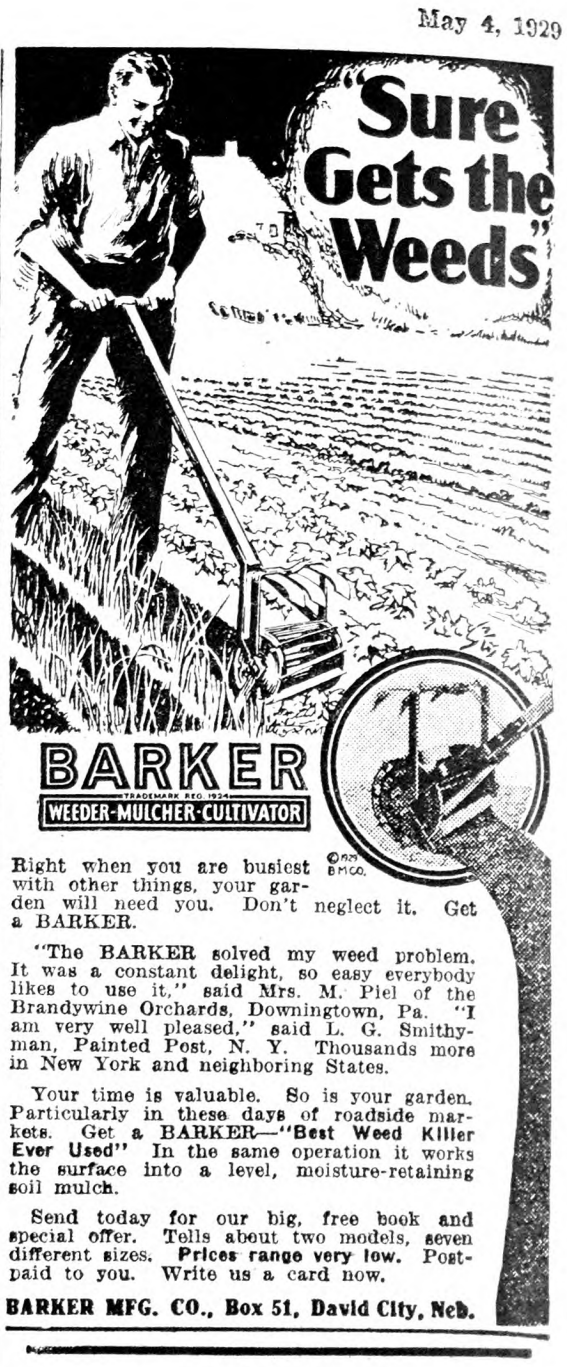
The Maryland Station has published a bulletin on "Peach Pruning in Maryland," in which a new training system for peach trees is discussed. This is somewhat similar to the disbudding method for training young apple trees, which was noted several times in THE R. N.-Y., particularly by its originator, F. N. Fagan, of State College. The Maryland system refers to this training with the peach as "deshooting"; it is based on the removal of all shoots on one-year trees except those so located as to form strong and well-spaced scaffold branches.

The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Mich., has a new Special Bulletin entitled "Roadside Marketing in Michigan." This is indeed a high-class publication, giving valuable instructions on the planning and management of such enterprises. The all too frequently overlooked details of proper sign design and construction are noteworthy in themselves. Anyone operating or contemplating a roadside stand will find this excellent reading.

The warm weather referred to before fooled us on the raspberries. A delayed dormant spray was planned—this should go on when the leaves of the blossom buds are out about 1/8 inch. The buds came on so fast that before we realized it they were far past this stage. Now we shall get the new canes with a weaker lime-sulphur spray when they are a few inches high. The raspberry plants in the nursery cellar have begun to sprout so much that planting them will require much care to prevent breaking off many of the delicate shoots. The new strawberries are all heeled in, waiting for the rain to stop long enough so that the rather heavy soil can be properly fitted for them.

A different note in orchard protection is related by the following paragraph from one of the United States Department of Agriculture publications: Citrus thieves have been practically routed from Pinellas County, Florida, through the combined action of growers and grower associations. Such large quantities of fruit disappeared nearly every night that the work of organized gangs was suspected. After due study the Pinellas Citrus Patrol was established. Three men in uniform patrol the groves 16 hours a day, each of the three being required to ride at least 300 miles a day. They have the assistance of special deputy sheriffs, but publicity is considered the greatest weapon. Membership is open to all growers. Owners of large groves pay 10 cents per acre per month, and owners of small groves pay 15 cents a month for the same unit of area. Some associations employ the patrol for their entire membership. About 5,000 acres of fruit are being patrolled.

There seem to be some indications that Stayman Winesap is losing some ground in this State and that Rome is gaining, the red variations being preferred. While varieties are the topic, it is interesting to note that a professor of horticulture in this State, who grows good apples as well as talks about them, has come out strong-



Right when you are busiest with other things, your garden will need you. Don't neglect it. Get a BARKER.

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from one acre sprayed with **Pyrox**

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PYROX, the scientifically prepared plant spray does three things at once. That is why it is so economical, and helps produce bigger and better crops. PYROX kills bugs, prevents the development of blight and disease, and stimulates plant growth. Does away with the costly labor of home-made spray mixtures, and eliminates the danger of improperly mixed chemicals. Safe and easy to use. Will not wash off. Does not clog sprayer nozzle. Use PYROX this year for BIGGER PROFITS. Now priced lowest in 30 years' successful use. Write us or ask your dealer for the new Spray Guide—free. Bowker Chemical Company, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York.

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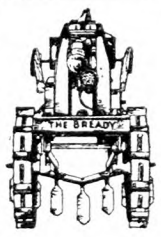

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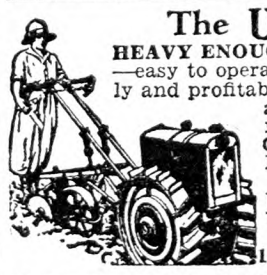

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HEAVY ENOUGH TO DO YOUR PLOWING—easy to operate, women run it successfully and profitably. Prepares seed bed, **Plants and CULTIVATES** one to five rows. Lifts bulbs, root crops. Cuts, rakes, hauls hay, mows lawns. **Power work to 5 h.p. Full Equipment Furnished** **UTILITOR** is a money maker Write for circular. **Dept.**
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For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

ly as an advocate of the Ben Davis when this much-abused sort is planted in limited numbers. This is based on the fact that Ben Davis has made him as much money, four years out of five, as the better flavored and higher quality sorts, when produced in reasonable quantity and kept in farm storage until April. He states that Rome comes more nearly to displacing this variety than any other kind, yet Ben Davis will outyield Rome two to one under his conditions. Stark is too poor in color and uncertain in production, which eliminates it. It looks as if Ben Davis will be with us for many years to come. We may all make slighting remarks about it, but no grower making money regularly from this variety will take our remarks too seriously.

A Delaware man started out on the delayed dormant spraying apples, using lime-sulphur one to eight. In just a short time the spray service advised him to change to one to 25, since the pre-pink stage was almost there. Peaches seem to have bloomed unusually heavily in that State this Spring, although possible frosts caused much uneasiness.

Selling cannery products on a graded basis is expected to increase in Pennsylvania following experience of the past year, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets has announced. Standardization work was started in 1927 at three tomato canneries in Pennsylvania. In 1928 the work was developed to include grading of apples and grapes for canning, so that during the 1928 season approximately 8,842,000 lbs. of raw cannery products, consisting of 5,653,000 lbs. of grapes, 2,284,000 lbs. of apples and 905,000 lbs. of tomatoes were inspected and classified by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. The Bureau states that growers and canners believe that returns should be based upon quality and that supervised inspection is the fairest method.

Declaring that the bushel basket is a poor export package, Edwin Smith, foreign representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, suggests the use of barrels or boxes for small apples, early apples and for all varieties of pears. Baskets arrive abroad in poor condition and the fruit is usually badly bruised as compared with that in barrels.

Scientists have discovered that it is possible to produce fire blight by inoculation on Japanese quince, Van Houtte Spiræa and Burbank plum. The cultivated rose is also susceptible to infection. This same article gave a list of 58 species of known host plants to this disease. Fire blight is, of course, best known for its disastrous inroads on most varieties of pears and certain kinds of apples. The common quince seems to be a favorite host, as many home-gardeners can testify.

Here is another remedy for those eyes which often feel like two holes burned in a blanket after spraying or dusting. One grower claims to find relief by bathing his eyes in full strength vinegar when the job is finished. Relief is said to be quick and one application often to be enough. This recipe is not guaranteed, since the writer has not yet been subject to dust so far this year. We have tried boric acid and salt water, both of which gave some relief, yet a few good cries upon washing the dust off the face always seem to follow anyhow. R. H. SUDDS.

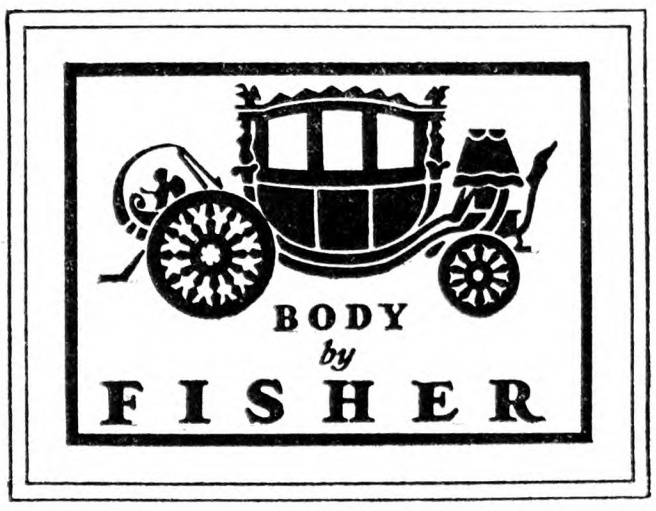
Grass for Binding Sand

I have bought a farm where the road has recently been cut through and left high sand banks along the whole length of the place, and it is washing into the ditch. I remember when I was down on Cape Cod that they have some grass or plant that they sow along the sand dunes there that will send down roots and bind the sand so it will not wash. My banks here are pure sand except about six inches of top soil, and so they easily wash away. Do you know of anything that I could plant on these banks that would keep them from washing away? Will kudzu grow in this climate and on this sandy soil? F. N. S.

Beach-grass or marram-grass, botanically Ammophila arenaria, is the best of all sand binders. It is a native of the sea beaches of Europe and Atlantic North America as far south as North Carolina. It is also found along the shores of the Great Lakes. No doubt this is the grass you refer to on Cape Cod as it has been largely used in sand fixation around Provincetown; it has also given good results along Lake Michigan. One important character is that it thrives best where the sand is drifting; it grows up through the sand as it is covered.

Beach-grass is propagated by transplanting and not by seed. Planting is best done between maturity (about September) and the time the ground freezes, but it may also be done in Spring. Plants are taken from some near-by plot, and are best two years old, with one or two nodes on the rootstock at the base. Planting is best done on a cloudy day. This grass will not grow in arid interior regions, but should do well in your location (Wisconsin). The grass will hold the sand, and gradually build it up.

Kudzu is not hardy enough for your climate, nor is it suited for your conditions. You might, however, get Japanese honeysuckle started; it will trail and gradually form a dense mat, but beach-grass would give the binder you need, and later you might find the honeysuckle a desirable addition. It has a habit of rooting at every joint when lying flat, which soon makes a dense mat of vines.



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GENERAL MOTORS

Matthew Martin, Pioneer

CHAPTER VI.

THE AGE OF TOLERANCE.

In the year 1826, the citizens of Pultneyville erected a temple to tolerance. The newspapers of the day did not describe the building in any such high-sounding terms. No, indeed. They called it the "Union Church of the United Society," and this is how it came to be built. There had been a minister in the settlement from the early years. The pioneer preacher was Elder Fairbanks from Connecticut, who was given 100 acres of land by the Pultneyville Estates in return for his services for two years. He died within that time and was succeeded by George D. Phelps, a clergyman of the Church of England. There was little money and less time for building a church in these early years of struggle. The people worshipped in the woods or in the schoolhouse.

In the year 1825 the community was made up of a group of Presbyterians and a group of Methodists, of about equal numbers, and of a third group comprising everybody else, a few Episcopalians, a few Baptists and a few non-professors of any religion. It was a nicely balanced triangle of power. There was no one sect all-powerful and feeding upon the poison of its own power, to cause the disastrous intolerances of the early colonies.

The witchcraft scandal was possible in the Massachusetts Colony in the first half of the seventeenth century. It was not possible in the Pultneyville Colony in the first half of the eighteenth. This was a period of mutual forbearance. The people had individuality. There was no great poverty or terror of war to sap initiative. They were quite free, for there was no king, and they were separated from their own central government by more than the miles. They respected each other's ideas. There was liberty of conscience; there was no sectarian bitterness; there were no dissenters, for there was no rigid form to dissent from. The captains traveled and knew there was something astir in the world besides their own small doings.

The settlers were all friends and neighbors who had proved co-operation to be practical in their Harbor Association and their shipping affairs. Why would it not be practical in religion? No one of the three groups could afford to build a church alone. They would build their church together, as they had built their town and their homes and their roads and their ships.

So two nights after Christmas in the year 1825 the landowners and the captains met in the schoolhouse on the village square. Andrew Cornwall, who was one of the leaders of the building movement, and much respected in the community, and his friend, T. B. Royce, were chosen to preside over the meeting. The people formed themselves into "The United Society of Pultneyville" and adopted a constitution with this preamble: "Whereas, the inhabitants of the Village of Pultneyville and its vicinity are desirous of forming a Society to promote good order and religion and for the purpose of building a house to meet in, to worship Almighty God and to be called the Union Church of Pultneyville and to belong to the United Society—therefore we severally agree to be regulated and governed by the following conditions."

The trustees were elected by the subscribers to the building fund. Membership in the United Society was on a financial basis. It did not depend on adherence to sectarian belief. The Presbyterian subscribers could choose two trustees. The Methodist subscribers could choose two trustees. The third group could choose two trustees. This third group was called in the society's reports, "The Goats" or "The World's People," but no one cared. The Presbyterians and the Methodists were to conduct the worship on alternate Sundays and were to respect this division of the time. Any denomination claiming to be Christian could worship in the church.

It was decided to erect the building on land given by land agent Hallett next to the home of Andrew and Elizabeth Cornwall and facing on the village square. There was little money in the community, but these people were not daunted. They gave what they could, and they all worked, with their carpenter's tools, their picks and shovels, and their teams. Very strange were the sacrifices laid upon this altar to the Lord. One subscription of $60 was paid in land and lumber; another of $50 in shoes and boots; one of $40 was paid in lumber, labor, $5 cash and one bushel of corn; one farmer gave a barrel of prime pork and 100 bushels of corn. Nearly all the farmers gave grain and labor. Hemlock boards were given, cut stone, sash, a rifle and axes. Matthew Martin pledged lumber, and Andrew and Ansel Cornwall, the brother carpenters, worked out their pledges of $30 apiece, which would be about 40 days' work.

There were 76 names upon the subscription list, the amounts ranging from $60 down to $1. Everything was delivered to the building committee, who sold the produce and used the materials. Work was started March 1, 1826, with Ansel Cornwall as master-builder. The Masonic Lodge laid the cornerstone, and the Union Church was finished during the year. It was a square building with a square tower, a pulpit, a gallery running around three sides, two sets of windows. The gallery flooring was of white-wood boards 1¼ in. thick, 12 ft. long and *three feet* wide. When completed this was considered the handsomest building in the county, and there was a balance of $3.06 in the treasury.

The slips were assigned to the subscribers in order of the size of their pledges, he who gave the most having the first choice, and so on down the line, and they were the absolute property of the holders. Andrew Cornwall, the first treasurer, was oppointed by the trustees to be the "Keeper of the Key." His duty was to deliver the key to any subscriber demanding it, and to open the door for the stated religious services, and for any other meetings permitted by the trustees.

Concerts were held in the Union Church, medicine shows, sleight-of-hand performances—of course, on weekdays; Mormon missionaries were allowed the use of the building for lectures but not for worship, as were also the Spiritualists. It was the age of free speech and of tolerance, and it lasted with unbroken harmony for 22 years.

The year before he died, Matthew Martin was elected a trustee of the Union Church. He was now an old man, and the end was near. Two years after the suit in Chancery, Matthew had given to his son-in-law a deed of the 100-acre tract which Andrew had been the means of saving for him. Matthew and his faithful wife Margaret continued to live on the farm and Andrew in his village home, and they worked the land together. Now Matthew Martin was 79 years old. Twenty-seven years before he had started his team of willing horses for the lake-shore country.

During those years he had loved and cherished his wife Margaret; he had seen his daughters Sally and Elizabeth married and founding families of their own; he had taken to his heart his son-in-law Andrew; he had hewn a farm from the wilderness, forcing the giants of the forest to make way for lowing flocks and sprouting grain—a Herculean task for a man past middle age—he had defended the land of his choice in time of war and supported therein the spirit of tolerance in time of peace, and at last he was laid to rest by his sorrowing family and his loyal neighbors, in his own well-loved 100-acre tract, near the boy William whose life he had tried so hard to save. It was the Summer of the year 1833.

* * * * *

Note.—This is the true story of Matthew Martin, my husband's great-grandfather, one of the first pioneers to the Lake Ontario country.

The material has been collected from stories handed down in the family, and the following books:

"History of Phelps and Gorham Purchase."

History of Wayne County," Everts, Ensign & Everts, 1877.

"Military History of Wayne County," Lewis H. C. Clark.

"Blue Laws of Connecticut."

"Clerk's Book of the United Society, Pultneyville."

FLORENCE FORBES CORNWALL.

Violets

The violet family is such a large one botanically that any attempt to describe even a few of them fully would take a large volume. There are a few, however, that are particularly interesting, and some of them admired by all flower lovers. I shall confine myself mostly to those that are easily raised or of special merit for the flower garden. Viola tricolor or pansy is too well known to require any description, and is a universal favorite all over the world. Tradition and sentiment are much woven about both the English name of heartsease and the French pensee. The round-leaved sweet-scented violets always have been great favorites on account of their fragrance, and are grown in almost all old-fashioned gardens. The single varieties like the Russian or Czar are usually strong growers, and while sweet scented are not as popular in this respect as the double flowered. Viola odorata has been in cultivation for centuries, and there are many excellent sorts or varieties that are fine for cold-frames or where they can have a slight protection. Among these is Marie Louise, a rich purple, Swanley White, a fine double flower; Neapolitan, a light purple that is almost a blue; Madame Millet, a double with a peculiar red shade, but probably the handsomest of all is the old hardy English with its extremely dark flower and dwarf compact growth.

H. W. HALES.

Dandruff disappears so quickly

SOONER or later, everyone experiences the annoyance and humiliation of a case of dandruff. Contact with others, promiscuous use of towels, combs and brushes, the trying on of hats, spread this common ailment.

When this dandruff appears don't let it become serious. At the first sign of it, use full strength Listerine. It has remedied this condition for thousands.

The treatment consists of dousing Listerine, full strength, on the scalp and massaging vigorously, repeating the treatment frequently for several days. This is important.

From the outset you will be conscious of a marvelously cool, clean and healthy sensation of the scalp, and within a few days, you will note that dandruff is disappearing.

Dandruff is a germ condition, and noted dermatologists declare that the successful method of combating it is by frequent massage and applications of antiseptic.

Full strength Listerine, as you know, is not only a safe antiseptic with a tendency to soothe and heal tissue, but is also one of great germicidal power.

Laboratory tests show that it destroys 200,000,000 of the virulent Staphylococcus Aureus (pus) and Bacillus Typhosus (typhoid) germs in 15 seconds. We would not make this statement unless we were prepared to prove it to the entire satisfaction of the U. S. Government and the medical profession. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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kills* 200,000,000 *germs in* 15 *seconds

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Save the Price of New Spark Plugs

ONCE again Champion reminds you that to enjoy perfect engine performance during the next twelve months you should install a complete new set of spark plugs now.

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Make Champion National Change Week your yearly reminder to install a complete new set of Champions. It is a proved method of maintaining maximum engine efficiency and economy. Any one of more than 100,000 dealers will be glad to serve you.

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TOLEDO, OHIO **WINDSOR, ONTARIO**

Tune in on the Champion Sparkers' special program over a coast-to-coast hook-up on the N. B. C. Blue Network (33 stations) Saturday night May 4th from 11 to 11:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

The Garden on a Busy Farm

We drove the car directly into the garage, and as I came out into the warm Spring night with my guest, big spattering raindrops began falling. "Why does the rain sound so strange—as if it were falling upon a roof?" the guest asked, indicating the garden at our left.

I turned my electric torch so that it showed the rows of young lettuce, radishes, peas, onions, and between them strips of glistening wet black paper. "It is falling upon a roof," I said. "We roofed our garden this year."

And so satisfactory was our experience with mulch paper that we expect to use it again this coming season, and in much greater quantities.

When we experimented with mulch paper in our garden last season we did not expect miracles, but we did hope it would substantiate its claim to keep out weeds. That alone, we felt, would justify its use on a busy farm.

In our locality very few farmers seem to have experimented with mulch paper in the home garden. So far as the experience of one year can determine, we found the paper a wonderful help. It kept down the weeds without that constant use of the hoe and cultivator which we have always found necessary. From all over the State last year came reports of an almost miraculous growth of weeds. Our garden was no exception—weeds grew waist-high where left undisturbed. One corner is badly infested with quack grass and Canada thistles; here we planted green beans under paper, and the only weed which showed itself was an occasional thistle—perhaps a half dozen in all—which pricked through the paper. We gathered an ordinary crop of beans with absolutely no attention after planting, where almost daily cultivation was hitherto necessary if the crop was not choked out with weeds!

When preparing to lay the paper we raked the ground as smooth as possible and unrolled a strip of paper by pushing the whole roll along the ground and throwing earth over the edges to anchor the paper securely and prevent the wind from getting under it; we used the ridge of small lumps and earth, made by raking, for this purpose. Seeds were planted or plants set out along the edge of the paper, and then the next strip was placed, leaving an open space between of about two inches for the plants to grow and develop. Along this open space a few weeds also appeared, but we found it easy to remove them by hand. For non-branching vegetables, such as head lettuce, cabbage, onions, etc., we set an additional row down the center of the paper; with a small trowel we made two slashes that crossed at the center, turned under the corners of the paper, and set in the plant or seed in the opening thus made. If I wanted just one row of vegetables or flowers in a place I set them in the center of the paper.

Plants grown with mulch paper do not dry out nearly so much as do those placed in open soil, and we found we did not need to water continually newly transplanted plants.

Tomatoes bore very profusely and ripened earlier. In fact our whole experience with mulch paper was so satisfactory that we look forward to using it more extensively and in more ways this year. I believe it can be made a great time and labor-saver in the garden on a busy farm.

ALICE MARGARET ASHTON.

Rhododendrons Demand Acid Soil and Good Care

What is the matter with my Rhododendrons?

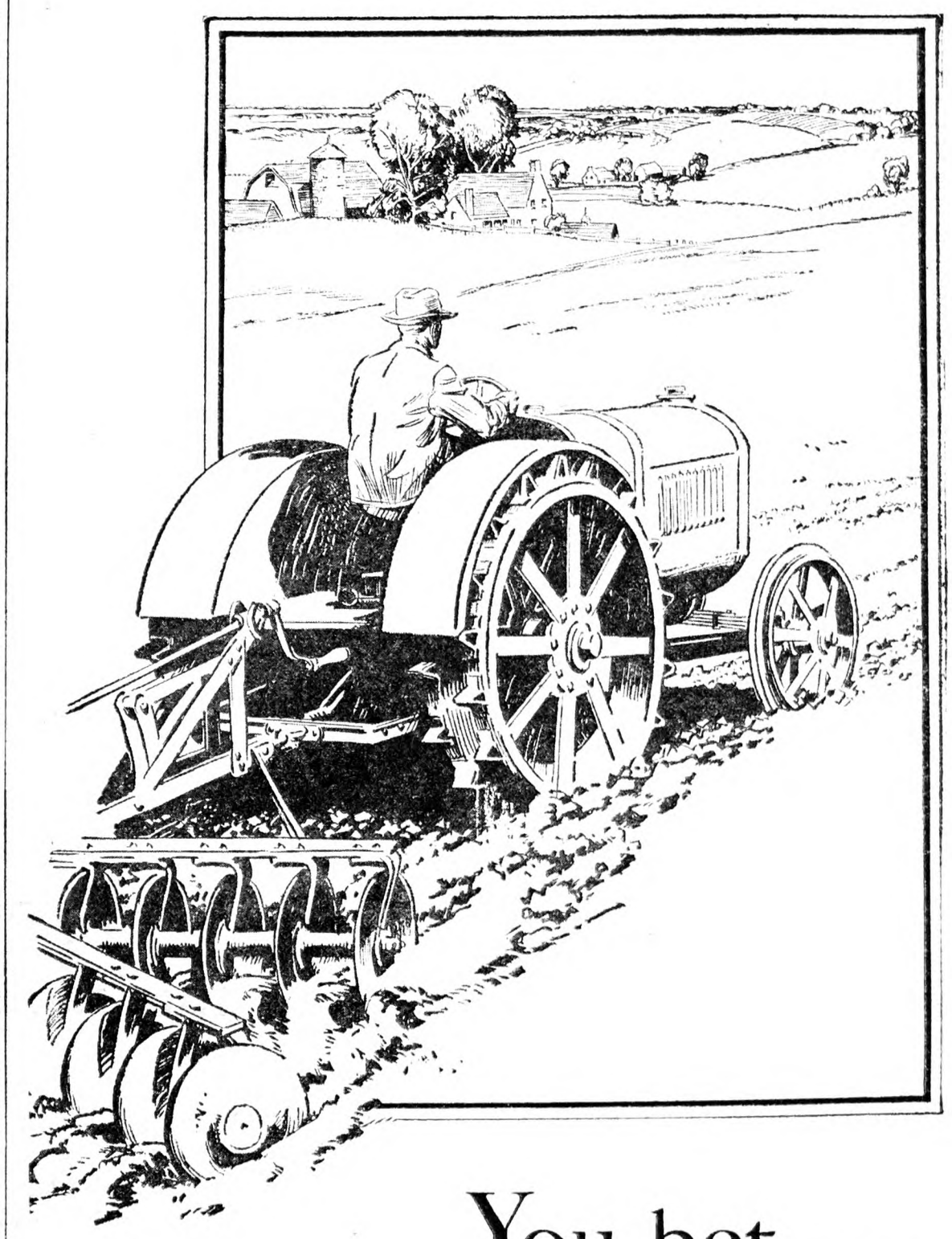
Unsatisfactory growth of this beautiful flowering shrub in the coming months will cause many gardeners to ask this question. Various leaf diseases, twig blights, and sunscald, all common ailments of the Rhododendron, will be responsible for hurry calls to the "plant doctor".

Rhododendrons differ from most other plants used in landscaping in that they are difficult to grow except under special conditions, says Dr. R. P. White, research worker in diseases of ornamental plants for the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. He states that Rhododendrons require an acid soil and that a test should be made before any planting is done. Next desired is an open and porous soil. Without this the Rhododendrons will make poor growth, and be subject to sunscald, twig blights, and diseases of the leaves.

"Rhododendrons should not be planted where during the middle of the day the sun will shine full upon them," says Dr. White. "It must be remembered that the natural habitat of the plant is in partial shade, and under taller forest trees. Continued exposure to the direct rays of the sun results in sunscald, which produces injuries through which disease fungi may enter the plant.

"Moreover, Winter injury is likely to occur when Rhododendrons are planted in an exposed site where cold and drying winds are allowed to blow over them continuously."

ACCORDING to a contemporary, pedestrians in New York are in the habit of loitering about in the subways. This rather suggests that sporting motorists in that city will have to resort to ferrets.—Punch.



You bet . . .

the farmer knows!

THE MODERN FARMER knows how to buy—what to buy. He pays a premium for the best seed, fertilizer, chicken feed, because in so doing he increases his chance of profit on his own product. He knows the best is cheaper in the end.

He knows how to get the most out of, and to care for, his equipment—the many trucks, tractors and passenger cars required on a large farm. He knows care means economy.

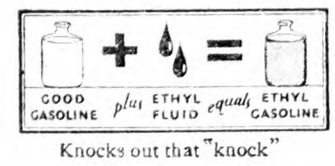
That is the reason why so many farmers are now using Ethyl Gasoline. They have proved to their own satisfaction that engines run more smoothly, develop greater power, and, most important of all, are less liable to be laid up for repairs when Ethyl is used—and every farmer knows what a costly thing is the laying off of farm machinery for even a day.

Ethyl Gasoline speeds up farm operation. It keeps the equipment *in action.*

It saves time ordinarily lost through frequent carbon removal—and the saving in repairs, the greater profits more than offset the small extra premium which Ethyl costs.

Keep stocked up on Ethyl. It's on sale everywhere.

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, 25 Broadway, New York City; 56 Church St., Toronto, Can.; 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London, Eng.



Knocks out that "knock"

ETHYL GASOLINE

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Split Apple Trees

I have some apple trees and the bark is all splitting off. Two trees died last year. Can you tell me the trouble and the remedy? F. L. B.

Cross Roads, Md.

There is no telling what has caused the injury. To most folks it would sound like some form of Winter injury, although Winter injury is often induced by some other factor such as wet feet, borers, root rot, and so on. The best procedure is to make a careful examination of the trees. Look at the roots and crown for injury, look to drainage, and look for cankers. With a more detailed description it may be possible to give you a more satisfactory answer. If the injury occurs on the southwest sides of the tree, as is often the case, it may be laid to freezing and thawing during the Winter months when the hot afternoon sun of late Winter raised the wood temperature rather high and then the sudden cold of the night froze it hard again. Painting with whitewash on the south and west side of the tree will reflect the sun's rays and will often prevent injury from this source.

H. B. T.

About Swarming

As we all know, swarming is nature's way of maintaining the species, but it is one of the most perplexing problems of the beeman, especially when he has a number of yards to see to and they may be miles apart, and the bees all decide to swarm at about the same time. For he well knows (in this part of the country at least) that if he loses a first or prime swarm, his chance of getting a crop of light honey from that colony is at least cut in two, because the main flow will usually be nearly over before the parent colony is again built up strong enough to take advantage of it. I think there has been more study on this than any other phase of beekeeping. Some experiment stations, as well as many individuals, have tried to discover just what it was that made the bees decide to swarm, but there are always so many factors to consider that no one so far has been able to point to one and say, this is what makes them want to swarm. However, in all normal swarming, there seemed to be one thing that was almost always present, and that was a congested condition of the brood chamber. Therefore we must be sure at all times that the queen has plenty of room to lay all the eggs she is inclined to.

Also it has been proven that a young queen was less inclined to lead out a swarm than an old queen. Extra ventilation also is a help where there is no shade. A shade board will help. We have one yard so situated that part of it receives quite a lot of shade, and we have often remarked that there was a great difference in the swarming tendencies between the sunny and shady parts. But, after seeing to all these things, we are still far from safe if we wish to avoid loss.

There are many different systems of swarm control, but I will tell you how we manage in the production of extracted honey. When it is about time to expect swarming, we begin to look at any colony which we think is likely to swarm, and, if we find a queen cell with an egg or larvae in it, we take all their brood away except one or two frames, which should contain at least a little brood in all stages. Then we fill out the brood chamber with empty combs if we have them, or full sheets of foundation.

Now put on a queen-excluding honey board, then a surplus case of combs, then on top of this stack up the brood. Be sure the queen is confined below the honey board. Many times we will see her while handling the combs; in this case it is easy to keep track of her. If she is not seen all the bees will have to be shaken or brushed off the combs before they are stacked on top, to make sure the queen stays below.

Now the colony will be safe for another week, provided you put no queen cells above that had more than eggs or young larvae in them. Remember the bees will keep right on caring for the cells that are in the top of the hive, and where the swarming impulse is bad they might swarm, provided there is a leak in the upper part of the hive. I have known this to occur. So pick out all queen cells that may be in an advanced state of development, and the next week when you come around pick out all that have developed, and in a majority of cases your swarming trouble will be over for the season with that colony. However, there is such a great variation in different colonies in their reaction to treatment that we watch them until we see that they are contented. Sometimes on our next visit we will find a sulky colony which refuses to accept the situation and we will find that the queen has laid but little and they have started more queen cells and are bound they will swarm anyway. We replace this kind of a queen right away if possible. About this time, while you have many strong colonies which have been treated in this manner, it is easy to make up Winter losses or to increase if you desire. Take three cards from the top of one of these colonies with a well-developed queen cell, and put them in a hive where you want your new colony. Stuff the entrance with leaves to confine them to their new location. The leaves will wilt in a few days and they will be automatically liberated. As soon as the young queen begins to lay you can occasionally give them a card of brood from some strong colony that can spare it, and soon you will have a real colony ready for business. Be sure, while starting a new colony, that there is plenty of honey for their requirements.

On account of the variation which occurs in all living things, I am sure that some day we shall be able to select and breed up a strain of bees with just the characteristics we want, at least it is being done in almost all lines, and I imagine bees will not prove an exception. Already several claim to have developed superior honey-gatherers; some have strains with longer tongues, so they can get honey from Red clover, and I know of one man who, after many years of careful selection, has a race of bees that trouble him but very little by swarming. Of course the bee man has quite a handicap, beside most lines, in that he has to depend so largely on the female side of the house in making his selections.

I fear that by far the majority of bee men have paid little attention to selection, but have gone along the line of least resistance and made their increase largely from the most profuse swarmers.

C. W. B.

Club Root in Cabbage

Last season my cabbage and kohl rabi developed club root. The ground had been thoroughly manured and limed in the Spring and our other vegetables grew all right. F. M

New Jersey.

Club root (Plasmodiophora brassicæ) is a common disease of cabbage and related plants. It will remain in the soil, so that affected fields should not be used for cabbage the next year, and new infection, such as throwing waste from such cabbage into the manure must be avoided. It often happens that the plant seed bed gets full of this disease. In such case the plants should be grown elsewhere, and any plant showing a swelling of the root discarded.

Formerly it was thought that heavy liming would cure this trouble. It may have some beneficial effect, but is not a cure. Commercial growers now disinfect the seed and soil with corrosive sublimate solution.

A FATHER took his little boy, Billy, to the park, and there the youngster saw a stork among other interesting exhibits. The boy seemed to be greatly interested in the stork, and looked at him as long as he could. Then, turning to his father, he said disappointedly: "Gee, Daddy, he never recognized me!"—Children.

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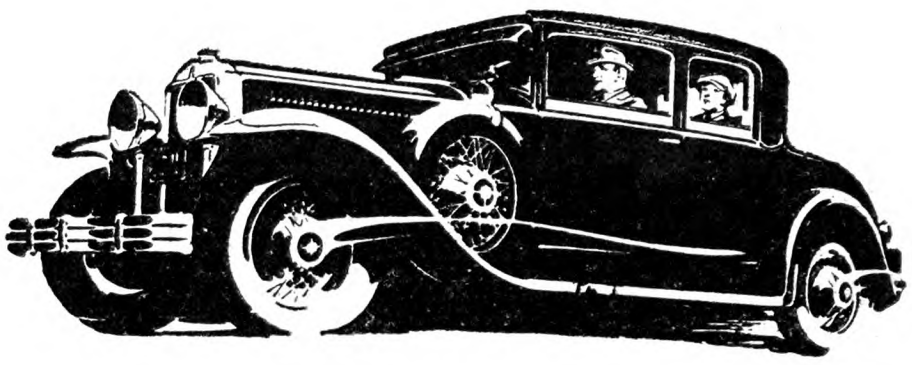

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From a Maine Farm

A week ago the sons arrived home from their trip West. What a Winter it has been for them. Only a little over four months from home but they had visited one-half of the States of the Union. Little more than a generation ago it was a serious understaking to reach the State of the Golden Gate. The trip must be made by way of Cape Horn requiring months of time on the water, or a trip of months across the great western plains by ox or horse team where one was never at all sure of reaching his destination. Now the trip can be made in comparative comfort by automobile, from extreme East to the Far West in two weeks and by air in a non-stop flight in less than a day and a night. Things considered impossible 50 years ago are commonplace today.

The trip home was made by following the far southern route along the Gulf of Mexico to Florida and north through the Atlantic States. They made camp at Henderson, N. C., for a time while waiting for warmer weather to come to the State of Maine. Here frogs made music in March as they do at home in May.

While in California the party went for a deep sea fishing trip. What an experience for inland boys! The water was clear and weather fine and they could see to quite a depth, often seeing the fish when they took the hook. The catch was mostly mackerel and sea bass. Seven who made up the party got back to the tourist camp with 350 lbs. of fish. There was fish for everybody for a few days, even those who did not have a part in catching them were called on to help save them. Some were kept in a brook to prolong the time of usefulness.

A few weeks were spent in Arizona on the way home, then the wheels were started rolling for North Carolina and only short stops were made until they reached there. In Mississippi and Louisiana at some places the floods had driven the cattle and hogs out of the woods into the roads so that it required careful driving to avoid collision with them. The roads were graded up higher than the surrounding country and offered about the only place for dry footing. Leaving camp at Henderson, N. C., they drove to Washington in one day. Here they spent two days visiting points of interest which included Mount Vernon, the Capitol buildings and the Smithsonian Institution. A few days were spent in the great metropolis and then on to the "Hub" of New England.

The last leg of their journey had to be made by train (150 miles) as there was too much snow in the roads to get the automobile through. Just a few days later an auto did get through driven by two boys who were in the party with our boys for the Winter, but they had separated in California and these boys had driven to British Columbia for a few weeks stay. On the return trip they had driven down the Pacific Coast to Riverside, Cal., then across the southern part of the United States to North Florida, then up the Atlantic Coast to Northern Maine, all the way by auto. Their speedometer registered 17,000 miles more than when they left home last November.

What will young men who like travel be doing just a few years ahead? It will be possible to cover a large part of North America by airplane in a few weeks, camping over night where they may, and thus return with a first-hand knowledge of the country that those of a generation ago would have had to spend a lifetime in travel to gain.

Last night brought us a storm of lightning and thunder that would rival one in Summertime and with it snow to the depth of three inches. This is very unusual and the "old folks" tell us promises us a late Spring. Again others tell us that an early Easter brings an early Spring, so we are a bit in doubt as to just what will happen to us. A late Spring may mean that there will be need of a few more potatoes and in that case we may be able to dispose of all at prices that return us one-half the cost of production. At present the price paid growers is around 30 cents a bushel.

Our Long Acres friend does not think he would want any part of this. Well we are not enjoying the year as much as when we receive a profitable price for our crops but what is the use of looking on the dark side? We shall have a beautiful Summer and be working out of doors instead of within close buildings. The bees will buzz as happily and the flowers bloom as brightly. We shall look forward to a bumper crop with profitable price for them and we shall all be smiling and happy again. Our home circle is unbroken and our neighborhood group has not been called on to mourn the loss of loved ones, so we have very many things to be thankful for. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

FARMER PERKINS tills the ground
Till he is tired, then sits down.
And spends an hour in meditation
Pondering o'er the situation;
Wondering if his high ideals
Help to make abundant yields,
Wondering if the scientific
Way of farming is prolific,
But on one point he is clear,
For he has known it many a year,
That the weeds keep right on growing,
So gets up and goes to hoeing.

—The Old Doctor.

never *Late*

for a plowing date

WHEN the soil is ready . . . when you are ready . . . the "Caterpillar" is ready too. It doesn't wait for the low places to dry out. Its wide tracks travel right over swales and gullies . . . ditches and soft spots. Where early spring tillage pays, the "Caterpillar" track-type tractor kills the weeds before they can waste soil moisture and plant food.

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THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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I am intensely interested in "Matthew Martin, Pioneer." L. E. S.

OTHER readers have expressed the same sentiment, as they followed this story of an American family's journey, and determined work in building a new home in the then pioneer country of Western New York. Next week we start a new short serial, "The Story of Ark Farm," which you will find live and interesting—good reading for an evening, or when sitting down for a few minutes of rest.

*

SEVERAL subscribers contemplate building new cow barns. We are asked to make suggestions for their consideration. We have recently seen a number of bank or basement barns, built years ago, which are dark, damp and poorly ventilated. As breeding places for disease germs, they are almost 100 per cent efficient. It pays to keep cows reasonably comfortable in cold weather, provided that they can at the same time be kept healthy. When most old cow barns now in use were built, dairymen did not know anything about the principles of sanitation and hygiene which have been established in recent years. It is certain that old-fashioned, well-built but unsanitary barns are largely responsible for the incubation of thousands of cases of bovine tuberculosis. Under modern conditions of high feeding and inadequate exercise, well-bred cows cannot long remain healthy and useful in the kind of barn that our forefathers built for their stronger and more rugged animals. The best type of dairy cow barn is built on a high, dry site. It has many windows and is thoroughly ventilated.

*

AS WE write this, a small gasoline engine is keeping up a busy chatter in the neighbor's yard across the fence. Four men in painters' caps and overalls are rapidly dressing in white a dwelling that, for more than the 30 years of our acquaintance, has been guiltless of new paint. There is not a paint brush in sight, and yet what would have taken the old-time painter and his helper days to accomplish is now being done in fewer hours of actual work. Whether it is being done as well or not time will tell. It is but another case of the strong arm of the gasoline engine taking the place of human muscle. The gasoline hired man, with a compressed air tank in one hand and what looks like a pistol in the other, is spreading oil and pigments over clapboards with marvelous speed. It is a beautifully smooth job to start with; the contractor shows sufficient confidence in it to guarantee the workmanship and materials for three years. There is yet a thin coat of paint on the old building that we'll venture has been there 50 years. This method of painting with a spray of paint forced from the nozzle of the "gun" by air under nearly 100 lbs. pressure is not new. The beautiful automobile bodies that grow more attractive each year are given their covering and tints by the same process. The application of the method to country dwellings is of more recent date, however. The neighborhood painter has pretty well vanished. Like the carpenter and joiner, able to build a house or a fine piece of furniture with equal skill, he has been displaced by machine-made products or has sought the high wages of the city. It has been difficult for a long time to get work done in the country that, a generation ago, there would have been plenty of applicants for. One result of this is seen in our neighbor's yard. A painting gang has come from a nearby city, bringing in their car the gasoline engine and several lines of small rubber hose. A large house is a small job for them. In a day or two they will have vanished, leaving behind one man to paint sashes and clean up. The owner of the house figures the cost at considerably less than hand work with a brush would cost, but we can easily imagin the spirit of the old painter who gave the house its first coats, mixing white lead and oil laboriously in a tub, looking down with something like a sneer at that chattering engine and saying, "What of your job will be left 50 years from now?"

*

How is this for April 19? Snowbanks from two to six feet high! It snowed for nearly three days.

THE above note comes from a friend in Greene Co., N. Y. From many parts of the country we get similar reports of the late Spring after its very early start. Grass was frozen stiff in Northern New Jersey on the morning of April 23. Just how the plum and peach blossoms have fared will be known in a few days. Apples were not far enough advanced to be damaged. Work is three weeks late on level farms or those inclined to be a little wet. This is the kind of Spring when the upland farmer, in a slate or gravel country, is thankful for his location.

*

PRESIDENT Hoover has replied to the request of the Senate Agricultural Committee to give his views on the "debenture plan" which has been urged by the National Grange. He has given 10 reasons for opposing the plan. Some of these reasons are: It would reduce the treasury receipts; dealers and speculators holding commodities would reap large profits, and a similar loss would follow at any time the plan was withdrawn; the plan would disturb and unsettle foreign trade; if the plan succeeded, it would stimulate production and result in a decreased price and thereby finally defeat the plan; the debentures are to be paid to the exporter and not directly to the farmer. They would be discounted by the exporter and would sell for less than par. The farmer would not benefit fully by the rebate or subsidy.

There is little if anything in the President's objections to the "debentures" which would not apply with equal force to the tariff on any commodity. A high tariff reduces the treasury receipts by keeping imports out so that no import tax is paid. Speculators and dealers profit by increased tariffs, and every reduction or change in the tariff schedules disturbs both domestic and foreign trade, the ultimate consumer usually carrying the burden. High tariffs on manufactured goods stimulate production, but they have never alarmed the manufacturer nor defeated the plans of a protective tariff. Wheat has a tariff of 42 cents a bushel. Presumably it was enacted in good faith for the protection of wheat growers. If it had worked, it would, on the President's theory, result in substantially all the main calamities predicted by him for the debentures. There is a difficulty and a probable waste in getting the proceeds of the debentures from the exporters back to the grower, but the Grange never offered the debenture plan as a complete solution of the farm problem. It was proposed as a means of giving producers of export surpluses a share in the tariff benefits. The sole purpose of this legislation is to increase the farm income. If every plan that promises an increase in the price of farm products is to be defeated because increased price would encourage larger production, the members of the special session may as well pack up now and go home.

*

A MAN who learned shepherding in a Rocky Mountain State, and did well there for years with his own flock, tells us that by belling his sheep he protected them from coyotes. His sheep, he says, soon learned how to use the bells in a self-defensive manner. When bunched and in danger, the older ewes would repeatedly shake their heads, in order to increase and prolong the din of their bells. Frightened by this noisy demonstration, coyotes would depart. Most dogs that kill sheep are part wolf in pedigree and appearance. They, too, can be deterred by a bell orchastra from attacking a belled flock. A dog-proof fence around a corral or lot in which to keep his flock at night, and a bell on each of his sheep, would practically solve the sheep-killing dog problem for the eastern farmer. But in large pasturage areas fence would be expensive.

*

STRAWBERRIES are arriving in New York at the rate of 20 cars or upward per day. They come from Florida, Louisiana and the Carolinas. Prices are lower than for the majority of northern berries in the flush season. People here have not yet got into the swing of strawberry eating for this year, and many of the berries are of undesirable quality, small and sandy or bruised. The losses in strawberry shipment are heavy at times. We often see crates opened, and blue mold growing up through the berries like a crop of grass. Such fruit is likely to be a total loss, though sometimes, by picking over, a few may be saved. From now until the season closes, this sorting over and repacking will be a regular part of the job in commission houses and fruit stores. These men become rapid and skillful in the work of rehandling. Many strawberries and other fruits are hawked about the residence streets by push-cart and wagon men. They pick up the surplus in wholesale districts, after heavy buying of early morning is over, and are always watching for bargains.

*

EVEN in sections close to markets the quality idea is beginning to take hold. The New England Council will try to have each of the States of that region establish uniform grades and a system of inspection. Then with the brand on the goods, which means that they are according to grade, it is expected they will have a great advantage in the market. Grades have been established on eggs, potatoes, maple sugar and syrup, butter, some vegetables and even on eggs for hatching. If the plans meet proper support from producers and a little advertising is done to make the brand well known, some good results may be expected. It is already plain in regard to the graded and branded eggs that consumers like them, and they have been paying 5 to 10 cents a dozen more than for the ordinary lines. Some shippers have even netted as much as 20 to 25 cents a dozen more on such eggs.

*

"I declined the job because I did not want to take the responsibilities it carried."

THIS was part of a conversation recently heard. Perhaps this man's decision was wise, if he really knew himself. But we think the widespread habit of dodging responsibility and "letting George do it," is bad for the individual and bad for society. Refusing to take responsibility rapidly leads to slackness in personal conduct, or responsibility for one's acts. We wonder whether a substantial part of the disregard of law, deplored by President Hoover in his address to the newspaper men, is not the direct result of unwillingness to be responsible for this and that, and finally for one's own acts, until the individual is a menace, rather than a help, to society. One of the greatest advantages of 4-H clubs is that farm boys and girls learn to bear added responsibilities in the care of animals and other work, thus developing character and wholesome resourcefulness.

*

FRUIT exports to the value of $628,000 were made from this country to the Philippines during 1928. The items were: Oranges, $242,000; apples, $187,000; grapes, $135,000; lemons, $43,000; grapefruit, $8,500; pears, $5,500; berries, $1,500. As fruit imports to the Philippines from Australia and Italy are barred because of Mediterranean fruit fly, China is practically the only country competing with the United States in Philippine fruit supply. The approximate shipping distance from the Pacific Coast is 7,000 miles.

Brevities

THIS year's maple sugar crop is figured at 50 to 75 per cent of last season's.

RAILROAD grade crossings to the number of 390 were removed from public roads in this country last year.

TOTAL freight car loadings during February and March of this year were 8,575,702. The largest single item was coal, 1,758,449 cars.

INSPECTED slaughter of live stock in this country for February and March was: 1,201,000 cattle, 720,000 calves, 8,123,000 hogs, 1,959,000 sheep.

EVERY Monday morning the newspapers are full of Sunday accidents and fatalities on the roads and in the air. We might reassure the timid by reminding them that few such accidents occur in church.

ITALY is using about 8,309,929,000 kilowatt hours of electricity annually. Nearly 8,000,000,000 are from water power, some of it imported from hydraulic installation beyond the Swiss border.

NORTH CAROLINA is shipping considerable quantities of German carp to New York, where it is used by the Jewish trade. A recent lot of 40 tons was sent, and there is more to come from North Carolina rivers.

A YOUNG woman of 17 is now trying to beat previous endurance records for staying up in the air. So far none of these bright young people has been trying to establish an endurance record for cooking three meals a day.

Going Into Particulars

I have read your appeal for real farm relief on page 623, but will you not explain in a more definite way just what you mean by farmers standing face to face with the buyers? What farmers and what buyers? All farmers? If so how can they do so in six or seven markets? What do you mean by buyer? The commission man, wholesaler, retailer or consumer? What is a primary market? What does it look like and how is it to be run? Just what connection does the co-operative association have with it? It is easy enough to ask for physical and legal equipment to accomplish a lot of beautiful results which we all hope for. But you seem to be stronger on describing the results than on describing just what this equipment is in detail.

With best wishes for a clearer understanding.

New Jersey. A. S. WALKER.

A PRIMARY market is the first or most important market place for the sale of farm commodities direct from the producer, and so located that the prices paid in it determine the prices in a considerable territory outside of the market place itself. A half dozen such markets prudently located would fix the price of the principal products under farmers' control just as the present markets in these centers fix present prices under middlemen's control. These markets would operate under regulations established by law. The co-operative farm associations authorized by the Federal law would operate in these markets. Of course all members of the associations could not do business individually in these markets, but the agents of the associations would meet the buyers in these markets and negotiate the sales and the prices. This is what is meant by "standing face to face with buyers." The buyers would be the retailers and their representatives, distributors and manufacturers. The commission man now receives the produce on consignment, sells it for the producer, takes out transportation charges, his commission, etc., and makes remittance of the remainder to the shipper. The wholesaler buys in larger bulk. The retailer runs a local store and sells to the family, which we call the consumer.

The physical equipment would consist of land, building, storage, refrigeration, processing and manufacturing machinery, abattoirs and everything necessary to handle the products economically and to save and preserve commodities which did not find a ready sale at fair prices. The selling agents of the farm associations would be in position to advise the associations as to shortage of supply or surplus. The associations would be in direct touch with producers and by general consent production would be regulated to the supply. With the development and success of these primary markets, the associations would provide markets suited to the needs of smaller centers of population.

The farm co-operative associations should ultimately own these markets, but government loans will be necessary to establish them. The first cost of these markets would be considerable, but the cost would be easily repaid out of the profits of the business in a short time. In round figures there are $26,000,000,000 worth of farm products sold. Farmers get about 30 cents of the consumer's dollar or less than $8,000,000,000. Under any economic arrangement the producer should share at least 50-50 with the cost of distribution, and this would mean $5,000,000,000 extra returns annually to the American farms. They will never get it while middlemen control the markets and fix the prices for farm products. They will get it when farmers control their own markets and determine the prices.

Northern Ohio Milk

WHATEVER may have been the purpose or the ultimate result, for the present the reduction of the price of milk in the Cleveland market by the Ohio Farmers' Association and the new price gymnastics of the Pittsburgh market, the result so far has been a lower price for milk in Northern Ohio and a loss of capital value in cows, dairy, equipment and farms. At an auction recently cows averaged only $97.21 each, where in other years they have averaged at some sales at least, as much as $150 each.

The basic production plan in Pittsburgh results in great inequalities in returns to individual producers. For example one producer received substantially the same return in dollars and cents as a neighbor who delivered 1,000 lbs. more milk during the month. But all the Pittsburgh producers are filled with wrath over their return. Many are hopeful that the tuberculin test will take the cows, as the State pays more now than the cows can be sold for under present conditions.

The Dairymen's Co-operative Sales Company admits that the success of the basic price plan depends on limiting the production to the amount needed for the fluid market. This is not encouraging, because, as soon as the shortage threatens, the company goes out into new territory and takes on new members to increase the supply. The same policy prevails in the association supplying the Cleveland market with the result that producers have received a reducing share of the consumer's price since 1923, besides an investment in plants and advertising in the amount of a million and a quarter dollars. The association has shifted from one policy to another. It is now in the distribution business and also wholesaling milk to other distributors. This is a dual position. We are all hoping it will succeed in the new undertaking, but it is generally felt that expenses run too high, and unless economies are worked out there is danger of lower prices yet ahead. A PITTSBURGH PATRON.

Ohio.

The Truth About the Rural School Improvement Society

I enclose an editorial from a contemporary publication in answer to an inquiry as to the legality of a school district spending money for the purposes of the Rural School Improvement Society. In effect, the editorial states that such use of money is illegal because the education law does not authorize the voters of the district the right to collect the money and spend it through the society; that the trustee may be held responsible for any amount so expended; that the officers of the society are about to request contributions for the rural schools; that no good help can be expected from the Rural School Improvement Society, and that it is without standing at Albany, with the Educational Department, and practically all of the legislators. The editorial also claims that the society had nothing to do in any way, shape or manner with the passage of the bill to increase the teachers' quota to the rural schools in the last session, and finally advises voters and school trustees to refrain from making appropriations for the Rural School Improvement Society.

Now for several years our district has voted certain amounts of money to the society, and will probably continue to do so. I can see no reason why we should not spend our own money for any purpose we wish, but we would like to have your opinion on these assertions.

Oswego Co., N. Y. C. E.

THE people are constantly raising money for one purpose or another, and spend it for that purpose, without any statute law to authorize them to do so, and since there is no law to prevent their doing this for school purposes, it would seem a common sense view that they could do so for the benefit of their rural schools as well as for any other purpose. But in addition to this, Section 467 in the Education Law clearly authorizes the voters of the district to raise money, and to spend it for the support and welfare of the school, as the voters may by resolution approve. Money is collected and spent in this way for associations of city and village boards, and there is no good reason why patrons of country schools should not have equal privilege with the city and village schools. As a matter of fact, they have. An association of centralized school boards has been organized by the Education Department, and it is our opinion that the money has been used to send members to Albany to oppose the "home rule" school bills. Customs already established sanction the welfare and improvement work of the society, and in this case, the money is well spent.

The Rural School Improvement Society has made its own good record. For several years past it provided bills to give rural schools an equal share in the teachers' quota with city and village and consolidated schools. These bills were opposed during previous years by the Education Department, and its proponents, and the author of the editorial referred to above, and through these influences, the previous bills for the aid of rural schools were defeated. The Grange has always stood with the Rural School Improvement Society in support of the increased aid to the rural schools. At the time that large appropriations were made for increased aid in the amount of $50,000,000 for the larger districts, the society and the Grange worked together for a share of the liberal appropriation. They were opposed by the same influences and the rural schools lost.

This year, however, the Department of Education prepared bills for the purpose of doing justice to the rural schools, and they were endorsed and approved by everyone, including the Rural School Improvement Society and the Grange and all who opposed similar bills prepared by the society for several years previous. Of course everyone is at liberty to form his own opinion as to the influence that finally resulted in justice to rural schools.

The truth is the Grange and the society won their fight for the rural schools with leaders in the Legislature, and those who opposed increased quotas for rural schools had no choice but to change their policies and father the bills or suffer defeat in their opposition to the identical bills demanded by the Grange and the Rural School Improvement Society. No amount of false claims and bluster can minimize the record. But every friend of the rural schools is giving the Education Department, and everyone who finally helped, credit and praise for their support of the new law, and none of them is more generous in this approval than the Rural School Improvement Society.

Spring in Idaho

Spring is away behind time with us, and farming operations have been delayed at least three weeks. We have never had but one Spring so late as this one since I came to Idaho, and that was before the war. That year we had bumper crops of every kind. When Spring comes here and the sun shines all day every day in the week, crops grow amazingly after they start. We have learned that hurrying crops in before the soil gets warm is not conducive of quick growth and early maturity. Usually, if we plant not later than the middle of May, we get mature crops. Potatoes and beans mature if planted as late as June 1. While a good many irrigated tracts are facing a shortage of water, our big reservoir, the water for which starts up in Yellowstone Park, is running over full. MILLER PURVIS.

Gooding Co., Idaho.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

A Farmer on Farm Relief

The scrap is on in the extra session of the National Legislature. Each of several political leaders has a plank which he is trying to jam into the farm relief platform. Unless caution is exercised, someone is liable to emerge with slivers in his flesh.

President Hoover has kept his election pledge as far as calling the extra session is concerned, but I am not enough of a cross-word puzzle expert to work out of his message anything that spells "farm relief." This farm board sounds pretty good, provided the members properly function, but I can see no material relief in the McNary bill nor the Grange debenture plan. When put in operation, both will increase production, and then increase it some more. It were better to hire farmers to keep the surplus at home and save the freight. If it requires a subsidy of $500,000,000 to start the proposed scheme, it will require four times that amount to keep it running. In my opinion the only remedy for surplus is "regulated production," whether on the farm or in the factory. Then, too, we are all agreed that the farm products are not equally protected with manufactured goods. This bill would increase the cost of living, increase wages, and as labor is the big factor in agriculture, the result would leave the farmer worse off than at present. Why not lower the duty on manufactured products to meet the agricultural level, and at the same time lower the cost of living, and the labor cost also? We as a nation have built up a tariff that is in danger of toppling over, and I think President Hoover feels this to be true. In his recent message, he cautioned Congress to be mighty careful when monkeying with the tariff machine. Reduction in taxation would be a real and immediate relief to the farmer. Our Federal Land Banks are lending money on first mortgages of 50 per cent of actual appraisal value. Many of these farms have had to be sold under the mortgage, and many times do not bring the face of the claim. This sale price under the hammer is the real value of the farms, and we often find these farms are assessed at twice the amount they sell for. This is unjust to a great industry.

There are very few people in this world but what sometime or other have seen two dogs fighting over a bone, but did anyone ever see the bone take part in the struggle? For years political leaders have been scrapping over farm relief, and the farmer. The bone of contention, like the bone between the two dogs, has nothing to say, but like the bone, gets considerable of a mauling before the melee is over. Will the present extra session of our National Legislature be an exception to the rule? GEORGE M. MORE.

Waste in Duplicate Milk Plants

At the beginning of the dairy organization movement in St. Lawrence County we were told that organization would save waste by reducing the capital invested in duplicate plants, and by the saving in the operation of one plant, where two or more are sometimes operated at a loss, because of the small volume handled in each plant. We were also told that organization would increase the price of milk to the consumer. These predictions have not come true with us. Last January the Heuvelton plant owned by the Model Dairy Company was sold to the Dairymen's League together with all the plants of the Model Dairy Company at a cost said to be near a million dollars. The League then owned a well-equipped plant at Heuvelton. Now the Frontier Dairy Company is starting to build another plant in Heuvelton close beside the old Model Dairy plant. When complete, it will have all the old patrons of the Model Dairy, and the League will have two well-equipped plants with no more patrons than they had before buying the Model plant. The Model plant was estimated to be worth $60,000. At Ogdensburg, seven miles from Heuvelton, the pool bought the Daniels milk plant, but most of the patrons went elsewhere, and the plant is running now with 15 patrons. This is increasing the cost of operation instead of the promised saving. Again, on the Canton road, between Ogdensburg and Heuvelton, they bought what was known as the W. J. Murphy factory. All the patrons at this plant except seven diverted their milk to the Talcott and Brown plant at Ogdensburg. The plant could not be opened with seven patrons, and so it stands idle so that instead of the promised economies through a saving of capital, and a saving of expense in operation, we have in this small territory one expensive plant closed in Heuvelton, and another one being erected; the Murphy factory closed; the Daniels Ogdensburg plant operating with 15 patrons, and the large old Model plant facing a reduced supply when the new plant is in operation. Dairymen have such hard times here making ends meet, the savings that could be effected from the loss of capital and the waste in operation would be welcome to them.

I have been a subscriber to THE R. N.-Y. for a great many years, and I feel that you will give me a chance to appeal through it to dairymen everywhere to help stop this continual waste, and to help bring about the saving that we are promised through co-operative effort. A. D. P.

New York.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Light in Darkness

Why live, when life is sad,
  Death only sweet?
Why fight, when closest fight
  Ends in defeat?
Why pray, when in purest prayer
  Dark thoughts assail?
Why strive, and strive again,
  Only to fail?
Live, there are many round
  Needing thy care;
Pray, there is One at hand
  Helping thy prayer;
Fight, for the love of God,
  Not for renown;
Strive, but in His great strength,
  Not in thine own.

Why hope, when life has proved
  Our best hopes vain?
Why love, when love is fraught
  With so much pain?
Why not cool heart and brain
  In the deep wave?
Why not lie down and rest
  In the still grave?
Hope, there is heaven's joy
  Laid up for thee;
Love, for true love outlives
  Its agony;
Fight, pray, and wrestle on,
  Loving God best;
Then, when thy work is done,
  Lie down and rest.

—THE QUIVER.

*

WE HAVE had several questions about widows' pensions, the inquirers being under the impression that all widows received State or national pensions, which is not the case. These "pensions" are given to mothers whose children are liable to become a public charge, thus enabling the mother to care for them at home, which she would not be able to do if she had to go out to work every day. In New York State, in 1915, each county was empowered by law to establish a County Board of Child Welfare to deal with the problems presented by the widow with children and by certain other mothers responsible for the support of young children. These board members are appointed by the County Judge and serve without remuneration. The law under which they work is very specific. No allowance may be granted to a mother unless the board is assured that she is mentally, physically and morally fit to bring up her children. Any widow who wishes to avail herself of the help given in this way should get in touch with her County Board of Child Welfare. Even women who can get along without financial aid will find this board eager to give help in any question involving children's well-being.

*

"EGGS AT ANY MEAL," is the title of a leaflet by Lucy Alexander and Fanny W. Yeatman recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This outlines the principles of egg cookery and illustrates them with typical recipes. Slow cooking at moderate, even heat is the secret of success in cooking eggs, the leaflet says. For the familiar ways, it gives times and temperatures required for best results. It describes favorite combinations with other foods and flavors, and gives exact directions for making flat or fluffy omelets and sweet or savory souffles. Recipes for fruit whips illustrate the leavening power of egg whites, and directions for making custards, sauces and salad dressings show how to get the benefit of the thickening properties of yolks. Whether alone or mixed with other foods, eggs lose none of their high nutritive value if properly cooked and served. For a free copy of this Leaflet 39-L, giving over 20 egg recipes, send to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Tennessee Notes

The hens have begun to "clack-clack" since eggs have gone down to 20 cents per dozen, but no doubt it is the weather; yet, some way, I can never get the results from hens I used to get during the Winter season, and the complaint is general. Perhaps the purebreds are not so well able to withstand the cold as the old-fashioned ones were. One hen stole her nest out and brought off 13 chickens. She and I have successfully kept the number intact, and now at six weeks they are full-feathered and quite sturdy, but no baby was ever more cared for, with cold weather, rains, snow, hawks and rats. They have eaten bread, drank milk, had eggs, oatmeal, potatoes, scraps of boiled meat, greens, egg shell, charcoal and had the best of care.

No, they will never pay for their trouble, but neither did we. The turkeys have tried to see all their neighbors this Spring, and always have to be gone after. Sometimes when taking an old big gobbler home I almost vow I will go out of the business, especially when he happens to slip his wings out from under my arm and, like a parachute, lift me off the ground, but I hold on, finally conquering him, and bring him in. I shall surely be glad when the last egg is set and one will have a breathing spell until they hatch.

Easter passed off without a genuine Winter breath, but a high wind. We yet have dogwood, redbud and blackberry Winter to fear. The Sunday school children enjoyed their usual egg hunt after Sunday school.

I notice so many articles against the one-teacher schools. Why, our little schoolhouse has been worth—well, no figures could complete the worth to the human souls, the morals and welfare of

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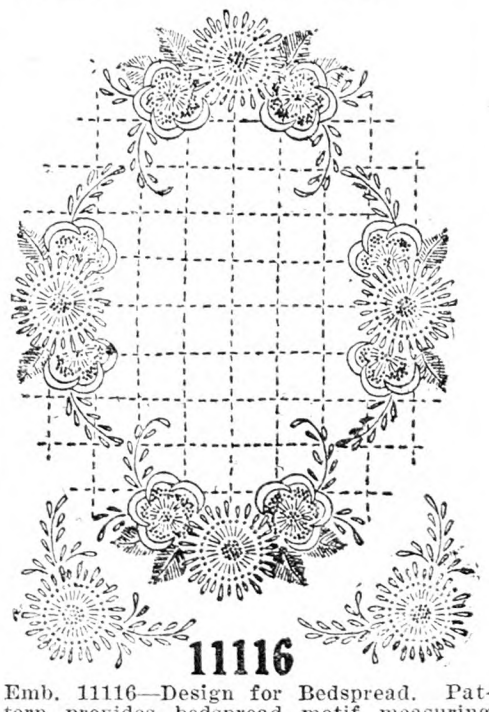

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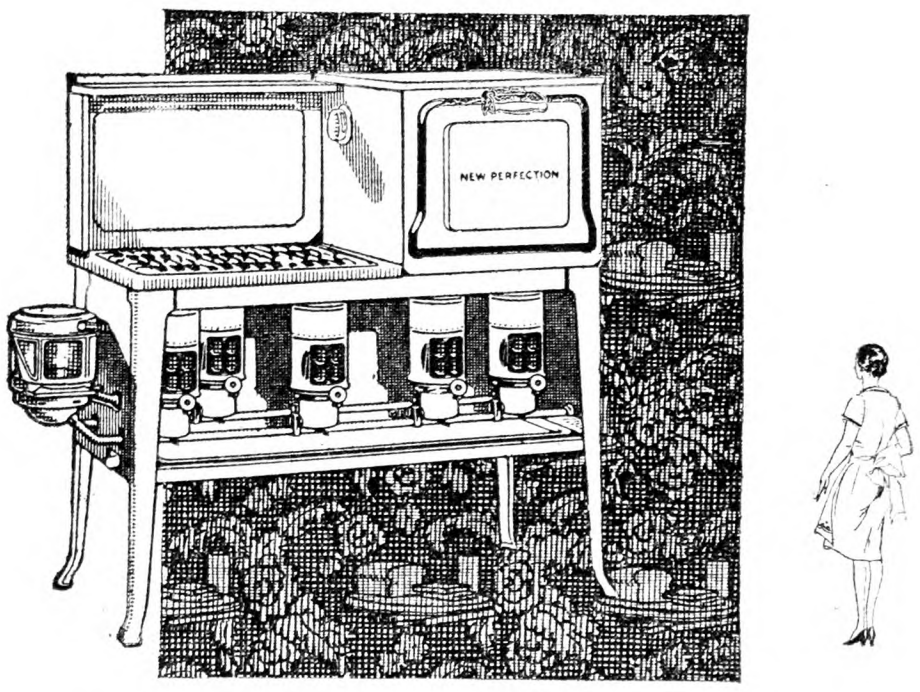

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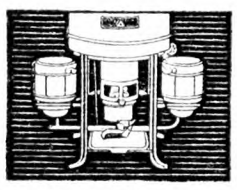

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our people, and even if some of our boys and girls fail to apply the lessons we strive to teach to their own life, they have had their chance, and if they fail to improve or take hold, the fault will be theirs and not ours. For the sake of the children strive to make this world a safer place in which to live. MRS. D. B. P.

Ham Recipes

Baked Ham.—Piece of ham two inches or more thick, ½ cup flour, ¾ cup water, two tablespoons vinegar, two tablespoons brown sugar, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, whole cloves. Select either half a ham or a smaller piece if it is at least two inches thick. Make a heavy paste of the flour and one-fourth cup of water. Cover the ham with it. Place on a rack in a baking pan in a hot oven so that the crust will cook quickly. Reduce the heat after 15 minutes when the crust has browned and bake 20 minutes to the pound. Remove from the oven and take off the crust and skin from the ham. Mix together one-half cup of water, the vinegar, sugar and cinnamon. Stick the ham with whole cloves. Pour the vinegar mixture over it and put back in the oven ten minutes to brown. Baste. The proportions are for a 2½-lb. piece of ham.

Ham Croquettes. — 1½ cups minced ham, three cups mashed potato, one teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, one cup milk, three tablespoons butter, four tablespoons flour, one egg, dried crumbs. Put the boiled or fried ham through the food chopper. Add the potatoes, salt and pepper. Make a thick sauce by melting the butter, adding the flour and then the milk gradually, and cooking until smooth and thick. Moisten the ham and potato mixture with the thick white sauce and form into croquettes. Roll in crumbs, dip in egg which has been beaten slightly and thinned with two tablespoons of cold water, and then in crumbs again. Fry until brown in deep fat, drain, garnish with parsley and serve with creamed peas. Sweet potatoes may be used in place of white potatoes if desired.

Ham Salad.—1½ tablespoons granulated gelatin, two tablespoons cold water, two cups cold boiled ham, one cup cream, one cup hot chicken broth, ¼ teaspoon paprika, lettuce heart, radishes, mayonnaise.

Soak the gelatin in the cold water and then dissolve in the hot stock. Veal stock may be used in place of chicken. Put the ham through the food chopper; add the paprika and other seasoning if the stock was not already seasoned. To the ham add the dissolved gelatin. Set aside to chill and when beginning to stiffen, add the cream whipped. Turn into a cold wet border mold. When firm, turn out on a chilled plate and fill the center with crisp lettuce leaves to form a cup into which is poured mayonnaise dressing to serve with salad. Garnish with tiny white lettuce leaves and radishes cut to resemble flowers. R. E. R.

Never-Fail Cakes

Devil's Food Cake.—Three-fourths cup grated chocolate, one cup brown sugar, one-half cup sweet milk, yolk of one egg. Cook slowly till a little thick, let cool, set aside. Now cream half cup butter with one cup brown sugar, two eggs, half cup sweet milk, two cups flour, one teaspoon soda dissolved in a little hot water, one teaspoon vanilla. Beat well, then beat in the cooked chocolate custard, bake in layers, and put together with a white boiled icing.

Boston Fudge Cake.—Half cup shortening, two cups brown sugar, two eggs, 2¼ cups sifted flour, half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, half cup sour milk, half cup water, one teaspoon vanilla, two squares melted chocolate or two ounces. Cream shortening and sugar, add well-beaten eggs, sift flour once before measuring, mix and sift flour, salt and soda together, add alternately with milk and water, add melted chocolate and vanilla last. Beat well, bake in layers or sheet pan, put together with this frosting:

Two cups brown sugar, half cup cream, quarter cup butter, 12 marshmallows, half cup chopped nuts. Boil sugar, and cream till a soft ball stage, remove from fire, add butter, and marshmallows, which have been cut in pieces. Allow marshmallows to melt and mixture become cool. Beat till creamy, add nuts and ice between layers, top and sides of cake. This is delicious.

Cup Cakes.—One cup sugar, creamed with half cup butter, two eggs well beaten, half cup milk, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon vanilla, nut meats. Put together as for ordinary layer cake, bake in muffin pans. For icing melt one square of chocolate, add two cups powdered sugar, one teaspoon butter and enough hot milk to make it smooth and of the right consistency to spread. Add a few drops of vanilla. Cover the top of each cake and add a half of walnut or other nut meats.

Apple Sauce Cake.—One and a third cups apple sauce sweetened as for table, half cup butter, one cup brown sugar, half cup chopped raisins, one teaspoon cinnamon, half teaspoon cloves, one and one-half teaspoons soda dissolved in sauce, two cups flour. Beat well, bake slowly in loaf.

Spice Cake.—Half cup butter, one cup brown sugar, one cup sour milk, one teaspoon soda, half teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon cinnamon, half teaspoon nutmeg, one cup floured raisins, two cups flour. Cream sugar and butter, sift spices, soda and flour together, add raisins. Nut meats may be added if liked. This is a cheap and good cake, especially when eggs are scarce.

Plain Cake.—Half cup butter, one cup white sugar, two eggs, three-fourths cup milk, two teaspoons baking powder, two cups flour, one teaspoon flavoring. Cream sugar and butter till very light, add eggs, beat well, then flour, sifted with baking powder alternately with milk. Add flavoring last. I use a special cake flour in all my cakes, as it makes a lighter and more tender cake.

Here is a good white icing that will do for almost any kind of cake: Two cups powdered sugar, five tablespoons hot water, one tablespoon vinegar, pinch of soda. Boil together without stirring until it balls in cold water. Remove from fire and pour over the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, beat till ropy. Add teaspoon vanilla and spread on cake. If you add about a teaspoon of baking powder to egg whites you will have a very fluffy icing, and a little bit of pink cake coloring added make a beautiful icing for birthday cakes. SADIE BLUBAUGH.

Salad Dressings Fresh From Your Own Kitchen

Doubtless the most popular of all the well-known salad dressings is mayonnaise; it is also the base from which most of the better liked dressings are composed. There are so many sauces and dressings sold under the name of mayonnaise, that it is well to understand the genuine article is composed of vinegar, raw egg yolks, and oil with seasoning of salt and pepper. In color it is rich and creamy, and about the texture of whipped cream.

Mayonnaise may be made by any housewife in her own kitchen with a little patience and practice. I advise the beginner to use two eggs instead of one, because it is easier to work with two egg yolks, the hardest part being in beating the oil into them, and season the whole with a bit of salt, paprika and vinegar. Practice makes perfect, and after a little practice you should be able to whip up a quart of this delicious dressing in no time.

Pure olive oil is really the best to use, but any refined salad oil, corn oil product, peanut oil or cottonseed oil may be used in safety; beating may be done with a wire whisk or even a common fork, but for best results use a rotary beater. All ingredients should be of the same temperature, cold is the safest. Take your time while learning, because haste makes waste and failure as well. Pour in glass jars and keep well covered, and mayonnaise should keep fresh for many weeks.

Try the following and use inexpensive oil until you feel certain you have mastered the true art of making mayonnaise: Two egg yolks, ½ cup oil, ⅛ teaspoon salt, ⅛ teaspoon paprika, two teaspoons vinegar. If using a whisk place eggs, salt and paprika in a deep soup plate; if a rotary beater, pour into a deep bowl and beat until they are a great deal lighter in color, now add the oil, drop by drop, beating in rapidly. After several tablespoons have been worked in after this manner the oil may be added by half spoonfuls, then by spoonfuls; the dressing may break a little, but beating will bring it together again; now add the vinegar by drops when dressing shows signs of becoming too stiff, adding all the remaining vinegar at the end of process. If you would copy some famous chefs, add a little boiling water when the mayonnaise is finished to give it a smooth appearance and also to keep it from oiling.

Mustard Mayonnaise. — Mix a small amount of prepared mustard with hot water, beat into this gradually a quantity of true mayonnaise until blended to suit taste.

Paris Dressing. — One cup salad oil, two teaspoons sugar, six tablespoons vinegar, ¼ teaspoon paprika, one teaspoon salt. Corn oil or olive oil may be used, also lemon juice in place of vinegar. Mix dry ingredients, add oil and vinegar, and beat until lightly creamy. Pour into jars or wide-mouthed bottles and shake as used.

Lakota Club Dressing. — One cup French dressing, one cup chili sauce, two teaspoons Worcestershire sauce, two teaspoons grated white onion. Mix ingredients thoroughly in order given; it is then ready to serve. Half the amount given is sufficient for a small meal.

Thousand Island Dressing.—One cup true mayonnaise, ½ cup chili sauce, one teaspoon grated onion, one tablespoon each of olives, pickles and pickled beets. Beat chili sauce into mayonnaise and add grated onion, mix olives, beets and pickles, and mix thoroughly with the chili-mayonnaise. Place in a covered glass dish and it will keep fresh for many days. If desired beat in a small amount of whipped cream to thicken, add a pinch of salt and a little paprika or chili powder.

Hollywood Salad.—Remove skin from orange for each person to be served, and divide sections so they will lie flat on salad plate with sections pointing outward in the form of a flower. Mix spicy apples which have been carefully diced with equal amounts cut celery and walnut meats broken in large bits. Pile high on center of oranges and garnish generously with mayonnaise. Place any desired fresh flower (rose, sweet peas or pansies) on side of plate just before sending to table. In Hollywood orange blossoms could be used, but other flowers may be substituted. RENEE A. DORE.

Vermont Notes

The garden is still damp in many places, but I make the rounds many times each day to see what is growing. Contrary to our expectations, things seem to have wintered very well. My joy was great to find Geum Mrs. Bradshaw looked almost as bright as it did last Autumn. Will it be as beautiful as my imagination pictures it? Stokesias are looking fine, too.

Mrs. Lyons also thinks hers isn't a garden but a posy bed. For all those who feel likewise I would ask, whose garden is not? One of the gardens I loved best was a tiny plot not over 20x30 feet, all that the owner had time and strength for, but it was full of blooms from early till late, just riotous with gayness. I heard someone laughing about it and it seemed like an insult to a friend, but an artist said it was perfect and in keeping with the tiny cottage and its tiny owner.

We enjoy reading of the formal gardens for the formal place of residence and the park. We read and profit by many of their plans, but for the farm home a posy bed, if we want it!

A friend wrote she had dropped a certain magazine, as it wasn't exactly what she needed; in fact, she could not "spare $500 to refurnish her dining-room this Spring," and that applies to much of garden advice—all very well for those who can afford it, but not for all of us farm women.

So far I have kept my resolution not to sow too many seeds too early, as they get crowded before setting-out time. There are tomatoes, Petunias, asters, coral lily, Nemesia, Dicentra eximia, and last but not least, Cooperia Drummondi. The Amaryllis and Chrysanthemums are growing freely after a Winter's rest. These are so satisfactory for us busy older ones; they can be set away during the colder weather, but gladden our hearts in Summer and Fall.

Sometime I may tell you of my pet cacti, some 15 varieties, that fill a south window and are beginning to overflow. There is no room there now for the so-called star or toad cactus, Stapelia variegata and century plant has been too large for a window for two Winters.

But I am coloring "yellow" for rugs this afternoon, and it is time to care for that. Good luck to the house-cleaners and gardeners everywhere. MOTHER BEE.

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Fullpower Engines are sold separately for general farm use. Write Dept. RNY3 for Free Booklet.
BRIGGS & STRATTON CORP.
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

THROWING AWAY THEIR WASHBOARDS!
Women are literally throwing away their washboards on account of a recent discovery used in washing clothes. No rubbing, yet clothes are spotlessly clean. Will not injure fabric. Write to L. F. Kittredge, Tunkhannock, Pa., for FREE sample. Agents wanted.

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DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU
We pay delivery charges. Write for free valuable catalogue.
STANDARD WINDOW SHADE CO.
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Wool Blankets Batting Robes and Colonial Coverlets. Made from your own wool. Also sold direct from the mill if you have no wool. Beautiful goods that gives satisfaction and long wear. Write for catalog and samples. Prices reasonable.
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PIPE SECOND HAND
Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings.
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ATTRACTIVE FIREPLACES in knock-down, $70 delivered in New York State. JOHN B. BURNHAM, Essex, N. Y.

The PEAR And Its Culture
By H. B. TUKEY
This new book gives in condensed form all of the essentials of pear culture, and will be of interest to both the amateur and practical grower. Attractively bound; 125 pages; 10 illustrations. Price $1.25.
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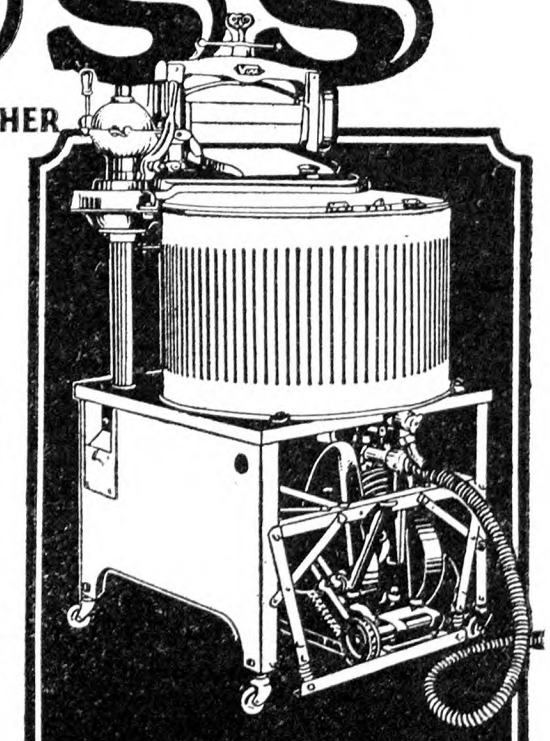
The VOSS
FLOTO-PLANE WASHER



The Low Priced Quality Washer for Farm Homes
Before you buy any washer investigate the VOSS. It is priced $5 to $30 less than other washers of comparable quality.
The VOSS is made in the "Farm Belt" (Iowa) and has been especially designed for farm service. It will wash the heaviest, dirtiest garments, yet you may safely entrust your daintiest clothing without fear of injury. It washes cleanly, quickly and economically any and all laundry, and with a minimum of effort on your part.
Your VOSS Will Last a Lifetime
Every part that goes into the making of a VOSS, from the famous Briggs & Stratton gasoline engine to the Timken bearings, is of highest quality. Your sturdy VOSS will give you a lifetime of trouble free service.
There is a Voss dealer nearby
Visit him. He will explain the 12 big features that make the VOSS the best washer for the farm home on the market today, regardless of the price you pay. He will tell you of the "Bouyancy Point" washing principle, an exclusive VOSS feature which alone would convince you of the supremacy of the VOSS.
Send Coupon and we will mail you free, an interesting booklet, descriptive of VOSS Floto-Plane Washers.
VOSS Floto-Plane Washers, with electric motors are also available.
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DAVENPORT, IOWA

The Low Priced Quality Washer with Lifetime Copper Tub only $145

VOSS BROS. MFG CO., Davenport, Iowa
Please send me information on the VOSS Floto Plane Washer as checked.
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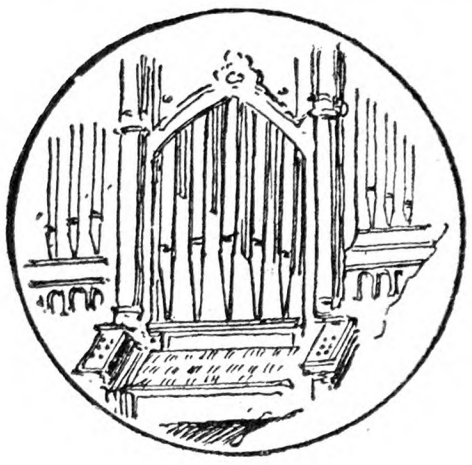
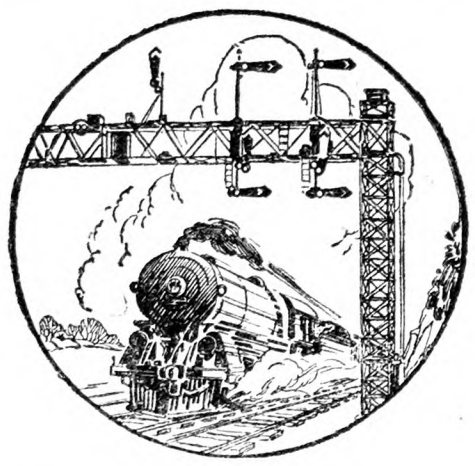
What Have Pipe Organs • • • • • • Or Railroad Signals •





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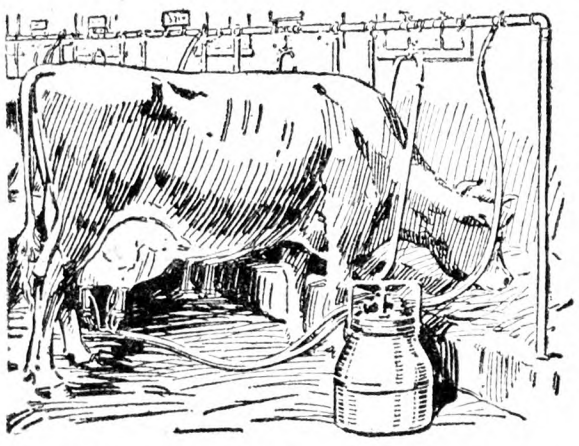
MAGNETIC force, which is used to control the pulsations in the new De Laval Magnetic Milker, is also used extensively for many other purposes; wherever efficiency, lightning speed and dependability are required. Magnetic force is employed in the marvelous pipe organs to control hundreds of valves; in the operation of railway signals, switches; in your telephone, radio, and for many other uses.

In the De Laval Magnetic Milker, the use of magnetic force provides the most dependable, most effective and uniform pulsation control ever devised. In addition, the Magnetic has 14 other exclusive features, making it the world's best milker. It has all the good features ever developed in De Laval Milkers but requires much less power, is easier to handle and install. Made in a variety of sizes. Can be operated with engine or motor.

A De Laval Magnetic will milk cows better, save you more time and give every dairyman greater profit and satisfaction than anything he can buy.



Also the De Laval Utility Milker — For the Low Price Field

The best milker of its kind. Units can be used on any single pipe line milker installation. Made in one and two unit sizes for milking one to 20 cows. Send coupon for information.

Send coupon for full information • • • Either the De Laval Magnetic or Utility Milkers are sold on such easy terms they pay for themselves • • Ask for information on De Laval Separators.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 7038
New York, 165 Broadway
Chicago, 600 Jackson Blvd.
San Francisco, 61 Beale St.

Please send me, without obligation, full information on { Milker ☐ Separator ☐ check which

Name.....
Town.....
State.....R.F.D.....No. Cows.....

Kill Rats New Way

In France the World's greatest laboratory has discovered a germ that kills rats and mice by science. Absolutely safe. Cannot harm human beings, dogs, cats, birds, chickens or pets. Quickly clear dwellings and outbuildings, with no offensive after-effects. It is called Danysz Virus.

Free Book Get our free book on rats and mice, telling about VIRUS and how to get some.

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MINERAL COMPOUND FOR In use over 50 yrs.

Booklet Free

$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. $1.10 Box Sufficient for ordinary cases.

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Avoid Milk Losses

Many quarts of milk can be quickly lost through the "little" hurts such as chaps, cuts, cracks and inflammation that cause discomfort. Milk is held back and the milking made hard.

Bag Balm is the accepted guardian of these delicate tissues. It brings about swift healing because of the vigorous penetration set up by a remarkable antiseptic oil made and compounded with the medicated ointment by our own exclusive process.

Large 10-ounce Package, 60¢ at all dealers.

For such stubborn and troublesome disorders as Caked Bag, Bunches, Cow Pox, etc., Bag Balm is the reliable remedy. Be sure to keep it on hand. Clean, pleasant to use. Will not taint the milk. A dependable healer for any farm use.

Sold by feed, drug, hardware and general stores. Mailed postpaid if your dealer is not supplied. Booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles," mailed free. Send for your copy today.

Dairy Association Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.

MADE BY THE KOW-KARE PEOPLE

When you write advertisers mention The R. N.-Y. and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

More About Starting a Dairy

You had an able letter on starting a dairy, on page 398, by J. W. B., and the advice is good. Will you allow a city-bred old man to say a few words? If anyone asked my advice, with just limited means, and from the city, I would first ask him if he liked farm life, and especially cows. If he said no, I would say keep out of the game (*Caveat Emptor*), let the buyer beware. If he said yes, the next question would be: Have you a good wife to brace you up in trouble and really help you in the dairy? If not, you are handicapped fully 25 per cent.

Next thing I would try to give a Swede or Hollander an interest in the business, but he must be a good judge of cattle. Although I have handled cattle for 30 years, they have many ways to fool you.

J. W. B. gives good advice—not to buy milk stock with young calves, shipped in by railroad. They seem to go all to pieces, in some cases as high as 50 per cent. I have had good luck in buying heifers in calf, around $30 delivered, and very few that do not milk fairly well on the second calf. We have plenty of pasture lands. We just turn them loose here on pasture, and feed no grain until milking them. We had seven in one field that milked 32 to 48 pounds per day.

Start small in the business. If you can, get a fine registered Guernsey bull calf about two weeks old. Put him to nurse on a good husky, common, cheap cow, and with a little feed to help him grow and tame him, which is very essential, he will be ready for light service in a little over 1½ years old. Then get two or three registered Guernsey calves, so as to raise some pure-bred stock that will help to pay feed bills. Grow into the business by degrees, like going into the chicken business. Make it a side issue until you learn it, and let me say there is no "Royal Road" to the dairy business; I know it, and after 30 years in the dairy cattle business, including raising and buying cows to rent out to people running dairies. Raise as much Soy bean hay as possible. And remember, if you make a living and don't have to slave too hard, and have your good health and a loving family around you, you are a king in comparison to being a white slave in the cities. I have a young Guernsey bull whose grandam is fifth in butterfat on record.

This last line is not trying, Mr. Editor, to sneak in a free ad, for I have nothing to sell. H. B. GRIMBALL.

Charleston Co., S. C.

Pastures for Hogs

As one travels from farm to farm these days, the large numbers of hogs still being kept in small pens or sties cannot escape his notice. Such conditions are not associated with economical and profitable pork production. A pigsty was the original antiroving device. The hog, contrary to common belief, is a clean animal by instinct. He is selective in his eating and sleeping habits, when given an opportunity. Not possessing much protection in the way of hide and hair, he has been the victim of much abuse in the matter of care and protection. We force him to live under conditions not only inconvenient to the hog but costly to his owner.

Sows and pigs should be out in the fields, whenever practicable, and this means most of the year. The importance of green forage crops cannot be over-emphasized. For the late Fall, Winter and early Spring months, there is nothing better than rye or Winter wheat. For this purpose they should be heavily seeded early in the Fall. The cost of such a pasture is low, figuring the satisfactory results that they produce. For other seasons of the year, a good legume crop is best. My observation leads me to believe that there is not a single legume that surpasses Sweet clover for hog pasture. Alfalfa is another good pasture for hogs, and there are rape and clover. Even Timothy and Blue grass, while dry and tough in the Summer and Fall, can be used with good effects in the Spring. In fact almost any forage is a wonderful improvement over a dry lot or pan. In Missouri experiments have shown that hogs fed on pasture made the same gains as those in dry lots with 38 per cent less grain. At the Kansas Experiment Station 50-lb. pigs which were fed corn on Alfalfa pasture, gained three times as much per day as hogs fed corn alone in a dry lot. According to Henry and Morrison, an acre of Alfalfa or clover pasture saved 1,149 lbs. of corn plus 468 lbs. of tankage compared with dry-lot feeding, on the average.

If we had a surplus instead of a shortage of corn and other feeds in the East, the foregoing facts would hardly have the

SWEET 16 DAIRY FEED

It's Cured

THAT is why Arcady "Sweet 16" Dairy Feed has been the standard 16% feed for over sixteen years. Used in the leading dairy sections of America. Order from your dealer today or write for free booklet containing complete information for dairymen.

ARCADY FARMS MILLING CO.
Dept. 34 Brooks Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

FREE WRITE TODAY FOR FREE DAIRY BOOKLET.

CORONA WOOL FAT COMPOUND

for Sore Shoulders Collar Boils Barb Wire Cuts, Caked Udders, Sore Teats, *and* Sores or Wounds of all kinds on man or beast.

A Wonder Salve

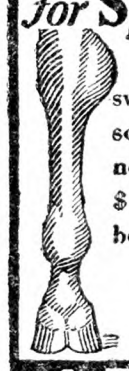
Nearly a million homes have learned that Corona Wool Compound, because of its soothing and healing qualities, is one of the best preparations ever placed on the market. It is different from ordinary salves. It is made from oil extracted from sheep's wool and while it is very penetrating and reaches right down to the seat of trouble, it quickly heals but will not smart the most sensitive wound.

GET IT AT YOUR DRUGGIST

Keep a can of this wonder remedy on hand for any emergency. Your druggist can supply you. Two sizes 65c and $1.25. If you have never used Corona, we will gladly send you Free sample on request.

CORONA MFG. CO.
612 Corona Bldg. KENTON, OHIO

for **Sprains** *and* **Bruises**



ABSORBINE reduces thickened, swollen tissues, soft curbs, filled tendons, soreness from bruises or strains. Does not blister, remove hair or lay up horse. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Horse book 1-B free. Write for it today.

Read this: "Horse had large swelling just below knee. Now gone; has not reappeared. Horse good as ever. Have used Absorbine for years with great success."

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Lump Jaw

The farmer's old reliable treatment for Lump Jaw in cattle.

Fleming's Actinoform

Sold for $2.50 a bottle, postpaid, under a positive guarantee since 1896 — *your money refunded if it fails.* Write today for **OUR BIG FREE VETERINARY ADVISER.** A book of 208 pages and 67 illustrations.

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DAIRY SCIENCE

Milk Strainer Discs 300 Discs Postpaid $1.50

Check or Money Order, $1.50 buys postpaid 1 box (300) DAIRY SCIENCE FILTER-COTTON 6¼ in. DISCS with tissue paper separators.

PRICKETT MFG. CO., Box R, Hampden, Mass.

Salesmen—Ohio

We have desirable openings in Ohio for good men between ages of 25 to 45 with a car and preferably some sales experience, to represent The Rural New-Yorker as subscription and service Field men.

Pleasant, steady and profitable employment to resident men of good character and appearance.

Write for application blank and appointment for interview with the Ohio District Manager.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., New York

same significance. It is important that we give more attention to improving some of our costly practices. We can produce the same amount of pork cheaper by using more pasture and less corn. We need to follow more strict sanitary measures, and build more hog-tight fences. With these in use, eastern farmers will notice their hog business taking a large place alongside other paying farm enterprises. KENNETH A. CLARK.
University of Maryland.

Cleveland, O., Markets

April 23, 1929.

Butter.—Extra tub, 46½ to 47½c; medium grades, 42½ to 45c; packing stock, 30 to 32c.

Eggs.—Extra, 28½c; firsts to extra first, 27 to 28c.

Live Poultry.—Broilers, 50 to 55c; fowls, 33 to 36c; roosters, 20c; ducks, 40 to 42c; geese, 25c.

Live Stock. — Hogs, $11 to $11.90; calves, $16.50 to $17.50; lambs, $16 to $16.75; steers, $10.50 to $13.75; bulls, $7 to $10; cows, $4.50 to $8.75.

Dresed Meats.—Pork, 17½c; veals, 18 to 30c; lamb, 23 to 34c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, 150 lbs., $1.75 to $2.25; onions, 100-lb. bag, $3 to $3.75.

Apples.—Baldwin, bbl., $4 to $6.25.

Educational Bee Meeting

The Essex Co., N. J., Beekeepers' Society will have a special educational meeting, Thursday, May 2, at 8 P. M., in Newark City Hall. The public is invited to this interesting event. The secretary is C. B. Riker, of West Orange, N. J.

Ayrshire Herd Records

The largest herd of registered cattle on official test is that owned at Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y. The 152 Ayrshires at that farm during February averaged 730 lbs. of 3.93 per cent milk, 28.65 lbs. of butterfat. The best individual yield was recorded for Princess Permilla of Sylvan View. She gave 1,695 lbs. of milk and 75.26 lbs. of butterfat.

With an average of 811 lbs. of 4.28 per cent milk and 34.71 lbs. of butterfat during February, the eight Ayrshires owned by H. P. Ordway, Canisteo, N. Y., led all other herds for production in New York State, and ranked second in the United States among all herds tested for the Ayrshire Herd Test.

The I. D. Karr herd of 21 Ayrshires at Almond, N. Y., on their average yield of 727 lbs. of 4.22 per cent milk and 30.67 lbs. of butterfat, were second for yield in the Empire State. The four-year-old Agnes P. of Sand Hill made 1,969 lbs. of milk and 77.38 lbs. of butterfat.

W. A. KYLE.
Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Live Stock Sales

May 4.—Jerseys. Highland Farm Dispersion, Shelby, Mich.; Joe Morris, Westerville, Ohio, sale manager.

May 8.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment Sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

May 9. — Guernseys. Fond du Lac County Guernsey Breeders' Annual Sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Chas. L. Hill & Son, sale manager.

May 11.—Wauban Farm Jersey Sale, Ashfield, Mas.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, West Lebanon, Ind., sale manager.

May 16.—Guernseys. National Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 17.—Guernseys. Coventry-Florham Sale, Trenton, N. J.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 18. — Guernseys. Dispersion of Cosquay Farm, Guernseys, Trenton, N. J.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 18.—Guernseys. Wardacres, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 20. — Lynbrook Farm Guernsey Dispersion, Southboro, Mass.

May 22. — Brown Swiss. Haeger's Brown Swiss National, Waukesha, Wis.; R. E. Haeger, sale manager.

June 1.—Holsteins. Onal Holstein Dispersal, Alexandria, Minn.; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

June 4-5.—Brentwood National Holstein Sale, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 6-7.—Holsteins. Sixth Brentwood National Sale, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. G. Davidson, sale manager.

June 7.—Jerseys. National Jersey Sale, Trenton, N. J.; Joe Morris, Westerville, Ohio, sale manager.

June 13.—Strathglass Farm First Annual Ayrshire Sale, Port Chester, N. Y.; A. H. Tryon, manager.

July 15. — Holsteins. National Type Sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Aug. 13.—Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association Seventh Annual Sale, Pomfret, Vt.; J. W. Dana, president, North Pomfret, Vt.

Sept. 18. — Milking Shorthorn Sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12. — Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21. — Jerseys. David Miller & Sons' Annual Sale, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Oct. 21-22.—Holsteins. National Ormby Sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Nov. 5-6.—Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Coming Meetings and Shows

May 16-17.—Northeast Conference of Research Workers in Poultry Husbandry, New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

May 30.—Third Annual Jersey Cattle Field Day of Montgomery County, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

June 4.—Annual Spring Jersey Cattle Show, Far Hills, N. J.

June 4-5.—Annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 12.—Ayrshire Breeders' Association, annual meeting, Commodore Hotel, New York City.

June 12.—Annual Field Day New Jersey Experiment Station and Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.

June 20-21.—Annual Poultry Days, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

June 22.—Annual Field Day and Picnic of the Vermont Jersey Cattle Club, Burlington, Vt.

June 29.—New York State Jersey Cattle Club Field Day, Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y.

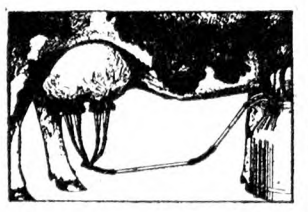
July 31 - Aug. 1. — Second Annual South Jersey Gladiolus Show, Convention Pier, Cape May, N. J.; F. E. Rockwell, director, Cape May, N. J.

Aug. 5-8.—Ashley Fair and Junior Fair, Ashley, Ohio.

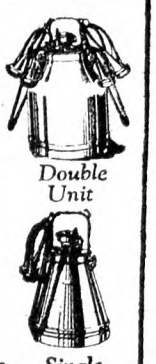
Aug. 26-31. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 16-17.—Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

A Single-Tube System —now ½-METAL



Read what Dr. Tarr Says



"I have used other milkers and have seen other makes in use at various farms, but feel that for simplicity, economy, ease of operation and washing the Burrell stands at the head of the class." —Dr. A. J. Tarr, Geneva, N. Y.

Send for Catalog

"It Milks the Cows Clean"

Cherry-Burrell Corporation
20 Albany St., Little Falls, N.Y.

BURRELL
MILKING MACHINES AND CREAM SEPARATORS

∴ DAIRY CATTLE ∴

ATTRACTIVE AYRSHIRE OFFERING
BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots. Priced to sell. JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, N. J.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
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THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

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RAISE RABBITS FOR MEAT AND FUR
Spare time money making opportunity. Chinchilla and White Flemish Furs bring most returns. Secure thoroughbred foundation stock. Chinchillas per matured trio, $25. White Flemish per Junior trio, $20. Entering the ninth year of dependable and satisfactory service. HERRLEIN FUR FARM—Harry G. Herrlein, Prop.—Licensed Judge and Registrar, New City, N. Y.

CHINCHILLA RABBITS
Breeding Bucks.... $6.00 Young Stock.... $2.50
BEUNA VISTA FARMS SOMERVILLE, N. J.

FRENCH LOP EARED RABBITS FOR SALE
Both sexes; color fawn and white; large, strong animals No inbreeding. ANTHONY GRUBER, Box 106, East Islip, L. I., N. Y.

CHINCHILLAS—IMPORTED and DOMESTIC STRAINS Reasonable. GREEN MOUNTAIN RABBITRY, Montgomery Center, Vt.

FLEMISH GIANTS—Dutch Belted and Havana Rabbits. ARCHIE HORTON, Pulaski, N. Y., R. 4

∴ HORSES ∴

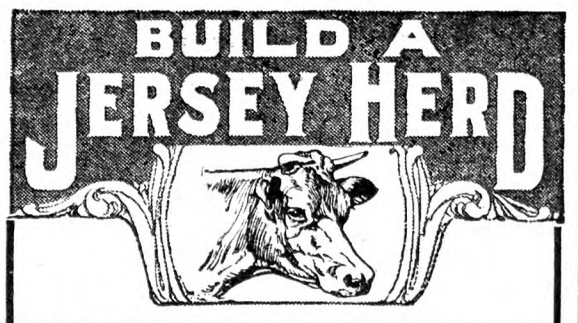
For Sale—Shetland Ponies $65, $75, $100. Pony Buggies, $25.
PONY FARM - - Cortland, Ohio

Shetland Ponies Good ones. Special Prices for thirty days. Write your wants to A. B. PORTER PONY FARM, Atwater, O.

KEOUGH'S FOUL REMEDY—For fouls or hoof rot. Used by farmers for over 25 years. Satisfaction or money back. Get a bottle at your druggist or feed dealer or send one dollar for a bottle. KEOUGH PHARMACAL COMPANY, Box R, New Berlin, N. Y.

Wool Wanted for Cash ANY QUANTITY. Circular now ready.
Write S. H. Livingston - Lancaster, Penna.

∴ JERSEYS ∴



MASSACHUSETTS Has always been a good place to buy
"GOOD JERSEYS"
WAUBAN FARMS Nationally known as one of America's leading breeding establishments will hold its
FIRST PUBLIC SALE
Imported and Island Bred Prizewinning and Register of Merit JERSEYS
Saturday, May 11, 1929 - Ashfield, Mass.
Fifty-two head will be sold—and there is not a common animal in the entire offering. It includes 14 animals who have won prizes in "fast company"—and 11 females with creditable Register of Merit records—including Gold and Silver Medal winners.
"Nowhere in the world can you buy better Jerseys than are included in this sale."
W. M. PRATT, Owner. Accredited Herd. For Catalog Address
JERSEY SALE HEADQUARTERS
Joe Morris, Sale Mgr. WESTERVILLE, OHIO

REG. JERSEYS
One 5-year-old, just freshened, will make 50 lbs. fat, $200. Also several others to freshen soon. Two bull calves at farmers prices. Some extra good heifers.
All T. B. Tested
MAPLE ORCHARD FARMS, Weston, Vermont

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Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

FOR SALE 5 HEIFERS REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
T. B. credited. 2 milking, 1 springing, 2 not bred. May Rose Breeding. W. I. BARBEE - Manlius, New York

SHELDEGREN FARM—100 Purebred Guernseys
Accredited Herd No. 106096.
Foundation stock always available. Cows all ages, bred and open heifers, calves and bulls. Write us your needs. WILLIAM KOCH, Sheldegren Farm, GREENFIELD, MASS.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of Advance Registered Breeding at very attractive prices. Express charges prepaid during May and June. Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

∴ HEREFORDS ∴

HEREFORDS
We have three young bulls ready for service for sale. They are selected individuals both as to blood lines and individuality. Also we offer four practically pure-bred but unregistered heifers for sale. Herd accredited. Sires in service. Brummel Brae No. 822639. Windsor Domino No. 1642393.
BROOKVALE FARMS WINDSOR, MASS.
Z. M. Crane; Owner S. R. Morrison, Supt.

HEREFORD CATTLE FOR SALE
184 cows with calves, 128 springer cows, 118 two-year-old springer heifers, 150 two-year-old steers, 246 yearling steers, 238 yearling heifers, 426 weaned calves, 5 registered bulls. Females all T. B. tested. Can be sorted to suit purchaser.
Box 441 CLEMMIE RUGGLES
Phone 702 Fairfield, Iowa

HEREFORDS FOR SALE
4 loads weaned calves; 3 loads short yearlings; 2 loads long yearlings; 4 loads heifer calves; 3 loads springers. Well bred, medium flesh, the good kind. Can sort, other cattle, pasture flesh. 2 loads young work horses. *Write or wire.* FLOYD JOHNSTON, Stockport, Iowa.

∴ HOLSTEINS ∴

REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN BULL
16 months old, ⅔ white, very choicely bred. Veeman and Colanta blood. Price $150. Others from one to twelve months old. Federal Accredited Herd.
E. H. FOSTER
BARTON TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

4 LOADS SPRINGING GRADE COWS
50 Bred Grade Heifers
1 Herd 26 Choice Purebred Cows to be sold to settle estate.
An area tested county. Write or wire your wants
To WAUKESHA COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' ASSN.
133 Barstow St. Waukesha, Wis.
WAUKESHA COUNTY HOLSTEINS

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
FOR SALE—A very handsome 2-year-old bull, of the best of breeding. Bull calves, sired by him. Also yearling and two-year-old heifers. Herd accredited 3 years. NATHAN ALLEN, Jackson Valley, OXFORD, N. J.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

Whitney Homestead Hampshires
Ewes and Lambs for sale. Prices reasonable. M. C. WHITNEY, SUSQUEHANNA, PA.

∴ SWINE ∴

SUCCESSOR BERKSHIRES
1929 SPRING PIGS
Mated Pairs and Trios. Boars Ready for Service. Can spare a Few Bred Gilts.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
J. C. PENNEY, Owner JIMMY DODGE, Manager

Normandy Farm Berkshires Won both Grand Champions and first herd New York State Fair 1927. Outstanding Boar Pigs, $20. Yearling Show Boar, bred from Grand Champions, $100. Ray C. Norman, Street, Md.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—Big Type, quick growing, Registered, Mar. Pigs, $10.75 each. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

For Sale—PUREBRED POLAND CHINA
Six Week Old Pigs. FARVUE, South Salem, N. Y.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

PURE BRED BREEDING STOCK—Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs. Both Poland China and Chester White. Feeder pigs all breeds up to 50 lbs. delivered Phila. or N. Y. Write STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

Feeding Pigs for Sale
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
8 to 9 Weeks Old - - $5.50
Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 83, WOBURN, MASS

SPRING PIGS For Sale
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs from large type Boars and sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $5.25
8 Weeks Old - - - - - $5.75
Also a few Chester White barrows, 8 wks. old, $6.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

Spring Pigs Ready to Ship
Buy where quality and results are more to you than price. I only send to all buyers nothing but a Select Pig; Healthy, Husky and Strong which means a lot starting to raise a Hog. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $5.50 each; 8 weeks old, $6.00. All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied, return the pigs and your money will be returned. Will ship any number C. O. D. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

CHOICE LOT OF PIGS FOR SALE
100 Large Type Poland China and Chester White Young Sows, $25 to $50. Also 300 small pigs from same mothers as above $5 and $6.
Come to Lexington, Massachusetts to see them, at 117 Waltham Street, or write or call
GEORGE FREEMAN, Manager
RYDER STOCK FARM, Inc.
PIG DEPARTMENT Telephone, Lex. 0202-M

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
CHESTER and YORKSHIRE—
6 to 7 weeks old ..... $5.00 each
BERKSHIRE and CHESTER—
6 to 7 weeks old ..... 5.00 each
8 to 9 weeks old ..... 5.25 each
A few Chester Whites, 6 to 7 weeks old ..... 5.50 each
A few Jersey Reds, 6 to 7 weeks old ..... 5.50 each
Sold subject to approval C. O. D., if not satisfied when you received them, return them and your money will be returned, no other charges. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel 0685.

Your Money's Worth Young Quality Pigs
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 to 8 weeks old $5.00
9 to 10 weeks old 5.50
10 to 12 weeks old . . . 6.50
All husky, healthy, fast growing stock. MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free of charge.
Edward Bunzel, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 0496

PIGS FOR SALE
Chester White and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester Crossed—5-6 Weeks Old, $5.00 each. 7-8 Weeks Old, $5.50 each. Ship any number C. O. D.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!
Chester-Berkshire Crossed—Yorkshire-Chester Crossed
6 to 7 Weeks Old - $5.00 each
8 to 9 Weeks Old - 5.25 each
All pigs have the size, quality and breeding. Will ship pigs C. O. D., ten days trial, if not satisfied return at my expense. No charge for crates.
J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503-W

NEW ENGLAND PIGS FOR SALE
Chester and Yorkshire or Berkshire and Chester Crossed
7 to 8 Weeks Old . . . $5.00
8 to 9 Weeks Old . . . 5.25
Any amount shipped C. O. D. If dissatisfied, return at our expense. Crates free of charge.
OAK CREST FARM Box 41 Reading, Mass.

∴ DOGS ∴

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

RAT TERRIER PUPS Bred for Ratters. Also trained dogs. Satisfaction guaranteed. CRUSADERS KENNELS, Stafford, Kans.

FOR SALE SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

$25.00 Buys 2-Year-Old FOX TERRIER—Ratter, chicken guard, house guard Will please you. Chas. Bennington - Garrattsville, N. Y.

RAT TERRIERS - FOX TERRIERS—Lists 10 cents. PETE SLATER, Box RNY, PANA, ILL.

WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS—From heel driving parents Shipped on approval. SHADY LAWN FARMS, Heuvelton, N. Y

BEAUTIFUL PED. COLLIE PUPS—the intelligent kind. Males, spayed females, $12 each. H. Hurd, Thorndike, Maine

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES—Ready for shipment. Jas. E. van Alstyne, Jr., Kinderhook, N. Y.

Be as careful in choosing TRACTOR OIL

as you were in choosing a tractor . . .

WHETHER that tractor of yours lays down on the job—or lays into it—depends a great deal on the kind of oil you give it.

Give it an oil that won't wilt when you're yanking a plow through hour after hour of rough, tough going . . . an oil that will stand up and fight heat to a standstill . . . an oil that smooths the way for every working part, that leaves no carbon, that cuts down wear . . . yes, give it the finest oil that money can buy—give it Quaker State *Specialized* Tractor Oil!

This is a *different kind* of tractor oil from start to finish.

In the first place, all Quaker State Specialized Tractor Oils are made exclusively from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude—which has two or three times the value of crudes from which most tractor oils are made!

In the second place, Quaker State Tractor Oils are *made* for tractors—*specialized* for the job! And specialized for it by Quaker State engineers who know what is needed to keep a tractor running sweetly! As a result . . . Quaker State Specialized Tractor Oils are the very finest oils that you can put into a tractor!

Your Quaker State dealer will tell you just what grade of Quaker State is best for your tractor. Ask him! Buy a drum of Quaker State now—and give your tractor a chance to show you what a wise buy you made!

▪ ▪ ▪ ▪ ▪

For your automobile, REMEMBER—from every gallon of Quaker State Motor Oil, *super*-refining removes the quart of non-lubricating material found in ordinary motor oils. And in its place you get a quart of the finest lubricant—an *extra* quart in every gallon!

QUAKER STATE *SPECIALIZED* TRACTOR OILS

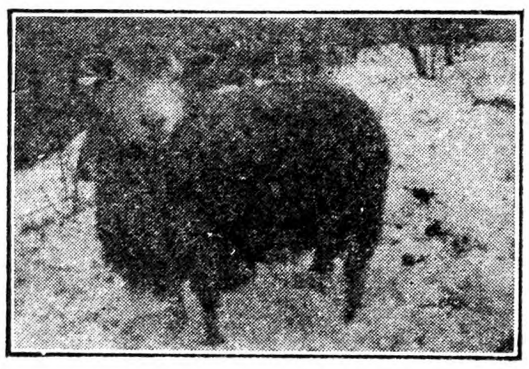
Refined from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude

QUAKER STATE OIL REFINING COMPANY
Oil City, Pa.

Sheepraising in New York

We began raising sheep in 1923. We raised a lot of poultry, including ducks and geese in 1924. We sold 90 ducks and 40 geese at one time. We had previously been thinking of buying some sheep for a flock foundation. After we sold the geese and ducks, we bought three Suffolk ewes.

In the Spring of 1925 the first ewe to yean had trouble; we lost her and a pair of twins. The next ewe had a ewe lamb, and the third ewe did not lamb, but she



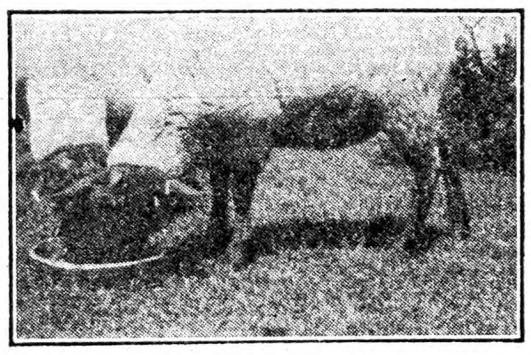
A Champion Lincoln Ewe

has since more than made up for lost time. This ewe in the Spring of 1926 had two ewe lambs, and raised them; in 1927 she had twin ewe lambs and raised them. Last year she had twins, a ewe and a ram; the latter died. This year this ewe had triplets; we lost one of the three. In four Springs this remarkable ewe has had nine lambs, and raised seven ewes, all full-sisters of each other. This ewe was born in 1922. She has founded our flock of Suffolks, which now number 18 head, since 1926. The other two ewes had ram lambs. We sold these two ewes, and have sold $235 worth of rams in the last two years.

We began with Lincoln sheep in the Spring of 1926. We have a ewe that we bought in that year. She is of Canadian breeding. Our Lincoln ram is of Heart's Delight Farm breeding. The ewe had twins in 1926, a ewe and a ram; in 1927 she had two ram lambs, and last year yeaned two rams. Now she is raising a single, a ewe. She has had seven lambs in four Springs, and raised all of them. We have sold $470 worth of Lincolns, mostly rams.

A Trio of Lincolns in Winter Time on the Creek View Farm of H. J. Lund in Orleans Co., N. Y.

We are feeding Alfalfa twice a day, and mixed hay at noon. We have been feeding barley and oats, but now are feeding a ration composed of 600 lbs. of oats, 600 lbs. of cracked corn, 300 lbs. of middlings, 300 lbs. of bran and 200 lbs. of oilmeal. The sheep have salt and a mineral mixture before them at all



Suffolk Ewe Lambs Last Fall

times. In the Summer we have a good creek lot with plenty of running water. I make it a practice to have the sheep come up nights and get their grain in the shed; then I shut them in. Our lambs have grain creeps. Alfalfa hay is before them. A creep is an inexpensive structure that keeps the ewes out and lets the lambs in to help themselves to feed.

Orleans Co., N. Y. H. J. LUND.

R. N.-Y.—Mr. Lund sends us a little wool from his Lincoln ewe's fleece. The fibers are well over 14 inches in length. Lincolns are fairly well distributed in some areas of the United States, but not many Suffolk flocks exist here or in Canada. In recent years there has been a revival of interest in Suffolks in several parts of the country. There is no reason why this English breed should not be much more extensively raised than it has been in the United States. As a mutton breed, it ranks with the Southdown. Its fleece is a bit short but fine-fibered and compact. Suffolk ewes weigh 140 to 180 lbs. and rams 175 to 225 lbs. James Bowman, Guleph, Ontario, is secretary of the American Suffolk Flock Registry Association.

As We Go Along

From East Ithaca, N. Y., it is only a step by rail over into Cortland County. One station on the way is Freeville. As we stopped on the broad plaza there I wondered why so many hand trucks and men were waiting, but soon learned. Trains from four directions arrived at that time, and transfer of express packages was made direct from the trains. It was a busy scene for 15 minutes—an example of efficient work. Every man knew what he ought to do, and did it, so that, without shouting, confusion and undue hurry, the packages were properly transferred, and the trains went on their way.

It was a bit of work more noticeable to an onlooker than to those carrying it out. They probably took it as a matter of course without special thought except that a "good job" had been done once more. To those of us on the car it appeared especially well done. It is human nature to like to do a good job or to see one done. The oats field, sown in good shape, and in 10 days showing a stretch of even green; the corn, when the rows can first be seen; then after the last cultivations, the leaves fluttering in the soft south wind; and later, when the ears stick out with the rows, so that they have to be pushed to one side when going through—how often Father and I have looked with satisfaction at such farm jobs—pleasant then and good to think of now.

After supper that evening I looked about Cortland for a time. It is a city of around 14,000, with several large industries, attractive streets and business blocks and fine dwellings. In the library I found one of those large volumes, elaborate as to makeup and binding, got out and sold by subscription in the 70s of the last century. This was "The History of Cortland County, by D. Mason & Son, Syracuse, N. Y." From it I learned that the county was named after General Pierre Van Cortlandt, first Lieutenant Governor of New York. The first settlers were located at Homer in 1791, and the county separated from Onondaga in 1808.

While there is a variety of farming, including grain, potatoes, cabbage and canning crops, the chief industry of the county is dairying, for which it is well adapted. The land is rolling but has no elevation higher than 2,000 feet above sea level. Mt. Topping in Preble township, and the Truxton Hills.

The county is quite regular in shape, approximately 26 miles north and south and 20 miles broad, containing about 322,000 acres. In some years it has made as much as 1,000,000 pounds of cheese, as well as considerable malted milk and milk powder, but the greater volume by far is shipped as fluid milk. The poultry industry is quite large.

After a pleasant Sunday I took a bus going south, looking out of one window and then the other side as we passed the meadows and corn and rolling hills.

W. W. H.

Busy Jersey Giant Hens

I want to tell my experience with Black Jersey Giants. I have 18 full blood Giants, last year's pullets and mated them with a full-blood Giant male. The last seven weeks I have received 608 eggs from them. My pullets will weigh between eight and nine pounds each and my male bird between 11 and 12 pounds.

West Virginia. H. BROWN.

A Farmer's Opinions

UNSIGHTLY MAIL BOXES.—Along the roadsides in every farming community one sees all kinds and types of rural mail boxes, nailed or fastened to as many kinds of supports. One thing, however, which these fixtures have in common is their unrelieved unattractiveness. Without paint or climbing vine, the average rural mail box is a drab advertisement of something lacking or inactive inside of its owner. That something is what poets and artists call "love of beauty." Europe's poorest people possess it richly. Equally poor folk in the hills of Kentucky and East Tennessee love the roses in their yards and the honeysuckle on their old fences. The love of things that refresh the spirit, seems to grow and flower best in soils where lust for money and power lies buried.

CLEMATIS SUGGESTED BY A WOMAN.—Miss A. O. S., Lawrence Co., Pa., writes (April 15): "The unsightliness of rural mail boxes may be remedied by the use of vines. The supports on which they climb may be as plain or fancy as one wishes, higher at the back and ends than the box. Honeysuckle is good for the purpose. It remains green until near Christmas. It is well to use hardy annuals for the first two years, as they are rapid growers. The old-fashioned wild cucumber is fine for covering the support on which the mail box rests. Plant Clematis around every box on the route; then you will not have 'Route 1' or 'Route 2,' but 'Clematis Route'."

PRAISE FOR GOATS' MILK.—Mrs. C. R., Sullivan Co., N. Y., writes (April 15): "I am greatly interested in goats, dogs and other farm animals. I have owned several milk goats. I own a doe at present. The value of milk goats is not generally appreciated by farmers. There is no milk like goats' milk. It helped me; three years ago I was a wreck, and today am healthy, and feel like living to be 100 years old."

The demand for milk goats is active and increasing, at relatively high prices. Goat dairies, for the production of milk for hospitals and related institutions, are gradually being established in certain eastern hill regions. At present, however, there is no established market for goats' milk. Most milk goats are kept for family use, just as cows used to be, but their product will inevitably be commercialized. Goats' milk is especially suitable for invalids and for infants having weak digestive systems. Apparently this is because of the flocculent or flaky nature of the curd formed when the casein is coagulated. These remarks will briefly answer T. M. P., Westchester Co., N. Y. He asks whether there is a demand for goats' milk at up-State New York sanatoriums for invalids, what the average price is, and whether the milk is as beneficial in the diet as early experiments indicated. He also asks whether the common laurel (Kalmia latifolia) is injurious to goats where good grazing is plentiful. Laurel would be injurious to any animal that ate much of it. Sheepmen in Maryland tell me that it is sometimes fatal to lambs and sheep in that State.

POTATOES IN SMALL BAGS.—G. G. H., Cook Co., Ill., writes: "A new idea in merchandising potatoes consists in shipping them in cloth bags, 15 lbs. to the bag. Organized Michigan growers have tried it. Recently they shipped from Boyne City in that State a carload of 2,400 of these small sacks of spuds to Buffalo, N. Y., where they realized a premium. It is their intention to pack only large, clean, selected potatoes in the bags, and to create a permanent demand for them by guaranteeing the product clear through to the consumer. It is believed that by doing this they can get the higher prices usually paid for quality products."

Incidentally, this is a "new idea" in merchandizing textile bags, too. Bargain-hunters may buy potatoes in order to get the bags "free." Of course, nothing is "free." Many of us, however, like to believe that by the exercise of our ingenuity and wits we can get something for nothing. A grocer handling 15-lb. bags of potatoes would have some new "selling arguments" to use. He could assure his customers that the bags would make jelly strainers, broom covers and dust rags or even be used as handkerchiefs by boys.

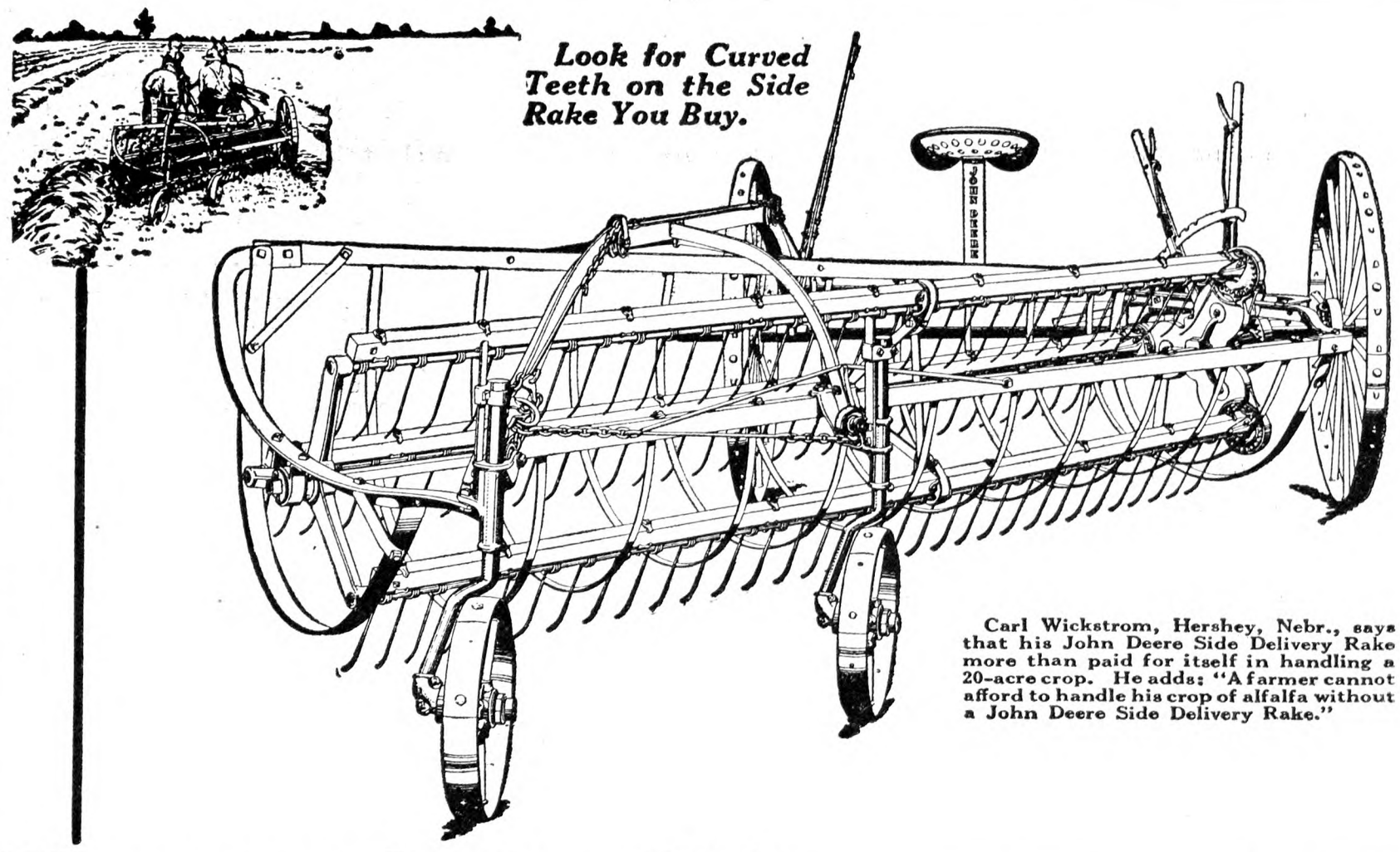
INDUSTRIES AND THE SOUTH.—An organization called The South, Inc., is spending millions of dollars in promoting and advertising the Southern States as homes for certain manufacturing industries. Its extensive propaganda is supplemented by the activities of numerous business interests below the Mason and Dixon Line. Hundreds of industrial and propertied people have adopted the South as their home. The South is being "sold" to considerable numbers of manufacturing, professional and agricultural people in the North, Mid-West and East. In the Carolinas, West Virginia, Virginia, Alabama and Tennessee in particular, one observes numerous plants and communities that indicate the rise of an industrial civilization. One of these States has a labor unpleasantness at present. Some of the manufacturing industries of our New England and Eastern States have been moved into the South. Florida seems to have begun the development of its real estate resources along conservative lines. A "new South" is in the making.

AN ECONOMIC CONGRESS.—At Hotel Astor in New York City in April, the three-day program of the New York State-wide Economic Congress consisted of eight sessions, ending with a banquet. The addresses, papers and discussions touched upon all major phases of the present industrial situation in the Empire State. Some 200 business men from about 45 cities in the State were present. Several speakers agreed that high and increasing taxation was the chief cause of a number of industries moving out of the State. Industrial plants and the real estate that goes with them, they said, had been assessed at values two to four times greater than the prices at which they had actually been sold. Senator S. C. Mastick remarked that probably these excessive valuations had been established by the property-owners themselves in representing their assets to bankers. A Rochester man said that there wouldn't be any relief from taxes; that industrialists might as well face taxation facts as they are and will be, and that "the South will in a few years have the same tax, labor and related problems that we have here." A Tennessee rayon manufacturer, once a textile mill executive in New England, said that southern labor was as efficient as any that he had employed, and that the taxes paid by his company in Tennessee were low.

A STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Industrial leaders at the congress were mostly agreed that they should "get together" in behalf of a State chamber of commerce. It is needed, they held, to combat unfavorable propaganda, to keep and foster industries in the State, to attract new ones, and to serve as a source of complete and accurate information in regard to the industrial problems, activities, accomplishments and possibilities of the State. At the banquet Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt voiced a friendly interest in this subdued purpose of the congress. A bill to create such a body failed of passage in the late Legislature. It carried a $50,000 appropriation. By resolution a committee of 25 men was appointed by the chairman to acquaint the public with the main points developed by the congress. A State chamber of commerce is the object in view. A private one, it was said, would not be sufficiently impartial. A chamber legislatively created, with a commissioner or executive secretary at its head, would be better, of course, from a political viewpoint. Business men, therefore, who in one breath resent politics in business, in the next invite politics into their business. The drift and trend are toward more politics, more offices and more appropriations. President C. R. White of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation said that agriculture was vitally affected by the industrial condition of every city in the State, and that farming was inseparable from industry, and vice versa.

TEACHERS AND THE TAUGHT.—In buildings and equipment, our educational system costs more and is "better than any other in the world." It also costs more to maintain. Its glaring weakness, so far as farm people are concerned, is our shortage of mature, certified teachers whose sympathetic knowledge of boys, girls and farm life is the best of all qualifications for their profession. Experienced teachers tell me—and my observations in many States confirm their statement—that 15 to 20 children in the lower grades are just about as many as can be effectively disciplined and taught by any woman or man. Many a young teacher is expected and does her best to handle 30 to 40 or more children of different ages. It is not surprising that 75 to 85 per cent of her pupils should subsequently fail in and drop out of high school. So large is the total number of students in schools that education is on a quantity basis. It is not sufficiently personal as between teachers and the taught. So small is our total number of seasoned, mature teachers that relatively few boys and girls per thousand ever have a fair chance in school. Few of them are understandingly and patiently dealt with as individuals by teachers whose interest in them is greater than their interest in self-promotion. Teaching at its best is a self-sacrificing labor. Under modern economic conditions the wonder is that our expensive educational system isn't worse than it is painted by its severest critics.

FROM DAN'S NOTEBOOK.—When I was a boy we sold hundreds of big, fat hogs at less than 3c a pound. Almost everything that we sold or bought was cheap. We get much higher prices now for almost everything that we market, but everything that we buy costs so much that in the end we are fundamentally less prosperous than we were 40 years ago. All manufactured articles and all kinds of services are sold at prices which include high labor costs. All other items entering into these prices are inflated. Farmers suffer greater injustices as buyers than as sellers. . . . All high and mighty civilizations of the past cost so much to build and maintain that they broke down. People managed somehow to live in and through them, however, and their descendants started all over again somewhere else. . . . Old Bess has the best foal this Spring that we've ever had on the farm. . . . The affectionate wag of old Shep's tail is one of the joys of life. I have never owned a bob-tailed dog. D. C. W.



Carl Wickstrom, Hershey, Nebr., says that his John Deere Side Delivery Rake more than paid for itself in handling a 20-acre crop. He adds: "A farmer cannot afford to handle his crop of alfalfa without a John Deere Side Delivery Rake."

Thousands Profit by Its Better Work

Thousands of farmers are increasing their hay profits each year through the better work of the John Deere Side-Delivery Rake—the rake with Curved Teeth and Inclined Frame, exclusive John Deere features—the rake that fits the John Deere Way of Making Hay.

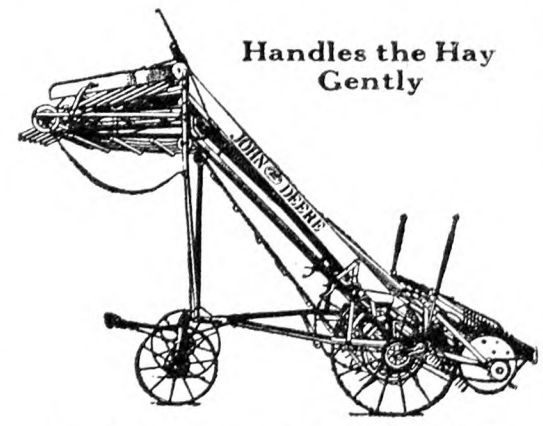
We want you to add to **your** profits the extra dollars that high quality, leafy hay brings on the market and when fed to your stock. Add to your profits the money you save on labor when you use the simple and economical John Deere Way.

Just drive the John Deere Side-Delivery Rake around the field behind the mower. Let the hay air-cure in loose, fluffy windrows made by the curved teeth and inclined frame.

Save the leaves. That's the main thing. Leafiness is the most important factor in determining the feeding and market value of your hay.

The John Deere Way of Making Hay is a field-proved method recommended by Agricultural colleges and farmers. The John Deere Side-Delivery Rake with Curved Teeth and Inclined Frame makes the method successful. Your John Deere dealer will be glad to tell you all about it. Write for literature. Ask for booklet, More Profits from Legume Hay. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for package DS-3 37.

Handles the Hay Gently



The John Deere Double-Cylinder Hay Loader fits ideally into the John Deere Way of Making Hay because of its gentle handling of the hay from the windrow to the top of the load. It saves the leaves.

The floated gathering cylinder follows the ground, getting all of the clean hay. This loader has the largest capacity of any loader of its type.

The John Deere Single Cylinder Loader is a simple, light draft loader for swath or windrow. Has the minimum of working parts. Rakes clean. Handles hay gently.

JOHN DEERE

JOHN DEERE MOLINE, ILL.

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

New England Accredited stock. All breeders 100% White Diarrhea free

		S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Week of May 6	Grade A	$16.00	$20.00	$22.00	$25.00
	Special Matings	19.00	23.00	25.00	28.00
Week of May 13	Grade A	15.00	18.00	20.00	23.00
	Special Matings	17.00	20.00	23.00	26.00

Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00.

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

HALL BROS. POPLAR HILL FARM BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted. All Heavy Breeds	8.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.50	22		

THE ADA HATCHERY Route 15, ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS "LIVE AND LAY"

THEY LIVE because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They LAY because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.

FREE CHICK BOOK

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 207 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Fairport Quality Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices. Buy Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 42 Fairport, N. Y.

NATIONAL "SUPERBRED" CHICKS

Insure your future poultry profits by ordering NATIONAL "SUPERBRED" CHICKS NOW

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns	$6.75	$13.00	$62.00	$120.00
Tancred & Hollywood White Leghorns	7.25	14.00	67.00	130.00
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.75	15.00	72.00	140.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	9.00	17.00	82.00	160.00

Light Mixed, $9 per 100. Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100. Also Black Minorcas, White Minorcas, Anconas, Blue Andelusians and Jersey Black Giants. Send for our free catalog and prices on our Special Mated Chicks. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Member International Baby Chick Association.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 406, MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

"OHIO'S BEST" CHICKS C.O.D.

Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best breeding flocks. Every breeder carefully culled and mated with sturdy, vigorous, highly bred males.

Postpaid Prices on—	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.50	$55.00	$108.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00

Assorted for broilers, $9.75 for 100; $45 for 500. Assorted, all heavies, $11 for 100; $52.50 for 500. Order from this ad. We will ship C. O. D. on 10% deposit. Ref.: Van Wert National Bank. 100% live delivery prepaid. Make certain of your shipping date by placing your order now for May and June.

VAN WERT HATCHERIES, Gus Ickes, Mgr. R. 4-A, VAN WERT, OHIO.

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

MAKE EXTRA POULTRY PROFITS With Hubers' Reliable Chicks

When we say RELIABLE—we mean RELIABLE in every way. Breeding stock of highest quality of 19 years of careful development. Special attention paid to health of flocks, and records kept. Catalog Free—Chicks Sent C.O.D. If You Wish.

Write for details—get our illustrated catalog which tells all the story. Our prices reasonable. Valuable book sent with each order of $10 or more. Big discount for early orders.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY Main Street FOSTORIA, OHIO

BABY CHICKS

13 Leading Varieties—White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Speckled Sussex, Buff Orpingtons.

$9.00 per hundred and up.

Free Catalog and Price List.

Lantz Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	*25*	*50*	*100*
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.25	$12
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.25	6.25	12
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.25	8

Leghorn chicks are out of hens with trapnest records of 291-300 eggs. We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Free circular.

GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM

J. W. Amig & Son, Props. Star Route Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred and White Rocks	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Tancred or Barron White Leghorns	2.75	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.50	8.00

Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid.

EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY

Arthur L. Romig McAllisterville, Pa.

ULSH'S Superior CHICKS

White Wyandottes	$13.00 per 100
W. Rocks and Bar. Rocks	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	9.00 per 100

Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots.

JAS. E. ULSH Beaver Springs, Pa.

TWO Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 48 pages printed in colors, other is 32 pages. You will be surprised. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 205 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 29 years.

Stop, Look and Take Notice

to the Low Prices on Cocolamus Husky Chicks for May Delivery

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.75	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, at $13 per 100. $62.50 per 500. $120 per 1000. Hatches May 7-14-21-28. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog FREE.

Robert L. Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

MacKellar's Charcoal

For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. "Not all Charcoal is suitable for poultry. Ours is."

R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

Trespassing Poultry

I am having trouble over a neighbor's chickens. We have tried to have a little garden other years, but as soon as the seed sprouts the chickens eat it. They also dig around the rose bushes and even come up on the porch and chairs. I have warned the owner half a dozen times before to shut them up or I would shoot them, but there is no notice taken of it, only for a short period. I have shot some of them and thrown them back in his yard. I would like to know if that was the correct thing to do, or let them lie where I shot them. I do not intend to lose everything I plant this year, or have to clean off the chairs on the porch before we sit down. Could you suggest a way to stop this? C. E. M.

New York.

You have no right to shoot your neighbor's chickens if they trespass on your property, whether you let them lie on your property or throw them back on his. You would have no right to shoot his cow if it came on your property. Your legal remedy is to bring an action against him for damages which you have sustained. N. T.

Fleas in Henhouse

Can you give me a remedy for fleas in poultry house? We were badly infested last year, but disposal of the litter by burning and a thorough cleaning of the house with hot lye solution disposed of them, as we thought, for good. But recently some have been found. We think that they may have been carried over on some breeders that came from the infested house. At present the house where we think the fleas are is occupied by a large flock of hens and will be difficult to clean. Can anything be put in litter without injuring the birds? O. C. T.

New Hampshire.

There are fleas and fleas, the dog flea, the human flea, and the rat flea. In addition, there is the sticktight flea that may be found on dogs and cats but chooses poultry in preference. Beach and Freeborn of the California station say that this flea attaches itself to the fowl, generally about the comb and eyes, and remains there throughout its life. Eggs laid fall to the ground, hatch, become mature, and the mature fleas in turn attach themselves to the birds. They irritate, may cause ulceration and blindness and subsequent death.

Control is through rigid cleanliness of floors and quarters, followed by spraying with kerosene, crude oil or kerosene emulsion. Infested birds may be relieved by dipping in a 2 per cent creolin solution. All manure and litter removed from the houses must be turned under to keep it away from cats, dogs and men, who may become hosts of the maturing larvæ. Nest boxes should be frequently and well sprinkled with tobacco or insect powder (pyrethrum).

Fleas are most common in warm regions; they are to be known by their dark brown color, three pairs of legs and flattened shape. The more commor red mite of the North should not be mistaken for them. This mite is found in all poultry houses where pains to dispose of it are not taken, and in some of these. It lives in swarms in cracks, beneath perches, behind nest boxes and other hiding places, coming out at night to suck the blood of the fowls. It is easily destroyed by spraying or painting all the places where it hides with any oil or disinfectant solution. Kerosene or waste oil from an engine are both good. An application once in the Spring and once in the Fall should keep this mite in entire subjection.

The red mite is more harmful to fowls than the body louse, though it does not stay upon the bird's body. Your methods of ridding your houses of fleas were evidently good, but reinfestation was not prevented. If you have the true sticktight flea, there is probably nothing that can be placed in the litter that will rid the fowls of it. Persistence in disposing of infested litter and droppings after having treated the birds themselves will be necessary. Tobacco dust or insect powders would be pretty expensive for floor use. M. B. D.

Sour Crop

Will you tell me what to do for my hens? I noticed one that would not eat and her crop was soft and filled with water. I put her in a small coop and have been feeding her a little grain and milk to drink. It will not eat grain but will eat a little bread. This morning I found three more in the same condition. I have been feeding scratch feed morning and night, mash at all times and fresh water; have also given them lettuce as greens that I get from the store, but the last few days have let them run in the evening to get grass. These hens have been laying well and seemed to be all right until now. They have fresh straw to scratch in. What can I do to save them? J. H. W.

New Jersey.

These fowls may be suffering from what is called "sour crop", a kind of digestive trouble resulting in distension of the crop with ill-smelling liquid, lack of appetite and general symptoms of ill health. It is caused by overeating or feeding upon unsuitable or indigestible

Brookside CHICKS

20,000 weekly, order now, you can depend on getting good stock at reasonable prices.

	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
R. I. Reds	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Tancred Strain Leghorns	8.00	14.00	67.50	130.00
Broiler Chicks	5.00	9.00	43.00	82.50

All chicks shipped by prepaid parcel post, full count and safe arrival guaranteed.

2,000 S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets

Ten to twelve weeks, ready for shipment May 20th at $1 each, f.o.b. Stockton.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM

E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

LOOK

You Can Buy *Pure-Bred Famous strain Baby Chicks—Any Breed at these prices.*

50,000 Weekly—Prepaid—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

	50	100	400
White or Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes	$7.50	$14	$54
White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	6.50	12	46
R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, Buff Minorcas	8.00	15	58
Black Giants, Light Brahmas	11.50	22	86
White Minorcas	9.00	17	66

Heavy Mixed, $12 per 100; Mixed, $9 per 100; Pekin Ducklings, $26 per 100.

50,000 WEEKLY

Write now for beautiful 4 color catalog showing all breeds in natural colors, FREE to you if you hurry. Address

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box H, Bucyrus, Ohio

Chix from Large Breeders	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leg.	$10	$47.50	$90
Everlay Brown Leg.	10	47.50	90
Basom's Barred Rocks	12	57.50	110
Owens' R. I. Reds	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	9	42.50	80

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. The kind that lay and pay. Send for literature, it is free. Tells all about our great egg machine.

CHIX JUNIATA POULTRY FARM

Box R Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Assorted Chicks	2.75	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 9.00	$42.50	$ 80
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	10.00	47.50	90
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00	57.50	110

Light Mixed $8.00 Heavy Mixed $10.00

Our chicks are properly hatched; strong and vigorous. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY

F. B. Leister, Prop. McAllisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
B. Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. W. Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
White Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	....
Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50	....
Heavy Mixed	5.50	10.00	47.50	....

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send 20% deposit, balance C. O. D.

Monroe Hatchery, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyan	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM

Box 906, Bellefonte, Pa.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

$12.00 PER 100 AND UP

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under State inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

ULSTER PUOLTRY FARMS BOX 60 WALDEN, N. Y.

Member International Baby Chick Association

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$49.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	3.50	7.00	13.00	64.00
Heavy Broilers	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00
Light Broilers	2.75	4.50	8.00	39.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. Postage paid. Hogan tested flocks. 19 years in business.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

Baby Chicks

From Free Range Selected Flocks

MAY AND JUNE PRICES	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
S. C. Bar. Rocks and Reds	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Light B. Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Heavy B. Mixed	2.75	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

100% Prepaid. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

Fair View Poultry Farm R. 3 Millerstown, Penna.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for May Chicks.

$10.00 per 100 $47.50—500 $90.00—1000

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS from free range flocks. Barred Rocks, 10c; S.C.W. Leghorns, 9c; Mixed, 8c. 100% alive arrival guaranteed. Penn's Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

"Ohio Accredited Chicks"

At These Low Prices for May

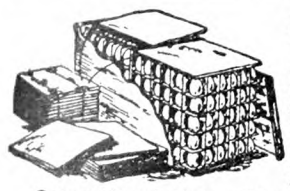
	100	300	500
Bd., Wh. & Bf. Rocks, S.C. & R.C. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Sil. Wyandottes, Wh. & Buff Orps	$14	$40.50	$65
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	12	34.50	55
Heavy Assorted	11	33.00	55

Sunbeam Chicks are BIG Chicks—weigh 11 to 12 lbs. per boxed 100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. *Big Discounts* for quantity orders. FREE illustrated catalog. We ship C. O. D.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY
Box 58 Findlay, Ohio

AVENARIUS TRADE MARK CARBOLINEUM
The Standard Insecticide for 53 Years
Write for Circular
applied ONCE A YEAR in Poultry houses
Kills Mites Blue Bugs
OR MONEY REFUNDED
CARBOLINEUM WOOD PRESERVING CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS Dept. 210

"Pride o' Niagara" CHICKS
FREE CATALOG
1200 Breeders Trapnested on our own Breeding Farm. Foundation stock mated to R. O. P. Pedigree Males. 1,000 satisfied customers. Every Chick a credit to its name. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas, Black Giants, Pekin Ducklings. WE GIVE FULL SATISFACTION ON EVERY ORDER. Get our catalog.
NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 5 Ransomville, N. Y.



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30 doz. size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes. Berry Crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers.
Second-Hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads.
Let Us Quote You.
EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., INC.
Dept. R. 136 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.

Linesville GOLD MEDAL CHICKS
still on top. After winning STATE GOLD MEDAL they are winning cash for others. You can WIN with Our STURDY CHICKS
THE OLD RELIABLE LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Linesville, Pennsylvania.
Write today for FREE BOOKLET and prices also FREE BOOK on BROODING.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$10.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns	10.00
Barred Rocks—Wm. Nace's Select	12.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	13.00
Mixed or Broiler Chicks	7.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. 25 chicks add 2c. 50 chicks add 1c. Full count. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop., Dept. R. McAlisterville, Pa.

Quality Baby Chicks Five extra given with every box of one hundred ordered.
MAY HATCHED CHICKS
Leghorns—White, Brown, Buff, Black $12.00 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas 14.00 per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 16.00 per 100
April $2 more; June and July $2 less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

BABY CHICKS
Prompt delivery—Will ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
Wh. and Bd. Rocks	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S.C. White Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, *Prop.* Box 1 Richfield, Pa.

200,000 Chicks—1929
GOODLING'S SUPER QUALITY
Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	13.00	62.50	120
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	8.00	15.00	75.00	
Broiler Chicks H. Breed	5.50	11.00	52.50	100
Broiler Chicks L. Breed	5.00	10.00	47.50	90

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box Y, R. No. 1, Richfield, Penna.

food. It is possible that these hens, while at liberty, have found some decaying carcass, paint skins or other more or less poisonous stuff lying about. The sick birds should be given a good dose of castor oil, one or more teaspoonfuls each, and placed by themselves where they may be fed lightly for a time. Meanwhile, look carefully for any musty, decayed or otherwise unsuitable food that they may have got accidentally or through carelessness in feeding. M. B. D.

Dried Alfalfa for Hens

Will Dr. Dean enlighten me regarding the relative merits of Alfalfa leaf meal and the actual green feed, such as grass clippings, etc.? I have wondered if the leaf meal would have the same feeding value as green foods, such as grass clippings, clover, etc. W. G. H.
New York.

I cannot make an exact comparison between green stuffs and the same foods in dried form. So far as the actual food constituents are concerned, there cannot be much difference, water being the chief thing lost in drying. There is, however, a loss in what is called succulence, or juiciness, when foods are dried, and this can never be quite replaced. This succulence lends palatability, if nothing more, and very possibly it contains salts and other evanescent virtues lost in drying. Certainly few of us would care to eat dried apples if we could get fresh fruit, or could be made to believe that the former had all the virtues of the latter.

Green foods cannot always be had, however, and, when they cannot, Alfalfa leaf meal is a good substitute. Leaf and blossom meal is specified because an excess of the woody fibre of the Alfalfa stalk makes an inferior product. On the farm it should be possible to obtain well cured clover hay, so that Alfalfa need not be purchased in any form. A small patch of young clover may be cut and cured with precautions to keep its green color. Such hay may be fed in racks, permitting the fowls to get their own leaves and make them into meal. Where this is possible, it is not good management to buy expensive Alfalfa leaf meal. The farm flock should be fed upon farm products as far as possible, letting the professional poultryman work under the handicap of having to buy all the expensive feeds needed. M. B. D.

Guinea Pig Management

Losses to guinea pig-owners may be greater in number than additions to the breeding stock. This may not be a serious matter among the smaller breeders, but it becomes a serious problem to the owner who derives a part or all of his income from this branch of animal production, and who maintains large numbers in a small area. Losses are particularly high at this season of the year. These suggestions on the care, feeding and management of the guinea pig are based on practical observations in the management of a large breeding establishment for a number of years.

The first problem of importance relates to the house. This should be well-constructed, with provision for plenty of light, adequate ventilation and heating. In line with the modern method of lighting, the window glass may be such as to permit the passage of the sun's rays without removing the health-giving rays. Such glass may be secured readily, and its use will improve health conditions. Ventilation must be provided to allow of prompt removal of odors, and to help maintain clean cages. A supply of fresh air may be provided through a system of ventilation.

During cold weather heat should be provided in order that the temperature may be maintained between 65 and 70 degrees. There should be uniformity of temperature. The sudden drops in temperature experienced during the cold waves with temperature up to 80 to 85 in warm periods cause severe losses. Steam or hot-water heat may be provided. Radiators or pipes should be arranged to distribute the heat uniformly. One large cavy breeding establishment has two rows of cages running lengthwise of the room with three tiers of cages to each row. A series of hot-water pipes runs lengthwise of each row, with a set of coils beneath each tier of cages. Floors of these cages are kept dry and warm. There is little evidence of crowding in the cages to keep warm.

If a small building is used, a stove may be used as a source of heat, but this will require more frequent attention. Litters born when the temperature is low show a higher mortality than at any other period. During Summer the temperature must be kept somewhere near the average or the effect of a high temperature on the pigs will be noted by their lowered vitality and losses will be expected. Some breeders have reported success in raising pigs in unheated quarters, although it has been our experience that the losses have been too high to warrant an attempt at its adoption.

The feed should consist of grain, hay and succulent feed. The grain mixture may consist of corn, oats, linseed oilmeal, bonemeal and tankage. Ground or rolled oats make up about 80 per cent of this mixture; the remaining 20 per cent of the ration is composed of the following: 75 per cent of finely ground corn, 10 per cent of tankage, 10 per cent of linseed oilmeal and 5 per cent of bonemeal. After

The New and Better Way of Growing Chicks With—GROW-ALL

The best friend your 6 to 8-weeks' chicks can have is **Grow-All**—the new Chapin Kernel feed that speeds them to healthy, active maturity—with much less work and cost to you.

Grow-All is more than a feed. It's a New Way of growing chicks that does away with expensive guess-work feeding of mash and scratch, cuts down death-loss and increases your profit by cutting out waste.

Each Kernel of **Grow-All** is like every other Kernel. Each contains the same rightly-balanced amount of 17 proven feeds and minerals—steam-cooked, toasted, mineralized and sterilized.

So Easy to Feed

Poultrymen find it hard to believe there's so little work to feeding **Grow-All**. All they need to do is to fill hoppers and water-fountains and let chick-nature take its course.

No compulsory feeding by the clock; no tiresome mixing of mashes, no scratch-feeding, no spilling into litter where feed may become infected—or wasted.

There's a Kernel Feed For Every Need "From Chick to Laying Hen"

There are three Chapin Kernel feeds:

START-ALL is made in small Kernels, with Cod-Liver Oil added just before shipping. It is a complete ration for baby-chicks, in all seasons, with or without sunlight.

After first week, only feeding-care required is to fill hoppers with **Start-All** when empty. No feeding of mashes, no scratch-grain, no grit.

Chicks eat only 3/5 as much **Start-All** as they do of ordinary feed—and reach 6 to 8 weeks at cost of 6½c to 8c per chick.

GROW-ALL is also made in small Kernels, but contains no Cod-Liver Oil. Start feeding **Grow-All** at 6 to 8 weeks keeping feed in hoppers continuously. No scratch grain needed.

Birds on range continue their vigorous growth on **Grow-All**, with 3/5 the usual amount of feed and much less cost.

LAY-ALL, made in large Kernels, without Cod-Liver Oil, gives the layer the ideal feed for maintenance and egg-production.

Average W. Leghorn flock eats only 16 lbs. of **Lay-All**, daily, per 100 hens, and produces more eggs than 25 to 30 lbs. of ordinary mash or mash and scratch.

All three Kernel feeds can be fed with same good results to turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons and pheasants.

Ask your feed store man, or write for samples and price-list. Made by Chapin & Co., Hammond, Ind., makers of Unicorn Dairy Ration for 23 years.

Start-All, only, contains Cod-Liver Oil, added just before shipment.

All three feeds contain the following ingredients in amounts of each that vary to suit age of bird:
Meat Scraps, Dried Buttermilk, Pulverized Oats, Corn Oil Meal, Wheat Flour, Gluten Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Yellow Corn Meal, Wheat Bran, Milo, Wheat Middlings, Yellow Hominy Feed, Molasses, Salt, Charcoal, Bone Meal, Calcium Carbonate.

Chapin REQUEST FOR SAMPLE Kernels
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Hammond, Indiana
Send free samples of Chapin Kernels.
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Address .....
R. D..... State.....
Name of Feed Store.....
Address .....

EIGENRAUCH FARMS
RED BANK - NEW JERSEY
18TH YEAR breeding White Leghorns for size, vigor and heavy production of large White EGGS. 8,000 LAYERS are housed on our farm.

Our Chick Guarantee
100% satisfactory arrival on the exact date we promise shipment. Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm.
Write for Free Folder and Prices on Pullets and Chicks
EIGENRAUCH FARMS RED BANK, N. J.

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BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU
CHICKS C. O. D. Send only $1.00 and pay Postman the balance.
Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Shipment made any time you wish.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S.C.M. Anconas	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S.C. & R.C.R.I. Reds, Bl. Min.	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170
Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed Chicks	3.00	4.75	9.00	45.00	90
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.50	6.00	11.00	55.00	110

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, Box 2, Gibsonburg, Ohio
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

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Chicks are from our own breeders. One of the finest flocks of S. C. White Leghorns in the State. Certified and Supervised by Cornell University. 28c, 20c, 16c prices will be reduced in May. (Satisfaction Guaranteed.)

Save 20 to 50%
23rd Anniversary Sale of REAM-STRAIN Leghorns—Rocks—Reds—Wyandottes
CHICKS
Most Profitable Poultry Known
Eggs—8-wks.-old Pullets & Cockerels Breeding Stock
Write today for Special Sale Circular, "How We Made Poultry Profits" and "Story of the 300-Egg Hen," all FREE.
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Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
White and Barred Rocks	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.50	110
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Full count and quality guaranteed. Catalog free.
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TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEG.	10	47.50	90
HEAVY MIXED	9	42.50	80
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These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live guaranteed. Postage paid to your door.
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BUY C. M. L. CHICKS BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORNS Imported stock. Pedigrees 285 to 314. We specialize in BARRON LEGHORNS. Also Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. High quality and low prices. Write for free catalogue today.
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CHICKS Sturdy as the Oak—Artistocrat Barred Rocks, Tancred W. Leghorns, Jones' Columbian Rocks
From personally supervised flocks, that are winners and layers. Catalog and prices.
J. H. SNOOK MIDDLEBURG, PA.

CHICKS Purebred, blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, 10c; Rocks, Reds, 12c; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 13c; Black Giants, 18c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.
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CHICKS Tom Barron S. C. White Leghorns $11.00. Heavy Layers Heavy Hen, Heavy Payer. We have Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds, $12.00 per 100; Mixed $10.00 per 100.
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Chicks FROM FREE RANGE FLOCKS S. C. White Leghorns, $10 per 100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $12; Heavy Mixed, $10; Light Mixed, $8. Special prices on larger lots, 100% live del. guar. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks
High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous
Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in May at $12.00 per 100; $35.00 per 300; $57.00 per 500; $110 per 1000.
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BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. White Leghorns	2.75	5.00	9.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00
Assorted Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Write for literature.
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S. C. White Leghorns	9.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	12.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	10.00 per 100
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS, 9c UP HEALTHY, FREE RANGE STOCK
Rocks - Reds - Wyandottes - Leghorns - Mixed
Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.
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TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book your order now for May Chicks.
$10.00 per 100 $47.50—500 $90.00—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
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Our breeders are large birds; long deep rectangular bodies. Selected for size, type and egg production.
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CHIX OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY
Barred and White Rox, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Reds, Mixed.
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Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 11c. Heavy Mixed..... 9c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

QUALITY CHICKS—White Leghorns, 9c; Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, 10c; Buff Rocks, Hamburgs, 12c; Heavy Mixed, 9c; Light Mixed, 8c. PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa.

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Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

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8000 Breeding Reds on our own Farms with 12 years of disease-free, well-bred ancestry back of each bird has made Hubbard Farms chicks famous for vigor, sure-life, heavy production of large eggs. Every bird State Tested for B. W. D. Free catalog gives full information about our Farms and profit-making chicks.
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18 Years
REDBIRD FARM BABY CHICKS
Hatched from our own 260-egg strain of S. C. R. I. Reds, famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Our 4,000 breeders averaged 60% for December and 65% for January.
LARGEST RED FARM IN NEW ENGLAND
Each year our entire stock is state tested for B. W. D.—trapnested, bloodline, disease free. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
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8-10-WEEK PULLETS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Trapnested 21st Year *Pedigreed*
Evey breeder a high production bred bird—all are 100% clean by State test, and carry high record contest blood lines.
You can't buy better bred, or sturdier chicks. Customers are growing 96% and more.
Catalog on request
WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM Box R Attleboro, Mass.

PINECREST ORCHARDS
STRAIN CHIX R. I. RED
Officially More Winning Production Pens in 8 years than any other Strain of Reds.
Petersime Electrically Hatched
State Accredited B. W. D. Free. Arrival alive guaranteed. Catalog. WALKER HATCHERIES, Marlboro, N. H.

BABY CHICKS ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
Write for May Prices.
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Rhode Island Red Chicks Hatches Weekly
Every breeder trapnested and every chick from our own egg. One grade of chicks only. For prices and particulars write, DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

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Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Summer prices.
$12.00—100 $110—1,000 $500—5000,
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"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$12.00 per 100. $118 per 1000.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

Barred Rock Eggs Blood-tested flock. N. Y. State Certified, 100—$10.00; selected, 100—$6.00; 360—$20.00. ARTHUR J. DAY, Auburn, N. Y., R. 8

BARRED ROCK CHICKS HATCHES WEEKLY
Large, strong chicks from good layers (some blood-tested). Discount on large orders. Low Prices. 10% books order
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FOR SALE—White, Buff Columbia and Barred Rock **CHICKS**
Also White Wyandotte and Jersey Black Giant Chicks. Order at once. MURRAY'S POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, R. 2, Newark, Del.

Chicks C. O. D. 8c
100 Rocks or Red, $12.00 Leghorns, $10.00
Heavy Mixed, $10.00 Light, $8.00
Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.
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CHICKS from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 12c; R. I. Reds, 12c; Heavy Mixed, 10c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Parcel post paid. B. W. AMEY - - Cocolamus, Penna.

GOLDEN Wyandottes, Buttercups, R. C. R. I. Reds, Fawn and White Runner Ducks. Eggs for hatching. ARCHIE HORTON, Pulaski, N. Y., R. 4

White Wyandottes CHICKS, EGGS—Large Catalogue. Sherman Bowden, Box 195 A, Mansfield, O

DELAWARE CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
from mature hens mated with State Certified males from 200-egg dams. Also price list on Barred Rocks.
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At 8½c up. Several varieties. No money down. Pay 10 days before shipment or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free.
BOS HATCHERY R. 2 R Zeeland, Mich.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks	$11.00 per 100
White Wyandottes	18.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	9.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

Tancred Strain Wh. Legh'ns	$11 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns	10 per 100
B. Rocks and R. I. Reds	12 per 100
Heavy Mix., $10 Light Mix.	8 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM N. J. Ehrenzeller, McAlisterville, Penna.

mixing this ration, the bulk amounts to be added to the oats may be readily determined. This grain ration is to be fed both Summer and Winter. It is of decided advantage to add from 1 to 2 per cent of cod-liver oil to the grain ration.

Hay should be provided daily. It should be clean, well-cured clover or Alfalfa hay. It is somewhat of a surprise to the beginner to note the amount of hay consumed. If hay is not supplied, and straw is used for bedding, large quantities of bedding may be eaten. While this does no harm in limited amounts, the Alfalfa or clover hay is to be desired to supply the bulk of the roughage needed. Succulent feed is needed throughout the year, but especially during the Winter.

During the Summer, grass and leafy vegetables are easily secured. During the Winter cabbage leaves, lettuce, celery tops and roots should be provided. If one lives near a market, vegetable trimmings may be secured. A crop may be grown and stored under favorable conditions to provide green feed. Carrots are excellent for the pigs, but their cost may make their use prohibitive. It may be possible to provide succulent feed by sprouting oats. It is sometimes possible to do this in the house used for raising the pigs.

Besides the hay, grain and succulent feed it is well to put a small block of salt where the pigs may have access to it. Some companies manufacture a small block that can be placed in a container or hung on the wall where it may be kept clean. Water should be provided at all times. It should be clean and fresh. Water containers used for this purpose must be kept clean. It is possible to place these containers so that droppings are not apt to get into the water supply.

There are many reports that pigs are dying of pneumonia. With the maintenance of a fairly uniform temperature and the use of cod-liver oil in the grain ration these losses will be greatly reduced. Emphasis must be placed on the value of the cod-liver oil as a factor in keeping up resistance to disease. If the caretaker has a cold and fails to take some precautions during his work in the caviery it is possible to see the effect on the pigs, with losses that vary with the appearance of the cold.

Frequent cleaning of the cages is essential. Spraying them with an antiseptic solution frequently is an aid in controlling disease. Avoid over-crowding in the cages. Remove the females at the time of advanced pregnancy. The young are left with the mother for two to six weeks. In the meantime, mating may occur and successive litters be raised without detriment to the mother. The first litter is usually produced when the female is four to five months old. Under proper care, these females will raise four litters and weigh 1½ to 2 lbs. at the age of one year.

Briefly, then, one should provide the following: Well-constructed, comfortable quarters with heat, sunlight and ventilation. A grain mixture that will be adequate to meet the demands of frequent litters and provide for body growth. Cod-liver oil in amounts of 1 to 2 per cent of the grain mixture. Clean, well-cured clover or Alfalfa hay. Succulent feed: grasses and vegetables in Summer, and roots, sprouted oats, cabbage, lettuce, celery tops in Winter. Salt at all times. Fresh, clean water in clean containers. Clean cages with dry bedding.

J. F. SHIGLEY, D. V. M.
Pennsylvania State College.

Chicks with Colds

This is my first year for chicks, and am not having very good results. Have a new brooder-house. My chicks are Black Giants and are four weeks old. The last week I have lost quite a few and don't know whether it is colds or not. My stove has never been out since I started it and keep it at a good temperature. They sneeze and gasp for breath. I have rubbed their heads and throats with linament and have been giving two drops of creolin in a quart of water. W. S. R.

These chicks may have caught colds from exposure to dampness or drafts in the brooder or may be suffering from some infection derived from moldy, musty litter or spoiled food. All these things should be looked into. Only clean, sweet litter, free from mustiness should be used and the chicks in the brooder, while being given plenty of fresh air and sunlight, should not be exposed to floor drafts, particularly at night. The brooder stove should supply heat enough to warm the chicks quickly when they are close to it, a temperature of from 90 to 100 beneath the canopy, but the brooder room should be large enough to permit the chicks to find cooler temperatures for exercise away from the stove. A double room has advantages in this respect. Attempts to avoid colds or cure them by shutting the brooder up tightly should not be made; fresh air in abundance i needed but it should not come as direct drafts upon the floor where the chicks stay. Window and other openings should be managed accordingly. I do not know how rubbing a chick's head with anything or giving it something in the drinking water can affect a catarrhal inflammation of the internal air passages shown by obstruction to breathing and discharges from the nostrils. Simple colds should be recovered from if conditions are healthful. More serious diseases in young chicks are likely to prove fatal in spite of any treatment. M. B. D.

Kill Rats Without Poison
A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks
K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison.** K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.
Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.
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KILLS-RATS-ONLY

KILL RATS
Without Endangering Your Livestock, Poultry, Cats or Dogs
USE GENUINE
RED SQUILL POWDER
Recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as an Effective Raticide

1-2 LB. CAN	$1.00	PREPAID
1 LB. CAN	1.75	
5 LB. CAN	7.00	

ASIA DRUG COMPANY, INC. 236 Water St. New York, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
PULLETS
8 to 10 Weeks Old
from the Old RELIABLE Indian Head Strain
Satisfaction Guaranteed
INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, TOMS RIVER, N. J.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr, & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

CLOVERDALE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
N. Y. State R. O. P. Breeder
Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. From our cheapest matings our customers are getting 200-egg pullet averages. Take advantage of our 40% discount June 1st. Good chicks grow fast.
Write for Catalog.
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM F. J. DeHart, Prop.
R. F. D. No. 1 Cortland, N. Y.

TAKE NOTICE 75,000 CHICKS FOR MAY DELIVERY

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Barred Rox	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00	65.00	....
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.50	45.00	85

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Write for illustrated catalog.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 171, Richfield, Penna.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Rocks or Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Wh. Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY
The Dependable Plant. Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

Penna. State Certified Leghorn Chicks
Pure Hanson and Hanson-Wyckoff Strains.
All males from hens laying 200 to 315 eggs in a year. Free catalog describing our modern hatchery, poultry farm, matings, R. O. P. entries, records, etc. Also offer Barred Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds from good stock.
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM, Jamestown, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns Barred Rocks
High quality chicks at honest prices that will make money for you. State supervised. Officially blood tested. Large, vigorous and high egg producers. Write for circular. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Box 237, Mifflintown, Pa.

CHICKS PULLETS from Barron's White Leghorns. Imported anually from Barron England. Big females, long bodies, large eggs. Catalogue free. Bishop's Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio

LEWIS FARMS CHICKS Quality Chicks at Moderate Prices. Blood tested. Write for catalog. Visitors welcome. Prof. Harry R. Lewis, Davisville, R. I., Box R.

Chicks May 20th and later—Barron W. Leghorns, 9c Tancred W. Leghorns, 8½c; White Leghorns, 8c; Bar. Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mix., 9c; Light Mix., 7c. Reduced on large orders. Order from adv. or circular. 100% guaranteed. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN Day Old Chicks. The Kind that lay. Circular free, A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

Bred-to-Lay Chicks, $10 Per Hun.
Barred Rocks-Wh. Leghorns May and June deliveries
25 Chicks.... $2.75 50 Chicks.... $5.25
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Box R, MILFORD, DEL.

MAKE MONEY RAISING SQUABS!
Highest market ever known. Breeders shipped everywhere Homers, Carneaux, White Kings a specialty. *All other breeds. Send 10c for 32-P. catalog and price list.*
Allston Squab Co. 38 N. Beacon St. ALLSTON, MASS.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—The Fearon-Stone bill, compelling owners and operators of motor vehicles to show financial responsibility, was signed by Gov. Roosevelt at Albany, April 18. Any operator must be able to meet a judgment if it is rendered against him up to $5,000 for an injury to one person, up to $10,000 for an injury to more than one person, and up to $1,000 for property damage. Otherwise his license will be revoked. The license of anyone who has been found guilty of driving while intoxicated or who has left the scene of an accident without reporting it will be suspended until he has given proof of his financial responsibility in case of future accidents. The proof may be an insurance policy, a bond, or a deposit with the State. The bill is a compromise measure backed by the Automobile Association of America. In a hearing before the Governor it was attacked as a business-getting scheme of insurance companies.

A 3½-ton bundle of eight steel girders dropped from the 22nd floor of the new Western Union building at West Broadway and Thomas St., New York, April 20, tearing through scaffolding at the eighth and second floor levels and bearing four workmen to instant death. At least a dozen others were injured, but all except one were able to go home after having their wounds dressed at the scene or at hospitals.

April 21 floods and tornadoes in the Southwest caused heavy damage and loss of life at Tillar, Ark.; 13 persons were killed. The tornadoes April 21 followed others in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. The town of Reece, Kan., was almost obliterated April 20 by a storm that took one life. A survey of the part of Bolivar, Mo., that was swept by a tornado April 20 showed that 11 persons were injured and nearly 50 homes razed or badly damaged. The property loss was estimated around $100,000. No one was seriously injured and the homeless were being cared for by neighbors.

Landing at Bolling Field, Washington, April 20, Capt. Walter F. Kraus and Lieut. John E. Upston of the Army Air Corps completed the first round trip between Washington and Havana in two dawn-to-dusk hops. Both officers are attached to the office of the Chief of Air Corps at Washington. According to Captain Kraus, their mission was to inspect the work of the Cuban Air Commission, a detail of three officers and two noncommissioned officers of the Air Corps under command of Capt. Rosenham Lean, who are assisting the Cuban army in the training of its air service. The work of the commission was praised by Captain Kraus, who said that about 12 Cuban pilots have been trained in the United States and Havana. A 42 weeks' course is given them based on the United States Air Corps program.

Six persons met death at San Diego, Calif., April 21, in the most disastrous airplane accident in the history of San Diego when a large Phoenix-bound passenger ship of the Maddux Air Lines, Inc., and a pursuit plane with army insignia crashed in mid-air over the eastern part of the city. Both planes, badly crippled by the impact, hurtled to the ground at the side of the canyon.

Four persons were killed instantly near Steubenville, O., April 21, and four others injured so severely they were expected to die when their car plunged over a 100-ft. embankment and was struck by a speeding Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train. All were members of the same family. The accident occurred as another machine side-swiped the car, hurtling it over the embankment to the railroad tracks. The driver of the other car failed to stop and police took up his trail.

April 21 ceremonies were held at Palos, Spain, to dedicate a monument to Columbus, presented to Spain by citizens of the United States. The suggestion for the memorial at Palos to the discoverer of America was made at a dinner tendered to the Spanish Ambassador to the United States in Philadelphia on Columbus Day, Oct. 12, 1926. As a result of that suggestion, made by Alexander P. Moore, recently Ambassador to Spain and now Ambassador to Peru, Commodore R. A. C. Smith, William H. Page, Miss Anne Morgan, Morgan J. O'Brien and others formed the Columbus Memorial Fund, Inc., to acquire funds for creating and presenting to Spain some symbolic figure which would commemorate America's debt to Spanish initiative and courage. The statue symbolizing Columbus is 70 ft. high; the pedestal, containing the statues of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, is 44 ft., making the total height of the monument 114 ft. The sculptor of the monument is Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney.

The discovery of a "fatty" acid, which may have a far-reaching effect on the search of present-day science for a cure for tuberculosis, was reported April 22 to the National Academy of Sciences at Washington. The acid, a chemical substance which is almost a solid at certain temperatures, induces the growth of tubercles when injected into normal animals. It may be the root of tuberculosis, and a study of its formation in human cells and its activity may provide a new angle of attack against the disease. The finding is the result of research carried on at the Rockefeller Institute by Dr. Florence R. Sabin, the only woman member of the Academy, and Dr. C. A. Doan and Dr. C. F. Forkner. It was described as one of the most significant results obtained so far of the extensive study of the disease which has been taken by the National Tuberculosis Association. The work centers around the hope that a means of curing the disease may be found by studying the chemistry of the bacilli which acts as a parasite on one of the cells of the body. One part of the study is to tear apart the component elements of the cell, another is to produce these fractions in large quantities.

The Laconia Circle Levee, encompassing about 13,000 acres of rich farm land, broke unexpectedly April 22, adding about 1,500 refugees to the 3,500 others previously forced from their homes in lower Philips County, Ark., by high water. The entire area inside the 18-mile levee was inundated. Backwaters of the White River, which had been banked against the circular dikes for weeks, forced a 50-ft. gap in the weakened earthwork and a few hours later the break had widened to more than 200 ft. Residents, warned by telephone and farm bells, quickly began to scramble for places of safety. For several days the Missouri Pacific Railroad had kept a train near Snow Lake for such an emergency. Steam was kept up in the locomotive day and night and the crew lived in the caboose. Attached to the engine was a string of flat cars and box cars in which the refugees left with their household effects. No lives were lost and all live stock was saved. The Laconia Circle section is a low-lying area that at one time was believed to have been a lake. It has been farmed more than 80 years.

Examination by Dr. Theophile Raphael, recorder's court psychiatrist, Detroit, Mich., of 100 traffic law violators, picked at random in Judge Thomas M. Cotter's court, revealed that one was insane, 13 others were classed as feeble-minded and the great majority were suffering from some mental or physical handicap. Other statistics were that 42 drivers were classified as of inferior intelligence, three were seriously handicapped physically, 14 showed defects of vision and seven suffered from impaired hearing. Four others were found to be color blind; 46 were seriously handicapped by alcoholism.

PRESIDENT HOOVER AT NEW YORK.—President Herbert Hoover, addressing the members of The Associated Press at a luncheon April 22 in the Waldorf, New York, declared that crime and disrespect for law threatened the future of the nation. In a forceful proclamation to newspaper publishers and editors from all parts of the country he called upon every American to obey all of the law and to aid in its enforcement. The President analyzed the causes of the widespread disrepute of law. The prohibition law, he declared, was not the main source of the lawlessness. Less than 8 per cent of the convictions for felonies last year could be traced directly to the dry act. Prohibition violations, he said, are "but a sector of the invasion of lawlessness." Mr. Hoover said that law enforcement by all was the dominant issue before the country. Its solution, he said, was more vital to the preservation of American institutions than any other question. This reference to prohibition was the only direct mention of the Eighteenth Amendment in Mr. Hoover's address, which took 25 minutes to deliver. All crime, he said, had increased in the United States, from murder to forgery, to the point where life and property in this country were relatively more unsafe than in any other civilized country in the world. "I am wondering," he said, "whether the time has not come to realize that we are confronted with a national necessity of the first degree, that we are not suffering from an ephemeral crime wave but from a subsidence of our foundations."

WASHINGTON. — The Aeronautics Branch, Department of Commerce, is drafting rules for the regulation of flying fields. These rules will compel inspection and licensing of all planes and will regulate instruction and size of fields.

Harry F. Sinclair's motion for rehearing on his conviction for contempt of the Senate was thrown out by the Supreme Court April 22. The oil millionaire now has no legal loopholes left to escape serving his 90-day sentence in the local jail for his defiance of the Senate Teapot Dome Committee five years ago. His lawyers will ask Justice Hitz of the District of Columbia Supreme Court to stay execution of the sentence. But even if that were granted it would amount only to a postponement. His most sanguine counsel have no real hope of it any more than they have of a Presidential pardon, which is the only thing that now could save the oil millionaire from going behind the bars.

Married women throughout the world should have the right to select their own nationality, as unmarried persons do, and not be compelled to follow automatically the nationality of their husbands, the council of the National League of Women Voters decided April 22 in a resolution adopted by the 110 delegates at the midyear meeting of directors and national officers. In stating its position on the nationality problem, which is expected to be an important subject of discussion when the conference for the codification of international law meets at the Hague in 1930, Miss Belle Sherwin, president, said the league was reaffirming its belief in the principle upheld by her organization in support of the Cable Act in 1922.

KERR'S 1929 CHICKS

Announcing

New Low Prices

Effective May 6th

For Utility Chicks

BREED	25	50	100	500	1000
W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
W. Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
W. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Broiler Chicks	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00

SPECIAL MATINGS—*Add 3c per chick to above prices. No special matings on Broiler Chicks.*

Five big hatches each week insure prompt deliveries. Shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.
Department 9

Paterson, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Camden, N. J. Binghamton, N. Y. E. Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa. Danbury, Conn. W. Springfield, Mass.

KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

Rosemont Chicks

100,000 Rugged Rosemont Chicks for Immediate Delivery and Week of May 12

No order too large for us to fill promptly. No order too small to receive careful personal attention. Complete satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. Rush May orders now.

Reduced Prices on Several Breeds

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.75	$7.00	$13.50	$65.00	$125.00
Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
Barred Rocks, Grade A	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Barred Rocks, Utility	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
Rhode Island Reds, Grade A	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Rhode Island Reds, Utility	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
White Wyandottes	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.50	160.00
White Rocks	4.75	9.00	17.00	82.50	160.00
State Certified Jersey Black Giants	7.50	14.00	27.00	130.00	250.00
Mixed Chicks	3.25	5.50	10.00	49.50	98.00

POSTAGE PREPAID—SEND CHECK, POSTAL OR EXPRESS ORDER.
FREE GIANT FOLDER—Gives You Facts and Fun. Write Today.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY
Drawer 4 Rosemont, Hunterdon County New Jersey

20TH CENTURY "MARVEL" CHICKS

from Special Mating Imported Barron White Leghorns

This Superb Mating consists of 350 yearling hens, imported from Tom Barron, of England. The hens weigh not less than 4½ lbs. and up to 6 lbs., and produce better than 250 eggs per year per hen.

Big Healthy Chicks from the World's Best Strains

14 varieties. Matings sired by purebred males from the world's finest trapnested egg strains. Dams of high production, 250 to 302-egg lines. Park's, Burroughs, Fishel, Sheppard, Dustin, Pape and others of similar farmous breeding.
I guarantee satisfaction and give you personal service. Prices reasonable. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Ref.: Commercial Bank, Dun or Bradstreet.

ORDER NOW AT THESE LOW PRICES — EFFECTIVE MAY 15	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Br., Buff Leghorns; Anconas	$5.50	$10.00	$46.00	$90.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. and R. C. Reds; Blk. Minorcas	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00
Wh. Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons; Buff Minorcas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Imported Barron Leghorns; Wh. Minorcas; Park's Rocks	8.00	15.00	67.00	125.00

Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100; Light Mixed, $8 per 100; W. P. Ducklings, 25c each.
Ship C. O. D. if desired (pay postman on delivery). FREE Illustrated Catalog tells all about our big size Winter Laying Chicks and profits you can make with them. Send for your copy.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY Box 40 NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

WENE State-Supervised Blood-Tested CHICKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. TRADE MARK

Sharply Reduced May Prices

We are now quoting amazingly low May prices on Wene Blood-Tested Chicks. All S. C. White Leghorns State-Supervised. Our Cross-Bred Chicks make best-paying broilers and soft roasters.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns, State-Supervised	$7.50	$14.00	$65.00	$120.00
Rock-Wyandotte Cross-Bred	6.50	12.50	60.00	110.00
Straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00

All Chick Shipments Sent Postage Prepaid—100% Live Delivery.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—STATE-SUPERVISED—8-10 weeks, $115.00 per 100, f.o.b. Vineland, N. J. Immediate delivery.
FREE FOLDER AND MATING LIST MAILED ON REQUEST.

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A VINELAND, N. J.

PINE TREE CHICKS

REDUCED PRICES ON DEPENDABLE CHICKS

Our reduced May prices are effective this week. Same dependable quality and the same square dealing for which the original pioneer hatchery has long been famous.

PROMPT MAY 7, 8, 9—15, 16 DELIVERIES	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$4.00	$7.25	$13.00	$65.00	$125.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks and R. I. Reds	4.50	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
White Wyandottes and White Rocks	5.25	9.00	17.00	82.50	160.00
Brown Leghorns and Anconas	5.00	8.00	16.00	80.00	155.00
Jersey Giants	7.00	13.00	24.00	115.00	230.00
Mixed Chicks	3.75	5.75	11.00	52.50	105.00

SPECIAL MATINGS, 4c a chick higher. The aristocrats of chickdom.
All Chicks Prepaid—Safe Arrival and Full Count Guaranteed.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 10 weeks old, from Special A.P.A. Certified Matings, May Delivery, $1 each, express collect.

PINE TREE HATCHERY QUALITY SERVICE

Pine Tree Hatchery BOX R, STOCKTON, NEW JERSEY. JOS. D. WILSON, Founder and Owner Since 1892

THE OLDEST HATCHERY IN THE U.S.

MAY & JUNE ARE ALWAYS THE MONTHS OF BARGAINS IN

PARKS BRED-TO LAY ROCKS

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Best Eggs and Chicks 25% off DURING MAY
" " " " Half Price DURING JUNE
Old Stock One Third Off. Youngsters 10% Off

This is nature's natural growing season. The weather is more settled. Lots of Sunshine, Greens and Bugs. Keeps them growing and mature quickly into winter layers. Mr. U. Johnson, Mont Clair, N. J., Writes—My late hatch stock did so well I want more. They are better than the early ones. Outlayed everything around here.
NOW is your chance to get the cream of the World's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain at prices that come but once in a year. Now celebrating their 40th Anniversary.

Prompt shipment. Full count and safe delivery guaranteed.

Parks Strain. The Barred Rock Strain protected by U.S. Registered Trade Mark.

FREE PARKS 40th ANNIVERSARY CATALOG

J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

April 25, 1929.

April: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.16, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.15.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.15.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.46 @	$0.46¾
Extra, 92 score	.45½ @	.45¾
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.44¾ @	.45¼
Seconds	.44 @	.44½
Lower grades	.43 @	.43½
Ladles	.36 @	.40
Packing stock	.34 @	.35
Renovated	.42½ @	.43
Sweet, fancy		.48
Extra		.47½
Firsts	.46 @	.47
Seconds	.44½ @	.45½
Centralized	.44 @	.45

CHEESE

State, flat, June special	$0.27½ @	$0.29¼
Fresh, fancy	.22 @	.22½
Wis., flats, held	.26½ @	.27½
Young America, fresh	.23 @	.24

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.38 @	$0.39
Average extras	.32½ @	.33
Extra firsts	.31 @	.32
Pacific Coast, white	.32 @	.38
Mixed colors,		
Nearby, best	.34 @	.35
Gathered, best	.31 @	.32
Common to good	.26 @	.28

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42 @	$0.43
Fair to good	.30 @	.40
Broilers	.40 @	.53
Roosters	.20 @	.30
Fowls	.24 @	.38
Ducks	.25 @	.28
Geese	.16 @	.24
Capons, 9 lbs. each	.50 @	.53
Mixed weights	.35 @	.42
Turkeys, dry, toms	.36 @	.37
Hens	.30 @	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.40 @	.60
Dark, doz.	2.00 @	3.00
Culls	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.34 @	$0.36
Chickens	.30 @	.53
Roosters	.15 @	.17
Ducks	.26 @	.32
Geese	.15 @	.17
Capons	.50 @	.65
Tame rabbits	.25 @	.30

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00 @	13.00
Bulls	7.50 @	8.25
Cows	7.00 @	8.50
Calves, best	16.00 @	17.00
Common to good	10.00 @	14.00
Sheep	6.00 @	7.50
Lambs	14.00 @	16.10
Hogs	12.00 @	12.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.21 @	$0.22
Good to prime	.16 @	.20
Culls	.11 @	.13
Lambs, Spring, each	6.00 @	12.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50 @	23.00
Bulls	15.00 @	16.00
Cows	16.00 @	21.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.75 @	$3.00
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.35 @	2.60
Florida, new, bbl.	3.50 @	7.25
Bermuda, bbl.	4.00 @	8.00
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00 @	2.90

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$2.75 @	$6.50
Beets, bu.	1.50 @	2.50
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	.75 @	1.75
Carrots, bu.	2.00 @	2.25
Cauliflower, bu.	2.00 @	3.00
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00 @	1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50 @	3.50
Eggplants, bu.	2.00 @	3.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.		13.50
Lettuce, bu.	1.00 @	4.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.50 @	4.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50 @	5.00
Parsley, bu.	1.00 @	1.25
Peas, bu.	2.50 @	4.00
Peppers, bu.	2.00 @	4.75
Radishes, bu.	.75 @	2.75
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	3.00 @	4.00
Spinach, bu.	.75 @	1.00
Squash, bu.	1.25 @	3.00
String beans, bu.	1.50 @	4.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.75 @	4.50

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00 @	13.50
Pea	10.25 @	10.50
Red kidney	8.00 @	8.25

FRUIT

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$4.00 @	$6.50
Albemarle	6.50 @	8.00
Greening	7.00 @	7.50
McIntosh	10.50 @	12.00
Rome	2.75 @	6.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	2.00 @	5.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt.	.15 @	.55

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12 @	$0.12½
Dark	.09 @	.09½
Orange bloom	.12 @	.13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50 @	5.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00 @	27.00
No. 2	23.00 @	25.00
No. 3	15.00 @	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00 @	24.00
Straw, rye	22.00 @	24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 Northern Spring	$1.30⅝
No. 2 red	1.40⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.05⅜
Oats, No. 2 white	.60
Barley	.74
Rye	1.01½

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54 @	.55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60 @	.65
Gathered	.45 @	.55
Fowls, lb.	.40 @	.50
Turkeys, lb.	.50 @	.60
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45 @	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02 @	.03
String beans, lb.	.15 @	.30
Lima beans, lb.	.40 @	.45
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15
Onions, lb.	.10 @	.20

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The Philadelphia wholesale fruit and vegetable market, as a whole, has been more active during the past few days, due principally to lighter receipts. The rainy weather held up trading to some extent, but good quality offerings of most lines moved more freely than during the week previous. The apple market was slow, with demand and trading limited to the really fancy marks. At this period of the year buyers show little interest in ordinary quality apples because of the increasing supplies of other commodities which are available on the market. Nearby bushel Staymans brought $1.50 to $1.75, while a few fancy marks were sold at $2 to $2.25. Romes and Winesaps were mostly $1.50 to $1.75, few $1.85 to $2. New Jersey and Delaware 2½-in. Paragons sold at $1.75 to $1.85 a bushel, with smaller sizes at $1.65. A few sales of New York 2½-in. Baldwins were quoted at $1.85 to $1.95. The first cantaloupes of the season arrived during the week from Mexico, and were sold at $10 for jumbo crates, and $5 for pony crates. North Carolina strawberries continued to arrive by motor truck, a haul of approximately 500 miles. Most of the berries arrived in good condition. Auction sales of Klondikes brought $6.25 to $6.50, while Missionarys brought $4.15 to $5.85 per 32-qt. crate. South Carolina Missionary sold at $3.85 to $4.30. Street sales of North Carolina Klondikes were $5.50 to $7.50 and Missionarys, $4 to $5.50. The market on California and South Carolina asparagus was weaker, due to the poorer quality of the offerings, as reliable commercial advices state that the peak of the season in both States has passed. Prices for California stock ranged from $2.50 to $6 per dozen bunches, while South Carolina stock brought mostly $3.75 to $6, according to the size. The cool, rainy weather held up New Jersey cuttings, and a large part of the "grass" showed considerable white. Demand was slow, with prices ranging from $2.25 to $4.75 per dozen bunches. The relatively light offerings of green stock moved readily at a premium of 50c to $1 per crate. Receipts from Delaware and Maryland showed much the same condition as New Jersey, with green stock at $5 to $7 per crate, and white at $2.75 to $5. New beets were steady, with Texas crates, bunched, quoted at $2 to $2.75 and South Carolina half-barrel hampers bunched mostly $1.25. New carrots from Texas were firm at $2.75 to $3, few as high as $3.50. New Jersey chicory was steady at 35 to 50c a bushel. Broccoli greens were in lighter receipt and the market was stronger at 75c to $1 a bushel. Nearby dandelion greens met a fair demand at 40 to 50c. Kale was steady at 40 to 50c a bushel, but trading was limited. Spinach was in light supply and the market generally firm. Virginia bushels brought 60c to $1, while nearby offerings were mostly 75 to 90c, poorer 65c. The market on scallions was somewhat irregular, with a weaker tendency at the close. Nearby stock was quoted at 50c to $1.25 per 100 bunches, with most sales at 75c to $1. Truck receipts of New Jersey radishes met a good demand at $2 to $2.25 per bushel. Estimates of dealers place the number of bunches in a bushel at 50 to 60. Virginia radishes brought $1 to $2 for reds, while whites were slow at 75c to $1.50. The quality of the rhubarb offered for sale showed the effects of the cool weather, with many of the stalks small, and of poor color. Nearby offerings brought 2 to 3½c per bunch. The cabbage market was weaker, with South Carolina half-barrel hampers at 85c to $1 for the pointed types. The weakness in the market can be partially explained by the prospect of heavier production in seven of the second-early States, and also by the heavier shipments, which totaled 880 cars for the week. This movement is aproximately twice as heavy as last year. Substantial increases in production are expected in Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina. Mushrooms were in lighter supply, due to the cooler weather. Demand and trading were active and the market strong, but somewhat irregular at the close. Nearby whites in 3-lb. bskts. brought $1.15 to $1.50, while the poorer offerings of browns, creams, buttons, spots and opens brought 40 to 60c. Both old and new potatoes were more active and the market was stronger, temporarily. Rains interfered with the harvesting of the new stock, and shipments were accordingly lighter, with the result that terminal market holdings were light. This situation reacted favorably on the old potato market also. Florida Spaulding Rose, U. S. No. 1 brought $7 to $7.25 per double-headed barrel, while No. 2 sold at $4 to $4.50. Pennsylvania Round Whites sold at $1.40 to $1.50 per 120-lb. sack. Maine Green Mountains brought mostly $1.50 to $1.60, while New York stock sold at $1.50. Nearby sweet potatoes moved very slowly at steady figures. Truck receipts of New Jersey yellows brought $1 to $1.25, while Maryland and Delaware bushels were quoted at $1.25 to $1.50. Yams were steady at $1.25 to $1.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market was somewhat irregular during the past week. It opened firm, but weakened under more liberal offerings soon after, but strengthened again toward the close, with demand and trading becoming more active, especially for the top grades. Fresh extra firsts ranged from 29 to 30c. Fresh firsts were fairly active at 27½ to 28½c, mostly 28½c at the close. Carefully selected and candled marks were steady at 36 to 38c, while fancy eggs in cartons topped the market at 37 to 39c. Storage packed extra firsts were quiet at 30 to 31c.

Live fowls were barely steady at the close, with colored stock at 35 to 36c, and Leghorns at 30 to 33c. Broilers were in more liberal receipt and the market weaker at 46 to 48c for Plymouth Rocks. Old roosters were quiet at 20 to 22c. Trading in fresh-killed fowl was quiet, and the market steady to firm, with most sales at 35 to 38c for 4 to 6-lb. birds. Chickens were mostly staggy, and held barely steady at 28 to 31c.

HAY AND STRAW

Undergrades of hay made up the bulk of the receipts during the week, and the market was dull, with stocks ample for the demand. Top grades held barely steady. No. 2 Timothy and light clover mixed continued steady at $18 to $19. Offerings of straw were light, trading was quiet, and prices remained unchanged from the week previous. Straight rye brought $20 to $21, wheat straw $14 to $16, and oat straw, $14 to $15 per ton.

W. W. O.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. A. Maloney, Bureau of Market, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

April 23.—Buying has been moderate on most produce offered at Boston during the past week. Lettuce has experienced sharp price advances due to lighter supplies. Potatoes are slightly higher, with an improved outlook. Onions continue mostly ordinary. The wool market has developed considerable weakness, with prices generally lower.

Apples.—Supplies moderately light, demand limited. Native Baldwins, ordinary 50c to $1.25, fancy $1.50 to $2.25, extra fancy, $2.35 to $2.60, few higher; McIntosh, ordinary $1 to $2, fancy mostly $2 to $2.50; Wash. Staymans and Delicious, $2.25 to $2.50 box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut-off, $1.50 to $1.85 std. bu. box; Tex., 100-lb. sacks, $2.25 to $2.50; crts., bchd., $2.50 to $3.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Fla. Savoy, $1 to $1.25 1½-bu. hpr.; S. C., bbl. crts., $2.50; Tex. lettuce crts, $2.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native cut-off, $1.50 to $1.85 std. bu. box; bchd. Tex., crts., $2.75 to $3; cut-off, few sales $3 100-lb. sacks.

Celery.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Fla., 3 to 6 doz., $1.50 to $3.25 10-in. crt.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderate, demand improved. Hothouse native, 50 to 60 cukes, $4 to $7 std. bu. box; Fla., bu. crts., $4 to $5.

Dandelions.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 85c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native hothouse, 18 heads, $1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box; Iceberg, Ariz., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $4.50 to $7 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass. and N. Y. fancy, $1.25 to $1.50, few $1.75 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair, quality mostly ordinary. Mass., 100 lbs., ordinary small, $2 to $2.50; Ind. and Mich., 100 lbs., $4.50 to $5; Tex., std. crts., mostly $2.50.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100-lb. bags Green Mountains, $1.15 to $1.25; P. E. I., 90-lb. bags, A grade, mostly $1.40; Fla. Spaldings, No. 1, mostly $6.75 to $7 bbl.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse native, 50 to 60 bchs., mostly $2.25 to $2.75 std. bu. box; Va., bu. tubs, $1.25 to $1.50.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse native mostly 10 to 12c lb.; Calif., 40-lb. boxes, $2.25 to $2.75.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good; Va., 90c to $1.25 bu. bskt.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow; market dull except on few best. Fla., 6-bskt. cr., $3.50 to $4; Mex. lugs, best $4.50, poorer lower; few native hothouse fancy, 40 to 50c lb.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native purple top and ruta, 60 to 85c std. bu. box; P. E. I. ruta, $1.75 to $2.25 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market firm, demand firm on top grapes; few sales No. 1 Timothy at $25 to $26; eastern, $18 to $23.50; clover mixed, $22 to $23 ton.

Eggs.—Market quiet. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 34c; mixed colors, 33c; white extras, 32c; fresh eastern extras, 33c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. N. Y. extras, held, 28 to 29c; firsts, held, 26 to 27c; fresh, 24 to 26c; westerns, extras, held, 27 to 28½c; firsts, held, 24½ to 26c; fresh, 23½ to 25c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $9.50 to $9.75; Calif. small white, $10.50 to $10.75; yellow eyes, $8 to $8.50; red kidney, $8.25 to $8.50; Lima, $13.75 to $14 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market weaker, demand light. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending April 13, 2,884,500 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 41 to 42c; clothing 35 to 36c; ½ blood, combing 45 to 47c, clothing 40 to 41c; ⅜ blood, combing 49 to 50c, clothing 44 to 45c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing $1 to $1.03, clothing 92 to 95c; ½ blood, combing 98c to $1, clothing 90 to 92c; ⅜ blood, combing 92 to 95c, clothing 80 to 85c. Terr., mostly, combing $1.02 to $1.05, clothing 95 to 97c; ½ blood, combing 98c to $1, clothing 92 to 95c; ⅜ blood, combing 93 to 95c, clothing 83 to 88c; ¼ blood, combing 85 to 88c, clothing 75 to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing 72 to 77c.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$13.50 @	14.40
950 to 1,100, good	14.00 @	14.40
800 up, medium	12.50 @	14.00
Common	10.50 @	12.50
Heifers, 850 down, good	12.00 @	13.50
Common and medium	9.00 @	12.00
Cows	9.75 @	11.00
Common and medium	7.75 @	9.75
Low cutters and cutters	5.50 @	7.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good beef	10.25 @	11.00
Cutter and medium	8.25 @	10.25
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	11.50 @	16.00
Cull and common	7.00 @	11.50
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	15.50 @	17.00
Medium	13.00 @	15.50
Cull and common	8.00 @	13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	$11.75 @	12.25
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	12.00 @	12.50
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	12.25 @	12.50
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	11.25 @	12.50
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	10.00 @	11.50
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts.	10.00 @	10.75

SHEEP—SHORN BASIS

Lambs, 84 down, good-ch.	$16.50 @	17.00
92 down, medium	14.00 @	16.50
All wts., cull-com	9.50 @	14.00
Spring lambs, good-ch	20.00 @	22.00
Yearling wethers—		
110 down, med.-ch	11.00 @	14.50
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	8.50 @	10.25
120-150, med.-ch.	8.00 @	10.00
All wts., cull-com	4.00 @	8.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbls., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins $4.75 to $5.25, 2¼-in. $3.50 to $4; U. S. No. 2, 2½-in. Baldwins, $4.25 to $4.50; unclassified 2¼-in. Baldwins, $4; bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.75 to $2; unclassified 2½-in. Baldwins $1.40 to $1.50, 2¼-in. $1.35 to $1.40. Cabbage, S. C., 100-lb. crts. $1 to $1.25, 1½-bu. hprs. $1 to $1.10. Kale, Va., bu. bskt., 65c to $1. Lettuce, Ohio hothouse, 10-lb. bskt., $2.15 to $2.25. Onions, Mich. No. 1 yellows, 50-lb. sack, $1.25 to $1.40. Peas, S. C., bu. hpr., $1.50 to $1.75. Potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sack, Michigan rurals, $1.75 to $1.85; N. Y. Whites, $1.90 to $2; Maine Gr. Mts., $2; Pa. whites, $1.75; 100-lb. sack Idaho russets, $2.25 to $2.35. Pinach, bu bskt., Va., $1 to $1.10. Sweet Potatoes, Del., bu. hpr., yellows, $1.90.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $20.50 to $21; standard, $19 to $20; No. 2, $16 to $17; No. 3, $13 to $14; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 2, $15.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 2, $14.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $13 to $16; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $13 to $13.50; No. 2, $11.50 to $12; No. 3, $9.50 to $10.50; No. 1 oat straw, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $11.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select whites, 27 to 29c; browns, 27 to 28c; current receipts, 25 to 26c per doz.

POULTRY

Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 47c; hog dressed, 42c. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 33c; Leghorns, 31 to 32c; roosters, 20c; broilers, colored, 48 to 50c; Leghorns, 32 to 45c; ducks, 30 to 32c; geese, 22 to 25c per lb.

Grange Memorial to Horace Mann

By L. L. ALLEN

One of the greatest educators this country ever produced was Horace Mann. Franklin Grange, of Franklin, Mass., where this eminent man was born, has recently erected, in co-operation with the community, a fitting monument to commemorate his birthplace. But the idea originated with Franklin Grange, and to that Grange is deserving the largest part of the credit.

Horace Mann is sometimes called the father of the American public school system. Certain it was that he had the leading part in laying the foundations of this great educational movement. Until Franklin Grange erected this memorial there was no monument to him in that community, his birthplace. This memorial is to be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on May 4, 1929, and the selectmen of Franklin, Mass., have proclaimed May 4 as "Horace Mann Day," the birth of Mann having occurred on May 4, 1796. The Mann memorial has been erected on a plot on the old Mann homestead in the town of Franklin, in the south central part of Massachusetts.

The State of Massachusetts has also arranged to co-operate in this movement to honor its distinguished son, and the State Department of Education has recommended that suitable exercises be held in the public schools of the State during the first week in May to commemorate the birth of Horace Mann.

It would also be fitting that Granges in other States also unite in the observance of Mann Day, as there are no more loyal supporters and champions of the common schools than the Granges of America. The whole country owes a great debt of gratitude to the "Little Red Schoolhouse" and the thousands of eminent men that received their elementary training within the walls of the rural schoolhouse. Franklin Grange has resolved to observe May 4 of each year as Horace Mann Day in an effort to perpetuate the memory of this great educator and statesman.

Massachusetts boasts of more educational institutions than any other State in the Union. The Massachusetts State Grange also has a revolving scholarship fund far in excess of that of any other State Grange, which has helped to educate more than 400 farm boys and girls of the Bay State.

Horace Mann was a graduate of Brown University at Providence, and in 1827 was elected to the Massachusetts State Legislature. His first speech in the Legislature was one in favor of religious liberty. In 1836 he was elected to the State Senate of Massachusetts, of which later he became president. He served as secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education for 11 years. He helped to establish many normal schools in his native State and devoted the latter years of his life almost wholly to the cause of education. In 1843 he made a trip to Europe to study the educational institutions of the leading European countries. The report of his investigations was printed and widely circulated in both America and Europe. For about a dozen years following his return from Europe he gave lectures on education, organized teachers' conventions and did much to advance the cause of education among the common people.

In 1848 he was elected to Congress, where he became one of the most brilliant opponents of the extension of slavery. He succeeded John Quincy Adams, who was later chosen President of the United States. His later life was spent as president of Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he labored with great success until his death, August 2, 1859. Few Americans have exerted a wider or more uplifting influence upon his fellowmen than Horace Mann. Franklin Grange has surely performed a most praiseworthy deed in honoring his memory at the place of his nativity.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Live poultry shows a decline, but dressed poultry is steady. Potatoes are a little stronger.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter steady; creamery, prints, 49 to 50c; tubs, 47 to 48c; firsts, 45 to 47c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28 to 29c; limburger, brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs steady; nearby fancy, 34 to 35c; grade A, 31 to 33c; grade B, 30 to 31c; grade C, 27 to 28c; nearby, at mark, 27 to 30c.

Poultry.—Dressed steady; fowls, 33 to 36c; old roosters, 26 to 30c; chickens, 38 to 44c; ducks, 25 to 28c; geese, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 32 to 43c. Live poultry unsettled; fowls, 30 to 33c; broilers, 42 to 50c; old roosters, 20 to 22c; stags, 24 to 26c; ducks, 32 to 33c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples steady; Russet, bu., $1.15 to $1.35; Hubbardson, $1.15 to $1.50; Baldwin, $1.50 to $1.75; Greening, $1.50 to $2; King, Spitzenberg, $1.75 to $2; Northern Spy, $2.25 to $2.50; McIntosh, $2.50 to $3; Rome Beauty, western box, $2.50 to $2.75; Delicious, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes firmer; home-grown, bu., 25 to 65c; Cuba, bu., $2 to $2.25; Fla., $2.35 to $2.50.

Beans and Onions.—Beans steady; red kidney, cwt., $8 to $9; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; white kidney, $13.50 to $14; marrow, $14 to $14.50. Onions steady; home-grown, bu., $2.75 to $3; Mich., 100-lb. sack, $4.25 to $4.50; doz. bchs., 15 to 20c.

Fruits and Berries. — Grapes, Arg., Malaga, box, $4.50; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $6.75; Fla., $3.25 to $5.50; pineapples, Porto Rico, crt., $7; strawberries, N. C., qt., 31 to 34c.

Vegetables. — Asparagus, Cal., crt., $3.50 to $5; beans, green, wax, hpr., $3 to $3.50; beets, bu., 75c to $1; cabbage, Ala., crt., $3 to $3.25; carrots, bu., 75c to $1.25; cauliflower, Cal., crt., $1.65 to $2; celery, doz., 50 to 75c; cucumbers, Fla., bu., $3 to $3.25; eggplant, Fla., box, $3.50 to $4; kale, Md., bu., $1.50; lettuce, 5-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.10; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.25 to $2.25; oysterplant, doz. bchs., 85 to 90c; parsley, Tex., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; peas, Cal., crt., $4.50 to $5; peppers, Fla., crt., $4.50 to $5; radishes, doz. bchs., 30 to 35c; rhubarb, 5-lb. box, 35 to 65c; spinach, Va., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; tomatoes, Va., bu., 85c to $1.10; turnips, bu., $1.15 to $1.25; watercress, bch, 3 to 4c.

Sweets.—Honey steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products steady; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.75; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $17 to $18; clover mixed, $13 to $16; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $27.50; standard middlings, $26.50; red dog, $37; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $42.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $52; hominy, $38; gluten, $42.55; oatfeed, $13.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.20; red clover, $19.50 to $20; alsike, $20 to $21; Alfalfa, $16.50.

C. H. B.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending April 20, 1929.)

Market slow; mid-week advance on medium and heavy weight beef steers selling above $13 completely wiped out, yearlings and others steady with week's 25c advance; top heavies, $13.85; yearlings, $13.75; bulk of sales, $11.75 to $12.75. Bulls and heifers firm, butcher cows steady with week's 25c advance, all cutters and stockers and feeders steady; bulk fat heifers, $10 to $10.75; sausage bulls, $9.50 to $10.25; butcher cows, $8 to $9; cutters, $4.50 to $6.25 Calves steady to strong; top vealers, $17; few selects, $17.25. Hogs about steady.

Receipts for week ending April 20, 1929: Cattle, 5 cars, 3 St. Paul, 1 Pa., 1 Chicago, containing 178 head; 1,975 trucked in; total cattle, 2,153 head, 650 calves, 1,232 hogs, 251 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 25 cars, containing 604 head; 1,235 trucked in; total, 1,839 cattle. Range of prices:

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.75 to $14; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $13 to $14; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $13 to $14; medium, 800 lbs. up, $8.75 to $12.75; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.75 to $11.75.

Cows.—Choice, $9 to $9.75; good, $8.25 to $9; common and medium, $6.75 to $8.25; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10 to $11.50; common and medium, $7.50 to $10; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10 to $11.25; common and medium, $7.25 to $10.

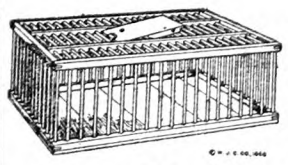
Books on Law

Where can a book of the laws of New York State be obtained, also deeds and real estate? I have a book of 1902 which is very good, but I have been told that the laws have been changed since then.

New York. W. B.

There have been many changes in the law since 1902, and there will be many more so long as the Legislature continues to sit. There is no book published which contains all the laws of the State of New York. "Gerard, New York Real Property," in three volumes, is a good text-book on real property and was published in 1926. This, however, is but a text-book and does not cover the session laws. In the Court House of your city there is a Court of Appeal Library. If you desire to study law that is an ideal place. N. T.

CARPENTER'S



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Size 24x36x12 in. PRICE, $1.15 F. O. B. Orange, Va.

W. J. CARPENTER COMPANY Brightwood, Virginia.

Baby Chicks

6-8-10 week old-Pullets

R. I. REDS - WHITE LEGHORNS

Flocks officially tested by State Veterinary College. Hatches every week. Reduced prices for May. Write or call.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM

Member I. B. C. A. A. H. Fingar Hudson, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 699.

HONEY, nice color, fine flavor, clover, 60-lb. can, here, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.40; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY, fine quality, white clover, $6 per 60-lb. can. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

WANT to buy 200 gallons maple syrup, pay cash. HERBIE SPEAR, Buckland, Mass.

5-POUND pail pure clover honey sent postpaid, $1.25; finest you ever tasted. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

IF YOU run a filling station or stand send for wholesale prices on honey, packed in glass. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon, delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

FOR SALE—De Laval separator No. 15 size, used but one season; in first-class condition; price $65. WM. C. DOUGALL, Pattersonville, Schenectady County, N. Y.

WANTED—Orchestra instruments; state condition and price. ELWYN FORD, Trumansburg, N. Y.

WANTED—A copy of Schorff's or Bolton's "History of Westchester County." Address BOX 5, Harmon, N. Y.

BOARDERS wanted on farm; ideal for rest and recreation; home cooking, milk from T. B. tested Guernseys; large rooms and porch; plenty of shade trees; near golf course and swimming; all modern conveniences; one mile from New York-Kingston bus line; adults only; no tubercular guests. B. A. MILLER, R. D. 1, Walden, N. Y.

WANTED—Boarders, "Bruclyn Farm," equipped with bath, radio, telephone number 12-RO Springville exchange. MRS. R. BRUCE WILLIAMS, Lynn, Pa.

FORDSON tractor and Ferguson 16-in. plow; good condition; price $225. J. WAGNER, Cologne, N. J.

BOARDERS wanted. MAPLECREST FARM, Cottekill, Ulster County, N. Y.

FATHER wishes Protestant boarding home within 35 miles of Manhattan for two brothers 7 and 9 years old. ADVERTISER 6377, care Rural New-Yorker.

MOTHER wishes Protestant boarding home within 35 miles of Manhattan for 11-year-old boy. ADVERTISER 6378, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to buy Surge milker. J. F. CARD, Lindenau, Texas.

NEW YORK maple syrup, $2.50 gallon, delivered in fourth zone. CLARK BRIGHT, Bloomville, N. Y.

SUNRISE Farm, 38 acres, a comfortable and home-like, convalescent home; quiet, restful, secluded; electric lights, running water, modern plumbing and heating; rates moderate. H. A. GEIB, M.D., Milford, Conn.

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4,000 PULLETS

R. I. REDS and B. ROCKS

9 to 10 weeks, May Delivery $1.15 each

COLUMBIA POULTRY FARM

Toms River, New Jersey

HILL SIDE CHICKS

Will Ship C. O. D.

May Chicks as Low as 8c

S. C. R. I. OWENS STRAIN REDS

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HEAVY MIXED—LIGHT MIXED

100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.

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Barron-Hollywood Strain. N. Y. State Certified

Trapnested under N. Y. State R. O. P.

Chicks Hatched from Breeders on our own Farm Only.

Baby Chicks ..... 16c each

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Box 422 Mattituck, N. Y.

"Buy Breeders' Better Bred Chicks"

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUVER - - McAllisterville, Pa.

Brookside Quality Chicks reduced prices for MAY and JUNE. Extra Large English White Leghorns and Superb Barred Rocks shipped on our 100% guarantee and special offer. BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Rt. 1, Chambersburg, Penna.

S. C. RED CHICKS Dark red color. Sired by 200-egg males or better.....$20 per 100

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There is an entirely NEW and far better beekeeping just ahead. It is a tremendous change. Honey production can be doubled in the average apiary in the United States by a new system of management, without new equipment and with less cost. Write and ask us to tell you about this revolution in beekeeping, how you can learn all about it and begin it this season.

A. I. Root Co., 224 Liberty St., Medina, Ohio.

Specialty-Bred Leghorns

For 18 years we have specialized in producing S. C. White Leghorns. Our 400-acre farm has over 10,000 breeders from pedigree foundation flock. From these we produce our Grade A Chicks, guaranteed to pay you better than any others. *Prices: $19.00 per 100; $90 per 500; $170 per 1,000.* Immediate Delivery. Free Year Book—64 pages; many fine pictures; useful suggestions. Write today.

LORD FARMS 67 Forest Street METHUEN, MASS.

SPECIAL SALE—TANCRED STRAIN

S. C. W. LEGHORN BABY CHIX

For Delivery May 16th, 23rd and 30th

Our Regular $18 and $15 Matings at $11 per hundred. $100 per thousand or over.

Equal number of chicks from each mating in each order. Order at once as orders are booked as received. Ten-week-old pullets for sale June 1st.

EDWARD C. LUTZ POULTRY FARM, Middletown, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BARRON STRAIN

B. W. D. tested and trapnested. Produced by a breeder are the better Chicks to buy. Our circular on request. PULLETS—8 and 10 weeks old at $1 and $1.25 each. Immediate delivery.

CLARABEN COURT FARM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

Leghorn Chicks

From my own breeding flock of Single Comb White Leghorns, range raised, disease free. Husky Chicks—$14.00 per hundred. L. W. Hamblin, Wilson, N. Y.

Before BUYING LEGHORN CHICKS — Since 1912 — Get our circular of a Tancred Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Every chick hatched from our own breeders. We guarantee satisfaction. Adrian DeNeef, Sodus, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Healthy, free range. N. H. State Accredited stock. Good type, large birds. Best for poultry and eggs. Day-Old Chicks. Circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Walter W. Combs Hampton Falls, N. H.

JERSEY GIANT CHICKS

$25 Per Hundred—B. W. D. Tested Breeders. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Order from this advertisement.

LONGVUE FARM - - Fayetteville, N. Y.

CHICKS Large Type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAllisterville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS

Mammoth White Pekins, $28.00. Eggs, $12.00 per hundred. L. W. HAMBLIN, Wilson, N. Y.

DUCKS INDIAN RUNNER—Wonderful layers. Profitable. Circular. EGGS—$1.50 per 12. Postpaid. HOWARD M. MUNROE - Lexington, Mass.

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I., N. Y.

12 Mammoth Bronze Turkey or Mammoth Toulouse Goose Eggs, $6.00 postpaid. Big type stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS—$25 per hundred. Small lots, 28c. HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

DUCK EGGS—Mammoth White Pekin, $12.00 hun. delivered. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

LARGE WHITE CHINESE GEESE

Hatching Eggs from free range stock, 50c each; $5.00 per dozen. Mixed Duck Eggs, $1.25 per 15. Golden Buff Rocks, $1.25 per 15 eggs. All prepaid. ALONZO D. SHAFFER, Elliottsville, Penna.

TURKEY EGGS

We offer White Holland, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and Mammoth Bronze Eggs from selected disease free stock. Write for prices.

BALLSTON GAME FARM, Box R, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Bronze Turkey Poults Wampler Strain—$1 each; $90 per 100. Eggs, 55c each. Jersey Giant Chicks, $20 per 100 prepaid; Eggs, $10—100. ARTZDALE FARM, Woodstock, VA.

TURKEYS—Buying Eggs or Baby Turkeys from Esbenshade's Famous Bronze Strain is an economical way to improve your stock at minimum cost. Guaranteed. Catalog. Esbenshade Turkey Farm, Box R, Ronks, Pa.

NARRAGANSETTS—Sterling Silver Strain BABY TURKEYS—$1 EGGS, 60c and 75c. GRACE CARY, Bedford, Ohio

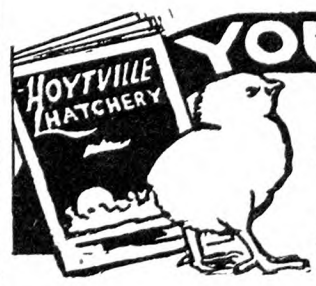
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—$6.50 per dozen. Insured, prepaid. ANNA MEIER, Coxsackie, New York

Wh. Holland Eggs 50c. Baby Turkeys, $1. N. Y. State Stock. Gypsey Camp Farm, Rensselaer, N. Y.

PHEASANT EGGS Ringneck eggs of strong unrelated stock, $3 per doz.; $25 per hundred. Instructions with eggs free. PINE PHEASANT AND POULTRY FARM, JOHN ECKERT, East Moriches, Long Island.

PHEASANT EGGS English ringnecks, matured healthy stock. Now booking orders for hatching eggs. SLEEPY HOLLOW FARM, Box 35, POCANTICO HILLS, N. Y.

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG!



Big Poultry Manual furnished to all buyers of chicks Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautiful illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy sent on request. Guaranteed chicks.

Ohio Accredited Chicks—Also Baby Ducks

Every bird in our breeding flock is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by expert, trained and authorized by Ohio Poultry Improvement Association. Find out about our guarantee plans 16 Breeds. We have limited number chicks from Ohio R. O. P. pedigreed stock. Write today.

Hoytville Accredited Hatchery Main Street Hoytville, Ohio

Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

Let us ship you our chicks, $1 with order, balance C.O.D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival.

Prices Delivered—	50	100	500	1000
Leghorns, White, Buff, Brown; Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Rocks, Barred, White, Buff and Partridge; B. Minorcas	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds, B. Orpingtons, S. L. and W. Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00

Heavy Mixed, 10c; B. J. Giants, 18c. Order direct or send for illustrated circular.

EMPIRE HATCHERY, Box 50, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

PUBLISHER'S DESK

My son has received the enclosed advertising matter (return post-card form) from Mellinger Tire & Rubber Co., Kansas City, Mo. He is interested in it with a view to handling their tires, but I advised communicating with you before going into it further. I do not remember having seen anything about this concern in your columns nor do I recollect your having carried their advertising. They offer a trade-in rebate on old tires. Is this a retreading game? Do any automobile manufacturers equip their stock models with Mellinger tires? G. M. P.
New Jersey.

Mellinger Tire & Rubber Co. claim to be the largest manufacturer of automobile tires selling direct to the car owner. Perhaps this claim is true and the large manufacturers market their product through the trade. The literature enclosed offers men $15 an hour and $5 to $10 for old tires. The company can buy a mountain of old tires at such prices—they are usually valued at 0. The $15 per hour is another deception—the company only pays on the basis of the tires sold. We fail to understand the reasoning of concerns advertising for agents, in that they feel they must misrepresent in order to interest prospective agents. The Mellinger Tire offer, or $15 an hour, is quite characteristic of such advertising. The class of agents attracted by such deceptions must be inexperienced.

We know of no automobile manufacturer who equips his cars with these tires. The tires may be fair value, but there can be no justification of the catchy and misleading statements in the firm's advertising literature.

I have lived here (Atascadero, Cal.) nearly 10 years; lost all I had with E. G. Lewis, and can say that the present management, or manager, is far worse in every way than Lewis. It is a crime that cries to heaven the way people have been and are being deceived by Willett through his promotion sheet, the *Atascadero News*. If the truth had been told, real estate values, quality of land, etc., people would not have staked their little all to get land here under that grotesque joke of Willett's, the Real Estate Settlement Plan, and Atascadero Development Syndicate. In the Real Estate Settlement Plan the victim turns in 80 per cent real estate receipts (paper credit of the amount of Lewis's promotion) and 20 per cent cash, for unsold land in Atascadero. The 20 per cent cash is more than the land is worth in most cases. In the Atascadero Development Syndicate, the victim turned in 70 per cent of Lewis's real estate receipts and 30 per cent cash. The assets are such that the yearly balance sheet would make a good joke book. The so-called prosperity is just some of this 20 per cent and 30 per cent that he is spending here. It is the candid opinion of reliable people here (some in Willett's employ), that an accounting in the Atascadero Development Syndicate and other interests here would reveal some queer facts.

People have been fooled into thinking that they could save their losses with Lewis by putting more in with Willett. Willett has tried cattle, tomato paste, poultry, vineyards, grain, etc. The only thing that has paid is the lumber mill, which buys cheap lumber and sells at high prices. People are being encouraged to go into chickens by all kinds of propaganda in the *News*. It is a shame to lead people on to ruin, but the way they swallow all the self-contradictory stuff in the *News* is amazing.

This is written so you may have a little ground to base a comeback on if Willett or Bone tries to bluff. The Willett suckers have a convention here May 18-20. Willett draws $1,000 a month salary and runs his own purchasing department without review by anyone. H. N. E.
California.

This letter from a long-time resident of the scene of this promotion of E. G. Lewis speaks for itself. As is usually the case, it would appear that the Lewis disaster is being capitalized in order to lure more money from the former victims. Lewis is in jail, but his work goes on apparently in the same old way. "There's no sorrow but what there is always someone ready to profit," wrote the poet which applies with particular force to those who prey upon the unfortunate investor, holding out the false hope of recovering what is already lost.

Mark H. Jackson, Syracuse, N. Y., is sending by mail remedy for rheumatism. He sends $1 trial package and wants $6 or $8 for full treatment. People in my vicinity are receiving this in their mail boxes. It came unexpectedly to them. They did not send for it. Let me know what you know of Mark H. Jackson. Some have sent the $1 package back to him. H. F. A.
Maine.

Mark H. Jackson, Syracuse, N. Y., has been doing a quack patent medicine business for a number of years. Those receiving his alleged rheumatism cure as above described are under no obligation either to return it or to pay for it, provided the receiver makes no use of it. If Mr. Jackson desires its return let him send for it.

We have many letters of inquiry about collection agencies, also complaints from subscribers who have given claims to collect to various collection agencies and are unable to secure settlement or any accounting. In a recent bulletin the Better Business Bureau of Syracuse, N. Y., scores the irresponsible collection agencies in the following language:

1. That a large percentage of the high-pressure agencies are more interested in securing the payment of a docket fee than they are in making collections.
2. That a large percentage of high-pressure collection agencies do not make any returns to their clients.
3. That many of the contracts involved are within the law but so worded that it is next to impossible to hold the agency legally.
4. That the methods of many of the high-pressure collection agencies are unjust and that the debtor is subjected to treatment which absolutely destroys any semblance of good-will which he may have held for the creditor.
5. That a large percentage of the high-pressure collection agencies flourish for a few months and then disappear.

The proprietors of some of these collection agencies are judgment proof and on two occasions during the past month it has been brought to the attention of the Bureau that clients of said agencies have been forced to sue for the recovery of accounts which had been collected months before by the agency.

The Bureau takes the position that prospective clients of collection agencies should know the status and reputation for fair dealing and honesty of the agency before placing their accounts.

Some time last Spring one of the female book agents descended on the community in which I live, and Kipling was right, "They are more deadly than the male." Her tactics were as follows: She would work her way into one house on the street and without disclosing her ultimate object ask information regarding the other residents, those who had children, inquiring their age and names. With this information obtained from Mrs. A. she is in possession of all the family affairs of Mrs. B., and walks brazenly into Mrs. B.'s house with the broadside, "How's dear little Alice?" etc. Once in the house, you know it's impossible to get them out, they drive the women folks, play on their human weakness, their children and finally get their name on the dotted line for a set of books. Misery likes company so Mrs. B. supplies the visitor with all the family data for her attack on Mrs. C., and so on. The price was somewhere around $50 or $60, and glibly she tells them they'll never miss it, on small weekly payment, tells them anything, make all kinds of promises, says she is working her way through college, and so forth. When the victim makes the fatal mistake of signing the agreement and afterward slowly regains her senses and realizes she has been foolish but doesn't want to admit she agreed to buy something worth $10 and agreed to pay $60 for it, is there no law against this chicanery? Has the purchaser no redress? In this particular case $15 was paid on the books and then the books were returned by express. The book company has now shown its bloodsucking proclivities and has served a summons on the victim for appearance in court, and attached her property and goods to cover the suit. I think your readers should be warned of such high pressure selling methods. Perhaps this will save some of them much mental anguish, besides protecting their pockets. Beware the friendly book agent, a wolf in sheep's clothing and especially beware the well-dressed young woman who, when you open the door, knows your whole history and inquires after the children's health. F. G. A.
Massachusetts.

There is perhaps nothing illegal in the methods of the book agent as above related, and we see no redress for individuals who signed the order for the books. While under the influence of plausible salesmen or saleswomen, many people sign orders for articles which they do not need or want. The only remedy that we can suggest is for the public to cultivate what might be called "sales resistance" to this class of salesmanship. After being caught once the individual should be immune to such influences at any rate. In cases of this sort, the little word "No," uttered with final determination, is the most useful expression in the English language.

Are You IN A DISTRICT WHERE SUMMER FEEDING PAYS?

You often hear dairymen talk about express rates or creamery prices, when they discuss summer grain feeding. Do you know that summer feeding pays *wherever you are?* Do you know how it affects year-'round production according to dollars-and-cents profit records? Do you know what to feed on pasture?

All this information, and more, is included in our free booklet, "Summer Feeding." If you mix your own feeds, use the tested rations in this book. If you buy mixed feeds, look on the label for Linseed Meal. Above all, avoid neglecting your herd when field work is heavy. Mail the coupon now.

MILKING RATION
on early grass—soft and lush
Ground Corn, Hominy, or Barley . . . 300 lbs.
Ground Oats . . 100 lbs.
Wheat Bran . . 100 lbs.
Linseed Meal . . 25 lbs.
Feed 1 lb. per day for each 4 to 5 lbs. of milk
If your feed dealer does batch mixing, hand him this formula.

Linseed Oil — THE LIFE OF PAINT

Linseed© MEAL The Universal Protein Feed

Linseed Meal Educational Committee,
Fine Arts Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
Send free booklet No. J-5 on Summer Feeding.
Name.....
Address.....

WOODCHUCKS Trap and kill them Humanely. We have a perfect device. We make Live Traps, Killer Traps, Humane Traps, Hawk Traps, Mouse and Rat Traps. Send for Catalog and sample trap tag—both free. **W. A. GIBBS & SON, Dept. W-14, Chester, Pa.** Makers of the most complete, most advanced and best line of animal traps in the world.

WATER PUMPS WATER
night and day with Rife's Hydraulic Ram. No attention, no expense. Write for free catalog.
H. T. OLSEN, 17 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

Commercial Poultry Raising
by Roberts.
An all-around book; $3 postpaid, by
Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

WANTED AT ONCE!
300 More Good Men
in New York and New England
to help introduce and retail Rawleigh's Good Health Products. You will be supplied from our new branch house just opened at Albany. Sell in town or country. Wonderful opportunity. Nothing new—no experimenting. On the market since 1889. Nearly 200 necessities needed daily in every home. Annual Sales over 37 million packages. Largest Company—over 15 million dollars capital—16 great factories and branches. Practically no capital, no experience needed. Quick, easy sales, repeat every 30-60 days. Big pay right from start. Stone, Vt., sold $212.20; Reagan, N. Y., $184.40 first week. Profits increase monthly. Thousands make more than they ever could before. You should do as well. Simply follow the same old time-tested Rawleigh Methods which have given consumers best values and satisfaction for 40 years. We supply everything—products, outfit, sales and service methods which secure the most business everywhere. Steady year round—no lay-off—no boss—you are sole owner and manager. For particulars write
THE W. T. RAWLEIGH CO., Inc.
DEPT. E-41-RUR, ALBANY, N. Y.
MUCH THE LARGEST INDUSTRY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD

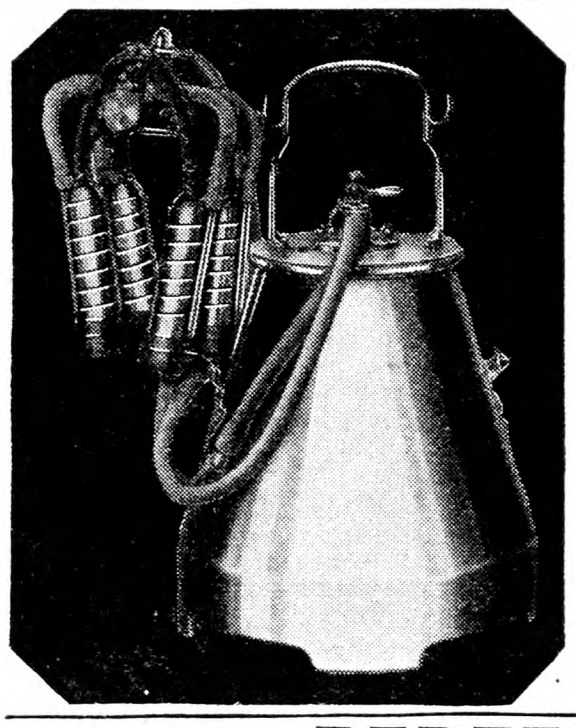
Pay Cash and Pay *Less*

The early order earns the largest cash discount. Save most by ordering your Unadilla Silo Now!

Don't wait! Remember the Unadilla is the most popular silo in the east—the most durable, efficient and safest.

Write today for free catalog and terms.
UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box C, Unadilla, N. Y.
UNADILLA SILOS

SAVE MONEY
Buy INGERSOLL PAINT
Direct from Our Factory at
FACTORY PRICES
QUALITY PROVED by 87 years' use.
ONLY Paint endorsed by Grange for 50 Years.
Made in all colors—for all purposes
FREE on request—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Prices, Samples Cards and PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.
PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
Oldest Ready Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
246 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Milks Your Cows as They Want to be Milked

COWS vary as to the way they want to be milked. Some give down freely. Some give down slowly. The new Perfection Automatic milker milks each cow as she wants to be milked. When the cow gives down freely, the new Perfection automatically lengthens the suction period. When the cow gives down slowly, the Perfection automatically shortens the suction.

With the Perfection there is no watching—no adjusting. The Perfection automatically adjusts itself, giving quicker, better milking, and its action is so natural to the cow that milk production is greatly increased.

Write today for illustrated folder.
PERFECTION MANUFACTURING CO.
2115 E. Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

PERFECTION *Automatic* **MILKER**

You Know the J. C. Penney Co. Stores—Do You Know Penney Farms, Florida, Where the J. C. Penney-Gwinn Corporation

has 120,000 acres of good highlands which are being developed and subdivided thirty miles southwest of Jacksonville? Surfaced roads, artesian water, light, power and telephone service available. High school and graded central school. Florida purchases annually eighty million dollars worth of dairy and poultry products outside of the State. Our farming program is directed to supply a portion of this demand, as well as to produce vegetables, berries, grapes, semi-tropical fruits, nuts and Tungoil. Thousands of planted acres in first, second and third year growth ready for you in any size tract desired. Full information about easy terms and other advantages given on application.

J. C. PENNEY-GWINN CORPORATION
330 W. 34th St. New York City

Wanted—To Buy

Old Envelopes with U. S. stamps on them used before 1880. High cash prices for envelopes with pictures of flags, soldiers, mottos on them used during Civil War. Look through old correspondence for them—then write for interesting information free. Address R. N. Rice, 2652 Asbury Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Live Good While Making a Good Living on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula

Low priced, productive land. Town and waterfront homes. Three to ten hours to largest Eastern Markets by motor or Pennsylvania Railroad. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE.

Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

MEN Reliable over 50 years. Develop your own business near home.
M. C. MILLIMAN - TROY, N. Y.

Wanted to Buy OLD BAGS. We pay excellent prices. OWASCO BAG CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Working farmer to take full charge of a large commercial orchard operation; must have full knowledge of cultivation, spraying, sorting and packing; give experience and salary in first letter. L. T. HALLOCK & SON, Clayton, N. J.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiells, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Shepherd on large Connecticut estate; must be qualified handle 400 breeding ewes and experienced in raising hothouse lambs for February New York and Boston markets; $125 per month, with good house, modern conveniences; opportunity to board six or seven men, if desired; send full particulars and copy of recent reference in first reply. J. S. IVERSEN, Estate Manager, Avon Old Farms, Avon, Conn.

WANTED—Man to take care of swine; must have knowledge of slaughtering; wages $75 to $85 per month, including board, lodging, laundry and medical attendance. Address MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL, Beacon, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man on village fruit farm; steady, all-year position for willing, capable worker; state age, weight, past work and wages. GEORGE L. COOPER, Lyndonville, N. Y.

WANTED—White woman, cooking in private family, no laundry, active, competent; only one wanting steady all-year place need apply; baking required; all particulars in first reply; wages $15 a week. ADVERTISER 6350, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A man as second cook for a small institution in the country; wages $70 per month and maintenance; must be sober and reliable. J. E. GILLETTE, Box 4, Belle Mead, N. J.

WANTED—General farm-hand able to handle horses and do some milking; good home, $40 per month. ADVERTISER 6356, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—First-class colored man to take charge of Guernsey herd, one understanding all branches of farming; 45 miles from Washington, D. C., near school and churches. ADVERTISER 6361, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man and wife with no children in the family, free from the use of tobacco, to become manager and matron in a school for boys; middle-aged country people, members of a church and of good habits desired; for full information write to CHAS. F. JOHNSON, Kis-Lyn, Pa.

WANTED — Middle-aged woman for general housework, three in family; wages $60 per month. BENJAMIN S. RAYNOR, Islip, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER for two adults, two children; must be good cook, not over 50 years old; no washing, small modern home; family will move to New Jersey in vicinity of Newark in Summer; now within 35 minutes of New York City on Long Island. MRS. W. B. S. Jr., 104-11 207th St., Bellaire, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Cheerful woman as cook-housework-er in family of two adults, two children; for country home in Maryland; would consider two sisters or mother and daughter, latter as nurse for children. ADVERTISER 6360, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced farmer, married, who is willing to milk by machinery in the morning; dairy farm on Long Island. ADVERTISER 6372, care Rural New-Yorker.

WHITE maid, general housework, cooking; competent, reference; four adults. MRS. JAMES KEELEY, 172 E. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED—On Jersey poultry farm, married, active, honest couple not over 55 years old; wife must be clean housekeeper and plain cook and help with eggs; man handy with tools, do all around work and poultry; no experience necessary; together $80 monthly and board; give age and reference with first reply. ADVERTISER 6371, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Experienced tester for Southern Berkshire Cow Test Association. Write H. J. TALMAGE, Howard Block, Pittsfield, Mass. Tel. 2794.

WANTED at once, single man for helper in 50-cow dairy, on Long Island; modern improvements, cows milked with machines; hours, 3:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., three hours free at noon; good job for right man; state wages wanted. ADVERTISER 6379, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, houseman and care for furnace; wife, general housework and cooking, private estate, people used to country, wet wash, electric ironer, churn butter for house use; no car allowed; wages $130 per month and board; needed last week in April. Write ADVERTISER 6380, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDY-MAN, who understands gardening on private estate, with license to drive when necessary; no car allowed; $80 per month and board; phone 4429 New Rochelle, N. Y. ADVERTISER 6381, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, milk occasionally, who understands gardening on private estate; no car allowed; $70 per month and board; phone 4429 New Rochelle, N. Y. ADVERTISER 6382, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man wanted May 1; one who can milk and run Ford car and help around dairy; wages $50 per month and maintenance. GEORGE HENDRICKSON, 194 Terrell Ave., Ocean Side, N. Y.

YOUNG man, about 18 or 20 years old, to work in milk-house and help on retail route. ADVERTISER 6385, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A married man to work about a home on a farm in Orange County, N. Y., including garden and grounds and any other work that may be required; he must be accustomed to using an axe, for Winter work will require cutting firewood, cleaning up fence lines, etc.; it will be permanent employment if work is satisfactory. ADVERTISER 6388, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE poultryman, married; egg production; New York State; best reference; cottage and salary. ADVERTISER 6389, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man on farm, good milker and able to do general farm work; state wages. MAX RIPLEY, R. D. 1, Tully, N. Y.

SINGLE American-Protestant, farm experience, poultry, fruit, preferred. ADVERTISER 6391, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A man capable of handling the production and selling on 100 acres of fruit. LONE OAK POULTRY FARM, Babylon, N. Y.

WANTED—A woman capable of cooking for 15 to 20 men on a large fruit and poultry farm on Long Island. LONE OAK POULTRY FARM, Babylon, N. Y.

WANTED—By family two adults, couple take entire charge cooking, housekeeping and gardening; no farm work, but must be familiar farm ways or used to farm living; unquestionable references from last employer; salary dependent upon ability. ADVERTISER 6394, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, experienced single man for farm work, $40. ADVERTISER 6384, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

YOUNG man, 24 years old, graduate of N. Y. S. School of Agriculture, wishes position on poultry farm. ROBERT F. SCHWAB, care L. C. Green, 1505 Poplar St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Position as gardener and caretaker; married, no children; 14 years in present position; Long Island preferred. ADVERTISER 6355, care Rural New-Yorker.

ADVERTISER 6243 thanks all who sent replies; she regrets being unable to answer each one personally; object was not matrimonial; has obtained position.

WANT position on poultry farm or garden; 16 years old. ADVERTISER 6359, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK, competent, 50, born Vienna; understands gardening; experienced; references. ADVERTISER 6362, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, herdsman or assistant, by experienced American man; clean habits, in well located, modern, clean, commercial milk herd. BOX 206, Plainville, Conn.

YOUNG man, single, wishes position on poultry farm; willing worker and anxious to learn the business; has had some experience; uses no tobacco; $65 a month and board; good references. ADVERTISER 6365, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position by young couple, one child, as caretaker or poultryman; wife willing to work part time, housework and laundry; man experienced in care of lawns, gardens and handy with tools for carpentry; in Westchester County, N. Y., Connecticut or Long Island. ADVERTISER 6373, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING foreman or manager open for position; best of references; life experience, 32 years of age, married; general farming, dairy, preferred. BOX 74, Pleasantville, N. J.

SINGLE man, age 43, desires connection poultry farm, raising own broilers now; will put on 5-week chicks; work shares. ADVERTISER 6369, care Rural New-Yorker.

FATHER and son, both expert, practical, long experienced poultrymen, desire positions; salary or share. ADVERTISER 6366, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED game keeper, patrolman and kennelman desires position. ADVERTISER 6367, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED business man and grown son desire positions, road house, filling station or other work. ADVERTISER 6368, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, whole life experience, married, with chauffeur's licence, wants position (10-15 cows); private estate and Long Island preferred; best references. DETTWEILER, Guggenheim Estate, Babylon, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG man, high school and State agriculture school graduate, wishes position; thorough knowledge of annual husbandry, dairy testing and manufacturing, fruit growing, farm management records; farm bred, fine references. ADVERTISER 6383, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 38, life experience poultry, sheep, general farming, would like position where good work is appreciated; best reference. CHARLES CONNELL, Rt. 3, Corning, N. Y.

FARM-RAISED young man, 26, German, is looking for a position on a commercial poultry plant, to learn the business. RUD. OEHLKE, 62 E. 94th St., New York City.

TEACHER, 35, desires work on farm during July and August; willing to help with housework, chickens, garden and other light outdoor work. ADVERTISER 6387, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORK wanted on poultry farm, two years' experience, references. ADVERTISER 6390, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST, thorough training, wide experience; single, 30. ADVERTISER 6392, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING manager, wide experience, practical; single, 35. ADVERTISER 6393, care Rural New-Yorker.

CONGENIAL couple, middle-aged American, wishes position on private estate, club or mountains; man can drive, make himself very useful; woman as housekeeper. M. YOUNG, 777 Forest Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

MAN (28), Jewish, single, desires position as manager or assistant on poultry or general farm; willing, faithful and experienced; I want offers from reliable parties. ADVERTISER 6395, care Rural New-Yorker.

AGRICULTURAL specialist desires connection with estate as manager; whether your problem is one of reorganization or establishment, the writer is competent in any branch of the industry; no mediocre proposition considered. WILLIAM LEE HALLECK, Richlandtown, Pa.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests; on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested, write ADVERTISER 6199, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Father's death necessitates immediate sale 80-acre dairy, grain, poultry farm. Strong limestone soil producing three crops Alfalfa annually. Big yields wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, etc. Located in heart Madison County dairy section. One mile from Chittenango Falls on Lehigh Valley R. R., and cement road. Improved road past farm expected this year. Mail delivered daily. Telephone. Church, store, school one mile. Two miles two milk stations. Syracuse 20 miles. Excellent 11-room house; two good barns; silo; garage; tool-house; poultry-house. Cement floor, cow barn stanchions 16. Large apple orchard, pears, prunes, plums, cherries, grapes. Spring water piped to house and barnyard. Very pleasant location. Good woodlot. Farm in highest state fertility and production. Twenty-five acres crops being planted. Mother desiring freedom from farm responsibility will sell bare farm with crops for $6,500, with $1,000 down, balance agreeable yearly payments. Quantity furniture included to purchaser paying over $1,000 down. MRS. C. J. COON, Sheds, Madison County, N. Y.

FARM for sale, 60 acres, all tillable land, located in thriving community. ADVERTISER 6239, care Rural New-Yorker.

GROCERY, gas station, 6-room house, other buildings, good condition; 5 acres clear, orchard, farm tools, truck, horse, chickens, electricity and phone; price $8,900, cash $4,000. OWNER, Box 32, Risley, N. J.

FARM for sale, 7½ acres, 7-room house, all improvements, newly decorated in and outside; chicken houses for 1,500 hens, barn and outbuildings on hard road. JOHN H. QUINN, 4 William St., Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.

$1,600 BUYS Del-Mar-Va poultry farm, 5 acres, good 5-room house, plenty of fruit; 4½ miles to Salisbury, over improved roads. MRS. NAOMI W. BERNHARDT, 412½ Davis St., Salisbury, Md.

FOR SALE—4-acre poultry and fruit farm in Guilderland, 8 miles from Albany; Federal road; buildings No. 1 condition. JOHN DICKERSON, Guilderland, N. Y.

FOR SALE, country home, 12 rooms, large porch three sides of house, wonderful view, shade trees, fruit; 5 acres land; near large developments; 8 miles west of Newburgh; bargain quick sale. GEORGE G. BRUNDAGE, Owner, Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

SHENANDOAH Valley home, 13 acres and storehouse, fine location; also good 65-acre farm. ADVERTISER 6328, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent, small farm, near good markets or work on shares; good references. A. P. MORTENSEN, Georgetown, Conn.

FOR SALE—Farm, 80 acres, $2,350; no hills, no stones; mild Winters; $850 cash; also 80-acres, $4,000, half cash. GEO. HOPPES, Owner, R. 2, Salisbury, Md.

FOR SALE—Bergen County, five acres, 300-ft. frontage on State highway, including 8-room house, 2-car garage, large barn; ideal situation overlooking Ramapo Mountains; suitable for private residence or business. Address, OWNER, Box 125, Ramsey, N. J.

TO LET—Three-room apartment in suburban home, all improvements, commuting distance; rent reasonable. BOX 37, Blauvelt, N. J.

FOR SALE or rent, store, garage, blacksmith and wheel-wright shops; situated on Elkton-Salisbury main highway; dwelling available. SAMUEL J. COMLY, Kennedyville, Md.

FOR SALE—Two farms, town of German, Chenango County, N. Y. Write, DR. GEORGE S. WEAVER, McDonough, N. Y.

CHICKEN farm and boarding-house and chicken farm for sale. ALBERT SUHS, Narrowsburg, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED tourists inn, 12 rooms, modern improvements, three acres; with road-side stand on Mohawk Turnpike. MRS. E. BOSWELL, R. D. 3, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—7-room house located Pine Bush, Orange County, N. Y.; all modern improvements. ADVERTISER 6376, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent with option, small or large farm, Eastern New York or New England, or would buy on contract; give details first letter. ADVERTISER 6353, care Rural New-Yorker.

DESIRE to rent for Summer use, June through September, pony and cart for use by small children; will be located on a farm 20 miles south of Albany. ADVERTISER 6354, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL farm, Dutchess County, N. Y., cheap for quick sale. Address APT. 109, 1439 T St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

POULTRY farm wanted, for cash rent with buying option; New Jersey; no old plant, 1,000 capacity; give full details. ADVERTISER 6357, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO RENT, two new cottages; beautiful, quiet spot on Nanticoke; all windows slide-screened, ventilators in gables; spring water; quiet, refined people; Broome County. ADVERTISER 6358, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARDING-HOUSE, 21 bedrooms, furnished, improvements; 250-acre farm, half woodland, ponds, brooks, springs; cottage; 78 miles from New York; high elevation; 5 cows, 2 horses; equipped, paying business; $15,000, half cash. BOX 64, Westbrookville, Sull. Co., N. Y.

FOR RENT—150 acres, close New York; 7-room house, no improvement; ½ large barn, chicken-house 20x150; 1,000 apple trees, 600 yearly. MEYERS, Hopewell, N. J.

VALUABLE Mercer County, N. J., 109-acre farm, four miles from Trenton city limits, for sale; buildings, terms, soil and reason for selling, good. ADVERTISER 6364, care Rural New-Yorker.

340-ACRE sheep farm, 16 miles from Albany, N. Y.; 5 bearing apple orchards, large house, tenant house, buildings, timber; $11,000, terms. HARRY THORNE, New Baltimore, N. Y.

WANTED—Trade my seven lots in New Jersey for farm or house; will pay cash for balance; send description to JOHN KRUPA, 706 Homewood Ave., Warren, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, five acres, modern house, ten rooms, large barn, every kind fruit and berries; have run road-side stand and gas; on State road to Cape; for particulars, L. C. HALL, R. F. D., Kingston, Mass.

FOR SALE or rent, an established tea room on the best road in Connecticut. ADVERTISER 6363, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm in New Boston, N. H., 10-room house, large barn, 175 young apple trees in prime bearing, large blueberry pasture, cuts 80 tons hay; good soil, free from rocks; sold to settle estate. Write to G. H. CAUGHEY, Antrim, N. H., or call on O. A. Sutherland, New Boston, N. H.

$1,000 GETS 100 acres, 80 tractor worked, stock, equipment; price $2,500; tourist lodge, chicken farm, 2 acres, cheap. LUTHER SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One of the largest and best equipped poultry farms in Montgomery County, Pa., 20 miles from Philadelphia; 3 large laying houses, each 18x150; brooder-house, heated by hot water, 16x150; feed store-house, incubator capacity 15,000 eggs; large colonial stone-house, 20 rooms; barn and cornerib; 100 acres; established business. ADVERTISER 6375, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Good 238-acre dairy farm or a 100-acre dairy farm. BOX 4-A, South Otselic, N. Y.

FOR SALE—10-room house, all improvements; 15 minutes to station; plot 50x150; $5,400, cash $800; no agents. MRS. J. J. KILKEANY, Hudson Ave., Huntington, Station, L. I., N. Y.

$1,000 BUYS wonderful 10-acre bungalow sites, worth $2,000; fine elevation, grand scenery, superb location, near station, village; cities, Middletown and New York. ALBERT ENNIS, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

FARM wanted, New York State, within 100 miles New York City; large house; give full particulars first letter, price, terms, etc. ADVERTISER 6370, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm equipped, 25 acres, 500 laying hens, 1,000 chicks; 1¼ miles from station, 120 from New York City; price $3,200, terms. MAX BEYER, Glen Eyre, Pa.

120-ACRE farm for sale; good 8-room house, two barns, other buildings, woodlot, rich garden soil; telephone, electricity; well watered; on main road, near town. H. L. SEWARD, Waverly, N. Y.

WANTED—House about six rooms, bath, some land; commuting distance to New York; state price, particulars. ADVERTISER 6374, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Sixteen-room house, electric and water conveniences; correspondence solicited. ADVERTISER 6321, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Splendid improved 90-acre farm, close town, $100 for the year. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

FARM wanted, New York State, 100 to 300 acres, near town, school and hard road; not over $2,500. FRANK HOSKIN, R. 1, Whitney Point, N. Y.

170 ACRES, ideal stock farm, good soil, good climate, no stones, grow anything; am old, can't work, must sell; part cash; write quick. F. MARSHALL, Kenton, Del.

LARGE, fully equipped poultry farm in Virginia, $9,000. ADVERTISER 6386, care Rural New-Yorker.

AN OPPORTUNITY — An established poultry and egg business, high prices, premiums over New York prices in March almost paid feed bills; all equipment for 1,800 layers; seven acres on well traveled road, seven-room residence, remodeled; near stores, station, church; a good buy, terms reasonable. OWNER, Smith, Medford, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Farm, 2 to 5 acres, 50 miles New York; state price and particulars. W. SUHRE, 507 E. 162d St., New York City.

FOR RENT—Twenty-acre farm with stock; low rent. GEZA VERBOSKY, Box 61, Haupauge, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Small farm in Otsego County, pleasantly situated, wonderful Summer home, excellent house; photo; reasonable. FITZGERALD, 6 Spencer Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXCHANGE village property, Rosendale; 7-room house, improvements, 960 feet waterfront, for small poultry-fruit farm. MELL, 1192 Fox St., New York City.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60 lbs., $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 695.

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Extra miles because of the extra strength, endurance and outstanding superiority of Firestone Tire construction. First, the scientific twisting of cotton cords for greatest strength and elasticity . . . Then, Gum-Dipping—the extra Firestone patented process which saturates and insulates every fiber and strand of every cord with pure rubber. Only in Firestone Tires do you receive all the advantages of these extra features of in-built mileage, plus the security and safety of riding on the deep, rugged Firestone non-skid Tread.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. May 11, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5055

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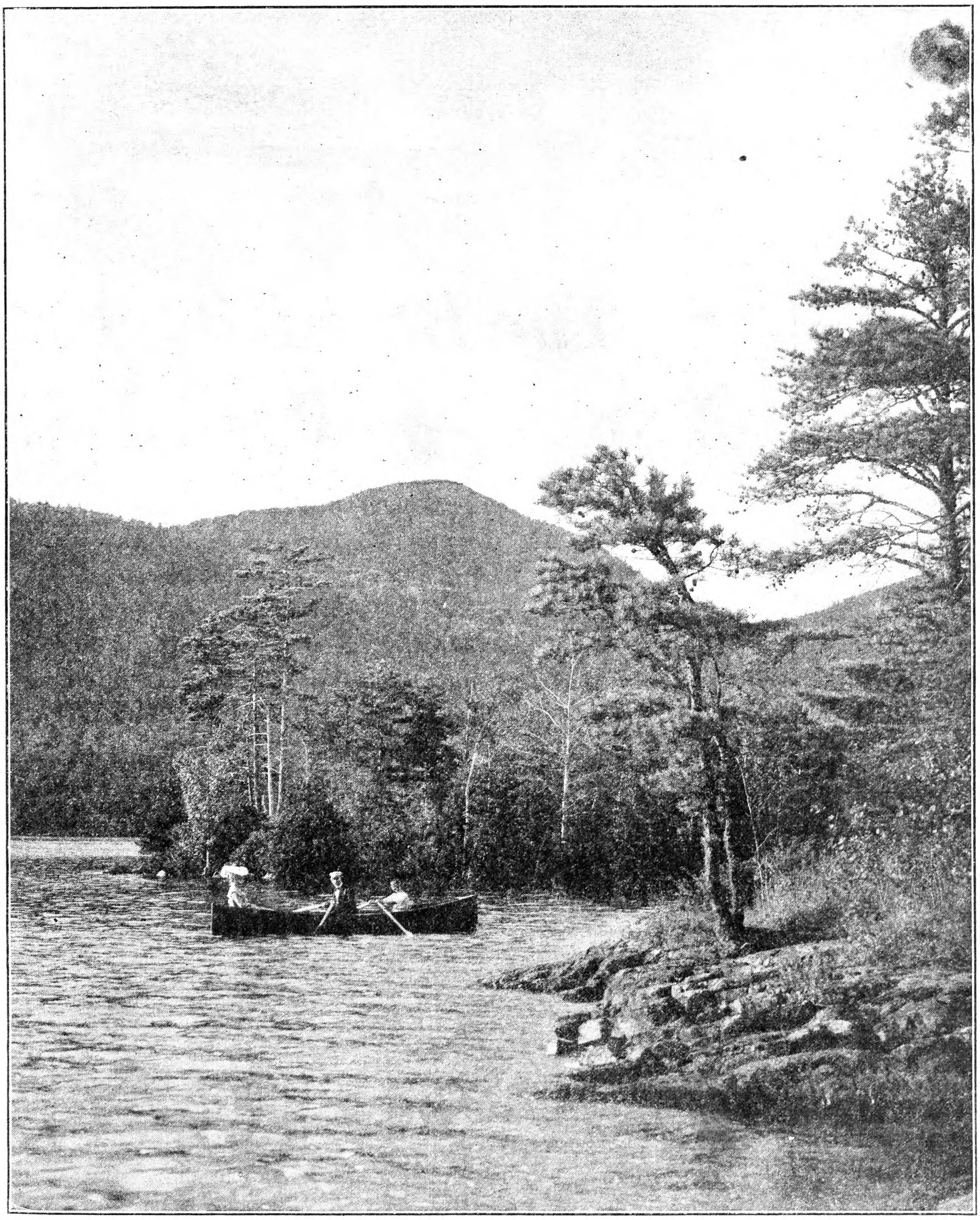

Boating on a Mountain Lake

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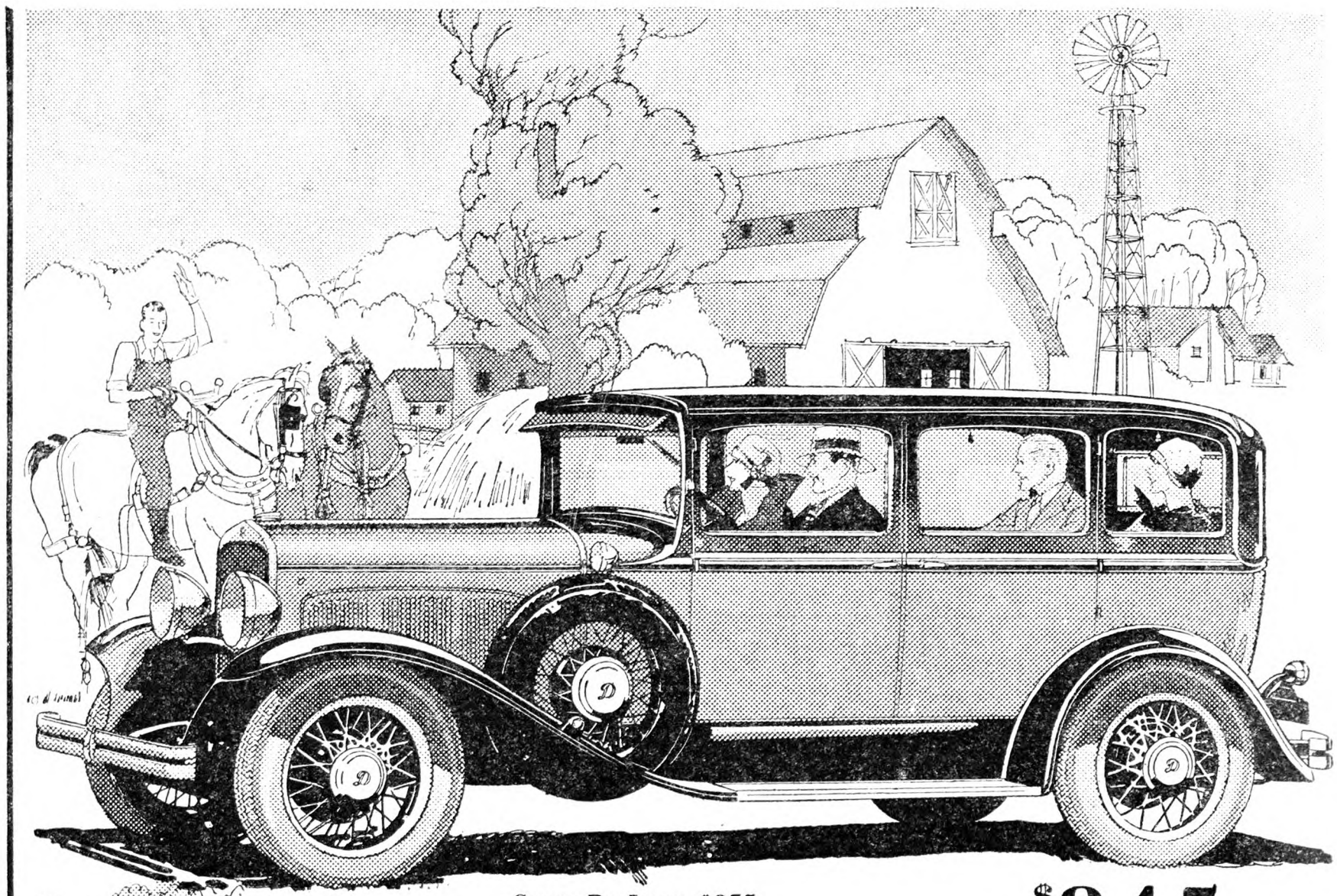

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DE SOTO SIX

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Care of the Potato Crop

Daniel Dean

THE potato crop is an easy one to grow in about one year out of every 10 or 20, such as the big crop years of 1895 and 1914 when bumper crops brought starvation prices. When weather all Summer is just right—not too hot—when frosts hold off late in Fall; when there is just enough rainfall all the growing season to keep the vines growing and not enough to start late blight attacks, and when insects are few, then it is possible to grow big yields by the simple process of dropping the seed in the bottom of every third furrow plowed, and afterwards cultivating enough to prevent weeds.

But most years it is a he-man's job to make money out of growing and marketing potatoes. First, the variety chosen must be right for the soil, the climatic conditions of the section and the markets in which the crop is to be grown. Since Dr. Wm. Stuart classified the varieties grown in the United States into 11 groups, potato growers have learned that the varietal name makes little difference if the variety is one of the right type. The Irish Cobbler is grown more than any other early. Out in the Far West the Russet Burbank or Idaho baker is grown most for late or main crop. In the Middle West and in the East the varieties descended from the old Rural New-Yorker No. 2, make up together a larger production than any other type grown in the United States. The Rural was originated by E. S. Carman, editor of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, and distributed to its readers in 1888. The original Smooth or White Rural, as it is now called, is grown most in the big potato States of New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The Russet Rural form is grown most in Michigan and Pennsylvania. The Rural type has gained its popularity by its ability to produce good yields in hot Summers when more tender varieties fail. The last great type of main crop, the Green Mountain, has to be grown under the cool conditions of the farther North, as in Aroostook, or by very early planting on Long Island.

The potato plant does best in a rich and mellow soil. Its roots are weak and small and cannot force their way through hard soil like those of corn or oats. Fall plowing helps, and in any case Spring fitting should be thorough. The harrow or disk should work the soil deep and mellow to make a good feeding place for the tender potato roots. Because the potato pays good dividends for a rich soil the use of commercial fertilizers has spread very fast in the last 30 years. I was very much surprised to have several questions on the use of fertilizers at the North Dakota Farmers' Week where a few years ago farmers would have thought the mention of fertilizers to be an insult to their rich prairie soils.

Potatoes are planted in rows 28 to 42 inches apart and spaced from 8 to 42 inches in the row. The spacing depends on the richness of the soil. Plant far apart for a poor soil, close for a rich soil and where 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. of fertilizer is used to the acre.

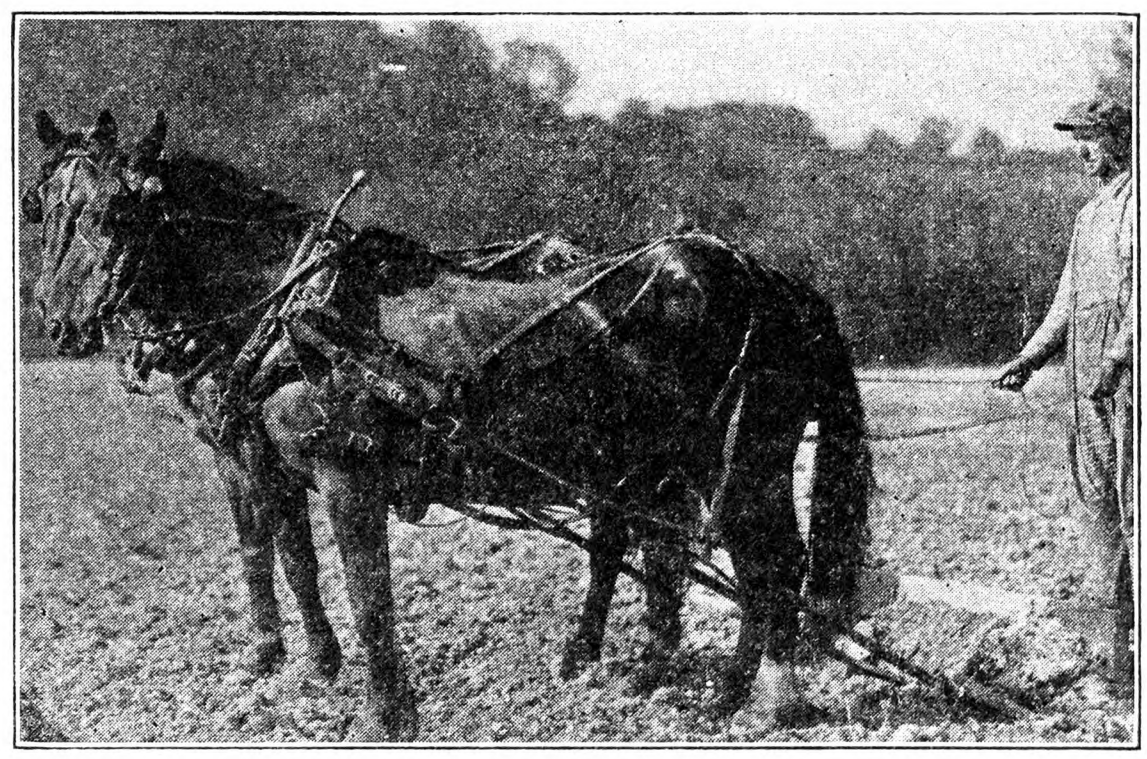
We used to think that potatoes were cultivated partly to kill weeds, and even more to save moisture by making an earth mulch on the surface of the soil. The experience of the last few years, and a number of scientific experiments, have proven that the attempt to save moisture is of little value compared with what we used to expect from it. On the other hand, it is clearly proven that, since weed control is the one great reason for cultivation, it is very important to plan the work of tillage best to prevent weeds. Thorough early disking or harrowing before planting kills some of the weeds that sprout early.

The easiest time to get all weeds that sprout from seeds is just after the seeds start a weak, tiny sprout towards the surface of the soil. If the soil is stirred at that time the growing weed is killed. It is dangerous to wait. If the weed once gets that tiny sprout above the soil green leaves first appear and then these leaves manufacture more material for the weed to grow larger. The roots spread faster and faster through the soil, every day foraging deeper for the plant food that is in solution in the soil moisture. Every day's growth makes the weed harder to kill, particularly should the weather turn wet for several days. We have all seen rainy spells when a weed could be pulled out and yet start again.

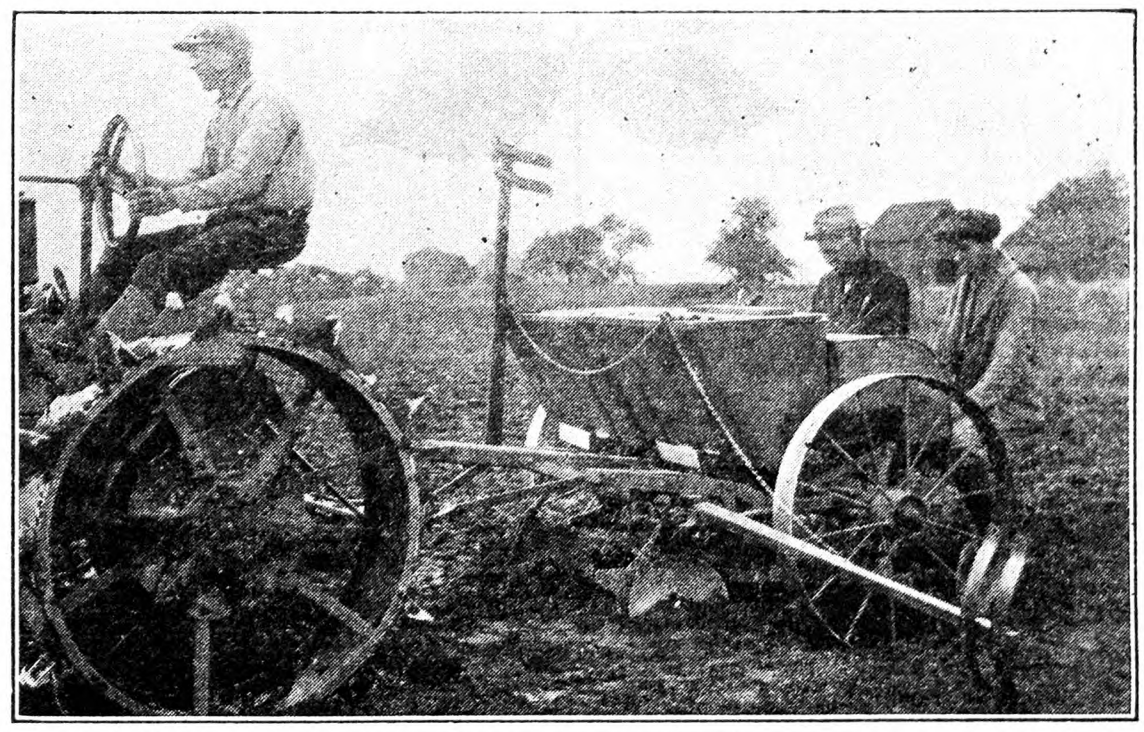
The first cultivation should come only a few days after planting. Most growers use a harrow to tear up the soil in the ridges left by the planter. I prefer a form of ridging tool that I have worked out that is not so liable to tear out the seed pieces as the harrow. It is made of a hardwood plank, 2x10 in., that stands on edge to level down the rows and is carried on 2x4-in. runners between the rows. It is drawn by a team spaced 6 ft. apart and levels down two ridges. The driver stands on a board platform above the runners, and shifts his position to make the plank work deeper or more shallow. Up in Maine where weather is cool ridging tools are much used, and such tools are also used in stony soils.

The question of ridging high or cultivating nearly level depends on climatic conditions. Where planting is very early, or where the season is as cool as in Maine the ridge is best, for there the soil needs to be made warmer and drier. For warmer climates and late main crop planting the more level system of conservation does best unless in quite heavy soils.

Cutting Seed Potatoes. Fig. 289



Using Ridging Tool. Fig. 290



Two-row Potato Planter. Fig. 291

The weeder has gained immensely in popularity with potato growers in the last few years. Our modern one-row and two-row cultivators easily kill the weeds starting between the rows, but it is a hard job to kill those which start right among the potato plants in the row. Many growers use the weeder till the plants are over a foot high. Cultivation between the rows should be deep the first time over, shallow after that.

I have now come to a part of the care of the potato crop that is of immense importance, and which is not generally understood. Our modern American cultivating tools are the most efficient in the world for the purpose of killing weeds. The worst trouble we have in potato production in thousands of fields every year is the fact that these same tools will kill or injure a growing potato plant just as surely as they will kill a weed. And the potato is far more tender than any weed. Just as surely as the cultivating tool of any kind tears one of the little roots of the growing potato plant it will do it an injury, which can never be cured. The harrow, leveling tool and weeder should not be used at the time the growing sprouts of the potato plants are just below the surface, or they will be put back a week if broken off. Later as the tiny roots start the cultivator must at all times be kept away from them as much as possible. That is why we cultivate deep the first time, shallower after.

The most dangerous time to the potato plant comes when it is starting new tubers in the soil and blossoming above. By that time the vine is large and demands plenty of water from the roots every day to keep growing. The roots at this time change their form of growth considerably. Early in the season the roots have a tendency to grow down into the soil more than they do horizontally. About blossoming time the root system begins to develop a lot of roots that look like the brace-roots made by the corn plant, running out horizontally for several feet. Each of these horizontal roots soon drops feeder roots straight down. Every grower should make it a point to study how these roots are produced, and the best way to study them is to take several pails of water and wash them out without breaking them. The grower will be very much surprised to see how important these must be to the plant. Observation and many years of experience show that whenever the potato crop is cultivated or ridged at the time these roots are starting and the plants blossoming the plants in this climate very often show a lot of tip-burn in a few days. That is because these roots are cut off, the plant has less water and plant food brought up to it from the soil, and its big growing foliage needs more of both than ever before. I have found by a number of tests that if the weeds are controlled by leveler, cultivator and weeder then ridging at this time always reduces the yield.

The whole plan of cultivation of the growing potato crop is based on the idea of killing weeds before they get a start. Then it is possible to stop cultivation when the vines start to shade the soil and prevent more from starting. With early, prompt and thorough cultivation with the different tools it is easy to control weeds in most years so that cultivation can be stopped before it becomes dangerous to the growing potato plant. Here in New York and Pennsylvania it is just as important to save the vines from damage by insects and plant diseases as it is to prevent damage by weeds. Just as cultivation should be early and thorough to get ahead of weeds, spraying with Bordeaux mixture and arsenical poisons should be early and thorough to prevent the attack of insect pests and plant diseases.

Berries in Western New York

I have about 300 Rathbun blackberry plants which I set last year, and which have made nice growth. How do you trim them and do you have to tie them up? Are they a good variety and how should they be fertilized? What two strawberries are best to plant in Niagara County for commercial use? G. F. N.

Gasport, N. Y.

YOU should cut back the lateral canes about one-half to one-third. As a general figure to shoot at, 15 inches is a good average, varying the shoots from it in either direction according to the vigor. Vigorous canes may be left slightly longer and less vigorous ones cut somewhat shorter. Next season you should plan to tip the young suckers when they reach 20 to 24 inches. It will be necessary to go over the plantation several times so as to get all the shoots as they come along. It is better to catch them at about the desired height than to wait until they are 30 inches tall and then cut them back. It is not necessary to tie the plants up.

Barnyard manure is the best fertilizer, applied at the rate of 8 to 10 tons to the acre. A common commercial fertilizer is one containing 3 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 10 per cent of potash, used 500 to 800 lbs. per acre. Rathbun is one of the standard varieties, though Eldorado is preferred by most growers. Premier is taking first rank as a commercial strawberry. A second choice may be from Glen Mary, Bouquet, Parson's Beauty, Aroma and William Belt. These are all perfect flowering varieties. William Belt is somewhat subject to disease. H. B. T.

Hands Off—Danger!

Albert A. Hansen

NEAR Des Moines, Iowa, a group of girls were working barefooted in a parsnip field. Shortly afterward a number of these girls noted the appearance of a rash on the ankles that gradually developed into water blisters, causing the affected areas to become painfully swollen and inflamed. The blisters eventually broke and the skin dried and peeled, leaving minutely spotted pink patches that gradually assumed a brownish color and eventually faded and disappeared.

What had happened? On account of the appearance of the rash, ivy poisoning was at first suspected, but there was no evidence of contact with the three-leaved ivy. The heavy hand of suspicion pointed toward the parsnips as the cause of the trouble, and these suspicions were verified when the services of a specialist were enlisted to solve the mystery.

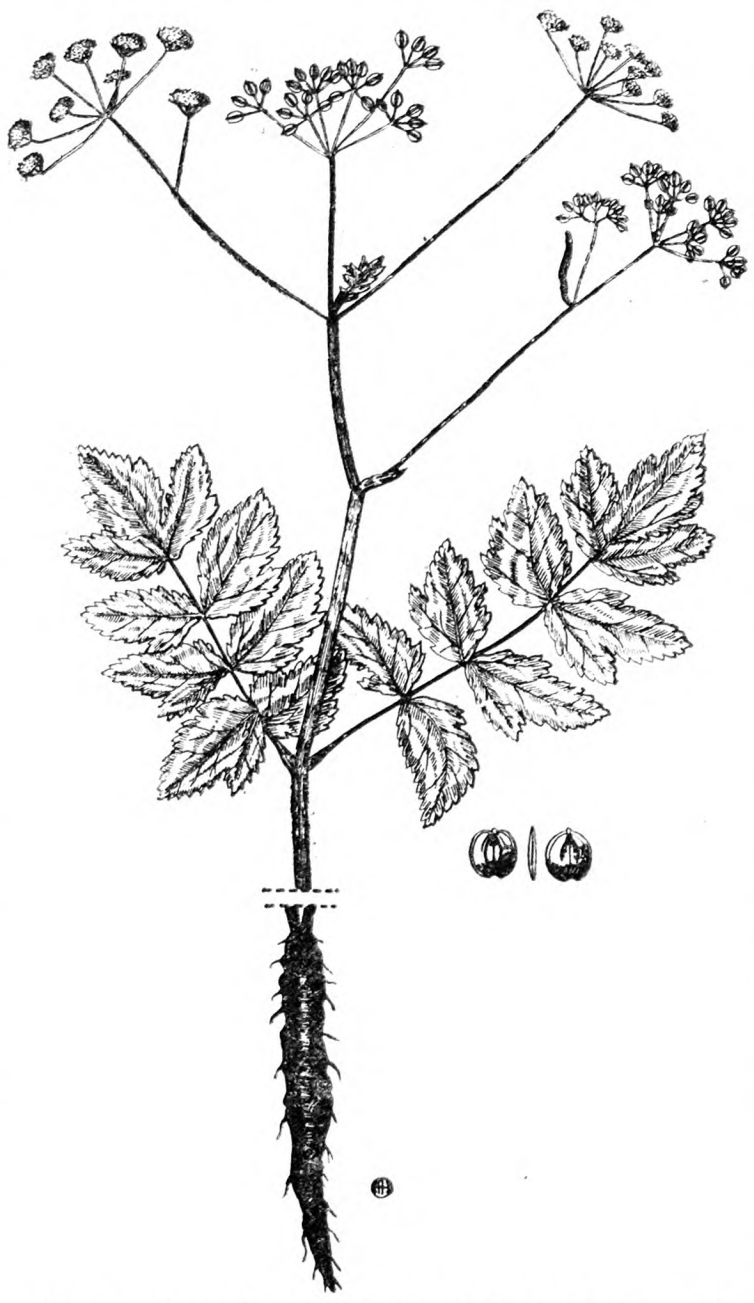
Both the tame and the wild form of parsnip (which are really one and the same plant) are capable of causing rather dangerous inflammation of the skin, particularly to persons possessing sensitive skins, although this fact is not well known, since most skin rashes are blamed on poison ivy. We have noted a number of cases of parsnip poisoning, and the evidence seems to indicate that the trouble is most likely to happen when the skin is moist with perspiration, or when dew is present on parsnips. There is the case of Max Plice of Lafayette, Ind., for example. With a group of other youngsters Max took a dip in the old swimming hole, and since the formality of towels had been dispensed with, a game of tag in the heat of the sun was substituted. Unfortunately, the game was played in the presence of an abundant growth of wild parsnips, and several of the youngsters became affected, Max so severely that he was ill for a number of days. Then there is the experience of E. J. Wolfe, a good farmer of Deputy, Ind., who is highly susceptible to parsnip skin poisoning. He has suffered from the malady a number of times, but never so frequently or so severely as during the old days when he cradled wheat in parsnip-infested fields. He recalls clearly that the trouble was usually contracted during the morning when the dew was present, and he learned to avoid it by steering clear of all wild parsnips under these circumstances.

The Des Moines case happened among tame parsnips, being similar to the experience of a North Liberty, Ind., resident, who informs us that she has been poisoned many times by parsnip tops while weeding in the garden.

The development of a serious skin rash is by no means a rare occurrence among people who come in contact with plants. Poison ivy usually receives the blame, and deservingly so in the majority of cases, but that a number of other wild plants may be at fault is seldom even given consideration. Next to poison ivy, parsnip is probably the most frequent offender, but the greatest culprit of them all, judging by the seriousness of the trouble, is poison sumac, a species equipped with the same toxic oil found in its relative, poison ivy, but far more potent, fatal cases sometimes resulting. A near-fatality of this character occurred on Wahab Lake, in Porter County, Indiana, where a Summer vacationist cut a fishing pole from a shrub growing along the lake shore. The shrub happened to be poison sumac, and the unfortunate victim was confined to his bed for nearly a month, suffering untold agony. Fortunately the dangerous poison sumac grows only in swamps and similar wet places, where contact with any sumac-like shrub should be carefully avoided.

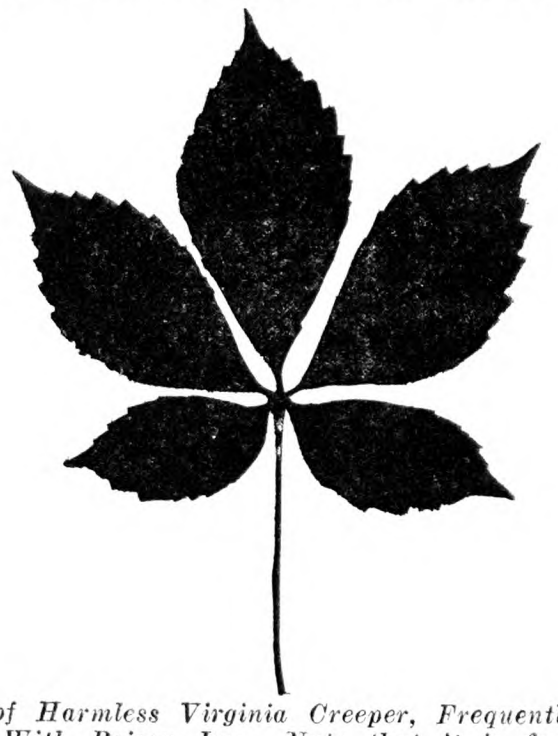
Strange as it may seem, there is a close relative of our common poison sumac that grows only in Japan, but that nevertheless has caused numerous cases of skin poisoning in America. The Japanese species is the source of a lacquer or varnish sometimes used on imported ornaments and on the heavily lacquered Japanese wall papers, contact with which may be followed by skin poisoning. Indeed, during the recent mah jong craze, a number of cases of this type were reported in America due to handling imported tiles finished with the dangerous Japanese lacquer.

To anyone with a sensitive skin, which can be somewhat gauged by susceptibility to ivy poisoning, any of the sumacs should be regarded with suspicion. Last Summer, for example, John Trost, a worker engaged in the famous Hoffer experiments with corn now being conducted at the Purdue Station, was thinning corn on one of the experimental plots, and during the course of the work he had to tear out some sumac of the common species known as smooth sumac. The skin was moist with perspiration and a short time later a conspicuous red rash developed on the hands, arms and face, that smarted and itched intolerably. Trost was certain that the sumac was at fault.



Parsnip Rash Is Caused by Both the Wild and Cultivated Parsnip

Lily rash, the result of cutting the flowering stems or the bulbs of Narcissus, tulips and hyacinths, is occasionally reported. It is believed to be caused by the acrid juices of these plants, or certain chemicals called oxalates contained in the bulbs. The trouble may be localized on the fingers, extending under the nails and causing much pain and discomfort. Workers among bulbous plants are sometimes compelled to wear gloves as a protection against the trouble, although not all persons are susceptible.



Leaf of Harmless Virginia Creeper, Frequently Confused With Poison Ivy. Note that it is five-parted while the dangerous ivy leaves are three-parted

Acrid or burning juices of plants are a common cause of skin diseases. A number of our common species of buttercups contain irritating juices capable of causing painful inflammation of the skin, and mouth sores among children are sometimes the result of chewing buttercup stems. The most dangerous and acrid of all buttercups is a species known as the bulbous buttercup, found from coast to coast, and so called on account of the bulb produced at the base of each plant. So powerful are these bulbs that when freshly cut and applied to the skin deep-seated ulcers are produced. This characteristic has been utilized by beggars to induce skin ulcers to incite pity. Cattle reject the green plant on account of its blistering action, which disappears when dried in hay.

Aside from poison ivy, the commonest of contact-poisoning plants are the nettles, principally the common nettle and the wood nettle. The stinging sensation or nettling is caused by tiny hairs that inject a poisonous acid into the skin by means of a mechanism that greatly resembles the action of a hypodermic needle. Indeed, nettle hairs can properly be regarded as the first hypodermic needles known to man. Although the common nettles found east of the Rocky Mountains may cause exceedingly painful irritation, they do not compare with the powerful, violent action of a California species that has been known to have caused the death of horses, or East Indian nettles, the sting of which may prove fatal to man. Cold water in abundance offers the quickest relief from nettle rash. It is a little known fact that since the stinging hairs of our common roadside and barnyard species of nettle all point toward the tip of the leaf, the plant may safely be stroked in the direction in which the hairs point without causing discomfort, but reversing the stroke is worse than rubbing a cat's fur the wrong way.

The ability to produce skin irritation is by no means confined to wild species. Among the handsomest of the cultivated primroses is a Chinese species equipped with glandular hairs capable of causing a severe type of skin rash, to which so many people are susceptible that the species is now seldom found in greenhouses. Primrose rash has the unusual property of being recurrent.

There are over a hundred species of plants found more or less commonly in the United States that are capable of inducing skin irritation. This list includes the hairs on the flowering stem of wild carrot and the yellow orchid or lady's-slipper, the roots of skunk cabbage and pokeroot, the bulbs of Jack-in-the-pulpit, the hairs of cocklebur, mullein and the cultivated cucumber, and the juices of smartweed, spurge, dog fennel, horseweed, wild mustard and Clematis.

Not all of these species are equally poisonous, and the susceptibility of different persons to the effects varies greatly as in the case of ivy poisoning. The degree of susceptibility to ivy poisoning may possibly serve as a guide to the sensitiveness of the skin to plant poisoning. Dr. John W. Harshberger, of the University of Pennsylvania, states that blonde persons are more apt to contract ivy poisoning than brunettes—perhaps it may be said that poison ivy prefers blondes—and it is possible that this may also be true with other rash-producing plants.

In general, it can be said that the skin is most susceptible when the "pores are open" while perspiring. The poisonous properties of these plants do not necessarily disappear during the Winter, as many a person suffering from Winter ivy poisoning has discovered to his sorrow. The greatest danger seems to be when the eyes are affected, as they sometimes are from ivy, sumac and parsnip poisoning, when they become badly swollen and the sight may be seriously impaired.

It is difficult to give general remedies for skin irritations caused by contact-poisonous plants. However, since in many cases the trouble is due primarily to toxic oils, the oxidation of the oils by the application of a five per cent solution of potassium permanganate is suggested. This is the method that has proven so effective in cases of ivy poisoning. Poisoning from ivy, and possibly many other species of skin-poisoning plants, can be prevented by first washing the exposed parts of the body with a five per cent solution of ferric chlorid (obtainable in any drug store) added to a 50-50 mixture of water and glycerin.

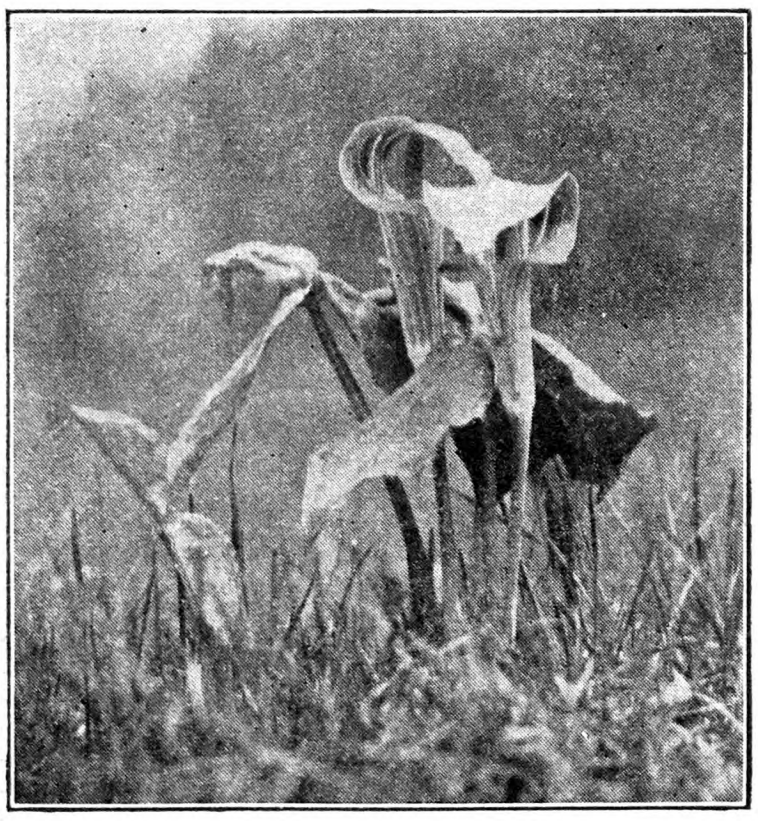
There is no doubt that poison ivy, although a serious offender, is frequently blamed for the faults of other members of its large skin-poisoning clan. Unfortunate possessors of sensitive skins can prevent trouble by avoiding these plants.

Limestone for Beans

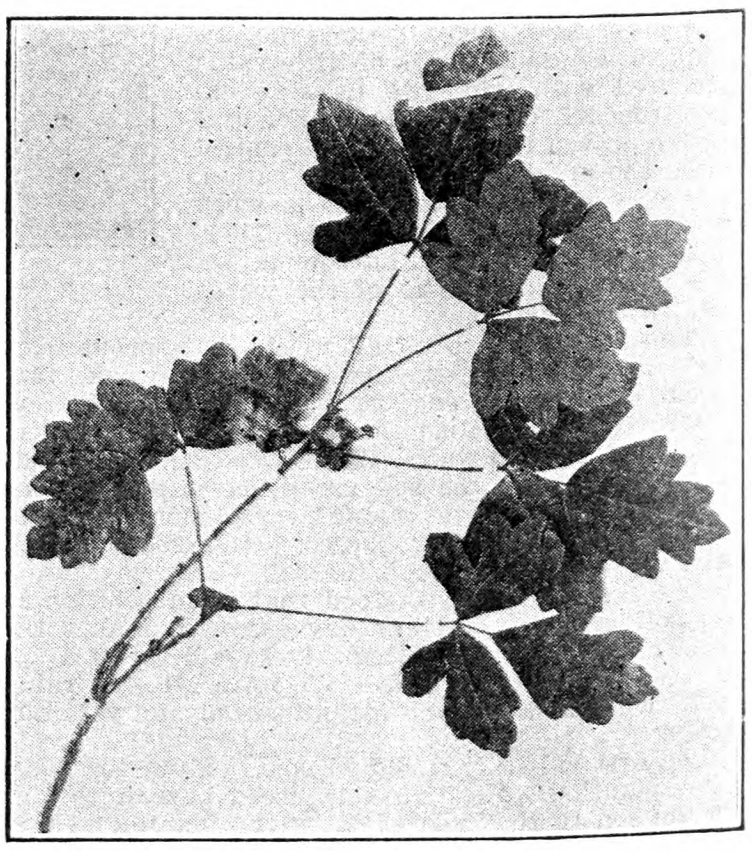
LITTLE is known about the value of limestone for beans. There has been some evidence brought to light during the last few years which indicates that in certain sections at least the application of one to 1½ tons of limestone per acre for beans would be advantageous.

James Carey, of Perry, reports an interesting experience with limestone applied to bean ground before the beans were planted last Spring. He made the following statement in regard to the use of limestone on beans, "We applied 1½ tons of limestone per acre on 19 acres. The limestone was applied in order to prepare the land for clover that will be planted next Spring. This ground was planted to beans and later to wheat. It is my opinion that the beans were much better because of the lime."

In an experiment conducted by Prof. J. K. Wilson of the Agronomy Department at Cornell University, during 1928, Red Kidney beans yielded 10 bushels per acre on unlimed land and 32 bushels per acre on limed land. L. H. W.



The Bulbs of Jack-in-the-Pulpit Are Highly Irritating



Poison Ivy, the Worst Offender of Them All

When the Bees Are Swarming

WHEN Spring arrives, and there is nectar and pollen to be had from dandelions, fruit blossoms and other sources, the activities of the honeybee family center around the nursery. The queen lays hundreds of eggs daily. Young larvæ are hatching and the nurses are busy feeding the infants that soon will develop into mature workers ready for the coming harvest. With plenty of room in the hive and sufficient stores to provide for the needs of the growing family, the colony will soon become very strong.

If there is no interference on the part of the beekeeper, the colony is likely to divide and cast a swarm soon after the beginning of the main honey flow, just at the time when a big working force is most valuable. Nature very wisely provides that swarming shall take place at the time when food is most abundant, and when it is easiest to provide for the new family. The swarm must start anew and build combs in which to store their honey and rear their young. There must be an abundance of nectar and pollen coming from the field to insure the safety of the venture and the risk at this season is very much less than later in Summer when the honey flow is nearly over. Bees are not always wise enough to swarm only at times of such abundance, for swarms are sometimes cast late when only a few days of nectar gathering are possible and so the bees perish. Such swarming, however, is not the usual rule.

With the development of the present day system of beekeeping, the keeper has learned that the division of his colony at the time most favorable for the bees, greatly reduces his crop of honey. It is only the big colonies which produce big crops. One really prosperous colony will often store as much surplus honey as a half dozen weaklings. The beekeeper, accordingly, tries to manage his bees to prevent swarming until the crop is nearly harvested, when he makes such divisions as he thinks desirable.

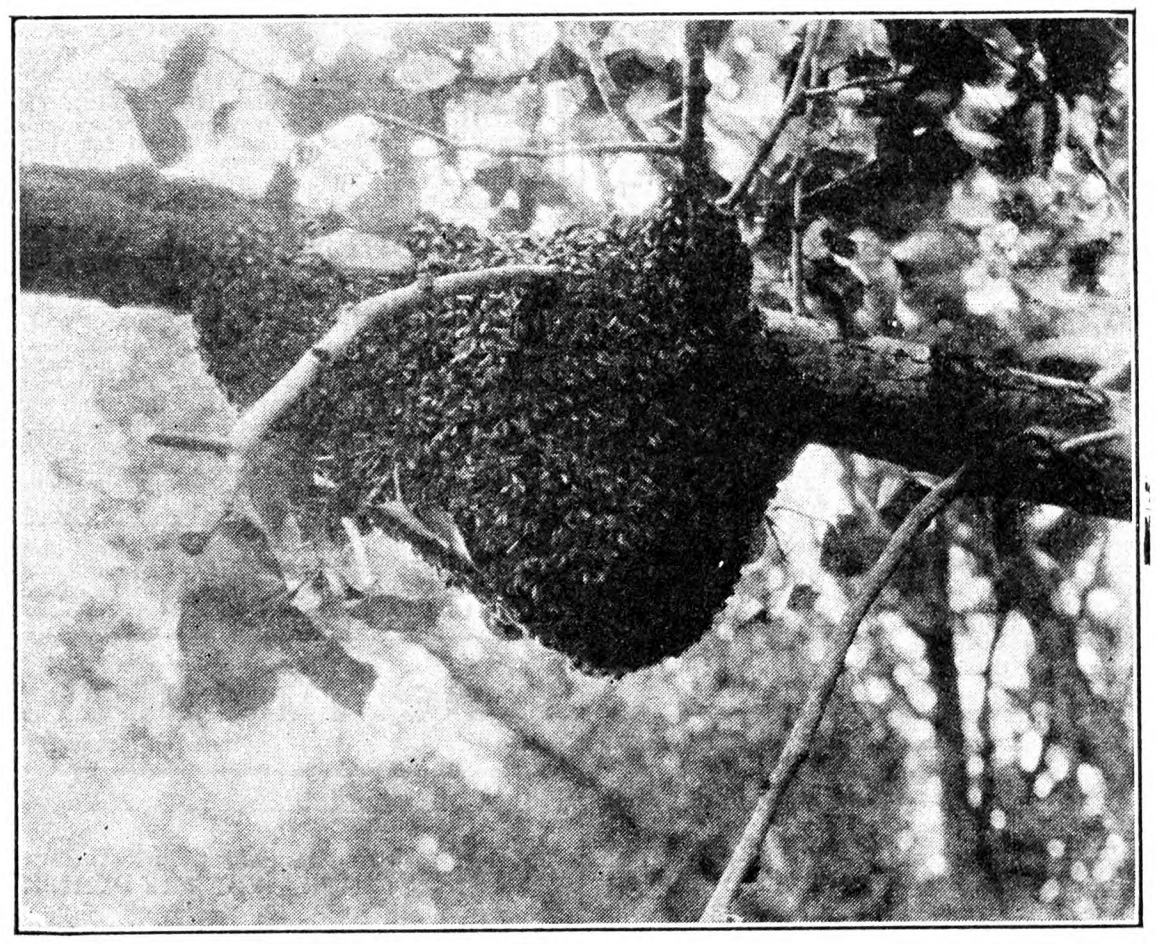
On the average farm, where bees are kept as a side line, it is desirable to follow a simple system of management which requires but little attention during the busy season. Under such conditions it is usually best to permit the bees to swarm in the natural way, and then place the new hive where the old one formerly was located. The object of this is to get as many of the bees as possible into the new hive, to insure a sufficient working force to harvest a profitable crop, and at the same time reduce the old colony to the point where they will not swarm a second time.

When the colony swarms normally, a portion of the working force will remain with the parent colony to carry on the usual activities. If the old hive is moved away, these bees will return to the old stand and not finding the old home will remain with the new swarm. This practice leaves the parent colony with no field force, and only the house bees and nurses to care for the emerging brood. Finding themselves so reduced in strength, they usually destroy any surplus queen cells instead of casting a second swarm. The old colony is likely to build up again in time for Winter, but unless the season is good or there is a late honey flow they seldom store much surplus honey. The swarm, on the other hand, because of the added force, will often store nearly as much honey as though the colony had not swarmed at all.

The hiving of the swarm is a very simple matter. It is only necessary to wait until the bees have clustered quietly as shown in the picture, and then shake them down in front of the new hive which has been made ready for them. At this season of the year there should always be as many empty hives as one has colonies. The frames should be fitted with full sheets of foundation, (starter) to insure straight combs of worker cells. If one has as many colonies as he wishes to keep, the easiest management will be to hive the swarms and remove the parent colonies as above described. A few days later, when the bees are nicely at work in the new quarters, the cover to the new hive can be removed and a single sheet of newspaper spread over it. The old hive can then be lifted off its bottom and set on top of the hive body containing the new swarm on the old stand. The bees will unite again and, having satisfied their desire to swarm, should harvest a good crop if they are given plenty of room. If crowded, they are likely to swarm a second time, when it will be necessary to go through with the same manipulation.

Since the old queen goes with the swarm, the young queen will be with the old colony, but when the bees are united the young queen being more active is likely to replace the older one. Swarms should not be permitted to escape, even though one does not care to increase his number of colonies. They are worth too much money at this season of the year with the honey crop just ahead.

Illinois. FRANK C. PELLETT.



Swarm Cluster on a Limb

Culture of Cauliflower and Broccoli

I am desirous of obtaining some information from your correspondent, William Perkins of New Jersey, on the method of growing cauliflower and broccoli.

I have about one-half acre of land available, which I consider suitable for the growing of cauliflower, which is of a sandy loam type of soil. Last May I plowed it under and planted Soy beans, which were plowed under in September, and early in October I planted rye on it. The rye now has a fair stand, and I am figuring on plowing it under around May 15, then give it a good dose of lime, disking the lime in, then letting the ground rest until such time as I ought to transplant out the cauliflower plants. Do you consider this the proper method of preparing land for the cultivation and growth of cauliflower? I propose giving the cauliflower a liberal dose of 5-8-5 or 2-8-5 fertilizer. What is the best method of applying the fertilizer to the plants? What is the right time to sow the cauliflower seed? Should it be sowed very early in May? How do you prepare the seed bed? Is it better to sow the seed broadcast in the bed or in rows? I have a limited supply of chicken manure and stable manure which I could use in the bed, or would it be better to use some fertilizer in the bed?

Will you give me a brief description of the method of growing broccoli from seed up to the market stage? Is it a paying crop? Will cauliflower and broccoli thrive in a very gravelly loam? I have about one-quarter of an acre of such type of soil, and would like to know what it is best suited for.

Maryland. J. M. M.

THE growing of cauliflower is as simple as growing cabbage; the same kind of soil, fertilizer and cultivation, and time of planting is practically the same. About the only difference is the tying of the cauliflower leaves together, when the head is about the size of a baseball to protect the head from the rays of the sun and to bleach it white. After the plants are large and the green worm appears, spray with arsenate of lead every two weeks until the heads begin to form. The sandy loam is better than the gravelly loam. I do not like to plant on ground where a green crop is plowed under until it has had time to decay. However, if the rye is plowed under immediately and ground limed, it will not injure the crop, as the plants would not need setting until July 15 in your locality. The seed should be sown in rows about May 20. Use fertilizer on seed bed. After the plants are transplanted and have started to grow apply a good-sized handful of 7-10-6 fertilizer around each plant, and work it in ground with hoe or cultivator.

Broccoli demands about the same kind of soil and fertilizer as cauliflower, and the seed and the plants planted the same time. There are three distinct types of broccoli: The St. Valentine variety is very similar to cauliflower, and is often taken to be that vegetable. Curtis' Nine Star is a perennial in your locality, but would need a light covering of straw if mercury goes below 25 degrees. The seed should be sown the first week in May. Set plants 3x4 ft. apart as soon as large enough to transplant. This can be a permanent bed and will produce from five to 10 heads on a single plant the following March.

The Sprouting Annual is a third variety which is described on page 606 of THE R. N.-Y. by J. H. Beattie. The seed should be sown May 20, and it will be ready for market in September. Heads must be cut as soon as ready for the table or they will run to seed. Yes, it is a paying crop, about one-half the amount of a good cauliflower crop. WM. PERKINS.

Some Farm Observations

ONE of the many things that I like about THE R. N.-Y. is the open-mindedness with which any new thought is accepted to be discussed and tried out. I believe this policy has contributed a great deal to the popularity of the paper. Several years ago I remember making assertions about some things that I had observed to be true in various farm practices to another farm paper to which I occasionally contributed. Because these facts were not in accordance with the common belief among writers and college men, the paper refused to publish my writings, and since I have noticed that these things have become facts that are acknowledged by all writers.

This did not prove that I knew any more than the other fellows, or as much, so far as that is concerned, but it did prove that the supposed leaders would have been far ahead of the game had they not been so narrow, and investigated the ideas that I and other farmers claimed were right.

The Long Acre man last week spoke of the water witch and examples of the finding of water beyond dispute. Yet men learned in science and engineering will assert that there is nothing to this. But when we see a thing with our eyes again and again we must be very narrow unless we can credit the other fellow with a little common sense about the matter. I have observed several cases where men got a water witch, as they are sometimes called, to hunt water for them, and, because the water was not located in the place the well was wanted, they dug elsewhere and got a dry hole. Later they dug where directed and got water within a few feet. I am not going to explain what there is to this, neither do I intend to try to explain a lot of things that take place daily about us, but they do just the same.

I have discussed in these columns before the influence of the scion on the stock and the stock on the scion in grafting, and I have heard old fruit growers discuss it. There is a scarcity of work in this line in our experiment stations to show whether there is anything in it. I am sure that if we knew the things that are to be known along these lines we could control our fruit crops to a far greater degree than we do now. If there be nothing in this matter why is it that two trees growing side by side in the same kind of soil, top-worked with scions from the same tree, bear apples that do not resemble each other in appearance nor flavor?

Then I have observed the influence of different types of soil on different varieties of apples. If we could have had the information available that could have been procured 40 years ago our orchards in this section would have been worth double the money they are today. We have varieties set in different soils here on Rocky Point that no lover of apples would believe the same apple. One of our orchards has a stiff clay in one end and a sandy loam in the other. Ben Davis set clear across this orchard is a fine apple on the clay end; in fact it would be no trouble at all to pass them for some other variety. On the sandy loam it is about as poor an excuse for an apple as I ever saw. They will not color nor will they keep and in taste they have just a sour, bitter flavor.

There could be much information gathered by the colleges and experiment stations by studying the orchards and soils already set, information that would be of untold value in the setting of the future orchards. Broad men are needed to do this. I came to the point several years ago that I do not dispute anything that a man tells me if I do not know anything about the matter, but if it is of any interest to me I investigate it.

I am not condemning the college men as a whole for not getting us this information, for they have been of untold benefit to the farmer. But there have been instances where a little more open-mindedness would have cleared up many things. L. G. ZINN.

West Virginia.

Cost of Growing Potatoes

A STUDY has just been completed on the cost of growing potatoes on 30 Wyoming County farms in the potato section of Western New York. The results of this cost study bring out some interesting things in connection with the practice of growing potatoes. The average cost per bushel of producing potatoes on these 30 farms for the year 1928 was 64 cents. This cost varied from 41 cents on one farm to $2.21 on another.

Man labor represented about 28 percent of the total cost. This was the highest single item. Horse labor represented 16 per cent; seed, 13; manure and fertilizer, 19; use of equipment, 9, and use of land, 7. The average yield obtained on these farms was 190 bushels per acre. The yield varied from 45 bushels per acre on one farm to 385 bushels on another.

Careful study of these costs shows that labor amounts to more than 50 per cent of the total cost of producing potatoes. The labor costs, however, average but little higher for the man who produced high yields than the man who produced low yields. It is interesting to note that the man who produced potatoes for $2.21 per bushel used a small quantity of seed per acre, did not spray or dust, failed to treat the seed he used, and used no fertilizer. On the other hand the man who produced potatoes for 41 cents per bushel used 19 bushels of seed per acre, treated the seed, sprayed five times, and used 700 pounds of fertilizer per acre.

One of the most striking things that the study of individual records shows is the fact that the amount of money spent for spray materials had more influence than any other one factor in increasing the yields of potatoes. L. H. W.

An Old Apple Tree

YOUR issue of April 20 (page 607) contains an inquiry regarding the age of an old apple tree. When my father moved on the old homestead farm in 1842, where I was born and now live, he grafted a number of apple trees that were probably set out about 1835. With one exception all of these trees have been dead for 20 years.

The remaining tree contains two kinds of fruit, the natural kind, and the grafted, the old Pound apple variety. This tree has never failed to bear fruit, and measures 11 ft. in circumference 5 ft. from the ground. It was the only tree we never permitted to be trimmed. A few years ago a large central limb that had been dead for years blew over, and we discovered the trunk was hollow 2 ft.

down. An old hen took refuge in the cavity, and raised a brood of chickens. The old tree has the appearance of living 20 years more.

New Jersey. JOHN A. POWELSON.

R. N.-Y.—In the writer's boyhood home was an apple tree known to be 100 years old. It was a seedling, which an early owner of the property had marked as one corner of his orchard, and the circumstances of its history were handed down from father to son with undoubted correctness. The apples were rather inferior, but had the property of hanging on the tree all Winter. A touch of that old tree's nature in this respect would have been valuable with some of our easily dropping varieties.

The Farmers' Club

[A column for questions, answers and experiences about farm practice.]

Value of Soot

I would like to ask how much plant food value there is in soot from a chimney. L. W.

New Jersey.

Soot varies greatly in composition. It may contain as much as three per cent of nitrogen, absorbed from the gases in the chimney. It is of some value in improving mechanical condition of soils, and is quite repellent to insects. Many people save small supplies of soot to scatter around cucumber hills and other garden plants during Summer.

Sweet Clover Experience Wanted

A number of us farmers up here have had so many poor seedings with Red clover that we are turning to Sweet clover to see what we can do with it. We would like to have someone with experience tell us whether we can seed with oats. Will it bother us to cure the bundles?

Jefferson Co., N. Y. C. S.

Readers who have tried this are requested to answer. We know that sometimes it is a nuisance in a grain crop in this way.

Ants on Cherry Trees

I have two cherry trees, and each year in the Spring the ants eat up the blossoms. Do you know of any remedy for this. A. T.

Connecticut.

We think you will find that it is not the ants themselves which are eating the blossoms, but they are injured by plant lice, which the ants care for, because they eat the honeydew which these plant lice secrete. This is a curious provision of nature and these plant lice are often called the cows of the ants, because they are attended by the ants somewhat as the herdsman cares for his cows.

There are two things to be done. You will find that the ants run up and down the tree instead of staying on the tree all the time, and this passage can be blocked by banding the tree with some sticky substance. To get rid of the plant lice it is necessary to use some form of tobacco, such as Black Leaf 40, or tobacco dust of a good quality may be blown on with a powder gun at some time when the tree is damp, such as morning or night.

Plowing Under Millet

I have a three-acre field which has not been planted for two years. I have some good millet seed. How would it do to plant the millet seed, and when well grown plow it in for a green crop?

Tioga Co., N. Y. O. M.

This will make quite a bulk to turn under, and be some improvement to the soil, but adds no special fertility as in the case of clovers and other legume nitrogen-gatherers.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Florida was facing complete embargo on its fruit products April 25 as a result of infestation by the Mediterranean citrus fly. The seriousness with which the pest is regarded by experts was reflected in Washington when President Hoover asked Congress that $4,250,000 of a $5,000,000 fund appropriated last year for the eradication of the boll weevil in Texas be transferred and utilized to fight the citrus fly in Florida. Four counties known to be infested have been declared under quarantine and National Guardsmen are enforcing the ban against shipment of fruits from those areas. Dade County, of which Miami is the seat, so far is believed free from the pest, although shipments of fruit containing the fly have been intercepted by members of the American Legion acting as volunteer watchers, who are inspecting all cars entering the county.

A royal decree was issued at Madrid, Spain, April 24, forbidding importation of all classes of fresh fruits, plants and trees from the United States, Canada, Japan and New Zealand. The action was taken as a defense measure against insect plagues. The order also prohibits importation from the United States and other countries of cotton and seed suffering from boll weevil and boll worm.

Want to Know

Will Mr. H. S. McLoud, who wrote sometime ago about Khaki-Campbell ducks, please send his address to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York.

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DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur)
BELLADONNA—Light Turquoise blue
BELLAMOSUM—A dark blue type of the Belladonna. Very decorative and lasts for years; 6 plants for.....$1.10

PAINTED DAISY The mixed and choice varieties and colors range from white to deep red; 6 plants for $1.10

Gaillardia (Perennial Gaillardia). This fine perennial, when once established in your garden, will last for years. Ringed with orange, crimson and red. It blossoms from June to November and grows 2 feet tall; 6 plants for.....$1.10

Shasta Daisy Large, pure white flowers, which appear in early Summer, are excellent for cutting; 2 to 2½ feet; flowers measure 4 inches in diameter; 6 plants for.....$1.10

RHODODENDRONS (Catawbiense). One of the most beautiful native evergreen flowering shrubs. The flower is reddish purple and blooms in May. Grows well in shade or sun; 2 plants (1 ft. high) for **$1.10**

RHODODENDRONS (Maximum Rosebay). Large plant with dark evergreen leaves and large clusters of pinkish-white flowers in July; 2 plants (1 to 1½ ft. high) for **$1.10**

RHODODENDRONS (Carolimanum). The flower shades from light to dark pink and blooms with great profusion in May. The plant thrives best in partial shade or full sun. 2 plants (1 ft. high) for..... **$1 10**

Colorado Blue Spruce The glory of the Blue Spruce is in its foliage, which is an intense steel blue. Heavy foliage of a rich glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight, and you can form only a faint idea of the magnificent beauty of this truly marvelous specimen. With culture directions. Selected 5-6 years. Extra bushy, 1 to 1½ ft. high .....Each **$1.10**

Novelty Snapdragons A new group of Antirrhinums with extra large flowers on strong stems. Salmon, Yellow, White, Crimson, Rose Pink, Red, Variegated Dark Pink and other beautiful colors. 40 plants (transplanted), 22 different colors **$1.10**

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E. W. Townsend & Sons OLD RELIABLE NURSERIES 25 Vine St., Salisbury, Md.

See Back Cover Page March 2nd

STRAWBERRY PLANTS Senator Dunlap—100, 90c; 300, $2.25; 500, $3; 1,000, $5. Premier-Big Joe-Cooper-Stevens L. Champion - Jumbo - 100, $1; 300, $2.25; 500, $3.50; 1,000, $6. Figure each variety separate. Everbearing Champion—25, 75c; 50, $1; 100, $1.50; 500, $5; 1,000, $10. Mastodon—25, $1; 50, $1.75; 100, $3; 200 $5; 500, $9; 1,000, $16. We can fill your order, large or small, with true to name, strictly fresh dug plants, from new plantings. Write for prices for Black-Purple and Red Raspberry Plants. F. G. MANGUS, Maple View, N. Y.

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300 SPECIAL OFFER! STRAWBERRY PLANTS $2 POST PAID 150 Sen. Dunlap, 150 Warfield HAMPTON & SON R. 7 BANGOR, MICH.

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$3 a Bushel, $1.75 Half Bushel, $1 a Peck—f. o. b.
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Sweet Potato Plants
Leading Varieties. True-to-Name. Free from Disease.
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SPECIAL OFFER
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	100	500	1000	5000 or More Per M
Cabbage	$ .35	$1.00	$1.65	$1.25
Cauliflower	.65	2.00	3.50	3.00
Tomato	.75	2.00	3.40	3.10
Pepper and B. Sprout	.85	2.25	3.75	3.50
Sweet Potato	.60	1.85	3.00	2.90
Beet and Lettuce	.50	1.50	2.50	2.25

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GLADIOLUS. — Reynold's Superb Collection. — A choice mixture of the newer varieties. 30 for $1, 100 for $3, and 10 extra with each 100 order.

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Boxwood is profitable to raise as well as ornamental, Well rooted plants, $1.20 dozen, delivered. MAX NURSERY, Mineral, Virginia.

20 GLADIOLAS—All different (named) $1.00. 6 DAHLIAS—All different (labeled) $1.00. Larger amounts, please write. SARATOGA GARDENS, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

GLADIOLI 100 large bulbs, good mixture, all bloom this year, $1.50. 12 choice named Dahlias, unlabeled, $1.00. 15 Cannas, $1.00. P. D. White, 382 Broadway, No. Attleboro, Mass.

25 Chrysanthemums

Phlox, Iris, Dahlias and Perennial Clumps—all for $2, postpaid. SMITH & SON, 428-440 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N.J

CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANTS—Glory of Seven Oaks, good early yellow, $1.00 per doz. Mixed Varieties, $1.00 per doz. postpaid. MRS. HARVEY STROCK, Springtown, Pa

Plant Gladiolus in May for Fine Bloom. Get our list. EMORY N. TILTON, Ashtabula, O.

PLANTS POSTPAID—Asparagus, Beet, Cabbage, C'flower, Celery, Lettuce, S. Pota., Tomato, Aster—3 doz., 40c; 8 doz., $1; 500, $4. Pepper, Egg Plant, Pansy, Coleus, Carnation, Dianthus, Daisy, Salvia, Snapdragon, Verbenia, Vinca, Coreopsis, New Dahlia-flowered Zinnia—doz., 40c; 3 doz., $1. Catalog. ROHRER'S PLANT FARM, Smoketown Pa.

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Green Mountains, Irish Cobblers, Smooth Rurals and Russet Rurals—College inspected. Satisfaction upon arrival guaranteed. Write for prices. We pay the freight. NEW YORK CO-OP. SEED POTATO ASS'N INC., Utica, N. Y.

COOK'S CERTIFIED POTATOES—Cobblers and Russets. Better than ever. Attractive prices. We pay freight IRVING E. COOK - Munnsville, N.Y.

Frost Proof **Cabbage and Bermuda Onion Plants** Prepaid mail: 500—$1.00; 1,000—$2.00. Expressed: 5,000—$3.75; 10,000—$7.50. COLEMAN PLANT FARMS, Tifton, Ga.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Now ready. One dollar per thousand, charges collect. Ask for prices on large quantities. CLIFFORD A. CUTCHINS, Jr. - Franklin, Va.

Thoughts From Long Acres

I have been advised to spray raspberry canes with a strong solution of lime-sulphur, but my experience book says no, and the State Experiment Station bears me out in that, as a bulletin states raspberries sprayed with lime-sulphur are always injured, especially in yield. One year a neighbor and I exchanged spraying, doing the work with his big power sprayer. We were all through at my place and had a half tank left, so I suggested that we drive past the end of a blackcap patch, and I would spray in as far as possible with a hundred feet of hose and a gun. We did that, and that Fall I dug that patch out, as it was worthless. I bought plants four years before and set two patches, using plants bought from one man. The sprayed patch had been yielding finely and growing well, but the lime-sulphur finished it. The other unsprayed patch is doing well yet, and that was five years ago. Bordeaux mixture with arsenate makes a good spray for raspberries, as it checks anthracnose. The lime-sulphur kills anthracnose, but it is like killing the dog to get rid of the fleas. I have learned by observation, reading and experience to cut back the bearing canes very lightly in the Spring, but I used to cut back halfway, thinking I was improving when I was actually cutting away the crop. Fall trimming is taboo with me, too, but I do remove the old wood as soon as picking is over. Heaving during the Winter is one of our troubles, but I avoid that by plowing to the berry rows in the Fall.

It is astonishing how much brush is pruned away in the orchards, even with a light pruning. The boys and I have just finished hauling it out, and we have an immense pile to burn, which is all waste. Obviously it is necessary to put something back, as it took fertility to grow that wood. I am gradually removing the intercrops as the apple trees grow older, and every time an intercrop—currants, gooseberries and blackcaps—is removed I let the rows get back to sod. A few handfuls of Sweet clover seed scattered in the front orchard four years ago has reseeded itself until Sweet clover comes up thick all over the orchard. This Spring I shall haul the Winter's manure pile to that orchard and give each tree a small wagonload, but not use any nitrate on those trees. Too much fertility is as bad as not enough, as it causes too much tree growth and not enough fruit bud setting.

Strawberries make all their next season's buds in August and early September, but I wonder when the raspberries make theirs. Trees, as we all know, make their fruit buds the Fall or Summer before, but when do raspberry canes make theirs? When I was teaching I owned a fine microscope, but moving around so much it was lost, so I am unable to study cross sections of raspberry buds and find out. Are all the berries there in the late Fall, or only the twig which will later develop fruiting buds? I want a microscope so badly I can almost taste it, but all the kids need new shoes, and so it goes. With a razor blade and a micrometer screw I could shave and mount cross-sections of buds at various dates during late Summer and Fall. Possibly some one better equipped than I will take up this study and report on it, as it is one of nature's secrets which has an economic importance. I want to know, too, whether the top buds are more fruitful than those farther down the cane. Unpruned canes tend to bend over with their load of berries, making it difficult to cultivate between the rows, and also hard for the pickers, but I would stretch retaining wires if I thought it would pay. No one does that around here, as it is a costly proposition where berry patches are counted in acres instead of a few rows.

This is the time of year when all the work seems to pile up at once, so that it seems we can never get it done. I have felt that way every Spring, but always the work was done by simply keeping at it every day, so I shall not worry over it this year. Another mistake we make annually is to plow and plant the garden too early, and later regret it when a late cold rain packs the ground and either rots the seed or stunts the plants, but I have just sent away an order for a few thousand onion plants, so when they come the ground must be fitted even if it is early.

Calvin is getting brown and has an appetite like a hired man since the warm days have come. He plays alone while the boys are at school, but finds enough to talk about, so that he is talking all the time. Few of us older ones can truthfully say that we really enjoy our own company and visiting with ourselves. Watching my boys develop is an interesting study, as they show such diverging traits of character. Boyhood days are golden days, but it is strange that we have grown up before we realize it. Do you remember way back when we took the first swim in the Spring? Boo, how cold the water was! L. B. R.

Berrien Co., Mich.

THE

GRAPHITE

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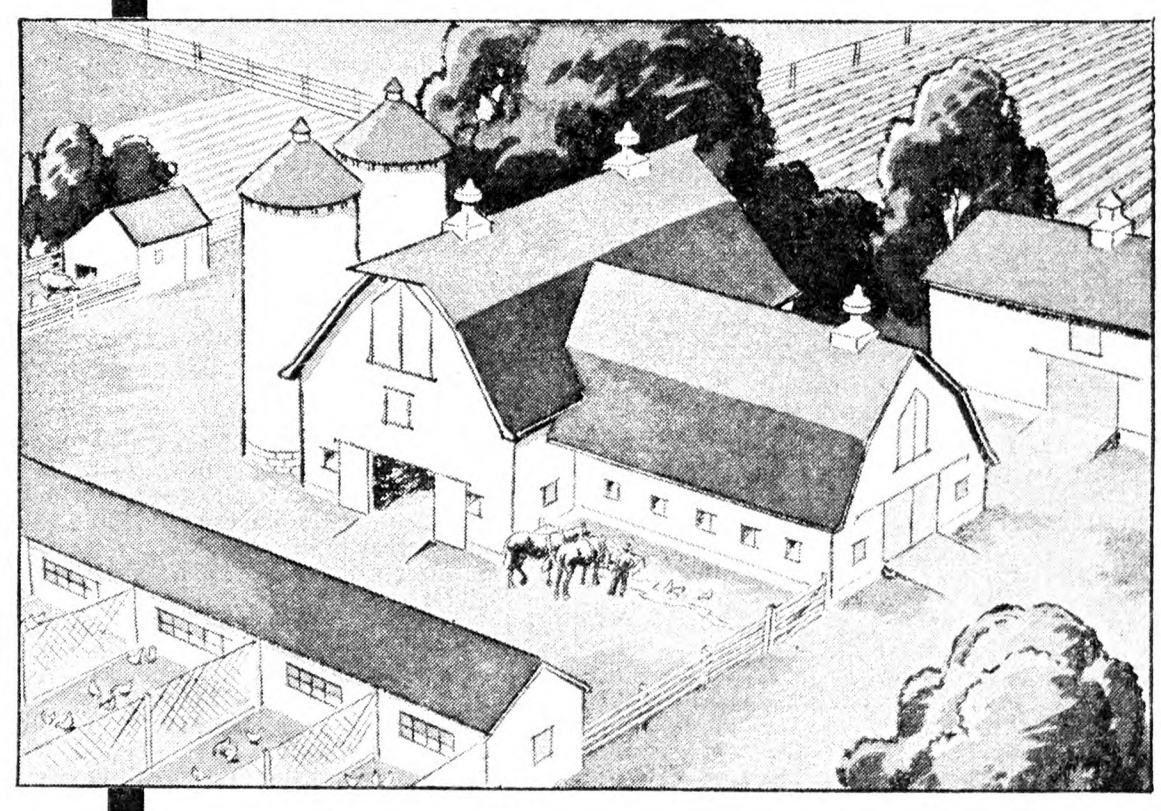

THERE'S no paint pigment as enduring as graphite. In Dixon's famous Industrial Paints, it covers big bridges, skyscrapers. Railroads and corporations the world around use it on every exposed wood or metal surface. Now, with Dixon's Utility Paint, you can have the same protection on your farm!

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Please send me color cards and information about your Utility Paint.

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

May 2, 1929.

May: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.10.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.05; Class 3, $2.05.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.46	@	$0.46½
Extra, 92 score			.45½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.44	@	.45¼
Seconds	.43	@	.43¾
Lower grades	.42	@	.42½
Ladles	.35½	@	.39½
Packing stock	.33½	@	.34½
Renovated	.42½	@	.43
Sweet, fancy	.47½	@	.48
Extra			.47
Firsts	.45½	@	.46½
Seconds	.44	@	.45
Centralized	.43	@	.45

CHEESE

State, flat, June special	$0.27½	@	$0.29¼
Fresh, fancy	.22	@	.22½
Wis., flats, held	.26½	@	.27½
Young America, fresh	.23	@	.24

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.38	@	$0.39
Extra	.35	@	.37
Average extras	.33	@	.34
Extra firsts	.32	@	.32½
Pacific Coast, white	.32	@	.38
Mixed colors,			
Nearby, best	.34	@	.35
Gathered, best	.31	@	.32
Common to good	.26	@	.28

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42	@	$0.45
Fair to good	.30	@	.40
Broilers	.40	@	.52
Roosters	.20	@	.27
Fowls	.24	@	.39
Ducks	.25	@	.28
Geese	.16	@	.24
Capons, 9 lbs. each	.50	@	.53
Mixed weights	.35	@	.42
Turkeys, dry, toms	.30	@	.35
Hens	.28	@	.34
Squabs, white, lb.	.55	@	.65
Dark, doz.	2.00	@	3.00
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.34	@	$0.36
Chickens	.30	@	.53
Roosters	.15	@	.17
Ducks	.26	@	.32
Geese	.15	@	.17
Capons	.50	@	.60
Tame rabbits	.25	@	.30

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@	13.00
Bulls	8.00	@	10.00
Cows	7.00	@	8.75
Calves, best	16.00	@	17.00
Common to good	10.00	@	14.00
Sheep	6.00	@	7.50
Lambs	15.00	@	19.00
Hogs	12.00	@	12.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.21	@	$0.22
Good to prime	.16	@	.20
Culls	.11	@	.13
Lambs, Spring, each	6.00	@	12.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50	@	23.00
Bulls	15.00	@	16.00
Cows	16.00	@	21.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.75	@	$3.00
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.35	@	2.50
Florida, new, bbl.	4.00	@	7.75
Bermuda, bbl.	5.00	@	8.00
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00	@	2.75

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$2.75	@	$6.00
Beets, bu.	3.00	@	3.50
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt	1.00	@	1.75
Carrots, bu.	2.00	@	3.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@	2.50
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@	1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50	@	3.50
Eggplants, bu.	2.00	@	3.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	13.00	@	14.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	5.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.00	@	3.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50	@	5.00
Parsley, bu.	1.75	@	2.00
Peas, bu.	2.50	@	6.00
Peppers, bu.	2.00	@	6.00
Radishes, bu.	.50	@	1.50
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	5.00
Spinach, bu.	1.00	@	1.25
Squash, bu.	1.25	@	3.00
String beans, bu.	1.50	@	4.00
Sweet corn, S'n, bu.	1.50	@	3.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.75	@	5.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00	@	13.50
Pea	10.25	@	10.50
Red kidney	8.00	@	8.25

FRUIT

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$5.00	@	$7.00
Albemarle	6.50	@	8.50
Greening	4.50	@	7.00
McIntosh	10.50	@	12.00
Rome	2.75	@	6.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	2.00	@	5.00
Strawberries, S'n, qt.	.10	@	.17

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12	@	$0.12½
Dark	.09	@	.09½
Orange bloom	.12	@	.13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50	@	5.00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00	@	27.00
No. 2	23.00	@	25.00
No. 3	15.00	@	22.00
Clover mixed	22.00	@	24.00
Straw, rye	22.00	@	24.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 1 Northern Spring	$1.30⅞
No. 2 red	1.41⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.07
Oats, No. 2 white	.61
Barley	.71½
Rye	1.03¾

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.			$0.19
Grade B			.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54	@	.55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60	@	.65
Gathered	.45	@	.55
Fowls, lb.	.45	@	.50
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@	.03
String beans, lb.	.15	@	.30
Lima beans, lb.	.40	@	.45
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15
Onions, lb.	.10	@	.20

Local Up-State Prices

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 55c; best dairy, lb., 55c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 32c; undersized eggs, doz., 28c; duck eggs, doz., 53c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 20 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 35c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.)—Apples, bu., $1.25 to $2; beans, dry, lb., 13c; beets, lb., 3c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 5c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; new carrots, bch, 7½c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 10c; onions, pk., 30c; potatoes, bu., 50c; parsnips, bu., $1; parsley, bch, 10c; radishes, bch, 8c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 30c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 35c; light fowls, lb., 36c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 33c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 32c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c; whole hams, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., 22c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 30 to 35c; dressed, lb., 50c; fowls, live, lb., 32 to 37c; dressed, lb., 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 32 to 37c; Leghorn, 32 to 34c; broilers, live, Leghorn, lb., 50c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; turkeys, live, lb., 40c; dressed, lb., 55c; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, 28 to 32c; grade A, $8 to $8.40; fancy white, $10.50; unclassified, $7.50; retail, 28 to 30c; duck eggs, doz., 35 to 40c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Beets, bu., 75c to $1; beans, dry, lb., 7 to 10c; cabbage, bu., 50 to 75c; carrots, bu., 75c to $1; celery, doz. bchs, 65 to 80c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 6c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; onions, bu., $1.25 to $2; onions, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c; parsnips, bu., $1.25; potatoes, bu., 40 to 50c; radishes, doz. bchs, 60c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 90c to $1; rutabagas, bu., 75c; turnips, bu., $1.25.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $4.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.25 to $1.35.

Meats.—Pork, light, lb., 14c; pork, heavy, lb., 12c.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. A. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There has been a moderate amount of activity on the Boston produce market during the past week. Apples appear to be winding up the season in comparatively good condition. The movement from storage has increased greatly and quality appears excellent. Lettuce is more plentiful and cheaper. The wool market continues very inactive.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native Baldwins, ordinary, 50c to $1.50. Fancy, $1.75 to $2.25. Extra fancy, $2.35 to $2.75. McIntosh, few sales, $1 to $2.50. Wash. Staymans and Delicious, $2.25 to $2.50 box. N. Y. U. S. No. 1, 2¼ to 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.25 to $1.75 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native cut off, $1.50 to $1.85 std. bu. box. Tex., crts., bchd., $2.50 to $3; poorer, $1.50.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. S. C., bbl., crts, fair, $2 to $2.25. Ala., bbl. crts., fair, $2.50.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Fla., 3-6 doz., $2.25 to $4.50 10-in. crate.

Carrots. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, $1.75 to $2.25 std. bu. box. Bchd., Tex., crts., $2.75 to $3.50. Cal., few sales, $3.25 to $3.50 crt.

Cucumbers.—Supplies liberal, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 cukes, $4 to $7 std. bu. box. Fla, ⅞-bu., $3 to $4.

Dandelions. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 75 to 90c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native hothouse, 18 heads, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. Iceberg, Ariz., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $4 to $5.50 crt. Cal., fair, $3 to $4 crt.

Mushrooms. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass. and N. Y. fancy, $1 to $1.50 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair, market weaker. Mich., 50 lbs., $2.25. Tex., std. crts., yellow Bermudas, $1.50 to $1.65.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100-lb. bags, Gr. Mts., $1.35 to $1.40. P. E. I., 90-lb. bags, A grade, mostly $1.60 to $1.65. Fla. Spauldings, No. 1 mostly, $6.75 to $7 bbl.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 bchs., mostly $2 to $2.75 std. bu. box. Va., bu. tubs, $1.25 to $1.50.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse, native mostly, 15 to 16c lb. Cal., 40-lb. boxes, fair, $2.25 to $2.50. Conn., outdoor, $3.50 to $3.75 std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Va., 50 to 75c; poorer, 25c bu. bskt.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Few native hothouse, 40c lb. Fla., quality mostly poor, 6 bskt., $1.50 to $3.50 crate. Mex., lugs, best, $5.50; poorer, low as $1.50.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native purple top and ruta., $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box. N. S., $1.50 to $1.75 100 lbs. P.E.I., few sales, fancy $3.

Hay.—Market firm, demand firm on top grades. Few sales No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $18 to $23.50. Clover mixed, $22 to $23.

Butter.—Market firm, demand good on creamery. Extras, 48c; firsts, 47 to 47½c; seconds, 46 to 47c lb.

Eggs.—Market quiet. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 35c; mixed colors, 34c; white extras, 33c doz; fresh eastern extras, 34c.

Cheese.—Market steady. N. Y. extras held, 28 to 29c; firsts held, 26 to 27c; fresh, 24 to 26c; western extras held, 27 to 28½c; firsts held, 24½ to 26c; fresh, 23½ to 25c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $10.50 to $10.75. Cal., small white, $10.50 to $10.75; Yellow Eyes, $8 to $8.50; Red Kidney, $8.25 to $8.50; Limas, $13.75 to $14 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market dull, demand light. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending April 13, 956,900 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 41c; clothing, 35 to 36c; ½ blood, combing, 45 to 47c; clothing, 40 to 41c; ⅜ blood, combing, 49 to 50c; clothing, 44 to 45c.

Scoured Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, 97c to $1.02; clothing, 92 to 95c; ½ blood, combing, 98c to $1; clothing, 90 to 92c; ⅜ blood, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 80 to 85c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1.02 to $1.05; clothing, 95 to 97c; ½ blood, combing, 98c to $1; clothing, 92 to 95c; ⅜ blood, combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 83 to 88c; ¼ blood, combing, 82 to 85c; clothing, 75 to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing, 72 to 77c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Butter and eggs are a little firmer. Potatoes are also showing a stronger tone.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 50 to 51c; tubs, 48 to 49c; firsts, 46 to 48c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25 to 26c; longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28 to 29c; limburger, brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 35c; grade A, 32 to 34c; grade B, 30 to 31c; grade C, 27 to 28c; nearby, at mark, 27 to 30c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 33 to 36c; old roosters, 26 to 30c; chickens, 38 to 44c; ducks, 25 to 28c; geese, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 32 to 43c. Live poultry, slow; fowls, 28 to 34c; broilers, 42 to 50c; old roosters, 20 to 22c; stags, 24 to 25c; ducks, 33c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Russet, bu., $1.15 to $1.35; Hubbardson, $1.15 to $1.50; Greening, $1.50 to $2; Baldwin, King, Spitzenberg, $1.75 to $2; Northern Spy, $2.25 to $2.50; McIntosh, $2.50 to $3; Rome Beauty, western, box, $2.50 to $2.75; Delicious, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes, firm; home-grown, bu., 50 to 75c; Cuba, $2 to $2.25; Fla., $2.35 to $2.50; sweets, Del., crate, $2 to $2.25.

Beans and Onions. — Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8 to $9; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; white kidney, $13.50 to $14; marrow, $14 to $14.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2.75 to $3; Mich., 100-lb. sack, $4.25 to $4.50; green, doz. bchs, 15 to 20c.

Fruits and Berries.—Dewberries, La., 24-pt. crate, $2 to $3; grapes, Arg., Malaga, 20-lb. box, $3.50 to $4.50; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $6.75; Fla., $3.25 to $5; strawberries, N. C., 24-qt. crate, $3 to $5.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Wash., 12-lb. box, $2.90 to $3; beans, wax, green, Fla., hamper, $2.50 to $4.50; beets, bu., 75c to $1; cabbage, N. C., crate, $2.50 to $2.75; carrots, bu., 50c to $1.25; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.75 to $2.25; celery, doz. bchs., 50 to 90c; cucumbers, Fla., bu., $3 to $3.25; eggplant, Fla., box, $3.50 to $4; kale, Va., bu., 75c to $1; lettuce, 5-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.10; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.35; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 85 to 90c; parsley, Tex., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; peas, S. C., bu. crate, $1 to $1.50; peppers, Fla., crate, $4 to $5.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 40 to 45c; spinach, Va., bu., 75c to $1.25; tomatoes, Va., bu., 85c to $1.10; turnips, bu., $1.15 to $1.25; watercress, bch, 3 to 4c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products, steady; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.75; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $16 to $18; clover mixed, $12.50 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $27.50; standard middlings, $26.50; red-dog, $38; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $40; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $52; hominy, $37.50; gluten, $42.55; oatfeed, $13.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.20; red clover, $19.50 to $20.50; Alsike, $20 to $21; Alfalfa, $16.50.

C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$13.50	@	14.50
950-1,100, good	14.00	@	14.50
800 up, medium	12.50	@	14.00
Common	10.50	@	12.50
Heifers, 850 down, good	12.00	@	13.50
Common and medium	9.00	@	12.00
Cows, good	9.75	@	11.00
Common and medium	7.75	@	9.75
Low cutters and cutters	5.50	@	7.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.25	@	11.00
Cutter-medium	8.25	@	10.25
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	10.50	@	15.00
Cull-com.	6.00	@	10.50
Vealers, milk fed, good-ch.	14.50	@	16.00
Medium	12.00	@	14.50
Cull-com.	7.00	@	12.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts, 250-350, med.-ch.	$11.40	@	11.90
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	11.75	@	12.10
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	11.90	@	12.10
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	11.50	@	12.10
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	10.25	@	11.75
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts.	10.00	@	10.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good-ch.	$15.50	@	16.25
92 down, medium	13.00	@	15.50
All wts, cull-com.	8.50	@	13.00
Spring lambs, good-choice	18.00	@	20.00
Yearling wethers—			
110 down, med.-ch.	10.00	@	13.50
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	7.75	@	9.50
120-150, med.-ch.	7.25	@	9.25
All wts., cull-com.	3.25	@	7.75

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbl., N. Y. U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $4.50 to $5; unclassified 2½-in. Baldwins, $4; bu. bskt. N. Y. U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.75 to $2; unclassified 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.50 to $1.75; 2¼-in., $1.40 to $1.50; West Virginia, unclassified 2½-in. Willow Twigs, $1.25 to $1.35; Idaho, bu. bskt., Winesaps, combination grade, $2.15 to $2.25; Kale, Va., bu. bskt, 75 to 90c; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Michigan Rurals, $1.65 to $1.75; N. Y. and Wisconsin whites, $1.75 to $1.85; Maine Gr. Mts., $2.40; 2-bu. sacks, Maine Gr. Mts., $2 to $2.10; spinach, bu. bskt., Va., $1.15 to $1.25; sweet potatoes, Del., bu. hampers, yellows, $1.60 to $1.75; Va., bu. hampers, Porto Ricans, $2 to $2.10.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $20.50 to $21; standard, $19 to $20; No. 2, $16 to $17.50; No. 3, $13 to $14; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 2, $15.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 2, $14.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $13 to $16; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 1 wheat straw, $12.50 to $13; No. 2, $11 to $11.50; No. 3, $9 to $10; No. 1 oat straw, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $11.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select, whites, 30 to 32c; browns, 29 to 30c; current receipts, 27 to 28c per dozen.

POULTRY

Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 47c; hog dressed, 42c; live poultry, hens, heavy, 33 to 34c; Leghorns, 31 to 32c; roosters, 18 to 20c; broilers, colored, 45 50c; Leghorns, 42 to 45c; ducks, 30 to 32c; geese, 18 to 22c per lb.

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Spring Comes in Maine

We have few birds here in the cold North through the Winter. Quite early in Autumn the crows form in small flocks, then in larger ones, and they can be seen almost daily as they discuss the food shortage and the coming cold weather, or taking their cross-country practice flights. Then some morning we realize that the crows are gone, and we see them no more until the warm days of March again bring them North to their familiar feeding grounds and nesting places. The robins are more quiet about their departure. They are often seen in fair-sized flocks hopping about the lawn or feeding from the berries of the high bush cranberry, thorn plum or mountain ash, and they sometimes seem to say to us, "This is the last visit we shall be able to make you until another Spring"; then they, too, are gone.

When I tramp in the woods in late Autumn some drab day and never a bird note or the call of any wild animal comes to me, there is little pleasure in the trip. It is like the quiet of a forsaken homestead. Those that made this spot home are not here, and I miss their cheery voices. The leaves are gone from the trees, the grass is sere and brown, and a hush of some approaching calamity seems to hang over me. How different in Spring! When the sun's rays set the snows melting and there are little streams and larger ones where there were none a few days ago, and we decide it is a fine day for that trip to town as the horses walk along with ears erect, taking note of what is going on about them, suddenly a shadow passes us and a crow drops down in the roadway to feed for a moment until we come up to him. He then leisurely takes wing and drops down behind us, or alights for a moment in the field or some nearby tree, and calls to us just as though he knew we were glad to see him, "Hello there, back again, came a little too early, can't find much to eat." A week later and the prairie horned lark has arrived and is running along the roads ahead of the teams, or takes a short flight into the air as she calls back, "Don't bother me."

Then the juncos are about the buildings hunting food to carry them along until the snow is gone again. How they appreciate a few baskets of chaff carried out from the barn floor, and the redpolls are glad to dine from such a well-set table, as well as some other birds.. As we go to the barn some morning to do the barn chores we hear the familiar notes of Robin Redbreast, and we report at breakfast, "Saw a robin, Spring is really here." When a little later the beautiful notes of the white-throated sparrow greet us from the lowlands and the song sparrow's unrivaled music bursts out from a nearby shrub, tree or brush pile, we know that we are at the dawn of the Summer days.

When a boy, and the grove near the home contained 30 instead of six acres, many birds nested there that now are seldom seen or heard. Still most Springs, if we listen carefully about the time the trees are coming into leaf, we may be thrilled, as no other songster of birdland can touch us, by those indescribable notes of the hermit thrush. Just as twilight settles over the woodland they come to us. Is it possible that such wonderful notes of song can come from such a shy bird, and yet while we see them rarely now we know the song is theirs. While a boy, driving the cows to and from pasture through the woods, I would often find the nest of the wood thrush or Wilson thrush, and once attempted to rear a family of half-grown Wilson thrush, which we called swamp robins, after some calamity had overtaken the mother. I seemed to be succeeding for a number of days, and then one morning the nest was empty, with no message left of their fate that I could read, except the faint odor of some prowling skunk that had passed that way. Often I would encounter a family of ruffed grouse, and if I came too near the mother would bluster and run at me. I used often to run from them and have had them chase me a short way. Again I would stop and see how many of the little chicks I could find if they happened to be small. Many times I would pick up several from where they lay in plain sight, if one had eyes to see them, or tucked under a leaf or a bit of moss, and hold them in my hands a little time, then quietly put them down while the mother bustled about in a panic or dragged a broken wing near to me in the hope that I would give chase. I have encountered three flocks in one evening or morning.

Once my father permitted me to bring home a nest of eight eggs, and I placed them under a hen. To my unlimited joy on the third day I found seven little balls of down. I was told that they would "run off to the woods with the shells on their backs," and I was greatly worried to know what to do with them. I did not dare trust them to the foster mother, but, putting them in my hat, I carried them to a nearby field of grass where, after much fear and trembling, I allowed them to run about in the grass after small insects. In spite of the utmost watchfulness most of them were soon lost from my view. I hardly dared search for them for fear I would step on them. They seemed to have no fear of me, but how was I to get them again? Much perplexed, I finally took my hat and held it close to the ground and uttered a few sharp, low whistles. In a moment seven

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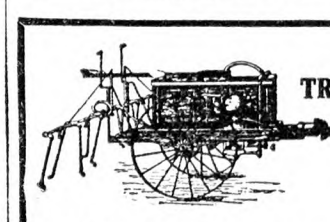

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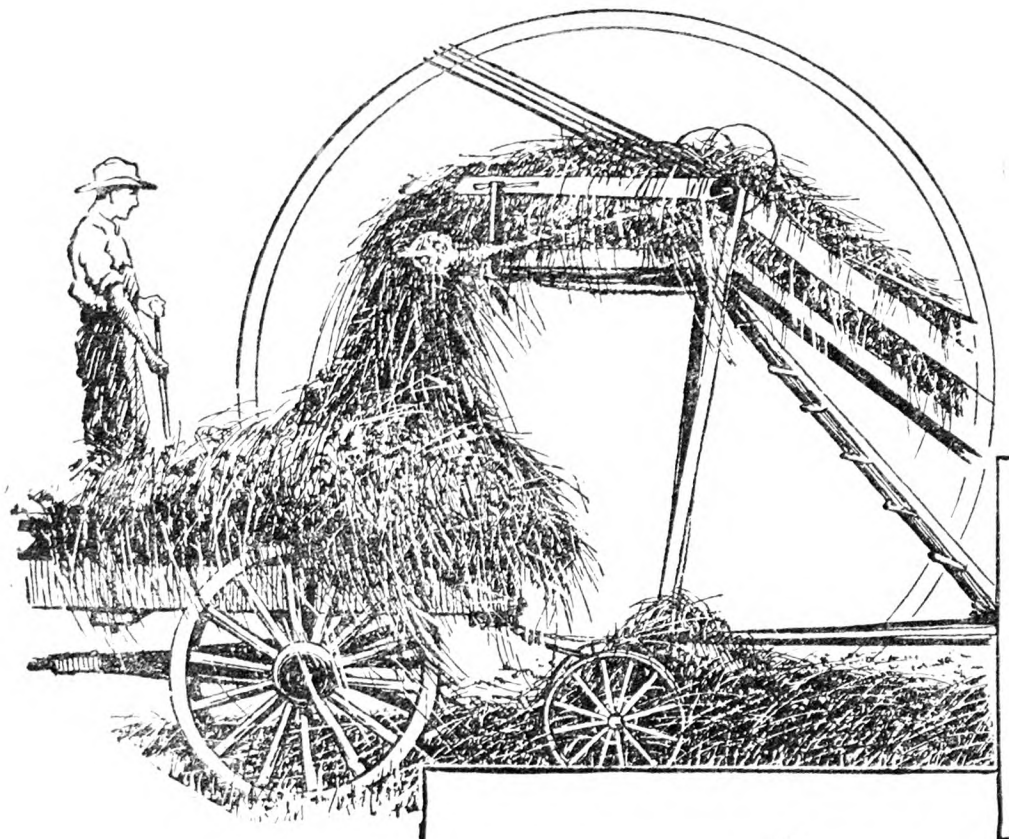
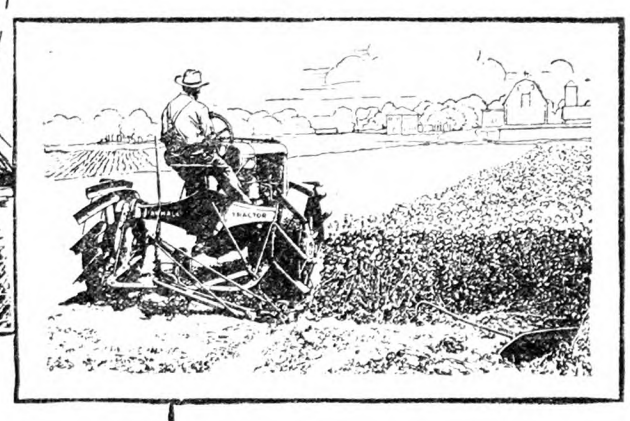
Address.....

It's much easier to make good hay

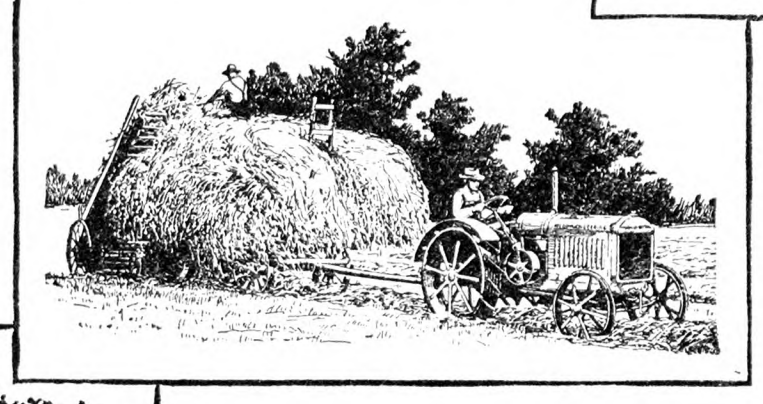
with these fast McCormick-Deering hay tools



DURING the heat of haying McCormick-Deering Hay Tools travel fast, save men's strength, and get the job done on time. Each machine is designed to lessen the work of making high-quality hay, to cut down risk and worry, and to save time and money. The McCormick-Deering dealer near you will show you the hay tools suitable for your farm.



McCORMICK-DEERING Hay Loaders have an adjustable delivery section that makes it easy to start a load on windy days. With this section dropped, as shown, hay is delivered 3 feet nearer the rack.



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"Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better"

THE McCormick-Deering line of hay tools includes mowers for use with McCormick-Deering tractors; and horse mowers, self-dump and sweep rakes, combination side-delivery rakes and tedders, tedders, stackers, windrow and rake-type hay loaders, and baling presses. The Combination Side-Rake and Tedder is instantly convertible for tedding or raking by merely shifting a lever. The McCormick-Deering Hay Loader, with its proved ability to save energy and time, will surely interest you if you load with forks or if you have been working under the handicap of an old-fashioned loader.

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Buy INGERSOLL PAINT
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Learn Tree Surgery, a well-paying profession, where ability wins early recognition. If you are between 18 and 30, love nature and outdoor work, like to travel, have well-formed habits, we will train you and pay you while learning. Write Today.
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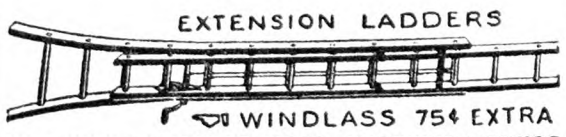
When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :



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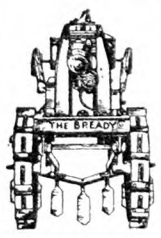
20 to 32 ft.....25c per ft. 34 to 40 ft.....27c per ft.
A. L. FERRIS MFR. Box 246 INTERLAKEN, N. Y.



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99% Pure
Bordeaux Mixture, made with Triangle Brand, is full strength—not diluted with foreign matter or inert impurities that have no effect upon plant diseases.
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LARGE CRYSTALS—SMALL CRYSTALS—PULVERIZED
Nichols Copper Co.
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little downy forms darted out of the grass and under my hat. I had not expected such happy results, and could not account for it, but I never had any difficulty in calling them to me or having them try to run away to the woods while they lived. To my great sorrow I was not permitted to keep them for long. One morning I found four gone and three trampled to death beneath their foster mother, the hen, while the old cat lingered near hoping to dine on them also. How much I wanted to kill that cat no one will ever know, but I was not permitted that small grain of comfort. I have never got over wanting to try rearing a few grouse to see just how long they would stay with me, but I never found a nest of eggs since I have been situated where I might try, though I have often found the young chicks and gathered up several of them. The few ruffed grouse that escape their natural enemies and man remain with us over Winter, if they survive that long, and how one thrills at the long rolling boom of the "drummer" as he calls to his mate!

I used to feel that I was a very lazy boy, when a boy. I was told so and came to believe it true, for I found it very hard to pick stones or roots or follow a harrow or team while all about me the great outdoors was calling, "Come and see, come and hear!" Sometimes I wish I might go back and live it over again with someone who could read the heart of a small boy, and a larger one whose heart was still that of the same small boy, near, who could help to lead that boy to a life of greater usefulness. I know now that it was not dislike for the task that had been assigned me, but an inborn hunger to know the life of the wild things about me, and a greater love for them than the task at hand. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.

Culture of the Gloire de Lorraine Begonia

I am wondering how many of our friends and readers of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER know and love the Begonia Gloire de Lorraine. I think this the most satisfactory of any species of Begonia that I have ever seen or grown.

In growing this Begonia I take a piece or slip of new growth as near the roots of the old plant as I can get it, place in a jar (medium size) of soil, using usually garden dirt with a slight sprinkling of fertilizer, then cover with a small glass jar, and I usually place mine in a north window, watering every day enough to keep earth moist, and in about six weeks I have a nice new plant started which will be a joy all through the Winter months. At this time I remove the glass jar. Some people advocate keeping buds picked off the first year, letting the strength go into the plant, but this I never do. No matter how young the plant, when it buds I let it bloom, and soon I have a plant completely covered with ropes or strings of bright pink blossoms which completely covers the jar and most of the foliage. If it begins blooming in October or November it will hang full of blossoms, never changing until perhaps May or June. I have mine in a south window during the Winter months, facing the street, and I have had friends inquire if the flowers were artificial, having noticed the plant was a solid mass of pink blossoms all Winter and never changing. All it needs is plenty of light and water.

Another thing in its favor: it is a clean plant, the blossom never dropping off like other wax Begonias do, and it is always free from insects. When the flowers fade they turn brown and never fall off. I carefully pick these off. When it is through blossoming I cut the plant down about half way and pick off all the unsatisfactory old leaves, take out what dirt I can around edges of jar without disturbing the roots, fill in with new soil and a little fertilizer, and by Fall I have another nice growthy plant, ready for another Winter's pleasure. I have known a plant to be started from a single leaf, putting stem in water. I have a good-sized plant in a fancy basket and it is truly beautiful. The nature of the plant is for the blossoms to all hang down in a solid mass, over side of jar, but I notice in the greenhouses that they separate the stems of blossoms and raise them up and tie to little sticks, which improves the plant very much, so I do likewise, using woolen yarn to tie so as not to injure the stems. N. E. S.

New York.

Amount of Spray Material per Tree

I have bought a farm in Ulster Co., N. Y., which has an apple orchard of about 275 trees in pretty good shape. Half of the trees are 25 years old and half about 10 years old. About how many gallons of spray (arsenate of lead and lime-sulphur) will be required for calyx spray? P. S. T.

New York.

The amount of spray required varies with many factors, such as system and thoroughness used in application, size of hole in spray gun disk, amount of wind and size of trees. An average would call for about 10 gallons for each 25-year-old tree and four gallons for each 10-year-old tree, or a total of about 2,000 gallons of solution for the orchard. E. S. H.

To Kill Poultry Lice—Just "Paint" it on the Roosts!

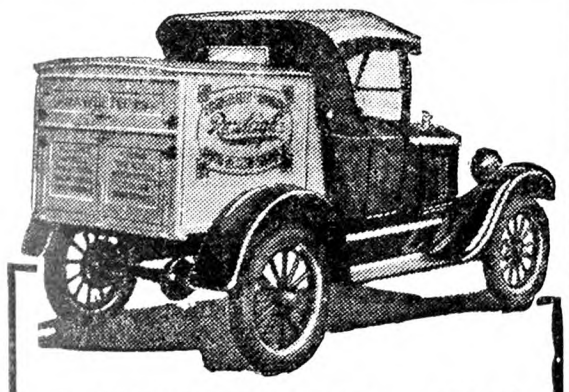
NO MATTER how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush, a can of "Black Leaf 40" and a few minutes time for "painting" it on top of the roosts are required to rid an entire flock of body-lice. Do away with old laborious and disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping and greasing!

Works While Chickens Roost

About a half hour before fowls perch, "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts. When fowls perch upon roosts that have been so "painted," fumes are slowly released that permeate the feathers, killing the lice. The treatment is so easy, effective and cheap that poultry owners need never be bothered by poultry lice. Think of the time, labor and expense that this method saves! There is no individual handling of fowls. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by poultry supply dealers, druggists, hardware, seed stores, etc.

Tobacco By-Products and Chemical Corp.
Incorporated
Louisville, Kentucky

"Black Leaf 40"
WORKS WHILE CHICKENS ROOST



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THE W. T. RAWLEIGH CO., Inc.
DEPT. E-41-RUR, ALBANY, N. Y.
MUCH THE LARGEST INDUSTRY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD

It's Time to Dust
and be sure you have a
PEERLESS DUST GUN
to apply it with

It has stood the test and it's a pleasure to meet the owner of a PEERLESS.
It is constructed of first class material by skilled workmen. Scientifically designed to produce a maximum of power with a minimum of effort.
It brings results as low plants or medium sized trees are easily reached.
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Mount Gilead hydraulic cider presses have been famous since 1877. They get *all* the juice. Made in various sizes. Also filters, washers, bottling equipment, and cookers for making apple butter and jelly in quantity. Write for catalog and prices.

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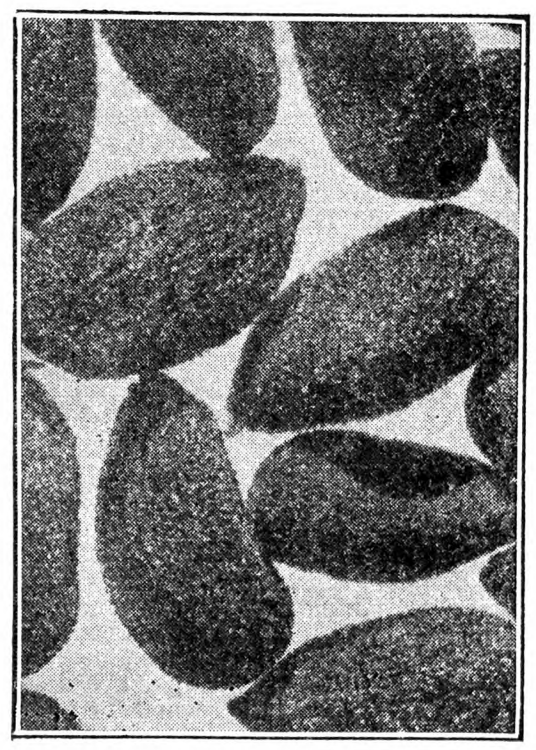
Know a Weed Seed Each Week

No. 7—FIELD PEPPERGRASS

Another product of low-grade native seed that has been tempted on the market by the high prices of recent years is field peppergrass, a white flowered species with leaves that resemble elongated arrow heads, the basal lobes of which clasp the stem.

During the early Spring stage the species bears little resemblance to ordinary peppergrass but a taste of the sharp flavored leaves furnishes convincing proof of the true character of the plant.



The Roughened Seeds of Field Peppergrass as Seen Under the Microscope.

Field peppergrass has become widespread and abundant during recent years, principally through the agency of impure clover, Timothy and Alfalfa seed and occasionally by means of baled hay. The seeds germinate in the Fall, each forming a rosette of gray-green leaves from which the flowering stalk develops the following Spring. The plant usually dies after seeds are matured but the species has shown a tendency to become perennial in some sections. The seeds are produced in large numbers in spoon-shaped pods that are readily recognized as belonging to the peppergrass family. Cultivating heavily infested land in connection with corn, potatoes or similar inter-tilled crops, particularly when the seed bed is carefully prepared, is an effective means of controlling this pest.

The seeds of field peppergrass are dull, dark brown, slightly roughened, flattened on three sides, obovoid in shape with one end somewhat sharpened. They possess the peculiar property of becoming mucilaginous when moistened.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.

From Western Massachusetts

"The Merchandising of Maple Products" article in your issue of March 30 leads me to tell another story along this line. About Easter time in this vicinity we had ideal weather, and travel over the picturesque Berkshire Trail (from Pittsfield to Northampton) was especially heavy on account of the closing of the Mohawk Trail for repairs. No more charming spot can be found on the trail than the sugar bush of J. Stewart Mollison, in Western Hampshire County, which adjoins the highway, and near to the road, in an old barn, he was boiling down the sap gathered from 508 buckets. Hundreds of motorists stopped and were charmed by the taste of the real stuff on snow and in cakes, and, fascinated, watched the conversion of sap to syrup and sugar. In five hours Mr. Mollison disposed of 174 pounds of sugar and 50 gallons of syrup, some of the latter being ladled directly from the boiler into the cans. This cleaned out his supply for the time.

Another farmer, Arthur W. Nichols, last Fall put into cold storage 400 barrels of Baldwin and Greening apples, and last week he turned the lot into sweet cider that he supplied to his Berkshire customers, giving them a real Spring treat, as he has been doing for the past 46 years.

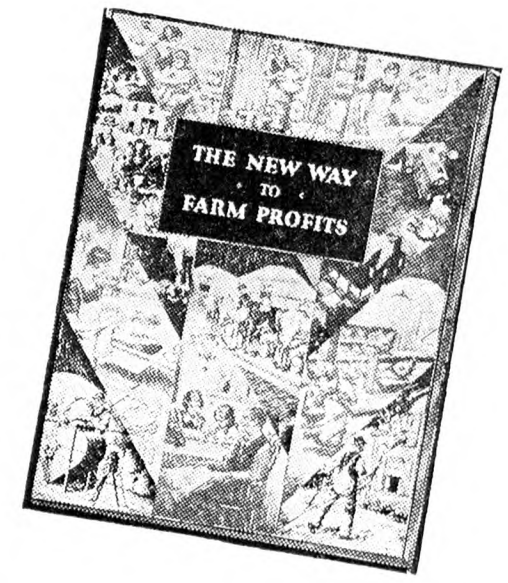
Onion growers around South Deerfield recently secured a shipment of ladybugs from the government experiment station in Colorado Springs, which will be kept dormant, in cold storage, until July, when they will be turned loose amid the growing onions to combat the thrips. This has proved to be a successful method in Texas and in Colorado, but Mr. Campbell is the first local grower to become directly interested in the Battle of the Bugs experimentally.

W. E. BARNES.

This amazing NEW BOOK has a *Cash Value* of $300 to $2000 a year

Now FREE to You

Shows you how to save the cost of a hired hand . . . how to increase your profits from cattle, poultry, sheep, and hogs...how to save 3 to 4 hours a day. Mail the coupon.



HOW would you like to bank an extra $500 this year? How would you like to make $1000 or $2000 extra money from your farm? *There's an easy way to do it.* All the facts are in this big, new book.

It tells you how to increase your milk yield—how to save young pigs at farrowing time—how to double and triple your winter egg production. It tells you how to save 2 to 3 hours a day when you need them most. It shows you how you can have all the advantages of electricity and running water—*without its costing you one cent.*

And yet this amazing new book is *absolutely free.* All the facts and ideas it gives you are yours for the asking.

Saves $985.50 a year

And remember no matter what kind of farming you do, this new book will give you a practical way to *make* and *save* money. It tells you how Henry Zumbehl saves $985.50 a year. Mrs. Gibson tells you in her own words how Delco-Light earns $3.00 a day extra profits for her. And these are just a few of the *facts* this amazing new book contains.

In addition this book tells you the amazing experience of F. A. Damschroder who says "Delco-Light will pay for itself in eight or ten days in November or December." Mr. Damschroder and other farmers tell you Delco-Light will pay its entire cost *before you finish paying for it.*

Mail the coupon

But let us give you the complete Delco-Light story. Let us show you how you can make these big, extra profits and savings. Send for a copy of "The New Way to Farm Profits." Just sign and mail the coupon—*today.*

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Yes, I'd like to know *how* all those men are making more money and how I can do it too. Send me your free book, "The New Way to Farm Profits."

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By HERBERT W. COLLINGWOOD
This is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing. Beautifully bound in cloth, 288 pages. *$1.00, postpaid.*
The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th Street, New York City

C. G. ROHRER, *Sibley, Ill., Manager of Burr Oaks Farms, writes:* "*I have used Goodyear tires for fifteen years. They are the best for heavy duty, driving through rough pastures, stubble fields, and in all kinds of weather. For last five years I have insisted on Goodyears as original equipment and for all replacements. I purchased Double Eagle Goodyears for the business car used practically every day of the year in superintending 13,674 acres of Illinois farm land.*"

A BIG, HUSKY TIRE

—combining OUTSTANDING *quality and* LOW *price, and backed by the greatest name in rubber!*

Pathfinder tires are now well and favorably known to a great army of American motorists.

Millions of Pathfinders have been built by Goodyear, and they have served satisfactorily and well.

Now Goodyear offers a *new* Pathfinder tire—a *vastly improved* Pathfinder—embodying all the experience gained in making the earlier Pathfinders.

It is literally a great step ahead in tire-making, because it successfully combines *outstanding* quality at surprisingly *low* cost.

You will notice first what a big, husky tire this new Pathfinder is—big and handsome and rugged.

Its wide and heavy tread is designed for slow and even wear, and it delivers exceptional traction.

Beneath that stout tread is a tough and sinewy carcass made of genuine Supertwist cord, with its matchless vitality and resistance to fatigue.

Big, strong, good-looking, dependable—*high* in value and *low* in price—this new Pathfinder is a genuine Goodyear product through and through!

PATHFINDER

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — Thirty-four positive cases of smallpox and 26 cases of chicken pox were under treatment at Middleboro, Mass., April 25. Doctors and nurses from surrounding towns were busy throughout the day inoculating residents against the disease. When the clinics closed 4,800 of the town's 9,000 residents had been inoculated.

That the divine healing service of the Rev. Fenwicke Holmes, radio lecturer and pastor of the Church of the Healing Christ, were the cloak under which Holmes and several associates sold stock in a worthless California mine to wealthy widows, was charged April 25 by New York State Attorney General Hamilton Ward. According to estimates by officials of the Attorney General's department, probably $1,000,000 worth of stock has been sold to followers of the Holmes cult in New York, Atlantic City, Boston, Buffalo and other cities. In moving against the clergyman, who was ordained as a Congregationalist minister and lives at 380 Riverside Drive, this city, Attorney General Ward obtained from Supreme Court Justice Mitchell May an order compelling Holmes and his associates to show cause why an order should not be issued restraining them from selling stock, and why a receiver should not be appointed to take over the properties of Fremont Grant, Inc., holding company of the mining stock.

Two tornadoes that swept South Georgia and South Carolina April 25, dipping at intervals, caused a death list of 39, injured 200 or more persons and left property damage running into thousands of dollars. Striking first in Georgia, the twister wrecked scores of houses in a half dozen towns and in rural sections, then skipped into South Carolina, striking in three places there. A second tornado a few hours later struck in Georgia, sending the list of dead and injured mounting. Of the dead 33 were in Georgia and six in South Carolina, as follows: Cochran, Ga., 17 dead, more than 100 injured; Metter, Ga. (Candler County), 12 dead, 20 or more injured; Dexter, Ga. (Dodge County), three dead, 40 injured; Rentz, Ga., one dead, several injured; Pelser, S. C., two dead, an undetermined number injured; Anderson, S. C., four dead, more than 20 injured, three probably fatally. In addition to the dead and injured several hundred persons in the two States were made homeless by the tornadoes that wrecked scores of dwellings. Damage to growing crops will run high.

Three men, all connected with moving pictures or the stage, were burned to death in an airplane crash when they took an early morning spin from Rogers Airport, Los Angeles, Calif., April 28. The dead are William H. Oviatt, Jr., 22; Ray M. Scott, 25, and Mack A. Fluker, 25. Oviatt, the pilot, was not licensed.

Five persons, four of them of one family, were killed April 28, and 11 others injured in a head-on collision of an automobile and a bus eight miles east of Elkhart, Ind. The dead are Mrs Ural Mable, 41; her son, Charles, Jr., 17; her two daughters, Vaughn, 19, and Ruth, 14, and Daniel Papa, 20. A. R. Williams of Detroit, driver of the bus, which was Chicago-bound from Detroit, said the Mable automobile approached his bus at high speed on the wrong side of the highway and on a curve. Passengers corroborated him.

Four persons were killed April 28 when a passenger train struck the car in which they were riding at Marysville, Ind. The dead are Edgar Snodgrass, 40, and his three sons, Robert, 17; Henry, 15, and Wilbur, five, all of Marysville.

Nine persons—father, mother and seven children—were killed and another child injured April 28 when an automobile in which they were returning from an outing in the woods was demolished by the west-bound Chicago express on a grade crossing of the Erie Railroad at New Hampton, about four miles from Middletown, N. Y. The dead are Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Bianchi of 96½ Wisner Avenue, Middletown, and children. They were all in the sedan, waiting on the crossing, which has no gates, for a freight train to pass, and Bianchi, when the freight cleared, started over the rails in the path of the western express. The engine struck the sedan amidship, crushed its body and, with the occupants pinned in, hurled the wreckage nearly 50 feet along the track.

The combined efforts of radio and air mail helped to end a smallpox epidemic in the native villages along the Yukon River in Alaska before it had reached serious proportions a few weeks ago, it has been revealed here by the Episcopal Missions House, which has just received a letter from the Rev. Dr. John W. Chapman, a missionary at Anvik, Alaska. Three cases of smallpox were discovered by Miss Hill, of Dr. Chapman's staff, in the western part of Alaska early in February, in the section in which the first Alaskan gold strikes were made. The territory is isolated, except for a few native families. The dangers of a spread of the disease up and down the river, with the possibility that it might extend as far as the United States, were seen by Dr. Chapman, who called his short wave radio set into service and began broadcasting appeals for help. An amateur in Seattle picked up the message and relayed it to Fairbanks, Alaska, where an air-mail carrier named Bennett heard of the threatened epidemic. Loading a package of 500 points of vaccine in his plane, Bennett took off and within seven hours was in Anvik, a trip that ordinarily takes at least six days overland. As soon as the plane had landed and the vaccine unloaded, Dr. Chapman's letter states, immunization of the entire community began. After all the available assistants had been sent to various points, a messenger from Father Delon, of the Roman Catholic mission at Holy Cross, arrived at Anvik with the information that natives on the east bank of the Yukon had become infected and that vaccine was urgently needed. The available supply of medicine at Anvik had been exhausted, but one of the missionaries who had been in the field returned soon after the request and more was made available.

Registration of distributors under the new State gasoline tax law will begin at once, it was announced April 28 by the Department of Taxation and Finance at Albany. All distributors must be registered by June 30. Thomas M. Lynch, Commissioner of Taxation and Finance, pointed out April 28 that all persons, firms or corporations which have on hand fuel imported from another State, or which they manufactured or refined in this State, will be considered distributors. Retailers, Mr. Lynch said, are considered distributors "if they import or cause to be imported from without the State any motor fuel," a classification which applies also to large consumers who buy in tank car lots. Dealers from other States are liable to the taxation if they enter New York to sell their products. On the other hand, New York distributors entering other States to sell gasoline will not pay the tax but must make a report of their sales to the tax department.

Holding three employees as prisoners and taking full possession of the plant of the Alemite Manufacturing Company at Chicago, April 29, a band of 12 burglars hauled away three truck loads of Alemite grease caps for automobiles, valued at between $50,000 and $60,000.

WASHINGTON.—By the overwhelming vote of 367 to 34, the House, April 25, passed the administration farm relief bill. Every Republican present, except two, and nearly four-fifths of the Democrats joined in support of the measure, which provides for the creation of a Federal Farm Board of six members with a revolving fund of $500,000,000 for loans to agricultural organizations, for stabilization of corporations to act as farm marketing agencies, and proposes, generally, to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries. The purpose of the Hoover Administration farm bill, passed by the House of Representatives, is to "promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries." It creates for the carrying out of this purpose a Federal Farm Board of six members, to be appointed by the President, with the Secretary of Agriculture a member ex officio. The measure carries an appropriation of $500,000,000 to be administered by the board as a revolving fund. The Farm Board is to encourage farmers' co-operatives in many ways, most important among them being the making of loans from the "stabilization fund." In its dealings with co-operatives the Farm Board is directed to promote and educate in the methods of controlling and stabilizing the currents of interstate and foreign commerce by minimizing speculation, preventing wasteful methods of distribution, controlling surplus production and limiting undue price fluctuations. There is no provision in the bill directly caring for surplus crops. The Senate without a roll call adopted the Norris graduated debenture amendment to the farm relief bill April 30. While this action may not be said to have been in the nature of a test vote, it was the first affirmative move by the body since the farm bill was reported with the debenture plan in the face of the adverse recommendation of President Hoover. When the final test comes the debenture plan may go by the board, but meanwhile the Senate has definitely placed itself on record in favor of the debenture scheme as modified by the Norris amendment reducing the proposed bonus by a graduated ratio after exports reach a certain amount.

A survey made by the Department of Agriculture shows that sugar consumption in the United States has generally tended upward since 1909, the peak being reached in 1925, when 114.4 lbs. per capita were eaten in various forms. In 1926 and in 1927 both the total and the per capita consumption declined. For 1926 the per capita consumption figure was 110.6 lbs., and in 1927, 110.1 lbs.

Temporarily interrupting the farm bill debate, the Senate took up and passed, April 29, a bill to make available $4,250,000 to combat the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida. The measure previously had been approved by the House and now goes to the President. At the other side of the Capitol the House adopted a measure to allot $2,000,000 to Southern States for relief of sufferers in recent storms. The resolution now goes to the Senate. The money would be obtained from the unexpended balance of $6,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress for sufferers from storms in the South.

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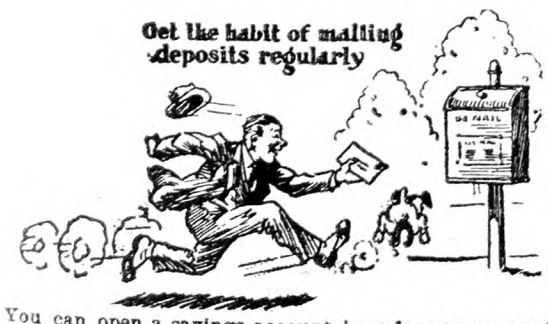

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Missouri Notes

At last Spring is here. Daylight is ushered in with a fanfare from the birds and goes out with a chorus from the frogs. It is grateful to have these forms of life around us again, though it is hard to feel friendly towards sundry of the insect tribe. This morning a plump lark sat in the top of a tall Stayman apple tree and proclaimed his return in the musical cadence familiar since boyhood days. I blush to recall degenerate days of youth when with shotgun in hand I preyed indiscriminately upon bird life, not realizing the brotherhood which makes all life akin. The past Winter was one of record severity, but here in Southern Missouri our minimum was zero, reached only once. But a placid Spring is due after a furious Winter, and for weeks we have had no frost to start the usual discussion of fruit prospects. Not a threatening gesture of any description has appeared. Frequent rains have not permitted work to be far advanced, but the cool moist days have been splendid for germinating flower seeds and nourishing all forms of plant life. I am rather appalled at the transplanting which would have been better done a month ago.

I must record with chagrin that the Canna roots, covered up and left in the field as heretofore described, were found to be frozen; at least they were all ruined. I will reimburse myself by appropriating a valuable lesson from this experience. The perennial lupine appears a failure here. I stocked up with them last Fall and now it is hard to find one alive. It's not the cold, for they grow in the Northern States and maybe in Canada. Although there was little snow there was little killing back of plants. Rose wood, generally, was alive to its tips. Fruit buds are uninjured and strawberries promise a great crop, but I have noticed that continued rains during their blooming time may be as injurious to the fruit as frosts. There will be few perfect berries.

There is wisdom in every movement of Nature. The fierce winds of March go forth hurriedly to dry the earth's face after the deluge of Spring rains; they are also merciless enforcers of the law of the survival of the fittest. Every tree and shrub is put through a ruthless examination to discover any weakness of stem and branch. Back and forth they sway and only staunch wood can stand the strain. And you will observe flowers on long stems being whipped about till survival seems impossible, and yet the perfect mechanism of stem and petals withstands the terrific buffeting, and perchance the next perfect morning will find them unmarred and displaying their charms in a serene repose.

The daffodils are nearing the end of their reign after a splendid display. The outstanding varieties were the Giant Trumpet, King Alfred, Van Waveren Giant and Treserve, the Bicolor Victoria, Sir Watkin and the Double Phoenix. They were all superb and received many compliments. The Phoenix is as large as a rose, with extremely long stems that are unable to hold up the large blooms under heavy rains. They all last well as cut flowers. The tulips are preparing to take over the kingdom about to be vacated. Some earlies are in flower, but the Darwins and Cottage type are not quite ready to open their buds, though the tall stems and big buds seem to say "ready." It is hard to realize that these long beds, bright with flowers, were last Fall covered with a 3-ft. growth of crab grass, which we cut for hay. Not a sign indicated the bulb life underlying that meadow. On one tulip bed and between the peony rows, where there was a similar growth, the grass remained uncut. I found this to be a great harbor for field mice, which burrow down and eat the tulip bulbs. We planned to burn it off, but as time went on and rains and frosts kept the grass too wet to burn, we remembered that tulips and peonies started surface growth early and might be damaged by fire. Fortunately a favorable time appeared before it was too late, but in the future I will see to it that such grass must either be cut in Fall or burned off as soon as it dies L. R. JOHNSON.

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Poison Gas for Woodchucks

Poison gas provides the surest means of controlling woodchucks in their burrows, according to E. M. Mills, regional leader of rodent control of New England. Mr. Mills recommends calcium cyanide dust as the most convenient fumigant. When exposed to the air this material evolves a very poisonous gas.

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Woodchucks in New England are gradually encroaching on the best Alfalfa and clover fields, or choosing homes near truck gardens. They consume large amounts of forage and with their burrows impede farm machinery and reduce the acreage of crops.

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The Story of Ark Farm

PART I.

There was a rosy glory in the sunset tonight as deepening shadows fell across the lake. It was the end of a three-day storm, and the wind seemed to have whipped itself out. What a contrast from last week when almost Spring weather prevailed; and what a contrast, too, from this setting to my old home on the hills where I have spent the best part of my life. As I sit here alone in the dim twilight, tired after a busy day, all these thoughts of the past seem to come to me, bringing fond memories of the long years spent in the deep wilderness among the wild things where old Mother Nature smiled on every hand.

The love of home perhaps is something that not all of us admire and respect, though I do know that it must be a queer being who can form no attachment to a place where years have been passed and the bloom of youth riveted to memories of things dear to the heart, that cannot be easily forgotten. Strange it is sometimes how these things come about. Some of us have lived in the selfsame spot since we first opened our eyes in this world. To many of these home is home, and no other place would ever be so dear to them. Yet we find today many of these old homesteads abandoned; the father or mother gone, and the family scattered. Still, again, the city call has claimed others, and there stands the old home, deserted and going back to ruin and decay.

As I sit by the fireside tonight with the front window of my home only a few feet from the State highway, there is a constant stream of headlights gleaming through the windows, while chains rattle and claxons clang, and the stench of gas proclaims the world in motion. A good many years ago I lived in this selfsame neighborhood. What a change has come over it! How vastly different are the modes of life and travel from when I lived here! In nearly every house along the road a change has come; almost every neighbor is new to me; some of them I have never seen and do not know; yet I know the inside of every house along the road. Only a few of the old families still remain, and the neighbors are so different from in the days of old. Yes, if these old ones were back in these old homes again, how good it would seem—but they are gone, and will never return.

I am not much of a traveler; never had but few places of abode, and never but one which I called home. While it is some years since I left it, there is seldom a day but my heart goes back to the old landmarks, places I loved. Although I spent more than 16 years of the best part of my life there, and nearly every Winter alone, I cannot remember that I ever spent a lonesome hour.

I remember one day I had heard of a flock of sheep which was for sale in a distant part of the country. It was once an old homestead, far from the noise and din of the madding crowds, off the main road, far from the habitations of men. I had long heard of this place, and hoped for an opportunity to visit it. Just why this was so I did not know, but later developments proved the magnet's power. It was a great clearing in a deep valley where extensive lumbering operations once went on, and at the end of it a settler with a family settled there, built a log house and raised his brood. In later years the father died; the girls married and moved away. The mother followed them and died in a distant village, but the old farm remained, deserted and silent. The buildings crumbled; the old log house with its legends of spooks and ghosts was only a memory. Great fertile meadows, once waving with Timothy and clover, had overgrown themselves with brush and briars.

The road leading in from the highway was all but impassable, yet the rocks, worn smooth by the heavy hoofs of the white-faced oxen, were still in evidence. The old well lay open and exposed, its log platform long since gone to decay, while the little old round flower beds made by the hands of Mother Griffin still showed signs of life, as each Spring purple honeysuckles [Columbines, Ed.] and bluebells raised a feeble head in a last vain effort to make a stand. But years had gone by and the place had passed into the hands of a wealthy corporation, which had remodeled it, built new buildings, changed the road bed, and put it in shape for mining operations soon to be developed in that section.

A caretaker moved in, stock was purchased, and, to all appearances, something would be doing there before long. However, it never materialized. The land lay idle, while the caretaker grew old. Years passed with little or no change, and the possibilities for extensive operations dwindled. At length it was decided that he should leave, and subsequently the stock was to have been sold. But all of this was unknown to me as I drove in to see that flock of sheep which had been put up for sale.

As I turned from the main road, which led up the long hill, I soon found myself in the depths of a great forest. How still everything seemed! The horse picked her way cautiously as though fearing to advance. Perhaps it was the thoughts of the Beaver Meadow ghosts, of which I had heard so much. There may have been some unseen object which was attracting her attention as I urged her forward. Presently I heard a crash in the brush close by as a startled deer bounded over the treetops and disappeared in the tangle of vines by the roadside.

It was in the gray dawn of a late November morning. The deer season in the Adirondacks was open, and the creature was no doubt pursued by hounds or hunter, yet all of this seemed strange to me, and I pondered as I drove the unwilling horse along. This is a queer country, I thought to myself. Who would want to live in such a wilderness as this? I have long had a desire to see this place where only spooks and ghosts are said to loiter; presently now I shall see it. Then, as the horse pricked up her ears, I noticed a great rotten stub had fallen across the roadway, and the horse came to a sudden stop. I drove around it, and on down past a long old orchard. Then, presently, the buildings came into view on a flat on the hillside, overlooking a great valley below, through which ran a brook, the Beaver Meadow brook, my future fishing grounds, where the happiest hours of my life were to be spent.

Down across the meadow, amid a luxuriant tangle of tall beaver meadow grass, a herd of several handsome Hereford calves caught my attention. Seven of them, or perhaps eight, they stood in a line with pure white faces turned toward me, almost submerged among the long blades of yellow dying blue-joint, each with as straight a back line as one could draw with a pencil. All were hornless, deep-bodied, graceful, perfect in stature, and typical of the wonderful breed they represented. I was amazed; I did not even know that any such cattle were in the neighborhood, and with this grand display before me, enhanced by the natural setting behind them, down at the foot of old Pekid Mountain, above which towered its gigantic peak, overhung with decaying crags, dangling at a dizzy height, the equal of this picture my own eyes had never beheld before.

As I turned away and drove up past the old elms which stood in the dooryard, mute sentinels bearing testimony of forgotten days, a half-grown boy came out to meet me. I asked him if his father was at home. His only answer was a straight gaze, while staring black eyes looked into mine. I repeated my question. There was no answer, and I turned the horse toward the barn and tied her to the gate post. It was then I discovered the boy was deaf and dumb. The father, a tall, stalwart man, came out and asked me what I wanted.

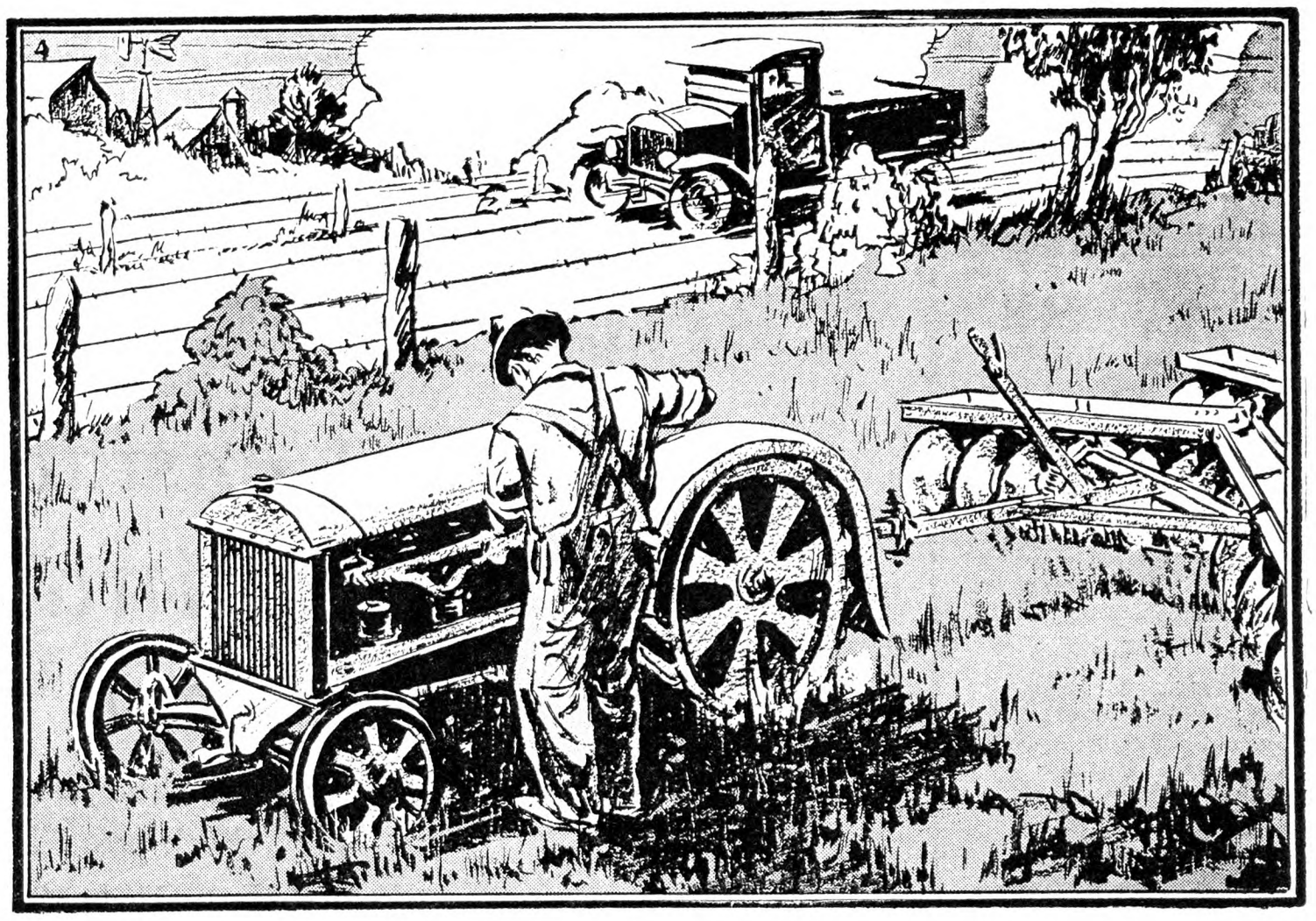
I made my errand known, and with no further words the boy went into the barn and presently came out with a basin of oats in his hand. My curiosity was aroused. How did that boy know what I had said? He was as deaf as a stone; he could utter no speakable words; he had never heard a sound—yet he understood. But the eye can often read what the lips cannot speak, as I learned later on, when the boy and I became friends. He had been taught, and could understand every word said to him by the motion of the lips. It was only necessary to speak distinctly, not in a loud voice.

The father was not the sort of a man who would appeal to you at first sight. He was of a quiet manner, unassuming, made no conversation, and so near as I could make out answered none. We walked on down across the glade; the Herefords spied us and, bounding up from the marsh grass, circled a hill and came up on top of it, standing in a line much in the same position as I had first seen them. "What a picture!" I exclaimed. "They are surely the most wonderful calves I have ever seen. How came they here, and do they belong to this estate?"

These and many others were but a few of the questions I fired at him in my enthusiasm; and I got no answer.

WILLET RANDALL.

(To be continued)



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As We Go Along

My first peas were planted April 20, which is about two weeks late for a normal season in Northern New Jersey. I made a planting last Fall of a smooth variety to carry through the Winter. Now and then the plan works, but did not this time. Not one survived, and no trace of seed was found this Spring. Perhaps field mice lived on them. In parts of Europe, where Fall planting is common custom, the seed is treated with red lead to prevent rodent attack. In light warm soil here, peas may be had in late May from Fall sowing. I once got a large picking in May from seed planted St. Patrick's Day, but that was a most favorable Spring.

April 27, I planted sweet corn — a strain of Golden Bantam. The ground is so wet and cold that corn stands a slim chance. In a week it will be examined and replanted if this seems necessary.

Last year I told about large grapevines, some one gave a neighbor who had no place for them. They had been dug out without much regard for saving roots, and exposed to sun and wind for two days. The probability of living seemed slight, but having plenty of ground, I dug large holes and planted them firmly. No sign of life appeared until late Summer, when all three sent out shoots from near the ground. Now the old tops can be cut off, and the new growth staked. The largest vine has a trunk two inches in diameter.

Laurel-leaved willow is a fine ornamental, thriving on upland. The leaves are dark green and shiny, quite different from the willow found along streams. Several trees of this willow were on the land when I bought it. They were getting old, and a heavy wind dropped most of them. I used some branches for bean poles in previous years, and knew that they rooted readily, making a foot or more of growth during the bean season. Two of these willows are now growing from shoots stuck into crowbar holes. If kept within bounds by proper trimming, it makes an ornamental that is symmetrical and not too high. A stockade of these poles set in a circle 10 feet in diameter makes a unique Summer house for a few years.

The usual early Spring flowers are on hand. Virginia bluebell comes first, a dependable, hardy plant, with bells of true "heavenly blue," now in flower two weeks, and probably good for two more. Trillium grandiflorum is the next of these earlies most admired, usually lasting a month to six weeks. Clumps of about 100 in a four-foot diameter space show their dazzling white wonderfully in the edge of the evening.

The old tomcat mentioned last year calls on me regularly now when around the garden. His sleek coat and smug and self-satisfied look show that he has wintered well. He is less chewed up than formerly, so I judge that with increasing age he has partially retired from the field of feline combat. W. W. H.

Rights in Boundary Tree

Does an adjoining land owner have the right to cut a boundary tree without consulting the other owner? This boundary tree was cut and removed without notifying the other owner. E. H. B.
Pennsylvania.

If the tree was exactly on the boundary neither of the adjoining owners would have a right to cut the tree, and the one damaged thereby might bring an action. It would be very difficult to know that the tree was on the boundary without having a recent survey. N. T.

Green Manuring

By Adrian J. Pieters; 356 pages; many illustrations; published by John Wiley & Sons, New York. This is a book of more than ordinary interest, both on account of the subject treated and the careful and extensive work Dr. Pieters has put into it. Green manuring is one of the most ancient agricultural practices, though only in recent times has the subject been studied with reference to the scientific knowledge of plant nutrition, microorganisms, and their work in soil fertility. Some of the chapter headings, named below, give an idea of the scope of this book. History of Green Manuring; Organic Matter; Nitrogen and Its Fixation; Chemistry of Green Manures; Yields after Green Manuring; Crops Used for Green Manures. This is a valuable reference book for the farmer. Price, $4.50 net. For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York.

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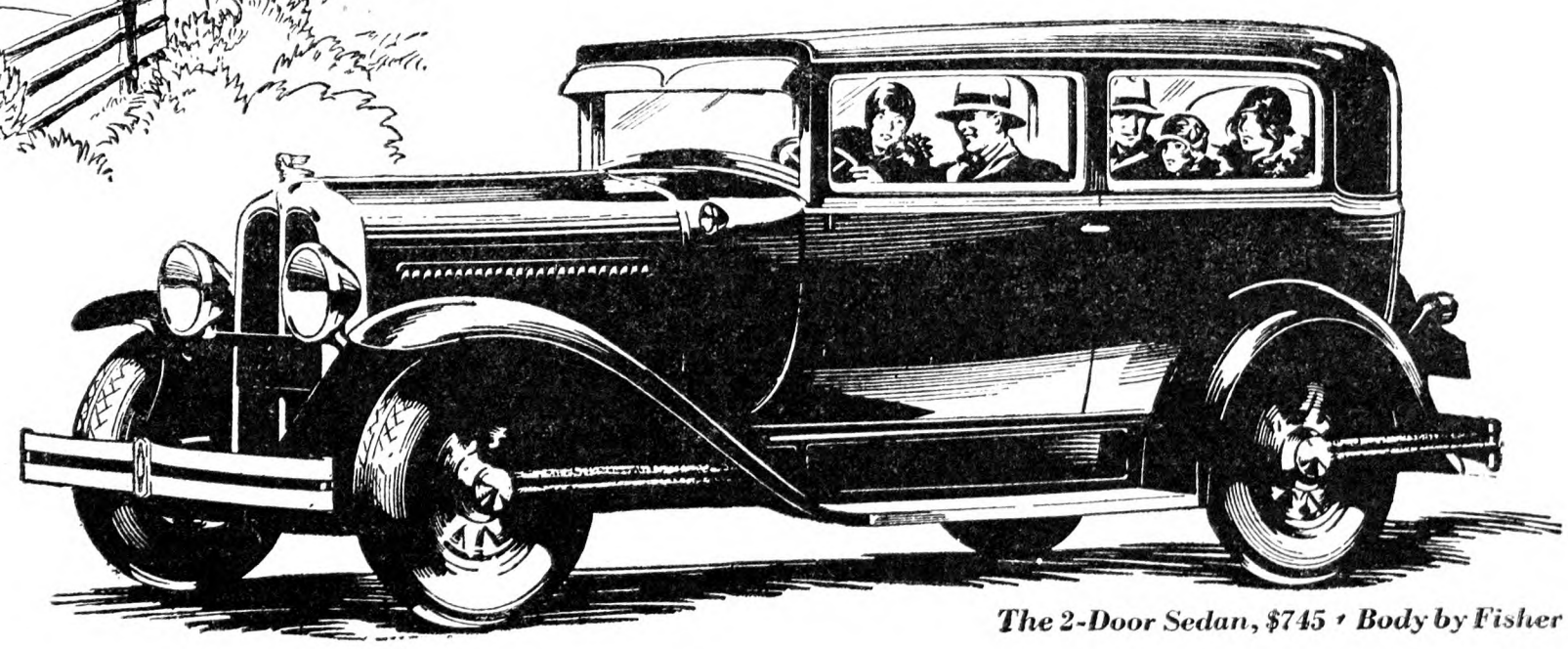

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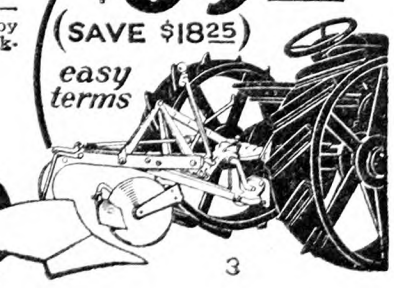

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SUBSCRIPTION: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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I am interested in chickens and, when my husband, who is a letter carrier, ends his allotted time, we, too, expect to retire to a farm. I have read THE R. N.-Y. for several years. C. W. P.
New Jersey.

WE OFTEN hear from city and village people who are looking toward the farm. It is pleasant to think about and, for those who are minded to take it, the farm has much to offer—good living and pleasant surroundings, and in fact the best things of life.

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SHALLOW cultivation. That is one of the essentials emphasized by Daniel Dean in his potato culture article on page 703. The details of this practice are explained very clearly, so we see that cultivation when misused may inflict serious damage on the root system of the plant. The potato needs no "root pruning". The same caution, to a considerable extent, applies to corn. We have seen the cultivator and corn plow run between the rows so that the corn roots were cracking like a tough sod, and even clogging the cultivator. Thrifty corn fills the soil between the rows with roots. This large root system is required to do what must be done by the corn plant in producing its great bulk of stalk, leaf and ear in less than one-third of a year's growing time.

*

CONNECTICUT farmers who raise sheep are doing useful work to improve and increase flocks in that State. Under the auspices of the Connecticut Sheep Breeders' Association, they are holding this week their twentieth annual field day and shearing contest. To these events the farm of C. V. B. Cushman in Windham County is host. Secretary H. L. Garrigus, head of the live stock department at the Connecticut Agricultural College, says that "for the permanent good of our commonwealth we encourage sheep husbandry." The college and the New England Sheep Breeders' Association are co-operating with the organization in presenting its field day and shearing contest program. Connecticut was prominent in the early history of sheep-raising in the East. More than a century ago Connecticut farmers were advised by Elkanah Watson to "seek within ourselves a supply of articles of the first necessity, especially woolens." In recent years the basic materials of popular textiles have changed markedly and are still changing. Wool is not so effective an "economic argument" for sheep-raising in the East as it used to be. It is, however, a raw material of large importance to flockmasters. Connecticut sheepmen are wise, therefore, in concentrating on breeds that produce a good quality of wool and, at the same time, are well adapted to the production of early Spring lambs for fattening. In the East the mutton side of sheep husbandry is receiving and deserving more emphasis than the wool side. Connecticut breeders continue to get their share of the trade in purebred rams to head eastern flocks.

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THE hard freeze which visited the Pacific Coast fruit and trucking regions in April will reduce the total supply from that section. Perhaps the damage to California vegetables will appear more in the cannery situation than in the effect on eastern markets. Canned goods have already advanced sharply in price, but the loss of one-fourth to one-half of the crop of such fruits as cherries, apricots, peaches, pears and plums cannot fail to have some effect on the general fruit situation throughout the country. The damage seemed to have been mostly in the interior valleys of Central California. The southern region of the State escaped for the most part, and also the fruit sections along the coast, including most of the apple districts. The Eastern States did not wholly escape the usual penalty of an early season. Frost damage in late April was reported in the Middle West and in various sections of the East from the Hudson Valley south to the Carolinas. Hardly any section promises heavy production of tree fruits, but the berry crops so far have been doing well, and there are likely to be plenty of Georgia peaches.

*

BEGINNERS will of course make some mistakes in learning how to keep milk goats. In the last 60 days we have received many requests for information on how and what to feed and what to do for ailing goats. A primary lesson taught by experience is that a well-bred doe, in order to thrive, bear young and do herself credit at the pail, must receive much better feed and care than the self-reliant old billy. In fiction he used to fatten on ancient saddle blankets, tin cans and waste odds and ends. If a doe could talk, she wouldn't claim even the remotest kinship with that homely scrub boss of the town livery stable. Does in milk during the Winter are almost sure to decline in vigor and health before grass comes in the Spring if they do not get considerable succulent feed every day. In the Winter the ration of a doe in lactation should be about 2 lbs. of Alfalfa or clover hay, 1½ lbs. of silage or roots, and from 1 to 1½ lbs. of a grain mixture consisting of 100 lbs. of corn, 100 lbs. of oats and 50 lbs. of oilmeal. Unfrozen silage of good quality and good turnips should be fed after milking. Poor or incomplete feeding always aggravates the ills of goats suffering from stomach-worm attacks. Well-fed goats are resistant in varying degrees to these internal parasites. The symptoms that indicate stomach-worm infestation are loss of flesh, weakness, constipation, finicky appetite and paleness of the mucous membranes of the eyes and mouth. A cheap and safe treatment, for a mature goat, is 3½ ounces of a weak solution of copper sulphate, given as a drench. Keep the goat off feed and water in the evening and administer the drench the next morning.

*

MACHINERY is commonly underestimated or minimized as a factor in farming. In many instances, it is a decisive factor. Large-scale production in our grain, dairy, fruit, vegetable and fiber belts in particular is due chiefly to the use of modern machinery. With the development of the combine, the scale on which small grain-farming can be done has been greatly increased. Farming three or four generations ago, in the days of the cradle, was necessarily on a small scale. As the kinds, sizes and efficiencies of machines increased, the acreages of grain and other crops increased. Small, simple beginnings have grown large and complex. Twenty-five years ago a young man in an agricultural college was authoritatively advised by his dairy professor that the maximum size of a dairy herd on one farm was 75 cows. Today that "young man" manages a dairy farm on which more than 1,800 cows are milked under cover. Judged by the working capacities of agricultural machinery in 1929, large-scale farming today isn't much more extensive than the farming of 75 years ago was in relation to the kinds and sizes of machines then in use by farmers. The introduction and widest use of labor-saving machinery of all practical sorts and sizes, in all branches of agriculture, are greatly to be desired. Machinery is a welcome aid to farmers in achieving a healthy, useful and contented family life on land. The mechanical revolution in farming is under way. It bodes well for farmers as a whole, but if too much is done by pressure and propaganda to "speed it up" and "put it over", the inevitable effect on both farmers and manufacturers will be very bad.

*

THIRTY-ONE hours from New York to San Francisco is the latest airplane mail schedule. The approximate distance is 3,000 miles, so it is evident that, when stops are considered, the average speed for the whole trip exceeds 100 miles per hour. Two of these through mail dispatches daily are to be made. Letters in the New York post office at 8:25 P. M. will be delivered in San Francisco the morning of the second day after.

*

THE whole South is worried over the appearance of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida. The worst of it is that nobody can say just how much territory has already been infested. New districts are reported from time to time, and it is not really known whether there are not some of the insects in fruit districts outside of the State. The fruit fly attacks almost any kind of fruit and many of the vegetables, the damage being done by the grub which feeds inside the fruit. It is a very destructive pest in Southern Europe, although in that region there are natural enemies which are not found in this country. It is not likely to advance very far to the north because the insect does not thrive where the ground freezes hard, but the fruit interests of the Georgia peach section are a little nervous over the situation. A hard fight is in prospect by State and government authorities to keep the fly from spreading, and if possible to stamp it out. Florida producers of oranges and grapefruit are rushing the work of harvesting the last part of their crop in order to get it out of the way of the pest and a possible quarantine.

*

PASTURE improvement from a new angle is discussed on page 722. We rather envy R. Lindsay Cobb his job of traveling about the world in the study of pastures. His official title, "Agronomist in Charge of Grass Land Experiments for the British Empire," is an impressive one and shows government interest in a most important matter. Pastures in this country have been greatly neglected, and we are just awakening to the need of doing something and learning some of the things that can be done in the way of pasture restoration and improvement. Some farmers are working out the problem along the lines described in a recent article from West Virginia (page 456), and many Farm Bureaus are making pasture an important part of the county program. No one special plan for pasture treatment is everywhere effective, as every field is an individual to be handled according to its needs. We believe however, that our Government agronomists in the field might well make special investigation of pastures as they go about the country, arrange for improvement tests here and there, and report the results regularly. All such information is of use to the individual farmer, who may be able to pick out the points of practical value to him.

*

A CASE of importance to farmers was recently decided by Judge R. R. Nevin in the Federal District Court of Cincinnati. A produce commission company reported to the shipper that the net proceeds of a car were considerably less than the actual amount, as learned by investigation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. When accused of this shortage, the produce company restored the full amount to the shipper. The case was then prosecuted by the government under the national produce agency act, the charge being that the defendant, knowingly and with intent to defraud, made false statements to the shipper both as to the amount of the freight charges and as to the proceeds of the sale. The defendant pleaded guilty to a charge of violating the produce agency act and was sentenced April 15 to pay a fine of $100 for a first offense. This shows that the new law has decided possibilities of usefulness in cases involving interstate shipments.

Brevities

THE Story of Ark Farm starts on page 714 this week.

WE used about 8,000,000 tons of commercial fertilizer last year.

AROUND 210,000 tons of sardines were caught off the California coast last year.

IT may cause delay to stop your car before crossing an unguarded railroad track, but remember that a train has first right on the track.

THINK of keeping ladybugs in cold storage ready to turn them loose when needed to destroy onion thrips! Artificial hibernation of useful insects many hold surprising possibilities.

CONGRESS recently appropriated $160,000 for use by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils in experiments looking to the prevention of the enormous annual loss of soil and soil fertility from rainwash and gullying which is now estimated at approximately $200,000,000 annually.

One of our readers, who expresses kindly appreciation of THE R. N.-Y., tells us that his father won a piano offered nearly 40 years ago in a subscription contest, while his little daughter sends in a contribution to the Boys and Girls page. Three generations of friendship means a century of good will, and we are proud of the record.

EVERY farm owner is his own building inspector, and is responsible for any construction that constitutues a fire hazard, say the authors of Farmers' Bulletin 1590-F, Fire-Protective Construction on the Farm, just published by the United States Department of Agriculture and available for free distribution. Three bureaus of the department—Chemistry and Soils, Agricultural Economics, and Public Roads—co-operated with the National Fire Protection Association to provide a simple and practical discussion of fire hazards on farms, the most feasible and economical methods of avoiding or minimizing fires, and the planning of the farmstead to minimize the hazards which cannot be avoided.

The Seasonal Milk Shortage

DISCUSSING the reasons for a seasonal shortage in the milk supply, Mr. A. F. Spooner of Richville, N. Y., a large producer, and former director and present member of the Dairymen's League, says:

This shortage occurred two or three years ago and a campaign was put on urging every dairyman to make an extra effort to produce a little more milk each day. Enough extra milk was secured at this time to get by the crisis. However, nothing was said at this time about any remuneration for this extra effort to produce the milk. The same shortage appeared again the past season and again no material advance in price.

In February and March, 1928, a serious cut was made in the price of market milk and all connected with the industry agreed that the market did not call for any such cut. This cut was followed by another cut in April, and again in May. The May price paid by the Horton's, Sheffield's and Dairymen's League was all practically on a cheese basis, with no premium for the extra care and expense required to make grade B milk. There was another cut in June, so severe that from three dairies, averaging 50 cows each, I received over $300 less than the same milk would have brought at the nearest cheese factory at Old DeKalb. This cheese price was practically the same as paid by the Sheffield's, and something better than the Dairymen's League. The price in the above named plants was again held down in July to practically cheese prices.

This old idea of the large milk companies enforcing a serious cut in the flush months is in reality a serious matter. The prices of cheese and butter, condensed milk and other products of that nature, do not take this serious cut in the flush months. There is nothing more discouraging to the average dairyman furnishing high-grade milk, meeting board of health requirements and then being handed a price below a class 4 product made from grade C milk.

I am aware that there is more or less difference in opinion as to the price of milk in the past. Many business men, even bankers, have an idea that the price received for milk in recent years was fairly good. To prove that they are wrong, I wish to call your attention to the fact that the New York State Department of Agriculture estimates the population on New York farms at 767,000, a decrease of 132,000 in 12 years. Also another report issued recently, estimating the number of hired men on farms in this State at 25,000, a decrease of 50,000 in the last few years.

Now, this is a dairy State to a large extent, and if the price of milk had been on a paying basis, would this State have lost a farm population of 132,000 in 12 years, and a hired man population of 50,000 in about the same time? I say, no.

As a remedy for the shortage, Mr. Spooner urges dairymen to produce the required supply of milk in the short season and continue to do so from year to year and then demand an adequate price for it. No doubt Mr. Spooner, who is a successful business man as well as interested dairyman, would consent to change the order of procedure and demand the "adequate price" first, and the "required supply" to follow. Dairy farmers have furnished the supply for half a century. Distributors have always claimed that the surplus was responsible for the low price. Now when continued low prices have resulted in a shortage, they appeal for more milk but refuse a price that would make production possible without a loss. If business men and bankers have an idea that milk prices in recent years have been good, it is because they have been misled by propaganda intended to make them think so. If Mr. Spooner's proof of the opposite does not convince them to the contrary, let them figure out what they could buy with the proceeds of a thousand pounds of milk now as compared with wages, taxes, farm and home supplies that could be purchased with the returns for an equal volume of milk in 1914-15, and recall that the price then was so low farmers rebelled, and, acting together, won a substantial increase. The legitimate way to get an increased supply is to pay a price that will pay dairy farmers for producing it. But the buyers find it cheaper to try persuasion and appeal first.

To Make the Place Look Better

"FOR making the most improvement to his or her farm buildings and ground during the year."

That is something new in the agricultural line. Lieutenant-Governor Heartz, of Prince Edward Island, with commendable enterprise and an eye for the aesthetic, last year offered a number of trophies, one for each county, to the one who had done the best in beautifying his or her farm premises during the year, as seen from the road. This was the first year in which this competition ran, the object being largely to please the eye of the tourist or traveler along the island roads. Domestic conveniences were not taken into consideration, but just the pretty, cosy, pleasant appearance of the farm dwelling, fences and fields or lawn, as viewed from the public road. It is notable that two out of three of the cup winners were women farmers.

Governor Heartz is renewing these trophies for 1929, and in addition is offering $100 per county in prizes to the rural school children in each county for the first, second and third best write-ups of their several localities—history of the island also. Though there were many competitors in each of the counties in the Governor's competition, only one in each could get the prize, nevertheless the "rapture of pursuing is the prize the vanquished gain," as the Governor puts it. The pleasure of competing is everything. The satisfaction of what has been done will always remain with the competitors.

Prince Edward Island. J. A. M.

The Export Debenture Plan

[The National Grange has sent out the following list of questions and answers regarding this plan for farm relief endorsed by the Grange:]

Q. Who first suggested the export debenture plan or some equivalent method?

A. Alexander Hamilton in 1791. In his report to Congress he advised tariffs but pointed out the need of export bounties, export premiums or the export debenture idea as an offset to farmers and others who could not benefit directly from the tariff.

Q. Where is the export debenture plan in use and with what success?

A. In Germany, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia and in partial use in a number of other countries. Reports indicate benefit to agriculture in each case.

Q. Has this idea been discussed in the Grange before?

A. Yes. It was considered as the David Lubin idea 37 years ago.

Q. When was it finally endorsed by the National Grange?

A. At Portland, Me., by a practically unanimous vote. Re-indorsed at Cleveland, Ohio, see page 141 Journal of Proceedings.

Q. What other authorities favor this idea?

A. Dr. Charles L. Stewart of the University of Illinois, and literally thousands of economists, students and thinkers throughout the United States.

Q. What legislation carries out the Grange idea?

A. The Ketcham House Bill No. 10568, introduced by Hon. John C. Ketcham of Michigan, former lecturer of the National Grange. A similar bill has been introduced by Congressman Marvin Jones of Texas.

Q. Why are so many groups supporting this plan?

A. It is simple, workable, defendable, will raise farm prices without requiring a salaried board, without complicated machinery, and without further delay. It is consitutional and can be put into operation for the present crop.

Q. What other advantages has this plan?

A. It does not interfere with established business; it protects the manufacturer who uses debenturable farm products as well as the dairyman or feeder who must buy feeds; it asks no special favor in any way greater than those already given industry and labor; it is self-eliminating when production is on a home consumption basis and therefore under tariff protection; it can be put into effect quickly; it is entirely constitutional and would not be tied up in the courts.

Q. How is over-production guarded against?

A. In two ways. First, by encouraging balanced production and by directly discouraging—through co-operatives and various other educational means—any tendency toward over-production. Second, by penalizing over-production, through reduction or complete removal of the debenture benefit on any particular crop.

Q. What administrative machinery would be needed?

A. Merely an official non-salaried board and a small salaried staff. A few additional customs officers might be needed at the principal export ports, and a few inspectors to check-up on special cases here and there. The board would pass on matters of policy and the salaried staff would keep in touch with market supply and demand factors, hold hearings and arrange for the raising or lowering of debenture rates, and see to it that the issuance of debenture certificates proceeds smoothly and effectively.

Q. What are the debenture rates carried in the Ketcham Bill H. R. 10568?

A. 1. Swine, one-quarter of 1 cent per pound; fresh pork, three-eighths of 1 cent per pound; bacon, hams, shoulders and other pork, prepared or preserved, 1 cent per pound; lard, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

2. Cattle weighing less than 1,050 pounds, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; cattle weighing 1,050 pounds or more, 1 cent per pound; fresh beef and veal, 1 and ½ cent per pound.

3. Corn or maize, including cracked corn, 7½ cents per bushel of 56 pounds; corn grits, meal and flour, and similar products, 15 cents per 100 pounds.

4. Paddy or rough rice, one-half of 1 cent per pound; brown rice (hulls removed) five-eighths of 1 cent per pound; milled rice (bran removed) 1 cent per pound; broken rice and rice meal, flour, polish and bran, one-quarter of 1 cent per pound.

5. Wheat, 21 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar wheat products not specially provided for, 52 cents per 100 pounds.

6. Cotton and cotton waste, 2 cents per pound.

7. Tobacco, 10 per cent ad valorem.

These rates may be raised or lowered to the extent of 99 per cent, to meet differences in cost of production here and abroad.

Q. Can other agricultural products be included in the debenture list?

A. Yes. The board is empowered, after a careful investigation to declare a debenture rate on any farm product on which there is a tariff.

Q. Has the tariff benefited agriculture as it has manufacturers and labor? If not, why not?

A. No. Because the tariff cannot raise the price of commodities of which there is an exportable surplus unless there is monopoly control of that product. This is impossible for the farmer. As a result the farmer must sell his staple crops at the unprotected world price level, while being forced to buy his labor, supplies and equipment at the higher protected home price. Also, there has been a disposition to give higher rates of protection to manufacturers than to farmers.

Q. When did the Grange begin to study the tariff question and what is its attitude?

A. More than 40 years ago. It declared "whether we shall have tariff or free trade is a political question and cannot be discussed in the Grange, but as long as the tariff policy remains the policy of this government we demand tariff for all or tariff for none."

Q. Does the export debenture plan involve any new tariff principle?

A. No. It merely asks adaptation of existing tariff principles to meet the peculiar needs of our staple agricultural products. Tariff rebates and drawbacks are examples of special adaptations to meet certain manufacturers' needs.

Q. Would foreign countries consider this a "dumping" movement and therefore retaliate by raising import duties against our farm crops?

A. No. Our surplus crop would not be "dumped" abroad. They would be sold at the highest possible price obtainable. In fact there is no reason to believe there would be any difference whatever in the world price when the export debenture plan is in operation. The plan is purely a domestic matter and does not affect foreign countries.

Q. Would American farmers actually get the benefits?

A. Yes. Competition among exporters is very sharp and any increase in price that the exporter can get is quickly reflected in the buying price to the farmer. The amount of the debenture certificate would be added to the current world price of the crop, less only the slight discount charged by brokers who would sell the debentures to importers who desire them to use in paying import duties.

If exporters should attempt to retain a larger share of the debenture value for themselves, farmers' co-operatives would find a profit in exporting their own crops and would immediately force exporting firms to bid the top market price plus the debenture.

The increased income which would come to farmers with the export debenture plan in operation, would act as a stimulus to the various lines of commercial activity. The farmer must of necessity spend nearly all he makes and the manufacturer, distributor and banker would each get their share of this increased business. But in the process new life would be put into agriculture and the farmer encouraged to go ahead with his program of self help and improved efficiency in production and marketing. The economic structure would again be in more equitable relationship as between the various groups and all would have benefited through the readjustment.

Gasoline Tax Collections

Every State in this country now has a law taxing gasoline used for motor vehicles. The New York law was in effect May 1, and the revised Illinois law will be in operation August 1 of this year. The net amount of gasoline taxed and used by motor vehicles in the entire country during 1928 was 10,173,344,771 gallons. Total tax collected was $305,233,842. Seven States collect five cents; 11 get four cents; one 3½ cents; 14 three cents; 12 two cents. California reported the heaviest tax, $29,566,769, on usage of 985,558,973 gallons. Other States reporting usage of over 600,000,000 gallons were Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas and Michigan. The average revenue per vehicle for the year was $15.09. In 35 States the net revenue was used for road purposes, and, in the remaining 13, a total of $18,491,754 was put to other uses.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Getting Farm Relief

Everyone seems interested in the farmer's welfare. From the President down to the humblest citizen there is a constant clamor to do something. And yet with all the interest manifested and the hundred and one remedies suggested I doubt whether anything real will be accomplished unless it is something in which the farmers take the initiative. It is not because Congress or State Legislature has not the will or inclination to act, but because of two very important reasons which stand in the way:

1.—The farm problem is largely local. The farmer must keep the roads and public schools going and meet the present high cost of living. Congress may do things to increase income but it has no control of these local expenses.

2.—The farmers have not come to any general conclusions as to what they really want. Many are demanding some sort of a subsidy; others think that some elaborate scheme of marketing their products will solve the problem. Nearly all agree that taxes are much too high but there is no agreement as to how they can be lowered.

Whatever is done to accomplish anything must be initiated by a united farmers' front. A good preliminary in private affairs is thrift and limited luxuries.

With less machinery on the farm more labor will be released in the cities and be available for farm work and that is needed in most agricultural sections of the United States. For it is obvious that the cheap labor of foreign countries is a serious handicap to the American farmer who must pay maximum wages for his labor. How then can he expect to compete successfully with neighboring countries having the advantage of much cheaper production? Many will answer, the tariff. Well, we have had this for years but it has not worked out as its advocates hoped.

What the agricultural fraternity needs most to do is to stand by their organizations even if they do not seem quite perfect. They make mistakes to be sure, but so do individuals, and it is apparent that single-handed they cannot expect to get a fair hearing in Congress or the State Legislatures. If the officials are not efficient or not honest new men should be put in their places. Have frequent referendums, let the members vote for what they want and for the leaders they want. This policy will hold members and ultimately bring farm relief.

Ohio. H. WHITE.

Dairymen Discouraged

I am inclined to believe you are right in your statements relative to the true dairy situation. I get around among the dairy farmers quite a bit and really the situation is very serious. I find many farmers who have to give an order on the milk dealer a month ahead in favor of the feed and cattle dealers, and when anything is left over on the milk bill the farmer has it for his family. Otherwise the family suffers. This is a very wrong state of affairs. I never saw farmers so discouraged as they are today. A LEAGUE PATRON.

Otsego Co., N. Y.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Tenant

This body is my house—it is not I;
Herein I sojourn till in some far sky
I lease a fairer dwelling, built to last
Till all the carpentry of time is past.
When from my high place viewing this lone star,
What shall I care where these poor timbers are?
What, though the crumbling walls turn dust and loam—
I shall have left them for a larger home.
What, though the rafters break, the stanchions rot,
When earth has dwindled to a glimmering spot!
When thou, cramped cottage, fallest, I'll immerse
My long-cramped spirit in the universe.
Through incomputed silences of space
I shall yearn upward to the leaning Face.
The ancient heavens will roll aside for me,
As Moses monarch'd the dividing sea.
This body is my house—it is not I.
Triumphant in this faith I live, and die.
—FREDERICK LAWRENCE KNOWLES.

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Camps where farm women may enjoy a real vacation are reported from many different States. "This is your vacation. You won't find it in the kitchen," was the sign posted outside the kitchen of one of the 15 rural women's camps held in Ohio last Summer. In none of the camps did the campers do any cooking. Sometimes they washed their own dishes. We think these camps are a fine thing. After putting up lunches and cooking for other people to go camping, a good many busy women must feel as though they were merely dreaming it when they first find themselves in a vacation camp of their own.

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The following advice as to the feeding of children comes from the Children's Bureau at Washington:

Whole milk is the best form of milk for the child, for all its parts—fat, sugar, protein, minerals, and vitamins—are necessary for growth. Children properly trained from infancy will drink milk at every meal. Most dislike for milk has been suggested to children by the parents' distaste for it. Parents also should drink milk, as an example to their children.

Milk should be kept on ice to prevent the growth of bacteria, as any milk, however carefully produced and handled, may become contaminated with disease germs accidentally. For children under two, all milk, whether pasteurized or certified, dried or evaporated, should be boiled before use to kill any disease germs that may have got into it. For children over two, all milk except that which has been pasteurized, should be boiled. No milk should be used raw. Boiling milk, like drying or evaporating it, makes it easier to digest.

Ice cream, cheese and all other milk products should be made only from pasteurized milk.

Milk is an indispensable food for the child, but it should not be used as the only food after the early months of infancy.

Milk needs supplementing to supply certain minerals and vitamins and after the early months of life for energy and roughage. Because some vitamins may be injured in cooking, certain raw foods should be given daily to every child. In infancy fruit juices should be given, and later fruit and such vegetables as shredded lettuce, celery, carrots or cabbage. Meat, fish or eggs make the diet more palatable and enrich the food with protein as well as minerals and vitamins. Fresh green vegetables are needed for minerals and roughage.

Besides growth food, children need a great deal of energy food—plenty of whole-grain bread and cereal, potatoes, fat, and a little sugar.

How a Chef Cans Rhubarb

I see lots of people have trouble to preserve rhubarb, and preserve it right. The way I do it is as follows: As the rhubarb comes out, say, like a pencil, I take stalks, peel them if necessary, cut them in ½-in. lengths, wash and drain on a sieve. To every quart measure full of rhubarb I put six heaping tablespoons of sugar, put in a vessel, shake every once in a while to get all the juices out, and the sugar dissolved, which takes a few hours. Then I drain the juice off, put it in a preserving kettle, let it come to a boil; then I drop my cut rhubarb into it and keep on putting pieces under the juice so that they are all evenly cooked. As soon as the whole mass boils, take it off the fire, and of course use a wooden spoon (clean) and fill jars (sterilized and hot) right to the top, and seal tight. I always had success, and I wish people who have a lot of rhubarb would not let it waste, but can it. No matter how small or how big stalks are, I have canned in October, yet it was fine, and a succulent food for breakfast or dessert. We have a boarding-house and we know how to feed our guests, and feed them wholesome food. J. Z.

Rhubarb in Season

Speaking of rhubarb, I have a way of canning it which is easy and preserves the full flavor of the fruit. After washing the stalks, cut in pieces about 1½ inches long. Sterilize the glass jars and rubbers. Pack the rhubarb in the jars, using something which will force it down into the can (I use a wooden handle to a potato masher). As you pack it in the juice will fill the can. Continue pressing the rhubarb in until the juice overflows at the top; do not use any water. Seal tightly just as it is, without steaming, and it is ready to put in the cellar for Winter use. Rhubarb canned this way is delicious with raisins as a pie filling. The raisins counteract the tartness of the rhubarb.

Another good way to use for pies is as follows: Take 1½ cups of the rhubarb and juice just as it comes from the can, and place in a double boiler. Thicken with one egg yolk, 1½ cups sugar and two level tablespoons of cornstarch. Use white of egg for frosting.

Rhubarb and strawberries together make a very delicious conserve or jam. Then there are two other recipes for conserves which I will give below:

Rhubarb and Fig Conserve.—Three lbs. rhubarb, 4 lbs. sugar, 1 lb. figs, 1 lb. nut

The Rural Patterns

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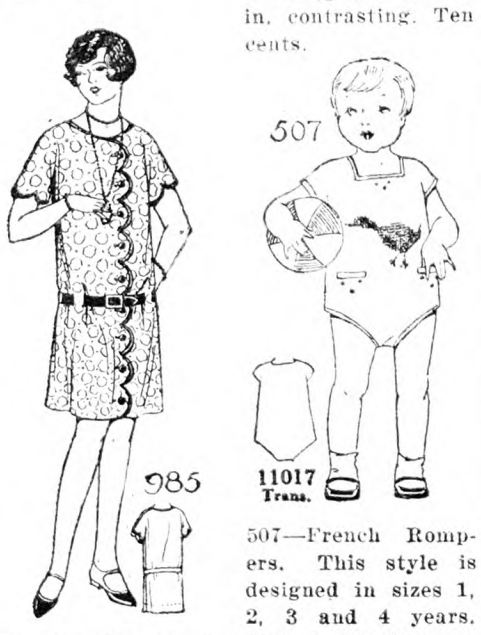

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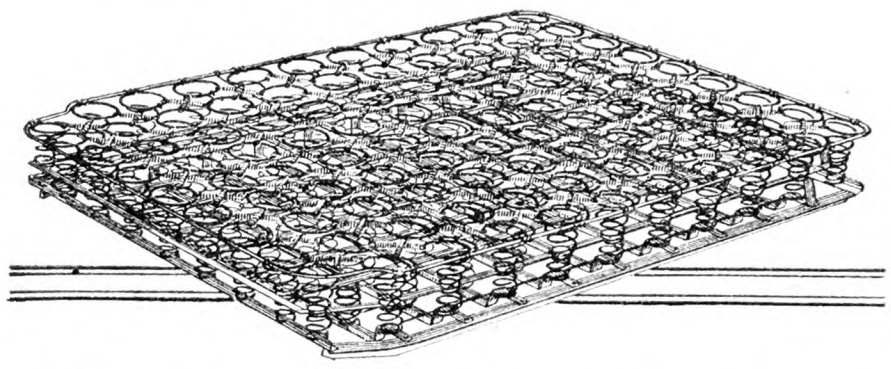

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meats chopped. Cook together 1½ hours, or until thick.

Raisin and Rhubarb Conserve.—Three lbs. rhubarb, 3 lbs. sugar, 1 lb. raisins, ½ lb. walnut meats chopped, two oranges cut up in small pieces, with peel cut up and added. Cook 1½ hours or until thick. F. S.

A Shopping Trip

Instead of a shopping trip being a dreaded and wearisome affair, it is to me a tonic. I try to combine business and pleasure when shopping, and always stop before the point of exhaustion is reached. I have found that if I allow myself to become so weary that I am willing to take almost anything that is offered to me rather than hunt farther for what I want, that when I reach home such purchases prove anything but satisfactory. So I have learned to buy the most needful things first, then, before I am tired, to stop, even though I have not got everything on my list.

For those of us who have to travel by motor to a town where there are good-sized stores, a picnic lunch taken along and eaten at one of the small parks or tourists' camps adjacent to the town, will be found most delightful. This picnic along with a shopping trip is far pleasanter to me than eating in restaurant or hotel with all its noise and clatter. An accompaniment of bird music is 'way ahead of a jazz orchestra to my way of thinking. And how good food does taste out of doors!

On a recent shopping expedition I found some helpful new devices in the stores, as well as some new ideas that made such an appeal to me, that I thought that others, also, might find them helpful. I think the one of our purchases that pleased my sister and me the most was a device to transform a glass kerosene lamp into a perfectly charming electrical one. In many homes where electricity has superseded oil lighting there are, no doubt, many small lamps standing useless, as there were in ours. This, too, in spite of the fact that bedroom lamps are really needed. I think there is nothing that yields more comfort in a bedroom than a softly shaded lamp on a bedside table. Then, when you are too tired to sit up some evening, you can take a favorite book or magazine and read luxuriously in bed, until it is time to go to sleep.

Glass lamps are now being used so much by interior decorators that we can assure ourselves when we use our old lamps in this way that we are quite up to date, as well as decidedly economical. The fixture we bought screws into the metal part of the lamp, where the burner that held the wick was fitted. No special wiring is necessary. Simply screw the fixture in the lamp, put in an electric bulb, set the shade on it, plug in the attached cord to the base outlet, or any socket, and there you are! The heavy glass base is so much more desirable than many of the electric lamps you buy in the stores. We have one with a wood base that is constantly annoying us by tipping over. One of our transformed lamps is of clear white glass, and another is of blue glass. It is a quaint, low shape that looks charming with its paper shade of mingled soft blue and rose color. This pleated shade was purchased at the "five-and-ten."

The clear glass bowls can be filled with colored water—use dye—in any pretty shade you desire that harmonizes with your color scheme, or they can be left as they are, with equally pleasing effect. We saw some in the store filled with colored water that were very pretty. The fixture that transforms an oil into an electric lamp cost us 89 cents, and with the inexpensive shade makes a very economical lamp.

A small hooked rug, about 3x4 feet, selling for the modest price—the salesman assured me that it was—of $12.50, inspired me to go home and get out canvas, rags and frame, and make my own. It seems to me that there never was a time when it was possible for a woman to achieve a charming interior at so slight a cost as it is at present, provided she has the time and tiny speck of ability. Painted furniture, hangings of pretty cretonne or plain-colored cotton material, several hooked rugs on a painted floor, a pretty lamp—and who could ask a more delightful bedroom?

A large department store is to me a veritable treasure trove of ideas, and I try to visit and observe just as many of its departments as possible. In the clothing department I look at dresses and almost invariably find some special method of trimming or combination of materials that I can copy when I do my own sewing. I never ask to be shown dresses, but I can always find plenty of ideas in the garments on display.

It is a positive joy to walk through the furniture department, and in the furnished rooms that most stores have to show different types of furniture there is a chance to pick up ideas, especially as to color and arrangement. In one store I saw several very good-looking cushions and a tapestry table runner that I coveted for the small, narrow table in our hall. When I inquired the price it was not approved by our pocketbook. And I have found that, like conscience, the warnings of the pocketbook are not to be lightly set aside. I went to the remnant counter and found a remnant of tapestry that was exactly what I wanted. At the "five-and-ten" I bought the metal braid needed to edge the table runner. The work of making the runner was very simple, for it needed only to be cut in shape, and have the braid sewed on the edge. The cushions, too, were not difficult, and my completed articles cost me less than one-third what the similar ones were priced in the store.

When I shop I like to look through the kitchenware department, in search of any small article that will help to lighten the work there. Sometimes it is some simple tool that I have simply neglected to replace, like a new, sharp knife for paring vegetables. And what a difference a sharp knife does make for this work! I recently bought one of stainless steel that has caused me since to wonder why I got along with my old, dull knives for so long. I also got a noodle cutter for 25 cents that greatly facilitates the work of preparing noodles. Then I saw several new cleaning powders that I tried out with good results. One I like is for the bathroom and keeps the tub and bowl spotless with much less effort than I formerly used. ELLEN JOHNSTON.

We Buy a Pressure Cooker

The past year I have been experimenting with a pressure cooker, and have decided that it is my most valuable household aid.

The first cost is high, especially if you buy one of the larger sizes. The small ones are much more convenient for ordinary family use, but the larger ones are better for canning. The saving in time and fuel is almost incalculable, and used for canning makes it an exact science, eliminating all risks.

I often prepare a dinner in 30 to 45 minutes. This is a great help Sundays, enabling me to enjoy church and Sunday school. A rather aged fowl will emerge tender and palatable in 30 minutes; a ham weighing 10 to 15 lbs. can be perfectly cooked in an hour.

The Ladies' Aid served a roast beef dinner recently, and one woman cooked 70 lbs. of meat in a pressure cooker. She began cooking about 2 P. M. and the dinner was served at six. The meat was delicious.

Many combinations can be cooked at the same time with no intermingling of odors or flavor. Meat, soup stock, chicken and all sorts of fruit and vegetables are processed with splendid results.

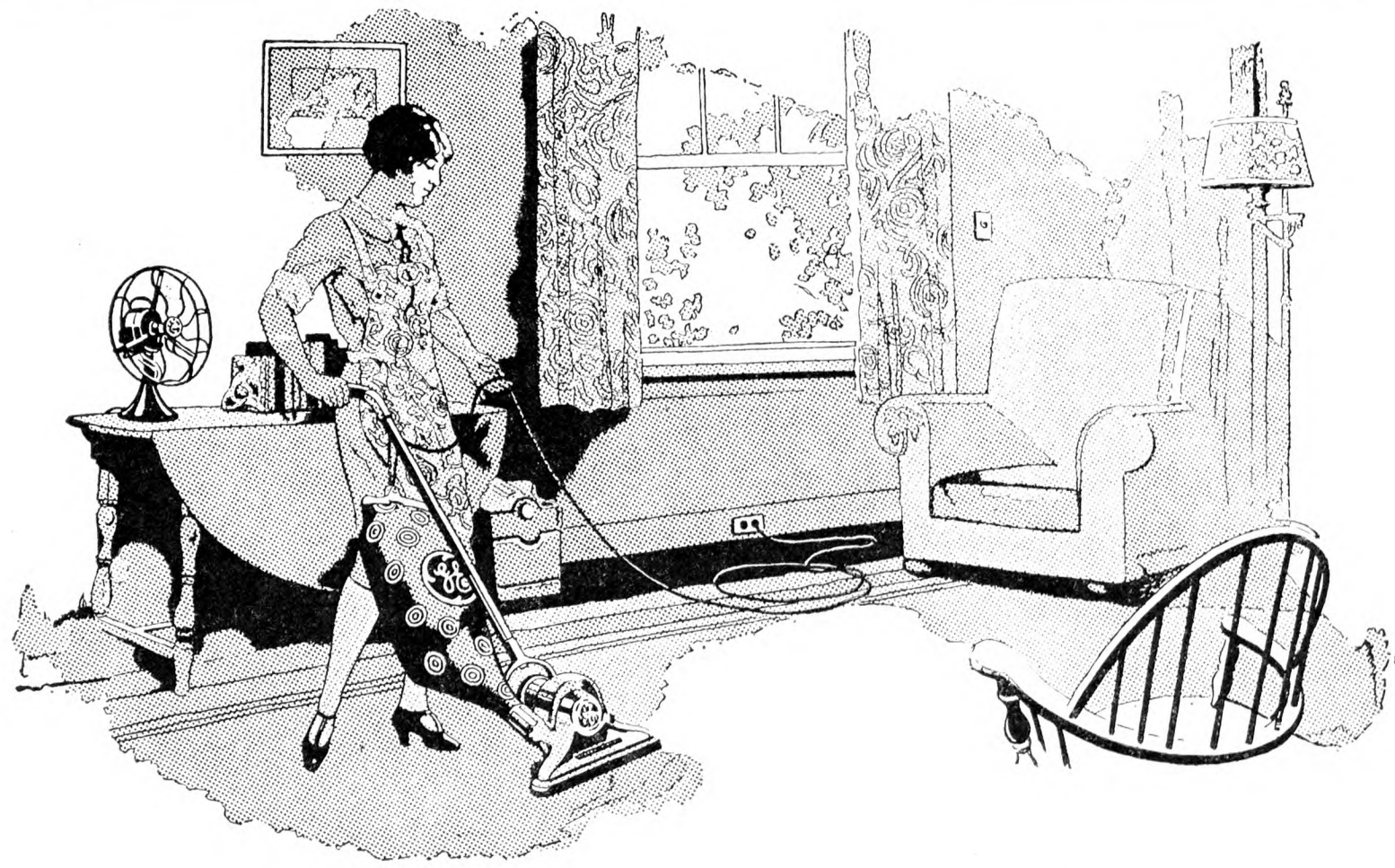
This past season I have sold enough canned fruits and vegetables to pay for my cooker, above all expenses. A large order has arrived for next season. It takes the can't out of canning and is a daily labor-saver.

COUNTRY CONTRIBUTOR.

Tennessee Notes

I wonder what the next generation will do, or how will they manage when we older ones have passed on? Will they be like us, and look on the work we have done as something useless? Time seems fully occupied now, and we look back to the busy days of our ancestors and wonder how they managed to accomplish what they did. And yet they seemed to possess more leisure than we do now.

The men folks mowed the grass with a scythe. I remember how I used to love to watch the bright sharp blades cut down the grass, but did not like so well to use the wooden-toothed rake to gather the hay. Only last Summer I saw some men cutting grass with scythes, and others with horses hitched to a large flat brush that had hay piled on it dragging it down a steep mountainside to a little hillside barn. We may sigh for childhood days, yet not want the inconveniences. It's a long step from the wheat sickle to the header and thrasher combined; a long way from the ox-cart to the truck, from the stage coach to the airplane, and a great stride in advancement from the little log schoolhouse to the great seats of culture and learning of the present day. A long way from the tallow candle to the electric lights, yet through all the advancements and all the inventions for the help and welfare of humanity, are we any happier? For more than six years I have taught or tried to teach from 16 to 25 boys and girls, ranging in years from 14 to 20-odd. They are from different homes, different environments, different training. Many have gone and others filled their places in the class. Sometimes I think it is the most heartbreaking, thankless task on earth, that of



Woman's work..

Woman's work is never done—certainly not if she lives on a farm! From early till late she cooks, cleans, and mends. In her "spare time" she is expected to take care of the chickens and the garden. Rarely has she even a few precious moments of leisure. ¶And if she sweeps and washes by main strength she is wearing herself out for three cents an hour! ¶For that slight cost, electricity will run a vacuum cleaner, a washing machine, or a refrigerator or fan. For a little more it will operate electric cooking and heating devices. ¶Save her time and strength with electric servants which bear the G-E monogram, your assurance of economy and good service. ¶If you are located on or near an electric power line, ask your power company for complete information concerning the possible uses of electricity on your farm.

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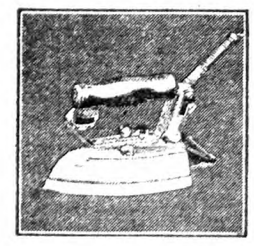

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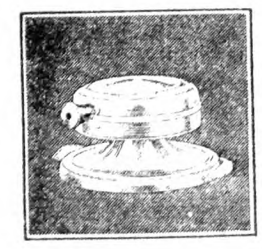

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a Sunday-school teacher, and then as I keep track of the boys and girls, and not one life so far wrecked, mayhap it has been a help. I have given my best, done for them what I would be so glad for some mother to do for my own sons, who are far away from home; tried to make them realize that the right way is best; that if we violate the laws of nature we pay the penalty: if we violate the laws of country we must suffer the consequence, and if we violate the spiritual laws we must likewise suffer. One element essential to the obedience of all, and that is love. It is to aid them in laying the foundation on which to build a noble life; just a labor of love, and a debt of gratitude I owe; I strive on. MRS. D. B. P.

Cooking With Steam Pressure in the Home

The homemaker today avails herself of the scientific methods that are being applied in every other industry. Pressure cooking is coming more and more into use in the home, and there is absolutely no doubt but that it is destined to replace all other methods of cooking in the near future. The pressure cooker saves money, food, time, fuel and labor.

Instead of spending three hours daily in the kitchen tending the old open kettle, filling the house with cooking odors, 30 minutes a day is sufficient with the pressure cooker, which wastes no heat, gives off no odors and uses but little fuel.

The pressure cooker works on a very simple principle. After water boils, it never reaches a higher degree of heat because heat is given off in the steam at this point. The pressure cooker is a heavy aluminum kettle with a closely fitted cover, which clamps tightly in place, confining all the steam, and thereby raising the pressure and increasing the heat of the kettle. The cover is fitted with a safety valve or gauge and a petcock, by means of which the pressure is regulated and registered.

The cooker is used by placing it over a gas, kerosene, gasoline, coal, wood or electric range. After the desired pressure is obtained, it may be maintained by a slow, steady fire. Most foods are cooked at 15 lbs. pressure.

Practically all kinds of food may be cooked in the pressure cooker, but it is most practical for cooking meats, stews, soups, chicken, vegetables, cereals, dried fruits and dried vegetables.

Meat soups are delicious made in the cooker, as no flavor is lost. Puddings such as suet and other **steamed** fruit puddings which consume so much fuel in their cooking are cooked in the pressure cooker at a great saving of time and fuel.

This type of pudding and brown bread should be cooked for 30 minutes with the petcock open. This gives them a chance to rise, after which the petcock may be closed and the cooking finished at from 5 to 10 lbs. pressure. This prevents them from being heavy.

It is advantageous to cook three or four puddings, or loaves of brown bread, at one cooking. These can be quickly reheated over hot water, and those served on the second or third day are equally as good as the first one. On the same principle you can often cook enough squash for, say, two dinners and two pies. In cooking beans, plan to use them as a "base" for several meals—once with pork, and another time as bean soup.

To illustrate how the cooker makes easy the preparation of a seemingly troublesome dish that is a favorite with my family—a genuine vegetable beef stew with dumplings—I will give the recipe as prepared in the pressure cooker at a great saving of fuel and time.

Vegetable Beef Stew With Dumplings.—2 lbs. boiling beef, fat for searing meat, 1½ cups boiling water, ½ small onion (chopped), one cup cubed potatoes, one teaspoon salt, one cup cubed carrots, two tablespoons **vinegar**, ¼ teaspoon pepper, two cloves.

Prepare vegetables. Cut meat in pieces for serving. Sear in fat in cooker. Add other ingredients. Cook 30 minutes at 15 lbs. pressure. Make a soft biscuit dough for dumplings. Exhaust steam, remove lid and drop dumpling mixture by spoonfuls on top of stew. Replace lid, leave petcock open and steam 10 minutes.

By the time I have prepared whatever else the dinner requires, as a salad and a dessert, I can open the cooker and serve the dinner promptly on time.

GRACE VIALL GRAY.

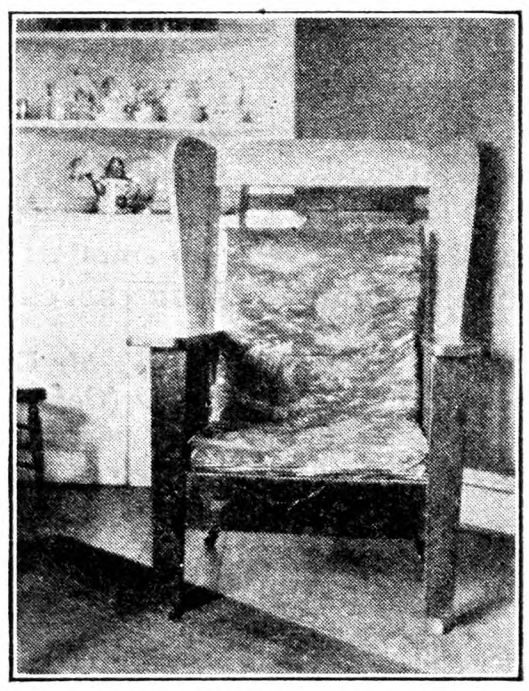
Spring Comes to the Living-Room

Not long ago I heard of an old colonial house which for a time I ventured to hope I might own. That's another story—but the people who lived in it (amid the glory of its wonderful paneling and boasting four fireplaces and a Dutch oven) had never opened all of the fireplaces and "supposed" the Dutch oven was behind a certain fireboard! Now I am suspicious of all old or near-old houses, and what they may contain in odd corners, cellars or attics. Please look around and see what you have that has been overlooked. We are going to see if we can give our houses a new lease on life.

In the Spring it always seems as if the familiar furnishings in the living-room need some new touches or brightening. After a Winter when this room is used so much, things look somewhat dingy and slightly worn, and with Nature outside offering such a bright fresh face it makes us the more sensitive to the shortcomings of our room. I know of very few who can or would want to do over their room completely each year, but many who like new cretonnes, wallpaper or slip covers for the Summer months. If your living-room is losing its appeal, now is the time to recapture it. A pleasant living-room that looks, and is, lived in, can play such a good part in strengthening family life.

Not knowing just what materials you will have to work with, I am going to take what may be an average kind of living-room in a moderate home in the country. Perhaps your house is fortunate in having as an entrance a hall that is moderately large, with an open stairway coming down. This is the happiest arrangement for any house in my mind, for always such a hall seems to lend a feeling of hospitality, I don't know just why, it may be my imagination. Then there is another kind of hall which your house may have. You know the kind, a tiny boxlike hall with a narrow enclosed stairway, and all so cramped looking. Almost always the "parlor" opened off from this hall. I hope that today there are no parlors in the sense that they were present some years ago, and that now this pleasant front room is serving as a cheerful living-room for the family. This house I am thinking of is going to have such a small hall, and I am going to make quite a radical change in it. First of all, I am going to knock out the partition that encloses the stairway, beginning where the doorway is that leads from the hall and continuing until a good part of the stair is exposed. This will do unthought-of things for your room. The effect of spaciousness alone will be worth the effort involved. (This is not just my idea, for I know of a little New Jersey house that is proof of the desirability of removing such a partition.) To further the effect of spaciousness we will use a little paper and ivory woodwork. The stairs themselves we will keep in harmony by painting the risers ivory and the treads we will stain mahogany. Light paper is good to give the appearance of space and to lighten a room. I think, too, it forms a better background for the furnishings.

Preparing for the Pressure Cooker



The Renovated Morris Chair

About papers. The paper in each room of the house should be of soft enough tones seemingly to blend as one walks from room to room, and not be one harsh note after another as bright, strong colors would be. One charming house achieved a great part of its charm and harmony from the fact that while the papers in each room were different, all had the same tones in them. In one room the draperies and high lights of color were one color, and in the next another of the tones was chosen, avoiding in this way any idea of monotony. For a room in which there is too little furniture, of course a paper with a figure seems to help furnish, but on the whole I think a rather plain and subdued paper is best. It is more restful, and does not get tiresome when being lived with.

After the paper the floors should be our next consideration. The conditions of floors in old houses varies so, but I am going to suggest several things. Painted floors are good, particularly if the floor is made of wide boards. You should choose a fairly dark color; black or dark brown are most popular, as they go with and form a good background for most other colors. Should the floor be of good flooring or hardwood you may wish simply to clean it and give it fresh varnish. On the varnished or painted floor small rugs may be used. If you have a large rug that you want to use, but which is in poor condition, can't you cover the worn spots with small bright rugs? Such places usually come before a favorite chair or the fireplace, and in some places a small rug looks well.

Now what shall we do about window shades? For the first choice I think of glazed chintz—that is, if your room is the type in which they can be used. If not, I should use the ordinary white or ivory shades. The chintz shades you can make yourself by tacking the material on your old rollers. You can also use cretonne in a chintzy pattern if you cannot see the way to paying the price of the glazed chintz.

Today I think you can find more varied types of furniture all together in one room and looking friendly toward each other than at any other time. Odd pieces are used a great deal and add to the appearance of the room while giving variety. All of which is good for us who are trying to make the best of a collection of unmatched and well-worn furniture.

One of the old familiar pieces to be found in many homes, and clung to, is the Morris chair. I never could see beauty in any Morris chair, but I can admit to their comfort. I want to suggest to you an idea for making this useful chair into one of attractiveness as well. First of all you must know that it is firm in all the joints and the springs are in position. If the springs are out of place tie them back and do not spare the string. You have got to have a good foundation to work on, or all the labor will be ill-spent. The back should be adjusted to the most desirable angle and fastened there. This can be done by taking off the rod that goes across the back and fitting a narrow piece of wood between the arm and the edge of the back. To keep this in place securely it can be screwed. A wide board should be sawed to measure to the height desired for the chair back and in the shape of the wings on a wing chair. Taking a small piece off the arm of the chair by the back will make it easier to fasten these pieces on; these should be screwed on. Across the top of the back you may need to put another piece to add height and to make it easier to fill in. Now you have the skeleton of a wing chair that surely will be an addition to any room. Should you be fortunate enough to have some old comfortables that you can call into service, so much the better. If you have nothing you can use for padding, the usual padding can be bought in upholsterers', large department stores and some of the larger mail-order houses carry upholstery supplies. The arms and inside of the chair should be heavily padded. If you use old comfortables perhaps you can sew them in place with a large needle, possibly adding a few tacks in some places. If you use padding you will need some material to put over it to hold it in place. Most anything can be used for that. To give the best effect the outside may need padding slightly in places, but not as much as the inside. Should you prefer to give a more professional finished look to the chair, pad directly on the seat over the spring, keeping the seat cushion separate. When the chair is all padded cover with the material you have chosen, which may be chintz, cretonne or denim. The seat cushion is covered separately and is removable. This makes with the extra padding beneath an easier seat, and looks better. To finish off, a flounce with pleats is put around the entire bottom of the chair, being attached just below the seat. This may be finished with gimp, or if you work carefully you can finish it without. When this chair is drawn up before the fireplace or near a favorite window, I am sure there will be competition in your home as to who shall be the favored occupant.

A small desk that no longer looks its best may be rejuvenated and add a friendly touch to the room. There are so many of these oak desks which I have in mind in many homes. There is a sloping cover which lets down, and below that is a shallow drawer. A desk like this with the ever-present scrollwork that decorates the lid removed, and painted black, can enter and call attention to its beauty. With a brilliant shade of peacock or Chinese red, or even gold with touches of color for its interior, it would be really worth looking at. Such a desk I would leave open, and with a few pieces of brass or, if you are clever, a gesso work desk set, it will be approved, I am sure.

Perhaps you have instead an old secretary, not a thing of beauty as some are, but still a secretary. Let's paint that black and the interior in some color. The shelves can be filled with books whose cheerful bindings always are appreciated, and one shelf I would save to use for the odd pieces of colorful china that most every home can boast. They need not be antiques in any sense, but are to be used for their color and being a little out of the ordinary.

You will probably have one or two chairs that you are fond of, or that are too good to need any special work done on them. You may have a set that will be usable with attractive slip covers. If you can spend a few dollars for some new pieces you will, I hope, share my weakness for the so-called "occasional" pieces. These include little footstools, small tables and the delightful peasant chairs or variations of the ladder backs. These pieces are all to be had in attractive styles and at most moderate prices unfinished. To finish them is interesting and makes them fit into our rooms, as we can do them to harmonize. Very small tip tables painted black or simply varnished, and with a flower design, are charming.

To sum up the various suggestions and all that I have given you above, I am going to tell you briefly of the room that I would evolve using these ideas. I should have ivory-painted woodwork, putty-colored wallpaper and a black floor. For the window shades cream chintz with blue, orange and yellow design. The curtains to go over these shades would best be of a cream marquisette with ruffles. The Morris chair I should cover with Delft blue denim and perhaps make a couple of pillows of it. The nondescript secretary would be black with a lemon yellow interior, the top shelf holding up to view several bright blue and orange dishes or pieces of pottery. Books would fill the other shelves. For rugs I would prefer hooked rugs, but any simple rugs in black and blue with just a dash of orange would be effective. Two of the unfinished chairs with rush seats and ladder backs I would add. These I should like to rub with blue stain and the rush with light brown. This finish would give the effect of old Spanish peasant chairs and would fit them nicely in this room as regards the color.

As I said to begin with, in the Spring the living-room may only need a few new touches, but so I could give you ideas from all angles I gave you the suggestions for an entire room. Almost any one idea, however, may be taken and used in your room, or several may be used. I hope that these may be of help or interest to you. HARRIET WESTON.

Favorite Sour Cream Recipes

Sour Cream Corn Bread.—Two large tablespoons sour cream, one cup buttermilk (sweeten with soda), one tablespoon sugar, half teaspoon salt, one or two eggs. Beat all together thoroughly with egg-beater, add one cup cornmeal, one cup flour, one teaspoon baking powder. Bake in greased pan in a "biscuit" oven.

Sour Cream Salad Dressing.—One cup heavy sour cream, two teaspoons sugar, half teaspoon salt, pepper (white if you have it), juice of half a lemon. Beat thoroughly, but not too stiff. Makes a nice white dressing. Very desirable for children or those who cannot use vinegar.

Sour Cream Standard Cake.—One cup sour cream (sweetened with soda), two eggs, one cup sugar, pinch of salt, flavoring. Beat together till sugar is dissolved. Add two cups flour sifted with two teaspoons baking powder. Bake in loaf or two layers. For a chocolate cake add three tablespoons cocoa moistened with hot water.

For lemon cake use lemon flavoring and place between two layers a thick lemon filling suitable for lemon pie, but with extra cornstarch, and powder top heavily with confectioner's sugar.

For spice cake add any desired spices.

MRS. E. E. L.

Efficiency in Cooking Vegetables

With the demand for the use of more vegetables on the daily menus, more attention should be paid to their preparation: potatoes, cabbage, carrots, and the rest of them. A properly prepared vegetable, whether it be a potato or a head of cabbage, is always palatable and digestible, while the poorly cooked one will often cause digestive disturbance, and is anything but appetizing, no matter how elaborately it may be served. To begin with, have your vegetables fresh, firm and crisp. When young vegetables are stale they lose their natural sweetness, as well as much of their nutritive qualities. To be delicious peas and corn especially should be cooked the day they are gathered, never later than the following day. Vegetables wilted and shriveled should be allowed to soak in very cold water until firm again. With young vegetables this requires but a short time, while old roots and tubers take several hours.

Cook your fresh young vegetables in just enough boiling salted water to cover them, and keep them boiling until tender and the water nearly absorbed, allowing one teaspoon of salt to each quart of done, and to preserve their delicate green vegetables, as peas, beans and spinach, the salt should not be added until nearly done, and to preserve these delicate green color these vegetables should be cooked uncovered, in fact, with the exception of the potato, no vegetable cooked in an airtight vessel is as wholesome or well-flavored as when thoroughly ventilated during the boiling. Too long boiling, too, spoils the texture and destroys their natural sweetness and coloring.

The attractiveness and digestibility of dried beans, peas and lentils depend altogether on the way they are cooked: soaking them over night, or for at least eight hours, before cooking, softens them and removes a certain bitter taste detectable only when they have not been properly prepared. Dried beans cook best in soft water; rain water, filtered if you can have it; if this is not at hand add a little baking soda to the water in which they are cooked.

Potatoes to cook well should be perfectly ripe; when underripe or sunbaked they never become nice and mealy no matter how skillfully you may handle them, and potatoes grown on well drained sandy soil are always superior to those grown on that which is heavy and moist. Old potatoes that have lost much of their natural moisture should be soaked for an hour or more in cold water before cooking. Aside from the fact that next to wheat flour, potatoes are our most valuable starch food, one must bear in mind, too, that the salts of the potato so necessary to a healthy condition of the blood, are most abundant in or near the skin, and potatoes cooked with the skins left on are more wholesome and delicious.

To boil potatoes just right select those of uniform size; if some are larger than others, divide them into halves or quarters, so that they may cook evenly. If they are to be boiled with their skins on scrub them thoroughly with a stiff hand brush, then rinse, and with a sharp knife pare a thin narrow ring around each potato, lengthwise. If skins are to be removed pare as thin as possible or scrape. Drop in enough boiling water to cover them, and let boil 15 minutes, then add a teaspoon of salt to every six potatoes, or quart of water. Boil until tender, drain very dry, then uncover and shake gently over the fire until mealy. If mashed add butter, a little more salt, a dash of pepper, and enough milk or thin cream to moisten them well, and beat until light and fluffy.

If potatoes are to be steamed the water beneath should be kept boiling rapidly every moment from 40 to 50 minutes, or until tender without being broken. Remove from over the boiling water, take off the cover of the steamer, sprinkle with salt, and allow them to dry out in a hot oven. For baked potatoes choose medium-sized ones, wash and scrub, and pare off a small piece from each end. Bake in a hot oven from 45 to 50 minutes. Remove from the oven with a napkin or clean towel, taking them out one by one; break the skin of each slightly between the hands as you lay them in the hot dish, that the steam may escape.

The turnip is a vegetable more often neglected and spoiled by overcooking than perhaps any other. When sliced the flat Summer turnip should cook in half an hour, but the Winter variety, of course, requires a longer time, from 45 minutes to an hour as a rule, and they are better for soaking an hour or two before cooking.

Onions may be good, bad, or indifferent, it's all in the cooking, although the silver-skin ones are preferable to the red ones. Peel medium-sized onions under water, and boil until tender in salted water to cover them, changing the water once during the boiling. Drain, season, add butter and a little cream or rich milk, or cover with a thin white sauce. Or for a change turn the drained onions into a baking dish, and pour the white sauce over them, sprinkle the top with fine buttered crumbs and brown in the oven. Glazed onions are delicious. Peel small white onions and put into the saucepan with a little butter, salt, pepper and sugar to season. Then add a pint of stock, cover and cook very slowly until tender, basting frequently. For those who like the vegetable fried, peel and slice thin four large onions, or as many as desired. Dip in milk, dredge with well-seasoned flour, and fry in deep fat, and drain.

To cook a head of cabbage deliciously, divide a small hard one into quarters, cutting down through the heart. Soak half an hour in cold salted water, drain, and slice. Put into a large saucepan and cover with boiling water; add two teaspoons of salt, and cook from 30 to 45 minutes. Turn into a colander and drain thoroughly, then return to the pan, and reheat, season with pepper, a little more salt if needed, and one tablespoon of butter. Or if you would like the cabbage creamed, add to one pint of the boiled cabbage a cupful of thin white sauce, and allow it to simmer for a few minutes before serving.

Cauliflower should not be cooked longer than one hour; too long cooking gives this otherwise delicately flavored vegetable a strong, unpleasant taste and dark color. Wash and trim a head of cauliflower and soak it for an hour in salted water, head down, then rinse, and put in a saucepan, head up, cover with boiling salted water, and cook until tender; a medium-sized head should cook in 30 minutes. Drain thoroughly, separate into flowerets, and reheat in 1½ cups of white sauce.

Salsify is rather an uncommon vegetable, perhaps, although it can always be found in the larger markets, and country people are growing it quite extensively in their gardens. Scrape a bunch, laying each piece in cold water as you prepare it to keep it from discoloring. Cut into inch pieces and boil rapidly in salted water until tender. Drain, season with salt if needed, and a little pepper, add butter, and if desired a little white sauce or cream, and reheat. Or it may be placed in a baking dish in layers, with a sprinkle of well-seasoned bread crumbs between. Top with more of the crumbs, dot with butter, add a cup or two of thin white sauce, and bake a golden brown.

White sauce adds to the attractiveness and nutritive value of most cooked vegetables, and it is easily and quickly made. For a thin white sauce put two tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, stir until melted, add 1½ tablespoons of flour seasoned with half a teaspoon of salt and a few grains of red pepper, and stir until well blended, then pour on gradually 1½ cups of hot milk, and cook until smooth.

ROSAMOND LAMPMAN.

Southern Spoon Bread

Put a quart of milk, or half milk and half water, to heat in a double boiler. Add four large kitchen spoonfuls of white cornmeal, Virginia water-ground preferred. Stir and cook for about 15 minutes. Remove from fire; as it cools stir in one tablespoon of butter and one scant teaspoon of salt. When cool add two eggs, well beaten. Mix well, pour batter into buttered baking dish, and bake about 45 minutes. It should be brown and cracked open on top. Serve hot in baking dish with frizzled bacon or little sausages.

Furniture Polish

One of the best articles for use on natural wood and similar furniture is a mixture of equal parts of turpentine, linseed oil and common vinegar. The advantage of this over most other polishes is that it furnishes food (so to speak) for the hungry dry wood that is made so by the dry air of the ordinary living-room or dwelling. Use sparingly and rub off all surplus, and the more you rub the furniture after its application the higher the polish. Avoid getting it on metal, however, as the vinegar has a corrosive tendency. By omitting the vinegar, however, this can be overcome, but it is not quite as good for the wood as with it.

H. W. H.

Homemade Patching Plaster

For repairing walls or ceilings where no lime or cement is at hand a mixture of finely sifted coal ashes (½-in. mesh) and a paste of common wheat flour, made first with cold water and boiled to make it very thick, is an excellent article, and gives about the same looks and finish as the well-known "rough coat" of the mason. Screen the coal ashes so there will be no lumps. Mix the paste first with cold water and keep it rather thick, add boiling water or boil over the stove until it gets translucent in color. Mix with ashes to the right workable consistency and use at once. H. W. H.

Rhubarb Out of Season

Rhubarb Conserve.—Five lbs. rhubarb, two oranges, two lemons, 5 lbs. sugar, 3 qts. water. Wash and cut fruit and boil until it thickens. Put in jars and cover with parowax.

Rhubarb Preserve.—Seven lbs. rhubarb, 7 lbs. sugar, 2 lbs. raisins, six oranges. Wash and cut oranges and rhubarb and boil until it thickens.

For Canning Rhubarb.—Wash and cut rhubarb in about half-inch lengths. Pack in clean jars, cover fruit with hot syrup made from sugar and water, seal jars and keep in cellar. This is the easiest and best way of canning rhubarb that I have ever found. It keeps indefinitely, and the rhubarb is whole when jars are opened. Syrup must be quite sweet.

M. S. H.

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Round the World With Pastures

The need of better pastures for Maine is recognized by "dirt" farmers, "gold" farmers, specialists of the Extension Service and the State Agricultural Department. The underlying discussions among the men at the annual Farm and Home Week recently was better pastures.

The Portland Farmers' Club recently had an unexpected speaker, R. Lindsay Robb, of London, England, agronomist in charge of grass land experiments for the British Empire, who took for his subject "Modern Developments in Grass Land Management." Following is the substance of his remarks:

"There is probably no aspect of farming which has been so consistently neglected as that pertaining to our grazing lands. Grass, until quite recently, was not seriously regarded as a 'crop' on the farm. This was no doubt due to its partial success at self-establishment and its capacity to survive under conditions which would be fatal to almost any arable crop. Who, for example, would dream of growing a crop of potatoes on the same field for a number of years without returning to the soil in the form of fertilizers the constituents necessary for growth which the crop had removed?

"Nature is so generous that she will always endeavor to clothe any bare ground in a green mantle of sorts, but for the formation and maintenance of a highly productive pasture, nature must be assisted by the provision of suitable plants and later by highly skilled management that the sustained excellence of the sward may be maintained.

"For many years the main work in pasture improvement centered around the application of phospatic manures occasionally supplemented by dressings of potash on the light lands. The work of Sir William Somerville and the late Prof. Gilchrist on British pastures was notable in this respect. They found that phosphates, particularly basic slag, to be very effective in developing native grasses, while clovers, which sweetened the herbage and induced better grazing, resulted in increased yields, better quality and greater stock-carrying capacity of the pasture. These results were confirmed by other workers in other parts of the world, though in many cases superphosphates were found to be the most effective.

"In former days pasture improvement was considered a matter of seeds and manuring only. The general practice was to sow those seeds of plants which were considered suitable for the soil, apply a dressing of phosphate and trust to Providence for the future maintenance of the pasture. The present methods, however, comprise not only good herbage plants, soil fertility, such as manuring and harrowing, but more efficient management.

"The best kinds of grasses and clovers persist so long as they are fed to the required capacity. When there is not enough of the right kind of fertility, the plants wither and are stunted. This allows the undesirable grasses and weeds to come in. When fertility falls, the better grades of grasses fail. Any good system of soil-feeding can be wiped out by poor management or mismanagement, which fails to control the grazing. It is no exaggeration to say that failure in grazing management has resulted in the ruin of more pastures than any other cause.

"The great bulk of the herbage is produced during a comparatively short period and usually finds the British farmer understocked so that the grass 'gets away' and becomes coarse and unpalatable. Inspection of many pastures will reveal that in the late Autumn there is a great quantity of tall, fibrous grass uneaten by the stock. This shows that the grazing has not been properly controlled.

"In 1916, in Bavaria, Dr. Warmbold conducted his famous intensive pasture experiments. It was found that by complete manuring, controlled grazing and efficient harrowing the productivity of the pastures was almost trebled in less than three years, and the quality of the herbage increased enormously in the process. A similar system had been practiced in the Island of Jersey long before this. In Jersey the cattle are tethered and complete control of grazing is made.

"In the British Isles since 1925 experiments have been tried as a combination of the following: 1, complete manuring; 2, controlled rotational grazing and periodic dressings of nitrogen; 3, systematic cultural treatment; 4, conversion of all surplus grass into silage or hay.

"The system is based on principles which are scientifically sound. Short young grass is of higher feeding value than grass managed in the ordinary way where a large percentage of the plants are allowed to develop beyond the nutritious stage of growth. By keeping grass consistently short, its high feeding value can be maintained throughout the whole grazing season without any deterioration. There is only one way that grass can be kept short and young, and that is by the adoption of an intermittent or rotational system of grazing and applying suitable fertilizers. To keep the grass eaten short requires a large number of stock animals on comparatively small areas.

"In England the large pastures are subdivided into smaller paddocks so that stock may be placed in the various feeding places. In these pastures a dressing of nitrogen, at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre, in the form of sulphate of ammonia

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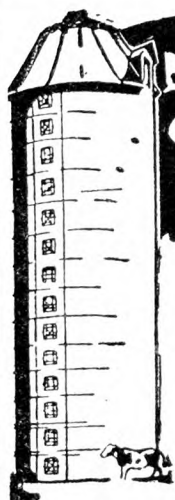

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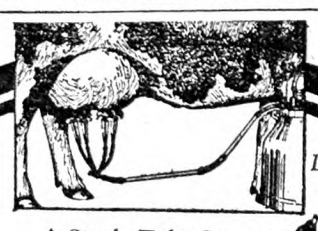

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These are all good Blocky Pigs. Are weaned and will make large hogs. Will crate and ship C. O. D. for your approval. Visit us or mail your orders to
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Ryders Stock Farms, Inc. Lexington, Mass.
P. O. Box 65—Telephone, Lex. 0202-M

Your Money's Worth Young Quality Pigs
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 to 8 weeks old $5.00
9 to 10 weeks old 5.50
10 to 12 weeks old . . . 6.50
All husky, healthy, fast growing stock.
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free of charge.
Edward Bunzel, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 0496

Spring Pigs Ready to Ship
Buy where quality and results are more to you than price. I only send to all buyers nothing but a Select Pig; Healthy, Husky and Strong which means a lot starting to raise a Hog. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $5.50 each; 8 weeks old, $6.00. All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied, return the pigs and your money will be returned. Will ship any number C. O. D. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

Feeding Pigs for Sale
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
8 to 9 Weeks Old - - $5.50
Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!
Chester-Berkshire Crossed—Yorkshire-Chester Crossed
6 to 7 Weeks Old - $5.00 each
8 to 9 Weeks Old - 5.50 each
All pigs have the size, quality and breeding. Will ship pigs C. O. D., ten days trial, if not satisfied return at my expense. No charge for crates.
J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503-W

SPRING PIGS For Sale
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs from large type Boars and sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $5.25
8 Weeks Old - - - - - $5.75
Also a few Chester White barrows, 8 wks. old, $6.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND PIGS FOR SALE
Chester and Yorkshire or Berkshire and Chester Crossed
6 to 7 Weeks Old . . . $5.00
8 to 9 Weeks Old . . . 5.50
Any amount shipped C. O. D. If dissatisfied, return at our expense. Crates free of charge.
OAK CREST FARM Box 41 Reading, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE
Chester White and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester Crossed—5-6 Weeks Old, $5.00 each. 7-8 Weeks Old, $5.50 each. Ship any number C. O. D.
WILLIAM J. DAILEY, Lexington, Massachusetts—Tel. 1085

DAIRY CATTLE

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots. Priced to sell. JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, N. J.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

RABBITS

RAISE RABBITS FOR MEAT AND FUR
Spare time money making opportunity. Chinchilla and White Flemish Furs bring most returns. Secure thoroughbred foundation stock. Chinchillas per matured trio, $25. White Flemish per Junior trio, $20. Entering the ninth year of dependable and satisfactory service. HERRLEIN FUR FARM—Harry G. Herrlein, Prop.—Licensed Judge and Registrar, New City, N. Y.

CHINCHILLA RABBITS
Breeding Bucks.... $6.00 Young Stock.... $2.50
BEUNA VISTA FARMS SOMERVILLE, N. J.

is applied in February, and each paddock treated at a week or 10-day interval later. Each paddock is grazed down bare and at this stage thoroughly harrowed to spread the droppings, which insures the continuous growth of fresh and succulent herbage.

"Milk cows are given the better feed first, followed by other stock or sheep, that completes the grazing in each paddock. Any herbage uneaten retards the growth of better quality grass. During the season similar dressings of nitrogen are given.

"The surplus growth of grass is removed, either made into hay or made into grass silage to use during a later short period. The fertilization of such pastures in England has made it possible to commence feeding in the Spring from a month to six weeks earlier, and about three weeks later in the Autumn. All this feeding and grazing process increases the quality of the grass by adding a mineral content that is so necessary."

Mr. Robb showed a series of slides of pastures in England and New Zealand where experiments had been tried. He is on his way across the United States to California; will go to British Columbia and then on to New Zealand and Australia, and so make a trip back to England, carrying on these pasture experiments.

Maine. V. W. CANHAM.

Live Stock Sales

May 11.—Wauban Farm Jersey Sale, Ashfield, Mass.

May 16.—Breeders' Annual Sale, East St. Louis, Ill.; M. A. Judy, West Lebanon, Ind., sale manager.

May 16.—Guernseys. National Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 17.—Guernseys. Coventry-Florham Sale, Trenton, N. J.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 18.—Guernseys. Dispersion of Cosquay Farm Guernseys, Trenton, N. J.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 18.—Guernseys. Wardacres, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 20.—Lynbrook Farm Guernsey Dispersion, Southboro, Mass.

May 22.—Brown Swiss. Haeger's Brown Swiss National, Waukesha, Wis.; R. E. Haeger, sale manager.

June 1.—Holsteins. Onal Holstein Dispersal, Alexandria, Minn.; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

June 4-5.—Brentwood National Holstein Sale, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 6-7.—Holsteins. Sixth Brentwood National Sale, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. G. Davidson, sale manager.

June 7.—Jerseys. National Jersey Sale, Trenton, N. J.; Joe Morris, Westerville, Ohio, sale manager.

June 13.—Strathglass Farm First Annual Ayrshire Sale, Port Chester, N. Y.; A. H. Tryon, manager.

July 15.—Holsteins. National Type Sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Aug. 13.—Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association Seventh Annual Sale, Pomfret, Vt.; J. W. Dana, president, North Pomfret, Vt.

Sept. 18.—Milking Shorthorn Sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12.—Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21.—Jerseys. David Miller & Sons' Annual Sale, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Oct. 21-22.—Holsteins. National Ormby Sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Nov. 5-6.—Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

DOGS

OLD FASHION HEEL DRIVING
ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES
Born Feb. 21st, black bodies with tan and white markings, tan spots over eyes. Eligible to registry. Only 4 males left, $10 each. Also A. K. C. Wires and Poms.
INDIAN TRAIL STOCK FARM - Jefferson, N. Y.

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

First-Class Male Cow Dog 1½ yrs. Heel driver. No faults. $25.00
O. H. RILEY - - - FRANKLIN, VT.

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

Cocker Spaniel Pups 2 mos. old, Black or Brown. Males, $10.00; females, $5.00.
O. H. RILEY - - FRANKLIN, VT.

PEDIGREED Male Police Puppies, $15. farm raised healthy, handsome, intelligent. J. RATHMELL, Hockessin, Del.

SPLENDID White Collie Matron—Smooth Fox Terrier Puppies. Pedigreed. MRS. S. C. REAVER, Taneytown, Md.

PEDIGREED AIREDALE PUPPIES—Males $15.00. CROWE POULTRY FARM, Stuyvesant, N. Y.

RAT TERRIERS - FOX TERRIERS—Lists 10 cents. PETE SLATER, Box RNY, PANA, ILL.

FOR SALE—Collie Puppies; pedigreed, farm raised Illustrated circular. BEAM WINGARD, Chambersburg, Pa.

HORSES

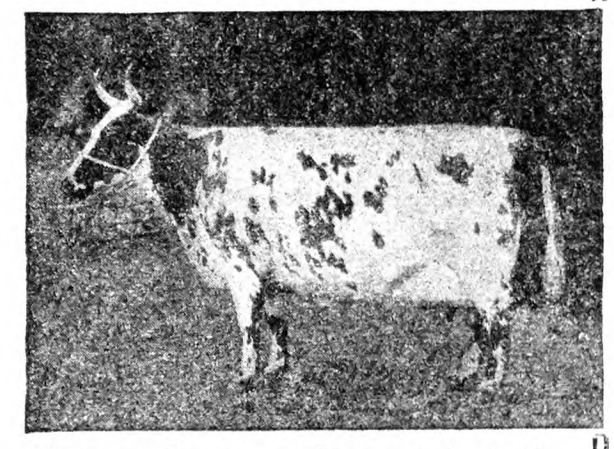
For Sale—Shetland Ponies $65, $75, $100. Pony Buggies, $25.
PONY FARM - - Cortland, Ohio

WANTED—Yearling Mule. Shoulder height. Price. CHAS. PLOGER, West Valley, New York.

ANNOUNCING THE FIRST ANNUAL
STRATHGLASS PUBLIC SALE
of
50 Sound, Royally-bred, Good-typed Ayrshires

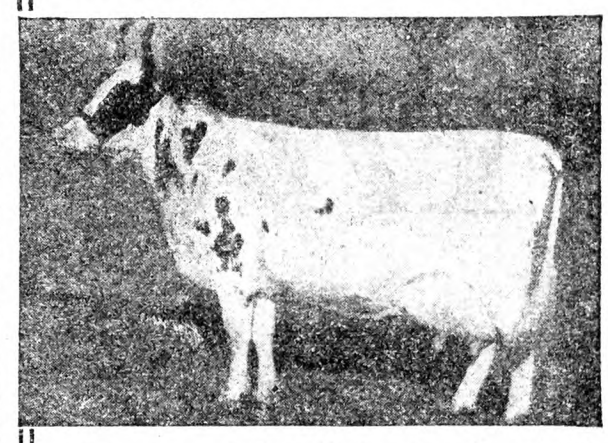
Including carefully selected individuals imported from Scotland and the choicest home-bred cattle from the Strathglass herd.

Eight Superior Young Bulls are catalogued.



Outstanding grandsons and granddaughters of this Scottish champion, Carston Cinderella 2d, are offered, while several females are sold in calf to her son, Dalgig Speculation.

TYPE
Many valuable prospects for high honors at leading shows are being catalogued.



A number of the offering have been bred to Barclay's Grandee, a son of Auchenbrain Miss Craig 6th, this great imported show cow and producer

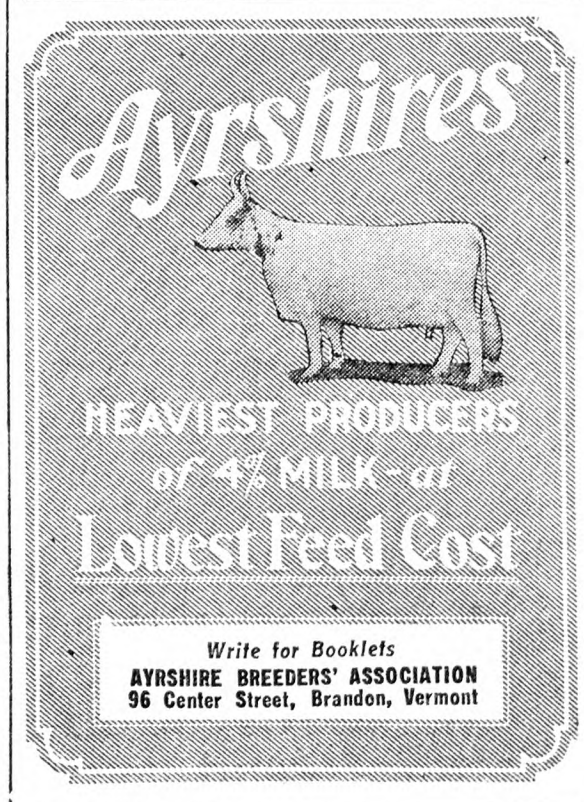
PRODUCTION
Strathglass cattle are handled and fed for breeding usefulness only, but 150 cows are averaging a pound of fat a day under Herd Test supervision, all ages included.

HEALTH
Full responsibility as regards soundness of all animals catalogued is assumed.

The herd has been Federally accredited tuberculosis free for years. The entire offering is sold subject to buyers' agglutination test for Bang Bacillus.

Sale: Thursday, June 13, 1929
STRATHGLASS FARM, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
A. H. TRYON, Mgr.

AYRSHIRES



AYRSHIRE BULLS
2 months old, from dam producing 50 pounds 5% milk. Yearling from same cow.
T. B. Tested. Priced Right.
M. J. ROONEY, Fayetteville, New York

ATTRACTIVE AYRSHIRE OFFERING
BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS
We have three young bulls ready for service for sale. They are selected individuals both as to blood lines and individuality. Also we offer four practically pure-bred but unregistered heifers for sale. Herd accredited. Sires in service. Brummel Brae No. 822639. Windsor Domino No. 1642393.
BROOKVALE FARMS WINDSOR, MASS.
Z. M. Crane; Owner S. R. Morrison, Supt.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE
4 loads weaned calves; 3 loads short yearlings; 2 loads long yearlings; 4 loads heifer calves; 3 loads springers. Well bred, medium flesh, the good kind. Can sort, other cattle, pasture flesh. 2 loads young work horses. *Write or wire.* FLOYD JOHNSTON, Stockport, Iowa.

KEOUGH'S FOUL REMEDY—For fouls or hoof rot. Used by farmers for over 25 years. Satisfaction or money back. Get a bottle at your druggist or feed dealer or send one dollar for a bottle. KEOUGH PHARMACAL COMPANY, Box R, New Berlin, N. Y.

Wool Wanted for Cash ANY QUANTITY. Circular now ready. Write S. H. Livingston - Lancaster, Penna.

FOR SALE—Small horse, wagon; reasonable. MRS. C. H. MILLER, Box 84, Elmsford, New York

HOLSTEINS

REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN BULL
16 months old, ⅔ white, very choicely bred. Veeman and Colanta blood. Price $150. Others from one to twelve months old. Federal Accredited Herd.
E. H. FOSTER
BARTON TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

4 LOADS SPRINGING GRADE COWS
50 Bred Grade Heifers
1 Herd 26 Choice Purebred Cows to be sold to settle estate.
An area tested county. Write or wire your wants
To WAUKESHA COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' ASSN.
133 Barstow St. Waukesha, Wis.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
FOR SALE—A very handsome 2-year-old bull, of the best of breeding. Bull calves, sired by him. Also yearling and two-year-old heifers. Herd accredited 3 years.
NATHAN ALLEN, Jackson Valley, OXFORD, N. J.

GUERNSEYS

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

CLEAN PUREBRED GUERNSEY HEIFERS FOR SALE
This herd is tested quarterly for infectious abortion and tuberculosis. All sales are guaranteed against both diseases.
Thatch Meadow Farm - St. James, L. I., N. Y.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of Advance Registered Breeding at very attractive prices. Express charges prepaid during May and June. Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

A Farmer's Opinions

A SWISS FARMER.—Miles off the paved road, back in the rural silence of a New England State, I saw an outstanding farmstead. Well-kept little fields, flourishing trees, shrubs and flowers, and structural surfaces coated with fresh paint and whitewash, advertised it as the home of a family who were prospering moderately, and finding joy and contentment in making their immediate surroundings good to see. "Whose farm is that?" I asked. My traveling companion didn't know. I found out. When I met and talked with the owner, I knew why his farm wore distinctive "clothes." He and his wife, 10 years before, had made a small payment on a piece of poor land, and, by working hard with brain and brawn, they had developed it into a farm that "grew" the improvements on it. He was a Swiss and she a German. There is something in the blood and bone of many a foreign-born man or woman which, in the words of a New England poet, seems to say:

"I can survive on ears the huskers leave
In stubbled cornfields when their day is finished.
I can retrieve
Roots from deserted gardens after frost.
I thrive on all things thwarted and diminished,
Abandoned and lost."

"FARMS IN FLOWER."—Recently I set foot on several New Jersey and New York farms that have long been treasured and wisely farmed by their owners. They are not "fancy show places," cumbered with elaborate improvements, but practical, substantial, solvent farms, owned, occupied and kept up by competent farmers and their families. The kind of farming that is done on them, and the quality and dignity of the people who own them, are of priceless value to the social and business health of this country. In every farming community in North America there are many farms and farm families like these. In April a good farm wears a bloom in field, pasture and orchard that glorifies the earth and the labor and faith of men. Good farms are always in flower and always inspirations.

HOMING PIGEONS. — Last month at Princeton Junction, (N. J.) I saw several hundred Homing pigeons released by the station agent from cages holding about 50 birds each. Professional breeders in New Rochelle and Long Island express their Homers to that point, where the birds, on being released, enter tests for speed and home-finding. Each bird wears a numbered metal band round a leg. When turned loose, the pigeons organize in ascending, make a circular flight over the starting point, "get their bearings" and head straight for home. Although they have never made the trip before, and have no landmarks to go by, they know in what direction to fly. According to the station agent, the best time ever made by a Homer from Princeton Junction to New Rochelle was 28 minutes. The distance is at least 50 miles by air. Being incredulous, I checked up on his statement. Fifty miles was never done in 28 minutes by a Homer. Sixty miles an hour is fast, but it has been done with wind behind the birds. Seventy miles has been made, but the average is from 30 to 40 miles per hour in races of 80 to 500 miles. Many birds have done 500 miles in 10 to 12 hours, but only a few have flown 600 miles on the same day. What power is it that enables the Homer unerringly to chart its way through miles of air back to the home loft? One authority answers that "home is to the pigeon what the north is to the magnet." That is what many a man's boyhood farm home is to him—and how often he goes back to it in memory!

POULTRY IN FLORIDA.—L. P. F. writes as follows on March 29 from St. Petersburg, Fla.: "I was in Brevard County a week ago. A promoter there advertised extensively and received 6,000 inquiries from all parts of the United States in regard to his Florida poultry colony. It looked to me as if there were fewer colonists on the farms than when I visited the lay-out a year ago. While some of the prospects lacked money, and others had money tied up in property for which there was no ready sale, the fact remains that the promoter found the pioneering spirit lacking in the inquirers. Consequently, he has completely switched over to corporation farming. He has one unit of 4,000 hens that look good, and are doing well. He wants to incorporate, sell stock and operate 125,000 hens under one management. The sugar corporation in the southern part of the State is operating about 125,000 acres; the citrus industry is already in strong hands, and the idea of selling 5 and 10-acre orange groves doesn't promote well. An industry around Gainesville which produces an oil indispensable to varnish-makers, competes successfully with the Chinese output, because the Chinese have small units and antiquated machinery. I don't know but what this corporation farming idea isn't the thing of the future."

CORPORATION FARMING AGAIN. — Our readers will note that in setting up a corporation farming business the promoters almost always issue and sell stock. This is the day of speculative stockholding; tomorrow (some time) will be the day of empty bag-holding. Dividends in many cases, including various kinds of corporations, are not infrequently paid to stockholders out of their own money. Corporation farming based on stock issues is a hazardous venture, and its effect on farming communities would be incalculably bad. The Grange's outspoken opposition to corporation farming as a system is another proof of the true farm-mindedness and farm-heartedness of this premier organization of farmers. We in this country are not in a position to ridicule the backwardness of the Chinese, to whom L. P. F. refers in his Florida letter. Our civilization is about 4,000 years younger than theirs. As a nation we are just beginning to enter the endurance test. China has met it for more than 40 centuries.

ELECTRIC CURRENT COSTS.—J. N. B., Macoupin Co., Ill., writes: "A power corporation is planning an electric line across the country, within a stone's throw of my door. Is a $4 minimum per 35 kilowatts dear? The rate is before a State commission, which says that the price can always come down but never go up. A doctor's wife used $18 worth of current in January. Can we afford to do that? Many families turn on the juice and sit up late. If it doesn't run some machinery that brings in proper returns, electricity will increase the indebtedness of farmers. How much power does it take to run an electric milker milking 24 cows, giving 800 lbs. a day? I went along with the right-of-way man and introduced him to folks in our community, so that he could get the necessary permits. He paid $1 to each property-owner and his wife who signed. A man a half-mile away pays $450 to have the line built to him. Should a property-owner sign up?"

ELECTRIC MILKERS.—The $4 minimum for 35 kilowatt hours may or may not be dear; that depends on the uses to which the current is put. Maybe the doctor's investment of $18 for current in one month was profitable to him. Some farmers find it profitable to spend $100 a month for current. A dairyman on the Red Wing line in Minnesota has a heavy electricity bill every month. When I visited his farm two years ago, he was enthusiastic for this new power in his program. He was making money. He was the kind of dairyman, however, who would make money whether he used electricity or a windmill on a still day. He was a crank for machinery. His mechanical set-up was much better than his cows. Some farmers on the Red Wing line were not equipped to get much work out of their current. Most machinery and buildings on farms are not adapted to the use of electricity for power purposes. A property-owner could justify "signing up," as J. N. B. says, if he had considerable productive work for the power to do. Electric lighting for homes and barns is of course a convenience to be coveted. If a portable milker is used, it can be electrically powered at a cost of about $2 per month per 10 cows. If a pipe-line milker is used, the cost for current will be about $4.50 per 10 cows per month, on the basis of the 35 kilowatt hour cost mentioned by J. N. B., or about $10 per month for 24 cows. We are at the beginning of the electric age in agriculture.

D. C. W.

Invest Now in August Milk

WHEN you look at May pasture, and May milk production, it's easy to forget all about cow feed.

But nature moves right on. Almost before we know it the hot days of July and August have burned the pasture, flies are worrying the cows, and milk production is down.

But milk and cream checks will be bigger than ever for the thousands of Cow Chow feeders. They'll feed Orange Checker (16%) Cow Chow while grass is fresh and green.

When grass turns yellow and gets low in protein, they'll change to Green Checker (24%) Cow Chow.

Then when flies get bad and pastures parched, they'll add Bulky-Las. It's sweet and clean, and supplies just what dry grass lacks.

Summer . . . fly time . . . *all* times . . . there's a Purina ration to fit your needs. Join the ever increasing army of Checkerboard users, who deposit the most cash in the bank per cow, each twelve months.

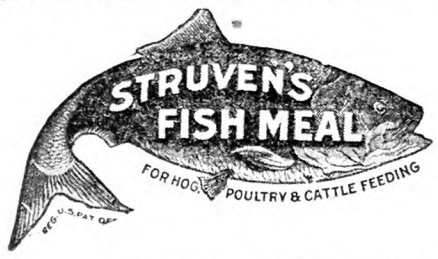
Give your checkerboard feed dealer an idea of your requirements, so that he'll be ready to supply you as conditions change.

PURINA MILLS

827 Gratiot Street
St. Louis, Mo.

Sold at the stores with the checkerboard sign in the United States and Canada

Send for Free Sample of
STRUVEN'S FISH MEAL
and Free Booklet on Feeding



This popular fish meal, made from the whole Menhaden fish fresh from the sea, provides all essentials for rapid, healthy growth of poultry, swine and cattle. Protein and mineral contents are combined in the most digestible and beneficial form insuring you better results and greater profits. Write today for sample and "Care and Feeding of Poultry, Swine and Cattle"—both free!

CHAS. M. STRUVEN & CO.
114-116-M S. Frederick Street
Baltimore, Md.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
PULLETS
8 to 10 Weeks Old
from the Old RELIABLE Indian Head Strain
Satisfaction Guaranteed
INDIAN HEAD POULTRY FARM, TOMS RIVER, N. J.

SINGLE COMB
White Leghorns Exclusively
3000 breeders on free farm range. Pure Barron English Strain, with trapnest records up to 314 eggs in a year. The large vigorous Leghorns that lay large white eggs. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks Feb., Mar., Apr, & May delivery. Special feeding directions with all orders. Circular free.
Cecil Sherow and Olive Briggs-Sherow successors to EDGAR BRIGGS, SUNNY BROOK FARM
Box 75 Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Ewing's English White Leghorns
are the product of record layers. For 15 years directly imported Barron strain males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Unexcelled for egg production, size and vigor. HUSKY CHICKS—Fertile eggs. Fully guaranteed. Catalog free. R. T. EWING, Atlantic, Pa

CHICKS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BARRON STRAIN
B. W. D. tested and trapnested. Produced by a breeder are the better Chicks to buy. Our circular on request. PULLETS—8 and 10 weeks old at $1 and $1.25 each. Immediate delivery.
CLARABEN COURT FARM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

4,000 PULLETS
R. I. REDS and B. ROCKS
9 to 10 weeks, May Delivery $1.15 each
COLUMBIA POULTRY FARM
Toms River, New Jersey

Baby Chicks
6-8-10 week old-Pullets
R. I. REDS - WHITE LEGHORNS
Flocks officially tested by State Veterinary College. Hatches every week. Reduced prices for May. Write or call.
SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
Member I. B. C. A. A. H. Fingar Hudson, N. Y.

OHIO Accredited CHICKS
Prices reduced for May and June, effective May 16th. Breeders selected and leg banded by authorized inspectors. Leghorns, 10c; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 12c; Light Brahmas, 16c each. Postpaid. 100% live delivery. Write for catalogue and special price on 300 or more. Choice pullets and Cockerels for sale. Also yearling hens.
THE WHARTON HATCHERY CO.
Wharton, Ohio

HILL SIDE CHICKS
Will Ship C. O. D.
May Chicks as Low as 8c
S. C. R. I. OWENS STRAIN REDS
S. C. ROCKS S. C. W. L. TANCRED and
HEAVY MIXED—LIGHT MIXED WYCKOFF STRAIN
100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone McAlisterville, Pa.

Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks
High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in May at $12.00 per 100; $35.00 per 300; $57.00 per 500; $110 per 1000.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R SHERIDAN, PA.

CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER McAlisterville, Pa.

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book your order now for May Chicks.
$10.00 per 100 $47.50—500 $90.00—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

Chicks May 20th and later—Barron W. Leghorns, 9c Tancred W. Leghorns, 8½c; White Leghorns, 8c; Bar. Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mix., 9c; Light Mix., 7c. Reduced on large orders. Order from adv. or circular. 100% guaranteed. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This is carried on at Storrs, Conn. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. The first column gives amount for week ending April 24, and second, total to date:

AUSTRALORPS		
Leslie A. Allen, Vt	53	1149
BARRED ROCKS		
Jules Francais, L. I	46	976
R. W. Davis & Sons, Me	43	965
Hawes Bros., Me	61	1265
Thos. L. Rosser, Jr., Va	45	971
David Deaterly, Pa	44	701
Harlan W. Kimball, Mass	42	835
R. Walter Bishop, Conn	41	1238
Pratt's Exp. Farm, Pa	55	979
H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y	47	899
Spring B. P. Farm, Conn	56	993
Spring B. P. Farm, Conn	59	1102
P. B. Childs, Mass	44	847
R. C. Cobb, Mass	62	1383
Lewis Farms, R. I	47	858
WHITE ROCKS		
Davidson Bros., Mass	47	1014
Albert T. Lenzen, Mass	53	654
Harold F. Barker, Mass	38	645
Grantite Spgs. Farm, N. Y	46	947
E. A. Hirt, Mass	44	1191
Ellen Day Rankin, N. Y	47	910
Adam F. Poltl, Wis	41	764
WHITE WYANDOTTES		
Fisher Poultry Farm, Can	48	1193
Ebenwood Farm, Mass	44	1182
T. H. Matteson, R. I	25	940
Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Barker, Ill	37	685
Albert W. Buckbee, N. Y	30	703
Havemeyer Farm, N. Y	25	497
The Locusts, Conn	48	1203
Winlay W. Wyandottes, Conn.	55	1182
R. I. REDS		
Perley N. Hibbard, Mass	33	1056
West Neck Farm, N. Y	49	1164
Pine Hill Farm, Mass	43	1142
Hall Bros., Conn	52	1009
W. Otis Day, Mass	51	1074
Homer R. Rowell, Mass	47	1209
F. E. Freeman, Ohio	33	696
G. H. Freeman, Ohio	33	575
Clarence E. Lee, N. Y	51	1038
D. I. Goodenough, Conn	61	1151
Globus Pltry Farm, Mass	47	1265
Homestead Farm, Conn	52	1173
Harold G. Colt, Conn	49	1033
Charlescote Farm, Mass	61	1263
F. S. Chapin, Mass	58	1263
Fred H. Sampson, Mass	37	983
John Z. LaBelle, Conn	56	1247
Zephram LeBelle, Conn	56	1294
E. Newton Searles, Conn	52	1050
Naacook Farm, Mass	47	905
Louis H. Gordon, Conn	44	959
Frank Bakonyi, Conn	43	1083
Red Mount Farm, Mass	53	1068
Geo. B. Treadwell, Mass	40	1002
WHITE LEGHORNS		
Westwood Pltry Farm, N. Y	37	894
Richard Slosson, N. Y	41	1202
Francis J. Hogan, Mass	37	675
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y	52	725
Henry Rapp, Jr., N. J	56	1016
Leighton Orchards, R. I	42	929
Longacres Pltry Farm, N. Y.	37	784
Eigenrauch Farms, Inc., N. J.	58	1279
Ruehle's Farm, N. Y	52	908
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J	43	1038
George Lowry, Conn	60	1538
Granite Spgs. Farm, N. Y	55	1479
Thos. H. Mettler, N. J	43	1074
Charter Bros., Conn	40	926
Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore.	61	1447
Broadview Farm, Conn	49	996
Hilltop Farm, Conn	46	1119
Leo A. Grouten, Conn	49	1045
A. J. O'Donovan, Jr., N. Y	52	1274
Tip Top Farms, Me	58	1313
Meadowedge Farm, Mass	47	1061
Tom Barron, England	54	1276
Hollywood Pltry Farm, Wash.	39	1070
State College, Wash	48	1012
Imperial Pltry Farm, Ohio	39	791
A. E. Anthony, Conn	43	1139
St. John's Pltry Farm, Mo	52	1379
Univ. of B. C., Canada	42	1162
Geo. B. Ferris, Mich	41	944
Geo. B. Ferris, Mich	49	971
Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Pa.	63	1442
Theodore Wirtanen, Pa	53	1302
Steelman Pltry Farm, Pa	46	1017
Peetoocee Pltry Plant, Pa	53	1085
Fisher Pltry Farm, Canada	55	1175
Wm. L. Gilbert Home, Conn.	60	1427
Bournedale Farm, N. Y	51	1042
D. D. Dolan, Mo	43	1129
Westfield Pltry Farm, Mass	43	1268
Foreman Pltry Farm, Mich	36	898
Cloverdale Pltry Farm, N. Y.	50	1013
Claraben Court Farm, N. Y	42	1061
Fox & Sons, N. J.	54	1395
Wm. J. Boyle, N. Y	36	1052
Lewis Farms, R. I	44	1099
WHITE MINORCAS		
Eden C. Booth, Mo	30	755

Trespassing Chickens

I am annoyed by my next-door neighbor's chickens. I have requested him to put up necessary fence to keep them out of my garden. What redress have I if he continues to ignore my request? I have been told I can kill the chickens and throw them over the fence. J. S. E.

There is no provision in the statutes permitting a neighbor to kill chickens trespassing upon his land. I believe that you would be entitled to either of the following remedies:

1. An action in the court of law to recover the damages done by the chickens.
2. An injunction issued out of the court of chancery demanding your neighbor keep his chickens in an inclosure in order to prevent them from running over your property. H. R.

How the *Big* Business gets *Big*

THE underlying principle of growth is not so much the consideration of your own profits, but attention to the profits of your customers. If your customers find that your goods or service make money for them, they will continue to be your customers. And as they grow, so will they help you to grow.

That is why it is a wise thing to deal with a big business. Its very size is a guarantee of reliability. In order to become big it has had to consider its customers first. And in order to stay big it must continue its cooperative policy.

A big firm is better able to benefit its customers, too. Because it is large, it has many facilities for improving the quality and lowering the price of its feeds—facilities that are not available to the poultryman and dairyman who mixes his own.

It is able to practice efficiency in buying ingredients, efficiency in production, and efficiency in selling and distribution. All these mean savings—savings that are passed on to the consumer. And those savings come only through size.

Its bigness also enables it to maintain a scientific staff, experimental farms and laboratories that study ways and means of improving feeds. The discoveries thus made in the field of animal nutrition have done much to make dairymen and poultrymen more prosperous.

Any poultryman or dairyman who buys a bag of Park and Pollard feed becomes a partner in the firm—he receives the benefit of all its facilities and shares in the profits. It is because The Park & Pollard Company has hundreds of thousands of consumer-partners and thousands of dealer-partners that the profits are so great for all concerned.

The Park & Pollard Co
Boston, Mass.—Buffalo, N. Y.

To be sure of profit-making feeds—look for a Park & Pollard dealer

Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust Dry Mash ✦ Red Ribbon Scratch ✦ Growing Feed ✦ Intermediate Chick Feed ✦ P & P Chick Scratch ✦ P & P Chick Starter—Dairy Rations: Overall 24% ✦ Milk-Maid 24% ✦ Bet-R-Milk 20% ✦ Herd-Helth 16% ✦ Milkade Calf Meal—Other Feeds: P & P Stock Feed ✦ Bison Stock Feed ✦ Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration ✦ Pigeon Feed ✦ P & P Horse Feed ✦ Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

Rosemont Chicks

100,000 Rugged Rosemont Chicks
Orders Filled Promptly at Reduced May Prices

May-time is growing time for chicks. Sunshine, warm soil and fresh grass all unite to push growth right along. Fill your brooders with husky, healthy, live-and-grow Rosemont Chicks. Rush your order today at these new low May prices. We will ship you promptly and guarantee complete satisfaction with your purchase.

Immediate Delivery and Weeks of May 12th and 19th

	25	50	100	500	1000
WHITE LEGHORNS					
Select Grade A	$3.75	$7.00	$13.50	$65.00	$125.00
Utility Matings	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
BROWN LEGHORNS					
Select Grade A	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Utility Matings	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
BARRED ROCKS OR R. I. REDS					
Select Grade A	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Utility Matings	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
WH. WYANDOTTES OR WH. ROCKS					
Select Grade A	4.00	8.00	15.00	73.00	145.00
Utility Matings	3.75	7.50	14.00	70.00	140.00
JERSEY BLACK GIANTS					
Blood-Tested, State Certified	7.00	12.00	23.00	112.50	220.00
MIXED CHICKS	3.00	5.00	9.00	45.00	88.00

PARCEL POST PREPAID—SEND CHECK, EXPRESS OR POSTAL MONEY ORDER.
White Leghorn Pullets, 10 weeks old, ready for delivery weeks of June 10 and July 22, $1 each f.o.b. Rosemont.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY Drawer 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

WENE State-Supervised Blood-Tested CHICKS REG. U.S. TRADE MARK PAT. OFF.

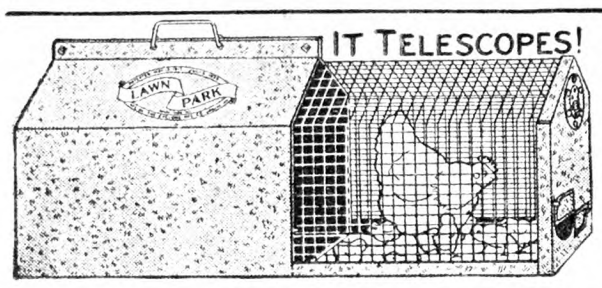
Quality Chicks Priced Low

Our May prices are as low as those asked by others for untested stock. Yet every chick comes from a blood-tested mating. All our Leghorn matings are State-Supervised, consisting of hen breeders weighing 4 lbs. or more.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns, Select Matings	$7.50	$14.00	$65.00	$120.00
*White Leghorns, Wene-Ells Matings	9.00	17.00	80.00	150.00
Rock-Wyandotte Broiler-Roaster Cross	7.00	13.00	60.00	110.00
Straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	77.50	.....

*Wene-Ells flocks headed by pedigreed 200-egg cockerels.
All Chick Shipments Sent Postage Prepaid—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—State-Supervised, 8-10 weeks, June and July deliveries.
FREE FOLDER AND MATING LIST MAILED ON REQUEST.

WENE CHICK FARMS Dept. A VINELAND, N. J.



IT TELESCOPES!

"LAWN PARK" COOP Saves Your Chicks

The Wire Park, which pulls out like a drawer, gives hens and chicks fresh grass, air and sunshine during the day; closes at night and in storms. This coop meets every demand; portable, with removable floor for easy cleaning; roomy, light, durable, sanitary. **PROOF AGAINST HAWKS, RATS, WEASELS,** etc. Made of galvanized metal; repels vermin. Size, open, 18 in. x 24 in. x 48 in. Pays for itself in chicks and labor saved. Turn work into pleasure and profit. Ask for Poultry Supply Catalog.

THE CYCLONE MFG. CO.
DEPT. 82 URBANA, INDIANA

"Satisfactory CHICKS"

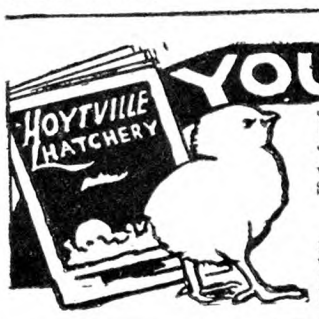
Black Giants 100, $20. Light Brahmas 100, $22. Pekin Ducklings 28c each. Discount on large orders. Not postpaid to Canada. We ship C.O.D. Bank reference. Member I.B.C.A. Send now for beautiful 4-color catalog.

Postpaid Prices. Effective May 17.

100% Live Delivery GUARANTEED

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Bf. & Bl. Leghorns	$3.25	$5.00	$9.50	$46.00	$90.00
Anconas (Sheppard's)	3.50	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
B., Wh. & Bf. Rox, Reds, Bl. Minorcas	4.00	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Buff Orpingtons, Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.00	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyd., Reds, Rox, Wh. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns, Bf. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
Heavy Mixed	3.25	5.00	9.50	46.00	90.00
Light Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00

THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box H, New Washington, Ohio



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Big Poultry Manual

furnished to all buyers of chicks. Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautiful illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy Sent on request. **Guaranteed chicks.**

Ohio Accredited Chicks—Also Baby Ducks

Every bird in our breeding flock is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by experts trained and authorized by Ohio Poultry Improvement Association. Find out about our guarantee plan. 16 Breeds. We have limited number chicks from Ohio R. O. P. pedigreed stock. Write today.

Hoytville Accredited Hatchery Main Street Hoytville, Ohio

WRITE for this Chick Catalog

BIG FREE Catalog

CHICK PRICES REDUCED Order today. Get our High-Quality Chicks from carefully selected, well-bred stock. Prices shown below effective May 16th. Write or wire your order. Immediate delivery.

"A" Grade of the following:	Per 100		Per 100
Bd. & Wh. Rocks; Reds; Buff Orp; Hollywood Wh. Leghorns	$13	Buff and Brown Leghorns	$11
White Wyandottes	14	Heavy Mixed Chicks	10
		Light Mixed Chicks	9

½c less per chick in lots of 500. 1c less per chick in lots of 1,000. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. THE NEW LONDON CHICK HATCHERY, Box N, New London, Ohio.

Chicks, 7c up Long's Large Type Barron Strain

S. C. W. Leghorns, 2 year-old Breeders.... $10.00—100
Barred P. Rocks and Reds..... 10.00—100
Heavy Mixed.... $9.00 Light Mixed... 7.00—100
Prepaid, live arrival and satisfaction guar. Catalog.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY - Millerstown Penna.

S. C. W. Leghorns, $8—100; Barred Rocks, $10—100; Reds, $10—100; White Rocks, $12—100; Heavy Broilers, $9—100; Light, $8—100. After May 21st. Add 2c if less than 100. Lve delivery. Special price on larger order. Circular free. All chix of free range stock. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa

Big Bargains Proven Males. Buy next year's males now. Egg and Apple Farm Hi-powered Leghorns lay large white eggs. Order pullets early. National headquarters superior egg quality. Free illustrated catalogue. EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route R, Trumansburg, New York

Brookside Quality Chicks reduced prices for MAY and JUNE. Extra Large English White Leghorns and Superb Barred Rocks shipped on our 100% guarantee and special offer. BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Rt, 1, Chambersburg, Penna.

10c CHICKS—Barron's English White Leghorns exclusively. We are Importers and Breeders. Prompt shipments. Catalogue free, or order from this ad. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, 9c. 100% live arrival. May. E. L. BEAVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 11c. Heavy Mixed ..... 9c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

DELAWARE CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from mature hens mated with State Certified males from 200-egg dams. Also price list on Barred Rocks. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM - SEAFORD, DEL.

QUALITY CHICKS—White Leghorns, 9c; Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, 10c; Buff Rocks, Hamburgs, 12c; Heavy Mixed, 9c; Light Mixed, 8c. PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa.

Better Results Assured

Hundreds of successful poultrymen unsolicited have written us that

Diamond Pick
Meat and Bone Scrap

has produced better results for them.

LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. If your dealer cannot supply you send us $4.00 for a 100 lb. sample bag, freight prepaid, to points in N. Y., N J., Penna. and Va. only. Your money refunded if not found entirely satisfactory.

ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Ave. Jersey City. N. J.

CHICKS	25	50	100
Rocks	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
Reds and Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Leghorns	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00

Special price on larger lots. 100% delivery. Catalog.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

CHICKS Large Type S. C. Tom Barrn White Leghorns, $9.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, $10.00 per 100; Reds, $11.00 per 100; Mixed, $8.00 per 100.
CLOYD NIEMOND, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLASS A CHICKS

At 8½c up. Several varieties. No money down. Pay 10 days before shipment or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free.
BOS HATCHERY R. 2 R Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS Large Type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa

Women in the Grange

By L. L. ALLEN

In the building of the Grange organization woman has had a most important part. No woman deserves greater honor by this fraternity than Miss Caroline A. Hall, neice of Father Oliver Hudson Kelley, the founder of the order. She it was who, more than any other one person, worked with her distinguished uncle to lay the foundations of this wonderful farm organization more than 60 years ago.

Miss Caroline Arabelle Hall was a native of New England, being born in Boston near the historic Boston Common. She received her education in the public schools of Boston and at "The Wells." Soon after her graduation she went to Minnesota to reside with her parents. Miss Hall took up the work of a teacher in Minnesota, and it was while engaged in this work that she became interested in the new fraternity which her uncle, Mr. Kelley, was organizing.

Miss Hall was deeply impressed with the lonely life of the farm women of the pioneer districts of Minnesota and other newly settled territory and she saw in her uncle's plan for a farm fraternity the possibilities of relieving the loneliness and hardships of these farm women, many of whom had left friends and comforts in the East to establish new homes in the then pioneer communities of the West.

Miss Hall suggested and urged that women be admited to the new order upon equal footing with the men, and her counsel was followed, the Grange being the first fraternity to admit woman on terms equal with men.

Miss Hall was an invaluable assistant to her uncle in spreading the Grange gospel among the farm folks of many States and she took upon herself the larger part of the detail necessary to get the new enterprise under way. As the work of her new position increased she gave up teaching and devoted herself with loving zeal to assist Father Kelley in his work. She was in full charge of his office during the first few years of founding the Grange and conducted the most of his large amount of correspondence. At the earnest request of Father Kelley, Miss Hall was appointed as the first Ceres of the National Grange, in recognition of her service in establishing the new order.

In 1871 the Kelley family removed to Washington, where the office of the National Grange was established, and Miss Hall accompanied them. She had charge of the Washington office and at the sixth annual session of the National Grange, held in Georgetown in January, 1873, Miss Hall was elected Lady Assistant Steward of the National Grange, holding the office for six years. She held the office of Ceres for five years.

The first Grange song book was compiled by Miss Hall. She has been given the honor of being an equal of the Seven Founders of the Order and well does she deserve that honor.

There are two other women, in addition to Miss Hall, whose names are revered in the annals of the National Grange. One is Mrs. Sarah Gates Baird of Minnesota, the only woman who was ever chosen as Master of a State Grange, and Mrs. Eva Sherwood McDowell, who succeeded her husband as treasurer of the National Grange at his death, holding the office for 26 years, from 1893 to 1919.

Mrs. Baird also served as Ceres and Pomona of the National Grange. She was a native of Albany, Vt., where she was born in 1843. She removed to Minnesota with her parents when a child. She served as Master of her own subordinate Grange in Minnesota for four years; State Grange treasurer for 13 years and Master of the Minnesota State Grange from 1895 to 1912.

Mrs. McDowell was born in Woodhull, N. Y., in 1851. Her father was a commissioner of schools and she assisted him for many years in the preparation of his reports. In 1874 she was married to Francis M. McDowell, one of the seven founders of the Grange, who resided at Wayne, N. Y. During Mr. McDowell's long term as treasurer of the National Grange she helped in keeping the books, thus becoming familiar with the office, which later she filled so acceptably and so long. In later years she resided with her daughter at Wellesley, Mass., where she died a few months ago.

Hens Have "Pip"

Is there any such a disease as pip in hens? Is it contagious, and is there any cure for it? My hens have a hard, dry point on tongue about half of the length and some have just a little on the end of the tongue. J. S.
New York.

There is such a condition known as pip. When there is obstruction to breathing through the nostrils, such as may be caused by roup, the passage of the air through the mouth may bring about a hard, dry scale upon the tongue, usually at its tip. Some remove this scale, but this may leave a sore place beneath of greater discomfort to the fowls than the part removed. The remedy is to remove or prevent the cause of obstructed breathing. M. B. D.

Specialty-Bred Leghorns

For 18 years we have specialized in producing S. C. White Leghorns. Our 400-acre farm has over 10,000 breeders from pedigree foundation flock. From these we produce our Grade A Chicks, guaranteed to pay you better than any others. *Prices: $17.00 per 100; $80 per 500; $150 per 1,000.* Immediate Delivery. **Free Year Book**—64 pages; many fine pictures; useful suggestions. Write today.

LORD FARMS 67 Forest Street METHUEN, MASS.

Acme Broiler CHICKS

ACME Quality Chicks "Hatched to Live"

CERTIFIED White Leghorns & Barred Rocks.....$14 per 100
Rocks, Reds and White Leghorns .....$12 per 100
(Under 100 Chicks, 2c per chick extra.) Special prices on larger lots. All strong, big-boned and healthy. Order now. Catalog Free.
WY-HAR POULTRY FARM, Dept. R, Denton, Maryland

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.25	6.25	12
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.25	8

Leghorn chicks are out of hens with trapnest records of 291-300 eggs. We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Free circular.
GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM
J.W. Amig & Son, Props. Star Route Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Order Direct from This Ad and Save Time

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
White and Barred Rocks	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.50	110
Columbian Wyan. & R. I. Reds	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.50	...
Heavy Mixed Broilers	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	...
Light Mixed Broilers	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.75	75

Full count and quality guaranteed. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks. ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY Box R Port Trevorton, Penna.

SPECIAL SALE—TANCRED STRAIN
S. C. W. LEGHORN BABY CHIX

For Delivery May 16th, 23rd and 30th
Our Regular $18 and $15 Matings at $11 per hundred. $100 per thousand or over.
Equal number of chicks from each mating in each order
Order at once as orders are booked as received.
Ten-week-old pullets for sale June 1st.
EDWARD C. LUTZ POULTRY FARM, Middletown, Pa.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	11.00	52.50	100.00
Light Mixed.... $8.00	Heavy Mixed....		$10.00

All free range stock, carefully culled for size and uniformity as well as for egg production. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this ad or write for new circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHIX

This is My 11th Year Experience

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS	$12	$57.50	$110
TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEG.	10	47.50	90
HEAVY MIXED	9	42.50	80
LIGHT MIXED	8	37.50	70

These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live guaranteed. Postage paid to your door.
FRANK NACE COCOLAMUS, PA.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns.	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50	110.00

Light Mixed..... $8.00 Heavy Mixed..... $10.00
100% live delivery. Postpaid. Write for literature describing our chicks.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

May Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$10.00	per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	9.00	per 100
Barred Rocks	12.00	per 100
S. C. Reds	12.00	per 100
Heavy Mixed	10.00	per 100
Light Mixed	8.00	per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for May Chicks.
$10.00 per 100 $47.50—500 $90.00—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

BUY C. M. L. CHICKS

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S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain....	$10.00
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Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

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Broiler Chicks { H. Breed..	5.50	11.00	52.50	100
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Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
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Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

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Box 906, Bellefonte, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$49.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds.....	3.50	7.00	13.00	64.00
Heavy Broilers.....	3.25	6.50	12.00	59.00
Light Broilers.....	2.75	4.50	8.00	39.00

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Countrywide Situation

To get farm relief, farmers will need to work hard and use their wits as usual. Here and there they have put their heads together with good results, as in trying to handle the worst puzzle of 1928-1929, "How to Sell a Big Potato Crop." The answer was to fight quantity with quality, or with what looked like quality. As usually happens, it was the distant shippers who made the most of the quality idea. A fancy pack of Canadian potatoes, the only kind that could sell high enough to get over the tariff fence, brought double the price of most home-grown stock in Boston and New York markets just because only the perfect potatoes of medium size were put in the bag. Every specimen was practically like every other and all of them clean, smooth and bright.

Another potato that sold at double the price of common stock was the Idaho baker. These were Burbanks, well graded and of dry, mealy quality. They seldom brought less than 75 cents per 100 lbs. in producing sections and many carloads made the long trip to eastern markets, where they met good demand in the chain groceries. They were grown under favorable conditions, usually without fertilizer to buy. Growers of early potatoes have usually depended on mere earliness rather than fancy packing, but the fairly reliable barrel pack of the Hasting section in Florida and the well known brands of certain shipping associations along the Eastern Shore of Virginia have usually brought considerably more than the ordinary run of shipments.

This year some of the mid-western growers' associations have been trying to make a market for potatoes put up in 15-lb. bags. A bag of this size is convenient in the busy chain stores and is about right for the man who comes along with his motor car and carries home his own provisions. The bags sold at 10 to 12 cents above the regular market price and met good demand among the more particular consumers. They sold a good many of these mid-western potatoes in Buffalo, where plenty of cheap potatoes from nearby producing sections were in competition. The plan was considered a success and will be repeated next season.

Although interest in the potato situation has shifted considerably to the new crop, the greater part of the supply is still from northern producing sections. The southern crop has turned out a considerably lighter yield than last year and even lighter than expected the first of the season. The result was a moderate supply of new potatoes in April, notwithstanding the earliness of the season. Northern shippers, too, were not shipping heavily because the price was too low to interest them much. About the middle of the month prices began to creep up, gaining as much as 25 cents per 100 lbs. in some markets and bringing the general level back to that of the middle of March. Potatoes exceeded $1.50 per 100 lbs. in some of the large eastern markets toward the end of April. This recovery was not much for producers to be happy over, but it would afford some of them a chance to recover part of the expense of raising the crop. The market outlook for the new crop seems to be straightening out considerably. The South started shipping early and with its crop one-fourth lighter it seems likely to be out of the way on schedule time. The northern crop, also considerably lighter than a year ago, will meet better conditions during the early part of its market season. The prospect as yet is no more than average, but the outlook seems good enough to justify taking care of the crop and not neglecting it as some growers will feel tempted to do after last season's marketing experience.

The egg supply is one of the few lines on which the northern farmers can depend as a source of income in Spring. The hens seem to be making up for lost time and late Spring shipments have been heavily catching up with last season. Fortunately, the storage buyers also became active and have been putting away eggs as fast as usual during the past few weeks. The price has held fairly steady and even advanced a little from the lowest, thus suggesting that the worst may be over, since the average price is close to the late April and early May average of a year ago. It depends mostly on how many eggs the storage people will put away.

The early start of the pasture season and the moderate prices for meal feeds this Spring favor heavy Spring production of butter. Prices have held close to those of a year ago. Usually the tendency is slightly downward in April and May. This season's market has been fully as steady as usual. The danger of competition with foreign butter is one of the most uncertain features in the situation. New Zealand butter-makers are shipping heavily to Europe, depressing the price and bringing it almost low enough to compete in our markets.

Prices of lambs reached the highest point of the season lately, exceeding $18 per 100 lbs. at Chicago for the best lots. The supplies are a little larger than they were a year ago, but the good demand and high prices of other meats help the market position. Supplies of lambs during May are expected to be somewhat larger than during the same month last year. Hog markets have been holding very well. The time is here when the markets usually feel the effect of supplies from the last Fall pig crop, but shipments from that source are not expected to be as large as those of a year ago. G. B. F.

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New Low Prices

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BREED	25	50	100	500	1000
W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
R. I. Reds	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
W. Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
W. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50	150.00
Broiler Chicks	3.25	6.00	11.00	52.50	100.00

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Five big hatches each week insure prompt deliveries. Shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered.
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For nine years we have specialized EXCLUSIVELY in Golden Dollar Strain.
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EVERY hen breeder in our flocks has produced 200 eggs or better in her pullet year by actual trap-nest records. Every sire is officially pedigreed from dams with records of from 220 to 311 eggs, made under State Supervision. Every breeder has been blood-tested and certified by State officials. These tests made for five consecutive years, have always shown our flocks 100% perfect, absolutely free from bacillary white Diarrhea. Our big snow-white eggs sell at a premium on the New York market. Chicks from our breeders will make golden dollars for you.
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18TH YEAR breeding White Leghorns for size, vigor and heavy production of large White EGGS. 8,000 LAYERS are housed on our farm.
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100% satisfactory arrival on the exact date we promise shipment. Every chick sold by us is hatched from eggs laid by breeders on our own farm.
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CHICKS C. O. D. Send only $1.00 and pay Postman the balance.
Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Shipment made any time you wish.

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S.C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S.C.M. Anconas.	$3.25	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S.C. & R.C.R.I. Reds, Bl. Min.	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170
Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed Chicks.....	3.00	4.75	9.00	45.00	90
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks.....	3.50	6.00	11.00	55.00	110

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IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

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S. C. White, Buff, & Brown Leghorns & Anconas	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Rocks, Bar., White, Buff; R. C. & S. C. Reds	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00
Buff Orp., W. Wyand., S. L. Wyand. & Part. Rocks.....	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00

Heavy Mixed, 10c; B. J. Giants, 18c. Order direct or send for illustrated circular.
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300 to 326-Egg S. C. White Leghorns. Our long experience in breeding will prove a satisfaction to our customers at the following prices:

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Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns & Heavy Mixed.....	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
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S.C. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Barron Leghorns.....	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Giants	9.00	17.00	80.00	.....
Light Mixed	4.00	8.00	40.00	80.00
SPECIAL TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS.....	8.50	16.00	75.00	145.00

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	25	50	100	300	500
S.C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds.....	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted. All Heavy Breeds.....	3.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
Jersey Black Giants.....	6.00	11.50	22		

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Chicks are from our own breeders. One of the finest flocks of S. C. White Leghorns in the State. Certified and Supervised by Cornell University. 28c, 20c, 16c prices will be reduced in May. (Satisfaction Guaranteed.)

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New England Accredited stock. All breeders 100% White Diarrhea free

		S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Week of May 13	Grade A	$15.00	$18.00	$20.00	$23.00
	Special Matings	17.00	20.00	23.00	26.00
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	Special Matings	16.00	18.00	20.00	23.00

Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00.

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Special Mating Chicks 3¢ each higher. Heavy Broilers $12.00 Light $10.00

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Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas... 14.00 per 100
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April $2 more; June and July $2 less. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 249 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred and White Rocks	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Tancred or Barron White Leghorns	2.75	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.50	8.00

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S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Barred Rox	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00	65.00	....
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.50	45.00	85

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Write for illustrated catalog.

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HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN Day Old Chicks. The Kind that lay. Circular free. A. E. HAMPTON, Box R, Pittstown, N. J.

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8000 Breeding Reds on our own Farms with 12 years of disease-free, well-bred ancestry back of each bird has made Hubbard Farms chicks famous for vigor, sure-life, heavy production of large eggs. Every bird State Tested for B. W. D. Free catalog gives full information about our Farms and profit-making chicks.

HUBBARD FARMS
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8-10-WEEK PULLETS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Trapnested 21st Year *Pedigreed*

Every breeder a high production bred bird—all are 100% clean by State test, and carry high record contest blood lines.

You can't buy better bred, or sturdier chicks. Customers are growing 96% and more.

Catalog on request

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STRAIN CHIX R. I. RED
Officially More Winning Production Pens in 8 years than any other Strain of Reds.
Petersime Electrically Hatched
State Accredited B. W. D. Free. Arrival alive guaranteed.
Catalog. WALKER HATCHERIES, Marlboro, N. H.

BABY CHICKS ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
Write for May Prices.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
Wm. D. Scott Box 68 Harrington, Del.

An Egg Problem

Can you tell me why a boiled egg, if given a twirl on a table will spin around like a top, but a raw one will not? An infertile egg spins a little more readily than a fertile one. M. D.

Connecticut.

Here is something that calls for an explanation. Our first thought was, another Columbus with his little joke about an egg, but we have tried it and you are right. A boiled egg will spin readily upon its side; an unboiled one will not. We have not yet tried a fried egg. We do not believe that this fact is generally known. We listened the other night for upwards of three-quarters of an hour to one of the highest authorities in the country upon all matters pertaining to eggs. We thought that there was nothing that had ever been suspected about an egg that he did not touch upon, but he did not mention this and we doubt his knowing it. We shall mention it to him sometime, prepared to chortle when he acknowledges that we've got him.

Some will say, "What of it; what matter?" It does matter. Any unexplained phenomenon matters. Some that have been explained need going over again. If Newton had dismissed the falling apple from his mind with, "Oh well! of course an apple falls, nothing to hold it up," we should not have had the great law of gravitation which, before the Einstein era, held even the planets to their courses. We are not an Einstein, but here is our explanation—take it or leave it. A solid object will not spin unless its weight is so balanced upon a center that centrifugal force is exerted equally in all directions from that center. This may not be very clear to you. It isn't to us.

Now, the contents of an unboiled egg are to a certain extent movable, due to the fact that they do not completely fill the shell. When the egg is twirled, they surge from one end to the other, thus constantly altering the position of the egg's equilibrium and preventing the establishment of a fixed point upon which it can revolve. Boiling an egg solidifies its contents, thus fixing a center of weight upon which it can spin. The position of this center will be found somewhere between the two ends, varying with the shape of the egg.

That matter being settled, we come to the explanation of why an infertile egg spins more readily than a fertile one. Our solution of this problem is, it does not.

M. B. D.

Early Care of Turkeys

Will you give me some information on turkeys? I have August hatched turkeys but not any gobbler. When will these turkeys begin to lay? How long do they have to be mated before laying? How long after mating are the eggs fertile? What should I feed the young and what do for lice? N. Y.

Wayne Co., N. Y.

Turkeys in the Northern States begin to lay about the middle of March. They should be mated about 10 days before the eggs are kept for hatching, though this is a variable time. Once mating suffices for the season. If the eggs are placed under hens or mother turkeys, treat these a few days before the hatch is expected, or more than once, with a good lice powder worked down between the feathers, and give the bird clean nesting material.

When the poults are hatched, grease their heads, skin beneath wings and vent with warm lard, using the tips of the fingers. Poults are fed upon the kind of foods given young chicks, the first feeding beieng given 72 hours after hatching. Dry bread crumbs and hard boiled eggs, the fine chick grains, and chick "starter" with dried buttermilk are all good. Boiled eggs are rich food and should be fed sparingly though one of the best early foods. Dry bread squeezed out of milk is good.

Some poults will need to be taught to eat by holding a bit of the food between the tips of the fingers and offering it to them. Tender greens are needed and milk or fresh water should be always at hand. The danger from overfeeding has, perhaps, been so much stressed that some poults do not get enough to eat, but judgment in this respect should be used. The behavior of the poults will determine whether they are properly hungry for their meals or cloyed by too much.

M. B. D.

Ducks Among the Hens

Our neighbors have four ducks (two male). They delight in chasing our hens. A man tells us that ducks sometimes kill hens. Is this a fact? They surely don't like the ducks. The rooster will run like a good fellow when he is cornered by them. M. K.

Oswego Co., N. Y.

You do not say what breed of ducks these are. Muscovey ducks are often ill-tempered and will kill domestic fowls. We have never known the Pekin or smaller "puddle" ducks to do this. The bill of a duck can strike a hard blow, and we can well understand how a hen might be dazed by one tap on the head and easily killed then.

Brookside CHICKS

20,000 weekly, order now, you can depend on getting good stock at reasonable prices.

	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
R. I. Reds	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
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All chicks shipped by prepaid parcel post, full count and safe arrival guaranteed.

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Ferris Strain W. Leg.	$10	$47.50	$90
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Box R Richfield, Pa.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Rocks or Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Wh. Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE.

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S.C.White Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
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S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
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Assorted Chicks	2.75	4.50	8.00	37.50	7

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MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 9.00	$42.50	$ 80
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	10.00	47.50	90
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R. I. Reds	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
B. Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. W. Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
White Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	....
Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50	....
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	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
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Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

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From Free Range Selected Flocks

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Light B. Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
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100% Prepaid. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

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Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
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100% alive arrival guaranteed. Penn's Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

Don't Neglect the Summer Spraying of Fruit Trees

Out here in Ohio, as these notes are written, the blooming period of fruit trees is from 10 days to three weeks in advance of normal. In the Ohio Valley region, fruit reached full bloom as much as three weeks earlier than the average. Further north the variation from the average was not quite as great, but still great enough to make the blooming period rank as one of the earliest in the past 20 years.

At this early period, April 25, we are hearing a good deal concerning damage to fruit by frost, ranging all the way from heavy damage to only slight injury. We assume that other sections of the Middle West have been subjected to weather conditions similar to ours. There is no doubt but that the frost has already done considerable damage, and we are still quite a long way from being out of the woods so far as possible frost injury is concerned.

In years like this, it is worth while for the fruit grower to withhold final judgment as to his prospects in this section until about the middle of May. One of the real dangers is that growers may over-estimate the amount of frost damage, and stop their spraying or dusting operations or carry them on only half-heartedly the rest of the season.

Less than 10 per cent of live buds on trees well laden with bloom will not infrequently develop crops so heavy that thinning might be required. Then, too, in low sections of an orchard the frost line may be so well defined that there may be heavy or complete loss on the lower sections of the tree and enough fruit still remain for a commercially profitable crop in the top of the tree. Many a grower has discontinued his spray treatments in a year like this with the petal fall spray, to find, by the first of August as the apples increase in size, a fair sized but scabby and wormy crop of apples. Pathologists tell us that the period of infection from scab this year is apt to extend over a long period, thus rendering the after-blossom sprays important in the control of this disease.

Spray material at Summer strength is inexpensive as compared with the benefits in reduced damage for disease and insects to both fruit and foliage. It is much better to be safe than sorry. It does not take many apples on a tree to justify spraying it once or twice; besides, a tree with healthy foliage will store up more reserve for the next crop than one defoliated prematurely by disease or insects. It never pays to neglect a fruit tree. C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Wooster, O.

Wild Mint As a Weed

I have a half-acre field badly infested with wild mint. The roots are long and jointed. Cultivation seems to spread rather than remedy it, as every little bit of the root, having an eye, will grow. Will someone who has had experience with this pest tell what can be done to clear it out? G. V. L.

Greely, Va.

Readers who have had a siege with this miserable weed are requested to send their experience. We should say that getting out as many of the roots as possible and then planting a crop that required continuous hoeing would help. If cabbage can be put on that field, a good start toward clearing out the mint might be made. Readers have told us about killing quack in this way.

Russian Mulberry as Windbreak

Would the Russian mulberry make a good windbreak or a desirable hedge fence? Some nurseries recommend it for these purposes, but as I have never seen it grown I would like to be advised. Where we would want to plant it is on the north side of our house, which is very windy in the Winter, and we need a windbreak and a hedge to break the snowdrifts. H. S.

This variety of mulberry is the hardiest of any of the mulberries and will make a satisfactory wind-break. In form it is a small tree with a bushy head, small leaves and small fruit, the latter usually dark red, although sometimes white. This variety has a tendency to spread from the place of original planting, which is the only objectionable feature about it with which I am acquainted. When planted as a hedge, it should certainly make an effective snow screen. E. H. SUDDS.

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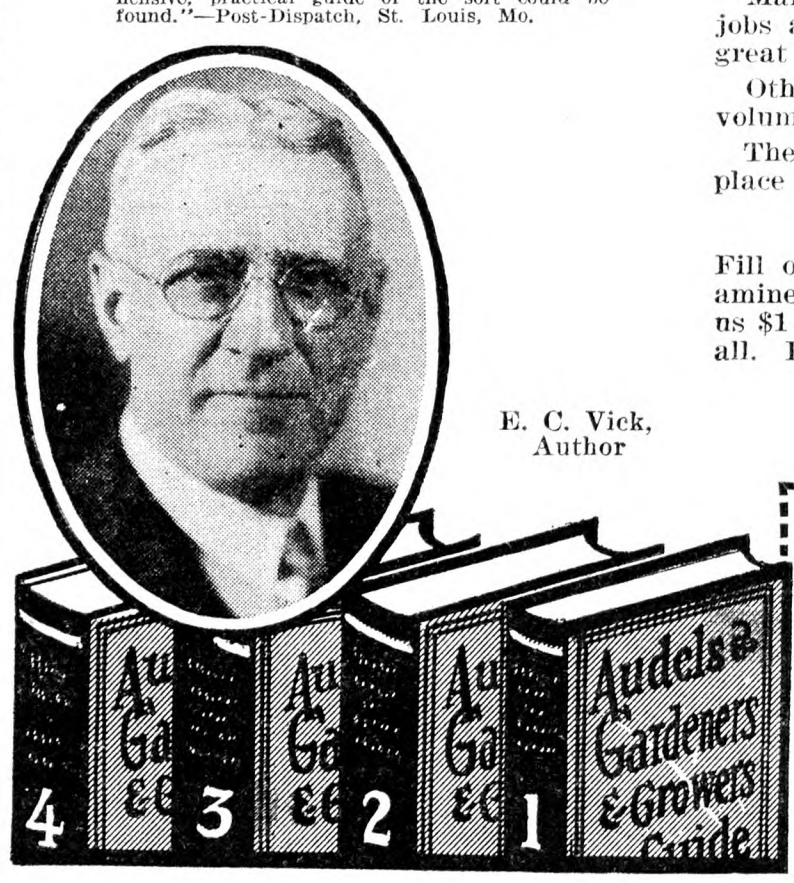

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Ringnecks, from choice stock, hardy birds, $3.50 setting of 12 eggs. Beared White Silky Bantam, setting of 12 eggs, $2.50. Black Cochins Bantam, setting of 12 eggs, $2.00. ALPHEUS COE, Suffern, New York

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We offer White Holland, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and Mammoth Bronze Eggs from selected disease free stock. Write for prices.
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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

On page 602 you printed a letter from a New Jersey subscriber asking information about Monarch Royalty Corp. The Bank Commissioner in this State refused to let this company do business after an investigation. Also, you can buy the stocks on the street at about one-half the price they are asking for them.
Maine. M. C. B.

This report is confirmed by the State Banking Department of the State of Maine. Apparently the Maine officials safeguard the interests of its citizens more efficiently than those of most of the other States.

In reference to your letter from A. W., New York, in the Publisher's Desk column, issue of April 20, permit me to say that in the short time I have been a subscriber I have seen this service contract exposed many times, and doubtless you will expose it many times more.

Last summer some men connected with this Universe Motor Service Corp., of 4046 Broadway, New York City, had an accident on their own account near Middletown, N. Y. Now if this contract they sell for $29.75 is worth anything, it surely should protect their own salesmen; but did it? As both sides called on me to give them the story as to what actually happened, it would appear, inasmuch as the men in the Universe Motor Service Corp. asked the defendant for $1,000 damages, the service contract was not worth much, and surely not the $5,000 A. W. claims he was told it was worth.

It appears to me that all reliable companies, whether insurance companies or otherwise, protect their own salesmen's interests. In this case it appears the men were not protected, since they took the matter to law. C. R.
New York.

From the above report the agents selling service contracts do not regard them as a protection in case of accident. Anyone reading the contracts before signing would readily discover the character of the contract, but strong-arm salesmen have a way of securing signatures to orders without giving the victim any chance to read the contract.

On October 16, 1928, I ordered two overcoats from a salesman representing Paramount Clothiers, Inc., Newark, N. J., paying the salesman $6, and balance, $28.50, when coats were sent. In due time the coats came, but were not anything like those we ordered, and although the company guarantees refund in event garments do not satisfy, I have been unable to get refund. The coats were returned promptly and the salesman is elsewhere. The papers covering the entire matter are enclosed herewith, and if you can recover for me the $28.50 I paid the company I shall be grateful. I did this against my better judgment, and do not deserve any sympathy, but hate to be beaten out this way. E. W. S.
Maryland.

This is not an unusual experience in purchasing clothes from salesmen for this class of houses. Paramount Clothiers, Inc., has some financial responsibility, but the concern has treated our letters in behalf of the subscriber with silent contempt. Not all houses selling suits and coats through agents treat their customers in this manner, but such experiences are frequent enough to warrant us in cautioning readers against giving orders to any houses in this line that are unknown to them.

Mr. Lee has not made any adjustment, and probably never will. N. M.
Pennsylvania.

This is the usual result of dealings with Arthur Lee of Riverhead, N. Y. We have had complaints for many years back. In this case 100 Begonia plants were sent him, but he never paid for them. Keep the record, and save the small losses.

If you shipped farm produce to H. J. Caul & Co., Inc., 280 Washington Street, New York City, to be sold on commission, and have not received your pay for same, you can file a verified complaint with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y., against its commission merchant's bond. Blank form of complaint can be obtained from the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y., and must be filed with him on or before July 24 to receive consideration.

I have thought of taking up a correspondence course of George Baker's, president of Railway Educational Association, Brooklyn, N. Y. I would like your opinion as to whether this is a reliable firm or not. S. L. S.
Pennsylvania.

The above proposition is typical of the easy-money schemes in the correspondence course line. That anyone can become a competent railroad man through a correspondence course taxes the credulity of the most innocent.

How would you like to make a profit of $2,500 on an investment of $30?

The above query is the opening sentence of a circular sent out by Stratton & Stratton of Spokane, Wash., in connection with the promotion of the stock of Inspiration Lead Project. With the circular matter the firm sends out an "option certificate" asking the recipient to forward $10. Stratton & Stratton present their proposition as a "speculation." In our opinion a "gamble" would better describe it.

Are the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company, Atlantic City, N. J., and the enclosed circulars all right? Would you advise me to send them any money?
Pennsylvania. D. C. R.

No, we would not advise the subscriber to invest money in the above-named enterprise. There is no information in the circular to warrant investing a penny in it, and much to cause suspicion. The appeal is made on the basis of the directors having voted to make application to list the stock on the New York Curb. It remains to be seen, however, whether the management of the Curb Exchange will favorably consider the application. This company must not be confused with the Wrigley of chewing-gum fame.

Can you give me any information about the American Grocers' Society, Inc., with offices in Union Building, 9 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.? Have they paid any dividends the last 10 years and what are the shares worth? F. E.
Massachusetts.

The American Grocers' Society of Newark, N. J., was a so-called co-operative association of grocers, the purpose of the association being to purchase groceries for its members and stockholders at a lower price than charged by the wholesale grocery trade. During the time of its existence we had many complaints that the society charged a higher price than the regular trade, the society merely being a wholesale distributor of groceries itself, and subject to the same expenses as other wholesale houses. And as is the rule, such co-operative projects are not as well managed as the regularly organized business houses. The society went into bankruptcy in December, 1923, and has in the meantime been liquidated. The investments in the stock are therefore a complete loss.

I have been showing Chester White hogs at the fairs. Last Fall I shipped from Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 24, and I arrived in Rochester, N. H., Sept. 28. They ran only about one-half the time, so when I got there they would not let me unload and show, for the fair commenced the day before. They had accepted my entries and I was showing for $104, so I think the railroad owes it to me. I have gone to fairs for 10 years and never had such a mix-up before. Coming back took much less time. C. L. A.
New York.

We refer to this record merely to emphasize the necessity of getting shipments started time enough, and also the necessity of making clear to your agent exactly what is being shipped, and make sure that the full insurance is taken. The transportation companies will not pay claims for more than the published amount, unless extra insurance is taken out. They will not pay the published amount on a live-stock contract unless there is special insurance. Have a clear understanding with your agent or with the officials of the transportation company before making shipments. The conditions of the receipts and contracts are binding.

A FARMER recently sued a railroad company for killing his cow. The jury's verdict, in favor of the farmer, read: "If the train had ran as it should have run; if the bell had rung as it should have rang; if the whistle had blowed as it should have blew, both of which it did neither—the cow would not have been injured when she was killed."—Credit Lost.

A CRAINE-LINE SILO IS

INSURANCE

1. Against the Corn Borer
2. Against too big Feed Bills
3. Against shrinking Summer Pastures
4. Against winter Milk Shortage

FIGURES compiled by experts show that a silo averages $343.66 a year profit; that it produces milk for 35c a hundred less and that every farmer without a silo who keeps 10 head of stock pays for a silo each year in extra cost of feeding and in smaller production. Have YOU enough silage capacity on your farm? Good business to get the facts before answering this question.

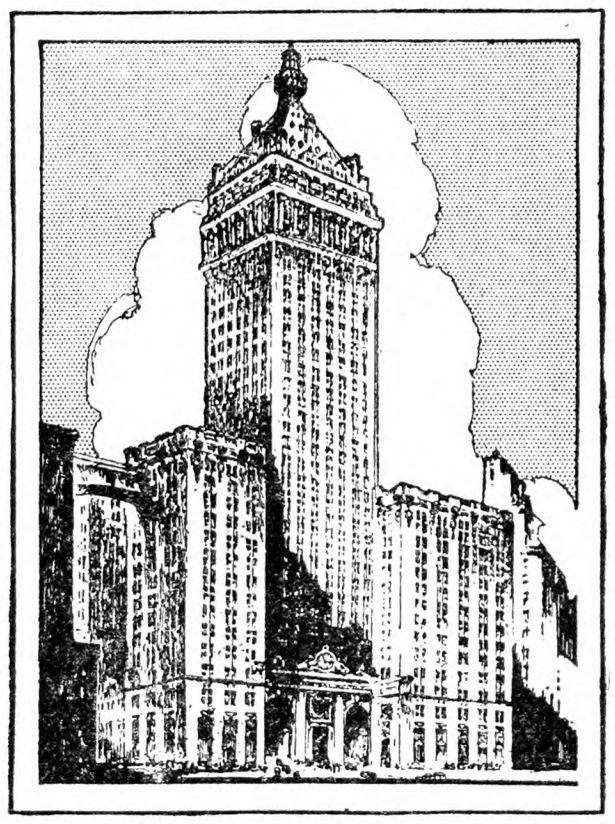
THE EXPLANATION

This diagram explains how Crainelox rebuilds old stave silos. Over the old staves is placed our special moisture and acid-proof Silafelt. Then a continuous Crainelox hooping from bottom to top. It produces a strong, sturdy, barrel-like silo that will resist wind and weather for a generation. (Some in use today were repaired 25 years ago.) Special prices this summer. Write for particulars.

Send for Further Information Photographs and Catalog

Craine, Inc., makes Wood Stave, Triple Wall, Tile, Concrete Stave and Solid Concrete Silos—the largest choice in the country. Get prices on each of these types—also this month's special discounts, our time-payment plan, etc. Write today before it slips your mind.

CRAINE, INC.
60 Adams Street Norwich, New York



Build agriculture on a firm foundation

AN imposing example of modern engineering skill, the new 35-story New York Central Building rests on a foundation planned to support its great weight.

Beneath its mass of steel and stonework are two levels of New York Central train tracks. Towering astride Park Avenue, immediately north of Grand Central Terminal, two streams of city traffic pass directly through it. This monument to sound planning stands as an inspiration to every thoughtful person.

Agriculture, like railroads and office structures, must build on a firm foundation. All three represent long-time investments. Instead of steel, cement, and granite, permanent agriculture must be built upon wise counsel, able leadership, and sound judgment to withstand the storms of unrest, discontent, and political strife.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

The purpose of the Agricultural Relations Department is to study your problems and co-operate with you in the interest of permanent agriculture.

New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.
La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill.
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio
Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
902 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Raspberry Grower Loses Heavily

A raspberry grower in one of the Central States was hard hit. His loss could have been prevented had he known what to do.

Last Fall he "tipped in" the ends of his Cumberland black raspberry canes and had good prospects for 30,000 plants. This Spring he found that fully 50 per cent of the tips had never struck root at all, and many of those that did, made very inferior, worthless plants. It wasn't a case of winter-killing exactly, because at no time during the Winter did it get cold enough to kill Cumberland black raspberry canes. The loss was due to the weakening of the canes by anthracnose, a fungus disease which attacks the new canes of raspberries in the Spring, causing purplish, circular, to elongated blotches up and down on the canes. When the attack of the disease is bad, these blotches unite, causing one solid mass of "scab" over the canes, interfering with the circulation of sap so that the canes weaken and die.

Upon investigation it was found that those canes that failed to strike root and those making very few roots, were badly infected with the anthracnose, while the canes that did make good plants had very little or no anthracnose on them. Most of the canes that were badly infected were also winter-killed, not only back to where the branching of the canes began, but back into the main cane itself.

The loss in plants alone from this grower's two acres was over $200, and the possible crop of berries was cut at least 50 per cent. This could have been prevented had the grower sprayed his raspberry plantation for anthracnose last Spring. To prevent anthracnose is about the only reason for spraying raspberries. The application, time and material suggested for anthracnose control are as follows:

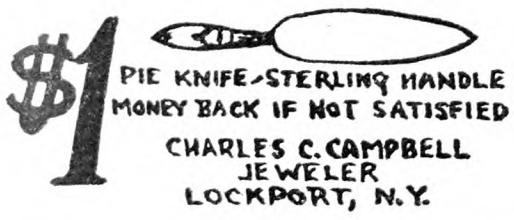
First, spray before growth starts in the Spring, using lime-sulphur, five gallons made up to 50 gallons with water.

Second, apply second application when the young shoots, the ones which come up from the base of the plants, are six to eight inches long, and use lime-sulphur, one gallon made up to 50 gallons with water. This application should be applied about a week or so before the blossoms open. A 2-4-50 Bordeaux mixture might be used for this second application also. There is less danger of burning the leaves than when lime-sulphur is used.

Third. — This application might be made in severe cases just ahead of blossoming, using lime-sulphur, one gallon made up to 50 gallons with water.

As preventive measures, always set healthy plants from disease-free plantations, and always remove the old canes, that part left from last year's growth, often spoken of as the "tail," before young plants are set. Anthracnose is carried to young plantations on this short piece of old cane. Cut these old canes off and cover up the young plants, leaving none of it above the ground.

B. W. KEITH.



DEL-MAR-VA THE MARKET BASKET OF THE EAST

Three to ten hours by motor truck to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington markets. Pennsylvania Railroad permeates Peninsula. Splendid productive land, farms, town and waterfront homes. Low prices. Good schools, low taxes. Very little snow and freezing. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE.

Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

MEN Reliable over 50 years. Develop your own business near home.
M. C. MILLIMAN - TROY, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Working farmer to take full charge of a large commercial orchard operation; must have full knowledge of cultivation, spraying, sorting and packing; give experience and salary in first letter. L. T. HALLOCK & SON, Clayton, N. J.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A man capable of handling the production and selling on 100 acres of fruit. LONE OAK POULTRY FARM, Babylon, N. Y.

WANTED—A woman capable of cooking for 15 to 20 men on a large fruit and poultry farm on Long Island. LONE OAK POULTRY FARM, Babylon, N. Y.

WANTED—Cheerful woman as cook-houseworker in family of two adults, two children; for country home in Maryland; would consider two sisters or mother and daughter, latter as nurse for children. ADVERTISER 6360, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—By family two adults, couple take entire charge cooking, housekeeping and gardening; no farm work, but must be familiar farm ways or used to farm living; unquestionable references from last employer; salary dependent upon ability. ADVERTISER 6394, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, experienced single man for farm work, $40. ADVERTISER 6384, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Strong boy over 16 to work on a vegetable farm; $40 a month with room and board. B. GASPORINO, Mystic, Conn.

WANTED—Two good general farmers with help; good houses and conditions; a good chance for the right parties. ADVERTISER 6402, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE for commercial poultry farm; Long Island; man to work with laying hens, and woman to cook for help. ADVERTISER 6417, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A married dairyman, no children, on gentleman's estate; must board men; must be good butter-maker; will write all details to anyone interested in a first-class place. Address BOX 260, Far Hills, N. J.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman as working housekeeper in Summer home near Albany; all conveniences, no heavy work, moderate wages. ADVERTISER 6407, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN wanted who would be interested in starting poultry farm in Northern New Jersey on liberal share basis; must be married, and be able to prove that he can produce results. ADVERTISER 6409, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED Protestant, settled man, year round general outside work, lawn, garden, cow, etc.; unfurnished small house; enclose copy of references first letter; salary $100. BOX 217, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED by farmer near Kingston, N. Y., experienced poultryman, married, capable of plowing and light farm work; salary $75 per month, also substantial interest in profits of poultry business. ADVERTISER 6411, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP WANTED—Male—Elderly single man as farm helper on small dairy farm in Ridgefield, Conn.; steady, all-year-round position and good home including board and lodging; must understand milking, care of stock and be able to do general farm work; state wages. Address, CHARLES HECHT, 119 Mamaroneck Rd., White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—Competent white woman for general housework for family of four (two school children); only one wanting steady position need apply; small, new house, modern kitchen; no laundry; own room with private bath; $15 a week; state age and experience in reply. MRS. M. S. GOULD, 205 Willow Street, Bound Brook, N. J.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between the ages of 30 to 45 years, in good physical health; applicants must have had the equivalent of eighth grade education; must be active and free from physical deformities and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information apply to LEO J. PALMER, M.D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WOMAN or elderly couple needed to board four or five men on farm; permanent home—attractive position; house unfurnished; men have separate quarters. ADVERTISER 6420, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN wanted, waitress and housework, salary $50-$60 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Single man for general farm in New Jersey; good milker; state wages expected. ADVERTISER 6421, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman to take care of our cottage at the Rest Farm and to cook for one gentleman, the superintendent of the farm; very light work and an excellent home for the right person. ADVERTISER 6423, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married couple, without children; woman to do cooking and general housework; man to take care of garden, lawn, help in house, etc.; must like children, be willing, conscientious and neat about themselves and work; this is a dairy farm proposition located in Bucks County, Pa. Apply to JOSEPH O. CANBY, Hulmeville, Pa., stating wages in first letter.

Situations Wanted

TWO young men, gardeners' helpers, ambitious; salary $40 a month and board. LARSEN, 606 52d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL specialist desires connection with estate as manager; whether your problem is one of reorganization or establishment, the writer is competent in any branch of the industry; no mediocre proposition considered. WILLIAM LEE HALLECK, Richlandtown, Pa.

PAINTER-PAPERHANGER wants board, $5.50 day (8 hours), all carfares. GEORGE BROCKTEN, Poningo, Portchester, N. Y.

A MIDDLE-AGED man, American, desires work, handy with all tools, familiar with repairs on farm or estates, in fact a good general mechanic; good home with steady work more desired than large salary; New York State chauffeur's license. ADVERTISER 6400, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted — Middle-aged Protestant-American farmer as caretaker or watchman on estate; no liquor; permanent, able and willing; good references. ADVERTISER, R. F. D. 99, West Orange, N. J.

MAN, 32, married, one child, wants position as chauffeur, watchman or houseman in country; references. ADVERTISER 6404, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted—Young man, 20, willing, wants light work on farm; Jersey preferred. R., 185 Pearsall Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

COUPLE, refined, wants a position with refined people as chauffeur, gardener, cook, waitress; Protestants; country preferred, not essential; kindly state conditions. ADVERTISER 6405, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, 25, Swedish, 5 years' experience, short course trained, wishes position on commercial poultry farm; references. ADVERTISER 6406, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wishes to learn fruit farming, willing to work for small wages to start. ADVERTISER 6408, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, Germans, farmer, sober, diligent workers; man also chauffeur or truck and tractor driver; wife general housework, cook; wants steady position with trustworthy, decent employer at once; offers with salary to start. ADVERTISER 6410, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN farmer, 26, wants position on large poultry farm interested in raising capons; salary $50 to start including board and room. ADVERTISER 6414, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, thoroughly experienced, sober, reliable, white, American-Protestant, wants position on modern chicken farm. A. W. BELL, 617 North Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

YOUNG man desires position on poultry farm, experienced; $50 month and maintenance. HANSEN, 160 Smith St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN farmer, 21, 1½ years in country; good worker, experienced in every kind of farm work and machinery; wants place on good farm; state full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 6412, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, one child; lifetime experience all branches but caponizing; wants permanent position; brooding of chicks my specialty. ADVERTISER 6415, care Rural New-Yorker.

MILK route in New Jersey wanted. ADVERTISER 6397, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A retail milk route, over 250 quarts, about 100 miles from New York City. ADVERTISER 6396, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOULD like to connect with a growing milk concern; will invest; Christian, 33. ADVERTISER 6418, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, American, 32, wants position with responsibility in modern certified dairy; have 10 years' practical experience in dairy work; able to produce certified milk with low bacteria count; can take charge; state wages and living conditions; excellent references. LOCK BOX 477, Cheshire, Conn.

CONNECTICUT Agricultural College has graduating students available as herdsmen, poultry plant managers, orchardists, greenhouse managers, estate managers and numerous other positions. Apply to COMMITTEE ON APPOINTMENTS, Storrs, Conn.

WANTED by young man, good workman, no bad habits, position on private place, entire charge up-to-date dairy. Phone RED BANK 1489.

POULTRY school graduate, 38, married, two children; 15 years' practical experience, eight with present employer; best of references. ADVERTISER 6425, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM for sale, 7½ acres, 7-room house, all improvements, newly decorated in and outside; chicken houses for 1,500 hens, barn and outbuildings on hard road. JOHN H. QUINN, 4 William St., Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm, 80 acres, $2,350; no hills, no stones; mild Winters; $850 cash; also 80-acres, $4,000, half cash. GEO. HOPPES, Owner, R. 2, Salisbury, Md.

FOR SALE or rent, store, garage, blacksmith and wheel-wright shops; situated on Elkton-Salisbury main highway; dwelling available. SAMUEL J. COMLY, Kennedyville, Md.

FOR SALE—Two farms, town of German, Chenango County, N. Y. Write, DR. GEORGE S. WEAVER, McDonough, N. Y.

WANTED—Trade my seven lots in New Jersey for farm or house; will pay cash for balance; send description to JOHN KRUPA, 706 Homewood Ave., Warren, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, five acres, modern house, ten rooms, large barn, every kind fruit and berries; have run road-side stand and gas; on State road to Cape; for particulars, L. C. HALL, R. F. D., Kingston, Mass.

FOR SALE or rent, an established tea room on the best road in Connecticut. ADVERTISER 6363, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm in New Boston, N. H., 10-room house, large barn, 175 young apple trees in prime bearing, large blueberry pasture, cuts 80 tons hay; good soil, free from rocks; sold to settle estate. Write to G. H. CAUGHEY, Antrim, N. H., or call on O. A. Sutherland, New Boston, N. H.

120-ACRE farm for sale; good 8-room house, two barns, other buildings, woodlot, rich garden soil; telephone, electricity; well watered; on main road, near town. H. L. SEWARD, Waverly, N. Y.

WANTED—House about six rooms, bath, some land; commuting distance to New York; state price, particulars. ADVERTISER 6374, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small farm in Otsego County, pleasantly situated, wonderful Summer home, excellent house; photo; reasonable. FITZGERALD, 6 Spencer Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Beautiful farm in one of the best farming sections of Maine; excellent for stock or dairy; about 300 acres evenly divided between wood, timberland and well-watered pasture; has carried 75 head of stock; 125 acres, broad, smooth fields, adapted to all kinds of crops; fruit trees and berries; near good schools, stores, churches, towns, railroad, good roads, etc.; good house with granite foundation, hardwood floor, furnace and bathroom; cow barn, silo, horse barn, garage, poultry houses and various other buildings in good condition; owner called away and must sell at a sacrifice to make quick sale and close up affairs; will include all farm machinery without extra charge to quick buyer; price $10,000; will consider any reasonable offer. N. E. BASSETT, New Sharon, Maine.

WANT to rent small house in country, New York State, two years' lease; state rental first letter. ADVERTISER 6398, care Rural New-Yorker.

PIGEON farm and beautiful five-room bungalow with glass sun parlor, bath, steam heat, electricity, gas for cooking and all conveniences; front and back veranda screened and glass enclosed; garage and feed room in rear; located on half an acre of land, 10 minutes from center of beautiful town of Vineland; mail delivered, bus for school children; flying yards for 1,500 birds; will include 1,400 breeding pigeons in sale of property; these birds will make you real money; pigeons pay big—will teach you; price $17,000; see this fine place; reference, Tradesman Bank, Vineland, N. J. ADVERTISER 6403, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Greenhouse and nursery business on main road in city of 10,000, doing $15,000 business, can be doubled; fine 10-room house in good condition, all equipped; about 10,000 feet glass, 10,000 evergreens, overhead irrigation, about 5 acres of land; am selling on account of health; details if interested. ADVERTISER 6401, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO LET—Three-room apartment in suburban home, all improvements, commuting distance; rent reasonable. BOX 37, Blauvelt, N. Y.

BUY 76 acres in Trumble County, Ohio; fair buildings near cement road, near country club; nice high land; a dairy farm for $3,000, $1,200 cash; no agent. JERRY E. MILLER, Rt. 1, Middlefield, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Beautuiful home and small dairy, right at a thriving town in Southern Virginia. J. DUDLEY WOODARD, North Emporia, Va.

FOR SALE—Large farm in Southeastern Virginia, beautiful country home and fine, level land. J. DUDLEY WOODARD, North Emporia, Va.

FOR SALE—In beautiful little county seat town, Fairfax, Va., two-story bungalow, eight rooms, bath, pantry, sleeping porch, furnace, electric lights, hot and cold water; lot 110 by 160 feet, on State highway; improved by lawns, shrubbery, trees, garage; town of 600 population; schools, churches, bus and car lines; 14 miles south Washington, D. C.; four State highways; price $8,500, cash and terms. MRS. W. P. MONCURE, Fairfax, Va.

WANT equipped poultry farm, Long Island or New Jersey. HOLT, 1937 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUNTRY gentleman's farm direct from owner, Woodlawn; 140 acres highly cultivated, first-class buildings, 16-room colonial house, spring water, everything available; hard road, adjoining State game farm. MILTON MARLATT, Hackettstown, N. J.

FOR RENT or shares, six-room house, with long water-front, suitable for duck farm; also big poultry-house. HULL E. TUTHILL, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED to lease, with buying option, modern poultry farm, 1,000 capacity; New Jersey preferred, within 100 miles New York City. ADVERTISER 6399, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM to let—30 acres of tillable soil suitable for truck gardening; small house without modern improvements; 40 miles out Westchester County; low rent to reliable and responsible party. F. J. HELLER, 295 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

$1,000 GETS tourists' lodge, Albany-Buffalo Turnpike; large house, newly painted, furniture; price $3,000. LUTHER SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

WANTED to rent small farm cheap. ADVERTISER 6416, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIVE farms, 30 to 250 acres, $800 to $10,000, suitable Summer homes, practical dairy, stock farms; best milk markets, fine scenery, best water, electricity available; plenty wood, lumber, pastures. OWNER, Pettingill Farm, Chester, Vt.

FOR SALE—Chicken farm or Summer home; high elevation; for further information, write BOX 58, Shutesbury, Mass.

FOR RENT on shares or partnership, well-equipped, 200-acre farm, in New Jersey, to reliable party with some cash to take interest in stock. ADVERTISER 6422, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Home and pigeon plant situated in Vineland, N. J., "the California of the East," consisting of a 9-room house, hot-water heat, electricity, all modern improvements, garage, pigeon houses, up-to-date, stocked poultry-house, all kinds fruit, 2 acres fine lawn and shaded; particulars, B. F. RELYEA, 509 N. E. Ave., Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—At scenic Marlboro-on-Hudson, beautiful farm home, all conveniences; 32 acres, heavily fruited. WM. A. FOWLER, Marlboro, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm about 60 acres, good soil and buildings, 50 miles of New York or Philadelphia; New Jersey preferred; full particulars, price. ADVERTISER 6424, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN (44), formerly postmaster and owner of successful general store, desires position; thoroughly competent to manage or assist; may invest in business later. ADVERTISER 6419, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60 lbs., $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY, nice color, fine flavor, clover, 60-lb. can, here, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.40; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY, fine quality white clover, $6 per 60-lb. can. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

BOARDERS wanted. MAPLECREST FARM, Cottekill, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED to buy Surge milker. J. F. CARD, Lindenau, Texas.

NEW YORK maple syrup, $2.50 gallon, delivered in fourth zone. CLARK BRIGHT, Bloomville, N. Y.

CHESAPEAKE Bay fish: shad, sea bass, flounders, etc., 12 to 25 cents pound, prepaid express, in 25 to 100-lb. lots; if you run a roadside stand you can sell plenty of them at a good profit, or make up an order among your neighbors and get wholesale prices. WM. LORD, Cambridge, Md.

SLEEP on fresh picked balsam pillow, filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma, refreshing in the sick room and shut ins; excellent gift for sweetheart and friend; cretonne cover; 2½ lbs., $1.25, postage paid, remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Hen manure, no bedding, $10 per ton in quantities. M. A. SHAW, Box 256, Belchertown, Mass.

GENTLEMAN, lady and girl (7), want board in country for August, near lake or brook, quiet; Christians; no other boarders. ADVERTISER 6413, care Rural New-Yorker.

U. S. Gov't

WATER CARTS

ONLY

$37.50

F. O. B. Columbus, O. and Harrisburg, Penn.

For SPRAYING
SPRINKLING
HAULING WATER
SAP GATHERING
GASOLENE—OIL
LIQUID MANURE
and
Dozens of Other Uses

Cost U. S. Gov't $275 Each

Every Farmer—Fruit Grower and Road Builder Should Take Advantage of this Bargain Offer

Horse Drawn

Extra Well Made—Will Last A Lifetime

15 Brass Faucets and ONE Large Faucet

Brand New—Never Used

Easily Converted Into a Sprayer

By making a few changes in the pipe connection, this outfit can be converted into an air pressure sprayer worth at least $300.00.

Complete Instructions Sent With Every Cart

A WONDERFUL value from the Government's surplus supplies. This is an opportunity for readers of this paper to get one of these carts at this low price.—We have only a few left, and while they last, we offer them at the low price of $37.50. These carts are brand new—have never been used and are shipped to you in original crates just as delivered to the U. S. Government by the Studebaker Wagon Works or other high-grade manufacturer who built it.

OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME

No farmer, fruit grower or Road Builder should fail to take advantage of this offer. This cart can be used for Spraying, Sprinkling potatoes or vegetables—for sprinkling roadways—for hauling water—for sap gathering or dozens of other uses. Tank is of one piece Galvanized Iron with splash partition, solid riveted joints. 150 Gallon capacity. Gould or Red Jacket Pump. Strainer device. 25 ft. of 2" four-ply hose. (We do not guarantee condition of hose, yet it may give considerable service.) Standard approved Brake rod wheels 54 inches in diameter, 3" Steel Tires, Tread 56". 10-inch steel hubs. Steel Axle, 2 x 2". Foot Brakes. Tool box under seat. One extra large Master Faucet. 15 Brass Faucets in rear for drawing water, gasoline or oil.

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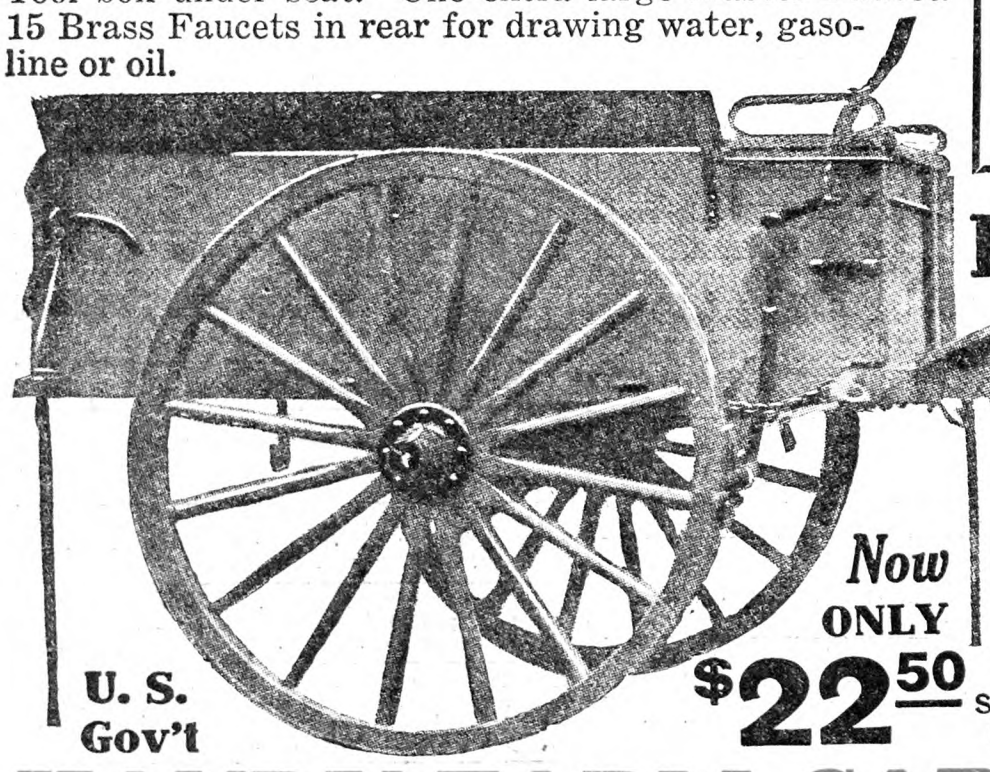

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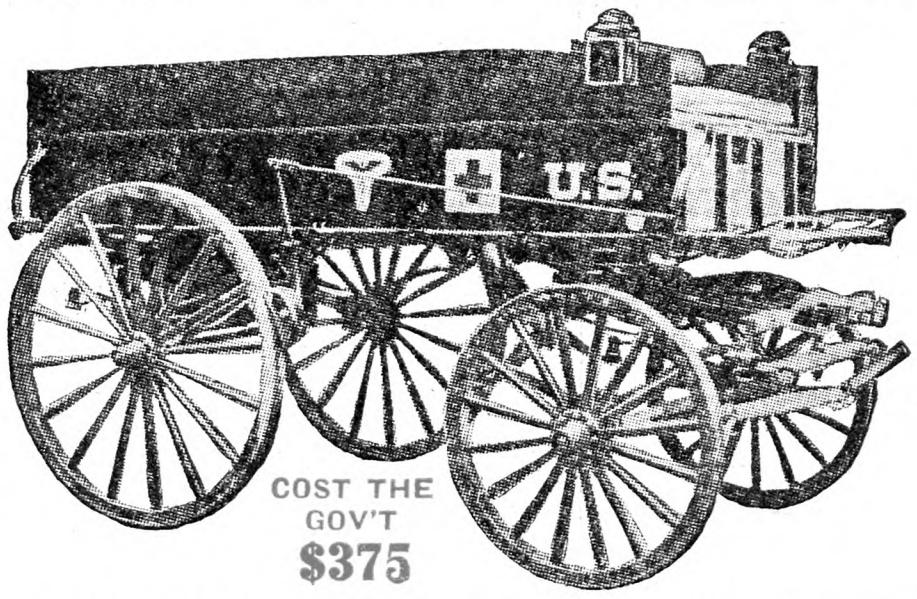

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. | Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St. New York. Price One Dollar a Year. | May 18, 1929 | Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. | No. 5056

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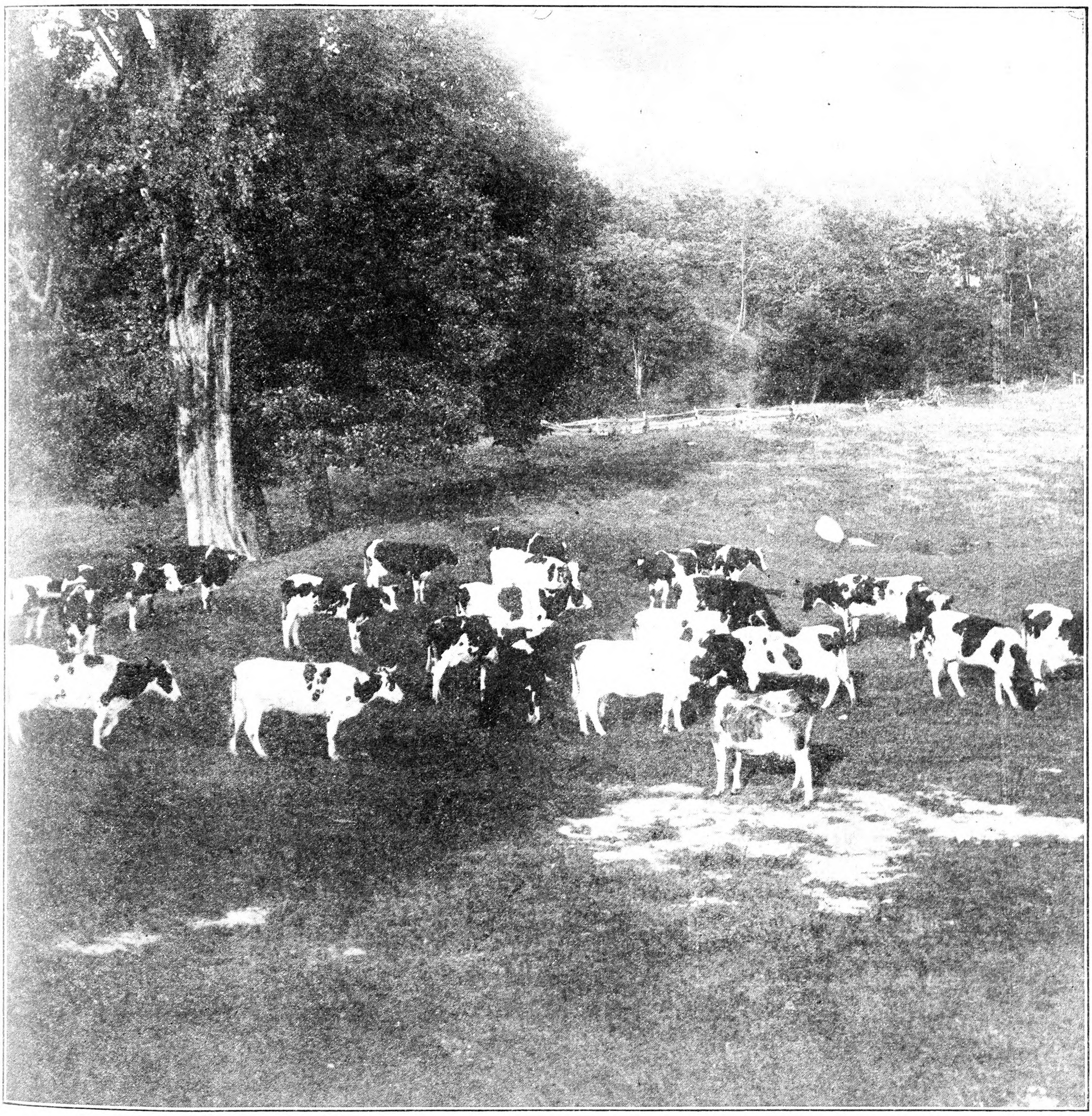


The Dairy Herd in the Field

Sheep in Eastern New York

I have about 50 acres of hilly land, fairly well wooded, with plenty of water and grass. I am anxious to put in sheep. I know very little about sheep-raising. How many sheep could be put on this acreage, how high should the fences be, what sort of shelter would be necessary in Winter, how should they be fed in Winter and what is the dog hazard? My place is four miles in back of the Hudson in Westchester County. A. D. G.

Peekskill, N. Y.

SHEEP should do very well on the kind of land indicated. They will require very little labor except at lambing time, when they must be given good care and close attention.

The number of sheep that can be put on an acre will depend largely on the fertility of the soil, the amount of wood and somewhat with the season and rainfall. Enough sheep should be put on to keep the herbage eaten down fairly close, even though some supplemental feed has to be used to eke out the pasture during droughts or late in the Fall. In this way weeds and brush are kept down and the grass will improve from year to year.

With the sort of conditions described, three to five sheep to the acre would probably fully stock the area. If trees are scattering and the grass is good, it might carry more.

A 4-ft. woven wire fence, with the bottom wire close to the ground, will hold the sheep, and if care is taken to fill in the hollows where the ground is uneven, it will be a protection, though not an absolute safeguard, against dogs. The danger from dogs is roughly inversely proportional to the distance from cities or large villages, and, where dogs are numerous, the only safe way is to provide a dog-proof corral, where the sheep should be confined each night, and let out each morning. This adds to the labor and care necessary, but it is well worth the cost, since most attacks of dogs are made at night.

It should be borne in mind that any dog chasing or worrying any domestic animal may be killed by anyone, and if damage has been done the owner of the dog or the town is responsible for it.

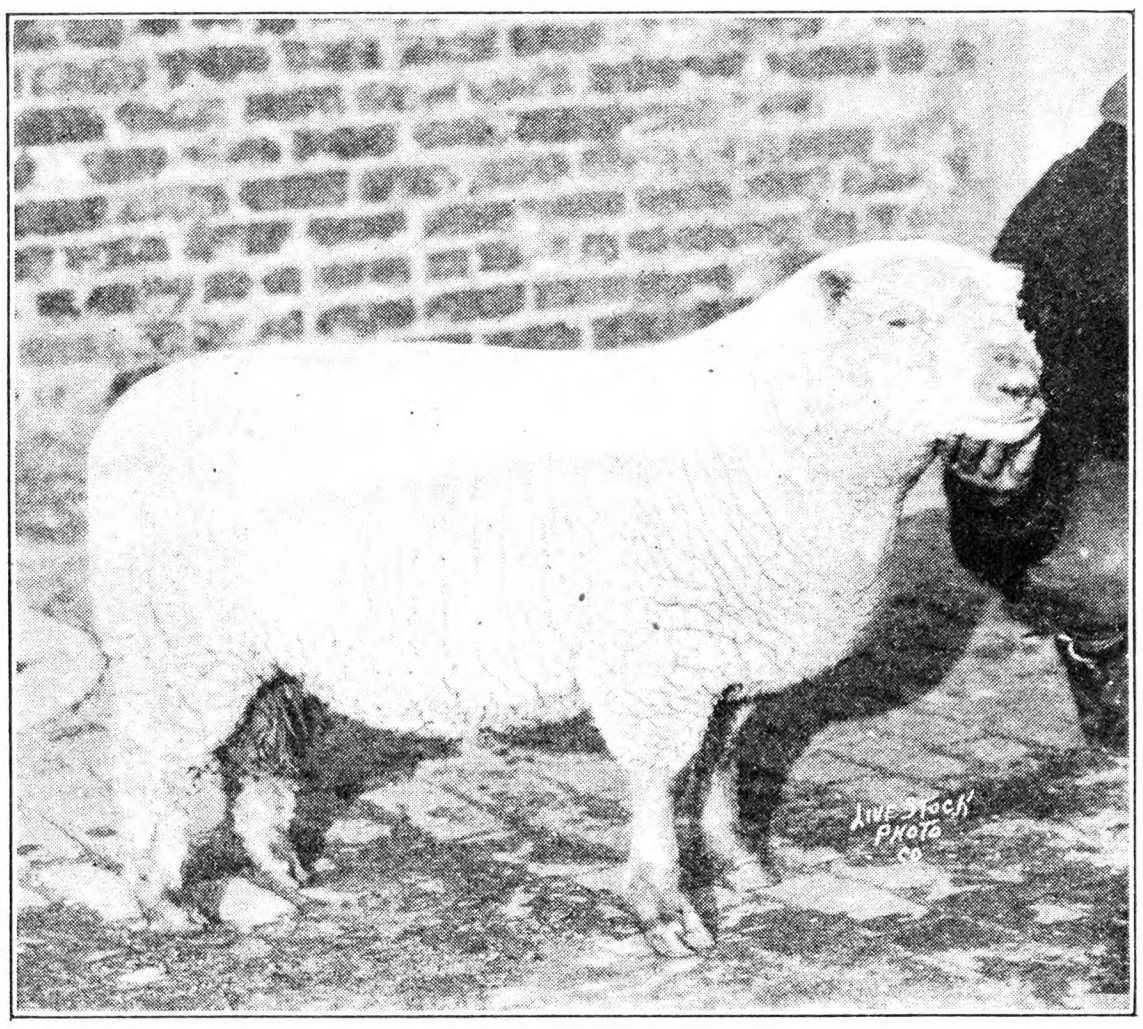
It will, of course, be necessary to provide feed for the flock in Winter. It should be largely hay, but should never be clear Timothy. It should contain as much clover as possible. A sheep will consume about 1½ lbs. per day of hay or its equivalent or, say, 300 lbs. for a Winter season of six months. Sheaf oats makes a good substitute for hay, particularly in the Fall, to supplement failing pastures, and again in the Spring, when the lambs are coming.

From the time the lambs are dropped until pasture is ready, some grain, in addition to the hay, will be necessary, and some roots, as mangels or turnips, will be a great advantage. For grain 1 lb. to 1½ lbs. a day of a mixture of whole oats, whole corn and wheat bran is a very satisfactory ration, and 3 lbs. of roots per head per day will materially help the flow of milk.

The chief requisite of Winter shelter is that the sheep be kept dry, both on their backs and under foot. Warmth is not especially necessary; in fact, sheep may easily be made too warm. They should never be so warm or closely confined as to sweat. A shingle-boarded shed, open on one side, with a sunny exposure to east or south, with a dry yard sufficiently large to give the flock comfortable exercise, makes ideal Winter quarters for sheep.

For Southeastern New York, lambs should be dropped early. The rams should be turned in the flock October 15. This will bring the lambs about the middle of March. If the flock has been well-kept and cared for, the ewes will supply a good flow of milk, and the lambs will grow rapidly, and be ready to eat grass when the flock goes to pasture early in May; so that, with their mothers' milk and fresh grass, they should be ready for market, weighing 60 to 70 lbs., by the last of June or early in July, when there is a good market for them.

As to breeds, Shropshires are most commonly kept. Dorsets, while not quite so good as to form, are more active, the lambs are vigorous and the ewes excellent milkers. Southdowns undoubtedly make the finest quality of mutton, but they lack somewhat in size. H. H. W.



A Champion Southdown Lamb. Fig. 301

Preparing for Dry Weather

What can I sow at this season of the year that will be ready for feeding as a green crop when pastures have become short during July and August? We have a herd of 12 cows and a milk route, so that we are required to make a certain amount of milk all of the time. A. R.

LIKE many other phases of dairy farming, the feed problem is one which must receive attention several months in advance of the time when a crisis in the feed situation is liable to occur. Even 12 months is not too long to look ahead toward planning for periods of short pasture. If you were fortunate enough to have sown a few acres of rye last Fall, you will be ready for any feed emergency even before the period of dry weather gets in its effect toward drying up our pastures. Planning a soiling crop must, of course, take into consideration the locality in which the crop is to be grown. Rye sown in the Fall will in our eastern section of the Middle Atlantic States be ready to cut for soiling anywhere from May 1 to 15. There are a great many people who believe it dangerous to feed green rye after it has become jointed. Those who profess to know make the claim that too mature green rye will cause udder troubles.

To have an ample supply of green feed on hand when the rye crop is exhausted one should be able to draw upon the Alfalfa field. We believe that there is some field on every farm that is well drained and of the right soil texture to grow this valuable legume. Probably the Alfalfa can be cut green from the time the rye is used up until about ten days to two weeks later when the Alfalfa will become too woody. This will then bring our cropping system up to about the last of May or the first of June. Oats and Canada field peas drilled as early as the ground can be worked should give a crop of sufficient size to cut green in 60 to 70 days. This means then oats and peas sown as early as possible. The sowing of these two grains should be duplicated in about two weeks so that a second crop of green feed may follow the first cutting.

It will hardly be worth while to plan on more than two sowings of oats and Canada field peas as the peas are not a hot weather crop. However, soiling crops have been furnished already to the last of June, at which time the second cutting of Alfalfa should be about ready and may last until the middle or last of July. A green crop from then on is the real problem of the dairyman, because it is usually during July and August that dry weather, heat of dog days and flies each contribute their share toward decreasing the milk flow.

Soy beans or cow peas have their important place in this scheme of cropping, and if either has been sown during May they, too, will yield sufficient growth for cutting in 70 days. If the Soy beans and cow peas do not develop fast enough to take care of the situation during late July and the month of August a crop of millet sown in early Spring will furnish an abundance of green roughage during the late Summer months. Green corn has its place in the system and will be ready and relished by the milking cows along about September 1, or in many cases by the last of August.

Varieties of seeds to use in the cropping system vary, of course, with the locality. While the soiling system does furnish an abundance of green roughage and will make a lot of milk, there is still a better source of succulence for dry weather, namely the Summer silo, and it is not ill advice to urge every dairyman, unless he be in a very fertile river bottom pasture section, to have a small silo which can be used during the Summer months. There was a time when we did not expect to make much milk during the months of July and August, but demand has made it practical to keep up the production even during these dry months, and unless the production of the herd is kept up, the economy of the Fall production is jeopardized.

Any cow, even though she has started her lactation period during the Spring months, will not do much at the pail once she is allowed to take a decided drop in production. This means then that if the production is to be maintained over the critical period of dry pasture, one of three things must be done, either green crops must be planted or a silo filled for the Summer feeding, or as a last resort the dairyman will be required to feed hay and grain as in Winter. It is felt that the Summer silo is the most economical of the three plans. The Summer silo as well as the Winter is probably the most practical method of storing cow feed. Corn silage is succulent, nutritious and very palatable from the standpoint of the cow herself. It also affords the dairyman a good income from his labors in the field, as he is selling his crops to the cow and keeping all the fertility on the farm rather than depleting his soil of its elements. Another reason for the silo is that the corn plant is the only one of many of our cereals which when fed alone will maintain health in a herd of cattle.

If the silo is not available and the soiling crop shall be a source of succulent roughage, then care should be taken to have the soiling crops near the barn in order that they will not have to be carted a great distance. Being very green and full of water, the soiling crop has its great value in being cut fresh each day. Wilted crops are often a source of danger from poisoning. Therefore the soiling plan becomes a hardship to the average dairyman, as he must cut fresh crops each day when he would be planting other crops or curing hay for Winter feeding. This only goes to make another argument in favor of the Summer silo. Should any of our dairymen have a Summer silo or plan to erect one this year, they should keep in mind that silage must be moved rapidly during the Summer or spoiling will occur. At least four inches of silage should be removed from the whole surface of the silo every day. This means, then, that the Summer silo must be small. For a herd of 12 to 15 cows certainly a 12-ft. Summer silo would be large. Another rather drastic change from old methods of feeding would be the recommendation that grain be fed all Summer long. Perhaps in some herds the fact that no grain is fed in Summer means the difference between profit and loss for the season. It is believed, however, that if some grain is fed even during the months when the cows are on pasture they will be kept in a physical condition which will make them better producers of higher quality milk during the Fall months when the rowen becomes a source of feed. J. W. B.

A Bit of Poultry History

IT WAS in 1866 that I was first inoculated with the poultry fever, from which I have never recovered, so that matters pertaining to the industry have always claimed my attention. Perhaps the most surprising fact of the year is the remarkable advance in egg production since American breeds began to be developed.

My first purchase of eggs was a hatching of White Leghorns from a New York breeder for which I paid $5, and from that clutch I obtained five chickens, two solid black, two with black feather in body and tail and one white. Then came the Houdans and Black Spanish, but neither satisfied my fancy. Early in the seventies I fell in with the founders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Virgil Gilman, of Nashua, N. H. Daniel Upham, of Wilsonville, Conn., and A. H. Drake, of Stoughton, Mass. Each reached the end desired by original methods. Thus Mr. Gilman combined the Dorking, Brahma and Leghorn blood, obtaining a well-built, compact body, rather short in the back, with well-rounded saddle and neck. Mr. Upham clung more closely to the Dorking type, getting a longer body with more abrupt rise of tail and neck, from the Black Javas deeper color and, as a rule, a heavier bird. Probably some Cochin blood entered here, for a strong tendency to feathered legs was met for several years. Mr. Drake made his crosses from Dorking, Black Java, Leghorn and Cochin blood, holding closely to a distinct type of well-built, broad-bodied, large-legged, heavy-breasted and short-necked bird.

In the many exchanges made with these breeders, there came an acquaintance which soon indicated a clear purpose on the part of each to aid in developing a distinct breed which would have peculiar merit as meat producers while producing eggs of large size and deep color, in generous quantities. I remember that in 1874 or 1875 Mr. Drake selected for me a male from the first State poultry show, bred by one of the best breeders of the State, and he was mated with Drake pullets from another family, the result being a large flock of as handsome Black Javas as could be desired. In fact so uniform were they that I. K. Felch, of Massachusetts, wanted them for some experimental work. It was the strength of this blood that caused breeders more trouble than any other factor. In order to get the distinct bar desired and not throw black feathers, it has required, and even at this late date still requires, critical watchfulness.

In 1874 Oscar Frost, of Monmouth, Me., found among his Barred Plymouth Rock chicks two white ones showing the throw-back to Leghorn ancestors. As these proved to be male and female they were made the foundation of another deservedly popular breed, the White Plymouth Rocks. Taking up the work with Mr. Frost the next year, it was a source of surprise that so large a percent of chicks came true to color. If any blemish was seen it was an occasional black feather or approach to feathered legs, indicating the strength of the original Java and

Asiatic blood. In the years breeders have somewhat changed the type in harmony with individual desires and fancies, but in both breeds one can readily distinguish the stamp of the founders, telling of skill and patience in their great work. Younger men can hardly realize how much was involved in the struggle to establish the first American breed, for fancy was running strong for Leghorns, Brahmas, Cochins and in some States Hamburgs, Dorkings, Black Spanish and Houdans and opposition was strong against any attempt to create new varieties.

Following the Rocks came the Wyandottes, another American creation of merit, diversified in later years, as have been the Rocks, but with little change in character and productivity. No man not familiar with the struggle of the years can realize the service to the industry by the enthusiasts who have delved into the mysteries of breeding and evolved constantly improving families.

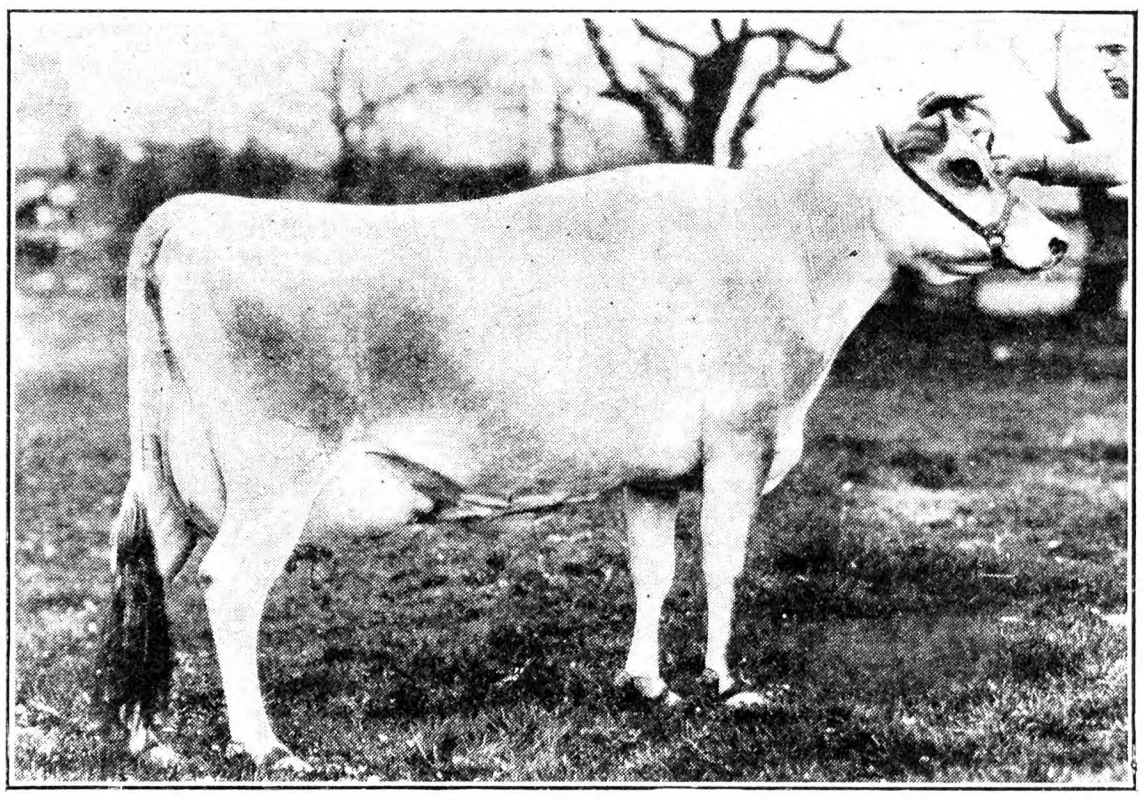
With the coming of the Rhode Island Red, a high water mark was struck, for the deserved popularity of this breed seems well established, and likely to carry on for many years. The demand of the market is for yellow legs, and these can hardly be hoped for in the Mediterranean breeds, save the Leghorns, the value of these as egg producers increasing year by year under skilled methods of care and feeding. To my mind it is useless to think of our American breeds competing with the Leghorns as egg producers, for the build of the creatures establishes certain characteristics which it will be well to hold in mind.

There must be a type best adapted for egg production and seeking this meat-making qualities must take second position. So too with the American breeds, dual-purpose animals, there must be a loss in either size or earliness in maturity, if we stress the production of eggs to the exclusion of meat-making propensities. Structure does govern, and while modifications may come with the years, the underlying facts must be kept in mind. During the late seventies and eighties I find by my records that the flocks gave from eight to ten dozen eggs yearly and that the average price ranged from 17 cents per dozen with a gradual and steady increase to 19. In fact for 20 years a fractional gain yearly was obtained.

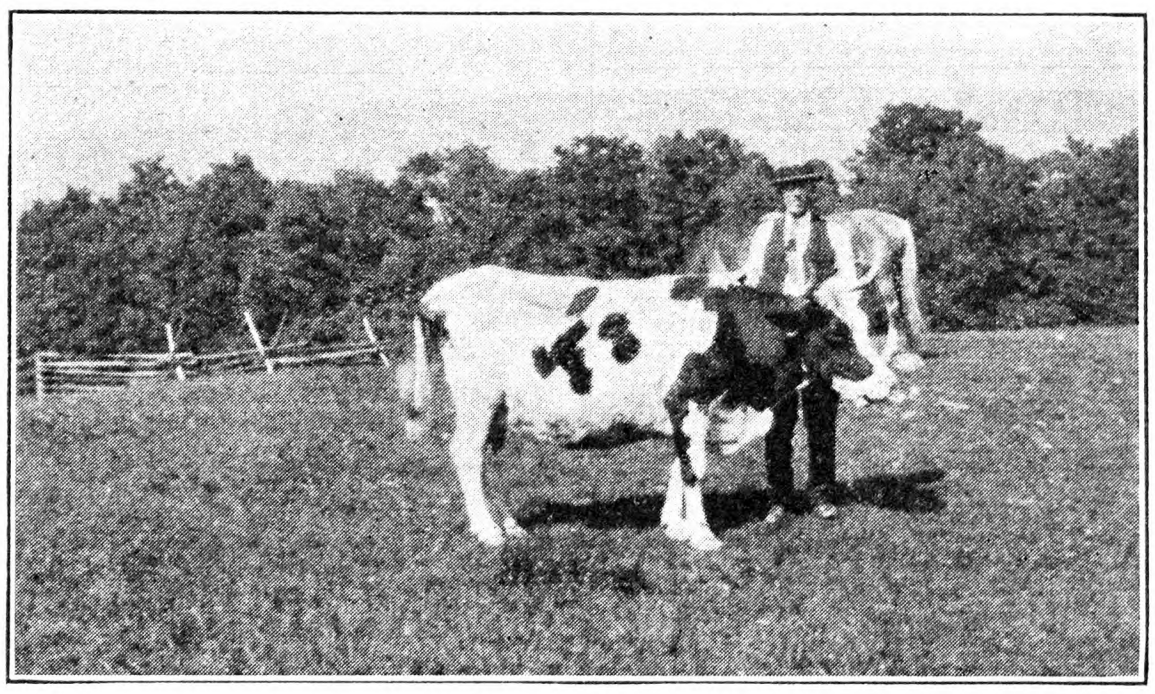
Those were days when one dollar a year profit from each hen was considered a good profit, and this was obtained by many. When we attempt to make comparison with conditions then and now and realize the tremendous strides made in housing, feed, care and selection of breeds and individuals, there comes a sense of obligation to those who, starting with Prof. Rice of New York, have gradually opened the doors into what now seems an almost limitless field, with rich possibilities promised every man who catches the vision and faithfully gives strict attention to underlying principles. It is well to remember that we have not reached the limit of size, earliness of maturity or annual egg production.

With the fever still in my veins there comes the wish that I might turn back the clock, and with old-time vigor take up again the work of breeding and developing the flocks of my choice. It is well to review the past for in so doing we catch a glimpse of the immense stride made in a given period and, if we realize the obligations due the men in laboratory and study, get a right viewpoint towards the future and its beckonings.

Maine. GEO. M. TWITCHELL.



In the 365 days of a test conducted at Brampton, Ontario, Canada, this cow, Brampton Bay Xenia, produced 20,413 lbs. of milk and 980 lbs. of butterfat. This record establishes Brampton Bay Xenia as the champion mature Jersey of Canada for milk production and the highest producing cow bred on the Island of Jersey. Brampton Bay Xenia is owned and was tested by B. H. Bull & Son of Brampton, an establishment owning some 600 head of Jerseys



Above is a picture of my 21-year-old cow Spottie, her owner standing by her head, at my farm, Maple Banks, where she was born and always kept. She is in good condition and bids fair to live several years. She freshened last in 1923 and has been milked daily ever since, giving a small amount of rich milk. She is Holstein and Jersey, mainly Holstein. She never stood on a cement floor, never had her head in a stanchion; went to the brook to drink, some distance from the barn, every day during the Winter. She never ate much grain, but a good many apples; kept in a stable where it froze in extreme cold weather; turned into a rough pasture with a wide range early in May and not in the barn again until November. —JAY DRAKE.

The Farm Office

EVERY industrious farmer classifies himself as a business man. This is exactly what he is, and, as such, he requires some sort of an office for the transaction of his business, exclusively. It may be elaborate or simple, as his means may dictate, but it is important that this room be reserved for his use apart from those used by the rest of his family, for the care of all official business relating to the farm—the planning of outside work, the keeping of records and accounts, the correspondence, filling of orders and interviews with buyers and salesmen.

Modern architects have already awakened to this need and arrange their farmhouse plans to provide for an office—a room apart from the household unit, but convenient to it. Few, however, on farms are building new houses. Those of us who are are fortunate, as we can place the office where it could best meet our specific needs, but the average farmhouse, in use today, although often old, is so spacious that, by careful planning, some little-used room can be transformed into a businesslike office with little expense and the careful renovation of some furniture already on hand.

To be ideal, such a room would require an outside entrance, should be well lighted, well ventilated, comfortably heated and kept free from litter of any sort. It requires the simplest of decorative treatment, but gives wide opportunity for the display of good taste and orderliness. Tan stucco oatmeal paper, with slight touches of color, makes a practical and inexpensive wall covering, and requires only the finish of a matching binder strip at the ceiling line, or some neat paneling done with the binder strips, as preferred. Figured paper of any sort is entirely out of place. All woodwork should be enameled in natural tan in a tone lighter than the side wall. If the ceiling is given the same treatment it is easily kept in sanitary condition with a long-handled, camel's-hair brush. A hardwood floor, treated with two coats of waterproof varnish, is the simplest to keep clean, if treated daily with cedar oil, and also gives the most satisfactory service, but if flooring is old and only in fair condition, a coat of oak-colored floor paint, with a hard varnish finish, is quite satisfactory. If its condition is not good, it might be advisable to cover it entirely with an inlaid linoleum, carefully cemented to a permanent felt base. This has the advantage of being easily kept clean, and reduces the noise of walking on bare boards. Avoid the use of small rugs in the farm office. They become nothing but a nuisance. Full-sized linoleum rugs give satisfaction, provided they are of good quality in the first place. Daily treatments with liquid wax keeps them in fine condition. In this particular room the design should be geometrical, and chosen in tones of blue, or might be merely a mottled blue.

It is wise to see that no unnecessary pieces of furniture, pictures, calendars, bric-a-brac or out-of-date magazines, be permitted to clutter such a room. A well-furnished farm office would contain a desk with swivel chair, a waste basket (emptied daily), a filing cabinet, a safe, a bookcase (sectional type is best) containing books relative to agricultural interests, one easy chair, one rocker, one chair without rockers, a library table, a reading lamp, a comfortable couch—that Mr. Farmer may snatch his "forty winks" in peace and quiet—a reliable, though not necessarily expensive clock, a large figured calendar, an ash tray, a costumer and umbrella stand and a few up-to-date standard magazines. Carefully avoid cheap, trashy periodicals, as they lend an air of inferiority to any office. A few of the best farm magazines or others of very high order, at once place the owner of that office on the plane of the intelligent business man. The telephone, typewriter and typewriting table would be regarded as essential in many farm offices. Should pictures be desired let them be very few in number and of excellent subjects, such as copies from the old masters or enlargements of snapshots of farm life. Eye level is the proper height for hanging pictures, if they are used.

Windows require careful, but not fussy treatment. Cleanliness is desirable at all times. Shades are all that are really necessary. These, of course, should match those used in the rest of the house. Colors usually seen are white, ecru or dark green. It is important that they be kept in perfect repair, neat condition and rolled to even heights. Should draperies be desired, they should obstruct neither light nor air. They certainly add materially to the appearance of any room and, if wisely selected, will in no degree detract from the dignity of a man's office. Made-up curtains may be bought which might fit, but those made to measure are more satisfactory. If a valance is used at the top the light will but slightly be interfered with. For material, ecru scrim or marquisette is both durable and pleasing, as well as being very inexpensive and easily laundered. Let each curtain hang straight, falling exactly to the sill. These may be finished along the inner edge and bottom by three rows of running stitches placed one-half inch from the edge and one-half inch apart. Use heavy embroidery floss for this purpose. Let the inner row be old blue, the middle row black, and the outer row rose. This gives a dignified and harmonious finish. Cushions, table throws and lamp shades may be made of rose imitation linen with black buttonhole embroidery coarsely done around the edges. Tobacco jars, vases, jardinieres, lamp bowls and similar articles in old blue pottery, would furnish a beautiful and artistic contrast, which would make the room a cheerful resting place in which Mr. Farmer could think out his knotty farm problems in tranquil surroundings.

With this room near the kitchen, Mrs. Farmer can, where office help is not employed, attend to the telephone and office door. She requires, however, some device for summoning anyone wanted without leaving her work, or house in possession of strangers, while she does so. Farm signals may be electrical, as an electric gong, or simply a small, rope-rung school bell. In either case a signal code is advisable.

Such an office for the exclusive use of the business farmer has numerous advantages to recommend it. It is impossible for anyone to concentrate upon serious business problems or to rest or relax mentally amid the confusion of the average household, especially one where there are children, so an office, quiet and apart, meets a long-felt need and adds greatly to his efficiency. With all his things in order—exactly where he can put his hand on them—his mind is at peace, he is better-natured, his farm is better managed, so increased returns for his toil soon will pay fully for any investment made to equip such a genuine necessity as a farm office. It is easy to keep in order and is always ready when the chance business caller arrives, no matter what the hour. Mrs. Farmer may call it a silly luxury at first, but after she has watched it work for awhile her opinion will change. An outside sign, so worded that it directs business patrons to the office entrance, is a great time and step-saver which Mrs. Farmer will be quick to appreciate. In a mighty short time both Mr. and Mrs. will be wondering, "How on earth did we ever get along without our farm office?" HELEN N. UPSON.

Profitable Practices for Potato Growers

AFTER considerable study of the potato growing business in Western New York for the past four years, the Wyoming County Farm Bureau, through its potato project committee, has recommended to potato growers of Wyoming County seven approved practices. It is felt that careful attention to these seven practices will give potato growers, not only lower production cost per bushel, but also higher quality. In general these seven practices need very little discussion. Briefly stated, they are as follows:

1. Use certified or disease free seed.
2. Fertilize according to the needs of each field. Use superphosphate wherever applications of manure are made. Use 5-10-5 mixed fertilizer where no manure or cover crop is plowed under.
3. Plow early and fit thoroughly to conserve moisture.
4. Treat the seed either with hot or cold corrosive sublimate.
5. Plant 25 bushels of seed to the acre.
6. Practice shallow cultivation. Cultivate as much as possible with the weeder. Cultivate only to destroy weeds.
7. Spray or dust at least seven times beginning just as early in the season as possible.
8. Use short rotation. L. H. W.

The Carrot and Parsnip Maggot

Do you know of anything or any way I can grow carrots or parsnips free from worms or maggots? They have ruined my crop of both for the last two or three years. P. A. B.

New York.

IT IS becoming more and more difficult to grow carrots and parsnips in gardens or on a field commercial scale because of the injuries inflcted by the maggots of a small fly known as the carrot rust-fly. This fly is a European insect first noticed in New York State in 1901. Thus it is only about 28 years old as an inhabitant of our State. From

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Phlox, Iris, Dahlias and Perennial Clumps—all for $2, postpaid. SMITH & SON, 428-440 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N.J

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Water Lilies easily grown in tub, pool or pond. Fragrant, hardy, white; bloom this summer. 3 roots, $1.00; 10—$2.75 delivered with directions. PLANT NOW! S. B. HUTTON, Pemberton, N. J.

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the reports, however, that we have of the work of this fly, and from the injuries to carrots which we have seen, we are bound to say that the fly has improved every shining hour of those 28 years in New York.

LIFE HISTORY OF THE FLY

The first flies in the Spring appear in late May and continue through June. In a few days after appearing each one begins to lay its white eggs on the soil or in crevices of the soil about the bases of the carrot plants. Here the eggs hatch and the small white maggots burrow through the root of the carrot. By the latter part of July most of the maggots become grown and tranform to brown pupae in the soil. The second brood of flies is present from the last week in July through August into September. Thus flies are present ready to lay eggs on carrots and parsnips twice during the Summer, once during late May and nearly all of June and again during all of August. These periods are important and should be kept in mind.

METHODS OF CONTROL

The work of Gaines and Glasgow indicates that in growing carrots there are, at least, two methods of circumventing the fly and preventing its injuries.

1. Grow the crop of carrots during a period in which the plants will escape the egg-laying of the flies of the first brood which occurs during the last days of May and first half of June.

To do this, sow the seed the very last days of May or first two days of June. The flies will not lay their eggs on these small plants, and will die without providing for a second brood.

Seed sown at this time will produce plants large enough for most marketing purposes by the second week in September, and should be pulled then. If they stand longer they are liable to be injured by the maggots of the second brood if a second brood of flies appear in August.

2. For garden crops, sow the seed at the time indicated in 1 and treat the plants in August with calomel (mercurous chloride) mixed with gypsum in the proportion of 1 lb. of calomel to 24 lbs. of gypsum. Apply this dry mixture by hand to the plants in the row, taking care to cover completely the soil about the bases of the plants. Make the first application on August 1 and follow it with at least two more applications at weekly intervals.

In growing parsnips the second method will be preferable because this vegetable is usually left in the ground much longer than carrots. In order to protect parsnips under these conditions from the maggots of the second brood flies which appear in August, the plants should receive the treatments of calomel and gypsum.

GLENN W. HERRICK.

Hardy Primulas

The proper name for the key-flower, page 641, in German is schlusselblume, or "Garden Primula." There are several varieties; Primula veris or cowslip; Primula elatior, or polyanthus; Primula Japonica or Japanese primrose, and Primula acaulis, English primrose. These are all hardy perennial "key-flowers."

Seed may be sown either in the Fall and the plants wintered over in cold frames, or the seed may be sown under glass (glass shaded) in cold frames as early as February or March, and afterwards transplanted. Primroses of the hardy type prefer a moist, shaded place and cannot endure the hot sun. G. S.

New Jersey.

Setting Bramble Fruits

We were thinking of planting several acres of raspberries and dewberries. A successful fruit grower several miles from here says black raspberries cannot be grown on account of anthracnose. There are no berries grown within several miles from our farm. We have a good elevation and would like to know what our chances are to control this trouble. S. M. L.

Hanover, Pa.

Your adviser who stated that black raspberries could not be grown because of anthracnose was largely in error. It is true that this disease is apt to be considerable of a nuisance but it is controllable by sanitation and spraying.

As for sanitation, setting clean, vigorous tips only and removing the tails or handles before setting, coupled with weed control and destruction of old canes immediately after fruiting will be of great value. Lime-sulphur spray will further the control. Anthracnose is seldom serious enough on either red or purple raspberries to require much special effort, although other diseases affecting the reds or purples may require such a particle.

The worst enemy of successful raspberry growing is a group of diseases represented by mosaic and leaf curl which are on the same idea as the potato diseases of the same name. Set nothing but clean plants no matter how cheaply the ordinary sort can be purchased. Keep black and red raspberries separated by at least 500 feet. Destroy all old plants, either cultivated or wild, growing near any new planting.

To sum up very briefly the essential points of raspberry growing, the following should be noted:

1. Set only clean vigorous plants on a frost-free site.

2. Plant them on a soil well-drained yet retentive of moisture during dry periods.

3. Provide plenty of organic matter in the soil, preferably with stable manure or else with green manures, if the former is not possible.

4. Follow proper spraying, pruning and other cultural methods. R. H. SUDDS.

Starting a Rock Garden

What kind of flowers would you advise me to grow in a rock garden blooming throughout the Summer season? Could they be grown from seed, sowing in the garden and later be thinned out, or should I purchase the plants? F. G.

New York.

To keep up bloom through the season in a rockery it would be necessary to have some annual plants grown from seed, in addition to the perennials, usually grown in rock gardens. Petunias, candytuft pinks and sweet Alyssum are useful for this purpose, also Drummond Phlox. Many of the plants grown in rock gardens give the greatest showing of bloom in Spring and early Summer. Among early bloomers we include small bulbs, such as Crocuses, snowdrops and squills, while the Autumn Crocuses, which produce leaves in Spring, are followed by late Fall bloom after the leaves have died down. Alyssum saxatile, with bright yellow flowers in early Spring, is excellent for the rockery; dwarf Irises do well, and the bleeding-heart is another desirable subject. Arabis or wall cress, Geum, alumroot (Heuchera) Pentstemons and a number of hardy Phloxes are very useful. Several varieties of Sedum or stonecrop are desirable, the little goldmoss, Sedum acre, forming a sheet of yellow, while Sedum spectabile gives showy crimson-pink flowers later in the season. A good many native ferns are at home in the rock garden, and in a sunny place the native prickly pear is very attractive with its showy yellow flowers. A number of pinks (Dianthus) have attractive evergreen foliage, as well as charming flowers; the Cheddar pink, sand pink and Alpine pink are very desirable for rockeries; the evergreen candytuft, Iberis sempervirens, is another desirable rock plant. The tufted pansies or Violas are very desirable.

Perhaps the largest groups of rock plants may be included under Anemones, pinks, Pentstemon, gentians, Phlox, Primulas, saxifrages, Sedums, Silene and Veronica or speedwell. Some of the foreign plants are difficult to grow under our conditions, and the beginning rock gardener may find better results from native plants for at least a part of his display. To establish a rock garden completely at first is quite expensive, and not always satisfac'ory, but one can start with purchased roots of desired plants, add native wildlings, and fill bare spots with Portulaca, Petunias, candytuft and Alyssum, until the space is filled.

Sewage as Fertilizer

To determine if sewage has any fertilizing value on farm crops, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, in cooperation with the bureau of public roads of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is conducting an experiment near Vineland that it is hoped will answer the question.

The soil selected for the experiment is sassafras sand, a type common to thousands of acres in Southern New Jersey, and one which is naturally deficient in all plant-food elements. With abundant water and sufficient plant food, this soil is well adapted to grow many vegetables, including sweet potatoes and sweet corn.

At the experiment station it was said, in the event that sewage fertilization proves practicable, it is conceivable that the effluent, or liquid portion of sewage, might be piped into South Jersey from towns and cities in the northern part of the State. In that event, experiment station workers say, the project would become one of great importance as a sanitary measure as well as one from an economic standpoint.

In couducting the experiment near Vineland, the sewage effluent is run on the land by gravity after the manner of furrow irrigation, which is in general use in California and Florida. The plan provides for the growing of certain soil-improving crops with especial reference to increasing the humus content of the soil. One plot will be irrigated without the use of any commercial fertilizer, a second plot will be limed and sewage irrigated, a third will receive lime, phosphate and potash and be sewage irrigated, a fourth will receive a complete fertilizer and sewage irrigation, and a fifth will receive a complete fertilizer without irrigation.

The work near Vineland is in charge of George A. Mitchell, who represents the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Renewing Woodlot

I have just bought a wood lot which is partly cut off. It was a sugar bush, mostly gravel. Where would I get some trees to plant? Does the State furnish them? Which kind would be best?

Clinton Co., N. Y. R. J. F.

Write to the New York State Conservation Commission, Albany, N. Y. They will tell you under what conditions trees may be obtained from State nurseries and the best types to plant in your locality.

Float in Owego Centennial Parade

The picture shows one of the floats picturing farm life 100 years ago, as it appeared in the Owego Centennial parade Aug. 10, 1927. On the back of the float was an old log cabin, such as the early settlers lived in. In the front yard of the cabin two women sat, one knitting and the other spinning. Both were dressed as women appeared 100 years ago, and added much to the picture.

Through the center of the float an old rail fence stood. On the other side of the fence was a grain field, a small shock of oats, and near it an old cradle. Mr. E. P. Capel, of Candor, stood at the fence, giving the observer the idea of the manner in which grain was harvested.

Hauling the float was a yoke of oxen. Walking beside the oxen and driving was an elderly farmer, Mr. J. E. Dorsheimer, of Candor, N. Y. This completed the picture, for it gave to the observer an idea of how our ancestors lived and worked a century ago. J. E. D.

Oregon Farm News

Irrigated beans have made one of the best cash crops at the Oregon Experiment Station. They have been used for 15 years in the irrigation and crop rotation experiments. On rotated ground with manure added, beans yielded 36.66 bushels an acre; on ground rotated with barley and clover, 29.17 bushels; while on continuously cropped land the yield was but 4.83 bushels an acre. This gives a net profit, above cost of production, of $61.87 when rotated with barley and clover, $83.38 when rotated with manure and a loss of $8.51 with continuous cropping.

Unusual results from the addition of small quantities of land plaster when field corn is planted have been obtained by Oregon farmers and in trial plots conducted by the station for several years. If a corn planter is used a fertilizer attachment will add the land plaster in direct contact with the seed, which is best for this but not other types of fertilizer. If corn is planted by hand a half teaspoon may be added to each hill, or the seed may be moistened and dusted with the land plaster before planting.

An extensive weed control campaign in the nature of demonstration experiments between the college station and the Oregon County Agents is being planned for 1929. Tests with borax, sodium chlorate, calcium chlorate and some other materials will be made to determine their effects on perennial weeds. Trials on each of the more important perennials, in most of the counties throughout the State, will be made this Summer.

The poultry situation today is greatly improved over that of a year ago, when a general depression was felt in all lines of poultry work, according to observations of the experiment station. Reports obtained from a number of hatcheries throughout the State indicate a slight increase in the number of fowls kept during the coming year.

From the Rocky Mountain Ranch

April 25; snowing and only two days of full sunshine, so far, in the month. An unusual condition in this State that boasts of its great amount of sunshine. March gave us seven sunny days, February eight and January about the same number. The fields and pastures lost enough of their white covering to allow the stock to be turned out. Hay is all fed, but we were lucky enough to have a couple of old straw stacks, and those, with wheat, bran, and potatoes, have kept our own stock in fine shape. Our sheep on the home ranch have had to be pampered a little in order to save the baby lambs. Having no other big, dry place the men fitted up the haymow of the big basement barn. "Any port in a storm." The sheep on the desert are being shorn now, and will be brought home about the fifth of May.

We pasture Alfalfa here a great deal, consequently are troubled with losses from bloat. Have just recently heard of a sure preventive; 1 lb. of air-slaked lime to 5 lbs. of salt. Mix thoroughly and allow the stock free access.

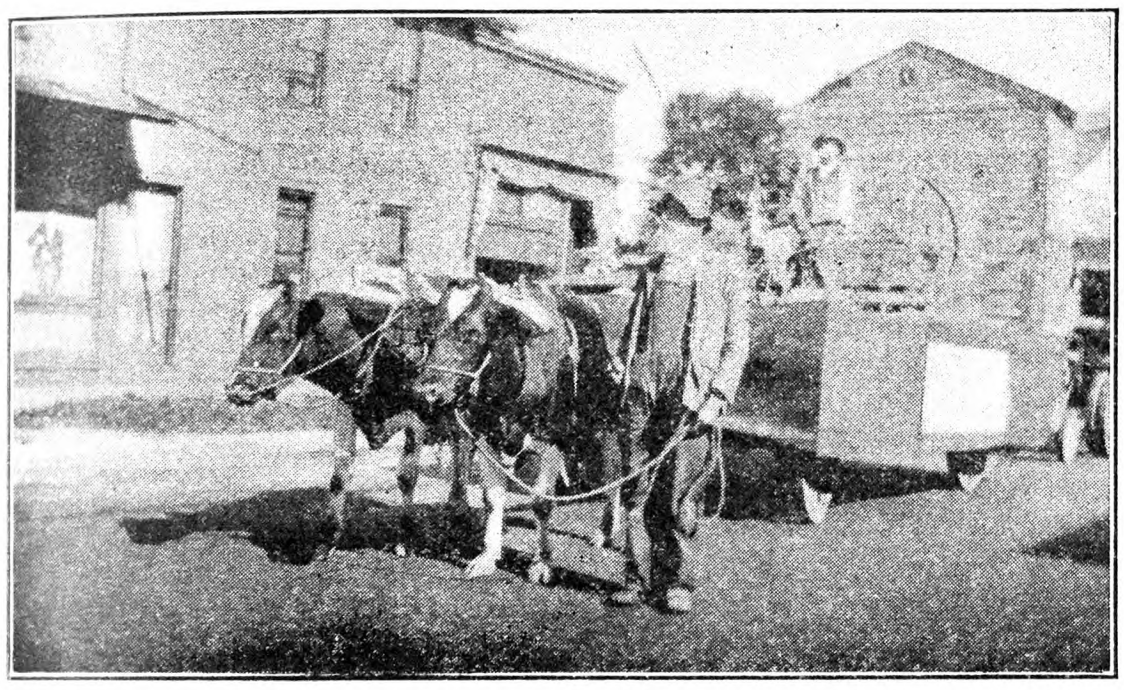
The long continued cold had been hard on the fruit, but the extent of injury is not yet known. A few of the Iris, Phlox and peonies are through the ground, but no leaves on lilacs, etc. The white robin that has nested here for seven years or more returned a couple of weeks ago, and a few bluebirds are here. The turkeys are laying, and a few chicken hens and a "tin hen" are brooding about a hundred of the eggs. We have a few baby chicks, and 200 ordered from California. The ordinary ranch work is about shaped up, so that when the weather does settle planting can be rushed. Fishing season opens May 25, and all are on "tenterhooks," for our nearby stream has a goodly supply, just waiting.

Colorado. MRS. P. U.

Care of Nut Trees

Spring and Fall plantings of trees should be pushing foliage rapidly at this date. The newly planted pecans and hickories are slow, but will come in the next few weeks. But don't dare take a chance and let them shift. Get out with a broom handle and retamp the trees. Force it down along side of the trees. Do so at an angle to insure getting the soil forced under the roots. Keep on tamping until satisfied the roots are well packed. Year old plantings will benefit by the same treatment.

If your trees are large ones do this several times during the Summer. Remember never tamp immediately after a rain, but wait until the soil has dried enough to work. Be sure to keep the weeds and grass away from around the trees by hoeing well. If dry weather is experienced give each tree several buckets of water. J. W. HERSHEY.



Owego Centennial Float

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RHODODENDRONS (Carolimanum). The flower shades from light to dark pink and blooms with great profusion in May. The plant thrives best in partial shade or full sun. 2 plants (1 ft. high) for..... **$1 10**

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Thoughts on Apple Culture

One of my most interesting studies has been the gradual evolution of cultural methods in the apple orchards. As a boy, I played in many a farm orchard, so that childhood memories picture those orchards as they were at that time. Nearly every farm home had a family orchard near the house, in which the trees grew in sod with little or no pruning and no attempt to clean culture. The orchard was used for calf and lamb pasture, with occasionally a reserve pasture for the cow. Limbs grew low down, even touching the ground when loaded with fruit, so that they made excellent tents under which to play on hot days. In the Fall, every farm cellar was filled to capacity with apples, the surplus being sold to villagers, who also filled their cellars. Those orchards had been planted in practically virgin soil, so it was a long time before fertility became exhaused.

In time men began to notice the yields were falling off. State experiment stations got busy on the problem and recommended two radical remedies: (a) that the trees should receive a severe pruning; (b) that the sod be broken up and the ground be cultivated thoroughly. In order to carry out the second provision, it was necessary to remove all those lower limbs and drive the team close to the tree in plowing and dragging, so the wood butchers got busy. I have seen so-called tree trimmers go into an orchard armed with bucksaw and ax or large hatchet, and butcher those defenceless trees by hacking off all the lower limbs and also all the top limbs, until the poor tree was wrecked almost beyond recovery.

The men began to note an unusual result. Winter-killing had never been a problem before clean culture was begun, but now it became serious. This gave rise to the idea that the Baldwin was not thoroughly hardy, but I have seen Baldwin trees which had outlived the men who planted them, and even the second—sometimes the third — generation, and were still flourishing and producing good crops, and this in sections where Winter meant below zero for days at a time. This winter-killing of tender shoots, smaller limbs and even whole trees made men do some thinking, when close observers noticed that trees in sod did not winter-kill, while those with clean culture did suffer.

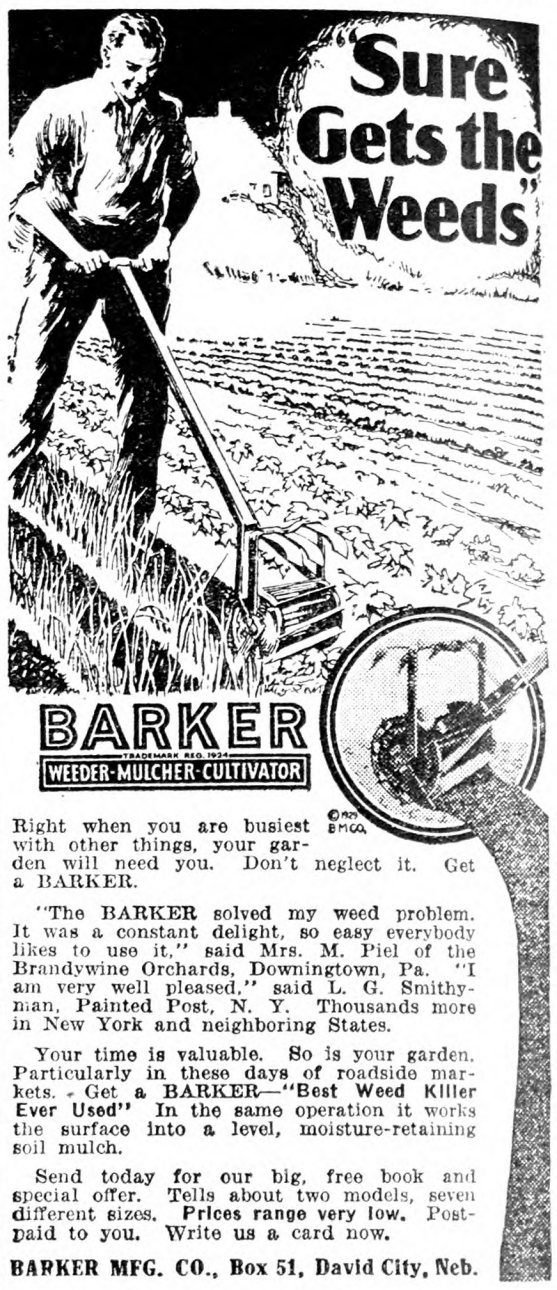
Then came the era of the cover crop planted late in the season to cover the ground and prevent Winter injury. That was almost putting the cart before the horse, as it was not the bare ground, but the long continued clean cultivation which was injurious, as it kept the trees growing too long, and did not allow them to mature and harden the new wood. Men began to think of that in time, so the date of sowing the cover crop was advanced to August, July and even June, after the Spring plowing and harrowing were over. The next step was taken by a trifle lazy but very observant farmer who found that weeds alone furnished an excellent cover crop without the bother of sowing expensive seed and harrowing it in. From that it was but a step farther to the place of beginning and behold, we had made a complete revolution and were back to the sod orchard again.

We did, however, learn anew the age-old lesson that it was impossible to get something from nothing, so the final step was to do what we should have done at the beginning, give the hungry tree something to eat. At first thought we might blame the experiment stations for not recommending that in the first place, but we must remember that fertilizer was almost unknown 40 years ago, and even barnyard manure was often allowed to rot and leach away for years, while no one even dreamed of spreading manure around an apple tree. We did not then have such fertilizers available as nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. The manufacturers had not learned to utilize waste products in making fertilizers, so the blast furnace and coke ovens poured out their valuable fumes and hauled away the slag, never dreaming that sulphate of ammonia was present in paying quantities.

Perhaps the greatest mistake the sod orchard farmer makes is to mow the orchard for hay. He mows primarily to clean up the orchard, but the sight of all that good feed is too much for him, and he gets out the hay-rack, thus defeating the purpose for which he fertilized the orchard. The bad points of sod culture are that the grass and weeds make excellent breeding grounds for mice, which may injure trees; insects are wintered over safely under the grass; if the orchard is not mowed the grass and weeds make picking difficult and if mowed, the sharp stems puncture falling apples.

But listen to the good points: Sod makes tough surface upon which to draw spray rigs in Spring when ground is soft; there is no plowing and harrowing to do when other work demands time; no Winter injury of trees; higher color; better keeping qualities of the fruit; fruit more uniform in size; fruit which drops does not become muddy. Sod culture does mean that we must use nitrates or sulphates liberally but they are easy to apply and comparatively inexpensive of late. L. B. R.

Berrien County, Mich.



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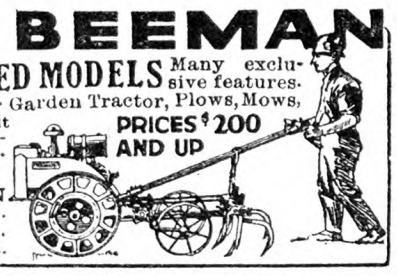

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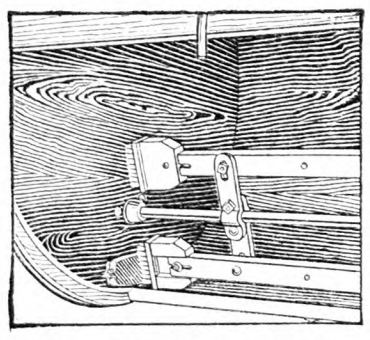

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Men hint their beloved briars are back of many a big idea

Does *your* brain work better with a pipe between your teeth? Are you a little more self-possessed, a trifle steadier, apt to think more clearly when you're puffing a briar?

If you answer "Yes" to these questions you're on the side of some of the biggest men in business.

As Mr. Hie says, "A pipe is restful. It gives you time to think things out." Pack a briar, light a match, take a few deliberate puffs . . . and clear-cut decisions are *there*.

But let Mr. Hie tell it in his own words. (His and all other letters from Edgeworth smokers are absolutely genuine—unsolicited and unpaid.)

1702 East Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
March 7, 1929.

Larus & Bro. Co., Inc.,
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:

About five years ago I started to smoke a pipe; naturally the first thought in connection with this was to get a real pipe tobacco. I tried most everything on the market until one day—"Day of Days"—I tried the "tail end" of a can of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed. The first puff was certainly a revelation. Since then I have smoked Edgeworth day in and day out.

Some months ago I tried Edgeworth Plug Slice and my faith was vindicated. I had known all along that Edgeworth was the best pipe tobacco, but when I tried the plug slice——— "Oh, Boy!" What a smoke!

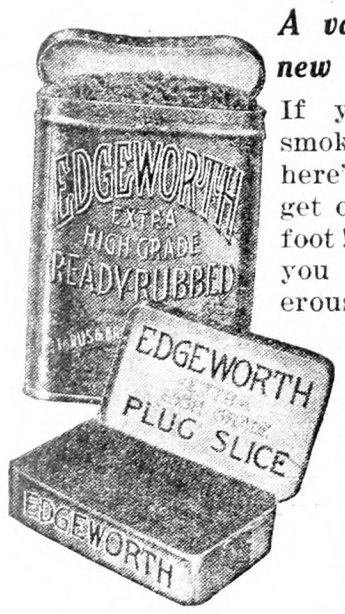
A pipe is restful and real enjoyment—it gives you time to think things out and is a much more satisfying form of using tobacco.

Yours for real pipe enjoyment.

(Signed) F. W. HIE

Bank presidents, captains of industry, authors, lawyers . . . men who use their minds to make big money, favor pipes for calm, unruffled smoking pleasure.

Their common sense seems to jibe with what science has *always* held: *that the sweetest, purest form in which tobacco can be smoked is in a pipe.*



A valuable tip to new pipe-smokers! If you've never smoked a pipe—here's a chance to get off on the right foot! Let us send you *free* some generous pipefuls of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed smoking tobacco. Simply write your name and address to Larus & Brother Co., 29 S. 21st St., Richmond, Va.

Edgeworth—what a smoke! Mild, surely; yet with a full-bodied character to its Burley blend that almost invariably wins over pipe-smokers on the very first few puffs!

* * *

Both Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed and Edgeworth Plug Slice come in various sizes from small pocket packages, to handsome pound humidor tins. Plug Slice Edgeworth is packed in thin slices, for pipe-smokers who like to "rub-up" their tobacco in the palm of the hand.

Know a Weed Seed Each Week

No. 8—WILD CARROT

Wild carrot, also called Queen Anne's lace on account of the delicacy of the flower pattern and bird's-nest because of the nest-like appearance of the maturing head, is the wild form from which the common garden carrot was evolved. The roots are reputed to be poisonous, due probably to confusion with the dangerous water hemlock, since wild carrot is harmless. To persons with susceptible skins, however, contact with the flowering heads and stems, particularly while the skin is moist with perspiration, may result in a rather severe skin rash.

The relationship of wild carrot to its cultivated relative can readily be detected by smelling and tasting the tough, woody root. Wild carrot is a biennial

Wild Carrot Seeds Resemble Tiny Beetles. They are here shown very much enlarged

or two-year plant, a leaf cluster forming from seed the first season from which the flowering tops and seeds develop during the second season, being similar to mullein in this respect, after which the plant dies. The species has spread at an alarming rate during recent years, particularly along roadsides and in pastures and meadows.

The seeds resemble tiny beetles in which the stomach is flattened and the rounded back is ribbed, each rib supporting a row of weak spines. The spines occasionally catch in clothing, wool and other moving objects, thereby distributing the pest. When found in crop seeds, however, the spines are frequently broken off. The seeds are about one-eighth inch in length, light brown in color with lighter streaks running lengthwise. They may retain life in the soil for a number of years and are frequently found as an impurity in grass, clover and Alfalfa seed. ALBERT A. HANSEN.

Suffolk County, N. Y., Notes

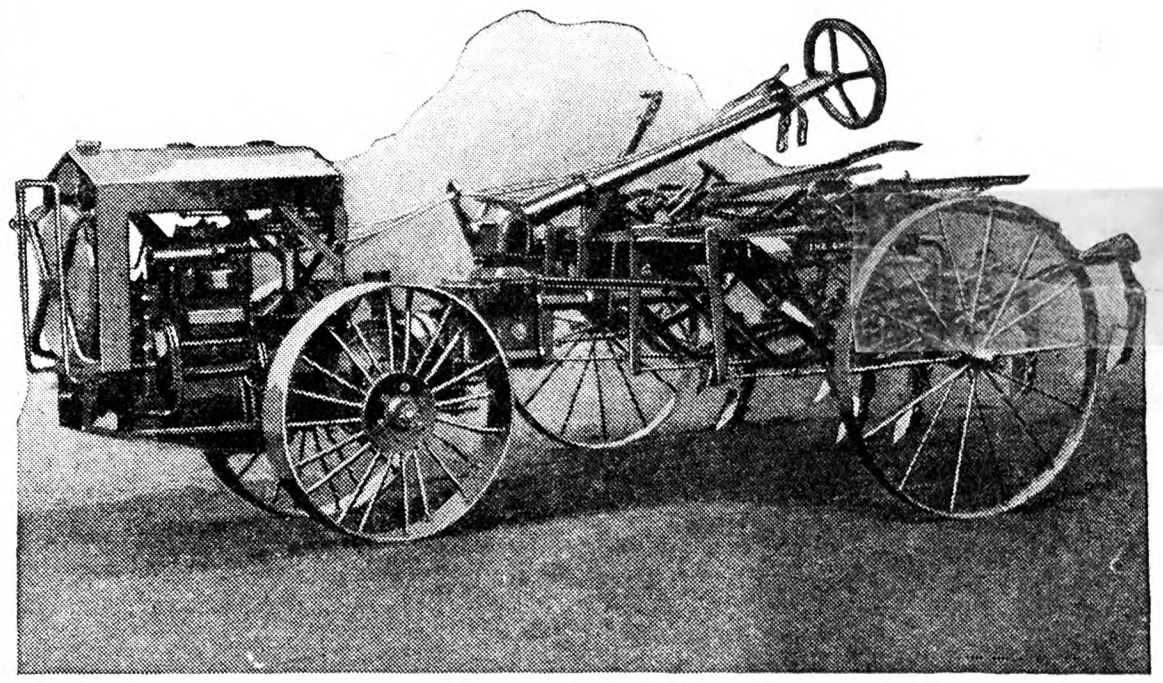
The special work of the Suffolk Farm Bureau this Spring has been the treatment of cauliflower and Brussels sprout seed by the hot-water method, and also the germination test of this seed. The work is done at a small greenhouse in Riverhead, the county seat, where the Farm Bureau office is located. This is the only official service of its kind in the county, and is done for the protection of the grower.

The germination test was based on 1,000 seeds of the strain; 500 seeds were subjected to the hot-water treatment and 500 left untreated. The seeds were then germinated in the soil, covered one-half inch deep. When the plants reached the height of 1½ inches germination counts were made. No strain testing less than 60 per cent was considered eligible for planting. Three stocks of seeds submitted for germination tests did not meet requirements. The plants were thrifty, but not numerous enough. It was suggested that the stock be recleaned and then tested. After this procedure the germination test was satisfactory. The total amount of chaff and light seed removed was approximately 100 lbs.

The soil germination tests are a real and tangible service and are showing dealers that Suffolk County farmers want only good, well-cleaned seed. M. D. Y.

THEY call woman the weaker sex, but did you ever hear tell of a barber talking one into a shampoo when she came in only to get a haircut?—Jackson Center News.

HANDY *as a* TEAM



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Check below the jobs this tractor will do on your farm and note how it gives you dependable power for everything a team of horses will do.

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The General is low in first cost—economical to operate and—it uses your regular horse-drawn tools. You are not required to scrap your regular implements and spend a lot of money for new ones with this tractor.

All of the Famous Ohio horse-drawn implements made by the Ohio Cultivator Company of Bellevue, Ohio, have been fitted with an inexpensive tractor hitch for use with The General. Write today for our catalog. Use coupon below.

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Market News & Prices

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

As the season advances a larger portion of the total receipts of fresh fruits and vegetables on the Philadelphia fruit and vegetable market come by motor truck shipments originating in nearby sections, for the truck is the most suitable vehicle for the small grower with a short haul. Nearby asparagus was in liberal receipt during the past few days. Trading and demand were slow and the market generally dull. California and South Carolina have practically wound up their season, but offerings from New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware have more than equaled the Philadelphia receipts from the first-named States. Large green stock from Maryland and New Jersey sold for $3.50 to $4.50 per crate of one dozen bunches. Medium and small sizes were slightly weaker at $2.25 to $3.25 a crate. White "grass" moved slowly under a limited demand, with large sizes selling for $2 to $3, and some poor small offerings as low as $1. Texas beets were steady to firm with most sales at $3 to $3.75 a crate. Some sales of hothouse beets from Norfolk were reported at 8 to 9c per bunch. Texas carrots were dull, due in part to the ordinary quality of the offerings, which sold at $2.25 to $2.75 per crate. The demand for cabbage continued slow and the market was generally dull and weak. South Carolina half-barrel hampers brought 60c to $1, and barrels $1.50 to $1.75. A few sales of Norfolk and Eastern Shore cabbage were reported at $1.75 to $2 per barrel crate, with a few fancy at $2.25. New Jersey chicory was in better demand at 60 to 85c a bushel. Nearby broccoli was in relatively light supply and the market held steady at 75c to $1 a bushel. Maryland rape was weak at 50c to $1. Dandelions from nearby Pennsylvania were slow at 65c to $1. Eastern Shore kale met a better demand, and under more active trading the market closed higher at 50 to 60c a bushel. Mushrooms were generally dull on account of the limited demand. The mushroom season is nearly over for this year and several producers have closed their houses for the season. Pennsylvania whites brought 75c to $1.10 per 3-lb. basket, while buttons, creams and spots ranged from 25 to 75c. Parsley was in fair demand and sold mostly at $1.50 to $1.75 a bushel, with a few sales at $2. The market for spinach was fairly active at 65c to $1 a bushel. Scallions were in liberal supply, and the market was dull at 50 to 75c per 100 bunches. Radishes from nearby were steady at 75c to $1.25 a bushel. Rhubarb met a fair demand at 1½ to 3c a bunch. Old potatoes were fairly active and the market firm. Pennsylvania Round Whites were quoted at $1.75 to $1.90 per 120-lb. sack, while Maine Green Mountains sold for $2.10 to $2.25. New potatoes held steady, with double-headed barrels of Florida Spaulding Rose, U. S. No. 1, quoted at $7.25 to $7.50, while No. 2 were sold at $4 to $4.25. Sweet potatoes were a little more active during the past few days. Truck receipts of New Jersey bushel yellows brought $1.75 to $2, with a few fancy at $2.25. Maryland and Delaware marks were quoted at $1.50 to $1.75, with a few at $1.85. Yams were stronger, at $1.65 to $1.75, compared with $1.25 to $1.50 the week previous. The apple market was firm for good and fancy marks. Romes and Winesaps brought $1.50 to $2. New York State Baldwins in barrels sold for $5.50 to $6.50 for 2½ to 3-in. marks. The strawberry market held about steady, although a weaker tendency was noted at the close, due to heavier receipts. North Carolina is practically through shipping, but the Eastern Shore district of Virginia is adequately filling the demand. Truck receipts of North Carolina Missionarys brought $2.25 to $3.50 per 32-qt. crate. Eastern Shore offerings sold for $3.50 to $5.50, depending upon the quality, with a few extra fancy marks up to $7.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of fine fresh eggs were limited on the market during the past few days. Demand and trading were fairly active, and the market ruled firm. Fresh extra firsts were quoted at 32 to 32½c, and met a good outlet at these figures. Fresh firsts also met a good demand at 30 to 31½c, while fresh seconds were steady at 26 to 28½c. Carefully selected and candled stock held steady at 38 to 40c, while fancy eggs in cartons sold at 40 to 41c. The storage situation ruled firm on account of strength in the Central West. Storage stocks are accumulating much slower than a year ago, and there is no indication at present that the shortage will be relieved. Storage packed extra firsts were quoted at 32½c, and firsts at 32c, on a firm market.

Trading in the live poultry market was quiet, with only fancy stock meeting a satisfactory demand. Colored fowl sold mostly at 33 to 35c, while Leghorns brought 28 to 31c, with a few fancy selling at a premium. Broilers were dull with most sales at 41 to 45c for 2-lbs. and over. Old roosters were quiet at 18 to 21c. Receipts of dressed fowl light, and the market ruled firm, with closing quotations at 36 to 38c for 4 to 6-lb. birds. The offerings of chickens continued staggy and were weak, at 28 to 31c for large sizes, and 25 to 27c for the lighter weights.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market was steady for the top grades, but the bulk of the receipts were undergrades and the demand ruled slow. No. 2 Timothy and light clover mixed continued unchanged at $18 to $19 per ton. Receipts of straw were moderate and the market held steady. Straight rye straw brought $20 to $21, and both wheat and oat straw $14 to $16 per ton.

W. W. O.

New York Produce Markets

May 9, 1929.

May: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.10.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.05; Class 3, $2.05.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.44½@$0.45
Extra, 92 score	.43 @ .44
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.42½@ .43
Seconds	.41 @ .42
Lower grades	.40 @ .40½
Ladles	.34½@ .38½
Packing stock	.32 @ .34
Renovated	.42 @ .42½
Sweet, fancy	.46 @ .46½
Extra	.45½
Firsts	.43½@ .45
Seconds	.42½@ .43
Centralized	.41 @ .43½

CHEESE

State, flat, June special	$0.27½@$0.29½
Fresh, fancy	.22 @ .22½
Wis., flats, held	.26½@ .27½
Young America, fresh	.23 @ .24

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.38 @$0.38½
Extra	.35 @ .36½
Average extras	.33½@ .34
Extra firsts	.32 @ .33
Pacific Coast, white	.32 @ .38½
Mixed colors, Nearby, best	.34 @ .36
Gathered, best	.31 @ .32
Common to good	.26 @ .28

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42@$0.45
Fair to good	.30@ .40
Broilers	.40@ .52
Roosters	.20@ .27
Fowls	.24@ .35
Ducks	.25@ .26
Geese	.16@ .24
Turkeys, dry, toms	.30@ .33
Hens	.28@ .32
Squabs, white, lb.	.55@ .70
Dark, doz.	2.00@ 3.50
Culls	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.34@$0.36
Chickens	.30@ .50
Roosters	.15@ .18
Ducks	.26@ .30
Geese	.15@ .17
Tame rabbits	.25@ .30

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00@13.00
Bulls	8.00@10.00
Cows	7.00@ 8.75
Calves, best	16.00@17.00
Common to good	10.00@14.00
Sheep	6.00@ 7.50
Lambs	15.00@19.00
Hogs	12.00@12.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20@$0.21
Good to prime	.16@ .19
Culls	.11@ .13
Lambs, Spring, each	6.00@11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50@23.00
Bulls	15.00@16.00
Cows	16.00@21.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$3.00@$3.25
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.50@ 2.75
Florida, new, bbl.	4.00@ 7.25
Bermuda, bbl.	5.00@ 7.50
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00@ 2.75

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.50@$6.00
Beets, bu.	3.00@ 4.50
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	.50@ 1.00
Carrots, bu.	2.00@ 3.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50@ 2.25
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00@ 1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50@ 4.50
Eggplants, bu.	1.50@ 3.00
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	10.00@13.50
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@ 5.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.50@ 4.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50@ 4.50
Parsley, bu.	1.50@ 1.75
Peas, bu.	2.50@ 5.00
Peppers, bu.	1.50@ 4.00
Radishes, bu.	.50@ 1.50
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	3.00@ 6.00
Spinach, bu.	1.00@ 1.25
Squash, bu.	1.00@ 2.50
String beans, bu.	1.50@ 3.50
Sweet corn, S'n, bu.	1.50@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.75@ 5.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.50@ 3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00@13.50
Pea	10.25@10.50
Red kidney	8.00@ 8.25

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$5.00@$7.00
Albemarle	6.50@ 8.50
Greening	4.50@ 7.00
McIntosh	10.50@12.00
Rome	2.75@ 6.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	2.00@ 5.00
Strawberries, S'n, qt.	.06@ .08

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12@$0.12½
Dark	.09@ .09½
Orange bloom	.12@ .13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50@ 5.00

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19
Grade B	.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54@ .55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60@ .65
Gathered	.45@ .55
Fowls, lb.	.45@ .50
Turkeys, lb.	.40@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@ .55
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@ .03
String beans, lb.	.15@ .30
Lima beans, lb.	.40@ .45
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15

Cleveland, O., Markets

Apples.—Baldwin, bbl., $5.25 to $5.50; Rome, $4.75 to $5.

Onions.—100-lb. bag, $2.50 to $3.

Potatoes.—150-lb. bag, $1.50 to $1.75.

Butter.—Extras, 47 to 48c.

Eggs.—Extra, 30½c; extra firsts, 29½c; firsts, 28½c; common, 26½c.

Poultry.—Fowls, 28 to 35c; roosters, 19 to 20c; ducks, 30 to 35c; geese, 24 to 26c.

Local Up-State Prices

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, 53c; best dairy, 52c lb.

Eggs.—Yard, 34c; undersized, 30c; duck, 35c doz. (Minimum weight all eggs, doz., 20 oz.)

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 35c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass 5c, qt. 7c; skimmed milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and Southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.)—Apples, bu., 75c to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 3c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; Graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 5c; red cabbage, head, 6c; cucumbers, 6 for 25c; new carrots, bunch, 7½c; celery, 2 bunches for 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; dandelion greens, pk., 25c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bunch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 10c; onions, pk., 35c; potatoes, bu., delivered, 70c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bunch, 10c; pie plant, lb., 5c; radishes, bunch, 8c; salsify, bunch, 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts. 25c; spinach, pk., 25c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 37c; light fowls, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 33c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 42c; light fowls, lb., 40c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; head cheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, lb., chunk 30c, sliced 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c; whole hams, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Prices on apples have been stronger of late. Potato prices have also had an advance.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, steady; creamery prints, 50 to 51c; tubs, 48 to 49c; firsts, 46 to 48c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28 to 29c; limburger, brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, firm; nearby, fancy, 36 to 37c; grade A, 32 to 35c; grade B, 31 to 32c; grade C, 27 to 28c; nearby, at mark, 28 to 31c.

Poultry.—Dressed, firm; fowls, 34 to 37c; old roosters, 24 to 27c; broilers, 55c; chickens, 40 to 45c; ducks, 31c; turkeys, 32 to 43c. Live poultry, firm; fowls, 29 to 34c; broilers, 43 to 50c; old roosters, 20c; stags, 24 to 25c; ducks, 30c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firmer; Russet, bu., $1.35 to $1.50; King, $1.75 to $2; Baldwin, Spitzenberg, Greening, $2 to $2.25; Northern Spy, $2.25 to $2.50; McIntosh, $3 to $3.25; Rome Beauty, western, box, $2.50 to $2.75; Delicious, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes, stronger; home-grown, bu., 80c to $1; Fla., bbl., $5 to $8; sweets, Md., crate, $1.90 to $2.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8 to $9; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; white kidney, $13.50 to $14; marrow, $14 to $14.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2.75 to $3; 100-lb. sack, $2.50 to $3; green, doz. bchs, 15 to 20c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, crate, $6 to $8; oranges, Cal., crate, $3.25 to $6.50; Fla., $3 to $5.50; pineapples, Cuba, crate, $3.50 to $4; strawberries, La., 32-qt. crate, $4 to $5.

Vegetables. — Asparagus, home-grown, bch., $1.75 to $2; beans, green, wax., Fla., hamper, $2.25 to $3.50; beets, bu., 75c to $1; cabbage, La., crate, $1.25 to $1.50; carrots, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2 to $2.25; corn, Tex., bu., $3; celery, doz., 50 to 90c; cucumbers, Fla., bu., $3 to $3.25; eggplant, Fla., crate, $2.75 to $3; horseradish, bbl., $14; lettuce, 5-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.10; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 50c to $1.50; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 85 to 90c; parsley, Tex., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; peas, Miss., hamper, $3 to $3.25; peppers, Fla., crate, $4 to $5; radishes, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; spinach, Va., bu., $1.10 to $1.35; tomatoes, Va., bu., 85c to $1.10; turnips, bu., $1.15 to $1.25; watercress, bch, 3 to 4c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products, steady; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.75; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $17 to $18; clover mixed, $13 to $16; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $26; standard middlings, $26; red-dog, $35.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $40.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $51.50; hominy, $36.75; gluten, $39.85; oatfeed, $13.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.20; Red clover, $19.50 to $20; Alsike, $20 to $21; Alfalfa, $16.50.

C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. A. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There were few changes of importance noted on last week's produce market. Buying has been normal on most commodities. Lower prices on onions and the unusually sudden advance on potatoes are worthy of mention. Practically all green produce has sold well. Wool prices are mostly lower with buying inactive.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native Baldwins, ordinary, 75c to $1.50. Fancy, $1.75 to $2.25. Extra fancy, $2.35 to $2.75. Ben Davis, 75c to $1.25. N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2¼ to 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.25 to $1.75 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native cut off, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. Tex., crts., bchs, mostly $4; few higher.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. S. C., bbl. crts, $2.35 to $2.75. Ala., bbl. crts, mostly $3.

Carrots.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Native cut off, $1.75 to $2 std. bu. box. Bchd. Tex., crts, $2.50 to $3. Cut off, $4 100 lbs.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Fla., 3 to 6 doz., $2.25 to $4.50 10-in. crate.

Cucumbers.—Supplies liberal, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 cukes, $2.50 to $6; few higher, std. bu. box. Fla., ⅞-bu., $2.25 to $2.75. Ohio, hothouse, fancy, $2; few $1.75 24 cukes.

Dandelions.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand slow. Native, 25 to 60c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native hothouse, 18 heads, 85c to $1.50 std. bu. box. Iceberg, Ariz., 4 to 5 doz., $3.50 to $4.50 crt. Cal., fair, $3 to $4.50 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass. and N. Y., fancy, $1 to $1.50 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair, market dull. Mich., 50 lbs., $1.50 to $1.65. Tex., std. crate, yellow Bermudas, $1.50 to $1.65.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100-lb. bags, Green Mountains, $1.75; few, $1.85. P. E. I., 90-lb. bags, A grade, mostly $1.50 to $1.75. Fla., Spauldings, No. 1, mostly $7.50 bbl.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 bchs., mostly $2 to $2.75; few, $3 std. bu. box. Va., bu. tubs, few sales, $1.50.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native outdoor, $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 75 to 85c; few, $1 std. bu. box. Va., 90c to $1.25 bu. bskt.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native hothouse, 40c; few 45c lb. Fla., quality mostly poor, 6 bskts, $2 to $3.50 crt.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native ruta, $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box. P.E.I., few sales, fancy $3; few $3.50 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market firm, demand firm on top grades. Few sales, No. 1, Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $18 to $23.50. Clover mixed, $22 to $23.

Butter.—Market firm, demand good on creamery extras, 45½c. Firsts, 44 to 45c; seconds, 43 to 43½c lb.

Eggs. — Market quiet. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 36c. Mixed colors, 35c. White extras, 33c. Fresh eastern extras, 32½ to 33c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. N. Y. extras held, 27 to 28c. Firsts held, 24½ to 26c. Fresh, 24 to 25c. Western extras held, 26 to 28½c. Firsts held, 24½ to 25c. Fresh, 23½ to 25c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $10.50 to $10.75. Cal., small white, $10.50 to $10.75. Yellow Eyes, $8 to $8.50. Red Kidney, $8.25 to $8.50. Limas, $13.75 to $14 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market dull, demand light. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending May 4, 1,831,500 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 40 to 41c; clothing, 35 to 36c; ½ blood, combing, 45 to 46c; clothing, 40 to 41c; ⅜ blood, combing, 46 to 47c; clothing, 43c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 97c to $1.02; clothing, 92 to 95c; ½ blood, combing, 97c to $1; clothing, 90 to 92c; ⅜ blood, combing, 86 to 90c; clothing, 78 to 81c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1 to $1.04; clothing, 92 to 97c; ½ blood, combing, 98c to $1; clothing, 90 to 95c; ⅜ blood, combing, 88 to 93c; clothing, 80 to 95c; ¼ blood, combing, 80 to 83c; clothing, 72 to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing, 72 to 77c.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$13.50@14.50
950-1,100, good	14.00@14.50
800 up, medium	12.50@14.00
Common	10.50@12.50
Heifers, 850 down, good	12.00@13.50
Common and Medium	9.00@12.00
Cows, good	9.75@11.00
Common and medium	7.75@ 9.75
Low cutters and cutters	5.50@ 7.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.25@11.00
Cutter-medium	8.25@10.25
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	10.00@14.50
Cull-com.	6.00@10.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	14.00@15.50
Medium	11.50@14.00
Cull-com.	6.50@11.50

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	$11.35@11.80
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	11.65@12.00
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	11.75@12.00
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	11.50@12.00
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	10.50@11.75
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts., exc.	9.75@10.25

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, gd-ch.	$14.00@14.75
92 down, medium	12.25@14.00
All wts., cull-com.	7.25@12.25
Spring lambs, gd-ch.	17.00@19.00
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med.-ch.	8.75@12.25
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	6.75@ 8.75
120-150, med.-ch.	8.25@ 8.50
All wts., cull-com.	2.75@ 6.75

Hartford, Conn., Markets

Reported May 8 by Connecticut Bureau of Markets.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, Baldwins, bu., $1.75 to $2.75; A2½-in. bbl., $5 to $6.25; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 50 to 85c; oranges, Fla., 176-216, $3.50 to $5; strawberries, qt., 16 to 23c; asparagus, Conn. fancy, lb., 30 to 35c; doz., 2-lb. bchs., $3.50 to $5; beans, green, bu., $3.50 to $5; beets, new, crate, $3.50 to $4.50; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2.75 to $3.25; cabage, 100 lbs., $3.50 to $4; carrots, bu., $2.50 to $3; new, crate, $3 to $3.50; celery, 12-stalk bun., 90c to $1; dandelions, bu., 40 to 70c; kale, bbl., $2 to $2.50; lettuce, doz., 80 to $1.25; onions, Texas, bu., $2 to $2.35; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2; peas, bu., $3 to $4; potatoes, bu., $1.15 to $1.25; 2 bu., U. S. No. 1, $2.25 to $2.50; radishes, doz. bun., 30 to 60c; rhubarb, lb., 6 to 7c; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.25.

Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., 38 to 48c; chickens, live, lb., 30 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 52c; ducks, dresed, lb., 30 to 34c; fowl, dressed, lb., 36 to 42c; live, lb., 30 to 36c; turkeys, dressed, western, lb., 45 to 50c; butter, 92 score, lb., 48 to 51c.

Eggs.—Conn. newlaid fancy, 40c; Conn. special No. 1, 37 to 38c; Conn. special No. 2, 30 to 35c; Conn. extra, 35 to 37c; Conn. gathered, 33 to 35c; western, 30 to 35c.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, 7 to 9c; cows, fresh, milk, each, $100 to $175; beef cows and bulls, good, 100 lbs., $12 to $14; common to poor, $8 to $10; veal calves, milk-fed, fancy, $18 to $20; medium, $12 to $16; pork, light, dressed, lb., 12 to 14c; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 30 to 32c; roasting chickens, lb., 35 to 38c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 32 to 35c; potatoes, higher, 120-lb. bag, $2 to $2.10; apples, Baldwin and Greening, bu., $1.50.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; special, qt., 18 to 20c; sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 13c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 50 to 55c; prints and rolls, lb., 50 to 53c; cut from tubs, lb., 49 to 50c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 35 to 38c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 39 to 45c; cottage cheese, lb., 12½ to 15c; fowls, 5 to 7 lbs., lb., 43 to 48c; roasting chickens, lb., 55 to 58c; pork, fresh shoulders, lb., 20 to 23c; roasts, lb., 26 to 28c; bacon, lb., 29 to 48c; beef steak, lb., 32 to 45c; roasts, prime rib, lb., 40 to 45c; veal roasts, lb., 35 to 40c; chops, lb., 39 to 50c; Spring lamb, legs, lb., 40 to 43c; forequarters, lb., 30 to 32c; potatoes, pk., 28 to 32c; apples, 4 lbs., 25c; asparagus, bch. 39 to 45c; spinach, 3 lbs., 29 to 33c; dandelions, 3 lbs., 25c; lettuce, head, 15c; celery, bch., 20c; eggplant, lb., 20c; radishes, bch., 5c; parsley, bch, 10c; new cabbage, lb., 6c; new potatoes, 4 lbs., 25c.

F. A. C.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

There have been several frosts over much of the fruit growing area of this State, yet little damage has been reported so far (May 3). Last year in the Shenandoah-Cumberland valleys, frost did not injure opened blossoms of the peach as much as unopened blossoms of many varieties of apples. There were good crops of peaches in many cases, yet frequently few apples. Temperatures of from 18 to 20 degrees killed the blossoms of many of these apples when they were still small and in the cluster bud stages—the blossoms dried up and never opened. A close examination was necessary to show any damage, since a hurried inspection would apparently show no injury. Providing no setbacks occur, it seems just now as if there will be prospects of a good-sized crop of fruit. If our own orchard sets many of the blossoms or even a moderate proportion of them, considerable thinning will be necessary.

The earliest varieties of apples to bloom this year in Center County opened on April 24 instead of May 9 in 1928. The blooming season this year seems to be very much upset. Warm weather in early April brought all the buds along very fast. Cool weather following this held back the bloom although development continued, so that during the last few warm days of April, all the varieties which had not started to bloom on the 24th opened up. This gave the unusual sight of McIntosh and Stayman covered with flowers just when Spy, York and Rome, the latest blooming varieties we have, were getting nicely under way. In ordinary years, McIntosh and Stayman are out of the way long before Spy, York and Rome start. The cultivated apples were largely past full bloom before the flowering crabs started, although as a usual thing the crabs are from one to two weeks ahead of the other apples. In Franklin County sweet cherries were finishing their blossoming period, peaches were in full bloom and apples were well started, all at the same time. Since the average date of our last killing frost for 36 years has been April 29, frost danger is reasonably past on May 3, although a temperature of 20 degrees on May 5, 1919, is still to be remembered.

Dust has been used instead of spray in our orchard for the two applications preceding bloom. This has not been because of the speed of dusting, but because of several frosts. If there has been frost injury to the developing flowers, lime-sulphur spray may aggravate any such injury present, while the dust will give a reasonable amount of scab protection with a minimum amount of intensifying of the damage. Last year our Baldwins were almost all severely russeted due to lime-sulphur and frost, which resulted in an oversize cull pile.

Some few years ago Northwestern apple growers discovered that they would have to grow cover crops in their cultivated orchards, since the organic matter supply and fertility of even their unexcelled soil would not stand continued clean cultivation without providing for the return of green manures to the land. Legumes, especially Alfalfa, seemed to be naturally adapted to that section, and many were the tales of rank growths of this legume as seen in their orchards. However, a recent report coming from the State of Washington in that section does not seem to agree with all the stories. A survey of the Spokane Valley showed that less than 10 per cent of the blocks of orchard containing legume cover crops had a satisfactory stand of that crop. In many cases the legume plants covered less than 20 per cent of the land and the remainder was covered with weeds and grass. In the Wenatchee ("The Apple Capital of the World") and Yakima valleys less than 20 per cent of the orchards inspected showed a good stand of legume cover crops. In more than 80 per cent of the orchards supposed to be in legume cover, the soil cover consisted mostly of weeds and grass. Part of this poor stand is due to the trouble of establishing the cover crop under vigorous trees—this same difficulty is common in eastern cultivated orchards.

Pear growers in one section of California are planning to resort to night spraying as an outcome of unfavorable results in past years. A combination of too few sprayers for extensive acreages and too high winds in many of the daylight hours have led to this, since the codling moth spray at petal fall must be applied about on time. This practice has been used for some time in certain parts of the East where time or wind makes daylight spraying somewhat uncertain. Under our conditions the best time of the day, so far as dusting is concerned, is usually from daybreak to 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. Still air is found then if ever in the day. Night sprays or dusts work out when the wind is quiet and when the orchard and variety situation is such that no confusion will result in the dark. It is surprising how different the same orchard looks at night, even though it is perfectly simple by daylight.

R. H. SUDDS.

As We Go Along

The "Southern Tier" of New York counties is a picturesque strip of country—a lot of good farming land, some not so good, and some mainly scenery.

I had a short errand at Owego, in Tioga County, which is about the center of this "Southern Tier" strip. As one nears a town he has never seen, imagination is likely to unroll a picture before him, based somewhat on the average of a few scores of cities about that size where he has been—church spires, a town hall, or court house if it is the county seat, stores, banks and residence sections, on a level or slightly rolling location.

But Owego is a surprise, with its background of high hills—almost mountains. A road winding up the hill on the other side promised a view worth looking at, so I went there, then into a field far above the road, a "springy" spot with water seeping out from the still farther heights. The sight from there was one not to be forgotten—church spires against the green hill reaching far above them, the large red brick building with towers on the corners, that I learned later was the court house, the streets and rows of buildings, the river and long bridge by the railroad.

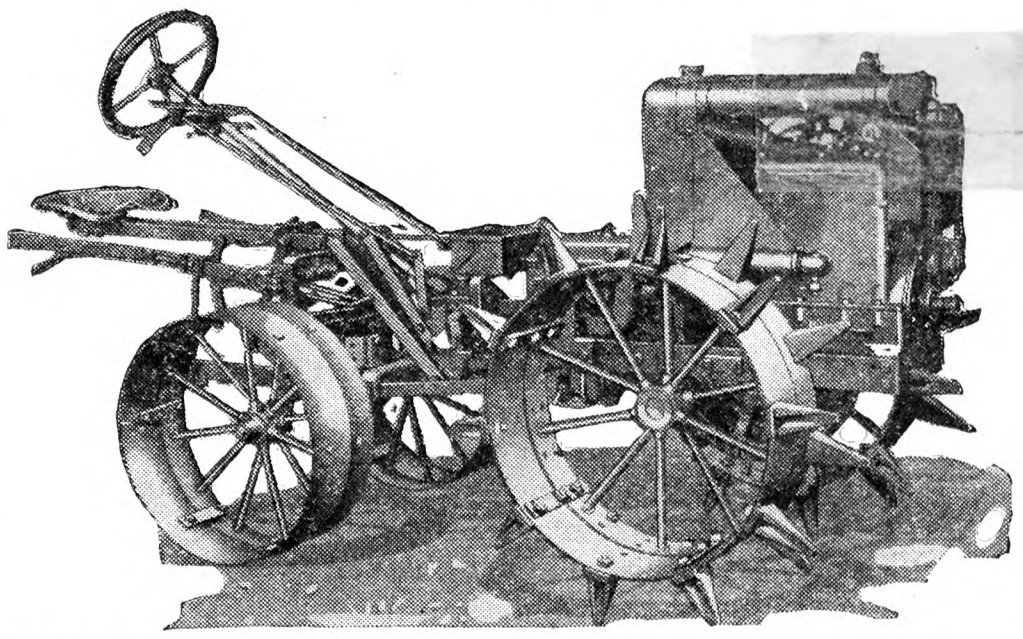
I walked across the bridge—400 paces. The Susquehanna River, flowing below, showed recent flood marks along the wall. It is a mighty stream at times, taking the rain and melting snow from thousands of hills.

The memorial monument in the square facing the court house showed something of Tioga County's spirit and contribution to the Civil War's call to arms in the 60's—Charleston, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Appomattox, Gettysburg, Winchester, Atlanta, Petersburg—many of them truly "dark and bloody ground." Standing there it was easy to hear the shouting and see the activities of that previous generation—the stern and resolute men, boys in their teens, mothers and wives and best girls, the roll of drums, the squads forming and the officers' command "march."

I looked about the city for a time, then took a car bound for Sayre. After a long and exceedingly bumpy trolley ride I reached that place, just below the line in Pennsylvania, and found one of those "good dinners" we all like to think and talk about, waiting for me.

W. W. H.

CENTAUR TRACTOR



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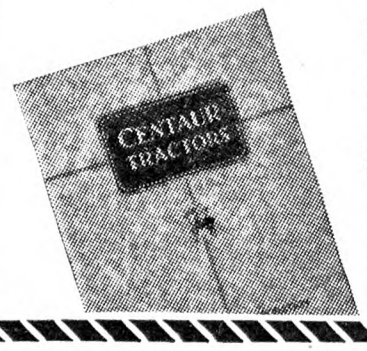

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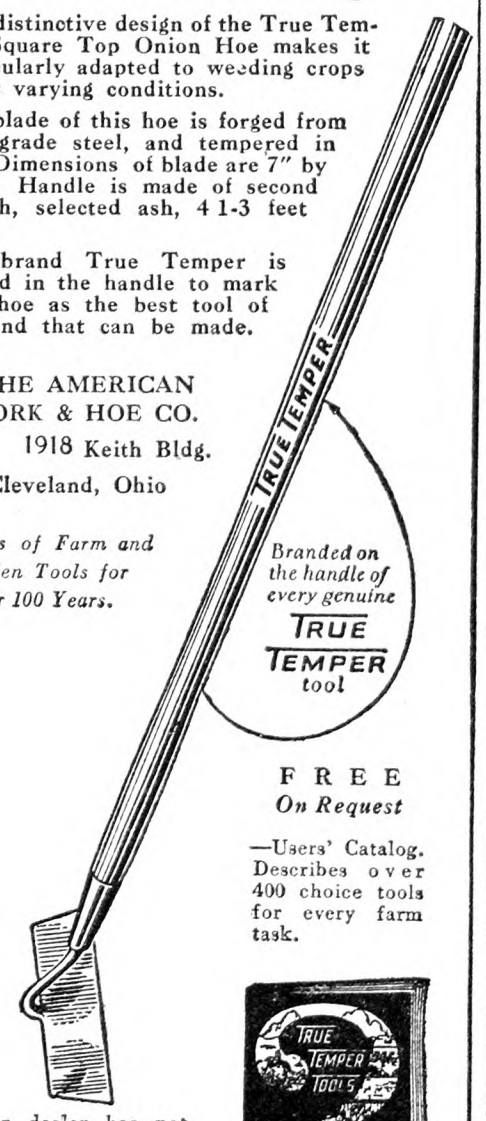

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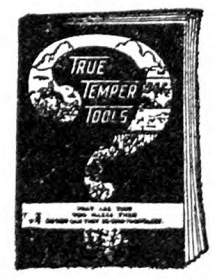

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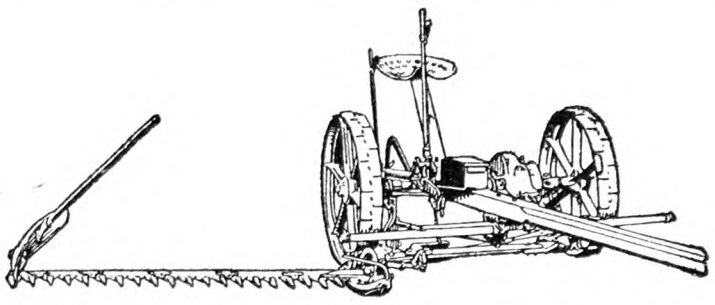

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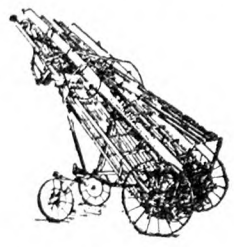

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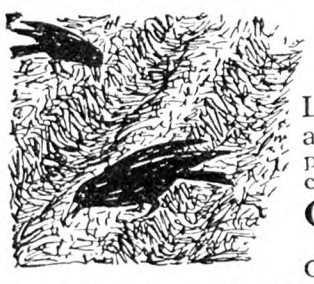

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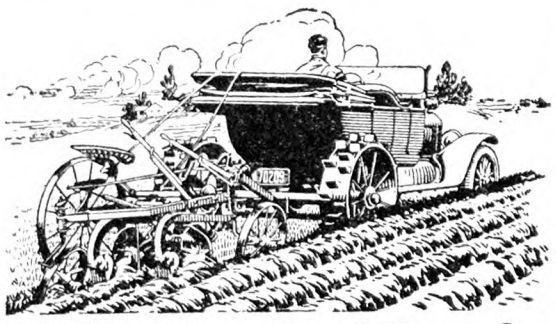

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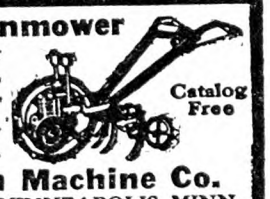

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The Story of Ark Farm

PART II.

There was a pause which, it seemed to me, lasted for minutes. The calves turned their shapely heads, as across the glade upon the hillside the sheep were wending their way toward the boy with the basin. Surely they knew not his voice, for they had never heard it; yet nature has its way. They knew him, and they followed us to the barns. There were 18 of them; large, strong grades of no particular breed so far as I could determine, but plenty good enough to grace any farmyard, and like the calves, showed the proof of plenty, so far as feed was concerned. "How much do you want for them?" I asked. There was another long pause, and then came the answer, "Three dollars; it isn't what they are worth, but I suppose they'll have to go, as well as the calves. It's a shame to kill them, and I hate to see them go, but I am going away from here, and all the stock must be sold."

Then he started to warm up, and we had a most agreeable conversation. At last, as I had made the bargain, and was about to untie the horse, he asked me if I wouldn't like to see the bull? "Most certainly I would," I replied, and he led me into a long stable where stood one of the most wonderful animals I had ever seen. "That's Cupid, the purebred Hereford bull; he's the daddy of those calves. It seems a crime to kill him, but he's seven years old, and I suppose the next feller that comes here will be afraid of him, so I suppose that he'll have to go." It was right here that another idea struck me. Who was the next "feller"? Who owned the property, and how could I find out what I wanted to know without betraying myself?

"And so you are soon to be relieved of this job by somebody else," I replied. "Who takes your place, if you don't mind telling me?" There was another little pause and then the answer: "Well, I don't know who it will be. There have been several applications for the job. The people in New York who own the place are rather peculiar; I don't know that they have settled as yet upon anybody. Why?"

"Well, perhaps I'd like to make application for the job myself," I replied. "Would you mind telling me something more about it? Do you think there would be a possibility that I could interest them in myself?"

"Well, maybe, if you're the right stuff, you might. I could give you their city address and you can write to them."

This was just what I was waiting for. I grew a foot more in length in 15 minutes—a possibility (yes, and I saw everything in those few minutes as plain as I can see it today). We went in the house. I shall never forget it. No one asked me to have a chair, and I stood like a stool pigeon in the corner. Presently I seated myself upon the window sill in the dining-room, while the woman wrote the address.

I talked to her about these people and learned more in five minutes than I got out of the man in two hours. I put the note in my pocket and walked out. The sun shot a shining gleam through the gray November sky as the morning mist seemed to scale the tree tops. A new life had been born within me, and with the mute boy seated beside me carrying a cross-cut saw we started back toward the fallen stub across the highway.

I helped him saw it twice in two and rolled it out of wheels' reach; it lies there today, and I have walked past it a thousand times since, but never without the story of this picture upon the screen.

As I looked back down that long hill through the standing timber I pulled the horse to a stop. Looking back over it all, it was like a dream. Would I get the job? And if I did, would I ever be contented? I assured myself I certainly would; it was the most wonderful country in all the world, and how different from a few hours before when I first looked upon it! But there was a seeming opportunity—and who is there "with the right kind of stuff" that doesn't grasp them when offered?

That night when I got home mother had supper waiting. "Did you buy the sheep?" she asked. "Of course I did, but I am going to leave them there, and feed them in their home stable this Winter. I am going to be the next boss at the Beaver Meadow. The job's all cinched, and you are going with me to be the next housekeeper."

"Now what have you got in your mind? You are some castle builder, same as ever. What is it now?"

I told her everything that had transpired, and I suppose, to help me forget it, she agreed to go and help me manage the place where spooks and ghosts were said to hold sway.

I sat down to the typewriter that very night and wrote the letter to the company in New York, making my application. Shortly I received their answer. It was favorable; my application was to receive attention, and a man would soon visit me and explain what was expected and required. I couldn't wait for the time, and the Winter dragged into early Spring. Finally the man came to see me. The bargain was made, and in March my father and I moved the first load of live animals to the new farm.

WILLET RANDALL.

(To be continued.)

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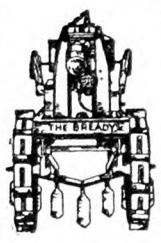

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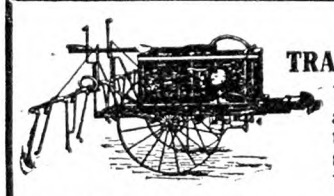

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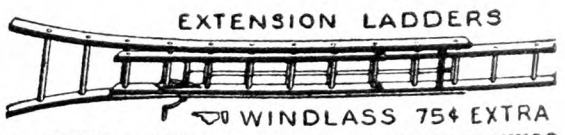

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A Farmer's Opinions

A VIEW OF THE EAST.—During some months of the year there are serious objections to the climate of any State or country that I know or have read about. No State is consistently "ideal" in climate or other virtue. I have never been in California. Apparently, to many of its adopted citizens, it becomes primarily a hypnotic state of mind and incidentally a physical fact of geography. Californians, by their own conversational indiscretions, are ineligible to serve on a jury that might be impaneled to hear evidence for and against a State or nation as a place in which to live, and then to return a trustworthy verdict. A Maryland farmer said to me last January that he was willing to postpone his visit to California until after he died. On the basis of my present knowledge and belief, I venture the statement that for at least nine months of the year the East as a whole is a better region than any other in which to own, live on and work a small farm, rear and educate children, sell farm produce, buy farm and household supplies, travel by auto or stay at home, grow old or remain young, and look and listen. During the other three months of the year, the East as a whole is no more objectionable than any other area during its worst 90 days.

A YANKEE IN THE WEST.—Early in the last century my paternal grandfather, a native of the Cape Cod country, traveled as a peddler between Albany and Buffalo. He kept a diary or journal. In it he records impressions of New York State and its people that I enjoy rereading. He rejoiced in having pulled up stakes and "gone West, where there is a good present and a bright future for a young Yankee willing to work hard with head and hands." These are his words. To him at 21, New York State was "the West," when he wrote. He doesn't say what he peddled. In one of his entries he is resolved, after saving "enough money," to buy a farm in a pleasant valley, like the Hudson, Mohawk or Genesee, and settle down. But as peddling was slow and unprofitable in the Winter, the scene of his labors changed: his third year's experience is recorded in Virginia, where he married, and, with his bride, set forth in June in a mule-drawn covered wagon for a Mid-West State, of which thrilling tales of adventure and wealth were read and heard in Virginia. They were a long time reaching their destination. Many years later he wrote: "After all, I suppose that a Virginia wife is worth more than a valley farm in New York. Anyone but a Massachusetts Yankee might have had both."

SOME TURKEY EXPERIENCE.—Apparently no one knows much about ventilating turkey houses. We have tried recently to obtain practical information on this subject in several States. One of our subscribers in Western New York State asked for it. None has been received to date. A recent letter from him is so interesting that we take the liberty of quoting some extracts from it. He writes: "We began in turkey raising a year ago, with the idea of overcoming or abolishing the handicaps and prejudices that hung like a cloud over the turkey-raising industry. We selected 40 acres of virgin land on which no animal of any kind had ever been raised or grazed. We were also influenced to take up this location because it was the one place in the State where the humidity is highest. The average rainfall here for the past 12 years was nearly 46 inches. We desired to determine just what there was to the humidity scare. We scattered $2,546 among nine breeders in six States and Canada for their prime stock—turkeys, poults and eggs of the five standard varieties: Bronze, Black, Holland White, Bourbon Red and Narragansett. We paid cash in advance. Of the 134 poults shipped to us, seven arrived dead and nine crippled out of the first 34 to arrive, while most of the others needed a mother's care. The 240 eggs received (priced up to $5 each) we passed over to the very tender mercies of a very reliable chick hatchery. It had not previously met up with such large and expensive eggs. For that reason or no reason, it drowned 44 with too much moisture and burned 86 in one night when the electric thermostat got a cramp and refused to register the 115 degrees of warmth. Thus we gained seven years' experience in seven months."

THE OTHER SIDE.—In the foregoing our turkey-raising friend gives us the dark side of a case. Here is the other side, in his words: "August 25 last found us with 89 healthy hens and 26 fine toms, all of which responded to the roll-call today (April 8), none having been sick or ailing during that time. These are all of our own hatching. Since coming out of the shell they have had fresh buttermilk daily. They appear to prefer it to the fresh water which is alongside at all times—perhaps because the buttermilk costs more. An incubator, made especially for our purpose, gives ample room for the hatch to stand up till removed to the brooder-houses, and it contains 1,240 eggs at this writing. We are not selling eggs, poults or turkeys, but propose to hold everything till we get a flock that will take care of our overhead with a profit. We propose to sell for meat only. All equipment must be in the best sanitary condition."

WANTS A CODE OF ETHICS.—Our turkey ranch friend, in closing his letter, says: "Our experience in buying live stock and eggs prompts us to suggest that you promulgate a simple code of ethics covering the ownership of and responsibility for birds that die within a short period after receipt (two to 30 days); poults that arrive dead or crippled; eggs that show non-fertility above a fixed percentage, and the ownership of crates in which stock is shipped. These and other points have come to our attention in the course of conversations with a score or more of visitors here. Due to a lack of understanding, there seems to be no code to fall back on. We may add that fully nine-tenths of turkey-raisers are women without business experience. The impression is quite naturally formed that all dealers are crooked. Therefore, a grave injustice is done to these worthy women as well as shippers."

THE GOLDEN RULE.—A fair settlement between a seller and a buyer of birds that die in "two to 30 days" after their receipt by the purchaser would be different in different cases. If, however, they died in two to seven days, instead of 30 days, it would be good business, in the long run, for the seller to make good the loss or at least to share it on a 50-50 basis with the buyer, upon receipt of satisfactory details and proof of the loss. In a week to 30 days after birds are received by a purchaser, it is obvious that their dying might be ascribed to causes for which the buyer alone was responsible. In most cases of this kind it is difficult to determine whether in justice the seller or the buyer should stand the loss. An active willingness on the part of both to be fair in their demands is the most important first step toward bringing about a mutually satisfactory settlement. In honesty and fairness, sellers and buyers are on about the same plane. I would not rate either class below or above the other. Court settlements are slow and expensive. Amicable private settlements can almost always be effected. One of the most successful poultry breeders of my acquaintance tells me that in doing a mail order egg and bird business he has been imposed on by a few careless or untruthful customers, but has made money by losing some like a gentleman. The only guiding principle in cases where proof of responsibility for a loss or losses is obtainable is that embodied in the Golden Rule.

RECEIVED "DEAD OR CRIPPLED." — If poults arrive dead or crippled at the consignee's town address, the seller or carrier ought to stand the loss or share it, depending on the establishment of their individual or joint responsibility for it. If careless or faulty crating or disease infection preceding shipment, or rough handling by the seller or his agents between his farm and shipping station, is proved, the seller obviously should make good the loss. "Sins of omission or commission" on the part of public carriers often cause death and injury to fowls and stock in transit. In these cases, carriers are liable for damages if their responsibility is proved. A poult might be diseased, however, on leaving the seller's farm. If it died in transit, the carrier is not morally responsible; the seller is, but it would be difficult and cost something to fix responsibility on either. To ask or expect a buyer to stand the loss of a bird that died or was crippled on arrival at his receiving point would be a gross injustice. It is good business adequately to insure all insurable consignments. Paying in advance may tempt a morally lax seller to take advantage of a trustful new customer known to be or suspected of being "well-fixed."

INFERTILE EGGS FOR HATCHING. — Whoever sells eggs for hatching automatically gives the buyers an implied warranty that they will hatch. Consequently he ought to replace or deduct or remit for all that don't hatch, on the basis of the price per dozen or per egg that he quotes or receives. Some breeders may do business on the assumption and with the understanding between their customers and themselves that a small percentage of their eggs may not hatch. I am not informed on this point. If I were a breeder I would make good the implied warranty that goes with every shipment of eggs for hatching. The least that I could do, if some of my eggs proved infertile, would be to pay the buyer the difference between what he paid me for them and what they would have sold for as eating eggs. In principle, this is the basis on which the buyer of a purebred heifer, cow or bull for breeding purposes may (if he cannot do better privately) secure a settlement in court. He may there get a judgment against the seller for the difference between the value of the animal for breeding purposes and its value for beef on the hoof.

CRATES FOR SHIPPING.—If I were selling breeding stock of any kind on mail orders, I would always quote prices that would cover the cost of crates. I would inform my customer that if he would send the crate prepaid back to me I would pay him what it cost me. The expense to which he would thus subject himself would just about equal the wear, tear and depreciation that I would stand on the crate.

D. C. W.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—May 2 tornadoes which swept across portions of Virginia, Tennessee, West Virginia, Ohio, Arkansas and Florida took a toll of lives reported to reach 25. Nineteen of the victims were school children who lost their lives when winds ripped apart a two-story frame schoolhouse at Rye Cove, Va., scattering its walls and roof over the surrounding countryside and hurling many of the 200 pupils into the fields. A second school blown down was the Woodville, Va., High School. One boy was killed there. Two prisoners in the Columbus, O., jail were killed when high winds toppled the walls of the prison mess hall in on them. A score of other prisoners and their warders were injured. One man lost his life in a storm that swept along the Florida coast. Five lives were lost in Arkansas in a tornado that began May 1.

Old age pension legislation in all States was urged in a resolution adopted May 3 by the Volunteers of America at the closing session of the five-day annual grand field council of the organization, at the Hotel McAlpin. Gen. Ballington Booth, president and founder of the Volunteers, said that California and several other States already had adopted such legislation and found it reduces taxes because it reduces the population of hospitals and poorhouses.

Five persons were killed and three injured May 5 when the automobile in which they were returning from a day's outing was wrecked by an express of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Riverside, N. J., a crossing. Four of the dead are members of one family. Apparently the car stalled on the crossing, which was only protected by lights.

A tornado, accompanied by a thunderstorm, struck the main street of Berlin, N. H., May 5, and did property damage estimated at $100,000. The roofs of buildings for a distance of a half mile were ripped. Fire broke out in a business block and destroyed it, but no deaths or injuries were reported.

May 4, Dr. James Fremont Wellington, of Long Island, told reporters of New York newspapers how he had continued to work at his profession though a bedridden invalid for 35 years. Dr. Wellington, who has been a patient at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital since April 22, was born in Rockland County, N. Y. He attended Cleveland Medical College, being graduated in 1893. Just as his practice was becoming established, he became ill, suffering from diabetes and chronic malaria, and took to bed. Although he cannot walk, during a major part of the 35 years Dr. Wellington has been permitted to sit up in bed. His bed is his laboratory. A special table is stretched across it. On it are his instruments, various chemicals, glass sides and a microscope. Here he examines blood and makes other chemical analysis, being paid by the physicians who give him the work.

A quarter-mile stretch of concrete roadway near Circleville, N. Y., was wrecked by lightning May 6. The bolt first struck the steel framework of a windmill, rebounded and then stripped the bark from a tree at the roadside. Then, attracted by the steel mesh in the pavement, it slid under an automobile driven by William Sundbrink of New York City, short-circuited the ignition system, frightening Sudbrink and five other occupants, and then centered its force on the roadway, splitting the concrete and twisting the mesh.

Approval of plans for a bridge across the Hudson River from the foot of West 57th St., New York City, to the Jersey side, at an estimated cost of $180,000,000, is sought in an application that has been made to the Secretary of War. The North River Bridge Company, associated with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the applicants, state that the object is to relieve traffic congestion across the Hudson and also to afford the Baltimore & Ohio and other railroads direct access to the heart of New York City. The Baltimore & Ohio's direct means of access to New York was lost several years ago when the Pennsylvania System declined to renew a contract under which it had the right of running trains into Pennsylvania Station. Since then travelers into and out of New York on B. & O. trains have been carried across the Hudson by bus and ferry. The application made to the Secretary of War today discloses that the projected bridge would carry vehicles as well as trains and would be operated as a toll bridge. Vehicular and passenger tolls and other revenue, such as rent and rights, would amount to $17,000,000 in 1932, the sponsors of the project estimate, and by 1940 would amount to $29,000,000.

A memorandum report awarding $2,096,000 to heirs of 214 of the 398 persons who drowned when the steamer Princess Sophia sank Oct. 25, 1918, was made May 6 by a decision filed in Federal court at Seattle, Wash., by A. C. Bowman, commissioner. Taking of testimony required six years. Striking Vanderbilt Reef, north of Juneau, Alaska, during a blinding snow squall, a long rip was torn in the steel hull of the Sophia. Although several ships stood by, all passengers were kept on board, it was said, pending the arrival of a sister ship. A gale pounded the Sophia across the reef into deep water and she sank with everyone on board.

Fifteen vessels were tied up May 7 at Port Colborne, Ont., with more than 5,000,000 bushels of grain aboard, and marine men said it was not probable that the congestion would be relieved before another 10 weeks. Including the 3,000,000 bushels in the local elevator, there were 8,000,000 bushels of grain at this port. Since the local elevator is full, the lake vessels in port cannot discharge their cargoes.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL. — The Hawley branch of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill was introduced in the House of Representatives May 7. It raises the rates on nearly everything that enters into the making of homes. Farmers, sugar producers, wool growers and manufacturers in many industries get substantial increases in tariff rates designed to protect them under the bill. Among the schedules which would receive and upward tilt would be those dealing with molasses, maple sugar, syrup and dextrose. Few alterations are proposed in the schedules affecting tobacco, spirits, books and paper, iron or steel. Probably the most important single increase recommended is one of 0.64 cent per pound on raw sugar imported from Cuba, bringing the new tariff rate on this commodity up to 2.4 cents a pound. The rate on raw wool would be raised 3 cents, to 34 cents a pound. Practically all manufactures of wool, such as clothing and blankets, would be subject to compensatory increases. The bill would leave raw cotton on the free list, although certain advances are proposed in the duties on incoming cotton goods, particularly those of the finer grades. The purpose of these increases would be to aid the New England textile industry. Reorganization of the present Tariff Commission is provided. Any of the present six members can be removed by the President and seven members are to be chosen. Chairman Willis C. Hawley (R., Ore.) won his fight to have shingles and several varieties of lumber placed on the dutiable lists, as well as brick, cement, aluminum and plate glass.

WASHINGTON.—At a meeting of the presidents of Eastern railroads, held in Washington May 2, it was decided to put into effect a reduction of the freight rate on wheat for export. These reductions will approximate 2 cents per bushel on wheat moving from Buffalo, 4 cents from Chicago and 5 cents from St. Louis. The reductions will be temporary and will expire on Sept. 30, 1929. These reductions are made in response to suggestions from President Hoover, in which Secretary Lamont and Secretary Hyde concurred. Similar action is expected from western railroads.

The Mayflower, the personal yacht of the Presidents since the first administration of Theodore Roosevelt is to be sold. Announcement was made by the Navy Department May 4, with the approval of President Hoover, that public bids were to be asked on the historic yacht at an early date. The Mayflower was purchased from the estate of the late Ogden Goelet on March 19, 1898. She was built in 1896 in Clydebank, Scotland, by J. & G. Thompson. Her displacement is 2,690 tons; she is 275 feet 10 inches long and has a beam of 36 feet. In 1902 she was assigned as the yacht of the President and has been used by five Presidents—Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge. She was ordered decommissioned by President Hoover almost immediately after he took office.

In the discussions of German reparations at Paris, May 4, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht and his German colleagues accepted Owen D. Young's compromise reparations annuity plan, with certain definite conditions which are characterized generally in conference circles as "not insurmountable." The plan includes 58 annuities, with payments averaging less than $500,000,000. Japan urged the acceptance of this plan; Great Britain suggested aid, but it is not yet certain that France and Belgium will agree.

Accepting the recommendations of leading lawyers and the Bar Association of New York, President Hoover has selected Charles Evans Hughes Jr. of New York to be Solicitor General of the United States.

Representative De Priest of Illinois, sole Negro member of Congress, has carried out his pledge to his constituents and appointed two Negro candidates for admission to the United States Naval Academy and one for admission to the United States Military Academy. Alonzo S. Parham has been appointed cadet at West Point and Laurence A. Whitfield and Claude H. Burns at Annapolis. The selections were made following competitive examinations. If the Negro youths are found physically and mentally qualified, they will enter the two service schools. Alternates have been selected in the event the three principals fail to pass the entrance examinations.

GEORGE (from next door): "Mrs. Jones, may I use your telephone?" Mrs. Jones: "Certainly, George. Is yours out of order?" George: "Well, not exactly, but Sis is using it to hold up the window, ma's cutting biscuits with the mouthpiece and baby's teething on the cord."—Windsor (Ont.) Border Cities Star.

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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THE corn-borer situation is now getting down to the expected basis of individual farm effort. The national government and States affected are helping, but it is recognized that in the end the brunt of corn-borer work will have to be borne by the farmers themselves. The corn crop in Ohio is of great importance in farm rotations, and farmers are taking hold of the borer problem in a determined way. Eighty farm owners in one section of the State considerably infested have kept careful record of just what was done in this line and what the cost was. The methods practiced were low cutting of corn, plowing down of stalks and stubble, raking and burning the long stalks and a combination of all these. The great matter of importance is to destroy the wintering arrangements of the borers in the stalks and stubs left on the ground.

*

ORGANIZED labor is making headway for a five-day week and an eight-hour day. It is reported that the settlement of a dispute last week between workers in the builders trade and the Trades Employers Association resulted in a five day a week for the workmen at the same wages previously paid for five and a half days. The electric workers already had the five-day week and at $13.20 a day wage. The brick layers won the five-day week some time back and an increased wage up to $15 a day. It is estimated now that 150,000 workmen in the building trade work on the five-day-a-week rule. One of the big objects of the unions is to avoid surplus production and to overcome competition of workers with one another. They work shorter hours, produce less, and by control of their own product—labor—they demand and receive increased pay for their labor. The higher the consumer's income the better the demand for farm food products; but a study of the union policies and organization procedure might help farmers increase their income from these prosperous customers. A five-day week and eight hours a day with no cattle to feed or cows to milk from Friday night to Monday morning does not seem possible for the stock and dairy farmer, and yet less hours of work and more income may go together with the farmer as it has gone with city labor.

*

IN his recent speech before the United Press Association in New York City, President Hoover expressed alarm at the wave of crime and disrespect of law in this country. He made a forceful appeal for the observance of law and order as a test of good citizenship, and insisted that obedience to law is a moral duty imposed on all citizens, high and low, and that those favored by position and fortune owe it to the community to set an example in law-abiding citizenship to those of our people who are less favored in education and fortune. His speech was heard and read with general approval by the people of the whole country. Now it appears that a section of the Federal law reads as follows: "*No person appointed to the office of Secretary of the Treasury * * * shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce.*" It is admitted that a bill to repeal or amend this law could not be passed; but the present Secretary of the Treasury holds stock in a large corporation, and several of his predecessors also held stock in business corporations, and a committee of the Senate is trying to convince the world that holding stock in a business company and drawing dividends does not make him directly or indirectly interested or concerned in the business. In the first place, interpretation of the law is not a function of the Senate. This belongs to the courts. Again it is not material that Secretary Mellon had held over from a previous adminstration and has been an able official. The important consideration is the evident anxiety of men in high places to defeat the law by interpreting it to suit themselves or ignoring it altogether. The argument that a continued violation of the law is justified because it has been violated by others is neither good law or sound logic. When the high and powerful violate law with impunity, it is vain to hope to overcome by moral persuasion the contempt of law by the masses. It would be a heroic act for President Hoover to abide by the law in this case as it appears on the statue books, but nothing else that he could do now would give so much force to the moral effect of his New York address.

*

SWEET clover has changed one of Kentucky's poorest counties into one of its richest. For years the hilly, rolling clay-soil farms of Pendleton County in that State were gullied, desolate and unproductive. Dilapidated buildings, scrub live stock, and old, worn-out machinery were depressing evidences of decay and poverty in that northeast county touched by the Ohio. Farm families were degenerating, physically and morally, in this uninspiring environment. Someone, through curiosity, sowed a few pounds of Sweet clover seed on his farm. It grew, and the plants waxed strong and luxuriant. Probably the seed carried sufficient bacteria to inoculate the soil for Sweet clover. In a region of bare land surfaces, the crop attracted much attention. The owner's cows, always hungry, acquired a taste for the plants, green and cured, and their milk flow increased. He sowed more land to Sweet clover, bought a few good cows, and began to sell cream and milk. Many of his neighbors followed his example. The leaven worked fast. Today Pendleton County has a revived and hopeful agriculture, and a farming population that is reaping abundantly of the good things of life where it has sown Sweet clover. Many of our poor clay lands in the East would respond to the magic touch of this great soil-building legume.

*

I am enclosing a clipping from our local paper in which the writer sets forth advantages of consolidating the schools. I am sure that most of the residents of this district would oppose such a plan. Would you advise me to remain quiet until they begin action, or do you think it best to start the fight now? They evidently intend to do something during the next year. We are getting along very nicely here as we are. We register 100 children and have four teachers. D. P.
New York.

THE article enclosed is the sort of publicity handed out as a "feeler" in locations where the authorities have consolidation in mind but are not quite sure of their ground. A district with 100 pupils and four teachers, and everything working smoothly would seem to have some right to self-determination about this matter. It will be wise to take a strong position now, without waiting for further moves from the consolidationists. Quick action may help you to save your local school.

*

THE first Pennsylvania law making it compulsory to designate the grade of an agricultural product was secured by Pennsylvania grape growers when Governor Fisher signed the bill which will require the marking of all closed packages of grapes in conformity with the United States grape grades. The bill further provides that grapes not conforming to the U. S. Standards, which have been adopted as the official grades for use in Pennsylvania by the Bureau of Markets, may be stamped on the covers of the packages as "Unclassified." The similar bill passed by the Legislature of New York State prior to the 1928 grape season and the usually successful operation of the law in New York during the grape season last Fall prompted the grape growers in Pennsylvania to secure similar legislation to aid in the marketing of future crops grown in this Commonwealth.

*

MANY eastern farmers could make money by building up some new enterprises on their farms. We are confident that they are going to do it. The East would support a much larger number of breeders of purebred hogs, sheep and goats than it possesses. An enterprise worthy of consideration by some eastern farmers is the raising of dairy heifer calves under conditions that would insure the development of a high percentage of strong, healthy, high-producing cows for eastern dairymen. We obtain in distant parts and pay high carrying charges on breeding stock of various kinds and farm seeds and feeds that in part, at least, could be produced in the East at a profit. In Poughkeepsie we saw seed corn for sale that was shipped from Chicago. Hundreds of dollars worth of it will be planted this Spring in New York State for silage. Seed corn produced by careful growers in the East is better than the general run of "imported" corn for eastern conditions. The East leads in the quality and prominence of its registered dairy herds. Western breeders spend a lot of money in the East for pedigree dairy cows and bulls. So far as hogs, sheep, beef cattle and goats are concerned, however, the situation is largely reversed, although some eastern flocks of sheep are equal to the best anywhere. It is not necessary that the agricultural East should be complacently self-sufficient. It would, however, be stronger, more prosperous and better balanced if it were less dependent on other regions for things that could profitably be produced in the East.

*

THE dust spray used by orchardists to control the insect enemies of plants has been found effective in ridding swampy areas of other insects responsible for much ill-health and disability among humans. Both the Federal departments of agriculture and public health have been interested in devising means of destroying the young of those mosquitoes which spread malaria in regions where that disease is prevalent. As early as 1921 it was found that Paris-green in mixture with some inert dust would destroy developing mosquito life if spread over areas in which these insects find their breeding places, and, since then, the use of an insect poison well known upon our farms has become world wide. It has been found that Paris-green varies greatly in its toxic power with different samples tried, some being only slightly poisonous. Hydrated lime has proven a very satisfactory powder with which to mix the poison, the total cost of both being as low as 15 cents per acre of areas effectively treated. Airplanes have been successfully used for covering large tracts with this insecticide, and power blowers, similar to those used in fruit orchards, have been adapted to use in boats where the territory to be covered would not warrant the operation of the planes. The developing larvæ of mosquitoes are killed by this poisonous dust, even in swamps densely covered by plant growths, success being apparently chiefly dependent upon the use of a highly poisonous Paris-green and its distribution in a well-mixed powder from a blower giving a high velocity to the discharge. A 15 per cent Paris-green mixture with hydrated lime is said to have given the most satisfactory results.

*

Is there any reason to believe that the method of culling poultry by head points is a good one? W. H. A.
Virginia.

WE THINK all poultrymen in examining poultry look carefully at the head. Some see more there than others, and sometimes appearances there are deceptive with hens as well as humans. Two important head points in hens are very readily noted by anyone. These are a bright eye and air of interest in what is going on. Hens lacking these qualities are more useful in the stew kettle than the poultry yard. When Tom Barron was in this country showing how he picked out hens with laying ability, it was noted that he looked very closely at their heads and faces. Perhaps he could not have told just what he saw. That is a matter of experience.

*

SOME readers have questioned whether the pile of wood shown on page 671, of May 4 issue, could properly be called a cord. Common custom in localities where wood is sold in stove-length form makes a cord any pile eight feet long, four feet high, and the width of whatever stove-length is used. This practice is sanctioned and explained at length in the Woodsman's Handbook, of the United States Forest Service, where cords of numerous widths are described. It all depends on how the wood is cut. If in four-foot regular "cord wood," the pile must contain 128 cubic feet, but when cut into shape for burning, the stove lengths determine the volume of the pile, and the customer understands the kind of cord he is getting.

Brevities

THE thermometer stood at 40 in Northern New Jersey May 8. Planting is around two weeks late.

CANNED Irish potatoes is a product now being prepared in Florida. Small sizes not otherwise marketable are used.

THE New Hampshire Station recommends 12 pounds Alfalfa and four each of Alsike and Timothy for fields where Winter heaving is probable.

UNDER the tariff bill introduced into Congress May 7, the proposed rate on butter would be 12c per lb., instead of 8c. The duty on bacon and ham is increased from 2 to 3¼c per lb.

Farm Relief in Washington

CONGRESS has done little in the last two weeks except to demonstrate that little if anything need be expected from Washington and the special session for farm relief. The Senate originally was favorable to the debenture provision of the Senate bill which is favored by the Central West and which receives its main support from the National Grange. The Agricultural Committee of the Senate took the precaution to ask President Hoover what his attitude to the debenture plan would be. His reply was a vigorous opposition. He gave in detail 10 reasons for his opposition to the plan. Several Senators who had previously opposed the debentures announced their intention of following the President's wishes and it was thought that this provision would be eliminated from the bill. It seems, however, that the Senators began to hear from home and in political language they "got cold feet." Anyway, when the measure came to a vote on May 8, the vote was 47 in favor of the debentures to 44 against. The vote was on a motion to eliminate the debenture provisions of the bill. Thirteen Republicans abandoned the President and voted for the debentures. Only two Democrats, Randall of Louisiana and Wagner of New York, voted against the debenture plan. The Senate bill with the debenture feature will now be debated in the Senate and the final vote will be taken at the close of the debate, probably within a week. To those familiar with political tactics the final action is yet uncertain. Senators under pressure are inclined to make a gesture to set themselves right with the people back home but in the last line-up they cast their vote with the administration and the party; then they are in a position to justify themselves at home by the argument that they fought for what their constituents wanted until they were overruled, and finally for the good of the party submitted to the inevitable. From the records of the past it is expected that some of the Senators who voted for the debentures will line up in the last vote against it and that the bill finally passed will have no debenture feature in it to correspond with the bill which has already been adopted by the house.

An incident which has created wide comment is the vote of Senator Borah for the debentures. The Senator from Idaho was one of the strongest supporters of President Hoover during the late campaign and who induced the President to promise a special session of Congress to pass a farm relief bill. Senator Johnson of California made a vigorous speech in support of a debenture measure. He said the National life of America is controlled by a virtual conspiracy of the press, pulpit and politicians in developing a mob psychology and putting over exactly what that conspiracy endeavors to do. He criticized it as a moronic era of bunk and attacked the farm bill as a price-fixing measure representing a principle which had long been abhorred by Republicans.

The House Committee gave out the text of its new tariff bill on May 7th. It created a bigger crisis than the debenture feature of the Senate bill. President Hoover had suggested a limited revision of the tariff. The new bill contained an estimate of 85,000 words and a revision of practically every schedule in the existing tariff law. It proposes an increase in the tariff on some farm products and for the most part a decided increase in practically all schedules. It is said to be the highest tariff bill ever proposed. The first reaction is a protest from practically every section, some complaining that the schedules are too high; others that in their own industries schedules are not high enough, and many complaining, without regard to the exact schedule, that their particular industries have been discriminated against. This, however, is in the shape of a tentative bill or suggestion. It will probably be debated and amended both in the House and in the Senate, and what its future will be only the final vote will tell. It is believed that the House followed the President's wishes in framing the bill already passed but it has apparently set itself in opposition to President Hoover's wishes in going so far in the revision of the tariff laws.

At this time only one thing seems certain. The whole purpose of the special session has been confused and an opposition developed to practically everything proposed. If the intentions were to set up a smoke screen to justify defeat of any helpful farm legislation whatever it would be hard to conceive of anything better calculated to effect that proposition. However, some order may yet be worked out of what now seems to be a hopeless chaotic condition.

Ethics in Publicity

PROPAGANDA has evidently had its big day. The clever publicity agent will always contrive to find ways to lead you to believe what he wants you to think. That is propaganda. Sometimes he calls it accelerating public opinion. This sort of art got a big start during the World War, when the people of all countries were fired with indignation and resentment against the people of enemy nations by the publication of purely imaginary stories of cruelties and outrages that had no element of fact or truth.

Since the war this business of the professional propaganda bureau has developed to a fine art. Some publishers have become deliberate partners in the deception of their readers. Others have weakly printed the misleading story without taking pains to inquire whether it was true or false. A few have naively put a price on the space, and accepted cash for their part in spreading the deception.

The success of propaganda was largely due to the fact that the general public had come to accept as truth anything that appeared in print. The propagandist therefore capitalized the confidence of the public which had been developed by years of honest journalism. He became a public menace. We all form our opinions from the information we get and, when the information is false, our opinions must be faulty. If we had the truth our judgment would be sound.

A recent incident has served to show that the public has become aware of the large volume of propaganda published, and that it is leading to a distrust of the printed page. It has been discovered that the International Power and Paper Company has become part owner of 13 daily papers, including several prominent papers in the Gannett chain of publications. At first the papers explained that the transactions were regular and in good faith between the publishers and the company, and a desirable agreement for both parties. It soon became evident, however, that the reading public did not like the arrangement. The Federal Trade Commission conducted an investigation and revealed the extent of the ownership in publications by the Power and Paper Company, and several bills have been proposed to check the tendency, or to require publishers to reveal the true ownership of the publications. Mr. Frank E. Gannett, who controls the Gannett chain of publications, promptly recognized the value of public confidence, and repurchased the interests of the International Power and Paper Company in his publications at a cost of $2,700,000, and promptly sent a check for the amount. We may assume that the transactions were in perfectly good faith, and for the mutual benefit of both parties. The significant thing about the incident is that the public has become suspicious of propaganda, biased news and inspired editorials, and that so clever a publisher as Mr. Gannett recognized the importance of keeping the printed page above suspicion.

Milk and Cream Market Report of Receipts at New York City and Metropolitan Area for April, 1929

State of Origin	*Milk* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Cream* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Condensed* (*Fresh*) 40-*qt.* *Units*
New York	2,142,063	118,195	35,724
New Jersey	126,763	1,288	...
Pennsylvania	348,695	23,979	6,972
Vermont	103,803	5,602	...
Connecticut	8,086	...	...
Massachusetts	11,742	114	...
Maryland	11,328	...	...
Canada	3,597	2,302	...
Indiana	...	1,475	...
Wisconsin	...	1,959	...
Minnesota	...	2,200	...
Iowa	...	1,526	...
Ohio	...	1,323	...
Tennessee	...	1,588	...
Missouri	...	405	...
Michigan	...	200	...
Arkansas	...	854	...
Kentucky	...	634	...
Total	2,756,077	163,644	42,696
March, 1928	2,934,993	136,715	32,382

New York State furnished 77.7 per cent of the milk and 72.3 per cent of the cream coming into New York City during March, 1929.

Northern Ohio Milk

WHILE general conditions in the Cleveland milk territory remain about the same there is one incident worthy of notice. Mr. O. L. Prior who has developed considerable trade in Cleveland on what is called the 50-50 plan is advertising in the local papers for an additional supply of 2,000 gallons of milk daily for the Cleveland market and is offering 25c per hundred pounds bonus for approved dairy certificate milk without base, no surplus and no penalties. The 50-50 plan means that 50 per cent of the consumer's price goes to distributors and the other 50 per cent to producers, and to the producer's price he is adding a bonus of 25c for milk qualified for the Cleveland market. Mr. Prior claims that this plan has increased the price to producers in Northern Ohio for milk shipped to Pittsburgh, as well as to the Cleveland market, and the figures seems to justify his claim.

The March returns here in Ashtabula County were a little better than the February price, because there was a little reduction on Class 1 and a small increase on surplus, which brought 3.3 per cent test milk up to $2.35 per hundred, but the fat test was suspiciously low.

Mr. B. L. Cressy, our State representative, is having the second auction sale of 45 head of registered Holstein cows and heifers and is practically going out of the dairy business entirely. In his first sale in February he sold 30 head of grades. The present sale will be held on May 18. If the D. C. S. and its dealers would pay all alike through the Winter months and apply the basic or surplus idea to the months of real surplus we could probably stand it, or at least accept it without so much dissatisfaction, but it costs too much to produce Winter milk to fool it away afterwards at so-called surplus prices.

Ohio. A PITTSBURGH PATRON.

Rural School Improvement Society Meeting at Canton, N. Y.

A COUNTY meeting of the New York State Rural School Improvement Society was held in Canton, St. Lawrence Co., the afternoon of April 30. The Grange hall, where the meeting was held, was filled to capacity when the meeting opened. Mrs. Charles McArthur, executive committee member from the northern section of the State, was the presiding officer and presented the following program:

Singing, "My Rural Friends," written by Mrs. Harrington.

Address, "What We Are Striving to Accomplish," D. Boyd Devendorf, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Impersonations and stories, Fred Peck, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Address, "How We Organized Our Districts," Mrs. Frank Madill, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Singing, A song for the R.S.I.S, written by Mrs. Charles McArthur, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Address, "Co-operation for the Betterment of Rural Schools," Rev. C. H. McVey, Canton, N. Y.

Address, "Our Paper," Charles McArthur, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Address, "Victories Gained," Fred Peck.

Question and discussion period in charge of Mr. Devendorf.

The purpose of the meeting was to extend the work of the Society and to give the people of the county a chance to become acquainted with some of the State officials. The spirit of the meeting was fine. It was pronounced a "very profitable meeting" by at least two of the five district superintendents present. Other counties will do well to follow the example of St. Lawrence.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

The original owners cleared the land, erected good buildings, raised large families, survived after Civil War conditions, which were much worse than after World War conditions, and died in comfortable circumstances on farms now abandoned. There is no secret as to the method used to accomplish this end. The successful farmer raised some cows and some sheep and some hogs and some chickens and grew all of the feed for his stock and most of what was consumed by his family.

The generation that abandoned these farms began with land already cleared, and with buildings erected, and as a rule grew smaller families. It also pursued a different system of farming. Neither generation had any advantage over the other as to ability. If there was a difference it was in favor of the later generation. The logical conclusion is that the method of the first generation was practical and the method of the last generation was impractical.

The difference in methods was this: The older generation carried on general farming, while the newer generation specialized. The specialty in this immediate vicinity was hay and milk, and both are the best of crops for the general farmer to grow. Parts of the West specialized with wheat, and that section is now asking Congress to help it out of a hole. The cotton grower grows nothing but cotton, and makes each crop with money advanced by his commission merchant, except in sections that have taken to diversifying.

The method that cleared the land, erected the buildings and grew large families will do as much for the present owners as it did for the original owners. It is clearly proven that specializing is a gamble. Farming as well as other lines of business is governed by two laws, the law of common sense and the law of average. When one undertakes to "make a killing" with one crop he may hit upon economical production, large yield and high price the first year, but he will do well if it happens once in 10 years. The year that the three elements coincide he will make a lot of money, but he will go broke during the other nine years.

New York. NAT L. ROWE.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Tears

Is it raining, little flower?
Be glad of rain;
The burning sun would wither thee—
'Twill shine again.
The clouds are very black, 'tis true,
But just behind them shines the blue.

Art thou weary, tender heart?
Be glad of pain;
In sorrow sweetest things will grow,
As flowers in rain.
God watches, and thou wilt have sun
When clouds their perfect work have done.

—MARY FRANCES BUTTS.

*

WE ARE asked again to reprint the recipe for library paste, given us under the name of "stickumtight paste." It calls for one cup of flour, one teaspoon powdered alum, ½ cup cold water, two cups boiling water, two tablespoons lime water, a few drops of oil of cloves or wintergreen. Mix the alum, flour, lime water and cold water, and beat until perfectly smooth; add the boiling water slowly, stirring all the while. Place on stove and stir until it boils, then put in double boiler, and cook about half an hour, stirring often. Add the oil of cloves and put in sealed jars. This has proved very satisfactory.

*

APPARENTLY it is still true that women's work is never done. Figures compiled by the Bureau of Home Economics at Washington from the daily records of more than 2,000 housewives show that the average working time for all was slightly more than 61 hours a week.

It was shown the life of the city housewife is very little easier than that of the woman in the country or village. The average time spent in homemaking by women in towns of from 2,500 to 50,000 was 51 hours a week, while their sister in larger communities averaged slightly more than the 48-hour standard generally accepted for the male union worker.

*

ONE result of the discoveries regarding the value of sunlight in promoting health is a demand for "sun suits" for children. These consist of a little coat, open in front, and very short trunks. The costume is completed by sandals. These sun suits are offered by one of the great chain stores for $1.58, the sandals being extra. It is certainly a contrast to the miniature crinolines and pantalettes demanded by the fashions in vogue about the time of the Civil War.

Weaving Rugs at Home

I often see write-ups of how women have made money at home. I have tried several ways. When I was keeping house for my father on the farm I raised turkeys to get money for the things I wanted. When I was married I still wanted a side line. Here are some of the things I have done. Repaired, altered and made clothing for girls who worked in town; sold hand tinted Christmas cards and magazines. Selling takes one away from home and I wanted home work.

Three years ago I started a year-round business. I bought an old loom for weaving rag rugs. The old lady from whom I bought the loom said it belonged to her grandmother, and she thought it was about 125 years old. You will know from this that the method of operating is rather antique. The new looms require less space and are much easier to use. It was rather tedious learning how to put in a warp, so many biers for a certain sleigh, and the leas to be taken just right, but time and patience win out. With help to beam a warp one can do the balance by oneself.

Many are the counterpanes, carpets, towels and yards of material for clothing that have been woven on this old loom. Today no one would want the home-woven cloth for clothing, but there is a demand for nicely woven rag rugs. Unless a person knows quality in warp and is a judge of weaving, she is apt to buy a rug for color combinations alone. Most factory-made rag rugs have two-ply or even single-ply warp. I always use four-ply warp. It makes a heavier rug and one that will hold its shape well after laundering.

When a customer furnishes the pieced rags and I furnish the warp, I weave a rug 27 or 29x54 in. for 85 cents. I get scraps or mill ends from the mills and when I do not have orders ahead for weaving, I piece up scraps and weave a few rugs. I try to keep rugs on hand that I can sell for $1.50 each.

The best-looking rugs are made from short pieces of material. I had a lot of flannelette scraps that I pieced in short lengths. There were grays, blues, tans and old rose. When woven on a gray and old rose warp with a light border, they made beautiful hit-and-miss rugs and sold well.

For bathroom rugs, nothing sells better than the gay-colored cotton materials on a white warp. Rugs made from old, discarded clothing if pieced carefully are beautiful. I have just finished several rugs made from old navy blue worsted dresses. This material makes heavy rugs. One soon learns to be careful about making straight edges and to weave the rags closely. The old loom is especially good for close weaving. It has the weight to give a good solid blow, thus driving the woof up closely.

Our farm is on a State highway where there is much passing. I keep a sign hanging by the roadside advertising my weaving. I have also sold a number of rugs through an antique shop nearby. I had rugs in the Christmas gift display held by our county federation of women's clubs. I received several inquiries and a few orders through this source. My best advertisement is satisfied customers and the sign by the roadside.

MRS. T. M.

The Rural Patterns

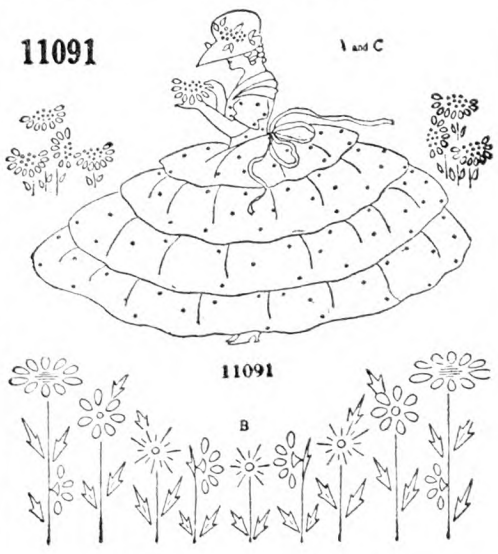
In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

300—For Fastidious Taste. This style is designed in sizes small, medium and large. The medium size requires 2⅞ yds. of 36-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 36-in. contrasting and 5 yds. of binding. Ten cents.

150 — Smart Morning Dress. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 20-in. contrasting and 1¾ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

898—Shirring Gives Distinction. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 27-in. contrasting and 6 yds. of ribbon or ¾ yd. of 36-in. material for sash and bow. Ten cents.

476—For Wee Lads. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 4 requires 1⅝ yds. of 36-in. material for waist and ⅝ yd. of 36-in. material for trousers. Ten cents.



Emb. 11091—Decorative Figure and Conventional Daisy Design. Pattern contains one right and one left of A, 8x12 in., two of B, 4x10 in., and one right and one left of C, 5x7½ in. Suitable for pillows, aprons and fancy bags. (Blue). Ten cents.

New Summer Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Canned and Preserved Strawberries

SUN-CANNED STRAWBERRIES. — Wash and hull one quart of strawberries, which should not be over-ripe. Put in a preserving kettle with one cup water and one cup sugar. Bring to the boiling point, but do not boil. Put them in a sterilized fruit jar and seal tight. This amount makes just one quart, but we think they "cook" more evenly if put in two pint jars. Lay on the grass where the sun will strike them all day. Turn the jars over every day for four days, when they will be sufficiently cooked if the days have been sunny. The old plan was to put the preserve on flat platters covered with glass, and we think it thickens it better when so exposed than when in jars, but there may be a rainy spell just when one needs the sun, and the bottled fruit is easier to handle under such conditions.

UNCOOKED PRESERVE.—Put the strawberries in a bowl and mash with a silver fork, being sure to crush every berry. Add an equal quantity of sugar, mix thoroughly, fill sterilized pint jars, and seal tight. This is recommended for short cake.

CANNED STRAWBERRIES. — Hull and wash fresh, firm, ripe berries and pack them into sterilized quart fruit jars. When the can is half full put in two-thirds cup of granulated sugar, shake down well, then pack in more berries. When nearly full put in one-third cup more sugar. Do not add any water; the berries are wet from washing and make their own syrup. Put on rubber and lid, partly seal; put in boiler and process 14 minutes, counting from the time water begins to boil. Then tighten seal and set away to cool. The berries should be carefully shaken down when filling. When cooked the sugar may not all be dissolved, but it will dissolve before the berries are used.

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WE PAY The Freight on Everything

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Wool Blankets Batting Robes and Colonial Coverlets. Made from your own wool. Also sold direct from the mill if you have no wool. Beautiful goods that gives satisfaction and long wear. Write for catalog and samples. Prices reasonable.
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PIPE SECOND HAND
Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings.
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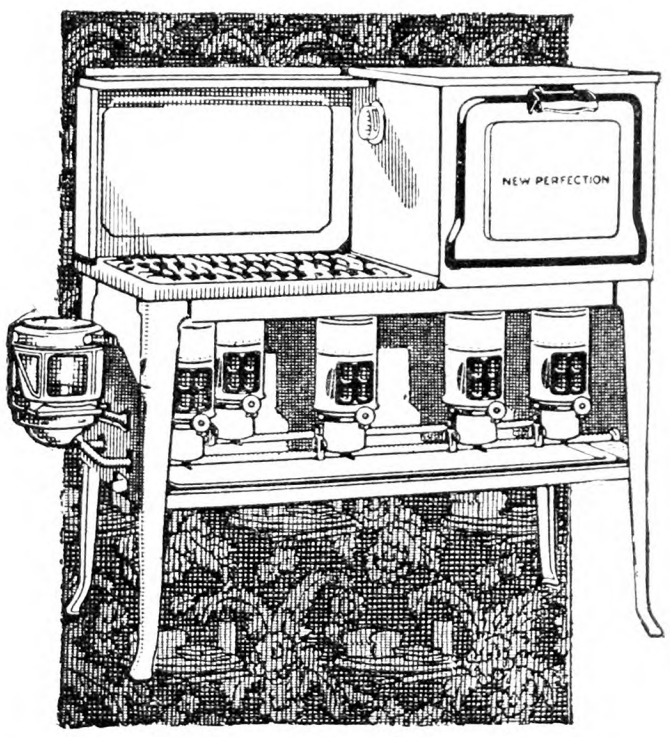
on this swift-cooking new range



PERFECTION
OIL RANGE

YOUR kitchen range can be beautiful as well as practical. The new Perfection demonstrates this.

It comes in full porcelain enamel, all white or with trim of color: apple green, cherry red, sea blue, golden sand. Some have the durable Perfectolac finish: white, silver gray, dove gray. Others are finished in satin black.

There are twenty-seven new features in all on the Perfection. Insulated "live heat" oven with accurate temperature indicator. All-grate cooking top. Burners that produce a swift, clean heat—aided by Socony Kerosene, the safe and economical fuel.

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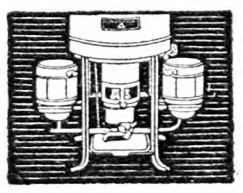

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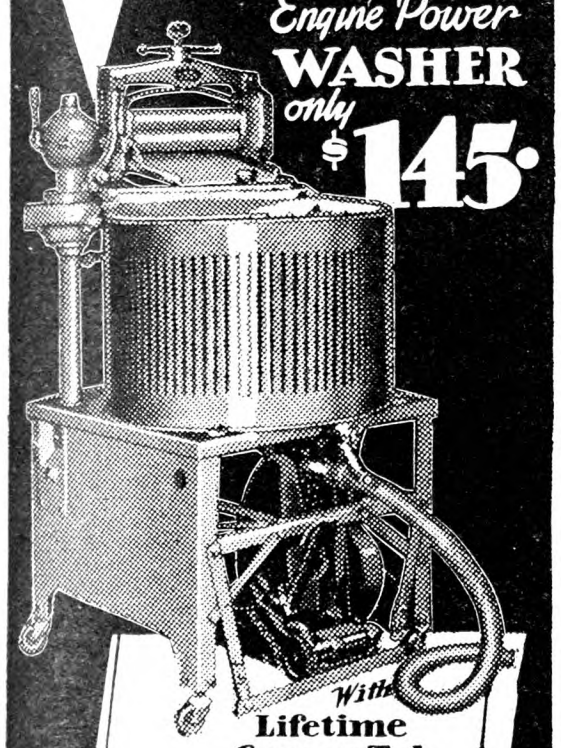

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Investigate the VOSS before you buy *any* washer. It is priced $5 to $30 less than other washers of comparable quality.

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The majority of leading washing machines advertised in this publication are equipped with Briggs & Stratton gas engines. These washing machine manufacturers are giving you easy starting with dependable power. We guarantee Fullpower engines for one year.

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Ladies' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 Pair Black, gunmetal, grey, beige, nude, French nude; sizes 8½-10. GOOD OPENINGS FOR AGENTS. $1.00
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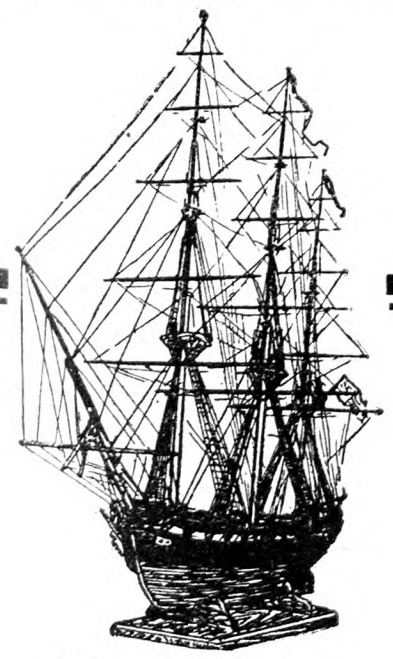

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

Under a Farming Sky

Spring is ever a rebirth, another chance. Everyone ought to be making plans. What if you do know that half of them will never materialize? It's such fun to plan. And often the industry and thought involved will bring up ways and means never dreamed of. A good way is to make a numbered list of everything we want accomplished and add to it a second list stating definitely what we ourselves can do about each item. Really we aren't as dependent on persons or circumstances as we like to think.

Early Spring, what we farm folk call sugaring, is here. Only a few patches of snow remain, an occasional car braves the mud and our back yard is full of juncoes. Mark counted 33 robins yesterday. Today the sun is warm and sweet with Summer breeze, so bright even the trees give back a radiance from the satin-sheen of their twigs. Yesterday and today have set the new sugar rig to work in real earnest. Before starting up, Mark tore out the old arch and dug a drainage trench underneath. The evaporator looked pretty businesslike on its new cement base. The new syrup is delicious, and Mark is bottling samples. From the very first many have made the usual prophecy that this year will see no sugaring. I say, wait until the buds come out, to prophesy. Year after year the pessimists get fooled, and when they don't, one would think they would want to. What fun is there in futile discouraging of useful endeavor?

Mark has a new evaporator and new buckets, so we hope for a fine sugar season. The advance advertisements price syrup high and this is encouraging. He has been drawing logs to town and bringing the lumber home. There are big plans for a new stable on Crystal Spring Farm this Summer. We want to do so many things, but this is of paramount importance. The old barns are so inconvenient and the chores take so long now. He expects to have enough timber left from the old horse barn to build a tool shed, and this will fill a long-felt need.

I am still sewing. How many mothers, I wonder, use rubber buttons on their children's undies? They will not break and do not pull off so often in the wringer, so much mending time is saved. They come in several sizes. I have just bought a dress length of fast color linene. This will make a sport dress for less than half a dollar and the material is very good, too. For a tall person a longer length would be necessary and probably cost slightly more. I am one of the thousands who scan with interest the style pages for "short women." Petiteness is all right usually, but in housecleaning time it certainly has its disadvantages.

Five new holders are my latest, and also greatest, accomplishment. Discarded baby bibs make excellent filling for everyday holders. My mother covers hers with unbleached cotton, so that they may be boiled every time she washes. I use old stocking tops, good parts of chambray and khaki garments and cretonne or something else that is pretty for best holders.

I have two new plant mats, too. They came out of a roll of roofing Mark got to patch the sugarhouse with, are slate-surfaced, very pretty and picturesque.

A start has been made on our musical instruments. We have a ukelele. Mark is learning to play it, but so far it hasn't wailed once like a banshee or moaned in Hawaiian. Of course the step that comes first is to learn chords enough to accompany singing. Mark has so little time to practice. But we did get through "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean" without a mistake. I haven't tried it yet, but shall some day when courage runs high.

Big teams from Randolph, and around here too, are drawing wood and logs from Mud Pond, not from the pond of course—that is what they call that wild tract of timberland and pasture up above here. A shack gives a lumber-camp flavor, to my mind at least. Strange stories are often told of this picturesque bit of country. It's one place I want to see this Summer. Romantic settings are sweet to my imagination. I am glad I live on a farm with plenty of chance for pretending. We farm folks enjoy enough quiet and solitude to allow our thoughts to crystallize, to dream, and big things are never accomplished without dreams. I would not care to live where there were so many distractions that I had no chance to turn my mind into philosophic channels. Oh, the farm may be lonely, inconvenient and poor, at times or in certain cases, but what is of more real value than the opportunity to think, to delve deep into realities, and leave the artificialities of thought far behind?

MARJORIE MC CLELLAN FLINT.

Icebox Pudding

Three dozen lady fingers, one pint cream, whipped, one small bottle maraschino cherries cut into small pieces, one can sliced pineapple chopped fine, one cup English walnut meats, chopped. Batter, four eggs, one box powdered sugar, half cup butter. Mix sugar, butter and eggs together until smooth like iceing. Line bottom of agate or aluminum pan with lady fingers. Cover with batter, next cream, pineapple, cherries and nuts. Continue in order given until material is used, having the last layer of nuts. Bake (?) in icebox or cold cellar 24 hours.

MRS. W. S. H.

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Air-O-Gas
PRESSURE STOVES

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The Coleman Air-O-Gas Stove is an up-to-the-minute gas range and gas plant all in one . . . it makes and burns its own gas . . . puts modern gas service for cooking right in your own kitchen, no matter where you live . . . gives you the equivalent of natural gas . . . all the speed, the cleanliness, the ease of operation. No pipe-fitting, no wiring, no installation expense.

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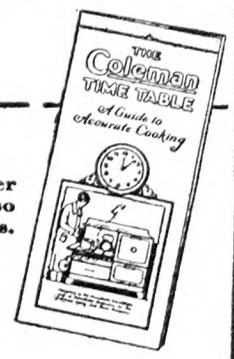

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In use over 50 yrs.
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No matter how old the case, how lame the horse, or what other treatment failed, try
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste, $2.00 a Bottle
One application usually enough. Intended only for established cases of Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone. Money back if it fails. Write for OUR BIG FREE VETERINARY ADVISER.
FLEMING BROS. Chemists, 100 Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL.

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ALWAYS full strength, always uniform. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant has a fixed carbolic acid coefficient of 5, which means that it is five times as strong as carbolic acid. Being standardized, you always know exactly how much water to add to make your dipping mixture right for scab, sheep ticks, cattle ticks and hog lice.

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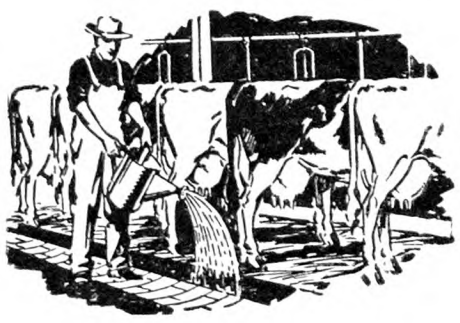


A powerful disinfectant and destroyer of disease germs. Keeps down foul odors, makes living quarters healthful. Fully guaranteed.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

Dairying in West Virginia

With regard to that "Dairy Train" run through West Virginia, it may be, as has been said, that some farmers may be induced to buy a purebred sire when they do not have the need for one, but, if you will watch that kind of farmer, he would get the sire elsewhere or else spend his money in some other way. So we must not blame the effort to better the dairy herds in the State because some few farmers do not have judgment enough to know what they need. We have had these dairy and sheep trains in West Virginia for several years, and I am safe in saying that they are doing much to help the farmers solve their problems

The carrying of the purebred sires is only of secondary account. What makes the trains of so much interest is the exhibits that are carried along and the many good talks from practical men at each stop. The Extension Department of the State, as well as the State Dairymen's Association, are the ones behind the move. It is not well to consider West Virginia as backward, as some of the larger city papers infer. Even if we do not have the land to grow large amounts of grain, we can show you pastures that will beat anything in the country and will make the very best cream and milk. We are doing quite a little in the dairy line at the present time. Look into any of our express offices at any time and you will see from 10 to 100 empty cream cans there waiting for the farmers to bring in a full one and get their empties. Our little county of Barbour, here in the center of the State, a year ago was shipping over $4,000 worth of cream per month, and it has increased much since that time. We can produce cream here cheaper than it can be produced almost anywhere else.

Last season with five cows we paid all the feed bills with the exception of pasture. We figure that the manure will more than pay that, and we came out with a profit of $497, or nearly $100 per head, and besides we had all the cream, butter and milk that a family of six needed. These were only just very common grade cows at that, part Shorthorn and party Jersey. West Virginia needs more purebred sires among her dairy herds, for I am sure that had we had good producing cows we could have doubled the profits the last year. I do not believe there has ever been a case of bringing a purebred sire into a community that did not work out good in the end. Even though the man owning the sire did not benefit, you will find the influence of that sire all through the community. L. G. ZINN.

West Virginia.

Brown Swiss Cows in New Jersey

Although the number of Brown Swiss cattle in New Jersey is comparatively small, much interest is being shown in the breed, and particularly in its productive ability, states W. R. Robbers, superintendent of advanced registry for the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, in announcing records for 1928. His report shows that for the 19 Brown Swiss cattle making advanced registry records last year, the average production was 10,795 lbs. of milk, and 426 lbs. of 3.95 per cent of butterfat.

Nine of the animals tested were mature cows with average records of 11,850 lbs. of milk and 458 lbs. of 3.83 per cent of butterfat. Five four-year-olds averaged 10,502 lbs. of milk and 425 lbs. of 4.06 per cent of butterfat. A three-year-old heifer on test produced 8,837 lbs. of milk and 346 lbs. of 3.92 per cent of butterfat. Four more heifers tested as two-year-olds produced 9,279 lbs. of milk and 374 lbs. of 4.04 per cent of butterfat.

The average production for New Jersey cattle taken as a whole is about 6,000 lbs. of milk a year, and for the entire country it is a little more than 4,000 lbs.

Spring Sales of Percherons

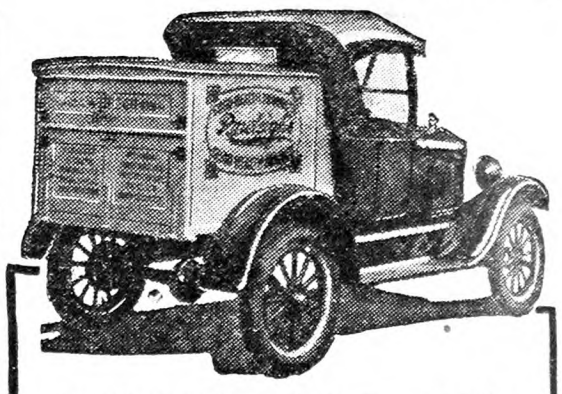
Farmers desiring to buy Percherons have been aided by the Percheron Society of America in securing $34,155 worth in 38 days of the buying season this Spring. A total of 170 purebreds have been reported as sold through the organization since the first of the year for $56,173, an average of $330.

A buyers' list just issued by the society to its active members includes the names of those who wish to buy Percherons, and those who wish to sell. A total of 1,133 purebred stallions and mares are wanted. Ten names from New York State are listed with those who want to buy mares, and two who want stallions. ELLIS MC FARLAND, *Secretary.*

Dogs Killing Sheep

I agree with C. J. S. about a dog law that will do some good. There must be something done about dogs or we farmers cannot raise sheep. There are a good many sheep kept around here and the dogs have been in every flock. I have a nice flock and they have been in them twice in two years. The dogs that do the killing here are all kinds of dogs, not only stray dogs. If they would tie up the dogs from sunset until sunrise there would not be quite so much trouble.

New York. L. H.



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300 More Good Men
in New York and New England
to help introduce and retail Rawleigh's Good Health Products. You will be supplied from our new branch house just opened at Albany. Sell in town or country. Wonderful opportunity. Nothing new—no experimenting. On the market since 1889. Nearly 200 necessities needed daily in every home. Annual Sales over 37 million packages. Largest Company—over 15 million dollars capital—16 great factories and branches. Practically no capital, no experience needed. Quick, easy sales, repeat every 30-60 days. Big pay right from start. Stone, Vt., sold $212.20; Reagan, N. Y., $184.40 first week. Profits increase monthly. Thousands make more than they ever could before. You should do as well. Simply follow the same old time-tested Rawleigh Methods which have given consumers best values and satisfaction for 40 years. We supply everything—products, outfit, sales and service methods which secure the most business everywhere. Steady year round—no lay-off—no boss—you are sole owner and manager. For particulars write
THE W. T. RAWLEIGH CO., Inc.
DEPT. E-41-RUR, ALBANY, N. Y.
MUCH THE LARGEST INDUSTRY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD

the door fasteners form a safety ladder

A convenient, permanent ladder of wide, low, safe rungs *directly* under the opening—completely safe and convenient. The hoops are adjusted from the ladder so providing long life for the silo and perfect protection for the silage.

Write for discounts for cash and early orders and big free catalog.

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"I am using a BURRELL that *has been milking cows for* 20 YEARS

A Single Tube System —now ½ METAL

Single Unit

This machine has cost me very little for repairs, and all around has given wonderful service."
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"IT MILKS THE COWS CLEAN"
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Your Ck. or M. O. buys postpaid 300 DAIRY SCIENCE FILT-O-COTTON DISCS with sanitary tissue paper inserts. 6 in., $1.50; 6 1-2 in., $2.10; 7 in., $2.25.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York City

Goat's Milk Cheese

I saw an inquiry on page 260 about cheese from goat's milk. I have a recipe that I have found successful. It takes a gallon of milk to make a pound of cheese, depending on the amount of butterfat and solids the milk contains. A stock can be made in Summer to last through the Winter; it can be used in many ways and is a good substitute for meat.

The making of fancy or blue-mold cheese, such as Roquefort, should be left to those with considerable experience, as perfection in making such cheese is only reached after a long time and with considerable waste.

For making small quantities a 5-lb. lard pail can be used as a press, the holes being punched from the inside out; a wash-boiler can be used for cooking the curd, etc. Advice and assistance in cheese-making will be freely given by the Provincial Dairy Commissioner, Victoria, B. C., or by Professor of Dairying, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Long Island. J. H.

An Ailing Milk Goat

Three months ago I bought a milk goat. She is with kid. She trembled in the flank. She would not eat anything except a little corn. Now she will not eat that. I have tied her on green rye and observed her. I have never seen her eat but a single spear. She was in good condition when I bought her, though she had some lice. She will take three or four nibbles of stalks once in three days, and drink a little about every third day. Although she trembles less now, she is growing poorer.

Peconic, N. Y. C. S. S.

The goat is suffering from malnutrition—poor feeding—or a parasitic disease condition. It is sapping her vitality. The description, however, is too meager for purposes of diagnosis. If her feed in the past was of good quality, I suggest that you look for parasites, internal and external. For internal parasites use the following, being careful not to get it in her windpipe: Copper sulphate, 2 ozs.; nicotine sulphate, 2 ozs., and boiling water, 3 gals. Mix these ingredients in a receptacle of earthenware or glass and bottle. The dose for a mature doe is 4 ozs. and for a mature buck 6 ozs. If the animal is very poor, cut down the dose a little. Treat once, and by all means fast the goat 24 hours before dosing.

For lice treat with sodium fluoride, shaking it into the hair, but do not rub it in. Be sure that none is placed on the mouth and other body orifices.

FRANK M. MC GAULEY.

Worcester Co., Mass.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending May 4, 1929.)

Market.—Trading the past week was very slow, with beef steers and yearlings showing a downward tendency, but at the close, under more active demand, prices firmed up and closed about steady with a week ago, several sales yearlings and medium weights at $13.25, bulk of sales $12 to $12.75. Bulls, she stock and all cutters steady; bulk fat heifers, $10.25 to $11; sausage bulls, $9.75 to $10.50; cows, $8.25 to $9.25; cutters, $4.50 to $6. Stockers and feeders nominal. Calves steady at week's 50c decline; top vealers, $17.25; few selects, $17.50. Hogs firm; top westerns, $13; bulk local feds, $12.25 to $12.50.

Receipts for week ending May 4, 1929: Cattle, 7 cars; 4 Pa., 1 Va., 1 St. Paul, 1 Ky., containing 162 head; 1,263 trucked in; total, cattle 1,425 head, 615 calves, 1,112 hogs, 634 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 15 cars; 9 Pa., 2 Va., 2 St. Paul, 1 Chicago, 1 Ohio, containing 304 head; 1,716 trucked in; total, cattle 2,020 head, 554 calves, 1,257 hogs, 28 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.75 to $13.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $13 to $13.75; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $13 to $13.75; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11.75 to $12.75; common, $8.75 to $11.75.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.25 to $12; good, $10.50 to $11.25; medium, $9.50 to $10.50; common, $7.75 to $9.50.

Cows.—Choice, $9.25 to $10; good, $8.25 to $9.25; common and medium, $6.75 to $8.25; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.50 to $11.75; cutter, common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.50 to $12; common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10.25 to $11.75; common and medium, $7.50 to $10.25.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15 to $17.50; medium, $13 to $15; cull and common, $7.50 to $13.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11.75 to $12.75; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $12.25 to 13; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $12.25 to $13; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.25 to $11.75.

Coming Meetings and Shows

May 16-17.—Northeast Conference of Research Workers in Poultry Husbandry, New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

May 30.—Third Annual Jersey Cattle Field Day of Montgomery County, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

June 4.—Annual Spring Jersey Cattle Show, Far Hills, N. J.

June 4-5.—Annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 12.—Ayrshire Breeders' Association, annual meeting, Commodore Hotel, New York City.

June 12.—Annual Field Day New Jersey Experiment Station and Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.

June 20-21.—Annual Poultry Days, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

June 22.—Annual Field Day and Picnic of the Vermont Jersey Cattle Club, Burlington, Vt.

June 29.—New York State Jersey Cattle Club Field Day, Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y.

July 29-Aug. 2.—International Baby Chick Association, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn.

July 31 - Aug. 1. — Second Annual South Jersey Gladiolus Show, Convention Pier, Cape May, N. J.; F. E. Rockwell, director, Cape May, N. J.

Aug. 5-8.—Ashley Fair and Junior Fair, Ashley, Ohio.

Aug. 26-31. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 16-17. — Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J.; the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

Live Stock Sales

May 17. — Guernseys. Coventry-Florham Sale, Trenton, N. J.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 18. — Guernseys. Disperson of Cosquay Farm Guernseys, Trenton, N. J.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 18.—Guernseys. Wardacres, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md., managers.

May 20. — Lynbrook Farm Guernsey Dispersion, Southboro, Mass.

May 22. — Brown Swiss. Haeger's Brown Swiss National, Waukesha, Wis.; R. E. Haeger, sale manager.

June 1.—Holsteins. Onal Holstein Dispersal, Alexandria, Minn.; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

June 4-5.—Brentwood National Holstein Sale, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 6-7.—Holsteins. Sixth Brentwood National Sale, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. G. Davidson, sale manager.

June 7.—Jerseys. National Jersey Sale, Trenton, N. J.; Joe Morris, Westerville, Ohio, sale manager.

June 13.—Strathglass Farm First Annual Ayrshire Sale, Port Chester, N. Y.; A. H. Tryon, manager.

July 15. — Holsteins. National Type Sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Aug. 13. — Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association Seventh Annual Sale, Pomfret, Vt.; J. W. Dana, president, North Pomfret, Vt.

Sept. 18. — Milking Shorthorn Sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12. — Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21. — Jerseys. David Miller & Sons' Annual Sale, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Oct. 21-22.—Holsteins. National Ormby Sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Nov. 5-6.—Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Holsteins. Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 12-13.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment Sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-20-21-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall Sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

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AIREDALES Purebred. Males $10; Females $5. C. O. D. on approval.
LESTER B. McLEAN ;: Troupsburg, N. Y.

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Registered Wire-Haired Fox Terrier Female, 2½ years old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price $25. WILLIAM DOLKOS Horseheads, N. Y.

GERMAN POLICE PUP An unusual good male. Specimen; age ten mos. Registered, $75. J. W. McLEOD, Rowland, N. C.

RAT TERRIER PUPS BRED FOR RATTERS Satisfaction guaranteed.
Crusaders Kennels - - Stafford, Kansas

FOR SALE—Collie Puppies; pedigreed, farm raised. Illustrated circular. BEAM WINGARD, Chambersburg, Pa.

PEDIGREED AIREDALE PUPPIES—Males $15.00. CROWE POULTRY FARM, Stuyvesant, N. Y.

RAT TERRIERS - FOX TERRIERS—Lists 10 cents. PETE SLATER, Box RNY, PANA, ILL.

BLACK OR BROWN COCKER SPANIEL PUPS—2 mos. Best of breeding. Males, $10; females, $5. Also Fox Hound Pups. T. S. HUBBARD, Franklin, Vermont

KEOUGH'S FOUL REMEDY—For fouls or hoof rot. Used by farmers for over 25 years. Satisfaction or money back. Get a bottle at your druggist or feed dealer or send one dollar for a bottle. KEOUGH PHARMACAL COMPANY, Box R, New Berlin, N. Y.

Wool Wanted for Cash ANY QUANTITY. Circular now ready.
Write S. H. Livingston - Lancaster, Penna.

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Springs Pigs for Sale
Size and Quality
Large type Poland China—Chester White Cross; Yorkshire and Chester White Cross. Also a few Duroc and Berkshire cross sow and Barrows.
Pigs 6 to 7 weeks old, $5.00
Pigs 8 to 9 weeks old, $6.00
These are all good Blocky Pigs. Are weaned and will make large hogs. Will crate and ship C. O. D. for your approval. Visit us or mail your orders to
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Your Money's Worth Young Quality Pigs
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
7 to 8 weeks old $5.00
9 to 10 weeks old 5.50
10 to 12 weeks old . . . 6.50
All husky, healthy, fast growing stock.
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free of charge.
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Spring Pigs Ready to Ship
Buy where quality and results are more to you than price. I only send to all buyers nothing but a Select Pig; Healthy, Husky and Strong which means a lot starting to raise a Hog. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross Pigs, 6 to 7 weeks old, $5.50 each; 8 weeks old, $6.00. All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied, return the pigs and your money will be returned. Will ship any number C. O. D. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

Feeding Pigs for Sale
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
8 to 9 Weeks Old - - $5.50
Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
CHESTER and YORKSHIRE—
6 to 7 weeks old..... $5.00 each
BERKSHIRE and CHESTER—
6 to 7 weeks old..... 5.00 each
8 to 9 weeks old..... 5.50 each
A few Chester Whites, 6 to 7 weeks old..... 6.00 each
A few Jersey Reds, 6 to 7 weeks old..... 6.00 each
Sold subject to approval C. O. D., if not satisfied when you received them, return them and your money will be returned, no other charges. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel 0685.

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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs from large type Boars and sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
6 to 7 Weeks Old - - - $5.25
8 Weeks Old - - - - - $5.75
Also a few Chester White barrows, 8 wks. old, $6.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.
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PIGS FOR SALE: SIZE QUALITY BREEDING
Ready for immediate shipment. Husky Chester and Yorkshire crossed; Berkshire and Chester crossed.
5-6 wks. old, $5.25 each 7-8 wks. old, $5.50 each
10 wks. old, $6.50 each
Have some very nice Chester Whites, also Durocs and a few Poland Chinas, two months old, boars, barrows or sows at $7.50 each. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. My guarantee, service and satisfaction. I sell one grade of pigs only, the best.
W. J. DAILEY FARM, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

NEW ENGLAND PIGS FOR SALE
Chester and Yorkshire or Berkshire and Chester Crossed
6 to 7 Weeks Old . . . $5.00
8 to 9 Weeks Old . . . 5.50
Any amount shipped C. O. D. If dissatisfied, return at our expense. Crates free of charge.
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RAISE FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS—Write for price list and information. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine

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BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

Penshurst Ayrshires
Accredited—Tuberculosis and Abortion Free Cows, Calves or Bulls. Reasonable Prices.
Write PENSHURST FARM, Narberth, Penna.

100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots. Priced to sell. JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, N. J.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

MILKING SHORTHORN BULL CALF—4 wks. old, $65. Accredited herd. VERNON LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of Advance Registered Breeding at very attractive prices. Express charges prepaid during May and June. Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

Offering a Fine Guernsey Bull
Born October 1927. Dam made 9678.8 M—461.8 F. Class G. Pencoyd's Golden Secret Blood. Priced to sell. CRAIG GRAYAL FARMS, Westport, Essex Co., N. Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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HEREFORDS
We have three young bulls ready for service for sale. They are selected individuals both as to blood lines and individuality. Also we offer four practically pure-bred but unregistered heifers for sale. Herd accredited. Sires in service. Brummel Brae No. 822639. Windsor Domino No. 1642393.
BROOKVALE FARMS WINDSOR, MASS.
Z. M. Crane; Owner S. R. Morrison, Supt.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE
4 loads weaned calves; 3 loads short yearlings; 2 loads long yearlings; 4 loads heifer calves; 3 loads springers. Well bred, medium flesh, the good kind. Can sort, other cattle, pasture flesh. 2 loads young work horses. *Write or wire.* FLOYD JOHNSTON, Stockport, Iowa.

∴ HOLSTEINS ∴

REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN BULL
16 months old, ⅔ white, very choicely bred. Veeman and Colanta blood. Price $150. Others from one to twelve months old. Federal Accredited Herd.
E. H. FOSTER
BARTON TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

WANT 30 to 40 HOLSTEIN COWS—That will freshen about the first of June. State Price. James Williams, Sprakers, N. Y.

∴ HORSES ∴

BELLMONT FARM PERCHERONS
2 Gray Mares, heavy in foal; age 4 and 6; weight 1,800 lbs. each. 2 Black Mares, one heavy in foal; age 5 and 7; weight 1,700 lbs. each. All high class brood mares. Sound, gentle, good workers. Also Black Grand Champion Stallion; weight 2,200 lbs. Well broken to work.
H. H. BELL & SONS, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

Shetland Ponies Good ones. Special Prices for thirty days. Write your wants to A. B. PORTER PONY FARM, Atwater, O.

For Sale—Shetland Ponies $65, $75, $100 for mares and colt.
PONY FARM - - Cortland, Ohio

PAIR of two-year-old, high grade **PERCHERON MARE COLTS** good size; shaped alike; black and black roan. Price, $275.00. VERNON LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

REG. PERCHERON STALLIONS—Sons of Hesitation, also Jehovah blood. B. C. DOTTERER, Mill Hall, Pa.

∴ GOATS ∴

FOR SALE—Pure SWISS TOGGENBURG MILK GOATS—fresh and coming fresh. Kids and yearling does from 5-qt. milkers. LeROY A. WOOD, Carthage, N. Y.

Big Type O. I. C. SHOATS 100 lbs., either sex, $20. Service Boars, 200 lbs., $35.
VERNON LAFLER - MIDDLESEX, N. Y.

FOR SALE **Choice MILK GOATS** $15.00 to $30.00
J. D. SAHLER, Hurley, N. Y.

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK
Price, $2.00

If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Selected Flocks

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks.

MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM
Box 307 Mingoville, Pa.

CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - - McAllisterville, Pa.

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book your order now for May Chicks.
$10.00 per 100 $47.50—500 $90.00—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS

	25	50	100
Rocks	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
Reds and Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
White Leghorns	2.75	5.00	9.00
Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00

Special price on larger lots. 100% delivery. Catalog.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box 50, Millerstown, Pa.

CLASS A CHICKS
At 8½c up. Several varieties. No money down. Pay 10 days before shipment or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free.
BOS HATCHERY R. 2 R Zeeland, Mich.

CHIX BIG MAY REDUCTION
Barred and White Rox, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Reds, Mixed.
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Phone 308 Chestertown, Md.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Our breeders are large birds; long deep rectangular bodies. Selected for size, type and egg production.
$10.00 Per 100; $47.50, 500; $90, 1000.
CHIX JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

Chicks FROM FREE RANGE FLOCKS S. C. White Leghorns, $9 per 100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $12; Heavy Mixed, $10; Light Mixed, $8. Special prices on larger lots, 100% live del. guar. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

Brookside Quality Chicks reduced prices for MAY and JUNE. Extra Large English White Leghorns and Superb Barred Rocks shipped on our 100% guarantee and special offer. BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, Rt. 1, Chambersburg, Penna.

10c CHICKS—Barron's English White Leghorns exclusively. We are Importers and Breeders. Prompt shipments. Catalogue free, or order from this ad. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 11c. Heavy Mixed ..... 9c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

DELAWARE CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from mature hens mated with State Certified males from 200-egg dams. Also price list on Barred Rocks.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM - SEAFORD, DEL.

CHICKS Large Type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 10c. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa

CHICKS Large Type S. C. Tom Barrn White Leghorns, $9.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, $10.00 per 100; Reds, $11.00 per 100; Mixed, $8.00 per 100.
CLOYD NIEMOND, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES
Healthy, free range. N. H. State Accredited stock. Good type, large birds. Best for poultry and eggs. Day-Old Chicks. Circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Walter W. Combs Hampton Falls, N. H.

JERSEY GIANT CHICKS
$25 Per Hundred—B. W. D. Tested Breeders. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Order from this advertisement.
LONGVUE FARM - - Fayetteville, N. Y.

White Wyandottes CHICKS, EGGS—Large Catalogue. Sherman Bowden, Box 195 A, Mansfield, O

BRONZE TURKEY HATCHING EGGS—50c ea. Poults, $1 ea. ANNIE WILHELM, Wrentham, Mass.

2,000 Mammoth Bronze DAY-OLD **TURKEYS** for June delivery
$95 a hundred, same number booked for May delivery.
PLYMOUTH TURKEY FARM - Plymouth, N. H.

IMPERIAL MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS from 2-year-old breeders, $1.50 dozen; $10—100 postpaid. ROLLIN SHEARER, Northfield, Mass.

DUCKLINGS—From Mammoth Pekins, $30 per 100. May and June delivery. L. & L. CANHAM, Albion, N. Y.

Wh. Holland Eggs 50c. Baby Turkeys, $1. N. Y. State Stock. Gypsey Camp Farm, Rensselaer, N. Y.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS—$25 per hundred. Small lots, 28c. HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

TURKEY EGGS
We offer White Holland, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and Mammoth Bronze Eggs from selected disease free stock. Write for prices.
BALLSTON GAME FARM, Box R, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLING. $30 per 100. Finest stock. Prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lakeview Poultry Farm - Barker, N. Y.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS FOR HATCHING—Flock headed by 1st-3rd-4th Bronze Toms at Boston 1929. EGGS $60 per 100. ELSIE HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

DUCKLINGS White Pekin; 25 or more, 25c each, delivered by parcel post. This is my 25th year. EARL SEAMANS, Factoryville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I., N. Y.

PHEASANT EGGS English ringnecks, matured healthy stock. Now booking orders for hatching eggs. SLEEPY HOLLOW FARM, Box 35, POCANTICO HILLS, N. Y.

PHEASANT EGGS Ringneck eggs of strong unrelated stock, $3 per doz.; $25 per hundred. Instructions with eggs free. PINE PHEASANT AND POULTRY FARM, JOHN ECKERT, East Moriches, Long Island.

12 Mammoth Bronze Turkey or Mammoth Toulouse Goose Eggs, $6.00 postpaid. Big type stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

DUCK EGGS—Mammoth White Pekin, $12.00 hun. delivered. PLEASANTVIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—$6.50 per dozen. Insured, prepaid. ANNA MEIER, Coxsackie, New York

GREEN FOREST HUSKYCHICKS
English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.25	6.25	12
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.25	8

Leghorn chicks are out of hens with trapnest records of 291-300 eggs. We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Free circular.
GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM
J. W. Amig & Son, Props. Star Route Richfield, Pa.

June, July, August Chicks, 6c up

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$7.00	$34.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	2.50	5.00	9.00	44.00
Heavy Broilers	2.50	5.00	8.00	39.00
Light Broilers	1.75	3.50	6.00	30.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. 19 years hatching.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Order Direct from This Ad and Save Time

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
White and Barred Rocks	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.50	110
Columbian Wyan. & R. I. Reds	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.50	...
Heavy Mixed Broilers	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	...
Light Mixed Broilers	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.75	75

Full count and quality guaranteed. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks. ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY Box R Port Trevorton, Penna.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, at $13 per 100. $62.50 per 500. $120 per 1000. Hatches May 7-14-21-28. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog FREE.
Robert L. Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

SPECIAL SALE—TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORN BABY CHIX
For Delivery May 16th, 23rd and 30th
Our Regular $18 and $15 Matings at $11 per hundred. $100 per thousand or over.
Equal number of chicks from each mating in each order Order at once as orders are booked as received. Ten-week-old pullets for sale June 1st.
EDWARD C. LUTZ POULTRY FARM, Middletown, Pa.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	11.00	52.50	100.00
Light Mixed $8.00	Heavy Mixed		$10.00

All free range stock, carefully culled for size and uniformity as well as for egg production. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this ad or write for new circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHIX This is My 11th Year Experience

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
BARRED ROCKS	$12	$57.50	$110
TANCRED STRAIN S. C. W. LEG.	10	47.50	90
HEAVY MIXED	9	42.50	80
LIGHT MIXED	8	37.50	70

These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live guaranteed. Postage paid to your door.
FRANK NACE COCOLAMUS, PA.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	12.00	57.50	110.00
Light Mixed $8.00	Heavy Mixed		$10.00

100% live delivery. Postpaid. Write for literature describing our chicks.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS May Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$10.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	9.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	12.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	10.00 per 100
Light Mixed	8.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book your order now for May Chicks.
$10.00 per 100 $47.50—500 $90.00—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

BUY C. M. L. CHICKS BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORNS Imported stock. Pedigrees 285 to 314. We specialize in BARRON LEGHORNS. Also Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. High quality and low prices. Write for free catalogue today.
C. M. LONGENECKER
Box 50 Elizabethtown, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks	$11.00 per 100
White Wyandottes	18.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	9.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

CHICKS Purebred, blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, 10c; Rocks, Reds, 12c; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 13c; Black Giants, 18c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

Tancred Strain Wh. Legh'ns	$10 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns	9 per 100
B. Rocks and R. I. Reds	12 per 100
Heavy Mix., $10 Light Mix.	7 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM N. J. Ehrenzeller, McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns Barred Rocks
High quality chicks at honest prices that will make money for you. State supervised. Officially blood tested. Large, vigorous and high egg producers. Write for circular. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Box 237, Mifflintown, Pa.

Bred-to-Lay Chicks, $10 Per Hun.
Barred Rocks-Wh. Leghorns May and June deliveries
25 Chicks.... $2.75 50 Chicks ... $5.25
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Box R, MILFORD, DEL.

ULSH'S Superior CHICKS

White Wyandottes	$13.00 per 100
W. Rocks and Bar. Rocks	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	9.00 per 100

Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots.
JAS. E. ULSH Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 10c; R. I. Reds, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 9c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Parcel post paid. B. W. AMEY - - Cocolamus, Penna.

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, 9c. 100% live arrival. May. E. L. BEAVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS from heavy producing flocks. Tancred strain, 8-10-12 weeks old. Ready for delivery. Prices reasonable. IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Mountainside, N. J. Phone Westfield 1629

Countrywide Situation

The great California freeze of April 5-6 will have its effect on the whole produce situation, especially on the canning industry, with a reported loss of one-fourth to one-half of the State's peaches, apples, raisins, grapes, pears and plums. The western canners are already raising prices. Eastern canners are waiting to find out just how much damage has been done and what is the prospect for eastern fruits, but the feeling is that more eastern fruit will be wanted by the factories at higher prices than were paid last season.

NOT A GREAT FRUIT YEAR

It is not so much of a fruit year, anyway, if early happenings are a fair sample. There were freezes from California to Tennessee the first half of the month. Ice storms in Michigan added to Winter injury in the Middle West, all tending to cut down the crop possibilities. The Pacific Coast, which had such a big fruit crop last year, is not making a very good start in that direction this year. Southern peaches and berries promise well for liberal shipments the last half of April and through May. After that, the fruit prospects are still uncertain. Early blooming is often followed by considerable frost damage to northern fruits. It is the off-year anyhow for the Far West and for some eastern and southern districts which bore heavily last season.

While the season so far is not very good for fruit, it is early for southern truck crops, and supplies have been liberal. That is one reason why onions, potatoes and apples have been making a poor ending of the market season. The last of the onions were soft and sprouty and had to compete with Texas onions arriving in large quantities sooner than expected. Some of the old onions sold cheap enough, as low as 50 cents per 100 pounds for the poorest, and with very little eastern stock as high as $3.50 by the middle of April.

POTATO MARKET DRAGGY

Conditions were naturally much worse for a product in such heavy supply as potatoes. There was the same injury from warm weather coming early in the Spring, and the same competition with southern produce and the supply of old stock seems unlimited. When the price came down to 20 cents per bushel in some parts of the East, and even lower in the Middle West, many growers were refusing to bother with hauling potatoes at such prices and the market supply fell off considerably. It appears that the limit has been reached. Heavy shipments did not begin again until the price had recovered somewhat from the lowest levels of the season. Eastern markets held much better than western. It looks as if the best of the eastern potatoes had been disposed of at some price, but no great advance in prices is to be expected in view of the surplus still remaining in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota. It is reported that some middle western farmers still have their entire potato crop in the cellar. The shipment figures show that, although the crop was larger this year, most districts have not shipped as many potatoes as they shipped the season before. Any misfortune to the southern potato crop might bring a price recovery at the very end of the season. Southern growers have reduced their acreage nearly a fourth and used less fertilizer this season. Excessive rains have reduced the average yield. Lately the price of new potatoes has been holding better and even advanced a little in Texas shipping districts. These conditions seem likely to keep the market in better shape for the new crop and may even help the disposal of the last of the old potatoes.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Prices of eggs hardly agree with those of dressed poultry. Eggs are a little cheaper than they were a year ago. The reason is that the supply has been increasing fast this month and storage men are not taking hold quite so well as they did last season because of the losses they met during the spell of low prices in Winter. Poultry is selling 8 to 10 cents higher this year, partly because all meats are high and partly owing to the small quantity held in cold storage. Conditions may be turned about later in the season. The hatch is likely to be heavy, using a good many eggs for setting, and later there will be a good crop of broilers and roasters, which will tend to bring down the price of poultry. But the outlook remains fairly good for the poultry industry at present, and the same may be said of all lines of live-stock production.

Lambs have been holding their prices unusually well this Spring. Veal calves sold higher than usual in early April and are still bringing fairly good prices. There seems to be some scarcity of fat cattle and the market on that line acts well. Prices of hogs have not changed much this month. Wool markets are steady. Butter has been declining owing to the early pasture season, lower prices on mill feeds, and the fear of butter imports because of lower prices in Europe.

APPLES UNSETTLED

The apple market season has been a little unsatisfactory near the end. Stock in cold storage began to break down a little earlier than expected, making much of it unfit for export just at the time when apples were again selling high at British and German auctions. Many eastern Baldwins and Greenings were bringing $6 to $8 in foreign markets near the middle of April. Reports of these

KILL RATS
Without Endangering Your Livestock, Poultry, Cats or Dogs
USE GENUINE
RED SQUILL POWDER
Recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as an Effective Raticide

1-2 LB. CAN	$1.00	PREPAID
1 LB. CAN	1.75	
5 LB. CAN	7.00	

ASIA DRUG COMPANY, INC.
236 Water St. New York, N. Y.

4,000 PULLETS
R. I. REDS and B. ROCKS
9 to 10 weeks, May Delivery $1.15 each
COLUMBIA POULTRY FARM
Toms River, New Jersey

OHIO Accredited CHICKS
Prices reduced for May and June, effective May 16th. Breeders selected and leg banded by authorized inspectors. Leghorns, 10c; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 12c; Light Brahmas, 16c each. Postpaid. 100% live delivery. Write for catalogue and special price on 300 or more. Choice pullets and Cockerels for sale. Also yearling hens.
THE WHARTON HATCHERY CO.
Wharton, Ohio

TAKE NOTICE 75,000 CHICKS FOR MAY DELIVERY

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Barred Rox	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00	65.00	...
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.50	45.00	85

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Write for illustrated catalog.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 171, Richfield, Penna.

CLOVERDALE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
N. Y. State R. O. P. Breeder
Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. From our cheapest matings our customers are getting 200-egg pullet averages. Take advantage of our 40% discount June 1st. Good chicks grow fast.
Write for Catalog.
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM F. J. DeHart, Prop.
R. F. D. No. 1 Cortland, N. Y.

CHICKS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BARRON STRAIN
B. W. D. tested and trapnested. Produced by a breeder are the better Chicks to buy. Our circular on request. PULLETS—8 and 10 weeks old at $1 and $1.25 each. Immediate delivery.
CLARABEN COURT FARM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
Free range grown, from selected Hollywood stock. March and April hatched, for June and July delivery.
Thielman Leghorn Farm, Ransomville, N. Y.

Big Bargains Proven Males. Buy next year's males now. Egg and Apple Farm Hi-powered Leghorns lay large white eggs. Order pullets early. National headquarters superior egg quality. Free illustrated catalogue. EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route R, Trumansburg, New York

Baby Chicks
From Free Range Selected Flocks

MAY AND JUNE PRICES	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.75	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90.00
S. C. Bar. Rocks and Reds	3.25	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Light B. Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	75.00
Heavy B. Mixed	2.75	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

100% Prepaid. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
Fair View Poultry Farm R. 3 Millerstown, Penna.

Before BUYING LEGHORN CHICKS Since 1912 Get our circular of a Tancred Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Every chick hatched from our own breeders. We guarantee satisfaction.
Adrian DeNeef, Sodus, N. Y.

Baby Chicks S. C. White Leghorns, $10 per 100. R. I. Red, $14 per 100. Free delivery. 24 years shipper of day old chicks. Booklet.
BABY CHICKEN FARM ON-HUDSON
Phone 4F14 Staatsburg, N. Y.

S. C. W. Leghorns, $8—100; Barred Rocks, $10—100; Reds, $10—100; White Rocks, $12—100; Heavy Broilers, $9—100; Light, $8—100. After May 21st. Add 2c if less than 100. Lve delivery. Special price on larger order. Circular free. All chix of free range stock. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks, 7c up Long's Large Type Barron Strain

S. C. W. Leghorns, 2 year-old Breeders	$10.00—100
Barred P. Rocks and Reds	10.00—100
Heavy Mixed $9.00 Light Mixed	7.00—100

Prepaid, live arrival and satisfaction guar. Catalog.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY - Millerstown, Penna.

BABY CHICKS N. Y. S. Supervised
S. C. W. Leghorns in limited quantities for May and June delivery. Price $15.00 per 100. Terms 10% with order, balance before delivery.
HENRIETTA LEGHORN FARM HENRIETTA, N. Y.

Chicks May 20th and later—Barron W. Leghorns, 9c Tancred W. Leghorns, 8½c; White Leghorns, 8c; Bar. Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mix., 9c; Light Mix., 7c. Reduced on large orders. Order from adv. or circular. 100% guaranteed. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

FOR SALE—White, Buff Columbia and Barred Rock **CHICKS**
Also White Wyandotte and Jersey Black Giant Chicks Order at once. MURRAY'S POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, R. 2, Newark, Del.

Kline's Barred Rocks
Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Summer prices. $12.00—100 $110—1,000 $500—5000.
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$12.00 per 100. $100 per 1000.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS HATCHES WEEKLY
Large, strong chicks from good layers (some blood-tested). Discount on large orders. Low Prices. 10% books order.
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY NEW BERLIN, PENNA.

FRANCAIS ROCKS, LEGHORNS, AUSTRALORPS—Winners Storrs, Farmingdale, Ill. Pens. Cockerels, Pullets, Chicks, Eggs. JULES F. FRANCAIS, Westhampton Beach, L. I., N. Y.

Barred Rock Eggs Blood-tested flock. N. Y. State Certified, 100—$10.00; selected, 100—$6.00; 300—$20.00. ARTHUR J. DAY, Auburn, N. Y., R. 8

Brookside CHICKS

20,000 weekly, order now, you can depend on getting good stock at reasonable prices.

	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$90.00
Barred Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Tancred Strain Leghorns	8.00	14.00	67.50	130.00
Broiler Chicks	5.00	9.00	42.50	82.50

All chicks shipped by prepaid parcel post, full count and safe arrival guaranteed.

2,000 S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets

Ten to twelve weeks, ready for shipment at $1 each, f.o.b. Stockton.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

"Pride o' Niagara" CHICKS

1200 Breeders Trapnested on our own Breeding Farm. Foundation stock mated to R. O. P. Pedigree Males. 1,000 satisfied customers. Every Chick a credit to its name. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas, Black Giants, Pekin Ducklings. WE GIVE FULL SATISFACTION ON EVERY ORDER. Get our catalog.

FREE CATALOG

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 5 Ransomville, N. Y.

LOOK

You Can Buy *Pure-Bred Famous strain Baby Chicks— Any Breed at these prices.*

50,000 Weekly — Prepaid — 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

	50	100	400
White or Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes	$7.50	$14	$54
White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	6.50	12	46
R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, Buff Minorcas	8.00	15	58
Black Giants, Light Brahmas	11.50	22	86
White Minorcas	9.00	17	66

Heavy Mixed, $12 per 100; Mixed, $9 per 100; Pekin Ducklings, $26 per 100.

50,000 WEEKLY

Write now for beautiful 4 color catalog showing all breeds in natural colors. FREE to you if you hurry. Address

GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box H, Bucyrus, Ohio

Quality Baby Chicks Five extra given with every box of one hundred ordered.

JUNE AND JULY HATCHED CHICKS

Leghorns—White, Brown, Buff, Black.....$10.00 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas.. 12.00 per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.. 14.00 per 100
May $2 more; Aug. $2 more; Sept. $4 more. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

BABY CHICKS

13 Leading Varieties—White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Speckled Sussex, Buff Orpingtons.

$9.00 per hundred and up.

Free Catalog and Price List.

Lantz Hatchery, Tiffin, Ohio

Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks

High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in June at **$9.00** per 100; **$26.00** per 300; **$44.00** per 500; **$85.00** per 1000. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, **$10.00** per 100; **$48.00** per 500. Catalog.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R SHERIDAN, PA.

Acme Broiler CHICKS

CERTIFIED White Leghorns & Barred Rocks.....$14 per 100
Rocks, Reds and White Leghorns .....$12 per 100
(Under 100 Chicks, 2c per chick extra.) Special prices on larger lots. All strong, big-boned and healthy. Order now. Catalog Free.

ACME Quality Chicks Hatched to Live

WY-HAR POULTRY FARM, Dept. R, Denton, Maryland

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh. Wyandottes	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00	$67.50	$130
Rocks or Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Wh. Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

From carefully selected free-range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Valuable illustrated 96-page booklet FREE.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY
The Dependable Plant. Box 75, Richfield, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred and White Rocks	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00
Tancred or Barron White Leghorns	2.75	5.50	10.00
Mixed	2.25	4.50	8.00

Special Prices on 500 and 1,000 lots. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid.

EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Arthur L. Romig McAllisterville, Pa.

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 9.00	$42.50	$ 80
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	10.00	47.50	90
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00	57.50	110

Light Mixed..... $8.00 Heavy Mixed..... $10.00

Our chicks are properly hatched; strong and vigorous. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAllisterville, Pa.

sales helped the market here a little, but prevailing prices were still a shade below the best of the season. There are some apples still bringing around $2 a bushel, but considerable stock is held near $1.25, including such varieties as Eastern Ben Davis.

Northwestern apple growers are not feeling so blue as they were earlier in the season. The export trade proved their salvation by disposing of about 11,000,000 boxes, or fully double the quantity exported last season. They had considerable stock injured by the unusual Summer heat and not well grown or finished. Many of these apples were worked off in the export trade at about cost of production, leaving the growers to make whatever profit they could on the better grades. The price at the end of the season on good lots was about 50 cents per box higher than it was last Fall. There was little profit at that, but the crop was large enough to leave the situation in fairly good shape for producers. This year it is likely the western crop will be lighter, offering less competition to eastern fruit. J. B. F.

Cannibal Fowls

Will you please advise me on mash feeding for White Leghorns? The mash I am now using consists of 500 lbs. cornmeal, 300 lbs. bran, 300 lbs. ground oats, 400 lbs. middlings, 300 lbs. meat scraps, 100 lbs. milk, 200 lbs. Alfalfa leaf, 70 lbs. lime flour, 15 lbs. salt. I commenced using this formula two years ago and the birds seemed to immediately start in vent pecking and have never let up. It is growing worse all the time. Two weeks ago there were 33 killed, 21 last week and 10 so far this week (three days). Is there anything wrong with the mash? There is no sickness or disease of any kind. I feed all the grain they will eat: four parts corn, one part wheat, green stuff almost every day; automatic water fountains. Pens are 20x20 ft., with 100 hens or yearlings to a pen. E. B.

I see nothing in this mash formula that can account for the cannibalism. Containing one-fifth part high-protein animal food, as it does, it is a stimulating mixture, perhaps too much so for the good of the birds in the long run. This amount has long been used by poultrymen, but is considered by many as containing too large a proportion of animal food. Authorities are fond of saying that this cannibalism is caused by close confinement, lack of exercise, overcrowding and improper feeding, but just what that improper feeding consists in seems somewhat vague in their minds.

The modern high-pressure methods, and this includes high-protein animal foods in considerable quantity, unquestionably induces disorders of the egg-producing organs, with their accompanying accidents. Inflammation of the oviduct, bloody eggs, eversion of the vent, etc., follow heavy laying on the part of birds unable to stand up under the strain.

It would be easy to say "back to nature", of course, but back to nature is the last thing that the poultryman wants. His efforts are all directed toward more and more artificial conditions in the effort to increase returns from production. When fowls once get a taste of blood from picking at the everted vent of a mate they are apt to become uncontrollable. Frequently the only thing that can be done is to turn them loose out of doors and give them space in which to get away from each other and busy themselves with new interests. If you can turn the pens in which this vice is serious out of doors for a time, they may forget the taste of blood. I know of nothing in the way of feeding that can be at all depended upon as a remedy. Even giving the fowls raw meat does not seem to satisfy their desire for the blood of their mates. M. B. D.

Poultry Identification Law in Oregon

Wholesale poultry stealing in Oregon will soon be a much less profitable occupation as a result of co-operative action now under way between Dr. W. H. Lytle, State Veterinarian, and county agents of Oregn. The new plan calls for registration and assignment of brands at county agents' offices, and the legal recording of marks in Salem, under existing statutes.

Each bird will be branded by a tattoo method, no injury being done the bird or any edible portion of the body, as the mark will be on the thin membrane of the wing. Each county agent's office in an important chicken or poultry producing section will be supplied with an outfit for demonstration purposes. The system being installed matches up with the thievery law passed at the recent session of the Legislature, which provides that it shall be unlawful for any person other than a producer of meat food animals to sell or transport any unstamped meat food animal carcasses, unless the person selling or transporting such carcass has in his possession certificate of title, bill of sale, or bill of lading giving the name of the buyer, describing the carcass and the brand or distinctive marking.

"The new law, together with the plan for poultry tattooing, provides that all poultry and live stock properly branded will carry their identity from farm to consumer," says F. L. Ballard. "The tattooing will also enable prompt identification of strayed turkeys where producers are close neighbors."

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

New England Accredited stock. All breeders 100% White Diarrhea free

		S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Week of May 20	Grade A	$14.00	$16.00	$17.00	$20.00
	Special Matings	16.00	18.00	20.00	23.00
After May 27	Grade A	12.00	15.00	16.00	18.00
	Special Matings	14.00	17.00	18.00	20.00

Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00.

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

20TH CENTURY "MARVEL" CHICKS

from Special Mating Imported Barron White Leghorns

This Superb Mating consists of 350 yearling hens, imported from Tom Barron, of England. The hens weigh not less than 4½ lbs. and up to 6 lbs., and produce better than 250 eggs per year per hen.

Big Healthy Chicks from the World's Best Strains

14 varieties. Matings sired by purebred males from the world's finest trapnested egg strains. Dams of high production, 250 to 302-egg lines. Park's, Burroughs, Fishel, Sheppard, Dustin, Pape and others of similar farmous breeding.

I guarantee satisfaction and give you personal service. Prices reasonable. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Ref.: Commercial Bank, Dun or Bradstreet.

ORDER NOW AT THESE LOW PRICES — EFFECTIVE MAY 15	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Br., Buff Leghorns; Anconas	$5.50	$10.00	$46.00	$90.00
Barred and White Rocks, S. and R. C. Reds; Blk. Minorcas	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00
Wh. Wyandottes; Buff Orpingtons; Buff Minorcas	7.00	13.00	62.00	120.00
Imported Barron Leghorns; Wh. Minorcas; Park's Rocks	8.00	15.00	67.00	125.00

Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100; Light Mixed, $8 per 100; W. P. Ducklings, 25c each.

Ship C. O. D. if desired (pay postman on delivery). FREE Illustrated Catalog tells all about our big size Winter Laying Chicks and profits you can make with them. Send for your copy.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY Box 40 NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

MAY & JUNE ARE ALWAYS THE MONTHS OF BARGAINS IN

PARKS BRED-TO LAY ROCKS

THE WORLD'S GREATEST Bred-to-Lay Strain BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Best Eggs and Chicks 25% off DURING MAY
" " " " Half Price DURING JUNE
Old Stock One Third Off. Youngsters 10% Off

This is nature's natural growing season. The weather is more settled. Lots of Sunshine, Greens and Bugs. Keeps them growing and mature quickly into winter layers. Mr. U. Johnson, Mont Clair, N. J., Writes—My late hatch stock did so well I want more. They are better than the early ones. Outlayed everything around here.

NOW is your chance to get the cream of the World's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain at prices that come but once in a year. Now celebrating their 40th Anniversary.

Prompt shipment. Full count and safe delivery guaranteed.

Parks Strain. The Barred Rock Strain protected by U.S. Registered Trade Mark.

FREE PARKS 40th ANNIVERSARY CATALOG

J. W. PARKS & SONS Box Y ALTOONA, PA.

LANCASTER Chicks Bring You PROSPERITY

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS BRED FOR PRODUCTION • STANDARD QUALITY •

LOOK! PRICES EFFECTIVE WITH YOUR ORDER.

Our chicks come from flocks that have been carefully culled for Egg Production and Standard Quality. By poultrymen trained at the Ohio State University. Our catalog is chicken from cover to cover, write for it or order from this ad. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank. Member I. B. C. A.

Varieties—Postpaid prices:	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11	$32	$52.50	$100
Rose, Single C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas	3.00	5.50	10	29	47.50	90
Barred, White, Buff Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12	35	57.50	110
Rose, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12	35	57.50	110
White, Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orphingtons	3.75	7.00	13	38	62.50	120
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	4.75	9.00	17	50	82.50	160

Special Mating Chicks 3¢ each higher. Heavy Mixed $10 per 100; Light Mixed $8 per 100

LANCASTER FARMS HATCHERY Route 20 LANCASTER, OHIO

Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices. Buy Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 42 Fairport, N. Y.

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

MAKE EXTRA POULTRY PROFITS With Hubers' Reliable Chicks

When we say RELIABLE—we mean RELIABLE in every way. Breeding stock of highest quality of 19 years of careful development. Special attention paid to health of flocks, and records kept. Catalog Free—Chicks Sent C.O.D. If You Wish.

Write for details—get our illustrated catalog which tells all the story. Our prices reasonable. Valuable book sent with each order of $10 or more. Big discount for early orders.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY Main Street FOSTORIA, OHIO

"OHIO'S BEST" CHICKS C.O.D.

VAN WERT In the Heart of Chickland

Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best breeding flocks. Every breeder carefully culled and mated with sturdy, vigorous, highly bred males.

Postpaid Prices on—	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.50	$55.00	$108.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00

Assorted for broilers, $9.75 for 100; $45 for 500. Assorted, all heavies, $11 for 100; $52.50 for 500. Order from this ad. We will ship C. O. D. on 10% deposit. Ref.: Van Wert National Bank. 100% live delivery prepaid. Make certain of your shipping date by placing your order now for May and June.

VAN WERT HATCHERIES, Gus Ickes, Mgr. R. 4-A, VAN WERT, OHIO.

CHICKS 8c AND UP Order now at new reduced price. Purebred stock carefully selected and bred. Same high quality as before. Shipments made C.O.D. if you wish. 2% for cash with order. Don't delay. Chicks are moving fast at this price.

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Bd., Wh. & Buff Rocks; S.C. R.I. & R.C. R.I. Reds; S.C. Wh. & Buff Orp.; Wh. Wyan.	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$37.50	$60.00	$115.00
Silver Wyandottes	3.75	7.50	14.00	40.50	65.00	125.00
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00	31.50	50.00	95.00
FOR BROILERS						
Heavy Assorted	2.50	5.00	10.00	30.00	50.00	100.00
Light Assorted	2.00	4.00	8.00	24.00	40.00	80.00

SUNBEAM HATCHERY So. Main St. FINDLAY, OHIO

BABY CHICKS

Prompt delivery—Will ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
Wh. and Bd. Rocks	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S.C.White Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, *Prop.* Box 1 Richfield, Pa.

Stop, Look and Take Notice

to the Low Prices on Cocolamus Husky Chicks for May Delivery

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.75	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

Rosemont Chicks

Order Winter Layers NOW!

Yes, you can still raise Winter layers, with Rosemont quick-maturing stock. But you must act quickly. Send your order today for our rugged, easy-to-raise May chicks. Back of them are seventeen years systematic breeding for type, color and above all, heavy egg production. Remember the Rosemont Guarantee—complete satisfaction to every purchaser.

Immediate Delivery and Weeks of May 19th and 26th

	25	50	100	500	1000
WHITE LEGHORNS					
Select Grade A	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Utility Matings	3.00	5.50	10.00	50.00	100.00
BROWN LEGHORNS OR R. I. REDS					
Select Grade A	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Utility Matings	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
BARRED ROCKS					
Select Grade A	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Utility Matings	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
WH. WYANDOTTES OR WH. ROCKS					
Select Grade A	4.00	8.00	15.00	73.00	145.00
Utility Matings	3.75	7.50	14.00	70.00	140.00
JERSEY BLACK GIANTS					
Blood-Tested, State Certified	7.00	12.00	23.00	112.50	220.00
MIXED CHICKS, for Broilers	3.00	5.00	9.00	45.00	88.00

PARCEL POST PREPAID—SEND CHECK, EXPRESS OR POSTAL MONEY ORDER.
White Leghorn Pullets, 10 weeks old, ready for delivery weeks of June 10 and July 22, $1 each f.o.b. Rosemont.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY Drawer 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

BABY CHICKS

Tancred-Barron S. C. W. Leghorns—Closely culled, well-kept flocks. An income of $5.00 to $6.00 per hen is made annually. Finest quality Baby Chicks, postpaid—25-**$3.00**; 50-**$5.50**; 100-**$10.00**; 500-**$47.50**; 1,000 **$90.00.**

Rhode Island Reds—mahogany color, blood-tested. Large type **Barred Rocks & Silver Laced Wyandottes**—25-**$3.75**; 50-**$7.00**; 100-**$13.00**; 500-**$62.00.** Largest kind **Pekin Ducklings**; also **Indian Runner Ducklings**—12-**$3.75**; 25-**$7.25**; 50-**$14.25**; 100-**$28.00**; 500-**$125.**

Our shipments must reach you in good condition and in due time, or we will refund your remittance.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY, Theresa, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Big Chicks from Big Eggs

Good Luck Chicks

REDUCED PRICES AND SPECIAL SALE on our FAMOUS GOOD LUCK CHICKS from May 15th to Sept. 1st. You can't miss with our Big Chicks hatched from best strains in America, and eggs that weigh 26 ozs. to the dozen. Our June and July chicks will make December Layers. They are prize-winners and profit-makers. Hatches off every Monday and Thursday. Prompt shipment assured. 100% alive. Postpaid. $2 chart with each order. Beautiful **Colored Art Book Free.** Write today. 10% cash will book your order. Balance C.O.D.

Breed — Number—	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns & Anconas	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$46	$90
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, R.C. & S.C. Reds	3.50	6.50	11.50	55	110
Wh. Wyand, Buf & Wh. Crps., Bl. Min	3.75	7.00	12.50	62	120
Buff & Wh. Min., Part. & Buff Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, Jersey Giants	4.50	8.50	15.00	72	140

Heavy Assorted, $10 per 100 straight. Light Assorted, $8.50 per 100. Also choice **Purebred Cockerels and Pullets** to mate with your next year's flock. Write for prices.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES AND POULTRY FARM, Napoleon, Ohio

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS PRICED LOW

Our May prices are as low as those asked by others for untested stock. Yet every chick comes from a blood-tested mating. All our Leghorn matings are State-Supervised, consisting of hen breeders weighing 4 lbs. or more.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns, Select Matings	$7.50	$14.00	$65.00	$120.00
*White Leghorns, Wene-Ells Matings	9.00	17.00	80.00	150.00
Rock-Wyandotte Broiler-Roaster Cross	7.00	13.00	60.00	110.00
Straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	77.50	.....

*Wene-Ells flocks headed by pedigreed 200-egg cockerels.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, VINELAND, N. J.

WENE State-Supervised Blood-Tested CHICKS — REG. U.S. TRADE MARK PAT. OFF.

All chick shipments sent prepaid —100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS —State-Supervised. 8-10 weeks. June and July deliveries. Free Folder and Mating List Mailed on Request.

PINE TREE CHICKS

Always Dependable—Leghorns Now A. P. A. Certified

For 37 years, Pine Tree Chicks have earned a reputation for dependability. This year, all our S. C. White Leghorn flocks have been certified by the American Poultry Association. You'll find Pine Tree Chicks wonderful value at these low May prices.

PROMPT MAY AND EARLY JUNE DELIVERIES.

UTILITY MATINGS	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$115.00
Barred Rocks—R. I. Reds	4.50	7.75	14.00	67.50	135.00
Wh. Rocks—Wh. Wyandottes	5.25	9.75	17.00	82.50	160.00
Mixed Chicks	3.50	5.75	10.50	50.00	98.00

SPECIAL MATINGS, 4c per chick higher. Direct blood from famous flocks. All chicks prepaid—safe arrival and full count guaranteed. S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 10 weeks old, from A. P. A. Certified matings, May delivery, $1, express collect.

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THE OLDEST HATCHERY IN THE U.S.

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
B. Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. W. Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
White Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	....
Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50	....
Heavy Mixed	5.50	10.00	47.50	....

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send 20% deposit, balance C. O. D.

Monroe Hatchery, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

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100 Rocks or Red, $12.00 **Leghorns, $10.00**
Heavy Mixed, $10.00 **Light, $8.00**

Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.

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HILL SIDE CHICKS

Will Ship C. O. D.

May Chicks as Low as 8c

S. C. R. I. OWENS STRAIN REDS
S. C. ROCKS S. C. W. L. TANCRED and
HEAVY MIXED—LIGHT MIXED WYCKOFF STRAIN
100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone McAlisterville, Pa.

Chix from Large Breeders SUMMER PRICES	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leg.	$10	$47.50	$90
Everlay Brown Leg.	10	47.50	90
Basom's Barred Rocks	12	57.50	110
Owens' R. I. Reds	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	8	37.50	70

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. The kind that lay and pay. Send for literature, it is free. Tells all about our great egg machine.

CHIX **JUNIATA POULTRY FARM** Box R Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Assorted Chicks	2.75	4.50	8.00	37.50	7

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

WANTED—I wish to purchase **FIVE-HUNDRED WHITE LEGHORN YEARLING HENS** Good healthy layers. Send particulars and price first letter. HERMAN FRANZ - Accord, New York

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

A letter received from Past State Master R. Q. Tenney, of Colorado, states that he has just passed his 91st birthday and says "he seems to be good for another heat." Mr. Tenney was present at the organization of the Colorado State Grange December 22, 1873. He was chosen as the first master of the Colorado State Grange. Mr. Tenney served in the Civil War in the same regiment, the Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers, with John R. Thompson, one of the Seven Founders of the Grange. In spite of his more than four-score and ten years Mr. Tenney has only just relinquished the presidency of his county Farmers' Union after a service of about six years. His home is at 634 S. Mason St., Fort Collins, Col.

The Massachusetts State Grange, which was organized Dec. 4, 1873, has adopted a new plan of awarding a medal of honor to every Grange member in the Bay State who has been a member of a subordinate Grange for 50 years or over. Massachusetts has about 300 subordinate Granges and 50,000 members.

Bradford County, in Pennsylvania, is one of the strong Grange counties of the nation. It has 42 subordinate Granges and over 4,000 members. The county enrolled 500 new members last year. The Granges of the county contributed over $4,000 in cash to the building of the girls' dormitory at the Pennsylvania State College. This dormitory is being built more especially for the farm girls of the State who wish to obtain a higher education.

Massachusetts has two subordinate Granges with over 600 members each. There is a strong rivalry between these Granges at Pittsfield and Worcester and each is striving to be the leader in membership among the three hundred subordinates of the State.

Hornbrook Grange of California claims to hold the record for the speedy construction of a Grange Hall. At its first meeting last November it voted to erect a new hall. At the second meeting in December the Grange met in its new building, just six weeks from the time the vote to construct was adopted. This is a new Grange, organized seven years ago. It started with 44 charter members and now has 130 enrolled.

There are more than 3,100 Grange-owned halls in the United States at the present time. More new halls are now under construction than at any time in the order's history. The State Grange of Massachusetts presents $100 to every Grange in that State that dedicates a hall of its own.

A special excursion is to be run from Boston when the National Grange holds its 63d annual session next November at Seattle. A meeting of the executive committee of the National Grange was held in the city of Washington April 15 to make plans for the trip and the coming session at Seattle. The session will open Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M., and will continue to Friday, Nov. 22. Officers will be elected at the Seattle meeting, elections occurring biennially. A class of 2,500 is planned to take the seventh degree. The degree will be conferred in the Civic Auditorium of Seattle, which has a seating capacity of 6,000.

The National Grange excursion will be in charge of Leslie R. Smith, secretary of the National Grange executive committee, who has managed similar trips for several years. The excursion will leave Boston at 4 P. M., Nov. 6, arriving at New York City at 10 P. M. The party will spend Nov. 7 in the city of Washington on a sight-seeing trip. Several hours will also be spent in Chicago. New York State Grangers will join the main body of excursionists at Chicago. From Chicago the Grange route runs to Minneapolis and then by the Canadian Pacific through the Canadian Rockies westward.

A Side Line of Pigeons

I have some good chicken buildings idle that would house 400 or 500 pairs of pigeons. Some of the things I wish to know are: What is the best breed to keep for squabs, whether to start with old birds or young ones, how many to keep in a pen, and about how much profit one could expect to make a year from 100 pairs of good breeders?

I keep one horse and a milk goat and 35 chickens. I truck five acres of land in the Summer, raising principally peas, beans, pickles and peppers for market. I would like to keep enough pigeons to make me a profit of $12 a week. We make out all right with our truck in the Summer, but we need something to bring us in about $12 a week all through the Winter and Spring, and I feel as though pigeons would solve the problem.

New Jersey. W. J. W.

We should like to have a reply from someone who has had experience in this line.

"So your little boy wasn't really lost?" "No; we found him under the Sunday paper."—Film Fun.

THE most discomforting thing about dodging an auto is the dirty look the driver gives you for escaping. — Kay Features.

HUBBARD R.I. Red FARMS CHICKS

8000 Breeding Reds on our own Farms with 12 years of disease-free, well-bred ancestry back of each bird has made Hubbard Farms chicks famous for vigor, sure-life, heavy production of large eggs. Every bird State Tested for B. W. D. Free catalog gives full information about our Farms and profit-making chicks.

HUBBARD FARMS
Box 154 WALPOLE, N. H.

BABY CHICKS

8-10-WEEK PULLETS

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

Trapnested **21st Year** *Pedigreed*

Evey breeder a high production bred bird—all are 100% clean by State test, and carry high record contest blood lines.

You can't buy better bred, or sturdier chicks. Customers are growing 96% and more.

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Box R Attleboro, Mass.

S. C. R. I. RED BABY CHICKS

Hatched from our own 260-egg strain; famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Every bird on our farm is Mass. State tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Catalogue free.

REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass.

PINECREST ORCHARDS
STRAIN **CHIX** R. I. RED
Officially More Winning Production Pens in 8 years than any other Strain of Reds.
Petersime Electrically Hatched
State Accredited B. W. D. Free. Arrival alive guaranteed.
Catalog. WALKER HATCHERIES, Marlboro, N. H.

BABY CHICKS ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
Write for May Prices.
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Wm. D. Scott Box 63 Harrington, Del.

Rhode Island Red Chicks Hatches Weekly
Every breeder trapnested and every chick from our own egg. One grade of chicks only. For prices and particulars write, DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

S. C. RED CHICKS Dark red color. Sired by 200-egg males or better.....$20 per 100
SUNNYACRES
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New England-Bred Leghorns
For 18 years we have specialized in producing S. C. White Leghorns. Our 400-acre farm has over 10,000 breeders from pedigree foundation flock. From these we produce our Grade A Chicks, guaranteed to pay you better than any others. *Prices: $17.00 per 100; $80 per 500; $150 per 1,000.* Immediate Delivery. **Free Year Book**—64 pages; many fine pictures; useful suggestions. Write today.
LORD FARMS 67 Forest Street METHUEN, MASS.

Leghorn Pullets

Thousands ready for immediate and later delivery. Well grown; Healthy; Potential Money Makers. EIGHT WEEK—**$100** per 100. Larger lots less. Older birds in proportion. "We guarantee that they're as nice as you ever see." Money-back bargain.
JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.

CHICKS, 9c From Pure Barron English White Leghorns
Our large trapnested birds will produce profitable broilers and heavy winter layers. Free catalog. Reference: Farmers' State Bank. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box B, New Washington, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

Free range flocks. Safe delivery guaranteed.
B. N. LAUVER - - McAlisterville, Penna.

BABY CHICKS from free range flocks. Barred Rocks, 10c; S.C.W. Leghorns, 9c; Mixed, 8c.
100% alive arrival guaranteed. Penn's Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

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HARDY DISEASE FREE STOCK
Unrelated Males—Free Range
EGGS.....5 for $3.00. 25 for $10.00
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EXCEPTIONALLY FINE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS Eggs, 75c each; 10—$6. Infertiles replaced, Poults, $1.10. MAPLE DRIVE FARM, Dansville, N. Y.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—Ten for $5.00. 45 cents each on larger orders. Prepaid. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, New York

NARRAGANSETTS—Sterling Silver Strain **BABY TURKEYS—$1** EGGS, 60c and 75c. June delivery. GRACE CARY, Bedford, Ohio

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POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK.—Simple efficient; $2, postpaid.
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Sample Cards Free

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K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison.** K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

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KILLS-RATS-ONLY

Better Results Assured

Hundreds of successful poultrymen unsolicited have written us that

Diamond Pick Meat and Bone Scrap

has produced better results for them.

LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. If your dealer cannot supply you send us $4.00 for a 100 lb. sample bag, freight prepaid, to points in N. Y., N. J., Penna. and Va. only. Your money refunded if not found entirely satisfactory.

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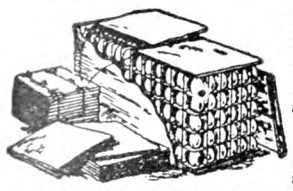

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Why TAKE CHANCES on CHEAP CHICKS

THE OLD RELIABLE LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Linesville, Pennsylvania.

When you can get our STURDY CHICKS of the Highest QUALITY STOCK at the old price, at the old stand now 17 years. Also started chicks.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$10.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns	10.00
Barred Rocks—Wm. Nace's Select	12.00
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	13.00
Mixed or Broiler Chicks	7.00

½c less in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. 25 chicks add 2c. 50 chicks add 1c. Full count. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop., Dept. R. McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
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Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

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$12.00 PER 100 AND UP

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under State inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

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200,000 Chicks—1929

GOODLING'S SUPER QUALITY
Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	13.00	62.50	120
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	8.00	15.00	75.00	
Broiler Chicks { H. Breed	5.50	11.00	52.50	100
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Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box Y, R. No. 1, Richfield, Penna.

Ohio Poultry Days

This occasion, June 20 and 21 this year, at the Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, has become an annual home-coming event for 2,000 to 3,000 poultry-keepers each year, seeking the latest tested ideas and practices applying to modern poultry-keeping. No progressive poultry-keeper can afford to miss this opportunity of keeping abreast with the many new developments now taking place, which directly affect his vocation. An excellent program is being arranged, and the new poultry building and brooding plant will prove a real surprise for every visitor.

D. C. KENNARD.

Dried Milk for Poultry

May I ask Dr. Dean the following questions regarding the feeding of milk to poultry? I find the average analysis for dried skimmed milk is 30 per cent protein, 45 per cent lactose, ½ per cent fat. The average for dried buttermilk is 30 per cent protein, 45 per cent lactose, 4 per cent fat. These products are put out in the sour and sweet forms. Provided they come from reliable concerns, could these forms of milk be substituted for each other in a mash for either chicks or laying hens without any bad effects? I am feeding a mash containing dried sweet buttermilk. Would my hens or chicks experience any bad effects if I changed my next batch to contain dried sour skim-milk or any other form mentioned above? Is it not true that buttermilk, on account of its fat content, is more preferable than skimmed milk? I would like to know to what extent you regard protein versus lactose as regards feeding of laying hens and growing chicks for best efficiency. W. G. H.

New York.

Dried skim-milk and dried buttermilk have practically the same feeding value, and one may be substituted for the other. Dried buttermilk is somewhat higher in content of fat than dried skim-milk, higher in carbohydrates (lactose, or milk sugar, is a carbohydrate) and lower in digestible protein. These differences are not great, however, and vary with samples analyzed. Milk in any form is fed primarily for its content of animal protein, minerals and vitamins. The lactose, or sugar, which it contains has a further value in promoting an acid condition in the digestive tract that is unfavorable for the development of certain common disease-producing organisms, notably those of coccidiosis.

Milk is thus both a food and a preventive of disease, but milk, in any form, contains milk sugar, and the choice between forms in which it may be fed lies chiefly in their comparative cost. Where skim-milk or buttermilk in liquid form is available at comparatively low cost, it is not economical to purchase the higher priced solid or semi-solid preparations.

When the dried milk products are used, they may be made to replace equal amounts of the meat scrap commonly fed in the mashes; that is, replace meat scrap with dried skim-milk or buttermilk, pound for pound. A combination of both is probably better than either alone. Some authorities upon chick feeding recommend that, if dried milk is used, a part of it, at least, should be dried buttermilk. Whether there is any very substantial reason in this or not, I do not know. I suspect that the difference is largely that between tweedledum and tweedledee.

I should purchase dried milk for its content of animal protein rather than for lactose. As has already been said, lactose is a carbohydrate. Like all carbohydrates it is a valuable food and it has some special value in disease prevention. Carbohydrates may be purchased in cheaper forms than in dried milk, and I should use the latter because of their animal protein value rather than their milk sugar content.

An exception to this may be made in the case of the California milk sugar treatment of coccidiosis. Here dried milk is fed for a very limited time in the proportion of 40 per cent of the chick mash, the idea being to keep up a constant flow of milk sugar through the chick digestive tract. This is medical treatment rather than chick feeding. A high lactose, low protein, milk product would not be the same thing as a high protein meat scrap; they are the reverse of each other in composition.

Both carbohydrates and proteins are needed in the feeding of chicks and mature fowls. One cannot replace the other, and the practical problem is how to give both in economical form and supplement them with the other needed food elements, such as the minerals, the vitamins and the succulents. It may be made to appear a very complicated process, but is, in reality, a very simple thing if a few fundamental rules are observed. A hen can balance the rations of her chicks if given her freedom. M. B. D.

Fencing Sheep or Dog

I was asked to tell the owner of a trespassing Airedale dog to keep his Airedale out of the sheep pasture, since it is reported this dog pulled wool from sheep at least once. Can the dog owner tell sheep man to fence in the sheep, so that his licensed dog may roam on? J. R. B.

One does not have to fence his property to keep away trespassing dogs. The owner of the dog must know that the dog does not chase his neighbor's sheep.

N. T.

KERR'S 1929 CHICKS

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New Low Prices

For Utility Chicks

BREED	25	50	100	500	1000
W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
W. Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
W. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.25	9.50	45.00	90.00

SPECIAL MATINGS—Add 2c per chick to above prices

No Special Matings broiler chicks

Five big hatches each week insure prompt deliveries. Shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered.

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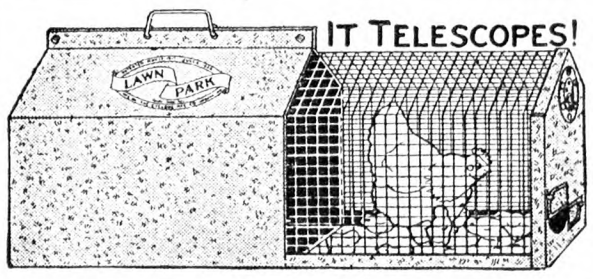

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The Wire Park, which pulls out like a drawer, gives hens and chicks fresh grass, air and sunshine during the day; closes at night and in storms. This coop meets every demand; portable, with removable floor for easy cleaning; roomy, light, durable, sanitary. **PROOF AGAINST HAWKS, RATS, WEASELS,** etc. Made of galvanized metal; repels vermin. Size, open, 18 in. x 24 in. x 48 in. Pays for itself in chicks and labor saved. Turn work into pleasure and profit. Ask for Poultry Supply Catalog.

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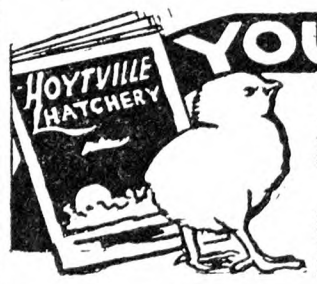

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Every bird in our breeding flock is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by experts trained and authorized by Ohio Poultry Improvement Association. Find out about our guarantee plan. 16 Breeds. We have limited number chicks from Ohio R. O. P. pedigreed stock. Write today.

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Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

Let us ship you our chicks, $1 with order, balance C.O.D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival.

Prices Delivered—	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, & Brown Leghorns & Anconas	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Rocks, Bar., White, Buff; R. C. & S. C. Reds	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00
Buff Orp., W. Wyand., S. L. Wyand. & Part. Rocks	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00

Heavy Mixed, 10c; B. J. Giants, 18c. Order direct or send for illustrated circular.
EMPIRE HATCHERY, Box 50. COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY—WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted. All Heavy Breeds	3.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.50	22		

THE ADA HATCHERY Route 15, ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

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CHICK PRICES REDUCED Order today. Get our High-Quality Chicks from carefully selected, well-bred stock. Prices shown below effective May 16th. Write or wire your order. Immediate delivery.

"A" Grade of the following:	Per 100		Per 100
Bd. & Wh. Rocks; Reds; Buff Orp; Hollywood Wh. Leghorns	$13	Buff and Brown Leghorns	$11
White Wyandottes	14	Heavy Mixed Chicks	10
		Light Mixed Chicks	9

½c less per chick in lots of 500. 1c less per chick in lots of 1,000. Postpaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. THE NEW LONDON CHICK HATCHERY, Box N, New London, Ohio.

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CHICKS C.O.D. Send only $1.00 and pay Postman the balance.

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Shipment made any time you wish.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S.C.M. Anconas	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$46.00	$90
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S.C. & R.C.R.I. Reds, Bl. Min.	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	110
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	6.75	13.00	57.00	115
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170
Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.00	75
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.25	6.00	11.00	50.00	97

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, Box 2, Gibsonburg, Ohio

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"

THEY **LIVE** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **LAY** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

FREE CHICK BOOK

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 207 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

ASHBERY POULTRY FARM
Box R, Sodus, N.Y.

Chicks are from our own breeders. One of the finest flocks of S. C. White Leghorns in the State. Certified and Supervised by Cornell University. 28c, 20c, 16c prices will be reduced in May. (Satisfaction Guaranteed.)

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Can you give me the standing of George K. Higbie & Co., Rochester, N. Y.? They have at this time a salesman taking orders for oats at $2.50 per bushel; other seeds very high prices. He claims this to be a new oat, the variety is O.H.C. No. 52. He gives his name as James Drum of Carbondale, Pa. He is selling a lot of these oats to be delivered Spring of 1930. They have all kinds of seeds, but he only talks oats. J. W. H.
Pennsylvania.

George K. Higbie & Co. have a "wonderful new variety" of oats each season, according to the story of their salesman, James Drum who has been the firm's star performer for many years. The only thing "wonderful" about the oats or other seeds sold by Higbie and the other Rochester seed concerns selling through agents, that farmers have found about the seeds, is the price. The farmers who have signed orders are hooked unless they join forces and show misrepresentation for their mutual protection.

A few days ago I answered an advertisement of James Sinclair, San Diego, Cal., in the *Pathfinder*. I am inclosing the literature I received and I wish to know if there is any catch in it. I am not in a position to lose anything, so I am writing for advice. Is he a reliable man and does he give bank references?
Pennsylvania. N. E. S.

James Sinclair has a little work-at-home scheme that is all his own. He alleges that he will show you how to make easy money collecting butterflies, birds, eggs, nests, etc. He asks that $6 be sent him for the instructions. We advise holding on to the money. You cannot afford to lose on such ventures.

In addition to sending you renewal to THE R. N.-Y. I want to tell you of a deal I just had with Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, H. W. Cobb, manager, Ridgewood, N. J. I wrote this man early in the season asking whether I could depend upon him to deliver me 200 White Minorca chicks from April 22 to 25 without fail. He replied that they would be shipped on April 22 and on Feb. 25 I mailed him my check for $32.40 (which was an allowance of 10 per cent for cash with order). A couple of days before time for delivery I started my brooder fire and kept it going until the afternoon of the second day after date of delivery, meanwhile spending my time to watch each train, and no chicks arrived. I wrote him on the afternoon of April 23 if he did not have the chicks ready for immediate shipment to cancel the order and return the amount of my check, and if he did not I would be there after the money in three days. On Friday morning, April 26, I drove to Ridgewood, N. J., and no one seemed to know where the Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm was. I asked a policeman about it and he said he did not know, but there were several people hunting for it, and he was sending them out Prospect Street, but he did not know whether it was right or not. When I found no one knew about it I went to the First National Bank of Ridgewood where he had my check cashed, and they gave me his address as 433 Doremus Avenue, Ridgewood. None of his letterheads or circulars give his address, only Ridgewood, N. J. I found him at home and when he asked what the trouble was I told him I came after my money. He offered to send the chicks soon or give me a refund check and I told him to give the refund as I would take no more chance on him. He wrote me the check for $32.40 in figures and wrote the amount below "Thirty-two and 00/100" which I did not notice until I got to the Ridgewood bank, when I saw it and told the cashier, but he said he could only pay the amount written. He told me he did not hatch any chicks but they were sent from Ohio. No one around here knew he did that kind of business, but thought that he had a place of his own. Figuring my time lost and trip to Ridgewood, I have lost as much as they are worth besides figuring the loss in production of eggs in Fall. It seems it would be a good idea to expose such fellows early each Spring, for there must be many other people who are roped in by him. When a short way in New Jersey I asked a man whether he had heard about this concern and he said, "Yes, they have been exposed several times in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER," but unfortunately I was not taking the paper at that time, or did not see it. H. T.
Pennsylvania.

The above experience of our Pennsylvania subscriber requires no comment.

What do you think of the enclosed circular of Carbex Chemical Co., West End, N. J., which I have just received? If their claims are true this must be a wonderful invention. I. L. L.
Connecticut.

If any chemical could accomplish all that is claimed for this product it would be wonderful indeed. It is supposed to prevent and remove carbon from automobile engines, prevent "knocking" and all that sort of thing. The same claims have been made for a dozen or more other products and devices in the past, none of which has made good. Each one in turn has disappeared. The promoters in some cases have reaped a rich harvest from the credulous. Isn't it strange that any of the large automobile manufacturers spending thousands of dollars a year on research work have not discovered any such wonderful product? Until the claims are demonstrated to be true, leave it alone.

Injunctions restraining the stock brokerage firms of Edward A. Sloane & Co., Inc., 49 Broadway, and its subsidiary, M. B. Hall & Co., 37 Beaver St., from dealing in securities in New York State have been made permanent, Assistant Attorney General Watson Washburn, head of the Bureau of Securities, 74 Trinity Place, announced April 28.

The ruling of Supreme Court Justice McCrate followed an action brought against the concerns by Attorney General Hamilton Ward under the Martin act and charged the firms used the "boiler room" method of dealing in securities over the telephone, employing "dynamiters," as such salesmen are known in the financial district.

About a month ago complaints began to come from distant cities saying that the firms were selling stock of the American Banks and Trust Corporation at from $18 to $24 a share when the shares could be bought from the corporation for $8.

Deputy Attorney General Clarence Donovan was assigned to the case. Accompanied by State Troopers he raided the office at 49 Broadway and told the court he found the "boiler room," which is a room fitted up with telephones, including trunk lines, manned by the high-pressure salesmen.

Tipster sheets and alleged sucker lists were seized, every one in the office subpoenaed to apper before the Bureau of Securities for a hearing. Meanwhile the office at 37 Beaver St., was similarly raided.

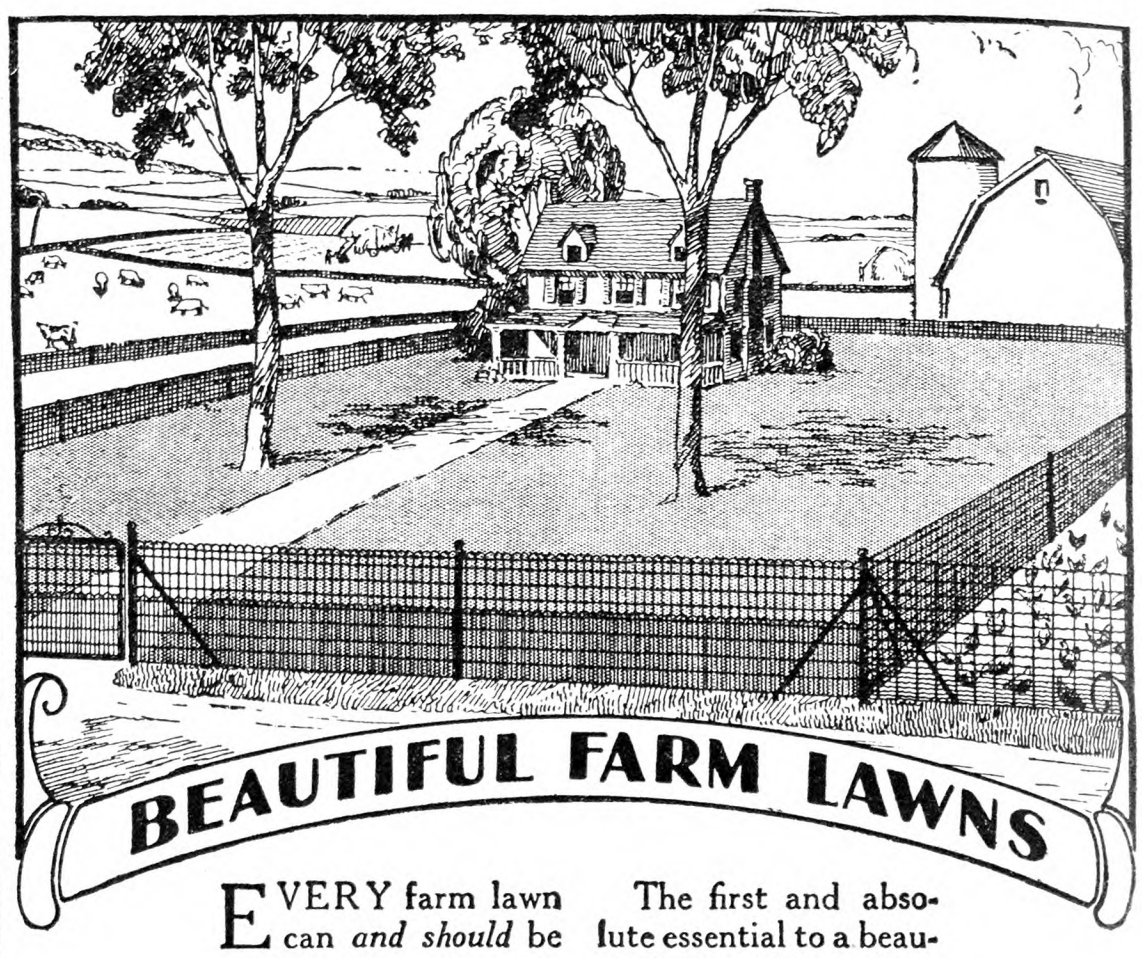
The "boiler room" method of stock selling is the safest for shady concerns, according to the Attorney General. The method is to telephone someone in Denver, St. Louis or other distant city, say the name of the prospective client has been given by a friend of his whose identity cannot be revealed over the telephone, and then get an order for stock. In no case can the victim identify the salesman.—New York World.

We are printing the above story primarily to give our readers the details of the manner in which crooked stockbrokerage houses play their game. Those who have been victimized by this class of brokers will more fully understand from the above the trap which was set for them. If the reprinting of this item will save only one subscriber from the clutches of these financial sharks we shall feel that the space is put to good use. It is difficult to separate the sheep from the goats in the brokerage business, and the only safety is to refuse to invest with any unknown brokerage house or stock salesman.

Enclosed find policy and draft from the Mutual Benevolent Association of Harlingen, Texas, that my husband was insured in, and also myself. The face of the policy is for $1,500, and all the assessments and dues have been paid in full. You will see by the draft that they have only paid $135 in full, on the face of the policy. I am writing to see if you can collect the balance on this policy. I would be very grateful to you if you could. MRS. M. S.
Ohio.

The face of the policy is $1,500, as this widow states, but under the heading of "death benefits" the beneficiary of the policy is only entitled to receive the amount the association collects from insured in the $1 assessment which in this case would seem to be $135. No doubt the insured believed upon his death his widow would receive the face of the policy, $1,500. The case suggests the wisdom of studying the conditions of a policy before accepting it.

SNOB: "I never associate with my inferiors, do you?" GIRL: "I don't know. I never met any of your inferiors."—Credit Lost.

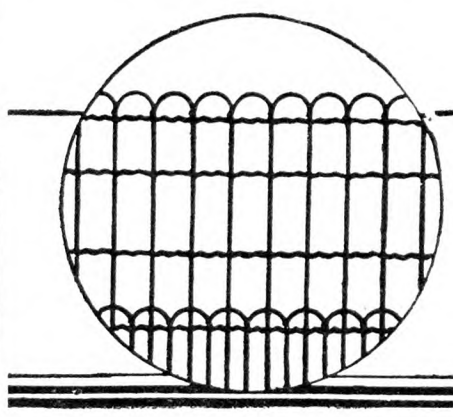


EVERY farm lawn can *and should* be made a beauty spot. The ample space and good soil available make possible a home setting that will be the envy of your less fortunate friends in town.

The first and absolute essential to a beautiful farm lawn is a good lawn fence, one that is not only ornamental, but effectively keeps out chickens and all farm animals. This need is fulfilled perfectly with the beautiful—

Pittsburgh Lawn Fence

IT IS the one distinctive lawn fence on the market. Made of heavy wires throughout, heavily Super-Zinced, and lasts at least 75% longer than fences made with twisted strands of lighter wires. The rigid construction keeps the fence permanently neat and erect, and the close spacing effectively bars all animals. The Pittsburgh line of fences also includes hinge-joint and stiff-stay types of farm and poultry fence, all made of special formula steel and Super-Zinced for extra durability. By our process the zinc is so closely bonded to the steel that it will not flake or peel. The "Pittsburgh" brand is a guarantee of satisfaction. Send the coupon for catalogue and name of nearest dealer.



Pittsburgh Steel Co.

709 Union Trust Bldg. Pittsburgh, Penna.

Gentlemen:

Please send me, FREE, your new fence catalogue, farm record book and name of nearest dealer.

Name .....

Address .....

Lead-annealed for toughness and strength
Lead COATED for protection against rust

The big, new Leadclad catalogue of fence and roofing is ready for you. Send for your copy.

Leadclad fence is, of course, lead annealed. All good fence is. But Leadclad fence is the only one made with a coating of PURE LEAD, seven times heavier. This coating defeats rust, protects your crops and turns stock years after an ordinary fence would be rusted through. Thousands of farmers are saving money by using Leadclad fence. Send for a free sample-convince yourself that Leadclad is the economical fence for you.

LEADCLAD WIRE CO.
Dept. 2-F MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

Leadclad roofing is protected against rust by a coating of PURE LEAD. It lasts years longer.

LEADCLAD FARM FENCE

Organized Co-operation

"My neighbors and myself have carefully studied your book, 'Organized Co-operation,' and we consider it about the 'last word' on farm co-operation. We in the 'show me' State, but with no 'rings in our noses,' wish THE RURAL NEW-YORKER success in its battle for true co-operation which we feel is becoming more essential to the farmer who wants to remain on the farm."—R. D. F., Missouri.

We have a number of the first edition of this book which we are closing out before they begin to look shop-worn.

The book was not published with any purpose to make a profit, but primarily to give our friends in definite, simple and clear language the principles and procedure of true farm co-operation.

While the edition lasts we are sending it postpaid for

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Send the order to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

AUCTION SALE

High-grade farm properties, Milo, Maine, Tuesday, May 21, 1929, on the above date at one o'clock P. M., Atco Farms. Owned by the American Thread Co., will be sold at auction. Land, buildings, machinery and equipment.

One farm, known as Gubtil & Cookson Farm, 217 acres, including good wood-lot, cultivated area especially adapted to raising dry, mealy potatoes, two dwellings, two large barns, one a dairy barn 106x38 feet to accommodate 45 cattle, James barn equipment, King ventilator system, milking machine, metal-lined feed room, two silos, milk room, potato house, garage, town water, electric lights and power. No bid of less than $10,000 will be considered.

A second farm, 58 acres, two-family dwelling, large barn, town water and electric lights. No bid of less than $2,500 will be considered. All buildings modern and well kept. 1½ miles from Milo Post Office, railroad freight and passenger station. Town of 3,000 population, bank, hotel, fine public schools, churches, thriving industries.

A rare opportunity to get something for a small part of what it is worth.

ARTHUR H. BLACK, Auctioneer.

Del-Mar-Va the Peninsula of Plenty

Three to ten hours by motor truck to markets supplying twenty millions of people. Pennsylvania Railroad permeates entire Peninsula. Low priced farms, town and waterfront homes. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE. **Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Maryland**

TOURIST CAMP On Washington-Richmond Highway, four miles from city. Two 5-room bungalows, 4 cabins with garages and large store building. This is a money maker; forks two concrete roads. Price and terms, write E. E. BROOKS, Fredericksburg, Virginia

HELP FURNISHED FREE TO EMPLOYERS—Herdsmen, Poultrymen, Milkers, Teamsters, Gardeners, Chauffeurs, Couples, Private, Commercial, Estate, etc. LANGER'S (Agency) 421 6th Avenue, New York City.

MEN Reliable over 50 years. Develop your own business near home. M. C. MILLIMAN - TROY, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between the ages of 30 to 45 years, in good physical health; applicants must have had the equivalent of eighth grade education; must be active and free from physical deformities and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information apply to LEO J. PALMER, M.D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WOMAN or elderly couple needed to board four or five men on farm; permanent home—attractive position; house unfurnished; men have separate quarters. ADVERTISER 6420, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN wanted, waitress and housework, salary $50-$60 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

MARRIED Protestant settled man, year round general outside work, lawn, garden, cow, etc.; unfurnished small house; enclose copy of references first letter; salary $100. BOX 217, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Farmer and gardener, single, good milker, $60 month and board, in New Canaan, Conn. ADVERTISER 6426, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A young girl, Protestant, for general housework in the country, no cooking; one who would rather have a good home than high wages, with old-fashioned people, where the Bible is studied. S. J. MAC KENZIE, 317 West 45th St., New York City.

WANTED—Manual training instructor, and to assist with the care and training of retarded boys in a small private school in the country, 40 miles from New York City; resident position; state age, reference and salary expected. BOX A, Katonah, N. Y.

HOME for man for few hours' daily work; chance to raise chickens on own account; 50 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 6434, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED couple with no children desiring good home rather than high wages; gardening, general housework; small family, no washing; must be sober, honest; references. ADVERTISER 6437, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK wanted, Summer boarding-house, $75. WEAVER, 9259 224th St., Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Man familiar with hog raising and meat curing for far western ranch. ADVERTISER 6439, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—For year around, capable married man, familiar with farm work and willing to work; work for grown sons also if any; also two test-cow milkers single; one three times and one four times a day; send references with application. FORSGATE FARMS, Jamesburg, N. J.

WANTED—Single man on dairy farm; must be good milker and all-around farmhand; $75 per month and board; reference required ADVERTISER 6454, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER and wife to live year round in two-room cottage on gentleman's farm, Dutchess County, N. Y.; man to do general farm work; wife neat housekeeper and good plain cook; farm three miles from village; food provided, wages $100 per month; highest references required. ERLUND, 131 Stewart Avenue, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Gardener, farmer and caretaker; Long Island; best references for reliability required; married, without children; $100 and cottage. Write or call DR. FLOYD, 114 E. 54th St., New York City.

MAN, foreign born, for poultry work on commercial farm in New Jersey, one hour from New York City; German preferred; state experience and salary desired. ADVERTISER 6456, care Rural New-Yorker.

MOTHER'S helper at Jersey seashore; young girl, neat and obliging; experience unnecessary; wages $7 per week. MRS. L. C. GOETTING, Jr., Heights Terrace, Ridgewood, N. J.

GENERAL houseworker, good cook, family three ladies; no laundry; Pittsfield, Mass. ADVERTISER 6460, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—General farm hand, able to handle horses and do some milking; $40 per month. ADVERTISER 6463, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A single man, some experience, for general farm; $40 month, board and room. ADVERTISER 6465, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young or middle-aged man of good character to work on dairy farm on Long Island. ADVERTISER 6452, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Person of good character, trustworthy and clean, who wishes to work in country for cooking and assist in general housework in small house for family of two and hired man; ideal home surroundings; one day off per week; position permanent; wages $30 per month. ADVERTISER 6472, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, childless, 35-45; woman, cook, general housework; man, licensed auto driver and handy man; Southern New Hampshire; two in family. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, Peterborough, N. H.

Situations Wanted

MILK route in New Jersey wanted. ADVERTISER 6397, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A retail milk route, over 250 quarts, about 100 miles from New York City. ADVERTISER 6396, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOULD like to connect with a growing milk concern; will invest; Christian, 33. ADVERTISER 6418, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position on general farm, single man, 44, good habits; drive team, tractor, milk. ADVERTISER 6427, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, Swiss, 24 years old, experienced in dairy and farm work, wishes position on small private estate. ADVERTISER 6428, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER, experienced normal graduate, would like principalship of small department or a one-room school for the coming year. HARLAN WILTSE, Purling, N. Y.

RAISED on farm, now in city, wants work general or chicken, for Spring and Summer. ADVERTISER 6447, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as consort-nurse to elderly person, in or out of town. ADVERTISER 6450, care Rural New-Yorker.

MOTHER, with boy 19, desires housework on farm or caretaker; boy good milker. ADVERTISER 6451, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as gardener and house-man in private family; colored, married, with or without quarters. ADVERTISER 6438, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, experienced all branches, private and commercial. ADVERTISER 6429, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, farm manager, familiar with improvements, maintenance, production, desires appointment offering opportunities with compensation commensurate with services and ability; married, aged 40, adult family. P. O. BOX 1081, Stamford, Conn.

POSITION desired as manager of private estate by Protestant-American, age 32, married, one child; have managed large farm for past six years; capable and reliable; no liquor; graduate of agricultural institute and Syracuse Forestry School; have traveled extensively; willing to go anywhere; salary desired $250 per month and house, or will take position as assistant director of large, well-established boys' camp; am able to furnish excellent references as to my character and integrity. ADVERTISER 6436, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—June 1, housekeeper's position, excellent cook, highest references; particulars and salary first letter. ADVERTISER 6433, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, Jewish, 23, some experience, wants position on up-to-date general farm or estate. HARRY KONOWITZ, 108-62 53d Ave., Corona, L. I., N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, 38, married, no children; 15 years' practical experience, Cornell training; 9 years manager commercial egg farm; wants position June 1, commercial or private. ADVERTISER 6442, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED woman would help with housekeeping on small farm or boarding-house. MRS. McDONALD, 226 E. 76th St., New York City.

POULTRYMAN, American, 40, single, experienced, industrious, willing, reliable worker, temperate; references; state particulars. GEORGE THORNTON, 229 W. 46th St., New York City.

POSITION WANTED—Single, American-Protestant, farm experience, poultry, fruit, preferred. ADVERTISER 6391, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT or manager, first-class poultryman, single, honest and reliable, theoretical and practical experience showing excellent results; please state salary. ADVERTISER 6443, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, working manager, thoroughly experienced, single, desires position where honest effort and hard work are appreciated. ADVERTISER 6441, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer, married, wants position on large dairy or poultry farm; steady and reliable; wife board three or four men. ADVERTISER 6458, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 26, single, five years' experience, two years' college training; thoroughly understand the business and will take full charge; desire position where conscientious, intelligent work and good results are appreciated; excellent references; please state wages; personal interview desired. BOX 513, Amherst, Mass.

HONEST, reliable couple want position on farm; man can take care of poultry and garden; wife good cook and help in house; are willing to go as caretakers. ADVERTISER 6461, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG married man desires position on poultry or duck farm, six years' experience; capable, willing worker; understand machinery; clean habits; Protestant, age 26. ADVERTISER 6466, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, life experience, training; capable getting best results; desires responsible position; $100. ADVERTISER 6464, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager open; lifetime, practical, scientific, experience all branches; have big paying method, industrial farming; retaining fat, elimination leaches, waste production; products, labor, construction; unsurpassed profitable marketing plans, assuring success; highest credentials. ADVERTISER 6468, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by experienced poultryman, capable of taking entire charge. ADVERTISER 6457, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, five acres, modern house, ten rooms, large barn, every kind fruit and berries; have run road-side stand and gas; on State road to Cape; for particulars, L. C. HALL, R. F. D., Kingston, Mass.

FOR SALE or rent, an established tea room on the best road in Connecticut. ADVERTISER 6363, care Rural New-Yorker.

BUY 76 acres in Trumble County, Ohio; fair buildings near cement road, near country club; nice high land; a dairy farm for $3,000, $1,200 cash; no agent. JERRY E. MILLER, Rt. 1, Middlefield, Ohio.

FOR RENT or shares, six-room house, with long water-front, suitable for duck farm; also big poultry-house. HULL E. TUTHILL, Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED to lease, with buying option, modern poultry farm, 1,000 capacity; New Jersey preferred, within 100 miles New York City. ADVERTISER 6399, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM to let—30 acres of tillable soil suitable for truck gardening; small house without modern improvements; 40 miles out Westchester County; low rent to reliable and responsible party. F. J. HELLER, 295 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

$1,000 GETS tourists' lodge, Albany-Buffalo Turnpike; large house, newly painted, furniture; price $3,000. LUTHER SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Chicken farm or Summer home; high elevation; for further information, write BOX 58, Shutesbury, Mass.

MAN (44), formerly postmaster and owner of successful general store, desires position; thoroughly competent to manage or assist; may invest in business later. ADVERTISER 6419, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—17 acres land, large barn, garage, 3 chicken-houses, trout brook, 6-room cottage; located 5 miles from Torrington or Winsted, Conn., on State road; bargain for quick buyer. MR. JOSEPH LAMBOUR, Box 274, Torrington, Conn.

GARAGE and grocery, only garage doing business; well located; work year around. ADVERTISER 6448, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Most complete, up-to-date poultry plant in Pennsylvania, stock 3,500 breeders; 5,000 brooding capacity. ADVERTISER 6449, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—7-room house, all improvements, 6 acres, 5 minutes' walk commuting station, 28 miles New York; poultry house, garage, 500 hens, income $115 weekly; New Jersey; $4,000 cash required. ADVERTISER 6430, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSE, 2 acres, on paved road, Millville, N. J., suitable gasoline station; lunch, poultry; price $2,000, $1,300 cash required. ADVERTISER 6431, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or exchange, an up-to-date farm with 35 or 40 cows, preferable in New York State, five brick stores, all leased; up-to-date house, all improvements, fine garages; this property is located on the Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen, N. J. Inquire LOUIS FIALA, Meat Market, 504 Hamilton Avenue, North Bergen, N. J. Not further than 50 or 60 miles from New York City.

FOR LEASE—Will lease 7 acres of tillable soil with 200-foot frontage on State highway, suitable for road stand or vegetable market. Apply MRS. B. L. LOWITS, 249 Passaic St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone, Hack 9448.

FOR SALE — Grocery, gas station, 16-room house for tourists, garage, 2 acres of land; 5 miles to Schenectady; for particulars, A. VEDDER, Princetown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Good opportunity to quick buyer, general store on Long Island, post office attached; established 1852; will make good lease; if interested don't miss this; curiosity seekers don't answer. ADVERTISER 6440, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 125 acres, high location with view of Catskill Mountains; 1,000 apple and 200 peach trees, also variety of other fruit trees; 25 acres are cultivated land, 35 acres woodland; 8 room Dutch colonial house; all buildings in fine condition and recently painted; price $13,000. DIETZ BROS., Larchmont, N. Y.

WANTED—Small acreage; must be on State road, New York State; with or without buildings, good elevation, price must be reasonable according to value. ADVERTISER 6444, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Country store and dwelling, New York State; full particulars and price in first letter. ADVERTISER 6445, care Rural New-Yorker.

THIS is your chance—5¼ acres land in Virginia on James River; two good buildings; in a village of 600 population; no waste land; $800. A. HALL, Savannah, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fifty acres land, half mile from lake, two miles from town; $6 per acre; Columbia County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 6446, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Beautiful country estate, among Litchfield Hills; 55 acres, large house, all modern improvements, barn, chicken houses; river running through land. ADVERTISER 6470, care Rural New-Yorker.

208 ACRES, 120 woodland and pasture, 38 tillable; 5 miles from Newburgh; brook running through farm; 18-room house, modern improvements, porch on three sides, large attic; dairy, latest improvements; outbuildings in good condition; sacrifice to settle estate. ADVERTISER 6469, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL country home in Del[illegible] rooms and attic; water and [illegible] shade trees, lawn, garage, chicke[illegible] 25 acres good level land; neighbors [illegible] road partly finished will pass close [illegible] through property; completely and tasteful[illegible] furnished for immediate occupation; mild a[illegible] year climate; for quick cash sale include Che[illegible]rolet car and radio; bargain $1,900. ADVE[illegible]TISER 6459, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 122, for rent; buildings remodeled and equipped for grade A raw; sold registered Guernsey herd; concessions to owner of registered or tested herd if taken at once; reference. DR. JOHN L. KELLY, Goshen, N. Y.

HEALTHFUL Summer home in Adirondacks hunting and fishing region near St. Lawrence River; seven rooms, garage, studio, garden, orchard; one acre; village convenient; cheap. ADVERTISER 6453, care Rural New-Yorker.

SACRIFICE $50,000, 100-acre estate, $25,000, $5,000 cash; superb location; don't buy unless you see fortune in lakes; subdivision; building developments. BOX 41, Highview, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two lots at Bayside, L. I.; no reasonable offer refused, terms, also at Hackensack, N. J. M. QUARFELD, 348 E. 34th St., New York City.

WANTED—3 to 5 acres with or without buildings in Westchester County; must be reasonable; not above Hawthorne. G. SCHMEICHEL, Hillsdale, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Taggart's Poultry Farm, Vineland, N. J.; new home, all improvements; terms.

FOR SALE—132-acre farm, located two miles from Lew Beach, Sull. Co., N. Y.; excellent trout stream running through premises; bargain if sold at once. Address, 14 CLINTON AVE., Ossining, West. Co., N. Y.

FOR RENT—Stocked and equipped farm; rental may be paid in supplies to owner; state experience; immediate. ADVERTISER 6467, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60 lbs., $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, fine quality white clover, $6 per 60-lb. can. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

BOARDERS wanted. MAPLECREST FARM, Cottekill, Ulster County, N. Y.

NEW YORK maple syrup, $2.50 gallon, delivered in fourth zone. CLARK BRIGHT, Bloomville, N. Y.

SLEEP on fresh picked balsam pillow, filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma, refreshing in the sick room and shut ins; excellent gift for sweetheart and friend; cretonne cover; 2½ lbs., $1.25, postage paid, remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Hen manure, no bedding, $10 per ton in quantities. M. A. SHAW, Box 256, Belchertown, Mass.

WANTED—Boarders, large farm home, radio, lights, telephone; ideal place for rest; near New York bus line. MRS. MARK COVENEY, Mansfield, Pa.

FOR SALE—Sharpless moto milker, absolutely new, demonstrated two fairs, never been on a cow; 32-volt motor; $85 complete. W. A. BROWN, Elwood, N. J.

CHILDREN boarded on farm. ADVERTISER 6432, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY retired business man desires comfortable room, plain wholesome food on farm within hour and a half New York City, Westchester County preferred; rate must be reasonable. ADVERTISER 6435, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Addresses of wild flower lovers for exchange purposes; nothing for sale. DR. M. R. SHARPE, Uxbridge, Mass.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.50 per gallon, delivered in third zone parcel post, cash with order. U. F. WEBSTER, R. F. D. 1, East Highgate, Vt.

WANTED—An infant to care for in own home in country; have own milk; best care, home surroundings; Western New York. ADVERTISER 6455, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARDERS wanted, reasonable board. JEAN MILLER, Stanfordville, N. Y.

BOARDERS wanted, ideal place, fresh eggs, milk, vegetables, $8 per week. ADVERTISER 6462, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Board or room, pleasant, clean farmhouse, White Mountains; mother, daughter 4; June to October; please state full particulars. ADVERTISER 6471, care Rural New-Yorker.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

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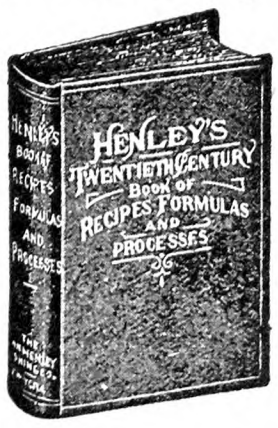

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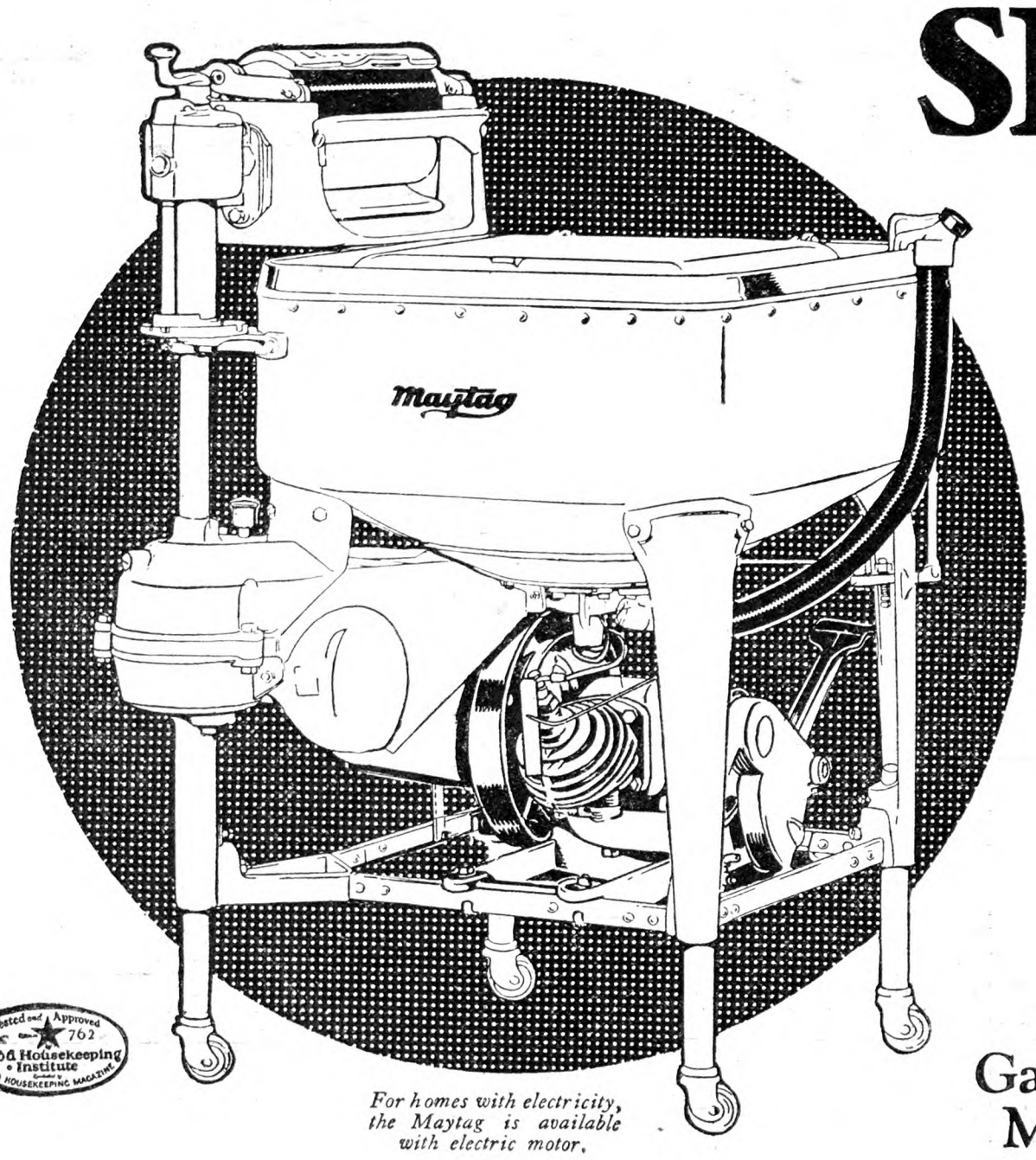

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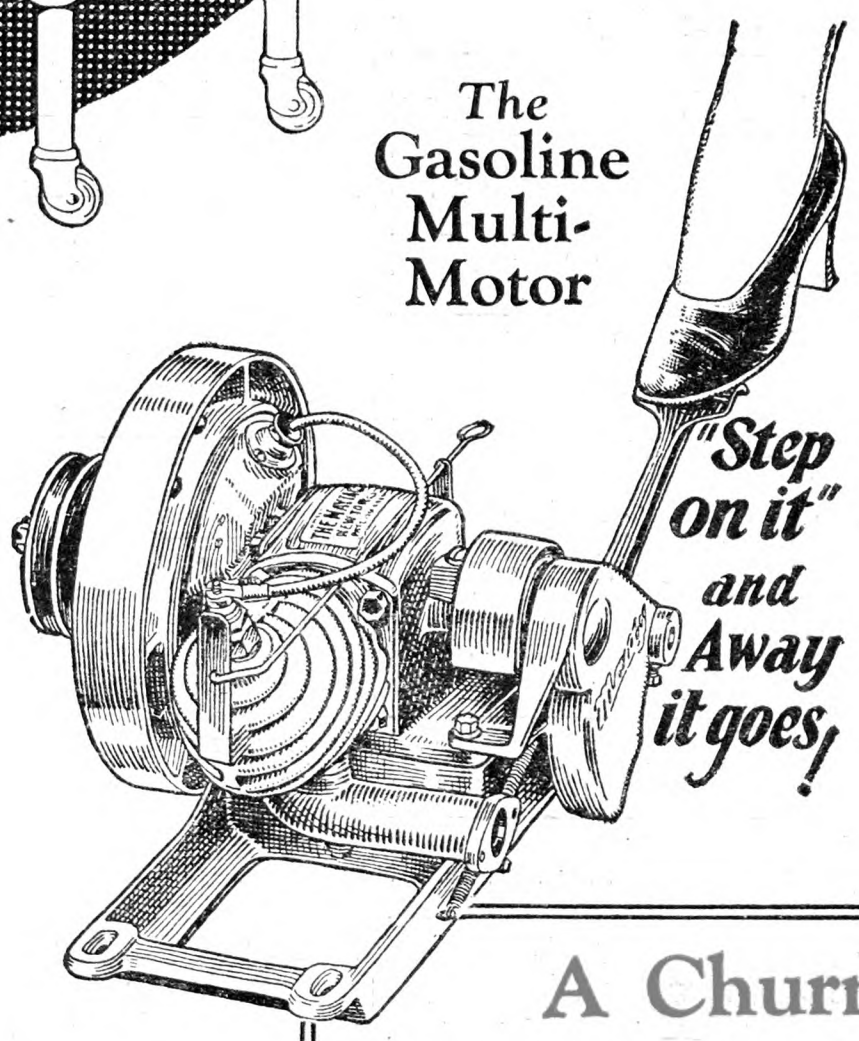

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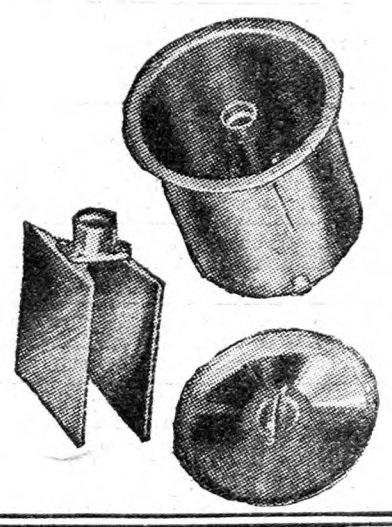

Maytag Aluminum Washer

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURB & COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. May 25, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5057

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April

Memorial Day

"Bright shoots of everlastingness"—Henry Vaughan, 1621-1695

A Bunch of Fruit Questions

Answered by H. B. Tukey

Poor-growing Pears

Twelve years ago I set two pear trees, one a Seckel and one a Bartlett. They have grown in that time only about six to eight inches in height. Each year a few small pears come on each but are of no worth. I have fertilized them frequently, loosened the soil around them, yet they remain the same. Soil is sandy.
Plymouth Co., Mass. S. F.

THIS is a very poor growth. It is difficult to see how a pear tree could make much less growth and still be living. Sometimes the trouble is traceable to winter-injured nursery stock. Trees that have been left out in the nursery over Winter and have been winter-injured will grow almost none the first two or three years, but may then take hold and come along well. Pears are especially likely to suffer because they are more tender than apples. Furthermore, it is possible for trees to be injured the first Winter they are set and be checked so severely that they never fully recover. You can secure some idea as to whether this explanation fits your case by cutting off a few of the smaller branches to see whether or not the wood is badly browned or blackened.

Of course there is pear psylla and woolly aphis which might stunt the trees, but hardly seems possible that they could stunt them so effectively as you have described. If you find the wood badly blackened you will save time by pulling out the trees and replanting.

Growing Raspberries

Can you tell me how to get best results from a purple raspberry bed? The bed is somewhat in hills like potatoes. This was caused by plowing. If I plow away from the bushes, go crossways with a cultivator, then the long way in the row with a spring-tooth harrow, then plow back again, would this cause harm to the roots? What kind of fertilizer and how applied, before plowing back or after? Should it be put right on the bushes or alongside?
Rensselaer Co., N. Y. W. B.

Do not work the soil too deep. You will get better results from shallow plowing and shallow cultivation. A good method is to plow up to the plants in the Fall, and plow away from them in the Spring. This is a common procedure in many raspberry sections, the plowing always being just as light as can be done. Barnyard manure is a good fertilizer. If you cannot get that, try a 3-8-10 commercial fertilizer, that is one containing 3 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid, and 10 per cent potash, applying it at the rate of 500 to 800 lbs. per acre. Keep the fertilizer out away from the plants. It has been found well to spread it broadcast in the row and drag it in with a harrow.

Late-bearing Baldwins

I have about 120 fine apple trees, planted 21 years ago. There is a block of Baldwins. Some trees bear very few scattering fruits. They blossom full and look as though they would yield a good crop. Some trees have a few bushels of fruit, and some Baldwin, King and Spy trees bear but a few. The trees have a spread of 35 feet, with trunks 2½ to 3½ ft. tall from the ground to the scaffold limbs. The land has been worked every year. The other varieties are doing well.
Niagara Co., N. Y. G. D. K.

It is not quite clear whether the Baldwin trees are the sole offenders or not, but they certainly offer sufficient problem in themselves to warrant discussion. This same complaint has been frequent from many sections of Western New York during the last few seasons, and those who are supposed to do the explaining are hard pressed to keep new ones coming fast enough to keep up with each changing season. First it was too much cultivation. Then it was too few good varieties for pollination. Later the suggestion has been that the weather has been bad at blossoming time, and has prevented insects from carrying on their job of cross-pollination. Frankly there are a great many who are puzzled over the situation. In your case you have varieties for pollination, good vigor, and trees that should be bearing, yet, as in many other similar instances, the trees blossom but do not set fruit. If there is anyone who has not only an explanation but a remedy as well, he will be listened to attentively by a great number of growers.

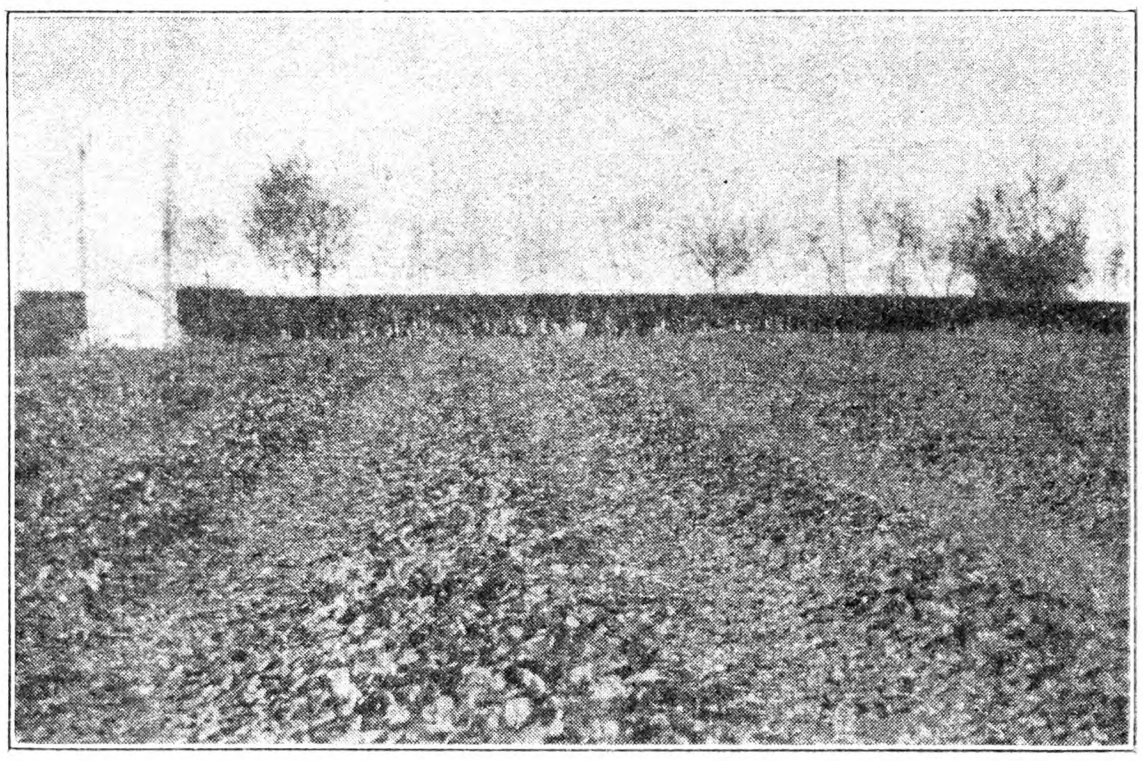
The explanation that appeals most is that which lays the blame on poor weather conditions at blossom time. Records for many years have shown that good weather at blossom time is the exception rather than the rule in Western New York. The cool, rainy spells that are all too frequent during Western New York blossom periods are familiar to all who have lived there. It is also common observation that trees that are in protected locations are more likely to set fruit in adverse seasons. Some growers are of the opinion that the success of Baldwin in Western New York is due to the fact that the variety is sufficiently self-fertile to set fruit by itself even when the weather is against satisfactory cross-pollination by insects. There is no denying that this is a very important factor, and it may be the seat of the whole trouble.

It would seem worth while to try ringing. In late May or the first week in June, take a sharp knife and cut through the bark into the sapwood clear around two or three of the scaffold limbs of the offending trees. It is not necessary to remove a strip of bark; merely do a good job of cutting deep through it. If the result is an increase in fruit, you will at least have the satisfaction of knowing how to help the situation on the other branches and on the other trees.

Valuation of Hudson River Fruit Land

What is orchard land worth in the vicinity of Red Hook, N. Y.? What is it worth with a well-cultivated orchard of five acres of 20 years standing? The distance from the village and the main line railroad is about three miles on good country road. A. S.
Bronx, N. Y.

There are not many fruit sections where the value of fruit land is likely to be more variable than in the region mentioned. In the vicinity of Red Hook there is level, sandy loam and there is upland stony and slate loam. The upland soil may be so shallow as to be untillable, or it may be deep and approach the silt type. The deeper silt type is the more valuable, while the shallow type is more abundant and worth half to a third as much. Exposure and air drainage must all be taken into consideration. It has been possible to secure orchard land for $50 an acre, though the better land will run closer to $150. Orchards have been offered for $500 an acre—that is, good, middle-aged orchards of good varieties. In some nearby sections land will not change hands for less than $1,000 an acre. You can see, therefore, that you should know the opinion of residents, neighbors and disinterested parties before buying orchard land in the Hudson River Valley. There is good land there, and the outlook is splendid, but a little caution is necessary before purchase.



This picture was sent us by Mr. C. H. Scales, of Worcester Co., Mass. It shows a field of strawberries, the plants set in April, 1928, and photograph taken in November

Spraying, Fertilizing and Pruning

Can you tell me how to spray cherry, prune and apple trees? What kind of fertilizer should I use on black and red raspberry plants? When should I cut them back and how much? F. E. L.
Allegany Co., N. Y.

The schedule for sour cherries is as follows:

1. Just before the blossoms open, lime-sulphur, 2½ gallons, in water to make 100 gallons.

2. When the petals fall, lime-sulphur, 2½ gallons; arsenate of lead, 2½ lbs., in water to make 100 gallons.

3. Ten days after petals fall or when shucks are off, lime-sulphur, 2½ gallons; arsenate of lead, 2½ lbs., in water to make 100 gallons.

4. For all varieties when Early Richmond cherries show red on one side, lime-sulphur, 2½ gallons; arsenate of lead, 2½ lbs., in water to make 100 gallons.

5. For all varieties when Montmorency cherries show red on one side, lime-sulphur, 2½ gallons; arsenate of lead, 2½ lbs., in water to make 100 gallons.

The schedule for apples is as follows:

1. Delayed dormant (when leaves of blossom buds are out ¼ to ½ in.), lime-sulphur, 11 gallons; lead arsenate, 2½ lbs.; nicotine sulphate, ¾ pint, in water to make 100 gallons.

2. Pre-blossom (when blossoms show pink, or earlier if a rainy period threatens, two pre-blossom applications may be needed), lime-sulphur, 2½ gallons; lead arsenate, 2½ lbs., in water to make 100 gallons.

3. Calyx (when the last of the petals are falling), lime-sulphur, 2½ gallons; lead arsenate, 2½ lbs.; nicotine sulphate, one pint, in water to make 100 gallons.

4. About the first of July, lime-sulphur, 2½ gallons; lead arsenate, 2½ lbs., in water to make 100 gallons.

The schedule for plums is as follows:

1. While buds are dormant, lime-sulphur, 11 gallons, in water to make 100 gallons.

2. When shucks are off young fruits, lime-sulphur, 2 gallons; lead arsenate, 2½ lbs., in water to make 100 gallons.

3. From 14 to 20 days later (apply before rainy periods), lime-sulphur, two gallons, in water to make 100 gallons.

4. Before fruit ripens (apply before rainy periods), lime-sulphur, two gallons, in water to make 100 gallons.

Barnyard manure is as good a fertilizer as you can get. If you have to use a commercial fertilizer, try a 3-8-10. Apply at the rate of 500 to 800 lbs. per acre.

The red raspberry plants should be cut back this Spring to a height of about 3½ to 4 ft., depending upon their vigor, and the weak ones thinned out entirely. They need no other pruning. The black raspberries should have the lateral shoots shortened to 4 to 8 in.

The Cull Question

IN THESE days of overproduction of many crops there is much cussing and discussing of the cull. In potato circles, it is proposed to classify nationally the various grades so that in years of heavy production, marketing of one or more of the lower grades for human food can be prohibited. It is believed that with such a proportion of the crop withheld from the market, the better grades would supply all demands, and at prices that would leave a profit to the producer.

The apple grower who sees quantities of unattractive, small and damaged apples offered for sale at low prices in competition with his finer fruit may well sympathize with his potato friends, and hope that they may be able to demonstrate the practicability and effectiveness of this scheme.

To be sure, we already have national and State apple grades which classify the several colors and conditions of apples quite comprehensively. Many feel that U. S. No. 2 apples are as poor as should be permitted sold in closed packages. Undoubtedly, in years when the commercial crop is over 30,000,000 barrels, the crop would net back more money if nothing poorer were packed.

Our present laws permit, however, marking as "ungraded" any sorts or conditions of apples. This has resulted in many apples of below No. 2 grade being packed and sold to the detriment of returns for better grades. It has also enabled careless or unscrupulous growers and packers to pack their low grade culls with their better fruit in a more or less deceptive manner to the discredit of the apple industry. This has led many to clamor for the prohibition of the ungraded classification for closed packages and the compelling of all apples in closed packages to be graded and marked the standard grades.

At first glance this may seem a promising way to escape from the competing cull. Suppose we think around the subject a bit.

Why are culls so evil that we wish to outlaw

them? Is it not because they are a delusion and disappointment to the consumers and discourage rather than encourage the use of apples, especially in years of plenty, when consumption should be stimulated? It is evident from their low prices that they are of less value pound for pound to the consumer than large, perfect fruit. The lower price is their only attraction to the buyer. Lured by lower prices, many consumers purchase these inferior apples. After experiencing the task of peeling and cutting away an excessive amount of waste, there remains a disappointing remnant of useful fruit. They are more than likely to choose, for the next meal, apricots, prunes or canned fruit rather than go through such a thankless task again. I once knew a farmer who took up spraying his trees because it was his chore to fix the apples for the pies and puddings his wife would bake, and he swore he would not be bothered with wormy, crooked apples. As a matter of fact the better grades, by saving in labor and waste, make cheaper pies even at higher cost per pound. It would seem, then, that consumption would be stimulated by keeping the inferior fruit away from the consumer. Also that she could pay more for good than poor apples and not increase the cost of her desserts.

Since it seems desirable, then, to keep the culls away from the city markets, and "ungraded" packs are the only ones in which they can legally be packed, why not outlaw "ungraded" apples and compel the grading of all apples sold in closed packages? Of course, to be desirable, such a change should be advantageous to the majority of producers and consumers. Now it happens that many of our apples in the East are grown in orchards of moderate size by growers who have not the help or equipment rapidly and accurately to grade their apples and be sure they will meet the legal requirements of the grades. A considerable proportion of their crop may be of good quality, and it may be possible when picking and when carefully placing the run of good fruit in the package, to keep out the objectionable apples. In this way the careful grower may be able economically to superintend both the picking and packing of his apples and get them into storage or market with a minimum of bruising and delay. There may be a few more of off-colored or superficially defective apples than would be permissible for No. 1 or fancy, but so many fit for the best grades that to mark them commercial or No. 2 would unduly prejudice the buyer against them.

There are, also, many absentee owners who employ the most reliable superintendents they can get. It has repeatedly been demonstrated that with the best intent on the part of the owner it is impossible to be sure that certain men have the organizing and executive ability or intelligence to insure a correct grading and marking of an apple crop in the several grades. There are, also, many large users of apples such as pie bakers, restaurant chains, institutions, etc., who require apples of reliable keeping and cooking quality who prefer freedom from bruising and quickness of storing to strict grading, and will contract for a good ungraded, orchard run with culls and ciders out and a definite proportion of No. 1 fruit.

To prohibit packing and marking "ungraded" would be, in their cases, very prejudicial to the interest of the growers and buyers and detrimental to the most economical and efficient handling of a considerable part of the crop, especially for local markets where direct contact between grower and retailer exists. It has, however, often occurred, that there has been a lack of understanding as to what shall be considered "culls" and "ciders" where these are supposed to be kept out of the pack. It would therefore seem most desirable that the law should be changed so that apples marked "ungraded" shall pass "U. S. No. 2" requirements. This would keep the most objectionable fruit off the market except in open packages or bulk. Controlling these methods of marketing is another problem.

It seems to me desirable that apples unfit for U. S. No. 2 grade be kept off the market. Also, that growers and packing organizations should plan their picking and packing operations and equipment so as to deliver their apples to the consumer in the best physical condition possible. We cannot expect a free, steady consumption of apples unless they satisfy both the dealer and the consumer.

New York. E. STUART HUBBARD.

Quality in Potatoes

A PAPER has recently been published in Scotland discussing the ways in which the quality of potatoes may be improved. According to the agricultural authorities in Scotland there are 11 factors which have a bearing on the quality of potatoes. They are as follows:

1. Variety.—They recognize certain differences in the varieties of potatoes grown in Scotland and some varieties produce better quality potatoes than others.

2. Soil Type.—Potatoes grown on sand or gravel are of better quality than those grown on muck or clay.

3. Season.—Potatoes produced during a dry season, especially a dry Fall, are of better quality than those grown in a wet season.

4. Maturity.—Mature potatoes are of better quality for table purposes than immature.

5. Time of Planting.—Early planted potatoes are usually of better quality than late planted potatoes.

6. Green Sprouted.—Potatoes grown from seed sprouted in the sun are better than those grown from seed direct from the cellar.

7. Fertilizer.—Potatoes receiving an abundant amount of fertilizer are of better quality than those grown on land that is deficient in fertilizer.

8. Lime.—Sour soil grows better quality potatoes than sweet soil.

9. High nitrogen fertilizers tend to produce poor quality potatoes.

10. High phosphorus fertilizers tend to produce good quality potatoes.

11. High potash fertilizers tend to produce good quality potatoes. L. H. W.

Bird Bath and Fish Pool

A Beetle That Eats Insects

What is the English name of the beetle enclosed? Should it be encouraged or killed as a friend or foe to gardeners and agriculturists in general? What do they feed upon? They are in my cellar where there is nothing but coal and hot air! E. A. K.

Pennsylvania.

THE fine bluish beetle with the red thorax and legs sent by E. A. K. is fortunately as useful to man as it is attractive in looks. It is known as a ground-beetle, and although it might exist for a time in Winter on "hot air and coal dust" it certainly does not depend on any such rarefied food during its active life in the Summer. On the contrary, it lives on other insects which it catches and devours. The grubs which hatch from eggs deposited by this ground-beetle also live upon other insects and are therefore friendly to the gardener. Perhaps some day we shall make a business of rearing on a large scale such useful insects as these, and turning them loose in our gardens and orchards to help in controlling noxious insects. If we can find a way to use these beneficial insects on a large scale they may save us much labor and expense in spraying, and a whole lot of worry and trouble. G. W. H.

Attractive Garden Pool

THE picture on this page shows a bird bath and fish pool built in his garden by Mr. M. J. Omara, of Connecticut. The pool is in shape like a baseball diamond. From home base to second is six feet; from first to third is three feet, and it is three feet deep. Ten bags of cement and 30 of sand were used. The side walls are eight inches thick. The overflow is into a vessel filled with stones, buried deeply in the sand.

The pool is bordered with hardy flowers, and, as will be seen, has pond lilies growing in the water. Five goldfish find this an agreable place to live. The picture, taken by his son, shows Mr. Omara standing by the pool. The bird bath is in one piece with water pipe through the middle.

There is great satisfaction in such an attractive piece of garden furniture. It is good to look at and think about, especially when, as in this case, it is all the home handiwork of Mr. Omara and his son.

Farm News From Western Maine

Spring is with us again and with it has come the maple sugar making. Is there anyone who has had a hand in operating a sugar orchard, listened to the tinkle of the sap dripping into the empty buckets, gathered the sap after the buckets were filled, fed the fire under the pans where the sap boiled and smelled the aroma which rose with the steam from the boiling syrup, who does not feel his blood quicken when the warm days of Spring indicate that sap is running?

In this section there are many small maple orchards, from 100 to 400 trees, and a few from 500 to 1,500. Nearly all are fitted up with evaporators, only a few using the old style pans. A few orchards are provided with covers for the buckets, these keep out a great deal of bark and dirt as well as rain or snow. Most buckets are uncovered and in event of rain or snow the contents are dumped on the ground. This frequently results in the loss of considerable sap. Most of the product is sold as syrup in near-by towns or used at home, very little being made into sugar.

"Fixing fence" is now in order, and the old saying, "Good fences make good neighbors," is as true today as ever. Usually our deep snows break fences down badly, so that it takes considerable time to put them into good shape. Last Winter the snow was lighter than usual here, so we may get off easy this Spring. We find that it pays to go over our fences every four to six weeks during the Summer. Often we find a broken post or one or more wires pulled apart, and a prompt repair saves our stock from getting into the crops.

Soon we can plow some of the south slopes, and then the planting will begin with spinach, beets, carrots, onions and early peas. Our local markets are eager for native peas before the Fourth of July, and we have to step lively to get them planted early enough to supply that demand. There is a great deal of satisfaction in having our peas ready at a time when our customers are anxious to get them, and not be obliged to hunt for buyers.

I noticed the inquiry of G. H. on page 500, regarding a small Hubbard squash. We have grown a strain called the Kitchenette Hubbard which produced squashes weighing from 5 to 8 lbs., this is about the size most housewives like to buy. This is a true Hubbard in looks and flavor and was, I believe, developed by selection from the Hubbard. Under our conditions it is not quite so fruitful as the large Hubbard, and does not grow nearly as much vine, so we can plant the hills closer. We planted Golden Hubbard two years and had good crops of fine quality squashes but our customers could hardly be induced to try them, everyone wanting the green squashes. I wonder whether others have had the same experience or is this just a peculiarity of our market?

The drive by the Extension Service to get farmers to graft unprofitable varieties of apples to the New England Seven is being pushed this Spring. Varieties included in the New England Seven are: McIntosh, Spy, Delicious, Baldwin, Wealthy, Gravenstein, Rhode Island Greening. To illustrate the need for such grafting, a bulletin recently issued by the Experiment Station giving a study of the management of 93 orchard farms in an adjoining county, states that 51 varieties of apples were found on these farms. Many of these varieties are of almost no value either for home use or for market, and many others which are of good quality are grown in so small quantities that there is no established market for them. This multiplication of varieties is one of the causes of the small profits from our orchards for several years. While other varieties than the seven are desirable in the home orchard the addition of eight more varieties would give a list that would please the most exacting.

A 40-mile ride recently gave a good opportunity to see the effect of the frost on the roads. The dirt roads show an amount of heaving seldom equalled and many veritable quagmires, practically impassable for autos and almost so for teams. Where the roads have been surfaced with gravel they are in fair condition, when the frost comes out the entire road settles together and the surface is rutted but little.

Where the roads have been built with a heavy rock or gravel base and gravel surface they are as good as in the Summer. Modern road construction costs a considerable sum of money per mile compared with the cost of building the old gravel surface roads, but when we consider that it gives us a good road for 12 months of the year and the road is not torn to pieces by frost and crushed into the subsoil in two or three years it is evident that it is the most economical in the end.

Franklin Co., Me. H. L. S.

From a Friend in the West

The apricot tree just outside my window is in blossom (April 22), so I think we are going to have continued Spring weather. We had a good rain a day or two ago, which does not happen so late as this every year. I am just putting out some Mastodon strawberry plants today. It is late to do this but we are late all around this year. I am certainly enjoying the chance I have to dig around in the dirt. I have been rebuilding irrigation ditches that are close to some cottonwood trees, and their roots make ditching hard. They are on a place I bought since I came back to Idaho and are going to be girdled "when the moon gets right." My first White Rock chicks are due to come off down at the hatchery the day after tomorrow. If I get as good a hatch and as nice chicks as a friend got from some eggs I gave her I shall be pleased. MILLER PURVIS.

Blue-pod Mediums

Bean growing in Wyoming County, New York, is a matter of periodical fluctuation in respect to varieties—that is to say, the periodical popular variety. During the past decade the Canadian marrow, Wells red kidney, Nova Scotia marrow and now the Perry marrow have been the popular choice for one, two or three years.

The Blue-pod Medium, while it never has been the choice of a majority of the farmers, has its followers the same as all the other less popular varieties. The past year or two has brought to mind the fact that the acreage of this variety has dropped off. It is difficult to attribute any reason for this condition other than the well known vagaries of the growers to plant the variety that augurs to bring the highest price at harvest time.

The Blue-pod Medium derives its name, as is apparent, from the color of the pods. The color runs from a bright purple to shades of blue on the entire pod occasionally. Usually, though, there is a bluish purple hue to only a part of the pod, beginning with a light tinge about midway and growing deeper as it progresses toward the free end of the pod.

The pods contain from three to six beans, four and five being common. The stalk is quite prolific in the production of branches and leaves, and it also produces several long runners which as a rule bear pods. During the first week or two of growth the Blue-pod Medium is characteristically the same as other medium varieties. The young plants spring from the ground to a height of about two inches and then the upward growth is practically nil for a few days. The first cultivation of medium varieties is difficult because of this characteristic; extreme care must be used to prevent covering with dirt from the cultivator teeth.

This bean variety most invariably produces a good yield and a large growth of vines. Its powers of resistance to diseases and unfavorable weather are no less and perhaps no greater than the other varieties grown here with the exception of the Perry marrow and the California red kidney.

The writer helped raise 10 acres of Blue-pod Mediums a few years ago and the yield was approximately 30 bushels to the acre. Before the crop was pulled the field appeared a solid mass of vines; the rows were choked with the foliage of the stalks and runners. In fact, there was such a growth of vines that considerable difficulty was experienced in pulling. The vines piled up in front of the puller knives to such an extent that frequent stops were necessary to free them. In places the beans would be tied together by the long runners for the width of two or three rows.

In bunching from the puller rows, a string of vines five or six feet long could be pulled along with every forkful. An attempt was made to rake them before bunching, but the snarled condition of the large growth of foliage precluded the efficient use of such methods.

A notable crop of Blue-pod Mediums was raised last year in the northern part of the county by Arthur C. Elwell. An average yield of 26 bushels to the acre was raised on a field of seven acres. The crop returned an income of $100 an acre in addition to paying for the seed.

H. B. P.

Lumber Lima Bean Supports

Bean Poles From Lumber Yard

Here's a city gardener who goes to the lumber yard instead of the woods for bean poles. He has a large, well cultivated suburban garden in Park Ridge, Ill. He lays much store on his Lima beans and builds what may be considered a staked and ridered fence clear across the garden. On this structure the vines disport themselves without let or hindrance.

The poles or stakes are 10 feet long and 1¼ inches wide and thick. The riders are of the same material and in the lumber yard are considered a waste product, but they cost four cents a pole. They are so tied that they form a strong support scheme for an entire season. The way this man takes care of his garden paraphernalia, these poles last several seasons.

Illinois. J. L. GRAFF.

Tarring Corn

I notice the question and answer regarding crow repellents on page 676. This reminds me of my own experiences in the 70's. My uncles used tar on the seed corn they planted. They used a round bottom iron kettle. This was filled less than half full of corn, then the corn was covered with warm water. They were particular about the temperature of the water. The purpose was to warm the corn so it would warm the tar and keep it warm while the corn and tar were being stirred together. Of course the surplus water was poured away before the tar was put in. Then it was stirred with the wood paddle, and the tar would stick to the corn even if it was wet. With reasonable stirring would make a very even coat. In those days corn planters were not at all in common use and sufficient dust and ashes were stirred in so the tar would not coat the hand that dropped the seed. Your reply states that plenty of elbow grease is needed. The right amount of heat in the corn will save the elbow grease. A. M. GORDON.

Connecticut.

Know a Weed Each Week

CHICORY

Chicory is a tall-growing, sturdy plant with handsome blue to white blossoms that cling closely to the stem and remain open only during the morning hours. The juice is milky, the stem is hollow and the huge, fleshy roots are sometimes parched, ground and used as a coffee adulterant. Sticks of ground chicory may be purchased at grocery stores, and they are used mainly by our foreign population for flavoring coffee. The young leaves are said to be excellent as greens, while succulent young roots may be fried like parsnips. There are cultivated varieties of chicory, but they are seldom grown in America. The plant is said to have been introduced from Holland about 1785 by Governor Bowdoin of Massachusetts, who sowed the seeds in his Dorchester gardens for greens. Today the vicinity is overrun with the blue-blossomed pest.

The wild form of chicory is a persistent weed in meadows, pastures, along roadsides and in waste places generally, occasionally invading cultivated crops. It can be destroyed only by grubbing out the roots while the ground is wet, although sheep seem to be fond of grazing on the foliage. The plant is a perennial that grows from both roots and seeds.

The mottled seeds of chicory resemble cigar stubs under the microscope.

Chicory seeds are about an eighth of an inch in length, angled, light brown, mottled with darker shades, and crowned with a fringe of tiny scales. Under the microscope they have somewhat the appearance of cigar stubs. They are commonly found in grass and clover seed.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.

THE farm-relievers' problem is to fix it so that a bumper crop won't bump the farmer.—Arkansas Gazette.

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Mayflowers

Sunday was a wonderfully warm day. In fact it seemed too good to be true to have such a day so early in the season.

We had all been to church and Sunday school, and, while I was starting a little fire in the grate, Mother and the girls cleared the dinner table. We didn't really need a fire, but we'd kept one all Winter and it just seemed the proper procedure. Habit is a peculiar animal, easy to acquire, like a stray dog, but—oh, so hard to be rid of!

I had selected a good magazine and an easy chair when Peggy came from the kitchen and said, "Daddy, let's go up to the farm and see the Mayflowers."

"It's too early in the season," was the reply that came to my lips. "It will be a month before the flowers are in blossom."

"Please," came the chorus from the kitchen door as Betty and Dottie added their entreaties, and then Mother settled the question by saying, "Take the girls to the woods. It will do you good. You need the exercise and——"

"All right, I'll go," was the reply, for I knew when Mother took sides in an argument it was settled.

We walked the half mile or so to the farm where we used to live, and turned down the familiar lane that cuts the broad fields in half and leads to the gully with its wood-clad slopes.

As we passed between the fields, some newly plowed, a queer feeling came over me. It seemed as if we were trespassing, yet we had a standing invitation from the new owners to visit the fields and woods.

Betty, Dottie and Peggy Pick Mayflowers

I thought back to the first time Mother and I had walked down this lane. It was with a feeling of proprietorship.

"See the beautiful elm in that pasture," she had said, and just the way Mother spoke made me know that we were akin. The thought had crept into both our minds. "It was ours. The creek, the wood lot, the broad fields; all belonged to us. It was our own little kingdom."

These thoughts stole through my mind as we wandered down the lane. Soon Dottie removed her sweater, then Betty did the same.

Peggy looked with disdain and then, turning to me, said, "It's hot, but it's easier to carry on my back."

Soon we reached the edge of the woods, and then far below we discerned the bubbling stream.

The girls separated and began a quiet hunt for the beautiful pink and white Hepaticas. It was little Dottie who discovered the blooms. There was a shout off to the right and the two older girls scurried off in that direction.

The sight was worth the mile journey. A tiny clearing had been made on a knoll, perhaps 50 feet above the bubbling stream. This open space was carpeted with Mayflowers of gorgeous hues. The Hepaticas grew in huge clumps and the colors ranged from deep blue through pink to pure white.

As I sat on a beech stump watching the activities below, I thought of the wonders of nature. Here had been the majestic woods. Then man arrived and thinned out the trees, probably for firewood.

And now to cover the scar, nature had brought forth these dainty Spring blossoms. Others would follow, for I could already see the yellow violet plants poking their heads through the leaves.

As I dreamed upon the stump, I could hear the girls talking among themselves. Said Betty, as she plucked only the largest and finest blooms, "I'm going to give my flowers to Mrs Korbel, who lives across the street. She is sick."

Said little Dottie, as she sorted out white posies from among the multitude of colored varieties, "Mine are for Mother, except just a few for my teacher."

And though Peggy said not a word as she gathered handful after handful of blooms, unmindful of color or size, I knew that the house would be decorated from one end to the other with her bouquets.

The girls tired, and as we sat in the sunny spot we examined the little woodland posies. Besides the great variation in colors, there were single and double blooms. Some had six petals, some eight and many 12 and 14. All colors, all sizes, in the one little family of Hepaticas.

Dottie, the observing one, wanted to know about the other flowers, and I could point out the striped leaf of the adder's tongue and the red shoot of the Jack-in-the-pulpit peeping through the leaves.

We started for home as the sun began to dip into the west, and as we retraced our footsteps along the lane that same feeling came again and the thought that the landowner is indeed "master of all he surveys." He is "a king with his own domain." T. T. J.

New York.

The Farmers' Club

[A column for questions, answers and experiences about farm practices.]

Shallow Planted Apple Trees

I have some apple trees that were planted about ten years ago. I just bought the place and I find they were not planted deep enough. Some of them look as though they have been chewed partly around near the ground. Would it help if I banked earth around them?

Rhode Island. C. R. G.

If they really are too shallow, more earth around them would be an advantage. A little mound around the trunk would not help. As much as a cubic yard to a tree would be necessary.

The chewing around the trunk was doubtless done by mice or rabbits. That might easily kill the tree. Bridge grafting by springing in scions above and below the wounded surface may save them. For partial girdling an old remedy was putting cow manure on and wrapping with burlap, sometimes throwing earth around the trunk also.

Weed Killing

To kill horseradish, pasture it one season. Turn in early while the plant is young. One year will finish it all. For wild morning-glory plow early, keep harrowed well and sow to buckwheat about July 10, using 1¼ bu. per acre.

Oswego Co., N. Y. D. G. G.

Quack Grass on Poor Soil

I have a piece of ground which is used for a baseball park. Quite a portion has been regraded and shows almost clear sand. The ground is not very strong. It is my idea that if I could buy quack grass seed it would be just the thing for this purpose but I don't suppose anyone sells quack grass seed. Can any reader offer suggestions as to what would be best to use to get quick and durable sod?

Jefferson Co., N. Y. M. C.

R. N.-Y.—We doubt whether quack would grow on that poor soil. At any rate we have never seen it thrive except on fairly good land. The experience of others is requested.

Bordeaux Mixture

Will you please advise me how much blue stone to dissolve and how much lump lime to use to make Bordeaux mixture?

New York. M. S. H.

There are various Bordeaux preparations. One standard strength for many purposes is 4-5-50, which means 4 lbs. copper sulphate, 5 of lump lime and 50 gallons of water. The copper sulphate is dissolved by hanging in a vessel containing part of the water. The lime is properly slaked, so that it is neither drowned nor burned, then the two dissolved chemicals are put into the 50 gallons of water. This Bordeaux mixture must be used soon after making. The common practice is to hold the lime and copper in separate stock solutions, and make up the proportionate amount desired for the time.

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SWEET WILLIAM All colors; hardy, free bloomers; 6 plants ...$1.10

HARDY HYDRANGEAS P. G. Blue, Pink, 2 plants for $1.10

Dahlia Flowered Zinnias Show flowers of enormous size. **20 Plants, $1.10** Brilliant Colors.

ASTERS — Double, all colors; 40 plants for $1.10. Extra fine. Exhibition type.

WEIGELA ROSEA Deep pink blossoms which are borne in wonderful profusion and make a great show. 2 shrubs ..$1.10

Hardy Yellow Daisy (Coreopsis Lanceolata) This is the yellow variety and grows about 2 feet tall. 6 plants $1.10

SPECIAL OFFER—6 EVERGREENS, 3 to 5-year trees, above selection, included without extra charge, with each order of $5.50 and over. THIS WEEK ONLY.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE, Each $1.10 Selected, 5-6 years. Extra bushy, 1 to 1½ ft. high.

Chinese Arborvitae Fine, feathery, deep green foliage. 2 years old, 8 to 12 inches high, 6 trees for.....$1.10

Japanese Barberry Beautiful every month in the year. 2-year-old plants, 6 for $1.10

GOLDEN BELL (Forsythia) Its yellow flowers appear before the leaves, the earliest note of Spring; very striking; two plants $1.10

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS Bronze, pink, white, lavender, red and yellow; flowers measure 6 to 8 inches in diameter. 6 plants...$1.10

MAGNOLIA TREES Bloom early in Spring; pink and white; 2 trees..$1.10

HARDY CARNATIONS—Large flowering; fragrant; all colors; field grown; 6 plants for.....$1.10

CHINESE PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE, 2-2½ feet high, 1 foot wide at base, each $1.10

HARDY BUTTERFLY BUSH or Summer Lilac—a pretty shrub, 2 plants for.....$1.10

SNAPDRAGON NOVELTY SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum, 22 different colors; 40 plants (beautiful) for..$1.10

HOLLYHOCK Chaters, double crimson, yellow, salmon, white, rose, maroon, Newport pink; 6 plants . $1.10

DIGITALIS (Foxglove) White spotted rose, purple and mixed; 6 plants $1.10

ORIENTAL POPPY Brilliant colors; scarlet, orange, pink; flowers measure 8 inches in diameter; 6 plants, $1.10

Hardy Azaleas (Nudoflora). A handsome, free-flowering, pink species. A beautiful variety. Very hardy. Ready to bloom. Each **$1.10**

COLUMBINE — They are much used in any hardy border or rockery; blue, pink, yellow and other colors; 6 plants for.....$1.10

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur)
BELLADONNA—Light Turquoise blue
BELLAMOSUM—A dark blue type of the Belladonna. Very decorative and lasts for years; 6 plants for.....$1.10

PAINTED DAISY The mixed and choice varieties and colors range from white to deep red; 6 plants for $1.10

Gaillardia (Perennial Gaillardia). This fine perennial, when once established in your garden, will last for years. Ringed with orange, crimson and red. It blossoms from June to November and grows 2 feet tall; 6 plants for.....$1.10

Shasta Daisy Large, pure white flowers, which appear in early Summer, are excellent for cutting; 2 to 2½ feet; flowers measure 4 inches in diameter; 6 plants for.....$1.10

RHODODENDRONS (Catawbiense). One of the most beautiful native evergreen flowering shrubs. The flower is reddish purple and blooms in May. Grows well in shade or sun; 2 plants (1 ft. high) for **$1.10**

RHODODENDRONS (Maximum Rosebay). Large plant with dark evergreen leaves and large clusters of pinkish-white flowers in July; 2 plants (1 to 1½ ft. high) for **$1.10**

RHODODENDRONS (Carolimanum). The flower shades from light to dark pink and blooms with great profusion in May. The plant thrives best in partial shade or full sun. 2 plants (1 ft. high) for..... **$1 10**

Colorado Blue Spruce The glory of the Blue Spruce is in its foliage, which is an intense steel blue. Heavy foliage of a rich glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight, and you can form only a faint idea of the magnificent beauty of this truly marvelous specimen. With culture directions. Selected 5-6 years. Extra bushy, 1 to 1½ ft. high .....Each **$1.10**

Novelty Snapdragons A new group of Antirrhinums with extra large flowers on strong stems. Salmon, Yellow, White, Crimson, Rose Pink, Red, Variegated Dark Pink and other beautiful colors. 40 plants (transplanted), 22 different colors **$1.10**

The Fischer Nurseries Evergreen—Dept. 65 Easton, Pa.

Add 15c for Packing and Insurance

HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT 1880 1915 AN INSECTICIDE FOR GARDEN USE USED SINCE 1880 TRADE MARK

SLUG-SHOT

USED FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN FOR 35 YEARS

Destroys Mexican Bean Beetle and Army Worm

Saves **Currants, Potatoes, Cabbage, Melons, Flowers, Trees and Shrubs** from Insects. Put up in popular packages at popular prices. Write for free pamphlet on Bugs and Blights, etc. to

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For Heavy Yields of Potatoes You Must Spray!

In the Keystone 400-bushel Club in 1927, only two 400-bushel crops were grown without spraying. These were dusted (Copper sulphate and lime). Home-made Bordeaux Mixture was used (Copper sulphate and lime), three nozzles to the row and 200 lbs. pressure. An average of 11.3 applications was made by this whole group in the fight against late blight, which was exceptionally bad. The 600-bushel growers sprayed 14.5 times.

(Courtesy Stockman & Farmer)

Nichols Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate

Nichols Copper Co.

25 Broad Street New York

ADVENTURES IN SILENCE

By HERBERT W. COLLINGWOOD

This is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing. Beautifully bound in cloth, 288 pages. *$1.00, postpaid.*

The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th Street, New York City

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

May 16, 1929.

May: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.10.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.05; Class 3, $2.05.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.43½@	$0.44
Extra, 92 score	.42¾@	.43
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.40 @	.42½
Seconds	.38½@	.39½
Lower grades	.37 @	.38
Ladles	.34 @	.38
Packing stock	.32 @	.34
Renovated		.41
Sweet, fancy	.45 @	.45½
Extra		.44½
Firsts	.41 @	.44
Seconds	.40 @	.40½
Centralized	.41 @	.42

CHEESE

State, flat, June special	$0.27½@	$0.29½
Fresh, fancy		.22
Wis., flats, held	.26½@	.27½
Young America, fresh	.23 @	.24

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.38 @	$0.38½
Extra	.35 @	.36½
Average extras	.33½@	.34
Extra firsts	.32 @	.33
Pacific Coast, white	.32 @	.38½
Mixed colors, nearby, best	.34 @	.36½
Gathered, best	.32 @	.33
Common to good	.26 @	.30

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42@	$0.45
Fair to good	.30@	.40
Broilers	.35@	.51
Roosters	.20@	.26
Fowls	.24@	.35
Ducks	.22@	.25
Geese	.16@	.22
Turkeys, dry, toms	.30@	.32
Hens	.28@	.32
Squabs, white, lb.	.55@	.70
Dark, doz.	2.00@	3.50
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.34@	$0.36
Chickens	.30@	.48
Roosters	.15@	.20
Ducks	.26@	.28
Geese	.15@	.17
Tame rabbits	.25@	.30

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00@	13.00
Bulls	8.00@	10.00
Cows	7.00@	8.75
Calves, best	16.00@	17.00
Common to good	10.00@	14.00
Sheep	6.00@	7.50
Lambs	15.00@	19.00
Hogs	12.00@	12.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20@	$0.21
Good to prime	.16@	.19
Culls	.11@	.13
Lambs, Spring, each	6.00@	11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50@	23.00
Bulls	15.00@	16.50
Cows	16.00@	20.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$3.00@	$3.25
Maine, 150 lbs.	1.75@	2.10
Florida, new, bbl.	2.50@	6.75
Bermuda, bbl.	6.50@	7.00
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00@	2.00

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.50@	$6.00
Beets, bu.	1.75@	3.25
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	1.00@	1.50
Carrots, bu.	2.00@	2.50
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@	2.00
Celery hearts, doz	1.00@	1.75
Cucumbers, bu	1.50@	3.50
Eggplants, bu.	1.50@	2.75
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	10.00@	13.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@	6.00
Lima beans, bu.	3.00@	5.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	3.50@	4.50
Parsley, bu.	1.50@	2.25
Peas, bu.	2.50@	5.50
Peppers, bu.	1.50@	3.75
Radishes, bu.	.50@	.75
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	2.00@	4.00
Spinach, bu.	1.00@	1.25
Squash, bu.	1.00@	2.50
String beans, bu.	1.50@	2.50
Sweet corn, S'n, bu.	1.50@	2.25
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.75@	4.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.50@	3.00

DRIED BEANS

(Jobbing Prices)

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.50@	13.75
Pea	10.50@	10.75
Red kidney	8.00@	8.25

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$5.00@	$6.50
Albemarle	6.50@	8.50
Greening	4.50@	7.50
McIntosh	9.00@	12.00
Rome	2.75@	6.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	2.00@	5.00
Muskmelons, Mex., bu.	5.00@	6.50
Watermelons, car	325.00@	635.00
Strawberries, Tenn., qt.	.10@	.11
Ark., qt.	.18@	.20
N. C., qt.	.07@	.13
Norfolk, Va., qt.	.07@	.15
Eastern Shore, Va., qt.	.10@	.16
Del. and Md., qt.	.12@	.18

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12@	$0.12½
Dark	.09@	.09½
Orange bloom	.12@	.13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50@	5.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$25.00@	26.00
No. 2	23.00@	24.00
No. 3	15.00@	22.00
Clover mixed	15.00@	24.00
Straw, rye	22.00@	23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.30⅝
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.25⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.03⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.57½
Rye	.97⅝
Barley	.69⅝

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.53@	.54
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60@	.65
Gathered	.45@	.55
Fowls, lb.	.45@	.50
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.50
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@	.03
String beans, lb.	.15@	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.40@	.45
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15

Local Up-State Prices

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 53c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 34c; undersized eggs, doz., 30c; duck eggs, doz., 35c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 20 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 35c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A. qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., 75c to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 3c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 5c; red, head, 6c; cucumbers, 6 for 25c; new carrots, bch, 7½c; celery, 2 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; dandelion greens, pk., 25c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 10c; onions, pk., 35c; potatoes, bu., delivered, 70c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch., 10c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch, 8c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 25c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 5c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 37c; light fowls, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 33c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 42c; light fowls, lb., 40c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c; whole hams, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, del., cord, $4.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Continued cool weather has strengthened prices in most kinds of produce, though butter is lower.

May 14.—Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, lower; creamery, prints, 48 to 49c; tubs, 46 to 47c; firsts, 44 to 46c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, longhorn, 25 to 26c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28 to 29c; limburger, brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 36 to 37c; grade A, 34 to 36c; grade B, 31 to 32c; grade C, 27 to 29c; nearby, at mark, 30 to 34c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 34 to 39c; old roosters, 22 to 26c; broilers, 55c; chickens, 41 to 46c; ducks, 29 to 30c; turkeys, 33 to 43c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 30 to 35c; broilers, 42 to 50c; old roosters, 21c; stags, 22 to 23c; ducks, 28 to 31c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Russet, bu., $1.35 to $1.50; King, $1.75 to $2; Baldwin, Spitzenberg, Greening, $2 to $2.25; Northern Spy, $2.50 to $3; McIntosh, $3 to $3.25; Rome Beauty, western, box, $2.50 to $2.75; Delicious, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes, weaker; home-grown, bu., 70 to 80c; Florida, bbl., $5 to $8; sweets, Md., crate, $1.90 to $2.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8 to $9; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; white kidney, $13.50 to $14; marrow, $14 to $14.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2.75 to $3; Texas, crate, $1.75 to $2.25; green, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, crate, $6 to $8; oranges, Cal., box, $3.75 to $6; Fla., $4.25 to $5.50; pineapples, Cuba, crate, $3.25 to $3.75; strawberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $4 to $4.25.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, S. C., crate, $2.75 to $4.25; beans, wax, green, Fla., hamper, $2.25 to $3; beets, Texas, crate, $3.25 to $3.50; cabbage, Miss., crate, $2.25 to $2.50; carrots, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2 to $2.25; celery, doz., 50 to 90c; corn, Tex., bu., $3; cucumbers, Fla., bu., $3 to $3.25; eggplant, Fla., crate, $2.75 to $3; horseradish, bbl., $14 to $15; kale, Md., bu., $1.25; lettuce, 5-lb. bskt., 90c to $1; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1.50; oyster plant, doz. bchs, 85 to 90c; parsley, Tex., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; peas, S. C., hamper, $2.25 to $3; peppers, Fla., crate, $4 to $5; radishes, doz. bchs., 30 to 35c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 50 to 60c; spinach, Va., bu., $1.10 to $1.25; tomatoes, Va., bu., 85c to $1.10; turnips, bu., $1.15 to $1.25; watercress, bch, 3 to 4c.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products, steady; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.75; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $17 to $18; clover mixed, $12.50 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $27; standard middlings, $26; red-dog, $36; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $40.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $50.50; hominy, $37; gluten, $40.25; oatfeed, $13.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.20; red clover, $19.50 to $20.50; Alsike, $20 to $21; Alfalfa, $16.50.

C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. A. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. May 14, 1929.)

The Boston Produce Market has ruled moderately active on most produce offered during the past week. The native apple season is rapidly drawing to a close with conditions and prices more favorable than had been anticipated by most persons interested. Iceberg lettuce is mostly ordinary to poor and prices on all lettuce are accordingly lower with buying inactive. Spinach and good tomatoes were in good demand.

Apples.—Supplies moderately light, demand good on best. Native Baldwins, ordinary, 75c to $1.50. Fancy, $1.75 to $2.25. Extra fancy, $2.35 to $2.75. Ben Davis, 75c to $1.25. N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2¼ to 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.25 to $1.75 bu. bskt.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 36 bchs., $7 to $10; few extra fancy, higher, std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Texas, crts., bchs, $2.50 to $3.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. S. C., bbl. crts., mostly $1.75; Ala., bbl. crts., $2.25 to $2.50.

Carrots.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Native cut off, $1.50 to $2.25.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Fla., 3-6 doz., $2 to $4.50 10-in. crate.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 cukes, $2.50 to $5.50 std. bu. box. Fla., ⅞ bu., $1.75 to $2.50. Ohio, hothouse, fancy, mostly $1.75 24 cukes.

Dandelions.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand slow. Native, 25 to 40c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native hothouse, 18 heads, 50c to $1 std. bu. box. Iceberg, Ariz., 4 to 5 doz. heads, $2 to $4.50 crt. Cal., fair, $1 to $3.50 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass. and N. Y. fancy, $1.25 to $1.75; few extras, $2 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair, market dull. Mich., 50 lbs., $1.25 to $1.50. Tex., std. crts., yellow Bermudas, $1.50 to $1.60.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine 100-lb. bags Green Mountains, $1.50 to $1.65. P. E. I., 90-lb. bags, A grade, mostly $1.50 to $1.60. Fla., Spauldings, No. 1, $6.75 to $7.25 bbl.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 bchs., mostly $2 to $2.75; few $3 std. bu. box. Outdoor, $1.75 to $2.25. Va., bu. tubs, few sales, $1.50.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native outdoor, 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 60c to $1 std. bu. box. Va., mostly $1 bu. bskt. Md., bskt., $1 to $1.10.

Tomatoes. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand good on best. Native hothouse, 40 to 45c lb. Fla., 6 bskt., $1.75 to $3.50 crt.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native ruta., $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box. P. E. I., few sales, fancy, $3 to $3.50 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market firm, demand firm on top grades. Few sales, No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $18 to $23.50. Clover mixed, $22 to $23.

Butter. — Market unsettled, demand fair. Creamery extras, 43½c. Firsts, 42½ to 43c; seconds, 42c lb.

Eggs.—Market quiet. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 38c. Mixed colors, 37c. White extras, 35c. Fresh eastern extras, 33½ to 34c. doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. N. Y. extras held, 27 to 28c. Firsts held, 24½ to 26c. Fresh, 23½ to 25½c. Westerns extras held, 26 to 28½c. Firsts held, 24½ to 25c. Fresh, 23½ to 25c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich pea, $10.50 to $10.75. Cal., small white, $10.50 to $10.75. Yellow Eyes, $8 to $8.50. Red Kidney, $8.25 to $8.50. Limas, $13.75 to $14 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market dull, buying very light. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending May 4, 1,647,700 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 40 to 41c; clothing, 35 to 36c; ½ blood, combing, 45 to 46c; clothing, 40 to 41c; ⅜ blood, combing, 46c; clothing, 43c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 97c to $1.02; clothing, 92 to 95c; ½ blood, combing, 97c to $1; clothing, 90 to 92c; ⅜ blood, combing, 84 to 86c; clothing, 78 to 81c. Terr. mostly, combing, $1 to $1.02; clothing, 92 to 97c; ½ blood, combing, 98c to $1; clothing, 90 to 95c; ⅜ blood, combing, 87 to 91c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ¼ blood, combing, 80 to 83c; clothing, 75 to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing, 72 to 77c.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$13.50@	14.50
950-1,100, good	14.00@	14.50
800 up, medium	12.50@	14.00
Common	10.50@	12.50
Heifers, 850 down, good	12.00@	13.50
Common and medium	9.00@	12.00
Cows, good	9.75@	11.00
Common and medium	7.75@	9.75
Low cutters and cutters	5.50@	7.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.25@	11.00
Cutter-medium	8.25@	10.25
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	10.00@	14.50
Cull-con.	6.00@	10.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	14.00@	15.50
Medium	11.50@	14.00
Cull-com.	6.50@	11.50

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	$11.35@	11.65
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	11.65@	11.90
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	11.75@	11.90
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	11.25@	11.90
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	10.75@	11.50
Pkg. sows, smooth, lt. wts. exc.	9.75@	10.25

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, med.-ch.	$14.00@	14.75
92 down, medium	12.25@	14.00
All wts., cull-com.	7.25@	12.25
Spring lambs, good-ch.	17.00@	18.50
Yearling wethers—		
110 down, med.-ch.	8.50@	12.00
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	6.50@	8.25
120-150, med.-ch.	6.00@	8.00
All wts., cull-com.	2.75@	6.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbl., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $5.75 to $6; West Virginia, unclassified, 2½-in. Willow Twigs, $4.75; 2-in., $3; Va., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Rome Beauties, $5 to $6; bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $2.25 to $2.35; unclassified, 2¼-in. Baldwins, $1.50 to $1.65; U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Russets, $2; asparagus, Del. and Md., doz. bch. crt., best, $4 to $5; poorer, low as $2.50; cabbage, 100-lb. crts., Miss., $2.25 to $2.75; cucumbers, Ohio, hothouse, chip bskts. of 2-doz. fancy, $1.75 to $2; lettuce, Ohio, hothouse, 10-lb. bskt., $1.75 to $1.85; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., $1.25 to $1.50; poorer, low as 50c; peas, N. C. bu. hprs., $2 to $2.50; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Mich. Rurals, $1.75; Maine Green Mountains, $2.50; Pa. whites, $1.75; radishes, bu. bskt., long reds, Miss., $1.25; spinach, bu. bskt., Md. and Va., 90c to $1.15; strawberries, Va., 32-qt. crts., Missionarys, $3.25 to $3.50; sweet potatoes, Tenn., bu. hprs., Nancy Halls, $1.85.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $20.50 to $21; standard, $19 to $20; No. 2, $16 to $17.50; No. 3, $13 to $14; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 2, $15.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 2, $14.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $13 to $16; No. 1, heavy clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 1 wheat straw, $12.50 to $13; No. 2, $11 to $11.50; No. 3, $9 to $11; No. 1 oat straw, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $11.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select, whites, 31 to 33c; browns, 29 to 31c; current receipts, 28 to 29c per dozen.

POULTRY

Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 47c; hog-dressed, 42c; live poultry, hens, heavy, 32 to 34c; Leghorns, 28 to 30c; roosters, 18 to 20c; broilers, colored, 45 to 48c; Leghorns, 42 to 45c; ducks, 30 to 32c; geese, 20 to 22c per lb.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Truck receipts of Eastern Shore of Virginia strawberries were heavier on the Philadelphia wholesale fruit and vegetable market during the past few days. Demand and trading were moderate and the market held steady for good quality marks, but poorer offerings were weaker at the close. Quotations on Eastern Shore truck receipts ranged from $2.50 to $4.50 per 32-qt. crate, with a few best at $5 to $5.50. North Carolina season is about over, and no berries from that State have appeared on the market for several days. The first shipments from Maryland arrived during the week. The apple market was steady to firm, but the movement was rather limited. Nearby Romes, Paragons and Winesaps sold at $1.75 to $2.25 per bushel. With a few fancy Winesaps up to $2.50. New York State Baldwins in barrels brought $5 to $5.50 for 2½-in. marks. The asparagus market advanced slightly toward the close on account of lighter receipts. There was a decided improvement in the quality of the offerings with a larger percentage of green stock than in the weeks previous. Truck receipts of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland asparagus sold for $3 to $5 for large sizes, while medium brought $2.75 to $3.25, and small $2 to $2.50. White stock ranged from $2.50 to $3 for large, and $1 to $2.25 for medium and small sizes. The string bean market was steady for green at $1.50 to $2.75 per seven-eighths bushel hamper from Florida and South Carolina. New Jersey broccoli was steady at 75c to $1.25 per bushel. Texas beets were weaker at $2.25 to $3 a bushel crate. North Carolina crates brought 4 to 5c per bunch, while hothouse offerings from Norfolk sold at 6 to 7c per bunch. Texas carrots were steady at $2 to $2.50, with a few fancy at $2.75 a crate. Cabbage from the Norfolk section of Virginia sold fairly well at $1.10 to $1.25 per half-barrel hamper. Barrel crates of Eastern Shore stock brought $1.75 to $2.25. Maryland kale was steady at 50 to 75c per bushel. North Carolina lettuce was steady at $1 to $1.50 per five-peck hamper. Nearby mustard greens were steady at 50 to 75c per bushel. Mushrooms were firm, with whites selling at 90c to $1.25, while creams brought 75c to $1, and poorer grades from 25 to 90c per 3-lb. basket. Nearby parsley held steady at $1.50 to $2.25 a bushel. Spinach from nearby held barely steady at 50 to 75c a bushel. Scallions were dull and brought 75c to $1 per 100 bunches, while Spring onions moved fairly well at $1.25 to $1.50. Radishes were slightly weaker at 75 to 85c a bushel for reds, and 75c to $1.25 for whites. Rhubarb was firm and brought 1 to 3c per bunch. The white potato market developed a dull tone during the week and trading was limited. Pennsylvania Round Whites brought $1.50 to $1.80 per 120-lb. sack, while a few sales of Maine Green Mountains were quoted at $2.15. Demand was less active for new potatoes, and most sales of Florida Spaulding Rose were made at $6.25 to $6.50, with a few sales at $7. The first South Carolina potatoes were received during the week and cloth top stave barrels were quoted at $5.50 to $6 for U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2 brought $2.50 to $2.75. The sweet potato market continued to hold the improvement of the previous week under a fairly active demand. New Jersey bushel yellows brought $1.75 to $2.25 a bushel, with a few fancy as high as $2.50. Maryland and Delaware offerings shared in the advance and sold at $1.75 to $2, while yams sold mostly at $1.65 to $1.75 a bushel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Fine fresh eggs were in light receipt during the week, and the market continued firm. The market strength was principally due to the light supply, and the stronger outside advices, mainly at central western shipping points. Fresh extra firsts sold mostly on the exchange at 32½ to 33c, and this was the basis of the street trading. Fresh firsts brought 30½ to 31½c, with most sales at the top quotation at the close. Fresh seconds met a fair demand at 28½ to 29c. Storage packed eggs held firm, as the storage situation lags behind last year's deal. Storage packed extra firsts brought 33c, and storage firsts 32½c, an advance of ½c over the previous week. Carefully selected and candled stock was firm at 39 to 41c, while fancy marks in cartons topped the market at 41 to 42c.

Receipts of live fowl were light and under a fairly active demand the market ruled firm, with fancy colored stock at 36 to 37c. Fancy, well-meated broilers were in good demand and brought 46 to 48c per lb. compared with 41 to 45c the previous week. Old roosters cleared up well at 19 to 23c, with the tone more active at the close. Demand for dressed fowl was fairly active, and the market was firm for the limited receipts. Most sales of 4 to 6-lb. birds were made at 36 to 38c. Old roosters were the only other poultry available for sale, and they sold slowly at 22 to 26c.

HAY AND STRAW

Undergrades continued to form the bulk of the hay receipts on the market during the week, and these were generally dull and weak. Top grades of good quality held steady. No. 2 Timothy brought $18 to $19 per ton, while No. 1 mixed clover brought $17.50 to $18.50. Trading on the straw market was slow, and the market held steady. Straight rye was quoted at $20 to $21, while both wheat and oat straw was unchanged at $14 to $16 per ton.

Cleveland, O., Markets

Apples.—Baldwin, bbl., $5.25 to $5.50; Rome, $4.75 to $5.

Onions.—100-lb. bag., $2.50 to $2.75.

Potatoes.—150-lb. bag., $1.50 to $1.75.

Butter.—Extras, 47 to 48c.

Eggs. — Extra, 30½c; extra firsts, 29½c; firsts, 28½c; common, 26½c.

Poultry.—Fowls, 28 to 34c; roosters, 19 to 22c; ducks, 30 to 35c; geese, 24 to 26c.

Hay.—No. 1 Timothy, $20; No. 2, $16.

Bridgeport, Conn., Markets

(Supplied by Bureau of Markets of Connecticut Department of Agriculture.)

May 15. — Fruits and Vegetables. — Apples, Baldwins, bu., $2.50 to $3; A 2½-in., bbl., $6 to $7.50; No. 2 and drops, 14 qts., 50 to 75c; oranges, Florida, 176-216, $4 to $5.50; strawberries, qt., 18 to 20c; asparagus, Conn., fancy, lb., 20 to 22c; A grade, lb., 16 to 18c; doz. 2-lb. bchs, $3.50 to $4.50; beans, green, bu., $3 to $3.50; beets, new, crate, $3.50 to $3.75; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2.50 to $2.75; cabbage, 100 lbs., $3.50 to $3.75; carrots, new, crate, $3.50 to $4; celery, 12-stalk bun., $1 to $1.15; dandelions, bu., 75 to 85c; kale, bbl., $2 to $2.50; lettuce, doz., $1 to $1.25; onions, Texas, bu., $1.90 to $2; peas, bu., $3.50 to $4; potatoes, 2 bu., U. S. No. 1, $2 to $2.25; radishes, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; rhubarb, lb., 3 to 4c; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.50.

Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., 38 to 40c; chickens, live, lb., 30 to 32c; dressed, lb., 44 to 48c; ducks, dressed, lb., 31 to 33c; fowls, dressed, lb., 39 to 42c; live, lb., 35 to 38c; turkeys, dressed, western, lb., 42 to 48c; butter, 92 score, lb., 46 to 50c.

Eggs.—Conn. newlaid fancy, 42c; Conn. special No. 1, 38 to 40c; Conn. special No. 2, 30 to 35c; Conn. extra, 36 to 38c; Conn. gathered, 38 to 40c; western, 32 to 36c.

The Story of Ark Farm

PART III

Mother was forced to keep her promise, though reluctantly. Years went by, and the longer I stayed the better I liked it. True, the going was sometimes rough, and help was at last out of the question. Many times I was left alone with a big farm on my hands and house full of people. What I didn't know about cooking and housekeeping would make an interesting book. Mother had worked herself out, and then came the climax. Could I run it alone? I believed I could—and I did; and so for more than 16 years I kept my promise. The people lost interest in the place as their own children outgrew the love for the wild places. The automobiles came and they found more interesting scenes in other climes. Often I saw none of them for two or three years at a stretch, and the time came for needed repairs. There was no likelihood of the mines ever being opened, and so for years I had foreseen what might happen. I was myself growing older, and beginning to break under the strain, but the love for the place grew stronger year by year. I had long since given myself up to conditions as they had come to me, and loved the environment more and more as days went by.

The goats had cleared the brush from the big meadows, and Timothy and clover replaced it. Flowers dotted the landscape everywhere. Birds came yearly to the bird boxes, and I always seemed to find time to band them, especially in the Winter, although there were fewer varieties. This was interesting work, too, and gave me my long-looked-for chance to study the life of the wild. Beavers came and built their dams in the brook below the meadow, and deer hunters seemed to find a paradise with me through the late Fall. The old, round, hand-made flower beds of Mother Griffin had been kept intact. I never allowed anybody to disturb them; they were her own; and the honeysuckles and royal bluebells readily responded to a little coaxing, and soon spread and bloomed as I imagined they had done for her a hundred years before.

Blue herons nested in the marshland, and purple martins filled the boxes provided for them; while shy-eyed deer grew tame and waxed fat along the water courses as they fed upon the luxurious lily pads and other aquatic plants that grew in profusion.

Usually in Winter I had nobody with me, though sometimes I had a chore boy; but when I did, it was extra work, and I would always rather care for the stock myself. The only disagreeable part of it was when I wanted to go away, though this was seldom, and the longer I stayed in the less desire I had to leave it. I had been alone so much; perhaps I had grown to be an "Indian", for I spent much time in the woodland studying the life of the wild, of which I never seemed to tire. The last few years the number of farm animals had been greatly reduced, and this gave me more opportunity for my work, which consisted largely of writing and nature study. There was always something new happening around this place, strange as it may seem to you, though often I saw no one for a week at a stretch, especially through the Winter months. The storms were often long and severe, with great depths of snow. You have seen many of the Beaver Meadow pictures in former issues of THE R. N.-Y. I loved the chance to make pictures; they are always interesting and instructive. Some Winters the snows were so deep it was impossible to get out except on snowshoes, though I used to go to the letter box, more than a mile away, every day, no matter how severe the weather was, for I had learned to love the crash of the storm and the whip o' the gale.

One morning as I opened the horse-barn door I heard the cry of baby puppies. Of course I was expecting them, and hurried to investigate. Down under the manger, in a snug, warm nest which I had prepared for the mother, was a writhing, wiggling mass of 10 tiny black puppies.

I was delighted, for I had long since promised myself that the next one that came which suited my fancy I would keep and train for a farm dog. I picked one up and carried it to the light. What a veritable little beauty!—black blanket with a white even color, little white-pink feet, and a white stripe in his face; almost as big one way as the other, and surely had a wonderful set of lungs for one so young. He writhed and twisted in my hands until he almost kicked his way loose, so I returned him to the nest and picked up another. After I had looked them all over, I took the first one up again, for he surely had already won a place in my heart, though I little realized the prize I had drawn, and I often wondered in after years if it would have been the same had I made a different selection. No, it never could have been any different; Providence had helped me, and so it was Tippie who should be my constant companion in the years to come. I never dreamed I had drawn a dog with a human brain, yet such proved to be the case, as we shall see later on.

It was the 12th of April when they had come into the world, and by the middle of May 10 tiny balls of black fur were beginning to crawl out from the nest and sun themselves at the front of the stable.

One by one the brothers and sisters found a new home, until my black baby was all there was left. Day by day he continued to grow, and as he grew older he also grew more affectionate and cunning, and by the end of Summer had become a big, strong shepherd, typical of his breed, and as bright as the noon-day sun. When he got old enough to toddle I used to carry him in my arms after the cows, and when he was seven months old he would go short distances after them alone. By another Summer my cow troubles were over, as the vast estate had little or no fences, and the cattle ran when and where they pleased. You who do not know, or appreciate, the value of a dog of this kind on the farm cannot conceive what a help such an animal is; and few of you, perhaps, have ever seen one like him.

It was seldom necessary to give a command; just the rattle of the milk pails would be sufficient, and like a flash he was away. He would bring them as carefully as a man would, never hurry or worry them, and if one was missing he knew it long before I did, and never ceased his hunt until the missing animal was found and brought to the yard. He would bring up the sheep, herd the goats, separate the different kinds of fowls and drive them into their own pens, bring in wood, and do things that would make the average farm boy blush with shame.

There were no keys to the house ever turned after Tippie had grown up, and no strangers ever entered unannounced. If a crow or a hawk came in sight he gave chase and immediately drove them from the premises. The meadows were cleaned of woodchucks in short order, and every fox in the neighborhood knew its bounds.

He never left the place except to go for the mail, and never knew there was any world beyond his own home until the day I forced him at the end of his first chain to leave it.

When I went away he always knew it, and when I was getting ready he would go to the front porch, and there, with head between his paws, lie in wait until I returned; then bounded to meet me somewhere between the house and the long hill leading from it. He knew the squeak of the old wagon, and later the rattle of the tin Lizzie; all in all, he was and is today a dog with a human brain.

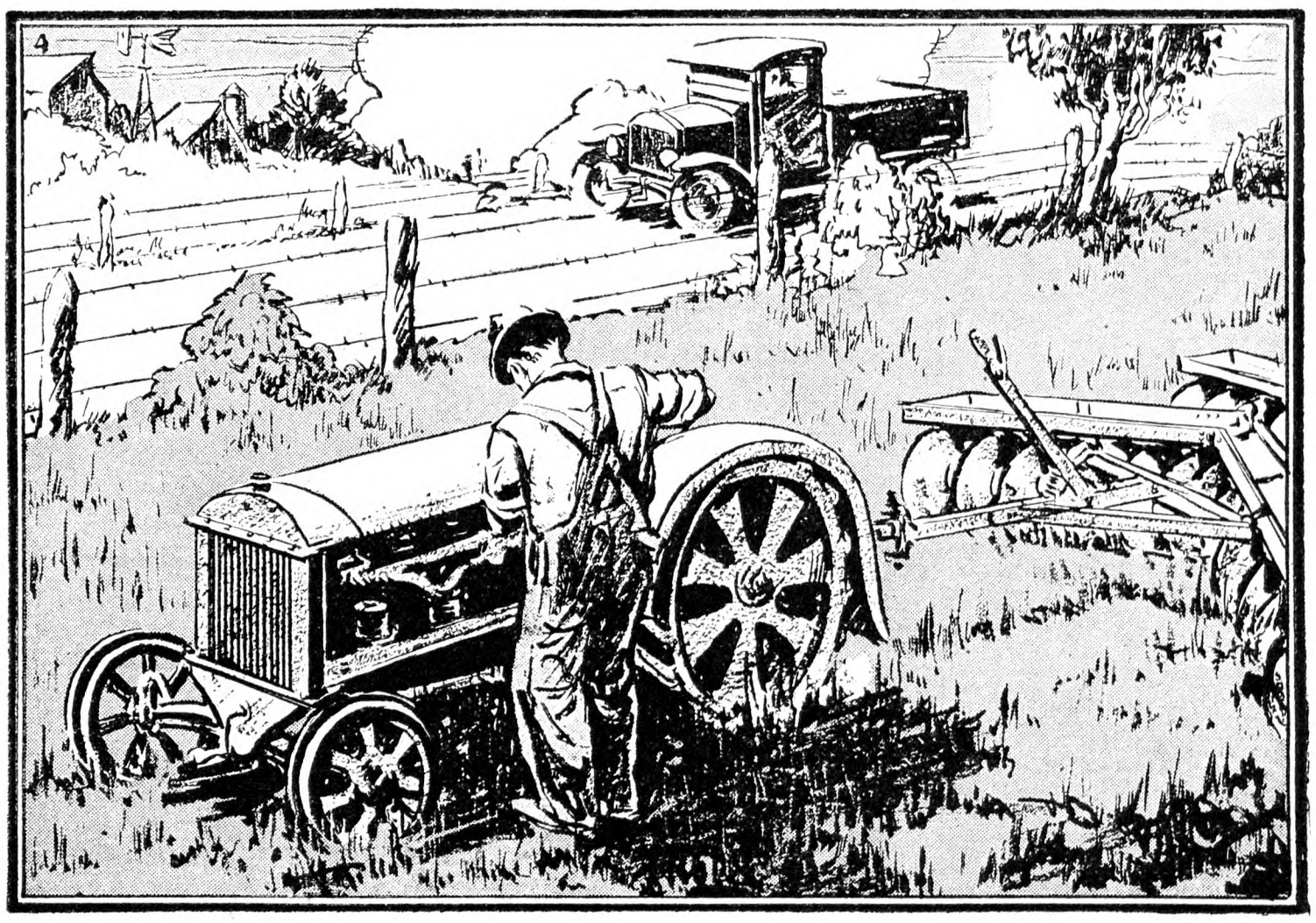
What a pity I couldn't have stayed with him in his old home as long as he lived; for he has never been happy since he was forced to leave it, and while he is still on the job at 12 years of age, and lies at my feet as I write tonight, there's seldom a day that he does not tease me to "take him back home"—and what would he do if I should carry him back to the letter box? Some day I shall do it and see.

The house was an old-fashioned farmhouse with two stories and a large basement below, with the men's room at the front. One rainy afternoon as I sat on the big porch talking with one of the men, who was working in the hayfield, something happened. It was the first happening of the kind, and "spooks and ghosts" had been forgotten. The man lived here before me and was one of those superstitious fellows who believed in the haunted house. He had repeatedly told me of these frequent happenings, and really believed they were so. Ghosts, as usual, that day were his subject, and as he proceeded with his story a great crash sounded from the men's room below as Tippie sprang with bristling main to the window; nor would he be quieted, even by strong reprimands, but continued to growl and bark, jumping viciously at the windows as though somebody was inside. We went below and could discover nothing wrong; nothing was astir, and the dog slunk away with his tail between his legs; while the man, pale as the proverbial ghost in which he so firmly believed, tottered back to the porch above.

"Now what do you think about this place being haunted?" he remarked. "Now do you believe it?" "Why, most certainly not," I replied. "Then how do you account for that, and do you think that dog would lie?"

Later I discovered that a picture with a glass pane had fallen, the glass splintered, making a noise, leaving the picture standing up behind a bench in the rear. This was ghost number one, and easily accounted for. But the man refused to stay in the house another night; so I paid him and he went. WILLET RANDALL.

(To Be Continued)



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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

A SATURDAY.—Here it is on a Saturday, and there have been many occupations by many people on this ranch. To begin with the youngest, Charles has put in a terrifically full day fishing, and will probably be the tiredest of the lot come night. He has had much company from neighborhood boys, and the pond is worth all the work it cost to have them all come and have such a good time. All these boys have worked equally hard with Charles. Such digging of bait you never saw—probably enough for one for each fish in the State of Connecticut. The latest report brought up to the Parson as he lies here in bed was something like this, in fact it was exactly like this: One perch, two suckers, one bullhead, seven roach, two snakes, one eel last night, and a snapping turtle the night before. Surely, even if the number of each was not great, the variety could hardly be found fault with. If the Parson's temperature takes a downward climb, as a special favor, he may get the perch for supper. Charles had a sucker for dinner. These suckers seem quite inclined to bite a worm, which they seldom do, as you know. While the water is still cold, they are good to eat; in fact, they are fine eating. The bullhead, being apparently in the primer grade from his size, is especially favored, for a permanent residence has been established for him in a hollowed-out place in the sand by the brook, with one end covered and shaded by a board. Here it is expected to grow and wax fat and the Parson's family have salted fish for the Winter. You know when Benjamin Franklin's father was rolling another barrel of salt cod in the cellar for the Winter, Ben, aged seven, suggested that he ask the blessing over the whole barrel at once to save doing so at each meal of each day till the barrel was gone.

A NEW POLE.—This tremendous revival of the fishing industry on the Parson's farm has been largely brought about by the purchase of a brand-new steel fishing rod at the cost of 85 cents. The new line cost a quarter, and what joy and pride he has had in both! Could there ever be a better paying investment of a similar amount on a farm? "I caught two trout on one of those hooks," beamed a small boy to the Parson down in a country schoolhouse yesterday. The Parson was nonplussed at first.

"What hooks do you mean?"

"Why, the hooks you sent me."

Then the Parson remembered how he did send this boy some fishhooks by mail. He heard him say down at the old church how he had none, and the fish were always dropping off a bent pin.

THE CROPS.—Going up the age scale a bit, Closson and Reddie have been spreading lime and fertilizer for corn and a big garden we hope to have this year. We put three tons of lime on an acre and a half where we shall have corn, and then we will try to seed it down to Alfalfa. The old Alfalfa lot has been down for four years now, and while there is still a fair crop, yet the common grass creeps in tremendously. We top-dress it each Spring with fertilizer of a quality not having any nitrogen, as the Alfalfa will get that for itself. We shall put in quite a lot of early sweet corn up on this high and dry piece, and perhaps the boys can make a cent on it. It will ripen during vacation when they have some time. Reddie will have to stay out of trade school a while and help the Parson till the other boys get out and can help some. It takes just about half a man's life now to go to school and if he is able to settle down and begin to live at 30 he is lucky.

A HELPER.—Reddie is somewhat improving as a "helper" with following around after him to see if he covered the ice up after getting out a cake, or left the cow stable door open so the cold draft goes in on the cows, or left the cow untied so she could go into the pig feed and eat all night as she did last week, or give the heifers enough hay to last two jumbo elephants a month. Really it is not so very much more work to do this all the time than it would be to go round and do all the work yourself. He must have been a little too tired the other day to open the slide door far enough for the cow to go through, so she knocked it clear off the track and smashed the big panes of glass in it. Especially did the Parson appreciate his help when he came down the other night at two o'clock to go over and see if the lambs were all right and went to light the lantern only to find that he turned the wick clear down in the bottom the first and only time he ever used it, and then quietly hung it away without saying a word to anybody. Patience is a great virtue sure enough! It sometimes comes a little high. His deafness is the worst of all, however. You yell your head off and he hears or not hears after a manner that pleaseth him the most. But then he is coming on and is willing to help at any time in any way—any old way.

THE REST OF THEM.—Most of the rest of the family seem to have gone in town. Shelley goes in to practice on a big pipe organ in there. He is still going to Yale Music School, and has two years after this—making a five-year course. Mrs. Parson has gone in to get some sewing material, for now with the woman to help us she has quite a little time for sewing. Sometime we shall try to get her a little motor to put on her machine. They should not cost a great deal and they say they work fine. She is also going to get some things for the girl who had a broken limb and is staying here and going to school. She expects to graduate from the grammar school in June. The cost of this graduating business is altogether too high, but it is hard to know what to do about it. Some will never go any further to school, and to them it means much. Besides a full outfit of clothing from head to toe, they now are supposed to have both a graduating pin and a ring. The Parson scraped out all the wallets in the house before they went and it won't strain their backs bringing home what's left. Luckily, as the Parson goes round speaking, people are good and often give him a collection and other good friends constantly help him. What a help it is to have some money to spend in this work! So many churches just keep the machinery running and there stop—just where the real work should begin.

THE BABY SECTION.—Then there is the baby section of the place. The woman who helps us has her hands more than full, but she loves outdoor work and all that goes with it. We got 104 chicks (bought 100), and they are now going on three weeks old, and she has 94. That is doing pretty well—just with boxes and hot jugs. The Parson got some little mash hoppers for 10 cents each, and two of these things you screw on the top of a mason jar and then turn it other side up. Then there are the two little pigs, and besides, and most important of all, some 11 little lambs. There are four sets of twin lambs. If those old hens would only deign to "sit" we might have some little ducklings. But then why should they sit, hasn't the Parson and ten thousand others made it a point for generations to cut off the heads of setters for the Sunday dinner? The few left are getting wise to it apparently, and one cannot blame them. However, a good parishioner has some duck eggs in an incubator, and there may be results from there.

LAID UP.—But the Parson spoke of being in bed as he wrote. Yes, tonsilitis got hold of him yesterday and the fever came on, but it is not bad and he will soon be all right. It is a strenuous life he leads, far too much so and he certainly is going to give up something before long, though it is hard to tell what. To be so driven that one almost dreads living at all does not pay. Rush, rush, rush, till you drop. The Parson flays others for doing this all the time, and then is just about as bad himself. It must be fully 12 years since he was sick before and he doubts if he has had a doctor for some 15 years. So that is not so bad.

COMMUNITY SERVICES.—Many of these towns with a multiplicity of churches are finding a real unity of spirit and purpose in a big community Sunday night service with a speaker and movies. The Parson was up to White River Junction, Vt., a while ago, and spoke for such a service. There must have been 700 people present. They sang hymns with a fine spirit, and the meeting was as orderly and reverent and quiet as a church. It is rather hard to get good movies for such occasions, but more and more good ones are coming out all the time.

THE LAME BOY.—Did the Parson write about the little boy down country that had been lame for 12 years and had to walk with one hand on his knee? Well, he is now in the Shriners' hospital in Springfield and it actually looks as though he were going to walk some day. It will certainly be regarded in the light of a miracle down in that section. He has been up there four weeks now, and will be there certainly a month longer. They have regular school there, so he does not get behind in his grade at all.

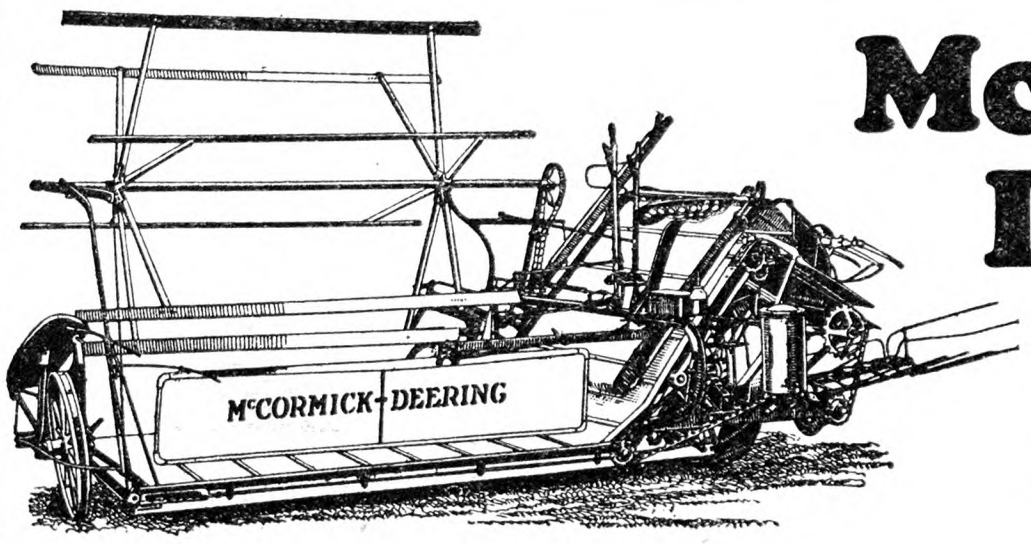
NOT PETS.—Pets are all very well, but the Parson still insists that you cannot get along on a farm covered with animals kept for pets alone. "Yes, we had a fine pig last Fall, but you know we made a regular pet of it, and so when it was killed no one felt like eating any. Really the dogs got most of it." It made the Parson shudder to think of the dogs getting those sweet tender spare ribs that he and the boys set so much store by. The dog gets the bacon rind here, but not much more, you may be assured.

Cleaning Division Ditch

I wish to know whether owner of adjoining farm can be compelled to share in the expense, or work of cleaning out the ditch separating the two farms. E. B.
Maryland.

Much would depend on the history of the ditch. It might be possible for two property-owners to agree to the construction and maintenance of such a boundary ditch, so that it would be practically as much an obligation as a line fence.

If any readers have known of such cases will they please tell us?



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the McCormicks and their associates have developed, built and improved grain harvesting machines. In so doing they have accumulated an unequaled fund of knowledge and experience which has been passed on to the advantage of millions of farmers.

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NO MATTER how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush, a can of "Black Leaf 40" and a few minutes time for "painting" it on top of the roosts are required to rid an entire flock of body-lice. Do away with old laborious and disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping and greasing!

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About a half hour before fowls perch, "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts. When fowls perch upon roosts that have been so "painted," fumes are slowly released that permeate the feathers, killing the lice. The treatment is so easy, effective and cheap that poultry owners need never be bothered by poultry lice. Think of the time, labor and expense that this method saves! There is no individual handling of fowls. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by poultry supply dealers, druggists, hardware, seed stores, etc.

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WORKS WHILE CHICKENS ROOST

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KILLS INSECTS—*PRESTO!*

Controls Bean Beetles, Japanese Beetles, Leafhopper, Rose Bugs, Aphis, Thrips, Scale, Caterpillars, Tomato and Currant Worms, Squash Bugs, Mealy Bugs, Red Spider, etc. Safe on Mushrooms in powdered form.
Non-poisonous. Spreads evenly. Stainless. Non-corosive. Economical. Dilutes heavily. Send for circular and testimonials. Correspondence solicited. We can help you if insects trouble.
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Sprays, Weed Killer, Fertilizers, etc.
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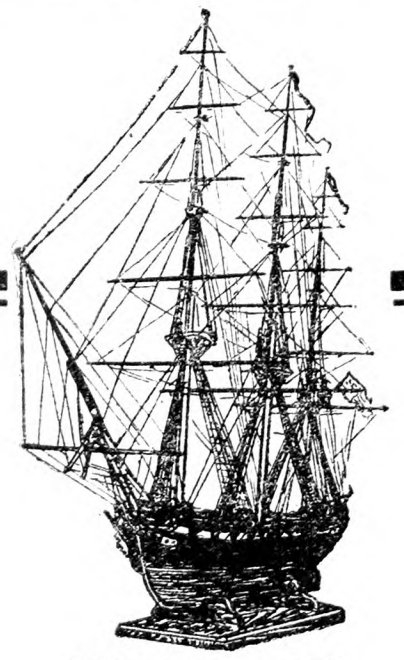

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333 West 30th Street, New York

Gladioli for Every Garden

The Gladiolus is truly everybody's flower. It is easy to grow; the certainty of results, its comparative inexpensiveness, its usefulness as a cut flower or as an embellishment to the garden, its long-lasting qualities, and the amazing range of colors available, all combine to make it so. Even the devotees of the cult of other favorites, such as the rose, the Delphinium, the peony and the Iris recognize the sterling merits of "glads", as they are popularly termed, and florists grow them by the thousands to supply the cut-flower market. Pre-eminently the Gladiolus is adapted to the amateur's requirements, and certainly no flower is more worthy of his attentions.

The large-flowered section is probably the best known, and many magnificent varieties are included in this type. The spikes are majestic and perhaps rather massive in appearance, but they lend themselves especially well to garden decoration, and if intermingled with some lighter foliage, such as a few sprays of Gypsophila or Asparagus Sprengeri, they may be used effectively as cut flowers.

Beautiful though the large-flowered type may be for garden embellishment, they are easily surpassed by the newer Primulinus hybrids for home decoration. These latter are remarkable for their light and graceful appearance, their superb colors, and the ease with which they lend themselves to all forms of indoor floral decoration. They possess thin wiry stems, with the individual flowers spaced comparatively widely apart. The flowers are not so large as those of the older class, and the top petals are hooded in a demure and charming fashion. The color range embraces the most wonderful art shades imaginable, mostly in tones of salmon, pink, cream, yellow, orange and orange-scarlet. A curious point with respect to this wide range of colors is that many colors may be successfully mixed in a decoration without any suspicion of one color clashing with another, and always in perfect taste.

In the herbaceous or mixed border Gladioli are invaluable for planting in groups among low growing and early flowering herbaceous subjects, such as Spiræas or bleeding hearts, in this way securing two distinct periods of bloom from the one area of ground, while massed in front of shrubbery they make a handsome display.

Plantings may be made between the beginning of May and the end of June, and to insure a succession weekly or fortnightly intervals should be allowed between the plantings. The ground must be well prepared by deeply spading and incorporating therewith some old decayed manure and a liberal sprinkling of bonemeal. Some difference of opinion exists as to the best depth to plant the corms, but all agree that on a light sandy soil they should be placed deeper than in a heavier medium. From three to a maximum of five inches is, in my opinion, the most favorable depth. If planting for cut flowers the corms should be set in rows 15 inches apart, allowing five or six inches between them in the rows, while if grouped in the border or in beds an allowance of nine or 10 inches between the corms will be sufficient.

During the growing season the top two inches of soil should always be maintained in a loose and powdery condition by the frequent use of the cultivator, and a light dressing of powdered sheep manure worked into the surface soil just as the flower spikes show will do much to promote healthy growth and insure fine blooms. Staking must of course be attended to, and for this purpose thin green canes three feet in length are quite adequate to support the growth, and at the same time are not unduly conspicuous.

Artificial watering should not be resorted to except in periods of very prolonged drought when the plants are obviously distressed, and then the soil should receive a thorough soaking, which will be sufficient for a week or 10 days.

Before considering the actual cutting of the flowers two facts must be clearly understood. First, the Gladiolus forms a new corm each year, and the original corm which was planted in the Spring shrivels away. Secondly, the leaves of the plant are the "lungs"—through which it breathes and at the same time are the factories in which the plant food is manufactured to feed the rapidly growing new corm. It will be readily understood, therefore, that if the leaves, or most of them, are cut away with the flower spike the proper formation of the new corm is impossible and rapid deterioration of the stock results. In order to cut the flower spike with the minimum of injury to the leaves it is quite a good plan to insert a sharp penknife at the base of the stem and give the spike a gentle jerk each way until it snaps off, when it can be readily withdrawn from its sheath of basal leaves. The spikes should be cut when the bottom flower expands fully; then every flower bud will open in succession while in water indoors. As the bottom blooms fade they should be cut away.

The harvesting of the Gladiolus corms should take place when the foliage commences to ripen in the Fall. After digging them up they are left to dry for a few hours on the surface of the ground, and then are stored in a cool place away from frost until the following Spring.

It is heartening to think that we are yet far from the culminating point in the development and popularity of this elegant garden flower. The present large-

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"A boy can handle it"

To make the work lighter and your investment more lasting, this popular rake—with modern refinements—leaves nothing to be desired.

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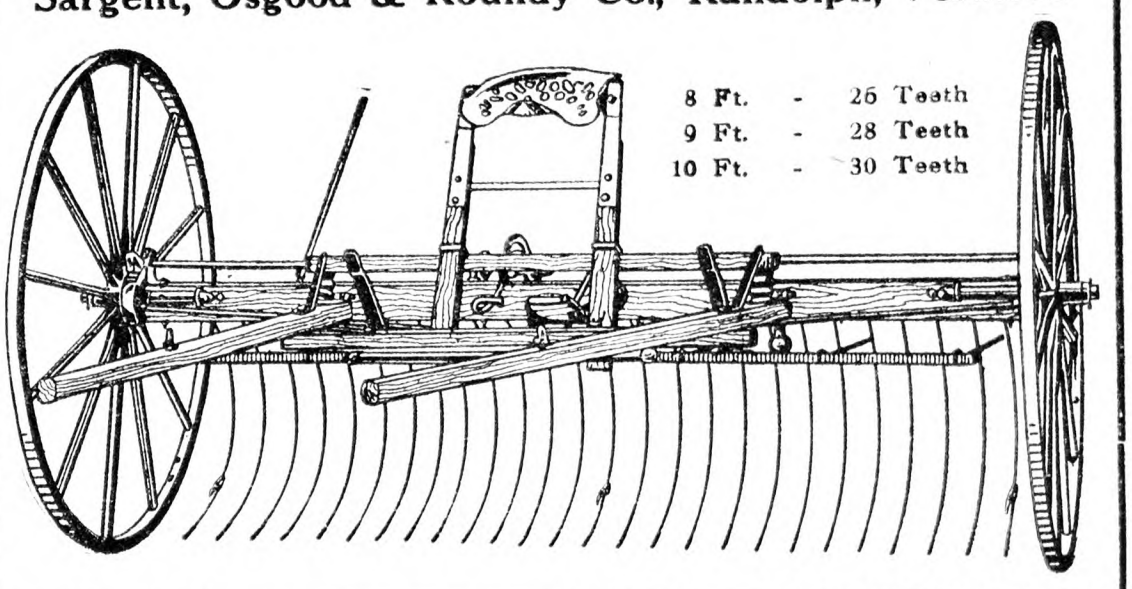

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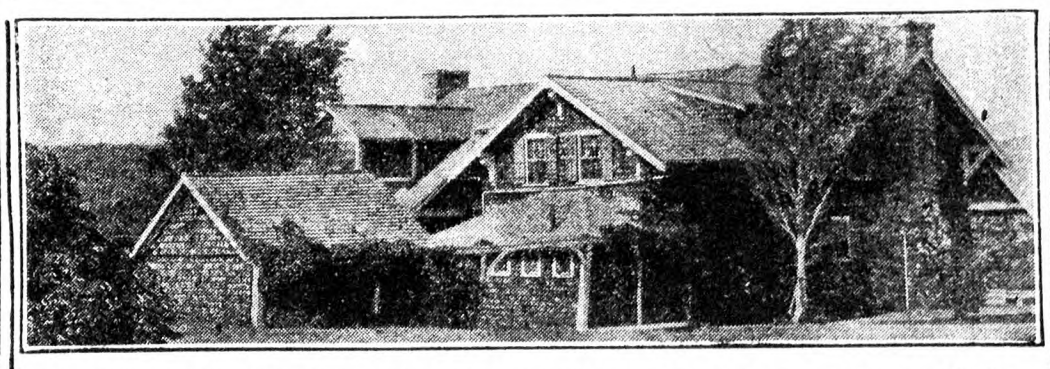

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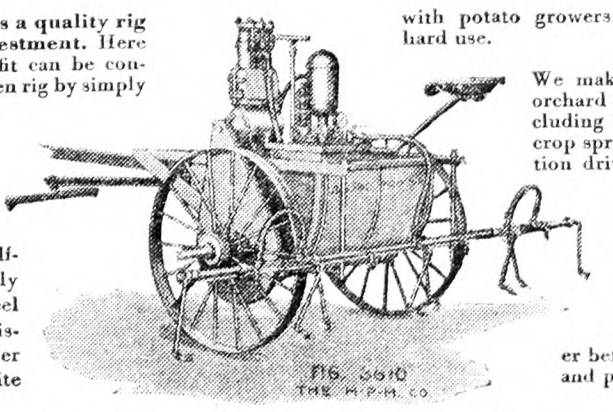

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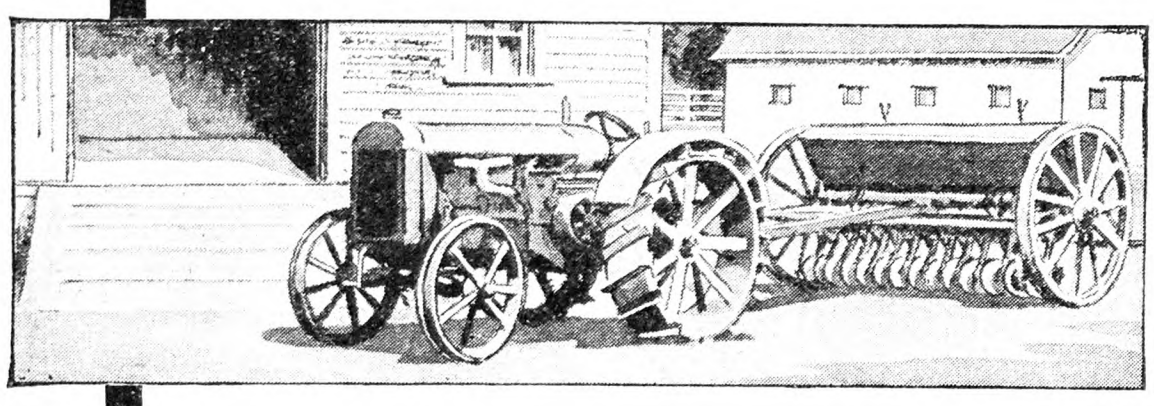

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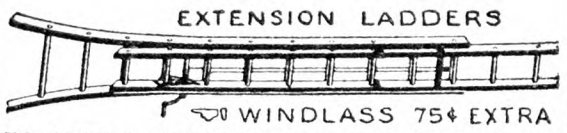

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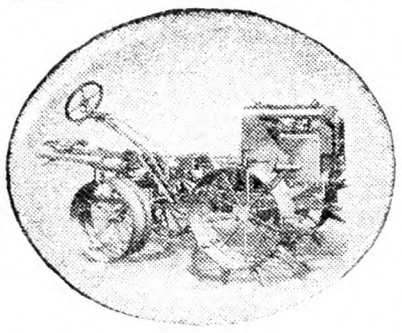

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flowered type is a hybrid race referred to as Gandavensis, and contains the "blood" of some half dozen species. The introduction of the Primulinus type gave a great impetus to breeders, and there is still open a wide field for experiment, as about 160 species are known to botanists. Many of these, such as Gladiolus tristis, are sweetly scented, so that it is only reasonable to suppose that the future will bring us fragrant varieties combining all the good qualities of the present garden race of Gladiolus. Coloring may yet be improved, and it is far from impossible that bi-generic hybrids with the delicately blue Babianas would produce varieties in colors up to the present unthought of, while several other allied genera afford possibilities in this direction.

T. H. EVERETT.

The World at the Isthmus

Violet has read my notes on the day in the Panama Canal, and with some chagrin. "You haven't told them about the 'whistle' signs set in the bank along the deep cuts, and how the boat seemed to bellow at them the instant they came into view, and how her voice echoed. You didn't say that we kept meeting ships from England, Denmark and Germany, or how the airplanes went by so close, and waved to us from the cockpit. You could have told about the wild animals that live on the islands in the Gatun Lake, and that once in a fire a lot of them were driven to the top, but the big snakes just lay there and fried all coiled up as they were, and the buzzards ate them. You didn't even tell that we are going to have a Panama parrot. I should think they would like to know about such things."

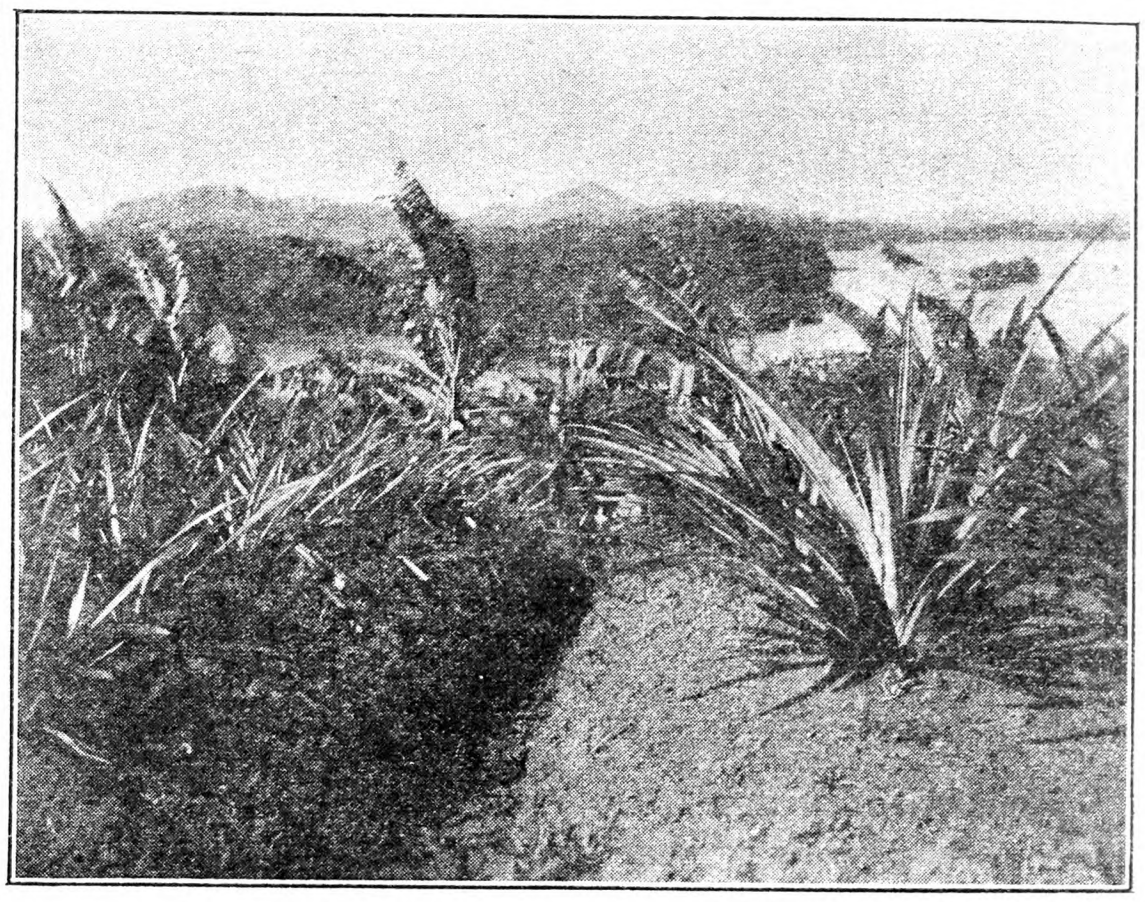
I perceive that I should have let Violet use the typewriter so that my paragraphs might have been packed to the limit with travel lore. But it is not too late yet. One only needs to place a clean sheet of paper in the machine, as one baits a trap for a mouse. The chances are that when I come back again the sheet will be neatly filled with the ideas of a child who talks in question marks, and cannot resist writing down the answers in typing. The moment the little red portable is set up, "Mother, may I use the typewriter?" The thoughts that come into being in this way are not what she would put in her school composition—not so stiffly proper. She would not have set down for the inspiration of classmates. "I was awakened by the roosters at the next place. They were waking people up for it was six o'clock and everybody should be getting up then. They were trying to make us feel happy so we wouldn't be homesick. I saw them afterwards. They were tied up by one leg with a string like we tie up animals. A rooster does not think anything of being tied up here. The little black dog that barked so hard last night is called 'Panama.' He was the first thing that met us when we came downstairs. There was a long table set with a white cloth. It was like eating out of doors, for there were not any walls, but just posts. Annie is the cook's name. She is just as black as Mr. Perkins was. I like her all the more for that. She brought us some porridge, only we call it oatflake. After a while mother asked her why she kept her hat on all the time. She said, 'Cause ma hair ain't combed.' Annie is nice and kind to Mark and me. She always raises her voice at the end of a sentence, even when she is not asking a question. She came from Trinidad. Outdoors the sweet and balmy air seemed just like home. The tall, stately palm trees waved softly over head. A black bird flitted here and there among the branches."

We have just been served breakfast while the sun rose over the top of the hill above us. Our cottage is set on the side of a hill. Old Sol is very regular in his habits here. He begins to brighten the east at six, and leaves the west at that time in the evening. There is no long Summer evening in the tropics, and the breeze that whispers up the hillside is cool enough to make a sweater feel very comfortable, or to wake up "rheumatiz." At seven, in the morning, walking is quite satisfactory exercise. At eight one begins to feel warm, but after nine it is hot work. This is why we take the jitney over to the Pacific Coast and the ruins of old Panama.

A bend in the road brings us suddenly to the ocean, shining between a stretch of black tide-deserted mud, and Uncle Sam's battleships at the horizon line. The tide rises 16 ft. on this side of the isthmus, and only 17 inches on the Atlantic side. The mud is lava ash from the now extinct volcano that hovers over Panama City, and figures mainly as a roost for buzzards. Some of the black mass proves to be rock, so near the color of the mud that Daddy sinks in up to his shoetops, when thinking to step on a rock. I am told that veins of pure copper which once ran molten down the sides of the old volcano may be picked up here by a man with a shovel and hip boots.

Elsie wrote: "As I went over the rocks I found a little crab, and beside him I found a little stick, and so I held the stick in front of him, and he walked on it. He was a fierce little fellow, and seemed to think that he was scaring me. While mother was coming with the camera, he dropped off the stick and went into a hole, where he fought against coming out. When he did give up and I got him back on the stick, he acted as if he was going to run right up my arm. But mother took his picture with me holding him."

MRS. F. H. UNGER.



Bananas and Pineapples in Panama

Keeping Up With Spring

Now that the grass grows to cutting height almost over night lawn mowers need sharpening and a general going over. The asparagus has been cut once and like the dandelion proves a Spring tonic. The ground is soaked with the frequent rains. Cayuga Lake is high and some damage has been done to cottages and piers. The ecstatic fisherman brings home suckers now from the swiftly rushing creeks. An old bee-keeper prophesies a shortage in the fruit crop this season because the bees are not yet at work. A good way to keep up with Spring and her complete metamorphosis is to give the mail boxes a coat of white paint and fresh lettering.

Riding over the hills in Steuben County, along a road running between old stump fences, one comes upon a hilltop cemetery overgrown with flowering myrtle, resting under seven pines. An old rail fence keeps off the grazing cattle. A heavy gale has felled a century old pine and in falling it has broken a stone somewhat larger than the rest. Getting out to examine the broken pieces one finds it a memorial of Maria Pickmann, who died May 26, 1811, at the age of 29 years. The names of her husband, two daughters and one son are also written on the gray stone. Just one of the forgotten in one grass-grown cemetery. E. C. R.

Seneca Co., N. Y.

Late Spring in Ohio

Our grapes froze April 19 when thick ice formed on water in the chicken pails. Currants were in blossom, and they are gone, too. The ground is not dry enough to plow for strawberries or anything else. No one around here could even plow for oats. Lettuce, in a little garden, is the same size it was three weeks ago—just doesn't grow. We are thankful no tornado has visited us as in 1924. E. D.

Cuyahoga Co., O.

AGITATED WIFE: "I'm positive that was a human being we ran over." Motorist (in thick fog): "Good! Then we're still on the road all right."—Pearson's.

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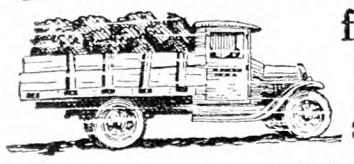

Mr. C. S. Newcomer, of Chambersburg, Pa., got an extra truckload of potatoes (seventy bushels) from one acre sprayed with PYROX. This seventy bushel EXTRA YIELD amounted to a 22% increase over his yield from potatoes sprayed with a home-made mixture.

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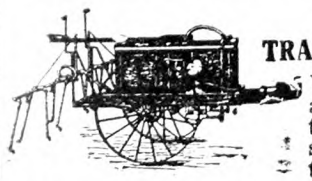

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Thoughts From Long Acres

It is interesting to note that those old-timers like the Spy and Baldwin were not fooled by the hot weather of early April, but kept their buds closely folded, while those youngsters, the McIntosh and Delicious, thought surely Summer had arrived, and shot out their fruit buds only to get a most awful chilling.

My plaint that no one wrote a song about our Northern States had a most unexpected result. From far-off California comes a song about Michigan written by a lady who is 75 years old. She is an ex-Michigander who, all unknowing to me, has been feeding her homesick soul on my Long Acre pieces which she describes as "so homey." She also requests a copy of the song "Grandfather's Clock," but strangely enough that is one of the things which everybody knows and no one knows, as most everyone can sing a few lines, but no one seems to know the whole piece.

From Virginia comes the information that a song writer explains the matter by saying Massachusetts and New Hampshire were not musical, like Virginia and Alabama. Well, sure enough, I cannot find a rhyme for those States, but I deny they are not musical. That writer never heard the murmur of a mountain brook as it laughed its way over stony bed or across green meadow; he never heard the chickadee chirping when snow was deep and winds cold; he never heard the song of a saw or the merry tinkle of sleigh bells.

W. H. A. tells me that the black-eye cow pea is the best for table use. If you have never eaten cow peas you have sure missed something good. Turnip-top greens, corn cake, cow peas, sorghum—yes, northerners have a lot to learn about good things to eat. From Western New York comes the information that they, too, had the hot spell and made some garden, only to have it buried under a snow, while Missouri sends word that prospects are good for an amazing fruit crop; the Winter wheat was not injured by the ice, but floods and breaking levees have drowned or smothered thousands of acres of wheat.

Here in Michigan everyone reports trees loaded with fruit buds, even young trees being set full. It looks as though my young apple trees may make me a crop this year for the first time. Even the "bearing age" and dwarf trees which I bought eight years ago, and which were said to bear the next year, but never bore an apple to date, are set full of fruit buds. Ten years of waiting, 10 years of plowing, hoeing, fertilizing, trimming, picking up brush, spraying, and never a nickel of income from those 500 apple trees, but this year they promise well, and are large enough to bear a real crop if they only will.

Calvin has been helping me hoe in the currant rows after I plowed away from them. He always has been small for his age, but he hoes valiantly, taking off his side—which I leave very thin—and keeping right up with me. The sight of that tiny boy on the other side of the row insisting on hoeing because he wants to help daddy, is sure enough cheering and helpful. Every so often he remarks, "Daddy, I am tired and my hoe is tired, I guess I go up and get a cracker," but he is soon back and chopping away again.

I papered the kitchen and the Missus has been painting the woodwork a bright blue, as we have enough of green, tan and gray. We welcome this advent of gorgeous colors for odd furniture and woodwork, as we may now allow our love of color full sway and still be right in style.

A nationally known syndicate writer has been wailing over the noise and hurry of modern times, and longing for a little tranquility. I quote for him the line of Hannah More, "Life's best joys consist of peace and ease," and advise him to move from his kitchenette flat above the elevated to the broad reaches of the farm, but not on a trunk line road and not too near a town. Town people often pity us for what we miss, while we pity them for what they have. Walk with me in the quiet eventide down the old road which leads to the back of Long Acres. See the beautiful trees clothed in living green, the currant bushes loaded with fruit, the vineyard stretching toward the south, hear the meadow lark and the killdeer, feast your eyes on well-turned earth ready for planting, not so much ease perhaps at this time of year but blessed peace and soul-quieting tranquility close to nature and nature's God.

L. B. R.

Widow's Portion

I wish to be advised as to a widow's portion of real estate and money, where she is left alone, no children. Is it a law that she can claim $5,000 and use of farm? If there is a will and not willed one-third of money, can she have one-third of money without breaking will?

Virginia. B. B.

A widow shall be entitled to one-third of all the real estate owned by her husband at any time during coverture, seized of the estate of inheritance, unless her dower right has been barred, and if the husband shall die without issue the widow shall be entitled to one-third of such real estate, and in addition thereto, subject to the right of creditors, all the residue of such real estate of her husband. N. T.

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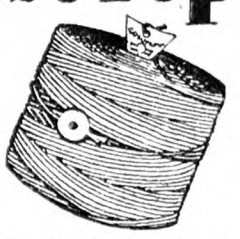

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"On 15 acres of corn, I lost but 3 or 4 hills"—

writes A. B. Wilmot, of E. Thetford, Vt. Crows and other pests had fairly picnicked on his corn-fields. Then someone told him of a way to coat his seed corn in a mixture that no crows or any other pests would touch, after they once had a taste of it. This corn-saver was Stanley's Crow Repellent.

Mr. Wilmot sent for some. He mixed it with his seed corn. He did not have to wait for it to dry, but planted it at once. And it did not clog the planter. It did not injure the seed corn. It was not poisonous. But it did keep every crow, mole, squirrel and other pest off of his corn-field. Mr. Wilmot is only one of hundreds who have written us that they would never plant a hill of corn again without using Stanley's Crow Repellent. "Money Back" guarantee, based on a 20-year record of performance. Large can, enough for 2 bu. of seed corn (8 to 10 acres), $1.50. Half size, $1.00. If your hardware, drug or seed store doesn't have it in stock, order direct. Address Cedar Hill Formulae Co., Box 500 H New Britain, Conn.

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

THAT group of everlasting flowers in the wood clearing on our cover page this week is fitting to the thought and spirit of Memorial Day. Decorating the graves of soldiers is a fine custom. Those whose friends lie there naturally want to do so. And all of us, though we may be far from our early homes and the family burying ground, may well journey to some place and lay our tribute beside the flag on the grave of one to us unknown. Memorial Day reminds us that "none of us liveth to himself."

*

IT IS charged by members of the Wisconsin Legislature that the big milk dealers of Chicago are trying to buy out Wisconsin milk dealers, and when unable to do so, Chicago milk inspectors help the Chicago dealers to drive the local dealers out of the business by drastic and unfair enforcement of the regulations. This policy has resulted in the introduction of a bill by Senator H. J. Stevenson which requires that all milk inspectors operating in Wisconsin shall be licensed by the State dairy department. The Chicago dealers are fighting the bill and veiled threats are given out to make it appear that the passage of the bill would lose the Chicago market for Wisconsin producers. The Chicago health officers also oppose the bill to keep the inspection in the control of the State of Wisconsin. There are many ways to take unfair advantage of a competitor or a patron with independence enough to stand up for his individual rights; but no way is more effective or sure than the authority and power of the public health authorities.

*

HAY fever is not, as the term might lead the uninitiated to expect, a disorder found chiefly upon farms, or one usually occurring in that delightful season of the year when even the most hardened city dweller turns in thought to sunny skies, aromatic meadows and sweet-smelling mows. Grass fever would be a more appropriate name, but even the grasses may point to the overhanging boughs of neighboring trees with an "And thou too." Those misery-causing colds that go under the name hay fever or rose colds are peculiar in their origin, being dependent upon a remarkable sensitiveness to the pollens of certain plants that some people entertain. Their season begins with the early budding trees, the maples and the birches; flowers and grasses follow with their distribution of pollens through the air to poison the noses of those susceptible to their malign action. The rose has given its name to these colds occurring in its season, but is probably usually innocent, since its pollen is heavy and not widespread. Timothy, blue grass and Redtop spread their pollens generously; some vines, like those of the Clematis family, may be irritant, and, later, the chief offenders, the weeds, are in bloom. Ragweed fever would more justly characterize the weeping eyes and running noses than does rose cold, for ragweed is probably the chief criminal among our plants. "Hay fever" may be suspected if the attacks come with some regularity and at certain periods of the year, these periods corresponding with the flowering of neighboring varieties of plants. Some are able to predict the time of their attacks, knowing when the offending pollen will be in the air. There are two remedies: the first and most certain being temporary removal to some locality where the plant responsible for the affliction does not flourish. A removal of but a few miles may be as satisfactory as a trip to the Rocky Mountains or to the seashore. The second remedy is vaccination against the pollen that causes the trouble, this particular pollen having been discovered by means of a series of skin tests made by a physician. Vaccination must be done weeks before the time of the expected attack, however, and is effective only in a proportion of the cases. This proportion is large enough and the treatment simple enough to make trial of it worth while on the part of many who suffer severely when the time of their affliction arrives.

*

PROTEIN is the most expensive constituent of feeds. Eastern dairymen buy thousands of tons of protein every year from the West. Cows in milk require plenty of protein in their rations. There are different kinds of proteins in every feeding substance. The cheapest and best proteins are carried by plants that can be pastured, cut and fed green or cured for hay. Blue grass pasture is rich in valuable proteins. If grazed at the right time and not over-grazed, Blue grass ranks high as a money-maker. Oats, wheat and Timothy, if pastured or cut and cured for hay at the right time, are rich in proteins. All plants that animals like, are best at certain stages of their growth. At these stages, their proteins are most available and most abundant. A plant is at its best for feed when its digestible protein content and its palatability are highest. By growing more of our proteins in pastures and meadows, we can lower the cost of making milk, diversify our farming, improve our soils and enhance the value of eastern farm lands. We can increase our income and strengthen our business by systematically building up our pastures and meadows.

*

WE REGRET to announce that W. W. Reynolds, of Ohio, our friend and correspondent for many years, died April 30. Readers will remember him best for the articles on sheep and his tireless interest in the industry. During his later years he traveled much about the country, talking sheep with such force and enthusiasm that the business took on new life in many localities. Mr. Reynolds was a man of action and intensely practical, yet here and there in his writings were strains of sentiment and feeling, showing a depth of friendliness and sympathy, very pleasant to read then and think about now. He was a delightful correspondent, his letters full of hope and carrying a stimulus to the better things of life.

*

SCARCELY 10 years have passed since radio began to be taken seriously. Now regular commercial service, personal and business messages, is going on between New York and San Francisco, the charges being practically the same as for telegrams sent by wire. The radio signals are said to make this 3,000-mile jump in one-sixtieth part of a second, which would seem to be speedy enough for all practical purposes. In former times expeditions to the polar regions were lost to the world for at least two years. Now Byrd's party, on the Antarctic continent, is in daily wireless communication with all the world, even the Greenland wireless station talking with them. The earlier and troublesome rough edges of radio operation are being rapidly smoothed out to a degree of perfection not even hoped for on the start.

*

WE HAVE many inquiries from readers with asparagus beds several years old that are not doing much. Some think that digging up and resetting the roots might help. This is not practical. Most of these root clumps are now too large to move, and if not, they have so little inherent good quality that they were never worth setting. It is possible to starve an asparagus bed with poor production, but inherently poor roots will never be profitable, no matter what care they get. There may be exceptions to this, but we have seen it prove true many times. Asparagus requires very heavy feeding—stable manure if available, and in any event plenty of fertilizer of a high grade, 4-8-10 or thereabouts. If the plants have been set deeply this food must be well dug in, to get it down where the roots can use it. The best plan where the asparagus bed is not satisfactory is to feed it well, and at the same time get another bed going with good roots, discarding all culls when setting. After this new bed is in bearing the old one may be discarded.

*

SOME people save large piles of leaves in Fall, expecting that they will rot down into humus during Winter. But the fiber in most leaves is too tough to be broken down in a single season. The fine woods mold we kick up when tramping through thick forest is the work of many years of decay. Leaves used in stable bedding may be spread all right in manure the next year, but solid piles of leaves require two years at least to get into usable shape. One of the worst mistakes is to spade these unrotted leaves into a garden. They will be working out and blowing away all Summer, as well as clogging the cultivator and hoe or hook. We once made a compost pile of about 10 wagonloads of leaves dumped into an out-of-the-way corner. A little lime was scattered through them and weeds and sods thrown on now and then. In two years the mass was in good shape to plow under.

*

NEW YORK State pays annually a considerable sum to county and town agricultural associations to reimburse the societies for the premiums paid for the promotion of agriculture and of domestic arts, education along agricultural lines, and the breeding of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, horses and other domestic animals. The amount appropriated for payment now on account of last season's fairs is $375,000. The maximum amount given any society now is $6,000, and 31 will receive it this year. There are in all 69 of these societies in the State.

*

MANY purebred dairy cattle sold at auction in the East last Spring were trucked to their new homes. The trucks were owned and operated by young men, most of whom had been farmers. They offered to transport the stock at a given rate per head per mile; the rate would be greatly reduced on a full truckload for a long haul. It seemed to us that, at the rate offered, these young men couldn't make any money. An engineer who specializes in the economics of truck transportation was a buyer at one of the sales. He assured us that the truck-owners were losing money but didn't know it. Complete and accurate book-keeping, he said, was practiced by very few truck-owners outside of cities. It would appear, therefore, that a young man who buys a truck on time or for cash, and makes trucking his business, is sure to lose his labor and his equity in the machine unless he keeps figures and facts that will show him just where he stands from week to week. Many "businesses" which lure young men away from farms are less profitable than farming ever has been. Incidentally it is worth noting that the cost of shipping fat live stock to market by truck in Central Illinois is 40.47 cents per 100 lbs. higher than by rail.

Brevities

LAST year Canada sent into this country maple products valued at $1,244,000.

THE "tin hen." That is what one of our readers calls her metal chick brooder.

DURING the last week in April, 10,800 tons of crude rubber were reported in shipment to this country. Nearly 8,000 tons were from Malaya.

THE scientists of the New York Botanical Garden say that this is to be a banner year for June bugs, a record crop being due to emerge from the white grub stage.

IN business correspondence, never abbreviate the name of your post office. No doubt "Prov." and "Mdtn." are perfectly plain if you live there, but you don't know how they appear to strangers.

BRICKLAYERS in this city will, under a recent agreement, receive wages of $15 a day, with a five-day week. Just how many cows must a farmer milk to pay a bricklayer for the walls of a new house?

OUR exports for the four months ending with April 30 this year totaled $1,846,658,000, or $270,000,000 above corresponding period last year. Imports for the same period this year were $315,503,000 less than the exports.

ABOUT 20 per cent of the potash used in the United States is now obtained from the brine of Searles Lake at Trona, Cal. Up to the end of the World War, we were almost wholly dependent on foreign sources for this valuable compound.

A WOMAN jailed for begging in New York recently excited pity by her forlorn appearance, but when searched by the police they found that she had $3,171.92 hidden inside her clothing. It is a safe rule to give nothing to street beggars.

A TOTAL of 1,498,183 dozen of eggs valued at $400,000 were marketed through the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool in 1928. The prices paid averaged higher than any previously received by the Pool. This pool was organized a few years ago by farmers' wives in Saskatchewan and with the exception of one man all the directors of the Pool are women.

OPERATING on the same principle as the oil-burning household refrigerators which were recently produced by a large manufacturer of oil stoves, a new milk cooler will make its appearance soon. It is said that the new milk cooler derives sufficient refrigeration from a small quantity of kerosene to reduce the temperature of 20 to 30 gallons of milk to around 40 degrees in about an hour and a quarter.

NO, it is not a good plan to plant corn on a field where badly smutted corn grew the year before. Where possible it pays to gather and burn or bury deeply all smutted ears and bunches before they ripen and break, scattering the spores about. Keep them out of the manure pile. Treatment of seed corn will not insure freedom from smut.

Three Promises Forgotten

IT MUST be admitted that the political platforms and the speeches of political candidates and their advocates were all indefinite enough on the farm problems to make it easy for any partisan to read his own meaning into them without binding anybody to anything. Nevertheless three definite promises were made:

1. The American markets were to be protected for American farmers.
2. The spread between producer and consumer was too much, and was to be reduced.
3. Agriculture was to be put on an economic equality with other industries.

Has anyone found anything in the bills now before Congress to fulfill these promises? We do not discover it. A few cents increase here and there on agricultural products will not protect the home markets for American farmers. The revenue may increase the national revenue, but so long as the foreign products come in they will reduce the demand of the markets, help create surpluses, and reduce the price of products from our own farms. Unless the tariff is made high enough to keep the foreign products out, there is little or no protection in our produce markets from foreign competition. The $33,000,000 worth of bananas are yet on the free list as substitutes for American fruits. Milk and cream, and butter and cheese, and casein, and oil substitutes come in in large volume, and under this bill will continue to do so. The present bills will not make good on promise one.

The cost of distribution has apparently been forgotten. We find no mention of it in reports from Washington. The silence is significant and ominous. The machinery of distribution is being centered more and more in the hands of large corporations and established systems. These make liberal contributions to campaign funds, charitable institutions and popular local movements, both social and civic. All this goes as a part of the business expense and makes a profitable investment. They seldom run for office, but their spokesmen are placed where they can be useful. There is nothing in the Congressional bills that would increase the farmer's present share of the consumer's dollar.

If the third promise meant anything it must be a way of saying that the average dollar invested in the business of the farm would pay as much profit as the average dollar returns from other industries; and that the labor of farm, and the skill devoted to management would receive returns equal to the rewards of labor and management in the other industries. There is nothing in the Congressional bills to encourage us to expect any attempt to make good on promise number three.

Congress can make good on the first promise only by making the tariff high enough to keep foreign agricultural products out as it does on products of other industries. It can make good on promises two and three only by helping farmers establish and finance markets in centers where prices are determined through the negotiation of sales by farmers themselves, or their chosen agents.

The one purpose of all this farm discussion and legislation is to give the farmer a larger return for his products. Congress may change the tariff, reduce his freight rates, lessen his taxes, loan him money and reduce the rate of interest, leaving the system of marketing as it now is, and the middlemen will estimate the benefits to the farmer and reduce the price so that the farmer's return will be no more than before. The discouraging part of it is that everyone in authority knows all this; and yet no one in power has courage enough to make a fight for the only plan that can put the business of the farm on an equality with industry.

The Government in Business

SENATOR WAGNER of New York was one of the two Democratic Senators to vote against the debenture provision in the Senate farm relief bill. He characterized the whole bill as "a mockery" and a "dressed-up scheme" to satisfy campaign slogans. He reminded the Senators that they themselves admitted that farmers will not join co-operative associations as now controlled, and therefore a plan to stabilize agriculture through such associations must be a failure. To make sure that stabilization really works, he said, the plan itself must be stable and sound. It must be one that will work. He proposed to eliminate by his amendment all the commodity stabilization corporations, and to create in lieu of them one single powerful corporation to handle the surplus operations contemplated by the bill. This corporation would be owned by the Government and controlled by the Government. The members of the Farm Board would be the directors. The capital would be $550,000,000. This would put the Government in business, he said, but the Senate bill did the same while pretending not to do so. This would take the bill out of a speculation and an uncertainty and make stabilization a sure success. It will stabilize all farm commodities and treat all alike from the beginning. He contended that the Government is embarrassed by pretending that it is not in business when it really is, and that the success or failure of stabilization should be assumed by the Government, which, in creating the scheme, becomes responsible for it. If we are going to pay for stabilization, he said, let us go at it in a way to get it.

Bills and Tariffs

ON MAY 14 the Senate passed the farm bill with the debenture provision, which President Hoover opposed, by a vote of 54 to 33 against. It is practically the same as the House bill except for the debenture feature. The Senate will now take up the tariff subject, and conferences between leaders of the House and Senate are expected to work out compromises and fix up bills on both these subjects which will be approved by both branches of Congress. The indications are that the debenture section will be eliminated.

In the meantime the Tariff Commission has reported to the President that imports of milk and cream from Canada have increased in volume and reduced the price in New York and New England.

Imports of milk increased from 1,500,000 gallons, valued at $324,000, in 1918 to 7,386,000 gallons, valued at $1,245,000 in 1926. The imports of cream increased from 704,000 gallons, valued at $763,000, in 1918 to 5,374,000 gallons, valued at $8,051,000, in 1926.

About 37 per cent of imported milk was shipped to New York City, 3 per cent to Boston and the remainder, 60 per cent, was received at plants near the border in Northern Vermont and Northern New York, and there lost its identity as imported milk. About 20 per cent of Canadian cream was shipped to Boston, 18 per cent to New York, 12 per cent to Philadelphia and the remainder, 50 per cent, to other cities in New England and New York.

The cost of producing milk in Canada is four cents a gallon or one cent a quart less than in New York. The difference in cost of producing cream is 34.6 cents per gallon.

On the recommendations of the commission the President increased the rate on milk from 2½ to 3¾ cents, and on cream from 20 to 30 cents. The new tariff bills propose five cents on milk and 48 cents on cream. The rate on flax seed was increased from 40 cents a bushel to 56 cents, and on window glass, from ⅝ cent to 1½ cents. The Tariff Commission is not authorized to recommend increased rates more than 50 per cent over the 1922 schedules.

Borden's Expanding

A statement given out by the Borden Company says: Continuing its expansion policy during the last year and a half, the company announced that contracts have been signed whereby it will acquire either the stock or the assets and business of eight additional companies operating in five States. The companies are:

Sharpless-Hendler Ice Cream Co., operating in Wilmington, Del., and adjacent territory; Dairy Dale Co. and its subsidiaries, which are: Dairy Delivery Co., Riverdale Creamery Co., San Francisco Dairy Co., Capital Dairy Co., Fresno Jersey Dairy Co., and Green Mountain Dairy, operating in San Francisco, Sacramento and Fresno, Cal., and immediate vicinity; Springfield Dairy Products Co., and the Purity Ice Cream and Dairy Co., operating in Springfield, O., and environs; Terre Haute Pure Milk and Ice Cream Co., operating in Terre Haute, Ind.; A. H. Barber & Co., and Grunert Cheese Co., operating in Chicago and the Middle West, and Hammond Dairy Co., operating in Hammond, Ind.

Arthur W. Milburn, Borden president, declared that, with the exception of the Hammond Dairy Co., which will be merged with existing Chicago units, the companies acquired would be operated under their present names. Except for the cash necessary to retire existing bond or preferred stock issues, he added, the consideration in these acquisitions has been Borden stock.

April Milk Price

Sheffield Farms Producers' Association paid $2.60 per hundred pounds for milk testing 3 per cent. This is 4½ cents higher than the price paid in April, 1928, and is the highest price ever paid for April milk.

The Dairymen's League report that they paid $2.26 for 3 per cent milk for the month of April in the 200-210-mile zone. Certificates of indebtedness were 15c, and expenses 6c, making the gross return $2.47.

The National Grange and the Debentures

With reference to the amendment offered by Senator Norris to the export debenture features of the farm relief bill, we wish to advise that we are in entire accord with the purpose of the amendment, which is to reduce debenture rates if production is unduly expanded. A check on overproduction formed a part of the export debenture plan as first presented to Congress by the Grange.

In its essence the export debenture plan is intended to bring tariff benefits to the farmers who are engaged in growing crops of which we produce an exportable surplus. The justification for the plan lies in the fact that those who produce our exportable farm surpluses, in common with the rest of our population, are obliged to pay tariff costs, while they are compelled to sell their products in the world's markets at the world's price. While these producers are paying the higher prices occasioned by the tariff system, they are not receiving corresponding benefits. The disadvantages under which the export branches of American agriculture now labor cannot be fully removed by any plan of marketing, however perfect.

More than 40 years ago the Grange declared that regardless of whether we had high tariff or low tariff, the policy of our organization should be "tariff for all or tariff for none." Three years ago the Grange officially endorsed the export debenture program as a method of bringing about tariff equality and assuring tariff benefits to the export branches of our agriculture.

We wish to emphasize the point that in presenting the export debenture plan to Congress, the Grange never had any thought of asking for a subsidy or a bounty for agriculture. As we view it, the proposal contained in the bill now pending before the Senate would simply give the export branches of our agriculture the benefit of one-half of the protection which the tariff is supposed to give American producers. The principle underlying the proposal contained in the debenture plan is not new and has already been recognized in the drawback, which is familiar to all those who understand the workings of our protective system. FRED BRENCKMAN.

Grange Washington Representative.

New York State Crop Outlook

The State Department of Agriculture and Markets says that the condition of Winter wheat averages about 17 per cent better than a year ago, hay about 16 per cent and pasture about 15 per cent. The same weather conditions have been favorable to the meadows and pastures throughout the country resulting in a much higher condition figure than that of May 1 last year. The amount of hay on farms in New York State is considerably below what it was on May 1 last year, amounting to only about 847,000 tons compared with 1,182,000 tons last May.

There appears to have been very little frost injury except in portions of the Hudson Valley where cherries have suffered the most although some injury to apples and other fruits was reported. Along Lake Erie some of the grapes and peaches are reported to have suffered.

West Virginia Farming

We are never able fully to understand the freaks of the frost, why sometimes a slight cold spell will kill all the fruit and then again a hard freeze will not hurt anything. In the north-central part of this State, on April 17, the thermometer fell as low as 22 above zero and the ground was frozen hard enough to bear up a horse, but yet in the higher lands we will have a good crop of fruit. Here at Rocky Point we have the best chance for a full crop that we have had for years. We tried the building of fires in our orchards but do not know whether it did any good or not, as none of the fruit was killed anyway. According to all reports that we have gathered from different parts of the State we can expect about half a crop of fruit this year, but it will just be found in sections. We intend to give our fruit a little better care this year than we have in the past, and shall if the weather permits put on six sprays or more, but have already put on three and did not use the dormant spray either.

We were looking over some old wild apple trees the other day that had never been sprayed, and found that they had one of the worst scab infections we ever saw; what apples were sticking were simply covered and the leaves were taking on a brown look from the scab. I expect that from now on all the trees that we do not think will pay to spray will be cut down, for I am sure that they are a source of infection for the rest of the apples.

We have had good success with our top-working this year, will have at least 80 per cent of the grafts to grow I believe now, and the new method of inserting the graft just under the bark instead of splitting the stock, which we read about in THE R. N.-Y., will give us pretty nearly 100 per cent growth I believe. Some grafts put in that way three weeks ago have three and four-inch growths on them now.

I would like a more thorough discussion of the spraying of raspberries for anthracnose, as we are bothered very much here with it and have always been told that we could do nothing for it. Some recommend spraying and some not, so we are just undecided what to do. Will those who have had experience tell us what success we can hope to have in controlling this disease?

We, in West Virginia, are much interested in 4-H clubs and have cause to feel especially proud of the growth and great good of this organization. It was here in this mountain State that the full fourfold nature of these clubs was first thought out and developed, and we still feel that we have a little the best clubs in the nation and the best leaders, for we are still leading.

Barbour Co., W. Va. L. G. ZINN.

Strawberry Outlook in Canada

Prospects for a large crop of strawberries in Canada this year are very bright, according to the Fruit Branch of the Canadian Federal Department of Agriculture. The strawberry season in Canada extends from about the middle of May till nearly the end of August. The first crop ripens in the Saanich Valley, near Victoria, British Columbia, and the last is the Maritime Provinces. Strawberries are grown in all the provinces of Canada but the principal areas for commercial production are in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Last year's crop was 11,000,000 quarts. A percentage of the late crop produced in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick finds a ready market in New York and Boston.

Drawn by Mary Patterson, Nova Scotia

"May's Blossoms Blend With Upturned Loam, And Drench the Air in Faint Perfume."

Drawn by E. N. Hirsimaki (17), *Ohio*

MEMORY VERSE

May

To every season of the year belongs some beauty of its own,
Whether glory of the harvest, or crops just newly sown.
Should I close my eyelids tightly I am sure that I would know
The Maytime is around me, with its blossom-petal snow.
The balmy breeze caresses, the sun is gently warm,
The spirit of the Springtime seems to take on human form;
By the roadside in the meadow, little mounds of pink and blue,
Are the children bent in picking violets of laughing hue.
Over all and all-pervading is the beauty of the trees,
Their crumpled leaves unfolding to gracious canopies,
Oh, the days are full of wonder, the nights are hushed to hear
The faun-light of Summer in the Maytime of the year.
—M. J. Acomb.

Sent by Clark Allender (15), West Virginia.

Jack

I found a camp meeting of teachers,
Most wonderful ever was seen;
Such quaint and prim little preachers,
In pulpit of purple and green.

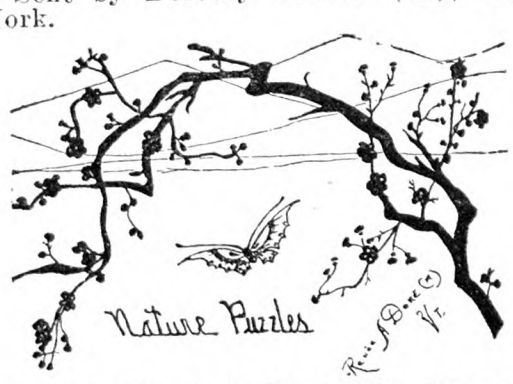
I knew not the words they were saying;
The sermon I did not understand
But saw all the flowers a-praying,
And hid my own face in my hand.
—Author Unknown.

Sent by Emma Spader (14), Connecticut.

Riddle

What does man love more than life,
Hate more than death or mortal strife,
That which contented men desire,
The poor have, the rich require,
The miser spends, the spendthrift saves,
And all men carry to their graves?

Sent by Dorothy Safford (15), New York.



Drawn by Renee A. Dore (19), *Vermont*

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" was "peach," as most everyone knew before the end of the puzzle. How can we walk among peach blossoms again without thinking, "I am in a Persian garden," or touch the velvet fruit without reflecting upon that distant part of the earth from which it came? The next puzzle is no less easy. It was adapted from "Little Nature Library."

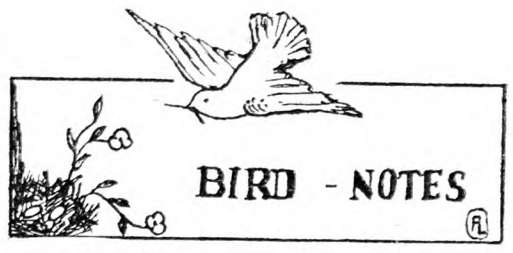
The flower I'm going to make you all guess about and which is only made difficult by lack of a little knowledge you never had before, is perhaps in flower every month of the year, strange as it may seem, around the civilized world. I prefer to live on lawns, fields and grassy waste places. My flower head is solitary, golden yellow, one to two inches across, containing 150 to 200 perfect ray florets on a flat receptacle at the top of a hollow milky scape 2 to 18 inches tall. My leaves spring from a very deep, thick, bitter root, oblong to spatulate in outline, irregularly jagged. How can I, a neglected, wayside weed, triumph over the most gorgeous hothouse individual to flourish where others give up the struggle? My name is derived from either of the two languages, Latin or French, the French equivalent being "dent de lion," meaning "tooth of a lion," also the meaning of the Latin "dens-leonis."

Only Italians, thrifty old-world immigrants and new health fanatics go about with sack and knife, collecting my fresh young tufts, giving my plants pause, but leaving my roots intact. The bitter juice of my leaves and roots is compounded into medicines but still my motto is "never say die."—From Grace Cullis (17), Connecticut.

Enigma

My first is in fear but not in dread,
My second in gold but not in lead,
My third in cap but not in cork,
My fourth in knife but not in fork,
My fifth in God but not in man,
My sixth in orange but not in tan,
My seventh in water but not in milk,
My eighth in sort but not in ilk,
My ninth in finish but not in make,
My tenth in bring but not in take,
My eleventh in ear but not in arm,
My twelfth in lodge but not in farm,
My thirteenth in old but not in young,
My whole is the name of the resting place of our honored dead across the seas.

By Dorothy Harris (13), Massachusetts.



Drawn by Pearl Lynn (18), *New York*

Did you ever keep a bird diary? I kept one several years ago and now it's the most interesting thing to read! It's useful, too, to compare the dates of the birds' arrival in various years, their nesting time and so on.

For instance here's an entry:

May 14.—Today we saw a bird which we did not know—about the size of an English sparrow, red-brown back and wings, lighter under throat, red crest. Wonder what it was! (Later identified as a purple finch.)

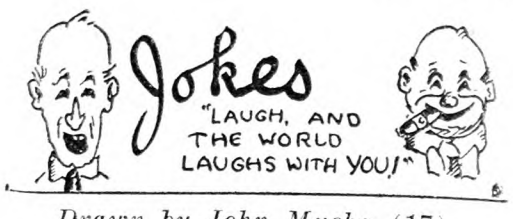
June 2.—There are four eggs in the chipping sparrows' nest by the rye field. At the end another pair have a nest. The robins south of the icehouse have left their nest, and there is a new least fly-catcher's nest south of the brooder house. The cedar waxwings are here—about eight in the flock.

June 19.—The fly-catcher's nest has completely disappeared. Young crows crying in the woods. Had a Cecropia moth hatch out at school. I found a nest made chiefly of paper and excelsior in a lower branch of the lilac. Two eggs—white with brownish spots on the large end. Decided that it must belong to a red-eyed vireo.—From Berta Griffiths, Connecticut.

May Ecstasy

Oh! feet of mine go dancing
Adown a clovered way;
The world is all entrancing
And jubliant and gay.
With thrushes lightly winging,
With finches lightly singing,
And balmy breezes bringing
The blossom sweet of May.

Oh! soul of mine go smiling
To meet the golden day;
A thousand charms beguiling
Drive all my griefs away.
There is so much to treasure,
Such plentitude of pleasure
Joys heaped in ample measure,
The heritage of May.
—By Diana Denitto (16), New York.



Drawn by John Mucha (17), *New York*

"Dr. Blank, come quickly, my wife swallowed the baby—no, my baby swallowed my wife—no, my wife's baby's safety pin—I swallowed my safety pin's—my wife had the baby and dropped the safety pin—I mean the baby picked up my wife—please hurry!"—Sent by Dorothy Harris (13), Massachusetts.

An Indian made suddenly rich by oil bought a big auto and drove it away on the spot. Next day he came back to the agency, footsore, limping, and his head bandaged. "What's the matter, chief?" asked the agent. "Me drove big car out—step on gas—trees and fence leap high—see big bridge coming down road—turn out to let bridge pass—bang—car gone—give me 'nother one."—By Naomi Allender (11), West Virginia.

Old Hunting Grounds of Pennsylvania

Spring is here; now's the time to hunt for the old tools and different things that were left by the Indians. Here, where we live, was at one time a great Indian ground. Every Spring we take long walks to see who can discover first something new that has been used by the great red men that roamed around here. After the fields have been plowed you can pick something up most any time, such as arrows, axes, pipes, tomahawks and meal grinders, which are large round stones which they used to grind their meal. There have been square flat stones, some as large as a foot, found, which have upon them carved figures. We have not been able to translate or know what the meaning was. We have three boxes of different kinds of arrows that we have found here on two farms, one that is clear as glass, all different sizes. I have some of the Indian beads, which look as if they were made from coral; there are many odd shapes.

The country around here was a wild and woolly county 150 years ago, or even a hundred. One reason why the Indians were settled thick here is because there are many springs. I suppose there are some old places where they buried their dead, but the country around here has never been dug over. This is one of my hobbies that I like to do for pastime in Summer; maybe some of you readers would like to hunt if there were Indians around your grounds.—From Billie.

In Memoriam—Soldiers

It is bloom time over here, and the robins sing
The sweetest songs of all the year.
But the heroes who sang in days gone by,
Will sing no more.

The meadows reach wide with their smiling green,
And the wild rose blooms by the long roadside;
But the heroes who played in days gone by,
Will play no more.

The waters splash in vain for the carefree boys
To sport again;
Ah many who plunged in days gone by,
Will dive and swim no more.

It is bloom-time over there, and the careless lads
Of those days back home
Are sober now in the battles' roar,
And many who answered duty's call, are sleeping forever more.
—By Renee A. Dore, Vermont.

Georgia Garden Notes

May 1, 1929.—Again I'm glad to say that we're safe. The terrible tornado and hailstorm which swept South Georgia last week killed and injured many people and animals, and destroyed property and crops along its path, was only a rainstorm here.

I have just returned from a tramp through our cotton and corn fields. Cotton is coming up nicely, and there seems to be a good stand this year. Of course each cool morning will take its toll of the young plants, but even then there should be enough to give the "choppers" plenty of work. Cotton "chopping" will be done in May this year.

The corn is up pretty, too. Pimentos are being reset from their plant beds into the fields, and the sweet potato plants are ready to be reset.

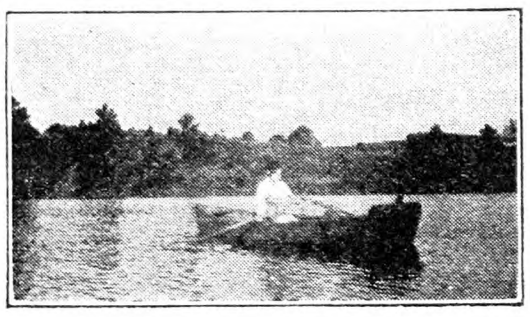
In the vegetable garden the English peas are full of blossoms and young fruit. The Spring cabbage range from 12 to 18 inches across, and are heading. The beans are blooming, and Irish potatoes will be large enough to use in about two weeks. Tomato plants are about 12 inches tall.

Yesterday I found a patch of ripe wild strawberries. They were large for wild ones, and also ripened early, but my, how delicious! I'll be visiting that patch often. The wild plums are coloring, and it won't be long until they're ripe, too. Also noticed that the currants were beginning to color.—By Alice Dorsey,

Drawn by Harriet Nancy Esslinger (10), *Pennsylvania*

From a New Jersey Friend

Dear Boys and Girls: I am sending you a snapshot of myself taken last vacation. I am a freshman at high school and at the time this was taken I was 15 years old. Yours for a bigger and better page.—Stephen Chrappa (16), New Jersey.



On the Lake

Dear Readers: I am enclosing a picture of myself rowing which was taken last Summer. Am a sophomore at high school, carrying five major subjects. This is the first I have written and I hope it won't be the last. Ruth Relis (14), New York.

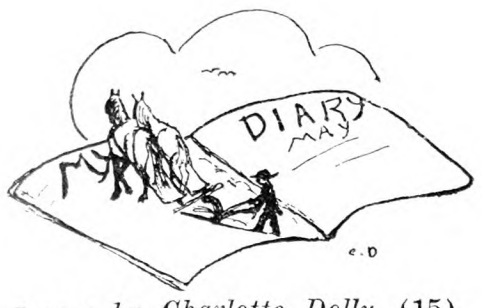
A New Hampshire Girl

Dear Boys and Girls: I am a new writer. I would be glad to hear from all boys and girls my age. Your friend, Madeline Upham (10), New Hampshire. (Local address needed.)

Big Boy and I

Dear Friends: I am a girl of 12 and in the sixth grade; height 5 ft. 3 in. I am in my front yard. My dog's name is Big Boy. I would like to hear from all boys and girls. Alma Daniels (12), New York.

The answer to last month's enigma was "Paul Revere," and to the riddle was "Letters of the Alphabet."



Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), *New York*

Soliloquy. Criticism? No, indeed. On the other hand I congratulate you diary columnists. Keep on going, you'll get there, and do not forget to be yourself in your diary. Do not be so formal as to say "my" anybody. Just put their name down, instead. Take your diary as your confidential friend—one who will never divulge your innermost secrets without cause. Poor Pembroke! Fathom that for yourself. No, I am not Iva Unger's assistant critic but just—"The Advocate."

April 25.—I fell into our duck pond this afternoon, while attempting a non-stop ride across, and O wasn't that water cold! I shall not try it again until warmer weather.

April 26.—The weather was very changeable today. First it would rain, then stop, and so on all day. I gave my dog Laddie a lesson this P. M. on a trick I am teaching him to do on horseback.

April 28.—This was a beautiful day, with the sun shining brightly out of a clear blue sky. I went to town this morning and brought back a load of feed. Helped dig a drain, and planted a small pine tree this P. M.—"Rambling."

April 25.—Arose at 5 A. M. Did the chores and finished cleaning upstairs, baked seven pies, and the rest of my leisure time I put in on Our Page, for THE R. N.-Y. came in the morning mail. As I gazed over "My Diary" I saw that P. the T. had "its" diary in. I am certain I know what reader goes by that name.—"Cuppie."

April 18.—What a day, Locked Doors! What a day! Even when I tried to watch the sun rise this morning, the old thing wouldn't rise. Lazy, parriseux! Got called on in Latin today, can you beat it? I can't. I didn't dare tell her I'd scarcely been one-quarter of the way through it, but once, but then I didn't have to do it. She divined as much, I guess. English was horrible. Let that suffice. Doubtless I'll remember it, and what you don't know, Locked Doors, won't hurt you. Beg your pardon really, but the touch does hurt, you know. Accept it from a man who knows. Did the chores tonight in ten minutes. Gee! I'm getting good, I am.

April 27.—Last night was wonderful! I read THE R. N.-Y. issue and it was just as good as the time we had tonight in the school play. Everything went along just grand, and compliments galore. And my Willsy! How soft her hands, how silky her black eyes! I wanted to walk home with her, but can you imagine Pembroke doing that, Locked Doors? I hate vacations.

April 28.—Well, I am going out tonight. I am all plastered up like a trunk back from abroad. But Pa's razor felt fine, even if the soap was bum. I hate soap. It gives me the creeps. I think I'll employ that stuff, you know, Locked Doors. Ssh! Neet. Now for Pete's sake, don't tell anybody, or I'll be laughed down the scale even if I am growing up! —"Pembroke the Terrible."

April 4.—As Grandma is expecting the preacher over for an afternoon visit we are having quite a hubbub about the housework, and I have stolen away by myself to catch up my diary. Whoever wrote "Diary Soliloquy" aroused my interest in diaries quite considerably. Is "Pembroke the Terrible" just as terrible as he pretends to be? Anyhow, I'm not particularly interested in housework, and there are plenty downstairs who are. Housekeeping is all right in its place, but when it assumes such proportions as to hold a person's time and interest so that their aspirations become roof-confined, they carry it too far.

We had an early supper and went to church. Aunt Arabella came over and she and I walked down, but the rest of the family rode with the preacher. Aunt A. decided that our house was too crowded for comfort, so she and I stayed at Aunt Melissa's house over night. Uncle and the rest of us had quite a discussion as to the merits of various religions.—From "Lootie" (temporarily).

April 15.—These books! Well, I won't have to study them much more, and I'm glad of it. School will be out in four more days. This pen won't hardy write.

April 19.—Hurrah! Came from my schoolmates and school is out today! A program closed our school this afternoon.

April 22.—The fruit has almost all been killed and the blossoms have blown off the trees. The sun is pretty warm, now.

April 24.—Planted potatoes this afternoon. It isn't so much fun to walk along all afternoon with the hot sun pouring down on you.

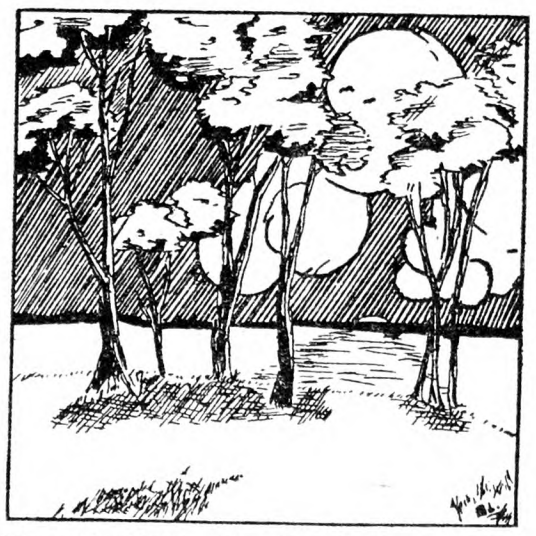
April 26. — We have about 30 little chicks. I like to feed and water them and would like to send a photo of myself among them, but I do not have any to send.

April 29.—Set some strawberries out this afternoon. Didn't want to do it very bad, but I did. The sun was not hot but the wind was cool.—"Toots of the Mountain State."

April 30.—After dinner sister, cousin and I went hunting. Our course lay through the orchard and into the pasture. We all kept quiet for any signs of Mr. Woodchuck. After going quite a considerable distance, Elwood sought a place to rest the barrel of my sporter and took aim at a woodchuck which had chanced to peek above the level of the ground. Ping! The dirt flew, and so did the woodchuck—almost. Once an old black crow swooped low and cawed at us as though he was very ill-tempered about something. A pile of glass bottles attracted our attention and we spent an hour there, setting up bottles and shooting them. Before we reached home the sun had gone down, and owls were hooting back in the forest.—"A Rambler."

Our Art MAY

Our Art—By John Mucha (17), *New York*

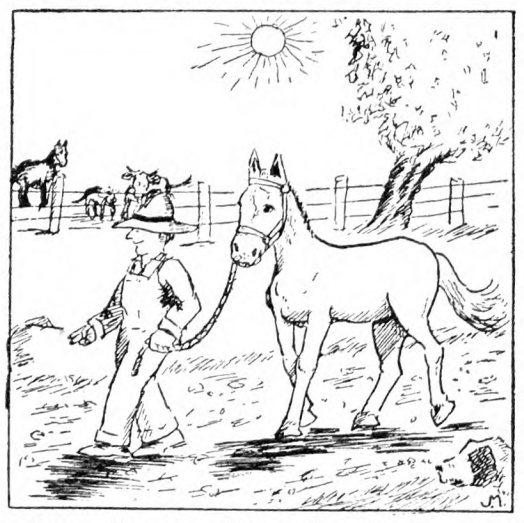


May Sunlight—By Pearl Lynn (19), *New York*

Looking for Birds—By Louis Wiederhold (18), *New York*

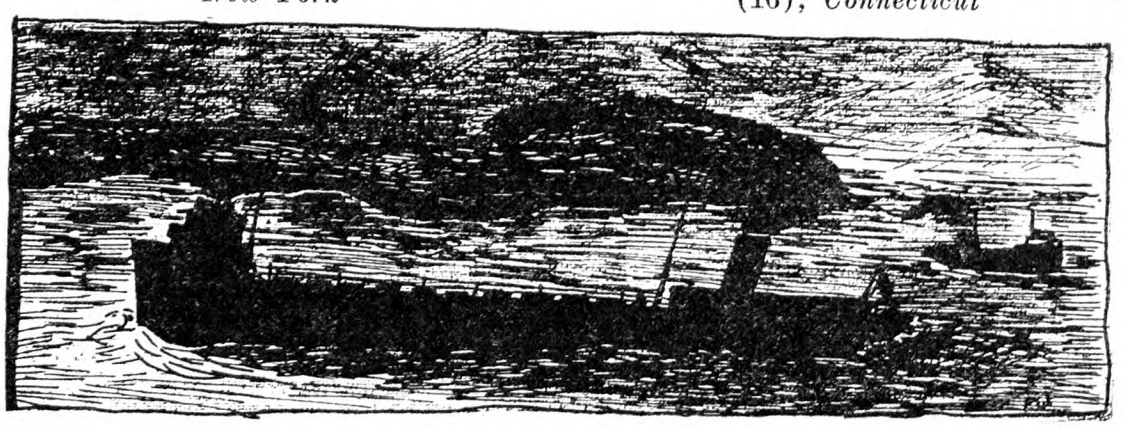
The Chipmunk—by Stanley Sidorowicz (13), *New York*

The Nest Builder—By Sophia Huenduk (16), *New York*

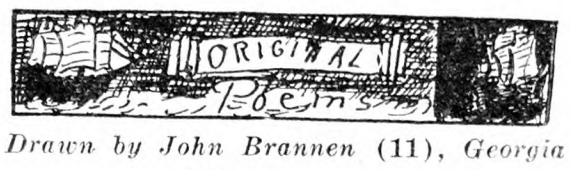


Pasture Gossip—By John Mucha (17), *New York*

Cool Morning in May—By R. J. Garvey (16), *Connecticut*



As the Day Breaks from the East—By Eeli Hirsimaki (17), *Ohio*



Drawn by John Brannen (11), *Georgia*

Plowing

With aching limbs and sweating brow
The novice struggles with the plow.
The furrows crooking all about
First go in deep, then travel out,
And never do they seem to go,
The way they should (an even row
Of rounded well turned furrow backs)
But wander on with aimless tracks.

Then see the change when there appears
A skillful plowman; young in years,
But old in knowledge of the plow.
He knows the way, he knows just how
To cut that greensward straight and deep,
And to an even level keep.
Oh! fine it is to understand
The healthful art of tilling land.
—By Thomas Clement (15), Michigan.

Spring Shopping

The cloud-flecked sky is a style shop, where
Lady Moon glides in, all white and fair
And whispers to West Wind, with a sigh,
"Some gowns and hats I've come to buy."
So, one by one, the whole night through,
She tries on hats and dresses new.
These are arranged by an unseen hand
(Just windblown clouds you'll understand)
She says "good-by" in hat and gown;
We humans say "the moon's gone down."
—By Florence Swan, Colorado.

Spring Joy

Spring, Spring, Spring!
When the apple trees are in blossom,
Flowers by the roadside—
In the best of color.
Birds are building
Nests for Summer.
How can you help but love it best?
Spring, Spring, Spring!
—By Hilda Yancey (15), New York.

When Neither Will Prevailed

There lay the dishes, there stood me,
There were the "wide open spaces" plain as could be.
The dishes said, "No! You must stay here—
You know what duty is very clear.
The "wide open spaces" looked just as serene,
As they looked with morn's first beam.
And little me—what did I say?
What could I do on such a day?
I'll tell you. Duty did the dishes,
Me and I had our wishes,
And I went out to the "wide open spaces."
There I walked and dreamed to my heart's content,
When neither will prevails, I relent.
—By Grace Cullis (17), Connecticut.

Why Worry?

The kids in school they laugh at me,
'Cause you see I write poetry;
It used to make me feel quite small,
But now I don't mind it at all.

If all of you will gather near,
I will whisper into your ear;
Why I don't care any more
And a laugh runs from the door.

If you read the lives of great men,
Who were made famous by their pen,
You'll see they were jeered at the same,
And finally they gained great fame.
—By Marie Roberts, New York.

Drawn by Stanley Piekos (11), *Massachusetts*

Our Page This Month

All designs suggested for the O. P. C. insignia are shown. There may be a wide diversity in materials, and in arrangement of the letters, but this cannot change the initials, or the meaning behind them. It is true that we might have a pin made for us by some manufacturer, but in that case we would have to stand the cost, and appoint someone to choose the pin. It is doubtful whether this would be as satisfactory as the emblem we make and choose individually. It may be written in chalk or in paint, pencilled on a felt hat. There are dozens of ways of wearing an O. P. C. How many have you discovered?

Anyone who has sent in work is qualified to wear an Our Page insignia. Whether or not that work is printed, he has become a contributor by the act of contributing. We are glad to know that our Alumni are taking an interest in this plan.

Is Pembroke a real person? It is more important to know that than it is to know who it is. Let me assure you that

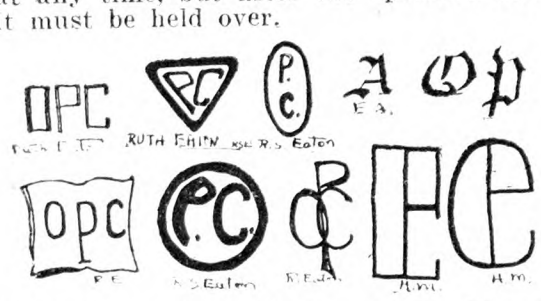
Drawn by Amy Layton (14), *Connecticut*

Asparagus With Omelet

Stew four cups of asparagus for 15 minutes. When nearly done beat five eggs together and add to them one cup milk. Have the frying pan hot and melt one-fourth cup of butter in which fry the egg mixture seasoned with one teaspoon salt, and pepper to taste. This is the omelet. When it is brown on the under side fold it upon itself and transfer to a platter. Drain and pour stewed asparagus over the omelet, distributing evenly. No sauce is required. This amount serves five. — Sent by Chloe Smith (15), New York.

our diarists are all genuine, and that they are really living the life of which they write. Pembroke came to us saying, "I have the reputation of being a kid with a chip on the shoulder, but I am trying to live it down," and was encouraged to write about the trouble, knowing that other afflicted ones would be interested and perhaps helped to understand. "Lootie" writes of another kind of difficulty. All who write in the diary column are promised privacy, let that be understood. No one shall ever know—unless you tell them—who writes under your non de plume. Even if such a slip is made, one can change his name and conquer. We think it is good for a boy or girl to have a safety valve, to talk things over, to tell someone else how things are going. Elbert Hubbard said, "Work your grief up into art and it is gone." Try it.

In drawing for June do not forget the possibilities of the hayfield, or grass before it is cut. Half-grown apples, eager half-grown chickens, calves with tickling heels — all these are of June. Send all contributions before the fifth of the month to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City. We receive work at any time, but after the specified date it must be held over.



Designs by Ruth Eaton (15), Massachusetts; Earl Anderson, New Hampshire; Helen Messemer, New York

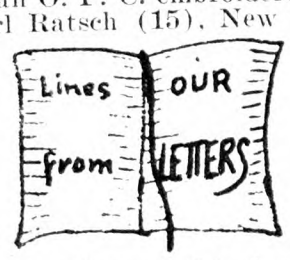
Onward, ever marching on and on,
Paging the ideal e'er grand and free,
Catching the best, ne'er the worst or least,
This does designate the O. P. C.
—By Grace Cullis (17), Connecticut.

A very clever and delightful idea of Janet Ingersoll's about insignia for Our Page Contributors. May I suggest that this be allowed in the Alumni of Our Page, also? Their emblem would be A. O. P., of course. I am sending a design. —Earl Anderson (Alumnus), New Hampshire.

Don't you think something besides ribbon would be better? I know when I went to high school we had class colors, and in a few days they were all messed up. Perhaps someone can suggest a better material. I send design.—Helen Messemer (19), New York.

Here's a design for our emblem. It came into my head as I was walking around among the flowers. I think the design would look better painted. The flowers used are: O, Pansy; P, Begonia and Violet; C, Spring beauty and petals. — Mary Fretz (13), Pennsylvania.

I like Janet Ingersoll's idea of an Our Page emblem. How would it be to have a blue ribbon with an O. P. C. embroidered on it in red?—Carl Ratsch (15), New York.



Drawn by Teresa Prinzing (15), New York

"Every month the picture by John Mucha is increasing my admiration for him. It must be, the truer to life any work of art is, the greater our admiration for it. I am fairly sure there aren't many of us who do not remember an incident suggested by his cartoon, 'I know the place.'" — James Buscaglia (18), Pennsylvania.

"I have been ill—in bed—since last Tuesday. At first I thought it would be a sojourn with the mumps, but the doctor thought it might be typhoid. I am glad that it was neither. However, I will not let a little matter of illness interfere with my duties as an O.P.C."—Clark Allender (15), West Virginia.

"I started a little tree farm in my garden a while ago. Erwin has three little spruce trees, and I dug up some spruce, juniper, and white pine seedlings and trees, and hope to get more from the woods—arbor vitae, hemlock and yellow pine."—Berta Griffiths (18), Connecticut.

"Here's my excuse for the poor drawing on these cartoons. Last week, Saturday, I injured my thumb severely, so that it swelled up big, and is still painful so that I accomplished what I did only with great difficulty."—John Mucha (17), New York.

"To make a night sky, that isn't quite black, get a blower or air gun. They are used in water color drawings and ink sketches to give a spatter effect. If done right it looks great, but do not inhale." —Stanley Brown (16), New York.

"I have what I think is a new idea. Could we have an art puzzle, a drawing printed without the name, and have the reader guess the artist? Perhaps this wouldn't work out, but I know that I can recognize many of the artists before I see the name."—Russell Francke (16), Michigan.

"Here is a picture for you. It is the sketch of a cataract and one of the three mill ruins on the tract we own. One was a sawmill and the others were grist mills, all waterpower. There is nothing left of any of them except the foundation and a few timbers. I would be glad to hear from any boy or girl. I am sometimes called 'Bruce'."—Jackson Moody (14), New York.

"In Our Page for February I noticed an article by Carl Ratsch concerning stamp collecting. I am not interested in this hobby, but no doubt lots of our friends are simply crazy to get stamps from foreign countries. I have stamps of all South American States, Egypt, France, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, Denmark, and several of which I cannot make out the names. Now if any of you are interested write to me, and I will be glad to give them to you."—Iona Welker (17), New York.

"I have not written before because I cannot draw very well or write stories either, but when I saw the poem "Christmas Without Mother," by Grace Cullis, I just had to write and say I have cut it out and intend to save it. This was my first Christmas without mother, and I missed her very much. I would enjoy hearing from boys and girls. I am 16 years of age and do not attend school as I keep house for my father and brother." —Alda Thorne, New Jersey.

Exchange

"I have started an autograph album and I wish the boys and girls would send me verses in their own handwriting with names and addresses attached. The size of my album is 6x4½ in."—Ramona Jackson (16), Rhode Island.

"I would like to receive autograph leaves from all boys and girls of O. P. Verses, drawing or both, with name, address and age. The size is 6x4¼ in."—Agnes Rivenburg (18), New York.

"I am also starting an O. P. spread, and would like each reader to send a block of unbleached muslin 7x7 in. Please put both name and address on the block."—Audra Carter (17), West Virginia.

"I want every boy and girl who reads O. P. to send me an autograph page, 7x7 in., with verse, age, name, address and birthday. Please send snapshot if can be spared."—Elsie Kenker, Long Island.

"I wish autographs from all readers. Size of leaf 7x7 in. Please send verse, name, address and date."—Antoinette Wejciechowski, Long Island.

"I am starting an album and would like autograph sheets from readers of R. N.-Y. Size 7x4 in."—Rene E. Weeks (15), Maine.

"Wanted quilt blocks, 6x6 in., with name and address embroidered on gingham or percale."—Marguerite Grau (17), New York.

Letters Wanted

Pauline Parthay (14), New York.
Prudence Thomas (17),
Doris Fyler (17), New York.
Elena Mallet (13), Connecticut.
Lois Elliot (14), Pennsylvania.
Alice Richards (13), New York.
Barbara Blakeslee, Connecticut.
Elsie Zenker, Long Island.
Antoinette Wejciechowski (15), Long Island.
Alice Hawks (14), New York.
Ramona Jackson (16), Rhode Island.
Diana Denitto (16), New York.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTOR

* Marks names of those whose work appears this month.

New York.—Gertrude Heim (15), William Patterson (18), Augusta DeWitt (12), *Sophia Huendak (16), Eileen Reddy (15), Leroy Vincent (18), Delma Kessico (13), Teresa Feigenhut (12), Rose Fox, Elsie Zenker (15), Doris Fyler (17), Vincent Roney (11), Ernest Cleverly, Helen Lukacik (12), Alice Richards (13), Estella Vandruff (14), Ruth Fitch (12), Betty Snyder (10), Alice Hawk (14), Marguerite Grau (17), Marie McIntosh, Luella Short (15), *Helen Messemer (19), Allan Walters (5), Merva Merz (12), *Pearl Lynn (19), Ruth Watson (14), *Hilda Yancey (14), Louis Short, Virginia Di Donato (12), Mildred Webster, *Diana Denitto (17), *John Mucha (17), Agnes Rivenburg (18), *Carl Ratsch (15), Elizabeth Hotchkiss (13), Rhea Hilligas (13), *Marie Roberts (16).

Pennsylvania.—*Elizabeth Weaver (17), June Thayer (11), Lois Elliott, Alice Hesser (16), Helen Westwood (16), Elsie Springer (16), *Nancy Esslinger (10), Margaret Esslinger (12), Olga Paluck, Oarker Herschey (16), *Mary Fretz (13), Joseph Graham (10), David Neenan (16), James Buscaglia (18).

Connecticut.—Elena Mallet (13), Annie Henek, Barbara Blakeslee, *Grace Cullis (17), *Emma Spader (14), Bernice Pearson (8), *Berta Griffiths (18).

Massachusetts.—Ruth Eaton (15), Dorothy Harris (13), Eva Krasnoselsky (8), Anne Krasnoselsky, Ola Krasnoselsky (11), *Stanley Piekos (11), Josepr Piekos (14).

New Hampshire.—Elmer Johnson (9), Wyman Goodell (12).

Vermont.—*Renee Dore (19), Louella Brown (13).

Maine.—Calvin Stewart (13), Rena Weeks (15).

Rhode Island.—Ramona Jackson (16), Eleanor House.

Delaware.—Hugh Brainerd (12), Henry Heller.

New Jersey.—Elena Titus (12), Sadie Allen (15).

Maryland.—Mildred Lee.

Georgia.—*John Brannen (10), Alice Dorsey.

West Virginia.—*Clark Allender (15), *Naomi Allender (11).

Michigan.—*Thomas Clement (16), Ellen Wait (16).

Ohio.—*Eli Hirsimaki (16), Dorothy Ling (11).

Nova Scotia.—*Mary Patterson (19).

District of Columbia.—Esther Wright (15).

California.—Hilda Sieber.

Canning Vegetables in the Pressure Cooker

In canning vegetables, it is important that only the fresh, young vegetables should be selected. In other words, if you want a good jar of produce in the Winter, you must put good vegetables into the jar in the Summer.

If you have a supply of young beets in your garden, do not allow them to go to waste for lack of canning. Tomatoes, a very important article of diet, are canned very easily. Tomatoes canned whole can be used as salad, and tomato puree can be made and canned for our Winter soups. Tomato juice is very popular now and is served as an appetizer to a meal just as orange juice or fruit cup is. Tomato juice is easily canned and ready at a moment's notice. The nice thing about tomatoes is the fact that they can be put up a few cans at a time as they ripen.

There are two kinds of canning employed by homemakers today. There is the open kettle or hot-pack method and the cold-pack method. The latter method is the most desirable inasmuch as the product is put into the jar and canned right in the jar.

It is easy to see why this method is preferable—there is no breaking or crushing of the vegetables, and the flavor and color are preserved.

This method has come to be recognized as the method which will insure the best results for home canners. This process in the last few years has been simplified by the omission of the blanching and cold dipping, except for greens and a few other vegetables. This makes canning much easier for the homemaker with inadequate facilities for obtaining and heating large quantities of water. This was the only objection to the cold-pack method of canning and with this objection removed we have practically as ideal a form of canning as is possible in the home kitchen.

Beets are easily canned and require only 40 minutes if sterilized in the pressure cooker. Beets will show a loss of color when removed from canner but will brighten up in a few days

Instead of the blanching and cold-dipping process we have instituted a step which we call preheating. This is bringing the product to the boiling point and in some cases boiling for several minutes before packing in the jars. It means partially cooking the product. Cold dipping after blanching which we used to think so necessary has been found to be unnecessary. This is a wonderful step forward in food preparation as valuable minerals and vitamins are thus saved.

In the cold-pack method, the jars containing the food to be sterilized are placed in a wash boiler or some sort of canning device. The wash boiler or any home made equipment will answer the purpose. The chief objection to it is the fact that it is cumbersome, heavy to handle and requires a large amount of water. Furthermore, it requires a long period of time to cook by this method.

A homemaker is ahead in time, money and fuel if she invests a few dollars in a commercial canner that requires a minimum amount of water, two cups at the most, and cans the product in a short time.

Such a canner is known as a pressure cooker. The advantage of using a pressure cooker for canning lies in the fact that the cooking is done in a vacuum from which oxygen is expelled and excluded during the entire process, which retains the vitamins, and the time of sterilizing is greatly shortened. Short periods of high pressure are much less damaging to the vitamin content of foods than lower temperature long continued.

Beans, peas and corn, the "hard" vegetables which require a long sterilizing period to insure keeping, are quickly and easily canned in the pressure cooker and many authorities say it is the only safe way to can these hard or non-acid vegetables.

To illustrate how simple canning may be, let us take the matter of young beets. Select small ones of uniform size. Wash thoroughly and cook for 15 minutes in the cooker at 15 lbs. pressure. Then remove skin. Pack in jars, add a teaspoon of salt to each quart, and fill to the top of the jar with boiling water. Adjust rubbers and tops, and place on the rack with two cups of water in the bottom of the cooker. Cook for 40 minutes at 10 lbs. pressure. Beets prepared in this way make a delicious vegetable for Winter when warmed and served with butter, salt and pepper.

Well-canned beets will show a slight loss of color when removed from the cooker, but will brighten up in a few days. Always leave three or four inches of the stem and all the root on the beets when cooking them as this retains their color.

Asparagus is easily canned as are all greens such as spinach, beet tops, chard, dandelions, etc.

Spinach and other greens are best precooked or wilted in steam. Tie the greens in cheesecloth and suspend over water in a tightly covered kettle, steamer, or pressure cooker. This steaming reduces the bulk of the greens and assists in packing the jars to better advantage. Do not fill jars too full for overfilled cans of greens are hard to sterilize. Spinach especially tends to mat in the can, making it hard for heat to penetrate to the center. Cutting the greens into short lengths and not overfilling lessens the tendency to mat.

The steps in vegetable canning are as follows:

1. Prepare vegetables, that is, wash, trim, peel or slice if necessary.
2. Precook or preheat.
3. Pack preheated products in the can piping hot.
4. Add salt and boiling water if necessary.
5. Partially seal glass jars. Completely seal tin cans.
6. Put jars in canner and process or sterilize proper length of time. Count the time from the time the desired pressure is reached if using the pressure cooker. If using boiling water count the time from the time the water is boiling vigorously.
7. Remove from canner, seal and store.

Time-table for canning vegetables:

Asparagus.—Tie in uniform bundles, place in saucepan with boiling water over lower tough portion, cover tightly, and boil four or five minutes, or cut in half-inch lengths, bring to boil in water to cover, and pack into jars. Process 40 minutes at 10-lb. pressure or 240 degrees.

Beans, String.—Heat to boiling with water to cover, pack into jars. Process 40 minutes at 10-lb. pressure or 240 degrees.

Beans, Lima.—Can only young and tender beans, using method suggested for peas. Process 60 minutes at 10-lb. pressure or 240 degrees.

Beets.—Leave from three to four inches of the stem and all the root on the beet. Boil, skin, pack into hot jars. Cover with boiling water. Process 40 minutes at 10-lb. pressure or 240 degrees.

Carrots.—Boil five to ten minutes. Pack whole or sliced into hot jars. Cover with boiling water. Process 40 minutes at 10-lb. pressure.

Corn. — Cut off without precooking. Add boiling water to cover, and heat thoroughly. Pack loosely into jars. Process 80 minutes at 15-lb. pressure or 250 degrees.

Greens Including Spinach.—Steam or heat in covered vessel until completely wilted, using just enough water to prevent burning. Pack hot into jars, taking care that the material is not packed too solidly and that there is liquid to cover. Process 90 minutes at 10-lb. pressure or 240 degrees.

Okra.—Can only young, tender pods. Cover with water and bring to boil. Pack hot in jars. Process 40 minutes at 10-lb. pressure or 240 degrees.

Peas.—Use only tender young peas.

Bring to boil, with water to cover. Pack in jars. Process 50 minutes at 10-lb. pressure.

Sweet Potatoes.—Boil or steam for 10 to 15 minutes until skins slip off readily. Peel quickly and pack hot. Process 60 minutes at 10-lb. pressure or 240 degrees.

Tomatoes.—Scald, cold dip and peel. Pack whole or cut into pieces. Cover with hot tomato juice. Pack. Process 15 minutes at 10-lb. pressure or 240 degrees.

Add one teaspoon salt to quart of all vegetables and one tablespoon sugar to quart of corn, peas and tomatoes. Pack vegetables as near boiling hot as possible, using additional boiling water if necessary. Place as soon as filled in hot canner and sterilize as soon as canner is full of jars or cans. GRACE VIALL GRAY.

The Home Dressmaker

A COTTON SEASON.—All the fashion authorities are now stressing the use of cotton materials. If cotton can even partially replace silk in general wear, it will be of enormous benefit to American agriculture. We have had so many seasons of silk and silk substitutes, that some change may be expected, for fashion must furnish novelty. The new cotton goods are lovely in color and pattern, and take their place in sports and more formal dresses, even those for evening wear. Perhaps the most important material for general wear is pique, plain or printed; in solid color we see some very vivid reds and blues, as well as the pastel shades. Broadcloth, gingham and percale are highly favored, and there are many lovely printed dimities. Among the dress accessories cotton has appeared also; there are many collars, cuffs and jabots of organdie and batiste, and we find boutonnieres of cotton flowers, chintz, lawn or pique. There are also pouch bags of gingham or printed cotton, and even stitched calico belts. For children, we see many ensembles consisting of a frock of dimity or lawn, with a coat of gingham, plain or printed linen, printed cotton suiting or pique. We have seen some charming printed handkerchief lawn at 39c a yard; it has a cord giving a check effect under the printing. Printed voile begins at 34c a yard, 39 inches wide; there are beautiful qualities, as fine as chiffon, for 64c, while the rayon voiles, a little higher in price, are really lovely in their silky luster. Printed suitings at 49c a yard, 36 inches wide, are a smooth weave like dress linen, printed in gay colors and novel patterns, including quaint little sports scenes. These suitings are used for sleeveless sports dresses, coats and children's clothes. The printed piques, 92c a yard and up, are very interesting. The ginghams include some lovely two-toned and shaded patterns.

Suggestions for Summer Wear

THE RETURN OF THE OVERSKIRT. — There are, however, plenty of silk dresses still, and the first dress figured in the illustration suggests one of the overskirt draperies of the bustle period. It is not, however, a separate drapery, but the skirt itself, which extends down at the side, the pleating being attached to it like a graduated flounce. This dress was tan silk with a brown dot, and the skirt was draped at the right hip with tucks over the hip, where there was a bow tie. Another bow finished the point of the overskirt. The plain waist was bloused in a little where it was joined to the skirt, and the only trimming was a tied fichu collar of fine cream batiste edged with a little ruche, and cuffs to match. These lingerie accessories, collars, cuffs and vestees, are very much in fashion. This dress had no belt, and the waist line was somewhat higher than formerly; the skirt was a shade longer. Skirts really are a little longer, and due to lengthen still more.

A SHANTUNG SUIT.—The next figure shown displays a wash dress, though not of cotton, the material being shantung pongee, which shares popularity with the cottons. This was corn color, the dress being sleeveless, with a band stitched flat around the armholes which formed a raglan yoke at the shoulder seams. The neck was finished with a band which ended in a bow tie. Some little tucks at the shoulder gave slight fullness. Both the waist and the skirt were set into the stitched belt, made in two pieces; the skirt had a panel of pleats in front. The coat was the same color, but was made of light-weight basket-weave cloth. This coat was a little shorter than the dress, as most ensemble coats are; it was scalloped at the bottom, and had a scalloped collar. This dress was just the style seen in the cotton ensembles; it would be an excellent model for cotton suiting or pique, either a figured dress with a coat of solid color, or vice versa. The hat, with its drooping pleated brim at one side is a very popular shape.

GINGHAM AND DIMITY.—The child in the center wears a typical little girl's ensemble, described by the purchaser as "too cute for words." It consisted of a frock of white dimity, very plainly made, and without sleeves. The round collar was edged with a band of gingham, lavender and white check. A little to one side of the front a very narrow fold of the gingham was laid on in battlements. The plain little coat was of the lavender gingham, unlined, and without any fastening. The plain collar extended in scarf ends, like many grown-up coats, and the sleeves were finished with little turnback cuffs. The ensemble was very inexpensive as to material, and plain as to make, but it was very smart, and also practical. Any ordinary pattern may be used for coat and dress, and if one chose to do so there might be several dresses to match the coat, some white and some solid color. The gingham coats are very pretty; we also see them made of cotton print or percale, with a contrasting dress. Sometimes both coat and dress are of the same pattern in print, but different in shade, as a coat of orange print with a dress of the same pattern, but a light yellow.

CONTRASTING LINEN. — The second child's dress is of linen; the deep yoke, cut in battlements, is white linen, while the dress below, with a box pleat in the center and a side pleat at each battlement, was yellow linen with a little green dot. This dress was buttoned the length of the shoulder seams, so that it could be opened for ironing. This is an excellent plan with wash dresses for small children, not only for ease in ironing, but also because easier to put on a warm and wriggling youngster. Of course there are no sleeves. This is a good style to use with an ensemble, especially if a solid yellow linen is used, with a printed linen coat. Cotton suiting would also be suitable for this style.

CHERRY COLORED SILK.—The dress at the right shows another style with pleatings. This was cherry colored silk, with a plain waist and skirt with deep-pointed yoke. The waist was trimmed with a deep shawl collar of fine pleating coming down to a point in front, while the skirt below the deep hip yoke was made of fine pleating let into the yoke. There was a very narrow belt, and the long tight sleeves were finished with a binding and buttons. As a rule it is easier for a home dressmaker to make a dress with pleated flounces than circular tiers, for it is difficult to make a circular skirt hang well at the bottom, and it is very fussy work to bind the edges of circular flounces. They are very often finished with a picot, or in thin fabrics rolled and whipped. Binding often appears as the finish on the new cotton dresses, and the coats of linen or cotton suiting are often finished with a narrow binding of contrasting color.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—Some pretty little "brother and sister" suits noted were of cotton poplin, the same colors for boys and girls from four to six years old. The girls' suits were ensembles, a jaunty little jacket and kilt-pleated skirt, buttoned to a waist of white dimity trimmed with strappings of the colored poplin. The boys' suits had a jacket and shorts of the poplin, with a white blouse. The colors noted were green, blue, yellow and orchid. Cotton poplin is excellent for boys' Summer suits, and the little ensembles were very pretty for small girls. Some other ensembles for junior girls consisted of a dimity or voile dress in solid pastel color, with a coat of printed cotton or linen in harmonizing tint. There are also "big and little sister" dresses made of the smart cotton prints, alike in fabric, but in styles appropriate to different ages.

It is many years since eyelet embroidery was used in making what were popularly called "peekaboo waists." Since then Hamburg and swiss embroidery has become almost a lost industry, because these trimmings are used so little on women's underwear. This year, however, the cotton dresses for afternoon occasions include simple sleeveless frocks of eyelet embroidery, which are considered very smart.

Quilted calico coats are among the very newest ideas. Some we have seen were hip length of green or yellow print, hand-quilted in diamond pattern, with a single thickness of padding to give a slight puffiness. The lining is a contrasting print. These are worn over plain white linen dresses. We are told that girls of the 'teen age are making jackets of calico patchwork, but we have not seen them. They will probably appear at the Summer resorts.

Some of us will remember those strong-minded "farmerettes" who, in war days, came out flatly in favor of denim overalls as a neat and practical costume for working women and girls. We now realize that they were merely pioneers in advance of their time, for the smart shops are offering overalls for beach and boudoir wear, that are cut just like the "real" ones, with trousers, bib front, and straps over the shoulders crossed at the back. They are made of the gay India prints, and are displayed with sleeveless blouses and Mexican hats, so that the wearer will get all the sunshine on the beach. We saw these overalls priced at $6.95, and there are little coolie coats of the India print at $4.95. The prints are really charming, but to a conservative person these overalls seem startling. Still, if it is fashionable to wear printed overalls on the beach, there seems no reason to regard brown denim of similar cut as eccentric where work demands it.

Among the new sweaters we saw some pretty combinations of red, white and blue, in angular designs; they cost $12.50. English sweaters in lace weaves are offered for wear with tweed suits, while some lovely hand-knitted sports sweaters from Paris show across the lower front an old-fashioned landscape. The tweed suits for Summer wear, with which these pull-on sweaters are worn, have an unlined coat, the seams being finished on the inside with silk binding.

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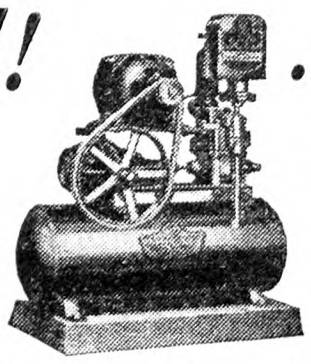

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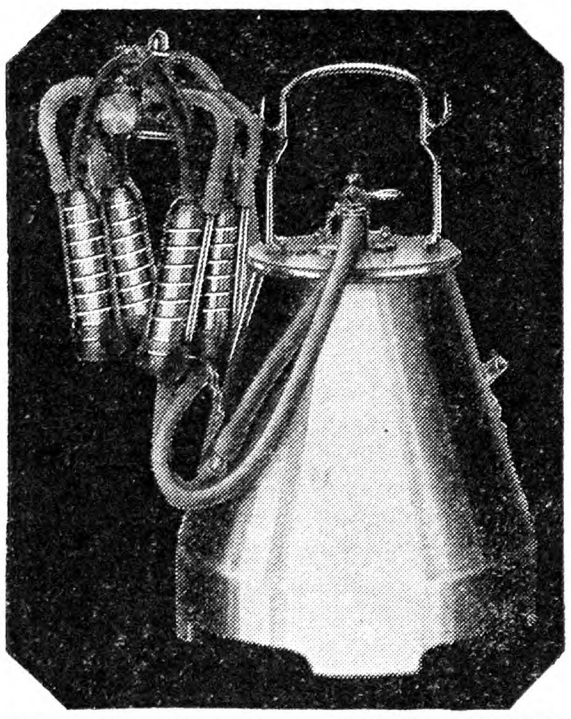

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., New York City

A Farmer's Opinions

HE HELPED THE UNWELL. — People who are in good health and never were bedridden are not likely to be so sympathetic and useful as they'd like to be in the presence of ill persons and suffering animals. Sickness or the memory of it makes all present or ex-sufferers akin. As successful a stockman as I have ever known was never strong physically. He had had several serious illnesses before he was 40. Knowing much about human ills and the mental clouds that accompany them, he knew a great deal about sick animals and the behavior which they exhibit when something is the matter with them. He was prompt, resourceful and remarkably successful in alleviating their pains and restoring them to health. Without scientific knowledge, he was learned in the principles of sound nutrition, for man or beast. He seemed to carry hope and healing with him into a sick neighbor's room. Sickness had developed the finest traits of his character, and left him kind, patient and wise. He seemed to possess a boundless affection for all living things in pain or sickness.

FROM A HOSPITAL.—G. F. writes as follows from a hospital in Maryland: "I have been in the dairy business for 20 years. The essential feeding of dairy cows does not begin after they freshen. If a cow is to do her best, and respond to good feeding, she must be put in good condition before she freshens. Cows that have the ability to give exceptional amounts of milk, often produce it at the expense of mineral deposits in their bodies. A high producer always gives off in her milk more calcium than she can get daily in her feed. For this reason it is well to give her an abundance of feeds rich in minerals while she is dry. She will then store up a surplus in her body to meet the demands of commercial milk production. Drinking cups in dairy barns are good investments. Cows in milk need large quantities of water. A cow that has a chance to drink after each feed enjoys real cow comfort, and she will yield more dairy dollars in the Spring as a result of having plenty of water and feed."

A FARMER'S WIFE WRITES. — Thousands of poorly developed cows are abused and poorly fed while in lactation. Consequently they don't have a fair chance to be profitable as producers or reproducers, and their resistance to diseases is low. They don't last long. Infections and "efficiency" tests weed them out. Many cows, however, are much better fed than thousands of people. Numerous farm families in the corn belt who are financially able to live well haven't learned how to feed themselves as well as they feed their purebred stock. A farmer's wife in Illinois confesses in a letter that she never knew that there was anything worth knowing about feeding adults and children until after she had experienced a long spell of sickness in a hospital. "There," she says, "the feeding of patients received more attention than anything else bearing upon their cases. I learned that one can be literally full of food and still be poorly fed. We are fortunate in having in our county one of the best small hospitals in America. I wonder what would have happened to our young children if we had lived 500 miles from a hospital when I was carried into ours.

"WHAT THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR."—An acquaintance would pay $10 a day for a hospital room in a leading American city, if he were to engage its accommodations, and the fee of a specialist of some note for removing his appendix would be $1,000. His total expense probably would be about $1,200. He is not going to patronize home industry. He has done some figuring, and has been abroad several times. He can go with two young members of his family to Paris, pay $2 a day for a pleasant hospital room in that city, have his appendix removed for $40 by one of the most noted surgeons in France, and return to his home at a total expense of about $1,000. There is no doubt that "the home market is the best" for non-agricultural sellers so long as buyers will stand the gaff. Rents, interest rates, wages, professional fees and commodity prices in America are just about as high as the traffic will bear. They vary, however, according to place and time. In Chicago, a few years ago, I learned, upon making an investigation, that the same cuts and grades of meats were retailed on the same day at widely different prices in representative meat shops in four principal areas of the city. In some cases the difference in prices was over 75 per cent. "The home market" for farm products pays farmers about 30 cents of the consumer's dollar. When farmers buy things they pay prices which include a string of tolls or profits for others. These two facts are at the bottom of "the farm problem."

HOGS ON 80 ACRES.—Mrs. T. M. C., Macon Co., Ill., writes: "A young farmer and his wife in Douglas Co., Ill., are prospering on an 80-acre farm, with a minimum of help and expense. Twenty to 30 acres are planted to corn each year and 20 acres devoted to oats, clover being sown in the oats. Clover that is not pastured is plowed under. Soy beans are grown for hay. The couple hire no help except at corn-husking time. They keep four cows, four horses and a flock of Barred Rocks. In raising and marketing feeder hogs, the firm has specialized. Last year these young people sold more than $3,200 worth of hogs, farrowed and fed on their farm. On March 8 they sold 55 hogs, weighing 13,635 lbs., for $12 per cwt. These, with one hog left at home for breeding purposes, made up 56 head saved from seven litters, which made seven tons of pork in six months. The same seven sows farrowed 55 pigs in March, 1928. These pigs were marketed the last of August at $14 a cwt., at an average of 202 lbs., a total of 12½ tons of pork from 111 Spotted Poland-Chinas on 80 acres in a year's time. The Fall litters were farrowed on clean pasture and kept on it until they were two months old, when they were taken to the barn, given the run of the lots, weaned, vaccinated and allowed to run to self-feeders containing shelled corn and a protein mixture of two parts tankage and one part linseed meal. They also had Sweet clover hay in a rack. Considerably more than one-half of the gross returns was net profit. March and September are the best months in which to market hogs in the corn belt."

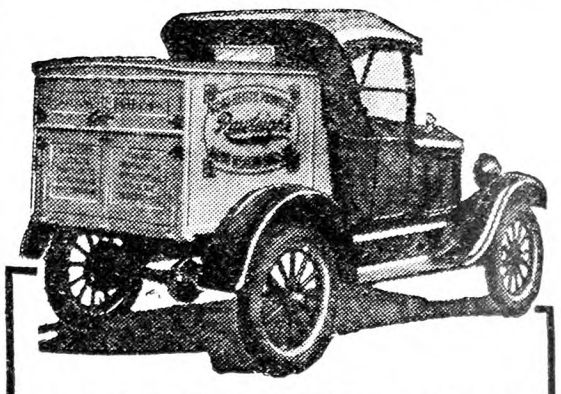
MEAT CONSUMPTION.—Beef, pork and mutton smell good on the fire and taste good. They are highly palatable. For the proteins which they contain there are no equivalents that meet the requirements of palate and nutritional demands. Meat consumption, however, is changing, because living conditions and food habits have changed. Outdoor labor is less muscular than it used to be. Urban people are increasing their expenditures for amusements and soda fountain "dishes" and lunch counter foods. In 1928 our inhabitants averaged 138 lbs. of meat apiece. Beef consumption decreased 6.7 lbs. per capita last year. It was 51.7 lbs. per head. Meat production, however, was 83,000,000 lbs. greater last year than in 1927. Of the beef that we consumed, 121,000,000 lbs. was imported. We exported 834,000,000 lbs. of pork.

STOCK-RAISING AND THE EAST.—Manual laborers, whose appetites are sharpened by muscular activity, are relatively heavy consumers of meats. Under modern conditions the production of these foods is much more expensive than it was 15 to 20 years ago. Consequently meats will continue to come comparatively high to consumers. A large class of people, however, are able to pay well for good meats, and they have the taste and appetite for qualitied cuts. Many New York State farmers are interested in this subject. In a number of eastern regions farmers who like to work with beef cattle, sheep and hogs will do well if, in a conservative way, they engage in developing meat-making enterprises on their farms. Eastern farming is highly diversified by specialties. There is a place in it for more meat-making live stock. In the next 10 years the raising of hogs, sheep and beef cattle will be substantially increased in the Eastern States. It will further diversify and stabilize eastern farming.

A LAND OF OPPORTUNITY.—Dairying, poultry-raising, fruit-growing and vegetable production probably will remain the dominating branches of our eastern farming industry. Milk goats and rabbits, however, are destined greatly to increase in numbers and distribution in this area, for the reason that they are economic converters of vegetable substances into human food. The continued expansion of poultry and vegetable production in the East goes without saying. The money-making resources of this region have barely been scratched. Water fowls, squabs, bulbs, flowers, dog breeding and mushrooms are possibilities for profit-making that deserve attention. A money-making business in the East that cannot be overdone for years is the growing of shade and ornamental nursery stocks. It seems to me that the East is the best of all American regions in which to own and live on a small farm, and personally conduct and enjoy a productive business of one's own, outdoors or under glass or roof.

FIRST STEPS OF TWO KINDS.—With its many branches and specialties, and the ever-expanding markets for its products, farming today is a more promising and more interesting vocation than it has ever been before in the United States. When our forefathers cleared off the forests and hacked their way to the soil, they did an expensive job that doesn't require the doing again. Their first step toward farming was with axes, rifles and self-reliance. The first step toward farming today where they farmed probably must be made with fertilizers, spray guns and the will to co-operate with one's neighbors in marketing and buying. While relying on others to a greater extent than was possible in pioneer days, we of today do not get anywhere unless we, too, are self-reliant, and have faith in ourselves and in the land of our fathers. The old stamping ground awaits the touch of the kind of men who conquered it.

D. C. W.



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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th Street New York City

A Maryland Girl Shows Stock

Mary Ingersoll won the sweepstakes in a fitting and showing contest at the University of Maryland on May 4 on a crossbred Dorset-Merino ewe. Miss Ingersoll was the only girl to enter the fourth annual students' fitting and showing contest, sponsored by the Live Stock Club of the University. Animals shown were selected from the experiment station herds and flocks and handled by the students. The classes Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey hogs; Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire cattle, and Hampshire and Dorset-Merino sheep.

Ralph England won first place in the cattle class. First in swine went to Wilmer Naill. The sheep-shearing contest was won by Stanley Stabler and the can-rolling contest by Kenneth Ramsburg. A certificate of honorary membership was presented to William R. Harvey, president of the Maryland Stockmen's Association, in appreciation of his helpfulness to the club.

A. H. SCHREIBER.

Aberdeen-Angus News

Geo. McAdams, Holton, Kans., writes: "I have sold 10 heifers and a bull to R. Ingerby, Reading, Kans., to start a new herd; also a bull and two heifers to J. W. Taylor & Son, Clay Center, Kans. The Aberdeen-Angus business in Kansas is spreading.

Christensen Bros., Marne, Ia., report the sale of six head to Mabel Scheef, Walnut, Ia., and four head to Fred R. Long, Marne, Ia.

Joseph Garner, Stratton, Colo., recently sold 10 head to Harry Camp, Vona, Colo.

Wm. Rowles & Son, Onawa, Ia., who exhibited the grand champion female at the 1928 International, recently strengthened their herd by the purchase of 14 head from the herd of Harvey Barr, La Jara, Colo.

W. D. Zinn, Philippi, W. Va., one of the oldest breeders in that State, reports the sale of 38 head to H. M. Bennett, Weston, W. Va.

Henry L. Meier, Bardstown, Ky., writes that he recently purchased six females and a bull from C. S. Woodard, Harrodsburg, Ky., to be used as a foundation for a purebred herd.

Prof. L. A. Richardson, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "We shipped 31 cattle to Florida 10 days ago. Of this number there were 29 Aberdeen-Angus bulls and a heifer."

P. E. Gill & Sons, Muscotah, Kans., write: "Our bull, Eline's Revolution, bought of Harrison & Ryan, has arrived. He will head a herd of 53 Aberdeen-Angus cattle on the Delaware View Farm."

W. H. T.

Powdered Milk for a Calf

Is it possible to raise a three-day-old calf on dry skim-milk and calf meal? How shouuld these be fed? L. G. S.
Hawley, Pa.

It is quite possible to raise a calf on skim-milk powder beginning as soon as the calf is three days old. The calf should be taught to drink, and the powder should be "reconstituted" by adding a pound of the powder to 9 lbs. of water. It is better to let it stand for 12 hours before feeding. The reconstituted milk should be fed warmed to 98 degrees regularly three times a day in clean pails, beginning with 4 to 6 lbs. at a feed and gradually increasing till the calf has all it will take. Watch the bowels carefully for any indication of scouring. Calfmeal can be added according to directions as soon as the calf is 10 days to two weeks old, and at about three to four weeks good clover or Alfalfa hay should be furnished in the stall, allowing the calf to eat all it will, and keeping the supply constantly fresh. H. H. W.

Coming Meetings and Shows

May 30.—Third Annual Jersey Cattle Field Day of Montgomery County, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

June 4.—Annual Spring Jersey Cattle Show, Far Hills, N. J.

June 4-5.—Annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 12.—Ayrshire Breeders' Association, annual meeting, Commodore Hotel, New York City.

June 12.—Annual Field Day New Jersey Experiment Station and Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.

June 20-21. — Annual Poultry Days, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

June 22.—Annual Field Day and Picnic of the Vermont Jersey Cattle Club, Burlington, Vt.

June 24-29.—Twelfth annual poultry judging and breeding school, Department of Poultry Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 29.—New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Field Day, Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y.

July 29-Aug. 2.—International Baby Chick Association, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn.

July 31 - Aug 1. — Second Annual South Jersey Gladiolus Show, Convention Pier, Cape May, N. J.; F. E. Rockwell, director, Cape May, N. J.

Aug. 5-8.—Ashley Fair and Junior Fair, Ashley, Ohio.

Aug. 26-31. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 16-17.—Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

Live Stock Sales

June 1.—Holsteins. Onal Holstein Dispersal, Alexandria, Minn.; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

June 4-5.—Brentwood National Holstein Sale, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 6-7.—Holsteins. Sixth Brentwood National Sale, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. G. Davidson, sale manager.

June 7.—Jerseys. National Jersey Sale, Trenton, N. J.; Joe Morris, Westerville, Ohio, sale manager.

June 10.—Milking Shorthorns, Fair Grounds, Batavia, N. Y. E. L. Dutton, LeRoy, N. Y.; W. J. Hardy, Alton, N. Y., sale committee.

June 12.—Oxford-Majesty Jerseys. L. A. Judd Herd, Sharon, Vt. D. H. Riskert, sale manager, So. Royalton, Vt.

June 13.—Strathglass Farm first annual Ayrshire sale, Port Chester, N. Y.; A. H. Tyron, manager.

July 15.—Holsteins. National type sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds, Melin-Petersen Co., sales managers.

Aug. 13. — Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association seventh annual sale, Pomfret, Vt.; J. W. Dana, president, North Pomfret, Vt.

Aug. 15.—The T. R. Shanaberger & Son Jersey sale, Montrose Farm, Ravenna, O.; R. T. Lee, Iowa City, Ia., sale manager.

Sept. 18. — Milking Shorthorn Sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12.—Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21. — Jerseys. David Miller & Sons' annual sale, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Oct. 21-22.—Holsteins. National Ormby sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

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The cattle will be at the sale barns from May 10th till after the sale and all are cordially invited to see and be convinced.
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Big Type O. I. C. SHOATS 100 lbs., either sex, $20 Service Boars, 200 lbs., $35. VERNON LAFLER - MIDDLESEX, N. Y.

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OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—Big Type, quick growing Registered, Mar. Pigs, $10.75 each. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

REG. DUROC SWINE All age for sale.
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PURE BRED BREEDING STOCK—Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs. Both Poland China and Chester White. Feeder pigs all breeds up to 50 lbs. delivered Phila. or N. Y. Write STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

Your Money's Worth Young Quality Pigs
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
4 weeks old $5.25
All husky, healthy, fast growing stock and large for their age.
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free of charge.
Edward Bunzel, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 0496

We are Still getting many
REPEAT ORDERS for PIGS
Large type Poland China—Chester White Cross. Yorkshire and Chester White Cross.
Also a few Duroc and Berkshire cross sows and Barrows.
Pigs four weeks old $5.00
These are all good Blocky Pigs. Will make large hogs. Will crate and ship C.O.D. for your approval. Visit us or mail your orders to
George Freeman, Mgr.,
RYDERS STOCK FARM, INC.,
P. O. Box 65, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0202-M

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Chester - Yorkshire - Berkshire
Jersey Reds
4 Weeks Old, $5.00
Sold subject to approval C. O. D., if not satisfied when you received them, return them and your money will be returned, no other charges. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel 0685.

Spring Pigs Ready to Ship
Buy where quality and results are more to you than price. I only send to all buyers nothing but a Select Pig; Healthy, Husky and Strong which means a lot starting to raise a Hog. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross Pigs—4 weeks old, $5.00 each. All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied, return the pigs and your money will be returned. Will ship any number C. O. D. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

Feeding Pigs for Sale
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
4 Weeks Old - - - - $5.00
Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

New England Accredited stock. All breeders 100% White Diarrhea free.
Special low prices for our early-maturing quick-growing strain.

	S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Grade A	$12.00	$15.00	$16.00	$18.00
Special Matings	14.00	17.00	18.00	20.00

Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00.

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

Big Chicks from Big Eggs

Good Luck Chicks

REDUCED PRICES AND SPECIAL SALE on our FAMOUS GOOD LUCK CHICKS from May 15th to Sept. 1st. You can't miss with our Big Chicks hatched from best strains in America, and eggs that weigh 26 ozs. to the dozen. Our June and July chicks will make December Layers. They are prize-winners and profit-makers. Hatches off every Monday and Thursday. Prompt shipment assured. 100% alive. Postpaid. $2 chart with each order. Beautiful Colored Art Book Free. Write today. 10% cash will book your order. Balance C.O.D.

Breed / Number—	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns & Anconas	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$46	$90
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, R.C. & S.C. Reds	3.50	6.50	11.50	55	110
Wh. Wyand, Buff & Wh. Orps., Bl. Min.	3.75	7.00	12.50	62	120
Buff & Wh. Min., Part. & Buff Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, Jersey Giants	4.50	8.50	15.00	72	140

Heavy Assorted, $10 per 100 straight. Light Assorted, $8.50 per 100. Also choice Purebred Cockerels and Pullets to mate with your next year's flock. Write for prices.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES AND POULTRY FARM, Napoleon, Ohio

LANCASTER Chicks Bring You PROSPERITY

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS

BRED FOR PRODUCTION · STANDARD QUALITY ·

LOOK! PRICES EFFECTIVE WITH YOUR ORDER.

Our chicks come from flocks that have been carefully culled for Egg Production and Standard Quality. By poultrymen trained at the Ohio State University. Our catalog is chicken from cover to cover, write for it or order from this ad. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank. Member I. B. C. A.

Varieties—Postpaid prices:	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11	$32	$52.50	$100
Rose, Single C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas	3.00	5.50	10	29	47.50	90
Barred, White, Buff Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12	35	57.50	110
Rose, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12	35	57.50	110
White, Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orphingtons	3.75	7.00	13	38	62.50	120
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	4.75	9.00	17	50	82.50	160

Special Mating Chicks 3¢ each higher. Heavy Mixed $10 per 100; Light Mixed $8 per 100

LANCASTER FARMS HATCHERY Route 20 LANCASTER, OHIO

NATIONAL "Superbred" CHICKS

100,000 Chicks for Delivery in June

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	$5.75	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00

Light Mixed, $9 per 100. Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100

Also White Wyandottes, Black and White Minorcas, Anconas and Blue Andelusians. Send for our catalog and price list. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Member International Baby Chick Association.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 406, MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

"OHIO'S BEST" CHICKS C.O.D.

VAN WERT In the Heart of Chickland

Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best breeding flocks. Every breeder carefully culled and mated with sturdy, vigorous, highly bred males.

Postpaid Prices on—	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.50	$55.00	$108.00
Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00

Assorted for broilers, $9.75 for 100; $45 for 500. Assorted, all heavies, $11 for 100; $52.50 for 500. Order from this ad. We will ship C. O. D. on 10% deposit. Ref.: Van Wert National Bank. 100% live delivery prepaid. Make certain of your shipping date by placing your order now for May and June.

VAN WERT HATCHERIES, Gus Ickes, Mgr. R. 4-A. VAN WERT, OHIO.

CHICKS 8c AND UP

Order now at new reduced price. Purebred stock carefully selected and bred. Same high quality as before. Shipments made C.O.D. if you wish. 2% for cash with order. Don't delay. Chicks are moving fast at this price.

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Bd., Wh. & Buff Rocks; S.C. R.I. & R.C. R.I. Reds; S.C. Wh. & Buff Orp.; Wh. Wyan.	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$37.50	$60.00	$115.00
Silver Wyandottes	3.75	7.50	14.00	40.50	65.00	125.00
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00	31.50	50.00	95.00
FOR BROILERS						
Heavy Assorted	2.50	5.00	10.00	30.00	50.00	100.00
Light Assorted	2.00	4.00	8.00	24.00	40.00	80.00

SUNBEAM HATCHERY So. Main St. FINDLAY, OHIO

Fairport Quality Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices. Buy Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 42 Fairport, N. Y.

SPECIAL SALE—TANCRED STRAIN

S. C. W. LEGHORN BABY CHIX

For Delivery May 16th, 23rd and 30th

Our Regular $18 and $15 Matings at $11 per hundred. $100 per thousand or over.

Equal number of chicks from each mating in each order. Order at once as orders are booked as received. Ten-week-old pullets for sale June 1st.

EDWARD C. LUTZ POULTRY FARM, Middletown, Pa.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for May Chicks.

$10.00 per 100 $47.50—500 $90.00—1000

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

Chicks May 20th and later—Barron W. Leghorns, 9c Tancred W. Leghorns, 8½c; White Leghorns, 8c; Bar. Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mix., 9c; Light Mix., 7c. Reduced on large orders. Order from adv. or circular. 100% guaranteed. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

REDUCED CHICK PRICES

In effect June to October	25	50	100	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.50	$5.00	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, Reds	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	110
Wyandottes, Orpingtons	3.25	6.50	13.00	62.50	120

Light Assorted 9c Heavy Assorted 10c

Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

LANTZ HATCHERY, Tiffin, Ohio

TAKE NOTICE

75,000 CHICKS FOR MAY DELIVERY

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Barred Rox	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00	65.00	....
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.50	45.00	85

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Write for illustrated catalog.

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 171, Richfield, Penna.

Success With Baby Chicks

This is the baby chick season. All over the country chicks are being hatched daily. Countless farm men and women are starting the precarious game of raising them to maturity. To thousands of experienced people it has become merely a pleasant part of the Spring routine. Some of their experience of the past has been costly, but they have now acquired a working knowledge of the business and have developed their own successful methods. To these fellow poultrymen we offer no advice.

Hundreds of others are raising chicks under a brooder for the first time, and are going to find it by no means the same proposition as having a few chicks under a good old mother hen. There is nothing more heart-breaking than to watch a beautiful flock of chicks melt down from day to day from no apparent cause.

Assuming that your chicks were from healthy stock, properly hatched, I would emphasize the following things as most essential to the successful growing of them: First, Comfortable Quarters; second, Proper Feed Management; third, Cleanliness; and fourth, Early Access to the Ground, and Free Range.

As to comfortable quarters, this means adequate heat. We prefer a coal-burning brooder of as large capacity as possible. Put not more than 400 under the hover; 300 is better. The colony house should be portable, so it can be moved to new ground whenever desirable. Plans for such a building, size 8x12 feet, can be secured from the College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., or from any other State agricultural station. Before putting chicks in the house be sure it is thoroughly sprayed with some disinfectant paint or whitewash. Keep the chicks warm enough so they will not bunch together, but will scatter about, forming a ring on the floor under the hover at night. Keep a watchful eye on the stove, especially the first week. On a very windy night you may need to get up in the night and add coal. Open the check wider on a windy night than you would on a still one. On the other hand, I have seen overzealous people keep their brooder stoves at a temperature of 120 degrees; this is nearly as bad as running the stove too cool, and will weaken the chicks, making them susceptible to chill and disease. Some of the new kinds of commercial litter are excellent, but if you have a cutting box, you can easily cut it from clean fresh straw. Do not use hay chaff if you can avoid this; it may contain mold spores.

The first 24 hours it is well to stretch a little fine mesh wire fencing around the hover, about a foot and a half away from it, so the little fellows will not stray too far from the source of heat. If they get chilled a single time, you are in for trouble. Keep them comfortable at all times.

The next problem is that of feed. Do not think of feeding them in less than 48 hours from the time they are hatched; 72 is better. Begin with a very light feed of baby chick mash or scratch feed. More important than anything else is the quality of this feed. Be absolutely certain that it is without a flaw. Corn that has been heated or has molded will not be noticeable when ground, but will work havoc with the delicate digestive apparatus of baby chicks. Discard all scratch feed that appears very floury and from which a fine dust arises. It is not safe even for hens. The Cornell formula for baby chick mash is about as near perfect as anything we have ever tried, but any mash put up by a reliable company should be satisfactory.

Feed all mash dry. Some people may have success with wet mash, but in our 14 years' experience we have found it the surest way to start trouble. Of course you should have plenty of fresh water and fine grit at hand at all times.

Cleanliness. Keep your water fountains clean and the water free from filth and litter. This does not mean that you should scald the fountains every few hours, but that you should rinse them carefully at each filling. Change litter at least once a week, and occasionally give the coop a spraying. A little grain sprinkled in the litter will stimulate exercise, but feed the mash in hoppers.

The fourth rule is one of the most important. Our chicks are on the ground by the third day in the brooder, rain or shine. Do not drive them outdoors and give them no further thought. It is a poor plan to frighten them at any time, and if driven out they will not know enough to find their way back to the brooder and will huddle together and chill. Have a little hole or entrance on a level with the floor of the brooder house, and not more than five or six feet from the stove. Outside this entrance make a runway by throwing up a bank of dirt. This is much better than to try to train them to walk a plank. Now sprinkle a little path of grain along the floor of the house and out the little door down the embankment to the ground. In a few minutes many of your chicks will be out of doors. From then on they will run in and out at will in any kind of weather. For the first week make a little yard of small mesh fencing, after that remove it and give them free range. The land should be fresh and clean. Do not try to run chicks on the same land more than two years if you can possibly avoid it. From week to week reduce the heat in your brooder stoves. Set up low roosts at an early age to prevent crowding in corners.

Following these methods you should be

REDUCED PRICES!!!

Save 20 to 50% on REAM-STRAIN Leghorns—Rocks—Reds—Wyandottes

CHICKS

Eggs—8-wks.-old Pullets & Cockerels —Breeding Stock

Write today for Special Sale Circular, "How We Made Poultry Profits" and "Story of the 300-Egg Hen," all FREE.

PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY FARM Box R Lancaster, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Selected Flocks

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks.

MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM Box 307 Mingoville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyan	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM Box 906, Bellefonte, Pa.

200,000 Chicks—1929

GOODLING'S SUPER QUALITY Healthy, Strong and Vigorous

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	13.00	62.50	120
S. C. Rhode Island Reds	8.00	15.00	75.00	
Broiler Chicks { H. Breed	5.50	11.00	52.50	100
Broiler Chicks { L. Breed	5.00	10.00	47.50	90

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Circular free. THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box Y, R. No. 1, Richfield, Penna.

Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks

High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in June at $9.00 per 100; $26.00 per 300; $44.00 per 500; $85.00 per 1000. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, $10.00 per 100; $48.00 per 500. Catalog.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R SHERIDAN, PA.

BABY CHICKS

Prompt delivery—Will ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
Wh. and Bd. Rocks	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
S. C. R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S.C.White Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Heavy Mixed	5.50	10.00	47.50	90

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, *Prop.* Box 1 Richfield, Pa.

Stop, Look and Take Notice

to the Low Prices on Cocolamus Husky Chicks for May Delivery

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	3.00	5.50	10.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.75	6.50	12.00
Heavy Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.00
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots.

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKYCHICKS

English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.25	6.25	12
Mixed Chicks	2.25	4.25	8

Leghorn chicks are out of hens with trapnest records of 291-300 eggs. We pay parcel post and guarantee 100% good, strong chicks on arrival. Free circular.

GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM
J.W. Amig & Son, Props. Star Route Richfield, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS

Will Ship C. O. D.

May Chicks as Low as 8c

S. C. R. I. OWENS STRAIN REDS
S. C. ROCKS S. C. W. L. TANCRED and
HEAVY MIXED—LIGHT MIXED WYCKOFF STRAIN

100% live delivery. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone McAlisterville, Pa.

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$ 9.00	$42.50	$ 80
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	10.00	47.50	90
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00	57.50	110
Light Mixed $8.00	Heavy Mixed		$10.00

Our chicks are properly hatched; strong and vigorous. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

Free range flocks. Safe delivery guaranteed.

B. N. LAUVER - - McAlisterville, Penna.

CLASS A CHICKS

At 8½c up. Several varieties. No money down. Pay 10 days before shipment or C.O.D. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Catalogue free.

BOS HATCHERY R. 2 R Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS, 9c From Pure Barron English White Leghorns

Our large trapnested birds will produce profitable broilers and heavy winter layers. Free catalog. Reference: Farmers' State Bank. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box B, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS Large Type S. C. Tom Barron Wh. Leghorns, $8.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, $9.00 per 100; Reds, $10.00 per 100; Mixed, $8.00 per 100.

CLOYD NIEMOND, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS—7c UP

Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Mixed. Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY Box 50 Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS from free range flocks. Barred Rocks, 10c; S.C.W. Leghorns, 9c; Mixed, 8c. 100% alive arrival guaranteed. Penn's Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

"Pullets Lay at 4 months and 12 days"

says Uncle Charlie

HOW soon will your chicks be making profits?

If you are feeding Bull Brand Chick Starter Ration and B-B Growing Ration—the answer is: 4 months and 10 to 12 days.

What Poultrymen Say

Paul A. White of Horseheads, N.Y., writes: "We fed B-B Chick Feeds this season. Had pullets laying in 4 months and 11 days."

E. R. Stiles of Portland, Maine, had White Wyandottes laying at a little over 4 months—on B-B Feeds.

The Moyerdale Farm of Liverpool, N. Y., fed their chicks on B-B. They started laying at 4 months and 10 days.

Bull Brand Never Fails

Complete satisfaction with B-B Starting, Growing and Laying Mashes is guaranteed to you or your money back.
Maritime Milling Co., Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.

BULL BRAND FEEDS
DAIRY AND POULTRY

STOP Breaking Eggs!

Try the New
Holed-Tite
Parcel Post Package

A fibre box with moulded carriers to hold 1 to 12 dozen eggs. Approved by Poultry Tribune Testing Farm.

Costs less—lighter weight, yet stronger—saves postage—simple to use. Amazing low prices. Write

Holed-Tite Packing Inc.
(With the International Paper Co.)
100 E. 42nd Street
Dept. H-5 New York, N. Y.

Better Results Assured

Hundreds of successful poultrymen unsolicited have written us that

Diamond Pick
Meat and Bone Scrap

has produced better results for them.

LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. If your dealer cannot supply you send us $4.00 for a 100 lb. sample bag, freight prepaid, to points in N. Y., N. J., Penna. and Va. only. Your money refunded if not found entirely satisfactory.

ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Ave. Jersey City. N. J.

Pure Cod Liver Oil Golden

The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.

5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 F. O. B.
10 " " . . 13.00 N. Y.

Special Prices on Barrels.
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y

MacKellar's Charcoal

For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. "Not all Charcoal is suitable for poultry. Ours is."
R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

able to raise the flock with few losses. If you start with 800, a census at the end of a month should reveal a loss of not more than 30. By this time you should have a flock of young huskies that are a pleasure to the eye and a profit to the purse. ALICE E. WATERS.

Bargain Lots of Poultry

Would it be advisable to buy day-old chicks odds and ends? I can buy them at a reduced price. Is there any money in chickens for eggs, or do you think it would be best to keep the heavy birds and sell them in the Fall? Which are the better, White Leghorn or Brown Leghorn?
New York. W J. R.

Bargain lots of odds and ends in chicks would not appeal to many poultrymen, though, if they were odds and ends left over from hatches of purebreds of good strains, they would be valuable to those who wanted mixed flocks. For home use, such flocks may be desirable, but, if either eggs or market poultry are to be shipped, the impossibility of sending a uniform pack of either would materially cut down the prices received.

Odds and ends from mongrel flocks would probably prove an undesirable investment at any price. Most poultrymen find eggs their chief source of income and consider their sale the chief source of profit. Under some circumstances the raising of heavy birds for market may be profitable, but such market fowls are compelled to compete with discarded layers that ultimately become poultry meat, and, unless especially favorable circumstances for raising or markets for disposing of the product are at hand, the average poultrykeeper will find eggs his most certain source of income.

The choice between White and Brown Leghorns is largely a personal one. Both are excellent layers of large white eggs, the strain kept being responsible in great measure for the excellence of the product of any individual flock. There are more White Leghorns than Brown kept upon poultry farms, thus showing a general preference for this variety, but well-bred Brown Leghorns merit the favor which they command. M. B. D.

To Preserve Eggs

Water glass is one of the best methods used for preserving eggs, and this material can be purchased from the local druggist or a poultry supply house. The water glass solution should be made in the proportion of one part of water glass to nine parts of water. Allow the water to boil and when it reaches the boiling point add the water glass and stir the solution for several minutes. Earthenware jars are the best for packing the eggs in, but almost any receptacle that is convenient can be used except metal. Half fill the container with water glass after it has cooled, and place the eggs in it. The eggs should pe placed in the container the day they are laid. The eggs should be clean but do not wash them. Cracked eggs or those with thin shells should not be used. The eggs should be well covered with the solution. The container should be covered and placed in a cool dark place, such as a cellar.
Virginia. R. C.

Disinfectants for Henhouse

What is a good disinfectant to spray a henhouse with to kill the germs?
New York. P. F. G.

The first disinfectant to use in a poultry house is human muscle, reinforced by hoe and broom. There is little use in disinfecting dirt that can be removed and placed where its contained germs can do no harm. If an actually clean condition could be secured, there would be no need for further disinfection. Chemicals are required only because absolute cleanliness is very difficult to secure. Dependence upon them, to the exclusion of the more necessary measures, is not to be recommended.

Utensils used in the poultry house may be disinfected by scrubbing clean with boiling water. That is inexpensive. Brooder floors, incubator trays and other things that may be subjected to scrubbing with hot water and soap and well dried in the sun may also be thus disinfected. Hot water, soap and sunlight are the cheapest disinfectants and among the most efficient when thoroughly used.

Among the chemical disinfectants are creolin, which may be purchased at the drug stores and used in from 2 to 5 per cent strength solution, according to the directions upon the bottles, and corrosive sublimate, which may be used in the strength of one ounce to the gallon of water, colored blue with laundry bluing. This latter is poisonous and must be kept from accidental drinking by animals.

Freshly made lime whitewash is also a cheap and good disinfectant, nothing better for poultry-house interiors. Used after the hoe and broom have done their work, nothing more is likely to be needed. If it can be put on hot, so much the better. There are also many commercial coal tar disinfectants kept in the stores, some good, some of inferior value. M. B. D.

TRAFFIC COP: "Let me see your license?" Tourist: "Marriage, car driver's, campfire, fishing, or hunting?" Open the license trunk, Maria."—Utica Press.

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means

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High quality chicks at honest prices that will make money for you. State supervised. Officially blood tested. Large, vigorous and high egg producers. Write for circular. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Box 237, Mifflintown, Pa.

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Also White Wyandotte and Jersey Black Giant Chicks Order at once. MURRAY'S POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, R. 2, Newark, Del.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

"The Magic Gavel" of the New York State Grange—and there surely seems to be something magical attending it—is steadily traveling from county to county on its journey of good will and incidentally helping to fill the coffers of the revolving scholarship fund of the State Grange. And there is an absorbing story centering about this modest gavel of fifty varieties of New York State native woods. This wonderful gavel, given to the State Grange at the annual session at Jamestown two years ago by Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, of Lowville, the present State Grange lecturer, has a romantic history. When the Columbian Exposition was to be opened at Chicago about 37 years ago the State of New York wanted an appropriate gavel to dedicate its building at the exposition. And so an order was placed with Romeyn B. Hough of Lowville, noted as a student of trees, for a gavel to be constructed from 50 varieties of woods native to the Empire State. Mr. Hough gathered the material for the gavel, but through a misunderstanding of the order about a dozen gavels were made instead of one. One of the surviving gavels of this lot came into the possession of Miss Arthur and with prophetic vision she saw a way to use it for the good of the Grange she loved so well.

At the Jamestown session of the State Grange she sent this messenger of good will on its long journey, accompanied with rules which should govern its ministrations. To Chautauqua County was given the honor of starting the Magic Gavel on its way, as this county was the home of the first subordinate Grange organized in the world, Fredonia No. 1. An itineracy was arranged, providing that the gavel should only stay in each county one month. As there are 56 Grange counties in the State it will take five years for the gavel to complete its wanderings. About half of the period has already passed and during the month of June Jefferson County will have the honor of entertaining this gavel, receiving it at the June Pomona session from Oswego County, its southern neighbor.

One of the duties incumbent upon the Magic Gavel is to lend its assistance to the filling of the chest of the revolving scholarship fund, and during the year ending February 1, nearly $2,000 was added to this educational fund through the magic of this gavel, as at every Grange where it visits an offering is taken for the benefit of the fund. While in a county the gavel is in the possession of the Pomona Grange, the county deputy acting as its special guardian. When it leaves the county to visit a neighboring county a large delegation from the county accompanies it on its transfer over the boundary line. In this way the spirit of fraternity is fostered and more cordial relations promoted between the Granges of the various counties. While the Pomona has the gavel in its borders it is asked "to make some definite and outstanding effort to arouse the smallest and weakest Grange in the county to fresh activity, and to do one thing which shall contribute to permanent county beauty and welfare."

It is the duty of the deputies to keep the secretary of the State Grange informed as to the location of the gavel during its travels. When the Magic Gavel has finally completed its journey among the counties of the State it will be returned to the county from which it started. The honor of final presentation to the State Grange will be awarded to the county which qualifies by performing the most worth-while work while the gavel is within its boundaries.

Among the kinds of wood which make up the 50 in the gavel is a specimen of pepperidge wood, a variety quite rare, which was obtained in Oswego county for Mr. Hough by F. C. Squires, a member of the Grange now living in Jefferson County near Great Bend village, who recently contributed to THE R. N.-Y. some reminiscences of the making of this gavel.

Romeyn Hough, himself a naturalist of note, was the son of Franklin B. Hough, who wrote several early histories of some of the counties of New York State. These histories were exceedingly well written and contained a vast amount of very valuable historical material.

Some Brooder Questions

I have a brooder-house and would like to know the number of chicks I can house in it without danger of overcrowding. The house is 10x12 ft. and is 5 ft. high in front and 4 ft. in the rear. The brooder stove is a 500 to 1,000, size and if possible I would like to run about 700 chicks. So far I haven't provided any means of ventilation as I have been told by several parties that the more air-tight I can keep it the better luck I will have. F. B.
New York.

There is no definite number of chicks that can be kept in a brooder-house of any size, since care has much to do with results, but flocks not exceeding 300 in number will do much better than larger ones. The rated capacity of a heater or brooder gives little information as to the number of chicks that may be kept. Room and heat enough may easily be provided for more chicks than should be kept together. I should not advise placing more than 500 chicks into your brooder and these will outgrow its capacity within a few weeks unless deaths, culling and removal of cockerels provide a reduction in numbers. Perhaps a safe rule is to place not more than half the number of chicks in the care of a brooder or heater that its rated capacity indicates its ability to care for.

As for ventilation, an "air-tight" brooder would soon spell disaster. All the air that can be given the chicks without exposing them to direct cold drafts or too cold a room should be provided. The tendency of the amateur is to give altogether too little ventilation, not too much. Your brooder probably has windows in front. One or more of these should be open practically all the time. Storms may make it necessary to close them temporarily or, better, to protect the openings with burlap or cloth curtains.

A cold snap might make temporary closing necessary but an unlimited amount of fresh air at all times should be the aim of the caretakers, this being curtailed only by such weather conditions as make it impossible to keep the chicks sufficiently warm and dry. This means watchfulness and care, but without constant watchfulness and care the artificial brooding of chicks cannot be made successful, and those not in position to give it should not attempt the job. Brooding chicks in large flocks is a full-time occupation. It cannot be made a chore given attention when other work permits. Disasters that will wipe out a flock of chicks within a few minutes can easily overtake them if there is no one at hand to protect them from accidents. Chicks are tender infants for the first few weeks of their lives and cannot safely be neglected. This, perhaps, is the chief reason why a woman is likely to be more successful than a man as their caretaker.
M. B. D.

Green Feed for Chicks

How old should my baby chicks be to feed them all the sprouted oats and other green stuff? C. H.
New York.

Chicks should have green food of some kind from the start. At first, only small bits of tender green stuff are suitable. The oat sprouts, young clover leaves, dandelions, lettuce or beet tops from the garden, in fact about any tender green plant suitable for animal feeding may be used. For very young chicks, these will need chopping or breaking into bits. As the birds become older, they will be able to eat larger pieces, and their ability to handle these may be taken as the measure of suitability in size. Lawn clippings are good when finely cut and tender but grass may be green and yet not well suited to chick feeding, for it may be old enough to be tough. It is a mistake to assume that range upon sod assures plenty of green stuff in the ration. It does not unless there is plenty of tender green stuff growing for the use of the chicks. Chickens on range may need green food supplied as part of their ration.
M. B. D.

Hen Philosophy

I was sitting in my bare feet on the steps of the back porch. The rooster was sedately resting himself by the dust bath, a little way off. The hen, more inquisitively inclined was pecking at the earth near my feet. I kept as still as I could but she kept a vigilant eye on me. It was not long before she gave a queer guttural call. It sounded like, "Herbert, are you there?"

And Herbert answered, "Yes, yes, my love, what is it?"

"Nothing, only the bugs here are especially fat."

Herbert stirred not at all. His love went on pecking. She had reached one side of me now, and was inspecting me from top to toe. I remained silent and statuesque. She ambled over to the other side and began viewing me from that angle. Then I had a freakish fancy. I wiggled my toe.

That was something unusual—for humans to have toes! She waddled off in more haste than usual. "I guess the bugs can wait," she opined, and a moment later was in her bath, kicking the dust into her feathers with her left foot.

Not long after, when both had preened their feathers sufficiently to suit themselves, they came strolling toward the steps. I wriggled both my toes. The rooster was arrested. Here was something to investigate, thought he. He stood stiff as a ramrod, only his head moving by jerks. His red and black eye seemed trying to pierce me through and through. As for the hen, now that Herbert was nigh, she came a little closer. She seemed guying him about something, the substance of which appeared to be, "Why don't you peck at it? It may be something good to eat!" But the rooster replied "A-a-a-wait a moment my dear; I must reason this thing out." The hen got bolder; she started to fly up the steps, but here I intervened. She returned to the ground with a squawk. The rooster jumped and retreated a little. Then, his wife leading, he stalked off in the completest posture of disdain that he was capable of.—By Louise Wiederhold (17), New York.

"How is it your wife is dressed so well and you are so shabby?" "My wife dresses according to the fashion books and I according to my check book." —Passing Show.

A Teacher Looks Toward the Farm

While I enjoy my work as a teacher, I have a feeling that it is not what I would rather do. I was in the stock business long enough to develop a keen interest in high-grade milk cows, chickens and hogs. I feel that I would be most happy if I had a small tract of land, in Alfalfa and pasture. I would need buildings suitable for housing the stock. I would want to have new chicken-houses and start my stock with the best strain of Rhode Island Red or White Wyandotte baby chicks that I could find. I would want to buy them early in the Spring, 200 or 300 at a time, until I had 1,200 or 1,500; later, sell off the cockerals and keep the pullets. In this way I could get a good flock of hens at a comparatively low cost. Not having had experience with incubators, it is a problem to know whether it would be best to do my own hatching, or to buy my chicks each year. Of course it would be more desirable to hatch my own chicks if I understood the incubator. I suppose people profit from their experience in using them.

As for cows, I should like to have four or five good milkers to start with. They would contribute much toward keeping up expenses. In some ways I am partial to the Holstein, but the Shorthorn is a good all-around cow, so I am wondering which would prove most profitable on such a farm. I would expect to sell cream and feed the milk to calves, hogs and chickens.

I would want at least three good sows. The Poland China is a good standard breed, and I could depend on two litters of pigs a year.

I realize there would be lots to do! I would have to have a good, strong boy to help with the work. It would be work that I would keenly enjoy, however.

I have often wondered how much capital would be necessary to make such a venture safe. I long for the comparative independence of such a life as compared with the teacher's life. Her life is not her own. She must always think of others and wonder if she is doing what they expect her to do. While the farm keeps you tied down, it is a different kind of a feeling. You feel more free. You can express yourself in the way you choose. I long for a pretty yard with lawn, flowers and trees. The house would not need to have more than four or five rooms.

Now, this may sound different and queer, coming from the mind and heart of a teacher, but it is the way she feels and has felt for some time.

If any of your readers can offer suggestions that would help me in working out these plans, I shall be more than thankful. MRS. H. H.

Possible White Diarrhoea

I bought 400 chicks on March 26 from a hatchery that were hatched March 24. I brought them home in a car and was very careful that they did not get chilled. I put them in a clean brooder-house 10x12, equipped with a 1,000-capacity brooder stove that I started the Wednesday before and had the temperature at 98 to 100 underneath around the hoover. When taking them from the boxes we noticed a great many undersized chicks. We withheld feed until 72 hours, then started them on a reliable mash feed and semi-solid buttermilk. They seemed all to eat from the feeders but by Thursday the small ones started to die and are still doing so. They refuse to eat or drink, become weak in the legs, and bills get blue. Then they die. On opening the first ones we found almost the entire yolk in these that are dying; now it has turned almost black and watery. Can you give me any information as to the cause and why has not the chick absorbed the yolk as nature intended it should? J. A. B.

Pennsylvania.

It is impossible to say from the occurrence of undigested yolk alone what caused these deaths, but, if this is accompanied by the common symptoms of bacillary white diarrhoea, viz., droopiness, ruffled plumage, weakness, refusal to eat, more or less sticky diarrhoea, possibly blood streaked, a shrill chirp and, upon autopsy, a yellowish brown, perhaps red streaked liver, a diagnosis of that disease may be made.

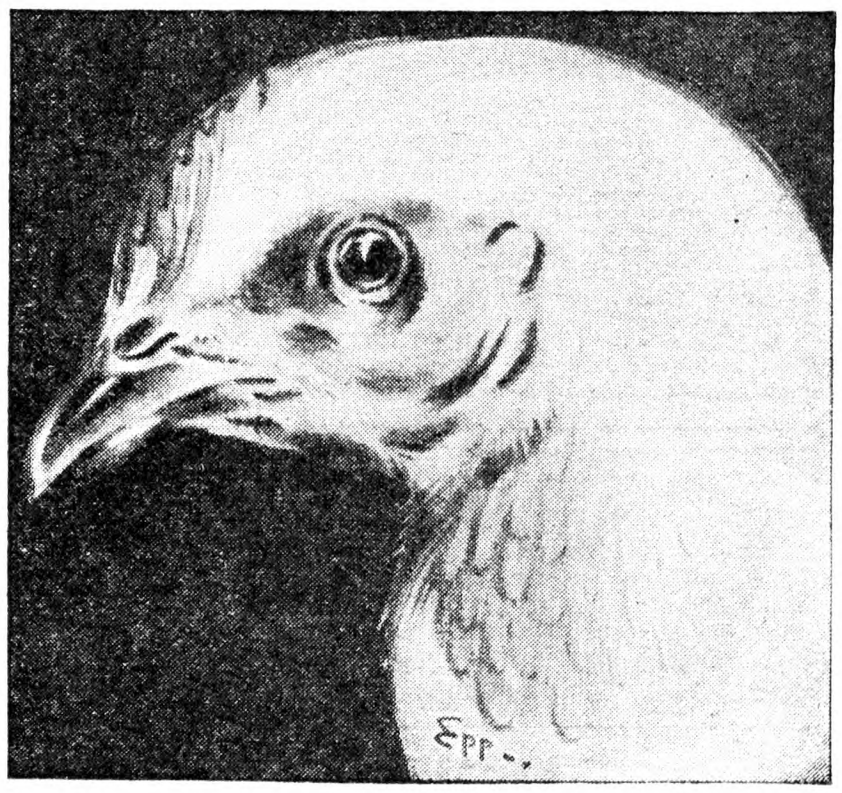
The greatest losses from this disease occur within the first two weeks of life and the chief source of infection is from the mother hen through the egg. There is no cure for this trouble and chicks that survive may become carriers of the germ and transmit it to their progeny after reaching maturity.

From your letter, I suspect this disease as the cause of your losses, though there are other symptoms to be noted that you do not mention. In this, or any other disease, whether of lower animals or the human family, do not expect to find all typical symptoms mentioned in text books in any given case. The chief ones found in this form of white diarrhoea are the droopiness, diarrhoea, creamy and sticky discharge from the bowels and, on opening a dead chick, a yellowish brown liver and unabsorbed yolk. M. B. D.

THE old-time girl was usually a clinging vine. The modern girl is usually a rambler.—Louisville Times.

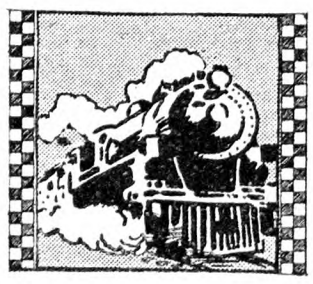
The Adventures of Miss Average Pullet

The story so far: A March chick tells the story of her life—how she missed the pitfalls that get so many while they're young—the trials of going through the pin feather stage—now she tells about a play staged in the poultry yard. This is No. 3 in the Adventures of Miss Average Chick series.



LAST week our debating society gave a play called "Purina—the Through Ticket." All of the chickens who took part have been raised on Purina Poultry Chows.

In the play I was Miss Average Pullet, who bought a railroad ticket to Profit Town. The ticket seller advised me to buy Purina Poultry Chows—the Through Ticket—if I was in a hurry to get there. Of course I said I'd like to get there the very earliest possible moment. He said Purina was the fast express and the quickest way, but to be sure to change feeds at the "Growing" and "Laying" junctions, because there's a special laying flyer called "Chicken Chowder" that means eggs and Profit Town lots earlier.



Mrs. Jones, our owner, came to the play. In fact we gave it to make sure she'll keep on feeding us Purina. When we asked her what she thought of it, she said she knew it was true. She has raised hundreds of chicks and turned them into early and consistent layers by feeding them Purina Poultry Chows from the day they hatched.

PURINA MILLS
827 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Sold at the stores with the checkerboard sign in the United States and Canada

PURINA POULTRY CHOWS

HUBBARD R.I. Red FARMS CHICKS

8000 Breeding Reds on our own Farms with 12 years of disease-free, well-bred ancestry back of each bird has made Hubbard Farms chicks famous for vigor, sure-life, heavy production of large eggs. Every bird State Tested for B. W. D. Free catalog gives full information about our Farms and profit-making chicks.
HUBBARD FARMS
Box 154 WALPOLE, N. H.

BABY CHICKS
8-10-WEEK PULLETS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Trapnested 21st Year *Pedigreed*
Evey breeder a high production bred bird—all are 100% clean by State test, and carry high record contest blood lines.
You can't buy better bred, or sturdier chicks. Customers are growing 96% and more.
Catalog on request
WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box R Attleboro, Mass.

S.C.R.I. RED BABY CHICKS
Hatched from our own 260-egg strain; famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Every bird on our farm is Mass. State tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Catalogue free.
REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass.

BABY CHICKS ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
Write for May Prices.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
Wm. D. Scott Box 63 Harrington, Del.

Rhode Island Red Chicks Hatches Weekly
Every breeder trapnested and every chick from our own egg. One grade of chicks only. For prices and particulars write, DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

S. C. RED CHICKS
Dark red color. Sired by 200-egg males or better.....$20 per 100
SUNNYACRES
Pascoag Rhode Island

Big Bargains Proven Males. Buy next year's males now. Egg and Apple Farm Hi-powered Leghorns lay large white eggs. Order pullets early. National headquarters superior egg quality. Free illustrated catalogue. EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route R, Trumansburg, New York

QUALITY CHICKS—White Leghorns, 9c; Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, 10c; Buff Rocks, Hamburgs, 12c; Heavy Mixed, 9c; Light Mixed, 8c. PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS from heavy producing flocks. Tancred strain, 8-10-12 weeks old. Ready for delivery. Prices reasonable. IDEAL POULTRY FARM, Mountainside, N. J. Phone Westfield 1629

4,000 PULLETS
R. I. REDS and B. ROCKS
9 to 10 weeks, May Delivery $1.15 each
COLUMBIA POULTRY FARM
Toms River, New Jersey

Ewing's English White Leghorns
are the product of record layers. For 15 years directly imported Barron strain males from 250 to 314-egg hens have sired my stock. Unexcelled for egg production, size and vigor. HUSKY CHICKS—Fertile eggs. Fully guaranteed. Catalog free. R. T. EWING, Atlantic, Pa

CHICKS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BARRON STRAIN
B. W. D. tested and trapnested. Produced by a breeder are the better Chicks to buy. Our circular on request. PULLETS—8 and 10 weeks old at $1 and $1.25 each. Immediate delivery.
CLARABEN COURT FARM, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
Free range grown, from selected Hollywood stock. March and April hatched, for June and July delivery.
Thielman Leghorn Farm, Ransomville, N. Y.

CHICKS from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 10c; R. I. Reds, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 9c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Parcel post paid. B. W. AMEY - - Cocolamus, Penna.

KERR'S 1929 CHICKS

Announcing
New Low Prices

For Utility Chicks

BREED	25	50	100	500	1000
W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
W. Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
W. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.25	9.50	45.00	90.00

SPECIAL MATINGS—Add 2c per chick to above prices

No Special Matings broiler chicks

Five big hatches each week insure prompt deliveries. Shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.

Department 9

Paterson, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Camden, N. J. Binghamton, N. Y. E. Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa. Danbury, Conn. W. Springfield, Mass.

KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS

Every Breeder Blood-Tested, Certified, Trap-Nested Under State Supervision

S. C. White Leghorn Chicks and Pullets
Backed by Definite Performance Records
For nine years we have specialized EXCLUSIVELY in Golden Dollar Strain.

The Golden Dollar Strain

EVERY hen breeder in our flocks has produced 200 eggs or better in her pullet year by actual trap-nest records. Every sire is officially pedigreed from dams with records of from 220 to 311 eggs, made under State Supervision. Every breeder has been blood-tested and certified by State officials. These tests made for five consecutive years, have always shown our flocks 100% perfect, absolutely free from bacillary white Diarrhea. Our big snow-white eggs sell at a premium on the New York market. Chicks from our breeders will make golden dollars for you.

"Profits from Poultry" by Paul F. Smith, the man who built a $30,000 a year business on a 12-acre farm. Write for your copy It's free but worth a lot.

VINELAND TRAP-NEST POULTRY RANCH
Paul F. Smith, Prop. 8 Main Road, Vineland, N. J.

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED" BABY CHICKS
"LIVE AND LAY"

THEY LIVE because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They LAY because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. 12c and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for FREE Chick Book.

FREE CHICK BOOK

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY, 207 Northampton, BUFFALO, N. Y.

YOU NEED THIS CATALOG !

HOYTVILLE HATCHERY

Big Poultry Manual furnished to all buyers of chicks. Write for details. Every chick buyer should know about Hoytville Chicks. Our beautiful illustrated catalog tells all about them. Your copy Sent on request. **Guaranteed chicks.**

Ohio Accredited Chicks—Also Baby Ducks

Every bird in our breeding flock is banded and a record kept. Our flocks are inspected by experts trained and authorized by Ohio Poultry Improvement Association. Find out about our guarantee plan. 16 Breeds. We have limited number chicks from Ohio R. O. P. pedigreed stock. Write today.

Hoytville Accredited Hatchery Main Street Hoytville, Ohio

"Satisfactory CHICKS"

Black Giants 100, $20. Light Brahmas 100, $22. Pekin Ducklings 28c each. Discount on large orders. Not postpaid to Canada. We ship C.O.D. Bank reference. Member I.B.C.A. Send now for beautiful 4-color catalog.

Postpaid Prices. Effective May 17. 100% Live Delivery GUARANTEED

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Bf. & Bl. Leghorns	$3.25	$5.00	$9.50	$46.00	$90.00
Anconas (Sheppard's)	3.50	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
B., Wh. & Bf. Rox, Reds, Bl. Minorcas.	4.00	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Buff Orpingtons, Barron Wh. Leghorns...	4.00	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyd., Reds, Rox, Wh. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns, Bf. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
Heavy Mixed	3.25	5.00	9.50	46.00	90.00
Light Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00

THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box H, New Washington, Ohio

Chicks C.O.D. $1 Down

Let us ship you our chicks, $1 with order, balance C.O.D. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best flocks that have been carefully culled for type, color and egg production. 100% live arrival.

Prices Delivered—	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, & Brown Leghorns & Anconas	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Rocks, Bar., White, Buff; R. C. & S. C. Reds	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00
Buff Orp., W. Wyand., S. L. Wyand. & Part. Rocks	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00

Heavy Mixed, 10c; B. J. Giants, 18c. Order direct or send for illustrated circular.

EMPIRE HATCHERY, Box 50, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high grade heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high egg production. Pure bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$ 6.75	$13	$38.00	$62
Barred, Buff & White Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. & R. C. Reds	4.00	7.75	15	43.00	72
White, Buff & Silver Laced Wyan; White & Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.25	16	46.25	75
Assorted. All Heavy Breeds	3.25	6.00	11	32.00	52
Jersey Black Giants	6.00	11.50	22		

THE ADA HATCHERY Route 15, ADA, OHIO. Reference, First National Bank.

BIG CHICKS FROM HIGH RECORD MATINGS Prices Effective MAY 4th

300 to 326-Egg S. C. White Leghorns. Our long experience in breeding will prove a satisfaction to our customers at the following prices:

	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns & Heavy Mixed	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
Blk. Minorcas, Bd. & Wh. Rocks, Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	57.50	115.00
S.C. Reds, Wh. Wyandottes, Barron Leghorns	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Giants	9.00	17.00	80.00	.....
Light Mixed	4.00	8.00	40.00	80.00
SPECIAL TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS	8.50	16.00	75.00	145.00

Your order will receive my special attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

UHL PIONEER HATCHERY & EGG FARMS, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO.
Albert Studer, Prop. — Ref.: Farmers' State Bank.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

CHICKS C. O. D. Send only $1.00 and pay Postman the balance.

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Shipment made any time you wish.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, S.C.M. Anconas	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$46.00	$90
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S.C. & R.C.R.I. Reds, Bl. Min.	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	110
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	6.75	13.00	57.00	115
Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50	170
Assorted Odds and Ends, Mixed Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.00	75
Assorted Heavy Mixed Chicks	3.25	6.00	11.00	50.00	97

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, Box 2, Gibsonburg, Ohio

ASHBERY POULTRY FARM Box R, Sodus, N.Y.

Chicks are from our own breeders. One of the finest flocks of S. C. White Leghorns in the State. Certified and Supervised by Cornell University. 28c, 20c, 16c prices will be reduced in May. (Satisfaction Guaranteed.)

News From Northern Ohio

Eggs are 30 to 35 cents here at the door and butter 50 to 60c a lb. Our land valuation has trebbled since we came here 10 years ago and our tax rate is nearly that of the city of Cleveland, 45 miles away. The cream of produce prices and also wages is along the lake shore in Ohio. The most beautiful part of the State also is along U. S. Route 20.

I was born and raised a farmer as was my husband, but find chickens by an up-to-date method makes most money here on such high-priced land. It is easier than dairying for a woman to help do her bit towards helping keep the family. There seems to be no limit of the demand when one of the children is in high school.

Last year was wonderful for fruit, but I fear the warm weather for several weeks and later cold has done its bit. The cherry, peach and early apples were just bursting into bloom a week ago and now have been held up. When several things fail there will be something which will produce heavily. Warm weather has brought out the grape buds and very few have theirs tied but this is not a grape year as last was so heavy.

Quilts are quite salable here. Some aid societies make and sell to those that have Summer homes at the lake and river. One woman makes and sells from $10 up, depending upon piecing and quilting. R. M.

Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

Hog Feeding Methods

What feed and how much? This question is frequently asked by producers of market hogs. Perhaps it has been suggested that a forage crop will do much in reducing the grain requirement. In enthusiasm the grower decides to eliminate virtually all grain with the expectation that pasture will do the whole job. If that is attempted, disappointment will result because, in spite of the high value of pasture in the ration for pigs, it cannot be depended upon alone to produce satisfactory gains in young stock. A grain combination of corn 40 per cent, oats 30 per cent, wheat middlings 20 per cent, and tankage 10 per cent, combined with any of the standard hog pastures, will grow shotes out in a satisfactory manner.

To gauge the quantity of this ration or of any other suitable one to be fed, one should consider the amount of old feeds, especially corn and oats, available; also the approximate time at which he expects to market his stock during the Fall. A short supply of old feed would indicate the necessity of finishing on new corn. With these facts in mind, a course of limited or full-feeding may be pursued. What constitutes a limited ration, and how much a full one? Where the hog has access to a self-feeder or is hand-fed at the rate of 3½ per cent or more, that is, 3½ lbs. of grain for each 100 lbs. of hog, full feeding is in practice; but where grain is held to 2½ per cent or less, the ration is a limited one.

It is obvious that with a full ration more rapid gains are made, the number of days required to fatten the animal is reduced, and the feeder's investment turned more quickly than is possible with limited feeding. Then, too, a more acceptable market is usually encountered during the early Fall than at a later time. Of course, when the grower has in mind the use of the new corn crop, to be "hogged-down", it is certain that he will not want to fatten his hogs through use of full rations prior to the maturing of the corn. For this plan, then, the limited ration sufficient to produce a large, growthy shote, in a condition to finish off quickly in the cornfield, is best.

Usually the hog taking the fewest possible days from birth to marketing is the most profitable. This has been fully demonstrated through careful experimentation as well as by the ton-litter work in many States. M. F. GRIMES.

Returns From Ayrshire Cows

An increase of 16 per cent in milk and 13 per cent in butterfat production, while feed costs were reduced 16c on every 100 lbs. of milk produced, summarizes the 1928 (the second year's) results in herd testing at Sand Hill Farm, owned by I. D. Karr, Almond, N. Y. During 1928 his 19 Ayrshires averaged 8,630 lbs. of 3.96 per cent milk and 341 lbs. of butterfat. This yield, computed on a mature equivalent basis, is equal to 390 lbs. of butterfat. In 1927 the herd averaged 7,448 lbs. of 4.06 per cent milk and 303 lbs. of butterfat. That yield was recognized by an honor certificate from the National Dairy Association.

Agnes P. of Sand Hill, a junior three-year-old, by producing 12,346 lbs. of 4.24 per cent milk and 524 lbs. of butterfat in 333 days, led her herdmates. The 163,971 lbs. of 3.96 per cent milk produced by the 19 cows was valued at wholesale for $5,186.24. In addition to being on pasture for 4½ months, the cows consumed 44,480 lbs. of grain and 203,930 lbs. of roughages. After paying the feed bill of $1,848 there was a credit balance of $3,337, or an average return above feed costs of $175.68 per cow. W. A. K.

"Now that the Joneses have their new car, I suppose they are out quite a bit." "Oh, no, just the first installment."—Christian Science Monitor.

Brookside CHICKS

BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS

20,000 weekly, order now, you can depend on getting good stock at reasonable prices.

	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$90.00
Barred Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Tancred Strain Leghorns	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00
Broiler Chicks	5.00	9.00	42.50	82.50

All chicks shipped by prepaid parcel post, full count and safe arrival guaranteed.

2,000 S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets

Ten to twelve weeks, ready for shipment at $1 each, f.o.b. Stockton.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

Insure Your Profits
With Strong, Healthy, Vigorous
CHICKS

Bred from thousands of officially banded breeding hens with long generations of high producing ancestry.

$12.00 Per 100 and up

Barred and White Rocks, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Jersey Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Brown and White Leghorns, Mottled Anconas. Many thousands weekly. Finest heavy producing, free range, pure bred stock. Under State University inspection. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Walden, N. Y.
Member International Baby Chick Association.

"Pride o' Niagara" CHICKS

FREE CATALOG

1200 Breeders Trapnested on our own Breeding Farm. Foundation stock mated to R. O. P. Pedigree Males. 1,000 satisfied customers. Every Chick a credit to its name. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas, Black Giants, Pekin Ducklings. WE GIVE FULL SATISFACTION ON EVERY ORDER. Get our catalog.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 5 Ransomville, N. Y.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$10.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns	10.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	11.00
Heavy Mixed	9.00
Light Mixed	7.00

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R. McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

Why TAKE CHANCES on CHEAP CHICKS

THE OLD RELIABLE LINESVILLE HATCHERY, Linesville, Pennsylvania.

When you can get our STURDY CHICKS of the Highest QUALITY STOCK at the old price, at the old stand now 17 years. Also started chicks.

Chix from Large Breeders
SUMMER PRICES

	100	500	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leg.	$10	$47.50	$90
Everlay Brown Leg.	10	47.50	90
Basom's Barred Rocks	12	57.50	110
Owens' R. I. Reds	12	57.50	110
Mixed Chicks	8	37.50	70

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. The kind that lay and pay. Send for literature, it is free. Tells all about our great egg machine.

CHIX

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM
Box R Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
White Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Assorted Chicks	2.75	4.50	8.00	37.50	7

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$110
B. Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
S. C. W. Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
White Rocks	7.50	14.00	67.50	....
Buff Orpingtons	7.50	14.00	67.50	....
Heavy Mixed	5.50	10.00	47.50	....

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send 20% deposit, balance C. O. D.

Monroe Hatchery, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for May Chicks.

$10.00 per 100 $47.50—500 $90.00—1000

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—How to stop big business from leaving Chicago has been taken up by the City Council and the Association of Commerce. Racketeers, bandits and high taxes are given as a few causes that is driving business away from the city. There have been removals by companies doing hundreds of millions in business, to the Indiana district bordering on Lake Michigan. Alderman Horan, who has investigated, and has called a meeting of representatives of the manufacturers' association, the Merchants' Club and leading bankers says: "The situation is serious when huge manufacturing concerns abandon a city like Chicago for other locations. Millions of dollars are taken away from the city annually, and much employment is also removed to other States and cities."

Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, deplored the rising toll of American accidents, now causing 95,000 deaths a year, in a radio address May 11 from the National Broadcasting Company studio at 711 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It was the fourth of a series of addresses under the auspices of the National Safety Council, and was broadcast from ocean to ocean. Not only are there now 95,000 fatal accidents each year, but almost 10,000,000 persons are suffering some sort of injury by accidental cause, with every prospect for increase. This, said Mr. Lamont, is "threatening to become a national annual calamity, if not a disgrace to the country." He pointed out that the National Safety Council, in connection with the National Broadcasting Company, was conducting a campaign to inculcate safety in the national mind, but the burden depended upon the individual. "The trouble," said Mr. Lamont, "is that in our hurry to get some place or do something, we seem to be growing careless and forget our instinct for self-preservation." The efforts of safety workers, he said, were being overshadowed by the faster pace of present-day life, the overcrowding of cities, and the tremendous industrial development of recent years, bringing along an increasing number of machines.

Charles E. Snyder, former headkeeper of reptiles and mammals at the Bronx Zoo, New York, and so skillful in his handling of snakes that he had escaped without injury from many dangerous encounters with cobras, pythons, moccasins and rattlers, died May 13 in Good Samaritan Hospital, Suffern, N. Y., as the result of a rattlesnake's bite received the previous day. Repeated injections of rattlesnake poison serum failed to save his life. He was bitten twice on the hand, one bite entering a vein between two fingers.

Poison gas fumes from the X-ray room in the basement of the Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, O., following a deafening explosion, took the lives of 98 patients, doctors, nurses, hospital aids and rescuers May 15. About one hundred persons were injured, 45 critically. The institution at Ninetieth Street and Euclid Avenue was one of the best known in the country, having been built up by Dr. George W. Crile, surgeon and technician, and his associates. Dr. Crile saved himself and worked for hours trying to revive others. Before all the dead were carried away, an investigation was started by two Deputy State Fire Wardens. The State Department of Safety and Hygiene sent investigators from Columbus. The exact nature of the poison remained a subject of diverse opinions. Pharmacists to whom the gas was described as to its appearance, source and effects, said it might well have been bromine gas, but physicians said it was more likely to have been a form of nitric gas. Because of the many chemicals which may have entered into it through the explosion in the basement, its exact nature or the identity of the principal poison contained in it may be difficult to ascertain. Most of the dead were trapped without a chance for their lives. Struggling to reach stairways or windows, many of them so ill they could hardly move, they choked and died almost as soon as the first puff of poison hit them.

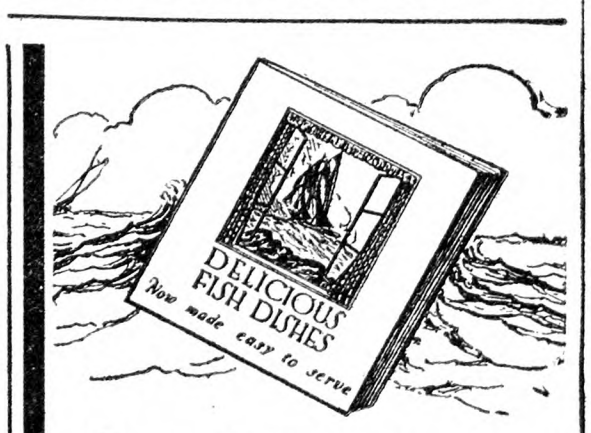
Edward Payson Weston, 90, veteran of more than 1,000 athletic events, died May 13 at No. 201 Taaffe Place, Brooklyn. He had been in ill health since he was struck by a taxicab two years ago. "Daddy" Weston first attracted national attention as a professional walker when he made his historical hike from Portland, Me., to Chicago in 1867. He left Portland Oct. 29 and arrived in Chicago in less than 25 days, covering 1,328 miles.

That the use of motor transportation abroad is approaching conditions in the United States is indicated by "Facts and Figures of the Automobile Industry," 1929 Edition, published by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Motor vehicle registration outside of the United States now equals 7,285,000, according to this publication, which compares with 7,585,000 registered in the United States on Dec. 31, 1919. Automotive freight carried by rail lines during the last year amounted to more than 3,500,000 carloads. Automotive products rank first in export of manufactured articles, with a total value of $500,174,431. Motor vehicle taxes in 1928 amounted to $808,000,000. Arizona led the States in increase of motor vehicles, with a gain of 16 per cent. California has the most automobiles in proportion to population, with one car for every 2⅞ persons. Motor truck registration in the United States totals 3,113,999. Passenger car registration is 21,379,125. Total registration of motor vehicles is 24,493,124.

WASHINGTON.—President Hoover, a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, has restored the Lincoln Cabinet room and study on the second floor of the White House to its original uses, so far as present conditions will permit. After a quarter of a century as an ordinary guest chamber, this historic room, where the Emancipation Proclamation was signed, again has become the Presidential study for evening use.

Sharp increases in the tariff on milk, cream, flaxseed and window glass were ordered May 14 by President Hoover in an effort to equalize the difference in cost of foreign and domestic production. To meet mounting Canadian dairy competition, the President went the limit of his authority and raised the tariff wall on milk and cream 50 per cent, while increasing the duties on flaxseed and window glass in nearly the same proportion as a protection to American industries against growing competition from Argentina and Belgium in the flaxseed and glass industries, respectively. Milk and cream are in the pending tariff bill for duties higher than the new level fixed by the President. The tariff on flaxseed is increased from 40 cents a bushel at present, by 16 cents, to 56 cents a bushel. On milk, from the present tariff of 2½ cents to 3¾ cents a gallon. On cream, from present tariff of 20 cents to 30 cents a gallon. On window glass, increases vary from ⅝ cent a pound to 1½ cents a pound, depending upon size.

The farm relief bill, including the export debentures provision so strongly opposed by President Hoover, was passed by the Senate May 14 by a vote of 54 to 33. Immediately after the bill passed the Senate appointed conferees and directed them to insist on its amendments, which means that they must support the debentures system in the coming clash with the House over that issue. Two of the Republican conferees, Senators McNary and Capper, voted against the debentures plan on the previous test. The other Republican, Senator Norris, voted for it. Of the two Democratic conferees, Senator Ransdell previously voted against the debenture proposal and Senator Smith was absent. In all, nine Senators who stood out against the debentures plan in the vote the previous week supported the bill, presumably on the ground that they did not wish to see farm legislation fail merely because the controversial system was embodied in the bill. They were Senators Capper, Couzens, Cutting, McNary, Shortridge, Steiwer, Thomas of Idaho and Vandenberg, Republicans, and Ransdell, Democrat. Senators Wagner and Walsh, of Massachusetts, who were against the debentures plan before, maintained that attitude by voting against the bill. The latter were the only Democrats recorded in the negative. Thirty-one Republicans also voted "no," while 21 Republicans and 33 Democrats were registered in the affirmative. Passage of the bill followed a long debate, during which Democratic leaders criticized what were supposed to be the definite plans of House leaders to refuse to receive the debentures amendment, on the ground that "revenue legislation" should originate in the House.



Free! This Book of Remarkable Recipes!

NEVER before a recipe book just like this—especially a *free one!* A book devoted entirely to *sea food dishes*—unusual, original ones, too! Dishes you've never seen before! Dishes so appetizing and delicious that they make everyone trying them *like to eat fish!* And dishes that are so easy to make! For they are made from the Gorton Sea Foods — which bring you fine fish *ready-to-use*, easy-to-use, pleasant-to-use, and furthermore *economical!* This book shows and describes all kinds of hot and cold fish dishes. Baked fish dishes. Creamed fish dishes. Fish loaf. Fish hash. Fish rarebit. Fish omelettes, etc. Dishes for breakfast, for luncheons, dinners, suppers—any and every meal, in fact. New taste ideas for every occasion. You'll revel in them. Edition is limited—so send for your copy *today*. Use the coupon.

Gorton-Pew Fisheries, Dept. C., Gloucester, Mass.

Please send me my copy of your Free Recipe Book, "Delicious Fish Dishes."

Name .....

Address .....

Rosemont Chicks

Smash Go Prices—Rush Orders Now

For the first time this year, you can buy Rosemont Quality Leghorn Chicks at 9c each. This is your opportunity to save and make money. Rush your order today. We'll ship promptly and back our shipment with the Rosemont Guarantee—"Complete Satisfaction to Every Customer."

Immediate Delivery and Week of June 2nd

	25	50	100	500	1000
WHITE LEGHORNS	$3.00	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50	$82.50
BROWN LEGHORNS or R. I. REDS					
Select Grade A	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Utility Matings	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
BARRED ROCKS or WHITE ROCKS					
Select Grade A	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Utility Matings	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES					
Select Grade A	4.00	8.00	15.00	73.00	145.00
Utility Matings	3.75	7.50	14.00	70.00	140.00
JERSEY BLACK GIANTS					
Blood-Tested, State Certified	4.50	9.00	18.00	87.50	165.00
MIXED CHICKS	3.00	5.00	9.00	45.00	88.00

PARCEL POST PREPAID—SEND CHECK, EXPRESS OR POSTAL MONEY ORDER.
1,000 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—10-12 weeks, Immediate Delivery, $1 each f.o.b. Rosemont.
1,000 BARRED ROCK PULLETS—10-12 weeks, Immediate Delivery, $1.25 each, f.o.b. Rosemont.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY Drawer 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

BABY CHICKS

Tancred-Barron S. C. W. Leghorns—Closely culled, well-kept flocks. An income of $5.00 to $6.00 per hen is made annually. Finest quality Baby Chicks, postpaid—25-**$3.00**; 50-**$5.50**; 100-**$10.00**; 500-**$47.50**; 1,000 **$90.00**.

Largest kind **Pekin Ducklings**; also **Indian Runner Ducklings**—12-**$3.75**; 25-**$7.25**; 50-**$14.25**; 100-**$28.00**; 500-**$125**.

Our shipments must reach you in good condition and in due time, or we will refund your remittance.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY, Theresa, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS PRICED LOW

Our prices are as low as those asked by others for untested stock. Yet every Wene chick comes from a blood-tested mating. All our Leghorn matings are State-Supervised, consisting of hen breeders weighing 4 lbs. or more.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns, Select Matings	$7.50	$14.00	$65.00	$120.00
*White Leghorns, Wene-Ells Matings	9.00	17.00	80.00	150.00
Rock-Wyandotte Broiler-Roaster Cross	7.00	13.00	60.00	110.00
Straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	77.50	.....

*Wene-Ells flocks headed by pedigreed 200-egg cockerels.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, VINELAND, N. J.

WENE State-Supervised Blood-Tested CHICKS — REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. TRADE MARK

All chick shipments sent prepaid —100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS —State-Supervised. 8-10 weeks. June and July deliveries. Free Folder and Mating List Mailed on Request.

PINE TREE CHICKS

LAST CHANCE TO SECURE 1929 PINE TREE CHICKS

at these low prices. You can buy cheaper chicks but none better. Order from the original pioneer hatchery and be safe.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$3.75	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50	$115.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	4.50	7.75	14.00	67.50	135.00
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	72.50	140.00
Mixed Chicks	3.50	5.75	10.50	50.00	98.00

We Prepay Parcel Post and Guarantee Safe Arrival of Full Count.
WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—Immediate delivery, $1 each, express collect. From A. P. A. Certified Matings.

Pine Tree Hatchery BOX R, STOCKTON, NEW JERSEY. JOS. D. WILSON, Founder and Owner Since 1892

THE OLDEST HATCHERY IN THE U.S.

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

CHICKS 8c and up Make extra profits with Huber's Reliable Chicks. At these prices your profit is assured. Nineteen years careful development. Order from this ad. 20% down. Rest C.O.D. if you wish.

	Per 100
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, R. C. & S. C. R. I. Reds	$12.00
Buff Orpingtons	13.00
Columbia Wyandottes, White Minorcas	14.00
Special White Leghorns, Bl. Minorcas	12.00
Wh. & Br. Leghorns, Anconas	10.00

Heavy Assorted, $10 per 100. Light Assorted, $8.50 per 100. 50c per 100 less on orders of 400 or more. HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, FOSTORIA, OHIO.

COLONY HOUSES for Growing Stock

We have a complete line of Colony Houses, some priced as low as $6.50 each. Also Summer Shelters of the popular open-air design.

FREE CATALOG shows the most complete and economical line of Poultry Houses, Pigeon Houses and Rabbit Hutches.

E. C. YOUNG CO. 85 Depot Street Randolph, Mass.

BUY FROM A BREEDING PLANT

where trapnesting and pedigreeing has been practiced for many years. Lord Farms Grade A Chicks are **guaranteed to pay you better than any others: $15 per 100; $70 per 500; $130 per 1,000.**

FREE Year Book—64 pages—48 views.

LORD FARMS 67 Forest Street METHUEN, MASS.

Tancred Strain **White Leghorn Chix** $8.50 per 100; $80 per 1,000; shipped C. O. D. Order from adv. BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

$1 EACH—F. O. B. REDBANK, N. J.

Order Now for July Delivery.
10% DEPOSIT BOOKS YOUR ORDER

EIGENRAUCH FARMS
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

Quality Baby Chicks Five extra given with every box of one hundred ordered.

JUNE AND JULY HATCHED CHICKS

Leghorns—White, Brown, Buff, Black.....$10.00 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas.. 12.00 per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.. 14.00 per 100
May $2 more; Aug. $2 more; Sept. $4 more. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

JERSEY GIANT CHICKS

$20 Per Hundred—June delivery. B. W. D. Tested. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

LONGVUE FARM - - Fayetteville, N. Y.

S.C.White Leghorn Pullets

8-10-12 weeks old. Well grown, healthy and guaranteed to satisfy. From Trapnested stock with records up to 315 eggs. Free circular. Willow Brook Poultry Farm, Allen H. Bulkley, Prop. Odessa, N. Y

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

PUBLISHER'S DESK

I saw your advertisement in last RURAL NEW-YORKER, and am going to take advantage of it, hoping to have a good deal better luck than from the place I sent last year. Their roots came in powder form, and I sent them back, and they were replaced by a few tiny scraps of roots, only a couple of which grew. I gave up for last year and decided never to send to anyone unless they advertised in THE R. N.-Y. J. W. A.
Pennsylvania.

The above expression of confidence in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, by one of our subscribers is sent us by an advertiser. There is no question that the subscriber will get a "square deal" and good value for the money sent the advertiser in question. The slogan, "I buy only from R. N.-Y. advertisers" is a much used one in farm communities.

On April 4, 1929, the Post Master General issued a fraud order against the Restwell Pajama Company, Long Island City, their officers and agents, charging them with using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to obtain money by false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises.

This home sewing scheme was bulletined by the Bureau on January 8, 1929. We pointed out that the promoters were seeking to dispose of sample garments for $2 by promising employment at the rate of $3 per dozen for sewing pajamas. No request was made that respondents return the sample garment for an inspection and the Post Office concluded that the scheme was calculated and intended to sell would-be workers material for a garment for $2 under the guise of furnishing lucrative homework.

On March 28, Jack Lester and J. Krasner, the operators, were receiving approximately 1,000 pieces of mail per day. During a period of 51 working days prior to that date 5,038 money orders of $2 were cashed.—National Better Business Bureau, Inc.
New York.

This easy-money, work-at-home scheme was exposed in THE R. N.-Y. during the past Winter. In spite of the activities of the Post Office officials in bringing action against this class of frauds, and the publicity resulting, it appears that these pirates had duped more than 5,000 women and robbed them of $2 each. It was primarily through the postal service that these individuals swindled these deserving women. It is a pity that the department is unable to nip these schemes in the bud instead of waiting until the fraud has been committed, but the officials cannot act until they have proof of the fraud. That means after some people have been swindled.

For quite some time there appeared in your paper the advertisement of A. C. Jones Poultry Farm, Georgetown, Del., but the last one received, the issue of May 4, this did not appear. Are they reliable? They are offering chickens at a reduced rate from State-supervised and blood-tested stock J. J. L.
Pennsylvania.

We have discontinued the advertising of A. C. Jones, Georgetown, Del., because of complaints from subscribers which Mr. Jones refused to adjust. In two cases some of the chicks that died were examined at an agricultural experiment station, which reported the chicks were afflicted with bacillary white diarrhoea, even though the eggs were alleged to come from blood-tested stock. Whether the blood testing was faulty, the analysis incorrect, we do not presume to say, but where chicks die and there is reasonable grounds for the belief that the hatchery is responsible for the loss, we feel an adjustment should be made with the customer. THE R. N.-Y. does not care to publish the advertising of the poultryman or hatchery refusing to make adjustments in such cases.

In our section of New Jersey, in the neighborhood of Hackensack and as far up as Montvale, a concern calling itself Main Detective Bureau is circulating very extensively, and this inquiry we are putting to you on behalf of one of our neighbors.

This concern, as per its circular, claims to do "wonders" in collecting hard accounts. It states that "We do not sue; we pursue." It claims to get money from a stone as it were under a contract, a copy of which was shown to the writer, and which means nothing to the poor fish that bites. It simply agrees to "make a report" to the subscriber, for which service the subscriber is called upon to pay $50 absolutely in advance. The address of this concern is 350 Madison Avenue, New York. F. V.
New Jersey.

We do not know the above detective bureau. The $50 advance fee means that the creditor will pay the alleged bureau the sum of $50 whether any claims are collected or not. In principle it is the same Ostrander scheme employed to secure advance fees from owners of farms on the promise to sell their property. THE R. N.-Y. unqualifiedly advises against paying any money in advance on the promise of such services. It is time enough to pay for the service after the desired result is accomplished. Promoters, of course, prefer "easy money" rather than be obliged to earn the fee before they get it.

I would like you to investigate the Central Copper Co. of Arizona, also the Southwestern Securities Corporation. I have a receipt for 112 shares of copper stock for which I paid $100; have had same since Nov. 13, 1924. I recently received a letter and a blank for transfer of stock. J. L. W.
New York.

We have no information in our records pertaining to the Southwestern Securities Corporation and considering the very uncertain position of Central Copper and the low levels at which the shares are currently quoted we can see no particular reason for substituting the stock of the Southwestern Securities Corporation for that of Central Copper. The circular enclosed failed to disclose any purpose for this exchange of stock and we are inclined to believe that the Central Copper situation, being of so questionable a character, as to have caused several States to disallow the sale of its securities, that any attempt at reorganization by interests identified with that company, almost automatically fails to recommennd itself for consideration. We would also point out that the State of Massachusetts has recently disallowed the sale of this quasi holding company's stock.

The Central Copper Co. is now reported to show substantial assets, and while the stock is of doubtful value there is no good reason to exchange it for the Southwestern Securities Corporation, the value of which is still more uncertain.

Respondent, a corporation, engaged in publishing magazines and books, and in the sale and distribution of such publications in interstate commerce, and in competition with other corporations, firms, partnerships and individuals likewise engaged, entered into the following stipulation of facts and agreement to cease and desist forever from the alleged unfair methods of competition as set forth therein.

Respondent, in the course and conduct of its business, solicited or caused to be solicited in interstate commerce paid advertisements and advertising matter featuring certain products or devices for sale and which said advertisements and advertising matter it accepted and published in one of its magazines, which said magazine containing the aforesaid advertisements and advertising matter it sold, circulated and distributed between and among the various States of the United States. Said respondent accepted or caused to be accepted for publication the aforesaid advertisements without first making a reasonable investigation as to the standing, reputation or reliability of the individuals, firms, partnerships and corporations offering said advertisements for publication, and without first making reasonable investigation as to the truth, or accuracy of the representations and statements as set forth and contained in said advertisements and advertising matter. In the course and conduct of its business as aforesaid, the said respondent published numerous advertisements in its said magazine, particularly in the issue or edition of said publication for the month of January, 1929, which said issue was circulated and distributed in interstate commerce and included therein advertisements and advertising matter containing representations and statements as follows:—Federal Trade Commission.

Following the above paragraphs from the bulletin of the Federal Trade Commission a long list of subjects advertised which are characterized as fraudulent, suggestive and indecent. The name of the publication and the various houses putting out the advertisements are withheld. This movement on the part of the Federal Trade Commission to hold the publisher responsible for fraudulent and indecent advertising is the most practical plan yet devised to clean up the columns of the offending publications. What are known as "mail order sheets" have been a stench in the nostrils of the decent men in the publishing business for as long as we can remember. Let us hope this movement will eventually make it impossible for the faker and swindler to reach his victims through the public press.

Eight Reasons for Using Concrete Block and Tile

When planning your new farm building, remember Concrete Block and Concrete Building Tile. They are:

Attractive—Permanent—Fire-safe
Clean and Sanitary
Ratproof—Rustproof—Stormproof
Repair-free
True to size and shape
Moderate in cost

Free Booklet Explains Construction

Concrete Block and Tile lay up easily and rapidly, saving much time in construction.

Mail this coupon to office nearest you

Portland Cement Association
347 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK CITY — 1315 Walnut St., PHILADELPHIA — Jenkins Arcade Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Please send me free booklet containing Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings.

Name----------
St. Address (or R. F. D.)----------
City---------- State----------

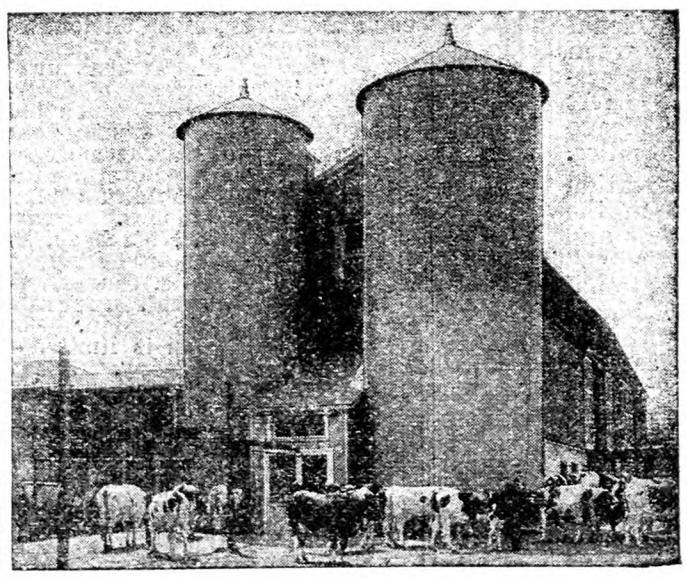
ENGINES

LIFETIME GUARANTEE
ALL SIZES AND STYLES
WICO Magneto Equipped
300,000 In Use All Over the World
A wonderful engine for the home, farm, shop or mill. The cheapest reliable power for pumping, feed grinding, shelling, sawing, cream separating, churning and similar work. Put one to work for you and watch it pay for itself.
Send for Big Free Catalog
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1895 Oakland Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.
ENGINE BUILDERS SINCE 1870

METAL ROOFING
WE PAY THE FREIGHT
LEADCLAD
LEADCLAD WIRE FENCE AND BARB WIRE
KEYSTONE COPPER BEARING -AND- APEX-GALVANIZED ROOFING
CONSUMERS MFG. AND SUPPLY CO.
Dept. R Moundsville, W. Va.

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK :-:
Price, $2.00
If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

CRAINE-LINE SILOS
on America's Finest Estates



THE appearance of the Craine Silo commends it to the owner of a country estate. His architect agrees with him. Moreover, his pure-bred stock will not be exposed to the dangers of frozen silage. Being a keen judge of value, he appreciates the practical money-making features of a Craine.

Send for Free Catalog!

Revised edition containing information on silos and silage that should be in the hands of every stock raiser. Lists a few of the names of Craine owners who are also in "Who's Who." Let our representative call and personally explain Craine-Line Silos.

CRAINE, INC.
70 Adams St., Norwich, N. Y.

Del-Mar-Va 6,090 Square Miles
Finest Agricultural Opportunities

Within three to ten hours by motor truck over splendid concrete highways to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington markets. Pennsylvania Railroad System permeates entire Peninsula. Mild, equable climate. Very little snow and freezing. Farms, town and waterfront homes, low priced. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet FREE. **Address 167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.**

MEN Reliable over 50 years. Develop your own business near home. **M. C. MILLIMAN - TROY, N. Y.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A young girl, Protestant, for general housework in the country, no cooking; one who would rather have a good home than high wages, with old-fashioned people, where the Bible is studied. S. J. MAC KENZIE, 317 West 45th St., New York City.

WANTED—Young or middle-aged man of good character to work on dairy farm on Long Island. ADVERTISER 6452, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Person of good character, trustworthy and clean, who wishes to work in country for cooking and assist in general housework in small house for family of two and hired man; ideal home surroundings; one day off per week; position permanent; wages $30 per month. ADVERTISER 6472, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman to board men and take care of boarding-house. Apply to FRED GAUNTT, Herdsman, N. J. Agri. Exp. Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—Capable, plain cook; honest and reliable, with understanding of children, in family of three boys, 10, 6 and 4; all modern conveniences, including gas, no washing, country village, 20 miles from New York, on bus line; salary $60. Reply to BOX 4, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—Young man or student to assist at refreshment concession, Memorial Park, and do other work around a small place; good home and wages. A. D. HEMMELSKAMP, Bethel, Conn.

WANTED—Couple without children on small poultry farm; man for outside work; wife as cook and general houseworker; five in family; all modern conveniences; no other help kept; reply, giving copy of reference and wages expected. E. T. JANNEY, Great Barrington, Mass.

WANTED—Man for part-time work on a small farm. E. C. SNYDER, Bloomington, N. Y.

WANTED—Good man for dairy and general farm work; must be good milker, of good habits and good worker; state salary. JAMES A. TEN EYCK, Pluckemin, N. J.

SINGLE man, under 35, educated, knowledge of dairy industry; in share basis proposition. ADVERTISER 6483, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Boy or man for farm work; steady job; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 6484, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Competent cook in boarding-house with accommodations for 50 guests through November; only those with past experience need apply; salary commensurate with ability; state qualifications in full with references. ADVERTISER 6485, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced farm-hand, single, for truck farm; good wages to right man. Phone Westfield 2370 or write to WM. HECKMANN, Springfield Road, Mountainside, N. J. Near Westfield.

WANTED—A general all around farm worker for a Guernsey stock farm in Orange County; must be good milker, good with horses and like and take an interest in his work; no cigarettes or drinking; steady position, good home condition and $50 a month to start. F. W. COREY, Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED—A single man to drive team and Cleveland tractor and know how to take care of machinery on farm; wages $100 per month with board. ADVERTISER 6499, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Blacksmith, good horseshoer; young man preferable; for country shop; Westchester County. ADVERTISER 6500, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—First-class man, single preferred for herdsman; must understand breeding and how to deal with common veterinary troubles and thoroughly understand sanitation, low bacteria count to be his specialty; must be trustworthy and able to handle men; reply with all particulars to BOX 294, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced married man on truck farm; good teamster; wife to board men at $35 per month each; pay $100 per month, 4-room unfurnished house, potatoes and milk. DANIEL W. DICKERSON, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Farmer-gardener, capable of raising all crops; good wages for the right man. IDEAL FARM, Mountainside, N. J. Phone, Westfield 1629

GIRL, neat, refined, fond of children, to help mother of 3 little girls in small house; no family washing; good home; wages $40 start; character reference necessary. Write LEE, 1039 West Broadway, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.

MAN to milk and do light farm work. ADVERTISER 6496, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE—Man to work on farm; wife to do housework; must have A-1 references. ADVERTISER 6503, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, all around farmer, with A-1 references. ADVERTISER 6504, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL for general housework, cooking experience not necessary; modern country home; $12; references required. HARRY BOICE, Martinsville, N. J.

WANTED—Gardener, farmer and caretaker; Long Island; best references for reliability required; married, without children; $100 and cottage. Write or call DR. FLOYD, 114 E. 54th St., New York City.

WANTED—Married working dairyman July 1, in the Animal Husbandry Department, Cornell University; will have direct charge of the feeding, breeding and management of all dairy cattle and the production of milk; apply in own handwriting giving full details of training and experience; state salary expected with no perquisites; house will be provided at $25 per month rent. DEPT. OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—Good dry-hand milkers, three times milking; fine location, good home and board; state experience, references and wages expected. BOX 294, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

WANTED—Plain cook for Summer resort; may bring daughter. R. WEAVER, 9259 224th St., Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.

COOK, white, Protestant, wanted for large family; coal range; $80. ADVERTISER 6501, Rural New-Yorker.

MEN familiar with hauling logs and tractor operated sawmill; send experience, references and wages expected. D. WRIGHT, Bayville, N. J.

WANTED—Protestant couple, white; woman, cook-housekeeper for rest home of 10; man for general farm work; all-year position; first-class references required. Reply MRS. FARNHAM YARDLEY, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J.

JUNE 1, reliable man and wife for general work on farm and in house, where are Summer boarders; give reference, ages and wages. J. W. DAVIS, North Elba, N. Y.

WANTED by May 28, a woman desiring to learn the tourist inn business, to assist in cooking and work of a small high-class tourist inn; in return to receive board, room, reasonable pay and valuable training from a college graduate experienced in the business. BOX Y-862, Newtown, Conn.

WANTED at once, man to work on up-to-date poultry farm in Westchester County; state age, height, weight, experience; send references in first letter; position permanent for right man; good home surroundings; wage $50 per month. ADVERTISER 6502, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

GARDENER, farm manager, familiar with improvements, maintenance, production, desires appointment offering opportunities with compensation commensurate with services and ability; married, aged 40, adult family. P. O. BOX 1081, Stamford, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, working manager, thoroughly experienced, single, desires position where honest effort and hard work are appreciated. ADVERTISER 6441, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager open; lifetime, practical, scientific, experience all branches; have big paying method, industrial farming; retaining fat, elimination leaches, waste production; products, labor, construction; unsurpassed profitable marketing plans, assuring success; highest credentials. ADVERTISER 6468, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by experienced poultryman, capable of taking entire charge. ADVERTISER 6457, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT position on poultry farm; experienced handyman, always dependable, honest, 35 years old, single; $60. DuBOIS, 697 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROTESTANT-AMERICAN seeks permanent position, year round, in country home; excellent cook, no laundry or heavy work; companionable to invalid or elderly person. ADVERTISER 6474, care Rural New-Yorker.

STRONG boy of 17 wants work on farm for season; good milker; with Protestant family. MERRITT DOWNER, 74 Elizabeth Ave., Arlington, N. J.

WANTED—Rural school by experienced teacher; best references. HARRY FRENCH, Richmondville, N. Y.

REFINED American woman with child desires position as housekeeper. ADVERTISER 6481, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wishes position as working manager on private or commercial estate; experienced in all branches of farming and dairying; open for position at once. ADVERTISER 6477, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARPENTER, painter, paperhanger and poultryman; life experience, no tobacco or liquor; wife poultrywoman; no children; want to build and manage commercial plant; high-grade proposition only. ADVERTISER 6476, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL poultryman wants position. ADVERTISER 6480, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSEMAID, refined, educated, Protestant-American young lady, city or country, hospital experience, ample references, only first-class position considered. ADVERTISER 6482, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN farmer, 40, single, sober, reliable, willing worker, wants permanent position large poultry farm; $50 start. VON RECKE, care Kube, 541 West 156th St., Apt. 4, New York City.

ENGLISH shepherd seeks position, life experience. ADVERTISER 6491, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARPENTER, competent, wants position on estate; can do interior, exterior work, painting, glazing. ADVERTISER 6488, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as herdsman-caretaker, with small herd on private place; understands feeding test cows and raising calves; good buttermaker; single, age 35, American-Protestant; can give the best of references. ADVERTISER 6490, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED poultryman, 37, small family, all-round expert, 17 years' practical and theoretical experience commercial and private farms; will make any farm pay good profits in short time; first class references; state particulars and wages. ADVERTISER 6487, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, test-cow man; married, no children; wishes position with purebred herd; good buttermaker and calf man; best references. BOX 217, Whitehouse, N. J.

GERMAN, 50, steady, wishes position on fruit and chicken farm. HENRY MULLER, 513 East 5th St., New York City.

THE NEWTOWN High School, New York City, wishes to secure Summer work for boys taking the agricultural course. Jobs are desired on dairy, poultry and fruit farms, and also on country places, estates and Summer camps. The wages vary from $15 to $50 a month with board, depending on the age and experience of the boys. Address, R. P. ARMSTRONG, Newtown High School, Elmhurst, N. Y.

TWO efficient college girls want position of complete charge of home for the Summer. ADVERTISER 6494, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRAINED nurse, educated, refined, middle-aged, Protestant, healthy, neat, efficient, desires care invalid or aged couple; country, Summer; permanent; fair remuneration. 8803 90th St., Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.

SITUATION wanted—Working herdsman, single, careful feeder and A-1 man with cows; good references. ADVERTISER 6497, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL sheepman offers his services in establishing or managing a suitable flock on a track of misused land, estate or cutover land; no stock will put your land to more profitable use than sheep. They lend dignity and charm to your homestead. They require less expensive buildings than other stock and if properly established pay returns quicker. I understand the care and landscaping of woodland and know how best to blend this and all general farm activities into a useful and economical sheep-breeding unit. Let me know the acreage and character of your land and I will tell you about its suitability. HEATON MANICE, 115 North 19th Street, Flushing, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, single, 33, life experienced, highly skilled all phases. ADVERTISER 6498, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED Irishman, experienced all around farmer and handy man, willing to work for small salary for light work; references furnished. ADVERTISER 6506, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

BUY 76 acres in Trumble County, Ohio; fair buildings; near cement road, near country club; nice high land; a dairy farm for $3,000, $1,200 cash; no agent. JERRY E. MILLER, Rt. 1, Middlefield, Ohio.

$1,000 GETS tourists' lodge, Albany-Buffalo Turnpike; large house, newly painted, furniture; price $3,000. LUTHER SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Most complete, up-to-date poultry plant in Pennsylvania, stock 3,500 breeders; 5,000 brooding capacity. ADVERTISER 6449, care Rural New-Yorker.

THIS is your chance—5¼ acres land in Virginia on James River; two good buildings; in a village of 600 population; no waste land; $800. A. HALL, Savannah, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Stocked and equipped farm; rental may be paid in supplies to owner; state experience; immediate. ADVERTISER 6467, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—10 acres cleared, mile to Stony Brook station, 2 minutes' walk to St. George's golf course, on good road; suitable for development; $5,000, terms to suit. B. MATUSKY, Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

500-ACRE farm, Adirondack Mountains, near Lake Placid, N. Y.; 15-room house, 2 baths, stone fireplace, 2 barns, ice house, 2 poultry houses; trout stream large enough for hydro-electric plant; one-fifth in woods; maple sugar grove; 10 cows, 18 sheep, 2 horses, implements; milk sells at 9 cents per quart wholesale in Lake Placid; big opportunity for subdivision; all game; joins thousands of acres of State forest; 10 minutes from golf course; agents protected. B. H. CUNNINGHAM, North Elba, Essex Co., N. Y.

WANTED to lease, sheep farm, from 150 to 200 acres; good buildings and sheep fenced; this side Albany N. Y. BOX 323, White Plains, N. Y.

EXCHANGE a 6-acre truck and poultry farm in village of Philmont, N. Y., 8-room modern house, all improvements, 150 fruit trees on place, for a small State road dairy farm. J. F. STAWITZKE, Box 669, Philmont, N. Y.

FULLY equipped modern broiler farm, Wicomico County, Md., on the State road; farm cleared $2,000 in past four months; very reasonable; no agents; for full particulars write ADVERTISER 6473, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for rent: 120 acres, about half way between Rochester and Syracuse, N. Y.; land in fine shape and very productive; 18 acres prime apple orchard; 6-room house and fine barns; about half mile off improved road; good opportunity for farmer with equipment; will rent on shares or flat rental. F. & G. FUR CO., 145 W. 28th St., New York City.

FOR SALE, country home, 12 rooms, large porch three sides of house, wonderful view, shade trees, fruit; 5 acres land; near large developments; 8 miles west of Newburgh; bargain quick sale. GEORGE G. BRUNDAGE, Owner, Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Excellent 200-acre dairy farm, fertile soil, wonderful pasture; near Syracuse; attractive terms. ADVERTISER 6478, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent with privilege of buying, small farm suitable for poultry; full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 6479, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 10 miles east of Albany, N. Y.; 200 acres, 35 acres of woodland, the rest under cultivation and pasture; 600 fruit trees; 35 head of cattle, 3 horses and all farm implements; buildings in good condition; price $18,700 and $7,000 down; for further information, write to MR. THOMAS ANANOVICH, East Schodack, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Owner retiring, offers old established hotel and lunch room business; main road Blue Point Section, Long Island; terms; brokers protected. ADVERTISER 6475, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry and dairy farm, 150 acres, most beautiful section Eastern Pennsylvania; profits can pay off place in couple years. WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa.

SARATOGA battlefield farm, 132 acres; concrete highway; suitable for country estate, recreation park or stock farm; good 9-room house; fruit; electricity, bus; we run road stand, gas, tourists. RAY STEVENS, Schuylerville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—54-acre farm or country home, 10 miles Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; good condition; price $4,300. R. SCHWALB, Hyde Park, N. Y.

FARM for sale in Worcester County, Md.; 70 acres cleared, 70 acres in timber; splendid location, at a sacrifice price; reason for selling, sickness; if interested write ADVERTISER 6492, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to buy poultry farm, $500 cash, balance terms; over 5 acres, good dwelling, hen capacity 500 or more, within 100 miles New York; give full details; don't write unless you can meet these requirements. ADVERTISER 6486, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO RENT for Summer season nice 7-room cottage, quiet place, mile State road; will furnish if occupant can be found; write for full particulars; also for sale, 2 sets rustic furniture, marvelous beauty. SAYBROOK VALLEY FARM, Medusa, N. Y.

260-ACRE farm for sale with 3 big barns, 8-room house, 30 head clean, purebred Guernseys, 1 registered bull, 5 head horses, 80 chickens, all farm machinery, 1 grain thrasher, 16-horsepower engine; it is a wonderful location here, and also in a Summer resort section; 3 miles from a lake; 120 miles from New York City; it will sell for a reasonable price on account of sickness. ADVERTISER 6493, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Just off concrete county road, 4-room frame bungalow, 1 acre of good land, strawberry bed, poultry-house 18x30, combination feed and brooder 12x20, one brooder-house 10x12; quick sale, $1,200. Address DAN'S SMOKE SHOP, Egg Harbor, N. J.

135-ACRE farm for sale; one 14-room colonial house, all modern improvements; cow barn, horse barn, garage, chicken coop, brooder-house, other buildings, all in good condition; located 6 miles from Norwich, Conn.; price $8,500. ADVERTISER 6495, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small country property, good 8-room house, furnace, electricity, phone available; 38 miles from New York; suitable for Summer residence; good water, shade trees, fruit, garage, near State road; immediate possession; write owner. BOX 696, 38 Franklin Ave., Rockaway, N. J.

WANTED—Farm, about 80 acres or more; state full particulars and price. ADVERTISER 6505, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—Finest clover, 60 lbs., $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

NEW YORK maple syrup, $2.50 gallon, delivered in fourth zone. CLARK BRIGHT, Bloomville, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

TWO NO. 1 Lane portable saw-mills, now in use, for sale cheap; going out of business. HARRY B. HICKS, East Nassau, N. Y.

WHOLESALE prices on our pure clover honey, five-pound pails, $1; 34-oz. jars, 55 cents; pound jars, 25 cents; midgets, 75 cents per dozen. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

BOARD wanted, gentlemen; farm, camp, resort; willing to help work as part payment; state particulars. ADVERTISER 6489, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARDERS wanted. MAPLECREST FARM, Cottekill, Ulster County, N. Y.

MR. OTTO GUISSEBERGER come home at once; from HENRY A. LEWIS, 198 Vermont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fairbanks-Morse, 32-v., 3½ k.w. lighting plant, complete with batteries, lamps and dimmer for poultry; perfect condition and cheap. H. BISSING, West Cornwall, Conn.

HONEY, fine quality clover Autumn flower blend $5 per 60 lbs. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

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Memories of the West

"I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born."

It was a little two-room log cabin, in what was then the "new" part of Southwestern Iowa. Candles furnished our evening light, until I was about seven years old, when the "new-fangled" kerosene lamps came into pretty general use. Six weeks' revival meetings were held in our country schoolhouses each Winter, and the preacher always announced that services would begin "at early candle light." I have seen a few grease lamps, made of tin, with a rag wick, and have seen an improvised lamp of a rag stuck in a saucer of grease. The tallow was rendered from the fat beeves we butchered, and our candles were "run off" in regular candle moulds, that hold six at a time.

One of my grandmothers still possessed the "fire pan" that had been used when she was a girl in Pennsylvania. She said that everyone had fireplaces and were supposed to keep the fires well banked. Sometimes, though, the fire would die out. Then some member of the family took the fire pan, which looked like an iron corn-popper, and went to the nearest neighbor's to borrow some coals. In order to get home before the coals died, the carrier had to walk, or run, as fast as she could, and we still hear some old-timer say, "He went like he was carrying fire."

My grandmother rarely used matches, but rolled tapers of paper, to transfer fire from one stove to another, or to light her candles.

Most families raised a patch of sorghum cane, and someone in the nearby community made it into molasses. How tired I used to get of the strong stuff, and the corn bread or mush that helped to make the daily bill of fare. Wild strawberries, blackberries, gooseberries, grapes, plums, crab apples and hazelnuts all grew in the timber, and I still think the perfume of the wild crab apple the most exquisite of all.

Wild Sweet William, Loy's breeches, Johnny-jump-ups, and countless other wild flowers grew in profusion, and I began hunting for their first green leaves long before they could be expected to be up. I remember seeing one big flock of wild pigeons, and as I never saw but the one flock it must have been shortly before they so mysteriously disappeared.

Money was very scarce when I was small, but of some things we must have got more for the little we had. I remember that when I was about eight years old (I am now 58) I had 50 cents that had been given to me, in small pieces. I bought four yards of delaine, at 12½ cents a yard, and my mother made me a nice dress, mostly covered with ruffles. We then had big one-cent pieces, almost as large as the present quarters. We also had three-cent pieces of silver, about three-fourths the size of the present dime. Until about the time I was eight years old, we all rode on chairs, or a board laid across the wagon bed. My father then bought a spring seat, and I remember that one of my aunts, who liked to be "stylish," borrowed it, for its first use. Some of us youngsters cried, for we wanted the first ride on it. We never had a "party" in my young days, but on our birthdays our mother sometimes made a cake, or, better still, made a big batch of molasses taffy and stirred in a lot of hazelnut "goodies." Our houses were small, and poor, and cold. Our food was monotonous, health conditions bad; we had no telephones, radios or automobiles. Do I long for "the good old days"? No, I do not. MRS. P. U.

Trouble With Estate

In 1911, when seriously ill, I signed all my property over to my wife. Since then I have regained my health but never straightened the matter up. Since then we lost our children. In 1917 we adopted a baby girl and boy. In 1923 my wife died very suddenly. I found she had made a will giving everything to the children. This will is invalid, as she failed to make affidavit that it was signed in the presence of witnesses. I have no control over this property and wish to get another deed. C. W. P.

New Jersey.

It is impossible for you to get another deed. You do not state whether or not this will was offered for probate and refused. If it was, the proper step for you to take is to have an administrator appointed. You would be the natural person to be appointed, provided there is no valid objection. N. T.

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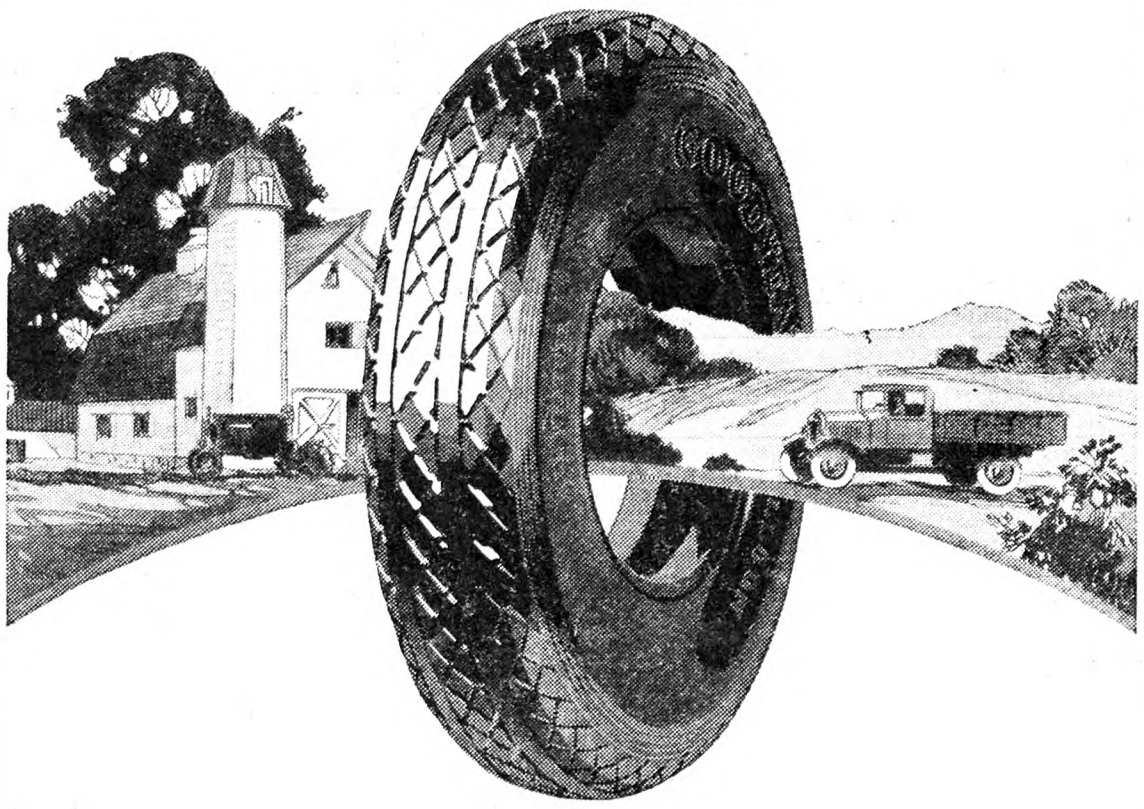

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Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. June 1, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5058

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The Strawberry Season is Getting Under Way

The Orchard Pollination Problem

By E. Stuart Hubbard

ONE of the most interesting and vital problems of the orchardist is that of blossom fertilization. The many factors of temperature, variation in pollen potency and time of blooming among varieties, need of bees and other insects, effects of dust and sprays on blossoms, tree vigor, and others more or less obscure make this one of the most puzzling and intricate problems with which we have to deal.

The experiment stations have done much to clarify the case and have demonstrated or suggested that:

1.—Without the agency of insects to distribute pollen little if any fruit can be expected with apples, peaches, pears, cherries, etc.

2.—That there is little activity among these insects at temperatures under 55 degrees Fahr.

3.—That some varieties are self-fertile, others cannot be fertilized by their own or pollen from certain other varieties, while some varieties have potent pollen, which acts on blossoms of most other varieties.

4.—That tree and spur vigor influence the amount of pollen produced and the ability to set fruit.

I have been unable to learn of conclusive experiments which indicate whether non-poisonous dusts or sprays applied to the blossoms impair fertility or not. Such experiments are being made, however, at the Poughkeepsie laboratory of the N. Y. State Experiment Station.

With at least this amount of data to start, it has been most interesting to observe the set or lack of set of apples, especially McIntosh last season, and to watch developments this Spring.

Last year in the lower Hudson Valley a few bright, warm days brought out nearly all varieties with a burst of bloom. McIntosh, one of the earliest to open, was followed in a day or two by the later Rome, so that there was an abundance of varieties open during the height of McIntosh bloom to assure a mixture of pollen. From this it might be assumed that nearly all varieties would overlap sufficiently to make possible an exchange of pollen.

This year, however, McIntosh opened nearly a week before Rome, and over a week before Spy, many side and all the center blooms being shed before the first Rome buds burst. Moreover, there have been few hours each day when the temperature has reached 60 degrees. The bees have seemed to shun the small trees of the later blooming kinds or those just opening and prefer the more mature and plentiful blooms of the McIntosh. From this it would seem most desirable to have as pollenizers varieties that will bloom profusely and as early as the main variety. This scarcity of bees in the smaller trees and those with scattering blossoms may also account for the notorious failure of young and top-worked McIntosh to set as well as mature trees in unfavorable seasons.

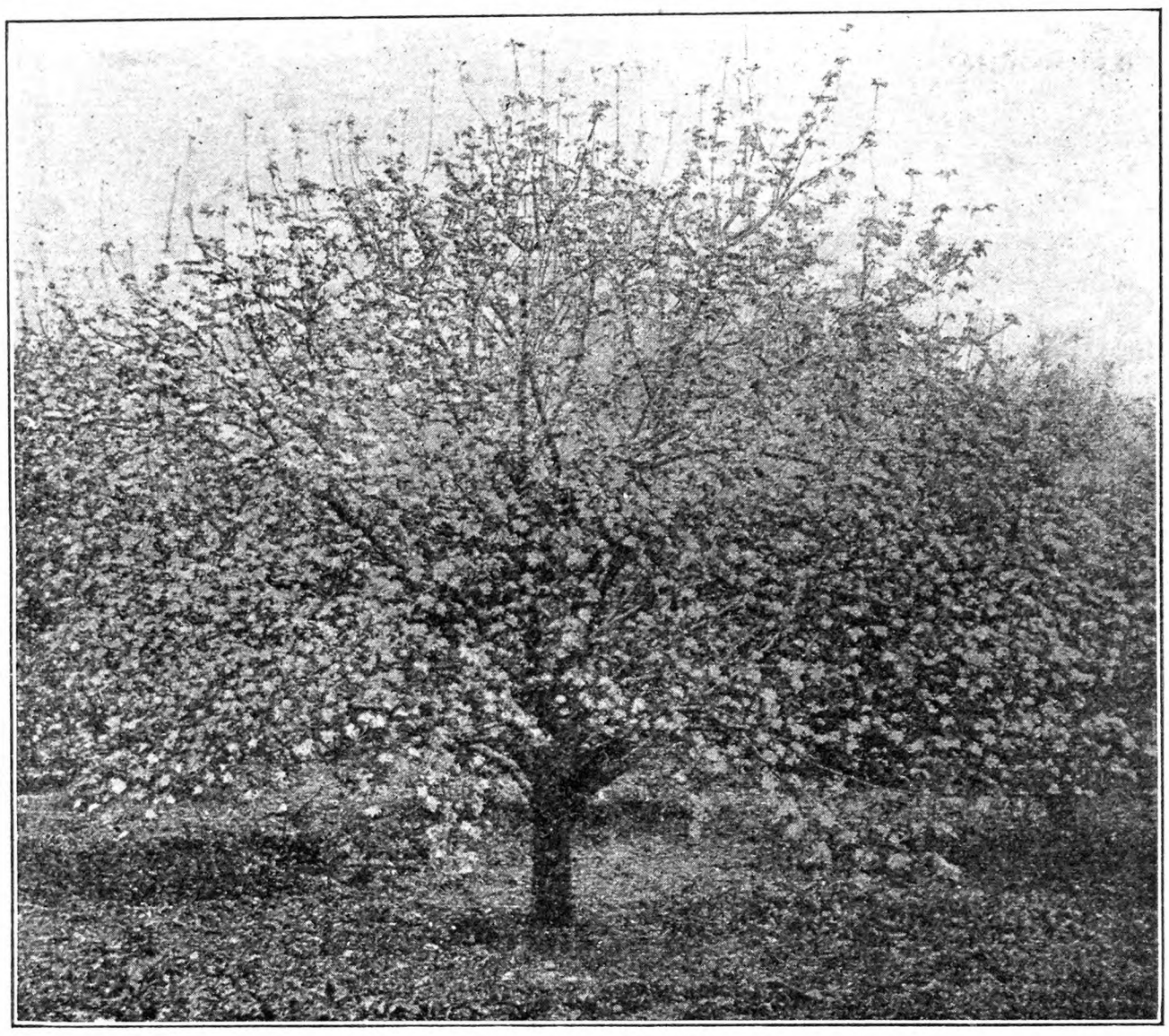
The warmest hours this Spring brought out enough bees in our orchards to cause an almost constant hum in the larger trees. When the air was near 60 degrees, however, even in sheltered hollows in the sunshine bees were hard to find, and those observed had to linger longer than in warm weather to gather the more sluggish nectar from each blossom. Under these conditions it is obvious that a large nearby bee population is necessary to insure a visit to each bloom.

In the past many orchardists have left the matter of available bees to chance, trusting in those kept by neighbors, or to wild bees and bumblebees, to fertilize their blossoms. This year there has been much moving of hives by beekeepers to near-by or distant orchards. Some growers have bought, some rented and some borrowed the bees. They have suddenly risen in rank and are respected and treated more kindly and considerately than before.

The lowly Duchess, Alexander and even Ben Davis which chance to be near a block of McIntosh are being looked upon in a more friendly spirit as the source of needed pollen, and have been spared the executioner's ax. In some solid blocks of McIntosh and Spy one branch on each tree has been grafted to a kind which will bloom annually at the same time as its host, and vacant spaces have been planted with trees of such sorts to insure available potent pollen in future years. More care is also being taken to provide frequent pollenizers in new plantings.

It is interesting to note that in cool weather the bees avoid the slopes and ridges which are exposed to the cold winds and choose the sheltered, sunny slopes and hollows.

What is most significant is the fact that the weather is an uncontrollable controlling factor in the setting of the fruit. In certain locations the trees bloom several days earlier than in others. I know of one section where those in the valley bloom two weeks earlier than those less than a mile away, but hundreds of feet higher. One orchard may experience several days of warm sunshine when in bloom and be well fertilized, while another blooming a few days earlier or later may lack the necessary warmth and fail to set fruit.



Fine Bee Pasture. Fig. 334

A careful choice of location and varieties and an adequate supply of bees near by may mean the difference between success and failure in orcharding.

Efficient Spraying in Ohio

By C. W. Ellenwood

THERE are no trade secrets among fruit-growers. Both amateur and commercial fruit-growers will, almost without exception, tell their fellow fruit-growers what particular practices give them best results. It seems to be habitual with fruit-growers to fraternize a great deal with other fruit-growers in their own community and State. Many of them annually visit fruit-growing sections outside their State. Orchard tours by groups or individual orchardists are quite common. Such visits usually occur when the rush of spraying and early Summer work, like thinning, is over, and before the heavy work of harvesting Winter apples has begun. Naturally there is little time for fraternizing during the early spraying season. Present-day spray schedules often involve almost constant spraying from the delayed dormant to blooming period.

This is to be a story about a day we were fortunate enough to spend in the orchards of the W. W. Farnsworth Co. at the height of their spraying operations. These orchards occupy a tract of something over 200 acres, planted solidly to fruit. The orchard is mainly apples, but also with sizable blocks of peaches, plums and currants, and a large and increasing block of sour cherries. The farm is situated in the valley of the Maumee River, a dozen miles south of Toledo. The soil is naturally sandy and practically level. It is also well underdrained with tile. Thus it is an easy soil to cultivate, and every portion of the orchard is readily accessible to tractor. Because of the contour of the orchards and texture of the soil the orchard was completely motorized more than a year ago, tractors being used with satisfaction to pull the heavy sprayers even under adverse weather conditions.

The first plantings were made more than 50 years ago by Mr. W. W. Farnsworth, who from that time until now has been actively interested in all phases of fruit-growing. Across the public highway from the W. W. Farnsworth home, W. G. Farnsworth located and established an orchard almost as extensive as his brother's. In more recent years W. W. Farnsworth has taken into active partnership his son Frank and son-in-law Mr. Young—the farm now being incorporated. W. G. Farnsworth also incorporated his farm, with his two sons gradually taking over the active management. Since the death of W. G. Farnsworth, early this year, his elder son Willard has assumed the management of this farm. These two fruit farms are known widely for the quality of their produce and the efficiency of operation throughout Ohio and beyond.

Not only has W. W. Farnsworth been able to build up an efficient farm plant, but he has found time to devote to community affairs, such as Grange and church. He has three times served his district in the State Senate and is now a member of the powerful finance committee of that body. For years he has unselfishly interested himself in legislation beneficial to all branches of agriculture, and has supported at all times the State agricultural agencies.

When we saw these orchards the trees were rapidly coming into bloom, and the last pre-blossom spray was just being finished. For most of the apple trees this was the third application of lime-sulphur as well as a dormant application of oil. Two powerful sprayers were at work, both being pulled by tractors, and one of the sprayers also taking its power for the pump from the tractor. Another sprayer was available if needed. In one section of the orchard a duster was at work. There was a business-like precision about the way things were going forward that left a feeling of admiration with one. You could not help but feel that if it were possible to control apple scab under weather conditions altogether favorable for the development of scab, this control was being administered. The foliage, trunks and branches gave every evidence of thorough spraying.

Each spraying outfit was manned by two men, one driving the tractor and one operating the spray gun. The larger outfit was discharging liquid at the rate of 20 gallons per minute through a single gun under a pressure of 375 lbs., as the tractor slowly but continuously pulled the sprayer down the row of trees. The operator in this case was Mr. Young, the son-in-law, with Paul, his son, driving the tractor. The gun operator only attempts to spray one-half a row at a time. He rides atop the sprayer, but not in a tower. The smaller sprayers, which discharge the solution at a little slower rate, travel less rapidly. When applying the dormant spray one operator with each outfit is on the ground. For the later sprays this is not considered necessary. Even with high-grade equipment, often weather conditions are such that the Farnsworths find it necessary to spray at night. Hence each sprayer is provided with a light attachment. They have found night spraying can be done to good advantage, having applied in a single night more than 7,000 gallons of liquid with one machine manned by a single gun operator. The main reason so much solution can be applied with

a single machine is the rapidity with which the tanks are filled. A tank holding the same amount as the sprayers, 300 gallons, is mounted on a truck and is used as a service truck for two or three sprayers. This service truck drives with a tank load of water directly to the sprayer and discharges the water into the sprayer and in two minutes the sprayer is reloaded and spraying again.

The water supply comes from two sources. In one section of the orchard it comes from the village water system; in another from a deep well. To speed up filling the water tank a large supply tank is mounted on a platform at each of the sources of supply. The village hydrant is too small to fill the tank as rapidly as desired, so the water from the system is allowed to run into the reserve tank, from which it drains by gravity through a large pipe, filling the 300-gallon service tank in less than two minutes. Much the same plan is followed at the well, only a small engine is used to pump the water from the well into the reserve tank. Everyone knows the relation of the water supply to speedy and economical spraying. Surely here is an orchard where due consideration has been given to this item from every angle. The whole system radiates the careful thought and plans that have perfected the system now in use.

Dusting for the Farnsworths has not yet got beyond the experimental stages. However, a powerful duster taking its power from a second-hand automobile engine was being used to cover one section of the orchard. Above everything else, efficiency is the watchword in spraying. The strength of the solution used is somewhat less than the formula usually recommended. The Farnsworths place timeliness and thoroughness of application first in importance in spraying.

The work of actual supervision of this large and increasing fruit-producing plant is theoretically divided between the son and son-in-law, Frank Farnsworth being responsible for production and Mr. Young for marketing. Actually, son and son-in-law co-operate to such an extent that an outsider cannot tell just who is in command of production or marketing. You are sure, however, that a steady hand is directing both. Mr. W. W. Farnsworth, when not busily engaged in legislative matters, is in the background ready with advice born of experience of years of hard work.

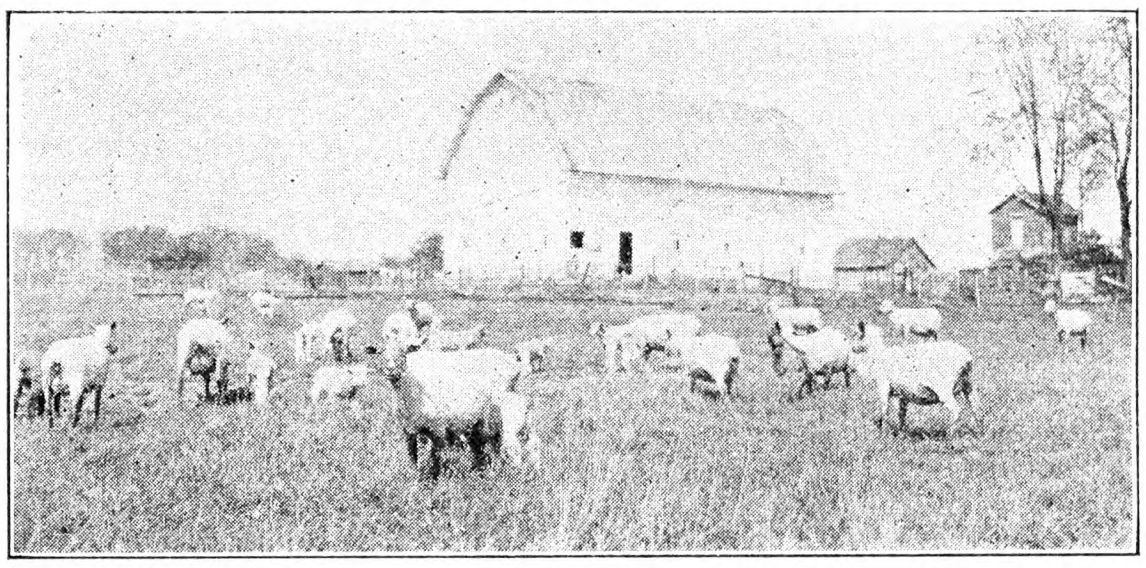
In this story I wanted only to emphasize some of the things that promote efficiency during the spraying season. Just as interesting a story could be written of the pruning plan and method of removing brush; of the thought given to fertilization and care of the soil; the arrangement of the sales room where much of the fruit, cider and apple butter are sold direct to consumer; the experience with the many varieties tested; the management of the large storage plant and the grading rooms; the methods of cost accounting and a number of other things that these people use to make their organization efficient. There were colonies of bees, almost one per acre for each acre of bearing orchard, placed advantageously about the orchard, to assure proper pollination. Many of these bees were the property of a bee specialist with whom the Farnsworths had made special arrangement for their use during the blooming season.

In the office were the best reference books, bulletins and magazines. As might be expected a part of their success is due to their knowledge of how to obtain all the information available on any puzzling problem. Experiment stations and colleges have been frequently called upon for counsel. Above everything else there was that quiet confidence always associated with a business enterprise which is master of its destiny.

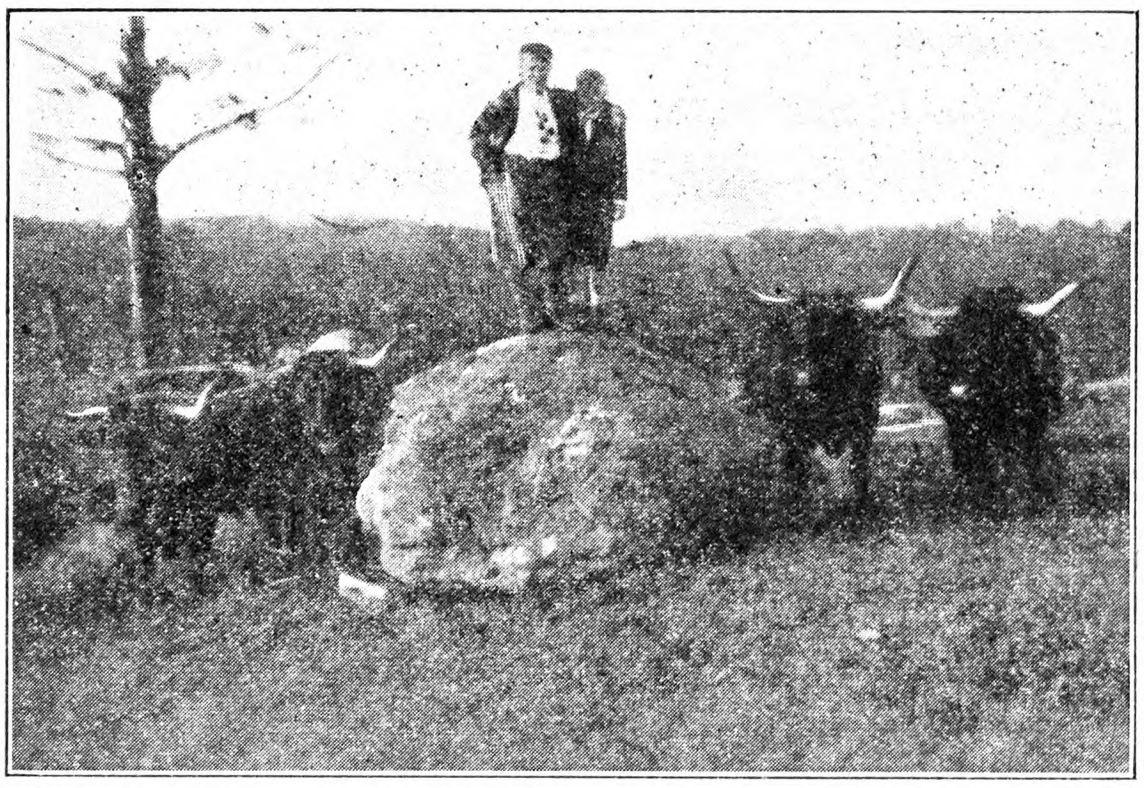
Illinois Farm Notes

IN Central Illinois the ground was white (May 2) and a Spring snowstorm ranging with no signs of abating. In the back yard the lilac bushes, peonies and Iris were flattened to the ground by the weight of the wet snow. Only the day before every farmer was in the field, with all of the force he could muster, working overtime to get his ground in shape and corn planted.

March in Illinois was sunshiny and warm, and gave promise of an early Spring—a promise which has not been fulfilled for farmers in this section for a number of years. Hopes soared high for early plowing and seeding and a season when crops might be planted without a strain on every nerve and muscle, but before many had finished seeding oats it began to rain and continued intermittently for weeks. Only those who were able to do considerable Fall plowing had their ground in shape to begin planting. In a drive of 75 miles recently only one planter was seen in the fields, but tractors hummed on every side, with some fields containing from one to two tractors and several horse teams. A few farmers were raking and burning stalks preparatory to plowing. The increased use of the big team hitch was especially noticeable; many men using five or six horses to a gang plow instead of the regulation four, thus doing away with an extra man while using horsepower to the best advantage with the least strain on the horses.



Sheep and Lambs on the Farm of G. P. Williams, Delaware Co., Ohio. Mr. Williams insists on ample exercise every day throughout the Winter, with the minimum of yarding and barn doors never closed. Keep the sheep field-minded all Winter and have some nibbling for them whenever the snow is off the ground. The grain was mostly oats fed in troughs in the field once a day. The roughage was young-cut pea-green Timothy in the barn at night and fodder in the field by day.



Mr. H. D. Peck, of Connecticut, sends us this picture of the two yokes of Devon cattle, and the rock which they hauled nearly one-fourth mile.

One man has his hired man run the tractor all day while he himself runs it all night. Another plowed all day and until 2 o'clock A. M. with a total of 18 acres plowed in 16 hours. The man with 80 acres has not this worry and strain, but few farms contain less than 160 acres, many averaging 240 acres.

Only one who has carefully watched farm progress in this area over a period of years recognizes the great changes that are taking place. Poultry-raising and dairying are rapidly finding a place on Central Illinois farms, although a few farmers still operate strictly grain farms. The majority of farms disclose a small house with many windows and a length of pipe protruding at the top, denoting the existence of the brooder-house. Many times the brooder-house is supplemented by the incubator, although many purchase day-old chicks from a local hatchery.

Grade dairy herds are gradually being replaced by purebreds on many of the better-kept farms, while an occasional farmer specializes in feeding beef cattle. There is an increasing tendency toward selling all farm products on the hoof.

While most farmers keep several sows, raising one or two litters of pigs a year, some specialize in hogs, raising large litters which are scientifically fed and cared for.

The application of lime to sour soil has resulted in the general growing of clover and Alfalfa, while on land where phosphate has been applied yields have increased markedly. Most farms hereabout support small flocks of sheep. A few years ago very few sheep could be found in this region.

The increased use of the corn picker, combine, small thrasher and sheller has made it possible for a small crew of men to accomplish a reasonable amount of harvesting, with the rate usually paid to the owner for such service applied toward the purchase of the machine. This method relieves the housewife of the burden of feeding a large number of men, insures the harvesting of the crop when it is ready and keeps the money (usually paid to one person outside of the neighborhood) working for interested farmers themselves.

Macon Co., Ill. MRS. THORA M. CARMEAN.

Eastern Shore—Nature's Garden Spot

BEYOND a doubt, Captain John Smith was the first real publicity man the "Old Dominion" ever acquired. He believed in community development and co-operation, and he could write excellent Chamber of Commerce copy. But the beauty of Captain Smith's line is that he didn't stretch the truth, and the quaintly phrased narratives of discovery and exploration which stirred the ultra conservatives of Old England and infected her younger sons with the "wanderiust" is as applicable in 1929 as it was in the days of 1608.

Listen to this: "Heaven and earth seemed never to have agreed better to have framed a place for man's habitation." Isn't that a real gem? Really, the doughty captain paid this compliment to the Eastern Shore of Virginia following a well-attended afternoon tea with a famous Indian chief and a personally conducted tour of the evergreen-clad country now known as the counties of Accomac and Northampton.

This is no place for a historic resume of the history of a fertile and valuable portion of Virginia, which some Virginians have a vague idea belongs to Maryland. Let it suffice to say that those Englishmen lured across the Atlantic by Captain John Smith's propaganda or those residents of Jamestown and its suburbs who sought an environment more conducive to old age, and who took up land grants within the borders of "Ye Antient Kingdome of Accawmacke," undoubtedly confirmed Captain John's opinion of the Eastern Shore. The descendants of these Englishmen and the thrifty Hollanders who followed shortly after have set the seal of their approval for several generations upon the judgment and foresight of their ancestors.

Considerable Fertile Soil

Think of it! Six hundred and fifty-two square miles of fertile soil which "only need to be tickled with a cultivator and hoe, in order to smile with a huge harvest." A growing season which permits everything but tropical fruits and vegetables; strong, fresh winds of the Atlantic and the Chesapeake dispel the sultriness of Summer; an inexhaustible supply of sea food of infinite variety and woods and waterways abounding in most kinds of wild game. Is it any wonder then, that for a century and a half the independent, home-loving and hospitable Eastern Shore men have been willing to swear that Captain John Smith told the truth? Until recent years their mode of living was in accordance with his belief that heaven and earth had given them something upon which man couldn't improve.

The beautiful old homes scattered throughout the two counties, are not impressive because of their size. Evidently they were built to house a family, to be near the water and to have elbow room. The relics and ruins of other homes give evidence in old-fashioned gardens running wild and strange varieties of fruits, that the Eastern Shore for many generations was sufficient unto itself. In fact, it is local tradition that though the sons and daughters might travel beyond the borders of the shore for the finishing touches of their education, they always returned to where "Heaven and earth seemed never to have agreed better to have framed a place for man's habitation."

History Repeats

As long as their wants were limited, the Eastern Shore man could raise enough of everything for himself and his family, and at the same time bountiful nature enabled him to supply a large portion

of the nation with farm products of unusual quality. The shore weathered the change wrought by the war between the States with little decline in its population or resources, and the World War gave it ample opportunity to demonstrate its wonderful productivity and its strategic position in marketing what it grew. Time has brought a new era. The shore has slowly awakened to the fact that economic changes have taken place throughout the nation, and the leaders in this section of Virginia realize that if they wish to maintain the prestige of the two counties and revive a permanent condition of prosperity, they must meet the ever-increasing competition from other agricultural areas. It is quite possible that if Captain John Smith were to return to this region which he first placed in the limelight, he would find ample scope for his energy and talents. In lieu of the dominant personality of this old Englishman the Eastern Shore people are striving to capitalize on their resources and are employing their energies and business ability in putting their houses in order for themselves and coming generations.

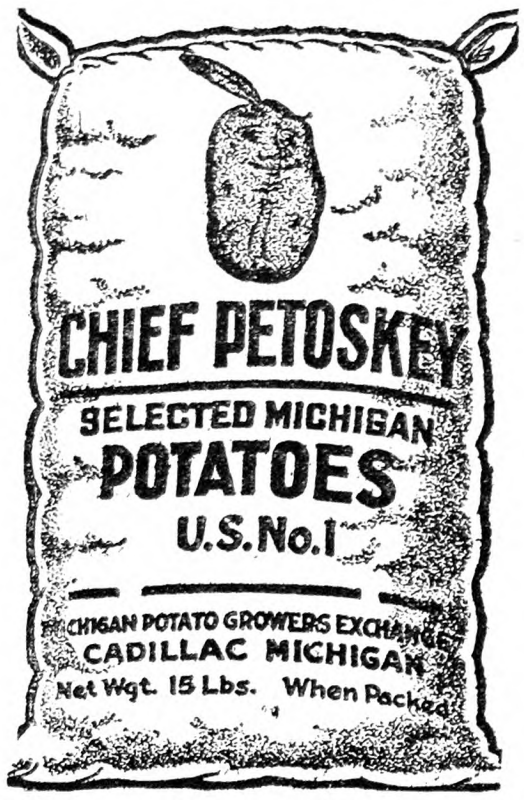
Linking up with other States the business interests of the Eastern Shore see a clear path ahead through stabilization of early Irish potato production. They are using all agencies for research to improve the quality of their sweet potato crop. What this means to the initiated may be explained by the statement that these two Virginia counties produce over 60 per cent of all the early Irish potatoes marketed in the United States and over 40 per cent of all the sweet potatoes marketed in the United States.

Essentially a trucking area, truck crops will probably for some time to come be the mainstay of the two counties. They realize, however, that it takes but little overproduction on a perishable truck crop to break the market, and they are wisely not expanding in that direction. Strawberries, beans, onions, cabbage and broccoli still fit in their crop rotation. This year they are making a determined effort to start dairying on a small scale, with an average herd of three or four cows, solely for the production of raw milk for northern markets. They have already advanced somewhat too rapidly in the matter of poultry production, Accomac winning second place among the counties of the Old Dominion. Steps have already been taken to standardize their poultry products and to earn for the shore the same reputation for grading and quality as it has already acquired through its Irish and sweet potatoes.

It has also gradually dawned upon them that it isn't what you make that counts, but what you save; that a $20,000,000 production of Irish and sweet potatoes and other truck crops looks fine in print, but doesn't reflect much profit in the bank deposit if the crop cost $22,000,000 to produce it. Therefore, the plan this year of returning to flax growing on a small scale has found many of the large landowners in a receptive frame of mind.

Flax was once grown quite extensively on the shore, but it rapidly went into the discard years ago when high-priced truck crops became the vogue. Outside financial interests have assured themselves that flax could be produced with profit to the shore, and with a ready market awaiting its production. This new industry proposes to grow flax solely for the utilization of its fiber. About 500 acres will be planted this Spring, with a possibility of a similar acreage later in the season. Upon the success of this experiment depends more than the mere growing of a cheap crop, for if the results are anywhere near as successful as some anticipate, local plants will be established for handling the raw product instead of shipping it to outside processing plants. So much for what the shore is trying to do to meet an immediate and patent crisis.

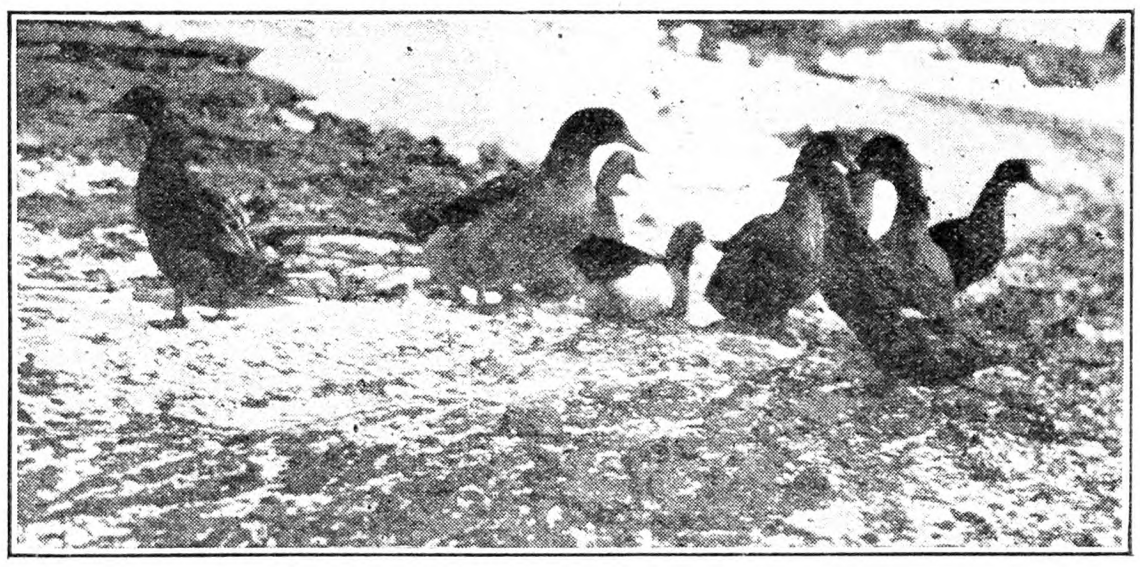
Looking to the future, leaders in both counties realize that their real problem is the present system of farm management and land tenure. In Accomac County especially, the per cent of tenants is far too high for a safe and sound agricultural and business condition. There are other factors, such as the absence of a workable system of rural credit, local competition in marketing and excessive valuation of farm property from the viewpoint of profitable production. Any alteration among the foregoing impediments will have to be brought about by the slow process of education and the pressure of business necessity. Through the tireless efforts of County Agent W. O. Strong, and those assisting him, the next generation of Eastern Shore farmers are being fitted to take their part in carrying on the basic industry of the section. The boys' and girls' 4-H clubs are doing remarkably fine work, and the



A 15-lb. Bag of Michigan Potatoes. Fig. 337

results are easily apparent event to the most skeptical of the older generation. In addition to that, the county agent has preached the gospel of more food for the family and more feed for the stock and land, until it is only a question of a few years when Eastern Shore farmers will once again be as near self-supporting as that theory can be safely carried.

There are other resources which the shoremen decided to develop some three years ago, when they organized their chamber of commerce. Those were the twin resources of climate and environment, and as a result of pooling their money and their efforts with nine counties in Maryland and the State of Delaware, they have aroused nation interest in the



Domesticated Mallard Ducks. Fig. 338

Del-Mar-Va Peninsula. Co-operating with the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, the shore has received more than its share of tourists and is gradually bringing in responsible people with families who are attracted by the location of opportunity for permanent, comfortable existence.

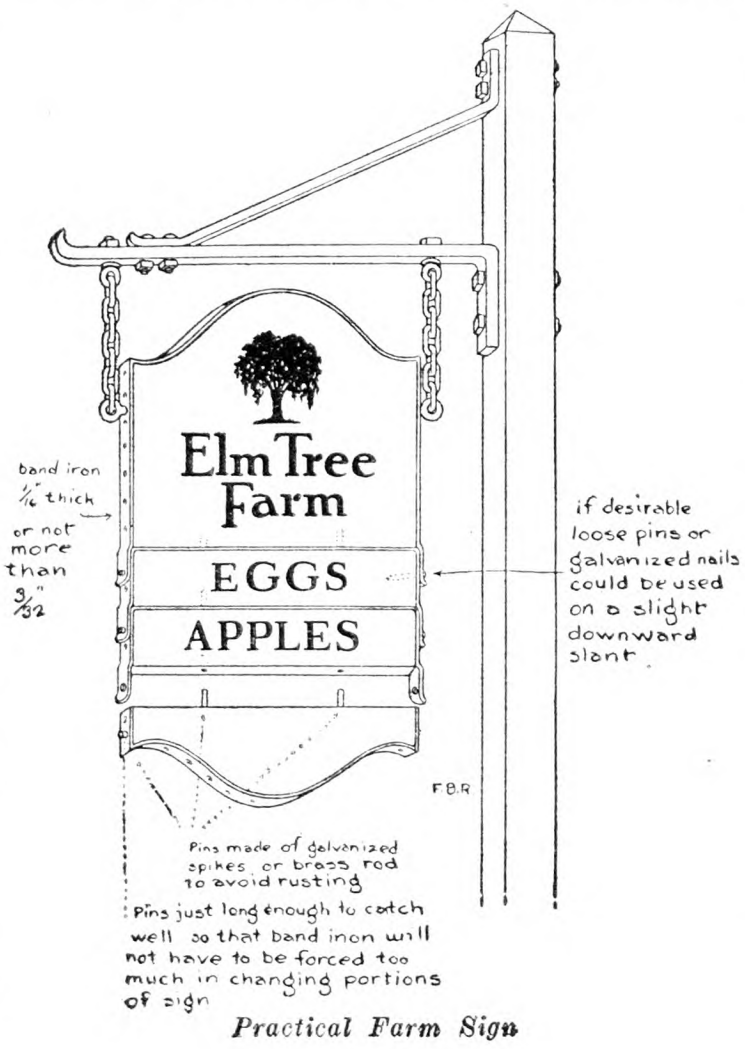
Foreign Traffic

The figures on foreign traffic through the shore during the last three years of advertising show the efficacy of publicity as much as did Captain John Smith's original statement. Foreign tourist traffic in 1926 showed and increase of 51 per cent; 1927 showed an increase of 38 per cent over 1926; 1928 showed an increase of 15 per cent over 1927.

The demands evoked by this flow of new business have been met by the erection of a number of modern service stations, a campaign for rural sanitation and health welfare and the establishment of suitable waterfront camp sites. The traveling public has discovered at the gateway of the large eastern cities a new hunting and fishing ground and the guides of the two counties have reaped a harvest during the ducking and hand-line fishing season. The new State highway through the two counties is completed with the exception of a short stretch of two miles, and the modern automobile and passenger ferry added by the Pennsylvania to its fleet at Cape Charles, has its carrying capacity taxed frequently, even in the Winter months.

There are no Pollyannas running at large through these two counties, but there is an undercurrent of optimism, tempered by caution. The Eastern Shore men felt that they have a heritage in the land which may be paralleled but not exceeded by any other section. They recognize that serious business problems are confronting them, but have faith in themselves and believe that they can find the solution to most of these problems. W. H. H.

Virginia.



Practical Farm Sign

A Michigan Potato Selling Plan

THE Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, through which the product of the Michigan Potato Growers' Association is largely marketed, tried out a new selling plan last year which met with gratifying success, and will be used extensively in the future. It consists of using 15-lb. cloth sacks showing the trademark of the association, "Chief Petoskey," and the grade, U. S. No. 1. The variety is the Russet Rural, which has been adopted as standard for the society.

The basic idea is to emphasize quality and to familiarize the consumer with the variety, thus creating a demand, the trademark always being a guarantee of quality. Sometimes potatoes obtained from the stores from bulk shipments, or bought from local growers, are good, and sometimes not so good. There is some chance involved and the consumer usually knows nothing of the variety or grade. A recent Michigan statute remedies the above in a measure, but it only really protects the dealer, as the grower must mark the grade on containers the same as for interstate shipment, but the dealer can buy any grade and sell as he pleases. If a consumer buys a guaranteed marked package, he knows what he is getting. The plan is but a broadening of the method used by some individuals to dispose of their own products, by putting up in convenient-sized packages, making easily available and creating confidence in the purchaser that he is getting an honest product.

The origin of the Russet Rural is due to one of those peculiar quirks of nature hard to account for. It was first found growing in a single hill in a field of Rural New-Yorkers in Kalkaska Co., Mich., about 15 years since. Its russet color and disk shape was entirely different from the round, white R. N.-Y., and different from any kind so far known. The prolific production was noted and if it had the quality it was recognized as a promising variety. It proved to have the quality and was carefully preserved and propagated until seed was obtained for quantity production. As it was russet in color and found in a field of R. N.-Y.'s it was named "Russet Rural."

Some experimenting had been done in this section with other russet varieties. The California Russet for one, a long cylindrical shaped potato. It was found not well adapted to the locality. The Burbank is not grown extensively, but some are produced. The Russet Rural has none of the characteristics of above. Distinctly disk shaped, tops and blossoms not similar, will produce 10 to 15 tubers of No. 1 grade, to hill if crowded a little in hill on rich ground to prevent too large a growth. Did some Russet variety and the Rurals cross in some mysterious manner? F. D.

Michigan.

A Farm Sign

SOME time ago a reader asked for ideas on "an artistic farm sign."

Possibly the sign I have drawn would be rather expensive to build, as a separate section would have

to be made for each article advertised. However, it has this advantage, as by taking out any sections or adding more the sign is always complete and without a lot of empty space, as is the case where the slot idea is used.

In regard to lettering, Old English or any form of Gothic letters are artistic but not quickly read, therefore I would not deem it advisable to use them on a wayside sign for the passing motorist's eye.

F. B. RANDALL.

Mallard Ducks

TO THE poultry enthusiast who is looking for something different in birds, and something which still has possibilities of a good profit, the domesticated mallard duck will meet his expectations of something decidedly different. They are descended from the wild mallard duck and, when grown where they can have a good range on grass, their flesh has the richness of the wild bird, and, to anyone who has never eaten one, a bird stuffed and well roasted is a revelation in flavor and juiciness.

The plumage of these ducks is very attractive. The heads of the mature drakes are an iridescent green, the backs a tawny gray, and the breasts and under parts are also gray, and in the sunshine have a silvery sheen. The wings are crossed by a bar almost purple in hue.

The ducks are dressed more soberly, being of a light brown color with markings of a darker brown and with bars of light color across the wing coverts, they also have a narrow bar of the purple across the wings but this is only visible when the wings are spread. This coloring makes a flock of these ducks one of the most beautiful sights found among farm poultry. The ducklings of both sexes are dark brown and do not show the distinctive sex colors until they are nearly full grown.

These ducks are medium in size, the young ducks dressing 4½ to 5 lbs. and the young drakes dressing 5½ to 6 lbs. This is the size desired by the majority of housewives, the 7 to 9-lb. birds being too heavy.

The ducks are good layers and are excellent mothers, although it is well to confine the old birds and their young to yards until the young ducks are about a quarter grown. If not confined while the ducklings are small the old birds will travel so far that the ducklings will become exhausted and many of them will die. When confined in the yards they should have a liberal supply of lawn clippings or other tender grass, lettuce, chard or some other green stuff.

On a farm where they can have free range they will travel quite a distance and, if there were streams nearby, they might follow them so far that they would be lost. But on farms remote from streams there is not any trouble with losses from this cause. For the young ducklings a mixture of two parts bran, two parts cornmeal, two parts rolled oats, and one part meat scrap, thoroughly mixed and made into a mash as needed for feeding, is excellent. By the time they are one-third grown they thrive on a mixture of grains or scratch feed. The old birds do well on mixed grain or scratch feed and what grass and forage they can pick up.

If they do not have access to a stream or pond they should have a liberal supply of water in pans at all times, but especially when they are given any feed. When given grain they will scoop up a bite or two of grain, then run to the water dish and take a swallow, then back again to the grain and so back and forth until their hunger is satisfied. Unlike chickens they cannot pick up grain or anything else but must use their bills as scoops and shovel up their food. It is amusing to watch the ducks at work in a shallow pool of water, they do not dive but will "tip up" sticking their necks down through the water and probing in the mud of the bottom with their bills, the tail feathers being the only part of them visible.

They are not as noisy as most breeds of ducks, although if anything disturbs them they will quickly make it known by their loud quacking. H. L. S.

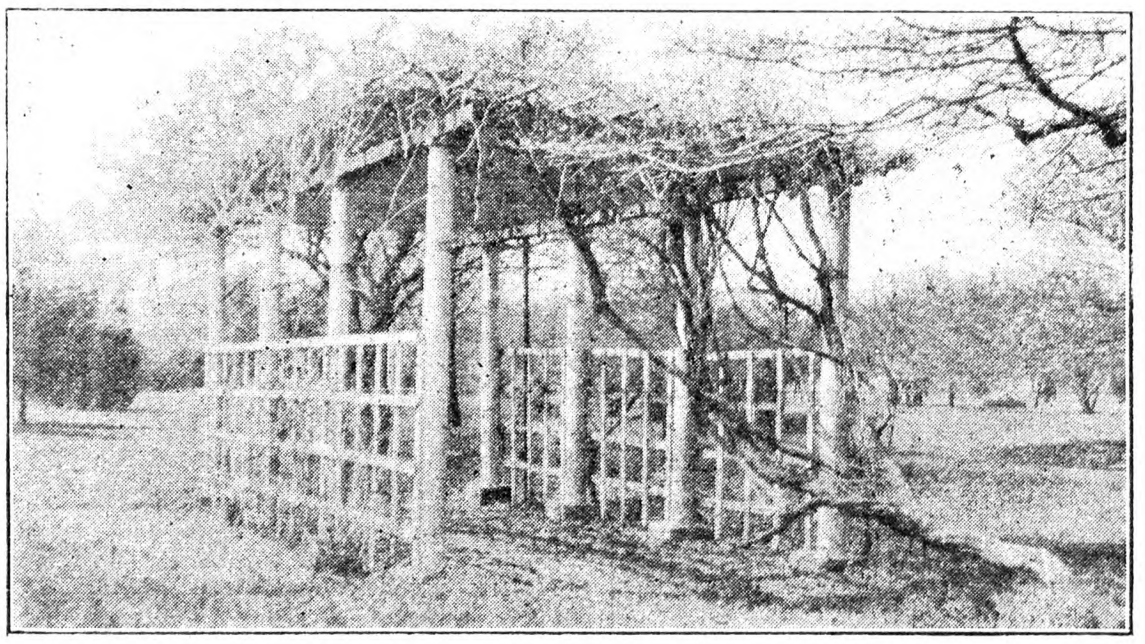
Maine.

An Old Illinois Grapevine

THE grape arbor shown in the picture has been demanding lumber for rebuilding and enlarging during a period of toward one hundred years, although it holds up the vines of a single root. The framework is of ordinary material and has been rebuilt several times during the lifetime of the vine.

This vine is a wild one and has produced tons of jelly and juice. This single root grows in a prolific grapevine tract, all of the wild kind. The tract is known as Hawthorn Lodge, from the great variety of hawthorns that grow there. It is on a high bank of the DesPlaines River, the rich soil of which is protected from the river washes by a long row of the tallest willow trees in the State. The same kind of wild grape grows here in profusion, clambering to the tall willows, the whole forming a strong wind-break and barrier against the floods of the river.

J. L. GRAFF.



A Venerable Grapevine in Illinois. Fig. 340

That Sweet Clover Problem

ON PAGE 706 I find inquiry about growing Sweet clover and as I have had some experience with same, I though I would pass it on. Last year Sweet clover bothered some on rich land that was too wet for oats to grow as they should, but I never had any trouble with it on dry land. My farm is all hill land. I used Sweet clover for a few years and then Grimm Alfalfa, and it does well. Always work the Sweet clover in the ground some. I tried sowing in Spring on rye and failed to get any. My trouble with Sweet clover is to have good weather to cure it about the middle of June.

Chemung Co., N. Y. E. J. C.

My farm lies in a Central New York locality that is very spotted regarding the growing of Alfalfa, the hilly land producing good Alfalfa and the level farms not so reliable in that respect. My farm being level and rather wet in spots, I decided to try Sweet clover, having been fairly acquainted with it in the State of Iowa.

Three years ago I picked the poorest spot on the farm and sowed six acres to oats using 2½ bushels of oats per acre. I sowed with the oats white Sweet clover, using one bushel which cost me $8. I got a fairly good stand. When I harvested the oats, the Sweet clover stood about eight inches high, and, as the ground was very poor, the oats were short and I had to cut them so low that I got some clover in the bundles, but not enough to do any harm.

The next year, two years ago, I got a very good crop of Sweet clover hay at first cutting, and rather a poor crop at second cutting. In Spring I plowed it up and planted to corn for the silo. I had raised three previous corn crops on this piece of land, and never got better than half an average crop. After having it in Sweet clover only two years, I filled a silo, 12x30, from this six acres, so full that after it was entirely settled it was only two feet below the top, and one-third of it was State corn.

Last year I seeded a piece of 10 acres to Sweet clover, sown with barley. This is a piece of fairly good ground and I used 125 lbs. of fertilizer per acre on it. On the 10 acres I used 1¼ bushels of Sweet clover or four quarts per acre. I got the finest stand of clover I ever saw. The barley yielded 41 bushels per acre, and yet the clover was so high that it filled the bundles nearly to the bands. I put the barley in round shocks and put good caps on them, let them stand two weeks of reasonably dry weather. Although the clover made rather tough thrashing the barley was fine and the bundles were not moldy, so the straw made fine feed. After harvest the Sweet clover did not grow very much for about three weeks, and then it started and I never saw anything grow as it did. By September 15 it stood 10 inches high, and on October 10 it was 18 inches. I then turned my cows on it a part of each day and kept them there until it froze up. It was so big that the cows did not eat it down very close, and I now have the finest prospect for a big crop of hay I ever saw.

I do not think there is any grass that can beat Sweet clover for either pasture or hay. As to pasture it is early and late, and stock will leave the best Alfalfa any time to get Sweet clover. Do not let it get over 30 inches high before cutting. Salt well when putting it in the barn. I use six quarts of salt to each ordinary load of hay, and spread the hay evenly over the mow. In my opinion Sweet clover is the coming hay, pasture and land builder for the farmer and deserves careful study. I am satisfied that five quarts per acre is sufficient seed. Do not turn stock in it when wet, as it will have the same result as other clover.

R. F. ORR.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Was lack of lime the cause of the Red clover failures complained of in the question? The mere fact that the clover failed makes me suspect acid soil. If that is the case it is no use to try Sweet clover. It is much more sensitive to soil acidity than the Red. Sweet clover is perhaps even more easily hurt by acid soil than Alfalfa. It will, however, grow fairly well in fields too wet for Alfalfa—if there is plenty of lime in the field. Melilot also grows luxuriantly in raw newly excavated soil—always provided that soil is sweet. People seeing Sweet clover flourish under such unfavorable conditions get the idea that it is very easily grown. But, I repeat, lime is the key to the matter.

I have grown melilot for 17 years, mostly in oats and barley, for there is very little wheat planted on the farm. Some hundreds of tons of first year hay have been put up. Yes, the Sweet clover will sometimes grow up into the bundles of oats and bother somewhat in curing. But, if this should eventually happen to the Jefferson County inquirer, he should worry. For a luxuriant growth like that will likely result in a first year hay crop worth as much as the small grain. In wet harvest seasons the Sweet clover in the bundles hinders thrashing, but when dry this melilot in the bundles cures nicely and adds greatly to the feeding quality of the straw.

Defiance Co., Ohio. B. P. EDGERTON.

Sweet clover has been raised in these parts for a number of years with a big degree of success. It is sown here with every kind of small grain. The first year it bothers nothing, produces no seed and does not get large enough to be of any account, but the second year it comes on with warm weather, makes a very rapid growth and needs to be cut just before it starts to blossom. If wanted for fertilizer, plow it under before any goes to seed. If none is allowed to go to seed, it is done for then, but if allowed to seed it will come on again the next year.

If wanted for pasture, sow two years in succession on the same land without plowing the second year, and it is there for some time to come.

It would be best for anyone just trying it not to sow too much the first time, for in some parts it is regarded as a weed and a very bad one. It is just as good to produce milk as Alfalfa and makes a better pasture, but either as hay or pasture, it needs to be fed in with other roughage, as all Sweet clover will make the milk or butter taste.

Marshall Co., S. D. E. E. MOORE.

New Developments in Bean Growing

THE production of beans is one of the most important industries on many Western New York farms. The bean producing area centers in the Genesee Valley, extending from the Pennsylvania State line north to Rochester. Farmers in this section of the State are encouraged by the results of last year's work with beans and there is some tendency to increase acreage. With a crop like beans there is always danger of over-production. If weather conditions had been favorable in the bean growing sections of the United States there would have probably been an over-production last year.

The high prices which prevailed throughout the past Winter have done much to encourage bean growers to heavier plantings. The bean market has been good all the season. Imports from other competing countries, such as Japan and countries in the central part of Southern Europe, indicate that they had a rather poor crop of beans last year. This made bean imports during the past season of minor consequence.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, bean growers of the United States now intend to plant about 20 per cent more acres of beans than were harvested last year. With average yields this will make a crop of beans about 2,000,000 bushels in excess of domestic demands. Such a condition would certainly bring about unfavorable

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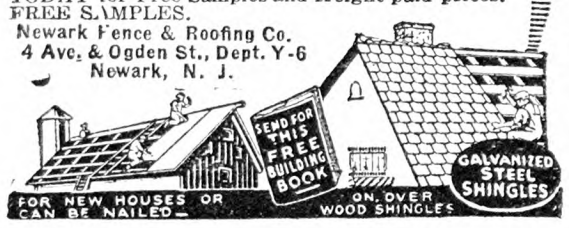

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prices next Fall. Most of the beans in Western New York are grown on limestone soils. Most of the farmers on these limestone soils have not considered the application of ground limestone as essential in bean growing. The past few years have brought about some change in this feeling about the value of ground limestone. Many soil tests have been made in Western New York counties which have shown that for best results with Alfalfa applications of from one to three tons of limestone are excellent. The result of this increased use of limestone on Alfalfa has been the indirect cause of better bean crops. In one case last year, James Carey of Castile applied limestone to a field where beans were planted and concluded that the increase in the bean crop because of the lime more than paid for the cost of the lime.

Further evidence of the value of lime for beans is shown by recent figures published by Prof. J. K. Wilson, of Cornell, in which he shows that the application of ground limestone to beans on Dunkirk silty clay loam at Ithaca more than doubled the yield of beans. The conclusion has been drawn from these and other results that many fields now deficient in limestone would show results if lime were applied to the land before beans were planted.

A study was made last Summer of the cost of growing beans in Western New York. Records were taken on 204 farms and the average cost per acre was $49.60. These costs are much higher than many bean growers had believed. With costs as high as this, fairly good yields must be obtained in order to make bean growing profitable. L. H. D.

Know a Weed Each Week

WILD GARLIC

The so-called seeds of wild garlic or wild onion contain no embryos (germs), consequently are not genuine seeds, being merely tiny bulbs, but since they sprout exactly like seeds there is no harm done in misnaming them.

Wild garlic is one of the worst weeds in America. The seeds are nearly the same size and shape as grains of wheat, hence they can neither be screened nor fanned out of seed wheat until after it has been frozen and the garlic killed. When ground with wheat they impart a disagreeable flavor and odor to the flour, a sufficient reason why garlic-infested wheat is severely docked on the market. Butter made from garlicky cream retains

The pale yellow bulblets or "seeds" of wild garlic, sometimes called wild onion. Enlarged to show character of the paper-like coat.

the garlic flavor and smell, while even eggs and meat are contaminated by the foul plant. Once introduced on the farm, wild garlic is one of the most difficult of all weeds to destroy, although small patches can be killed by saturating thoroughly during early April with waste motor oil. Strangely, the plant produces bulbs both above and below ground, although the basal bulbs are larger than the tiny ones called seeds. True garlic seeds form south of the Ohio River, and they are very similar to the seed of garden onions, to which the plant is closely related.

The bulblets or seeds of wild garlic are pale yellow and so soft they can readily be crushed by the fingernails. They can easily be recognized by the sharp, garlic-like odor emitted when bruised.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.

Missouri Notes

The Mississippi is stretching her great arms wider and wider as she endeavors to gather into her embrace the tremendous flood of water pouring out of her many tributaries that drain the empire between the Rockies and Alleghanies. As I stand on the levee there is a stretch of quiet backwater at my feet, but a hundred yards out one can see a turbulent current rushing along at 15 miles an hour, a maelstrom, probably 75 ft. deep, in which the strongest swimmer would be in danger. A grand sight, and yet death and destruction to farm homes lurk in these muddy waters that are rising dangerously near the levels of two years ago that resulted in a national catastrophe.

We have not had a killing frost since vegetation put forth its green, but, instead, a uniform coolness accompanied by such frequent showers and sometimes downpours that the land became dry enough to be stirred only at far apart and very brief intervals. Consequently farm work is quite behind its usual schedule. But as regards our fruit, flowers and nursery stock, this cool rainy weather has had its advantages. Nature is holding out bountiful hands. Tree and bush fruits are all starting towards maturity with generous crops. The flowers accepted the rain and coolness without complaint, though reports of regions devastated by hail made me fearful. But what a Spring it is for growth. Even the most careless planter gets good results. How can a plant die under conditions ideal for sustaining life?

We put out several hundred hardwood cuttings of shrubs and grapes and it looks like every one is going to grow. We have a lot of heeled-out nursery stock to take up and plant out for the Summer. At this late date, if weather were hot and dry, such removals would be hazardous and surely accompanied with some loss.

Just now, in early May, the peonies are swaying their thousands of buds and impatiently awaiting the call to surge out from the wings and crowd off the stage the Irises, which have been doing their best to fill the gap between tulip and peony. A good many of the people here would be considered old-fashioned by smart flower growers in other parts. They still call the Iris a "flag" and look upon it as something that has to be tolerated in the absence of other flowers. After two weeks of Iris, although later varieties keep coming in to vary the colors, there is a rising clamor of rebellion that can only be satisfied by promises of the speedy coming of the peony. Yet I hear frequent expressions of admiration for the Iris, growing en masse as it does on a 20-ft. terrace facing the street. It was planted in three varieties, an early, medium and late, consecutively, so that as you drive by it presents one solid color, and the next week or so, as you pass, you are surprised to see the terrace dressed in a gown of quite a different color, and, later on, still another change of costume. Then after the Iris has announced its withdrawal for the season you rub your eyes as you pass to behold the terrace of Iris metamorphosed into a bed of dark-blue larkspur. The annual larkspur is hardy enough here for its many Fall-growing seedings to survive the Winter, and they spring up in the greatest abundance. All that is necessary is to scatter the seed over the Iris rows and next Spring these rows, about a month after blooming, will be obscured by the up-springing larkspurs with their many spikes of brilliant purple.

The rainy Spring prevented the planting of Gladiolus till a month past the proper time, which I consider the last half of March. A few short rows in the garden were planted to early flowering Halley, Foch and Primulinus-like Tiplady, Altair and Maiden Blush. These plants are now from six inches to a foot high. The large field planting put out the last of April is not yet showing up.

Much is said about soaking bulblets to insure germination. Some authorities declare that a three weeks' immersion does no harm. I think the value of soaking depends on the amount of rainfall after planting. Last Spring, without soaking, bulblets were a fine stand. If the ground were not full moist I should draw loose earth over the bulblets and then tramp solidly to bring up capillary water. All the new kinds we are testing for the first time, as well as small lots of fine ones from last year, were included in the first planting to insure a long growing season for their bulbs and bulblets.

L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Common Rose Troubles

Mildew.—This is one of the commonest fungous diseases affecting roses. It appears as a grayish film on leaves, stems and buds, sometimes as isolated spots, but more often covering the whole surface. The leaves become curled, the buds fail to develop, and if the infestation is severe the plant may lose most of its foliage. Damp chilly night, or a cold rainy period, often induce this trouble. It is readily controlled by sulphur. The usual method is to dust freely with powdered sulphur, when the leaves are wet with dew, so that the sulphur will stick. Liver of sulphur (potassium sulphide) is very efficacious used as a spray, three ounces of the liver of sulphur dissolved in 10 gallons of water. Western readers report good results from a spray of bicarbonate of soda, 1½ ounces to one gallon of boiling water, of course cooled before using, with 1½ ounces of soap to make it stick. We always find the powdered sulphur efficient. Some roses are more subject to mildew than others. Among climbers, Dorothy Perkins and the old Crimson Rambler are very likely to suffer from it.

Black Spot.—This disease is shown by dark spots on the foliage, which may involve the whole leaf. In severe cases the plant may be defoliated. Bordeaux mixture is often quite efficient but rosarians now find what is called the Massey dust treatment is highly efficient. Mix nine parts of dusting sulphur (not flowers of sulphur) with one part of tobacco dust and one part of dry powdered arsenate of lead. Beginning when the roses first come into leaf, dust the bushes thoroughly with the mixture, before the dew has dried. Repeat every 10 days. This may cause a grayish coloring on the foliage, but it is scarcely noticeable, and easily washed off with clear water. This treatment is known as the Massey dust treatment, and is effective for black spot and mildew, as well as control for practically all insect pests except the rose beetle. Of course, if any leaves are black spotted or mildewed, they should be removed and burned, together with any fallen leaves that have been affected, but the Massey dust will save the healthy foliage from disease. The bicarbonate of soda treatment suggested for mildew has been used to control black spot on the Pacific Coast.

Plant Lice.—The small green lice sometimes crowd on the tender foliage and tips of the shoots. These are controlled by tobacco, to which whale-oil soap should be added for best results. The following is a standard mixture: To five gallons of water add one ounce of Black-leaf 40, and 7½ ounces of whale-oil or fish-oil soap. Use freely as a spray.

Thrips.—This is a small light-colored insect which attacks the under side of the leaves, sucking the juice so that the leaves turn yellow and die. Use the tobacco soap spray directing hard against the under surface of the leaf.

Slugs and Leaf-rollers.—Powdered hellebore, two tablespoons in a bucket of boiling water, cooled before using, is a good spray for the chewing insects. It is, however, hard to reach the leaf-roller, as it is inside the curled leaf, and thus hard to reach with the spray. Crushing it in the leaf, whenever seen, is certain.

Rose Bugs.—We should like to give a sure method of killing the rose bug or chafer, but the arsenical spray with syrup, used in vineyards to protect grape flowers, is not at all desirable in a rose garden, and we can suggest nothing better than hand picking, dropping the beetles in a can of kerosene. Destruction of weeds will gradually eliminate this pest; vacant lots full of daisies, goldenrod and other host plants continue it, where there are sandy fields in which it may breed. It is an ugly and disagreeable pest, and especially objectionable on a farm because it is poisonous to young poultry.

Seed Sweet Clover and Oats Separately

I noticed on page 706 where C. S., of Jefferson Co., N. Y., desired information in regard to seeding Sweet clover and oats together. In this section we find it to be decidedly the best plan to seed each one separately, as oats and clover are quite difficult to cure properly when bundled. My experience is to seed Sweet clover by itself, then cut and cure as any other kind of grass for hay. W. H. H.

Virginia.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS Howard 17 Delivered Prices. State Inspected. 300—$2.00, 1000—$6.50. All prepaid. 100—$1.00. Bunched and trimmed. Grown to perfection in our rich soil. ORRA KILTON, Eagle Farm Gardens, Manchester, N. H.

300 SPECIAL OFFER! STRAWBERRY PLANTS $2 POST PAID 150 Sen. Dunlap, 150 Warfield HAMPTON & SON R. 7 BANGOR, MICH.

SPECIAL OFFER—MASTODON EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS—100 for $1.50 postpaid. FRED STANLEY, Bangor, Mich.

FOR SALE—Cow Peas and Wilson Soy Beans. SIMPSON BROTHERS, Milford, Delaware.

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Describes 175 exquisite varieties, many new. Tells how to grow. 36-pages, 45 illustrations. It's free!
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21 VARIETIES—GEORGEOUS COLORED IRISES The Garden's Greatest Beautifiers (including "Dream" the best Pink) labeled and postpaid for only $1. Six orders for only $5. Color circular free. A. B. KATKAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

60 LARGE GLADIOLUS, $1.25 assorted. 10 Dahlias, $1.25. Catalog. GLADAHELIA FARMS, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Farm Co-operation
Fundamentals and results within reach are explained in this new book, "ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION," by John J. Dillon. Price, 25c.
FOR SALE BY
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30TH STREET, NEW YORK

Dahlias in the West

I enjoy the articles on Dahlias, as I am a commercial Dahlia grower. We had 2,000 stands last year, of course lots of other perennials and Iris go to make up a busy life for my husband and myself.

We came here from Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y., where all our old friends and relatives live. MRS. W. F. LEONARD.

Washington.

Mrs. Leonard sends the following list of Dahlia don'ts worth reading and keeping:

Don't work the soil until it is dry enough to pulverize.

Don't be afraid to work it deep and fine.

Don't plant before soil is nice and warm.

Don't plant vertically; plant as near horizontal as possible.

Don't water when planting or later, unless absolutely necessary.

Don't let soil harden, keep it worked.

Don't let more than one sprout grow.

Don't forget to stake plant before it grows up.

Don't fail to fertilize when buds begin to show.

Don't allow old bloom to remain on plants.

Don't fail to boost the Dahlia, and—

Don't buy from anyone just because they are cheap, as you—

Don't know what you are getting.

Dahlia and Iris Varieties

What do you consider the best 12 Dahlias to date including the different colors, not costing over $1 or $1.50 per tuber? By best I mean free blooming and good keeping, as well as beautiful. Also the best 12 Iris Germanica, not costing over $1 per root. S. H.

Middletown, N. Y.

We hesitate to call any brief list of Dahlias the "best," since personal tastes differ, but the following are fine varieties which we have grown with satisfaction. They are standard sorts; tubers of any one may be purchased for a dollar, and some for 50 cents. All are large, showy, and keep well.

Mrs. Carl Salbach, decorative, solferino pink; Hortulanus Fiet, decorative, shrimp pink, very large; Jean Chazot, hybrid cactus, golden bronze; Insulinde, decorative, gold shaded salmon; Wizard of Oz, decorative, amber pink; Etendard de Lyon, cactus, deep rosy purple; George Walters, hybrid cactus, salmon pink; Jersey's Beauty, decorative, rosy pink, exceptionally good; Amun Ra, decorative, copper shaded orange; Gladys Sherwood, cactus, white; Mrs. Ethel F. T. Smith, cactus, creamy white shading to lemon; A. D. Livoni, show type, quilled, clear pink. This list does not include any of the charming little pompons, or the striking collarette type, but would provide a fine show.

Many dealers do not catalog a full dozen named varieties of Iris Germanica now, though the specialists have extensive lists. The following are standard sorts that have given us satisfaction.

Caprice, violet blue; Celeste, clear light blue; Her Majesty, standards rosy lavender, falls crimson; King, standards lemon yellow, falls satiny brown, edged yellow; Lohengrin, deep violet; Pallida Dalmatica, lavender shaded to silvery blue. There are charming variations of Pallida Dalmatica. Madame Chereau, an old variety of great elegance, white with a wide frilled border of clear blue; Ambassadeur, standards bronzy violet, falls velvety maroon, orange beard, a tall vigorous variety of great distinction; Aurea, the finest pure yellow; Darius, standards canary yellow, falls lilac, margined white, orange beard; Dr. Bernice, standards olive shaded red, falls dark reddish brown; Farr's Pauline, pansy violet with orange beard, fragrant, extra good. These are all inexpensive varieties, and will make a great show. One can buy an excellent collection for a modest outlay and have a gorgeous display. We like to supplement the display of Iris Germanica with the exotic looking Spanish and Japanese varieties. It is also a good plan to edge a border of Iris Germanica with the dwarf Iris pumila, which is very hardy, very fragrant, and blooms before the tall sorts.

Water Rights

There was a spring on a farm I bought recently about half a mile from the house, but the water had not been running for about 18 years. The pipe line ran across another man's property for about 10 rods and the old deeds read like this: "Reserving, however, to the party of the first part, the privilege of drawing a small stream of water, enough for a family's use, from pipe on said premises, the same as given by the party of the first part, and now used by him and his family." My deed reads the same, but another family lives on the place. I took up all the old pipe and laid a new one in the old pipe line, and at this time the man who lives on this farm where the pipe crosses did not say he wanted to tap this pipe, but now that it is all finished he says he intends to tap my pipe. Can he do this? C. D.

New York.

We would say that the condition in the deed stands and that you took title to the property subject to that provision. N. T.

6 EVERGREENS — **Beautify Your Home at Small Cost**
These soon grow into handsome trees worth many dollars.
WE SHIP DURING JUNE (Planting Time).

For $1.10 Postpaid
Three to five-year trees are 10 to 15 inches high. 2 Norway Spruce, 2 American Spruce, 2 Chinese Arborvitae.

"Field-grown Stock From Our 150-Acre Farm"

SWEET WILLIAM All colors; hardy, free bloomers; 10 plants ...$1.10

HARDY HYDRANGEAS P. G. Blue, Pink. 2 plants for $1.10

Dahlia Flowered Zinnias Show flowers of enormous size. 20 Plants, $1.10 Brilliant Colors.

ASTERS — Double, all colors; 40 plants for $1.10. Extra fine. Exhibition type.

WEIGELA ROSEA Deep pink blossoms which are borne in wonderful profusion and make a great show. 2 shrubs ..$1.10

Hardy Yellow Daisy (Coreopsis Lanceolata) This is the yellow variety and grows about 2 feet tall. 10 plants $1.10

SPECIAL OFFER—6 EVERGREENS, 3 to 5-year trees, above selection, included without extra charge, with each order of $5.50 and over. THIS WEEK ONLY.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE, Each $1.10 Selected, 5-6 years. Extra bushy, 1 to 1½ ft. high.

Chinese Arborvitae Fine, feathery, deep green foliage. 2 years old, 8 to 12 inches high, 6 trees for....$1.10

Japanese Barberry Beautiful every month in the year. 2-year-old plants, 6 for $1.10

GOLDEN BELL (Forsythia) Its yellow flowers appear before the leaves, the earliest note of Spring; very striking; two plants $1.10

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS Bronze, pink, white, lavender, red and yellow; flowers measure 6 to 8 inches in diameter. 6 plants...$1.10

MAGNOLIA TREES Bloom early in Spring; pink and white; 2 trees..$1.10

HARDY CARNATIONS—Large flowering; fragrant; all colors; field grown; 6 plants for.....$1.10

SNAPDRAGON NOVELTY SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum, 22 different colors; 40 plants (beautiful) for..$1.10

HOLLYHOCK Chaters, double crimson, yellow, salmon, white, rose, maroon. Newport pink; 10 plants . $1.10

CHINESE PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE, 2-2½ feet high, 1 foot wide at base, each $1.10

DIGITALIS (Foxglove) White spotted rose, purple and mixed; 6 plants $1.10

HARDY BUTTERFLY BUSH or Summer Lilac—a pretty shrub, 2 plants for.....$1.10

ORIENTAL POPPY Brilliant colors; scarlet, orange, pink; flowers measure 8 inches in diameter; 10 plants, $1.10

Hardy Azaleas (Nudiflora). A handsome, free-flowering. pink species. A beautiful variety. Very hardy. Ready to bloom. Each **$1.10**

COLUMBINE — They are much used in any hardy border or rockery; blue, pink, yellow and other colors; 10 plants for....$1.10

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur) BELLADONNA—Light Turquoise blue BELLAMOSUM—A dark blue type of the Belladonna. Very decorative and lasts for years; 8 plants for.....$1.10

PAINTED DAISY The mixed and choice varieties and colors range from white to deep red; 10 plants for $1.10

Gaillardia (Perennial Gaillardia). This fine perennial, when once established in your garden, will last for years. Ringed with orange, crimson and red. It blossoms from June to November and grows 2 feet tall; 10 plants for.....$1.10

Shasta Daisy Large, pure white flowers, which appear in early Summer, are excellent for cutting; 2 to 2½ feet; flowers measure 4 inches in diameter; 10 plants for $1.10

RHODODENDRONS (Catawbiense). One of the most beautiful native evergreen flowering shrubs. The flower is reddish purple and blooms in May. Grows well in shade or sun; 2 plants (1 ft. high) for **$1.10**

RHODODENDRONS (Maximum Rosebay). Large plant with dark evergreen leaves and large clusters of pinkish-white flowers in July; 2 plants (1 to 1½ ft. high) for **$1.10**

RHODODENDRONS (Carolimanum). The flower shades from light to dark pink and blooms with great profusion in May. The plant thrives best in partial shade or full sun. 2 plants (1 ft. high) for..... **$1.10**

Colorado Blue Spruce The glory of the Blue Spruce is in its foliage, which is an intense steel blue. Heavy foliage of a rich glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight, and you can form only a faint idea of the magnificent beauty of this truly marvelous specimen. With culture directions. Selected 5-6 years. Extra bushy, 1 to 1½ ft. high .....Each **$1.10**

Novelty Snapdragons A new group of Antirrhinums with extra large flowers on strong stems. Salmon, Yellow, White, Crimson, Rose Pink, Red, Variegated Dark Pink and other beautiful colors. 40 plants (transplanted), 22 different colors **$1.10**

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SLUG-SHOT
USED FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN FOR 35 YEARS
Destroys Mexican Bean Beetle and Army Worm
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Boxwood is profitable to raise as well as ornamental. Well rooted plants, $1.20 dozen, delivered. MAX NURSERY, Mineral, Virginia.

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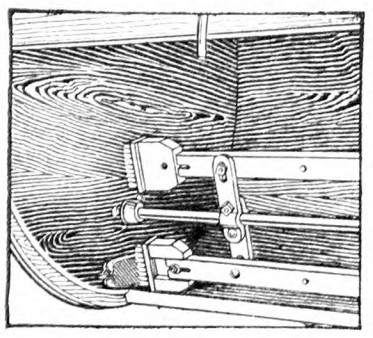
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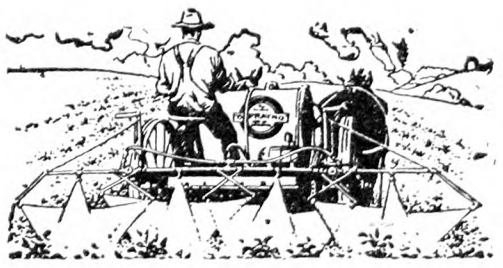
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World leaders for 47 years
THE SPRAYER THAT NEVER CLOGS

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

May 23, 1929.

May: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.10.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.05; Class 3, $2.05.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.43½@$0.44
Extra, 92 score	.43
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.40 @ .42½
Seconds	.39 @ .40
Lower grades	.37½@ .38½
Ladles	.34 @ .38
Packing stock	.32 @ .33½
Renovated	.41
Sweet, fancy	.45 @ .45½
Extra	.44½
Firsts	.41 @ .44
Seconds	.40 @ .40½
Centralized	.41 @ .42½

CHEESE

State, fresh, fancy	$0.22½
Wis., fresh, fancy	$0.22½@ .23

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	.23 @ .39½
Extra	.36 @ .37½
Average extras	.35 @ .35½
Extra firsts	.34 @ .34½
Pacific Coast, white	.33 @ .39
Mixed colors, nearby, best	.34 @ .36½
Gathered, best	.32 @ .34
Common to good	.26 @ .30

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.44@$0.48
Fair to good	.30@ .40
Broilers	.35@ .48
Roosters	.20@ .25
Fowls	.24@ .38
Ducks	.22@ .25
Geese	.16@ .22
Turkeys, dry, toms	.25@ .30
Hens	.28@ .33
Squabs, white, lb.	.40@ .60
Dark, doz.	2.00@ 3.00
Culls	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.34@$0.36
Chickens	.30@ .42
Roosters	.15@ .20
Ducks	.20@ .24
Geese	.13@ .15
Tame rabbits	.25@ .30

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00@13.00
Bulls	8.00@ 9.75
Cows	6.00@ 6.50
Calves, best	16.00@17.00
Common to good	10.00@14.00
Sheep	6.00@ 7.50
Lambs	15.00@19.00
Hogs	12.00@12.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20@$0.21
Good to prime	.16@ .19
Culls	.11@ .13
Lambs, Spring, each	6.00@11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50@23.00
Bulls	15.00@16.50
Cows	16.00@20.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.75@$3.00
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.25@ 2.50
Florida, new, bbl.	2.50@ 6.00
Bermuda, bbl.	6.00@ 6.50
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00@ 3.00

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.00@$5.50
Beets, bu.	1.75@ 3.00
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	1.00@ 2.00
Carrots, bu.	2.00@ 2.50
Cauliflower, bu.	1.00@ 1.75
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00@ 1.75
Cucumbers, bu.	1.50@ 3.75
Eggplants, bu.	1.50@ 3.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	12.00@13.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@ 6.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.00@ 5.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	2.75@ 3.50
Parsley, bu.	1.50@ 2.50
Peas, bu.	2.50@ 4.50
Peppers, bu.	1.50@ 3.75
Radishes, bu.	.50@ 1.25
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	2.00@ 4.00
Spinach, bu.	.60@ 1.00
Squash, bu.	1.00@ 2.50
String beans, bu.	1.00@ 3.00
Sweet corn, S'n, bu.	1.50@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.75@ 4.25
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@ 3.00

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.50@13.75
Pea	10.50@10.75
Red kidney	8.00@ 8.50

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$3.00@$6.00
Albemarle	3.00@ 9.00
Greening	3.00@ 7.00
McIntosh	9.00@11.00
Rome	2.75@ 7.00
Cranberries, ¼ bbl.	2.00@ 5.00
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	8.00@13.00
Watermelons, car	325.00@880.00
Strawberries, Tenn., qt.	.10@ .13
Ark., qt.	.15@ .16
N. C., qt.	.13@ .15
Eastern Shore, Va., qt.	.10@ .16
Del. and Md., qt.	.12@ .20
Dewberries, qt.	.12@ .25
Huckleberries, qt.	.15@ .33

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12@$0.12½
Dark	.09@ .09½
Orange bloom	.12@ .13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50@ 5.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$25.00@26.00
No. 2	23.00@24.00
No. 3	15.00@22.00
Clover mixed	15.00@24.00
Straw, rye	22.00@23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.29⅝
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.21⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.02⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.58
Rye	.93½
Barley	.71½

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19
Grade B	.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.53@ .54
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60@ .65
Gathered	.45@ .55
Fowls, lb.	.45@ .50
Turkeys, lb.	.40@ .50
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@ .55
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.02@ .03
String beans, lb.	.15@ .20
Lima beans, lb.	.40@ .45
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15

Phila. Produce Markets

South Carolina has now advanced to the leading position in the shipment of new potatoes, as the season has about come to a close in Florida. The crop in South Carolina is estimated from 3,400 to 4,000 cars, with the peak movement taking place during the week of May 20 to 25. Heavy shipments are expected until June 1. Stocks of new potatoes were in fairly liberal receipt during the past few days and the market was weak. Spaulding Rose in double head barrels from Florida sold for $5.50 to $6, with a few sales at $6.50. South Carolina Spaulding Rose, in cloth top barrels sold for $5 to $5.50, while Cobblers in slat barrels sold for $4 to $4.50, with most sales at $4.25. The old potato market relapsed into its former dullness, under a slow demand. Pennsylvania stock moved fairly well at the close at $1.50 to $1.90 per 120-lb. sack, while Maine Green Mountains were slow at $1.90 to $2.10, and most sales of New York State round whites were made at $2.10 to $2.25 per 150-lb. sack. Nearby asparagus was in moderate supply, with the cold and rainy weather cutting down the receipts to a considerable extent. The demand was somewhat slow, due probably to the ordinary quality of the offerings. New Jersey large green sold at $2.75 to $3.75 per dozen with a few extra fancy at $4 to $4.50. Medium moved rather slowly at $2.25 to $3 with small at $1.50 to $2, and culls and crooks met practically no demand at $1 to $1.50 per dozen bunches. Offerings showing some white on the stalks were quoted at $1 to $2.75 a crate of one dozen bunches. Strawberries were in liberal supply from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, with some offerings from Delaware and Virginia. Demand was good except at the middle of the week and the market was generally steady. Truck receipts of Eastern Shore of Virginia berries moved at $2 to $3.50 per 32-quart crate, with a few fancy at $4 to $4.50. Various varieties from Maryland and Delaware ranged from $2.50 to $5.50, with the majority of sales at $4 to $5 for good marks. String beans were liberal and the market weaker. Florida green beans sold at $1 to $1.25 per seven-eighths bushel, with wax ranging from 75c to $2. South Carolina offerings were quoted mostly at $1 to $2.25 for green and $2 to $2.25 for good wax. Beets were steady with Norfolk hothouse receipts selling at 5 to 7c per bunch, while outdoor bushel boxes brought $1.25 to $1.75. North Carolina crates sold mostly 3 to 4c per bunch. Texas carrots were also steady at $2 to $2.50 per crate. Cabbage met a slow demand and the market was barely steady. Norfolk section half-barrels sold at 50 to 75c for pointed stock, while barrel crates ranged from $1 to $1.40. Nearby broccoli ranged from 50c to $1 per bushel, while kale was steady at 35 to 60c per bushel. The first receipts of New Jersey lettuce, of any appreciable amount, arrived on the market during the week, and sold fairly well at $1.25 to $1.75 per crate. Mushrooms were in moderate supply and held steady at 75c to $1 for whites, with other grades selling from 15 to 75c. Peas from Virginia were slightly stronger at the close, with $2.50 to $3 the quotations for good marks. Parsley was steady to firm at $2.75 to $3 a bushel for curly. Radishes were quoted at 75c to $1 per bushel, while rhubarb was steady at 2 to 3c per bunch. Spinach was also steady at 40 to 60c per bushel, while Spring onions brought $1 to $1.50 per 100 bunches. The demand for sweet potatoes continued fairly good and truck receipts of New Jersey yellows sold $2 to $2.50 per bushel, with Delaware offerings at $1.25 to $1.35, and yams at $1.50 to $1.75. The apple market was steady to firm for fancy fruit and nearby Romes, Paragons and Winesaps sold for $1.75 to $2.25 per bushel. A few sales of New York Baldwins brought $5 to $5.25 per barrel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Interest in the egg market at the present time centers in the storage situation, not only in Philadelphia, but also in other eastern markets. The storage deal continues to lag behind last year, and there is considerable speculative interest in future contracts, with high country costs and an expected heavier production some of the main uncertainties. Storage-packs firmly held in Philadelphia during the week and the market ruled higher. Storage packed extra firsts brough 33 to 33½c, while firsts sold for 32½ to 33c compared with 32c for the week previous. Fresh eggs were in light receipt and the market readily absorbed the offerings under a fairly active demand. Fresh extra firsts remained unchanged at 32½ to 33c per dozen, but a better movement was noticeable. Fresh firsts brought mostly 31½, while seconds were quoted at 29 to 30c. Carefully selected and candled stock remained unchanged at 39 to 41c, while fancy eggs in cartons were steady at 41 to 42c.

Receipts of live fowl were light during the week and the market was fairly active, until the close when an easier tone developed on the larger-sized birds. Colored fowls ranged from 34 to 37c, White Leghorns were steady at 33 to 35c. Extra fancy broilers were in demand and sold readily at 45 to 47c for 2½-lb. birds. Old roosters were steady at 20 to 23c, while some ducks arrived and sold for 20 to 22c on old birds, and 25 to 26c on young stock. Fresh-killed fowls were in light receipt and the market ruled firm, with trading and demand generally active. Prices held steady with most sales made at 36 to 38c, for 4 to 6-lb. birds. Old roosters were quiet at 22 to 26c.

HAY AND STRAW

The top grades of straw were the only ones moving satisfactorily during the past few days, as the bulk of the offerings were of ordinary quality and buyers exhibited no interest in these. No. 2 Timothy sold for $18 to $19 per ton while Timothy clover mixed moved at $17.50 to $18.50 for No. 1, and $15.50 to $16.50 for No. 2. Straw was in small supply, but trading was quiet and the market held steady, with straight rye straw at $20 to $21, and wheat and oat straw at $14 to $16 per ton.

W. W. O.

Local Up-State Prices

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 53c; best dairy, lb., 52c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 34c; undersized eggs, doz., 30c; duck eggs, doz., 35c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 20 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, roll, 10c; cottage, roll, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 35c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, glass, 5c; qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., 75c to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 3c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 5c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; cucumbers, 8 for 25c; new carrots, bch., 7½c; celery, 2 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; dandelion greens, pk., 20c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish roots, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 8c; onions, pk., 35c; potatoes, bu., delivered, 80c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch, 10c; pieplant, lb., 8c; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 25c; strawberries, qt., 19c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 37c; light fowls, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c; ducks, lb., 33c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 42c; light fowls, lb., 40c; ducks, lb., 30c; geese, lb., 30c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, homegrown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c; whole hams, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb., can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture. May 21, 1929.)

There has been a moderate amount of activity at Boston during the past week. Native asparagus is replacing the southern-grown, supplies of which are dwindling. The week witnessed a rapid decline in price due to heavily increased supplies. The apple season is rapidly closing with prices and condition of fruit much more favorable than were looked for by most of the trade earlier. Demand for green vegetables has been firm with some weakness on lettuce. Considerable improvement is noted on wool with a renewed demand on several lines.

Apples.—Supplies moderately light, demand good on best. Native Baldwins, ordinary, 75c to $1.50; fancy, $1.75 to $2.25; extra fancy, $2.35 to $2.75. Ben Davis, 75c to $1.25; few, $1.50.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 36 bchs., $4 to $7 std. bu. box; 24 bchs., $3.50 to $5 crt. N. Y., crt., $3 to $5 doz. bchs. N. J., crt, $1.75 to $5.

Beets. — Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Texas, crt., bchd., $2 to $2.50. Va., crts., bchd, 7 to 8c bch.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Miss., crt., mostly $2. Ala., bbl. crt., $2 to $2.25. Va., crt., $1.75.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.50 to $2.25. Cal., crt., $2 to $3.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50-60 cukes, $3 to $5.50 std. bu. box. Ohio, hothouse, fancy, mostly $1.75 24 cukes.

Dandelions.—Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Native, 25 to 40c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native hothouse, 18 heads, 50c to $1 std. bu. box. Cal., fair, $1 to $3.50 crt.

Mushrooms. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass. and N. Y., fancy, $1.25 to $1.75 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair, market dull. Texas, std. crt., yellow Bermudas, $1.50 to $1.65.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100-lb. bag, Green Mountains, $1.50; few, $1.60. P. E. I., 90-lb. bag, A grade, mostly $1.50 to $1.60. Fla. Spauldings, No. 1, $6.50 to $7 bbl.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 50-60 bchs., outdoor, 50c to $1 std. bu. box.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cutdoor, 50 to 85c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 60c to $1.25 std. bu. box. Md., bskt., mostly $1.25.

Tomatoes. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand good on best. Native hothouse, 35 to 40c lb. Ohio, hothouse, $3 to $3.50 10 lbs. Fla., 6 bskt., $1.75 to $2 crt.

Turnips.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native ruta, $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box. P. E. I., few sales, fancy, $3 to $3.50 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market firm, demand firm on top grades. Few sales, No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $18 to $23.50. Clover mixed, $22 to $23.

Butter.—Market steady, demand good. Creamery extras, 43½c; firsts, 42 to 43c; seconds, 41 to 41½c.

Eggs. — Market quiet. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 39c; mixed colors, 38c; white extras, 35c; fresh eastern extras, 36c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. N. Y. extras held, 27 to 28c; firsts held, 24½ to 26c; fresh, 23½ to 25½c; western extras held, 26 to 28c; firsts held, 24½ to 25c; fresh, 23 to 25c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $10.50 to $10.75; Cal., small white, $10.50 to $10.75; Yellow Eyes, $8 to $8.50; Red kidney, $8.25 to $8.50; Limas, $13.75 to $14 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market inactive, demand somewhat improved. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending May 18, 4,625,000 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 40 to 41c; clothing, 35 to 36c; ½ blood, combing, 45 to 46c; clothing, 40 to 41c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45 to 46c; clothing, 43c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 97c to $1; clothing, 92 to 95c; ½ blood, combing, 97c to $1; clothing, 90 to 92c; ⅜ blood, combing, 84 to 86c; clothing, 78 to 81c; Terr. mostly, combing, 98c to $1.02; clothing, 92 to 95c; ½ blood, combing, 98c to $1; clothing, 90 to 95c; ⅜ blood, combing, 87 to 91c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 81c; clothing, 75 to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing, 72 to 77c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

May 21.—Apple supplies are moderate and prices are steady. Butter prices are a little lower.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, easier; creamery, prints, 47 to 48c; tubs, 45 to 46c; firsts, 43 to 45c; undergrades, 42 to 43c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25 to 26c; longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28 to 29c; limburger, brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 34 to 37c doz.; grade A, 34 to 36c; grade B, 32 to 33c; grade C, 28 to 30c; nearby, at mark, 32 to 34c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 34 to 40c; old roosters, 22 to 26c; broilers, 55c; chickens, 41 to 46c; ducks, 27 to 28c; turkeys, 33 to 43c. Live poultry, firm; fowls, 32 to 35c; broilers, 38 to 45c; old roosters, 21c; stags, 22 to 23c; ducks, 30c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Russet, bu., $1.35 to $1.50; King, $1.75 to $2; Baldwin, $2 to $2.25; Northern Spy, $2.50 to $3; McIntosh, $3 to $3.25; Delicious, western, box, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes, stronger; home-grown, bu., 65 to 80c; Fla., bbl., $4 to $7.75; sweets, Md., crate, $1.90 to $2.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8 to $9; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; white kidney, $13.50 to $14; marrow, $14 to $14.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2 to $2.50; Tex., crate, $1.75 to $2; green, doz. bchs, 12½ to 15c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cherries, Cal., box, $4.25 to $4.50; oranges, Cal., box, $3.75 to $6; Fla., $3.75 to $5.50; pineapples, Cuba, crate, $3.25 to $3.75; strawberries, Va., 32-qt. crate, $3.50 to $4; watermelons, $1 to $1.75.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Wash., box, $2 to $2.25; beans, green, wax, Fla., hamper, $2.25 to $3; beets, doz. bchs, $1 to $1.25; cabbage, Miss., crate, $2.75 to $3; carrots, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $1.75; celery, doz., 50 to 90c; cucumbers, Fla., hamper, $1.75 to $2.25; eggplant, Fla., crate, $3 to $3.50; kale, Md., bu., $1 to $1.25; lettuce, 5-lb. bskt., 80 to 90c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1.75; parsley, Tex., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; peas, Md. hamper, $2.25 to $2.75; peppers, Fla., crate, $2.50 to $3.50; radishes, doz. bchs., 35 to 40c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 50 to 60c; spinach, Va., bu., $1 to $1.25; tomatoes, Va., bu., $1 to $1.25; turnips, bu., $1.15 to $1.25.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products, steady; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.75; sugar, 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $16 to $18; clover mixed, $12.50 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $26.50; standard middlings, $26.50; red-dog, $36; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $38.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $50.50; hominy, $36.75; gluten, $39.85; oatfeed, $11.75; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.20; Red clover, $19.50 to $20.50; Alsike, $20 to $21; Alfalfa, $16.50. C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$13.50@14.50
950-1,100, good	14.00@14.50
800 lbs. up, medium	12.50@14.00
Common	10.50@12.50
Heifers, 850 lbs. down, good	12.00@13.50
Common and medium	9.00@12.00
Sows, good	9.75@11.00
Common and medium	7.75@ 9.75
Low cutters and cutters	5.50@ 7.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.25@11.00
Cutter-medium	8.25@10.25
Calves, 500 lbs. down, med.-ch.	10.00@14.00
Cull-com.	6.00@10.00
Vealers, milk-fed, Good-ch.	13.50@15.00
Medium	11.50@13.50
Cull-com.	6.50@11.50

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	$10.75@11.40
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	11.25@11.50
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	11.40@11.50
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	10.75@11.50
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	10.25@11.00
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	9.50@10.00

SHEEP—Shorn Basis

Lambs, 84 lbs. down, med.-ch.	$13.00@14.00
92 lbs. down, medium	11.50@13.00
All wts., cull-com.	7.00@11.50
Spring lambs, good-choice	16.00@17.50
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med.-ch.	7.50@11.50
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	6.00@ 7.75
120-150, med.ch.	5.50@ 7.50
All wts., cull-com.	2.50@ 6.00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbl., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $6; 2¼-in., $5; bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $2 to $2.15; unclassified, 2¼-in. Baldwins, $1.60 to $1.75; 2½-in. Russets, $2; asparagus, Del. and Md., doz. bch., crt, best, $4 to $5.50; poorer, low as $2.50; homegrown, doz. bchs, best, $1.25 to $1.50; poorer, $1; cabbage, 100-lb. crt., Va., $1.50 to $1.75; small, $1 to $1.25; cucumbers, Ohio, hothouse, chip bskt. of 2-doz., fancy, $1.90 to $2; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Mich. Rurals, $1.60 to $1.75; N. Y. whites, $1.75 to $1.85; spinach, bu. bskt., Md. and Va., $1 to $1.25; strawberries, 24-qt. crt., Aromas, Alabamas, $3.25 to $3.50; Ark., $3 to $3.25; Kentuckys, $3.50 to $3.75; Tenn., best, $3.50 to $3.75; poorer, low as $2.50; sweet potatoes, Tenn., bu. hprs., Nancy Halls, $1.75 to $1.85.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $20.50 to $21; standard, $19 to $20; No. 2, $16 to $17.50; No. 3, $13 to $14; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 2, $15.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 2, $14.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover, $13 to $16; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 1 wheat straw, $12 to $13; No. 2, $11 to $11.50; No. 3, $9 to $10; No. 1 oat straw, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $11.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select, whites, 32 to 34c; brown, 30 to 33c; current receipts, 29 to 31c doz.

POULTRY

Fresh killed, full-dressed hens, 47c; hog-dressed, 42c; live poultry, hens, heavy, 32 to 34c; Leghorns, 29 to 31c; roosters, 18 to 20c; broilers, colored, 43 to 47c; Leghorns, 40 to 43c; ducks, 30 to 32c; geese, 20 to 22c lb.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending May 18, 1929.)

Market very slow. Beef steers and yearlings about steady with week's uneven 25 to 50c decline, all weights selling at $13 upward showing maximum decline; lower grades and mixed offerings about steady; top, $13.75, paid for three loads 1,200-lb. weights; bulk of sales, $12.50 to $13.25. Bulls, she stock and cutters steady; bulk sausage bulls, $9.75 to $10.50; fat heifers, $10.25 to $11; butcher cows, $8.50 to $9.25; cutters, $4.50 to $6. Stockers and feeders steady. Calves sharply lower, 50c to $1 under last week's close; top vealers, $16.50.

Hogs weak, 25 to 50c lower.

Receipts for week ending May 18, 1929: Cattle 13 cars, 5 St. Paul, 3 Chicago, 3 Texas, 1 Pa., 1 Ohio, containing 451 head; 1,570 trucked in; total cattle, 2,021 head; 513 calves, 1,035 hogs, 335 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle 19 cars, 11 Pa., 5 St. Paul, 1 Va., 1 Chicago, 1 Tenn., containing 477 head; 1,747 trucked in; total cattle, 2,224 head; 374 calves, 1,068 hogs, 177 sheep.

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.75 to $13.75; 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $13 to $14; 950 to 1,100 lbs., $13 to $14; medium, 800 lbs. up, $12 to $13; common, $8.75 to $12.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.25 to $12; good, $10.50 to $11.25; medium, $9.50 to $10.50; common, $7.75 to $9.50.

Cows.—Choice, $9.25 to $10; good, $8.25 to $9.25; common and medium, $6.75 to $8.25; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls. — Good and choice, beef, $10.50 to $11.75; cutter, common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.50 to $12; common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10.25 to $11.75; common and medium, $7.50 to $10.25.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $14 to $16.50; medium, $12 to $14; cull and common, $7.50 to $12.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11 to $12; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $12 to $12.50; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $12 to $12.50; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.25 to $11.

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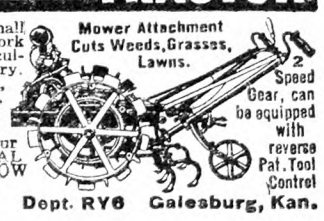

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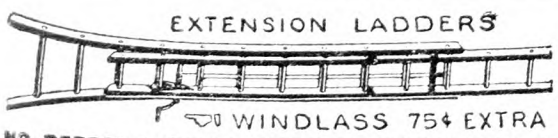

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Spring Ventures on a Garden Farm

May to date has been one glorious month, as though to recompense us for the rain and cold of April. Plants and trees are growing at a great rate of speed and the lovely warm days have given us all the Spring fever. Housecleaning isn't in the least intriguing, in fact it has been sadly neglected for the more pleasant work of raking up, mowing out odd corners and spading over the flower garden.

We have never had such a fine variety in our greenhouse for bedding plants, and with plenty of seed also, we ought to have a beautiful garden, if things don't rush us too much just when they are ready to set out. Our own gardens nearly always suffer, as we have so many others to take care of, and they all have to be made ready about the same time, between the 15th and 30th of June. So it follows that unless we get ours done before that time we are likely to go without.

This year we have planted nearly all of our sweet pea seed in the greenhouse, to be set out as soon as they are four to six inches high. We did this last year and found it most practical and profitable. We had a little short row out by the kitchen door of pink and white ones, and another the full length of the cold frames, 60 feet, of lavender and pink. Out of these two rows we sold some $80 worth. Mr. B. carried them with his vegetables and fruit, along with some other annuals and perennials. We use the orchid flowering type and they are very popular with our trade. We often have calls for enough of one color for decorations for parties, the pastel shades being fine for this sort of thing.

We have carried a stock of perennials for years, but Winter before last they winter-killed, and we had practically nothing to sell. A planting made last August, after particular care, did not grow well at all, and this Spring we have started all over again, and there are several flats and boxes of them making a fine sturdy growth. By another year we shall, we hope, have several thousands of them ready for selling to the trade and for retailing.

This Spring we have also started another venture. We have set out some thousand shrubs, 40 each of 25 common kinds, for which we know there is a good demand. Formerly we have been buying them from a nursery nearby, but think it would help our sales in both perennials and shrubs to have them growing here for folks to see when they call. A new and long-desired asparagus and rhubarb bed is also being prepared, and the roots are waiting to be set into some of the nicest soil we have.

We feel that these things are all going to be helpful in prolonging the income-returning season, and also to make farm life that much richer. We also consider them a good investment for our money. We feel far wealthier at the end of the season if we have made some such improvement than if we had put the money into the bank.

Father B., during the Winter, started making furniture of white birch and gray hornbeam, more to keep his hands occupied than anything. A few weeks ago he took them to a lady who runs a flower stand on the State highway, and she was all enthusiasm. She has begun selling them, on commission, and father is finding it almost impossible to keep up his other work and fill her orders. It seems there are possibilities in this work. It would be fine for Winter work, for those who find time hanging rather heavily on their hands during the Winter months.

This Spring finds us with two rather large landscape jobs. Naturally we are pleased to find that we are growing, because we have all of the others to keep going, and it is pleasant to know that others have been pleased enough with our work to advertise the fact. We did nothing to try to get the work, but they came to us. One is planting a private residence and the other a yacht-building shop.

We are obliged to keep three men busy on outside routine work, besides one at home in the greenhouse. For this new construction work we have to hire more or less transient labor. One man can take care of the greenhouse work quite comfortably, the watering and shifting and cultivating taking only a small portion of his time, leaving the rest of his time free to care for the cold frames, shrubs and perennials. He will soon have charge of setting our strawberry bed, when the transplanting is done in the greenhouse.

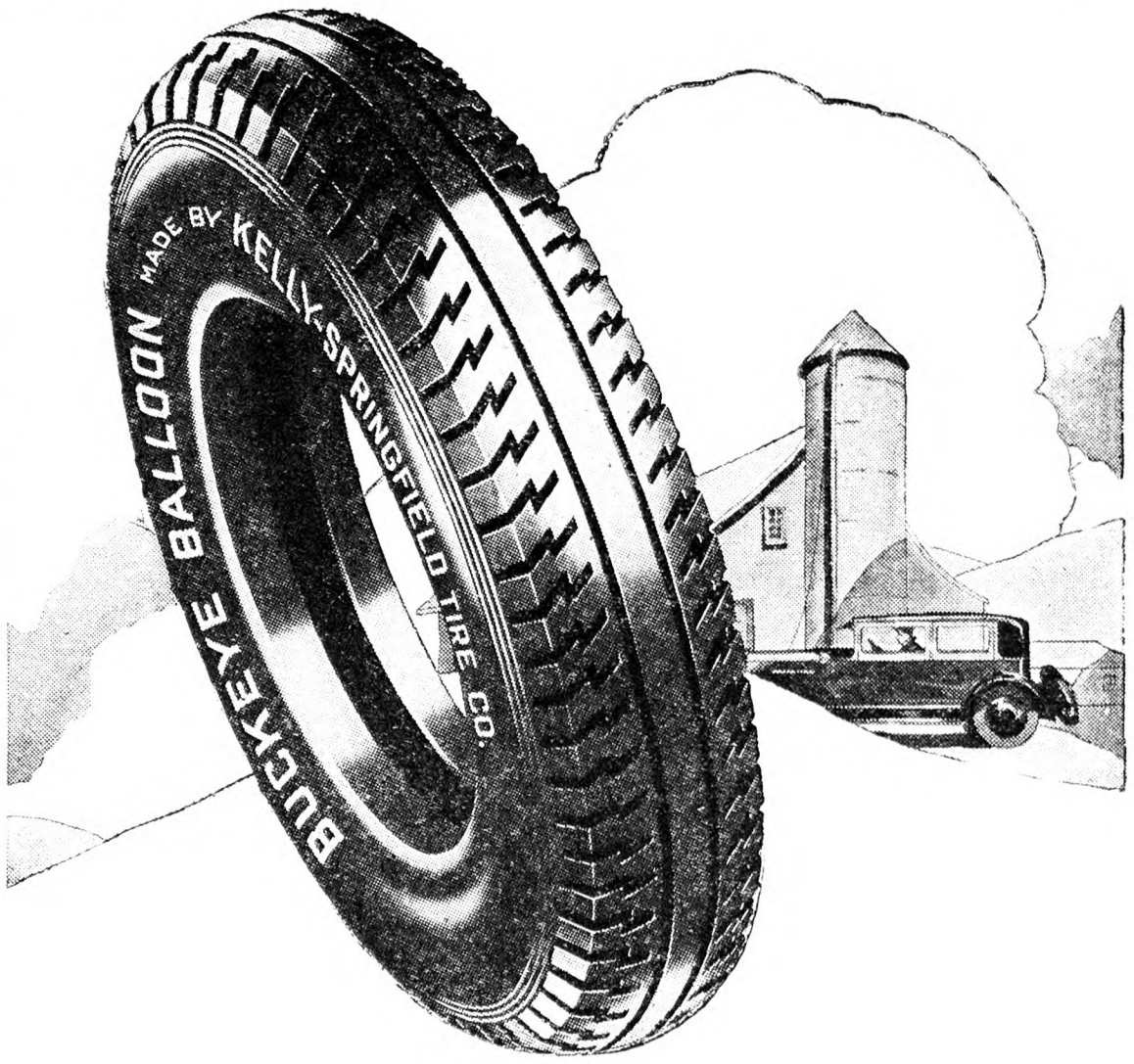
The soil here has been so wet that we have not been able to do any planting as yet. Our clay loam holds the moisture longer than the more sandy loams, but for a dry season our land is much more profitable. It does need constant cultivating, but we get fine returns.

Maine. MRS. R. A. B.

Cabbage Club Root

I see inquiry about club root in cabbage. With a liberal application of wood ashes in the seed bed my plants are free from it, and a little wood ashes worked in the soil around the growing plants will prove efficient. G. C. L.

Pennsylvania.



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EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—May 21 the number of persons dead from the Cleveland, O., hospital explosion on May 15 was 125, but this number is likely to be increased by later deaths. Findings of the first completed official investigation of the Cleveland clinic disaster revealed May 21 are that the deadly gas, carbon dioxide, was generated by smouldering X-ray films stored in a basement room, which had been ignited by a carelessly tossed match, an electric spark or some other undetermined fire. Creeping silently through pipe tunnels, the gas penetrated to many of the clinic rooms and caused dozens of deaths before its presence was known. Warning did not come until later, when some of the gas collected in the basement exploded. Among the heroes of the catastrophe are Policeman Ernest Staab, who died after rescuing 21 persons, and Robert Charles, a Negro, who rescued 20.

May 19 five persons were killed in motor accidents in New Jersey, two killed and four hurt in a crash at Lexington, Va., six persons, presumably of one family, were killed when their auto was struck by a train at Wayne, Mich., and four were killed in a similar accident at Glendale, Cal.

Two persons were killed and about 60 injured at the Yankee Stadium, New York, May 19, when a bleacher crowd at the Yankee-Red Sox baseball game started a wild dash for the exit stairs to escape a deluge of rain. The two killed were pinned under a struggling mass of humanity. One was a 17-year-old Hunter College girl, Eleanor Price, who had taken her small brother to the game, and the other was a teamster, Joseph Carter, 60 years old, of 218 East 128th St. A number of persons were sent to hospitals as a result of injuries.

A record shipment of muskrats out of Canada left Montreal, Canada, May 18, by the Canadian Pacific freighter Beaver Ord. The muskrats, numbering 1,800, were from Lak Lake, Manitoba, and will be taken to Hamburg, Germany, to form a breeding colony for a farm near there.

Charles William Gramm of Cranford, N. J., Vice President of Zophar Mills, Inc., ship chandlers of Brooklyn, was held in $1,000 bail by Federal Judge Inch in Brooklyn May 20 on an indictment charging violation of Section 522 of the Postal Laws prohibiting "washing" and reuse of canceled stamps. Gramm pleaded not guilty. He was arraigned by Post Office Inspectors Shea and Plath, who said they had procured his indictment after discovering that parcel post and other packages were being mailed from the Zophar plant with "washed" stamps and that the stamps had been supplied by Gramm. The stamps, Plath said, were washed by William H. Hale, now serving a jail term at Charleston, S. C., for the practice. Hale, the inspector added, had representatives scattered all over the country to dispose of the "washed" stamps and that the Government had been swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars by the scheme. Purveyors of the "washed" stamps, according to the inspector, sold them at 30 per cent. below the Government price.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., May 20, Kings County Judge Taylor sentenced nine youthful bandits to serve a total of 135 years in prison for robbery. The robbers varied in age from 18 to 25 years. Some were sentenced to seven and one-half to 15 years, others five to 10 years, and some 12½ to 25 years. "Brooklyn is suffering a scourge of these bandits," Judge Taylor said. "They are all potential murderers. A move by one of their victims would have brought death. We have no means of curbing such men except by speedy and severe administration of the law."

William A. Busch, former St. Louis investment broker, who was convicted with George A. Grieble, Cleveland architect, of using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of $500,000 in building bonds in St. Louis and vicinity, was sentenced May 21 to three years in Leavenworth Prison. Grieble was sentenced to a term of four years.

Reopened hearings of allegations made by Eastern railroads to the effect that livestock rates from the Middle West to the East, fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in July, 1928, were confiscatory and improper were held May 21 in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, before Examiners Chester E. Stiles and A. S. Parker of Washington. It was revealed the railroads contend the reduction in the basic rates from 56 1-2 to 50 cents per 100 lbs. from Chicago to New York was a violation of their rights. This rate, together with corresponding reductions from other points in the West and Middle West, went into effect Nov. 1, 1928, despite efforts of the railroads to obtain an injunction in the Federal Courts. The action of the commission grew out of an action brought by the Independent Slaughterers' Traffic Association and others against the New York Central Railroad in 1925. Other railroads affected were the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Nickel Plate. Prominent packers in the slaughterers' association are the Union Stock Yards of Chicago, Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., Kingan & Co. and the Louisville Livestock Exchange.

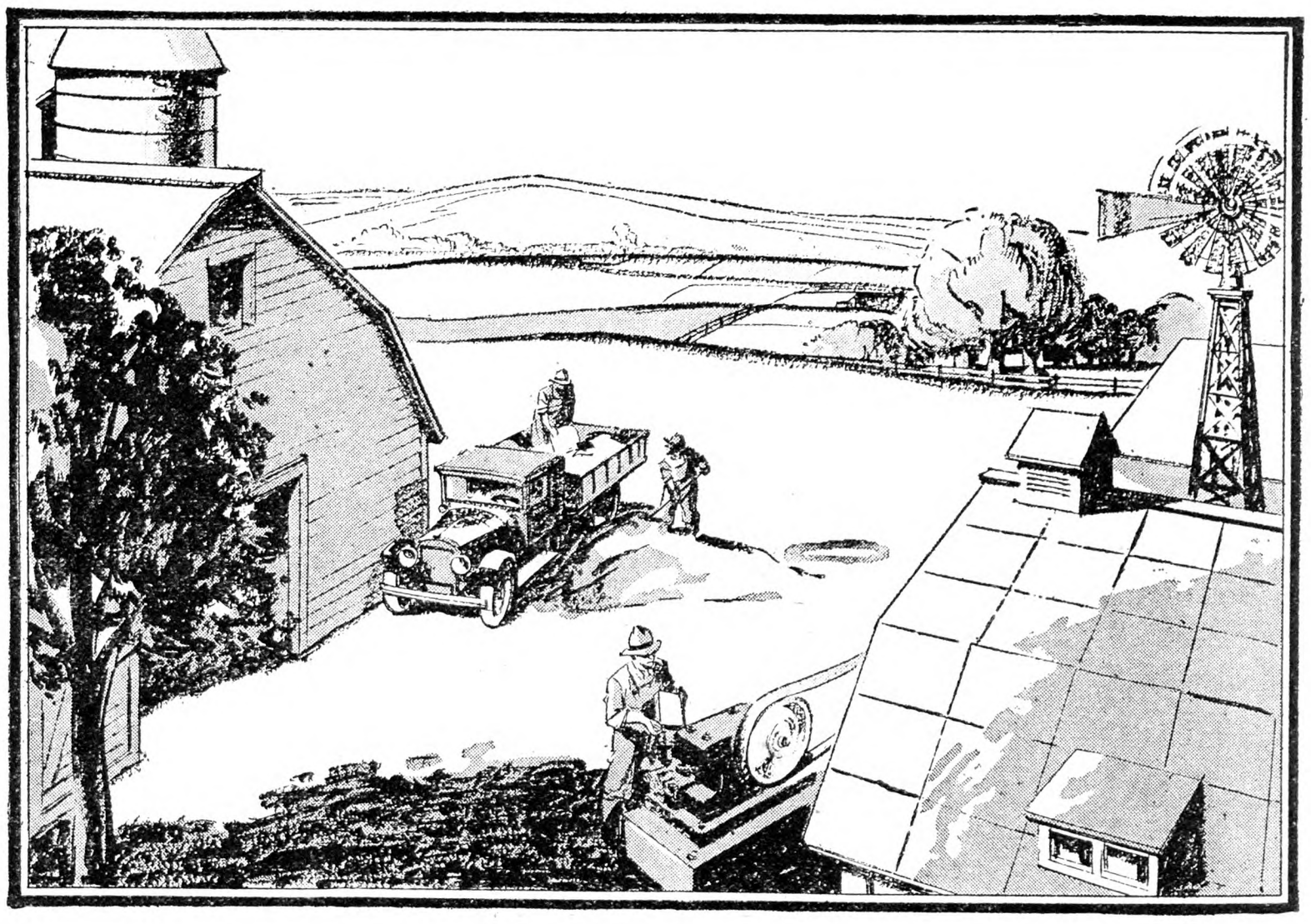
A deer leaped through the kitchen window of the home of Mrs. Isaac Beam, Duncannon, Pa., May 21. Mrs. Beam, who is 75 years old, and lives alone, was so frightened that she had to receive medical attention. The deer swam the Susquehanna River from the east shore, crossed railroads tracks and explored several streets until it landed in the back yard of Mrs. Beam's home. Then, becoming frightened, it leaped through her window into the kitchen amid a shower of flying glass. After doing considerable damage, the animal escaped from the house.

AVIATION.—Crippled by her 15-hour battle against a terrific gale, with four of her five motors stalled, and a list of nearly 45 degrees, the giant dirigible Graf Zeppelin, which had started on a second trip to this country, was brought to a safe landing on the French flying field at Cuers-Pierrefeu, May 17. What was to have been the second flight of Dr. Hugo Eckener's big airship from Friedrichshafen to America has ended in complete failure and near tragedy. Despite the tremendous landing difficulties involved in placing the battered craft on a strange field in approaching darkness, Dr. Eckener let the ship down to a resting place without the slightest mishap. No injuries were suffered by any of the eighteen passengers or the crew of 40.

Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, as chairman of the technical committee of Pan-American Airways, the airline for which he this year has blazed mail and passenger routes from Miami to Panama and Brownsville to Mexico City, May 20 approved as possible for the line an 80-hour mail and passenger airplane service between the United States and Buenos Ayres. Colonel Lindbergh passed upon the technical and flying aspects of the operation, which includes a route over the Andes, after a whole day of conferring with the other members of his committee. The officials of the Pan-American system announced immediately upon the conclusion of the committee meeting that the service would be made available for mail and express by November 1 of this year, and that passengers would be accepted as soon after that date as the equipment permitted. Before the full operation of the passenger service Colonel Lindbergh will make another South American air tour to survey the route.

WASHINGTON.—May 17, by a vote of 249 to 119, the House put the seal of its disapproval on the debenture plan embodied in the Senate farm relief bill. With two exceptions, the Republican group from the West lined up with the Administration on a motion to send the Senate measure to conference in the belief that this procedure would lead to scrapping the debenture system. Fourteen Democrats joined with the Republicans in the vote to refer the controversy to a conference committee. Only four Republicans, LaGuardia of New York, James of Michigan and Lambertson and Sproul of Kansas, voted in the negative. The debenture system goes into conference between the House and Senate as the only controversial item of importance in the farm relief program. All five of the House conferees named by Speaker Longworth are opponents of the proposal. They are Representatives Haugen of Iowa, Purnell of Indiana and Williams of Illinois, Republicans, and Aswell of Louisiana and Kincheloe of Kentucky, Democrats. Of the Senate conferees, Messrs. McNary of Oregon and Capper of Kansas, Republicans, and Ransdel of Louisiana, Democrat, are hostile to the amendment, while Senators Norris of Nebraska, Republican and Smith of South Carolina are its friends.

Solution of the Tacna-Arica controversy, sore spot and war threat rankling between Chile and Peru since 1883, was announced by President Hoover May 17. Since President Harding accepted appointment as referee for this dispute, not even Nicaragua has caused more concern to the three administrations which have worked over it. Under the agreement, which was proposed by Secretary of State Kellogg and has been accepted by both the Chilean and Peruvian governments, Tacna is given to Peru and Arica is given to Chile. Even the boundary line between the two territories is mapped with precision.



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The Auction

Saturday we went to an auction. The advance notice read, "Beautiful antique and modern house furnishings of all kinds, consisting of china, glassware, pictures, rugs, furniture, lock safe, etc., also garden tools."

An auction is always interesting, at least our country and village auctions are. In the first place there is the crowd, those who come to buy and others to look on. You are just as likely to meet an old friend from half a dozen miles away as your next-door neighbor. The items "too numerous to mention" are also of interest and many and varied are the comments of the spectators as the auctioneer asks, "And how much am I offered for this beautiful mahogany bureau? Who'll give ten dollars?"

And the auctioneer himself is worth a study as he catches your eye and pleads for a bid. All in all, the auction is well worth a visit, and though there is much Spring work to be done, we turn a deaf ear, don our best "bib and tucker" and arrive to hear, "And how much? Only twelve dollars and worthy fifty. This beautiful buffalo robe, who'll make it the half, who'll give twelve-fifty?"

Saturday's auction was different from the ordinary run of auctions in our section. Due to the fact that "antiques" were offered there was a goodly number of dealers from nearby cities intermingling with the host of neighbors and farm folk.

As usual the first items presented by the auctioneer were the "nicknacks and whatnots," the thousand and one items that accumulate through half a century of housekeeping, the value of which is nil.

The master of ceremonies lifts a dilapidated clothes basket half filled with something or other. The handle of a cooking utensil projects from under the corner of a red table cloth thrown carelessly over 95 per cent of the contents.

"And how much am I offered?" asks our friend the auctioneer. "Who will give a dollar?"

"Fifty cents," shouted someone.

"Take it and God bless you," shouts the auctioneer, dumping the basket into the surprised bidder's hands.

A laugh of delight filters through the audience at the by-play and the sale is away to a good start. It is a great game in which it is as easy to get bit as to "make a killing."

A bookcase costing $7.50 is presented. "And what am I offered for this fine bookcase? Just look at it," says the master of ceremonies. "Who'll give ten dollars?"

"Fifty cents," says the young man who purchased the first basketful of nicknacks.

A look of scorn comes over the auctioneer's face. "Fifty cents! I'm offered fifty cents for this beautiful bookcase." He drops his hands in dejection.

"A dollar," came from two bidders.

The master of ceremonies brightens up a trifle.

"A dollar bid, who'll make it two?"

"A quarter," said a hard-hearted dealer in second-hand furniture from the city, and he didn't wither a bit, despite the scorn in the auctioneer's voice as he said, "A dollar and a quarter for this beautiful bookcase."

The bids mount to five and then six dollars. The dealer in second-hand furniture had dropped out at three and a quarter.

There were three bidders still in the game, a pair of young men who looked as though they lived in a fraternity house in a nearby college town, a young couple just starting housekeeping and an old gentleman interested in collection of books.

The bidding continued; the young couple looked anxious, the schoolboys determined, while the old gentleman was impassive, simply nodding his head as the bids increased a quarter at a time.

"Eight and a quarter," said the auctioneer scenting a conflict which meant a good price. "Who'll make it nine?"

"A half, a half," pleaded he, catching the old man's eye.

A nod and then, "Eight and a half, who'll make it nine? Come on folks, this fine bookcase! Who'll make it nine?"

The young couple whispered together and then withdrew rather reluctantly leaving the field to the college boys and the gentleman who collects books as a hobby—and finally at $10.75 the bookcase goes to the college boys, who secure the purchase with an air of a victory well earned.

Their glory is short-lived, however, for a merchant well versed in the cost of furniture says, "This sale is going good when you can get $10.75 for a bookcase that I sold the family six months ago for $7.50." The boys steal away quietly with their purchase deciding between themselves that auctions are "not so good" after all.

The sale of the antiques was interesting. Local residents bid spiritedly on the modern furniture and china, but the older items drew the attention of the dealers from a distance.

A sort of quietness reigned as the bid on a beautiful mahogany bed reached $75 and then a hundred dollars. There was no shouting of bids, merely a nod of the head or the wink of an eye as the price leaped upward five dollars at a time.

Few of the spectators knew where the bids came from and finally as the high bid of $145 was secured a murmur passed through the throng. "A hundred and forty-five dollars for an old bed." Here was something to discuss around the kitchen stove during the evening.

Footstools, old stands, chests of drawers and bureaus sold for from $50 to $175 and were loaded on trucks to start their journey to the city to adorn some mansion on Fifth Avenue.

As we stood at the edge of the throng a dealer asked, "Pardon, sir, but do you know where I can purchase an oil painting showing the head and shoulders of a man?"

"At our second-hand dealer's around the corner," was my reply. "I'm sure I've seen such pictures at Doc's, you can probably get an old one for 50 cents or a dollar if you want the frame."

A little later the man came back with an old picture and with a smile said, "I've found just what I want. I have a customer over in New England who is daffy on the ancestry stuff and I agreed to find 'an ancestor' for him."

"I hope he is satisfied with the one you've picked out for him," was our reply.

An auction is not all "hokum" however. For the young folks needing household necessities it is often just the place where a lot of useful articles can be secured at a low cost.

I was criticizing auctions and auctioneers as we strolled home, when mother said, "Now just a minute. There's the chest of drawers in the dining-room we got for two dollars; there's the six kitchen chairs; there's our spool bed that only cost a dollar; there's the dining-table with six extra leaves and ——."

"You win, mother, auctions have their use," and we turned into our yard to see the first Daphne in blossom. T. T. J.

Another Boy's Curls

I am sending a picture similar to the one on page 322. This was taken under similar conditions to "Teddy's." Donald was 2½ years old when we cut his

Donald

curls. His playmate at this time was a little girl on the next farm. She was born on the same day that he was, but oddly enough she never had girl's hair, but little tight ringlets close to her head often seen on little boys. H. E. N.

An Old Account Book

While "antiquing" the other day I ran across a farmer's account paper dated December, 1829, items in which might be of interest to readers. The sixpence was mentioned several times—three and sixpence.

By one load wood, 62½c.
To one shoat, $2.24.
By nine bushel of potatoes, $2 (May 17, 1827).
To one-half bushel dried apples, 50c.
By "too" hens, 37½c
May 7, by nine pounds smoked meat, 54½c.
June, to "too" pounds of butter, 20c.
To one-quarter of tea, 25c.
By one day's work, 50c.
By one day's work with oxen, $1.
By one-quarter of tobacco, 5c.
By (?) worth snuff, 5c.
June, to plowing corn, 75c.

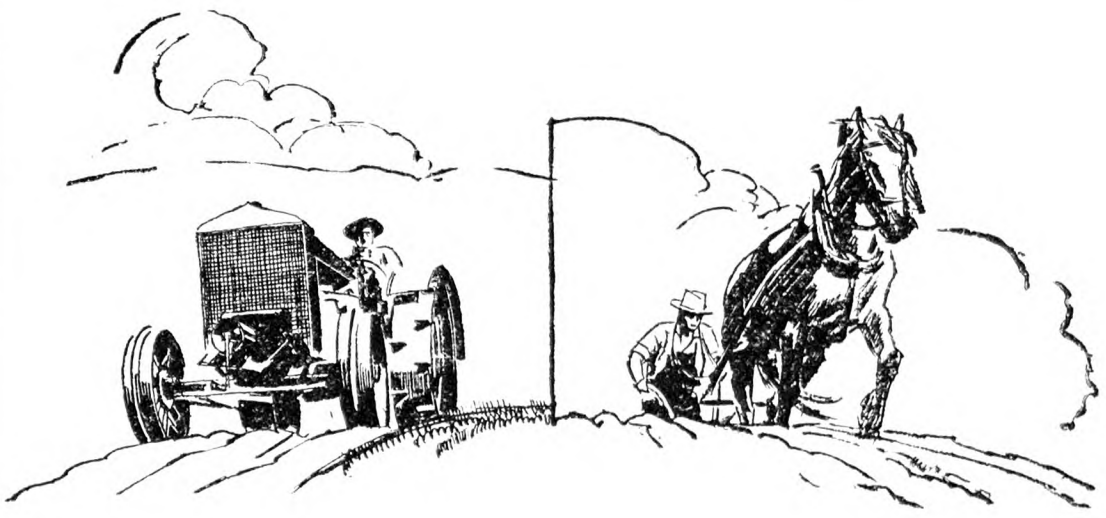
This originated in the township of Plymouth, N. Y. HELEN S. K. WILLCOX.

Treatment for Warped Floor

The floors in our kitchen and pantry swell and warp over the Winter while no one is in the house. This floor is of wide hardwood boards. There is no cellar under this part of the house. Under the rest of the house the cellar is dry. We do not want to dig a cellar at present. Can you help us with this? H. R. W.

New York.

A TRACTOR *is a lot like* A HORSE



What you get out of it depends on what you feed it!

Feed a horse oats, and he'll step out and go! Feed your tractor Quaker State Oil and it will do the same thing . . . and *keep* doing it!

For Quaker State Tractor Oil is the *finest* tractor oil that your money can buy . . . an oil that is made *especially* for the job of keeping a tractor *on* the job and out of mischief!

It is made for that job by Quaker State Engineers, who know what a tractor oil has got to stand up under . . . who know how to make an oil that will stand up and take it without wilting!

And Quaker State Tractor Oil is not only *specialized* for its job—but it is made from a special crude oil, a crude oil that is the very finest that the world produces . . . 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude! And this crude, because of its quality, costs two or three times as much as the crudes from which ordinary oils are made!

Naturally Quaker State Tractor Oil is *better* . . . and there is a certain grade of Quaker State that is *best* for your make of tractor, a grade that will give your tractor the smoothest, safest, sweetest lubrication it ever enjoyed . . . and your dealer will tell you which grade that is!

Ask him! Then buy a drum of Quaker State . . . and let your tractor *prove* how it smooths the way for every working part . . . how it leaves less carbon . . . how it cuts down wear, hold-ups, *and expense!*

. . . For your automobile . . .

REMEMBER—from every gallon of Quaker State Motor Oil, *Super*-refining removes the quart of non-lubricating material found in every gallon of ordinary oil. And in its place you get a quart of the finest *lubricant*—an *extra* quart in every gallon!

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Refined from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

THE old rhyme, "A cold wet May makes oats and hay," has every opportunity to prove its truth this year, in localities where it has been possible to work land for sowing oats. Yet we have seen some sweet corn two or three inches high, looking well in spite of what cannot be considered "corn weather." Probably the occasional hot days, with the mercury at 80, have helped it tide over the continuous 40 to 45 degrees with rain only a step or two removed from snow. The persistence of plant growth under trying conditions is remarkable, especially where seed selection for vigor has been followed.

*

SEVENTY Milking Shorthorns in the United States made 40 lbs. of fat or more in March. Bar None Clay Duchess, owned by F. M. Smith in Otsego Co., N. Y., ranked highest, with 2,116.9 lbs. of milk and 72.58 lbs. of fat. A Rhode Island cow, Bertha Moccasin, owned by Frank B. Money, was second in the list. The lowest milk yield was 856.3 lbs. Forty cows made less than 50 lbs. of fat. More than half of the 70 head are owned in the East, 16 being in New York State herds. Eastern Milking Shorthorn breeders are giving more attention than those in the West to milk and fat records. Consequently eastern herds average high, by inheritance, in milk-making ability, but their owners have not ignored the beef-making qualities of their cattle. Any Shorthorn will produce beef of good quality, if fattened, but Shorthorns that have been bred specially for beef are apt to be poor milkers, from a dairyman's viewpoint. In recent years Milking Shorthorns have made many exceptionally high records at the pail. The true function of these cattle, however, is persistent moderation in the production of both beef and milk. Should they deviate markedly from this dual-purpose line of development they would be in competition with either specialized beef or specialized dairy cattle. We don't need more one-purpose breeds. We need better cattle of all breeds. Milking Shorthorn breeders are producing their share of those that reward the labor of farmers.

*

WE ARE asked regarding the teacher's authority over pupils on the school grounds in morning or at night, outside of school hours. The general idea and common practice, as we have observed it, is that the teacher has power to make rules for the welfare of the children on the school premises, subject, of course, to instructions of the trustee or board of education, which is under jurisdiction of the State educational authorities. This sounds complicated, but there is no occasion for it to be so. Common sense on the part of teacher and parents will iron out most of these difficulties. The teacher may be a bit fussy at times, but consideration must be given to the size of the job, and the variety of temperaments, running from Penrods to Georgie Bassetts of Mr. Tarkington's famous tale. All teachers are not perfect, nor are all pupils saints. Both need help rather than criticism from parents and other outsiders.

*

MR. HUBBARD'S article on orchard pollination this week touches one of the most difficult problems in fruit-growing, particularly in northern sections. We are just beginning to learn the why of "apple year," except in the case of some old varieties with the fixed off-year habit. Those with more or less annual bloom ought to set dependable crops. It is now recognized that bees are not reliably active in pollination when the mercury is below 60. There will be a few around, but not the hum that the apple man likes to hear in blossom time. At such cool periods the bees shun the "raw" exposures and seek the warmer pockets. Last year we went over some good apple ground with an experienced man who pointed out the mistakes in location made by this one and that one, and then indicated a piece of high ground not yet in orchard but which he considered ideal as having air drainage, yet sloping a trifle away from the raw storms. His explanation appeared a bit far-fetched at the time, but more observation and thought bring assurance that he did not exaggerate. The idea that any piece of land in an apple locality may be planted with profit, if drained properly, must be revised. The exact "lay of the land" is an important bit of foreign language that practical apple men are translating little by little after close observation.

*

NEW JERSEY is trying out the value of setting a rogue to catch a rogue. The parasites which prey upon plants valuable to man are to be made victims, in their turn, of parasites which prey upon them. The Agricultural Department of the State has established colonies of the parasites that destroy destructive beetles, a Japanese beetle laboratory being maintained for the purpose of finding methods of plant protection. It is said that more than a million individual parasites have been liberated from this station within five years. These have belonged to 13 different species, and five of these helpful species have established themselves, taken out naturalization papers, as it were, and settled down to active work. These beetle-killing parasites are brought from Japan and other oriental countries where the longer existence of some of our insect enemies has brought about the development of means of holding them in check. It is a fascinating idea, this getting rid of one parasite by setting another upon it, but it is necessary that our investigators should remember that just what will happen when a plant, insect or other animal is introduced into an entirely new country is not known. There is always the possibility that the remedy will prove worse than the disease. We have introduced things from abroad that we should like to return. Our country has suited them too well and they have prospered at the expense of native products more to our liking.

*

ONE psychological effect of that shocking tragedy at Cleveland will be an increased fear of hospitals on the part of many persons who really need their care. Old-fashioned people used to look upon admission to a hospital as equivalent to a death warrant, and it has taken years of education to give the public a proper appreciation of hospital care. One help to such education, which will remove many prejudices, is to become familiar with your nearest local hospital, and to regard it, not as a place to which one is reluctantly driven by suffering, but as an outlet for personal help and sympathy. It will do you good, too, to know something of the hospital staff, their lives and characters, and few of us are so poor that we cannot do something to alleviate suffering or relieve monotony. As for the dangers of such a hospital horror as the newspapers are now describing, we feel that they are exceptional, not general. Non-inflammable X-ray films are now used by most institutions, which, while more expensive, eliminate danger, and storage in a building separate from the hospital itself is general. In this city, any remaining films of the dangerous nitro-cellulose are to be destroyed, and all the city hospitals are to store their films in a fireproof storehouse at Bellevue Hospital. Of course, such precautions should be compulsory everywhere; it is indeed sad that our knowledge of their need should only come after the suffering and death of innocent victims.

*

A TWO-DAY course in farm land valuation, recently given at the Iowa State College, was the fifth annual event of its kind in that State. Bankers, experts and a few farmers from 11 States were present. One of the chief speakers said that in the West "many large farm mortgage companies are now farm land managers and farm land realtors." Evidently expressing their view, he advocated "corporation farming," with capital obtained from the sale of stock. Another speaker, having corn-belt conditions in mind, said that "since so-called profits from advances in land values are no longer with us, profits now and in future must come from operation alone." One man's opinion was that the two main factors by which to judge land values are location and earning power or soil fertility. A university professor said that the fertility of soils could be judged by their color. Soils of high to medium fertility are black or dark brown, while those of low fertility are light gray, light red, yellow or yellowish-red. Another characteristic by which farm land may be judged is the depth of the surface soil. If this is less than six inches, the land belongs to the "marginal class." A third factor is texture. Soils of medium to fine texture are more fertile than those of coarse texture. According to questions and answers heard at the short course, many mortgaged farms have been overvalued but very few undervalued. The outstanding point which the event more or less unwittingly brought out is that not much is known about valuing farm lands. A farm is worth what it will sell for, but its value to a good farmer and his family is another matter.

*

CRITICS of farm life are often quite scornful of the farmer's business ability, asserting that most of his financial difficulties come from waste or carelessness. If this were true (which we cannot admit) it would seem that farm leakages are a minor affair compared with those of "big business:"

The United States is the most careless nation on earth, R. H. Aishton, president of the American Railway Association, said in a speech before the annual convention of the association. Losses totaling millions annually were a serious drain on the industries of the country, he said, but this, he added, was nothing compared with the enormous loss in human life every year attributable to carelessness.

"Carelessness is one of the worst scourges that faces this country, for the reason that it not only causes a tremendous monetary loss, which could easily be averted, but it also frequently brings suffering to the innocent," Mr. Aishton continued.

"Preventable waste in industry, it is estimated by eminent engineers, amounts to approximately $10,000,000,000 a year, or nearly $700,000,000 a month. This includes waste not only in manufacture, but also in distribution. A substantial part of this leak in the revenues of industries can be attributed to carelessness."

Even the most drastic critic will not accuse our farmers of wasting $10,000,000,000 a year.

*

COTTON spinning in this country is an enormous industry. Massachusetts leads all States in volume of spindles, 6,672,412 being active during April. North Carolina stood next with 5,914,596; South Carolina, 5,373,702; Georgia had 2,990,434; Rhode Island nearly 2,000,000, and Alabama, Connecticut and New Hampshire more than 1,000,000. The total active spindles for the entire country during April numbered 30,924,184, with a total of 8,801,202,997 active spindle hours, or an average of 231 hours per spindle. The normal number of days worked in April was 25⅔. South Carolina showed the highest number of hours per spindle for the month, 342; Massachusetts was 161; Rhode Island, 203, and New Hampshire, 155.

*

THE New York State Rural School Improvement Society is busy holding meetings and doing work helpful to the rural schools, especially those threatened with forced consolidation, contrary to the will and evident welfare of the locality. The society has been much maligned, and abused by those who ought to be its friends. We know of no more useful movement in the State at present than the work of this society, which is worthy of the financial and moral support of all interested in rural welfare.

Brevities

A PORTO RICO steamer landed 60,000 crates of pineapples at New York May 20.

FREIGHT loadings in one recent week totaled 1,047,922 cars, for the entire country.

THE swine census of Pennsylvania for 1928 numbered 715,000 head, valued at $9,847,000. York County had the largest number, 51,970.

DURING 1928, cheese shipments to the United States from Milan, Italy, were 8,772,308 pounds.

FISHING is fairly good around Boston, about 100,000,000 pounds being landed there during week ending May 18.

RAW tin is rather expensive, wholesaling in block form around 44 cents per pound. Much of it comes from the Straits Settlements in Asia.

SAVANNAH, GA., received 6,576 barrels of rosin in one recent day, and shipped out 8,990 barrels. Germany and Brazil are rather large buyers.

TO REPEAT once more, water glass one part, boiled water 10 parts, is the best preservative for eggs, the eggs being covered by at least two inches of the liquid. Never try to keep a stale egg.

PERHAPS the old idea that gold could be extracted from sea water was not so wild after all. It is now reported that modern science is extracting bromine from sea water, and bromine is an absolute necessity in the process of manufacturing tetra-ethyl lead anti-knock gasoline.

The Debentures and Farm Relief

THE debenture plan in itself is a very small incident in the farm relief, but it has been made to appear as the important factor in the Congressional legislation. Agricultural products like wheat, corn and cotton, with an exportable surplus, can get no benefit from the tariff. The price of the export products is fixed in foreign markets in competition with the whole world, and this determines the price in our home markets. The tariff is intended to keep our prices higher than world prices. Usually it does so and we boast of having a higher standard of living. The producer of the export surplus products, selling at the world prices then do not benefit by the tariff, but must pay the high prices which the tariff creates for the things he buys. The debentures are simply an expediency to give such producers a small share of the benefits of the tariff. They can encourage production no more than the tariff increases production in any crop benfited by a tariff. This is not a political question, or a sectional question. It is not a question of protection or free trade. It is simply a question as to whether all should share in the benefits of protection or only a special few. Farmers are rightly beginning to demand protection for all or none. The Grange is speaking this demand for them, and no classes of farm producers are going to demand a share in protection for themselves and deny it to other producers. At best the benefits in the debentures must in any event be trifling, but the importance given them at Washington and in the press has served as evidently intended to obscure the important features of a comprehensive farm relief plan.

It was expected from the first skirmish that the debenture plan would be eliminated after a gesture was made to appease the people back home, but to date there is nothing in the legislative bills to show that agriculture is to be put on an equality with other industries through debentures or other tariff legislation.

More Borden Activity

CHICAGO papers report further expansion of the Borden plants. They are said to be planning a substantial increase in holdings in the West and to have made an offer for Standard Creameries, Inc., a consolidation made two years ago of 12 California dairy properties. Borden is also said to be negotiating for the purchase of the Maricopa Dairies of Phoenix, Ariz. Comment on the report that Borden is endeavoring to purchase these properties is refused by the Golden State Dairy Products officials.

Reports in New York are to the effect that Borden Dairy Products Co. is negotiating for the purchase of the Casein Co. of America, and confirmation is expected shortly. The Casein Co. makes a product that is a substitute for glue and controls the Erinold Co. of America and the Rosemary Creamery Co.

The Potato Outlook

THE price of old potatoes in late May was a little lower than at the height of the April rise, but the range of values showed an improvement over the lowest. Daily shipments were only 600 to 700 cars old and new potatoes. The supply of old stock fit for market did not seem to be as large as expected. A great many have been fed to live stock or allowed to go to waste. The new crop is even lighter than indicated at first and there was quite a let-up in shipment in the weeks between Florida's season and the States next in line. Liberal shipments may be looked for from the Carolinas and Virginia during June but the crop in that region is one-third less this season and probably there will be room in the market for the 3,000 to 4,000 cars of old potatoes to be shipped. The patience of a few northern holders who waited until the very end of the season was partly rewarded. The new season seems likely to move along rather smoothly with the early sections out of the way in time for the beginning of the main crop, which will give the main crop a better start than a year ago. The public reduction of about one acre in 10 or 11 in the total potato acreage makes the outlook much more reasonable, since it is likely that the yield as well as the acreage will be lighter. It seems to be a fair guess from the reports received that many growers planted potatoes because they had plenty of low cost seed, but they did not use so much fertilizer as usual, and perhaps will not do such thorough work in cultivation and spraying as after a season of high prices. On the whole, the indication is for about an average year with average yield and very likely average prices. That is, somewhere between the shortage and high prices of 1925 and 1926 and the overproduction of last season or more like 1927 than any other recent year.

The Law About Spraying

Is it contrary to law to spray poisonous substances on trees while in blossom?

THE above inquiry is one of several received from New York State readers. The following from the New York State Penal Law settles this point:

Section 1757. Spraying fruit trees with poison. Any person who will spray with, or apply in any way poison or any poisonous substance, to fruit trees while the same are in blossom, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $10 or more than $50 for each offense.

Probably very few people with any experience in fruit growing would intentionally put spray on trees in bloom, as it would surely damage the set of fruit, but there is possibility of carelessness in spraying late bloomers in a block of trees and letting the spray drift unnecessarily into field flowers at the borders of orchard. There is more danger about this in dust improperly used. When the petals begin to fall rapidly the flowers no longer interest the bees, so that the probability of poisoning is slight. It would doubtless be permissible to spray or dust when there is a small amount of fading bloom on the trees.

Infantile Paralysis

THE present Summer will undoubtedly witness further attacks of that strange disease which finds its victims more often in the country and in rural communities than in crowded cities, infantile paralysis. This popular name is not well chosen, for, though the majority of sufferers from this mysterious malady are children, the most vigorous adults of either sex may suddenly crumple under a paralysis of limbs for which they can find no explanation. Just why this disease should appear here and there, striking as unexpectedly as a bolt of lightning, and just how the virus is carried from one to another remain unexplained. Though apparently contagious, it is not the rule that those exposed by contact with sufferers themselves acquire it. Comparatively rarely is more than one member of a family affected. The changes brought about in the body tissues by this disease are known; the minute anatomy of the spinal cord, the organ most affected, has been carefully studied but the actual, definite cause of the paralysis through its action upon the central nervous system remains hidden. It seems probable that the virus is carried in the secretions of the mouth, nose and throat and that this may be transferred in ordinary ways from one person to another. It may be that healthy people sometimes carry this virus and that only when it reaches someone peculiarly susceptible to it does it exhibit its malign power. That there are such carriers of other disease germs is well known. While it cannot be said to be a curable affliction, much has been done in restoring helpless muscles to their former usefulness by proper training. A serum prepared from the blood of those who have recovered has demonstrated its usefulness in treatment. In New York City, a request has been made of adults who have had the disease that they contribute a portion of their blood for treatment of children who may suffer this Summer; 25 adults have responded to this request, 17 of them being women. Nearly all of them have refused any compensation for the blood which they are willing to give that others may be helped.

Long Island Farm Outlook

The potato area in Orient is probably around 1,000 acres this year, showing a slight decrease from last year's planting. Farmers having low land were hampered by the excessively wet weather in their planting operations; some were unable to plant all the land they had planned for this crop. Land not used for potatoes has been planted to early peas, onions and carrots principally. There is about the usual acreage of grass for hay; also several pieces of rye have been left for making into hay, if the weather is favorable. The amount of land left for early sprouts is slightly increased over last year.

The earlier plantings of potatoes are coming up and are showing a good stand although there are reports of small areas where the seed has rotted due to the water standing on them for long periods.

It is too early in the season to predict what the harvest will bring forth in either crop or cash, but indications are that the southern crop, which is much less than last year, will be well cleaned up before ours comes on the market, and that will help to make an active demand for the Long Island potatoes.

We understand that the Eastern Shore acreage has been sharply reduced and that Jersey has about a normal acreage of potatoes. These sections are our main competitors in the harvest of our early crop and if weather conditions are such as to produce no more than an average in these sections then we may look for better prices for our potato crop this year. J. J.

New York.

Illinois Farm Notes

Farm field work has been retarded by excessive wet conditions during most of April, and is now a week to 10 days late over most of the State. Oat and barley acreages have been decreased somewhat due to unfavorable seeding conditions. Seedings of clover and Alfalfa are reported in good condition, except in west central and northern sections of the State where there is considerable thinning of stands and loss of acreage due to winter-killing. Pastures and hay meadows started late but are making excellent growth. Fruit and berry prospects are reported favorable quite generally. Hay supplies are below average, with supplies of other feed crops somewhat larger than usual. Livestock is reported in good condition. Weather conditions have been generally favorable during the month for growth of Fall and Spring sown grains. Sunshine was below average for the month and would be welcomed both for hastening corn planting preparations and strengthening small grains. The farm labor situation is favorable with supply in excess of demand quite generally.

The past Winter and Spring months have been quite favorable for Fall-sown grains over most of the State. Damage to Winter wheat is spotted, with the heaviest loss of acreage reported in the upper west central and northern counties. Damage to wheat was largely caused by a heavy ice covering in northern and western districts and drowning out of low spots in other sections of the State. Loss in the main producing sections of the State is very light, ranging from 1 to 4 per cent, while the average loss is about 30 per cent in northwestern, northeastern and west districts. Eight per cent of last Fall's planted acreage of 2,588,000 acres has been abandoned, which compares with the unusual loss of 62 per cent last year and the 10-year (1919-1928) average loss of 12.1 per cent. If the 1928 heavy abandonment is disregarded, this year's loss is somewhat above the 10-year average of 6.2 per cent. The acreage of Winter wheat remaining for harvest is 2,381,000 acres and compares with 1,261,000 acres last year.

Pennsylvania Fruit Shipments

According to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, 4,506 carloads of apples, peaches, grapes, plums and pears were shipped to points within and outside the State last year. Apples filled 2,621 cars; grapes, 1,068; peaches, 806; pears, 10, and plums 1.

Adams County led in apple shipments with 1,026 cars and stood second in peaches, with 148 cars. Franklin led in peach shipments with 358 cars and ranked second in apple, with 850 cars.

Erie County shipped 1,068 cars of grapes, all but eight of the entire number, those being sent from Franklin County.

Biglerville, in Adams County, was the heaviest shipping point in the State for both apples and peaches, having dispatched 403 cars of apples and 146 cars of peaches. Waynesboro stood second in apples shipped, with 351 cars, and Scotland was second in peach shipments, with 125 cars.

North East, in Erie County, shipped 762 cars of grapes which placed that point well in the lead.

World Wheat Outlook

The 1929 acreage in 21 countries making report is 138,760,000. This is about 5,000,000 acres more than in 1928.

The first estimate of the total wheat acreage in Czechoslovakia is 1,893,000 acres, against 1,871,000 acres in 1928. The 1929 acreages in Belgium and Luxemburg, which have been estimated at 422,000 acres and 36,000 acres, respectively, are about the same as in 1928. These additional reports bring the total acreage in 13 European countries up to 57,020,000 acres, which is an increase of 1.5 per cent over the 56,201,000 acres in 1928.

The exports of wheat, including flour, from the United States from August 1 to May 11, 1929, were 141,565,000 bushels, against 191,789,000 bushels during the same period last year. The exports during the week ending May 11 were 2,129,000 bushels, against 1,685,000 bushels the previous week and 1,018,000 bushels a year ago.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

In regard to "farm relief," if the farmer or producer got what the consumer pays, the only "relief" he would need would be two or three extra hands to keep the cash register going. BILL KEMP.

Pennsylvania.

The Farm Problem and Tariff

The farm problem is getting more serious every day. The tariff on farm products is very low, and other countries can ship farm products into the United States and sell them for less than our cost of production. But the farmer has to live, so he sells his products low also. Foreign countries are shipping milk into the United States in competition with our producers. The American farmer is forced to sell his milk for a price that will not buy the feed and pay other expenses. The fruit grower cannot make money because of the same reason. Southern countries ship bananas into the United States free of all tariff duties. Because of the low price many people buy bananas rather than apples or oranges. They reduce the demand for our fruit.

When the farmer goes to buy farm machinery he has to pay an enormous price because of the tariff. You can buy American machinery in China for less than you can here.

More than one-half the farmers are in debt because they cannot sell their products for enough to cover production and costs of upkeep. They are forced to use up capital in equipment and land fertility. A certain milk association complains because its members buy oleo instead of creamery butter, but, if the members did not deny themselves and their families comforts and even necessities they would go broke.

Ohio. THOMAS MARSHALL.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Farmer Feeds Them All

The king may rule o'er land and sea;
The lord may live right royally;
The soldier ride in pomp and pride;
The sailor roam o'er ocean wide;
But this, or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The writer thinks; the poet sings;
The craftsmen fashion wondrous things;
The doctor heals; the lawyer pleads;
The miner follows the precious leads;
But this or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The merchant he may buy and sell;
The teacher do his duty well;
But men may toil through the busy days;
Or men may stroll through pleasant ways;
From king to beggar, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The farmer's trade is one of worth;
He's partner with the sky and earth;
He's partner with the sun and rain;
And no man loses for his gain;
And men may rise, or men may fall,
But the farmer he must feed them all.
—Author Unknown.

*

THE old poem printed above was sent us by a contributor in Dublin, Ireland. We have had many requests for it, and regret that we cannot give the name of the author.

*

BEATING rugs is not desirable, say the authorities. The extension specialists in home economics, at the Ohio State University, assert that "hard whipping or beating may break the warp and injure the rug. Both sides of the rug should be cleaned with a vacuum cleaner. If the cleaner is not available, lay the rugs on the grass, right side down, and thoroughly sweep from the wrong side; turn the rug and repeat the process."

Most smaller rugs, say the specialists, after being thoroughly brushed, can be freshened by washing, using a scrubbing brush and suds made from a good white soap. The suds should be dry, like shaving lather, and applied to the rug with the brush, from which all excess water has been shaken. The surface of the rug should then be rinsed with clear water and rubbed with a clean cloth, rubbing the nap all in one direction. The rug should dry thoroughly before it is used. Ammonia should not be used in the washing of rugs, and only about two square feet of the surface of the rug should be washed at one time.

*

THE canning articles by Grace Viall Gray of Illinois, now appearing in THE R. N.-Y., will be found of interest and value, answering, as they do, so many canning questions. There will be four articles in the series, the first appearing last week on pages 772 and 773. Mrs. Gray is the author of "Every Step in Canning," a particularly useful book on this subject, which has held its popularity since first published 10 years ago.

Easy Ways With Rhubarb

Among the recipes for cooking and canning rhubarb which have appeared in THE R. N.-Y. I have seen none that described the methods which I have found the best as well as the easiest.

In the first place some of them call for peeling the rhubarb. Unless it is very old and tough, rhubarb does not need to be peeled. It seems unnecessary to take additional trouble merely to waste good food material.

For making sauce, all that is necessary is to wash the rhubarb, cut into inch lengths and cook in a double boiler until tender. Add about a cup of sugar to a quart of rhubarb but do not add any water whatever.

For canning, wash and cut, pack tightly in clean glass fruit jars, add one cup of sugar per quart, sterilize 20 minutes in boiler with water up to the neck of the jars only. Do not put any water in the jars and do not have the outside water high enough to get into the jars. Sterilize with the rubbers and tops on the jars but do not snap the bails tight until the boiler has been drawn back from the fire. When drawn back, snap the bails immediately, before the steam in the jars can condense and draw unsterilized air into the jars.

The contents of the jars will have shrunk to about two-thirds and there will be undissolved sugar in the jar, but this will dissolve gradually. Never open the jars to add more fruit or water. The secret of good canning is to preserve a perfect seal from the instant that the bails are snapped down.

The canning of rhubarb without cooking, as sometimes recommended, does not result in a saving of labor; for each can must be cooked individually as used, while I cook 14 at once in the first place and have it ready for instant serving. The above process produces a superior product with a minimum of work.

B. K. RAYMOND.

Canning Fruit in the Pressure Cooker

Every American woman, I am convinced, feels a few stirrings of rejoicing in the bottom of her housewifely soul when the canning season approaches. There is something about glass jars, rubber rings, tin cans, pressure cookers, red strawberries, pink peaches, red tomatoes and purple plums that every woman likes. I believe the reason for this is due to the fact that most cooking is consumed immediately and in this respect canning differs from other forms of cookery. Canning means future food and future delights. Canned food is something for us to gaze upon with proud eyes and to display to our friends. We can gloat over shelves of canned fruits and vegetables for months before it becomes necessary for us to deliver it to our families' hungry mouths. A beautiful cake or pie lasts a few hours at the most, while our jars of fruits last many months.

The canning method commonly used today is known as the cold-pack method. The fruit is put in the jar, covered with syrup, after which the jar is placed in the canner and sterilized for required length of time.

The canning method commonly used today is known as the cold-pack method. "Cold pack" means filling the jar or can with food, covering it with syrup, water, brine or juice, after which the jar is placed in a receptacle where it is surrounded by boiling water or steam and sterilization takes place.

This method is quick and convenient. It preserves the flavor, shape and color of the food and it more nearly preserves the food in its natural state.

To do any canning successfully, it is necessary to have such equipment that will lighten labor and save time. A housewife is money ahead if she invests in a pressure cooker. Inasmuch as this cooker can be used for cooking the three meals a day as well as for canning, it is a real conservation kettle. It conserves food, time and fuel. It is a "two-in-one" kettle.

You can do cold-pack canning with any style glass jar. Before beginning to can, fit the tops to the jars, wash the jars and tops in hot soapsuds and rinse in boiling water. If they cannot be cleaned so as to be perfectly sanitary and also look clean, do not use them but get new ones. It is not necessary to sterilize the jars as they will be sterilized at the same time the product is sterilized.

A little time spent in assembling and testing jars and covers is time well spent for it may save quarts of good food as well as fuel and time.

Use new rubber rings each season. Good rubber rings will stretch considerably and return promptly to place without changing the inside diameter. They should be reasonably firm and able to stand bending without breaking.

When canning raspberries, dewberries, blueberries, sweet cherries and other berries and softer fruits, proceed as follows:

1. Put berries or fruit in a strainer.
2. Rinse by pouring water over.
3. Cull, seed, pit or stem.
4. Pack immediately in hot jars.
5. Put rubber in place.
6. Add boiling hot syrup or water.
7. Put top in place.
8. Partially tighten glass jar. If tin cans, completely seal.
9. Sterilize.
10. Remove jars from canner.
11. Do not expose to cold drafts.
12. Examine rubbers.
13. Tighten covers.
14. Invert to test the joint and cool.
15. Wrap to keep out light.
16. Store in cool dry place.

I have one friend who instead of wrapping to keep out the light, has black cambric tacked to one shelf overhanging the shelf below which is a very simple, easy way to keep the light out.

Strawberries which have such a tendency to shrink can be prepared as follows: Wash and hull berries, using only the best. For every quart of berries, allow one cup of sugar and two tablespoons of water. Place the berries and sugar in alternate layers in a kettle, reserving enough sugar to cover the last layer of fruit. Add the water. Cover kettle and set aside for 10 to 12 hours. In this time, the berries will have shrunk. Put kettle over fire and heat slowly, stirring very carefully until sugar is all dissolved. Remove from fire, pack into jars, partially seal and process five minutes at 5 lbs. pressure. This is a more complicated method than canning direct in syrup, but it assures well-filled jars of strawberries true to original color and flavor.

The hard fruits such as pears, pineapples, apples and quinces are canned exactly like the soft fruits and berries with but one exception.

They are scalded or blanched for a certain length of time. The blanching or hot dipping, as it is sometimes called, is simply placing the products into a kettle of sufficient rapidly boiling water to cover them and leaving them there for a short time. Blanching can best be done in a wire basket or a clean cheesecloth. We blanch these hard fruits to reduce their bulk and avoid so much shrinkage in the can. Pineapple is blanched 10 minutes after being cut into slices or cubes. Quinces are blanched six minutes. Apples and pears are blanched 1½ minutes. We scald peaches. We do this to loosen the skins. Scalding is a much shorter process than blanching, as it really means simply dipping a fruit in boiling water.

Any fruit that is scalded must be immediately plunged into cold water. This is called the cold dip. This cold dip hardens the pulp under the skin and thus permits the removal of the skin without injuring the pulp; it coagulates the coloring matter, which started flowing during the scalding, and thus makes it harder to dissolve during the sterilization period, and it makes the product easier to handle.

If the jar is not completely full, at the end of the sterilizing period, do not be alarmed as the air in the jar is sterilized air and the product will keep whether completely covered with liquid or not. Do not remove the cover to add more syrup or hot water as you then destroy your complete sterilization and may allow bacteria or molds to enter.

Many women are always puzzled over the syrups to use for the different fruits. Here is a simple rule that relieves that difficulty. Always use the same amount of water and sugar, but boil different lengths of time to obtain the desired consistency. The "California syrup" is always three parts of sugar to two parts water.

Thin Syrup.—Three cups sugar to two cups water. Boil only until the sugar is dissolved. Use this for all sweet fruits as apples, sweet cherries and pears.

Medium Thin Syrup. — Three cups sugar to two cups water. Boil about five minutes or until it begins to be syrupy. Use this for raspberries, peaches, blackberries, currants, etc.

Medium Thick Syrup. — Three cups sugar to two cups water. Boil until it will pile up over the edge of the spoon when it is tipped. Use this for sour or acid fruits as plums, gooseberries, apricots, sour apples, sour cherries and strawberries.

Thick Syrup.—Three cups sugar to two cups water. Boil until it will form a ball in the spoon and cannot be poured from the spoon. This is used for preserves.

Sift the sugar into the boiling water to prevent a scum from forming on top of the syrup.

Do not use more than 5 lbs. pressure for canning fruits in the steam pressure cooker. A higher pressure tends to injure the delicate color and texture of most fruits.

Canning is a beautiful culinary art and is well worth the time and effort expended, for it saves money and food and provides the homemaker with a greater opportunity for more varied menus throughout the year.

The following is time table for fruits and method of treatment before processing. Processing period at 5 lbs. pressure:

Apples.—Slice, quarter or halve, then pack in jars and cover with boiling thin syrup. Or boil whole in syrup, or bake as for serving, and cover with syrup and pack hot. Or pack hot in form of apple sauce. If packed cold, process 10 minutes; hot, five minutes.

Apricots.—Same as peaches.

Blackberries, Blueberries, Dewberries, Huckleberries, Loganberries and Raspberries.—Pack in jars. Fill with boiling hot medium thin syrup. Process 10 minutes.

Cherries.—Pack in hot jars, cover with boiling syrup, using medium thick syrup for sour cherries and thin for sweet. Or remove pits, add sugar as desired, bring to boil and pack. If packed cold, process 10 minutes; hot, five minutes.

Currants.—Same as berries.

Figs.—Sprinkle one cup of soda over six quarts of figs. Add one gallon of boiling water. Allow figs to stand in this five minutes. Drain and rinse well. Add two quarts boiling medium syrup. Boil for one hour. Fill in jars. Cover with hot syrup. Process 10 minutes.

Gooseberries.—Same as other berries, but using medium thick syrup; or prepare sauce, using sugar as desired. Fill hot. If packed cold, process 10 minutes; hot, five minutes.

Peaches.—Scald, dip into cold water, and peel. Cut into size desired, removing pits. Fill jars, then add syrup of desired consistency in which several cracked peach pits have been boiled. Process 10 minutes.

Pears.—Pare and cook for four to eight minutes in boiling medium thin syrup. Pack hot in jars and fill with the boiling syrup. Process 10 minutes.

Pineapple.—Peel, core, remove eyes. Cut into convenient sizes. Blanch 10 minutes. Pack in jars. Fill with boiling thin syrup. Process 25 minutes.

Plums.—Prick. Fill in jars. Cover with boiling medium thick syrup; or bring to boil, using sugar as desired. Fill hot into jars. If packed cold, process 10 minutes; hot, five minutes.

Rhubarb.—Cut into half-inch lengths. Add one-fourth as much sugar as rhubarb, by measure. Bake until tender in covered baking dish. Pack in hot jars. Process five minutes.

Strawberries.—To each quart add one cup of sugar and two tablespoons of water. Let stand overnight in the kettle. Reheat to boiling. Fill jars hot. Process five minutes. GRACE VIALL GRAY.

Orange Recipes from Florida

CANDIED ORANGE AND GRAPEFRUIT PEEL.—Cut the fruit peels into quarters and let stand in salted cold water over night, one teaspoon salt to two quarts of water. In the morning drain, cut into strips with a pair of shears, and boil in fresh water for half an hour. Drop into cold water and let come to a boil again, repeating this process until the peels can be pierced with a toothpick and are no longer bitter. Make a syrup of one cup of water and two cups of sugar, let boil until it spins a thread. Lay the peel into this syrup and gently simmer until it is clear and transparent. Drain and roll in granulated sugar. For variety you can drop a few drops of ginger or mint into some of the syrup, vegetable coloring in some, and have some confectionary that is decidedly different.

ORANGE JUNKET (served in orange shells).—How often, especially in illness, do children have to be coaxed to take their quota of milk per day. Here is one way that delights both old and young: Four cups of milk, one junket tablet, two tablespoons of sugar, grated rind of one orange, one-eighth teaspoon of salt. Cover the orange rind with the milk and let it stand an hour. Break and dissolve the junket tablet in two tablespoons of cold milk. Heat remaining milk until lukewarm, add dissolved junket with sugar and stir well. Strain through thin cheesecloth into cups or the half shell of oranges, put in a warm place without moving until it is set, then chill and serve cold with cream.

BREATH OF ORANGE DESSERT.—One cup sugar added to one-third cup of water, boil until it spins a thread; pour this gradually over two well-beaten egg yolks. Have one-half package of gelatine soaking in half cup of cold water and add to the above mixture while it is hot. To this add two cups of orange juice, place in the refrigerator right next to the ice, and when cold place in the freezer; when it begins to freeze add one pint of cream that has been whipped and freeze. Serve in sherbet cups or tall glasses. B. S. V.

Icebox Pudding

This calls for 18 lady fingers, four eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, two cakes of German sweet chocolate, melted, two teaspoons sugar, and a little vanilla. Line square mold with paraffin paper, then stand lady fingers, split in half, around sides and on the bottom. Melt the chocolate over hot water, and while it melts, beat the eggs, yolks and whites separately, beating the sugar and vanilla into the yolks. Then beat in the melted chocolate, which will make it very stiff, and last of all stir in the whites, well beaten. Spread a layer of filling in the mold, then a layer of lady fingers, another layer of filling, making three layers in all. Put the pan in the ice box. Our directions say stand it directly on the ice, but we merely put in the icebox for 24 hours. It will keep for another day. When served turn out of the mold, remove paper, and serve with unsweetened whipped cream. Sugar added to the whipped cream makes it too rich. This is an excellent "company" dessert, as it may be all ready the day before.

The Rural Patterns

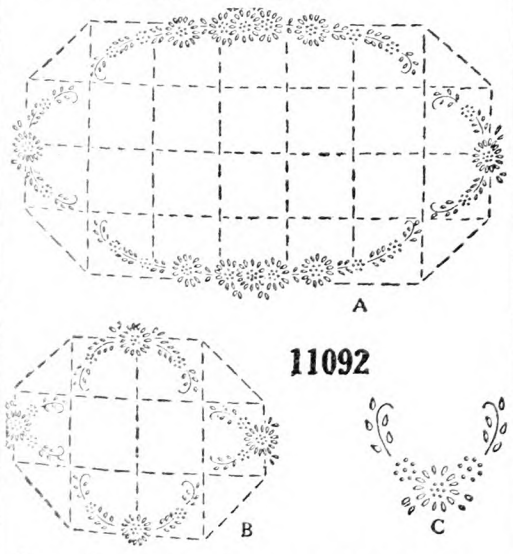
In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

475 — Charming, Chic. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with ¾ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

390 — Prints Smart Everywhere. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 5⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 10-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

466—A Smart Flare. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 36-in. contrasting and 2 yds. of binding. Ten cents.

468 — Clever Lines. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yds. of 40-in. material with ¾ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.



Emb. No. 11092—Conventional Motifs. Patterns contain one of A, 10¼x16 in.; two of B, 7¾x10 in.; four of C, 2x2½ in. (Blue.) Ten cents.

Summer Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Methods With Mulberries

Someone from Iowa asked about ways of using mulberries. She mentioned using them with gooseberries or pieplant for pie. We never tried the berries, but think they would be good. I have used rhubarb, sour or sweet cherries, and tart apples, any of which combine nicely with the mulberries. Pies of Yellow Transparent apples and mulberries are especially delicious.

We have canned them with the fruits named; for pies we like the combination of mulberries and rhubarb or sour cherries best, while the black sweet cherries are best to use directly from the can for dessert. We like to have the stems cut off, using either a knife or scissors.

MRS. F. K.

Washing Velvet

Seeing a request for directions for washing velvet, I wish to give my experience. Little Sister's white corduroy coat looked so nice and fresh after its repeated washings I decided to try a sunny brown velvet dress which had been given me. I felt I could not use it as it was, so if I could not use it afterward I would be no worse off. I took out the hem and brushed the whole garment very thoroughly, and turned it inside out. Then I made a tubful of rich warm suds, using a cupful of special soap chips. I washed the dress with my hands by lifting and dipping and squeezing softly, put it through a second suds and rinsed several times, but did not wring at all. I hung it by the very bottom on the porch in the breeze, but not in the sun. Just before it was dry I turned it right side out and hung it on a coat hanger to finish. I did not have to steam a single spot, and have taken much pleasure in the garment since. I used a black velvet skirt in the same way with equal success, so I feel if the velvet is good enough for the effort it can be done.

A. W. C.

Having had a purple velvet dress for four Winters, I decided to wear it for everyday last Winter. Twice I had sent it to dry cleaners, but I thought that quite expensive, so I tried washing it and had wonderful luck. It looked like new. I have washed it twice since. The manufacturers of a special soap chips recommend it for washing velvet, but I used ordinary white laundry soap chips. I think there is no dress cloth that gives so much service as velvet. While it is expensive in the first to buy, it lasts, and when it can be washed is not expensive in the upkeep of it.

MRS. E. R. C.

THE wedding ceremony was over at last! "Phew, that was an experience," said the bridegroom. "Didn't I look like a fool at the altar rail?" "No," said the best man, "but anyone could see that you were not yourself."—Credit Lost.

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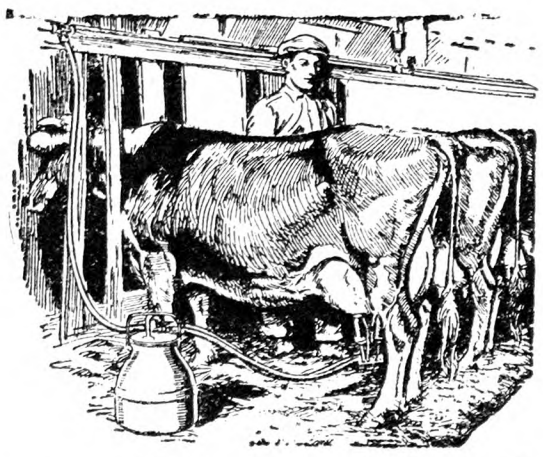

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A Farmer's Opinions

May Days in Connecticut—I

A LAND OF SURPRISES. — Connecticut is a land of delightful surprises. It is modern, old, cultivated, half-tamed and wild in spots and streaks. These dissimilarities are close together. From a stretch of any 10 miles of road in any part of the State that I know, one may see a variety of landscapes. A mile of road without a turn or a rise or fall is uncommon. Distances between places in the State seem short. One doesn't go far without getting somewhere, and everywhere along the way something made by nature or man catches a westerner's eye, whether he travels by train or auto. Connecticut's main roads are excellent. Some of its once busy and prosperous railroads are decadent. Connecticut is a challenge and a temptation to a man who prefers to travel on his own power or on a horse. He would spend his time among farm people in their homes and on their farms, back in the hills and valleys, where brooks and wood thrushes are audible, and dogwoods bloom untouched by vandals; where hens hatch eggs, oxen haul hay and cows die of old age; where violets and laurel flower "at home;" where living springs never go dry and where friendliness and hospitality ring true.

TIME AND TIMES.—One of my uncles was the first owner of a Parker shotgun in the Mid-West county of my boyhood. It was made in Meriden, Conn. He used brass shells, made in New Haven, Conn., and loaded them himself. Five Winchester rifles were owned in my neighborhood. They, too, were from a Connecticut factory. Rogers Bros.' table cutlery and spoons from Meriden, Conn., were common in our community. My first watch was a Waterbury. It was much better than no watch, for, although it would gain or lose time from day to day, I liked to wind it, hear it tick and exhibit its works. A matter of 30 minutes lost or gained by watches and clocks on farms 40 years ago in the West didn't figure in farm economics and politics. We could set or correct them by the sun on a clear day. Timepieces were valuable chiefly as companions. There was plenty of time most of the time for us to enjoy the simple luxury of ignoring dial time, and of living unhurriedly. How time and times have changed—on the surface!

A MAKER OF THE WEST. — Firearms and ammunition made in Connecticut contributed to a greater extent than has ever been adequately estimated to the conquest and settlement of our Western States. Connecticut inventors, manufacturers and skilled workmen equipped western pioneers with some of the tools needed in the primary business of establishing homes in timbered areas and on prairies. Many a western farmer has drunk river, creek or spring water from an old felt hat made in Connecticut, and shaved "stubble" lathered with Connecticut soap. Connecticut buggy whips also were popular in the West. Mark Twain as a Missouri boy knew all this and more about Connecticut. It is not surprising, therefore, that many years later he should locate in Hartford. Connecticut products stood well in the West. They were honest goods. That double-barreled, 12-gauge Parker owned by my uncle was pronounced by our old gunsmith to be the best shotgun available at any price. I coveted it sinfully.

CONNECTICUT FARMS.—In every region visited, I saw well-improved, productive farms, and evidences of good farming. At its best, and on the best soils, farming in Connecticut is as efficient, enlightened and remunerative as that of any other State. As a place in which to live on land, Connecticut has few equals among our commonwealths. If I were looking for a farm home where willing muscles and keen wits are sure of a fair reward, in a land of natural beauty and plenty of history, a few hours distant from the world's largest markets, Connecticut would attract me at once. Hilly, stony farms, with small fields, are of course numerous, if not the rule, in many parts of the State; but most of these, run-down as they are, could be improved, "brought back" and made the foundation for a self-supporting, contented farm population, if the right kind of people should acquire them. Connecticut has several limestone "mines." Because of its nearness to market, its climate and its wealth of soils, Connecticut is sure to be rediscovered and developed as a mixed-farming State. More and better live stock, including sheep, beef and dual-purpose cattle, goats, horses and hogs, belong to any sound program for the revival and maintenance of the State's agriculture.

A SHEARING CONTEST. — A notable event during my Connecticut visit was the 20th annual field day and shearing contest on the farm of C. V. B. Cushman at Pomfret, in Northeast Connecticut, May 11. By count, the farmers and their families numbered 700. All the Eastern States and a number of others, including Oregon, were represented. Several prominent State officials were present, to see and talk. The day was perfect—clear, calm and pleasantly warm. I have rarely if ever seen so many interested people enjoy themselves so thoroughly on a live stock field day. Most of them carried their lunches with them. The host served coffee to all, but it was out of the question for him to feed more than a hundred, and this he did in democratic good taste. Delicious roast lamb, of his own raising, was the appropriate base of the repast. The chief events of the day were under the auspices of the Connecticut Sheep Breeders' Association, of which Mr. Cushman is president, and Prof. H. L. Garrigus of the Connecticut Agricultural College, secretary. These two officers and L. V. Tirrell of the college were the committee in charge. They had the cooperation of the New England Sheep Breeders' Association and the college in arranging the program. At nine in the forenoon President Cushman made an earnest, thoughtful address of welcome. He urged all interested farmers in the State to join and back up the association's efforts to increase and improve Connecticut flocks. Seventy-nine years ago Connecticut had 175,000 sheep; today it has less than 10,000 head.

PRIZEWINNING SHEARERS.—Five classes were open to shearers in the contest. Five cash prizes were awarded in each class, the highest being $10 and the lowest $1. Mr. Cushman furnished the machines. He also provided the sheep, which were medium-wools, and the hand shearers used their own shears. In hand shearing for adults, Joseph Pritchard of Storrs won first. In machine shearing, Wm. Ward of Abington was first. Among the hand shearers 18 years old or under, Clinton Beebe of Springhill led, while Stanley Storrs of Springhill was first among the machine shearers within the same age limits. In the professional class, open only to those who had previously won first in machine shearing, Walter Yale of Meriden, the State champion, made the best score. He finished in six minutes. A committee of three men passed on the work of the contestants. The score card used gave 30 points as perfection for quality of work; 25 points for handling shears and sheep; 20 for freedom from cuts; 15 for speed, and 10 for condition of fleece. No one scored perfection. Several boys lighter than sheep did good work, but it was hard on some of the sheep. Two college students who participated in the contest own a shearing outfit with which, on Saturdays and evenings, they are shearing at 25c a head for farmers in a 50 to 75-mile zone surrounding Storrs. They are doing well, having plenty of work booked ahead. In Scotland $5 per 100 head is paid for shearing. A Scot tells me that over there a shearer does 10 head an hour. Speed with shears doesn't amount to much unless the job is well done.

OTHER EVENTS OF THE DAY.—A dozen short talks were made by speakers whom Mr. Cushman introduced. One of these was C. D. Richardson, past master of the Massachusetts State Grange. D. W. Hartzell of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, gave a meat-cutting demonstration, using a fat wether carcass. He talked and cut at the same time, and did both well. Mutton would sell better and be more popularly consumed if meatshop owners were trained and had the time to cut carcasses into the convenient and attractive cuts which Mr. Hartzell produced quickly and artistically. They totaled about $15 at auction at the close of his demonstration. Three bagpipers from Boston made music that pleased the Scots present. A band also was in action at intervals. Three rather heavy but noted jumpers from the Cushman stables carried their red-coated riders over a series of barriers on the grounds, the owner riding the best of the trio. They made a handsome exhibition. The outstanding event of the afternoon was a sheep dog drive by Sam Stoddard and his famous shepherd Spot. The dog responded instantly to every word, whistle or movement of cane by his master, and thrilled the crowd by maneuvering 25 sheep into a small corral. It took him 10 minutes to do it; the corral was too small for so many sheep. Spot's intelligence, speed and patience controlled over a ton of mutton on 100 nimble feet. A trained dog is an extension of the mind and character of his master. Once when most of the sheep were in the corral and the dog closed in on them, an old ewe of Dorset breeding made for him viciously. He leaped into safety, and the crowd roared. Dorset ewes are said to be the only sheep that will attack a dog. The day's program closed with demonstrations of dipping, drenching and docking.

POMFRET.—At sunrise on the morning of this memorable field day, I hurried out of the clean, quiet, simply furnished hotel in which I had spent the night, and enjoyed a three-mile walk down and up the wide, tree-flanked street that runs through the uncommercial little town of Pomfret. In the stillness of the morning, the place was eloquent of the dignity, pride, leisure and individualism of families with pedigrees and property. Robins, orioles and white-throated sparrows were in song, and the tender young foliage of the fine old trees was delicately green, red, purple and orange. Returning, I was hungry. A good breakfast was the beginning of my first day in Connecticut. A little colony of grape hyacinths graced the table. Unpainted waitresses were on duty. We shall resume these Connecticut impressions next week.

D. C. W.

Pasture Field Day at Storrs

On June 1 a field day will be held at Storrs, Conn., Experiment Station. Nine four-acre plots have been fertilized differently for five years. Production has been changed markedly by some treatments. Anyone interested is invited to attended and compare results.

The program (daylight time) is as follows: 10 A. M., first inspection of plots; 12 P. M., basket lunch near pasture; 1 P. M., discussion of results; 1:15 P. M., second inspection of plots.

Sandwiches and doughnuts may be purchased at parking space. Coffee will be served free.

Peavine Silage

Here is my reply to a request recently printed:

Peavine silage makes a good cow feed, and is a great hay saver. Put the vines fresh into the silo, tramp them down and put some salt on, just as some people do with corn. It will keep until July following year, at least that is my experience. H. R.

New Jersey.

Eastern Ayrshire News

Owing to the fact that no cattle-carrying boats were moving directly from Scotland to the United States, and a foot-and-mouth quarantine in England prevented shipping cattle from English ports, it was necessary for Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y., to use two vessels in relaying its recent importation of Ayrshires from Scotland to the United States. The cattle were loaded at Glasgow and taken down the British coast on a vessel that met the S. S. Missouri in Plymouth Sound, where the cattle were transferred. Notwithstanding various difficulties, the cattle arrived at Athenia, N. J., in excellent condition. The importation made by Strathglass Farm is the first direct shipment of Ayrshires made since 1923 from Scotland to the United States.

With the purchase of 83 Ayrshires from Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y., by Silas Thomas of New York and Hohokus, N. J., the largest Ayrshire transaction of a decade recently was consummated. The cattle include the entire herd maintained by Strathglass at Middletown, N. Y., on the Stony Ford Farm of Manager A. H. Tryon which was also purchased by Mr. Thomas. As a nursery where trotters and pacers have been bred, Stony Ford has long been famous in the history of the light-harness industry. Mr. Thomas plans a modern and completely equipped Ayrshire breeding establishment. The product of the Stony Ford herd is under contract to the Lederle Laboratories for the production of acidophilus milk. C. T. C.

Ayrshire Leaders in March

With an average of 1,128 lbs. of milk and 42 lbs. of butterfat during March, the eight-cow herd of Ralph B. Dodds, Champlain, N. Y., outproduced all other Ayrshire herds in the Empire State, tested under the rules of the Ayrshire herd test. The four-year-old Bernice of Crest Bourn was high individual in the herd, with a yield of 2,139 lbs. of milk and 78 lbs. of butterfat.

B. C. DeWitt, Hornell, N. Y., owns the second high herd in the State. Eighteen Ayrshires in his herd averaged 920 lbs. of 4.17 per cent milk and 38.34 lbs. of butterfat. W. A. K.

Aberdeen-Angus News

Koss Barry, Meridian, Tex., has recently sold to D. T. Posten in that State four cows and five calves. Three of the calves will be fed as baby beef for shows.

F. J. Roberts, Atlantic, Ia., writes that Wayland Hopley of Iowa has recently purchased a yearling bull by Blackcap Revolution. Mr. Hopley is a new breeder who now has a herd of 75 females of breeding age. He contemplates fitting some young cattle of his own breeding for the Fall fairs.

A. F. Buchanan, Glade Springs, Va., writes: "I am having local inquiries almost every day for bulls."

Dr. S. O. Cublette, Versailles, Ky., reports the recent sale of six head to T. A. Shropshire & Son of Lexington.

Dale R. Gibson, Smith's Basin, N. Y., writes that he recently sold 10 head to C. W. & G. W. Hunter, Newburgh, N. Y.

J. H. Nye, Plainview, Neb., recently sold 15 head to Alfred Lund of the same place.

Johnson Workman, Paradise, Kan., reports the sale of seven head to Curtis Swander, Bloomington, Kan.

John C. Mills, Jr., Kirksville, Mo., has sold to Dave Otto, Greentop, Mo., 15 head, to be used as a foundation for a breeding herd.

Price Bros., Toulon, Ill., report the sale of 12 head to King Bros. at that place. W. H. T.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, 6 to 8c; cows, fresh, milk, each, registered, $225 to $300; cows, fresh, milk, each, grades, $100 to $150; beef cows and bulls, good, 100 lbs., $12 to $14; beef cows and bulls, common to poor, $8 to $10; veal calves, milk-fed, fancy, $18 to $20; veal calves, medium, $12 to $16; pork, light, dressed, lb., 12 to 14c; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 30 to 32c; roasting chickens, lb., 35 to 37c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 32 to 35c; potatoes, supplies moderate, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; apples, Baldwin and Greening, bu., $1.50; parsnip, bu., $1.

Retail.—Milk, raw, pasteurized, qt., 14c; special, qt., 18 to 20c; sold from chain stores, 11 to 13c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 50 to 55c; prints and rolls, lb., 52 to 54c; cut from tubs, lb., 49 to 51c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 35 to 38c; cottage, lb., 12½ to 15c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 42 to 45c; fowls, fancy, 5 to 7 lbs., lb., 43 to 48c; roasting chickens, lb., 50 to 55c; veal, roast, lb., 35 to 45c; chops, lb., 39 to 50c; pork loin, roasts, lb., 29 to 35c; bacon, lb., 31 to 39c; lard, lb., 15c; beef steak, lb., 35 to 45c; beef roasts, lb., 25 to 40c; Spring lamb, lb., 35 to 45c; potatoes, pk., 28 to 32c; new, 4 lbs., 25c; apples, 4 lbs., 25c; lettuce, head, 10 to 12c; new carrots, 3 bchs, 25c; wax beans, 2 lbs., 35c; peas, 2 lbs., 35c; asparagus, bch, 32 to 38c; parsnips, 4 lbs., 25c; spinach, pk., 25 to 29c; radish, bch, 5c; ripe tomatoes, lb., 25 to 30c; cucumbers, each, 5c; onions, 4 lbs., 25c. F. A. C.

Live Stock Sales

June 1.—Holsteins. Onal Holstein Dispersal, Alexandria, Minn.; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

June 4-5.—Brentwood National Holstein Sale, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 6-7.—Holsteins. Sixth Brentwood National Sale, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. G. Davidson, sale manager.

June 7.—Jerseys, National Jersey Sale, Trenton, N. J.; Joe Morris, Westerville, Ohio, sale manager.

June 10.—Milking Shorthorns, Fair Grounds, Batavia, N. Y. E. L. Button, LeRoy, N. Y.; W. J. Hardy, Alton, N. Y., sale committee.

June 12.—Oxford-Majesty Jerseys. L. A. Judd Herd, Sharon, Vt. D. H. Riskert sale manager, So. Royalton, Vt.

June 13.—Strathglass Farm first annual Ayshire sale, Port Chester, N. Y.; A. H. Tryon, manager.

July 15.—Holsteins. National type sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds, Melin-Petersen Co., sales managers.

Aug. 13.—Pemfret Jersey Breeders' Association seventh annual sale, Pomfret, Vt.; J. W. Dana, president, North Pomfret, Vt.

Aug. 15.—The T. R. Shanaberger & Son Jersey sale, Montrose Farm, Ravenna, O.; R. T. Lee, Iowa City, Ia., sale manager.

Sept. 18. — Milking Shorthorn Sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12.—Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21.—Jerseys. David Miller & Sons' annual sale. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Oct. 21-22.—Holsteins. National Ormby sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Nov. 5-6.—Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale. Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Holsteins. Northern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 12-13.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-20-21-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

May 30.—Third Annual Jersey Cattle Field Day of Montgomery County, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

June 4.—Annual Spring Jersey Cattle Show, Far Hills, N. J.

June 4-5.—Annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 8.—Annual Country Life Rally with Farm Machinery Exhibit and Demonstration, State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, N. Y.

June 12.—Ayrshire Breeders' Association, annual meeting, Commodore Hotel, New York City.

June 12.—Annual Field Day New Jersey Experiment Station and Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.

June 18.—National Iris Society, annual meeting, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 20-21. — Annual Poultry Days, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

June 22.—Annual Field Day and Picnic of the Vermont Jersey Cattle Club, Burlington, Vt.

June 24-29.—Twelfth annual poultry judging and breeding school, Department of Poultry Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 26-28.—American Seed Trade Association, annual meeting, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

June 29.—New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Field Day, Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y.

July 16-18.—American Association of Nurserymen, Boston, Mass.

July 29-Aug 2.—International Baby Chick Association, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn.

July 31 - Aug. 1. — Second Annual South Jersey Gladiolus Show, Convention-Pier, Cape May, N. J.; F. E. Rockwell, director, Cape May, N. J.

Aug. 5-8.—Ashley Fair and Junior Fair, Ashley, Ohio.

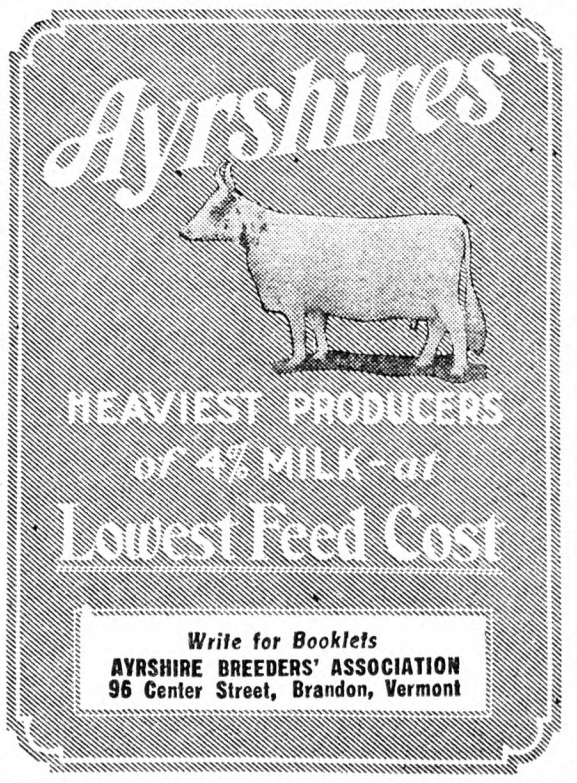
Aug. 26-31. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 16-17.—Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

KEOUGH'S FOUL REMEDY—For fouls or hoof rot. Used by farmers for over 25 years. Satisfaction or money back. Get a bottle at your druggist or feed dealer or send one dollar for a bottle. **KEOUGH PHARMACAL COMPANY, Box R, New Berlin, N. Y.**

Wool Wanted for Cash ANY QUANTITY. Circular now ready. Write S. H. Livingston - Lancaster, Penna.

∴ AYRSHIRES ∴



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BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

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A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of Advance Registered Breeding at very attractive prices. Express charges prepaid during May and June. Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y

Yearling Guernsey Heifer By a son of Ultra May King.
Amasa Slingerland R. D. Delmar, N. Y.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots. Priced to sell. JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, N. J.

QUALITY HEREFORDS
Young Bulls, about ready for service, founded on the best blood obtainable; also young re-bred cows.
William J. Lillis, Owner Schenectady, N. Y.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

FOR SALE
Several yearing Granddaughters of Langwater Africander. Two May Rose heifers with first calves. Reasonable. Lewis A. Toan, Perry, New York.

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Few First Class Rabbit Hounds—$18
ALSO PUPS. PETER LASCO Forest City, Pa.

FOR SALE—Several Well Broken Female **Beagles and Rabbit Hounds**
Also Pups ready to train. Off season price. Stamp.
F. D. Heyen - - Barryville, N. Y.

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

Newfoundland Pups from registered stock, 3 months. Females, $15.00; males, $20.00.
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FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old.
Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIES Sable and White. TRACY NEISH De Lancey, N. Y.

FOR SALE **POLICE PUPS** Rin Tin sire. Beautiful imported dam.
Males, $15. CRANDALLVALE FARMS, Andover, N. Y.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS—2 months old, from hunting stock. Males, $10; females, $5. Square deal assured. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

AIREDALE and COLLIE PUPS WANTED—Give price and particulars in full. CHAS. WILLIAMS, Morris Plains, N. J.

IF Looking for WELSH SHEPHERD PUP that will make cow dog. Write SHADY LAWN FARM, Heuvelton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—6 Fine Bred Setter Puppies, 8 weeks, $10 each. C. F. Muddiman, Vienna, Va.

RAT TERRIERS - FOX TERRIERS—Lists 10 cents. PETE SLATER, Box RNY, PANA, ILL.

PEDIGREED AIREDALE PUPPIES—Males $15.00. CROWE POULTRY FARM, Stuyvesant, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Collie Puppies; pedigreed, farm raised. Illustrated circular. BEAM WINGARD, Chambersburg, Pa.

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SUCCESSOR BERKSHIRES
1929 SPRING PIGS
Mated Pairs and Trios. Boars Ready for Service. Can spare a Few Bred Gilts.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
J. C. PENNEY, Owner JIMMY DODGE, Manager

Big Type O. I. C. SHOATS 100 lbs., either sex, $20 Service Boars, 200 lbs., $35.
VERNON LAFLER - MIDDLESEX, N. Y.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—Big Type, quick growing. Registered Pigs, $10.75 each. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Spotted Poland Chinas Spring Pigs. Write to A. M KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Pa

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

PURE BRED BREEDING STOCK—Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs. Both Poland China and Chester White. Feeder pigs all breeds up to 50 lbs. delivered Phila. or N. Y. Write STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

We are Still getting many
REPEAT ORDERS for PIGS
Large type Poland China—Chester White Cross.
Yorkshire and Chester White Cross.
Also a few Duroc and Berkshire cross sows and Barrows.
Pigs four weeks old $5.00
These are all good Blocky Pigs. Will make large hogs. Will crate and ship C.O.D. for your approval. Visit us or mail your orders to
George Freeman, Mgr.,
RYDERS STOCK FARM, INC.,
P. O. Box 65, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0202-M

Spring Pigs Ready to Ship
Buy where quality and results are more to you than price. I only send to all buyers nothing but a Select Pig; Healthy, Husky and Strong which means a lot starting to raise a Hog. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross Pigs—4 weeks old, $5.00 each. All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied, return the pigs and your money will be returned. Will ship any number C. O. D. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

Your Money's Worth Young Quality Pigs
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
4 weeks old $5.25
All husky, healthy, fast growing stock and large for their age.
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free of charge.
Edward Bunzel, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 0496

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE
Chester - Yorkshire - Berkshire
Jersey Reds
4 Weeks Old, $5.00
Sold subject to approval C. O. D., if not satisfied when you received them, return them and your money will be returned, no other charges. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel 0685.

Feeding Pigs for Sale
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
4 Weeks Old - - - - $5.00
Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS

Spring Pigs for Sale
Select Pigs of Size and Quality Only
Chester and Yorkshire or Chester and Berkshire crossed—4 weeks old, $5.50
A Few Chester Whites or Jersey Reds, $6.00
OAK CREST FARM Box 41 READING, MASS.
Tel. 1115-M

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!
Chester-Berkshire Crossed—Yorkshire-Chester Crossed
4 Weeks Old - $5.00 each
All pigs have the size, quality and breeding. Will ship pigs C. O. D., ten days trial, if not satisfied return at my expense. No charge for crates.
J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503-W

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RAISE RABBITS FOR MEAT AND FUR
Spare time money making opportunity. Chinchillas and White Flemish Furs bring most returns. Secure thoroughbred foundation stock. Chinchillas per matured trio, $25. Per Junior trio, $12.50. Entering the ninth year of dependable and satisfactory service. HERRLEIN FUR FARM—Harry G. Herrlein, Prop.—Licensed Judge and Registrar, New City, N. Y.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS—Write for price list and information. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine

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BELMONT FARM PERCHERONS
Pair Steel Gray Percheron Geldings, silver manes and tails, 5 years old, 3,600 lbs.
Pair Sorrel Belgian Geldings, 5 and 6 years old, 3,900 lbs.
6 Percheron Mares, with foal by side.
Show Wagon, new paint, brass trimmed, electric lights. 2, 3, 4 and 6 horse hitch complete.
H. H. BELL & SONS
Mt. Ephraim New Jersey

For Sale—Shetland Ponies $65, $75, $100 for mares and colt.
PONY FARM - - Cortland, Ohio

Shetland Ponies Good ones. Special Prices for thirty days. Write your wants to A. B. PORTER PONY FARM, Atwater, O.

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Breeding Ewes for Sale
100 Black Face Idaho raised Breeding Ewes. 3 years old. Hampshire crossed on Rambouillet. A fine lot.
Gerald Van Campen - - Langhorne, Penna.

FOR SALE 100 Young Ewes, 150 Goats, 80 Steers, 90 Beef Grade Yearings, 40 Bred Guernsey-Jersey Heifers. W. HUNDLEY - Boydton, Virginia

BABY CHICKS

Prompt delivery—Will ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$4.00	$7.00	$33.00	$62.00
Heavy Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Wh. and Bd. Rocks	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, *Prop.* Box 1 Richfield, Pa.

Special Summer Price Reduction

200,000 CHICKS 1929
Goodling's Super Quality

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns					
"Barron and Tancred Strains"	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Bd. Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Broilers { Heavy Breeds	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Broilers { Light Breeds	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. $1 will book your order. Circular free. THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box Y, R. No. 1, Richfield, Penna.

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

JUNE and JULY PRICES	100	500	1000
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
S. C. White Leghorns	8.00	$37.50	.....
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light Mixed $8.00	Heavy Mixed		$9.00

Our chicks are properly hatched; strong and vigorous. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS

WILL SHIP C. O. D.

SPECIAL WYCKOFF STRAIN	$9.00 per 100
SPECIAL TANCRED STRAIN	9.00 per 100
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	8.00 per 100
BARRED ROCKS	10.00 per 100
OWEN'S STRAIN REDS	10.00 per 100
LIGHT MIXED	8.00 per 100
HEAVY MIXED	9.00 per 100

Special prices on large lots. Less than a 100 add 1c a chick. 100% live del. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyan	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 906, Bellefonte, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE

150,000 CHICKS FOR June and July Delivery

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$ 70
Barred Rox	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	....	....
Light Mixed	....	4.00	.00	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	....	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Write for illustrated catalog.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 171, Richfield, Penna.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, at $9 per 100, $42 per 500, $80 per 1000. Hatches June 12-19-26—or any week in July, Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog Free.
Robert L. Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

June, July, August Chicks, 6c up

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$7.00	$34.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	2.50	5.00	9.00	44.00
Heavy Broilers	2.50	5.00	8.00	39.00
Light Broilers	1.75	3.50	6.00	30.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. 19 years hatching.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns	2.75	5.00	8.50
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Light Mixed $7.00 Heavy Mixed $8.00
Special price on large lots. 100% live arrival. P. O. Paid
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa

BABY CHICKS

Order Direct from This Ad and Save Time

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.25	$8.00	$39.00	$75.00
Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	2.25	4.25	8.00	39.00	75.00
White and Barred Rocks	2.75	5.25	10.00	49.00	95.00
Columbian Wyan. & R. I. Reds	2.75	5.25	10.00	49.00	95.00
Heavy Mixed Broilers	2.50	4.75	9.00	42.50	80.00
Light Mixed Broilers	2.00	3.50	6.50	30.00	57.50

Full count and quality guaranteed. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks. ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY Box R Port Trevorton, Penna.

Baby Chicks

From Free Range Selected Flocks

JUNE AND JULY PRICES	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$ 75.00
S. C. Bar. Rocks and Reds	2.75	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light B. Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	34.00	65.00
Heavy B. Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00

100% Prepaid. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
Fair View Poultry Farm R. 3 Millerstown, Penna.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed $8.00—100 Heavy Mixed $9.00—100
All free range stock, carefully culled for size and uniformity as well as for egg production. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this ad or write for new circular.
EDGAR O. LEISTER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHIX

THIS IS MY 11TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$8.00	$5.50	$10.00
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leg.	2.75	5.00	9.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live guaranteed. Postage paid to your door.
FRANK NACE COCOLAMUS, PA.

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for June Chicks.
$8.00 per 100 $37.50—500 $70.00—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

Enteritis Powder

Formula recommended by
ROY E. JONES, Storrs, Conn.
State Extension Poultry Specialist

5 lbs.—$2.50 postpaid

Recommended for Paralysis Treatment or Prevention

72-page poultry supply catalog free on request

FYLER PRODUCTS, INC.
135 Grove St. Hartford, Conn.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

BARGAIN PRICES NOW
On FINEST STATE INSPECTED STOCK

Hatching Every Monday	25	50	100
White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$6.50	$12
Barred Rocks, S.C. Reds, R.C. Reds	4.00	7.50	14
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15
Columbian Wyandottes, Black Giants	5.50	10.00	18

500 lots, ½c less - 1,000 lots, 1c less.
100% Safe Delivery Guaranteed - Catalog Free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Walden, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Selected Flocks

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks.
MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM
Box 307 Mingoville, Pa.

Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks

High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in June at $9.00 per 100; $26.00 per 300; $44.00 per 500; $85.00 per 1000. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, $10.00 per 100; $48.00 per 500. Catalog.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R SHERIDAN, PA.

REDUCED CHICK PRICES

In effect June to October	25	50	100	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.50	$5.00	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, Reds	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	110
Wyandottes, Orpingtons	3.25	6.50	13.00	62.50	120

Light Assorted 9c Heavy Assorted 10c
Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.
LANTZ HATCHERY, Tiffin, Ohio

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$4.00	$7.50	$11.00
Barred Rocks	4.00	7.50	11.00
White Leghorns	3.50	6.50	9.00
Heavy Mixed	3.50	6.50	9.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	8.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

June Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$ 9.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	8.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	9.00 per 100
Light Mixed	7.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna.

BUY C. M. L. CHICKS

BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORNS Imported stock. Pedigrees 285 to 314. We specialize in BARRON LEGHORNS. Also Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds and White Wyandottes. High quality and low prices. Write for free catalogue today.
C. M. LONGENECKER
Box 50 Elizabethtown, Pa.

Chicks, 7c up

Long's Large Type Barron Strain

S. C. W. Leghorns, 2 year-old Breeders.... $10.00—100
S. C. W. Leghorns, 1 year-old breeders.... 8.00—100
Barred Rocks, $10.00 Assorted, $7.00 and $9.00—100.
Prepaid, live arrival and satisfaction guar Catalog.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY - Millerstown, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

Free range flocks. Safe delivery guaranteed.
B. N. LAUVER - - McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS

Sturdy as the Oak—Artistocrat Barred Rocks, Tancred W. Leghorns, Jones' Columbian Rocks

From personally supervised flocks, that are winners and layers. Catalog and prices.
J. H. SNOOK MIDDLEBURG, PA.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks	$10.00 per 100
White Wyandottes	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

Tancred Strain Wh. Legh'ns	$9 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns	8 per 100
B. Rocks and R. I. Reds	10 per 100
Heavy Mix., $9 Light Mix.	7 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM
N. J. Ehrenzeller, McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns
Barred Rocks

High quality chicks at honest prices that will make money for you. State supervised. Officially blood tested. Large, vigorous and high egg producers. Write for circular. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Box 237, Mifflintown, Pa.

CHICKS Large Type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

Fairport *Quality* Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices. Buy Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.*
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 42 Fairport, N. Y.

Possible Food Poisoning

I have White Leghorns which seem to be in good condition; combs red. Sometimes they stagger, go sideways, fall over, feet in the air. They will eat as much as healthy hen and live a week or two.
New York. R. A. B.

Give the affected birds a teaspoon of turpentine mixed with an equal amount of some simple oil and, a few hours later, a teaspoon of Epsom salts dissolved in a little water. This is the dose for each bird. There is probably some irritant in the digestive tract, perhaps intestinal worms, perhaps spoiled food of some kind. Look to the food given or any that may be picked up about the premises, possibly the decaying carcass of some small animal. M. B. D.

A Pullet Record

Here is the record of my pullets hatched April 21, 1928. I put out 600 chicks and had 268 pullets. I did not cull them. They started laying in September and this is their record up to April 22: September, 1928, 268 pullets, 39 eggs; October, 1,302; November, 3,616; December, 4,246; January, 1929, 264 pullets laid 4,348 eggs; February, 263 laid 4,201; March, 256 laid 5,107; to April 21, 254 laid 3,289; total eggs laid, 26,148. The average 263⅝ pullets, or 99.186 eggs per hen. They were raised on commercial mash and grains until five months old and then I fed a home-mixed mash with cod-liver oil.
Ulster Co., N. Y. RUSSELL M. MILLER.

Egg Yolk Color

This matter is of importance in the sale of eggs, as some markets object to dark-colored yolks. The Oregon station says that difference in the color of egg yolks is caused by the varying amounts of green feed given to the hens. The normal amount of kale daily for 100 birds is from five to six pounds. This produces the medium pale yellow color of the yolk, which is the color most preferred for market purposes. The normal amount of dry Alfalfa daily for the same number of birds is 5 per cent leaves and blossoms in the mash. Two per cent Alfalfa makes the yolk too light, thus lowering its value for market. Other elements affecting the color of the yolk are certain weeds, like shepherd's purse and pennycress, which give a dark color, but have no effect on the taste. Cottonseed meal in excess gives brownish spots to the yolk and flavors it.

Poultry With Corns

I have two Dark Cornish roosters three years old that have sore feet, a hard ball-shaped cushion in the center of both feet. What can I do for them? J. R. R.

There is little that you can do for this condition. If pus forms in these tumors, as shown by softness and fluctuation, they may be opened and the abscess drained, though such surgical treatment requires more care than the value of an ordinary fowl warrants. These enlargements may be simple corns, more or less tender, or abscesses, due to infection, or evidences of tubercular infection of the joints of the foot. Ordinarily they are corns, found in many adult birds and of no serious consequences. M. B. D.

Use of Meat Scrap

Is there sufficient meat scrap in commercial poultry feeds, or how much by weight do the heavy types of layers need?
New York. G. J. B.

There is no difference in the amounts of animal protein, as found in meat scrap, needed by laying fowls of the heavy and light types. A good commercial mash should contain all the meat scrap, or its equivalent in dried milk, that is needed for the purpose for which the mash is prepared. A laying mash should contain from one-sixth to one-fifth part by weight of meat scrap or its equivalent in such other animal products as fishmeal or dried milk. M. B. D.

Blood Spots in Eggs

Many of my customers say they have found blood spots in my eggs. I sell my eggs every week. What is the cause of this? Can this be remedied? If so, how? How can I find which hen lays the eggs?
Connecticut. C. S.

There is no known way of preventing these blood spots from appearing in eggs. Eggs to be sold can be warranted free from them only after candling to remove the defective ones. The blood found in eggs comes from a small blood vessel broken when the yolk is discharged from the ovary or from a ruptured or oozing blood vessel along the track taken by the egg during its formation. No one bird may be responsible for this defect, and it is not a constant one. Aside from its appearance, the egg is not injured by this inclusion of a bit of blood, but the appearance is unattractive and such eggs should be detected by candling and removed from those to be sold as of high grade. Trap nesting might disclose a frequent offender in the flock, but would not guarantee freedom from this occurrence. M. B. D.

Pride o' Niagara CHICKS

1200 Breeders Trapnested on our own Breeding Farm. Foundation stock mated to R. O. P. Pedigree Males. 1,000 satisfied customers. Every Chick a credit to its name. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas, Minorcas, Black Giants, Pekin Ducklings. WE GIVE FULL SATISFACTION ON EVERY ORDER. Get our catalog.
NIAGARA POULTRY FARM
Box 5 Ransomville, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

CUT PRICES NOW!

Chicks are hatching better so we can sell cheaper and you can brood cheaper.

	Per 100	Per 500
Leghorns	$10.00	$47.00
Any Heavy Breed	12.00	57.00
Light Mixed	8.50	41.00
Heavy Mixed	10.50	51.00

Order from this adv. Also started chicks.
THE OLD RELIABLE LINESVILLE HATCHERY
LINESVILLE, PA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$9.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns	9.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	10.00
Heavy Mixed	9.00
Light Mixed	7.00

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
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BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
White Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Assorted Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
B. Rocks	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. W. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
White Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Buff Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send 20% deposit, balance C. O. D.
Monroe Hatchery, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

Quality Baby Chicks

Five extra given with every box of one hundred ordered.
JUNE AND JULY HATCHED CHICKS

Leghorns—White, Brown, Buff, Black	$10.00 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas	12.00 per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	14.00 per 100

May $2 more; Aug. $2 more; Sept. $4 more. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.25	$8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	3.75	7.00

We guarantee 100% strong chicks on arrival.
GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM
J. W. Amig & Son, Props. Star Route Richfield, Pa.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

CHIX

Our breeders are large birds; long deep rectangular bodies. Selected for size, type and egg production.
$8.00 Per 100; $37.50, 500; $70.00, 1000.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

JUST GOOD CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds	$11.00 per 100
Leghorns and Heavy Mixed	9.00 per 100

$1.00 per hun. deposit. Balance C.O.D. Member I.B.C.A.
SUSQUEHANNA HATCHERY, Millersburg, Penna. R. RAY MILLER, Prop.

CHIX BIG MAY REDUCTION

Barred and White Rox, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Reds, Mixed.
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PULLETS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN

From heavy producing flocks. Tancred strain, 8-10-12 weeks old. Ready for delivery. Prices reasonable.
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Mountainside, N. J. 'Phone Westfield 1629

PULLETS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—From our own selected breeders, bred for size and heavy production. Wonderful birds raised on Cod Liver Oil, buttermilk mash, milk and free range. 12 weeks, $1.00 on approval. FINGER LAKES POULTRY FARM, Hammondsport, New York

HIGH POWERED PULLETS AND COCKERELS—Farm range reared Leghorns. New York Official Supervised and Certified and R.O.P. grades. Large healthy birds. Superior egg quality. Illustrated announcement. EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route R, Trumansburg, New York

Barred Rock Pullets

12 Weeks, $1.15 each
A. H. FROSCH Hurlock, Md.

JERSEY GIANT CHICKS

$20 Per Hundred—June delivery. B. W. D. Tested. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
LONGVUE FARM - - Fayetteville, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Chicks, Eggs; also 2-4-6 weeks old and older. Special price cockerels and pullets. Big type, heavy layers. Large catalog. A.P.A. certified. SHERMAN BOWDEN, W. Wyandotte Specialist, MANSFIELD, OHIO

The Story of Ark Farm

PART IV

It was years again before ghost number two made its appearance. It was like this: One cold windy night as I opened the barn door I plainly saw a man climbing through the stable window. It looked to me in the half glare of the light that he was partly through, with legs sticking straight out, and making a last effort to pull himself up. I dropped the lantern and grabbed the man by the legs—and the legs were empty! It was an old pair of overalls hanging by the window, and when I opened the door the wind filled them, and behold the "ghost again appeared!"

The next Summer the same man came back to help with the haying, but it was understood that he was to go home nights—no more ghosts for him—and so it was agreed; but one day we had a sudden thunderstorm, and as darkness deepened the rain increased, so the man was forced to remain over night. Of course I expected he would have a vision before morning—sure enough he did! About 12 o'clock, just when I was in the depths of slumber, I felt a pull at my arm, and there he stood, frightened and white, as with trembling lips he uttered these words: "Get up quick, I hear something. Please do; let me give you the proof this time." I got up, and as we sat quiet and listened, sure enough "the ghost had appeared," and this time right in the woodshed. It was horrible; there was no mistake; "tunk-tunk-tunk"—a pause—and another "tunk"; and then all was quiet. I took the lamp and opened the woodshed door, and there, behold, was a skunk, trying to pull an old pig's skull under the floor. He had backed himself as far under as possible, and then, taking hold of the dry skin, attempted to pull the head in after him—and that was ghost number three!

A bottle up under the eaves that moaned on certain nights (when the wind was right) was ghost number four, and a broken limb on one of the tamaracks back of the icehouse, which pulled up a shingle and let it slap back when the tree moved, was ghost number five. We could always account for them all, and to my last days there none of these noises ever carried me away—and yet this man, like lots of other foolish people, still believes in ghosts!

But perhaps the most original of all of them that ever appeared to me at the Beaver Meadow was on a hot Summer night in late August. I had been away, returning at a late hour. I had not been in bed very long before I distinctly heard footsteps upstairs. There was nobody within miles that I knew of, for I was staying alone. The lamp was out and no matches handy, so I got up, groping in the dark, feeling my way toward the dining-room. The house, as usual, had been left open; Tippie snoozed in the corner and seemed to pay not the least attention; while again and again a quick step above told me that surely somebody was upstairs—but who?

As I scratched a match and opened the stair door there were rapid footfalls over the hallway above—the steps of a woman, there was no mistake—and me alone; and, worst of all, an old bachelor. Surely my time had come. Had my prayers been answered? Anyway, I wasn't alone.

As I ascended the stairs, lamp in one hand, a broomstick in the other, there suddenly appeared to me over the banister a pair of eyes—large, round and glaring, with almond-shaped pupils, set high in the forehead of a woolly white creature with a great tuft of wool hanging underneath. It was Minnie, the old cosset sheep, a present to me the Summer before from Gram Davis, for she had been the essence of torture to the old lady and had almost driven her to a premature grave in her last days.

The years rolled on, each bringing memories never to be forgotten. The call of the wild had found a deep anchor which it seemed could never be uprooted, yet there came to me a time when I felt a premonition of changing scenes. Just why this was so I never knew, but often I caught myself dreaming with eyes fixed on the floor as rapid flashes of past, present or future surged within me. Truly my one fond dream had long since become a realization. It was I who had got the job; I was "the next feller."

It was I who had led dear old Cupid away to the slaughter, at the advanced age of 13; and as I write these lines his shapely head, mounted in a lifelike poise, hangs in the market of our little village. I had seen his shapely daughters grow up, only to disappear one by one as their usefulness passed away. These were the ones that stood knee-deep in the withering marsh grass almost 16 years before. That picture has never faded, though their bodies have long since gone to decay, and it never will.

I had seen the old lilac bush standing back of the icehouse throw out a thousand shoots. Each year it was a waving mass of purple as the south wind gently moved through its branches. Mother Griffin had placed it there, nobody knows how many years before, and each Spring as I spaded the rich black soil around its spreading roots I was rewarded by a thousand added blossoms.

The martin houses had never before been so overcrowded as through the past Summer, and surely the song birds in the boxes about the place had never sung so sweetly. The beavers had grown rapidly in numbers, as each successive season new families moved out from the main pond and built themselves new homes; the lake had been raised many feet by these ingenious little creatures, and I had spent many happy hours along the banks watching them fell the timber and carry it down stream. Truly their works were the works of art.

The hay crop that season had been the largest I had ever seen, and help at the harvest was one of the things I dreaded to think about. I remember the day I unhitched the horses from the mower for the last time as the last swath had been finished; and I don't know why, but something seemed to say to be, "It's all over now, there'll be another 'feller' next year"—and there was.

WILLET RANDALL.

(To Be Continued)

Treating Goats for Parasites

On page 716, in an article on goats, a reference is made to the use of a weak solution of copper sulphate for exterminating internal parasites. I have a goat that probably needs that kind of treatment, but I have not tried it because I might get the solution too strong or too weak. Just how weak should it be? My doe is inactive, feeds sparingly, in poor flesh and seems drowsy all the time. I have suspected internal parasites for some time, but knew of no remedy.

Haddam, Conn. J. A. T.

A 1 per cent solution of copper sulphate is safe and generally effective.

Insignia issued by the Bergen Co., N. J., Chamber of Commerce designed to protect buyers at roadside markets is shown above. The shields are leased by the chamber to reputable markets and will be revoked if the farmers, poultrymen and dairymen leasing them do not adhere to the terms specified by the chamber.

Lame Chicks

My chicks are three weeks old and some lose the use of their legs. Otherwise they are healthy. They live about three days. Could you tell me how to cure them? I feed commercial mash and cod-liver oil. S. A. R.

New Hampshire.

Leg weakness in three-weeks-old chicks that are not suffering from disease, such as bacillary white diarrhoea and coccidiosis, is mostly likely to be caused by confinement indoors, out of the natural sunshine. The use of cod-liver oil in sufficient amount, from one to two pints in each 100 lbs. of mash, is now largely depended upon to overcome the ill effects of such confinement, but it may be that you have not fed enough or that there is some other cause of the weakness. If but a few chicks are to be fed and it is not desired to mix 100 lbs. of mash at a time, the stated 1 per cent may be figured as two tablespoons of the oil in 6 lbs. of mash. Two tablespoons of oil are approximately equal to one ounce and it is not necessary to use accurate proportions. M. B. D.

Canker in Rabbit's Ear

In THE R. N.-Y. of April 27 someone asked for a cure for canker in rabbits' ears. Some rabbits that I bought at what were supposed to be "bargain" prices were affected with canker until their ears were clogged up. My cure for this trouble is sweet oil and sulphur. I make a swab of cotton, on a match or toothpick, and swab out the ears with the oil, and then drop pinches of dry sulphur on the affected surfaces until all parts are well covered. In a day or two I swab the ears, and scabs or tissue particles resembling corns adhere to the swab. This treatment should be repeated several times if necessary, but it will cure the worst cases of ear canker. For colds in rabbits, I use Listerine diluted with water, spraying the nose with it and injecting it up the nostrils with an eye dropper. I also put a little in the drinking water used by the rabbits.

MRS. A. L. PLIANT.

Multnomah Co., Ore.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

New England Accredited stock. All breeders 100% White Diarrhea free.
Special low prices for our early-maturing quick-growing strain.

	S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Grade A	$12.00	$15.00	$16.00	$18.00
Special Matings	14.00	17.00	18.00	20.00

Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00.

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

KERR'S 1929 CHICKS

Announcing
New Low Prices

For Utility Chicks

BREED	25	50	100	500	1000
W. Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
W. Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
W. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Broiler Chicks	3.00	5.25	9.50	45.00	90.00

SPECIAL MATINGS—Add 2c per chick to above prices

No Special Matings broiler chicks

Five big hatches each week insure prompt deliveries. Shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.
Department 9

Paterson, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Camden, N. J. Binghamton, N. Y. E. Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa. Danbury, Conn. W. Springfield, Mass.

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Big Chicks from Big Eggs

REDUCED PRICES AND SPECIAL SALE on our FAMOUS GOOD LUCK CHICKS

from May 15th to Sept. 1st. You can't miss with our Big Chicks hatched from best strains in America, and eggs that weigh 26 ozs. to the dozen. Our June and July chicks will make December Layers. They are prize-winners and profit-makers. Hatches off every Monday and Thursday. Prompt shipment assured. 100% alive. Postpaid. $2 chart with each order. Beautiful Colored Art Book Free. Write today. 10% cash will book your order. Balance C.O.D.

Breed — Number—	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns & Anconas	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$46	$90
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, R.C. & S.C. Reds	3.50	6.50	11.50	55	110
Wh. Wyand, Buff & Wh. Orps., Bl. Min.	3.75	7.00	12.50	62	120
Buff & Wh. Min., Part. & Buff Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, Jersey Giants	4.50	8.50	15.00	72	140

Heavy Assorted, $10 per 100 straight. Light Assorted, $8.50 per 100. Also choice Purebred Cockerels and Pullets to mate with your next year's flock. Write for prices.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES AND POULTRY FARM, Napoleon, Ohio

JUNE IS THE MONTH OF BARGAINS IN
PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS

Best Eggs and Chicks Half Price DURING JUNE
Old Stock One Third Off. Youngsters 10% Off

This is nature's natural growing season. The weather is more settled. Lots of Sunshine, Greens and Bugs. Keeps them growing and mature quickly into winter layers.

Mr. U. Johnson, Mont Clair, N. J., Writes—My late hatch stock did so well I want more. They are better than the early ones. Outlayed everything around here.

NOW is your chance to get the cream of the World's Oldest and Greatest Laying Strain at prices that come but once in a year. Now celebrating their 40th Anniversary.

Prompt shipment. Full count and safe delivery guaranteed.

Parks Strain. The Barred Rock Strain protected by U.S. Registered Trade Mark.

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SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS
SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high-grade, heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high-egg production. Pure-bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
Assorted Light Breeds, all good chicks	$2.50	$4.25	$8.00	$23.75	$39.50
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	2.75	5.25	10.00	29.00	47.50
Barred, Buff and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	3.25	6.25	12.00	34.75	57.50
White and S. L. Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons	3.25	6.25	12.00	34.75	57.50
Jersey Black Giants, Light Brahmas	4.25	8.50	17.00	49.00	80.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds, all good chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00	29.00	47.50

Reference, First National Bank. THE ADA HATCHERY, Route 15, ADA, OHIO.

NATIONAL "Superbred" CHICKS
100,000 Chicks for Delivery in June

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	$5.75	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00

Light Mixed, $9 per 100. Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100

Also White Wyandottes, Black and White Minorcas, Anconas and Blue Andelusians. Send for our catalog and price list. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Member International Baby Chick Association.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 406, MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

CHICKS 7½c and up Make extra profits with Huber's Reliable Chicks. At these prices your profit is assured. 19 years' careful development. Order from this ad. 10% down, rest C.O.D. if you wish.

	Per 100
Barred and White Rocks, R.C. & S.C. R.I. Reds, Black Minorcas	$11.50
S.C. Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes	12.50
S.C. White Minorcas and Columbian Wyandottes	14.00
Special Mating White Leghorns	11.50
No. 1 S.C. White and Brown Leghorns, S.C. Anconas	9.50

Heavy Assorted, $9.50 per 100. Light Assorted, $8 per 100. 50c per 100 less on orders for 400 or more. HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, FOSTORIA, OHIO.

HUBBARD R.I. Red FARMS CHICKS

8000 Breeding Reds on our own Farms with 12 years of disease-free, well-bred ancestry back of each bird has made Hubbard Farms chicks famous for vigor, sure-life, heavy production of large eggs. Every bird State Tested for B. W. D. Free catalog gives full information about our Farms and profit-making chicks.

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BABY CHICKS
8-10-WEEK PULLETS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Trapnested 21st Year *Pedigreed*
Every breeder a high production bred bird—all are 100% clean by State test, and carry high record contest blood lines.
You can't buy better bred, or sturdier chicks. Customers are growing 96% and more.
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Box R Attleboro, Mass.

4,000 PULLETS
REDS, ROCKS and LEGHORNS
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S.C.R.I. RED BABY CHICKS
Hatched from our own 260-egg strain; famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Every bird on our farm is Mass. State tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Catalogue free.
REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass.

BABY CHICKS ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
Write for May Prices.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
Wm. D. Scott Box 63 Harrington, Del.

S. C. RED CHICKS Dark red color. Sired by 200-egg males or better.....$20 per 100
SUNNYACRES
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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS Vt. Certified, tested, sires from 200-300 hens. 3 weeks Chicks. Day-old, $15 per 100; $140 per 1,000. Circular
ASCUTNEY FARMS RN-10 HARTLAND, VT.

QUALITY CHICKS—White Leghorns, 9c; Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, 10c; Buff Rocks, Hamburgs, 12c; Heavy Mixed, 9c; Light Mixed, 8c. PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book your order now for June Chicks.
$8.00 per 100 $37.50—500 $70.00—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
J. H. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

TURKEY EGGS
We offer White Holland, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and Mammoth Bronze Eggs from selected disease free stock. Write for prices.
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DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I., N. Y.

DUCKLINGS White Pekin; 25 or more, 25c each, delivered by parcel post. This is my 25th year. EARL SEAMANS, Factoryville, Pa.

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IDEAL BRONZE and WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS Practical! Ornamental! Profitable! Boston's prize-winning champions and Utility stock—poults—eggs. Quantity prices. Liberal information. SALEM FARM, Amherst, N. H.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS Eggs, 75c each; 10—$6. Infertiles replaced, Poults, $1.10. MAPLE DRIVE FARM, Dansville, N. Y.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY POULTS, $1.00; $90 per 100. Eggs 55c each prepaid. ARTZDALE FARM, Woodstock, Va.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS FOR HATCHING—Flock headed by 1st-3rd-4th Bronze Toms at Boston 1929. EGGS $50 per 100. ELSIE HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

BRONZE TURKEY HATCHING EGGS—50c ea. Poults, $1 ea. ANNIE WILHELM, Wrentham, Mass.

Wh. Holland Eggs 50c. Baby Turkeys, $1. N. Y. State Stock. Gypsey Camp Farm, Rensselaer, N. Y.

State Accredited S. C. Anconas Sheppard Strain EGGS, $6—100 CHICKS, $12—100. WARD WEIDMAN - Mt. Carroll, Ill.

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Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

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LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. If your dealer cannot supply you send us $4.00 for a 100 lb. sample bag, freight prepaid, to points in N. Y., N. J., Penna. and Va. only. Your money refunded if not found entirely satisfactory.
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KILL RATS
Without Endangering Your Livestock, Poultry, Cats or Dogs
USE GENUINE
RED SQUILL POWDER
Recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as an Effective Raticide
1-2 LB. CAN..... $1.00
1 LB. CAN..... 1.75 PREPAID
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Designed to comply with the new Express regulations.
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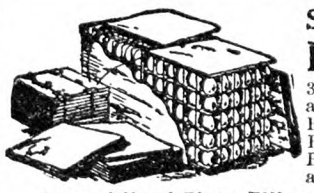

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30 doz. size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes. Berry Crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers.
Second-Hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads.
Let Us Quote You.
EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., INC.
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MacKellar's Charcoal
For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844.
"Not all Charcoal is suitable for poultry. Ours is."
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TWO FREE BOOKS
Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 48 pages printed in colors, other is 32 pages. You will be surprised. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 205 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 29 years

MAKE MONEY RAISING SQUABS!
Highest market ever known. Breeders shipped everywhere Homers, Carneaux. White Kings a specialty. *All other breeds. Send 10c for 32-P. catalog and price list.*
Allston Squab Co. 83 N. Beacon St. ALLSTON, MASS.

PHEASANT EGGS Ringneck eggs of strong unrelated stock, $3 per doz.; $25 per hundred. Instructions with eggs free. PINE PHEASANT AND POULTRY FARM, JOHN ECKERT, East Moriches, Long Island.

Kline's Barred Rocks
Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Prompt del. C. O. D. $10—100, $90—1000 Write or wire.
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$10.00 per 100. $90 per 1000.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS HATCHES WEEKLY
Large, strong chicks from good layers (some blood-tested). Discount on large orders. Low Prices. 10% books order
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY NEW BERLIN, PENNA.

Hens Have Liver Trouble

A few days ago I noticed upon entering my henhouse that one S. C. W. Leghorn hen seemed to be in great misery. She twisted her head from side to side and walked around in a circle. I at once killed her and found that her liver had grown so large that it filled her whole body. At this writing three have died the same way. I feed large amounts of sour milk with small amounts of mash and scratch feed. What is the matter? The chickens are of the Tom Barron strain and very large. O. L.

The diagnosis here is easy; it is "liver trouble." There is probably no handier peg upon which to hang uncertainty as to what ails beast, fowl or man than the above term. The term satisfies, while giving no information. There has probably been more medicine swallowed for "liver trouble" than for any other known or unknown disease.

Of all the organs of the body, the liver has been the chief goat. More has been said and less actually known about it than of any other organ in the body, and it still holds its own as the ever-ready refuge of the one who must make a diagnosis but cannot. With the above in mind, we have no hesitation in calling the disease from which these birds died "liver trouble." The liver is one of the digestive organs.

It suffers from whatever disturbs digestion and it has a few private diseases of its own. An enlarged liver, such as you found, accompanies a number of disorders and characterizes no particular one. It cannot, therefore, be made a means of diagnosing any disorder by itself. When, however, a very much enlarged liver is about the only obvious thing wrong when a fowl is opened, it is assumed that it has been overworked by high living and little exercising. That the fowls have been so heavily fed and otherwise pampered that their digestive organs could not withstand the pressure. Birds dying with enlarged livers are often found in the Spring, after a Winter of close confinement and heavy feeding, so it is a fair guess that these conditions are responsible for at least some of the deaths.

Congestion of the liver, hypertrophy of the liver, inflammation of the liver, fatty degeneration of the liver, enlargement of the liver, atrophy of the liver and just plain liver disease are some of the terms applied to disorders in which the liver is plainly concerned. Unfortunately, these conditions are not discernible until after death and there are no outward symptoms by which one can distinguish between them.

If several fowls have died with much enlarged livers, it is likely to be a very sensible conclusion that the flock is being kept under such artificial conditions as to break down the digestive system, the liver included. The rational measure of relief would be less highly stimulating food and more exercise to bring about the utilization of that consumed. These two things are opposed to the main object for which fowls are kept—production. The effort of the modern poultryman is directed toward wringing the last possible egg from his flock. So long as it is, he cannot expect to avoid the losses occasioned by deaths among the birds unable to stand up under the conditions he imposes. Less meat and other high-protein food, more vegetable and green stuff, greater liberty and fewer eggs would probably cut down losses from "liver trouble" in your flock. M. B. D.

Weak Chicks

I have some R. I. Red chicks six weeks old that have leg weakness. Could you tell me what to do to prevent this and is it curable? If it is please send me full particulars. I have 1,500 of these chicks about 400 in coops 12x12, with coal brooders. They are well ventilated.
Rhode Island. A. M.

The leg weakness that you note is probably but an indication of general weakness from mismanagement or disease. If these chicks have been confined to their brooders and not given an outdoor run, the leg weakness may be due to rickets and should be prevented and cured by the giving of cod-liver oil in their ration. From one to two pints of the oil should be mixed with each 100 lbs. of the mash used.

If young chicks are given a run in the outdoor sunshine and supplied with some green food, rickets does not develop, but they cannot be kept indoors for more than two or three weeks without this trouble appearing as inability to stand.

When conditions are such that they must be confined to brooders, cod-liver oil should be part of their ration. Coccidiosis, usually appearing after about four weeks of age, is also a cause of leg weakness. This is a widespread disease caused by picking up its germs from dirty floors or old, long used and contaminated ground. An examination of the blind guts, caeca, attached to the intestines will disclose a thickened, distended appearance caused by an accumulation of matter in these organs. Strict attention to cleanliness of quarters and avoidance of old, contaminated ground in rearing chicks is the measure of importance in prevention of this trouble.
M. B. D.

You can't destroy a class system in a land where everybody hopes to belong to the upper class next year.—Erie Times.

LOOK!
You Can Buy *Pure-Bred Famous strain Baby Chicks—Any Breed at these prices.*
50,000 Weekly—Prepaid—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed

	50	100	400
White or Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes	$6.50	$12	$46
White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	5.50	10	38
R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks, Buff Minorcas	6.50	12	46
Black Giants, Light Brahmas	9.50	18	70
White Minorcas	7.00	13	50

Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100; Mixed, $8 per 100; Pekin Ducklings, $26 per 100.
50,000 WEEKLY
Write now for beautiful 4 color catalog showing all breeds in natural colors. FREE to you if you hurry. Address
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box H, Bucyrus, Ohio

8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
$1 EACH—F. O. B. REDBANK, N. J.
Order Now for July Delivery.
10% DEPOSIT BOOKS YOUR ORDER
EIGENRAUCH FARMS
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS
Free range grown, from selected Hollywood stock. March and April hatched, for June and July delivery.
Thielman Leghorn Farm, Ransomville, N. Y.

CLOVERDALE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
N. Y. State R. O. P. Breeder
Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. From our cheapest matings our customers are getting 200-egg pullet averages. Take advantage of our 40% discount June 1st. Good chicks grow fast.
Write for Catalog.
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM F. J. DeHart, Prop.
R. F. D. No. 1 Cortland, N. Y.

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
are record layers of large white eggs. For 15 years directly imported Barron Strain males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Stock extra large and vigorous. March hatched A Grade Corkerels, $20.00 per 10. CHICK PRICES REDUCED—A Grade June, $12 per 100. Catalog free. R. T. EWING, Atlantic, Pa.

Before BUYING LEGHORN CHICKS Since 1912 Get our circular of a Tancred Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. Every chick hatched from our own breeders. We guarantee satisfaction.
Adrian DeNeef, Sodus, N. Y.

CHICKS Purebred, blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, 8c; Rocks, Reds, 10c; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 11c; Black Giants, 16c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

S.C. White Leghorn Pullets
8-10-12 weeks old. Well grown, healthy and guaranteed to satisfy. From Trapnested stock with records up to 315 eggs. Free circular. Willow Brook Poultry Farm, Allen H. Bulkley, Prop. Odessa, N. Y

CHICKS Large Type S. C. Tom Barron Wh Leghorns, $8.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, $9.00 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $8.00 per 100; Light Mixed, $7.00 per 100.
CLOYD NIEMOND, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS, 9c From Pure Barron English White Leghorns
Our large trapnested birds will produce profitable broilers and heavy winter layers. Free catalog. Reference: Farmers' State Bank. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box B, New Washington, Ohio

Bred-to-Lay Chicks, $10 Per Hun.
Barred Rocks-Wh. Leghorns May and June deliveries
25 Chicks.... $2.75 50 Chicks.... $5.25
SCARBOROUGH POULTRY FARM, Box R, MILFORD, DEL.

CHICKS—7c UP
Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Mixed. Circular and Price List. Delivery Guaranteed.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY Box 50 Millerstown, Pa.

Chicks C. O. D. July-Aug.—Barron W. Leghorns, 8c; Tancred Wh. Leghorns, 8c; White Leghorns, 7½c; Bar. Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mix., 8c; Light Mix., 7c. Reduced on large orders. Order from adv. or circular. 100% guaranteed. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 10c; R. I. Reds, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 9c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Parcel post paid. B. W. AMEY - - Cocolamus, Penna.

FOR SALE—White, Buff Columbia and Barred Rock **CHICKS**
Also White Wyandotte and Jersey Black Giant Chicks. Order at once. MURRAY'S POULTRY FARM and HATCHERY, R. 2, Newark, Del.

Chicks FROM FREE RANGE FLOCKS S. C. White Leghorns, $9 per 100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $12; Heavy Mixed, $10; Light Mixed, $8. Special prices on larger lots, 100% live del. guar. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

DELAWARE CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
from mature hens mated with State Certified males from 200-egg dams. Also price list on Barred Rocks.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM - SEAFORD, DEL.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 10c. Heavy Mixed ..... 8c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, 8c. 100% live arrival. June. E. L. BEAVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

White Wyandottes	$12.00 per 100
White and Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	9.00 per 100

Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Postage paid.
JAS. E. ULSH BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

9c CHICKS FROM BIG ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS that will produce big hens—large eggs. Order now. Catalogue free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

Tancred Strain **White Leghorn Chix** $8.50 per 100; $80 per 1,000; shipped C. O. D. Order from adv. BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS—10-week White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, free of disease from certified stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. PINE RIDGE POULTRY FARM, Waverly, N. Y.

Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

Thirty-six new subordinate Granges, 24 new Juveniles and three new Pomonas were added to the Grange roster during the first quarter of 1929. Ohio leads with 10 new subordinates and nine new Juveniles. Oregon follows with five new subordinates and four new Juveniles. Four reorganizations are also credited to Oregon. Then come Virginia with four new subordinates, Idaho, Michigan and Washington with three each, Indiana and Pennsylvania with two each, and Connecticut, Oklahoma, South Dakota and North Carolina with one each. Pennsylvania has four new Juveniles, Connecticut, New York and Washington two each and Maine one. Of the 16 subordinates reorganized there were four each in Oregon and Washington, three each in Maryland and Pennsylvania and two in Ohio. Ohio also has two reorganized Juveniles to her credit, and, taken altogether, maintains its lead which it has held for several years in Grange activity.

State Master Fred J. Freestone reports six new Juvenile Grange organizations in New York State from March 30 to April 20, a good record for three weeks. The list is as follows: March 30, at Depeyster, St. Lawrence County, by Mrs. Herbert D. Smith, Juvenile Deputy; April 4, Neil Creek, Steuben County, by Mrs. Stanley Hoabland, Juvenile Deputy; April 8, Riverbank, Lewis County, by Mrs. E. F. Linstruth, Juvenile Deputy; April 18, Ticonderoga, Essex County, by Mrs. W. J. Thompson, Juvenile Deputy; April 18, Mohican, Warren County, by Mrs. Garner Gwinup, Juvenile Deputy; April 20, Mapletown, Montgomery County, by Mrs. Richard A. Persse, Juvenile Deputy. The latter Grange had a charter list of 38. It is evident that State Master Freestone's new plan of naming a Juvenile Grange deputy in each county is bound to give a big boost to the Juvenile Grange membership in New York State.

One of the largest subordinates of the Empire State is Eureka Grange of Wayne County, which has 569 members. This live Grange has added 47 new members since December 1. Last year it increased its membership by 73.

Madison County, New York, claims the honor of having the best per capita record in contributions to the State Grange Revolving Scholarship fund. It has given $167.54 to the fund and has 1,402 members.

There is a brisk rivalry for the honor of having the oldest Grange hall in the United States. For several years Ovid Grange of Seneca County, New York, has laid claim to having the oldest hall, which has been in use since Dec. 25, 1875. Recent developments show that there are at least four other Grange halls which antedate that of Ovid Grange. They are Bennett Valley No. 16, of California, Dec. 4, 1873; Burns No. 160, of Michigan, June 1, 1874; Northern Light No. 6, of Maine, July 23, 1874, and Volney No. 165, of New York, Oct. 5, 1875.

Through the action of the National Grange, farmers are to have a radio hour on Friday evening, June 7, through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company. The speakers on this hour's agricultural program will be Hon. Arthur S. Hyde, the new Secretary of Agriculture in the Hoover cabinet; United States Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, National Grange Master Louis J. Taber, of Ohio, and Past State Master Charles M. Gardner, of Springfield, Mass., the High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange. Music will be furnished by the Imperial Gale Quartet, of Washington, D. C., who sang at the conferring of the seventh degree when the National Grange met at Washington last November. The time schedule is as follows: From 10 to 11 p. m. Eastern Standard time; 9 to 10 p. m., Central Standard time; 8 to 9 p. m., Mountain time, and 7 to 8 p. m. Pacific time. National Lecturer James C. Farmer, of New Hampshire and several members of Congress will also be on the speakers' list. It is reported that many radio companies have planned to install radio outfits in Grange halls for this special occasion free of charge, and the Granges have co-operated by opening their halls to the public, so that as many as possible may enjoy this privilege.

Yorktown, N. Y., Grange

The thirtieth anniversary of the organization of Yorktown Grange, No. 862, was recently held in the Grange Hall, at Yorktown Heights, Westchester County, N. Y. This is the first Grange in Westchester County. It was organized by Deputy A. E. Hall of Amenia, Duchess County, N. Y., December 30, 1898, with 24 charter members, nine of whom are living. Of the first officers there are living the Overseer, Lecturer, Steward, Assistant Steward, Ceres and Lady Assistant Steward; two of whom, the Overseer, James N. Strang, and the Lecturer, Floyd Q. White, served as the second and third masters.

This Grange, like many others, has had its "ups and downs" but never closed its doors. It has endeavored to benefit its members and also be an elevating influence in the community. It was one of the founders of the Putnam and Westchester Patrons' Fire Relief Association, one of the strongest insurance companies of its kind in the State today. It has carried on co-operative buying and selling by which its members have benefited to a large extent. It owns its hall, is free of debt and in a thriving condition. It can look with pride on having had as brothers Prof. James E. Rice (a charter member), Prof. W. G. Johnson, John J. Dillon, Herbert W. Collingwood, Enos Lee, former president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and Past Master Strang, who has served his town 14 years as supervisor. It can boast of 11 Past Masters, all living except the first, and at a recent initiation six of them were seated at the Master's left.

The entertainment of the evening was in charge of the charter members. Papers were read giving the history of the Grange, the Insurance Company, the Co-operative Association and the community in general. Past Master Charles W. Forman entertained the members in his usual pleasant manner, after which four scenes representing the first four degrees of the order were presented. A birthday cake with 30 lighted candles was presented by the first Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. John A. Barnes. A chronicle of the organization of the Grange, composed by Past Master Floyd Q. White, was read by Mrs. Albert Lee, and poetry composed by the present Master, Arthur C. Dunning, by Mrs. James C. Fowler. Mrs. James N. Strang sang an original solo entitled "Then and Now." At the close of the entertainment refreshments were served. R.

Sheep for a One-man Farm

Having been laid up with a crippled back for the last few weeks, I have thought of some of the advantages of keeping sheep instead of cows on a one-man farm. It has been possible for the wife to attend to most of the chores. This would not have been possible with a dairy. Her interest in the sheep has grown day by day with the intimate contact necessary in feeding. The weather has been fine most of the time.

The lambs, with a single exception, have been strong and lively. With a run of 60 acres, the ewes do not lack exercise, and the roughage that the flock has consumed in the last few weeks would not have satisfied one hearty cow. One-half pound of grain a day for each ewe for six weeks is all the concentrates that they will get. When the money from wool and lambs comes in, the feed dealer will not have received a very great percentage.

This is a dairy community. Virtually all concentrates are purchased of local dealers. It would be hard to convince any successful dairyman that sheep, from a monetary standpoint, compare favorably with cows. Why should we try to convince him? We can hardly contradict the assertion that the different branches of farming are as much a profession as the different trades in city life. You would not employ an automobile mechanic to make you a suit of clothes. Despite the many drawbacks connected with dairying, it would be the height of folly for the successful dairyman to raise sheep. Efficiency is essential in any profession. The details are more minute in caring for sheep than cows. Can you picture a man who has spent a lifetime heaving cans of milk from a cooling vat to the delivery truck on his knees receiving a new lamb or coaxing a ewe with a new "baby" into a little pen by herself? Such a picture would be possible but contrary to human nature.

There is ample room for each agricultural pursuit. Each man to his calling. For the man whose circumstances or desires dictate an occupation with less back-breaking labor, sheep offer a possibility. If sheep are to be raised, experience suggests that the start be made with only superior individuals. Poor or indifferent producers are liabilities which the beginner cannot afford to carry.

In a note a 91-year-old friend in Colorado, referring to the "Amateur's" article in a March issue of THE R. N.-Y., promises to write at length, when the spirit moves. He says: "In the meantime, keep up your courage."

Apparently, successful sheepmen would consider my experience of two years discouraging. It is not to boast when I say that if two years will discourage a beginner, he is not of the right mettle to make a success of farming. As I write, we are entertaining an April snowstorm. The sheep are in the pasture and there is a little uneasiness in my mind concerning the lambs. It will be wise to take a look. A stitch in time may not save nine, but it may save a lamb.

Broome Co., N. Y. EARL S. ABBEY.

From Southeastern Ohio

It is very wet and cold, raining again today (May 14). There is much plowing to do, oats to sow yet. Some corn is planted on high ground. Meadows and wheat are looking good; some pastures are getting short; eggs are 26 and 27c; cream, 43 and 44c. It is poor fruit weather, too much wind and rain to get spraying done. Peach prospects are good, apples half or more killed. Dirt roads are very bad. Many roads are to be improved, but weather too bad to work at them. ROY SMITH.

Guernsey Co., O.

Rosemont Chicks

Astounding Leghorn Value 9c
Rugged Rosemont Quality

This is the opportunity of the season—a chance to get Rosemont Leghorn Chicks at absurdly low prices. These chicks come from Belle of New Jersey and Hollywood strains, famous for quick maturity and sustained production. They will lay plenty of winter eggs. Fill your brooders again with Rosemont Leghorns, 9c each and up.

Immediate Delivery and Week of June 9th

	25	50	100	500	1000
WHITE LEGHORNS	$3.00	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50	$85.00
BROWN LEGHORNS or R. I. REDS					
Select Grade A	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Utility Matings	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
BARRED ROCKS or WHITE ROCKS					
Select Grade A	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Utility Matings	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES					
Select Grade A	4.00	8.00	15.00	73.00	145.00
Utility Matings	3.75	7.50	14.00	70.00	140.00
JERSEY BLACK GIANTS					
Blood-Tested, State Certified	4.50	9.00	18.00	87.50	165.00
MIXED CHICKS	3.00	5.00	9.00	45.00	88.00

PARCEL POST PREPAID—SEND CHECK, EXPRESS OR POSTAL MONEY ORDER.

ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY Drawer 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

They're Worth a Lot More Than the Prices We Ask

Wene blood-tested chicks pay big dividends on investment. They cost little more than untested stock. Only hen breeders weighing at least 4 lbs. are used in Wene Leghorn Matings.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns, Wene Select Matings	$6.50	$12.50	$60.00	$115.00
*White Leghorns, Wene-Ells Matings	8.00	15.50	75.00	145.00
White Rock-Wyandotte Cross	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00
Straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Mixed Broiler Cross Heavy	5.75	10.25	49.50	98.00

*Wene-Ells flocks headed by pedigreed 200-egg cockerels.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, VINELAND, N. J.

WENE State-Supervised Blood-Tested CHICKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. TRADE MARK

All chick shipments sent prepaid —100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS 8-10 weeks. State-Supervised. June and July deliveries.

BIG CHICKS FROM HIGH RECORD MATINGS Prices Effective JUNE 1st

300 to 326-Egg S. C. White Leghorns. Our long experience in breeding will prove a satisfaction to our customers at the following prices:

	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns & Heavy Mixed	$8.00	$38.50	$75.00
Black Minorcas, Barred & White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons	10.00	48.00	95.00
S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Barron Leghorns	11.00	55.00	100.00
Jersey Black Giants	17.00	.....	.....
Light Mixed	7.00	35.00	70.00
SPECIAL TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS	14.00	67.50	130.00

Your Order Will Receive My Special Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

UHL PIONEER HATCHERY & EGG FARMS, Dept. R, New Washington, Ohio. Albert Studer, Prop. Ref.: Farmers' State Bank.

CHICKS 8c AND UP Order now at new reduced price. Purebred stock carefully selected and bred. Same high quality as before. Shipments made C.O.D. if you wish. 2% for cash with order. Don't delay. Chicks are moving fast at this price.

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Bd., Wh. & Buff Rocks; S.C. R.I. & R.C. R.I. Reds; S.C. Wh. & Buff Orp.; Wh. Wyan.	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$37.50	$60.00	$115.00
Silver Wyandottes	3.75	7.50	14.00	40.50	65.00	125.00
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00	31.50	50.00	95.00
FOR BROILERS						
Heavy Assorted	2.50	5.00	10.00	30.00	50.00	100.00
Light Assorted	2.00	4.00	8.00	24.00	40.00	80.00

SUNBEAM HATCHERY So. Main St. FINDLAY, OHIO

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D. June Prices

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Parcel Post Prepaid Free Circular.

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—$6.50 per dozen. Insured, prepaid. ANNA MEIER, Coxsackie, New York

Here it is! that Different Recipe Book!

A NEW BOOK for folks who are fond of fish! And a book that will make *more* people fond of fish!! For it shows and describes dishes so appetizing and delicious that everyone who tries them likes them—and wants more. And one of the big things about them is that they take every bit of bother out of handling fish. They all are made from Gorton's Sea Foods—the best of fish, in the most convenient form. No more cleaning, boning, skinning, etc. The "pick" of the fish ready to use. "Delicious Fish Dishes" tells you how to make hot dishes and cold dishes. Baked—creamed—scalloped—fried—broiled fish dishes. Chowders. Omelettes. Rarebits. Oh, all sorts of taste surprises! Something new for every eating occasion! And all this information is free! The edition of this book is limited, so don't put off sending. Get in a bid for your copy today. Fill out the coupon NOW!

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Please send me my copy of your Free Recipe Book, "Delicious Fish Dishes."

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BROOKSIDE GUARANTEED CHICKS

20,000 weekly, order now, you can depend on getting good stock at reasonable prices.

	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$90.00
Barred Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Tancred Strain Leghorns	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00
Broiler Chicks	5.00	9.00	42.50	82.50

All chicks shipped by prepaid parcel post, full count and safe arrival guaranteed.

2,000 S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets

Ten to twelve weeks, ready for shipment at $1 each, f.o.b. Stockton.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

Chix from Large Breeders

	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leg.	$4.50	$ 8.00	$70
Everlay Brown Leg.	4.50	8.00	70
Basom's Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
Owens' R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Heavy Mixed	4.50	8.00	70
Light Mixed	4.00	7.00	60

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. The kind that lay and pay. Send for literature, it is free. Tells all about our great egg machine.

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BUY FROM A BREEDING PLANT

where trapnesting and pedigreeing has been practiced for many years. Lord Farms Grade A Chicks are **guaranteed to pay you better than any others: $15 per 100; $70 per 500; $130 per 1,000.**

FREE Year Book—64 pages—48 views.

LORD FARMS 67 Forest Street METHUEN, MASS.

Chicks C. O. D. 8c

100 Rocks or Red, $12.00 Leghorns, $10.00
Heavy Mixed, $10.00 Light, $8.00

Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.

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Commercial Poultry Raising

by Roberts.

An all-around book; $3 postpaid, by

Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Many thanks for your persistence. The 100 lbs. of roof cement arrived today in apparently good order, which is conclusive evidence to my observation that it is not so much what we do, or accomplish at one time, as it is to stick everlastingly at it. The pen of Publisher's Desk is mightier than the sword. L. D. W.
New Jersey.

Here is a compliment to Publisher's Desk service very neatly expressed. The subscriber's comments may furnish food for thought for those who are disposed to give up when success fails to crown their initial efforts.

Harry Spaulding, 45, of 515 West 150th St., and Jack Secord, 46, of 15 Wadsworth Ave., New York, yesterday in General Sessions pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the first degree and asked the court for mercy as they wished to make restitution.

The two defendants, it is alleged, took $40,000 from domestics and others in a real estate scheme. They advertised a tract of land at Madison Park, Bergen Co., N. J., for sale in small lots, costing from $200 to $500 each. The property was to be paid for on the installment plan calling for $20 and $30 a month and 10 per cent down. The title to the ground was to be given when the last payment was made.

When several purchasers, however, February 8 went to the office of the realty dealers at 11 East 42d St., to get their deeds to the lots they found the place closed and that Secord and Spalding had disappeared.—New York World.

Real estate is generally considered a sound form of investment and it is due to this belief on the part of the public that so many swindlers offer to sell lots in one way or another to fleece trusting people. The two conspirators in this case were brought to justice and will no doubt be properly punished, but this will not bring back the savings of the frugal individuals who trusted them with their money. As a rule real estate sharpers accomplish their purpose without laying themselves liable to the law.

I am sending you an advertisement of the American School of Chicago, Ill. Do you think they are reliable and can really give a complete high school course?
Illinois. S. P.

The Federal Trade Commission has cited the above American School of Chicago to appear before it to answer charges of misrepresentation and deception. After reviewing the many false statements made by the school in its literature and advertising the commission makes statements in part as follows:

In truth and in fact, as a general rule, pupils who enroll as such with respondent, like pupils who enroll in other correspondence schools, are seeking primarily a means of securing a more desirable employment and higher wages, are engaged in gainful pursuits that occupy a considerable part of their time, have not maintained habits of study, and are not in circumstances favorable to systematic and prolonged mental activity. The successful taking of substantial courses of study in correspondence schools requires prolonged and systematic mental labor, without the benefit or inspiration of personal instruction. Such work is difficult, uninteresting and tends to discouragement of a pupil and the abandonment of his undertaking. Among pupils enrolled in correspondence schools that give substantial courses of instruction, less than 7 per cent of all those who enroll as such complete the respective courses for which they enroll. Among all pupils who enroll with respondent for any of its said 13 complete courses, less than 7 per cent continue their studies until they have completed the respective courses for which they severally enroll. More than 50 per cent of such total number of pupils who so enroll with respondent as such, discontinue and abandon their studies before they have completed as much as one-half of their respective courses. This tendency among, and history of, pupils in correspondence schools is constant, and has been over a period of many years, in correspondence schools of the respondent and of its competitors.

THE R. N.-Y. has many times been accused of being unfair and prejudiced towards correspondence institutions, but the above indictment that less than 7 per cent of those enrolling for courses complete them goes further than anything we have said. Our policy in accepting no correspondence course advertising is fully justified.

Washington papers report that Senator Brookhart of Iowa has submitted a resolution before the U. S. Senate calling for an investigation of the activities of real estate and finance corporations doing business in the District of Columbia.

In Brookhart's resolution appear the following "whereas" statements:

"Many millions of dollars of real estate mortgage notes and bonds have been sold throughout the United States for a period of many years by real estate and finance operators in the District of Columbia, through the medium of alluring advertisements in magazines and newspapers for which many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended.

"By reason of the fact that the City of Washington is the Capital of the nation, it is of the most vital interest to all sections of the country to know whether or not the sales of real estate bonds and mortgage notes by real estate and finance operators in the City of Washington are honest and conservative and free from fraud and misrepresentations.

"It has been alleged that the Commonwealth Finance Corporation of the City and State of New York, with many millions of stockholders, has been defrauded of more than $5,000,000 of its assets by reason of fraudulent misrepresentations as to real estate values in the District of Columbia.

"It has been alleged that some of the real estate and finance operators in the District of Columbia, and particularly the F. H. Smith Co., and its subsidiaries, have been debarred from selling bonds sponsored by them in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and that the said F. H. Smith Co. has been denied membership in the Real Estate Board of the District of Columbia because of irregular practices consisting of pyramiding of values for the purpose of securing excessive loans, of having irregular and excessive appraisals made by favored and partial agents, and of publishing or causing to be published advertisements intended to deceive the public as to the real value of the properties securing said mortgage notes or bonds."

It will be well to have the atmosphere cleared as to the practices of real estate bond houses operating from Washington as proposed by the resolution of the Iowa Senator, and the public given the information revealed. He was moved to action, he said, when two of his constituents in Iowa, a farmer and a woman, complained that they had paid $700 for two mortgage refunding bonds that turned out to be worthless.

Inclosed are some circulars from Empire Business Brokers, New York City. Are they any good or better be left alone? Many a good tip I have got reading your Publisher's Desk. S. B.
New York.

This is one of the so-called "business brokers" soliciting an advance fee for the sale of property. This scheme has been discussed many times in this department. It is time enough to pay for such services when the sale is made. Any attempt to secure money in advance on any pretext subjects the concern to the suspicion that it is looking for easy money.

I am enclosing some papers which I received from Goodyear Company, Kansas City, Mo. I did not bite and thought Publisher's Desk might show it up so others might not get taken in. C. E. F.
Massachusetts.

The literature contains a so-called gift "certificate" entitling each purchaser of a raincoat to one sport model sweater. Of course the price of the raincoat covers the value of the sweater also.

In our issue of March 20 a subscriber in Cayuga County made inquiry about Walter Myers of New Martinsville, W. Va., who was soliciting leases on four miles square of land in his section for the purpose of drilling for oil and gas. We advised against signing such leases with individuals of no established responsibility. In the meantime an officer of one of the responsible and trustworthy public service corporations has assured us that his company is behind the leases secured by Mr. Myers. It seems to be the custom of oil and gas concerns in securing leases not to be identified with the leases until sufficient are secured to protect them against some competitor coming into the same field. We have no objection to the terms of the lease itself, and while the corporations behind Mr. Myers has no legal connection with the leases, the assurances THE R. N.-Y. has received in the meantime put the desirability of farmers signing such leases in a more favorable light. We believe the public service corporation in question is acting in good faith for the purpose of testing out the territory with the prospect of finding gas and oil.

Shorthorn Trade News

A. C. Constable, Rushmore, Minn., writes: "Stock is selling rather slow."

Allen Roberts, Unadilla, Neb., writes: "Last season I raised 11 calves from 10 cows."

C. H. Harper, Benkelman, Neb., writes: "The demand has been good for Shorthorns all Spring and Winter, both for bred heifers to make milk cows out of, and bulls"

J. F. McLaughlin, Brookings, S. D., writes: "I can report a good demand for young bulls. A few new herds are starting up over the State."

Mrs. Laura Innes Baxter, Granville Summit, Pa., writes: "We have recently sold a bull calf to E. G. VanDusen, Hume, N. Y.; a bull to E. F. Bandas, Biscay, Minn., and two heifers to McCaskey & Techick of Idaho."

Marquart Bros., Milton Jct., Wis., shipped five Shorthorn cows to Chicago the middle of March. They were 8 to 15 years old. Their average yearly fat records were 456 lbs. each. The combined weight of the five cows was 7,470 lbs. Three sold for $10.75 and two for $10 a cwt., and a calf nursed one of the cows the first night before they were shipped. This is pretty good evidence of what Milking Shorthorn cows will do—produce at the pail and when their life of active production as milk cows has passed, will bring a good price on the market.

Van Hyfte Bros., Waltham, Minn., write: "We had a hard Winter in Southern Minnesota, but our Shorthorns came through in good condition. There is a big demand here for good milkers and stock cattle. We find a ready sale for all the bulls that we can raise, and could sell more if we had them."

James Reid, Courtenay, N. D., writes: "There is a good demand for Shorthorn bulls now. Some farmers are short on cash or there would be more bought. I have sold all my bulls as soon as they become fit for service. Good bulls are as important as good seed on your land."

O. A. Schrank, Danbury, Ia., writes: "The bull demand continues to be good. Bulls are being picked up before they are a year old. There is also a demand for females, especially if good milkers."

Roy Williams, Trenton, Neb., writes: "There is a great shortage of Shorthorn bulls in our territory. Most breeders want roan Shorthorns. The average selling price of young bulls is $100 to $150."

James G. Rasmussen, Harlan, Ia., writes: "There is a great shortage of Shorthorns at present. The demand is so great that we cannot near raise enough to go around."

L. C. Waits & Son, Cassoday, Kan., write: "It appears to us that Shorthorn breeders should pay more attention to heads, from the number of long narrow noses seen, even on some prominent winners. We think that excessive fat should be discriminated against in the showring, as most prizewinners are so fat that they would be discounted for beef." J. L. T.

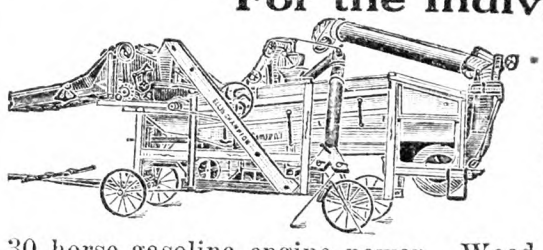
GLOBE SEAL MOTOR OIL
One well lubricated Machine will last as long as two that use cheap oil and grease.
Globe-Seal Motor Oil is sold only through special representatives, who will help you select the oil which exactly fits the needs of your motors. You will find them mighty helpful men to know.
The Globe Refining Co.
Cleveland, Ohio
GLOBE GEAR COMPOUND

Kill Rats New Way
In France the World's greatest laboratory has discovered a germ that kills rats and mice by science. Absolutely safe. Cannot harm human beings, dogs, cats, birds, chickens or pets. Quickly clear dwellings and outbuildings, with no offensive after-effects. It is called Danysz Virus.
Free Book Get our free book on rats and mice, telling about VIRUS and how to get some.
T. B. Virus, Ltd. 121 W. 15th Street New York

WATER PUMPS WATER
night and day with Rife's Hydraulic Ram. No attention, no expense. Write for free catalog.
H. T. OLSEN, 17 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

RICH Man's Corn harvester poor Man's price. Only $25, with bundle tying attachment. FREE catalog showing pictures of Harvester. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kans.

Edmonds Poultry Records
POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK.—Simple efficient; $2, postpaid.
TRAP-NEST RECORD CARDS.—50, $1.10; 100, $2.00.
MONTHLY EGG RECORD CARDS.—4 doz., $1; 8 doz., $1.80.
Sample Cards Free
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th Street New York City

Ellis Champion Threshers
For the Individual Farmer

The Thresher that can be successfuly run with a popular-sized tractor is a great investment. It will pay for itself in two years' running. Our long experience in building small threshers has enabled us to offer a REAL CHAMPION.
We build four sizes requiring from 3 to 30 horse gasoline engine power. Wood or Steel Frames, light in weight, simple in construction, durable, requiring a minimum of power, yet doing exceptionally clean work. Full details and literature upon request.
"THE LITTLE THRESHER THAT FIGHTS FOR THE LAST GRAIN"
ELLIS KEYSTONE AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Pottstown, Pennsylvania

NEW STATE LAW
Affects Every Owner of an Automobile or Truck in New York State
IN case a judgment is entered against you as the result of an automobile accident, and remains unsatisfied for fifteen days, you will lose your license to have any car owned by you operated in the State of New York.
THIS LAW BECOMES EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1st THIS YEAR!
MEANWHILE, you can establish your Financial Responsibility *for a full year*, while you enjoy complete coverage and protection, by arranging for Automobile Accident Insurance in the Merchants Mutual. This new Safety Responsibility Law provides that you can demonstrate ability-to-pay with a Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance Policy.
We save you from $4.00 to $10.00 on your premium, and may save you thousands during the year.
Write for name and address of nearest agent.
Ask for pamphlet giving full details of New Law.
SECURITY
MERCHANTS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Home Office: Buffalo, N. Y.

School Law and Rules

[These questions are answered by D. Boyd Devendorf, Amsterdam, N. Y., President of the New York State Rural School Improvement Society.]

Crowded School

We have a one-room school with 47 pupils and one teacher. Our tax valuation is around $100. The teacher cannot do justice to so many, and some of our good people are not satisfied with the way the children are getting along. What would be the amount of State aid in round numbers we would receive, if we built the two rooms and had two teachers? M. A. A.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

As Governor Roosevelt has signed the new State aid laws, there should be no hesitancy about overcrowded districts employing an extra teacher for a temporary emergency or about becoming a two-room school. The equalization quota is now extended to school districts which employ two, three and four teachers. If your district were to employ two teachers and maintain an average daily attendance in excess of 40 the available State aid for your district would jump to something in excess of $2,500. Your district would be required to raise a tax of five mills on full valuation.

There are many cases in the State where a change should be made to a two-teacher district. Where the number of pupils enrolled approaches 50 or more there should not be much hesitancy about making this change. Indifference to matters affecting the welfare of the school has been a big factor behind the movement to force consolidations everywhere. A properly equipped school is one of the strongest arguments we can have against consolidation in the future. Since the State is now allowing greatly increased support to country schools, the patrons of these schools must not fail to embrace this opportunity for improvement to the schoolhouses themselves, and in the facilities which are both necessary and convenient for use in instruction.

Child's School Age

If a child is attending school regularly, what age must the child be in order that both parents have a right to vote in school meeting? The law says a child of school age. Do children attending school give a father and stepmother the same voting rights which they give a father and mother? G. A. A.

Essex Co., N. Y.

A child five years of age is of legal school age. Provided such child attended school in the district for a period of at least eight weeks during the year preceding the meeting, the parents or foster parents of such child would be qualified to vote, provided, of course, that the person or persons seeking to vote are citizens of the United States, 21 years of age and residents of the district for the 30-day period preceding the school meeting.

Any person, having the general qualifications, who is in parental relation to a child, whether stepmother or further removed, would have the same privilege of voting as a parent.

Excess Tuition

Does a school district have to pay tuition on scholars past 16 years of age going to high school? E. L.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

As the law and the various rulings now stand, a school district is liable for excess tuition charges for the academic pupils who reside in the district, throughout the legal school age, which extends up to 21.

"Honestly, now, you would never have thought this car of mine was one I had bought second-hand, would you?" "Never in the world, I thought you had made it yourself."—Inverness Courier.

Live Good While Making a Good Living on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula

Low priced, productive land. Town and waterfront homes. Three to ten hours to largest Eastern Markets by motor or Pennsylvania Railroad. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE.

Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

CIDER Cloth racks, pumps, graters, two second hand presses. Catalog free, PALMER BROS., Cos Cob, Conn.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

JUNE 1, reliable man and wife for general work on farm and in house, where are Summer boarders; give reference, ages and wages. J. W. DAVIS, North Elba, N. Y.

WANTED at once, man to work on up-to-date poultry farm in Westchester County; state age, height, weight, experience; send references in first letter; position permanent for right man; good home surroundings; wage $50 per month. ADVERTISER 6502, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Dependable, sober, general farmhand, small dairy; good home, $50 month. JOHN DELANEY, R. D. 1, Auburn, N. Y.

WANTED—Poultryman, married, to take entire charge of commercial plant; must be able to show results; references of last employer. HARRY JACOB, Spring Valley, N. Y.

WANTED—Working farmer (married), to take full charge of commercial orchard; must have knowledge in tractor work, spraying and pruning; will furnish house, milk and satisfactory salary. ADVERTISER 6510, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—White, Protestant girl for housework, sewing; quiet home, good surroundings; all-year position; wages $50 a month. Answer, BOX 217, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Young man to raise young pheasants, if he doesn't know we will teach him if he is willing worker; long hours, Sundays and week days; $100 per month, no board; one who can drive car. WAGNER GAME FARM, Henry, Ill.

WANTED—Poultryman, experienced; carpenter work, handy around the farm; $60 a month, good home. BOX 235, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—A handy mechanic with knowledge of up-to-date farm and garden machinery, also carpenter work for a growing nursery, near Greenwich; must have good recommendations as to character and ability; state wages and whether married or single. ADVERTISER 6519, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A good reliable teamster who is a good worker. ADVERTISER 6520, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—All-around, experienced man as assistant to superintendent; must be able to milk cows; private estate near Philadelphia; Scotch or English, one without family preferred; house; state all particulars and references and salary desired in first letter. ADVERTISER 6527, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED about June 1, man on dairy farm to drive milk route, help with milking and farm work; must have chauffeur's license; $65 per month and board. GOULD BROTHERS, East Hampton, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man for general farm work; must be good milker, tractor man and have chauffeur's license to drive Chevrolet sedan car; wages $60 per month and board. Write, DAVID JONES, Clarence, N. Y.

MAN to do general farm work on small farm in Morris County, N. J.; year round job for right man; state experience, reference, salary. ADVERTISER 6525, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Steady single man on farm, good milker and able to do general farm work; state wages, etc. DAVID BRUNDAGE, Wallkill, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED couple wanted—Man, experienced in farm work, handling teams, farm machines, pay $75 month and modern house with plumbing, furnace heat, electric light; free milk, eggs, vegetables, ice, fruit, fuel; woman to board two to four hired men, which are carefully selected; this is an opportunity for a pleasant, comfortable home for the right people; only those furnishing the best of references will be considered. ADVERTISER 6535, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Boy to help on modern poultry farm; steady position; state age and wages. ADVERTISER 6537, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced single man for farm work, $50-$60 month, room and board. JOHN KUBERNACH, Millers Road, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Cook; boys' school; $960; if married husband repairs and farming, $840; for particulars, ESSEX COUNTY SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

Situations Wanted

GARDENER, farm manager, familiar with improvements, maintenance, production, desires appointment offering opportunities with compensation commensurate with services and ability; married, aged 40, adult family. P. O. BOX 1081, Stamford, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, working manager, thoroughly experienced, single, desires position where honest effort and hard work are appreciated. ADVERTISER 6441, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Rural school by experienced teacher; best references. HARRY FRENCH, Richmondville, N. Y.

ENGLISH shepherd seeks position, life experience. ADVERTISER 6491, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, test-cow man; married, no children; wishes position with purebred herd; good buttermaker and calf man; best references. BOX 217, Whitehouse, N. J.

SITUATION wanted—Middle-aged housekeeper for an elderly couple or gentleman; country preferred. ADVERTISER 6507, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMEN, 2, wish positions on estate; experienced in carpentry, painting, gardening; references; Americans. ADVERTISER 6508, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, working manager, large successful commercial plant, open for position June 1; 16 years' experience, 12 years last two places, paying good returns; understand every detail, incubation to egg production; married, childless, references. ADVERTISER 6511, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE want position on private estate or small farm, with furnished living quarters; understand poultry and fruit; wife good housekeeper and plain cook; middle-aged Americans. BALDWIN, 15 Elm St., Bethel, Conn.

WANTED by experienced American married man, 43, with child one year, as caretaker on country estate; steady year round; wife work part time, good cook; used to gardening, cows, hens; handy with tools; state wages, with small furnished cottage. ADVERTISER 6512, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 27, reliable, some farm experience; handy with tools. LOUIS FELIX, 147 Stanton St., New York City.

AMERICAN born Hebrew boy, 19, National Farm School graduate, desires position on modern fruit farm; references; state wages and all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 6517, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER, normal graduate, would like position for July and August tutoring or other congenial work; no objection to traveling. ADVERTISER 6518, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as test-cow milker or herdsman of small herd; eight years' experience feeding and milking test cows; Swiss, single, 28 years old, good character. ADVERTISER 6521, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED dairyman wishes position, general experience, expert milker; Eastern New York. ADVERTISER 6522, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED woman with 2 boys, A-1 housekeeper and nurse wants position on farm or country estate where husband could commute from New York City; no pay but good home wanted. MRS. J. ELINE, Park Ridge, N. J.

POSITION wanted—Reliable, all-around farmer, poultryman; single, energetic, sober; fruit, bees, truck, repairs; peaceful home more essential than high salary; particulars, references, highly capable. ADVERTISER 6523, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, 39, desires permanent position, care of grounds, building repairs; driving license; trustworthy, Protestant; kindly state conditions. LAUGHLIN, 283 Halstead St., East Orange, N. J.

POSITION desired on poultry farm; some experience. ADVERTISER 6524, care Rural New-Yorker.

MOTHER with child of 5, accustomed to farm work and life, is looking for place within 1 or 2 hours from New York; private house with home surroundings and good treatment is preferrable to high wages; will board myself; state particulars as to kind of work and wages. ADVERTISER 6526, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK, 50, competent, for gentleman or small family; understand gardening. ADVERTISER 6528, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE young woman worker wishes position in tea-room, gift shop, roadstand, camp, all Summer. ADVERTISER 6529, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMEN will go in partnership with other woman owning chicken farm, or spend Summer on chicken farm for experience. ADVERTISER 6533, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOREMAN, teamster, herdsman, single, 33; broad life experience and training. ADVERTISER 6534, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER—Experienced teacher wishes position in rural school. ADVERTISER 6536, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN with farm experience wishes work which will be repaid by small remuneration and privilege of keeping chickens on own account. ADVERTISER 6531, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests; on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested, write ADVERTISER 6199, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Most complete, up-to-date poultry plant in Pennsylvania, stock 3,500 breeders; 5,000 brooding capacity. ADVERTISER 6449, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Stocked and equipped farm; rental may be paid in supplies to owner; state experience; immediate. ADVERTISER 6467, care Rural New-Yorker.

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Gadfly Grubs in Sheep

From a flock of 55 sheep we have lost 12 within the past six weeks. We believe that 11 of the cases have been due to grubs in their heads. In some cases we have found the grub, as it has crawled out after the death of the sheep. The animals' noses run, and they die very suddenly, usually appearing to be either blind or to have weak knees. Sometimes they will bleat very sharply just before death. We are quite inexperienced sheep-raisers and would like to know the symptoms of the presence of grubs, when during the Summer months the flies, or whatever insects they may be, lay the eggs.

Columbus Co., N. Y. A. L. R.

The grubs referred to are deposited in the embryo state by the sheep gadfly (*Oestrus ovis*) when the sheep are on pasture in Summer. The fly does not deposit eggs in the entrance of the nostrils, as is commonly believed. The fly is small, yellowish-gray in color and larger than a housefly. The body is covered with short, fine hair. The abdomen has five rings. The under side of the head is white. The embryo larva or grub is provided with two hooklets, by means of which it gradually works its way up the nostril and into a frontal sinus or cavity. There it passes the larval state, which requires 10 months. It then passes out to the ground, where it burrows, passes through the pupal stage, which lasts four to six weeks, and then emerges as a fly to carry on the pestiferous work of its kind.

When sheep hear the flies buzzing they stampede, or thrust the nose into the ground, or under the belly of another sheep, and also strike at the nose with a hind foot to rid themselves of the flies. In the sinus the larva attaches itself to the mucous lining membrane and causes such irritation that mucus flows from the nostrils and is sometimes stained with blood. When many grubs are present the flow of mucus is profuse and the sheep may lose appetite, cough, sneeze, toss the head and become so weak that it goes down and dies. In most instances, however, death is due to a combination of causes, including gadfly irritation.

The only successful method of removing the grubs is to trephine the skull and pick out the parasites with forceps. That is seldom attempted. It is more practical to attempt prevention of larvæ depositing by keeping pine-tar smeared upon the noses of sheep during the entire season of fly attacks. To accomplish that shepherds often square a log, bore large holes in it with an augur, fill the holes with salt and then daub pine tar around the holes so that it will get onto the nose when the sheep lick the salt. Another good plan is to fill a trough with salt and cover it with a thick board in which large holes have been bored. The holes should, if possible, be made wide on the outside and taper inward. A mixture of pine tar and crude carbolic acid or oil of eucalyptus may be more effective than plain pine tar for repelling the flies. Some shepherds say they have had fairly good results by laying down the infested sheep, turning up the nose and pouring into each nostril in turn about a teaspoonful of a mixture of one part of benzine or kerosene and two parts of machine oil or olive oil. We have not much faith in that method of treatment. Keeping the flies off is more important. As an additional preventive provide a darkened shed for sheep to run to during the heat of the day in fly time, and screen the doors with longs strips of burlap kept well saturated with coal-tar dip or creosote.

As you have not had much experience in sheep management, we wish next to advise that when a sheep dies it should at once be opened to determine, if possible, the exact cause of death. If healthy sheep are slaughtered now and then for home meat supply, which is a good plan, one soon becomes acquainted with the appearance of the internal organs in their normal or healthy condition. Then it is easy to notice any departure from the normal condition when a sheep has died. The post-mortem examination, however, should not be delayed, as changes quickly occur after death which may be mistaken for those caused by disease.

Had you opened the sheep that died we think you would have found their intestines studded with the bunches or nodes characteristic of nodular disease of the intestines, caused by a worm, and for which there is no cure. That disease may be a contributing cause of death when associated with the presence of gadfly grubs and stomach worms or tapeworms. We think it quite likely that the sheep were infested with worms, as they were in a thin condition, which may not have been induced entirely by gadfly grubs.

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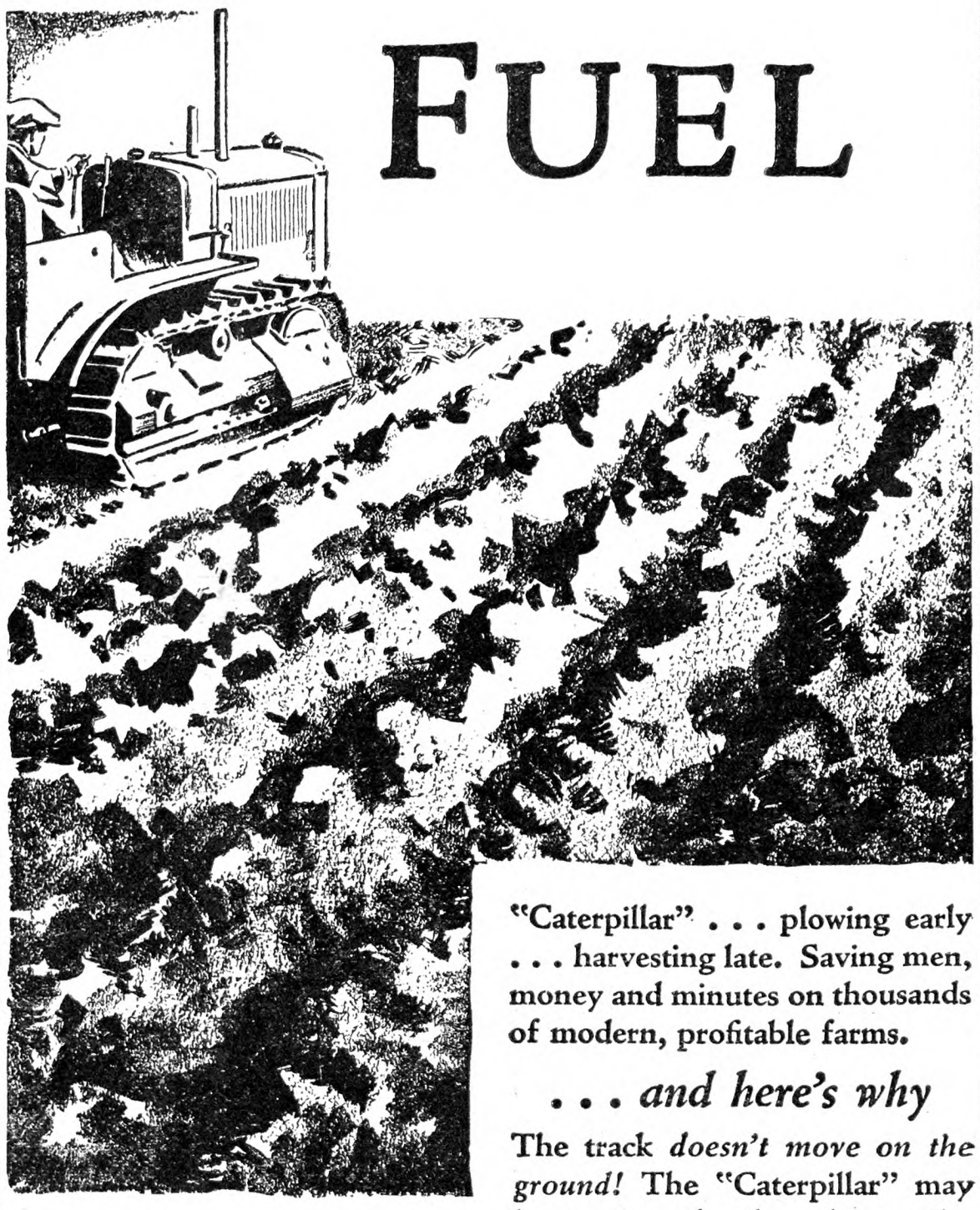

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A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. June 8, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5059

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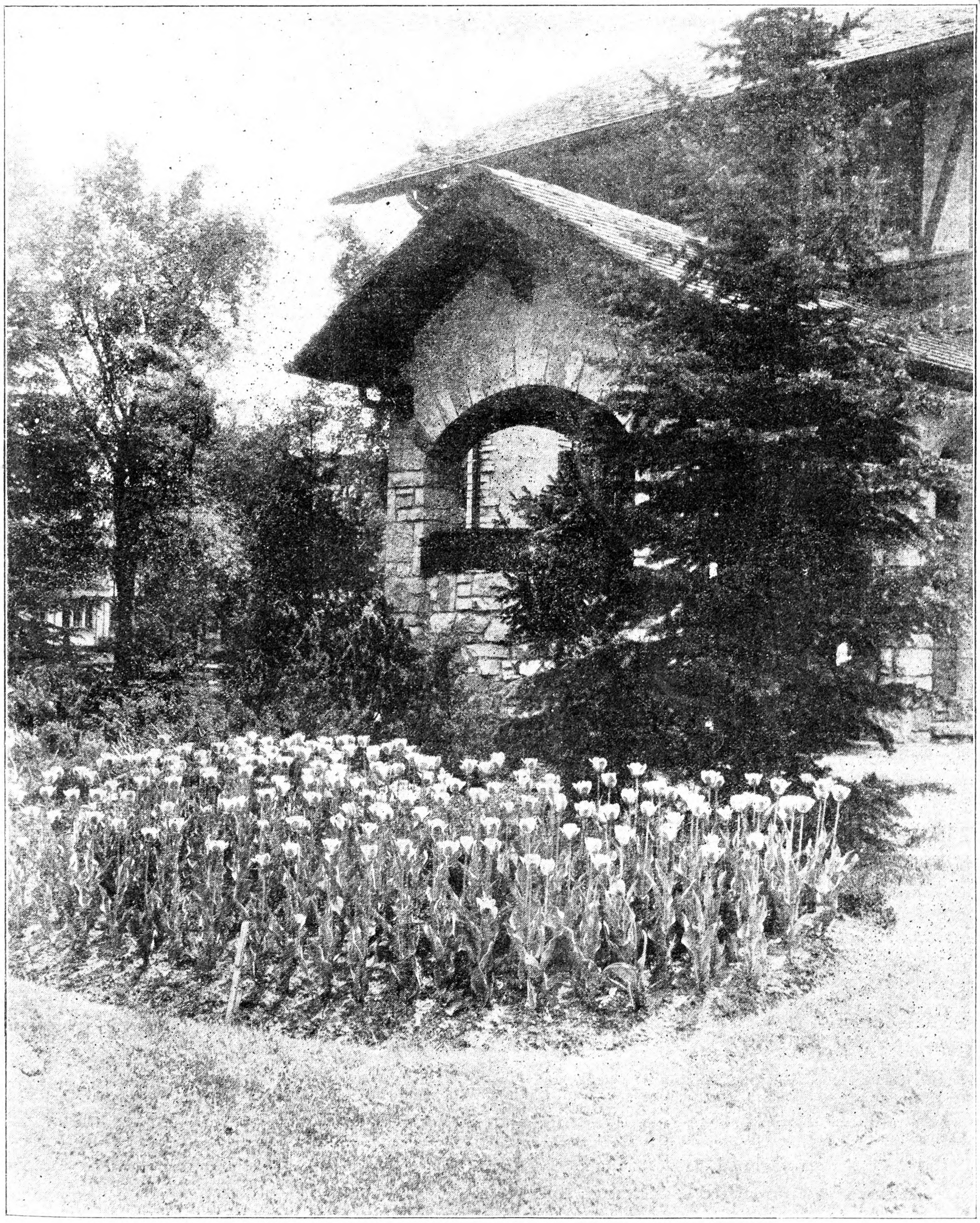


Late Tulips Make a Fine Display

Lessons from an Orchard Site Survey in the Carlot Counties of Pennsylvania

By R. H. Sudds

THREE years ago, about 40 representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and of the Agricultural Colleges of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania met at Winchester, Va., for the purpose of attempting to determine just what was wrong with the apple industry of the Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley region. At this meeting, it was decided that a survey of this area, with a view of determining the causes of success and failure during the previous five years, would be of great value, since this period had been a critical one in this region, and one in which only a very few orchards had made large financial returns.

This survey was made in 1926 by three of the four Valley States—Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Maryland did not choose to co-operate in this survey at this time. Approximately 500 different apple orchards comprising almost 15,000 acres of trees 15 years old or older were studied for the five-year period from 1921 to 1925. In Pennsylvania alone, 100 orchards, including 2,500 acres, were visited and inspected by members of the Departments of Agricultural Economics and Horticulture of the College in Adams, Franklin and Cumberland counties; the writer aiding in this survey in Adams and Franklin and conducting alone the work in Cumberland County. In this whole section of the State, the apple industry is still almost entirely on a carlot shipping basis. Care was taken to select orchards which would give an accurate cross-section of the regional situation, so that all sorts of orchards were included, ranging from excellent through indifferent to those which could only be classed as poor.

While the final summaries of this survey have been published by the United States Department of Agriculture as Technical Bulletin 54, entitled "Factors Influencing the Yield of Apples in the Cumberland-Shenandoah region of Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia," this article presents some of the striking points as seen by the writer. It would be well to point out here that most of these points will be found applicable in any orchard section of the country, even though they did have their origin within the confines of a more or less limited section.

It has seemed at times that there has been a tendency in eastern apple-growing to forget the necessity for securing yields in stressing the unquestioned importance of grade. The yield situation showed up in this survey even more unfavorably than was expected, although the information gathered in this respect in Pennsylvania at least was nearly always based on memory on the part of the grower. It seems as if most of our Pennsylvania carlot growers try to forget the past season and its memories in the hope the next season will deal more kindly with them.

Out of the total of nearly 500 orchards studied in the Cumberland-Shenandoah region that were at least 15 years old in 1926, the average yield for five years from 1921 through 1925 was secured from 441 blocks. Nearly 40 per cent of these averaged only one barrel or less per tree per year. Almost one-third of this 40 per cent yielded only a half barrel or less per tree per year. The average of the entire 441 blocks was but 1.2 barrels.

Under apple price conditions prevailing in the Valley during this five-year period, it is doubtful if this low yield was sufficient in most cases to do more than meet the running expenses of the orchard, and it is probable that all too many fell short of even this return. Slightly over 21 per cent of the 441 blocks had an annual tree yield of more than two barrels, and but 6 per cent yielded more than three barrels. While it is possible that conditions have improved to some extent in this region, the increase would probably make little change in these figures. Since the first few days of the survey indicated that low yields rather than low prices were primarily the chief cause of the failure in this section, it was decided to study in detail the conditions causing these low yields.

In every year of the five included, some damage was reported as due to freezing and frosts. This varied from practically a total loss in 1921 in some parts of the valley to minor losses in 1924 in a small proportion of the orchards. Nearly all the Pennsylvania growers remembered the big freeze of March, 1921, when about every orchard in Virginia and West Virginia suffered heavy damage and about three-fourths of those in the Pennsylvania survey were more or less injured. Accompanying the freezing temperature were high westerly winds, and orchards with good air drainage which were seldom subject to frost but which were exposed to the sweeping winds were severely injured in bud, some suffering a total loss of that year's crop. One grower in Adams Co., Pa., pulled through a full crop due to his luck or foresight in being located close in the lee slope of a somewhat horseshoe-shaped mountain which forced the cold wind to cross high above his orchard.

Temperature conditions in 1922 were again unfavorable, when about half of the orchards visited reported frost damage. In 1923 the loss from frost in Pennsylvania was almost negligible, but in the Shenandoah region, the losses were heavier than in 1922. This is explained, in part at least, by the fact that as one goes north 90 miles at the same elevation above sea level, or as one goes 400 feet higher up the mountain, trees generally blossom four days later. Before the blossoms open they are usually less liable to frost injury than at full bloom or later. With this in mind, it is not surprising that the damage from frost should be somewhat greater in the Shenandoah than in the Cumberland portion of this region, as the bloom nearly always occurs earlier in the former than in the latter.

In 1925 about one-fourth of the Pennsylvania orchards reported frost damage, and again the loss was slightly heavier in Virginia and West Virginia. Even in 1926, the year of this survey, when growth conditions were more than usually favorable, one of the Pennsylvania sections reported one-eighth of the orchards as suffering from frost damage. In other years than 1921, the study of weather damage was complicated by losses from freezing as well as from frost. A fellow member of the party inspected one large orchard in which these two types of damage were clearly illustrated. A severe freeze in late Winter, accompanied by a high wind, destroyed a considerable proportion of the blossom buds in the upper third of this orchard where the elevation was about 300 feet above the nearby valley. During the Spring, a heavy frost injured many blossoms in the lower third of the orchard where the land was only a few feet above the valley. Almost all of the fruit in this orchard for that year was borne by the trees fortunate enough to be standing in the central third belt.

It must not be supposed, however, that, just because an orchard is located on a hillside, it is free from frost, and likewise, because another orchard is in a valley, the latter must be unduly familiar with frost. The writer is reminded of one instance in which an orchard lying on a moderately sloping hillside was completely divided in the middle across the slope by a dense belt of high forest trees and undergrowth. Forest damage was severe for some distance above the belt, yet that part of the orchard below the woodlot had never been severely injured by the same agent. Natural frost pockets may also be found on sites averaging excellent so far as air drainage is concerned. Other sites on the relatively flat floors of the valleys were not necessarily subject to frost. There were several such orchards which one would class at first as undesirable for this reason, yet these blocks produced their fruit as regularly as their hillside rivals. However, these particular valley orchards were in reality provided with excellent air drainage; the land sloped gradually but consistently to points a mile or so away which were from 50 to 100 feet below them. This seemed to be all that was necessary to draw off the cold air. During a still night when frost is threatening, the air temperature 50 feet above the ground may be as much as 10 degrees warmer than that near the ground surface. When there is an opportunity for the air to move lower along a slope, this warm air takes its place. This warming effect is usually limited to not much more than 500 or 600 feet above the valley floor.

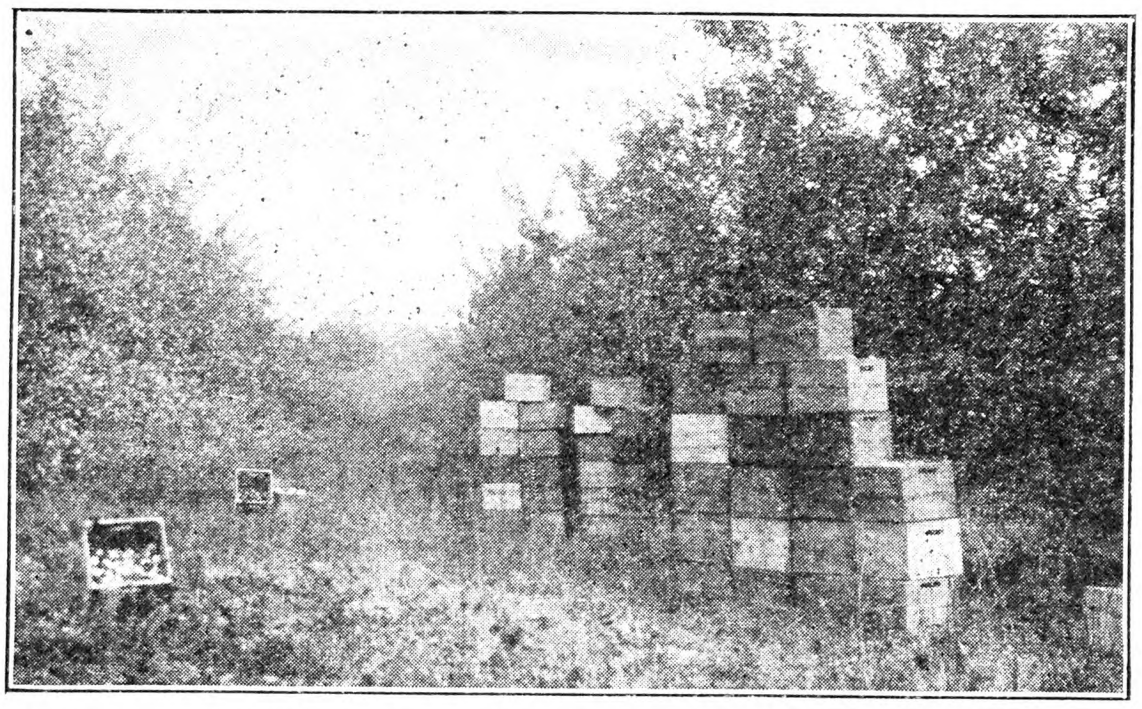
Some of the most unprofitable orchards studied had excellent air drainage due to their high elevation above the surrounding country, but were so exposed and windswept that their particular losses were due to Winter freezing. Outside of Winter freezing, these sites were handicapped in effecting spraying, as well as in many of the usual orchard operations. Loss of fruit because of wind whipping the branches at blossoming and fruit ripening times carried on the reduction of the crop still further. Since the prevailing wind in this region is westerly, orchards with an eastern exposure reported somewhat less loss in general for this five-year period.

It was noted that orchards exposed to the strong draft of cold air coming from mountain gaps were liable to suffer severe losses by freezing. The effect of this cold air stream was noted even as far as a mile from the mouth of the gap. Orchards just slightly out of the line of this cold draft were safe so far as this particular source of loss was concerned.

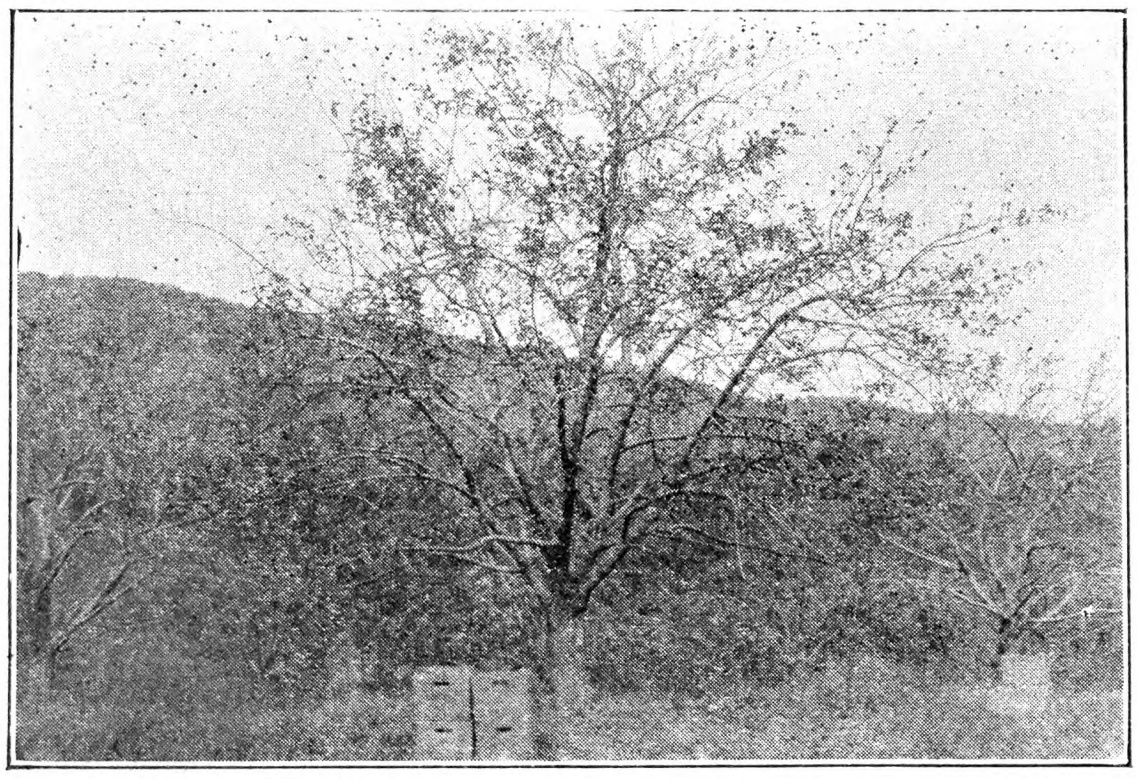
It was stated above that the condition of the blossoms during a frost was a very important factor in determining the degree of damage. A study made by the United States Weather Bureau in connection with this survey showed that if the period between February 7 and March 21 was abnormally warm, the chances were fairly good that the crop in that particular year would be below normal. The warm weather having started the buds, they were much more susceptible to frost injury. If, during this same period, the weather was colder than the average, the yield was usually good. This study of the weather damage left no doubt in the minds of those conducting the survey that effective elevation above the surrounding territory was one of the cardinal points of a successful orchard in this region. Because of poor air drainage or too great exposure, certain orchards will never be profitable over a considerable number of years. These poorly located orchards will seldom have a crop when apples are selling for attractive prices and will be very liable to produce their best in years when excessive production makes apples a slow moving commodity.

The soil factor is also of importance in the selection of orchard sites, although it had been almost totally neglected in some of these orchards. In an effort to provide the best air drainage possible, some rather poor land was planted—much of it being subject to severe washing. This condition may have resulted in severe gullying and loss of fertility either before or after the trees were planted. This lost fertility is hard to restore once the trees are established. While the members of the survey are not prepared to say off-hand that all orchard land must be of an unusually high grade, since some good orchards were situated on indifferent land, it is agreed that any reasonable effort spent in improving the soil, particularly before planting, is worth careful consideration, and that efforts should be made to maintain or build up the condition of the soil in the case of the established orchard. This may mean fertilizers, cover crops, an improved growth of grass in the sod orchard, or some other detail of orchard management, yet this phase must be improved in many of these poor orchards if they are to climb out of the red ink side of the ledger.

Many of the orchards reported damage from hail at some time during the years covered by the survey, and some suffered loss more than once. Those orchards located near mountain gaps seemed to suffer especially. There are probably other areas equally liable to damage because of topographic conditions, but to determine these would require a more intensive study than was possible at this time. Every fruit grower should note the extent of each hailstorm in his vicinity to determine the probable



Yield is secured in these particular Cumberland-Shenandoah York Imperial trees by fertilizing. Row at right is fertilized; row at left is unfed.



A York Imperial tree which barely equalled the low per tree average of the Cumberland-Shenandoah Valley region. This tree is partly defoliated by apple-cedar rust, as is Ben Davis row in background. This mountain orchard is on a good site, provided with excellent air drainage, and protected from strong west winds by the mountain in the rear. Removal of red cedars on the mountain and fertilizing are its chief needs.

danger of any site which he has in mind for future planting.

The writer and a member of the college staff conducted a similar survey in 1927 in York Co., Pa., just east of Adams, Franklin and Cumberland counties, studying about 30 orchards of the same types as were included the year before. This second survey had no effect on any of the conclusions resulting from the previous year, other than to strengthen the principal idea that yield is perhaps the greatest single factor in orchard success or failure under our conditions.

It will be noted that there has been no mention of the mentality of fruit growing or, in other words, proper pruning and spraying. While these need considerable improvement in many cases, defects of this nature can be corrected after the orchard is in bearing or else before. Likewise, other errors in management can usually be altered at any time. However, mistakes made in choosing the site are permanent and orchards which will not average more than one barrel per tree per year because of their site are hepeless under present conditions in spite of the best of care exercised in their management. To get a good yield requires a good orchard site.

Battery Brooding

By C. S. Platt

HATCHERYMEN have been quick to realize the advantages of battery brooding for holding surplus chicks, and practically every up-to-date hatchery is equipped with some type of a battery. Commercial poultrymen in many sections are also finding the battery a very convenient piece of equipment, and battery brooders have been used on many farms in New Jersey for the past two or three years. In most instances the plan is to keep the chicks in batteries for the first three or four weeks and then transfer them to brooder stoves, separating the cockerels and pullets at that time. A few more progressive individuals are carrying the birds for eight weeks in the batteries and then transferring the pullets to the range and the cockerels to the market as broilers. This latter plan eliminates the care of brooder stoves and simplifies brooding to a very marked extent.

The advantages of carrying on all of the brooder operations in the battery are quite numerous, as for instance the prevention of disease, the prevention of crowding and chilling, the prevention of toe-picking and tail-picking, the saving of fuel and equipment and last but not least, the saving of worry about the chicks. Battery chicks will almost take care of themselves, and years of experience are not necessary for the proper brooding of chicks under battery conditions.

One of the most important factors in battery management is the proper hardening off of the birds and their care for a few days after their removal from the battery. The practice at the New Jersey Experiment Station is to start the chicks at a temperature of about 95 degrees and then lower this five degrees each week until the chicks are kept at room temperature or from 65 to 75 degrees. They are maintained at this until seven or eight weeks of age when they are removed from the battery. The cockerels are kept in for a week or two longer, although after 10 weeks of age, they should be removed. If properly fed, Leghorn cockerels will average 1¾ or 2 lbs. at that age, and be in splendid shape for the market.

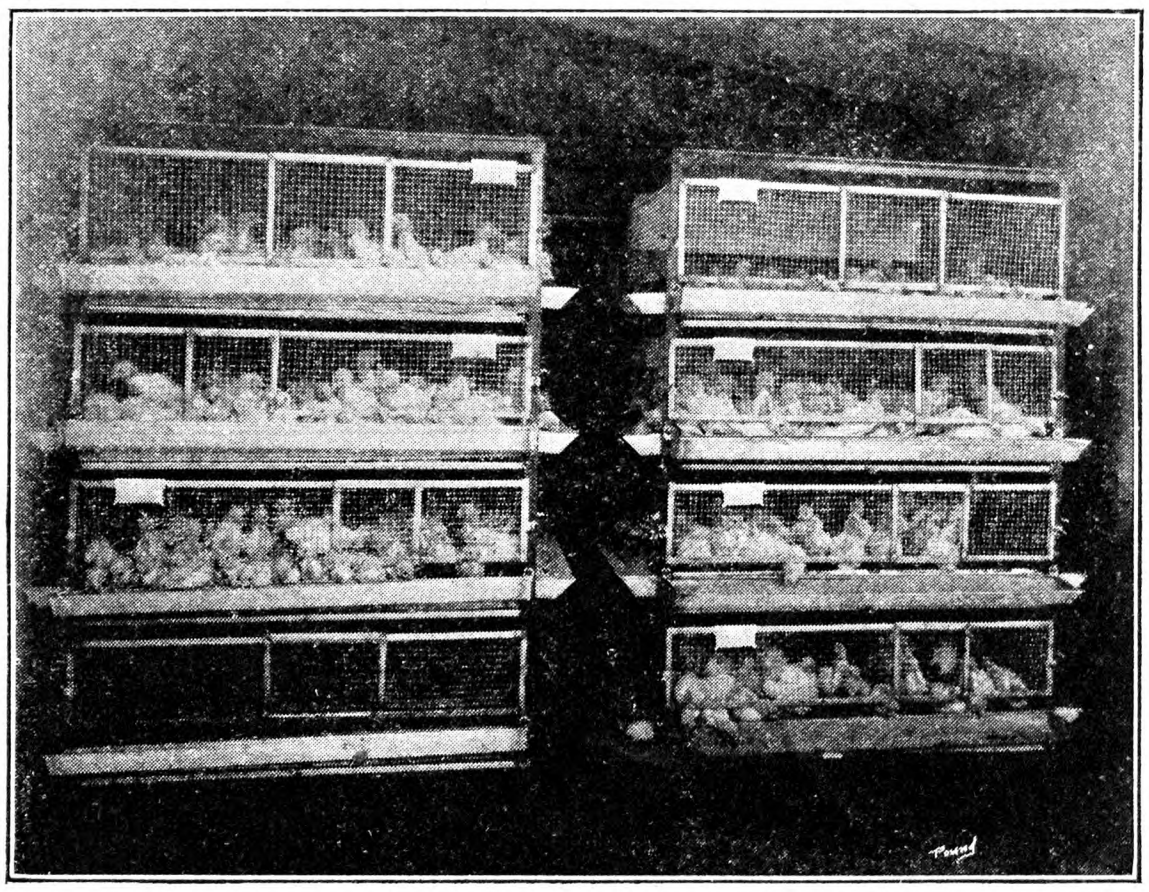
The hardening of the pullets is best accomplished in the type of battery shown in the illustration. This battery is heated by hot-water pipes located in the center. The desired temperature is maintained under the pipes, and the chicks have the choice of remaining there or coming out to the edge of the battery where the temperature is lower. This is in effect, hot and cold room brooding in miniature, and such brooding is fundamentally sound. The battery should be kept in a room free of draughts but easily ventilated. Aside from those two requirements the room may be the cellar of the house, the basement of the barn, an old garage or even an end of a laying-house. The important thing is the temperature under the pipes. If the temperature is correct there the room temperature will take care of itself.

Aside from the problem of heat there is very little to do in the management of chicks in batteries. One essential feature is to keep the room relatively dark. If this is not done, the habit of tail-picking will develop and a heavy mortality is quite likely to occur. Cleaning should be a daily chore as well as the filling of the feed and water pans. Feeding may start as soon as the chicks are removed from the incubator. This may seem peculiar in view of past recommendations to withhold feed from chicks but the feed is on the outside of the cage and the chicks consume very little until they really become hungry and start to look for something to eat. As soon as they feel the need for nourishment, they will search until the food is found.

The feeding of battery chicks is without doubt the easiest part of the entire system. An all-mash ration is used and it does not have to be supplemented with green food, grain, oyster shell, or grit. The following mixture will give good results: 50 lbs. ground yellow corn, 10 lbs. wheat bran, 10 lbs. flour middlings, 10 lbs. pinhead oats, 10 lbs. meat scrap (50 per cent protein), 5 lbs. dried skim-milk, 3 lbs. steamed bonemeal, 1 lb. salt, 1 lb. cod-liver oil.

This is given to the chicks at the start and is always kept before them. When the pullets are transferred to the range, regular grain and mash growing rations are used and grit and green food provided. The broilers never receive any hard grain. Their ration is improved after the sixth week by the addition of 10 per cent of dried skim-milk.

Batteries are new, but their possibilities loom large. The early January hatched pullets at the New Jersey Experiment Station came through in fine shape, and the broilers were shipped from the battery directly to the New York market. Leghorn broilers brought from 45 to 52 cents a pound, live weight. These figures indicate the quality of the birds. Batteries are proving their worth where they are handled properly, and there seems to be little doubt about their future.



A Battery Brooder in Operation. Fig. 345

Cost of Growing Potatoes

WHAT does it cost to raise potatoes? Every grower has an estimate. He knows what his cash expenditures amount to, but his estimates of the other costs are less definite. For the purpose of obtaining definite figures, a survey was made in Steuben Co., N. Y., last Winter by the local Farm Bureau and the State college. Information was obtained from 49 growers in a dozen communities. No attempt was made to select farms. The records may or may not be average costs. Some good producing farms were included, and records were also obtained on farms that had low yields. The total area of potatoes on the 49 farms was 663 acres.

The average cost of growing an acre of potatoes and putting them in storage was $105.31. Man labor represents 30 per cent of the total, being 79 hours at 40 cents an hour. This is approximately eight 10-hour days. Ninety-four hours of horse labor was required, at 17½ cents an hour. The use of equipment was charged at the rate of 10 cents an hour for horse-drawn implements and the use of tractors was charged at $1 an hour.

Man, horse, equipment and tractor costs represent 56 per cent or about one-half of the total cost of production. The cost varied greatly on different farms. The lowest cost per acre was $60.87, and the highest $165.47. The cost per bushel varied from 34 cents to $1.50.

The average yield of the seven men who had costs below 50 cents was 234 bushels and the eight men whose costs were 84 cents had an average yield of only 106 bushels, or one-half of the low-cost group. The survey showed that the most important single factor affecting cost per bushel was yield per acre.

Five of the 49 growers did not spray or dust their crops. Two of these five did not treat their seed. The man who had the lowest yield per acre (41 bushels), neither treated his seed nor sprayed or dusted; he had a cost per bushel of $1.50, the highest of the 49 growers.

The average grower used 536 lbs. of fertilizer costing $9.36, but 18 men used less than $6 worth of fertilizer per acre. Their yield was 152 bushels per acre, while 14 men who spent over $12.50 per acre for fertilizer had a yield of 201 bushels.

Man labor is the largest single item of cost in producing potatoes. On the 49 Steuben County farms it represented 30 per cent of the total cost. The average grower used 79 hours of man labor per acre, but 15 men used less than 70 hours and 14 men 90 or more per acre. The 14 men who used over 89 hours per acre had a cost of 13 cents per bushel more than their neighbors who used less than 70 hours per acre. The most important factor affecting the amount of labor used per acre was whether a man had a sufficiently large acreage to make efficient use of labor. It didn't take the men with over 15 acres any more time to go to town after spray material than it did those with the smaller acreages, and no longer on the larger acreages to get the sprayer or duster ready than it did the other men having fewer acres to spray. The men with over 15 acres had a yield of 183 bushels or 11 bushels more than the smaller acreage group, and produced their crop at a cost of eight cents less per bushel.

Sixty-six growers in Steuben County are keeping cost of production records on potatoes this year which will be summarized at the end of the shipping season. These records will afford information on this interesting subject. WM. S. STEMPFLE.

Steuben Co., N. Y.

Another Farm Lily Pond

A CONCRETE lily pond with goldfish in it is the latest addition to our lawn. We have lots of different flowers, shrubbery and evergreens, but the greatest attraction is the concrete pond of fishes. We had the goldfish in it up to real cold weather, when we took them out and put them in a bowl on a table in the house. We had different varieties in the pond. We caught a few suckers, a few minnows and a few sunfish, and put them with the goldfish, and they seemed happy, together. We had only a few goldfish, so we bought some more small goldfish and put them in and soon some were missing and before long we saw the big ones eat the little ones. It is best to have only about one size.

This pond is about eight feet in diameter at the top and about 2½ ft. deep in the center. The sides are about six inches thick and slant in toward the center at the bottom. The top is about eight inches higher than the lawn. The bottom of this pond is filled with earth about 10 inches, and on top of this is about two inches of clean sand. In the center we planted a water lily and around the edge we planted about half a dozen bulrushes. We partly drained the pond weekly and put fresh water in with a hose, and the fish seemed to thrive.

Another attraction in our lawn is a hollow log with two mounted young skunks and a hawk in it. The skunks and hawk I purchased at an auction sale for a few cents. This log is hollow, about 20 inches in diameter and about four feet long, with the outer end boarded shut so as to make it dark. This log is so hidden in the shrubbery that only the open end is partly exposed and presents a real natural appearance. These skunks are in already about ten years and at first they looked so natural that many thought at first sight that they were really alive. The hawk is in a year now and is so set that it looks as though he had caught one of these skunks.

Berks Co., Pa. C. R. BASHORE.

Price for Cut Flowers at Roadside Stand

THERE seems to be a continued interest in flowers for a money crop among THE R. N.-Y. readers, and to help many who are just beginning in this pleasant and profitable work, it seemed as though others would be glad to hear what we charge for our flowers, and how large to make the bouquets. To choose the many flowers suitable for this purpose requires both experience and observation, before branching out too heavily.

Among the annuals, which may be sown early in the Spring or started in cold frames, hotbeds, or greenhouse, and which are most useful to us are snapdragons, first of all for popularity, almost all shades and heights. Sweet peas next, I think; the orchid-flowering varieties, pink, white and lavender, being our best sellers, although we do have a steady and fair call for mixed. The ordinary varieties of sweet peas are "ordinary," and will not bring a decent price for the labor involved with a good class of trade. The other annuals are fillers and make good mixed bouquets. They are: Nigella, marigolds, poppies, Asters, Calendula, Matricaria, Chrysanthemum, Phlox Drummondi, Gilia, strawflowers, Chinese forget-me-nots or Cynoglossum, Cosmos, Centaurea, candytuft, larkspur, Arctotis, Anchusa, Calliopsis, pinks, Didiscus, Petunias, Scabiosa, Salpiglossis, (these last two are also very popular), stocks, and a long list of others. These will give you every color that you could want.

As for prices, the most interesting part to most of us, we have always got 50 cents a bunch for sweet peas, with 50 stems in a bouquet. We use Gypsophila, love-in-a-mist, and even milkweed, when other greenery is scarce with our sweet peas, and wrap them in a wax paper, green or white. These are very effective and a sale nearly always follows if a good-looking basket is filled with them, and the salesman can see the lady of the house. The fragrance and delicate colorings, with the frosty paper and green fern is almost too much for a flower-lover to pass by. For the other annuals the usual price is 50 cents also. But these flowers we make into bouquets about 15 or 18 inches in diameter, when held tightly at the base of the stems and allowed to droop naturally. Of course the combinations are numberless, and some lovely effects can be had with a little practice.

Use Nigella and yellow snapdragon with a little Gypsophila and see what a beautiful thing you have. The perennial Gypsophila is practically indispensable to the grower of cut flowers. We use it with nearly everything. It is also necessary to have several plantings of annual baby's-breath if you are to have the lovely airy grace of this flower to give your bouquets a dainty look. Mullein pinks (Agrostemma), with Delphinium and baby's-breath is a good way to use that rather difficult cerise color of the pinks.

The prices for Gladioli, Dahlias, tulips and the other bulbous plants are rather more complicated to decide. This is the first year that we have had either Gladioli or Dahlias, but an acquaintance of mine who runs a roadside flower stand prices hers at $1 per dozen and up, depending on the value of the bulb. Her glads are always of the finest quality and colors, and she is an adept at arranging. We have always had $1 per dozen for tulips at Memorial Day, but have sold them at 75c when they

were too early or late. It is not possible to make a set price for these things, as the quality, demand and circumstances have so much to do with it.

Usually folks who can afford to buy flowers can also afford to pay a fair price, and we generally charge that sort of price. But if someone not so well off desires them, we have a price for them, and charge the difference to good will.

I should think a fair price for Dahlias would be about 75 cents a dozen for the more ordinary kinds, with better prices for the choicer varieties. I consider that only the small pompons and single ones are desirable for a cut flower, but there are many others who consider the large show Dahlias much more desirable.

As for the perennials, their prices are varied also. The florists in this vicinity get $1.50 a dozen for Delphiniums, but we have never charged over 75 cents, although our Delphiniums were about as choice as any grown around here. Canterbury bells and foxglove are in much the same class, but the smaller perennials such as Gaillardia, Achillea, Anthemis, Sweet William, Aquilegia, Pyrethrum, Iberis, etc., we make into bouquets about the same as the annuals. To those new to this game, Statice is another filler, much like Gypsophila in effect, that is rather neglected by most amateur growers.

This lady acquaintance of mine who has the flower stand is very artistic, and very earnest in the work she has chosen. She studies all Winter at anything that may have a bearing on her work, such as funeral designs, wedding decorations and bouquets, latest points on annual growing, etc. She has told me that she doubles her business each year, and she has been at it now for about six years. She makes beautiful baskets over vases and globes and pottery, and all these things make her flower shop so much more inviting.

There are so many possibilities in this work, especially for women, and men who perhaps are not well or strong enough for more exacting labor. We only scratch the surface of it, as we have not the time to go too deeply into too many side lines. MRS. R. A. B.

Maine.

A Maine Boy's Pig Project

Last Spring "Bob" Schoppe, Auburn, Me., son of W. F. Schoppe, former poultry instructor at the University of Montana, wanted to be in club work but no club was near. He appealed to County Agent C. L. Eastman and a way was found. A man interested in boys bought two pigs for Bob, taking a promissory note, and the boy took the pigs.

There was a White Chester and a Berkshire, both likely pigs, five weeks old. Early in their career Bob named the pigs, because they got out of the pen often and he had to chase them, Herb and Al, as they both "liked to run."

Carrying on the project, just as the 4-H club requires it, report was made to the County Agent, account turned in, and Bob attended the county conference at Auburn. One pig that weighed 221 lbs. he sold for 12½ cents a pound. Besides the pay for all the grain the pig ate Bob made about $5. The other pig he did better on because he had it cut up and sold much of it at retail. The customers were very much pleased to get some good country pork at a reasonable price.

Here is an interesting angle to the pig story. At the left is Bob and the pig named Herb. Bob weighed then about 90 pounds; the pig weighed about 20 pounds. At the right is the same boy and the same pig six months later. Bob cannot lift him now. The pig weighed over 250 pounds and the boy weighed about 115 pounds. They both had all they wanted to eat all Summer. Why did the pig weigh so much more than the boy? V. W. CANHAM.

Neighborhood Projects in Beauty

Sometimes as we drive over the countryside, we cannot help but wonder why it is that we so seldom see shrubs and flowers adorning school yards, church lawns and rural cemeteries. What a difference they would make in the appearance of these places, and they would certainly prove an asset of much value to any community. A well-planted, beautiful school lawn would undoubtedly do much to attract the right kind of teacher to a school, and it would make a lasting impression for good citizenship on the young people who attend it.

I have in mind one school plant that might well serve as a model for any community. There are wide-spreading shade trees in front of a trim, well-painted building. Flowering shrubs are planted around the schoolhouse, to soften the outline and hide the bare foundations. At different places on the grounds are clumps of the hardier shrubs, such as lilac and Hydrangea, and, in season, Iris and Phlox add their gay note of color. On one side is play apparatus for the little children, and on the other side of the lot is a good-sized area for ball playing. By being thus separated the small children are not in danger of being struck by a ball or knocked down by a runner. Undoubtedly most parents would rather have their children attend such a school than the kind we usually see; the grounds bare of anything except, perhaps, a huge pile of ashes that increases as the school year wanes. Often these grounds are so small that the children must play on the road or trespass on neighboring fields that are a bone of contention between the owner and the boys, with the distracted teacher attempting to adjust matters between the two. We can scarcely wonder that pupils who attend such a school cut and deface the building, and, lacking an outlet for their physical energies, either quarrel or form unhealthily quiet little groups. As a first step in many localities, some extra ground for play should be acquired, and later start a beautifying project.

As for the church and cemetery, they surely are worthy of any adornment we can give them, and like everything else on which we spend time and effort, they will become all the dearer to us because of it. A rural church is a pleasant sight indeed, when its grounds are full of blossoming plants and shrubs and its grass plot as carefully tended as any of the well-kept surrounding farm homes. Perhaps because we see one of this kind so seldom, we are all the more charmed by those that invite church attendance by their beautiful exteriors. Centuries ago the wonderful cathedrals of the Old World were built to give expression to the religious sentiment of the times. While we of today may not care for so much pomp and magnificence, we can see that our places of worship do not shame us by their bare and desolate appearance.

It is a most encouraging sign that we do not see as many neglected cemeteries as formerly, but there is still room for improvement. Who that has a loved one sleeping in one of these quiet cities of the dead, but feels a pang when he sees any such place choked with weeds and briers, and lying utterly neglected? There is something about a beautiful cemetery that brings peace and healing to sorrowing hearts. The Universal Sentence seems less harsh, grief less poignant in such a place.

In any community where these neighborhood spots have been neglected, one interested family can create a sentiment for improvement. Later, cemetery associations, Parent-Teacher organizations, and church societies may be formed to carry on the work. Planting these grounds should be the opportunity for a community get-together and picnic. The boys and girls of the locality should be allowed to participate in the affair, especially when the school grounds are being improved. They may perform more valiantly at the picnic table than at the actual work of planting, but they will feel that they have had a part in the work. And if they have helped to beautify their school yard you can depend on it that they will not destroy it later. After some years' experience in teaching boys and girls, I know that you can create in children a pride in their school that will prevent them from defacing school property, or doing aught to bring down reproach on their school. There will be an "esprit de corps" among school children, as well as among soldiers, if there has been care to develop it.

The work of planting can be done in either the Spring or Fall. For school yards, Fall might be the better time for planting, as the shrubs and plants could then be watered and cared for from day to day as needed.

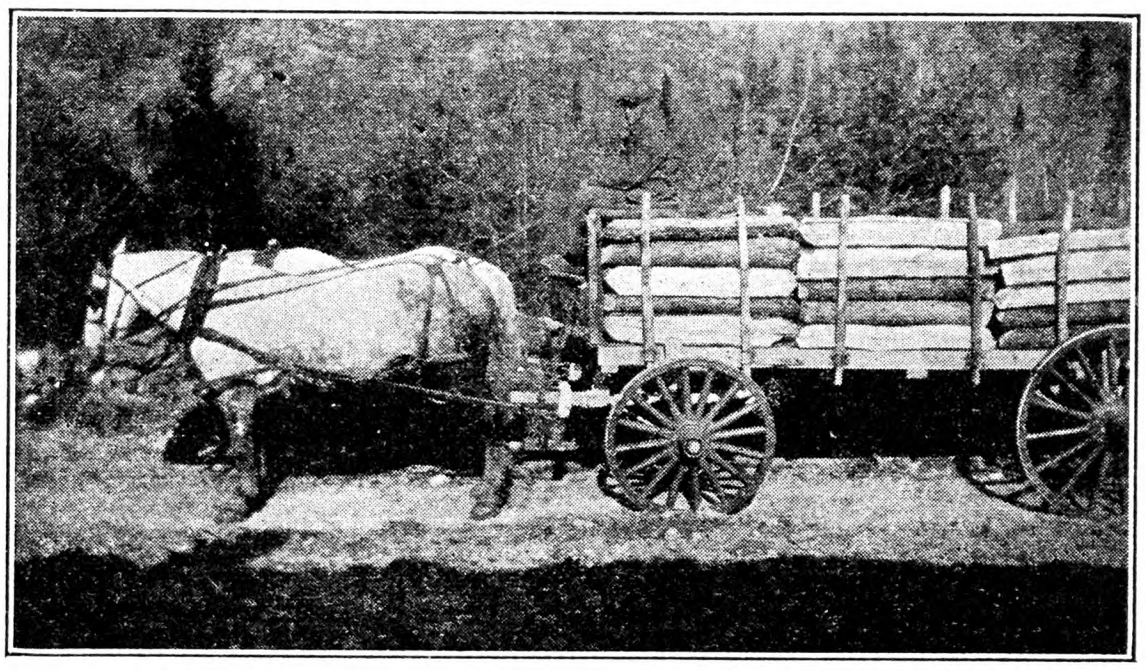
It need not cost much to make these neglected spots beautiful, for beauty of this kind is not costly. Nature is lavish with it. If there is no one in the community willing to donate some of the surplus plants that spring up around their flowering shrubs, do not despise the wild plants of the vicinity, that are free to all. Sumac, elder, winter-berry, dogwood and Rhododendron are unrivaled for beauty by any cultivated shrubs, and with the exception of the last named are remarkably easy to grow. Rhododendron requires acid soil and partial shade. In fact, in planting any wild shrub the kind of soil in which it is found growing should be duplicated if possible. A quantity of the soil should be transplanted with the plant, and the growing conditions of the plants noted, whether they have been growing in sun or shade. Where a group of people are working together someone may need to be reminded that it is most important that roots are not allowed to dry out in the process of transplanting. The plants should be dug with as much soil as possible, and the roots then wrapped in wet burlap or old carpet until they can be planted. With these precautions observed there should be little trouble in having the plants grow and flourish. Whether wild or cultivated plants are used they should be perfectly hardy varieties.

Virginia creeper, bittersweet, and even wild cucumber are hardy vines growing wild that are very effective. Ferns, wild tiger lilies, and wild roses add interest and beauty and can be depended on to grow and blossom with almost no care. Native evergreens are beautiful mixed with the deciduous shrubs and trees. They make a good screen for out-buildings or can be used as a wind-break. If cultivated plants are used, those that have proved themselves best for the locality are, of course, the only suitable ones for the purpose. A green carpet of sod will add much to cemetery, church or school lawn, and should not be neglected in the beautifying project. Just a tiny plot of grass in front of the school building will add much to its appearance, if a large space cannot be had for the purpose, owing to the need of play space.

No matter how little may be accomplished at first in this sort of improvement, it will bring untold satisfaction to those who frequent these places. Even a little beauty creates a desire for more. Cash dividends may not accrue from such work, but there will be others as satisfying and more lasting.

Pennsylvania. ELLEN JOHNSTON.

Early in the Season—and Later



This is the cordwood outfit and well-kept horses of Mr. Joe Lavigne of Dutchess Co., N. Y.—good horses and good wood.

Girls to Raise Pigs

With another farm girl I am interested in developing some kind of business, so that we can have some responsibility and maybe make money. We don't care much about poultry. We have decided to raise pigs. We realize that they have got to be kept under sanitary conditions. We can get all our slop from hotels and restaurants in a city not far from us. This should be cheap feed. We intend to get 200 pigs and build 10 huts, with plenty of straw to keep them warm. Is this scheme practicable? What breed do you suggest? Spring pigs being dear, we think it wise to buy pigs in December or early January and baby them through the cold days. Is this wise? Where should we market our pigs? S. & E. L.

Monmouth Co., N. J.

Money can be made in raising pigs on garbage, but, as in every other business, there are certain principles that are fundamental to success. In garbage feeding, the cause of greatest losses is disease, resulting from the garbage itself or from unsanitary conditions due to poor management. The most important disease is hog cholera. It is transmitted from the western hog lot to the garbage-fed hogs through pork and ham trimmings in the garbage. Years ago this trouble was averted by thorough cooking of garbage. There are objections, however, to cooking garbage. First, the labor and fuel make it an expensive process. Second, cooked garbage has not so high a feeding value as raw garbage. Third, pork raised entirely on cooked garbage is not apt to be of first quality as to color and texture, and is disposed to shrink more. Finally, where garbage is collected from many sources, there is always the possibility of substances poisonous to pigs getting in it. If the garbage is fed raw, the pigs will almost always sort out and leave anything that is harmful to them. With the material all cooked together, this is impossible, and trouble may result.

Hog cholera may be controlled by the single or simultaneous method of inoculation. Which one to use depends somewhat on conditions. The single treatment, which is much the cheaper, involves the use of the protective serum only. It gives apparent immunity for four weeks or more. If hog cholera breaks out in the herd or exposure has taken place, or if the pigs are near the end of the fattening period, this method is suggested. At the New Jersey Experiment Station a herd of over 100 head of market hogs is protected each year by the single treatment. However, if there is no cholera present, and to dispose of the menace, it will be safe to have pigs, after they are 12 weeks old, given the simultaneous treatment by a competent veterinarian. Some garbage feeders in New Jersey have claimed that hemorrhagic septicemia has caused considerable losses among young pigs. They also claim to have controlled outbreaks by the use of hemorrhagic septicemia serum.

Another factor that must be kept in mind is thorough sanitation. If garbage is fed on the ground, the soil soon becomes foul, and there is an excellent chance for necrotic enteritis and other dangerous diseases of the digestive tract to develop. The best method by which to avoid this difficulty is feeding the pigs on a concrete floor. The garbage is dumped on the floor and the pigs turned in and allowed to eat their fill; after which they are turned back into their pens. After this, any material left on the floor, which may be kept at a minimum by regulating the amount fed, is cleaned up and put on a compost heap with some material like land plaster spread over it each day to deodorize it and to preserve fertility. Later the compost may be spread on land and turned under as a manure. If water is available, the concrete floor should be washed down.

Raw garbage makes an excellent feed for swine, especially during the Summer and Fall months when it contains a great deal of green material. Chemical analyses made of the garbage from a large institution by the New Jersey Experiment Station in an experiment conducted in 1918 showed that it contained all the materials that a pig needed, with protein in excess. While it is generally stated that it takes 40 lbs. of garbage to make a pound of pork, or that 8 lbs. of garbage equals a pound of grain, in this experiment 22.4 lbs. of the raw garbage made a pound of pork, replacing 4.06 lbs. of grain. Garbage should be fed as fresh as possible. If it is allowed to stand around several days, especially in warm weather, it may prove dangerous to the pigs, besides making offensive odors about the premises.

There is no best breed of pigs for garbage feeding. Duroc-Jerseys, Poland-Chinas, Chester Whites, Berkshires, Hampshires or crossbreds may be used. The most important consideration is that the pigs be strong and vigorous, and have that conformation that makes the most pork out of the least feed.

There are generally good markets for pork in New Jersey, especially in the early Fall and late Winter or early Spring. If one has prime stock that will dress from 140 to 160 lbs. it is not usually difficult to get premium prices in such cities as Trenton, Camden or Newark. It is usually better to sell alive and as close at home as is possible, to avoid the shrinkage that occurs in shipping longer distances. F. G. HELYAR.

Rutgers University.

Garden Notes and Other Activities

Since reading of the other garden club activities, I thought perhaps you would like to know what our garden club does. The membership dues are one dollar a year, we meet on the third Saturday of each month, and have some jolly times. During the Winter months the club programs are made up almost entirely of lectures by anyone who may have a special knowledge. We try to draw our talent from our own town whenever possible, as it seems a little more loyal. We have had talks on garden furniture, rock gardens, rose gardens, growing annuals and perennials, care of trees, catalog talks, etc. We hold two flower shows each year, one in June when the perennials are at their best, and one in the early Fall to show our collections of Fall Asters, Phlox, Gladiolus and the other late Summer flowers.

Our garden club has furnished the funds for planting around a new memorial building, around the library and has also put several good books on gardening into the local public library. During the Summer months we usually have several invitations to visit lovely estates, unique gardens of all sorts, and plan excursions to gardens anywhere within the area of 20 miles. The club members are all very generous with their cars and there is always transportation furnished for all who may want to go.

One talk on rock gardens we found most enlightening. We had considered rock gardens a little above most of us, thinking if we had no ledges in our backyards, and no extra money to bring them there, that we should have to go without them, but our speaker showed us otherwise. A rustic bird-bath made just the setting for a few large stones, to be interplanted with some of these lovely creeping perennials. Also the suggestion was made that our perennial border might be finished by an edging of stones set in irregularly and planted in the same way. Another idea was to set stones in along our paths and plant them with Sedums and alpines.

I have had such a busy Winter and Spring. Between my money-making work of typewriting and trying to make some braided and hooked rugs for our new colonial cottage, a session with the influenza, followed by the measles, my church work and social activities, I have found myself literally swamped with work.

Our little church which is taken care of by a minister from the city church, is one of the finest examples of which I have any knowledge. There are only 15 or 20 members, but many supporters. We can afford to pay a minister $300 a year for preaching once a week on Sunday afternoon, also to keep our church in excellent repair, our bills are always paid, and we feel justly proud I think of our whole community. Everybody is so willing to help with anything we undertake that there is real joy in doing things.

There is a Good Templars' hall and lodge in the neighborhood and the same folks belong to the lodge with many others. The church may hire the hall for a nominal sum for any good times we may wish to have, and the spirit of cooperation is something which is often spoken of by visitors.

We have what we call a sewing circle, where there is more talking and laughter than sewing, which meets twice a month from the first of October to the first of June. This section of our community sees to it that there are no cases of real want which are not remedied in some way, takes care of visiting sick folks, and remembers to send flowers and sunshine baskets whenever they might brighten some life. Altogether we think our community quite all right, with only enough faults to keep folks interested and busy.

A social which the church is to have soon may be of interest, to some who may wonder what they will have for an entertainment when on such a committee. There is quite a varied program, which is handled entirely by the junior girls' Sunday school class. They are holding what they call a fashion show. The first thing on their program was a reading by one of the girls dressed in a simple white dress, made of cheesecloth, made very short-waisted and long in the skirt to represent the Greek style of dress. This was followed by an aesthetic dance which the girls learned in their physical culture at school. The girls were dressed in these same white dresses. Then we had a short one-scene play in which three girls were dressed as Puritans, and with some old furniture and braided rugs and a spinning wheel was made to look quite realistic. The next scene was a moonlight scene. A girl dressed in a Spanish shawl, with black mantilla and fan was sung to by another girl dressed as a Spanish youth, who played the mandolin. This scene was very pretty and effective.

In the next scene two girls were dressed as colonial dames with powdered hair and appropriate dresses and two other girls with wigs and swallow-tail coats and knee breeches, and together they danced the minuet on the stage. The next scene was, I think, the best of all. One of the girls who looks like an original of the cameos was dressed in an old dress, authentic, and bonnet to match, with lovely lace collar. One of the girl-boys of the minuet came on to the stage with her and sung, "I Love You truly," with very good gestures accompanying. It was just the sweetest thing I have seen either on professional or amateur stage.

The next part was two girls dressed in the wrapper dress of the 80's who sang, "Darling Nelly Gray," and as soon as they had finished two more girls gave an exhibition in modern dress of some short skit they had seen somewhere else. Then followed the parade of Colonial Dames, Puritan, costumes of 1810, bustle, hoop-skirt ,and wrapper dresses, and so on down to about 1914.

As soon as this was finished the same girls came on as modern girls, showing all phases of modern clothes. One in coat and hat, one in ensemble, one afternoon dress, two evening dresses, one negligee, and one in beach pajamas, and finally a girl dressed as a bride made up the final scene. It was well worth the admission price, and everyone seemed to enjoy it.

I am sure there must be other country neighborhoods like ours, and it seems to me that nothing could be of more pleasure to us than to hear of their activities.

MRS. R. A. B.

The Sensitive Plant

One of the most interesting subjects which the amateur gardener can raise from seed and grow in his own greenhouse, or even in a window, is the sensitive plant, known to botanists and sold by seedsmen under the name Mimosa pudica. It is a native of Brazil, but is now found growing abundantly in most warm countries. The plant is of slender habit, and the gracefully divided foliage possesses all the delicacy of a fern frond, but the most surprising thing is that so soon as a leaf is touched, or if only gently blown upon, the petiole or leaf stem immediately drops, and the individual leaflets comprising the leaf close tightly together in a most entertaining fashion. After a lapse of perhaps 15 or 20 minutes the leaf slowly regains its former position, but upon being irritated will immediately close up again. This characteristic has earned for Mimosa pudica the names "sensitive plant" and "humble plant."

The seed may be sown any time during the Spring or early Summer in a well-drained pot or pan containing a light sandy soil. Thoroughly water the soil before the seed is sown and cover very lightly either with finely sifted soil or with clean sand. Place a sheet of glass and a piece of paper over the top of the receptacle and examine every day until the seedlings peep through, when the glass and paper may be removed and the pot placed in a light position. A temperature of 60° F. suits the sensitive plant admirably. Never allow the soil to become dry, but at the same time avoid a mudlike condition. When the young plants have made three or four leaves carefully transplant them singly into 2½-inch pots without breaking the roots. For this and subsequent pottings use a nice light soil containing an abundance of sand and humus and perhaps a little bonemeal. As the pots become filled with roots the plants must be transplanted into the next size until they are finally in pots of 5-in. diameter. Always pay strict attention to the matter of watering, for if allowed to suffer for lack of moisture the leaves quickly turn yellow.

When a greenhouse is not available it is better to defer starting the seed until mid-April, but given the protection afforded by a greenhouse a sowing may be made in February or March, to be followed by a later batch.

In late Summer the sensitive plant produces its globular pink flowers, which, although not particularly showy, form an added attraction to this remarkable plant.

New York. T. H. EVERETT.

A Russian Horticultural Worker

For about 50 years Ivan V. Michurin carried on experiments in the breeding of various fruits and vegetables suited to the climate of Northern Russia. His father and grandfather had both been engaged in fruit growing, so that his interest in the matter was quite natural. By hybridizing and selection he succeeded in developing over 100 new varieties of fruit and other plants.

The work was done on a sufficiently large scale to show its commercial possibilities. In 1923 the Soviet government arranged to take over Michurin's nursery and make it a public educational place, where those who wished to study fruit growing might go and see what was being done and how these trees were propagated and planted. The great object of this work was to encourage the peasant population of Russia to raise more fruit for their home consumption, as this was decidedly lacking over a large part of the country.

In order to show what could be done in this matter to the large numbers of Russian people who were unable to go to this demonstration place and see the work, the government scientists made extensive collection of films showing all of the processes of this practical and scientific plant breeding and propagating work. These films have been brought to this country for the benefit of those who are interested in seeing the work done in that country. A showing of this film was made not long ago in New York and we had the opportunity of seeing it. The details of all of this nursery work were caught by the camera so well that the film as a whole is very striking.

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Spring at Wyndhurst

How the wrens did sing and fuss all the afternoon while I was painting chairs on the brick porch! The air was filled with voices of the wrens and the robins and many others. Last Spring a pair of wrens made their nest in the bottom of a tin can which was hanging in the toolhouse. How those babies ever got out to learn to fly I could not see. There are so many robins' nests near the house these days, one in the honeysuckle at the end of the porch where I was working. At first she did not like me to come near, but now she does not seem to mind as I pass back and forth.

The chairs are almost finished with their new Summer dresses, some in French gray and the rest dark green. I like to do this kind of work in the Winter, so that I am sure the paint is dry before time to use them, but I did not get it done this year. I don't want any one at Wyndhurst to have the experience I once had. Mother and I went to a W.C.T.U. meeting at a neighbor's. The meeting was held out under the trees, and all was fine till I got up at the end of the meeting, when I found that my dress was now a nice deep shade of green just like the chair. I would hate to say how many hours of elbow grease, an old toothbrush and oil it took to get that dress so I could put it on again.

For almost the first time in my life I have finished my sewing for the Summer. Since Christmas I have made 11 dresses as well as slips and other things. A few days of tonsilitis last week and so off from things about the house resulted in the end of the sewing.

Just at the present time Wyndhurst is much troubled with rats. They seem to be everywhere. The Man of All Work mourns the loss of 20 baby chicks. Teck got a big fellow the other day, but they seem to know that Ike is not here to bother them. Many a rat did he bring in, and he kept it up just as long as he was able. We have tried a trap. The rats seem to think it the one thing they must not go near. We mixed them up a nice dish of "squills," but as far as I can see they think it a Spring tonic. I fear we will all be carried off one of these days.

Plays are still on hand. Now it is "June Time" to be put on in June at the strawberry festival which the Grange gives each year. We, that is, the Grange, took part in a new community activity last month. This was a drama contest for the county. We were one of 10 giving one-act plays, and to my great surprise we were tied for first place with 96 points. Of course, real first place would have been nicer, but still the place we did get was good. We are tied with another Grange, so the rural people are not so far behind after all.

The seed order this Spring contained several new names. Blue daisies, annual larkspur, lupines and sweet violets were some of them; so far the violets have not come above the ground. I planted some seeds in boxes, and as a result have a number of plants almost ready to set out. I was so pleased this Spring to find that my little Silver Moon rose is alive and growing well now.

The ex-teacher had a real thrill some time since when she got a letter from a dear lady who had read some of the "Doings at Wyndhurst" in THE R. N.-Y., and wrote to learn more about the plants. It almost made her feel as if she were the real thing.

I had a vacation this Spring in the shape of a visit back to North Jersey, where I lived and taught for so many years. It does warm the heart to find so many old friends glad to see one. It is almost two years since I left there, and there are many changes; new buildings going up, a large new school in a part of the town which a few years ago was no town at all. Children grown tall and so much older, then so many faces gone never to be seen in this world again. Truly two years do make a change. Several long rides, many good meals, fine long talks and even phone chats made the days fly all too fast. A day and night were spent visiting friends in another town where the children say, "Aunt—" and were so glad to see her. This little visit was packed full of interest. A missionary meeting in the evening where the lady of the house must go since she holds an office, but such a worthwhile hour. A really beautiful young Chinese girl spoke telling us of her home land and showing the most beautiful dresses. Before long she will marry and return to China, where she and her Christian husband will do all they can to get their people to walk in the light.

After we went home a wonderful hour was spent talking about those things of the spirit which lie deep and which help one to find their place in the world. The great religious movements of the day which have their start in New York came in for a word of explanation and praise or blame as the case might be. News of this one and that known and loved in Summer conference days brought the hour well into the next day before goodnights were said.

A two-day conference in Philadelphia on missionary education ended the vacation, and I returned home, tired in body but richer in mind and spirit.

Not long since I had a most interesting visit to one of our rural churches. In the afternoon there was a meeting of the missionary society. About 50 women gathered for the afternoon meeting. Some were grouped about quilting frames, and how their fingers did fly while they listened to those who spoke! By the end of the afternoon two quilts were about ready to send off. The program lasted for about two hours and was filled with interest from start to finish. At the end of the meeting came a chance to wander around a little and look at the church. It is well worth looking at as it is over 200 years old. Of course many changes have been made in the church since the first one was built. I believe they said this was the third building. It is very beautiful inside and is surrounded by grand old oak trees. The old cemetery lies in front with the good hard public road between. The first church stood in what is now a part of the cemetery, and it is said that the first pastor who was in charge for 40 years lies here at the spot where his pulpit stood and where he fed the bread of life to his flock.

The manse is near by, a dear old house with a charming lady to preside over it. Here I rested and enjoyed a cup of tea and a visit from the family pussy cat who come to bid the stranger welcome until time for the evening meeting. That evening was one not soon to be forgotten as we gathered to wait the call to the tables and saw the young people come in. This was the time of the annual supper which the ladies of the missionary society give to the young people and believe me this church has young people.

The tables were beautiful in green and gold decorations while the chicken and all the rest of the good things were a joy to see and to eat. However the real joy came from the sight of the faces of the young people gathered there. There were at least 75 about the table, and how their young voices did ring out in song and cheer all through the meal. After the eating part was over I spoke to them for a little while, and it surely is a wonderful thing to stand before so many young people. Altogether it was a time long to be remembered.

THE EX-TEACHER OF WYNDHURST.

One Way of Planting Potatoes

A quick, easy way of planting potatoes is one that perhaps is nearly as old as the potato itself. It is to plow them in with a walking plow. They are not placed in the bottom of the furrow as is practiced by some, nor at the top, but just half way between. They are pressed in firmly with the hand.

The customary method is to start in the middle of a lengthwise strip by plowing two furrows together (inward) and planting both of these furrows. Then it is necessary to make three complete rounds with the plow before planting again. Thus the process is continued until the field is completed. The horse which walks in the furrow does not tramp on the potatoes. It is necessary at the ends to mark the rows and plant with a spade the unfinished part after the plowing. This kind of planting can be done in wet weather as the horses do not tramp on the plowed ground.

Wisconsin. WARREN H. FROELICH.

Berry and Peach Outlook

Whatever happens to orchard fruit, the season is starting well on berries. Many sections have less land in berries but the yield is heavier. The Spring frosts did not cut down the average production much. This average was estimated over 1,800 quarts to the acre, and over 2,000 in some of the leading Northern States, including Maryland, New Jersey and New York. Plenty of rain makes big berries and plenty of them, and prices have been low. There were too many plants set, especially in the middle section from Virginia west to Arkansas, and there was little profit in the berries for growers far from the consuming markets. Such prices as five cents a quart at shipping point are ruinous to producers and result in swamping the big markets during May and early June. As usual, there were some berries selling at satisfactory prices. Large, firm fruit of popular varieties brought over 20 cents, wholesale, quart basis, in most northern markets in May. The lowest prices are for the last end of a crop as a shipping season draws to a close in the various districts, or for berries which arrived in very poor condition. There is, of course, some difference between prices of berries in sections remote from markets as compared with those near enough to be sent in by motor trucks. The trucking area is being rapidly extended, and many berries from the Carolinas are hauled to northern cities, and the tendency is to truck more and more of the perishable fruits from the producing sections of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey.

Peach shipments from Georgia will be only two-thirds of last year's heavy output, according to early estimates which indicate less than 10,000 cars compared with about 16,000 last season. The shrinkage is greatest in the leading crop kinds, Elberta and Hiley, with hardly more than half a crop of these. Early varieties and the Georgia Belle promise two-thirds of a crop or more. Insects, rains, wind and hail combined in bringing about the lightest prospect in seven years. Nearly the same reduction is expected in South Carolina and a slight decrease is likely in North Carolina. The light southeastern crop and the half crop expected in California are offset in some degree by good prospects in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, but the general peach outlook contrasts sharply with the extremely liberal production of last season.

It is plain that the northern peach crop will be in a more favorable position, since the greater part of the home canning supply will be likely to come from the northern part of the crop. G. B. F.

Care of Cemetery

We are a rural community, the central feature of which is, of course, our church, which celebrated her one hundredth anniversary about two years ago. The cemetery lying beside the church, is beautifully located on an improved road, and is now, just one hundred years old. It contains nearly five acres, and is laid out in 10x20 ft. lots, and has walks and drives. It has always been under the care of the church trustee. Funds for its upkeep (such as it has received) come from the sale of lots; they sold some years ago as low as two dollars. The price now averages $20 to members and supporters, and about $35 to others. It has many fine monuments and markers, put up by these thrifty people. It has some historic interest, as it contains the grave of one Revolutionary soldier, two of the War of 1812, one of the Mexican War, three of the World War and more than 50 of the Civil War, and it will probably be the resting place of three or four Spanish-American soldiers, of whom the writer is one.

The cemetery receives very little care; it is usually the aim of the trustee to have it mowed twice a year, but owing to the difficulty of getting anyone to do the work it is frequently neglected. Then they will issue a call for a "congregational meeting," and perhaps five or ten persons will come out and give it a very superficial cleaning. We have no funds for endowment save $350 contributed by three former members; this, with other funds in the treasury totals about a thousand dollars. Lately there has been a movement on foot to try to put it in proper shape and keep it that way if possible, but we know very little of how to go about it, although we presume the first requisite would be money. A neighboring church with a much smaller cemetery is trying to raise $5,000.

Can you help us with any personal experience or otherwise acquired knowledge? Tell us what are the advantages and disadvantages of incorporation? Some are opposed to that, fearing that control would pass to "outsiders." Can you give us any idea of a constitution and by-laws that have been satisfactory in other places? How does the assessment feature work? What about those who have no friends or relatives living? We have many such buried here. READER.

Ohio.

R. N.-Y.—We should like to have the experience of those interested in rural cemeteries which have been incorporated and are run on a business basis. What have been found suitable consitutions and by-laws? What special points are to be considered in developing this plan?

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NO MATTER how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush, a can of "Black Leaf 40" and a few minutes time for "painting" it on top of the roosts are required to rid an entire flock of body-lice. Do away with old laborious and disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping and greasing!

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About a half hour before fowls perch, "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts. When fowls perch upon roosts that have been so "painted," fumes are slowly released that permeate the feathers, killing the lice. The treatment is so easy, effective and cheap that poultry owners need never be bothered by poultry lice. Think of the time, labor and expense that this method saves! There is no individual handling of fowls. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by poultry supply dealers, druggists, hardware, seed stores, etc.

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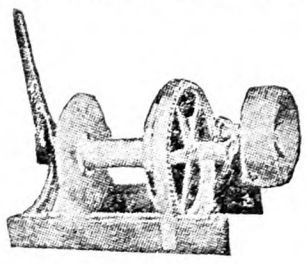

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Long Island Farm Meeting

At the country life rally at Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y., on June 8, there will be a demonstration of proper methods of spraying potatoes, in charge of the Farm Bureaus of Nassau and Suffolk counties, assisted by Prof. M. F. Barrus of the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Long Island Farm Conference Board, of which J. C. Corwith of Watermill is president, will meet at 10:30 A. M. to consider the production and marketing problems of Long Island farmers.

The Suffolk County Pomona Grange holds its Summer meeting at the Institute on this date.

A program especially for women includes a demonstration of proper methods of table-setting for various occasions at 10:30 in the morning, and a demonstration of the preparation of milk dishes by Miss Martha Cekada at 1:30 P. M., in charge of the Home Bureaus of Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

The 4-H Clubs of Nassau County have an all-day program beginning at 9 in the morning, with a picnic lunch at noon.

At the general assembly at 3 P. M., Hon. Edwin Wallace of Rockville Center, member of Assembly from Nassau County, is the chief speaker.

Sports and games are mixed with the more serious features of the program throughout the day. It will be possible to secure both the noon and evening meals at the institute dining hall.

Cost of Camping

A R. N.-Y. correspondent, Mrs. W. F. T., recently asked about the probable expense of crossing the continent in one's own car, camping en route. I can give some figures which may be useful by way of comparison, although so many factors enter into an estimate of the expense that one can only generalize.

I was lately one of a party of three to drive from Southern Arizona to Connecticut. The trip extended over 25 days, of which the first five or six were spent in touring the former State, visiting the Grand Canyon and the Painted Desert, gathering chips in the Petrified Forest, and storing up memories of varied scenes from the date orchards of charming rose-embowered Tempe to a sandstorm on the barrens near Springerville.

Whenever the weather was unfavorable for camping in the open we availed ourselves of a tourist camp cabin. The road maps usually give a list of these camps, with their rating, so that motorists can arrange to be within reach of one at the close of a day's drive, but whenever possible we preferred to use only our own tent and car.

We took practically no meals at restaurants, but bought food and fresh milk and eggs each day and prepared our own viands. These impromptu meals, cooked over a wood fire in the open, were to us one of the pleasant features of the experience. A small iron grate, tucked into the provision box, formed our stove top, supported by stones. Occasionally there were no stones to be found, and then four tin cans made a practical substitute. Before breaking camp each morning I prepared an appetizing midday meal, so that no fire was necessary at noon. A thermos jug and bottles were of course indispensable.

Our car was an old type Ford sedan and not in the best condition; needed repairs and work on the car during the trip amounted to about $40. This included one new tire, a new timer, replacing a broken spring, removal of carbon, etc. A better car would doubtless eliminate repairs; on the other hand, Ford parts are inexpensive. The cost of gas and oil for the journey was nearly $70. We drove about 3,600 miles, averaging 144 miles a day, including the 2½ days which we spent in camp. It seemed wise to rest for a day about once a week. The cost of gas varied from 35 cents in Northern Arizona to as low as 12 or 14 cents in the Texas oil fields. The use of tourists' cabins, from $1 to $1.50 per night, came to $10. Food for three cost $35. Bridge tolls and ferryboat fees were $5 and incidental expenses brought the total expenditure for the trip up to approximately $165.

This of course does not include the purchase of a tent or any equipment. We used no trailer or special car body, as many campers do. We carried comfortable bed rolls, each enveloped in waterproof canvas and containing a thin cotton mattress or pad and plenty of blankets; also a minimum of cooking utensils, compactly arranged, and a bag or suitcase for each traveler. Every article had its appointed place in the car, and camp duties were so systematized that making and breaking camp could be quickly and efficiently accomplished.

Our route during much of the way was that known as U. S. Highway No. 1, or the Broadway of America. After making the circuit of Arizona we crossed New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, a corner of West Virginia and Maryland, Pennsylvania, Northern New Jersey, into New York State, where we crossed Bear Mountain Bridge over the Hudson, and thence into Connecticut.

R. G. D.

A MAN who was given up by the doctors when he was 50 has just died at the age of 96. Doctors are usually right in the end.—London Passing Show.

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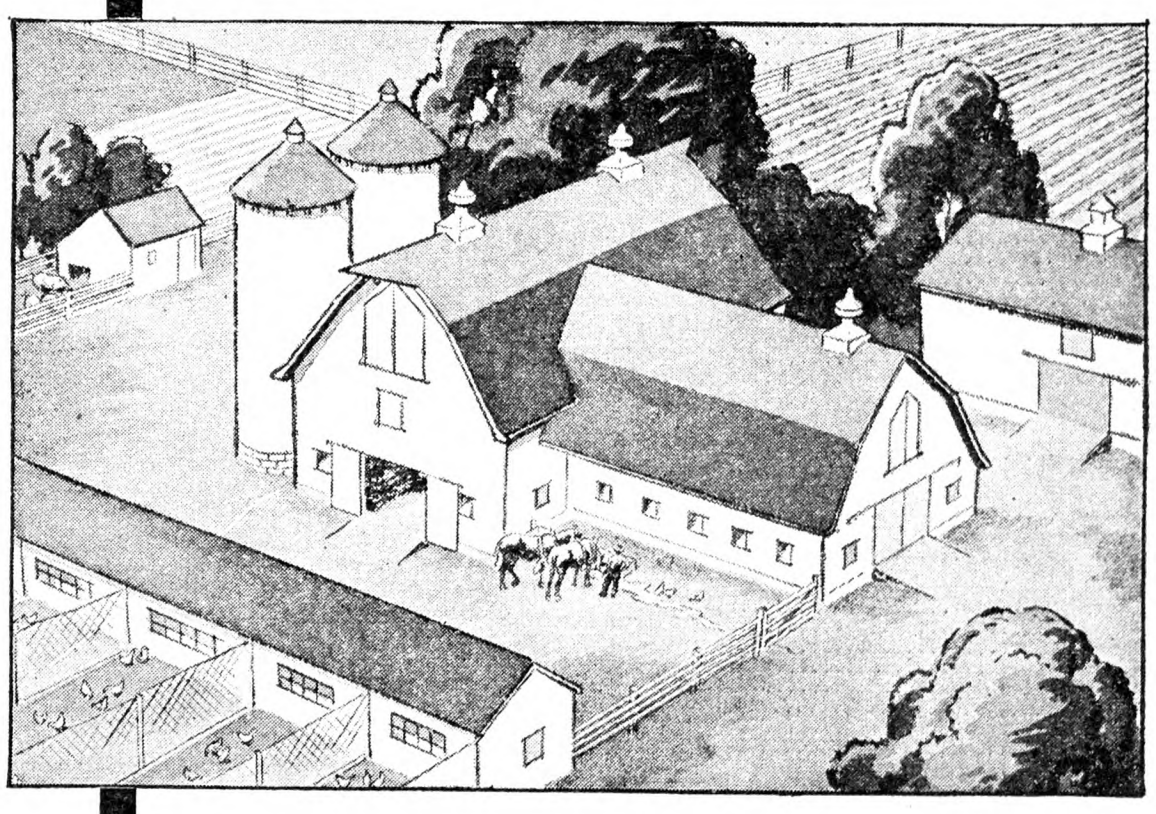

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

May 29, 1929.

May: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.10.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is aded to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2 05; Class 3, $2.05.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.43	@	$0.44
Extra, 92 score			.43
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.40	@	.42½
Seconds	.39	@	.40
Lower grades	.37½	@	.38½
Ladles	.34	@	.38
Packing stock	.32	@	.33½
Renovated			.41
Sweet, fancy	.45	@	.45½
Extra			.44½
Firsts	.41	@	.44
Seconds	.40	@	.40½
Centralized	.40	@	.42½

CHEESE

State, fresh, fancy			$0.23
Wis., fresh, fancy	$0.22¾	@	$0.23¼

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.40½	@	$0.41½
Extra	.37½	@	.39½
Average extras	.36	@	.36½
Extra firsts	.34½	@	.35
Pacific Coast, white	.33	@	.40
Mixed colors, nearby best	.36	@	.37½
Gathered, best	.32	@	.34
Common to good	.26	@	.30

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.44	@	$0.50
Fair to good	.30	@	.40
Broilers	.35	@	.50
Roosters	.20	@	.25
Fowls	.24	@	.40
Ducks	.22	@	.24
Geese	.16	@	.22
Turkeys, dry, toms	.25	@	.30
Hens	.28	@	.33
Squabs, white, lb.	.45	@	.65
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.50
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.34	@	$0.36
Chickens	.30	@	.45
Roosters	.15	@	.22
Ducks	.20	@	.27
Geese	.13	@	.17
Tame rabbits	.25	@	.30

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@	14.50
Bulls	8.00	@	10.00
Cows	7.00	@	9.50
Calves, best	16.00	@	16.50
Common to good	10.00	@	14.00
Sheep	6.00	@	7.00
Lambs	15.00	@	17.00
Hogs	11.50	@	11.85

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20	@	$0.22
Good to prime	.16	@	.19
Culls	.11	@	.13
Lambs, Spring, each	6.00	@	11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50	@	23.00
Bulls	15.00	@	16.50
Cows	16.00	@	20.00

POTATOES

Long Island, 150 lbs.	$2.75	@	$3.00
Maine, 150 lbs.	2.25	@	2.50
Florida, new, bbl.	2.50	@	6.50
Bermuda, bbl.	6.00	@	6.75
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00	@	3.25

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.00	@	$5.00
Beets, bu.	1.25	@	1.75
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	.50	@	1.25
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@	2.00
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@	1.75
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00	@	3.00
Eggplants, bu.	1.25	@	2.25
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	12.00	@	13.00
Kale, bbl.	.75	@	1.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	4.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.50	@	4.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	2.75	@	3.00
Parsley, bu.	1.50	@	2.25
Peas, bu.	2.50	@	4.50
Peppers, bu.	1.50	@	3.50
Radishes, bu.	.50	@	1.25
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	1.50	@	4.00
Spinach, bu.	.35	@	1.00
Squash, bu.	1.00	@	3.00
String beans, bu.	1.00	@	2.50
Sweet corn, S'n, bu.	2.00	@	3.25
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.75	@	4.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	3.50

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.75	@	14.00
Pea	10.50	@	10.75
Red kidney	8.00	@	8.50

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$4.00	@	$7.00
Albemarle	8.00	@	10.50
Greening	4.00	@	8.00
McIntosh	5.00	@	11.00
Rome	4.00	@	8.00
Peaches, Ga., late	2.50	@	4.50
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	6.75	@	9.00
Watermelons, car	590.00	@	815.00
Strawberries, Ky., qt.	.11	@	.12
Ark., Mo., qt.	.10	@	.11
Eastern Shore Va., qt.	.07	@	.08
Del. and Md., qt.	.05	@	.14
Jersey, qt.	.08	@	.13
Dewberries, qt.	.12	@	.25
Huckleberries, qt.	.15	@	.30

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12	@	$0.12½
Dark	.09	@	.09½
Orange bloom	.12	@	.13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50	@	5.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$25.00	@	26.00
No. 2	23.00	@	24.00
No. 3	15.00	@	21.00
Clover mixed	15.00	@	24.00
Straw, rye	21.00	@	23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.24
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.17
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.98¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.55
Rye	.86¼
Barley	.67⅞

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.			$0.19
Grade B			.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.53	@	.54
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60	@	.65
Gathered	.45	@	.55
Fowls, lb.	.45	@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@	.03
String beans, lb.	.15	@	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.40	@	.45
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

More abundant supplies of Spring produce and some increase in buying activity have pepped up the Boston market considerably during the past week. Demand has been firm on asparagus, cucumbers, lettuce, good potatoes, spinach and tomatoes. Butter and eggs have been steady to firm. Wool continues weak with receipts moderately heavy and trading spotty.

Apples.—Supplies moderately light, demand good on best. Native Baldwins, ordinary, $1 to $2; fancy, $2.25 to $2.75. Ben Davis, 75c to $1.25; few, $1.50 std. bu. box.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 36 bchs., $5 to $8 std. bu. box; 24 bchs, $4 to $5 crt. N. Y., crt., $3 to $5.50 doz. bchs. N. J., crt., $3 to $6.

Beets. — Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Texas, crt. bchs, $2 to $2.50. Va., crt. bchd., 6 to 7c bch.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Va., crt., $1.50 to $1.75.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native cut off, $1.50 to $2.25. Cal., crt., $2.50 to $3

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 cukes, $3 to $6 std. bu. box. Ohio, hothouse, fancy, mostly $1.75 to $2 24 cukes.

Dandelions.—Supplies light, demand good. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native hothouse, 18 heads, $1 to $1.60; few fancy, higher std. bu. box. Cal., best, $2.50 to $5.50; poorer, lower crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass., fancy, $1.50 to $2 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair, market dull. Texas, std. crt., Yellow Bermudas, $1.60 to $1.65.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Maine, 100-lb. bag, Green Mountains, $1.40 to $1.50. P. E. I., 90-lb. bags, A grade, mostly $1.60 to $1.75. Fla. Spauldings, No. 1, $6.50 bbl.

Radishes.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand poor. Native, 50 to 60 bchs; outdoor, 35 to 50c std. bu. box.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native outdoor, 65 to 85c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good for best. Native, 60c to $1 std. bu. box. Md., bskt., mostly $1 to $1.25.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good on best. Native hothouse, mostly 30c lb. Ohio hothouse, mostly $2.50 10 lbs. Fla., 6 bskts, $1.75 to $3 crt.

Turnips.—Supplies light, demand light. Native ruta, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. P. E. I., few sales fancy, high as $5 100 lbs.

Hay.—Market firm, demand firm on top grades. Few sals No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $18 to $23.50. Clover mixed, $22 to $23.

Butter.—Market steady, demand good; creamery extras, 43½c; firsts, 42 to 43c; seconds, 41 to 41½c lb.

Eggs.—Market quiet. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 39c; mixed colors, 38c; white extras, 36c; fresh eastern extras, 35c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady; N. Y. extras held, 27 to 28c; firsts held, 24½ to 26c; fresh, 23½ to 25½c; western extras held, 26 to 28c; firsts held, 24½ to 25c; fresh, 23 to 25c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $10.50 to $10.75. Cal., small white, $10.50 to $10.75. Yellow Eyes, $8 to $8.50. Red kidney, $8.25 to $8.50. Limas, $13.75 to $14 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market inactive; demand fair. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending May 25, 5,007,000 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 40 to 41c; clothing, 35 to 36c; ½ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 40 to 41c; ⅜ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 42 to 43c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 97c to $1; clothing, 92 to 95c; ½ blood, combing, 95c to $1; clothing, 90 to 92c; ⅜ blood, combing, 83 to 85c; clothing, 75 to 80c. Terr. mostly, combing, 98c to $1; clothing, 92 to 95c; ½ blood, combing, 97c to $1; clothing, 90 to 95c; ⅜ blood, combing, 87 to 91c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 81c; clothing, 75 to 80c; low ¼ blood, combing, 72 to 77c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Potatoes are easier on new crop receipts from the South. Most imported fruits are lower in price.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 47 to 48c; tubs, 45 to 46c; firsts, 42 to 45c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25c; longhorn, 25 to 26c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; limburger, 33c; brick Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 34 to 37c; grade A, 34 to 36c; grade B, 32 to 33c; grade C, 28 to 34c; nearby, at mark, 32 to 34c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 34 to 40c; old roosters, 22 to 26c; broilers, 45c; chickens, 41 to 46c; ducks, 27 to 28c; turkeys, 33 to 43c. Live poultry, firm; fowls, 30 to 34c; broilers, 35 to 40c; old roosters, 21c; stags, 22c; ducks, 30c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Russets, bu., $1.35 to $1.50; King, $1.75 to $2; Baldwin, $2 to $2.25; Northern Spy, $2.50 to $3; McIntosh, $3 to $3.25; Delicious, western, box, $3 to $3.75. Potatoes, lower; homegrown, bu., 60 to 75c; S. C., bbl., $6 to $6.75; sweets, Md., crate, $1.90 to $2.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8 to $9; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; white kidney, $13.50 to $14; marrow, $14 to $14.50. Onions, steady; Texas, crate, $1.60 to $2; green, doz. bchs, 12½ to 15c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $4 to $7; cherries, Cal., box, $3.50 to $4; oranges, Cal., box, $3.25 to $5.50; Fla., $3.50 to $4.50; strawberries, Md., 32-qt. crate, $3 to $5.50; watermelons, 50c to $1.50.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, half-doz. bch., $1.25 to $1.50; beans, green, wax, hamper, $1.75 to $2.75; beets, Va., crate, $1.50 to $1.75; cabbage, N. C., crate, $2 to $2.25; carrots, bu., $1.35 to $1.50; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $1.75; celery, doz., 50 to 90c; cucumbers, Ala., bu., $1.75 to $2.25; eggplant, Fla., crate, $2.50 to $3.25; kale, Md., bu., $1 to $1.10; lettuce, 5-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.15; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $2; parsley, Texas, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; peas, Cal., hamper, $3 to $3.25; peppers, Fla., crate, $3.25 to $4.25; radishes, doz. bchs, 15 to 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; spinach, bu., 90c to $1; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2.50 to $3.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products, steady; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.75; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, dull; Timothy, loose, ton, $15 to $16; clover mixed, $11 to $13; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $26.50; standard middlings, $26; red-dog, $36; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $38.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $50.50; hominy, $36.75; gluten, $38.90; oatfeed, $12.75; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.20; Red clover, $19.50 to $20.50; Alsike, $20 to $21; Alfalfa, $16.50. C. H. B.

"Not So Good"

The Associated Pea Growers' of Madison County, N. Y., held their annual meeting recently, and, according to newspaper reports, "the consensus of opinion seems to indicate that there would be nearly double the acreage of peas planted this year over last."

This report from some of the most progressive pea growers in Central New York is "not so good." If the acreage is doubled as reported, very few will profit from growing green peas this season. Central New York has for many years been the chief center for growing green peas. The peas are planted on good soil, such varieties as Gradus, Thomas Laxton and Green Pod Telephones being used. They are planted in rows three feet apart, two bushels of seed being used per acre. Acreage for the entire district can be determined fairly early in the season according to the amount of pea seed sold. As soon as the peas come through the ground cultivation starts and it is carried on systematically until the pods set, when the vines have generally grown so that they cover the intervening space.

It has been customary to bring Italian families from nearby cities to pick the crop. Many families live in specially built shacks throughout the Summer season while pea picking is going on. The peas are packed into bushel hampers in the fields and then are shipped by express or iced freight to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington or Pittsburgh. They are sold by commission merchants, the grower taking all the risk. With a 100-bushel yield per acre, the cost of growing and marketing is around $100. Hence, the grower must receive at least $1 a bushel to break even. When the market is flooded the price some times drops as low as 50 to 75 cents, and when this is the case the grower stands the loss.

Picking Peas in Madison County, N. Y.

At times green peas bring $2 to $3 per bushel, and then the grower makes a good profit. Since 1921 the production of green peas in New York State has increased about five times. The acreage in that year was 1,500 while in 1926 it had increased to 7,800. As there has been no systematic advertising of this delicacy, the production has increased faster than the consumption and the result has been a loss for many growers during recent years. Last season production was only normal and many growers came through showing a profit. This is undoubtedly one of the main reasons for an increase in acreage for the present season.

The growers in the vicinity of Morrisville have formed an association. This is rather loosely built. However, it has had the effect of putting a better product on the market and the members have received a little over the normal price for their product. According to reports for the present season the association is seeking reliable agents in distant markets to handle the expected surplus. This is a move along the right line. However, not enough pea growers are in the association to have a deciding effect in reducing the surplus. Peas are a perishable product. When they are shipped to market they must be sold immediately, and, with a decided surplus, the price would drop accordingly. If as reports indicate, the acreage is being doubled, few growers will come through the 1929 season with a profit.

In many localities canneries are operating and it is our suggestion that a sure small profit should be taken on canning peas rather than taking a chance on losing heavily by planting green peas when from present appearances over planting is being carried on. T. T. J.

Feeding Young Fox

We have captured a live young fox and would like to know how to feed and care for him. O. G.

New York.

Young foxes are hardy and as a rule easy to raise. Feed milk and bread, bits of fresh meat, cooked vegetables, etc. Pet foxes will eat almost anything that a dog will and thrive. They are fond of fruits of all kinds and when given plenty of them are seldom any trouble.

Close wire mesh of 1½ in. will do for a pen for young foxes, but a larger mesh can be used for mature animals. A pen 12x15 ft. is none too large and will accommodate a pair of mature foxes, but we prefer 20x20 pens for breeders or larger. A nest-box must be provided, which is easily made from any scraps of smooth lumber. This should be covered with roofing paper lapped over the sides. Do not make your nest boxes under ground as the animals will stay in them most of the time through the day, and only come out through the night.

When but a single fox is kept it may be staked with collar and chain which is easier than making a pen; in either case always provide a snug secluded box to sleep in. Give fresh water each evening and keep all dishes clean. Do not overfeed. Give just what is readily eaten once daily and if there is any left-over remote it or the animals will carry into the boxes. WILLET RANDALL.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$13.50	@	14.50
950-1,100, good	14.00	@	14.50
800 up, medium	12.50	@	14.00
Common	10.50	@	12.50
Heifers, 850 down, good	12.00	@	13.50
Common and medium	9.00	@	12.00
Cows, good	9.75	@	11.00
Common and medium	7.75	@	9.75
Low cutters and cutters	5.50	@	7.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.25	@	11.00
Cutter-medium	8.25	@	10.25
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	10.00	@	13.50
Cull-com.	5.00	@	10.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	13.00	@	14.50
Medium	11.00	@	13.00
Cull-com.	6.00	@	11.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	$11.10	@	11.50
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	11.35	@	11.60
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	11.50	@	11.60
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	11.15	@	11.60
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	10.75	@	11.35
Pkg. sows, smooth, lt. wts. exc.	9.50	@	10.00

SHEEP—Shorn Basis

Lambs, 84 down, good-choice	$13.00	@	14.00
92 down, medium	11.50	@	13.00
All wts., cull-common	7.00	@	11.50
Spring lambs, good-choice	16.00	@	17.50
Yearling wethers, 110 down, med.-ch.	7.50	@	11.50
Ewes, 120 down, Med.-choice	6.00	@	7.75
120-150, med.-choice	5.50	@	7.50
All wts., cull-common	2.50	@	6.00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $2.25 to $2.50; unclassified, 2¼-in. Baldwins, $1.75 to $2; 2½-in., $2 to $2.25. asparagus, Del. and Md., doz. bch. crt., best, $4.50 to $5; poorer, low as $2.50; homegrown, doz. bchs, best, 75c to $1; poorer, 50c; beans, Carolina, bu. hpr., green and wax, $2 to $2.25; poorer, $1.50; cabbage, Miss., 100-lb. crt., $2 to $2.50; Va., $1.75 to $2; Tenn., $1.75; cucumbers, Ohio, hothouse, chip bskt. of 2 doz., fancy, $1.90 to $2; kale, Md., bu. bskt., 85 to 90c; peas, Md., bu. hpr., $2.25 to $2.75; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sack, Michigan Rurals, $1.90 to $2; Maine Green Mountains, $2.25 to $2.50; new stock, S. C. Cobblers, No. 1, stave bbls., $6 to $6.25; slats, $5.50 to $6; 100-lb. sacks Bliss Triumphs, No. 1 Alabama, $3.75 to $4; spinach, bu. bskt., Md., $1.25; homegrown, 60c to $1; strawberries, Md., 32-qt. crts, Gandys, $4 to $4.50; Chesapeaks, $5 to $5.50; sweet potatoes, Tenn., bu. hpr., Nancy Halls, $1.90 to $2.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $20.50 to $21; standard, $19 to $20; No. 2, $16 to $17.50; No. 3, $13 to $14; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 2, $15.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 2, $14.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $13 to $16; No. 1, heavy clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 2 white oats, 53½ to 54½c; No. 3, 51 to 52½c; No. 4, 49½ to 50½c.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select, whites, 33 to 34c; brown, 31 to 33c; current receipts, 29 to 31c doz.

POULTRY

Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 47c; hog-dressed, 42c lb. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 32 to 34c; Leghorns, 30 to 33c; roosters, 18 to 20c; broilers, colored, 43 to 47c; Leghorns, 40 to 43c; ducks, 30 to 32c; geese, 20 to 22c lb.

Cleveland, O., Markets

Apples, bu. bbl., $5.25 to $5.75; asparagus, lb., 10 to 15c; cabbage, bbl., $1.50 to $1.75; potatoes, 150-lb. bag, $1.50 to $1.65; butter, 40 to 46c; eggs, 26 to 30c; poultry, live, fowls, 32 to 35c; ducks 34 to 35c; broilers, 40 to 45c.

As We Go Along

The first morning train from our place leaves at 5:20. Several take this regularly which puts them on record for "saving" about all the morning daylight. One commuter—a machinist—tells me he has been at the same job 44 years, and never late. As we go to the station the milkmen are making their rounds, several with automobiles. Some still use the horse, trained to stop, or go leisurely here and there, while the driver rushes in to one place with his carrier of bottles, across a back street, then through two or three dooryards. He reaches the road again and jumps into the wagon, the horse having timed his jog trot to reach that spot on schedule. I see six different milk companies making deliveries in this little village, one with an auto scooting half a mile down a road to leave one quart—not very economical distribution. A big bakery truck from a city 10 miles away, races along the main street, stopping here and there at a grocery and dropping the day's bread supply into the covered box in front of the door. He covers perhaps 100 miles in that morning trip, much of it at more than common railroad speed. All of these early workers are in a great hurry. The birds' morning concert is in the same tempo as a generation ago, but man and his work have taken on speed then unthought.

Our train reaches the great city shortly after six. The men handling the day's receipts of fruits and vegetables have been busy long before this, some working half the night or more in this expensive job of produce distribution—that is, expensive to farmers and consumers of their products. These handlers make money; there is no doubt about that. Profits from commissions and speculative buying run large. Around six is breakfast time for many of them. They demand good food and the eating places they frequent supply it. The proprietors buy the best of everything—choice, real lamb for lamb stew, good cuts of beef and large portions. I often sit at tables in the morning with these men. Their talk is about big deals and big money which passes through their hands, a liberal share coming into their pockets. Many, fancying show, wear rings set with diamonds and other expensive stones. They are not plutocrats, like some of the so-called Wall Street crowd, but there is no doubt about many of them being very prosperous. This is not said in condemnation or scorn. Most of them are men of ability, their wits sharpened daily. They work hard and have secured the best end of the farm produce deal. There are crooks in this business. I have known some of them, but they are not referred to in this story, which concerns only what is known as the legitimate side of the produce trade. Circumstances and conditions favor them. In fact they have made many of these conditions themselves as well as taking advantage of them. They co-operate with transportation, municipal and commonwealth authorities, and have built themselves firmly into this structure of distribution, connected by live wires with the politics of city, State and nation. The people must be fed; the farmers produce the food; the handlers do the feeding—and get out of the job much more than the miller's customary toll. To borrow a phrase from on old-time patent medicine bottle, "It works like a charm"—for the handlers. W. W. H.

Apple Waste on Land

I have a heap of apple pulp which I would like to spread on my fields, but am advised not to do so as it would sour the ground. J. J. R.

New Jersey.

Apple pomace has some fertilizer value, average samples analyzing around 2 per cent nitrogen, ½ per cent phosphoric acid and 1 per cent or a little better of potash. The material is, of course, quite sour, although if it has been lying in a heap exposed to the weather some of this acid may have got washed out of it. The pomace may be used by plowing it under the same as manure, if that is convenient for you, and then applying a good dressing of lime—at least a ton of ground limestone per acre. It would work quite well put on a field where you are to grow corn.

HUSBAND OF LADY DOCTOR (to cook): "What is this mistress has cooked?" COOK: "Mistress said the symptoms had not shown themselves clearly enough for the diagnosis to be quite certain, sir."—Zurich Nebelspalter.

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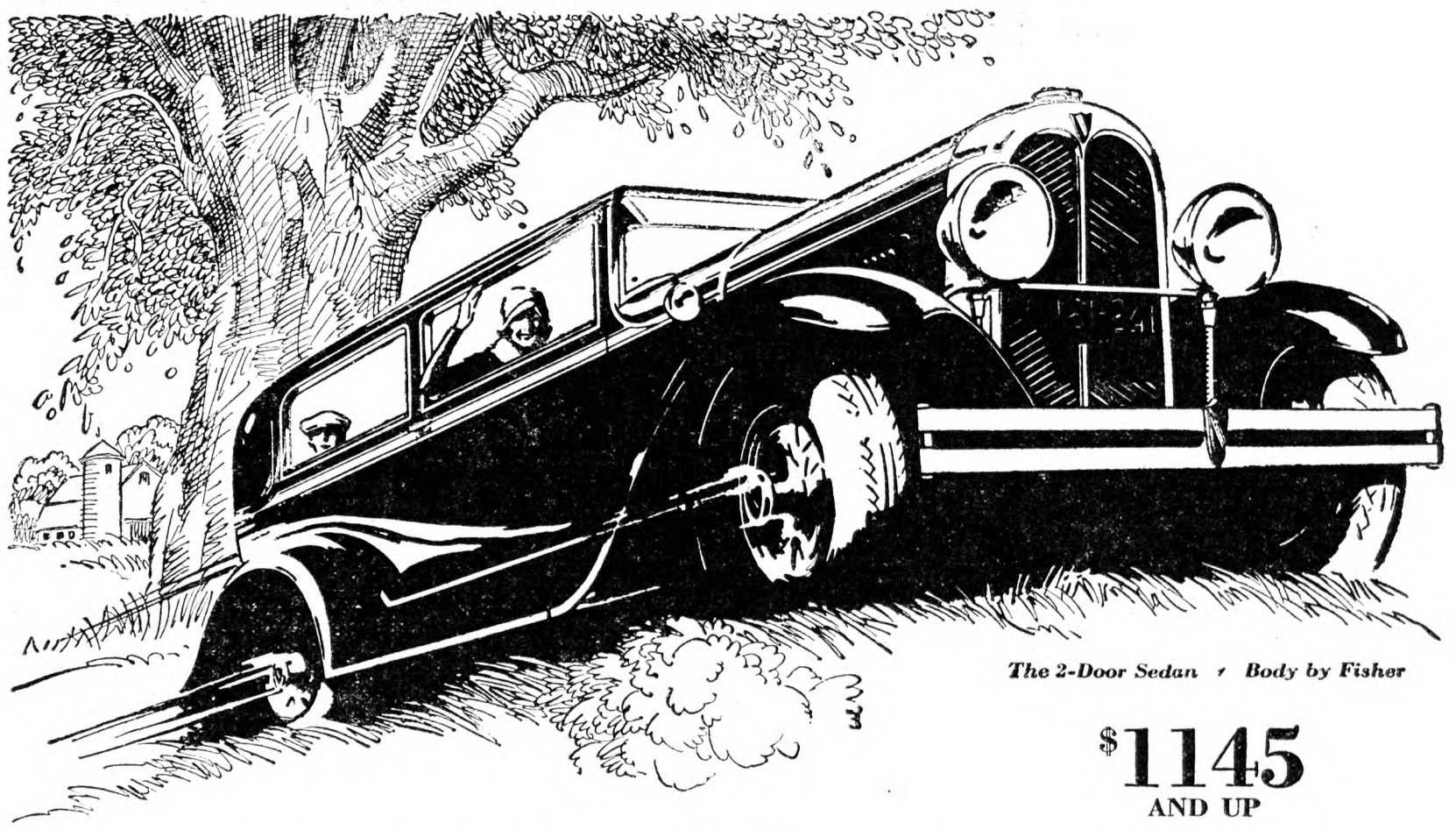

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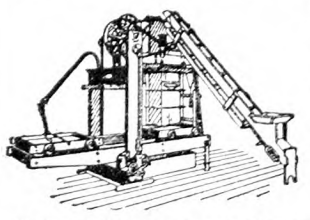

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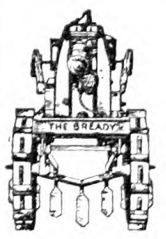

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The Story of Ark Farm

PART V

It had seemed to me there had never been such a delightful Summer before. Old Father Time opened and closed his curtains in rapid succession, and almost before I realized it the harvest moon, hanging low in the sky, was looking aslant through the apple trees. Presently over on the side of Pekid Mountain I saw the first rosy glow of scarlet; the swallows had disappeared before time and went unnoticed; and one day as Tippie and I went to the letter box we were not surprised to find this little note. It was from the company in New York. I opened it and read this: "Your resignation has been accepted." And while I was expecting it, if one of the great limbs from the yellow birch which shadowed the letter box had fallen upon my head, it wouldn't have given me a harder jar.

It was the longest mile going home I had ever walked, and the dog stuck close by my side. I did not need to tell him something had happened; he already knew it. Usually on these return trips he visited every woodchuck hole in the vicinity, but not this time; and as we came to the rotten stub, sawed away by eager hands years before, I sat down upon it and read the letter over again.

A few days later I telephoned to a neighbor, but I don't like to tell you what it was for. The next morning a man came down the long hill with a rifle in his hand. Tippie knew his walk and ran up the road to meet him. "Good morning," and I returned it as best I could. Little conversation passed between us, as neither seemed to be in the mood of talking.

Presently he said, "Well, so I hear you are going to leave the hills? I'm sorry; we've been neighbors and friends for a long time, and we've had some good times together. The best of friends must part, so don't take it too seriously. But—well, I must be on my way. Where is she?" I pointed to the stable. Presently, as I stood by the old well leaning against the curb, he came from the rear, rifle in one hand and a halter lead in the other. Quickly he let down the bars—the old black mare trotted out after him.

Not a word was spoken, and he turned away and walked slowly down through the marsh grass, past the glade where the white-faced calves had stood, up over the moor and across the spot where the sheep had followed the boy with the basin. The old mare tossed her head as she looked back and softly neighed to her mate in the stable. He answered her for the last time as the bushes closed behind them and they were lost to view.

I turned a deaf ear as I pulled my old hat down over my face and walked briskly toward the empty house. I didn't want to hear it—but I did, as tears fell from strained eyes. Presently a shot rang out, as the still, soft morning breeze wafted back the echo. The deed was done, and she was at rest.

Next morning as we turned the cattle toward the highway I whistled to the dog. He was hidden under the barn, nor would any amount of coaxing dislodge him; but as we were about to pass out of sight over the long hill, he came out, sat upon his haunches and, with muzzle pointed straight upward, gave the wolf howl. It was slow, tremulous and long-drawn, deep-throated and dreary — as though wrung from the vitals of a dying stranger in a strange land. It was a howl of his ancestors, it meant something, and as I turned to look at him he again retreated to his hiding.

That night I got a car and went back to get him. He was an object of pity, the sort of pity that you with a big heart could only lavish upon a brute with a human brain, and, as I placed the collar upon his neck, the only collar he had ever worn, I dragged him forward at the end of a chain, out past the tall elms, down through the glade, as we hit the long trail for the last time which would lead us to a new home, my dog and I; and then it seemed that "finis" was about to be written. There in the strange stillness, in what might seem to you a far lone place, the Adirondack sunset suddenly blazed forth in a rosy glory from a thousand turreted ramparts as I looked back, riveted to the spot; feeling a thrill as if some wild sweet music was drifting my way, while the call of the wild and the love of home seemed to join their hands and flash to me a last farewell.

A crow called from the tall pine beside the rotten log I had helped to saw and roll from the roadway 16 years before; an owl from a deep thicket hooted in mockery as the soft Autumn wind settled in a spiral curl, tossing the blood-red leaves upward; a fox yapped defiance from a distant hillside as Tippie turned away a deaf ear; a pair of belated robins wended their way overhead and turned to the southward, for they, too, were bound for another land.

The dog tugged at the chain. I could feel the pounding of his aching heart. He seemed unable to balance upon unwilling feet. Sadness was all too plainly written in those pleading big brown eyes; but he staggered forward as he felt the chain tighten, yet his spirit with that of his master was buried back there in the only home that either of them had ever known.

But we had now reached the end of the double trail; we had come to the highway, and the past was now a closed book. We entered a waiting automobile and sped away in the fast-deepening shadows; and as I drew to my own heaving breast the trembling form of the dearest friend I had ever known, I whispered in his ear, "The red gods will call again — and — someday we will return."

WILLET RANDALL.

The Key Flower

The key flower (page 640) is in German schlusselblume, the word schlussel, key, and blume, flower. It is Primula (primrose). The wild flower is yellow, has a fragrance, and the petals are often used as a tea. O. R.

The "key flower" or schlusselblume in German, is called cowslip, Primula or hardy primrose. We grow many of these beautiful flowers every year to sell along with pansies, etc. It is a very good addition for your rock gardens and rapidly growing to be a great favorite among the early Spring flowers. There are many beautiful colors, especially in the Primula Auricula. MRS. F. K.

Long Island.

Underneath an old-fashioned rosebush
At the side of grandma's dooryard
Early, early in the Springtime
Came the lovely Himmelschlussel,
Came to greet the haas on Easter morning
As a hidden spot was needed;
Red and yellow—glorious posy
Grandma's lovely Himmelschlussel—
Keys of Heaven—Polyanthus—
Here is the "key" to many colors.

K. M. M.

R. N.-Y.—The correspondent who sends the little poem also sends a picture which identifies the Himmelschlussel as Primula elatior, commonly known in England as oxlip, catalogued here as polyanthus, but it is quite likely that the name is also given to Primula veris, the cowslip and Primula acaulis, the English primrose.

Cabbage Yellows

It is a losing proposition to try to raise cabbage on land that is infected with yellows. The plants show the first symptoms in two weeks to a month after being set out, although sometimes the disease makes its first appearance in the seed bed. The disease first injures the fibrous roots, stunting the plants and causing them to look droopy, with the leaves turning yellowish in color. The diseased plants early lose their bottom leaves and the plants will make a slow growth for two to four weeks when the disease will kill them. A few might continue to live and form small heads. Disinfection of the seed will help to prevent the disease from being introduced into disease-free soil. The seed bed should be located in disease-free soil. A good place for the seed bed is in new ground. A heavy application of lime will help to reduce the danger from yellows. The disease can be carried from an infected field on tools and animals. If the soil is known to be infected with yellows, a yellows-resistant variety of cabbage should be planted. Most seed houses carry these resistant strains. Among the resistant strains for early are Resistant Copenhagen Market and Resistant All-head Early; for midsummer Resistant All-seasons and Brunswick, and for late, Wisconsin Hollander. The disease is worse in hot weather. Even with the resistant strains it is best to have the seedbed in disease-free soil. R. C.

Virginia.

The Bookshelf

GENERAL ELEMENTARY BOTANY, by Elmer Campbell, Department of Biology, Transylvania College. This is a useful manual of botany, covering a wide ground in the study of plant life. Both teacher and student will find much of interest, and the chapters relative to the lower forms of plant life seemed to us particularly interesting. An ample vocabulary is most helpful. Published by Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York; 407 pages, 250 illustrations; price $3.

ROOF GARDENING FOR EVERYONE, by Ida Mellen. The city dweller's desire for country sights is shown by the efforts at gardening, not only in small yards, but also upon the roof. Miss Mellen, well known as an aquarist, is also an enthusiastic roof gardener, and in this little book she gives her experience with a variety of plants. The book is charmingly illustrated, and includes some very useful plant lists. Published by A. T. De La Mare Co., New York; 115 pages; price $1.25.

Colorado Potato Beetle

The Colorado potato beetle is the worst enemy of the potato plant. The plants should be dusted soon after they come up to protect them until they are large enough to spray. The poison should be on the plants before the eggs hatch to prevent any damage, as the young beetles can do so much damage in such a short time. The plants should be sprayed once a week. The beetles are easily destroyed and kept under control by using Paris green or arsenate of lead. Arsenate of lead is being used more every year, as it does not damage the plants as much as Paris green, and it sticks to to leaves better. To apply arsenate of lead as a spray mix 4 lbs. to 50 gallons of water, or as a dust 4 lbs. to 20 lbs. of air-slaked lime. For Paris green as a spray mix 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water, or as a dust 1 lb. to 20 lbs. of lime. The same quantity of poison can be used with 50 gallons of Bordeaux mixture.

Virginia. R. C.

It's a wonderful feeling to sit at the wheel of your own McCormick-Deering Tractor. When you "give it the gas" and feel and hear the powerful motor, you say to yourself, "This outfit sounds like business—now we'll get things done!"

Muscles or Motors

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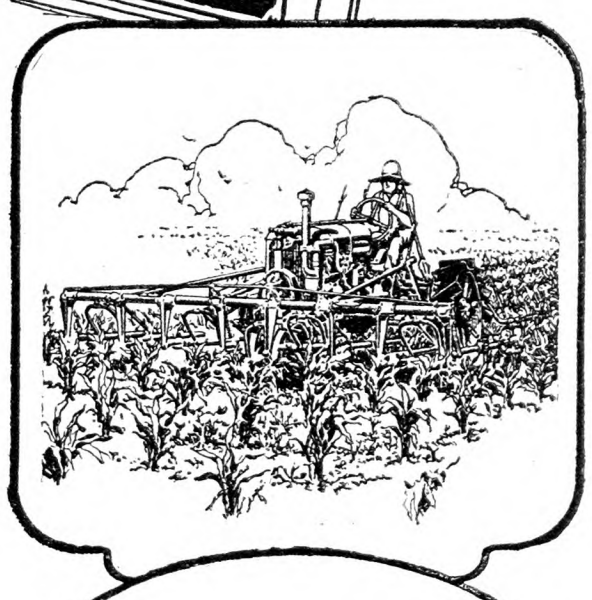

Will you be riding at the wheel of an all-purpose, row-crop McCormick-Deering Farmall—getting the year's work done easily and on time? Or will you be riding behind slow muscles and sinews—worrying about the next job—never quite caught up?

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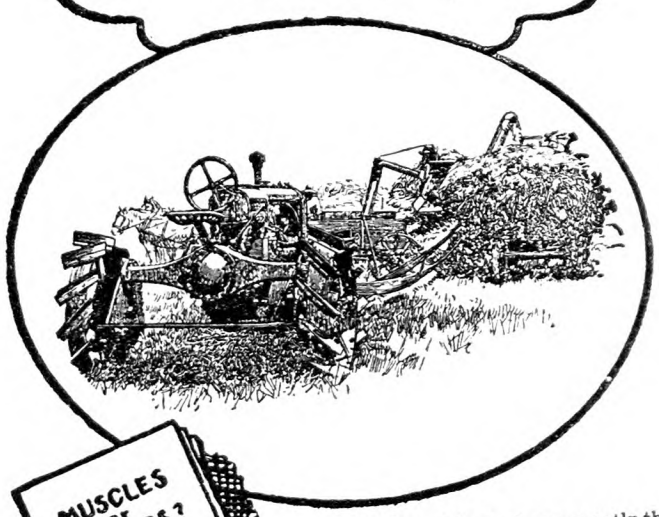

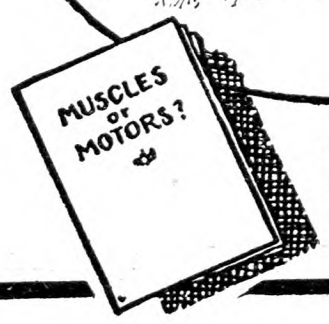

Would you like to know exactly the advantages of tractor power? Do you know how many acres you can plow, cultivate, harvest, etc., with a tractor? Our 32-page booklet, "Muscles or Motors," answers these and many other questions. A copy will be sent to you on request.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated)
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The World at the Isthmus

The ruins of old Panama lay at our backs. The law does not permit any changes to be made here, except for a clearing away of the vines that cover the fallen walls, and alas, very likely some rattlesnakes. The leaves are shaking with scampering lizards, shrewd, sharp-nosed fellows who stop only just beyond reach. Part of the old cathedral tower is standing. The big soft gray stones show through the green vines, and the tall tree beside it holds orchids growing in its top. We are transported to the year 1671. These stones saw the coming of Morgan and his men. Somewhere in this same hot sunshine, Morgan, crossing the Isthmus with a band of picked men, struggled through this jungle which is much the same now as it was then, and always will be. It has been said that if the Governor of Panama had realized the small size of the force he would not have given in so quickly. Morgan's way was

The Panama Landlady

to climb, to overthrow, to reach the frightened Governor in his tower. It only needed a few daring men to accomplish this, and against such methods cannons and charging wild bulls were not efficient.

The jitney driver has come back for us, it being the year 1929. Sitting on the stone steps watching the sun go down behind the distant mountain behind the palm trees, we watched the road below. Just across from Villa del Cristina there stood a handsome villa, untenanted. It was said to be a haunted house since a President of Panama had died there, and the mystery was yet to be solved. It is still unsolved. There was a faint rustling in the grass at our feet, and we saw there the last columns of the white ant family which lives under the Wilder pine. Each ant bore as a banner a small piece of the Bougainvillea over our heads, the latest doomed to die. An army is delegated to cut off its leaves, another army to cut them into pieces, and still another commissioned to carry them to the underground cellar. These ants do not throw up a mound which might easily be discovered and destroyed. The royal palace is constructed underground, three stories deep; first, the reception chamber, then the nursery chamber, and last the leaf cellar which connects with the surface by a special passage down which the bits are dropped. Nothing that these ants care for can be grown in Panama, for they are capable of destroying the family garden over night.

The ground here seems to be a heavy clay. The depth of the long intertwining cracks would make a New York farmer tear his hair, but no one worries here, for bananas, soursops, and cocoanuts do not depend on surface moisture. The rains hold off from December to May. During this time there are few flies and mosquitoes. I was amazed to find that in the kitchen here, there are no flies at all, though the door and window is always open and unscreened. The rainy season, however, brings on flies, and in moist valleys they persist in the dry season as well.

All the cooking in this kitchen is done by electricity. Electric light and power, running water, and ice, are available throughout the Canal Zone. Our landlady's husband is a native of Iowa and I find that as a rule Uncle Sam's men avail themselves of these conveniences. One has only to shut the eyes, and picture this country as it was before the Canal, to realize how much of this modern convenience is owing to the United States.

Says Annie: "Before they came to dig the canal, women never came here. All the while the canal was being dug, we just had to laugh to ourselves, thinkin' that man was a fool who thought he could dig through to the other ocean. Then one morning the earth shook like there was an earthquake. That was the day they let the water in. Everybody began to come here after that."

Incidentally Annie does all the work here, including the cooking of meals (she was trained in a French family) for $12 a month, and rooms at her own home. Her voice is deep, rich, and with the rising inflection of West Indian natives. "Work is a great blessin'. I keeps myself busy. It keeps you from thinkin'. If you let yourself think too much, you get to thinkin' that the world is all going wrong. Yes ma'am, work is a blessin'." There is a son in Cuba who writes every week and a granddaughter who is not very well, but likes to sew. Annie is dependable, noisless, and when she puts charcoal in a pail and sets an iron kettle over the glowing coals one learns to worship her art in cookery. A perfect jewel of a character is this woman, but I would not go so far as to say that there is no other like her on the Isthmus, or even in the world. Handsome, no! But never the less beautiful as a goddess even at fifty. When the mistress speaks shortly, instead of leaving Annie merely chuckles. Mark has discovered that she treasures a pipe.

"If it wasn't for that ocean, miss, I'd aim to follow you north." If it was not for our stronger race distinctions, I would encourage her. We have nothing to offer that can take the place of the kind of life she lives there. I tried to give her some idea of the war of 1865, but am afraid she thought it a fantastic tale. "We have our own door at the Ancon Post Office, ma'am—we can't be like white." Yet, the Spanish make little, if any distinction between the races.

Eleven days march by so surely! The tiny chameleon lizard watching for flies on the post of the basement living-room has permitted Elsie to clasp his tail. The termites working in a beam of the ceiling shall know us no more and be rid of our foolish interference, for travel is our education and we shall not study the same book twice. We shall always think of the isthmus as another home, but yesterday, it seems, a bull fight was held. Not so like home after all, except for Uncle Sam, who makes it home wherever he goes. MRS. F. H. UNGER.

Wasps in Attic

What can be done to rid my attic of wasps? It is a new house, completed last Fall and at that time I used three sulphur candles which apparently killed them, but with the arrival of warm weather I find that they are back again and getting thicker all the time. It does no good to open the windows, because they still remain after having had the windows open for several days. Sulphur candles cannot now be used because of the presence of an 11-weeks-old baby in the house, and a druggist has advised against this method because of the baby. The house is located in an old pear orchard but as the trees are not yet in blossom I cannot understand what attracts the wasps. F. P. M.

Red Bank, N. J.

In all probability the wasps in the attic of F. P. M. are queens which came into the attic last Fall in search of a comfortable place in which to pass the Winter. The writer has had other complaints of these wasps, for they seem to be unusually abundant this Spring.

Those individuals which I have been able to examine were the queens of the wasps that we know as Polistes. These wasps build a horizontal row of cells out of paper which they make themselves, and hang it by a short stalk to the underside of a rail, fence board, or perhaps to roof-boards in the attic of a house. In the Fall, all of the workers and males die and each nest is deserted, for the queens fly away to find nooks and crannies in which to pass the Winter.

These queens in the attic this Spring might be killed by spreading a poisoned bait of syrup on bread, or even on pieces of thick cardboard where the wasps would feed on it. Such a bait may be made by dissolving 1 lb. of sugar in one quart of water and then adding 125 grains of arsenate of soda and boiling the mixture until the arsenate is dissolved and until it is quite thick. I do not know whether the queen wasps would feed upon this bait enough to be actually poisoned or not, but it may be worth trying.

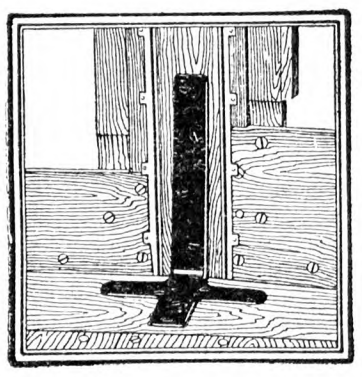
Perhaps the more feasible plan would be simply to open the windows on a warm, sunny day and give the wasps a chance to get out of doors. Each one of these queens will soon go somewhere and build a nest and rear her family. The fact that the queens have awakened from their long Winter sleep shows that each one is anxious to be about her business of setting up a home of her own. The wasps will certainly go outdoors when the weather becomes warm enough unless they have been building their nests in the attic. In this event the owner will have to watch them and destroy the nests as fast as built and so discourage them. They are not very pugnacious. G. W. H.

Wife's Interest in Property After Separation

If a man and wife agree to separate, and the man giving her a sum of money, would she still have to sign in a sale of property? J. W. E.

New York.

Agreement to separate will not release the dower interest of a wife, and she still has to sign before a valid deed can be executed. N. T.



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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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READERS tell us that they like the short serials now appearing in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. Mr. Randall's "Story of Ark Farm" is ended this week. In the next issue, "The Haunts of Helvellyn" will commence. This takes us to the Chickamauga country of Tennessee, full of interest in scenery and people. We like this story of the rural South, and believe you will.

*

THE lighter shipments of potatoes from the South, as well as from the North, through most of May, began to show some effect on the market toward the end of the month. There were advances of a few cents beginning at Middle West country shipping points and the conditions were improving also in the East. A stronger demand was reported in Northern Maine. Western New York seems to be about done with old potatoes, reports indicating not more than 100 carloads left for shipment unless higher prices should offer inducement. Shipments of old potatoes constitute more than half the supply at present, the southern crop having been held back by rains and also by light production. It looks as though what few good eastern potatoes are left ought to hold prices well or even sell a little higher, but not much can be expected so late in the season with new southern shipments tending to increase from now on, and the important Eastern Shore districts of Maryland and Virginia ready to ship liberally the first half of June. The early districts in the Middle West, especially Kaw Valley, are late this year, while most eastern sections are early. It seems as if southern potatoes should be in only moderate supply most of the time, and probably out of the way on schedule in time to make room for the main northern crop. Conditions look better for all sections as far as price is concerned. There is some reason to expect that the yield per acre as the season moves northward will continue below the generally heavy yield of 1928. The expected cut of about one acre in ten will bring the total potato acreage within reasonable limits. The whole main crop region will have something like a running start, with the southern crop rather light. Growers might reasonably expect average prices. Even with prospects no better than average, the crop ought to be well worth taking care of by careful cultivation and spraying.

*

SOME eastern farmers who are beginning to raise sheep probably do not realize how important it is to keep lambs growing rapidly. Stunted lambs and those that develop slowly are not profitable. Well-bred lambs with well-fed, milky dams will grow rapidly if at about two weeks of age they begin receiving some palatable, nutritious feed. A mixture that they like is one which is used by many Connecticut sheep breeders. It consists of three parts crushed oats, one part wheat bran and a half part oilmeal. A little of this mixture is fed often every day in small amounts in a trough. In four weeks the lambs are changed over to a mixture of four parts whole oats, two parts bran, two parts cornmeal and a half part oilmeal. Only as much of this as the lambs will clean up at one meal is fed. Fresh water and salt are necessary. The best practice is to feed lambs in a creep. This is a pen which lambs enter through openings that are not large enough to admit ewes and other mature sheep.

*

THE Northwestern States, with fruit prospects good, but not so good as last season, will not be likely to have any such severe market conditions as they met last year. On the other hand, they will not be able this season, probably, to ship 10,000,000 boxes of apples to Europe, because Europe has started out with prospects of a good fruit crop. Probably, it will be just as well for average fruit growers if there is less orchard fruit grown in the country this year. The Rocky Mountain region had a full bloom. Coming to the Middle West fruit sections, we find some frost damage but fair to good early prospects, and the same is true in a general way through the eastern and southeastern fruit sections. More barrel and basket fruit and less box fruit seems likely, so far as early prospects go. Apple varieties may differ greatly in supply compared with last year. The York and Baldwin are expected to do better, although it is the off season for the Baldwin in some districts. The eastern Winesap is likely to be in lighter supply. The Northern Spy was scarce and poor last season and ought to come along well this year. Although Europe may not have any such shortage of apples and pears as happened in 1928, a fairly good demand is still to be looked for. American apples are now taken by about 60 different countries, and the tendency is to use more rather than less on the average. The eating habits of Europe are being changed by the "eat more fruit" campaigns. It is claimed that England uses three times as much fruit as was eaten five years ago. France appeared for the first time last season as an active buyer of American apples. Germany has nearly doubled in three years its imports of fresh and dried fruits from the United States, which in favorable seasons supplies more apples to Germany than does any other country. The trade showing is not so good in the pear line, because that fruit has yet to be pushed on the German market, although the quality is considered better and the sizes run larger than the market pears of Europe. It is urged, too, that the German orange market should be given more attention by our fruit shippers. Most of the fresh fruit imported is sold by auction at Hamburg or Bremen and shipped by freight to other parts of the country.

*

IN a recent thoughtful radio address at Syracuse, N. Y., Frank N. Decker, a Holstein-Friesian breeder in Onondaga County, discussed the tariff, with special reference to the dairy industry. "Dairymen," he said, "must receive better protection, and on the same equality with that afforded other branches of industry." Since "the dairy industry is built on the cow," he argued that "the continued importation of purebreds of various breeds would be unfair to dairymen working with grades," as "it would hold down their prices." There is no party politics in this view, and we endorse Mr. Decker's proposition that the dairy industry should be protected on an equality with other industries, so long as protection is a fixed policy of the government. We are for a tariff that would prevent grade dairy stocks from coming into the United States. High duties on registered purebreds, however, would be less defensible, even if they amounted to more than a drop in the bucket of protection. Most dairymen need protection from unhealthy, inferior cows that dealers gather up in various States and at public stockyards. They also need better prices in "the home market" for their milk.

*

COVER crop news is of great interest to many farmers. A Pennsylvania orchardist gives below some experience and observation about his locality, which is in the central part of the State:

Cover crop time is at hand. Japanese millet was sown by the end of May to take advantage of the excellent moisture supply and good physical condition of the heavy soil. Just now, the whole area is being limed with burnt limestone at somewhat more than a ton to the acre. While the orchard is located on a limestone soil, the lime requirement was fairly high in spots which shows, contrary to common opinions, that limestone soil will need liming every now and then for best results. In recent years, failure to secure good stands of legumes and even of some non-legumes has resulted in a decline of the fertility of the soil. Even rye responds to liming when the soil has a moderate lime requirement. The rye cover crops will not go in until in the Fall, since it will fail almost certainly to endure the long hot Summer which we so often have. Oats have rusted so badly in past years that they are of little benefit with their poor growth and are no longer used. The Soy beans will also be in the ground in early June. This gives the maximum growth of top of this valued legume. Biennial Sweet clover does very well with us, even though it may heave considerably the first Winter when snow protection is poor. Experience with this latter legume shows clearly that the time to turn it under is with us, while it is still green in the Fall of the second year. The dead woody stalks simply do not decay even over one Winter, and decay but slightly from one Spring to the next. We have also learned that Spring plowed Sweet clover is not the best thing in which to set small fruits—the fleshy roots give no end of trouble in volunteering even though they are completely upside down in the soil with most of the old bottom of the root projecting up into thin air, and the woody tops are both a nuisance and a threat to the life of the young plants.

We shall be glad to have cover crop experience from other localities. In this way readers will be able to "read between the lines" of these various practices and check up on their own conditions. There is no one best cover crop plan.

*

IT WAS a woman who first demonstrated that false teeth could actually be worn. We have the authority for this of Dr. R. L. Moodie, an anatomist of California. It is as should have been expected. What man would have placed the crude contraptions that must have been the first "plates" in his mouth and kept them there until he found that they could be worn and that he could eat with them? Such persistence and faith is not often found in his sex. In the Louvre at Paris is a jaw that formerly belonged to a Phœnician woman of Sidon. She lived about 300 years before the time of Christ. The remarkable thing about this jaw is that two of the front teeth in it are false. They are fastened together by gold wire passed through perforations in them and wired in place. So far as is known, this was about the beginning of modern dentistry, an art that has progressed until the most satisfactory replacing of lost members of the body is that done by the dental profession. Cynics threaten man with the entire loss of his teeth in some future but near generation. They are probably mistaken. It is true that savage races and the lower animals display a superiority to civilized man in the retention of sound teeth, but more is being learned about the true causes of early dental decay than was formerly known. Cleanliness of teeth is essential to beauty and health, but the old dictum that a clean tooth never decays has been found to be false. More important are foods that supply the needed materials for tooth building and repair. Teeth are made from within, not from without. It is said, with a probable great degree of truth, that the soundness and retention of one's teeth are determined for him before he is born. The diet of the mother before the child's birth supplies or withholds the elements needed for tooth building. And, of all foods that carry the needed mineral and other elements of strong bones and bony structures, none excels that produced but not always appreciated upon the farm, pure, fresh cow's milk.

*

RECENTLY a newspaper note referred to one of the first recorded cases of trespass by parking an airplane on a farmer's field while the air tourists went to do some shopping. With increasing air travel property owners may expect annoyance from this cause, where their fields make a desirable landing. Automobile tourists of the road-hog type have caused damage to country property by fires, theft and carelessness; if to this we are to add airplane trespass the limit of patience will be reached. We refer, of course, to deliberate intentional landing, not to that forced by accident. A large open field may be very attractive to an air tourist. What are we to do about it? Will it be necessary to paint signs prohibiting air trespass on the roofs of farm buildings?

*

OUR friend, Willet Randall, who has an enthusiastic interest in nearly all living creatures, both wild and domesticated, sends us the following encouraging report from his turkey incubator:

I am in the middle of taking off a hatch of turkeys from the incubator. I got 90 strong turkeys from 97 eggs, which is surely a wonderful hatch. We have nearly 400 eggs running now, and almost every one of them is fertile.

All readers who know turkeys and admire this genuine aristocrat of the farmyard will join us in wishing good luck to this flock of youngsters. Turkeys are really "coming back" in the East, here and there, for those who study them and think about them during the season.

Brevities

THIS hot spell makes the coming-up corn smile.

FREIGHT car loadings for the entire country were 1,046,179, for a recent week.

OUR exports of dried fruits for April totaled 33,059,077 pounds, valued at $2,362,586.

ACCORDING to Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, under the existing tariff, waste and rags are displacing 100,000,000 lbs. of wool.

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a preliminary report on "The Perquisites and Wages of Hired Farm Hands." It does not tell Mr. Average Farmer how to afford either the farm hand or his perquisites.

CONGRESS appears to be having difficulty in revising the tariff to suit everybody. Perhaps that scientific principle of "the equilibrium of heterogeneous substances," in which the proper place and proportion of everything is determined by mathematical physics, might help.

Shying at the Job

THE farm relief bills propose to create a Federal Farm Board, and a revolving fund of $300,000,000. The board is to have broad discretion in loaning this money to farm associations. It is called a revolving fund because, when any of it is repaid by an association it is to go back into the fund to be used over again.

Under the operating plan associations organized to market staple products would create a stabilizing corporation to buy up the surplus above our annual needs with the purpose of increasing the price on our home markets. The product so brought up would be sold for export at world prices, or disposed of to the best advantage. The capital to operate these corporations is to be loaned by the Board out of the revolving fund. The business may make a profit or a loss, but the prospect for a profit is not encouraging for the export trade. Under the old McNary-Haugen bill, the loss would be made up by an equalization fee levied on all the particular crops sold by producers. Under the debenture plan, the loss would be at least partly covered by the proceeds of the debentures. Under the proposed plan, the loss will show in the business of the stabilization corporations, and, if they are unable to pay the loans, the loss must ultimately fall on the Government.

The old McNary-Haugen plan as well as the new one was built up around the centralized associations. But there was this difference: Under the old plan the losses could be deducted from the producers' returns, and there was no check-up on the management of the association. The new bill provides that the individual producers cannot be held responsible for the losses, if any; and the board has authority to audit the accounts and business records of the borrowing associations. This puts the success of the plan up to the co-operatives as a business proposition, and the leaders of these associations do not like it. They fear that the plan will not be successful and that the board will hold them responsible for the failure. They would prefer that the Government assume full responsibility for the operation of the plan.

The weakness of both plans is that prices in the foreign markets for our export products are made by the competition of the world. No organization here has any power to increase them. We must sell, if at all, at the world price. Hence the organizations are not able to increase the revenue from that source. In fact the expense of the organizations must come out of the foreign returns. Our domestic markets are dominated by our middleman system. In many cases these centralized associations are a part of the system and help create a virtual monopoly. So long as this system remains in authority and power they will keep our domestic farm products prices low, and the spread between producer and consumer will be high. It is conceded that if the stabilization corporations buy up enough of a crop and keep it off the market, thus creating a shortage in the supply, prices here will increase for that crop. But it will not affect the price of other crops, and it will tend to decrease the consumption of the favored crop because consumers will use substitutes. It will increase production because of the increased price. The plan is artificial and uneconomic. It is not clear how it can be an ultimate success, and so both parties shy at assuming responsibility for the operation of it.

The failure of these plans is already anticipated. The Government is neither creating the corporations nor providing a system by which farmers could and would safely create them for themselves. It is all left vaguely and indefinitely to the centralized associations and the leaders know that, after the record made by those organizations, many farmers cannot be again allured into them without legal safeguards that they do not now have. With authority to establish public markets the revolving fund would establish markets enough to determine domestic prices, and under proper Federal regulation of them the farm associations would negotiate their own prices. They would increase consumption, regulate production to market needs, and put agriculture on an equality with other industries. We yet in our day hope to see this act of justice to the American farms.

Ohio Milk 50-50

In Youngstown, Ohio, some of the independent dealers have adopted the 50-50 milk buying plan. In this plan 46 quarts is estimated as equal to 100 pounds of milk. The hauling charge is 30 cents per hundred, the dealer paying half. The retail price in Youngstown is 12c a quart, and the farmer's net price is $2.61 for 3.5 per cent milk. The dealer and producer split the consumer's dollar half and half. If milk advances to 13c a quart, the price is advanced 23c a hundred, and if milk retails for 11c a quart, the price is automatically reduced 23c a hundred. The surplus problem is only considered in the months of April, May and June, when 70 per cent of the milk is figured Class 1, and the other 30 per cent as Class 2, and brings something less in price.

During the Summer of 1928 the D. S. Co. cut the retail price to 10c a quart, in an effort to ruin this business, but failed to do so. This price-cutting competition killing program is not the work of producers in the D. C. S. Co., and I believe as rule the producers do not countenance it, but it seems to be the policy of our organization leaders, undoubtedly dictated by the Pittsburgh dealers, and the producers are obliged to foot the bill. The producers are interested in getting a fair and equal price for their milk each month as they go along, and are not so much concerned in a vague and elusive price that may be obtained some time in the distant future when competition has all been destroyed and the D. C. S. has a complete monopoly of the milk business.

The D. C. S. Co. has announced the months of October, November and December as the next basic period, but will announce later the percentage of milk that will be called Class 1. If there should be a marked increase of milk in those basic months over that of 1928, no doubt the Class 1 amount will be reduced accordingly and the amount of Class 2 increased so that the price of milk as a whole can be made just what they want to make it.

For years THE R. N.-Y. has demanded 50-50 with the middleman as the smallest share the producer should be expected to receive. In Cleveland and in Pittsburgh the plan for the last three years returned farmers from 32 cents to 40 cents per 100 lbs. more than the Ohio Farmers' Association and the D. C. S. Co., according to figures published by Mr. Prior and not disputed. The plan has now been adopted in Youngstown and is making success there. Since it shows returns to farmers in excess of any plan yet adopted with no expense or investment, it seems to me that the farm association leaders should encourage. Instead of doing so they have bitterly opposed it. Of course if the 50-50 plan should be generally adopted in a territory there would be no need of high-paid association officials; but if the purpose of the co-operation movement is to help the producers the extra price for milk should not be defeated because some officials would lose good-paying jobs.

Considering the methods employed in setting up the basic surplus plan, I for one, as a member, would like to see a referendum on the plan by the members, after it has been in operation for one year, to determine if it should be continued or dropped. A year would seem to be long enough to have given it a fair trial and a vote by the members would tell the story whether or not it is wanted. L. W. ALLEN.

Ohio.

The Fruit Fly Damage

The Mediterranean fruit fly has the South alarmed for fear it will get away from the Florida quarantine. Tourists from the South say the inspectors are very thorough in searching baggage for fruit brought out of the infested districts. Now and then some traveler is found reckless enough to risk causing millions of dollars damage in his home district in order to take out a little choice fruit for his friends. Sometimes the inspectors stop busses, turn out the passengers and spray the carriage inside and out.

Tourists from the New England gypsy moth territory compare the conditions prevailing in this latest new pest war and wonder how long the fruit fly invasion can be held down. New centers of infestation are coming to light every week. Fruit shippers have been rushing their oranges and grapefruit to market trying to clean up by the end of May in the sections near the infested territory, and by the middle of June elsewhere in the State. Sudden discovery of a new fly spot immediately placed the nearby districts in the May 31 class, and such happenings late in the month were naturally followed by a rush of shipments from such locations.

Fruit in the area actually infested is destroyed outright. No provision has been made yet for paying the grower on account of fruit destroyed by inspectors. The infested area will not be allowed to produce any fruit or vegetable crop next year. It is expected that some means will be provided by Congress for paying growers on account of this crop restriction, but perhaps not for the loss of fruit actually attacked by the flies. Refusal of some States to admit Florida fruit adds to the troubles of shippers.

The long distance effect of all this will be to reduce the supply of oranges and grapefruit next season. Florida fruit will be allowed to go out of the State, but only after inspection, and no fruit will be grown in the groves already infested. The Florida crop started out rather poorly anyhow, with a light bloom and some injury from dry weather. California is likely to have a good orange crop. Northern fruits will find somewhat less competition from Florida and from some parts of California. Texas is considerably alarmed over the appearance of some fly-infested fruit, although these are nothing but shipments from Florida. It is supposed that the pest will thrive almost anywhere in the Lower South, and is known to attack most kinds of fruit and some vegetables. G. B. F.

Notes from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The Federal-State Crop Reporting Service under the date of May 9 has published the first fruit crop indications of the season. The report states that some damage was done by frosts during April, but that it was too early to tell just to what extent. Growers reported the condition of apples and pears to be slightly better than a year ago, and expected about four-fifths of a full apple crop and three-fourths of a full peach crop. However, since the April report has been published, the northern, western and central portions of the State have been visited with two light to fairly heavy frosts and freezes in early May which have unquestionably resulted in some damage. What is worse is the fact that the cold, rainy and windy weather was very unfavorable for insect activity during the apple blooming period, probably resulting in poor apple pollination. In our own orchard, there has been considerable frost damage, and there will probably be plenty of russet apples this Fall. During the last few days of the blooming season when conditions were favorable for honey bees, millions of dandelions were in full bloom which the bees worked while it did seem as if the flowers on the trees were being neglected. It is positive that the four-fifths of a full apple crop will fall off considerably within the next month.

This is also a year when the grower who fails to time his sprays properly or who fails to do a thorough job of applying the protective spray will suffer at harvest and grading time. Scab appeared early and in great quantities in those orchards improperly covered. The twig infection form of brown rot appeared early in May in Southeastern Pennsylvania and promises trouble unless careful spraying keeps this disease under control. Phoma leaf spot, which was severe on apples in several sections of the State last year is expected to resume its attack.

Raspberry anthracnose made a more vigorous attack last year in this State than for some time. Growers of this small fruit have been warned that both sanitary measures and spray are necessary to keep this pest in check. Fire blight has not appeared yet so far as has been noted, yet it is about time for that disease to show up also.

The New York State Fruit Trip will probably take in some of Pennsylvania, at least in an unofficial way, if present plans mature as expected. While the tour may not begin officially until Wednesday, July 14, at Winchester, Va., it is hoped that the growers can visit State College on their way south, then look over some of our fine fruit country lying to the south and east of the college. A guide will be available for this service. This would not only show them much of interest as to how we do things in this State but would give them a chance to travel over some of our historic section about Chambersburg and Gettysburg—where our carlot apple and peach industry is centered. The Summer trip of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania will probably begin at State College July 15, proceeding from there to North East and Girard in Erie County. From Erie County the route lies through Ohio, passing through Ashtabula, Wooster and Salem. From Salem, Ohio, the party will swing back into Pennsylvania and the trip will end at Mars, Pa., at the Treesdale Orchards. The exact orchards to be visited are not altogether determined so far, although the secretary is arranging the details. At several points, there will be an opportunity to cool off in Lake Erie. The swimming feature always is a big drawing card at the end of a long, hot and dusty ride. R. H. S.

From the Western Adirondacks

I enjoy the reports from other places. After reading the Notes from Tennessee, I thought that as we have no floods or tornadoes, there is much to be thankful for. We have many good things here. Adirondack spring water is hard to beat. There are 25 springs in a valley back of our house and many a trout have I caught in the spring holes of these brooks.

On a hill about a mile northwest of our home we can see the Champlain hills; on the south and west the smoke from Carthage; to the northewest we look toward Black Lake and see the smoke from Gouverneur and Edwards. Toward the north we see smoke of the train on the Gouverneur and Canton Railroad. To the east we see Bear Mountain at Cranberry Lake and the mountains at Tupper Lake and the Watch Tower.

Oswegatchie, N. Y. A. C.

Cedarville, N. J., Direct Sale Market

An auction market for f.o.b. selling of strawberries and vegetables was started in Cedarville, Cumberland Co., N. J., last year as a means of enabling the farmer in this important truck section of South Jersey to get some money for his produce. That the idea has been successful was brought out at the first annual meeting of the Cedarville Co-operative Marketing Association which owns and operates the block.

The report given by officers shows that during the first season 66,716 packages, valued at $164,475.69, were sold at the auction. On comparing the value of these products with those sold on the New York market during the same days it is pointed out that the 26,975 packages of strawberries sold over the block netted the farmers a profit of $27,478.56 over what the same number of packages would have brought if sold on the New York market. The summary of prices also showed that the 20,345 packages of string beans netted the farmers using the block $3,270.67 more than they would have if sold on the New York market. The total value of all produce sold exceeded the value on the New York market, after transportation and selling charges had been deducted, by $32,486.99. These comparative figures were obtained from the daily market conditions, average price figures being used.

Formerly the produce was shipped to New York commission houses. The growers were more or less dissatisfied with this method and felt that by establishing a large central market buyers from markets other than New York would be added and better prices would be the result. The first season's operation showed that these better prices were results of greater distribution of the farmer's commodities. The local association was assisted in its organization by the County Extension Service and County Board of Agriculture and the State Bureau of Markets. D. M. BABBITT.

From Arkansas

On page 672 W. E. G. wants to know if a living can be had from 500 hens. If W. E. G. could get by like our friend B, who lives near Gillham, in this county, it would be easy. Our friend B only has two in family. He said during the time we were in the World War his grocery bill did not exceed $25 for the entire year. Someone said, "B, what did you eat?" He said, "Well we had 50 lbs. of dried fruit to start with, a barrel of nice syrup, plenty of honey, all the canned fruit and vegetables we wanted, enough potatoes of both kinds for the year. Our meat and lard, milk and butter, chickens and eggs, a good garden and orchard, corn for bread, four different kinds of dried beans, the same of dried peas."

"Hold on there, Bill," said the foreman of the mines, "if you had all that you had no business buying anything."

"We had it," said Bill, "and lots more I didn't mention. We just wanted to help out Uncle Sam all we could."

Now if W. E. G. could live on the few things that Bill and his wife did, it would not take 500 hens. We live in the land of fruits and flowers, and when Greene County, N. Y., was wallowing in five feet of snow we were enjoying ripe strawberries fresh from the vine. We wish others would tell about their part of the country. Since we have traveled but little we are anxious to read descriptions of other States.

Sevier Co., Ark. G. W. S.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Of Those Who Walk Alone

Women there are on earth, most sweet and high,
Who lose their own, and walk bereft and lonely,
Loving that one lost heart until they die,
Loving it only.

And so they never see beside them grow
Children, whose coming is like breath of flowers;
Consoled by subtler loves the angels know
Through childless hours.

Good deeds they do: they comfort and they bless
In duties others put off till the morrow;
Their look is balm; their touch is tenderness
To all in sorrow.

Betimes the world smiles at them, as 'twere shame,
This maiden guise, long after youth's departed;
But in God's Book they bear another name—
"The faithful-hearted."

Faithful in life, and faithful unto death,
Such souls, in sooth, illume with lustre splendid
That glimpsed, glad land wherein the Vision saith
Earth's wrongs are ended.
—Richard Burton.

*

WE know nothing that seems more hopeless than a raincoat that has stiffened while hung away, and we know nothing that can be done for it. Perhaps others have some suggestions to offer. If so, would they respond to the following inquiry?

Could you or any of the readers tell me what to do with my raincoat? It has stiffened from disuse so it cannot be worn. Would oiling do any good? If so, what kind of oil should be used?

*

IT is interesting to learn that all the schoolboys in the United States could not beat a girl in spelling. In the national spelling bee at Washington recently Virginia Hogan of Omaha, Neb., lead 20 others in the final tests. Viola Strbac, of South Milwaukee, Wis., was second, and Teru Hayashi, a Japanese youth of Ventnor, N. J., was third. The winner was 13 years old. She was awarded the $1,000 prize by spelling "luxuriance" after Viola had spelled it with an "e" for the "a." Virginia seldom faltered during the contest and spelled such words as "apotheosis" and "immunization" with apparent ease. Teru Hayashi was felled by the word "panacea," which he said he had never heard of and with which his phonetic spelling was unable to cope. He was one of the four boys to reach the finals.

*

WE like the appearance of gaily painted porch chairs with flowered cretonne cushions and seat covers, but after the Summer vicissitudes of sunshine and thunderstorms the cretonne soon becomes dingy and faded. This year we are using oilcloth— not the old-fashioned shiny oilcloth that cracks at any folds but a flexible soft-finished kind with a damask surface. It is waterproof, and can be wiped off with a damp cloth. It comes in solid colors, and also printed, is 52 in. wide, and costs from 94 cents to about $1.75 a yard. Chairs painted with leaf green or marine blue enamel, with seats and cushions of deep yellow oilcloth, are very attractive. The outdoor table should have the lower part painted to match the chairs, and the oilcloth drawn smooth over the top, and tacked under the edge. A fabric table scarf is always a nuisance out of doors, even on a protected porch, and the smooth oilcloth covering is both serviceable and convenient. Tables of this sort are often used in tea-rooms, and will be found very convenient where tourists are accommodated. There are regular tablecloths of this flexible oilcloth, as well as the material by the yard.

Notes From an Elder Woman

In the March 23 R. N.-Y. I was much interested in the article, "Money-Earning Old Ladies." If I quite come under that head I would like to share my experience. During the past Winter I have had a semi-invalid lady in our home. Of course I could not do this if I were not in my own home, but husband and self live by ourselves in a large house. While my charge was not by any means helpless, there was a care of her which made it seem as if I were doing my bit. I have also braided rugs to sell, and knit mittens and sweaters for children, both of which tasks I have enjoyed doing. I also have done mending for bachelor acquaintances who live alone. At present we are letting a room to a traveler who stays two or three nights a week and takes breakfast with us, also am entertaining over week-ends ministers who come as candidates for the ministry of our church.

It makes one happy to be able to help along the family finances, but there are times when it seems as if we had reached the end of the possibilities in this very small country village in which we live. I have found, however, that when there is a real need, a kind Providence has put something in my way, which helps us to believe that "while there is life there is hope."

A. L. K. L.

The Rural Patterns

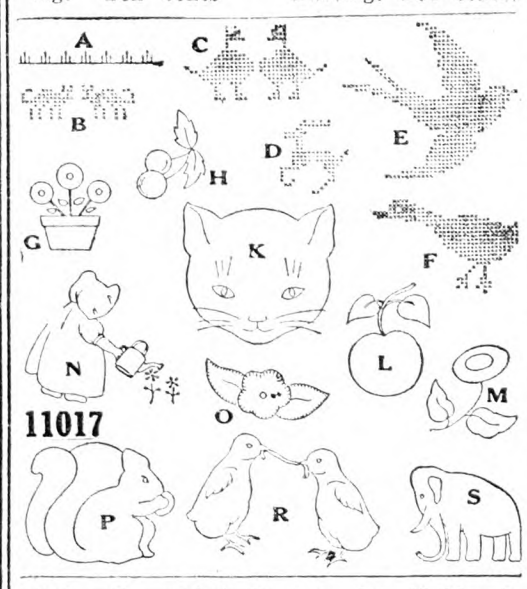
In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

482 — Typical for Sports. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅛ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

750 — For House Wear. This style is designed in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

992. — Attractive Line. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. 40-in material, ½ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents

528—A Junior Sports Dress. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.



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Under a Farming Sky

I have just canned up the last of our meat. A quarter of beef sounds like a lot, but doesn't go far. I only had three quarts, but that will come in handy this Summer when the unexpected guest arrives. I need it especially for emergencies, because we eat mostly vegetables in hot weather, supplemented by dried beef and codfish gravies, salt pork fried as only Vermonters can fry it, canned corned beef and salmon.

Roderic has taken the high chair and Jean feels quite grown-up sitting at the table with us. At first the opportunity to hop down any time and leave her meals half eaten was irresistible. I solved the problem effectually by bringing out the schedule cards sent out by the Department of Agriculture. Jean was immediately intrigued at the thought of having a card for herself and one for Little Brother. She wanted them read and reread, and we were careful to connect them by praise and correction with her daily meals and living. Her appetite improved, and she was eager to have her naps again, something she had been especially troublesome about.

The children are great company for each other even now, and Jean constantly plans on the good times they will have when Little Brother gets to walking around everywhere. But even a child alone can have much happiness if the parents do their part in fostering independence and in providing some methods of play. I well remember the twine telephone line between my attic playroom and the corn barn. The phones were receiver and transmitter in one, pasteboard cartons that cylinder records came in. Ice-cream cartons would do as well. A large button held the string in each phone. Baled hay wire would be ideal, but it is amazing how well one can hear for a very short distance on just a twine string. Father and I had to repeatedly caution each other not to speak loud, for then our voices would carry from one building to another.

Easter is past. A dear relative, convalescing in a hospital, was given a shower that Sunday. Loving thoughts help, but I wish we could do more for the sick folks. When Roderic came I was perfectly well, and it seemed a genuine hardship to lie still for even a few days. The nurse was confronted by the superhuman task of caring for a mother and baby, a lively three-year-old child and the farm home, so I didn't have the heart to ask for anything I could do without. But I made this resolution: If there ever was a "next time" it would be different! I would have a sizable wooden box, preferably on casters, with a handle on front, to slide under the bed, and especially to slide out when I wanted it. A strap fastened to the handle and the other end to the mattress would insure its not getting pushed out of the convalescent's reach. This treasure chest would of course hold reading matter (not too much, for I recall reading until everything looked alike and meaningless), probably a fashion sheet, boudoir cap and jacket for hasty donning when that caller takes one by surprise, and, to recall a set I saw pictured recently, the bedspread to match, comb and a small mirror. I would include some fancy work or sewing, for the convalescent likes to keep busy and gains faster if linked to normal life. There would be something dealing with my hobby, my avocation or vocation—for instance, pencil, pad and notebooks for writing a story just for fun, to jot down tasks I wanted to do, to make a schedule I wanted to try, or material for making a scrapbook. Looking back, I know what such a chest would have meant to me, and I wonder if some could not work from the idea a plan for an invalid's gift.

Jean is up with her grandparents for a short stay, so the house seems lonely. Sonny misses her, but a large play pen was his birthday present, and he is exploring that. Mark says he is going to take it up to the barn for a calf pen, and it is big enough. Makes the house seem small, but soon it will be dry outside and then it will make a wonderful yard for the baby. I hope Jean gets home before sugaring is over. She will like to be out with her daddy. We can be grateful for the companionship the farmer has with his children. Little tots and the adolescent child need a father's training as well as a mother's, unless the man is actually immoral or brutal, and these words do not describe the average farmer. This training strengthens character and rightly directed will engender deep interest in farm life and the outdoors. That is our need: to arouse enough enthusiasm in the coming generation to make them fight out their own farm relief, should ours never materialize. When dreams come true, the farm will be a veritable heaven on earth.

MARJORIE MC CLELLAN FLINT.

Experience With Summer Boarders

Being neat, even-tempered and generous count for much, and I for one needed just what my guests were giving me—"cash"—and it repaid me a thousandfold to be always gracious and obliging. In regard to rates I have always had $10 per week, but since I have electric lights, toaster, grill, percolator, waffle iron, fan and curling iron for their use I shall have to charge $11 to cover the extra expense. But $12 to $15 is the usual rate. I try to do as much of the work as possible and the garden, poultry and dairy furnish quite a bit, and it all saves me a neat sum. I find very few who come here from the city with an appetite for potatoes for breakfast, but they invariably go away with a great desire for three square meals a day which habit was acquired on the farm where the best and purest food and air are found.

I make brownstone-front cake, also marble, chocolate, cream, best-ever, cup and pineapple cake, which my people call "dream cake" and ask for more. For pies I serve rhubarb, cream chocolate, lemon, mince, apple, berry, canned peach and pumpkin. Cookies are sugar, molasses and pinwheel; fried cakes are baked once a week. We use lots of cinnamon rolls, hot biscuits and honey or maple syrup; brown bread muffins, baked beans, rice pudding, custards, macaroni and cheese or tomato.

Chicken dinners come every Sunday and Wednesday. Sometimes we have a "Pandora lunch" which is sandwiches, fried chicken, potato salad, cake, strawberries and cream and coffee. We always try to have as many combinations as possible and it relieves that sameness to common meals.

Breakfast usually consists of bread and butter, coffee and cream, fruit, cereal, eggs and sometimes baked potatoes.

Dinner has many variations but for the base I like this: Soup, potatoes, whole, mashed or creamed, meat, brown gravy, brown and white bread, sometimes a johny-cake, salad, pie and tea; then build on to this as much as seems good.

Supper is at six or 6:30. Potato, creamed, fried or escalloped, some vegetable as corn, peas, string beans to be served in side dish, bread and butter, cake, tea, jelly, salmon patties or other meat or substitute. These are only suggestions. We use very freely of baked beans, noodle ring, sauerkraut and weiners, cottage cheese, muffins, pancakes and sausage, waffles and maple syrup, short cake and cream, weiner roasts, etc. The milk furnishes us with cream and cottage cheese, and our garden yields so many things from new onions to Winter squash and cabbage. I plan on canning a big supply of fruits and vegetables of all kinds—something like 500 quarts for the coming season's use.

Last but not least, don't forget that a fishline and hook are worth millions to one who wants to follow the brook. No matter how small the fry that is brought in as their trophy I always fry them to the best of my ability, and don't they seem good, because "they" caught them!

MRS. O. C.

Two Pies and a Pudding

Butterscotch Pie.—Bake a shell of any good pie paste. For the filling boil together one cup of brown sugar and one cup of top milk. Pour it over two beaten egg yolks and stir. Return to the fire and thicken with one tablespoon of cornstarch wetted with a little milk. Let it cook slowly for five minutes. Fill pastry shell. Make a meringue for the top with whites of two eggs and two tablespoons of granulated sugar.

Vinegar Pie.—Stir together 1½ cups of granulated sugar and five level tablespoons of flour. Into a cup put two tablespoons of vinegar and fill the cup with water. Taste to see if tart. Stir all together and pour into a pie pan lined with any good pie paste. Put on upper crust and bake.

Orange Pudding.—Cut in pieces the pulp of four large oranges, leaving out as much of the white skin as possible. Mix carefully into it one cup of sugar and set aside. Make a boiled custard of one pint of milk, three egg yolks, ¼ teaspoon of salt, three tablespoons of sugar and one tablespoon of cornstarch. When cold pour over the oranges. Cover with a meringue made of the beaten egg whites and ½ cup of sugar. Brown in the oven. To be eaten cold.

MRS. S. R. B.

Remodeling a Child's Bed

When the second child came to my son's house, they could not both sleep in the bassinette, and the little girl could not be put off in an upstairs room alone. Her father took an old wooden bedstead, one of the low head-board kind, and cut it down to the desired length and width, so it could be put in the bedroom with them. He then painted it cream with blue flowers on the head and foot, and this is a very pretty combination. Then some old automobile inner tubes formed the springs by fastening them at head and foot, weaving some crosswise, too. With a little mattress to fit, this makes a very pretty and comfortable little bed, and will last the little girl for some time to come. She is very proud of her little bed that Daddy made for her.

R. J. C.

Danish Layer Cake

This calls for ½ lb. flour, ½ lb. sugar, six eggs, one teaspoon baker's ammonia (also called hartshorn). Beat eggs 10 minutes, then pour in sugar and beat 10 minutes, then flour, keeping a little to mix with ammonia, and stir in last. Bake in three layers 12 minutes in moderate oven. Put together with lemon cream filling and raspberry jam. Frost with white frosting. Bake cake two days before using and it tastes best.

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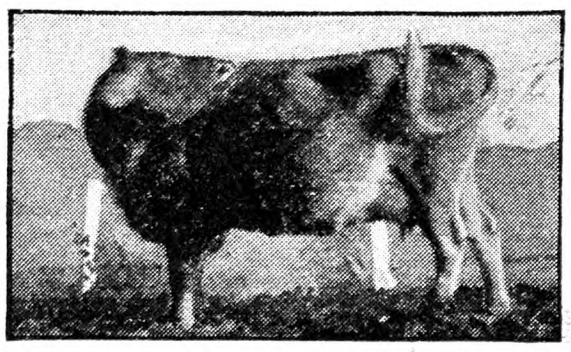

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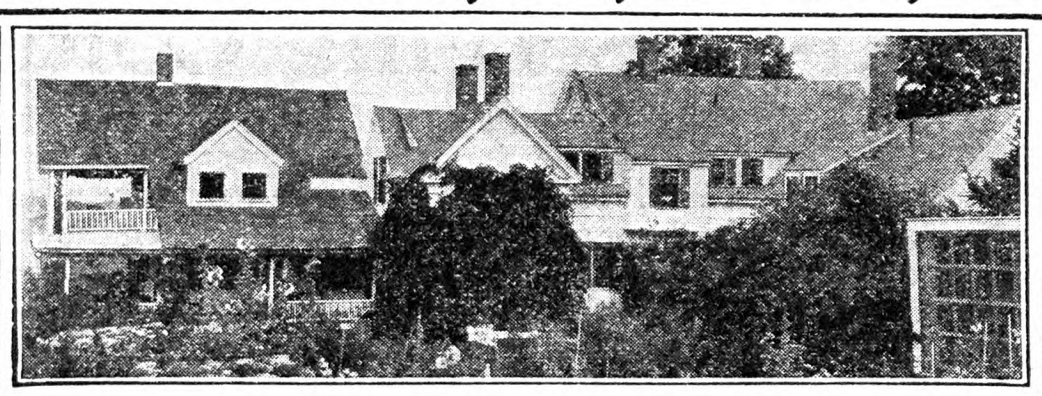

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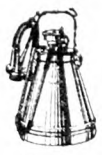

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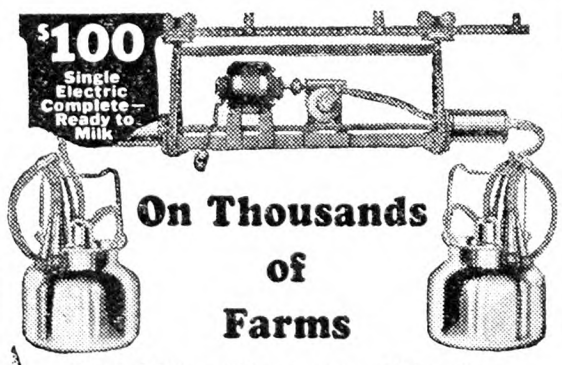

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New reduced factory prices, $24.95 up
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Skims warm or cold milk. Easiest to turn and clean. Lifetime Guarantee. **Free Catalog.** Shows big savings on latest improved separators. Write today

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Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

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For horses, cattle, hogs

A Farmer's Opinions

May Days in Connecticut—2

THE SPELL OF SPRING.—At the close of the sheep field day and shearing contest, on May 11, it would have been good to tarry a long time at Pomfret. The tang and tone of Spring were in the air. Under its spell, a man might be loath to hurry away in a car or train. He might like to get the feel of the country. Perhaps, beside a brook, he would like to meditate on human hopes and faith that revie and rejoice in harmony with the rise and change of sap into foliage, flower and song in Springtime.

PINES AND CEDARS.—In early May, before the leaves of elms, oaks and maples screen the hills, scattered pines and cedars stand out like sentinels roundabout Pomfret. Clad the year round in raiment not made by hands, these self-reliant trees preserve for us something of the atmosphere of life in wild places when the world was young. Living in poor stony soil, sometimes in the crannies of rocks, they are the forerunners of different tree and plant societies. Pines did much of the preparatory work that made the earth habitable by man. In some of the deep, rock-ribbed gorges of Connecticut there are colonies of pines and hemlocks that, on a small scale, are like the pine forests that clothe the Lake Itasca region of Northern Minnesota, where the Mississippi begins.

A BOY AND HIS RABBITS.—Windham County is noted in Connecticut for the number and quality of its sheep. At Pomfret I learned that it is also the home of an energetic boy who is sharpening his wits, developing his innate powers, training himself in business methods, making some money, and having plenty of fun as a raiser of rabbits. Seven years ago Norman Amidon paid well for his first lesson in how not to go about this business. Unscrupulous firms were advertising rabbit breeding stock for sale on the "buy-back" basis, and promising large profits in a short time. Some of these deceivers are still playing their old, crooked game through papers whose publishers haven't the courage to apply moral sanitation to their advertising columns.

A BUSINESS OF HIS OWN. — Young Amidon patronized one of the fakers in the rabbit industry, with, of course, the usual result. He was cheated, disappointed and discouraged. His initial experience and that of many another beginner have for years discredited rabbit-raising, and checked the development of the rabbit industry in the East. A few years later he bought some rabbits of a New Zealand strain. Now he has a paying, interesting business of his own. His rabbits are ready for market at three months of age. He receives an average of about 23 cents a pound for them, live weight, in Boston, Providence and New York. It costs him 10 to 12 cents a pound to produce a 4-lb. rabbit. He sees to it that none of his does reproduces oftener than four times a year, and that none keeps and suckles more than six of the 14 to 15 young that she bears at a litter, the others being killed. He gives his does a 24 per cent dairy feed. It is before them all the time. They also get some green or succulent stuff, such as lettuce and grass, every day. By weighing each litter at two months of age, and comparing weights, he selects the does that produce the best-growing young stock. This is a planned system of selective breeding for heavier rabbits at three months of age. The raising of rabbits, he says, for meat or fur or both, is a business in which the beginner should "make haste slowly," and be taught by his own experience. Is anything so interesting to observe as the unfolding of a working, playing boy into the well-balanced stature of a good man?

MODERN SPEED.—The evening sun was dimmed by clouds when, with Prof. H. L. Garrigus in his car, we started on the way to Storrs, seat of the Connecticut Agricultural College, 30 miles south and east in Tolland County. On paved roads, 35 to 40 miles on hour doesn't seem fast, if one is used to modern rates of speed; but it is too fast in Connecticut in May, when one is eager to be afoot on winding dirt roads, beside crystal brooks and close to everlasting hills. One wonders how long a people on wheels will live, and whether, as they race along, they are gathering any of the abiding mosses that adorn and enrich human life. The eye is equipped to "take" pictures instantaneously, but the best pictures that it takes are time-exposures. Feasts for eyes cannot be adequately appreciated at 40 miles an hour; but even to squint at Connecticut through the window of a car moving at that speed is infinitely better than not seeing it at all, when apple trees are in blossom. My problem was complicated. First, I desired to give an attentive ear to my host, for his remarks about Connecticut are always instructive and helpful; second, during much of the time, I could not resist the temptation to give my eyes to Connecticut. Maybe exceptional men can listen and look at the same time with full and equal understanding. I remember, however, that as a boy, I whistled while husking corn for a neighbor at 50 cents a day, and that he solemnly informed me at noon on the first day that no man was ever born who could do two unrelated things well at the same time.

AT STORRS.—Arriving at Storrs, we saw among the college buildings a large new main building that cost over $300,000 and recently was completed. Dr. C. L. Beach, for many years president of the college, is retiring. His good work will live in the thoughts and deeds of his associates and the school's graduates. His successor is Dr. Geo. A. Works, dean of the library school of the University of Chicago, who will move to Storrs in July. The institution occupies a commanding site, inspiring in its surroundings of grassy slopes and timbered hills. Annually for years the college has been forced, because of its limited and overtaxed facilities, to refuse admission to a large number of young people in the State. Its object has been to do well what it could do. I met some animal husbandry graduates, who are owners of farms or in positions on farms in Connecticut. Under Prof. Garrigus' direction, the course for these students is as practical as he can make it; and, in giving it, he and his co-workers relate the course to the ideal of the good life, and to the development of character. One is gratified to know that old virtues, like hard work, honesty, moral wholesomeness, economy and thrift, are still influential in student bodies. In the long run, they have always and everywhere paid the highest returns, judged by their effects on the morals, minds, muscles, manners and occupations of men. Eastern colleges and universities as a whole apparently are as deeply concerned with moral matters as like institutions in the West are with money matters.

PASTURES.—On land that a few years ago was as poor, rough and stony as the average of land of this class in Connecticut, I saw on the college farm several fine pastures. Their carrying capacity per acre is as high as that of typical pastures in regions famed for their luxuriant Blue grass. Under controlled grazing by cattle, horses and sheep, which thrive and fatten on them, these pastures are improving in the density of their turf. Liming, manuring and applications of acid phosphate are, of course, required at intervals of three to four years. Blue grass, bent and white clover are the species of herbage that will spring up almost magically and yield an abundance of high-protein feed in most townships in Connecticut, if they are encouraged by the removal of underbrush, stones and excessive trees, and by applications of lime, manure and acid phosphate. Connecticut's climate is favorable to the continuous growth of grass from April to late Fall. It is evident, therefore, that the possibilities of the State as a grazing and breeding ground for sheep, cattle, goats, horses, hogs and geese have barely been scratched. Hogs are grazers, but not many of them in the East have a chance to get their share of the green feed which their systems crave.

LIVE STOCK.—It was a pleasant surprise to see at the college so many highly creditable Milking Shorthorns, Devons, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Southdowns, Shropshires, Percherons and Berkshires. I did not see the dairy herd at close range. Although limited by physical accommodations and cramped by the economies of the college budget, the development of the institution's herds, flocks and stud in the past 15 years has been remarkable. The best work is not always done under the best conditions by high-salaried men with plenty of money to spend. Most of the animals at the college were raised there. A few of some of the breeds are the equals of the best to be seen at leading shows. The head and practical work of the animal husbandry department are widely known in the live stock world. Some Devon and Milking Shorthorn cows are making good monthly records. Glenside Clay Warrior, head of the Milking Shorthorn herd, is one of the outstanding bulls of the breed. Equally pronounced in merit is a six-year-old Percheron mare, seen at the halter in the lot. Every time I see a good Devon cow or Devon ox in New England, I wonder why these three-purpose (beef, milk and draft) cattle do not increase rapidly in this area. Prof. Garrigus appreciates them, and he has raised many good ones. There are probably 1,000 pairs of oxen in Connecticut. Most of them are Devons. The good condition and robust health of the college stock indicate that it is fed and handled by men who like animals. Any eastern farmer who keeps considerable live stock is as well equipped as the college is with live stock buildings.

TALKING TILL MIDNIGHT.—After supper at Prof. Garrigus' home, we toured the college grounds, and then proceeded to the barns, to make sure that all was well with the live stock. Our next move was to his unpretentious office, where, until midnight, we talked about pastures, farms, farming, breeders, breeds, famous animals, shows and other things too numerous to mention. Pictures of many noted animals hung on the walls. Each of us had seen most of the subjects in life. We enjoyed ourselves. Sentiments born of a common interest in living things create and sustain many fine friendships in a world where lots of people are lonely unless they are entertained by paid performers. (We shall conclude our Connecticut notes next week.)

D. C. W.

Aberdeen-Angus in Maine

Aberdeen-Angus cattle do well on the hillside pastures of Maine. Not many of them, of course, are seen here, but they are taking the places of other cattle in some regions. Some farm owners are adopting these black, polled cattle with which to produce good beef in this State. There is an abundance of hay here that finds no sale. It makes good feed for beef cattle. Cattle farmers feed corn silage with this hay. They grow a lot of silage corn, and this and hay make fair to good feed.

A pioneer cattleman here is Ralph L. Worthley in Franklin County. He keeps 75 cattle; 10 of these are dairy cows. He also owns a flock of 40 sheep. He began a few years ago with some good foundation Aberdeen-Angus stock. His herd bull is Black Marshall 19th, a son of Earl Marshall. Cattle from the Worthley herd have been shown at the Maine and New Hampshire fairs.

V. W. CANHAN.

Androscoggin Co., Me.

Wants Steers for Grazing

Please advise me how and where to obtain 150 steers, yearlings or two-year-olds to graze this Summer. I should like to have them ready for the Fall market. Can they be found at Lancaster or Pittsburgh, or would you suggest Buffalo or Chicago or some other market?

Clark's Summit, Pa. M. S. J.

It is difficult to locate steers for grazing purposes at this season because such cattle are already located in pastures for the Summer. The Lancaster, Pittsburgh and Buffalo markets receive practically no steers suitable for grazing at this season of year. My suggestion would be to correspond with commission firms on the Ft. Worth, Kansas City, St. Paul and Chicago markets, to determine where such cattle are available, if, indeed, any are available. You should, by all means, go out to the stockyards after them. Even though you care to entrust the filling of an order to a commission firm, a visit to the market will be helpful. Most commission firms on these markets are competent and reliable and would doubtless fill an order to your satisfaction.

Your best opportunity to buy this kind of stock will probably come after July 1, when some of the grazing areas begin to dry up and cattle have to be shipped. If you have good grass, it will improve rather than deteriorate between now and then. Also, you can begin making contacts at once, so that you will be ready to do business whenever the market is right.

KENNETH A. CLARK.

University of Maryland.

Aberdeen-Angus cows and their calves in the barnlot of Ralph L. Worthley in Androscoggin County, Maine

Crossing Dairy Breeds

Does the Holstein-Friesian cross well on the Jersey, and vice versa? I own a heifer calf which is a Jersey-Guernsey crossbred. E. B.

Oswego, N. Y.

In general it is not advisable to cross the several breeds; although one advantage usually accrues, in that there is an increase in vigor and prolificacy in the crossed offspring. The various breeds are useful because they have been kept pure. Consequently characters for which they have been bred, developed and selected are made more certain of tranmission.

Crossing is particularly undesirable where the breeds crossed are so different in character as the Holstein-Friesian and Jersey. The idea undoubtedly present in most cases, in suggesting this cross, is that the offspring would give as much milk as the Holstein-Friesian with a fat content as high as the Jersey. It should be remembered, however, that the mathematical probabilities are equal that the crossed offspring would give no more milk than the Jersey, with no higher fat percentage than the Holstein-Friesian's. In actual results, where this cross has been made, some superior individuals have resulted, but many more have been entirely unsatisfactory, from any standpoint.

Crossing is a very good amusement for one who has the time, patience and means to breed a considerable number of "weeds" for the sake of a few desirable individuals. H. H. W.

Ohio Ayrshires to Colorado

Breeders in the vicinity of Pataskala, O., recently shipped a carload of 25 Ayrshires to Channing F. Sweet, Pueblo, Colo., who operates a ranch of 75,000 acres near Buttes. In addition to supplying local demands, Mr. Sweet proposes to make available a supply of Ayrshire milk for the resort trade in the vicinity of Colorado Springs. The Ohio cattle were personally selected by Mr. Sweet.

A. B. A.

Live Stock Sales

June 10.—Milking Shorthorns, Fair Grounds, Batavia, N. Y. E. L. Button, LeRoy, N. Y.; W. J. Hardy, Alton, N. Y., sale committee.

June 12.—Oxford-Majesty Jerseys. L. A. Judd Herd, Sharon, Vt. D. H. Riskert, sale manager, So. Royalton, Vt.

June 13.—Strathglass Farm first annual Ayrshire sale, Port Chester, N. Y.; A. H. Tryon, manager.

July 15. — Holsteins. National type sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds, Melin-Petersen Co., sales managers.

Aug. 13. — Pemfret Jersey Breeders' Association seventh annual sale, Pomfret, Vt.; J. W. Dana, president, North Pomfret, Vt.

Aug. 15.—The T. R. Shanaberger & Son Jersey sale, Montrose Farm, Ravenna, O.; R. T. Lee, Iowa City, Ia., sale manager.

Sept. 18. — Milking Shorthorn Sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12. — Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21.—Jerseys. David Miller & Sons' annual sale. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Oct. 21-22.—Holsteins. National Ormby sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Nov. 5-6. — Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale. Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Holsteins. Northern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 12-13.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-20-21-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

June 8.—Annual Country Life Rally with Farm Machinery Exhibit and Demonstration, State Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, N. Y.

June 12.—Ayrshire Breeders' Association, annual meeting, Commodore Hotel, New York City.

June 12.—Annual Field Day New Jersey Experiment Station and Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.

June 14-15.—Western New York Forestry Tour, under the auspices of the Farm Bureaus of Western New York, starting from Batavia, 10 A. M.

June 18.—National Iris Society, annual meeting, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 20-21. — Annual Poultry Days, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

June 22.—Annual Field Day and Picnic of the Vermont Jersey Cattle Club, Burlington, Vt.

June 24-29.—Twelfth annual poultry judging and breeding school, Department of Poultry Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 26-28.—American Seed Trade Association, annual meeting, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

June 29.—New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Field Day, Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y.

July 9-12.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, tour to Vermont.

July 14.—New York State Fruit Trip, starting from Winchester, Va.

July 15.—Summer Trip, Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association, starting from State College, Pa.

July 16-18.—American Association of Nurserymen, Boston, Mass.

July 23-24. — Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Summer meeting, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

July 29-Aug. 2. — International Baby Chick Asociation, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn.

July 31. — Aug. 1. — Second Annual South Jersey Gladiolus Show, Convention Pier, Cape May, N. J.; F. E. Rockwell, director, Cape May, N. J.

Aug. 5-8.—Ashley Fair and Junior Fair, Ashley, Ohio.

Aug. 7.—Market Garden Field Day, Field Station, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 9.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, Field Meeting, Rice Orchards, Marlboro, Mass.

Aug. 23.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, Field Meeting, Franklin Co., Mass.

Aug. 26-31. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sept. 16-17.—Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

Aldrich Farm Field Day

The third annual field day of the Aldrich Farm, breeders of purebred Guernsey cattle at Rehoboth, Mass., will be held on Thursday, June 27. N. D. Knight is superintendent.

Wool Wanted for Cash ANY QUANTITY. Circular now ready. Write S. H. Livingston - Lancaster, Penna.

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Wednesday, June 12 ONE O'CLOCK (Standard Time)
At the L. A. JUDD FARM
Four miles from Sharon, Vt., on Stage road from Sharon to Strafford. Good roads. About eighteen miles from White River Junction.
Complete Milking Herd—Accredited Jerseys
About twenty-four registered—rest high grades. Some fresh cows; some due soon and some milking well and due this Fall. This herd is the result of twenty-five years of constructive breeding by use of best Oxford bulls obtainable. A chance to get one or a carload of good Jerseys at a time when milk can be made at lowest cost. Sale Positive—Rain or Shine.
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Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
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TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of Advance Registered Breeding at very attractive prices. Express charges prepaid during May and June. Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y

FOR SALE
Several yearing Granddaughters of Langwater Africander. Two May Rose heifers with first calves. Reasonable. Lewis A. Toan, Perry, New York.

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CALF FOR SALE—Purebred Guernsey Bull Calf, $15 if sold at once. CHAS. F. BENGEL, R. D. 1, Liberty, N. Y.

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Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
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BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

Penshurst Ayrshires
Accredited—Tuberculosis and Abortion Free Cows, Calves or Bulls. Reasonable Prices.
Write PENSHURST FARM, Narberth, Penna.

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Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

QUALITY HEREFORDS
Young Bulls, about ready for service; also young re-bred cows. Prize winners for sale at reasonable prices.
William J. Lillis, Owner Schenectady, N. Y.

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For Sale—Shetland Ponies $65, $75, $100 for mares and colt.
PONY FARM Cortland, Ohio

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SUCCESSOR BERKSHIRES
1929 SPRING PIGS
Mated Pairs and Trios. Boars Ready for Service. Can spare a Few Bred Gilts.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
J. C. PENNEY, Owner JIMMY DODGE, Manager

CHESTER WHITE PIGS Properly mated, ask us about them. R. L. MUNCE -:- Canonsburg, Penna.

Fancy Reg. O. I. C's Bred gilts, 150 lb. boars and 2 yearling show boars reasonable, sent C. O. D. HERBERT R. LEMAR, Moscow, Ohio

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—Big Type, quick growing. Registered Pigs, $10.75 each. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

Spotted Poland Chinas Spring Pigs. Write to A. M KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Pa

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Buy Big Type Polands Hogs and Pigs for sale for breeding purposes. Write for prices. G.S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio

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PURE BRED BREEDING STOCK—Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs. Both Poland China and Chester White. Feeder pigs all breeds up to 50 lbs. delivered Phila. or N. Y. Write STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

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Buy where quality and results are more to you than price. I only send to all buyers nothing but a Select Pig; Healthy, Husky and Strong which means a lot starting to raise a Hog. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross Pigs—4 weeks old, $5.00 each. All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied, return the pigs and your money will be returned. Will ship any number C. O. D. No charges for crating.
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Your Money's Worth Young Quality Pigs
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
4 weeks old $5.25
All husky, healthy, fast growing stock and large for their age.
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free of charge.
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Chester - Yorkshire - Berkshire
Jersey Reds
4 Weeks Old, $5.50
Sold subject to approval C. O. D., if not satisfied when you received them, return them and your money will be returned, no other charges. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel 0685.

Feeding Pigs for Sale
Quantities to select from, and can supply the wants of prospective buyers without delay—high grade stock that will make large hogs in short time—
Berkshire and Chester Cross—Yorkshire and Chester Cross
4 Weeks Old - - - - $5.00
Will ship C.O.D. Crates supplied free—keep them 10 days, and if dissatisfied, return at our expense.
ABERJONA FARM, Box 88, WOBURN, MASS

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!
Chester-Berkshire Crossed—Yorkshire-Chester Crossed
4 Weeks Old - $5.00 each
All pigs have the size, quality and breeding. Will ship pigs C. O. D., ten days trial, if not satisfied return at my expense. No charge for crates.
J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503-W

∴ DOGS ∴

YOU CAN OWN A **REG. POLICE STUD**
to be paid by stud fees per cent you collect. Have puppies at $10-$15. None better, and will tell you how to make them the most useful of dogs.
R. GRAHAM, PINE NECK KENNELS
Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y.

Pedigreed WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES
Beautiful, intelligent and faithful. The children's pal. Pure white $25; with spot on head $18. C. O. D.
GUILFORD CLARK :: Rock Creek, Ohio

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIES Sable and White. TRACY NEISH De Lancey, N. Y.

FOR SALE Strictly purebred large type old-fashion SPOTTED FOX and COON HOUND PUPPIES—Males $10.00; Females $7.00. Shipped on approval. THOS. BRODERICK, Moravia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—6 Fine Bred Setter Puppies, 8 weeks, $10 each. C. F. Muddiman, Vienna, Va.

IF Looking for WELSH SHEPHERD PUP that will make cow dog. Write SHADY LAWN FARM, Heuvelton, N. Y.

∴ RABBITS ∴

RAISE RABBITS FOR MEAT AND FUR
Spare time money making opportunity. Chinchillas and White Flemish Furs bring most returns. Secure thoroughbred foundation stock. Chinchillas per matured trio, $25. Per Junior trio, $12.50. Entering the ninth year of dependable and satisfactory service.
HERRLEIN FUR FARM—Harry G. Herrlein, Prop.—Licensed Judge and Registrar, New City, N. Y.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS—Write for price list and information. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine

CHINCHILLAS—IMPORTED and DOMESTIC STRAINS Reasonable. GREEN MOUNTAIN RABBITRY, Montgomery Center, Vt.

∴ SHEEP ∴

Breeding Ewes for Sale
100 Black Face Idaho raised Breeding Ewes. 3 years old. Hampshire crossed on Rambouillet. A fine lot.
Gerald Van Campen - - Langhorne, Penna.

FOR SALE 100 Young Ewes, 150 Goats, 80 Steers, 90 Beef Grade Yearings, 40 Bred Guernsey-Jersey Heifers. W. HUNDLEY - Boydton, Virginia

BABY CHICKS

Prompt delivery—Will ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Mixed.....	$4.00	$7.00	$33.00	$62.00
Heavy Mixed.....	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. W. Leghorns...	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Wh. and Bd. Rocks..	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	5.50	10.00	47.50	90 00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, *Prop.* Box 1 Richfield, Pa.

Special Summer Price Reduction

200,000 CHICKS 1929
Goodling's Super Quality

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns "Barron and Tancred Strains"	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Bd. Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Broilers { Heavy Breeds	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Broilers { Light Breeds	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed, $1 will book your order. Circular free. THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box Y, R. No. 1, Richfield, Penna.

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

JUNE and JULY PRICES	100	500	1000
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns...	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
S. C. White Leghorns.....	8.00	$37.50	.....
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light Mixed..... $8.00	Heavy Mixed.....		$9.00

Our chicks are properly hatched; strong and vigorous. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS

WILL SHIP C. O. D.

SPECIAL WYCKOFF STRAIN	$9.00 per 100
SPECIAL TANCRED STRAIN	9.00 per 100
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	8.00 per 100
BARRED ROCKS	10.00 per 100
OWEN'S STRAIN REDS	10.00 per 100
LIGHT MIXED	8.00 per 100
HEAVY MIXED	9.00 per 100

Special prices on large lots. Less than a 100 add 1c a chick. 100% live del. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds.....	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyan.....	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 906, Bellefonte, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE

150,000 CHICKS FOR June and July Delivery

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns...	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$ 70
Barred Rox.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Rhode Island Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	....	....
Light Mixed.....	....	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed.....	....	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Write for illustrated catalog.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 171, Richfield, Penna.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, at $9 per 100. $42 per 500. $80 per 1000. Hatches June 12-19-26—or any week in July, Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog Free.
Robert L. Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

June, July, August Chicks, 6c up

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$7.00	$34.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds.....	2.50	5.00	9.00	44.00
Heavy Broilers.....	2.50	5.00	8.00	39.00
Light Broilers.....	1.75	3.50	6.00	30.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. 19 years hatching.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

BABY CHIX

THIS IS MY 11TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100
Barred Rocks.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leg..	2.75	5.00	9.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live guaranteed. Postage paid to your door.
FRANK NACE COCOLAMUS, PA.

BABY CHICKS

Order Direct from This Ad and Save Time

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.25	$8.00	$39.00	$75.00
Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	2.25	4.25	8.00	39.00	75.00
White and Barred Rocks -	2.75	5.25	10.00	49.00	95 00
Columbian Wyan. & R. I. Reds	2.75	5.25	10.00	49.00	95.00
Heavy Mixed Broilers - -	2.50	4.75	9.00	44.00	85.00
Light Mixed Broilers - - -	2.00	3.50	6.50	31.50	60.00

Full count and quality guaranteed. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks. ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY Box R Port Trevorton, Penna.

Baby Chicks

From Free Range Selected Flocks

JUNE AND JULY PRICES	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$ 75.00
S. C. Bar. Rocks and Reds	2.75	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light B. Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00	34.00	65.00
Heavy B. Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00

100% Prepaid. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
Fair View Poultry Farm R. 3 Millerstown, Penna.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
S. C. Barred Rocks.....	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed.. $8.00—100 Heavy Mixed.. $9.00—100
All free range stock, carefully culled for size and uniformity as well as for egg production. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this ad or write for new circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for June Chicks.
$8.00 per 100 $37.50—500 $70.00—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

White Wyandottes	$12.00 per 100
White and Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	9.00 per 100

Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Postage paid.
JAS. E. ULSH BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Chicks C. O. D. July-Aug.—Barron W. Leghorns, 8c; Tancred Wh. Leghorns, 8c; White Leghorns, 7½c; Bar. Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mix., 8c; Light Mix., 7c. Reduced on large orders. Order from adv. or circular. 100% guaranteed. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

DELAWARE CERTIFIED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

from mature hens mated with State Certified males from 200-egg dams. Also price list on Barred Rocks.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM - SEAFORD, DEL.

CHICKS Large Type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

Better Results Assured

Hundreds of successful poultrymen unsolicited have written us that

Diamond Pick Meat and Bone Scrap

has produced better results for them.

LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. If your dealer cannot supply you send us $4.00 for a 100 lb. sample bag, freight prepaid, to points in N. Y., N J., Penna. and Va. only. Your money refunded if not found entirely satisfactory.

ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

MacKellar's Charcoal

For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. "Not all Charcoal is suitable for poultry. Ours is."
R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

Pure Cod Liver Oil Golden

The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } F. O. B.
10 " " . . 13.00 } N. Y.
Special Prices on Barrels.
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y

BETTER BABY CHICKS

BARGAIN PRICES NOW On FINEST STATE INSPECTED STOCK

Hatching Every Monday	25	50	100
White & Brown Leghorns, Anconas...	$3.50	$6.50	$12
Barred Rocks, S.C. Reds, R.C. Reds..	4.00	7.50	14
White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas...	4.50	8.00	15
Columbian Wyandottes, Black Giants.	5.50	10.00	18

500 lots, ½c less - 1,000 lots, 1c less.
100% Safe Delivery Guaranteed - Catalog Free.
ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Walden, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Selected Flocks

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns.....	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks....	3.00	5.50	10.00

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks.
MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM
Box 307 Mingoville, Pa.

Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks

High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in June at $9.00 per 100; $26.00 per 300; $44.00 per 500; $85.00 per 1000. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, $10.00 per 100; $48.00 per 500. Catolog.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R SHERIDAN, PA.

REDUCED CHICK PRICES

In effect June to October	25	50	100	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.50	$5.00	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, Reds..	3.00	6 00	12.00	57.50	110
Wyandottes, Orpingtons..	3.25	6.50	13.00	62.50	120

Light Assorted 9c Heavy Assorted 10c
Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.
LANTZ HATCHERY, Tiffin, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

June Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$ 9.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns.....	8.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds.....	10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....	9.00 per 100
Light Mixed.....	7.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds.....	$4.00	$7.50	$11.00
Barred Rocks...	4.00	7.50	11.00
White Leghorns.....	3.50	6.50	9.00
Heavy Mixed.....	3.50	6.50	9.00
Light Mixed	2.75	5.00	8.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

are record layers of large white eggs. For 15 years directly imported Barron Strain males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Stock extra large and vigorous. March hatched A Grade Corkerels, $20.00 per 10. CHICK PRICES REDUCED—A Grade June, $12 per 100. Catalog free. R. T. EWING, Atlantic, Pa.

Chicks, 7c up

Long's Large Type Barron Strain

S. C. W. Leghorns, 2 year-old Breeders.... $10.00—100
S. C. W. Leghorns, 1 year-old breeders.... 8.00—100
Barred Rocks, $10.00 Assorted, $7.00 and $6.00—100. Prepaid, live arrival and satisfaction guar Catalog.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY - Millerstown, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00

Free range flocks. Safe delivery guaranteed.
B. N. LAUVER - - McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS

Purebred, blood tested, free range breeders. Leghorns, Anconas, 8c; Rocks, Reds, 10c; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, 11c; Black Giants, 16c. 100% live delivery. Valuable Chick Manual Free.
SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks.....	$10.00 per 100
White Wyandottes.....	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....	8.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

Tancred Strain Wh. Legh'ns	$9 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns	8 per 100
B. Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	10 per 100
Heavy Mix., $9 Light Mix.	7 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM
N. J. Ehrenzeller, McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns Barred Rocks

High quality chicks at honest prices that will make money for you. State supervised. Officially blood tested. Large, vigorous and high egg producers. Write for circular. POTTER POULTRY FARM, Box 237, Mifflintown, Pa.

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

Carried on at Storrs Agricultural College. There are 100 pens of 10 each. The first column gives production for week ending May 22, 1929, and second, total to date.

AUSTRALORPS		
Leslie A. Allen, Vt.....	59	1370
BARRED ROCKS		
Jules Francais, N. Y.....	50	1161
R. W. Davis & Son, Me.....	28	1118
Hawes Bros., Me.....	59	1484
Thos. L. Rosser, Jr., Vt.....	43	1156
David Deaterly, Pa.....	51	917
Harlan W. Kimball, Mass...	50	1023
R. Walter Bishop, Conn.....	46	1426
Pratt's Exp. Farm, Pa.....	53	1201
H. W. VanWinkle, N. Y.....	52	1094
Spring B. Pltry Farm, Conn.	41	1183
Spring B. Pltry Farm, Conn.	58	1329
P. B. Childs, Mass.....	45	1024
R. C. Cobb, Mass.....	64	1624
Lewis Farms, R. I.....	50	1068
WHITE ROCKS		
Davidson Bros., Mass.....	44	1214
Albert T. Lenzen, Mass.....	57	867
Harold F. Barber, Mass....	57	861
Granite Springs Farm, N. Y.	39	1118
E. A. Hirt, Mass.....	54	1416
Ellen Day Rankin, N. Y.....	48	1098
Adam F. Poltl, Wis.....	46	946
WHITE WYANDOTTES		
Fisher Pltry Farm, Canada..	43	1376
Ebenwood Farm, Mass.....	43	1335
Thos. H. Matteson, R. I.....	35	1076
Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Barker, Ill.	36	848
Albert W. Buckbee, N. Y....	29	851
Havemeyer Farm, N. Y.....	22	611
The Locusts, Conn.....	56	1409
Winlay W. Wyan., Conn....	55	1398
RHODE ISLAND REDS		
Perley N. Hibbard, Mass....	41	1217
West Neck Farm, N. Y.....	47	1365
Pine Hill Farm, Mass.....	41	1305
Hall Bros., Conn.....	53	1222
W. Otis Day, Mass.....	39	1254
Homer R. Rowell, Mass.....	47	1394
F. E. Freeman, Ohio.....	36	847
George H. Freeman, Ohio...	22	681
Clarence E. Lee, N. Y.....	44	1232
Donald I. Goodenough, Conn.	63	1401
Globus Pltry Farm, Mass...	41	1436
Homestead Farm, Conn.....	57	1400
Harold G. Colt, Conn.....	43	1202
Charlescote Farm, Mass.....	61	1547
F. S. Chapin, Mass.....	63	1503
Fred H. Sampson, Mass....	45	1154
John Z. La Belle, Conn.....	59	1478
Zephram La Belle, Conn....	59	1519
E. Newton Searles, Conn....	44	1241
Naacook Farm, Mass.....	44	1074
Louis H. Gordon, Conn.....	48	1142
Frank Bakonyi, Conn.....	44	1264
Red Mount Farm, Mass.....	46	1269
Geo. B. Treadwell, Mass....	36	1161
WHITE LEGHORNS		
Westwood Pltry Farm, N. Y.	52	1079
Richard Slosson, N. Y.....	54	1402
Francis J. Hogan, Mass....	45	842
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y....	52	933
Henry Rapp, Jr., N. J.....	52	1228
Leighton Orchards, R. I.....	50	1119
Longacres Pltry Farm, N. Y.	49	958
Eigenrauch Farms, Inc., N. J.	54	1489
Ruehle's S. Farm, N. Y.....	60	1130
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J...	49	1245
George Lowry, Conn.....	61	1832
Granite Springs Farm, N. Y.	49	1700
Thomas H. Mettler, N. J....	52	1271
Charter Bros., Conn.....	40	1092
Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore.	54	1682
Broadview Farm, Conn.....	63	1228
Hilltop Farm, Conn.....	53	1319
Leo A. Grouten, Conn.....	46	1247
A. J. O'Donovan, Jr., N. Y..	58	1508
Tip Top Farms, Me.....	56	1541
Meadowedge Farm, Mass....	48	1260
Tom Barron, Eng.....	58	1510
Hollywood Pltry Farm, Wash.	54	1269
State College, Wash.....	56	1226
Imperial Pltry Farm, Ohio..	45	952
A. E. Anthony, Conn.....	46	1322
St. John's Pltry Farm, Mo..	57	1604
Univ. of B. C., Canada.....	55	1359
Geo. B. Ferris, Mich.....	51	1144
Geo. B. Ferris, Mich.....	43	1157
Toivonen Leg. Farm, Pa....	63	1699
Theodore Wirtanen, Pa.....	47	1516
Steelman Pltry Farm, Pa...	62	1238
Peetoocee Pltry Plant, Pa...	62	1312
Fisher Pltry Farm, Canada..	50	1385
W. L. Gilbert, Conn.....	63	1675
Bournedale Farm, N. Y.....	48	1240
D. D. Dolan, Mo.....	43	1310
Westfield Pltry Farm, Mass.	52	1480
Foreman Pltry Farm, Mich..	47	1059
Cloverdale Pltry Farm, N. Y.	58	1222
Claraben Court Farm, N. Y..	36	1222
Fox & Sons, N. J.....	60	1626
Wm. J. Boyle, N. Y.....	44	1233
Lewis Farms, R. I.....	53	1312
WHITE MINORCAS		
Eden C. Booth, Mo.....	41	911

Building Line Fence

My neighbor wants me to build a fence because he wants to pasture sheep. He would also like to make me fence the flood land as part of my portion. Is there any law as to fencing against another man's stock, and how is fencing generally portioned off? J. A. W.
New York.

Your neighbor can compel you to make and maintain your portion of the line fence. If there is a dispute as to which part you should build, you may call in the assessors of the town, as fence viewers, and let them determine which part shall be built by you. N. T.

Once Used
STANDARD BERRY CRATES
32-Qt. Size
Let Us Quote You.
EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., Inc.
Dept. R 136 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.

8 WEEK OLD WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS

$1 EACH—F. O. B. REDBANK, N. J.
Order Now for July Delivery.
10% DEPOSIT BOOKS YOUR ORDER
EIGENRAUCH FARMS
RED BANK NEW JERSEY

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D. June Prices
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Parcel Post Prepaid Free Circular.

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns.....	2.75	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.75	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
S. C. Rocks and Reds - -	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons - -	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
White Wyandottes - - -	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Assorted Chicks - - -	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain.....	$9.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns.....	9.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	10.00
Heavy Mixed.....	9.00
Light Mixed.....	7.00

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R. McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds.....	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
B. Rocks.....	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
White Rocks.....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Buff Orpingtons.....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed.....	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS—Superior quality at reduced prices. L. W. HAMBLIN, Wilson, New York

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Five men, all armed, held up and robbed the East Orange, N. J., Trust Company May 24 in three minutes, and escaped with $27,200 in an automobile later found to have been stolen. They lined five employes and two customers against the wall, cut all telephone and burglar alarm wires, scooped currency, notes, even nickels and dimes, from the cages into a small black bag and made their exit.

Construction of New York's first elevated express highway, which is to run along the Hudson River waterfront, from Canal to 72d St., began May 24 with the breaking of ground at Canal and West Sts., by Mayor Walker and Borough President Julius Miller of Manhattan, author and champion of the improvement. The highway elevated from 14 to 18 ft. above street level, will be 21,800 ft. long and will be constructed substantially midway between the piers and the buildings on the waterfront street. It will have means of access and egress at all of the important crosstown streets, Canal, 23d, 42d and 57th Sts. At 72d St. it will connect with Riverside Drive. Two 30-ft. roadways will be built with no grade crossings and the highway will have a capacity of from 5,000 to 9,000 cars an hour, at a speed of 35 miles an hour.

The incoming and retiring Rutgers University Student Council members met May 24 and voted unanimously to abolish the "pajama rush," the "hat rush" and the "proc" or "proclamation rush," as a result of the drowning at New Brunswick, N. J., May 20 of William J. Farrier, a freshman, who jumped into the canal to avoid pursuing sophomores.

The driver's license of P. Sanford Ross, Jr., of Jersey City, N. J., who was convicted of reckless driving following an automobile accident in April in which a man was killed, has been suspended indefinitely, William L. Dill, Motor Vehicle Commissioner, announced May 24. Edward Sheridan, a garage employe, was killed instantly at Sea Bright April 21 when Ross's automobile crashed into another which Sheridan was attending.

Richard Perry, 35, pilot for the Interurban Airways Corporation of Millington, N. J., was killed May 26 and two passengers were seriously injured when his monoplane crashed to earth at the Bruss farm in Stirling, about eight miles from Summit, N. J. The passengers, Miss Helen Domanski, 22, of Stirling, and Joseph Schweitzer, 19, of South Stirling, are in the Summit Hospital. Both suffered skull fractures and internal injuries.

Franklin H. Christosserson of San Ysidra, Cal., was killed May 24, and Ernest Henderson of San Diego probably fatally injured in the crash of an unlicensed old model Curtis plane at Yuma, Ariz. Christosserson was piloting the Jenny with Henderson as a passenger. The plane went into a tail spin from a few hundred feet altitude as its pilot attempted to land in a private field in a subdivision in the outskirts of Yuma.

Tender feelings entertained by residents of Montgomery, N. Y., for their pullets and Plymouth Rocks have more weight with Supreme Court Justice Morschauser than the feelings of relatives of Eban R. Smith, who began a term in Sing Sing for chicken stealing on May 26. Counsel for Smith asked for leniency because Smith's relatives would suffer. "What about the feelings of owners of the stolen chickens?" Justice Morschauser asked. "They are entitled to be considered when they lose their hens." Smith's arrest and conviction followed an epidemic of poultry thefts in the little village of Montgomery.

May 26 the monoplane Fort Worth landed at Fort Worth, Texas, after setting a new world record of 172 hours, 32 minutes and one second for sustained flight. The pilots, Reginald L. Robbins and James Kelly, had been in the air more than a week, during which they traveled nearly three times as far as Col. Charles A. Lindbergh did on his flight to Paris. They had shattered the endurance record established by the United States Army plane, the Question Mark, by 21 hours, 51 minutes and 10 seconds. At an average flying speed of about 60 miles an hour they had covered 10,000 miles, more than enough to place them over Peiping, China, if they had been flying eastward from New York in a straight line.

Neither the State nor any of its municipalities will be obliged to pay the two-cent tax on gasoline voted by the last Legislature, Attorney General Hamilton Ward ruled May 27. The opinion was forwarded to the Department of Public Works, which recently requested a ruling. This department, as is the case with others, has hundreds of gasoline-driven vehicles. The City of New York, tax officials estimate, will save upward of $75,000 a year because of the Attorney General's ruling. How the situation thus created will be met will be worked out by the Department of Taxation and Finance, and a statement probably will be issued covering the details.

Twelve aliens, six men and six women, were held by immigration officials at Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 27, after having been intercepted in an effort to enter the country illegally. An alleged alien runner was held with them. Border patrolmen said they caught five of the aliens and the runner as they climbed a ladder from the bottom to the top of the Gorge, after having been rowed across the river a short distance below the Falls. All are Finns. The alleged runner is Herbert J. Sootheran, 21 years old, of Niagara Falls, Ont. He was arrested recently in Erie, Pa., on an alien-running charge, officers said. May 25 immigration border-patrolmen arrested seven natives of Rumania in a local hotel who had entered the country illegally. They told the patrolmen they had been brought across the upper river and had paid from $150 to $180 each to be smuggled into the country.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Miss Anne Spencer Morrow were married May 27 at the home of the bride's father, Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, at Englewood, N. J. Half an hour after the ceremony Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh left the Morrow home in the Colonel's automobile with the Colonel at the wheel. They eluded the cordon of reporters and photographers who had laid siege to the estate for weeks, and disappeared. Such complete secrecy had been observed that even the servants worked about the estate through the period of the ceremony without a suspicion that the marriage was being held, and the usual collation following the wedding was dispensed with, so that none except those actually attending the wedding should be present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown, professor of systematic theology in Union Theological Seminary. Ambassador Morrow is a trustee of the seminary.

WASHINGTON.—By a resolution introduced in the Senate May 24 by Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, the Federal Trade Commission is directed to make an inquiry into great combinations of capital. The resolution directs an inquiry into all industrial and commercial combinations having outstanding securities in excess of $20,000,000 effected in the last four years. Senator Walsh quoted A. F. Myers, former trade commissioner, as saying that combinations avoid section 7 of the Clayton act by buying physical assets of other companies instead of stock.

The United States Supreme Court May 27 by a vote of 6 to 3, barred Rosika Schwimmer, the Hungarian pacifist lecturer, from American citizenship because of a declaration on her part that she would not bear arms in the defense of this country in event of war. The case came here on appeal from a decision of the Federal District Court in Illinois, which refused to grant naturalization papers to the petitioner because of her statements that she "would not take up arms personally" for the United States. She further described herself as an uncompromising pacifist and asserted that she would not take up arms for any country for any reason. In writing the majority opinion, Associate Justice Butler held that under the Constitution it was the duty of citizens "by force of arms to defend our government against all enemies whenever necessary." He asserted that any views held by aliens which tended to lessen the willingness of citizens to bear arms constituted a matter that could not be disregarded in the granting of citizenship.

May 27 the House debated increased duties on hides, leather, boots and shoes. A committee amendment proposed a duty of 10 per cent on hides, 12½ to 30 per cent on leather, and 20 per cent on boots and shoes. It was adopted by 196 to 90. An amendment to the committee's proposal, increasing the rate on hides from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, offered by Representative Hudspeth, Democrat of Texas, was rejected by 190 to 58. In the vote on this proposal the mid-western farm group joined with Democrats, but many members of the minority party, mostly from city districts where boots and shoes are made, deserted, and the count showed the minority even smaller than usual. The House voted, 131 to 81, to increase the duty on machinery for the manufacture of full-fashioned hosiery from 40 to 45 per cent, after a debate in which Representative Esterly, Republican, of Pennsylvania, was attacked by Representative McReynolds, Democrat, of Tennessee, for his reported connection with companies making knitting machinery. The Ways and Means Committee offered an amendment, which was adopted, increasing the duty on stemmed and unstemmed tobacco for wrapper purposes from $2.10 to $2.50 a pound. The committee also obtained approval of an increase in the rate on flax seed from 56 to 63 cents, as compared with the rate in the present law of 40 cents. Other items on which added duties were adopted were preserved tomatoes, white clover seed and dynamite and other explosives. Among chief attacks on the bill during the day were those by Representatives Hull, Democrat, of Tennessee; Lozier, Democrat, of Missouri, and Black and Boylan, Democrats, of New York.

The House of Representatives May 28 passed the Hawley Tariff Bill by a vote of 264 to 147. The proposal to remove the flexible provision, which would enable the President to raise or lower the rates, in favor of a Fact Finding Commission responsible to Congress and which would register the difference of cost of production at home and abroad, was defeated 254 to 157.

An *ailing* Man *can't do his best*

. . . neither can a sickly cow or hen

THE MAN who is always "doin' poorly" in health generally does poorly in wealth, too. It is not his fault. The human machine finds it impossible to produce properly when it is run down.

The same thing applies to those egg machines and milk machines called hens and cows.

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In the case of poultry and cattle, diet is even more important than to humans. Good feed to them is something more than a necessity for health—it is raw material to be manufactured into eggs and milk. The goodness of the finished product depends upon the goodness of the raw material and of the machine.

A good feed is one that satisfies both needs—the needs for health and production. Both are interdependent and equally important, for a feed that stimulates to over-production may do so at the expense of health.

So the problem is to create a ration that is complete in every respect, that satisfies every need of the animal, and that is easily assimilated. The problem is one that calls for scientific research of the highest calibre.

In the research laboratories and on the experimental farms of The Park and Pollard Company, nutritional problems are constantly being solved. Solving them is an important part of the daily work of creating Park and Pollard feeds. These feeds ensure the highest degree of production consistent with the health of the bird or animal because research has gone before and enabled the makers to know exactly what they were doing.

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Some Things of Interest at an Egg-laying Contest

I have been examining the report of last year's egg contest at Farmingdale, Long Island. The report concerns the sixth annual contest, in which 1,000 carefully selected pullets of different breeds competed in pens of 10 each. Two pens, or 20 birds, shared a house 10x12 ft. in size, with a yard 40 ft. square adjoining. The simple buildings are constructed of novelty siding and have shed roofs covered with tarred paper. Plain living and high production is the motto which the visiting birds are asked to keep before them for the 51 weeks of the contest.

A notable thing with regard to the ration is its simplicity compared with former ones. The sun begins to break through the clouds when we see the real feeding experts coming back to bread and milk after having gone through all sorts of contortions in an effort to supply a carefully analyzed hen with every food element found in her body from her toe nails to the tip of her tail. In the race between nature unadorned and the laboratory we like to see nature get the first money. There are lots of people who just want to keep hens for their eggs and an occasional chicken dinner. They don't want to have to take a university course in chemistry and physiology, with four hours' laboratory work a week, before their consciences will permit them to stir up a little Indian meal in sour milk for the chickens.

The old orthodox scratch grain mixture had to contain at least three grains. They had to be combined in certain proportions, regardless of the fact that tweedledum and tweedledee are miles apart compared with the actual difference in food value of these grains. The scratch grain used at this contest was cracked corn. There are seven ingredients in the Farmingdale mash, not counting the seasoning. Here they are: 300 lbs. yellow cornmeal (note the color, more vitamins), 250 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. red dog flour, 100 lbs. ground rolled oats (not ground oats), 100 lbs. Alfalfa leaf meal, 100 lbs. meat scrap (50 per cent protein), 50 lbs. dried milk and 5 lbs. of salt—all making a half ton. Here we see a mash containing only one-tenth part meat scrap. Standard mashes often contain one-fifth part. Perhaps the most widely used formula ever put out by an experiment station, the Cornell formula, does. To be sure the Farmingdale mash is reinforced by another product high in animal protein and one that may be substituted for meat, dried milk, but, even at that, it shows the present tendency to get away from an excessive amount of stimulating animal protein in the laying ration. This may help to prevent the serious Spring losses from oviduct troubles that recur annually. Each period of heavy Spring production brings in its reports of bloody eggs, everted oviducts and consequent cannibalism. It may be a question whether this condition is due to too much egg or too little pullet, but there is no question as to the annual losses from it.

Farmers who have good, heavy oats to grind are fortunate, but oats weighing less than 38 to 40 lbs. per bushel are more shuck than meat. Alfalfa leaf meal is a comparatively new product in the market. It is considered the best available substitute for green food in the Winter time when greens of some sort cannot be provided. As a substitute for this, well-cured clover hay from which the hens may pick the leaves will be found on many farms. Milk in some form seems to be almost indispensable to the welfare of fowls kept under modern conditions, though here is a case where the consistent advocate of natural methods in feeding will have to do a little apologizing for nature. This mash was kept in dry form before the pullets at this contest and, in addition, some of it was moistened with water and fed. The amount of moist mash given daily varied from about two pounds per 100 birds at the beginning of the contest to all that they would eat toward its close.

There are a number of interesting tables in this report. As a rule, we try to avoid anything but the dinner table, but these deserve scanning. Tables, charts, graphs and diagrams tend to give us a headache as we look from one thing to another and try to remember what we saw first. Table No. 1 shows the average cost of feed purchased through the year. You may like to compare these with your home prices. Wheat bran, $2.35 per 100 lbs.; cornmeal, $2.28; red dog, $2.67; ground rolled oats, $3.76; meat scrap, $3.54; Alfalfa leaf meal, $2.96; dried skim-milk, $8.33, and cracked corn, $2.40; 100 pounds of the mash cost $2.96. The cost of feeding the pullets varied with the breed. White Leghorns ate $2.44 worth of grain and mash each; R. I. Reds, $2.46; White Wyandottes, $2.13; Barred Rocks, $2.64, and White Rocks, $2.76. Figuring all eggs at top market quotations, the Leghorns returned above the cost of their feed $3.53; the Reds, $2.10; the Wyandottes, 67 cents; the Barred Rocks, $2.22, and the White Rocks, $2.56. The Leghorns led in value of egg production, and something must have happened to the 40 White Wyandottes in this contest. This fine breed isn't in the habit of taking a back seat.

Brown eggs averaged 2.7c per dozen less in price than white through the year. The market value of the eggs laid by the Leghorns, deducting nothing for feed or other expense, averaged $5.97 per pullet, the first time in these contests that it has fallen below $6. The W. B. Rocks followed with a value of $5.32; the Reds, $4.85; the Wyandottes, $2.80, and the Barred Rocks, $4.86. When it came to reckoning the total value of eggs produced and carcass of the fowl at the close of the contest, a different story is told. The White Rocks topped the list here. They came out in fine condition, averaging a weight of 7.2 pounds each. The heavy breeds all commanded 5 cents per pound more in the market than Leghorns. If the birds had been marketed at the close of the contest, the White Rocks would have netted an average of $5.08; the Barred Rocks, $4.25; the Wyandottes, $2.17; the Reds, $4.49, and the Leghorns, $4.70.

In size of the eggs laid there was nothing to brag about. Only 48 of the 100 pens entered managed to maintain an average weight of 24 ounces per dozen (standard weight) for their eggs. Only four of these 48 pens laid at the rate of 200 eggs or more per bird. The eggs from two of the pens failed to average even 22 ounces per dozen. Production has evidently outstripped size. M. B. DEAN.

From a Maine Farm

The reports that come in to me from different parts of the country seem to be general, that the season is late and cold for the time of year. Where we are located the planting season is only well begun. Grass is starting very slowly, not enough for the meadows to show green. On May 20 trout lilies are just beginning to bloom, and they are the first of the wild flowers in the woodland. In the garden the Crocus is the only bloom to date. We have picked trout lilies the last days of April some years.

There will be strenuous days ahead for all for the next four weeks. Last night when I crawled into bed for a needed rest several tractors could be heard from different quarters until darkness compelled the drivers to stop. On one farm two tractors were running, doing the work of several teams. One farmer who lost his barn and eight horses by fire recently decided that tractor power was cheaper than horses. He had one tractor and purchased another, and with a two-rowed planter is planting potatoes at the rate of 15 acres a day. More could be planted if material is available fast enough. Fifteen acres means that 75 or 80 barrels of potato seed and 15 tons of commercial fertilizer must be hauled to the fields and dumped into the planter.

In a late season more work must be done in fewer days if the great potato crop and the large fields of grain are to go in on time. Few will consider planting a decreased acreage unless absolutely compelled to do so. That is the Aroostook way. This year because of low prices for potatoes the buying power of the Aroostook farmer is decreased from what it would have been if he had received a fair margin of profit on every bushel of potatoes produced. Farmers will learn in time that the promises of politicians seeking election to office are not the most dependable thing in the world. If there was an honest desire on the part of those who profess to be seeking a way to improve conditions on the farm, the solution of the problem would not be difficult. Wolves do not try to protect sheep from their own depredations. If farmers ever expect justice, they must seek it at other hands than of those who desire a continuation of the present methods.

There are many things on the farm to be desired, fresh air and sunshine, pure water and wholesome food fresh from the earth. But the farmer and his family are entitled to more than air and sunshine in payment for their toil. Good homes cannot be made, buildings built, machinery bought and maintained on air and water with sunshine thrown in. The American laboring man should be the first to insist that the American farmer receive adequate protection. The farmer is the greatest buyer of the products of labor. Not only does he buy the necessities for his business, but when he is prosperous he is often prodigal in his expenditures. He is labor's best customer at all times. Without the products of the farms to move to market few railroads could continue to operate. The chain is thus an endless one and one that cannot be broken or weakened in its strongest link if the chain is to retain its strength.

Few outside the number actually engaged in farming, realize the expense of operating a farm today. Many are led to believe that the farmer is rolling in wealth. He handles a large amount of money compared with the wages of the laboring man but too often little of it is his own. Agriculture needs today a strong, aggressive organization of farm men and women, perhaps more than at any previous time in history.

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Barley for Cannibals

I note the article entitled "Cannibal Fowls." I had a similar experience last November and was advised to feed one-third of the grain ration of barley. I fed 200 lbs. each of cracked corn, wheat and barley. The trouble stopped almost immediately. Mine were all young stock, being on range every day, fed a good ration for mash. A. H. B.

New Jersey.

That "Side Line of Pigeons"

I notice on page 752 an inquiry about pigeons and will give my experience and a little advice. Buy the Homer breed. They are not so large as some of the squab breeds but make up the difference in the number of squabs raised to market able age, as they are not so likely to break eggs or trample the young when first hatched.

Start with old breeders, meaning established mated pairs, and insist when making purchase that they are mated.

Care must be taken in proper housing, keeping quarters in as near sanitary condition as possible. They will not stand the hardship of dirty or damp quarters, as they are very susceptible to canker, which, if once started, is hard to cure.

Keep a supply of granulated charcoal before birds at all times. Feed all grain in feed hoppers, but not a supply before them all the time; feed about what they will clean up in 10 to 15 minutes each end of the day.

Use drinking fountains for supplying drinking water, so birds cannot foul the water. Supply bathing pans about five inches deep and allow birds to bathe on bright warm days, removing bath in about one hour.

Keep nest boxes clean. Provide two nest boxes for each pair of breeders, preferably removable bottoms, as they are easily cleaned. Provide tobacco stems for nesting material, as it is a preventive of lice and mites.

Quarters 10x12 ft. will accommodate 50 pairs of breeders. Build a fly 10 ft. wide, 8 ft. high and 20 to 30 ft. long, covering with one-inch poultry wire. Provide perches for sunning, as they need it after bathing.

It is impossible to give the profits from 100 pairs of breeders, as so much depends on the individual, but with proper care in housing and feeding one can derive a neat income from 100 pairs with the present cost of feed. From 100 pairs of breeders one should raise from 60 to 80 pairs of squabs every four weeks. Of course accidents may happen to eggs or squabs, but with a little study and care one can eliminate loss to some degree.

W. J. W. must expect to have his troubles while acquiring some knowledge of the business, especially the marketing end of it. F. G. D.

Feed for Chickens

I wish a good formula for growing broilers, what grains to use ground as a starter, also as grower, and what for a fattening ration. C. G. S.

Here are two formulas for a chick mash: The first is the Cornell mash—30 lbs. yellow cornmeal, 20 lbs. wheat bran, 15 lbs. flour wheat middlings, 10 lbs. fine ground heavy oats, or, if these are not obtainable, an additional amount of 30 to 40 lbs. of the cornmeal, 10 lbs. fine ground meat scrap, 10 lbs. dried milk, 5 lbs. bonemeal and ½ lb. fine salt.

Next is the New England Conference mash—200 lbs. coarse yellow cornmeal, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. wheat flour middlings, 100 lbs. ground oat groats, 50 lbs. dried skim or buttermilk, 25 lbs. high grade meat scrap, 25 lbs. fishmeal (50 per cent protein), 25 lbs. Alfalfa meal leaf, not over 20 per cent fiber; 25 lbs. edible steamed bonemeal, and 5 lbs. fine salt.

You may divide whatever mash used into two portions and label one part "starter," the other "grower," and feed the second when the first is used up. As a fattening mash for finishing, you may use 50 lbs. cornmeal, 20 lbs. white wheat middlings and 10 lbs. of ground heavy oats, to be made into a batter with liquid milk. If you haven't the milk, add 20 lbs. of meat scrap and wet up with water. The milk is the best. (Cornell.) M. B. D.

Yellow Sweet Clover

On page 277, B. E. E. seems to be having trouble with his Sweet clover growing too high, sometimes, as he states, even above the bands of his oats bundles when the season is at all wet. I see that he is using the White Sweet clover. Out here in Central North Dakota, where Sweet clover is fast becoming a hay and pasture crop as well as a fertilizer, we have adopted the Yellow Sweet clover quite largely because of its dwarfed advantages. This does not bother the harvest of the nurse crop, which in the case of B. E. E. is oats, as the clover does not reach a height of over six or eight inches during the season of the growing of the nurse crop, and after this nurse crop is removed the Sweet clover comes on luxuriantly and answers all purposes for fertilizing or pasture that the white variety does, and even for hay it is better because it does not grow so coarse and has finer stems and more foliage. F. E. C.

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Everlay Brown Leg.....	4.50	8.00	70
Basom's Barred Rocks..	5.50	10.00	90
Owens' R. I. Reds.....	5.50	10.00	90
Heavy Mixed.....	4.50	8.00	70
Light Mixed.....	4.00	7.00	60

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Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Prompt del. C. O. D. $10—100, $90—1000 Write or wire.
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
PULLETS
Free range grown, from selected Hollywood stock. March and April hatched, for June and July delivery.
THIELMAN LEGHORN FARM RANSOMVILLE, N. Y.

PULLETS PUREBRED S. C. W. LEGHORNS
Hatched from large, chalk-white eggs; from my own carefully selected breeders. Two months old. Ready now. GEORGE HOAG, Shavertown, N. Y.

Sheldon's Reds CERTIFIED AND SUPERVISED
All males are Certified, while those used in Certified pens are all from A. R. O. hens. 150 Certified, 450 Supervised Chicks ready June 13th—$120. L. ARTHUR SHELDON, 246 W. Seneca Street, Oswego, N. Y.

CHICKS Large Type S. C. Tom Barron Wh Leghorns, $8.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, $9.00 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $8.00 per 100; Light Mixed, $7.00 per 100.
CLOYD NIEMOND, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLING, $30 per 100. Finest stock. Prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lakeview Poultry Farm - Barker, N. Y.

BRONZE TURKEY HATCHING EGGS—50c ea. Poults, $1 ea. ANNIE WILHELM, Wrentham, Mass.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS—$25 per hundred. Small lots, 28c. HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

TURKEY RAISING
By LAMON AND SLOCUM

There have been many requests for an up-to-date Turkey book. Here it is; 150 pages; 40 illustrations. Price, $1.75.

FOR SALE BY
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 WEST 30TH STREET, NEW YORK

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

State-Supervised Leghorn Matings

Only hen breeders weighing at least 4 lbs. are used in Wene Leghorn Matings. And the eggs must weigh at least 24 oz. to the dozen, be chalk-white and of good texture.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns Wene-Select Matings	$6.50	$12.50	$60.00	$115.00
*White Leghorns, Wene-Ells Matings	8.00	15.50	75.00	145.00
White Rock-Wyandotte Cross	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00
Straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Mixed Broiler Chicks	5.75	10.25	49.50	98.00

*Wene-Ells flocks headed by pedigreed 200-egg cockerels.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, VINELAND, N. J.

WENE State-Supervised Blood-Tested CHICKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. TRADE MARK

All chick shipments sent prepaid—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS State-Supervised. 8-10 weeks.

Brookside CHICKS

20,000 weekly, order now, you can depend on getting good stock at reasonable prices.

	50	100	500	1000
S.C.W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$45.00	$90.00
Barred Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Tancred Strain Leghorns	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00
Broiler Chicks	5.00	9.00	42.50	82.50

All chicks shipped by prepaid parcel post, full count and safe arrival guaranteed.

2,000 S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets

Ten to twelve weeks, ready for shipment at $1 each, f.o.b. Stockton.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. BROWN, Prop. Sergeantsville, N. J.

HUBBARD R.I.Red FARMS CHICKS

8000 Breeding Reds on our own Farms with 12 years of disease-free, well-bred ancestry back of each bird has made Hubbard Farms chicks famous for vigor, sure-life, heavy production of large eggs. Every bird State Tested for B. W. D. Free catalog gives full information about our Farms and profit-making chicks.

HUBBARD FARMS
Box 154 WALPOLE, N. H.

BABY CHICKS
8-10-WEEK PULLETS
S. C. Rhode Island Reds
Trapnested 21st Year *Pedigreed*

Every breeder a high production bred bird—all are 100% clean by State test, and carry high record contest blood lines.

You can't buy better bred, or sturdier chicks. Customers are growing 96% and more.

Catalog on request

WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box R Attleboro, Mass.

4,000 PULLETS
REDS, ROCKS and LEGHORNS
12 to 14 wks. June Delivery **$1.50 each**
COLUMBIA POULTRY FARM
Toms River, New Jersey

S.C.R.I. RED BABY CHICKS

Hatched from our own 260-egg strain; famous thruout the country for high production, vigor and size. Every bird on our farm is Mass. State tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Catalogue free.

REDBIRD FARM, Wrentham, Mass.

BABY CHICKS ROCKS, REDS and LEGHORNS
Write for May Prices.
QUALITY POULTRY FARM
Wm. D. Scott Box 63 Harrington, Del.

Rhode Island Red Chicks Hatches Weekly
Every breeder trapnested and every chick from our own egg. One grade of chicks only. For prices and particulars write, DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Vt. Certified, tested, sires from 200-300 hens. 3 weeks Chicks. Day-old, $15 per 100; $140 per 1,000. Circular
ASCUTNEY FARMS RN-10 HARTLAND, VT.

Barred Rock Pullets
12 Weeks, $1.15 each A. H. FROSCH Hurlock, Md.

"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$10.00 per 100. $90 per 1000.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

Barred Rocks Purebred, a hatch each Monday. L. HAMBLIN - Wilson, N. Y.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 10c. Heavy Mixed ..... 8c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

CHICKS from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 10c; R. I. Reds, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 9c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Parcel post paid. B. W. AMEY - - Cocolamus, Penna.

Chicks FROM FREE RANGE FLOCKS S. C. White Leghorns, $9 per 100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $12; Heavy Mixed, $10; Light Mixed, $8. Special prices on larger lots, 100% live del. guar. Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS—White Leghorns, 9c; Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, 10c; Buff Rocks, Hamburgs, 12c; Heavy Mixed, 9c; Light Mixed, 8c. PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa.

DUCKLINGS Send for Catalog and "Duck News" free. PARDEE'S PEKINS Islip, L. I., N. Y.

DUCK EGGS—Mammoth White Pekin, $10.00 per hundred. PLEASANT VIEW, Sadsburyville, Pa.

12 Mammoth Bronze Turkey or Mammoth Toulouse Goose Eggs, $6.00 postpaid. Big type stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS
We offer White Holland, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and Mammoth Bronze Eggs from selected disease free stock. Write for prices.
BALLSTON GAME FARM, Box R, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY POULTS. $1.00; $90 per 100. Eggs 55c each prepaid. ARTZDALE FARM, Woodstock, Va

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Syracuse has been selected by the executive committee of the New York State Grange as the meeting place for the session of 1930, which will be held Feb. 4-7. Hotel Syracuse will be the headquarters and the business sessions of the week will be held in the hotel ball room. The sixth degree will be conferred in the big gymnasium of Syracuse University. This is the seventh time that the State Grange has met in Syracuse, the organization of the State body having occurred in that city Nov. 6, 1873. Succeeding sessions have been held there in 1875, 1889, 1903, 1918 and 1923. The 50th anniversary of the State Grange was held in Syracuse in 1923.

At the 1929 session of New York State Grange in February last Secretary Frank J. Riley reported a membership in the 877 Granges of the State of 129,218, a gain of 193 for the year. State Master Freestone has set the goal for the present year's increase at 4,000, and, judging from the many reports of large increases from various counties, there will be a decided gain reported at Syracuse in 1930. The biennial election of State Grange officers will be held at the 1930 session.

Crawford County is one of the leading Grange counties of the State of Pennsylvania. One of its subordinate Granges has a live Juvenile Grange of 60 members. Recently the youngsters challenged their elders of the parent Grange to an old-fashioned spelling match, the losers to furnish a supper of generous proportions to the victors. Strange as may seem, the result was a tie. An amicable understanding was reached, however, and the subordinate Grange furnished the supper and the Juvenile served it.

More Juvenile Granges have been organized during the past 12 months than in any like period in the 60 years of the order's history. More than 20 Grange States now maintain a State department for this branch of Grange activity. Mrs. Fred J. Freestone, wife of the Master of the New York State Grange, is the National Grange superintendent of Juvenile Grange work. Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan are among the leaders in this field. When new Grange halls are built or remodeled it is now customary to include quarters for a Juvenile Grange, for it has been proven that where the Juveniles have quarters of their own in which to hold their meetings and have the right sort of a Matron success is almost inevitable.

Virginia, which organized a State Grange last year, is evincing remarkable activity. There are now about 30 active subordinate Granges in the State. Virginia's neighbors to the south, the two Carolinas, are also awakening to the advantages of Grange and much extension work is under way in those two States. It is likely that North Carolina may organize a State Grange before the National Grange meets at Seattle in November. Other Southern States are also manifesting much interest in the Grange and it is probable that the National Grange will push extension work in every section where conditions seem to warrant. Better agricultural conditions throughout the South will help the Grange to establish a foothold in that territory.

Early in the history of the Grange there was a large membership in many Southern States. There were State Granges in Southern States, as follows: Arkansas, 1874 to 1884; Alabama, 1873 to 1891; Florida, 1874 to 1880; Georgia, 1874 to 1890; Kentucky, 1872 to 1921; Louisiana, 1874 to 1884; Mississippi, 1872 to 1900; North Carolina, 1873 to 1891; South Carolina, 1872 to 1904; Tennessee, 1872 to 1886; Texas, 1873 to 1895; Virginia, 1872 to 1898. Virginia is the only Southern State as yet to come back to the fold. John Thompson Jones, the third Master of the National Grange, was a native of Virginia, although when elected to the mastership of the National Grange he was a resident of Arkansas, where he organized the first subordinate Grange in Arkansas. He also served as the first Master of the Arkansas State Grange.

New England furnished a large number of masters of the National Grange. The following were natives of New England: Dudley W. Adams of Massachusetts; Samuel Emory Adams of Vermont; Jonathan J. Woodman of Vermont; James Draper of Massachusetts; Nahum J. Bachelder of New Hampshire. Of the 13 masters who have presided over the National Grange, five have been native of New England.

To illustrate how widespread the Grange movement has been in the United States there are but four States in which there have been no State Granges organized. They are Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico. There are now 29 State Granges.

New Hampshire Poultry

On June 27 and 28, annual meeting of the New Hampshire Poultry Growers' Association will be held at Durham, N. H. The program includes as speakers. G. H. Powers, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Prof. W. C. Thompson, Poultry Department, New Brunswick, N. J.; Dr. F. A. Hayes, Massachusetts Agricultural College, and Prof. Harry R. Lewis, President, National Poultry Council.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

New England Accredited stock. All breeders 100% White Diarrhea free.
Special low prices for our early-maturing quick-growing strain.

	S. C. W. LEGHORNS	S. C. R. I. REDS	BARRED ROCKS	WHITE WYANDOTTES
Grade A	$12.00	$15.00	$16.00	$18.00
Special Matings	14.00	17.00	18.00	20.00

Prices are per hundred. For orders of 25 chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 chicks add $1.00.

We ship Prepaid and guarantee safe delivery

Everyone answering this advertisement will receive FREE our suggestions for brooding, feeding and rearing chicks.

HALL BROS.
POPLAR HILL FARM
BOX 60, WALLINGFORD CONN.

Every Breeder Blood-Tested, Certified, Trap-Nested Under State Supervision
S. C. White Leghorn Chicks and Pullets
Backed by Definite Performance Records
For nine years we have specialized EXCLUSIVELY in Golden Dollar Strain.

The Golden Dollar Strain

EVERY hen breeder in our flocks has produced 200 eggs or better in her pullet year by actual trap-nest records. Every sire is officially pedigreed from dams with records of from 220 to 311 eggs, made under State Supervision. Every breeder has been blood-tested and certified by State officials. These tests made for five consecutive years, have always shown our flocks 100% perfect, absolutely free from bacillary white Diarrhea. Our big snow-white eggs sell at a premium on the New York market. Chicks from our breeders will make golden dollars for you.

"Profits from Poultry" by Paul F. Smith, the man who built a $30,000 a year business on a 12-acre farm. Write for your copy It's free but worth a lot.

VINELAND TRAP-NEST POULTRY RANCH
Paul F. Smith, Prop. 8 Main Road, Vineland, N. J.

LANCASTER Chicks Bring You PROSPERITY

LANCASTER QUALITY CHICKS BRED FOR PRODUCTION · STANDARD QUALITY ·

LOOK! PRICES EFFECTIVE WITH YOUR ORDER.

Our chicks come from flocks that have been carefully culled for Egg Production and Standard Quality. By poultrymen trained at the Ohio State University. Our catalog is chicken from cover to cover, write for it or order from this ad. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Ref. Hocking Valley Nat. Bank. Member I. B. C. A.

Varieties—Postpaid prices:	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Quality Big Type Barron White Leghorns	$3.25	$6.00	$11	$32	$52.50	$100
Rose, Single C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas	3.00	5.50	10	29	47.50	90
Barred, White, Buff Plymouth Rocks	3.50	6.50	12	35	57.50	110
Rose, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	3.50	6.50	12	35	57.50	110
White, Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orphingtons	3.75	7.00	13	38	62.50	120
Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	4.75	9.00	17	50	82.50	160

Special Mating Chicks 3¢ each higher. Heavy Mixed $10 per 100; Light Mixed $8 per 100

LANCASTER FARMS HATCHERY Route 20 LANCASTER, OHIO

"Satisfactory CHICKS"

Black Giants 100, $20. Light Brahmas 100, $22. Pekin Ducklings 28c each. Discount on large orders. Not postpaid to Canada. We ship C.O.D. Bank reference. Member I.B.C.A. Send now for beautiful 4-color catalog.

Postpaid Prices. Effective May 17. 100% Live Delivery GUARANTEED

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br., Bf. & Bl. Leghorns	$3.25	$5.00	$9.50	$46.00	$90.00
Anconas (Sheppard's)	3.50	5.50	10.00	48.00	95.00
B., Wh. & Bf. Rox, Reds, Bl. Minorcas	4.00	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Buff Orpingtons, Barron Wh. Leghorns	4.00	6.50	12.00	57.00	110.00
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyd., Reds, Rox, Wh. Minorcas	4.75	8.50	16.00	76.00	150.00
Wyckoff Wh. Leghorns, Bf. Minorcas	4.50	8.00	15.00	70.00	135.00
Heavy Mixed	3.25	5.00	9.50	46.00	90.00
Light Mixed	3.00	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00

THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box H, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS 8c AND UP Order now at new reduced price. Purebred stock carefully selected and bred. Same high quality as before. Shipments made C.O.D. if you wish. 2% for cash with order. Don't delay. Chicks are moving fast at this price.

	25	50	100	300	500	1000
Bd., Wh. & Buff Rocks; S.C. R.I. & R.C. R.I. Reds; S.C. Wh. & Buff Orp.; Wh. Wyan.	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00	$37.50	$60.00	$115.00
Silver Wyandottes	3.75	7.50	14.00	40.50	65.00	125.00
Wh. & Br. Leghorns	3.25	6.00	11.00	31.50	50.00	95.00
FOR BROILERS						
Heavy Assorted	2.50	5.00	10.00	30.00	50.00	100.00
Light Assorted	2.00	4.00	8.00	24.00	40.00	80.00

SUNBEAM HATCHERY So. Main St. FINDLAY, OHIO

Fairport Quality Chicks

are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices. Buy Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.*

FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 42 Fairport, N. Y.

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

CHICKS 7½c and up Make extra profits with Huber's Reliable Chicks. At these prices your profit is assured. 19 years' careful development. Order from this ad. 10% down, rest C.O.D. if you wish.

	Per 100
Barred and White Rocks, R.C. & S.C. R.I. Reds, Black Minorcas	$11.50
S.C. Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes	12.50
S.C. White Minorcas and Columbian Wyandottes	14.00
Special Mating White Leghorns	11.50
No. 1 S.C. White and Brown Leghorns, S.C. Anconas	9.50

Heavy Assorted, $9.50 per 100. Light Assorted, $8 per 100. 50c per 100 less on orders for 400 or more.

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, FOSTORIA, OHIO.

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS
SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high-grade, heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high-egg production. Pure-bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
Assorted Light Breeds, all good chicks	$2.50	$4.25	$8.00	$23.75	$39.50
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black Leghorns, Anconas	2.75	5.25	10.00	29.00	47.50
Barred, Buff and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	3.25	6.25	12.00	34.75	57.50
White and S. L. Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons	3.25	6.25	12.00	34.75	57.50
Jersey Black Giants, Light Brahmas	4.25	8.50	17.00	49.00	80.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds, all good chicks	2.75	5.25	10.00	29.00	47.50

Reference, First National Bank. THE ADA HATCHERY, Route 15, ADA, OHIO.

NATIONAL "Superbred" CHICKS
100,000 Chicks for Delivery in June

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	$5.75	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00

Light Mixed, $9 per 100. Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100

Also White Wyandottes, Black and White Minorcas, Anconas and Blue Andelusians. Send for our catalog and price list. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Member International Baby Chick Association.

NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 406, MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Thank you for services rendered. I read your paper for a number of years and have had enough satisfaction out of Publisher's Desk to make me want to be a life subscriber. I am paid two years ahead and hope to be able to pay for many more years' subscription. Congratulations and best wishes. J. H. S.
West Virginia.

An appreciation of this kind is extremely helpful in the Publisher's Desk work. We are often able to bring two parties together where a dispute has arisen or where an unjust delay has occurred. The business houses do not seem to realize the importance of prompt and earnest consideration of the correspondence and requests of the country public. A prompt reply to their letters more than doubles their confidence in any concern.

"We hate to think you are going to take the attitude your subscribers are always right."—Advertiser.

"I realize that the money they pay you each year for carrying their advertisements amounts to many times more than my subscription money."—Subscriber.

The above quotations are taken from the correspondence in a controversy between an advertiser and a subscriber which the editor of Publisher's Desk has honestly endeavored to decide on its merits. The insinuations by both parties to the controversy are equally unjustified and unwarranted. That THE R. N.-Y. would be influenced by advertising patronage in deciding such a case is comparable only to a case of a judge on the bench accepting a bribe, and is, if possible, a little more despicable. On the other hand to decide a controversy put in our hands in favor of the subscriber, mainly because he is a subscriber, while claiming to hold evenly the scales of justice and right, would be subject to equal censure. Such accusations do not come very often from either advertiser or subscribers. If there were anything in the record of THE R. N.-Y. to justify either suggestion the publication would be unworthy of its trust and the great confidence which it enjoys. The work entails the greatest responsibility any publication has ever voluntarily assumed in behalf of fair and equitable dealings and without fear or favor of anyone concerned. If any selfish interests entered into the work we should abandon it over night.

A year ago we published the record of an indictment in Suffolk Co., N. Y., against Maximilian Bloom, who was engaged in promoting a "service contract scheme" under the name of Official Automobile Owners' Association, 113 W. 42d St., New York City. The trial under the indictment was put off from time to time. A letter from the District Attorney of Suffolk County gives the result of the indictment now as follows:

Maximilian Bloom was indicted May 3, 1928, for conspiracy. He pleaded guilty January 7, 1929, and was sentenced February 27, 1929, to the Westchester County Penitentiary for one year, execution of which was suspended pending good behavior.

This put an end to Mr. Bloom's easy-money scheme while others have sprung up to take its place. THE R. N.-Y. has persistently advised readers against having anything to do with "service contracts" which are frequently sold as insurance. Bloom's methods and plan were no different from the others that are still active as far as we can see. Suffolk County is to be congratulated on having a district attorney who is zealous and active in protecting the rights of its citizens.

Is the Wearwell Dress Company, 1514-16 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J., reliable? In the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* they advertise a $10 all-silk pongee ensemble for only $1, in order to get 50,000 new names. C. E.
New York.

An advertiser making any such preposterous claims as above quoted brands himself as unworthy of confidence. No concern by the above name is listed in Bradstreet's at Atlantic City. We should not expect a company with any pretense of reliability to put out over its name such a palpable fake.

There were two nurserymen around here named Wood and Crider, from Greenfield, Ind. They wanted me to start a peach orchard of one or two acres. They said they would furnish half of the trees and I was to pay $1.50 each for the other half; then I should plant them and cultivate them one or two years, and they would come and prune them to the third year; then they would want half of the peaches the third year. The agreement does not say anything about the fourth and fifth years, and so on, but they say they would have nothing to get more than the third year. Peach trees do not do very well here, but they claim they have a peach that is not cross-bred, and the tree would stand for 15 to 20 years. Would you give me your advice as to such an offer? I am suspicious of the proposition. U. K.
Pennsylvania.

Our advice is to have nothing to do with any such scheme. The price asked for one-half the trees is more than all are worth. Any reliable grower will furnish peach trees for a two-acre plot at 25 to 30 cents per tree. We have never found promises of the agents to prune or care for trees sold to be carried out. No legitimate nursery would authorize such promises. It's all a game to sell trees at an exorbitant price.

The Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint against J. A. Stransky Mfg. Co., Pukwana, S. D., on April 25, reciting 17 specific claims made by the company in its advertising and circulars for the fuel vaporizer which are false and misleading. In connection with the false claims the commission makes the following statement:

In truth and in fact the possible effect or effects of the attachment of said device to, and its use upon, an automobile is and are very slight under any conceivable conditions, as compared with the effects so asserted by respondents. In many instances the beneficial results that follow such attachment and use in a given instance are caused only by a readjustment of the original appliance or appliances already upon and forming a part or parts of such automobile, such readjustment being made simultaneously with the attachment of such device. In many instances when used upon cars generally, and also when attached to and used upon cars that require no readjustments of the appliances that are already upon and constitute parts thereof, or on which no such readjustments are in fact made, the attachment and use of said device is followed by no appreciable beneficial results in the increase of power or the saving of gasoline. The statements, representations and promises so made by respondents as aforesaid are grossly exaggerated and greatly in excess of anything that is possible of accomplishment by the purchasers and users of said device, by the attachment thereof to, and use thereof upon, automobiles. Such statements, representations and promises are not based upon facts, but are false, deceptive and misleading.

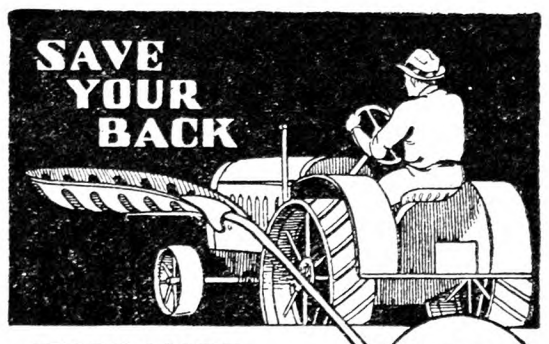
The preposterous claims of Stransky have many times been commented upon in this department. The vaporizer is sold through specialty agents. Stransky is reported to have made a fortune through the false claims for the device.

Can you help me get an adjustment from Oscar Eberle, Sunset Farm, Irvington, N. J.? I sent him $30 for two turkeys. I received one shortly afterward, but have never received the second, nor has Mr. Eberle made a refund of the $15, which is due me. I can get no reply and although I have a registered receipt signed by him, from my last letter, still he does not reply. C. H. J.
New York.

Mr. Eberle made absolutely no response to our letters and our attorney was unable to get payment of the account. It is too small to bring suit but we give the record as it stands so that our people will not be tempted to order from Mr. Eberle and suffer the same experience.

If you shipped farm produce to Lillian A. Blank, trading as Geo. A. Blank, 333 Washington St., New York City, discontinued business, to be sold on commission and have not received your pay for same you can file a claim with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y., against her commission merchant's bond. Blank form of complaint can be obtained from the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y., and must be filed with him on or before August 15, 1929, to receive consideration.

"I want," said the house-hunter, "a house in an isolated position—at least five miles from any other house." "I see," said the agent, with an understanding smile. "You want to practice the simple life?" "No," answered the house-hunter, grimly; "I want to practice the cornet."—Nottingham Evening News.



TORRANCE TRACTOR-SEAT SHOCK ABSORBER

. . . saves your back and kidneys. Smoothes the jolts. No more vibration. Installed in 5 minutes. Strong. Durable. Thousands in use. AMAZING COMFORT. 10-day trial with money back if not satisfied. Buy from your dealer or order direct from our Eastern Distributor, using coupon below.
$ 8.50 for McCormick-Deering & Cletrac "K" Tractors.
10.50 for Farmall Tractor.
12.00 for Cletrac Model "W" Tractor.
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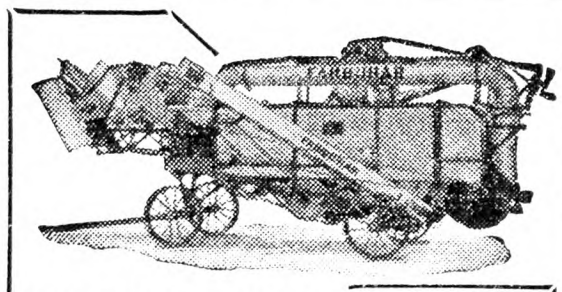
Please send, charges prepaid, ...Torrance Tractor Seat Shock Absorbers for.....
Tractor. Enclosed is $.....to cover.
Name.....
Address.....



EASY, CLEAN and FAST THRESHING
with a
FARQUHAR "ALL-STEEL"

Here is our new, modern Thresher. Embodies all the best ideas obtained from hundreds of successful threshermen. It is so easily operated. Uses little power because equipped with Roller Bearings and Rockwood Pulleys. Does a nice, clean job of threshing any kind or condition of grain. Has large capacity and built to endure the heavy strains of long, hard usage.

Write for Bulletin 529 and learn the results of both threshermen and farmers.

We also build Engines, Boilers, Sawmills, Hay Balers, Cider Presses and Farm Implements, Country and Suburban Deep and Shallow Well Water Systems. Catalogs upon request.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 530 YORK, PA.

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Mowers and Parts
Strong, sturdy construction for rough eastern meadows. Cutter bar follows ground contour.
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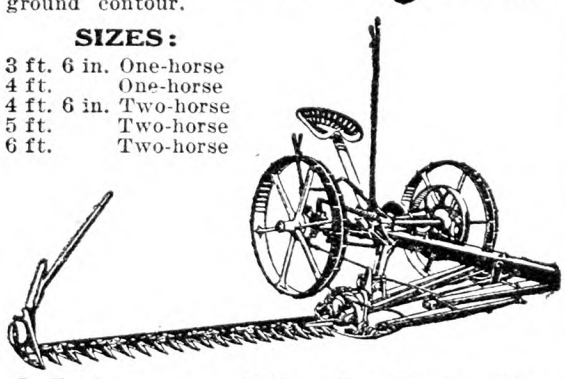

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If you have Adriance-Platt Machines you can get authentic parts that will fit properly and give as good service as the original ones.
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Supplying Every Need in Farm Equipment

SCHOOL BOARDS—ATTENTION!
SAVE MONEY
Buy INGERSOLL PAINT
Direct from Our Factory at
FACTORY PRICES
QUALITY PROVED by 87 years' use.
Made in all colors—for all purposes
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Any handy man can, with the help of a boy, erect a Unadilla Silo easily and quickly. Its few simple parts fit together perfectly and you have no additional cost for extra hired help.
The time and money saved through this one feature of the Unadilla is but the first proof of your wise choice. Order now. Discount for cash and early orders. Ask for free catalog—and literature on tubs, tanks and vats.
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Box C Unadilla, N.Y.

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BIGGEST VALUE·LOWEST COST
Buy your metal roofing, shingles, Spanish tile, sidings, etc., DIRECT from the world's largest manufacturer of sheet metal building materials, at BIG SAVINGS. Thousands of satisfied users.
We own our own rolling mills. Enormous output insures lowest production costs. Factory-to-consumer plan makes prices **rock bottom**. You get the benefit. Many varieties. Edwards metal roofs last longer, look better. Resist rust, fire and lightning.
Roofing, shingles, etc., of COPPER BEARING STEEL at special prices. This steel stands the acid test. Outlasts the building to which applied.
Ready Made Garages and Buildings
Low in cost. Easily erected. Permanent. Good looking. All types and sizes to suit your purse and purpose. Now's the time for action. Write for Roofing and Material Book No. 173 and for Garage Book.
— FREE — SAMPLES BOOKS ESTIMATES
EDWARDS MFG. CO.
623-673 Butler St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Send for Amazing Facts About the New GEHL LOW SPEED BIG CAPACITY SILO FILLER

Breaks Sales Records
Positively self-feeding, cannot clog, wet leaves won't wind up on lower roller. Improved fan blade arrangement, gears running in oil, ball bearings, nearness of rollers to blades make the GEHL the world's lightest running and cleanest cutting cutter, capable of
Cutting and Throwing Green Corn 45 feet high at only 500 R.P.M.
Others require higher speed. Wisconsin dairymen appreciate the safety, big capacity, durability and low power costs of the GEHL, hence 40% of all cutters sold in that state are GEHLS. Write for catalog.
GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
430 S. Water St.
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8-28

DAIRY SCIENCE
Milk Strainer Discs 300 Discs Postpaid $1.50
Your Ck. or M. O. buys postpaid 300 DAIRY SCIENCE FILT-O-COTTON DISCS with sanitary tissue paper inserts. 6 in., $1.50; 6 1-2 in., $2.10; 7 in., $2.25.
PRICKETT MFG. CO., Box R, Hampden, Mass.

Farm Co-operation
Fundamentals and results within reach are explained in this new book, "ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION," by John J. Dillon. Price, 25c.
FOR SALE BY
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30TH STREET, NEW YORK

Some Suggestions on Fruit Lists for County Fairs

Here and there are county fairs which have modern fruit premium lists. You find such lists usually in those counties where fruit-growing is the predominant agricultural business.

Nearly every county fair has revised its premium list to meet the changing and improved conditions in the live stock industry. Thus we find special classes for live stock grown by boys and girls. This represents progress. County fairs are supposed to provide exhibits which represent the highest achievements in agriculture in the county or community.

In almost every county in the eastern section of this country are a number of commercial orchards, either large or small. Such an orchard may be less than 100 trees, yet one in which are being practiced the best methods of cultivation. The county fair coming in late August or September ought to provide the fruit grower a means of exhibiting specimens of his skill. Then there is another thing to be considered, especially in large consuming centers. The consumer who patronizes the fair ought to be made to feel that the fruit growers in his own community have fruit of good quality. The county fair may be made a means of conveying this impression. In addition to the spectacular show feature of the live stock show, every exhibitor knows the value of such expositions in reaching prospective customers. Why not make it possible to do the same thing with the fruit show at the county fair?

There are many things wrong with the old-fashioned county fair premium list for fruits. Most of these lists pay premiums on too many varieties. They either have a long list of specified varieties or contain a clause like this, "Any named variety." The writer has had to pass on more than 100 varieties of apples at a single county fair. By the rules of this fair, as well as the tradition surrounding the fair, the judge was compelled to award a first and, where there was competition, a second premium on all these varieties regardless of quality. Many of the varieties had long since passed from the catalogs of nurserymen, and still others had never been more than very local varieties. Such a hodge-podge of plates of fruit means nothing to the consumer except a sometimes spectacular contrast of colors. What does count to the prospective buyer is an exhibit of fruit like that which he can buy in his community either direct from the grower or through a local store. He never buys a plate of apples. He wants to buy them in a basket or box or out of a barrel.

Of course we all recognize the necessity of the plate as a means of exhibiting certain classes at a show, like varieties and collections. We ought also to recognize the importance of tray, basket, box and barrel exhibits. Then there are the booth displays, which may be made comparable to window displays in retail stores. Of course in booth displays there is need for rules to provide a certain degree of uniformity such as the amount of space for each booth, number of varieties and amount of each kind of fruit required.

We have known county fairs to revise an antiquated premium list and stage a modern exhibit with scarcely any increase in cost to the fair association. The first consideration is to limit the number of varieties to 25 or 30 of the leading varieties of apples, and a dozen or less of each of the other fruits. There ought to be, as already suggested, classes for baskets of different sizes, as well as trays and boxes, and in communities where barrels are used there ought to be a barrel class.

In addition to these classes it seems to us there is opportunity to provide a class for roadside market stands. We believe this could be made a real drawing card for a county fair, especially in a county where roadside markets abound. Of course rules would have to be made placing restrictions on persons eligible for competition. The size of the stand, the amount and kinds of fruit, or perhaps fruit and vegetables, would have to be specified.

The facts are, most any change made in the average county fair premium list on fruits could hardly be other than an improvement on present conditions.

Wooster, Ohio. C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Notes From Tidewater, Va.

Recent unfavorable weather conditions have retarded farm work and crops that were growing. Preparation and planting of the corn crop has been greatly delayed, yet if warm weather now sets in no harm will be done; in fact, it will be much better for farmers, as it has been too cold anyway for planting corn. It has been rainy or cool ever since April 9 to 12.

In a way, the season is much earlier than it has been for the past several years. Fruit trees bloomed at least two weeks earlier than usual. While most peaches escaped the severe frosts, the apple crop in most sections will not be over 75 per cent. Considerable damage was done in the west and southwestern parts of the State. Most truck crops are considerably earlier than last year, and shipments of strawberries, cabbage, salads, etc., were much larger May 1 than in 1928. Hay and pasture are unusually good for the season.

The outlook for a wheat crop is fair (May 15) as it came through the Winter in excellent condition, with the exception of low places in some fields. Wheat made rapid growth from the middle of March and on May 1 the condition was reported at 85 per cent of normal, compared with 70 per cent in 1928. In some sections it is reported that heavy infestation of the Hessian fly is expected to cause serious loss. Some early crops are beginning to head, which is unusually early.

From all reports Virginia lambs made good progress during April. Pastures were earlier and better than usual, which afforded good grazing during the entire month. Shipments will be much earlier than in 1928. Good southern lambs are now bringing from 15c to 18c per lb.; pork on hoof, 10c to 11c; veal, 15c to 16c; beef, 6c to 8c, according to quality.

Virginia. W. H. H.

Amherst College Student Missing

Frederick McCann, Jr., of Short Hills, N. J., member of the sophomore class at Amherst College, and of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, Amherst, Mass., mysteriously disappeared May 3, 1929. Age 20 years, appears slightly younger, is 5 ft. 6 in. in height, weight about 129 lbs., face well formed, a little thin; complexion sandy and freckled; hair, heavy and dark reddish brown; eyes, grayish blue. When walking, leans forward. Wore gray topcoat, sweater with 1931 initials, gray flannel trousers, brown shoes, but no hat. Also has brown windbreaker jacket. Anyone having information of his whereabouts please notify police department or Frederick McCann, Short Hills, N. J., or Room 1610, 90 West Street, New York City. It is believed that he has suffered a lapse of memory, and may be working on a farm in Western Massachusetts or New York State.

When I was five and had a cold,
By great and small I was condoled,
And all the teachers cuddled me
With tender sympathy.

But now that I am almost eight,
The sight of me with colds they hate.
"Go right back home," they simply shriek,
"And stay away a week."
—L. H. Robbinsons in The New York Times.

DEL-MAR-VA THE MARKET BASKET OF THE EAST

Three to ten hours by motor truck to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington markets. Pennsylvania Railroad permeates Peninsula. Splendid productive land, farms, town and waterfront homes. Low prices. Good schools, low taxes. Very little snow and freezing. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE.

Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

WANTED General Farm Hand, $60 per month and board; must furnish references—New Jersey. ADVERTISER 6556, care Rural New-Yorker.

Wanted Married Teamster and Farm Hand, $70 per month; good house, all modern improvements; coal, electric light; garden allowed—Long Island. ADVERTISER 6557, care Rural New-Yorker.

Wanted Farmer and wife for country place, Woman must be willing to help in owner's house in summer. Man must be able to run a sugar bush, and be a good gardener. No children. ADVERTISER 6558, care RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

COOK, chambermaid and waitress for small Summer hotel in mountains; season starts July 1; state experience and wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 6559, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced single man for farm work, $50-$60 month, room and board. JOHN KUBERNACH, Millers Road, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

EXECUTIVE person under 45 for boys' school, who understands laundry work; salary $600 per year, maintenance; if married, husband, general farmer or repair man; salary $720 to $840. COUNTY SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

MARRIED man wanted to drive car, take care of cow, chickens, chores, lawn and make himself useful on small place; to board one; excellent cottage, electric lights, water, etc.; would like wife to assist occasionaly at household work; state experience, wages. V. J. McQUADE, Millbrook, N. Y.

CARPENTER, wages $82 to $90 per month and maintenance; applicants must be in good physical condition, experienced in general carpentering and have good references; apply by letter or in person at BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Elderly man for general farm work, preferring good home to high wages. ADVERTISER 6542, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Good man for general farming and help with milking; state wages. RAYMOND DANGLER, R. D. 7, Asbury Park, N. J.

WANTED—Intelligent nurse maid for two children; wage $40. MRS. PERCIVAL WILDE, Sharon, Conn.

WANTED at once, good single man; must be a good milker and know how to farm; give full particulars. ADVERTISER 6541, care Rural New-Yorker.

SHOP foreman, wages $82 to $90 per month and maintenance; good physical health required and experience in supervising others, laying linoleum, hanging shades, making brushes, brooms, mattresses, etc.; apply by letter or in person to BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced, capable, white woman for cooking and lighter laundry work in Summer, and cooking and first-floor work in Winter; Protestant family of five; Summer at Point O' Woods, L. I.; permanent position; comfortable living conditions; salary $75, to be increased in proportion to increasing usefulness; give full information and references in first letter. MRS. J. D. CARPENTER, Jr., 43 Glenwood Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.

WANTED—Couple, no children; man, farmer and gardener, good milker; wife help in house, no laundry; on private place in Connecticut; one hundred and twenty-five dollars month and board. ADVERTISER 6547, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE white woman, cook, baker; small family; one seeking all-year position only; salary $70 for competent, active woman; answer immediately stating particulars. ADVERTISER 6549, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, single American to work on farm; experienced, willing to do a day's work; year-around position to right party; $65 per month with room and board. BOX 75, Wilton, Conn.

WANTED—Energetic, dependable, married man as chauffeur and handy man; also intelligent country woman who can drive car and assist family; may be single or wife of chauffeur; state reasonable salary wanted. ADVERTISER 6550, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

GARDENER, farm manager, familiar with improvements, maintenance, production, desires appointment offering opportunities with compensation commensurate with services and ability; married, aged 40, adult family. P. O. BOX 1081, Stamford, Conn.

MAN, 40 years of age, single, American born, well educated, good personality, refined, healthy, would like position on estate or farm where I need not work on Saturday and where I may obtain vegetarian food. ADVERTISER 6561, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN with farm experience wishes work which will be repaid by small remuneration and privilege of keeping chickens on own account. ADVERTISER 6531, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by experienced poultryman; am German, single, Protestant, 45; capable of taking charge of commercial flock. ADVERTISER 6548, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged woman, Austrian, neat, refined, wants position; steady, in good home; country preferred. LINA NEIDHART, care Mrs. Pelger, 473 Poplar Ave., Maywood, N. J.

THE NEWTOWN High School, New York City, wishes to secure Summer work for boys taking the agricultural course. Jobs are desired on dairy, poultry and fruit farms, and also on country places, estates and Summer camps. The wages vary from $15 to $50 a month with board, depending on the age and experience of the boys. Address, R. P. ARMSTRONG, Newtown High School, Elmhurst, N. Y.

WOMAN, 38, wishes position farm boarding-house, help in kitchen, wait on table. MARY TKALEC, 405 E. 159th St., New York City.

POSITION wanted on private estate by American, single man, understanding care of horses, cows, garden. S. DICKENS, Gen. Del., Bridgeport, Conn

WANTED—Position herdsman Guernseys, A. R. work, good buttermaker, feeder, calf-raiser; American, single, years of experience; state wages and particulars first letter; references; June 1; only good position considered. ADVERTISER 6538, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, practical married man, wants responsible position in modern dairy farm; best of references; good steady labor work wanted. ADVERTISER 6551, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, elderly man, wishes position on dairy or poultry farm, where kindness, knowledge, good care of animals and real interest in the work will be appreciated; good dry-hand milker; handy with tools; life experience. ADVERTISER 6552, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN with two children desires position as housekeeper, country preferred; age 30 years, German descent, best of references. Write, MRS. METHA KANIS, care Walter Osterling, R. F. D. No. 1, Paterson, N. J.

EXPERIENCED, practical poultryman wants position where results are expected. ADVERTISER 6553, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING foreman or estate manager wants position where experience and ability are desired. ADVERTISER 6554, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, practical nurse, capable management, full responsibility, conscientious; wholesome foods; traveled extensively, excellent references, refined. ADVERTISER 6560, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, single, middle-aged, lifetime experience, all branches, also live stock, agricultural school education, want permanent position on gentleman's place. KOHLER, care Gnadig, 237 East 80th St., New York City.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Owner retiring, offers old established hotel and lunch room business; main road Blue Point Section, Long Island; terms; brokers protected. ADVERTISER 6475, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry and dairy farm, 150 acres, most beautiful section Eastern Pennsylvania; profits can pay off place in couple years. WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa.

FOR SALE—8-room house with cottage, feed and flour mill; large pond, good fishing, bathing and boating; would make fine club-house or camp site; 25 miles south of Wilmington, Del. HAMILTON, 601 West 9th St., Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—Lease or buy, small place for Summer home, Western Connecticut or Massachusetts or Eastern New York. ADVERTISER 6515, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWENTY-ACRE poultry ranch, fully stocked Tancred and Hollywood strain; income starts day you take possession; fine water, electric pump; school busses, gas, phone; houses for 1,000 layers, 4,000 chicks; 45 minutes to the bridge; close to two of the best towns in South Jersey. ADVERTISER 6516, care Rural New-Yorker.

$1,000 GETS country home, elevation 1,300 feet, New York-Chicago turnpike; 12-room house, large lawn, in nice town; lots shade; houses for 500 hens; garage for 6 cars; price $3,000. LUTHER SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

FOR SALE—5 acres, barn, silo, garage, chicken house, cottage, all good condition; berries, fruit trees; two miles from Cobleskill, Schoharie County, N. Y. MRS. FRANK E. SHAFER R. D. 1, Cobleskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—16-room boarding-house, furnished; 20 acres land, garage, good roads; price $9,000. L. COLVILLE, Barryville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fruit-dairy farm, 98 acres, productive soil, good buildings, two silos, Delco lights, water; Endicott-Johnson markets; very cheap. A. NELSON, Owner, Vestal, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Small farm, Otsego County, pleasantly situated; wonderful Summer or yearly home; excellent house; photo; reasonable. FITZGERALD, 6 Spencer Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two bungalows with ½ acre land each, adjoining, 4 and 5 rooms with baths, electricity; brook; two minutes from village, near large lake with boating and fishing; bargain if sold together or will sell separately. GEORGE G. BRUNDAGE, Owner, Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

FARM for sale in Worcester County, Md.; 70 acres cleared, 70 acres in timber; splendid location, at a sacrifice price; reason for selling, sickness; if interested write ADVERTISER 6492, care Rural New-Yorker.

CIDER mill, fruit stand, service station; Buffalo-Cleveland highway; fine location; $825 down required; money-back guarantee. ADVERTISER 6545, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Reasonable, Triangle Restaurant, located at East Islip, L. I., N. Y. ADVERTISER 6546, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm of 250 acres, plenty of wood, fair buildings, good spring water, bath in house; small payment down, balance on easy terms. Write, T. C. FULLER, Marcy, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 2,500-layer poultry plant; South Central New York; prize production White Leghorn stock; modern buildings and equipment in excellent condition; local market for broilers and fowls; established city wholesale trade in eggs at premium prices; will sacrifice on account of family conditions. ADVERTISER 6543, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6544, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm of 144 acres, 3 minutes' walk from Central Islip station; will make a good chicken or florist; place all cleared land with house, 8 rooms, and all outbuildings; a lot of fruit and a small dairy attached to same; would rent to good party; full particulars, write JOHN J. SWARTZ, Box 282, Central Islip, N. Y.

POULTRY farm, boarding-house, for sale; 56 acres, reasonable; Orange County, N. Y.; for particulars, OTTER, 1880 Palmetto St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Hegeman 4106; owner.

FOR SALE—Taggart's Poultry Farm, Vineland, N. J.; new home, all improvements; terms.

BECAUSE of poor health will sell my 370-acre model dairy farm; will carry 40 cows (equally adapted to beef cattle); nicely located in fertile valley Central New York; hour's drive from Syracuse; a great produce market; mile from milk station paying highest quotations; near trunk line State road, open during Winter; beautiful 12-room stucco house with modern conveniences, 100-ft. basement barn, concrete floors, feed room connecting, three silos; all tillage land, gently sloping, economically worked with tractor; 100 acres growing timber; will soon pay for farm at only $12,000, much less than buildings alone cost; $5,000 down, balance your own terms; immediate possession; act quickly. F. E. SAUNDERS, Owner, DeRuyter, N. Y.

SUMMER boarding-house for sale, 13 rooms; 116-acre farm, 70 acres woodland; near towns, railroad and riverfront; stock, tools, implements; particulars, P. O. BOX 24, Honesdale, Pa.

FOR SALE—175-acre Delaware County, N. Y., dairy farm; will sell with or without stock and tools; $1,000 cash necessary. ADVERTISER 6555, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Commercial fruit farm, 160 acres, fine location; priced to sell; apples, pears, cherries, peaches and grapes. O. T. MOORE, Owner, Germantown, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY, fine quality clover Autumn flower blend $5 per 60 lbs. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

FOR SALE cheap, disc harrow, plow, cultivator, spring-tooth harrow, horse fork, hay guide, typewriter. GRANT WOLLABER, Mohawk, N. Y.

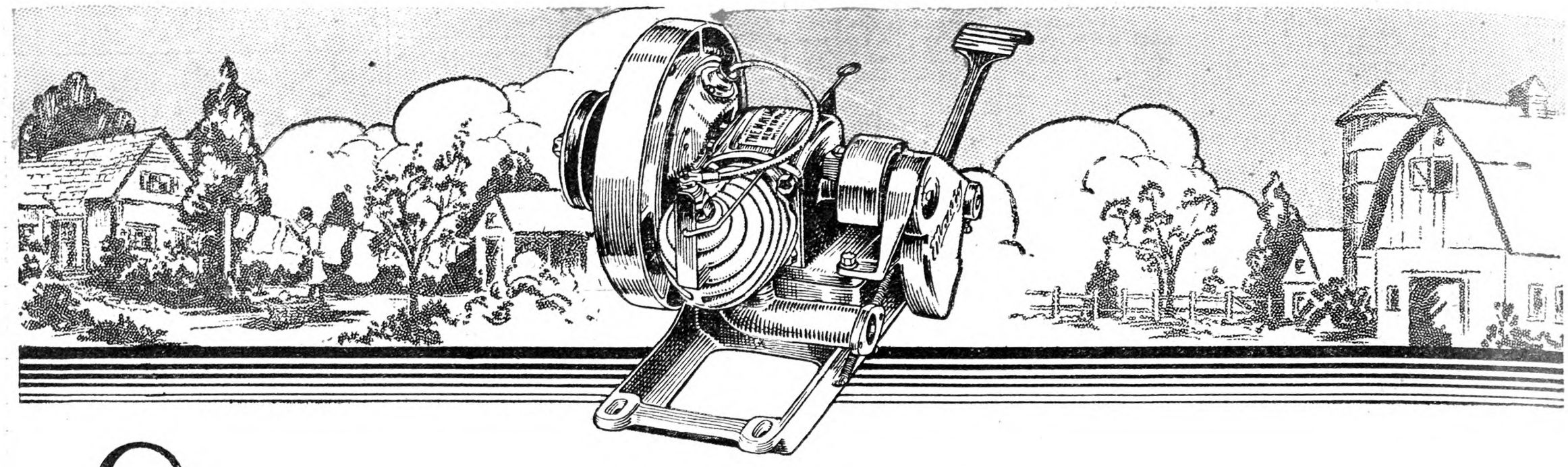
GUESTS taken, quiet farm home, June 15 to October 15. JULIUS KIESEL, Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

NURSE desires to bring health and happiness to frail children; healthful, sanitary camp, near Fredericksburg, Va.; individual care; best references; rates reasonable. ADVERTISER 6540, care Rural New-Yorker.

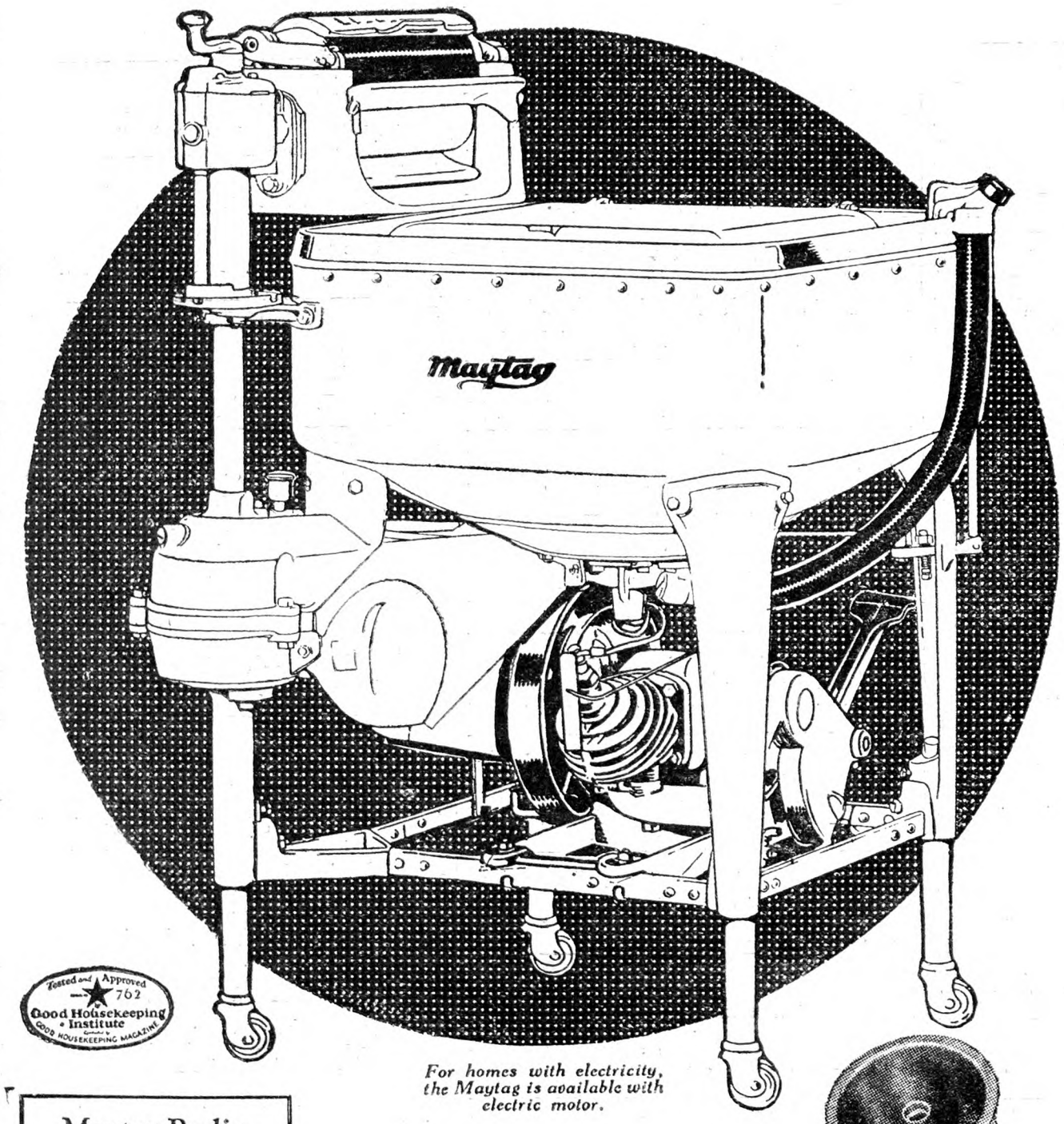
WANTED—Used potato sprayer. M. KRIEGEL, R. D., St. Marys, Pa.

WANTED—Boarders, convenient farm home, near bus line, nine hours from New York; picturesque surroundings, superlative food and hospitality; correspondence solicited. ADVERTISER 6539, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Garden tractor; state price and make of machine. Address to E. J. LEAMY, 44 Franklin St., Providence, R. I.



The Finest Washer *has the* Finest Engine



Tested and Approved 762 Good Housekeeping Institute

For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

—An Engine Worthy of the MAYTAG

YEARS before any other washer offered in-built power to the farm wife, Maytag introduced the Gasoline Multi-Motor. Success always brings imitators, but Maytag still remains the only washer company that builds its own engine and the demand for self-powered Maytags makes The Maytag Company the world's largest producers of single-cylinder gasoline engines.

Fifteen years' development have brought the Multi-Motor to a high state of perfection. It is a time-tested product. Only the finest workmanship and materials enter into its construction. There are only four moving parts, and each part is as finely engineered as a fine automobile. By removing only four bolts, this compact, simple engine is interchangeable with an electric motor.

Compare the Maytag with other washers. Compare the Multi-Motor with other engines. You will, doubtless, decide as the majority of other farm homes have decided. You will want the Maytag.

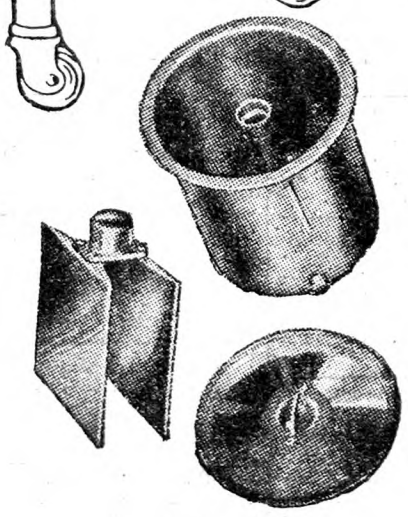
Maytag Radio Programs

Boston-WBZ-A. Chicago-KYW. Cincinnati-WLW. Cleveland-WTAM. Denver-KLZ. Des Moines-WHO. Detroit-WJR. Fort Worth-WBAP. Kansas City-KMBC. Los Angeles-KNX. Milwaukee-WTMJ. Minneapolis-WCCO. Omaha-WOW. Philadelphia-WCAU. Pittsburgh-KDKA. Portland-KGW. St. Louis-KMOX. Salt Lake City-KSL. San Francisco-KFRC. Toronto-CFCA.

Over 50 stations now on the schedule; watch newspapers for date and hour.

The Maytag Has a Churn Attachment

The three-gallon aluminum churn sets over the Maytag gyratator post and is operated by the same power that runs the washer. A valuable, exclusive Maytag feature. Ask about it.



FREE for a Week's Washing

Write or Telephone the Nearest Dealer

Ask for a trial Maytag washing. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. Deferred payments you'll never miss.

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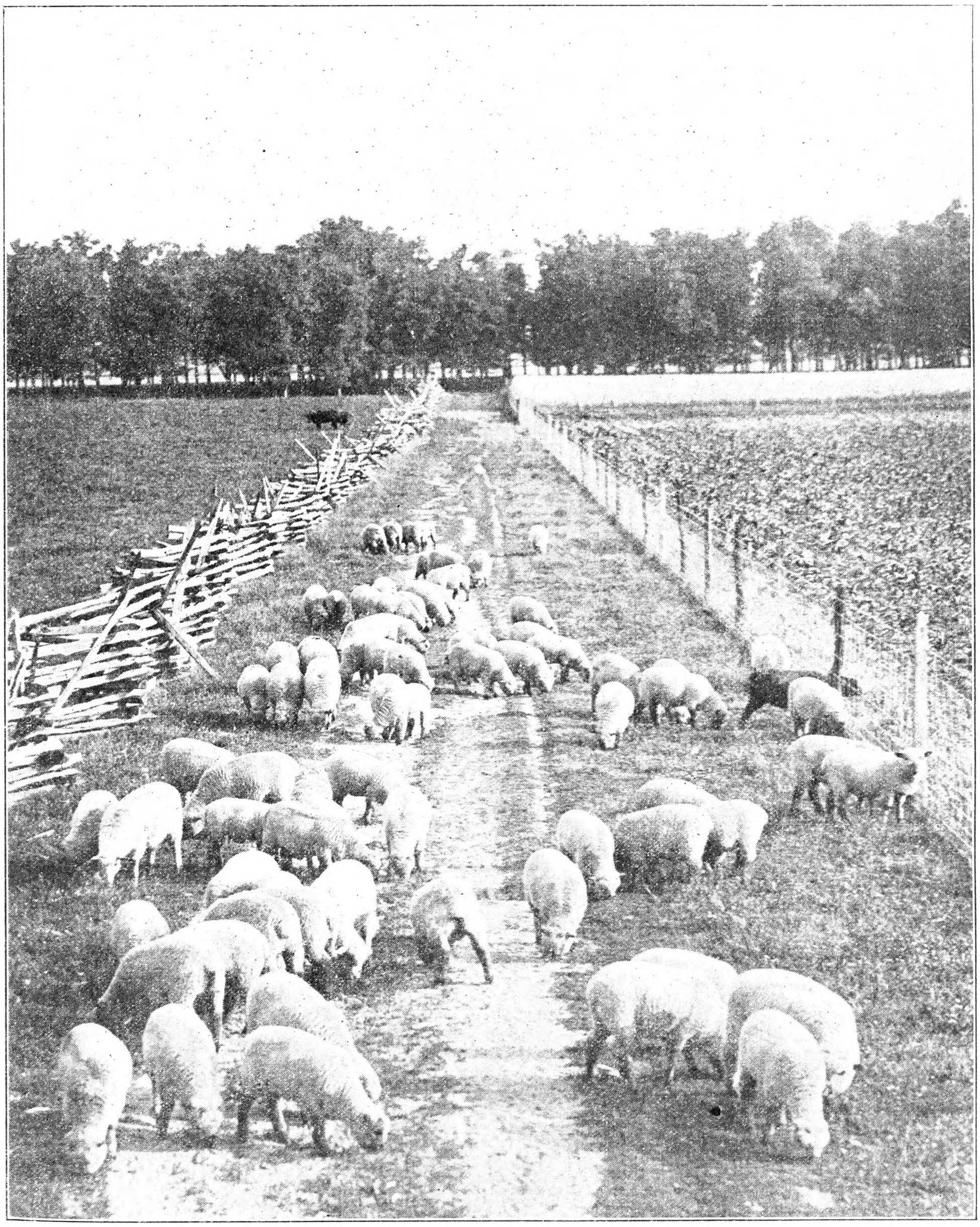
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. June 15, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5060



A Bunch of Lambs Mowing the Farm Lane

The Biography of the Ox Botfly

By Glenn W. Herrick

THIS is one of those stories that might well appear in that curious little magazine with the title, "Believe It or Not," for the life of the ox botfly, or "warble" fly as it is often called, is a fine illustration of that familiar saying "truth is stranger than fiction."

"Gadding Cattle"

I have stood on the plains of Texas watching a quiet herd of grazing cattle, and have seen the animals suddenly raise their heads high, throw their tails over their backs and gallop madly away to get among a tangle of bush-like growth. Familiarity with the troubles of cattle told me at once, the secret of the herd's madness. They had become frenzied by the activities of the "gadfly" or botfly, and were making a mad stampede for the chapparal to get away from their tormentors; yet the botfly can neither bite nor sting, but it does have the habit of darting swiftly toward a grazing animal and quickly attaching its eggs to hairs more often on the hind legs, particularly on the heels. When the fly first deposits an egg perhaps the cow only shakes its leg or kicks backward, but when the fly returns with quick darting movements the cow starts walking away; the fly pursues its victim and the animal becomes nervous and frightened at the persistent buzzing swoops of the fly, and finally breaks into a mad stampede in a frenzied attempt to get away from its persecutor. One frightened animal may stampede the whole herd and this "gadding" brought about by the fly through its method of egg laying certainly retards the development of beef cattle and lessens the flow of milk in the case of milk cows.

Death "Shock" or Anaphylaxis

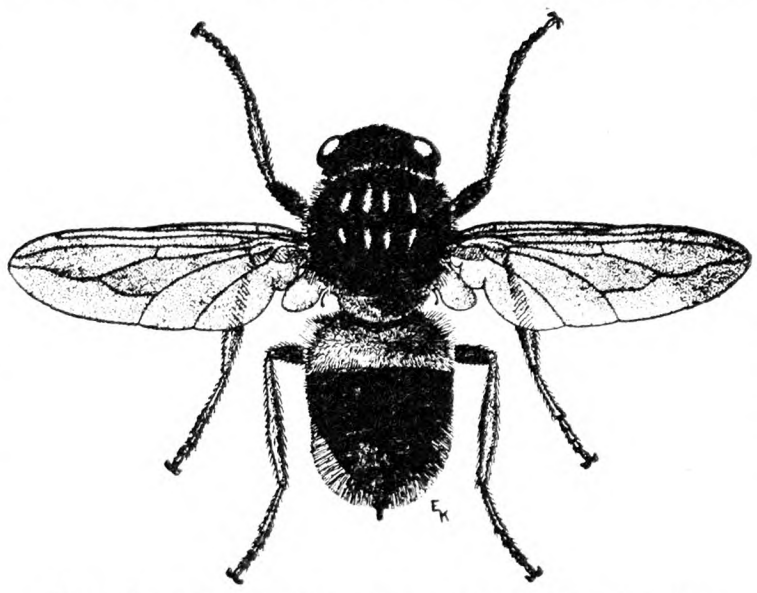
It would probably look rather foolish to some of us to see a man cutting up into small pieces some of the grubs which he had squeezed out of the back of a cow, putting the juice from these slices into a salt solution and then injecting the extract into the jugular vein of a heifer. Only a man with a lively imagination would perform such an experiment, but as it turned out the performance revealed some very important knowledge concerning the grubs and their possible effect on cattle.

In the first experiment of this kind, the breathing of the heifer into whose blood the juice had been injected, quickly became labored, the tongue protruded, saliva ran from the mouth, and after a few convulsive struggles the animal fell down dead all within a period of less than five minutes. Succeeding experiments of a similar nature gave similar results, the seriousness of the shock depending on the amount of the extract injected into the blood. Thus the fact was established beyond a doubt that the grubs of the botfly contain some substance in their bodies which, when injected into the circulation of a cow, will cause an almost immediate and sometimes terriffic shock, known as anaphylaxis, ending in death if the dose is sufficient in amount.

Someone asks, "What is the use of this bit of knowledge anyhow?" The answer is fairly clear to us now. The veterinarian who performed the experiments suspected that the grubs at times, in a way he did not understand, caused serious injury to their host. He had seen heifers in similar convulsions without knowing the cause. He recalled one case in particular in which he had been called for consultation over the death of a heifer which had died suddenly in convulsions, after the owner in a fit of temper had beaten the animal over the back with a board. His experiments explained the death of the cow and convinced him that when the grubs along the back of a cow get crushed in some way there is danger of the juices entering the circulation and causing a severe shock, perhaps death. Furthermore, it seems apparent that the grubs now and then become crushed accidentally with serious results. To be sure, such instances are rare in nature, but in the light of the experiments mentioned one should take care not to crush the grubs while they are resting beneath the skin of the animal.

The Remarkable Life History of the Botfly

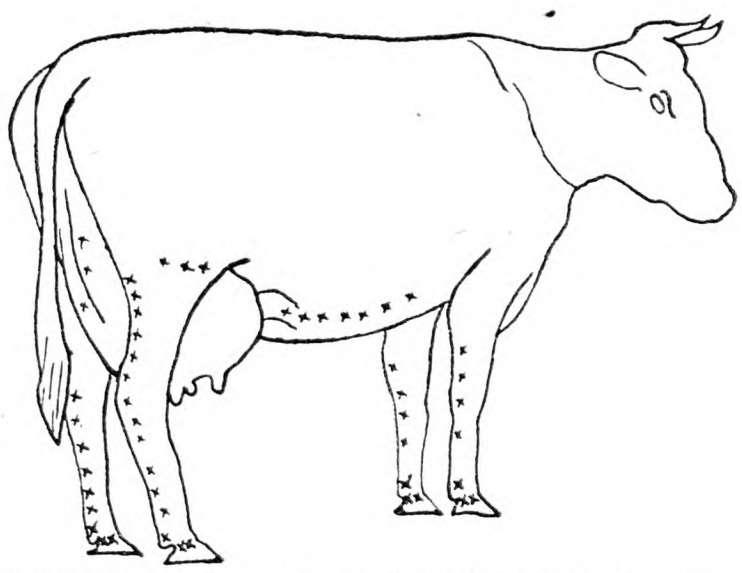
The common botfly which infests cattle has a very remarkable life history. The flies appear in Spring and glue their whitish eggs firmly to the hairs of the cow, more commonly on the hind legs and heels, or on the flanks and belly and occasionally along the side of the body low down, but not along the back. When the eggs hatch the tiny grubs burrow through the skin of the cow at the point where the eggs are attached. Often there is considerable irritation produced on the hind legs of a cow where many of these grubs bore through the skin. After the grubs get through the skin, strange to say, they do not seem to burrow upward under the hide toward the back but they appear to travel beneath the skin along the sides of the body toward the head of the cow until they reach the gullet in the neck. They then work down in the tissues of the gullet to the diaphram, thence up the ribs of the animal to their resting places beneath the skin along the back. Sometimes the grubs enter the spinal canal in the backbone before they come to rest. It will be seen from this brief account of the travels of the grubs that they keep inside of the body of the animal after they reach the gullet and take a long, circuitous route to reach the back instead of going directly up the sides of the body to



The Ox Botfly (Hypoderma lineata). Fig. 352

their resting places along each side of the backbone. Long, laborious studies of the flies, the eggs, the grub and of infested cattle have established beyond question the facts as stated.

In New York State the eggs are laid on the heels and hind legs of the cow mostly during May and June. The grubs begin to reach the gullet in the latter half of July, and sometime in February and March they appear in their places along the back, having traveled all the way down the walls of the gullet, along the diaphram and up the ribs. Each one of the grubs causes a swelling or "warble" to form around itself. It makes an opening through the skin for obtaining air and by the latter part of March or early April the first grubs have become full grown. When mature each one wriggles out



The crosses show where the botfly lays its eggs—none is laid on the back. Fig. 353

through the hole in the skin, drops to the ground and there changes to a brown object which after a period of 30 to 40 days transforms to the botfly ready within a short time to deposit fresh eggs on the cow. Thus the life history of the fly occupies just about one year.

Control

In considering the habits and life history of this botfly, heelfly, or warblefly as it is variously called, one begins to realize the several ways in which it affects its host to an injurious degree. In the first place, the flies in laying their eggs often "gad" the cattle. In the second place, the tiny grubs, when they bore into the skin on the thigh or leg often cause a rash which worries and pains the cow. In the third place, the wanderings of the grubs beneath the skin, down the gullet and sometimes into the spinal canal certainly cause some irritation and perhaps distress, no one knows how much. In the fourth place, the presence of the grubs beneath the skin along the back causes irritation and probably pain. And finally, the openings through the skin reduce the value of the hide of a slaughtered animal because the holes are in the best part of the leather. It then behooves the owner of milk cows or beef cattle to make a serious attempt to control these pests.

There is no feasible method of destroying the flies or their eggs, and it should now be plain to everyone, that there can be no use in smearing oil or grease or other substances along each side of the backbone to prevent the flies from laying their eggs because they do not lay eggs on the back of a cow. The only way to fight this pest, as pointed out by Bishopp, Laake and others, is to direct the efforts of control to the grubs after they reach the back of the animal.

The grubs can be squeezed out, about as soon as they are noticed under the skin, even though they are not grown. The scab around the hole in the "warble" should be removed first and then the grub can be pressed out with the fingers. The grubs are not removed as easily from some breeds of cattle as from others, nor from poor cows as easily as from those in better flesh.

Another method of killing the grub is to use an ointment consisting of iodoform one part, and petrolatum ("Vaseline") five parts. This ointment is applied to the swelling along the back with the fingers taking care to press some of it into the openings in the "warbles."

An ointment made of derris one part, and petrolatum 10 parts, used in the same way has also given excellent results. The derris is not as easy to procure as the iodoform.

Any treatment of the grubs by a single dairyman may not avail much if the neighboring cattle are not also treated. For the most successful results every cattle owner in a neighborhood should join in the work—it should be a community effort. On the other hand, if the owner happens to be isolated from other farms and herds he can almost free his cattle from the grubs by a systematic treatment during two or three successive Springs.

The Autobiography of Mr. Crow

By Ernest M. Mills—U. S. Biological Survey

I AM Mr. Crow, generally considered as one of the most troublesome birds about farms. I suppose that there are some farmers so disgusted with me that they wish to exterminate all crows. If they only knew it, I make up for the damage I cause by warring on insect pests. About one-fifth of my yearly food consists of insects, such as grasshoppers, caterpillars and white grubs, the remaining four-fifths being made up of vegetable matter, about one-half of which is said to be corn.

My favorite food is corn, particularly sprouting corn, although corn in any stage of growth suits my taste. Farmers, of course, do not like us to pull up their carefully planted crops. Next to corn, I like wheat and other small grains, and the watermelons in the South are simply delicious. I relish ripe apples, too, and it is possible for me to select the very best ones from the tops of trees. We crows have made a bad reputation for ourselves through our depredations on poultry. When raising my young during the Spring, I like to feed them young chicks and eggs, and fortunately for me the young chicks are available at just this time.

Speaking of baby crows, perhaps you would enjoy hearing about the raising of a crow family. For the nest site a tall tree, preferably a pine, oak or elm located in a partially wooded area, is chosen. The nest is constructed at a height of from 20 to 60 feet, of dry branches, and is limed with soft, fine material. The eggs are bluish with olive-green spots. From three to seven young are hatched each year, early in the Spring. The nestlings are cared for until they are about three weeks old, fed and taught the ways of a good crow. Later in the year we may organize ourselves into family parties or small flocks. During the cold months from October to March we migrate southward to areas ranging from Connecticut and Iowa to Virginia and Oklahoma. In these areas we quite often find plenty of food, obtainable from the crops left in the fields.

Farmers are trying various methods to keep us

away from cornfields and poultry yards. Sometimes a scarecrow fools me into thinking that a man is in the field. I do not like strands of cord stretched across poultry yards. These are generally placed at intervals at a height of from six to eight feet from the ground. Other frightening devices are being used by farmers, but I quite often find them harmless after a day or two.

When farmers wish to prevent me from pulling up their seed corn, they place coal tar, or some preparation containing coal tar, on the corn before planting it. The coal tar is used in the proportion of a tablespoon to half a bushel of grain, the grain having been previously heated by the application of hot water, and then drained. When dry, the corn is used in the planter. Coal tar being a very ill-smelling and foul-tasting product, I can detect the smallest amount of it on a kernel. Some farmers try other deterrents on their seed, but the laugh may be on them, for the seed may never come up because the germination has been affected, or if the seeds finally germinate, the soil may have absorbed all of the repellent and I will then relish the corn.

Steel traps baited with hens' eggs have been the snare for some of our numbers. The farmers may then hang one of the dead trapped birds in a conspicuous place as an object lesson to us. Here again, when I see such methods practiced, I move to other cornfields.

Other farmers feed us softened corn scattered on the ground about the field. After we get used to eating this corn they add poison to it. It surely throws a big scare into us after several of our pals die of the poison, and we lose no time in leaving that area and are careful to avoid it afterwards. They generally use strychnine as a poison, soaking the corn in a strong solution of it. It sure does kill quickly. The best informed farmers prepare poisoned grain by using one ounce of strychnine, one ounce of soda, two tablespoons of starch, and 1½ pints of water which they cook to make a thin paste, and then apply it to 20 quarts of grain. When the grain is thus treated, it requires quite a little time for the poisoned paste to wash off.

I detest shotguns and rifles. These farmers are a deceptive lot! I have seen them put up a mounted owl on a post, then make a fake crow call, and expect us to go over to see what it is all about. Sometimes some of us are foolish enough to venture over. Then from the nearby bushes comes a shot, and if the farmer is a marksman, it means dead Mr. Crow.

The United States Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin on "The Crow in its Relation to Agriculture," obtainable from the Rodent Control Office, Fernald Hall, Amherst, Mass. I suppose that I should not tell you about this source of information on the best methods of getting rid of us, but the bulletin also gives details of our beneficial food habits.

Producing Easter Lambs

By Claude Harper

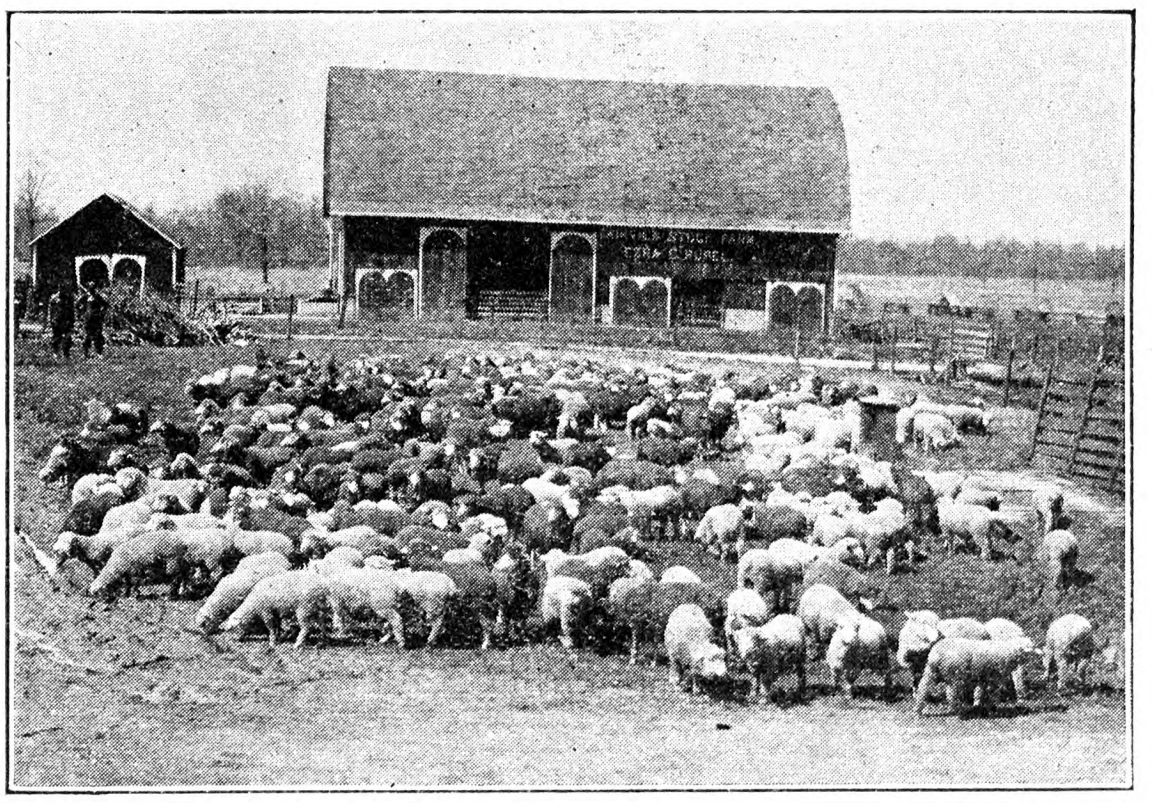
AN INDIANA farmer has about convinced himself that his lambs should not leave the barn from the time they are born until they go to market, Winter or Summer. I refer to Ezra E. Rupel, in Jay Co., Ind. He says, "It's all right to keep ewes on pasture, but the problem of stomach worms and intestinal parasites in a flock the size I maintain is most easily solved by keeping the lambs off pasture. When the ewes fail to lamb in November and December, I breed them to drop lambs in March and April. During the past three years I have marketed around 200 lambs prior to Easter and 200 to 250 in the Fall."

Prior to 1921 Mr. Rupel was primarily a cattle feeder, following the profitable practices of his father. When the bottom fell out of the cattle market in that year, he purchased a few native ewes. The next year in Ohio he bought a single deck of 125 good-quality grade Delaine ewes. When he arrived with these sheep, his father remarked, "Ezra, you are surely in the sheep business now." Today he keeps 400 to 450 ewes on a 400-acre farm, still feeds some cattle, and produces some pork as well.

Ezra Rupel is one of the large sheep producers in Indiana. For three years he has sold the largest number of Easter lambs that have left one farm in the State. They have averaged around 60 lbs. each year and have netted their owner 20 cents per pound on the farm. They are born during November and December, and have made a daily gain of ½ of a pound per lamb.

The lambs born during March and April have not done so well when on pasture, due to internal parasites, but when these Spring lambs are kept in the barn during the Summer they make as good gains as the Winter lambs. The Purdue Experiment Station results show that lambs kept in the barn during the Spring and Summer, the ewes being grazed during the day, make more rapid gains than lambs whose mothers are fed corn, oats and Alfalfa hay. In other words, the grazing on green pastures during Spring and Summer stimulates the milk flow in the ewes more than corn, oats and Alfalfa hay.

Mr. Rupel's feeds for ewes and lambs are grown on his farm. The grain mixture in Winter for ewes and lambs, consists of equal parts of corn and oats. The roughage is Alfalfa hay. The lambs have access to both grain and hay in the several lamb creeps located in various parts of the barn. If the lambs fail to clean up the feed given them during the day or night, the creeps are so constructed that the ewes can be turned in daily to clean up any feed the lambs may leave. The lambs get all the grain they will clean up. During the suckling period in Winter the ewes are given 1½ pounds of the mixture of corn and oats and all the Alfalfa hay they will readily clean up. Clean, fresh water is available for both ewes and lambs, and both have access to a salt mixture located in self-feeders about the barn.



Two hundred and forty head of Delaine ewes and their Dorset-Delaine cross-bred lambs on the farm of Ezra E. Rupel, Indiana. The lambs were born in November and December, and neither the lambs nor their mothers were out of the barn since that time until the first of April when this picture was taken. The lambs were fed corn, oats and Alfalfa hay in a creep in addition to their mothers' milk, and were marketed early in April at an average weight of 63 pounds and brought 20 cents per pound. The ewes were fed a pound and a half of corn and oats daily and all the Alfalfa hay they would eat.

The ewes eat corn the entire year. After the lambs are sold and the milk flow stopped, the ewes are given pasture, and an ear of corn goes to each ewe daily. Recently in walking over the pasture, a member of our party who had observed corncobs widely scattered over the bluegrass remarked, "Mr. Rupel, do you feed hogs here?" "No, this is where I feed my ewes corn. An ear a day will pay." The old idea that sheep and lambs need little feed and no care has no place in Mr. Rupel's program.

Few men realize the many difficulties encountered in bringing the lambs to a good market weight and a high finish. The selection of the ewes, the sires, getting the ewes to breed early, saving the new-born lambs, starting them on feed, utilizing disease control measures, and regular and careful feeding throughout the entire period the lambs are on the farm are a few of the important problems that a sheepman must face. Some unusual situation may arise and wreck the whole program. To walk among the lambs when they are about ready for market and listen to Mr. Rupel tell about this lamb and that ewe, as he leisurely sits on the corner of one of the feed troughs, may be like a dream, as he figures 20c a pound for the Easter lambs and 10 lbs. of wool from every ewe; but as Mr. Rupel remarks, "I like to look after these details when there is a profit in the business."

For the past seven years he has used grade Delaine ewes. For three years he has used Dorset rams. This cross has given him the best results because the lambs are uniform, growthy and active feeders. There are some other standard crosses that he wants to make with sheep in the production of market lambs; but, so far, the opportunity has not presented itself. Mr. Rupel gets 50 to 70 per cent of his ewes in lamb that are offered for service during the Summer months. The ewe lambs from this cross would make great breeding ewes, but under present conditions it does not pay to keep them.

Before the lambs are three weeks old, all are docked and all males castrated. No lamb has ever been lost as a result of these operations. Mr. Rupel says that there are lots of things about Fall lambs that he likes. They are always thrifty and strong and, with a few exceptions, do exceedingly well in the feed lot. The weather for lambing ewes before Christmas is really more favorable than at any time during the first two months after Christmas.

The use of home-grown feeds in maintaining ewes and growing and fattening lambs has been one of the real contributing factors in the success of Mr. Rupel's sheep business. The use of Alfalfa hay cannot be overlooked as a factor in maintaining thrift and health. There is no question but what a legume hay is highly desirable and almost necessary in a ration for sheep during the Winter. Many troubles are eliminated during the Winter where an abundance of legume hay is fed to sheep.

Memory in Animals

IN DRIVING a flock of sheep from one farm to another, there is a small field of about two acres which has only two strands of barbed wire around it for a fence. The wires are high enough from the ground to permit sheep to pass under and get into this small field, which at first had fine clover in it about four inches high. The first time this flock of sheep passed this small field the clover was prime for sheep. They ran under the wires, and before I could get them out, had eaten enough to stir up their appetites for more of the same kind of feed, for sheep are passionately fond of clover. Every year as I drive these sheep from the one farm to the other they remember this and when they come within a quarter of a mile of this once clover field they start off at full run for the field.

I have a fine driving mare now that is scared at anything new by the roadside. Some time past a tree was cut by the road and the wood set along the fence. I could hardly get my horse to pass this wood. One day the wood was taken away, yet the horse was scared at the place, remembering the wood.

The most astonishing thing in my experience with reason in animals was a mare I used to own. I have seen the famous educated horse Trixy do some great acts, but she was taught lessons daily, and often a dozen times each day, until what she did was second nature to her. Furthermore her owner used a whip to have her perform and after each performance she was given a light feed as a reward. But my horse was self-educated and in fact I tried to prevent her from doing what she did so that I could keep her in proper bounds. She was my driving mare, used on long trips. On returning home I drove her in a yard where my buggy house was. My children would open the gate and then close it after I drove into the yard. After unhitching the animal from the buggy as I turned her loose, she would run to the gate, lift up the hook latch, then take her nose and give the gate a hard push and then run out before the gate had time to swing back again. Then she would run to the creek, drink, go to the barnyard gate, and with her teeth lift the chain off the iron pin, push the gate open with her nose, and run to the stable door. The door to the stable had a wooden slide with a pin to push it back out of the slot. She would take the wooden pin in her teeth, push it back out of the slot, and pull the door out towards her and open it and go in the stable and into her stall. A few times she stripped her halter in the night, opened the door, went around the stable, opened the door in which several colts were not tied and let them out. Then she went to the gate at the road, opened it, and out in the road all of them went.

I tried to prevent her from opening the barnyard gate by putting another latch on a big wooden lift, but she soon saw us open the gate and after that she could open it as easily as I. Then I bought a patent latch with a hard clamp at the top of the gate. This puzzled her for about a week, but she soon learned to push the clamp together with her

nose, then bear against the gate and push it open as easily as any of us could. I was compelled to drive all the pins out of the doors and put a chain around the gate with a hook on it to keep her where I desired.

I want to add one more extraordinary thing about animals in my observations. This was a cat that we had which I prized more highly than any we ever possessed. She got too smart and ate young chicks so we had her killed. This cat could open the kitchen door inside or out and come in when dinner was ready. The door latch was one with a hard clamp and thumb latch. The cat learned to jump up and catch her one paw by the hand piece, and with the other pull down the latch, at the same time putting a hind foot on the door jamb, pushing the door open. When she heard us at dinner she would open the door and come in and then claw at our clothing for something to eat. I saw this cat dreaming one day. She was asleep behind the stove and unconsciously my eyes were fixed on her for some time as I was meditating about other things. All at once the cat sprang up, jumped at an imaginary mouse, clamped her paws together and then closely examined them to see if she did not have the mouse. Then when she discovered it was not in her paws she looked about to see if it had gotten away. Seeing that she was mistaken she went back and lay down to sleep again. GEO. A. COPP.

Virginia.

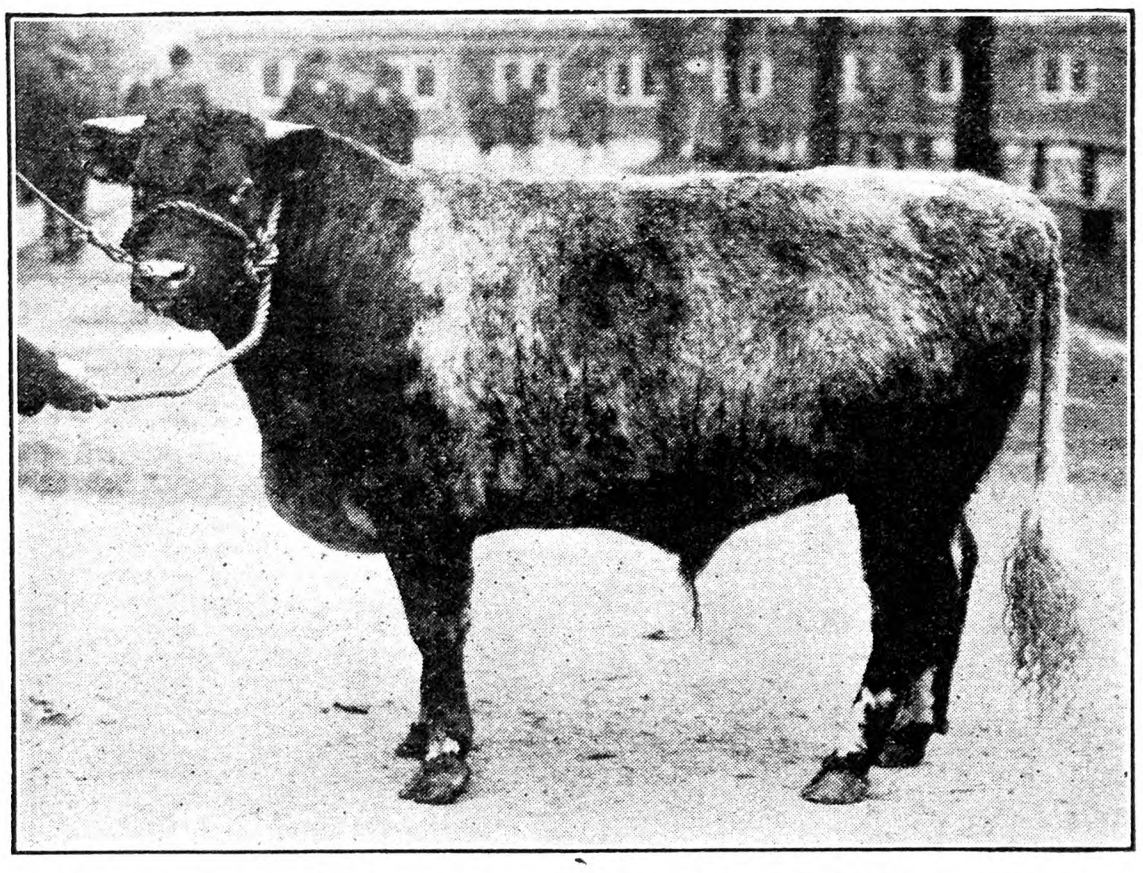
A Great Object Lesson

THERE are some men who, as they grow old, grow young, and when such are met, we realize that the world moves. I have known young men of 25 marked with the stamp of old age, simply because they let their thinker go to sleep, while others, creeping close to fourscore, see visions of better things and give time and labor to make these a reality for the sake of those who may come after them. It seems sometimes as though we are prone to overlook the good lessons in text and address, but somehow the object lesson, carrying evidence of results beyond the common, does finally get a foothold and progress follows. If we open our eyes and look about we will see many more valuable hints than we now realize.

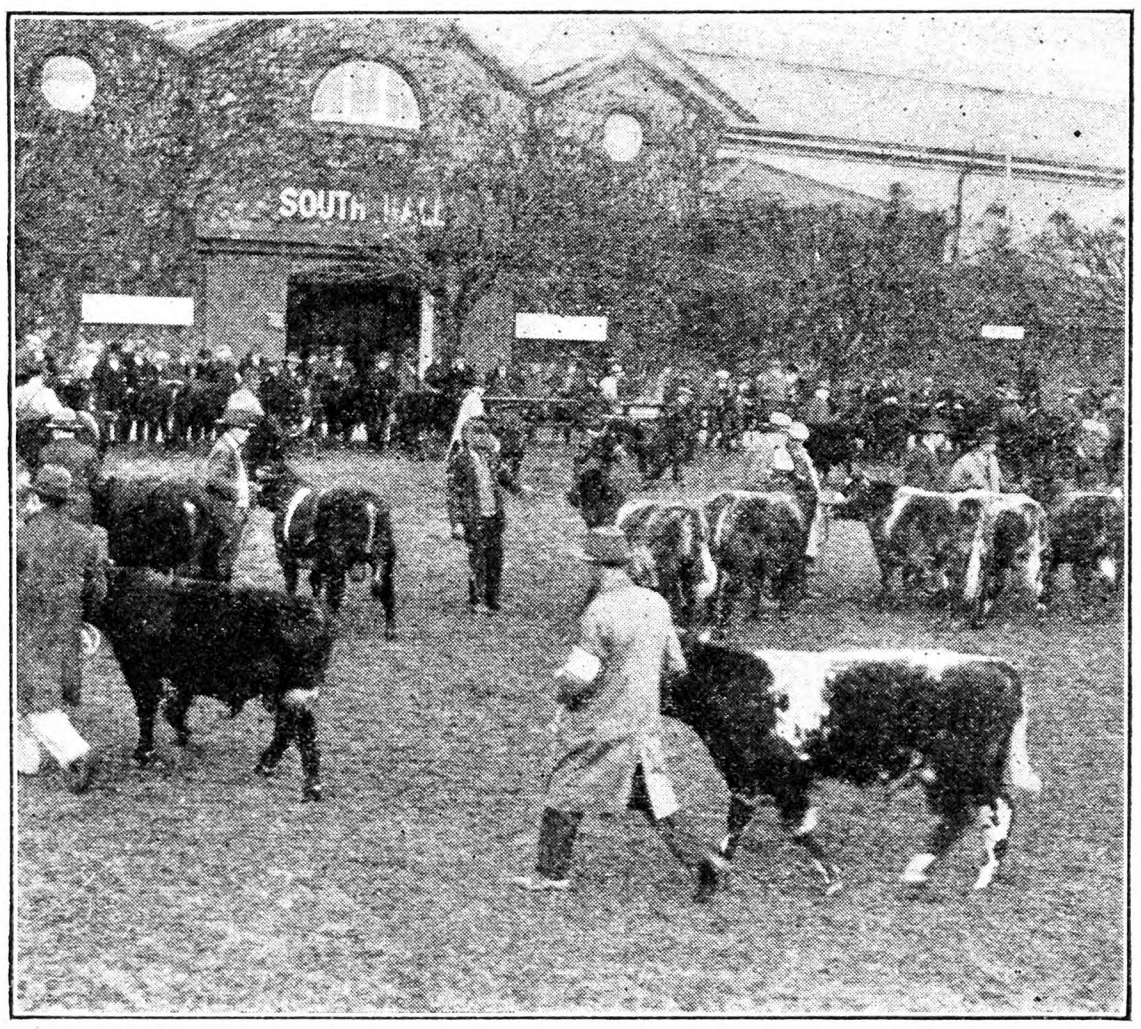
There's a young man in Maine who more than 50 years ago started to build up a business in the manufacture of fertilizer. Scientists scoffed at some of his formulas declaring them worthless, but the farmers found in them the open door to immense grass crops and rebuilt meadows. As time passed and death or age or misfortune caused men on the farms in his native town to sell, this man came into possession of a number, and here began another object lesson which soon filled all the barns and made those farms, more or less unproductive, a source of good income to their owner. When the autos checked the hay trade, this man surrendered his life-long business and set himself to another task, the consumption of these hundreds of tons of choice hay. Today we have at Long Branch Farms, Bowdoinham, Me., the largest sheep ranch to be found in all the East. At the present, W. B. Kendall, the owner, has more than 1,000 sheep of several breeds, but chiefly Cheviots. Without question here is the most valuable object lesson for eastern farmers, not alone because of the character of the sheep or size of the flocks, but especially the methods of conducting the business. Evidently the fertilizer problem still lingers for special attention has been given to care and treatment of the dressing. Mr. Kendall finds that in our long Winter 100 sheep will produce 10 tons of dressing, and, working this over for two years and grinding fine increased value is insured. If 100 sheep will produce 10 tons of this fertilizer, there is profit in the sheep business far beyond average figures.

Once a year, the farmers of New England are invited to Long Branch Farms for a day, to inspect the farms, study the methods and see the sheep, and this gives an opportunity for those, so fearful of dogs or something else, to see for themselves. When with such numbers the annual loss in less than 1 per cent it proves the worth of New England farms for the sheep business. No western ranch can show any like results. No lambs are killed at this farm, but all not sold as breeders, are held until nearly or quite one year old, when, generously fed, they sell at top prices, bringing from $12 ot $18 in our markets. Although the farms in that locality are covered with orange hawkweed or king devil weed not a spear can be found on this farm as the sheep will leave good hay to get a bite of this pest.

The going out of the sheep on eastern farms has been followed by loss of good feed in the pastures, and nothing will so quickly solve the problem of future stock feeding as an increase of the flocks. Every farm might carry a small flock with profit to the owner, for there is no possibility of the meat product selling at less prices than at the present, while there is every indication of increased demand.



Clipper's Stamp, Champion Shorthorn Bull of Royal Dublin Society's Show



Royal Dublin Society's Show of Purebred Bulls, March 5 at Balls Bridge, Dublin, Ireland

With the coming of the autos the way opens for hundreds all over New England to spend a day at Long Branch August 3, and carefully study the good work being done there, as well as witness the skill of trained dogs in handling the flocks. As a help to a most important industry this day becomes of importance to all who can be present.

G. M. TWITCHELL.

Live Notes from the Middle West

BROOM corn used to be a main crop here, but sunflowers have taken its place. Over 100,000 bushels of seed were shipped from here last Fall. That would make lots of New Jersey roosters satisfied with full craws. I have always liked to read what the other man said about what he raised and I thought that maybe others might like to read about what we raise here.

We know about parks, too. Twenty years ago a local German shoeman left money to establish a park of about 60 acres. Now the growth of the trees and shrubbery in the rich prairie soil has made it far out of the ordinary in beauty. There is a big lake and bath-houses where all may go free of any charge—and maybe the people don't use it on picnic days! That Wyman Park and the Summer doings there, is another story to itself.

Too much rain about here has put the farmers behind quite a bit. Many fields harrowed ready for the corn planter are today (May 14) standing under lakes of water, due to a three-day rain. This is essentially a prairie country. Oats are growing very slowly and look none too good. There are some few good stands of Winter wheat. A few days ago it quit raining so that farmers could get into the fields. Many kept the dirt rolling by running tractors day and night.

Gardens are coming slowly because of cool days and not enough sunshine. There were no bad freezes here to destroy fruit and even apricot trees are loaded, first time in many years. The peaches and plums are in evidence, too. Strawberries seem to like the rain and will soon be ripening.

We read often about "races against death" where no one nor anything finishes the race except death itself. Here is the real story of a recent race and who finished dead: A neighboring farmer noticed a crow flying fast and low, making short dives at a fox squirrel running across his feed lot and headed for a sapling. The squirrel was all eyes for the tree but the crow evidently was not. The squirrel reached the tree and whisked to the opposite side in safety but the crow's air brakes failed; he hit the tree head on at full speed. Death and the squirrel won, for the crow had broken his neck!

It looks outside as if the sun were going to shine; I had better quit my glooming and close. I. L. SEARS.

Moultrie Co., Ill.

Fire Protection in Country Districts

SEVERAL towns in Chenango Co., N. Y., are discussing fire protection for the rural folks, and one town is reported to have taken action. Most villages now have engines, commonly propelled as an automobile. These have in several instances been taken to other towns in cases of serious fires and occasionally to some farm fire. Insurance people have raised objections to this, particularly the going out to a farm. In the towns first mentioned it is the farmers who are planning for the engine and chemical equipment. In the one town where the prospect is now well matured farmers have voluntarily subscribed $4 for each thousand of assessed valuation for a radius of about five miles from the village. This has been sufficient according to report to procure a $3,500 fire outfit. The outfit is kept in town and a man employed to run it whenever needed. Other towns seem to be coming along well on similar plans.

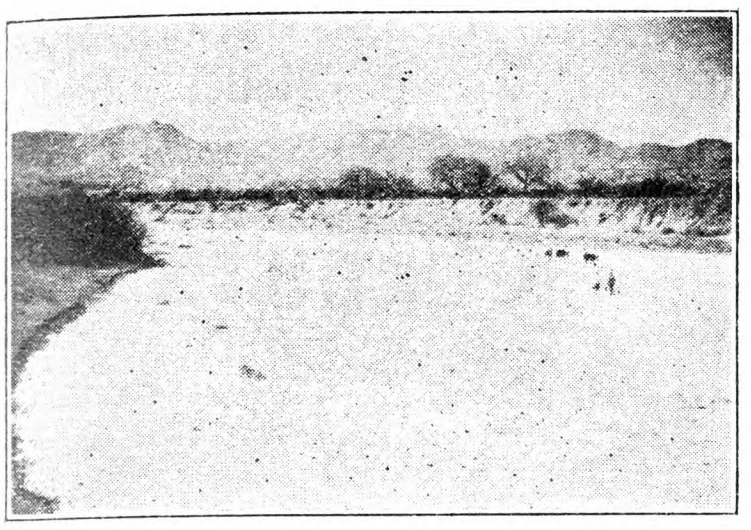
One difficulty about fire fighting in the open country is that of water supply. In the cases mentioned the farmers have agreed either to dam a stream and make a small pond or dig a cistern to be supplied from some spring. It is stated that all but two farmers in the area noted went into the pool to buy the outfit. I did not learn why these two kept out.

It is rather early yet to state whether insurance companies will give the usual rates accorded to water protected property, such as most towns enjoy. L.

Strawberry Experience

I NOTICED that an inquirer desired advice on raising strawberries. My experience may be helpful to him and others. The best plan is not to set out a new patch this year, but give better and more cultivation to that patch. I now have several rows in my garden which are six years old, and several rows set out last year and year before last. The ones six years old have just as fine berries as those set last year and the year before. I had quite a few the past season that would only take two and three to fill an ordinary size teacup. The land is

medium light and fairly fertile. After the bearing season is over I cut off all runners, and keep them cut off until frost, and work with a hoe and garden plow every week or two until frost. The main object at this season is to keep out all weeds and grass; this is why frequent cultivation is essential. Last November I gave mine a mulch of peanut hulls, which I found to be excellent. These kept the ground from freezing and also hold the moisture, keeping the soil mellow at all times. Another advantage of



Large Sand Wash, or Arroyo. Fig. 357

this mulch is, that it doesn't have to be removed in the Spring. The hulls are cultivated in the ground, which will increase soil fertility nearly equal to a light dressing of manure. I dressed them in March with finely prepared poultry manure and cultivated them closely.

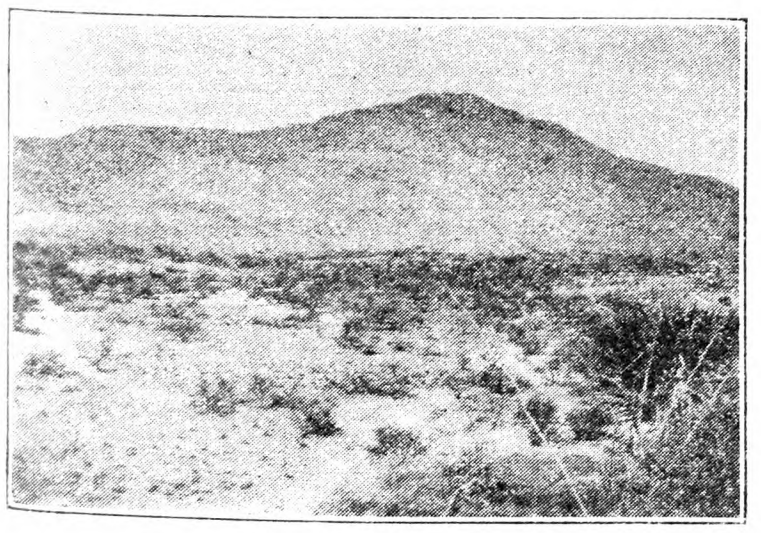
Thorough cultivation and a good dressing of some good commercial fertilizer or homemade preparation like the above mentioned, are all that the plants require. I set the plants in rows three feet apart, and plants 12 inches apart in the row. Of course, the rows should not be allowed to become matted with new plants from runners, but kept chopped out in hill form. W. H. H.

Prince George Co., Va.

Desert Developments in Arizona

"Not alone for gold and silver is Arizona great,
But with graves of heroes sleeping all her land is consecrate."

SO RUNS one of the State songs sung by the children in Arizona schools. And truly no one can spend six months in these borders without gaining a deep sense of the labor and sacrifice, the courage and vision and initiative, that have gone into the building of our great Southwest. It is a little hard for us easterners to realize that before the Pilgrims set foot on Plymouth Rock there were white men of education and refinement living in this section of the country! So many groups have contributed to making the desert fit for habitation. We must not forget the Indians, whose agricultural tribes, notably the Pimas, raised corn, beans and squashes here long before American history began. Early white settlers copied their methods of irrigation. Then came the Spaniards, those highly educated, yet hardy and practical Catholic missionaries whose work has been immortalized in "Ramona," so widely read a generation ago. They were the first to raise oranges in Arizona! Spanish and Mexican gold-seekers, American adventurers, Mormons in search of home and sanctuary, prospectors, hunters, trail-makers, builders, traders, all have had their part. Difficulties seemingly insuperable have been



Typical Desert View. Fig. 358

conquered, hardships endured, advances made that future generations might profit.

Thanks to all those brave pioneers one may now establish a home in Arizona or New Mexico without fear of serious deprivation. Just enough of the primitive remains to lend a pleasantly piquant flavor to living conditions. With excellent highways, never impeded by snow or mud, good medical service, hospitals in all towns of any size, libraries, a good State University, most of one's needs are readily met. Prices are slightly, but only slightly, higher than in the East. Chain stores abound. A few years ago it was impossible to secure fresh milk, eggs and vegetables, but now most ranches take the trouble to keep a few dairy cows as well as poultry, and vegetables, unsurpassed for excellence, are grown in irrigated sections of the State. A week-end trip through the valleys of the San Pedro and Gila was an impressive object lesson. Frequently one sees on one side of the broad highway untouched desert sand, no growth other than greasewood, palo verde or cactus, and no great abundance even of these. On the other side, where water has been led to the land, are great fields of lush Alfalfa, wheat, fig orchards and gardens.

The new little town of Coolidge, drawing water from both the Roosevelt and Coolidge dams, is obviously booming. The buildings are all brand-new, the people full of enthusiasm, business active, inducements being made to investors and home-makers, and there are at least three auto camps in town. Experts, after world-wide study, have found conditions there supremely well suited to the growing of white figs, acres of which are being set out with rosy prospects.

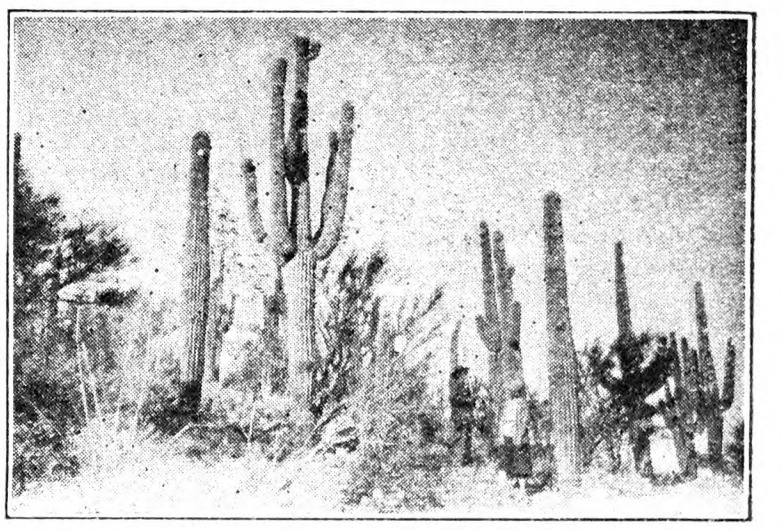
Fuel and water supply are considerations of vital importance on the farm anywhere. In our immediate section water lies two or three hundred feet below the surface. Driven wells, with windmills, are universal, and afford good, soft water, sometimes piped to the house, and always to large concrete tanks for supplying the cattle and watering garden or fruit trees. Artificial water holes are made for stock on range by damming a small sand wash. The Summer rains will fill a scraped depression, sometimes covering several acres, and the water lasts all Winter. May and June are the months of greatest scarcity. Sand washes or arroyos are a conspicuous feature of the landscape, occurring at short intervals everywhere. Some are hardly more than wide ditches, others like strips of seashore—a hundred yards across. The larger ones take their rise in canyons in the foothills, and may extend for many miles across prairie or mesa. For the greater part of the year they are absolutely dry, the soft, fine sand yielding under one's feet, but during the season of torrential thunderstorms the dry washes become rivers which sometimes flood their banks, and even menace ranch buildings, if these are badly situated.

As to fuel, coal is the usual thing in town, soft coal being much used. Ranchers generally get their own wood, and it is the mesquite tree which furnishes the chief supply. In the North I have burned seasoned hickory, oak, birch and ash, but never any wood which, to my thinking, quite equals dry mesquite. It has the virtues of both light and hard wood, kindles readily yet is wonderfully lasting. Never a morning without coals left from the sparing fire of the night before, sparing because the temperature is seldom much below freezing. Its only fault is that it is hard to get. In appearance mesquite resembles a rather scrubby apple tree, and in fact more than half of the tree lies below ground. The thrifty pull or grub out the roots which burn as well as branches, but oh, what hard work it is, and the cutting up not much easier. Lack of moisture makes all wood "as hard as nails." Incidentally honey made from mesquite bloom is considered the choicest of this honey-making country. It is amber, with a distinctive flavor of its own. Wild bee pasture is abundant, and it is not uncommon to come upon a stand of 50 or 100 colonies in the open, miles from any habitation.

Those who live near to one of the several National Forests in Arizona may secure excellent oak firewood free of charge. Only dead trees may be taken, but for some reason mortality is high. My first question on entering the Coronado National Reserve was, "Where is the forest?" Trees, yes; fine individual oaks, both black and white. They are not like those at the North, but are live oaks, the leaves small and entire instead of lobed. Many trees are massive and gnarled with thick trunks disproportionate to rather scanty tops, and sometimes hung with mistletoe. A neighboring ranchman showed us how to split the standing tree; then skillfully throwing his cow-rope, down it came, a half at a time. Another frequent practice is to use dynamite.

Those who homestead land adjoining a National Reserve have first privilege in the use of its land as range for cattle, hogs or turkeys. Stock has been high the past year. I know of one case where a carload of yearlings were bought in May for $28 per head, kept on range without extra feed and sold in December for $42 apiece. A good saddle horse may bring $50, or perhaps in some cases not more than $35. The horses one sees on the ranges are, as a rule, rather inferior animals, but some are trained to be wonderfully clever as cow ponies, and a young horse broken by an expert cow-man can command a premium above the market price. Both mules and burros are in common use.

On page 351 a correspondent comments on the use of horseflesh in manufacturing dog biscuit. He may be interested to learn that in Pima County there are still herds of wild horses numbering probably several thousand head. They range the desert, far



The Giant Cactus. Fig. 359

from traveled roads, and are seldom seen, save by hunters or prospectors. Occasionally someone, probably a Mexican, gathers some helpers and makes a drive. If successful he ships his captives off to a firm making dog food or meat scrap for chickens. These horses bring perhaps only two or three dollars per head, for their small size and intractable nature make any attempt to break them for ranch use unprofitable, and not worth the time and effort required.

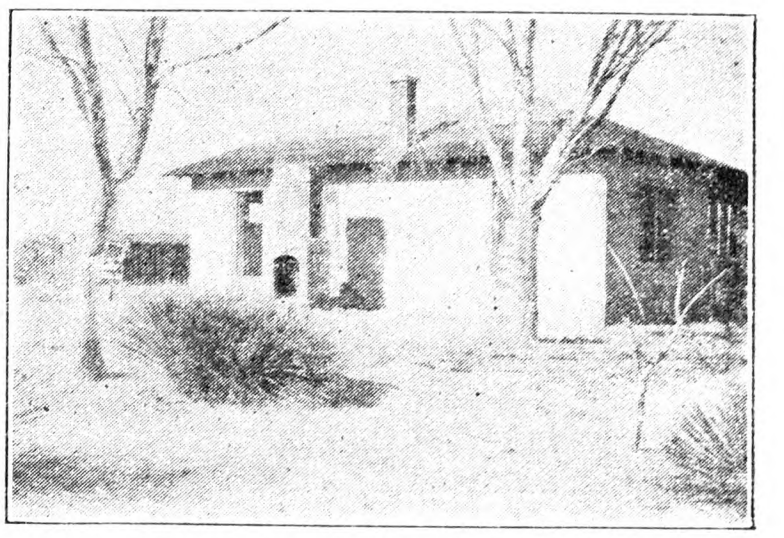
While there are many tourists in Arizona and quite a few fashionable folk, these latter frequent the cities or the large new "guest ranches" and luxurious mesa inns such as the San Marcos, and other resort hotels. But there is moderate-priced service available for plain travelers everywhere. Automobile camps are numerous in Arizona, and are under State regulation, sanitary and well conducted. Most of them offer single-room cottages, with running water, oil stove and fuel, bed and chairs, but no bedding or dishes. These rent for one dollar per night, and may be taken by the month at a much lower figure. There are more luxurious quarters to be had at higher prices, of course. Small resources, if accompanied by simple tastes and an independent spirit, are no bar to enjoyment in the desert of today.

ROSE GOODALE DAYTON.

What Ails the Strawberries?

I WISH to ask advice in regard to a peculiar disease in my strawberry plants. I first noticed it in some Eaton plants in the Spring of 1927. These plants were set in Spring of 1926. The disease did not show the first season, but in next Season I noticed many of the new leaves were a peculiar light yellow instead of green. Soon some of them had a scorched look around the edges and leaves became much puckered. Some plants became dwarfed. In 1928 it had spread to all my strawberries. In many instances the whole plant became dwarfed and worthless.

I sent a generous sample of plants in all stages



Adobe Ranch House. Fig. 360

of the disease to an experiment station. They replied they could not identify the disease, but had previously noted the puckering of the leaves at times on strawberries. They said if I was sure my soil was acid and gave my plants good cultivation and plenty of fertilizer I need not worry. They seemed to have the idea it was caused by a soil condition, but I do not agree with them, as before this disease showed up my berries did well on this same soil. Last year my old patch was so bad I plowed

it under instead of trying to fruit it the second time. Bordeaux seems to have little or no effect on the disease. Some plants I got this Spring showed almost unmistakable signs of the same disease when I set them out. I generally raise about one-third acre every year, but if I cannot get some help with this disease, I might about as well give up the berries. I am willing to try anything if I can get the material. F. R.

New York.

R. N.-Y.—Readers who have had any experience with a similar trouble are asked to tell what treatment they have found helpful.

John R. Barnes

Mr. John R. Barnes, president of the Barnes Bros. Nursery Company, Yalesville, Conn., passed away in his sleep during the night of Saturday, May 4. He had been in his usual good health. Mr. Barnes had long been prominent in the nursery business, having founded in 1890 the company of which he was the head.

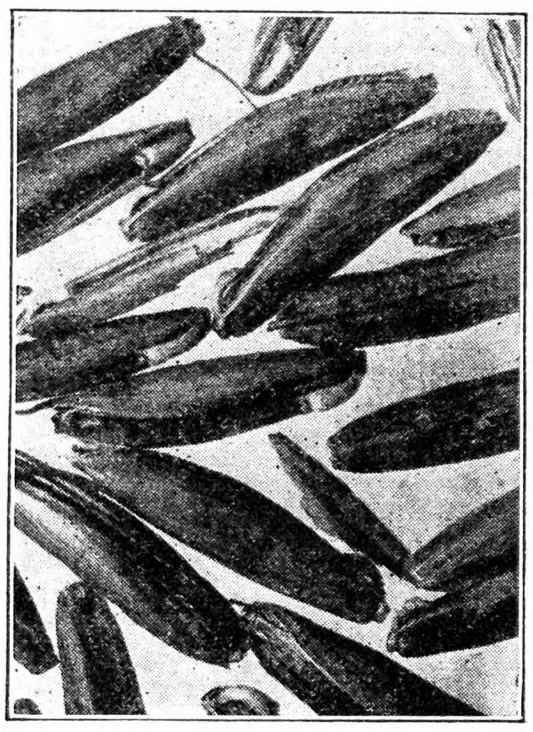
The business will be continued along the same lines. Miss Helen Barnes, a daughter, and Joel Barnes, a son, are active in the management. The production department will remain in charge of George Graves, who was associated with Mr. Barnes for a number of years.

Know a Weed Each Week

NO. 11—CHEAT

No plant has been responsible for more discussions and argument among farmers than cheat. Many a farmer sincerely believes that wheat degenerates into cheat and no wonder since stands of wheat apparently turn into cheat almost overnight.

The truth of the matter is that cheat



Cheat seeds resemble kernels of wheat in size and shape. Note the rolled-in margins and the two rows of short, stiffened hairs.

comes from cheat seed only and it is just as impossible for cheat to turn into wheat or wheat into cheat as it is for an elephant to change into a mule. Cheat seed lies dormant in the soil for many years, ready at the first opportunity to develop and that opportunity comes whenever conditions are unfavorable for wheat.

Cheat is usually introduced in impure seed wheat or rye from which it is difficult to separate, although cheat can be floated out if the seed is immersed in water. When ground with wheat, cheat seed imparts undesirable properties to the flour, hence cheat-infested wheat is usually severely discounted by the buyer.

Cheat seeds are about the same size and shape as kernels of wheat. The margins roll inward, the inner edge disclosing a row of short, stiff hairs and each is tipped with a short, softened beard. The bearded end is wider than the stem end.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.

Care of Dahlias

Frequent cultivation is a necessity in Dahlia culture; from the time the tubers are planted the surface of the bed should be stirred twice a week, and the crust should be broken after every rain. This aerates the soil and conserves moisture. We like a long-handled hand cultivator with three sharp prongs; in large plantings a wheel-hoe is useful between the rows. During a dry spell the dust mulch produced by cultivation replaces watering. When the roots begin to come to the surface culture should be very shallow. As a labor-saver during hot weather a mulch of lawn clippings may replace the cultivation about the beginning of August.

To get the best flowers pruning and disbudding are necessary. Only one good shoot should be allowed to develop, which may be pinched back when a foot high to induce branching. Commercial growers usually pinch out the first bud, and also the first pair of buds below the crown bud. The lateral buds usually have small side buds removed, but the total number of shoots allowed to develop depends on the condition of the plant and also on whether the Dahlias are being grown purely for cut flowers, or for garden decoration. It will be found, however, even in the home garden, that judicious pruning and disbudding are worth while.

At the time when cultivation may be replaced by a mulch an application of bonemeal may be given the plants. There are special Dahlia fertilizers sold by seedsmen, which give excellent results.

During a very hot dry time it is not uncommon for Dahlia plants to wilt somewhat during the day. In this case it is helpful to spray the leaves with water after sundown, even without giving a soaking at the roots. This spray retards evaporation, and keeps the plant in good growing condition. Occasional artificial watering, followed by drought, is not very helpful, and many cause irregularities of growth that lead to trouble. If water is given at the root, the ground should be well soaked, and the watering should be repeated at a proper interval. In commercial cultivation, overhead irrigation has given good returns. We have not seen any Dahlias grown with mulch paper, but this would seem to offer some possibilities in conserving moisture and keeping down weeds.

From a Pantry Window

John Burroughs once said that if one thought birds one saw birds. There is a certain woman, who has, just a step from her pantry window, in front of which is her sink, and where she does much of her work, a little jewel of a garden, so that she can think pots and pans, or she can think flowers.

If she thinks pots and pans, she is quite likely to see piled up soiled dishes, sudsy water and towels to be rinsed, but if she thinks flowers, she sees a beautiful bed of Spring tulips, red, yellow, pink and white, a galaxy of colors. Back of them are bleeding hearts, extending up and stretching out their slender stems of pink hearts over the tulips as if they were watching over them with tender, loving care. Then come small plants of day lilies and columbine or Aquilegia, and although hidden from view from the pantry window, the woman is fully aware of this concealed promise of future beauty and fragrance.

This is a shady corner of the garden, for on its very edge is an old apple tree giving its friendly shade during the hot Summer months; and, at the same time, limiting the choice of flowers. However, the commuter-gardener understands the conditions and he has chosen wisely. Even in this shadiest spot there is assurance of as lovely flowers as any; for last year there were fetched from the woods, lady's-slipper plants with a great deal of their own black woodsy loam, and this Spring sturdy little plants are appearing. Beyond, in the same bed, are later tulips, Iris, also lilies of the valley, and wild Asters well up.

The one in the pantry often follows with her eye another approach to the innermost part of the garden. It begins with one stone in the lawn nearly beneath a gourd, hanging from a branch of the large apple tree nearest the house. This gourd two Summers ago could be seen swinging gently at almost any time; for it was the home of a pair of wrens, who notwithsanding that their song could be heard almost continually, successfully raised their young, long before the Summer ended. Last year they arrived and were about to establish themselves when the sparrows interfered and drove them to a more up-to-date bird house. Now they are here again and while they are singing, they are examining the different little bird houses about the garden. They surely will choose one and it is hoped that one will be the gourd, which is nearest the pantry window.

The one little stone underneath the gourd is followed by other stones laid across the small lawn for a path which proceeds to the corner of the tulips and in front of a rockery, dividing and going about the little rock garden, meeting at the rear, leading to the bird bath and past it, separating again and passing around the two beds across the further end of the garden and out on either side upon the lawn. The rockery, at present, is a little gem of color, from the purple of the dwarf Iris, I. pumila cyanea, the moss pink, to a great bunch of the wonderful blue Phlox azurea at the other end, with Narcissi here and there. All but the Narcissi are short rock-garden plants.

Then comes the bird bath where is enacted many a pretty scene and where is many a flash of brilliant and sparkling color as the birds throw the water around them and above them against the sunlight. Blue jays, robins, wrens and sparrows take their morning dip here, and last year, even a scarlet tanager tarried long enough to splash about in the cool water. Sometimes there is trouble; for, once in a while, the bath is dry, but the birds have learned a way. They take their stand on the edge of the bath nearest the house and look steadily towards the pantry window. The charm works, water is carried out, and then comes the bath.

There are very few weeds in this little garden for the commuter-gardener spent his boyhood days on a farm. There he had inculcated in him not only the beauty of fine crops, neat rows upon rows, straight as far as the eye could follow, of corn, fine fields of Timothy, their heavy heads nodding before the Summer breeze, and later the oats, golden in the sunlight, but he learned the love of freshly, neatly turned and well-worked soil. Furthermore, from his mother whose ally he seemed to be in her care of the flowers, came his love for them and his longing to work among them, a wonderful bequest for a mother to leave a son! Like many a man of the city, he has become an indoor man by force of circumstances, but by instinct he is still a man of the soil. No sooner is the gardener-commuter home than off come his office clothes and on go his garden clothes. These are the ones which he cherishes, the old trousers and coat, old shoes and the old, old hat, yellow from the sun, which must be saved from season to season. This man's example is tempting a young lad who is often seen working at his side and who is learning to love Mother Earth and her flowers.

Then comes the weeding, the transplanting from the garden on the hill, out of sight of the house, to the little one on the lawn. It is, for the most part, a shady garden, this small one. The soil, well fertilized, is heavy and sour, and the breezes do not blow in among the plants, as freely as one would wish, rather above them, for the side hill shuts off the free circulation of air. Still the flowers, carefully chosen, grow, and the little spot becomes a thing of beauty.

MAUD DOUGLAS FEAR.

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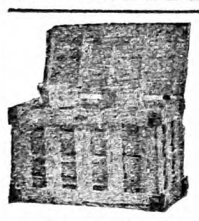
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Vegetable Plants, Millions of Them
We spray for quality, grown on new soil, insuring better crop yield. Cabbage, Tomato—dozen leading varieties: 300—$1.00, 500—$1.25, 1000—$2.25 paid. Express $1.25—1000. Pepper, Sweet Potato: 200—$1.00, 500—$1.75, 1000—$3.25 paid. Thousands satisfied customers, means satisfaction. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Virginia

SPECIAL PLANT OFFER—MILLIONS HARDY CABBAGE Danish Ballhead, Wakefields, Flat varieties; Matchless, Baltimore, Stone Tomato—300-85c, 500-$1.25, 1000-$1.75 prepaid. $1.25-1,000, 10,000-$10.00 expressed. Sweet Peppers—200-75c, 500-$1.50, 1,000-$2.50 paid. Satisfaction guaranteed. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

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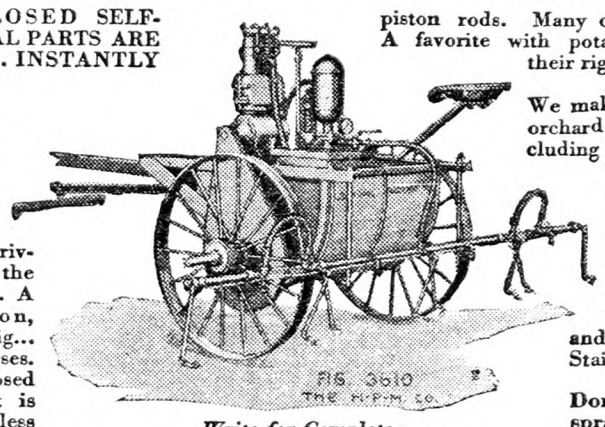
Here is the ideal row crop sprayer for the man who wants a quality rig without too big an investment... A traction driven outfit that can be converted into a power driven rig by simply adding the engine whenever desired. A high quality, 100 gallon, high pressure four row rig... easily drawn by two horses. Has a completely enclosed self-oiling pump that is easily accessible. Stainless Steel cylinders, valves, and piston rods. Many other quality features. A favorite with potato growers who give their rigs hard use.

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THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO., 503 Lincoln Ave., Mount Gilead, Ohio

June Work in the Flower Garden and Greenhouse

June being the month of roses it is fitting that our first thoughts should turn to the care of this queen of the Summer flowers; and right well is timely attention repaid with increased results. To obtain good roses over a long period a constant war must be maintained against the insect and fungoid pests which threaten the destruction or at least reduction of the number and quality of blooms. To combat black spot it is necessary to maintain a film of fungicide over the leaf surface, and this should be renewed after each period of rain. Bordeaux mixture or any of the proprietary preparations used according to directions will effect results. If a dry spray is preferred nothing is better than Massey dust, which may be applied by means of a special powder gun, or by shaking it through a piece of cheesecloth. In either case it is essential that the lower as well as the upper surface of the leaf receive treatment. Aphis and other insect enemies will be eradicated by means of periodic spraying with an approved insecticide, such as Black-Leaf 40. The ever troublesome rose bug is best treated by hand picking, and frequent cultivation helps to destroy the young bugs as they emerge from the soil.

Growers do not always realize that one of the best preventives of attack by either insect or fungus is to maintain the plants in a vigorous and healthy growing condition. Infestations of this kind may be effect as well as cause. With this end in view, the surface soil should receive frequent cultivation and weeds must be kept down at all costs. During periods of severe drought copious supplies of water should be given at intervals of a week or 10 days, but daily dribblings are to be avoided as bad practice. Throughout the growing season weekly applications of liquid manure will prove of great benefit, but if this is unobtainable substitute biweekly applications of pulverized sheep manure, spread thinly over the surface and lightly cultivated in and varied occasionally with a dressing of fine bonemeal. At the commencement of very hot weather a mulch applied to the surface of the rose beds will do much to conserve moisture and keep the soil cool. Granulated peat moss is effective for the purpose, and possesses the additional advantage of discouraging the growth of weeds, but strawy manure, half decayed leaves, or even lawn mowings may be used in place thereof. When roses are required for cutting it is advisable to disbud them somewhat, removing the lateral buds and leaving only the terminal bud on each stem. If the roses are grown merely for garden embellishment this need not be done.

From the beginning to the middle of June affords the best opportunity in most localities of planting out the more tender bedding subjects, such as Begonias, Coleus and Caladiums. At the same time green Dahlia plants may be set out in the border and cut-flower garden.

Tropical water lilies may be set out as soon as the water gets warm, but it is better to wait a week or two rather than subject them to the shock of being transferred to cold water. These are especially suitable for cultivation in a sunny pool and make a wonderful display throughout the Summer when given an ample root run and rich compost. Panama-Pacific, Mrs G. Pring and Blue Beauty are three of the best moderately priced varieties, but numerous others will be found listed by specialists.

If the space occupied by tulips is required for other subjects, lift the tulip plants carefully and heel them in in a vacant piece of ground until the foliage has thoroughly ripened. It is not really necessary to move tulips for several years.

Hollyhocks and Delphiniums should be sprayed with a good fungicide at weekly intervals. Bordeaux mixture is excellent for this purpose, and it is important to drench the ground as well as cover the leaf surfaces with the mixture. Bordeaux mixture may be purchased prepared in either liquid or powder form, and only requires the addition of water before use. Early June affords the best opportunity to combat oyster shell scale on lilacs and hawthorns, for it is at this season that the young scales are motile and unprotected by the hard shell which develops later, hence they are more vulnerable to attack. Whale-oil emulsion or one of the advertised remedies is satisfactory for this purpose. Action against the pestiferous boxwood miner should also be taken now, for the flies are only on the wing for a short period. It is the larvæ of this insect which burrows between the tissues of the leaves, destroying the structure, and if left untreated quickly injures the plant. Black-Leaf 40 is an effective deterrent.

Active warfare must be maintained against weeds, and under no circumstances should they be permitted to seed. Weed-killer should be used on paths and driveways and the frequent use of cultivator and hoe, together with a certain amount of hand-pulling, will insure crops being clean in this respect.

Attend to the staking of plants as growth necessitates, never putting off this important work until the stems are falling over. For many subjects of a bushy growth, twiggy branches inserted while the plants are small will provide all the requisite support and will appear more natural than stakes, but for taller growing plants such as Phlox, Dahlias, etc., stouter stakes will be required.

Continue to plant Gladioli at 10-day intervals throughout the month. From the beginning to the middle of June is not too late to plant such Summer flowering bulbs as Montbretias, Summer hyacinths, Zephyranthes, Achimenes, etc. Sow annuals, such as Alyssum, Linaria, Brachycome and Gypsophila, in bare spaces in the mixed border.

The dead flower trusses should be removed from Rhododendrons and lilacs, taking care, however, not to take any of the shoot in the operation, and remember that if seed production is prevented by removing the faded flowers of pansies and most other flowering plants the blooming season will be very appreciably extended.

Deciduous hedges should receive their hardest pruning during the last two weeks in June, and evergreen hedges may be trimmed less severely.

As advised in last month's flower garden notes, page 644, June is the best month in which to sow the seeds of hardy perennials. A bed of light soil containing an abundance of sand and humus, but no fertilizer, made up in a cold frame, affords admirable conditions for raising this class of plants. Sow the seed in drills and cover to about twice its own depth. Keep the sash over the frames and shade from sunshine until germination takes place, after which the sash should be removed entirely except at nights or during heavy rainstorms. "Coddling" is to be avoided at all costs. It is advisable to protect the tiny plants from the full power of the sun by means of lath shades laid across the frame. Stir the soil between the rows to encourage growth, for the whole object is to secure a strong plant before Fall. In addition to the plants mentioned in the May flower garden article the following can also be readily raised from seeds sown at this time: Iceland poppies, Achilleas, Pyrethrums, Aconitums, Aquilegias, Aubretias, Alyssum saxatile, foxgloves, Dianthus, Geums, Coreopsis, hollyhocks, lupines, Gaillardias and a host of others.

In the greenhouse everything is making rapid growth at this season. Pay great attention to the matter of watering, for if plants confined to the limits of a pot or bench are allowed to suffer in this respect the ill effect produced is permanent. Plants which are pot-bound should be fed with diluted liquid manure, varied occasionally with a proprietary fertilizer once or twice weekly. Pot small plants into larger receptacles and admit ample ventilation on all occasions. On warm nights it is advisable to leave just a little ventilation on the leeward side of the structure.

Spray and fumigate at regular intervals to control the ravages of thrips, aphis, white fly and other enemies.

Many plants which rejoice in cool, moist and partially shaded conditions, such as Cyclamens, Primulas, etc., will do better in a frame facing north as soon as the nights are warm, and it is necessary to supply the requisite atmospheric moisture by regularly wetting down in between the pots. It is also important to maintain a desirable degree of humidity in the atmosphere within the greenhouse proper, and this is effected by wetting down the paths and all surfaces at least twice or thrice a day.

New York. T. H. EVERETT.

Treatment of Pelargoniums

I had a Martha Washington geranium given to me for Mother's Day and am anxious to keep it in good order. It has lice on it. How can I get rid of them? Can this be grown from slips like other geraniums? MRS. F. D.

Show Pelargoniums, commonly called Lady Washington geraniums, require a season of rest after flowering is over, so that they will ripen their growth. They may be placed outside in a sunny location, so that growth already made will ripen. Old flower stems should be removed, but the plant is not cut back otherwise at this time. Very little water should be given, not enough to encourage new growth. The leaves will gradually ripen and turn yellow. In replanting the plants should be pruned into shape, soft, weak growth being removed, and the plants repotted in a light compost, not very rich. The pot should be as small as will hold the roots; overpotting results in poor blooming, as in the case of the ordinary geraniums. After potting, the pots are well soaked, and the plants may then be kept in a cold frame until the frosty weather. Florists usually repot the plants in January, giving a larger pot and slightly richer soil, if wanted for display in May and June, but for early Spring bloom they are usually grown on without shifting.

Plant lice are controlled by spraying with soapsuds or tobacco extract. One teaspoon of Black Leaf 40 in a gallon of water will destroy them.

Show Pelargoniums are grown from cuttings, usually rooted in August. The cuttings are repotted as required, and kept in a cool house through the Winter, flowering in Spring in 7-in. or 8-in. pots.

TEACHER: "A quadruped is a four-footed animal. Willie, name four quadrupeds." WILLIE: "Our Prince and Rover and Brown's Gyp and Tige."—Boston Globe.

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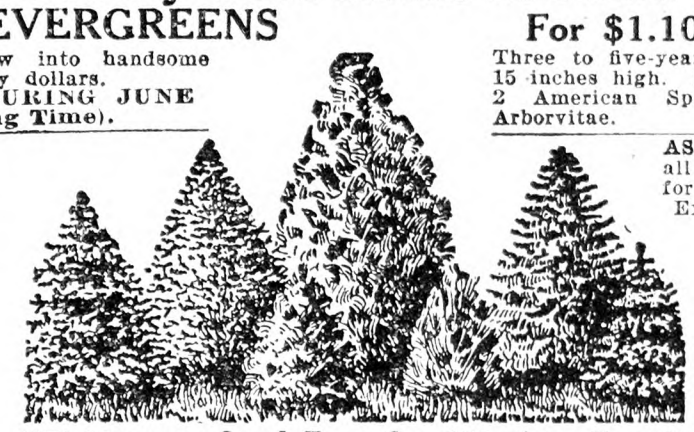
For $1.10 Postpaid

These soon grow into handsome trees worth many dollars.
WE SHIP DURING JUNE (Planting Time).

Three to five-year trees are 10 to 15 inches high. 2 Norway Spruce, 2 American Spruce, 2 Chinese Arborvitae.



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HARDY HYDRANGEAS P. G. Blue, Pink, 2 plants for $1.10

Dahlia Flowered Zinnias Show flowers of enormous size. 20 Plants, $1.10 Brilliant Colors.

ASTERS — Double, all colors; 40 plants for $1.10. Extra fine. Exhibition type.

WEIGELA ROSEA Deep pink blossoms which are borne in wonderful profusion and make a great show. 2 shrubs ..$1.10

Hardy Yellow Daisy (Coreopsis Lanceolata) This is the yellow variety and grows about 2 feet tall. 10 plants $1.10

SPECIAL OFFER—6 EVERGREENS, 3 to 5-year trees, above selection, included without extra charge, with each order of $5.50 and over. THIS WEEK ONLY.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE, Each $1.10 Selected, 5-6 years. Extra bushy, 1 to 1½ ft. high.

Chinese Arborvitae Fine, feathery, deep green foliage. 2 years old, 8 to 12 inches high, 6 trees for.....$1.10

Japanese Barberry Beautiful every month in the year. 2-year-old plants, 6 for $1.10

GOLDEN BELL (Forsythia) Its yellow flowers appear before the leaves, the earliest note of Spring; very striking; two plants $1.10

SNAPDRAGON NOVELTY SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum, 22 different colors; 40 plants (beautiful) for..$1.10

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS Bronze, pink, white, lavender, red and yellow; flowers measure 6 to 8 inches in diameter. 6 plants...$1.10

HOLLYHOCK Chaters, double crimson, yellow, salmon, white, rose, maroon, Newport pink; 10 plants . $1.10

MAGNOLIA TREES Bloom early in Spring; pink and white; 2 trees..$1.10

CHINESE PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE, 2-2½ feet high, 1 foot wide at base, each $1.10

DIGITALIS (Foxglove) White-spotted rose, purple and mixed; 6 plants $1.10

HARDY CARNATIONS—Large flowering; fragrant; all colors; field grown; 6 plants for.....$1.10

HARDY BUTTERFLY BUSH or Summer Lilac—a pretty shrub, 2 plants for.....$1.10

ORIENTAL POPPY Brilliant colors; scarlet, orange, pink; flowers measure 8 inches in diameter; 10 plants, $1.10

Hardy Azaleas (Nudiflora). A handsome, free-flowering, pink species. A beautiful variety. Very hardy. Ready to bloom. Each **$1.10**

COLUMBINE — They are much used in any hardy border or rockery; blue, pink, yellow and other colors; 10 plants for....$1.10

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur)
BELLADONNA—Light Turquoise blue
BELLAMOSUM—A dark blue type of the Belladonna. Very decorative and lasts for years; 8 plants for.....$1.10

PAINTED DAISY The mixed and choice varieties and colors range from white to deep red; 10 plants for $1.10

Gaillardia (Perennial Gaillardia). This fine perennial, when once established in your garden, will last for years. Ringed with orange, crimson and red. It blossoms from June to November and grows 2 feet tall; 10 plants for.....$1.10

Shasta Daisy Large, pure white flowers, which appear in early Summer, are excellent for cutting; 2 to 2½ feet; flowers measure 4 inches in diameter; 10 plants for $1.10

RHODODENDRONS (Catawbiense). One of the most beautiful native evergreen flowering shrubs. The flower is reddish purple and blooms in May. Grows well in shade or sun; 2 plants (1 ft. high) for **$1.10**

RHODODENDRONS (Maximum Rosebay). Large plant with dark evergreen leaves and large clusters of pinkish-white flowers in July; 2 plants (1 to 1½ ft. high) for **$1.10**

RHODODENDRONS (Carolimanum). The flower shades from light to dark pink and blooms with great profusion in May. The plant thrives best in partial shade or full sun. 2 plants (1 ft. high) for..... **$1 10**

Colorado Blue Spruce The glory of the Blue Spruce is in its foliage, which is an intense steel blue. Heavy foliage of a rich glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight, and you can form only a faint idea of the magnificent beauty of this truly marvelous specimen. With culture directions. Selected 5-6 years. Extra bushy, 1 to 1½ ft. high .....Each **$1.10**

Novelty Snapdragons A new group of Antirrhinums with extra large flowers on strong stems. Salmon, Yellow, White, Crimson, Rose Pink, Red, Variegated Dark Pink and other beautiful colors. 40 plants (transplanted), 22 different colors **$1.10**

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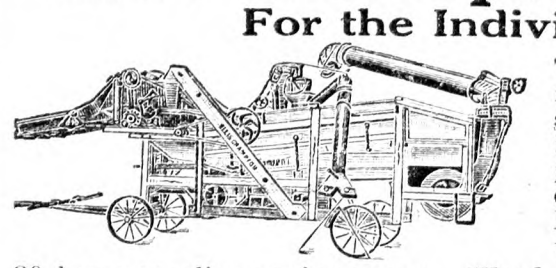

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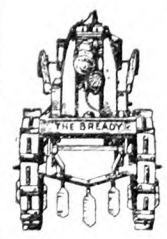

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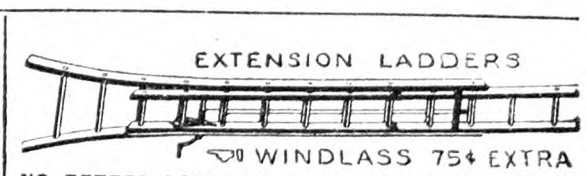

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20 to 32 ft.....25c per ft. 34 to 40 ft.....27c per ft.
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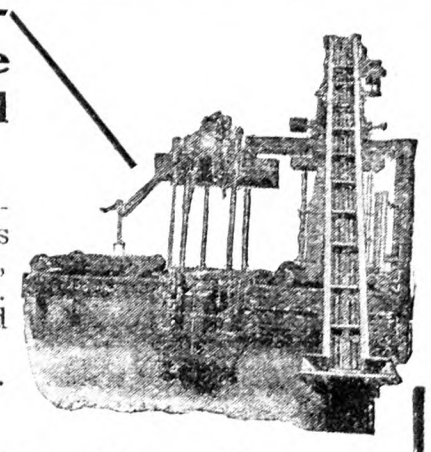

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Catalog 126 tells how—a copy is reserved for you.

Ask for Bulletin on Roadside Press

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited Box 130 York, Pa.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

June 6, 1929.

June: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent. 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.86, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.11; Class 3, $2.05.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $1.95; Class 3, $1.95.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.43	@$0.44
Extra, 92 score		.43
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.40½	@ .42½
Seconds	.39	@ .40
Lower grades	.37½	@ .38½
Ladles	.34	@ .37½
Packing stock	.32	@ .33½
Renovated	.40	@ .41
Sweet, fancy	.45	@ .45½
Extra		.44½
Firsts	.42	@ .44
Seconds	.40½	@ .41½
Centralized	.40	@ .42½

CHEESE

State, fresh, fancy		$0.23
Wis., fresh, fancy	$0.23	@$0.23¼

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.41½	@$0.42½
Extra	.38	@ .40½
Average extras		.37½
Extra firsts	.35	@ .36
Pacific Coast, white	.33	@ .41
Mixed colors, nearby best	.36	@ .38½
Gathered, best	.32	@ .34
Common to good	.26	@ .30

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.44	@$0.50
Fair to good	.30	@ .40
Broilers	.35	@ .50
Roosters	.20	@ .24
Fowls	.24	@ .38
Ducks	.22	@ .24
Geese	.16	@ .22
Turkeys, dry, toms	.25	@ .30
Hens	.28	@ .33
Squabs, white, lb.	.45	@ .60
Dark, doz.	2.50	@ 3.50
Culls	1.50	@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.33	@$0.34
Chickens	.30	@ .50
Roosters	.18	@ .19
Ducks	.20	@ .22
Geese	.15	@ .17
Tame rabbits	.25	@ .30

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@14.50
Bulls	8.00	@ 9.25
Cows	7.00	@ 9.50
Calves, best	16.00	@16.50
Common to good	10.00	@14.00
Sheep	6.00	@ 7.00
Lambs	15.00	@17.00
Hogs	9.00	@11.85

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20	@$0.22
Good to prime	.16	@ .19
Culls	.11	@ .13
Lambs, Spring, each	6.00	@11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50	@23.00
Bulls	15.00	@17.00
Cows	18.00	@21.00

POTATOES

Maine, 150 lbs.	$2.00	@$2.25
Southern, new, bbl.	2.00	@ 5.00
Bermuda, bbl.	7.00	@ 7.50
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00	@ 3.00

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.00	@$5.00
Beets, bu.	1.25	@ 1.50
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	1.00	@ 3.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@ 1.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@ 2.25
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@ 1.75
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00	@ 3.50
Eggplants, bu.	1.25	@ 2.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	12.00	@13.00
Kale, bbl.	.75	@ 1.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@ 6.00
Lima beans, bu.	3.00	@ 4.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	2.00	@ 2.75
Parsley, bu.	1.50	@ 2.25
Peas, bu.	1.00	@ 2.50
Peppers, bu.	1.50	@ 3.00
Radishes, bu.	.50	@ 1.00
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	2.50	@ 3.50
Spinach, bu.	.35	@ 1.00
Squash, bu.	.50	@ 1.25
String beans, bu.	1.00	@ 2.50
Sweet corn, S'n, bu.	2.00	@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	2.75	@ 5.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00	@ 3.60

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.50	@13.75
Pea	10.00	@10.50
Red kidney	8.00	@ 8.75

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$4.00	@$7.00
Albemarle	8.00	@10.00
McIntosh	7.00	@12.00
Rome	5.00	@ 8.50
Peaches, Ga., crate	2.00	@ 5.00
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	4.50	@ 5.50
Watermelons, car	355.00	@850.00
Strawberries, Del. and Md., qt.	.06	@ .18
Jersey, qt.	.08	@ .20
Dewberries, qt.	.12	@ .22
Huckleberries, qt.	.13	@ .27

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12	@$0.12½
Dark	.09	@ .09½
Orange bloom	.12	@ .13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50	@ 5.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00	@27.00
No. 2	23.00	@25.00
No. 3	15.00	@21.00
Clover mixed	15.00	@24.00
Straw, rye	21.00	@23.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.32¾
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.25¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.05½
Oats, No. 2 white	.57¾
Rye	.92
Barley	.70¾

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.53	@ .54
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60	@ .65
Gathered	.45	@ .55
Fowls, lb.	.45	@ .55
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@ .55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@ .40
Potatoes, lb.	.02	@ .03
String beans, lb.	.15	@ .20
Lima beans, lb.	.40	@ .45
Lettuce, head	.10	@ .15

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Nearby produce is replacing shipped-in stock each day on the Philadelphia wholesale fruit and vegetable market. Receipts of strawberries were lighter at the close, demand and trading were more active and the market advanced on good quality offerings. Most sales of New Jersey berries were made at $2.50 to $4 per 32-qt. crate, while fancy marks sold as high at $5. The first New Jersey cherries arrived during the week and were quoted at 10c per pound. The apple market continued firm, but trading was somewhat limited. Nearby Romes and Paragons brought $2.25 to $2.50 per bushel. Cooler weather toward the close caused asparagus offerings to drop off, and the market was firm. New Jersey green grass sold at $2.75 to $3.50 per dozen bunches with the smaller sizes ranging from $1 to $2.50. Peas from New Jersey were in heavier supply and the market weakened on all except fancy quality offerings. Nearby stock sold for $1.75 to $2.25 per bushel, while Maryland truck receipts brought $1 to $1.75. Some of the trade complained of the poor quality of the offerings, due principally to immaturity. Growers should be careful not to push the season, for this poor quality stock sets the base for all other offerings. Lettuce met a fairly good demand and the market was generally firm. Pennsylvania Iceberg brought 75c to $1.25 per bushel, while Big Boston from New Jersey brought 75c to $1.25 per crate of two dozen heads. Kale was stronger at the close and was quoted at 30 to 50c per bushel, while escarole was steady at 40 to 60c. Turnip greens were slow at 30 to 60c, while parsley moved fairly well at $1.50 to $2 per bushel. Rhubarb was steady at $2 to $3.50 per 100 bunches and Spring onions were stronger at $1.25 to $1.75. Spinach was very weak, with same of the offerings practically worthless, and most sales were made at 10 to 50c per bushel. New potatoes opened slow but demand became more active during the week and the market advanced. South Carolina Cobblers brought $4.25 to $5 per barrel, while North Carolina Cobblers, in both stave and slat barrels, moved at $4.25 to $4.75, with a few at $5. The first Norfolk potatoes were received in small amounts during the week and most of these moved at $4.50. Some Eastern Shore of Virginia stock was also received and fancy branded marks sold for $5.25, while plain lots brought $4.50. Sweet potatoes were steady at $2.25 to $2.50 for New Jersey yellows, while Delaware yams brought $1.75. The market on beets and carrots was steady, with North Carolina barrel crates of beets selling at $2 to $3, while Texas carrots were quoted at $2.50 to $2.75. The market on cabbage was generally dull, but a slightly better tone was noted at the close. Eastern Shore of Virginia barrel crates moved at $1.50 to $1.75 at close, while Norfolk offerings in ½-bbl. crts. brought 75 to 85c. Truck receipts of Pennsylvania cabbage in bushels sold for $1 to $1.10, while five-eighths baskets from Maryland brought 45 to 55c. The onion market was firm for good stock. Texas standard crates yellows brought $1.40 to $1.60, while boilers were slow at 75 to 85c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market was somewhat irregular during the past few days due to the quality and condition of the recipts. A large portion of the arrivals showed heat damage, and were generally out of condition for sale or for storage. Western country costs have worked lower and this reaction is reflected in the wholesale markets. Fine fresh eggs of real good quality met a fair demand and prices were steady. Fresh extra firsts brought 32 to 32½c, compared with 53½c the week previous. Fresh firsts sold at 30 to 31c, while fresh seconds were slow at 28½ to 29½c. Candled stock brought 38 to 40c, while fancy eggs in cartons were firm at 40 to 41c.

The live poultry market was generally dull, with demand and trading limited. Receipts were light but ample for the amount of business transacted. Colored fowl were considerably weaker than the week previous and brought 31 to 33c, with smaller sizes preferred. Leghorn fowls sold for 30 to 31c. Plymouth Rock broilers shared in the general decline of the market, and moved slowly at 38 to 42c for 2½-lb. birds. Ducks were steady at 25 to 26c for young stock, while geese moved at 16 to 18c per pound. The dressed fowl market was steady, under light receipts but trading was quiet. Birds weighing 4 to 6 lbs. sold for 36 to 38c, compared with 37 to 39c the week before.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of good quality moved well at steady figures, but much of the supply was made up of undergrades, which were dull and weak. No. 2 Timothy sold at $18 to $19 per ton, while No. 3 brought $15.50 to $16.50. No. 1 clover mixed moved well at $17.50 to $18.50, while No. 2 was steady at $15.50 to $16.50. Straw was in light receipt, but trading was quiet and prices remained unchanged. Straight rye straw sold for $20 to $21, while wheat and oat straw brought $14 to $16 per ton. W. W. O.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 48c; best dairy, lb., 50c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 35c; undersized eggs, doz., 31c; duck eggs, doz., 40c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 20 oz.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., 75c to $1.75; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 3c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 4c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; cucumbers, 8 for 25c; new carrots, bch, 7½c; celery, 3 bchs., 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; dandelion greens, pk., 20c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 5c; onions, pk., 85c; potatoes, bu., delivered, 80c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch., 5c; green peas, qt., 15c; pineapples, each, 10 to 20c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, qt., 12½c; spinach, pk., 25c; strawberries, qt., 12 to 15c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; tomatoes, lb., 20c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 37c; light fowls, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 42c; light fowls, lb., 40c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c; whole hams, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 13c; maple sugar, 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 35c; dressed, lb., 50c; fowls, live, lb., 30 to 36c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; yearlings, live, lb., 30 to 36c; Leghorns, 30 to 32c; broilers, live, lb., 30 to 45c; dressed, lb., 65 to 75c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 55 to 60c; eggs, 35c; fancy, white, $11.50; grade A, $10.50; unclassified, $10; retail, 35c; duck eggs, doz., 45 to 50c.

Vegetables and Produce. — Asparagus, doz. bchs, 70c to $1; beets, bu., 75c; beans, dry, lb., 7 to 10c; celery, doz. bchs, 75 to 90c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 6 to 10c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; onions, bu., $1; doz. bchs, 35c; potatoes, bu., 75 to 90c; radishes, doz. bchs, 40c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 25 to 40c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1.25.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $4.

Hay and Grain.—Hay mixed, $12 to $15; wheat, bu., $1.25 to $1.35.

Meats. — Pork, heavy, lb., 12c; pork, light, lb., 14c.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The Boston market was in a somewhat spotty condition during the past week. A heavy supply of asparagus was not being sold because of buyers refusing to pay the prices asked. Native grass was in poor condition, mostly on account of the excessive heat of the past week. The wool market increased its volume of business on the finer qualities, but remained about the same as last week on the poorer grades. Prices, however, remain unchanged.

Asparagus.—Native supplies heavy, demand fair. Native, 36 bchs., $4 to $6.50 24 bchs.; $3.50 to $4.50 crt. N. Y., crt., $2 to $3.50 doz. bchs. N. J., crt., $3 to $5.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate. Tex., crt., bchs, $2 to $2.50. Va., ½-bbl. crt., $1.50 to $1.75.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Va., crts., $1.75.

Carrots.—Supplies heavy, demand moderate, market steady. Native cut off, $1.50 to $2.25. Cal., crt., $3 to $3.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 cukes, $3.50 to $6.50; few $7 std. bu. box. Ohio, hothouse, fancy, mostly $1.75 to $2 24 cukes.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate. Native hothouse, 18 heads, 50c to $1; few fancy higher std. bu. box. Cal., 4 doz. best, $6.50 to $7; few $6.

Mushrooms.—Supplies limited, demand good. Mass., fancy, $1.50 to $2 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies liberal, demand fair, market dull. Tex., std. crt., yellow Bermudas, $1.50 to $1.60; few, $1.65.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate, market slightly weaker. Maine, 100-lb. bags, Green Mountains, $1.35 to $1.40. P.E.I., 90-lb. bags, A grade, $1.75. Fla., Spauldings, No. 1, $6.50 bbl.

Radishes.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand poor. Native, 50-60 bchs., outdoor, 50 to 60c std. bu. box.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native outdoor, 75c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native, 50 to 60c std. bu. box. Md., bskt., mostly $1 to $1.25.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native hothouse, mostly 30c lb. Ohio hothouse, mostly $2.50 10 lbs. Fla., 6 bskts., $1.75 to $3 crt.

Turnips.—Supplies light, demand light; native ruta, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. P.E.I., few sales, fancy high as $5 100 lbs.

Hay. — Market firm, demand firm on top grades. Few sales. No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $18 to $23.50. Clover mixed, $22 to $23.

Butter.—Market steady, demand good. Creamery extras, 44c. Firsts, 42½ to 43½c. Seconds, 41½ to 42c lb.

Eggs.—Market quiet. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 39c. Mixed colors, 38c. White extras, 36c. Fresh eastern extras, 35c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. N. Y. extras held, 27 to 28c. Firsts held, 24½ to 26c. Fresh, 23½ to 25½c. Western extras held, 26 to 28c. Firsts held, 24½ to 25c. Fresh, 23 to 25c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $10.50 to $10.75. Cal., small white, $10.50 to $10.75. Yellow Eyes, $8 to $8.50. Red kidney, $8.50 to $8.75. Limas, $15 to $15.50 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market fair, demand fair on better grades, draggy on poorer grades. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending June 1 5,971,300 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 40 to 41c; clothing, 35 to 36c; ½ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 40 to 41c; ⅜ blood, combing, 44 45c; clothing, 42 to 43c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 97c to $1; clothing, 92 to 95c; ½ blood, combing, 95 to $1; clothing, 90 to 92c; ⅜ blood, combing, 83 to 85c; clothing, 75 to 80c. Terr., mostly, 98c to $1; clothing, 92 to 95c; ½ blood, combing, 97c to $1; combing, 90 to 95c; ⅜ blood, combing, 87 to 91c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 81c; clothing, 75 to 80c; low ¼ blood, 72 to 77c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Apple supplies are limited and prices are firm. The receipts of strawberries are much above normal and the market is weak.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 47 to 48c; tubs, 45 to 46c; firsts, 43 to 45c; undergrades, 42 to 43c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, longhorn, 25 to 26c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 36c; grade A, 34 to 36c; grade B, 33c; grade C, 28 to 29c; nearby, at mark, 30 to 31c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 33 to 40c; old roosters, 25 to 26c; broilers, 45c; chickens, 41 to 46c; ducks, 26 to 27c; turkeys, 33 to 44c. Live poultry, easier; fowls, 31 to 33c; broilers, 34 to 45c; old roosters, 21c; ducks, 31c; stags, 21 to 22c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm; Russet, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; Baldwin, McIntosh, Northern Spy, $1.85 to $2.25. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 60 to 75c; S. C., bbl., $4.50 to $6.75; sweets, Md., crate, $1.90 to $2.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8 to $9; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; white kidney, $13.50 to $14; marrow, $14 to $14.50. Onions, easy; Tex., crate, $1.60 to $2; green, doz. bchs, 12½ to 15c.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $8 to $8.50; canteloupes, Cal., crate, $4 to $7.25; cherries, Cal., box, $3.75 to $4; huckleberries, N. C., 35-qt. crate, $9; strawberries, Md., 32-qt. crate, $2.50 to $4.50; watermelons, 50c to $1.10.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, ½ doz. bchs, 90c to $1; beans, green, wax, Miss., hamper, $2.75 to $3.75; beets, Tex., crate, $3.25 to $3.50; cabbage, Va., crate, $1.25 to $1.35; carrots, bu., $1.35 to $1.50; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $1.75; celery, doz., 65 to 90c; cucumbers, bskt., $1.90 to $2.40; eggplant, Fla., crate, $2.50 to $3.25; kale, Md., bu., $1; lettuce, 5-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.15; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 40 to 65c; parsley, Tex., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; peas, Md., hamper, $1 to $2.50; peppers, Fla., crate, $3.25 to $4.25; radishes, doz. bchs, 15 to 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 20 to 35c; spinach, bu., 90c to $1; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2.25 to $2.50; turnips, bu., $1.15 to $1.25.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products, steady; new syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.75; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, firm; Timothy, loose, ton, $17 to $19; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $25; standard middlings, $25; red-dog, $35.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $36.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $50; hominy, $36.75; gluten, $38.40; oatfeed, $12.50; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.20; red clover, $19.50 to $20.50; Alsike, $20 to $21; Alfalfa, $16.50.

C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$13.75@14.75
950-1,100, good	14.25@14.75
800 up, medium	12.75@14.25
Common	10.50@12.75
Heifers, 850 down, good	12.00@13.50
Common and medium	9.00@12.00
Cows, good	9.75@11.00
Common and medium	7.75@ 9.75
Low cutters and cutters	5.50@ 7.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.25@11.00
Cutter-medium	8.25@10.25
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	11.00@14.50
Cull-common	5.00@11.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-choice	14.00@15.50
Medium	12.00@14.00
Cull-common	6.00@12.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-choice	$11.00@11.45
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-choice	11.35@11.60
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-choice	11.50@11.60
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-choice	11.25@11.60
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-choice	11.00@11.50
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts., exc.	9.50@10.00

SHEEP

Effective June 3 new crop lambs are classified as lambs; yearlings or lambs of or closely approaching the yearling age classified as yearlings in the quotations below:

Lambs, 84 down, good-choice	$16.00@17.50
92 down, medium	14.00@16.00
All wts., cull-common	10.00@14.00
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med.-choice	11.00@13.50
Ewes, 120 down, med-choice	5.50@ 7.00
120-150, med.-choice	5.00@ 6.75
All wts., cull-common	2.25@ 5.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbl., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins and Russets, $6.50 to $6.75; bu. bskts. N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $2.40 to $2.50; 2¼-in., $2 to $2.25; 2½-in. Russets, $2.25 to $2.35; beans, N. C., bu. hpr., green and wax, best, $1.75 to $2; few, $2.25; poorer low as $1.50; beets, Va., bu. bskt., $1.75 to $2; crts., $2; cabbage, 100-lb. crt., Va., $1.65 to $1.75; carrots, Miss., bu. crt., $1.25; cucumbers, Ohio, hothouse, chip bskt. of 2 doz., fancy, $2.35 to $2.50; dewberries, N. C., 32-qt. crt., $6.50; peas, Va., bu. hamper, $1.75; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Mich. Rurals, $1.75 to $1.85; Maine, Gr. Mts., $2 to $2.35; new stock, bbls., S. C. Cobblers, No. 1 stave bbls., $5.25 to $5.50; slats, $5 to $5.25; N. C. Cobblers, No. 1 stave bbls., $5.25; spinach, bu. bskt., Md., 75 to 85c; strawberries, 32-qt. crt., Del. and Md., best, $4 to $4.50; few $5; poorer low as $1.75; sweet potatoes, Tenn., bu. hprs., Nancy Halls, $1.90 to $2; tomatoes, Miss., 4-bskt. crt., $1.35 to $1.50; poorer, $1.10.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy hay, $20.50 to $21; standard, $19 to $20; No. 2 Timothy, $16 to $17.50; No. 3 Timothy, $13 to $14; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 2, $15.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 2, $14.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $13 to $16; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 1 wheat straw, $12 to $13; No. 2, $11 to $11.50; No. 3, $9 to $10; No. 1 oat straw, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $11.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select, whites, 33 to 34c; browns, 31 to 33c; current receipts, 29 to 31c doz.

POULTRY

Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 47c; hog dressed, 42c lb.; live poultry, hens, heavy, 32 to 34c; Leghorns, 30 to 33c; roosters, 18 to 20c; broilers, colored, 43 to 47c; Leghorns, 40 to 41c; ducks, 30 to 32c; geese, 20 to 22c lb.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending June 1, 1929:

Market: Beef steers and yearlings, steady to strong; compared with week ago, strong to 25c higher; kinds selling at $13.50 up showing most strength; $14 paid freely for choice 1,284 to 1,415-lb. weights; bulk of sales, $12.75 to $13.50. Bulls, she stock, firm; all cutters, steady; bulk sausage bulls, $10 to $11; heifers, $10.50 to $11.25; butcher cows, $8.75 to $9.50; cutters, $4.75 to $6.50. Stockers and feeders, fully steady. Calves about steady; top vealers, $16.50.

Hogs, nominal.

Receipts for week ending June 1, 1929: Cattle 14 cars, 7 St. Paul, 2 Chicago, 1 Virginia, 1 Tennessee, 1 Pennsylvania, 1 Kentucky, 1 Ohio; containing 376 head, 1,651 trucked in; total cattle, 2,027 head, 685 calves, 1,028 hogs, 941 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle 16 cars; 10 Pennsylvania, 2 St. Paul, 2 Chicago, 2 Ohio; containing 357 head, 1,835 trucked in; total cattle, 2,192 head, 458 calves, 859 hogs, 1,039 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $13 to $13.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $13.25 to $14; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $13.25 to $14; medium, 800 lbs. up, $12.25 to $13; common, 800 lbs. up, $9 to $12.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.25 to $12; good, 850 lbs. up, $10.50 to $11.25; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9.50 to $10.50; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.75 to $9.50.

Cows.—Choice, $9.50 to $10.25; good, $8.50 to $9.50; common and medium, $6.75 to $8.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.50 to $12; cutter, common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.75 to $12.50; common-medium, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $10.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10.50 to $12.25; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $8.25 to $10.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $14 to $16.50; medium, $12 to $14; cull and common, $7.50 to $12.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11 to $12; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $12 to $12.50; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $12 to $12.50; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.25 to $11.

Cleveland, O., Markets

Butter, choice, 45 to 46c; firsts, 42 to 43c; seconds, 40 to 41c; packing stock, 28 to 30c. Eggs, firsts, 31c; ordinary, 28½c; live fowls, 30 to 35c; ducks, 34 to 36c; broilers, 45 to 48c. Apples, bbl., $3 to $5.75. Potatoes, 150 lbs., $1.50 to $1.75.

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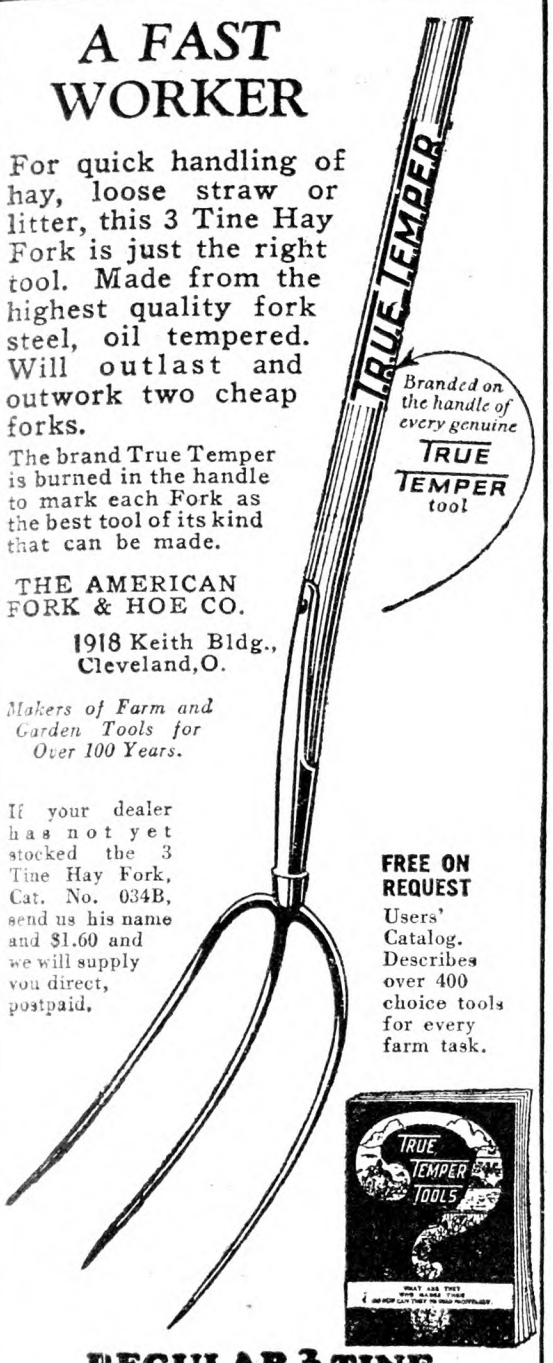

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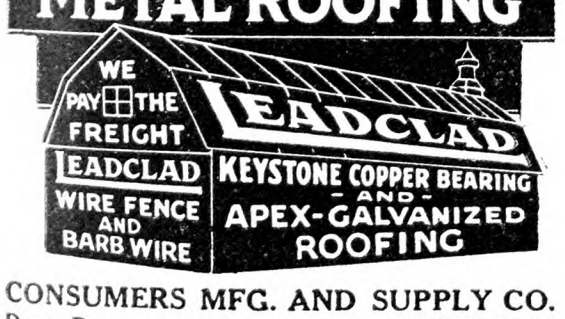

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Missouri Garden Notes

Week after week goes by, and the weather continues to interpose a rainy finger forbidding farm work. Jupiter Pluvius refuses to leave his throne, and the farmer pauses in helpless inaction while he scans the heavens with troubled eye. Just as it becomes dry enough for the watchers to plunge feverishly into work, another shower descends to order us back to the barracks. The Mississippi continues to roll gulfward an Amazonian tide of water, levees are still patrolled and weeds and grass stretch upward in a joyous freedom of growth. Our local berry-growers' association is for the second successive year in the depths of discouragement. Strawberries are ripening only to become unfit for shipment. Added to the rain a warm, rot-producing temperature has suddenly succeeded a long abnormally cool period. Here at home a quantity of nursery stock is waiting to be planted out for a Summer's growth and another planting of Gladiolus is long overdue. Many bulblets will lose a precious month's growth, and continuity of bloom for market will be disarranged. However there is always a reverse side to the picture, and this one shows a fine prospect for tree fruit, luxuriant pastures and meadows and a general insurance of life to all Spring-set trees, shrubs and plants. A land bank has been established for this quarter of the State to assist farmers who were the victims of last year's floods and vicissitudes.

This is peony season in flowers. The Iris is still with us in a charming variety of color, the Elder daisy is white with its long-stemmed flowers, the sweet-scented pinks make the air fragrant, the columbines flaunt their dainty beauty, Sweet Williams are bright with many hues, painted daisies and Gaillardias are contestants in the beauty show, while the giant Oriental poppies in scarlet, pink and crimson demand admiring attention from every visitor. Nevertheless the peony now occupies and will continue for some time to occupy the center of the stage. The cool weather retarded its blooms until I feared they would not be ready for Mother's Day, but two days before the great day it suddenly turned warm and the buds began to unroll their petals in a desperate hurry. So after all there was plenty for every customer, and everybody went away satisfied. Mother's Day was a great triumph for the florists.

Peony season is sweeping rapidly on to its close. Retarded so long, its final pace was accelerated. Everything is blooming at once, the earlies and lates chatting in friendly companionship. Some six years or so ago a friend sent me some peony seed, and for the first time in my life I became a planter of such seed. This year several of the seedlings bloomed. Most of them were singles and very early but later two doubles developed that were high-grade, one a light blush pink and the other a full built bloom of a new shade of pink that I can't describe. A very good per cent, I thought, and over half the seedlings still to bloom. I like the very dark crimson. Ortegat is a good one here with extraordinarily long stems. Felix Crousse, a lighter shade, deserves its popularity. It is a very free bloomer and averages larger than any of the crimsons I have. I could wish it grew taller and was more vigorous. Festiva Maxima, on the other hand, grows into a plant of the largest size with a wealth of its huge flowers. Its secondary buds all develop into fine flowers, which gives it a season from early to late. The Triumph of Perfection is an understudy of Jules Elie; averages a little smaller. Couronne d'Or is a truly fine peony, one of the best late ones, just a little ahead of Marie Lemoine, which is a real queen, fit to rank with the best. Claire Dubois is magnificent just now, another royal peony. Solange and Le Cygne were divided last Fall and are not blooming this Spring. I fear we shall have no peonies for Decoration Day, now eight days off.

L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Nut Trees in June

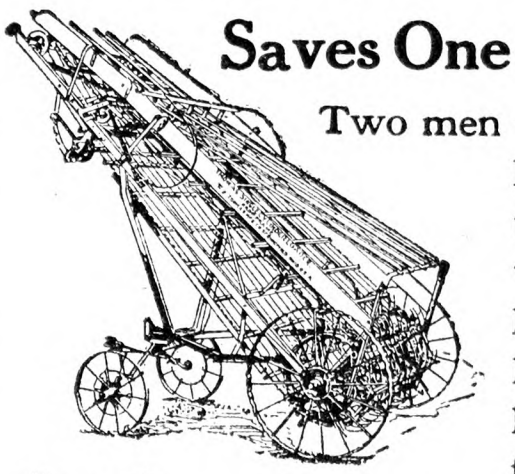
Hoe around the nut trees. If trees are newly planted, retamp. If dry weather is experienced, water well. Mulch with weeds or grass to retain the moisture. One can save many trees by mulching. Watch for caterpillars and pick them off. If trees are large, spray with arsenate of lead—4 lbs. to 100 gals. of water. Use powdered lead.

It is important to spray the English or Persian walnut for leaf hopper about this time of year. These tormentors are tiny mites that get under the leaves by the millions and suck the sap. This keeps the leaf from functioning properly, which in turn prevents the development and maturing of the tree. Many complaints of poor growing are due to the ravages of the leaf hopper. Spray with nicotine and whale oil soap or soapy water. In mixing spray with soapy water be sure to use some harmless soap that contains no lye. Cut the soap in chips and let it melt in water, using enough to make a jelly, then dilute one to 25. Use nicotine as per instructions on container. Spray every two weeks, from June until August, the first few years of the tree's life. When the trees get up above the surrounding herbaceous growth little trouble will be experienced.

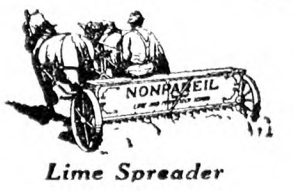
J. W. HERSHEY.

FAMOUS Ohio THOMAS DROP TOP LOADER

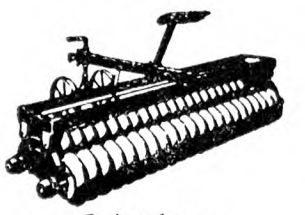
Saves One Man's Wages



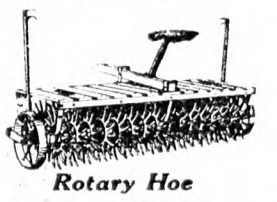
Two men with this loader can haul as much hay as three men working with forks. With hay hands costly and hard to get, a good hay loader soon pays for itself in wages saved and better quality hay.



Lime Spreader



Pulverizer



Rotary Hoe

This machine stores in 4 feet less space because of the drop top; wind cannot blow hay off the elevating apron; it is light in draft and has many special features of construction that will appeal to you. See it before investing in any loader.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

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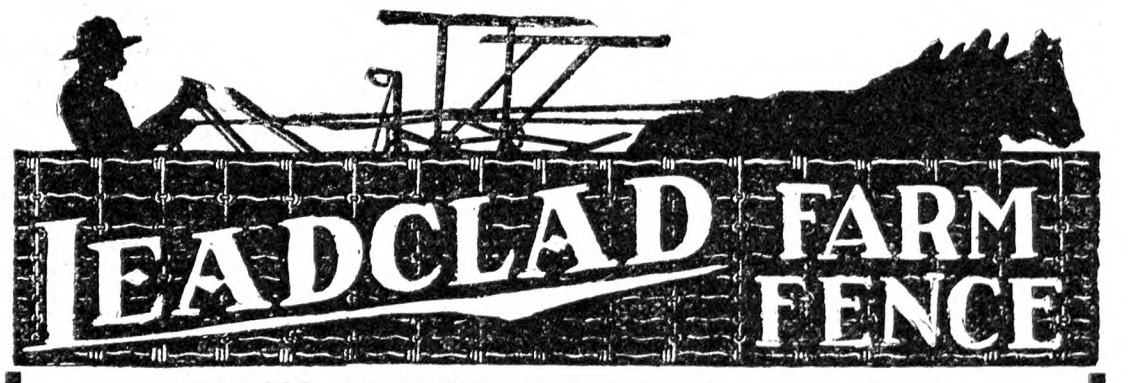

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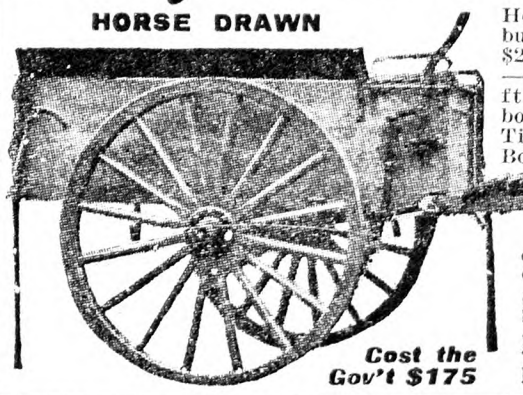

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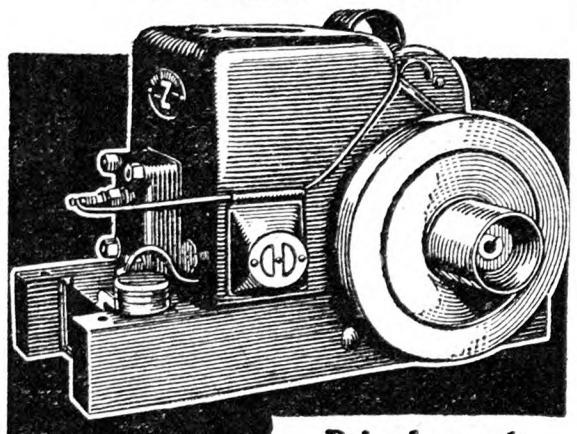

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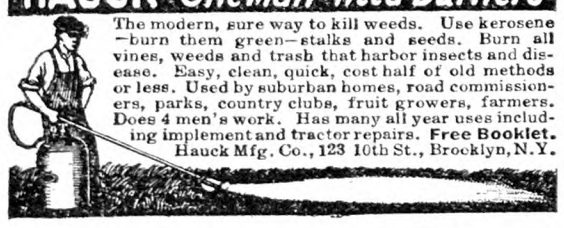

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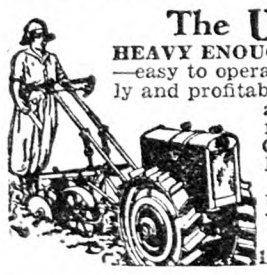

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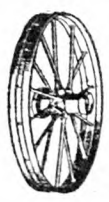

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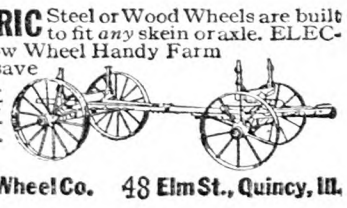


Electric Wheel Co. 48 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

The Haunts at Helvellyn

PART I

We moved into the Chickamauga neighborhood the first week in August, just in time for our four children to enter school. Ten years previous, I had spent a week visiting a family in that community, and when I returned home, I carried with me the determination, in the event that I ever moved, to find a suitable home there, for above everything else, it was an ideal place to live.

Hamilton County had just erected a number of modern rural high school buildings, and the old wooden grammar schoolhouses had been replaced with brick structures. The roads were the best I have ever seen. Some of them had been surfaced with ridge gravel and chert, and a good layer of oil had been spread over their tops. Every farmer and gardener owned an automobile, and almost everybody had, also, a light truck for hauling produce to market.

It was a church-going community, where the spirit of brotherhood was strong. The number of foreign-born citizens in the neighborhood, when counted on the fingers of one hand, left the five fingers unused. It was a hundred per cent American.

A month before I purchased the few acres of land in the Chickamauga neighborhood, I spent two weeks seeking a suitable place, but found only one piece of land that was for sale—20 acres with an old two-story weather-boarded house which had been vacant at least for 15 years, according to the reports of the natives. It had long been known as Helvellyn. Evidently, the builder of the house whose name was now forgotten, had christened the place, but no one knew of the history of its nomenclature.

The man who had tried to occupy the house 15 years previous was then living somewhere in Florida. The Chickamauga country, where I had chosen to move, is in Southeastern Tennessee, and it took its name from the Chickamauga Creek, a charming stream whose south branch flows lazily through Walker Co., Ga., and gave the name to the bloody battle fought on its banks during the Civil War.

The house looked as if it had been a stranger to paint for twenty-odd years, and surely Mr. Martin, its owner, did not regard his farm as of very great value, although other land that adjoined it was held around $200 per acre. When I wrote to Mr. Martin and inquired about the property, he offered me the 20 acres with all the improvements for a thousand dollars.

Of course, the cheap price aroused my suspicion, and I felt that I had better make an investigation before closing the deal. I had my lawyer in Chattanooga examine the title thoroughly. He found it perfect. There were no encumbrances against the property, and the taxes had been paid. I went back again to go over the property more carefully. There were eight acres of woodland that brushed up to the west side of the house and a small wet-weather branch that flowed through it, which in rainy weather emptied into the Mackie Branch, a faithful and constant contributor to the Chickamauga.

Twenty years of freedom, and Nature had reconstructed the woodlands into a sort of primitive-looking forest. There were sap pines, scaly-bark hickories, ash, red oaks, blackjacks, post oaks, soft maples, persimmons, and a few mulberry trees. Along the wet weather stream were many wild plum trees growing, whose fruit ripened in August, and the rich odor of the ripening fruit floated over the public highway. I found that the automobilists knew that stretch of the road as "Fragrant vale."

Around the house grew trees of the species mentioned above, and a few wild blackberry plants were struggling to nestle close to the building. Here and there over the farm, blackberry plants had gathered into small huddles. In Eastern Tennessee, blackberries grow wild, and are the choicest fruit of the country people. The plants that grow along the roads and neglected ground are looked upon as public property, and they belong to the first pickers to arrive on the scene. Here was another mystery: Of all the hundreds of clumps of blackberries growing on this small farm, all plants stood erect, and showed no evidence that the berries had been picked in recent years by human hands. It was a bird paradise. Pickers of wild blackberries treat the plants cruelly by taking a pole or a rail and knocking them apart so the mass will admit their bodies. But these clumps were still intact.

The old neglected apple orchard was royally entertaining hosts of sumac, sassafras, and persimmon sprouts, some of which had attained their maximum size in the orchard. There was a fair crop of fruit on the trees, and judging from the old mummied fruit on the ground, the fruit had been dropping off and rotting for several years. Some of the trees looked as badly neglected as a wild man, for the hosts of water sprouts made their crowns so dense with straight shoots that when in foliage, a cardinal or Summer tanager could nest in them without their gay feathers being observed.

The barn was in anything but a fair condition. Mr. Stephenson, one of the neighbors, told me that the barn had been shingled in the light of the moon, which he said accounted for their cupping up at their lower ends. The rail fence that enclosed the woodland was tottering with age, and the worm, or ground rails, were sunk two-thirds their diameters into the soil. My newly-made acquaintance declared that the man who had built the fence, laid the worm in the light of the moon, and that when rail fences are thus built, the ground pole or worm always sinks into the earth. I did not attempt to argue the question with him.

One day while I was going over the place with Mr. Stephenson, I took him into my confidence, and told him frankly that I was seriously considering purchasing the property, and if so, I would become his neighbor. I asked him to tell me frankly what was wrong with this neglected farm. ROBERT SPARKS WALKER.

Care of Goldfish

For a number of years we have had a few goldfish at all times. Last year my husband made a 21-gallon tank, and as we have had from nine to 12 fish in there at a time, we have been wondering if that would be all the tank would take care of with about 17 gallons of water in it. Is the commercial fish food sold in little tin boxes the only kind of food that's good for goldfish? If not what else can we give them? Bottom of tank is covered with 1-in. of ¼ to ½-in. gravel, and one large West India seashell filled with fine loam and closed at bottom with cement bored full of ⅛-in. holes about 1½ in. apart, and these stuck full of the ordinary aquarium plants, shell serving as anchor and keeps all plants where put.
New York. MRS. C. M.

It is not at all easy to tell just how many fish an aquarium will accommodate. A "balanced" aquarium, that is, one in which there are enough plants to use up the carbon dioxide exhaled by the fish, will not hold as many fish as one in which there is running water. The general rule is to give a gallon of water for each inch of fish. That means that if you have nine fish of an average length of two inches, not counting the tail, they should have about 18 gallons of water. That is only a general rule. Fish need more water if it is warm and less if the water is cold. Some kinds of fish need more water than others. Goldfish are about average in their needs.

The only way to be sure of the greatest number of fish that can live in your aquarium is to try putting in more and more. The great trouble with that method is the danger of killing all the fish. When the one that finally overtaxes the aquarium is put in all the fish may seem all right for some time and then, a few hours later, all may be found dead.

The shape of the aquarium has much to do with the number of fish it will support. A tank holding 10 gallons of water four inches deep will have twice as much surface exposed to the air as a 10-gallon aquarium in which the water is 16 inches deep. Theoretically the shallow one should support twice as many fish as the deep one. Actually it will not quite do that, but the difference is not very great. If the deep one will support eight inches of fish, the shallow one might care for 12.

There are a great many kinds of fish food sold in little boxes. Some kinds of wafers are simply rice flour mixed up in water or in water and white of egg and dried. Others may have some other things added. There are many kinds of granulated fish foods sold. Some of them are very complicated mixtures of dried fish and meat with various vegetables and grains added. Some are said to be simply puppy biscuit dried and ground in a coffee mill. Almost any dealer in aquarium supplies has a number of these foods in stock. Unless one is engaged in the breeding of fancy fish it is best to experiment with the regular market foods and use the one that seems to give best results. ALFRED C. WEED.

New Zealander Takes Stump For This Pipe-Tobacco

Shades of Sherlock Holmes! Mr. McDonald gives us a clue for tracking down lovers of Edgeworth

There are certain sure-fire clues on the books of Scotland Yard—an Irishman is marked by his brogue; a French chef by his cooking; a Swiss by his yodel.

And now from far-off New Zealand comes Mr. McDonald, who has discovered the telltale clue for tracking down the ardent Edgeworthite. Read the solution in his letter:

Ashburton, New Zealand.
December 8, 1927

Larus & Bro. Co.
Richmond, Va., U. S. A.

Dear Sirs:

I read with interest in a recent copy of the Saturday Evening Post a letter from an appreciative Australian smoker of Edgeworth Tobacco.

I can assure you, however, that Australia has by no means a monopoly of Edgeworth enthusiasts. I am one of them myself, and New Zealand appears to possess quite a large number of them. Quite recently a spirited correspondence engaged the columns of one of our leading newspapers, the controversial subject being "Who has smoked Edgeworth longest?" In fact, a stranger to New Zealand at the time might have assumed that the bulk of our population was composed of octogenarian smokers of Edgeworth.

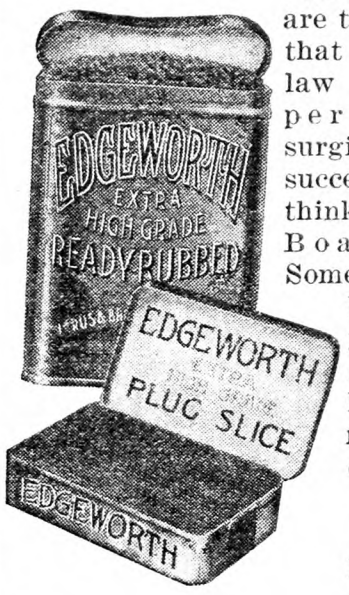
I have noticed that those who smoke this fine tobacco of yours appear to possess a vice (or is it a virtue?) in common. That is, that they are continually inducing, or attempting to induce, other smokers to get the Edgeworth habit.

Good luck to your fine tobacco, I am,

Yours faithfully,
(signed) H. C. McDonald

A shrewd observation Mr. McDonald—but then pipe-smokers have a happy faculty of seeing clearly through any proposition.

Pipe-smokers as a rule are calm, thinking men. They are the kind of men that win cases in law courts, that perform delicate surgical operations successfully, that think straight in Board meetings. Somehow with a briar between your teeth you simply can't be hurried into nervous, jumpy decisions.



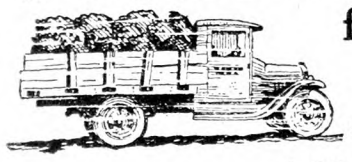
FREE Offer

How long is it since you've had *your* pipe out? Weeks? Months? Perhaps it's because you've lacked proper fodder. If so, let us send you, *free of charge*, a trial package of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed smoking tobacco so that you can try it in your pipe. Simply write your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 29 S. 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

* * *

Edgeworth "Ready-Rubbed" is sold in various sizes from small pocket packages to pound humidor tins. Also "Plug Slice" Edgeworth comes packed in thin slices, for pipe-smokers who like to "rub up" their tobacco in the palm of the hand.

an EXTRA truckload of POTATOES from one acre sprayed with Pyrox



Mr. C. S. Newcomer, of Chambersburg, Pa., got an extra truckload of potatoes (seventy bushels) from one acre sprayed with PYROX. This seventy bushel EXTRA YIELD amounted to a 22% increase over his yield from potatoes sprayed with a home-made mixture.

PYROX, the scientifically prepared plant spray does three things at once. That is why it is so economical, and helps produce bigger and better crops. PYROX kills bugs, prevents the development of blight and disease, and stimulates plant growth. Does away with the costly labor of home-made spray mixtures, and eliminates the danger of improperly mixed chemicals. Safe and easy to use. Will not wash off. Does not clog sprayer nozzle. Use PYROX this year for BIGGER PROFITS. Now priced lowest in 30 years' successful use. Write us or ask your dealer for the new Spray Guide—free. Bowker Chemical Company, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Walter A. Wood Mowers and Parts

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Strong, sturdy construction for rough eastern meadows. Cutter bar follows ground contour.

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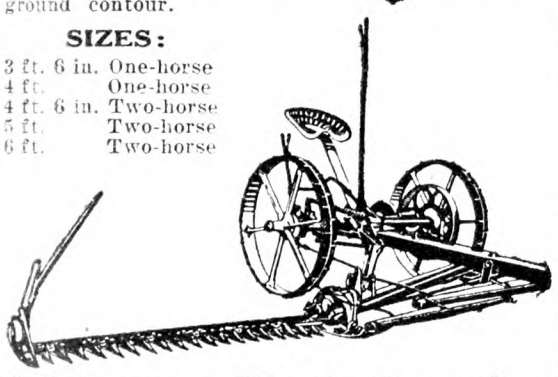
4 ft. 6 in. Two-horse
5 ft. Two-horse
6 ft. Two-horse



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Supplying Every Need in Farm Equipment

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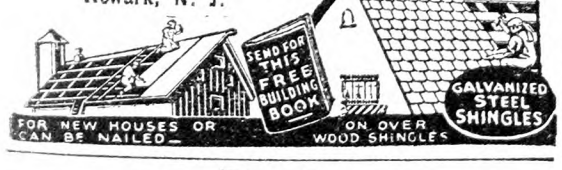

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Thoughts From Long Acres

Expenses on a fruit farm are so high a crop must pay or come out, that is why I have been picking dewberries with a grub-hoe. Those miserable things have scratched me long enough; a study of my books reveals that they have not been a paying crop, so out they come. I hope by grubbing and plowing deep to get rid of them, but they are hard things to kill out. Anyway they were planted between young apple trees. The trees are full for the first time this year and need all the room. I grubbed out the blackberries last Fall, the gooseberries two years ago and the blackcaps must go next. Life is too short and too hard anyway to spend time picking briars out of hands which have been working around those things. They, too, did not pay enough to justify the ground they took up and were a source of dread both in work and picking.

Why is it that just when you must work the most you feel the laziest? I want to go fishing. I have that tired feeling which demands an easy chair, a pipe and a book. I want to ramble in the woods and pick the flowers, but my weary feet must plod along behind the plow day after day, while between times I wield a hoe along a berry row. Small fruit demands an enormous amount of hoeing, as each berry row must be kept free from weeds and grass, which means hoeing after the ground is plowed away in the Spring. When Spring work opens up I have a daily grind of plowing and hoeing week after week. Between times there is always the back-breaking work of plant-setting, as berries must be grubbed out and new plantings started very often or the fruit farm runs out of them in a hurry. Just about the time I am ready to indulge in self-pity I think of the dairymen with all those cows to feed and milk, of the grain men who must work long hours in the hot sun at harvest time, of the town men who must work inside on these glorious days, then I go at my work with new vigor and new thankfulness. An indoor job may be fine in the Winter but means jail in the Spring and Summer when all nature is smiling a welcome to outdoors.

The rain has stopped again and I must go back to my job of removing dewberries. I had them strung on a No. 9 wire, which is too stiff. I saw an inquirer was advised to use No. 9 wire for his grape trellis, but that was a mistake as we use No. 11 exclusively and find it amply strong, also much easier to work with and tighten, besides being less expensive.

I was mistaken, the rain is pelting down again harder than ever, so the rest I craved is here and strangely enough is not appreciated, as there is so much to do and so little time to get it done. The chickens stay right out in the rain, too, which is a sure sign that it will not stop very soon, though how they know is a mystery to me. The old red cow sure does heap the milkpail since she is out on grass. Warm rains insure plenty of grass, so let it rain, and we shall profit even though oat seeding is delayed again for many days. Bottom-land farmers need boats this Spring, as the river is the highest in years, so we upland folks may be thankful for small favors.

We took the oldest boy—12 but took a 16 size—down town to get him a suit the other day. The clerk was insistent that I buy a suit costing over $21, but I told him to show us some others or lose a sale, and we finally got one for $14. I used to be bashful about talking up in a store, but have outgrown that, as I am the best judge of what I can afford to pay. Pop insisted on having long pants this time, so now we have suddenly lost our little boy and have a young man around the place. It is pitiful to see how eagerly these boys look forward to becoming a man when we reflect how gladly we would live over again the best days of all, those of carefree childhood.

The coming of Mother's Day made me think over the past. Mother as I first remember her, plump, happy, with beautiful wavy brown hair, which needed no artifice to make it permanently wavy and glossy, and Mother as I knew her last, her hair thin and gray, her form shrunken and bent, her hands deformed with toil and rheumatism, but the mother-love intensified for her man child who had children of his own, but was still the baby boy to his mother. She sleeps in far-off Missouri, alongside of the dear dreamer, the lover of her youth, who had gone on ahead to a better land, after giving his whole life to the service of others.

Calvin has been busy wheeling dirt in his little wheelbarrow and filling low places in the yard. Kenny won a prize at a spelling contest the Missus has a prize tulip bed about ready to blossom and dad, well, dad's overalls are wearing out, but not on the seat, and that is all the news from Long Acres for this time.

L. B. R.

Reservation in Deed of Property

If A, party of first part, deeds to B, party of second part, property, and after description of property writes the following on the deed: "Reserving to the party of first part, however, the full use, possession and enjoyment for and during the full end and term of his natural life," is this good in New York State? W. V. R. New York.

Yes, one can reserve a life use of property which he has deeded. N. T.

She Heard Some one going Up the Stairs

A Bell System Advertisement

THE family of a farmer in Missouri had gone to town for a Fourth of July celebration. A daughter in another town came home unexpectedly. Entering the house, she heard some one going up the stairs. She called out. It was a burglar. Frightened, he escaped through a window. She telephoned to a neighbor who immediately called the Sheriff. The burglar was caught the next day.

A farmer near Medford, N. J., was offered 10c a pound for a carload of steers by a Philadelphia slaughterer. The farmer wanted 10½c. He telephoned a Jersey City commission man and described the cattle. He was advised they ought to bring 11c. He shipped the cattle that day and they sold for 11½c a pound. Profit by telephone, $262.50.

The telephone often saves lives and property in case of burglary, fire, injury or sickness. It pays for itself many times over by running needed errands to town, bringing a spare part when some machine is broken, or in finding where and when to sell for the best price.

The modern farm home has a telephone.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES — BELL SYSTEM

LITTLE WONDER DITCHER

Here is a machine for your celery or asparagus trenches, irrigation ditches or tiling. A mile of ditch a day is usual. It is inexpensive to buy. Users are enthusiastic. Mr. W. B. Farmer, Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, says: "Used two car loads of tile since we purchased the *Little Wonder Ditcher*, and the cost of ditching was just under 9-10 cents per foot."

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Write for literature and details of our sales plan.

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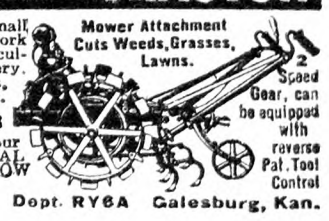

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A farmer in Marinette County, Wisconsin, sprayed repeatedly in the face of certain low market price. His yield was 350 bushels per acre—200 bushels more than any of his neighbors who did not spray. He received top market price for his potatoes—32c—and realized a net profit of $95 per acre while his neighbors took losses, averaging $10 per acre, because fearing a low market they refused to invest in spray materials.

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(Bluestone)

Mix your Bordeaux Mixture fresh and spray early and late

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The Rural New-Yorker

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

THE dealers on the Chicago Grain Exchange brought suit to restrain the government from demanding a record of sales in futures as the law provides. Last week the court denied the injunction and sustained the law. The dealers objected to the filing of reports of such sales with the Commissioner of Agriculture on the ground that many of their customers placed orders with them for 500,000 bushels of grain or more and the customers did not want their business dealings exposed to the public. To say the least these dealers have some nerve. They are permitted to run an open gambling institution in food products in a country which has put a ban on gambling devices generally. They seek the protection of the law in enforcing their contracts and in the collecting of their debts, but they challenge a law which timidly requires them to file a record of their gambling operations. The sooner these food exchanges are classed as gambling booths and treated as such the better it will be for the country. They sell millions of bushels of grain which are never delivered or expected to be delivered, and which they never see or expect to see. They sell many times the volume that is produced. They sell cheap and depress prices while grain is in the producers' hands and advance the price when it suits their purpose to do so. They fortify themselves with the gambling privilege, and with a show of righteous indignation protest when the public asks them what they are doing behind closed doors. If it did nothing else the farm relief bill would justify itself if it provided a "padlock" for every food exchange in America.

*

THERE has been much controversy about the life history of the ox botfly, causing the grubs in the backs of cattle and consequent holes in the hides. This appears to be definitely settled now, and Prof. Herrick's statement on page 834 tells just what happens. Nature seems to work in a roundabout way in this case, but doubtless the long journey of the creature to reach its point of emergence is an esential part of its life. The most astonishing part of this newer information about the grub is the deadly quality when a little of its substance gets into the animal's circulation. This doubtless explains the sudden death of some cattle, and emphasizes the necessity of care in removing the grubs. Persistent destruction of the creatures before they reach the egg-laying stage is the practical means of lessening the pest. Keeping off the botflies with repellent sprays is not feasible.

*

SOME time ago our correspondent L. B. R. expressed a desire for a microscope for the examination of raspberry blossoms and various other things in vegetation and insect life found on the farm. He has now obtained the microscope, and writes as follows about it:

The first object examined was an aphid. I was amazed to discover that this tiny bug had horns like an antelope, his body armored with long, black spikes, his head having a chewing apparatus which looked capable of tearing apart a saw log. He lay under the glass feebly waving one leg and doubtless wondering what had happened. I shall study bud formation this Summer, as it is too late to study last year's buds which are all well grown now.

It is quite surprising what an amount of interest as well as education may be had from a magnifying glass of moderate power. The small pocket glasses with two lenses open quite a wide field of objects not clear to the naked eye, like individuals of San Jose scale. The higher-power glasses do, as L. B. R. says, show nature's wonders in striking, and even fearsome form. The aphid is a monster; the caddice worm in our brooks, with his home-built house of sticks and stones, looks like a stoneboat load of these materials, and the aphis lion's mouth makes one feel startled momentarily for personal safety. The naturalist, Fabre, took delight in studying the horrific expressions of insect faces under the glass.

*

ALL owners and devotees of Brown Swiss cattle feel a justifiable pride in the remarkable butterfat record which a cow of this Swiss breed recently completed. At more than 13 years of age, Swiss Valley Girl 10th, bred and owned by Hull Bros. in Ohio, completed on April 15 an official 365-day test with 1,106.33 lbs. of butterfat, her milk yield being 27,513.6 lbs. She set a new high mark for the breed, and probably eclipsed the record of any other cow of her years. A high average of production by herds that breed regularly and are maintained in health is of much more practical importance than phenomenal records by a few short-lived individuals. It is fair to assume, however, that a cow subjected to test conditions is not likely to be impaired in health if she lives to make her best record at over 12 years of age. Very few high producers last that long. In size and type, Swiss Valley Girl 10th is a good representative of a breed that, for stamina, ruggedness, vitality and practical usefulness, is just beginning to be appreciated in this country. E. M. Barton of Illinois was the outstanding pioneer importer and improver of Brown Swiss, and if he were alive he would rejoice in Swiss Valley Girl 10th's great record, and in the healthy advance of the breed to which he devoted many years of his useful life.

*

Here we have a crew of men working on the road, and they don't do much work either. They seem to try to kill all the time possible. The commissioners of the county appear to have no authority over them. Who is the proper man to go to to have these men earn their wages? It makes a farmer feel cross when he is taxed so heavily to pay road work to see these men killing time as they do, and we want to know how to put a stop to it.

THIS letter from a mid-western State is trimmed down to a good sharp point. We have seen just this sort of thing and know how our correspondent feels. Highway construction is a hard job, and no one wants these alleged employees to "work themselves to death," but they do like to see a little motion. Clear and definite protest to the State highway authorities, locating the time and place of this inaction, is the best remedy we can suggest. In many places now all of this work is done by contract, highly efficient and as speedy as could be expected. This does not necessarily make the contract work cheap. Juggling and wire-pulling can make the contract work expensive.

*

OLD stands of Alfalfa in western regions are slowly dying out. New stands in the same fields weaken and lose color after two or three years, and are plowed up. Some scientists have ascribed a group of Alfalfa troubles in western fields of this legume to the depletion of lime in the soil, and to insufficient supplies of available nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and other elements. Other specialists have contended that the old Alfalfa stands were running out because of plant diseases. A recent view of the subject by a soil engineer is that the exhaustion of subsoil moisture by the long, elaborate root systems of the plants is the cause of old stands dying and new ones failing. His quick remedy is irrigation; his slow one is a change to crops of low-moisture requirements. Subsoil moisture, he says, is a form of wealth which it has taken many years for western lands to accumulate. Alfalfa has mined and removed this wealth to a serious extent. Practically all soils in the East have enough subsoil moisture to last indefinitely. More Alfalfa and Sweet and Red clovers on these soils would lower the cost of producing milk and enhance farm land values in the East.

*

SUPERINTENDENT E. S. Deubler of Penshurst Farm in Pennsylvania emphasizes a point for Ayrshires that is beginning to receive thoughtful consideration by dairymen, especially in the East. On hilly, broken pasture lands, he says, they do so well at the pail and keep in such good condition that their adaptability to areas of this character would seem to be "bred in the bone." Too many dairy cattle of all breeds, however, deplete the minerals in their bodies while making milk on poor pastures. Many Ayrshires in America run to poorer pastures than their relatives ever grazed in Scotland. In the hills and glens of the breed's stronghold in that country, Ayrshires have long been dependable and popular rent payers. Their economic value under Scotch conditions and, to some extent, their beauty of form commend them to the thrifty but idealistic Scots. In the last 15 years Ayrshires have multiplied markedly in the East and in some other regions. What is more important, the number of good Ayrshire cows in "working dairy herds" in the East steadily increases. These Scotch cattle assuredly are well-adapted to rough grass lands, but, like other dairy cattle, they give the best account of themselves on well-improved pastures, whether the land lies in eastern hills or western prairies.

*

CANNIBAL chicks! Various remedies are suggested from time to time. Anything that will attract their attention is likely to be useful. Throwing into their quarters some tough sods, bottom side up, from a field not recently used as a poultry run may help keep them out of the mischief that the evil spirits of poultrydom find for their sharp and lightning-quick beaks to do. Some chicks are worse than others about this, and at times it is possible to pick out two or three of the most aggressive. Bright sunlight and idleness are the chief conditions favoring toe and eye picking. Unless there is something for closely-confined chicks to look at except each other they should be shaded.

*

Our superintendent claims he does not know about this.

WE HAVE recently had three letters from rural school patrons, one in the exact words quoted above, and two carrying the same meaning, one adding that the superintendent apparently does not want to find out. The school superintendent is the local representative of the State Education Department, and it would be a fair inference that he should be able and ready to make necessary explanation about school law and procedure to his district. The things asked by these inquirers were not "fool questions" or asked with critical intent, but reasonably in line with the superintendent's duty. We know of no recourse in such cases other than respectful appeal to the Education Department at Albany, N. Y. Tell clearly what is wanted and why, and we think the information will be forthcoming. Like many farm boys, the writer sometimes taught "district schools" as a Winter job and remembers the superintendents of those days, then called "school commissioners." They were genial men, well informed, and helpful to teachers, schools and patrons. Almost any farmer in the district was glad to have the "commissioner" stay over night where he chanced to arrive in late afternoon.

*

THE range of fruits received at New York market is widening daily. Peaches of improved quality from first receipts are on hand, best Georgia selling up to $5 per crate. Around 40 cars of muskmelons from California are being eaten here daily—unusually good. Strawberries in motor trucks from Delaware and Maryland; dewberries and huckleberries from the Carolinas, 30 cars of cherries from California, and a few tons of grapes from Argentina round out these types of fruits. Apples are still on hand, but in rather moderate demand. Quite a quantity of pears from the West have been stored, and are offered by a few dealers. They make a novelty for high-class fruit stores and steamer baskets, where a price of 30 to 50 cents each does not matter.

*

ACCORDING to the newspapers, souvenir hunters have become so annoying at the President's home at Palo Alto, Cal., that two guards have been assigned to protect it. Tourists have not only chipped stones and scribbled on the walls, but have also been cutting rose bushes to obtain slips. Some of our farm housekeepers, who have written us of similar depredations, will know just how the owners of those rose bushes feel. It is unfortunate that so many of our people who have sufficient leisure and means for travel and recreation behave like unmannerly children, rather than sensible adults, giving opportunity for ill-natured criticism of our whole nation, although only an ill-bred minority is really responsible.

Brevities

SWAT the surplus roosters.

MR. CROW talks—page 834.

"BEWARE of a great pennyworth," said the wise Benjamin Franklin. Some of the experiences related in Publisher's Desk suggest that human nature has not changed since Franklin's time.

FROM 94 to 44 degrees is quite a drop in temperature, but that happened in two days recently in Northern New Jersey. Corn sees no joke in only 12 above freezing.

ONE of our correspondents tells us that few of her perennials winter-kill when mulched with excelsior. She lays the excelsior over the plants, with small branches on top to keep it in place. The excelsior is collected from stores. This seems an ideal mulch, as it will not mat down.

New York State Gasoline Tax

THE two-cent gasoline tax law passed at the last New York Legislature became effective May 1. Farmers are entitled to a refund on gasoline used in farm machinery, but not for that used on the road. We have been asked how this refund is made and have the following reply from the State Tax Commission:

The farmer must stand the tax on all such fuel he buys in this State and for the gasoline consumed in vehicles he operates over the highways. But for all such fuel used in farm machinery on the farm or in his home he is entitled to a refund.

The tax department is having refund forms printed and these may be procured later. On these forms the farmer will furnish the name of the person from whom the gasoline was purchased, the date and quantity bought and the use to which the fuel was put. Other information is required and when properly filled out and supported by copies of the gasoline sales slips he secured from the gasoline dealer it is to be sent to the tax department. If all this is properly done the department will go no further than this record because it will be in the form of a sworn oath. Nevertheless it reserves the right to check further if it is believed the gasoline was used to operate a machine over the highways or that no tax was paid by the purchaser or that the distributor did not pay any tax. The tax department must be satisfied that the claimant for refund has borne this tax and that it was used on the farm or for other purposes than running automobiles over the roads. The department's aim will be to make it as easy as possible to collect these refunds by persons justly entitled to them.

It is expected that the first refunds will be paid sometime after July 15, for the distributors are given the whole month of June to pay their May tax and no refunds can be paid until some of the tax has been collected and in the State treasury.

Pasture Improvement Plans

PASTURE improvement is now uppermost in the thought of hundreds of farmers. Practical men are examining their pastures to see what can be done to improve the ragged places by the use of lime, phosphorus, nitrogen and more seed. Field meetings are held at experiment stations to look at the progress and results of various tests. This is not a matter that can be learned all at once or in one place, but we can pick up "here a little and there a little" of truth, that will apply to our own conditions. At the government dairy farm, Beltsville, Md., experiments along the Scottish system are now being carried out. One of these tests in Scotland is thus described by Dr. O. E. Reed, of our Bureau of Animal Industry:

Sixty-five cows were pastured on 42 acres of grassland divided into seven fields of six acres each. The 65 cows were turned on one field and allowed to remain there for four days. Then they were turned on the next field for four days and so on until they had spent four days on each of the seven pastures. Every 28 days they completed the rotation system. As soon as the cows were taken from each pasture it was harrowed with a spring-tooth harrow to scatter the droppings. Then it was given an application of commercial fertilizer. By this system of rotation the production of milk amounted to 5,000 pounds per acre, as compared with the average production of 1,000 pounds per acre under the ordinary method.

Under this plan the cows were turned on earlier and kept at pasture later than usual. The continued use of fertilizer on the grass gave it a higher protein content, grain being given only to cows producing 50 pounds of milk or more per day. Naturally such results cannot be had everywhere, as climate may step in and have its say with one of those burning midsummer times of drought.

Dairy and Poultry Outlook

GOOD pasturage in most dairy sections, low prices of feeds and the fairly well sustained butter market have tended to increase production as compared with early Spring a year ago. It is likely that considerable mill feed will be used by dairymen, in addition to pasturage. Heavy production accounts for the slowly downward course of butter prices since early in March, but it cannot be said that the dairy markets have been especially weak. The average butter price at the end of May was only one cent lower than a year ago although production is much greater. The movement into cold storage has taken care of the surplus fairly well. Dealers seem to expect little further drop in price during June, or at least not until near the end of the month. Conditions are favorable for cheese producers, except that the larger stocks in storage tend to limit the price. Fresh production, instead of increasing as with butter, has decreased about 12 per cent, so far this year. It seems that some milk producers who have been sending their product to the cheese factories have found it more profitable to ship to the city or to the creamery. Not much change in price of cheese has occurred since early in April. An increase of about 10 per cent in manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk also accounts for some of the reduction in the cheese output. The poultryman is doing well, too, in the market seesaw which brought grain prices down and raised the price of many animal products. Some lines of poultry are 10 cents a pound higher than a year ago and eggs two or three cents higher, while the cost of production has not increased. The number of hens in farm flocks is reported to be 4 to 5 per cent less than a year ago. The good layers have been kept on the farm, resulting in light supplies shipped to market this Spring and an excellent demand for dressed fowls. Broilers and roasters are fairly high because all meat is high. Receipts of eggs at market centers have been lighter than last season. Buying for cold storage has been less extensive than a year ago as expected but the prices did not decline accordingly. It was supposed that the lack of full support from the storage buyers would bring lower prices this season, but the slightly reduced shipments and a very active consuming demand helped the situation. Meats being high, the public has been using eggs liberally. There is some talk that the poultry flocks will be increased too fast, leading to another spell of low prices such as occurred about five years ago but as far as this season is concerned there is no sign yet that the cheaper feed or the high price of poultry has led to any special increase in the hatch.

Milk and Cream Market Report of Receipts at New York City and Metropolitan Area for May, 1929

State of Origin	*Milk* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Cream* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Condensed (Fresh)* 40-*qt.* *Units*
New York	2,234,858	141,652	49,837
New Jersey	132,902	2,076	...
Pennsylvania	386,416	32,358	7,043
Vermont	108,646	8,332	...
Connecticut	13,709	...	...
Massachusetts	12,851	149	...
Maryland	8,266	...	...
Canada	157	3,640	...
Indiana	...	2,273	...
Wisconsin	...	1,843	...
Minnesota	...	1,000	...
Ohio	...	2,284	...
Tennessee	...	1,650	...
Missouri	...	1,003	...
Arkansas	...	609	...
Kentucky	...	1,250	...
Kansas	...	200	...
Totals	2,897,805	200,319	56,880
May, 1928	2,998,430	193,885	.....

New York State furnished 73.6 per cent of the milk, and 70.7 per cent of the cream coming into New York City during May, 1929.

Milk Shortage of Their Own

It seems to me that New York City would have little chance of getting any milk from this territory during the short season. What with the heavy toll of cows the tuberculin test is taking, and the number of cows sold that were making only surplus milk for their owners, I look for the greatest milk shortage ever known in this territory next Fall.

Prospects are good here for apples, pears, plums, peaches not quite so good, rather light bloom; cherries also have bloomed very heavily; prospect good for strawberries. L. W. A.

Ohio.

Coming Back

It was a banquet hall. Nearly 200 farmers and villagers had gathered around the festival board to enjoy the annual affair sponsored by one of the village's wide-awake organizations.

"How many of these people are farmers?" asked the speaker as he leaned over the table.

"About half," was the quick rejoinder from his immediate neighbor.

"How can you tell?" was the next question.

We looked around the hall. Everyone was enjoying himself to the utmost. I looked at the assemblage closely. Could the farm folk be told from the villagers? Here was a fine-looking man with a sunburned face. He must live out of doors. Over at the end table was a white-faced individual who had become old prematurely. I knew that he worked in an office and rarely got out into the great out of doors. But these were exceptions. Man for man, table for table, the farmer and the villager looked just alike, healthy, confident, friendly. Then I wondered whether there was a difference between farm and village folk, and I decided that there was none. The villager was only a generation removed from the farm, and the village business man depended for his livelihood on his farmer neighbors fully as much as on the man living next door.

Years ago there used to be a difference between farmer and villager, at least in attitude. There was a time when the farmer looked with suspicion upon the business man in the village, and the village merchant didn't seem to care whether the trade from the surrounding territory came to his door or not. This was the period when the small villages were trying to "bring in outside industries." It was the period when thousands of dollars were sunk by villagers in "industries" which boomed for a year or so on the local capital and then disappeared. Following the "home industry" boom many villages slid backward; there were empty houses and the merchants said business was "on the down grade." Good hard roads and automobiles helped carry the forgotten farmer and his ready cash to nearby cities, where a warmer welcome was received.

And now the pendulum is swinging back toward prosperity for the rural community. The merchants have finally realized that the backbone of village prosperity lies in the welfare of the farmers residing in the adjacent area. The good roads and autos have overdone the matter for the city. Today we find every city jammed with traffic. Special ordinances have been passed and the farmer driving to the city never knows whether he has a right to go forward or to park.

The immediate result has been a boom in rural communities that have been awake to the real conditions. "Unlimited Parking" signs appeared like magic in store windows and in community weeklies. The village storekeepers have brightened their window displays and have brand new stocks of materials just like the ones found in the city stores. The quantity of stock may not be as great but the quality is duplicated.

And the result? I took the trouble to interview several local merchants. Said one, a dealer in dry goods, "Last year was the biggest year I've ever had." Said another, the proprietor of a large general store, "I used to know everyone who came in here. Now I don't know over half the customers. We are drawing trade from a much greater area." A real estate dealer informed me that village property was on the boom and that farms adjacent to live communities had finally reached the turning point and were increasing in value. "People want to come off the hills and live within calling distance of real live villages," he said. A fourth merchant has been running half-page advertisements in weekly papers as far as 20 miles from his store and he tells me with a smile that "it pays big."

Is the rural community coming back? Straws point the way the wind blows and in this case the straws say "Yes." T. T. J.

Erie County, Pennsylvania, Conditions

For two months up to May 6, we had a variety of weather. A warm burst the end of March started the grape buds and made me feel two months behind; the cold wet weather which followed, permitted me partially to catch up. In that time we finished trimming grapes, pulled the brush and burned it, pounded down the stakes (I never repaired so many miles of fence before), fixed anchor posts, stretched the wires, restapled, and hired the grapes tied to the wire. Also we watched Bonnie Doon brook overflow four or five times, and wash out a new course through the rye field.

The grape buds burst forth into leaves May 16, and the sour cherries have completed a period of heavy blossoming. These are my big crops, although I plan to grow two acres of tomatoes this year. The peaches were hard hit by the Winter here, and the sweet cherries are reported much damaged by wet cold weather. Wet weather has held back our vineyard plowing until I fear I may have to cut the cover crop of rye with a cradle. H. J. BRANT.

Erie Co., Pa.

Central Ohio Notes

May 30.—Instead of attending Decoration Day ceremonies we began planting potatoes about 9 A. M.; soil a little wet, but the forecast was for showers, so rather than be put off longer we planted. By 2 P. M. most of the soil was in good condition for planting.

Within hearing and seeing distance are two tractors, one plowing a sod, and the other corn stubble that the owners did not get sown to oats. In another field are two teams plowing all for corn. I remember missing Decoration Day ceremonies twice in order to finish planting corn and by using an early variety had a fair crop, but that was supposed to be the limit. The fields referred to cannot finish before June 5. In the shade at 2 P. M. 88 degrees. C. W. M.

Spring in Western Canada

We have just passed through a very moderate Winter and one of the finest Springs for many years. Scarcely a drop of rain since last August. Wheat seeding is about done and considerable oats and barley also sown. Reports state 5 per cent more acreage under wheat this year than last. Grain never went in in better condition. With a normal amount of rainfall in June this country will again harvest one of the greatest crops in history.

The farming system is changing in this country as well as in the East. The farmer with one-half section (320 acres) who used to work it with one 14-inch gang plow now works twice as much and does it in less time with a tractor and four 14-inch plows. Where you used to see four horses on a 20-run drill, you see a tractor pulling two, three and even five runs now. In this district every acre of land that will produce wheat is being broken, and, as our good friend Mr. Reynolds used to say, to make cheaper wheat.

Settlers are pouring in this country in carload lots, but there are millions of acres still open for settlement, so there is room for many more.

Market prices: Butter, 30 to 40c; eggs, 30c; potatoes, $1 per cwt.; horses, $5 to $150; cattle, fat, 9 to 11c live; milk cows, $50 to $150; pork, 13c.

Alberta, Canada. H. T. L.

A Note From South Carolina

Your weekly visits bring cheer and are appreciated by the writer and his family, who are from Connecticut. We are interested in reading the letters from "our folks" in all parts of the country, but do not see any from this section, so feel encouraged to say a few words about it.

I came here originally for my health which owing to hard work was somewhat broken down. We have found this to be not only a beautiful and healthful climate with congenial people, but also that there are wonderful opportunities here for industrious people to make money in farming.

No, I haven't anything to sell, only my crops, mostly hogs, which I sell right here at the railroad station. I suppose that is a strange statement and hard to believe just now when there is so much talk about "farm relief."

There are places where a cyclone or other storms have hit especially hard that the people are nearly ruined, but I think the kind of "farm relief" most of us need is ambition to get up in the morning, do an honest day's work, and steer clear of the two rocks that cause many farms to be sold for taxes.

The first rock is undue love of luxury. A little luxury is good for everyone, but when it is indulged in to the injury of business, it will soon wreck the brightest prospect. The second rock is holding to old methods and crops, when they are proven to be doubtful, wrong or obsolete.

Some time I may tell you how hogs can be raised at 90 per cent profit, also chickens and eggs nearly as well. The soil is good here; everything grows luxuriantly and I know that where nature is so prolific and lavish with her blessings success is quite certain. I find it so here. G. C. C.

South Carolina.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Solitude

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone,
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
But has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer;
Sigh, it is lost on the air;
The echoes bound to a joyous sound,
But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go;
They want full measure of all your pleasure,
But they do not need your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad, and you lose them all;
There are none to decline your nectared wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by;
Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die.
There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a long and lordly train,
But one by one we must all file on
Through the narrow aisles of pain.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox (1855-1919).

*

WE ARE told that creamed butter added to whipped honey makes an excellent syrup to use on waffles. It sounds distinctly alluring.

*

WE ARE often asked how to prepare a homemade floor wax. The following is a Government formula: One-fourth pound beeswax, one pound paraffin, ¼ pint raw linseed oil, 1¼ pints turpentine. Melt the beeswax and paraffin, remove from fire, and add the linseed oil and turpentine, stirring vigorously. Remember that turpentine and linseed oil are highly inflammable, and keep them away from fire. Unfinished wood is slightly darkened by this wax.

*

THE Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor has issued another very useful pamphlet on child care, "Out of Babyhood Into Childhood," Folder No. 10. In a small space this folder gives much valuable information as to the proper care of growing children. We think a great many mothers, otherwise sensible in the care of their children, need the suggestions given as to teaching the child good sleep habits. Among other things the bulletin says:

To get the most good from sleep a child must be undressed and in his own bed. Sleeping at the motion pictures or in an automobile does not take the place of rest in bed. To deprive a child of sleep is as bad as to deprive him of food. Do not keep him up to amuse visitors or for evening rides or entertainments, for these only excite and fatigue him. Only a serious emergency should be allowed to interfere with the regular bed hour.

Unfortunately a great many mothers think that if a young child goes to sleep when riding, it does not matter how late he is kept out of bed, and then they explain the child's fretting and troublesome habits as the result of a "nervous" or "high-strung" temperament.

Preserving in the Pressure Cooker

We know that the pressure cooker is ideal for canning fruits, vegetables, meats and sea-foods but have we ever realized that in other forms of preserving the pressure cooker may be utilized to great advantage?

Take, for instance the matter of jelly making. Cooking the fruit preparatory to jelly making is the longest process of jelly making. We cook the fruit to extract the juice. Some fruits are cooked in their own juices while others have a small amount of water added. The fruit has to be cooked until it is soft which requires 35 to 45 minutes according to the nature of the fruit.

When making jelly we can cut that time one-third, which is a great saving of time and fuel, if we use the pressure cooker. Furthermore experiments made by expert chemists have determined that fruits cooked first by steam pressure make 15 per cent to 25 per cent more jelly. So in addition to saving time and fuel we obtain more juice and consequently more jelly.

Currants and all other forms of berries as well as the softer fruits require only to reach 10 lbs. pressure for juice extraction. Let steam off slowly or hold pressure a short time and allow pressure to run down when this will not over-cook.

A crate of currants or 24 boxes should make 72 glasses of jelly, one-third pint size.

Fruit is at its best for jelly making when slightly underripe or when just ripe.

The steps in making any jelly are as follows:

1. Cook the fruit in the pressure cooker.
2. Strain, using a jelly bag made of heavy cotton cloth.
3. Allow to drain without pressing until the juice has all come through.
4. Boil down fruit juice to four-fifths of its original volume before adding sugar. Skim just before adding the sugar. Make only four or five glasses at a time.
5. Add sugar; hot if possible, in order to hasten process.
6. Test jelly frequently so that it will not be allowed to cook too long.
7. Skim jelly at "sheeting" stage.
8. Fill the glasses.
9. Cover with paraffin.
10. Label and store.

These 10 steps are followed in all jelly making.

The amount of sugar depends upon the amount of pectin. If the fruit is one very rich in pectin like crabapples the proportion should be one cup of sugar to one cup of juice. A fruit less rich in pectin, like half ripe grapes, apples and currants require only ¾ cup sugar to every cup of juice; if there is still less pectin, as in ripe grapes, then add only ½ cup sugar to one cup juice.

The testing of jelly must be done most carefully. When you first test the jelly it will run off the spoon; later, the drops appear heavier, and when it is done, the drops will run together and "sheet off" the spoon, or drop in a thin mass. When the jelly is nearly done, take it off the stove while testing, to be sure it will not become overcooked. A second test, to verify the "sheeting" test is to put a spoonful on a saucer and cool it, then draw a spoon through it, and if a plain path remains behind the spoon, the jelly is done.

Pour hot paraffin on the jelly while still hot thus assuring perfect sterilization. An old coffee pot or teapot is a very convenient place to keep paraffin. The paraffin can be melted in the pot and can be easily poured from the spout.

You can have fresh jelly at all seasons if you wish. The fruit juices can be canned or bottled and the jellies made from time to time during the Winter and Spring. This method assures fresh jelly, prevents crystal forming, and helps to economize on storage space.

The fruits that are easy to handle in making jellies are cranberry, sour apple, crabapple, grape and currant. The jelly which is hard to make is from the fruits lacking in pectin or acid or both such as sweet apples, cherries, elderberries, peaches, pears, pineapple, rhubarb and strawberries. For all of these fruits it is advisable to use commercial pectin and to follow directions accurately. In this way a homemaker may have any desired flavored jelly she wishes on her pantry shelves.

If in doubt about the presence of pectin you can easily make the test yourself. Mix one tablespoon of cooked fruit juice with one tablespoon of alcohol (do not use wood alcohol). If a solid mass is formed, a large amount of pectin is present. If only small particles are formed, a small amount of pectin is used.

Recipe for Currant Jelly. — Cleanse fruit thoroughly but do not strip the stems. Put in pressure cooker. Cover with water, allowing water to come about 1½ inches above fruit. Run pressure to 10 lbs. Remove from fire; wait 10 minutes, and cool cooker to zero so fruit will not overcook. Stir well and strain through jelly bag, adding one cup boiling water to rinse seeds and bag.

Put three to four cups of juice in a granite pan and as soon as juice boils, add ¾ cup warmed sugar to each cup of juice. Skim well and keep juice boiling hard until it "sheets off"—this takes about 15 minutes. Pour into sterilized glasses. Cover with paraffin.

Grape jelly as well as all jellies are made in the same manner. The term "preserves" or "preserved fruit" is applied to a product made by cooking whole fruit or large pieces of fruit in a heavy syrup so that the pieces are clear, tender and transparent and retain their shape. In making preserves, special care must be taken to have the syrup permeate the fruit without causing it to shrivel and become tough.

Jam is a product made from small fruits such as berries, or other fruit which has been reduced to small pieces. Jams differ from preserves in the fact that no attempt is made to keep the fruit whole. When cooked the mass is alike throughout. Sugar is used in the proportion of ½ to ¾ lb. to each lb. of fruit.

A marmalade may be a clear jelly in which slices of fruit or peel are suspended. Orange, carrot and grapefruit marmalades are illustrations of this. Or the term may be applied to a fruit product which has been ground or chopped fine before it is cooked with the sugar. The consistency is that of jam, the proportion of ½ to ¾ lb. of sugar to every pound of fruit, being used.

A conserve is a mixture of two or more fruits, with frequently the addition of nut meats. The fruit is finely cut. Sugar is used in the proportion of ½ to ¾ lb. to each lb. of the fruit mixture. When using nuts add them about five minutes before the cooked product is removed from the fire. The consistency is thick and somewhat jelly-like.

Pickled pears are delicious and if canned in the pressure cooker require only 15 minutes of sterilizing at 10 lbs. pressure.

A fruit butter is made from fruit pulp which has been put through a colander or sieve so that after it is cooked with sugar it is of a smooth consistency. Sugar is used in the proportion of ½ lb. sugar to each lb. of fruit pulp. Spices such as cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg and allspice are frequently added. The whole mixture is cooked with frequent stirring until quite thick. It may be cooked in a moderate oven, which requires far less attention, for there is less danger of its burning and sticking.

All of these jams, conserves, butters and preserves can be cooked in the pressure cooker at a great saving of time, fuel and fruit.

Pickling likewise can be done in the cooker. Pickled pears, peaches, and crabapples are delicious and should find a place in the "preserve closet." Beet pickles, spiced currants, cucumber pickles, stuffed peppers as well as relishes and chili sauce, all help the homemaker to set a pleasing and varied table.

Pickled Fruit. — One-half peck fruit (apples, pears or peaches), four cups brown sugar, two cups vinegar, one ounce cinnamon (stick), whole cloves. Peel the fruit. Of course peaches are scalded and then cold dipped. Stick a few cloves in the fruit. Make a spiced syrup of the other ingredients. Pack the fruit closely in wide-mouthed jars. Pour the syrup over the fruit. Adjust rubbers and tops and place jars on rack in pressure cooker with two cups of water in the bottom. Cook for 10 minutes at 10 lbs. pressure. When steam gauge registers zero, open petcock. Remove jars; tighten tops and seal. Spiced figs also require only 10 lbs. pressure for 10 minutes but crabapples should be cooked 15 minutes at 15 lbs. pressure.

GRACE VIALL GRAY.

A Chapter on Rugs—Braided

Of the making of many rugs there is no end, so let us sit down a few minutes (or more) and look over the accumulation of rug material.

The braided rug should have the best, as its beauty and durability depends upon the smoothness and firmness of the braids. No, we won't use old sweaters for braiding. After a little the yarns will show their weak places and break, and your rug is spoiled. The same applies to most wool hose, and silk hose are so thin there is "nothing to them" when we come to braid them. If there are any of the boys' ribbed stockings in cotton, these can be cut in strips from top to ankle, and should there be any lady's cotton hose of rather heavy weight, these can be braided, but begin at the top and cut spirally (round and round the leg) to the ankle. Cut the strips at least two inches wide, as they stretch in braiding.

Next we will discard the very thickest of men's wear, overcoating and the like, because if cut narrow enough to braid the edges cannot be turned in, and raw edges spoil the looks of the braids.

Now, we have old bed blankets, men's shirts of various kinds, old serge, flannel, gingham, percale, outing, sheeting and lighter-weight dress materials in both wool and cotton, but we will put the silk and satin with the thin hose and hook in a "chair seat" bye and bye if we haven't enough for a rug. If we conclude to hook a rug we will use the lightweight wool hose and sweaters in that.

There is a quantity of gray in our material. In that we are fortunate, as gray is one color we cannot color, while it is one of the prettiest colors for rugs, but often from repeated laundering it needs to be freshened, and this is done by dipping in a weak blue dye bath. Use the dye marked blue or navy blue, and if directions say it will color two pounds it will renew four or five pounds of gray. In these days, when so many "all wools" are part cotton, it is wiser to use a dye for both wool and cotton than to use a dye for all wool. If, instead of gray, some color is wanted, gray goods are lovely dyed with a dark red or green.

Of course we will save our white and lightest shades to dye yellow, pink and sky blue, and any delicate shades, and if we want to be sure our colors will be correctly shaded it is better to use one color of dye, putting in more or less dye to produce the shade wanted. For instance, one order was rugs in gray, black and wine color shaded to crushed raspberry. "One package colors two pounds full shade," and four pounds a crushed raspberry, and the same in green, scarlet, etc.

Oval rugs are the easiest shape to make, as it is much harder to make a round one that will lie flat.

The finer the braids, the nicer our rug will be, but at first we won't try to make them so fine we will get discouraged.

Outing flannel, fine bed blankets, sheeting cut two inches wide and serge and flannel cut 1½ inches wide, braided three strands, makes a braid about three-fourths of an inch wide. Twenty braids around a rug makes a rug about 30 inches wide, and if begun with a braid 15 inches long the finished rug will be about four feet long.

Take each strand and fold the raw edges inside and sew the three ends together securely, and begin braiding. In joining on new strips always cut off the ends slantingly instead of straight across, so there will be no bunch at the joining, and do not join on but one piece at a time, instead of having two or three joinings in the place; if you should, it will make the braid so large it will show in the rug.

The correct way is to braid a strip 30 inches long, pin the end and cut off the material 1½ inches from the pin, and bring this end to the end where you begun braiding. It is difficult to explain, but hold the beginning end right side up and with the point of the shears work the cut ends under so it looks as if braided in, and sew the ends securely on the under side. Then bring the braid together and sew the sides together for the center, and have the joining of the braid about half way down one side. When the next braid is sewed on, have the joining of the braids come at a different place from the first joining, and braid the last end into the first end of the braid at each round of the rug, instead of braiding one long braid and then sewing round and round indefinitely.

In regard to arrangement of colors, there is no hard and fast rule, and it usually depends upon the material on hand. One general rule is to have the lightest shades nearest the center, and the edge the very darkest. In almost all rug material there are small amounts of various dark and dull materials, and these are given a black dye bath. Black is used generously in most color combinations, and one, two or three braids of black for the edge.

Most of the rugs have six to 10, 12 or even more braids all alike for the center. For instance, in the turquoise green, mahogany and yellow, some centers were gray, green and mahogany, then a braid of mahogany, three of gray, green and yellow, one of mahogany, two the yellow, gray, green, one of mahogany, one the yellow, gray and green, and edge of mahogany. Sometimes the rugs are made nearly all of three different colors, then one braid of the predominating dark color or black, then three to five braids using the bright colors in the combination, then finish with the dark braids.

Unless especially fond of bright colors, be careful not to use too much color or the rug will seem to be staring at you and your guests every time you look at it. Perhaps you may not believe it, but rugs made with large centers of light and dark, gray and black, then the selected bright colors used only in the border, then a black edge, are lovely.

Brown and tans for centers with bright borders are another color suggestion, using green and yellow, blue and yellow, blue and rose for colors.

A beginner sometimes finds it difficult to make a rug lie flat. This is overcome by laying the work on a table, then bringing the braids around and allowing enough fullness to make the work lie flat. If making a very large rug, I lay it on the floor and sit on the floor to sew the last braids. It is not especially a comfortable position, but the rug lies flat!

MOTHER BEE.

The Farm Kitchen

PART I.

When one considers all that takes place in the average farm kitchen, it will be realized that it is the most important room in the house, therefore is entitled to first consideration when building or remodeling a home. Far too often it is the last room to receive the attention which it justly deserves. In it the housewife must spend the greater part of her time and do most of her work, therefore it ought to be so designed as to increase efficiency and save unnecessary labor, thus conserving her energy and time. It also needs to be as pleasant and attractive as available means can make it if the workers there are to remain happy and contented. Thanks to the present-day introduction of gay color and modern inventions, the farm kitchen need no longer be a drab, dread place of drudgery, but a center of efficiency and contentment. Of course, the kitchen is the place for food preparation, thus the family's health depends very largely upon its being absolutely sanitary, so neither expense nor pains should be spared in an effort to keep it so.

In new houses, housewife and architect should co-operate in an effort to make the kitchen approach the ideal. In old houses, which seem to fall to the lot of so many of us on farms, the problem is very different. We have to take what we get and try to make the best of it. Conditions vary to such an extent that it is impossible, in limited space, to treat all situations, except in a very general way. By outlining an ideal to approach gradually, the housewife of average means can bring practical, enduring changes about from time to time which will eventually lead her to the workshop of her heart's desire. A few essential changes, at comparatively small cost, would enable her to do the work of the present with at least a third less output of energy.

The ideal location for a kitchen is the southeast corner of the house, with windows on the south and east. For several reasons cross ventilation is essential. To insure sterilization, the windows need to be large and abundant, in order that the room may be flooded with sunlight. A dark, sunless kitchen is a menace to health, as bacteria breed and thrive in shadowy places. Equally dangerous are small, dingy floor-level closets. It is extremely important that all such should be removed as they can frequently be truthfully called "death traps." The old-time iron sink is another menace to health. Its black surface often conceals a dangerous germ coating, and the cracks and crevices around it are constantly apt to harbor evil microbes. Very often, too, the height of these old sinks is a back-breaking one for the woman of average height or above. The wooden sink is laden with such hazards to health that it needs to be abandoned as soon as possible.

The ideal kitchen sink, in my opinion, is made in one piece, of heavy cast iron, white porcelain enameled, with deep apron front, high back, drainboard and laundry tub combination. Its first coat is expensive, but as a labor saver it amply repays money invested in it. The woman expecting to use such a sink should take time to see that it is properly adjusted to her height at the time of installation. Let her stand erect beside the sink with arms at sides. Raise the forearms until they are at right angles to the body. The wrists should rest on the rim of the sink. Blocks of wood or small platforms should be provided for short people who must work at a sink designed for taller persons. Open plumbing should be an infallible rule.

Before we undertake to make any radical alterations in the kitchen of the old house, suppose we take a yardstick, pencil and paper and go systematically to work to know what we have and to place what we want accurately. It will be necessary to make all drawings carefully, to scale. First, outline the kitchen as it is, placing doors, windows, stove, sink, closets, cabinet and table as they are. Study that plan carefully, measuring the distance traveled in the preparation of a single meal. Next draw the boundaries of the remodeled kitchen exactly as you would like it to be, then arrange all fixtures to shorten the distance traveled. It is important that the working units be systematically placed and that all clutter be avoided as an obstacle to efficiency.

Furnishings essential to the well-equipped kitchen are, in addition to the sink already described, an enameled range, a porcelain-topped table, a high stool with adjustable top, two enameled kitchen work chairs, an accurate timepiece (mine is an octagon school wall clock, white enameled), a kitchen cabinet (either portable or built in), a refrigerator (electric preferred), a built-in closet with shelves above and drawers below on the right side and shelves on the left, a cold air closet having wire shelves and outside ventilators, an enameled fuel box with a compartment for kindlings, a small willow clothes basket for waste papers and a willow clothes hamper enameled to match the stove, a small table-desk, a close-covered white enameled 12-quart garbage container, which must be kept sanitary by frequent scalding with boiling water containing a little baking soda or ammonia. Some might regard an easy chair in the kitchen as superfluous, but in my opinion it is a necessity in the farm kitchen. A Bar Harbor willow chair, enameled to match the stove and made comfortable with a cushion covered with harmonizing oilcloth, is a sensible choice. A sunny breakfast nook is not essential, but is a great labor saver and a real joy to the housewife. Doors entering the kitchen from other rooms ought to swing both ways, and need a glass panel at eye level to avoid accidents. A built-in cupboard with glass doors is very useful, if the family eat in the kitchen, as a storage place for dishes. Shelves are easily kept in order if covered, top and bottom, with oilcloth matching the chair cushion.

Adequate lighting in the kitchen is of supreme importance. By day all working surfaces should receive adequate natural lighting, and artificial lights should be so placed as to reach all working centers. Especially is it important to see that the sink and work table are well lighted.

In large kitchens, where much work is to be done, or where several helpers are employed, a long wall shelf is often a necessity. Such a shelf should, if possible, be placed beneath windows, at such a height that the housewife can stand erect while working. Sheet zinc makes an excellent covering for such a shelf, although it is not acid-proof. By rounding the edge next to the wall upward for two inches, and fastening the front edge beneath the shelf, it can be kept in a very sanitary condition and makes a desirable working surface.

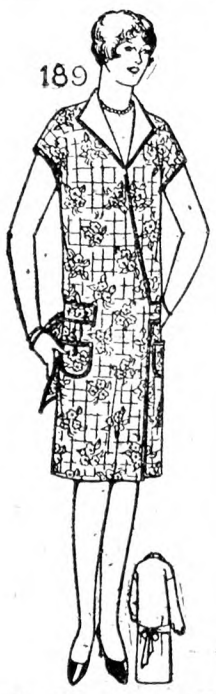
A conveniently placed utensil closet for concealing brooms, dusters, vacuum cleaner, etc., is an aid to orderliness. It would need to be about 6x3x3 ft. and equipped with necessary hooks and shelf space for cleaning materials.

HELEN N. UPSON.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

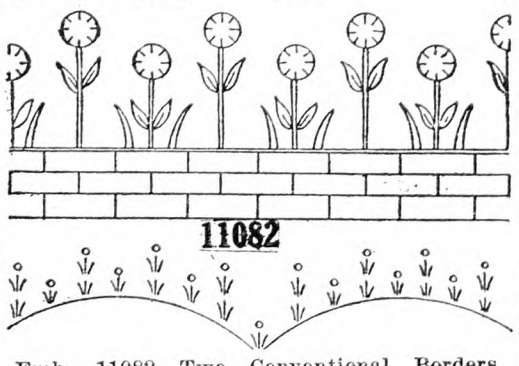
834 — Slim Lines. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅝ yds. of 40-in. material with ¾ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.



189—Practical-Smart. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yds. of 40-in. material with 11½ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

425 — Smart-Quaint. This style is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents. Trans. No. 11152, blue, 10c extra.

503 — Paris Model. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2⅜ yds. of 36-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents



Emb. 11082—Two Conventional Borders. The first is 3 in. wide, 1⅞ yds. in pattern; the second, 1½ in. wide, 2¾ yds. in the pattern. Suitable for dresses, aprons and hats. (Blue.) Ten cents.

New Summer Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Tennessee Notes

The dogwood blooms are yet white as snow, though the cold snap, known as "dog Winter," has passed over leaving in its wake some frost-bitten vegetation. Some of my neighbors were lamenting the loss of their beans. I said, "The frost never hurt my beans at all." "Oh, what did you do? Did you cover them?" they asked. I said, "No; they were upstairs in the jars where I keep my seed." I have learned by experience that it is not a good idea to plant beans too early; even if protected from frost; they don't grow off or bear as well as those not checked by cold.

Meanwhile we have lettuce and radishes to use, peas not checked by cold; beet seed no good and had to sow it over. Turkeys were no end of trouble this season; hens run off, and yesterday I undertook to drive one home. I don't know which was the tiredest, but she finally hid and I could not find her. I was brier scratched, stocking torn, dress slitted and breath at a premium. I promised some little folks part of the eggs if they will find the nest. The other two hens are sitting and I am surely glad.

One surely earns her money. A race after a hawk this morning made him drop the chicken, but poor thing is almost dead. I feel so sorry for them; they are such pets, right under my feet and in the pan when I go to feed them. And then to see an old hawk come swooping down and grab one up, and its, "Cheep, cheep, cheep!" It is not the loss of the chicken, but the poor old mother hen following and screaming for help. I think how if it were one of my children, and yet there are demons of evil lurking around for them. And sometimes in spite of all we can do they drag them off to destruction. The prison bars never close behind a boy to shut him out from the freedom of this world that he has not at some time been pillowed in some mother's arms, and oftimes some mother's heart has broken over the erring girl or boy. Not all birds of prey have wings and talons.

We have the evil and the good; as I write this I see from the window the sleek head of a dove stuck up from the nest in the fork of a chestnut tree in the yard. They built a home there last year; I don't know if it is the same two or some of their children; they just freshened up the nest a bit and went to housekeeping. One comes and coos about a little while, the one on nest flies off and the other one takes its place. I have never heard an ill word out of them, so I think they are an ideal family, and seem to share the responsibilities equally, and they too have their enemies to contend with.

The woodland is full of bird melody, the ground covered with wild flowers; violets, white and blue, everywhere. The children call them johnny-jump-ups, and have gay times fighting with them by hooking them together and jerking the bloom off; sometimes an extra tough one is found that will decapitate a dozen of the weaker brothers. That reminds me of the doodle-bug mystery. How often have I been scolded for being late with the cows because a little friend and I had been calling doodle-bugs to "come get your bread and milk." The dirt would begin to move and we would get down lower and call—oh, so earnestly—and then feel that we had accomplished a great feat when the ugly drab bug appeared. No doubt it was just the unusual disturbance at his door that brought him out, but we were sure then, it was our imitation that brought it about. Anyway it was a bit of harmless amusement for children along with mud pies, make-believe horses, wagons and chariots, rag dolls, cornstalk fiddles, and so many things that this generation would turn up their noses at.

Instead of lipsticks and powder boxes we used tansy and buttermilk. If we had one dress for Sunday and two for every day we were fortunate indeed. One dollar then, meant more than ten does now, yet after all it is a very pleasant old world, and good people everywhere. Times have changed, but hearts that love and suffer, that hope and sometimes despair, remain the same.

MRS. D. B. P.

Dutch Cheese

Prepare the curd by either setting on back of stove or by pouring hot water into sour milk. After the curd is "just right" drain and when cool salt to taste, work well with hands and set aside. Work over every day and it will become very fine and in a few days can be shaped into balls. We kept it in the chimney cupboard close by the stove in Winter and after it was made in balls they were turned frequently.

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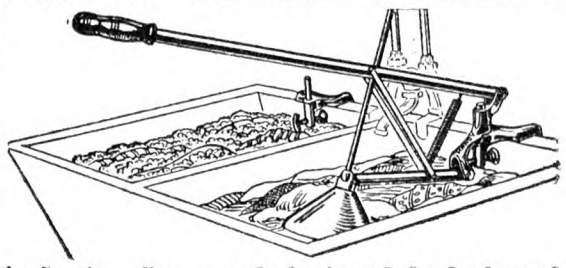

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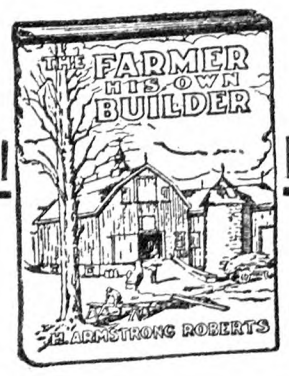

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A Farmer's Opinions

May Days in Connecticut—3

PAST AND PRESENT. — The patient, quiet past and the petulant, noisy present abide together in a kind of mechanical neighborliness in Connecticut. People, institutions and businesses there are painfully adjusting themselves to the industrial age of machines and monopolies. One's heart is with the older people, and with the old Connecticut that they and their forebears labored and sacrificed to create as a home for their children. One's head is in sympathy with the daring young people of today. Most of them appear to be unattached to the old soil. "Home" to them is not the hallowed sanctuary that it was to their grandparents in Connecticut. Unrest and the migratory instinct are expressed in the language and behavior of the young generation. Young people are confusedly trying to find themselves in a present that, unlike any other, is not intimately grafted upon the past. One thinks of them as new trees struggling in an old orchard; one thinks of other generations of young people as scions, fed by the sap of a parentage solidly anchored in "home land." Faith in life, however, yields an undying assurance. The past that has worked and lived in the light of high ideals will die victoriously, and the present that is neither blind nor impervious to the past will live triumphantly. Thus would a stranger within its borders salute the Connecticut of yesterday and the Connecticut of today.

DELIGHTFUL TOWNS.—Connecticut has built and takes pride in many delightful towns. Factory cities and the pollutions that they generate are present in the State, but the smaller centers of rural trade and the spotless little towns in which farmers and ex-farmers live, are inspiring surprises to one who knows the drab, unplanned, unpainted, weatherbeaten villages of the West. A characteristic that marks the typical rural town in Connecticut is the wide street, with great trees standing well apart on each side, which runs through it. Sunshine and shade play upon the wide strip of mowed sward beneath them. The dwellings are about 100 feet back from the stone walk over which far-flung elm branches extend. The houses are sufficiently spaced from one another to insure the privacy which belongs to a home. Each lot, with its shrubs, vines and trees, is a hand-wrought monument to labor, patience and time. Painted white, with blue or green shutters for their small-paned windows, these modest houses, mostly a story to a story and a half in height, are clean outside and within. Their length greatly exceeds their width; they appear to have grown backward from the front until, far to the rear, they provided hospitality for the family cow. The cow, however, is fading out of the picture. We ate dinner in one of these houses in one of Connecticut's sightliest country towns. Evidently a farmer and his wife, their children grown up and gone to cities, had yielded to economic pressure, put up an "inn" sign and begun the business of feeding tourists and wayfarers. They receive their guests so courteously and feed them so well that I wonder whether they are making money. What would be a scientifically fair reward for the gray-haired, sturdy woman who does the cooking, dishwashing and much other work besides? She was a contagiously cheerful person, happiest when busiest, with no calculating thought of compensation.

DAIRYING. — In Connecticut dairying appears to be on a good business basis. It is expanding slowly and healthily. Competition for milk is active in some regions. Dealers' trucks are numerous in various roads. Geo. H. Gelston, with whom we spent a few hours near East Haddam, keeps a small herd of Milking Shorthorns. Three of his cows, with their first calves, averaged 8,000 lbs. in a year. For 4 per cent milk he gets 8½ cents a quart in New Haven. At Woodbury we stopped for luncheon at a famous old inn, run by A. J. ("Jerry") Sullivan. Some ancient sycamores, several pieces of genuinely antique furniture in the inn, a first-class lunch and the innkeeper himself fixed Woodbury indelibly in my mind. Mr. Sullivan milks about 60 Holstein-Friesians and Jerseys on his 130-acre farm, leasing 200 acres besides, and receives 20 cents a quart for 4 per cent milk. Some of his land is producing 30 tons of corn silage per acre. His Alfalfa is fair to good on 15 acres to which he applied 60 tons of lime. Alfalfa hay, he said, was $5 to $10 higher than it was a year ago. I talked with dairy-farmers in several parts of Connecticut. The prices that they receive for milk were, on the average, so much higher than those received by dairymen in the New York milk shed that I was both surprised and incredulous. One farmer, who knew something of the situation west of the Hudson, said that if he were a dairyman in the New York milk shed he wouldn't make milk at a loss or a break-even price year after year just for the glory of keeping western milk out of New York City.

INSIDE OF FARM HOMES. — At three Connecticut farm homes we had the honor of going in through the kitchens. During cold or very cool, damp weather a man of farm upbringing would rather sit on a box near the stove in a farm kitchen, while savory things were "on the fire" and in the oven, than to sit on any king's throne. Those Connecticut farm kitchens were fine examples of cleanliness and orderliness. Oil-burning stoves were in use. The floors were covered with some kind of new oiled fabric. On shelves I observed packages of standard breakfast foods, soaps and "cleansers." What has become of the farmhouse pantry, stocked with barrels or large quantities of flour, meal, sugar, salt, rice and coffee? Do housekeepers on most eastern farms no longer buy supplies in quantities sufficient to last for many months, but every day or two drive to town and obtain the same kinds of small-package things that city women purchase? Passing into the dining and living rooms, we saw radios, talking machines, metal clocks, rugs, hanging lamps, colored curtains and many other modern factory products that were unknown in farm homes 40 years ago. Bread, meat, fruit and vegetables (in cans or jars) and relishes are bought by thousands of farm people whose parents probably never spent a cent for like edibles. It is difficult for a westerner to realize the extent to which standardized household supplies and goods of many kinds are establishing themselves in eastern farm homes. I wonder, by the way, whether Connecticut's farm gardens are contributing so abundantly as they used to contribute to the supplying of the farm table.

INTERESTING PLACES. — Some people and some farms make a deep impression on those who see them for the first time. A farm near Southington that has figured prominently in Connecticut history is one of the ancestral homes of the Upson family, dating back in this country to 1632. The farm is off the beaten track. One reaches it by a private road through brush and pasture land. Prof. H. L. Garrigus and his brothers and sisters were born and reared on this old "home farm." Their mother, Mrs. J. H. Garrigus, who was an Upson, lives with one of her widowed daughters on the place. What this old-fashioned gentlewoman said and the way she said it when we called to see her were like the serene poetry of nature. She is 87 years old. Edgar L. Upson, one of her grandsons, under 20, is competently running the farm. In the barn we saw as smooth and comely a Hereford "baby" beef as is likely to go to an eastern show this year. On their farm near Waterbury, M. E. Pierpont and his sons Lawrence and Ralph are developing a Guernsey herd and building a dairy and ice cream plant that are outstanding in many respects. A roadside market for their ice cream is planned. Five or six miles from Roxbury, we spent a few hours with Nathaniel P. Beardsley and his son Percy on their farm. Devon cows and matched oxen, chiefly Devons, have paid for the farm and its improvements, and for more land besides. There are 58 Devons in the herd. In the barn "Nate" drew our attention to some hay, of good quality, that was 57 years old. He is a many-sided man, with a genius for raising, training and showing oxen. His son is his equal in these lines. Later we may have more to say about them.

SEEN IN PASSING.—At Weathersfield, an old prison town, noted also as an onion shipping point, we saw "the oldest elm tree in the United States." Vigorously alive, 250 years old and over 28 feet in circumference at the base, it has a spread of 147 feet and a height of 97. It deserves its fame. Cheney Bros. are still making silk at South Manchester, and beautifying that town. They were offered a fat inducement to move their plant to a region of "cheap labor," but they preferred to remain at "the old stand" in Connecticut. We left the paved highway and followed the dirt road several miles along a picturesque stream to South Britain. Some good farms lie around it. A man in a roadside field was brushing plowed land with a big cedar tree, pulled by a team of horses. A church in the town was established in 1761. Entering Southbury, we stopped in the rain at a filling station, to obtain gasoline. In the adjacent general store and postoffice, I learned that THE R. N.-Y. has a large number of subscribers whose papers go to Southbury. Further up the "street" or road, we saw the Bullet Hill School, a square, two-story brick building, with a cupola, built in 1778. Boys' faces could be seen through the windows. On each side of the "street," up to the outskirts of Waterbury, numerous old houses, in good repair, exhibited their "birth-years"—1741, 1782, 1787, and so on. Spacious grounds and wonderful trees surrounded these properties. Between Milford and Brookfield and in several other areas, some meadows went uncut last year. Their tawny color, surrounded by greenery, was conspicuous in May. In a small hillside pasture, near Georgetown, a thin Texas donkey caught our eye. On inquiry, we learned that she was engaged in Connecticut politics last Fall. She appeared to be lonely and weary. Advertising signs and billboards are seldom seen along Connecticut highways. Many of the official road signs are confusing.

A STATE FARM. — I visited Gilbert Farm, near Georgetown. A local business man some years ago willed it to the Connecticut Agricultural College. It was then in the rough. The improvements have been practical in the highest degree, and are paying for themselves. Some useful work is under way, directed by Prof. H. L. Garrigus. W. N. Robie is the resident superintendent in charge. Forty acres is cultivated; most of the rest of the farm that has been trimmed up is growing fair to excellent grass, on which Milking Shorthorns do well at the pail. The poultry work struck me as just about the most productive, the least expensive and the most practical that I had ever seen at an institution. The flock numbers 1,400 White Leghorn layers. Some of the 3,500 chicks hatched this Spring were unsold. They were thriving, active and healthy in cheap houses with meshed-wire annexes over a foot off the ground.

D. C. W.

Teaching a Horse to Back

I see on page 255 where E. B. P. has a mare that won't back. If he will try my method and have patience, he can overcome the difficulty. Take a sash cord or other small rope 36 ft. long; put the middle of it in the horse's mouth; take the ends at each side of the mouth, put them together, and tie a knot on a line with the foretop, slipping the foretop through and drawing the knot tight. Take both ends over the head between the ears and bring one end down each side of the neck, just back of the jaw; twist the ends together three or four times; take each end forward, and run it between the rope and the horse's cheek on either side; take the ends back through the rings at the side of the backpad and then forward. Stand directly in front of the horse and say "Back," and at the same time give a hard pull on the ends of rope. This will force him back. Repeat this until he will go back at command. Step back of the horse, still holding the ends of the rope, and say "Back", giving a raking pull and forcing him back. As the horse steps back ease up and go to his shoulder or neck and pat him. This bridle must be made rather tight.

S. J.

St. Lawrence Co., N. H.

Hitch the mare to a single wagon, loaded with 700 to 800 lbs.; drive out to a hill, not too steep, go a little way up the hill and stop; let her stand, get off the wagon and pat her. In a few minutes she will take a step back. Say "Back" softly; don't pull the reins; repeat the word several times as she steps back a little, and then block the wagon wheel. Let her rest; then repeat two or three times and the trick is learned. Don't be too harsh on the lines; the word is much better. I have had over 40 years' experience in breaking and driving horses. I have had some bad cases, but was never over an hour and a half with one before it yielded and learned. Remember that choking or abusing a mare in foal is likely to be an expensive mistake.

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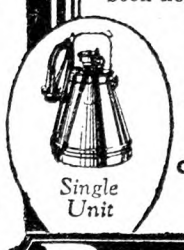

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National Dairy Show's Permanent Home

This show, which was first held in Chicago 23 years ago, is now to have a premanent headquarters at St. Louis. A building 476x276 feet is being erected for the arena, where there will be a show ring 260 feet long and 100 wide. There will be 12,000 seats. In the balcony of this building, containing 16,000 square feet of space, will be the home of the 4-H club boys and girls who come to the show. Other buildings to be erected will make room for 1,200 head of cattle.

The show grounds are on Oakland Avenue, directly south of Forest Park. This year's premium list will total $35,000. The show and dedication of the building will occur this year, October 12-19. S. H. Anderson is secretary.

Shorthorn News

O. A. Schrang, Danbury, Ia., writes: "The demand for Shorthorn bulls of serviceable age is greater than the supply."

C. E. Robbins, Butler, Mo., writes: "We have many inquiries for bulls old enough for service."

James Reid, Courtenay, N. D., writes: "There is good demand for bulls now. Farmers are convinced that it does not pay to use scrubs."

W. E. Arnold, Herman, Neb., writes: "The bull White King weighs 2,400 lbs. which shows that Milking Shorthorns are dual-purpose cattle. One of my two-year-old heifers recently freshened, and her milk tests 4 per cent."

J. F. McLaughlin, Mitchell, S. D., writes: "There is a good demand for young bulls at fair prices. South Dakota has an abundance of moisture, and while the season is somewhat late, the ground is in the best shape as to moisture it has been in years. There is a big shortage of cattle in this country. Farm lands are beginning to be picked up by some outside buyers, and land prices are sure to come back."

George W. Collett, Edmond, Okla., writes: "The demand for Milking Shorthorns never was better."

Bruce Quinn & Son, Oliver, Ill., writes: "The demand for Shorthorns is good."

L. M. McFarland, Akron, Col., writes: "Shorthorns are gaining ground in these parts, but the cow that is a good dual-purpose kind, showing milking qualities, is in the best demand."

S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan., writes: "There is an unusual demand for Shorthorns, but very few are for sale at this period of year."

Isaac Gottenborg, Audubon, Minn., writes: "The purebred cattle business is getting better. We have had more orders for bulls than can be filled."

Hall Bros., Carlyle, Kan., write: "Our Shorthorns are doing well. We have a wonderful Blue grass pasture."

J. P. Papineau, Moscow, Idaho, writes: "Our cattle have wintered nicely, but grass has been slow coming. We had to feed longer than usual."

Reuben K. Strother, Bowling Green, Mo., writes: "The demand for bulls has been good this Spring." J. L. T.

New York Ayrshires to Colorado

On a ration of dried skim-milk and calfmeal, a shipment of 50 Ayrshire calves was successfully moved from Southern New York to Sterling, Colo., where the largest Ayrshire calf club has been organized. The calves, some of which were less than six weeks of age, were transported in a 40-ft. box car with an attendant in charge. After six days enroute, they arrived at their destination in good condition. The economy of moving large numbers of young calves in carload lots has encouraged the Ayrshire Breeders' Association to inaugurate a regular freight service to care for shipments to new territories.

The cattle for this shipment were furnished by Ayrshire breeders in Delaware, Allegany and Steuben counties in New York, and were purchased through a bank at Sterling, Colo. County Agent James E. Morrison had charge of the project in Colorado. This is the fourth recent important shipment of Ayrshires into Eastern Colorado, where there has been an unusual development of interest in dairying. C. T. C.

Maryland's Ram Sale

An event of interest to many farmers in Maryland is announced by the Maryland Stockmen's Association. It is the third annual ram sale to be held in Centerville, Md., on July 16 at 1:30 P. M. For two years past sheepmen on the Eastern Shore and in other parts of Maryland have gathered at Centerville during July for the annual ram sale. Both sales held thus far have been outstanding successes. The rams have brought fair values, for both breeders and buyers. About 45 rams have been inspected and accepted for the event. This is a larger number than has been offered in former sales. Thirty-five head are Hampshires and about 10 are Shropshires. The demand seems to be developing more and more for Hampshires. The rams will be sold separately. All are guaranteed to be without known defect. K. A. C.

Live Stock Sales

July 15.—Holsteins. National type sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sales managers.

Aug. 13. — Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association seventh annual sale, Pomfret, Vt.; J. W. Dana, president, North Pomfret, Vt.

Aug. 15.—The T. R. Shanaberger & Son Jersey sale, Montrose Farm, Ravenna, O.; R. T. Lee, Iowa City, Ia., sale manager.

Sept. 18.—Milking Shorthorn Sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12.—Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21.—Jerseys. David Miller & Sons' annual sale, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Oct. 21-22.—Holsteins. National Ormby sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Nov. 5-6.—Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Holsteins. Northern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 12-13.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-20-21-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

June 14-15.—Western New York Forestry Tour, under the auspices of the Farm Bureaus of Western New York, starting from Batavia, 10 A. M.

June 18.—National Iris Society, annual meeting, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 20-21.—Annual Poultry Days, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

June 22.—Annual Field Day and Picnic of the Vermont Jersey Cattle Club, Burlington, Vt.

June 24-29.—Twelfth annual poultry judging and breeding school, Department of Poultry Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 26-28.—American Seed Trade Association, annual meeting, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

June 29.—New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Field Day, Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y.

July 9-12.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, tour to Vermont.

July 15.—New York State fruit trip, starting from Winchester, Va.

July 15.—Summer trip, Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association, starting from State College, Pa.

July 16-18.—American Association of Nurserymen, Boston, Mass.

July 23-24.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Summer meeting, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

July 29-Aug. 2.—International Baby Chick Association, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn.

July 31-Aug. 1.—Second Annual South Jersey Gladiolus Show, Convention Pier, Cape May, N. J.; F. E. Rockwell, director, Cape May, N. J.

Aug. 3.—Annual Field Day, Long Branch Farms, W. B. Kendall, proprietor, Bowdoinham, Me.

Aug. 5-8.—Ashley Fair and Junior Fair, Ashley, Ohio.

Aug. 6-9.—National Association of Gardeners, annual convention, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, 6 to 8c; milk, special from Jersey herds, 10c; cows, fresh, milk, registered, $225 to $300; cows, fresh, milk, grades, $85 to $125; beef cows and bulls, good, 100 lbs., $12 to $14; beef cows and bulls, common to poor, $8 to $10; veal calves, milk-fed fancy, $18 to $20; veal calves, medium, $12 to $16; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 30 to 32c; roasting chickens, lb., 35 to 37c; broilers, native, lb., 45 to 50c; eggs, laid, fresh, doz., 35 to 37c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; milk, special, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain store, qt., 11 to 13c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 50 to 55c; prints and rolls, lb., 47 to 49c; cut from tub, lb., 46 to 47c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 31 to 35c; cheese, cottage, lb., 12½ to 15c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 43 to 45c; fowls, fancy, dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; roasting chickens, lb., 48 to 50c; broilers, native, dressed, lb., 65 to 75c; turkeys, 10 to 12 lbs. 55 to 60c; ducks, fresh killed, lb., 35 to 45c; Spring lamb, leg, lb., 41 to 45c; Spring lamb, roast, lb., 40 to 45c; veal, milk-fed, fancy, steaks, lb., 60 to 70c; veal roasts, lb., 28 to 40c; beef, prime roasts, lb., 50 to 55c; beef steaks, lb., 35 to 70c; potatoes, new, pk., 69c; potatoes, old, pk., 32 to 35c; tomatoes, lb., 18 to 20c; asparagus, bch, 18 to 25c; carrots, bch., 8 to 10c; cabbage, lb., 4 to 6c; mushrooms, lb., 39 to 59c; cucumbers, each, 5 to 6c. F. A. C.

∴ RABBITS ∴

Rabbits Breeders in New Zealand Reds, White Giants and Chinchillas. Also English Guinea Pigs in Solid Colors. VAN VLEET FARMS CAYWOOD, N. Y.

RAISE FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS—Write for price list and information. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine

CHINCHILLAS—IMPORTED and DOMESTIC STRAINS Reasonable. GREEN MOUNTAIN RABBITRY, Montgomery Center, Vt.

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Shetland Ponies Good ones. Special Prices for thirty days. Write your wants to A. B. PORTER PONY FARM, Atwater, O.

For Sale—Shetland Ponies $65, $75, $100 for mares and colt. PONY FARM - - Cortland, Ohio

"Your Cows Need BALANCED RATIONS in Summer Too"

Says Uncle Charlie

EVEN with green pasturage, your cows need a balanced ration. For top-notch milk production, keep them on Marmico, the 16% B-B Dairy Feed. Later on, you'll see the results of feeding this balanced ration in more milk and bigger profits.

Marmico Economical

Frank Lepatral of West Grove, Pa., writes: "I have fed Marmico 16% this summer (1928) to 75 head of Guernsey cows, testing against a feed costing $16 more per ton. Marmico is by far the better feed, producing just as much and in some cases more milk."

As always, we guarantee Bull Brands to be the most productive per dollar of feed cost—or your money back. Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

BULL BRAND FEEDS DAIRY AND POULTRY

Wool Wanted for Cash ANY QUANTITY. Circular now ready. Write S. H. Livingston - Lancaster, Penna.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD

Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6

Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.

Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.

BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

CHEDCO GUERNSEYS

This farm offers good opportunity for farmer to buy cheap, two bulls—one out of A. R. dam with record of 611 lbs., and the other out of a cow now on test and milking 20 quarts a day. Animals dropped in February and March.

Send inquires to C. E. COTTING 70 Federal Street Boston, Mass.

Accredited Herd 100024. Negative to Agglutination Test.

FOR SALE **REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL** Two years old. May be seen at B. W. BEDELL FARM, Lincolndale, Westchester Co., N. Y. Tel. Katonah 248-F-2.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS Choice young bulls of Advance Registered Breeding at very attractive prices. Express charges prepaid during May and June. Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y

Purebred Guernsey Bulls from imported dams at attractive prices. LAKE DELAWARE FARMS - Delhi, New York

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY CALVES—Quality and production. VOLLAND'S, Elm Grove, Wisconsin

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Selling Out 2 Black-Tan Foxhound Brood Bitches. One registered. HUDSON VALLEY RABBITRY - Livingston, New York

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

Great Danes from $15 up STONEHURST FARM Intervale, N. H.

IF Looking for WELSH SHEPHERD PUP that will make cow dog. Write SHADY LAWN FARM, Henvelton, N. Y.

RED. BOSTON TERRIER MALE PUP—Seal Brindle, perfect white markings. B. JONES - Meredith, N. H.

RAT TERRIERS - FOX TERRIERS—Lists 10 cents. PETE SLATER, Box RNY, PANA, ILL.

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Breeding Ewes for Sale 100 Black Face Idaho raised Breeding Ewes. 3 years old. Hampshire crossed on Rambouillet. A fine lot. Gerald Van Campen - - Langhorne, Penna.

FOR SALE 100 Young Ewes, 150 Goats, 80 Steers, 90 Beef Grade Yearings, 40 Bred Guernsey-Jersey Heifers. W. HUNDLEY - Boydton, Virginia

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SUCCESSOR BERKSHIRES

1929 SPRING PIGS

Mated Pairs and Trios. Boars Ready for Service. Can spare a Few Bred Gilts.

EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
J. C. PENNEY, Owner JIMMY DODGE, Manager

Spotted Poland Chinas Spring Pigs. Write to A. M KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Pa

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—Big Type, quick growing. Registered Pigs, $10.75 each. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

PURE BRED BREEDING STOCK—Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs. Both Poland China and Chester White. Feeder pigs all breeds up to 50 lbs. delivered Phila. or N. Y. Write STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM PULASKI, NEW YORK R. W. Blakely, Mgr.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS Properly mated, ask us about them. R. L. MUNCE -:- Canonsburg, Penna.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars and gilts, pigs not related, from herd boars, Greater Pioneer weighing over 1,100 lbs., and his sire weighed in at Chicago at 1,300 lbs., Ohio Redeemer, his sire weighing over 1,100 lbs., Ohio Robber, a real pig getter. My sows Dundale Giant, New Hope and Robber farrowed an average of 11.2. My gilts 9.2. We will wake up some morning to learn there is 50% shortage in hogs. Every hogs shipped on a money-back guarantee and at Farmers' Prices. Come and see my herd if possible, if not write

B. G. THOMPSON, R. 8, ASHLAND, OHIO.
Herd located at Mifflin, Ohio.

Spring Pigs Ready to Ship

Buy where quality and results are more to you than price. I only send to all buyers nothing but a Select Pig; Healthy, Husky and Strong which means a lot starting to raise a Hog. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross Pigs—4 weeks old, $5.00 each. All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied, return the pigs and your money will be returned. Will ship any number C. O. D. No charges for crating.

WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

SPRING PIGS For Sale

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs from large type Boars and sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C. O. D.

Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester

4 Weeks Old - $4.75

Also a few Chester White barrows, 4 wks. old, $5.25 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

Your Money's Worth Young Quality Pigs

Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester

4 weeks old $5.25

All husky, healthy, fast growing stock and large for their age.

MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free of charge.

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FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester - Yorkshire - Berkshire
Jersey Reds

4 Weeks Old, $5.50

Sold subject to approval C. O. D., if not satisfied when you received them, return them and your money will be returned, no other charges. MICHAEL LUX, Box 149, Woburn, Mass. Tel 0685.

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!

Chester-Berkshire Crossed—Yorkshire-Chester Crossed

4 Weeks Old - $5.00 each

All pigs have the size, quality and breeding. Will ship pigs C. O. D., ten days trial, if not satisfied return at my expense. No charge for crates.

J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503-W

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MAURICE WHITNEY
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100 DAIRY COWS

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QUALITY HEREFORDS

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William J. Lillis, Owner Schenectady, N. Y.

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Penshurst Ayrshires

Accredited—Tuberculosis and Abortion Free Cows, Calves or Bulls. Reasonable Prices.

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BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS

Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Two persons were killed and three others injured, two seriously, when the Dusenberg Special operated by Bernard Katz, Flatbush racing driver, left the dirt track of the Metropolitan Heights Motor Speedway in Maspeth, Queens, N. Y., May 30, and plowed into a small group of spectators standing behind a wire fence on an embankment just above the banked turn at the northeast curve of the track.

Two men entered a private residence at Park Ridge, N. J., May 30, threw a safe from the window and carted it away in a truck. The safe is said to have contained $23,000 in cash and bonds.

Three Great Lakes barges and part of the pier at the linseed oil plant of the Archer-Daniel Midland Refining Company on the Hudson River at Edgewater, N. J., were wrecked by fire May 30. The damage was estimated at $50,000.

Operations of a national "washed stamp" ring that is said to have cost the United States between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 in revenue during the last year, will be exposed in the Eastern District Federal Court at Charleston, S. C. The Grand Jury has returned a true bill charging William B. "Spot Cash" Hale, alleged leader of the conspiracy, and nine others with washing, possessing, selling and re-using postage stamps previously used for sending packages through the mails. Seven of the men indicted are New Yorkers and two surrendered there May 31 to the United States Attorney. They are L. A. Beebe, of 64 Bruce St., Yonkers, with offices at 225 Fifth Avenue, and Frank Marquis, of 15 Park Row.

Fifteen veterans of the Union army who fought during the Civil War held their final Memorial Day services May 30 at Grant's Tomb on Riverside Drive, New York, during which they turned over to Lafayette Camp, Sons of Union Veterans, the task of carrying on further memorial ceremonies there. They represented Grant Post 327 of the G. A. R., which has held annual services at the tomb for 45 years. Past Commander Lewis S. Pilcher of Grant Post announced to the hundreds of onlookers that the ceremonies marked the last stand of the veterans. The active work of the Union soldiers is gradually passing, he said, and the responsibility of memorial services must go to younger hands.

The United States salmon troller Mary C. Fisher was brought into port at Prince Rupert, B. C., May 30, by a Canadian patrol boat after seizure off Tow Hill, Graham Island, for alleged violation of Canadian fishing regulations. Capt. A. A. Fillion of the salmon troller claims he went to Tow Hill to make repairs, as allowed under international agreement. The seizure of the Mary C. Fisher follows a number of other seizures of United States salmon trollers recently. It was charged that the boats were using Canadian waters for fishing under the guise of entering for shelter or effecting repairs.

Six tanks of the Sinclair Refining Company, containing 58,000 gallons of fuel oil, three large warehouses and several smaller structures at Garden City, L. I., were swept by a fire June 1. The blaze threatened for a time to leap to several larger tanks containing gasoline, but hard work by firemen from five towns blocked this. The loss to the oil refining plant was put at $100,000. Damages in equal amount were suffered by a woodworking company and a paper company. The cause of the fire, according to the police, was a bonfire near the railroad tracks.

Heavy damage was caused at Wichita, Kan., June 2, when a windstorm wrecked buildings, uprooted trees, smashed airplanes and automobiles and blew out thousands of window panes in the business district. Scores of persons were injured. The Western Air Express trimotored plane, bound from Los Angeles to Kansas City, was demolished and a dozen other airplanes at the Municipal Airport were damaged. Airport buildings were demolished. The Western Air Express plane was valued at $75,000.

A wall of water released when two large dams at the Hereford ranch, near Cheyenne, Wyo., gave way June 2, caused the death of a woman, destroyed bridges in its path and threatened valuable herds of live stock as the flood swept into Northern Colorado. The dam break was caused by the impounding of flood waters following a violent hail and rain storm. The reservoir was filled to overflowing from the sudden torrents that poured in from all sides.

June 3, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., conferred the degree of doctor of letters on Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

Acting on affidavits alleging that an association of brick dealers had combined with certain labor union officials in a "conspiracy" to monopolize and control the business and the trucking connected with it, Supreme Court Justice Louis A. Valente signed a temporary order at New York June 3 forbidding interference with the activities of independent dealers, housewreckers and truckmen. The injunction summoned a group of dealers and union leaders to show cause why a comprehensive permanent injunction securing the rights of the independent firms should not be issued. The order is the first step in a $500,000 suit brought by several dealers, house-wrecking firms and independent truck owners against the Brick Dealers' Protective Association, Inc., the Intercity Brick Company, Inc., the Metropolitan Brick Company, Inc., Brown & Schwartz, Inc., and Klosk Contracting Company, Inc., and Martin Lacey, secretary-treasurer of Local 816 of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and several other individuals. In brief, the contentions of the plaintiffs are that the Brick Dealers' Protective Association, Inc., in co-operation with union leaders, has obtained control of the business, with the result that the house wreckers are restricted in their business contacts to association members who fixed and reduced prices at will, that independent truck drivers have been driven out of the business, and that the brick dealers who are not members of the association have been "destroyed."

John R. Voorhis, president of the New York City Board of Elections, was elected Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society June 4 for his eighteenth term. Mr. Voorhis will be 100 years old July 27.

June 4 a premature explosion of dynamite in the Belmont-Gurnee stone quarry, North Bergen, N. J., killed four workmen and injured a fifth. The blast caused breakage of windows over a considerable area.

The new Bronx Terminal Market, costing more than $16,000,000, on the Harlem River between East 150th Street and Macombs Dam Bridge, at East 157th Street, New York, was officially opened June 4 by Mayor Walker. Many city officials and other guests arrived aboard the yacht Macom from Pier A at the Battery for the inauguration of the first municipally operated market. The market had been opened on May 1 for an inspection period, and Thomas F. Dwyer, Commissioner of Public Markets, announced at the ceremonies that 246 applications had been received for leases of the 36 stalls available. Each produce stall will bring an income of $2,000 yearly to the city, and additional revenue will be derived from refrigerating and storage facilities at the market. The Bronx Terminal Market contains 2,285,000 cubic feet of storage space. Loaded freight cars can be rolled into the building from the main line of the New York Central Railroad and from floats on the Harlem River. There are motor truck approaches to the first two floors. The first and second floors are given over to loading and unloading facilities, the third to dry storage, the fourth and fifth to cold storage and the top floor to freezer storage.

WASHINGTON.—In his Memorial Day declarations, delivered in Arlington's open stone amphitheatre, Mr. Hoover declared in effect that the disarmament-peace policy of the Coolidge Administrations were and would be ineffective, and asserted that in these modern times no nation solemnly pledging peace can be taken at its word until that word has been followed by actual reduction of military strength. The President declared the policy of his Administration to make disarmament and peace discussions go hand in hand. By his statements Mr. Hoover threw down the method of the last Washington Disarmament Conference, under which the United States scrapped nearly $300,000,000 of modern naval equipment and six years later started virtually to replace the scrapped equipment.

Issuance of orders for the expedition of baggage through customs at New York and other ports are to be few and far between, at least so far as the general public is concerned, according to an announcement made June 1 by the Treasury Department, which also issued new regulations placing rigid restrictions on the granting of this privilege. Calling attention to the fact that in some instances as many as one-third of the passengers of an incoming liner had obtained expedite orders, the department characterized such practice as "un-American." It stated that "the new order is intended to establish a practice that will treat everybody alike."

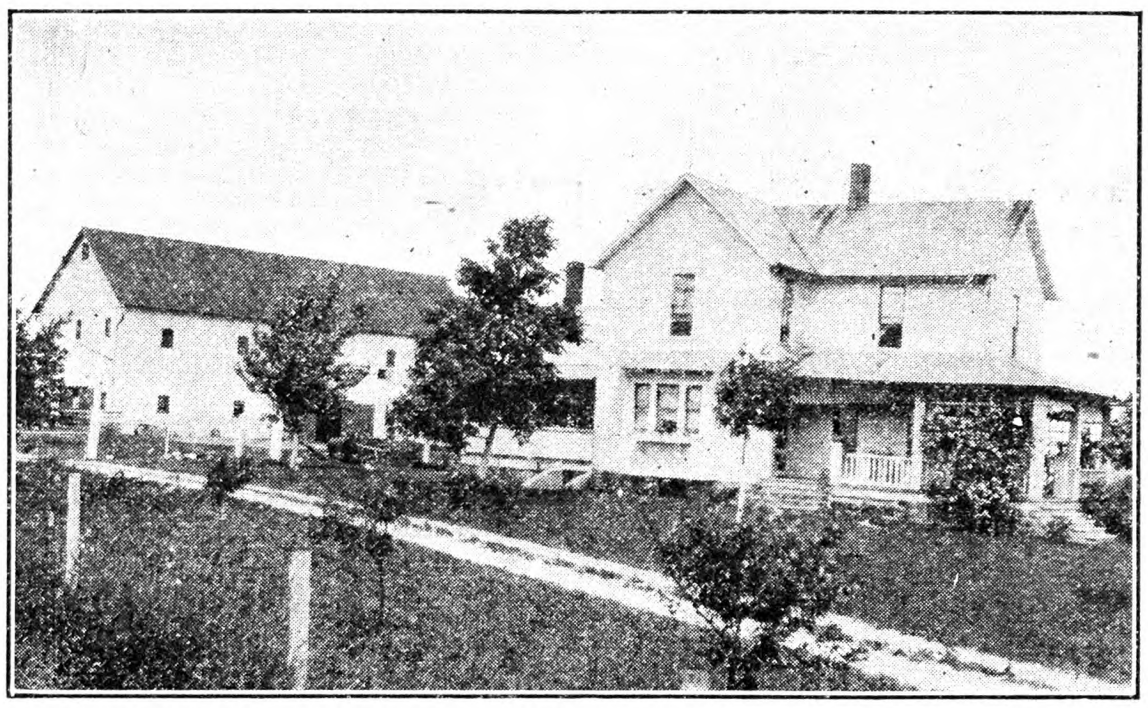
Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced June 2 that July 10 had been fixed for issuance of the new small-size paper currency. It will be put out by the Federal Reserve System in the regular process of replacing worn-out paper, so that for a time the country will have currency of two sizes. The size of the new currency is 6-5/16 by 2-11/16 inches, slightly more than two-thirds the area of the present paper.

Partisan feeling ran high in the House June 4 as that body incorporated amendments in the pending census reapportionment bill which would exclude aliens, and also Negroes, from being counted in determining the numerical representation of each of the States in the lower branch of Congress.

Stock market "gambling" and the Federal Reserve Board's endeavors to check the enormous speculation of the past year or two were the subject of a Senate debate June 4 which is believed to be the forerunner of many stormy discussions. Senators Couzens of Michigan and Glass of Virginia were the central figures in the day's discussion. Mr. Couzens attacked the Federal Reserve Board for what he called "dumbness" in not coping sufficiently with diversion of large funds to brokers' loans. Mr. Glass announced his intention to introduce an amendment to the tariff bill to impose a tax of 5 per cent on transfers of stock held for less than 60 days.

FOREIGN.—After almost four months of arduous toil, the experts' committee for the settlement of the war reparations problem saw all their difficulties solved June 4 and the signature of a unanimous report assured. The chief point still at issue was the question of the redemption of the marks put in circulation in Belgium by the Germans during the war. Berlin offered to institute separate negotiations on this point. The Belgians accepted the offer and withdrew their threat not to sign the report until the marks issue had been settled. The Young annuities provided for the payment of an average annuity of 2,050,000,000 marks (about $492,000,000) for 36½ years; 1,700,000,000 marks (about $408,000,000) for 21 years, and 900,000,000 marks (about $216,000,000) for one year, the total payments having a present value estimated at about $8,800,000,000.

A serious eruption of Mount Vesuvius June 4 formed two streams of molten lava, following the blowing off of a cone. The larger of the two, crawling toward the Bay of Naples, was 75 feet wide in places and advanced at a rate of 150 feet an hour. The molten mass was pouring from the crater at the tremendous velocity of 10 feet a second. Villages in the path of the lava were being evacuated. One stream was extending toward the deserted town of Caposecchi, which was covered by lava in the eruption of 1906 and was still largely uninhabited when the present eruption started. There was a serious eruption of Mt. Etna a few months ago.



Farm home of John Price, Jr., of Ohio, who worked around for farmers first, then rented farms by the year, and later bought this desirable farm which he is improving. Mr. Price from the very first has been a producer of meat animals for the block—grade steers, grade hogs, grade lambs. That Mr. Price "rented farms by the year" is not the real fact—his system of maintaining fertility and increasing it by his live stock methods made him such a desirable tenant that he could always remain on a farm as long as he wished.—G. P. WILLIAMS.

Feeding Cows on Test

What is the best feed for test cows? I have three purebred Guernsey cows and would like to put on test the first of May. I am feeding them now 400 lbs. bran, 300 lbs. ground oats, 200 lbs. cornmeal, 100 lbs. oilmeal, and cow beets. M. A. W.
Monmouth Co., N. J.

There is probably no feed for test cows that will do better than another, yet it is doubtful if anyone has proven which feed is best, for every feeder of cows for high production has a pet ration all his own. Quite often rations which have been fed to class leaders are pretty generally accepted by herdsmen for the animals which they have under their supervision.

The cow on test is working very hard and produces in two or three days' time enough solids in her milk to represent the dry weight of her calf at birth. We all know that early Summer pasture seems to produce more milk than any other feed during the year. Whether this is due to the fact that the grass at that time is full of water and high in feeding value, or whether the sunshine may add something to the cow's ability to produce at this season of the year is not definitely known. As has been stated, your test cows will be working under a heavy drain on their systems for at least 10 months from the time they start on test. In order to give them every opportunity to produce to their utmost capacity it is well to be sure that their ration is varied in its content. It is well to have at least four different plants represented in the ration. Protein is the stimulant necessary to milk production. We know that not all proteins are alike and that the animal body uses some for one need and some for another. Therefore, we must furnish the hard-working cow with all the proteins necessary.

What you are feeding at present contains approximately 15 per cent of protein. This makes a very good fitting ration, and it is hoped that your cows are in good flesh to start off their next lactation period. If they are in good condition they will have a tendency to remain in better flesh throughout the milking period, and to produce well on less grain than if they were thin at the time of freshening. One might expect from one-tenth to one-half per cent increase in butterfat from a well-conditioned cow than from one which freshened in a thin and run-down condition. The feeds which you now are feeding should be incorporated in the new test ration and to them should be added some high protein concentrates.

It is suggested that you mix the following: 400 lbs. wheat bran, 200 lbs. ground oats, 200 lbs. cornmeal, 200 lbs. old process oilmeal, 200 lbs. gluten meal, 200 lbs. dried distillers' grains, and 200 lbs. cottonseed meal, all of which when mixed together will give you a ration containing 24 per cent protein.

Some feeders of test cows add to the above ration 100 lbs. of ground barley and 100 lbs. of ground buckwheat. It might be well to include 2 per cent of minerals made by mixing equal parts of common salt, steamed bonemeal and ground limestone. If you care to, it might be well to add a few pounds of ground charcoal to the ration. This has a tendency to absorb any toxins which might be detrimental to the cow. It is hoped that you have enough cow beets to continue throughout the season. If you do not, it is earnestly advised that you feed soaked beet pulp in their place. In all probability you will want to turn out to pasture some of the time during the test period. It is advised that you milk your cows three times a day and that you turn them out in the morning until they have got pretty well filled up on grass. By 10:30 or 11 o'clock it might be well to bring them into the barn, where they can get out of the hot sun, and then leave them in until after the night milking, when they might be turned out for the night.

Quite a bit of attention should be paid your cows in getting them started on test. As soon as they freshen a warm bran mash is advisable. This tends to put the bowels in good condition, to warm up the system and stimulate the flow of blood. After 24 hours of bran feeding, if the udder is not inflamed, you may begin feeding a few pounds of the ration that you are feeding right now. By the end of a week you can begin changing over to the high-protein feed, and, by watching your cow, you can probably have her on full feed within three or four weeks from the time you start. If you notice that your cows are getting thin from being on pasture, it is suggested that you do not allow them to go out to pasture quite so long and that you give them one feeding at least a day of good dry hay. Pasture is ideal, but, if it furnishes too much succulence, it will have a tendency to pull the flesh off the cow and a little later on they will begin to drop in production. It will do much better to hold them from getting too thin by not allowing too much time on pasture and by giving them a little more hay and grain instead. You may expect, of course, that such a scheme will cost more than straight pasture feeding, yet the man who is out to make good records should discount to a certain extent the cost of making that record.

A good feeder will watch the condition of his cows and can tell by the appetites of his animals whether they are doing well and as well as can be expected. If they seem to be getting thin, add a few more pounds of cornmeal to the ration or throw in an extra handful to bring the fat content up a bit. In making records, the successful man studies his cows and gets to know just how much grain each one can stand, and he will find that even though he be testing one, two or a dozen, each one will respond a little differently. You will no doubt discover that some of your cows will do best on certain combinations of feed and others will require something different. Cows are creatures of taste very much as are human beings, and in order to get the most from each one the successful feeder will cater to the idiosyncrasies of the animals under his care. J. W. B.

LITTLE Jean's mother took her out to lunch at the home of a friend. The hostess was a talkative person and forgot to serve Jean. After a lapse of several minutes the child could endure it no longer, so, raising her plate as high as she could, she demanded in a shrill voice: "Anybody here want a clean plate?"—The Healthy Home.

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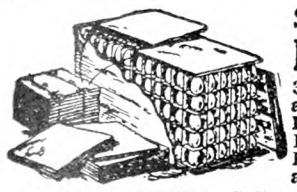

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White or Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes	$6.50	$12	$46
White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	5.50	10	38
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Black Giants, Light Brahmas	9.50	18	70
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Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100; Mixed, $8 per 100; Pekin Ducklings, $26 per 100.
50,000 WEEKLY
Write now for beautiful 4 color catalog showing all breeds in natural colors. FREE to you if you hurry. Address
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box H, Bucyrus, Ohio

4,000 PULLETS
REDS, ROCKS and LEGHORNS
12 to 14 wks. June Delivery **$1.50 each**
COLUMBIA POULTRY FARM
Toms River, New Jersey

You CAN Raise Summer Chicks
if you start with Lord Farms New England bred stock. They have the vitality needed to maintain growth through the hot weather. Guaranteed to pay you better than any others. Grade "A" Chicks: immediate delivery—**$13.00** per 100; **$60.00** per 500; **$110** per 1,000.
FREE FOLDER—"Summer Chicks"—tells how to raise them successfully.
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PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS
America's oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. 313--323 and 325 eggs in 1 yr.-148 eggs in 148 days--Laying at 113 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 25 Contests.
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ASCUTNEY FARMS RN-10 HARTLAND, VT.

Chicks C. O. D. 8c
100 Rocks or Red, $12.00 Leghorns, $10.00
Heavy Mixed, $10.00 Light, $8.00
Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.
C. M. Lauver Box 73 McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
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Farm range reared. Official R.O.P. Large thrifty birds. Superior egg quality. Proven high production.
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9c CHICKS FROM BIG ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS that will produce big hens —large eggs. Order now. Catalogue free. BISHOP'S POULTRY FARM, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, **8c.** 100% live arrival. June. E. L. BEAVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS Large Type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, **8c.** From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

More About Pigeons

I am writing in reply to W. J. W. Homers are best pigeons for commercial squab production. They are fast breeders and their squabs should weigh from 9 to 10 lbs. to the dozen when dressed. Some pairs will throw squabs weighing as high as a pound each. The Homers will produce more actual weight in squab meat than any other variety.

They should be fully matured. Young pigeons never give good results as breeders. Pigeons younger than six months should never be mated, and it is better not to mate them until after they are a year old.

Fifty pairs in a flock will give good results. A house to accommodate 50 pairs should be 14 feet wide, 20 feet long, seven feet high in front, and five feet high in the rear. The flyway should be 20x20 feet.

The profit one can make on a pair of pigeons depends largely on the prices of grain in your locality, and the prices you can receive for your squabs. A pair of good breeders will eat about 150 lbs. of grain in a year. This includes the feed for the squabs. A pair of pigeons will produce from 12 to 18 squabs in a year, which will weigh about 10 lbs. to the dozen, when dressed at four weeks of age.

A good ration for breeders is Canadian peas, 30 lbs.; whole corn, 30 lbs.; kafir corn, 30 lbs.; wheat, 10 lbs. Pigeons must have fresh, clean water at all times. Use a fountain so the water cannot be fouled. A shallow pan should be placed before the pigeons every few days so they can bathe. Pigeons will bathe freely, and the bath water should be removed as soon as they are through, to prevent them from drinking fouled water. Pigeons must have grit. R. L. CHAMBERLIN.

Massachusetts.

Potatoes for Hogs

I have 30 bushels of potatoes, and have bought a shote to which to feed them, as there is no sale here for them. I boil them and feed a few a day with white middlings. I have no milk and no pasture, but a sizable yard. The pig weighs 100 lbs. A neighbor says that potatoes will kill a hog, causing it to have piles if fed for some time. I have always fed potatoes without experiencing any difficulty of this kind, but perhaps not quite so many. What about this? Are potatoes better boiled than raw? I give the pig salt and charcoal. What is the best feeding practice where potatoes are used without milk, assuming that potatoes can safely be fed to hogs?

Bernhard's Bay, N. Y. M. E. C.

Potatoes may be safely fed to the pig. I am not aware of any cases where the feeding of potatoes killed pigs. An excessive feed of potatoes to an over-hungry hog may have caused trouble and given rise to that story; death from some other cause may have been attribtuted to potato feeding.

Some people think that salt will kill pigs. Where a pig has been starved for salt, too liberal a supply may cause bad effects, but salt should be a regular ingredient of every pig's ration. I suggest that you continue feeding the potatoes to your pig. You are right in boiling them. Boiled potatoes have a 50 per cent greater feeding value for pigs than raw potatoes.

Potatoes are low in protein. Consequently they should be fed with some protein-rich concentrate, in proportions no greater than 4 lbs. of potatoes to 1 lb. of concentrate. It will take about 400 lbs. of cooked potatoes, and 3 to 4 lbs. of wheat middlings daily should be sufficient, gradually increasing as he grows larger. A mixture of equal parts by weight of ground limestone, wood ashes and salt will more completely satisfy the mineral needs than will salt and charcoal. The pig may have free access to this mixture in a box.

To secure maximum growth in the pig, a mixture of 60 lbs. of corn, 30 lbs. of wheat middlings, and 10 lbs. of tankage will be better to feed with the potatoes. But if your chief object is to feed out the potatoes, then middlings may serve all right as the only supplement. However, the gain in weight will not be so rapid. H. J. BRANT.

Erie Co., Pa.

Dried Milk for Lambs

What is the feeding value of dried milk for bum lambs, and how should it be fed? E. F. T.

Bridge, Mont.

For lambs that are four weeks old or more, and are not thriving because of lack of milk from their dams, or otherwise, dried skim-milk may be used to advantage, mixed with equal parts by weight of cornmeal and fine wheat middlings, and fed in troughs in a creep where the lambs may get it at will. To get the lambs accustomed to the grain, it is often of advantage to sprinkle a little sugar on the grain in the troughs. For very young lambs the milk powder may be reconstituted with water (a pound of milk powder to 9 lbs. of water) and fed from nursing bottles. It would be quite a chore to care for many lambs in this way. When milk powder is reconstituted, it should stand for about 12 hours after mixing with water before it is used.

H. H. W.

This FREE Book on Feeding → Will Increase Your Profits

If you keep poultry, cattle or swine it will pay you to send for this free book, "The Care and Feeding of Poultry, Swine and Cattle." It is filled with valuable information for both the beginner and the experienced breeder. It explains how Struven's Fish Meal will increase your profits by providing all essentials for rapid, healthy growth of poultry, swine and cattle. Protein and mineral contents are combined in the most digestible and beneficial form insuring you better results and greater profits. Write today for sample and book—BOTH FREE!

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

W. LEGHORNS	S. C. REDS	B. ROCKS	W. WYANDOTTES
12c	15c	16c	18c

For orders of 25 Chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 Chicks add $1.00.
Special Mating Chicks, $2 per hundred extra.
From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.
Rigidly inspected by experts. From high-grade, heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high-egg production. Pure-bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
Anconas; Assorted Heavy Breeds, all good chicks	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$29.00	$47.50
Barred, Buff and White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	3.25	6.25	11.50	34.25	55.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons	3.25	6.25	12.00	34.75	57.50
Jersey Black Giants, Light Brahmas	4.00	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.00

Reference, First National Bank. THE ADA HATCHERY, Route 15, ADA, OHIO.

For Years We Have Hatched and Sold **SATISFACTORY CHICKS**
Postpaid Prices. Effective June 17. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

	25	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Bf. & Bl. Leghorns	$3.00	$4.50	$8.50	$40.00	$78.00
Anconas (Sheppard's), Br. Leghorns, Barron White Leghorns	3.25	5.00	9.50	46.00	90.00
Bd., Wh. Rox; Reds; Bl. Min.; Bf. Orp.	3.75	5.50	10.50	50.00	98.00
Bf. Rox; Wh. Wyd.; Bf. Minorcas	4.00	6.50	12.50	60.00	115.00
Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyd.; Reds; Rox; Bf. Orp.	4.25	7.00	13.00	62.50	118.00
Wyckoff White Leghorns; Wh. Minorcas	4.25	7.00	13.00	62.50	118.00

Heavy Mixed, $9; Light, $7; Black Giants, $20; Light Brahmas, $20; Pekin Ducklings, 28c each. Not postpaid to Canada. We ship C.O.D. if desired. Bank reference. Member I.B.C.A. Send now for our beautiful four-color catalog **FREE**
THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box H, New Washington, Ohio.

BIG CHICKS FROM HIGH RECORD MATINGS Prices Effective JUNE 8th
300 to 326-Egg S. C. White Leghorns. Our long experience in breeding will prove a satisfaction to our customers at the following prices:

	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns & Heavy Mixed	$8.00	$38.50	$75.00
Black Minorcas, Barred & White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons	10.00	48.00	95.00
S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Barron Leghorns	11.00	55.00	100.00
Jersey Black Giants	17.00	.....	.....
Light Mixed	7.00	35.00	70.00
SPECIAL TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS	14.00	67.50	130.00

Your Order Will Receive My Special Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
UHL PIONEER HATCHERY & EGG FARMS, Dept. R, New Washington, Ohio.
Albert Studer, Prop. Ref.: Farmers' State Bank.

NATIONAL "Superbred" CHICKS
100,000 Chicks for Delivery in June

	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	$5.75	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00
Barred and White Rocks, Reds	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00

Light Mixed, $9 per 100. Heavy Mixed, $10 per 100
Also White Wyandottes, Black and White Minorcas, Anconas and Blue Andelusians. Send for our catalog and price list. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Member International Baby Chick Association.
NATIONAL CHICK FARMS, Box 406, MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA

Fairport *Quality* Chicks
are bred to make money for you. Strong, healthy, vigorous from the world's best and heaviest laying strains such as—Tancred, Ferris, Owen Farms, Daniels, Thompson, Martin, Shepard, Fishel and others. Free range flocks, scientifically culled and supervised. Smith Hatched. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 16 breeds 9c and up. Postpaid. Members International Baby Chick Association. *Send now for free poultry book and prices. Buy Hatchery Chicks for Greater Profits.*
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES Box 42 Fairport, N. Y.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS
CHICKS C.O.D. Send only $1.00 and pay Postman the balance. Last Hatch July 1st
Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Shipment made any time you wish.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00	$38.00	$ 75
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S.C. & R.C.R.I. Reds, Bl. Min.	2.50	5.00	10.00	48.00	95
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.00	11.00	52.00	100
Jersey Black Giants	4.50	8.50	15.00	72.00	140
Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.50	40.00	80
Light Mixed	2.00	4.00	7.00	34.00	68

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, Box 2, Gibsonburg, Ohio

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Chix from Large Breeders

	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leg.	$4.50	$ 8.00	$70
Everlay Brown Leg.	4.50	8.00	70
Basom's Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	90
Owens' R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	90
Heavy Mixed	4.50	8.00	70
Light Mixed	4.00	7.00	60

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. The kind that lay and pay. Send for literature, it is free. Tells all about our great egg machine.
CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM
Box R Richfield, Pa.

WYCKOFF STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX
Book your order now for June Chicks.
$8.00 per 100 $37.50—500 $70.00—1000
100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.
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Kline's Barred Rocks
Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Prompt del. C. O. D. $10—100, $90—1000 Write or wire.
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"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$10.00 per 100. $90 per 1000.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS HATCHES WEEKLY
Large, strong chicks from good layers (some blood-tested). Discount on large orders. Low Prices. 10% books order
SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY NEW BERLIN, PENNA.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. O. O.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Chicks, Eggs; also 2-4-6 weeks old and older. Special price cockerels and pullets. Big type, heavy layers. Large catalog. A.P.A. certified.
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PULLETS—Thoroughbred White Wyandottes, $1.25. June delivery. MYRTLE DE GENOVA, Cocymans Hollow, N. Y.

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We offer White Holland, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and Mammoth Bronze Eggs from selected disease free stock. Write for prices.
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Bourbon Red Turkey Eggs, 35c ea. from first quality, purebred turkeys. JOHN T. EAGAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

12 Mammoth Bronze Turkey or Mammoth Toulouse Goose Eggs, $6.00 postpaid. Big type stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY POULTS, $1.00; $90 per 100. Eggs 55c each prepaid. ARTZDALE FARM, Woodstock, Va

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MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLING, $30 per 100. Finest stock. Prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lakeview Poultry Farm - Barker, N. Y.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS—$25 per hundred. Small lots, 28c. HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

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Prompt delivery—Will ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Mixed	$4.00	$7.00	$33.00	$62.00
Heavy Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Wh. and Bd. Rocks	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

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Herbert Miller, *Prop.* Box 1 Richfield, Pa.

Special Summer Price Reduction

200,000 CHICKS 1929
Goodling's Super Quality

	25	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns "Barron and Tancred Strains"	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Bd. Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Broilers { Heavy Breeds	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Broilers { Light Breeds	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed, $1 will book your order. Circular free. **THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box Y, R. No. 1, Richfield, Penna.**

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

JUNE and JULY PRICES	100	500	1000
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
S. C. White Leghorns	8.00	$37.50	.....
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light Mixed $8.00	Heavy Mixed		$9.00

Our chicks are properly hatched; strong and vigorous. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAllisterville, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00 per 100
S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Tancred Strain	8.00 per 100
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	7.50 per 100
BARRED ROCKS	9.00 per 100
REDS	9.00 per 100
LIGHT MIXED	7.00 per 100
HEAVY MIXED	8.00 per 100

Special prices on large lots. Less than a 100 add 1c a chick. 100% live del. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone McAllisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leg	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.50	6.50	12.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyan	4.00	7.50	14.00
Broiler Chicks	2.50	4.50	8.00

BELLEFONTE POULTRY FARM
Box 906, Bellefonte, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 CHICKS FOR June and July Delivery

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$ 70
Barred Rox	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	....	....
Light Mixed	....	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	....	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Write for illustrated catalog.

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BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, at $9 per 100. $42 per 500. $80 per 1000. Hatches June 12-19-26—or any week in July, Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog Free.

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June, July, August Chicks, 6c up

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$7.00	$34.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	2.50	5.00	9.00	44.00
Heavy Broilers	2.50	5.00	8.00	39.00
Light Broilers	1.75	3.50	6.00	30.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. 19 years hatching.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

BABY CHICX THIS IS MY 11TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leg.	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Write for prices on special matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid.

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BABY CHICKS Order Direct from This Ad and Save Time

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.25	$8.00	$39.00	$75.00
Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	2.25	4.25	8.00	39.00	75.00
White and Barred Rocks	2.75	5.25	10.00	49.00	95.00
Columbian Wyan. & R. I. Reds	2.75	5.25	10.00	49.00	95.00
Heavy Mixed Broilers	2.50	4.75	9.00	44.00	85.00
Light Mixed Broilers	2.00	3.50	6.50	31.50	60.00

Full count and quality guaranteed. Catalog free.

For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks. Box R ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY Port Trevorton, Penna.

Baby Chicks

From Free Range Selected Flocks

JUNE AND JULY PRICES	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$ 75.00
S. C. Bar. Rocks and Reds	2.75	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light B. Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	34.00	65.00
Heavy B. Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00

100% Prepaid. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

Fair View Poultry Farm R. 3 Millerstown, Penna.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

MAY PRICES	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed $8.00—100 Heavy Mixed $9.00—100

All free range stock, carefully culled for size and uniformity as well as for egg production. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Order from this ad or write for new circular.

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ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

White Wyandottes	$10.00 per 100
White and Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100

Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Postage paid.

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June hatched chicks for low brooder costs. Strong, livable, fast maturing, heavy producing Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Black Giants. Pekin Ducklings. Send for catalog and full information about our money making chicks.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, Box 5, Ransomville, N. Y.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

BARGAIN PRICES—SAFE DELIVERY

	50	100	500
White Leghorns, Anconas	$6.50	$12.00	$57.50
Bd. Rocks, S.C. Reds, R.C. Reds	7.50	14.00	67.50
Wh. Wyandottes, Blk. Minorcas	8.00	15.00	72.50

Finest State Inspected Stock—Catalog Free.

ULSTER POULTRY FARMS, Box 60, Walden, N. Y.

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From Free Range Selected Flocks

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks.

MINGOVILLE POULTRY FARM
Box 307 Mingoville, Pa.

Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks

High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in June at **$9.00** per 100; **$26.00** per 300; **$44.00** per 500; **$85.00** per 1000. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, **$10.00** per 100; **$48.00** per 500. Catalog.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R SHERIDAN, PA.

REDUCED CHICK PRICES

In effect June to October	25	50	100	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.50	$5.00	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, Reds	3.00	6.00	12.00	57.50	110
Wyandottes, Orpingtons	3.25	6.50	13.00	62.50	120

Light Assorted 9c Heavy Assorted 10c

Live Delivery Guaranteed. Catalog Free.

LANTZ HATCHERY, Tiffin, Ohio

CLOVERDALE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

N. Y. State R. O. P. Breeder

Trapnested and pedigreed by owner continuously for 17 years. From our cheapest matings our customers are getting 200-egg pullet averages. 40% June discount makes our prices extremely low. Good chicks grow fast.

Write for Catalog.

CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM F. J. DeHart, Prop.
R. F. D. No. 1 Cortland, N. Y.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100
Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00

Light Mixed $7.00 Heavy Mixed $8.00

Special price on large lots. 100% live arrival. P. O. Paid

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

June Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$ 9.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	8.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	9.00 per 100
Light Mixed	7.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular **C. P. LEISTER, McAllisterville, Penna.**

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

are record layers of large white eggs. For 15 years directly imported Barron Strain males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Stock extra large and vigorous. March hatched A Grade Corkerels, **$20.00** per 10. **CHICK PRICES REDUCED**—A Grade June, **$12** per 100. Catalog free. **R. T. EWING, Atlantic, Pa.**

Chicks, 7c up Long's Large Type Barron Strain

S. C. W. Leghorns, 2 year-old Breeders	$10.00—100
S. C. W. Leghorns, 1 year-old breeders	8.00—100

Barred Rocks, **$10.00** Assorted, **$7.00** and **$9.00**—100. Prepaid, live arrival and satisfaction guar Catalog.

TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY - Millerstown, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. W. Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

Free range flocks. Safe delivery guaranteed.

B. N. LAUVER - - McAllisterville, Penna.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks	$10.00 per 100
White Wyandottes	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.

F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

Tancred Strain Wh. Legh'ns	$9 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns	8 per 100
B. Rocks and R. I. Reds	10 per 100
Heavy Mix., $9 Light Mix.	7 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM N. J. Ehrenzeller, McAllisterville, Penna.**

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS CHIX

Book your order now for June Chicks.

$8.00 per 100 $37.50—500 $70.00—1000

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box No. 25 RICHFIELD, PA.

Chicks C. O. D. July-Aug.—Barron W. Leghorns, 8c; Tancred Wh. Leghorns, 8c; White Leghorns, 7½c; Bar. Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mix., 8c; Light Mix., 7c. Reduced on large orders. Order from adv. or circular. 100% guaranteed. **TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.**

CHICKS S. C. White Leghorns Barred Rocks

High quality chicks at honest prices that will make money for you. State supervised. Officially blood tested. Large, vigorous and high egg producers. Write for circular. **POTTER POULTRY FARM, Box 237, Mifflintown, Pa.**

CHICKS from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 10c; R. I. Reds, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 9c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Parcel post paid. **B. W. AMEY - - Cocolamus, Penna.**

Chicks FROM FREE RANGE FLOCKS S. C. White Leghorns, $9 per 100; Barred Rocks and Reds, $12; Heavy Mixed, $10; Light Mixed, $8. Special prices on larger lots, 100% live del. guar. **Mitchell's Reliable Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.**

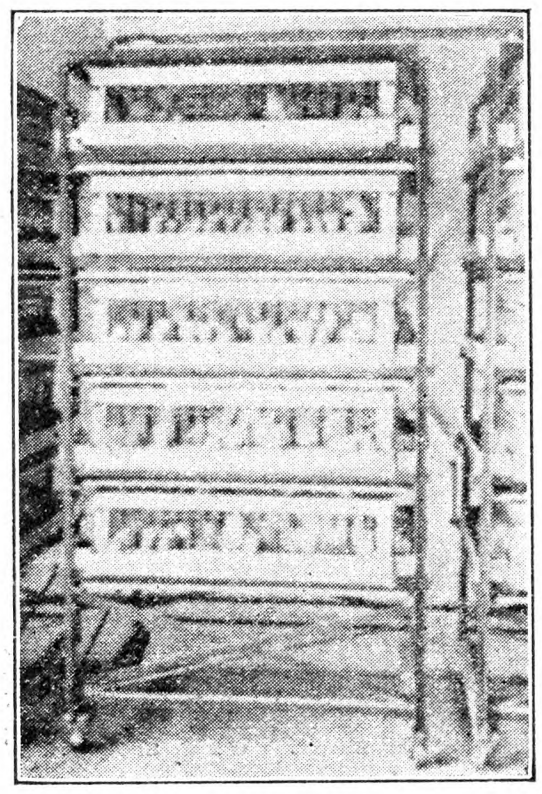
QUALITY CHICKS—White Leghorns, 9c; Barred Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, 10c; Buff Rocks, Hamburgs, 12c; Heavy Mixed, 9c; Light Mixed, 8c. **PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa.**

More About Battery Brooding

[On page 811 was an article on battery brooding of chicks. Below are given further details based on work at the New Hampshire Station.]

With the ability to hatch hundreds of chicks at a time came the necessity of brooding them in large flocks. Twenty-five years ago, the popular brooder was heated by a small lamp at one end and would care for about 75 chicks. Any especially windy and rainy day in early Summer found the operators of these brooders kneeling by them in more or less patient efforts to keep their lamps burning. The poultry keepers of that day rose early, after a fitful night's sleep, and went to bed late at night with a foreboding heart. Constant efforts were made to devise a heater that would care for hundreds, rather than dozens, in a flock and it now seems strange that so well known a means of heating as the coal stove was so long in having its practicability as a brooder heater discovered.

The small coal-burning brooder stove was the greatest forward step in large-scale poultry production since the perfec-



New Hampshire Chick Battery

tion of the incubator. Some genius, or several geniuses, discovered that a metal canopy placed over a small coal stove would deflect its heat downward upon the backs of chicks grouped about it and that the wafer thermostat control already in successful use in incubators could as well be applied to a stove. The brooder at once jumped from a capacity of 75 to one of several hundred, to a greater capacity, in fact, than the welfare of its occupants permitted if too many were kept together. An outstanding virtue of the coal-burning heater was its portability, permitting large flocks of chicks to be reared in movable buildings that did not need to be kept in one place until the soil about them became infested by disease germs. With the perfection of a brooder that could be safely left alone all night in any weather with several hundred chicks in its care, the art of brooding had caught up with that of hatching.

Within the last two or three years, there has come about another development in chick brooding that is arousing interest and that has been made possible by a better understanding of the nutritional needs of housed chicks. This consists in keeping the chicks in rooms warmed by ordinary methods and in confining them to crates, or "decks," piled, one upon another, to make tiers from four to six decks high. A tier of these decks is called a battery. With the exception of one feature, there is little that is new in the construction of these batteries, similar ones having long been used as fattening crates. What is new is the demonstration that chickens can be kept indoors for an indefinite length of time, even up to maturity, while maintaining their health and making good growth. Perhaps still newer are the features of economy of space and disease prevention. It will at once be seen that this should prove a boon to large commercial hatcheries, where all the chicks produced may not be immediately called for and where facilities for extending their sales period will prevent losses. Those not ordered in advance may be kept several weeks if need be and sold later as older chicks. The value of the method to the individual poultryman who has facilities for caring for his chicks in ordinary out-of-door brooders is not so evident but even he may be helped by being made able to hatch earlier in the season and to avoid losses from two of the most serious and prevalent diseases of young chicks.

The crates used to form these batteries consist of wire mesh covered frames, having for their peculiar feature bottoms made from small mesh hardware cloth. Below these wire bottoms are tight removable ones, upon which the droppings lodge and from which they may be cleaned. Aside from the double bottom, the deck looks like an ordinary poultry crate, but it is the double bottom that is the nub of the whole system. The chicks

Better Results Assured

Hundreds of successful poultrymen unsolicited have written us that

Diamond Pick Meat and Bone Scrap

has produced better results for them.

LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. If your dealer cannot supply you send us $4.00 for a 100 lb. sample bag, freight prepaid, to points in N. Y., N. J., Penna. and Va. only. Your money refunded if not found entirely satisfactory.

ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

MacKellar's Charcoal

For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. "Not all Charcoal is suitable for poultry. Ours is."

R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D. June Prices

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Parcel Post Prepaid Free Circular.

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
White Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Assorted Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns	8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	10.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00
Light Mixed	7.00

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R. McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
B. Rocks	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. W. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
White Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Buff Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send 20% deposit, balance C. O. D.

Monroe Hatchery, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

Quality Baby Chicks Five extra given with every box of one hundred ordered.

JUNE AND JULY HATCHED CHICKS

Leghorns—White, Brown, Buff, Black $10.00 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas 12.00 per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 14.00 per 100
May $2 more; Aug. $2 more; Sept. $4 more. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Send for folder. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604**

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.25	$8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	3.75	7.00

We guarantee 100% strong chicks on arrival.

GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM
J. W. Amig & Son, Props. Star Route Richfield, Pa.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Our breeders are large birds; long deep rectangular bodies. Selected for size, type and egg production. **$8.00 Per 100; $37.50, 500; $70.00, 1000.**

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

JUST GOOD CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds	$10.00 per 100
Leghorns and Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100

$1.00 per hun. deposit. Balance C.O.D. Member I.B.C.A.

SUSQUEHANNA HATCHERY, Millersburg, Penna. R. RAY MILLER, Prop.

CHIX BIG MAY REDUCTION

Barred and White Rox, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Reds, Mixed.

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Phone 308 Chestertown, Md.

PULLETS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN

From heavy producing flocks. Tancred strain, 8-10-12 weeks old. Ready for delivery. Prices reasonable.

IDEAL POULTRY FARM
Mountainside, N. J. 'Phone Westfield 1629

CHICKS

Large Type S. C. Tom Barron Wh Leghorns, **$8.00** per 100; Barred Rocks, **$9.00** per 100; Heavy Mixed, **$8.00** per 100; Light Mixed, **$7.00** per 100.

CLOYD NIEMOND, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS, 9c From Pure Barron English White Leghorns

Our large trapnested birds will produce profitable broilers and heavy winter layers. Free catalog. Reference: Farmers' State Bank. **WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box B, New Washington, Ohio**

Quality Chicks

Barred Rocks	10c.
Heavy Mixed	8c.

Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. **J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.**

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

stay upon the upper level of close meshed wire netting but their droppings immediately fall through and are out of their reach. One of the most serious diseases of chick life, coccidiosis, is thus guarded against as long as the chick remains in the battery, for he cannot pick up the organism causing this disease with filth from the floor. The second most widely distributed chick malady, bacillary white diarrhoea, is in a measure prevented in the same way, though this disease may be inherited. Metal troughs for food and water are attached to the sides of the decks and are reached by the chicks through the openings in the sides of the crates. These openings should be adjustable for chicks of different ages or crates with openings of different sizes should be used. A newly hatched chick would walk through wire mesh only large enough to admit the head of one a little older.

The size of the crate needed varies, of course, with the number of chicks that it is to accommodate. A needed thing to remember is that a flock of youngsters will expand in size with remarkable rapidity and soon outgrow its quarters. Thinning the flocks is a measure that must be continually practiced. A New England manufacturer of these battery brooders has placed three sizes upon the market. The whole system is sufficiently new to make all details of management subject to change with greater experience. A deck 30 inches square, with 8 inches of head room, is provided for 100 chicks up to two weeks of age, and 50 to four weeks. One 3x6 feet in size, with 10 inches of head room, is made to hold 200 chicks for two weeks and half that number up to six weeks. Still larger decks may be used if the young stock is to be kept confined until three months of age, or even until maturity, but I confess little interest in such a practice. Ordinary chick rations are fed with these batteries, with some precautions, however, to prevent too rapid growth and feathering by using less animal protein in the ration than is usually given.

These batteries are placed in suitable sized rooms, with ordinary stove or furnace heat, but the management of the temperature and ventilation is apparently not altogether easy. This is particularly true if chicks differing more than three or four weeks in age are kept in one enclosure. It is obvious that a temperature suited to baby chicks would not be a desirable one for those several weeks of age. By the use of artificial methods of ventilation and by stacking the crates near the floor or near the ceiling, some control of temperatures may be gained. A commercial plan, already referred to, provides for temperature and ventilation control through the use of electric fans. A well insulated room about 12 feet square, with a battery capacity of 3,000 chicks, has been used at the University of New Hampshire experiment station heated by an ordinary brooder stove that has been enclosed within a galvanized iron jacket supported 6 inches from the floor. This jacket enables the thermostat of the stove to function, aids in circulation of the air and shields chickens nearest the stove from excessive heat.

As the New Hampshire station has been trying out this plan of intensive brooding for two seasons, the conclusions now reached by Prof. T. B. Charles, of the poultry department are of particular value. The advantages of battery brooding are summarized by Prof. Charles as providing for best possible sanitary conditions, saving labor, reducing heating cost and enabling hatcherymen to carry surplus chicks for several weeks. The two most important factors in success are proper temperatures and adequate ventilation, without drafts. If chicks are to be brooded in several decks, and are of the same age, an electric fan should be used to circulate the air and keep an even temperature at different levels, or the chicks can be started on the upper and warmer deck and dropped toward the cooler floor one deck each week. By the end of the fifth week, they would need to be transferred to a cooler room or to regular brooder houses. Too high a temperature retards feather growth, while a cooler one promotes it. The night temperature should be slightly higher than that of the day, when the chicks are active.

Nine "don't" promulgated by this station warn against crowding the chicks; putting them into direct sunlight (starts cannibalism); providing more than 14 hours of light daily; maintaining too high or too low a temperature; failing to suit temperatures to ages; having drafts in the room (pneumonia resulting); failing to keep chicks active and within reach of feed and water, and failing to thin out the flocks as they grow older. M. B. D.

Keeping Poultry Premises Sanitary

Our poultry houses follow each other down a hill so that, while one corner is close to ground the other three corners are high up with space under the floor. This space is good shade in hot weather. I would appreciate your suggestion as to how it may be kept sanitary and safe for hens to continue its use. We could, if necessary, lime it and dig it up and sow to oats but one corner would be hard to get at. I notice a prominent poultryman claims that where a poultry lot is contaminated it is not only necessary to work the ground up and sow it but that resultant growth should be allowed to remain for six months before turning fowls back on it. W. D. M.

It isn't possible to set any definite limits upon the time which may elapse before a plot of ground will become unfit for use by poultry, since this will depend upon the nature of the ground, the amount of contamination and the natural renovation of nature's processes. Ground under a building, shaded from the sun and kept more or less damp, would become more quickly unfit for use than a like plot outside and it is not likely that you can continue the use of these plots many years without finding your flocks infested by parasites. They would be particularly unhealthful places for young chicks.

It is hard to disinfect soil. Liming does not destroy animal parasites in it, though it helps to sweeten the soil and gives it some elements of plant needs. Plowing and cultivating, by turning the soil up to sun and air, are disinfectant measures, but they have their limitations. All these things should be looked upon as helps in maintaining flock health, not single measures which alone prevent disease. By concreting the ground beneath your buildings, making hard platforms upon which the fowls may run and which may be easily cleaned and, if necessary, disinfected by flushing with a liquid disinfectant, you might use the spaces indefinitely. This would be an adaptation of the modern concrete porch in front of a fixed brooder-house, such porches or platforms being built to keep the chicks from infected ground while they are growing. The growth upon a seeded space may, of course, be fed at any stage; this, itself, cannot disinfect the soil beneath. M. B. D.

Limited Chick Ration

What is your opinion of the following method of feeding baby chicks: Ground dry mash, consisting of equal parts of ground oats, with whole wheat and scratch feed; plenty of fresh water, grit and charcoal? Will this method of feeding produce strong, healthy chicks that will make good layers? A. L.
Connecticut.

There is no doubt that chickens would grow to maturity if kept under healthful conditions and fed entirely upon ground oats and wheat, with or without other grains in scratch food. If kept where they could pick up worms and insects, get tender green stuff and water, they might do well. The fault with the above ration is not that chicks could not grow and develop upon it but that it fails to supply some of the important food constituents needed and that these would have to be obtained from some other source if the chicks were to thrive. If confined to brooders, chicks so fed would not make as good growth or develop into as good mature stock as others that had had animal protein in the form of meat scrap or milk, green stuff and minerals. This ration would lack "balance" because of containing only what are called the fat and energy supplying foods, at the expense of those that contribute to bone and muscle. They are not entirely lacking in these latter food elements; they are simply short in them and need to be supplemented by the higher protein foods if growth is to continue at a proper level and develop a well-rounded bird.
M. B. D.

Determining Bacillary White Diarrhoea

Is there any true way of determining the difference between bacillary white diarrhoea and white diarrhoea brought on in chicks by over heating, chilling or either such causes or is it necessary to test parent stock? J. A. S.

True bacillary white diarrhoea, that is to say a diarrhoea in which the discharges may be white or brown, but which is caused, not by errors in feeding or care but by a certain disease germ known as the Bacterium pullorum, cannot be distinguished in the chick from other diarrhoeas except by examination of the blood or tissues under the microscope. If, in these, the Bacterium pullorum is found, the disease may be pronounced bacillary white diarrhoea. "Bacillary" because the Bacterium pullorum is a bacillus, or rod shaped organism. Laboratories equipped for the purpose may examine suspected chicks to determine the true nature of the diarrhoea. In the adult fowl, infection by this bacillus, with consequent ability to send it on to the chick through the egg, may be determined by a blood test without killing the fowl.

When diarrhoea appears in a hatch of young chicks within the first few days, causes heavy losses within two weeks and, perhaps, lingers longer, bacillary white diarrhoea may be suspected. If, upon opening a few dead chicks, much of the yolk of the egg from which the chick was hatched is found unabsorbed in the abdomen and, if the liver is more or less streaked with red, the diagnosis may be confirmed as far as it is possible to make a diagnosis without the microscope. Earliness of appearance and heavy mortality occasioned are very suggestive of white diarrhoea of the bacillary type, though not absolute proof. M. B. D.

An Old Right-of-Way

A and three or four others use a right-of-way crossing B's land for about a quarter of a mile from the main highway to their several properties. This road has been used by these property owners and others, and the general public, for several generations, doing their own fixing to keep it passable, with no annoyance from the past owners. Now the land has been acquired by a real estate speculator who objects to allowing sufficient width to permit vehicles to pass, and is also threatening to fill in the ditches that have been draining this road for the past three or four decades. It is perfectly wild, rocky land, with some trees and scrub growth, and of no use whatever except for possible residential development some time in the future. What is the width that may be used under the above circumstances? Can the established drainage be interfered with without providing something better? To what State official can we apply to tell B what are our rights?
New Jersey. A. C. B.

A and the four other persons using the right-of-way across these lands have acquired an easement. The real estate man purchasing this property cannot compel you to move, nor can he in any way interfere with the rights you have exercised in the past.

The width of the road which you are entitled to use is the same width which you have always used. If you have used this road for the purpose of going in and out with your wagon, automobile, walking, etc., you may continue to do it in the same manner and to use the road for the same width as you have always used it. If you have provided for the drainage of this road, and have continued to do so for the past 20 years without any objection on the part of the owner of the land, you cannot now be stopped by the present owner from draining the roadway in the same manner.

There is no State official that you apply to in order to acknowledge your rights. This is purely a private matter and you must apply to the Court of Chancery for an injunction if B threatens to put you off, or if you are compelled to get off to sue B for damages for trespass. H. R.

WEDDING GUEST: "This is your fourth daughter to get married, isn't it?" MacTight: "Ay; and our confetti's gettin' awful' gritty."—Answers.

PINE TREE
Last Opportunity This Season
to buy Dependable Pine Tree Chicks from the original pioneer Hatchery. All Leghorns A.P.A. Certified. Over 37 years' experience has taught us how to produce the better grade of chicks at popular prices.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Hatches: June 18, 19—25, 26

UTILITY MATINGS	50	100	500
S. C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$9.50	$45.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	12.00	57.50
Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	8.00	15.00	73.00
Jersey Black Giants	10.50	19.00	95.00
Good Mixed Chicks	5.00	8.50	42.50

SPECIAL MATINGS—3c per chick higher. Famous Blood Lines.
WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, 10 weeks, late July delivery, $1 each, express collect.
R. I. RED PULLETS, 12 weeks, immediate delivery, $1.35 each, express collect.
PINE TREE HATCHERY QUALITY SERVICE
PINE TREE HATCHERY
Box R, Stockton, New Jersey
Jos. D. Wilson, Founder and Owner Since 1892.

Hubbard Farms Reds—Chicks
at Reduced Summer Prices
All breeders 100% free from White Diarrhoea. Sturdy, livable chicks, early maturing, heavy laying, large egg strain.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
CATALOG.
Hubbard Farms, Box 154, Walpole, N. H.

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK
If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
Price, $2.00
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

KERR'S 1929 CHICKS
Announcing
New Low Prices
For Utility Chicks

BREED	25	50	100	500	1000
W. Leghorns	$3.00	$5.25	$9.50	$45.00	$90.00
Barred Rocks	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
R. I. Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
W. Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
W. Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	13.00	62.50	120.00
Broiler Chicks	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	85.00

SPECIAL MATINGS—Add 2c per chick to above prices
No Special Matings broiler chicks
Five big hatches each week insure prompt deliveries. Shipped parcel post prepaid. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Remit with money order, check, or cash registered.
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.
Department 9
Paterson, N. J. Trenton, N. J. Camden, N. J. Binghamton, N. Y. E. Syracuse, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa. Danbury, Conn. W. Springfield, Mass.
KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

Rosemont Chicks
9c Now Buys a Rosemont Leghorn Backed by 17 Years' Breeding
Extra good hatches—favorable weather—very low prices—Rosemont quality, famous for 17 years—and a Guarantee of complete satisfaction to every purchaser. This is your opportunity. Rush your order for immediate shipment.
Immediate Delivery and Week of June 23rd

	25	50	100	500	1000
WHITE LEGHORNS	$3.00	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50	$85.00
BROWN LEGHORNS or R. I. REDS					
Select Grade A	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Utility Matings	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	125.00
BARRED ROCKS or WHITE ROCKS					
Select Grade A	4.00	7.50	14.00	67.50	130.00
Utility Matings	3.50	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES					
Select Grade A	4.00	8.00	15.00	73.00	145.00
Utility Matings	3.75	7.50	14.00	70.00	140.00
JERSEY BLACK GIANTS					
Blood-Tested, State Certified	4.50	9.00	18.00	87.50	165.00
MIXED CHICKS	3.00	5.00	9.00	45.00	88.00

PARCEL POST PREPAID—SEND CHECK, EXPRESS OR POSTAL MONEY ORDER.
WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS—3,000 for July delivery, 10 weeks old, $1 each express collect.
ROSEMONT POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY Drawer 4, Rosemont, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS
Lowest Prices on Blood-Tested Chicks
More, large chalk-white eggs has been the aim of our breeding operations. We set only eggs, weighing at least 24 oz. to the dozen, laid by mature hen breeders, weighing at least 4 lbs. each. Chicks from such eggs will earn you EXTRA profits.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY	50	100	500	1000
White Leghorns, Wene Select Matings	$5.00	$9.75	$47.50	$93.00
*White Leghorns, Wene-Ells Matings	6.00	11.75	57.50	113.00
White Rock-Wyandotte Cross	6.00	11.50	55.00	105.00
Straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes	7.00	13.50	65.00	125.00

*Wene-Ells flocks headed by pedigreed 200-egg cockerels.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, VINELAND, N. J.
WENE State-Supervised Blood-Tested CHICKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. TRADE MARK
All Chick Shipments Sent Prepaid—100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS 8-10 Weeks—Blood-tested, State-Supervised.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Kazimir T. Dryz, who owns two silver fox farms in Wisconsin and maintains a Chicago office at 26 East Randolph Street, was indicted by the April Federal Grand Jury for using the mails to defraud. According to United States District Attorney Lyman Sherwood, Dryz is charged with swindling more than 100 persons of about $200,000 by sending misleading advertisements through the mails setting forth the enormous profits to be made from silver fox raising.

Dryz, Sherwood said, owns two fox farms at Eagle River and Pleasant Valley, Wis., although he advertised that he controlled six.

We have many times pointed out the dangers of investing money in the fox farm schemes, or paying fabulous prices for the breeding animals. Perhaps the percentage of honest fox farm enterprises is as high as other lines of business, but the business appeals to the imagination to such an extent that it gives the faker in the business unlimited opportunity to swindle the public. There is great danger in cases where the promoter seeks to sell stock in the enterprise, or to sell breeding stock under the plan that the animals will be ranched for the buyer and profits divided. We have no record where there were any profits to divide in such a plan. It has been all losses.

I wish to relate my experience with A. C. Jones, Georgetown, Del. Without going into all the details I was considering placing an order for chicks with another hatchery which could not furnish chicks at the date desired, when I received a card April 18 from A. C. Jones stating he would have 45,000 chicks each week in May. I sent an order with check promptly. The order was acknowledged, setting the date for shipment some 10 days ahead of date specified. On the date specified for shipment in acknowledging the order, I received another notice setting the date ahead another week. When that date arrived Mr. Jones advised me he could not fill order and returned check.

New Jersey. C. H. G.

We recognize fully the troubles of hatcheries in filling orders when promised, but we consider this shabby treatment of a customer. We have asked Mr. Jones for an explanation. No response. Our files show Mr. Jones has treated several of our readers in this fashion during the past season. Such disappointment is not only annoying, but causes the customer a substantial damage when he might have secured the chicks elsewhere.

Will you give me information on Champion Rotary Motors Co., Inc., 299 Broadway, New York City? F. H. W.

New York.

This proposition is entirely a new one to us. We have known of at least three companies that were organized on the basis of a rotary engine and each of them sold stock to the public just as this company is trying to do. Every person who had invested a dollar in the three previous promotions along this line lost every cent of it. We know no better guide in the future than the experience in the past.

The Hon. Edward M. Averill, trial examiner for the United States Federal Trade Commission, and Robert H. Winn, attorney for the Commission, held a hearing in the Grand Jury room in Towanda, Pa., for the purpose of securing evidence in support of a complaint against the Standard Eudcation Society of Chicago, who are charged with false pretenses in selling or disposing of a 10-volume "Standard Reference Library."

The witnesses before the Commission were seven school teachers in Bradford County and vicinity to whom the agent of the respondent company had attempted to sell the books. His plan was that of trying to persuade the girls, most of whom had recently graduated from Mansfield Training College and were just beginning their professional career, to buy an extension service of instruction which would, he claimed, help them in their teaching. If they signed up for the service, which was to cost them $69.50, the books would be given to them free of cost.

The evidence of the girls showed that most of them discovered the so-called extension service was not according to the representations of the agent, and when the books arrived they shipped them back to the firm and refused to pay for them. Threatening letters were sent in an attempt to collect the $69.50, apparently with no result, for THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, a weekly publication, issued a warning in its columns which was brought to the attention of most of the teachers.

The complaint against the company also states that the salesman made use of alleged testimonials or recommendations of certain prominent educators, and of others known to the prospective customers, but the evidence, in so far as it could be obtained, shows that these testimonials were not genuine. The salesman also represented that the 10 volumes making up the "Standard Reference Library" were recently completed and had been copyrighted in 1926, when in truth and fact such was not the case. Other charges of a similar nature were also included in the complaint.

After taking the evidence here the Commission adjourned to meet in Syracuse to take further evidence in the case. Judge Averill said that hearings were also scheduled to be held in Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton, Chicago, Minneapolis and other places on the continent where the respondent firm had done business.—Daily Paper.

The above report of the action of the Federal Trade Commission against the Standard Education Society, Chicago, should be brought to the attention of every young woman who may graduate from teachers' training classes or schools. These young, ambitious girls form a large parts of the victims of this class of schemes. It is gratifying to note in the report that the influence of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER played a part in the refusal to be mulcted for the amount of $69.50.

For some time I have noticed the enclosed advertisements of South American Service Bureau, Detroit, Mich. What is your opinion of this proposition? I do not want to write to them unless they are reliable, not wanting to have my name put on a "sucker list." This is something that appeals to lots of young fellows, and I have a friend who is interested in getting some such work, if it can be had. Just what opportunities are open for young Americans in foreign work? A. K. R.

Pennsylvania.

The Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., has issued fraud orders which throw a searchlight on the operations of these South American Employment Bureau's schemes:

The following are findings of the Post Office Department in investigating the scheme:

"The so-called 'service' of the Tropical Service Bureau consists, as did that of the South American Service Bureau, in compiling lists of remitters at intervals alleged to be 30 days and sending such lists to a number of concerns in the United States whose names and addresses are printed in the booklet as 'American firms with foreign connections.' These lists of remitters are mimeographed on long sheets of paper single space and one line or less across the sheet is devoted to each person. About 350 names are sent out at one time and as each person has been required to pay $3 to the Tropical Service Bureau, this represents an income to Hainsworth of about $1,050 monthly or more.

"In evidence in this case are letters from approximately 50 firms in this country stating in substance that these lists are not solicited by them; that they are of no value to them when received, that they are in fact annoyed by the receipt of these lists; that if persons were needed for their foreign connections they would not be selected from the lists in question; and that as a rule these lists sent by Hainsworth are promptly consigned to the waste basket. Hainsworth has no arrangements with these concerns whereby they are to receive these lists from him. In fact, some concerns state they have asked him to remove their names from his mailing lists as they are annoyed by the many applications made to them from persons in various parts of the country.

"In the evidence also are the statements of a large number of persons who have remitted $3 to Hainsworth and who are dissatisfied because they have not received offers of employment which they were led to expect they would obtain. The evidence shows clearly that these remitters understood from Hainsworth's literature that they were to get offers of employment in South America. Statements in evidence by these remitters show that they have no way of knowing what, if any, 'service' is being rendered by the Tropical Service Bureau in their behalf but they are kept in a position of watchful waiting indefinitely."

"YOU'RE not always troubled with poor light, are you?" said the company's inspector. "Oh, no," said the patient customer. "Aha, I thought so. It's only at certain times, eh?" "Yes. Only after dark."—Railroad Magazine.

ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS confesses to an error of 85,000,000 years in estimating the age of the dinosaur eggs he found last Summer. He should be careful. Eighty-five million years makes all the difference between "fresh" and "strictly fresh" dinosaur eggs.—Detroit News.

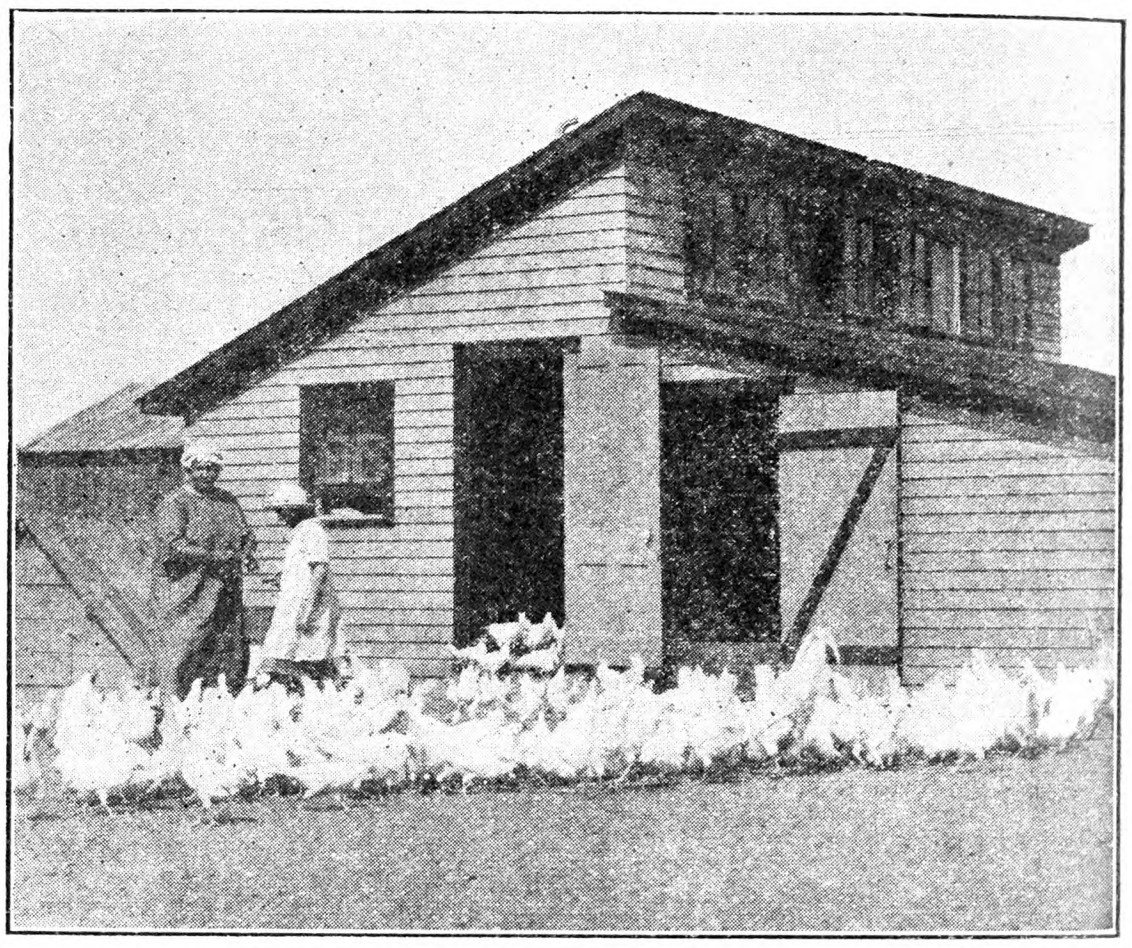
By Bicycle to Washington, D. C.

PART I

During the latter part of February and the first part of March of this year, I enjoyed a 10-day bicycle trip from the Finger Lakes region of New York to Washington and points in Maryland and Northern Virginia. My route after reaching Owego was along the Susquehanna, which is certainly one of the queens among rivers, although in the early Spring at flood time she is sometimes a despot, dreaded by the people living near.

New Yorkers, to a certain extent, claim the Susquehanna because she has her initial start from Otsego Lake, the Glimmerglass of J. Fenimore Cooper's famous stories, but we soon lose her to our sister State of Pennsylvania. But at Great Bend she makes a sharp bend northward, and comes back to us until after passing through Binghamton and Owego to near Waverly, N. Y., we lose her to Pennsylvania for good.

From Owego my route was along the southern bank of the river, and past the Triple Cities, Endicott, Johnson City and Binghamton. This is a fine farming section, with many silos and large dairies. Following the Lackawanna Trail I crossed the State line just south of Conklin. This excellent highway seems to have been built with the idea of getting the best grades possible, rather than trying to include the small towns, which are sometimes left some distance away. If any R. N.-Y. readers happen to pass over the Lackawanna Trail next Summer, let me recommend the beautiful view to the northward, when a few miles south of Great Bend.



Practical Poultry-house and Flock of Leghorns

At Scranton, Pa., I was delayed for a half day by a snowstorm, but it was my privilege to visit the Marcine mine in the northern part of the city. To one who like myself had never before seen the interior of a coal mine this was very interesting. A guide is furnished who took a party of us into the upper working of the mine, and afterwards through the breaker. This mine is 800 feet deep at the lowest working as they call the floors or stories, and the main shaft goes straight down for 500 feet. There are eight of these workings, one beneath the other. This mine has 113 miles of car tracks, and employs over 1,900 workers, who take out over a million cubic feet of coal daily. That, of course, is before it is screened and washed.

The operators are obliged to pump out ten tons of water for every ton of coal taken out. The iron piping lasts only a few weeks because of sulphur in the water. Every working and corridor must be braced and held up by timbers. The miner often has to work at veins of coal less than three feet high, which means that he must be on hands and knees as he shovels the coal. It certainly looked like hard work. The coal is carried on a huge endless belt, 2,200 feet long, into the breakers. All coal has to stand inspection for size before it can be sold.

The next morning I went on to Wilkesbarre which like Scranton is a busy center in the coal mining industry. From there I went through Ashley, and then up the mountain to Mountain Top. This place is just what its name implies. A bicycle is most hopelessly deficient, when one is at the foot of a four-mile hill going up. It is here that railroads haul freight cars up the slope of the mountain by a cable, in three different lifts, gaining an altitude of over 1,000 feet in a distance of 2½ miles. To do this they have three power plants with huge gear wheels and lifting machinery.

From Mountain Top I came on over Glen Summit where there is a most wonderful view; then to White Haven; then down through Weatherly and Hudsondale to Mauch Chunk. The country around the latter place is called the Switzerland of America, and it is certainly rightly named. In some parts of Western New York we think that we have some rather steep places to get up and down, but some of the roads and streets, in and near Mauch Chunk, would make anything we have look like Broad Street. And that is not saying anything against the roads of this American Swiss city, for their builders have achieved marvels of engineering to get good roads there at all. And I might say that Pennsylvania may justly be proud of her system of improved roads. On this route from Wilkes-Barre to Mauch Chunk over Broad Mountain one sees towers which are erected to help in fire control. On these mountains where there are forests as far as the eye can reach, fire is a very great menace.

It is impossible to lay out the roads here in squares as is done in a level country, for they must often follow the valleys and the passes between the mountains. On this day's run I was going in a southerly direction, but at different times I have gone in every point of the compass, north, east, south and west. I had an amusing experience while passing over Broad Mountain. It was very foggy during my afternoon at Scranton and I lost my bearings completely, so that as I was leaving there in the early morning it seemed to me that the sun rose directly in the west. This state of affairs continued until about noon, when, suddenly while passing over a curving stretch of road, my sense of direction became right again and then, for the rest of the day, the sun went down over the same track on which it had come up and finally set where it rose, in the west; as it seemed to me. But this is an uncomfortable feeling while it lasts.

Leaving Mauch Chunk I soon rode out of the mountain district, and made my way as rapidly as possible through the fine farming section lying northwest of Philadelphia. This is a prosperous-looking country, and the great city, just beyond, must afford a good market. The last few miles into Philadelphia I was obliged to make by train, because of a snowstorm, which later in the afternoon turned to rain.

Leaving Philadelphia, I passed through the manufacturing city of Chester, which has this novel slogan in huge letters, "What Chester Makes Makes Chester." From there I went to Wilmington, Delaware's largest city, with many manufactures of almost all sorts. On the short run across Northern Delaware, I was much interested in a study of the farms and farm buildings. The houses and barns were, for the most part, well painted and up to date. But some of the older buildings were of a different architecture and reminded me of pictures I have seen of houses in Sweden. Then I remembered that the first settlers in Delaware were from that part of Europe. In the system of farming here, wheat is often sown after corn, while the corn shocks are still in the field, thus leaving long lanes through the wheat fields. One of the farmers told me that sometimes these lanes were sown to oats in the Spring, and sometimes left vacant. The land in Delaware is nearly level, and the fields are usually quite large. Many of the fields, especially near the dwelling-houses, had well-kept hedge fences, which may be taken as a sign of permanent ownership.

After crossing the State line into Maryland, at Havre de Grace, I saw our Susquehanna again, now grown to be about a mile wide, as I measured it in wheeling across the long bridge. Reaching Baltimore, I stopped over Sunday, leaving early on Monday, March 4, for Washington. Even as early as an hour before daylight the traffic was considerable, and by eight o'clock it was practically continuous, with police patrol some of the way. The last 20 miles into Washington will last in my memory as the worst traffic jam that I ever encountered.

F. W. TOZER.

School Law and Rules

[These questions are answered by D. Boyd Devendorf, Amsterdam, N. Y., President of the New York State Rural School Improvement Society.]

School Trustee's Duties

How much money can school trustees spend without advertising for bids, and without giving public notice? Where school trustees have been elected and acted as such although they have never been sworn in, what is the effect of their actions? I have attended school meetings for over 20 years. When the treasurer makes his report someone moves its adoption and it is passed and adopted. No one has ever gone over the bills nor have any bills been presented. Is it not necessary that the bills should be audited?

Suffolk Co., N. Y. H. G. S.

In addition to making necessary provision for maintaining the school in efficient operation throughout the required period for instruction during his term of office, the trustee is under solemn obligation to carry out any mandate that a regular or special district meeting may impose upon him. There is no stated limit on the amount a trustee can spend without advertising for bids. However the trustee cannot expend more than $50 outside of necessary school expenses, except by special vote of the district. The trustee must give public notice of all expenditures at the annual school meeting when his report is submitted. The district superintendent may require a trustee to spend $200 in any one year for needed repairs. The law does not require a trustee to take an oath of office.

Under the law the district meeting is considered as a committee of the whole for auditing accounts. Procedure for a school meeting is not set down in the law. The district has a free hand to manage its meeting and audit the accounts of the district officers.

Making Central School District

In my community they have started work to form a central school district. When it comes to vote has the central school district the same right to vote as the outside districts? I was made to understand that the central district had no vote on the matter. I am a trustee; can they force my district to join against our wishes? E. L.

Otsego Co., N. Y.

A central district means a consolidation of several districts into one large district. All the authority now vested in the small districts is abolished. There will be no more trustee and the district will have no more voice over the selection of a teacher for the school if it should be left open.

If you are called to vote on centralization you will find that your own district will not be able to decide the question for itself. All the districts affected will be forced to assemble in the village in one mass meeting and vote "yes" or "no." In nearly every case the village, which wants a new school paid in good part at the expense of the outlying country districts, is able to outvote the combined strength of those districts. A majority vote at this meeting decides whether or not the consolidation will be formed. In some of these centralizations school taxes have multiplied three or four times as high.

Del-Mar-Va the Peninsula of Plenty

Three to ten hours by motor truck to markets supplying twenty millions of people. Pennsylvania Railroad permeates entire Peninsula. Low priced farms, town and waterfront homes. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE. **Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Maryland**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

COOK, chambermaid and waitress for small Summer hotel in mountains; season starts July 1; state experience and wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 6559, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $30 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

CARPENTER, wages $82 to $90 per month and maintenance; applicants must be in good physical condition, experienced in general carpentering and have good references; apply by letter or in person at BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHOP foreman, wages $82 to $90 per month and maintenance; good physical health required and experience in supervising others, laying linoleum, hanging shades, making brushes, brooms, mattresses, etc.; apply by letter or in person to BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Couple with boy 15 years of age, Hollander or German preferred, to care for 18 to 20-cow dairy, producing grade A milk for retail trade; must be absolutely dependable and willing worker; five minutes' walk to town; new cottage, electric lights, city water, $150 per month to the right party, with chances for promotion; would consider young couple without children; references and full particulars in first letter. LITTLE ENGLAND FARM, Hampton, Va.

ALL-AROUND married dairy farmer, capable of handling up-to-date machinery. Northern New Jersey; good wages. ADVERTISER 6567, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, Long Island country place, year-round; $75 monthly; free milk, eggs, vegetables, fruit, fuel, cottage with all improvements; wife to board two to four men; send references with application; state experience. ADVERTISER 6566, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm-raised boy who would like the opportunity to learn poultry business and have good Christian home; give age and schooling in first letter. ADVERTISER 6573, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young woman or girl to do chamber work and wait on tables in a small boarding-house, Long Island. ADVERTISER 6568, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man, no family whose wife would be willing to board several men; small cottage provided; man must be a good nursery hand used to planting of shrubs and trees; a progressive position for a couple who can adapt themselves to conditions on a growing nursery; state age, wages with cottage, references as to character. ADVERTISER 6575, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED woman for housework in institution; no objection to mother and child. ADVERTISER 6569, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman for plain cooking, meat and vegetables; also one to clean vegetables, in Summer hotel. W. E. FAULKNER, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

MAN wanted on small farm; state salary. ADVERTISER 6580, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL poultryman on estate; reference, reliable and steady. ADVERTISER 6582, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Competent woman cook for a small Summer boarding-house. R. M. SANFORD, Stamford, N. Y.

COOK, experienced and capable for family and crew of seven in help on experimental farm, modern conveniences; must be single person with no encumbrances; good references; wages $75. N. R. SPEIDEN, Cornell University Farm, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

WANTED immediately, two clean young single men for poultry work; one experienced and capable of caring for 1,500 layers and do some trapnesting, etc.; other man for general work, some poultry chores, milk family cow and able to handle team; no smoking; excellent board, salary according to ability; give age, nationality, experience, last reference and salary. F. MILLER, Rt. 1, Rockville, Conn.

WANTED—Farmer, married, without children, to milk and do general farm work, drive car; wife to help in owner's home; very good salary and good living conditions. Address, GRACE SMITH'S DAIRY FARM, C. A. Nathoo, Manager, New Egypt, N. J.

GENERAL houseworker, young, competent, 3 adults; own room, bath; state experience, wages, references. H. V. WILLIAMS, 195 Old Army Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—A single man of good habits to care for vegetable garden and lawns; state wages wanted and experience. Apply to BOX 15, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

MILKERS wanted—Three steady, clean, also dairy-room man experienced bottling A milk. OAKLAND DAIRY, Rt. 6, Trenton, N. J.

WANTED—Married man to work on the farm; $40 a month and free board. FRANK LaPLACA, Old Chatham, N. Y.

WANTED at once, 2 Protestant women to take charge of work in kitchen and dining-room of nursery school; good plain cooks, cheerful, quiet and competent workers; write giving character references to BURT'S SCHOOL, Peekskill, N. Y. Salary $75 each with board, no rooms.

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED, practical poultryman wants position where results are expected. ADVERTISER 6553, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING foreman or estate manager wants position where experience and ability are desired. ADVERTISER 6554, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO efficient college girls wish positions for the Summer; will consider any sort of work. ADVERTISER 6563, care Rural New-Yorker.

COLLEGE girls, sisters, want positions in tea-room or Summer hotel; capable of doing anything in a tea-room or hotel. ADVERTISER 6564, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY man wishes job on farm within 50 miles of Philadelphia; can do any kind of work, handy with tools, can drive truck or tractor; no tobacco or rum. ADVERTISER 6570, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 40, married, no children; practical, thorough and competent; salary or profit-sharing basis; do own building and repairs; furnish best references; guarantee results. CHARLES PERKINPINE, Hotel Burholme, 37 So. No. Carolina Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

STRONG high school boy, 18, requires farm employment till end August; drive tractor, milk, etc. ADVERTISER 6572, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 18, wants position on poultry farm; state conditions. E. KEAK, 310 Jeffries St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, single, experienced all branches, private and commercial. ADVERTISER 6429, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as calf raiser; 23 years' experience; single man, 38 years. JOHN M. COLE, care L. J. Parks, Jr., Freeland, Md.

TEACHER wants position coming year, rural school; graduate Westfield, Mass., Normal. ADVERTISER 6579, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY, 14, willing to work on farm in exchange for board and some pay. Address HENRY, 18905 118th Avenue, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.

HIGH-CLASS elderly poultry fancier, winner of first prizes at egg-laying contests, wants to take full charge of poultry plant on salary and profit-sharing; also ready to build new plant; finest references; give full description and details in first letter. ADVERTISER 6574, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOREMAN, expert poultryman, dry-hand milker, lifetime experience, horses, garden, lawn; married, 46, Protestant, with one child; German; honest, sober, industrious and thoroughly competent in every way; wife willing to board help; best references. ADVERTISER 6581, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN-HERDSMAN, German, married, 3 children, boys 18 and 6, girl 15 years old; wants a position to run a farm or work on a private estate; 4½ years at present job; A-1 references; would like to go East. OTTO PIOTROWSKI, N. Woodland Rd., Chargrin Falls, O.

GARDENER, German, single, 2 years in this country, with experience in greenhouse and landscape gardening, wants steady position on private place. Write to POST OFFICE BOX 221, Albertson, L. I., N. Y.

EXPERIENCED poultryman wants position for a few months to help out with temporary difficult problems, also do culling; good room and board first consideration. ADVERTISER 6583, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED herdsman desires position; wife willing to board help; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 6595, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARPENTER, competent, wants position on estate; can do new and repair work, cementing, painting, glazing. ADVERTISER 6596, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST, working manager, wide experience, technical training; single, 30. ADVERTISER 6597, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE American, fruit, poultry, preferred; experienced. ADVERTISER 6598, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMMERCIAL orchardist, exceptional training; experienced, seeks share basis. ADVERTISER 6599, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wishes steady position on estate or boarding-fruit farm; houseworker, cook and handy-man; own furniture; best reference. ADVERTISER 6602, care Rural New-Yorker.

SETTLED woman, refined, desires position, adult family; excellent cook, no laundry; state salary. ADVERTISER 6585, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 24, desires position on modern dairy farm by July 1 as milker or general farming; life-time experience with cattle, horses and machinery; good wages expected. ADVERTISER 6591, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, many years experience, able to take full charge; good reference, successful, open for position; please state particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 6586, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG American woman, one child, desires housekeeping position, capable and refined. ADVERTISER 6587, care Rural New-Yorker.

A MIDDLE-AGED, efficient, home economist and secretary-companion, desires a practical position with cultured country people, requiring a pleasant room and modest compensation. ADVERTISER 6589, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, single, middle-aged, life-time experience all branches, also live stock, agricultural school education; want permanent position on gentleman's place. ADVERTISER 6592, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, all branches, seeks appointment; to establish highly remunerative, industrial farm unit; complete elimination waste; surplus labor; together with unsurpassed marketing plans, assuring success; highest credentials. ADVERTISER 6601, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Owner retiring, offers old established hotel and lunch room business; main road Blue Point Section, Long Island; terms; brokers protected. ADVERTISER 6475, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry and dairy farm, 150 acres, most beautiful section Eastern Pennsylvania; profits can pay off place in couple years. WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa.

TWENTY-ACRE poultry ranch, fully stocked Tancred and Hollywood strain; income starts day you take possession; fine water, electric pump; school busses, gas, phone; houses for 1,000 layers, 4,000 chicks; 45 minutes to the bridge; close to two of the best towns in South Jersey. ADVERTISER 6516, care Rural New-Yorker.

$1,000 GETS country home, elevation 1,300 feet, New York-Chicago turnpike; 12-room house, large lawn, in nice town; lots shade; house for 500 hens; garage for 6 cars; price $3,000. LUTHER SNIDER, Carlisle, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm of 250 acres, plenty of wood, fair buildings, good spring water, bath in house; small payment down, balance on easy terms. Write, T. C. FULLER, Marcy, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 2,500-layer poultry plant; South Central New York; prize production White Leghorn stock; modern buildings and equipment in excellent condition; local market for broilers and fowls; established city wholesale trade in eggs at premium prices; will sacrifice on account of family conditions. ADVERTISER 6543, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6544, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Very complete country home, attractive, modern 6-room and bath, garage, barn, poultry, etc., 1 acre good land, plenty fruit; 31 miles from New York, ¾ mile to station; $8,000, terms. A. J. HUG, Millington, N. J.

BUNGALOW, 4 rooms and bath, electric lights, telephone available, double garage, 2 poultry-houses, 275 pullets, 400 broilers, 2 acres; on State road, 8 miles to Lakewood; good for gas station; Ford touring, furniture, all tools and equipment; price $5,000, half cash, balance building loan; no curiosity seekers shall write. C. KIRST, Vanhiseville, N. J.

RENT to campers, 60 acres and pond or would board boys; beautiful place; Dutchess County. ADVERTISER 6571, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—10 acres cleared, mile to Stony Brook station, 2 minutes' walk to St. George's golf course, on good road; suitable for development; $5,000, terms to suit. B. MATUSKY, Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

$9,000 BUYS 200-acre farm, grain and grass land; no better in our county; location on stone road; main thoroughfare through county; buildings in excellent condition; cost more than we ask for whole proposition; immediate possession; best dairy farm we know of; plenty growing timber; easy payments. SALISBURY BAZAAR, Salisbury, Md.

FOR SALE—10-acre poultry farm, fully equipped and stocked; doing good business. RICHARD KUMMER, Marcy, N. Y.

BARGAIN, 7-room house, water in kitchen, some furniture, good stoves, 5 acres land, with strawberry bed; outhouses; good auto commuting distance; $5,000. G. WAHLSTEDT, R. 1, Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE—59-acre poultry and dairy farm; 700 hens, 7 cows, could carry 10; fully equipped for hatching and breeding chicks; grade A milk, and tools; good buildings and land; on account of poor health will sacrifice for quick sale. ADELBERT CARTER, Groton, N. Y.

WANTED—Rent or lease with option of buying equipped poultry farm in New Jersey. W. M. WALKER, 107 Park St., Groton, N. Y.

200-ACRE dairy farm for sale, well watered, productive land; good buildings; Orange County; $10,000, terms. ADVERTISER 6576, care Rural New-Yorker.

FEW left, fine village bungalow plots, handy New York; 60x500 ft.; $300, $25 cash; State roads; electricity, telephone; boating, swimming. BOX 41, Highview, N. Y.

FOR SALE—35-acre fruit and poultry farm; 3 miles out city of Newburgh; main concrete State road; electric, bus, phone, mail, etc.; new bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, running water, large barns 125 feet long; price $8,500, terms. GEO. E. HARRIS, Owner, Cochecton Turnpike, R. F. D. 4, Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 1-F-32.

6 ACRES, house, barn, stream, fruit, etc.; near town on Roosevelt Highway. ARTHUR MARSCHNER, Roulette, Pa.

SALE—Sixty-acre farm situated on State road in Southern New Hampshire; good Summer or all-year home; splendid situation for keeping tourists; if interested, write H. C., Gen. Del., Newport, N. H.

VILLAGE home on Hudson River in fine condition; big garden, city water; slate roof; price $1,800, terms. VERMANN, Coxsackie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Beautiful village home, New York State, suitable for professional man or tourists' lodge; grounds, shade, garage; $4,800, only $2,000 cash required. ADVERTISER 6584, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 200 acres, Grafton, N. H.; 11-room house, 2 large barns, all roofs slate, new, running water, modern improvements, steam heated, State highway, large amount growing pine, sugar orchard and equipment, sold account of death; fine location; for details, E. A. APPLETON, 6 Water St., Arlington, Mass.

280-ACRE farm for sale, on account of death; New 6-room house; 17 cows, 2 bulls, 60 chickens, 500 chicks, ducks, geese, 4 horses; tractor, other equipment; hunting and fishing; spring water; buildings in good condition; $15,000, $10,000 cash, $5,000 on mortgage. ADVERTISER 6594, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—143-acre dairy farm, 1 mile to village, 17 miles to Buffalo; large attractive buildings, also suitable for golf course; price $30,000; also my farm on Seneca Lake, 198 acres, 1,000-foot lake frontage, 60 acres timber; valuable both as farm and campsite; price $9,000. C. F. NORDSTROM, East Aurora, N. Y.

SALE or exchange, Del-Mar-Va 45 acres, well improved, stocked, equipped; 1 mile Dover, Del., on hard road; want equipped North or West. FRANK CUNNINGHAM, Dover, Del.

FOR SALE—South Jersey poultry farm, near Atlantic City; 10½ acres, 7 cleared, electric light, running water; 800 chickens, coal and oil brooders; Ford truck, fruit trees, grapes, etc.; price $5,000, $1,500 down. ADVERTISER 6593, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL country home for sale, 1 acre, new garage, henhouses, fruit trees. BOX 129, Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y.

SALE—Small stocked poultry farm. ADVERTISER 6600, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FOR SALE cheap, disc harrow, plow, cultivator, spring-tooth harrow, horse fork, hay guide, typewriter. GRANT WOLLABER, Mohawk, N. Y.

GUESTS taken, quiet farm home, June 15 to October 15. JULIUS KIESEL, Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

DELCO deep-water system; cost $550, used one year; sell for $100; have city water. JOSEPH TRABOLD, Coldwater, N. Y.

HAVE you a farm within 60 miles of New York City where you can take good care of a man who is at present in a sanitarium for mental cases. ADVERTISER 6562, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Boarders, large farm home, radio, lights, telephone; ideal place for rest; near New York bus line; reasonable rates. MRS. MARK COVENY, Mansfield, Pa.

WANTED—Small electric separator, 110-volt. BATTERSON, Fillmore, N. Y.

WANTED—Lady to board in pleasant country home, Christian, reasonable. ADVERTISER 6578, care Rural New-Yorker.

PURE Vermont maple sugar and syrup; write for prices. CHESTER CARVER, Weston, Vt.

FOR SALE—Geiser saw mill, practically new, size No. 0; Bada motor for power, 48-in. saw, patented tooth; price $650 delivered. ADVERTISER 6577, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by quiet Christian couple, furnished housekeeping rooms on farm for Summer. ADVERTISER 6590, care Rural New-Yorker.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Charcoal Burning

Perhaps some experiences in the nearly lost art of charcoal burning would be of interest. Usually during the Winter it was the custom to cut the wood in four-foot lengths and draw it to the place where the pit was to be, using slim soft maple, black ash and other swamp woods. In the Spring the wood would be set on end in circular forms, usually three tiers high and containing some 20 or 30 cords. Our way of setting the pit afire was to place some kindling in the bottom before setting the first tier, building a cobhouse driveway as the pit was set up, and drop fire from top. Another way was to reach this kindling by making an arch by laying sticks in parallel lines, with stabs on top, and having a pole with kerosene-soaked rags on fire to reach the kindling. In the last of our burning charcoal we built the pit solid and set fire on top, as we found the fire went to the top first anyway, so why bother. After getting the pit set up, nicely rounded and as steep as possible, and still not so steep that the dirt covering would slide off, a coating of straw, swale grass or something similar was put on, and just thick enough so the dirt would not move through. Then it was covered with dirt about three inches thick. It was some trick to throw the dirt to the top.

After getting the pit all ready, about three air holes were made at the bottom of the pit, a fire was made in the top, which, after the fire was well started, was covered over with straw and dirt. Then the business of caring for it night and day for a week was started.

The top of the pit cooled down first, then what we called a sink would coat on one side, depending on the direction of the wind, right down to the bottom. Then at one side of the sink the coating would follow right around the pit. When it was all coated down the pit would be cooled off; that is, hoeing all over the outside and getting the straw out so the dirt could get in to put out the fire.

A day or so afterward a raking of coal could be drawn out and the fire put out with water. It needed to be watched for several hours before being loaded for market. We used a three-sided box with slats in the bottom to shake out the dirt. We got 14 cents a bushel in about 1870, but the price went lower and after some seven or eight years we discontinued. It was a dirty business. We estimated 100 bushels of coal from three cords of wood.

Very many times we found the flames pouring out of a hole in the top of the pit at night, and, going up on the plank with chats on, could look down into the pit—a veritable inferno. Then it was necessary to get wood up there to fill the hole and get it covered as soon as possible, as when the smoke went out ashes were left instead of charcoal. When green wood was used a great amount of steam came out. Sometimes you couldn't see the lantern in your hand. It was some job to go over the pit expecting a soft spot any minute, and a burst of gas shooting up into your face, making you gasp for breath. L. C. SQUIRES.

Jefferson Co., N. Y.

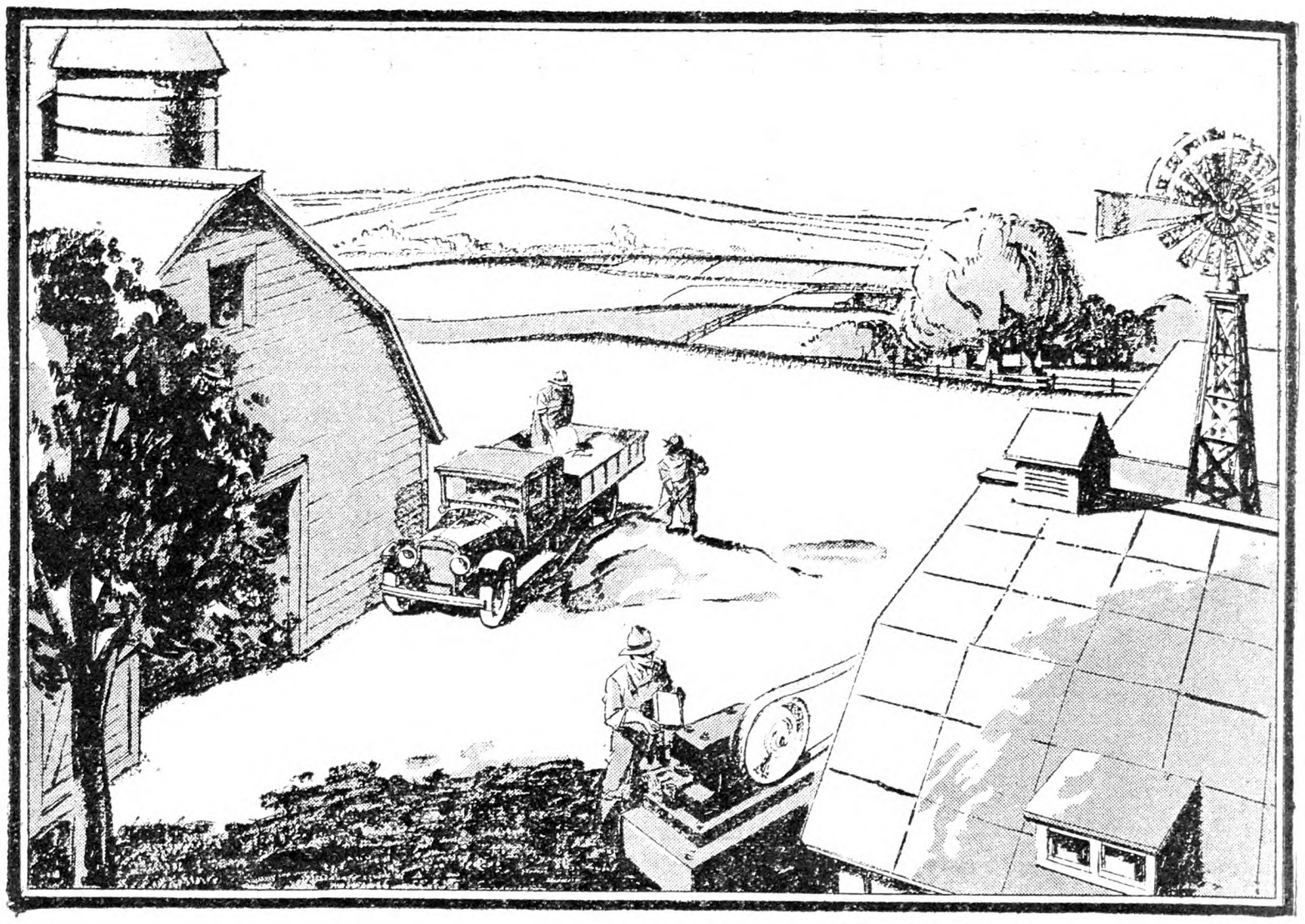
R. N.-Y.—In boyhood days we lived in the charcoal-burning country. Coal pits were scattered all about the hills. The colliers were Frenchmen, who passed our house at night singing the "Marseillaise," a weird sound which a boy of four is not likely to forget.

Inheritance From Father

A Civil War veteran died recently. He was married twice. He had a son and daughter by his first wife. When she died three months later he married a young girl 16 years old, and because the son and daughter refused to call the young girl mother, the father turned them out, many years ago. They never went back. By his second wife he had a son and daughter. At the old man's death he had two houses and a farm. The second wife died five years before. Her daughter claims her mother bought a home and furnished it by sewing. Have the two older ones by his first wife any rights? Can the younger daughter be made by law to show where the father's money all went to? R. T.

New Jersey.

If the property was in the name of the second wife at the time of her death, it would descend to her heirs and not to those of her husband. N. T.



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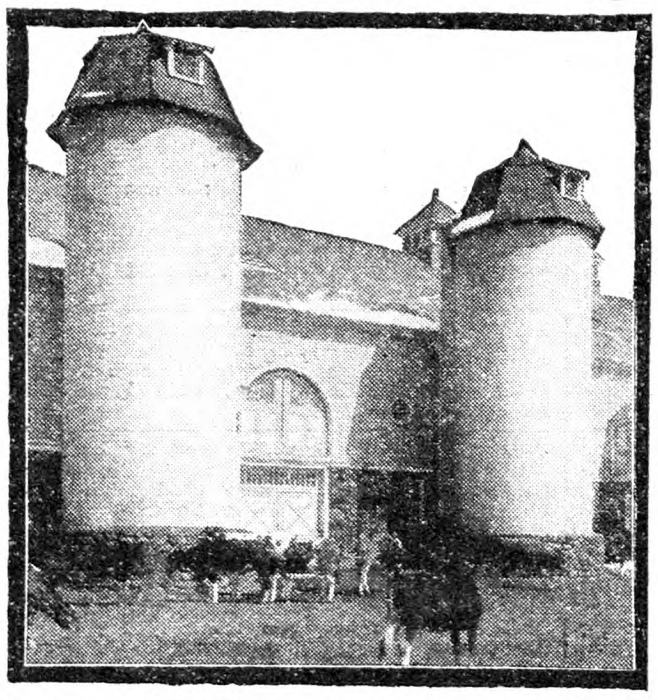

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. June 22, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5061

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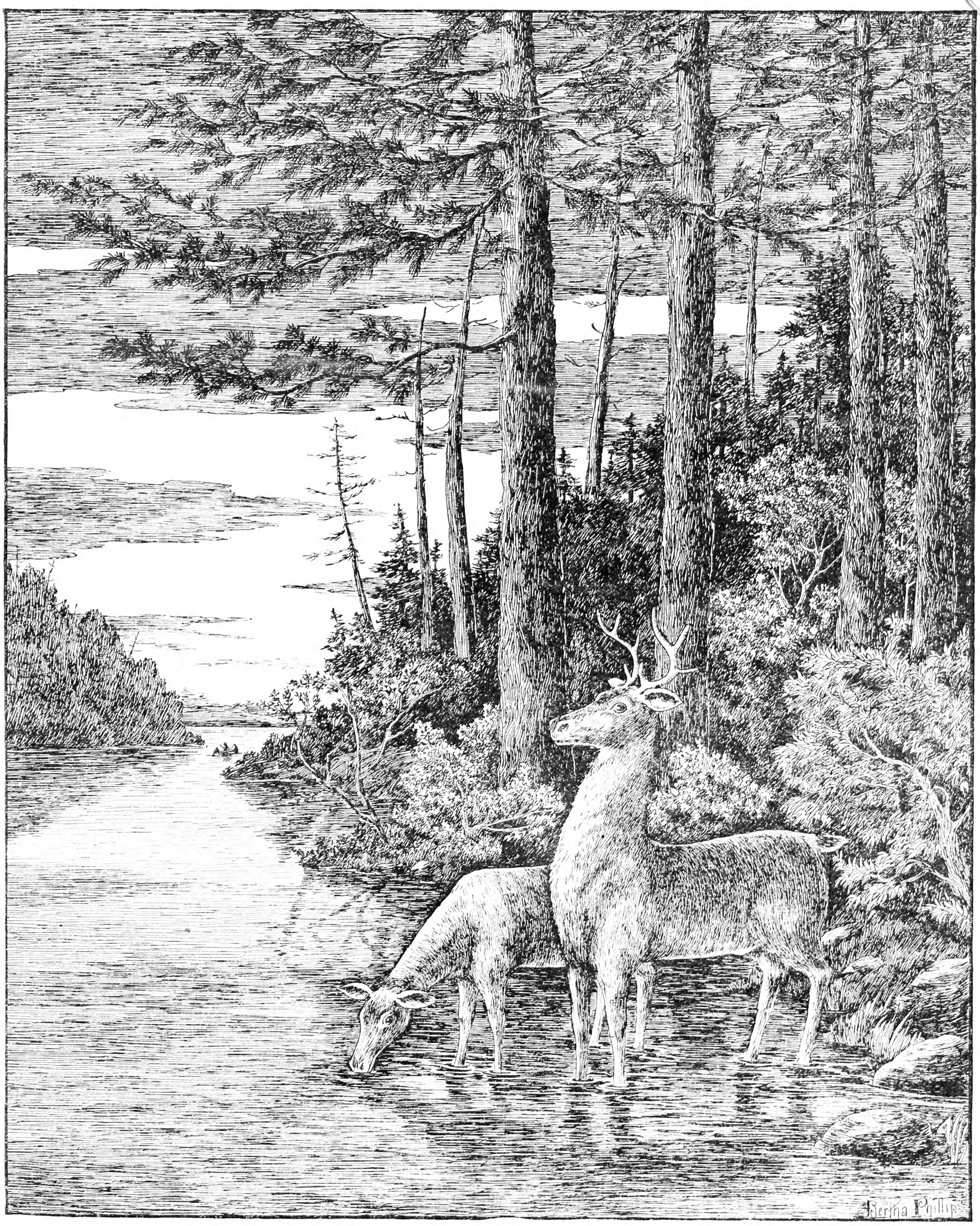


In The Lake and Wood Country

From Poison Sumac to Pond Lilies

I BOUGHT a piece of cheap land; some of it was low and swampy, producing mainly poison sumac and cat briars. My friends had much fun over my "buying a mud hole," but now they sing a different song, entitled, "Isn't that beautiful!"

Several ponds were made, the object being to raise fish, and water lilies added as an extra, I did not believe they would amount to much in the soil here, unless fertilizer was added to it. The fish thrived fairly well, considering the small size of the ponds, and their numbers after they increased, but I had no idea of the way the lilies would flourish and bloom, right in the natural soil, without any fertilizing, the land being quite sandy, with blue clay and muck in spots. It may be that there is something in the soil of Barnegat that makes water lilies grow. Certainly my success with them exceeded my most sanguine expectations. I just planted them and they did the rest.

During a dry time, and low water, the first pond was begun: by digging a hole 20x20 ft. Eight common pumpkin-seed sunfish (Lepomis gibbosus) were put in on July 6, 1922. Next morning several nests could be seen and these produced about 400 young ones. That pond is now 100x40 ft. Three water lily plants were bought and planted, one each of Marliac Yellow, Marliac Pink and Marliac White. These were small weak plants, and did not bloom until the next year.

Goldfish and blue-spotted sunfish were put in during October, 1923, and in the Spring two more lilies, Helen Fowler, shell pink, and James Brydon, color of watermelon flesh. These bloomed the same season they were planted. A dark red lily, Vesuve, was planted, also two others that were much alike, Aurora and Andre, small yellow blossoms, changing to red after a day or so; thus having two colors on the same plant. These two varieties are of rather small growth, and suited to shallow water, or for growing in tubs. In October, 1924, 21 eastern species of long-eared sunfish were caught with a hook in the Potomac near the traffic bridge, opposite Washington. These I carried in two large cans, and brought them with me by train, not losing a single one, and these lived and increased. In the Spring of 1925 another species, Lepomis cyanellus, was shipped to me from Missouri. These also did very well.

Two species were sent me from Georgia, the red-eyed sunfish, or western species of long-eared sunfish, and some flyers or round sunfish. To my surprise, both these stood the Winters here as well as native species, but ice seldom forms here more than four inches thick, the Winters on the South Jersey coast being usually mild.

A large flowering variety of English water lily (Gladstone, white) grows and blooms but not quite as well as the other ones. Two more varieties were next planted, both very strong, vigorous growers, with immense leaves and flowers, and both suited to quite deep water, Comanche, apricot color, turning in older blooms to copper orange, a two-color kind, and Escarboucle, a French variety, brilliant vermilion red. These two varieties are simply superb, and profuse bloomers. I counted 13 blooms at one time on a single plant of Helen Fowler, and eight on Marliac Yellow.

Fish should be put in all lily pools; then it should be impossible for mosquitoes to breed there, and what is there more beautiful than water lilies and sunfish? We have many species of these beautiful fish, and all are useful to destroy mosquito larvæ. Pond lilies would be worth growing even if they never bloomed, the large floating leaves look fine on the water.

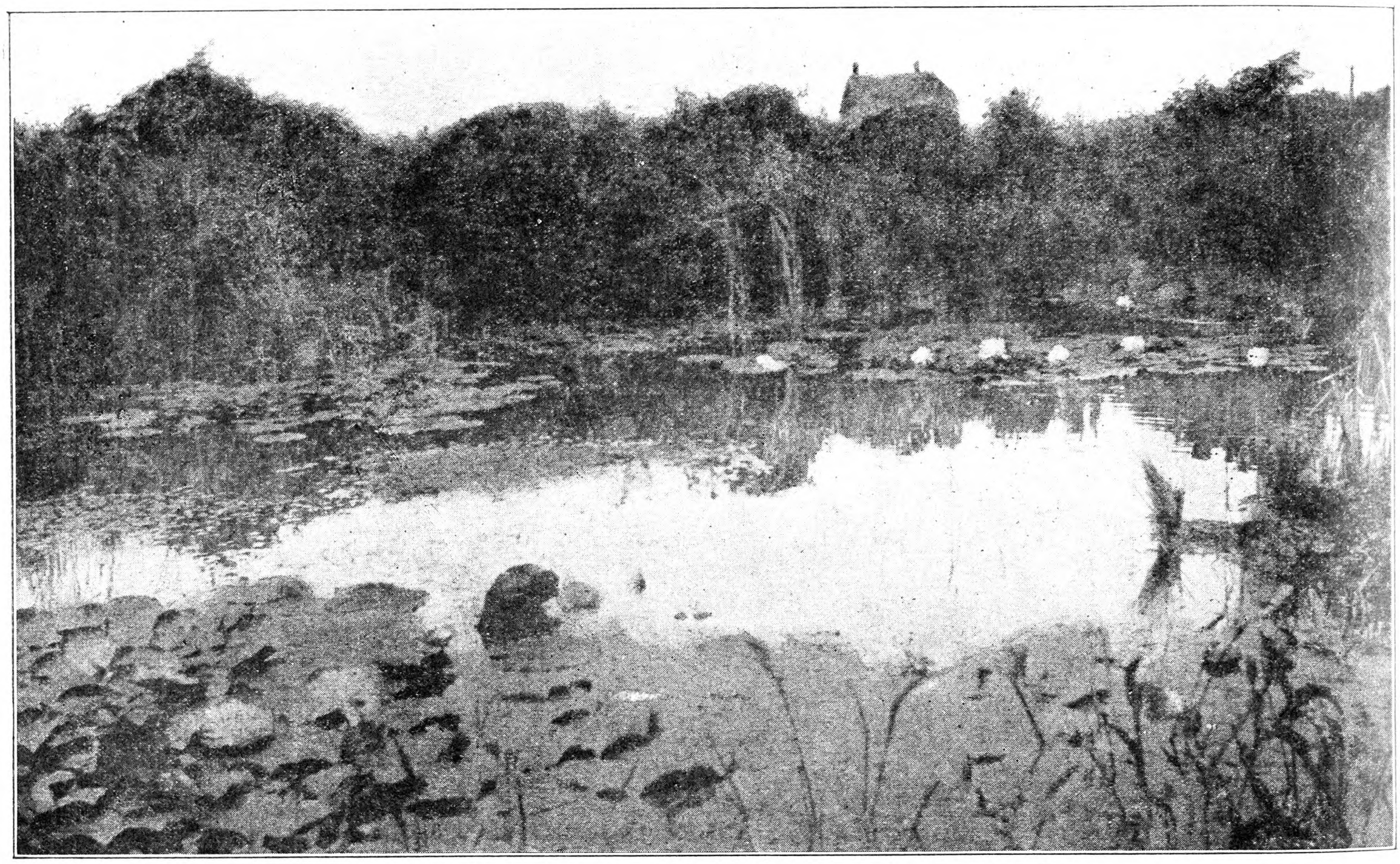
Some submerged plants should be grown to oxygenate and purify the water for the fish. Anacharis, one of the best, is inclined to fill the pond, and must be raked out at times to give the fish more room. Cabomba, and the small species of Sagittaria are fine, as is also the Potamogeton; a beautiful fern-leaved species of the latter, from North Carolina, strangely, grows best during cold weather!

My ponds are supplied entirely by rain and seepage water, yet never stagnate. The large growth of aquatic plants and the fish keep it pure and clear. I could connect with the brook nearby, but had no need to do so. Water lily plants when bought are often small and weak, and would better be planted in a box of muck, with sand on top to keep the soil down. Put the box in shallow water, and when the plant grows larger, push the box into deeper water.

To plant in deep water, say three or four feet, take a piece of an old cloth, part of an old shirt would do, cut small holes in it, then plant the lily in this in muck, and tie it loosely, and drop it overboard where you want it.

It is well, every three or four years, to divide the old plants and replant them, though some varieties spread by runners. WILLIAM W. FOUST.

New Jersey.



This Lily Pool Retains the Charm of a Natural Landscape Fig. 367

Harvesting the Honey Crop

FEW farmers get all the honey to which they are entitled. Because the bees are a side-line, they are the last thing to receive attention. As a result, supers are not given at the right time, not enough storage space is provided or the bees are not in a condition to harvest the crop when the honey flow comes.

In most localities the honey flow is of short duration. The harvest will be gathered within the space of a few weeks, and unless all conditions are right at that time, no profit comes to the owner. The commercial honey producer devotes his attention throughout the year to getting his bees ready for the harvest at just the right time. When the flow comes a strong colony will pile up honey in a way to astonish one unfamiliar with the possibilities. At the same time, a weak colony will have no reserve field bees, and the activities of the colony will largely be centered in brood-rearing and colony expansion. The weak colony may become strong by the close of the flow and ready for business when there is no longer any honey to be gathered.

It is important that the bees be given room as fast as they are ready for it. Large clusters of bees hanging on the outside of the hive indicate that either they are crowded for room or there is insufficient ventilation. If supers are added just as soon as the bees are ready for them, there is less tendency toward swarming and a more satisfactory crop is likely to be gathered.

Too many times the strong colony is given only one super during a good honey flow. When this is filled it is removed and another given. Perhaps by the time the second super is given, the flow will be over, and the bees have no further need of it. During a good honey flow, a strong colony will often fill three or more supers almost as soon as they will fill one.

Farmers who have had experience with the making of sorghum molasses should appreciate the problems of bees in storing honey. The nectar as brought from the field is thin and watery, and must be "boiled down" to the proper thickness. When the

flow is on, the bees need space to store the thin nectar which is coming in, just as the farmer needs several pans in which to boil his syrup. I have had times when my bees would fill super after super with thin nectar until the hives were as high as my head. If the flow continued, all the supers would be finally filled with sealed honey, but if it stopped suddenly the bees would "boil down" the raw nectar until there would be some empty space left. But there would be more honey stored than would have been the case had there not been plenty of storage room.

Of course, it is a mistake to give bees too much super room. It is a safe rule to add another super as soon as they are working heavily in the last one. By setting the new on top they will begin work in it only when there are more bees ready for the field and more nectar than can be handled in the one below. Some experience is necessary correctly to judge the needs of the colony at this time. I have found that in a good season it is necessary to have at least three full-depth supers for each strong colony of bees, in order to make the most of the crop. Now and then, in a particularly good year, even more supers are needed. Even with this number it is often necessary to remove the honey from

Old Trees in Poor Vigor Show Most Injury. Fig. 368

filled supers and replace them on the hives before the season is over.

I once visited a boy who was a member of a bee club in Kansas. His instructor had induced him to secure good equipment with plenty of supers for every colony of his bees. A neighbor who had kept bees for many years ridiculed the boy because of his apparent heavy investment. The harvest vindicated him, however, for the boy secured as much surplus honey from three or four colonies as the farmer did from 50.

Seasons vary so much that it is impossible to estimate the crop in advance. Sometimes a season of great promise results in near failure, or an unfavorable Spring may be followed by a great crop of honey. The wise beekeeper, however, realizes that good honey flows often come suddenly and when the flow comes it takes but a few hours to pay for a liberal amount of reserve equipment. A few colonies of bees with proper care, like those of the boy just mentioned, may return far greater profits than a much larger number poorly equipped and indifferently cared for.

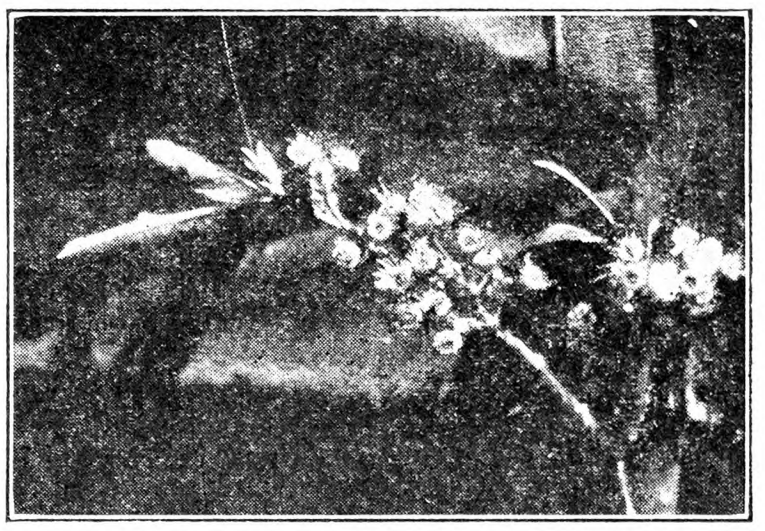
Whether one runs for comb or extracted honey, full sheets of foundation in every super will be money well invested. Many a time have I seen comb honey supers with a bit of starter in each pound section. The bees are very slow to begin work in such sections and when they do it takes few bees to cover the available wax. With full sheets, the bees not only begin work quicker but there is room for a good-sized cluster, and the price of the foundation is returned many times over in the increased honey secured. FRANK C. PELLETT.

Illinois.

Peculiar Injury to Sour Cherries

THREE years out of the last seven, to the writer's knowledge, sour cherries in Western New York have experienced a serious and peculiar injury shortly after the leaf buds have broken. Again this year trouble was experienced. The injury seems to be due to extreme susceptibility of the sour cherry blossom buds to cold just after they have started into Spring activity, but before the buds have opened. Sweet cherries and peaches, even though further advanced, have come through this same period without injury.

There are many explanations offered: one being that the tiny cherry down inside the opening blossom of the sweet cherry is surrounded by a little air pocket, since the blossom is further advanced than

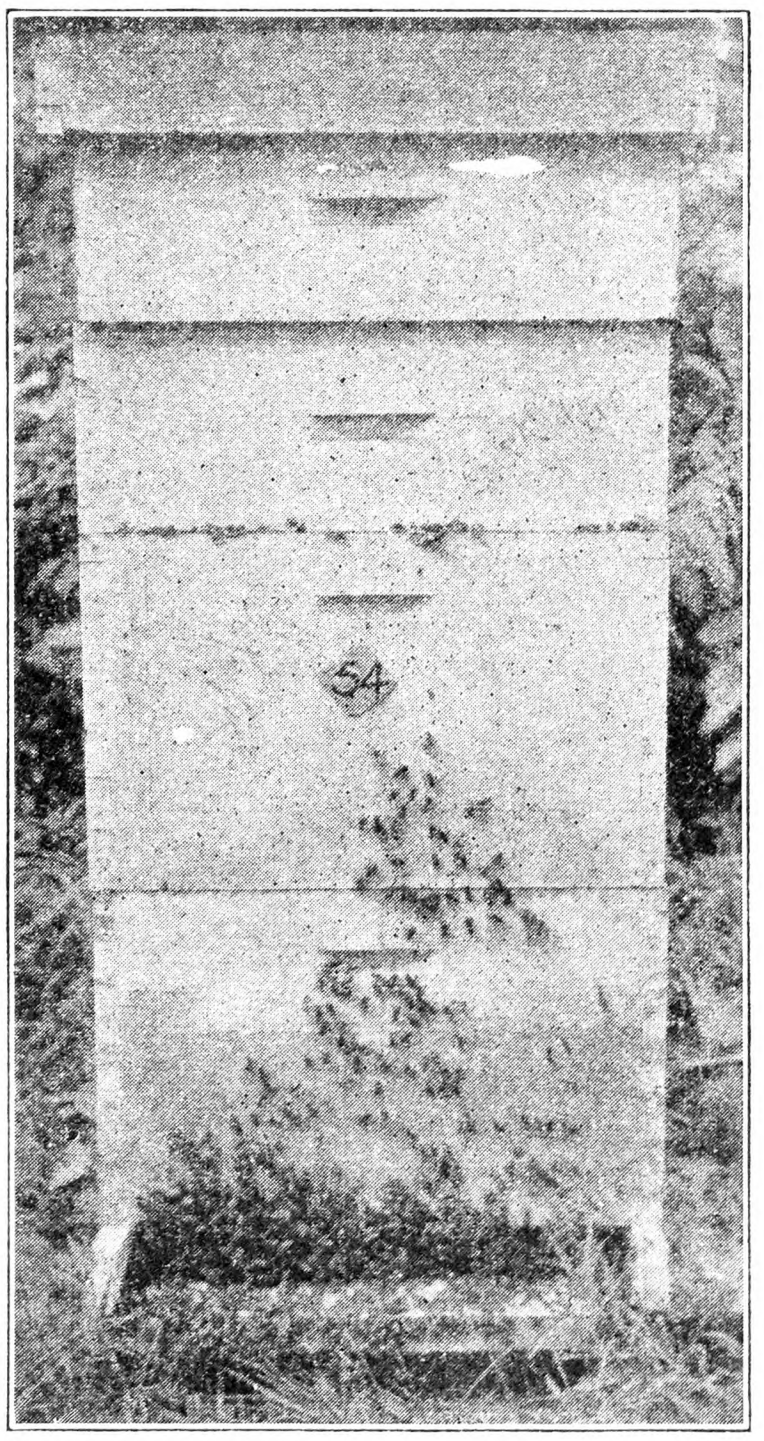


Cherry Blossom Injury by Early Spring Cold. Fig. 369

in the case of the sour cherry. The sour cherry is in turn injured, it is said, because the little cherry is still tightly and closely covered by the rest of the bud and no insulating air space is provided. No matter what the cause, the fact is that the injured blossoms develop and open normally, excepting that the little ovary and pistil are dead, as shown in Fig. 369.

Some growers have felt that early applications of nitrate of soda have been responsible for the injury. Close observations in dozens of orchards show, however, that this is not correct. Orchards that have had very early applications show very little injury, and other orchards that have had early applications show severe injury. The reverse is also true. The only correlation seems to be in location. Orchards that are in positions of excellent air drainage are the ones that seem to have come through these bad seasons with a crop. The Spring of 1929 is no exception. It is apparent in many orchards that injury occurred on the bottom branches of the trees and not on the top ones, or trees at the foot of the hill have no fruit while those further up show no damage. Close to large bodies of water, there is not so much injury as farther back. All of these observations agree pretty closely with the opinion that the injury was due to cold without regard to fertilizer applications.

It must be remembered also that the development of fruit buds is almost exactly correlated with air temperature. A grower of gooseberries had the interesting experience of having had one row of gooseberry plants covered with a mulch of leaves up to about one-half the height of the bushes. In an early Spring, the row of gooseberry bushes that was not mulched developed flowers normally. On the row that was mulched, flowers were present on the parts of the bushes above the mulch, while the buds below the mulch, which was still frozen, were perfectly dormant. This experience shows rather plainly



A strong colony of bees will store several supers of honey in a short time during a good honey flow

that development is due largely to air temperature.

A glance at Figs. 368 and 371 show rather clearly that the best practice for cherry growers, regardless of whether they have had their trees injured by this late Spring freeze or not, is to keep the trees growing vigorously. Fig. 368 shows the severe injury to the early blossoms on old trees making short growth. Fig. 371 on the other hand, shows the sound blossoms developing on spurs of vigorous younger trees in the next row. It is a common observation that weak trees bloom earlier than vigorous trees, and the facts of 1929 agree. H. B. TUKEY.

National Registration of New Plants

PERHAPS Mr. P. W. Meredith of Oregon who recently wrote on the subject of "Patenting New Plants," page 643, may be interested in what the National Association of Gardeners has been doing along this line within the past few months. It is wholly in accord with his statement that something must be done for the future progress of horticulture in this country.

At the annual convention, held in Westchester Co., N. Y., last October, a resolution was adopted that this association favor national plant registration,

Young Vigorous Trees Are Less Damaged. Fig. 371

tending towards international plant registration, and ultimately the patenting of plants; that the association be the instigator of this movement in the United States and get in touch with all other societies, and that the president appoint a committee to investigate and work up this project.

In accordance with the resolution, the president appointed a committee and after some preliminary work, this committee called a meeting on March 12, 1929, at the Hotel Commodore, New York, to which were invited representatives of leading horticultural societies. From those present a sub-committee was formed and this sub-committee has drawn up eight articles, relative to the formation of a national horticultural council for the purpose of establishing national plant registration and certification. These articles were presented to the executive board of the association and adopted; in turn, to be sent to the various horticultural societies throughout the country, which the association is now doing.

It was also recommended that $1,000 of the reserve fund of the association be appropriated as the initial subscription to the fund to defray the expenses of the national horticultural council for the first year. This recommendation was adopted by the executive board and will be presented to the annual convention of the association which will be held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, on August 6, 7, 8 and 9, for ratification.

The association feels that such a movement is necessary for the further advancement of horticulture in this country, so that the confusion in plant names will be avoided, duplication of varieties eliminated, and protection afforded to those who purchase plants—whether they be ornamentals, fruits or vegetables—and to those who raise plants.

DOROTHY EBEL, Secretary.

National Association of Gardeners.

Lime Preferences of Plants

A few years ago THE R. N.-Y. told what crops to use lime on. Would you reprint the list? R. J. L.

New York.

THE Rhode Island Experiment Station at Kingston has done a good deal of work on this problem, and has made a fair classification of ordinary crops, dividing them into groups according to their heavy or light lime requirements. These groups are named below:

Group 1.—Spinach, celery, asparagus, beets, cauliflower, lettuce, muskmelon, onions, salsify.

Group 2.—Cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, eggplant, parsnips, peas, peppers, pumpkins, tomato.

Group 3.—Brussels sprouts, beans, corn, dandelion, endive, kohlrabi, rhubarb.

Group 4.—Cress, parsley, potato, radish, squash, turnip.

Group 5.—Blueberries, cranberries, watermelon, strawberries.

In Group 1, we have a list of vegetables which respond most freely to liming. These are the plants which are almost sure to give us favorable results when lime is applied. In fact, these results are so evident that garden beets are often used as a test for lime needs. This test is very simple. The land is prepared properly and the table beets are planted. On one or two rows a good quantity of lime will be used, while on other rows no lime will be added. The results are often very striking, for in many cases where no lime is used the beet crop will prove practically a failure, while where lime is added there will be a great response.

The plants named in Group 2 are those which are less responsive to lime and yet the element is needed in order to get a full crop.

Groups 3 and 4 are not particular one way or the other. On very sour land the addition of lime would help most of these crops, but on ordinary land, with little if any acidity, lime would not be of any particular value.

Group 5 includes the few crops which are, if anything, injured by liming unless the soil is very acid, indeed. It is rather a curious thing that watermelons are in this last-named class, while muskmelons are greatly in need of lime in order to make a reasonable growth. The potato is put in Class 4. Our experience has been that while potatoes will often give some little improvement as a result of liming, such lime is undesirable because it increases the amount of scab on the tubers. It will be noticed that rhubarb, a very sour plant, really has some little need of lime, while cranberries and strawberries, which are naturally acid, are, if anything, injured by the use of that substance.

A Poultry Raising and Marketing Business

POULTRY-RAISING is coming to the front as one of the foremost industries of Illinois, but it has been left to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ames, who live east of Mt. Zion in Macon County to conduct a poultry business in which the poultry is hatched, grown, fattened, dressed and sold to the customer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ames recently returned to Illinois after a 12 years sojourn near Ridgely, Md., where they specialized in Leghorn and White Rock chickens, shipping eggs and dressed poultry to the large eastern markets. Inheriting the ancestral home of Mrs. Ames' parents with the adjoining 80 acres, the Ameses have already taken steps toward developing a business peculiarly their own.

Last Spring a new henhouse, 24 feet wide and 46 feet long, with accommodations for 500 Leghorn hens, was built. This house is divided into three compartments; each one of which is equipped with removable nests, dropping boards and feed hoppers. Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Buff Orpingtons are raised for the dressed poultry trade, while the Leghorns are kept for eggs. Four incubators, having a capacity of 1,500 eggs, are used for hatching. The chicks are started on a chick starter, supplemented with sour milk; the former being replaced later by a growing mash. The hens have constant access to a laying mash consisting of bran, shorts, beef scrap, Alfalfa meal and cornmeal mixed by the Ameses themselves. At the present time corn is the only scratch feed fed to the hens.

Mrs. Ames is especially successful in the raising of turkeys, a feat not duplicated by many people through this part of the country. In the Spring of 1927 she purchased two settings of 20 turkey eggs which she set under chicken hens. Fourteen of the eggs hatched and she succeeded in raising nine turkeys to maturity. In the Spring of 1928 her breeding flock consisted of five hens and a gobbler. Eighty poults were hatched, most of them coming off in May. She has no especial recipe for her success with turkeys. She does not allow them to run with the chickens, this year the hens and poults being given the range of an oats field. Part of the poults were raised with chicken hens and others with turkey hens. The hens were kept tied until the poults were old enough to range. After that time they were allowed the freedom of the fields. The poults are started on chick starter and clabber milk, the starter later being replaced by a growing mash. They are allowed to run to a self-feeder containing starter or growing mash. After three or four weeks old they are fed wheat and cracked corn and later a few oats. The hens are treated with sodium fluoride before the poults are hatched, and this treatment does away with any trouble with lice. The turkeys are not brought near the poultry-houses and yards until they are confined for fattening in the Fall. Mrs. Ames also raises ducks and geese; at the present time having a flock of 75 ducks and 30 geese.

Mr. and Mrs. Ames conduct a booth at the Producers' Market in the Macon County Farm Bureau building at Decatur, Ill., for the sale of their products. Here they specialize in dressed chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. They also sell fresh pork in season, eggs, butter, bakery goods, kraut, jellies, popcorn or any surplus of the farm which they may have in stock. THORA M. CARMEAN.

Illinois.

A Well-propped Gravenstein Apple Tree. Fig. 373

Apple Notes from an Old Friend

I SEND a picture of an apple tree over 33 years old; 11 apple trees have been dug out to give this one the needed room. It is a Gravenstein and produced 116 boxes of salable apples last year. See the fruit underneath its branches and the props used to hold them up. Propping trees is a common business here in good years; even walnut trees have been so treated. It will not be much in use this season, as only a half crop is expected on account of frosts.

Here we grow the Gravenstein for an early shipping apple. Other kinds common are not fit for that purpose, and the Gravenstein is not early enough for that at best. The Red June, Early Harvest, Fanny, Red Astrachan, Williams Favorite and others are not as much wanted, so a variety like Gravenstein in size, flavor and color, but a month earlier, is the kind we are trying for. Where or what is it? I have one from Minnesota that I began to grow in Kansas and sent scions to several friends. Sickness on my part prevented getting results. It ripens after the Duchess of Oldenburg, is a far better apple in size, color and quality, and a much stronger growing tree, and more productive.

California. A. H. GRIESA.

The Squash Vine Borer

MOST of us who have raised squashes know how destructive this pest can be. Cutting the borer out of the infested stem is fairly effective if the work is done before the stem is seriously damaged. In Extension Leaflet 44, the Massachusetts Station gives a method of killing the borers in the egg stage, which is reported to give 90 per cent control or upwards. This treatment is spraying with a strong solution of Black Leaf 40, one gallon to 100 gallons of water. The adult moths do the egg laying in the North mainly in July, and spraying every seven days during that month is quite sure to hit and destroy the eggs before they have time to hatch.

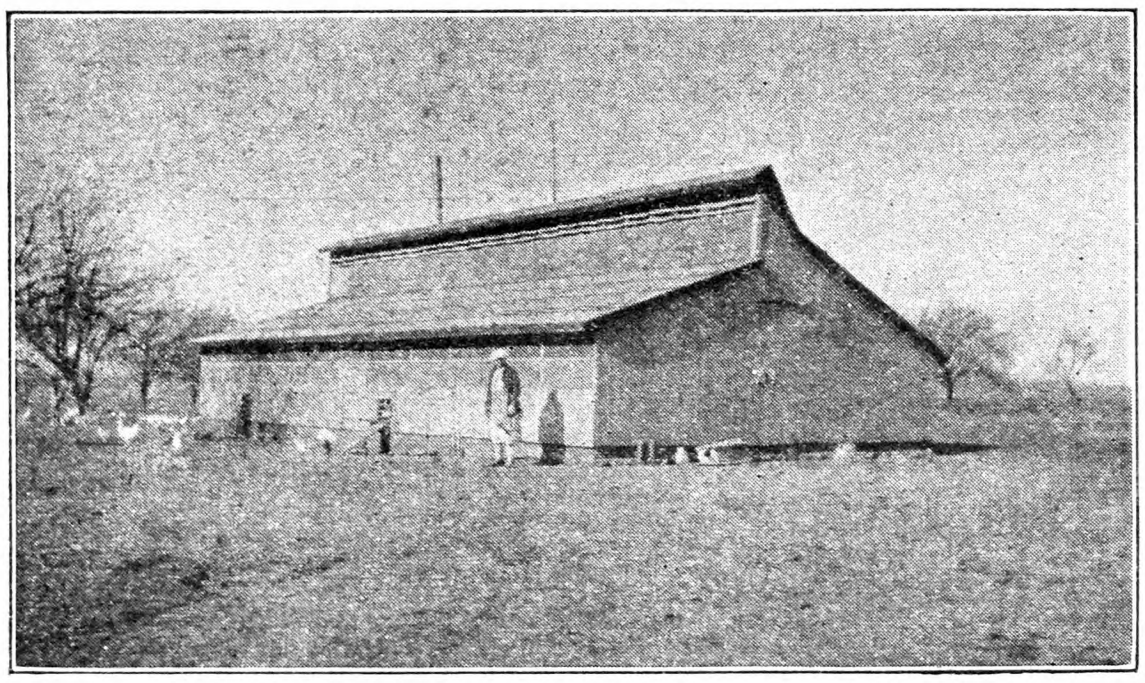
Most of the eggs are laid on the stem near the ground, and all sides of the stem must be drenched. In common practice the plant is sprayed for about three feet from center of the hill, as occasionally eggs are found other than on the stem, but the essential thing is to see that the stem is thoroughly treated.

Care of the Home Grounds

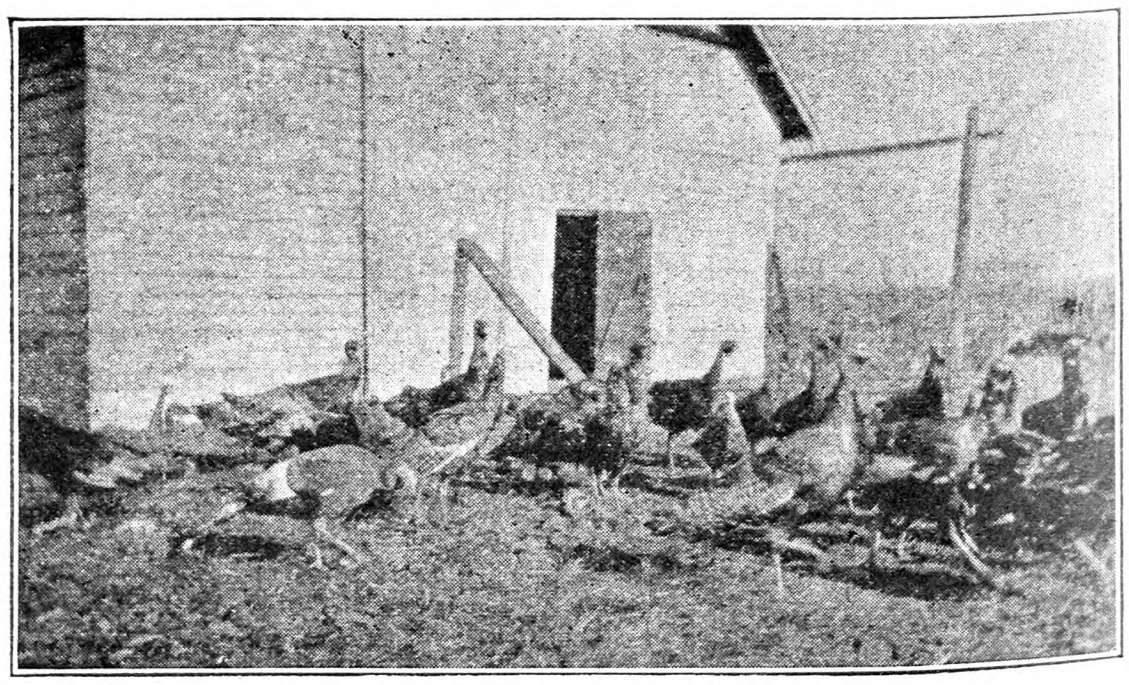
IT IS possible for most of us to have attractive areas out front. It is a pleasure to improve the front yard, to have some order and system and unity. It is more or less one's duty to display good taste for those "who go by," as well as those who "stand by."

It is well to make the front yard an educational center, a place where one may study, observe, read, and develop a little coterie for nature studies. Out front all the family may study soils and plants, bees and birds, as well as flowers and trees. The front yard and its near environment may be made of educational value. School grounds, small parks, and similar areas may have many uses aside from play and amusement, if there is a guiding spirit and a real desire to learn and to know and to use in an appreciative manner. Much of the "out-of-door" area is for man's enjoyment. Why not use it? Where there is one person to go to the mountains, there are hundreds who must stay at home. A little of the good and the beautiful must be reserved and preserved for those who cannot get away much. But how to proceed, where to begin, what to do, and what not to do, are questions for consideration. Civic art consists in doing the right thing in the right way at the right time. A few suggestions, therefore, would seem to be in order and in season.

In locating the house, set it well back from the street, one-half to two-thirds of the distance from



Poultry House on the Ames Farm. Fig. 372



Some of the Turkeys. Fig. 374

the front line. The placement may be central or lateral depending on other factors, such as drives, garage or other buildings and the outlook. If the home lot is large and room is plenty, the landscape plan can be much better developed. On limited areas garden plans are much restricted. In a completely developed place there may be three yards, the front one for looks, a back one as a service yard or playground, and a rear one for vegetables and cut flowers.

The first essentials are neatness and cleanliness. Keep all irrelevant things away and out of sight. Do not use kettles or boilers or boats and boxes, even though full of flowers. A good lawn, which is imperative, must be made, it cannot be found. A rich soil, a thick even stand of lawn grass, and a firm, even or rolling surface are highly desirable and worth much effort to get.

In choosing plants use hardy stock, such as dogwoods, honeysuckles, hardy roses, Spiræas, ninebark, Hydrangeas, barberry, hardy privet for shrubs, and woodbine, Dutchman's pipe, honeysuckle, Clematis for vines; and such hardy perennial flowers as hollyhock, Helianthus, peonies, Iris, golden glow and ferns, primarily for edgings and borders. Then add spruces, cedars, elms, soft and red maples, etc., in suitable places to complete the plan. Plant in the Spring rather than in the Fall. Put good surface soil next to the roots and firm it well, water well, and leave some loose soil on top to retard the drying-out process. A few trees at the sides of the house, or in the back of it, complete the picture by giving a background.

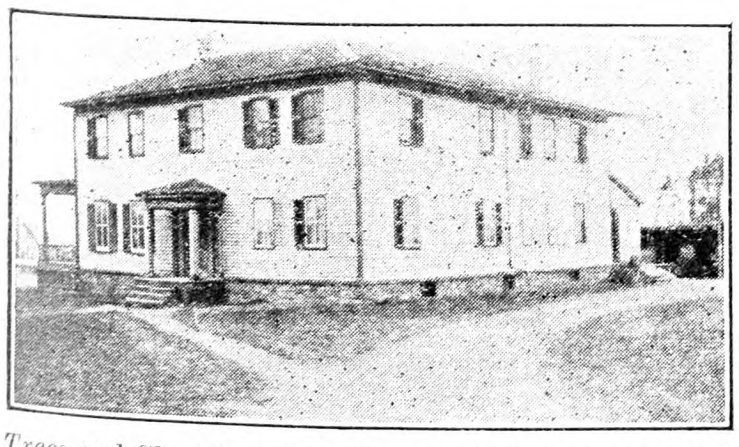
In making a lawn, grade so as to get a slope away from the house. Enrich the soil freely, smooth and roll it every Spring, re-seed barren places, destroy weeds, mow often and then keep it neat and beautiful. A good lawn mixture may be made up of one-half bushel per acre of: Kentucky blue grass, five parts, Rhode Island bent, four parts, Red-top, two parts, English rye grass, one part. Sow thickly east and west, and then north and south. Sow in early Spring, before hot weather comes. A nice grass carpet is worth all it costs, and is a delight to all who see it. White clover should not be used, as it soon kills out other grass, and then dies out in spots, leaving bare places which become unattractive.

In maintaining the lawn, destroy foreign weeds, roll the surface each Spring, apply nitrate of soda, ¼ lb. per square rod or superphosphate, 10 lbs. to 800 square feet. Water freely in dry weather, and clean up the leaves frequently in the Fall, as they kill the grass. Pour boiling water on ant hills, sow lime to kill earthworms, mushrooms and fairy rings, and thus preserve the grass carpet.

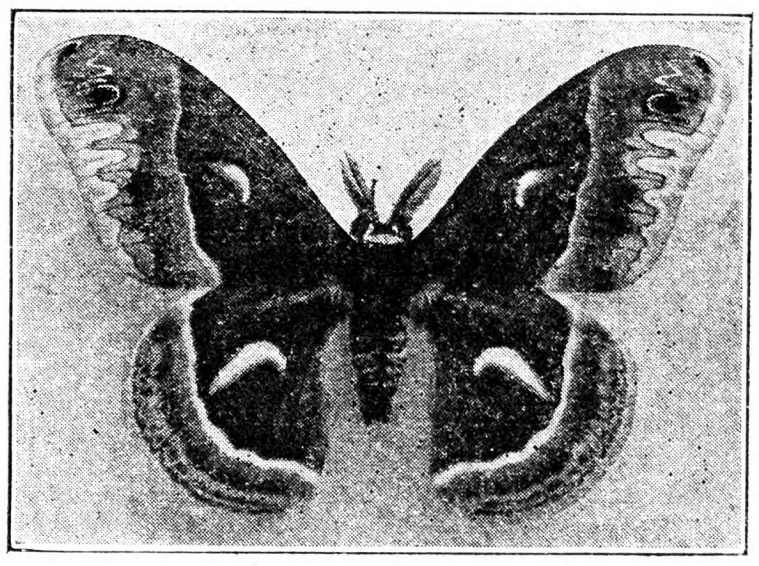
In planting follow some simple rules. Avoid scattered effect, plant in groups, frame and mass the corners and sides of the place. Put larger specimens in the background, small stuff in front. Secure uniformity in thickness by properly spacing the plants and by pruning afterward. Provide variety, size, shape and color by right combinations. Use native shrubs, trees sparingly and vines in abundance on walls, trellis, etc. In general, avoid exotics. Use vines for porches and piazzas to make the house look at home and to establish unity of grounds and buildings. Keep the lawn open, broad, clean and clear of flower beds.

Screen off the unsightly areas, structures or avenues by the use of vines, hedges, shrubs or trees, and focus the attention on the beauty spots. On extensive areas curved walks and drives are better than straight ones. On restricted areas straight walks and roads are imperative. Do not cut up the lawn with walks and roads. Avoid flower beds in the middle of the lawn. Leave large open areas for the lawn.

In general, pleasing areas and artistic qualities are largely problems of suitable plants, and partly a matter of design and good taste, as to unity of purpose, simplicity in plan and variety of plants. Harmony in combinations and general good care in maintaining the property with ease, economy and comfort are the goals in front-yard gardening.



Trees and Shrubbery Will Improve This Place. Fig. 375



The Cecropia Moth. Fig. 376

Secure, if possible, three more or less distant areas, the foreground, the midground, and the background. The successful development of each and all enables a complete organized picture.

Vermont. M. B. CUMMINGS.

A Giant Silkworm Moth

I take care of many people's places in the care and training of trees, bushes and vines, and quite often find things I cannot explain to others. Last Winter I found a limb holding this nest about three inches long.

Asparagus Packing Plant on Shoemaker Farms, Southern New Jersey. Fig. 377

I am sending you a copy of description made by my daughters. In size she has not over-estimated. I think it larger; it came out of its house April 22, while lying on the window sill. Can you name it?

Body, large, covered with thick short dark red fur, with parallel white bands around, and large black dots rimmed with white down each side.

Wings, divided in two sections, sort of deadwood color, grayish brown, with a wavy dark red line shading to yellow at upper side, running about two-thirds of an inch inside the wing edges. Upper section pointed at tip, lower, blunt; both marked with a large reddish brown "eye." Upper edges of wings are bordered with whitish cottony-looking fur.

Antennae about three-quarters of an inch long, fern like.

Legs, six, jointed, covered with thick, dark red fur. Has a wing spread of about five inches. A. F. A.

Schenectady, N. Y.

THE beautiful insect which A. F. A. describes is one of our largest moths, knows as the Cecropia moth. Because of its regal size and magnificent colors the moth was deemed worthy to bear the name of that first king, Cecrops, of the old Greek state of Attica. The moth has a wing expanse of from 5 to 6½ in., while the caterpillar which develops from the egg laid by the moth becomes from three to four inches long and as thick as one's thumb. It is of a beautiful dull bluish green color with rows of coral-red, yellow and blue tubercles along its back and sides. The caterpillar lives on many different trees and shrubs, and when grown spins a thick brown silken cocoon three or four inches long in which it sleeps through the Winter.

Because of the great size of these caterpillars and the enormous amount of silk they spin in making their cocoons, experimenters have tried to exploit them for the purpose of producing silk for commercial purposes. Other large related moths of the same family with caterpillars which spin large quantities of silk have also been experimented with for the commercial production of silk, but without practical success. The caterpillars of this family of moths are known as the giant silkworms, and fortunately they rarely commit any serious injury to plants. G. W. H.

More Pollination Experience

ON PAGE 786 there is an article by Mr. Hubbard on "The Orchard Pollination Problem," that was especially interesting, and I am wondering whether readers would be interested in our experience with McIntosh and other varieties here in Michigan.

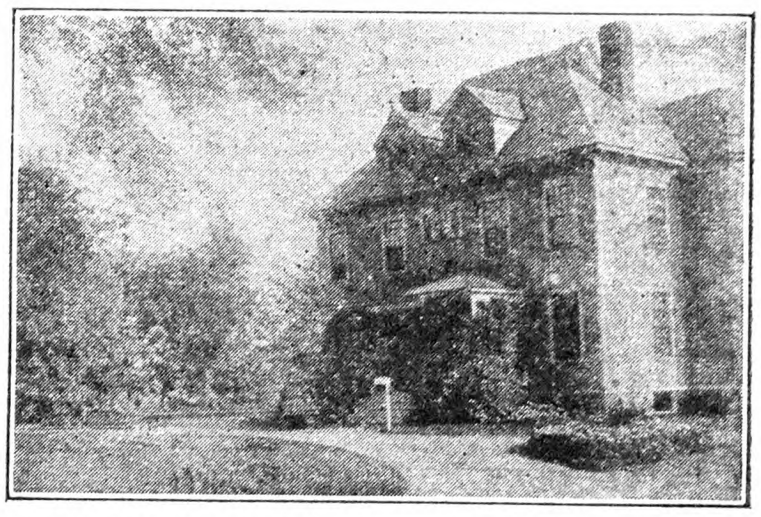
We have been engaged in the fruit business for about 20 years in Michigan and Oregon, and during this time have made some rather interesting observations which may conflict with some theories now being advanced as to bee culture. Year before last our McIntosh trees were white with bloom. The same can be said of the Delicious in a near-by block. We had an unusual amount of cold rain during the blooming period; in fact only a day of sunshine during the entire time and this day was too cold for bees to work had there been any. The McIntosh and Delicious (as well as some other varieties) were almost a complete failure.

The past year we had right weather, but very cold days and nights, and although the McIntosh set after getting about the size of a small marble, a large amount of them fell off. Nitrate of soda was used around the trees, as was the case the year before. There were practically no bees in the orchard. At harvest time some of the McIntosh trees were loaded and dozens of them practically bare, yet they stood side by side in the same block. Our explanation of this peculiar situation is that the trees that bloomed the heaviest were the ones without any fruit and that the lighter blooming ones were not weakened by an excess of bloom, and were more hardy and in a better condition to withstand the cold nights which followed, but that fertilization of these particular trees played but a small part in the final results. The Delicious not being so far advanced during the colder days and nights set a nice crop and were fine at harvest.

Our own experience coupled with our observation of other fruit growers' experiments, have fully convinced us that weather conditions have more to do with a good set of apples than anything else. In fact here in Michigan the last two or three years it has been the deciding factor, and we are watching this year's outcome with interest. There were very few bees in our orchards this year, and we had nearly 10 days of light frosts and heavy frost nearly up to the day the McIntosh and Delicious were in full bloom. The temperature dropped as low as 26 degrees and we are wondering if the last couple of years are about to repeat. Bees are by no means any real certainty of an apple crop; in fact we feel their part is being somewhat overstressed, although they no doubt help.

Last year one of our neighbors living about a mile away brought in bees from a distance for his McIntosh trees, and, although our crop, due to weather conditions, was not more than one-quarter of what it should have been, we had 10 times the amount this man had, for his were practically a complete failure. McIntosh time after time has shown it cannot stand rainy, wet seasons or prolonged cold spells during the blooming period.

In closing I wish to give a good example in Oceana County. One of the largest fruit growers in the



Simple but Effective Planting Adds Much to the Appearance of the House. Fig. 378

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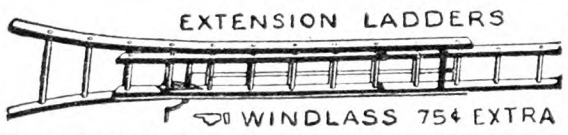

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county brought in several hundred swarms of bees which he put in his large cherry orchard and 20-acre, 16-year-old McIntosh orchard. Our local paper contained news of this experiment which we closely watched. A few days after the blooming period this paper told what a huge crop of McIntosh this man had. Our McIntosh were dropping badly, so we determined on driving to Oceana County and looking this orchard over. We found that the drop in a few days had taken practically the entire crop and that the trees were in the most part bare. The cherries across the street set well, but the experiment certainly proved that as far as the apples were concerned it had not been successful.

We believe that given good weather at blooming time the average orchard which has been given good care will set a crop —bees or no bees. This at least has been our experience, as we find we always have to thin heavily in such years.

WILBUR M. PAUL.

Muskegon Co., Mich.

Raspberries in the Home Garden

Red or pink raspberries for home use give best results when grown in hills and tied to stakes. When grown in this way they can be easily kept within bounds and the grass and weeds under control. I have the rows at least four feet apart (4½ would be better) and set two plants in a hill 4½ feet apart in the row. The principal object in setting two plants rather than one is to secure a good growth of canes and a larger yield of fruit the second year.

Black raspberries can be grown the same way. I have some in my garden that were wild, which we secured from the woods. By giving them good care and attention, as you would any cultivated crop, the berries are larger than from those bushes found in the woods. Fertilization and cultivation will tell the tale on any crop or fruit. Wild strawberries will produce larger berries when properly set and cultivated.

Stakes from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter and from 5 to 6 feet long are placed in the center of each hill early in the Spring and the canes are tied to these with a heavy or strong cord near the top. The ends of the canes may be shortened a bit or cut off just above the top of the stake. Four or five good strong canes are enough for each hill. You will secure a larger yield of berries, larger and better quality berries, and avoid having dirty and gritty berries by proper staking. The plants require frequent cultivation from early Spring until the berries are harvested. Some cultivation should also be given up to frost to keep the ground mellow and to keep down weeds and grass.

After the bearing season is over the old canes should be cut off and removed. In a commercial plantation there is seldom time to do this work before Winter or very early Spring. Removing the old canes will give the new growth a better chance to develop. If your bushes were planted in rows and not staked at first, it will be difficult to do this now, though the same result may be achieved by setting a few posts and stretching two wires along the row. In this way the canes can be trained between them.

Black raspberries and blackberries are commonly grown on a wire trellis, although stakes can be used. The black raspberry propagates from the tip of the current season's growth. Along during the Summer the canes bend over to the ground and the tip takes root and produces a plant. Sometimes it is necessary to cover them with a little earth. Red or pink raspberries propagate from suckers.

Virginia. W. H. H.

Callas and Easter Lilies

Lilies are very easily raised, and as I have had a fair measure of success raising them in the house, some others may be interested in my methods. I was fortunate in inheriting a real calla jar with an outside jar about half way up, which I fill with boiling water about twice a week in cold weather, but have been just as successful with an ordinary plant jar set in a gray butter jar of a larger size, in which I poured the boiling water, as callas like a lot of moisture and heat, though they will stand quite a freeze. I repot my callas in August, putting into the inside jar a few pieces of bones for drainage, instead of pebbles, and filling the jar about half full of well-rotted cow manure, then finish filling with ordinary garden soil. Place the tops of the bulbs nearly level with the surface. Set in a sunny window. My jar is nearly a foot in diameter and I put in six large bulbs and have had six blossoms at a time. The bulbs multiply rapidly. In the Spring I set the bulbs in the garden until I repot them in August.

Easter lilies should be placed in a jar in which the soil has been prepared in the same way as for callas, but do not require the outside jar or the hot water. They should be set as soon as planted in a cool, dark place in the cellar until the roots are formed, which will be in eight or 10 weeks, and the stalks will be an inch or two high. Then set in a sunny window and water freely. They should bloom in about three months. By leaving them in the cellar longer one can retard the time of blooming if one wishes them for a particular time. I have one that had five blossoms, one of which I measured, and it was nearly six inches across, surely well worth the care I had given it. The Easter lily bulb will be set in the ground through the Summer months and be repotted about September 1.

Clinton Co., N. Y. MRS. G. H. F.

R. N.-Y.—The "calla jar" is new to us, and if the root is in a pot with drainage hole at the bottom we think there would be some risk in using the boiling water. However, apparently Mrs. G. H. F. has it in an inner jar, rather than a flower pot.

Sowing Alfalfa in New York

A. F. Gustafson of the New York State College of Agriculture says that some farmers succeed with Alfalfa seeded in grain on limestone soils, but even in the limestone region many successful Alfalfa growers seed it in midsummer without a nurse crop.

A firm but not too compact seed-bed with a mellow surface gives Alfalfa the best chance. On sandy loams and loamy sands, to roll after planting, preferably with a corrugated roller, spells the difference between success and failure. Such soils, if not rolled, dry out so much that the seed fails to germinate at all, or the young plant dies from lack of moisture for its roots after growth begins. On loams and the heavier sandy loams, roll after seeding Alfalfa except, perhaps, during periods of heavy rainfall. On heavy soils, to roll after seeding is desirable during dry periods but is unwise during wet seasons. If a crust forms over the soil surface the young Alfalfa, seedlings may be unable to break through and so perish under the surface.

Fall-plowed land is best for Alfalfa; the plowed soil is firm and compact. Sometimes early Spring-plowed land will be firmed sufficiently by rains, the natural settling, and the cultivation necessary to keep down the weeds until seeding time. Late Spring-plowed land is too loose for success with Alfalfa unless a great deal of time is spent compacting the lower part of the plowed land.

Spraying for Celery Blight

Celery blights can be controlled by application of Bordeaux mixture, advises Dr. W. H. Martin, plant pathologist for the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. He points out that either early or late blight is usually present in celry and that severe and unnecessary losses will follow unless preventive measures are taken. As the first step in the control of blight, Dr. Martin recommends the application of a fungicide shortly after the plants appear above ground in the seed bed. A copper-lime dusting, or spraying with a 3-4-50 Bordeaux mixture, will prevent infection in the seedbed and make field control easier.

"After the plants have become established in the field," Dr. Martin advises, "they should be sprayed weekly or at 10-day intervals with a 5-5-50 Bordeaux mixture. One or two nozzles per row will be satisfactory in the early season, but as the plants grow larger three nozzles will be needed to insure a thorough coating of both upper and lower leaf surfaces. A pressure of from 175 to 200 lbs. will be ample if the nozzles are properly adjusted. Under these conditions, from 150 to 200 gallons of spray material will be required to cover an acre of large plants. Spraying should be continued until about three weeks before harvest."

Another Greenhouse Problem

I am going to erect a small greenhouse (portable, 7x9 ft.), primarily for the propagation of Dahlias which as you know would begin about the latter part of February. Being portable it would hardly be possible to use a small steam plant. Would you advise me as to how I could best heat this house to a temperature of about 65 degrees?

Do you know if there are electric heaters today, other than the very small ones, which would be suitable for this work?

Also should I wish to run this house all Winter, what would you suggest growing in the line of flowers that could be thrown out about the middle of February. How about sweet peas? C. F. H.

New Jersey.

How Gas Plays Havoc in the Greenhouse

The Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research observes that illuminating gas has no place in a greenhouse. It is death to plants in much smaller amounts than the human nose can detect. But even though we know this, it does not mean safety, for gas mains even as far as 2,000 feet away have been known to leak, and the gas to spread under a frozen crust of earth, and seep into a greenhouse. Recent damages from this source have varied from $10 to $150,000. Obviously any greenhouse man should locate as far from gas mains as possible!

The time to be on guard against this danger is after frost in the Fall and Winter, when the gas cannot escape upward, and so runs along underground; also at this time the ventilators are closed and so the danger is increased. No chemical test can detect the small amounts fatal to the flowers, and even the canary who has been sacrificed as an advance guard against gas in conservatories will not be prostrated until the gas is 25 to 200 times the lowest strength that will injure the most sensitive plants. Carnations will go to sleep with only one part of illuminating gas to 50,000 or 80,000 of air; Easter lilies are stunted, Ageratums and Acacias and roses shed their leaves, or show the leaves turned backward.

It has been found by Dr. William Crocker, director of the Boyce Thompson Institute, that a vigorous young tomato plant grown in the warmer greenhouses will immediately give warning of a gas leakage, as it will turn back its leaves with as little as one part of gas to 200,000 parts of air, and the more vigorous the plant the quicker it will react and give the warning. The castor bean plant is still more sensitive than the tomato, responding to one part in 400,000, but the tomato would prevent injury to all ordinarily commercial plants.

Obviously it would be wise to keep a corps of these gas detectives on hand in the Fall and Winter and turn them loose in the greenhouse if such unexplained injury to the plants or check in growth appears.

The home folks may take warning too. The drooping of cut flowers and the unexplained failure of the tenderly cared-for window box may be due to gas in the air, though you cannot smell it. It is most interesting to note that the ethylene in the gas which causes this injury does it by overstimulating the plant, so that too much growth at the leaf and bud juncture takes place and they fall. This same effect of ethylene and its derivatives is used to advantage when applied at the proper time and in the right strength to hasten the growth of potatoes, to color oranges, and to bring lilacs and other similar plants into quicker blooming.

Rose Bugs and Poultry

Can you tell me if there is anything to do in case of poison in poultry caused from eating rose bugs and other poisonous insects? W. T.

Maryland.

We know of no treatment other than prevention in this case. Where these rose chafers are very plentiful it is customary to keep young chickens and ducks from rose bushes, grapevines and daisy fields, which are special harbors of the pest.

LAURA: "Why do Eileen's people object to her future husband?" VERA: "Well, there are seven in the family and he's only got a two-seater."—The Auto Car.

THE more you observe husbands, the more you wonder why some ladies feel sensitive about not having one.—Publishers Syndicate.

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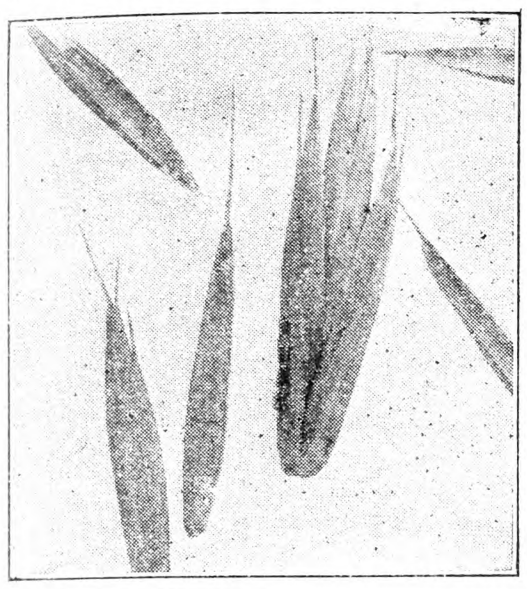
Know a Weed Seed Each Week

QUACK GRASS—12

Quack, couch or quitch grass deserves front rank among our worst weeds. Once introduced through the medium of impure seed wheat, rye, clover, Alfalfa, oats, barley or other grasses, it soon spreads on cultivated land by means of root pieces dragged by implements, since a section of the scaly, creeping root but a quarter of an inch in length is capable of starting a



A spikelet of quack grass surrounded by seeds. Note the tiny hairs on the edge of each seed. Enlarged.

new patch that soon enlarges to alarming proportions. When thoroughly infested, a field is of little value except for grazing purposes.

Quack grass is a harmless looking species with heads that somewhat resemble slender heads of wheat, to which the plant is closely related. Near the tip of each leaf may be found a constriction as though the blade was pinched with the finger nails. At the base of each young leaf a pair of tiny horns encircle the stem.

Quack grass seeds resemble starved grains of wheat, although rarely produced in large numbers. They are usually found with the chaff attached or entire spikelets, a single one of which may be seen in the center of the accompanying illustration, may infest seed grains. The short awns or beards frequently adhere to the chaff. The seeds shell out of the chaff with difficulty.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.

Planting the Window Boxes

At this time of the year, or usually earlier, the rose geranium with its beautiful cluster of pink blossoms is in evidence in street cars and autos, making its way to the window boxes. The window boxes for the most part are associated with villages and towns, making many a little home attractive and inviting, but even on Fifth Avenue, one may spot the bright refreshing green of an overhanging vine and the red or pink of a geranium blossom, or some hardy plant which can stand the broiling rays of the sun. So much is the window box appreciated in the city that some seed houses are not only selling their seeds, but also boxes fully equipped with soil and plants ready to be fastened in the desired places.

From farm homes, already attractive with their lawn, big trees, gardens and surrounding fields, may be seen the gay little overhanging gardens at windows, or on porches, as well as the hollyhocks that show above the window ledge, serving as a most beautiful window garden for the one inside looking out.

There is no such thing as "luck" with these miniature flower plots. An average amount of knowledge of plants and plant soil, and a love for flowers that will make daily, systematic care possible, are necessary for success.

Since the boxes are small, they must be watered daily. One day of neglect may mar the beauty of the plants for the remainder of the Summer, especially after they fill out and begin to bloom. Withered leaves and blossoms should be removed, to have the box looking fresh and beautiful, and also to keep the plants in luxurious bloom.

The soil must be kept loosened and in July more fertilizer should be added. Liquid manure is often used, but this is likely to induce too rapid growth. For this reason, it is better to add bonemeal or sheep manure. It is better to stain the boxes than to paint them with oil paint, for that is injurious to the plant; at least do not paint them after the plants are in the box. For drainage, holes about one inch in diameter and about six inches apart should be bored in the bottom of the box. To prevent the box from rotting, the inside can be charred by saturating it with kerosene oil and then burning it out. When the box has become thoroughly charred, smother the flames by putting dirt in the box. However, if the wood used is cypress, this is not necessary.

To prevent the soil from going out through the holes, cover them with broken bits of flower pots, the concave side down. Over this place a layer of moss, straw or straw manure. This will prevent the soil from working down and clogging the drainage spaces. For soil, equal parts of leaf mold, loam and sand provide the most satisfactory results. Pulverized sheep manure and lime improve the mixture. The soil will then be porous and will be less likely to shrink from the sides and crack, as the season advances. Soggy, sour soil means failure.

The color of the box should harmonize with that of the surroundings and with the colors of the flowers which it will hold. Boxes are usually white or green, especially on white houses. However, there is no reason why other colors should not be used, provided there is harmony. A soft gray is a neutral color with which all colors will harmonize. In Maine, one sees different blues in connection with the lovely white houses. A cobalt blue box with orange and white flowers, or with different shades of blue, is quite different and attractive, where there is a subdued light which will mellow or soften the colors. The boxes are more or less covered with vines, of which the Vinca is good. Its foliage is green or variegated. It grows rapidly and will grow in shady places. The German ivy is also a beautiful trailing vine and will grow in the shade. English ivy, with its broad, thick, dark glossy green leaves, is known by everyone, and is beautiful in window boxes. It develops better in sheltered, shady places. It grows much more slowly than the Germany ivy and it is more expensive. Morning-glories are beautiful as vines from the boxes, but they demand a good warm, sunny season to grow successfully. Last year was a poor season and this Spring does not promise an especially warm and sunny Summer. There is the large blue morning-glory, which is very beautiful, also the Japanese morning-glory.

In the box, the plants should be arranged for harmony of color and for height, the taller ones at the back. Plants should not be too close together. There should be the effect of mass, but there should also be the idea of air space. The appearance of a "crowd" of anything is not restful.

There are gorgeous colored flowers to be had, if one is planning for a full box. The dwarf Zinnias, or Lilliputs, and the French marigolds are wonderful in coloring. The snapdragons or Antirrhinums are so beautiful for window boxes but they bloom in June, must be cut down, and then they bloom again in the Autumn.

The most satisfactory plants for window boxes are those which will bloom the entire season. There are the Begonias, Petunias, Drummond Phlox, Verbenas, Sweet Alyssum and the Ageratum. Bedding Begonias, while they prefer the sun, will do well in the shade. They will bloom from early Spring until late Fall. Their foliage is lovely and the flower is delicate in texture as a flower can be. They range from silvery pink to deep scarlet. The most popular seems to be the pink Bedding Vernon. They must be kept well watered and the drainage must be good. [In a shaded place, the gorgeous tuberous Begonias, white, yellow, pink, scarlet and crimson, will often do very well.—Eds.]

The Petunias can be had in almost any color. Window boxes of all "Balcony Blue" Petunias, and a trailing vine, are entirely enchanting, or boxes of the white ones against a dark background with the vine hanging from the box, have a magic beauty. Combinations of "Balcony Blue" Petunias, white Verbenas and dwarf Ageratum makes a beautiful combination, which will bloom throughout the Summer and will be an exquisite study in blue and white.

For a box in which pink flowers predominate, the pink Phlox Drummondi and the "Rosy Morning" Petunia are fine. Dracæna with its long slender palm-like leaves is exquisite for foliage. Coleus also makes fine foliage. The Verbenas are to be had in almost any color, white, dark blue, pink to scarlet, and, as for the Phlox Drummondi it blossoms in almost any color. The dark blue Petunia and white Verbena are very effective, especially in a light box. One can follow one's own love of color combination and still have plants that will bloom all Summer long.

About the beautiful rose or the wonderful velvety red geraniums, everyone knows, and they will never cease to charm. They have stood the test of time. If one is content with just foliage during the hot months, and it surely is cooling and delightful to the eye, one can have the gorgeous orange combinations in the Fall. French marigolds will bloom after the frost has done away with other flowers. Whatever one chooses, if one works for harmony, these minute flower plots will surely weave a magic spell of beauty and hospitality about any home.

MAUD DOUGLASS FEAR.

For Insect Pests

Last year I took some lime, mixed in a little red and black pepper and dusted my snaps, butter beans, cucumbers, cymblings, potatoes (Irish and sweet) and melons early in the morning, while the dew was on. The Mexican beetle and other insects were playing havoc, but after I used this remedy I was not bothered with insects of any kind. It should be applied just as soon as the different plants are up well, before the insects attack them. Of course, while the plants are young, the remedy should be applied after every big rain, as the rain will wash it off.

W. H. H.

Virginia.

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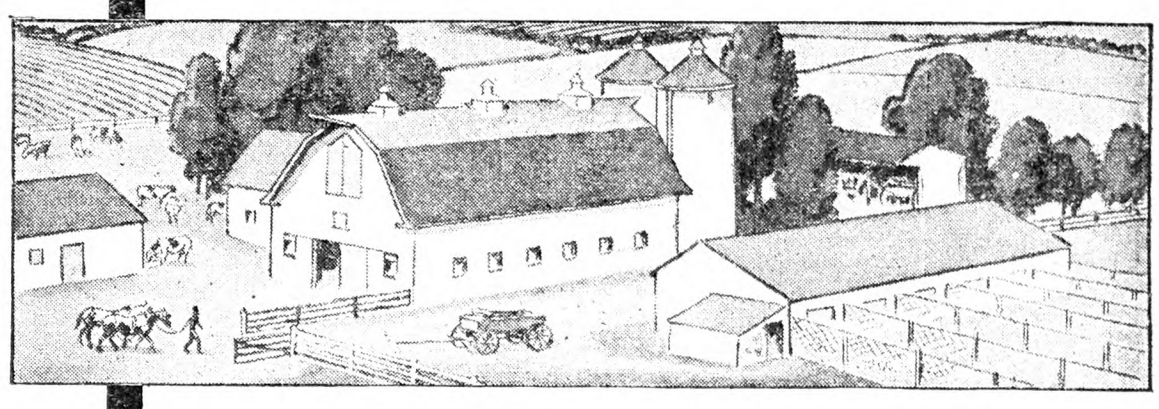

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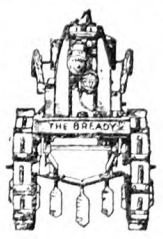

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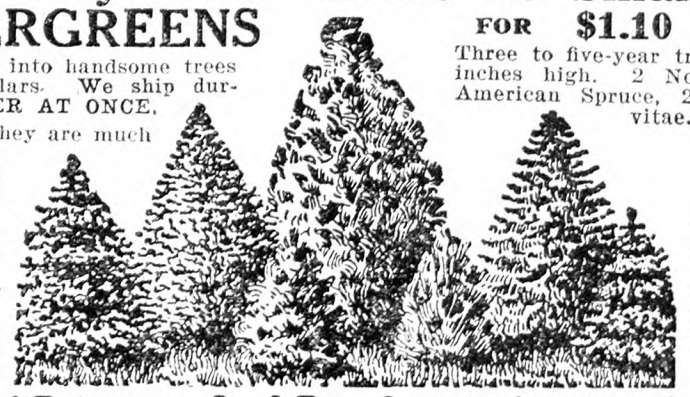

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

June 13, 1929.

June: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.86, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.11; Class 3, $2.05.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $1.95; Class 3, $1.95.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.44	@	$0.44½
Extra, 92 score			.43½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.41	@	.43
Seconds	.39½	@	.40½
Lower grades	.38	@	.39
Ladles	.34	@	.37½
Packing stock	.32	@	.33½
Renovated	.40	@	.41
Sweet, fancy	.45½	@	.46
Extra			.45
Firsts	.42½	@	.44½
Seconds	.41	@	.42
Centralized	.40	@	.42½

CHEESE

State, fresh, fancy			$0.23½
Wis., fresh, fancy	$0.23	@	.23¼

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.41½	@	$0.42½
Extra	.38	@	.40½
Average extras			.37½
Extra firsts	.35	@	.36
Pacific Coast, white	.34	@	.41
Mixed colors, nearby best	.38	@	.40
Gathered, best	.33	@	.35
Common to good	.26	@	.30

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.44	@	$0.50
Fair to good	.30	@	.40
Broilers	.30	@	.50
Roosters	.20	@	.25
Fowls	.24	@	.38
Ducks	.22	@	.24
Geese	.16	@	.22
Turkeys, dry, toms	.25	@	.30
Hens	.28	@	.33
Squabs, white, lb.	.45	@	.60
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.50
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.30	@	$0.31
Chickens	.30	@	.40
Roosters	.18	@	.20
Ducks	.20	@	.26
Geese	.15	@	.17
Tame rabbits	.20	@	.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@	14.50
Bulls	8.00	@	9.25
Cows	7.00	@	9.50
Calves, best	15.50	@	16.00
Common to good	10.00	@	14.00
Sheep	6.00	@	7.00
Lambs	15.00	@	16.75
Hogs	9.00	@	11.85

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.22	@	$0.24
Good to prime	.16	@	.19
Culls	.11	@	.13
Lambs, Spring, each	6.00	@	11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50	@	24.00
Bulls	15.00	@	17.00
Cows	18.00	@	21.00

POTATOES

Maine, 150 lbs.	$1.75	@	$2.00
Southern, new, bbl.	1.25	@	4.00
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00	@	3.00

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.00	@	$4.50
Beets, bu.	1.25	@	1.50
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	.25	@	1.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@	1.85
Cauliflower, bu.	2.25	@	2.75
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@	1.75
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00	@	3.50
Eggplants, bu.	1.25	@	2.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	12.00	@	13.00
Kale, bbl.	.60	@	.75
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	6.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.00	@	4.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	2.00	@	2.75
Parsley, bu.	2.25	@	3.00
Peas, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	2.50
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	3.50
Spinach, bu.	.65	@	1.00
Squash, bu.	.50	@	2.00
String beans, bu.	.75	@	1.50
Sweet corn, S'n., bu.	1.00	@	2.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.25	@	3.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	3.50

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00	@	13.50
Pea	10.00	@	10.50
Red kidney	8.75	@	9.00

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$4.50	@	$7.00
Albemarle	8.00	@	10.00
McIntosh	7.00	@	12.00
Peaches, Ga., crate	2.00	@	3.25
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	3.50	@	5.00
Watermelons, car	205.00	@	675.00
Strawberries, Del. and Md., qt.	.06	@	.12
Jersey, qt.	.08	@	.20
Up-river	.10	@	.25
Long Island	.15	@	.28
Dewberries, qt.	.12	@	.23
Huckleberries, qt.	.25	@	.33
Raspberries, pt.	.25	@	.32

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12	@	$0.12½
Dark	.09	@	.09½
Orange bloom	.12	@	.13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50	@	5.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00	@	27.00
No. 2	23.00	@	25.00
No. 3	15.00	@	21.00
Clover mixed	15.00	@	24.00
Straw, rye	21.00	@	22.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.31⅜
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.24⅜
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.08⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.56
Rye	.91
Barley	.72½

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.			$0.19
Grade B			.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.53	@	.54
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60	@	.65
Gathered	.45	@	.55
Fowls, lb.	.45	@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, new, lb.	.05	@	.06
String beans, lb.	.15	@	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.40	@	.45
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

New potatoes were irregular on the Philadelphia wholesale fruit and vegetable market during the past few days. Supplies were moderate, demand slow and the market eased off toward the close. North Carolina is now the heaviest new potato shipping State, and Cobblers from the region sold for $3.25 to $3.75 per barrel. South Carolina is now passed its peak, but is still shipping some Spaulding Rose, which brought $4 to $4.25, and Cobblers which sold for $3.25 to $3.50 per barrel. Norfolk shipments are increasing gradually, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia is also moving a considerable quantity. U. S. No. 1 from the Eastern Shore brought $3.25 to $3.75 a barrel, while Norfolk stock sold for mostly $3.50, with some ordinary quality at $2.50 to $3. With a lighter forecasted production and earlier shipments from Southern States it is not expected that there will be as much over-lapping of shipments from different sections, during June and July as there was last season. The market on strawberries was generally firm during the week, but toward the close a large part of the offerings were of ordinary quality and the market was slightly weaker. Berries grown on light soil showed the effects of the recent dry spell and a large portion of the receipts was small New Jersey, 32-qt. crates, brought $4 to $6.50 for fancy offerings, while poorer stock sold for $2.25 to $3.50. Maryland and Delaware stock moved at $2.50 to $5 with a few fancy higher. A few Pennsylvania berries were received and these sold for $4 to $6 per crate. Some Georgia peaches were offered for sale, but the market was weak, due principally to the ordinary and poor quality of the offerings. Carmans in six-basket carriers sold for $3 to $3.75, while bushels brought $2 to $2.50 for small sizes. Dewberries, blackberries, raspberries and huckleberries were all firm. North Carolina dewberries sold for $4.50 to $5 per 32-qt. crates, while blackberries from the same region brought $4.50 to $5.25, and huckleberries, $6.50 to $9 per 32-qt crate. New Jersey raspberries brought 15 to 25c per pint. Asparagus from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware sold for $2.75 to $4 per dozen bunches for large green stock, while the smaller sizes ranged from $1.50 to $2.75. The market on string beans was steady for good quality offerings, and North Carolina five-peck hampers sold for $2 to $2.75 for green flat, while wax brought the same. Florida Lima beans were steady at $3 to $4 per bushel. Nearby beets were weaker at the close, and sold for 4 to 6c per bunch, while carrots held steady at 5 to 6c per bunch. Most of the green vegetables, such as spinach, kale, escarole, and parsley were slow. Lettuce was in liberal supply and the market weak. Big Boston from New Jersey sold for 75c to $1.25 per crate, while nearby Iceberg brought 75c to $1. California Iceberg was quoted at $3.50 to $4.50 per crate of four to five dozen heads. Peas were generally weak due to the rather heavy supplies. Truck receipts of New Jersey bushels brought 75c to $1 per bushel, while Maryland stock brought 50c to $1. Nearby radishes were dull at 75c to $1 per bushel, while rhubarb was weaker at $1.25 to $3.50 per 100 bunches. The market on onions was about steady with Texas standard crates of yellows selling for $1.40 to $1.50, and California standard crates yellows at $1.90 to $2. Sweet potatoes held steady, but trading was limited. Best New Jersey yellows brought $2.25 to $2.75 per bushel. The tomato market was weak, with Mississippi wrapped 4s at $1.15 to $1.35, and South Carolina wrapped 6s at $2.50 to $4.50, depending upon the quality and condition.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market has been somewhat irregular duing the past week. Top grades moved fairly well, but a large portion of the receipts were of ordinary quality and these were slow. Storage stocks continue to run behind last season, and this condition is causing some speculative interest on the part of the trade, who would be interested in storing heavier quantities if the price worked lower for storage packs. Fresh extra firsts moved well at 32½ to 34c, while fresh firsts were steady at 30 to 32c. Fresh seconds moved slowly at 28 to 30c. Carefully selected and candled eggs were slightly higher and sold for 40 to 42c, while fancy eggs in cartons brought 42 to 43c.

Receipts of live poultry were light, but trading was limited, and only strictly fancy marks had a satisfactory movement. Colored fowl had a fair sale when of fancy quality and desirable size, and prices ranged from 32 to 33c. Leghorn fowl brought 30 to 31c for fancy and 26 to 29c for ordinary marks. Old roosters were firm. Plymouth Rock broilers ranged from 42 to 44c for fancy 2½-lb. birds, while the smaller sizes brought 34 to 37c. Ducks held steady at 25 to 26c for young offerings and old stock brought 20 to 22c. The dressed poultry market was quiet, with limited receipts and a slow demand. Fowls brought 34 to 36c, but the market was weak except for fancy. Old roosters were firm at 24 to 25c. Long Island ducks were quiet at the close and the market was easy at 24c.

HAY AND STRAW

Much of the supply of hay was made up of undergrades and the market ruled weak. Good quality Timothy moved well at steady figures. No. 2 Timothy brought $18 to $19, while No. 3 held steady at $15.50 to $16.50. No. 1 Timothy clover mixed was quiet at $17.50 to $18.50, while No. 2 sold for $15.50 to $16.50. Trading in the straw market was limited and the market was quiet at former figures. Straight rye straw sold for $20 to $21 per ton, while wheat straw was quoted at $14 to $15.50, and oat straw was unchanged at $13 to $14 ton. W. W. O.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

June 11.—Poultry prices are easier and egg supplies are good. Small fruits are coming in more liberally.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 48 to 49c; tubs, 46 to 47c; firsts, 44 to 46c; undergrades, 43 to 44c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, flats, longhorn, 25 to 26c; brick, 27 to 28c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, firm; nearby, fancy, 37c; grade A, 34 to 36c; grade B, 32 to 33c; grade C, 28 to 29c; nearby, at mark, 30 to 33c.

Poultry.—Dressed, easier; fowls, 33 to 38c; old roosters, 22 to 25c; broilers, 45c; chickens, 41 to 44c; ducks, 26 to 27c; turkeys, 34 to 44c. Live poultry, easier; fowls, 29 to 32c; broilers, 30 to 42c; old roosters, 18 to 19c; ducks, 29 to 30c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm and light supply; Russet, bu., $1.75 to $2; Baldwin, $2 to $2.25; Winesap, western, box, $3.25 to $3.75; Black Ben, $3.50. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 60 to 75c; S. C., bbl., $4.50 to $4.75; sweets, Md., crate, $1.90 to $2.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8 to $9; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; white kidney, $13.50 to $14; marrow, $14 to $14.50. Onions, steady; Tex., crate, $1.60 to $2; green, doz., bchs., 15 to 20c.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $6 to $6.50; cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $4.75 to $5.25; cherries, Cal., 12-lb. box, $2.75 to $4; huckleberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $5 to $7; strawberries, Md., 32-qt. crate, $6 to $7.50; watermelons, 25c to $1.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, $2 to $3; beans, green, wax, Va., hamper, $2.75 to $3; beets, Tex., crate, $3.25 to $3.50; cabbage, Md., hamper, 75c to $1; carrots, bu., $1.35 to $1.50; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2 to $2.25; celery, doz., 65 to 90c; cucumbers, S. C., hamper, $1.75 to $2; eggplant, Fla., crate, $2.50 to $3.25; lettuce, home-grown, 5-lb. bskt., 65 to 75c; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 50 to 85c; parsley, Tex., bu., $1.25 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; peas, Md., hamper, $1 to $1.75; peppers, Fla., crate, $1.75 to $2.75; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 20 to 40c; romaine, crate, 50 to 60c; spinach, bu., 25 to 50c; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2.50; turnips, bu., $1.15 to $1.25.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products, steady; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.75; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds. — Hay, firm; Timothy, loose, ton, $16.50 to $17; clover mixed, $14.50 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $25.50; standard middlings, $25.50; red-dog, $34.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $36; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $50; hominy, $36.75; oatfeed, $10.75; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.20; Red clover, $19.50 to $20.50; Alsike, $20 to $21; Alfalfa, $19.50 to $20. C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$13.75@14.60
950-1,100, good	14.25@14.60
800 up, medium	12.75@14.25
Common	10.50@12.75
Heifers, 850 down, good	12.00@13.50
Common and medium	9.00@12.00
Cows, good	9.75@11.00
Common and medium	7.75@ 9.75
Low cutters and cutters	5.50@ 7.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.25@11.00
cutter-medium	8.25@10.25
Calves, 500 down, med.-choice	11.00@15.00
Cull-common	5.00@11.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-choice	14.50@16.00
Medium	12.50@14.50
Cull-common	6.00@12.50

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-choice	$11.00@11.50
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-choice	11.35@11.65
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-choice	11.50@11.65
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-choice	11.25@11.65
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-choice	11.00@11.50
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	9.25@ 9.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good-choice	$15.50@16.50
92 down, medium	13.00@15.50
All wts., cull-common	9.00@13.00
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, medium-choice	10.50@13.00
Ewes, 120 down, medium-choice	5.50@ 7.00
120-150, medium-choice	5.00@ 6.75
All wts., cull-common	2.25@ 5.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbl., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in., Starks, $7 to $7.25; bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $2.85 to $3; 2¼-in., $2.25; 2½-in. Russets, $2.25 to $2.50; beans, N. C., bu. hamper, stringless, green, $2.50 to $2.75; wax, $2.25 to $2.50; Va., bu. hamper, stringless, green, $2.50 to $2.75; beets, Va., bu. crate, $2 to $2.25; cabbage, Ohio, bu. crate, $3; cucumbers, Ohio hothouse, chip bskt. of 2 doz., fancy, $2.65 to $2.75; S. C., bu. hamper, fancy, best, $2 to $2.50; poorer, low as 75c; dewberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $5 to $6; poorer, low as $3; potatoes, new, bbls., U. S. No. 1, Cobblers, stave bbls., Va., $4.50 to $4.75; N. C., $4 to $4.50; S. C., $4.25 to $4.50; old stock, 150-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1 grade, Mich. Rurals, $1.90 to $2; Maine Green Mountains, $2.25; strawberries, 32-qt. crate, Del., best, $6 to $6.50; poorer, low as $5; sweet potatoes, Tenn., bu. hampers, Nancy Halls, $1.65 to $1.85.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy hay, $21 to $21.50; standard, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $16.50 to $18; No. 3, $13.50 to $14.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 2, $15.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 2, $14.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $13 to $16; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 1 wheat straw, $12 to $13; No. 2, $11 to $11.50; No. 3, $9 to $10; No. 1 oat, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $11.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select, whites, 33 to 34c; browns, 31 to 33c; current receipts, 28 to 30c doz.

POULTRY

Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 47c; hog-dressed, 42c lb. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 31 to 33c; Leghorns, 30 to 32c; roosters, 18 to 20c; broilers, colored, 40 to 45c; Leghorns, 33 to 35c; ducks, 30 to 32c; geese, 20 to 22c lb.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending June 8, 1929.)

Market: Beef steers and yearlings steady to strong; more action on better grades; choice heavies from local feed lots, $14.50; numerous other sales light and medium weights, $14.25 to $14.40; bulk of sales, $13 to $13.50. Bulls, she stock and cutters practically unchanged; bulk sausage bulls, $10.25 to $11.25; fat heifers, $10.75 to $11.50; butcher cows, $8.75 to $9.50; cutters, $5 to $6.50. Stockers and feeders fully steady. Calves strong to 50c higher, or $1 above last week's close; top vealers, $17.50.

Hogs.—Slow, steady.

Receipts for week ending June 8, 1929: Cattle, 16 cars; 7 St. Paul, 3 Chicago, 2 Ky., 1 Va., 1 Ohio, 1 Wis., containing 494 head; 2,016 trucked in; total cattle, 2,510 head; 551 calves, 1,232 hogs, 1,825 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 25 cars; 10 Pa., 7 St. Paul, 3 Chicago, 2 Ky., 2 Ohio, 1 Wis., containing 585 head; 2,203 trucked in; total cattle, 2,788 head; 520 calves, 1,051 hogs, 1,063 sheep.

Steers.—Choice, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $14 to $14.50; good, $13.25 to $14; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $13.25 to $14.25; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $13.25 to $14.25; medium, 800 lbs. up, $12.25 to $13; common, $9 to $12.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.25 to $12; good, $10.50 to $11.25; medium, $9.50 to $10.50; common, $7.75 to $9.50.

Cows.—Choice, $9.50 to $10.25; good, $8.50 to $9.50; common and medium, $6.75 to $8.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.50 to $12; cutter, common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.75 to $12.50; common and medium, $8.50 to $10.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10.50 to $12.25; common and medium, $8.25 to $10.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15 to $17.50; medium, $13 to $15; cull and common, $8.50 to $13.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11 to $12; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $12 to $12.50; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $12 to $12.50; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.25 to $11.

Cleveland, Ohio, Markets

Apples, bbl., $5.25 to $5.75; potatoes, 150 lbs., $1.50 to $1.75; strawberries, 32-qt. crate, $4.25 to $5.50. Butter, creamery, 42½ to 47½c; packing stock, 30 to 31c. Fowls, 30 to 33c; roosters, 20c; broilers, 35 to 43c. Hay, No. 1, $20; No. 2, $18. Live hogs, $10.75 to $11.60; lambs, $11 to $15; sheep, $7 to $8; calves, $11 to $17.

Bread and Butter

Bread and butter—our way of earning ours is a bit out of the ordinary these days. We make the butter ourselves and sell what we don't eat, in order to get the bread (and some other things). In that respect we differ from the man who "sold all he could, and what he couldn't sell he fed to the hogs, and what the hogs wouldn't eat he and his family ate." We reverse the order and omit the hogs.

Time was when every farmer in our region kept cows, "set" the milk in shallow pans, skimmed the cream, churned, packed the butter in tubs or firkins to be shipped to the city or made it into "rolls" that were taken at the store in exchange for produce. Though much of this work is now being done by the big creameries, ours is one of the dairies now producing butter on the old-fashioned plan but with such modern equipment as separator, butter-worker, pound-print and parchment paper.

Frequently we are asked how we sell butter, which we answer by saying "in prints and in jars, and often while still in the cows—maybe in the feed bin!" Our customers live in the town, a mile away; some of them have regular days for regular amounts, and some are fearfully spasmodic. When the latter ask for some, it often happens that we promise what we expect to get several days before the cows have parted with the cream to make it. However, our bossies are quite faithful in doing their part to keep these obligations. Thunderstorms and unusual changes of temperature do affect them and give us a lively time to keep all those expectant customers happy; but then folks are pretty good at eking out with a print or a pat till the supply catches up with the demand.

When the price is low, folks spread their bread lavishly; but luckily not all change their habits as the market rises. The time of the first green onions from gardens in Spring and of sweet corn in late Summer brings the "peak load" of orders—even old reliables often gaining on their usual allowances.

And how astonished people are when their telephone call, just as the delivery load is about to start, does not give them an immediate promise. I wonder if they think we have a churning or two sitting around ready to clap into their jars on a moment's notice! Blessed are the people who know a few days beforehand how much they are intending to eat.

Mrs. Blank used to amuse us by bringing her very own jar some forenoon when we were churning and then waiting for us to fill it. We never knew whether she thought we should be inspected. Probably we should have been sorry to have to refuse her the last time she asked for butter if she had not been such slow pay. Her husband was well able to pay his bills promptly, and was vexed by her letting them run indefinitely. She used to say "Thank you" when handed her jar of butter!

Of course anyone might fail to pay cash occasionally, but why one should go to the extra bother of running unnecessary accounts is more than I can understand. I do know we respect most the folks who have the money or check ready when the produce is delivered; and one cannot help honoring the poor person who regulates his butter appetite by his financial condition.

We shall not forget right away the woman who refused her prints one very hot day without giving notice before they were started for town. And she was surprised when we "hadn't any to spare" on her return from her vacation. She even declared over the telephone that she believed we were taking her butter to Mrs. So-and-So.

This business of ours has grown as our herd has increased, and yet without any expense for advertising. One satisfied customer tells a friend, who asks for a place on the waiting list.

How much pleasanter to make and sell butter when the amount is gaining and one does not have to refuse any for a month or so, or till Spring. One good soul declared she couldn't live all Winter without our butter, and consequently she was going to come up on the farm and board with us!

It is part of our creed to have fixed days for delivery and to stick to them. This helps us in planning our work and seems to suit our customers very well. Though morning is our usual time, one Saturday we decided to wait till afternoon on account of certain special circumstances. Everybody expecting us that day rushed to a telephone, a neighbor's if necessary, in order to know what had happened to us! That we counted as the price we pay for being regular.

A friend who should know says the way to find out what folks really are is to have business dealings with them. I believe it now. Several of our very best customers are people whom I had imagined to be—well, not very agreeable, till we began selling to them. In fact all our present clients are quite ideal in their business relations with us. I do like to sell butter almost as well as I like to make it!

New York. VIDA M. BATES.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Recent developments in the campaign to add to the New York State Grange Revolving Scholarship fund through the ministrations of the magic gavel, which is making a tour of the State, indicate that there are several strong rivals for the leadership in the amount raised by the various counties. At the State Grange session at Rochester Secretary H. M. Stanley of the scholarship fund committee, reported that the fund had reached $10,637.94, over $1,800 being added through the help of the magic gavel. Since then the gavel has visited three counties, spending a month in each county. At every meeting at which the gavel is present a collection is taken for the benefit of the scholarship fund. During May about $600 was added to the fund while the gavel was the guest of Oswego County.

The recent Pomona sessions in some of the counties have changed the outlook somewhat. For instance the Lewis County Pomona made an appropriation at its June session of $300 to the fund. Previously this Pomona had made three $100 gifts to the fund, making its total gifts $600, which places that county far in the lead of Pomona Granges. As the month of July is scheduled for the gavel to visit the Granges of Lewis County it is likely that county may crowd up close behind the present leader, Onondaga County, which on Feb. 1 had contributed a total of $1,145.84. Where Jefferson will stand at the end of June is another problem, as its 33 Granges are bound to bring in a goodly addition to the fund while under the spell of the magic gavel.

As a basis of comparison Secretary Stanley gave the standing of the leading counties as to total gifts up to February 1 as follows: Onondaga, $1,145.84; Jefferson, $497; Lewis, $456.94; Monroe, $398.74; Ontario, $392.62; Erie, $337.51; Genesee, $315.33; Wayne, $305; Schuyler, $302.10; Tompkins, $294.32; St. Lawrence, $291; Dutchess, $282.10; Steuben, $262.78; Seneca, $253.81; Cayuga, $220.50; Chatauqua, $208.45; Tioga, $208.25.

The comparative standing of the Pomona Granges giving $100 or over up to Feb. 1 was: Lewis, $300; Jefferson, $175; Onondaga, $166.96; Wyoming, $129.45; Genesee, $115.50; Ontario, $110; St. Lawrence, $100.

The revolving scholarship fund of the New York State Grange was established at Buffalo at the State Grange session of 1924. It replaced the former plan of giving $50 scholarships for Cornell College of Agriculture. Since the founding of the fund the following amounts have been raised each year ending February 1: 1925, $852.94; 1926, $1,620.42; 1927, $1,098.50; 1928, $2,695.90; 1929, $3,472.85. The State Grange makes an annual gift to the fund each year of $300. The largest individual gift was made by S. A. Freeman, a veteran Granger of Leyden Grange, in Lewis County, who, at the Buffalo State Grange session, turned into the scholarship fund his entire State Grange per diem and mileage check of $39.76.

Secretary Stanley reported that loans had been made to students amounting to $3,150 up to February 1. The rate of interest paid by students is 2 per cent. Secretary Stanley expects that the applications for loans will soon exceed the amount available, unless the fund is increased very rapidly, as these loans are usually made for a four-year term, covering the average college course. In spite of the excellent progress made in building up the fund Secretary Stanley reports that less than half of the 877 subordinate Granges of the State have contributed to the fund. Fredonia Grange No. 1 of Chautauqua County has made a $10 gift to the fund each year for the past five years. The Home Economics committees in several counties have done splendid service in making additions to the fund, and the Juvenile Granges are also setting an example in liberal giving that their elders in the subordinate Granges may well follow.

Several other States have similar scholarship funds under State Grange auspices, Massachusetts being the leader, with a fund which passed the $55,000 mark. The Massachusetts fund has been in existence for 18 years. In 1927 over 71 per cent of the State's subordinate Granges contributed to this fund, and the year showed greater receipts than any previous year in the fund's history. In 1927 the amount loaned to students was over $18,000. Many subordinate Granges give $50 or more every year. During the period in which the fund has been in operation five subordinate Granges have given over $500 each, and six Pomonas have made contributions of over $200 each.

As an illustration of the loyalty of the Granges of Massachusetts to this educational fund, at the session of their State Grange in December, 1927, the trustees of the fund announced that the fund then lacked about $9,000 of being able to provide sufficient loans for the young men and young women who were making applications. Within a few minutes, $6,695 was pledged among the delegates and officers present to meet the emergency. The pledges represented 114 of the 297 subordinate Granges of the Bay State, and 19 out of 30 of the Pomona Granges. Massachusetts has a Grange membership of about 50,000. It is evident that the farm population of Massachusetts is in hearty accord with the high educational standards of the State, which has always been noted for the large number and the excellence of its educational institutions. In fact, Massachusetts stands pre-eminent among the States in matters of education, and the Massachusetts State Grange holds a similar position among the Grange States.

By Bicycle to Washington, D. C.

PART II

The accounts of the inauguration have been sent to the far corners of the country by the newspapers and the radio, so I will leave that out, except to say that I stood with the many thousands of my fellow-countrymen for about two hours in a pouring rain, watching the parade as it marched or rode past. If any one of those present had been obliged to stay out in the field, and work in a rain like that, he would have considered it an outrage. The watchers on either side of the street seemed to be very interested and almost fascinated by it. In thinking about it later, and trying to analyze it for the reason that caused this immense parade to hold the people with such power, I came to the conclusion that it was because it was the visible power of the country passing by. In my own individual case, I know that it impressed me in that way.

From Washington I went to Alexandria, Va., where there is very much of historical interest. It was my good fortune to be able to attend a vesper service in Christ Church, where Washington was a member at one time. In the cemetery adjoining are stones placed there prior to 1800. The next day I visited Mt. Vernon, with its wealth of colonial furniture, books, relics, etc., with everything kept as nearly as possible as it was when Washington lived there. I want to advise the boys and girls of THE R. N.-Y. family, if they have not already done so, to see Mt. Vernon at their first opportunity, for it is time well spent.

Returning to Washington, I visited the beautiful Lincoln Memorial, then crossed the city to the eastward and went to Annapolis. The road there passes through much woodland and some swamp. This city has much of interest to the tourists, especially the beautiful Naval Academy buildings and the Maryland State House. This latter building is situated near the center of the city, with a street passing around it called the Circle. From this as a center the other streets radiate outward, to a certain extent like the spokes in a wheel. The State House is an imposing building, with much that is interesting pertaining to the history of Maryland.

From Annapolis I crossed Chesapeake Bay by ferry to Claibourne, a ride of about one and one-half hours. This country between Delaware Bay and Chesapeake Bay is in the form of a peninsula and is familiarly known as Del-Mar-Va, from the names of the three States of which it is a part. This entire region is nearly level, yet seems to be well drained, with very little swampland. The soil is a sandy loam, with no stones as far as I could see, good macadam roads and up-to-date buildings. Large areas of pine woods, some ready to cut and some of smaller trees. It is a wonderful country for truck farming. One of the farmers told me that they usually were planting potatoes soon after March 1, but that they were a little late this year. They have some winter here, but as a rule no zero weather. They leave their corn hanging to the stalk in the field until wanted, as they do in the States farther south. We would have a snowy time getting it if we did that in New York. I rode on into the tip of the peninsula, which is a part of Virginia. Del-Mar-Va is one of the garden spots of America. Many potatoes, of both kinds, tomatoes and strawberries are grown. Wheat seems to be the favorite crop to grow for seeding, and there is also some dairying and sheep raising. Large fields and tractors are the general rule.

I had been seeing our song birds for several days, and as I did not see by the papers that New York State had three feet of snow, I decided that it was time for me to be on my way home, so at New Church, Va., I reluctantly turned round and started back north. At Pocomoke City I went northeast, taking a different route from the one from Claibourne through Salisbury and Princess Anne, which I took on the way down. On my return I passed through Snow Hill and Berlin, which are near the coast. This is an old settled country and there are many historic buildings. That afternoon I crossed into Delaware again, this time from the south. Delaware has a fine system of improved roads, and in many ways is able to give her larger sisters pointers on road building. No advertisements or signs of any sort are allowed on the right of way. In some places the road runs perfectly straight as far as the eye can reach, and the small towns are likely to be some distance from these through highways.

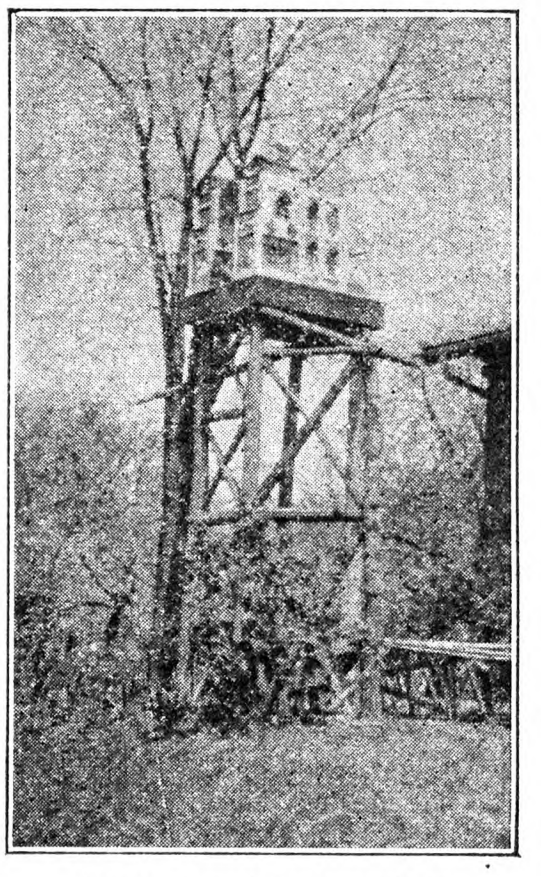
The next day there was a strong north wind blowing (a head wind is the great dread of a bicycle rider), and I was also having a little tire trouble, so at Georgetown, Del., I took the afternoon train for Philadelphia, and from there the morning train next day for New York. It was a trip from which I have gained a great many pleasant memories of the different places seen, and one in which I had a rare chance to gain first-hand knowledge of many of the different problems which my brother farmers are busy solving. As Bacon wrote in one of his essays, "Travel in the younger sort is a part of education, in the elder a part of experience." In my own case I shall count the benefits received as being from both sources which he mentioned. F. W. TOZER.

New York.

An Elaborate Bird House

An Illinois farm woman designed and helped build the bird house shown in the picture. She is Mrs. Wm. Meyers and her home is on the Northwest Highway out of Chicago.

An odd feature of the structure is that it is electrically lighted, the lamps being of different colors. The electricity is switched on and off from the dwelling in front of which it is located.



Apartment House for Birds

It was Mrs. Meyers' idea particularly to give the house a rustic setting, so she caused the rough wood stand to be built, which holds the house high among the branches of a tree which adorns a terrace in the front yard.

A nephew of the Meyers family, visiting from California, helped along with the work during his stay with his relatives. The house is now occupied by several bird families. J. L. GRAFF.

Illinois.

Mexican Bean Beetle in New York

The Mexican bean beetle was found in bean fields in Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Erie, Allegany, Wyoming, Livingston and Steuben counties last Summer, according to specialists at the Geneva Experiment Station, who predict the further spread of the insect in 1929. While it is not probable that the pest will assume serious proportions this season, the station specialists nevertheless are warning bean growers to be on the lookout for the beetle in their fields, and state that in all probability the day is not far removed when a definite spray schedule for beans will have to be adopted to fight this invader.

Information about the Mexican bean beetle and its destructive habits, as well as instructions on how the beetle may be controlled by arsenical dusts and sprays, is contained in a brief publication issued by the station. The publication has been prepared by Rodney Cecil, entomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who is co-operating with the station authorities in a study of this new pest.

"The Mexican bean beetle is primarily a pest of the common bean," says Mr. Cecil. "It prefers to feed on the common garden varieties of bush, pole, navy or pea, kidney and Lima beans. If these are not available it will feed on cow peas, Soy beans, Alfalfa, Sweet clover and beggar-weed. Both the adult beetles, which resemble large lady-bird beetles, and the larva, or immature stage, feed on the under surface of the bean leaves. They eat out the green tissues of the leaves, leaving the midrib and veins which form a very characteristic lace-like appearance not likely to be mistaken for the injury of any other insect. In all probability, bean growers will have to combat this pest after it has become well established in this State."

Because of the great susceptibility of bean foliage to injury from arsenical sprays and dusts, Mr. Cecil gives detailed instructions on how best to prepare and apply the insecticides for the most economical and effective control of the beetle.

THE writer of an article on aviation declares that man can now do anything a bird does. Except, of course, that he has not yet mastered the art of sitting comfortably on a barbed-wire fence. — Humorist.

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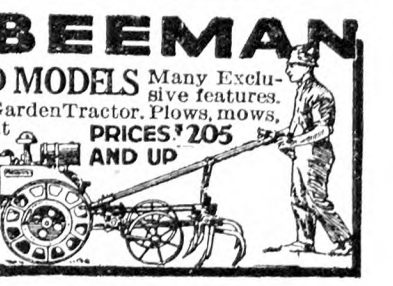

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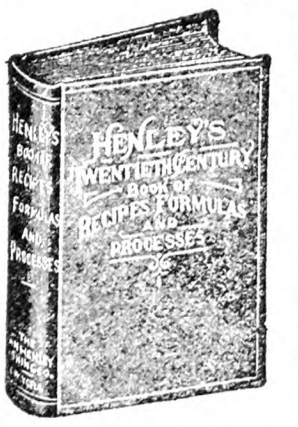

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The Haunts at Helvellyn

PART II

"Well, Mr. Wallace," he began, "nothing at all, except it is said to be haunted!"

I hurried to the station and wired my acceptance, and had my attorney close the trade with Mr. Martin.

My family consisted of myself, Mrs. Wallace, my wife, John, age 16, Harry, age 14, Mary, age 12, and Ann, age 10.

A neighbor boy who had been in correspondence with John, on learning that I had traded for the farm, wrote him immediately and warned him of the strange haunts that visited the place. The youngster drew a wonderful word picture of the peculiar pranks that were played by the haunts which had been in possession of the house for so long a time. My children had always been interested in such things as ghosts, and the letter excited their curiosity to such a high pitch that they wanted to move there at once, but rather preferred that Dad and Mother occupy the house a few days to test out the haunts.

I spent a week cleaning the house to put it in a livable condition. For a week, I had a carpenter employed repairing doors, windows and doing other odd jobs about the place. Two Negro women were kept constantly at work washing and scrubbing. But it was with much difficulty that I induced the colored women to go into the house, even with the attractive wages that I offered. They finally consented to do the work, provided a man was kept in the house at the same time, and that they be permitted to leave before sundown.

In exactly 10 days after I began to repair the house, my family moved in. It was the first time in my life that I saw curiosity take visible form. It shaped the expression of my children's faces, dictated every movement of their bodies, and molded every thought for the first few days.

The first day, we did not attempt to arrange all the furniture. A few beds were set up, and the kitchen and pantries were partly put in order. In fact, the close of the first day left us a place to cook, eat and sleep.

We had two supplies of water—a cistern just outside the back porch, and a running spring not over 40 yards below the house. The cistern I had siphoned out, and of course it was empty. The spring had been thoroughly cleaned out, and its water was clear and wholesome looking, but its bed was a mass of small holes, round and small, which looked as though they might have been made with the sharp end of a revolving stick.

In the basement of the house was a tank, a two-horsepower gasoline engine and an air compressor. This outfit brought the water from the spring and sent it into every room. But it evidently had not been in use, for the kitchen and dining-room floors contained a number of round holes that varied in diameter from one to two inches, showing that whoever installed the water system, had made many mistakes, else changed his mind often in boring through the floor.

By night the strange surroundings had to a certain extent blotted out the thoughts of haunts, until about six o'clock, when something began to move about between the plastering and the weatherboarding in the two front rooms. Little pieces of plaster rolled down between the side walls, and the noise of something slipping and sliding between the walls continued to puzzle us rather than to create fear. Finally, the noise moved up between the ceiling overhead and the upstairs floor. Then it seemed that the entire house was enveloped in the spell of something dragging. The children pleaded to be permitted to go to a neighbor's house for the night. John, the oldest, though frightened, wished to stick it out. He finally persuaded the rest of the children to remain with him.

At eight o'clock the noise of sliding bodies about us ceased. But at 10 o'clock when we were about ready to go to sleep, a hammering was heard among the water pipes under the house, which continued for more than an hour. At 11:30 we finally went to sleep, all of us in one large room, but at four o'clock in the morning, we were awakened by the noise of bare feet romping over the back porch. Presently, we heard a noise at the front door as if someone was trying to force it open. This cause much excitement. I did not have a pistol—never owned one in my life, but John ran for the shotgun and loaded it.

I slipped quietly to the front door, and saw that somebody was pushing on it near the bottom.

"Another move, and I'll shoot you dead!" I cried through the keyhole. Whatever it was pushing against the door released its hold.

The romping continued on the back porch, and whatever it was, had a regular trail, for at times the sound of tramping feet died down, and then the noise would gradually increase, like the sounds of distant hoofs. The water pipes under the house began to rattle and rumble again.

When daylight came we went out, but not a single trace of a living thing was to be seen. John and Harry became bold enough to go to the basement, but Mary and Ann ventured only to the windows, and between peeps they screamed and ran backwards. When John and Harry returned from their search, they reported that nothing could be found except some small holes in the ground. Otherwise, there were no signs of ghosts or haunts to be found under the house.

On the day we moved into the house, Mrs. Wallace left more than a hundred glass jars of fruits, jams and jellies sitting around on the floor in what was eventually to be our dining-room.

The children were kept busy during the daytime helping put the furniture in place, and their solemn mood brought on by the mysterious noises the night before was fast being replaced with jokes and funny remarks concerning them.

All the day we worked, and when darkness settled again over the earth, everybody was worn out and anxious to get into bed. An early supper was enjoyed at half past five in the kitchen. At 6:30, Ann came bounding into the kitchen and declared that the haunts had returned and had taken possession of the house. John followed her to the front door, and with his fist hammered hard on the wall and yelled, "Get out of here, you dirty scamps!"

A moment of extreme silence followed, but soon the noise began again. Harry, Mary and Ann's faces waxed pale while they clung close to Mrs. Wallace's skirt.

In another hour the noise had ceased, and at eight o'clock as we were dressed for going to bed, a thundering noise broke forth from the dining-room. I rushed into the room, holding the oil lamp in my hands. Two quart jars of peaches were rolling about over the floor, one traveling in one direction, and one in another. I searched the room, but found no evidence of what had started the fruit jars rolling.

None of the children were bold enough to accompany me to the room. They sat on the bed and shivered from fear, with their mouths and ears wide open, staring at the door that led into the dining-room floor, and I hastened to the spot. This time a glass of blackberry jelly was rolling on the floor, the lid off, and a third of the contents missing.

I had indisputable evidence now that the haunts that infested the house at Helvellyn were possessed with appetites, but their whereabouts became more mysterious. It was midnight before my family went to sleep. In the meanwhile, fruit jars continued to roll mysteriously about on the dining-room floor.

The following morning found the children much frightened. It was broad daylight and the sun shining before any of them was even bold enough to peep into the dining-room which had been so noisy during the night. When they ventured in, they found fully a dozen fruit jars rolled into a huddle in the middle of the room. Two glasses of jelly were half empty, but there was no visible trace of the haunts.

That night the slipping and sliding behind the walls resumed on time. It was intensely interesting to the children, but I was really growing tired of it, and wished more than once that Helvellyn was in possession of its former owner.

The fruit jars were replaced sometime during the day, but promptly at nine o'clock they became active again. The noise that reached the ears sounded like every fruit jar in the room had become animated, and the rolling and rumbling continued. ROBERT SPARKS WALKER.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—June 5 the old Thalia Theater, originally the Bowery Theater on the Bowery, New York, was destroyed by fire. It was 103 years old, and in its early years was the scene of many famous performances. It was built on the site of the Bull's Head Tavern of old New York.

June 5 a gas well near East Aurora, N. Y., was ignited by an explosion which killed two men and injured eight others. The gas burned with a pillar of fire 75 ft. high, until boilers were set up to extinguish it with steam.

A pilot and a passenger taking a seven-minute flight were killed June 6 when their plane crashed on the grounds of an estate at Gladwyne, near Philadelphia, Pa. The dead are William J. Welch, 26, of Norristown, Pa., pilot, and James O'Brien, 20, of Conshohocken, Pa., passenger. The plane took off from the field of the Philadelphia Air Transport Company, near Conshohocken. Three observers said they saw the plane go into what appeared to be a tail spin, right itself for a moment, and then plunge to the ground.

A 229-lb. wedding cake was on an eastbound air express plane June 8 en route to the Morrow estate at Englewood, N. J., and addressed to Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh. The huge cake, nearly three feet long and 2½ feet thick, was sent to the flier and his bride by a Los Angeles concern which paid $598.36 air express charges on the wedding gift. It left Los Angeles by one plane June 7, and was transferred to another eastbound plane at Chicago June 8. The bakers said the cake cost $500.

Before an audience of more than 300 members of the Women's Trade Union League and officials of the State Federation of Labor, Governor Roosevelt made public at Hyde Park, N. Y., June 8, his appointments to the commission created by the Legislature to study and report on the advisability of a State old age pension law. He called on organized labor and all public-spirited citizens to support the movement for such a law and expressed the hope that old age security for both industrial and agricultural workers become a fact with the next session of the Legislature.

Col. John A. Hambleton, vice-president of Pan-American Airways and flying companion of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh when the company's new route to Panama was opened in February, was instantly killed at Wilmington, N. C., June 8 when a Flamingo cabin monoplane crashed in a small clearing a mile north of the municipal airport. Pilot Van der Hayden and Mrs. Van der Hayden, the other occupants of the plane, were also killed. Among those who saw the crash was Mrs. Hambleton, who was waiting for her husband at the airport. The plane, flying at an altitude of about 300 feet was seen to dive suddenly as it banked, preparatory to landing.

Construction of a vehicular tunnel under the Narrows of New York Bay between 97th St., Brooklyn, and Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, to be completed in five years at an estimated cost of $78,000,000, was recommended to the Committee of the Whole of the Board of Estimate of New York City June 10, in a joint report of the Board of Transportation and the Department of Plant and Structures.

An airplane which took off from the field of the Rainbow Aviation Company, Inc., opposite Washington's Crossing, near Trenton, N. J., June 10, for a pleasure cruise, struck some electric wires and plunged to the ground, causing fatal injuries to Mrs. Hannah Jones of Philadelphia, the passenger, and seriously injuring John J. Stevenson, also of Philadelphia, the pilot. Mrs. Jones died of a fractured skull and internal injuries soon after she and the pilot were taken to the Mercer County Hospital at Trenton. Stevenson received a fracture of the skull and internal injuries.

Seven derricks in the heart of the Santa Fe Springs oil field near Los Angeles, Cal., caught fire June 10 and all efforts were made by fire fighters to prevent the flames, swept by a strong wind, from spreading over the entire field. The fire was of undetermined origin. Fire apparatus from Verdugo, San Jose and other points were ordered to the conflagration. Despite every effort to encircle the burning area and halt its spread, the destruction was estimated above $1,000,000, and the firemen admitted the flames were out of control. Big storage tanks near the burning derricks fed the flames.

Ten defendants, charged with operating stills wherein a chemical tree spray was redistilled for alcoholic beverage purposes, pleaded guilty June 11 before Federal Judge John C. Knox in New York and were fined and sentenced to prison terms. One still was on the farm of Otto Gorish, at Florida, N. Y. Assistant United States Attorney Arthur H. Schwartz told Judge Knox that the still represented an investment of $19,000, and that the defendants had bought 100 drums of tree spray and redistilled it. He also charged that State troopers had been offered $5,000 to discontinue their surveillance of the still.

All monthly records for vehicular traffic through the Holland Tunnel between New York and Jersey City were broken in May when 969,705 vehicles passed through the twin tubes, yielding a toll revenue of $499,018. A report submitted June 11 to a joint meeting of the New York and New Jersey Commissions charged with administration and operation of the tunnel disclosed also that 52,174 vehicles passed through on Sunday, May 12, surpassing for the first time the mark set on Nov. 13, 1927, when the tubes were thrown open for public use.

A monument to Lewis Morris, the only signer of the Declaration of Independence from New York City, was unveiled June 11 in the churchyard of St. Ann's Church, St. Ann's Avenue and 141st Street, the Bronx, by the Rev. Dr. Edward Charles Russell, rector of the church. Mayor Walker spoke. There were 5,000 persons present. The monument was the gift of 1,200 Bronx school children, each of whom contributed one cent toward its cost. Its inscription records that the signer worshipped in the old Colonial church and is buried there. The monument consists of a marble slab bearing the inscription, on a base of two tiers supporting urns on either side.

WASHINGTON.—Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador at Washington, has informed members of the embassy staff that from June 5 on he will refuse to sign requests for shipments of alcoholic liquors. This virtually means that as soon as supplies now on hand in the cellars of British diplomats are exhausted, the British envoy will in fact have fulfilled the promise he made recently in a letter to James T. Carter, Prohibitionist of Lynchburg, Va., that he would surrender the well-recognized diplomatic privilege of importing alcoholic liquors should the United States intimate a desire to cancel the privilege. In fact, by waiving the diplomatic privilege of his own accord before receiving any intimation, formal or informal, that the Hoover Administration desires diplomats to forego their rights of importing wines, he has gone a long step further than his promise to the Prohibition leader called for.

President Hoover has asked for a joint commission of the two Houses of Congress to decide on methods and processes of bringing the various branches of Prohibition enforcement together, and also to unify and strengthen the border patrol against rum smuggling and entry of aliens illegally. He sent a message to Congress June 6 asking for the investigation, but did not include in it any recommendation. This is the development of his emphatic announcement at the beginning of his term that the Prohibition unit as the first step of law enforcement must be shifted from the Treasury to the Department of Justice.

After the Senate by a vote of 46 to 43 June 11 had rejected the conference report, which would eliminate the debenture plan from the farm relief bill, President Hoover assumed leadership. He asserted his leadership first by issuing a sharp rebuke to the Senate in a public statement. Later he influenced the House leaders to agree to bring the debenture proposal to a direct vote in the House June 13. The President summoned the Republican campaign Congressional leaders and talked very plainly to them on the need of getting action on the farm bill to keep his own and the party pledges. The conference lasted an hour and a half and President Hoover himself suggested the plan that was finally adopted to bring the debenture scheme to a direct vote in the House as the only means to force the Senate to act or put that body in an undesirable position if it failed to recede and continued to block progress on farm relief. House leaders accepted his views and the program was adopted. The House leaders assured the President that the House would defeat the debenture proposal by an overwhelming majority. Senator McNary said that if the House did so the Senate would recede from its position and quickly pass the farm relief bill. In Mr. Hoover's statement, made public quickly after the Senate had rejected the conference report and thus again stood by the debentures plan, he declared that the Senate's action may gravely jeopardize the enactment of agricultural legislation. The President characterized the debenture plan as impractical, not adapted to placing the farmers on an equality with other producers, and said that it "will bring immediate profits to some speculators and disaster to the farmers." The conference report on which the vote was taken, the President declared, proposed a plan for the steady upbuilding of agriculture with other industries and would remove the agricultural problem from politics and place it in the realm of business. In rebuking the action of the Senate, President Hoover said that the rejected plan for farm relief was approved by the mandate of the people in the election and that neither party in the campaign had urged the debenture plan, which, he said, involved the granting of subsidies on exports.

"H-H-HOW f-f-far is it t-t-to B-b-b-barhaven?" the gentleman asked a traveler in the smoker. The man stood up without a word and went back to his chair-car Another passenger answered the question, then sought out the unfriendly one. "Why didn't you answer his question just then?" "D-d-d-do you want m-m-me to g-g-get my f-f-fool head kn-n-nocked off?" was the reply. — Boston Transcript.

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

No School.—Mrs. Parson and the Parson have been off all day on a trip down country. We took our lunch with us as we often do, eating by the wayside. As we got within about a mile of a schoolhouse, the Parson saw a boy that was of school age and pulled up. "Do you want to ride over to the school?" "No, no, we have the measles here." After a little visit with the boy's mother the Parson went on to the school. The teacher seemed to be strolling about in a grove near by, picking wild flowers. She ran to the car when she saw us. Dear, dear, but she was in a disturbed state of mind. Of her 12 children, one had appeared to school that morning. Hiring a car and going miles she had phoned for orders, and was told she might as well close up. Two families send nine of her children and in each family there are some eight or ten children, and with measles just starting in, when will school open up again? And how much will she have to make up? And when will her year be out? And how can she be teaching two or three weeks in hot weather after all other schools are out? And there was Decoration Day next week and field day the week after and graduation after that. Well, it was a bit hard on her.

The Next Stop.—The next was interesting also. There is such a well-spoken woman and her only child—a girl most six years. Her grandparents had come out here and bought this place and got sick of it, and glad to give it to this family. But she was brought up in the country and loved it, and didn't mind living miles from any neighbor. She might be said to be literally miles from any school. How can the little girl go so far to school? "Oh, I suppose I shall carry her in a car," she said cheerfully. This man goes the farthest to work over a dirt road and then nine miles of State road of any man the Parson has ever known. He has a light car and "It costs only about $3 a week," she said. "We get along fine." Then she went on: "It isn't like New York? Here we have no rent bill, no light bill, no water bill, no movie bill, no fuel bill and much less clothes and food bill."

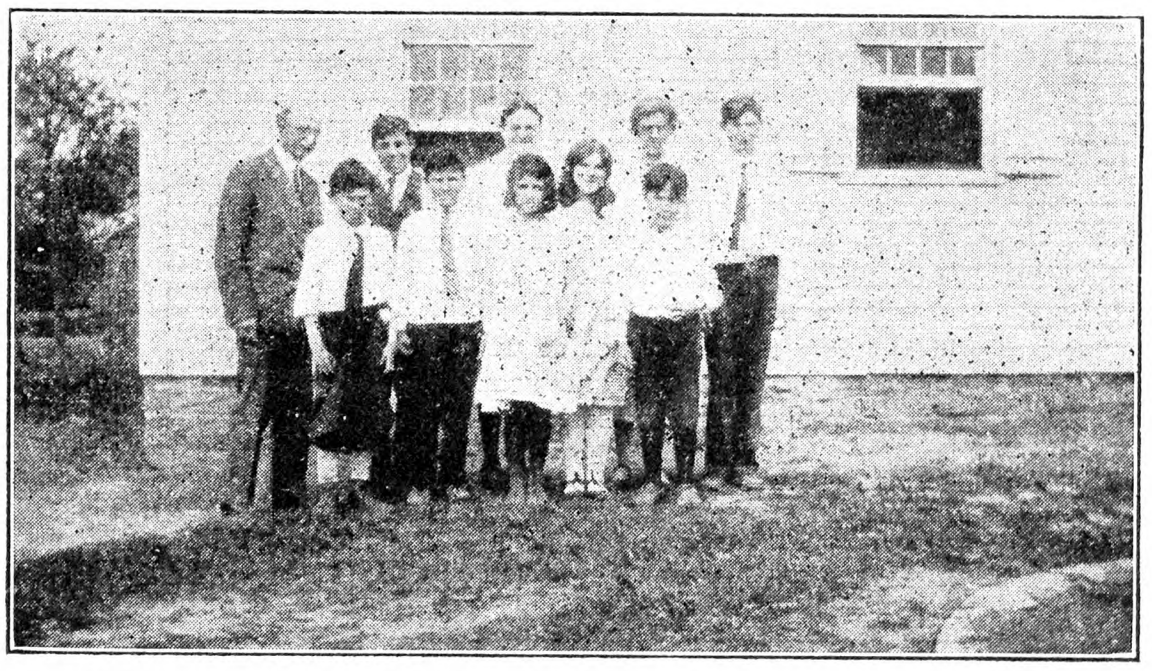
Out of Mischief.—Then, some houses later, we came upon the most cheerful and hard-working woman the Parson has ever run across. There are five children in this house—three in school. Besides the housework, this woman makes around 25 loaves of bread and 20 loaves of cake to sell. Her mother-in-law has a stand over on the State road and she sells them over there. She makes apple sauce cakes and sponge cakes and the same people stop to buy again. This woman has been trying to get herself a large bread mixer for a long time. She certainly deserves one and the Parson has looked up the largest one he can find listed and ordered it for her. He will take it down the next time he gets down in that section. On rainy days some don't sell, but there is no loss, as her family of seven can keep any food from spoiling. About a mile from this stand on the State road, there is another sign out, "Homemade Bread," and it may be that many of the week-end crowd may like some real homemade stuff from the country as a welcome change from the bakery product. The last place we stopped at, the Parson trimmed up the hair for four of the children and found 91 fine chicks hatched under hens. "Have you lost any at all?" asked the Parson. "Only two," said one little boy, "and one of those got choked to death trying to swallow too big a bug." The Parson mulled over that quite a bit on the way home. How many of us try to swallow too big a bug—and it ruins us! And it was a black bug, too. Let us not get a Packard mind on a Ford income and the big black bugs that the high-powered salesmen try to make us swallow—beware of them. "My heart is set on a Packard," wrote a woman home to her husband as she was visiting her rich relation in the city. "And that is the only part of your anatomy that ever will sit on one," was the answer that he wrote back to her.

Sunday With George.—The Parson has written often about his own Sundays, and so for a change he will quote what George wrote about his last Sunday down at school in Tennessee. The Parson let the Connecticut bishop read it, suggesting that George, Jr., might turn out to be a chip of the old block after all. He wrote back to Mrs. Parson stating that he thought George was a chip of two old blocks. But this is what George wrote home:

"It is now 5:45 Monday morning, and the sun has been up for an hour and so have I. Yesterday (Sunday) I first went to Payne's Cove and back—22 miles. Then to Grutely, where I assisted in the service and got back just in time for dinner—40 miles. Then I went to Payne's Cove again and back—22 miles more. After this I took the service in Valley Home—15 miles each way. So you see I am kept busy all day Sundays as well as weekdays. Saturday, I had classes in the morning, then went to Tracy City and back, then weeded two rows of onions, cut one head of hair, dressed up and walked three miles to Summer Field and assisted in a Sunday school social, and afterwards milked a cow for a woman, and walked back—getting in at 10:30.

The Jewish School.—Mrs. Parson and the Parson struck out the other day and went off to visit a one-room country school where he had not been for a long time. This school is unique in this part of the State, though in other parts many such situations could be found. Every scholar is Jewish. But when did we ever visit a finer school with such a fine family spirit, and the teacher just like a mother to those children! Mrs. Parson had never been in a school where they could sing as those children did. They had added to "Old McDonald's" farm family till it must have occupied a thousand acres. But every scholar got every bird and beast in its exact order, not leaving out the Ford. Over this last they made as though he was much perturbed, as his "Rattler" stood just outside the door. This teacher has had many offers of other schools with larger pay, but she is fond of these children, and the children fairly worship her. They just cannot do enough to make it easy, and pleasant for her. They have a 4-H club and the woman that is their leader is just as interested in them as their teacher. This picture shows the school. On the left is the Parson. The teacher stands in back in the middle and the club leader is next to the end on the right. There are five boys and two girls in the school. Mrs. Parson took the picture.

Here a Chick There a Chick.—You remember about the two brothers that had worked so hard during the Winter and had so many chickens? Well, they have over 2,000 now, and it is wonderful how few they have lost. Both the men work out all the time to get money to buy the feed for so many, but soon they can begin to sell broilers. All the water has to come up out of the well in front of the house, and it is too much for that woman, so the Parson has a fine pump out in the shed which he will take down for her on the same trip that he takes down that bread mixer.



The Pastoral Parson and His Friends at the School

Those Tablecloths.—The Parson is still getting letters about that tablecloth, and let them come; he is glad to answer them, and if busy Mrs. Parson will help out. Every one contains such nice words about the Parson's stuff that it cheers him up not a little. But here is one in verse from California that the Parson must just send on to the whole family:

"Dear Pastoral Parson:
To this southwest part of the U. S. A.
Near beautiful Pont Loma,
Comes The R. N.-Y. with its rural news,
And its northeastern aroma.
We came out here eight years ago
From the Wooden Nutmeg State,
So what that paper means to us
Would be lengthy to relate.
So I'll not take up your precious time
And interrupt your throught,
But will ask you, please, to tell me
Where that tablecloth may be bought?
The one that Mrs. Parson likes,
Much better day by day,
It sounds most too good to be true,
But I don't doubt what you say."

So the Parson will close this letter and write and tell her. He has much more he was going to say but it can wait. However, here is the story of the city man who stopped beside the road to jolly a green-looking farmer lad: "How do them taters turn out?" he cried. "They don't turn out—I dig them," came the answer. "But that piece of corn over there looks pretty bum. Don't believe you'll get more than half a crop, do you?" "Presume not," came the answer, "we took that piece to the halves." "Huh," said the city man, getting angry, "There ain't much between you and a fool anyway, is there?" "Why no, not so very much, I should say—only a fence."

News From a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

June 7.—The open season for fruit crop estimates is now merrily under way. While the June 1 estimate of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service has not arrived so far, it is certain that the May 1 estimates of four-fifths of a full apple crop and three-fourths of a full peach crop are due for substantial cuts, particularly in the apple figures. Discounting somewhat the sort of bluish feeling in certain quarters, a guess of 40 per cent of a full apple crop will probably come much nearer the real amount. Apples seem to be very spotty over the whole State—sometimes Stayman looks very light, and at others seems to be setting very well, and the same situation exists with other standard sorts. Two unavoidable causes exist for some of the failure to set, with both lack of pollination and local freezes and frosts entering into the situation. This pollination failure in turn traces both to cold and windy weather, much rain at blooming time, which interfered with insect agents, and also to some upsets in the time of bloom for some varieties. In one case, where Rome and Spy usually were in blossom at the same time, Rome was almost entirely over before Spy started and consequently Spy did not set. Certain orchards where spraying was not done thoroughly or on time are now so completely covered with foliage scab that most of the leaves will drop off. A few of these look as if they had been scorched by fire when seen from a distance. Rosy aphids and red bugs are of considerable importance. In Western and West Central Pennsylvania canker-worms have been defoliating unsprayed orchards. Home orchards are in for an unusually bad time, according to the early indications, with so many insects and diseases unchecked by any spray. Fire blight seems to be fairly scarce so far this year. A few active cankers have been noted, but almost no infection.

As to cover crops, the Soy beans, seeded before the end of May, were benefited by several showers and were about two inches high on June 7. Crimson and Alsike clover wintered much better than expected and are making a fine cover in parts of the orchard. The stand was so good they were not turned under. The Sweet clover field, Spring plowed, is now supporting a fine stand of volunteer Sweet clover. After this legume has been allowed to grow in the same spot for several years, it almost becomes a case of perpetual motion the way it reseeds.

The poison bait stations for orchard mice were made on a recent rainy afternoon. About 500 ordinary mailing tubes, 12 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, were dipped rapidly in melted paraffin, then laid on a hardware cloth screen to dry. The 500 tubes soaked up about 20 pounds of paraffin, and the time was four hours each for two men. Before dipping a lip was bent on each end of the tube on the same side so that moisture would be kept out of the poisoned wheat contents when in use. While on the subject of rodents, a woodchuck holed up in the corner of the new cherry orchard has been using the nearby trees for an exerciser. The bark is torn off one side, and it looks as if the animal received much pleasure from pulling the tree part way over and then letting it spring back, stripping the bark off the opposite side of the tree in so doing.

Paraffin seems to be very promising not only for use in coating scions for long-distance shipment and after grafting but also for transplanted trees. Canadian experiments with nut trees, apples and mulberries, as well as with rose bushes, seemed to show a great difference in the starting and growth of these plants when paraffin-coated. The stimulating effect, if it may be called such, was decidedly more striking with trees in a badly dried out condition. The benefit may come from the prevention of drying out of the above-ground parts until the new roots can take hold and force the buds. From our own experience in grafting it seems to be true that paraffin will not retard the pushing of the buds to any appreciable degree even though it crinkles the first leaves slightly. This may work out in the case of sweet cherries, which are hard to transplant successfully at best, possibly due to the tops starting so prematurely and drying out before the roots become sufficiently well established.

A small Cumberland black raspberry patch was set out late this Spring. The tip plants were dug so late that the nurseryman had to cut off all the young shoots which were some distance above ground. The man receiving these rooted tips went contrary to the usual good practice of cutting off the handles on setting, since the portions of the old canes were free from anthracnose spots. Now the whole patch is coming along nicely, but practically all the growth is coming from the old canes. If they had been removed it is possible that many of the plants would have failed to come through, since there are very few shoots coming from any below-ground part of the tip.

A new frost bulletin has been issued recently by the United States Department of Agriculture as Bulletin 1588, entitled "Frost and Prevention of Frost Damage." This is a revision of and supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 1096. The first part of this publication attempts to describe in simple language, so far as possible, the changes that take place near the earth's surface on a frosty night. The larger portion is given over to a discussion of the various methods and devices now being used for protection against frost, together with a chapter on temperatures injurious to plants, blossoms and fruit. It will be of interest to fruit-growers and others with whom frost may mean a loss. Apply to your U. S. Congressman for a copy.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has issued General Bulletin 477, entitled "The Oriental Fruit Moth in Pennsylvania." This bulletin describes the distribution and type and amount of injury caused by the "worms" of this pest. It is noted that there is no satisfactory control for the moth, although certain measures are of aid in reducing their numbers. This publication will be sent free to anyone requesting a copy. The address is Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Two men owning orchards in an adjoining county have just brought in some sick peach leaves for examination. Judging by the sample, peach leaf-curl was certainly going to take the leaves off those trees. They had not been sprayed with the delayed dormant, which controls this pest when put on early enough, since the owners supposed the trees were too young to require any spray. All that can be done this season is to hope for the best and to follow this up with a 1 to 8 lime-sulphur in January of next year before the peach buds begin to swell to any appreciable extent.

A commercial strawberry grower sent samples of Howard or Premier plants from his fruiting bed. The leaves of these were well-marked with leaf spot, and we are accustomed to class the Howard as being very free from leaf diseases. Two patches only a few rods away, set with the same plants at the same time, are free from this disease. Other details given simply make the situation more complicated. This man has been raising strawberries for 45 years and has struck a snag which he states cost him much of his crop last year and is promising to do the same this season. R. H. SUDDS.

The Poison Ivy Nuisance

I am ready to move into a new home, on a four-acre plot, part of an old farm, not worked for quite a number of years. Part of the land is badly infested with poison ivy, especially along an old rail fence, where some of the trees are covered with the vines, with stems an inch thick.
New York. J. E. S.

The best plans, where such a person can be found, is to hire one immune to the poison to dig the plant out, but this is not always possible. The next best method we know is to cut the root just under the ground with a sharp spud and after the tops are dried gather them up with a fork and burn them, being careful not to get into the smoke, which has some of the poisonous principle of the plant. Another point is not to bruise the leaves or top when handling green as volatile poison escapes such bruises and when breathed in the air will cause a breaking out on various parts of the body that have not touched the poison.

Along the old rail fence it will be possible to cut those stems with a sharp spud as near the ground as you can and leave it right on the fence for a time, at least. By working carefully and wearing rubber boots when going around it, even one quite susceptible to the poison can handle a large lot of the weed in this way. It often happens that there are not so many roots as would seem from the amount covered by the tops, so if you work carefully you will get more of these roots cut off than would seem possible from first appearances. Of course, this will not entirely kill the ivy at first, but it makes a good start and further treatment of the same sort will keep the work going. A large handful of salt thrown on one of these stems where you have cut it off will also help kill the root.

Daughter: "Oh, papa, what is your birthstone?" Father of Twelve: "My dear, I'm not sure, but I think it is a grindstone."—Herald of Gospel Liberty.

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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CONGRESS has been laboring for 10 years to find a way to stabilize the price of wheat. It has not had conspicuous success. During the last week of May, 1928, wheat sold at $1.44 a bushel on the Chicago grain exchange. During the same month of 1929 the price on the same market was 96 cents a bushel. This is a variation of 50 per cent. Congress might learn something from the millers and bakers. They have no bread exchange, but the price of a loaf remains the same no matter what the price of wheat. They have a method of stabilizing prices that should be helpful to Congress if it did not prove embarrassing.

*

FORMERLY Lima beans were easily grown and yielded well. In recent years we have had complaints from many sections of total failures or only a scant setting of pods. The vines grow well and blossom, but the flowers drop without setting. One year a small green caterpillar was found to be doing damage by destroying the flowers. As soon as disturbed the caterpillars dropped to the ground, so they were seldom seen. In other seasons, however, no insects were responsible, and weather, causing poor pollination, has been blamed. We should like to hear from readers who are growing, or trying to grow Limas, as to just how they acted last year. Anything about insect work observed, treatment of land, exposure, with reference to prevailing winds and heavy rains, etc., will be useful. We do not want to give up this useful vegetable, but some after two or three years of failure, have about come to this decision.

*

POTATO sales on most northern farms are light at this time of year. Potatoes are nearly done when the strawberry season begins. The potato season has been ending rather poorly, prices declining about 25 cents per 100 lbs. in Northern Maine. The trouble is owing to quality, mainly. Increasing supplies of new stock from North Carolina and Virginia make it hard to sell many old potatoes of the average June quality. Maine has continued to ship steadily to the very end, turning out about 100 cars daily in early June, and the season's total is about the same as that of the season before. The principal eastern potato States seem to have cleared out most of their production at some price. The figures indicate that the Central States, especially Minnesota and the Dakotas, also some of the Western States, were unable to sell all their potatoes. They depend on shipments to the corn belt, but last year that section was able to raise a good many potatoes for home use, and did not need as many as usual from the northern potato States. The new potato season is moving along satisfactorily, one section following another with moderate shipments and no overlapping. At this rate of progress, the northern shipping States will be able to begin selling as soon as their crop is ready, and probably will have the advantage of starting the season at a fairly satisfactory price, in contrast with the discouraging conditions of 1928.

*

AT THE late regular annual meetings of the leading dairy cattle registry associations, marked increases in their established activities, promotional work, revenues and expenses were reported. These national organizations are equipped and ambitious to grow in educational influence and in their services to breeders and owners of pedigree dairy stocks. Their work, at some of its angles, helpfully affects every dairyman's business. For example, it has improved the breeding of the nation's milk cows. Of these, totaling about 22,000,000 head on farms, the overwhelming majority are of specialized dairy breeding and dairy type. Practically all of them are purebreds, grades or crosses of the standard breeds—Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian and Jersey, to name them alphabetically. In recent years some of the dairy cattle registry associations have given considerable attention to the establishing of a demand for trademarked brands of milk produced by their respective breeds. Each breed's product in the bottle presumably possesses some special virtue for certain purposes. This innovation in milk-marketing is experimentally interesting and, in some localities, it may be profitable to some producers, on a limited commercial scale. We hope, however, that in the interest of the dairy industry as a whole, the organized breeders of dairy cattle will find a way to work together. By competing with one another in spending money and energy to make a particular "breed" of milk popular or supreme, they are not aiding the forces that are working for unity in the industry. All breeds produce good milk. The mass of consumers isn't interested in breeds. It wants good milk at a fair price.

*

CONGRESS, at its next session, may pass a law directing and empowering the Federal Department of Agriculture to take over and conduct the work of the pedigree hog registry associations. Possibly it will also affect some other live stock registry associations. In Canada, the government for years has conducted the registration work of many breeds. Its economy and efficiency have been praised by Dominion breeders. Secretary Hyde of the Department of Agriculture at Washington knows something of the chronic, useless strife which multiple hog record associations have caused in the Central States. Of the eight leading breeds, four have more than one record association each. Factionalism is rampant among the supporters of these breeds in the Mid-West. The factions are wasting money and time fighting one another. Eastern breeders of pedigree hogs are injured, in a business way, by this absurd warfare. Its origin can be traced back to times when the excellent associations first to be organized became so strict (as they should be) in applying their rules or so undemocratic in their management, that new and younger or disgruntled breeders set up new associations. Secretary Hyde says: "Economies in the recording of pedigrees would be effected if the concentration of all such work was brought out; and, if done under the supervision of some public agency, more confidence in such records reasonably could be expected." If breeders don't attend to their own business, it will pass out of their hands.

*

The dedication of a local airport plus the blossom celebration has brought airplanes soaring over our heads in droves, flocks, squadrons, or what word do you use? It gives us a taste of what the near future will be as these planes roar overhead in large numbers. We still stop work and gaze upward, but no doubt in time will pay them no attention.

THIS, from a farmer in Michigan, shows how soon we adjust ourselves to unusual situations. People living along the route of the night mail airplane hear its overhead whir with the same feeling as when the engine on the midnight train whistles for a well-known crossing. Commercial air service for passengers is increasing. There are now two regular trips daily from New York to Albany, in 85 minutes. The fare is about four times that charged by railroad, and doubtless always will be considerably more, but, if one is in a hurry, it speeds him along, and the novelty of the trip is appealing to sightseers.

*

AN ARBORETUM established primarily for the study of plants and trees, with special reference to their economic uses in the Southwest, recently was dedicated at Superior, Ariz. It is a gift from Col. Wm. Boyce Thompson, Yonkers, N. Y. Widely-known scientists from many States and several foreign countries were present at the dedication. Ten years ago Col. Thompson founded the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers. It is fully equipped with modern appliances. Its work has been useful to scientists in their work on plant diseases. At the Southwest Arboretum, the object of the staff will be intensively to study types of vegetation that are likely to be useful under a desert or rocky environment in Arizona and in similar neighboring territory. Plants and trees from every region of the world where arid conditions prevail have been imported for the Southwest Arboretum. Col. Thompson's motives and enthusiasms as a benefactor of botanical science are commendable. He and his co-workers are ambitious to discover or develop plants and trees that will grow in sandy, arid soils, so that "eventually the entire Southwest may bloom into a garden." We hope that in the meantime our domestic crop surpluses, which are notoriously unprofitable to farmers, will have ceased to be troublesome.

*

SOME fruit growers as well as bee men will disagree with parts of that article on pollination, page 861. We do not think Mr. Paul intends to discount the bees seriously, but he wishes to give due emphasis to the need of suitable weather conditions. We all know that many apple blossoms have to get along as best they can at a temperature of 60 degrees or below, when bees will not work, and have seen fairly good sets of apples under these conditions. But anyone who has watched the bee scrambling around one flower and then another must give this creature credit for being the champion hand pollinator and hybridist. The importance of a proper "set" is so great that the fruit grower can scarcely afford to neglect any practical means to secure it. No doubt, as Mr. Paul intimates, some trees tire themselves with an overset, but apple trees with only here and there an apple are so much worthless shade.

*

"WHY use those long botanical names for everyday plants?" asks a friend who is not sure whether Scolopendrium is a disease or a state of mind, or why a meek little trailing arbutus should be called Epigæa repens. When we study them, however, we find plenty of real reasons for botanical names. They are a universal language, by which a botanist in Finland, who spoke no Italian, could describe a plant to a professor at Bologna, who spoke no Finnish. Furthermore, common names are very untrustworthy. The trailing arbutus is not a true arbutus; that name belongs botanically to a group of trees and shrubs. It was called arbutus because its appearance was associated with this distant relative by those to whom the American flora was new. Its own botanical name, freely translated, means trailing or creeping on the ground, and is certainly appropriate. In some localities it is called ground laurel, and in others mayflower, but another totally different plant is also called mayflower (Maianthemum). Many people refer to the columbine (Aquilegia) as honeysuckle, but the true honeysuckle is Lonicera, while the little trailing blue-flowered plant we call myrtle is not really a myrtle, and is known in England as periwinkle, so if we wish to be internationally understood we must call it Vinca minor. We like to use familiar names, especially old-fashioned ones, but if we are trying to give an accurate description the botanical name is the only safe one. We recently had a discussion about the European "key flower;" most of our correspondents agreed that the plant meant was a Primula, but several different varieties were named, while a Hungarian reader said it was a Lychnis, and another asserted it was a hyacinth! All this confusion in nomenclature shows that for accuracy we must depend on the botanists, though we do not thank them for such appalling titles as Zantedeschia or Paphiopedilum.

Brevities

CANADA is to spend $20,000,000 in seaport improvement.

INDIANA plants more canning tomatoes than any other State.

YES, buckwheat is a standard midsummer crop for sowing to plow under.

BLOCK tin is wholesaling at 45 cents per pound. A great amount of it comes from the Straits Settlements in the Orient.

PLANT a few gourds this year. The dipper variety makes an excellent birdhouse. Gourds work well climbing over a fence or stone wall.

ACCORDING to recent newspaper statements in the World War 120,050 American soldiers lost their lives. From January 1, 1919, to December 31, 1928, homicides in America totaled about 64,000. During that same period motor vehicles in America killed about 190,000.

JUNE 1 a Michigan reader sent the following: "It is very cold here again after a week of burning heat, with growth well advanced. Apples and pears about all dropped; plums all gone; peaches well set; strawberries, first picking being made of early varieties; meadows, oats and wheat looking fine; corn about all planted."

"I HAVE heard that laziness is a disease. Does it ever kill people?" This is from the letter of a "plain-spoken" friend. Perhaps it is a disease sometimes, but we have heard of no fatalities from it. On the other hand, flying around with an excess of "pep" may make one a nuisance to his associates. Perhaps the "golden mean" idea may be desirable in display of energy as well as other matters.

THE four leading items in the total agricultural production of Canada in 1928 valued in all at $1,730,304,000 are: Field crops, $1,099,781,000; dairy products, $250,000,000; farm animals, $197,880,000 and poultry and eggs $106,654,000. Last year was the first year for poultry and eggs to exceed $100,000,000 in value. Since 1923 these have increased in value from $62,000,000. Value of farm animals in five years has advanced $72,000,000.

What Is a Snob?

IT IS always astonishing and sometimes amusing to see the pages of print and hear the endless volume of speech wasted in controversy and argument because the disputants argue from entirely different premises. A case in point is the recent discussion started by Professor Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in an address to a graduation class of young engineers. The whole idea was to remind the boys of the principles and ideals of the school which had helped prepare them for a life work, and to encourage them to go out determined and unafraid to stand up for high standards of speech and manners, and conduct and culture. In some detail he intimated the overalls of the machine shop should be discarded in leisure and social hours for creased trousers and shoes with a fresh shine. Self-control, consideration of others, politeness and standards of conduct which we associate with character and manhood were clearly the pith of the address. It seemed a timely theme in these days, when so many, young and old, with flippant speech, disheveled dress and rudeness of manners proclaim their free democratic equality, and independence of those qualities of life which we commonly associate with sturdy manhood. It was entirely in keeping with the subject for the speaker to assume that these young men going out into the world today with old-fashioned standards of conduct would be obliged to face the taunts of the flappers and the sports. In effect he asked the graduates to have courage to stick to their standards at the risk of being called a snob, with the encouraging assurance that they would find it as easy to win the boss's daughter as his stenographer.

These incidental references to snobbery and courtship started the flame of oratory and print throughout the land. The adverse criticism came for the most part from notable people who knew the academic definition for "snob," and jumped to the conclusion that the professor advised the boys to pretend to be what they were not with the objective of marrying the boss's daughter. If they had started with Professor Rogers' concept they would have agreed with him fully, and encouraged a general acceptance of a wholesome precept. If all the critics had the same definition of a "snob," there would have been less controversy and possibly none at all.

An exception to this view must of course be made of those writers and talkers who always court the applause of the great mass of people; who since the war have cultivated vague notions of what they call leading their own lives in their own way in sublime indifference to the rights and feelings of others. The time has already come when they may be treated with charity. They were the natural safety valve of a world at war, but signs are abundant of the tendency of sane and sober people to again cultivate those qualities of mind and action which have always distinguished the conduct of ladies and gentlemen.

This is an intimate subject for farm people. Nowhere in the world have the standards of personal conduct and the ideals of human life been more carefully matured and persistently developed than in the American farm home. The spirit of snobbishness cannot survive in the farm atmosphere; it will re-echo in sympathy with Professor Rogers' advice to boys to ignore the taunts of the mob and adhere to the standards of speech and conduct that distinguish them as gentlemen.

Reparations and War Debts

WITH the confusing volumes that have been written on the subject during the past years and especially during the last four months, it is not surprising that many people are yet hazy as to what this reparation and repayment plan recently adopted at Paris is all about. The history of it in detail is a subject for volumes and yet the essence of it may be stated in a few lines. Germany being the aggressor during the World War, her armies invaded the neighboring states. The fighting was on the territory of the Allies and consequently the property of the invaded countries was badly damaged. This was particularly true of France and Belgium. There was no fighting on German soil and consequently no damage to German property by allied soldiers.

When in the Fall of 1918 the Germany Army was demoralized and defeated, and her leaders sued for peace, the Allies might have followed up their advantage, marched into German territory and dictated terms of peace while in the possession of Berlin and other German territory. The Allies led by Marchal Foch generously and humanely consented to an armistice. Fighting ceased at once and no more blood was shed.

The terms of peace were fixed at Versailles. Germany was required to make reparation for the destruction of property in the allied territory, and to pay for the policing of German territory by allied soldiers. The amount of the reparations, the time allowed for payment and the ways for collecting the amounts agreed upon presented a difficult problem from the start. Later the Dawes plan improved on the original scheme, but it took control of the German railroads and other industries out of German hands. The amount collected for reparation payments was turned over to a commission headed by Parker Gilbert of America, and by him paid over to the allied creditors. It worked for a while, but it left the relations of Europe in financial and commercial confusion. Finally a committee of experts representing the European countries concerned, and a delegation from the United States without national authority, gathered in Paris about four months ago to work out a new, and as hoped, a permanent plan.

The work was somewhat complicated by the attitude of our Government. During the war the Washington Government made large loans direct to the Governments of the European allies to help carry on the war with Germany. Our Government paid its own expenses during its time in the war, and asked for no indemnity for these expenses. It, however, insisted that the money loaned must be repaid, and it refused to take any part in the reparation parleys in Europe. The American delegation to the recent conference consequently had no official standing. Yet Owen D. Young was made chairman, and has been given major credit for patience and skill in working out the plan which has finally been agreed upon by the delegates to the conference, and which now goes for approval to the Governments concerned, including Germany, but does not include the United States Government, though indirectly we are as much affected as the other nations directly concerned in the plan.

Under the new plan Germany agrees to pay an average of 2,050,000,000 marks a year for 57 years. Of this sum 660,000,000 francs, or about one-third, will go direct to the former allies in reparation for war damage, the remaining two-thirds will be used to repay the money borrowed by the allied nations from us. So that in effect while the allied nations yet agree to pay back the borrowed money, if the plan succeeds, it will actually be paid by Germany. As a means of collecting and distributing this vast sum of money, an International Bank is to be created under the auspicies of the allied nations and Germany. Since our Government is not a party to the plan, provision is made for unofficial American representation in the bank. This bank will have a capital of 400,000,000 marks, and deposits of $280,000,000 to start with. It will receive all payments by Germany, and remit to other countries. It will remit $400,000,000 annually to us. The whole period for the reparation payments covers 57 years, but provision is made to apply profits of the bank to the payments and this may reduce the amount actually paid by Germany.

So in effect besides its own internal war expense, Germany now agrees to pay the money borrowed from America by her enemies in the war with her, and in addition to some extent, at least, to repair the war damages to other countries. The amount was limited only by what it was thought she would be able to pay over a period of 57 years, affecting German people yet unborn. No wonder the German people repudiated their war lords, and are now foremost of the nations in the search for means to avoid future warfare between the people of the world.

Weather, Crops and Markets

The principal crops are doing well. Actual losses in wheat at this time of the year fall mainly upon holders rather than producers, yet the stocks of grain held on farms in May reached a considerable total, and the farm owners possibly lost a hundred million dollars compared with what they might have received early in Spring. Wheat has declined about one-fourth since mid-Winter, and corn about one-sixth.

The cotton and woolen mills are doing better than they were a year ago, but the business is still depressed, owing mainly to heavy production and low prices of the goods turned out. The woolen mills have used 7 to 8 per cent more wool than during corresponding months of 1928.

The leather business is another line using agricultural products as raw material. Hides have been going down for a long time owing to heavy imports. Lately they have been selling a little better.

Back of all the depression in the grain market is the increased production in the leading grain exporting countries, and the reason is the general use of farm machinery, especially the kinds made in this country. The output has been increasing right along, and about one-fifth of the farm machinery is shipped to foreign countries, this line of business increasing tremendously the past two years. These machines go to countries like Russia, Poland, Argentina and Australia, and are set at work producing more grain. Use of machinery does not always make production cheaper, but it certainly helps the farmers get along with the work and handle more land, resulting in more grain produced to each man.

Prices on onions now compare well with those of a year ago, and the tendency lately has been slightly upward. It is hard to say where any great supply of onions will be coming from this month. Northern onions are likely to find the market fairly clear and in good condition when they are ready for shipment. The unfavorable feature is the increase in acreage in the North. There is no reason why the early onions from sets should not sell easily, but the main crop is in uncertain position, the future supply depending on crop conditions of the next two months. G. B. F.

Studying Franklin County, Vt., Farms

The work of gathering data upon which to make the economic survey of Franklin County agriculture will be started the latter part of this month, when representatives of the State Extension Service will be in the county to assist Count Agent McWilliams in taking records on a number of the farms. These records will be brief, so as not to make necessary any special work on the part of the farmers themselves, but will cover such essentials as size of farm, acreage, and use made of each crop; the number and kind of live stock and the major cash receipts and expenses of the farm business. It is the intention of the County Agent to have these records taken in such a way that they will be representative of the farms of the county.

The records gathered will not be used to tell what individuals are doing, but will be used to get averages that show the common practices. Records of this sort have been taken in this county in the past and have had excellent co-operation from the farmers. The purpose of this survey is to find out what size and kind of farm business will give the income necessary to provide a satisfactory living for the farm family. It will also take into account the natural soil and crop resources of the county and the kinds of farming adapted to different sections.

In connection with this the women of the county are taking stock of home conditions in order that they may know the amount of cash income necessary properly to maintain the farm home. County Agent McWilliams has been gathering statistics of the past and present agriculture of the county ever since it was decided at the last annual meeting of the Farm Bureau Association to make this survey, and it has now reached the stage where the information needed can come only from the people on the farms. R. C. M.

Apple Outlook in Vermont

The apple outlook in Vermont at the present time in parts of the State indicates that there has been a good set of most of the leading varieties.

It is a most fortunate circumstance that the hot weather of late May came just as the trees were about to come into full bloom. The warm weather made conditions very favorable for the flight of bees, and the high temperatures brought about a most abundant secretion of nectar and high production of pollen, the two essentials to induce the bees to keep on the wing and visit all of the blossoms. Bee-keepers state that there has been good production of apple blossom honey, considerably more than usual.

With respect to the different varieties, it has been reported thus far that there was a most magnificent bloom of McIntosh. Nearly every commercial grower has a large proportion of his orchard set to McIntosh which is the most important variety grown at the present time. Some growers reported that there never was such an abundant set of blossoms of McIntosh as appeared this year. One extensive grower reports 100 per cent McIntosh. Some other varieties blossomed less profusely. The Northern Spy gave fair bloom; Rhode Island Greening, rather light; Tolman Sweet, very good; Wealthy, fair; Delicious, heavy to extra heavy.

The weather for orchard work has been good for the most part this year. The cool weather of early May deferred the blossoming until after the danger period and although the temperature was low, it was not particularly bad for the fruit grower. There was enough good weather interspersed with the poor to enable the spraying work to be done on fair days. The hot weather of late May was ideal for fruit trees.

One distinct advantage that the commercial fruit grower has in Vermont is the fact that his orchard land is mostly on high ground so that the usual Spring operations were performed without hindrance, due to wet weather.

The set of cherries of both sweet and sour varieties is excellent. There are no reports on plums, or strawberries, although the plants withstood the Winter very well.

Taking all of the conditions into account and accepting the preliminary report of the fruit set, it would seem that the fruit growers were heading up for another very successful season. The 1929 "hop off" for pomologists is good. M. B. CUMMINGS.

Wyoming County, New York, Notes

May 29.—Excessive rains since early Spring have prevented farmers from doing plowing, consequently few crops were put in early. Roads have been practically impassable and still remain in that condition in several districts. Farmers were late in turning cattle out to pasture due to the cold and sodden condition of the land. Potatoes took a jump in price to 75c but are again down to 50c. Eggs, 25 to 30c per dozen; hay, $10 to $11 per ton; milk at switzer factories, now sold on 3.5 per cent basis, at $2.10 per cwt. E. M.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

I want to thank you for the good you are doing for the farmers and especially the milk producers. Your plans are the best I have seen yet. A. S. H.
New York.

When one is tired and comes to his particular chair or den in the family circle it is so wonderfully restful to find in a paper like yours short articles that simply lift you above the toil and grind of daily life. I am one of your many friends. L. F. NICHOLS.
Pennsylvania.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

What Constitutes a State?

What constitutes a state?
Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate,
Nor cities proud with spires and turrets crowned;
Not bays and broad-armed ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starred and spangled courts,
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No—men, high-minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endured
In forest, brake or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain . . .
These constitute a state,
And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill.
—Sir William Jones (1746-1794).

*

An inquirer who does not give name or address writes as follows:

I am wondering if we could have a talk on menus for city boarders? I am planning to start keeping a few city people and would like to get an idea of what to plan for the table. The average of the people here charge $12 per week.

One of our readers gives some useful suggestions on page 823. At present prices for food and other commodities, we think close figuring will be needed to supply acceptable board at $12 a week with profit. Milk, eggs and chickens should be supplied by the farm, but their value charged in household accounting. There should be a good vegetable garden, and small fruits. All this needs planning in advance. Boarders in the country like country products, and ample use should be made of them.

One of our readers who had long experience in keeping Summer boarders said that she made an absolute rule that the boarders were never to enter the kitchen. She said that such a rule should be strictly enforced; otherwise there were always people who would intrude and get in the way, hampering the work. She had signs on the kitchen doors, "No Admittance," and adhered strictly to the rule. This seems very sensible. One cannot keep boarders successfully without a disposition to be kind, friendly and considerate, but on the other hand one must be businesslike, too, and remember that the primary object of the thought, work and planning is to make a legitimate profit.

Raspberries and Gooseberries

Are raspberries preserved the same way as strawberries? If not how much sugar is used? Do gooseberries make good preserves, or they only used for jelly?
C. W. E.

Raspberries are delicious either canned or preserved. They may be treated like strawberries, but the following method of canning retains the delicate flavor better than any other way:

Make a syrup in the proportion of three cups of sugar to two cups of water; bring to a boil, and boil five minutes. Pick over the raspberries, and fill sterilized jars, shaking down gently, but avoiding crushing the berries. Then fill the jars with boiling syrup, seal tight, and set in a pail or other deep container. Fill the pail with boiling water, deep enough to come over the tops of the jars, and then cover the container with heavy cloth to hold the heat. Leave the jars in the water until it is tepid, then wipe and set away. Probably the fireless cooker would give good results for this hot-water cooking. If the seal is perfect, the syrup and water boiling hot, results are excellent.

In ordinary canning, raspberries are processed 10 minutes. For preserve, which is delicious, weigh the fruit, and for each pound of fruit allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Put the fruit on to cook, simmer gently for about 20 minutes, then add the sugar and cook 20 minutes longer. Over cooking spoils the delicate flavor, but the preserve must cook long enough to be like a soft jelly. Another method is to combine red currant juice with raspberries. Weigh the fruit, measuring one-fourth currants to three-fourths raspberries. Cook and strain the currants, add sugar in the proportion of one pound sugar to one pound raspberries. Bring to the boil, when sugar is fully dissolved add the raspberries, and simmer for 25 minutes.

Gooseberries are rather tart when canned, unless a thick syrup is used, but will be found very useful for pies and steamed puddings. Gooseberry preserve is excellent, and is a great favorite in Europe, where this fruit attains greater size and richness of flavor than here. Weigh, then remove stem and withered blossoms ("tops and tails"), wash, and put on to cook with only enough water to prevent scorching, as they make plenty of juice. Cook until soft, then add an equal weight of sugar, and cook gently until thick. It should be a rich dark red jam. Gooseberries make an excellent preserve combined with strawberries.

Canning in Tin in the Pressure Cooker

Many women are putting their products into tin cans today. There are machines on the market that will completely seal the can, after being filled with the product. No solder is necessary. There has been as much progress in the manufacture of tin cans and sealers as there has been in glass jars. There are tin cans provided with enamel lining, which are recommended for vegetables and fruits that contain much acid as tomatoes, berries and rhubarb. Acid foods such as these will discolor tin if exposed to air. Although it blackens tin and is unattractive, the compound formed is non-poisonous. This is why housewives do not let acid foods stand in tin cans any more than they do in their everyday tin cooking pans. A housewife will use tin cans in just the same manner that she uses her tin pans.

There are five standard sizes of sanitary cans. No. 1 is a half pint, No. 2 is pint, No. 2½ is three cups, No. 3 a quart and No. 10 is a gallon. The homemaker uses No. 2 and No. 3 cans more than anything else. The gallon size can is used in supplying large consumers, such as hotels, restaurants, clubs and schools. Gallon cans are seldom used for peas, corn, Lima beans or meats. They are frequently used for tomatoes and fruits.

There are several advantages of canning in tin. First of all, there is no danger of breakage and the cans may be plunged into cold water immediately after processing or sterilizing, which prevents any overcooking of the product.

Tin cans used with a pressure cooker make an ideal canning outfit. When using tin cans and a steam pressure cooker, the petcock may be opened as soon as the sterilizing time is over, while with glass jars, the pressure must run down to zero to prevent loss of liquid in the jars. The fact that tin cans are completely sealed before sterilizing makes them easy to handle when sterilizing as they can be piled one above another or turned on their sides, as desired. The cans have nice large openings which make it possible to pack whole fruits, whole tomatoes, large pieces of meat and chicken. The use of tin cans is economical, since they are low-priced, costing only a few cents a can.

It is also very easy to store tin cans, as they can be packed into a much smaller space than that required by glass jars. And if you are canning for the market, tin cans can be easily transported whether by parcel post, express or automobile.

Excellent results follow the use of tin cans if we make a point of eliminating the air as much as possible before sealing. There are several ways to accomplish this. Fill the cans full with hot brine, water or syrup. Have the cans as hot as possible when sealing them. When canning meat or chicken, do not pack too tight. Allow enough boiling water or hot syrup stock to drive out the air and set up a good circulation of heat to the center of the can.

If canning for market, you should be careful about having a good vacuum in the can so that the ends will not bulge, thus giving the appearance of spoilage. The creases at the top and bottom of the can allow for expansion in cooking. The fact that no air or gases can escape from the cans during the cooking period is the reason why we should try to drive out the air before sealing.

Some particular canners steam or preheat in the cans such products as blueberries and sour cherries before the syrup is added. To do this, they put the packed cans in boiling water or steam and leave until the air is driven off. If canning on a large scale, a large quantity of tin cans can be pre-heated in the wash boiler. The boiler should be covered tightly to hold in the steam. After the pre-heating, seal completely, put in pressure cooker and sterilize.

When opening the tin cans for table use, look at both ends of can. They should be flat or curved slightly inward. Neither end should bulge or snap back when pressed. All seams should be tight and clean, with no trace of leaks.

The government recommends that we boil for five minutes canned asparagus, corn, string beans or spinach before using, even though the foods look perfect and sound as regards odor, color and texture. If the vegetable is wanted for a salad, it can be chilled after the boiling.

Steam pressure cookers or canners have many advantages over all other types of canners. As only a small amount of water is used, very little time is required to heat the water, which is about two cups. The sterilizing period is much shorter than is required in other canners, thus saving time, energy and fuel. The high pressure possible kills all harmful organisms present and consequently reduces spoilage to a minimum when canning vegetables and meats.

The smaller-sized pressure cookers may be used throughout the year for cooking vegetables, cereals, meats and entire meals in a much shorter period of time than other methods require.

Possibly, the greatest advantage of all is the fact that the pressure cooker eliminates greater amount of heat from the kitchen during the canning process. As canning comes during the hot weather, a cool kitchen is something to think about.

The steam pressure canner is the type of canner recommended by the government for canning meats, sea foods and the non-acid vegetables, as beans, peas, corn and asparagus.

In using the pressure cooker, wait until the steam flows freely from the petcock before closing. Commence to count time when the pressure reaches the desired point, not before.

A canning budget should be made to prevent an under or over-supply of canned goods. A canning budget should allow for one canned vegetable a day. A stored vegetable or one bought fresh may provide the second vegetable, thus meeting the requirements of two servings for each person daily. One serving of canned fruit per day is a good allowance. This, of course, is supplemented by an additional serving of fresh or stored fruit.

A simple canning budget for a family of six might be:

40 quarts of greens to last four months.
64 quarts of tomatoes to last eight months.
90 quarts of various other vegetables to last seven months.
210 quarts of fruit to last seven months.
GRACE VIALL GRAY.

A machine which clamps to the kitchen table like a meat grinder, seals the tin can as perfectly as any commercial tin can.

Tested Pickles

Sweet Cucumber Pickles. — Wash and wipe dry 300 little cucumbers and put into a large dish, sprinkle all through them two-thirds cup salt, then turn over them a kettle of boiling water, taking care that the cucumbers are entirely covered with it, and let stand till the water is cold. Remove from the brine and drain well and put them into a crock. Add to one-half gallon of cold vinegar four heaping tablespoons of mustard and the same of salt and sugar and one-half cup of mixed spices and turn this over the cucumbers and weight down so all will be under the vinegar, and set in a cool place. Next, weigh out 3 lbs. of sugar and each morning add a handful of sugar to the crock of pickles, stirring well, till the sugar is all used. If you follow this recipe, especially regarding the addition of the sugar each morning, you cannot help but have fine pickles.

Mixed Mustard Pickles.—Four quarts small or sliced cucumbers, one quart sliced or small onions, two quarts sliced green tomatoes, one quart cauliflower or chopped celery. Let stand in brine of one pint salt and six quarts of water for 24 hours. Then drain.

Dressing.—One cup flour, two cups sugar, five tablespoons ground mustard, one tablespoon turmeric powder. Mix these with enough vinegar to make a smooth paste, pour this into two quarts of weakened vinegar, add the vegetables, boil for five minutes and can.

The Little Brown House Under the Apple Trees

"I haven't been to Paris, nor foggy London town,
I haven't seen a pyramid astanding tall and brown,
I never saw a poet nor bedazzled queen or king,
But I've seen our good Green Mountains in the glory of the Spring;
And as a place to live in, to live, and love, and rest,
When God Almighty made them, He surely did His best."

So while the man from Long Acres wonders if we of New England have many songs of our home land we have wondered if other sections of our country had been as widely written of by their poets.

Of course from childhood we are told of the musical southern voices, and perhaps the prevalance of our darker-skinned musical brothers was the reason of these songs.

Memorial Day was yesterday and we thought of what Mrs. D. B. P. wrote some time ago, that our young people fail to realize the significance of our impressive holidays. Our school regulations make provision for pre-Memorial exercises in all schools, but some time ago a neighbor's young pupil came to me in consternation.

"Just think, Mrs. W., this teacher wants to have a dance because the old soldiers are dead, and my grandpa was a soldier!"

The teacher did propose a dance just previous to our solemn holiday and the little child reasoned that it was a dance because of our honored dead. But let me say, our district did not "fall for it."

They tell us tuberculosis is increasing among our high school pupils, but we have an excellent corps of health nurses for our rural schools to give instruction in the laws of health, but I fear many teachers set the example of ignoring these laws, especially in protection of the body in cold weather. But it certainly is not cold today. Mercury has been soaring toward 90 in a cool place, and the sky has been partly cloudy all day. A peculiar season we must all admit. It was 70 degrees at 6 P. M., April 7, then it turned cold and snowed and kept snowing. An adjoining town farther up the mountains reported 35 inches of snow fell in April. We didn't get quite as much, and Spring's work is belated, but this wonderful weather is hastening growth, although the flower beds are getting dry and I am carrying many pails of water to newly set plants, for it has been a wonderful Spring florally, with many new plants, seeds and plant friends.

I opened a box, took out a packet and read, "Heracleum mantegazzianum, Crotalaria juncea, Obeliscaria," etc. A letter from my floral partner said, "You will see I have taken a new departure," and you will surely agree that she had.

If the flowers are as amazing as the names won't our gardens be amazing!

Anyway I have plenty of aster, Petunias, Zinnias, etc., in case of our new seeds failing. Euphorbia variegata and Cosmidium have come up nicely and one Crotalaria showed yesterday.

A year ago Fred decided he had found the dearest girl, and would bring her to meet us. She had had 17 years of educational training and was teaching home economics. Some perhaps can understand my feelings and my smarting eyes as I prepared the dinner, before they arrived.

But we all agree with Fred and for Mother's Day she sent me a package of perennial pea plants because she "loved them so." Wasn't that a graceful way to begin calling me mother? For next month we will have a beloved daughter, you may say daughter-in-law, perhaps—we prefer the shorter name.

In planning your gardens don't forget our native plants and shrubs. For myself, we planted a purple flowering raspberry wildling to shade one corner of the rock bed, and the little white rock cress is blooming among the rocks for the first time.
MOTHER BEE.

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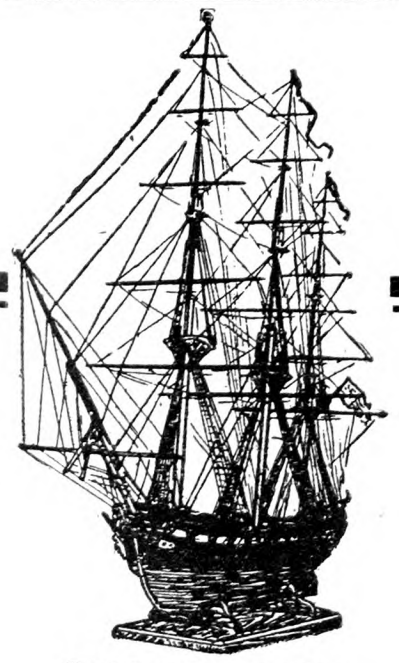

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

Can the Surplus Birds

To can chicken, dress as for a fricassee, and pack in jars previously sterilized, either cooked or uncooked. Many of our readers prefer to cook the meat as for stew or fricassee, or it may be fried. Others prefer to pack it uncooked. Season, then pack in jar, pour in broth to come within two inches of top, put on rubber and lid, seal lightly, and process two hours. If the meat is put in jar without cooking, process three hours. Then seal tight without opening. If the chicken is fried or cooked in the oven, make gravy with boiling water, and pour this into the can. Most housekeepers think it easier to pack after cooking, but if packed uncooked it may be prepared in a variety of ways afterwards. Many have written us that they only process the cooked meat one to one and one-half hours, but meat is not as easy to keep as vegetables, and we think the longer period is needed.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

821—Smart Bloomer Dress. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 18-in. contrasting and 3 yds. of ribbon. Ten cents.

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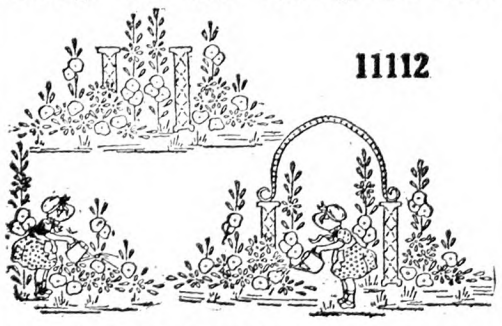
462 — Slender Type. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 1¾ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.



Emb. No. 11112—Motif for Bedroom Sets. Pattern contains seven motifs, one large one 11x17½ in., two 8x9½ in., and four 8x14½ in. Suitable for curtains, scarves and bedspreads. (Blue.) Ten cents.

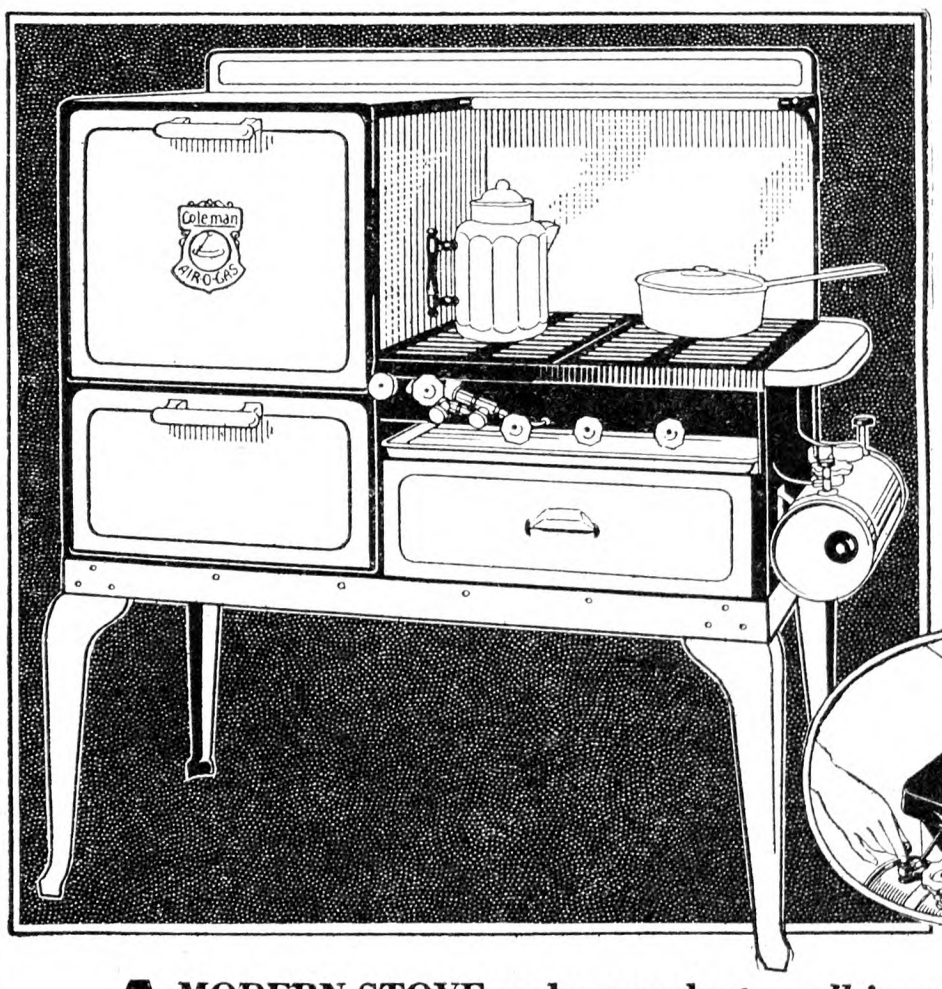
Summer Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Pot Cheese

I noticed an inquiry for a recipe for old-fashioned pot cheese. I do not know of any recipe, but will give one as I remember my mother making pot cheese when I was a small boy.

The curd was made the same as for cottage cheese, then seasoned with salt and pepper, and a little sage if desired. The curd was then pressed into balls about 2½ inches in diameter slightly flattened with the hands. The balls were placed in a wooden tray with a cloth laid over them, and then covered with feather cushion, blankets or any old thing that would exclude the air. The cheese was kept in a warm room for one or two weeks or longer if desired. I remember how we children used to enjoy eating this, and now at the age of 82 years my mouth almost waters when I think how it tasted. A. E. BURWELL.

STOVE and Gas Plant All in One



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A Farmer's Opinions

EASTERN VEGETATION.—Both wild and cultivated plants and trees appear to be more luxuriant in foliage, stay green longer, flower more profusely and color more richly in the Fall than those in the Mid-West. If this be true, as I suspect it is, the reason is that, on the average, the East's rainfall is greater and better distributed than the Mid-West's. Outdoor flowers, shrubs and vines in the eastern regions that I have visited this Spring possess a more magnificent wealth of leaf and blossom than I have ever seen outside of England. An almost tropical prodigality of greenery and bloom is one of the East's attractions as a place in which to live. Farm gardens in this part of the country are more dependable and productive than those in the Central States. Pastures in Connecticut may be used earlier in the Spring, and remain green more days in the year than those on western farms in the corresponding latitude. If hay crops could be cured as well as they can be grown in the East, this area of the United States would be well-nigh flawless as a farming country.

INSECTS AND BLIGHTS.—Wherever an abundance of soil moisture is available to plants throughout the growing season, vegetation is rank. It is unfortunate but inevitable that under these conditions insects and diseases should be serious foes of cultivated plants and trees. Grasshoppers, army worms, chinch bugs, cut worms and grain weevils are destructive, in varying degress, in the Mississippi Valley, but lice, fungous diseases and blights that damage plants and fruit-bearing trees cause much greater losses in the East than these and other foes of agriculture bring about in any other territory that I have seen in Springtime. Maybe this accounts for the fact that eastern farmers, as I am beginning to know some of them, are more widely informed in regard to more angles of their business than western farmers who have fewer small enemies with which to deal. Floods, drouths and storms are the outstanding ordeals of western farming.

IMPARTIAL COMPARISONS. — Every township, county and State in the Union has its virtues and drawbacks; none is ideal. An American worthy of his heritage and home would love every ranch, farming community, mountain, hill, valley, river, lake, forest, dune and desert in the United States if he knew it well. I have no desire to boost or discredit any region or its people. A man will find what he habitually looks for, whether it be the best or the worst or a little of both in a country or people. Not many of us, however, fully appreciate the treasures with which nature has endowed our farms and home land; many of us exaggerate and dwell upon their defects. Men are mostly incurable complainers and fault-finders, although what they say to their inmost selves at the end of a fine day is often in the spirit of gladness and gratitude. Words that signify what is painful or unpleasant greatly outnumber those that express joy and delight. Humanity has elaborated a vocabulary of discontent, perhaps to conceal a private, wordless faith that life is good and worth living, even when its fire is low.

HOMES, OLD AND NEW.—Old friends, old houses and old trees are inspirations and comforts to mature people who don't bother to "keep up with the times" or the "Joneses." Hundreds of farm houses that shelter descendants of their builders and owners who lived far back in the last century are seen in the East. Modern improvements installed in some of these old dwellings are useful, but they are like discordant elements in pictures retouched and "doctored." Near Roxbury, Conn., on a narrow dirt road that runs up and down to Sandy Hook, I recently saw a hillside farmhouse that has been a home for three generations. Given the kind of care that it has received inside and out, it would remain livable for years to come. A more delectable place to live contentedly close to the earth, would be difficult to imagine. A spring-fed brook dances over stones in the floor of a miniature gorge which is flanked by grass and wild flowers and half-encircles the yard and garden. Five great maples and elms, planted by the careless artistry of nature, shade the front of the house. A new machine-made cottage in this frame would be out of place. Inside, however, it would be convenient, and the work of womenfolk within would be comparatively easy. Would they be healthier and happier than our farm grandmothers in their day? Who knows? Cheap, new homes are multiplying; old ones are disappearing. No one can restore or hold the past; he may live somewhat to himself in an eddy of the stream called life, but even there the waters of the main current will touch and budge him.

"NEW" PEOPLE ON FARMS. — "New" people, speaking little or no English, are buying and living on farms, in the East in particular and elsewhere in general. They are immigrants, who tend to colonize. Our population includes thousands of these industrious groups. Many who "came over" 15 to 20 years ago are prosperous on farms. Their children are "new" Americans, who speak our language. A large class of foreigners who obtain naturalization papers in this country possess an old-country lust for land. They are not only willing but eager to work hard and make sacrifices in order to own land. Every member of a family will work towards that end. In an Iowa region, several generations of Hollanders have literally spent themselves in paying for farms that cost their great-grandfathers $250 to $400 an acre. A Spaniard discovered America. Other Columbuses from various lands overseas are rediscovering it. A Pole and his family in Central New York State have paid for and built up an old, run-down farm. He and they have worked like beavers. Every week-day he sells something that he and his family grew or raised on the farm. He has never hired any help. He has a bank account and is a good citizen. His children have had as much schooling as the majority of children in their community. A scientific American farmer who employs considerable labor, carries a heavy overhead, conforms to the American standard of living and devotes much of his time to the public interest, must be exceptionally efficient in order to remain in business in competition with rivals like this Pole and his family. Our "new" people on farms raise questions that are seldom discussed.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS.—What chance has a healthy young married man, with little or no capital, to buy, pay for and improve a farm and rear a family? What inducement is there for him to engage in an occupation that is losing thousands of its followers every years? Our answer is that if he has the ambition and will to own a farm, and is willing to pay the price, in hard work, economies and sacrifices, he can own a farm, rear a useful family and enjoy life, just as his father or grandfather did by paying that price. The Pole paid it, and is glad that he did. Many a native American farmer is paying it, with equally appropriate results. Honorable success, based on labor and skill, always comes high in cost and high in satisfaction and value to the man who likes his calling. All successes in acquiring property or money arise from or grow out of hard, persistent work done by somebody at some time. A speculator's gains represent the losses or work or both of other people. Commercial goods and values are created in enormous volumes by labor and by increases in population. In this way the foundations have been laid and maintained for the air castles of speculation. Today, through legalized gambling and through investments based on present and future increments and earnings, piles of money are "made" by thousands of people who don't work much, if at all, but worry a great deal. Many a young man, with a career before him, observes and thinks much about this old phenomenon in its American setting. It confuses and misleads him. It promises or implies something for nothing. With its glitter in his eyes, he doesn't see anything but toil, trouble and eventual failure in farming, unless it is done as our Pole friend does it. Many men on farms have taken a similar view, and quit farming. It is not surprising, therefore, that the number of "new" people or immigrants in agriculture should be increasing, while at the same time the number of native farmers who are moving into towns and cities should be mounting high. Nor is it illogical that the speculative orgy should have waxed sensational in recent years. Farming as a life doesn't interest people who judge it as a business by the speculative, corporation and investment profits that are widely published to attract more "investors." Some day farm land will resume its position in the relatively small list of genuinely "sound investments." The man, who, in the meantime, earns and pays for a farm, will be his own employer and, in the evening of his life, be sure in his heart that his success was worth what it cost.

OWNERSHIP AND TENANCY.—The ownership of a farm, however, is too often emphasized as a good and sufficient end in itself; whereas its chief value obviously is as an aid to rearing healthy girls and boys. This thought has probably been altogether absent from the minds of plenty of farmers when they bought more land; they were speculators. In the last 25 years the mortgaged indebtedness on agricultural real estate has increased until the fact of legal ownership has lost much of its old significance in the minds of a host of farmers. Not a few men would rather rent than own land. I know men whose farms are so heavily mortgaged that they no longer feel that sense, security and pride of ownership which sustained a lofty independence and a high morale amongst farmers many years ago. Some farms in every neighborhood are unincumbered, and their number slowly is increasing in numerous regions. Mortgages, however, do not frighten farmers as they once did; we have got used to them, and, besides, a lot of business men and enterprising bankers, with large stocks of money to loan, have employed propaganda until they have made a popular virtue of borrowing and using "more capital." Carrying a colossal indebtedness and bearing an ever-increasing burden of taxation, a considerable percentage of farmers who are not selling out or being closed out are beginning to believe, with English farmers, that the lot of the tenant is preferable to that of the owner of a farm. It would be a national calamity if the skill and experience of these men should be lost to agriculture. The unincumbered ownership of farms by farmers who live on and farm them is the basis of the soundest and best agriculture that has ever been established. The time has come, however, when the development of a better tenant system than we possess deserves much more attention than it is receiving by bankers, insurance companies and other interests which have come into possession of many millions of acres of farm lands.

D. C. W.

Training a Colt

This Spring I have two colts that I am putting through their sprouts. One is a three-year-old and the other four. Owing chiefly to mud in the yard, it was impossible to have them out all the time. Sleighing was poor, and the ground was soft, so I kept them indoors. The four-year-old can be harnessed and left on the barn floor untied; he can be driven round with the harness on alone, but every once in a while he has spells. I don't have the hypnotic eye that makes them quail and go straight, and 60 years have weakened the hands some. So I figured out a plan of campaign just a little different from my usual one, for, in my experience, no two animals are just alike.

Taking my old mare and a pole, with whiffletrees bolted on fast, a few inches longer than the average wagon pole, I took them in the corner alongside the barn, ready for a start; then, leading the colt over the whiffletrees into place, I snapped them together, running a line through a loose ring buckled to both rings of the bit, and then back to the old mare's collar. I snapped the traces on and was ready. I had gone through a rigmarole getting ready for this.

All last Summer I was sick and useless, and here was a four-year-old, fat, wild and quick, worth real money, if right, and worth little if wrong. I could not afford chances. Taking the rope line over my shoulder, in case of accident or foolishness, I gave the usual chirrup, swung them round and launched my bark. All went well for a few minutes; then, as I neared the stone wall where I had a log already chained, out jumped a rabbit; then there was fireworks. Twisting my false line with a firm strain, I snubbed the horse's nose snug to the other horse's collar, getting sure control. A few sharp words, a firm hold and I was ready to bring them back to the log.

It would be a great mistake to hitch a colt the first time to a harrow or plow; too much damage can be done. The personal risk is too great in these days of

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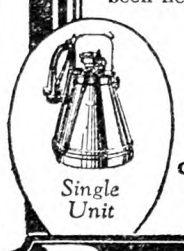

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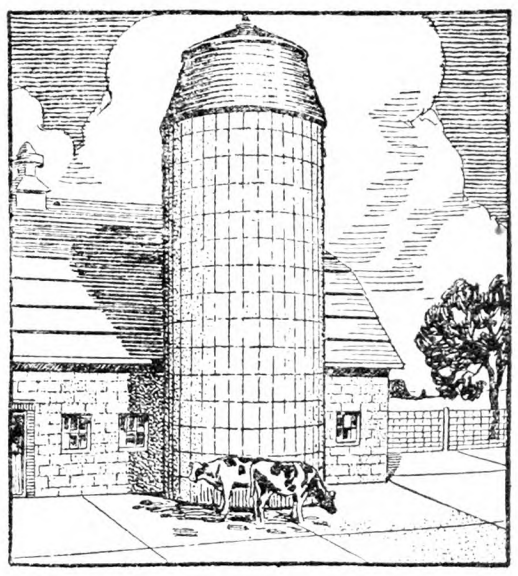
Sure Death to Corn Borers!



Government authorities agree that ensiling of corn is sure death to the European corn borer.

They also agree that silage increases milk yield, as numerous tests have shown.

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suits for damages. Therefore, my first hitch is a log, not too heavy. After a couple of lessons of this sort, one can work a horse.

There are many ways to control with a half-inch rope. Some horses need more than others, but the best control is to control oneself. Keep awake, gentle and firm. No matter how awkward the horse turns, I use no more pressure than is absolutely needed, but I keep repeating my lesson, always in the same manner and always using the same words. I have never seen a horse that learned to be useful without a teacher. Horses will pick up some little mischievous trick, and some will do more for some drivers than others, but all must be taught. Have patience to repeat all lessons. Always bear in mind that a well-broken horse is worth more on the farm and more to a purchaser. Teach your horse to stand when wanted, and to start promptly on a walk and to walk fast, for slow trotting is no gait for a draft horse. Do not bring your horse to the working stage poor and weak, thinking that because he doesn't act up he is gentle.

Saratoga Co., N. Y. GEO. HOWDEN.

Likes Milk Goats

Milk goats are coming into their own. They once occupied an important place in European domestic schemes. S. Holmes Pegler in a book published in 1886 says that Spain had the most goats, 4,500,000, while Russia, Germany, Italy, Greece and France each had about 1,500,000, and every other country had a good number of these "poor men's cows." The expression "poor men's cows" appeals to me in these days with the price we country people have to pay the milk handlers 18 cents a quart for milk for which our cow-keeping neighbors get less than half that and sometimes let us have it (almost on the sly) for 10 cents a quart. Many readers of THE R. N.-Y. will no doubt want to challenge my statement that scattered within a circle five miles in radius from me there are no less than 36 milk goats. And this is as it should be: everyman his own dairyman, middleman and milkman.

Goat's milk is highly nourishing. It is not hard to drink. The cream is more evenly diffused in the milk, so that when poured from a glass a great deal clings to the sides and yet does not rise to the top to encourage skimming.

A good cheese can be made from the milk. Recipes have appeared from time to time in this paper. Then, too, goats are profitably used as scavengers, working their way through brush, although they leave clumps of dandelions and weeds for clover when the cropping is good. They can be kept in a small space, taking no bedding and making less dirt. In fact, success has been had in keeping goats entirely in stalls.

I had a leg of lamb to roast for the week-end, and I could swear it was a goat leg. That may be a reflection on where we deal when we get meat once or twice a week. But the fact is that well-butchered goat is good eating. We have a heavy population of Italians about us here, and they breed their goats deliberately to have six-week-old kids at Eastertime. Those not so fortunate as to have their own goats, pay fancy and absurd prices for them. They prize them as a delicacy as we do our Christmas goose or Thanksgiving turkey. D. T. K.

Orange Co., N. Y.

Aberdeen-Angus News

D. A. Fullington, a Missouri breeder, writes: "I began raising Aberdeen-Angus cattle about nine years ago, with four purebred cows. I now have 30 cows and heifers, and will have about 15 calves this season. I still have the four old cows and will get three calves from them this year. I have sold $1,700 worth of calves and bulls."

George McAdams, Holton, Kan., writes that he is having a lot of inquiries for breeding cattle, and that his sales this Spring have been the best since 1916.

Dr. W. B. Lutes, Merino, Col., reports the recent sale of 11 Aberdeen-Angus to John E. Jacobs in that State.

A. H. Sanders, Lancaster, Ky., writes: "We are having a nice business, but need more cattle. The future looks very bright in the South for Aberdeen-Angus."

Dr. Lawrence Ryan, Ryan Bros., Kewanee, Ill., reports the recent sale of 21 cattle to Robert Larmer & Son in Missouri.

John W. Knox, Jacksboro, Tex., has sold 28 cows and a bull to V. Holcomb in Texas, and 30 cows to R. W. Bawling in Kansas. W. H. T.

Jersey Cattle Breeders Meet

"Forty per cent of all dairy cows in the United States are Jerseys and Jersey grades." This statement was made by Samuel F. Crabbe, Fargo, N. D., in the brief address with which he opened the 60th annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club in New York City on June 5. According to official reports made at the meeting, 1928 was the most successful year in the history of the breed in America. During the year (ending March 31) 75,690 Jerseys were registered; this was over 12 per cent more than were ever recorded before in a year. The Club's revenue amounted to $368,882, or practically $30,000 more than its expenditures for the year. Its assets total $341,726, and its liabilities $290,252. It has 1,081 members. Texas, Ohio and Missouri are the three leading Jersey States, so far as registrations are concerned.

Mr. Crabbe was re-elected president. New directors of the board are, R. C. Tway, Louisville, Ky.; J. J. Grathwol, Excelsior, Minn.; S. R. Head, Hannibal, Mo., and Herbert Farrel, Nashville, Tenn, Geo. W. Sisson, Jr., Potsdam, N. Y., was elected vice-president by the new board. Prof. F. B. Morrison, head of the animal husbandry department at the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., made a helpful talk on the relation of vitamins to dairy cattle feeding.

On June 6 many members and others attended W. R. Spann & Sons' auction of Jerseys at Morristown, N. J., where 83 head averaged $855, with a top price of $5,000, at which Sybill's Success, a cow, was bought by John S. Ellsworth, Simsbury, Conn.

As to Crossbreeding Sheep

In answer to an inquiry from Mrs. M. D., I do not recommend a cross for her flock of Hampshire ewes. I suggest the use of a good pure-bred Hampshire ram as a sire. Any of the common mutton breeds will do well in New York State. I cannot see the reason or need for crossbreeding a flock of good-type mutton ewes.

The terms grading and crossbreeding are often confused. By common usage "grading" refers to the practice of using a pure-bred sire of any breed on native or grade females. When followed through to its logical conclusion, always using good sires of the same breed, it is a practice to be highly commended. By the term crossbreeding is meant the crossing either of species or of breeds within a given species. Crossbreeding has its advantages as well as disadvantages.

You have been fortunate in lambing your ewes so far this Spring, especially so with the ration you mention. I suggest that you add grain to your ration for ewes before and after lambing. A grain mixture consisting of whole oats five parts, shelled corn three parts, wheat bran one part, and linseed oil cake (pea size) one part should be quite satisfactory.

If you keep ewe lambs for replacement in the breeding flock, then a ram can be used for two seasons. Of course, if the yearling ewes are separated or bred to another ram, a sire can be used so long as he is vigorous and able to settle the ewes. It is not ordinarily recommended that a ram be bred back to his daughters.

W. L. HENNING.

Pennsylvania State College.

Live Stock Sales

July 15.—Holsteins. National type sale, Minnesota State Fair Gounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sales managers.

Aug. 13. — Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association seventh annual sale, Pomfret, Vt.; J. W. Dana, president, North Pomfret, Vt.

Aug. 15.—The T. R. Shanaberger & Son Jersey sale, Montrose Farm Ravenna, O.; R. T. Lee, Iowa City, Ia., sale manager.

Sept. 18. — Milking Shorthorn Sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12. — Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21.—Jerseys. David Miller & Sons' annual sale, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Oct. 21-22.—Holsteins. National Ormby sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Nov. 5-6.—Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Holsteins. Northern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 12-13.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Settlement of Estate

Ten years ago in New York State a husband died intestate, leaving a wife, one daughter and four sons. The children then entered into a formal agreement whereby each received an equal amount from the father's estate and the balance was left to the mother for her maintenance as a trust fund, and upon the death of the mother said fund and trusteeship was to descend to the daughter. Upon the death of the daughter said fund and its accumulations is to be equally divided between her surviving brothers or their heirs. Can the final settlement of this estate be made by mutual agreement out of court? Will this estate be subject to the inheritance tax? J. C. V.

Pennsylvania.

If all the parties are of full age and sound mind, and all the debts of the decedent have been paid, a final settlement can be made by mutual agreement, out of court. The estate will be subject to the inheritance tax provided it is of sufficient amount. N. T.

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Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

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Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
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Choice young bulls of Advance Registered Breeding at very attractive prices. Express charges prepaid during May and June. Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

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Purebred Guernsey Bulls from imported dams at attractive prices.
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Silver and Golden Brindle. Females, $20; males, $30. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. FEINBERG - Liberty, N. Y.

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Males, $10; females, $5. L. G. HUBBARD, Franklin, Vt.

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old.
Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

∴ RABBITS ∴

RAISE FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS—Write for price list and information. ELMDALE RABBITRY, Smyrna Mills, Maine

CHINCHILLAS—IMPORTED and DOMESTIC STRAINS Reasonable. GREEN MOUNTAIN RABBITRY, Montgomery Center, Vt.

∴ HORSES ∴

For Sale—Shetland Ponies $65, $75, $100 for mares and colt.
PONY FARM - - Cortland, Ohio

∴ GOATS ∴

For Sale—3 Toggenburg Does
Hornless — Registered. 2, 3 and 4 years old. Good milkers. CHAS. F. EILERT, Nut Swamp Road, RED BANK, N. J.

FOR SALE **Toggenburg Milk Goats** MEDELL Deans, N. J.

∴ SWINE ∴

SUCCESSOR BERKSHIRES
1929 SPRING PIGS
Mated Pairs and Trios. Boars Ready for Service. Can spare a Few Bred Gilts.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
J. C. PENNEY, Owner JIMMY DODGE, Manager

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—Big Type, quick growing. Registered Pigs, $10.75 each. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINA HOGS for sale at all times. BROOKSIDE FARM, Middletown, Va.

Spotted Poland Chinas Sows, Boars, Pigs. A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Pa.

100 Six Weeks Pigs, $5 ea. ROUSE BROS. Dushore, Pa.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

PURE BRED BREEDING STOCK—Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs. Both Poland China and Chester White. Feeder pigs all breeds up to 50 lbs. delivered Phila. or N. Y. Write STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM PULASKI, NEW YORK R. W. Blakely, Mgr.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS Properly mated, ask us about them. R. L. MUNCE -:- Canonsburg, Penna.

O. I. C. SOW PIGS, $10.00 EACH—at 8 weeks old; with pedigree. Guaranteed to please. C. O. D. HOLLIS CALVIN, R. 2. Beaver Falls, Penna.

We are Still getting many
REPEAT ORDERS for PIGS
Large type Poland China—Chester White Cross.
Yorkshire and Chester White Cross.
Also a few Duroc and Berkshire cross sows and Barrows.
Pigs four weeks old $5.00
These are all good Blocky Pigs. Will make large hogs. Will crate and ship C.O.D. for your approval. Visit us or mail your orders to
George Freeman, Mgr.,
RYDERS STOCK FARM, INC.,
P. O. Box 65, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0202-M

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE

Chester and Berkshire, 4 weeks old	$4.75
Berkshire and Chester, 4 weeks old	4.75
A few Chester Whites, 4 weeks old	5.50
A few Jersey Reds, 4 weeks old	5.50

Sold C. O. D. Subject to approval, if not satisfied with them, return them and your money will be returned.
MICHAEL LUX
Box 149 Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0635

Spring Pigs Ready to Ship
Buy where quality and results are more to you than price. I only send to all buyers nothing but a Select Pig Healthy, Husky and Strong which means a lot starting to raise a Hog. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross Pigs—4 weeks old, $4.50 each. All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied, return the pigs and your money will be returned. Will ship any number C. O. D. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

Your Money's Worth Young Quality Pigs
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
4 weeks old $4.75
All husky, healthy, fast growing stock and large for their age.
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free of charge.
Edward Bunzel, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 0490

SPRING PIGS For Sale
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs from large type Boars and sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
4 Weeks Old - $4.75
Also a few Chester White barrows, 4 wks. old, $5.25 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE
Chester and Yorkshire or Berkshire Crossed
4 Week Old Pigs, $4.75 each.
Will ship on approval C. O. D. If dissatisfied return at our expense. Crates free of charge.
OAK CREST FARM Box 41 READING, MASS.
Tel. 1115-M

FEEDING PIGS FOR SALE!
Chester-Berkshire Crossed—Yorkshire-Chester Crossed
4 Weeks Old - $5.00 each
All pigs have the size, quality and breeding. Will ship pigs C. O. D., ten days trial, if not satisfied return at my expense. No charge for crates.
J. W. GARRITY, 7 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 1503-W

∴ SHEEP ∴

Two Decks YEARLING EWES half blood Dorset and Delaine, open; one deck bred to Southdown rams, lamb in July and August.
FRANK E. DODGE, Midlands, Peoria, Ohio

FOR SALE—100 Young Cheviot Sheep—Ewes and Lambs, any number. F. W. POWERS, So. Otselic, N. Y.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

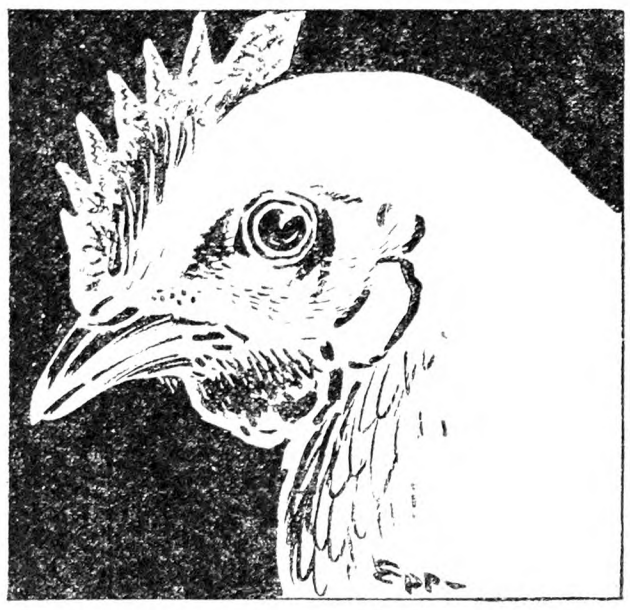
FOR SALE **GUINEA PIGS** A-1 CONDITION
SOPHIE M. WINTERFELD, R. R. No. 1, Box 77, Kingston, N. Y.

American Fruits
by Samuel Fraser
Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St New York.

[EPISODE NUMBER 4]

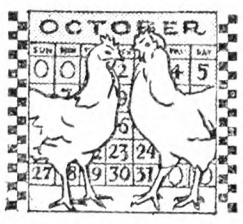
The Adventures of Miss Average Pullet

The story so far: An early March chick is telling the story of her life—how a ration of Purina Poultry Chows helped her through the dangers of the starting stage. In this issue she lets out a bit of neighborly gossip. This is No. 4 in the Adventures of Miss Average Chick series.



ARABELLA, one of the hens that live next door, came over today. Scrawny looking creature. Complaining every minute. But Mother says it's only lately she's looked as thin as a rail.

It seems that Mrs. Brown, her owner, has stopped giving her any regular feed—just throws in table scraps to her now and then. The result is poor Arabella is losing weight and falling off in egg production. Only yesterday, Mrs. Brown threatened to wring her neck if she didn't lay oftener. And Arabella claims she's not getting enough to eat to keep her body going—much less have something left over for making eggs. Arabella complimented us, enviously, on our fine appearance and couldn't believe Mother's egg record to date.



The poor thing stayed to dinner to sample the Purina feed we get every day. She just ate and ate and ate. When she left, Mother promised to ask Mrs. Jones, our owner, to drop over and tell Mrs. Brown how necessary it is to keep hens on a good feed *all year round* in order *to get eggs all year round.* She feels sure Mrs. Brown will begin feeding Purina when she learns how many extra eggs it will mean for her.

PURINA MILLS
827 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold at the stores with the checkerboard sign in the United States and Canada

PURINA POULTRY CHOWS

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

W. LEGHORNS 12c — S. C. REDS 15c — B. ROCKS 16c — W. WYANDOTTES 18c

For orders of 25 Chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 Chicks add $1.00.
Special Mating Chicks, $2 per hundred extra.
From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.

WOLF SELECTED CHICKS

CHICKS C.O.D. Send only $1.00 and pay Postman the balance. Last Hatch July 1st

Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Shipment made any time you wish.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00	$38.00	$ 75
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S.C. & R.C.R.I. Reds, Bl. Min.	2.50	5.00	10.00	48.00	95
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.00	11.00	52.00	100
Jersey Black Giants	4.50	8.50	15.00	72.00	140
Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.50	40.00	80
Light Mixed	2.00	4.00	7.00	34.00	68

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING COMPANY, Box 2, Gibsonburg, Ohio

BABY CHICKS DIRECT TO YOU

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

HUBER'S RELIABLE CHICKS

BUY $ $

CHICKS 7½c and up Make extra profits with Huber's Reliable Chicks. At these prices your profit is assured. 19 years' careful development. Order from this ad. 10% down, rest C.O.D. if you wish.

	Per 100
Barred and White Rocks, R.C. & S.C. R.I. Reds, Black Minorcas	$11.50
S.C. Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes	12.50
S.C. White Minorcas and Columbian Wyandottes	14.00
Special Mating White Leghorns	11.50
No. 1 S.C. White and Brown Leghorns, S.C. Anconas	9.50

Heavy Assorted, $9.50 per 100. Light Assorted, $8 per 100. 50c per 100 less on orders for 400 or more.
HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, FOSTORIA, OHIO.

Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks
High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in June at **$9.00** per 100; **$26.00** per 300; **$44.00** per 500; **$85.00** per 1000. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, **$10.00** per 100; **$48.00** per 500. Catalog.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R SHERIDAN, PA.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

	25	50	100
S.C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Bd. Rocks and R.I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed, all varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY,
Box 506, Bellefonte, Pa.

"Pride o' NIAGARA" CHICKS

June hatched chicks for low brooder costs. Strong, livable, fast maturing, heavy producing Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Black Giants, Pekin Ducklings. Send for catalog and full information about our money making chicks.
NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, Box 5, Ransomville, N. Y.

REDUCED CHICK PRICES
In Effect June to October

	25	50	100	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$ 8.00	$38.50	$ 75
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas	2.50	5.00	10.00	48.00	95
Wyandottes, Orpingtons	2.75	5.50	11.00	55.00	100
Hamburgs	11c	Assorted	8c		

Live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
LANTZ HATCHERY, Tiffin, Ohio

Memories of the West

Reading Mrs. P. U.'s "Memories of the West," page 784, started a train of memories very similar to hers. I, too, was born in a two-room log house in Central Wisconsin in 1857, and I saw the joys and griefs of pioneer days. The house had one room on the ground floor, one room, or an attic, upstairs. Our furniture was largely homemade. The chairs, with exception of one rocker, were made of rough boards, likewise the table. Our bedsteads were the old cord kind, and well do I remember how the ropes would sag and we would have to tighten up the rope to make the bed tolerable.

I have many times filled the candle molds, and at times when no candles were on hand we filled a saucer with melted tallow and laid a wick in it for the only light in the house.

All our clothing was made at home by hand sewing and knitting, and when a boy eight or ten years of age I have spun many a skein of yarn and helped do the family knitting.

Our means of travel was by ox team with "lumber" wagon and in many places the roads were swampy and we had to lay logs to make them at all passable. But we were for all that neighbors for many miles around. When nine years old I learned to plow with a yoke of large but very gentle oxen. Father would put the yoke on the oxen and "strike out the land," and as the oxen knew more about plowing than I did about all I had to do was to set up the plow.

We lived wholly from our own farms, and every job was done by hand. My hands have been sore many times shelling corn to be taken to the grist mill to be made into meal for the family. But when the farm failed to give the living for the family the fish in the waters and game in the woods supplemented the meager food furnished by the small clearings. I have seen the wild pigeons pass over in flocks so great they would darken the sky.

But as many have written about their early homes I will say something about the schools of those days. The school I first attended was typical of all the pioneer schools of 65 or 70 years ago. It was, like our homes, built of logs, without ventilation, poorly lighted, small and dismal. There was one small blackboard back of the teacher's desk. The chalk was in irregular pieces as it came from the ground. The desks were two long, wide boards, one on each side of the house, laid on wooden pegs driven into the logs. Linden logs split and smoothed off by an adz, pegs in the rounded sides, were furnished us for seats. The boys were seated on one side of the room and girls on the other. Children of all ages sat together on one long bench of this kind, little fellows with their feet dangling in the air and all of them in misery with no support for their backs. When the teacher "called school," she rapped on the door frame with a stick.

Our fuel was furnished by the men in the district making a "bee" and hauling the Winter's wood to the schoolhouse in logs. The older boys, from 14 to 18 years of age, were furnished axes and had the wood to cut. We were at all times very comfortable. We had four months school in the Winter and three during the Summer. In the Winter the teacher was paid $2 a week, in the Summer $1.50 a week, and at all times boarded around. As some of our young people may not know just what that means I will tell them. The teacher had to board a certain length of time with every family having children to go to school. If Mr. A had four children, and Mr. B two children, she would board twice as long with Mr. A as with Mr. B. Boys and girls alike played with homemade toys, and often had to make their own toys. The girls played with rag dolls and enjoyed them better than the little girl does now playing with a doll her father has foolishly paid $15 for. The boys made their own sleds and carts; our own darts, bows and arrows and our own kites if we had them.

But with all the hardships, privations and sufferings incidental to a pioneer life we had our pleasures, our joys and our thrills. It did not take so much to thrill us then as now. We had our spelling schools, writing schools, singing schools. Going to "meeting" or Sunday school those days was no dress parade affair, even grown men and women often went barefooted. Everyone met his neighbor on a common level. The minister was simple but sincere and held his revivals every Winter. He received no salary but with Christ-like simplicity accepted what those poor people gave him. Once a year he was given a donation party when he got a very little money, with flour, meat and potatoes and such produce as the farms offered, and he was contented.

But there are many things associated with former years that linger with fondness in my memory. I regret the passing of the simple life of those early days. I remember with great pleasure the husking bees, the barn raisings, the spelling schools and other gatherings of that day. I recall with pleasure the thrills I got out of making my own sled or kite. I regret the vanishing of the old-time doctor. He was the family friend and counsellor, and did much good if he did pull our teeth with "turn keys," give us great doses of calomel and refuse us water in cases of fever. I would have again the old-time neighborliness. We were acquainted for miles around, and we were neighbors in fact as well as in name. No family had sickness or distress of any kind but neighbors gave assistance. The wayfarer was never turned away from any door, no matter how humble the cabin, but was furnished with the best the family had. Doors were never locked and no chickens ever stolen. There were no road hogs or auto thieves.

If we did have poor chances for schooling, we were taught to be respectful to parents and all older people. The boys and girls that obtained their early education in those schools have none of them turned out criminals; no 14-year-old boy burglars or boys murdering a playmate just for a thrill.

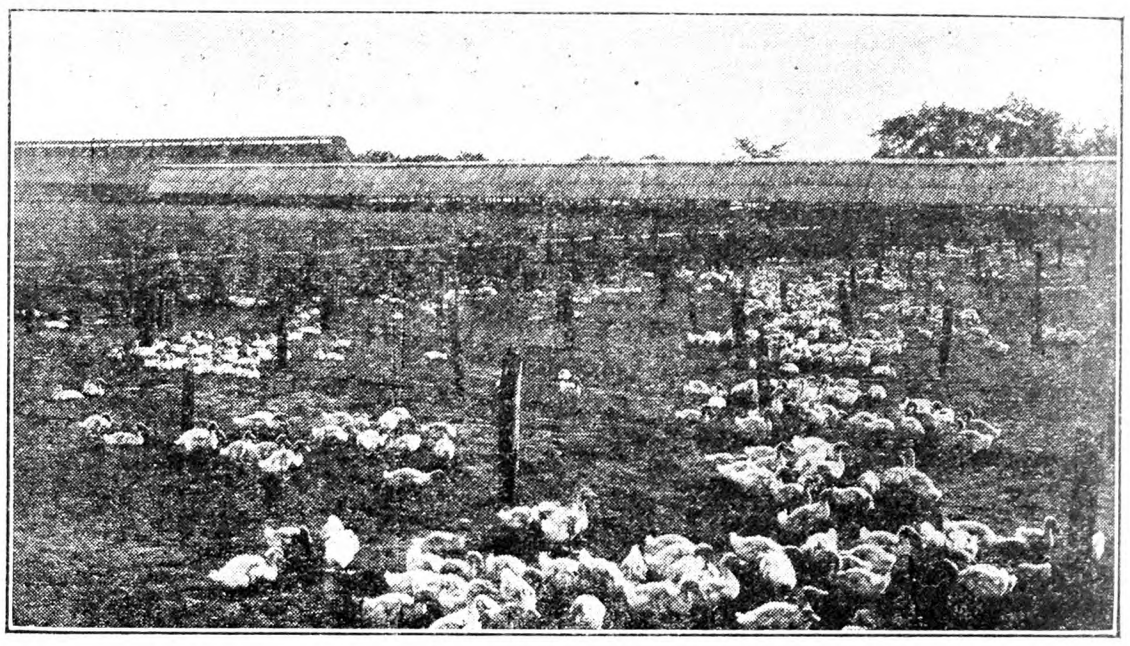
From my own school came five teachers and one of these held a principalship of an academy and did considerable writing for a high-class magazine. There was one doctor, and he held a chair as professor of anatomy and physiology in a medical school in a Western State. From an adjoining district with like conditions there were three teachers and two quite prominent army officers of the Civil War, and one of these later was the county school superintendent for about 20 years. They were not the boys and girls who whimpered over the performance of every unpleasant task, or when working their way through secondary schools were afraid to dirty their hands with honest toil. These were the sturdy boys and girls who helped clear away the forests and developed this country from its primeval condition to what it is today.

Do I long for "the good old days?" No and yes. I am glad the poorest people now have more than the "richest" did then. I am glad we no longer have to set up the "leach" every Spring for the making of soft soap that tortured the skin. I am glad life all around is easier on the farms. I am glad our children do not have to go to school and cut the fuel and sit on the softer side of a split log. I am glad our teachers are better paid. I am glad the ministers are better paid. I am not caring to go to town now with an ox team over corduroy roads or through mud so deep one could hardly get through with an empty wagon.

After an absence of many years I visited the scenes of early days, and everything was changed. The old log schoolhouse was gone, the "playground" was plowed over and only a few people knew a schoolhouse ever stood there. I looked long for a souvenir, such as a piece of broken slate or a pencil I could have fancied had been used by Henry or John, Mary or Susan, but none was found. What a flood of memories of joys and griefs, of pleasures and heartaches, but with all the hardships of pioneer days I longed for the simple companionship, the kindly neighborliness of those bygone days.

G. H. D.

New York.



A Duck Farm in Southern New Jersey

KNICKER: "The old learned professor is sure having the time of his life. He can't remember his own name." Bocker: "Well, why don't he write it down?" Knicker: "Worse luck, then; he can't read his own writing."—Ohio State Journal.

Some Experience with Geese

When I went out this morning there was a commotion among the geese, and I made the startling discovery that my best young blue goose, which I had saved from a certain pair of extra producers, had proved to be a gander. So we'll have a goose (or gander) dinner some day a little out of season, for an extra gander in the breeding flocks will often make havoc among the mated stock. For best results old breeders should be retained whenever possible.

I usually hold over all the old females that have proven their worth, and if we must make any new additions to the goose flocks it is by the purchase of new young males in their first year. Geese at ages between 3 and 10 years are at their best. It is not necessary to change matings after once thoroughly mated, unless for some very good reason, such as from accident to some member of the flock, or perhaps some of the old ganders have grown too big and sluggish to give strong fertility. A young goose lays fewer eggs in her first season than she will in after years; likewise the young ganders in their first year are not so productive as are two-year-old stock.

In February most varieties of geese will start to produce eggs, and, while we used to think this was too early, we have changed our mind somewhat. We find with care the early eggs give us better goslings which go to market quicker than do the late ones. By early February laying we are able to secure more than would be the case if they did not start until late March or early April. Of course it is necessary to watch the nests more closely in cold weather that no chilling occurs, although geese eggs stand considerable cold, since the female will cover them deep with whatever material is at hand. Some sort of nesting should always be provided when the first signs of breeding have begun.

If you mate a young gander with about three females and stick to that pen and do not break them up, you can keep them for many years and they will continue profitable. It is not advisable, and often impossible, to change these matings or even to add a different goose to the harem once this particular gander has accepted his original females, which he will most always stick to throughout life. If you add a strange goose, usually the whole band pick her, drive her from the feed, and the gander may never mate with her at all, so you may lose her entire season's egg crop. If you must change matings, do this in Summer after the breeding season has just passed. This will give them plenty of time to get acquainted before another season comes around.

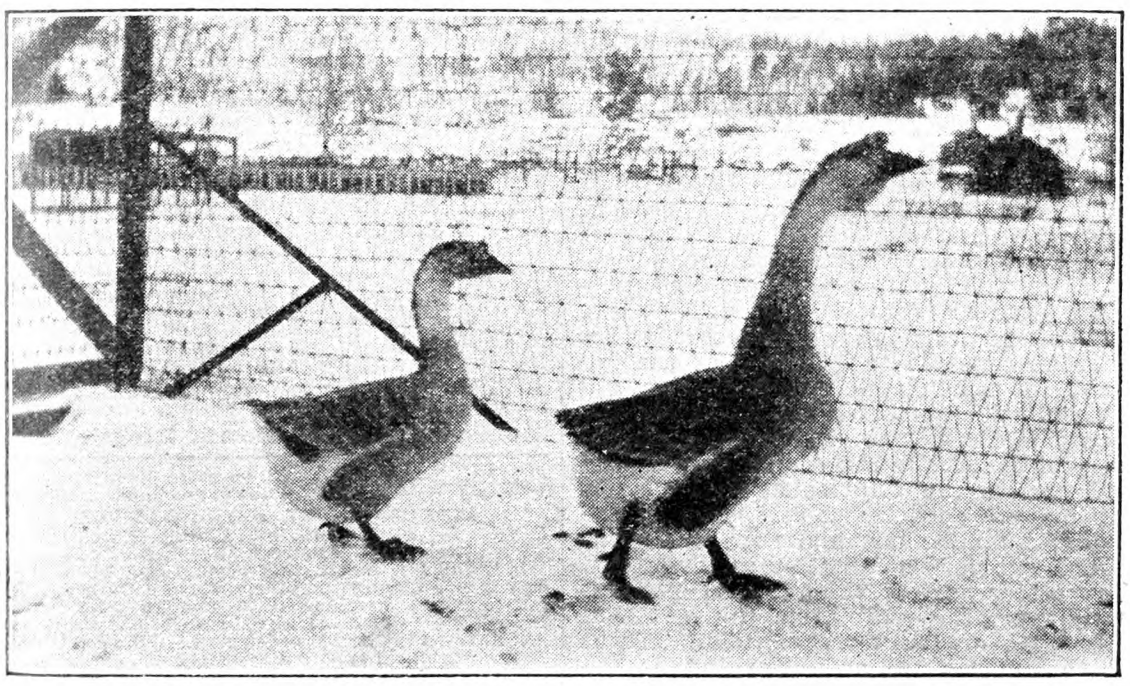
If you intend to raise breeding stock to sell, it is far better to hatch early, as those so hatched mature so much earlier and therefore are ready to sell by the first of September. There is always a good brisk demand for breeding geese in the Fall, and the market end around the holiday season for killing stock is worth mentioning. Last year most of our own geese went for the latter trade, and brought almost or quite as much as we were getting for breeding stock.

If early eggs are desired a good egg mash is made as follows: Equal parts of wheat bran, white middlings, yellow cornmeal, ground oats, to which is added 10 per cent of fresh beef scraps. The mash should be fed moistened with water, or milk is better if available. Give in addition to this Alfalfa leaves, ground Alfalfa meal, or sprouted oats. Oyster shells and grit must be always accessible, as well as nests containing soft hay or straw in secluded places. Geese kept in their own quarters are less disturbed and do best when so kept.

There is no reason why geese will not pay a good profit if one has accommodations for them; water is not necessary except what they want to drink, although we used to think only a pond was ideal for a goose farm. This theory has long since been exploded, and now we find many goose farms operating without swimming pools. Of course a small pond is ideal, and more fertile eggs will be laid than if there are no such places, yet about all the geese ask for is enough to drink, or a swale where they can puddle through the early Spring and Summer. Grass is essential—nothing equals green leaves and grass for about everything that wears fur and feathers—even the tame foxes in the zoo eat surprising quantities of Alfalfa, vegetables, apples, etc.

Our own choice for killing purposes is a cross between a White Chinese gander and the Toulouse goose. Save the females from this cross and mate them back with a purebred Embden gander—the Embdens are always pure white in both sexes and the resulting cross-breds from this mating usually run in colors to much white, since they have two ancestors in their makeup which are really all pure white. This is a desirable thing, as the clear white or those mostly so are easier to pluck, and show a clean yellow skin free from the objectionable pinfeathers so often present in the carcasses of the dark-colored geese. This is especially so if they are killed at a time when the feathers are not entirely ripe, as is sometimes the case when young stock are killed for early market. The experienced breeder can tell exactly when they are at their best.

The females of the Chinese-Toulouse cross are the very best layers of any with which we have had to deal, except possibly the Chinese-African cross, which is their closest rival. A glance at the photo will show you a typical pair of purebred African geese. These are one of the important varieties and largely bred, though not so much so as are the Toulouse, which seem to claim first place as pure market breed. The Africans are beautiful to look at, medium size between the Chinese and Toulouse, and are very good egg producers. But when you dress them for market they are hardest of all geese to pick, even though the carcass shows a fine, even, clear yellow color when properly dressed. WILLET RANDALL.



African Geese

Southeastern Ohio News

The last of May was very warm, with no rain; it was good corn weather. June has come in much cooler; today, June 5, it is still cool, no rain. Some plowing to do yet, but most of the corn is planted. Some are working corn. Most potatoes look well; a smaller acreage was planted this year. New potatoes are retailing at 5c per lb. It will be about eight weeks before the local crop will be ready.

About half of the sheep are shorn. Dealers are offering around 32½c for wool, but none selling; lamb crop about average as to size and quality.

Peach prospects are good, but will likely have a heavy drop; apples hard hit with the early freezes; scab very bad; unsprayed trees of some varieties have serious injury, half or more of the leaves dead and dropping.

Most old Timothy meadows are short, most clover meadows are good. Haying time is just around the corner. I thought our experience with hay loader might be of interest to someone who might be thinking of buying a loader. We have had a loader five or six years, and to say we are well pleased is putting it mildly. We have used it on rough, steep ground and loaded millet, Soy beans, beans and Sudan grass, rye as well as Timothy and clover; have loaded small patches of very wet hay at times. It does good work under all conditions and saves a lot of time and hard labor. We have no piece of machinery on the farm that will do as good work under as adverse conditions as the loader.

ROY SMITH.

Guernsey Co., Southeast Ohio.

More About Pigeons

There is money in raising squabs. The Homers breed a little faster than the White Kings, but their squabs are not so large, and you do not get so much per dozen for them. I ship my squabs to New York, and a few to Boston.

When starting in the squab business get good stock. R. W. S.

New Hampshire.

Indian Runners Lay Well

Indian Runners, nine raised last year, up to May 31 have laid 74 eggs each with 42 days to go for a year.

Massachusetts. R. B. STEAVENS.

WHO

gets the profits?

JOHN JONES must get a profit in greater health and increased enjoyment from the eggs, poultry, milk and beef he consumes.

If everybody doesn't get a profit, business stops

You must get a profit from the products you supply to him. The fowl and cattle you keep must get a profit from the feed they eat. The dealer must get a profit from the feed he sells. The railroads must get a profit from the feed they haul. The manufacturer must get a profit from the feed he mixes—and he must mix and price his feed in such a way that it will give profit to everybody, right back to the ultimate consumer.

The feed manufacturer's laboratory creates the formula. His experimental farms test it. The mill transmutes it into a commercial feed, packed for shipment. Then the costs are established. But the profit is the essential point—if the feed can show a reasonable profit to everybody, the cost does not matter.

It is on the experimental farms that the profits of Park and Pollard feeds are really proven. There the feeds are tested in terms of eggs and milk. If the feed can produce in sufficient quantity to yield the farmer more than he would ordinarily expect, it can be considered a success. And it must be proven capable of earning greater profits or it will not be offered to the farmer. For if he benefits everybody shares—the ultimate consumer, the dealer and The Park and Pollard Company.

The Park & Pollard Co

Boston, Mass.—Buffalo, N. Y.

Dairy *and* Poultry Feeds

To be sure of profit-making feeds—look for a Park & Pollard dealer

Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust Dry Mash ✓ Red Ribbon Scratch ✓ Growing Feed ✓ Intermediate Chick Feed ✓ P & P Chick Scratch ✓ P & P Chick Starter—**Dairy Rations:** Overall 24% ✓ Milk-Maid, 24% ✓ Bet-R-Milk 20% ✓ Herdhelth 16% ✓ Milkade Calf Meal—**Other Feeds:** P & P Stock Feed ✓ Bison Stock Feed ✓ Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration ✓ Pigeon Feed ✓ P & P Horse Feed ✓ Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

Hubbard Farms Reds—Chicks
at Reduced Summer Prices
All breeders 100% free from White Diarrhoea. Sturdy, livable chicks, early maturing, heavy laying, large egg strain.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
CATALOG.
Hubbard Farms, Box 154, Walpole, N. H.

4,000 PULLETS
REDS, ROCKS and LEGHORNS
12 to 14 wks. June Delivery $1.50 each
COLUMBIA POULTRY FARM
Toms River, New Jersey

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

JUNE and JULY PRICES	100	500	1000
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns...	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light Mixed.....	7.00	32.50	65.00

Heavy Mixed..... $9.00—100. Cash or C. O. D.
Our chicks are properly hatched; strong and vigorous. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, at $9 per 100. $42 per 500. $80 per 1000. Hatches June 12-19-26—or any week in July, Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog Free.
Robert L. Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00 per 100
S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Tancred Strain	8.00 per 100
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	7.50 per 100
BARRED ROCKS	9.00 per 100
REDS	9.00 per 100
LIGHT MIXED	7.00 per 100
HEAVY MIXED	8.00 per 100

Special prices on large lots. Less than a 100 add 1c a chick. 100% live del. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone McAlisterville, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 CHICKS FOR June and July Delivery

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns...	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$ 70
Barred Rox.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Rhode Island Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	....	....
Light Mixed.	....	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed.....	....	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Write for illustrated catalog.
THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 171, Richfield, Penna.

BABY CHICKS Order Direct from This Ad and Save Time

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$2.25	$4.25	$8.00	$39.00	$75.00
Anconas and Blk. Leghorns	2.25	4.25	8.00	39.00	75.00
White and Barred Rocks -	2.75	5.25	10.00	49.00	95 00
Columbian Wyan. & R. I. Reds	2.75	5.25	10.00	49.00	95.00
Heavy Mixed Broilers - -	2.50	4.75	9.00	44.00	85.00
Light Mixed Broilers - - -	2.00	3.50	6.50	31.50	60.00

Full count and quality guaranteed. Catalog free.
For Greater Profit Hatchery Chicks. ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY Box R Port Trevorton, Penna.

June, July, August Chicks, 6c up

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$7.00	$34.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds.....	2.50	5.00	9.00	44.00
Heavy Broilers.....	2.50	5.00	8.00	39.00
Light Broilers.....	1.75	3.50	6.00	30.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. 19 years hatching.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

BABY CHIX THIS IS MY 11TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100
Barred Rocks.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leg..	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

Write for prices on special matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid.
FRANK NACE COCOLAMUS, PA.

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks...	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks
From Free Range Selected Flocks

JUNE AND JULY PRICES	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$ 75.00
S. C. Bar. Rocks and Reds	2.75	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light B. Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00	34.00	65.00
Heavy B. Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00

100% Prepaid. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
Fair View Poultry Farm R. 3 Millerstown, Penna.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks.....	9.00	42.50	85.00

Light Mixed.. $7.00—100 Heavy Mixed.. $8.00—100
All free range stock. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Prompt delivery. Order from this ad or write for new circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

Chicks C. O. D. 8c
100 Rocks or Red, $12.00 Leghorns, $10.00
Heavy Mixed, $10.00 Light, $8.00
Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.
C. M. Lauver Box 73 McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

White Wyandottes . . .	$10.00 per 100
White and Barred Rocks .	10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100

Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Postage paid.
JAS. E. ULSH BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Chicks C. O. D. July-Aug.—Barron W. Leghorns, 8c; Tancred Wh. Leghorns, 8c; White Leghorns, 7½c; Bar. Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mix., 8c; Light Mix., 7c. Reduced on large orders. Order from adv. or circular. 100% guaranteed. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

Pure Hanson Pullets from high producing hensand 300 egg males. *Priced Right!*
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM - Jamestown, Penna.

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, 8c. 100% live arrival. June. E. L. BEAVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS Large Type Barron S. C. W. Leghorns, 8c. From my free range flock. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WM. F. GRAHAM, McAlisterville, Pa.

Better Results Assured
Hundreds of successful poultrymen unsolicited have written us that
Diamond Pick
Meat and Bone Scrap
has produced better results for them.
LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. If your dealer cannot supply you send us $4.00 for a 100 lb. sample bag, freight prepaid, to points in N. Y., N J., Penna. and Va. only. Your money refunded if not found entirely satisfactory.
ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Ave. Jersey City. N. J.

MacKellar's Charcoal
For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. "Not all Charcoal is suitable for poultry. Ours is."
R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

Pure Cod Liver Oil Golden
The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } F. O. B.
10 " " . . 13.00 } N. Y.
Special Prices on Barrels.
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y

Chix from Large Breeders	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leg....	$4.50	$ 8.00	$70
Everlay Brown Leg.....	4.50	8.00	70
Basom's Barred Rocks..	5.50	10.00	90
Owens' R. I. Reds.....	5.50	10.00	90
Heavy Mixed	4.50	8.00	70
Light Mixed	4.00	7.00	60

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. The kind that lay and pay. Send for literature, it is free. Tells all about our great egg machine.
CHIX JUNIATA POULTRY FARM
Box R Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
Prompt delivery—Will ship C. O. D.

	50	100	500	1000
Light Mixed.....	$4.00	$7.00	$33.00	$62.00
Heavy Mixed.....	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. W. Leghorns...	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Wh. and Bd. Rocks..	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00

PINECREST POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY
Herbert Miller, *Prop.* Box 1 Richfield, Pa.

Special Summer Price Reduction
200,000 CHICKS 1929
Goodling's Super Quality

White Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1000
"Barron and Tancred Strains"	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Bd. Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Broilers { Heavy Breeds.	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Broilers { Light Breeds..	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed, $1 will book your order. Circular free. THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box Y, R. No. 1, Richfield, Penna.

BABY CHICKS June Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$ 9.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns.....	8.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds.....	10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....	9.00 per 100
Light Mixed.	7.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns.....	$7.50	$35.00	$70.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns.....	7.50	35.00	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks.....	9.00	42.50	85.00

Light Mixed.. $6.50—100 Heavy Mixed.. $8.00—100
Order direct. 100% live delivery. P. O. Paid
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
are record layers of large white eggs. For 15 years directly imported Barron Strain males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Stock extra large and vigorous. March hatched A Grade Corkerels, $20.00 per 10. CHICK PRICES REDUCED—A Grade June, $12 per 100. Catalog free. R. T. EWING, Atlantic, Pa.

Chicks, 7c up Long's Large Type Barron Strain

S. C. W. Leghorns, 2 year-old Breeders....	$10.00—100
S. C. W. Leghorns, 1 year-old breeders....	8.00—100

Barred Rocks, $10.00 Assorted, $7.00 and $9.00—100. Prepaid, live arrival and satisfaction guar Catalog.
TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY - Millerstown, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00

Free range flocks. Safe delivery guaranteed.
B. N. LAUVER - - McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS Sturdy as the Oak—Artistocrat Barred Rocks, Tancred W. Leghorns, Jones' Columbian Rocks
LEGHORNS.....9c ROCKS..... .... 11c
From personally supervised flocks.
J. H. SNOOK MIDDLEBURG, PA.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks.....	$10.00 per 100
White Wyandottes.....	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....	8.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

Tancred Strain Wh. Legh'ns	$9 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns	8 per 100
B. Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	10 per 100
Heavy Mix., $9 Light Mix.	7 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM
N. J. Ehrenzeller, McAlisterville, Penna.

Kline's Barred Rocks
Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Prompt del. C. O. D. $10—100, $90—1000 Write or wire.
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$10.00 per 100. $90 per 1000.
C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

Barred Rock Pullets
12-weeks, $1.00. E. C. WOOLVER, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Brollers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. O. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

Mixing Poultry Ration

I want to grow my own feed for chickens (White Leghorns). I can grow corn, wheat, oats, Soy beans and Alfalfa successfully on my farm. Will you balance a laying ration (scratch and mash) from the above grains, if practical?
Virginia. W. A. M.

Corn or corn and wheat in any desired proportions may make your whole grain to feed with a mash. For the laying mash you may have ground together 200 lbs. of heavy oats and 100 lbs. each of corn and wheat; then add 100 lbs. of meat scrap (50-55% protein). These are grains raised on most northern farms. The meat scrap is obtainable of any feed dealer; only a first-class grade should be used. If you have plenty of milk to feed, the amount of meat scrap can be reduced.

All the skim-milk that the fowls would consume daily would replace the meat entirely, but they would have to drink 12 to 15 quarts per 100 fowls each day. The Alfalfa should be fed green when it is green, or the flock given access to it. In the Winter time, well cured Alfalfa hay may be fed dry, soaked or steamed. Good clover hay will replace it and is more easily raised. Either should be green cured. Some kind of vegetable stuff should be added in the Winter, beets, cabbage, carrots, etc. Keep crushed oyster shell and grit before the flock and always an ample supply of clean water unless there is a heavy consumption of skim-milk.
M. B. D.

Filth and Poultry Disease

The inclosed clipping is very encouraging to folks who want to embark in the poultry business. If filth is the cause of poultry disease, that can be reached.
New York. A. W. N.

The clipping which you inclose is typical of countless articles which appear in poultry journals and elsewhere, the evident purpose of which is to induce people to enter the poultry business and purchase eggs and stock. The unfortunate thing about propaganda of the sort is that it induces people to believe that the following of some simple rule laid down will insure business success. It leads to a disregard of other factors quite as essential to profitmaking as the one emphasized and carries the impression that anyone can make a good living and more by following a simple formula, now freely disclosed. It does not matter so much that the greater part of what is said is essentially true, the regrettable thing is that only part of the truth is told. Truths which conceal are as misleading as untruths, and half truths are often worse than full-fledged lies.

The gist of the article spoken of lies in the statement that all poultry diseases and parasites are due to three things: improper housing, improper feeding and filth, and emphasis is laid upon filth as being by far the most important. There can be no question of the bearing which all these things have upon poultry health, yet what proper housing under the varied circumstances which poultrymen must face is, is a yet unsolved problem. There are many types of poultry houses, none of which has yet demonstrated any claim to being considered ideal. Poultrymen will still wrestle with the housing problem upon their own premises, regardless of what some one of them may find best suited to his needs.

It is very easy to mouth the words "proper feeding," with an air of having probed all nutritional secrets to their depths, but there is no part of poultry care which has received more attention or which has undergone more rapid changes in practice than that involved in feeding. He who professes to know all about it may safely be turned away from.

That "filth" is responsible for more disease and parasitic infestation than any other one thing is probably quite true, yet cleanliness beyond possibility of attaining will not save from his losses the unfortunate poultryman who hatches his chicks from hens carrying the germs of bacillary white diarrhœa and transmitting them to their chicks through their eggs. What is "filth"? In the poultry yard it is anything that carries the germs of disease or the embryos or eggs of poultry parasites. It may be litter, soil or poultry droppings. Contaminated food might be termed filth in this sense, and we have the house fly which carries the embryos of tapeworms into the poultry house, to be eaten with the embryo and infect a bird previously free from the parasite. It is not so easy to keep a flock free from disease as it may appear to the novice to be, and yet a constant fight against removable forms of filth will probably do more to save the poultryman from avoidable losses than any other one measure. It is a difficult measure, for it is never completed, but, in placing all the emphasis that the writer quoted does upon it, much good and no harm will be done if it is borne in mind that, while a healthy flock is essential to success with poultry, there are a score of other considerations which one should note before investing his or one's all in it.
M. B. D.

A cow, it is estimated, moves her jaws 41,000 times each day. It might be added that the cow has something to show for it at the end of the day.—Christian Science Monitor.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS
Cash or C. O. D. June Prices
100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Parcel Post Prepaid Free Circular.

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns.....	2.75	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.75	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

Baby Chicks
6-8-10 week old Pullets
R. I. REDS-WHITE LEGHORNS
Flocks officially tested by State Veterinary College. Hatches every week. Reduced prices for June. Write or call.
SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM
Member I. B. C. A. A. H. Fingar. Hudson, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
S. C. Rocks and Reds - -	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons - -	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
White Wyandottes - - -	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Assorted Chicks - - -	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain.....	$8.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns.....	8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	10.00
Heavy Mixed.....	8.00
Light Mixed.....	7.00

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R. McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds.....	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
B. Rocks.....	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
White Rocks.....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Buff Orpingtons.....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed.....	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send 20% deposit, balance C. O. D.
Monroe Hatchery, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

Quality Baby Chicks Five extra given with every box of one hundred ordered.
JUNE AND JULY HATCHED CHICKS
Leghorns—White, Brown, Buff, Black.....$10.00 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas. . 12.00 per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.. 14.00 per 100
May $2 more; Aug. $2 more; Sept. $4 more. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

GREEN FOREST HUSKYCHICKS
English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.25	$8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	3.75	7.00

We guarantee 100% strong chicks on arrival.
GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM
J. W. Amig & Son, Props. Star Route Richfield, Pa.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Our breeders are large birds; long deep rectangular bodies. Selected for size, type and egg production.
$8.00 Per 100; $37.50, 500; $70.00, 1000.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

JUST GOOD CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds..... $10.00 per 100
Leghorns and Heavy Mixed..... 8.00 per 100
$1.00 per hun. deposit. Balance C.O.D. Member I.B.C.A.
SUSQUEHANNA HATCHERY, Millersburg, Penna. R. RAY MILLER, Prop.

CHIX BIG MAY REDUCTION
Barred and White Rox, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Reds, Mixed.
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM
Phone 308 Chestertown, Md.

PULLETS
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
From heavy producing flocks. Tancred strain, 8-10-12 weeks old. Ready for delivery. Prices reasonable.
IDEAL POULTRY FARM
Mountainside, N. J. 'Phone Westfield 1629

CHICKS, 9c From Pure Barron English White Leghorns
Our large trapnested birds will produce profitable broilers and heavy winter layers. Free catalog. Reference: Farmers' State Bank. WILLACKER POULTRY FARM, Box B, New Washington, Ohio

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 10c. Heavy Mixed ..... 8c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

BABY CHICKS S. C. R. I. REDS—Trapnested Pedigreed. 100% clean by State test. You can't buy better chicks. Catalog free.
West Mansfield Poultry Farm Box R, Attleboro, Mass.

CHICKS from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 10c; R. I. Reds, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 9c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Parcel post paid. B. W. AMEY - - Cocolamus, Penna.

Pullets and Cockerels HIGH-POWERED LEGHORNS.
Farm range reared. Official R. O. P. Large thrifty birds. Superior egg quality. Proven high production.
EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route R, Trumansburg, N. Y.

1,500 PULLETS—Purebred White Leghorns—10-12 weeks, $1.00. Large, healthy. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEORGE HOAG - Shavertown, N. Y.

PIGEONS White and Silver Kings, Hungarians, Carneauxs and youngsters. Crosses for squab raising. 1,500 to select from. J. D. WILSON, Whispering Pines Loft, Scotch Road, Trenton, N. J.

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Baby Chick Association Convention

The annual meeting of this association will be held at Minneapolis, Minn., July 29-Aug. 2. Many eminent poultry authorities will make addresses, among them being Dr. Halpin of Wisconsin and Dr. Lippincott of California.

A special feature will be the practical poultry discussions, in which producers will "speak their own minds."

Among the problems and those who will talk about them are:

CAUSES OF THE SEASON'S CONDITIONS. WILL THEY REPEAT IN 1930?

Discussion led by Leroy L. Jones, Leroy L. Jones Hatcheries, Evansville and Lafayette, Ind.; followed by H. M. Thompson, Thompson Hatchery, Searcy, Ark.; J. M. Chase, Ulster Poultry Farm, Walkill, N. Y.; L. A. Lee, Lloyd A. Lee Hatchery, Salem, Ore.; W. O. Ramshaw, Ramshaw's Hatchery, Salt Lake City, Utah; W. F. Hillpot, Frenchtown, N. J.; J. P. Clayton, Claytona Hatchery, Canton, Miss., and A. J. Bihn, Santa Clara Valley Hatchery, San Jose, Calif.

FAIR METHODS OF COMPETITION BETWEEN HATCHERIES

Discussion led by Russell J. Hill, Hill's Hatchery, Greely, Colo.; followed by Fred Cockell, Milwaukie, Ore.; Dr. J. J. Johnson, Sulphur Springs Hatchery, Sulphur Springs, Tex.; Carl J. Lingwall, Ling's Hatchery, Oneida, Ill.; George Ashley, Gulf Coast Hatchery, Mobile, Ala.

MAKING GOOD ON GUARANTEES

Discussion led by George H. Hamp, Standard Hatcheries, Decatur and Terre Haute, Ill.; followed by O. M. Meyers, Canton Hatchery, Canton, S. D.; Prof. Irving King, Iowa City Hatchery, Iowa City, Iowa; J. B. Carney, Carney Hatcheries, Shelbyville, Ind.; J. H. Stubbe, Ravenswood Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Palo Alto, Calif.

WHAT ARE FAIR PRICES AND HOW TO OBTAIN THEM?

Discussion led by H. C. Chapin, Tennessee Hatchery, Greeneville, Tenn.; followed by A. C. Koch, Mississippi Valley Poultry Farm, Breeze, Ill.; Alfred Cory, Mueller-Cory Hatchery, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; J. R. Russell, Russell Poultry Yards, Corvallis, Ore., and Van Nuys, Calif.; Miss Edith Bockonstette, Blue Ribbon Hatcheries, Hiawatha and Sabetha, Kan.; S. M. Horst, Northside Hatchery, Maugansville, Md.

HATCHING LIVABLE CHICKS

Discussion led by B. C. Young, Poultrymen's Hatchery, Bellingham, Wash.; followed by H. W. Fitting, Fittings Poultry Farm, LaFayette, Ind.; J. A. Schneider, Rosemary Farms, Le Roy, Minn.; V. C. Ramseyer, Ramseyer Hatcheries, Oskaloosa, Waterloo, etc., Iowa; D. C. R. Hoff, Neshanic Station, N. J.; L. L. Hough, Hough Hatchery, Canisteo, N. Y.

MORE NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN OLDER CHICKS

Discussion led by Mrs. Belva D. Hunter, B. D. Hunter Chickeries, Logansport, Ind.; followed by H. E. Rudd, Ames Hatchery, Ames, Iowa; P. E. Payne, Stephensville, Tex.; E. A. Lindstrom, Lindstrom Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.; W. D. Pickering, Wy-Har Poultry Farm, Denton, Md.

The managing director of the association is Reese V. Hicks, Kansas City, Mo.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

This is conducted at the N. Y. State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I. Following is the report for week ending June 5, 1929:

The poultryman, who is well established, should find it advantageous to confine his plans to an economical use of labor and equipment and diversification of products sold, rather than looking forward to an annual increase in number of adult stock housed. The beginner, who is invariably cautioned to start in the business in a small way should have a different viewpoint. He is mainly concerned with the length of time necessary to place his business on a paying basis so that he can devote all his time to it.

Assuming that a man has 100 yearling breeders, each bird should lay nine eggs in February, 15 eggs in March, and 17 in April. These figures, taken from Cornell Home Egg-laying Contest, make a total of 41 eggs per breeder. From work done at the State Institute last year it was found that only 64 per cent of eggs produced were No. 1 hatching eggs. This gives 26 quality eggs per breeder to set, from which to expect an average hatch of 58 per cent, based on a survey of 19 Long Island farms. This would result in 15 chicks for the brooder, 74 per cent of which survive to maturity. Of the 11 grown chicks 51 per cent will probably be cockerels or in other words there may be 540 pullets to house from our 100 breeders.

Again referring to the Long Island survey, culling and mortality through the year will leave only 47 per cent of the original 540. The complete cycle, two years later, may be expected to produce 253 hen breeders or an increase of 150 per cent. Providing each breeder produces five pullets, then the following Fall, enough pullets to make a good-sized one-man plant, should be housed. Such a plant varies from 1,200 to 1,500 birds.

Unless a man has sufficient capital to start, with enough birds to keep him employed his full time, he may better follow the above replacement plan and depend upon other work for his living expenses during the period of expansion. Such a plan insures breeding from choice stock and permits one to become a small breeder from the start instead of an egg farmer. Several entries in the New York State Egg-laying Contest come from such establishments, which have demonstrated the soundness of such procedure. —C. D. Anderson, Manager, N. Y. State Egg-laying Contest.

During the 31st week of the seventh Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 3,901 eggs or at the rate of 55.7 per cent. This is a decrease of 10 eggs under last week's production and is 246 eggs less than for the same week of the 1928 contest. The total production to date is 91,565 eggs or 394 eggs less than for the same period a year ago.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns: Kilbourn Poultry Farm, 58; B. F. Kahler & Son, 56; Valley Brook Farm, 54; Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 53; Clark Hewlett, 53; William J. Boyle, 53; Butler Poultry Farm, 53; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, 53.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 1,341; Barnes Hollywood Farm, 1,329; George Dick, 1,325; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, 1,298; Marshall Farm, 1,273; Valley Farm, 1,267; Pine View Poultry Ranch, 1,242.

R. I. Reds.—Joseph P. Moynahan, 1,105; Charlescote Farm, 1,096; Walliceton Farm, 1,032; Perley N. Hibbard, 962.

Australorps.—Highland Place Poultry Farm, 725.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, 1,103; Kerr Chickeries, 1,077; Pratt Experiment Farm, 1,034.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, 1,158; William R. Speck, 849; Highfields Farm, 827.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
May 30	103	67	Clear
May 31	106	61	Clear, showers
June 1	89	46	Clear
June 2	79	43	Clear
June 3	81	41	Clear
June 4	85	41	Clear
June 5	82	49	Partly cloudy, showers

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 40½c; brown, 38½c; medium, 35c.

Long Acres Talks Hens

Now this is the tale of our experience in henology this Spring. The first hen wanting to set was a white one and one of the few we saved from a batch of bought chicks last year. She was a singer from tunerville. She spent most of her time standing up on the nest and gaily singing hen songs so that her eggs got an awful chill. The net result of that batch of eggs was a nice group of addles which the Missus gently deposited between two currant rows. Kenny dragged that row later and when the drag struck those bombs there was a popping like a gang war. Kenny gave one yell and fled leaving the old mare to finish the row alone.

The next was a black rascal who starred as a dancer. Every time she got on the nest she performed a dance. As a consequence she frequently broke an egg. The warmth of her body coupled with the contents of those broken eggs produced a perfume exactly like a polecat convention. The chicks died all but one wee black one which we brought into the house and kept in a box. Calvin taught that chick to come running whenever he tapped on the floor with the ends of his fingers and to this day that chick will leave the flock and come scurrying if we tap on the ground.

One chick from 30 eggs was some average, but better news is in store. The next hen hatched out three white chicks, one blue one, one black one and one which looked like a quail. We fixed a fine coop, placed the old sister in it and gave her the chicks. When we put down a white one she fairly gurgled with pride but when we put down a colored one she gave an indignant squawk as much as to say:

"What do you mean to infer that a perfectly respectable White Wyandotte could be the mother of that blackbird?"

She displayed her temper by giving those colored infants a most unmerciful pecking. The Missus tried to correct her with force, which only made matters worse. Whenever we were near the coop she purred over those colored chicks, but whenever she thought we had left she again gave them fits. The Missus finally brought the chicks in to make company for the other blackbird. Thus we became chick tenders and our peace was disturbed by a most unearthly peeping.

About that time we sent for a few chicks which came in time. Since then two hens have hatched out 26 chicks from 30 eggs, but the White Wyandotte disowned her black chicks so a little, old gray hen has 16 mostly black and the big hen 10 white ones. Those White Wyandottes must be proud and haughty birds as they refuse to recognize any black chicks even though they hatched them out in their own nests.

Now we have a nice little flock of orphans which disport themselves in a large enclosure outdoors during the day and are brought in and given hot-water jugs every night. They are getting so tame they come of their own accord to be picked up and boxed for the night. Gathering up those chicks, filling the jugs, placing the chicks in position for the night, is the evening job, but Calvin and I do the heavy looking on while the Missus does the work. Mothering chickens is out of my line anyway but the Missus seems to like it; my part is to see that her orders for feed, water caps for glass jars, etc., are filled at once if not sooner, but being ordered around is nothing new to Calvin and me; in fact we like it. L. B. R.

Coming Meetings and Shows

June 20-21. — Annual Poultry Days, Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

June 22.—Annual field Day and Picnic of the Vermont Jersey Cattle Club, Burlington, Vt.

June 24-29.—Twelfth annual poultry judging and breeding school, Department of Poultry Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 26-28.—American Seed Trade Association, annual meeting, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

June 29.—New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Field Day, Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y.

July 9-12.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, tour to Vermont.

July 15.—New York State fruit trip, starting from Winchester, Va.

July 15.—Summer trip, Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association, starting from State College, Pa.

July 16-18.—American Association of Nurserymen, Boston, Mass.

July 23-24. — Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Summer meeting, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

July 29 - Aug 2.—International Baby Chick Association, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn.

July 31 - Aug. 1. — Second Annual South Jersey Gladiolus Show, Convention Pier, Cape May, N. J.; F. E. Rockwell, director, Cape May, N. J.

Aug. 3.—Annual Field Day, Long Branch Farms, W. B. Kendall, proprietor, Bowdoinham, Me.

Aug. 5-8. — Ashley Fair and Junior Fair, Ashley, Ohio.

Aug. 6-9. — National Association of Gardeners, annual convention, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

Aug. 7. — Market Garden Field Day, Field Station, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 9.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, Field Meeting, Rice Orchards, Marlboro, Mass.

Aug. 21-24.—Thirty-sixth annual fair, Gloucester County Granges, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J. Secretary, E. Arlington Jones, Harrisonville, N. J.

Aug. 23.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, Field Meeting, Franklin Co., Mass.

Aug. 26-31. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Aug. 26-31.—Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Sept. 16-17.—Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

Oct. 17-20. — American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association, Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary, E. G. Jones, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

LITTLE Milton came home from Sunday school with a mite box. "Why do they call it a mite box, mother?" asked Milton. "Because," chirped in his brother, "you might put something in it and you might not."—The Churchman.

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400 16 wk. old W. Leghorn Pullets, $1.50 ea.
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12 Mammoth Bronze Turkey or Mammoth Toulouse Goose Eggs, $6.00 postpaid. Big type stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

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Ex. Qual. Wh. Wyan; Reds; Rox; Bf. Orp.	4.25	7.00	13.00	62.50	118.00
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Heavy Mixed, $9; Light Mixed, $7; Black Giants, $20; Lt. Brahmas, $20; Pekin Dux, 28c each. Not postpaid to Canada. We ship C.O.D. if desired. Bank reference. Member I.B.C.A. Send now for beautiful 4-color catalog, FREE. THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box Y, New Washington, Ohio.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

A settlement out of court has been reached in the case against J. P. S. Strickler, Coudersport, Pa., charged with obtaining $1,766 from W. F. Gilliland, Gettysburg grocer, by false representations regarding an insecticide, Judge Donald P. McPherson was informed Monday, when argument on a motion for a new trial for Strickler was scheduled. Terms of the settlement were not announced by the attorneys.

Strickler was convicted of the false pretense charge in court here some time ago, but his attorneys stayed the imposition of sentence by motion for a new trial.—Gettysburg, Pa., Times.

The above is the final chapter of the action of Mr. Gilliland against J. P. S. Strickler, on the charge of fraudulent misrepresentations in securing his order and trade acceptances, for the amount of $1,766. Strickler was convicted by the courts in February last, and the case has been pending since that time on the motion for a new trial. While the terms of the settlement are not announced, no doubt the settlement is satisfactory to Mr. Gilliland and through the arrangements Strickler avoids a jail sentence which would be the natural result of his conviction. Strickler, through the Union Control Corporation, Coudersport, Pa., has brought suits to collect other similar trade acceptances such as Mr. Gilliland signed and which were secured under similar representations.

Strickler's methods have been exposed in THE R. N.-Y. for many years past, and we predict the Gilliland case spells the end of his notorious operations.

In its complaint against the Franklin Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio, the Federal Trade Commission has made the following pertinent charges relative to the alleged "false, misleading and deceptive statements" of the company:

In truth and in fact, respondent's said outside house paint does not consist wholly or principally of the best grades of white lead, zinc oxide, linseed oil, to which has been added only the necessary color pigment and dryer, but contains said ingredients only in small and minor proportion to which has been added barium sulphate and siliceous matter, to wit, over 40 and 10 per cent respectively, as well as a substantial proportion of other inert material.

In truth and in fact respondent is not a manufacturer of paint and it does not manufacture the paint which it markets, but purchases same from other concerns. It does not own, control or operate, directly or indirectly, a paint factory or any of said supposed paint manufacturing and warehousing buildings and other facilities referred to.

Respondent in the sale and distribution of its paint acts as and is a middleman and dealer, and its sale and distribution of said paint to its customers is the sale and distribution thereof from a middleman to said customers. The prices at which respondent sells said paint are not factory prices, but are dealer's prices which include the costs, profits and other charges of itself and others, as well as the costs, profits and other charges of the manufacturer thereof.

Said false, misleading and deceptive acts and practices of the respondent, under the circumstances and conditions hereinabove set forth, are to the prejudice and injury of the public and of respondent's competitors, and constitute unfair methods of competition in commerce within the intent and meaning of Section 5 of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties and for other purposes," approved September 26, 1914.

These charges of the Federal Trade Commission do not include the basis of THE R. N.-Y.'s criticism of the firm of securing orders by deceptive methods for a larger quantity of paint than the purchaser intended. This is accomplished by selling by the barrel or half barrel, keeping the purchaser in the dark as to the number of gallons (about 50) that constitute a barrel in the oil and paint trade. Another deceptive and fraudulent practice of the Franklin Paint Co. is to sell under a guarantee of satisfaction or no pay; but when time of settlement comes the guarantee is entirely ignored. If dissatisfied the purchaser is threatened with lawsuit to force payment.

Do you know anything about "Underground Aerial Products" subwave aerial, Chicago? There are so many devices to eliminate static that we do not care to venture even $3.80, as the device may be worthless. Do you know of anyone who has used it? C. W. F.

West Virginia.

We have reports from several subscribers who have purchased underground aerials and found them of no practical value. If the claims made for these devices were at all justified it seems reasonable to expect that the manufacturers of radios would equip their sets with them. The claims must be considered on a par with the device to get extra mileage from gasoline.

Dale D. Hollenbaugh, Alexander G. Edwards and Dewl T. Evans, directors of the Universal Finance Corporation, were found guilty last night of conspiracy to defraud the public in the sale of their company's stock by the Financial Investment Corporation, its selling agent, by a jury in the Essex County Court in Newark.—Daily Paper.

The Universal Finance Corporation was one of the small loan concerns of which many are operating in the State of New Jersey. The evidence produced showed that 10 per cent dividends were paid on the preferred stock of the concern but not earned. The three men will be sentenced later for the parts played in the financial jugglery.

Is the Pennsylvania Publishing Co., Philipsburg, Pa., a reliable concern? My daughter answered an advertisement which I enclose, also a sheet that they sent. They want $3 for instructions. For a limited time they would accept $1 and the balance $2 when she has earned the first $25. She would be glad to earn some money but has no dollars to throw away. H. W. P.

New York.

The Pennsylvania Publishing Co. advertises "$25 a week guaranteed" to experienced typists who send for instructions, "How to Prepare Manuscripts for Publication." The offer is typical of the fake work-at-home scheme. The primary purpose is to get the $3 for the instructions, and what will follow when the company receives the money is a matter of conjecture.

Have you "sized up" the Nu-Sole Mfg. Co., Des Moines, Iowa? It advertises: "Put new soles on shoes for nine cents"; "Reconditions old shoes"; "Wears like leather but more pliable"; "Flexible and strong"; "Waterproof"; "No nails to drive"; "Works on rubber as well as leather"; "Can be spread on instantly by anyone"; "A real money-maker for progressive people," and so forth. It is claimed to be leather in liquid form; sells for $3 per can, enough to resole 34 shoes, but company offers to send two cans as a sample at price of one. Is it really a good proposition, or is it in the class with "auto knitters," "work at home schemes," "gas savers for autos," and the like? Would greatly appreciate your candid opinion. F. G. P.

Ohio.

"Nu-Sole" proposition we have "sized up" as in the same class as the questionable schemes mentioned. It is like so many of the specialty products sold through agents for which unwarranted claims are made. It is quite preposterous to expect a liquid product to take the place of leather or rubber soles.

Yesterday an agent came to the house from the Federal Tea Co., 62 Bell Ave., Springfield, Mass. He had rayon bedspreads he was giving with first order of goods. One had to buy goods from them, and with every article bought they allowed one or more checks. When one had bought enough to get 125 checks then the spread was paid for. I bought a bottle of lemon extract, 35 cents, and paid for it; then I was to order something else for the next delivery, which would be in two weeks. I ordered a pound of coffee, but they did not tell me the prices of any of their goods. We signed a paper and then they handed me a card where they were to keep track of the checks every time they delivered an order. After they were gone I turned over the card and there was their price list of goods. Every article on the card is from 10 to 15 cents more than I can buy here. By the time I have traded out 125 checks I will have paid $12.50 or more for a spread I can buy for $3 or $3.50 at the most. R. H. S.

New York.

The above describes one of the premium schemes to sell groceries. As this woman has discovered, it is not possible to get something for nothing. It is not fair to compare prices regardless of quality, as this woman has done, but the plan described cannot prove advantageous to the customer.

Bovine Tuberculosis and Humans

Is bovine tuberculosis transmissible to the human family? Is there more than one test? Will the calf from a cow that has contracted tuberculosis after being bred, say a couple of months, be affected? How many times or how often after the first test are the cattle tested? Provided there is no reaction, will a cow in a run-down condition contract tuberculosis from the injection of the tuberculin? Will a cow always react from the tuberculin test? G. H. H.

Pennsylvania.

The question of transmissibility of bovine tuberculosis to the human family is one that has never been definitely settled. Much of the argument in favor of cattle testing for tuberculosis is based upon the plea that human lives will thus be saved, though there is now little or no contention that anything but the non-fatal forms of tuberculosis, viz., tuberculous affections of bones, glands and joints, can be transmitted by the bovine germs of that disease. A varying proportion of such tuberculous affections in children are ascribed to infection by bovine tubercle germs. Authorities do not agree as to the proportion. Some noted authorities consider tuberculous cows are a negligible factor in producing the disease in the human family, while other authorities pronounce it a great danger.

Until more is known about the types of germs that cause tuberculosis in all animals, including those that compose the human family, the facility with which these germs change in structure and appearance according to their location and their power of conveying disease from one animal family to another of quite a different kind, the matter will remain open to dispute. This much at least is now recognized: human tuberculosis is a "contact disease", whether in young or old; that is, it is conveyed directly or indirectly from one case to another. The source of contact can usually be found.

There is more than one test in the use of tuberculin. This substance may be used to produce a rise in temperature in the animal after injection; to produce a local swelling at the point of injection or to bring about inflammation and discharge from the eyes when placed in them. The latter two are now commonly relied upon. A physical examination of an animal may also disclose tuberculosis, though here the skill required upon the part of the examiner is beyond that possessed by many, if any in some cases.

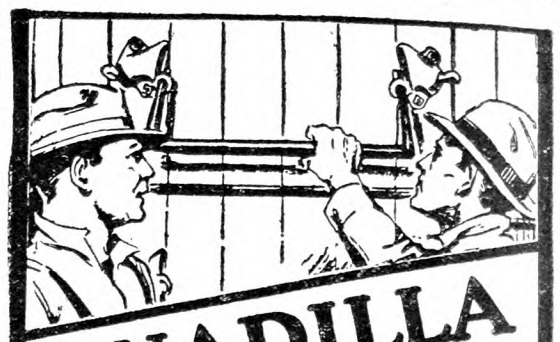
The meat from practically all cattle condemned by the tuberculin test in New York State is placed in the market for human consumption. It is not considered dangerous. The tuberculin test cannot distinguish between degrees of infection or the location of it in the body. Small localized and entirely harmless infections are more apt to give a "reaction" than are cases of widespread and general distribution. If meat were dangerous, any cooking necessary to prepare it for consumption would make it safe.

Calves from tuberculous cows are not considered to be infected. Under the Bang system they may be removed from the cow at birth and raised as healthy stock.

Non-reacting cattle may be re-tested semi-annually or yearly, according to the rules and regulations under which they are being supervised.

A cow in any condition may contract tuberculosis. Properly prepared tuberculin cannot infect an animal, since it contains no living germs. It may, however, stimulate into activity a tubercular process that had become quiescent and harmless. Tuberculous cattle do not always react to the tuberculin test. Beginning cases and advanced cases are likely not to react. Cases with infected places in the body (lesions) that have been walled off and made harmless are not likely to react. A reaction is not always a proof of tuberculosis, and failure to react is not always a proof of freedom from tuberculosis.

M. B. D.



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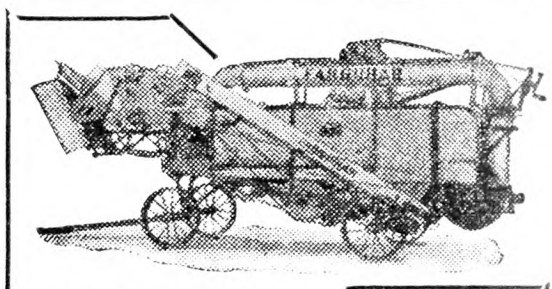

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Here is our new, modern Thresher. Embodies all the best ideas obtained from hundreds of successful threshermen. It is so easily operated. Uses little power because equipped with Roller Bearings and Rockwood Pulleys. Does a nice, clean job of threshing any kind or condition of grain. Has large capacity and built to endure the heavy strains of long, hard usage.

Write for Bulletin 529 and learn the results of both threshermen and farmers.

We also build Engines, Boilers, Sawmills, Hay Balers, Cider Presses and Farm Implements, Country and Suburban Deep and Shallow Well Water Systems. Catalogs upon request.

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WATER PUMPS WATER
night and day with Rife's Hydraulic Ram. No attention, no expense. Write for free catalog.
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RICH Man's Corn harvester poor Man's price. Only $25, with bundle tying attachment. FREE catalog showing pictures of Harvester. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kans.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

Paul Synnesvedt, Bryn Athyn, Pa., Contractor-Builder, makes home safe against Lightning with

MODERN HAWKEYE SYSTEM

THE Hawkeye System prevents a Home from becoming overloaded with electricity which gathers during electrical storms—a safety valve which preserves a safe balance. Enjoy the comfortable relaxing feeling of security that can be yours from living in a Hawkeye protected home.

Write for booklet on Lightning and Its Control *and* Name of Nearest Distributor

HAWKEYE LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Cucumbers for Market

This is the way we care for cucumbers for a market crop, and although we have not gone into it extensively, it has made a successful side line. Our soil is a good sandy loam.

After thorough preparation, shallow furrows are plowed out 6 ft. apart and a 3-in. layer of well-rotted barnyard manure applied. This is covered with 1½ to two inches of soil. Seeds are planted by hand and later thinned to about six inches apart. We plant about June 20 and the crop comes just right for the pickling season. Davis Perfect and Long Green are two excellent varieties. White Spine is good also; would plant at least half to Davis Perfect, and always add some Long Green.

For mustard and mixed pickles some people like inch pickles; 100 will fill a pint basket. We have sold hundreds of this size at 50c per 100. Other sortings are two, three and four-inch, keeping the stubby or fat ones by themselves. Anything longer, to any length that you can get your thumb and middle finger around, are dills. The larger ones are cucumbers and sell from 75 cents up per 100.

For particular customers, measure against a ruler. It pays to satisfy them, for there is more variety of wants in pickles than anything else we have ever trucked.

The profit is more when the larger demand is for the smaller sizes. Keep them picked as clean as possible. There are always enough skipped to supply the call for cucumbers, but don't take orders for ripe cucumbers, as these will ruin the vines. The prices generally range from 35 to 75 cents per 100 for pickles of any size. We also find a market for cabbage, onions and dill along with the pickles.

Children make the best pickers, and pick in baskets; never allow the fruit to be pulled from the vines, but give each picker a paring knife to cut them with.

Should you wish to keep them a few days, place in the cellar on some damp sacks and keep covered with damp sacking. They will keep fresh and crisp. Have all crooked fruit removed from the vines and discarded, unless they are not too bad, when they will readily sell for seconds and are all right to use for sunshine and chunk pickles. MRS. B.

Saratoga Co., N. Y.

A BEE expert is out with the advice: "Don't coddle your bees." It's nice to know that we've been co-operating all these years by not even getting within coddling distance.—New York Evening Post.

Ideal B Power

furnished from A battery at small cost with Cole B unit. Before buying more B batteries, write for information.
COLE MFG. CO., 27 Homestead Ave., Hamden, Conn.

IN ADIRONDACKS—Farms for Chickens, Vegetables, Fox, Muskrat, Summer Boarders, Hunting Camps, Gas Stations—130 acres, 7 rooms, celler, fireplace, other buildings—$2,100. $900 cash—6 years. Booklet. EARL WOODWARD - Hadley, New York

Del-Mar-Va 6,090 Square Miles Finest Agricultural Opportunities

Within three to ten hours by motor truck over splendid concrete highways to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington markets. Pennsylvania Railroad System permeates entire Peninsula. Mild, equable climate. Very little snow and freezing. Farms, town and waterfront homes, low priced. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet FREE. Address 167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

COOK, chambermaid and waitress for small Summer hotel in mountains; season starts July 1; state experience and wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 6559, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

COUPLE, on 40-acre farm and Summer home, 80 miles from New York; wife as cook, two in family; man must be experienced general farmer and good worker; no other help kept; send copy of reference and state wages expected. ADVERTISER 6617, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED woman for housework in institution; no objection to mother and child. ADVERTISER 6569, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, 2 Protestant women to take charge of work in kitchen and dining-room of nursery school; good plain cooks, cheerful, quiet and competent workers; write giving character references to BURT'S SCHOOL, Peekskill, N. Y. Salary $75 each with board, no rooms.

WANTED—Woman for general housework with laundry in a small family in the country; Protestant preferred; must be willing and reliable; references required. MRS. SPENCER W. HINDES, Kinderhook, N. Y.

FURNISHED house to couple in exchange for husband's morning and evening work; particulars, E. T. SIMPSON, R. D., Hazardville, Conn.

WANTED—Single, farm-raised graduates, of long or short dairy courses, for herd improvement association testers. Address, DAIRY EXTENSION OFFICE, New Jersey Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—Couple for dairy farm; must be experienced milker; steady position; state age and wages. G. B. DIOGUARDI, 214 E. 58th St., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted on farm; state wages, age and nationality in first letter. D. J. CRON, Flatbrookville, N. J.

WANTED — Reliable single man on Holstein farm, Surge milker; permanent; wages $65 a month. FRAZEE FARMS, Delphi Falls, N. Y.

FARMER, experienced; wife cook or housework; middle-aged, one child 3 years old; private estate or farm. ADVERTISER 6607, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married, experienced farmer and teamster, to work on private estate; house and usual items furnished; wife to board from two to three men; best of references required; steady position; must be able to come at once. WILLIAM T. SANFORD, Supt. The Knolls Farms, R. D. 7, Schenectady, N. Y. Telephone, Schenectady 8788.

WANTED—Middle-aged lady as housekeeper; good home to the right party. FLOYD S. DECKER, Box 200, Branchville, N. J.

WOMAN wanted for housework in the country; state salary. ADVERTISER 6612, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man to work on farm; state wages and all particulars in first letter. S. HOOEY, Branchville, N. J.

COUPLE, no children, as caretaker for Summer home, Northeastern Pennsylvania; permanent position; man to care for grounds, garden, family cow and chickens and do general repair work; wife cook and general housework; give references and salary expected. ADVERTISER 6618, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL farm-hand on poultry farm, work principally with chickens, one cow to milk; must be between 30-35, sober and a hard worker; state wages to start. ADVERTISER 6608, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man for dairy farm; must be good milker; steady position; $80 and privileges. BOX 302, Cobleskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Mature country woman as cook on a farm; no laundry work required; position open at once. Address BOX 12, Woodcliff Lake, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, practical, 25-30 years old, handy with tools, drive Ford truck; state experience, wages wanted, full particulars; located near New York. FOX POULTRY FARM, Metuchen, N. J.

WANTED—English widow with two sons, 17 and 14, requires a working housekeeper (no objection to young child), to keep small house and do plain cooking; no laundry; must not object to dogs in the house as lady has kennel business and also keeps a few dogs in the house; wages $60 per month without child, $50 with a child; write fully to MRS. BYRON ROGERS, Misty Isles Kennels, Bedford, N. Y.

WANTED—Convalescent or middle-aged woman, experienced light cooking, in beautiful Connecticut tea room; will be made one of the family; small compensation; consider one child. ADVERTISER 6627, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN for 150 head of registered Holsteins; in first letter state experience, references and salary expected. ADVERTISER 6628, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man without children, for large dairy farm; in first letter state experience, references and salary expected. ADVERTISER 6629, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN wanted, waitress and cleaning; salary $45-$50 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Efficient couple to care for family boys under 40; salary $1500, maintenance; particulars, COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

OUTSIDE supervisor, $84 month and maintenance; duties, care of lawns, grounds, supervising distribution of supplies and material; good health and references; apply by letter or in person, BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED farmer for general work; good cattle man. P. O. BOX 4, Schenectady, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

FARM manager, all branches, seeks appointment; to establish highly remunerative, industrial farm unit; complete elimination waste; surplus labor; together with unsurpassed marketing plans, assuring success; highest credentials. ADVERTISER 6601, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, Cornell graduate short course, desires position on poultry farm; good habits, best of references; personal interview if desired. Address F. J. EGGLESTON, Box 280, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

MARRIED farmer, 10 years' experience, with milking machines, wants position; can take entire care of 25 to 50 milk cows; references. ADVERTISER 6602, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, test-cow man, married, no children, wishes position with purebred herd; good butter-maker and calf man; best references. RONALD TREESE, 131 S. Jefferson St., Allentown, Pa.

POULTRYMAN — Strictly sober and reliable poultryman wants position on modern plant; thoroughly experienced, can and will get results, capable of taking full charge; go anywhere; available immediately. A. W. BELL, 695 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

PRACTICAL poultryman on estate; reference, reliable and steady. ADVERTISER 6582, care Rural New-Yorker.

STOCK farm manager, beef cattle and sheep, desires change to place of larger possibilities, where ability, honesty and strict attention to business will be appreciated; either a going proposition or can build up. ADVERTISER 6605, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, middle-aged, Christian, reliable, good worker, desires permanent position, superintendent, caretaker; experienced fruit trees, gardening, general handy man; excellent references. ADVERTISER 6622, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY-RAISED man wants poultry farm work, no bad habits; references exchanged. **ADVERTISER 6611, care Rural New-Yorker.**

YOUNG girl, 15 years (2 years high school), wishes position as mother's helper. ADVERTISER 6613, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman, single, 29, Swedish, wishes position; references. ADVERTISER 6614, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, single, middle-aged, German, long experience all branches, also live stock, handy with tools; wants permanent position. ADVERTISER 6615, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, reliable, long experience apple growing and marketing, general garden work, wants position fruit farm, nursery; permanent. ADVERTISER 6621, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, wants working position; well trained in all lines; take responsibility. HENRY BUHR, Burr Oak Farm, Morristown, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, single, successful, 20 years' experience; good reference; able to take full charge; open for position; please state particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 6630, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—August 1, postion as farm manager; life experience; understand making short and long-time records, certified milk, all kinds of farm machinery, rotation of crops; best references. B. F. CRIPPEN, Nutmeg Farm, Cheshire, Conn.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, single, desires position in barn or milkroom; steady, conscientious, capable of handling men; certified and grade A experience; understands care, feeding and breeding of cattle. ADVERTISER 6624, care Rural New-Yorker.

SCHOOL boy, 18, wants farm work during vacation; milk, drive tractor, etc.; state pay with board, room. ADVERTISER 6588, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL sheepman with a thrifty sense of values concerning everything pertaining to the land, used to responsibility and practical with head and body, wants working management of estate, hay or grain farm, cut-over or wood-land, in conection with building a profitable sheep farm, from the ground up; enough acreage to start with 200 or more ewes, with chance to earn $75 a month and board or would consider share arrangement with genuine sheep and stock lover interested in building up a permanent breeding farm. HEATON MANICE, 115 North 19th St., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG man, 20, wants work on poultry farm, in Jersey; willing, no previous experience. W., 185 Pearsall Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

YOUNG married man wishes job as caretaker on private estate or as chauffeur; experienced; Gentile. ADVERTISER 6626, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as manager on commercial poultry or private estate; college training; seven years experience; poultry management. Address, L. C. TYLER, Poultry Research Foreman, N. J. Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

TEACHER, experienced normal graduate, would like position as principal of small department school or in one-room school. HARLAN G. WILTSE, Hannibal, N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Poultry and dairy farm, 150 acres, most beautiful section Eastern Pennsylvania; profits can pay off place in couple years. WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa.

FOR SALE — 2,500-layer poultry plant; South Central New York; prize production White Leghorn stock; modern buildings and equipment in excellent condition; local market for broilers and fowls; established city wholesale trade in eggs at premium prices; will sacrifice on account of family conditions. ADVERTISER 6543, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6544, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Rent or lease with option of buying equipped poultry farm in New Jersey. W. M. WALKER, 107 Park St., Groton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm, 200 acres, Grafton, N. H.; 11-room house, 2 large barns, all roofs slate, new, running water, modern improvements, steam heated, State highway, large amount growing pine, sugar orchard and equipment, sold account of death; fine location; for details, E. A. APPLETON, 6 Water St., Arlington, Mass.

280-ACRE farm for sale, on account of death; new 6-room house; 17 cows, 2 bulls, 60 chickens, 500 chicks, ducks, geese, 4 horses; tractor, other equipment; hunting and fishing; spring water; buildings in good condition; $15,000, $10,000 cash, $5,000 on mortgage. ADVERTISER 6594, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL country home for sale, 1 acre, new garage, henhouses, fruit trees. BOX 129, Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y.

SALE—Small stocked poultry farm. ADVERTISER 6600, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO 50-acre farms cheap, easy terms. BERYL BROWN, Portville, N. Y.

TWELVE-ROOM house, modern improvements, three acres, new road-side stand, on Mohawk Turnpike; very reasonable. ELEANOR BOSWELL, R. D. 3, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

$1,000 BUYS wonderful 10-acre bungalow sites, fine elevation, grand scenery, superb location, near station, village; cities, Middletown and New York. ALBERT ENNIS, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

WANTED to buy farm suitable for dairying, 100 to 150 acres, within 75 miles New York; state price and full particulars. LAWRENCE BERTAGNOLLI, R. 2, Gillespie, Ill.

THE MORTGAGOR wants to sell a farm near Englishtown consisting of 41 acres with a 7-room house, barn, chicken coop, wood shed. The land consists of 2 acres of wood land, 5 acres of pasture and the balance of cultivated land. Price $4,000, cash $1,000, balance to suit. Inquire S. BROADWIN, 740 Grand St., Brooklyn. Day telephone, Stagg 3497. Evening phone, Glenmore 4250.

TO RENT, furnished mountain camp cottage, $15 a week. GROFF, Falls Village, Conn.

632-ACRE dairy farm, fine spring watered, no floods; new 8-room house, electric lights, water, bath, concrete basement; two barns, garage; cream separator, tools, implements and truck; 40 cattle, including 20 Jersey milk cows, 2 mules, horse, 50 chickens, fine timber; on highway; $22,000, terms. W. B. GEHRELS, R. 1, McNair, Miss.

WANTED to rent with option to buy small farm near Flemington, N. J.; not stocked. ADVERTISER 6619, care Rural New-Yorker.

35 SPLENDID laying acres, sandy loam, good buildings, fine water, lots of fruit; sight of market town; 28 acres crops; team, tools, equipment, poultry and all; $4,200, one-third cash. ADVERTISER 6604, care Rural New-Yorker.

52-ACRE, 12-room village farm; barn, garage, poultry-house; good buildings, all improvements, half mile depot; fruit, lumber wood mill, privilege fine pond; to settle estate, $6,000, easy terms; front and back piazza; ideal location; year round business or private home. L. W. JEWETT, Hubbardston, Mass.

18 ACRES, seven-room house, garage, electric lights, running water; just off hard road, nine miles Poughkeepsie; $4,300. ADVERTISER 6606, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm, brook, handy to railroad station; must be within easy reach from New York. Write ROOM 408, 101 W. 42d St., New York City.

FOR SALE—86-acre farm, 8-room house, barn and henhouses; on main highway; $500 down, balance to suit purchaser. C. D. STREVELL, Westerlo, N. Y.

BROTHER FARMER—Here it is: Opportunity, money and income assured; beautifully laying, productive Vermont farm, near good town, about 60 acres rolling fields, balance wood, lumber and brook-watered pasture; all kinds of fruits, shrubbery, berries, garden and crops; furniture, auto, etc.; 10 New England breed cattle, team, all farming tools; borders stocked trout pond; estimated gravel will more than pay for farm; newly painted six-room house with bath, etc.; excellent water to all buildings; milk and passenger busses takes everything at farm; 103 acres; priced with everything, only $65 per acre, part cash, bankable papers; please get out your writing material and write now—today to ANNIE M. LUPIEN, R. F. D. 2, Marshfield, Vt.

WANTED to buy cheap farm, 50-70 acres, woodland and fruit; good buildings and water. J. BECK, 365 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUNTRY store and dwelling, 18 acres, Worcester County, near bus line; bay and Summer resort; good business, poultry and trucks; sacrifice for sickness. W. J. CLARKE, R. F. D. 1, Girdletree, Md.

$1,500, $500 CASH buys 3-acre apple orchard; handy New York by river; village; State roads; fine for bungalows, boating, swimming; also 5 acres waterfront; $600, $100 cash. BOX 41, Highview, N. Y.

FARM WANTED—New York State within 100 miles New York City; large house; give full particulars, price, terms, etc. ADVERTISER 6610, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Drive-in gas station, road-side market, lunch, ice cream, refreshments, open all the year; near Wildwood and Cape May, N. J.; 5-room house, store, garage; electric; paved road, near school; a nice business; price $3,500, all cash or will sell it furnished, stock and all for $4,000. P. A. ERICKSON, Owner, Delmont, N. J.

WANTED—Buy farm where owner take me for season as helper. ADVERTISER 6616, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm near Lehigh Valley Railroad, out 45 miles; have tools, responsible man; all first letter. ADVERTISER 6620, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Beautiful Florida Winter home; photograph; $5,900. MYERS, 111 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm suitable for poultry, 5 or more acres, good dwelling, electric preferred; $1,000 down, balance terms; give full details and send photo. ADVERTISER 6609, care Rural New-Yorker.

SULLIVAN County, 28 rooms, accommodates 45 people, good business, Christian locality; 75-ft. porch, 3 barns, silo, 90 acres; near town and lake, boarding-house section; $10,000, cash $3,200; owner widow, retiring; particulars and photos. BECKER, 159 Menahan St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel., Foxcroft 7218.

FOR SALE—Fourteen acres, six acres good truck land, eight woods; good seven-room house, barn and poultry house; located Central Jersey, 50 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 6623, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small farm, Otsego County, pleasantly situated; excellent house; photo; $1,700. FITZGERALD, 6 Spencer Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FOR SALE—Geiser saw mill, practically new, size No. 0; Bada motor for power, 48-in. saw, patented tooth; price $650 delivered. ADVERTISER 6577, care Rural New-Yorker.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WANTED—D. C. generator, 32-volt, 500 W, speed about 450 r.p.m. ADVERTISER 6603, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Boarders, also children to care for by nurse, for particulars, write BLANCHE ADAMS, Stalker, Pa.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma; most sufferers from hayfever will be relieved; refreshing in the sick-room and shut-ins; excellent gift for sweethearts and friends; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.25, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

WANTED boarders in first-class old Virginia family, good table, home vegetables, splendid milk and butter; no modern conveniences, quiet environments; southeast room, large shady lawn. Address MRS. A. L. DORAN, Rt. 1, Frederick's Hall, Va.

WANTED—Boarders, "Bruclyn," beautiful country home, modernly equipped, horses, swings, verandas, fishing, shade, near station and bus line. Telephone 12-RO Springville Exchange. BRUCE WILLIAMS, Lynn, Pa.

WANTED—Garden tractor; give details and price. MAX WISEMAN, Hadlyme, Conn.

GUESTS desired, refined farmhouse; suitable, teachers, nurses, students; rooms for season with or without board; write HILDA GOODSTONE, Elmtree Farm, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

ROOMS to rent in Delaware County. ADVERTISER 6625, care Rural New-Yorker.

A Cover Crop for Every Farm

I noticed a request for cover crop experience, so will pass mine along for the benefit of readers. The importance of some kind of a crop on the land for a covering is often overlooked. White oats, wheat and rye are not the best for this purpose. For the Eastern, Middle and Southern States there are no cover crops equal to clover, Alfalfa and vetch. Wheat and oats furnish protection and also help to keep the land from washing and leaching; but, while we are growing a cover crop, is it not wise to grow one which will furnish protection and at the same time act as a soil builder?

We find no crop here equal to Crimson clover for both purposes when turned under in the Spring for a "green-manure" crop. By seeding land to Crimson clover in early September and turning it under in the Spring when beginning to head, I have had fields that would not produce 2½ barrels of corn per acre to produce seven and eight barrels the third year. This was by seeding the above way three years in succession.

The land is broken deeply just as soon as the clover is in bloom or heading, which is usually about the first of May. The land is then got in good condition by use of disk and drag, the first week in June, and planted to corn. I have had the yield increased to four and five barrels the first year.

There are several reasons why we should make a special effort to get in Winter cover crops whenever possible. I will take up three of the most important reasons. In the Middle, Eastern and Southern States there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land made absolutely useless by gullies, caused by rain washes. These gullies would not be there if the land had the proper amount of organic matter in it to hold it together. Deep, thickly rooted grasses are the crops to stop such waste. Such gullies not only make waste land, but are unsightly, and detract from the value of the farm to a large degree.

Another great advantage of cover crops is that they furnish humus. Without this humus the soil is not in good physical condition; lime cannot properly act; fertilizer and manure will not give best results; the water-holding capacity of the soil will not be sufficient; and the bacteria of the soil organisms will not be numerous.

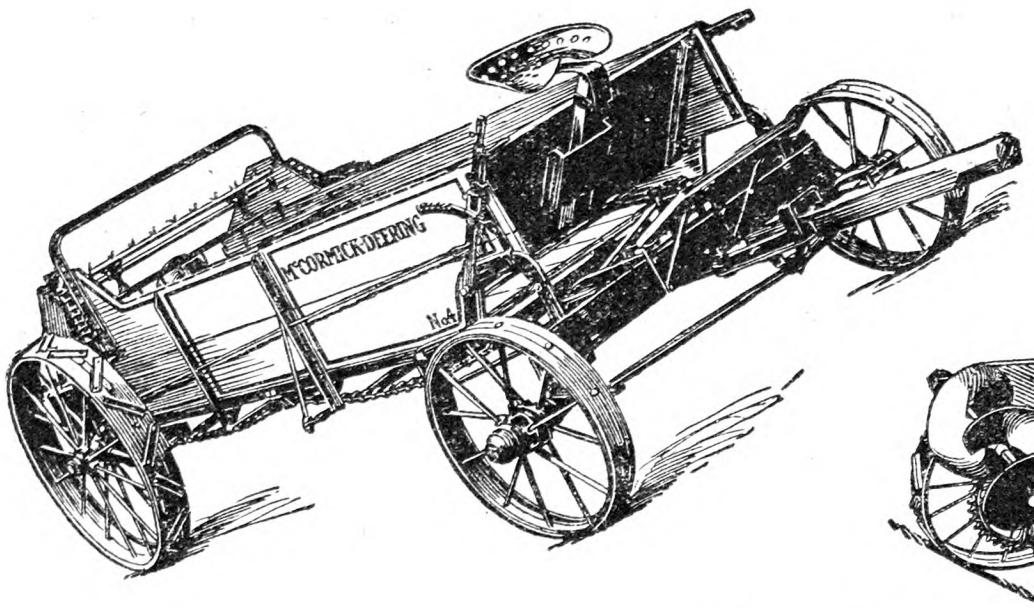
Rye is a fair Winter cover crop and soil builder when turned under in the Spring when first beginning to head. It is one of the most popular cover crops we have, due to its being well adapted to most climates, and can be seeded as late as December with good results. It is a hardy and prolific crop, which produces a fair crop on even moderately poor land. In peanut-growing sections the crop is harvested too late to seed clover, Alfalfa and vetch, but never too late for rye. Of course, some seed clover in the peanuts when laid by, but I, for one, do not approve of this.

Again, cover crops hold plant food or fertilizers. Nearly always there is a certain amount of fertilizer left in the soil after the crop has been harvested, and if there is no cover crop sown after this crop, the Winter rains will naturally wash it beyond the reach of the next season's crop. Cover crops not only give us fertility in themselves, but they take up left-over fertilizer and hold it until needed for another crop.

No doubt what I have written a good many already know, but, due to local conditions, we cannot always do just what we know is right; and a good many fail to do the right thing at the right time. Suppose we make a special effort this year to get in some kind of a Winter cover crop anyway and not allow the land to remain bare all the Winter. Most land will respond to good treatment. Let us be fair with it, and give it something in return for what it gives us. Cover crops on every farm is a good slogan.

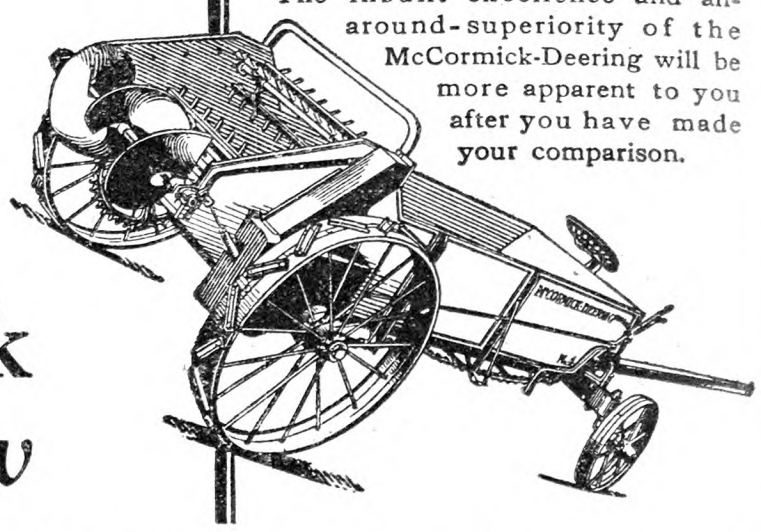
Virginia. W. H. H.

A TRAMP knocked at a kitchen door and said, "Please, kind lady, I'm a sick man. The doctor gimme this medicine, but I need something to take it with." The lady was ready to help. "Poor fellow!" she said, "do you want a spoon and a glass of water?" The tramp answered, "No, mum, I wouldn't trouble you. But this medicine haster be took before meals. Have you got a meal handy?"—Herald of Gospel Liberty.



Compare it with any other Spreader

PART BY PART, feature by feature, and as a whole, compare this new, perfected McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader with any other. The inbuilt excellence and all-around-superiority of the McCormick-Deering will be more apparent to you after you have made your comparison.



Any way you look at it . . . *the new* McCORMICK-DEERING is better!

EVERY improvement that could possibly be built into a mechanical spreading unit has been embodied in the construction of the new perfected McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader.

Loading is made easier, because the new wedge-shaped, reinforced, 67½-bushel box is built to elbow height. Even a very short man can load this spreader in double-quick time because of the squat, low design. The proper distribution of load and spreader weight on the four heavy-duty wheels, and the correct use of Alemite lubrication and roller bearings at all important points makes a full-capacity load on the new McCormick-Deering an easy pull for two horses.

If you do not own a spreader, or if you are planning to replace the one you now have with a more modern, efficient type, by all means let the McCormick-Deering dealer demonstrate this new, perfected McCormick-Deering No. 4. Examine the many exclusive features that combine to make the job of spreading easier, more thorough, and quickly completed. You will find that any way you look at it, the new McCormick-Deering is a better spreader.

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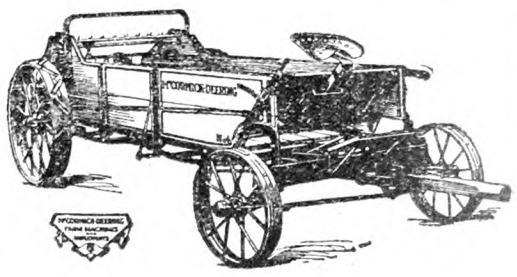

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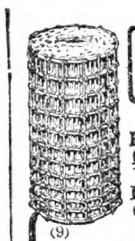

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. June 29, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5062

Cornell University Lib'y

Molly Pitcher Grave and Monument, Carlisle, Pennsylvania

Peaches Show Wide Variation in Fruit Set

By M. A. Blake

PEACH varieties in Central New Jersey show a wide range in the set of fruit for 1929. Clear, warm weather prevailed at New Brunswick, N. J., from April 7 to 10. Early blooming varieties of peaches reached almost full bloom during that period, and as a result experienced most favorable conditions for pollination. Varieties which might be classed as medium in blooming, opened about 40 to 50 per cent of their flowers during the warm days, while a number of late blooming sorts did not show more than 5 to 15 per cent open flowers at that time.

Cold Period Follows

From April 10 to 19 inclusive, the weather was generally windy and cloudy, with maximum temperatures of about 42 degrees and below. During this period the opening flowers and leaves were very much battered by the wind.

Results As to Set

Such early blooming varieties as Elberta, Early Elberta, Carman, Connetts, Salberta and Eclipse, all have a heavy set of fruit. It is of interest to note that these are all members of the so-called Chinese Cling family.

Sem-tropical Varieties Set

In the large station collection of peach varieties, the semi-tropical Peento and a Mexican Honey peach, both of which bloom very early have set a heavy crop.

Early Bloomers Which Failed

Not all varieties which bloom early gave a good set, however. Peaches closely related to the old Crawford group, such as Foster, Fitzgerald, Orleans and Krummel bloomed freely, but have a very light set. One member of the Chinese Cling group, namely Augbert, sometimes called Roberta, also has a poor set.

Late Varieties Set Light

All varieties which bloomed late at the New Jersey Station in 1929 have a notably light set. This includes the variety Eureka, a variety which is ordinarily as hardy as Carman and which usually has to be thinned. Slappey, a late-blooming variety of the Chinese Cling group, has a light set. All of the varieties which the horticulturist regards as belonging to the Heath Cling group also have a light set. This includes Iron Mountain, Stevens Rareripe and Fox Seedling.

Sterile Varieties Failed to Set

Last year, J. H. Hale, a self-sterile variety, had an exceptionally heavy set from New Jersey to Michigan. It generally blooms from one to a few days later than Elberta and experienced particularly favorable weather for pollination in 1928. This year at New Brunswick, J. H. Hale has a light set. This is also true of Chinese Cling, another self-sterile variety.

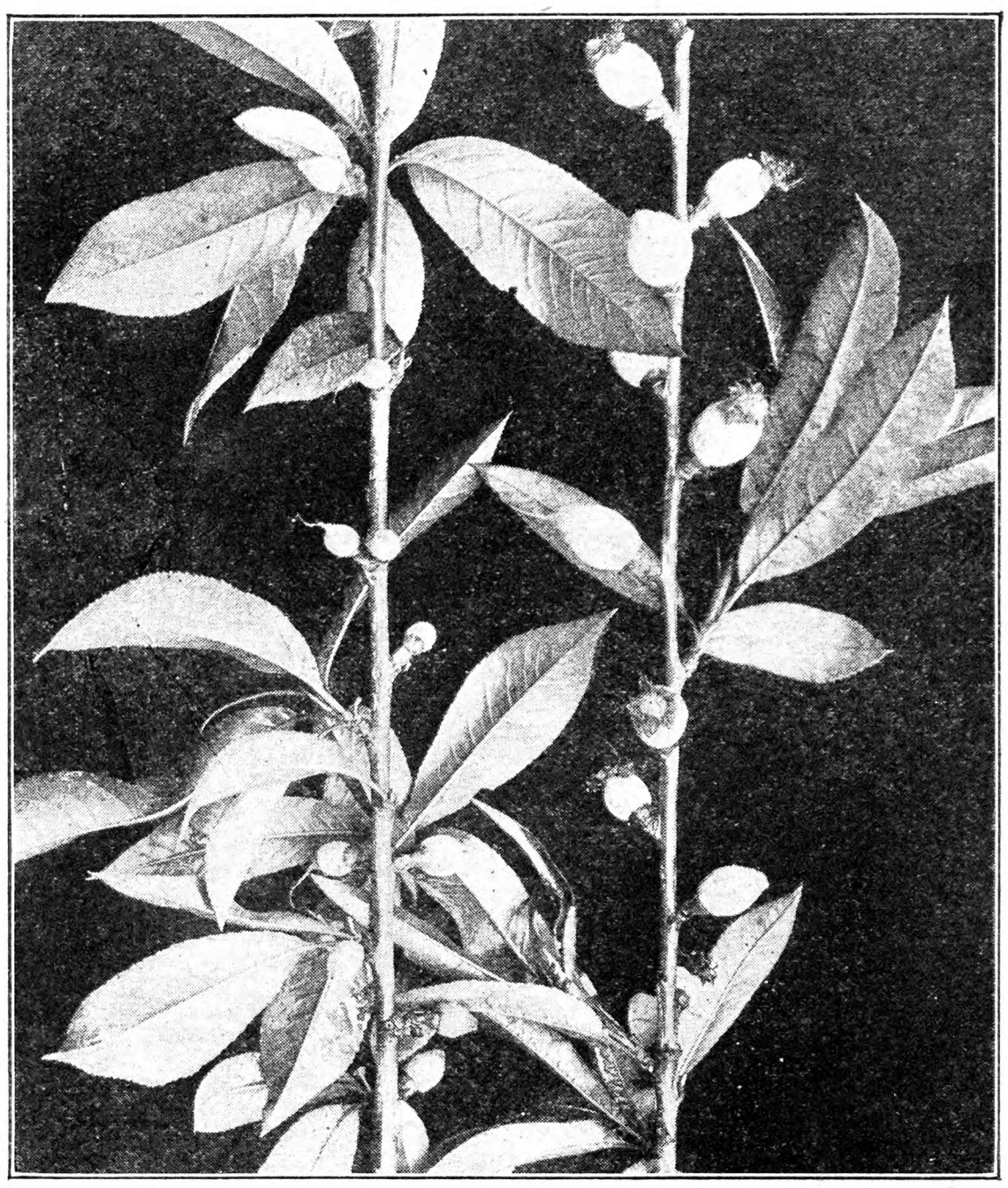
As a result of the peach breeding work at the New Jersey Station more than 5,000 seedlings of known parentage are under test. From certain crosses a considerable number of sterile-flowered seedlings have developed. Almost without exception, such seedlings have failed to set fruit well in 1929, while perfect-flowered varieties have a heavy set.

Sterile-flowered Forms Uncertain

This should be a warning to peach growers with respect to varieties with sterile flowers. They are likely to give a light set of fruit in seasons when cold, wet and windy weather prevails at blooming time. Suitable pollenizers and the presence of bees do not insure a set of fruit, if the weather is so unfavorable that pollen is likely to be injured by too much water and bees do not "fly" because of the cold.

Can Judge Fruit That Early

One can accurately judge as to the prospects of a good fruit set by the time the largest peaches upon the trees have attained a maximum diameter of about one-half inch. They should reach this size a few days after the ideal "shuck spray" stage. If a considerable proportion of the fruits on the tree are large, then a good permanent set is almost assured. On the other hand, if a considerable number of the fruits are less than one-half inch in diameter, most of them will fall off. Such varieties as Iron Mountain and Eureka had a heavy set of newly formed fruits up until about the time of the "shuck spray" stage but they failed to grow at the normal rate and the "drop" will only leave an occasional large fruit on the twigs. In other words, if all fruits upon the tree are below normal size at the stage mentioned, it means that practically the entire lot of small green fruits will drop by early June.



From twig at left every fruit will drop. Permanent set on twig at right. Photograph taken May 23, 1929

The Garden in June

THE first Oriental poppy has bloomed to intimidate all its dainty fellow creatures who happen to be nearby. At five o'clock this morning I was working in the garden and the poppy was still wearing a hat; at six o'clock while we were at breakfast small son exclaimed, "Oh, look! There's the first poppy!" And sure enough, the moment my back was turned, the resplendent creature cast aside its hat and flared its petals wide.

The seedling plants of the fringed Oriental or Rembrandt poppy are nearly ready to open, and we are so anxious to see whether the fringes will be present. More than those of any other plant do we distrust the seedlings of the Oriental poppy. Last year all but one plant from a packet of "mixed" bloomed orange-red. The exception was very lovely, white with a purple cross.

The last of the Darwin tulips is going. Although we put out many early tulips, all save the doubles and White Hawk bloomed with the Darwins. After paying double price for Bacchus we could scarcely tell it from Faust except that the latter was larger and finer. The former was described as "the bluest of tulips," but I could name several others more nearly approaching that color. By some unlucky chance Glare of the Garden was planted in the foreground of a pink flowering crabapple. They bloomed together but the mistake will not be repeated. At last we have found Tulipa sylvestris, the wild yellow tulip of England, and this makes one more very great desire fulfilled.

The Munstead Giant polyanthuses surprised us with their wealth of bloom, for they were planted in late June last year and the plants are still rather small. The individual flowers are truly giants when compared with the old-fashioned garnet and yellow. The newcomers are in all shades from palest cream to deepest orange and, while they are exceedingly attractive, they can never oust the garnet and yellow from our garden. We have ordered seed of Caerulea, or the blue polyanthus, and gaze longingly at the list of hardy primroses, but these latter are often very exacting and the polyanthus is by far the "best bet" for a busy person.

Saxifraga cordifolia, with "large heart-shaped leaves," in some mysterious way turned into perfect little mossy hemispheres. These broadened out and for the month past have been sending up umbels of white strawberry-like bloom. They are so dainty and persistent that we do not regret the Cordifolia too much. If we could choose but one rock garden plant I think that it would be Helianthemum or rock rose. We have the singles only, for it seems that they would lose some of their daintiness if in double form.

The western wild flowers show a surprising hardiness in our climate. The pink primrose, Asclepias tuberosa, and the mallow had been mourned as lost, but all have very lately made their appearance, and a tiny snowdrop from Oregon is just beginning to flower. Burning bush, Gilia, standing cypress, or call it what you will, survived the trying weather in fine shape, though we expected surely to lose that.

Chinese lanterns, and Yucca have boldly declared themselves in the seed beds, and we feel quite triumphant, for this is the first time that we have been able to induce the seeds to grow. A heavy foot, or I'm sure it must have been feet, came down upon the tiny Mertensia seedlings and but two escaped. One of these appears stunted and the other, though grown to a good size, has produced white flowers—blanched with fear, perhaps.

The center stalk of one group of peonies has already reached a height of three feet and ten inches, and the buds are still quite small. I think when it is fully grown that I shall preserve it as Exhibit A from this season's garden. This height probably isn't unusual but it's rather novel in our garden.

Garden violets blue and white, the blue sweet violets, the Canada violet and the prairie birdsfoot have all given us a wealth of sweet blossoms, and various of their cousins from the woods and fields have made themselves quite at home with us. The Canada violet will be holding forth for some time to come. All the above save Viola odorata have entrusted us with goodly colonies of their young, quite a sure sign that they plan to stay with us. A trailing white violet is on its way to us from the South, and sounds very interesting. A few plants of the Swanley White from California, double, were more or less of an extravagance, but we could not resist trying them. Perhaps they will live in cellar or cold-frame. Viola Apricot and Wermig, a small blue variety, are both proving popular. All surviving plants from the Jersey seedlings have come true to name. We had not expected this. Perhaps the answer is that the Jersey Gems are so entirely hardy that they lived when their companions succumbed to the dampness.

The hardy gloxinias [Incarvillea] proved dauntless, too. Although the small tubers were again on the top of the ground when we returned in early May, they were firm and hard and began growing as soon as we replanted them. The Chinese meadow rue, Thalictrum dipterocarpum, had but a sole survivor, but poor drainage was doubtless responsible for this.

Nothing can compare with the splendor of the Iris blooms in the garden, and is there anything more exciting than watching for new kinds to open from hour to hour? It takes a lot of will power to disregard the fascinating offers that come from the Iris growers at this season, and how gladly we'd patronize them all!

ETHEL A. LYONS.

Vermont.

Some Observations on Apples

THE plaint that apples blossom freely and fail to set a crop of fruit is general instead of being confined to one section. We have the same experience here, and for the same reason. There is one and only one reason why apples blossom freely but fail to set, and that is lack of pollenization. There is one and only one efficient factor in perfect pollenization, and that is carrying the pollen from one flower to another, from one tree to another, and that can be and is done almost entirely by insects, mainly bees. Wind pollenization does help some, and probably is the reason why we do get a light set of fruit, but there is no doubt but what the bees are the standby for the apple growers. Let us look into the bee question in the light shed by experience.

If you have reached or passed middle age you will remember when forests were extensive, there being very few sections which did not have extensive pieces of native woods. In these native woods there were many hollow trees, which housed wild bees, so much so in fact that bee-hunting was a regular occupation for some men. After harvest time, when work was slack, men made a regular business of locating bee trees and marking them, that mark being a recognized badge of ownership which was upheld by the courts as part of the common law.

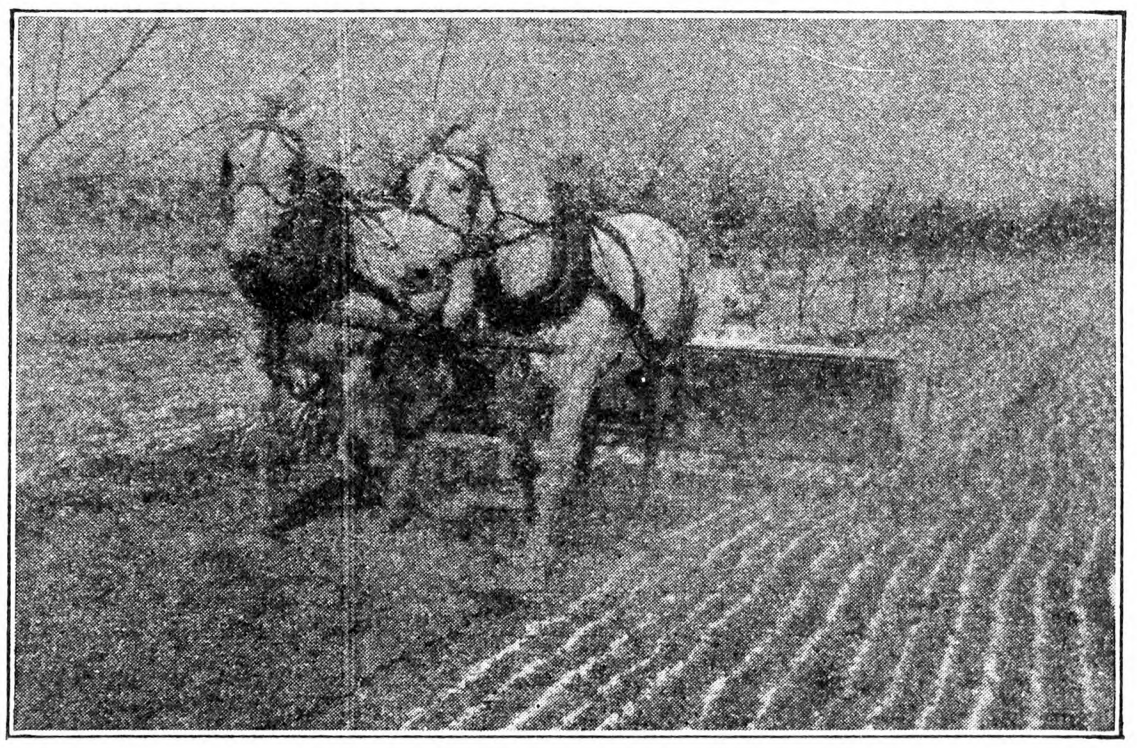
I easily remember seeing men take a small box with a piece of glass in the cover and a bit of honey inside, roam the fields until a bee or two were found feeding on wild flowers, shake them off into the box, shut the lid until the bees had filled themselves with honey and then let them fly, while taking note of the direction of flight. Bees take a straight line for home after feeding. The man followed that line a short distance, and then waited for the return of the bees, and again lined them until the tree was located. With this abundance of wild bees plus the hives at home pollenization was assured. Farmers kept a few hives of bees as a matter of course, this being the common practice.

Now the forests are gone, bee trees are scarce indeed but, worse yet, very few farmers keep bees. In this section where fruit growing is the regular business of all farmers, I know of only one man who keeps bees. He has but three hives and my observation covers my own township and much of three neighboring townships. Three hives of bees to 400 square miles is spreading them out pretty thin, especially when we keep in mind that bees rarely go more than a mile away from the home hive. No doubt the same condition exists in those other sections which are complaining of apple trees blossoming freely but failing to set fruit. Now consider some additional proof.

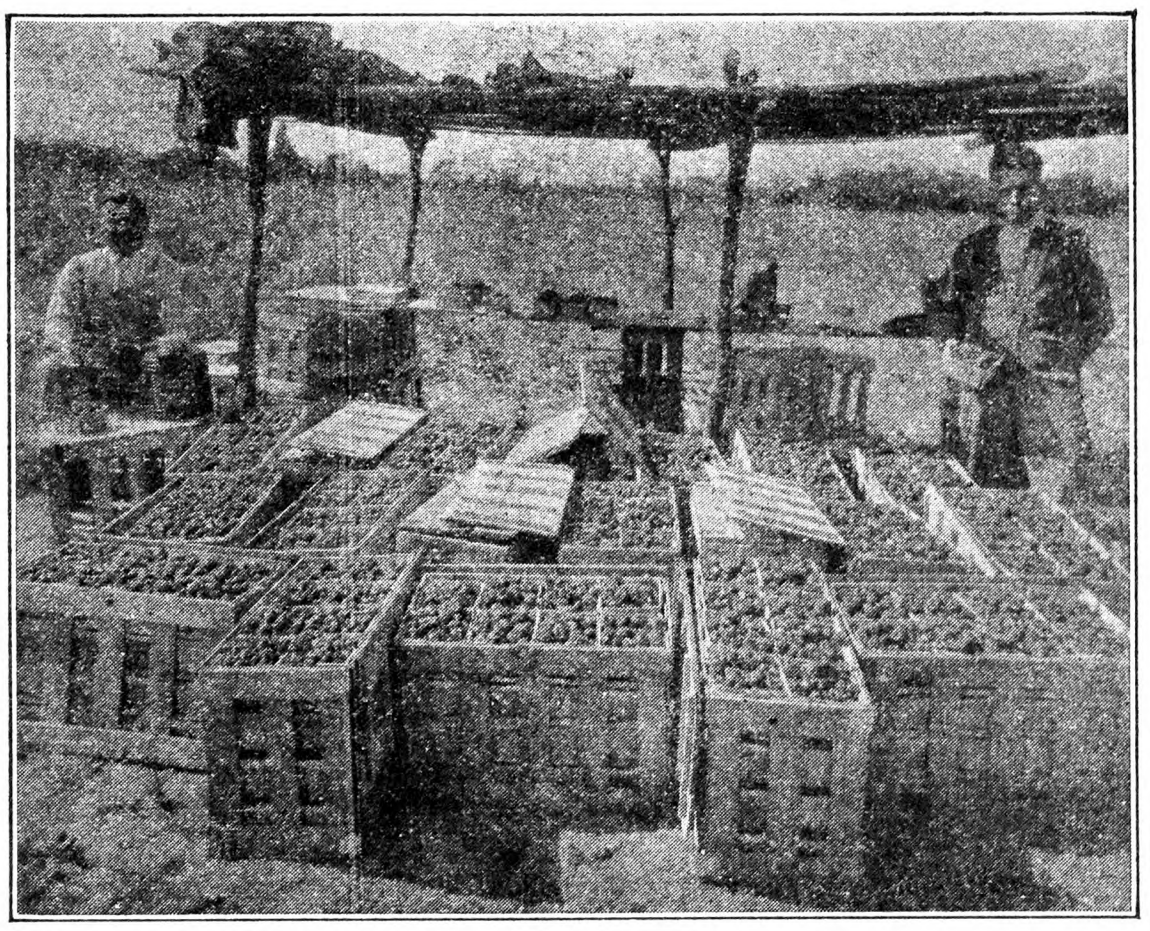
A number of years ago a western valley went heavily into apple growing. They had ideal soil, ideal temperatures, they bought the best of stock for planting and kept their orchards in the pink of condition. The trees grew amazingly until they had reached bearing age; they blossomed freely but failed year after year to set fruit. The ranchers called in expert apple growers for advice; they recommended various methods of pruning and fertilization, all without effect. Finally the growers appealed to the government, which sent a man to study conditions and suggest a remedy. This man, too, was puzzled for a long time, until he finally noticed that the valley was hemmed in by high mountains on all sides, and that not one bee was to be found in the whole valley. He suggested that the growers invest heavily in bees; they did so and have never had any trouble since as far as pollenization is concerned. They do have to thin their fruit heavily, as they specialize in quality fruits, their product having a nation-wide reputation. Very likely you have bought and eaten apples and fancy pears from that far western valley.

It is true that weather conditions do govern setting to a great extent, but largely because cold and wet weather prevents the bees from flying. Blaming the weather, blaming varieties, blaming orchard sites, all these avail nothing when the real reason is the fact that farmers have almost stopped keeping bees. I am not scolding others, as I myself keep no bees, and furthermore do not wish to keep them. I own that I am afraid of the things, or at least wish to stay a respectful distance from hives.

I wonder sometimes whether we of this generation lack the sturdy courage, the calm judgment, the resourcefulness, the steady temperament, of our fathers and grandsires. In my boyhood days every farmyard had a few hives of bees, and honey was a regular article of food. L. B. R.



The Lime Spreader at Work. Fig. 387



A New Jersey Roadside Market. The berries were grown in adjoining field. Fig. 388

Notes From Up the State

IT WAS an interesting trip we took in early June from the Susquehanna Valley into the corner of Delaware, getting a glimps of Otsego, thence across Chenango and Madison and into Oneida. The season is late. There was much rain for a time, and many frosts, with at least two hailstorms. For all the rain we have had the ground is rather too dry now. It is only the occasional piece of oats that looks actually good. Peas have been planted to quite an extent in Madison and Oneida counties and in Northern Chenango.

Very few fields of corn show the rows by the middle of June, and there is a good deal to put in yet. Have seen two or three pieces of potatoes that promise well for the early market, mostly for Utica, and many acres of potatoes yet to be planted. At Clinton I saw two men who have cut some Alfalfa, and that and several fields of clover look fine. Old meadows generally need much rain and warm weather to make a crop.

There is a pretty general disposition to try to increase the milk supply for November, although occasionally a man fails to respond to the urge. It is generally conceded that milk is bringing good prices, but there is a strong contention that cows are too high. On the other hand several farmers argue that good cows can hardly be grown for the prices they will bring. Poorly raised ones surely cannot be grown for what they will bring, for dairymen are now pretty discriminating buyers.

Over in the Sauquoit Valley, where George Washington selected several thousand acres for his own possession, they have a good soil for general cropping and they are doing considerable of it. It may not be so much better than some other, but its reputation is good. There are some unused acres there as well as elsewhere, however. It is historic country and interesting in that way, and several historic novels have been written about it. The Oriskany Valley also calls for attention too, especially well north. The Oriskany battlefield is known to everybody. At Oriskany Falls, near the head of Oriskany Creek, it is 600 feet higher than Utica on the level of the Mohawk. We came up near the line of the Chenango Trail which is along from Binghamton to Utica and beyond. It follows closely the line of the old Chenango Canal, built in the thirties, nearly a hundred years ago. Between Oriskany Falls and Utica, although only about 20 miles, there were 30 20-foot locks in the canal. It must have been some job to get through them all.

On our journey north, not far from the line between Madison and Oneida counties we crossed the Cherry Valley Turnpike, once a real turnpike, but now a concrete road. A little beyond Clinton we came to the line of the Seneca Turnpike, that too being now a concrete roadway east and west. The old turnpikes had a bunch of history, and no one mentions Cherry Valley hardly without a shudder. The same may almost be said of the Oriskany battlefield. We are to celebrate this year the raid of 1779 to clear out Indians and Tories and up here we already buy postage stamps specially issued for this celebration. It was perhaps the Cherry Valley affair more than any other that caused Washington to start Sullivan and Clinton on that historic venture. L.

Water Recreation

WE OFTEN wonder why thousands of farmers' families with opportunities for recreation at their very door, seem to ignore and pass by advantages that city dwellers often travel many miles to obtain.

We have in mind farm after farm with fields sloping down to a body of water offering wholesome, health-giving opportunities for boating and swimming, but which, except for occasional fishing, is never enjoyed by local owners.

There are thousands of people living along the Finger Lakes of Central New York, and along the Great Lakes, who have lived there their entire lives unable to swim a stroke, without ever having been in a sailboat, and who live in mortal terror lest their children will venture in or on the body of water which they regard as an enemy rather than a friend.

Nearly every city child learns to swim in the public pools, and often puts to shame the country cousin who has imbibed his parents' fear of the water, and who has never been taught to enjoy it.

Learn to swim, you older people, and insist that your children learn at the earliest possible age. Styles in swimming have changed. It is not the difficult feat it was 30 years ago. Any intelligent person with a little determination should be able to swim after a few days' practice. Do not try to learn the old-fashioned breast stroke. It is sometimes used in life-saving, but is out of date and is the most difficult of strokes to master. Watch your city friends do it. The average boy or girl will do an alternate over-arm stroke, whipping their arms completely out of water, while the legs will be doing a simple short thrash with the knee fairly stiff, timed quite independently of the arms. You will find this about the easiest stroke to learn. The Red Cross issues a booklet on swimming describing it with graphic illustrations and the advice that the pupil begin with the "dead man's float;" that is, resting on the water, face down, arms stretched out beyond the head, and completely relaxed in every muscle.

This may not be so easy for a skinny, little child as it is for a fat middle-aged person, guaranteed unsinkable! Try it anyway; it drives away that fear of submerging your face. Any sporting goods store can supply you with booklets on swimming that will be a help in developing new strokes.

We especially urge older women to learn to swim. One of the best swimmers we ever knew learned after she was 45 years old. A 10-minute dip some

time during a hot busy Summer's day will pep you up more than you can believe, and there is no fun quite like it. Do not, however, try to learn to swim in a dress, or an old-fashioned bathing suit. You may be shocked at present-day styles in suits, but people of today go swimming, not just bathing, and if you want to swim you must dress for it.

Do not feel satisfied when you can swim a few strokes; try for greater distance each day you go in. Do not work too hard, think constantly of relaxing your muscles and taking it easily. It is claimed by swimming authorities that if you swim properly, you should tire no more quickly than you would walking the same distance. This may be true, but we are not all Gertrude Ederles.

Impress upon your children a few fundamental facts and warnings, and forget further dangers. It is a sport less dangerous than automobiling on a congested road. They will run greater risks of drowning in later life than they will while learning now. Warn them in the beginning not to start from shore and swim out. They should walk out as far as possible and practice swimming toward shore. In this way they do not run the risk of becoming tired and finding themselves beyond their depth. No one should think of entering the water while over-tired, or from an hour to two hours after a hearty meal. Nine out of ten so-called "cramps" are cases of acute indigestion stopping the heart action. Do not stay in the water too long. A half hour at a time is usually long enough. Twice a day is as often as one should go in the water; for many this may be too often.

Having once really learned to swim, you will enjoy it just as much after you have grown gray as when you were a child. Never mind if you are "fair, fat and forty," and feel like an animated balloon in the water; your very weight will render you more buoyant, and you can not only learn to swim more easily than the 90-pound flapper, but you can stay in the water for much longer periods without chilling. Of course real swimming is one of the greatest known reducers of overweight.

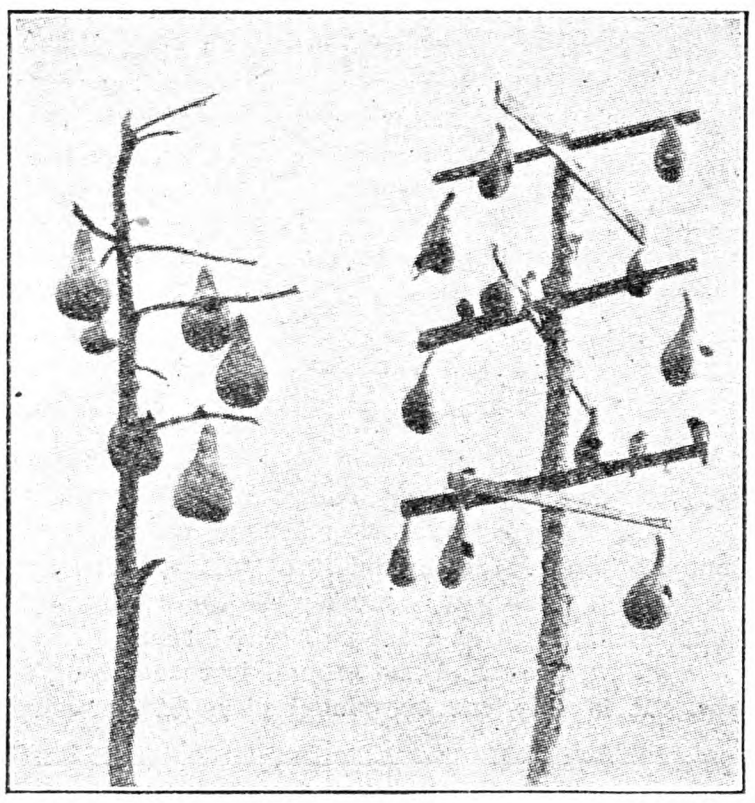
Now let us consider boats. The canoe is always very popular. Of course the use of a canoe by anyone unable to swim is unthinkable. The popular mind regards canoeing as less dangerous than a sailboat; we have our doubts about this.

Encourage your youngsters to sail a boat. It is less expensive than motor boating and in our mind, safer than canoeing, but calling for more skill than either other forms of boating. A well-known writer and educator, Bertrand Russell, in his "Education and the Good Life," repeatedly speaks of sailing as one of the finest things a boy or girl can learn. He says it tends to develop courage, initiative and judgment as does no other sport. He considers this especially true for girls. In one of the expensive camps for girls on the Atlantic coast, sailing is the great camp specialty, and sailing races are held all through the Summer camp weeks, the boats being "manned" entirely by girls.

By the time your children are 12 years old, let them start sailing. Put a keel or center-board on your old flat-bottom fishing boat, help them rig it up with a small sail, have someone who knows the game show them the first essentials, and start them on a pleasure that will last throughout their lives. Impress upon them the need of judgment, and trust them to begin to develop it.

The great-grandchildren of "Matthew Martin, Pioneer," a boy and girl not yet old enough for an automobile operator's license, have sailed alone for two seasons a 30-ft. sloop on Lake Ontario in all kinds of reasonable weather. Perhaps they have shown some of the initiative that imbued their ancestor a hundred and twenty-five years ago. A. E. W.

New York.



This picture, from Leaflet No. 36, U. S. Biological Survey, shows how the shells of gourds may be used as nests for colonies of purple martins. Gourds are easily grown, requiring the same treatment as pumpkins.

From a Swiss Farmer

ARTICLES like those of Dora R. Goodale, "A Country Woman in Switzerland," recently published in THE R. N.-Y. just take me home. Other news is also interesting. Last Fall J. A. F. asked how he should build a portable Ford saw rig. I took some pictures of my own portable Ford motor rig which show that it is practical to couple a saw mandrel directly with the crankshaft of the model T Ford motor by means of a universal joint, just like the car transmission is coupled up.

Saw Adjusted for Cutting Stumps. Fig. 391

The buzz saw must have a proper set. Then when the man who feeds the saw and his helper mind their business, pinching will not trouble often. We use the saw in question to point fence posts also.

A speed control board must be placed so that the man who feeds the saw can speed up the motor with his left leg, so that he can use both hands to hold the wood. I marked said control board in Fig. 392 with an arrow. I do custom work for my Swiss native neighbors; use a 34-inch saw, but do not care to cut up poles above 10 inches in diameter. It is practical to use a water circulation pump on Ford engines used for such work.

Fig. 391 shows a stump saw built by me. We Swiss settlers live in the center of a rice belt, and clear and work our land for dry-farm crops with disk-machinery just like the rice farmers do. Pulling or blasting of stumps is not practical on rice land, it would damage the hardpan subsoil. As can be seen in Fig. 391, the engine is placed on a short part of a car frame, this is bolted on to a wood frame, two 2x8s are bolted together into a Y-shaped frame. It has two brace boards in front and rear of motor, with two brace rods to each board. A part of the rear axle housing is used, and a bearing for a nearly two-inch diameter mandrel is cast into said housing. Regular Ford axle and transmission and gears are used, but cup grease instead of heavy transmission oil is used in the differential. Eight or ten gauge saws, 40 to 56 inches in diameter, specially gummed and set can only be used for stump sawing. JOHN KERNEN.

Poinsett Co., Ark.

What is a Stone Wall Worth?

A contractor is going to use a lot of crushed stone in this vicinity. I have the required amount of stone in my fences. The contractor would have to set up a crusher and cart the stone an average of 600 feet. What would be a fair price for my stone? S.

New York.

INFORMATION from anyone who has bought or sold stones in this way, or seen the work done, is requested.

Tomato Seed Selection

IN SELECTING tomatoes for seed I use the following method: I mark all the vines that ripen the earliest tomatoes. Later if I find any rough, cracked, too large, too small tomatoes on the plant, I cut off the colored tape with which I have marked the plant. If the plant itself shows any signs of weakness, or is not prolific enough, I also cut off the tape.

By this method the tomatoes that I select for seed are from the upper part of the plant. Many have told me that this seed will not produce as early tomatoes as that selected from the earliest tomatoes. Is this correct? I grow tomatoes on a wire trellis; have harvested at the rate of over 40 tons to the acre of smooth tomatoes of fairly uniform size. B. F. HALE.

Bradford Co., Pa.

More About Cemetery Care

ON PAGE 814 you desire the experience of those owning cemetery lots. I am interested in four and I state how the care is looked after in my cases.

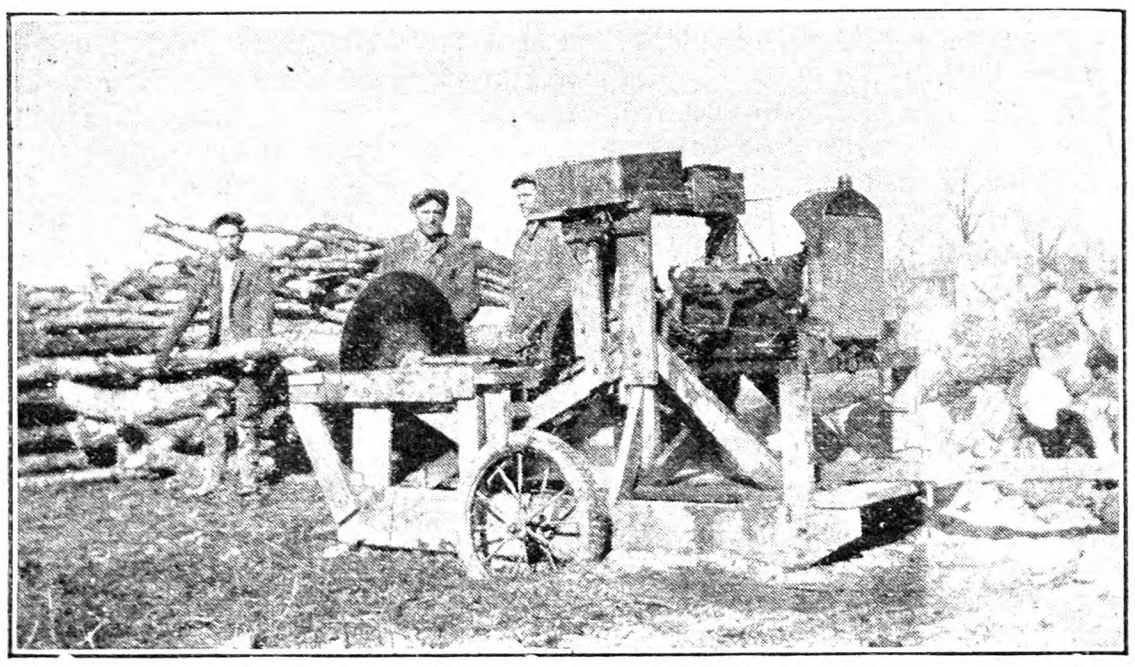
My own private lot is looked after in my will, where I have set aside an amount with a title insurance company which has a department for the care of cemetery lots, and from such sum set aside they insure perpetual care, covering cutting of grass, placing flowers at stated periods of the year, keeping stone cleaned, etc.

During my life I have a man to look after matters and after I am gone the title company will take charge.

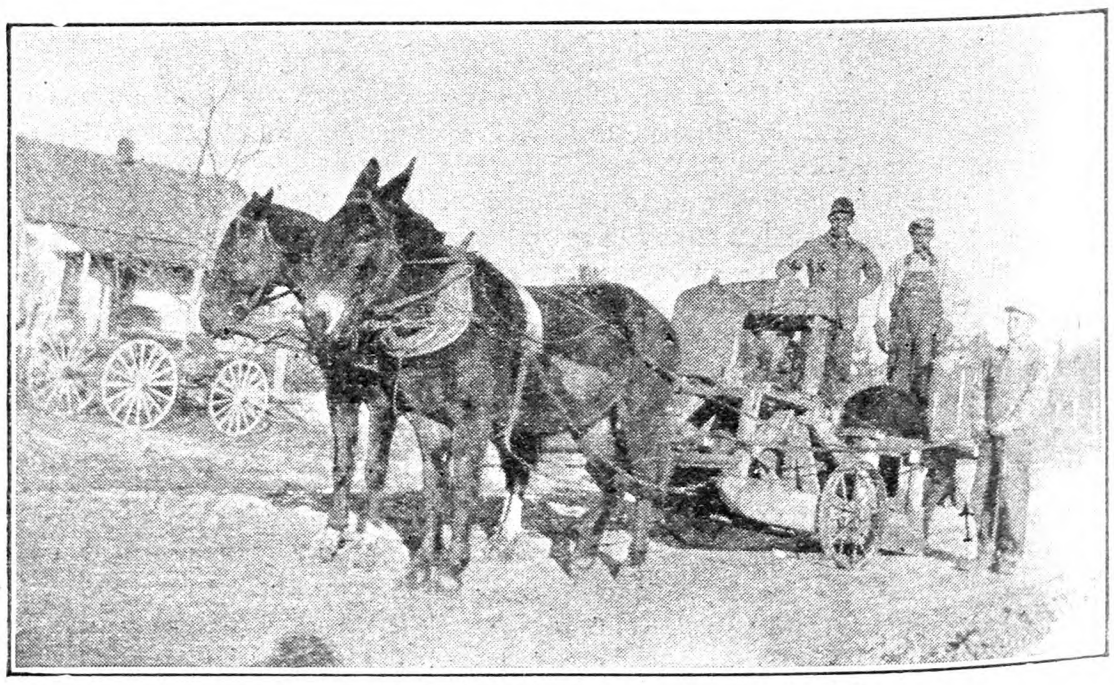
In another, the cemetery company has a department, and by paying in $100, they guarantee the perpetual care, which only includes the cutting of grass.

In the other two the church trustees look after the up-keep of the plots by the payment of a certain sum, the interest being used for the purpose. On each plot a plate is set in the ground made of brass with raised letters, marked "perpetual care."

Orange Co., N. Y. J. W. C.



Sawing Wood With Auto Engine Rig. Fig. 389



Moving the Saw to Another Job. Fig. 392

Living With the Mediterranean Fruit Fly in Florida

By E. Stuart Hubbard

FLORIDA means many things to many people. It has been visited and settled by the natives of more of our States than any other. To multitudes it has brought joy and pleasure, to many, loss and despair, but, to an ever-increasing number it is home. And it is loved and cherished most deeply by those whose home it is or has become. Like a child that is beautiful, affectionate, winsome, yet often willful and weak, it, above all others, holds the affection and loyalty of its family.

This love and loyalty have been sorely tested in the past by freeze, fire, pest, prosperity and storm. These, it seems, are not enough. It must endure and triumph over another plague; the visitation of the Mediterranean fruit fly. It means little to those who, in scanning the news, notice that this long-named insect has been found in Florida and is causing the quarantine of some of its fruits. It is well for all brother fruit growers and friends to realize what it is to live with such an unwelcome visitor.

During my annual visit to my old home on the St. John's River, I have come face to face with the reality of what it means to the different classes which make up the population of the infested districts. In presenting an understandable picture of things as I observed them it is necessary to learn as accurately as possible why the authorities and those who know most about this pest are so fearful of its presence.

The most authoritative source of information on the history and habits of the fly, is United States Department of Agriculture bulletin, No. 640, on the Mediterranean fruit fly in Hawaii. From this we learn that it was first noticed in the Azores 100 years ago. Since then it has spread to Spain, Algeria, Italy, South Africa, Australia, France, Brazil, Bermuda, Greece, Argentina and many other countries. In 1910 it was found in the Hawaiian Islands. This bulletin deals especially with the department's experiences and observations in these islands.

The fly resembles the ordinary house fly in size and shape, but differs in coloring, and is more of the apple maggot type, though its legs are shorter. Like the apple and cherry maggots, the injury is caused by small, white maggots not over three-eighths of an inch long. They are able to double themselves up and jump from one to five inches. They hatch from eggs laid by the fly in punctures in the skin of fruits or vegetables, and feed on and grow in the flesh or pulp until ready to pupate. They then leave their host and enter the ground, where they form pupæ and change into flies to start new generations. The length of time required to complete the life cycle varies with the temperature, available hosts and food, from a minimum of 17 days to a possible three or four months or even longer. The larvæ may endure a temperature somewhat below freezing for a few days, but all stages will die if held at temperatures under 32 degrees for two or three weeks, and few can develop at temperatures continuously under 50 degrees. Nearly all fruits are possible hosts, though the thin-skinned, fleshy fruits and vegetables, especially those with high sugar content, are best. Few ornamentals and vegetables are immune, even snap beans being listed as dangerous hosts.

In Hawaii it has been impossible to exterminate the flies due to conditions of a continuously mild climate and a wealth of wild and cultivated host plants so located as to prevent their complete removal for a sufficient time to starve out the flies. In Austraila and South Africa, what is called "satisfactory control" is obtained by the use of arsenical sprays and reduction of host plants.

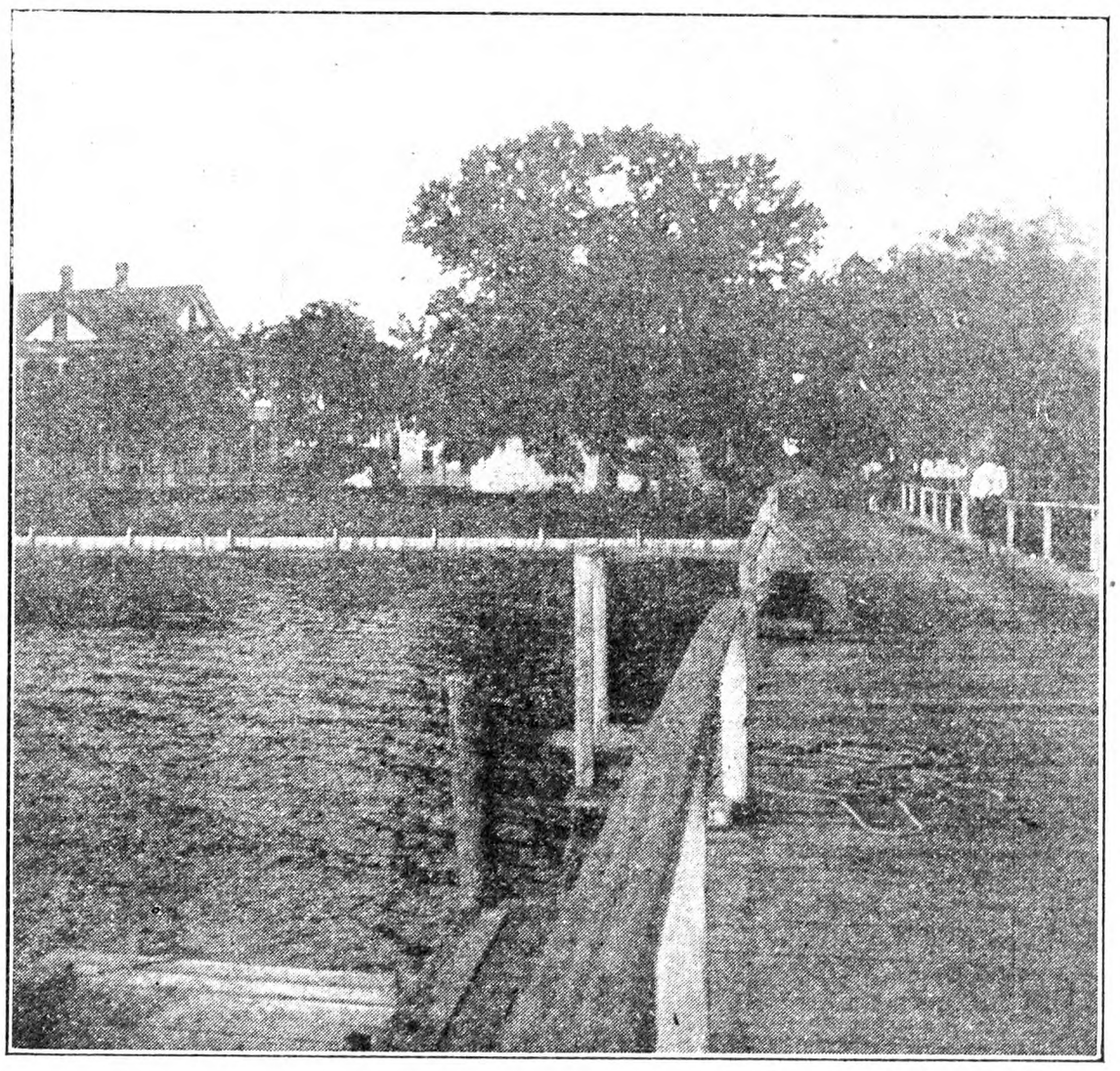
Judging from its Hawaiian experiences the Department concluded that, were an outbreak to occur in the United States, it might be possible, by means of quarantine, removal of hosts and spraying in the infested areas, to exterminate the pest in from one to three years' time after its discovery. With the ideal conditions existing in the Hawaiian Islands the maggots have been so destructive that perfect specimens of the best citrus and many other fruits can be matured only by enclosing the trees in netting, or by bagging individual branches or fruits. The exportation to the United States of nearly all fruits except the firmer bananas and pineapples has, for a considerable period, been prohibited.

With this example of ruined fruit trade and loss of home-grown fruit before them, the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture have, for many years, kept a strict quarantine of all host fruits and plants which might introduce this dreaded insect into this country. As in the war department, a plan for a campaign of action has been prepared and held in readiness for instant adoption should the enemy be found within our borders. This plan calls for the formation of three zones of quarantine and activity.

In the first zone, which is one mile in radius from the discovered focus of infestation, all host fruits and vegetables are promptly destroyed. In some cases this calls for the destruction of certain trees, plants and shrubs. This zone is quarantined from the rest of the State. Every road or stream is guarded by members of the militia, who examine every vehicle or boat and confiscate and destroy, by burying in quicklime, any and all host fruits and vegetables found coming from the zone unless accompanied by a permit stating destination and consignee.

In the second zone, which extends nine miles beyond the first zone in every direction, all ripe fruits or vegetables must be destroyed, after a certain date in the Spring, so there will be no place for flies from the first zone to lay their eggs.

The third zone comprises States warm enough to grow cotton and is quarantined against all Florida host produce, or the shipment through these States of such produce, except in sealed cars billed to Northern States and accompanied by a permit issued subsequent to inspection of such shipment.



Pioneer Orange Grove on St. Johns River, Now in Second Fly Zone

No host produce, including apples and other foreign-grown sorts, can be transported into, offered for sale in or kept for use in the first two zones unless protected so the flies cannot get at and lay their eggs in it. All garbage and host refuse must be screened until destroyed. There is a feeling among the best informed people that the host produce from the entire State may be quarantined against the rest of the country in the near future.

New foci of infestation are being found almost daily and the area affected is rapidly enlarging. The proprietor of a hotel in Orlando is said to have been surprised, one morning, to observe small white worms jumping from his grapefruit onto and about the table. He sent specimens to the Experiment Station at Gainesville. The pomologist there immediately sent them to Washington by air mail. They were promptly recognized as the dreaded fly larvæ and control measures were started. Dr. Wilmon Newell of the Florida State Plant Board has been placed in charge of the control work. It was he who successfully supervised the stamping out of the dreaded citrus canker in 1915.

My first experience with the machinery of the quarantine came when we were approaching Ormond Beach on the Ocean Boulevard from St. Augustine. At the intersection of one of the few cross roads, we saw a tent pitched on the edge of the beautiful beach. A sign warned us to stop, and two young soldiers stepped forward as we drew up, opened the car door and asked if we had any fruit. We said, "No," so they closed the door and motioned us on, after looking over our luggage in a casual way. They wished to see that we did not bring into an infested zone, fruit in which flies could breed. As we passed through places in the first and second zones, we occasionally saw fresh mounds of earth by the roadside where fruit had been confiscated and buried. The extensive orange and grapefruit groves showed no sign of mature fruit on them.

In Sanford I called on a dear old lady 90 years old. She is confined to the house, and suffers from neuritis. She said, "Yesterday the men came, picked and destroyed all my figs and guavas. They would have ripened soon. The guavas were such delicious, sweet ones. We always put up our figs and guavas and now we shan't have any. And to make it worse, they have shut out peaches from entering the State. I always depend on peaches, and almost live on them, starting with the first local peaches and getting them as late as I can. I don't know what I shall do. It is terrible. It does seem too bad. Why, yesterday they took my neighbor's avocado pears which were so large and nearly ripe and put quicklime on them."

A friend told me that, with the overproduction of oranges and grapefruit and little or no profit from the vegetable crops, times were hard and business slow. But now that the fly had come, he did not know what many of the people would do, as they were afraid to plant anything for fear it would be destroyed, and work in orange groves and many lines had stopped. No land could be sold, even at great sacrifices. There was little they could grow in their gardens to eat and help carry them through. Taxes were very high, and it would be a long time before the tourist season came to help out. He said that Orlando was more fortunate, for the time being, at least. The first and worst infestation being found there, the government control headquarters were located there and were employing all available men to clean up the district. There was so much to be done that a lot of government money would be spent there, and the people be pretty well off.

When we left the district we were halted by militia inspectors, who asked us to get out. They explained they must look at our baggage so they opened it and glanced at the contents to be sure we had no fruit, except two watermelons we had just bought from a colored farmer for 25 cents. In searching they lifted the seats, then closed the windows, sprayed the interior with a volatile fly exterminator, waited less than a minute and opened the doors for us to enter and proceed. A house fly in the car seemed lively and unharmed. I asked one of the men what fruits and vegetables we would be allowed to bring out. He said hardly any. He included onions in the forbidden class. I later talked with the official in charge of control in that district. He gave me copies of the Federal and State regulations and a condensed list of products which could and could not be carried or grown. Onions were in the latter class. While there the phone rang. A farmer was in great trouble. The guard was refusing to pass his load of sweet corn. The director gave instructions to let sweet corn by, and explained that full lists of passable and prohibited articles had not been given the men, but were to be distributed that day. This was a month after the State passed the quarantine act, and indicates how hard it is for the people to learn what they can or cannot do, and how easily friction and discontent may start.

There are amusing incidents among the rest. The following is a common sight. When my father recently crossed the State line into Georgia, a truckload of oranges was being confiscated and dumped from the crates into a pit for burial. The edge of the pit was lined with tourists from several autos, all eating oranges to their utmost capacity while the truck had to turn around and start back empty.

A lady and a friend were searched when entering a first zone. Two apples were found. The guard said, "I'm sorry, ma'am, but I must take them." "No you won't," said the lady. "We'll sit right here and eat them."

The home demonstration agents in several of the counties have organized the canning clubs and encouraged groups to go out into the fields and orchards ahead of the government crews who were

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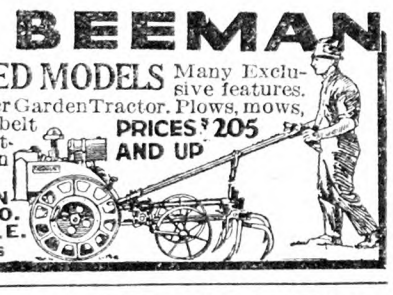

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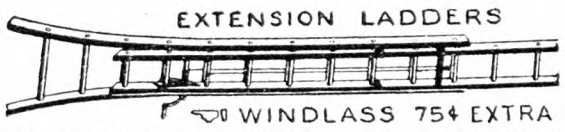

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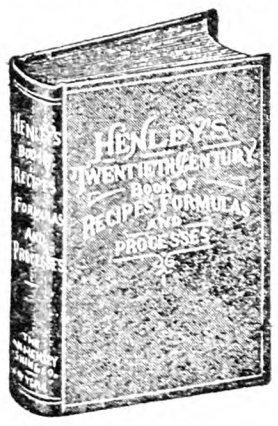

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pulling up beans or picking fruit. As many as 50 women and girls have been seen in one field where they gathered and canned tons of beans, thus saving part of the crop for the grower and providing much food to help feed the community.

There is relief legislation proposed which provides for the payment to fruit growers of so much per tree according to the age of trees, from which the crop has been destroyed by the government. It also proposes to reimburse vegetable growers for the growing cost of condemned crops. This is to enable the unfortunate owners of crops in infested districts to maintain their trees and live until the fly is controlled. It is estimated that this will require an appropriation of, at least $10,000,000.

At Jacksonville and other terminal depots, the baggage and hand luggage of outbound passengers were opened, inspected and sprayed. For some time after leaving Jacksonville the coaches reeked with the smell of the disinfectants.

This is an indication of what has started and is happening in Florida. Where it will end, no one knows.

New York.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

June 15.—The Federal-State Crop Reporting Service issued the June 1 crop report on June 10. As was expected, the fruit prospects in this State declined considerably since the May 1 report, which noted "about four-fifths of a full apple crop and three-fourths of a full peach crop." Following are the official figures:

(Condition of crops in per cent of normal)

Pennsylvania—	June 1, 1929	May 1, 1929	June 1, 1928	June 1, 10-year average, 1918-1927
Apples	57%	4/5 crop	72%	70.5%
Peaches	55%	3/4 crop	68%	57.6%
Pears	50%	.....	74%	63.4%

It is probable that the above figures will go somewhat lower in the next report. The so-called June drop is reducing the figures given above, particularly in those orchards where scab is not under control. Accompanying the above report are the following notations: "Prospects for both apples and peaches are reported to be only two-thirds as promising as a month ago, though it is too early to estimate the extent of the damage which resulted from winter-killing, May frosts, and, in the Cumberland-Shenandoah region, from the cool, wet weather, which interfered with pollination. Many orchardists, however, expect a full crop. In the commercial area most of the early apple varieties and Staymans have set light, while Yorks promise to be a heavy crop where the trees yielded light last year. Peach prospects, despite favorable weather at blossoming time, are not so good as last year. Erie County peaches are reported killed and the grapes damaged."

Traveling men in the orchard industry, and our own observations, indicate that the standard question in this part of the United States is, "What is Western New York going to do this year?" That is nearly always the first question any Pennsylvania grower asks of a visiting orchardist at this time every year, and this season it is even more striking.

The before-mentioned June drop is under way in our orchard; it wasn't really needed on any variety, and if it does not stop very shortly there will be few apples left. We have tried hard to locate fire blight in our trees this year, but have not been able to find a single new infection. Virginia reports an unusually heavy infestation of this disease, and much of the remainder of the coastal States note the same condition. Winged forms of the rosy apple aphis were observed on June 15; these migrate to the plantains. Descendants of these return from the plantains in early Fall back to the apples, where Winter eggs are eventually laid. The earlier apple leaves, frosted in April and at various times in May, are now turning yellow and falling off. Lime-sulphur spray seems to hurry this along.

Plans for the Harrisburg Show this Winter are under way. The new apple exhibit policy of the State Horticultural Association calls for emphasizing the commercial pack instead of the usual hand-picked exhibits. This is supposed to be worked in this manner: Show representatives will go over the State and buy, out of storage, ordinary commercial barrels, boxes and bushels of apples. For this coming year at least these will be scored and exhibited under number only to save too much embarrassment which might come to some of those entered. The plate, tray and fancy selected packages will still be a part of the show, although it will probably be of much more value to the Pennsylvania apple industry to attempt to make the pack fit the grade or grade fit the pack.

The United States Biological Survey is planning a mice-poisoning campaign in this entire State this Fall after the crop is off the trees. Mice injury last Winter shows the necessity for some concerted action along this line if our present sod orchard management system is to continue. At least several growers have denied having any mice at all until a few trees were pushed over in front of them or until the girdled areas on the crowns and roots were bared before them.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and the Pennsylvania State College have determined just what the official qualifications for a certified raspberry patch should be. The standards are very high—just one plant with crown gall will disqualify a field of many acres so far as certification is concerned. Another interesting item is the prohibition of any two kinds of brambles, including wild ones, growing together closer than 1,000 feet. This Spring blackberries were found infested with the common raspberry disease of yellows. Up to this time the blackberry was regarded as being practically immune; now it must be kept by itself just like any of the other brambles if the patch is to be certified as being disease-free.

One man in this State set out a black raspberry planting this Spring, using disease-free plants only. He then decided he would like some purple canes, so he ordered some from a New Jersey nursery and planted them alongside the blacks. The inspector who went to rogue the field stated that the new purple canes were almost 100 per cent diseased. All the purple canes have been destroyed, while the diseases may have had the opportunity to start in the clean blacks. The moral is easily seen here. Some wonderful examples of orange rust of blackberries are in evidence in this State now. A field of these certainly looks striking. The worst case had to be cut down promptly and the plants burned—a total loss.

R. H. SUDDS.

Poisoning Cutworms

This is the time of year when the gardener finds his strawberry plants, tomatoes, cabbage and even raspberries and grapes seriously injured by cutworms, which feed on the roots and cut the plant off just at the ground line. The damage is often severe and a formula for poison that will handle the pests is always welcome. The following has proven satisfactory, the amounts being sufficient for five acres: Bran, 20 lbs.; Paris green, 1 lb.; cheap syrup, 2 qts.; three lemons, 3½ gallons of water. The bran and Paris green are mixed dry. The juice of the lemons is squeezed into the water and the peel and pulp chopped to fine bits and added. The syrup is then dissolved in the water and fruit mixture and the liquid stirred into the bran thoroughly in order to dampen it evenly. If smaller quantities are desired, of course the amounts of the different ingredients may be reduced proportionately. Cutworms are night feeders, so that the poison bait should be put out in the evening. It should either be broadcast in the field or, in case of small fruits, it should be sprinkled about the base of each plant.

H. B. T.

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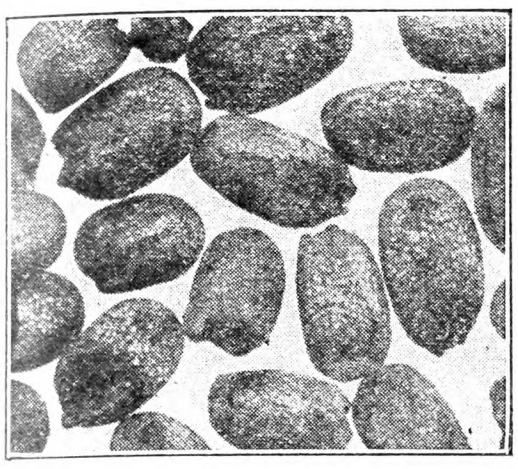
Know a Weed Seed Each Week

THE YELLOW PERIL—13

The recent agitation against seed of foreign origin, much of which is unadapted to American conditions, has caused so heavy a demand for native clover and Alfalfa, with consequent high prices, that a great deal of low-grade seed of American origin has appeared on the market that ordinarily would be barred to commercial channels.

A weed that has become widely distributed during recent years in low-grade



Highly enlarged view of the seeds of Winter cress.

seed of this character from the northern seed-producing States is Winter cress, sometimes called yellow rocket or the yellow peril. It is the first member of the mustard family to appear in the Spring and the conspicuous, yellow-blossomed plants are so aggressive that they have frequently been observed to crowd out clover, Alfalfa and even small grains. And no wonder, since a single plant has been found, by actual count, to be able to mature over a hundred thousand seeds. Farmers should keep on the lookout for this yellow-blossomed stranger and destroy it, root and branch, before it has an opportunity to mature seeds and so establish itself.

The seeds of Winter cress are less than half the size of clover seeds. They are light brown in color, dull, somewhat roughened, irregularly flattened and oval in form. Commonly found in clover, Alfalfa and grass seed, while the pod sections occasionally infest seed oats.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.

Spring and Summer Greens

With the first peep of green in the Spring, my mind as well as my appetite turns toward "greens." After a long Winter with only canned and dried vegetables and the root crops we welcome the thought of a "bit of green stuff" fresh from Mother Earth's bosom.

The first available mess of greens will likely be found in the swamp. The cowslip or marsh marigold, with its round leaves, thick hollow stalk and pretty waxlike yellow flowers, makes a delicious dish. Every bit of it that is above ground may be used; the buds and flowers as well as the leaves and stalk. Perhaps the next in order will be the dandelion. Cut these just below the whorl of leaves. After this you need not want for greens. Horseradish, narrow dock, milkweed and wild mustard follow in rapid succession.

Horseradish may be used alone and has an excellent flavor, but it is always well to combine the narrow leaf dock with other greens. Not all dock is narrow-leaf. The broad-leaf is to be shunned, but the two are easily distinguished, as the narrow-leaf is very narrow and the broad-leaf is very broad.

When the horseradish first starts the shoots for the seed heads, the tender stalks are delicious. Break as low as tender and cook as other greens. Using these stalks helps your green crop, as it retards maturity and produces an abundance of fresh green leaves around the base of the plant. These should be kept closely picked if tender greens of the finest flavor are wanted. The leaves are always more succulent and of better flavor if used while light green in color. They are good after they take on the dark green color, but the leaf stems and midribs are tough and they require more cooking. The leaf should then be stripped from the stalk before cooking.

There is no more delicious green thing of the early Spring than the milkweed shoots. Pick when from four to six inches above the ground and boil in salt water; drain and butter. They may also be served with a sauce as for asparagus and are every bit as delicious. When they are higher, the tips may be picked, six or eight inches long, and cooked as other greens, or combined with other things. They will furnish greens all Summer. After the buds are on the plant they may be used as the tips were and are almost as good as the first young shoots.

By the time the supply of wild greens is exhausted, or you have become a little tired of them, your garden greens should be ready. Swiss chard, Chinese cabbage (Pe Tsai), beet tops, young turnips with the tops, and kale are some of the common garden greens that may be raised with little trouble and much profit to your health. Spinach requires a little more attention and is not a hot weather crop, but will repay you for the time and trouble taken to produce it.

Cowslips, horseradish, mustard and narrow dock should all be cooked with strips of bacon or salt pork. Care should be exercised in washing and cleaning the greens. Use a pot for cooking either of aluminum or agate, and large enough to insure the use of plenty of water. Greens should be well covered with water and salt should be used freely. In order to serve attractively, all greens should be well drained. Hard-boiled eggs may be sliced and used as a garnish with any or all.

Chard is very nice cooked in salt water, drained and spread with butter. Young turnips with the tops are good cooked with any meat, fresh or cured, and may be served in the same platter with the meat.

All greens are rich in vitamines A and B, which are so necessary for growth in children and health in grown-ups. The wild ones may be had for the gathering by rich or poor. The picking of them will furnish healthful exercise in the open air where you may become acquainted with other forms of Nature and learn to better appreciate Mother Nature's efforts to furnish you with material for health and happiness. When cooked and served they will add zest to the mid-day or evening meal for the tired business man as well as the farmer or day laborer. What more can be said in favor of any food?

Shall we take a slogan from the 4-H boys' and girls' food chart and say "Eat Greens Twice a Week." M. O. T.

Aerating the Soil

Some years ago the agricultural journals were full of advice to "pulverize the soil," and many still cling to the idea that the pulverizing is essential to successful growing, but a long series of experiments have convinced me that it is not the pulverizing that does the business, but that it is aerating, or getting the air into the soil, which does the most good, and that the pulverizing does little if any good whatever. This was first brought to notice in a peculiar way. I was potting a large batch of heliotropes into larger pots, and the soil was all run through a screen of about ¾-in. mesh. Being called off suddenly an employee was told to try to finish them. This young man, not being over fond of work, did not see the necessity of screening all the soil in such a way, and so potted them all with the rough soil. When they were done they were certainly a tough-looking lot, and the young man was reprimanded for his laziness, but about two weeks later there was a distinct line of growth between his plants and mine, and the difference could be seen at a glance, as his were not only larger but had a darker and greener color.

On relating this to a scientific friend, he took a small circular-shaped flower bed, removed and screened one half of it and left the other half unscreened, and obtained the same result, and numerous trials since then have thoroughly convinced me that all things being equal, it is not the pulverizing but the aerating that does the business in most cases.

H. W. HALES.

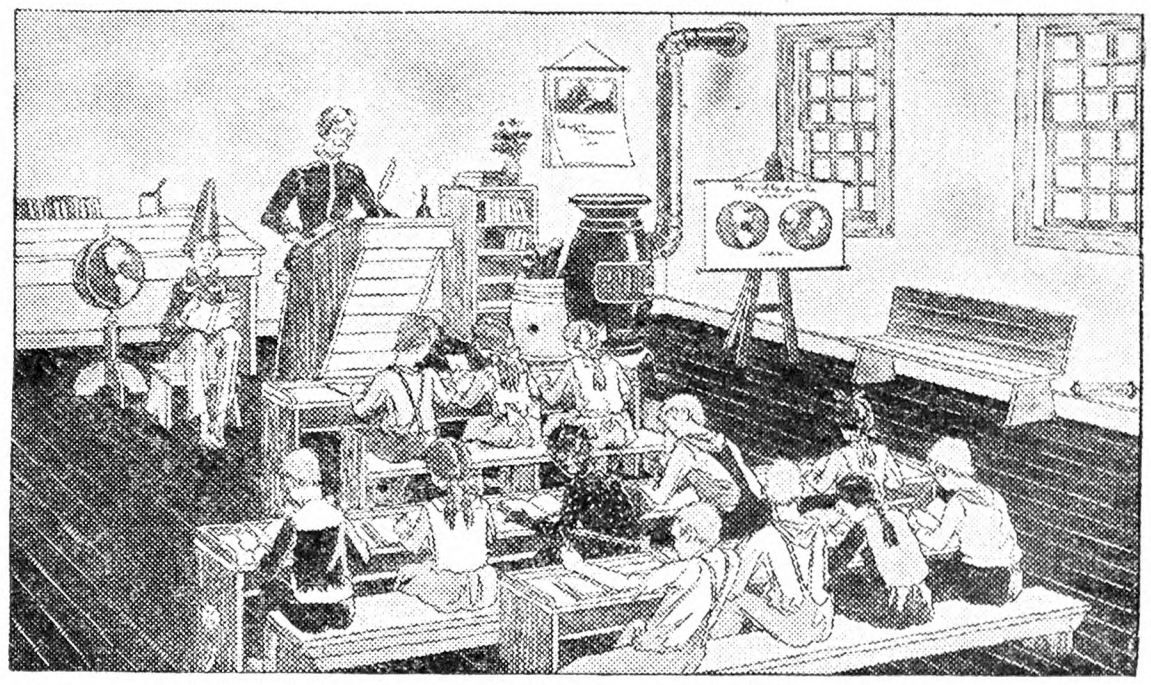
Controlling Wilt of Eggplants

In discussing eggplant wilt, the greatest handicap to successful growing of that vegetable, Dr. C. M. Haenseler, associate plant pathologist for New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, says losses may be appreciably reduced by avoiding neutral soils or those of low acid content. Five years' study at the experiment station has shown that there is less danger from the disease on highly acid soils.

"On fields where eggplants are included in the regular rotation," Dr. Haenseler points out, "growers should not make heavy application of lime. It also is inadvisable to grow eggplants in fields in which earlier crops have been severely wilted."

Eggplant wilt is caused by a soil-borne fungus which attacks the plants early in the season, and causes them to wilt and die before they mature. Frequently the crop is a total loss. There is no possibility of control by means of seed treatments or sprays, because the fungus lives in the soil from year to year, and gains access to the inner portions of the plant through the roots. Under experimental conditions the amount of wilt has been appreciably reduced by artificially acidifying the soil, but such a procedure is not recommended on severely infected ground. Heavy applications of lime should be avoided on fields where eggplants are to be included in the regular rotation.

"WHY do they call the game bridge?" asks a valued subscriber. Probably because it makes your partner cross. — Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.



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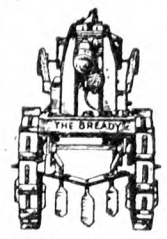

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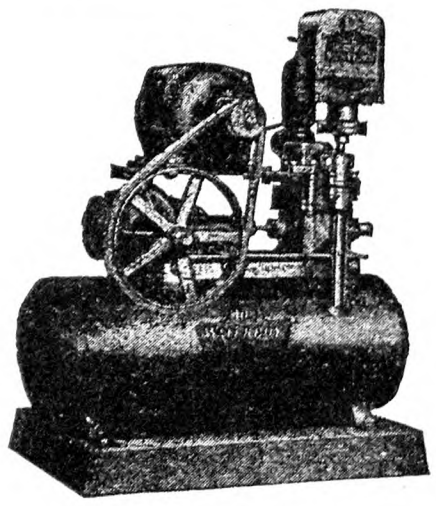

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

June 20, 1929.

June: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.86, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.11; Class 3, $2.05.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $1.95; Class 3, $1.95.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.44½@$0.45
Extra, 92 score	.44
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.41½@ .43½
Seconds	.40 @ .41
Lower grades	.38½@ .39½
Ladles	.34 @ .37½
Packing stock	.31 @ .32½
Renovated	.40 @ .41
Sweet, fancy	.46 @ .46½
Extra	.45½
Firsts	.43 @ .45
Seconds	.41½@ .42½
Centralized	.40 @ .43

CHEESE

State, fresh, fancy	.24
Wis., fresh, fancy	$0.23¼@ .23½

EGGS

Nearby, fancy, white	$0.41 @$0.42
Extra	.37 @ .40
Average extras	.35 @ .36
Extra firsts	.34 @ .34½
Pacific Coast, whites	.41 @ .41½
Mixed colors, nearby best	.38 @ .40
Gathered, best	.33 @ .34
Common to good	.26 @ .30

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.44@$0.50
Fair to good	.30@ .40
Broilers	.30@ .50
Roosters	.20@ .25
Fowls	.24@ .30
Ducks	.22@ .24
Geese	.16@ .22
Turkeys, dry, toms	.25@ .30
Hens	.28@ .33
Squabs, white, lb.	.45@ .65
Dark, doz.	2.50@ 3.50
Culls	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.30@$0.31
Chickens	.30@ .45
Roosters	.18@ .20
Ducks	.20@ .25
Geese	.15@ .17
Tame rabbits	.16@ .20

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00@14.50
Bulls	8.00@ 9.25
Cows	7.00@ 9.50
Calves, best	15.50@17.00
Common to good	10.00@14.00
Sheep	6.00@ 7.00
Lambs	15.00@15.50
Hogs	9.00@11.85

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.22@$0.24
Good to prime	.16@ .19
Culls	.11@ .13
Lambs, Spring, each	6.00@11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50@24.00
Bulls	15.00@17.00
Cows	18.00@21.00

POTATOES

Maine, 150 lbs.	$1.65@$1.80
Southern, new, bbl.	1.25@ 4.25
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00@ 2.90

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.00@$4.00
Beets, bu.	.75@ 1.00
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	.85@ 2.00
Carrots, bu.	.75@ 1.00
Cauliflower, bu.	2.25@ 2.75
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00@ 1.50
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00@ 3.50
Eggplants, bu.	1.25@ 2.25
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	12.00@13.00
Kale, bbl.	.60@ .75
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@ 6.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.00@ 4.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	1.50@ 2.00
Parsley, bu.	1.00@ 3.00
Peas, bu.	1.00@ 3.25
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00@ 2.25
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	3.50@ 4.00
Spinach, bu.	.65@ 1.00
Squash, bu.	.50@ 1.50
String beans, bu.	.75@ 2.50
Sweet corn, S'n., bu.	1.00@ 2.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.25@ 2.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00@ 3.50

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00@13.25
Pea	10.00@10.50
Red kidney	8.75@ 9.00

FRUITS

Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	$4.50@$7.00
Albemarle	8.00@10.00
McIntosh	7.00@12.00
Peaches, Ga., crate	1.75@ 4.50
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	4.00@ 6.50
Watermelons, car	300.00@700.00
Strawberries, Jersey, qt.	.10@ .18
Up-river	.10@ .25
Long Island	.15@ .30
Dewberries, qt.	.12@ .20
Huckleberries, qt.	.15@ .30
Raspberries, pt.	.10@ .16

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12@$0.12½
Dark	.09@ .09½
Orange bloom	.12@ .13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50@ 5.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$26.00@27.00
No. 2	23.00@25.00
No. 3	15.00@21.00
Clover mixed	15.00@24.00
Straw, rye	21.00@22.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.34¾
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.23¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.07¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.56
Rye	.92¼
Barley	.71⅛

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19
Grade B	.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.53@ .54
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60@ .65
Gathered	.45@ .55
Fowls, lb.	.45@ .55
Turkeys, lb.	.40@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@ .55
Ducks, lb.	.35@ .40
Potatoes, new, lb.	.05@ .06
String beans, lb.	.15@ .20
Lima beans, lb.	.40@ .45
Lettuce, head	.10@ .15

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Conditions for potato digging have been very favorable in South Carolina and Virginia during the past few days. Heavy digging in both these regions bunched up shipments to some extent, with the result that prices have been slightly easier. It is estimated by government and railroad officials that the week ending June 22 will see approximately 90 per cent of the crop moved from North Carolina. The quality of the potatoes from Eastern Shore at the present time is very good and approximately 3,000 to 3,300 cars will have moved by June 22. In the Norfolk district shipments have not been exceptionally heavy, because shippers have held up their digging, with the hope of better prices. The movement in Oklahoma has started, and the crop is expected to equal about 67 per cent of last season's movement of 2,039 cars. The market at Philadelphia was weaker at the close, due to liberal offerings. Cobblers from the Eastern Shore of Virginia brought $3 to $4 per barrel, while the first receipts from Maryland sold for $3.50 to $3.75 per barrel. Old potatoes were very dull and draggy, with Maine Green Mountains at $1.25 to $1.35 per 120-lb. sack, and Pennsylvania Round Whites at $1.10 to $1.25. The strawberry season is at about an end, and most of the berries now offered on the market are of ordinary quality. Good marks brought high prices with some top grade Pennsylvania offerings at $6 to $8 per 32-qt. crate. The asparagus market was slow, with demand and trading not over active. Prices ranged from $1.20 to $3 per dozen bunches. The warm weather has stimulated the demand for both cantaloupes and watermelons, but the latter eased off a little toward the close under liberal offerings. The Georgia peach deal has been slow to gather headway this season and supplies at eastern markets have been only moderate. Early Rose sold for $3.50 to $4.25, while Carmans were quoted at $3.50 to $3.75 per six-basket carrier, for large-sized fruit. The demand on peas was limited almost entirely to fancy stock, with the bulk of the offerings now coming from New Jersey. Telephones sold for $1 to $1.25 per ⅝-bushel basket, while the early varieties brought 40 to 75c. Nearby beets and carrots were slow with prices ranging from 2 to 6c a bunch. Practically all greens were slow, while radishes and rhubarb were dull. California is now shipping the bulk of the onions, with Texas, Louisiana and North Carolina following. California Yellow Bermudas brought $1.75 to $2, while Texas Crystal white wax were quoted at $1.75 to $1.85 per 50-lb. sack. The sweet potato season is about over for the season and very little interest is exhibited in this commodity by the trade. The old-crop apple season is also over, and the new crop is as yet not available for market, so that there is but slight activity in this fruit. The fruit crop of the country for the coming season is estimated to be lighter than normal by the U. S. Departemnt of Agriculture. Nearly all regions show a reduction from last year. In certain sections this is due to an off year following a heavy crop, while in others it is the result of poor pollination.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs at Philadelphia for the week totalled 46,720 cases compared with 47,012 for the week previous and 49,281 cases for the same week of 1928. The market was somewhat irregular with trading limited to the top grades which held steady. The undergrades were largely in the buyers' favor and the market easier. Some receipts from nearby sections showed the effects of heat and were moved with difficulty at a discount. Fresh extra first brought 33 to 33½c, while firsts moved at 30 to 31c. Carefully selected and candled stock sold for 39 to 41c, while the demand for carton eggs was fairly active at 41 to 42c. On June 17 there were 222,491 cases of storage eggs on hand in Philadelphia, compared with 278,013 cases on the corresponding day of last season. This is a shortage of approximately 56,000 cases. The four principal markets of the country show much the same situation, for the combined shortage in these markets is about 550,000 cases.

Receipts of live poultry were moderate during the past week, but demand and trading were very slow and the market weakened. Fancy live colored fowl met a satisfactory demand, when small sized and really fancy, but other fowl were especially draggy. Colored fowls were quoted at 29 to 30c, while Leghorn brought 25 to 28c. Broilers were in moderate supply, demand was fairly active for birds over 2 lbs., but the smaller sizes were slow. Receipts of dressed poultry equalled 377,077 lbs. during the week compared with 466,947 lbs. for the previous week, and 402,011 lbs. for the corresponding week of last year. There were ample offerings of dressed fowls and trading was slow. Long Island ducks and old roosters were steady, but demand was quiet, and most sales were made at last week's quotations.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market continued to be featureless during the week. Receipts were moderate but trading was quiet. Top grades moved fairly well, but undergrade swere slow. No. 2 Timothy brought $18 to $19 per ton, while No. 1 Timothy clover mixed sold for $17.50 to $18.50. The straw market was nominal, business was limited, with practically no changes in the price of either rye, wheat or oat straw. W. W. O.

Local Up-State Prices

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 48c; best dairy, 50c.

Eggs.—Yard, doz., 36c; undersized, 33c; duck, 42c. (Minimum weight all eggs per doz., 20 oz.)

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, 7c; skimmed milk, 5c; sweet cream, 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and Southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.)—Apples, bu., 75c to $1.75; asparagus, lb., 20 to 25c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 3c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; Graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 4c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; cucumbers, 8 for 25c; new carrots, bunch, 7½c; celery, 3 bunches for 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; dandelion greens, pk., 20c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt. 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bunch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 7c; onions, green, bunch, 5c; potatoes, bu., 55c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bunch, 5c; green peas, qt., 15c; pineapples, each 10c to 20c; pie plant, lb., 5c; radishes, bunch, 5c; salsify, bunch, 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts. 25c; string beans, wax, qt., 14½c; spinach, pk., 25c; strawberries, qt., 12 to 15c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; tomatoes, lb., 20c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 37c; light fowls, 35c; geese, 30c; ducks, 30c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 42c; light fowls, 40c; ducks, 35c; geese, 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, 40c; head cheese, 40c; fresh ham, home grown, 20c; shoulder roast pork, 26c; hamburg, 25c; lamb chops, 45c; stewing lamb, 15c; mutton chops, 35c; pork steak, 25c; veal roasts, 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, 50c; bacon, chunk 30c, sliced 40c; rabbit, dressed, 40c; pork loins, 24c; whole hams, 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4. Icehouse now open for Summer—40c per 100 lbs.; cash and carry.

Plants.—Tomato, doz., 30c cabbage, 20c; cauliflower, 20c; celery, 20c; astor, 20c; pepper, 30c.

Syracuse Public Market

Poultry.—Ducks, lb., 30c; spring, 35 to 38c; dressed, 50c. Fowls, live, 30 to 33c; dressed, 50c. Yearlings, live, lb., 28 to 33c; Leghorn, 28c. Broilers, live, lb., 24 to 40c; dressed, 65 to 75c. Squabs, pair, 75c to $1.

Butter.—50c per lb.

Eggs.—35c doz.; fancy white, case, $11.50; grade A, $10.25; unclassified, $10; retail, 35c; duck eggs, doz., 45 to 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Asparagus, doz. bchs., $1.25 to $1.50; beans, dry, lb., 7 to 10c; honey, qt. 60 to 75c, cap 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 10c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; onions, doz. bchs., 35 to 40c; potatoes, bu., 50 to 65c; radishes, doz. bchs., 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 45 to 50c; spinach, bu., 75c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $3.75; strawberries, qt. 35c, per crate $10 to $10.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.25 to $1.35.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

June 18.—Both live and dressed poultry are lower. Nearby garden produce is coming in and being well taken.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 48 to 49c; tubs, 46 to 47c; firsts, 44 to 46c; undergrades, 43 to 44c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, longhorn, 25 to 26c; brick, new flats, 27 to 28c; limburger, 32 to 33c; brick, Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 38c; grade A, 34 to 37c; grade B, 33c; grade C, 30 to 31c; nearby at mark, 30 to 33c.

Poultry.—Dressed, lower; fowls, 29 to 35c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; broilers, 23 to 25c; chickens, 41 to 46c; ducks, 26 to 27c; turkeys, 34 to 44c. Live poultry, weak; fowls, 28 to 30c; broilers, 30 to 40c; old roosters, 19c; ducks, 28c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Russet, bu., $1.75 to $2; Baldwin, $2 to $2.75; Winesap, western, box, $3.25 to $3.75. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 60 to 75c; S. C., bbl., $4.25 to $4.50; sweets, Md., crate, $1.90 to $2.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $8 to $9; pea, medium, $10.50 to $11; white kidney, $13.50 to $14; marrow, $14 to $14.50. Onions, steady; Texas, crate, $1.60 to $2; home-grown, doz. bchs, 20 to 30c.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $5 to $6.50; cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $3.65 to $5; cherries, Cal., 12-lb. box, $2.75 to $3; oranges, Cal., box, $3.50 to $6.75; Fla., $3 to $4.50; peaches, Ga., 6-bskt. crate, $2.75 to $3; strawberries, 32-qt. crate, $5 to $9; watermelons, 35 to 85c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, ½ doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; beans, green, wax, Va., hamper, $3 to $3.25; beets, Va., crate, $1 to $1.25; cabbage, Tenn., crate, $1.25 to $1.35; carrots, bu., $1.35 to $1.50; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2.75; celery, doz., 90c to $1.10; corn, Ala., bu., $2 to $2.25; cucumbers, 32-qt. hamper, $1.65; eggplant, Fla., crate, $2.75 to $3; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., $1.25 to $1.50; mushrooms, 1-lb. carton, 60 to 90c; parsley, Tex., bu., $2 to $2.25; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; peas, Md., hamper, $1.50 to $1.75; peppers, Fla., crate, $2.75 to $3; radishes, doz. bchs, 15 to 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; romaines, crate, 50 to 60c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2 to $2.25; turnips, bu., $1.15 to $1.25.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products, steady; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.75; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $16.50 to $17; clover mixed, $14.50 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $26; standard middlings, $26; red-dog, $33.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $39; oil-meal, 34 per cent, $50; hominy, $37.25; oat feed, $10.50; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.20; Red clover, $19.50 to $20.50; Alsike, $20 to $21; Alfalfa, $16.50. C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$14.00@14.75
950-1,100, good	14.25@14.75
800 up, medium	12.75@14.25
Common	10.50@12.75
Heifers, 850 down, good	12.00@13.50
Common and medium	9.00@12.00
Cows, good	9.75@11.00
Common and medium	7.75@ 9.75
Low cutters and cutters	5.50@ 7.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.25@11.00
Cutter-medium	8.25@10.25
Calves, 500 down, med.-choice	11.00@15.00
Cull-common	5.00@11.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-choice	14.50@16.00
Medium	12.50@14.50
Cull-common	6.00@12.50

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-choice	$11.00@11.75
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-choice	11.50@11.85
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-choice	11.70@11.85
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-choice	11.40@11.85
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-choice	11.25@11.75
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts., exc.	9.25@ 9.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good-choice	$15.50@16.00
92 down, medium	13.00@15.50
All wts., cull-common	9.00@13.00
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med-choice	10.00@12.50
Ewes, 120 down, med.-choice	5.50@ 7.00
120-150, med.-choice	5.00@ 6.75
All wts., cull-common	2.25@ 5.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbl., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $7.50 to $8; bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1 grade, 2½-in. Baldwins, best, $2.50 to $2.65; poorer, low as $2; Russets, $2; beans, bu. hprs., Md., stringless wax, $3.50 to $3.75; Va., stringless green, $3 to $3.50; strings, $2.50 to $2.75; ⅛-bu. hprs., La., stringless, wax and green, $2.50 to $2.75; beets, N. J., bu. bskt., $1.50; cabbage, Va., 100-lb. crts., fair condition, $1 to $1.25; carrots, Va., bu. bskt., $1; cucumbers, S. C., bu. hprs., fancy, $2 to $2.25; dewberries, N. C., 32-qt. crts., $5 to $6; poorer, low as $2.50; potatoes, new stock, bbls., Cobblers, N. C., U. S. No. 1, stave bbls., best, $3.25 to $3.50; poorer, $3; Va. stave bbls., U. S. No. 1, $3.75 to $4.25; old stock, U. S. No. 1, 150-lb. sacks, Michigan Rurals, $1.85 to $2; 2-bu. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, $1.65 to $1.75; 150-lb. sacks, $2 to $2.25; sweet potatoes, Tenn. bu. hprs., Nancy Halls, $1.90; tomatoes, Miss., 4-bskt. crts., $1 to $1.25.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy hay, $21 to $21.50; standard, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $16.50 to $18; No. 3, $13.50 to $14.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 2, $15.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $18.50 to $19; No. 2, $14.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $13 to $16; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 1 wheat straw, $12 to $13; No. 2, $11 to $11.50; No. 3, $9 to $10; No. 1 oat, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $10.50 to $11.50.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select, whites, 32 to 34c; browns, 32 to 33c; current receipts, 30 to 31c per doz.

POULTRY

Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog-dressed, 40c lb.; live poultry, hens, heavy, 31 to 32c; Leghorns, 29 to 31c; roosters, 18 to 19c; broilers, colored, 40 to 43c; Leghorns, 30 to 32c; ducks, 28 to 32c; geese, 20 to 22c lb.; common pigeons, 40 to 50c a pair.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, 6 to 8c; milk, special from Jersey herds, 10c; cows, fresh, milk, registered, $225 to $300; cows, fresh, milk, grade, $85 to $125; beef cows and bulls, good, 100 lbs., $12 to $14; beef cows and bulls, common to poor, $8 to $10; veal calves, milk-fed, fancy, $18 to $20; veal calves, medium, $12 to $16; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 30 to 32c; roasting chickens, lb., 35 to 37c; broilers, native, lb., 45 to 50c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 40 to 42c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; milk, special, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 13c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 50 to 55c; butter, prints and rolls, lb., 48 to 50c; butter, cut from tub, lb., 46 to 47c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 31 to 35c; cheese, cottage, lb., 12½ to 15c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 45 to 50c; fowls, fancy, dressed, lb., 43 to 52c; roasting chickens, lb., 55 to 58c; broilers, native, lb., 60 to 65c; turkeys, lb., 55 to 65c; capons, lb., 65 to 68c; ducks, lb., 38 to 40c; veal roasts, lb., 40 to 45c; veal, short leg, lb., 25 to 30c; veal, milk-fed, fancy, steaks, lb., 55 to 65c; beef steaks, lb., 35 to 45c; beef pot roasts, lb., 30 to 35c; potatoes, new, pk., 50 to 60c; lettuce, native, head, 10c; radishes, 3 bchs., 10c; top onions, 3 bchs., 10c; new carrots, 3 bchs, 10c; new cabbage, lb., 5c; tomatoes, lb., 25c; rhubarb, 6 bchs, 25c; celery, bch., 20c; asparagus, bch., 20 to 25c; beets, 3 bchs, 25 to 30c; spinach, pk., 23 to 25c. F. A. C.

Bridgeport, Conn., Markets

Supplied by Connecticut Bureau of Markets, June 19:

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, Baldwins, bu., $2.75 to $3; cantaloupes, std. crate, $4.75 to $5; oranges, Cal., 176-216, $3.75 to $7; strawberries, fancy, qt., 15 to 16c; A grade, qt., 12 to 14c; asparagus, Conn. fancy, lb., 19 to 20c; A grade, lb., 16 to 18c; beans, green, bu., $3.50 to $4.50; beets, doz. bun., 75 to 90c; cauliflower, doz. crate, $3 to $3.25; cabbage, doz., $1.50; 100 lbs., $1.75 to $2.75; carrots, new, crate, $3.25 to $3.75; celery, 12-stalk bun., $1 to $1.25; lettuce, doz., 50c to $1; peas, bu., $2.50 to $2.75; bu., $2 to $3; potatoes, 2 bu., U. S. No. 1, $1.50 to $1.75; new, S. C., bbl., $4.25 to $4.50; radishes, doz. bun., 20 to 25c; rhubarb, lb., 3 to 4c; spinach, bu., 50c to $1; tomatoes, crate, $2.75 to $3; watermelons, 22 to 28 lb., 50c to $1; onions, Tex., bu., $2 to $2.15.

Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., Rocks, 42 to 45c; live, lb., Reds, 35 to 40c; live, lb., Leghorns, 34 to 35c; chickens, dressed, lb., 43 to 48c; dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 30 to 32c; turkeys, dressed, western, lb., 42 to 48c; butter, 92 score, lb., 45 to 49c; eggs, Conn. new-laid fancy, 45 to 50c; Conn. special No. 1, 40 to 43c; Conn. special No. 2, 36 to 40c; Conn. extra, 40 to 42c; Conn. gathered, 40c; wn., 33 to 38c.

Squash Bugs

These bugs are brown in color, the eggs which are laid on the underside of the leaf are orange or reddish brown. They are easily found and should be destroyed. The insects can be destroyed by placing pieces of boards near the plants and going over the patch early in the morning and looking under these boards. A good many of the bugs will be found and can be destroyed. Also spray the vines with the following contact spray to kill the young bugs: one ounce of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate, ½ bar laundry soap, six gallons of water. R. C.

Virginia.

Transplanting Vegetables

I would like to know whether carrots, beets and corn can be transplanted.

New York. S. B.

Carrots and beets are easily transplanted. The tops should be cut back about one-half, retaining the inside leaves. If the taproot is very long, pinch off part of it, so that it will not be bent in resetting, which appears to be bad for it. This transplanting is best done just after a rain. In dry weather pour water in hole after the plant is set, and press the earth firmly against it.

Corn resents resetting as other vegetation is transplanted. Part of a hill may be cut out with a flat trowel and set with the earth in another place, but pulling out the spears and setting elsewhere is seldom successful.

Getting Rid of Wild Mint

I noticed on page 729 G. V. I. of Greeley, Pa., desired to know how to get rid of wild mint. This pest is very much like wire or quack grass, being very difficult to exterminate. The only method is to plow and replow, rake and rerake out as many of the roots as possible before planting to any crop. Then plant to some crop like cabbage, onions, potatoes or peanuts, that call for frequent cultivation. W. H. H.

Virginia.

Cleaning Dandelion Seed

Can you give me any information as to how they clean dandelion seed? I have about three bushels of the seed heads but do not know how to get the seed separated. G. B.

New Jersey.

We know of no method other than breaking up these heads and sifting with a light blast of wind to remove the chaff. Experience from any reader who has handled this seed will be welcomed.

Marketing in Panama

Twenty feet! It seems incredible, this daily influx of tide water on the Pacific side of the Isthmus, but no less strange is the fact that 50 miles away on the Atlantic side, where Colon lies almost at sea level, the tide rises only one foot, and obliges the residents by washing the city streets over night. It is said to be the only city in the world where this tidal system of street flushing prevails. But it is not Colon which is the market place of the Isthmus. It is Panama of the Pacific, holding Balboa and Ancon in its lap, for which the planter fills his saddle bags, and the little sloops up the Chagres River turn toward the Pacific coast when they reach the Panama Canal instead of turning down towards Colon.

The captains of these little upriver sailing vessels know their business. All day they are loading with the produce of the plantation and jungle, wild bananas, pineapples, oranges, grapefruit, and plantains. Monkeys, parrots, pelicans, in fact any kind of wild creature even to the baby leopards and the tapirs are salable to passing travelers. The large lizard called the iguana, of Swiss Family Robinson lore, is considered a delicacy and is caught by skilled hunters to be trussed up and sold, along with the poultry. At night the river boats set sail, coming into the market place at midnight when the water laps the top of the harbor wall. The sloops are anchored a few rods out, but the small boats are filled with produce and left at the water's edge. In the morning they rest upon a dry sandy beach, a long row of them, and the trading begins.

There is family life going on aboard the sloop. The washing is hung out, and the smell of cooking drifts in. A childish face peeps under the square sail, or a mother soothes a crying baby. Father is out on the beach making shrewd estimates of how much a man's pocketbook holds without seeing it. Here is a man who speaks "Espagnol." "Grapefruit? Five cents." A traveler from the United States approaches. He will have to pay something for not speaking Spanish, for to him grapefruit is 15c. It is large fruit, and he has always wanted to try one fresh from the field. It is strange that they are not cheaper here at the producing section, but after all why haggle over 15 cents? Three nickels change hands, and Juan has fooled another traveler, which is to him a great game, aside from the fact that he has sold one grapefruit at the cost of three. As the forenoon advances, the sun is uncomfortable, and he retires to the shadow of the buildings where a game of chess or of checkers is in progress, and sits on a stool watching moves.

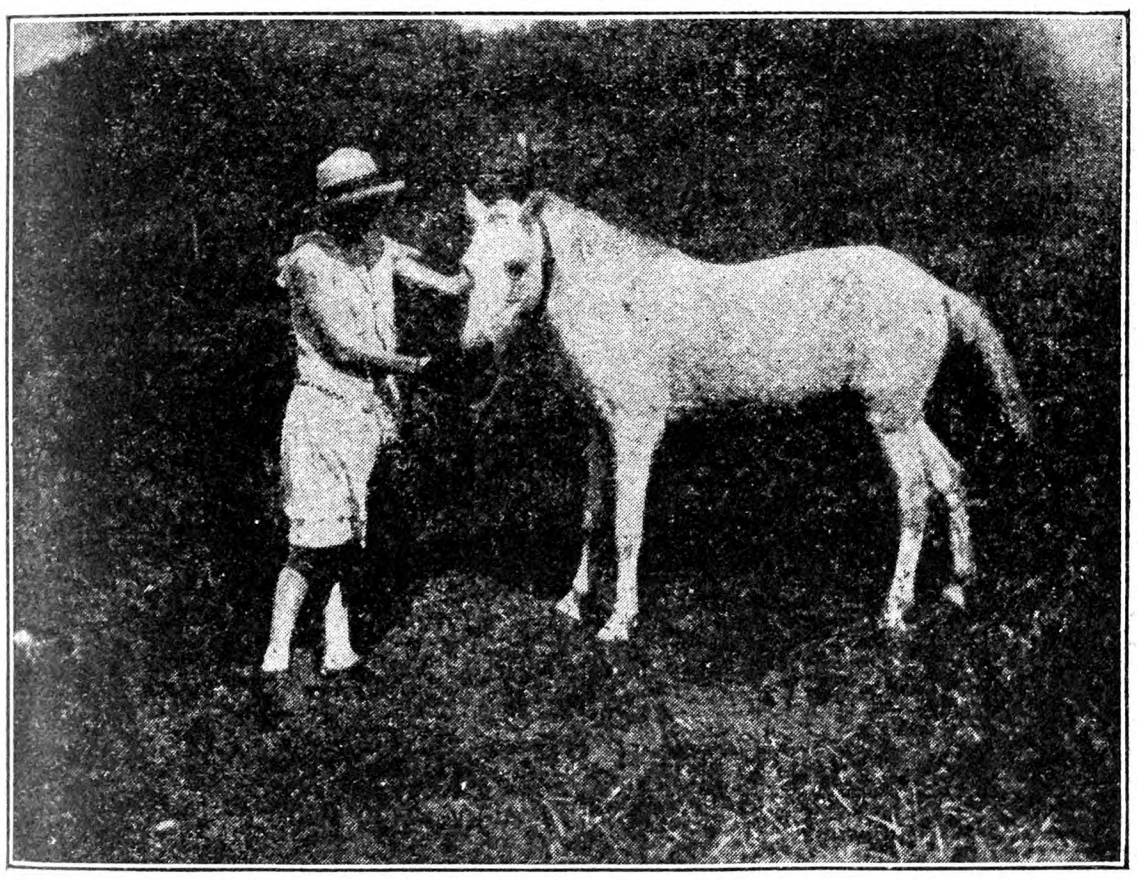
A bareheaded English boy who was sitting on the wall with a fish pole in his hand puts away his hook. His cheeks are fat, pink with the heat, and his hair is clipped tight to his scalp. His clothing is of the utmost brevity. He does not look at the bystanders, but walks away with eyes on the ground. He is not a traveler, but is a strange figure among these dark-skinned natives. After all it was stock of this type which built the canal, and which today keeps it in running order. The personnel of men and women who live here to work for the government do not care for the native diet of rice, razorbacks, and plantains and if they did there is not enough of food supplies by the natives for everyone. The pork chop of United States ancestry came to Panama.

It lies upon the plate, deliciously browned, exactly the kind of pork chop that comes to the table at home. Beside it you may put cabbage salad, boiled spinach, mashed white potatoes or you may have lettuce and beefsteak. This oasis of United States food products is called the commissary, and is lined with frost. Cold storage has meant a great deal to people of the tropics. There is the breakfast porridge, and milk to season it, creamy butter, and fresh-baked bread, pies and cakes. Such commodities as ready-made clothing, books, furniture, in sort such things as one can conceive himself to be in need of, are found at the commissary, and the prices quoted are home prices.

When it was discovered that the clean white sugar sold there was sweeter than the dimly transparent native sugar, and that it cost only five cents per pound where the native kind cost 10 cents, it was found that this feeling was affecting the resident storekeepers seriously, and something had to be done about it. There was a compromise effected, by which the United States promised to charge all those not working for the government the Panamanian price for all articles imported. Only government employees are today allowed to benefit from what are called our low prices, though many of our products continue to be bought by Panamanians. There is only one price, the weight is correct, and the goods of better quality.

Before pitying the merchant, remember that it is his day when "the fleet is in," and the streets white with sailors. Sailor lads do not haggle over prices, but pay nobly the price asked. It is nothing less than a great commercial event. The tourist trade is always passing by with plenty of money in its pocketbook.

MRS. F. H. UNGER.



Getting Acquainted With a Panama Pony

Massachusetts Farm and Home Week

This will be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, July 23, 24, 25 and 26. There will be 11 programs, all full of interesting and valuable information on all branches of agriculture and homemaking.

Simple dishes for Summer days, things parents want to know, keeping house in the twentieth century, and new facts in child guidance are but a few of the subjects which will be discussed by the homemakers, but they give some idea of the many questions which will be presented during the home program.

Home gardening is a program which will attract both men and women. Perennial gardens, Dahlias, cut flowers, bush and tree fruits, and garden furniture are a few of the subjects on this program.

The fruit-growing program has discussions on pests, fertilization, pruning and cultural practices.

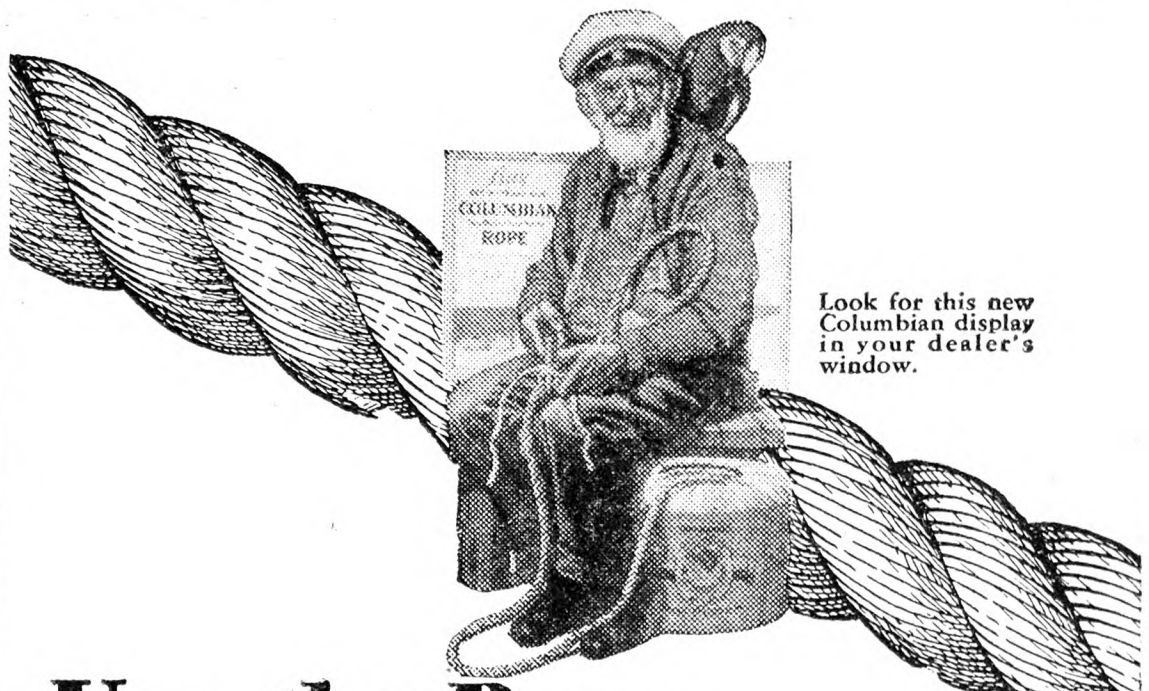
Farm forestry is a new section on this year's Farm and Home Week program. A practical forestryman, a representative of a commercial lumber company, and one of the managers of the Harvard Forest at Petersham, Mass., will be among the speakers.

Dairy farming is to devote most of its time to the production of better milk; live stock men will discuss sheep and beef cattle; the cash crop program will emphasize potatoes, forage crops and pastures.

Poultrymen, with a three-day program, will have as their subjects discussions of Pullorum disease, which is the new scientific name for bacillary white diarrhœa; cost of growing pullets, egg marketing program, control of chicken pox and other practical questions of interest to poultrymen.

Beekeeping, lawn day, and food preservation are the other programs listed, all having interesting programs for those whose interests lie along these lines. The Extension Service, M. A. C., Amherst, will give a digest of the program which gives a list of the speakers and subjects.

NURSE was bringing little Barbara home from a party and took her hand to help her up a high curbstone. "Good gracious," she cried, "how sticky your hands are!" "So would yours be," replied Barbara, "if you had two meringues and a chocolate eclair in your pocket."—Oswestry Advertiser.



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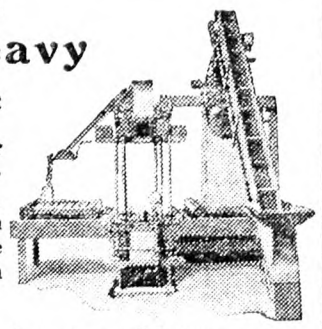

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SUBSCRIPTION: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

To foreign countries in the Universal Postal Union, $2.04. Remit in money order, express order, personal check or bank draft.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Advertising rates, $1.25 per agate line—7 words. References required for advertisers unknown to us; and cash must accompany transient orders.

"A SQUARE DEAL"

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With the Spring work, the house-cleaning, June brides and graduates, and just one mother to see to it all, I have been pretty busy.

THIS cheerful note comes to us from a farm woman of a type pleasantly known to us all. We congratulate her on the "June brides" and "graduates," and the spirit with which she accepts the duties — and privileges — of the family mother. These are the things that make the parental home an institution back to which "sweet memory" takes us as the years lengthen. When we think it over, what a marvel was Mother's skill and insight and devotion and energy in looking after — yes, and "bossing"—this multitude of jobs which the days and years brought before her.

*

THE lost debenture issue was important more as a symbol of good faith to agriculture than for its practical benefits. The debentures were not intended to help agriculture as a whole. They were proposed to help the producers of export surplus crops, and it is a fair assumption that they would do so. Six years ago wheat growers were promised relief from falling prices by a tariff of 28 cents a bushel on wheat. It failed. The tariff was raised to 42 cents a bushel, and it again failed. It was well known all the time that a tariff cannot help the producers of an agricultural surplus while the price of the whole crop is made on world markets. The fact is now generally admitted, but the pretense served its purpose for a considerable time. In the meantime, the farmer had to sell his wheat at world prices, but when he turned to spend his money he had to pay world prices plus the tariff. So he asked the government to give him a certificate for 21 cents for every bushel of wheat exported. This certificate, which is called a debenture, he wanted to turn over to pay the tariff on the things he bought with his world market dollar. It seemed a practical way to give the wheat grower a fair share of the benefit of the tariff in the only way the tariff could help him. In his public statement President Hoover said the benefits would go to the grain dealers. In another line he said the high prices would increase production of wheat and ruin farmers. Both arguments could not be true. It was not the amount of revenue involved that disturbed the opposition. They know only too well that a protective tariff cannot be made to apply to everyone. It is a special privilege to a few. What these few gain others must lose. If they once let down the bars to the rich tariff pastures for the farmer their days of big harvests would be numbered. Hence the debenture plan must be killed at any cost. It was, but something was gained by the fight. It was made plain that the campaign pledges of equality of agriculture with industry did not yet include equal benefits in tariff privileges.

*

FARMERS in Northeast Missouri credit three-fourths of their annual income from sheep to their lambs. In 22 counties in that area 405,000 sheep are kept, and the flock owners there receive about $3 a fleece for their wool, or 35c to 40c a pound. To the mutton side of sheep-raising they are giving special attention. Well-bred lambs, docked, fattened and graded, are highly profitable to most producers in Northeast Missouri. A grain mixture on which they start their sucking lambs consists of two parts cracked corn and one part bran. When the lambs are two months old the bran gradually is reduced until it is eliminated from the troughs. Six parts shelled corn and one part pea-size linseed-oilmeal are then fed until the lambs are marketed. They are fed in creeps, in sheds in which the sun shines. The creeps are ready for use when the first lambs are two weeks old. The feed troughs are kept clean. From the first day on which they will eat some grain until they are marketed, the lambs get all the feed that they will eat. Even when their dams are on grass the lambs' grain feeding goes right on. Lambs grown under this system weigh 5 to 10 lbs. more per head and go to market two weeks earlier than the general run of Missouri Spring lambs. In addition to which, they shrink less in shipping, dress out higher percentages, include fewer culls and command much higher prices. From the time they will begin eating grain until they are fat and ready for market, lambs make more profitable gains and use their feed more economically than at any other period in their lives. This is the basic principle on which Northeast Missouri flock owners conduct their lamb feeding. Profitable fat lambs are produced under this system in the East.

*

WHILE a great deal could happen to the fruit crop this Summer, it is possible to size it up in a general way as probably much lighter than that of last season, which was a pretty good fruit year. The Federal report suggests an apple crop probably 10 per cent lighter. Only a few States report the condition of the crop as first rate, but probably some of the low condition figures are owing partly to the lateness of the season. It appears that the States which had the best crops last year, including Washington and West Virginia, will have only limited production this season, but Western New York, Michigan, the Ozarks and some States of the Middle West will have more apples this season, also some of the New England States. Under these conditions apples might be expected to sell higher than in 1928. The early June fruit of the better varieties has been selling around $2 per bushel in the city markets. The short crop of Southern peaches will favor the sale of early apples and pears. The pear crop is only fair in most sections and light in the two most important States, California and New York. The general peach outlook is only fair, probably better in the North than in the South, but with a total estimate nearly 20,000,000 bushels under the tremendous output of 1928. Early sales have been at fairly high prices, from $3 per crate upward. The poor prospects for citrus fruit have some bearing on the market outlook for Northern fruit. Last year was a heavy producing season for oranges and grapefruit. This year the prospects are uncertain. Not only is the crop lighter, but no one can estimate the effect of the campaign against the Mediterranean fruit fly.

*

A MARL deposit was found a few years ago in a small lake on a run-down farm in Dutchess Co., N. Y. For many years preceding this valuable discovery, the farm had not produced a satisfactory crop of clover or other legume. Applications of the marl, however, have been made to many of the fields, and the farm now grows large and excellent Alfalfa and Red clover hay crops. Also, its pastures are rich in White clover, which increases the percentage of Blue grass in the turf, and their carrying capacity is 100 to 300 per cent greater than it has been in a generation. Five to six tons of marl and 500 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre have made the old, hilly pastures on this farm profitable as grazing grounds for beef and dairy cattle. The marl contains over 90 per cent carbonate of lime. Marl deposits are widely distributed. Their value as sources of lime for local use is not generally appreciated. It is expensive to get marl out of lakes and marshes. Many deposits, however, can be got at and applied at $1 a ton or less. Marls vary in their calcium (lime) content from 10 to 90 per cent. On a stock farm in Henry Co., Ky., the owners are applying marl analyzing about 50 per cent carbonate of lime at a cost of 50 cents a ton. They discovered it five years ago on an impoverished, gullied farm which hadn't been paying its taxes. It is now producing fine Alfalfa, Red clover, Sweet clover and other crops, besides Blue grass pasture of good quality.

*

THE crop situation seems to be shaping up into favorable conditions for grains, vegetables and berries, but a somewhat uneven situation as to fruit prospects. The trouble with the grain market has been largely the result of favorable crop news here and in other countries. In Europe there was some winter-killing, but there was a large stock of most kinds of grain held over. In this country the crop prospects and the large supply held over both worked against grain values. Most of the vegetable crops show larger acreage and even larger yield per acre, compared with last year. Potatoes are the important exception. Not only was potato acreage reduced, but the yield is turning out lighter, and, production of the early crop being cut one-third, the price outlook is much improved, compared with the bad conditions prevailing a year ago. Prices of some lines of potatoes are nearly double those in early June, 1928. There is some chance that favorable market conditions will continue when the potato season reaches New Jersey, Long Island and other mid-season areas, although these sections have not reduced acreage to any such extent as happened in the South. Potatoes are bringing about $3.50 per barrel in the Eastern Shore section, one of the main sources of supply at present. Producers show a tendency to hold shipments back when prices fall below that level. There is some hope that by careful and orderly handling of the carlots the prices may be kept at fairly satisfactory levels, and at the same time the early potatoes moved to market fast enough to make room for the late crop.

*

WE ARE often asked regarding the outlook for commercial apple culture in this country. The National Department of Agriculture makes the following report on a survey of the industry:

Although further increases in commercial apple production may be expected during the next few years, the rate of increase will be less than it was during the last 10 years, and the future appears somewhat brighter for the real commercial grower who is favorably located and who produces apples of high quality at low cost. Total apple production has declined slightly since 1917 but commercial apple production has steadily increased. Carlot shipments have increased at an average of 4,600 carloads a year since 1918, and movements by motor truck have grown considerably. Increased production per tree has largely offset a decrease of nearly 40 per cent in number of trees from 1910 to 1925. Commercial production is expected to continue at a high level for several years, but recent changes and present tendencies promise a better approach to stability in the industry.

*

STRAWBERRIES in June from Spring-set plants. Only a few years ago such a statement would have been ended with an exclamation point. Now it is both possible and practical, especially with the Mastodon variety. This year we have these April-set plants yielding nearly a full crop, in addition to making a large top growth. The same experiment has been tried, with some success, with other strong varieties, like Premier, but no result equal to these Mastodon berries has been noted. For the quick returns, the plants must be good, and they need two months of care, with ample soluble food and water. They may be kept for the later crop and another year's fruiting if desired, or turned under in late June in time for a crop of string beans, thus avoiding all of the bother of "weeding the strawberries" during August and September. But great emphasis must be put on the need of strong, high-quality plants. Some that were noticeably a little poorer when setting are now only half the size of the others, with only a scant set of berries.

*

THAT article on "Water Recreation," page 883, brings out several points that seem of special value to country boys and girls. We think there is nothing better than swimming and boating to give a young person calmness and initiative in emergencies, and swimming should come first. We have always believed that anyone desirous of learning to handle a canoe should learn to swim first, and many a young life would be saved if this were made an invariable rule. Country recreations are eagerly sought by city people—why not enjoy them to the full on the farm? There should be facilities for such amusements, too. One of these is an outdoor fireplace, safe and convenient for camp cooking; another is a shack or cabin where the young people can join their elders in forming a regular camp. Perhaps you are all too busy to take a Summer vacation, but why not enjoy some of the tourist's pleasures on your own farm?

Brevities

IOWA reports, June 17: "Most corn up and cultivated once or twice, averaging four inches high."

SAVANNAH, GA., is a large export point for resin, 12,387 barrels being shipped from there June 17.

THE Pennsylvania honey crop for 1928 amounted to 1,968,400 pounds. There are approximately 125,000 hives in the State.

CHINA, Japan, the Philippines and other islands of the Orient import upwards of 15,000,000 pounds of butter, 1,700,000 pounds coming from the United States.

HUNGARY is troubled with a wheat surplus, nearly 1,000,000 tons in excess of domestic needs remaining over from the last crop. Their exports are ordinarily only half that amount.

W. J. GRANT, one of the foremost beef cattle judges in Argentina, has accepted the invitation of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association to judge the Aberdeen-Angus breeding classes at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago in December.

Farm Relief Law Signed

AT THE beginning President Hoover elected to leave the framing of the farm relief bill to Congress. Last week he changed that policy. He took an open hand in the shaping of the legislation and put the full power of his administration behind it. The House had refused to vote on the debenture plan which formed a part of the Senate bill. After a conference of leaders, called by the President, the House took a vote and rejected the debenture plan, which President Hoover opposed, and the Senate then voted to accept the House bill. President Hoover promptly signed it. It is now a Federal law. It creates a Federal Farm Board of nine members, eight to be appointed by the President with a salary of $12,000 each. The Secretary of Agriculture is ex-officio a member without voting power. A revolving fund of $500,000,000 is provided for the purposes of the board, which is given broad discretionary powers in creating stabilization corporations by co-operative organizations, and clearing houses in which dealers may take part. The discretionary powers of the board include loans out of the revolving fund to help finance these bodies. The President announced that the appointments to the board would be announced within two or three weeks, and that he would ask Congress to make $151,500,000 of the fund available for immediate use. There is little detail in the bill. Some general purposes are stated, and a few limitations defined, but in the main the board is left free to tackle the job in its own way and stop short or go as far as it likes.

Friends of the administration and others with a hopeful prospect of being drawn into the system hail the new law as the greatest concession ever granted an industry. They express entire satisfaction with it. On the other hand Senators like Borah, Johnson, Brookhart and others, who supported Mr. Hoover in the late campaign, believe it to be entirely inadequate and fail to enthuse over any benefits it is likely to develop for agriculture. It is not an unfair criticism of the opposition in Congress, however, to say that they had time and opportunity to present a bill which would fully cover the needs of farm legislation, and they neglected to produce anything of the kind.

The law is certainly an entirely new departure in the relation of government to an industry. Heretofore the government has extended helpful and fostering care to railroads, shipping lines, banking, mining and favored business enterprises, but all of these interests have been left free to conduct their business affairs in their own way under the general system created by the law. They have been general in their scope and affected every unit in the industries concerned.

This new legislation does not comprehend agriculture as a whole. It has been designed particularly if not exclusively for the benefit of producers of exportable surplus crops. Even if it succeeds with the export crops, it promises no adequate measure of relief to farmers producing large volumes of foods for domestic consumption, including dairy, poultry, fruit and vegetable products. The sectional nature of the legislation is clearly due to the fact that the movement began in the grain States of the Central West, and for political support and common interests, allied itself with the cotton, tobacco and big cattle producing sections with similar export surpluses. The opposition to the original McNary-Haugen bill was sustained because of its sectional limitations, and its failure to safeguard the interests of the individual farmer, but it must be admitted that it gave this portion of agriculture, which is concerned with export surpluses, greater freedom and better opportunity for independent development than this new law promises. Both measures neglected to comprehend the needs of agriculture as a whole, and both refused to include any provisions for the protection of the individual farmer for whom the whole scheme is in theory to serve. The new scheme, as well as the old one, left the present middleman system undisturbed and unregulated in control of the farm produce markets, with power to continue to take 70 cents of the consumer's dollar. The half billion dollars provided to finance the system seems liberal as a single sum, but it is only 10 per cent of the $5,000,000,000 that would be saved annually by a national system of marketing on a plan that would divide the consumer's dollar 50-50 between producer and distributor. Under the new law the revolving fund may be loaned to the equalization corporations and co-operative associations, and the membership contracts held by the associations will largely form the basis for the loans. The individual farmer, it is true, will not be held directly accountable to the government for the loan to the corporations or associations, but the individual farmer will be held strictly to the provisions of the contract which will probably run for a term of years, and no matter what is returned him, he is required to continue to deliver his whole production to the association until the end of the contract. This provision is, of course, safe enough where the producers control the organization, so that they can protect themselves, but it is a real peril, as many farmers have already learned by experience, in the centralized associations, in which the members do not have power to control the policies, or to relieve themselves of serious burdens. Farmers, however, can protect themselves by demanding provisions in the by-laws and in the contracts which will safeguard themselves in control of the associations and fortify themselves with full information as to the business and its finances, provided they refuse to sign contracts until these safeguards are included in them.

We confess to some disappointment that the new law does not give us a comprehensive system for the marketing business of American agriculture as a whole, with powers within itself to negotiate sales and prices and to develop a great independent industry. At the same time this concession, even with the string tied to it, is a beginning. For the present at least it is about the least that could be offered; it will not be originally under farm control. But nothing in this world remains fixed. Nothing is surer than change. The middlemen's interests will strive more and more to control it and to divert its benefits to their own profit. As the safest asylum the professional leaders for the most part will ally themselves with the dominating influence. It is possible that, even in this situation, agriculture may have doled out to it sparing portions of the general prosperity. On the other hand if farmers assume their just rights to the major voice in the control of the system, there are great possibilities in it for the future of agriculture. Left in the hands of traders, and other industries and professionals, the benefits will go to them, but thirty million farm people can, if they will, dominate and improve and develop this new system until it actually does put agriculture on an economic equality with other industries. The realization of this hope is our ambition for American agriculture.

Ohio Milk Matters

Looks out here as though Mr. O. L. Prior's new organization was making a hit with dairymen. Along the Pennsylvania Railroad in the western part of Ashtabula County it seems that the milk train is to be discontinued and the milk now shipped to Pittsburgh is to go to Cleveland. This would leave the D. C. S. Co. holding the empty sack in that territory. A patron of the Rieck factory at Stanhope reports that Mr. Prior is now getting two truckloads of milk there daily, and had bought an interest in that Rieck plant; also that Mr. Prior had just purchased $25,000 worth of new trucks. This is increasing the 50-50 plan faster than heretofore in this territory.

The Tilling Belle Vernon Co. has suddenly stopped buying milk from the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Association. This leaves about one-third of the association's supply on its hands at the present time, about 52,000 quarts daily. The association will be required to find a new liquid customer or manufacture the milk during the flush season. It will not be long, however, before the demand for more milk will appear, and things already point to higher priced milk in the near future.

In a decision just reported by the Ohio Supreme Court a farmer cannot legally withdraw from the Ohio Co-operative Association until the contract expires without the consent of the association. It had a five-year contract. Melissa Knapp and others withdrew in three years. The association, however, was allowed only small damages. L. M. ALLEN.

Ohio.

New York State Automobile Insurance Law

Chapter 695, Laws of 1929, effective September 1, 1929, provides that where any person has been convicted of, or has pleaded guilty to reckless driving or speeding (where injury to person or property results therefrom), unlicensed operating or driving, driving while intoxicated or going away without stopping after an accident, or has been convicted of an offense in any other State, which, if committed in this State, would be a violation of the same provisions of this law, such operator's or owner's license or certificate of registration shall be suspended and remain suspended unless he shall file a bond or liability policy with liability limits of $5,000—$10,000 for personal injury or death, and $1,000 for property damage, to secure future judgments rendered in actions arising out of the negligent operation of any motor vehicle. In lieu of a bond or policy, such person may deposit cash or suitable securities.

Similar provisions apply to any person against whom a judgment for damages has been rendered in any action arising out of the negligent operation of a motor vehicle, where such judgment remains unsatisfied for 15 days from the date when such judgment has become final. In such case the license will remain suspended until the judgment is satisfied, except by a discharge in bankruptcy, to the extent of $5,000 for injury to one person, $10,000 for injuries to two or more persons in one accident, and $1,000 for damage to property.

A non-resident is subject to the same provisions, and for failure to comply therewith shall have suspended his privilege of driving within the State.

From Yosemite Valley Park

This valley, like all Government reserves, is under its control. As you enter you are asked if you have any dog, cat or firearms. Tobacco is under the ban. This is a fire preventive. An entrance fee of $2 is required to pay upkeep expense. The result is that many roads are added to the former two dirt roads. All is now of best concrete make, fine stone bridges and smaller bridges for footpaths and horseback travel. There are big open busses for going to nearby points and observation. Improvements are on all sides. The prohibition at entrance has the effect of increasing the wild animals and birds, which are quite tame with the public.

Deer are most in number, then bears and birds come in for attention. The deer are daily seen in any place and some will eat from your hands. The more ponderous bears used to be fed in a dump of garbage out in the woods, where people could go and see them eat from a distance. They now have to go to the garbage cans where they are through the park and eat from the cans that are now set in a strong enclosure. They get on the edge of the inclosure and reach with their heads down in the cans. One bear near the way was being noticed by the tourists that lined up on the side of the way, by throwing food near. One man thought to increase the interest by teasing the brute, and raising his hand, when the bear grabbed his arm with one paw, only catching the sleeve. The man made haste to retire and had only three scratches on his arm. He said he would remember that a long time. A family of three young bears about the size of shepherd pups were very playful in the near woods. Under present ways for self-feeding they even try tents and cars for foods, and birds eat crumbs that fall from the master's table and sing cheerily, but no fight in them. The bears and deer may become a nuisance if some restrictions are not put on them. The rules are well observed by the public, even to not using tobacco. A. H. GRIESA.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Over 500 cows will be sold between August 1 and September 20 within 25 miles of me, including my own. After being in the milk-producing business 31 years I have been driven out because of low prices, daylight saving, and grasping and over-reaching tactics of most of the milk dealers, including the milk producers' associations and dairy commissions, which want to hold their jobs. Hence their use of mud-throwing tactics to keep sympathy their way. H. H. B.

Connecticut.

There are, as I see it, four things that will help the farmer. The first is the transfer of some of the burden of rural taxation to the larger communities, as is being done in New York and Pennsylvania, and possibly elsewhere. The basis of this transfer is perfectly sound economically and will result in a good deal of relief to the farmer, but it is not a matter with which the Federal government can deal, and I will do no more than mention it here.

The second matter, with which Congress is vitally concerned, is that of bringing into cultivation large areas of irrigated land through such schemes as the Boulder Dam project. Certainly no better or more economical way of helping the farmer can be found than to cut out the many millions of dollars now being used for increasing production in agricultural products. I am convinced that 90 per cent—possibly 99 per cent—of the farmers of the country are opposed to further irrigation development until the demand for agricultural products has more nearly caught up with the supply.

The third matter is the tariff. This Congress is attempting, rather unsatisfactorily, to remedy. As a fruit-grower, my idea is that we need a tariff on competing bananas before all else. Other branches of farming need other protection quite as much as the manufacturing industry. The subject is too complicated for a letter, but I should like to call attention to the fact that a tariff on bananas would be expected to increase the demand for apples and other home-grown fruit, and would therefore be a far sounder method of approaching farm relief than any direct attempt at increasing the price.

Fourthly, the farmer's chief aim in the tariff, I take it, is to be put on an equality with other industrial workers. We all know that in past years agricultural machinery was sold to foreigners at lower prices than to our own purchasers. This was the case with a great deal of machinery, and "wholesale export prices" were commonly materially below wholesale domestic prices. This custom has been defended upon the economic ground that it benefited the employees of the manufacturer, but it did this at the expense of the general mass of industrial workers, and in many instances of the farmer more particularly. It is this discrimination that the farmer has most bitterly resented.

During recent years scarcity of farm help and wages that the farmer could not afford to pay have made increase of farm machinery a necessity, and the price of farm machinery has in many instances doubled. The stock values of at least some of the manufacturers have increased several times their former value. We owe much to the manufacturers for the development of the right kind of machinery, but do we give them the exclusive right to American prosperity in which the farmer has no share?

It gives the average farmer a distinct feeling of dissatisfaction with the results accomplished at Washington, when he feels that the banana tariff has apparently not been considered seriously because its logical opponents were not fellow industrialists with the farmer, but one or two very wealthy corporations. The same feeling of dissatisfaction is caused by the enormous profits of some of the agricultural implement manufacturers and mail-order houses.

Farmers as a class demand no favors. They do demand equal treatment with other citizens. It is unfortunate that farming is today a home industry, such as manufacturing was 200 years ago. It has most of the disadvantages of home industries. Perhaps the most important one is its lack of cohesion, its lack of political co-operation, and its consequent inability to get the hearing, the attention, and the results which its economic and its political importance justify. The farmer is accustomed to seeing other industries far more prosperous than his own. He has no quarrel with the result, where it is rightly attained. His quarrel is with other interests, who for political or other reasons take some of his own funds to build Boulder Dams, and thus reduce the price of his own products—who build up, out of profits supplied by him, such organizations as the agricultural implement and mail-order houses, without giving him the reduction in prices to which he would seem to be equitably entitled and which every well-organized industry and trade in the country would obtain.

Connecticut. ELLICOTT D. CURTIS.

BOYS AND GIRLS OUR PAGE

Arranged by IVA UNGER

Drawn by Helen Barrett (13), New York

**"Cloud Promised Rain, the Sun His Rays—
A Rainbow June for Thirty Days."**

Drawn by Helen Messemer, New York

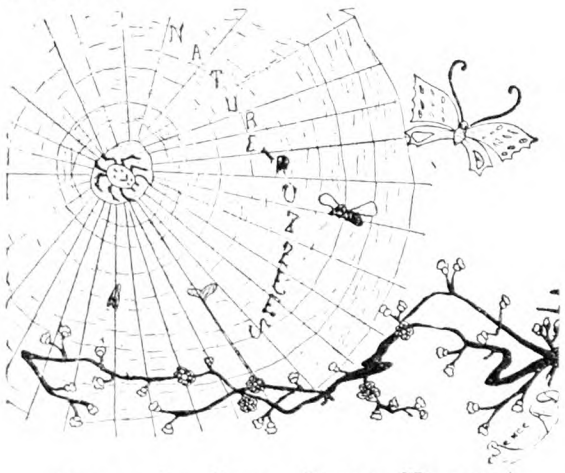
MEMORY VERSE

Dandelion

There's a dandy little fellow,
Who dresses all in yellow,
In yellow with an overcoat of green;
With his hair all crisp and curly,
In the Springtime bright and early
A-tripping o'er the meadow he is seen.
Through all the bright June weather,
Like a jolly little tramp,
He wanders o'er the hillside, down the road;
Around his yellow feather,
The gypsy fireflies camp;
His companions are the woodlark and the toad.

But at last this little fellow
Doffs his dainty coat of yellow,
And very feebly totters o'er the green;
For he very old is growing,
And with hair all white and flowing,
A-nodding in the sunlight he is seen.
Oh, poor dandy, once so spandy,
Golden dancer on the lea!
Older growing, white hair flowing,
Poor little baldhead dandy now is he!
—By Nellie M. Garabrant.

Sent by Clark Allender (15), West Virginia.



Drawn by Renee Doree, Vermont

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" was dandelion." This was easy. Truly the motto of dandelion is "never say die." From the moment he sets his "lion's tooth" in our lawn he is a fighter, and only thorough methods can possibly win out against him. I wonder how many of you will recognize the plant described this month as one of our most common and most useful friends?

I am a perennial plant but am generally treated by farmers as if I were biennial. My flowers are globular and very compact, about on inch in diameter, purple, more rarely flesh colored or white. My stalks are herbaceous, not twining. My leaflets have very often a whitish horseshoe mark in the center. I was formerly reputed very noisome to witches. Knights and peasants wore my leaf as a charm against their arts. Today you look for my leaves in the grass, and think it good luck to find them. It is supposed that I found my way into England from the Netherlands, about the time of Queen Elizabeth, but it was not until a century and a quarter ago that I was introduced into Scotland where I am universally prevalent. The flowers of all my kind are the delight of the bees and provide honey of the finest kind. My leaves gather food—carbonic acid and ammonia—from the atmosphere, which I store up in my roots, and these decomposing afford food for other plants which are more dependent on a supply within the soil. I really am a lucky plant after all, for where I come I add richness to the soil. I vary in height from a small bush to 3 ft. Familiar as I am, I wonder if you can tell me my name!—Adapted from Columbian Encyclopedia.

The answer to last month's enigma was "Flanders Field," and to the riddle was "nothing."

Enigma

My first is in you but not in me,
My second is in February but not in March,
My third is in girl but not in boy,
My fourth is in poor but not in rich,
My fifth is in Fall but not in Spring,
My sixth is in go but not in stay,
My seventh is in everything but not in anything,
My whole is something we read each month.
—By Dorothy Miller (12), Maine.

Which One of Our Contributors?

1. Has a book for her first name, and the author of it for her last name?
2. Will always be short, no matter how tall?
3. Has a jewel for her first name?
4. Has a name which has pricked us?

—Sent by Esther Wright, District of Columbia.

Drawn by Audra Carter (17), West Virginia

It's four o'clock and a nice afternoon. I've been weeding in the strawberry bed since dinner and now as soon as the hens are fed I'm going thinning turnips down by the river until it's time to milk. On the Flat at 5 P. M. We call it the flat because it is the largest piece of level ground on the place. I am no judge of area, but I can tell you that it isn't very large over. The river winds about the foot of the piece, and there are woods and underbrush on the other side so that it is an ideal place to watch birds.

I found a dead scarlet tanager on the way down. Poor thing! I have always loved them and we don't see very many This was a young one, for its plumage was not as deeply colored as those we usually see.

A pair of Maryland yellow-throats are chirping noisily in the willows, and further on in the bushes a Bob White is whistling. Mr. Starling is coming home from work. He is very noisy tonight. His wife and family are occupying the hole where the bluebirds have built for years. If I were not quite so lazy I would bring down a ladder and there would be murder done.

Hepzibah's grand-daughter just flew up the river, and then circled around and back. I think she intended to look for supper in the pond hole but I scared her. Excuse me, Hepsy the third. A night hawk is coming out to look for his supper, too. I'd better get busy, or my supper will be minus.

When the boys work with me weeding, I allow them a five-minute rest period for every row they finish. Quite often they bring along a fish pole and go fishing in that time, and that was how we happened to see the "red-fins."

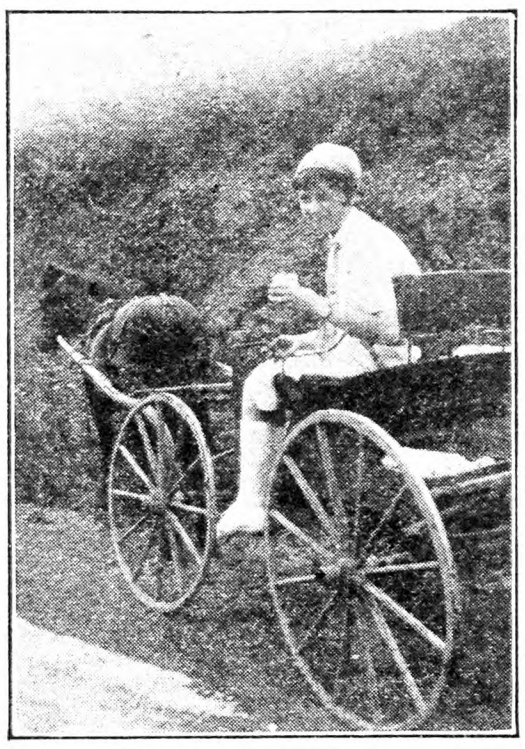
We've always called the heaps of pebbles in the brook "fishes' nests," but we didn't know whether they really were or not. But last year the boys found a school of tiny fish rolling up the stones for one of these heaps. These little fish were only four or five inches long, but how brilliant they were! Golden brown backs, silvery sides with a bright silver line, orange yellow bellies and three sets of fins each one tipped with the most brilliant scarlet. It was fascinating to watch them at work. Sometimes two and three would push together an unusually hard stone. And when the young dace became too inquisitive they would dart at them furiously. Three days later they had all disappeared, and only the nest remained to tell of their having been there.

Can you tell me what they were? Where they went? Their correct name? I looked in all the books on native fishes in the library, but could not find them. —From Berta Griffiths, Connecticut.

Drawn by Wyman Goodell (12), New Hampshire

One of Our Regular Correspondents

Dear Boys and Girls: This picture was taken in front of my new home. It is an English house with English stucco finish. I would like hearing from some of you boy and girls who are O. P. artists. —Thelma Miller (17), Pennsylvania.



In the Pony Cart

Dear Boys and Girls: This is my first trial at writing to O. P. This is my pony and myself on the way to Winchester, Va. His name is Tony. I have stopped to eat my lunch, and am drinking a cup of cocoa. I live close to Winchester; how many of you have heard of it?—Virginia Dove (12), Virginia.

A New York State Schoolgirl

Dear Friends: I am sending a picture of myself taken in our front yard. I watch Our Page very carefully. I go 15 miles to school every day.—Ruth Wood (12), New York.

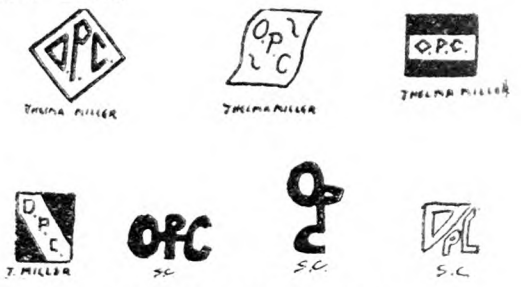
Two Sets of Twins

Dear Readers of O. P.: I am sending a photo of me, my sister and brothers. I am on the left. We are two sets of twins. I would be glad to hear from some boys and girls of my age.—Alice Guthrie (12), Vermont.

Drawn by Rena F. Cook (12), Pennsylvania

The doctor had just been visiting an Irish patient and as the man's wife was showing him out he said to her, "Your husband's not so well today, Mrs. Maloney. Is he sticking to the simple diet I prescribed?"

"He is not, sorr," came the reply. "He says he'll not be after starvin' himself to death just for the sake of livin' a few years longer."—Sent by Ethel Clark (15), New York.



Designs for O. P. C.

"Would not a felt square or triangle which could be attached to the sleeve or cap be good for the monogram? It would be practical and easy to make, easy to replace when lost." — David Scott (12), California.

"I think the idea of O.P.C. emblems simply grand. I suggest nearly the same colors as Carl Ratsch—dark blue embroidered in red." — Sadie Allen, New Jersey.

"I am going to make my insignia from felt and wear it on my sweater. I like Ruth Eaton's O.P.C."—Marie Roberts, New York.

"I make a motion that Iva Unger decide whether we should wear badges or pins for our O.P.C. emblem. Who'll second this motion?"—David Neenan (16), Pennsylvania.

"I think it would be a splendid suggestion to have pins made by some manufacturer. I think they are lots nicer and more practical even though we do have to stand the cost."—Pearl Lynn, New York.

The Tax-gatherer

"And pray, who are you?"
Said the violet blue
To the bee, with surprise
At his wonderful size
In her eyeglass of dew.

"I, madam," quote he,
"Am a publican bee,
Collecting the tax
Of honey and wax.
Have you nothing for me?"
—John B. Tabb.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), New York

Soliloquy.—Grump-rump-no, the "Advocate" isn't able to write this time, so I—the secretary—will have to speak. The Advocate was so surprised at our diary column this month that "passed out" is a tame expression. The Advocate is able to be about, thank you, and only wishes to keep this idea foremost. Be yourself—have your diary as your confidential friend, and write lots.—"Secretary."

May 24.—The patter of rain awakened me this morning. Rain, rain, and it's still raining! At last I roused enough ambition to sit up and see how that half of the lawn looked which I mowed before going to bed. Terrible! The shower made the grass straighten up and now I'm obliged to sharpen the knives of the mower and go over it all again. O well, it'll look better afterward, anyway. I like to see the lawn fresh and green and soft as velvet. My intentions are to set out more shrubbery this Fall. The folks have gone fishing!

May 25.—Another day has dawned, and believe me, the warm sunshine is very welcome. I was dressed in the jerk of a lamb's tail and outdoors in time to meet old Jim as he came out of the dog house. He stretched and yawned, following with a whine for good morning. He trotted off for his daily exercise. I suppose he was dreaming of a fat chuck, or a feast.

The mailman left me three letters. Bless him, if he only knew how thankful I am to see him, even though he has grown a new-fangled black mustache! That's something I hate, let me tell you! No sir! I'll never have one.—"A Rambler."

May 20.—What a day; so warm and bright. And poor little me up in the attic all afternoon. Mopping up old bits and ends of almost anything. Pew! What's that? Just an old barrel of flax put away there some 100 years ago to be spun into thread. Don't worry—I'm not spinning it. O, such horrible stuff—put there for me to clean out. Rats, mice and what next? Hoo-oo—and that old tomcat too lazy to move, sitting there watching me put those rats and mice to their happy land!

May 21.—There it goes again, raining. It's enough to kill a duck. Well, there, I hear a voice calling again. There's the old cellar to clean. O, such a dark place, and spooky. Makes me think of Edgar Allan Poe. After that job was done, I ate supper and went to find a bed.

May 22.—Rained again. Had to clean cupboards and dishes. And I would just as soon have gone out and cleaned the horse stable as that. Such a noise—dishes, pans, kettles, knives and forks.

May 23.—Waited half of the day for the mail to come. That lazy old mailman never thinks about THE R. N.-Y. When it came I was so interested in it I forgot to do the dinner dishes. O well, you know what came next, and already past 2:30.—From Another Pembroke.

May 17.—Stayed overnight at Aunt Mary's in order to attend prayer meeting. I was determined not to get up until eight o'clock, but weakened when I smelled the pancakes on the griddle, or rather, just coming off. It was the case of a conflict between a hunger for day dreams and a hunger for something more substantial. Had I been anywhere else, I should have been temperate—as it was I ate somewhere between 12 and 40, and almost had a stomach ache.

I was the only student at Latin IV class, much to my disgust, and the teacher's. She had told us that if we didn't have our work done we needn't come to class. Evidently the rest of the class had taken a vacation. Teacher went to Study Hall and I stayed in the library for some time. I got home in time for dinner, and shortly afterwards, tried to catch up a week's washing. I don't mind washing when the weather is fine and I can do it out of doors. It is just glorious today! The sun looks mischievous, and a wind from all over everywhere is playing a lilting melody on the "Harp o' the Hills," and it woos my heart and feet to dancing, and to climbing a tree, but for the sake of my reputation I must be decorous and prim. The grass on the lawn, rippling in the wind, looks like waves of green fire surging and breaking against the gray pebbles of the driveway. The fields from here to the river vary in shades of green and brown, but a haze hides the distant blue mountain heights. It is joy just to be alive on a day like this.

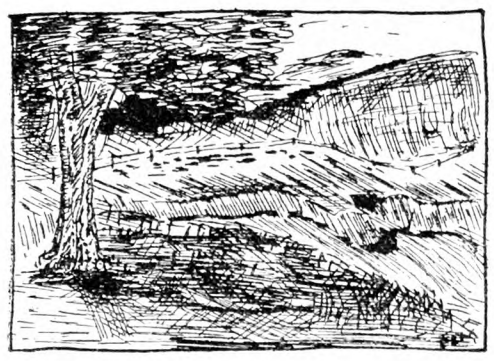
The last remnant of my cousin's spice cake for supper. Luckily that wasn't all—"Lootie."

Friday.—Outside I was blowing on a grass just to help out at the game tonight. Naturally as the bell rang I went on slowly (next class was history), and kept blowing with extra hard blows for Willsy's benefit. Well, the grass went to class with me just like the proverbial lamb followed Mary to school. I blew on it once. Nothing happened. I blew on it twice, and something did happen. Namely, Miss Booth looked in my direction, and—busy as I seemed—exclaimed, "Pembroke, just you step this way!" Then the storm broke. In the corner of the room, Ed snickered, on the other side George chuckled, and in front row Orso laughed. Then they all roared, while I walked out in humiliation. But did I stay outside the door like the rest? Was I merely scolded and sent back to do it all over again? I was not!

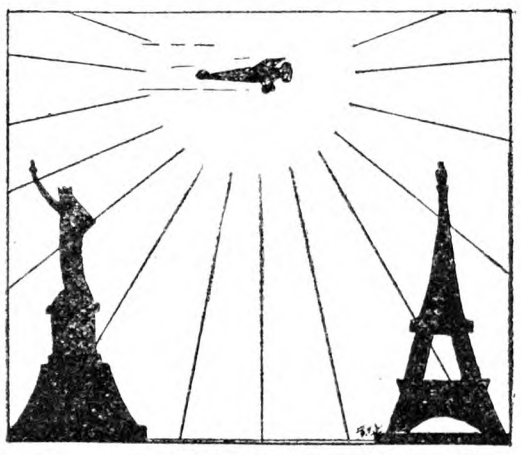
Straight down that hall, down those stairs that women led me, towards the office. Scared? My heart fell out of my mouth and vanished in thin air. My knees knocked outrageously. My head spun, but my tongue stuck out. I pleaded, expostulated, reasoned, exclaimed, fought, prayed, entreated, but on marched that indomitable piece of humanity. On the stairs I managed to cut in on her march again. Then Mr. Holleran came down the stairs. He sure lived up to his name! When it was over she led the way up. I stalked ahead unapproachable, and thereby nearly got expelled again. Three times in succession. When asked if I could behave I merely said yes, but O, I sputtered inside. What use to say anything—to reason, to plead for justice, fairness to me, to tell her I knew she would take no one else down but me, for that offense? O, alliteration is useless! When I got back to the room I just sat down—no one could imagine a boy crying. I felt so small, so insignificant. Inside of me I said practically all the slang I could think of, and some words like "darn" and "cussed" and everything. To comment—Iva Unger—I've worked it up like that man said. It isn't gone though. I'm still sizzling. Do you really know me, Cuppie? And Lootie, child, don't be so lenient to me!—From "Pembroke the Terrible."

Our Art June

Our Art—By Jean Doren (15), New York



Where Land Meets Lake Line—By Eeli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio



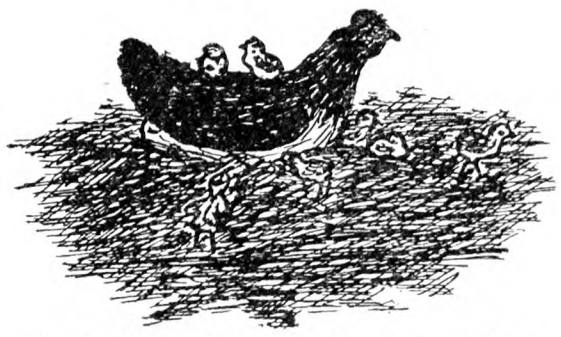
In Memory of Lindbergh's Transatlantic Flight—By Pearl Lynn (19), New York.

Water Lilies—By Virginia Jackson (9), New York

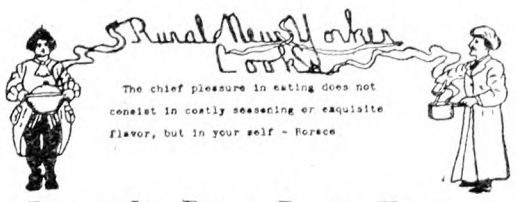
Shep Likes Berries!—By John Mucha (17), New York

Cherry Time—By Louis Wiederhold (18), New York

Wise Bird!—By Stanley Sidorowicz (13), New York



Who Comes There?—By Alice Chew (16), New Jersey



Drawn by Renee Doree, Vermont

Dear Cooks: I am sending the recipe we use for strawberry shortcake. It can be made and baked in 15 minutes. Put two cups flour in a bowl, adding one teaspoon salt, and one heaping tablespoon of soft lard or butter. Measure one cup water or milk into the bowl and stir slightly. Take exactly two level teaspoons baking powder and sprinkle over the mixture stirring it in as the dough is fitted. Pour into two round cake tins. Bake 10 minutes in a hot oven. Hull one heaping quart of strawberries, chop into them one cup sugar. Pour them between the buttered layers. This serves six. —Sent by Ella Dinsmore (15), New York.

Poems

Let me see, I guess I'll write a poem.
  Now how must I begin?
This can go here—that word there—
  I can't do it. What a sin!
I've tried, my friends,
  But all in vain,
To write a poem—impossible!
  I'll just sign my name.
—Sadie Allen (15), New Jersey.

ORIGINAL POEMS

Drawn by Stephen Chrappa (16), New Jersey

Magic Carpet

Let me sit in the shadow, and glean from the velvet night
Fragrance and beauty of apple-bloom, dewy and misty-white,
Magical mingling of lilac-breath with eddying candle-light.

Night is a veil of mystery, shrouding each leafy tree,
And the moonlight a sheet of silver where the river used to be;
And the dim dreams of the long ago, night will bring back to me.

O the clean magic of moonlight hushed o'er the widening meres!
O the wide sweep of the night wind, and the drifting dreams of the years
And the thronging of mystical memories hallowed by rite of tears!
—By Lois Russell (18), New York.

Ulysses

I can see Ulysses,
  When he was a lad,
Sailing boats upon a pond,
  Dreaming that he had
Steered them through the billows
  Of the tumbling seas,
All their decks heaped high with gold,
  Of Hesperides.

I can hear his laughter,
  I can see his eyes
Brighten, as his tiny boats
  Drift beneath the skies,
'Til the dusk comes stealing
  Through the trembling trees,
And he goes to bed to dream
  Of the singing seas.
—By Dorothy Harris (15), Massachusetts.

I'd Like to Write a Lovely Poem

I'd like to write a lovely poem,
  About the sky at dawn;
And at sunrise, and noon's clear blue,
  And when the sun is gone.

I'd like to write a lovely poem,
  On sunset, end of day,
The sky then crimson, orchid, blue,
  Outlined in black, softened with gray.

I'd like to write a lovely poem,
  About the sky in the storm;
Clouds moving swiftly, black,
  To drench a ray of hidden sun,
  Peeping from a silver crack.

I'd like to write a lovely poem,
  But I have no words to express
The beauty of God's creation—
  And I would not describe it with less.
—Esther Wright (15), District of Columbia.

The Wood Boy's Song

O, it's the wood boy that I am,
  A happy little wood boy.
I bring in all the wood I can,
  For I'm a little wood boy

O, it's a nice job that I have,
  Such as being a wood boy;
Every stick I bring cries, laughs—
  I know, for I'm a wood boy.

O, the sticks are always just right,
  Just right for me, a wood boy.
I bring them for mother ev'ry night,
  For I'm a little wood boy.
—Grace V. Cullis (18). Connecticut.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), New York

The O. P. C. discussion has run its course, and the gist of public opinion is represented by the statements posted under the table of designs. There are some who favor the manufactured pin and those who lean toward the individual design, taking the letters O. P. C. for their insignia, rather than any set design.

My idea is that if these letters are to serve their purpose of bringing Our Page Contributors together they must be printed in a more conspicuous size than can be employed on the surface of a manufactured pin. There are so many kinds of pins displayed on coats that we should find ourselves at a loss to keep track of all of them, especially in a crowd. On the other hand, there is nothing to prevent those who would enjoy having the pins from obtaining them. Let these vote

on the designs displayed and state how much they can afford for a pin, and we will soon have this problem in a nutshell. We must have such information by our next printing in order to get them made in time for the State Fair. Do not forget this.

We observe that our friend John Mucha is about to set a pace for Our Page by printing a paper of his own. John writes that his magazine is to be monthly, and will be named "We" because it is to be the boys' and girls' own paper, by and for, so to speak. "Don't be afraid that I can't issue it regularly, for if I can't print it by other methods I'll print it out by hand," says John. "I intend to print the first issue by hektograph; if this isn't satisfactory I'll have it printed by a company. I could buy a printing press, perhaps, if I knew I'd get enough subscribers to pay for it some time. It doesn't pay to buy a $60 press for five or ten subscribers." It seems to us that Editor Mucha has a real flair for this kind of work, and it shows out most plainly in his parting words: "I guess I will think out the editorials while milking—get a lot of fun out of it, too. It's thrilling to know that you are the editor and everything depends on you. I'll give the best I can to make it a first-class magazine for boys and girls." Our comment is that when shoulders are eager for responsibility it comes to them, and that Our Page Contributors come under this classification. Also that farm life holds many opportunities yet unfound. We hope that John Mucha will be enabled to buy a printing press, and all in good time to put his paper on a paying basis.

Let us have material for Our Page by the fifth of July, which is intended for that month, although work is very welcome at any time. Picture farm life at its finest and best, and let us see what you see. Address Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

Toast

Here's to you, O Venerable, Venerable Old Man!
To you belongs the wisdom, carefully culled,
From the contrasting phases of Life's bedlam.
When puzzled, you have learned to step aside
From this whirling, curious stream we call Life,
And make conclusions, from observing its course,
Instead of foolishly, youthfully bucking its current.
You are blessed with the power to understand
Because you so often have been misunderstood.
You are tolerant of our discontent, our vanity;
For you know they are the impetus of Life itself.
You laugh at our mistakes, careless or careful;
For you have learned they are Experience's own teachers.
You are not cynical of love, for you've learned
It is the very creator of Unity and Understanding.
You have cast hate from your heart, for you know
Its consequences defeat its own purpose.
You understand your own life's stream,
And for you that is enough, for do you not know
That all streams are similar, in the fact
That they all finally lead but to the Sea.
Accept my tribute, you wise, tolerant Old Man,
Though I, mere Youth, am at that Stream's source.
You smile kindly, Old Man, yet the smile is sad,
For you very well know that I, too, must go through
Misunderstanding, Intolerance, Unkindness and Hate;
For you know that one must turn the pages of Life's Book
To see the Present with the understanding eyes of the Past.
Yes! Here's to you, O Venerable, Venerable Old Man!
Pennsylvania. —James Buscaglia.

Georgia Notes

May 31.—While I write this a Summer thunderstorm is approaching from the northeast. The gale blows, and dark clouds are gathering. The growl of the thunder is ever growing louder, and the first large drops of rain are falling, gradually increasing in number. How eagerly the little plants are drinking up the refreshing showers for the day has been very hot!

Dewberries! Just worlds of them. On the terraces, around the edges of the fields and woods, in the pasture and in every nook not cultivated these large luscious berries may be found. Yesterday I picked some to can. Dewberries will last about another week, and then the early blackberries will start to ripening. Though the cherries, wild plums and currants are about all gone, the Wild Goose plums are just coloring.

The cotton is growing very fast these long hot days, for cotton thrives on sunshine and dry weather. Today I found some squares. The chopping is over and the plowing in progress now. My, the old mules are kept busy these days!

Wheat and oats are ripe and being cut. The thrashing will have to wait until the other crops are "laid by." The Dorothy Perkins roses were lovely while they lasted, but are all gone now. The monthly roses, Zinnias, Dahlias, Petunias, daisies, etc., are beautiful but the prettiest thing of all is the cape jasmine. The bush is literally covered with these starry fragrant flowers.—Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

Willie's Graduation Speech

"Well, good evening, dogs an' puppies!"
Said Young Willie Wire-Hair.
"I am here tonight to tell you—
(Aw, quit laughin' over there!)

("What comes next? Oh, I remember,
It's as plain as plain can be!
Say, I wish you'd turn that flashlight
Out, an' keep your eyes on me!)

"Yes, we always worked and studied
Hard, throughout the long school year.
(Ah, be quiet, Freddie Foxhound,
Or I'll come an' 'chaw' yer ear!)

"An' our class jes' hates to leave you,
Yes, it almos' makes us cry.
(Now, if you don't quit that foolin',
I'll come down an' black yer eye!)

"Well, th' Class of Twenty-Nine is—
(Aw, you pups made me forget!
Now, be quiet, everybody.
I'll come down an' bite you yet!)

"Anyway, I'm gonna stop, now.
(Cheer an' clap for all I care!)
No, you puppies don't deserve to
Hear Young Willie Wire-Hair!"
—June Doolittle, New Jersey.

Floods in the Catskills

I read of floods and the havoc they have wrought, but little do I comprehend the full meaning until the flood comes right in our own front yard. In the best melodramatic style that I can muster up I will tell you the particulars:

It is the afternoon of the 29th of May. The air is humid. The sky is overcast and we expect rain. Thunder! Rain! Lightning! My, what a storm. The rain comes down in sheets. It beats against the windows and with it comes the lightning. Crash! Crash! The lightning strikes all around us, none hit the house. The rain stops in a few minutes and we go to the window to see if any trees or cattle have been struck. In front of our house is a small creek which in the Summer is sometimes totally dry, but now!

There was a cloudburst on the mountains and the creek is rapidly rising! Already it is high above its normal course and is running into the calf pasture. Two cows are huddled in the corner. To the rescue; the calf and cows must be let out! . . .

The fence is knocked down and the cows retreat to terra firma. The calf is not so experienced and he tries to get into the flood, but we lift him bodily over the fence and tie him to a tree in the dooryard. Just in time, for the entire pasture is flooded—the road under four feet of rushing water—the mail box is just one foot above the tide. As everything is done that I can do, I run for my camera. At different points I take three pictures, which I hope turn out well.

May 30th. Today is Memorial Day. It surely will keep in my memory the first, and I hope the last, flood I ever witnessed. The creek is down in its normal course today, but traces of the stream are to be seen in all parts in the shape of washed-out bridges, driftwood, and fences full of leaves and debris. If the little flood is such a sensation, what must the river Mississippi be?—Carl Ratsch.

Leaving Home

They were holding their last council. They had chosen a nook under the huge stack of hay bordering the red barn which housed the cows, horses and farm supplies as their rendezvous. Jimmy had the floor, so to speak, and, ignoring the curious glances of two or three pigs' squinting eyes, he told the two confidentially:

"When we get to the city, I'm going to get me a job in the police station, an' when I grow up I'm goin' to be a policeman, an' then I can do as I please, and if people don't obey me, well they'll regret it, 'cause then I'll put them in the coop an' show them where to get off at, I will."

"A job as policeman is all right," said Tommy, taking the floor, glaring at several very interested goats, "but I'm goin' to get a job on a ship, and then I can travel all around the world. Then when I grow up I'll be captain of the ship and I'll be able to make the men do what I want them to any time, and if I ever took a notion to, I could even turn into a pirate."

Billy, with contempt in his eyes for the other two, took the stand. "You two have been hollering about work ever since I can remember, and here you intend to get jobs that will make you flat-footed with the walking, and your face wrinkled up like a dried prune from the worry of it all. None of that for me. I'm goin' to get a job that's nice and easy. I'm goin' to get a job on a newspaper or a magazine and become a great editor or an author. My uncle took up that kind of work, and look where he is now. Pop said he was an inmate in an insane asylum. Why, if he got that far, I can do the same."

Jimmy and Tommy were impressed and fell to contemplating over his words. They were to start for the city at sunset. From their nook they could see the intermingling and the blending of the red and purple and blue hues as they played on the billowy clouds above the horizon which would shelter the sun in a very short time. The overhanging tufts of hay above their "den" trembled as a breeze drifted from the direction of Billy's home. As Billy felt the fresh whiffs of air caress his face, he became conscious of a tang that had permeated it. It was hauntingly familiar; it was a very tantalizing tang. Billy's eyes sparkled and his lips grew moist. He turned to the other two.

"I forgot something. I can't go; no, I can't go with you. I didn't know today was Wednesday."

"But why not?" the two asked in a chorus.

"Why not? Don't you know that Wednesday is Mam's baking day? I guess you never tasted Mam's apple pie!"
—James Buscaglia, Pennsylvania.

Drawn by Mary L. Patterson, Nova Scotia

"Am about to start a small paper or magazine among my friends, for fun, etc. I have had some experience in this paper stunt. I've been printing up to date by hand, using only pen, etc., a small magazine, sometimes weekly, sometimes monthly, no stopping for more than five years. Boy, that's a bunch of stuff I have done when I look it over."—John Mucha (17), New York.

"I've but ten correspondents — seven from Our Page. People who correspond must needs have some like interests on which to base their letters. Neatness, promptness, interest, self-forgetfulness, are all good qualities for a letter writer to cultivate."—Grace Cullis (18), Connecticut.

"I would like to inform the "Advocate" in reply to something stated in the April entry, although perhaps the criticisms were not aimed at me, that ambitions, and bright plans for the future and day dreams, especially, sometimes lose their intrinsic value when entrusted to the printed page."—Lois Russell (18), New York.

"If I have a hobby it is a desire to understand this thing we call life and the people who live it. It is a curious fact that when I am striving to understand it, and perhaps when I succeed a little, I grow very pessimistic. I'll tell you my ambition—it is to succeed as an author. It looks all right in a letter, but not so good in a paper."—James Buscaglia (18), Pennsylvania.

"Is Renee Doree a real name, or did she sign that nom de plume to her beautiful poem because "The Big Parade" had just come to town? Cuppie says she knows who Pembroke is. Well, I have gone down the line of boys and excluded for one thing or another every boy but John Mucha. 'Well, Mr. Pembroke,' says I, 'I know several things about you. You have a sense of humor, you know chores, and you read as if you could draw with a pen as well as a word. Now who does that point too?' "—Esther Wright (15), District of Columbia.

"Yes, I have been puzzled at reading Pembroke's diary. My question has centered on the identity of such a talented diarist. I think she is a clever writer. Sometimes I'm quite busy at the end of the month and don't take time until the last few minutes to prepare my work. And just now we have been working seven days a week getting our fields ready for oats and corn. It is unusually hot. Our thermometer registered 108 in the sun Decoration Day. I plan on going on the boat again for the Summer."—Eeli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio.

My Home—Drawn by Thelma Miller (17), Pennsylvania

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

(* Marks the names of those whose work appears this month.)

New York.—Janet Ingersoll (14), Rhea Hilligan (13), Ralph Swarthout (12), Hazel Alling (16), Ethel Rigby (15), Harold Hammon (17), Edith Wanser, Raymond Miller (16), Kate Herringshaw (15), Barbara Kownacki (15), Mary Mousin (15), *Virginia Jackson (9), Alice Harris (15), Eleanor Markert (14), Carolyn Ganantz (15), Emma Zookie, Marian Wehust, Genevieve Strader (17), Diana Denitto, Hazel Taylor, Frederick Harrington, *Marie Roberts (17), *Lois Russell (18), *John Mucha (17), Ernest Cleverly, *Virginia Jackson (9), Ruth Hrehor (13), Bernice Miller (17), Mary Mason (15), *Carl Ratsch (15), Teresa Prinzing (15), Elizabeth Humphrey (16), *Louise Wiederhold (18), *Stanley Sidorowicz (13), Viola Spring (16), *Pearl Lynn (18), Dorothy Safford (15), Karl Brooks (17).

Pennsylvania.—Lilian R. Torrence, Edward Faulkner (12), James Buscaglia (18), Dorothy Baxter, Genevieve Weiss (15), William Chubbuck (12), Mamie Gehman, Louise Moser (14), *Thelma Miller (17), Margaret Esslinger (12), Harriet Esslinger (10), Warren Weiler (15).

New Jersey.—*Alice Chew (16), *Sadie Allen (15), *Stephen Chrappa (16), Margaret Sifton (14).

Connecticut.—Emma Spader (14), *Berta Griffiths (18), Mary Robinson, Anna Banscon (11), *Grace Cullis (17), Josephine Malaskiewicz (15).

Massachusetts.—Esther Johnson (14), *Dorothy Harris (14), Walter Gwozoz (14).

Rhode Island.—Eleanor House (14), Barbara Knowles (18).

Vermont.—Jessie Gleason (13), Harold Woodbury (12), Louella Brown (13).

California.—*David Scott (12), Hilda Sieber (9), George Battle, Millie Leighton (13).

Georgia.—John Brannen (11), *Alice Dorsey.

West Virginia.—*Clark Allender (14), Naomi Allender (10), Edith Cavender (10), Ruth McDowell (12), *Audra Carter (17).

Washington, D. C.—Esther Wright (15).

Missouri.—Christine Fine, Kathryn Platter (13).

Ohio.—Jeanne Ewing (10), Marjory Heneroth (15), A. Kinkade, Eeli Hirsimaki (17).

Maryland.—Lucille Testerman (11), Jesse Green (12).

Letters Wanted

(Letters for contributors on this list should be sent to this office for local address, in stamped addressed envelopes, ready for mailing. Postage may be saved by sending a number of letters under one cover.)

Virginia Carter, Vermont; Jessie Converse, New York; Dorothy Baxter, New York; Mary Robinson, Connecticut; Levina Giles, New York; Esther Griffen, West Virginia; Carolyn Long, New York; Catherine Burns, New Jersey; Raymond Miller, New York.

Exchange

"I would like the boys and girls who write to Our Page write to me. I will try and answer every letter. I know how to sew raffia pocketbooks and will show the girls who write to me."—Josephine Malaskiewicz, Connecticut.

"I want all the readers of Our Page to send me an autograph sheet, size 6x6, with verse or drawing. Also please send name, address and date."—Geraldine Croes (14), New Jersey.

Cloud Pictures

When I sit up on a hill,
And look into the sky—
I see the loveliest visions
Go floating softly by.

There's little, fleecy, tumbling lambs,
And castles in the clouds
There's queens and princes, lords and dukes,
And fairy folk in crowds.

But if I daydream long enough,
And lie there very still
I wake up guiltily to find
I've slept upon the hill.
—By Gertrude Wilson (15), New York.

Find Another Indian!—Drawn by Barbara Knowles (17), Rhode Island

The Home Dressmaker

OLD AND NEW.—Gingham is an old-fashioned fabric that we somehow associate with the country, but it is very citified indeed in some of this season's uses. For example, there are some simple gingham sports dresses that are sleeveless of course, with a pleated skirt, and these are worn with a pull-over sweater of knitted lisle. We see some simple little tailored jackets of check gingham to be worn with voile or linen dresses. Women of conservative taste are inclined to complain of some of the prevailing styles in ready-made dresses. We met a middle-aged woman in one well-known store who exclaimed indignantly that all the wash silk dresses had no sleeves, and now they were being made without backs either. These dresses with the back cut down in round, V or U shape almost to the waist became a fad at the Southern resorts in sport and tennis styles, and many women have taken to wearing them quite generally. Any extreme style will always find plenty of wearers, and to hear the arguments for this scant covering one would wonder how past generations survived without these sun baths. With such dresses all the underwear (which is not very much) must be cut down in the back in the same way. Some of the new lingerie combinations have no back, merely crossed straps in back holding a bib front in place. It is interesting to note, however, that some of the most fashionable designers are not sympathetic to these scant and daring garments; they are already seeking more feminine styles, with flowing draperies. Slips and step-ins are being made with circular flares for fullness, and a fitted bodice top, and we are promised the return of petticoats. While many of the shops insist on the "suntan" styles of dress, one can find plenty of smart styles in good shops with a higher neckline, though the sleeveless mode prevails. We are showing some of these models, all seen in very smart shops.

A WASH SILK MODEL.—The first dress shown was buttercup yellow wash silk. It gives the effect of a pleated skirt and separate blouse, but was all in one piece. The waist was plain, fastening over a little at the side; four little tucks at the shoulder gave fullness. All the edges were cut in scallops, with a facing of the material; armholes, neck, front closing and lower edge. The open neck was given a slanting effect by turning over one corner to form a lapel; this made a very becoming neck opening. The front closing had a button in each scallop, the buttons being of yellow glass. The scallops at the lower edge were stitched over the pleats of the skirt, a scallop over each pleat. A narrow belt of the material was tied at one side. This dress was both pretty and stylish, and could be made with plain long sleeves if desired. The hat shown was rough natural straw, one of the larger shapes that have a brim wider in the back than the front. It was simply trimmed with brown ribbon.

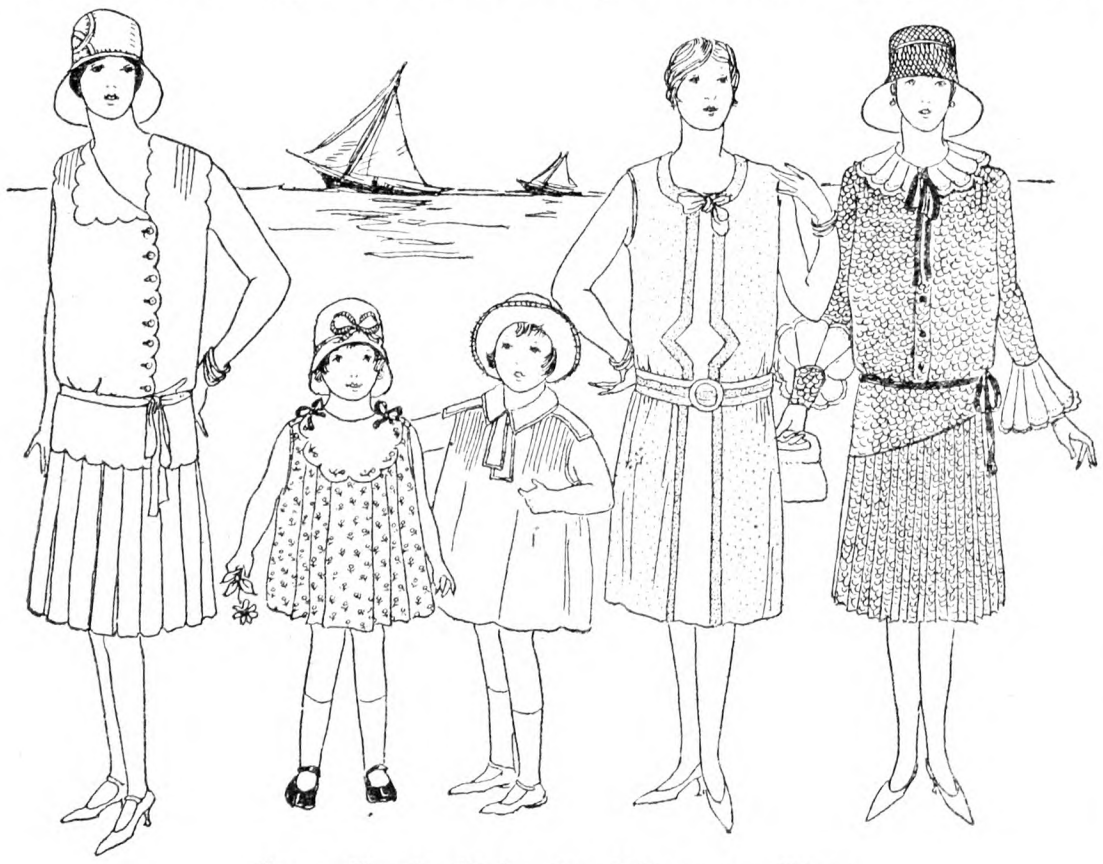
A SMALL GIRL WITH A BIG COLLAR.—The child shown next wears a frock of cotton print with a small pattern of green and yellow. It is a plain little frock laid in pleats at both back and front, and of course it is sleeveless. The novel feature is the big round bib collar, of white linen, scalloped around the edge, with a green binding and a flower like the pattern of the print, loosely worked in each scallop. The embroidery was quite sketchy, but very effective. The collar was made in two sections, back and front, tied together at the shoulders with narrow black ribbon. The dress was practical, but very pretty; the hat was natural straw trimmed with narrow green ribbon.

A JUVENILE COTTON VOILE.—The next figure shows a hand-made imported dress of dark blue cotton voile, which was simple, but in the best possible taste. It was very plain, with merely a group of narrow tucks back and front to give fullness. The tucks went into the epaulette yoke, formed of two straight bands of the material bound with white; these little epaulettes were long enough to extend in a small square tab over the top of the arm. The armhole was bound with white; the little round collar, and two tabs in front, were also bound with white. There was a little opening under the front tabs to give room for putting on and off. This dress was very simple, but we thought it one of the prettiest we saw. There are many of these hand-made cotton and linen dresses, both for children and adults, made in Belgium and Czecho-Slovakia, all notable for their charming designs and beautiful workmanship. The dark blue voile looks cool and feels cool, and the same model is charming in white or pastel colors.

A SLEEVELESS LINEN.—The next model shown has a modest round neck, and is a style very becoming to a matronly figure, for the panel down the front gives a slenderizing line. This dress was pale green linen, with banding of a deeper green, and a white panel. We have also seen it with the shades reversed; the dress of the deeper shade, with lighter banding; it is very pretty developed in shades of yellow or orchid. This was a one-piece dress, the belt made of bands in the two shades of green and white, with a round white buckle. The white panel widened from throat to hem, and just above the belt the banding slanted out and then in to form a diamond shape. Of course there were no sleeves; there was a little tie of green silk at the neck. This would be a very pretty style in dotted Swiss, in two shades of blue, green or orchid, or a combination of brown and beige, with the panel in organdie or swiss.

HIGH NECK AND LONG SLEEVES.—The figure at the right shows a novel set of collar and cuffs which is considered very smart. This was a printed silk dress, a fine close pattern of dark brown on a pink ground. The plain waist buttoned down the front with flat brown buttons and was slightly bloused; the pleated skirt had a slanting yoke, deeper at one side than the other. Yokes are seen on many of the new skirts, sometimes shallow and sometimes quite deep, but very often slanting to one side. The collar and cuffs of this dress were fine batiste embroidery, cut into sloping sections which were joined to give a flare. The cuffs were in reverse; that is, instead of the flare being at the upper side, like a gauntlet, they were laid on the sleeve above the wrist, with the flare hanging down. This is a new idea sponsored by some of the French designers. A narrow tied belt and bow in front of the collar were of brown ribbon velvet. The hat was a large shape of fancy straw.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—Among the dress materials the new celanese fabrics are really a revelation in color, texture and pattern. This is quite distinct from the familiar artificial silks; it is shown in chiffon, voile, moire, ninon, and the various crepe weaves, plain and printed, at a variety of prices. The weaves and colors are really exquisite, and we are told they are durable and washable. Celanese chiffons make the loveliest of evening dresses.



Some Simple Styles for Midsummer Wear

Checked gingham rompers are shown, not merely for little girls but for their elder sisters also. They have a square neck, cut deeper in the back than the front, and have straps tied over the shoulder. There are straps tied at knees and waist. These rompers are worn on the beach slipped over the bathing suit and are also to be worn for sun baths or in the garden.

Coats of wide wale pique are smart and practical for wear with cotton dresses. They are not lined, and launder as easily as the children's clothes. Some are double-breasted with pearl buttons and a belt at the back; others have raglan sleeves and no fastenings.

Among the new blouses we have seen some of sheer materials to wear with silk suits. One style seen was of white organdie, sleeveless, with a V-neck; there was a simple turnover collar finished with a flat jabot. There is an organdie now offered with permanent finish which does not become sleazy after laundering. Another pretty blouse was of batiste in natural linen color; this had a square set-in front trimmed with three small bows of the material. These blouses are also made in fine voile, dimity, handkerchief linen, georgette and chiffon, the latter often made quite intricately with tucking and lace. Fine cotton voile in white and pastel colors makes very pretty blouses; it is plain, not printed, and guaranteed to retain color when laundered. This can usually be purchased for 75 cents a yard, 36 inches wide. The printed cotton voiles begin around 30 cents a yard and run up to a dollar or more. The English drop-stitch voiles are also very attractive. Ready-made dresses of cotton voile cost about the same as silk. Dotted swiss is another cotton that has returned to favor, and is made up like silks, especially in the sleeveless styles.

Straw hats are slowly replacing felts, and there are many styles besides the familiar ballibuntal. Fiesole straws from Italy are a pale sunburn tone, the straw being partly woven and partly sewn. It is becomingly trimmed with ribbon bands and ornaments, a favorite combination being brown with pale pink. There are a good many rather large hats of rough straw simply trimmed. There is also a return of the panama in similar shapes to the plain cloche felts with a moderate brim. These are trimmed merely with a ribbon band that is removable, so that the trimming may be altered to match different costumes. These panama hats are especially suitable for wear with sports dresses.

Destroying Ants

The one practical method of destroying ants is to locate the nest or hill from which they come, and exterminate them there. Make an opening in the top of their home with a one-inch rod or similar implement and into this opening pour two tablespoons of carbon bisulphide, which can be purchased at any drugstore. Close the opening tightly with dirt and within a short time every ant in the den or home will be dead. The fumes of this drug being heavier than the air descend into the remote chambers of the ant hill, killing the pests. Do not use any fire for carbon bisulphide is highly inflammable. This treatment is quick, inexpensive and thorough. Cyanogas will also kill them in their nest.

When the ants enter the house, they can be poisoned with tartar emetic, three grains to four tablespoons of sugar or syrup. The poison is exposed where the ants run, on paper or flat dishes. This drug is a poison, so it must not be exposed carelessly so that children or domestic animals will get at it. The small red ants are more likely to be attracted by fats than sweets.

Ants may also be trapped by soaking a piece of cloth or sponge in sweetened water, and leaving it where they run. When covered with the insects, the trap may be dropped quickly into boiling water. A scraped raw bone will attract little red ants in the same way. Persistent trapping and poisoning will weaken the colony seriously, especially as the workers will carry some of the poison to the nest. Ants are a nuisance in the house, but are even more objectionable in the garden, because of their habit of colonizing aphids, and the possibility of their carrying plant diseases. Repellents are not very efficient though ground cloves, used on pantry shelves or where food is stored, seems to have some effect in driving them away.

Relish Cheese

Four cream cheeses, four tablespoons butter, ½ green pepper, ½ red pimento, one 10-cent bottle of stuffed olives, a little salt and cayenne pepper, four teaspoons sugar, three English walnuts, one egg yolk.

Cream three of the cheeses with the salt, pepper, sugar and butter. When creaming add and mix in the green peppers and pimento. Cut very fine, do not run through food chopper, then fold in the olives, sliced very thin; put in a buttered mold. I use a little bread pan, 5 in. long and 2½ in. wide. Set in refrigerator and then unmold and put on serving plate and frost. I take half of the other cheese and add the yolk of egg and cream. Frost the molded cheese, then sprinkle the walnut meats broken fine all on it. Then take the other half of the cream cheese, put in the star plate of your pastry tube and run it around the edge for decoration. Then on the white part sprinkle a little paprika, or the last cream cheese may be all put in with the egg yolk and then put the nuts on if one doesn't want it fancy. This serves 10 people; must be used up within a few days as it turns color.

MRS. O. M. E.

Salad Dressing

Two eggs, one tablespoon dry mustard, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon sugar, one cup vinegar, one can evaporated milk. No cooking is necessary. Mix well and put in jar, ready to use at once.

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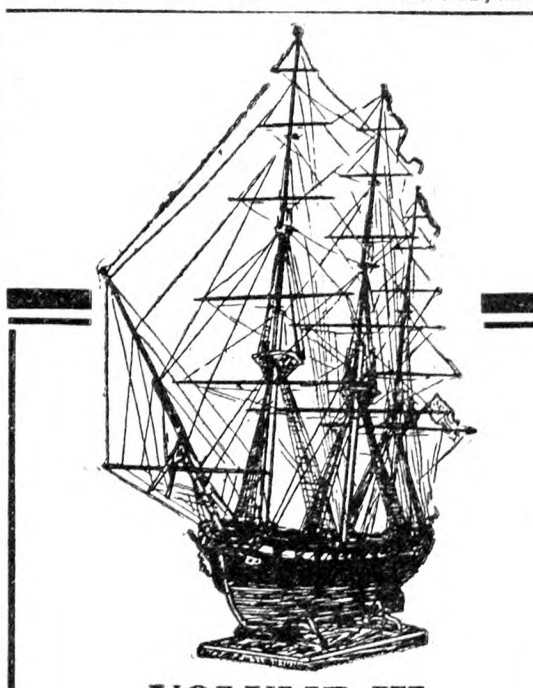

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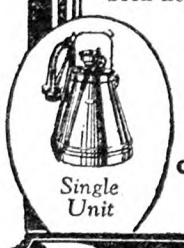
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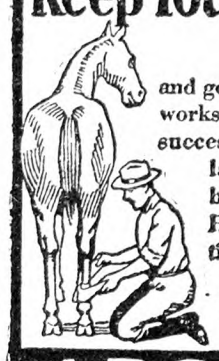

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A Farmer's Opinions

WHY HE QUIT DAIRYING. — Several years ago a New Jersey dairyman, milking 25 cows, mostly purebreds, was pestered by an incompetent local inspector until he sold his herd. The inspector knew little or nothing about cows, in health or sickness. He was unable intelligently to use his head, so he used his authority. The dairyman had had his herd critically examined at regular intervals by a qualified veterinarian, and conscientiously and carefully had applied the principles of sanitation to his herd and barn and to the handling of his milk. He took pride in doing a clean business. But whenever a customer of a not uncommon type read something sensational about "infected milk" in the city press, or left his quart of milk on the back porch all day, in the company of cats, dogs and flies, and in the rain or shine of the weather, while he and his family were absent, he would not forget to call up or call on the local inspector, and demand that he proceed at once to the premises of the producer of his milk, and "compel him to make his herd and barn sanitary and safe." Under this mandate from "the public," the inspector would "perform his duty" in the spirit of a shyster lawyer employed to find something wrong with an honest legal contract. His demands were so ill-founded in fact and so changeful and inconsistent that the dairyman disposed of his herd at a heavy loss. An official of the State board with which the inspector was connected implored the dairyman to stay in the dairy business, after receiving from him a letter in which he had announced his decision to "get out and stay out." Not many laws are altogether objectionable in their intent and provisions, but the human instruments for their enforcement often make a sorry mess of it. Armed with authority, these instruments are likely to abuse it.

THE GROWTH OF POWER. — Federal, State and city health departments possess a legal and psychological power that, when abused or unwisely used, does incalculable harm. In the long run, authoritative power, whether political, economic or scientific, will always assert itself. At the outset, while in its budding stage, it will exercise itself with tact, restraint and not a little competence. This is the art or accident of gaining public support for more authority and larger appropriations. With increases in its personnel, machinery and range of influence, a public service department, aided by publicity and organized propaganda, is likely to grow in self-importance and self-confidence until its functions become autocratic. Its head is almost always a political appointee. Even if wise, active and able, he cannot control or personally direct his official army with military efficiency. Some members of his staff are sure to exceed or misuse their authority in dealing with people whose rights as citizens and property-owners are menaced or impaired. Little by little the department grows in unwieldy proportions and elaborate organization until it develops into a bureaucratic machine. At this stage of the machine's evolution, the crew that runs it may be more deeply interested in keeping the machine fueled and running than in performing a public service with equity and discretion.

AN EASTERN ORCHARD.—Last week I spent several hours in an apple orchard with an experienced horticulturist who was born and reared on an adjacent fruit-farm. He had tended this orchard for many years, under the owner's direction. The trees, representing popular varieties, were 15 to 25 years old. As a whole, they may yield a fourth to a fifth of a crop; all of the trees in some blocks are entirely fruitless. In some other parts of the orchard, the trees of the same or different varieties carry an abundant set on their southeast exposures, but few or no fruits on their northwest and northeast branches. Still other trees, Baldwins in particular, in lower and better protected locations, promise more than a 50 per cent yield. Many leaves on some of the most luxuriant trees were infested on their undersides with lice, the work of which had caused them to curl and wither. I was told that these lice are to be expected in a cool, damp, cloudy, early June, but that warm, sunny weather would end their depredations. In recent years ground mice in this sod orchard had gnawed through the bark into the wood well around a lot of the trees a few inches below the surface of the ground. Some of these trees are dying; the others are handicapped for life. All are 8 to 10 inches in diameter at the point of injury. The number of trees per acre and the extent to which the outer branches of comparatively young trees crowd and overlap one another in the space between the rows in a number of eastern orchards that I have seen, are not evidences of good orcharding, from at least one westerner's viewpoint. Trees that are crowded on land of average to low fertility don't have a chance to make a profit.

ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.—The intelligence of animals that farm people know best, and the training of which they are capable, are commonly underestimated. Some animals of a given species are more intelligent than others; all, however, possess talents for useful or entertaining behavior. Dogs and horses head the list of farm animals that can be taught when and how to do many things. Every farm boy's first dog is long remembered for his loyalty, intelligence and tricks, and every man who has used horses on a farm and on the road remembers a particular gelding or mare that was "the smartest and best horse that ever lived." Kittens at play and old cats in quest of prey are remarkably intelligent, in their limited way. Even pigs can be taught a few things. As resourceful an animal as I have ever seen was a 'coon, on an Indiana farm. His intelligence was not like that of a self-sacrificing dog; it was crafty, cunning and wholly selfish. I've seen old 'coons outwit Collies and hounds in dramatic contests. Lambs are teachable to some extent, and old ewes and old rams often exhibit headwork that is worthy of a man's respect. Goats are akin to the mule in their serene sagacities, while frolicking kids in a stumpy lot on a fine Spring day are a circus for children. Animal wisdom, however, in its highest reaches, is found only in the mule; he is neither "smart" nor "clever," but profoundly, solemnly and calculatingly wise, always in his own interest. Unlike the horse, he takes no foolish chances. In a crisis, he never loses his head and seldom any hide. Calves don't rank high in brain-power, from a human viewpoint, but an experienced ox-trainer tells me that his best pair of oxen had more horse sense than any team of horses that he ever worked or saw. Possibly he is prejudiced in this view. The 'possum is a specialist; he doesn't know and can't learn anything that is out of his line. A man must be highly intelligent and well-trained as an engineer in order properly to appreciate the amazing intelligence of beavers.

CITY BOYS ON FARMS.—One of the most useful "hands" ever employed on my farm was a city boy, 17 years old, who had never before done any kind of farm work. He commanded at once the respect of experienced workers by his eagerness to tackle any job or chore anywhere at any time. It was said of him that "he was a glutton for work," and "asked more questions than any farmer ever had the time to answer." His chief difficulties at the outset were with horses and mules. First of all, "he was afraid of them," as the foreman expressed it. Consequently he wasn't quick at learning how to harness and hitch up a team. His second handicap was his unfamiliarity with farm tools and machines. He was awkward in taking hold, but, with a little experience and coaching, he soon got the hang of them, and did as good work as anyone else could do with the more complicated implements. At the end of his first season's work, he knew more about the job as a whole than many a boy would learn in several years, under the same conditions. His questions were something of a nuisance to men who had never before been called on to tell what they knew about farm practices, and explain why certain things were done as they were done. The foreman said that in trying to answer the questions he himself learned how little he knew that he could tell to anyone who didn't know it. The boy absorbed useful lore about cattle, horses, mules, hogs, poultry, crops, soils, trees, prices, weights, measures and farm language. He decided after several trials at milking that he wasn't cut out for this chore. Another city boy to whom we gave a fair trial on the farm was worse than useless. Apparently his notion was that he could learn everything there was to know about the work without doing much of it twice. His attitude was that of a visitor on a holiday for a good time. His stay was short. Not many men have the time to instruct city boys on their farms when there's much work to do, but if these boys are in earnest, and not too young, they will usually find employment on farms if they look for it. Many Mid-West boys follow the wheat harvest from Texas to the North, working as shockers.

FROM A KENTUCKY FRIEND.—S. J. Douthitt writes as follows from his home in Henry Co., Ky., June 2: "It was very warm here in March and early April, and then cold and wet up to last week, with several frosts in May. Last week, when you were having your hot wave in New York, it was exceedingly hot here, the thermometer being in the 80's; today it stands at 50, and a cold rain is falling. We have a big fire going, and everybody wearing overcoats. Some corn was planted about May 1, but most of it had to be replanted. The tobacco crop is about 65 per cent in the hill. The increase in acreage will not exceed 10 per cent. If the weather is favorable, the crop will be in the house by September 10. The quality will depend upon the weather in August. If fair and not too hot, the quality will be fine; if the weather is hot and humid, the crop will be damaged in the house. With the enormous increase in cigarette consumption, the price of tobacco should be good, unless the manufacturers decide to hold it down. They have absolute control of the market, and do as they please. They took off $10 to $12 per cwt. in the last three weeks of marketing last year. We have had no fishing yet."

FROM DAN'S NOTEBOOK.—Hard roads got us "out of the mud" and in debt. . . . We have had a gum-boot Spring for more than 40 days. Even the killdeers call as though they'd had enough rain. The sparrow hawks do a lot of treading air without seeing any ground mice in the soggy stubblefields. . . . Some farm land sales took place this Spring at prices from a half to two-thirds lower than were asked for the same properties 10 years ago. . . . Competent dental service at a fair price is unavailable to most farm people here. In times like these, however, we don't have much time or cash to spend on teeth and health. Besides that, a real farmer has to be nigh unto death before he will quit work and call in a doctor. . . . Our ducks and geese never seem to have anything the matter with them; they are always healthy and cheerful. We are going to raise more of both, and cut down the hen flock. . . . Losses among litters farrowed in March and early April have been unusually heavy in the Mid-West. Cold, wet weather is hard on little pigs. . . . The grass is so watery and has so little sunshine and substance in it that a cow could starve on it. We are still feeding our Herefords a lot of hay. . . . A Hereford calf less than 12 hours old swam the swollen creek—35 feet wide—the other day. . . . Old apple orchards are dying out in Southern Illinois, and peach orchards are taking their places in some regions.

D. C. W.

Feeding Rack for Sheep

Will some sheep man tell how to make a feed rack so that sheep will not waste the hay in it? O. M. S.

There are many forms of hay racks; some are very complicated and others simple. It is a practice among many farmers to grain their ewes outside in the yard, and, while the ewes are eating grain, to fill the hay racks in the barn or shed. The expensive, cumbersome and heavy combination racks for hay and grain we shall disregard for use with average farm flocks. They are heavy to handle and therefore not easily moved about as partitions, and at times when manure must be removed.

For practical purposes I think the old-fashioned rack, with slats running straight up and down and spaced far enough apart to allow ewes to insert their heads, is as good as any, with perhaps the exception of those cases where sheep are being fitted for show and the wool must not be worn off or any chaff or seeds allowed to get in the wool. These racks can be made with or without a bottom, 25 inches wide on the inside and about 40 inches high; a board one foot wide can be used at the bottom and a narrower one at the top. The slats should be 7 or 8 inches apart, using slats several inches wide. If a tight floor is wanted, this can be put in 6 inches from the bottom, leaving a board 6 inches wide above the floor of the rack. In this case a board only 6 inches wide is needed at the lower side of the rack, and the rack can be supported by the corner posts.

Silage, hay and grain can be fed in this rack, but it has to be cleaned out before grain is fed. The racks can be any length desired. Toward Spring, as the ewes grow larger, more rack space is required, and small racks of this type, large enough for a dozen or 15 sheep, are very handy to give the additional space.

For my kind of sheep husbandry I want all the hay-rack space around the wall of the sheepfold I can get, and for me I know of nothing better than a rack similar to the one described built against the wall open to one side. If there is plenty of room, make it 18 inches wide, and if necessary it can be narrowed somewhat. Sheep racks having the slats close togther and slanted so that the sheep have to pull the hay from between the slats, are apt to be more wasteful of hay, as sheep like to pull out a wad of hay, then stand and eat it. In the meantime some of it gets under foot.

If a sheep barn is provided with an alley, as many barns are, the racks described can be set and left open to the alley, so that they can be cleaned out and sheep fed without the feeder's going among the sheep, and at the same time they serve as partitions between pens.

The more complicated combination racks are built on the principle of the hay rack mounted on a grain trough, built much according to the form of a self-feeder.

Schuyler Co., N. Y. MARK J. SMITH.

Fish Meal for Hogs

Fish meal should not be overlooked as a protein supplement for hogs, particularly in a section in close proximity to the source of supply. A summary of 11 experiments at different stations shows pigs in dry lots fed corn and fishmeal gained 1.49 lbs. daily a head and ate 385 lbs. of feed for each 100 lbs. of gain, while similar ones fed corn and tankage gained 1.37 lbs. daily and ate 408 lbs. of feed for each 100 lbs. of gain.

With corn at 84 cents a bushel and tankage at $80 a ton, the amount of these replaced would make the fish meal worth $86.43, or 8 per cent more than the tankage. Fish meal usually contains more ash or minerals than tankage. Its proteins are apparently also of better quality, and it possesses antirachitic properties, while tankage is deficient in this respect. An experiment is now in progress in which a simple ration of corn and fish meal is being checked against the corn, tankage, linseed meal and Alfalfa ration. W. L. ROBISON.

Ohio Experiment Station.

Strathglass Ayrshires Average $805

Strathglass Farm's first public sale of Ayrshires, held on the farm near Port Chester, N. Y., June 13, was the outstanding event in recent Ayrshire history in America. Fifty-six head averaged $805. After luncheon under a tent on the lawn the auction began at 1:30, with Col. Geo. Bain of Kentucky in the box, and a little after 5 o'clock every animal had been sold and paid for. Breeders were present from many States and Canada. Manager A. H. Tyron presented the cattle in good breeding condition, backed by the strongest guarantees as to health that have been made in connection with a dairy cattle auction.

The top price was $5,300, paid by W. L. Glatfelter, Old Forge Farm, Spring Grove, Pa., for Netherton Valentine, an imported cow in her ninth year. The next highest price was $3,300, paid by Mr. Glatfelter for the imported cow Nethercraig Diana, a coming three-year-old, in calf.

Of the 56 head sold, 30 were imported from Scotland, where they were selected last Winter by John Cochrane. They averaged $978. Nineteen head were bred by Hugh J. Chisholm, proprietor of Strathglass Farm. Almost all of these were under a year old. They realized the excellent average of $594. Two handsome young cows consigned by J. M. Cochrane, Bath, N. Y., realized $725 each. Five head, owned by Strathglass Farm but bred by other breeders in the United States, averaged $630. Eight bulls were included in the offering. All these were bred at Strathglass Farm. They averaged a little more than $631.

A Notable Ayrshire Record

As a senior three-year-old, the Ayrshire cow Sycamore Cammelia Governess, owned by Mrs. E. R. Fritsche, Sycamore Farm, Douglassville, Pa., recently completed a 305-day record of 15,416 lbs. of milk and 606.88 lbs. of butterfat. This is a new breed record for a cow of her age. She has also dropped a good heifer calf. For six months of her record she averaged over 50 lbs. of milk a day with a maximum of 76 lbs. The feed mixture fed to her consisted of 200 lbs. of bran, 200 lbs. of ground corn, 200 lbs. of ground oats, 150 lbs. of linseed oilmeal, 100 lbs. cottonseedmeal (41 per cent), and 1½ per cent salt. At no time was she fed more than 13 lbs. of grain per day. Beet pulp, silage and Alfalfa hay were also fed.

Sycamore Cammelia Governess is a daughter of Glen Foerd Governor, and consequently a great-granddaughter of the former world's record-holder Auchenbrain Gem. On the 1928 fair circuit she was represented by twin heifers that were exhibited in the junior yearling class

C. T. C.

Wormy Goats

My formula for worms and mould poisoning in goats was tried on my best doe as an experiment. No one else seemed to know what to do. I brought her through all right. She was just as good as dead twice.

At the drug store I got some copperas, the kind that is green with no white patches on it. I pounded up a half teaspoonful very fine, put it in a teacupful of warm water in a long-necked bottle, and shook it until it was thoroughly dissolved. I gave that to the doe in the morning. I kept all grain away from her, but let her have all the hay she wanted.

The next morning I gave her a half-teacupful of raw linseed oil; then I gave her all the lukewarm water she would drink. I kept all grain away from her for three days, let her have all the hay she wanted, and then gave her a tablespoonful of dried boneset. You can get this at any drug store. That gave her an appetite. It also acts as a sort of stimulant. Then I began giving her a little grain, about two tablespoonsful of ground corn and oats once a day for the first three days, then twice a day. Then I increased it to three tablespoonsful for the next three days twice a day.

Whatever you do, don't give a doe any whole grain, for her stomach will not digest it, on account of being in a weakened condition from the mould poisoning.

Copperas is a poison, but it counteracts the mould poison, and linseed oil is a mild cathartic; it also is healing and not injurious to the animal. Whole grain is sure death to a doe in a weak condition. I know, for I killed a doe by giving her whole grain. Her stomach was so weak she couldn't digest it; whereas ground oats and corn are fine and easy to digest.

C. C. AXTELL.

Tompkins Co., N. Y.

Live Stock Sales

July 15.—Holsteins. National type sale, Minnesota State Fair Gounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sales managers.

Aug. 13. — Pomfret Jersey Breders' Association seventh annual sale, Pomfret, Vt.; J. W. Dana, president, North Pomfret, Vt.

Aug. 15.—The T. R. Shanaberger & Son Jersey sale, Montrose Farm, Ravenna, O.; R. T. Lee, Iowa City, Ia., sale manager.

Sept. 18. — Milking Shorthorn sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12. — Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21.—Holsteins. National Ormby sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

No. 5-6.—Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

June 24-29.—Twelfth annual poultry judging and breeding school, Department of Poultry Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

June 26-28.—American Seed Trade Association, annual meeting, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

June 29. — New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Field Day, Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y.

July 9-12.—Masachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, tour to Vermont.

July 15.—New York State fruit trip, starting from Winchester, Va.

July 15.—Summer trip, Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association, starting from State College, Pa.

July 16-18.—American Association of Nurserymen, Boston, Mass.

July 23-24. — Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Summer meeting, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

July 23-26.—Farm and Home Week, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

July 29 - Aug 2.—International Baby Chick Association, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn.

July 31 - Aug. 1. — Second Annual South Jersey Gladiolus Show, Convention Pier, Cape May, N. J.; F. E. Rockwell, director, Cape May, N. J.

Aug. 3. — Annual Field Day, Long Branch Farms, W. B. Kendall, proprietor, Bowdoinham, Me.

Aug. 5-8. — Ashley Fair and Junior Fair, Ashley, Ohio.

Aug. 6-9. — National Association of Gardeners, annual convention, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

Aug. 7.—Market Garden Field Day, Field Station, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 9.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, Field Meeting, Rice Orchards, Marlboro, Mass.

Aug. 21-24.—Thirty-sixth annual fair, Gloucester County Grange, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J. Secretary, E. Arlington Jones, Harrisonville, N. J.

Aug. 23.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, Field Meeting, Franklin Co., Mass.

Aug. 26-31. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Aug. 26-31.—Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Sept. 16-17.—Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

Oct. 17-20. — American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association, Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary, E. G. Jones, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

"CONGRESS'S problem," says a speaker, in *The Congressional Record*, "is to prevent the extermination of the American farmer." Congress will always need a few farmers, as an issue.—Detroit News.

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Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
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Silver and Golden Brindle. Females, $20; males, $30. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. FEINBERG - Liberty, N. Y.

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These are all good Blocky Pigs. Will make large hogs. Will crate and ship C.O.D. for your approval. Visit us or mail your orders to
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The Haunts at Helvellyn

PART III.

John slipped out of bed in his night-clothes and with the aid of the flashlight, stole into the dining-room door and peeped inside. He screamed wildly and fell backwards, his head striking the floor like a maul. In an instant we were all out of bed. I lifted John from the floor. The back of his head bore an ugly knot, but he was not otherwise injured.

"What did you see?" we demanded in concert.

"A jar of fruit was rolling across the floor, and there was a glass of jelly on each side of the room dancing," he asserted.

"Let's move out of this old haunted house," the children begged. I could read in the countenance of Mrs. Wallace that she was thinking favorably of what the children had suggested.

I turned on the light, examined the dining-room. Two glasses of jelly were standing on their heads and almost empty. Something had undoubtedly eaten their contents. I did not doubt it, and went back into the bedroom, gathered my family around me in a circle and said,

"All my life I have heard what I considered to be vague stories of ghosts and haunts, but this experience has about convinced me of their existence. However, it is a fact that no haunt can possibly devour jelly, and as for me, I am in favor of sitting up all night and running the rascals down."

Mrs. Wallace and John agreed to stand by me. The other children begged that we plan to move out the next day. While we were discussing the matter, something appeared at the door that led into the yard and tried to pry it open. The children hugged and nestled up against my shoulders.

Mrs. Wallace agreed to keep Harry and the two girls in the bedroom while John and I, after dressing, tried to solve the mystery. We stole into the dining-room. I took my seat by the side of the dancing jelly glasses on the floor, and John on the other.

I think it was the longest hour I have ever lived. It was pitch dark in the room, but each of us had a good flashlight. I was half asleep when the overturning of a glass of jelly by my side aroused me. I threw on the flashlight and saw a queer-looking little hand pass through an augur hole by my side. It had no more than disappeared when John screamed loudly. He felt something reaching into his hip pocket, and when he turned on the light, he saw his handkerchief scoot through a hole by his side.

In the meanwhile, I thought I felt something rake my thigh, and when I got up, a five dollar bill was missing from my pocket.

Our curiosities were more keenly aroused than ever, and for two long hours we sat half dozing at times. Not a sound was heard. Finally, we were overpowered with sleep, and stole back to bed. The other members of my family were fast asleep.

It was seven o'clock in the morning when we awoke. The haunts were actually changing our rising habits, for hitherto, I had always gotten out of bed by five o'clock in the morning, Summer and Winter. When John awoke, he leaped out of bed and rushed into the dining-room. All things were found just as he had left them, except a few fruit jars had been overturned, which were scattered about over the floor.

When Mary and Ann went to the spring for a bucket of water, they came racing back, to report the exciting news of finding a five dollar bill and a muddy handkerchief in the spring, both of which were thoroughly soaked.

All day long we again worked in the house, getting the furniture properly arranged, the pictures hung on the walls, and the rugs at their proper places. We had pledged the night before to fight it to a finish with the haunts, but thus far they had outwitted us.

After supper was over, the noise behind the walls set up as usual, and we agreed to go to bed and forget all about them. Ann, who came in last from the yard, had failed to shut the front door tightly. At ten o'clock John and I were awakened by the opening of the door that led into our room.

My hair really stood on its ends, and when I reached for my trousers, I heard the noise of footsteps on the floor in my room. I turned on the lights and not more than three fee away stood the most cunning raccoon I have ever seen. It was standing on its hind feet, sniffing the air, and looking me squarely in the face. On the other side of the room another raccoon was paying similar attentions to the occupants of that bed. John had the flashlight on him.

When I laughed loudly and clapped my hands, I awakened the other members of the family, and the two raccoons fled wildly through the door. When Mrs. Wallace and the children rose up in bed, John laughed and said:

"Doesn't it beat the dickens! But we'll surely have some fun hereafter!"

ROBERT SPARKS WALKER.

The Grange Magic Gavel

BY L. L. ALLEN

Here is the list of the varieties of native New York State woods which go to make up the magic gavel which is creating so much interest in its journey through the counties of the Empire State, and incidentally helping to swell the State Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund. You New York State Grangers, how many of these woods are familiar friends of yours? Run your eye over the 50 names and mark those you recognize:

Ironwood, butternut, bitter-nut hickory, post oak, balsam, red ash, beech, coffee tree, tupelo, persimmon, bur oak, canoe oak, pin oak, peach, small-fruited hickory, quaking asp, hackberry, red oak, mountain ash, shell-bark hickory, white ash, black jack oak, slippery elm, sycamore, bird's-eye maple, white cedar, mulberry, black ash, Juneberry, American holly, red cedar, white oak, honey locust, sumac, cottonwood, red pine, sassafras, black cherry, black walnut, basswood, swamp oak, blue beech, scarlet oak, apple, chestnut, sweet birch, Osage orange, curly maple, cork elm, yellow birch. These are not all the kinds of woods found in New York State, and many R. N.-Y. readers could add many more to the list.

Romeyn B. Hough, the Lowville naturalist who designed the magic gavel and procured the various kinds of wood of which it is made, published a book on New York State woods, illustrating it with samples of the woods named. He had made a machine which sliced off very thin sections of the woods and had these inserted in the book. The father of Romeyn B. Hough was Franklin B. Hough, the author of several county histories of New York State. In most cases these histories were the first ones written of the county and formed the basis of most of the histories which followed those written by Mr. Hough. For instance the Hough History of Jefferson County, one of the most fascinating of all those of New York State counties, is replete with historical lore of the most valuable kind. Hough's History of Jefferson County was published in 1854, and the original copies of this book are now rare and valued very highly by their possessors.

Accompanying the magic gavel on its journey is a little volume containing the rules governing the movements of the gavel and a statement of its objects. Each county files a summary of the work of the gavel while a guest of that county.

The gavel began its ministrations in Chautauqua County in February, 1927. No contributions were there made to the Revolving Scholarship Fund, and little seems to have been done in this line until the gavel reached Genesee County in August, 1927. In that county the Pomona and 12 Granges made contributions to the fund reaching over $100. From that time excellent reports were recorded, many counties reporting gifts from every Grange. Genesee holds the record for having the largest delegation accompanying the transfer of the gavel to the next county, 408 of its members going with the gavel on its transfer to Wyoming County. Oswego has the best record for the amount contributed to the scholarship fund during the month while the magic gavel was a guest of that county, $649.40 being added to the fund, in May, 1929.

Such comments as these taken from the county reports would indicate that the gavel's mission was being accomplished: "The gavel was taken to every Grange in the county. It was enthusiastically received and very great interest was shown in its travels, also in its objects. Members were anxious to contribute to the fund." Another report said: "Created more interest than anything we ever had. Average attendance was 148." The gavel evidently acted as a missionary, also: "One of our weak Granges was inspired to have meetings after a long interval of inactivity." In response to the gavel's appeal for welfare work, the Tioga Pomona plans to install a radio at the Tioga County Farm for the benefit of the inmates of the home. In this county the average attendance at the group meetings held for the gavel was 250. In Onondaga County the good effects of the gavel's visits were seen in a probable reorganization of the Grange at Syracuse University and the promotion of a county library. In Madison County two weak Granges were revived by the good offices of the gavel. In Jefferson it inspired the largest attendance ever recorded at a Pomona session in that big Grange county. One of Jefferson's group meetings for the gavel was the 55th anniversary of Three Mile Bay Grange and at another a class of 100 candidates is to be the feature. When the gavel reaches its home county of Lewis it will find that its own Pomona had eclipsed all Pomona records with gifts from the Pomona treasury to the scholarship fund of $600.

Hay Under Canvas Covers

School Law and Rules

[These questions are answered by D. Boyd Devendorf, Amsterdam, N. Y., President of the New York State Rural School Improvement Society.]

A Consolidation Proposition

Will you send me some information about school consolidation? I would like to know both sides. A. J. S.

New York.

The most important thing I can say about any consolidation proposition is: Advise your people to take all the time needed to fully consider it. There are cases in many sections of the State where the people were rushed into centralization and they were sorry afterward. In many cases taxes have increased. A house and lot in Trumansburg did pay $18 school tax. Under centralization it paid $58 last year and the tax will be much higher another year.

The New Law and Rural Schools

I would like to ask you for some information regarding money appropriated for the rural schools. If I understand it right, the one-room schools will receive in the school year of 1929-1930 $1,200 after deducting $4 for every $1,000 valuation in the district. But last week our local paper had a notice which said that the minimum wages to be paid teachers in one-room schoolhouses is $1,300. Which is right? I believe a good many trustees like myself would like to see it explained fully. R. P. P.

New York.

The newspaper clipping which accompanied your report is in error, as also is your mention of $1,200 being allowed for each one-teacher school. There have been published errors which, no doubt, have occurred because of the considerable number of plans that were advanced and recommended as changes to the law.

The bill which finally became law provides as follows: "The commissioner of education shall apportion and pay for the school year ending July 31, 1929, at the same time and in the same manner as other school moneys are apportioned and paid under this article, to each district employing but one teacher the sum of $1,300, less the amount of a four-mill tax on each dollar of the actual valuation of the taxable property of the district. . . ." For the school year ending July 31, 1930, the State will pay the difference between what a four-mill tax on full valuation would amount to and $1,400; and during the school year ending July 31, 1931, the maximum State aid to any one-teacher district will be equal to the difference between the amount of a four-mill tax on full valuation and $1,500.

Regardless of what your tax rate is any year, the State will deduct the amount of a four-mill tax on full valuation of taxable property from $1,300 for State aid payable next year from $1,400 payable during the Spring of 1931, and from $1,500 payable during the Spring of 1932 and each year thereafter. However, no district will receive less than $425 nor more than "the amount of the excess of the total expenditures for school purposes above the amount which would result from a tax of four mills on each dollar of actual valuation." In other words, one-teacher districts will not receive this extra State aid unless they spend it. One-teacher districts may spend $1,300 this year and $1,400 next year without any greater cost in local taxes than as though only $1,100 were expended. Up to the $1,300, $1,400 and $1,500 maximum figures the State will pay the extra school cost above the amount of a four-mill tax on full valuation, or so much thereof as is expended.

As We Go Along

My largest sweet corn is two feet high—30 inches if the leaves are lifted to the limit; peas are forming pods; string beans a foot high, but not yet in bloom; Limas six inches. This is nothing to brag about in Northern New Jersey on June 15, but is fairly good for this slow season, with several June mornings 41 to 44 degrees.

This is a poor country for peas unless they can be planted very early. The blazing sun of long June days dries out the light soil and scorches the vines. A rather heavy mulch is useful along the rows. In looking about for material I thought of a waste place, about 100 square feet, formerly cultivated, but now a mass of quack grass two feet high. The scythe had been loaned and not yet returned, so I took the next thing at hand, a sickle, expecting to cut only enough to mulch 50 feet of row, but it worked so well than in 20 minutes it was all cut.

The sickle is a rather despised implement with us in these days of "combines" which thrash and bag the grain as they cut it. But once the world's grain crop was cut with the sickle—some of it is now—and we still have its use pictured in the harvest month heading of farmers' almanacs. I looked carefully at this sickle and remembered that, when buying it at a large hardware store, I asked for a real sickle, not the imitation, which looks like a piece cut from a scythe, with a handle stuck on. This cost $1.50, but is nearer worth it than the other kind is 25 cents. It has a light, narrow blade, a keen cutting edge, and is shaped exactly like the classic sickle. The only mark I find on it is "Wear Well," stamped deeply in the blade. That looks as though the maker took pride in the job.

Yes, turning out a piece of steel that will hold a keen edge is commendable work. Around the middle of the last century, a blacksmith in a Massachusetts town acquired remarkable skill in tempering steel. In my boyhood many of these tools were in existence, and the carpenter who had a "Potter" broadax, adz and framing chisels thought himself fortunate. Father had a Potter broadax and chisels, bought after a carpenter's death. Farmers in that wooded country often got out and hewed timber for barn frames. I well remember the "ring" of that broadax when hewing heavy oak timber that had been "scored" just the right depth. One of the heavy framing chisels, used in making two-inch mortises, was the nearest perfection of any piece of steel I ever handled, hard enough to hold its edge, yet so tough that it did not chip at that racking job of pounding out mortises in hard oak.

Potter specialized in re-bitting axes. The older men told me that in Winter one farmer would gather the axes of a neighborhood and drive out to Potter's shop, waiting there a day or two for this 19th Century Tubal-cain to "lay" the axes over. W. W. H.

A Real Vacation

The weather man this season has reminded us of the "spoiled child." He just won't play with us the way we want him to. Early in April we had some wonderful weather; just enough of it to make us say, "Early Spring."

Then it began to rain; and it did rain; not just pails full, but washtubs and bathtubs full. It didn't stop; the streams rose; became small rivers and then lakes. After three or four weeks of this weather the sun finally came out to stay—and it has stayed. Not a rainstorm in a month and the ground is baked hard like a pavement.

Pastures and meadows have come along wonderfully, in fact they look better than average. New seeding of Alfalfa and clover looks fine. Yesterday I saw the first cutting of Alfalfa piled up in the field. Cultivated crops are not so good. Early peas rotted in the soil; those planted later are yellow because of the hot, dry weather during the past month.

This does not sound any too pleasant, so suppose we talk about something else.

A couple of years ago New York State voted a huge sum for purchase and development of a State-wide park system. The expenditure of this money has been going on, and today State parks can be found in nearly every section of the State. One Friday afternoon last August we packed some blankets, boxes of victuals and camp cots on our old touring car and started for the Finger Lakes section in Central New York. Our guide was a booklet published by the Conservation Commission entitled "New York State Parks and Highways." Evening found us at the entrance of the State Park at Taughannock Falls on Cayuga Lake, 10 miles from Ithaca. We secured a camp site on the beach and erected our tent. Tables, benches, a stone fireplace and plenty of firewood made a camp spot hard to beat.

The superintendent of the park called and we deposited 75 cents for the privilege of camping. For two days we enjoyed the swimming in the lake, the walks up the valley to the Falls, which is 215 feet high, and the companionship of neighbors, one from a fruit farm in New Jersey and another from a "sugar" farm in Vermont. We had such a fine time that we have planned to visit the same park again this Summer.

A friend residing a door or two away had to take a month off last year due to low blood pressure. The doctor advised a rest near the ocean. My friend fastened a trailer onto his car and drove to Hither Hills State Park, near the extreme end of Long Island. Here he camped for a month at little expense, enjoying the ocean breezes and swimming in the surf.

There are parks throughout the State, all described in the Conservation Commission booklet. Long Island has 14 State parks, ranging in size from 14 acres to 1,469 acres. Along the Hudson there are a number, and more along Lake Ontario. In Cattaraugus County is the Allegany State Park of 65,000 acres, and in Wyoming and Livingston counties the famous Letchworth Park of 6,000 acres. In the latter is the gorge of the Genesee River, a favorite spot for Summer travelers. The Adirondacks can now be traversed by autos, and camp sites are located at convenient distances.

Our suggestion to those who love to camp over a week end or longer is—visit one of the State Parks in New York State. After haying is done, the cabbage and corn cultivated and the grain thrashed, steal away over a week end. You'll forget your worries and troubles and come home ready for work.

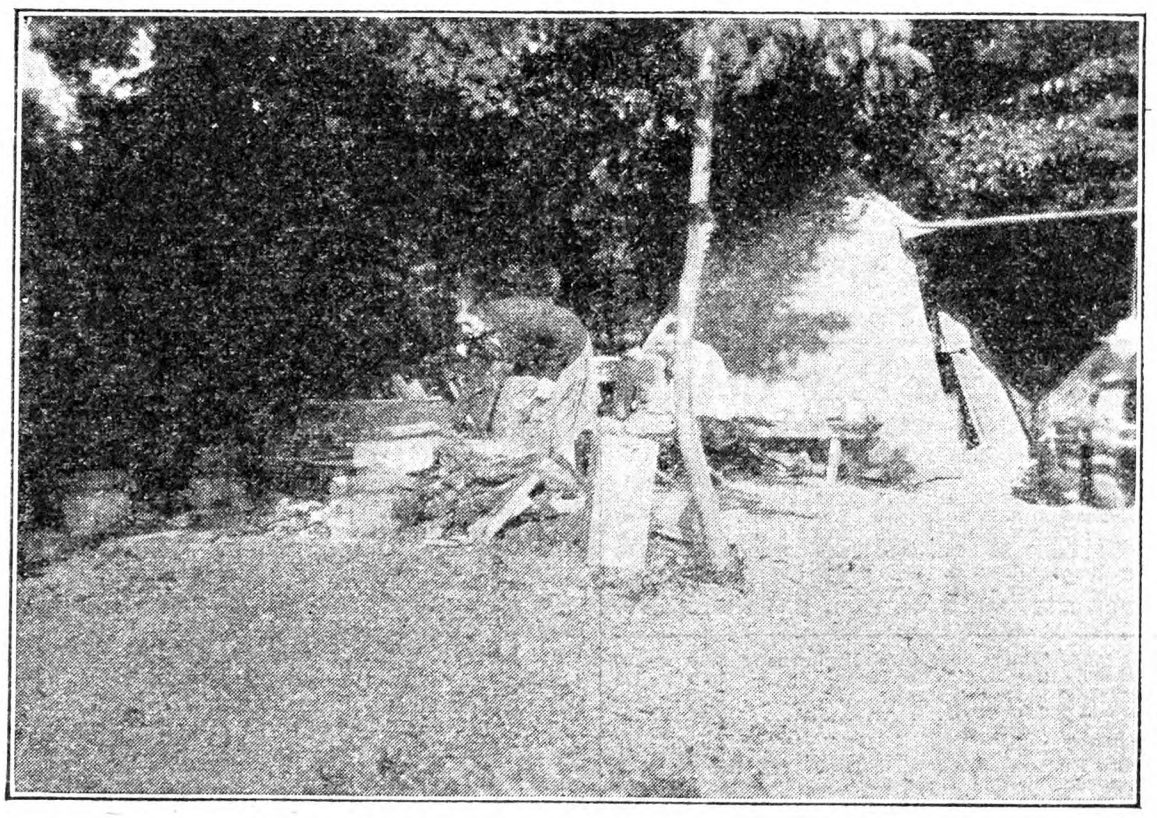
T. T. J.

Countrywide Situation

Main interest in the line of farm products still centers in the grain markets and the growing crops. The decline in grain prices has left the general-purpose farmer about where he was before. Not many of this class have any great surplus of wheat, corn or oats to sell at the time of year. Thousands of them are buying grain, and these farmers find themselves even better off than before, because their feed bills have been cut down rather sharply. Some kinds of mill-feed, notably cottonseed meal, are lower by one-third to one-half, compared with a year ago. At the same time hogs, cattle and chickens are selling at not far from the price levels of June, 1928. Producers of butter and eggs are in the same kind of favorable position. Not much change has occurred in prices of these products so far this month, and after June the tendency in both lines would be upward because of decreasing production.

The action of the butter market is particularly satisfactory, in view of the heavier production compared with a year ago. Probably the milk and butter farmers have seldom, if ever, turned out such a large quantity of dairy produce at so little cost per quart or pound. Pasturage was early and also abundant, and June is in many sections the best of the pasture months. There was little need for grain feeding, but the grains most commonly used for feeding with pasturage were comparatively cheap, and the butter production figures look as if farmers did some extra feeding of their dairy herds. The unfavorable feature of the dairy situation is the large supply in storage, possibly 12,000,000 pounds more than at this time last year. Of course this reserve supply will overhang the market and prevent prices going as high as they would go under other conditions. It is evident that demand is good; otherwise prices would not have held as well as they did hold under the heavy supply.

The egg situation is different in respect to supply. The decreased egg shipments compared with last season are due to somewhat smaller flocks. Nothing but the rather light demand for cold storage has prevented higher prices. Cold storage activities in leading cities are reported four to five per cent below last year's figures. The rather high prices reported for dressed fowls indicate that the flocks are being kept for laying, even though they will not bring quite so much if held until molting time, when poultry supplies are always more abundant.



Mother Cooking in Camp at the Stone Fireplace

The producers of northern cabbage may well feel nervous over the cabbage situation in the sections shipping early in the season. If the same conditions of increased acreage and liberal yield continue for the main crop, it is clear that prices will be low. The mid-season planters, although advised to make reduction in acreage, did not complete even the slight cut in planting indicated early in the season. At the same time the crop per acre is larger than that of a year ago. The growing season so far has been favorable for cabbage production. There is talk in trade sources that northern cabbage growers intend to increase their acreage, which was already large enough for any season when the yield per acre reaches the usual average.

New Jersey carrot growers are likely to have unexpected competition of their own making, owing to the liberal yield per acre, which is reported as likely to be about 258 bushels, compared with 200 bushels a year ago. This means a 40 per cent increase in production. Other mid-season carrot sections also show gains.

Onions are another crop which threatens to be somewhat oversupplied. The season began with one of the heaviest southern crops on record. The mid-season crop was very moderate and prices have recovered somewhat. The increase of planting in the northern States threatens production of too many onions if the yield per acre turns out fairly large. There is not much news in that direction yet. Set onions are reported making good progress in the Connecticut Valley, with the condition at 87 per cent. The crop of northern seed-grown onions is late. G. B. F.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Mail was successfully picked up from the deck of the Leviathan 60 miles at sea June 11 by a Fairchild monoplane equipped with the new Adams airmail pick-up device with which officials of the United States Lines expect to reduce the mail time from Europe to America by two days. The next experiment will be made 250 miles at sea.

Charles Dunn, 43, who weighs 225 lbs., probably owes his life to 12-year-old Betty Sustin, leader of a patrol of Girl Scouts. Betty, who weighs only 102 lbs., plunged into the Chemung River, near her home at Elmira, N. Y., June 12, and supported Dunn, who was floundering helplessly after a tumble from his row boat, until rescuers came to their aid. Betty was playing with several playmates when Dunn's shouts attracted them to the river bank. She dived into water over her head and swam to the shallows where Dunn was in danger of drowning.

June 13 Paul Denis, a Canadian, under arrest at Burlington, Vt., escaped to Canadian territory by way of Lake Champlain. His arrest resulted from an accident May 25, when Mr. and Mrs. Thompson of Farmington, Conn., were injured when their car was ditched in a triple collision. Denis returned to Montreal and two days later was asked by Sheriff Todd to come to Burlington for questioning. While there he was served with papers in actions totaling $40,000, with a demand that he put up this amount or be held in jail until trial. The Attorney General of Quebec and the Secretary of State at Ottawa, have been furnished with the details and a complaint may be lodged at Washington through Ambassador Vincent Massey against the treatment meted out to a Canadian subject whose only crime, according to the facts given, is to have been a victim, with other persons, of an automobile accident on American territory.

The French monoplane Yellow Bird took off from Old Orchard, Me., early June 13. It carried three men, Jean Assolant, Rene Lefevre and Armeno Lotti, Jr. Nine hours later it passed over the American steamship Wytheville, approximately 1,000 miles out. It landed June 14 at Camillas beach, near Santander, Spain, being forced down by lack of fuel. It was the tenth anniversary of the first Atlantic crossing, made by Captain Sir. John Alcock and Captain Sir Arthur Whitten Brown, two British Royal Air Force pilots. The Yellow Bird carried a stowaway, whose extra weight was apparently the cause of the French airmen failing to reach French soil.

Two men were killed and five others injured June 14 when an automobile and a Public Service Corporation bus crashed at 14th and Henderson Sts., Jersey City, beyond the exit of the Holland Vehicular Tunnel.

The fatal fumes generated in an X-ray fire at the Cleveland clinic May 15 claimed another life June 13 and increased the toll of dead to 123 when Henry Lustig, 48, attorney and theater operator, died in Mount Sinai Hospital. He went home after the explosion but later became ill.

Announcement of a gift of $1,500,000 from the General Education Board for assistance in the development of a graduate center of scientific research in the border fields between the biological and physical sciences at Cornell University was made June 14 by Dr. Livingston Farrand, president. The gift is conditional upon the university obtaining a similar amount by June 30, 1930. This is the first step toward realization of a plan which will require for its completion the addition of approximately $9,000,000 to the resources of the university. In making the announcement, Dr. Farrand said the formulation of the plan was based primarily on the outstanding contributions of the College of Agriculture to biological science.

Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, daughter of the late Mrs. E. H. Harriman and widow of the sculptor and polo player, was assessed June 14 $8,783.40 in duty and penalties by customs and treasury officials on goods she brought in on the French liner Paris without proper declaration. She was obliged to pay $7,600 of this sum, a 100 per cent valuation penalty, for recovery of wearing apparel purchased abroad. The remaining $1,183.40 was assessed on a vanity mirror, a leather purse with jeweled clasp, and for the resetting in Paris of a diamond and ruby pendant which she had carried to Europe.

Mrs. Emma Helderweirde, 55, and four small children of Philip Bedard, Tilbury, Ont., were drowned June 15 when the sedan in which they were riding plunged off the highway, through a fence and into a drainage ditch containing eight feet of water. Bedard escaped death. The woman and children were trapped in the rear seat of the automobile. The father escaped because the window opposite the driver's seat was open. The automobile was completely submerged.

Ray Keech, holder of the American automobile speed record, met death on the Altoona Speedway at Tipton, Pa., as he gained his last racing triumph June 15. He was killed instantly in a four-cornered smash-up on the east turn of the mile and a quarter board oval. Cliff Woodbury, California racing veteran, was injured seriously, while Ernest Triplett of Indianapolis and Bob Robinson of Los Angeles, the other driver involved in the accident, escaped unhurt.

Aviation accidents in the United States claimed 384 lives in 1928, while 709 persons were injured, according to a complete poll of aviation fatalities during the year. The records were compiled by F. C. Martel, chief of the Statistical Bureau of the Aeronautics Branch, Commerce Department at Washington. The report was supplementary to the preliminary report of the toll of aviation accidents made public earlier in the year. A total of 1,093 persons were either killed or suffered injury in aviation accidents in the year.

Donald Darby, 27, of Merion, Pa., escaped with minor injuries June 17 when the Waco 10 airplane he was flying caught fire at an altitude of 2,200 feet and crashed into a sand dune after clipping the tops of huge pine trees near Amatol Township, N. J., an abandoned village near Hammonton, used by war workers until 1918. Darby jumped clear of his ship before it struck the sand and set fire to trees and surrounding shrubbery. His left hand and arm were burned. He was treated by a private physician and went home. The plane was destroyed. Darby was flying to Philadelphia.

The first actual tests in the Safe Aircraft Competition, for which the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics has offered $150,000 in prizes, were made June 19 at Mitchel Field. Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, a trustee of the fund, attended as a special consultant. The occasion marked Colonel Lindbergh's first public appearance since his marriage three weeks ago to Miss Anne Morrow in Englewood, and also his return to active participation in aviation.

A country-wide ring which allegedly dealt in elaborate paraphernalia, including liquor-soaked shavings scraped from whisky barrels, whereby bootleg liquor could be marketed under the guise of being imported from high-grade foreign distilleries, was disclosed June 18 with the indictment in Brooklyn of 140 individuals and corporations located in 35 cities. The ring is accused of selling bogus internal revenue stamps, whisky bottles branded falsely with the names of foreign distilleries, printed corks, whisky cases stamped as having come from foreign ports and other trappings for dressing up ordinary bootleg liquor. The indictments, handed up to Federal Judge Robert A. Inch, besides charging a conspiracy to violate the Volstead act, charges violation of a Federal law passed in 1875 forbidding the affixing or causing to be affixed on packages containing distilled spirits stamps in imitation of internal revenue stamps.

Four pieces of airplane wreckage picked up near Kamilo on the Island of Hawaii, June 18, were believed to have been parts of the plane Golden Eagle or the Miss Doran, which disappeared in the Dole flight from California to Honolulu in 1927, during which five flyers perished. One piece was identified as part of an airplane stabilizer.

WASHINGTON.—President Hoover signed the farm relief bill June 15 and announced that he was asking Congress at once for a preliminary appropriation of $150,000,000 from the $500,000,000 fund credited by the bill for use in extending immediate aid to agriculture. The President stated that it would take several weeks to select a suitable board to administer the plans of the measure. June 18 the President signed the bill appropriating $151,500,000 to start farm relief, the appropriation being passed by both Houses.

By the scant margin of one vote, the demand of Senator Borah to limit tariff revision to farm products and related schedules was defeated June 17 in the Senate, which immediately afterward agreed, if the House is willing, to recess for two months beginning June 19, until August 19. The House concurred in the recess. Defeat of the Borah resolution, by the vote of 39 to 38, was taken by some Republican leaders to mean that the Senate desires a complete tariff revision, but it was stated at the White House, on President Hoover's behalf, that he still opposes a general revision.

Protests which have reached the White House and Treasury because of the recent killings in connection with the enforcement of the prohibition law were given recognition June 17 when Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, announced that he was preparing an order forbidding border patrolmen of the Customs Service from using riot guns, so-called sawed-off shotguns, and restricting their armament to "service pistols." Mr. Lowman said that until the recent killing of Henry Virkula at International Falls, Minn., he had not been aware that border patrolmen or other enforcement agents were armed with shotguns.

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S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Wyckoff Strain -	$8.00 per 100
S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Tancred Strain -	8.00 per 100
S. C. W. LEGHORNS - - - -	7.50 per 100
BARRED ROCKS - - - -	9.00 per 100
REDS - - - - - -	10.00 per 100
LIGHT MIXED - - - - -	7.00 per 100
HEAVY MIXED - - - - -	8.00 per 100

Special prices on large lots. Less than a 100 add 1c a chick. 100% live del. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.

United Phone McAllisterville, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 CHICKS FOR June and July Delivery

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns...	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$ 70
Barred Rox.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Rhode Island Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	....	....
Light Mixed.....	....	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed.....	....	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Write for illustrated catalog.

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 171, Richfield, Penna.

BABY CHICKS Order Direct From Ad. Save Time and Money.

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
W., Br., Blk. Leg. & Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$8.00	$39.00	$75.00
W. & Br. Rocks, Reds, Wyan.	2.75	5.25	10.00	49.00	95.00
Heavy Mixed Broilers - -	2.50	4.75	9.00	44.00	85.00
Light Mixed Broilers - - -	2.00	3.50	6.50	31.50	60.00

ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Penna.

June, July, August Chicks, 6c up

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$7.00	$34.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds.....	2.50	5.00	9.00	44.00
Heavy Broilers.....	2.50	5.00	8.00	39.00
Light Broilers.....	1.75	3.50	6.00	30.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. 19 years hatching.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

BABY CHIX THIS IS MY 11TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

Cash or C. O. D.

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leg..	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

Write for prices on special matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid.

FRANK NACE COCOLAMUS, PA.

CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks...	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.

W. A. LAUWER - - McAllisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks

From Free Range Selected Flocks

JUNE AND JULY PRICES	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$ 75.00
S. C. Bar. Rocks and Reds	2.75	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light B. Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00	34.00	65.00
Heavy B. Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00

100% Prepaid. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

Fair View Poultry Farm R. 3 Millerstown, Penna.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks.....	9.00	42.50	85.00

Light Mixed.. $7.00—100 Heavy Mixed.. $8.00—100

All free range stock. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Prompt delivery. Order from this ad or write for new circular.

EDGAR C. LEISTER - - McAllisterville, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

White Wyandottes . . .	$10.00 per 100
White and Barred Rocks .	10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100

Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Postage paid.

JAS. E. ULSH BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Chicks C. O. D. July-Aug.—Barron W. Leghorns, 8c; Tancred Wh. Leghorns, 8c; White Leghorns, 7½c; Bar. Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mix., 8c; Light Mix., 7c. Reduced on large orders. Order from adv. or circular. 100% guaranteed. **TWIN HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.**

Pure Hanson Pullets from high producing hens and 300-egg males. *Priced Right!*

RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARM - Jamestown, Penna.

Better Results Assured

Hundreds of successful poultrymen unsolicited have written us that

Diamond Pick

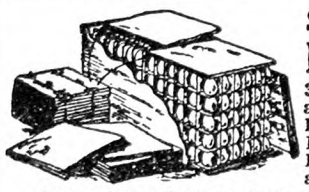
Meat and Bone Scrap

has produced better results for them.

LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. If your dealer cannot supply you send us $4.00 for a 100 lb. sample bag, freight prepaid, to points in N. Y., N. J., Penna. and Va. only. Your money refunded if not found entirely satisfactory.

ATLAN MFG. CO.

142-A Logan Ave. Jersey City, N. J.



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30 doz. size with flats, fillers and lids. Carriers for both Peaches and Tomatoes Berry Crates, Hampers, Baskets and all other Fruit and Vegetable Containers.

Second-Hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads.

Let Us Quote You.

EMPTY PACKAGE SUPPLY CO., INC.

Dept. R. 136 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.

MacKellar's Charcoal

For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. "Not all Charcoal is suitable for poultry. Ours is."

R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

Chix from Large Breeders	50	100	1000
Ferris Strain W. Leg....	$4.50	$ 8.00	$70
Everlay Brown Leg.....	4.50	8.00	70
Basom's Barred Rocks..	5.50	10.00	90
Owens' R. I. Reds.....	5.50	10.00	90
Black Minorcas.....	6.50	12.00	110
White Rocks.....	6.50	12.00	110
Heavy Mixed.....	4.50	8.00	70
Light Mixed	4.00	7.00	60

Our breeders are selected for size, type and egg production. The kind that lay and pay. Send for literature, it is free. Tells all about our great egg machine.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM

Box R Richfield, Pa.

Special Summer Price Reduction

200,000 CHICKS 1929

Goodling's Super Quality

White Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1000
"Barron and Tancred Strains"	$2.75	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50	$80.00
Bd. Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Broilers { Heavy Breeds.	2.75	5.00	9.00	42.50	80.00
Broilers { Light Breeds..	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00

Order direct. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed, $1 will book your order. Circular free. **THE VALLEY HATCHERY, Box Y, R. No. 1, Richfield, Penna.**

BABY CHICKS June Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$ 8.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns.....	7.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	9.00 per 100
S. C. Reds.....	9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....	8.00 per 100
Light Mixed.	7.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular **C. P. LEISTER, McAllisterville, Penna.**

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns.....	$7.50	$35.00	$70.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns.....	7.50	35.00	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks.....	9.00	42.50	85.00

Light Mixed.. $6.50—100 Heavy Mixed.. $8.00—100

Order direct. 100% live delivery. P. O. Paid

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.

EWING'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS

are record layers of large white eggs. For 15 years directly imported Barron Strain males from 250 to 314 egg hens have sired my stock. Stock extra large and vigorous. March hatched A Grade Corkerels, **$20.00** per 10. **CHICK PRICES REDUCED**—A Grade June, **$12** per 100. Catalog free. **R. T. EWING, Atlantic, Pa.**

Chicks, 7c up Long's Large Type Barron Strain

S. C. W. Leghorns, 2 year-old Breeders....	$10.00—100
S. C. W. Leghorns, 1 year-old breeders....	8.00—100

Barred Rocks, **$10.00** Assorted, **$7.00** and **$9.00**—100. Prepaid, live arrival and satisfaction guar Catalog.

TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY - Millerstown, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

	25	50	100
Barred Rocks.....	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.50	4.50	8.00

Free range flocks. Safe delivery guaranteed.

B. N. LAUVER - - McAllisterville, Penna.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks.....	$10.00 per 100
White Wyandottes.....	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed.....	8.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.

F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

VALLEY VIEW CHICKS

Tancred Strain Wh. Legh'ns	$9 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns	8 per 100
B. Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	10 per 100
Heavy Mix., $9 Light Mix.	7 per 100

Special prices on 500 and 1000 lots. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM N. J. Ehrenzeller, McAllisterville, Penna.**

Kline's Barred Rocks

Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Prompt del. C. O. D. **$10**—100, **$90**—1000 Write or wire.

S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

PARKS BRED-TO-LAY ROCKS

America's oldest and Greatest Laying Strain of Barred Rocks. 313--323 and 325 eggs in 1 yr.-148 eggs in 148 days--Laying at 118 days. Customers profits $8.09 per hen. Winners in 25 Contests. FREE CATALOG

J. W. Parks & Sons Box 7 Altoona, Pa.

"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS

$10.00 per 100. $90 per 1000.

C.O.D. Prompt service. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red

CHICKS.. **$9.00** a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. **$8.00** a 100

Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box 88, McClure, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS HATCHES WEEKLY

Large, strong chicks from good layers (some blood-tested). Discount on large orders. Low Prices. 10% books order

SMITH'S VALLONIA HATCHERY NEW BERLIN, PENNA.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. C.

ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

Carried on at the Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Following is the record to June 12:

The first pen to pass the 2,000 mark was a pen of White Leghorns owned by George Lowry, Connecticut. His entry this year is three weeks ahead of his record breaking pen last year which passed this mark in the 35th week.

At the close of the 32d week the 1,000 hens in the present contest at Storrs have a grand total of 138,724 eggs. This is an average of almost 139 eggs per bird. The net lay for the week was 4,403 or a yield of almost 63 per cent. This is 3 per cent less than last week's production and 1.3 per cent less than the score for the corresponding week last year.

Once again the pen of White Leghorns entered by Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Pennsylvania, came through with enough eggs to give it first honors for the week, namely 64 eggs. A pen of R. I. Reds, owned by F. S. Chapin of Massachusetts, and two pens of White Leghorns owned by Wm. L. Gilbert Home, Connecticut, and Henry Rapp, Jr., of New York, tied for second place with a production of 62 eggs each. Third honors for the week were divided between two pens of White Leghorns, one owned by Tom Barron of England, and the other by George Lowry of Connecticut. Their lay was 61 eggs each. R. C. Cobb's Barred Rocks from Massachusetts, shared fourth place with John Z. LaBelle's R. I. Reds from Connecticut. The score was 60 eggs each.

There were two changes amongst the leading pens in the principal varieties. F. S. Chapin's pen of R. I. Reds jumped into second place ahead of Zephrim LeBelle's birds from Connecticut. Hanson's White Leghorns from Oregon, have moved into fourth place, thus taking the position formerly held by the pen from Grantie Springs Farm, New York.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, Mass., 1,804; Hawes Bros., Me., 1,644; R. Walter Bishop, Conn., 1,552.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,549; Davidson Bros., Mass., 1,321.

White Wyandottes. — The Locusts, Conn., 1,540; Winlay White Wyandottes, Conn., 1,523.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,717; F. S. Chapin, Mass., 1,681; Zephrim LaBelle, Conn., 1,670; John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 1,656.

White Leghorns. — George Lowry, Conn., 2,012; Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Pa., 1,892; Wm. L. Gilbert Home, Conn., 1,863; Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore., 1,848; Granite Springs Farm, N. Y., 1,840.

Number and Per Cent Production by Varieties.—70 White Rocks, 55.3 per cent; 80 White Wyandottes, 44.5; 140 Barred Rocks, 60.5; 240 R. I. Reds, 57; 450 White Leghorns, 71.3; 20 other varieties, 62.1; 1,000 average all varieties, 62.9.

Total for the week, 4,403 eggs; total eggs to date, 138,724; average pen, total, 1,387 eggs.

Runner Ducks in Large Flocks

I would like to know about raising Indian Runner ducks in large flocks. What is cheapest and best feed? Can potatoes and other farm-raised produce be given them as well as waste from the table? Will they live on good grass range? Where is best market for green ducks and eggs direct? Do grocery stores, hotels and restaurants buy? E. E. T.

Maine.

Indian Runner ducks in large flocks are a somewhat different proposition from raising White Pekins, which are mainly for quick fattening. We should like the experience of someone who has kept these Runners in quantity or seen it done in this country. Our observation is that the eggs are not in much demand, except at certain times in Spring. Perhaps there are places where a steady trade may be had in the eggs.

Poor Hatch of Ducks

I have poor luck in hatching ducks in an incubator. When the temperature went from 102 to 104 all the while and I had two sponges well moistened under the trays for moisture. M. H.

New York.

Lack of moisture was doubtless the trouble. The common practice is to sprinkle the eggs thoroughly every day after the 12th day.

Daughter's Right to Household Goods

I married a widow with one daughter about two months ago. She brought with her quite a lot of household goods. My wife died recently. Now the daughter claims all the household goods on the ground that her father bought them. What claim have I on them? L. H. G.

There is a considerable merit to the daughter's contention as a matter of fairness, but if you have an administrator appointed of your wife's estate, the surrogate will decide to whom the household goods belong. N. T.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.

Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

	25	50	100
S.C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns...	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Bd. Rocks and R.I. Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed, all varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY,

Box 506, Bellefonte, Pa.

"Pride o' NIAGARA" CHICKS

June hatched chicks for low brooder costs. Strong, livable, fast maturing, heavy producing Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Black Giants. Pekin Ducklings. Send for catalog and full information about our money making chicks.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, Box 5, Ransomville, N. Y.

Baby Chicks

6-8-10 week old Pullets

R. I. REDS-WHITE LEGHORNS

Flocks officially tested by State Veterinary College. Hatches every week. Reduced prices for June. Write or call.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM

Member I. B. C. A. A. H. Fingar. Hudson, N. Y.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D. June Prices

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Parcel Post Prepaid Free Circular.

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns.....	2.75	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds.....	3.00	5.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed.....	2.75	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed.....	2.25	4.00	7.00

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
S. C. Rocks and Reds - -	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons - -	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
White Wyandottes - - -	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Assorted Chicks - - -	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain.....	$8.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns.....	8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds.....	10.00
Heavy Mixed.....	8.00
Light Mixed.....	7.00

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM

Wm. Nace, Prop. Box R. McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds.....	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
B. Rocks.....	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
White Rocks.....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Buff Orpingtons.....	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed.....	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send 20% deposit, balance C. O. D.

Monroe Hatchery, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

Quality Baby Chicks Five extra given with every box of one hundred ordered.

JUNE AND JULY HATCHED CHICKS

Leghorns—White, Brown, Buff, Black.....$10.00 per 100
Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas.. 12.00 per 100
Wh. Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.. 14.00 per 100

May $2 more; Aug. $2 more; Sept. $4 more. Custom hatching. Eggs for hatching. Odds and Ends, Left Overs, Mixed Broiler Chicks. Light 10c Light and Heavy 12c, All Heavy 14c. Better order now. Will send C. O. D. Thousands hatching daily all year around. Active, husky chicks hatched from healthy free range breeders that will live, grow and lay. Prompt shipments. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Send for folder. **SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604**

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.25	$8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	3.75	7.00

We guarantee 100% strong chicks on arrival.

GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM

J. W. Amig & Son, Props. Star Route Richfield, Pa.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Our breeders are large birds; long deep rectangular bodies. Selected for size, type and egg production

$8.00 Per 100; $37.50, 500; $70.00, 1000.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box R, Richfield, Pa.

SELLING OUT: From tested stock, WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS and JERSEY GIANT PULLETS, from 5 to 12 weeks old; wonderful opportunity to buy from great laying strain, at reasonable prices. **WILLIAM T. SANFORD, SUPT. KNOLLS FARMS, R. D. 7, SCHENECTADY, N. Y. or Telephone Schenectady 8783**

PULLETS

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN

From heavy producing flocks. Tancred strain, 8-10-12 weeks old. Ready for delivery. Prices reasonable.

IDEAL POULTRY FARM

Mountainside, N. J. 'Phone Westfield 1629

PIGEONS White and Silver Kings, Hungarians, Carneaux and youngsters. Crosses for squab raising. 1,500 to select from. J. D. WILSON, Whispering Pines Loft, Scotch Road, Trenton, N. J.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 10c. Heavy Mixed ..... 8c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. **J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.**

CHICKS from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 10c; R. I Reds, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 9c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Parcel post paid. **B. W. AMEY - - Cocolamus, Penna.**

CHICKS Large Type S. C. Tom Barron Wh Leghorns, $8.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, $9.00 per 100; Heavy Mixed, $8.00 per 100; Light Mixed, $7.00 per 100.

CLOYD NIEMOND, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

Figuring Out a Poultry Business

A man wishes to keep 1,000 laying hens every Winter. How much laying mash, green feed and scratch feed would they consume in a year? How much straw? How much land would he need to raise enough wheat, corn, oats and Alfalfa for both mash and scratch grain? He wants a scratch ration year round of cracked corn, two-thirds, and wheat, one-third. Wheat, corn, oats, Alfalfa leaves, steamed bonemeal, dried skim-milk or dried buttermilk, and salt to make a complete ration. He intends to have electricity, and in the feedhouse install a small grinder and small mixer (just large enough to grind and mix his feeds weekly). Straw from oats and wheat would be used as litter. Would it be cheaper to buy Alfalfa leaf meal instead of raising Alfalfa?

New York. J. L. H.

The amounts of food of various kinds consumed by laying fowls will depend upon a number of factors, among which are size and breed of fowl, kinds of food supplied, methods of feeding and egg production. Only approximate figures can be given. Experimental data and results from poultry plants show a grain food consumption annually of from 70 to 85 pounds per bird in the case of Leghorns laying around 150 eggs per year each, and from 80 to 95 pounds in the case of the larger general purpose breeds. Grain food may be considered to consist of approximately equal quantities of mash and whole grains.

A summary of monthly records on New Jersey poultry farms, published by the New Brunswick station, shows 46.3 pounds of whole grains and 29.8 pounds of mash consumed per bird in the year 1926-27. It is obvious that the relative amounts of grain and mash consumed will depend upon the feeding practice of the poultryman, but, for purposes of cost estimate, they may be regarded as equal. This same summary gives 12.6 pounds as the amount of miscellaneous or supplementary feeds used. The cost of the grain per bird was $1.10; of the mash, 85.7 cents, and of the miscellaneous foods 34.4 cents. These are the more or less accurate records of poultry farms, not of the experiment stations.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture publishes a like summary of poultry farm reports, on which farms the heavier breeds, like Plymouth Rocks and R. I. Reds, predominate. The size of these flocks indicates that the reports were chiefly from farm flocks, rather than from those of specializing poultrymen. A summary of four years' reports gives an average production per bird of 115.4 eggs, an average yearly feed cost of $3.05, and average profit per bird over feed costs of $3.39. The New Jersey summary previously spoken of gives the average feed cost per hen as $2.305 and return above total costs, including incidental expenses, as $4.316.

A report from the Federal Experiment Station in Maryland gives the amount of food required to produce a dozen eggs as 5.2 pounds in the case of pullets, 5.5 pounds in that of Leghorn yearlings. The general purpose fowls required 6.8 pounds per pullet, 9.8 pounds per yearling hen. The amount of green food consumed is a more variable quantity. Many unfortunate flocks get none, others "all that they will consume before night." A half acre of rich ground should produce about all the mangels fed 1,000 layers during the Winter, but an indefinite amount of clover, Alfalfa and sprouted oats might also be used. Straw for litter will also be required in such amounts as the conditions of housing and inclinations of the poultryman toward the labor of renewing the litter call for. No definite amount can be fixed as essential.

When it comes to fixing a needed amount of land for raising the various grains and supplements used by a flock, imagination fails. Some half acres will produce more than many five-acre lots. It is quite safe to predict, however, that the man in question will not raise the grain for 1,000 layers while he is raising chicks to maintain the flock and caring for the mature fowls. The idea of cheapening costs by raising needed foods on the farm is an excellent one for the small poultry-keeper who has a farm and can use a part of his production for his fowls. It has never seemed to work out well with the poultryman who keeps enough birds to make a business of poultry-keeping. This is probably due to the fact that either farming or poultry-keeping on any large scale require all the time and energy of the average man, and the extraordinary man who can do both at the same time successfully hasn't yet appeared. Both may be combined to some extent, that extent being governed by individual circumstances. The wife of the operator of the farm and poultry plant is the most important individual circumstance, but the vision of raising the feeds needed and thus coining two profits by selling feed to the hens and selling the product of the hens to the consumer has never, to my knowledge, materialized. I am speaking, of course, of the poultryman who keeps enough fowls to make it a business, not of those who keep farm flocks in connection with their other operations.

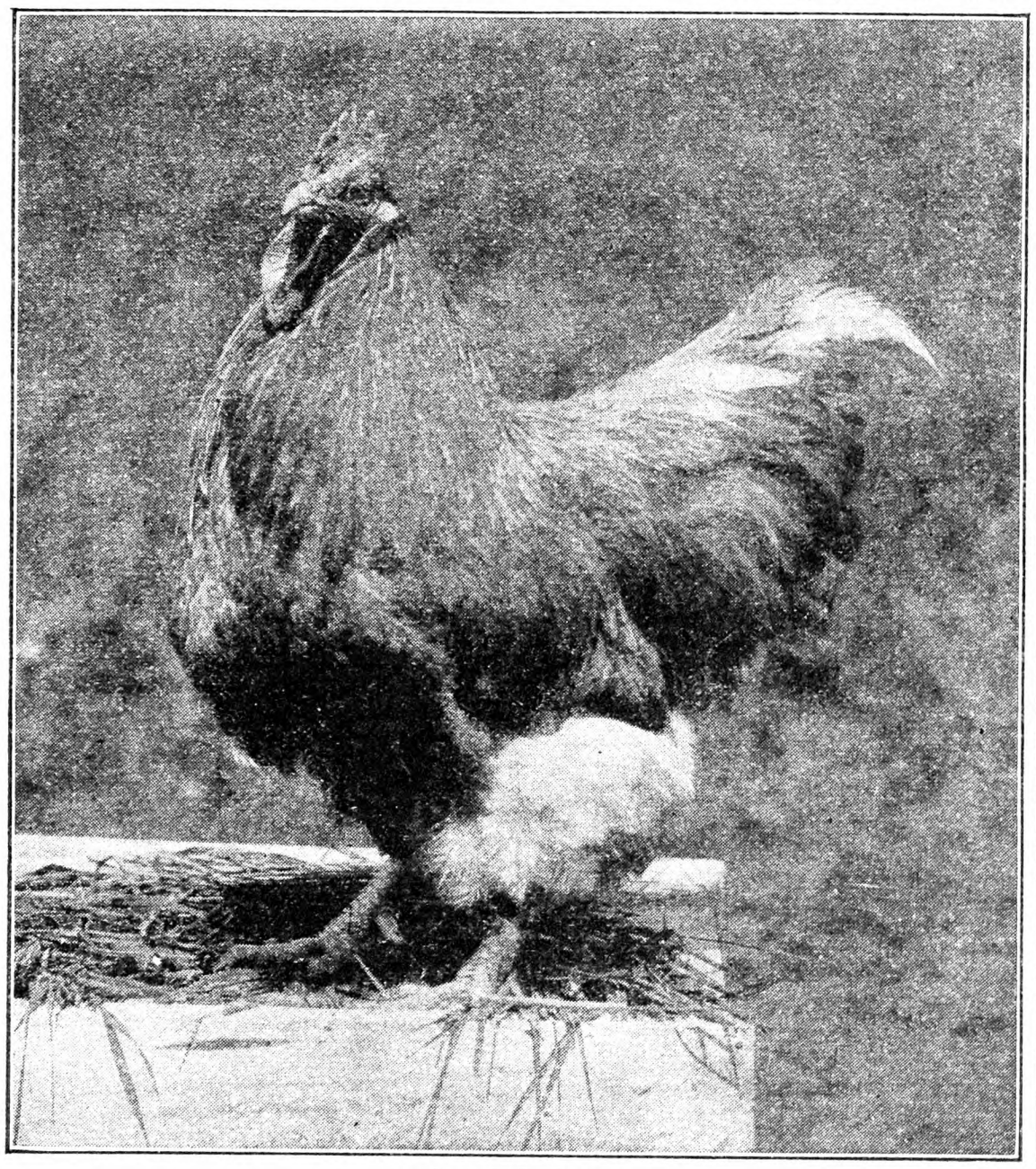
Neither do I think that it would be profitable to install grinding and mixing equipment to prepare the feeds used on a 1,000-hen plant. Here, again, the operator of the plant will have other work to do and will be glad to delegate some of the operations to others who are specializing in their lines. The plan to utilize home-grown straw, hay, etc., is a good one, and if Alfalfa can be successfully raised upon a small area, it should be made to replace the purchased product. If properly cured, not always an easy matter, it may be fed as hay, the birds eating the leaves and utilizing the rest in their litter. Clover is usually much easier to raise than Alfalfa, has practically the same food value, and is too often neglected in efforts to produce a more fashionable protein carrier that has undoubtedly been exploited at the expense of its more humble but just as useful sister. M. B. D.

Ailing Fowls

I am losing a number of one and two-year-old Leghorn hens. They are in good condition, have free range, water and commercial feeds, cracked corn and laying mash. They go lame, sometimes in one, sometimes both legs. Later combs shrivel and turn pale. I have killed most of them at this stage. What is it, and what if any remedy? It seems like what I read of as range paralysis J. L. M.

Connecticut.

Going lame is not necessarily evidence of "range paralysis," a disease which may attack fowls of any age but is most often observed among well-grown cockerels and pullets late in the growing season. It cannot be told from the lameness itself what the cause is in any case, though an autopsy may reveal internal conditions that account for it. I suggest that you open a dead bird or two and examine all the internal organs, slitting open the intestines and looking for worms there. M. B. D.



A Proud Orpington

Disputed Right of Way

I am owner of a lane which has been in the family about 50 years. The former owner left open this lane in order to get to his lots, at the end of it, but has a separate deed of said lane. This has been open more than 20 years. I am desirous of fencing it in and a decided protest has been raised on the ground of that old law that a property left open more than 20 years cannot be claimed. That old law, I am told on good authority, was abolished several years ago. The new law is, if you have a deed, you do not have to keep open a right of way for others, though a property has been open 50 years or more, and have a decided right to fence in. This lane has been used by a neighbor whose property adjoins it on lower side off the street. He stopped up right of way out on his own property and used the lane. What right have lawyers in this section to base their decision on an abolished law and not paying any attention to the new law? This new law was given me by one of the best real estate lawyers in New York City. E. M. B.

New York.

There has been no recent change in the law in reference to obtaining a right of way over the lands of another. It never has been easy to obtain a right of way which would be paramount to the rights of the owner of the property. To obtain an adverse use of property for street or highway purposes there must have been a public use for 20 years or more. If your neighbor has been using this property with your permission, that is, if you have accommodated him, by permitting him to use the property, he could not obtain adverse possession. We think a local lawyer should examine the premises in question and give you a decision. N. T.

Preparation of Cream Cheese

To 30 lbs. or 3½ gallons good whole milk add a pint of clean-flavored sour milk as a starter. Warm the milk to about 80 or 83 degrees. Then add about eight drops of rennet dissolved in a cup of cold water. Stir in thoroughly and set the milk in a moderately warm place to curdle. One-third of a junket tablet may be used in place of the rennet. The cheese may be made without a starter, allowing the milk to ripen at 70 degrees for six or seven hours before adding the rennet.

After 16 to 18 hours, the time usually necessary for curdling, pour the whole into a drain cloth and allow it to drip from two to four hours, or until practically no whey drips from the cloth. Then place the bag of curd between two clean boards, put a heavy weight on it, and let it stand six to eight hours. Then remove the curd from the cloth to a pail, sprinkle two level teaspoons of fine salt over it, and thoroughly mix with a potato masher until it has a smooth, buttery consistency. Running the curd through a food chopper or working it with a butter worker, has the same result. It may be packed in any way desired, molded and wrapped, or put in pasteboard containers. It should be kept at a temperature of 50 degrees or below until used.

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

White Rock-Wyandotte Cross-Bred Chicks, unequalled for broilers and light roasters, $12.50 per 100; White Rock-Brahma Cross for heavy roasters, $12.50 per 100. Straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, $13.50 per 100. Prepaid post. Hatches every week.
S. C. White Leghorn Pedigree Ready-to-Lay Pullets from 200-Egg Hens or more, $2.45 each, express collect.
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Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks
High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous
Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in June at **$9.00** per 100; **$26.00** per 300; **$44.00** per 500; **$85.00** per 1000. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, **$10.00** per 100; **$48.00** per 500. Catalog.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R SHERIDAN, PA.

Chicks C. O. D. 8c
100 Rocks or Red, $12.00 Leghorns, $10.00
Heavy Mixed, $10.00 Light, $8.00
Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.
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Pullets and Cockerels HIGH-POWERED LEGHORNS.
Farm range reared. Official R. O. P. Large thrifty birds. Superior egg quality. Proven high production.
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WHITE WYANDOTTES—Chicks, Eggs; also 2-4-6 weeks old and older. Special price cockerels and pullets. Big type, heavy layers. Large catalog. A.P.A. certified.
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CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, **8c.** 100% live arrival. July. E. L. BEAVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

S. C. W. Leghorn PULLETS
8 weeks old, Wyckoff's strain, $1.10 each. Also breeding Cockerels, $2 each. Real bargain. J. ALBERTI, Hopewell, N. J.

PURE BRED **White Wyandotte Pullets** March hatch $1.50 each; also April hatch Barred Rocks, $1.50 each. CARL DORN, R. D. 1, Castleton, New York

PULLETS—Thoroughbred White Wyandottes, **$1.25.** June delivery. MYRTLE DE GENOVA, Coeymans Hollow, N. Y.

PHEASANT EGGS Ringneck eggs of strong unrelated stock, $3 per doz.; $25 per hundred. Instructions with eggs free. PINE PHEASANT AND POULTRY FARM, JOHN ECKERT, East Moriches, Long Island.

TURKEY EGGS
We offer White Holland, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and Mammoth Bronze Eggs from selected disease free stock. Write for prices.
BALLSTON GAME FARM, Box R, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

IDEAL BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Healthy! Hardy! Handsome! Boston's winners or Utility breeders. Poults hatching July 10th, $70—100. Eggs, $25—100. Liberal information. SALEM FARM, Amherst, N. H.

12 Mammoth Bronze Turkey or Mammoth Toulouse Goose Eggs, **$6.00** postpaid. Big type stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Indian Runner Duck Eggs—200 egg strain. **$1.00** for setting of twelve. Mrs. R. M. Erway, Montour Falls, New York.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLING, $30 per 100. Finest stock. Prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lakeview Poultry Farm - Barker, N. Y.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS—$25 per hundred. Small lots, **28c.** HARRY LESTER, Ransomville, N. Y.

WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS—Eggs, Ducklings. Prices reasonable. ALICE TRAMMELL - Princess Anne, Md

Bourbon Red Turkey Eggs, 20c each from first quality purebred turkeys. J. T. EAGAN, Lebanon, New York

WANTED—Guinea Eggs by 100. Quote Price. CLARABEN COURT FARM - Roslyn, N. Y.

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If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

W. LEGHORNS (Special Matings) 15c	S. C. REDS Grade A 16c (Special Matings) 18c	B. ROCKS (Special Matings) 20c	W. WYANDOTTES (Special Matings) 22c

For orders of 25 Chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 Chicks add $1.00.
From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.
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WOLF SELECTED CHICKS
CHICKS C.O.D. Send only $1.00 and pay Postman the balance. Last Hatch July 8th
Special pen mated and extra high bred chicks at slightly higher prices. Shipment made any time you wish.

	25	50	100	500	1000
S.C. Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$ 8.00	$38.00	$ 75
Bd. & Wh. Rocks, S.C. & R.C.R.I. Reds, Bl. Min.	2.50	5.00	10.00	48.00	95
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.00	11.00	52.00	100
Jersey Black Giants	4.50	8.50	15.00	72.00	140
Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.50	40.00	80
Light Mixed	2.00	4.00	7.00	34.00	68

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SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS
SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.
Rigidly inspected by experts. From high-grade, heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high-egg production. Pure-bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
Assorted Heavy Breeds, all good chicks	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$29.00	$47.50
Barred, Buff and White Rocks, S.C. and R.C. Reds	3.25	6.25	11.50	34.25	55.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons	3.25	6.25	12.00	34.75	57.50
Jersey Black Giants, Light Brahmas	4.00	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.00

Reference, First National Bank. THE ADA HATCHERY, Route 15, ADA, OHIO.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Having been raised on a farm, your paper is very interesting to me, and I commend the stand you take for the farmer and against the many fakers that advertise their frauds in most all publications. If other publications would take the stand against them that you take, how much better this world would be. "Whenever in your power guide the footsteps of those who trust in you to goodness and to truth." C. C. T.
Pennsylvania.

This is a very nice tribute to the work of Publisher's Desk. We consider it a privilege to serve country people in the manner for which the Pennsylvania subscriber gives us credit. The will to be of such service is due to our own boyhood farm experience. Inspirations of youth remain with most individuals during life.

Would you look up the United Music Printers' reliability or business standing? Advise me as to what you think of the enclosed letter I received from them. I have been a subscriber of your very excellent paper for five or six years.
New York. G. C. A.

In connection with this inquiry we desire to print the letter from Samuel H. Speck, Manager, United Music Printers, 1193 Broadway, New York, to this subscriber:

We take pleasure in informing you that we have been offered contracts for the complete publication of your song by one of the most reliable music publishers in the city of New York.

Under the terms of the contract you will receive five cents per copy royalty in all piano copies sold and 75 per cent of all royalties paid by the phonograph record companies and mechanical manufacturers, also 50 per cent of all money received for the band and orchestra arrangements. You will receive 200 printed copies of the song.

Kindly give the matter of signing our agreement blank your immediate attention as the new season is fast approaching. We believe the contracts will be worth many more times the $15 we ask for our service, and believe the time is not far distant when your work will receive the recognition it so richly deserves.

No doubt Mr. Speck will carry out his agreement and have the song printed if the $15 fee is paid. The joker is that there is no likelihood that any copies will ever be sold on which the composer can collect five cents a copy, or that any phonograph record company will pay a cent as royalty on the song. The Musical Board of Trade asserts that not one production of an amateur writer in a thousand ever finds any sale. Mr. Speck is only interested in securing the $15 fee, of course.

I am sending you a sheet from our local paper which has printed the advertisement of American Industrial Company. They are around trying to sell those bonds. Can you tell me if they are safe or not? I. E. W.
New York.

This project is being financed by Corporation Service and Finance, Inc., Albany, N. Y. We cannot regard the $100,000 issue of 6 per cent one-year notes of the American Industrial Company as a sound investment, as enterprises of sound credit are not obliged to pay 9 per cent for funds even with interest rates at high levels. Moreover, the enterprises represented by the American Industrial Company are not in a good trade position, for the paper and woolen business is depressed and does not promise an early recovery.

More than 100 persons stormed the office of Homer V. Walsh, assistant district attorney, today seeking a refund on alleged insurance policies issued by the Federal Auto Club, Inc., which was ordered closed by the prosecutor yesterday.

Mr. Walsh with Stephen B. Toadvine, representing the Better Business Men's Bureau, paid back more than $200 yesterday to some of the policy holders. Officers of the Federal Auto Club have left the city.

Mr. Walsh after investigating activities of the auto club ordered the organization to suspend business here. They maintain offices at 604 S. Salina Street.

According to police the company offered to post bail bonds if any of its members got in trouble; they agreed to pay for towing charges and also offered road emergency service such as mending tires and delivering gasoline.

Jerome Follender, president of the company here, after a conference with Mr. Walsh, agreed to close the business. —The Herald, Syracuse, N. Y., June 12.

The above item records the demise of another "service contract scheme" which has been exposed in Publisher's Desk so many times. These contracts are not insurance, but are usually sold as insurance by the agents. It is reported that the Federal Auto Club collected something like $5,000 from its victims on this scheme during the past Spring. Dozens of concerns have exploited these service contract, easy-money schemes. As a rule they are short-lived, but mulct a great deal of money from the credulous automobile owners while they do operate. THE R. N.-Y. readers have been warned so often that any who fall victim to such frauds have only themselves to blame.

I am writing to you in regard to the De Luxe Studio, 225 North Green St., Chicago, Ill. An agent, whose name was Ira W. Hart, drove up here May 19, having a suitcase with two pictures in hand painting. He said they were not for sale this year, but to advertise their work they were going to place a few in the homes, and so to be fair about this they put on a contest. He had small envelopes for people to choose from. I drew two. Before I drew I said, "There's nothing binding about this?" and he said "No." When I drew I happened to draw the special. He said all the time pictures were not on sale. Then he wanted me to show him some pictures, which I did. I let him take two before I knew I had to pay a cent. Then I had signed this, before he spoke about any money. The regular price of pictures is $30. I am copying the duplicate of what I signed and wonder if he could make me take the pictures when they come, provided I do not want them. He said he would come with the pictures himself the week of June 17. V. W. A.
New York.

Here is the old scheme of the Chicago Portrait Company in all its deception and trickery. The "lucky envelope" scheme employed to lead the prospect into believing that the pictures can on account of it be secured at a special price is a deception and a snare. Everyone draws a "lucky envelope," and the regular price of the pictures is $15 and not $30 as represented. The Chicago Portrait Company employed the same form of deception for years, and if the De Luxe Studio is not the Chicago Portrait Co. under another name, it is tarred with the same stick at any rate.

Can you tell me anything about an electric blanket called Vit-o-Net? A man called here today selling them, claiming that they would cure nervous trouble; indeed cure almost anything. It seems to be a blanket interwoven with wire; this is to be connected to the house electric line, thus charging the whole blanket. It is to be used the same as any bed blanket. My wife has not recovered from a nervous breakdown, does not walk except with a cane. He claimed that she would be walking as well as she ever did in a very short time. There have been so many of these electric fakes foisted on the easy-marks in the past, one is apt to be very skeptical about them. The price is $105. As the Publisher's Desk is such a reliable source of information, and has helped so many from falling an easy-mark to so many fakes, I am taking the liberty of asking your opinion of this one.
Connecticut. D. L. B.

This Vit-o-Net Electric Magnetic Blanket was analyzed in Publisher's Desk some 18 months ago. Any virtue the blanket may have is due to the fact that it generates heat, and the heat from this device is of equal value as an equal amount secured from a hot brick, a water bottle or ordinary electric pads which can be purchased for a few dollars. The claim of any medical value because of "magnetism" of these appliances is pure bunkum. Don't waste any money on such quackery.

I desire information as to the reliability of the John J. Black Co., Chippewa Falls, Wis., and the Farm Buyers' Guide Co., Olney, Ill. I have some farm property for sale and hesitate about listing with these concerns. R. T. T.
Maryland.

Both of the above named concerns are employing the advance fee scheme to secure money from property owners. We have denounced these easy-money real estate games any number of times, but constant inquiry makes repetition necessary.

The Holland Far East Tea, Coffee and Cocoa Corp. of Boston is soliciting for the sale of their stock. Can you give any information as to the reliability and condition of the company? Do you think it a safe buy? A. W. T.
Connecticut.

We should consider investing money in the stock of the above named company dangerous, to say the least.

Impressions of a Sale

Somehow I can't resist the call of auctions, although I do not of course attend all that interest me. I recall a drizzly day, raw and cold, at an auction where "things too numerous to mention" were offered. It was one o'clock in the afternoon before the owner dropped the starting flag. The crowd was late in assembling. The first half-dozen dairy cattle offered were of fair type. They were thin, but their coats were bright. They sold at $105 to $155 a head.

The auctioneer, a local man, said to the owner: "Now, Bill, tell us about these cows. Men, you know Bill. Did anyone ever know him to misrepresent anything that he offered for sale? His word is always good. Now bid quickly. Speak up and help yourselves to these bargains." The sale was on. The first dozen head had passed into the hands of new owners; then there were more than 50 head of scrubby-looking cattle to sell. They realized 50 per cent higher prices than I could critically appraise them at, no matter how liberal I might have desired to be, and they "went like hot cakes."

Someone in the small crowd asked, "What about this one, Bill?" He answered, "Oh, that's a middling good one for what I paid for her; she'll make you a dollar, all right." Well, Bill made $1,500 more on his sale than I thought was possible when I looked at the cattle. Why?

"Things were humming today," said an onlooker to a friend of his. The friend said, "Yes, but it seems to me that the stock was wanted for trading purposes, the idea being that every buyer who sells it will make a little money. The stock was bought up at auctions all over the country, where it was in the tail-end class. The cows freshened about the time the new milk code came into force. They have been pretty much crowded in old buildings. The inspector came down heavily on the owner; he has a separate milkhouse, milking machine and all the fixings, and yet couldn't get by."

"Well," I said, "that has nothing to do with the appearance of this offering. A scrub is a scrub anywhere you find it. Why will men bid their heads off to acquire such stock?" The answer is that most men think that if the price is low enough there is a chance for them to make a little money in speculation. I don't believe, however, that there is a dollar in this kind of business, in the long run. Fifty buyers will spread the loss, and eventually everyone loses from the time this kind of stock is calved until it is killed or dies."

On my way home I thought of the cost of raising a calf up to be a cow. My estimate of $112 is not far from the average. There can be no pride in the kind of stock that I had seen at the auction. To produce it does not inspire the ambition of the boy who helps his father handle it. His work and surroundings do not encourage him to raise better stock. His life becomes more or less of a weary round of milking and currying cows and getting through the day. No boy of mine can ever say that my live stock was so scrubby that it drove him off the old home farm. GEO. HOWDEN.
Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Beefmaking in Maryland

The practice of keeping cow herds and raising calves on farms where they are to be fattened received prominent recognition when George Mobley and J. W. Jones, both of Montgomery Co., Md., recently sold a first crop of yearlings to one of the leading Baltimore butchers. Both lots of cattle were high-grade and purebred steers. Mr. Mobley's calves were Aberdeen-Angus and Mr. Jones' Herefords. Each load weighed around 1,000 lbs. and each was regarded by those who saw it as being among the best loads ever to leave a feedlot in this State. The quality and condition of these two lots of cattle are best indicated by the fact that many buyers were eager for them, and they finally sold for a nice premium for their respective owners.

Mr. Mobley's farm is noted for its clover, Blue grass, shade and spring water. His pastures are knee-deep all Summer. When the calves are weaned in the Fall, they are husky and ready to accept in a healthy way his offerings of corn and cobmeal, clover hay and cottonseed meal —the combination used to finish them.

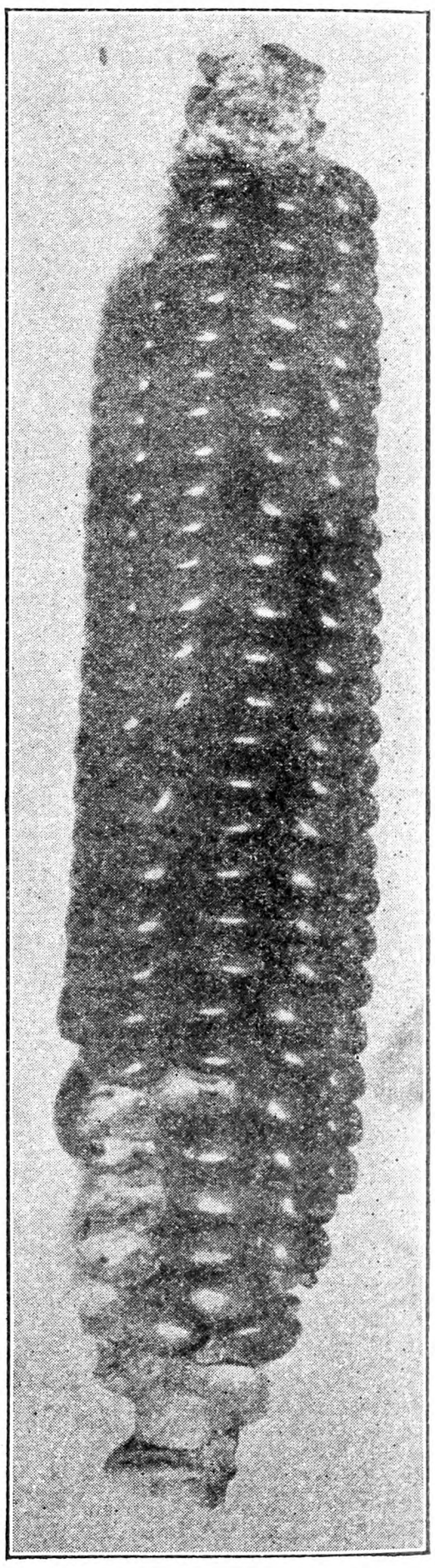
On Mr. Jones' farm one finds a herd of around 35 Hereford cows, all purebreds and all good ones. His herd is wintered economically. The cows are usually run in the pasture fields until January 1 and get corn stover out on the field all Winter. The calves fare on the choice feed of this farm. While they are being weaned, they are started on corn and cobmeal, rolled barley and Alfalfa hay. Cottonseed and linseed meal are added to the ration as they seem to need it, and Mr. Jones has a knack for knowing about all these little details necessary to produce finished beef.

There is widespread interest among Maryland farmers in beef cattle along the lines mentioned. Steer feeders on every hand are beginning to realize that a good calf is not only expensive but mighty hard to find. The experience of several breeders shows that a change will take place when cattle feeders realize that they can raise calves of better quality than they can buy, and do it a great deal cheaper. Month after month the market for prime yearlings is the best market there is, and our butchers would welcome a larger production of this class of beef in the East. KENNETH A. CLARK.

Old Ear of Corn

John K. Frohan of Oxford Co., Me., owns an ear of corn which is 113 years old. It was grown there in 1816, which has been variously described as "eighteen-hundred-and-froze-to-death," "poverty year" and "mackerel year," by Daniel Childs. This ear came into the possession of Mr. Frohan more than 25 years ago. It had been passed down through the years by descendants of Mr. Childs, so that its history is well authenticated.

It is the old-fashioned eight-row yellow corn and is in an excellent state of preservation. But a few kernels, as shown by the accompanying photograph,



Ear of Corn Grown in 1816

have been knocked off in all these years. It is kept in a tightly corked bottle. The corn was removed from the bottle for the purpose of photographing it.

The year 1816 was one in which New England suffered extremely. Snow fell in the months of July and August and it was recorded in Gilmanton, N. H., that men engaged in hoeing corn were obliged to leave the field and go into the house to warm themselves. They wore mittens at their work. On June 8, at Hallowell, Me., snow fell for three hours. At Williamstown, Mass., that day there was a fall of 12 inches and at Cabot, a fall of 18 inches was recorded.

On the preceding night Joseph Walker, an 88 years old man of Peachman, Mass., was lost in the woods and his feet were so frostbitten when he was found in the morning that it was necessary to amputate one of his great toes.

On July 8, at Franconia, N. H., the frost was so severe that it cut down the beans and at Warren, Me., it cut down the corn, so severely that it had not spindled out the last of the month. On August 29, the frost was so severe in Berkshire Co., Mass., that corn and other crops were killed. S. E. C.

LIVES of housewives all remind us
As their treasures o'er we turn
That we all may leave behind us
Rubbish that we ought to burn.
—Credit Lost.

Trouble With Water System

I would like some information about a water system I have installed. The house is built against a hill having a spring on the level with the second floor. I have bath on first floor, and a cistern holding 50 barrels of water, just a little lower than the spring, which is always full. Our trouble is that the water will not run from the hot-water faucet when we have any heat under the tank. When it is cold the water will force through several feet above the tank. The faucets in the kitchen are about half as high as the tank. In other words, there is from three to five feet drop from the top of the tank.
Pennsylvania. B. J. A.

This trouble seems to be due to the low head of water available. If the cistern is at the level of the second floor, it is but very little above the top of the hot-water tank, which presumably stands in the kitchen. All water carries air in solution—that is, air is dissolved in it. Heat liberates this air and separates it from the water. As evidence, notice the air bubbles that collect on the inside of a dish shortly before the water begins to boil. The low pressure at the top of the hot-water tank aids this separation, and it seems probable that this is your trouble. A large bubble of air gathers in the top of the tank and shuts off the flow.

It is suggested that a small pipe be led from the top of the tank to a point high enough to be above the level of the water in the cistern, thus preventing overflow. Let this pipe stand open, and as air collects in the top of the hot-water tank it can escape up through this vent pipe.
R. H. S.

Live Good While Making a Good Living on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula

Low priced, productive land. Town and waterfront homes. Three to ten hours to largest Eastern Markets by motor or Pennsylvania Railroad. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE.
Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

IN ADIRONDACKS—Farms for Chickens, Vegetables, Fox, Muskrat, Summer Boarders, Hunting Camps, Gas Stations—130 acres, 7 rooms, celler, fireplace, other buildings—$2,100. $900 cash—6 years. Booklet. EARL WOODWARD - Hadley, New York

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Single, farm-raised graduates, of long or short dairy courses, for herd improvement association testers. Address, DAIRY EXTENSION OFFICE, New Jersey Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.

GENERAL farm-hand on poultry farm, work principally with chickens, one cow to milk; must be between 30-35, sober and a hard worker; state wages to start. ADVERTISER 6608, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN wanted, waitress and cleaning; salary $45-$50 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Efficient couple to care for family boys under 40; salary $1500, maintenance; particulars, COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

OUTSIDE supervisor, $84 month and maintenance; duties, care of lawns, grounds, supervising distribution of supplies and material; good health and references; apply by letter or in person, BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Man and wife for 17-acre estate; must be all-around gardener and understand poultry; eight-room unfurnished bungalow, electric lights and bath, and $75 a month. Address, DR. FRANK V. SERIO, 323 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

WANTED—Woman for housework on farm; must be healthy, very clean, honest, diligent, love children and be a good cook; wages $70 and board. MRS. WM. A. SHEPPARD, R. F. D. 4, Brewster, Put. Co., N. Y.

ELDERLY man on poultry farm; good home, small wages but privilege to make money on the side raising truck or cows. ADVERTISER 6632, care Rural New-Yorker.

STRONG boy on poultry farm, good home, many privileges ADVERTISER 6633, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE herdsman wanted for herd of Guernseys for July 1. ADVERTISER 6634, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married farmer, experienced in general farming; willing to do some milking. ADVERTISER 6646, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED, young, single man for general farm work on dairy farm; good milker and teamster; wages $60 per month and found. CHARLES S. KELLER, 531 East St., Walpole, Mass.

WANTED—Middle-aged man or strong boy, general farm work; steady, good home, fair wages. GEO. M. OTTO, Salt Point, N. Y.

WANTED at once single man to work on dairy and poultry farm by month; good wages and board. FRANK LONG, New Kingston, N. Y.

WANTED in country home, woman, single, competent, for general housework, or with husband to drive car, handy-man. MRS. A. COVEY, R. F. D. 2, Torrington, Conn.

WANTED—Married working foreman who understands apples and can care for and milk cows; if there is an honest, earnest man who knows his work, age 35 to 40, and who has references from others than relatives and personal friends, I would like to hear from him by June 30—I have a fine job for a fine man. ADVERTISER 6638, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Practical houseworker, permanent position; good home with considerate family; country. MISS TROWBRIDGE, Marbledale, Conn.

MIDDLE-AGED couple wanted by young business couple, care small poultry farm, plain cooking. EDWARD DACHS, Amityville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Single man from July 1 till November 1, for general farm work, dry-hand milker; $50 month, board, etc. NELSON L. MILLER, Delhi, N. Y.

SINGLE man who doesn't use tobacco, on fruit and poultry farm, $40 per month, room and board first, $60 second, $80 third and $100 fourth year; must be honest, ambitious and interested in this kind of work; describe yourself, also experience if any. ADVERTISER 6648, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEWORKER, good character, reliable, capable, fond of children; considerate treatment, all modern conveniences; a lady who would appreciate a good home with small family, who wants a permanent position with regular wage-increases, will find this a desirable place; give names of references in letter; state age, experience and wages desired to start. MRS. FRED'K PURDY, East Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

SINGLE man for dairy farm; must be good milker, capable of handling cows on test; good wages to right man. BOX 302, Cobleskill, N. Y.

SINGLE man or couple for work on experimental farm; man to care for dogs and do general work on farm; woman to wait on table and do general housework; no encumbrances, kindly give full details in first letter; salary, man, $60; woman, $40. N. R. SPEIDEN, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

WANTED — Married man with chauffeur's license for milk route. ADVERTISER 6647, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, expert in culling, egg production, carpenter work, on small commercial farm; $60, good home. BOX 235, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED — Herdsman for 100-cow, grade A dairy, who can get results; willing to work long hours, some three-time milking; single or married; location, New Jersey. ADVERTISER 6665, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man for grade A dairy, able to operate ice machine and pasteurizer; output 1,200 to 1,400 daily; location, New Jersey. ADVERTISER 6657, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wanted to drive car, take care of cow, chickens, chores, lawn and make himself useful on small place; to board one; excellent cottage, electric lights, water, etc.; would like wife to assist occasionally at household work; state experience, wages. V. J. McQUADE, Millbrook, N. Y.

A GOOD opportunity for a married man whose wife is willing to board two or three single men; pleasant surroundings, unfurnished cottage and privileges; state age, height and weight in first letter; any children, any farm experience? Favorable applicants will receive full particulars. ADVERTISER 6658, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN and wife, no children; woman do housework for three; all conveniences; man laborer on farm. ADVERTISER 6663, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

HERDSMAN, test-cow man, married, no children, wishes position with purebred herd; good butter-maker and calf man; best references. RONALD TREESE, 131 S. Jefferson St., Allentown, Pa.

STOCK farm manager, beef cattle and sheep, desires change to place of larger possibilities, where ability, honesty and strict attention to business will be appreciated; either a going proposition or can build up. ADVERTISER 6605, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIRST-CLASS carpenter, painter, paperhanger and poultryman; life experience; no tobacco or liquor; married, no small children; wife, poultrywoman, highest references, want to build up poultry plant or repairs on estate; farm-raised; high-grade position only. ADVERTISER 6637, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, estate manager; lifetime, practical, scientific, college, experience, all branches, A to Z; agriculture, horticulture, landscaping; Guernsey cattle and dairy specialist; skilled organizing milk business; waste elimination; profitable selling ability; not embryo theorist; high reputation. POST BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

TEA-ROOM or Summer hotel position, in mountains, desired by capable, refined young woman; references given. ADVERTISER 6652, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE young man, handy with carpenter tools; can earn country vacation, repairing part time. ADVERTISER 6645, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARPENTER, competent, wants position on estate; can do new and repair work, cementing, painting, glazing. ADVERTISER 6650, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 20, desires position; high school graduate, two years aggie, in poultry and fruit work; references given. STANLEY TWEEDY, 217 Lincoln Ave., Saugus, Mass.

WANTED—Poultryman, experienced, with some capital as partner; have equipped farm. ADVERTISER 6651, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, high-class, single, long experience, good reference, able to run any chicken plant successfully; production of eggs, incubation, baby chicks, broilers, sanitary conditions; state particulars in first letter, please. ADVERTISER 6653, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, married, with boy 11 years, as caretaker, handy; knowledge of kennel and poultry work, lover of animals. W. D., 120 Webster Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

CARETAKERS, refined elderly couple on small place; plain cook; man, garden, lawn, poultry; vicinity Philadelphia preferred, not essential. ADVERTISER 6655, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL, experienced dairyman; sober, reliable; desires work in certified milk-room; references. ADVERTISER 6656, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, 38, single, executive, city experience, desires permanent position on poultry farm or similar work of any nature; excellent character references. HERBERT P. HAUSER, 701 W. 178th St., New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as herdsman on private estate by Protestant-American, 40 years of age, life experience in that line; no liquor or tobacco; can furnish best of references; Jersey or Guernsey herd preferred. ADVERTISER 6635, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED woman wants position in camp or boarding-house in the mountains as chamber-maid or help in kitchen where she can take two girls, 8 and 10 years, to board. MRS. M. REILLY, 8730 108th St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y. Tel., Virginia 0279.

HERDSMAN, single, good character and broad life experience purebreds and commercial dairies, desires suitable opening. ADVERTISER 6659, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED young man, willing worker, wants job on dairy farm or general farming; single. ADVERTISER 6660, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, German, all branches, sober, reliable, over 40, single, wants management of gentleman's estate where poultry is also kept or a situation as gamekeeper. Address, V. RECKE, care Lange, 918 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City.

CARPENTER and painter wishes employment in country workshop; skilled mechanic, reliable, steady. ADVERTISER 6664, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 20 years' experience, reliable and steady; can take full charge; give full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 6661, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE poultryman open for position; reliable and can produce results. ADVERTISER 6654, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE — 2,500-layer poultry plant; South Central New York; prize production White Leghorn stock; modern buildings and equipment in excellent condition; local market for broilers and fowls; established city wholesale trade in eggs at premium prices; will sacrifice on account of family conditions. ADVERTISER 6543, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6544, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 200 acres, Grafton, N. H.; 11-room house, 2 large barns, all roofs slate, new, running water, modern improvements, steam heated, State highway, large amount growing pine, sugar orchard and equipment, sold account of death; fine location; for details, E. A. APPLETON, 6 Water St., Arlington, Mass.

FOR SALE—86-acre farm, 8-room house, barn and henhouses; on main highway; $500 down, balance to suit purchaser. C. D. STREVELL, Westerlo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Beautiful Florida Winter home; photograph; $5,900. MYERS, 111 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm suitable for poultry, 5 or more acres, good dwelling, electric preferred; $1,000 down, balance terms; give full details and send photo. ADVERTISER 6609, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small farm, Otsego County, pleasantly situated; excellent house; photo; $1,700. FITZGERALD, 6 Spencer Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUNTRY store, gas station, in Steuben County, stocked, doing good business; seven rooms with furnace, barn, ice house, henhouse, garage, several acres land; sell cheap or exchange for small farm equipped or village property; New York State. ADVERTISER 6631, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED rent, option, gas-refreshment station, main road, Jersey, not more than 60 miles. HOFER, 62 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALE—82-acre village farm, near lake, good buildings, city conveniences; high school and good working facilities; stock, tools and furniture; $7,500, terms. H. B. CHRISTOFFERSON, R. D. 1, Ludlowville, N. Y.

SALE, rent, cash or shares, easy terms, 10-acre poultry farm on Eastern Shore, Md.; opportunity for experienced man or woman to start on small capital; act quick. CHARLES S. GARMAN, Rhodesdale, Md.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 6 acres, 7-room house, all city conveniences; chicken house, garage, etc.; 5 minutes' walk New York commuting station; 500 laying hens, income $100 weekly; come see it; $4,000 cash required, balance mortgage. M. CAMUS, Lincoln, N. J.

RENT to campers, Brigantine Beach. BOX 168, Woodstown, N. J.

75-ACRE farm on State road, equipped with tools, 10 cows and team; price $6,500, $3,000 down; would take retail milk route toward first payment. BOX 186, Brattleboro, Vt.

TWO farm houses, furnished, to rent; ideal place for children; fuel, vegetables, milk, eggs, chickens from my farm near by. CHESTER CARVER, Weston, Vt.

FOR SALE—Double house and mill property, 6¾ acres, mill pond; mill suitable for manufacture of cauliflower crates, boxes, etc., or good location for garage; price reasonable; Delaware County. ADVERTISER 6641, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Revolutionary stone house, 6 rooms, no improvements, 65 acres; fine water, fruit, large barn; mountain view; 80 miles New York, 2 miles Kingston; suitable Summer home or poultry farm; price $5,000, terms. OWNER, P. O. Box 345, Kingston, N. Y.

WANTED to buy poultry farm, 40 acres or more, stocked and equipped, including crops; good team horses and farm implements; must be good corn land, free from stone and hills; buildings must be in first-class shape, also must have electric light; give lowest cash price in first letter. ADVERTISER 6642, care Rural New-Yorker.

SACRIFICE fine productive Southern Delaware, 35-acre farm; location, soil, buildings and water are excellent; immediate possession; price including team, tools, full equipment, 500 chickens, 28 acres crops, $4,200, terms; will sell farm alone if wanted. ADVERTISER 6643, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCHANGE 30-acre farm near Marydel, Md., for farm in Fairfield Co., Conn. LOEHMAN, 706 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm in Lakewood, N. J.; houses for 1,000 layers; electric, running water; at present have 700 layers, 350 February pullets, 800 May chicks; sold with or without stock. ADVERTISER 6644, care Rural New-Yorker.

50-ACRE chicken farm for sale, 20 cultivated, the rest woodland; 8-room house, partly furnished; chicken houses and brooder houses with stoves; all farm tools; fine large barn, garage and small car, tool house; cash $3,000. Inquire KEESLER BROS., Cochecton, Sull. Co., N. Y.

POULTRY farm for sale, 500 laying hens, 2,000 chicks, new house, fully furnished, electric and running water and heat; poultry houses, all in excellent condition, equipped with electric and running water; incubator for 3,000 eggs, hot-water brooding system for 3,000 chicks; farm is situated right in town, overlooks beautiful lake, on macadam road. ARTHUR F. MUELLER, Kenoza Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE—New Jersey farm, 30 miles from New York City, ½ mile to railroad station, ¼ mile to town; house of 6 rooms with improvements, including town water; poultry houses for 750 chickens; can be bought with any acreage from 10-40 acres; priced right with favorable terms. ADVERTISER 6649, care Rural New-Yorker.

VILLAGE farm on State road, in St. Lawrence County, three blocks from two milk stations, one block schools and church. OWNER, Apt. 9, 924 West Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.

PROFITABLE fruit farm, 101 acres, 1,100 apples, 900 pear trees; yearly crop, 1,000-2,500 barrels; price, $12,000, terms. VERMANN, Coxsackie on Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Dairy place, 24-cow barn, 18 stanchions, cement floor, litter carrier; milk room fully equipped for handling the best of milk; delivery truck and milk route; bottles, cans, crates; 14 cows, all milking; for $6,500; for details write to W. H. SMITH, Owner, Box 90, R. D. 5, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—12-cow farm, fine buildings, fruit, timber, running water, near State road and village; $3,250, part cash. CLARENCE GETTY, Owner, Granville, N. Y.

SULLIVAN County, 28 rooms, accommodates 45 people; good business; Christian locality; 75-ft. porch; three barns, silo; 90 acres; near town and lake, boarding-house section; reasonable, cash $3,200; owner, widow, retiring; particulars and photos. BECKER 159 Menahan St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel., Foxcroft 7218.

POULTRY farm; well built, 5-room bungalow, modern improvements; with 325-ft. length of hen coop for 2,500 chickens; electric and running water; brooder house for 3,000 chicks, including 500 hens, 2,000 chicks; 3 acres, facing southeast; Summer resort section Sull. County; Christian locality; $12,800, cash $3,800; send for photos. BECKER, 159 Menahan St., Brooklyn, N Y.

FOR SALE—Desirable business property, 50x200, building 35x40, equipped for restaurant; dining-room 27x40, large fireplace, 22 windows, kitchen and pantry, etc.; five-room apartment on second floor; located Stafford, Va., opposite hotel and court house on National Highway Route No. 1, 42 miles south Washington, D. C. This section has three big seasons, all-year business; delightful climate; good reason for selling; price $4,500, require $1,000 cash, balance to suit. Address, HARRY BROWN, Owner, Falmouth, Va.

FARM for sale; a good investment to right party, 12 miles from our National Capital, ¾ mile from one highway, 1½ miles from Lee Highway; fruit of all kinds; electric line two rods from house; best of water; 53 acres; for further inquiry, apply BOX 202, Vienna, Va.

6-ROOM house, garage, ¾ acre land, fruit, vegetables; furnished or unfurnished; $2,000, terms. WALLACE, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Small Jersey farm about seven rooms, improvements; shade and fruit trees; commuting distance New York City; state price, particulars. ADVERTISER 6662, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

SLEEP on fresh-picked balsam pillow, filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma; most sufferers from hayfever will be relieved; refreshing in the sick-room and shut-ins; excellent gift for sweethearts and friends; cretonne cover, 2½ lbs., $1.25, postage paid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

BOARDERS wanted for the whole season on a farm house. ANNA SAMBUSKI, R. F. D. 1, Frenchtown, N. J.

REFINED, quiet, Christians, want board for August, near bathing; clean, good food; no other boarders. ADVERTISER 6636, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Summer guests, farm; electricity, telephone, radio. ADVERTISER 6639, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Boarders, ideal country home; on bus line, 9 hours' ride from New York. MRS. MARK COVENEY, Mansfield, Pa.

PURE Vermont maple sugar and syrup; write for prices. CHESTER CARVER, Weston, Vt.

WANTED—Boarders; pleasant rooms, excellent board; maple shade, unexcelled scenery; correspondence solicited. ADVERTISER 6640, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Large variety of farm machinery, including 2-h.p. electric motor, riding cultivators, fanning mills, side-delivery rake, corn harvester and elevator, etc.; all in good condition and priced reasonably. RONELLSON FARM, Basking Ridge, N. J.

BOARDERS wanted; families or school teachers; bath, radio, telephone, mountain air; home cooking, farm house. OLD JUG TAVERN, R. 1, Roscoe, N. Y.

WANTED—A milk route in New Jersey or New York State, over 500 quarts. S. J. BEERS, Eatontown Blvd., Long Branch, N. J.

WANTED—One or two boarders in private family; nice shade on bank of creek; might consider semi-invalid. BOX 245, Dolgeville, N. Y.

FRESH eggs, direct from a reliable producer. J. H. McCLELLAND, Stamford, N. Y.

More About Aquariums

Regarding the care of aquaria, first and most important is the matter of feeding. Goldfish wafers and the like are most decidedly not good food for any kind of fish. Ground shrimp, and Daphne (water fleas) may be bought under their own name or various trade names and a small pinch of this type of food will keep the fish in good condition if given to them daily.

Regarding the number of fish a tank will hold comfortably, a good rule to follow with goldfish is an inch of fish to a gallon of water, consequently Mrs. L. W.'s tank, page 466, would hold about 16 inches of fish.

I would suggest that Mrs. L. W. look into the matter of small tropical fish, which I am sure she will find much more interesting and colorful than the commoner goldfish. There are several beautiful varieties of these little creatures which are live-bearing, giving birth to perfectly formed young without laying eggs. This type of fish is easily raised in the aquarium without any special care other than keeping the tank where it will not drop below 70 degrees Fahrenheit. In the case of these fish a tank of the above size would easily accommodate a hundred or so, and starting with five or six pairs it would not be many months before that many would be raised.

In planting a 16-gallon tank about five dozen plants of Sagittaria or Vallisneria spiralis should be used. Both of these plants are excellent oxygenators. Both plants are grasslike in appearance, the leaves being about three-eighths of an inch wide, the small variety of Sagittaria (natans) growing to a length of 10 to 11 inches, the Vallisneria, whose leaves spiral as they grow, being several inches longer. Another excellent plant, Anacharis, grows a stem several feet long with delicate leaves a half inch apart. These long stems float near the surface twining around in pleasant contrast to the other plants and incidentally furnishing a very necessary refuge for newly born tropicals. Cabomba and Myriophyllum, while pretty, are useless as oxygenators, and soon disintegrate into stringy, unsightly eyesores. The last two varieties, by the way, are the ones that are sold almost exclusively in pet stores.

Snails should be of the Ramshorn variety, either the bright red, sometimes called Copenhagen, or our own common, black pond variety. The large Japanese with the trapdoor shell is almost useless as a scavenger, and has an unfortunate habit of closing his door and dying, with very disastrous results to the fish.

When well stocked with plants a tank may and should be covered with a piece of glass to keep out dust and prevent the water from evaporating. It need only be cleaned completely once a year, and then the water should be syphoned off and replaced after surplus plants have been removed and the sand or fine bird gravel (which is preferable) has been washed. You will find that even after the lapse of a year the water will be perfectly sweet and odorless. Cloudiness of the water usually means that all the food is not being consumed. I once unavoidably left a tank of fish unfed for a month and none of the inhabitants showed any signs of undernourishment.

Every few weeks, between the yearly overhaulings, the sediment, which will collect in one corner if you have sloped the sand, should be removed by means of a small rubber hose syphon.

Finally, don't use any seashells. A small lump of plaster of Paris will furnish all the lime necessary and not cloud the water, and don't put very big fish and very small fish in the same tank, or try to mix gold and tropical fish.

New York. J. N. SENNOTT.

Building a Log House

I am thinking of building a log house and would like to have some help. I have thought of having logs sawed on three sides, sawing the slabs and fastening the ends back on to make log look natural on the ends. Would the logs crack too much in seasoning? I have thought of painting the inside with clear varnish or hard oil for inside finish. When should I cut timber, and should I use some preservative on the bark? I want to use as many varieties of wood as I can get handy. This home is not to be a rich man's idea, but a poor man's building and home. I expect to do all work myself. This is to be a country home on main highway. I am a jack-of-all-trades; I would like someone who has some knowledge of architecture or just good common sense of proportion to give me a few tips.

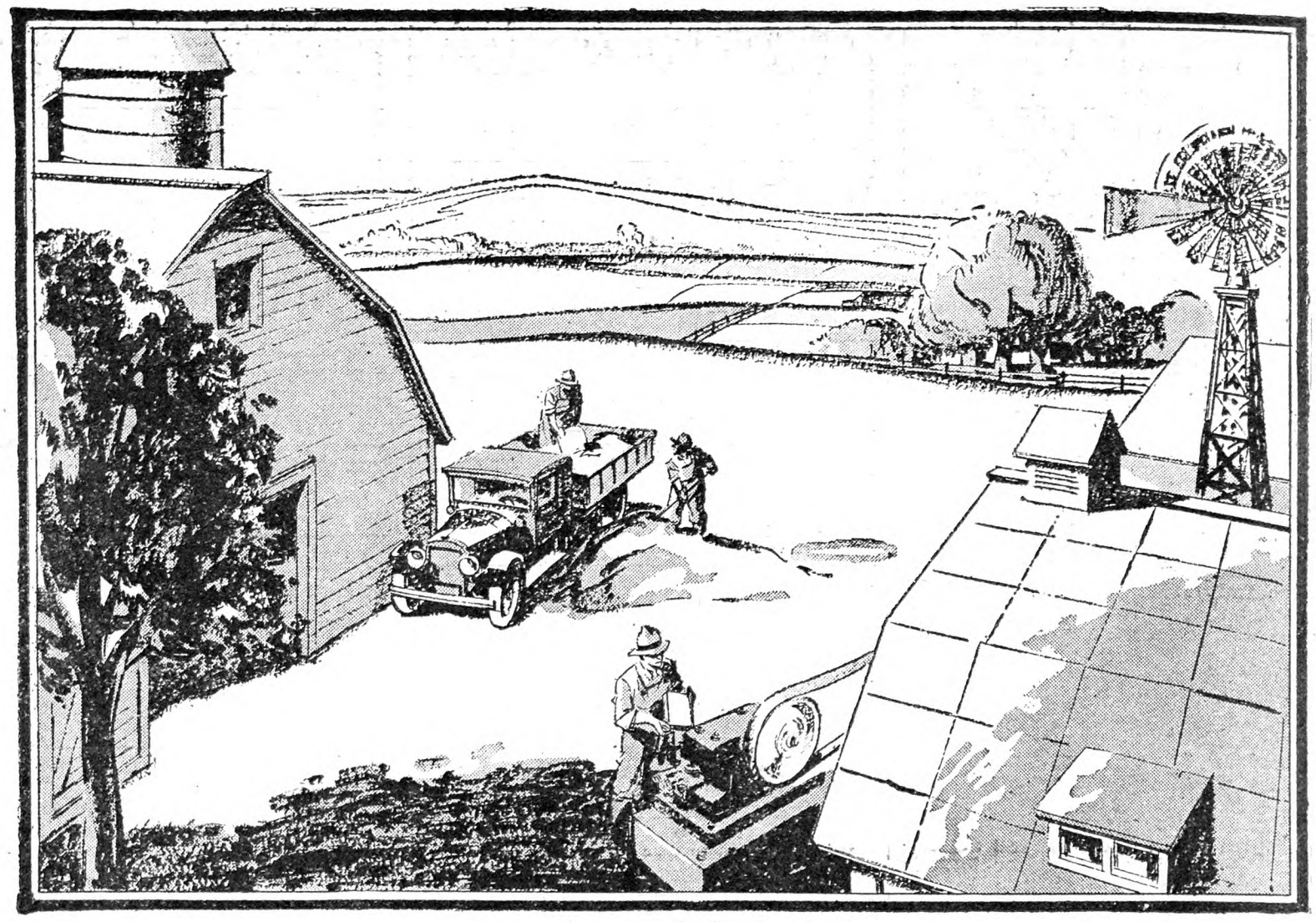
I am also thinking of extending basement out something like 10 or 12 ft. and use it as a greenhouse. It would place my plants below the surface. I am planning on working into flower and plant business, also general nursery.

Also, would it be possible for me to learn to make pottery and vases for pot flowers? I have seen the work done, but could I do it? E. T. B.

Saltillo, Miss.

R. N.-Y.—Can some of our readers help us with these problems?

DRUG CLERK: "Did you kill any moths with those moth balls I sold you?" Customer: "No. I tried for three hours but couldn't hit one."—Credit Lost.



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TRUCKS and tractors that used to be hard to start, now start with one turn of the crank.

Portable engines, too, start easier with Socony Special Gasoline in the tank.

Socony Special is a real high-test gasoline. Used in your farm machinery it insures quicker starting, greater power and economy of operation. That's why so many farmers in New York and New England now use no other gasoline.

And remember, when you go to your Socony dealer, ask for Socony Parabase Motor Oil. It is made only from paraffin base crudes, which lubrication experts agree is the finest base from which a motor oil can be made.

Socony products in your farm machinery means smoother running, greater power and longer life for your motors.

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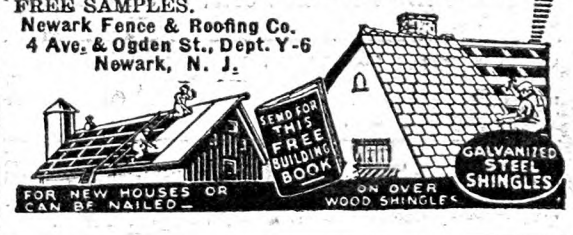
Newark, N. J.



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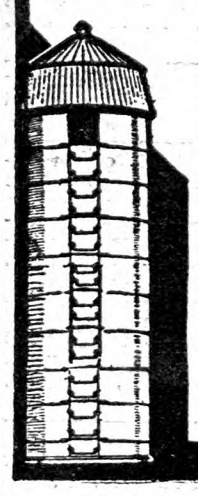

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A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. July 6, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5063

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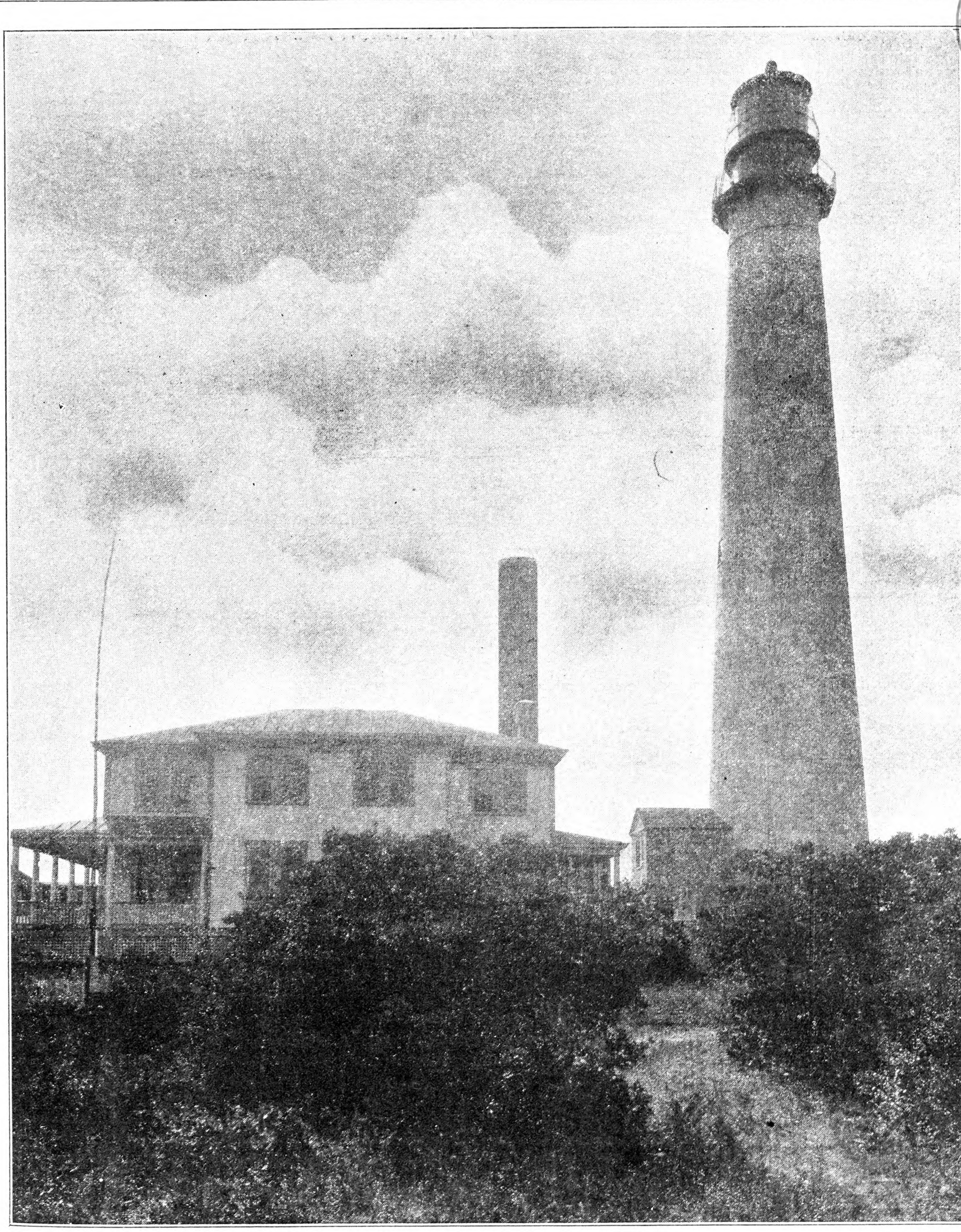


Lighthouse at Cape May Point, New Jersey

Our First Experience With Pea Pulling

THREE very busy days ended for us on Friday. The first day, Wednesday, 22 young boys of the "teen age," from a small town nearby were introduced to the strenuous labor of pulling peas. One hour's trial proved the experiment a failure in our hands. Twenty boys clamored for their first hour's pay and hurried to the nearest swimming hole. Two plucky boys remained until night, and were then definitely paid off at our instance, not theirs. Of the 20 who worked one hour, three, who had possibly earned a quarter of an hour's wage, persuaded the other 17 to quit. It truly was a more ideal day for swimming than for pea pulling, and none of the children had ever been trained to work. I have wondered whether the two who remained were naturally more industrious, strong-minded, fonder of money, or merely unpopular with the group who fled to a cooler environment.

We hurriendly secured four men, one woman, and a girl of 16, to replace the deserters. Three of the men were farm hands and small market gardeners. The fourth was a factory worker out of a job. The three farm hands had all worked for us on previous occasions, and we considered them markedly competent. Due to the collapse of our plans for child labor I was pressed into service in the pea field, and the young girl was allowed to do some of the household work. I did much of the food preparation in the evenings, since we were all heartily hungry, and the girl was not a particularly well-trained cook.

For the first time in my life I excelled. I was generously acknowledged the best pea puller! However, by the time Friday came, only a secret, childish pretense that I was a brilliant tennis player, playing for the gallery, kept me at the top rate of speed, while the 20-year-old farm hand had gradually increased his speed until he was a dangerously close and not especially tired second. The two older men were looking pallid and heavy-eyed. They said the rush of Spring plowing had never tired them as did this never-ending, much-rushed pea pulling. They alternated pulling with sickle cutting. At the last, a suggestion that the 60-year-old stop and do some of the work accumulated in the chicken-houses was met with a grunted response, "I kin work as good as the others," and he kept stubbornly on. A whispered suggestion that the other woman stop and get supper, sending Helen out in her place was met with the tart answer, "I'll quit when you do."

The only failure was the factory hand. We had all been too frightfully rushed to be "boss." The farm folk, through long years of conquering their own spirits, had become, to my way of seeing, truly greater than those who rule cities. They had bargained to work by the hour, not by the piece, but proudly worthy of their hire, they proved themselves greater than their own estimations of themselves. The work simply had to be finished by Friday night, and it very gallantly was. I wish an economist would tell me why people who can and do work so generously, are, and remain, poor. Also, are these people who so sweepingly place farm laborers in a group with city laborers truly cognizant of both groups?

We had made arrangements about hauling, but the previously mentioned labor change caused a general upheaval, so we telephoned to town for trucks, and the peas were hauled into the factory at a surprisingly reasonable rate. The truck drivers, too, owners of the trucks, were warmly interested in our work and, unasked, "took a hand" at many tasks, saving us time and labor. On their returns from town, we were given eager reports concerning the weight and condition of our peas. With us, they were pleased at the high-grade of the peas, and, again with us, slightly regretful that the weight was not quite as heavy as we had hoped. We averaged a bit over a ton an acre, and peas are paid for at the rate of $60 a ton.

Next year we shall mow rather than pull our peas, probably wasting more but eliminating, somewhat, the question of labor. This has been our first year with peas, and has been an experimental period. For a number of years this ground has been devoted to string and Lima beans, but the beetle has made beans too expensive from the labor angle. The ground just denuded of peas will be immediately planted in factory corn. The returns from both crops will very probably not be as great as the bean returns but we are hoping the expense of production will be lessened to such a degree that the final profit will be greater.

Possibly our pea crop would have weighed heavier if we had been less generous with chicken manure. The pea vines were extremely rich in growth. We shall manure more ground and less heavily, perhaps producing scantier vines and thicker peas, next year.

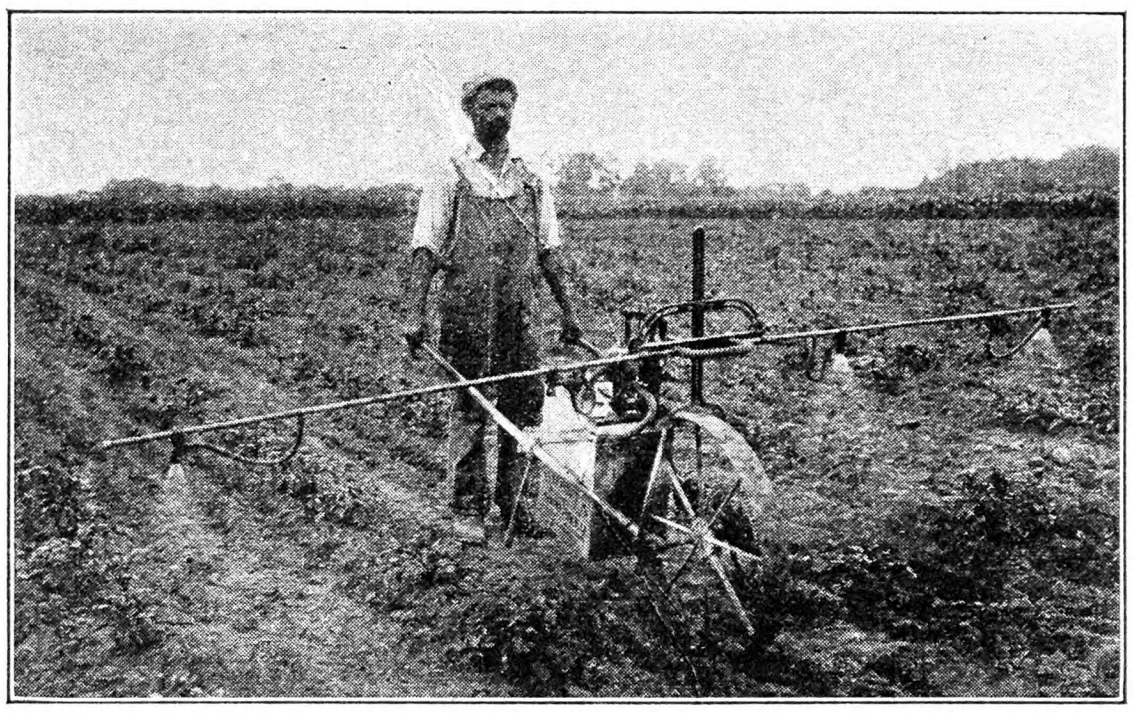
Maryland. O. H. A.

Lessons From Other Days

THINKING of conditions we are facing these days and what they must signify there have been creeping in thoughts of long ago and comparisons force themselves on my mind furnishing food for contemplation and it seems to me for guidance. I remember that in 1856 we had a large field of potatoes on the lower level of the farm and suppose the season must have been wet, for when the men commenced digging and the boy was set to picking up it seemed as though those great Burbanks were a solid mass of rot. When my father came to the field he criticized because I had skipped so many, but when he stooped to pick up a large one seemingly smooth and it went all running in his hand he said no more. One of the men looking up said, "Well, I guess that Providence has hit you pretty hard this year." Because of ignorance everything was charged to Providence in those days. We knew nothing about blight and spores had never been thought of.

Later the Colorado beetle came, and whole fields were destroyed, and the common remark was that "the potato crop is ruined for all time." To be sure something was saved by those who kept at the acres with pan and brush, getting the slugs and old beetles and burning or drowning in kerosene, but again it was Providence which was ruining the farmers. Finally there came an awakening, and some man in some laboratory told of killing these bugs by spraying with Paris green, and destroying the blight spores by use of Bordeaux mixture. After all the years men will still be found who refuse to spray with either, and trust to hand picking, or the broom and pan, still clinging to the idea that "if Providence wants them to get a crop they will get it, and if not there is nothing they can do," over-looking entirely the significance of the lesson involved.

Rot in potatoes and ravages of potato bugs have proven the best friends the grower has ever had in that knowledge of control of both has brought quality and quantity per acre never dreamed of before. It is a simple illustration of the great fact underlying all progress that it only through our necessities that we make progress. When the cry went up that disease was destroying the crops and that there was no hope unless bugs could be killed, men set themselves at work to find the remedies. The demand was not recognized until the cry went up for help. Now we know that under all normal conditions the grower can snap his fingers at bugs and blight spores and find protection. Finding this he has been quickened to better methods of care and fertilization, the result being a yield never thought of before and a quality improving steadily. Here is where we get compensation for the burdens placed on our shoulders.



Convenient Sprayer for Field Crops. Fig. 423

It has not been easy to realize that blight spores and potato bugs are blessings in disguise, but so they have proved. Unfortunately the end is not yet, for, with control over these made possible, other complications have come to disturb our peace of mind. The scientists having found an agent which would kill bugs, not over expensive to apply, have evidently settled down to other duties and not taken full account of after effects. Paris green, or other forms of arsenic so freely used, owe their destructive effects to a deadly, indestructible mineral poison, the continued use of which carries into the soil particles which in time must affect its character. The fact that in orchards, where spraying with some form of arsenic for years has been practiced, trees have been killed and arsenic found in the trunks and roots, tells the whole story of after effects that may follow its continued application either to trees or growing crops. In connection with this we face the fact that in recent years, on ground where rotation has given a series of potato crops during the past 50 years, new forms of disease have appeared not found on virgin soil where healthy seed was used. These multiplying forms of disease now claim the attention of trained scientists all over the country, and critical methods of inspection are made necessary to protect growers from infected seed. In view of the fact of what has transpired in the orchards the question naturally arises whether there may not be in the soil, so constantly used for growing potatoes, an unbalanced condition caused by the accumulation of this indestructible and ever active poison. As one who has never used arsenic in any form on the small patches of potatoes grown, and been practically free from diseases afflicting others, the query naturally arises as to the after effects of this poison on later crops. That this is in the minds of students in other fields is seen in the increasing demand, manifest at annual gatherings of dealers and growers, for an insecticide free from the injurious effects possible if not probable to follow the continued application of arsenic.

Proof of its killing effects on bees, birds and animals is abundant as a result following spraying of trees and crops. Proof of this is seen in the "poison" tags tacked on trees along the city streets which have been sprayed to destroy insects thereon. This presents a big problem to the would-be grower, for cost is involved as well as machinery for application. Accepting the fact that arsenic kills, there has seemed to be a general adopting of spray formulas carrying this poison by all scientific workers, and this is perfectly natural, and will continue until the call for some safer agent is loud enough to awaken to decisive action. To some extent the same criticism holds against the continued use of copper sulphate in making Bordeaux mixture, and both subjects are of sufficient importance to warrant consideration. The first thing to do is to determine whether, and to what extent, arsenic is in the soil used for potato plantings, then to find if there is freedom from disease by use of virgin soil, and then prove whether there can be possible connection between various diseases now afflicting the crop and the use of this agent. There is no justice in claiming or denying, but it does seem as thought enough is involved to justify careful, systematic consideration and investigation. The frequent appearance of new disease affecting yield, keeping qualities or quality of this important crop certainly offers attractions to every thinking man. If there is any way by which further increase in disease or surer control of what we now have can be insured there is urgent call for detailed knowledge of means and methods to apply.

Maine. G. M. TWITCHELL.

Reducing Discharge Pipe of Pump

I wish to force water from a well a distance of 200 ft. to a tank about 30 or 35 ft. above the well to run into house by gravity. Discharge from the pump is 1¼ in. Would it be all right for me to reduce 1¼ in. pipe to 1 in. or ¾ in., or must I leave it 1¼ in. for the whole distance of the 200 ft.?

Greene Co., N. Y. J. W.

IT is frequently possible to reduce the size of the discharge pipe of a pump. Pumps are designed to operate as easily as possible and the use of a smaller discharge pipe will make the pump work harder just as forcing water through a hose nozzle will do. The discharge of the pump in gallons per hour is not given but presumably a pump with a discharge of this size, 1¼ in., is designed to pump 300 to 500 gallons per hour. If this is the case it will be possible to use 1 in. pipe in the discharge line. Do not, however, reduce the size of the pipe in the suction line. With a discharge of 500 gallons per hour a 1-in. pipe 200 ft. in length will cause resistance to flow or friction which will be equivalent to raising the 500 gallons about 20 ft. Your motor will easily take care of this load.

I would suggest the use of 1-in. pipe rather than ¾ in. With the smaller pipe friction would be considerable and the cost for 200 ft. would be only about $6 less. R. H. S.

West Virginia Farm Notes

THINGS looked for a while in Spring as though we were in for another wet season this year, like the last three, when there was never a time during the Summer that it was dry enough to work the soil. But for the past three weeks now in this section we have not had a rain that amounted to much: we are not suffering with drought much yet, but will be soon.

This is the first season in the seven years that we have been on Rocky Point Orchards that we have had any trouble getting water enough for all our spraying; last week we nearly ran out and had to haul part of it some little distance.

Crops are looking very well, although meadows will be short, even though it should be seasonable. They were held back by the cold Spring and it is too late now to catch up. Corn did not look well for a long time, but the past few days of hot weather have brought it out. Potatoes are looking exceptionally well, not as dense a foliage as past years but less disease.

We have sprayed for the fifth time here and expect to put on one more if not two; have a good prospect so far, but trees that were not sprayed in the neighborhood have dropped practically all their crop. I never saw a worse June drop, nor a worse infection of scab and insect injury. I was examining a tree the other day that had not been sprayed and could not find an apple that was not injured by some kind of an insect, while the average was about five injuries to the apple. This would mean that even if a few of the apples did stick they would be worthless.

I wonder whether there is anything to some strains of trees being resistant to certain diseases. We have here three peach trees that have stood through a seige of the peach yellows that killed every other

tree in the orchards; they are some 20 years old, still going strong and bearing crops nearly every year. I noticed this season that a young orchard set near one of these trees was badly hurt by the leaf curl while the old tree did not have a sign of it. I am thinking of starting an orchard by planting the seed from these trees and then budding the seedlings from the parent tree. It seems to me that I ought to get a tree that would be doubly resistant if there was anything to it at all. Do any of the other readers know anything about this matter? I would like to hear from them.

There has been but one thing that we have not been able to control in our orchards this year, and that has been the twig or fire blight. It will cause us quite a loss on some varieties. It did not strike our trees this year until the apples became as large as marbles; then it killed so many twigs with bunches of apples that it will cut down the yield considerably, to say nothing of the effect it will have on the trees and the remaining apples. It did not kill large growths this year, nor did it attack the young, thrifty growths as it usually does, but seemed just to kill the fruit spurs, and it was just as bad on well-sprayed trees as on unsprayed.

I was quite interested in Mr. Crow's Biography in the issue of June 15 because we had a quite practical demonstration of the use of crow repellents in the community this season. I had been using a standard brand for several years and prevailed on my neighbors to try it. There was one field in the community that was planted by two men, each taking half of the field; one used this repellent, the other did not. The man using the repellent has a perfect stand of corn, while the other has been busy replanting what the crows pulled. I find no danger of injuring the seed with it.

Prices for farm products do not look very favorable so far in this section. Strawberries dropped as low as 50 cents per gallon retail, and the crop was short, too. Cherries are just coming on the market at 60 cents, but very little demand, with also a short crop and much inferior fruit in the country.

L. G. ZINN.

Improving a Country Cemetery

THE problem of the neglected country cemetery often runs parallel with that of the abandoned rural church. This community has just finished an organization to care for a neglected rural cemetery in Illinois. Possibly our experience and methods may be of interest to others.

The rural church of 50 years' standing had been abandoned; a neglected cemetery of two acres was inherited by the community. It was the object to secure a permanent fund, the income from which would be ample to provide for the future care of the cemetery. In order to administer a permanent fund so that it would be permanent, it was necessary to incorporate, as provided by the statutes of the State, for the care of cemeteries. A meeting was called, by publication, of lot-owners and all other persons interested by reason of the burial of their relatives. A petition for articles of incorporation was drawn up and forwarded to the Secretary of State. When the certificate of organization was received, the trustees for the cemetery were elected, and this board petitioned the circuit court for the appointment of a certain trust company as trustee, to have charge of the permanent fund, to invest the funds and to collect interest and annually turn over the income from the fund to the local cemetery trustees, who are charged with the expending of the income for the upkeep of the cemetery.

The small fund which had been obtained by the sale of lots in past years had been largely dissipated by unwise loans, and a part used to pay the salary of the minister—methods which no longer exist.

In most rural communities some of the children of the pioneers have become somewhat successful in a financial way, and all of them are interested in the care of the cemetery. All of these were appealed to; some gave more and others less. A fund of a few thousand dollars is in sight, and a number of interested folk have expressed an intention to help the permanent fund by the inheritance route.

A cemetery has three possible destinies: First, neglect; second, care by taxation, and third, upkeep from income of a permanent fund. As cemeteries enlarge and rural towns grow small, the second class may readily become the first. A. N. ABBOTT.

Whiteside Co., Ill.

Straw Mulch in the Pear Orchard

IN SPITE of the fact that intensive clean cultivation has been the mark of the most successful orchards in Western New York in the past, there is certainly a definite trend toward the sod mulch system of orchard management. The factors that have brought this about are not so much the demand for high production as the demand for higher color, lower costs, and easier operation.

Some of the pear growers of the State are now trying the sod mulch system for pears. Fig. 424 shows one orchard in Western New York in which straw is being used as a mulch around the trees, supplemented by applications of nitrate of soda. So far the results have been very satisfactory. Pears, as a rule, are grown on the heavier soils, which in addition to being wet and hard to work in early Spring make it difficult to get the spray rig through for the thorough early spray applications that the pear demands. It is from this standpoint especially that the sod mulch or the straw mulch system appeals. H. B. T.

Live Stock in Sprayed Orchard

Could you tell me whether it would harm a flock of sheep if I put them in my orchard? I spray regularly. It was too wet to plow this Spring; now it is all grown up. Would the spray material hurt them or would they harm the orchard? M. G. D.

New York.

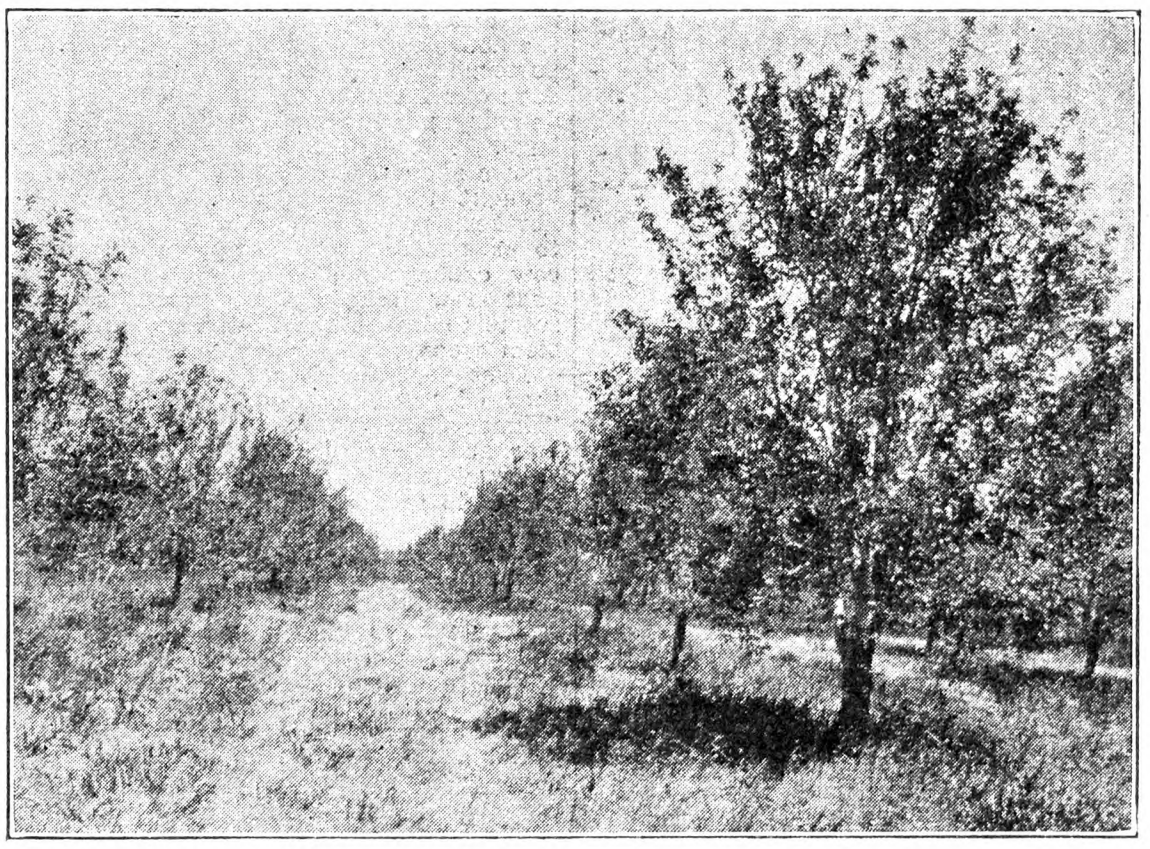
IN PREVIOUS years we have had occasional reports of damage to live stock from this cause. If the spraying is carefully done, and there has been a reasonable amount of rain, the chance of injury is slight. Where the trees are saturated so that the spray runs down in puddles, or spray dregs have been dumped in the field, there would be danger at any time, and much more after dry periods.

No one can tell in advance just what the sheep might do to the trees. The probability of injury is slight. But sheep, as well as other animals, including humans, do strange things at times. Many people let hogs have the run of an orchard, but occassionally they strip the bark and do great damage before discovered. Close watching of such orchard pasturing is advisable.

That Farmers' Account Book

I WAS reading with much interest of the farmer's account book dated 1827, which Mrs. Willcox mentioned on page 795. It brought to mind that not so many years ago some of the articles mentioned had not increased in price. In the year 1907 I well remember paring eight bushels of Fall Pippins, and after drying there were 25 lbs., for which I received the munificent price of $1.50. They were all pared by hand and dried over the stove in a rack. With the money I purchased a bedroom lamp, long wanted. This was in Chenango Co., N. Y., where famous dairies were and are kept. We were keeping one, too, but paying for a farm and raising a large family, so pennies counted. The same year potatoes were worth 50 cents per bushel. One day our oldest boy with a neighbor's help, dug by hand, picked up and sacked 50 bushels, and arrived at the station at 5 P. M. This work was accomplished in seven hours, which I have thought since then was a remarkable day's work. The chores were late of course, but in those days who minded working a little overtime? I neglected to say the station was five miles away.

MRS. G.



Pear Orchard Mulched With Straw. Fig. 424

Culture of Rutabagas

Can you give me instructions as to the right course to pursue to have an even chance to get a crop of white rutabagas? The land has not been cropped for 30 years. It is a sandy loam and only slightly acid. Will use commercial fertilizer and plant in rows. J. F. S.

Rhode Island.

THIS ground not being cropped for 30 years is probably full of weed seed and to overcome this, plow ground immediately and broadcast one ton of acid phosphate per acre, harrow thoroughly, then drag with plank. Repeat this operation about every 10 days, (the harrowing and dragging). You should have most of the weed seed destroyed early in July. At that time sow one ton of 6-10-8 per acre broadcast, after smoothing with plank. Sow in rows 18 in. apart. This will give room to cultivate with horse and cultivator after the tops are large enough. WM. PERKINS.

Queer Fish

Sea Horses

TRAVELERS all over the world buy curios. At seashore towns they are likely to find fish in one form or another on the curio stands. There may be puffers or porcupine fish, blown up like balloons. Cowfish are simply dried and varnished. Sea turtles are scraped and polished until they look very different from what they did in life. Almost anywhere in the warmer parts of the world they are likely to find some little objects that look as though they might come from part of a chess set, except that instead of the flat base to stand on they have a square-sided tail, ending in a point and coiled around like a snail shell. These are sea horses.

Sea horses are found in all seas, wherever the water is not too cold. None of them is very large. The giant sea horse of the west coast of Central America would be only about a foot long if uncoiled.

Strange as they look when they are dried and sold as curios, sea horses are perhaps even more strange when they are in the water. They live among the forests of water plants in sheltered bays. Instead of having their heads straight out in front and in line with their bodies like other fish they have them turned at right angles and swim with their bodies vertical. When they want to rest they twist their tails around bits of seaweed. Sometimes they hang by their tails like monkeys, but usually they stand upright on their perches, still supported by their tails. Having no tail fin to swim with like other fishes, they swim with their bodies vertical and their tiny back fins waving violently. These fins are so small and move so fast that they can hardly be seen, and the little fish seem to drift through the water without anything to propel them.

Their strange shape helps to hide them among the branches of their seaweed forest, but some of the sea horses have found that this is not quite enough protection. To make themselves look still more like plants and less like fish they grow long streamers that look like fronds of seaweed. One kind has great numbers of these leaf-like appendages, until it looks like a bit of some strange sea plant which has broken off from the parent stem and has started to make a new plant. Tufts of fronds stand in the most unexpected places, and look as though new growth had started from the broken ends of stems.

In the care of their young these little fish are just as strange as they are in form. The male fish has a deep pocket along the under side of his tail. Here the eggs are placed as soon as laid, and here the little fish stay until they are ready to go out into the under-water forest to hunt for the tiny creatures which they eat.

The Cowfish

Imagine a fish shaped like a beechnut, with a shell as hard as that of a turtle. Over each eye is a horn pointing forward. At the rear of each of the lower ridges is a flat spike pointing backward. In a hole of the shell on each side is the eye. Through a similar hole projects the mouth. A large hole is filled by the tail, while smaller ones give the other fins a chance to move. This is the cowfish, which is fairly common around the Florida reefs.

The cowfish is the representative of a large group of armor-plated fishes which live about the reefs of tropical seas. Many of them are triangular like beechnuts, but others have the upper ridge flattened or shaved off so that they look something like one of the old rawhide trunks we used to have in the attic on the farm.

Nobody seems to know much about them. They surely can do very little swimming with only a small tail to propel the strange box of a body. The tiny mouth projecting from a hole in the shell does not seem able to do more than nip off small creatures from the rocks. It is said that some people roast them whole and then crack the shells to get at the meat, but one wonders where there is enough to make it worth while. ALFRED C. WEED.

Insurance

THE sun is shining today, yet a young man on his way to catch one of the huge busses that roll across the State through our farming sections is carrying a rain coat. Is he foolish? No, not in this country at least. There will undoubtedly be a shower before night. It is "insurance" to carry a rain coat.

Last Summer we stood on the shore of one of the Finger Lakes in Central New York. It was at one of the "State Parks" and a young man ran down the beach to his motor boat. He hesitated a moment and then returned to his tent for a life preserver. "Insurance" again. All of us believe in "insurance" which means simply looking ahead to our future welfare.

During the past two weeks I have watched with interest the work of a group of individuals and of a community along these same lines of future welfare. In our section there are plenty of hill lands which at one time supported families. Today, however, due to the use of machinery, there has been a sort of "survival of the fittest" and the hill farms have been abandoned in favor of the level fields of the valley. At first the hill lands were used to cut the native hay; then for pasturage for young stock and finally today, thousands of acres are growing up to brush.

Two years ago a group of men interested in reforestation, formed a corporation for the purpose of purchasing unused "hill lands" and planting them with evergreens. The men made a survey through our section and finally selected the slopes of the highest point in the county for the initial work. Options were secured on the abandoned farms and finally purchases were made. During the past two weeks, Boy Scouts, under the leadership of directors of the corporation, have been planting seedling evergreens secured from the Conservation Commission of New York. This season 30,000 trees were planted which added to the 25,000 set a year ago makes a fine start. This group of men is looking

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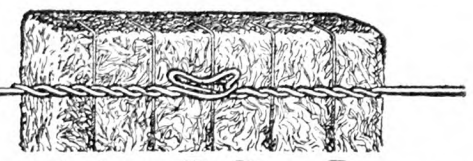

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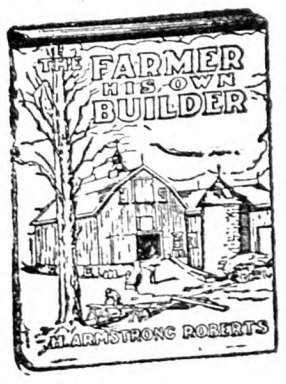

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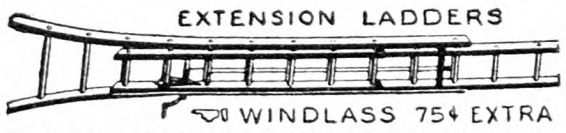

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forward and as one said, "I expect to turn my stock in the corporation over to my son who helped plant the trees. In years to come it will probably prove useful to him and it will at least make him look forward to our needs in the future."

A little over a week ago I had the pleasure of joining 170 boys and girls from the local school on what they considered a real "lark," The water board of our village arranges with the school board so that on Arbor Day the older boys and girls can go to the watershed around the village reservoirs and plant trees. This custom has been carried on for the past 17 years and today we find evergreen trees 20 feet high, a monument to the school children who made the first planting. Year after year the work continues and today there are a quarter of a million trees growing on the hillsides above the artificial lakes.

The young folks are carried in cars to the watershed and the members of the faculty of the school supervise the work of planting. This year 12,000 trees were added to the plantings of the hillsides. At noon a lunch is served, hundreds of "hot dogs," bananas, "sinkers," etc., disappearing down the hungry throats. It is a lark for the young folks, yet one of the best lessons they could be taught. It gives an insight into the future needs of our country. Lumber prices are high because lumber is getting scarce and eventually we will be driven to a systematic plan for forest replenishing. Locally folks do believe in "insurance" for both as individuals and as a community they are looking forward to the future in their reforestation work. T. T. J.

Under a Farming Sky

Our fields are green, the woods are lifting a foliage against the sky and behind the house wild cherry bushes shadow lacy patterns on the old stone wall. In Spring days our front yard yields plenty of dandelions and out back we pick cow cabbage. No one, native to this section, knows about this green. My grandmother brought the secret with her from the northern part of the State, and we love to pass it along to our neighbors. The cow cabbage has not been so good the past few seasons, backward weather seems to injure the flavor and make the stem woody.

Last year Sinclair Lewis, famous author of "Main Street," "Babbitt," and "Elmer Gantry," bought a large farm in Barnard. It is interesting and encouraging when these successful city people decide to settle among us.

Jean has just celebrated her fourth birthday. It was a glorious day and I think we were almost as happy as she. In the morning, when the milk truck got back, she had a fine new doll carriage, one of those little brown wicker affairs with windows in the top, an adorable replica of Sonny's big blue carriage. After dinner a Hudson sedan rolled in and her grandparents had arrived, literally loaded down with presents. Mother had made the cake and after one long admiring look it was set up out of the way. There were dresses and a tiny embroidered slip for her doll, a silk slip for herself, three exquisite little dresses, aprons and underwear and cloth enough for two every-day dresses. At suppertime the birthday cake was set in the center of the table and there was a tiny one for Roderic, too, just a sweet mound of plain cake with one wee candle. Both cakes were placed on scallops of frilled paper circles and real geranium blossoms graced the edge. Jean's, a two-layer beauty covered with frosting and cocoanut, had a small glass of flowers in the middle. When the cake was cut and these flowers removed she was so overcome with delight that she nearly cried. The candle holders were paper with a flowered frill and a toothpick base fastened them in the cake. Well, even happy birthdays come to an end and when bedtime came she was glad to cuddle down in her big brown crib and forget cake, pretty clothes, doll buggy and all.

This morning I saw something very funny. Cattle were being driven up by the big pasture at Mud Pond. When one herd came along I noticed a handsome sedan following them and in the back stood a calf, or I might say a yearling, for it certainly looked as large behind those plate glass windows as those running ahead in the road. I knew farms and farmers had come up in the world and cows, too, but this is the first time I ever saw one riding in the back seat of a sedan.

Housecleaning brings us forcibly to the things we need and don't need. Most of us are learning to dispose of impediments but getting what we need does not always seem so easy. I needed cupboards more than anything and have found boxes and orange crates a great help. I use pretty pasteboard boxes for handkerchiefs, jewelry and workboxes. Now I have a large chocolate box containing smaller boxes that is going to make an ideal container for assorted buttons.

On the sink shelf next to the stove I have an orange crate cupboard, handy for cereals, frying fat, and the percolator. A frying pan, saucepan, roll irons and slotted cooking spoon hang on the outside on nails. Later I plan to install another such cupboard under the sink shelf for supplies of soap, cleaning powders and scrubbing utensils. Under the dining-room double window sill which has an extension and brackets for plants, I evolved a nice little cupboard for magazines, papers and my sewing boxes. Two smallish wooden boxes, turned on their sides and placed on top of each other, fitted in nicely there.

One orange crate makes a combination plant stand and mending basket with place beneath for mending pieces. Another holds magazines and on top a jardiniere with lily. I made a toy cupboard for Jean by placing two boxes in a vertical position on another turned on its side and exactly twice the width of the other two, in length. Nailed securely together, painted brown and having a cretonne curtain in front, this cupboard has always been an incentive to Jean to keep in order.

Do any of the sisters thin prepared mustard with cream, sweeten to taste and serve as a quick, inexpensive and eggless salad dressing? We like it and sometimes it is impossible to make any other kind.

Today it is sunny and one must be thankful. We ought to be grateful for everything, even the dirt, gravel and stones. In town if we wanted to make a walk, a lawn or a flower bed, all these things would have to be bought and brought home in a hired truck. If we wanted to move a henhouse a permit would be imperative. Doing one's own plumbing or wiring is against the city ordinances. I never could see that the farmer was his own boss, nor that he wasn't "tied," as many insist, but like everyone he has some advantages the other fellow doesn't have.

Outdoor sports are such good wholesome fun. I wish we might have some outing clubs in the country. Boys and girls should appreciate their heritage and take a vivid interest in nature study and community work. Activities might consist of Summer and Winter sports, and needed money could be raised by tournaments, carnivals and various entertainments. Here are a few suggestions which may be helpful: Let a few interested young people gather to organize, voting on name, age limit, time and frequence of meetings. A leader might be chosen each time and a chaperon or counsellor from among the older folk. A community song book, nature studies, a watch and the American flag are the necessities. Make a pledge and strict rules for members. This would be a fine opportunity for the little folks to learn flower conservation, road safety, posture, kindness to animals and courtesy. Community work might begin modestly with beautifying the village common, putting up a welcome sign or building a stone tower on a hillside "in honor of our town" and work up gradually to a children's playground, library, and community house. It is amazing what wonders a little progressive energy will do for a neighborhood. MARJORIE MC CLELLAN FLINT.

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Know a Weed Seed Each Week

RUSSIAN THISTLE—14

A generation ago Russian thistle, a prickly member of the goosefoot family, was the most feared of weeds in the great wheat districts of the Northwest, since at maturity the plant breaks at the base and goes bounding over the ground, propelled by the wind, scattering seeds at every bounce. Today, on account of the land now being fenced, the plant does

Russian thistle seeds are top shaped with veined tissue adhering. Magnified.

comparatively little damage since it soon becomes entangled in fences and does not spread far.

Russian thistle frequently appears in the East where it is of little importance due not only to the fences but also to rotation of crops. The species is an annual that reproduces from seeds only. It is said to have been introduced in impure flax seed from Russia. While young and succulent it affords fair grazing and can even be made into silage but the plant soon develops prickles that become sharp spines on maturity, the name thistle being applied on account of the spines although the species is not even distantly related to the thistle family. One good feature of the Russian thistle invasion in the one-crop areas of the Northwest was the manner in which the presence of the prickly pest compelled crop diversification.

Russian thistle seeds are produced in tremendous numbers. They are very small, reddish, irregular in form although inclined to be top-shaped, as may be seen in the specimen in the center of the accompanying illustration. When the adhering membranceous tissue is removed the light gray coiled embryo is revealed.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.

Control of Tulip Blight

This season, like last Spring, has been favorable to the destructive development of Botrytis blight of tulip, according to Prof. H. H. Whetzel of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. Many fine beds of tulips have been ruined about the time they came into blossom by this fungus disease which attacks the leaves and flowers.

The first evidence of the disease in the Spring, he says, is to be seen in an occasional plant here and there. Shortly after it comes up the leaves are gnarled, twisted, and stunted or turned purple, curling and soon dying. An examination of such plants will show dead areas in the leaves or along the margin. In the purple-leaf condition the stalk is rotted beneath surface of the ground. On the dead areas in the leaves the spores of the fungus may be seen during moist weather. These are scattered by the wind to the surrounding healthy plants, and cause a severe spotting of the folige and dead spots on the developing petals. During continued wet weather, these spots rapidly increase in size and run together. They gradually kill the leaves and destroy the natural color of the blossoms. By the close of blossoming time, badly affected beds will show the foliage brown and dying.

The injury from this disease is not alone confined to the spoiling of the flowers and the premature death of the foliage but will seriously check the growth of the new bulbs for next year. These will be weak and will rarely give good flowers. In severe attacks the tulip planting may be practically ruined.

Fortunately, says Prof. Whetzel, there appears to be a simple method of preventing serious losses from this disease. If it is desired to keep the bulbs of plants which have been blighted this year they should be dug immediately after the tops die down. Spread the bulbs out in the shade until the outer scales are thoroughly dry. The bulbs should then be carefully sorted and peeled, to remove all the brown hulls down to the white scales. The fungus winters over on the diseased bulbs in the form of brownish dead spots of various sizes, to be found on the white scales of affected bulbs. With a sharp knife cut these out if there are but a few of them present. Badly diseased bulbs should be discarded.

After the bulbs have been carefully peeled and the diseased spot cut out they should be planted within a few days, preferably in a new location. This treatment will give a practically disease-free planting the following year. Where the Botrytis disease is a serious trouble it will be well to dig and handle the bulbs in this fashion at least every two years. Bulbs from badly diseased beds will probably give a relatively weak planting next year, but the second year should again be back to their normal vigor.

Where it is not desired to replant the bulbs in a new location, Prof. Whetzel says they may be put back in the same beds. The soil should be spaded over, the top layer turned under deeply and every care must be taken to remove and destroy all the diseased tops at the time of digging. Care should also be taken to take up every bulb so that no diseased bulbs will be left in the soil to come up next Spring and serve as a source of disease.

It will be safer to treat the soil thoroughly with a solution of formaldehyde at least a week or two before the bulbs are put into the ground. For this purpose commercial formalin, 40 per cent strength, may be purchased at any drug store. It should be diluted in water at the rate of one gallon to 50 gallons of water where the soil is relatively dry. If the soil to be treated is quite damp the dilution should be less, probably 1 to 25 or 35. The soil should be thoroughly spaded and the diluted solution of formalin applied at the rate of about one gallon of the 1-50 solution per square foot, less if the stronger solution is used. It can be applied with an ordinary sprinkling can, going over the bed several times so that the soil will take up all of the solution. The beds should then be covered with tarred paper or burlap for a day or so. After the cover is removed and as soon as the soil is sufficiently dried out it should be respaded thoroughly to get rid of the fumes which would be injurious to the bulbs if they were planted into the soil before the fumes have escaped. Whether it is necessary to disinfect in this manner the soil of the beds of badly blighted plants is not certainly known, but there is good reason to believe that the fungus may overwinter in the soil as well as on diseased bulbs. The precaution of treating the soil is a relatively simple and inexpensive one and will probably be worth the effort.

Evergreens from Seed

I would like a little information on growing evergreens from seed. I have Australian pine, American arbor vitæ, Colorado blue spruce, Concord fir and a few others I would like to sow. D. A. M.

Conifer seeds are sown in late Spring, as soon as the weather is settled, usually about the middle of May. They require a mellow, well worked seed bed of light sandy loam to which a little well-rotted cow manure may be added. The covering of the seed varies in accordance with its size. Sow in rows 6 in. apart, and mulch between the rows with pine needles or lawn clippings, to hold moisture. After the seed has germinated, the seedlings should have a lath shade on sunny days, and watering is needed during a dry time. The shading is removed at night, as a close atmosphere may cause damping off. In the Winter there should be a mulch of evergreen branches or litter. For growing small quantities of evergreens, it is convenient to sow in boxes, where they can be watered and handled conveniently.

Propagation of Boxwood

Will you tell me how to start young boxwood cuttings? Can they be started by taking small cuttings off the old bushes? What time of year is best to do it? G. L. S.

Cuttings of boxwood are taken in early Spring or Fall, ripe wood being used. In sections where the Winters are mild the cuttings are usually set in the Fall. A Long Island correspondent who has had a long experience advises cuttings 12 in. long; do not strip off leaves. Set in rows deeply, leaving only two or three inches above ground, and plant firmly. The ground should be good garden loam, well tilled. Give a covering of litter during Winter, and leave the cuttings undisturbed for two years.

Another correspondent gives us the following experience:

"I planted the sprigs in March, before sap runs. Cut sprigs about 7 in. long, strip leaves off about 4 in. Make the ground pretty hard and damp, take spade, dig a trench 4 in deep, having the back square. Lay sprigs in, bent at bottom, cover with soil, and tramp down hard. Keep rather damp so the ground does not dry; no use planting in sandy bottom. When I was a boy 16 years of age I planted a good many yards at home where I now live and own, and I never lost a sprig."

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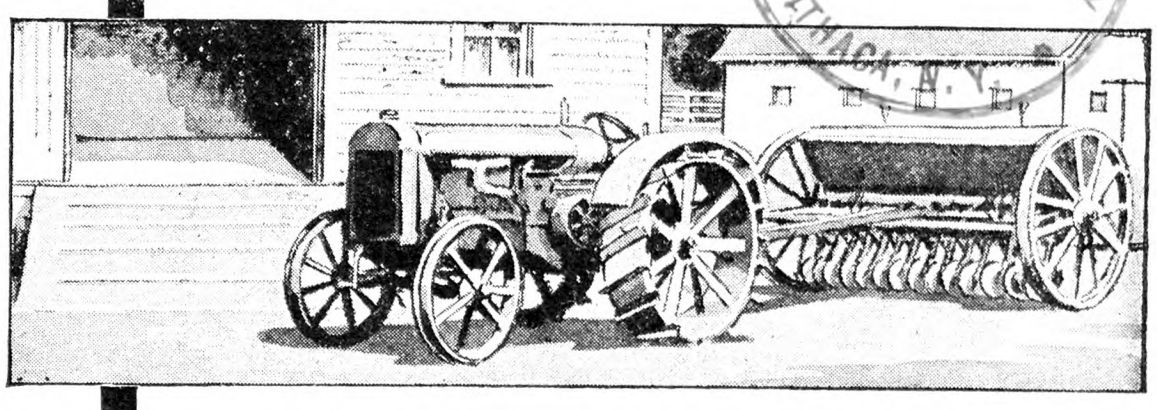

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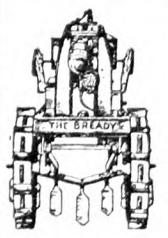

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Send for Circular and Testimonials.

MORRIS B. READE, Inc.
Sprays, Weed Killer, Fertilizers, Etc.
Belleville, New Jersey

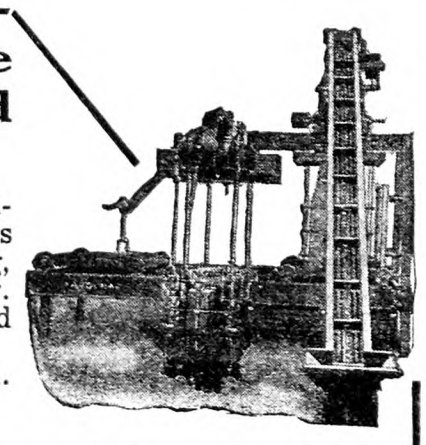
HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT 1880 1915 USED SINCE 1880 AN INSECTICIDE FOR GARDEN USE TRADE MARK

SLUG-SHOT
USED FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN FOR 35 YEARS
Destroys Mexican Bean Beetle and Army Worm

Saves **Currants, Potatoes, Cabbage, Melons, Flowers, Trees and Shrubs** from Insects. Put up in popular packages at popular prices. Write for free pamphlet on Bugs and Blights, etc. to

Hammond's Paint and Slug Shot Works Beacon, New York

CIDER! How Profitable to Press it from Culls and Second Grade Apples



Many people are making big profits by operating a Farquhar Cider Press. Because the press is built in sizes suitable for Roadside Marketing, the Individual Orchardist and Custom Pressing. It is easily operated, exerts heavy pressure and gets better and richer cider.

Catalog 126 tells how—a copy is reserved for you.

Ask for Bulletin on Roadside Press

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited Box 130 York, Pa.

Some Peach Experience

In planting our peach orchards we endeavored to include varieties which would give us a succession of fruit from quite early to late in the season. We were not always successful, however. Many of the trees were not true to name, some died, and some proved to be not much good under the treatment they received. It will probably be interesting to some fruit growers to know the conclusions we have arrived at respecting the merits of some of the better known varieties.

Extra Early Varieties

What we call the Mayflower formally opens the season with us on July 8. It is a beautiful peach and attains a fair size if well thinned. It is somewhat variable in quality but at its best, is one of the most luscious. Some years ago a seedling ripened its fruit on June 21 and we concluded that we had a glorified Mayflower, but it never duplicated that performance and thereafter ripened after the Mayflower and was not so good in quality.

Soon after Mayflower comes Red Bird Cling. If the prospective purchaser asks whether it is a clingstone one can reply enthusiastically in the affirmative. It cannot be called a luscious peach, but on the other hand it is quite uniform in quality and has a good appearance. Judging from one year's performance it is a good bearer.

Greensboro is now just about due. This is the most persistent bearer I know of. It has a sharp fuzz which makes it very annoying to handle. When vigorously thinned it becomes very large.

All these peaches excepting possibly Red Bird Cling, with us have a tendency to split pits. In fact some of the varieties in the following class have the same habit although not so pronounced.

Early Varieties

This period marks the transition from the clings and some clings to the freestones, and also marks the beginning of the yellow varieties.

In future plantings we shall try to have a nameless variety to head this series. Last Summer we picked a few white peaches from a small tree about the time Greensboros were being cleaned up. They had a beautiful creamy appearance, with an elongated tip, like shipped peaches in season at that time, and were perfect freestones. The tree was one of a block of our own budding, but none of us can figure out its origin.

Except for this nameless variety which may or may not prove successful there is now somewhat of a hiatus and then the different varieties come on in such rapid succession as to bewilder one.

Mikado is a new peach introduced by the New York Fruit Testing Association. We shall give this one a trial. This variety may help to fill the gap just referred to.

Carman is probably the leading one of these. If luck is with you in every respect you will have a good crop of magnificent peaches. Nevertheless we did not plant any in our last orchard. We prefer Lola.

Early Elberta ripens with us August 18 and is of excellent quality but it has to withstand the flood of Jersey peaches starting about this time.

Hiley ripens before the last named in our one orchard and in the other slightly later. I understand that the New Jersey Experiment Station advises against its planting. But for our first crop in the new orchard we should thoroughly agree with that advice. Up to last Summer we never had a basket of Hileys that was fit to sell. Neither quality, appearance nor size. Imagine our surprise, therefore, when the trees of this variety in our new orchard (in another locality) produced peaches of extra fine quality and appearance.

The superlative lusciousness of the Champion is largely offset by its susceptibility to rot. It has also a tendency to clinginess and split pits; because of its vigorous growth it might be suitable as a temporary shade tree, but one should not plant any appreciable percentage of this variety in a commercial orchard.

Mid-season Varieties

The first of these is Belle of Georgia. It arrives just before people have begun to use peaches in quantity. This and the fact that its season is short often cause something of a glut. On the other hand it is comparatively easy to handle because the fruit of a particular tree can be removed at one picking. It keeps well in cold storage; whether it is profitable to put it in cold storage is another question.

It must, I suppose, be conceded that an orchard should have more trees of Elberta than of any other single one. It is not a good variety for cold storage.

J. H. Hale is undoubtedly the finest-looking peach grown in the East. Its quality is excellent. It is good for home canning; if its red lining were spooned out I see no reason why it should not be good for commercial canning. Nevertheless this variety has such faults as will prevent its displacing Elberta. We have had no trouble with J. H. Hale as to size or yield. But it scabs badly and is a favorite of the oriental fruit moth. The trees of this variety should be left growing vigorously the first few years, or else they may remain dwarfs for a long time. In our last planting of peaches we included over 600 Hales. We now find that at least half of them are not Hales, but a variety of similar growth, with a fruit of almost identical color with double rounded ends, apparently more resistant to disease, and of excellent bearing qualities.

Late Varieties

Fox Seedling is a white peach with a most excellent color for so late a peach; it is a fair bearer with a short season.

Iron Mountain is a better bearer than the last but its color is not quite so good. It is however fair enough in appearance if grown in a suitable place. If not grown in such a place it is far from attractive looking. It has quite a long season.

Salway is worthless in our locality if last year's results are a true indication. Some years ago we obtained several truckloads of this variety and they were truly fine. So it seems to be a question of locality with this variety.

Other Varieties

We hope to try the South Haven and Hope Farm peaches in the near future. The former should come right after Mikado and the latter should be a good one to follow the Elberta season.

RUDY J. BROSSMAN.
Lancaster Co., Pa.

Care of Roses

I should like information on the cultivation of rose bushes, how to prepare bed and what fertilizer or dressing to use, also, if it is necessary and beneficial to remove buds already found when setting. Should the bushes be allowed to bloom at all first year? What spray for insects? How to prune and cut roses?

Salisbury Cove, Md. L. L.

This question comes rather late as to rose planting, for we like to plant dormant stock, and to get the plants in the ground as early in Spring as the soil can be worked, or to plant in Fall, after active growth ceases. The reference to pinching off the buds suggests that pot-grown greenhouse plants are to be used, but these are not usually blooming when shipped.

A good loamy soil with moisture, but free from any tendency to swampiness, is desirable. If it is very clayey, and with poor drainage, it is necessary to underdrain. For this, dig the bed three feet deep, and place six inches of broken stone, ashes or clinkers in the bottom. English growers often use bones and charcoal among the drainage. Fill up above the drainage material with good well-worked soil. The ideal combination is one-third top soil, one-third subsoil, and one-third old well-rotted cow manure, the whole thoroughly mixed. In a district free from lime, air-slaked lime may be added, a bucketful to every 3 ft. of a bed 3½ ft. wide. In a very heavy clay soil in a northern latitude, either fine leaf mold, or an additional 1 per cent of manure, will greatly improve the texture. After the plants are growing freely additional fertility is given in the form of bonemeal or liquid manure. Plant Tea roses generally 20 in. apart, Hybrid Perpetuals 30 in. apart. Holes for planting should be large enough so that the roots are not huddled together, but are spread out in a natural position. When planted, the roses should be pruned quite short, as the roots are unable to support all the old growth. In buying dormant stock, it sometimes occurs that a considerable area fails to sprout, the new shoots appearing below it, and this old unproductive wood should be cut away. We can see no object in removing buds the first season, and have not practiced this, as we usually cut the flowers before or when they fade, and do not let the plants mature seed. Pruning varies with the variety; as a general rule those of weak growth are shortened more than those of robust habit, which have the shoots only moderately shortened, but the branches well thinned out. The pruning is usually done in March, but many varieties of Hybrid Remontant are pruned as soon as June flowering is over, to induce flower buds later in the season. Robust climbing roses are also improved by judicious trimming after flowering.

Advice regarding treatment for insects and diseases will be found in our issue of June 1, page 790.

Asparagus Grandmother's Way

Wash and cut into usual lengths, a mess of asparagus (enough for five persons) and cook in salt water, then prepare the following cream sauce:

Put one heaping tablespoon of butter into pan, heat and add one tablespoon flour, stirring it smooth, but don't brown it, then add one and a half cups sweet milk, one egg, well beaten, a pinch of salt, and a dash of grated nutmeg. Let boil until thick, then add water asparagus was cooked in to make the sauce of right consistency; remove from fire, and add one teaspoon vinegar, stirring it in quickly. Pour this sauce over the hot asparagus, and serve either on toast or just as a vegetable. This has been a favorite "company" dish in our family since my grandmother's time. I. H. M.

THIS is the season when the all-around champion college athlete comes home and falls exhausted after putting up the window screens.—Kay Features.

Another Way of Planting Potatoes

A better method of plowing in potatoes than that on page 814 is to start in the middle of a lengthwise strip, using a walking plow, plowing just one furrow. While another man or men plant this, drag the plow back. Then cover this furrow. By plowing right on around neither team nor men are idle until field is completed.
Maryland. WM. A. DIVERS.

Peach Vinegar

Last Summer I made a barrel of peach juice, which is very sour now. Can this be used for vinegar for all purposes, and what must be done to keep it in a good condition? B. G.
Ohio.

Peach Leaf Curl

On a dozen or more peach trees the leaves are curling up. What causes this and is there a spray that can be used for it? J. W.
New Jersey.

Those peach trees are suffering with leaf curl. The treatment is prevention, and it consists in spraying, before the buds start, while the tree is thoroughly dormant, with a solution of concentrated lime-sulphur made in the strength of one to eight or Bordeaux mixture, 4-4-50. Spores of this disease are on the trees during the Winter and if hit by this strong solution they will be destroyed.

After the foliage is out and the leaves are affected not much can be done, because the disease is then in the tissue of the leaves and away from the influence of sprays.

Suckering Corn

I have one acre of sweet corn planted in rows three feet apart, 2½ feet in the row; two and three stalks in the hill. It is doing fine, but is suckering. Should the suckers be pulled off? C. A. H.
New Jersey.

Formerly this suckering was thought necessary, but few do it now. Personally we have tried both plans and never noticed any difference in yield of ears. We have, however, seen fields considerably damaged by yanking out this growth so hard that the remainder of the hill was disturbed. It is something of a knack to remove the suckers safely, and there is decided doubt whether it is any advantage at all.

Watering Plants in Pots

Watering of potted plants, while really a simple matter, yet seems to puzzle many intelligent persons. The easiest way, however (outside of the natural habitat of the plants or whether they require much water), is to rub the fingers rather hard on the top soil in the pot. If it feels dry then water, and water thoroughly, but if not then leave it alone and look after it the next day. Feeling the outside of an ordinary porous flower pot is also a good way to tell whether water is required, as should it feel moist or damp no water will be required. Care in watering is one of the secrets of successful plant-growing, and nothing can make up or atone for lack of this essential. H. W. HALES.

Catching Moles

Seeing the many complaints from readers in THE R. N.-Y. about moles in their lawns, I wish to tell them how I get rid of them. The working hours of the mole are pretty regular; it's nearly always between 11 and 12 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M. In certain damp or wet days they may start at 9 A. M. So in the morning I step down his trail lightly and take my fork and watch for him, for he will come back. At a distance I see him start. I tiptoe over, stand still a minute, until he gets near the surface, when I kill him with the fork. He is only down a couple of inches. It pays to watch him, for in most cases it is one or two doing it all. But the mole does not recognize daylight saving time. N. JANSEN.
New York.

The Bookshelf

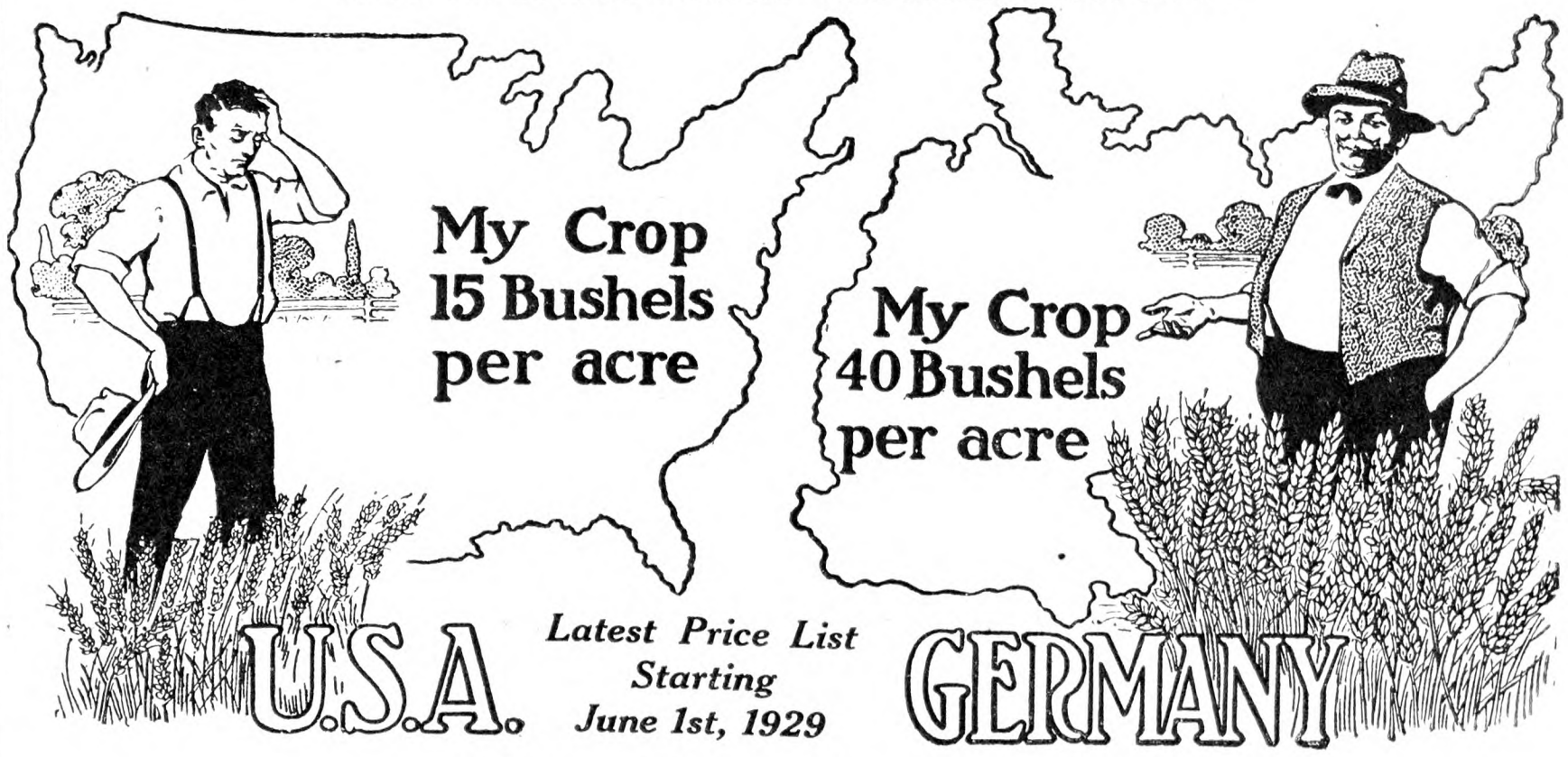
BOTANY, by William J. Robbins and Harold W. Rickett of the University of Missouri. This is a textbook for college and university students, treating its subject from the scientist's standpoint. It is not concerned with the identification of common plants, but with their growth and structure, their classes and allies. We were especially interested in the chapters on biologic evolution and the distribution of plants on the earth, but the book is planned to carry the student forward through the general branches of the subject toward definite knowledge of the whole, and it impresses us as admirable in treatment and scope. It would seem likely to arouse a spirit of individual investigation, and to provide a sound foundation for further study and experiment. Published by D. Van Nostrand, Inc., New York; 535 pages, 384 illustrations; price, $3.75.

Standard Wholesale Phosphate Company, Baltimore, Maryland

Organized during the War to reduce the cost of living

The most up-to-date Fertilizer Manufacturing Plant in America, owned and operated with the above avowed purpose

"What the Standard Makes—The Whole World Takes"



More Wheat Per Acre

WE cannot control the price of a bushel of wheat, because too many countries raise wheat, but we can increase the profit from an acre of wheat by reducing the cost of production per bushel. There is not much profit in 13 bushels of wheat per acre, which is the American average. There is good money in yields of 25 to 35 bushels. These can be obtained, if one prepares the land right, uses good seed and GOOD FERTILIZATION.

Potash

GOOD FERTILIZATION means enough fertilizer of the right kind. With a good rotation 400 to 600 pounds per acre is enough, provided a reasonably high-grade formula, such as 2-10-2, 2-12-2, 2-10-4, 2-12-4 or 2-12-6 is used. Some of the most progressive farmers are using 2-8-10, for wheat, followed by clover. The low-grade 1-7-1, 2-8-2, and 0-10-2 formulas are out of date and out of balance, and the plant food in them costs too much per unit. Urge your brother farmers to use high-grade formulas.

Why Fertilize Wheat?

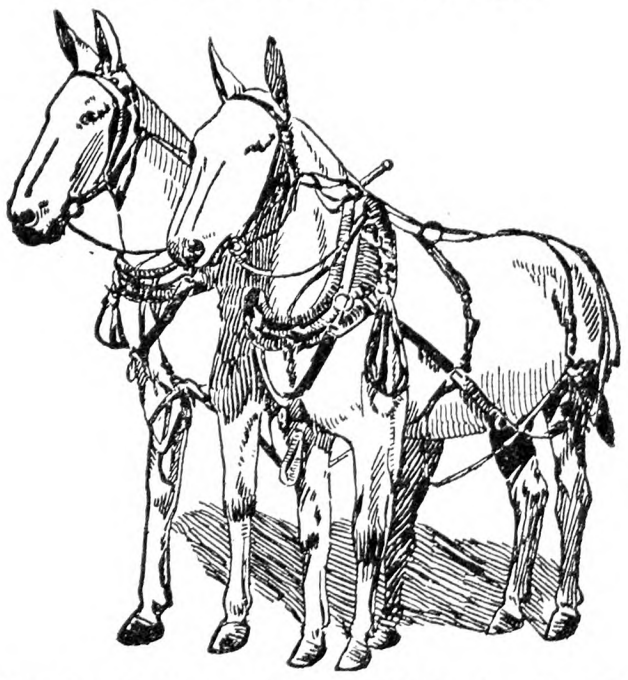
The largest factor in determining the cost of producing a bushel of wheat is yield per acre. Low yields mean high production costs. This is because many of the costs are fixed, whether the yield is high or low. Land rental, seed, and labor for plowing, seeding and harvesting are practically the same whether the yield is 15 or 40 bushels to the acre. High yields of wheat are obtained only when the crop has an adequate supply of plant food, and when good cultural methods are practiced. Fertilizer on wheat produces more bushels. It reduces the cost per bushel and increases the profit per acre.

Fertilizer also improves quality, and raises the grade and price received.

We sell Potash Salts in any quantity from 200 pounds up. Write us for prices.

STANDARD WHOLESALE PHOSPHATE CO.
Continental Building, Baltimore, Md.

Save the Cost of a Pair of



By Buying Direct from a Wholesale House

Our terms are easy. Sight draft or cash with order. We dun nobody.

	Per ton
Muriate Potash	$38.25
Sulphate Potash	48.80
Nitrate Soda	53.00
Peruvian Guano	71.00
Digestor Hog Feed Tankage 55/60 Protein	80.00
Sulphate of Ammonia	57.25

Pure South American Bone Meal

	Per ton
3 % Ammonia 22% Phosphoric Acid	$37.50
4½% Ammonia 22% Phosphoric Acid	41.50

fertilizing WHEAT

Special Wheat Compounds—Phosphates Per ton

GOOD—16% Acid Phosphate (Pure, sweet chamber acid) Square Deal	$12.00
BETTER — 18% Super Phosphate (Pure, sweet chamber acid) Square Deal	14.00
BEST — 20% Double Strength Super Phosphate Square Deal	15.75

Fish Bone and Potash Compounds
Sure Growth Brands for Choice Wheat

For the MIDDLE WESTERN STATES—NITROGEN BASIS
For Soils Needing Complete Fertilizer Per ton

2-12-2	$20.38	2-12-4	$21.78
2-14-2	21.78	2-12-6	23.18
2-16-2	$25.00		

For the EASTERN STATES—AMMONIA BASIS
For Soils Needing Complete Fertilizer

4-8- 4	$22.28	2-12-2	$19.63
2-8-10	22.69	2-12-4	21.03
2-8- 5	19.37	2-10-6	20.93
2-10-2	18.83	2-10-4	19.83

For Soils Not Needing Ammonia

0-12-5	$17.50	0-10-4	$16.25

For Well-Manured Soils Use

Lime, Phosphate—Available Phosphate Acid 13%, Lime 30% $13.00

As an Advertising Feature The Standard Wholesale Phosphate Co., Baltimore, Md., is putting out the following two brands which we consider especially adapted for producing the biggest and best crops of wheat in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York States:

SPECIAL: 2-12-4 at $21.03 per ton. SPECIAL: 2-12-6 at $22.43 per ton

We would be glad if each user would register his name, address, quantity per acre and acreage planted with this guano with the Head Office, 1600 Continental Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

STANDARD WHOLESALE PHOSPHATE & ACID WORKS, INC.
Continental Building, Baltimore, Maryland

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

June 27, 1929.

June: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.86, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.11; Class 3, $2.05.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $1.95; Class 3, $1.95.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.44	@$0.44½
Extra, 92 score		.43½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.41	@ .43
Seconds	.39½	@ .40½
Lower grades	.38	@ .39
Ladles	.34	@ .37½
Packing stock	.31	@ .32½
Renovated	.40	@ .41
Sweet, fancy	.45½	@ .46
Extra		.45
Firsts	.42½	@ .44½
Seconds	.41	@ .42
Centralized	.40	@ .42

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special		$0.25
Fancy		.24
Young America, fresh	.25¾	@ .26
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.23¾	@ .24

EGGS

Nearby fancy, white	$0.41	@$0.42
Extra	.37	@ .40
Average extras	.36	@. 36½
Extra firsts	.34	@ .34½
Firsts	.33	@ .33½
Pacific Coast, whites	.38	@ .40
Mixed colors, nearby best	.38	@ .40
Gathered, best	.33	@ .34
Common to good	.26	@ .30

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	0.44	@$0.45
Fair to good	.30	@ .40
Broilers	.30	@ .46
Roosters	.20	@ .25
Fowls	.24	@ .32
Ducks	.22	@ .24
Geese	.16	@ .22
Turkeys, dry, toms	.25	@ .30
Hens	.28	@ .33
Squabs, white, lb.	.45	@ .60
Dark, doz.	2.50	@ 3.50
Culls	1.50	@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.25	@$0.27
Chickens	.30	@ .45
Roosters	.18	@ .21
Ducks	.20	@ .21
Geese	.15	@ .17
Tame rabbits	.16	@ .20

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@14.50
Bulls	8.00	@ 9.25
Cows	7.00	@ 9.50
Calves, best	13.00	@14.75
Common to good	10.00	@12.00
Sheep	6.00	@ 7.50
Lambs	13.75	@14.25
Hogs	9.00	@11.85

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20	@$0.22
Good to prime	.16	@ .19
Culls	.11	@ .13
Lambs, Spring, each	6.00	@11.00
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50	@24.00
Bulls	15.00	@17.00
Cows	18.00	@21.00

POTATOES

Maine, 150 lbs.	$1.75	@$1.90
Southern, new, bbl.	2.50	@ 3.75
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00	@ 2.75

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.50	@$4.00
Beets, bu.	.75	@ 1.75
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	.50	@ 1.00
Carrots, bu.	.75	@ 1.00
Cauliflower, bu.	2.00	@ 3.00
Celery hearts, doz.	1.25	@ 2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	1.25	@ 4.50
Eggplants, bu.	1.25	@ 2.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	12.00	@13.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@ 6.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.50	@ 4.00
Onions, bu.	1.00	@ 1.75
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@ 2.00
Peas, bu.	1.00	@ 3.25
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00	@ 2.25
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	3.50	@ 4.00
Spinach, bu.	.35	@ .75
String beans, bu.	.75	@ 3.00
Sweet corn, S'n, bu.	1.25	@ 2.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.25	@ 2.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00	@ 3.50

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00	@13.25
Pea	10.00	@10.50
Red kidney	8.75	@ 9.00

FRUITS

Apples, Albemarle, bbl.	$8.00	@$10.00
Peaches, Ga., crate	1.25	@ 5.00
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	4.00	@ 5.00
Watermelons, car	290.00	@575.00
Strawberries, up-river, qt.	.10	@ .25
Long Island	.15	@ .30
Dewberries, qt.	.05	@ .20
Huckleberries, qt.	.15	@ .32
Raspberries, pt.	.10	@ .13
Cherries, qt.	.10	@ .22
Currants, qt.	.14	@ .17

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12	@$0.12½
Dark	.09	@ .09½
Orange bloom	.12	@ .13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50	@ 5.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$25.00	@26.00
No. 2	23.00	@24.00
No. 3	15.00	@22.00
Clover mixed	15.00	@24.00
Straw, rye	21.00	@22.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.39⅛
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.30⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.07¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.57
Rye	.97⅛
Barley	.73⅜

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.52	@ .53
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60	@ .65
Gathered	.45	@ .55
Fowls, lb.	.45	@ .55
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@ .55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@ .40
Potatoes, new, lb.	.05	@ .06
String beans, lb.	.15	@ .20
Lima beans, lb.	.40	@ .45
Lettuce, head	.10	@ .15

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Evidence of the rapidly advancing season is shown in the increasing variety and volume of fresh fruits and vegetables now available on the market. Georgia peaches are arriving quite freely and a few cars of early varieties from North Carolina reached eastern markets during the week. Hiley Bells in six-basket carriers brought $4 to $5 at Philadelphia for large and medium sizes, while Carmans sold for $2.50 to $2.75. California melons are now plentiful and include the regular cantaloupe, the honeydew, the honey-ball and the casaba. Standard crates of 45 cantaloupes brought $4.50 to $5 on the Philadelphia market, while honeydews were quoted at $3 to $3.75 per crate of six. A few old apples can still be found on the market but interest is now shifting to the new apple crop as the first fruit are already in from Maryland and Delaware, and these sold for $2.25 to $2.75 per bushel. New Jersey currants appeared on the market for the first time and ranged from $3.50 to $4 per 32-qt. crate. The hot weather has been favorable for the movement of watermelons and the market ruled firm. Huckleberries were in fairly liberal receipts from North Carolina and Maryland and brought $5 to $7.50 per 32-qt. crate, while Maryland and Delaware ranged from $4 to $5.50. The New Jersey raspberry season is now well under way and the market was fairly active at 10 to 15c a pint, with a few fancy at 18c. The asparagus season is drawing to a close and the market was very weak, with practically no trading. String beans were in fairly liberal supply toward the close and the market was easier at $1.75 to $2.50 a bushel for green, and $1.75 to $2.25 for wax. Beets were steady at 2 to 3c a bunch while carrots brought 1 to 3½c. New Jersey celery continued strong and most sales were made at $5 to $7 per crate of three-dozen bunches. Lettuce held steady, with Big Boston at 50c to $1, while Pennsylvania Iceberg brought $1.25 to $1.50. Cabbage receipts were heavy from nearby, and the market continued weak at 30 to 45c per ⅝-bu. basket. The onion market was dull with California Yellows selling for $2.15 to $2.25 a crate. The New Jersey season has already opened with a few truck shipments on the market, which sold for 75c to $1 per ⅝-bu. basket. Rainy weather hindered digging in the potato districts of North Carolina and Norfolk, Virginia, and shipments were not as heavy as was expected. However, the Eastern Shore of Virginia shipped heavily, totaling 2,720 cars. The combined movement of new potatoes was 4,900 cars for the week compared with 7,055 cars a year ago. Prices of potatoes were slightly higher at the close at Philadelphia, and most sales of Eastern Shore Cobblers were made at $3.25 to $4 per barrel, while Norfolk stock sold for $3 to $3.75.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts continue about normal for the season and prices held up well under a fairly good demand. Fresh extra firsts were quoted at 33½c and firsts at 1 to 1½c a dozen under extra firsts. As usual there were some carefully selected and candled fresh eggs put up for special trade which in new cases ranged 40 to 42c and some even more carefully selected for carton trade brought 42 to 43c a dozen. The total receipts of 959,210 cases of eggs in Philadelphia since January 1 is 53,000 cases lighter than for the same period last year and taking the total receipts for the four principal markets, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, as indicative of the movement to the terminal markets of the country we find the supply to be considerable less than last year. A total of approximately 9,500,000 cases had been received to June 22 in these four markets, as against a little over 10,000,000 cases for the same time a year ago. The cold storage holdings of eggs in the same markets are also lighter, the 3,333,983 cases reported on hand on June 24, being nearly 400,000 cases less than a year ago on the same date.

Trading in the live fowl market has been rather quiet and although receipts were only moderate, they were in excess of requirements and prices eased off slightly. Colored fowl were quoted at 29 to 30c and White Leghorns averaged about 24 to 26c a lb. Plymouth Rock broilers held steady at 42 to 44c for large and 34 to 37c for the smaller sizes. Leghorn broilers ranged from 25c for small up to 32c a lb. for the larger sizes. Dressed poultry held firm with trading active, fresh-killed fowl in barrels weighing 5 to 5½ lbs., the preferred size selling 31 to 32c, and heavier weights brought from 1 to 2c under these prices. Medium sizes ranged 24 to 28c and light weight fowl sold as low as 21c a lb. Broiling sized chicken in barrels iced were quoted at 43 to 45c and old roosters ranged 21 to 23c a lb. Cold storage holdings in Philadelphia are about 100,000 lbs. lighter than last year at this time, and total holdings in four principal markets the last of June were reported at 28,367,929 lbs., against 25,759,937 lbs. a year ago.

HAY AND STRAW

Offerings of hay were mostly medium and low grades, which were dull, with No. 2 Timothy selling $18 to $19 a ton, and No. 3 averaged $16 a ton. Best light clover mixed was quoted at $17.50 to $18.50 a ton. There were light offerings of straw, the market holding steady under a light demand, best rye straw selling at $20 to $21 a ton, wheat straw at $14 to $15.50 and oat straw at $13 to $14 a ton.

W. W. O.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Potato prices are showing a weaker tone. Both live and dressed poultry are weak. Dry beans are higher.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter steady; creamery, prints, 48 to 49c; tubs, 46 to 47c; firsts, 44 to 46c; undergrades, 43 to 44c. Cheese steady; new daisies, 25c; longhorn, 25 to 26c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; limburger, 33c; brick Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 38c; grade A, 34 to 37c; grade B, 33c; grade C, 30 to 31c; nearby, at mark, 30 to 33c.

Poultry.—Dressed weak; fowls, 27 to 33c; chickens, 41 to 46c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; broilers, 45c; ducks, 26c; turkeys, 34 to 44c. Live poultry weak; fowls, 24 to 28c; broilers, 25 to 38c; old roosters, 18c; ducks, 24 to 25c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples firm; Russet, bu., $1.75 to $2; Baldwin, $2 to $2.75; Winesap, western box, $4.25. Potatoes weak; home-grown, bu., 50 to 60c; Md., bbl. $4 to $4.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans higher; pea, medium, cwt., $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $14 to $15; marrow, $15.50 to $16. Onions steady; Tex., 50-lb. sack, $1.60 to $1.75; green, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $5 to $6; cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $4.25 to $5.50; honeydews, Cal., crate, $4 to $4.50; huckleberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $9 to $9.50; plums, Cal., 4-qt. bskt., $3 to $3.25; raspberries, Ind., 24-pt. box, $4 to $6.50; peaches, 6-bskt. crate, $2.50 to $4; strawberries, 32-qt. crate, $2 to $5; watermelons, 40 to 85c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, per lb., $1.75 to $2; beans, green, wax, 4-peck hpr., $3.25 to $4; beets, doz. bchs., 75c to $1; cabbage, Va., crate, $1.75 to $1.85; carrots, Md., crate, $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, crate, $1.25 to $1.50; celery, doz. bchs., $1.10; cucumbers, S. C., bu. hpr., $2.50 to $4; eggplant, Fla., crate, $1.75 to $2.50; lettuce, Cal., crate,, $5 to $5.25; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.50 to $1.75; parsley, doz. bchs., 40 to 60c; peas, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; peppers, Fla., crate, $2.50 to $4; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; romaine, crate, 50 to 60c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 30 to 40c; spinach, bu., 60 to 75c; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $1.75 to $2.

Sweets.—Honey steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products steady; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.50; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay firm; Timothy, loose, ton, $16.50 to $17; clover mixed, $14.50 to $15. Oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $27; standard middlings, $27; red dob, $34; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent, $38.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $50; hominy, $37.50; oatfeed, $10.50; Timothy seed, bu., $3.25 to $3.75; Alfalfa, $16 to $17.50; alsike, $20 to $21; clover, $20 to $22. C. H. B.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 48c; best dairy, lb., 50c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 36c; undersized eggs, doz., 33c; duck eggs, doz., 42c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 20 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk —Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., 75c to $1.75; asparagus, lb., 20 to 25c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 3c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 4c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; cucumbers, 8 for 25c; new carrots, bch, 7½c; celery, 3 bchs. for 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; dandelion greens, pk., 20c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt. 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leeks, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 7c; onions, green bch., 5c; potatoes, bu., 55c; parsley, bch., 5c; green peas, qt., 15c; pineapples, each, 10 to 20c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, qt., 12½c; spinach, pk., 25c; strawberries, qt., 12 to 15c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; tomatoes, lb., 20c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 37c; light fowls, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 42c; light fowls, lb., 40c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 26c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c; whole hams, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 28 to 30c; ducks, Spring, lb., 32c; fowls, live, lb., 30 to 33c; dressed, lb., 50c; yearlings, live, lb., 28 to 33c; Leghorns, 28c; broilers, live, lb., 25 to 40c; dressed, lb., 65 to 75c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 50c; eggs, 35 to 38c; fancy, white, crate, $11.50; grade A, $10.50; unclassified, $10; retail, 35c; duck eggs, doz., 45 to 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Asparagus, doz. bchs., $1 to $1.25; beans, dry, lb., 7 to 10c; beets, doz. bchs, $1.25; cabbage, doz. heads, $1.75; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 10c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; onions, doz. bchs, 35 to 40c; peas, bu., $3.50; potatoes, bu., 50 to 60c; radishes, doz. bchs, 20c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 35c; spinach, bu., 50 to 75c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $3.75; strawberries, qt., 20 to 25c; crate, $4.25 to $7.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $15; wheat, bu., new., $1.25 to $1.35.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$14.00@14.65
950-1,100, good	14.25@14.65
800 up, medium	12.75@14.25
Common	10.50@12.75
Heifers, 850 down, good	12.00@13.50
Common and medium	9.00@12.00
Cows, good	9.50@10.75
Common and medium	7.50@ 9.50
Low cutters and cutters	5.50@ 7.50
Bulls (ylg. excl.), good, beef	10.25@11.00
Cutter-medium	8.00@10.25
Calves, 500 down, medium-choice	10.50@14.50
Cull-common	5.00@10.50
Vealers, milk-fed, good-choice	14.00@15.50
Medium	12.00@14.00
Cull-common	6.00@12.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-choice	$11.25@11.90
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-choice	11.75@12.10
Light wts., 160-200, med.-choice	11.90@12.10
Light lights, 130-160, med.-choice	11.50@12.10
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-choice	10.25@11.75
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	9.00@ 9.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good-choice	$13.50@14.00
92 down, medium	11.50@13.50
All weights, cull-common	8.00@11.50
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med.-choice	9.00@11.50
Ewes, 120 down, med.-choice	5.00@ 6.50
120-150, med.-choice	4.50@ 6.25
All weights, cull-common	2.00@ 5.00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, new, bu. bskt., Illinois No. 1 Transparents, $3.25 to $3.50; No. 2, $1.50 to $1.75; Maryland No. 1 Transparents, $3.25; old, bbls., New York unclassified 2¼-in. Baldwins, $6; bu. bskt. New York U. S. 2½-in. Russets, $1.75; unclassified Russets, $1.40. Beans, Maryland, bu. hprs., stringless, green and wax, best, $3 to $3.25, poorer $2.50; Virginia, fair condition, bu. hprs., green, $1.50 to $2. Cabbage, Ohio, bbl. crts., No. 1, $2.25; No. 2, $1.75. Cucumbers, S. C., bu. hprs., fancy, $2.75 to $3. Dewberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $4 to $4.50, poorer low as $2.50. Huckleberries, N. C., 32-qt. crts., best, $7.50 to $8, poorer low as $5. Peaches, Ga., bu. bskt., unclassified Carmans, best, $1.75 to $2, poorer low as $1.25; 6-bskt. crts. med. Hileys, U. S. No. 1, best, $3.50 to $4, poorer low as $1.50; ½-bu. bskt. med. Carmans, U. S. No. 1 and No. 2, $1.75 to $2.25. Potatoes, new stock, bbls., Cobblers, N. C., U. S. No. 1, stave bbls., $3.50 to $3.75; Va. stave bbls., U. S. No. 1, $4 to $4.25; old stock U. S. No. 1, 150-lb. sacks Mich. Rurals, $1 to $1.25; 2½-bu. sacks Maine Green Mts., $1 25. Raspberries, Md., 32-qt. crts., blacks, $7 to $7.50. Sweet potatoes, Tenn., bu. hprs., Nancy Halls, $1.65 to $1.75. Tomatoes, Miss., 4-bskt. crts., 85c to $1.10. Watermelons, Ga., 20-lb. average, 25c; 24-lb., 35 to 40c; 26-lb., 40 to 45c; 28-lb., 45 to 50c; 30-lb., 55 to 60c each.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $21.50; standard, $19.50 to $20.50; No. 2, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 3, $13.50 to $14.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 2, $15.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $18.50 to $19; No. 2, $14.50 to $16.50. No. 1 wheat straw, $12 to $13; No. 2, $11 to $11.50; No. 3, $9 to $10; No. 1 oat, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10.50 to $11.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select whites, 32 to 34c; browns, 32 to 33c; current receipts, 30 to 31c per doz.

POULTRY

Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 43c; hog dressed, 38c per lb. Live poultry—Hens, heavy, 27 to 29c; Leghorns, 24 to 26c; roosters, 18 to 19c; broilers, colored, 38 to 40c; Leghorns, 28 to 30c; ducks, 28 to 30c; geese, 18 to 20c per lb. Common pigeons, 40 to 50c per pair.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Supplied by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending June 22, 1929.

Market.—Beef steers and yearlings, steady to strong; compared with week ago, 25c higher; better grades showing full advance; top, $14; average weight, 1,325 lbs.; some held considerably higher; bulk of sales, $13 to $13.75; bulls, she stock and cutters about steady; bulk sausage bulls, $10.50 to $11.25; heifers, $11 to $11.50; butcher cows, $9 to $9.75; cutters, $5.25 to $6.50; stockers and feeders fully steady; calves, weak to 50c lower or $1 under last week's close; top vealers, $16.50. Hogs, nominally steady.

Receipts for week ending June 22, 1929.—Cattle, 30 cars; 9 St. Paul, 8 Virginia, 4 Chicago, 2 St. Louis, 2 Tennessee, 2 Pennsylvania, 2 Ohio, 1 New York; containing 732 head; 2,086 trucked in; total cattle, 2,818 head, 985 calves, 623 hogs, 1,455 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Choice, 1,300-1,500 lbs., $14.25 to $15; good, 1,300-1,500 lbs., $13.50 to $14.25; good, 1,100-1,300 lbs., $13.50 to $14.50; choice, 950-1,100 lbs., $14.25 to $15; good, 950-1,100 lbs., $13.50 to $14.50; medium, 800 lbs. up, $12.25 to $13.50; common, 800 lbs. up, $9.50 to $12.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.25 to $12; good, 850 lbs. up, $10.50 to $11.25; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9.50 to $10.50; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.75 to $9.50.

Cows.—Choice, $9.50 to $10.25; good, $8.50 to $9.50; common and medium, $6.75 to $8.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.50 to $12; cutter, common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.75 to $12.50; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $10.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10.50 to $12.25; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $8.25 to $10.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $14.25 to $16.50; medium, $12 to $14.25; cull and common, $8.50 to $12.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250-350 lbs., $11 to $12; mediumweights, 200-250 lbs., $12 to $12.50; lightweights, 160-200, $12 to $12.50; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.25 to $11.

Cleveland, Ohio, Markets

Apples, Baldwin, bu., $2.75 to $2.85; Winesap, $2.35 to $2.65. Strawberries, 32 qts., $3.25 to $3.50. Peas, bu. hpr., $1.75 to $2. Butter, extra, 45 to 46c; firsts, 41 to 42c; packing stock, 30 to 31c. Eggs, firsts, 30c; ordinary, 28½c. Poultry, heavy fowls, 26 to 28c; ducks, 28c; broilers, 42 to 43c. Hay, No. 1 Timothy, $20; No. 2, $18; No. 1 light mixed, $20.

Identifying Mushrooms

How may I distinguish edible mushrooms from the poisonous varieties? Is it a sure sign that mushrooms are non-poisonous if silver which has been cooked in dish with them remains untarnished? We have in our backyard a stump of a tree which has some very large mushrooms growing on it. I understand that mushrooms which grow on a dead maple are edible. C. N. W.

New York.

The test with silver is not safe. Around half a dozen edible mushrooms are commonly found in New York State. The meadow mushroom (Agaricus campestris), pink underside, changing to brown, well known to most country people, is the variety cultivated in mushroom houses. This is usually found in late Summer in meadows and pastures.

The morels, puffballs, parasol, fairy-ring, ink-cap, uncertain hypholoma, peppery lactarius, and oyster, the last named growing on trees, are other quite common sorts, but should not be used until familiarity with them makes identification sure.

Rose Chafer on Grapes

My grapes are being chewed, and I am sending a bug I found on one. I have only a few grapes, just a small arbor over my pump for shade, and run on wires to kitchen door. J. V. G.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

The creature inclosed is a rose chafer, commonly called rose bug. Where there are plenty of roses around the bugs spend their time on them. But otherwise they will attack grapes, often eating all the blossoms. Spraying with any convenient arsenical at the strength recommended for use on foliage is good treatment. Where one has only a vine or two it is practical to look them over daily and cut the bugs in two with sharp-pointed shears. They are not so easily poisoned as some other insects.

Connecticut Pomological Society Events

The following events of special interest to Connecticut and New England fruit growers in general are announced by Secretary H. C. C. Miles, Milford, Conn.

July 31, Aug. 1-2.—Connecticut Pomological Society Orchard Tour through Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire.

Aug. 8. — Annual Summer Meeting, Connecticut Pomological Society at Connecticut Agricultural College, Farm and Home Week, Storrs.

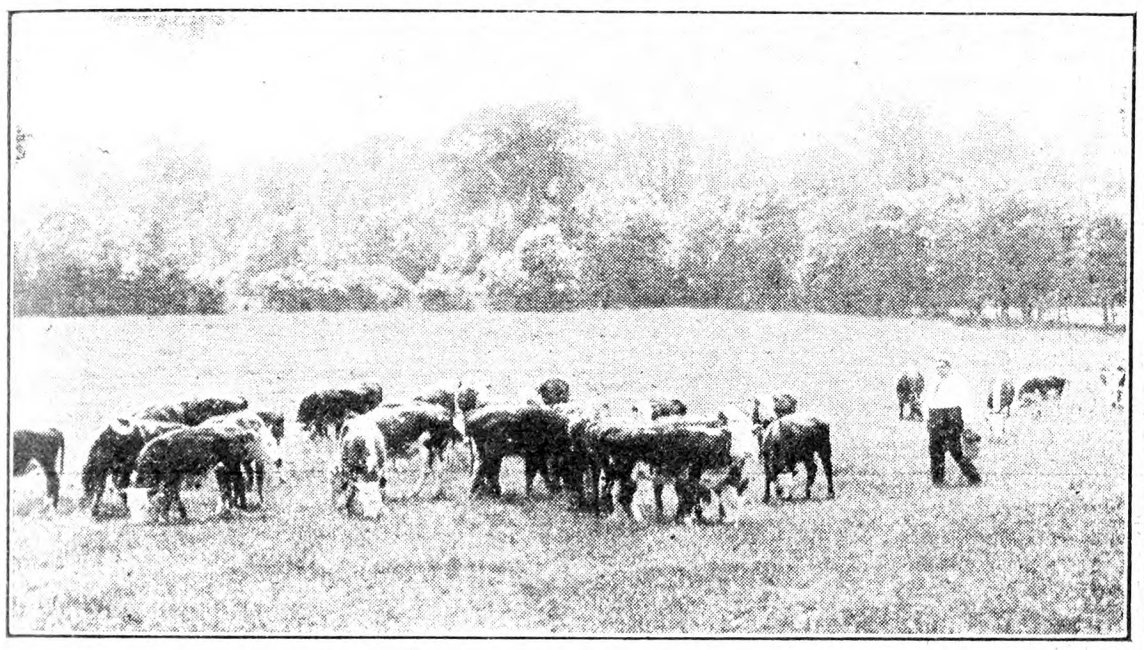
Dec. 11-12.—Thirty-ninth Annual Meeting Connecticut Pomological Society. H. C. C. Miles, secretary, Milford, Conn.

Herefords in Northern New York

Some Clinton Co., N. Y., leading citizens look to a broader diversity of farming to bring a permanent farm relief.

Sheriff Brunell believes that many of Clinton's broadacres of silage corn and meadow, together with pasture, second to none, can profitably be turned to the breeding of beef cattle, and he has backed his judgment by getting a fine herd of Herefords.

The Sheriff states that he is determined to give the venture a thorough tryout and Clinton County farmers are already much interested. It looks like the beginning of a new branch of agriculture (of modest proportions) in Northern New York. C. E. C.



Herefords in Clinton Co., N. Y.

Sheriff Brunell of Clinton County and One of His Herefords

Training a Colt

Whoever undertakes the training of a foal requires patience, judgment, kindness and a small strong halter. The best time to begin is the first hour of the foal's life. While the foal is still wet, rub your hand over the body and then over the nose and lips, so that the man smell may be absorbed early in the youngster's life.

Having adjusted the halter, attach a small lead, say a foot long, letting it hang down. As a first principle, never play with a foal, tease him, or annoy him to have fun with him. Always remember that he is your servant and worthless as a plaything. Every time you come near him, speak to him, pet him, lead him around the stall. Avoid a fight if he gets stubborn. Tie him up a few hours daily in a small place, just so that if he swings back he can't get on his haunches to lunge, and by the time he is ready to be turned out permanently, at 10 days or two weeks, his first lesson is acquired.

Story books tell of the uncanny memory of the elephant, but just let a horse meet something that unduly disturbs him, and to the longest day he lives his memory does not fade, and rarely does he overcome a bad habit and never the memory of it. From experience I would say that the elephant takes a back seat, not that I wish to say a horse has the elephant's intelligence; rather would I class him a long way down the animal list when it comes to intelligence; but the power to ever overcome is denied the horse. This lesson the trainer of the horse should remember.

During 50 years I have relied on the voice, in large measure, to control the movements, actions and nervous disposition of the colt, and I always say "Come along, boy," accompanied by a chirrup as I tighten the lead, always repeating until that lesson is learned. The slightest inclination on the colt's part to sulk, or otherwise assert an objection, I take a long rope, pass it through the ring of the halter, between his fore legs, tie it around the waist on a running noose, and rarely more than one swift, stinging jerk is required to bring him to his senses.

Should the colt have been neglected in infancy, and he is ready for work, or rather you are ready for him, crowd him in a stall to tie him up, and leave him until he is hungry—and I don't mean maybe. In putting the halter on, place some feed in the manger and approach on the left or near side. This is very necessary, because most men rely on the right hand, in which the halter should be manipulated. While the colt is eating, place your hand firmly on his shoulder, then hold the extreme end of the halter crownpiece, carefully sliding it over the withers; take hold of the cheek with the left hand and slowly work towards the ears. Watch the opportunity as he raises his nose and slip the halter in place, buckle it, tie the lead fast, move slowly out of the stall, and then sit down 15 minutes to study his antics and disposition.

I have always found a short study of disposition the best-spent time of my life. I think that this manœuvre applies to all colts, regardless of breed, and I have never found an unbroken colt vicious, in the sense that he would either kick or bite on man's approach, unless previously tormented.

That statement does not mean that they won't lose themselves in nervous fright; it's your part to prevent fright. If your subject is that unlucky individual—the farmer's only colt in a large family of boys—well, who knows what? Suppose as you enter the stall the heels fly or the teeth rattle. Retire smoothly but quickly; get a short whip; go right back and settle your question once for all. As I said before, you require your horse as a servant; the horse is a coward at heart, and readily quits under punishment, but make sure your subject can fit punishment to crime; never wait; instantly correct and then quit. Rarely is a blow necessary, but when occasion requires a whip, strike from the ground up, speak at the same time, put inflection in your voice suitable for the occasion and always repeat your lesson until it is learned; and it's the lesson learned that makes the handling of colts the easiest thing in the world. GEO. HOWDEN.

Saratoga Co., N. Y.

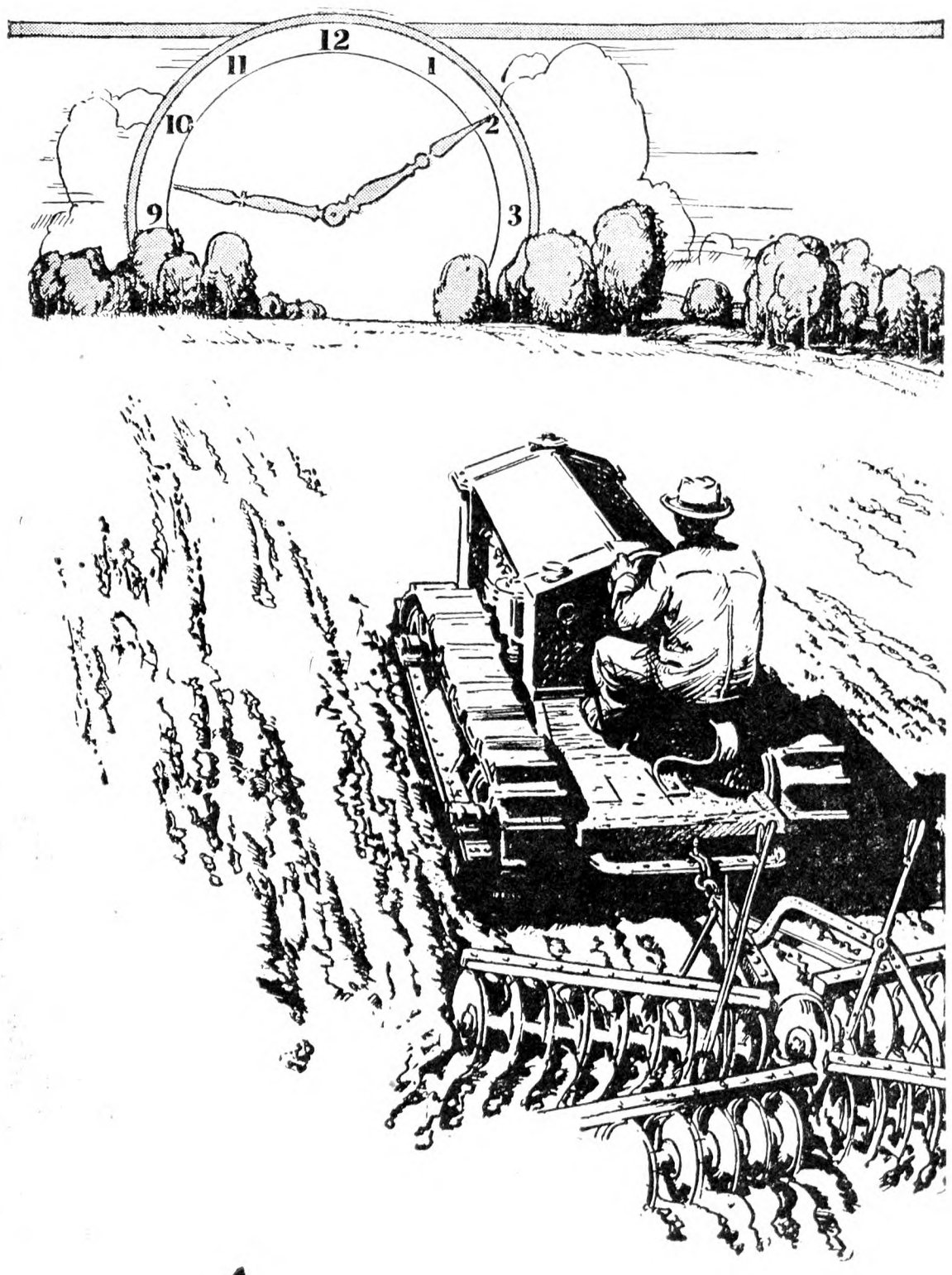
Defective Title to Property

In 1920 I bought a place, which was heirship property, and all signed but two, and they will not sign off. I have had it for nine years and paid taxes and fixed it up. Could I make them sign off, or does my paying taxes so long leave them out? They never come near, but say they never will bother me. They are an aunt and an uncle. When the heirs were paid off they got $5 apiece. They sold to a brother-in-law, and I bought it from him. If I do more to the place could they hold their share just the same? I cannot buy them off at any price. E. A.

New York.

We would not advise you to put much money in the property until you had complete title. You have a right to bring an action in partition. This would result in the property being sold and the money divided. Perhaps someone would be able to negotiate with the heirs for you and save the expense. N. T.

Ethyl saved $39.00 per 100 acres



A PRACTICAL FARMER in Nebraska made a careful test of Ethyl Gasoline on his farm. Here are the results of his test:

Using kerosene as a fuel in his tractor he plowed one acre in 75 minutes.

Using Ethyl, he plowed one acre in 51.6 minutes. That represents a saving, when Ethyl was used, of 23.4 minutes per acre.

At that rate he was saving 39 hours per 100 acres. Let us calculate very conservatively and say a man and his tractor are worth $1.00 per hour. That means that he would save $39.00 every time he plowed 100 acres. The added cost of fuel, as between Ethyl and kerosene, would be approximately 10 cents.

Here are hard pan facts showing why Ethyl is an economy in the end. (That is why it is a premium fuel!) The hours it saves mean dollars earned at the end of the season. Ethyl brings added power out of any equipment which cannot be obtained with ordinary fuel. The easing of the labor of driving makes for greater efficiency.

Stock up on Ethyl. Test it out. You will see the difference it makes.

GOOD GASOLINE plus ETHYL FLUID equals ETHYL GASOLINE

Knocks out that "knock"

ETHYL GASOLINE

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ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION, 25 Broadway, N. Y. C. 56 Church St., Toronto 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London

Thoughts From Long Acres

Mrs. L. P., of Connecticut, writes a friendly letter and not only sends the song "Grandfather's Clock" which the lady in California requested, but for good measure includes that amusing old ballad "The Old Arm Chair." Both songs were sung widely in the days of my youth and still retain a deserved popularity. The present generation snickers at everything which bears the stamp of age, but it is worth noting that no modern song is able to survive more than a month, while the songs of long ago are still popular and appreciated whenever sung, over the radio, on records or in public gatherings. "Home Sweet Home," "Suwanee River," "Old Black Joe," "Seeing Nellie Home," "Dixie,"—everyone thrills to the strains of these well loved songs even though they are old as the hills. Mrs. W. A. H., of Ohio, sends me the chorus of a Michigan song, which scores three songs so far for old Michigan. Strangely enough my passing reflections on lack of songs for Northern States brought responses from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from New England to the Sunny South, also some Middle States.

When we planted the onion plants we placed the rows close together with the intention of hoeing all the ground, but that became too much of a job, so I bethought me of a plan the farmers used long ago among the stumps of those North Michigan farms when cultivating crops. The cultivator was closed as much as possible, Kenny hoisted onto the back of the old mare to do the guiding, and away we went back and forth in those narrow onion rows with just room to squeeze through. Kenny thought that was great fun, but his experience was short. The farmers of those early days in the cut-over lands never did raise enough grain to last the year round, so their horses in late Spring were sure to be walking skeletons, with backbones sharp as saw blades. Riding for hour after hour perched on the thin edge on an upstanding backbone produced a sensation which looked with scorn upon the very idea of sitting down to rest or even to eat. An older brother and myself used to ride those stiff and bony steeds to pasture every evening, and by dint of much prolonged cudgeling urged them into a grotesque semblance of a race, but we generally laughed so hard we fell off before reaching the pasture gate. We could always tell whether a farmer had thrashed, because ribs and hips disappeared with magical swiftness when oats were again in the feed boxes. Kenny wants to ride again when I cultivate corn, and I shall allow him to do so, for the first cultivation with an unshielded walking cultivator in very small corn is one of my pet aversions. It requires close observation without bothering to guide a horse, so Kenny will get his ride and doubtless will not think it so much fun after an hour or two.

Perhaps we farmers are right after all in thinking that Winters are not so severe as they used to be. Scientists have about reached the conclusion that the glacial period is not yet over and that a gradual recession of the polar ice cap is still going forward. If that is the case then we are right in saying that Winters are gradually getting milder despite the fact that the weather bureau ridicules our claims. A letter from Northeast Missouri tells of too much rain with much corn not yet planted, and this is June when corn in that section should be knee high, while here in our section we have had a dry spell lasting so long that the ground is baked and hard. Oats are short, wheat is not growing as it should and meadows standing still, but corn is up to a fine stand, as are all other seeded crops, which is much better than having things drowned out. It is somewhat tantalizing to read of rains all over the country, but we will get ours in time, as Michigan generally has excellent growing weather with plenty of rainfall.

There comes a roll of thunder and a few sprinkles from the west. I shall have time to fix Calvin's tricycle, so he again may fly around the yard. I needed some irons from an old buggy, so dismantled it. The back axle, with the wheels still on, has furnished a plaything which all the children enjoy. They give the thing a shove, hang onto the axle and go rolling across the yard, having a big time. Even the older boys enjoy it, and every visiting child at once grabs the thing and goes tearing around, while Calvin plays by the hour with that old buggy axle and wheels.

We just had a caller, an old lady who came to me for information concerning a long dead Indian chief. Local history happens to be a hobby of mine. We talked of a chapel built in the long ago and abandoned to the weather for 30 years, yet whose plank doors swing on their wrought iron hinges as freely as ever, and whose hand-hewn beams are still sound, while the hand-shaved shingles which have been on the roof for scores of years still protect it from the weather. How many have seen a shingle horse? Why does a shaved shingle outlast a sawed shingle four times over? Why does a hand-hewn timber seem almost indestructible while a sawed timber soon rots? Possibly we hurrying moderns still have something to learn about real craftsmanship. The old six and nine-paned windows had been in this old house 60 years. We replaced them with new frames and single lights 10 years ago, and the new ones are rotting even though they have been painted three times. Do you remember when the old ax-handlemaker came every year? These machine-made ax handles are often not worth carrying home. However, I should hate to go back to the old-time methods of farming with those awkward and back-breaking tools, and I must admit that our modern ways of living are a sight more comfortable. The sprinkle is over; come on Calvin, let's take a look at that tricycle. L. B. R.

News From a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

On June 15 it was noted that fire blight was conspicuous by its absence in our orchard this year. Before those words were published, this disease started and is now very widespread, in the twig form, in the York and King trees. A few trees of odd sorts were completely killed and were immediately removed, since the cankers on the trunks were oozing enough bacteria to cause much more trouble. The blight does not seem to have started in through the blossoms, since the young apples were fairly good sized before the disease showed up. As usually happens, the susceptible varieties are showing most of it, although sometimes varieties which are relatively free of the disease suffer a severe attack when certain unknown conditions are favorable.

The Pennsylvania State College has sent out to all the members of the State Horticultural Association, of Pennsylvania, questionnaires regarding the apple variety situation in Pennsylvania. These were remarkably brief for this sort of a nuisance and asked for as little information as possible consistent with securing a good picture of the situation. Information was requested on the past, present and future of the standard sorts as observed by each member under his own conditions. The results of this survey will be included in a bulletin to be published by the college some time next Winter.

It was a surprise to note that while our blooming season was two weeks too early this Spring, both the Pacific Northwest and Canada have reported that their bloom period was about two weeks later than usual this year.

Further advices on the condition of the Pennsylvania fruit crop indicate that it is very spotty, as was noted before. The complaint of the cold, wet and windy weather at blooming time holds for much of the State. Recent reports from the northeastern part of this State mention peach leaf-curl as being very severe. This disease had not been very troublesome for some time and the usual dormant spray for this pest had been omitted in most cases.

The new raspberry patches, planned just last year, supposedly with disease-free stock, were rogued last week. Out of 250 Plum Farmer, there were four clean plants; out of 250 Cumberland, there were 50. The 200 Cuthbert reds were even worse, exactly as was expected. The inspectors took just one look and then said, "Cut them down and burn them just as soon as they are picked." The black raspberries will probably come out as soon as they are picked; then their site will be sowed to Sweet clover, as will the red raspberry patch. The more we see of raspberry growing, the more we are convinced that it is one of the grandest gambles in agriculture.

While looking over the McIntosh trees the other day, we found a large handsome brown and white-striped beetle busily engaged in feeding on a watersprout. This insect was captured and destroyed, since it was a female round-headed apple-tree borer beetle, evidently but recently emerged from some tree. This beetle was probably capable of laying from 30 to 60 eggs, the worms from which could carry on quite a serious amount of damage. This particular borer is a nuisance in one orchard near a woodlot, where it lives in different sorts of thorns belonging to the same family as the apple. The second orchard, located near another woodlot, is receiving much attention from the plum curculio. While the plum curculio eggs seldom hatch and develop in the apple fruit, it means another apple is out of grade.

In a recent article by the writer the importance of the orchard site was strongly emphasized. In this connection, a fruit grower from near Altoona states that he has never had less than half a crop of peaches in the 35 years he has been growing them, solely due to his excellent site where untimely frosts and freezes seldom invade. All this is in spite of the fact that Central Pennsylvania is not usually considered an ideal region for peach growing. In our own orchard, one good crop in three years is more nearly the rule.

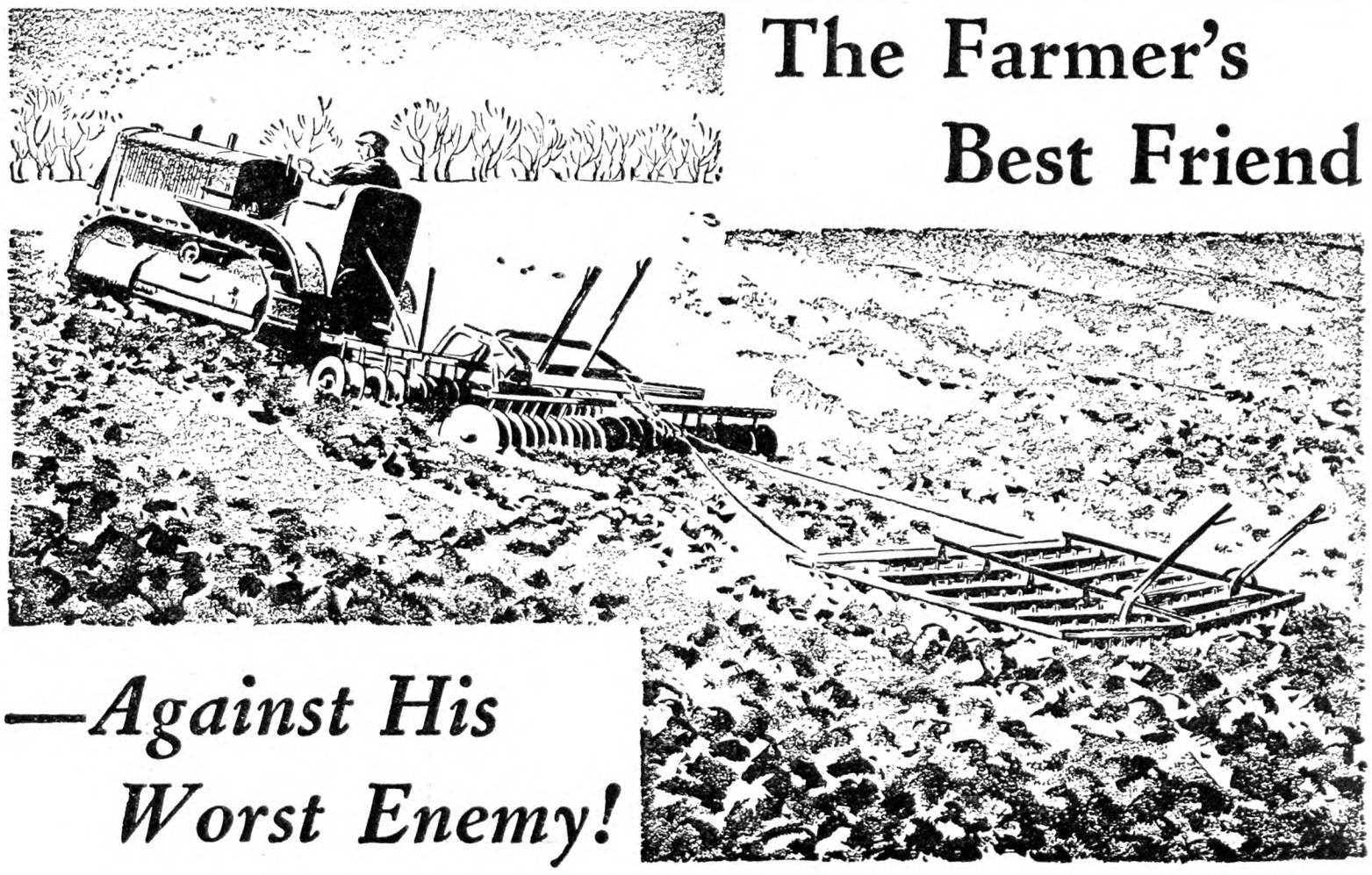
While everyone is more or less familiar with the drastic measures taken to curb the spread and eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida, here are two striking examples of the wholesale fruit destruction necessary in this connection. One was the picture of a citrus fruit dump, hauled in the day before, containing over 200,000 boxes of fruit. This was being covered with three feet of soil and sprinkled with crude oil. Another picture was that of a steam macerating and cooking plant where big truckloads of fruit were ground up and cooked at the rate of one load every four minutes for nine hours a day. This has done more than many words to convince the writer that a fight to the finish is being waged in Florida against this threatening new pest. R. H. SUDDS.

Division of Estate

An aunt in New York State died, leaving no will. She had a mortgage on some land in California. Surviving her were two brothers and a sister, and several children of a deceased sister. How should the money from this mortgage be divided? How can this man in California who has the land get this mortgage discharged unless all the legatees sign off? E. M.
New York.

The children of the deceased sister will take the share which their mother would have taken had she been living. An administrator of the estate is the only one who can discharge the mortgage. N. T.

The Farmer's Best Friend



—Against His Worst Enemy!

THE "Caterpillar" Tractor vs. Weeds! For weeds pump out moisture—they waste plant food! To control them *this* year means fewer to fight next year—and bigger crops.

"Caterpillar" Tractors are successfully used to kill the robber weeds before they form their seeds. Power for thorough plowing—traction for thorough cultivation of a mellow seed bed. Power to pull wide harrows and chisels—traction to travel soft soil without packing. Power to handle a large acreage in the brief time when work counts the most—traction to do the work with less slip, with less rolling resistance, with less fuel waste.

In corn, for example, a thorough cultivation before planting is worth three done after — and costs about a fifth as much. Thirty-five feet of smoothing harrow behind a 2-Ton as against a 2-row operation! Then—to finish the job—a final cultivation before the corn reaches six inches in height.

Ask us how others are raising crops with the "Caterpillar" track-type tractor—*better, quicker, cheaper!*

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A Country Woman in Italy

PART I

[This is a record taken from a notebook and letters. My first night in Italy was spent in Genoa, and when I said goodby to that land of enchantment some four months later I set sail from the same magnificent port. The city, built on Alpine terraces above a harbor alive with ships, is crowned with superb pleasure-grounds, churches and monuments, while the wharves have an irresistible charm for one who loves the salt smell of the sea.]

Genoa, October 10, 1927.—Tea last night in the Gallerie de Mazzini. This morning we made a pilgrimage to the beautiful ruinous walls of Columbus's birthplace—marble, with exquisitely delicate pointed arches, and columns with carved capitals. (Some say that Columbus wasn't born there, but no matter. Anyway his ancestors were.) Funny times with the language, of which neither of us know a syllable. Our first purchase was a bag of ripe figs, and our second, a phrase book!

At the station there is a little middle-aged man about three feet high, having the word "Interpretor" on his cap, and apparently master of all known tongues. He is most intelligent and most kindly, really seems to care about your welfare, follows you around like a father and helps you out of difficulties, accepting a small tip gratefully but serving you just as well without any. I suppose he is employed by the railroad. He looks contented, as few dwarfs do; a nice face on top of the little body. I'd like to know his story!

In a square full of working-people and donkey-carts I came on a fountain with no inscription, but thought it couldn't be anything but Æneas with Anchises on his back, leading the little Ascanins by the hand. All very classical and jolly. Below Griffin's heads spouting water, and under one of them a wine cask soaking up! I also talked with a burly boatman who had only this morning returned from New York. He wanted to take me out on the Bay, and was pleased to air his very bad English.

Whatever Mussolini's faults, I'll hand it to him that he has produced the best bread on the Continent, as I understand that this is one of his forcible reforms. It isn't white, but golden-brown all through, like the very best of our war-bread; fine, light and crisp, generally baked in little biscuit-like loaves, with a thick crust and delicious nutty flavor. We love the Italian cooking—cheese in your soup, fish and birds fried in olive oil, green squashes no bigger than turkey's eggs and golden peppers as big as your fist, maccaroni in every conceivable form, and unlimited figs!

October 12.—Reached Rome night before last, passing Pisa on the way. Saw the Leaning Tower from the window, and at the station there were boys selling little models in marble. After supper we drove to the Colosseum in a funny one-horse cab, and wandered about for two hours in the most resplendent moonlight. Yesterday we went there again, and to St. Peter's and the Forum. We're interested in modern as well as ancient Italy. There are soldiers everywhere—almost an air of military rule; men, fine-looking and "on their toes," especially the soldiers and officials; walls plastered over with notices ending "il Duce lo comando" (I wonder if the King casts any visible shadow!). While I think of it, *il Duce* is pronounced *eel doo-chee; Fascisti, fasheestee.*

I've just come in from the Pantheon, the church of all the gods! It contains the tomb of Raphael, and two magnificent frescoes, and is utterly unlike any church you ever saw—no seats,—and its great eye open to heaven night and day, Summer and Winter! People don't come to these churches to hear sermons, but to dip their fingers in holy water, cross themselves, and murmur a prayer or two. No seats at St. Peter's, either, and the interior is so immense that workmen on ladders, and hundreds of visitors moving about, seem no more than so many flies. The vastness of the dome dwarfs all details, and the approach, with its columns and fountains, is overpoweringly grand.

At the Vatican galleries the frescoes of Michelangelo bowed us to the earth, while Raphael left us cold.

Nothing in Rome has moved me more than her fragments—the shattered tombs along the Appian Way, the shattered marbles in a shop of antiquities. Just a foot, just a torso—just an imploring arm, or the head of a plunging horse, or the bas-relief of a winged Cupid, to speak of man's loves and strivings, and of the long, long march of the centuries!

Naples, Oct. 14.—Very little difficulty about language, as nearly everybody has a brother or a son who has been to America. *Molto bella* and *non capisco* do very well, except for ordering dinner! Naples is a sightseer's paradise, and all-day and every-day excursions leave only time for a few thumb-nail sketches:

At Pompeii, plaster casts have been made (the hardened ashes of the great eruption furnishing the molds) which give the actual features and gestures of the fleeing men and women who were overtaken by the catastrophe. What a miracle, after the lapse of almost 2000 years! A splendid hound howling out in his agony was as human as the humans. In one of the excavated houses, on the walls of the dining-room, is an adorable dado of little winged Loves, cooking, spinning, dyeing and performing all sorts of domestic labors. Colors as fresh as if laid on yesterday. Why can't our artists do something like that? DORA R. GOODALE.

From the Rocky Mountain Ranch

June 12, and we have had but a very few warm days and comfortable nights. Sheepmen are wondering if they will get much benefit from the Summer range on their Forest Reserve allotments. There are many deep drifts yet, and any moisture that falls is more snow. The creeks and the Colorado River are all high. Fishing season opened on May 25. Our son George and I have been over to Canon Creek a couple of times and caught enough for a good mess each time. Truth compels me to state, however, that George caught most of them. Of course I have an excuse. I had an attack of bronchitis and was supposed to be a little careful about getting wet. I don't believe, though, that anyone who enjoys fishing and roaming through the woods ever suffers from the wet or feels any lasting fatigue, but there are times when the hardest old rock on the creek feels as comfortable as the best rocking chair.

The Government trapper seems to have cleaned out the coyotes, but other animals molest the sheep quite often. Some animal recently killed several lambs and the camp mover said it was a mountain lion. One of the herders suggested that it was probably a bobcat. With much embroidery of his language, the camp mover insisted: "I saw it, and its tail was as long as a wagon tongue."

Bears have been quite troublesome and have destroyed several ewes and lambs. The trapper has a bear pen and trap set up in a promising part of their territory. A bear hunt was had a couple of weeks ago, with several men and dogs participating. No bears were found.

The deer are plentiful and come within plain sight of the house. One of the men recently saw a cow elk and a yearling at very close range, although they are not as tame or as plentiful as the deer.

Our white robin is raising her eighth brood in some scrub oaks at the edge of the field. One of her older "children" has more or less light gray on her (or his) back, but it is the only off-colored one we have seen. Our flowers and garden stuff are all late. Fruit will be scarce. Our weekly California farm paper tells how to scare birds away from the fruit bushes and trees. Make potato "hawks" by sticking feathers (turkey feathers are best), about four in each side for wings, the same number in one end for a tail. Tie a heavy string around so it will balance, then tie to the limbs of trees or to the end of a long, flexible stick, and stick in the ground at enough of an agle so the "hawk" can swing clear. It is said that the birds soon catch on, though, and the "hawk" should not be put out until needed.

Garfield Co., Colo. MRS. P. U.

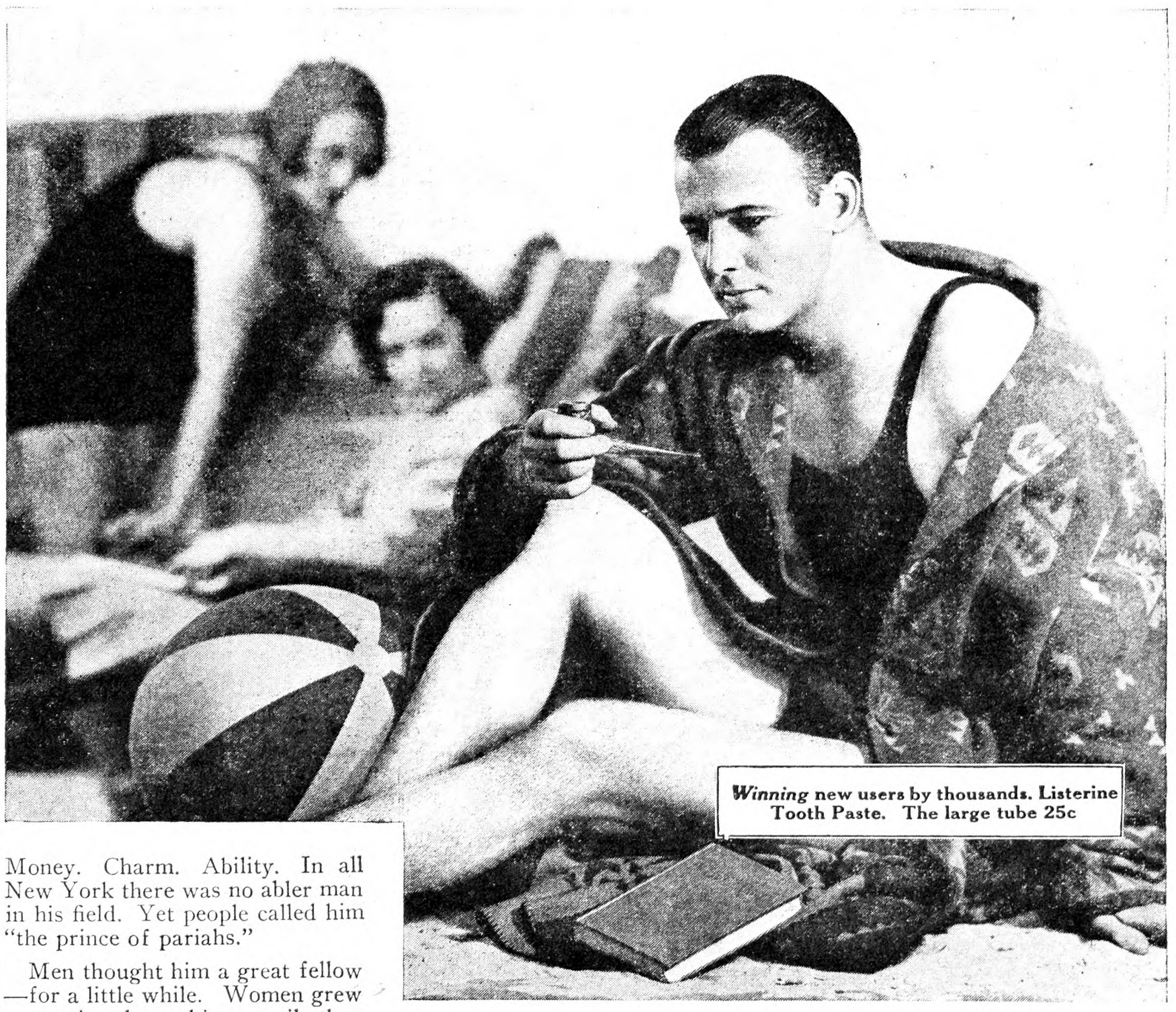
Swarm Prevention

The New Hampshire station gives the following advice about this matter:

Swarming may be controlled by giving the bees plenty of room, by removing the queen cells every seven days and by shifting the brood so as to relieve the congestion of the brood chamber. The choice of the method used depends upon the kind of honey produced. Less work is required for swarm control when extracted or chunk honey is being produced. The most common method is to examine the colony and, if queen cells are being built, locate the queen, place her and the frame she is on in a hive body on the bottom board with nine empty drawn combs or frames with full sheets of foundation. Place a queen excluder over the hive body, and on top of the queen excluder place another hive body or super with frames containing foundation or drawn comb. On top of this super place the frames containing the brood. In about seven days examine the frames in the upper hive body and remove any queen cells that are started. This method separates the brood from the queen and leaves conditions similar to those of a swarm placed in a new hive.

The production of comb honey keeps the hive in a more congested condition, and swarm control is more difficult. For the beekeeper with one or two hives the removal of the queen cells every seven days after June 1 until the swarming season is over is a good plan. Unless every queen cell is removed there is danger of an emergence of a swarm.

You wouldn't care to meet Marvin



Money. Charm. Ability. In all New York there was no abler man in his field. Yet people called him "the prince of pariahs."

Men thought him a great fellow—for a little while. Women grew romantic about him—until they *knew*. People welcomed him at first—then dropped him as though he were an outcast.

Poor Marvin, yearning so for companionship and always denied it. Poor Marvin, ignorant of his nickname and ignorant, likewise, of the foundation for it.

Halitosis (unpleasant breath) is the damning, unforgivable, social fault. It doesn't announce its presence to its victims. Consequently it is the last thing people suspect themselves of having — *but it ought to be the first.*

For halitosis is a definite daily threat to all. And for very obvious reasons, physicians explain. So slight a matter as a decaying tooth may cause it. Or an abnormal condition of the gums. Or fermenting food particles skipped by the tooth brush. Or minor nose and throat infection. Or excesses of eating, drinking and smoking.

Intelligent people recognize the risk and minimize it by the regular use of full strength Listerine as a mouth wash and gargle. Night and morning. And between times before meeting others.

Listerine quickly checks halitosis because Listerine is an effective antiseptic and germicide* which immediately strikes at the cause of odors. Furthermore, it is a powerful deodorant, capable of overcoming even the scent of onion and fish.

Keep Listerine handy in home and office. Carry it when you travel. Take it with you on your vacation. It is better to be safe than snubbed. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

* * *

***Full strength Listerine is so safe it may be used in any body cavity, yet so powerful it kills even the stubborn Bacillus Typhosus (typhoid) and Staphylococcus Aureus (pus) germs in 15 seconds. We could not make this statement unless we were prepared to prove it to the entire satisfaction of the medical profession and the U. S. Government.**

LISTERINE

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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THE Economics Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports a survey of 2117 farm employes, and from the information accumulated it concludes that considering the perquisites to the farm hired man in rent and food and otherwise, his wages compare favorably with the wages of industry. It reports an average of $30.34 per month for perquisites, and $46.44 in cash, or a total of $76.78. The city daily papers print the report as an evidence that farmers are already on a parity with industry, and farm relief not so much of a necessity as it has recently appeared to be. Bureau reports are a good deal like the figures in statistics. They can be made to prove anything the people who make them or use them want to prove. But just how the farmer comes to be benefited by the payment of high wages, and the difficulty of getting competent help, is not revealed in Washington dispatches.

*

THE following, from Mexico, Mo., *Ledger*, conveys a warning to all who have anything to do with care of the bull:

Bill Willingham, who is on the J. T. Johnson farm, south of Mexico, was seriously mangled by an infuriated bull Sunday. Mr. Willingham has always handled the bull, which apparently has been on friendly terms with him. He was showing the animal to a visitor, and slapped it to make it move over. In a flash the animal turned and gored him.

It is safe to take the attitude that no bull can be trusted. Many men run great risks in this way. One of our friends had a large Brown Swiss bull. He used no staff in leading him, merely a strap snapped into the nose ring. The animal was stabled most of the time, and daily his owner led him to a sand bank to "play". The bull gored the sand, pawed and roared, and the man thought it a great joke. No, nothing happened, though all but the man himself expected the tragedy which does come in many such cases. There is no wisdom in trifling with a bull, even though he appears to be "gentle."

*

FARMERS seem to have no monopoly of the incidental troubles of life which spring from the high prices of the things they buy. Last week a New Yorker paid $36 for a dinner for a party of six in the Central Park Casino restaurant. One of his party then wanted a bottle of water, and her host received an extra bill for $20, being $2 for the water and $18 for occupying the table long enough to drink it. In New York hotel terminology this is known as a "cover charge." The patron was arrested because of refusal to pay the extra twenty-dollar bill, but he was discharged by the magistrate with the advice that the restaurateur could sue for the bill in the civil courts. The restaurant in the Central Park Casino is a concession from the city, and its announced purpose is to serve the "fashionable and fastidious." Frugal people have no occasion to worry over the disputes between such eating places and their patrons, but it would be interesting to know how much of the consumer's dollar in such cases goes back to the farm in payment for the food.

*

PRICES at eastern markets for finished beef cattle weighing 950 to 1,100 lbs. are encouraging to producers in the East. "Baby" beef and senior yearling Aberdeen-Angus steers bred and fed at Briarcliff Farms in Dutchess Co., N. Y., have recently realized $17 per cwt. in New York City. They made prime beef, for which the killers and retailers obtained profitable prices. One of our Pennsylvania subscribers bought 150 steers two weeks ago in Canada to convert his grass into beef this Summer. He couldn't find elsewhere the number and quality that he desired, unless he ordered from Kansas City, Mo. If well-bred cattle of good quality were available in the East, many a farmer in this region would buy a few head to a carload, to graze during the Summer and finish on grain in the Fall. A number of eastern farmers are establishing breeding herds of beef cattle. It is fortunate for farmers who are interested in this branch of animal husbandry that the average price of purebred beef cattle should be relatively low; some are selling at little more than fat cattle prices. At current quotations on fat cattle and stockers, the number of beef cattle on farms and ranches will continue to decrease. It has declined about 11,000,000 head in the last 10 years. At the close of the World War, a future shortage of cattle was predicted by a few students of the trade. It is a recognized fact today. Consequently producers of purebred beef, dual-purpose and dairy stocks are receiving fair to excellent prices for their surplus animals that belong in the upper brackets of merit. A continuing satisfactory market for stockers, feeders and fat cattle is indicated by supply and demand conditions.

*

FROM time to time we have had reports of the county management system being carried on in parts of Virginia and North Carolina. The constitutions of those States have been so amended as to permit individual counties certain leeway in methods of organizing and handling their business, specially adapted to their economic and social backgrounds. Though not in any sense independent of State control, they have power to arrange local affairs according to their needs, instead of having to do everything just as some other county does. This work, while to some extent in experimental stages, has shown encouraging developments, not the least of which is the increasing interest of county people in their own affairs. Instead of being merely taxpayers handing out money for politicians to use as they see fit, they find themselves partners in a business run on business lines. The clearest description of this matter we have seen is a pamphlet from the University of Virginia, written by Prof. Wylie Kilpatrick, who has been making an extensive study of this county management plan. The county is considered a business unit to be handled with the same careful methods that make a private business successful. The office of county manager is not a political plum to be handed to some one who has made himself useful at election time, but a job for one whose familiarity with the work to be done, activity, good judgment and scrupulous integrity, make him fit into that particular place. How one of these men was chosen is thus told by Prof. Kilpatrick:

On April 5, 1927, the county supervisors turned to the officer who was acting as recording clerk to the board and said: "Well—you've been deputy county clerk for 15 years and clerk to this board for 10 years. You keep on being clerk and handle some new work we have in mind. By the way, open up a new office downstairs where you can be bothered by anybody having business with the county."

That is a direct way of getting at it, quite different from the wire-pulling, underhand methods of handing out public jobs. The finances are watched very closely. Instead of annual reports, monthly statements of receipts and disbursements, balances of funds and amounts available for spending are made to the county commissioners. This lets the people "know how things are going" all of the time. The experience of some of these counties shows clearly that public business can be run as efficiently and economically as private industry, when properly handled and supervised.

*

THE annual expenditure on highways in the United States is about $1,500,000,000. A quarter century ago there were only 150,000 miles of surfaced roads in this country. Now there are not far from 600,000 miles. About one-sixth have hard surface, the remainder being clay, gravel and macadam; and something over 2,000,000 miles are plain dirt roads, with no special surface. The amount of money from automobile taxes applied to road building is now $500,000,000 annually.

*

THE Pacific Northwest is going after the packing sheds and apple boxes in an effort to reduce the heavy infestation and loss caused in that region by the codling moth. Last year a case was reported from this State in which the codling moth infestation was traced to worms wintering over in the lug boxes in a fruit storage cellar. Many authorities seem to think that less spraying would be needed if the boxes and packing sheds were cleaned of their wintering worms. It would pay anyone to look into this proposition. The codling moth is listed in California as a pest of stone fruits, particularly apricots and plums. It is stated that while it does not get along very well on the stone fruits, enough can carry over in that way to furnish a source of trouble every year even though no apples or pears are nearby. Peaches are apparently able to handle this pest very well, since the gum a punctured peach produces frequently kills the young worm. It is possible that some of our wormy plums and stung peaches in the East are due to this common apple pest, although no one seems to have worked on this problem here.

*

ON LESS than 80 acres in Schoharie Co., N. Y., a half-dozen soil types differ markedly from one another. Consequently they are well adapted or poorly suited to certain crops. Experience has convinced the owner that in improving and cultivating these soils it pays him to be governed by their special qualities and peculiarities. Some of his land is uneven or wavy; the rest is on hillsides. All of it is relatively high. He is shifting his apple orchard from one soil type to another, with good results. The new location offers the further advantage of considerable protection from damaging air currents in the Spring. He has laid over 25,000 tiles in his small farm. The drainage thus provided bears a definite relationship to the moisture and heat content and the availability of plant food in his soils. It also affects their mechanical condition. He maintains them in good tilth, and their productive power is consistently high. His conviction is that a working knowledge of soil types, drainage and manures (chemical and animal) is essential to the securing of good yields of quality products. His own results indicate the practical soundness of his views and his soil practices. We allude to his experience in the hope of fostering soil study by our readers everywhere. It is a subject of inexhaustible interest. He has increased his returns by informing himself in regard to it.

*

Will you give me the name and address of a reliable cold storage house storing eggs for customers?
Pennsylvania. E. B.

THERE are many concerns doing this, and the information has been given to the inquirer. It is a matter in which there is considerable risk of damage because of the eggs becoming musty in spite of the efforts of storage people to maintain the dry atmosphere which is necessary to egg storage rooms. Some storages will not receive eggs except on a waiver of claim for damage, provided reasonable care is taken to keep proper storage conditions. There are some producers who hire storage for their eggs, and perhaps make out fairly well some years. But, when it is remembered that the best informed speculators who are in this business year after year often lose, there seems a slim chance for outsiders. Another point to consider is that these speculators are in closer touch with the market than any outsider can be, and thus able to take advantage of quick advances, cashing in on profits before others knew what was going on. Trying to compete with speculators of this class is not likely to take one very far.

Brevities

DR. TWITCHELL brings up some interesting questions on page 906.

FIRE protection for rural districts. Yes, that is a live subject.

NO, peach leaf curl cannot be cured by spraying after the leaves curl. The dormant spray is what gets the spores of this disease.

WHAT is a snob? The best definition is that given by Thackeray—not a "superior" person, or one who thinks of outside appearances, but "one who meanly admires mean things."

OF THE 124,785 chickens tested for bacillary white diarrhea during the last testing season in New Hampshire by the Experiment Station, 77,717 were found to be in flocks entirely free from the disease.

THE Rhode Island Department of Agriculture is making special effort to clear out all plantings of black currants in the State because of their spreading the white pine blister rust. Many States have outlawed this plant, which is an intermediate host of the disease.

AN ORDER has been issued by New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets Berne A. Pyrke directing that before raspberry plants are offered for sale plots must be inspected by a representative of the Bureau of Plant Industry as a protection against mosaic.

PROF. HARLOW SHAPLEY, the astronomer, sizes up the human race as a "minor crustal phenomenon." Thinking of this may be an antidote for inordinate self conceit. The "crustal" part of the definition adds to this viewpoint when we consider how thin is part of the earth's crust we can inhabit and use.

Pictures of New York State Agricultural Society Presidents Wanted

HON. D. P. WITTER, Berkshire, N. Y., president of the New York State Agricultural Society, is anxious to secure a picture of the past presidents of the society to hang in the lecture room of the Agricultural Museum Building on the State Fair Grounds at Syracuse. The names of the presidents of the society are published below at his request that replies and pictures of the ex-presidents be sent to C. H. Baldwin, Chairman of the Picture Committee, 22 State Street, Albany, N. Y.:

Name	*Year President*	*Address*
LeRay de Chaumont	1832-33	LeRayville
Jesse Buel	1834-35	Albany
Archibold McIntyre	1836	Albany
John P. Beekman	1837-38	Kinderhook
Anthony Van Bergan	1839-40	Coxsackie
Joel B. Nott	1841	Guilderland
James S. Wadsworth	1842-43	Geneseo
John P. Beekman	1844	Kinderhook
Benjamin P. Johnson	1845	Albany
John M. Sherwood	1846	Auburn
George Vail	1847	Troy
Lewis F. Allen	1848	Black Rock
John A. King	1849	Jamaica
Ezra D. Prentice	1850	Albany
John Delafield	1851	Oakland
Henry Wager	1852	Utica
Lewis G. Morris	1853	Mount Fordham
William Kelly	1854	Rhinebeck
Samuel Cheever	1855	Elmira
Theodore S. Faxton	1856	Utica
Alonzo S. Upham	1857	LeRoy
William G. McCoun	1858	Syracuse
Abraham B. Conger	1859	Waldberg
Benjamin N. Huntington	1860	Rome
George Geddes	1861	Fairmount
Ezra Cornell	1862	Ithaca
Edward G. Faile	1863	New York
James O. Sheldon	1864	Geneva
Theodore C. Peters	1865	Darien
John Stanton Gould	1866	Hudson
Marsena R. Patrick	1867	Sacketts Harbor
Thomas Hall Faile	1868	New York
Samuel Campbell	1869	New York Mills
Solon D. Hungerford	1870	Adams
Richard Church	1871	Belvidere
Milo Ingalsbe	1872	South Hartford
Benjamin F. Angel	1873	Geneseo
Harris Lewis	1874	Frankfort
Alexander S. Diven	1875	Elmira
Edwin Thorne	1876	New York
Patrick Barry	1877	Rochester
George W. Hoffman	1878	Elmira
Horatio Seymour	1879	Utica
N. Martin Cutis	1880	Ogdensburg
Robert S. Swan	1881	Elmira
John D. Wing	1882	New York
George F. Mills	1883	Fonda
William M. White	1884	Canaseraga
James W. Wadsworth	1885	Geneseo
James McCann	1886	Elmira
James Geddes	1887	Fairmount
W. A. Wadsworth	1888	Geneseo
James Wood	1889-90	Mount Kisco
O. B. Potter	1891-92	New York
J. B. Dutcher	1893-94	Pawling
I. P. Roberts	1895-96	Ithaca
Benjamin F. Tracy	1897-98	New York
Roswell P. Flower	1899	Albany
Timothy L. Woodruff	1900	Brooklyn
John H. Farrell	1901	Albany
F. E. Dawley	1902-04	Fayetteville
Gilbert M. Tucker	1905-06	Albany
James H. Durkee	1907-08	Sandy Hill
Raymond A. Pearson	1909-11	Ithaca
George W. Sisson, Jr	1912-13	Potsdam
John J. Dillon	1914-15	New York
F. W. Sessions	1916-17	Utica
C. Fred Boshart	1918-19	Lowville
Dr. W. H. Jordan	1920	Orono, Me.
Richard T. Wainwright	1921	Rye
A. L. Brockway	1922-23	Syracuse
H. E. Babcock	1924	Ithaca
E. R. Eastman	1925-28	New York
Daniel Parrish Witter	1929	Berkshire

The Potato Outlook

CONDITIONS seem to be working into line for a fairly good potato market in late Summer and a good demand for early northern potatoes dug in August. Judging from recent estimates of production, it is hard to see more than 15,000 to 18,000 carloads likely to be shipped in July, and 15,000 to 20,000 cars in August. This output would bring quite different conditions from those prevailing a year ago. Market supplies less by one-third might easily bring prices twice as high. In some other seasons when the southern crop was light, prices even advanced in late Summer instead of moving downward, as usually happens. Prices of early potatoes lately have been on a basis of about two cents per pound. If such values should continue into August, there would be a tendency to dig potatoes early in northern sections wherever soil is light and the early maturing varieties are grown. But the northern season so far has been late, especially in the Middle West. It is probable that digging in August would mean harvesting some potatoes not ripe enough to show full yield per acre. Under such conditions growers would be in no haste to dig them, unless the price should be unusually attractive for the time of year. In many instances it may be hard to decide whether it will pay to dig early. The rush of shipments from some potato districts in the South suggests that growers have been unable to forget the overproduction of last season and have hurried their potatoes to market as fast as they could load them, regardless of temporary conditions of oversupplying consuming centers. With present conditions indicating both reduced acreage and lighter yield per acre in the North as well as in the South, there would be only moderate advantage in early digging of the northern crop. Digging while the tops are green brings quite a serious loss in yield. If shipments proceed in a uniform orderly manner and large shippers reduce activities whenever daily shipment reports approach high figures, it is quite possible that the price level will continue satisfactory. The uncertainties of the growing season are no less than usual this year, but the probabilities are that another year of heavy yield in all great producing sections will not be repeated. It is more likely that the partly unfavorable conditions prevailing in the South will continue to some extent as the harvest season moves northward. In that event, with acreage reduced, the market outlook becomes at least as promising as in average seasons. G. B. F.

May Milk Prices

Prices paid for 3 per cent milk in the 200-210 mile zone for the month of May were as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$2.365
Dairymen's League	2.04
Little Falls Dairy Co.	2.40
Meridale Dairies, Delhi, N. Y.	2.36

The League deductions were 15 cents for certificates of indebtedness and 6 cents for expenses.

Dogs Killing Poultry

Will you give the New York State law regarding treatment of dogs killing poultry? M. L.
Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Section 116, Chapter 173 Agriculture and Markets Laws of New York, specifies that "If a dog shall attack, chase or worry any domestic animal, as defined in Section 107 of this chapter, while such animal is in any place where it may lawfully be, the owner or caretaker of such domestic animal, or any other person witnessing the attack of such domestic animal may, for the purpose of preventing the killing or injury of such domestic animal, kill such dog while so attacking, chasing or worrying, or while being pursued thereafter, and no liability in damages or otherwise shall be incurred on account of such killing."

The domestic animals referred to mean: "Domesticated sheep, horses, cattle, goats, swine, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and confined domesticated hares and rabbits."

When claim is to be made for damage, notice must be given to an assessor, who, alone or in company with others, will appraise the damage, according to the circumstances and law governing the case.

New York State Egg Rules

The following announcement is made regarding new rules and regulations relative to grades and standards in the sale of eggs, approved by Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the Department of Agriculture and Markets and effective August 5. In the new regulations "Grade Unclassified" is eliminated and the grade known as "Nearby Fancy" is designated as "Fancy."

Under the rules which will be effective August 5, the grades of eggs are as follows: "Fancy Grade," "Grade A," "Grade B," and "Grade C."

Under the regulations which have been in effect a great many retailers sold eggs with the designation "Grade Unclassified" and failed to candle so as to show the exact quality and grade. It was for this reason that the change eliminating the Unclassified Grade was decided upon by Commissioner Pyrke.

Under the rules effective August 5, it is provided that the term "fresh" may be applied in addition to the grade designation to any lot of "Fancy" or "Grade A" eggs which are free from objectionable odor or flavor and not over 30 days old. Neither the term "fresh" nor any other term of similar import may be applied in a brand name or otherwise to any lot of eggs below the requirements of Grade A or which are more than 30 days old. The new regulations also require that eggs preserved by treating the shell with oil or any other substance may be sold under the various grades, but if offered for sale or sold as "fresh" must be designated as "shell treated" in addition to the grade designation.

Under the new rules it is provided that the retailer may purchase eggs which are not candled and candle them himself before selling. It is required that any person selling eggs other than of his own production to a retailer shall furnish to the retailer an invoice specifying the grade according to the New York retail grades. If the eggs have not been candled there must be a notice on the invoice stating: "These eggs have not been candled." Before resale they must either be candled and graded or sold under the designation of "Grade C."

In case eggs have been in cold storage for more than 30 days within or without the State the invoice must in addition designate them as "cold storage" or "refrigerator."

The following are requirements as to size: "Large," 24 ounces to the dozen; "medium size," 20½ ounces to the dozen; "Small," less than 20½ ounces to the dozen.

Under the regulations which the Commissioner has just signed four grades are established, as follows:

Fancy Grade.—Eggs uniform in size; shell clean and sound; air-cell ⅛ in. in depth or less, localized and regular; yolk not more than dimly visible; white firm and clear; no visible development of the germ. (Individual eggs of the quality of U. S. Special meet this grade.) (Explanatory note: This is a grade for eggs of exceptional quality, never on the market except in limited quantities.)

Grade A.—Eggs uniform in size; shell clean and sound; air-cell ¼ in. in depth or less, localized and regular; yolk may be visible; white, firm and clear; no visible development of the germ. (Individual eggs of the quality of U. S. Extras meet this grade.)

Grade B.—Eggs uniform in size; shell clean and sound; air-cell ⅜ in. in depth or less, localized, may be slightly tremulous; yolk may be mobile and plainly visible; white reasonably firm, germ development may be slightly visible. (Individual eggs of the quality of U. S. Standards meet this grade.)

Grade C.—Eggs which have been candled and found edible but not meeting the requirements for Fancy Grade, Grade A or Grade B, or edible eggs which have not been candled. (Individual eggs of the quality of U. S. Trades, U. S. Standard Dirties, U. S. Trade Dirties, and U. S. Checks or Cracks meet this grade.)

The foregoing grades and standards are based on the U. S. Standards of Quality for Individual Eggs, formulated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Not more than two eggs to a dozen may be below the requirements for the specific grade, providing they meet the requirements of the next lowest grade.

Any person selling eggs to a consumer other than of his own production must notify the person purchasing of the exact grade of the eggs. A placard showing the grade must be exhibited among or closely adjacent to them.

Seasonable Thoughts

Again we are passing through that transformation we call Spring when Nature is putting on her Summer dress. No matter how old I may live, I shall always view this change somewhat in the light of a miracle, though one which we understand. This year it has seemed more so than ever. With the season two to three weeks late, weather cool and frost very slow to come out it was little wonder if some of small faith began to doubt if we would be able to grow a crop in time for it to mature. On May 26 the forest trees showed only a tinge of what we could hope would be green leaves sometime. Next day there came a change. The temperature was mild and growing warmer. Tuesday and Wednesday the mercury registered 100 degrees in the sun. The next day was cloudy and warm with bountiful showers but grew decidedly cool toward night. During those four days what a transformation took place. I am positive I never witnessed such rapid growth. Now the forest appears as green as when in full dress. Young beeches growing in the sheltered places have made six to eight inches of growth.

Those who live in climes where there is a season long enough so there is plenty of time to mature a crop, or the crops which they choose to grow, can hardly realize how we plan, work and hurry to get the seed into the ground in the short time in which we have to do it, after the ground is in condition to work. When the country was newer and we lived in a more leisurely manner, the "old folks" felt satisfied if all seeding was done by June 20. The work was done by ox and horse power and the days were long and filled with hard work for man and beast. Now the farmer feels that seeding must be over in May or the first days of June. The tractor has made this possible, but it takes many barrels of potatoes, the chief cash crop here, to pay for a modern tractor and keep it in operation. We cannot seem to get along without them now. We raise more potatoes with which to pay for the tractor and by the time it is getting old and a bit out of date we trade it off and buy another with which to raise more potatoes with which to buy more tractors.

Recently a friend who has always worked hard and managed well wrote me: "I have worked hard, lived frugally and thought I was going to be able to save enough for a comfortable old age for wife and self. Now the doctor tells me I must not work so hard, and I find that I must work harder than ever and do with less if I hold things together." There are many cases like his. Boys and girls grown and gone, and the old folks left to face the declining years alone or forced to sell and abandon the home and farm which they have made and where the brood grew up. Where shall they go and what shall they do? They are too old to learn new trades and there seems to be no place for them off the farm. Even if they sell the farm and have means on which to live the end is more often a tragedy. Idleness for those who have always worked does not bring happiness or health. A neighbor a few years ago, when younger, with the promise of profitable years ahead, built a fine set of farm buildings. They built larger than the needs of the farm required, but did not realize it until too late. Now they are nearing the sunset of life, at an age where they should not be obliged to work hard, and yet they seem unable to plan so as to keep up the buildings, and get a living without working far beyond their strength. It is easy to say that they and others should learn to adapt themselves to changed conditions. To change the habits of a lifetime is not easy. These people I mention are not exceptional. If farm products sold at a profit comparable with profits secured in other lines of business or the trades these people would still be able to plan, and work out their own problems.

If farm folks here in this great agricultural county could be induced to spend more of their time cultivating the home garden of fruits and vegetables and beautifying the home surroundings, some of their problems would solve themselves or disappear in part, but I am able to preach this better than I can put it in practice. Life must have been given us for some great purpose, surely not solely to see how many acres of potatoes, corn or cotton we can produce. The Great Creator has been lavish with the beautiful and good things of life. He must have meant us to take time to enjoy them and to enjoy the associations with each other. It is right to be diligent in business and a commendable thing, but we should not become slaves to our work if at all able to prevent it. We on the farm are not the only ones who have problems. If there could be a get-together between those who produce the necessities of life on the farms and those who labor and consume them in city and town what a blessing it would be.

The strawberry plants have wintered well and the promise is of a bountiful supply of these, with raspberries in abundance for home use and to spare. Blackberry canes have wintered better than usual, but we can only hope for a small supply for ourselves. We are too far north for blackberries unless the canes can be protected from the long cold Winters and changing weather of Spring. What few apple trees we have are also promising more fruit than we can use and even the few cherry trees are budded full. With all of this we can look forward to the perennials coming on fine, and our small herd of Guernseys is on the increase. A recent addition, a heifer not yet a month old which we have christened Faith, a rich red fawn with white markings, is becoming such a pet that she would come to the house with us if she could. There is a male which shows such marked characteristics that we call him Independence. He showed this recently when the door to the stable was left open one warm night by walking leisurely over to the grove where he spent the night, coming back in the morning for breakfast as though this was nothing unusual. O. B. GRIFFIN.
Aroostook Co., Me.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Lord of the Far Horizons

Lord of the far horizons,
  Give us the eyes to see
Over the verge of the sundown
  The beauty that is to be.
Give us the skill to fashion
  The task of Thy command,
Eager to follow the pattern
  We may not understand.

Masters of ancient wisdom
  And the lore lost long ago,
Inspire our foolish reason
  With the faith to seek and know.
When the skein of truth is tangled,
  And the lead of sense is blind,
Foster the fire to lighten
  Our unillumined mind.
—Bliss Carman (1861-1929).

*

ONE of our readers asked for a recipe for "hopping John." A friend in Florida sends the following from the *Southern Ruralist*:

Two cups dried peas, one cup rice, ham bone, salt and pepper. Wash and soak peas overnight. In the morning drain and cover with water. Add the ham bone or a piece of salt pork. Cover, allow to come to a boil, lower the flame and let simmer until peas are about tender. Add the washed rice and cook rapidly for 20 minutes. Season with salt and pepper, set on back of stove and allow to steam for 20 to 30 minutes. Care should be taken to keep the peas whole.

We think this recipe refers to cow peas, not dried green peas.

*

WE ARE asked to repeat the recipe for lemon butter, which follows:

One pound of granulated sugar, yolks of six eggs and whites of four, one-fourth pound of butter, juice of three large lemons. Beat the eggs, put all the ingredients into a double boiler, and cook, stirring constantly until the thickness of honey.

Put away in jelly glasses; it will keep for some time. It is excellent for filling little tarts or making dainty sandwiches, and is always ready when a layer cake is baked in a hurry.

*

THE fly season is here, and we are asked again to give some fly poison that can be safely used in the house. A recognized method of fly destruction is to add two tablespoons (one ounce) of 40 per cent formalin to one pint of sweet milk or milk and water. Expose this in shallow dishes with a small piece of bread in the center for the flies to alight on. Killing the flies inside the house, however, does not reach the root of the trouble, for they continue to breed wherever there is manure stored without screening or other protection. One of the greatest safeguards is to spread the fresh manure frequently, spreading it on the ground. Prof. O'Kane says that if manure is removed once a week flies cannot complete their life cycle in it.

*

ONE of the large dealers in house furnishings has a whole set of cleaners in one box, including cleaners for paint, ink, rust, fruit, grease and scorch stains. The set costs $2. Another help for the housewife is a housecleaning pail with a partition, one side for soapy water, the other for clear. It has an attached basin to catch the drip and holders for soap and brushes. Enameled in colors, this pail costs $7.

When We Have Sour Milk

Sour milk seems to me to be a Summertime problem. With the warmer weather and frequent occasions that I have sour milk I always wonder how I can use it with the best results. No one can doubt the fame of the Southern cooks and their hot breads, and I for one think a great deal of this fame is due to the common use of sour milk as a basis for their batter. A new recipe that is particularly delicious and nutritious is a find to me. The following one for bran muffins is such a one, and you may find it worth keeping to use up that small amount of sour milk.

Bran Muffins.—Three tablespoons butter, three tablespoons sugar, one slightly beaten egg, one cup bran, half teaspoon baking soda, one cup flour, half teaspoon salt, one cup sour milk, half cup seeded raisins or dates (these may be omitted). Cream butter and sugar and add egg. To this add the bran. Add the milk and sifted dry ingredients alternately. Bake in well-greased muffin pans 20 to 25 minutes. This makes 12 to 14 muffins.

To your favorite recipe for muffins or biscuits the addition of sour milk assures further tenderness and deliciousness. Of course omit the baking powder and use soda if the original recipe calls for sweet milk.

Among cakes that are always popular and make use of sour milk, devil's food comes at the head of the list. A good recipe for the nice reddish kind is this:

Red Devil's Food.—Quarter cup shortening, one cup sugar, two eggs, 1½ cups flour, one teaspoon vanilla, 1½ teaspoons baking powder, half teaspoon salt, half cup thick sour milk, half cup boiling water, two squares bitter chocolate, one teaspoon soda. Cream shortening and sugar. When very light add well-beaten eggs. Beat vigorously. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, and add alternately with the sour milk to the butter mixture. To the melted chocolate add the boiling water and mix quickly. Add the soda to the chocolate and stir until thick. Cool slightly before adding to the batter. Mix well and add vanilla. Put in two greased layer cake pans and bake in moderate oven 25 minutes. A fluffy boiled frosting is best with this cake. I wonder if you know a sure way to get this just right? If you use a thermometer and boil your syrup until it is the right degree it does not fail, but if you rely on guesswork it sometimes isn't done to the proper stage when you pour it on the egg whites. To be sure try this method some day. Put the usual sugar, water and egg whites in the top of the double boiler, and as it cooks beat it constantly with a Dover egg-beater. When it has cooked until it will stand in peaks remove from the stove. Add the flavoring and beat as usual.

One of the homeliest foods one could ask for is gingerbread, but really nice gingerbread can hold its own with more elaborate cakes with me. Fresh gingerbread piled high with whipped cream is my idea of a good thing to eat. Many like it warm with butter or a mild cheese. And many more, I have to admit, do not share my taste for it at all. However, if your family does, here is a good and most inexpensive recipe for it:

Sour Milk Gingerbread.—Two cups of flour, 1½ teaspoons soda, one teaspoon ginger, quarter teaspoon salt, one cup molasses, one cup thick sour milk, one egg beaten. Mix and sift dry ingredients, add molasses, milk and egg, beat well. Pour into greased pan and bake in a moderate oven 25 minutes.

A nice spice cake that may appeal to the most thrifty is made like this:

Spice Cake (without eggs).—One-third cup shortening, one cup sugar, one cup sour milk, two cups flour, 1½ teaspoons cinnamon, ¾ teaspoon nutmeg, ¼ teaspoon cloves, ¼ teaspoon salt, one cup raisins seeded and chopped. Cream shortening and sugar, add sour milk; add dry ingredients sifted together; beat well; add raisins and put in greased pan to bake half an hour. This may be sprinkled with sugar when you put it in the oven, or a plain icing put on.

Sour cream is something to look forward to when you have a fondness for an especially nice cake. Bake any good white layer cake and use this for icing and between the layers: One cup sour cream, one cup sugar, one cup chopped nuts. Boil these together until you can see the bottom of the pan, when you draw the spoon through it. Remove from the stove and add vanilla to taste; beat until the proper consistency to spread on the cake. English walnuts chopped will do nicely, but if you have them do use either hickorynuts or butternuts. The flavor of those nuts is so good.

Another use for sour cream is to make a salad dressing that is just a bit different:

Sour Cream Dressing.—Half cup sour cream, quarter teaspoon salt, one teaspoon powdered sugar, three tablespoons chili sauce. Beat cream until stiff; add salt, sugar and chili sauce.

These recipes will take care of the small amounts of sour milk and cream that you may have, but when there are larger amounts there is generally the thought of cottage cheese. This is of course most delicious when fresh and cold. One of the nicest uses for it in the Summer menu is for salads. The appetite often needs to be stimulated, and a salad that has nutriment, but is not too heavy, will often spur the jaded appetite in those hot days, particularly if it is attractive. Cottage cheese lends itself well. Green peppers filled with it and then sliced thinly on crisp lettuce are appealing. Pineapple, sliced and arranged with balls of cottage cheese, is popular, and, to add a bit of color, a sprinkling of paprika on the cheese looks well. A bit of pimento adds piquancy and color for use in this cheese in salads.

These few recipes do not pretend to cover the problem of what to make with sour milk, but they may give you a new idea or helpful suggestion. Even a slight variation of a familiar cake or food is good to know and try. You know the old saying about "variety is the spice" . . . Isn't it that variety in our food that makes us appreciate more the dishes that we are most accustomed to?

HARRIET WESTON.

The Farm Kitchen

PART II.

Of course, the first article to select, after the sink, would be the range. Aim to have an enameled one, as black stoves are relics of a past age, and glad indeed should be the housewife to see them go, together with their regular mussy treatments and polishing with black lead. They now come in beautiful tints of blue, green, soft gray, cream, yellow and tan. The range should determine the color scheme of the room. If the room has a sunny southern exposure, blue or green would be a correct choice, while the other colors can be used satisfactorily in rooms receiving little sunlight, because they combine charmingly with bright tints and hues, thus warm things up by means of harmonious color combinations. It is important, however, in choosing a kitchen stove, to see that the oven clean-out is so placed as to be readily accessible when the stove is where this particular housewife expects to place it. For example, if the range is to stand in a corner, it would be impossible properly to remove the soot if the clean-out was on a side next to a wall.

Where a furnace is used and the kitchen is adequately heated, a gas or oil range has many advantages. A modern oil stove of standard make is a valuable improvement over coal or wood. It is no longer necessary, however, for farmers to wait for a pipe line to reach their community before they can enjoy the comfort and efficiency of gas cooking and water heating. Natural gas is pumped into sealed tanks (portable) for rural use, and may be connected up with any standard gas stoves or fixtures with complete satisfaction and low fuel cost. This excellent service now reaches practically every farming locality, thus saving the farmer the annoyance of hauling. Electric stoves, of course, are wonderful, but the cost of installation and maintenance is prohibitive for most of us.

Gas, oil or electric cooking insures prompt meals. This saves the constant irritability caused by frequent struggles with green wood or troublesome drafts. No one element interferes more with the efficiency, economy and happiness of the farm household than uncertain fuel. When fires sizzle and smoulder, food will not cook, and the housewife becomes irritable and cross. In most farm households I believe it is a major economy to install a wood-burning furnace in the cellar and a gas stove and water heater in the kitchen.

A refrigerator is far more of an economy in rural homes than many farmers will acknowledge. Great quantities of food can be saved, in hot weather, which otherwise would spoil without ice. Even a deep well or cold cellar is inadequate. I have personally tried the three methods. There are but few farms where a small icehouse and ice pond could not be maintained at very small expense. The first price of an electric refrigerator might appear to be a staggering one, although it gradually drops lower and lower, but the cost of operation is low and actually proves to be amazingly economical in the long run. At last these refrigerators may be bought in tints to match the enamel of the range or gas stove.

The selection of the tint of the range has practically determined the color scheme for the rest of the room. Certain definite color combinations, however, rule the harmony of the whole. Here we must bear in mind that it is neither desirable nor natural for people to live in drab surroundings. The gay, cheerful environment makes a happy, contented family, thus bright colors, fitly chosen and combined, have an important value in the home for psychological reasons. As it is a well-known fact that all shades and tones of a single color do not harmonize with the same colors, it is important that care be taken to secure exactly the shades and tones of contrasting colors, approved by authorities on interior decorating in order to secure a harmonious whole.

If possible, plan color scheme before purchasing furnishings. In rooms having northern or eastern exposure, avoid blue, green or cool gray as a key color, but choose preferably such warmth-giving colors as tan, rose or terra cotta. Care must be taken that curtains do not interfere with free circulation of air, nor obstruct light or sunshine. It is important to familiarize oneself with the spectrum colors and their light and dark tones before doing any interior decorating. These may be found in practically all modern books of knowledge.

Gray, black and white, buff and natural tan harmonize with practically all colors. A gray stove would not, therefore, set the key color, but would harmonize artistically where blue or rose forms the key color. In any room the darkest tone should be used on the floor, while the lightest should appear on walls and ceiling. Medium tones in furniture are effective. Curtains ought to be light and bright, but sheer and washable.

As an example, suppose we have a cheerless northeast kitchen to brighten up and a yellow enameled range which must be put into it. We will select a floor covering of terra cotta and black. Our sidewalls of pale yellow will reflect light and brighten our room. For the ceiling and woodwork we will select old ivory, and will also use it to enamel the furniture, which will be decorated with touches of bright blue. Each of the three windows will be hung with old ivory shades and cottage curtains, made of ivory marquisette or scrim, bound and tied with 2½-in. bands of cretonne or percale in which terra cotta, blue and black are pleasingly combined. Lampshades, pottery, crockery and candles will be chosen in terra cotta, while cushions, table covers, bowls, cooking utensils and candleholders of blue will complete a harmonious whole. Yellow, judiciously used, is very pleasant to live with.

HELEN N. UPSON.

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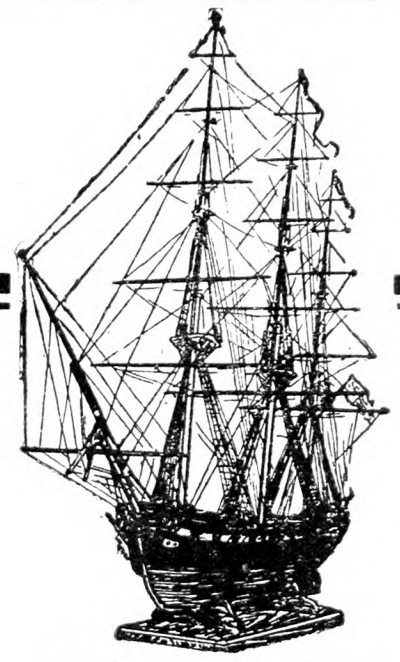

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Loss of Juice in Canning

I have a pressure cooker, and if I fill my cans full of juice they come out not more than half full. I was anxious to try Mrs. Gray's method with strawberries this morning, and my cans came out with loss of juice. I did as directed for strawberries, processed them five minutes at 5-lb. pressure. Can you tell me how to remedy my trouble? This is the method I follow: At the end of period I take the cooker off the stove and wait until indicator on the dial returns to zero, then I open the petcock slowly. Is that what makes it boil over? Would I better wait longer for it to cool? That makes it slow getting along. I tried peaches last season; they shrunk so much and lost their syrup. Then I tried apples. The juice came out so badly I used it to make jelly; it was red and clear. MRS. H. O. H.
Maryland.

What causes loss of juice in the jars seems to be your biggest problem. There are several things that may cause this:

1. Fluctuations in pressure when canning in glass, as from 10 lbs. to 7 lbs. and back again to 10 lbs., are very likely to result in loss of liquid from the jar. The steam formed under the liquid upon sudden reduction of pressure cannot escape enough through the narrow space between cover and rubber, and it "backs up" so furiously that it pushes the liquid out of the jar. This is likely to happen with any sudden drop in pressure. It is especially likely to happen if the pressure is allowed to go so high that the safety valve releases the steam rapidly. So you see it is very necessary to regulate the fire to maintan an *even* pressure. If pressure goes above or below desired pressure there will be loss of juice in jar. When using an oil stove it is necessary to turn the blaze down. When using a cook stove, the steam pressure cooker can be moved to the back or one side and still maintain the required pressure. With a gas stove use a minimum of gas, and I have found that electricity can be completely turned off for short cooking period after the desired pressure has once been obtained. The main point is to keep the pressure regulated.

2. Insufficient pre-cooking may also cause lack of liquid in finished canned products.

3. Improper packing of jar may result in lack of liquor. By improper packing I mean packing loosely in the bottom and tightly near the top.

4. Lack of liquid is also caused by failure to expel all air from spaces among particles of product when the jar was filled with liquid.

5. If cooker is opened at the end of the processing period *before pressure falls to zero*, glass jars will lose a part or all of their liquid contents. If tin cans are used, the petcock may be opened full and when pressure has fallen to zero, cans may be removed and plunged immediately in water to cool. With glass jars wait 3 or 4 minutes after the cooker registers zero before opening the cooker. Do not wait too long. Corn should be packed loosely in jars, as well as peas and beans. These vegetables swell, so always leave a small space at top, otherwise they will be drawn out into the cooker. Do not pack vegetable greens, as spinach, dandelion, Swiss chard, endive, turnip and beet tops, too tightly.

Be sure to keep the pressure regular; pre-cook vegetables sufficiently; pack products carefully; expel all air from jar, and allow pressure to fall to zero before opening petcock. In addition I might add that before processing see that no steam escapes anywhere except at the petcock when it is open. Escaping steam around the clamps or cover could cause loss of liquid in the jars. Allow the petcock to remain open until the steam escapes with a hissing noise, then close.

Be careful not to use too high pressure for canning; 5 to 10 lbs. pressure is sufficient for all canning. Use only 5 lbs. pressure for your peaches and apples. They should not shrink if you do this.

Pre-cook vegetables and hard fruits, as this shrinks the product, removes objectionable acids and flavor and makes it easier to pack. GRACE VIALL GRAY.

Woman's Work at Home

I noticed the query of the young widow, who is hard of hearing and would like to work at home. I have a friend who is likewise afflicted and very much so, but she hears perfectly over the telephone. She had one put in her house, and one Summer did a very paying business cooking. Orders were telephoned in, and filled, then delivered with her car, or by parcel post which runs by her door. Some orders were called for, at her door. Homemade bread, biscuits, brown bread, doughnuts, pies and cakes and cookies were all furnished whenever desired.

If anyone likes to cook and is a good cook, there is no surer way of making a living. But viands must be good, and put up in attractive manner. Paper dishes and waxed paper are a necessity in this work and pay for themselves many times over. One woman I know always finds a demand for her brown bread and cottage cheese. If one has a garden they can raise and sell vegetables fresh or can them. There is always a demand for home-canned stuff.

There is a never-ending call for a good dressmaker, and one can learn to do this if they like sewing.

There is another woman of my acquaintance, who bought a loom and weaves all the time she can get. There is a great demand for all sorts of woven things, that she makes. She makes all sorts of pretty rugs, light ones and heavy ones, big and little. She has learned to combine colors very artistically. Then from silk rags she weaves curtains and cushions. Some of them are beautiful. Of silk knit underwear and stockings, the prettiest and handiest and most durable shopping bags can be made. I saw one lately, of black silk, striped with two shades of red. It was woven 30 inches wide and 18 inches long. The warp on the two ends were tied. Then it was folded and stitched on the machine, making a bag about 18x15. More silk stockings were braided for a handle, and it was lined with pink silk, and was pretty enough for anyone's shopping bag. Another occupation is to go out to work by the day among neighbors. This work pays around here 25 or 30 cents an hour, and there is a great demand for it. It would be best to consider the matter from all points carefully, and choose that to which one is best suited. There is always so much work to be done, that one must find suitable employment surely somewhere. MARY S. HITCHCOCK.

The Rural Patterns

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523 — Sleeveless Mode. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yds. of 32-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 35-in. light contrasting and ½-yd. of 27-in. dark contrasting. Ten cents.

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553—It's One-piece! This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

986 — Fetching Junior Frock. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with 2 yds. of binding. Ten cents. Emb. No. 11137, blue, 10c extra.

Summer Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

"Best Yet" Lemon Pie

Beat together one cup sugar, one level tablespoon flour, juice and grated rind of one lemon, yolks of three eggs. Add 1¼ cups milk. Bake in one crust which has been lightly baked previously. Use the egg whites for meringue. A. E. F.

From the Mailbox

I like the recipes and useful information in THE R. N.-Y., as I am a Northerner it seems like a message from home.
South Carolina. W. G. B.

Cheese Cake

This recipe is often requested. It calls for 2 lbs. of pot cheese put through a sieve, 1½ cups sugar, three tablespoons melted butter, three tablespoons cornstarch, three teaspoons vanilla, three eggs, well beaten. Mix all together, put in pan lined with crust, sprinkle cinnamon on top. For crust, 1½ cups flour sifted with 1½ teaspoon baking powder, one tablespoon sugar, two tablespoons butter, one beaten egg, enough milk to make stiff dough. Bake in steady oven.

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Producing Quality Milk

Several of the neighbors in this community have been discussing the possibility of selling a special milk in a city about six miles away. What would we have to do in order to advertise our milk as a special product? DAIRYMAN.

Your problem is to produce better milk from cleaner cows, and, if you can put on the market in a neighboring city a product which is superior to that being sold at present, and can advertise extensively, you should be able to demand a special price for your output. The health requirements in most of our cities are becoming more rigid every year and it is necessary to meet these requirements. Rigid investigations in nutrition have shown that milk contains substances which are essential for the proper growth of the human body. The consumer wants this milk in a safe package from the standpoint of health. He also wants it to be nutritious and wholesome. Clean milk is milk of good flavor, from healthy cows, that is free from dirt, and contains only a small number of bacteria, none of which are harmful. If you add to this definition a certain butterfat quality then you will have described the kind of milk that the consumer is glad to get and willing to pay a special price for.

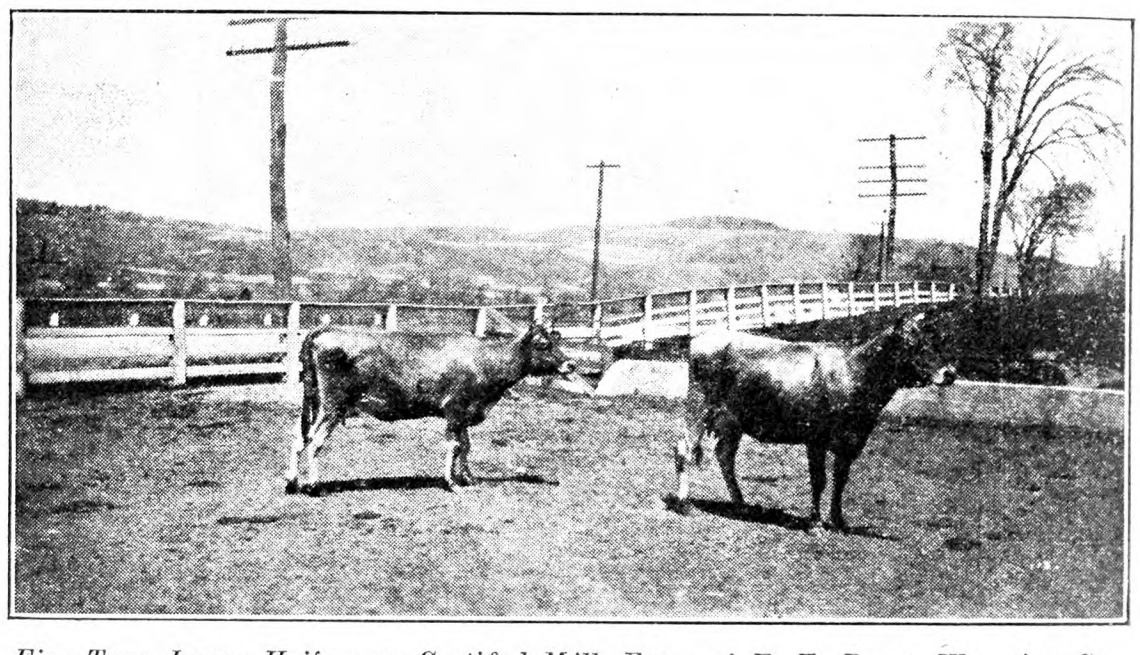
The production of clean milk of good quality and free from bacteria is not a difficult task. In the first place, it is necessary to have clean, healthy cows. Certainly it will be required by your nearby municipality that their milk supply shall come from tuberculin-tested cows. If you can advertise an abortion-free herd, you will certainly have a great sales argument. Certain markets in our Western States are demanding that certified milk must come from cows that are known to be free from abortion by the blood test. The cost will not be great to have your herd physically examined at least three or four times a year by your local veterinarian for any udder infection, and the argument for safety of such milk will bring you the good will of many mothers of young children, as such inspection will often prevent any epidemics and will also insure to you a sound, healthy herd.

Occasionally we find a city that requires that all handlers of milk shall be medically examined by a competent doctor of medicine for all infectious and contagious diseases. You cannot afford to employ hired help around the dairy that have not a good bill of health. Epidemics can usually be traced to carelessness, and here again you should advertise regarding the health of your employees, thus further establishing the good will of your patrons and prospective consumers. The water which is to be used for cooling the milk and for washing utensils should be examined frequently by a competent laboratory to determine if it is free from bacteria.

Outbuildings should be a considerable distance from the dairy-room and so constructed that they will be tight, the windows screened and the door of a self-closing type in order to prevent any danger from flies during the warm months. The stables should be large enough to allow for proper air space. Ventilation should be constructed to remove any foul odors, and windows should be frequent and large enough to permit plenty of bright sunlight. The floors and gutters should be concrete or of some non-absorbent material in order that they may be kept clean or scrubbed with water. The walls and ceilings, having a coat of whitewash at least once annually, will make the stable healthier, lighter and give it an appearance of being sanitary. The yard surrounding the stable should be well-drained and free from litter, so that during the Summer months flies find no places to breed. Utensils should have all seams soldered flush, and all pieces of equipment, such as strainer bands and discs, should be in good repair. Strainer cloths should be used but once and then discarded. The continual use of strainer cloths by washing is a serious mistake, and might lead to a high bacteria count.

Not only should the health of your milkers be taken into account, but cleanliness on their part is absolutely necessary. During the milking time the help should wear clean, washable outer garments and should milk with clean hands. In order to prevent bad flavors and odors in the milk, feeding time should be postponed until after milking, or at least three hours should elapse between feeding time and milking, if the milking must follow the feeding. The milkhouse should be separated from the milking-barn by at least one double-acting door. The milk-room, if possible, should be separate from the boiler-room if your business is to be large enough to afford steam for sterilization. Cooling should take place immediately after milking, and the colder that you can cool your milk, the lower you may expect to have your bacteria count. Facilities should be provided to hold the product in storage at a low temperature until such time as it may be delivered. If surface coolers are used they should be kept covered at all times. Sterilization of equipment should follow a thorough washing with a good strong washing powder. Steam and chemical sterilization are, of course, to be preferred. Certainly you should not expect to do without at least boiling water to keep down any chance of bacterial infection through the utensil. Where a milking machine is being used, you should plan to take the machine apart once every day, in order that it may be thoroughly sterilized and dried. At least four gallons of boiling hot water should be available for each unit of the milking machine.

Further insurance of cleanliness and low bacteria counts may be realized if the cows' flanks are kept clipped and brushed during the Winter months. Previous to each milking they should be wiped off with a damp cloth if one expects to produce milk of low bacteria count. In delivering your product from the milk plant to the consumer it should be kept as cold as when in the cooling tank. During the warm months it probably will be necessary to use ice on the bottled milk. Prompt delivery will save many a quart of spoiled milk. Therefore you should always plan to have the distribution take place as rapidly as possible. Milk produced under the regulations laid down above should be a wholesome, healthful and palatable food. J. W. B.



Fine Type Jersey Heifers on Certified Milk Farm of E. E. Rowe, Wyoming Co., New York. Picture sent by Wyoming County Agent L. H. Woodward

Pig-Raising and Garbage

Please explain the best method of raising young pigs on boarding-house swill. Is there a good profit in growing and fattening pigs if one has to draw the swill six miles, one trip a day? Is it necessary to cook the garbage? Should one vaccinate the pigs against cholera?

Hague, N. Y. W. C. R.

Assuming that the pigs are six to eight weeks of age, we suggest that they be fed one feed of grain per day until they weigh 60 to 70 lbs. and for this I suggest a mixture of 45 parts yellow hominy, 45 parts red-dog middlings, and 10 parts tankage of fishmeal; this to be mixed as a slop with either skim-milk or water and fed once a day, selected garbage to make up the other feeding. When the pigs weigh 60 or 70 lbs., they can go on to garbage as their sole feed. If the soil is rather light, so that good drainage is afforded, garbage can be fed on the ground; if not, it should be fed on platforms or in troughs.

I would not advise W. C. R. to cook the garbage; it will give just as good results without cooking, and save that much labor. The ordinary run of garbage is a fairly well-balanced feed, having the nutritive ratio of one to four or six. Its shortcoming lies in the fact that it usually runs 60 to 70 per cent water; in other words, it is too bulky to give the results that can be secured with grain feeding. It probably takes the average garbage-fed hog 15 to 18 months to attain the same weight that is attained by grain-fed hogs in eight to nine months.

The pigs should be vaccinated against cholera, especially if the garbage is not to be cooked. I am a little at a loss to attempt to prognosticate the financial outcome of such a venture. If he feeds 25 pigs up to 250 lbs., and secures 10c a lb. for them when grown, he would have a return of $625. Against this he must charge the intial value of the pigs, $5 to $8 a piece, depending on size, and his own time and labor in carrying on the operation. If he feeds 50-lb. pigs up to 250-lb. pigs, putting on 200 lbs. of gain, he will

need to haul about 50 tons of garbage, since a ton of average garbage will put on about 100 lbs. of gain. I would advise W. C. R. to grow Dwarf Essex rape. For this number of pigs he should plant about two acres and turn the pigs into an acre when the rape is eight to ten inches high, and take them out and turn on the other acre when the first has been eaten down to the small leaves. In this way plenty of cheap green feed can be furnished throughout the season and the pigs rotated back and forth between the two fields. V. A. RICE.

Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Recent Ayrshire Events

W. L. Glatfelter, owner of Old Forge Farm, Spring Grove, Pa., and for several years a member of the executive committee of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, was unanimously elected president at the fifty-fourth annual meeting of that organization recently held in New York City. He succeeds Leonard Tufts, Pinehurst, N. C., who has been president for the last two years. The meeting was largely attended. An increase of 20 per cent in business transacted during the year was reported by Secretary-Treasurer C. T. Conklin, whose financial statement revealed that the business affairs of the organization are in a sound condition. An increase of 190 members during the year brings the total to 2,710, thus placing the Ayrshire Breeders' Association second among dairy cattle registry associations in this country.

The photographic method of submitting color markings was presented and adopted by members of the organization. Ayrshire breeders now have the privilege of submitting two photographic prints of a view of each side of the animal. By the use of special mounting equipment one print of each side is attached to the registry certificate and becomes a part of the record of registry for the animal, while the other prints are attached to the applications for registry and remain in the Ayrshire office.

Enthusiasm was expressed over the results of the Ayrshire herd test plan, in which there are now enrolled more than 3,000 Ayrshire cows. Ayrshire breeders took a positive stand in favor of continuing to make normal records without forced feeding or milking more than twice daily. The efforts to establish an Ayrshire bull futurity met with general approval.

Hugh J. Chisholm, Port Chester, N. Y.; Wilson H. Lee, Orange, Conn.; Percival Roberts, Jr., Narberth, Pa., and John A. Ness, Auburn, Me., were re-elected vice-presidents. Arthur H. Sagendorph, Spencer, Mass., was elected to the executive committee, while Leonard Tufts, Hugh J. Chisholm, David G. Page, Topeka, Kan., W. L. Glatfelter, Mrs. E. A. Fritsche, Merion Station, Pa., and C. W. Wilson, Vergennes, Vt., were re-elected to the executive committee.

The following directors were elected for a three-year term: George E. Pike, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Robert L. Knight, Providence, R. I.; Paul O. Reymann, Wheeling, W. Va.; W. T. Tonner, Torresdale (Philadelphia), Pa.; Leonard Tufts; John G. Winant, Concord, N. H.; James E. Davidson, Bay City, Mich., and E. B. Ashton, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Ellis Evans, Newark, O., was elected a director to fill the unexpired term of B. G. Betts, who died during the previous year.

The 56 Ayrshires in Strathglass Farm's recent sale at Port Chester, N. Y., averaged $808. Penshurst Farm, Narberth, Pa., was the largest buyer, taking 10 head for a total of $8,775. Included in this selection were two daughters and a grand-daughter of Syke Topsy Pride, the latest Ayrshire cow to make 21,000 lbs. of milk. The top of the Penshurst purchase was Syke Blossom, a member of this family and a daughter of Syke Topsy Pride, which realized $2,200.

Lippitt Farm, Hope, R. I., strengthened its show herd with the good two-year-old bull Strathglass Kirstebo at $850, and the five-year-old cow Harleyholm Kirsty, a daughter of Rigg Jupiter, which brought $700. Five head were selected by Lippitt Farm. Neshaminy Farm, Newton, Pa., purchased five head for a total of $3,300. John H. Baker, Buffalo, N. Y., acquired five head for $2,575, while Seymour H. Knox, East Aurora, N. Y., bought four head for a total of $2,525. James E. Davidson, Bay City, Mich., acquired two heifers. Fillmore Farms, Bennington, Vt., paid $1,000 for Strathglass Sylbo, and Edgerstoune Farm, Concord, N. H., purchased Strathglass Stately Flapper.

W. A. K.

Aberdeen-Angus News

Wm. H. Pew, secretary of Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y., writes: "We have sold, since April 15, 11 Aberdeen-Angus bulls and 38 open yearling purebred heifers at satisfactory prices. Sales were made to the following breeders: Manor House Farm, Morris, N. Y., one bull; Saulpaugh Bros., Germantown, N. Y., one bull; Thorndale Farms, Inc., Amenia, N. Y., two bulls; Borden Home Farms, Wallkill, N. Y., two bulls and 40 commercial heifers; Ohio State University, Columbus, O., one bull and two bred heifers; F. B. Bontican, Millbrook, N. Y., one yearling bull and 20 heifers; Lee Colton, Geneva, N. Y., one yearling bull; T. M. Scoon, Geneva, N. Y., one yearling bull; Geo. F. Fowler, Springfield, Mass., one yearling bull and 10 yearling heifers; and six yearling heifers to General Machada, President of Cuba."

Sidney Smith, manager of Wildwood Farms, Orion, Mich., reports the sale of Sir Blackcap Quality 2d, first prize junior yearling bull at the last International to D. E. Alexander, Klamath Falls, Ore., and also five heifers to the same buyer.

W. H. T.

Shorthorn Trade News

C. P. DuBois, Canning, S. D., writes: "The Shorthorn business looks good in this part of the country. We sold our Shorthorn steers for $12 per cwt. last Fall off grass, weighed up at home."

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., writes: "We recently bought the B. W. Stewart, Talmage, Kan., herd. The demand is better than it has been for years and prices are at least 25 per cent higher than a year ago."

F. J. Bachman, Clarence, Ia., writes: "We have enjoyed a brisk trade in bulls of serviceable ages this Spring."

Warren Hunter, Geneseo, Kan., writes: "I notice an ever-increasing demand for dual-purpose Shorthorns from territory that we have heretofore considered range country, such as Western Kansas, Western Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Western Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas. All are asking for Shorthorns with size and known milking ability. We sold last year 50 calves and yearlings for breeding purposes, and have sold 23 head since Jan. 1, 1929."

B. A. Best & Sons, Oconto, Neb., write: "We have been having a good demand for Milking Shorthorns. We are organizing a milking test association in our county, where Milking Shorthorns are gaining in popularity."

C. C. Wine, Mt. Sidney, Va., writes: "Prospects are fine."

Ray H. Hunt, Danville, Ind., writes: "People do not want to pay very high prices as yet."

Penman Bros., West Weber, Utah, writes: "There is a good deal of inquiry for good bulls. Many farmers are buying dairy bulls, but wishing they had Milking Shorthorns."

H. E. Leach, Fayette, Mo., writes: "I am located where 95 per cent of the cattle are blacks. We have our calf club going, and my herd is doing well."

W. B. Tague, Kirkman, Ia., writes: "We have had excellent success in selling our bulls at near $200, some for more."

S. J. Kingsley, Fruita, Col., writes: "The business is not very flourishing here, but farmers seem to have more of an idea of working into cows and other live stock. This country was first boomed for fruit, and then all spuds, while beans have been a paying crop the last three years. I am persuaded that more dual-purpose cows here and fewer scrub dairy animals would be a blessing to our valley. I milk my Scotch-bred cows. I am seriously contemplating using a polled bull."

J. F. Wallace, Canton, Mo., writes: "I have made many sales of calves this season, and it has been a pleasure to have most of them stay within the State."

McClean & Elliott, Warrensburg, Pa., write: "There is a good demand for females among beginners, but at conservative prices. Our county hasn't a great many purebred breeders, as many went out of business during the depression, but a number of young farmers are buying a few moderate-priced cows and bulls."

JOHN L. TORMEY.

How to Remove Warts

I have a three-year-old heifer that has a wart about the size of a 10-cent piece on her teat. It is beginning to get sore. Can you tell me what to do for it?

New York. J. H.

If the wart has a slim neck it may be possible to remove it, in time, by tying a fine silken cord very tightly around its base to shut off the circulation of blood. Tie the cord with a bow knot so that it may be tightened every second day. Wetting the wart with strong vinegar daily, with the cord in place, will hasten removal of the growth. If you consider that plan too slow in obtaining results, the heifer may be restrained, to prevent her from kicking, and the wart then snipped off with blunt scissors. After the bleeding has subsided, paint the wound with tincture of iodine and repeat the application daily for three or four days. The bleeding may be stopped by applying Monsel's solution or powder, or even lightly applying a cherry red-hot knitting needle. If there is but one large broad-based wart it may be removed by wetting it with a saturated solution of bichromate of potash. First apply lard or vaseline around the wart. Make the application of bichromate with a glass rod or small stick, merely wetting the wart and not getting the liquid onto sound skin. A scab will form and should be allowed to come off without interference; a second application may then be made, if that is seen to be necessary. It may be that other warts will form on the teats, or are already forming. If so, wet them several times daily with warm water containing a tablespoonful of washing soda per cup, and in the evening cover them with a thick paste of cold-pressed castor oil, salt and flowers of sulphur. A 10 per cent mixture of salicylic acid and glycerin or flexible collodion is also effective for removal of warts, but collodion must not be used where there is an open light, as it is extremely inflammable. Oil of white cedar (thuja oil), or an ointment of that oil, is also popular for removal of warts, and there are many home remedies which are more or less effective. It may be added that the exact cause of warts is unknown, but it is thought that those on the teats are caused by the irritation of the milking act. Warts are not known to be contagious, although there is a common belief that they are. They indicate an abnormal nutrition of the skin, are most common in young animals and generally disappear spontaneously as the animal develops. Those on the teats are more likely to persist. Warts on the neck or body may be pulled off and pine tar applied.

A. S. A.

Live Stock Sales

July 15.—Holsteins. National type sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sales managers.

Aug. 13.—Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association seventh annual sale, Pomfret, Vt.; J. W. Dana, president, North Pomfret, Vt.

Aug. 15.—The T. R. Shanaberger & Son Jersey sale, Montrose Farm, Ravenna, O.; R. T. Lee, Iowa City, Ia., sale manager.

Sept. 18.—Milking Shorthorn sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12.—Holstens. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21.—Holsteins. National Ormby sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Nov. 5-6.—Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

ELECTRIC Steel or Wood Wheels are built to fit *any* skein or axle. ELECTRIC Low Wheel Handy Farm Trucks save high lifts. Write for Free Catalog today.
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Wool Wanted for Cash ANY QUANTITY. Circular now ready. Write S. H. Livingston - Lancaster, Penna.

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Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
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Choice young bulls of Advance Registered Breeding at very attractive prices. Express charges prepaid during May and June. Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y

FOR SALE—3 Year Old Purebred GUERNSEY BULL
Accredited herd. Come take a look at some of his daughters. EVERETT B. WELLS, Norwich, New York

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
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100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots or less
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Mated Pairs and Trios. Boars Ready for Service. Can spare a Few Bred Gilts.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
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REPEAT ORDERS for PIGS
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These are all good Blocky Pigs. Will make large hogs. Will crate and ship C.O.D. for your approval. Visit us or mail your orders to
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Buy where quality and results are more to you than price. I only send to all buyers nothing but a Select Pig; Healthy, Husky and Strong which means a lot starting to raise a Hog. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross Pigs—4 weeks old, $4.50 each. All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied, return the pigs and your money will be returned. Will ship any number C. O. D. No charges for crating.
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Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
4 Weeks Old - $4.75
Also a few Chester White barrows, 4 wks. old, $5.25 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.
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Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
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All husky, healthy, fast growing stock and large for their age.
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Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN.

As showing how firm is the new movement to establish the Grange in Virginia, a $12,000 Grange hall has just been dedicated at Forestville, in that Southern State, by National Grange Master Louis J. Taber. This is the first Grange hall to be erected in Virginia since the new organization movement was launched. Former National Master Sherman J. Lowell, formerly of Fredonia, N. Y., now a member of the Federal Tariff Commission at Washington, was also one of the guests at the dedication. The Virginia State Grange was organized September 20, 1928, representing 23 subordinate and four Pomona Granges. The early records of the National Grange show that over 400 subordinate Granges were organized in Virginia in the early '70s. The first Grange ever organized in Virginia was at Petersburg on February 16, 1872. The first Virginia State Grange was organized in 1873, 21 other State Granges being organized in that same year, many of them in the South, where, at that time, the new order was becoming strongly intrenched. Later, in the general slump in Grange work all over the country, Virginia Granges gave up their charters, one by one, until there was practically nothing left in the South of the once strong membership.

The Virginia State Grange was inactive from 1898 to 1928, when the reorganization of the body took place. From the time of the organization of the first State Grange in 1873 to 1898 five State masters served in order.

There are now about 3,200 Grange halls in the United States, with a total valuation of $25,000,000. In some cases these halls have a value of $40,000 to $50,000.

During 1873 and 1874 more Granges were organized in Jefferson County, New York, than in any county of the State. Of the 23 Granges formed in those two years, 16 still survive. One of these, Three Mile Bay No. 126, observed its fifty-fifth anniversary June 15, with State Master Fred J. Freestone as the guest of honor and representatives from more than half of the county's 32 Granges present. The occasion was also made more noteworthy by the visit of the New York State Grange "Magic Gavel," which was spending the month of June in the county. Master Augustus Fitzgerald, who presided, has missed but one meeting of his Grange in the two and a half years he has presided over the Grange, and that absence was due to serious illness.

In those early days much was made of co-operative buying for the benefit of Grange members. The history of this Grange, read at the anniversary, records how the Grange members, believing that they were paying too high prices for goods at the village stores, chose a committee to wait on the merchants and seek to have prices lowered to what they regarded as a more reasonable basis. Their petition, however, was disregarded. Nothing daunted, the Grange established a co-operative store of their own, which made such inroads into the business of the local merchants that after a few years they gave the Grange members assurance that they would make prices satisfactory, and after this was done the co-operative store was closed.

Announcement was made at the anniversary that Union Grange No. 5, of Belleville, organized July 3, 1873, the first of Jefferson County's Granges, was also, in point of continuous existence, the first in New York State. Fredonia Grange No. 1 and Portland Grange No. 2, of Chautauqua County, were organized earlier than Union Grange, but each of those Granges was dormant for a period of four or five years in the '80s, while Union has had an uninterrupted record. Granges 3 and 4 had but a brief existence, making Union third in rank of its organization in the Empire State.

There are 16 Jefferson County Granges that have passed their fifty-fifth anniversary. In addition, 11 other Granges, organized in the county more than 55 years ago, have since surrendered their charters and no longer exist. Another Grange, located at Clayton, originally organized as No. 87 in 1874, surrendered its charter but later was reorganized March 7, 1890, and is now one of the most active of the county's Granges. It has a fine hall almost completed in the village of Clayton, and last year made a greater increase in membership than any Grange in the county.

At the annual meeting of the National Grange Mutual Liability Company, held at Keene, N. H., the home office of the company, State Master Fred J. Freestone of New York State was elected as a member of the board of directors, to succeed Sherman J. Lowell, who was obliged to resign on account of increased work in connection with his position on the Federal Tariff Commission. The company is now licensed to do business in eight States and licenses are pending in three additional States.

A fine new Grange hall was dedicated by State Master Freestone for Dansville Grange, of Livingston County, N. Y., on April 20, this being the fifty-fifth anniversary of the organization of that Grange. Two of the charter members survive, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Stone. The original Grange hall, built in 1878, was destroyed by fire March 28, 1928. State Master Freestone had four Grange hall dedication ceremonies scheduled for June.

Oneida County Granges contributed $160 to the Revolving Scholarship Fund of the New York State Grange while the "Magic Gavel" was in the county during the month of April. Oswego County in May added $650.

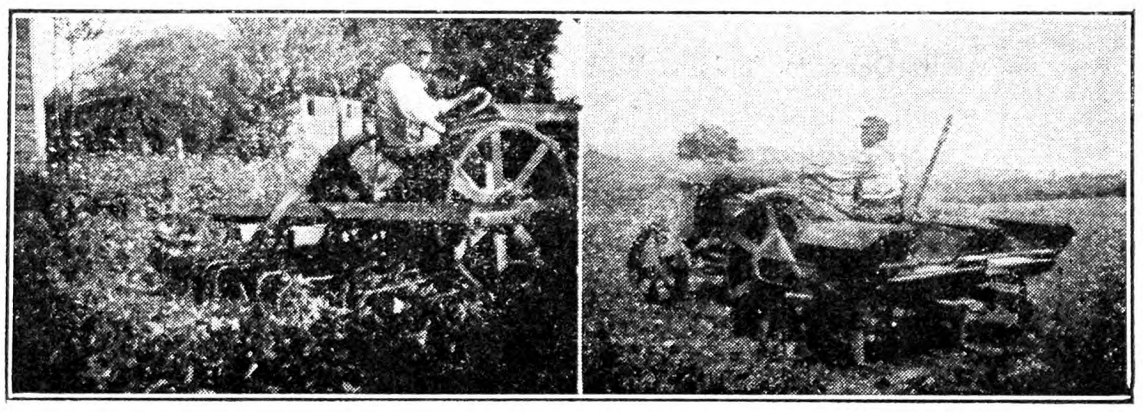
National Grange Secretary Henry A. Caton reports that gains are being indicated in membership from nearly all States. The State of Washington leads with a gain of about 2,000.

Some Ingenious Farm Machinery

Much has been said and written about helping the farmer to increase his production at the least possible cost. Harry Cline of Adams Co., Pa., I think, has solved that problem as to corn farming pretty well. Mr. Cline has had this matter in mind for some time, so in the Winter of 1927 went into his workshop and started to put his ideas into form. First he built a harrow to attach to his double plow that lifted with the plow, could be regulated from the seat of the tractor and would pulverize three furrows. That saved the time and expense of one harrowing.

Then he built a three-row corn planter with fertilizer attachment, with power from the tractor. By removing two bolts he could remove the planter and put on an 18-tooth cultivator that would cultivate three rows. On this cultivator is a machine attached to side dress the corn; all this is done at one operation with power take-off from the tractor.

From the time Mr. Cline started to prepare his ground for plowing, harrowing, planting and cultivating 26 acres it took him 62 hours and $10.50 worth of gas to do the work. At planting and cultivating time with a tractor this equipment can do the work of three men and six horses so that a man who heretofore worked 25 acres of corn can handle 75 in about the same time, cutting down the cost of production.



Two of Mr. Cline's Machines

Mr. Cline gave me the above pictures of his planter and cultivator. G. H.

Gardners, Pa.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—A Reserve Army officer and a Regular Army man were killed June 19 when their plane went into a tail-spin at 3,000 feet and crashed at Rogers Field, Pittsburgh, Pa. The victims are Capt. William J. Snyder and Harry C. LaFrentz.

In a gun battle in the Detroit River June 17 between rum runners and a United States Customs Patrol speed boat the bow of the government craft was smashed by bullets, the windshield broken and some of the machinery wrecked. The fight occurred off the east shore of Belle Isle, near Detroit, as rum runners took the aggressive in their effort to smuggle liquor into the United States. The runners were driven off, but after reaching Canadian waters, where they were automatically protected by the terms of international treaty they opened fire a second time.

Two hundred passengers, mostly women and children, on the steamer Ossian Bedell, bound from Buffalo, N. Y., to Erie Beach, Ont., were thrown into momentary panic June 19 and two of the crew were slightly injured as a blow-off valve in the engine room burst under heavy pressure of steam. Passengers were removed later in safety.

A Southern Pacific train, en route from Martinez, Cal. to Tracy, was held up near McAvoy June 22 by two men, who shot and wounded J. H. Barnes, the engineer, and rifled mail sacks of all registered letters. The robbers boarded the train at Bay Point, where they had purchased tickets for Pittsburg, Cal., near McAvoy. Reports to the sheriff there said the men had an automobile with a machine gun mounted on it. They ordered the train stopped at this point, and when the engineer refused he was shot in the arm.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is constructing the first commercial plant in the United States for hydrogenation of petroleum at its Bayway property, near Elizabeth, N. J. The process, for which the American rights have been obtained by Standard of New Jersey, was developed by the German dye trust, the I. G. Farbenindustrie. Construction of the plant, at a cost not yet announced, involves plans for production of gasoline at the rate of approximately 100,000 barrels daily, according to unofficial estimates.

Mr. and Mrs. Murry Guggenheim, who, with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, annually pay the expenses of the Goldman Band concerts in Central Park, New York and at New York University, and who have long been identified with philanthropic works in the city, announced June 24 the formation of the Murry and Leonie Guggenheim Foundation, whose broad purpose will be "the promotion, through charitable and benevolent activities, of the well being of mankind throughout the world." At present, it was stated, the foundation will confine itself to the establishment of clinics for free dental relief work among the children of the five boroughs of the city. The first clinic will be built in Manhattan at a cost of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. In time there will be at least one clinic in each of the boroughs, it was said.

Shawnee Co., Kan., is to have an aerial sheriff, Wayne Horning, who holds that office, has just purchased a large Lincoln-Paige plane. He will equip it with a machine-gun, to meet raids of any big city gangs which may visit Shawnee County.

Eddie Middagh, veteran pilot, was killed and seven persons injured June 24 when a Northwest Airway tri-motored Ford plane from Chicago crashed near Indian Mounds Park, St. Paul, Minn., after taking off from the St. Paul Airport for Minneapolis. The plane burst into flames, and Middagh was burned to death before he could be extricated from the wreckage.

Total receipts from the New York State income tax this year reached $81,000,000 of which half, or $40,000,000, will be distributed to the counties beginning July 1, it was announced June 25 by Thomas M. Lynch, president of the N. Y. State Tax Commission. The five counties of New York City receive the major share, about $27,362,989, which is an increase of more than $6,500,000 over what was received a year ago. The counties' share of the income tax money is distributed on the basis of assessed property valuation, which gives New York County more than a third of the $40,500,000 total, or $13,699,332.70.

AVIATION.—Four Spanish aviators left Cartagena, Spain, June 21 for a trans-Atlantic flight, making a stop at the Azores. Their leader, Major Ramon Franco, in 1926, crossed the South Atlantic in a similar twin-motored seaplane, the Ne Plus Ultra. With him are Commandant Eduardo Gonzales Gallarza, Capt. Julio Ruiz de Alda and Mechanic Pedro Madariaga. Their Dornier Wal monoplane has two Hispano-Suiza motors of 600 horsepower. Major Franco distinguished himself and was wounded in the air service during the Moroccan campaign. Capt. Ruiz de Alda flew with him to South America. Commandant Gallarza was the hero of a flight from Spain to the Philippines. Sergt. Madariaga, an expert mechanic, replaced another, seriously ill, a short time before, the take-off. June 24 the Spanish government admitted that Major Ramon Franco and his three companions were lost somewhere between the East Portuguese coast and the Azores Islands. The note insisted no fear was felt for them as good weather prevailed and their hydroplane was seaworthy. A Portuguese gunboat was searching for them among the outlying islands, and June 25 Spain, Italy, England and Portugal mobilized searching parties to comb the area between the Portuguese coast and the Azores by sea and air for the missing fliers. The Spanish government maintained its hopes that they would be found safely somewhere, either on land in some remote spot or aboard a small vessel unprovided with wireless. Nothing had been heard from them since June 22, when a message purporting to announce their landing in the Azores was picked up by a Portuguese warship.

WASHINGTON.—Before the agricultural subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee June 22, Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, charged that farm products had, in a number of cases, not been given adequate protection in the House tariff bill. Mr. Gray insisted agriculture should be put on an equality with industry. Mr. Gray's remarks drew fire from the strong protectionist Republicans on the subcommittee, including Senators James E. Watson, Reed Smoot and Samuel M. Shortridge. They took exceptions to the basis of comparison, and Senator Shortridge in particular sought to refute the intimation there was any "hostility" as between industry and agriculture.

President Hoover has advised the Bureau of the Budget, it was learned June 23, that he aims to keep his first budget down to the total of the last Coolidge budget—$3,780,000,000—if not below it.

American tourist expenditures in foreign countries in 1928 totaled $525,000,000 or two and one-half times the $210,000,000 received from the Allied nations as war debt payments to the United States. This revelation of American prosperity was made by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, June 23, in the seventh consecutive annual report of his department, which disclosed that the United States international turnover last year was approximately $22,000,000,000. The compilation shows a balance of $730,000,000 in favor of this country in connection with commodity exports and miscellanous invisible items, including interest on private investments, war debt receipts and tourist expenditures. This compares with a balance of $588,000,000 for 1927.

Western wool growers appeared before the Senate Finance Sub-committee June 24 demanding protective tariff rates increased over the rates granted in the House bill. The group of manufacturing industrialists, headed by Joseph R. Grundy of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, is giving encouragement to the demands of the raw wool producers, with the view of gaining advantages in compensatory rates, not only on wool but all manufactured products. The demands were presented by F. J. Hagenbarth of Idaho, president of the National Wool Growers' Association. The present duty on raw wool is 31 cents, the House bill raised it to 34 and Mr. Hagenbarth insists that nothing less than 37 cents a pound will prevent the American producers from being inundated with a competition which, last year, displaced one-third of the American output. Some of the other increases asked were: Top waste, House bill, 34 cents, asked for 39; garnetted waste, House bill, 26, asked for 36; noils, House bill, 21, asked for 38; woolen rags, House bill, 8, asked for 29; shoddy, House bill, 18, asked for 36.

President Hoover, June 25, put into operation the Boulder Dam bill by signing a proclamation declaring the measure in effect. Only six of the seven States most vitally interested in power and water projects involved in the big undertaking are in agreement on a working compact. Arizona remains a holdout, contending that California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming will get a lion's share of benefit to the detriment of Arizona's irrigation projects. Under terms of the Boulder Dam Act, six months' time was allotted for negotiations among States in the Colorado River basin. No agreement was reached. Formation of a six-State compact was provided.

Coming Meetings and Shows

July 9-12.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, tour to Vermont.

July 15.—New York State fruit trip, starting from Winchester, Va.

July 15.—Summer trip, Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association, starting from State College, Pa.

July 16-18.—American Association of Nurserymen, Boston, Mass.

July 23 - 24. — Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Summer meeting, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

July 23-26.—Farm and Home Week, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

July 29 - Aug. 2. — International Baby Chick Association, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn.

July 31 - Aug. 1. — Second Annual South Jersey Gladiolus Show, Convention Pier, Cape May, N. J.; F. E. Rockwell, director, Cape May, N. J.

Aug. 1-2. — Connecticut Pomological Society tour through Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire.

Aug. 3. — Annual Field Day, Long Branch Farms; W. B. Kendall, proprietor, Bowdoinham, Me.

Aug. 5-8. — Ashley Fair and Junior Fair, Ashley, Ohio.

Aug. 8.—Annual Summer meeting Connecticut Pomological Society, Farm and Home Week, Storrs, Conn.

Aug. 6-9. — National Association of Gardeners, annual convention, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

Aug. 7. — Market Garden Field Day, Field Station, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 9.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association field meeting, Rice Orchards, Marlboro, Mass.

Aug. 19-23.—Vegetable Growers' Association of America, annual convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia.

Aug. 21-24.—Thirty-sixth Annual Fair Gloucester County Grange, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.; E. Arlington Jones, secretary, Harrisonville, N. J.

Aug. 23.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association field meeting, Franklin Co., Mass.

Aug. 26-31 — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Aug. 26-31.—Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Aug. 28.—Connecticut Experiment Station Field Day, Station Farm, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

Sept. 16-17.—Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

Oct. 17-20. — American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association, Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

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THIS wonderful new milker has 15 distinct and exclusive features not found on any other milker, and which make it the world's best. The De Laval Magnetic is distinctly not a one-feature milker but is a combination of scientific knowledge and engineering skill which puts it far ahead of any other method of milking.

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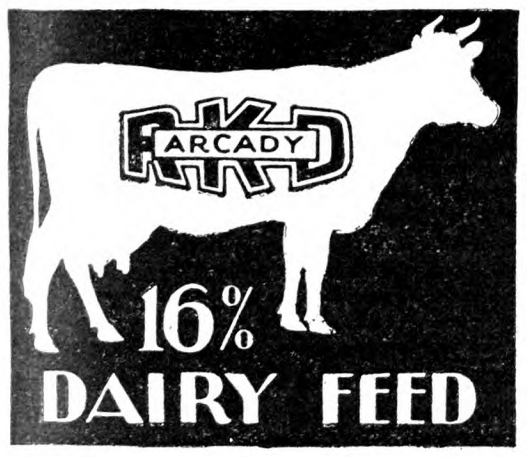

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Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.

The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

Stomach Worms in Lambs

Stomach worms appear during the Summer months and cause a loss of flesh and a lack of thrift among lambs. Thin, wormy lambs, known as culls, pewees and skips, arrive by the thousands on our late Summer and Fall markets, where they sell for several dollars less than fat, thrifty lambs of the same age and breeding. Worms are all the more insidious because their toll in dead lambs does not usually come all at once, but is spread over several months.

The first signs of stomach worms in lambs are scouring, lack of thrift and loss of flesh. The lambs gradually get weak and listless. If examined at this stage, the fleece and skin reveal a dry, lifeless condition, the eye is white and glassy and the backbone feels as though everything had left it. The cause of these symptoms is the tiny stomach worm inhabiting the fourth stomach. It is about an inch in length, copper-colored, and about the diameter of a coarse hair. It is thought to do its damage by absorbing food from the lamb's stomach, sucking blood from the stomach linings and emitting a toxin which destroys red blood corpuscles, thus producing the aenemic, colorless condition mentioned. The best way to get acquainted with the way they work is to open a dead lamb while it is still warm and see the worms. To do this, follow the small intestine back to its attachment to the fourth stomach. Open this stomach. If the worms are present in anything like large numbers, they will be revealed, clinging on the linings of the stomach and wriggling in the mass of stomach contents.

On some farms sheep and lambs can be moved from one field to another at intervals of two or three weeks. Where this is possible, little trouble with worms is apt to occur, but on most farms this is out of the question, and other means must be employed to control them. The simplest way to do this is to drench the flock with copper sulphate. This is a relatively sure and easy treatment. It is done in the following manner: First keep the sheep off feed and water for 18 hours before drenching. Go to your druggist and buy one ounce of pure copper sulphate (bluestone). This is enough to make three quarts of drenching solution, which is sufficient for 20 to 25 sheep. Where tapeworms and other parasites besides stomach worms are known to be present, the solution can be improved by using one fluid ounce of nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf 40) mixed into the copper sulphate solution. To make the solution, simply dissolve the copper sulphate in one quart of hot water and add two quarts of cold water, making a total of three quarts of solution. Where the nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf 40) is used, simply add the one ounce of nicotine sulphate to the three quarts of prepared copper sulphate solution. In handling this solution always use a glass, earthenware or other non-metallic container, since it will corrode metallic vessels. The solution is now ready to use and should be given in the following doses: Mature sheep, 3 to 4 ozs., depending on size and vigor. Yearlings, 2½ to 3½ ozs., depending on size and vigor. Lambs, 1 to 2 ozs., depending on age, size and vigor.

Another way to arrive at the size of the dose is to give one cc. for each pound of live weight. A two-ounce rectal bulb syringe is a convenient instrument for drenching and a small baby bottle is good for measuring out the doses, because it is graduated in ounces. The drenching can be done with the bottle itself if this method is preferred. Allow the sheep to stand while treating and do not hold the head too high nor try to drench too fast. After the treatment has been given, keep the sheep off feed and water for about five hours. Treating once every three weeks during the Summer is advised. In severe cases, the second treatment should be given one week after the first; thereafter treatments every three weeks should be effective.

Those who prepare and use this remedy are warned to measure the chemicals, the water and the doses accurately. Carelessness in this is liable to result in losses by death.

Stomach worms are apt to cause considerable trouble this Summer, because the Spring in most sections has been moist and warm. The wise sheepman will be prepared to handle this problem if it occurs in his flock and many extra lambs will be saved by so doing.

KENNETH A. CLARK.

Wife's Right in Real Estate

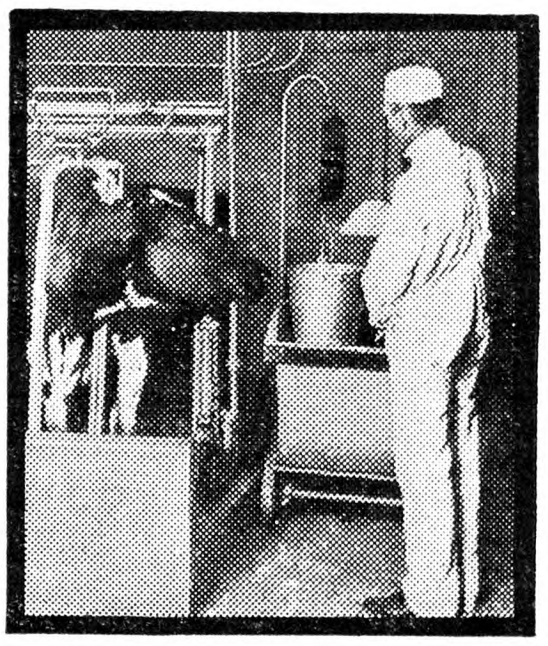
A friend has a farm which he bought and paid for before marriage. Could he sell it without wife's consent or signature, as the deed is in his name only? If he makes no will, what part could she claim, and who would claim the remainder, as there are no heirs other than parents?

B. E.

The property could not be sold without the wife's signature, as she has a dower right in it. If the husband dies intestate, the widow has the life use of one-third of the real estate, but does not become absolute owner of it. In default of children, property would go to surviving relatives.

"LOOK at Mrs Banks an 'er new jumper." "Yes, looks as if she knitted it from a tapioca puddin' recipe."—Swindon Advertiser.

how much GRAIN FEEDING PAYS IN SUMMER?



Home-Mixed Ration on Yellow or Scant Grass*

Ground Corn, Hominy or Barley	200 lbs.
Ground Oats	200 lbs.
Wheat Bran	100 lbs.
Linseed Meal	100 lbs.

**If your dealer does batch mixing hand him this formula.*

That depends on the season, the condition of the grass, and the production of the cow. It does *not* depend on the local price for milk or cream, or the express rate to Metropolis.

Right now summer grain feeding is most important. Almost any day, your pasture is likely to turn yellow and scant, and become a low-protein feed. For a cow producing 20 lbs. or more of milk a day, this is a starvation ration. She will rob her body to make milk — and you'll pay double next winter for every bit of necessary feeding you neglect at this season.

Ready-Mixed Ration on Scant or Yellow Grass

Ground Corn, Hominy or Barley	200 lbs.
Ground Oats	200 lbs.
24% Dairy Feed*	250 lbs.

**Look on the label for Linseed Meal.*

Every dollar spent for proper summer feeding will come back to you doubled. Write for our free booklet, giving the complete story of Summer Feeding and its remarkable profit record.

Linseed Oil — THE LIFE OF PAINT

Linseed MEAL

The Universal Protein Feed

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LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE, *Fine Arts Bldg.* Milwaukee, Wis.

Send free booklet No. J-7 on Summer Feeding.

Name.....

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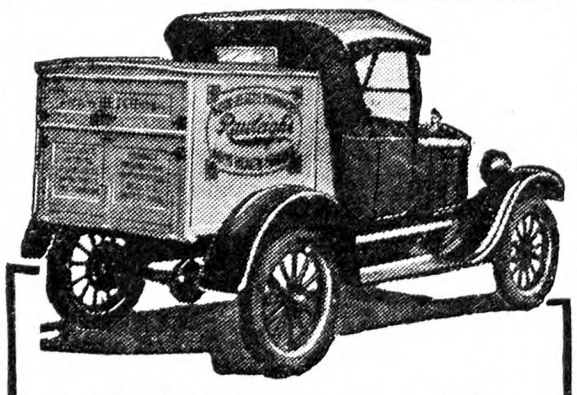
For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York



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to help introduce and retail Rawleigh's Good Health Products. You will be supplied from our new branch house just opened at Albany. Sell in town or country. Wonderful opportunity. Nothing new—no experimenting. On the market since 1889. Nearly 200 necessities needed daily in every home. Annual Sales over 37 million packages. Largest Company—over 15 million dollars capital—16 great factories and branches. Practically no capital, no experience needed. Quick, easy sales, repeat every 30-60 days. Big pay right from start. Stone, Vt., sold $212.20; Reagan, N. Y., $184.40 first week. Profits increase monthly. Thousands make more than they ever could before. You should do as well. Simply follow the same old time-tested Rawleigh Methods which have given consumers best values and satisfaction for 40 years. We supply everything—products, outfit, sales and service methods which secure the most business everywhere. Steady year round—no lay-off—no boss—you are sole owner and manager. For particulars write

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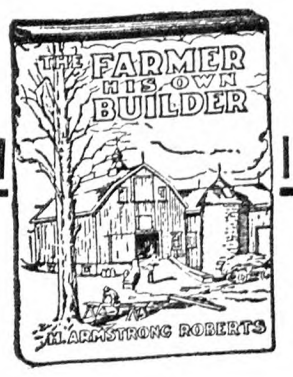

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Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by **Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St New York.**

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Send no money, just mail your order. We ship C. O. D. and guarantee live delivery of chicks. From pure-bred, inspected and culled flocks.

	25	50	100
S.C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Bd. Rocks and R.I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00
Mixed, all varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 506, Bellefonte, Pa.

"Pride o' NIAGARA" CHICKS

June hatched chicks for low brooder costs. Strong, livable, fast maturing, heavy producing Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Black Giants. Pekin Ducklings. Send for catalog and full information about our money making chicks.

NIAGARA POULTRY FARM, Box 5, Ransomville, N. Y.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

	100
S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns	8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	10.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00
Light Mixed	7.00

½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
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COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS
Cash or C. O. D. June Prices

100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Parcel Post Prepaid Free Circular.

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$8.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Cocolamus, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
White Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Assorted Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM Box 20 RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
B. Rocks	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. W. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
White Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Buff Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send 20% deposit, balance C. O. D.

Monroe Hatchery, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

Mixed Broiler Day-Old Chicks
$12.00 Per 100

Consisting of Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Anconas and Leghorns.

Sent C. O. D. Pay after arrival. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Better order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Immediate shipment. We hatch all year.

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SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY
849 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS
English and Tancred Strain

Ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.25	$8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.75	5.25	10.00
Mixed Chicks	2.25	3.75	7.00

We guarantee 100% strong chicks on arrival.

GREEN FOREST POULTRY FARM
J. W. Amig & Son, Props. Star Route Richfield, Pa.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns	$7.50	$35.00	$70.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	7.50	35.00	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	9.00	42.50	85.00

Light Mixed.. $6.50—100 Heavy Mixed.. $8.00—100
Order direct. 100% live delivery. P. O. Paid

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN

From heavy producing flocks. Tancred strain, 8-10-12 weeks old. Ready for delivery. Prices reasonable.

IDEAL POULTRY FARM
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Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 10c. Heavy Mixed ..... 8c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

CHICKS from free range and heavy laying flocks. Barred Rocks, 9c; R. I. Reds, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 8c. 100% safe delivery guaranteed. Circular free. Parcel post paid. B. W. AMEY - - Cocolamus, Penna.

BABY CHICKS June Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$ 8.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	9.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100
Light Mixed	7.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna.

Chicks, 7c up Long's Large Type Barron Strain

S. C. W. Leghorns, 2 year-old Breeders.... $10.00—100
S. C. W. Leghorns, 1 year-old breeders.... 8.00—100
Barred Rocks, $10.00 Assorted, $7.00 and $9.00—100.
Prepaid, live arrival and satisfaction guar Catalog.

TURKEY RIDGE HATCHERY - Millerstown, Penna.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks	$10.00 per 100
White Wyandottes	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.

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Chicks C. O. D. July-Aug.—Barron W. Leghorns, 8c; Tancred Wh. Leghorns, 8c; White Leghorns, 7½c; Bar. Rocks, 10c; Heavy Mix., 8c; Light Mix., 7c. Reduced on large orders. Order from adv. or circular. 100% guaranteed. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

REDUCED CHICK PRICES
In Effect June to October

	25	50	100	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$ 8.00	$38.50	$ 75
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas	2.50	5.00	10.00	48.00	95
Wyandottes, Orpingtons	2.75	5.50	11.00	55.00	100
Hamburgs .. 11c	Assorted .. 8c				

Live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

LANTZ HATCHERY, Tiffin, Ohio

Hubbard Farms Reds—Chicks
at Reduced Summer Prices

All breeders 100% free from White Diarrhoea. Sturdy, livable chicks, early maturing, heavy laying, large egg strain.

FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
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Hubbard Farms, Box 154, Walpole, N. H.

Clear Spring Quality Chicks

JUNE and JULY PRICES	100	500	1000
Barron and Wyckoff Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	9.00	42.50	80.00
Light Mixed	7.00	32.50	65.00

Heavy Mixed..... $8.00—100. Cash or C. O. D.
Our chicks are properly hatched; strong and vigorous. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

TAKE NOTICE 150,000 CHICKS FOR June and July Delivery

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$ 70
Barred Rox	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Rhode Island Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Silver Lcd. Wyandottes	3.50	6.50	12.00	....	....
Light Mixed	....	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	....	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

From carefully selected free range flocks. 100% arrival. Postpaid. Write for illustrated catalog.

THE RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 171, Richfield, Penna.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, at $9 per 100. $42 per 500. $80 per 1000. Hatches June 12-19-26—or any week in July, Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order Catalog Free.

Robert L. Clauser Box R Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

June, July, August Chicks, 6c up

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$7.00	$34.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	2.50	5.00	9.00	44.00
Heavy Broilers	2.50	5.00	8.00	39.00
Light Broilers	1.75	3.50	6.00	30.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. 19 years hatching.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

BABY CHIX THIS IS MY 11TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leg.	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Write for prices on special matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid.

FRANK NACE COCOLAMUS, PA.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	9.00	42.50	85.00

Light Mixed.. $7.00—100 Heavy Mixed.. $8.00—100
All free range stock. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. Prompt delivery. Order from this ad or write for new circular.

EDGAR C. LEISTER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

Baby Chicks
From Free Range Selected Flocks

JUNE AND JULY PRICES	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$ 75.00
S. C. Bar. Rocks and Reds	2.75	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light B. Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	34.00	65.00
Heavy B. Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00

100% Prepaid. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

Fair View Poultry Farm R. 3 Millerstown, Penna.

Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks
High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in July at $9.00 per 100; $26.00 per 300; $44.00 per 500; $85.00 per 1000. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, $10.00 per 100; $48.00 per 500. Catalog.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
R. C. Cobb, Mass	46	1679
A. C. Jones, Del	30	981
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J	39	1354
Valley Brook Farm, N. J	43	1348
Towanda Htchry, Pa	35	1068
Towanda Htchry, Pa	30	968
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
Wilburtha Pltry Farm, N. J	43	1132
S. C. R. I. REDS		
Charlescote Farm, Mass	22	1444
Darfelt's Pltry Farm, N. J	39	1293
J. Scott Eckhart, N. J	27	761
A. D. Gilbert, N. J	36	1086
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J	38	1160
Parmenter's Farm, Mass	32	1453
Pinecrest Orchards, Mass	42	1623
Wene's Chick Farms, N. J	50	1184
R. C. R. I. REDS		
Martin H. Post, N. J	50	1258
LIGHT BRAHMAS		
Gilbert's Lt. Brahmas, N. J	36	544
JERSEY BLACK GIANTS		
Marcy Farms, N. J	32	1186
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS		
Ovo Pltry Farm, N. J	30	670
Elden E. Cooley, N. J	40	906
Theo. R. Apgar, N. J	40	949
C. W. Augnestein, N. J	44	1194
Frank M. Barr, N. J	37	1083
Bayview Pltry Farm, N. J	44	1118
Broad View Farm, N. J	30	992
C. W. Brown, N. J	48	1252
Butler Pltry Farm, N. J	56	1295
Pompton Ave. Farm, N. J	47	1416
Howard Conklin, N. J	45	1193
Conklin Bros., N. J	30	1047
Darfelt's Pltry Farm, N. J	39	1101
A. De Marco, N. J	34	1196
Dembro Pltry Farm, N. J	45	1287
Garry De Young, N. J	26	992
Garry De Young, N. J	28	1078
W. A. Downs, Mich	35	1068
W. C. Eckard, Mich	34	1021
W. C. Eckard, Mich	32	1110
Eigenrauch, Farms, N. J	46	1250
Grasmere Pltry Farm, N. J	33	946
Feinderf Farm, N. J	53	1426
George B. Ferris, Mich	48	1196
Fox & Son, N. J	31	1168
Fox & Son, N. J	54	1777
Frederick H. Gaskell, N. J	25	929
Gibbs Hatchery, Mich	43	1195
Greenbrook Farm, N. J	43	999
Rox Pltry Farm, N. J	46	1416
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich	42	1164
Red Bridge Pltry Farm, N. Y.	49	1360
Buckridge Pltry Farm, Pa	44	1191
M. M. Himwich, N. J	33	953
Hollywood Pltry Farm, Wash.	45	1451
Johnson's Pltry Farm, N. J	48	1326
Laurel Locks Farms, Pa	20	745
Kostenbader Bros., N. J	38	1033
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J	36	1037
Roy A. Keute, N. Y	32	757
Kwality Farm, N. J	46	1519
Edgar McElwain, Ohio	28	1000
Oakwood Pltry Farm, N. J	25	706
Mayhill Pltry Farm, Ind	39	937
T. H. Mettler, N. J	45	1139
Emil Miller, N. J	47	1222
J. Mason Mills, N. J	37	1089
C. R. Misner, Pa	41	1125
Novins Pltry Farm, N. J	48	1484
Irving L. Owen, N. J	53	1045
Grove Lawn Farm, N. J	58	1286
Paul P. Parker, N. J	29	778
Pearl Pltry Farm, N. J	31	1164
George A. Pearce, N. J	42	1163
Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa	52	1410
Hall Bros., Conn	40	1271
S. Olsen, N. J	39	1239
Pentzel's Leg. Farms, Pa	55	1344
Rowley's Farm, N. Y	46	1110
Scherer Bros., N. J	45	1381
Smiley Farms, Mich	44	1276
Table Rock Farms, Inc., N. Y.	42	1200
Taylor Bros., Pa	54	1370
Toms River Assn, N. J	38	1418
P. T. Kistler, Pa	34	1453
C. H. Trambels, N. J	44	1236
Cedarhurst Pltry Farm, N. J.	24	1310
United Pltry Farm, N. J	51	1423
M. Vogel's Pltry Farm, N. J	39	1085
Bellewood Pltry Farm, N. J	35	1149
Egg and Apple Farm, N. Y	56	1013
Sunrise Pltry Farm, N. J	43	1092
Wene's Chick Farms, N. J	50	1153
Westchester Farms, N. Y	51	1450
Willgerodt Bros., N. J	32	1278
Whitegg Farm, N. J	54	1523
White Hen Farm, N. J	54	1293
White Hen Farm, N. J	56	1263
Woodmere Pltry Farm, N. J	35	1229
William A. Yahn, N. J	48	1496
Sunrise Pltry Farm, N. J	52	1246
MOTTLED HOUDANS		
Skylands Farm, N. Y	23	525

Wants Squab Information

I am trying to get some facts regarding the raising of squabs for market. Can you give me the following information: Best all around breed for large squabs; average price per pair for breeders; average number squabs per pair per year; average cost grain year around per 100 lbs.; grain consumption in pounds per pair per year; average selling price per dozen squabs per year; how many pair breeders to coop; how many pairs can one man take care of, doing everything, killing and picking included? L. P.

Maryland.

Replies are requested from readers who have had experience in these matters.

Space for Hens; Minerals

In a henhouse with five pens 20x28 ft. each, how many hens could be kept for most profit per hen. Four pens bother in Winter, going damp. Would it be advisable to set up brooder stone in each pen to keep out dampness? Is there any profit in feeding poultry mineral?

New York. G. D.

The number of hens that may be kept in an enclosure of a given size depends to some extent upon the care given to keep their pen in sanitary condition. From three to four square feet of floor space is the usual rule for estimating capacity, more room being needed for large fowls than for those of the smaller breeds. From 150 to 175 fowls would be about the rating for a pen 20x28 ft. in size. Stove heating of poultry houses in cold weather has not become a general practice, there apparently being not sufficient to recommend it in spite of its possible advantages. Good ventilation is necessary for dryness in a poultry house, and, unless one of the rather expensive commercial systems is adopted, the so-called open-front type of building serves the purpose better than any other in common use. This type utilizes the natural exchange between outside and inside air through open windows on the side of the building opposite that of prevailing cold winds, usually the south side. By providing sufficient open space on this side, all other sides of the building being air-tight to prevent drafts through the interior, the moisture laden air is removed before it deposits its load of water upon ceilings, wall and litter. This means a cold house, but cold, dry air is healthful, while warm, moist air predisposes to various poultry ills.

Minerals are certainly needed by both growing chicks and mature fowls. An extra supply of lime is customarily fed a laying flock in the form of crushed oyster shell or other lime containing material. Meat scrap, with its contained bone, supplies mineral matter in considerable quantity, milk in any form is also a mineral bearing food. If either or both of these are fed in customary quantities, an extra supply of mineral matter is not likely to be needed. If a ration, however, is made up mostly of grain and vegetable foods, minerals may be lacking. A simple mixture composed of 60 lbs. of bonemeal or rock phosphate, 20 lbs. of high-grade limestone and 20 lbs. of common salt has been recommended by the Ohio Experiment Station for use where there is need of an additional supply of minerals. M. B. D.

Handling Chicks

How young is it right to feed sour milk, and green feed such as clover cut up to chicks? What would you say is the best green feed for chicks? Do you think it is profitable to raise broilers for sale the year around, the heavy breed? I hatch my own chicks. What kind would you prefer for broilers? Which is better for chicks, hard or soft water? S. S. S.

Pennsylvania.

Feed sour milk the very first thing; some have gone to the extreme of administering a little sour milk from a medicine dropper as fast as each chick was taken from the incubator. This was to get the sour milk ahead of anything else picked up. Chicks should not have food for the first 36 to 48 hours and no bits of dirty egg shells, droppings or litter during that time. After the expiration of that time, sour milk may well be their first food and drink. Green food may also be fed from the start. Use any tender green stuff that you would be willing to eat yourself if cooked or that you think would be good for the blood if it was not for the taste. I have found young, tender burdock leaves relished by chicks kept in confinement and very few green things that were not relished. Don't consider tough grass green stuff, however, regardless of its color. If lawn clippings are young and tender, all right.

Prices of broilers usually look attractive before mid-summer, after which they quickly drop. Broiler raising has been profitable for those equipped for the purpose, though it has undoubtedly been overdone in recent years. It is impossible to say what the future wil show as to profits, but a conservative attitude toward making large investments in equipment for broiler raising out of season will probably be justified. The American breeds like the R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, make excellent heavy broilers; the White Leghorns develop quickly to a size suitable for small broilers.

After the first of July, immense numbers of surplus cockerels from poultry plants of all sizes go to market as broilers, and the market is consequently depressed. Any clean, dry straw or chaff may be used as litter, though moldy stuff should be avoided, as chicks may derive disease from this. Wood shavings are good and there are prepared litters sold commercially for those who do not have access to home-grown stuff. The object of litter is to promote cleanliness in the brooder and carpet the floor. Almost anything that is clean, dry and of absorbent nature may be used.

It doesn't matter whether chicks have hard or soft water, so long as it is clean and changed often enough to keep it from becoming fouled. M. B. D.

A Farmer's Opinions

AN INTERESTING MEETING.—On June 20 I attended the annual membership meeting of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., in the Armory in Syracuse, N. Y. Groups of officers and members (wearing blue badges) were seen in the leading hotel lobbies at city breakfast time. In the armory, an hour before the session began, I heard the instructions given to a host of ushers; estimated that there were about 2,000 seats in the building, not counting those in the narrow balcony; observed a florist's employees unload from a truck enough palms, ferns, and flowers (both potted and cut) to make a magnificent floral border for the front of the large stage, and saw the musicians assemble their orchestral instruments. A half hour later, members began to wander in, anxious to locate their appointed places in the numbered chairs. Some were accompanied by their wives, who, with some other women, were seated in a separate section, to the left of the stage. All the attenders were seated and the officers and directors were in their places on the stage several minutes before 10:30. The house was packed, and a sprinkling of the balcony chairs was occupied.

THE SCENE.—Florid faces, bald heads and more thatched ones, white collars, women's hats, the flowers and the green gauze "ceiling" of the vast, deep room, made a colorful scene. It was an inspiration to see the well-fed, well-dressed and orderly crowd, in a relaxed mood, apparently with no unusual business troubling its mind. The orchestra opened the program. President Fred H. Sexauer of the League, speaking clearly near the microphone, introduced the directors, one by one, in the order of their official seniority. Each stood for a moment, and was enthusiastically approved by cheers and the clapping of hands. I have never before heard so much cheering at a meeting of dairymen who milk cows.

THE PROGRAM.—An order of business adopted, routine matters were rapidly disposed of, there being no objections voiced or questions asked. Six of the seven directors whose terms had expired were reported by the president as having been re-elected in their respective districts. Harry Culver of Amenia, who had resigned, was succeeded by Hadley Benson, of Wassaic, on the directorate. Nine printed resolutions were reported by Chairman W. E. Templeton (Connecticut) of a resolution committee representing the 25 districts of the association in New York State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. The first resolution set forth that at each annual membership meeting "it is expedient that members should voice their opinion as to the manner in which their business *has been conducted* by the men elected by them for such purpose." It was "therefore resolved that all the acts, matters and things done and performed by the directors, executive committee and officers of this organization in the constructing, acquiring and disposing of property, plants, equipment and supplies, and of contracts made and expenditures incurred and paid in the conduct of the business of this association during the fiscal year ending March, 1929, be and the same is hereby in all respects ratified, approved and confirmed, this including differentials established and distributions made of funds, which differentials and distributions are hereby declared to be equitable."

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.—Former President Geo. W. Slocum of the League was indorsed for appointment to the new Federal Farm Relief Board. It was "resolved that no officer, county president or employee of the association be eligible to serve as a member of the resolution committee at annual meetings." Resolution 5 provided that the terms of members of the auditing committee should be three years instead of one year, and that the by-laws be amended so that "members of the committee elected *at this meeting* shall serve respective terms of three, two and one year," the oldest in service holding the longest term, the next the two-year and the youngest the one-year term. A member proposed an amendment striking out the words "*at this meeting*," which he thought technically unwarranted and confusing. At the chair's request, the legal department, personified on the platform, offered a curb opinion on the point, and commended the resolution as written. It was then passed with a loud demonstration of approval. Resolution 7 recited that "during the past three years the resolution committee has received suggestions from our locals that the remuneration of directors be increased," and that "we recommend that action be taken at the district meeting at the time of the election of the member of the resolution committee in 1930, relative to increasing the salaries of directors."

This resolution was defeated, as it had thrice been before. Later in the session, it was reconsidered, and again decisively rejected. The present compensation of directors, when officially away from home, is $10 a day and expenses. Five or six of the number are said to work about 180 days a year, while the services of the others are limited largely to the 12 annual board meetings. In repudiating this resolution, the members, it seemed to me, "ran true to form," for whenever we farmers have a chance to prevent one another from getting something tangible that all of us can't get, we almost always take advantage of it. This would not be absurd if, at the same time, we did not by silence and inaction permit active minority gangs to vote high salaries for "leaders" who attend to our marketing business in their own way.

A LONELY OBJECTOR.—Last June at their Rochester meeting, League members "resolved that we strongly favor a continuance of our present financial policy for the conduct of our business or for any expansion thereof." At this year's Syracuse meeting, after several objections were voiced and some questions asked, the following resolution was demonstratively adopted: "Whereas, the present system by which members finance their marketing organization is sound in principle and should be generally adhered to, it may well be that at times the directors could, by adopting some supplementary method of financing the organization, promote the best interest of League members by expansion of business or otherwise; and, whereas, such resolution as adopted at the last annual meeting is susceptible to [of] an interpretation that would prevent such supplemental financing; therefore, be it resolved that such resolution as adopted at the last annual meeting be and is hereby rescinded; thus leaving the directors at liberty to employ some other method of supplemental financing at all times, as they think the best interests of League members require, to the extent that they are permitted to do so by the certificate of incorporation, the by-laws and membership contracts of this association."

A member asked if something wasn't covered up by the resolution. If so, he wished to have full information about it. He was informed that the association, under the resolution which it was desired to rescind, couldn't borrow a cent, and that it needed the right to borrow whenever and wherever it could at the lowest rate. He was the only man who stood up and voted against the resolution. Another member's opinion, expressed on the floor, was that the directors already had the power to get all the money they needed. During the discussion, President Sexauer, answering the lone objector's question, said that "virtually any information will be given to any member."

TALKS AND A REPORT.—In a brief address, closing the forenoon session, Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, New York City's health commissioner, was for continued and increasing co-operation between producers in the city's milk shed and his department. He alluded to some new inspection forms, soon to be issued, which he believed would be helpful to dairymen and plants. He said that "plants must be kept up to the city's requirements during the Summer if they wish to ship milk or dairy products into New York in the Winter. I will grant suspensions in the Summer when it is not necessary to obtain milk from all plants, but at the end of the suspension they must be able to meet the requirements." A letter of greeting from Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt was read. He promised his best efforts to protect New York dairymen from outside producers. At the beginning of the afternoon session, the report of Treasurer Young, who was indisposed in a Syracuse hotel, was read by Secretary Coulter. It was identical with the report of the official audit. No details in it were presented, because, it was explained, the report would be printed in the association's weekly publication. The report was approved as read. Extended addresses by President Sexauer and Harry Hartke of Cincinnati, O., president of the National Milk Producers' Federation, brought the meeting to a close. D. C. W.

Size of Eggs

I would like some information about the size of eggs. Our hens are a mixture of the white egg laying breeds, principally White Leghorns, Anconas and Black Minorcas. I buy purebred roosters nearly every year of one of those three kinds. In three cases today we had 63 dozen, 23 to 30 ounces, sold as large; 22½ dozen, 21 to 22 ounces, sold as mediums; 4½ dozen, 20 ounces and lower, sold as small. These eggs are all white or nearly enough that they sell for white eggs. A good many are 26 ounces and over. They are fed all the mash they will eat also oats in morning and corn at night. Could we better ourselves on weight in eggs by changing breed? M. S.

The size of eggs laid by a flock is to a considerable extent under the control of the poultryman, as he may influence the factors which govern this. Without laying down too rigid laws, it may be said that size, color and shape are breed characteristics, inherited and transmitted by both male and female lines. The size of the bird has its influence, large-bodied birds laying larger eggs than those of small bulk. The difference between eggs of large fowls and bantams is an illustration of extreme limits along this line.

As is well known, the Minorcas lay very large eggs. The R. I. Reds also lay an egg of large size; Leghorns and Rocks follow, while the Wyandotte is inclined to eggs of less weight. The eggs from pullets increase in size with the bird's age, rapidly in the first year, slightly in the second. Whether pullet hatched or from older fowls seems to make no difference in the size of pullet eggs.

There is a marked uniformity in the characteristics of all the eggs laid by any hen, tending to be similar in size, shape and color. There is a variation in the size of eggs with the season and also with the place in the clutch laid that an egg holds. The feeding of a balanced ration and especially the use of green feeds and milk tend to increase the size of eggs, while conditions which favor the production of a large number of eggs also favor the production of heavy eggs. These are conclusions reached by the Maine College of Agriculture at Orono, which sums up the size of an individual hen's eggs as dependent upon inherited influence, condition of health, body size and stage of body development, the season of the year and the position in the clutch occupied by the egg.

Since size of egg is to a considerable extent a matter of inheritance, it follows that hatching only from large eggs will insure hatching from hens that lay large eggs. Choosing the breed that lays eggs of large size is an obvious method of getting large eggs. Mixing breeds is mixing characteristics. All distinct breeds have their peculiarities, bred in by long continued selection. When they are mixed, these peculiarities are all thrown into one heap and what will emerge in the progeny cannot be foretold. Only this much seems certain, undersirable characteristics are more likely to appear than desirable ones, due, perhaps, to the fact that good points have to be built up by careful breeding from inferior ones established by nature. All built up characters rest upon less secure foundations than those held by nature's endowment. When man's selection and control cease, body habits drop back toward the old level from which improvement began. One or two generations of indiscriminate breeding can destroy the effects of years of breed improvement. You ask if you could better the weight of eggs by changing breed. You haven't any breed to change. Your flock is in the position of an automobile built up by taking parts from several different makes and combining them. The chances are that any one of the cars by itself was superior to the combination of all, having been carefully bred by its manufacturer to eliminate its faults and increase its virtues.

The size of eggs laid by any breed, from bantams up, can be increased by selecting only large eggs for hatching, thus eliminating from the influence of heredity in the flock those birds that produced eggs of inferior size. This is the method of selection, slow but sure. You can also increase the size of your egg output by keeping only those breeds that lay large eggs. This may involve you in other difficulties more objectionable than small eggs, such as colored eggs or fowls that are not good producers.

Your best plan is doubtless to select a satisfactory strain of a breed that suits your purpose and then continue the improvement made by the originator of the strain through careful selection in your future breeding. M. B. D.

WE hear very little complaint in these changed times about the height of the kitchen sink, but considerable about the position of the brake and clutch pedals. —Ohio State Journal.

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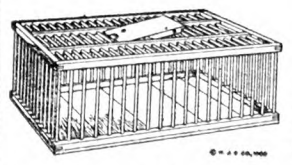

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Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
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BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—Pullets and Cockerels. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, New York

Lewis Farms Pullets The finest quality White Leghorn Pullets at bargain prices. All ages. Write for catalog. PROF. HARRY R. LEWIS, Davisville, R. I., Box R.

S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS From N. Y. State Certified and Grade-A Hens. Production Bred—Old and Young. Disease free—10 weeks. $1.20 each. EDW. MAYER & SON, Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.

IDEAL BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Healthy! Hardy! Handsome! Boston's winners or Utility breeders. Poults hatching July 10th, $70—100. Eggs, $25—100. Liberal information. SALEM FARM, Amherst, N. H.

12 Mammoth Bronze Turkey or Mammoth Toulouse Goose Eggs, $6.00 postpaid. Big type stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLING, $30 per 100. Finest stock. Prompt delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lakeview Poultry Farm - Barker, N. Y.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

W. LEGHORNS (Special Matings)	S. C. REDS	B. ROCKS (Special Matings)	W. WYANDOTTES (Special Matings)
15c	Grade A 16c; (Special Matings) 18c	20c	22c

For orders of 25 Chicks add 75c. For orders of 50 Chicks add $1.00.

From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular.

HALL BROS., Poplar Hill Farm Box 60 Wallingford, Conn.

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY ~ WE SHIP C.O.D.

Rigidly inspected by experts. From high-grade, heavy layers of exceptional stamina and outstanding laying ability. Bred thru generations for vitality and high-egg production. Pure-bred, healthy, carefully selected. 100% alive, postpaid. Catalog Free.

	25	50	100	300	500
Assorted Heavy Breeds, all good chicks	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$29.00	$47.50
Barred, Buff and White Rocks, S.C. and R.C. Reds	3.25	6.25	11.50	34.25	55.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons	3.25	6.25	12.00	34.75	57.50
Jersey Black Giants, Light Brahmas	4.00	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.00

Reference, First National Bank. THE ADA HATCHERY, Route 15, ADA, OHIO.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Some time ago an agent for one of the service contracts (auto) was around here and when I told him THE R. N.-Y. had already warned me to show him the road, he said THE R. N.-Y. was a fake. I told him if we had a few more papers like it we country people would have more money and more good quiet rest. Keep up the good work, keep down the crooks and may God help you do it.
New York. J. B.

THE R. N.-Y. is proud to have earned the reputation above expressed by the agent of the service contract scheme. The advice has saved this farmer the subscription price of the paper for many years, and he has shown his appreciation in a practical way by sending a subscription for a neighbor.

Do you know anything of the Consolidated Salt Co. of Tiffin, Ohio, as to their product, and also fulfilling their guarantee on diseased or dead stock, and veterinary bills, etc., as per their agreement? Inclosed find one of their order sheets and guarantee to feeder after purchasing the product. This is a medicated salt.
Pennsylvania. A. C. S.

The guarantee of the Consolidated Salt Co. provides that the company will furnish veterinary service for animals becoming sick, and pay for those that die, provided the stock had been fed Consolidated Stock Salt according to directions for a period of three months. This bait has been employed by questionable concerns to sell stock condiments. We have never known a standard manufacturer to make such a guarantee.

I own a place in Virginia and I have a real estate man here from Washington, D. C. I gave him an option on my place for 90 days. I find place is worth more than I am asking. My wife did not sign contract. They had a $200 deposit paid on the place. Can I back out as my wife did not sign? As I understand, if a man sells property his wife must be satisfied.
New Jersey. H. P.

A wife's signature is necessary on a deed, but not a contract to sell. H. P. must live up to his agreement to sell at the price stated; otherwise he will be liable for the commission on the sale to the real estate agent, and probably required to defend a suit for damages.

I am inclosing an advertisement from our local paper. I would like to know whether the firm is reliable. Can you give me the desired information? We are interested readers of THE R. N.-Y., and especially the Publisher's Desk.
Pennsylvania. MRS. R. L. S.

This inquiry refers to the Menhenitt Company, Ltd., scheme, of Toronto, Can. The scheme is to sell correspondence instructions in showcard writing on the pretext that the company will furnish work to be done at home. It is claimed that after taking the instructions women can earn $15 to $25 per week in spare time. It's all an easy-money scheme to sell the instructions. Readers have been warned against this and similar deceptive advertising repeatedly.

I would like to ask your opinion about an advertisement in the *Mother's Home Life*. It is by the Western Fur Farms. They supply three Chinchilla rabbits, two does and one buck for $49, and buy back all I can raise for $4 each when 5 or 6 lbs. weight. I think there is something wrong here, as the raw buyers pay only $1.50 to $2 for pelts, except they get a big price for the meat. I have got their price book list with all details. P. M.
New York.

Here is the old "buy-back" scheme again that has been discussed in this department many times during the past 10 years. The primary purpose of this buy-back plan is to sell the original stock at an exorbitant price. When the purchasers raises stock and is ready to sell, the promotors of the scheme find excuses for refusing to take the stock at the price agreed. The rabbits do not measure up to the specifications in the contract, etc. And from some of the breeding stock furnished by these concerns, it is impossible to raise rabbits that will come up to the specifications. We again advise to place no confidence in "buy-back" propositions to raise rabbits or other animals.

Inclosed is a clipping from the *Pennsylvania Grit*. In answering this advertisement I have been awarded one of these lots for the sum of $9.75, and can purchase an adjoining lot for the sum of $67.50. Could you advise me if this would be a good investment or to the condition of the land? Manahawkin Terrace, N. J., is the location. MRS. G. P.
New Jersey.

The advertisement is based on arranging the following letters: "O A U R S C," so as to spell the name of a famous opera singer. Of course any child of school age will answer "Caruso." Those who give the correct name are to receive a building lot "free." Then $9.75 is asked for securing a deed. This amount is undoubtedly more than the lot is worth. The lot isn't big enough to build on, so the offer of the adjoining lot at $67.50 is typical of these fake, free-lot schemes. THE R. N.-Y. has exposed this scheme in one form or another for the past 35 years and still thousands of people fall for these games.

A new kind of confidence game, operated on a large scale, with widows as victims, was believed by police to have been uncovered recently with the arrest of two men in Aberdeen, Md. They represented themselves as agents of an insurance company which investigation showed did not exist, and called on a widow stating that she was the beneficiary of an insurance policy for $40,000 on which a premium of $600 was due. Upon payment of the premium the agents promised to turn over to her the company's check for the $40,000. This woman in question did not fall into the trap, but notified the town constable, who finally arrested the alleged insurance agents. This will put a stop to the activities of these individuals, but the story is of general interest and will serve to warn the public against placing confidence in strangers.

A local agent for the Adams Paint Co. of Cleveland, O., called on me and tried to get me to order a barrel of roofing paint, claiming it would, when applied, make an old roof better than a new one, asking $1.25 a gallon, and guaranteeing satisfaction. Is this company reliable and the goods as represented? B. P.
Kentucky.

Adams Paint Co. is another name under which Franklin Paint Co. does business. It also uses the name Fulton Paint Co., and Madison Paint Co., all of Cleveland. A synopsis of the Federal Trade Commission's charges against the Franklin Paint Co., Cleveland, O., was published in this department June 22 issue.

Could you give me any information regarding the Collateral Banking Co., Philadelphia, Pa.? They give you a discount on anything you buy and also pay dividends on stock which is $25 a share. I want your opinion of them. J. A. S.
New Jersey.

We have no definite information on Collateral Banking Corp., and we find none in our usual sources of advice on investment matters. We have known of propositions to sell stock with the privilege of discount on purchases to investors for the past 40 years. Such schemes have never as far as our records go proved anything but a delusion. You cannot eat your pie and have it, too. Concerns that sell goods at a discount from a reasonable price cannot hope to make profits so as to pay dividends on the securities of the organization. The "membership scheme" works the same way and organizations employing such plans in the past have been short-lived.

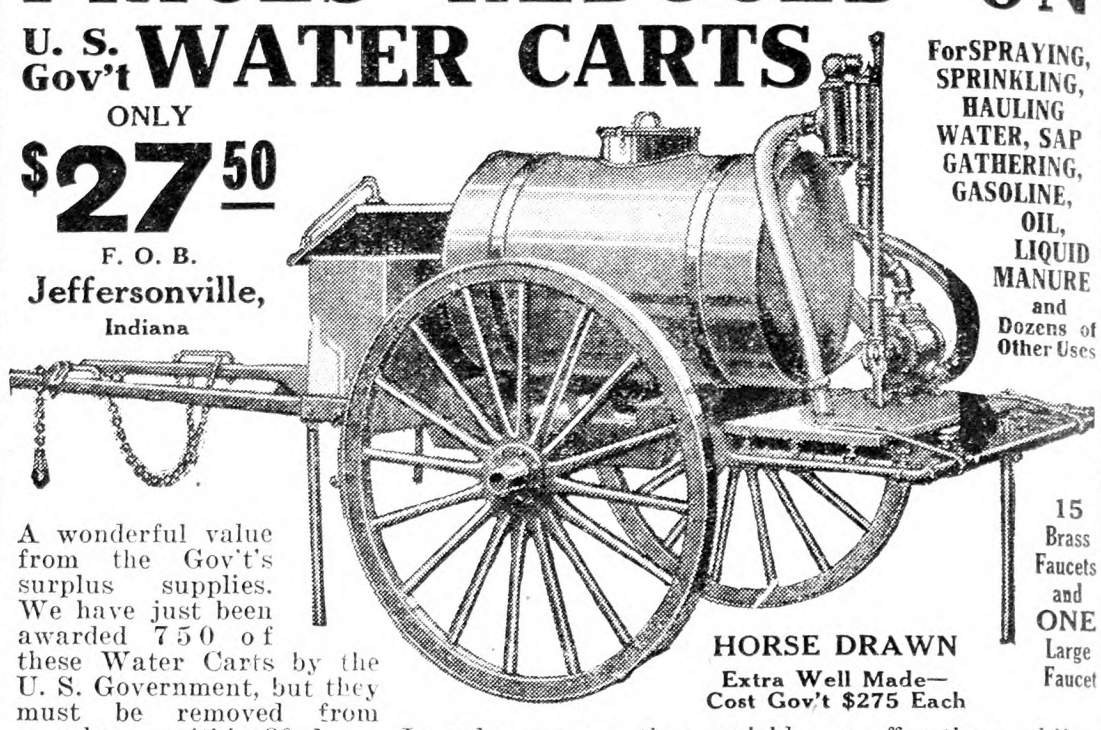
Will you tell me whether there is a firm doing business as the Mart Manufacturing Co., Inc., 707 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.? Some time ago I wrote them in regard to home sewing, which they advertised in the *Elmira Advertiser*. They said if I would send them $1.50 they would send me a sample dress to sew, and when finished they would send application to fill out, and if satisfactory they would send me more dresses to sew. I have never heard from them since. I have the dress I finished, so I am not out much. But I am disappointed, as we are just getting started on a farm this year, and did hope I could do something like that to help pay expenses until we could get ahead a little. If you don't know anything about them, could you tell me of some place that is reliable? I would take anything that I could do at home in spare time. MRS. R. P.
New York.

The above reveals another "work-at-home" fraud such as has been exposed in these columns repeatedly. We can refer this woman to no house sending out sewing to be done in the homes of country people.

PRICES REDUCED ON U. S. Gov't WATER CARTS

ONLY $27.50 F. O. B. Jeffersonville, Indiana

For SPRAYING, SPRINKLING, HAULING WATER, SAP GATHERING, GASOLINE, OIL, LIQUID MANURE and Dozens of Other Uses



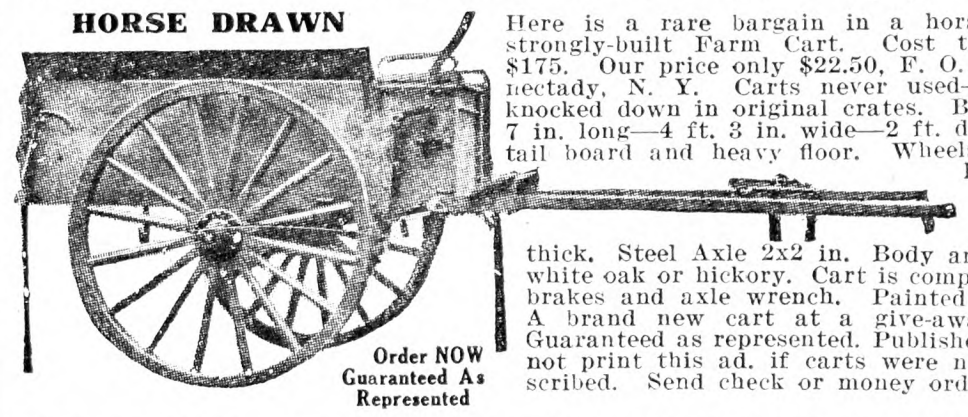
15 Brass Faucets and ONE Large Faucet

HORSE DRAWN
Extra Well Made—Cost Gov't $275 Each

A wonderful value from the Gov't's surplus supplies. We have just been awarded 750 of these Water Carts by the U. S. Government, but they must be removed from warehouse within 30 days. In order to move them quickly we offer them while they last for only $27.50. The first 750 persons who take advantage of this offer will get one of the biggest values that has ever been offered to the readers of this paper. No farmer, fruit grower or road builder should fail to take advantage of this offer. This cart can be used for spraying, sprinkling potatoes or vegetables—for sprinkling roadways—for hauling water—for sap gathering or dozens of other uses. Tank is of one piece Galvanized Iron with splash partition, solid riveted joints. 150-gallon capacity. Gould or Red Jacket Pump. Strainer device. 25 feet of 2-inch 4-ply hose. (We do not guarantee condition of hose.) Standard approved Brake rod wheel 54 inches in diameter, 3-inch Steel Tires, 10-inch steel hubs. Steel Axle, 2x2-inch. Foot Brakes. Tool box under seat. Carts are delivered in original crates just as delivered to U. S. Government by Studebaker and other high-grade manufacturers. Easily converted into air pressure sprayer worth $300 at slight extra cost. Complete instructions with each cart. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send check or money order NOW.

HANDY FARM CART At a Give-Away Price - Only $22.50

HORSE DRAWN



Order NOW Guaranteed As Represented

Here is a rare bargain in a horse-drawn, strongly-built Farm Cart. Cost the Gov't $175. Our price only $22.50, F. O. B. Schenectady, N. Y. Carts never used—shipped knocked down in original crates. Body 7 ft. 7 in. long—4 ft. 3 in. wide—2 ft. deep, with tail board and heavy floor. Wheels 4½ ft. high. Iron Tires, 3 in. wide—⅝ in. thick. Steel Axle 2x2 in. Body and shafts white oak or hickory. Cart is complete with brakes and axle wrench. Painted 3 coats. A brand new cart at a give-away price. Guaranteed as represented. Publishers would not print this ad. if carts were not as described. Send check or money order today.

NATIONAL JOBBING AND EXPORT COMPANY
Dept. B, 192 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois

Are you going to save your Corn Crop?

IF your late-planted corn reaches maturity—fine! In a Unadilla Silo it becomes the best of winter milk-producing feed. But should your corn fail to mature, freeze or become infested with corn borers you are insured against crop loss by having a Unadilla ready to receive it.

Act at once! Order your Unadilla and be ready for any emergency. We guarantee immediate shipment of any size silo in either Oregon Fir or Spruce. Material absolutely dry and the best quality obtainable.

Liberal discount for cash on delivery or you can buy a Unadilla on time payments. Write for catalog and prices.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box C, Unadilla, N. Y.

EDWARDS METAL ROOFING

BIGGEST VALUE·LOWEST COST

Buy your metal roofing, shingles, Spanish tile, sidings, etc., DIRECT from the world's largest manufacturer of sheet metal building materials, at BIG SAVINGS. Thousands of satisfied users.

We own our own rolling mills. Enormous output insures lowest production costs. Factory-to-consumer plan makes prices **rock bottom**. You get the benefit. Many varieties. Edwards metal roofs last longer, look better. Resist rust, fire and lightning.

Roofing, shingles, etc., of COPPER BEARING STEEL at special prices. This steel stands the acid test. Outlasts the building to which applied.

Ready Made Garages and Buildings

Low in cost. Easily erected. Permanent. Good looking. All types and sizes to suit your purse and purpose. Now's the time for action. Write for Roofing and Material Book No. 173 and for Garage Book.

— FREE —
SAMPLES
BOOKS
ESTIMATES

EDWARDS MFG. CO.
723-773 Butler St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Self-Feeding, Non-Clogging, Ball-Bearing, Gears Run in Oil.

New GEHL LOW SPEED BIG CAPACITY SILO FILLER

9-29

Wet leaves cannot wind up on lower roller. Improved shear cut insures clean cutting.

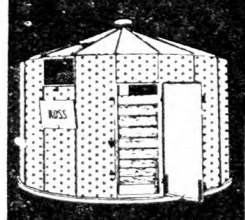
A World's Record

The GEHL will cut and throw green corn 45 feet high at only 500 R. P. M., saving power costs, yet filling the highest silo rapidly. Electric power costs as low as $1.75 per silo. Gasoline power cut ONE-HALF. Don't buy until you have our catalog and prices. Write today.

Spring-tension rollers, nearness of rollers to knives, improved fan blade attachment and gears running in oil make the GEHL the world's lightest running and cleanest cutting silo filler.

GEHL BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.,
430 South Water Street, West Bend, Wisconsin

copper-content galvanized



ROSSMETAL CRIBS C-BINS

Safe. Dependable. More money from your crop. Write today. Check items wanted.
ROSS CUTTER & SILO CO.
802 Warder, Springfield, O.

Brooder Houses ■
Hog Houses ■
Cribs ■ Silos ■ Cutters ■

Delivered prices quoted on request.

THE E. BIGLOW CO., New London, O

Renting Church Property

Parsonage not being used for the minister as a dwelling, it is rented for two or three months out of every year to city folks for money rent. Is the property assessable for taxes the same as other property? The community house is also rented every year for election at $25 per year, paid to a trustee. Is this property assessable? The Summer of 1928 said property was rented at $15 per month for a dwelling house to a city family. Is this property assessable for taxes the same as other property? A. M. T.
New York.

In both cases the property is assessable for taxes. N. T.

Line Fence; Sale of Mortgaged Property

A and B own two adjoining farms in Ohio. A has no domestic animals of any kind. B is demanding that A build a line fence on half of the boundary. Does Ohio law compel A to build fence and what kind of fence in case it does? 2. Can an owner of a heavily mortgaged farm in New York State sell his silo and his chicken coops? A. N. H.

1. He should build a fence sufficient to keep the kind of stock usually pastured in that locality.
2. Not without the consent of the holder of the mortgage. N. T.

Salesmen Wanted

For established territory in New York and Pennsylvania. Salesman should be between ages of 30 and 60 and must have car in which to work territory. Preference will be given to man who has been successful as salesman or in his own business. This is a good position which will pay you well. Write The Globe Refining Co., Cleveland, Ohio, at once, giving record of your employment or business during the past five years.

Dutchess County Farms
We own several farms, camp sites, village property from $2,000 to $20,000. Hundred miles from New York, all state road. Send for descriptions.
SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y. Tel. 10-3

IN ADIRONDACKS—Farms for Chickens, Vegetables, Fox, Muskrat, Summer Boarders, Hunting Camps, Gas Stations—130 acres, 7 rooms, celler, fireplace, other buildings—$2,100. $900 cash—6 years. Booklet. EARL WOODWARD - Hadley, New York

PINE PLAINS STORE
Grocery and general merchandise; established sixty-five years, nice building, nice town. Suitable for any kind of business. Must sell.
SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, N. Y. Telephone 10-3

CIDER Cloth racks, pumps, graters, two second hand presses. Catalog free, PALMER BROS., Cos Cob, Conn.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED — Married man with chauffeur's license for milk route. ADVERTISER 6647, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man for dairy; good dry-hand milker, quiet with stock, able to drive Ford truck; wages $65 and board; reply with references to W. A. COSIER, Box 34, Shawnee, Pa.

MAN for general farm work; state wages expected; steady employment; no cigarettes. LEWIS DU BOIS, Bethel, Vt.

WOMAN for housework; state salary. MRS. HELD, Dover Plains, N. Y. Phone 58-F-4.

FARMER-GARDENER on small fruit farm; wife for general housework, whole or part time; no children; best references required. ARTHUR HOFFMAN, Carmel, N. Y.

WANTED—A strong white woman for housework in quiet place, country; no encumbrances; wages $15 a week; no laundry. ADVERTISER 6684, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, young man, between 18 and 30, to work on poultry farm in Northern Westchester County; must be licensed and able to drive new Ford, clean, honest, reliable; previous experience entirely unnecessary; good home surroundings; must be ambitious, interested and willing; references not desired; I want a man who can use his common sense, and not try to work entirely by set rules; wages $40 per month with excellent board and lodging; position permanent for right man. ADVERTISER 6696, care Rural New Yorker.

WANTED—Girl or woman to work as waitress and to be generally useful. ADVERTISER 6672, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced man or boy for general farm; steady; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 6673, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married farmer, experienced in general farming; willing to do some milking. ADVERTISER 6646, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED on private estate, practical and college trained single man; must be able to keep records, care of stock and poultry, milk cows, etc.; state all particulars, references, salary desired in first letter. ADVERTISER 6674, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man and wife with no children in the family, free from the use of tobacco, to become manager and matron in a school for boys; middle-aged country people, members of a church and of good habits desired; for full information write to CHAS. F. JOHNSON, Kis-Lyn, Pa.

WOMAN for sewing room to mend boys' clothing and in charge when matron is out; salary $60 month, maintenance. SUPERINTENDENT, Training School, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Protestant woman between 25 and 45 years for general housework; must be good cook, very neat and accustomed to rural life. Apply by letter, P. O. BOX 26, Dunstable, Mass.

WANTED at once, married test-cow milker and herdsman with small family for Guernsey herd in Central New York; three milkings daily, high producing herd in good healthy condition; all modern conveniences; top wages for man who can make big records; wife must board two men; gas stove; school, churches and trolley, four blocks from the farm; state age, nationality, previous experience; give reference and salary expected. Address, R. A. LAMBERT, Clinton, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced, married fruit farmer as working foreman on fruit farm in Hudson Valley; state age, religion, education, complete list of jobs held including wages, number of children, salary expected; will furnish good house, modern conveniences. Address, FRUIT GROWER, Box 179, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Good man for work on dairy farm. ORIN D. McFALL, R. 4, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—Poultryman, clean, single young man, 18 to 30; must have good reference and years experience on commercial plant; take charge of 1,600 layers, some trapnesting and necessary chores; only willing, interested worker looking for permanent position wanted; no smoking; board and laundry, salary according to ability and experience; write, giving age, nationality, experience, reference and salary desired to start. F. H. MILLER, Rt. 1, Rockville, Conn.

WANTED—Young girl to do general housework and be helpful to the cook; modern conveniences, work very light, no children in family; must be neat and willing to live on a farm; salary $40; Cornell University farm. N. R. SPEIDEN, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between the ages of 30 to 45 years, in good physical health; applicants must have had the equivalent of eighth grades education; must be active and free from physical deformities and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information apply to LEO J. PALMER, M.D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

FARM, estate manager; lifetime, practical, scientific, college, experience, all branches, A to Z; agriculture, horticulture, landscaping; Guernsey cattle and dairy specialist; skilled organizing milk business; waste elimination; profitable selling ability; not embryo theorist; high reputation. POST BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

CAPABLE poultryman open for position; reliable and can produce results. ADVERTISER 6654, care Rural New-Yorker.

LADY, refined and competent, desires position as school teacher or housekeeper. ADVERTISER 6666, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as manager on commercial poultry or private estate; college training; seven years' experience poultry management. Address, L. C. TYLER, Poultry Research Foreman. N. J. Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

RELIABLE, trustworthy, middle-aged man needs work; lifetime experience all classes woodwork, construction, repairs, cabinet, bench or machine; do painting, paperhanging and upkeep country estate; best references; go anywhere. JOS. A. SHREDL, R. 7, So. Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN man, 30, single, desires position on poultry or vegetable farm under Christian employer; is able bodied except for occasional epileptic seizures; references. Address, W. H. ADDOMS, 290 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM business manager wishes to connect with first-class proposition, preferably commercial, where results are wanted; German-American, 41, married, one child, 16 years' practical experience in U. S., college graduate, of proven executive ability; building of soils by rotations, A. R. work and showing, dairy cattle, swine and poultry, bookkeeping and figuring of cost; subject to surety bond; A-1 references; just returned from a study trip abroad. ADVERTISER 6675, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG gentlewoman, responsible, capable, as housekeeper, secretary or caretaker, desires situation which can include daughter of eight. P. O. BOX 57, Pine Brook, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, American, Protestant, desires entire supervision small modern home; highly recommended; please state particulars; salary. ADVERTISER 6682, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and garden superintendent, Danish, age 43, married, 2 children; life experience in gardening and farming; A-1 references. K. MARIBOE, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.

FARM manager, general farming and orchardist; best references. ADVERTISER 6678, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN with years of experience in up-to-date care of cows wishes position as herdsman. Write ADVERTISER 6687, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 18, intelligent, Protestant; some general and technical experience; won't return to school; state wages, all other particulars. ADVERTISER 6693, care Rural New-Yorker.

PAINTER wants $4.50 a day, board. GEORGE BROCKTEN, 180 Poningo St., Portchester, N. Y.

POSITION wanted by middle-aged, educated American married man, with integrity, all around handy man; farm raised, understands general farming, successful with poultry, good gardener, very handy with tools of the various building trades; wife good plain cook, neat housekeeper, can assist if wanted; best references from neighbors and pastor; please give particulars. ADVERTISER 6690, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm manager, herdsman, with excellent references, wishes position; available at once; only year-round work considered. ADVERTISER 6688, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, dairyman, poultryman, efficient, reliable, middle-aged, small family, fine reputation and references, wants modern equipped and stocked farm; shares or salary; wife excellent cook; would board men or take charge of tea room; please give full particulars in reply. BOX 347, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

COUPLE, American, automobile expert, experienced American and European touring, also qualified manager country residence; wife excellent housekeeper, companion, knowledge stenography and German; congenial employment preferable to high salary. ADVERTISER 6686, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY expert, high-class, single, long experience in egg production, incubation, baby chicks, broilers, sanitary conditions, able to take full charge; open for position; state particulars and wages in first letter, please. ADVERTISER 6692, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION WANTED—Herdsman, 30, married, thoroughly experienced in all phases of herd management, production of certified milk, calf raising, advanced registry work, capable of doing own veterinary work; excellent references. ADVERTISER 6691, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE—Farm, 200 acres, Grafton, N. H.; 11-room house, 2 large barns, all roofs slate, new, running water, modern improvements, steam heated, State highway, large amount growing pine, sugar orchard and equipment, sold account of death; fine location; for details, E. A. APPLETON, 6 Water St., Arlington, Mass.

FOR SALE—Double house and mill property, 6¾ acres, mill pond; mill suitable for manufacture of cauliflower crates, boxes, etc., or good location for garage; price reasonable; Delaware County. ADVERTISER 6641, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Revolutionary stone house, 6 rooms, no improvements, 65 acres; fine water, fruit, large barn; mountain view; 80 miles New York, 2 miles Kingston; suitable Summer home or poultry farm; price $5,000, terms. OWNER, P. O. Box 345, Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Dairy place, 24-cow barn, 18 stanchions, cement floor, litter carrier; milk room fully equipped for handling the best of milk; delivery truck and milk route; bottles, cans, crates; 14 cows, all milking; for $6,500; for details write to W. H. SMITH, Owner, Box 90, R. D. 5, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—12-cow farm, fine buildings, fruit, timber, running water, near State road and village; $3,250, part cash. CLARENCE GETTY, Owner, Granville, N. Y.

WANTED—Small Jersey farm about seven rooms, improvements; shade and fruit trees; commuting distance New York City; state price, particulars. ADVERTISER 6662, care Rural New-Yorker.

ON THE east side, in the village of Shutesbury, on a southeast slope, lies a 35-acre farm overlooking the proposed metropolitan reservoir, about 1½ miles distant; house and barn remodeled, new bath, new furnace, running water, etc.; abundance of fruit, young and old apple orchard, about one acre of red raspberries; must sell at once; would consider exchange for timber lot in New Hampshire or Vermont; price $4,800, terms. ADVERTISER 6667, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERKIMER County, N. Y., farm for sale—A 30-cow, 180-acre farm, fully equipped, crops in, garden made; electric light and power, milking machine, electric motor, water buckets; house has bath, hardwood floors, completely up to date; never-failing supply of good spring water; concrete floor and modern stanchions in barn, new silo; first-class Holstein grade herd, four horses, chickens, pigs, etc.; on improved road, mail route, one mile from milk station, one-fourth mile from school; an unusual opportunity; terms on request. FRED D. McINTOSH, Little Falls, N. Y.

WANTED—Rent or lease, house, with option of buying, in progressive village, about 50 miles from New York, suitable for tailoring establishment. ADVERTISER 6668, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Country place in Catskill's, 20 acres or more; price not to exceed $3,500. ADVERTISER 6670, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—In country, rare estate, with 1¾ acres, also building and woodlot; price $38,000; no agents. ADVERTISER 6671, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm of 200 acres in the Schoharie Valley, four miles from D. & H. Railroad; well fruited, watered and wooded; buildings and running water; will accept part cash, balance mortgage 5 per cent. M. J. VUNCK, Burtonsville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Complete, modern mill equipment, at your own figure; machinery must go; to convert mill into dwelling; don't lose this chance if you can make use of it; call MANAGER, Willmere Farms, Bernardsville, N. J.

WANTED—Rent with privilege of buying, farm, 50 to 90 acres, Northern New Jersey or Eastern Connecticut; near high school. ADVERTISER 6669, care Rural New-Yorker.

237-ACRE farm for sale to close estate; located on dirt road, 3½ miles from Kinderhook and 5 miles from Chatham; a bargain for someone; plenty of fruit trees. Address P. O. BOX 183, Kinderhook, N. Y.

FARM for sale—One of the best farms in Saratoga County, 113 acres; apples, pears, plums; 10-room house, large barns, henhouse, ice-house, granary, garage; will sell with or without stock and tools. J. FRANK DeRIDDER, Owner, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

FOR SALE—5 acres, 6-room bungalow with bath, electricity, water, all improvements; chicken farm 2,300, 4 chicken houses, garage; State road, 5 minutes from Vineland; good market; with or without furniture; price $12,000, $6,000 cash. THOMAS FESICK, Box 64, Rt. 6, West Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—Equipped poultry farm with filling station, lunch room; on Delsea Drive. ADVERTISER 6677, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for rent, over 400 acres, 100 acres tillable land, part under cultivation; present live stock; 100 purebred Hampshire sheep, 300 chickens, 2 horses, cow and calf; beautifully located on Delaware River, 6 miles above Shawney on Jersey side. ADVERTISER 6695, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm or filling station with good improvements, within easy commuting distance of New York. PAUL THOMPSON, 363A Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

25-ACRE poultry farm, capacity 8,000 chicks, 1,500 layers; electric lights, running water and phone; 10-room house, on concrete road to Princeton; 1¼ miles out of Somerville; including gas station under construction, $15,000. A. F. MATHES, S. Somerville, N. J.

3-ACRE modern poultry farm, on main road, 25 miles from New York; 6-room house, all improvements; cheap to quick buyer. ADVERTISER 6679, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—One of the best Alfalfa and dairy farms in New York State, on State road, 100 acres; plenty of water and timber; fair buildings; if you are looking for a good paying farm, write ADVERTISER 6680, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—On Eastern Shore, Maryland, a comfortable home and six acres of land; near Chesapeake Bay. ADVERTISER 6683, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Money-making poultry farm of 81 acres, 5 miles from Jewett City on Voluntown Road; 6-room house, barns, henhouses, brooder-houses, grain-house; all buildings electric lighted; from $3,000 to $4,000 has been made on this farm in a season; small cash payment required. GEORGE MAURER, R. D., Norwich, Conn.

WANTED—Fully stocked dairy and poultry farm with about 100 acres land, on easy payment, within 35 miles from New York City. Write to K. R., 1131 Fulton Ave., Bronx, New York City.

FOR SALE—Farm, 40 miles from New York, 7 miles from New Brunswick; 12 acres, excellent sandy loam soil; new seven-room house, running water, electricity, telephone; chicken house 20x40; garage; price $10,500, excellent buy; terms reasonable; call LOUIS RODIN, Murray Hill 4238, or write to 6 East 46th St., New York.

FARM, 120 acres, good 9-room house, electricity, 3 barns, granary, chicken-houses, $5,500; 10 miles from city limits; on State road. H. R. JENNINGS, 304 Merriman Ave., Syracuse, N.Y.

FOR SALE—Farm and large modern poultry plant in New York State, about 90 miles from New York City; fully equipped for hatching, brooding and layers; good local markets; price with stock and equipment, $16,000. ADVERTISER 6681, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCHANGE village property, 7-room house, improvements, 960-feet waterfront, for small poultry-fruit farm. MELL, Rosendale, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Gas station, concession house, fully equipped, 14-room house, large barn, about 50 acres land, on concrete road; this property is connected with public golf course. ADVERTISER 6676, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small farm, Otsego Co., pleasantly situated; excellent house; photo; $1,700. FITZGERALD, 6 Spencer Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOST productive farm in town, 200 acres, near Chester; machine worked, clay loam, tillage; wintered 60 head, summering 40, plenty convenient water; good buildings, 9-room colonial house, 2 barns, sheds, telephone, electricity available; best milk market section in New England; large lot wood and timber; wonderful scenery; a real farm; $10,000. DUDLEY, Andover, Vt.

WANTED to rent, modern equipped and stocked dairy and poultry farm, by thoroughly experienced, reliable, middle-aged, Protestant, American, small family, fine reputation and character; cash rent or shares or would buy on contract; please give full particulars in reply. BOX 347, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

FOR SALE—40-acre truck farm in full cultivation, near Plainfield, N. J.; 30 miles to New York, 20 miles to Newark markets. ADVERTISER 6685, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—9-room house, slate roof, free gas; on concrete highway; income from oil and gas $1,200 yearly; 1 bank barn 36x40 and farm machinery, slate roof; electric in house and barn; electric driven Hammer mill, doing $1,000 net yearly; feed business doing $10,000 yearly gross. V. W. GRAFF, Knox, Pa.

FOR SALE—126-acre farm, accredited stock, good tools and crops. G. J. JAGER, R. D. 12, Groton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—82-acre dairy farm, 2 miles to county seat; 25 head of stock, 3 horses, crops and machinery; electric lights, electric milker, water bowls; house, steam heat; $9,000, terms. WM. H. ROBINSON, Owner, R. 1, Owego, N. Y.

SARATOGA battlefield farm, 132 acres; on through concrete highway; electricity, bus., etc.; good 9-room house; we do good with roadstand, tourists and farm dairy. RAY STEVENS, Schuylerville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Meat and grocery business, on State road, in village in Dutchess County; good opportunity for ambitious person. ADVERTISER 6689, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—I wish to buy or rent poultry farm; write what you have. GEO. L. MAJOR, Mt. Airy, Md.

FOR SALE—Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6544, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FRESH eggs, direct from a reliable producer. J. H. McCLELLAND, Stamford, N. Y.

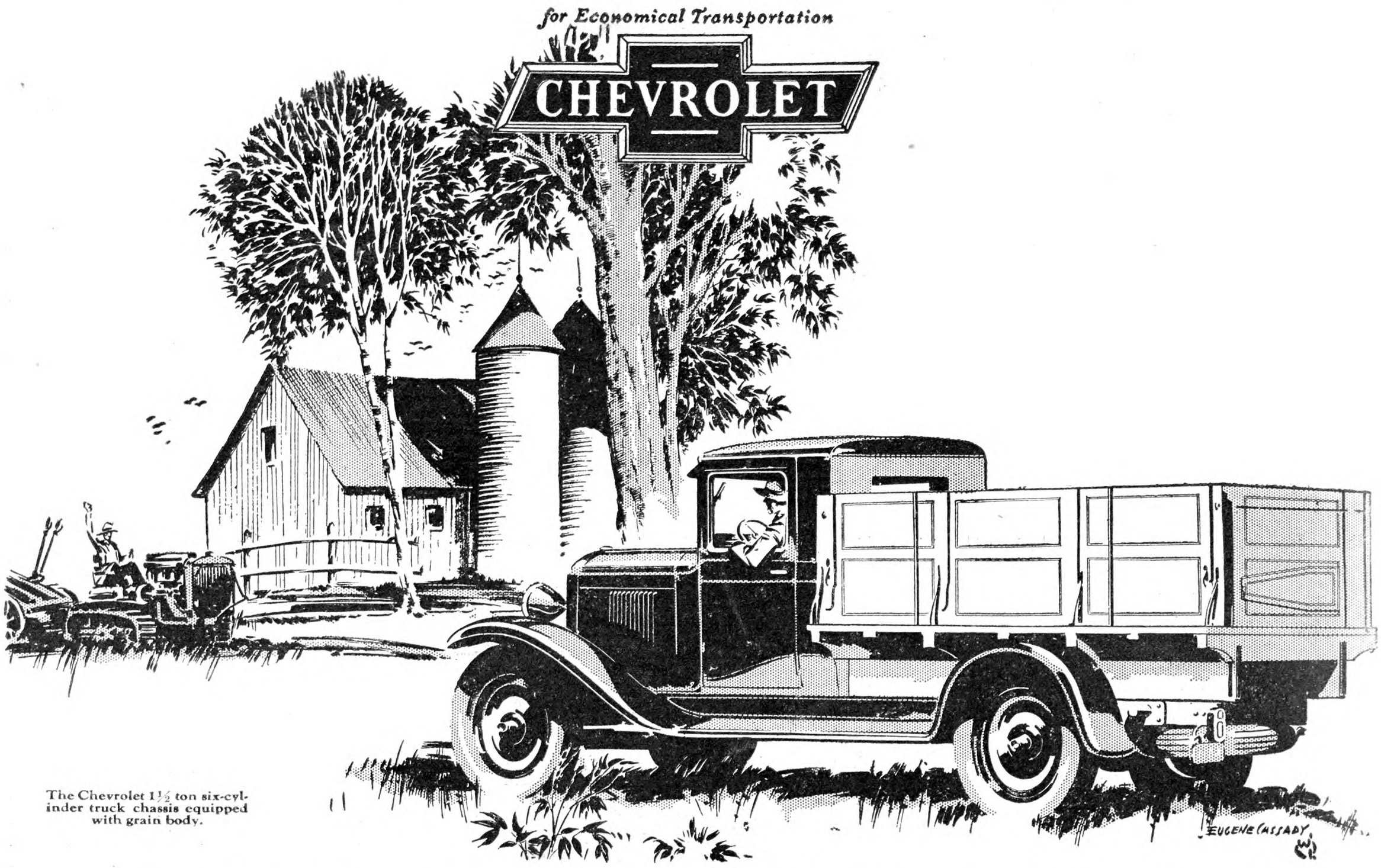
WANTED—A milk route in New Jersey or New York State, over 500 quarts. S. J. BEERS, Eatontown Blvd., Long Branch, N. J.

CAN ACCOMMODATE a few guests on my farm; home cooking, own products, improvements; $16 adults, children according to age. MRS. HELD, Dover Plains, N. Y. Phone 58-F-4.

WANTED—Boarders in a quiet country home. MINNIE KAYTON, Rockbridge Baths, Va.

FOR SALE—De Laval cream separator No. 7, Superior sanitary electrical churn 8 gallons, 2-horsepower Gould electric pump, 1-horsepower Gould electric pump, 3-horsepower gasoline engine mounted on wheels; all in excellent condition. M. KRATKY, Alpine, N. J.

WANTED—Sickly person in good family of two, no children; Mohawk Valley; wife was nurse. ADVERTISER 6694, care Rural New-Yorker.



The Chevrolet 1½ ton six-cylinder truck chassis equipped with grain body.

A SIX-CYLINDER TRUCK with the Economy of the Four to Meet Every Farm Requirement

In every section of the country, the demand for the new Chevrolet 1½ Ton Utility Truck is breaking all records—despite the fact that during the past two years Chevrolet built and sold more trucks than any other manufacturer in the world. This remarkable public acceptance began the very day the new Utility Truck was introduced. And it has been increasing at a tremendous rate ever since—

—for users quickly discovered that here, for the first time, was a sturdy six-cylinder truck combining six-cylinder reserve power, flexibility and smoothness *with the economy of the four!*

This exceptional economy of operation was achieved by Chevrolet engineers only after years of research experiment and testing, and is the result of many unusual features of design. The new six-cylinder valve-in-head engine is equipped with many advanced features, including high-compression non-detonating head, automatic acceleration pump and improved hot-spot manifold. And repeated tests have shown that it gives gasoline and oil mileage equal to, if not greater than, the famous Chevrolet four-cylinder motor of last year.

In addition to its exceptional economy, the Utility Truck has many other advantages which make it ideal to meet the transportation requirements of the modern farm. It has a four-speed transmission with power take-off opening which makes it possible to use the power of the motor to operate farm machinery. Its non-locking four-wheel brakes are big, quiet and positive in operation. The steering gear is completely equipped with ball bearings. Any type of body with a load space up to 9 feet can be mounted on its 15¾-foot heavy channel steel frame. Four long semi-elliptic springs set parallel to the load prevent sidesway and body strain and make possible an extremely low loading height.

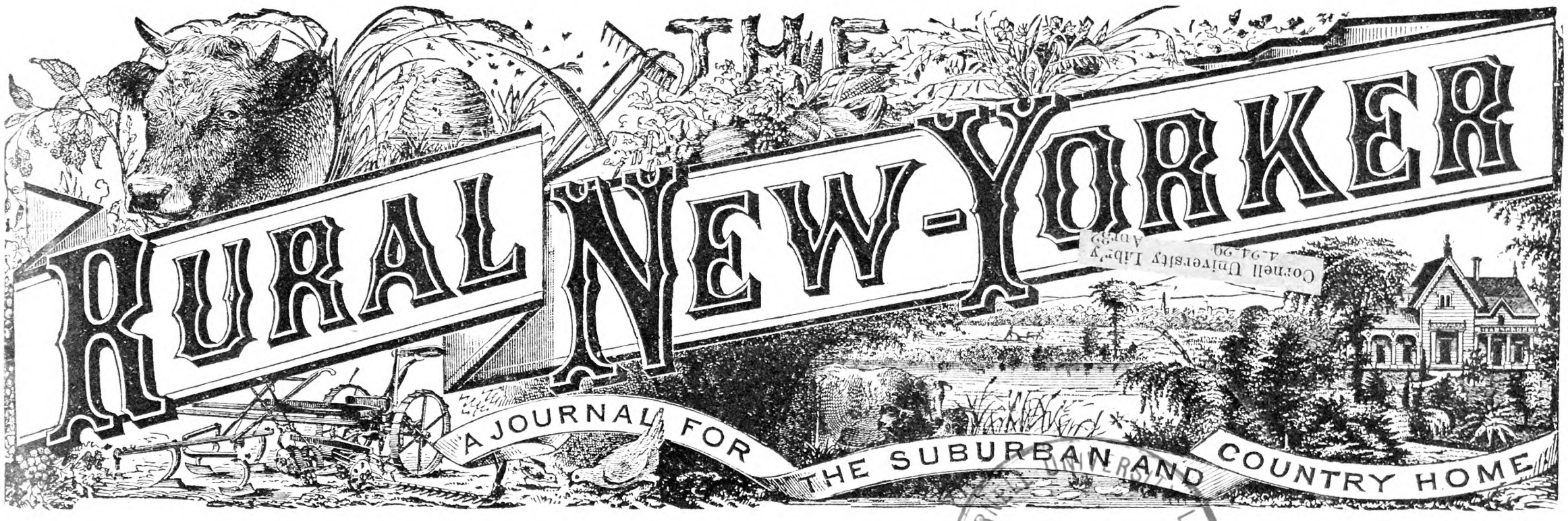
1½ Ton Chassis	$545
1½ Ton Chassis (with Cab)	$650
Light Delivery Chassis	$400
Sedan Delivery	$595

All prices f. o. b. factory Flint, Michigan

See your Chevrolet dealer today. Let him prove by a comparison of delivered prices that anyone who can afford any truck can afford this new Chevrolet Six!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

-a Six in the price range of the four!



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Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. July 13, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5064

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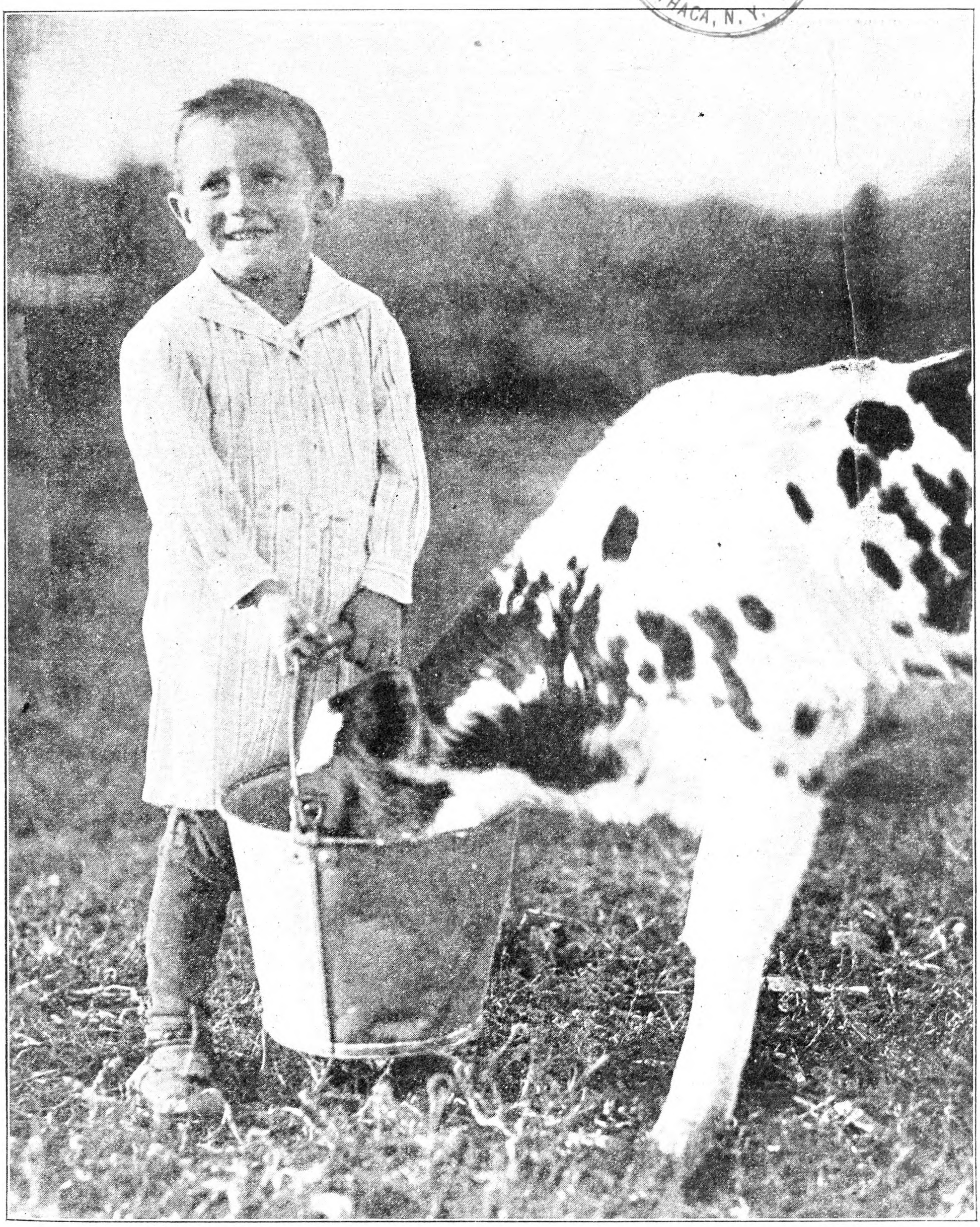


Thrifty Young Stock

Fitting Cattle For the Fairs

By Sumner D. Hollis

PROBABLY no one branch of advertising offers greater possibilities than the showing of cattle at the fairs. The actual display of fine cattle in competition with others creates a more lasting impression in the minds of prospective buyers than page after page of advertising matter alone. The appearance and quality of a herd, as presented in the show ring, comes back as a mental picture to the minds of prospective buyers, when reading follow-up advertising matter, after once having seen the animals on exhibition. Again, dropping the monetary side of the question, there is a considerable amount of pleasure and satisfaction in comparing one's herd against that of other successful breeders, and the lessons learned in the show ring are valuable when applied to breeding practices on the farm.

One of the first things to consider in getting ready for the show is to select animals from the herd that are of a quality that will bring credit to the farm. Select animals of good size for their age. Cows just fresh or about to freshen show best. A great deal of attention should be paid to the udder, for the old saying, "No udder, no cow," holds true in the show ring, and the judge will score off heavily for defective udders. Select animals with clean-cut features, well-balanced horns, straight top lines, good middles, long straight rump with good tail setting. Get the animals into the barn some weeks before the show, that they may become accustomed to stall feeding and that they may be worked upon daily.

The animals may be clipped or the long hair may be worked out by daily rubbing with coarse sandpaper, fastened on a block of wood. Blankets should be used for several weeks before the show to help shed out the old hair and make the rest lie close to the body. The sweating induced by blanketing in warm weather helps to soften the hide and improve the handling qualities.

Many preparations are used by various breeders to soften the hide and improve the quality of both skin and hair. The first step before applying any preparation is to wash the animal thoroughly a few times with castile soap and water; wet the whole body, using a brush and clear water, then rub on the soap, working it up to a lather, then rinse well with tepid water, and rub as near dry as possible. Following this operation, the animal should be heavily blanketed for a few hours, after which the heavy blanket may be replaced by a light wool blanket to keep the animal dry and help lay the hair. After two or three of these baths, apply a mixture of equal parts of sweet oil, soap liniment and alcohol, or goose grease and sweet oil. These mixtures should take the place of the bath and should be used two or three times a week up to four or five days before the show, rubbing the mixture well into the skin each time, but always avoiding any white hair on the animals, as it has a tendency to discolor. A soft brush is always advisable for grooming. Avoid the use of a currycomb except where dirt or dung clings closely and cannot be removed otherwise.

The Head

The head should be clipped closely, taking care to remove all long hair from the inside of the ears, at the base of the horns and on the face. This will give the animal a much more alert, clean-cut appearance.

The Tail

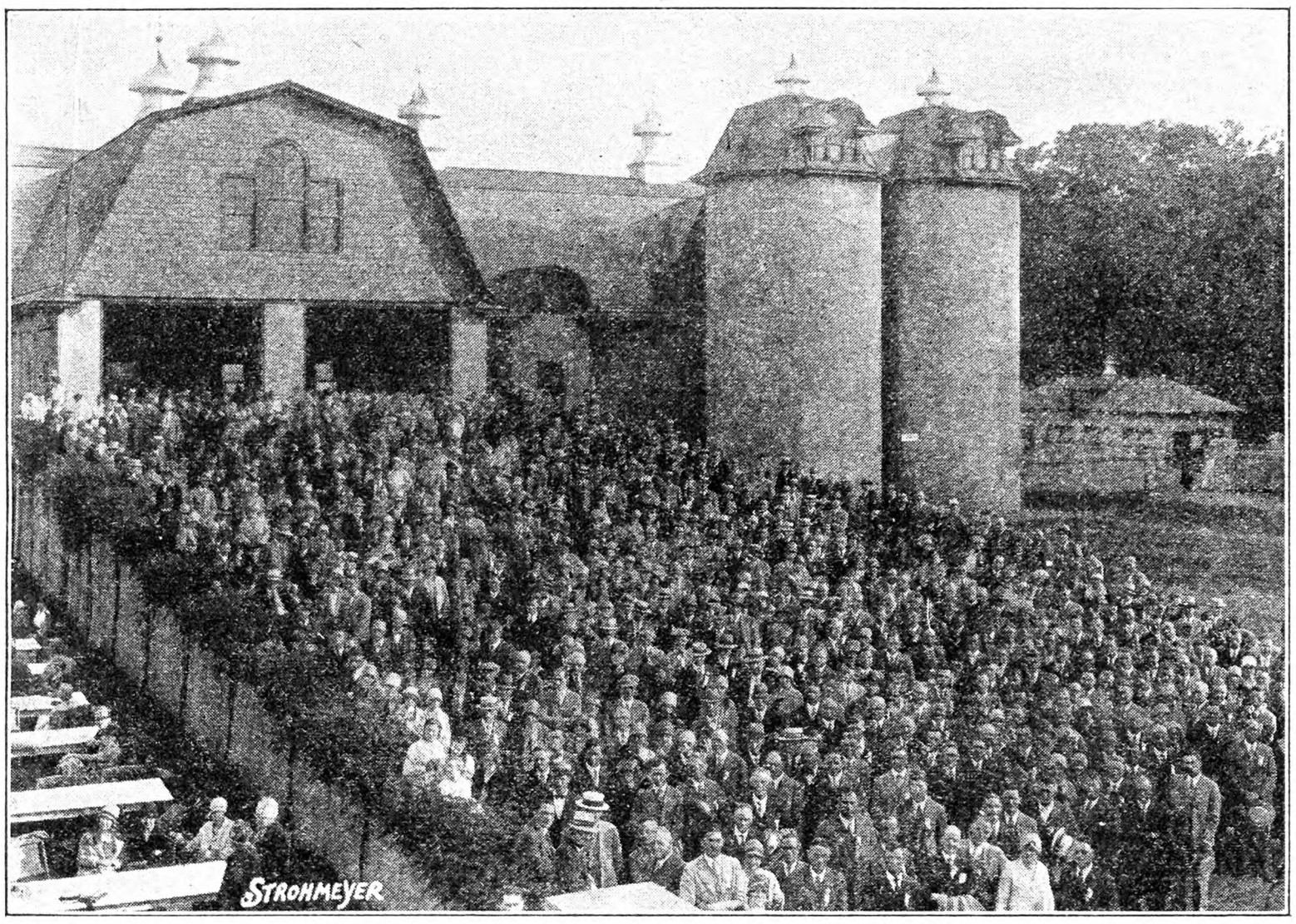
The switch should be carefully washed each day and brushed out after washing to develop the greatest amount of spread possible. With white switches it is well to rinse after washing in clean water containing a small quantity of bluing. Braiding the switch in close fine braids for a day or two before the show and then carefully brushing out will do much to improve the appearance of the animal.

Horns and Hoofs

A high polish is desirable on the horns before entering the show ring. When beginning the fitting period, scrape down the rough portions of the horns, using a medium file. Follow this by using the edge of a broken piece of glass, and later use fine emery cloth. Be careful not to make the skin sore at the base of the horns or to rub the horns down to a point where blood will show through. For polishing mix up a paste of sweet oil, powdered pumice stone and add a little alcohol. Apply this mixture to the horn and rub with a woolen cloth. The horns may be protected from scars and scratches by making a sheath of chamois to be slipped on after polishing. The hoofs should be trimmed to the desired shape by use of a blacksmith's pinchers followed by a rasp. If badly overgrown it is well to call in the blacksmith to shape them properly. The same polish used for the horns may be applied to the hoofs.

Feeding

At the beginning of the fitting period it is well to start with a good fitting ration, to get the animal into proper flesh. Such a ration may be made up by mixing equal parts by weight of wheat bran, hominy, oilmeal and ground oats. Bran and oats lighten the ration and give bulk, besides having a beneficial effect on the digestive system. Hominy helps to put on soft flesh while the oilmeal helps to condition the animal and produce a sleek coat. Good clover or Alfalfa hay and corn silage are important in the fitting ration. The silage should, however, be discontinued a week or 10 days before leaving for the fair, unless arrangements can be made to provide it while at the show, otherwise a considerable shrinkage will take place when the feed is changed at the show grounds.



During the recent meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association, in Philadelphia, Pa., the members were invited to visit Winterthur Farms, in Northern Delaware. The picture above was taken at that time

Training

A great deal of attention should be given to teach the animal to lead and stand properly. During the fitting period the animal should be led daily and some time spent in posing the animal. During these periods, it is well to have an assistant step up and place his hands on the animal, that it may become accustomed to being handled without losing its pose. No one thing will quicker disqualify an animal in the ring than flightiness when the judge tries to examine it.

Last Minute Preparations

No matter how well fitted the animal, it is well just before the show to do a little clipping. This should always include the tail above the switch, the ears and portions of the face and in the case of females, the udder. While awaiting the call to come into the show ring, look the animal over carefully for little details that have escaped your attention. Be sure that the animal has a neat, well-fitting halter, that the last rub has been given to the polish on the horns, and that both animal and attendant are as neat and trim in appearance as it is possible to make them.

In The Ring

Get the animal into the ring promptly in order that it will not be necessary to hurry at the last moment, and thus excite the animal. Forget, if possible, that there are other animals in the ring, and give your undivided attention to your animal and the judge. "Keep one eye on the judge and the other on your animal," is an old show-ring maxim and one that it is well to observe. Never relax this vigilance until the ribbon has been awarded, for the slumping of an animal after the attendant thinks the judge has reached a decision may often cause him to reverse that decision. Any movement on the part of either animal or attendant should be as graceful as possible. The judge is always watching for defects to be shown in unguarded moments. Watch carefully for instructions from the judge and when given, follow them quietly and promptly. Finally when the ribbons are awarded do not fail to thank the man who hands it to you if you win, and do not show a disgruntled appearance if you do not get the ribbon. Remember that the judge is always in a better position to observe all of the animals than you are, and that most judges are honest, and place the awards where they honestly believe they should go. Courtesy, politeness and a sportsman-like attitude go a long way in creating a favorable impression in the minds of both judge and spectators.

Bells for Sheep

A RECENT reference to belling sheep as a protection from coyotes, interests me. I have been especially interested in the use of bells on farm animals, and made a study of the subject during a stay of a year in Europe.

I am convinced that bells on farm animals have from the beginning merely served to indicate the location of a herd or flock. In fact, in Switzerland, bells are used universally on cattle. I attended one inspection of 285 cattle on the public square at Bulle in Switzerland, and every animal had a bell suspended beneath the neck. Quite a number of the bells worn were, so nearly as I could estimate, 18 in. long and 18 in. in diameter, enormous in size and very expensive. They were held in place by great straps, some of which were highly decorated with initials, made with brass tacks or rivets. These bells are only worn when the cattle are on pasture.

Bells are common on sheep or milk goats in Europe. They are small, round bells or small, open-mouth ones, commonly made of steel or bell metal. But few sheep or goats in a flock wear such bells, yet they serve all necessary purposes. I can hardly seriously regard bells as a protection from dogs, but they may be of service where there are coyotes.

Sheep are extremely timid and easily frightened. The claim has been made in the past that horned sheep would drive away dogs, but, so far as my knowledge goes, the general expression among men breeding sheep with horns is that these instruments serve no purpose, and that sheep of this class show as much fear of dogs as hornless ones. Yet for a long time breeders of horned Dorsets made the claim that these sheep made use of their horns as a protection from dogs, a claim that is now no longer seriously considered. It would be interesting to learn from other sources whether, when bunched and in danger, old ewes will repeatedly shake their heads, in order to increase and prolong the din of their bells, and whether, in the presence of this noisy demonstration, coyotes will depart.

C. S. PLUMB.

Ohio State University.

A Living from the Bees

CAN one make a living from bees? How much capital and experience are required? The fact that many men are making their living entirely from bees should be a sufficient answer to the first question. So much depends on the scale on which one is content to live—the flora of the location where he happens to be and the markets within reach—that the subject seems worthy of further consideration.

The probable returns from a given number of bees vary enormously in different localities. In neighborhoods where some major honey plant, such as buckwheat, Alsike or Sweet clover or Alfalfa is largely grown as a farm crop, conditions are likely to be favorable for honey production. Even this, however, is greatly modified by soil and by climatic conditions. A large acreage of Alfalfa in the Eastern States may be very disappointing to the beekeeper, while the same acreage in Colorado or other irrigated regions in high altitudes of the West would yield large crops of honey. In the same manner, buckwheat in New York yields a dependable surplus for the beekeeper, while buckwheat in the Mississippi Valley is of little value to bees.

In the vicinity of Delanson, N. Y., large apiaries are the rule, and dependable crops of buckwheat honey are harvested year after year. In Iowa I never saw a crop of honey from buckwheat of sufficient size to support a family throughout the year; while Dutch clover, Alsike clover or Sweet

clover may be counted upon with reasonable certainty. Sweet clover or melilotus yields over a wider range of conditions than most honey plants, but even this is of far greater value to the beekeeper in the plains region of the West than in the Eastern States.

To depend upon bees for a livelihood demands a location where ample crops can be harvested year after year with a sufficient number of bees to harvest such crops. To provide several hundred colonies of bees and their equipment, requires a considerable outlay. For each hive several supers with drawn combs are necessary. Add to this such equipment as honey tanks, extractors and trucks, and it is likely to reach a total investment of from $15 to $20 per colony.

New York is a leading State in honey production. Not only are there many good locations for bees, but it is a favored region in that many large cities are near, offering the world's best markets for all kinds of food products. The New York beekeeper sells his honey in the cities at his door in competition with the man who must ship his product by freight for a thousand miles or more. The difference in the cost of getting his product to market represents a profit which will buy many added luxuries for his family.

It is impossible to give a satisfactory answer to the one who wishes to know how much annual income can be depended on from a given number of bees. Not only are there no two locations alike in the annual crops harvested, but there are no two beekeepers who will give the same attention to their apiaries. Beekeeping is a business of details, and the management affects the returns to a much larger extent than with most lines of agricultural activities. Again, the crops in the same place vary so much from year to year that it is never safe to be very specific as to possible profits from honey production. Among my acquaintances are those who depend on bees and make but a poor living. There are others who live in fine homes, drive new cars, send their children to exclusive colleges and are on a similar standing with those engaged in manufacturing or merchandising.

I have long maintained that, with good management in an average location, it is possible to net for the owner's time $5 per hive above expenses. This would provide a labor income of $2,500 per year from 500 colonies of bees. Some of my friends do much better than that and some not so well.

As to experience, one is hardly likely to succeed except after serving an apprenticeship with an experienced beekeeper or growing up gradually from small beginnings. So many things can happen to result in loss that the man without experience is unwise to invest much money at the start. To one who understands the business and is familiar with the location in which he expects to operate, beekeeping offers a fair return on the money invested and a satisfactory living. Large profits are rare. The principal attraction lies in the opportunity for independence with an out-of-door life and some free time during the Winter months. It is only those who follow beekeeping for the love of it who are likely to find it either satisfactory or profitable as a means of livelihood.

Hancock Co., Ill. FRANK C. PELLETT.

Fertilizer for Beans

MILES WAITE of Wyoming Co., N. Y., reports favorable results from the use of superphosphate on his bean crop. He had a field of 7½ acres of Perry Marrow beans planted on land where potatoes were raised. The land had been manured for potatoes and 500 lbs. of superphosphate had been applied with the potato crop.

On half of this field he used 250 lbs. per acre of mixed fertilizer containing 2 per cent ammonia, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 10 per cent potash. On the other half of the field he used 250 lbs. of superphosphate per acre. A careful estimate of the crop indicates that the yield was at least five bushels per acre more on the half of the field where superphosphate was applied.

This result checks with recommendations which have been commonly made by the Farm Bureaus of Western New York. Where manure is used, either in connection with the bean crop or in connection with the crop grown the preceding year on the same land, the recommendation has been to use 300 or 400 lbs. of superphosphate. Mr. Waite's results last year indicate that these recommendations are sound.

L. H. W.

A Common Flower-beetle

Is this a new species of insect pest, or just one of the many old ones? J. W. L.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

THE beetle sent by J. W. L. from Tennessee, is one of the common flower-beetles. These beetles visit from flower to flower of various plants in search of pollen upon which they feed. There are many kinds of flower-beetles, some of them an inch or more in length. The one sent by J. W. L. is one of the common smaller forms, and so far as I know is not injurious. It feeds on the flowers of Jersey tea especially but its grubs live in the soil on the roots of grasses and might, if abundant, do some damage.

A closely related beetle is the common fig-eater or June bug with which probably J. W. L. is acquainted, because it is common in the South. The grubs of this June bug are injurious to the roots of various plants, and the adult beetles often attack figs, grapes and peaches. G. W. H.

That Strawberry Disease

ON PAGE 837 there was a letter asking about a disease of strawberries which causes the leaves to turn yellow and the plants to stunt. This disease is becoming quite prevalent and is being studied by Drs. Stevens and Plakidas of the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Plakidas has been carrying on experiments in California with a disease similar to this which seems to be most prevalent on the Banner variety.

Dr. Stevens and Dr. Plakidas recently spent a few days in New England visiting the strawberry-growing sections and they found a similar disease which seems to be most prevalent on the Howard 17 or Premier (as it is sometimes known) and some of the Everbearing varieties. This "yellows" is probably caused by a virus concerning which little is known. The principal means of spread is through using plants from an infected mother plant. The best method of control to date is to pull up a plant and destroy it as soon as the disease is noticed. Starting a bed from clean, healthy stock is worthwhile where the disease has been noted in a bed, or on a farm. PAUL W. DEMPSEY.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

Grapes do not Ripen

Many of the berries in a majority of the bunches of our Concord grapes do not attain full size, and remain green. When fully ripe they are of a coppery color rather than purple as we know them in the North. I have seen fine Concords upon the Atlanta market as well colored as New York and Michigan fruit, which was raised in North Carolina. Our Georgia Experiment Station says these defects are due to climatic conditions. Under certain conditions in the North I have seen immature berries in the bunches and am under the impression I saw an article about this at one time, but not being interested I do not recall it. Can you tell what to do to improve the color and to avoid the small, green berries in the ripened bunches?

Atlanta, Ga. J. D. P.

Looking Over the Bees. Fig. 432

THIS question suggest that the trouble is probably due to the downy mildew fungus of the grape. The disease is quite common throughout Eastern United States wherever grapes are grown, certain varieties apparently are much more subject to the trouble than others. A humid, warm atmosphere greatly favors the spread of the fungus, while conversely, a cool, dry air retards. Denseness of foliage, lack of air drainage through the vines, and moisture in the surface soil also tend to its development. The fungus is carried through the Winter on the fallen grape leaves that were affected in the previous year. The over-wintering bodies or spores are set free through the rotting of the leaves, and germination occurs in the soil. The upper surfaces of the leaves show the first signs of the disease with small, greenish-yellow, indefinite spots. The spots gradually become brown, dry and brittle. On less susceptible varieties there occurs only a slight change in color. On the lower surface of the leaf the spots at first have the same characters, but they are very soon covered with a downy, white growth.

The first indication of the disease on the fruit is a hardening of the berry, together with a change from its normal color to a grayish, blue lead color. In later stages the berry turns a livid brown or red and finally shrivels into a mummy.

From several years experimentation on the control of this disease it is concluded that the 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture is just as effective as those mixtures carrying a larger amount of copper, and that the disease can be effectually controlled by it. Further it has been shown that the most effective treatment for the control of downy mildew is that made just previous to the blooming. A second application for the control of downy mildew is that made just as soon as the blossoms are set. In seasons favorable for the spread of the trouble and in localities favorably located for the disease a third and fourth application may be required at intervals of two weeks beginning after the second treatment. The third application usually comes just before the berries touch in the cluster. With the third and fourth applications it may be desirable to add 1½ lbs. of powdered lead arsenate to the 50 gallons of Bordeaux mixture. Resin fish oil soap 1½ lbs., increases materially the spread of the spray over the berries, which in turn makes for greater adhesiveness. The best results in spraying for downy mildew control have been obtained through hand directed nozzles, rather than from fixed ones. Since the spores of downy mildew winter over on the fallen leaves, it is believed that their turning down by plowing in early Spring lessens the sources of infection. It is practically impossible to check the spread of downy mildew once it has worked into the interior of the berries, peduncles or pedicels. Stems and berries showing no early infection can be protected by late applications but it may not be economical if the early infection is general. No commercial Bordeaux or copper mixture has thus far equalled the home-made preparation. But it is very essential that the lime used be fresh. Only a sufficient quantity for a single application should be made at one time, as there is deterioration after the lime and copper have been brought together for some time. F. E. GLADWIN.

Trouble With Cherry Tree

I have a Napoleon cherry tree which looks as though it was dying from the top. The leaves commence to wilt at the outer edge and then fall off. One man above town here had 13 of these trees and 11 are dead. He claims that the climate is not right here for this kind of cherry. Do you think that is the case?

Dauphin Co., Pa. G. H. S.

ASSUMING from your description that there is no other sign of injury to the wood or foliage of the tree, the story of your Napoleon seems to be repeating the history of all too many budded or grafted sweet cherries. When these trees attain ages of from 14 to 16 years, they may begin to die for no apparent reason. The trouble usually traces back to the roots—either to injury caused by climate or disease or to some sort of trouble at the union of the rootstock and the bud.

There is nothing that can be done for this sort of trouble, as the tree is almost certain to die. However, if you wish to set out new trees of this same variety, you could bud or graft your own, using as rootstock seedlings of the wild sweet cherry which are common in the mountains near your locality. These wild sweets are perfectly hardy in your climate and will make the finest kind of roots for the cultivated sweet cherry varieties.

To proceed with this, spot several small seedlings which are often plentiful near the old trees. Mark these with cloth strips or in some such way so that when you go to get them after the first heavy frost, you will have no difficulty in finding them. Dig them up at that time, lifting with the tree as many of the smaller roots as possible, and set them immediately in a convenient place on your own property, taking care to firm the earth carefully around the roots. Then next Spring, it would be possible to graft these seedlings with scions from your Napoleon tree. In case the scions did not grow on one or two trees, it would be a good plan to have several seedlings grafted. Then if all the grafts failed to grow, as they will sometimes do with the sweet cherry, the rootstock could be budded in the late Summer or early Fall, thus giving you another opportunity for success. R. H. SUDDS.

Raising Shallots, Garlic and Broccoli

I am desirous of raising shallots, garlic and pure-strain Italian broccoli. 1. How deep and how far apart should shallots be planted, and when and how harvested and packed for shipment? 2. Is there any advantage in planting garlic in the Fall? If so in what month, and can this year's crop be used to sow? How far apart and how deep is that crop planted? 3. Regarding the Italian broccoli, I bought some seed and paid $1.25 an ounce for same, but no one seems to know how and when it should be grown and shipped. Can it be sown in the Fall and wintered over, or should it be sown now for a Fall crop? My soil is a sandy loam, as most of our South Jersey soil is. H. T.

New Jersey.

SHALLOTS should be planted in rows 4 in. apart, and the rows 12 in. apart. They are pulled as soon as large enough to eat and bunched the same as green onions, about six in a bunch.

2. There is no advantage in planting garlic in the Fall. Yes, this year's crop can be planted in October, but it often heaves out of the ground, due to freezing and thawing. It should be planted the same as shallots.

3. The Italian or Early Green Calabrese broccoli cannot be planted in the Fall, only the Curtis Nine Star Perennial is used for Fall planting, and even this will not stand too severe freezing. The Italian broccoli seed can be sown in a hotbed in March and transplanted to open ground in April if desired early. For Fall the seed should be planted May 1. WM. PERKINS.

How Large An Apple?

TO THE old-time apple grower this question might well suggest naught but how large could he make the face of the package appear and how small does he have those in the middle. He believed the consumer preferred large apples and would not knowingly pay as much for small ones, and that his aim should be to sell as many as possible as big ones and increase his net returns accordingly. Perhaps as an individual the immediate results confirmed this line of reasoning. From the broadest viewpoint of the good of the industry, to say nothing of the correct ethical side of the case, I believe this a most unprofitable practice.

More and more are we living in a scientific, highly organized age. The pennywise policy which prompted the purchasing of small apples for pie factories, restaurants and home use is giving way to the careful selection of such sizes and varieties as are shown by laboratory tests to be the most economical and otherwise satisfactory for the use desired. As the chain restaurant and organized housewife learn of the longer time spent in preparation and the greater loss in skins and cores when preparing small apples than larger ones, they insist on having the larger sizes, unmixed with smaller ones, and will not only pay more for them than the market price for small or mixed sizes, but will often do without rather than use the more troublesome and less economical small fruit.

The retailer who finds a residue of small, unattractive apples left in his bin or barrel after the larger apples have been sold, while trying to sell the unwanted remnant, often loses the sale of many times its bulk of desirable apples and by so much has the consumption of apples been lessened. This is also true where undesirable colors and qualities are mixed with the sort of fruit needed for a type of trade.

There is also a class of consumers who insists on large, handsome apples for eating out of hand. This class can use nothing else. The great demand for apples of the McIntosh type is, however, for medium to small-sized apples, as a large apple is more than most people care to eat after a hearty meal. This type of apple is sold, in our metropolitan markets, mainly by the pound. The sizes that average three to the pound or four to the pound are most sought for by the retailer as he can sell exact weight and not seem stingy or lose on gratis overweight.

The export trade, also, has its special requirements. In England a small red or yellow apple sells well for table use. For cooking, however, somewhat larger apples are wanted. Scandinavia, also, uses medium to small red apples, while the continent prefers them larger. South America is young and lusty and likes them big and red so long as they hold up well.

The present pressing problem of the apple industry is so to stimulate the use of apples as to increase the consumption and, hence, the price. The most logical way to do this is to try to give to each user apples of just such sizes and sorts as he requires, and keep from him those which he cannot readily use.

How can the individual grower do this? He can try to grow apples the size most desirable for each variety. This may seem to many a hopeless, unprofitable task. But, is it so?

We know, all too well, that varieties like Astrachan, Transparent, Duchess, Wealthy, Jonathan, Newtown and Rome usually set altogether too many apples to permit the growth of the desired sizes. We also know, or ought to know, that it is possible to remove the surplus apples, and while doing so, to sort out the defective and less attractive ones, so we may have large, perfect fruit at harvest time. If we have these conditions and fail to thin our fruit as carefully and thoroughly as we perform our other orchard operations we deserve to get low prices and cannot complain if there is under-consumption of apples.

Some varieties, such as Greening, Baldwin, Spy and even McIntosh sometimes will pay well for judicious thinning both in better size and quality of fruit for the present year and in larger crops in successive years.

There has been a growing tendency to pick and store in open packages all the fruit from the trees without sorting. Fruit which has been carefully thinned may average such good size and quality as to make this an economically sound practice. In most cases, however, much small, defective fruit goes in, is stored and may even be sold with the good fruit. This is a most wasteful and expensive practice. This cull fruit is not worth to anyone the cost of its picking, carting, container, storage, insurance, interest, sorting, transporting, selling and trouble making. It should be picked from the tree, if possible, early in the Summer, or left on the trees when the good fruit is picked or, at least, sorted out when the fruit is packed for storage.

If the grower will be forehanded and arrange ahead of time for older boys and girls, or women, to thin his apples, he will find it can be done and that it is a most profitable investment.

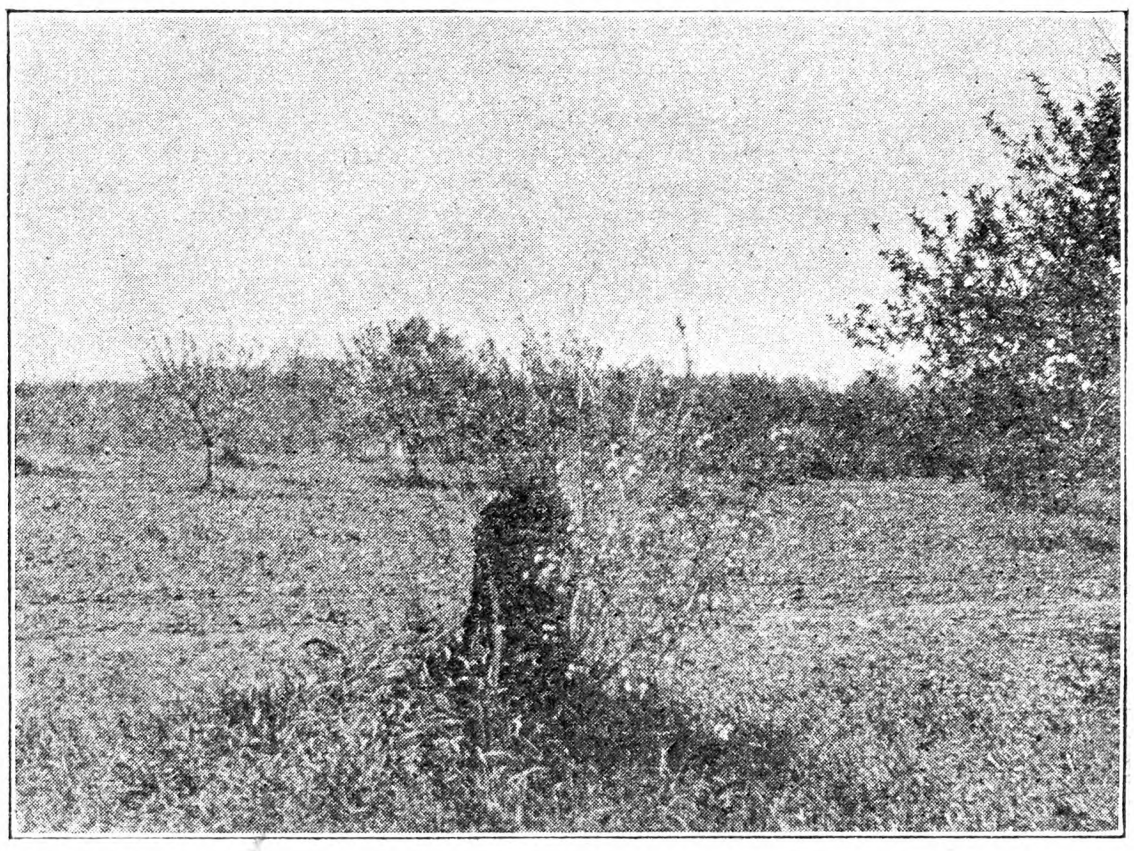
E. STUART HUBBARD.

How to Tell Mazzard from Mahaleb Roots

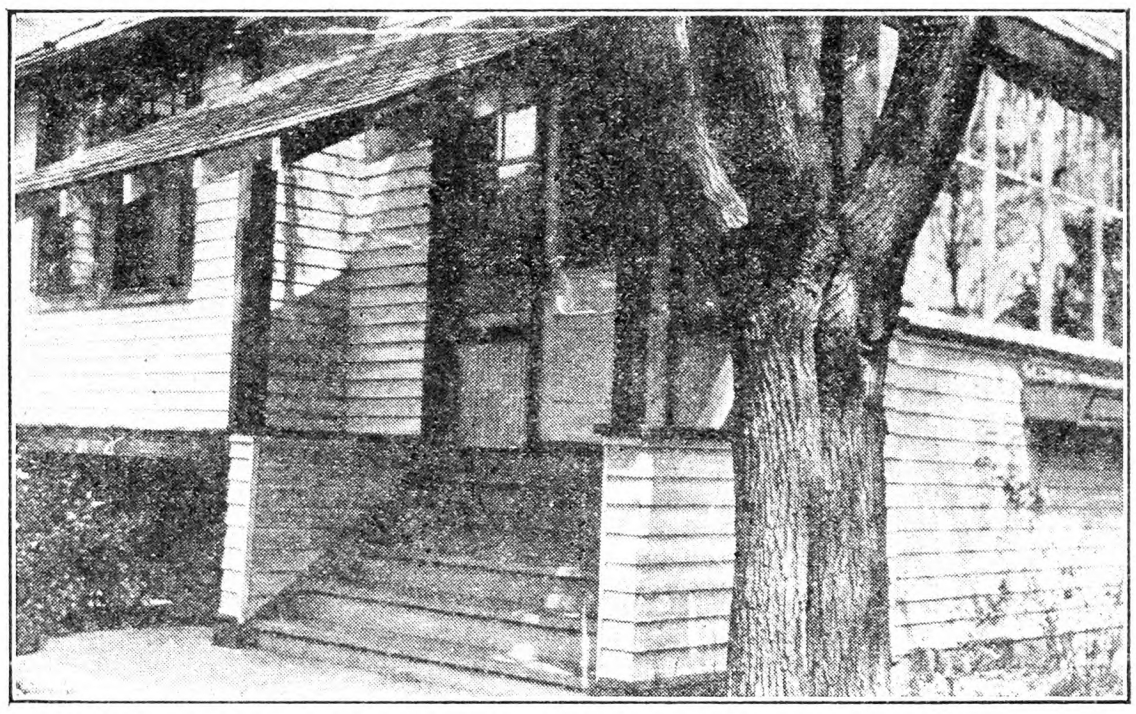
NOW that the question has arisen whether Mazzard roots are superior to Mahaleb roots for cherry trees, growers are asking how they can tell the one from the other. In the bearing orchard it is not so difficult. Cut below shows the characteristic suckers that come from Mahaleb-rooted trees. The leaves of the Mahaleb suckers are small, curved and glossy; quite unlike any cherry leaves that growers will be familiar with. The blossom, furthermore, is very small and quite characteristic. Mazzard, on the other hand, suckers little, if any. When it does, the leaves are the same as the sweet cherry, because after all, Mazzard is simply a wild form of the common sweet cherry.

When it comes to identifying nursery stock, the proposition is not quite so simple. For the most part dependence will have to be upon the honesty of the nurseryman. Given several young trees, however, it is not impossible to tell whether the lot is upon Mazzard or Mahaleb roots, but it is not so easy to be positive in individual cases because individuals can be picked that look very much like what they are not. The Mazzard root in general is dark brown, contrasted with the yellowish brown color of the Mahaleb root; the latter being characteristically "stringy." The third and perhaps the most positive difference is in the taste of the roots. The Mazzard root has a bitter taste that is really bitter. The Mahaleb root, although not what one would call pleasant eating, does not have the strong bitter flavor. If it will be recalled that the Mahaleb cherry is the perfumed cherry of France and that it is used for the making of perfumes, it will be easier to fix in mind that Mahaleb is the more pleasant of the two.

H. B. T.



Maheleb Suckers With Their Small White Blossoms and Small Shiny Leaves



Here's a mulberry tree that had to have an apron provided for it to save its life. It spread its fruit so lavishly over the front steps and it was tracked in on the carpets with such damaging results that the edict of the good wife was that either the steps must have a cover or the tree cut down and burned up. So the obliging spouse built the canopy shown in the picture. Since then the entrance way has been kept clean and the tree is now coming forth with a prolific crop to show its appreciation of its having been spared its life. It is owned by the H. T. Sheffield family, Park Ridge, Illinois.—J. L. GRAFF., *Illinois.*

Rock Garden Plants from Seed

THE vogue for rock-gardening is an established fact. No one acquainted with the modern trend in gardening will question this statement. On the estates of the wealthy and on the small suburban lot are to be found examples of this type of gardening. As may be expected, not all are commendable in design, and few are really adapted for the cultivation of choice alpines, but herein lies the strong point in favor of rock gardening. The choice of plant material is so great that species adaptable for almost any soil and situation may be selected. What matters it whether or not a plant is a true denizen of mountain heights so long as it "looks the part?" Splendid effects are obtainable by making use of the easily-grown plant material which is adaptable to our climate and is capable of surviving not only the freezing and heaving of Winter, but also the heat of Summer. Included here are the popular creeping Phlox, Arabis albida, Aubretias, Campanula carpatica, Sedums in variety, Alyssum saxatile, perennial candytuft, many kinds of Dianthus, Sempervivums or houseleeks, Iceland poppies and numerous other worthy plants, while the connoisseur may try his skill upon more capricious subjects such as the more uncommon Primulas and the lovely Meconopsis.

There is much more fun to be had in raising one's own rock garden plants from seed than in purchasing grown plants from a dealer, and needless to say, the expense is very much less. Of course there are some plants in every way commendable for rock garden use which cannot be raised from seed, such as improved named varieties of Phlox and many hybrids of various kinds, but the vast majority can be so raised, and with very little trouble. There is nothing at all mysterious in this work, and to those who have not given it a trial it may well come as a surprise to discover how large many of the plants become during the season after they are sown; that is the first year the majority will bloom. From mid-June to the end of July affords the best opportunity to sow seed of most kinds.

Four-inch pots or six-inch pans are the most suitable receptacles in which to sow the seed and at least one inch of potsherds or coarse cinders should be placed over the drainage hole to ensure the free passage of water and avoid all risk of stagnation. Over the drainage place a few dead leaves to prevent the soil washing through and then proceed to fill in with a prepared compost. The ingredients and proportions will vary somewhat according to the seed which is to be sown, but a good average soil consists of two parts loam, one part coarse sand and one part commercial leaf mold or good flaky leaf soil, the whole to be passed through a sieve having a half-inch mesh. For Primulas, Meconopsis, Mertensias and other plants which delight in cool, moist woodland conditions the proportion of humus, may be doubled, and for the lime-lovers such as Dianthus, Hypericums and the like a little lime may be added to the soil and the sand content increased.

In all cases fill to within one inch of the top of the pan and press the compost moderately firmly, then top off with a half-inch layer of the same compost passed through a quarter-inch sieve and make the surface perfectly level. Apply water in the form of a fine spray so that the whole mass of soil is thoroughly moistened, and then leave for a few hours before sowing the seed. Sow thinly, and cover the seed to its own depth either with the compost sieved through wire screening or with clean sand. Label neatly with name of the variety and date of sowing and stand the pots on a cool bottom in a shaded cold-frame. The sash should only be kept on at night or during storms, lath shades being sufficient to break the strong rays of the sun.

Examine twice daily and take care that the soil is not allowed to become dry. The best method of applying water is to submerge the pot or pan almost to the rim in a vessel containing water until the moisture works its way through the drainage hole and so to the surface soil; by this means the whole body of soil is sure to be moistened and there is no danger of washing the seed about. Overwatering is to be guarded against quite as much as underwatering, and every endeavor should be made to maintain a happy medium in this respect.

The time taken by various seeds to germinate differs greatly according to the species, age of the seed and other factors. Freshly gathered seed almost invariably germinates before seed which has been stored any length of time. In general the young plants will be showing above ground within a few days to a few weeks after sowing, but some few kinds take as long as a full year or more before activity manifests itself. These are however exceptions.

Water the young plants at all times with care, and so soon as the second pair of leaves are well developed transplant them into flats of light soil or into a prepared bed of similar material made up in a cold-frame. Make no attempt at coddling, and give full ventilation at all times. Those kinds which are known to be sun-loving species will only require shading for a few days after transplanting, for excessive shade will weaken them. Naturally shade-loving plants must be protected from the direct rays of the sun throughout the Summer and Fall. It is better to winter the plants in a cold-frame during the first Winter, as in this way they are more directly under control. They may either be planted out in the frame or potted and plunged to the rims in sand or ashes. With the majority of kinds the former is the preferable plan, but potting answers better in some cases. It is such a big subject that it is impossible to indicate within the limits of a brief article the exact requirements of each plant—these the individual must find out by experiment and trial, and indeed herein lies much of the charm

and interest in raising this class of plants from seed. Get hold of a good catalog listing a selection of rock garden seeds and try some of them out. Do not be afraid of botanical names, names which you have probably never heard previously; often the most cumbersome names hide the identity of the most charming plants. It will be found that many of the foreign catalogs, notably those of British and German specialists, list a much greater variety than can be obtained from seedsmen in this country, and while many of them will not prove adaptable to our climate, practically all are worthy of being given a trial.

Of a number I tried last year the following have proved highly successful: Arenaria montana, A. balearica, A. grandiflora, Aster heterochaetus, Aster alpinus, A. Foresti, Micromeria gracea, Potentilla nevadense, P. nepalense, P. rupestris, Sedum Aizoon, S. reflexum, Thlaspi Gunkæ, Thymus lanuginosus, Leontopodium alpinum, Erinus alpinus, Veronica gentianoides, V. spicata, Geranium ibericum, G. sanguineum, Hypericum polyphyllus, H. olympicum, Viola elatior, V. gracilis, Viola tricolor nigra, saxifragas in variety, Æthionema grandiflora, Helianthemum vulgare, Primula elatior, P. edina, P. Beesiana, Scabiosa columbaria, Iberis sempervirens, I. tenoriana, I. garraxiana, Silene Elizabethæ, S. alpestris, Gypsophila repens, Tunica saxifraga, Dianthus alpinus, D. petraeus, D. pubescens, D. cæsius and other kinds, and Malvastrum campanulatum, while several Irises I sowed at that time have made sturdy plants but will not bloom of course until next season. All this is very encouraging, and serves to indicate the vast field which is open for experiment along this line. It is the amateur who can perform valuable trial work in this way and at the same time provide their rock gardens with plants different from those readily obtainable, and at a cost far less.

New York. T. H. EVERETT.

Building a Wolf and Dog-proof Fence

A reference recently was made in THE R. N.-Y. to wolf-proof fences in Southwestern Texas. How are they constructed and what do they cost?

Goshen, N. Y. H. H. E.

ABOUT 95 per cent of the 5,052,000 sheep and 2,800,000 Angora goats are grazed "loose" within wolf-proof pastures in the great permanent ranching area in Southwestern Texas. The construction of the so-called wolf-proof fence was first begun in Texas about 1910. It was in all probability patterned after a similar type fence construction which originated in Australia at a considerably earlier date.

Mesh wire approximately 51 inches in height, with one or two barbed wires attached at 3 or 4-in. intervals above the top of the mesh wire, is the most common type of outside fence construction used. Inside or partition fences are of a similar construction, except that 36-in. mesh wire, with three or more strands of barbed wire at 4 to 6-in. intervals above, is used. The use of 36-in. wire on inside fences materially lowers the cost of construction. Since these inside fences are generally constructed with the thought in mind of having them merely sheep and goat-tight, the meshes usually range in this type of fence from one inch at the bottom to about four inches at the top, and with vertical stays about 6 to 9 in. apart. The close mesh at the bottom serves to exclude rabbits and small animals.

Seven-foot cedar posts are in general use in this type of fence construction. They are set to a depth of about two feet at 25 to 30-ft. intervals. Nine-foot posts set four feet in the ground, and well-braced are used at the corners of the fence lines. Either wire or wooden stays are wired or stapled to the wire at about 8-ft. intervals between posts in the fence line. These stays tend to tighten the wire and keep it from sagging.

While this type of fence is not considered among ranchmen as being 100 per cent effective in keeping wolves out, yet it serves its purpose effectively. In the construction of this fence the bottom strand of the mesh wire should come in contact with the ground. In the crossing of dips or sloughs the plan usually followed is to stretch the wire straight across. This will in some instances leave a space ranging from a foot to three feet below the bottom strand of the mesh wire. To close this opening, an additional piece of mesh wire of sufficient length and height is used.

There are many dips or draws in Southwestern Texas that carry off drainage waters from a rather large territory. At such points what has been generally designated "water gaps" are constructed. A water gap is an independent section in the fence ranging from 50 to 100 ft. in length through these draws or dips. The main fence line ends at the approach of the flood-water stage. The water gap is attached to the two arms of the main line fence in such a manner that when the water pressure becomes great enough it is automatically opened, and after the flood drainage waters have subsided the gap can again be closed up in a very short time. In instances where such a practice is not followed, much damage is usually done to the fence line and consequently considerable repair work is required.

One rather common practice in the construction of the wolf-proof fence is that of running a barbed wire along the ground on the opposite side of post to which the mesh wire is attached. This serves to prevent wild animals from digging under the fence from the outside. Another quite general practice in areas where there is an elaborate supply of rock, is carefully to lay a line of rocks and tamp into the ground surface where conditions permit. This serves to prevent digging under. This practice could not of course be followed in areas devoid of a plentiful supply of rocks.

The cost of the construction of wolf-proof fences in Western Texas is $1 to $1.50 a rod, depending on the character of the country; that is, whether rocky or practically devoid of rocks, the cost of posts, and freight on wire. Seven-foot cedar posts, which are considered ideal for fencing, cost 15 to 40 cents each, while 9-ft. corner posts cost $1.50 to $2 each. The construction of wolf-proof fencing constitutes the most expensive of the general ranch improvements in Southwestern Texas. Some leading ranchers claim that a ranch properly watered and enclosed by a wolf-proof fence is worth twice as much as a similar holding which does not possess these improvements.

The principal advantages claimed for the wolf-proof fence by raisers of sheep and goats in Southwestern Texas are:

1. That herding is eliminated, thus ensuring a saving of $50 to $100 a month in herders' wages for each 1,000 to 1,200 sheep grazed.

2. That flocks free to graze at will within wolf-proof pastures are not only healthier but produce a large yield of lighter shrinkage and more desirable wool than is produced by flocks under herd.

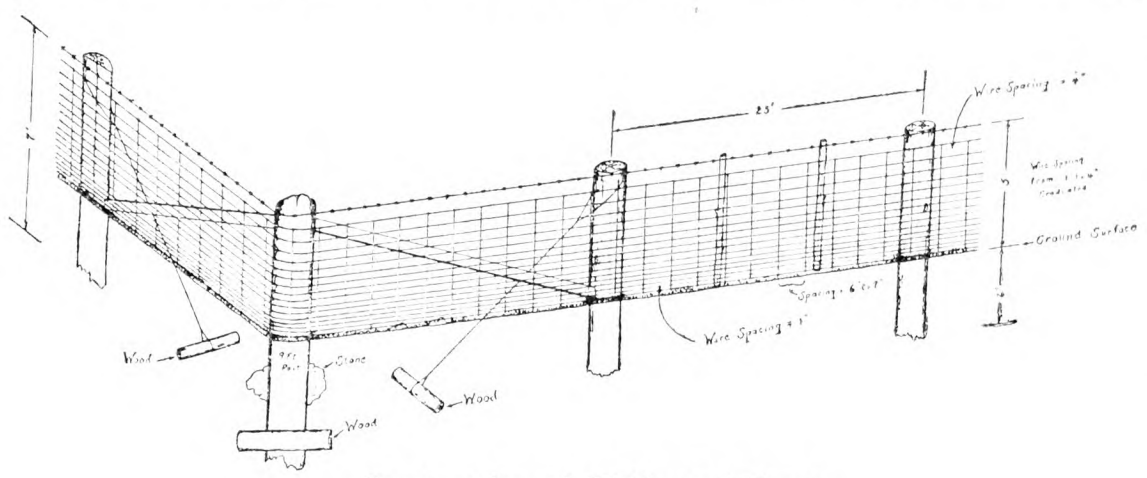
3. That the carrying capacity of ranges is increased, due to the fact that less of the vegetation is trampled out when sheep and goats are allowed to graze at will.

4. That lambs develop into more growthy animals during the suckling period when developed under this system of management and, consequently are worth more money at weaning time.

5. That flocks are healthier and freer from such parasitic infestations as scabies and internal parasites, due to the fact that the different owners' flocks are prevented from mixing under this system of management.

6. That ranchers are enabled more adequately to control or preserve their range vegetation.

Texas Experiment Station. J. M. JONES.



Construction of Wolf-proof Fence

A Dorset Ram That Heads a Farm Flock

What to Expect from Sheep

THE greatest difference between handling sheep and dairy cows is that, while the dairy needs the same labor and attention, Summer and Winter, the labor and attention for sheep are at minimum when crop preparation, haying and harvesting are in full swing, releasing the farmer for this work, if he has prepared beforehand with proper fencing.

A far-sighted farmer puts in crops where, while working them, he knows what is going on among his sheep. He studies and knows his sheep as individuals. Consequently he can cull them properly. A field of mangels, rutabagas, berries or a truck crop will serve his purpose. I have often used an acre plot of tomatoes trained to stakes which required constant pinching out of the suckers. This was pleasant, leisurely work in hot weather. While resting as a sucker-pincher, I liked to think that my wages as a shepherd went right on. This struck me as a thrifty arrangement.

Fence fields that are to be used for intensive cultivation with woven wire, sheep and dog-tight, to be used as corrals when convenient, and the sheep will take care of your fertilizer bill. Cropping and tilling these corral-fields alternately will keep them clean and sanitary.

Success with sheep means sanitation, dryness, air sunshine and pure water. Do not let sheep drink out of shallow, stagnant ponds or puddles. Sheep will not, like other stock, wade out into deeper water, but will drink right on the shallow stagnant margin—a haven for internal parasites. If no other water is available, lay a log or stones out to where the water is several inches deep, and fill in between with stones and gravel, so that the sheep, walking up on this banked shore, drink water five to six inches deep. In warm weather, about once a week, scatter a few pounds of salt in the water along the edge where they drink. Pour coal oil or creosote dip on all shallow puddles, forcing the sheep to drink elsewhere. Parasites acquired through shallow, stagnant water have put many farmers (especially beginners) out of the sheep business, and killed more sheep than dogs, wolves and coyotes combined.

The beginner in handling sheep should not confuse their timidity and helplessness with stupidity. Sheep are very alert (when clean and sanitary), have a keen sense of smell, like deer. By watching their behavior closely, you will quickly detect anything wrong. Roughly, the beginner can expect from sheep about as much income (from the same investment and acreage) as from good dairy cows, with much less work, especially during the cropping season.

Queens Co., N. Y. HEATON MANICE.

What Became of the Quack?

Fifty years ago I bought a farm, sowed it to oats mostly for two or three years, then turned it to Timothy and Blue grass to pasture. There were a few spots of quack grass in it. They were let alone and after two years I was surprised to see none of it. For the last 15 years it has been a cattle pasture and there has been no sign of the quack grass.

Some weeds thrive best under cultivation, some thrive best when let alone. I have known fields under cultivation where quack grass was and quack grass is still there. Then in my experience in the pasture it disappeared when let alone.

Has any one else had the same experience or what method would you use to get rid of the pest? B. D.

Iowa.

THERE is no doubt that ordinary cultivation helps quack, as it tears apart the thick bunches of roots and transplants them where they have a better chance to grow. Along with cultivation it is necessary to dig out and cart away the roots or keep the top growth cut off or shaded as might be done in a cabbage field.

We have noticed some cases where quack died out or became thinner when pastured.

More About Apple Pollination

I NOTE Mr. Paul's article on page 861 referring to the pollination problem and the value of bees thereto. In this connection the program carried out in another orchard in Michigan, and the part contributed by bees, might be of interest. The value of bees for fertilizing, and the whole pollination problem, have been given a great deal of attention in Michigan for several years. There may be some doubt if in areas quite solidly set to fruit and especially if clean cultivation is followed that there are enough insects bred to effect pollination even in years favorable to the development of insects.

I have seen a cold rain, with sleet and ice forming on boughs and bushes just before some buds burst into blossom. The insects were probably largely killed. Following a cold, wet Spring the buds may bloom following a short warm spell of weather far ahead of the insects.

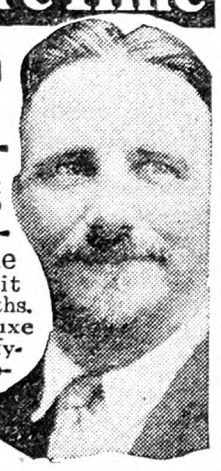
It is certain that of the pollinating agencies consisting of dozens of varieties of insects and bees, the honey bee is the only one that the grower can control as to supply. It is also true that the bee will utilize every hour adapted to its working requirements during the blossoming period.

The program referred to was carried out in an orchard in Ionia County, consisting of 15 acres of Northern Spy, blocked with no chance of cross-pollination with the exception of one corner near the remains of an old domestic orchard. The orchard was past bearing age, had been well cared for, the trees were healthy and vigorous and all factors for production were present but cross-pollination. It never produced excepting a few trees, lightly, near the old domestic orchard.

It passed into the hands of an experienced orchardist of same county who with the assistance of the Extension Department of the State College, East Lansing, attempted to put the orchard in bearing in 1927. The plan adopted was the bouquet system in connection with bees to cross-pollinate. Blossoms from good crossing varieties were placed, with branches in containers holding water, throughout the orchard and a number of stands of bees distributed from near the center to one side of orchard.

The part of the orchard where the bees were placed produced a good yield of first-class fruit but the part remote from the bees scarcely any. In 1928 the program was repeated with bees distributed

He Sold $3,125.45 in Just Spare Time



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throughout the orchard, with the result of a good even crop from all parts of the orchard. The same plan is being used in 1929, with results yet to be determined.

Grafting is being used, of course, for a permanent remedy, the above plan being used until grafts develop. An "economic vacuum" was turned into a revenue producer by this plan, in which the bees seemed to be quite a valuable factor.

Of three unfavorable Springs in a row this has been the worst for frosts, cool weather and rains. The June drop is reported heavy for all varieties of fruit.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich. F. D.

Summer Use of Fertilizer

Is side dressing of cultivated crops with fertilizer profitable?

Several readers ask this question. The experience of farmers and gardeners shows good results from such application of fertilizer during the growing season, where proper judgment as to the soil, crop and material is used. In fact, many farmers would no more think of omitting this side dressing than of going without their own dinner when hard at work. Setting a dinner table for the crops is really what this side dressing amounts to.

On good land, field corn, where perhaps a coating of stable manure has been plowed under, and a well-balanced fertilizer used at planting time, will usually come through the season in good shape. But a great many cornfields get desperately hungry around what might be called the middle of the forenoon, or noontime of the growing crop. A further dressing of a reasonably soluble mixture, so that it will be right at hand when the corn roots are filling the soil in their search for food, makes a big difference in the look of the tops. A mixture analyzing around 3-12-4 works well as a rule. Some may consider 3 per cent of nitrogen excessive for this mid-season treatment, but not much field soil has any surplus of nitrates. Account must, of course, be taken of the different condition where the plowing under of heavy clover sod or intensive gardening has made the soil quite different from ordinary fields.

It occurs at times that acid phosphate—or superphosphate as it is now called—makes a wonderful showing when applied alone to a crop. The reason is that many of our soils are so deficient in phosphorus that the use of this in soluble form is quite comparable in effect to giving oxygen to a person desperately ill. It revives him at once. A plant may be in sad need of phosphorus and respond wonderfully to its use, but during the season it will require the other plant food elements, and, if not already in the soil, they must be applied. Here is where the business of close observation and thinking over what the growing crops tell him from year to year is of great service to the farmer in the use of fertilizer as well as other farm practice. W. W. H.

News From a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

July 2—The July 1 crop report of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service will presently be issued. Interest will be shown in this number, since the figures usually show a tendency to settle down from the previous high or low estimates, because the fruit is sizing up well and the growers have more opportunity to determine their probable yields. Scab has continued to be a problem in many orchards, and russeting of susceptible sorts, as Baldwin, Grimes, Ben Davis and Stayman, is prominent over much of the State. While lime-sulphur sprays undoubtedly have a tendency to aggravate this injury, many dusted trees and even those with neither dust nor spray are showing almost as much marking, so that weather conditions must be held as the prime cause. Virginia reports much unusual russeting of Ben Davis, Grimes and Stayman in the Winchester section, although the latter variety is usually free from this type of injury under their conditions.

The Oriental peach moth is showing up nicely in backyard peach trees in the nearby town. By the latter part of June, many of the tips had begun to die back. The quince trees or bushes will be of particular interest in this connection, since this insect seems to have a decided preference for this fruit. As the quince already suffered from most of the apple and pear pests, this additional insect will help eliminate many more of the quinces.

Our short experience with a partial installation of a stationary spray plant raises one interesting question: It will be a real task to drain the system properly so that freezing weather will do no damage to pipe fittings. The pipe is hung in the trees about 10 feet from the ground and sags between each tree, as could be expected. To drain all these sags will be a pleasant task for someone, and it takes just a trace of water to ruin a high-priced fitting in a freeze. Experience will probably be very productive of results along this line.

A Virginia plant pathologist states that it has been surprising how the Virginia and West Virginia growers have been adopting the new method of preparing Bordeaux from the powdered ingredients. Powdered bluestone (blue vitriol, or copper sulphate) known by the trade name "snow" is used with chemical hydrated lime. The proper amount of this bluestone is washed into the spray tank partly filled with water. With the agitator running, it is completely dissolved within two minutes, or less time than is usually required to fill the tank with water. When the tank is nearly full, the chemical hydrated lime is added in the form of a paste. This method is quick, simple and fool-proof. It eliminates making stock solutions and especially the difficult job of properly slaking stone lime. The Bordeaux resulting has a high suspension, is of a gelatinous consistency and contains no grit which is usually found when the slaked lime is not strained through cheesecloth. The cost of the powdered bluestone is one-fourth of a cent per pound more than the usual crystals and the chemical hydrated lime sells for the same price as ordinary hydrated lime in Winchester, Va. The fungicidal properties of this new type of Bordeaux have been found to be very satisfactory in apple blotch control experiments. Bordeaux is seldom recommended or used for apple sprays in Pennsylvania, but this new method of making it may be of value to grape and potato growers.

Raspberry anthracnose is severe in this State this year, showing up on the lower parts of the new canes and on the fruiting shoots. If the weather is dry before and during the harvest period, this disease will reduce considerably the yield, because the injury to the fruiting shoots interferes with the water supply to the fruit. The more nearly the spots ring the cane in a complete circle, the more severe the effect. Properly sprayed patches show much less of the disease.

Special Bulletin No. 188 from the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Mich., entitled "Pollination of Orchard Fruits in Michigan," is another of those comparatively rare publications which are worthy of a place on any fruit grower's desk or bookshelf. The varieties dealt with are much the same as those of New York and Pennsylvania. Effective apple pollenizers in Michigan and in this State, are Delicious, Jonathan, Wealthy, Duchess, McIntosh, Grimes and Spy. It is noted that not less than three varieties should be planted in an orchard if either R. I. Greening or Baldwin are to be included. Pears, peaches, plums and sweet and sour cherries are also discussed as regards good and poor pollenizers.

The State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania is now the largest State Horticultural Society in the East with a paid-up membership of 884. From now on, new members will receive the 1929 proceedings and will also be credited with dues for 1930.

Now come the chain roadside markets, according to the Illinois Extension Service. These are being established in DuPage Co., Ill., for the purpose of selling Southern Illinois fruit and produce direct from producers to Chicago motorists. The plan is to establish one central year-around roadside stand with adequate facilities for receiving, holding and distributing carloads of fruits and vegetables. Eight smaller roadside stands are to be built on the nine important hard roads leading west from Chicago, to be operated in the fruit season. Apples, peaches, pears, berries and other fruits and vegetables, especially those produced in Southern Illinois, will be shipped in iced cars directly to the central roadside stand where they will be redistributed much as chain stores handle produce. The possibility is considered of hsipping by motor truck so that fresh fruit will be available the following morning with but one handling.

The California College of Agriculture was the scene of a recent conference of growers, manufacturers and research workers to produce numerous grape by-products. A tremendous supply of grapes with no place to go to market and with the urgent necessity to do something about the situation is the cause of the conference. The California grape grower is in a bad way just now and will be in a whole lot worse fix unless some of these by-product safety valves can be made and installed in time to prevent disaster in the California grape industry.

R. H. SUDDS.

The Fall Garden

The garden should not be neglected and allowed to grow up in weeds after the early crops come off. Vegetables in the Fall and Winter are as welcome as in Spring and Summer. Besides Fall vegetables do not require as much working as Summer crops, because weeds are not so bad and there are not so many heavy rains to pack the ground.

Most of the vegetables can be grown as a Fall crop. Bush beans can be planted every two weeks until August; beets can also be sown until August. Cabbage should be set out in July from seed that was sown first part of June, but if there was none sown, a crop can still be raised by sowing All Head Early before July 10 or Copenhagen Market before July 20.

A Winter supply of carrots can be sown in July. This is a very profitable crop, as a large quantity can be grown on a small piece of ground and have a high feeding value for cows and horses. Early garden corn can be planted up until 70 days before frost is expected. A planting of cucumbers can be made in July.

Kale is a welcome vegetable when other vegetables are gone and with a little protection will stand the Winter without injury. Kale improves after a few frosts. The seed should be sown in August. For Fall lettuce sow the seed in August and for Spring use in September and October in a sheltered bed and protect during severe weather with straw.

Green onions can be had in late Fall by putting out sets of the Queen or Pearl onion first of September. Parsley sown in July or August and with protection in severe weather will give gatherings during Fall and Winter. Peas will give a fair crop by sowing about middle of August to mature in October. For the Fall sowing, the Thomas Laxton and Pilot are very good.

A good planting of late potatoes should be made. In Virginia we can plant late potatoes up to the first of August. Radishes can be sown in August and September and the Winter varieties in July and August; they are fine for Winter use and are easy to keep. Spinach for Fall use should be sown in August and to winter over in September or October.

Every garden should have late turnips; they are easy to raise and are good for Winter use. Sow the seed last of July or in August. The planting dates I have given are for Northern Virginia, farther north the seed should be sown earlier. We have our first killing frost first part of November and ground starts to freeze last of November. R. C.

Virginia.

CHURCH pews never skid into a ditch, smash against a telephone pole, or get tagged for speeding.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

PROSPERITY is like parking space. There is always plenty of it for the fellow that gets there first.—San Diego Union.

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Killing Bermuda Grass

[On page 279 a reader asked how to get rid of wire grass on his place in Culpeper County, Va. We have had several replies to this question, and are printing some below.]

The grass which the inquirer has on his place in Culpeper County is unquestionably Bermuda grass. Bermuda grass is known as wire grass in this State. This Bermuda grass is found on most of the river bottoms in the State and, as he says, is a great pest in cultivated crops.

The only practicable remedy for this pest is dense shading. We find that if we will sow the land in some such crop as cowpeas or Soy beans, densely shading the land for one year, the following year we can grow a corn crop without much trouble from the grass. However, it soon comes back and occupies the land again.

A rotation system in which cultivated crops follow densely shading crops will enable one to compete with the grass without much trouble. We consider this one of our best pasture grasses in certain sections of this State, even though it is killed by the first frost in the Fall and gives no more growth until after the last frost in the Spring.

Where gardens are infested with this crop we usually advise sowing to dense shade crops, like cowpeas or Soy beans, for two or three years in succession. After that, if one is careful to hoe out bunches as they appear, it should be soon eradicated. T. B. HUTCHESON.

Agronomist, Virginia Station.

I have obtained some very gratifying results from the following method. I had two fields that were heavily infested with wire grass. I took one field at a time, plowed it as best I could in the Fall, then plowed it the following Spring, and all that Summer ran a three-shovel multiplow (weighted down) over the field after every rain. It was necessary to place about a 50-lb. weight on the multiplow to force down deep and drag out the wire-grass roots to the top of the ground, where the blistering sun soon made short work of them. The first time I went over the field with the multi-plow I followed it with the horse rake and raked a goodly portion of the dying roots right off the field. This method killed it out to such an extent that by seeding the field to Alfalfa that Fall, the Alfalfa the following season smothered it out.

On the second field I sowed Sweet clover in place of Alfalfa with the same gratifying results. Following the Sweet clover I put this field in corn and experienced no trouble with wire grass.

In using Sweet clover to assist in eradicating the wire grass, I sowed the clover in the Fall, to insure its getting an early start in the Spring. As the inquirer says, wire grass is the last to begin growing in the Spring, and it is also the first to suffer from drought. This first characteristic enables the Sweet clover to attain a height of 12 to 15 inches before the wire grass shows signs of life. Wire grass roots have a tendency to restrict their growth to the upper four or five inches of soil, while Sweet clover roots forge down deep, and when the hot dry spells come the Sweet clover has all the advantage and the wire grass hasn't a chance. But the deciding factor is the height of the Sweet clover in the Spring and the thickness of the stand before the wire grass wakes up. With a neck-to-neck start, wire grass, I dare say, will smother out any vegetation that will grow in the same climate, with the one exception of honeysuckle.

Stafford Co., Va. E. W. THEINERT.

Your correspondent on page 279 accurately describes wire grass, or Bermuda grass. It is known by other names also, such as salt grass in California, and in some localities as devil's grass—I can testify that this last name is the most suitable of all.

I moved in 1916 to an old place where the garden was infested with this abominable grass and I have fought it diligently for these 13 years but without success.

Shallow plowing that exposes the roots to freezing is perhaps the best way to eradicate it. We have found that a flock of industrious Leghorns has almost wiped it out in a peach orchard. Their diligent scratching in the earth exposed the roots to perish in the sun. I have but one good thing to say of wire grass. It makes good pasture, and cattle like nothing better. Bulletin 945 from the Department of Agriculture tells all about it.

MRS. S. F. H.

I would suggest letting the wire grass get a good start in the Spring. Then plow it under, disk well and sow 3 to 3½ bushels of Soy beans to the acre. I have tried this method on thistles and killed them all, as the beans grow very fast and are thick. J. B. EBERHART.

Union Co., Pa.

Our Oregon plan may not work, but it is surely worth a trial. Along in July or August plow the ground, letting the plow cut just below the running roots, being sure to cut all the roots that run down into the lower soil. Make sure that the plow leaves no part uncut. The rougher the furrow is turned, the better. I prefer to back-furrow, so that the team will not step on the plowed land, and finish by back-furrowing around the whole piece. When you have the ground plowed leave it alone. The theory is that the land will be left in a condition to dry out, and the drier the ground the better. Here two weeks of dry weather will kill it out. Just after a crop of clover or grain has been cut is the best time.

Washington Co., Ore. S. T. WALKER.

Controlling Moles

Careful trapping with special traps is the only dependable method of controlling moles in lawns, golf courses or other valuable grass properties, according to E. H. Mills, New England regional leader of rodent control. Poisoning has not proved successful because the moles live largely on earthworms, grubs and forms of insect life. In some cases certain repellents, such as lye and flake naphthalene, will drive the moles to less valuable areas.

Moles live almost entirely underground and are devoid of external eyes. The stout forefeet ending in broad, rounded hands, and an elongated body covered with soft, dense fur, aid the mole to practically swim through the soil. Moles make permanent and sub-surface tunnels, and find their food in the latter. Sometimes a tunnel is used only once; other times it is often used. Food supplies and weather conditions determine the tunnels used.

Permanent runways vary in depth from two or three inches to levels beneath the reach of a plow. It is over the ridged upheaved sod of the tunnels that the traps are set.

As We Go Along

A large apple tree in the dooryard is a good farm fixture. Esopus Spitzenberg works well for this purpose, as I know from experience, having picked 30 bushels of those firm red apples from such a tree, as well as working the grindstone to edge up mower blades and scythes under its shade during the noontime, and occasionally taking a half hour rest there when the sun of late June and July is blazing hot. A long noon spell for man and beast in such weather is good policy. Some men use their horses better in this respect than they do themselves. There is always so much to do in midsummer that we are likely to keep at it, and postpone any rest until night.

A fairly good working program for the farm in Summer is: Get up at 5, breakfast at 6, in the field at 7, the dinner horn blows at 11, the horses perhaps being first to hear it and prick up their ears, back in the field at 1, supper at 5, a good lot of lively work in the cool of the day, and in bed at 9.

This refers to what is called "general farming," where only 5 to 10 cows are kept. Proper allowance must be made for more chores. The above is about the schedule many farmers follow, living well, making a modest competence, "getting the good out of life" as they go through it, and often extending its span beyond four score.

At odd spells I have been looking at a book named "Agricultural Reform in the United States." It is a massive volume of over 500 pages, written by a professor of economics. The book's title suggests one point of view of this economist and many others — that there is something the matter with agriculture, so that it needs to be reformed. The author acknowledges the help given him by "fellow agricultural economists," investigators and degree men in various lines. He may have consulted some real farmers in its preparation, but there is very little evidence that what they said got into the book. They would have shown him the fallacy of laying it all to agriculture, while marketing systems supported by great financial interests consume two-thirds of the final selling price. There will be nothing the matter with farming when the farmer can get a fairly reasonable part of what the consumer pays for his products. In fact there *is* nothing the matter with *farming* now. For the most part, crops are produced under business management that compares favorably with any other industry I know. The work and results may be handicapped by weather, but the farmer can scarcely be blamed for that.

Twelve of the 500 pages of this book are devoted to marketing, the trouble being laid to "lack of integration," as "the loose links in our unintegrated market system take up all the slack." This would seem to be another way of saying that the middlemen get a large slice of the money for which these farm products sell, a fact that none of us is likely to dispute.

As a well digested compilation of opinions about agriculture and kindred topics, and a large quantity of statistics, the book is of interest. W. W. H.

cut the COST to grow winter wheat

ACCORDING to recent figures from the United States Department of Agriculture, the cost of growing winter wheat is in direct relation to the yield per acre. With average yields of ten bushels the cost per acre was $14.68 and the cost per bushel $1.47—while with yields that averaged twenty-eight bushels, the cost per acre was $20.81, but the cost per bushel was only 74c.

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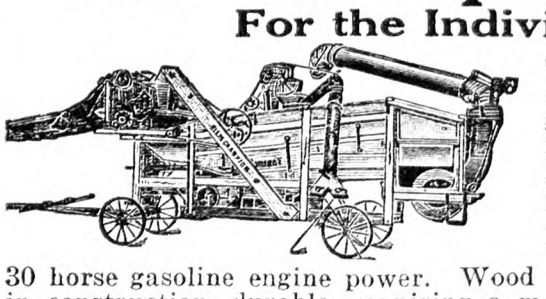

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

July 3, 1929.

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Packing stock	.31	@	.32
Renovated	.39	@	.40
Sweet, fancy	.44	@	.44½
Extra			.43½
Firsts	.41½	@	.43
Seconds	.40	@	.41
Centralized	.40	@	.41

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.25	@	$0.25¾
Fancy			.24
Young America, fresh	.25¾	@	.26
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.23	@	.24

EGGS

Nearby fancy, white	$0.44	@	$0.45
Extra	.40	@	.43
Average extras	.38½	@	.39
Extra firsts	.35½	@	.37½
Firsts	.33	@	.34½
Pacific Coast, whites	.38	@	.41½
Mixed colors,			
Nearby, best	.38	@	.40
Gathered, best	.33	@	.35
Common to good	.26	@	.30

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.44	@	$0.45
Fair to good	.30	@	.40
Broilers	.30	@	.45
Roosters	.20	@	.25
Fowls	.24	@	.33
Ducks	.22	@	.24
Geese	.16	@	.22
Turkeys, young, toms	.42	@	.46
Hens	.40	@	.43
Squabs, white, lb.	.45	@	.50
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.50
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.25	@	$0.26
Chickens	.30	@	.42
Roosters	.18	@	.21
Ducks	.20	@	.25
Geese	.15	@	.17
Tame rabbits	.17	@	.22

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@	15.00
Bulls	8.00	@	9.75
Cows	7.00	@	10.00
Calves, best	13.00	@	15.00
Common to good	10.00	@	12.00
Sheep	6.00	@	7.50
Lambs	13.75	@	15.00
Hogs	9.00	@	12.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20	@	$0.22
Good to prime	.16	@	.19
Culls	.11	@	.13
Steers, 100 lbs.	20.50	@	24.00
Bulls	15.00	@	17.00
Cows	18.00	@	21.00

POTATOES

Maine, 150 lbs.	$1.75	@	$2.00
Southern, new, bbl.	2.00	@	4.25
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00	@	2.75

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.50	@	$4.00
Beets, bu.	.75	@	1.50
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	.50	@	2.00
Carrots, bu.	1.25	@	1.75
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25	@	1.50
Celery hearts, doz.	1.25	@	2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	1.25	@	4.50
Eggplants, bu.	1.25	@	2.50
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	12.00	@	13.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	5.50
Lima beans, bu.	1.50	@	4.00
Onions, bu.	1.25	@	1.65
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@	2.00
Peas, bu.	1.00	@	3.75
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.00
Rhubarb, 100 bchs.	4.00	@	5.00
Spinach, bu.	.75	@	1.25
String beans, bu.	1.00	@	3.25
Sweet corn, S'n, bu.	1.25	@	2.75
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.25	@	3.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	3.50

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00	@	13.25
Pea	9.75	@	10.00
Red kidney	8.50	@	8.75

FRUITS

Apples, Albemarle, bbl.	$8.00	@	10.00
New, bu.	.50	@	2.75
Peaches, S'n., crate	.75	@	4.25
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	3.50	@	5.75
Watermelons, car	165.00	@	440.00
Strawberries, up-river, qt.	.10	@	.25
Oswego	.12	@	.30
Long Island	.15	@	.30
Blackbkerries, qt.	.05	@	.17
Huckleberries, qt.	.15	@	.35
Raspberries, pt.	.10	@	.16
Cherries, qt.	.14	@	.23
Currants, qt.	.08	@	.14

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12	@	$0.12½
Dark	.09	@	.09½
Orange bloom	.12	@	.13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50	@	5.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00	@	25.00
No. 2	22.00	@	23.00
No. 3	14.00	@	21.00
Clover mixed	15.00	@	23.00
Straw, rye	20.00	@	21.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.44½
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.36½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.09¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.57
Rye	.98¼
Barley	.78

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19		
Grade B	.16		
Butter, best, lb.	$0.52	@	.53
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60	@	.65
Gathered	.45	@	.55
Fowls, lb.	.45	@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, new, lb.	.05	@	.06
String beans, lb.	.15	@	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.30	@	.35
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 48c; best dairy, 50c.

Eggs.—Yard, doz., 38c; undersized, 33c; duck, 45c. (Minimum weight all eggs, per doz., 20 oz.)

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet, grade A, qt, 12c; buttermilk, 7c; skimmed milk, 5c; sweet cream, 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and Southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.)—Apples, bu., 75c to $1.75; asparagus, lb., 20 to 25c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 3c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; Graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 3c; red cabbage, head, 6c; cucumbers, 8 for 25c; new carrots, bch., 7½c; celery, 3 bchs. for 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; dandelion greens, pk., 20c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 7c; onions, green, bch., 5c; potatoes, bu., 85c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch., 5c; green peas, qt., 15c; pineapples, 10 to 20c each; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts. for 25c; string beans (wax), qt., 12½c; spinach, pk., 25c; strawberries, qt., 20c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; tomatoes, lb., 15c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 37c; light fowls, 35c; geese, 30c; ducks, 30c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, 38c; geese, 35c; ducks, 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 12c; pressed veal, 40c; head cheese, 40c; fresh ham, home grown, 20c; shoulder roast pork, 26c; hamburg, 25c; lamb chops, 45c; stewing lamb, 15c; mutton chops, 35c; pork steak, 25c; veal roasts, 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, 50c; chunk bacon, 30c; sliced bacon, 40c; rabbit, dressed, 40c; pork loins, 24c; whole hams, 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal, 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c; cordwood, delivered, cord, $4. Icehouse now open for Summer—40c per 100 lbs., cash and carry.

Plants.—Tomato, doz., 30c; cabbage, 20c; cauliflower, 20c; celery, 20c; astor, 20c; pepper, 30c.

SYRACUSE

Poultry.—Ducks, lb., 28c; Spring, 32 to 35c; dressed, 50c. Fowls, live, lb., 30 to 35c; dressed, 45 to 50c. Yearlings, live, lb., 28 to 33c; Leghorn, 28c. Broilers, live, lb., 25 to 38c; dressed, 65 to 75c. Squabs, pair, 75c to $1.

Butter.—50c per lb.

Eggs.—35 to 38c doz.; fancy white, crate, $11.50; grade A, $10.50; unclassified, $10; retail, doz., 35c; duck eggs, doz., 45 to 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Asparagus, doz. bchs., $1 to $1.25; beans, dry, lb., 7 to 10c; beets, doz. bchs., 90c to $1; cabbage, doz. heads, $1.50; honey, qt. 60 to 75c, cap 25c; lettuce, head, 5 to 10c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; onions, doz. bchs., 30 to 40c; peas, bu., $1.50 to $2; potatoes, bu., 50 to 70c; radishes, doz. bchs., 20c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 35 to 40c; spinach, bu., 60 to 75c.

Fruits.—Cherries, qt., 15 to 20c; strawberries, qt. 10 to 20c, crate $2.50 to $4.50.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $15; wheat, new, bu., $1.25 to $1.35.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

July 1.—Home-grown cherries and peas are beginning to come into the market. New potatoes hold firm.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter steady; creamery; prints, 48 to 49c; tubs, 46 to 47c; firsts, 43 to 45c. Cheese steady; new daisies, longhorn, 25 to 26c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; limburger 33c; brick Swiss, 33 to 34c. Eggs steady; nearby fancy, 38c; grade A, 34 to 37c; grade B, 33c; grade C, 30 to 31c; nearby, at mark, 30 to 33c.

Poultry.—Dressed steady; fowls, 26 to 34c; chickens, 41 to 46c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; ducks, 26c; broilers, 45c; turkeys, 34 to 44c. Live poultry steady; fowls, 24 to 28c; broilers, 25 to 38c; old roosters, 18c; ducks, 25 to 26c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples firm; Russet, bu., $1.75 to $2; Baldwin, $2 to $2.75; Early Harvest, $2.75 to $4; Ga. Transparent, $3 to $3.25. Potatoes steady; home-grown, bu., 50 to 55c; N. C., bbl., $3.75 to $4.

Beans and Onions.—Beans stronger; pea, medium, cwt., $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $14 to $15; marrow, $15.50 to $16. Onions steady; Texas, 50-lb. sack, $1.85 to $2; home-grown, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cherries, 32-qt. crate, $4 to $6.50; cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $3.25 to $5; huckleberries, N. C., 32-qt. crate, $8 to $9.50; raspberries, Ind., 24-pt. box, $3 to $3.50; peaches, bu., $3.25 to $3.50; plums, Cal., box, $2 to $3.25; strawberries, 32-qt. crate, $3 to $5.50; watermelons, 35 to 75c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, ½ doz. bchs., $1 ot $1.10; beans, Md., hpr., $2.75 to $3; beets, doz. bchs., 50 to 60c; cabbage, Va., hpr., 75 to 90c; carrots, Md., crate, $1 to $1.25; cauliflower, crate, 75c to $1; celery, doz. bchs., $1.25 to $1.50; cucumbers, N. C., bu., $1 to $3; corn, La., bu., $1 to $1.25; eggplant, Fla., crate, $1.25 to $2.25; lettuce, Cal., crate, $3 to $4.50; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.50 to $1.75; peas, bu., 90c to $1.75; peppers, Fla., crate, $1.50 to $3.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 25c; romaine, crate, 60 to 90c; spinach, bu., 60 to 75c; tomatoes, 10-lb. box, $1.35 to $1.50.

Sweets.—Honey steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products steady; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.50; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay firm; Timothy, loose, ton $18.50 to $19; clover mixed, $14 to $14.50; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $27; standard middlings, $27; red dog, $35; cottonseed-meal, 36 per cent protein, $38.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $50; gluten, $41.45; hominy, $37.25; oatfeed, $11.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3.25 to $3.75; Alfalfa, $16 to $17.50; alsike, $20 to $21; clover, $20 to $22. C. H. B.

Lancaster, Pa., Markets

Supplied by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending June 29, 1929.

Market, slow, draggy throughout week. Beef steers and yearlings about steady with Monday or 25c lower than last week's closing prices; top, $14.85; average weight, 1,190 lbs.; best heavies, $14.50; bulk of sales, $13 to $13.75. Bulls, cutters and stockers and feeders, steady. She stock, steady to weak; bulk sausage bulls, $10.25 to $11.25; heifers, $11 to $11.75; butcher cows, $8.75 to $9.50; cutters, $5.25 to $6.50. Calves, firm; top vealers, $17.

Receipts for week ending June 29, 1929: Cattle, 41 cars; 10 St. Louis, 8 St. Paul, 8 Pennsylvania, 6 Chicago, 5 Virginia, 1 West Virginia, 1 Tennessee, 1 Indiana, 1 New Jersey; containing 1,257 head, 1,592 head trucked in; total cattle, 2,849 head, 359 calves, 473 hogs, 214 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 55 cars; 18 St. Paul, 13 Chicago, 11 Pennsylvania, 5 St. Louis, 2 Canada, 2 Pittsburgh, 1 Virginia, 1 West Virginia, 1 Kentucky, 1 Texas; containing 1,697 head, 2,026 trucked in; total cattle, 3,723 head, 379 calves, 1,035 hogs, 1,495 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Choice, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $14.25 to $15; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $13.25 to $14.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $13.25 to $14.50; choice, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $14.25 to $14.75; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $13.25 to $14.25; medium, 800 lbs. up, $12.25 to $13.25; common, 800 lbs. up, $9.50 to $12.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.25 to $12; good, 850 lbs. up, $10.50 to $11.25; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9.50 to $10.50; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.75 to $9.50.

Cows.—Choice, $9.50 to $10.25; good, $8.50 to $9.50; common and medium, $6.75 to $8.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.50 to $12; cutter, common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.75 to $12.50; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $10.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10.50 to $12.25; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $8.25 to $10.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $14.75 to $17; medium, $12.50 to $14.75; cull and common, $8.50 to $12.50.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11 to $12; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $12 to $12.50; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $12 to $12.50; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.25 to $11.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

July 2.—The Boston market has been moderately active on most produce during the past week with receipts moderately heavy. Beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers and tomatoes have been in good demand. Lettuce and spinach have sold well if of good quality, but most offerings showed the effects of the heat. The wool market improved slightly with receipts heavy at this port.

Asparagus. — Native supplies moderate, demand fair. Native 36 bchs, $4 to $8; 24 bchs, $3.50 to $4 crt. native 18 bchs.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate. Native, 18 bchs., 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate. Native, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box. Md., 1½ bu., 50 to 85c.

Carrots.—Supplies heavy, demand moderate, market steady. Native 24 bchs, $1 to $1.75 std. bu. box. Cal., crates, $2 to $2.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Hothouse native, 50 to 60 cukes, $4 to $8 std. bu. box. Va., ⅞-bu. hamper, $2 to $3.50.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native 18 heads, 50c to $1 std. bu. box. Cal., 4 doz. best, $4 to $5.50.

Mushrooms. — Supplies light, demand fair. Mass. fancy, $1.50 to $2 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies heavy, demand moderate. Texas std. crts., Yellow Bermudas, $1.35 to $1.40; Cal. crts., $1.25 to $1.75.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate, market slightly weaker. Maine 100-lb. bags Green Mountains, best, $1.25; P. E. I., 90-lb. bags. A grade, $1.75; few, $2. Bbls., N. C., $3.75 to $4; Va., $4.60 to $4.75.

Radishes.—Supplies fair, demand moderate. Native, 50-60 bchs, 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Rhubarb.—Supplies light, demand good. Native, 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies heavy, demand moderate. Native hothouse mostly 15 to 20c lb. Md., 6-bskt. crts., $1.75 to $3. Texas, best, $1.75 to $3 lug.

Hay.—Market fair, demand slow, receipts moderate. Few sales No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $17 to $23. Clover mixed, $22 to $23.

Butter.—Market easier, demand good, creamery extras, 43½c; firsts, 41½ to 43c; seconds, 40 to 41c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 44c; white extras, 43c; fresh eastern extras, 42c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. N. Y. extras held, 27 to 28c; firsts held, 26 to 27c; fresh, 25 to 26c; western extras held, 26 to 28c; firsts held, 24 to 26c; fresh, 23½ to 24c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $10.50 to $10.75 . Cal., small white, $10.50 to $10.75. Yellow Eyes, $8 to $8.50. Red kidney, $9 to $9.25. Limas, $15.50 to $16 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market slightly improved. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending June 29, 1929, 12,943,400 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 38 to 39c; clothing, 35 to 36c; ½ blood, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 39 to 40c; ⅜ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 41 to 42c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 94 to 96c; clothing, 87 to 90c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 86 to 89c; ⅜ blood, combing, 83 to 85c; clothing, 72 to 77c. Terr. mostly, combing, 94 to 96c; clothing, 90 to 93c; ½ blood, 92 to 95c; clothing, 88 to 90c; ⅜ blood, combing, 86 to 90c; clothing, 75 to 80c; ¼ blood, combing, 76 to 80c; clothing, 70 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 70 to 73c; clothing, 65 to 70c.

Grade Carefully and Give An Honest Pack

In marketing vegetables, fruits, poultry, eggs and other produce that from time to time are on every carefully managed, up-to-date farm, there are four factors which should be carefully considered:

1. Quality.—Honesty in packing and the quality should be considered and spells "success" in marketing all products. When possible, never put on the market anything but the best, or such as you know will command a ready sale and at a fair profitable price. No doubt when there is a great scarcity of surplus products, stock not of too poor quality may often sell at a fair price, though as a rule, the markets are well supplied with inferior or common grade.

2.—Be sure to grade properly all products offered for sale. If you are going to sell the cull or small stock, always have two grades, first and second. The markets desire potatoes and apples of a certain size, and it is useless as well as unprofitable to mix large and small sizes and expect to obtain the top market price. If you have two grades, you will have something to suit the pocket of both rich and poor. And it is the same with other products as well as with potatoes and apples. Do not mix small or dirty eggs with the large, white, clean, fresh ones. Be sure that they are strictly fresh or in good eatable condition, as no one wishes old or inferior eggs at any price. Gather the eggs daily and place in a cool, well-ventilated place in Summer—marketing at least once a week—twice a week would be better in extremely hot weather.

3.—Packing honestly is also one great secret in profitable marketing. That is, never put the culls or small inferior stock in the middle and at the bottom of a box or barrel and the large, first-class on top, but let the pack continue to run alike all the way through. This will give you a good reputation, and folks will flock to you as soon as you come in sight of the market.

4.—See that all produce is carefully, neatly and attractively packed. It is useless to try to market high quality products poorly packed, as the way they are packed has much to do with the selling qualities. The more attractively it is packed, the better price produce will bring and a greater net profit will be the result. The above rules I have always tried to follow in marketing which always end with good results.

W. H. HARRISON.

Prince George Co., Va.

Decorating Float for Parade

I am a leader of a boys' and girls' live stock club. The county fair board offers prizes for the best club float. For the last few years we have been entering a float in this fair. Where could I get various designs for decorating a float suitable for club work? We find it very hard to get away from our original idea of decorating the float and have not been able to get ideas anywhere else. Who can help us with suitable ideas?

Ohio. R. L. W.

Farm Relief for Country Roads

I am sending a clipping from our local paper. I think it a great factor in the farm relief question as it shows no partiality and helps the farmer get his produce to market. This would enable the rural carrier to reach every home, as the man who lives back on a farm needs his mail as much as the man now on a State road. C. I.

Oneida Co., N. Y.

The article follows:

"Approval of the Oneida County Board of Supervisors' action in urging the adoption of a proposed measure by which $100,000,000 will be spent on building narrow hard-surfaced highways was made by the Oneida County Rural Carriers' Association at its annual banquet at Antlers Hotel Saturday night. Favorable disposition of such proposition depends upon the approval of other county boards, and a copy of the resolution will be sent to the chairman of every board of supervisors in the State. It is probable that a request for a bond issue will be made of the 1930 Legislature. William R. Small, chairman of the Oneida County Board of Supervisors, attended Saturday night's meeting."

Tax Title

How many times must I buy a place at tax sale to get a perfect title? How long does the owner have to redeem property? What rights has the person who holds a mortgage on property sold for taxes? O. B.

New York.

The purchaser at a tax sale receives a certificate showing that he has purchased the property. If no one has redeemed the property at the end of a year he is given a tax deed, but the owner may stil redeem following the giving of a deed. The mortgage is still good if notice is not served on the mortgagee. We would not advise you to accept a tax title unless you have your attorney make a careful examination of the record of assessment, method of conducting the sale and service of notices, etc. N. T

This Valuable New Feature at No Extra Charge

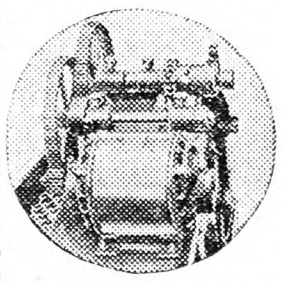


Illustration shows electric motor drive with jaw clutch reduction gear, which permits stopping and starting Boggs Power Graders without shutting off the power. This machine can also be furnished with a gasoline engine mounted on grader with direct chain drive to jaw clutch gear, or with tight and loose pulley gear for belt drive to engine, placed on floor.

That's a big feature, but only one of many improvements made in

BOGGS
The Standard
POTATO and ONION GRADER

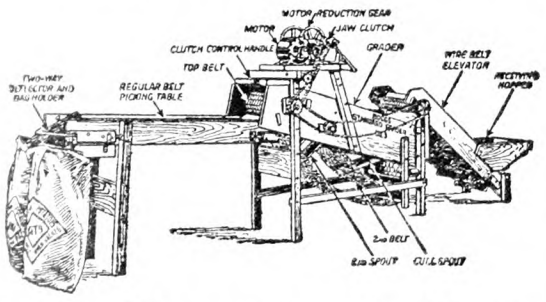
Boggs Graders make No. 1 and No. 2 grades with less than 3% variation from Government sizes. Culls and dirt are eliminated at the same time.

Graders can be furnished with our patented Roller Picking Table (instead of the standard belt type), which rolls potatoes over and over as they ride along the entire length of table and permits picking out all the rots and defective spuds.

A quick-change attachment makes it possible to change belts in a minute when necessary to accommodate the mesh of belt to the variety being graded.

Boggs machines come in several sizes, to grade from 75 to 550 bushels per hour, at prices from $49.00 up.

Write for our interesting catalog.



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PEERLESS DUST GUN
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It has stood the test and it's a pleasure to meet the owner of a PEERLESS.

It is constructed of first class material by skilled workmen. Scientifically designed to produce a maximum of power with a minimum of effort.

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Write for circular and say where you saw this ad.

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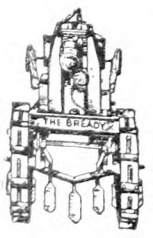

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July Work in Flower Garden and Greenhouse

"But gardens are not made
By saying, 'Oh! how beautiful' and
sitting in the shade."

The above lines from Rudyard Kipling's "Glory of the Garden," are especially applicable to the month of July, when it is perhaps natural to desire to sit back and review the results of our past labors. Much routine work connected with the successful cultivation of flowers awaits attention at this time. The staking of perennials and other subjects must be attended to as growth necessitates; it is poor practice to wait until the stems have commenced to bend or break. Remember it is much easier to tie up plants as they grow than to attempt to straighten out a tangled mass of stems and foliage which have been battered about by a rain or windstorm, besides the result is infinitely more gratifying. Stake and tie neatly; nothing so mars the appearance of a bed or border as unsightly staking; plants tied up like sheaves of wheat, stakes showing above the flowers, and so on. Thin green, painted bamboos or stouter stakes of the same color are satisfactory for the stronger growing perennials, while twiggy stakes cut from the woods will suffice for those of less robust habit. Raffia—obtainable from any dealer in garden sundries—is usually the best tying material. It is obtainable in its natural yellow color or dyed green. Either is suitable, and it will be found a good plan to soak it in water for some few minutes prior to the commencement of tying operations.

Regular cultivation of the top two inches of soil will constitute probably the most profitable of garden tasks, for destroying weeds, aerating the soil, conserving moisture and promoting general well-being surface cultivation is of prime importance. In time of dry weather it is well to bear in mind that the frequent use of the hoes will do more real good than the frequent use of the hose. Of course in times of severe drought when plants are obviously distressed (as indicated by drooping foliage, etc.) artificial watering is essential, and I cannot repeat too often that when this course is deemed necessary the area treated should be soaked so that the moisture penetrates to a depth of at least nine inches, this to be followed by surface cultivation and if necessary another thorough soaking after a 10-day interval. Shrubs and perennials planted in the Spring will require copious supplies of water during dry hot weather—they feel the effects of a drought much sooner than do longer established plants.

Take full advantage of dry, sunny periods to eradicate weeds by the vigorous use of the hoe and cultivator. On gravel paths and drives a commercial weed-killer or hot brine sprinkled over the surface will prove both quicker and more effective than hand weeding.

A number of the earlier flowering perennials will produce a welcome second crop of bloom if they are cut back after the first effort. An additional aid is afforded by mulching around the plants with some old, well-decayed manure. Delphiniums and Pyrethrums respond particularly well to this treatment.

Do not neglect to pick old flower heads off lilacs and Rhododendrons where this has not already been attended to. The production of seed exhausts a plant to a much greater extent than does the bearing of a crop of flowers.

Lawns will not require cutting so closely now as in the early Summer; it is better to keep the grass at least two inches high.

Rambler roses will require pruning as soon as they are through blooming. This operation consists of the removal of the wood which has borne flowers and the tying in of stout young shoots which will bear next season. Roses of this type may be easily and surely propagated at this season by means of cuttings. Select the best portions of the pruned-away shoots and cut them into lengths of about 15 inches, using a sharp knife for the purpose and making the basal cut horizontally just below a joint. Set them to about two-thirds of their length in a trench on a semi-shaded piece of ground. It is well to sprinkle a little sharp sand along the bottom of the trench before the cuttings are put in place, after which the soil is filled in and trodden moderately firm. Keep the cutting bed moist but by no means wet throughout the season and a high percentage of the cuttings will emit roots and make sturdy own-root plants.

Another subject which may be readily increased at this time is the fragrant Daphne Cneorum. Layering is the best method to adopt with this plant. Take the long trailing branches and make an incision half way through the stems at a point where the wood is half ripened. Place a small splint of wood in the incision to keep it open and then bury the stem under three or four inches of a sandy compost. Keep this compost moist and in a few weeks each branch so treated will have produced a new root system from the cut part, and it may then be severed completely and treated as a new individual.

Irises belonging to the bearded section may be divided up and replanted any time during the present month but it is better to wait until the last week of July or first week in August before so treating the Siberian Iris. Dust the cut surfaces of the rhizomatous roots with lime or powdered sulphur before replanting as a precaution against infection by disease.

The planting of perennial seeds should be completed by the middle of the month, and now is a good time to place an order for pansy seed to be sown in cold-frames early next month. Only the finest procurable strains should be grown and expensive seed is the cheapest in the end. Pansies may be obtained either in choice mixtures or as separate named varieties. Of the latter Lord Beaconsfield (blue), Snow Queen (white), Giant Adonis (lavender), Giant Golden Queen (yellow), and Giant Cardinal (red) are to be recommended; nor must we omit the Winter flowering pansies—those strains of more recent introduction which commence blooming in March and thus are especially valuable for early Spring displays. Celestial Queen (sky blue), Ice King (white with a dark blotch), March Beauty (dark velvety purple) and Winter Sun (golden yellow with a dark eye) are all good kinds.

Narcissi (including the daffodil section) which have remained in one place for three years or more may be lifted towards the end of July, graded, and the largest bulbs replanted. The smaller bulbs and bulblets should be planted closer together in a bed by themselves, and there left to develop into flowering-size stock in the course of a year or two. This is by far the best time to attend to this work for early in August new root growth commences and replanting then is not advisable, nor is it good practice to lift the bulbs of Narcissi and keep them out of the ground for any length of time.

Bulbs of the Madonna lily (Lilium candidum) are also best moved after flowering if this is deemed essential, but the best results are obtained by leaving these bulbs undisturbed if they are doing well. If it is intended to plant bulbs of this popular lily they should be obtained from a reliable dealer as early as possible. Place the order now for stock guaranteed to have been grown in the north of France; bulbs obtained from the southern part of that country are often infected with disease and are rarely as satisfactory. Remember when planting L. candidum that this species does not produce stem roots, and therefore the nose of the bulb should not be more than two inches below the surface of the soil.

Late sowings of many popular annuals made from the middle to the end of the month will give a welcome crop of bloom before killing frosts are experienced. Zinnias, asters, Shirley poppies, annual lupines and Gypsophila are all useful in this respect.

In the greenhouse the routine work of watering and spraying must receive adequate attention. Keep all the ventilators full open during the day time except during stormy periods, and leave as much ventilation on at night as possible.

Seed of Cinerarias, Calceolarias, Primulas and Cyclamens may be sown now for producing blooming plants for Winter display. These four all appreciate a light soil containing an abundance of humus and cool moist conditions. Plants raised from earlier sowings should be potted on as growth necessitates and they should be dipped in an approved insecticide at weekly intervals as a prevention for thrips and other pests. A lath shaded cold-frame is the best place for these subjects during the hot weather, and it is important to maintain a humid atmosphere by damping the ashes or gravel on which the pots stand at frequent intervals, while lightly spraying the foliage with clear water two or three times a day will do much to promote healthy growth.

Retarded bulbs of Lilium speciosum and its several varieties will produce blooms about Christmas time if planted now. The bulbs should be placed singly in a 6-in. pot and stood in a cool place under the bench until growth becomes active. It is advisable to place half an inch of sand beneath each bulb to encourage root formation.

July is an opportune time to buy in young plants of Poinsettia and Winter flowering Begonias for growing on into decorative plants. The Begonias must be grown in a shaded, moist greenhouse, but the Poinsettias will appreciate a considerable amount of sunshine.

Attend to the staking of Chrysanthemums and pinch out the laterals which form on the flowering stems. Never allow them to suffer from drought and spray the foliage over with water once or twice daily. Chrysanthemums revel in full sunshine.

Orders should be placed for Freesias, Roman and Miniature hyacinths and Paper White and Soliel d'Or Narcissi where it is intended to force these into bloom for Christmas or early in the New Year. T. H. EVERETT.

New York.

Sliced Sweet Cucumber Pickle

One quart cucumbers sliced thin, two quarts onions sliced thin, one red pepper, one green pepper, both sweet. Let cucumbers stand in salt water three hours. Drain, add one cup brown sugar, one scant teaspoon turmeric, one tablespoon mustard seed, 20 whole cloves, vinegar to cover. Simmer (not boil) 30 minutes. Can and seal hot. MRS. J. R. W.

Why Young Men Are Switching to Pipes

Here are four good reasons

Some young men will tell you they have turned to a pipe because (1) it's one of the few manly rights they still can call their own. Some because (2) it's now the fashion on almost every college campus to smoke a pipe. Others because (3) a pipe seems to help their brains work better.

Whatever the reason—this fact remains: young men ARE switching to pipes because they are learning what science has *always* held: (4) *the sweetest, purest form in which tobacco can be smoked is in a pipe!*

The most economical, too! At least twenty to twenty-five ample pipefuls can be poured from a generous 15c tin of Edgeworth. And from the moment you strike a match until you blow the last glorious whiff you smoke ALL tobacco. Read what Author Felknor says about it. (His and all other letters from Edgeworth smokers are absolutely genuine — unpaid and unsolicited.)

511 Y. M. C. A.,
Nashville, Tenn.
March 4, 1929

Larus & Bro. Co.,
Richmond, Va.

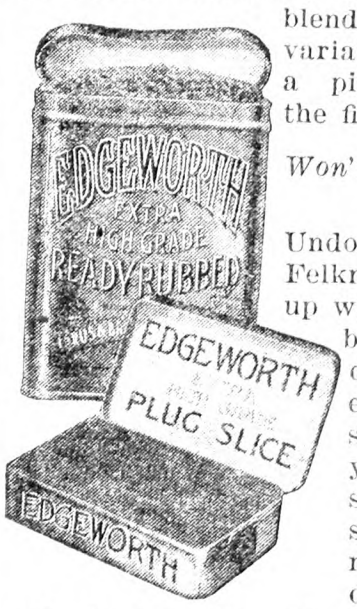
Dear Sirs:

Some gentleman claims to have smoked Edgeworth for thirty years, and that exceeds my age. But being a die-hard, I am retaliating in a mild way with some facts that I am positive that he and thousands of others will agree with me upon.

I have smoked Edgeworth for five years, trying other tobaccos until I have come to the conclusion that when better tobacco is offered, Edgeworth will offer it. A pipeful of Edgeworth means a smooth, fragrant smoke, a long-burning tobacco and smoking comfort to the nth degree. Bent over a typewriter and busy on an article or story, thought and expression come more clearly, and above all, I am not bothered with having to relight.

Most sincerely yours,
(Signed) Wm. Howard Felknor

Edgeworth is mild, surely; but the full-bodied character of its Burley blend almost invariably wins over a pipe-smoker on the first few puffs!



Won't you try some FREE?

Undoubtedly Mr. Felknor first met up with Edgeworth by writing for one of our generous FREE samples. Won't you do the same? Simply send your name and address to Larus and Brother Co., 29 S. 21st Street, Richmond, Va., and we shall be glad to send you enough Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed smoking tobacco for a number of smooth, cool, fragrant smokes.

* * *

Both Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed and Edgeworth Plug Slice come in various sizes, from small pocket packages to handsome pound humidor tins. Plug Slice Edgeworth is packed in thin slices, for pipe smokers who like to "rub up" their tobacco in the palm of the hand.

* * *

On your radio—tune in on WRVA, Richmond, Va. — the Edgeworth station. Wave length 270 meters. Frequency 1110 Kilocycles.—Special Feature: The "Edgeworth Club" Hour every Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock, Eastern Standard time.

Thoughts From Long Acres

A most beautiful thought came to me the other day in the pages of a magazine, and I pass it along: "A man who plants a tree is in partnership with God." And, if a tree, why not any seed planted, for the same forces are at work? Summed up from all its obvious ramifications, the thought may be expressed that a man who plants is in partnership with God. The man who tills the soil and plants a seed is loosening a superlatively beautiful and magical force which depends for its further expansion upon the will of God himself. The miracle of creation did not end but is being carried out before our eyes every day. A seed of wheat reproduces wheat while a kernel of corn produces corn, even though the two may be growing side by side and absorbing the same food from the soil. These are things over which we farmers have no control whatever, as our part lies solely in providing favorable growing conditions, planting the seed and giving the plant proper care, the rest is left to our Divine Partner. But I must hasten away from that subject lest you think it is the Pastoral Parson talking instead of plain Long Acres.

Fifteen thousand 16-quart cases of strawberries on the local market in one day sent the price tumbling until the grower made less than half the amount he had to pay his pickers. It would seem that would be enough short-cake material to supply the whole country, yet we are but one shipping point in this county with a radius of not over seven miles, while all around are other market centers also loaded heavily with a rush of strawberries. Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Ontario are also shipping heavily, while more northern points in those States and Michigan will begin shipping within a few days. The price range is from $1 to $1.25 a case, the package costs 30 cents and the picking from 40 to 50 cents a case.

Our own patch went into a clover field because I made the mistake of mulching with stable manure a year ago, so we have but few. A neighbor came with a plea for help so the Missus and the boys are picking for him and incidentally replenishing some sadly flattened pocketbooks. The boys spent their money before they made it by great plans and anticipations but half the joy of spending after all is in planning to spend. They wish to start a savings account like Calvin and Mineva, so I think I shall have them do so, as they have a half share in the pickle patch this year, and thus will have more to save later. But I shall not urge savings to the detriment of honest enjoyment in satisfying boyish wants. Saving is a fine thing but making a religion of it is something else again. Candy never tastes so good again as it does to a hungry boy; fancy jack knives are never so alluring as in boyhood days, while a mouth organ, a real catcher's mitt, a new ball, well, who enjoys such things after getting a family of his own?

Yes, it was hot enough for me! They do say that folks talk about the weather when they have nothing else to talk about but that is not the case with me; however I must mention that it was plenty hot enough to suit me. I have been hoeing corn, which is some job when the field is planted only one way and a nice tough bunch of wild morning-glories infest the field. I hoe, too, stoop, pull morning-glories which are beginning to wind around the young corn, move to the next hill and repeat while that pestiferous sun is sizzling my back until I feel as though some one was applying a hot frying-pan.

Too much reading finally put my eyes in shape so that glasses are a necessity while reading or working, honest sweat streams down my brow through my eyebrows and across the lenses of those glasses, so that half the time I cannot see to pull the bindweeds and am not any too sure just where the next hill is growing. When I remove them I cannot even see the corn hills, let alone the weeds, so hoeing corn in the burning sun is some sweet job.

I see by the papers that Newark, N. J., is having a hot spell which is breaking all records. Father could preach in high German although he was a Pennsylvania Dutch product. A church in Newark had a preponderance of German members who wanted the morning service in that language. Father was the only preacher in the conference who could hold the complete service in high German so the bishop sent him to Newark where we lived in a walk-up flat on the third floor out on South Orange Street. That was the hottest Summer I ever put in anywhere. There is always some cool spot on the farm, but there was no cool spot in Newark available for us so we stewed, fried and fricasseed all Summer. It was hotter yet in New York as a crusader was making it hot for the vice gang and they all fled to Newark for relief. If I mention Dr. Parkhurst you may think I am a contemporary of Methuselah but I was only the minister's boy at that time.

The boys just got back from the store, as the Missus cannot spend much time cooking while picking berries and we send to the store oftener than usual. Calvin is getting big enough to go along although it is over a mile across, but he always looks in a receptive mood before going, so I never have to wonder what to do with the pennies which come in change. We are on fast time as all our nearby cities adopted it, and we were out of step, so the boys go after supper. It makes a fine long evening but a mighty hard and sleepy getting up time just in the cool of the early morning when the bed feels like a million dollars. But it is nice to get a lot of work done before the day gets so hot. L. B. R.

Berrien Co., Mich.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — Capt. Frank Hawks landed at Los Angeles, Cal., June 27, establishing a new transcontinental nonstop flight record of 19 hours 10 minutes 32 seconds from Roosevelt Field, New York. The previous record, established by the late Capt. C. B. D. Collyer and Harry Tucker, was 25 hours 51 minutes. Capt. Hawks planned to take off as soon as his plane was serviced at Los Angeles, in a double attempt to better his own Los Angeles-New York record of 18 hours 21 minutes 59 seconds, and to make a round trip flight from New York to Los Angeles and return in total elapsed time of 36 hours or less.

Chief of Police Frank Conkling and two other Beach Haven, N. J., men were killed and the pilot and one other seriously injured when a Sikorsky amphibian plane from the Curtis Flying Service of North Beach, L. I., fell into the waters of Little Egg Harbor June 27. The plane was returning from a sight-seeing trip over Beach Haven. The dead, in addition to Chief Conkling, are Leslie Broome, 22, a fishing boat captain and member of the Beach Haven Yacht Club, and Harold Potts, 26, Beach Haven, plumber. The pilot, Paul Micelli of 611 59th St., Brooklyn, and Allison Price, 20, of Beach Haven, a passenger, suffered bruises and lacerations.

A fire accompanied by more than 60 explosions, destroyed the factory and varnish plant of George D. Wetherell & Co., Inc., Camden, N. J., June 27. Sixty employes were driven from the seven buildings by the rapid spread of the flames, which caused $400,000 damage. Four tank cars of gasoline were burned and five freight cars were destroyed on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks.

June 27 Mrs. Henry J. Crocker and Mrs. Lydia Paige Monteagle of San Francisco, Cal., were killed in an automobile collision at Atherton, Cal., while Mrs. Fannie Crocker McCreary was seriously injured. They were the victims of a drunken workman who was driving a racing car at 60 miles an hour. This man, Carl Flanagan, who was unhurt, is held on a charge of manslaughter. His victims were women of wealth and social prominence, interested in philanthropic and religious work.

The Sully mansion at Hackettstown, N. J., one of the landmarks of that region, and valued at more than $500,000, was destroyed by fire June 28.

Jack Ashcraft, a veteran aviator, was killed; Miss Viola Gentry, well-known aviatrix, was critically injured and one army flyer was killed and another seriously hurt in two separate Long Island plane crashes June 28. Both planes struck trees within two miles of each other and about six hours apart, the Gentry plane while coming down in the fog after running out of fuel nine hours after it had started on an endurance flight, and the army plane as it was making an emergency landing after having caught fire. Lieut. Maxwell W. Balfour, Post Adjutant at Mitchell Field was the army man injured. His mechanic, Sergt. Elmer Berry died later at Nassau Hospital, Mineola. Miss Gentry's injuries were so severe that she underwent a blood transfusion at the Nassau Hospital. Surgeons said she had sustained a crushed and fractured right arm, a deep gash in her face and possible internal injuries. In addition she suffered from shock and loss of blood.

The conviction of Bert B. Buckley, former State Treasurer of Ohio, of bribing a prohibition officer, was confirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 29. Buckley was fined $1,000 and sentenced to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta on four counts. Imprisonment on three of the counts was to run concurrently with a sentence of two years, six months and one day on the first count.

Fifteen employes of a paint company at Louisville, Ky., June 29, were affected by fumes from burning nitro-cellulose, and a chemist for the company expressed fear that the gases were the same, or similar, to those which caused 123 deaths in the Cleveland Clinic district. The employes, all men, were unconscious when taken to hospitals and were placed under close observation by physicians.

Three young persons were killed, another was critically hurt and two others were injured June 29 in an automobile smash-up in South Buffalo, N. Y. Miss Maribelle Cooksey, 15, of Buffalo, was killed instantly as the car crashed into a ditch; Robert Kodel, 21, died on the way to a hospital, and Miss Betty Salisbury died later at her home without regaining consciousness after being hurled from the car. Kodel's home was in Karnes, Pa. Edna Salisbury, 14-year-old sister of the girl who was killed, suffered internal injuries, and was not expected to recover, it was reported at the hospital. Miss Dorothy Litchfield, 17, and Albert Garvey of Natrona Heights, Pa., 19, were less seriously injured.

Four persons were burned to death and several were injured in a fire following an explosion of fireworks at the five-and-ten-cent store of F. A. Scharlatt, Inc., on West Florissant Ave., St. Louis, Mo., June 29. The dead are Thomas Henderson, 12 years old, son of E. F. Henderson, 4327 Strodtman Pl., St. Louis; an unidentified woman about 25 years old, and two unidentified girls about 14 and 16 years of age. The bodies were badly burned, making their identification difficult. The first started on a counter where a big display of Fourth of July fireworks was piled up under a string of red and white lights. Officials believe that the string of lamps became short-circuited, igniting one of the fireworks pieces, from which flames enveloped the whole display within a few seconds. The fire spread rapidly to the entire store and customers and young women employes fought their way through it to the street, many of them with their clothing in flames.

A petition asking for legislation against low-flying airplanes and discontinuance of Rye Harbor, N. Y., as a landing place for amphibians has been signed by 450 Rye taxpayers. The signers declare the planes have caused real estate values to decline and have aroused fears for safety of the new $1,000,000 Milton Point school to such an extent that the Board of Trustees has just taken out a $100,000 accident insurance policy on it. The school is near the harbor and many planes have narrowly missed striking it, it is charged.

Methyl chloride gas escaping from electric refrigerators has killed at least 15 persons in Chicago homes during recent months, Health Commissioner Kegel said July 1. Commissioner Kegel warned against sleeping in rooms containing refrigeration apparatus unless windows were open. He said he was preparing an ordinance enabling the city government to control the use of poisonous and explosive gases in refrigeration machinery, and possibly to compel manufacturers to mix their refrigerants with irritating gases such as tear gas so that no person could be poisoned unawares. He pointed out that methyl chloride was difficult to detect because of its volatility. Only a few of the mechanical refrigerators in Chicago are operated with methyl chloride, according to Health Commissioner Kegel. He said his department has found at least 15 families suffering from a strange malady which he believes was caused by methyl chloride.

David Bernstein, 45 years old, 41 Essex St., New York City, a taxicab owner, who was said to have made $100 a day by operating a fake beggars' syndicate, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary July 1 in New York Special Sessions for sending his seven-year-old son out to beg in the guise of a cripple. Harry Waters, 29 years old, a Negro, 135 Division St., who frequently "rented" Bernstein's son, Solomon, for $3 daily to aid him in soliciting alms while the boy, posing as a cripple, sat in a wheel chair, received a similar term. The court stipulated that the maximum penitentiary term must be served by the pair because of their previous police records. Bernstein has served 20 terms in this city and Philadelphia in the last 16 years on begging, larceny and assault charges, while Waters has served two workhouse terms, one for begging and the other for a Sullivan law violation.

Charles and John Krebs of Kenilworth, N. J., and Martin Shannon of Roselle, N. J., members of a bandit gang that terrorized Union County, N. J., during the Winter of 1920-21 with a series of holdups, and who were sentenced to 50 to 75 years each in State prison, were free July 1 after serving only eight years. Parole of the trio was secret because of the rules of the Pardons Board, Former Prosecutor Walter L. Hatfield of Union County said. He declared there was no deliberate attempt to keep word of the parole from the public.

AVIATION.—Madrid, June 29.—Major Ramon Franco and his three companions, lost at sea for a week, were rescued near the Azores today by the British aircraft carrier Eagle. All four Spanish aviators were safe and sound and their seaplane, which is only slightly damaged, is being brought back with them aboard the Eagle to Gibraltar. Bad weather near the Azores is reported to have forced the machine down on June 22. Major Franco attempted to taxi to the nearest island in the Azores, but the petrol gave out soon after he alighted on the water, and the aviators drifted helplessly for seven days. The airmen owe their escape from death to the stout construction of their machine, in the opinion of Spanish aviation experts. The plane was built to float in rough water if necessary and the fliers took sufficient provisions with them for a fortnight.

Miss Amelia Earhart, first woman to fly across the Atlantic, is to be assistant to the General Traffic Manager of Transcontinental Air Transport, the coast-to-coast air-rail line on which service is to be inaugurated July 7. For the past year she had been an aviation editor. On July 8 Miss Earhart will be one of the passengers on the westbound inaugural flight of the service from Columbus, O. She will make extended trips over the company's lines to study how the service can be made most attractive to women passengers.

Wilmer Stultz, the aviator who piloted Miss Amelia Earhart safely across the Atlantic a year ago, was injured fatally and two passengers with whom he was "stunting" at low altitude were killed instantly July 1 in an airplane accident on the outskirts of Mineola, L. I. Experts atributed the accident to reckless flying and disregard of safety regulations by Stultz, who, daring flier though he was, had a reputation for caution in the air. Edward Harwood and Pasquale Castelluccio, two Roslyn youths who had begged a ride, were the flier's companions on the fatal trip.

WASHINGTON.—Arguments for and against proposed higher tariff duties on sugar and wool and the imposition of duties on boots and shoes, hides and leathers featured sessions June 26 of various subcommittees of the Senate Finance Committee, now engaged in whipping the Hawley tariff measure into shape for presentation to the Senate when that body reconvenes on Aug. 19. Domestic sugar producers, led by former Secretary of Agriculture William N. Jardine, supported the higher rates carried in the House bill, asserting that these rates would afford relief to not less than 100,000 farmers engaged in the production of sugar beets in Colorado, Utah and other Western States. At the same time that a subcommittee headed by Senator Smoot was considering the sugar problem the subcommittee on the wool schedule heard more arguments for and against the higher rates on wool carried in the bill as it passed the House, while a committee dealing with the sundries schedule got its first testimony on the hides and leather proposals. Manufacturers as well as workers went on record for the projected duties on leather and leather products, the Boot and Shoe Workers Union going so far as to assert that unless shoes and boots are put on the protected list the American industry faced a "life-and-death" struggle.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced June 30 that the budget surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30 was $185,000,000, as compared with a surplus of $398,000,000 for the last fiscal year, and that the national debt is below $17,000,000,000. "The Government closed the fiscal year with its finances in a highly satisfactory manner," said Mr. Mellon. "Receipts again exceeded expenditures by a substantial amount, while our national debt shows a reduction over the 12 months' period just closed of approximately $673,000,000, as compared with $907,000,000 in 1928.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, has announced gifts totaling $75,000 for the establishment there of the Arthur H. Scott Foundation of Horticulture. This foundation is to be in memory of the late Arthur H. Scott, former president of the Scott Paper Co., who graduated from Swarthmore in the class of '95. The sum total is composed of gifts contributed by his widow, Edith Wilder Scott, '96, of Rose Valley, and his sister, Mrs Margaret Scott Moon, and her husband, Owen Moon, '94, of Winston-Salem, N. C. The terms of the foundation state that it "is created for three purposes: (1) The founding of an arboretum; (2) the development of floriculture; (3) the promotion of interest in better gardens." President Aydelotte explained that in the furtherance of these aims three projects are proposed: the horticultural development of the Swarthmore campus, the Crum Creek region and the Crum-Martin woods, recently given by Dr. and Mrs. Martin; endowment of a chair of horticulture in the faculty at Swarthmore, and the annual award of a medal and a prize of $1,000 based on a nationwide competition for outstanding service for better gardens.

A Florida paper gives the following list of fruits to be cleaned up as hosts of the fruit fly: All wild and cultivated fruits, including annonas, apples, avocados, bananas, blackberries, blueberries, cactus, cherries, citrus fruits of all kinds, coco plums, coffee berries, cotton, custard apples, cherimoyas, figs, gopher apples, grapes, guavas, lichee nuts, locust pods, loquats, mammee apples, mangoes, mangosteens, medlars, mock oranges, mulberries, nectarines, night-shades, olives, osage oranges, palm fruits, papayas, passion flowers, passion fruits, peaches, pears, persimmons, plums, pomegranates, prickly pears, quinces, rose apples, sapodillas, sapotas, sour sops, star apples, strawberries, sugar apples, Surinam cherries and Monstera deliciosa, except watermelons, pineapples, cocoanuts and other nuts. And the following kinds of fresh or green vegetables: Beans of all kinds (including string beans and Lima beans), cantaloupes, cucumbers, gourds, pumpkins and squashes; together with any other fruits or vegetables or other garden or orchard products which may later be determined as susceptible and of which due notice will be given. Tomatoes, eggplant and peppers may be grown until June 30, but are prohibited after that date.

A million dollar a year newspaper advertising campaign was formulated June 28 by directors of the Apples for Health Association. Paul Stark, elected president, said the advertising budget would be paid for by a tax of 1 cent a bushel on apples sold by producers.

ANTS, we read, can lift weights which are tremendous as compared with their own. Wasps also can raise quite good-sized lumps. — Albany Knickerbocker Press.

A Country Woman in Italy

PART II

Vesuvius. — A cable-road takes you nearly to the top; the lower slopes and look-off are so enchantingly beautiful, no wonder the peasants "take a chance" under their vines and fig trees! The summit is all broken lava; the crater, a huge, round pit with pinkish walls and floor like old rusty iron, and in the center a great sloping dark cone, sending up clouds of salmon-colored vapor. Every now and then there is a spurt of fire, the spurt accompanied by a huge audible *pouf*, like the breath of a dragon.

Capri (Goats' Island?).—Fleets of blue and green fishing boats put out to take passengers ashore, with barefoot oarsmen (Our gangs of Italian workmen are mostly from Southern Italy). Tremendous overhanging cliffs, zig-zag roads, and myrtle, olive, palm and pine further up. Hosts of women selling beads and corals for a few lire.

Blue Grotto.—High waves, so that we barely got in by taking our hats off and bending double. The water is of the purest cerulean blue, with a peculiar gloss like satin or Venetian glass, and casts blue reflections on the domed stone roof.

The best thing about Naples, after the Bay and "Vesuve," is the great bursts of operatic singing that one hears everywhere—in the cheapest cafes, from the donkey-drivers, from any chance workman coming down the street in the middle of the night. As we talk, so these people sing, and their singing pulls at your heart strings. But filth, beggary and deformity force themselves upon you in spite of yourself. You are cheated at every turn; the people seem like (and really are) a different race from the northern Italians. Naples is beautiful, but treacherous—the only town I've been in over here where I hesitated to enter a dark street alone after nightfall!

Florence, Oct. 18.—Up before daylight, packed my suitcase and stole out to sketch Vesuvius at sunrise. The mountain and the pearly bay, full of fishing boats, were as beautiful as a dream. At 8 o'clock I set off alone for Florence, enjoying the car-window glimpses of busy contadinas driving herds of russet goats or black pigs, carrying faggots on their heads or backs, and plowing with the famous long-horned white oxen. Bare-legged and barefooted, wearing short skirts of brilliant hues, or perhaps a white cotton dress or a dull blue skirt looped up over a vivid red petticoat, with white or lavender kerchiefs on their heads, they are certainly picturesque figures. The young Italian women are distractingly pretty, softer and less self-assertive than our girls; but the old women, at least in the cities, are hags.

T—— asked me to tell him how grapes were grown in Europe, but it seems to be a case of everything by turns and nothing long! In some vineyards they festoon themselves from tree to tree and are gathered from ladders; in others they are tied up to poles, and again they run on wires, or are cut back to mere stubs, like little bushes, and staked. Some vineyards are grassy, others are tilled, with a small crop that looks like chives between the rows; and very commonly steep hillsides are evenly terraced and set with grapes to the summit. On the French Riviera I saw whole vineyards where the vines were as red as sumacs in October, and afterwards I was told that that was a sign of disease or old age.

October 25.—Florence is the most entrancing city that I was ever in, barring none! The landscape, the churches and the palaces; the treasures of art; the associations and the nameless atmosphere of the place make up a whole that can't be described. The first thing I did was to climb the Campanile for a bird's-eye view of the city, and I never tire of watching the Arno rolling under the lovely arched bridges, the busy fishermen and sand-gatherers, and the crowd streaming over Ponte Vecchio or loitering before the beguiling jewelers' shops. The shops here, by the way, fairly charm the money out of your pockets. Beside the silver and goldsmiths' work, the coral and tortoise shell and marvelous mosaics, there are linens of every degree of fineness, drawn, hemstitched and embroidered, in colors like Joseph's coat, and sold by their picturesque makers in picturesque markets. And there are flowers so dew-fresh and abundant that one understands where the city got its name.

By train to Fiesole to visit the Franciscan monastery—a queer, contradictory place, with bright-hued birds in cages, trim gardens seen through barred windows, and a museum of strange Eastern stuffs and symbolical paintings. The monks' cells have old, old, worm-eaten doors and battered wooden chairs, and are absolutely bare except for the solemn pictures and crucifixes; the monks themselves, in brown robes with rope girdles, move about with bright half-worldly faces, when they aren't in church chanting Latin responses. I wonder what goes on inside of them! The finest-looking man I ever saw, reminding me of Phillips Brooks, I saw the other day before the Duomo, in the habit of one of these barefoot friars. At San Michele I stood for a long time in Savonarola's cell—the cell from which he was led out to be burned. Now he has a splendid statue, heroic size, in one of the piazzas. I am often struck by the imposing memorials to men whom the world treated but poorly, as Galileo, Dante, Savonarola—and Jesus.

Today I visited the Hospital or Asylum of the Innocents, with the famous blue-and-white Della Robbia babies across the front—said to be the earliest charitable institution in Europe. I was ushered into a suite of immense salons lined with stunning pictures, and invited to buy miniature Della Robbia plaques—no more sign of a baby than if I'd been in a monastery! That wasn't my idea of an orphan asylum, so I approached a sister trailing her crucifix and rosary, and asked in my best French and Italian mixture if it wasn't permitted to vois the bambini. She seemed a good deal surprised, but after parleying it appeared that it was permitted, perhaps owing to the fact that a Spanish dottore, evidently a child specialist, and his handsome South American wife appeared as visitors at the same time. We were shown babies by the hundred, big and little, sick and well, eating, sleeping and howling, but few of them laughing or playing, poor little things, though they are evidently tended with scrupulous care. The doctor was no perfunctory visitor; he asked numberless questions, taking notes and making tactful suggestions, especially in regard to diet and sunbaths. We saw the kitchens (where I noticed various American baby foods), the infirmary, the incubators, and the maternity ward—in the latter (though this is called a foundling asylum) gentle-looking young mothers were sadly dandling their infants. Adoptive homes, preferably in the country, are found for the children as they grow older.

DORA READ GOODALE.

The Starling Goes West

The European starling, the alien bird that has spread from importations planted in Central Park, New York City, nearly 40 years ago, to most of the States east of the Mississippi, is rapidly spreading westward as a breeding species and is likely ultimately to be found throughout most of the area from Southern Canada to the Gulf coast and westward to the Rocky Mountains, according to the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. Farmers' Bulletin 1571-F, "The European Starling in the United States," just issued by the department, sets forth the economic status of this bird according to results of the survey's studies, and Circular 40-C, "The Spread of the European Starling in North America (to 1928)," also just published, traces the history of the bird's extension of range, describes its methods of spread, and predicts probable future extensions.

An intensive study by the department of the starling's food habits was based chiefly on the examination of the contents of more than 2,600 stomachs of starlings, a greater number than that used for similar studies of any other bird that have been published so far. This investigation led to the conclusion that most of the starling's habits are either beneficial to man or of an economically neutral character. Field observation has established the fact that the time spent by starlings in destroying crops, such as cherries, apples and sweet corn, or in molesting other species of birds, is extremely short compared with the hours they spend searching for insects or feeding on wild fruits. It is pointed out that as a destroyer of the clover-leaf weevil, the Japanese beetle, May beetles, cutworms and grasshoppers it is even more energetic than many of our protected native birds.

In spite of the fact that starlings in normal numbers exert an influence for good and may well be left unmolested when not inflicting noticeable damage, there are times and circumstances, say the investigators, under which they may become objectionable. To the city dweller, they say, the most conspicuous habit of the bird is its establishment of obnoxious Winter roosts, which in eastern cities are sometimes of enormous size. Typical of such gatherings is the one that for years has occupied the trees and buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue and other down-town streets in Washington, D. C. In spite of measures taken to drive them away, the birds have persisted and return year after year to the historic thoroughfare of the National Capital. Methods used for eradicating starling roosts are given in the new Farmers' Bulletin, although it is stated, no method at present in use assures lasting success, for if vigilance is not employed temporary eradication may be followed by re-establishment of the roost.

There is no doubt, according to the department, that there are local areas in which the starling is detrimental to agriculture and horticulture at the present time, but the factor of overabundance rather than pronounced tendencies for harm on the part of the individual bird has brought this about. There is no question, in view of its highly insectivorous food habits, it is concluded, that the influence of the European starling, in moderate numbers, in the United States is beneficial.

LADY in butcher shop (indignantly): "Have you no scruples whatsoever?" Butcher (amiably): "No ma'am, but I can order you some for tomorrow!"—Credit Lost.

"I WENT to the dentist yesterday." "Does the tooth still ache?" "I don't know; he kept it."—Auckland (New Zealand) Weekly News.

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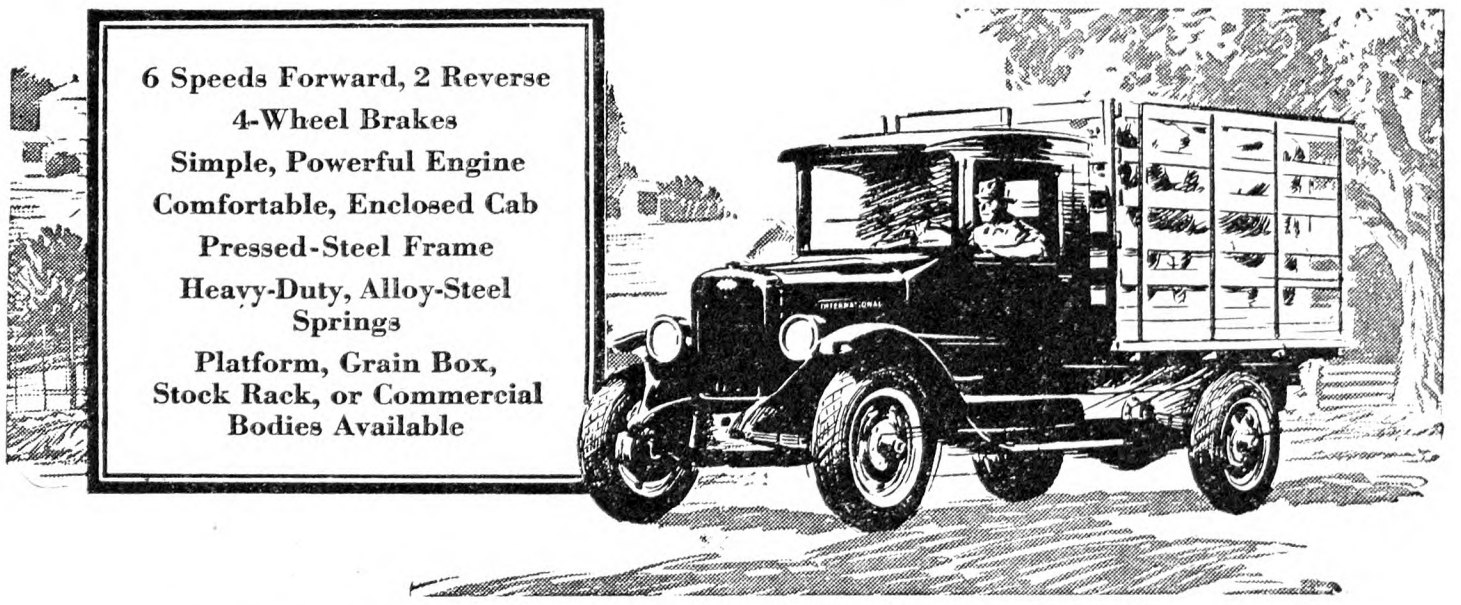
of high road speed and pulling power



THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

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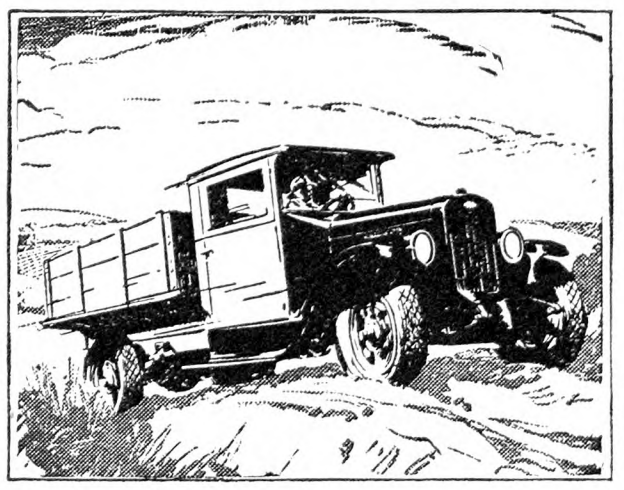

The Six-Speed Special

at the top of the page has the special International stock rack. The sides can be removed and a 60-bushel grain tank substituted as shown in the lower view. Or, you can use the platform only, without sides. Other bodies are available for all types of loads.

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What thousands are doing with the Six-Speed Special you can do — with a capacity load of live stock, milk and cream, produce, fruit, feeds, building materials, or anything else. It is the market's best combination of high road speed and pulling power. It is a handsome quality product, strongly built, up to the minute in every detail. Let the Six-Speed Special tell you its own story. Any Harvester branch or International Truck dealer will give you a thorough demonstration. Catalog sent on request.

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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THE 4-H club idea is making good progress in New York State, 17,666 being enrolled last year. There were 9,161 boys and 8,504 girls in this enrollment. No other movement has ever brought such extensive, practical interest to the younger element of farm inhabitants. The club projects bring an active incentive to work in very definite and useful lines. It is a form of activity which tends to educate the young people toward the farms rather than away from them. As we look over the fairs this Fall, considerable time may well be spent in examination of the 4-H club work. Those whose friends are in it will want to do so, and all the rest of us may well linger for a time with the calves and other various projects and home-making work. We like that last term "home-making." It has a very human sound. Last year 7,372 girls in the State finished home projects. Some others were unable to complete the work, though benefiting by what they did. There were 9,034 boys who completed agricultural projects.

*

A YOUNG man working by the month on a farm has saved his wages, and is resolved to rent a New York State farm and pay for it out of its earnings. He is a native of the State. Since he does not ask if he has "a chance to make a success," we know that he has confidence in himself. Thousands of young men in the last century began their careers as farm hands. Industry, ambition, good health and approved morals were their sole capital. After working a few years for $15 to $20 a month and board, and saving his wages, the typical beginner in this class would buy a team and wagon, some implements, a cow, a sow and some hens, rent a farm or buy some land "on time," marry a farmer's daughter and eventually become a well-to-do farmer, honored by a comparatively large family. We know some young men today who have adopted this course of action. They, too, will reap their reward in due season if they press on unswervingly toward their goal. "Conditions have changed," it is true, but the disadvantages which they have inflicted upon the present are just about balanced by the advantages that they have brought about. The personal qualities that enabled young men 40 years ago to acquire farms and do well as farmers are equally invincible today. These qualities flower and fruit in every generation.

*

FURTHER quarantine on importations of Mahaleb cherry and Myrobalan plum stocks is proposed by the Federal Horticultural Board. Importations from Europe have been running around 6,000,000 seedlings of Mahaleb. Effort has been made to grow these stocks on a commercial scale in this country, and there are now about 1,275,000 grown here annually. Some of the Western States, particularly Kansas, are well adapted to their culture. If the quarantine should be made complete, no doubt the domestic supply would increase. Labor conditions here prevent producing them as cheaply as in Europe. The commercial feature should not, of course, have any influence with the proposed quarantine. If the stocks are an insect and disease menace, they ought not to be imported and, if they are not, there is no excuse for the quarantine.

*

A STATE dairy advisory committee was organized at Trenton, N. J., July 1, to look after the milk supply of the State. The trend of agriculture in New Jersey is changing and the population increasing, so that the matter of safe nearby milk supplies for the State is important. New Jersey, with the two great milk-consuming markets of New York and Philadelphia at its doors on the north and west, is specially in need of developing a State supply, so that it will not have to depend on what may be had from the territory shipping to these greater markets. It is a matter about which the State authorities may well be concerned. A thorough study of the entire situation is being made with the view of supplying the State, so far as possible, with New Jersey produced milk.

*

WE ARE often asked for some seed treatment that will prevent smut in corn. Unfortunately this cannot be done; seed treatment has no effect on the trouble. The fungus causing corn smut is carried over Winter as spores in the soil and in manure. As soon as the growths of the smut, sometimes called "boils," mature and rupture, the spores are scattered by the wind and other agencies. Control measures are to gather and burn smut masses as soon as they appear; to avoid fresh manure which may contain the spores, and to practice crop rotation. Corn smut does not attack other crops, and the spores are not believed to survive many years in the soil. Smut is a disgusting nuisance, but vigilance will control it.

*

TRAINING for "leadership" and salaried positions in agriculture has been advertised and subsidized until the fundamental importance of training in practical farming is seldom mentioned. Hosts of men who engaged in farming after 1915 were better posted on theory than practice. Some of them had had little or no personal experience as workers on farms. In the long-run, the "know-how" man, trained by experience, will always lead in farming. He possesses a working knowledge for which there are no substitutes. He is capable of doing well a long list of things that less practical men botch in the doing or can't or won't do at all. Two main trends in farming are defining themselves at present. One of these is toward the small farm, which is efficiently operated by one man and his family, who own and occupy it. The other is toward chain or corporation farming, on a limited scale, in some regions. Farming in future will best reward those farmers who know how and like to do their own work. Any boy who desired to be a farmer would be fortunate if he apprenticed himself to one of these intensely practical men for several years.

*

WHAT about Summer seeding of Alfalfa? This has its advantages for eastern conditions, and by many is considered the best practice, one reason being that weeds, the bane of young Alfalfa, are more easily controlled. After oats are cut and the stubble plowed, innumerable weeds will spring up and are readily killed by harrowing, this being continued for a week or two, depending on circumstances. Then while the soil is in good condition the seed can be sown. How deep? That is important. If too shallow it will be burned out by a day of bright sunshine, and if too deep it will not come up at all—one-half inch is about right. A common harrow is likely to bury hopelessly more than half the seed. The old grass seeding plan of "bushing" it in often works well. A very light harrow is useful and there are special tools for covering and packing the soil at the same time. The seed ought to be coming up by mid-August—a little earlier is better. Alfalfa must have lime unless the soil has been heavily treated recently or is known to be strong limestone formation. Taking for granted that lime is needed is not a bad plan, and may be the deciding factor in getting a permanent stand of this valuable plant.

*

EARLY New England settlers made haste to establish colleges in the new land, giving of their scant stores that their children might not lack educational opportunities. As they crowded westward, opening up forest and prairie to settlement, provision for common schools was constantly made, public lands being set aside for their support. That, in any land where the people rule, the rulers must be educated, has been accepted as the governing principle in our attitude toward public schools. Never as in recent years have such enormous sums been raised by taxation and gifts for educational uses. Appropriations for public high schools have increased tenfold within a little more than a decade. About two and a half billions of the nearly three billions of dollars that schools cost the country in the school year 1925-'26 was spent for free education. In 1926 it cost $63 for each child in a public elementary school, $195 for a pupil in a public high school, and $423 for each student in college and university. The largest single item of expense for which tax levies were made in New York State in 1923 was for school support. This totaled more than one-fourth of the State's expenditures for all public purposes. Since that time vast increases in school appropriations have received legislative sanction. Our great universities, with endowments of millions, are constantly adding millions. President Hibben, of Princeton, has become alarmed by some evidences of our wealth. "Certain subtle and insidious dangers of prosperity must be recognized," he says. He foresees a severe test of our civilization in the very wealth that it has piled up. We suggest here a method of distributing some of that wealth in a way that we are sure will remove it from any possibility of becoming a menace. Let one of our multi-millionaires, with a greater desire to use his wealth wisely than to see his name in stone above some magnificent entrance hall, set the example of devising, bequeathing and appropriating to the establishment and support of common schools in sections of our country where poverty has set common schools far apart and made those for higher education unknown. Let adding at the top wait for a time upon widening the foundation.

*

THE Missouri Botanic Garden is giving a course of elementary horticulture to a class in occupational therapy. These students are preparing for positions in hospitals, institutions and private homes where they will care for patients suffering from either mental or physical disabilities. Occupation is part of the cure, and the growing plant will aid the physician. The germination of seed on wet sponges, and the care of rooted plants that are not beyond the patient's capacity, are part of the nurse's course. It is interesting to learn that medical science recognizes the virtues of plant growing. We have always believed that there are cases where the physician might better prescribe one pot of hyacinths than one bottle of medicine.

*

FEW, other than live stock men, understand why the exhibition cattle at fairs have so fine appearance as to coat and smooth feel of skin. Mr. Hollis' article on page 930 explains this, as well as many other points about preparation of show stock. Emphasis is well put on the matter of teaching the animals to behave when brought out for judging. Last year at a large State fair we saw several well fitted animals that "acted like fury." They dragged their caretakers on a dead run from stable to show ring, and looked more like wild beasts than supposedly domesticated live stock. It is not possible for animal or attendant to make a creditable appearance under such circumstances. Some breeds are more flighty in temperament than others, but with individual exceptions they can be trained to behave in public. Confidence in their handler's well-known touch and voice and "way" is a help in controlling nervous animals when brought before a crowd. One immense bull which started pawing and roaring was quieted by a low-spoken command from his handler.

*

IT SURELY does one good to see a growthy calf going for the bottom of the pail, like that young Holstein on our cover page this week. The calf's eye, showing just above the pail top, has an expression indicating that he "means business." Both the boy and the calf are making a good start along practical farm lines.

Brevities

REMEMBER the toad is an efficient garden policeman, and should be protected.

THAT is an interesting note by Prof. Plumb (page 930) on bells for live stock.

A PRACTICAL kind of "farm relief" in this boiling hot weather is to sit in the shade a few minutes after dinner.

FARMERS' Bulletin 1166-F, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is devoted to poison ivy eradication, and treatment for the poisoning.

NEXT week's first reading page will contain an article on blackhead in turkeys, that you will want to read. Turkey culture is "coming back."

A NEW JERSEY judge recently sentenced a delinquent youth to a severe spanking, to be administered by his father. The boy had impersonated an officer, and entered a man's home to "arrest" him. Such an offence may carry a jail sentence; the judge showed both leniency and sense in his old-fashioned punishment.

THE American Farm Bureau Federation is offering prizes for one-act plays which would be of interest to rural audiences. The plays must tell of some phase of the Farm Bureau program. Complete rules and other information may be obtained from Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Home and Community Director, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington St., Chicago.

Milk Supply and Prices

FOR the first time since the war the average returns for milk for the year 1928 equaled the value of the returns for the year 1914. That year the average monthly price was $1.415 per 100 lbs. for 3 per cent milk. The purchasing power of the dollar now being about 60 cents as compared with 1914, the equivalent price now would be a yearly average of $2.358. According to President Sexauer's report the League 1928 returns averaged $2.393 for 3 per cent milk. Sheffield's was $2.642, and some other dealers about the same. Hence for the past year the League returns were 3.5 cents above the 1914 returns and the others 24.9 cents. These estimates are, however, based on an average purchasing power of the dollar for practically all commodities in general use, but farm machinery, feed, help, taxes and the bulk of farm supplies are higher than the general average, so that the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar is less than the average. While on the money basis, he was a little ahead for 1928, on an average it probably cost him more pounds of milk for the things he bought, including taxes, than the same supplies cost him in 1914. But, however that must be, present returns are an improvement over recent years.

For the first time in the history of the business, dealers did not reduce the price during the flush producing period of 1928. Periodical shortage of milk is not new to the New York City market. In the old days when the old "milk exchange" barons over-reached themselves in low prices, and the supply fell off, they promptly met at No. 3 Harrison Street, and increased the price liberally. Then, when dairymen stocked up with cows and brewers' grains and feed, and increased the supply, another meeting was called at No. 3 Harrison Street, and the price was reduced. The trick was worked over and over again until the "exchange" was investigated and dissolved by order of the court. Then for several years Borden's made monthly prices in advance for six months periods from October 1 and April 1. These prices were lower in the flush months than for the short supply months, and the system continued up to the rebellion of 1916.

Farmers did not deliberately plan together to reduce the volume of milk in the New York milk shed for the past two or three years. The reduction has come from several causes: First of all the price has been so low farmers could not produce milk except at a loss. Some went out of the business to avoid losses, others were forced to abandon the farms, and many reduced production. From October, 1928, to April, 1929, the League dairies decreased on an average running from 124 to 511 lbs. per month from corresponding months of the year before, according to estimates of the trade. The younger men have been attracted away from the dairy farms by the higher rewards of industry and the older members have had no choice but to reduce operations. Then, too, the slaughter of cows which react to the tuberculin test has helped reduce production, and probably as much as any other cause the multiple price plan has discouraged production. Under all previous experiences the producer at least knew what the price was before he delivered the milk. When an increase was offered or a reduction made he knew just how much it would be, but now he has learned that an increase in Class 1 does not mean a corresponding increase in the actual returns, and he can only guess from month to month what the price will be. Then again the city regulations grow constantly more exacting and more expensive. The city wants more and better milk all the time but does not want to pay the extra cost of producing it. Well-equipped cheese factories pay as much and in some cases more than the city dealers, and, when use of skim-milk is considered, butter factories compete favorably with the milk shippers. A thousand cans of cream a day is being shipped by rail from producing sections of Central and Northern New York to one butter creamery in the western part of the State. In other sections the butter creamery competes in the same place with the shipping station. When the saving in cartage is considered and the skim-milk used to advantage, the returns seem to be about the same, and the factory patrons avoid the annoyances and expense and frequent losses caused by the city regulations and inspection forces.

These and probably other causes have combined to shorten the city supply of milk. It has taken a long time, but the economic law begins to function. Surplus has been the familiar excuse for low milk prices for 50 years. Now the appeal is for a larger supply, and yet the buyers refuse to pay a price that would make production profitable. It is reported in up-State papers that farm meetings have been adjourned hastily to prevent a discussion of prices by producers. Farmers know that the price has been maintained during the flush season because there was little or no supply beyond present needs, and because of the fear of a shortage later on. They have found an argument that functions without public discussion. Best of all they have developed for themselves the most effective policy that has been suggested or tried in a half century. They have begun to stop producing at a loss more than the market demands, and now they are in a humor to say "we will produce more when you guarantee us a fair price for it." If that policy is continued it will ultimately put the dairy industry of the New York milk shed on a profitable basis.

Farm Board Members Selected

PRESIDENT HOOVER has selected five of the eight members of the Federal Farm Board recently authorized by Congress.

The president of the board is Alexander Legge, head of the International Harvester Company, of Chicago, Ill.

Other members chosen thus far are: James C. Stone, Lexington, Ky., president of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association; C. B. Denman, president of National Live Stock Producers' Association, Farmington, Mo.; Carl Williams, Oklahoma City, editor of *Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman*, and Charles C. Teague, Santa Paula, Cal., president of California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

Many Corporations to Be Dissolved

IT IS estimated by the State Department of Taxation that between 85,000 and 100,000 incorporated companies in New York State have not been filing reports as required by law. Under a new law passed during the last session, these companies are liable to be dissolved by proclamation of the Secretary of State. A list of the corporations which have not made reports or paid the tax is being compiled and those which have not reported in five years are to be reported to the Secretary of State on June 29, and the law requires that he make a proclamation declaring them dissolved, and their charters forfeited. For a period of six months the names of these corporations will be preserved, but if the franchise taxes past due are not paid, the corporate names will be dropped and may then be used by new incorporations.

Dollars and Values

ACCORDING to a statement of the National Industrial Conference Board the size of the new dollar bill to be put in circulation soon to replace the old bills now in use will correspond almost exactly in size to its purchasing value compared to the size and purchasing powers of the old dollar in 1914. The new bill will be about two-thirds the size of the old one, and its purchasing power compared with the value of the old dollar before the World War is 63 cents, or a little less than two-thirds of the former value of the old bill. Of course the new bill when issued will have exactly the same value as the old one at the time. The comparison, however, serves very well to remind us of the depreciated value of the dollar. If you sold a cow in 1914 for $63, you must get $100 now for a similar cow to get equal value. If you bought a farm for $6,300 in 1914 and wish to sell it now without loss you cannot sell it for less than $10,000. If in 1914 you sold a certain quantity of 40 different commodities in everyday use for $63 and desired now to buy the same quantity of the same 40 commodities, they would cost you $100. If in 1914 you loaned a friend $63 and he paid it back now in currency, you would get $37 less value than you loaned him. All of this is due to the fact that the dollar has depreciated in value as compared with things in general use. We need to keep this present value of the dollar in mind when comparing prices of products now with pre-war prices. Fifty cents for a pound of butter now is equivalent to 31½ cents in 1914. The price is the amount of money we get in exchange. The real value is the amount of other things we get in exchange for what we sell.

Virginia Wheat

The 1929 wheat crop in Virginia appears to be more than a quarter million bushels short of 1928. This is mainly due to damage by Hessian fly, rust and unseasonable weather conditions during May and first week in June. The outlook for a fair crop declined considerably during the month of May. The growth was reported fair up to May 10, with the best prospects in the south and southeastern localities. Too much rain the first part of May, then too dry and cold, had a great tendency to cut the crop short. Where you find some fields have fair to good heads, others are short or of an inferior growth. Harvesting of the crop commenced about June 20.

Unseasonable weather conditions during May retarded most farm work and checked crop growth generally. Frequent rains and cold weather delayed corn planting and also peanuts, and June 13 a goodly per cent of both of the above crops were yet to be planted, which will mean a light crop of both in yield and weight.

The condition of other grain crops is up to the average for the past five years with the exception of rye and barley, which will not be as large as usual. The cool, rainy weather was favorable for both Winter and Spring oats. This crop will be fair to good.

Grass crops for hay got a set-back during May except in the extreme southern localities of the State. Early hay crops like Alfalfa and Crimson clover made fair yields, but the weather was unfavorable for harvesting and curing, which caused considerable loss of both crops desired for hay.

The outlook for fruit is not so promising as it was four or five weeks ago. Frosts and cold nights in May have caused both apples and peaches to drop off. Not one-fourth of a crop of either will be produced in the eastern and southeastern sections of the State.

The Irish potato crop will also be far below the average. Shipments from Eastern Shore are being made daily, prices ranging anywhere from $4 to $4.25 per barrel. W. H. H.

Mid-West Conditions

Short notes on the Shorthorn trade as published in THE R. N.-Y. throw light on how breeders are feeling in various parts of the country. Some people report an active trade and others that the trade is slow. Over the entire territory in which the numbers of Shorthorns are increasing, the bull trade is perhaps not quite so active as it was a year ago. Prices for wheat and potatoes in the Northwest and all through the wheat belt have had rather a retarding influence on the demand for Shorthorn bulls and females.

In practically all of the territory where I have been this year, it seems that breeders really feel that they are quite short of females. Most of the cattle herds have been reduced considerably in numbers. In Southern Wisconsin and Minnesota, Southern Michigan, Northern Illinois and Northern Iowa, they have one of the best hay crops in history. There are more good pieces of clover in Southern Wisconsin than ever before. During January 31.2 inches of snow fell in Madison, a record-breaker. There were two days in that month when it did not snow. Everyone feared heavy freshets last Spring, but the snow practically all went into the ground, as there was no frost. This insured the wonderful clover crop that most people have.

On the other hand, corn is not so well advanced as it should be. I was recently at Pawpaw, Ill., attending a co-operative elevator picnic, and saw some corn between Pawpaw and Mendota that was practically knee-high. It was unusual—in an isolated field.

Harry Hopley of Iowa has returned from an extensive trip throughout the Southwest, going through the Sandhill country of Nebraska, Western Kansas, Oklahoma and down into Texas. He says there are lots of steers in the country, but not much business done, as they are being held at a rather firm price. He does not fear that there is going to be a shortage of wheat. He mentioned one case where he had last year or the year before bought 1,700 feeding cattle out of a 20-section pasture. This year, as he passed through there, he saw nine combines working on the same tract of ground. At another point in Southwestern Kansas, back from the railroad, he said they counted in a rather limited area, over 50 combines at work. Of course, so long as one can skim off fertility with one or two crops of wheat, it is perhaps more profitable than grazing, but there are many sections of the United States that wish they had the quota of cattle that they had back 10 years ago; sections where they thought it was more profitable to grow crops than it was to raise cattle.

My friend at Pawpaw said the biggest trouble right now with farming in his section was that it is getting harder and more expensive to raise a good crop, and that some of the richest sections are the ones that are having the hardest time, because they quit live stock sometime ago.

To show the way the wind is blowing, North Dakota, so far as money receipts for Shorthorn registrations and transfers are concerned, is just as good a Shorthorn State as Missouri, with a chance of greater expansion. JOHN L. TORMEY.

Cook Co., Ill.

Crops in Northern Virginia

June 25.—The farmers are busy cutting wheat, rye and oats. Some of the crops look good while others have a very small growth of straw, but the heads seem to be heavy. The mowers are kept going cutting Red clover hay which is very plentiful this year. The late tomato plants are being set out for the canneries and the acreage will be much larger this year than last.

The early vegetables matured this year earlier than usual. The truckers were digging potatoes last of May, and the potato crop is heavier than for several years. The onions raised from sets are starting to ripen which is about two weeks earlier than usual, and the yield will be good.

The promise for sweet potatoes and melons is very discouraging and the melons will be very late. Most crops are about a month behind. Some truckers have not been able to get any seed up and have planted the ground with some other crop. Owing to so much rain in early Spring the field corn is late being planted, and all of it not planted yet. R. C.

Monroe Hall, Va.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

We farmers of the Middle West are bored with the whole agricultural extension work. It should be entirely abolished for the good of all. We are very much displeased with the late "farm relief" legislation. Another salary grab bureau, no relief, but added burden. The farmers in Nebraska have a good co-operative organization, "Farmers' Union." We not only sell but are arranging to buy co-operatively.

This last legislation is in direct conflict with true co-operation among the farmers. Let us alone, give us a fair field, and we can take care of ourselves. Big business is determined to control the producers, tell them what to raise and how much. County agents are trying to get us to produce more. Other fellows terribly scared of a surplus. Must draw immense salaries to get away with it.

What next? A FARMER.

Nebraska.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Parting of the Ways

Untrammelled Giant of the West,
With all of Nature's gifts endowed,
With all of Heaven's mercies blessed,
Nor of thy power unduly proud—
Peerless in courage, force and skill,
And godlike in thy strength of will—

Before thy feet the ways divide:
One path leads up to heights sublime;
Downward the other slopes, where bide
The refuse and the wrecks of Time.
Choose then, nor falter at the start,
O choose the nobler path and part!

Be thou the guardian of the weak,
Of the unfriended, thou the friend;
No guerdon for thy valor seek,
No end beyond the avowed end!
Wouldst thou thy godlike power preserve,
Be godlike in the will to serve.

—Joseph B. Gilder.

*

A UNIT of the Home Bureau in Wyoming Co., N. Y., is supplying expectant mothers with a homemade toilet tray for the baby, and the idea is so good that we are glad to pass it on. The trays are made from round cake tins and the jars are discarded mayonnaise, jelly and cold cream jars. The safety-pin cushion is a piece of white soap. The trays are enamelled in blue, and each jar cover, after being enamelled, is decorated with a wreath of flowers. The various articles used in baby's toilet are kept in the sealed jars. This seems an excellent idea for sales or fairs. The furnished trays are sold for one dollar.

*

A READER requests a recipe for icebox cookies. The following ought to be authentic, as it is given by the household news service of the National Association of Ice Industries: One and one-half cups shortening, three eggs, one teaspoon baking soda, one-half cup nut meats, two cups brown sugar, one teaspoon cinnaman, one-fourth teaspoon salt and three cups flour. Cream shortening and sugar together. Add well-beaten eggs. Sift flour once before measuring. Mix and sift together flour, cinnamon, soda and salt and add gradually to creamed shortening. Add chopped nuts. Roll into two rolls and let stand in refrigerator over night. In morning slice into thin cookies and bake on greased baking sheet.

*

WE are often asked to give advice on the treatment of blackheads, an annoying and disfiguring skin trouble. The Cleanliness Institute offers the following advice:

These ugly black dots that mar the complexions of so many men and women are caused by an over-secretion of oil which hardens in the oil ducts of the skin and becomes capped with dirt and dust.

Scrupulous cleanliness is the only really effective treatment for persons afflicted with blackheads. Temporary relief may be obtained by steaming the face when necessary and by gently pressing out the sebaceous matter with thoroughly scrubbed fingers or with a comedo extractor which has been cleaned with a tooth pick and alcohol. If slight pressure is not effective, do not use force but repeat the process the following day.

After the treatment, sponge the skin with alcohol or peroxide. Once the blackheads are out, wash the face at least once a day with a clean, rough, wash cloth and plenty of soap and water to keep them from coming back.

*

BORDEAUX sauce is an old relish, but a good one. It calls for two quarts of cabbage chopped to a powder, one quart of chopped green tomatoes drained free of juice, three small onions chopped, one quart of vinegar, one-quarter ounce each of celery seed, black pepper, ginger and turmeric, two ounces mustard seed, one-quarter cup of salt and ½ lb. brown sugar. Mix all together, boil 15 minutes, and can while hot.

Canning Blackberries and Raspberries

We never cared for canned blackberries until I canned them in their own juice. I gather the small ones, mash them, heat slowly over a low fire, strain through a jelly bag, add equal parts of sugar, boil five minutes. Fill jars with washed blackberries (shake jars) and fill to top with the syrup, which should be poured on hot, while the jar stands in hot water. Seal tight, stand in warm water up to rubbers, just let that water come to a boil in a covered vessel. Remove the saucepan from the heat and let the jars cool off in the water, with vessel covered. They are then ready to store away for Winter.

Red raspberries are not good put up in their own juice. I use a thick syrup and proceed the same as for blackberries. You will find every berry just as you put them in, not all cooked up and broken. All fruits that are sound and not overripe may be canned by placing them in a sterilized jar, shaking down well; do not add anything, just seal tight, set in cold water up to the rubber, let water come to a boil, remove from fire or turn off the heat. Let cool in the water with the cover remaining on the kettle. Huckleberries or blueberries cannot be detected from fresh fruit for pies or to eat with sugar, if canned in this way.

MRS. G. A. P.

Canning Meat

It is only recently that we started canning meats in the home, as a few years ago this method of meat preservation was practically unknown. With canned meats we can have greater variety in our meals and do not have to depend upon cured, salted or smoked meats. These meats become monotonous and are lacking in important food elements.

A Steam Pressure Cooker, or Canner, Should Be Used for the Sterilization of Canned Meats

A good slogan would be "fresh meat for the farm family the whole year through!" Variety is very essential in our diet and the variety can be secured by canning fried chicken in season for use in Wintertime, and roast beef, pork or fresh sausage in Winter to use during the Summer.

Economy also pays a big part in meat canning. It is poor economy to hold over a flock of chickens or other animals for table use during the year. Can them when they are at their prime and save feed. Money saved is money made.

From a health standpoint it is poor economy to eat too much fresh meat at killing time in order to save it. It is much better economy to eat some of the choice cuts, as tenderloin, spareribs, liver, heart, headcheese, and can what remains. Canned meats on the emergency shelf mean that the homemaker is prepared for unexpected company, harvest hands, and wash day.

Meat may be canned in either tin or glass. Use good new rubbers if canning in glass. Prepare jars and lids for canning just as you would for the canning of vegetables and fruits.

Use fresh meat, canning the meat as soon as possible after the animal heat is out of it. If possible arrange your work so that the meat may cool over night and be canned the day after being killed.

A steam pressure cooker or canner is absolutely necessary for the sterilization of canned meats. The pressure cooking method of canning meat has long been recognized as the safest and most satisfactory method known. Fifteen pounds pressure gives a temperature of 250 degrees, while the boiling point of water is only 212 degrees. Meat keeps more satisfactorily when canned at a higher temperature than at 212 degrees.

The steps in canning meat are as follows:

1. Secure fresh meat.
2. Cut in convenient pieces.
3. Brown on stove if desired.
4. Pack at once into clean jars or tin cans (add water if desired).
5. Put rubbers and tops in position, sealing tops partially. Completely seal the cans.
6. Process necessary length of time.
7. Tighten tops of glass jars. Put tin cans under cold water to cool.

Time table for pressure cooker:

Beef, raw, 5-10 lbs. 120 minutes, 10-15 lbs. 60 minutes; beef, roast (browned in skillet), 5-10 lbs. 120 minutes, 10-15 lbs. 60 minutes; chicken, stewed, 5-10 lbs. 120 minutes, 10-15 lbs. 60 minutes; chicken, fried (young), 5-10 lbs. 40 minutes, 10-15 lbs. 30 minutes; chicken, old, 5-10 lbs. 120 minutes, 10-15 lbs. 60 minutes; heart, 5-10 lbs. 120 minutes, 10-15 lbs. 60 minutes; pork, raw, 5-10 lbs. 120 minutes, 10-15 lbs. 60 minutes; pork, roast (browned in skillet), 5-10 lbs. 120 minutes, 10-15 lbs. 60 minutes; pork chops, 5-10 lbs. 120 minutes, 10-15 lbs. 60 minutes; spare ribs, 5-10 lbs. 120 minutes, 10-15 lbs. 60 minutes; tenderloin, 5-10 lbs. 120 minutes, 10-15 lbs. 60 minutes; tongue, 5-10 lbs. 120 minutes, 10-15 lbs. 60 minutes.

GRACE VIALL GRAY.

Ices and Sherbets

Vanilla Ice Cream.—One quart milk, two cups sugar, ½ tablespoon cornstarch, two eggs, one pint cream, one tablespoon vanilla. Place all but ¼ cup of the milk in a double boiler and bring to boil. Mix sugar and cornstarch dry, then add the ¼ cup of milk and eggs and beat until smooth, then add to boiling milk with an egg whip. Boil 20 minutes and cool. Whip cream and add with vanilla to cold custard, then freeze.

Banana Ice Cream.—Eight ripe bananas, one quart cream, ½ lb. sugar (one cup equals ½ lb.). Place one-half of cream in double boiler and bring to boil, then add sugar and stir until dissolved. Set aside to cool. Mash and beat fruit to a paste. Add with remaining cream, whipped, to contents of double boiler. Freeze.

Peach Ice Cream.—One quart cream, ¾ lb. sugar, one quart mellow peaches. Prepare the same as banana ice cream, only add peaches when other ingredients are frozen, then turn crank five minutes.

Pineapple Ice Cream. — One quart cream, 1 lb. sugar, one lemon (juice), one large, ripe pineapple. Boil one-half of cream in double boiler, add one-half of sugar and stir until dissolved, then cool. Add remaining cream, whipped, to sweetened cream and freeze. Grate pineapple, add remainder of sugar and lemon juice and mix well with frozen cream.

Raspberry Ice Cream. — One quart cream, 1 lb. sugar, one quart raspberries, one lemon (juice). Boil one-half of cream and one-half of sugar in double boiler, then cool. Add remainder of sugar and lemon juice to crushed berries, and let stand one hour, then strain and add to sweetened cream already frozen.

Strawberry Ice Cream.—One quart cream, 1 lb. sugar, 1½ quarts ripe strawberries. Prepare the same as raspberry ice cream, omitting lemon.

Orange Ice Cream.—One quart cream, ¾ lb. sugar, six oranges. Bring cream to the boil in double boiler, add sugar and stir until dissolved. Cool and freeze, then add juice and grated rind of oranges. If a more delicate orange flavor is desired grate fewer rinds.

Lemon Sherbet. — Four large, juicy lemons, one quart water, 1¼ lb. sugar. Put water and sugar on to boil. Chip yellow rind from lemons, add to syrup, boil five minutes and cool. Add juice of lemons and strain through cloth. Freeze and add two egg whites beaten stiff.

Pineapple Sherbet.—Two ripe pineapples, 1½ lbs. sugar, one quart water, two lemons (juice).

MRS. MARGARET A. S. HASTINGS.

Grandmother's Rag Carpet

Last Spring it became necessary to entirely change the floor covering and repaper the living-room of our country home, and since the new hardwood floor or the inlaid linoleum of our dreams had not materialized, we were delighted with the gift of a rag carpet which had been made for my grandmother nearly 30 years ago, for since it had never been used it was as fresh and clean as new. The background was gray with stripes of darker gray, blue, rose and black. It nearly covered the room, so we put it down as a rug, painting the edge a darker gray.

With the rug as a nucleus we built the color scheme of our room around it. We were fortunate in finding a wallpaper in two tones of gray with nosegays of old-fashioned flowers of rose and blue, with the rose predominating.

We decided that in a gay, informal room of this type our heavier pieces of furniture, such as the big square piano and walnut sofa, were out of place, so they were banished to the "parlor." We did retain, however, a beautiful mahogany desk and bookcase, as we felt it necessary to the business of the household to keep this in the usual convenient light near a window. For this reason we kept the mahogany clock, with its plain hand-polished shelf made by the man of the house, and also the mahogany mirror which had always graced the space over the library table.

Unfortunately this library table was of oak, but it was of a sturdy plain design, and by grouping with it two oak rockers of the same type they did not seem out of place in this old-fashioned room.

The other furniture were odd pieces painted to form a harmonious whole. There was a Boston rocker, a straight-back small rocker, a rush-bottomed kitchen chair, an oblong table and a spool lounge which Grandmother formerly kept in her kitchen; on this couch was a straw mattress covered with cretonne in an unobtrusive design of gray with black binding. Since the table was not a valuable one, a hole was made in the top through which the wires of the radio were run down through the floor, also an invisible shelf was placed beneath the table top to hold the batteries; thus the radio in its black portable case compares favorably with the expensive cabinets. On this table is a box decorated in blue and gold which holds sewing materials. This table, the couch and the little sewing chair make a convenient and pleasing group. Another group is a pine cupboard, a small stand, a tall straight chair and a tall rocker with four slats in the back; these are painted gray, the same as the floor. All antique collectors are envious of our possession of this cupboard and rocker. The cupboard had been used in the woodhouse to hold a collection of boxes of nails, screws, bolts, but its lines were so attractive we decided it would do nicely as a receptacle for magazines, toys and the mending basket. The chair was evolved from the frames of two that the man of the house found on a junk heap.

The table cover and the couch cover we had been using were of flowered cretonne, not appropriate for use with the flowered paper and bright carpet, but an inspiration came in the form of the two good ends saved from a worn blue and white woven bedspread. This, when hemmed, made a charming cover for the table, also two pillows for the couch, covered a brick to use as a door stop, a cushion for the sewing chair, and last but not least, a valance for the white ruffled curtains at the windows.

On the table are a long row of books with book ends, a blue and white pitcher for flowers, a quaint blue and white saucer, the usual magazines and an old-fashioned lamp in black and gold which is our pride and joy.

Two of the shelves in the bookcase are used to display our collection of old blue and white dishes. Since they did not show up well against the dull wood, and it was too valuable to spoil by painting, it was lined with pasteboard, painted blue. This is very effective and can be changed when the room is redecorated, for it is held in place by thumb tacks put in behind the removable shelves. The remainder of the books, which have a decided decorative value, are on hanging shelves; these were rescued from the attic, threaded with new

ropes, the shelves painted black and edged with blue.

There are so many doors in this room there is little space for pictures, so we have used only two small old portraits in their oval black frames and one sea picture in just the right tones of warm blue in a gilt frame. In one corner is a wall bracket and on it are some pewter ware, a brass candlestick and a rare old bank in dull red pottery which harmonizes with the rose reds in the wall paper.

It was soon discovered that certain flowers will not "go" in this room; all yellow and bright red flowers were a complete failure. The blue Delphinium when combined with pink Dorothy Perkins roses were delightful, so we used these and sweet peas as long as possible in the Summer. Our Winter bouquet is a brass bowl of pearly everlastings combined with dried Zinnias in tones of dull red and rose, and the little blue pitcher is full of straw flowers of all colors.

Our living-room has proven just as attractive for Winter as it was in the Summer, and no changes were made this Spring except a new cover of neutral gray for the couch mattress and a cushion of the same material for the Boston rocker. Also a new pillow in the shape of a tiny round braided rug is being made, and should a certain gray stone jar with beautiful curves come into our possession it will be used beside the desk as a receptacle for waste papers.

An adjoining bedroom was papered like the living-room and the floor was painted gray. On this are used blue and white braided rugs. The former bedroom suite was delegated to one of the upstairs rooms and an old cherry four-poster was brought to light from the attic. On this is used one of our choicest heirlooms, a blue and white homespun bedspread in the pine tree pattern. The other furniture consists of a cherry bureau, a mahogany mirror and two low red rockers. A recent happy thought is the hanging on the wall at the head of the bed of an old-fashioned double pillow sham with its quaint lettering and flowers embroidered in rose red. ELIZABETH F. TOWNSEND.

The Farm Kitchen

PART III

The walls and ceiling of the north kitchen in the old house to which I came 20 years ago, presented a very difficult problem because of numerous gaping cracks in its dingy, once whitewashed plaster. It was in such dreadful condition that any thought of painting the sidewalls was positively out of the question. Something drastic had to be done and there was not a great deal of money to do it with. Fully aware that the surest way out of a difficulty is through it, I rolled up my sleeves and tackled it. First, I cleaned all cracks and very carefully filled them with plaster of Paris, then, inch by inch, with a cooking spatula, I scraped every trace of whitewash off side walls and ceiling. All walls were then thoroughly wiped and a coat of old-fashioned glue sizing applied, great care being taken to get the sizing into all corners and depressions. We then papered the side walls and ceiling with varnished tile wallpaper in tan tile design with touches of rose. All woodwork was enameled in light, warm tan. The effect was most disappointing. The dingy room was not brightened as we had expected it to be. We also soon learned that the varnish finish on wallpaper soon wore off and proved unsatisfactory for use in a farm kitchen. Next, the ceiling paper over the range began to bulge, then left the wall altogether. Of course, further renovation faced me. I tore off all this wallpaper then and once more laboriously scraped that ceiling as smooth as a sheet of paper, then went over it carefully with an even coat of glue sizing. When it was thoroughly dry, I applied a coat of flat white paint and finished it with two coats of hard finish, white enamel. This solved the ceiling problem. All woodwork and furniture in the room was similarily treated. It is not difficult to care for it if metal pushplates are placed on all doors, there is no wainscoating around the sink, there is protection around the woodbox and the stove is not too close to the wall. This ceiling is easily washed with a long-handled window brush and mild soapsuds.

The side walls were my next problem. After again sizing the walls with warm glue solution, I covered them with a material resembling table oilcloth, having a very simple tile design in blue. Because of its width (54 in.) it was rather difficult to handle alone, but I succeeded in doing it. The paste used was made with rye flour and glue. To nine quarts of rye wall paste, I added one quart of thick glue solution, while hot. By brushing as I worked with a large whisk broom, I secured a very smooth surface and the rye paste assured perfect adherance. Doing the work alone proved to be a misplaced economy, as following doctor's bills proved, but otherwise results were most satisfactory. Such a wall surface is very easily washed with warm suds, and withstood, without fading, the wear and tear of the constant hard usage in a farm kitchen for more than 12 years. This oilcloth wall covering now comes in a wonderful assortment of plain, richly tinted or tile designs in either glossy or dull finish—all equally serviceable. The first price seems very high, but it proves to be a great saving in the long run because of its lasting qualities and enduring colors.

Next comes the floor. Alas and alack, but I fear that I am still with the average farm housewife in trying to eliminate some of the toil connected with keeping a farm kitchen floor in a clean and sanitary condition. The old floor was so uneven and worn that we removed it entirely, and laid in its stead one of seasoned hard pine (second quality). This we treated with dressings of warm linseed oil, well rubbed in. We persisted with these dressings until the boards commenced to splinter. As this floor required frequent scrubbings and equally frequent oil dressings, to keep it in condition, it was not satisfactory. When I felt sure that all of the oil was scrubbed out of it, I dried it well and applied two coats of waterproof varnish. With all the traffic which my kitchen was called upon to endure, I found it practically impossible to keep that floor in presentable condition, without very frequent scrubbing.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

508 — Definitely Smart. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅝ yds. of 36-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

513 — Sleeveless Sports Dress. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yds. of 39-in. material with 4½ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

502 — Two Tiers. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

549—For Thin Materials. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

Summer Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Probably the varnish would have withstood this had the floor not already shown signs of splintering and wear. The wood has not worn well, and in spots has now gone through, so we are confronted with the problem of laying a new floor. We feel, after very carefully studying the subject, that seasoned hard maple will be our choice. Although we have plenty of white oak and hard maple in our timber tract, we are not going to attempt to use it, owing to the fact that we do not know how to cure it properly, and no one in our vicinity is qualified to do so, so we are expecting to purchase ours at the local lumber yard. We do not care to repeat the experiment of neighbors who had their own oak lumber sawed out and cured for flooring. Evidently it was improperly done because, after laying and finishing, it warped, the boards sprung and the floor finally had to be removed entirely. While my floor is still new I intend to carry out the advice of an expert on floor treatment who says that inlaid linoleum alone will solve my problem, as has been proven in numerous instances by repeated tests. He has convinced me that, when properly laid and cared for, the best quality inlaid linoleum is both a wise and economical investment. It saves labor and endures for many years under hard usage. HELEN N. UPSON.

Crisp Cucumber Pickles

For years, the writer has followed the method given below for pickling cucumbers easily with gratifying results. By pickling a quart or two daily (fresh from the vines), many months' supply is soon stored away. Any size may be used, even large ones that have to be split and seeded, but to be sure of crisp pickles the small whole pickling cucumbers are of course best.

1. Wash them thoroughly, drain and pack them vertically in clean glass-top fruit jars (quart or two-quart size), using a silver knife handle to push them into place.

2. When the jar is full of cucumbers, add, per quart, one teaspoon dry ground mustard, ½ cup fine salt, 1/5 cup granulated sugar, and then completely fill the jar with strong cider vinegar, shaking it meanwhile to get the air out.

3. Seal tightly, turn the jar end for end a few times to help dissolve the mustard, salt and sugar and store in a cool, dry, dark place. E. L. H.

Ellen Johnston's Rolls

Mix two cups of boiling water, ½ cup of sugar, one tablespoon salt, two tablespoons shortening, and cool to lukewarm. Dissolve two cakes of compressed yeast (not the dry yeast) in ¼ cup of lukewarm water, add one teaspoon sugar, and beat into first mixture. Add two beaten eggs, stir in four cups of flour, and beat thoroughly, then stir in three more cups of flour, but do not knead. Cover, and put in icebox or other cool place. The dough is quite soft, so needs plenty of flour on molding board when making into rolls. In Summer it is convenient to make the dough a little stiffer than in Winter. The dough will rise enough for baking in about four hours. If made in the evening the dough can be made into rolls the next morning, or will keep for two days in the ice box. The above proportions make a large batch; half of it will make about three dozen small rolls.

Good Buns

Take one pint new milk, ½ cup lard, ½ cup (scant) sugar; scald, and when cold add one compressed yeast cake which has been dissolved in a little warm water. Mix in bread flour to make a medium stiff sponge. Let stand over night. In the morning add one egg, one level teaspoon of salt. Make into a loaf, let rise till double its size, then roll out and cut with a biscuit cutter. Keep in a warm place and when very light bake in a quick oven. Brush over with sweet cream or butter. M. E. H.

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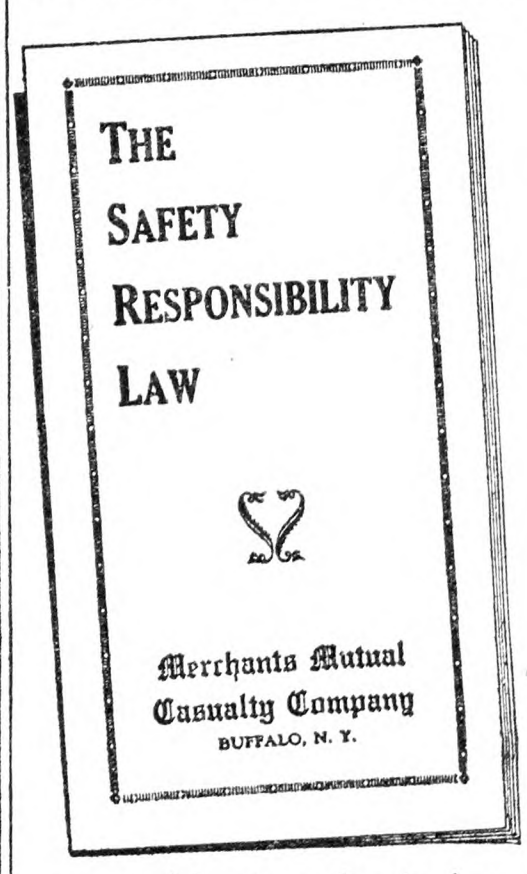
This Booklet Explains The NEW STATE LAW

(send for a copy —sent free)



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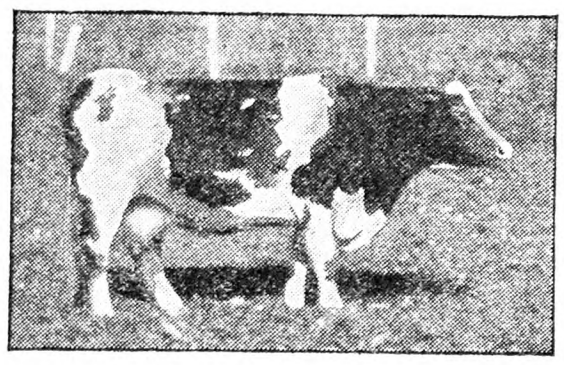
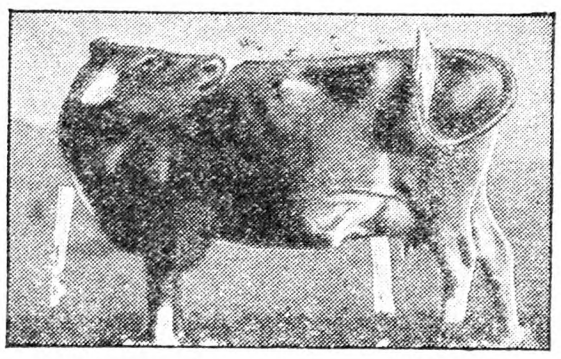


This cow was sprayed



This cow was not sprayed

THE above photographs were taken on a sticky day in fly time. The brown cow was switching, tossing her head, stamping—fighting flies all day long.

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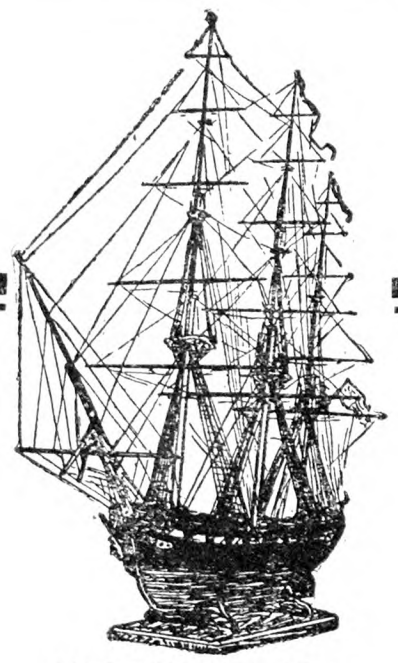

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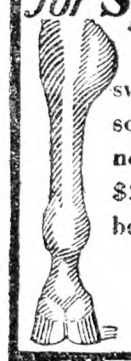

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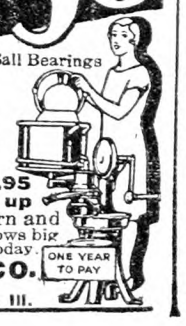

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A Farmer's Opinions

SHE LIKES TO FARM.—Late in June I talked with a remarkable firm on a Hudson Valley farm, a widow and her brother, who have been farming 200 acres for about 25 years. They are over 60. The feminine member of the firm has done house, garden, poultry and field work and milking every year since she was 12, up to a few years ago, when sickness compelled her to adopt a less strenuous life. She regained her health, and is zestfully doing most of the same kinds of work that she did before. She likes to live on the farm, delights in seeing things grow, and has pride in her cooking and housekeeping. Her mind is active and clear because of her industrious habits. Her brother has been equally active and energetic. Theirs is one of the best-looking farms in their county. It has paid for its own improvements, including buildings, fences and ground limestone. The firm is milking 15 cows, and making lots of good hay this Summer. "We have had plenty of time to think, rest and enjoy life here at home, but no time for aimless running about on the roads, here or elsewhere," said "the better half" of the firm. "Many of our neighbors," she continued, "spend much more time on the roads than on their farms." "There never was a time in my life when real farmers could do that and succeed or break even," said her brother.

This man and his sister have flowered in mind and heart, and found contentment and year-round inspirations at home on the old farm. Their sacrifices and renunciations have been many. So also have their rewards.

A VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.—Not long ago I rode 10 short miles with a middle-aged blacksmith. He began blacksmithing when he was 14, and successfully ran his shop in a Dutchess Co., N. Y., village for 25 years. Injured by a horse that he was shoeing, he sold out. The buyer of his business closed the shop for want of patronage. It will never be opened again. The former owner's injured hip righted itself, and, on a salary basis, he resumed his old occupation on a large farm, where there is plenty of work of many kinds for him to do. He likes it, but in his heart he laments the passing of his independence in the little shop that he built and loved. He was a little caustic in some of his remarks. "I have known lots of farmers," he said, "who wouldn't buy nursery stock, seeds, breeding animals or anything else from their neighbors at a fair price, but would send off or buy from traveling strangers and pay a great deal more and get much less for their money."

THE WORK OF AUCTIONEERS. — Live stock auctioneers who tell pertinent stories at the right time, in the course of their work on the block, are likely to make satisfactory sales for their clients. A famous member of the profession, however, used to say that "no auctioneer can get the last dollar out of a crowd unless it has been well-fed." Experienced breeders who sell purebreds at auction know that it pays them to feed their prospective customers abundantly just before the selling begins. The auctioneer's job then is to move and control his audience with telling arguments, apt jokes and a lively repetition of his standard working words. Under these conditions, he will usually arouse active bidding. One of the elementary principles of his art is that a pleasant, non-resisting mood shall be worked up and maintained in his hearers. Some public offerings of pedigree stock have been so poorly trained and fitted for selling that the auctioneers would have made bad situations worse if they had been deficient in tact, humor, judgment and patience.

HUMOR AT SALES. — Amusing stories and incidents enrich many a man's recollections of live stock auctions. Frightened or unruly animal's sometimes provide thrilling entertainment for crowds at sales. Bidders also contribute to the fun of these occasions. At a public sale of jacks in Missouri years ago, a bidder in the rear of the barn practically broke up the auction. In a spirit of levity and with no intention of buying, he voiced a liberal bid on a jack which had been in the ring several long minutes before the auctioneer could get him started at any price. Evidently the man who volunteered a bid, assumed that it would be a "starter." He had barely closed his mouth, however, when the auctioneer exclaimed, "Sold to that man back there in a Galloway overcoat!" Thereupon a ring worker made his way through the crowd toward the bidder, to get his name and address. When the bidder realized that he had made a purchase and soon would be called on for money or a note, he hurried through a back door and took to his heels. The ring worker called for assistance. The owner of the jacks yelled, "Catch him! Go after him!" Under this command, the dutiful ringman mounted a stabled mule, bareback, and started in pursuit of the buyer, who was entering a snow-covered stalkfield. The sale attenders deserted the ringside, to see the chase. It was futile, however, because the mule, when urged and goaded into a trot, grew resentful, and dumped his rider into a snow drift. The jack that caused the trouble was appreciated by the crowd; he brought twice the sum which the home-bound bidder had offered.

TWO "OLD ONES." — Col. Fred M. Woods, of Nebraska, who died a year ago in his 84th year, was America's most popular and best-loved live stock auctioneer. One of the stories that he often told at sales was this: An old man in Kentucky hill country was sitting on a log, smoking his pipe. A neighbor of his came along and said, "Jim, get up and hurry to the house. A panther has gone in there, and your wife is in there alone." "Well," said the old man, "if he has made a mistake and got in there, let him get out the best way he can." Col. George Bain of Kentucky is noted for the wit and humor that he employs when and where they will "do the most good" at dairy cattle auctions. At the recent auction of Ayrshires at Strathglass Farm in Westchester Co., N. Y., Col. Bain, during a brief lull in the selling of a cow imported from Scotland, took a little fling at Scotch economy. All Scotch people enjoy stories and jokes which exaggerate this fine old virtue of their nationality. Col. Bain said that at a meeting of district school teachers in Kentucky, someone, in a round-table discussion, asked how the Grand Canyon was dug or got started. After learned answers had been offered by several teachers, who quoted authorities, a country doctor who was present as a guest, said, quietly, that he would give his own answer for whatever it might be worth. "The Grand Canyon," he said, "was started by a Scotchman, who, in a moment of excitement in a wild country, dropped a penny in a gopher hole."

THREE FARM BOYS.—Two weeks ago in Schoharie Co., N. Y., I spent several hours on a farm with three boys (aged 20, 15 and 11) and their father and mother. The oldest boy is co-operating enthusiastically with his father in developing their vegetable and fruit business. The farm of less than 80 acres is near a resort market. The second oldest boy and the youngest can hardly be expected at their ages to decide what their life-work shall be. Both, however, are busy and contented on the farm, and, with their brother, are as active and dutiful as any three boys of my acquaintance. Their parents are training them in a partnership spirit, each having a moral and financial stake in the family's welfare. As workers, these boys are dependable, thorough and interested. They have play-days and holidays. They are fine swimmers, fast runners and quick thinkers. The right kind of parents continue to rear the right kind of boys and girls on farms and elsewhere, in spite of the distractions and hazards of an age that tests the character, brain power and stamina of populations.

DAIRYMEN AT DINNER.—Recently in a hotel cafeteria in an up-State city I observed two dairymen and their wives select their mid-day meal. The four were over 50 years of age. It was a hot day. I wondered to what extent they would patronize their own industry. They did not surprise me. Three chose roast beef, three iced teas and one coffee. One of the women boycotted meat, and ate a fruit salad. None of them took either butter or ice cream. Each bought a slice of factory white bread, to which most Americans are unwisely loyal, through force of habit. Most adult farm people of my acquaintance, especially those who produce and sell milk, average low per capita as consumers of dairy products. Perhaps in the back of their heads lurks the question, "What's the use of our buying milk when we've got better at home?" But at home they don't drink much milk. Practically all mature, healthy people whose work is largely outdoors are meat-eaters. Consequently if they are able to pay and choose, they will almost always order beef for dinner and bacon or ham and eggs for breakfast when they are in a city or town. Young people, however, on farms and in cities are consuming more milk and ice cream per capita than persons of their ages consumed five to 10 years ago.

FROM DAN'S NOTEBOOK. — We know one another so well in our neighborhood that strangers, seeing us together at a picnic, probably would say that we were deficient in neighborliness. They would be mistaken. Like the members of a family, we know the virtues and faults of one another. We have a good time together without making much ado about it. One of our neighbors always does most of the talking at our picnics and parties. He likes to tell stories and laugh at them. He's not much of a farmer, but his wife is. . . . I like to see a litter of healthy, happy purebred pigs in clover. . . . We cut down and burned the last of the big apple trees this Spring in an old orchard that was set out 35 years ago. Now, whenever I look out of the north window of the dining-room, I miss those old, gnarled, stocky friends. They are gone forever, but I can still see them in memory. The storing up of worthy memories on which to dwell in old age is everyone's opportunity and high privilege. . . . Cows have a form of language that, on occasion, will move a sensitive man to tears. What a cow "says," and the wild tenderness that pleads, warns and grieves in her eyes, in response to the groans of her sick calf in pain, are translatable into one of the supreme words of human speech; motherhood. And yet you and I have clubbed many a cow.

D. C. W.

Pennsylvania Bull Associations

Pennsylvania dairymen are co-operating in the improvement of their herds through 73 bull associations. There are 260 sires in use. Forty-one Holstein-Friesian associations have 149 bulls. There are 15 Guernsey groups with 51 sires. Twelve Jersey organizations own 42 bulls. There are three Ayrshire associations with 12 sires, and two Brown Swiss groups using six bulls. Bull association work started at Grove City in 1916, when R. R. Welch organized two associations in a community development project in dairying supervised by the United States Department of Agriculture. In selection of sires for association work, a high standard is set. Holstein-Friesians must be from cows producing at least 1,000 lbs. of butterfat per year, and for the other breeds 700 lbs. is the requirement. The use of such animals has increased the production of daughters over dams 28 per cent more milk and 13½ per cent more butterfat.

E. H. R.

Maryland's Sheep Day

Plans are made for a sheepmen's event at Centerville, Md., on Tuesday, July 16. The main feature of the day will be the third annual ram sale, conducted by the Maryland Stockmen's Association. Col. H. D. Wolfe, vice-president of the association, will officiate as auctioneer. Consignments for the sale include rams from breeders in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. The consignors are Belair Farms, H. P. Miller, M. C. Sherman, E. P. Cockey, J. W. Swaren and Roy C. P. Weagley, all of Maryland; E. P. & H. H. Hockman of Virginia, and the Saint Amour Co., Mortonville, Pa.

About 45 registered rams make up the sale list. They are Hampshires and Shropshires. Many farmers prefer these two breeds. Choice lambs can be produced by using high-class rams on grade ewes. Such lambs have commanded a premium during the past few years. The Eastern Shore is producing excellent Winter lambs. Following the sale, which will be held under the trees on the Court House lawn, there will be a lamb posting demonstration. The object is to familiarize farmers with the common parasites of sheep. Most Maryland county agents are planning excursions of farmers to Centerville for the sale and other events.

K. A. C.

Good Horses and Good Farming

Today, in our district, I see an upward trend in the horse industry; more farmers are planning for colts next year than in any year during the last decade. The one drawback, from my standpoint, is the poor quality of mares. I am convinced that the day is not far away when the man with a good work team will be envied.

The past Spring carries a lesson. On June 7 my tractor-farming neighbor was putting in oats; he is tractor-minded, but keeps some old horses for the pleasure of their company and in memory of the past. The land was too wet to carry a tractor, so he waited. I took a chance on trampling the soil, and today I have a piece of oats knee-high. My potatoes are up and corn land is ready to plant (June 15), with a chance to dodge the corn-borer, and still my team is in good condition for the coming harvest. I got on the land early, kept steadily going, never rushing and consequently not worrying.

GEO. HOWDEN.

Exterminating a Cattle Pest

The Bavarian ox warble was imported to this country in the backs of Holsteins about 1890. The American gadfly (goad-fly) was here when the buffaloes ranged this region. Both prey upon our bovine animals today, and are such a pest that all cattle owners should destroy all the grubs possible to eliminate the 30 per cent loss of milk and 20 per cent loss of flesh.

On page 549 S. C. R. gives his remedy for grubs, which really is a control for the gadflies that cause the grubs. In the March 2 issue Dr. Clark mentioned several remedies for the grub, all of which might be used successfully at times, but none seems to me to be as simple as the way that I have been doing for the past five or six years, and proves to get 99 of every 100 grubs. By applying three or four drops of cattle dip (full strength) from a spring-bottom oil can to each opening in the skin of the animal where the grub obtains its air supply, this kills the grub through its disinfecting qualities or by the small blister formed at that point. Here in Central New York the dip should be used as soon as the grubs develop enough to see the holes (April 15 to July 1), and applied at 10-day intervals till July 10 or later if needed.

If cattle can lick the spots where the dip is applied it does not do the job so successfully as where no licking can be done. During the past year just one grub escaped my treatment late in October from a heifer that was out in pasture and not regularly stabled.

HOWARD H. HOUSE.

Live Stock Sales

July 15.—Holsteins. National type sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Aug. 13.—Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association seventh annual sale, Pomfret, Vt.; J. W. Dana, president, North Pomfret, Vt.

Aug. 15.—The T. R. Shanaberger & Son Jersey sale, Montrose Farm, Ravenna, O.; R. T. Lee, Iowa City, Ia., sale manager.

Sept. 18.—Milking Shorthorn sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12.—Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21.—Holsteins. National Ormsby sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Nov. 5-6.—Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

July 9-12.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, tour of Vermont.

July 15.—New York State fruit trip, starting from Winchester, Va.

July 15.—Summer trip, Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association, starting from State College, Pa.

July 16-18.—American Association of Nurserymen, Boston, Mass.

July 23-24.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Summer meeting, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

July 23-26.—Farm and Home Week, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

July 29-Aug 2.—International Baby Chick Association, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn.

July 31-Aug. 1.—Second Annual South Jersey Gladiolus Show, Convention Pier, Cape May, N. J.; F. E. Rockwell, director, Cape May, N. J.

Aug. 1-2.—Connecticut Pomological Society tour through Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire.

Aug. 3.—Annual Field Day, Long Branch Farms; W. B. Kendall, proprietor, Bowdoinham, Me.

Aug. 5-8.—Ashley Fair and Junior Fair, Ashley, Ohio.

Aug. 8.—Annual Summer meeting Connecticut Pomological Society, Farm and Home Week, Storrs, Conn.

Aug. 6-9.—National Association of Gardeners annual convention, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

Aug. 7.—Market Garden Field Day, Field Station, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 9.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association field meeting, Rice Orchards, Marlboro, Mass.

Aug. 19-23.—Vegetable Growers' Association of America annual convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia.

Aug. 21-24.—Thirty-sixth Annual Fair Gloucester County Grange, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.; E. Arlington Jones, secretary, Harrisonville, N. J.

Aug. 23.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association field meeting, Franklin Co., Mass.

Aug. 26-31.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Aug. 26-31.—Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Aug. 28.—Connecticut Experiment Station Field Day, Station Farm, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

Sept. 16-17.—Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

Oct. 17-20.—American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

"WHICH of the ladies on the left and right of the scarecrow is Aunt Martha?" "The one in the middle."—Fliegende Blaetter.

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A few Heifer Calves, 2 to 12 months old, from good milking cows.
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How Saddlers Were Originated

The American Saddle horse received its greatest development in Kentucky, although Tennessee and Missouri contributed their share to this American breed. The early history of the Saddle horse dates back to the settling of Kentucky by pioneers from the Virginia Colony. At that time there were no roads, and the horse was the only means of transportation. As the horse carried both man and supplies, it was necessary that he be able to travel great distances and to give the rider an easy seat.

It was quite natural that the pioneers should select horses which showed the "ambling" or easy gait. They had no distinct breed of riding horse. Ambling horses, however, were known as "saddlers." These horses had been produced by the crossing of Thoroughbreds and horses brought from Canada to Virginia. The Canadian horses showed a tendency toward the amble or pace, and when mated with certain representatives of the Thoroughbred breed, these tendencies were increased. As the Kentuckians continued their selection and breeding of Saddle horses, they made frequent use of the Thoroughbreds, Morgans and Standard-breds in breeding up from original nondescript mares with the "ambling" gait.

The use of the Thoroughbred stallion Denmark marked the first step towards real improvement and the establishment of the Saddle breed. Denmark was by imported Hedgeford, dam Betty Harrison by Aratus, and carried some of the best of the early Thoroughbred blood lines. Hedgeford was imported by William Jackson of New York in 1832, and brought to Kentucky soon after that, where he died in 1840. He was described as being a horse of wonderful style and action and a great "two-ended" one. Denmark (known as foundation sire of the breed) was bred by Samuel Davenport of Kentucky, and foaled in 1839. He was said to have been a game and consistent four-mile race horse, and individually a horse of great beauty and unusual animation. He was a prepotent sire and no family of the breed approached Denmark until the Chief stock came into prominence in about 1880.

Another stallion that played a prominent part in Denmark's success was a horse called Cockspur. His breeding could never be traced by the American Saddle Horse Registry, but it is assumed that he had been selected from the native or "ambling" horses, and that he passed on this "ambling" tendency to his offspring, especially to his daughters. He gave them the gaits and Denmark gave them conformation, style and animation, all of which are essential to a good five-gaited horse.

About 1850 W. V. Cromwell of Kentucky farmed from Judge Stevenson a brown mare by Cockspur. She was known as the Stevenson mare, and was mated to Denmark. Her stud foal was named Gaines Denmark, who combined the easy gait of his dam with the style and conformation of his sire. He saw service in Gen. Morgan's command during the Civil War, and is said to have been a horse of wonderful finish and beauty. E. P. Gaines of Kentucky paid $1,000 for Gaines Denmark when he was three years old, and before he had been tried as a stock horse. He was patronized liberally in the stud, and produced the outstanding horses of his day. Among his best sons were Washington Denmark, out of a mare by Cockspur and Diamond Denmark, out of Queen by Bald Stockings, the first horse to show the pacing gait. Washington Denmark was the greatest descendant of the foundation sire of the breed. It was through his sons that the breed got its best horses. The most noted horses sired by Washington Denmark were King William and Craigler's Denmark. The most noted son of Diamond Denmark was Montrose, a great show horse up to 20 years of age, and sire of such good horses as King Lee Rose and Monte Cristo. For all these famous horses we are indebted to King William more than to any other for the rapid advancement of the breed. Besides being a great producer, he was also an excellent show horse, and Gen. David B. Castleman, president of the American Saddle Horse Registry, in 1908 said that "King William inspired more real affection in the Saddle horse world than any great show stallion the breed has known."

In looking through the studbooks, we find that King William was not only a sire of good colts, but that he and his sons passed on to the breed some of its greatest mares. King William was the sire of Black Eagle who, in turn, sired the celebrated stallion Black Squirrel. Black Squirrel (so named because he carried naturally his tail high and lofty) sired many of the good horses that performed in the last quarter of the 19th century, but the greatest of his get were Chester Dare and Highland Denmark, successful show horses and sires of their time.

Chester Dare and Highland Denmark both sired good horses, but their daughters proved to be greater than their sons. Mares by these two horses were not only good performers on the tanbark, but when mated with the proper stallions contributed largely to the present standing of the breed. Cleopatra, Pattie Palmer and Carolina were the greatest of Chester Dare's get. The first two were celebrated show mares, and both sold for high prices in their time. Cleopatra is said to have been one of the finest patterns of Kentucky Saddlers ever produced, and during the three seasons that she was shown she was not defeated in a model class or when shown in hand. In her third year, she easily defeated Col. John T. Hughes' Miss Bartel, who had never been defeated until she met Cleopatra at the St. Louis show. She was sold to Clarence Mackey of New York for $2,250, and was presented by him to his wife for a bridal present. She was taken abroad by Mr. and Mrs. Mackey, and her show career was ended.

Pattie Palmer, another daughter of Chester Dare, caused much trouble for the three-gaited horses of her time. She was shown by Matt Cohen, who sold her early in her career for $2,800. She again came into his possession in 1907 at the Louisville horse show, where he sold her to Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hert of that city, where she retired from the show ring and was used for riding and driving purposes.

A Good Type of Saddle Horse

Carolina 3293 is one of the most famous mares of the breed. She was the property of Gen. John B. Castleton, and was sired by Chester Dare, dam Molly Black Hawk by Black Hawk Chief. She was never shown much, but came into prominence as being the most animated Saddle horse of her time, with rare courage and endurance. She was used as Gen. Castleman's personal mount for many years, and was able to carry his 225 lbs. 3,000 or 4,000 miles annually. When retired, she was as sound as a foal. The government accepted her to make the endurance test against the Arabs in 1907. The ride was never made because the horses to be supplied by the Arabs became ill.

Highland Denmark was a good show horse, but he came into prominence first through his sons and daughters, who won in the three-gaited class at the Madison Square Show in New York. The best of his get were the three-gaited mares Elsie and High Lassie; and the present champion of the Pacific Coast, Nancy Highland, is by one of his sons. His best five-gaited performers were Cupid and Lord Highland. In recent years daughters of Highland Denmark have been among the most successful brood mares, especially when mated with stallions of the Chief family.

Washington Denmark's other great son Craigler's Denmark contributed a number of the breed's greatest sires. He sired Rex Denmark who, in turn, gave to the breed Rex McDonald, the most outstanding horse of his time, and the sire of Rex Peavine and McDonald Chief, two of the breed's greatest sires. It is interesting to note that Rex McDonald was an inbred descendant of Washington Denmark. His sire Rex Denmark was a grandson of Washington Denmark, and his dam was by Black Squirrel, a grandson of King William by Washington Denmark. Rex Peavine was the outstanding sire of this branch of the Washington Denmark family, although he was never a great show horse. He had a strong infusion of Morgan and Thoroughbred blood through his maternal grandson Peavine 85. Although rather on the coarse order, he was a begetter of fine mares, and his son Jack Twigg is said by many old-time horsemen to have been the finest stallion that the breed has produced. His daughters have made good brood mares, but so far his sons have been more or less disappointing in the stud.

About the year 1880 the Chief family made its appearance, and horsemen who were close observers recognized that this family which had more finish and speed than the Denmarks would make a great improvement in the breed. Mambrino Chief, coming from the Thoroughbred Messenger, was considered the fountain head of this family. Bourbon Chief, tracing to the Morgan horse on the top side, and to the Denmarks on the bottom side of the pedigree, was the first horse really to attract attention to the Chief stock. He possessed much finish and style, and could trot very fast. In the show ring his main work was in harness, where he beat all the good ones, including many high-class trotters in the roadster class. Bourbon Chief sired many good horses, including Bourbon Prince, Emerald Chief, King Chieftain, Marvel King, Montgomery Chief and the immortal Bourbon King 1788.

Montgomery Chief and Bourbon King were full-brothers, but Bourbon King was not only a greater show horse but a greater sire than his older brother, who sold as a three-year-old for the then record price of $5,000. Bourbon King was said to have had the fastest and smoothest trot and rack of any Saddle horse of the breed, and could execute either gait with remarkable ease and speed. He passed on these traits to his sons and daughters. Bourbon King was bred by R. B. Young of Kentucky, and was sold to A. G. Jones of Kentucky, when a weanling colt. Although Mr. Jones received many tempting offers for him, he declined them, and never placed a price on the old horse. Bourbon King is now 28 years old, and still active and vigorous. He was bred to seven mares last Spring. Bourbon King and his contemporary, Rex Peavine 1796, led the Saddle horse sires during recent years. Bourbon King was himself a greater show horse than Rex Peavine, but the sons and daughters of each have had many showring battles during the past decade.

The greatest performers of modern times have come from these two stallions, and their sons and daughters are now sending winners to the largest shows. A good line on the breeding ability of stallions may be had from a review of the horses which have won in the $10,000 five-gaited stake at the Kentucky State Fair. Bourbon King and Rex Peavine outdistanced all other sires in sending winners to that big event, which has been going for the past 12 years. The nearest competitors of these stallions are Bourbon Star and Fair Acres King, sons of Bourbon King and Rexall Prince, a son of Rex Peavine. Bourbon King has sent more horses to win first and stand in-the-money, while Rex Peavine has sired more different horses to repeat their victories year after year.

The mixing of these two families has proved to be one of the best crosses ever made in the history of the breed. It was this cross that produced Mass of Gold, the only one that ever won the grand championship division of the $10,000 stake three times. He was sired by Rex Peavine and out of Bourbon Belle, a daughter of Bourbon King. Many other good horses have been produced by this cross, and leading breeders today are working along these lines, in the hope of producing another Mass of Gold.

W. J. HARRIS.

Fayette Co., Ky.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

There is almost a universal agreement that the Juvenile Grange is one of the best features yet devised to build up and strengthen the subordinate Grange. In several States it has obtained a firm foothold, notably Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan. Lenawee County, in Michigan, is said to be the leading county in the country in Juvenile Grange work, where there are more than a dozen live Juvenile units. In several States there is a close co-operation between the Juvenile Granges and the 4-H clubs and other boys' club organizations.

For many years Ohio has stood at the front among all the States in Juvenile Grange work, and there are 27 States in which this very important work is under way. Ohio has had for some time a county superintendent plan in operation, which has proven very helpful in extending the work of the juveniles. New York State has also recently adopted this plan, the wife of the county deputy in each county acting as juvenile superintendent. Mrs. Susan Freestone, wife of State Master Fred J. Freestone, was recently appointed as National Superintendent of Juvenile Grange work, Mrs. Freestone succeeding Mrs. Dosia A. Eckert of Illinois, who has served several years most effectively, but who declined to serve longer. Mrs. Eckert turned the office over to her successor with the movement in the strongest position in its history and many new Granges have already been reported for the present year. Last year 81 new Juvenile Granges were organized, Ohio leading as usual, with 25 Granges to her credit.

Under the present plan of rendering reports it is difficult to obtain a correct statement of the total membership in the Juvenile Granges. There is a strong feeling that these Granges should all be placed upon a dues-paying basis, with a uniform plan of rendering reports to State and National Granges, similar to the plan of the subordinates, although with a smaller fee for dues. The plan of county supervision is showing such good results that it is probable that the method will be gradually extended to other States.

In Ohio, under the county unit plan, the Juvenile Granges render reports to the State Grange and also pay dues to the State Grange, after the manner of the subordinates. A roster is also printed containing the name and address of the Matron of each Juvenile Grange, the number of members in each Juvenile, and the names of the three highest officers. Ohio has over 200 Juvenile Granges and over 2,000 members.

Two new Granges have recently been organized in North Carolina by Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange. The Master of one of these is Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the *Progressive Farmer*, and included in the charter list are several members of the faculty of the University of North Carolina.

National Grange Deputy H. H. Harvey has recently organized several subordinate Granges in Virginia and one new Pomona Grange. National Deputy Herbert T. Marshall is also at work in North Carolina and is preparing to organize several Granges there.

There is a contest between the States of Ohio, Washington and Oregon for first place in the organization of new Granges for the year ending Sept. 30, 1929. At the present time Oregon is leading with 19 new Granges. Washington and Ohio are tied with 15 each. The fact that the next National Grange session is to be held on the Pacific coast at Seattle gives Washington and Oregon an advantage in securing new members.

State Master Fred J. Freestone is hopeful of securing the 1930 session of the National Grange for New York State. The last time the National Grange met in the Empire State was in 1918, the annual session of that year being held at Syracuse. The 1928 session was held at Washington, D. C., where the order was born Dec. 4, 1867.

Piping Water Across Neighbor's Land

Water from a spring used to run to the house where I am now living, and have been living here for the past 20 years. In these years I have always carried water from this spring. This spring was always in the boundaries of the highway, until last August we had a flood which tore out the highway, and a new highway was put in which takes this spring out of the boundaries of the new highway. I was about to lead this water to my house when my neighbor forbade my doing so, as he claims it is now on his property. This water does not benefit him as he lives up on mountain and he cannot use it. I have to lay this water pipe about 20 ft. across his land. Have I a right to put this water to house, as I have no other water fit to use? There is a brook in front of my house, but this water in brook is muddy. The neighbor said we could use the water by carrying it in pails to house. It is about 650 ft. from my house. L. L.

Unless your deed or the title under which you claim, give you some right to lay a pipe across the land of your neighbor, you have no right to do so without his consent. N. T.

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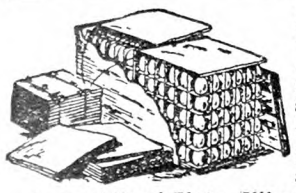

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S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns	8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	10.00
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½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

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Large Type White Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$ 8.00	$38.50	$ 75
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Wyandottes, Orpingtons ..	2.75	5.50	11.00	55.00	100

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Live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
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BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Wh & Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
S. C. Rocks and Reds - -	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
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S.C. Wh. and Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
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Mixed, all varieties	2.50	4.50	8.00

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100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Parcel Post Prepaid Free Circular.

	25	50	100
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$ 8.00
Everlay Brown Leghorns	2.75	4.50	8.00
Barred Rocks and S. C. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

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BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
B. Rocks	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. W. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
White Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Buff Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

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S. C. White Leghorns	$2.50	$4.25	$8.00
S. C. Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.75	5.25	10.00
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J. W. Amig & Son, Props. Star Route Richfield, Pa.

My Experience With Geese

Whenever I see an abundance of green grass and clear sparkling water I think of geese, for the three go hand in hand. A surplus of the first two, and absence of the latter, means loss of opportunity and money for someone.

There is a place for a few geese on almost every farm. Somewhere there is a lot where green grass going to waste and water is available. This may be in the form of a brook, a spring, a pool, or merely a trough of it. It does not matter, if it is there, clean and clear, and the grass, sunshine and the geese, the result is assured, they will pay dividends.

Geese are no more messy to have around than hogs, cows or chickens can be if allowed the same privileges that are usually accorded a flock of these waterfowl. Give them an equal chance with the other kinds of live stock, a separate lot away from the barn and house, and they will be very little bother and practically no expense. If they have plenty of grass and clean drinking water they will thrive and be satisfied. No other farm fowl or animals asks as little. Certainly no cheaper diet could be imagined; furthermore, they require very little cash outlay in the shape of buildings and equipment, since from the time the goslings are a few weeks old, until the Winter market season is on, they need very little shelter.

Of course, the first question for the beginner to settle is the selection of the variety. Everyone wants to start with the best breed. After trying practically all of them and comparing them under varying conditions, it is my honest opinion that there is no one best breed of geese. All have both good and bad points. Different breeds have been evolved in different environments for different purposes. They are of different conformations, sizes and colors, and have bred into them certain different traits and qualities that go to recommend them to different people. In all cases the tastes of the individual, his likes and dislikes, should have a governing influence in choosing a breed. The purpose for which they are to be grown, the number to be kept, the conditions under which they are to be kept, the way in which they are to be marketed, etc., should also have a strong bearing on the matter of breed selection.

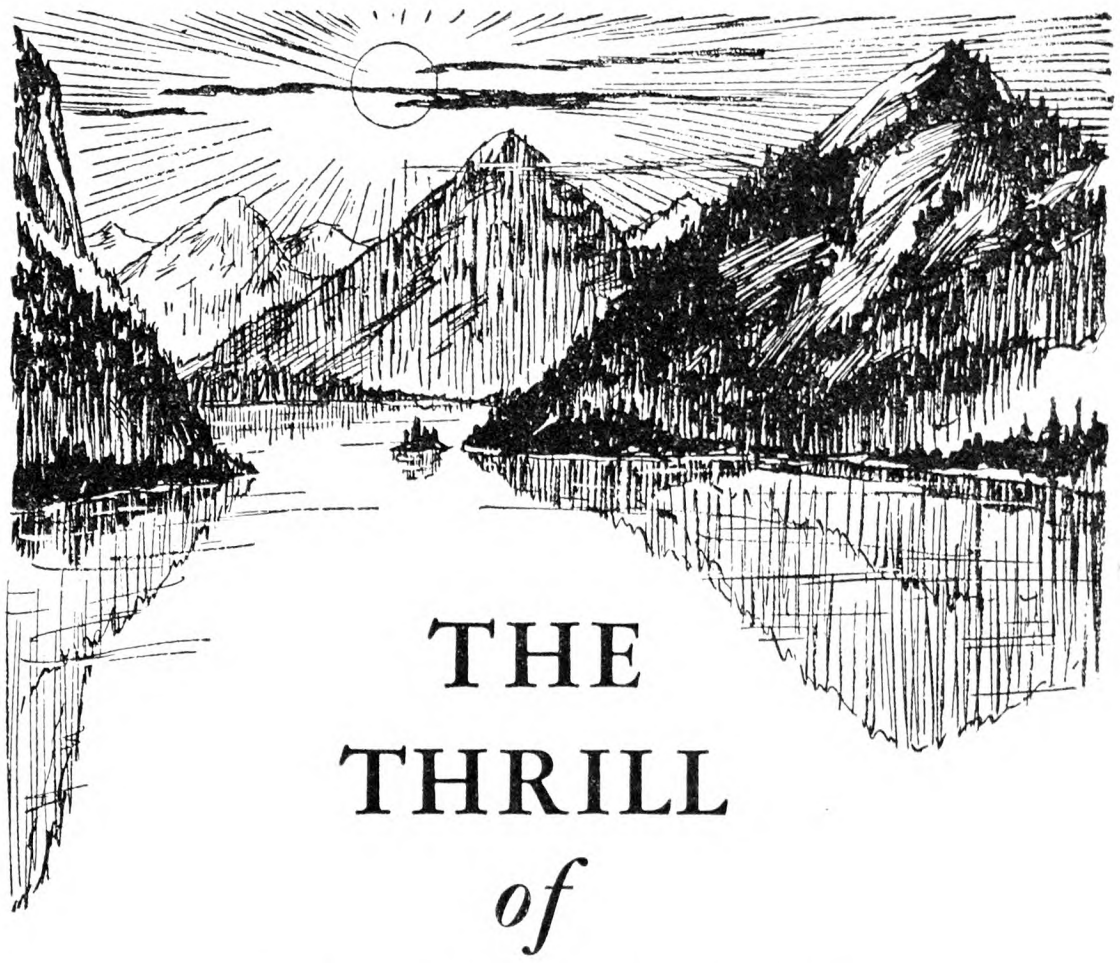
Some breeds are hardier, others mature quicker, some lay more eggs, others produce more pounds of meat. Heavy, sluggish breeds thrive best on level land and lush pasture, while lighter or more active varieties will do well on rough, hilly ground and sparse pasture. The ganders of some breeds will mate with more geese than those of other varieties. Some have a heavier coat of down under the feathers and are harder to dress than others. One breed may be best suited for production of green roasters, another to sell as live geese during the holiday season, and still another may make a more attractive dressed goose, while the white breeds produce the nicest feathers.

A vigorous and active breed that is well suited to rough land is the African. This breed is gray in color with a large knob at the base of the bill, and a dewlap on the throat. They are the best layers of all the large breeds, and the ganders will mate with more females than any other, except the Chinese. This is quite an item when the expense of keeping a large breeding flock is computed. The goslings are hardier than most others and grow faster. They are a good breed to keep to produce green roasters for the early Fall trade. Their flesh is solid and of fine flavor, but they are harder to dress in the late Fall than some other breeds, and because of the color of their feathers and skin do not make as attractive dressed geese as the Embden. The true African is massive in type, but unfortunately many strains have been mixed with the Brown Chinese, changing their type and decreasing the size. Correct type pure Africans bear little resemblance to the Brown Chinese. They are much larger, have a different carriage, and, while the cry of the Chinese is high and shrill, that of the African is deep and hoarse.

True Mammouth Buff should be large and of an even lemon buff color. They are active and hardy and grow rapildy. They are about the same in size as the Embden, a little better layers perhaps, and compare favorably with that breed as a dressed goose. There is a smaller Buff, known as Gibraltar or Japanese Buff, that is in no way to be compared with the large, improved buff breed. In buying, it is well to be careful to get birds only of breeders who keep the correct type.

English Buff Pied is another distinct breed. They are very attractive in color, being prettily marked buff and white. They rank with the African in weight, being a medium heavy breed. The ganders often mate with more than one goose. They are rare as yet in this country, but should become more popular and numerous in the future as they are a satisfactory breed to keep for almost any purpose.

Chinese varieties, both white and brown, are swanlike in form and have a knobbed head. They are active and very graceful in carriage, and because of this will thrive on rough waste land. They are hardy and grow fast. The ganders will mate with a greater number of geese than those of any other breed, and the females are the best layers of the goose family, often laying as many as 100 eggs in a season. Their flesh is of the best quality. However, they are rather small and hard to dress, and on some markets will not sell as high as



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100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
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W., Br., Blk. Leg. & Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$8.00	$39.00	$75.00
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Write for prices on special matings and tested flocks These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid.
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Light B. Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	34.00	65.00
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Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red
CHICKS.. $9.00 a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. $8.00 a 100
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ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

BARRED ROCK CHICKS HATCHES WEEKLY
Large, strong chicks from good layers (some blood-tested). Discount on large orders. Low Prices. 10% books order
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Farm range reared. Official R. O. P. Large thrifty birds. Superior egg quality. Proven high production.
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S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS From N. Y. State Certified and Grade-A Hens. Production Bred—Old and Young. Disease free—10 weeks. $1.20 each. **EDW. MAYER & SON, Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.**

other breeds. Unlike most breeds, young Chinese make very good breeders because of their early maturity.

Embden is pure white in color, and about the size of the Toulouse, but very different in type, being more clean cut and compact in appearance. They are also more rangy and active. As layers they are just fair, not so good as some other breeds. They sell well on all markets and make the most attractive dressed goose of all. The ganders will always mate successfully with two females.

Toulouse is on an average the largest of all geese, and probably the most popular. They are blue-gray in color and have a large dewlap and heavy keel, or fold of skin hanging down at the abdomen. One drawback with the Toulouse is the fact that the ganders will very rarely mate with more than one female. They are very fair layers and sell well on the market, though they do not make the best dressed carcass, since their flesh is inclined to be rather coarse and flabby. They are not as active as some and, therefore, do best on level ground and good pasture.

Breeding stock should, when possible, be purchased in the Fall, so that the birds become accustomed to the surroundings and to each other before mating time. Good geese, when properly fed, and if not too fat, will begin to lay in February or March. It is best to keep them penned at night, so that the eggs may be easily found and gathered before becoming chilled. Otherwise they cover the nests over, making it difficult to find them. Hatching eggs should be turned regularly every day, and should be kept at an even temperature. Those that have been shipped any distance are naturally shaken up and should be allowed to settle for 24 hours before setting.

After a goose has laid a few eggs she will become broody, but I have found it is best not to allow her to sit until the second or third laying is completed. If allowed to hatch the first laying, and rear a brood, she will seldom lay again the same season, while if she is broken up at once she will start laying again in a few days. The first eggs may be hatched under hens, or readily disposed of to goose raisers who prefer buying eggs to keeping old stock.

Six eggs make a setting for a hen, and they must be turned every day by hand, and should be sprinkled once daily the last few days before hatching. This will soften the shells to a certain degree, making it much easier for the goslings to get out. This is quite an item, since many perish in the shells. Do not be alarmed, however, if the eggs remain pipped for two days, as goslings are often slow in hatching. After the second day I take steps to help them. The shell is first moistened with warm water, then I pick at it gently. If it shows blood, I stop picking at once, as it shows that the nourishment deposit in the egg has not been consumed. If no blood is seen, it is safe to remove the shell. Do not attempt to feed the goslings for 48 hours after hatching. I have found sweet cream or milk very fine to start them on, feeding this sparingly but often.

Weather conditions usually spell success or failure for the beginner, since the first few days are the most critical in the life of a gosling. The little fellows are very susceptible to cold and dampness, but equally responsive to warmth and sunshine. For this reason persons who do not have a good brooder-house should not try to hatch until settled warm weather. During cold wet weather they must be kept off the ground and heat of some kind furnished. At such times do not allow access to drinking water except at occasional short periods, or they will become drabbled and chilled. One might think the hen would furnish all the warmth necessary, but such is not the case. The goslings will not hover as well as chickens, but insist on running about until first their feet and legs, and subsequently their bodies, become chilled. Consequently some form of artificial heat is necessary, so that the floor upon which they are kept is warm at all times.

I have found it advisable at such times to cut large portions of sod and lay them about the stove grass side up, so the little fellows will have access to fresh green food while confined. This method I like better than cutting grass and sprinkling on the floor, as I have found the goslings prefer to pull their own. The act of pulling and working for it seems to make it more desirable; at least, they always swallow a greater amount when supplied in this way. And, of course, they get more exercise, which is very necessary.

Another problem to be met at this time is inducing the laggards to eat and drink. Many goslings at first fail to swallow. They pick their food up in their bills, chew it, and then sling it to one side. Therefore, it is often necessary to force them to eat. This may be done by holding the bill with a finger and thumb of one hand, while small, moist portions of feed are thrust far back in the mouth near the base of the tongue. Then close the bill and hold gently but firmly so the feed cannot be expelled. The gosling will soon swallow, if the bite is not too large. Water or milk may be given in the same way by use of a teaspoon or medicine dropper. After they begin to eat grass readily it will constitute almost their entire ration until fattening time.

They may be fattened for the Thanksgiving, Christmas or New Year's market. In any case, fattening should begin in time for them to be ready for market about 10 days before the holidays for which they are intended. While fattening keep them in as small an enclosure as is practicable, and give free access to water. Keep them as quiet and contented as possible, and since they are easily excited and alarmed, keep dogs, noisy children, strangers, etc., away from their pen.

In catching them, always handle by their necks, never by the legs, which are easily broken. At this time it is best to separate them into small bunches so they will not trample one another. Be careful of their wings, since they can deal a powerful blow with them when cornered.

For fattening ration I consider shelled corn, that has been boiled and allowed to cool before feeding, very satisfactory. They should be given small amounts of this at first until accustomed to it.

Dressed geese demand a good price in cities during holiday seasons. It is best to take orders for them several days in advance. As a rule, they are not very difficult to dress. After killing the goose pick off as many of the soft downy feathers as possible in the dry state. These may be sold later and will bring a good price per pound, usually a dollar or thereabout. Fill a large vessel with boiling water and dip the goose until thoroughtly scalded. If after this no progress is made, cover the carcass with finely powdered rosin and the remaining down may be easily rubbed off.

Geese live to a great age, and make good as breeders for years. By careful experimental mating and progeny tests it is possible to arrive at proper matings while the birds are still in the prime of their usefulness as breeders. Once a really superior mating is established that produces the desired type and quality, it should be maintained as long as possible.

Indiana. R. M.

Raising Capons

Would it be profitable for me to buy capons at eight weeks and feed them till Thanksgiving or Christmas? What would it cost to feed these capons till Christmas and how heavy would they be at that time? F. M.

Connecticut.

The word "capon" doesn't tell the whole story. A capon is a castrated male bird but it may be of any variety, age or quality. You speak of buying capons as though you could purchase cockerels that had already been caponized; perhaps you mean purchasing surplus cockerels from poultrymen, caponizing and raising them for market. Only the heavy varieties of fowls should be used for this purpose. Capons need 9 to 10 months to grow to the most desirable size; those of the heavy American breeds will gain about a pound a month after caponizing, requiring 8 to 10 lbs. of grain and mash to produce a pound of gain.

Profits depend, of course, upon first cost, cost of feed and labor and price received when sold. It is customary for those writing of caponizing to wind up with the sweet assurance that caponizing will give the farmer or poultryman a "nice profit" on the birds he caponizes and holds over for the holiday and late Winter trade. Perhaps so, but I find consarvative authorities advising that the prospective capon producer investigate his markets and consider his facilities for producing these birds before entering heavily into the business. A farm range is of distinct advantage in producing capons, as it gives the birds a chance to develop a good frame for fattening at least cost. Farm produced grain, too, will lessen the cost of feeding very materially. The feed cost is the greatest. Where all feed must be purchased at customary retail prices, the price received for the finished article must be very distinctly in advance of ordinary market prices for poultry to yield a balance in the producer's favor.

Capons are, of course, quoted in the markets at higher prices than other classes of table fowls. They also cost more to produce than broilers or roasters. It is the spread between cost and price received, not the latter alone that determines the profit. One may be in a position to get all of the consumer's dollar for his product and he may have special facilities for raising the birds and fattening them at a low cost; all these things should be taken into consideration by one who contemplates entering the business.

There can be no objection to experimenting with capon production on the part of any one who keeps poultry and a record of feed and other costs will supply the necessary data for determining the profits to be obtained. Without such records, one may easily be deceived by the higher prices received at marketing time. Speaking in general terms, it may be fairly said that capon production under ordinary eastern conditions where there are no special facilities for cheapening costs or receiving exceptionally high prices for the product cannot be unqualifiedly recommended to the poultryman; he is very likely to find that earlier disposal of his surplus cockerels as broilers or roasters will be more to his advantage.

This should not be taken as condemnation of the business, which may be profitable under favorable conditions. The nedium heavy breeds, such as Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, may be made to weigh from 7 to 10 lbs. at marketing time. For birds weighing above 10 lbs., the heavier breeds, like the Light Brahmas or Black Jersey Giants are used. M. B. D.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I. There are 100 pens each containing 10 birds. Following is record ending June 26, 1929:

The success of a year's business often depends on maintaining satisfactory flock production during Summer and Fall. Special attention to the comfort and health of the laying flock is necessary during this period, for any upset is likely to result in a molt, and in continued low production.

The common poultry mite, or red mite, is one of the most harmful pests with which the poultryman has to contend. This mite is a tiny spider-like creature, less than one-thirtieth of an inch long, and is found infesting the crevices about the roosting quarters, and sometimes in the nests. Before feeding, mites are grayish-white in color; they get their red color from the blood of the fowl. They feed usually only at night, returning to their hiding places during the day. A pepper and salt appearance around the roost supports is an indication of their presence.

In warm weather mites reproduce very rapidly, (about one generation a week) and once having gained entry, may cause serious damage before the infestation is detected.

Since they live in the cracks of the woodwork, visiting their hosts only at night, treatment of the birds is useless. Mites may be done away with only by thorough treatment of their hiding places. The most effective method is to paint roosts, roost supports, nearby walls and nests with creosote, carbolineum, red mite paint, or undiluted coal tar disinfectant.

The protective effect of any one of these materials should last for several months. A mixture of crankcase oil and kerosene half and half, is a cheap and fairly effective paint, but it must be applied several times a year for complete control.

After treating, nests and roosts should not be used until well dried. If the equipment is used before it is dry, eggs may take on the odor of the disinfectant; the plumage of the birds will be soiled, and the skin of the feet and legs will be irritated.

Destroy red mites now. The time and trouble will be well repaid in extra eggs during the next few months. —. Locke James, Instructor, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the 34th week of the seventh Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 3,870 eggs or at the rate of 56.5 per cent. This is a decrease of 85 eggs under last week's production, but is 151 eggs more than for the same week of the 1928 contest. The pullets have laid a total of 103,245 eggs since November 1, 1928.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns, Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, O., 59; White Leghorns, Donald A. Howe, N. Y., 58; White Leghorns, Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich., 54; White Leghorns, Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., 53; Barred Rocks, R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, Mass., 53; White Leghorns, E. E. Chamberlain, N. Y., 52; White Leghorns, Pine View Poultry Farm, N. Y., 52.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—Codner's White Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 1,491; Barnes Hollywood Farm, N. Y., 1,484; Geroge Dick, N. Y., 1,466; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, Del., 1,452; Marshall Farm, Ala., 1,410; Pine View Poultry Ranch, N. Y., 1,398; Valley Farm, N. Y., 1,382.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,214; Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 1,197; Walliceton Farm, Mass., 1,177; Perley N. Hibbard, Mass., 1,021.

Australorps.—Highland Place Poultry Farm, N. Y., 850.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, Mass., 1,262; Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 1,179; Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J., 1,175.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,294; William R. Speck, N. Y., 963; Highfields Farm, N. Y., 942.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
June 20	100	61	Clear
June 21	99	64	Clear
June 22	92	69	Partly cloudy
June 23	100	71	Clear
June 24	100	73	Partly cloudy
June 25	97	66	Cloudy, showers
June 26	96	58	Clear

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 40½c; brown, 40c; medium, 34½c.

Abnormal Fowls

I have two hens about 1½ years old. Both have the same sickness. Their bodies hang to the ground, which makes them walk like ducks. They are all right otherwise. Would you give me information on how they can be cured and what caused this sickness? F. W. M.

New York.

There are at least three causes of this sagging of the abdomen in fowls, but one of which is amenable to treatment. An accumulation of fat in the abdomen may cause it to drop until it drags and the skin becomes featherless. This could be overcome by keeping the bird on short rations if it were worth while.

The bird's gizzard may become displaced, an elongation of the organs permitting it to be carried backward until it rests upon the soft wall of the abdomen instead of the bony floor of the sternum. Its weight then depresses the soft tissues.

Egg yolks that have failed to enter the oviduct and have dropped into the abdomen may accumulate until they have become heavy masses. These are quite often found when dressing a fowl. They have the appearance of hard-boiled yolks.

A bird may have dropsy, or an accumulation of fluid in the abdomen, depressing it by its weight. Dropsy is the result of several diseased conditions, none of which are sufficiently yielding to treatment to make the effort worth attempting.

M. B. D.

Another Turkey Record

I wrote in January about late and early hatched turkeys which are doing fine. Here is more news which will interest some readers. I have a Bronze turkey hen that started laying October 15, 1928, and laid 201 eggs up to May 23. She stopped laying until June 1, when she started again. I got an egg from her every day since up till now (June 10) 210 eggs. Is this a record?

New Jersey. E. B.

Thrifty Chickens

I noticed a short time ago an account by one of your readers of his good record with baby chicks. I wish to speak about my record of which I am proud, althought it isn't on quite so large a scale.

On May 10 I put out 77 White Plymouth Rock chicks and to date, six weeks afterwards, I have raised 73 of them, as fine a lot as one would wish to see. They are most all feathered out and I have some that will weigh a pound and a half apiece. At one month old I had some that weighed a pound apiece.

Ticonderoga, N. Y. MRS. R. C. B.

Hen With Eye Ailment

I have a hen that I thought was pecked in the eye by the others, but I could see no bill marks. A few days after, I read in a magazine about eye worm in poultry, but it told of no cure. I never before heard of eye worms. The eye is in the back of the large swelling and is nearly closed. J. W. M.

Michigan.

Manson's eye worms are small, white, thread-like worms about a half inch in length, sometimes found in eyes of hens or pea fowls. Their presence causes irritation and more or less inflammation, the latter sometimes going to the extent of causing loss of the eyeball. If present, these worms may be found upon close examination and removed by washing out the eye with a saturated solution of boric acid in water. I think it more likely that the swelling that you note is that of roup affecting the eye and causing the swelling. The affected birds should be removed from the flock, lest they spread the contagion. M. B. D.

Impressions of "Ole Virginny"

A month in Virginia, and only two rainy days! All to the good for those who want to explore the red-clay crossroads, but not so good for the Winter wheat, where the drought has caused dry rot and a poor stand. The Winter climate (in the Blue Ridge region) is perfect, to my thinking—light snowfalls, moderate temperatures, much sunshine, and an early Spring! Roses bloom out of doors well into November, and Chrysanthemums and dandelions up to Christmas.

Slate River runs through this region. There are great slate quarries in the neighborhood, and the houses and in some places the very pig-sties are roofed with slate, nailed in place like shingles, and good for a hundred years or so. I'm told of beautiful carved mantels, checkerboards and gravestones in this material, which is soft and pleasing in color. Some of the old roofs are lichened, like the tiled roofs in Europe. Lumbering is another leading industry, for there are magnificent pine and oak forests, and the trucks loaded with lumber go by on the new State highway, an almost constant procession, while the fat "lightwood" and aromatic pine knobs are a delight to burn. As to farming, there are a few dairy herds and flocks of sheep, large or small, some wheat and tobacco, much corn, and numberless grunting porkers ready to do their part in providing food for the family. The generous tables, with meat three times a day and pork products always in evidence, remind me of England. "Light bread" is only occasional, and delicious buttermilk biscuits, corn-pone with cracklings, or "pan bread" (a soft egg cornbread) are the staples. Buttermilk is a favorite drink, and perhaps helps to neutralize the recurrent drafts of black coffee. Rich persimmons, as delicious as dates but little appreciated, hang on the trees all Winter. I often wonder that they are not cultivated and improved, and if I owned a Virginia kitchen I should try them in a dozen dishes.

The court sessions (in a courthouse town) are very interesting to a stranger. On court days visitors stream in from far and near, the colored people often on muleback or in cars wonderful to see.

I enjoyed a visit to the Negro schoolhouse, taught by a very capable light-skinned matron, who carries on the education of 49 youngsters, representing seven grades, in one poorly-equipped room. I left with the moving strains of "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," raised by mellow young voices, ringing in my ears.

One hears funny hunting tales in Virginia. I was told of one man who had killed over 90 'possums this season; of another who proudly claimed a rattlesnake weighing some 10 pounds (I believe I never heard of weighing a snake before!), and again of a gallant gentleman who, firing at a deer and missing it, had the tail of his shirt cut off and displayed conspicuously as a flag, in accordance with an old custom. Small game birds are plenty, and the wild turkeys, also abundant, have a flavor unmatched in the barnyard.

Natural beauty, a fine climate, a friendly, hospitable people! With all these advantages better highways are bound to bring great changes to rural Virginia. Deeply-rutted, sticky clay roads have isolated the hill towns from the currents of modern life. With easy communication the young men are beginning to seek work in the towns. Tearooms and roadside stands and Summer cottages for commuters have not yet sprung up, but they will. If this region should be picked for the site of the "Summer White House" that will hasten a movement which steadily tends to unify and to consolidate our country. DORA READ GOODALE.

Lime in New Hampshire

In answer to some questions from a subscriber, I may say that about 6,000 tons of ground limestone was used by New Hampshire farmers in 1928. The rate of application was slightly over two tons per acre. The average cost was $7.50 per ton. This includes the cost of bags and bagging, as there is practically no lime handled in bulk in New Hampshire. The average estimated cost per acre for hauling and applying was $3 per ton.

Most of the lime came from Canada, Sherbrooke, Pownal, Vt., and Hoosac, Mass. Its average calcium carbonate content was 95 per cent. The bulk of the lime was applied in the Spring. Lime is necessary for growing Alfalfa and Sweet clover on practically all New Hampshire soils. About one-half of this lime was used for these two crops. On many soils Red clover does not grow successfully without lime. In our experimental work we have not tried to grow Alfalfa and Sweet clover without lime. Data on Red and Alsike clover are not yet available. We have secured an increase of one-half ton of Timothy, one-half ton of oats fodder and two tons of silage corn per annum for a two-ton application of lime. FORD S. PRINCE.

University of New Hampshire.

Chicks C. O. D. 8c

100 Rocks or Red, $12.00 Leghorns, $10.00
Heavy Mixed, $10.00 Light, $8.00

Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.

C. M. Lauver Box 73 McAlisterville, Pa.

Unequaled for Broilers and Roasters

Wh. Rock-Wyandotte and Wh. Rock-Brahma Cross-Bred Chicks, either $12.50 per 100. Straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, $13.50 per 100. Hatches every Thursday. READY-TO-LAY-LEGHORN Pullets and Breeding Cockerels from 200-egg Pedigree Matings. Write for prices. All Wene Breeders Blood-Tested.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

10 WEEKS S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets

$1.10 each. Good Yearlings, $1.35 each.
HILLSDALE POULTRY FARM, Hillsdale, New York

CHICKS Beaver's Quality Large Size Tancred Barron English S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks from my own flock, 8c. 100% live arrival. July. E. L. BEAVER - McAlisterville, Penna.

WANTED—2,000 Leghorn Chicks every week—Quote price and particulars. BROOKDALE FARM, Brewster, N. Y.

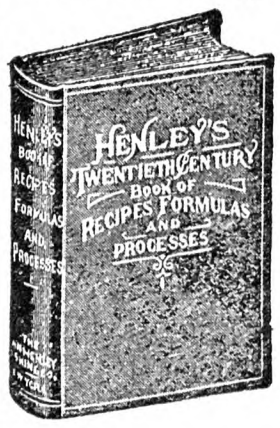
EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK :-:

Price, $2.00

If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.

For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

Henley's Twentieth Century Book of Recipes and Formulas



This 800-page book gives thousands of RECIPES covering all branches of The USEFUL ARTS

PAINTS, GLUES, CEMENTS, TANNING, DYEING, SOAP MAKING, ELECTRICAL AND CHEMICAL WORK, ETC.

Valuable for reference. Price postpaid $4

For Sale by RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 WEST 30th STREET NEW YORK CITY

CORENCO BONE MEAL THE BONE BUILDER FOR CATTLE HOGS and POULTRY

20% Protein

55% Bone Phosphate of Lime

3% Fat

Made from selected, fresh, hard beef bones, collected daily by us from wholesale meat cutters and cooked just enough to remove the excess meat and fat and ground by our superior process to a clean, white meal of standard fineness, high in gelatine content.

Start Feeding 'Em Today!

CORENCO BONE MEAL

Ask your neighborhood dealer . . . a sample for the asking.

CONSOLIDATED RENDERING CO.
40 NORTH MARKET STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

The other day I sat in an arm-chair lunch in a big city. Two men sat beside me relating to each other how they made easy money among country people. One boasted that he sold raincoats for $20 and $30 that were not worth $6. It surely is a mystery why people will buy from unknown agents when there are honest merchants in their own communities, and reliable mail order houses, anxious to get their business and keep it. F. J. M.
New York.

Some people never learn to say the little word "no." Others believe what they are told, and are convinced that they are getting a big bargain. But the country has no monopoly of gullible people. The city schemer is a little different, the swindling and fake artist is just as successful in the big centers as in the back country districts. The appraisal of an estate of several millions recently showed that the deceased held more than half a million in worthless paper certificates. Few of us escape the schemes of the trickster in one form or another, but the big losses come invariably from cupidity or a desire to get something for nothing.

An agent has been through here getting subscriptions for the local paper and offering a $10,000 accident insurance for $1.25. M. B. G.
New York.

These forms of insurance contracts are called limited policies because they cover only special accidents which occur in a particular way. They can be sold only when the buyer has not read the policy, or does not understand it, and is led to believe that it gives more protection than it does really give. For these reasons the standard companies, which wish to retain the confidence of the public, do not issue these "limited" policies.

We have read these limited policies but we are unable to tell when the insured person is entitled to indemnity under them and when he is not. For one example you are covered against injuries received through the wrecking of a vehicle in which you are riding in a public highway, but you may be jolted out of a wagon and not covered for a resulting injury. The company declines to state just what extent of injury to a vehicle constitutes a wreck. For moral and ethical reasons the standard companies are abundantly justified in avoiding the limited policies.

We could not advise an investment under any contract that you do not fully understand, or that is misrepresented by selling agents. True, the amount is not large, but the danger is big in acquiring a habit of going into schemes which you do not fully understand.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against Albert L. Pelton trading under the name and style of Ralston University Press, Meriden, Conn. In the course and conduct of his said business, respondent has offered for sale and sold in the various States of the United States by means of prospectuses, pamphlets, leaflets, descriptive circulars and letters, circular or otherwise, which he has distributed and distributes through the mail among purchasers and prospective purchasers, the following among other publications: *Complete Life Building, Mental Magnetism, Personal Magnetism, First Magnetism, Advanced Magnetism, Life Electricity, Thought Transference, Future Seeing, Instantaneous Personal Magnetism.* It is alleged that the above publications have been sold by advertising matter that makes false and misleading representations. It is further charged that in using the name Ralston University Press the public is deceived into believing that the Ralston University Press is an institution of higher learning, or having a connection with such an institution. The books on which the charges are brought have been widely advertised for many years, and the outcome will be watched in advertising and publishing circles with a good deal of interest.

The *Wall Street Consultant*, 130 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., and the *Daily Market Pendulum* (same address) have been sent to us for some time without our asking for same. Night letters have come which we paid no attention to. We have just burned this literature as we are not interested in the matter of stocks so exploited. William Rogers is the editor of these pamphlets. Can you advise what to do in the matter, as I notice the *Pendulum* is $120 annually and the *Consultant* $6? We do not want to be charged with such amounts especially for something we did not sign for. I am requesting the Post Office Department to return further literature on the subject to avoid any more trouble. H. C. T.
Connecticut.

The subscriber need have no concern about being asked to pay for this financial literature sent unordered. What the subscriber says of the efforts of the promoters of these so-called financial papers to induce him to invest, strongly suggests that the publications are only tipster sheets. Legitimate publishers of financial publications are not interested in promoting or selling any particular stock.

The National Better Business Bureau, New York, is exerting a wide influence on publishers of daily papers to eliminate the fake classified advertising. The work-at-home fraud is perhaps the meanest deception in the line of classified advertising. A recent bulletin issued by the Bureau describes one of these fake work-at-home schemes as follows:

More than 100 bulletins have been issued by the Bureau on home sewing schemes. Many newspapers have refused to carry copy of this type, but unfortunately there are those who did not refuse it, therefore enabling promoters to collect many thousands of dollars before a Post Office investigation could be conducted and the scheme put out of business. The following advertisement has been used time and time again without variation by dozens of promoters:

"Women — Earn $15 dozen sewing dresses, experience unnecessary, materials cut, instructions furnished; no selling. Stamped envelope brings particulars. Art Dress, 308 Atlantic, Stamford, Conn."

In the typical home-sewing scheme, the worker is required to pay $1 to $1.50 for a sample garment ready for sewing. Workers are offered "up to $15 a dozen for finished garments." It is clearly evident by further development that the advertiser is primarily interested in the sale of this "sample" on which he makes a nice profit. Investigations have also established that the promoters have no outlet for finished garments, and in fact could not compete economically with factory manufacture and offer the rate of pay they hold forth as bait in the sale of "samples."

Publisher's Desk has been pounding the fraudulent nature of these classified advertisements into the minds of readers for the past 30 years. We commend the efforts of the Bureau and desire to cooperate with it to impress upon the publishers of country publications a sense of their obligations to their readers in being a party to such petty swindles, and at the same time protect the reading public.

Will you send me the address of a good honest company which would send envelopes to be addressed on a typewriter at home? I have a typewriter and would like to do this, but only for a good, honest company. M. G.
Connecticut.

We are unable to give this reader the name of any company that sends out envelopes to be addressed at home. The promoters of schemes advertising to pay for addressing envelopes ask for a certain amount of money in advance for stationery, and promise to pay a percentage of the sales resulting from the circular matter sent out. We have no record of anyone receiving compensation for such work, and in that case, applicants are out the amount paid for stationery and postage. As a rule, too, the merchandise sold in this way is of such a character that self-respecting individuals such as the inquirer would not desire her name to be connected with the sale of it.

Will you advise me about the Anita Institute, Anita Bldg., 529 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.? They state they can put a perfect shape on the nose by the Anita nose adjuster. They desire me to send them $6, which will be the full payment, and if not satisfied after 30 days they will refund full payment, provided I return the adjuster. A. F.
New York.

It seems almost incredible that anyone would swallow such preposterous claims as quoted in the above letter. It is much easier to keep your money than to get it back under such guarantees. Better keep the $6.

Blood Clots in Milk; Coughing Cow

I have a cow which has not been tested as yet; there are little clots of blood in her milk. Another cow coughs sometimes, but has no signs of disease. Do you think she may have tuberculosis?
New York. F. C. P.

1. Blood clots in milk may be due to rupture of small blood vessels in the milk-secreting gland tissue of the udder; or to bleeding of small growths in a teat; or to chronic garget (mastitis). The first step should be to determine, if possible, the exact cause of the presence of blood in the milk. To that end set a sample of milk from each quarter of the udder in separate bottles that have been sterilized by boiling. Label the bottles so that the source of the content of each will be known. Set the samples in a moderately warm room and examine the milk in each at intervals of six hours. If all of the samples are found to contain clots of blood, engorgement or congestion of the entire udder with blood has caused rupture of tiny blood vessels. That most commonly occurs just after calving and soon subsides as the engorgement with blood lessens. That may be hastened by bathing the udder two or three times daily with equal quantities of cold water and vinegar and giving the cow one teaspoonful of dried sulphate of iron and three teaspoonfuls of common salt, in her feed, each evening. The medicine may be given twice daily if one dose a day does not prove effective. When blood is seen in milk it is also advisable to let a calf nurse, until the milk clears up, as such milk scarcely can be considered fit for human use. That is also the best course when blood in milk is due to chronic mastitis ("garget"). If garget is present you will be likely to find that one quarter of the udder is enlarged and contains a hard lump or two. There is no certain remedy for chronic garget, and a cow so affected should be dried off and fitted for the butcher, as soon as her milk no longer suffices for the calf, or if the calf refuses to take the milk. Strip unsound milk, such as is often yielded when the udder is affected with garget, into a vessel containing a disinfecting solution; then throw it out in a place from which cows are excluded. That is done to prevent infection being contracted by the teats of other cows coming in contact with a floor or ground upon which unsound milk has been allowed to fall. The infection may also be carried from cow to cow by the milker's hands or the teat cups of the milking machine. A cow affected with garget should be kept isolated and milked by a person who does not milk other cows. It is also best to keep an affected cow isolated, even when she is nursing a calf. If you find that the milk from one or two quarters of the udder contains blood clots on standing for a time, and the quarters from which the affected milk was taken are found unaffected with garget, you will probably be able to feel a growth or two in each teat, by rolling the teats, in turn, between the thumb and fingers. If the growth is just inside the outer opening of a teat it can be removed by a veterinarian. For removal he will use Hub's teat tumor extractor or Lothe's alligator scissors and forceps. The teat must first be immersed for five minutes in a warm saturated solution of boric acid; then the instrument is inserted and the growth removed. Hug's extractor is a little hollow, sharp-edged cone, fitted on the end of a small rod inserted in a tube, like a milking tube, but being cut off so that it has a square top against which the base of the cone comes down flush when the rod is pulled downward. When the sterilized instrument has been inserted in the teat it is pressed through or beyond the growth, the cone is pressed farther up and the growth worked between the base of the cone and the shoulder of the tube by manipulating with the fingers, from outside, then rotated and extracted. The cone may bring the growth away. If not, it can be extracted by means of the alligator forceps already mentioned; or the alligator scissors may be used to snip off the growth, and it may then be extracted with the alligator forceps. Home treatment will not suffice in such a case. After the operation, a little milk should be stripped out at short intervals and ophthalmic ointment applied to the wound two or three times daily.

2. As the cow has a chronic cough it is quite likely that she is affected with tuberculosis, and if that disease is present the milk should not be used, especially for young children. To determine whether the cow is so affected, have a veterinarian apply the tuberculin test. The intradermic or tail test, now in vogue, is simple and less expensive than the old subcutaneous to thermal tuberculin test. No temperatures need be taken before or after injecting the tuberculin. The veterinarian simply injects two or three drops of tuberculin into the skin of the caudal fold at the base of the tail. A reaction to the test, indicating presence of tuberculosis, consists of formation of a pea-like or diffuse swelling at the point where the tuberculin was injected. The swelling persists for 72 hours or more. The veterinarian need make but one or two examinations to determine the effect of the test. An affected cow has to be disposed of in the manner prescribed by State law.
A. S. A.

HEAVEN knows best, but it would be nice if some of these imported insect pests liked dandelions.—Pasadena Post.

A
UNADILLA
Will Save Your Corn
Make the most out of your corn crop by storing it in a Unadilla. If your corn reaches maturity—ensile it in a Unadilla. If it doesn't mature, if it freezes or becomes infested with corn borers, ensile it in a Unadilla—a sure death to this pest—a safe and sure insurance on your crops.
Unadilla ensiled corn is the best winter milk producing feed. It is succulent and highly economical.
Don't wait! Order your Unadilla now and be sure of your crops. We guarantee immediate shipment on any size silo in Oregon Fir or Spruce. Absolutely dry, best quality materials obtainable.
Liberal discount for cash on delivery. Time payments if wanted. Write for free catalog and prices.
UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box C Unadilla, N. Y.

Mr. Dairyman!
HUNDREDS of other dairymen have this year solved your feed problem—forever! They have studied the silo question—selected Grange silos—broken all Grange sales records!
There are real "Quality and Price" reasons why! Write for details now about Grange Wood, Concrete Stave, Steel or Tile Silos.
GRANGE SILOS
GRANGE SILO CO.
RED CREEK, N. Y.

Buy now. Pay later
More Milk With a Ross SILO
A. L. Haecker, an authority on silos, states that clean, sweet ensilage increases milk yield, averaging 150 gallons a year per cow. A Ross Silo soon pays for itself. Convincing booklet free, *"Users' Own Words"—Write for it and our special offer.*
ROSS Cutter & Silo CO., Springfield, Ohio
(Established 1850) 756 Warder St.
Check items wanted.
Silos ☐ Mills ☐
Cutters ☐ Cribs ☐
Hog Houses ☐ Brooder Houses ☐

ADRIANCE - PLATT
WALTER A. WOOD
Mowers and Rakes
and repairs for all machines
Bateman Bros., Inc.
Poughkeepsie, New York Malvern, Penna.

RICH Man's Corn harvester poor Man's price. Only $25, with bundle tying attachment. FREE catalog showing pictures of Harvester. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kans.

A DOLLAR BOOK for 25c
EVERY ONE interested now in Farm Relief will want to read the first appeal for a National Marketing System for farm products by JOHN J. DILLON, five years ago in his book under the title
ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION
The book was not published to make money, but as an educational influence on farm distribution through co-operation of farmers themselves. It has been highly praised by disinterested friends of the farm. It was published at $1.00 a copy. To close out the edition and accomplish the purpose of its publication, we will send it now postpaid as long as the remnant of the supply lasts, for 25 cents.
The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th Street, New York

Fish That Walk on Land

We have all heard the tale, which has been credited to various writers, of the trout which was trained to live on land, and which finally drowned when it fell in the brook. In most of its forms it is amusing, and always gets a laugh, and yet there are many fish, in various parts of the world, that not only can live on dry land, but actually leave the water voluntarily, either in search of food or to go to some other pond or stream when the one they have been in threatens to go dry.

In this country there is a general belief that eels travel from streams to isolated ponds and back to the streams again. Generally these ponds are natural depressions, and there are more or less evident valleys connecting them with the streams, so that we can suspect that the eels find enough water for a progress that may be more or less in the nature of swimming. In one case that has been recently reported to me, eels of good size are said to be found in a borrow pit along a railroad embankment during Spring and early Summer, but none are found trapped there when the water dries away. In at least one case a railroad enbankment cut off a corner of a pond, leaving it without an outlet excepet as the water might seep away. In that case the eels did not get out, although only a very short journey would have been necessary. No other eels have gone into the pond since the old ones died or were caught. By inference we can see how it might be possible to travel over land, and it is also possible to understand why they did not find a way out of the place mentioned above. Until we get some more definite evidence we must return the Scotch verdist, "not proven", in the case of the eel.

A few months ago I was hunting through the masses of kelp draped over the rocks of a Labrador tide pool. There were a few interesting fish there, some of them in the water and some in the moist places under masses of rockweed which had been left by the falling tide. One eel-like fish about a foot long dashed out of the plants around a small stone as I pushed it. It swam quickly to a larger mass lying between three or four large boulders. Only one edge of this mass lay in the water, the rest was from a few inches to a foot or more above it. I saw the fish go in among the plants and lifted them up in time to see it, well above the water. I finally caught it at least a foot above the water level and eight to 10 feet away from any water that was as much as half an inch deep. It twisted its way through that tangle of stems as easily as a snake going through the meadow grass, and with as evident an idea of just where it was going.

Natives in Central and Eastern Africa have assured travelers that certain catfishes of that country regularly go out on land during the rainy season, and we may well believe it, for there are distantly related forms in South America which do just that. In that case we have exact evidence, for William Beebe made motion pictures of some that he found wandering around in the jungles of Guiana.

An American army officer tells that, during his service in the Philippines, he once saw a native walking around in a rice field from which the water had been recently drawn off. When asked what he was doing, the native said he was fishing. The officer thought the man was making sport of him, and started to take the measures that seemed proper in the case. He was much surprised to see the man bend down quickly and pull out a fish weighing more than two pounds. He learned that there are several species that are regularly caught in that way for food.

Many years ago a number of war vessels of various nations were caught in a harbor in Samoa by a severe storm. Most of them were driven on the rocks and destroyed. The wreck of one lay partly exposed for many years and may be there yet, for all that I know. Some 20 years or so ago scientists visiting that harbor found that certain species of small fishes were in the habit of crawling out of the water to sun themselves on the steel deck under a tropical sky. One wonders how they escaped being cooked. When disturbed they would take refuge in the water, but would return as soon as the danger seemed to have passed. The only way in which specimens could be secured was by shooting them.

Several years ago an expedition started out from Chicago, with the announced intention of catching some tree-climbing fish that were reported in the East Indies. The matter was given much newspaper attention at the time. Not so much was said of the fact that there were specimens of that fish alive in Chicago at the time. They can be found in aquariums in almost any large city in this country at any time. These fish are in the habit of moving from one pond to another in dry seasons. Usually they travel at night, when there is a heavy dew, but may start in the daytime if there happens to be enough of a shower to moisten the ground. They also climb trees and have been seen several feet up the rough stems of palm trees.

There is a group of fishes found on muddy shores in Eastern Asia and through the East Indies that is particularly in the habit of walking on land. Scientists have divided them into several species, but they all have the same general appearance. Most of them are small, only a few species reaching a length of six to eight inches. They are rather slender, with great froglike eyes standing up on top of their heads, and with broad, froglike mouths. They hop around on the mud of the harbors at low tide. One scientist tells how he had to crawl on hands and knees to move quickly enough to catch them as they went from one crab hole to another. When he stood up he sank in over his knees and could only go very slowly.

Many species of these fish are found along the tidal creeks in the mangrove swamps. There they climb up in the bushes and low trees, seeming to be as much at home on a branch 20 feet in the air as though they were swimming through the submerged branches of a fallen tree. Some of them seem to spend most of their time out of the water, only going back for protection when some danger threatens.

ALFRED C. WEED.

Trouble with Pump

I have a pump operated by ½-h.p. motor; well is 80 ft. to water. It pumps into a pressure tank; maximum pressure is 37 lbs. The pump rod is 7/16 in. About every six months it breaks, generally at a coupling. It has an ordinary well cylinder. Is it vibration that causes the breaking? The motor never stops or pulls very hard and there seems to be no undue strain on the rod. Would ½-in. rod help?
Wisconsin. C. V. P.

Pumping from an 80-ft. well and discharging into a pressure tank carrying a minimum pressure of 37 lbs. per square inch is equivalent to pumping to a height of approximately 175 ft. A 7/16-in. pump rod should be sufficiently strong for this lift, and it seems probable that vibration, due to too rapid operation of the pump or looseness in the joints of the pump jack, is responsible for the breaking.

I would suggest that the jack, if adjustable, be set at the longest stroke that the length of the pump cylinder will permit. This can be tested by turning the jack by hand to see if the plunger hits at either the upper or lower end of the stroke. Next change the pulleys so the pump will not run faster than 32 strokes per minute. If this does not stop the trouble from breaking rods, a larger one may be purchased. The type having pressed threads in which the thread is raised on the rod rather than cut into it is the strongest type. R. H. S.

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Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants In State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WOMAN for sewing room to mend boys' clothing and in charge when matron is out; salary $60 month, maintenance. SUPERINTENDENT, Training School, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between the ages of 30 to 45 years, in good physical health; applicants must have had the equivalent of eighth grades education; must be active and free from physical deformities and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information apply to LEO J. PALMER, M.D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

DRY picker wanted for picking broilers and to help with poultry work. ADVERTISER 6699, care Rural New-Yorker.

ON 120-ACRE modern dairy farm (Greene County), fully stocked and equipped, responsible party to work place on shares or salary and shares; experience, references, size of family, age and weight in first letter. ADVERTISER 6718, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, young man, between 18 and 30, to work on poultry farm in Northern Westchester County; must be licensed and able to drive new Ford, clean, honest, reliable; previous experience entirely unnecessary; good home surroundings; must be ambitious, interested and willing; references not desired; I want a man who can use his common sense, and not try to work entirely by set rules; wages $40 per month with excellent board and lodging; position permanent for right man. ADVERTISER 6696, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single young man, handy with carpenter tools; can earn country vacation, repairing part time. ADVERTISER 6645, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple, about 45 or 50 years of age, to work and take care of 100-acre hill-side farm; sober, honest-working people, with references will be considered; a good place for right couple. H. SPENCER, Tully Valley, R. F. D. 1, Tully, N. Y.

LARGE commercial poultry farm requires the permanent services of a capable manager. This man should have a record of past performances that leaves no doubt as to his ability. Present manager retiring because of ill health. The right man will be given fullest details and can earn a fine income with a splendid future satisfactory to the most ambitious. Plant well equipped, good stock, finest reputation with the trade, and firmly established as a breeding institution. Applicant must be master of breeding, culling, selection, also broiler production and hatchery operation. Tell us about yourself. Confidential. ADVERTISER 6716, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man on large modern dairy farm; prefer party with extra milkers; $80 and privileges; Northern New Jersey; state full particulars. ADVERTISER 6712, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—August 1 first-class milker and herdsman; understands feeding and raising calves; write for conditions, stating salary expected. TRAINING SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

FARMER who understands sheep for scenic farm on the Delaware 80 miles from New York. R. ORTHWINE, 344 W. 34th St., New York City.

Situations Wanted

FARM manager, general farming and orchardist; best references. ADVERTISER 6678, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man (North Irish), experienced farmer-gardener, reliable and clean living, seeks position on small private farm or estate; isolated location preferred. Write, P. O. BOX 664, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

TWO responsible Hollanders, brothers, one single and one married, with ambition as manager; have diploma agriculture; like position on farm; operate all farm machinery; excellent milkers. ADVERTISER 6698, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted on modern dairy by herdsman-dairyman; long experience production of grade A certified milk; married, no children; will use my own portable milking machine. Apply P. O. BOX 79, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

YOUNG man, quiet, willing and industrious, desires position as an outside helper, with private family or boarding-house. ADVERTISER 6701, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted—Farmer, experienced; wife, cook or housework; middle-aged; one child 3 years old; private estate or farm; please state wages. ADVERTISER 6703, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Poultryman, single, good incubator and brooder man, will be open August 1; $125 a month and board. J. R. RUSSELL, care Bungalow Poultry Farm, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED man wants position as caretaker or manager on gentleman's place; experienced in landscape and garden work, fruit, poultry and care of stock; best references as to ability and character; a congenial place where conscientious work is appreciated is more important than big salary. ADVERTISER 6706, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, experienced incubation, egg production; small salary; good living conditions essential. ADVERTISER 6708, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED working farm manager open for position soon; can build up your farm and make it a money maker in short time; understand all phases of farming. ADVERTISER 6709, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 58, single, 15 years' experience in all branches, desires position on small plant, or as assistant on large one; best references; moderate wages, steady, reliable. H. MORAN, R. D. 1, Phoenix, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, married, desires position; references. ADVERTISER 6714, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, A-1 all branches, married. ADVERTISER 6715, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, 28, single, German, thoroughly trained theoretically and practically, 5 years' practical experience in this country, wishes situation in up-to-date dairy or general farming enterprise; speaks, writes, reads English; will take responsibility. H. MUSER, Pittstown, N. J.

WANTED — Position as caretaker, gardener, farmer by American; three in family; good with chickens, cows, horses; must be year-around position, within 30 miles of New York; farm-raised, very best character, no drink, tobacco or profanity; salary $125 per month. ADVERTISER 6711, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN understands handling test cows, good calf man, also understands the care of milk and making butter; can give good reference. S. D. TRELEASE, Port Crane, N. Y.

FARM, estate manager, college, 38, lifetime practical experience in farm crops, live stock, Guernseys, especially poultry, fruit, construction and accounting; capable of handling large proposition. J. R. CLINE, 429 Third St., Newburgh, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, married, 15 years' experience, is open to good proposition. ADVERTISER 6717, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, 27, likes work in greenhouse or as caretaker at a country place; understands poultry and cattle. ADVERTISER 6720, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

WILL exchange my beautiful one family detached house, corner property; suitable for large or two-family use; new house, every improvement, lawns and fine garden; Long Island suburb, 5-cent fare zone; for farm or acreage with buildings, New York State, or will sell for $9,000; owner. ADVERTISER 6721, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Rent with privilege of buying, farm 50 to 90 acres, Northern New Jersey or Eastern Connecticut; near high school. ADVERTISER 6669, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXCHANGE village property, 7-room house, improvements, 960-feet waterfront, for small poultry-fruit farm. MELL, Rosendale, N. Y.

237-ACRE farm for sale to close estate; located on dirt road, 3½ miles from Kinderhook and 5 miles from Chatham; a bargain for someone; plenty of fruit trees. Address P. O. BOX 183, Kinderhook, N. Y.

FARM for sale—One of the best farms in Saratoga County, 113 acres; apples, pears, plums; 10-room house, large barns, henhouse, ice-house, granary, garage; will sell with or without stock and tools. J. FRANK DeRIDDER, Owner, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

FARM, 120 acres, good 9-room house, electricity, 3 barns, granary, chicken-houses, $5,500; 10 miles from city limits; on State road. H. R. JENNINGS, 304 Merriman Ave., Syracuse, N.Y.

FOR SALE—Farm and large modern poultry plant in New York State, about 90 miles from New York City; fully equipped for hatching, brooding and layers; good local markets; price with stock and equipment, $16,000. ADVERTISER 6681, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Gas station, concession house, fully equipped, 14-room house, large barn, about 50 acres land, on concrete road; this property is connected with public golf course. ADVERTISER 6676, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small farm, Otsego Co., pleasantly situated; excellent house; photo; $1,700. FITZGERALD, 6 Spencer Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—I wish to buy or rent poultry farm; write what you have. GEO. L. MAJOR, Mt. Airy, Md.

FOR SALE—Five-acre poultry farm; seeded; seven-room house, all conveniences; large poultry houses, barn, garage; old shade, fruit; reasonable. MARY BROWN, Rt. 6, Box 27, Vineland, N. J.

WANT to rent or lease house, with option of buying, in progressive village, about 50 miles from New York, suitable for tailoring establishment. ADVERTISER 6668, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent, waterpower mill, 45-h.p.; 12 miles from New York, near 3 large cities; plenty labor available. CALVET, 111 Wall St., New York City.

WANTED to rent a poultry farm with modern buildings, 1,200 hen capacity or over, within 25 miles of Poughkeepsie, south side or within 10 miles of Spring Valley. ADVERTISER 6700, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRETTY colonial home and farm, 14 rooms, brick lined, excellent condition, electric throughout, abundant water supply, bath, open fireplace, cellar concrete floor; five large outbuildings; 25 acres; on county road; 15 minutes to Poughkeepsie; near Hudson River; N. Y. Central railroad; suitable for small estate or high class boarding house; price $12,500, half cash. ADVERTISER 6702, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm, modern in every way, 2-family house, new poultry buildings; fruit, berries; city water, lights and sewer; 1,000 pullets; 3,000 broiler capacity; poor health reason for selling; investigate this; in New York State. ADVERTISER 6704, care Rural New-Yorker.

A GOOD farm for sale at once, about 80 acres, one mile from State highway and small village; well watered; large house and barn, chicken houses, garage, fruit, etc.; about 75 miles from New York. PEARL M. RUTAN, Box 256, Unionville, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Small poultry plant equipped, or week-end; for details address OWNER, Box 373, Egg Harbor, N. J.

FOR SALE—Hatchery and poultry farm combined; established 15 years, Southeastern Pennsylvania; school adjoins farm; half mile to macadam road; housing 1,200 laying hens; 2,000 young stock; good local market for chicks and poultry products. ADVERTISER 6705, care Rural New-Yorker.

FURNISHED cottage near lake, 6 rooms, fireplace, piazza; season $100. ADVERTISER 6707, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6544, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to buy State road farm or acreage with buildings either side of Hudson River, between New York and Albany; details and prices in first letter; two to ten thousand dollars; photos returned. 6517 75th PLACE, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Farm, over 5 acres, within 35 miles New York; price not over $5,000, low cash payment; send details. ADVERTISER 6719, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—10-room cottage, 2 acres, on State road near Callicoon; bath, electricity, garage, chicken house; convenient for two families, boarders, chickens or Summer residence; $4,000 (half cash). GEO. W. PETERS, Callicoon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Ideal place for sanitarium, about 30 acres, hillside land, springs, nice view, healthy place; 8-room house, large barn, many other buildings; stock, wagons, machinery; 1½ hours from Pennsylvania Terminal, half mile from train stop; only $6,500, about $2,000 cash. ADVERTISER 6710, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm to keep four cows, horse; near large town; give full particulars, lowest terms first letter. ELLA BOVEY, Denton, Md.

FOR SALE—General blacksmith business, fully equipped for wagon, auto repairing and horseshoeing; electrically operated; well stocked; established 35 years. 33 CANAL ST., Ellenville, N. Y.

WANTED—Small piece of property for camp; about one hundred miles north of New York City. A. KALBA, Old Lake St., White Plains, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

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WANTED—Refined family will board child; best care given. ADVERTISER 6713, care Rural New-Yorker.

150 PRACTICALLY new sashes, 24x30 and larger, at 60c each. BROADWIN, 740 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Teachers and Rural Schools

Nowhere are the real rewards of educational service so apparent, nowhere are the joys of teaching so great, as in the one-room schoolhouse, if the prospective teacher has the vision that will enable her to find them. She should go to her work resolved that she will make a school that will do real work in that community. The first thing that she should do is to decide that she is to live where she works. It is agreeable to go home every night and leave the district to take care of itself until morning, and it is pleasant to have many interests and friends outside of that community; but it is not the way to build the school needed. Country people like to have the teacher live with them, to have her a part of the community.

A week or two before school begins, the new teacher ought to get acquainted with her children and with the parents of her children. If she has to walk 10 or 20 miles in the process, so much the better. There will not be a parent in the district who will not appreciate a little visit from the teacher before school starts; every one will have something to tell her about Johnny or Mary that will make her work a little easier when school begins.

To get hold of her pupils from the very start, the teacher may ask all the children to come to the schoolhouse a few days before school opens, and get ready for school. Have a little picnic and clean up the schoolhouse and grounds. This is our school; we want to start right.

School opens, and everybody is there. Recess time comes and out goes the new teacher to play with the children. Here the girl from normal has the chance of a lifetime to show boys and girls how to have real fun. Those recess periods are a real joy to anyone who wants to keep young in spirit. Can the teacher play baseball? Then watch the biggest boy open his eyes and see him jump to do whatever the teacher wants done.

What opportunity comes to the rural teacher as the days go on and the leaves change from green to gold! She may take her flock into the fields and woods and there teach them to see and enjoy. She may teach not alone the geography that is found in books, but the geography that is found all around her. Every season, with all the changes that it brings, is hers, with all the opportunities for real teaching that anyone could desire.

It will not be long before some boy or girl will come to the teacher and ask her if she will not go home with him or her some night. She will find a new revelation in so doing, that, if there is an honored guest in the community, she is one. She will find that the joy she brings to the heart of the child and his parents by going to his home and being a guest there will bring joy to her heart, too, and she will learn to respect more completely the hopes and aspirations of the men and women who are spending their lives on farms. As she moves around her district she will gain a new insight into the real meaning of country life, an insight that the girl who is teaching in the larger places never can have.

As I look back over the years, and remember the homes that I visited, and the friends I made in my first rural school, I feel that the two years I spent in that district were the best years of my life.

Let us make the schoolhouse a community center, too. Every now and then let us have a parents' meeting, when all the parents come to the schoolhouse, the children to "speak pieces," go to the blackboard and, in the light of lamps, work problems. The mothers can serve some cake and coffee, and there would be a social time together in real friendship and fellowship. I might tell of other things: of the happiness we had at Christmas time; of the fun that we had in the snowstorms; of the community affairs that we used to enjoy; of the boys and girls who went from our little district school to the high school a few miles away, and many other things. RALPH H. BEAUMONT.

Westchester Co., N. Y.

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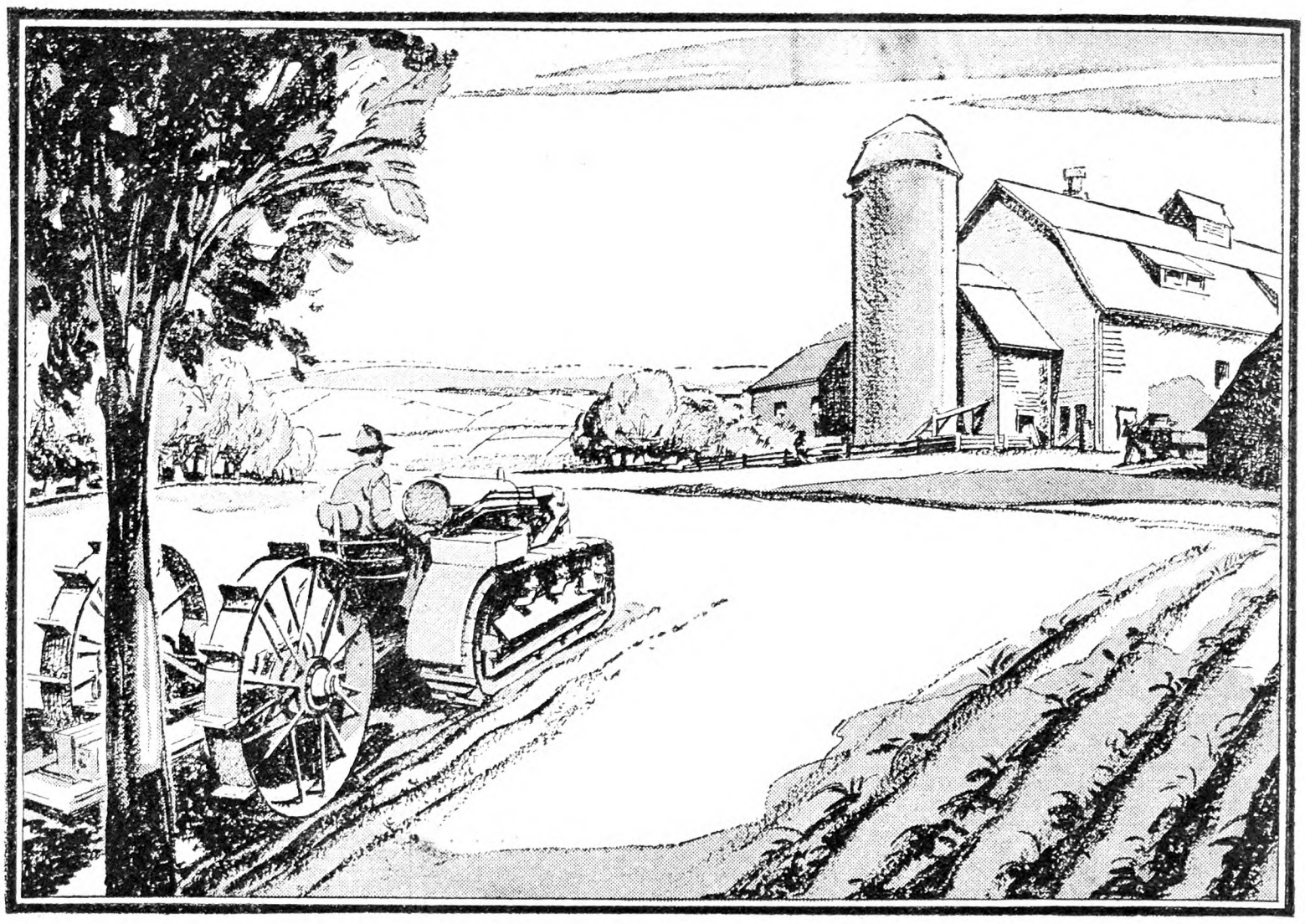

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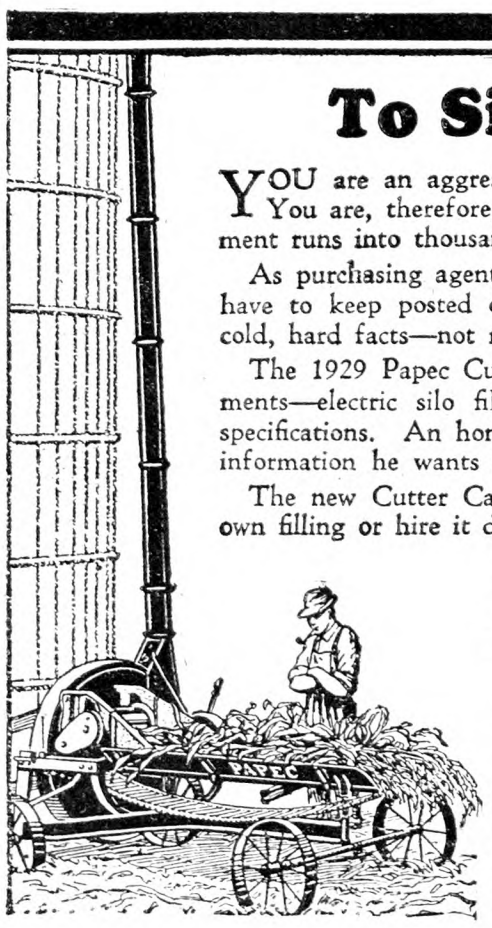

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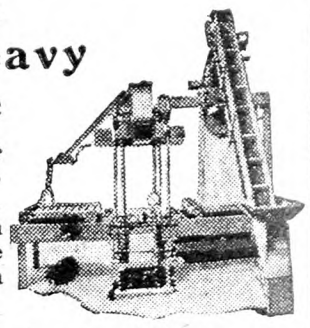

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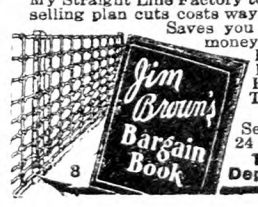

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Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. July 20, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5065

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The Brook in the Woodland

Blackhead in Turkeys Gives Up Its Secrets

By M. B. Dean

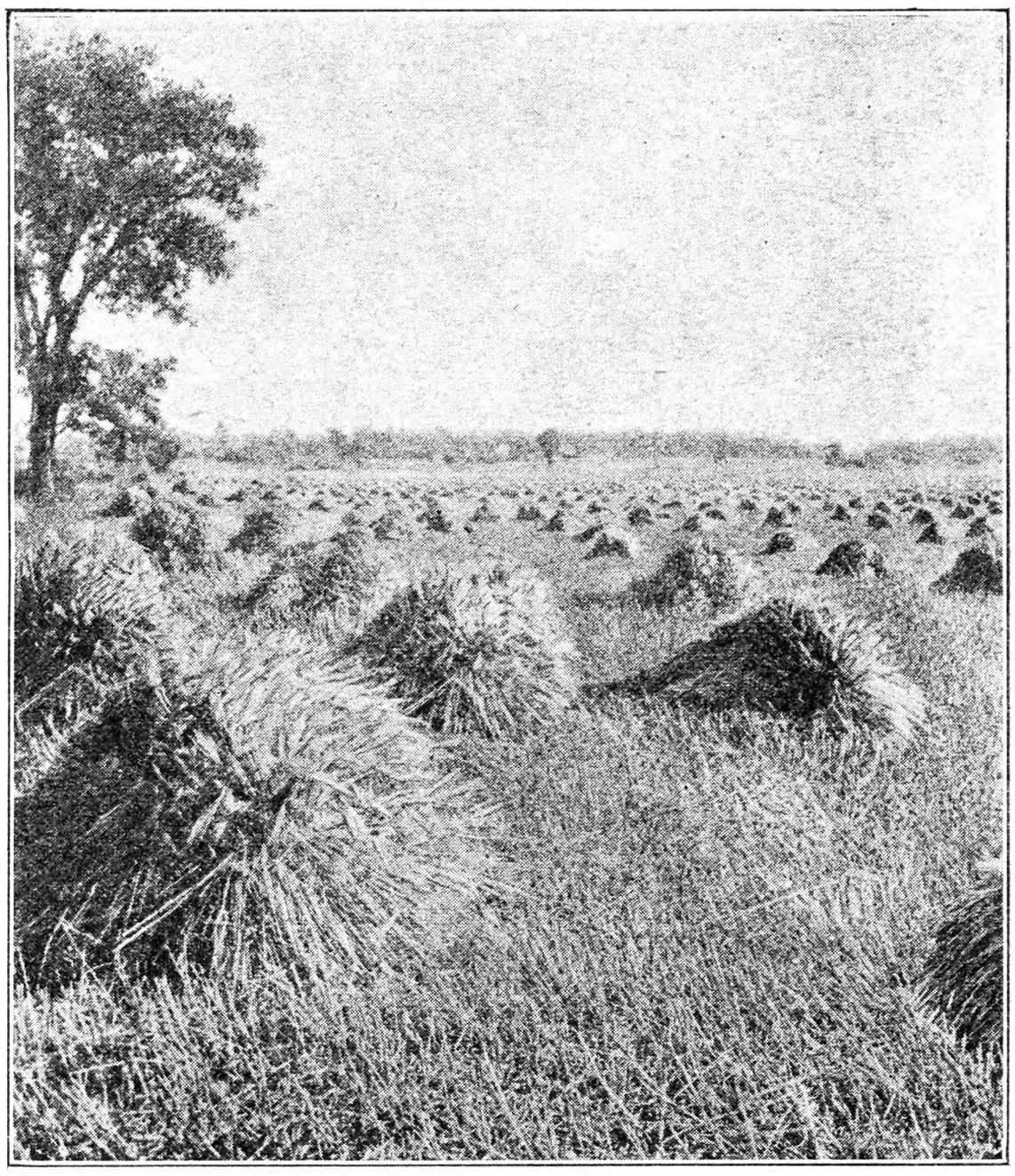
THE entrance of blackhead into this country is an event of unknown date. It must have been imported, for turkeys were here with the Indians; they are as native to North America as the latter and have withstood the onslaughts of the white race better. We read stories of pioneers driving large flocks to market, a rider going ahead with a bag of corn to toll the birds along and waiting in the morning for them to leave the trees by the roadside where they had spent the night. As some of these main market roads averaged a tavern to the mile and turkeys are slow travelers, an early start must have been necessary for those who lived well back from town. The hardiness of the turkey is phenomenal. In spite of its sizes and attractiveness to the hungry, the exposure of its eggs and young to the preying beasts of the forest and a disease of civilization which for a time seemed likely to wipe it out, it has outstayed the Indian and the buffalo, and there is welcome evidence now that its worst enemy, the disease, is on the wane.

Up to about 1880, there was little difficulty in raising turkeys in the East. Then it began to be noticed that flocks were dwindling, turkeys were becoming hard to raise. The New England States were losing the income which their flocks had previously brought them, and the newer lands of the West were being depended upon to supply the Thanksgiving table. By 1890, real alarm was felt. The State agricultural stations began to exert themselves to find a cause for the losses, and a remedy. Rhode Island had long been famous for its turkeys, and its experiment station was among the first to undertake a serious study into conditions. The scientists of other stations and of the Federal Department of Agriculture joined in the search for a cause of the losses which might be overcome. In view of the advances in knowledge of disease of men and animals in the last quarter century, it is rather strange that blackhead has so long been able to conceal its origin and defy treatment. Now, it seems to be unmasked and its control may be confidently hoped for. The minute organism which has so long escaped the microscope has been found; its chief means of spread are known, and a natural immunity to the disease appears to be developing.

Turkey raising is coming back. Small flocks are seen where they have long been absent and, what a few years ago would have been almost unbelievable, upwards of 1,000 birds being kept together on one farm is a sight by no means unknown. It would be premature and misleading to say that blackhead has been conquered. The disease still exists and is still fatal. What may truthfully be said is that the organism which causes it has been found and, with its finding, the way is opened for more intelligent methods of control. We are no longer fighting entirely in the dark and depending upon chance for a successful outcome of the battle. As has already been suggested, too, there appears to be either an increasing immunity to the disease or a lessening of the virulence of the causative organism evident. It is difficult to explain some now successful efforts to rear flocks otherwise.

To those who have ever raised, or attempted to raise, turkeys, a description of the outward symptoms of blackhead is superfluous. For others it may be said that its early manifestations are those of gradually increasing weakness and intestinal disturbance. While it may occur at any age, it is usually a disease of the early months in a poult's life. The first thing noted is that some of the young birds act tired; they drop behind the rest of the flock, walk or trot with an uncertain gait, stand or sit with head under one wing or drawn back between the shoulders, lose appetite and perhaps display a yellowish diarrhoea. If picked up, they are seen to be light in weight. Soon after these symptoms appear they may be found dead anywhere upon range. If there is any doubt as to the nature of the disease, it may be dispelled by opening a dead bird. The liver alone will tell the story. If this is enlarged and more or less covered by grayish or yellowish spots, one may be sure of the diagnosis. Spotted liver would be a better name than blackhead for the disease, for the bluish discoloration of the head that gave the disorder its popular name is not always present.

Another organ in the affected bird's body will also show the ravages of the disease. It is there, in the blind gut, or cecum, that the trouble starts. One or both of these ceca will be found to be distended, thickened and perhaps ulcerated. The function of these blind guts, like that of the appendix in man, seems to be to start trouble. It is in these same organs of hens and chickens that the greater part of blackhead among turkeys first begins. This is the important conclusion of the later studies of blackhead that have been spoken of. In these other domestic fowls there are usually found considerable numbers of small, round worms about a half inch in length known as cecum worms. These worms are comparatively rare in turkeys. Now, we come to the most remarkable discovery in connection with blackhead. These cecum worms of hens and chickens lay enormous numbers of eggs of microscopic size. It is within these eggs, too small to be seen with the naked eye, that the organism causing blackhead lives. Outside of these eggs, its life is short, probably not more than a day or two. Within the cecum worm's egg, this blackhead organism will withstand extreme cold and heat and live for months in the droppings of the chickens discharging them.



The Harvest. Fig. 440

Here is the history of blackhead in turkeys, briefly told. Old or young fowls harbor cecum worms within their blind guts. These cecum worms produce eggs that contain within them the exceedingly small organism responsible for blackhead. This organism does no material harm to the hen or chicken; it is a parasite of the cecum worm. These cecum worms' eggs are discharged in great numbers with the droppings of the fowl; they "ripen" for a short time upon the ground, are picked up with soiled food or contaminated water by roving poults, and the organisms within them escape into the young turkey's intestinal tract. They penetrate the lining of this intestinal tract, enter the blood stream and are carried to the liver. Here, they multiply to great numbers, destroy the tissues of the liver and thus produce death. It is a short story, quickly told, but man has been a long time in learning it. An organism so small that it can live and develop in an egg, itself so small that it requires a microscope to see it, is almost too small to be believable, but the high-powered microscope reveals it and experimental studies of transmission of blackhead show the essential part played by hens and chickens in spreading the disease.

That hens spread blackhead was pretty certain before the exact role they played was known. There is nothing new in the advice, "keep turkeys and hens apart." "Old ground" has been avoided so far as possible in turkey rearing, but the newer practice will be to go further. Poults will be hatched in clean incubators, raised in brooders that have never been contaminated by chicken droppings, and kept off from contaminated ground until they have at least passed their early months of great susceptibility to infection. This practice has already been inaugurated by successful turkey raisers, having preceded definite and exact knowledge of the reasons for its necessity. It accounts in great measure, at least, for flocks of a thousand turkeys. For good measure, we add decreased virulence of the infecting organism and acquired immunity from generations of fighting it to our explanation of the latter-day successes among those who find it still possible to raise turkeys.

Rural Cemetery Associations

IN REGARD to the inquiry of a correspondent in THE R. N.-Y., relative to cemetery associations, I would like to tell about one with which I am familiar. The cemetery is located in a small village, and was originally a church cemetery for the burial of its members. While it is still known as the —— Cemetery, taking its name from the denomination whose church building is across the road from the cemetery, it is now used as a burial place by people of various denominational adherence. This, of course, is almost inevitable in any cemetery after a lapse of years, as various members of families change their church membership, or drift away from it altogether.

The cemetery of which I write, had never reached a badly overgrown and neglected condition, as most lots were kept in fair condition by their owners. But there were some lots scattered here and there that were neglected on account of relatives having moved away, become neglectful, or, perhaps, no surviving relatives remained to care for them.

About 20 years ago an association was formed with the purpose of providing permanent upkeep for the cemetery and improving its general appearance. This association was not incorporated, but has most admirably fulfilled the purpose for which it was formed. Since its organization, several other rural cemeteries near by have also formed associations modeled after this one. None of them has ever found it necessary to become an incorporated body. Some way or other, in the country there seems much less need for "red tape" and legal guarantees that officers will perform their duties, than in the cities where members and officers cannot know each other personally. In small towns and rural communities it is still possible to find men and women who will unselfishly give of their services, without material reward, to administer the affairs of such community organizations. However, if funds are available, it would certainly not be out of place to set aside some small amount partly to reimburse such officers for their time.

The association I am describing has a very simple constitution and by-laws, stating the purpose for which the association exists, the officers who shall administer its affairs, their duties, term of office, etc. —they receive no salary. It outlines who shall be eligible to membership, dues and times of meeting.

The officers consist of a president, secretary and treasurer. They invest the funds, hire a caretaker for the cemetery, notify members of meetings, arrears of dues, or anything else that is of especial interest to them. The officers serve for a term of one year, and meetings, usually not more than two or

three a year, are held at the call of the president.

All who own lots in the cemetery are eligible to membership in the association. There are about 400 members. For a long time dues were 50 cents a year, but lately they have been raised to 75 cents, a ridiculously small sum for the service rendered. At first, a few lot-owners refused to join the association, preferring to care for their own plots, but soon they were convinced that the association would be able to care for the graves long after they would be able to do so, and decided to give it their support. There have always been a few lots, where surviving relatives have neither cared for them themselves nor paid the association to do so. The question arose, should they be mown and cared for as were the rest? It seemed almost like putting a premium on stinginess and indifference. So for a time these lots were allowed to remain in their unkempt condition, but when other lot-owners realized that a neglected lot alongside of their own detracted from its appearance, sentiment developed to take care of every lot in the cemetery. It is noteworthy that these delinquent owners are becoming fewer as time passes, perhaps being shamed by the action of the majority.

The main duties of the cemetery caretaker are mowing the cemetery and the digging of graves when necessary. He mows the cemetery three or four times before Memorial Day and several times after. For this he receives a stated sum. If he digs a grave it is charged for extra, and paid by the relatives. Ten dollars is the cost of this service, and for this sum the grave is leveled and grass sown on it.

Some lot-owners decided they would rather set aside a lump sum than bother paying dues each year. The association set $30 as an ample amount, when placed on interest, to provide funds to care for a lot for all time. At 3 per cent interest this is somewhat more than dues now required, but in order to provide for a probable increase in the future, it was thought best to have $30 for this purpose. About 25 lot-owners have paid this amount to the association, and several public-spirited members have paid as much as $80. This, of course, will help to make up any deficiency of funds, if such a condition should arise, and helps to put the organization on a sound business basis.

It is a great source of comfort to anyone who happens to be the last surviving member of a family, to know that by the payment of a small sum, or by making provision for the payment of it in his will, he can be assured that the graves of his loved ones will always be given proper care.

My family moved from this community some years ago, and we have appreciated so much the work this cemetery association is doing. We live too far away to give our cemetery lot adequate care, but our minds are at rest when we think of the place where our loved ones are sleeping, for we know it is kept neat and beautiful. When we visit their graves we always find everything in the best of condition. We need do nothing more than place on them the flowers we bring in loving memory.

Pennsylvania. ELLEN JOHNSTON.

Farm Homes in Rural England

ONE of the most impressive things that the well-traveled person remembers about England after getting off the beaten paths is the peculiar sense of beauty and peace that pervades the farm homes along the highways and byways. Everyone of these tourists comes back from abroad wishing that somehow our own countryside might be made as beautiful, and that our farmers might lead as apparently restful and peaceful lives as these British agriculturists.

The original impression that one carries away is of an abundance of flowers, but a careful study shows that it is not always so many flowers as it is a few flowers placed carefully, and a few vines and a little patch of turf to help the effect. Rarely do we find a wide expanse of lawn, and never any attempt at "gardening" as we know the word. It is rather just an expression of the dweller's love of flowers that we see, and it is the very lack of "effort" that makes the scene so lovely.

A glimpse at the pictures which accompany this article will show the truth of this statement. Consider first the group of farm buildings shown grouped on either side of the road. True it is that undoubtedly the dwellings in this group lack many of the comforts of the American farm home, but where can one find a scene more restful and inviting to the eye than that typical roadside view? And yet analysis shows us that there are no flowers visible except on the bush at the right.

A Picturesque Group of Buildings on an English Farm. Fig. 442

Take the picture of the farm cottage with the vine over the door. Here beauty and utility have been combined, with a vegetable garden in front of the house and flowers along the foundation. It is a habit that we should consider reprehensible and unnecessary here, and yet one which seems quite proper on the tiny estates of England. But after all it is the air of neatness and just the touch of flowers and vines that make the house a home.

There are, certainly, many fine examples of the use of a profusion of flowers along the countryside of rural England as the pictures below well show. Sometimes the planting is a happy informal border, while again it may express the precise nature of the owner with formal beds and clipped bushes.

Now, admitting that all this is beautiful and desirable, and that it is one of the reasons why Americans so like to travel through rural England, what can the American farmer do to make his place attractive? Has he the time and inclination to plant flowers, or isn't that necessary?

A careful study of the situation has convinced me that so many factors are concealed behind the beautiful English countryside that we can never hope to duplicate it, but must rather work out our own type of beauty along different and American lines. For instance, the low cellarless type of cottage that is so restful to the eye, with its thatched roofs, would never be suited to the rigorous United States climate. Second, we must recall that England is a thousand years old, two thousand years old indeed, while we are new and are trying to cultivate a hundred acres to her one. Third, our climate is too discouraging. Imagine trying to keep a nice front yard with such weather as blessed New York State last Summer. Even the big estates here in the Hudson Valley, with their corps of men, are hard put to it to keep down the weeds and grass, and surely the struggling farmer cannot be expected to spend all his time on ornamental gardening. No, our climate is a factor against a trim countryside.

But a second careful thought shows us that there are things that anyone can do that will in time produce a rural beauty that will be worth remarking.

First.—We farmers can join the protest against the billboards that mar what natural beauty we have. We can refuse to let our own barns and outbuildings become disfiguring elements in the landscape and we can, in the Winter, perhaps see to it that our homes are given a coat of protecting paint that looks good.

Second.—We can perhaps in the Winter find time to cut out the brush in the woods that border our roads. Did you ever go along the road and see a neatly thinned-out woods and notice the good impression that it gave you, of the man who owned that place? And the trimming of apple and fruit trees, while strictly utilitarian, also adds to the beauty and neatness of a place.

Third.—We can, now and then, when there is money enough, buy a few ornamental shrubs to plant by the house in the prevailing mode. And we will, if we are wise, get a few thousand of the little evergreens from the State and plant on the bleak hillside off there back of the house. Why are the beech forests of England so beautiful? Because they were planted with forethought two, three, four hundred years ago. Cannot we, with our boasted better civilization, look ahead to a similar time three hundred years hence, when our children will rise up and call us blessed for giving them the foundation of a country that shall, in its own way, be every bit as beautiful as the present-day rural England? NELSON COON.

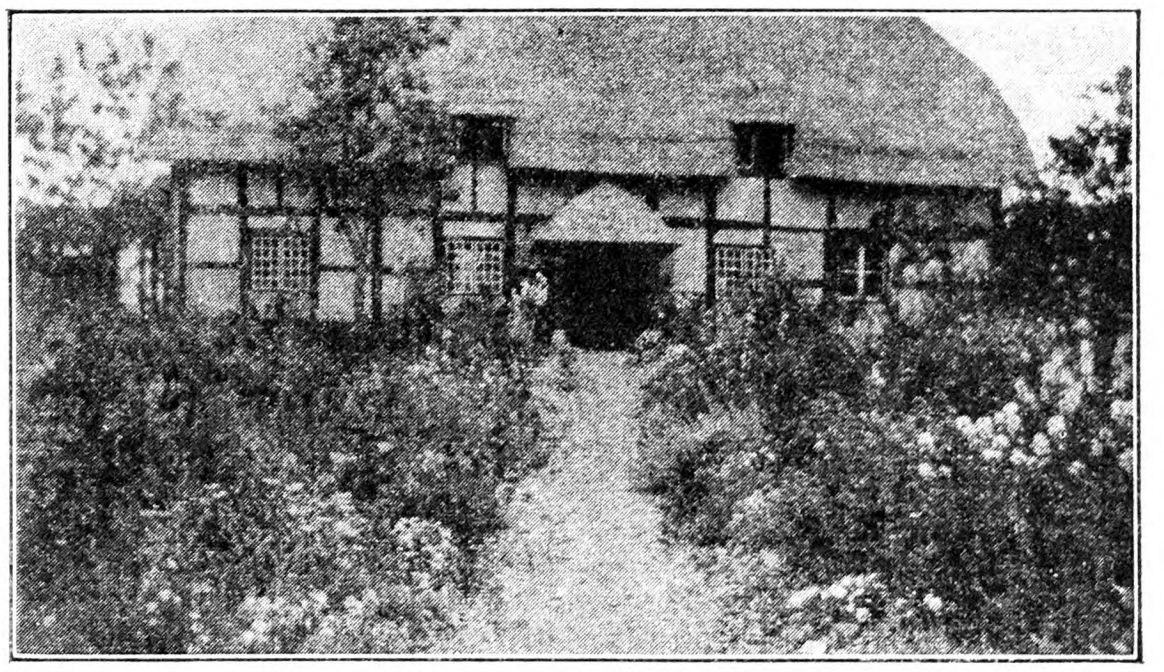
New York.

The Trend Towards Sod in the Orchard

THERE is a definite trend towards sod in the orchard. It started in a large way in the Pacific Northwest, and has gradually swept eastward, until now even Western New York is becoming interested. Pennsylvania has long been converted to the plan, and New England as well. Some notable sod orchards in New York State have pointed the way, but the superiority of clean cultivation for the average New York orchard has been sufficient to hold most orchardists in line. Now, however, there seems to be a drift toward the sod orchard.

This drift is not so contrary as it might at first appear. It is really a change to keep pace with new varieties and new market requirements. First of all Western New York has been phenomenal for the high yields of its trees. Its superiority has lain in the fact that it could produce 80 barrels of apples to the acre on an average, while other sections were content with 50 barrels. Clean cultivation was the system, and it was highly successful. If one will

An English Farm Cottage With Thatched Roof. Fig. 441



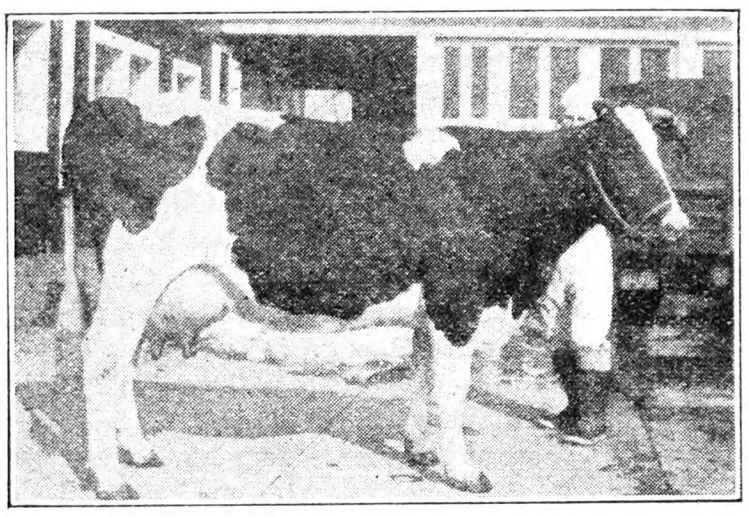
A Cottage Border of Perennial Plants. Fig. 443

pause for a moment, however, he will realize that the Baldwins that came from Western New York orchards were not highly colored, although they satisfied the market demands of their day. Today, with increasing competition and the demand for high-colored fruit, it has even been necessary to resort to the "Gray Baldwin" in grading rules to get some of the fruit onto the market. It is true that some of this condition is due to old trees and the resultant poorly colored fruit, but the other statement is also important, namely, that market requirements of color have increased.

It is common knowledge that fruit in the sod orchard is more highly colored than that in the clean cultivated orchard. Growers have seen this, and this fact has played no small part in the trend toward sod.

There is still another factor, and that is the change in varieties. Whereas poorly colored Baldwins were once satisfactory, they are no longer able to compete with fancy McIntosh. At the present time McIntosh dominates the apple business in New York State. Everyone thinks in terms of McIntosh. Anyone who grows this variety knows, however, how badly it drops. He also knows that the drops are worth money. The sod orchard then is peculiarly adapted to this variety.

Of course, there are other advantages of the sod orchard, such as ease of spraying, but there are also serious handicaps. First of all, it has been shown time after time that a well-kept sod orchard costs as much to manage as the clean cultivated or-



Robinsdale Gertrude Colantha; 23,000 lbs. milk, 1,100 lbs. butterfat in 305 days. Granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad and King Colantha Alcartra. Fig. 444

chard. The danger of fire is always present in the sod orchard. Apple scab is likely to be more severe because the fungus over-wintering on the leaves is not destroyed by plowing under. It is common observation also that apple maggot, which has more recently come to the front, is more severe in the sod orchard, and unless care is taken to clear away around the trees every Fall, mouse injury is more severe. All in all the clean cultivated orchard is still the standard. The trend seems to be toward the sod system, but if it is, it is to meet certain definite demands of modern fruit growing, not necessarily because the old order was bad.

H. B. TUKEY.

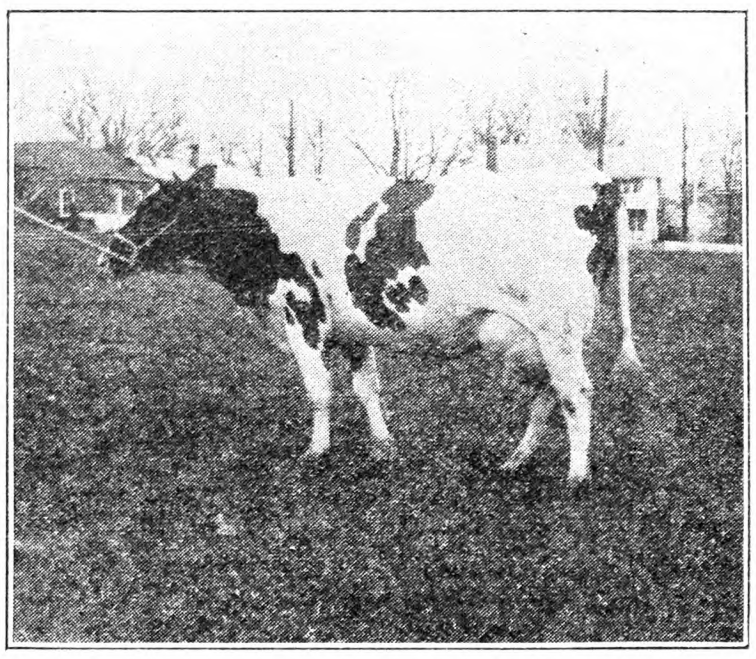
A Certified Milk Farm

CERTIFIED milk is clean milk produced from clean, healthy cows by clean, healthy men, and kept clean and cold from the time it is drawn from the cow until it reaches the consumer. To sell milk as certified milk, it must be produced and sold under the Medical Milk Commission of the United States. This commission has laid down 200 rules to be strictly followed.

At Quonquont Stock Farm, Franklin Co., Mass., where certified milk is produced, 13 cows are milked four times a day, at 4:15 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 4:15 P. M. and at 10:15 P. M.; 32 are milked three times daily, at 4:30 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 8:15 P. M.; 14 are milked twice daily, at 4:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The milking is done by hand, and before each milking the cow is brushed, washed and wiped dry with a clean towel. As soon as the cow is milked, the milk is weighed, and then strained through a sterilized cloth filter, passing directly into a modern covered cooling apparatus.

The milk is cooled to 34 degrees, then bottled and capped by machinery. Each bottle cap is marked with the day of the week on which the milk is to be sold, thus safeguarding the purchaser against stale milk. In addition to the cap, a hood is placed over the top of each bottle to seal the lip of the bottle from any possible contamination. Quart, pint, half-pint and 12-ounce bottles are used. When ready for market, the bottles are stored in a refrigerator box at 40 degrees until time for delivery.

The milk is carried to market by rail and truck. Three trucks are used, being on the road from 4 A.



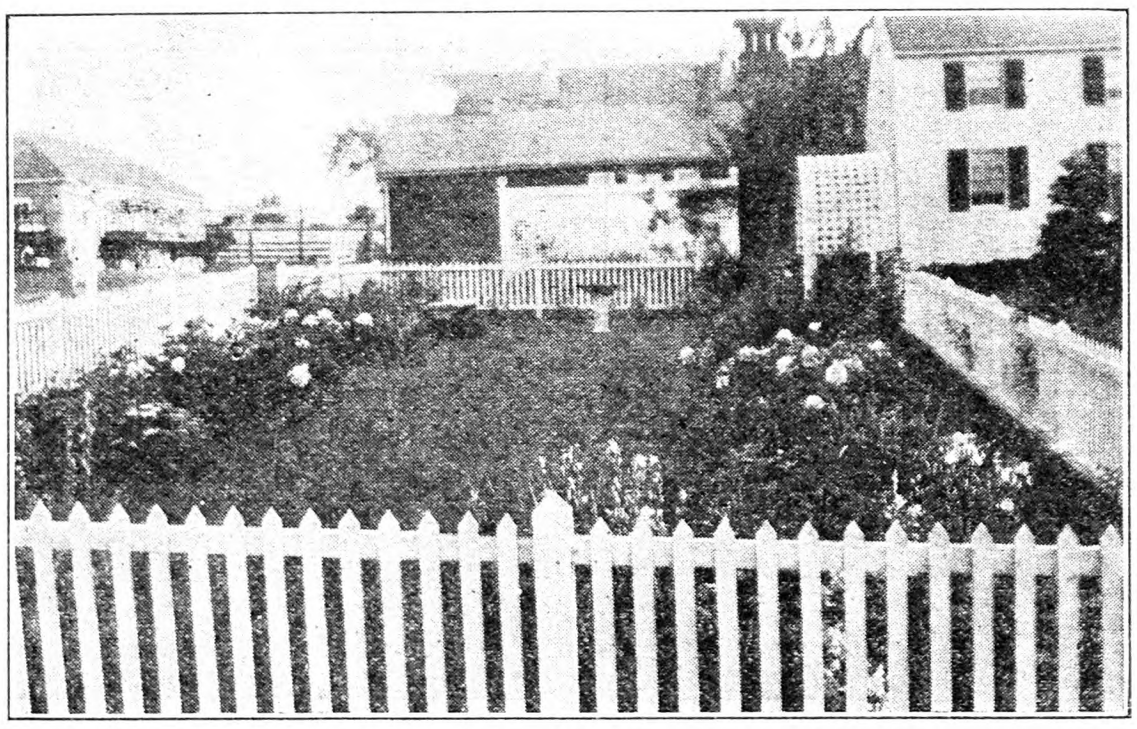
Fayne Beauty Walker Ona; 25,725 lbs. milk, 860 lbs. butterft in 305 days. Fig. 445

M. until 4 P. M. These trucks run over three types of roads to carry the milk to be retailed in Haydenville, Florence, Northampton, Easthampton, Westfield, Pittsfield, Hatfield, Greenfield, Holyoke and Springfield. This milk sells at 25 cents per quart, "light" cream at 30 cents a half-pint and "heavy" at 60 cents.

The Quonquont herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle is Federal and State accredited. This means that the herd had passed 100 per cent perfect three consecutive tuberculin tests given six months apart before becoming accredited, and has continued to pass such tests perfectly at regular intervals thereafter. The herd consists of around 130 head of various ages from young calves to mature cattle, the young stock being raised to replace the older animals. The herd is valued at $50,000, or more. The animals are in fine condition, and the calves are large and thrifty. Many of the cows have records for milk and butterfat. The three herd sires are valuable animals with pedigreed ancestry of world record cattle.

During the Summer the milk cows are kept at the barn, while the dry stock occupies the large hill pasture. The date of turning the cattle into the pasture is usually about May 15; earlier being detrimental to the pasture as well as to the cattle. A spring brook supplies pure drinking water to the cattle in the pasture. The water supply at the farm buildings is from an artesian well 611 ft. in depth, filling a storage tank of 14,000 gallons capacity. From October until the middle of May, the cattle are comfortably sheltered in the large barns of modern type, well ventilated, roomy and with the most modern equipment for dairy barns. The cattle are cleanly bedded with kiln-dried sawdust from a box-factory, 12 carloads being required yearly. Throughout the New England Winter, the cattle are turned out for two hours of daily exercise in the yards whenever the weather permits.

The cows are fed rations based on their milk production and general condition. One hour before milking, each row of cows gets a feeding of succulent food and grain, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. hay is fed, one of these feedings being of Alfalfa. The grain ration for the milk cows is as follows: 300 lbs. oilmeal, 300 lbs. hominy, 400 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. straight middlings, 300 lbs. ground oats, 200 lbs. corn distiller's grains, 200 lbs. gluten meal, 100 lbs. molasses, 60 lbs. bonemeal, 20 lbs. calcium carbonate, 20 lbs. salt.

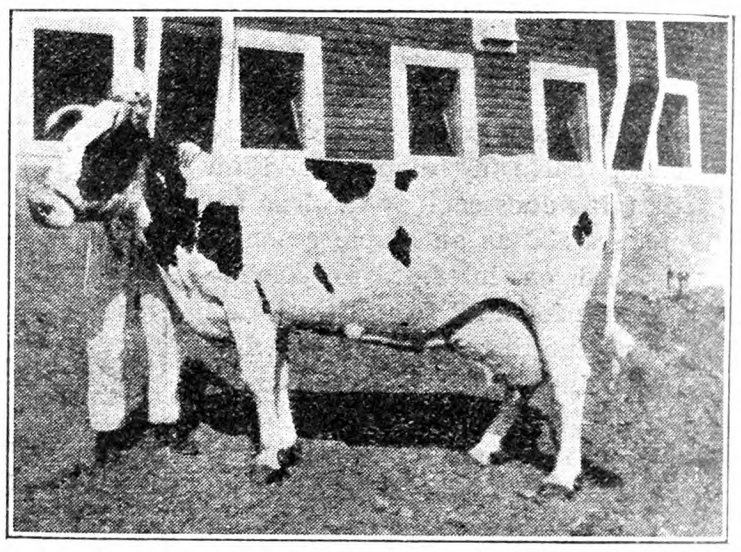


Flower Garden at Quonquont Stock Farm. Fig. 446

The grain is all bought in carload lots from a mill where a large magnet is used to remove any nails or bits of metal as the grain is being mixed. About 250 tons of grain are fed yearly and 300 tons of hay. Two-thirds of the hay is raised on the farm, 25 acres being in Alfalfa. Corn for the five tile silos is grown on 50 acres of rented land. The 225 acres of Quonquont Farm are in pasture and fodder crops with the exception of the part occupied by the buildings and an orchard. The attractive farm buildings include a beautiful Summer home, a home for the employees, the dairy barn, milk-house, barns for storage and five silos. The grounds are not only well-kept, but beautiful.

The 30 men employed are examined weekly by a physician to make sure they are in a healthy, sound physical condition. In the sterilizing room of the milk-house, all pails, milk bottles, metal parts of the bottler, and even the milking stools, are sterilized after having been thoroughly washed in warm water and rinsed in boiling water. The sterilizing room is heated to 300 degrees dry heat for 60 minutes. The white-uniformed men wash their hands with soap and warm water at the lavatory before milking each cow.

Quonquont Farm has been operated as a dairy farm for seven years, and is now an example of highly specialized farming, paying well on the initial investment, in spite of the large expenditures for feed, labor, advertising, transportation and upkeep.



Katherine Clothilde Pontiac. Three records as follows for 365 days: At 11 years, 27,917.2 lbs. milk, 1,126.05 lbs. butterfat; at 10 years, 23,091 lbs. milk, 918.42 lbs. butterfat; seven-day record at 12 years, 3 months, 878 lbs. milk, 30 lbs. butterfat. Fig. 447

Dependable, intelligent workmen, a conscientious manager, and a sensible, business-like owner are doubtless the most important factors in its success.

B. A. MERRITT.

Hills and Dales

MY WANDERINGS today took me along the rim of a deep ravine. Here the solid crust of the earth was exposed by the work of a small stream. Over this solid native rock is spread a thin film of what we call "soil." This film of soil is indeed thin when we think of it in relation to the great mass of the earth. Yet, man who has dominion over all the earth uses only the first six or eight inches on the outside of this soil cover.

We usually think of this thin layer of soil as the land. It is the source of all life, and it produces much of the material that adds further to the comfort and happiness of mankind. On it we live and move.

What are the forces that have changed this solid rock to a loose cover of soil? The materials that make up the soil come either from the native rock or from the rocks of other sections. In the higher elevation where glaciation was feeble, the native rock contributed most of the materials for soil formation. In regions where the glacier was deep much of the soil forming material was brought in from rocks further north. Chief among the forces of Nature that make rocks into soil are weathering, chemical action, mechanical grinding and gravity. Weathering breaks up the solid rock into soil particles and gravity mixes and distributes them.

As one pauses to consider this, he is impressed with the great variation in depth and distribution of this soil cover. On the hills and exposed places the soil lies only a few feet deep; in the dales it is usually much deeper, sometimes many hundred feet. Chief among the forces that have made these

great variations in the thickness of the soil cover is the force of gravity.

The soil is always shifting to lower levels. On the face of the cliff the movement is rapid. Down steep hills it may be rapid, especially where the hand of man removes the forest cover. On the more level fields, the movement may be very gradual but its great movement is toward lower levels. Thus we have great valleys filled with rich, alluvial soil brought down from the surounding hills. Rich, alluvial soils are found in the Genesee Valley of Western New York, the Mohawk Valley of Central New York and the Connecticut Valley of New England, and these have, to a very great extent, been formed at the expense of the surrounding hills.

Under natural conditions the soil on the more level fields remains at comparative rest. It is held together by a network of roots. The fields are permanently occupied, and the richness of the soil is ever increasing. The hand of man, however, stirs the top soil and erosion is greatly accelerated. Thus many steep slopes that might have raised crops of timber and firewood for all time have been cleared and plowed, and the land now lies wasted. Fields are gullied and barren, and now have further contributed to the soil of the fertile valleys below.

From the top of the hill one can see the results of all these great forces that make our hills and dales. Fortunate, indeed, is the outlook today, for the hills round about are mostly raising trees. How much these hills with their forest cover, dotted here and there over the landscape, add to the beauty and charm of the countryside.

L. H. W.

Clubs for Farm Girls and Boys

DURING the natural course of a child's development there comes, in average cases, a powerful desire for organized activity of some sort. Boys and girls from six to sixteen read of the activities of various organizations, and are inspired with an intense longing to join some club and to become a part of some active organization. We find numerous examples of attempts to fulfill this desire in the gangs of street boys, and in obscure groups of girls, classing themselves as "The Dancing Dolls," or some other name of equal significance. This tendency should not be regarded as an inclination to do wrong, but on the contrary should be interpreted by the adults supervising such children as a golden opportunity to inspire them with high ideals and to guide and help them to attain them.

These things have been taken into consideration by those who have organized the Girl and Boy Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls and other like societies, and they are accomplishing great good among those who can afford to be of their membership, but what of those who live on remote farms far removed from the centers of such activities, where meeting halls are not available and leaders are scarce? Must they be denied the joys and opportunities of organized action? My answer is, "No!" There are various ways in which they may realize their hopes. The Lone Scouts for country boys between 10 and 20—an organization of great power which has quite recently been affiliated with the Boy Scouts—offers wonderful chance for boys living on lonely farms to take up the ever-alluring Scout work. Every wideawake boy of such type would profit greatly by joining. If one willing and capable parent is available in a community to take charge of the work, much can be accomplished with a neighborhood club. In order to assume such leadership, it may mean that someone will have to make some sacrifice, but surely the cause is worthy of it.

Clubs may be conducted along various lines to meet the requirements of the individuals forming the membership of the organization. We find junior poultry clubs, pig or cattle clubs, 4-H clubs, girls' sewing circles, canning clubs, athletic or camping associations, junior garden clubs or a students' book society, all conducted with success among boys and girls from farm homes. In some cases these interests are grouped into a single organization known by some name similar to the "Junior Citizens' Association." Whatever the type of club, let the aims and purposes always be high, that good may result. Misdirected organization often ends disastrously. County agents are always ready to give information concerning children's clubs dealing with farm activities. School superintendents endeavor to give encouragement and assistance to persons organizing educational or community betterment clubs.

One of the most delightful clubs among school children is a nature study society. This is wide in scope and inspires a child with a real appreciation of the beauties and values of farm life, helping him to find contentment and interests there, and in his surroundings. Aside from this, he learns, from an economic standpoint, to comprehend the value of the conservation of natural resources, and is the better prepared to meet and solve the various agricultural problems intelligently, which daily confront and often harass the farmer without a knowledge of entomology, ornithology or botany.

Certain things must be considered in order to make any such organization a success, and truly far reaching in its influence. It must, first of all, be under unselfish, capable leadership. Those who have the organization in charge should be guided by high aims and noble ideals. Such persons should possess a natural love for children and be earnestly desirous of guiding them to wholesome thinking and better citizenship. The subjects considered are only a means to an end, but must in all events, be efficiently handled or failure is certain.

Whether the organization shall consist of boys or girls or of both is another important question to answer. The nature of the club work would largely determine this, but, generally speaking, the writer unhesitatingly recommends both, owing to her firm conviction that boys and girls need more wholesome and friendly associations away from the dance hall and moving-picture theaters. The number of members may vary. As few as three might form a successful club, or as many as 40 might constitute its membership. It is exceedingly difficult for one leader to conduct a larger organization successfully.

Mrs. August Schilt, of Westchester Co., N. Y., sends the above picture with this note: "Here is a picture of our grandchildren. We would suggest either of two titles, 'Things Are Prospering on the Farm,' or 'Early Lessons in Poultry Farming.'"

"Where shall we meet?" will undoubtedly be the next inquiry. The community house is a splendid meeting place if there is one, but in the event that there is none, the school offers a very satisfactory substitute, provided the educational authorities are willing to allow it to be used for the purpose.

The time of meeting may be arranged by each society to fit its own needs, but as a general thing, monthly meetings, with one social event a month, are about all that can be done well, especially during school seasons.

Elaborate by-laws are a weighty encumbrance, too heavy for the average child to carry. Some simple pledge with a high purpose—not too exacting or drastic—may form the basis of membership. A president, vice-president and secretary are the usual officers. The instructor acts as treasurer and renders a report. It is a good plan to give children some training in parliamentary practice, but, as a general thing, the instructor takes charge of the meetings.

Unless one is conducting a very select organization, it is best to avoid dues if possible, in children's community organizations. Should certain supplies be absolutely essential for the work, dues may be charged to cover the actual cost of materials. If the work is aimed to aid those who need it most, even small dues may place its advantages beyond their reach.

The nature of the club lessons will, of course, depend entirely upon the purpose of the organization. It is quite satisfactory to present these topics in much the same manner as they would be taught in a school classroom. It is important that order be maintained, but it is equally important that all meetings be made enjoyable, as otherwise all efforts will come to naught, and the members will seek entertainment elsewhere.

The real success of any junior club lies in its ability "to keep alive." Interest must be kept at white heat at all times. This is not so formidable a fact as it at first may seem. Difficulty may generally be traced to the fact that old heads try to do all the planning. This will not work at all, as older folks' ideas of what young people like to hear and know about, and what they like to do, do not usually accord with the ideas of the younger generation. The wise leader tactfully sifts out the needs and interests of his members, and uses this knowledge to advantage in giving her instruction lessons. She appoints a committee of young people to take charge of social activities, herself acting as chairman. In this manner she can direct, and help her committee to carry out their own ideas in a proper manner. Her suggestions, if tactfully given, are usually heard with enthusiasm, and if she is a wise counselor she will, by working with her committee, rather than domineering over them, guide them into wholesome, happy activities.

One social event monthly is certainly all that any junior club can manage well. Suggestions for these "good times," by months, follow. In January, a sleighing party affords endless fun. February has many possibilities for good times, as a Valentine party, a Colonial masquerade for Washington's Birthday, or a good historical program. In March could be given a stereopticon lecture, the material for which can usually be obtained from State Boards of Education without cost. These would be interesting and entertaining, as well as very instructive. April is the proper time to have an Arbor Day program, at which time the club may give a free entertainment for the community, and arrange to set out attractive trees in the vicinity of public buildings or greens. Pageants are especially good if the season is not too severe. May, with its blossoms, is a delightful time for a May dance with the pole and May Queen. Boys' clubs would probably give preference to some dignified way of honoring Memorial Day. June is full of possibilities. Flag Day is a splendid time for a patriotic neighborhood supper and lawn party. Let all who attend bring something for the general table—but have everything free. July offers a chance for celebrating the Fourth by means of on Old Home Day for the whole community, when those returning to their home town, are requested by the club members to "make up" the program. These numbers would, of course, be added to by community songs. Box lunches might be brought by all, and lemonade, coffee, ice cream and frankfurts could be sold at cost, if desired, the idea not being to make money, but to promote a spirit of good fellowship. A day's picnic, a water carnival, shore party or "burgoo," are good suggestions for this month, also. August may seem a sleepy time to grown-ups, but young people make it very much alive if they can have a frankfurt roast, clambake or corn roast on some sultry moonlight night. When chilly September evenings come few frolics afford more fun than an old-fashioned social—the cobweb (which our grandmothers can tell us about) or a jolly spelling bee. October stands for Hallowe'en—and that always means a party. Let November be set aside for the giving of a fine Thanksgiving play, the proceeds from which should be used to purchase pictures, statuary or other much needed material for the school. As December is usually such a busy month, it is well to close the year with the formal presentation to the school of the club's gift, in appreciation of the use of the classroom for meetings.

So long as children are in school it is unwise to arrange elaborate or overtaxing programs at any time. Saturday seems to be the only available day for meetings, and by arranging social activities for Friday evenings, conflict with home study requirements would be avoided, which is an important point to bear in mind, as children should not be encouraged to slight their duties to their schools.

If someone would loan a small, sightly woodlot, having some natural attraction, as a Summer meeting place, or camping spot, to such a club, much good would be accomplished. Such a tract might be made by them a club sanctuary for wild life, and within its limits numerous valuable lessons in conservation, natural science, woodcrafting and proper camp living and sanitation could be effectively taught. The club is a crying need of country boys and girls today. They will be better for having

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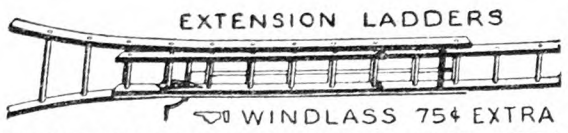

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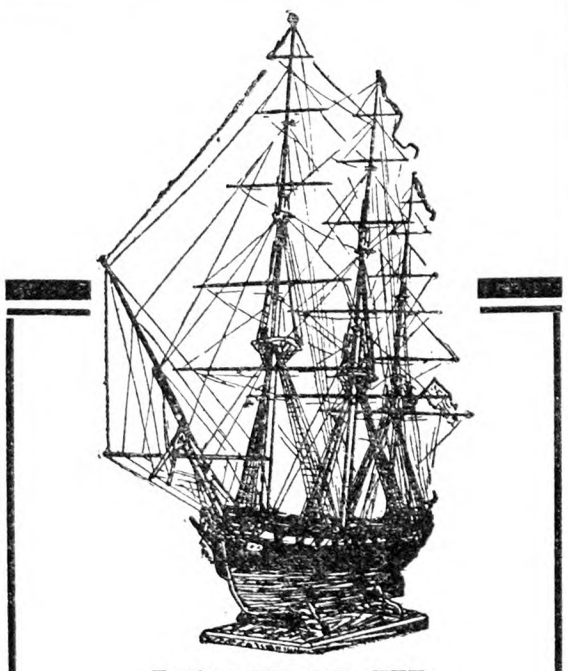

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clean club activities if it is possible to arrange them. Some wise and busy parents hear the call and organize real, active little clubs of their own, and possibly a few neighbors' children, using their own homes for meetings. Teachers, also, often conduct small neighborhood clubs, while certain other busy farmers or farm women sacrifice much in order to take the lead in one of the larger community organizations, because they realize their importance in the moulding of character in the children of the community. These wise people realize that the influence of the association of untaught children upon those of most careful training depends very largely for its quality upon the better influences which are brought to bear upon such unfortunate lives. This work reacts directly upon the children of cultured homes—and these people are wise enough to know that through such works, low standards will be raised, while high ideals will have a better chance to hold their own, and raise others up to their standards.

The field of such work is certainly great, but the laborers are few. Both men and women are sorely needed. Married couples often undertake this work successfully together, and virile, young married men exert powerful influences over growing boys. Mothers who were former teachers are peculiarly fitted to conduct mixed clubs, as a rule. If the material is at hand, and craving organization, and the reader honestly feels incapable of handling such a club, let him get right to work and find some one who will, for the sake of the children in his community. He certainly can, after locating his leader, act as a booster, and induce his community to stand back of his choice, endeavoring to influence them to co-operate for the success of an institution founded on sound principles, with a very definite aim to guide the community's boys and girls into the paths of good citizenship. HELEN N. UPSON.

Connecticut.

Treatment for Ivy Poisoning

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, in Bulletin 1166-F, gives the following suggestions for treatment of ivy poisoning:

After exposure to poison ivy, measures to insure the removal of the poison are of primary importance. It should be remembered that at first the poison is on the surface of the skin and can be removed by thorough washing and rinsing, repeated several times. Careless washing, however, may serve to spread the poison. Ordinary kitchen or laundry soap which has an excess of alkali is best for the purpose, and hot water should be used. The soap should be applied freely, so as to produce an abundant heavy lather on the exposed surfaces, and then rinsed off completely. The operation should be repeated not less than three or four times. Running water is preferable, or if a basin is used, the water should be changed frequently. The hands, especially the finger nails, should receive particular attention.

For prevention, the bulletin recommends solution of iron salts applied freely to exposed parts of the body and allowed to dry before going into areas infested with poison ivy, or applied immediately after exposure. A solution of five parts of ferric chloride in 95 parts of a half and half mixture of water and glycerine, or a solution of one part of ferrous sulphate in five parts of water, is recommended.

Even when the poison has started to work, careful washing with alkaline soap is helpful. In severe cases it is necessary to call a physician. The irritation and annoyance usually increases for the first few days, and then subsides. Victims often try several remedies and may give unearned credit to the one they happen to apply when the poison has run its course.

A 5 per cent solution of potassium permanganate applied locally is a good remedy. The stain will gradually wash off, but its removal may be hastened with lemon juice. Local applications of solutions of cooking soda or Epsom salt, one or two teaspoons to a cup of water, are ordinarily as helpful as any. Fluid extract of grindelia, diluted with four to eight parts of water, is often used. These solutions may be applied with light bandages or clean cloths which should be kept moist and changed often to avoid infection. During the night, or when moist applications cannot be used, the poisoned surfaces should be carefully cleaned and dried and left exposed to the air. Do not bandage them tight. Immersing the poisoned parts for several minutes in water as hot as can be borne increases the discomfort for the moment, but a period of great relief follows.

In the early stages do not use oily ointments. The oils tend to dissolve and spread the poison. After the poison has exhausted itself a mild dressing, such as zinc-oxide ointment, hastens healing.

Long Island Potato Tour

The twelfth annual Long Island potato tour took place on June 26, 27 and 29. The first day was spent at the west end in Nassau County; the second day on the north fork in Suffolk, and the last day on the south side of Suffolk around the Hamptons. The purpose of this tour was to bring about a better understanding between the farmer who produces seed potatoes, the dealer who handles them and the farmer who grows table stock from them.

The tour was conducted by Nassau and Suffolk County Farm Bureau Potato Improvement Committees. There were about 60 cars in the procession. Stops were made at various points along the route to view the different demonstration plots. There were Irish Cobbler seed source demonstration plots and Green Mountain plots. There was a potato trial ground of the William Kroemer Seed Co., and high analysis fertilizer experiment, under the direction of B. E. Brown, U. S. Department of Agriculture, on the farm of Fred Tabor, of Orient. Here an address was given on "Fertilizer Evolution" by Prof. E. L. Worthen of N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

The specialists in their line on the tour were: E. V. Titus, president of Nassau County Farm Bureau, who gave the address of welcome; Prof. P. H. Wessels, of Long Island Research Farm at Riverhead; Prof. E. L. Nixon, of Pennsylvania State College; Dr. E. V. Hardenburg, New York State College of Agriculture; H. B. Knapp, director of State Institute at Farmingdale; J. C. Corwith, president of Suffolk Farm Bureau; H. L. Bailey, Vermont seed inspector; Dr. H. C. Hackett, entomologist of L. I. Research Farm; Dr. M. F. Barrus of Cornell; John Tucker, experiment farm, Ottowa, Canada, spoke on "Certification in Prince Edward Island," Fred Tabor, of Orient, told why growers want well-graded seed stock; Prof. J. R. Livermore, N. Y. State College, spoke on improvement of seed stock by isolation of high yielding strains. The talks were made at the stops at the demonstration farm plots.

There were two evening programs. On Wednesday at Farmingdale in charge of S. H. Weeks, general chairman. Welcome by H. B. Knapp; "City Marketing," by Deale Phillips, Department of Agriculture and Markets; "New York City Farmers' Markets in the Future," by F. F. Dwyer, Commissioner of Markets, New York City. Thursday evening, the program was given at Sound Avenue, Riverhead, Grange Hall, in charge of Edwin H. King, General Chairman of Suffolk.

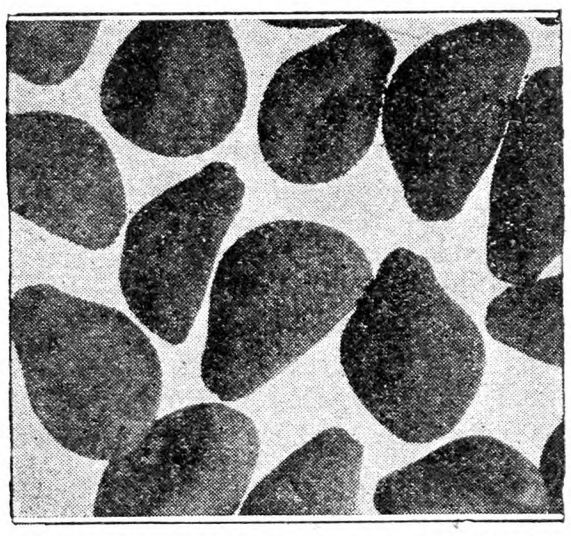
Fred L. Terry was in charge of Suffolk program. Meals were served by the ladies of Massapequa Grange, also at Farmingdale by the C. C. Club of Baiting Hollow, and by the ladies of Sound Avenue Grange. The Nassau County Agent is H. H. Campbell; Suffolk, E. S. Foster, W. G. Been, assistant. Altogether the tour was considered one of the most pleasant and profitable that has been held.

M. D. Y.

Know a Weed Each Week

No. 15—BINDWEED

Bindweed, a morning-glory-like plant with small white or pinkish blossoms, arrow-head shaped leaves and white, slender, cord-like creeping roots, deserves front rank among the noxious weeds of America. In the wheat fields of Western Kansas the writer has seen bindweed take complete possession of hundreds of acres of land to the exclusion of



Bindweed Seeds Are Pear-shaped and Rough—Enlarged

all other vegetation and it is equally as troublesome in California, Oregon, Utah and other sections. In the East it occurs mainly as a garden pest that may enter the fields at any time to cause unlimited trouble. A piece of the root but an inch in length may start a new patch.

In addition to the harmfulness in the field, there is evidence that when bindweed is eaten by live stock ill effects may result.

Bindweed seeds are dark brown, dull, somewhat pear-shaped, about an eight of an inch in length, roughened, with one side rounded and the other ridged. When moistened they become mucilaginous. An impurity mainly in seed grain and occasionally in Soy beans.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.

Forget-me-nots from Seed

Every woman loves forget-me-nots, but few know how to grow them. It is the easiest thing. Now is the time to sow the seed. They will be strong plants by Fall and able to live through the Winter. The Alpestris variety blooms from April till May. After they are out of bloom and their seed dropped, they should be pulled up and thrown away. The Palustris type start to bloom in May and continue till Autumn. When they run to seed, cut off the tops and the new bloom will soon follow. I had a bed of Darwin tulips last Spring, the pink Clara Butt, and the dark Tulipe Noire surrounded by forget-me-nots. The sight was simply beautiful. When after too much rain or dry weather other flowers fail, along creeps the forget-me-not and covers with its lovely blue the bare places.

Maryland. J. C.

New Jersey State Horticultural Society Meeting

The Summer meeting and tour of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society will be held in Cumberland County on August 6, 1929. Separate fruit and vegetable tours will start from Del Bay Farms, Bridgeton, at 11:30 A. M. (Daylight Saving Time). A brief meeting will be held on the Training School grounds at Vineland, starting at 2 P. M. There will be commercial exhibits of horticultural equipment and competitive exhibits of fruits and vegetables. A stationary spray plant in operation, modern grading and fruit cleaning equipment, new varieties of peaches, the Cedarville auction market, a canning factory and acres of fruits and vegetables are a few of the interesting things to be seen on the tours. Arthur J. Farley, secretary.

The Hairworm

I am inclosing an animal found in my garden, and am anxious to know what it is, as I have never seen anything like it before. When alive it wound itself into all kinds of shapes. I. D. SHULL.

North Carolina.

The creature sent was a hairworm (Gardius). There used to be an old superstition that these were caused by a piece of horsehair getting into water and coming to life. This, of course, is not true, as the creature is a distinct organism with a regular life cycle. They are strange things, and are disagreeable in appearance with their habit of squirming and tying themselves up into knots. There is no special harm done by them so far as we know.

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Summer Care of Dahlias

Several inquiries have reached us regarding stalk borers in Dahlias, which at times cause serious trouble. The presence of this insect is indicated by the wilting of a portion of the plant. As soon as this is noticed, a search should be made; the creature will be working its way up or down the stem, its presence being shown by castings thrown out of the burrow, as well as by entrance holes. There may be exit holes also, as the borer often moves out and attacks a neighboring stalk. When found the borer should be dug out and destroyed. The plant usually recovers, after the wilted part is cut away and some extra care should be given, such as watering, to help it in regaining vigor. Outward applications of insecticides are useless. As burdock and ragweed are native host plants of this insect, their destruction is a control measure, and the burning of Dahlia tops in the Fall is a wise precaution. These stalk borers are sometimes quite destructive to larkspurs.

When the plants are about a foot high the central shoots should be pinched back to induce a bushy growth; when well branched they are more able to support themselves. During August, and until the middle of September, superfluous branches should be thinned out, and some of the old leaves in the center of the plant removed, so that there will be a free circulation of air. After this there should be no pruning except the cutting of flowers, as growth is needed to mature the roots. When tying Dahlias to the stakes, always tie each branch separately. They should never be bunched.

A mulch will be very beneficial during a dry time, especially where artificial watering is not practicable. Such a mulch is applied when surface cultivation ceases, usually about the first of August. At this time the feeding roots are near the surface. When the mulch is applied a light application of bonemeal may be given, or a small quantity of the special fertilizers sold for use on Dahlias. European gardeners use soot as a Dahlia fertilizer, but this is undesirable for varieties with white or pale-colored flowers, as it has a tendency to give a muddy tint to them.

Do not let flowers fade on the plant; if they are not wanted for cut flowers, cut them with their long stem as soon as they begin to fade. This prunes the plant, saves its strength, and keeps it neat in appearance.

As We Go Along

I spent the "Glorious Fourth" in the vegetable garden. The weather was good for such a job—not unduly hot, but enough so that drops of sweat would fall on about every hill when planting or hoeing. In Northern New Jersey sweet corn can be planted until the middle of July with fair assurance of getting ahead of frost. For all of this later planting I turn over the ground as wanted. There is at this time a crop of large weeds to work under—Summer grass, Commelina, ragweed, etc. Some that get very large are pulled and laid in the furrow, but most of them work under well if trodden down as I get to them. A good spade and a little knack in using it makes this work go quickly and easily. Strike the spade in; its weight helps do that. Then a push with the foot and it is under, full blade length. Another movement and that bunch of soil and weeds is bottom-side up, with the top crumbling into a good seed bed, and a bunch of humus-making stuff underneath, in which corn roots like to work.

Once when going through the orchards with my friend Collingwood, we came across a lot of giant ragweeds.

"There's potash," he said, and in his quick resolute way he yanked out the weeds and threw them under a tree, where they would in time work down into food for those apple roots. Ragweed was to him not a "pesky weed," but potash, which nature had lifted from the depths by the weed growth, ready to top-dress the land with this essential plant food. What a man he was—intensely energetic in mind and body, quick, observant, yet, with all of these stern and hustling qualities, taking time to be friendly. Nearly two years have gone since I saw him last, but the memory of his face and voice and the "way" he had is as clear as ever, and probably will be so long as memory lasts.

Part of this garden ground I am now spading is for a few potatoes—50 hills of Black Mercer, a variety of superior quality not often seen now, as it is of too irregular shape for general market. This seed has been in the light for a time and formed strong sprouts. When a small boy, Father told me about the Mercer potatoes, which were excellent to eat, but finally rotted so that they could not be grown. I am not sure whether this Black Mercer is the same variety or not, but its texture and flavor when cooked make me think it may be. At any rate these 50 hills will be given a chance to show what they can do.

As there is no brook near by, the birds patronize the various drinking and bathing dishes I have here and there on the top of cat-proof posts. They like the spray from the hose better, however, and

A Sprouted Black Mercer Potato, Considerably Reduced. Quality is superior, but shape spoils it for commercial use.

while that is going they stand under it, getting various degrees of wetness. One young robin attracted my attention by staying under the spray 15 minutes; at times wallowing in a puddle until thoroughly soaked. Then he sat in the sun on a grape bar and fixed up his feathers. Meanwhile one of the old birds, too shy to come so close to me, was calling out something to the youngster, perhaps that he had been in swimming long enough. Yes, these robins eat some of my sour cherries, but I have also seen them slatting large white grubs turned up with the fresh earth. W. W. H.

Some Useful Annuals

In my flower bed I plant a few Helichrysum or straw flowers. I like these because they are different and bear everlasting flowers, which are useful and pretty in Winter bouquets. As a small child I remember the straw flowers in my grandmother's flower garden and they have always appealed to me since. The straw flowers will grow in any good soil and require little care. I plant the mixed colors, but like plenty of yellow ones in them, as they mix well with the darker colors. After the flowers are out about one-third is the best time to cut them, and I cut them with long stems. After I cut them I make into small bouquets and tie them, then hang the bouquets with heads downward in a dark dry place where I leave them until they are developed or are all the way out. Bunches of these make nice little gifts for our friends in Winter when our outdoor flowers are gone.

The Scabiosa is a flower I seldom see in other flower gardens, yet to me it is useful, interesting, and beautiful. The Scabiosa is known by several names: mourning bride, sweet scabious and pincushion flower. The flower is well named for the flowers remind me so much of filled pincushions. I like to plant the seed early so as to have a good season of bloom. They start to bloom early in July and continue until killed by frost. I buy the mixed Scabiosa seed, for I just raise a few plants and these give me many flowers during the Summer. Scabiosa grows from two to three feet high and the flowers often grow on long stems. There are several colors and shades. They keep well as cut flowers. The annual Scabiosa I prefer, but I enjoy a few of our perennial ones, which are very nice for cut flowers also.

The African marigolds are valuable annuals. They are gay in color, free bloomers, giving large double flowers. I raise both the orange and lemon colors. I sow seed in May, and after the plants are well up I transplant them in rows and have them about 12 in. apart, for this allows room for them to spread and grow into good stocky plants, well filled with flowers. It is well to give a little support when necessary. Unless one wants heavy plants and flowers plant a little nearer together. These annuals are of easy culture; they prefer light soil and a good sunny position. After marigolds start to bloom they continue to do so until killed by heavy frost. I save the largest and best for seed, which I gather from time to time as they are ready. I let seed dry out gradually, gathering on short flower stalks and put in small bunches and tie them where they can dry. Later I take these bunches and put in large paper bags, tie bags up and put strings on top of bags and tie to nails high up on the walls on the third floor away from mice, for often mice come in and find seeds if they are put within their reach. I leave seeds in bags until I need them the following season. Two good varieties of marigolds I have raised are Orange Prince and Lemon Queen; these I find to be two of the best, most showy, and satisfactory.

I also raise a few of the French marigolds, which are good bedding plants and excellent bloomers, with showy small flowers of golden yellow and velvety crimson. It seems they are always in bloom. A few years I have potted some of these in the Fall for house plants, and one year one or two plants bloomed well for many weeks. I save my seeds of these the same as I do from the African marigolds. The tall varieties of marigolds grow about three feet high, while the dwarf ones grow only 18 to 24 inches. Before planting the marigold seeds in the Spring I take the heads and break the seeds apart from the flower pods and then scatter them in the soil. I cover them lightly with soil and press it gently down over the seeds. In gathering the seed it is well to keep each color and kind of flower separate; then I am sure of the colors as I wish to sow them the following Spring. Because these flowers are so easily raised and reward their owners with so many flowers and seeds, I find them valuable in my garden.

New Jersey. AMY E. KEELER.

Transplanting Peonies and Narcissus

1. When should peonies be transplanted, now or in the Fall, so as to have them blossom next year if I can? 2. I also have daffodils I would like to transplant, as they are in a shady place, and I should like them to blossom next year. They never bloom where they are. MRS. R. D.

Southbury, Conn.

1. The proper time to transplant peonies is from September 15 to October 15. The last two weeks in September are best of all. When the roots are moved at this season, they start into growth, and are in strong condition next Spring. Usually they will bloom the following Spring, but if they are transplanted in Spring, you always lose a year's bloom.

2. Daffodils are best transplanted from the beginning of October to the middle of November, according to the season. They are transplanted when the bulbs are dormant, and they very quickly start into growth, making roots during the Fall and Winter, so that they bloom in Spring. If they have never bloomed, it is possible that they are not in a congenial situation. They require a sunny place, with deep, rich soil, and while they do not like stagnant water at the root, they must have abundance of moisture to form bloom.

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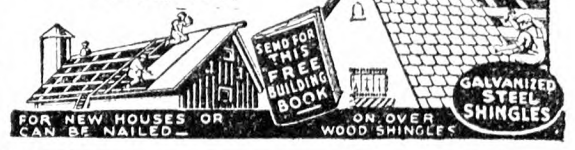

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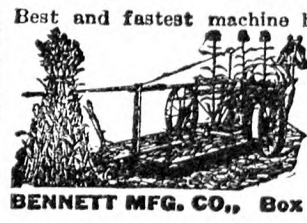

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

July 11, 1929.

July: League-pool, Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.86, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.11; Class 3, $2.05.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 or 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $1.95; Class 3, $1.95.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.42½	@	$0.43
Extra, 92 score			.42
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.40	@	.41½
Seconds	.38½	@	.39½
Lower grades	.38	@	.38¼
Ladles	.34	@	.37
Packing stock	.31	@	.32
Renovated	.39	@	.40
Sweet, fancy	.44	@	.44½
Extra			.43½
Firsts	.41½	@	.43
Seconds	.40	@	.41
Centralized	.40	@	.41

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.24	@	$0.25
Fancy			.23½
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.22	@	.23

EGGS

Nearby fancy, white	$0.45	@	$0.46
Extra	.41	@	.44
Average extras	.39	@	.40
Extra firsts	.35½	@	.37½
Firsts	.33	@	.34½
Pacific Coast, whites	.38	@	.43
Mixed colors,			
Nearby, best	.38	@	.42
Gathered, best	.33	@	.36
Common to good	.26	@	.30

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40@	$0.42
Fair to good	.30@	.40
Broilers	.30@	.42
Roosters	.20@	.25
Fowls	.24@	.33
Ducks	.22@	.24
Geese	.16@	.22
Turkeys, young, toms	.42@	.44
Hens	.40@	.43
Squabs, white, lb.	.45@	.50
Dark, doz.	2.50@	3.50
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.32@	$0.34
Chickens	.35@	.45
Roosters	.18@	.21
Ducks	.20@	.25
Geese	.15@	.17
Tame rabbits	.18@	.23

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00@$15.00
Bulls	8.00@ 9.75
Cows	7.00@10.00
Calves, best	13.00@15.00
Common to good	10.00@12.00
Sheep	6.00@ 7.50
Lambs	13.75@15.00
Hogs	10.00@12.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20@	$0.22
Good to prime	.16@	.19
Culls	.11@	.13
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.50@	27.00
Bulls	15.00@	17.00
Cows	18.00@	22.00

POTATOES

Maine, 150 lbs.	$3.00@	$3.25
Southern, new, bbl.	2.00@	4.25
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00@	2.50

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, doz.	$1.25@	$5.00
Beets, bu.	.75@	1.50
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	.50@	2.00
Carrots, bu.	1.25@	1.50
Cauliflower, bu.	2.50@	3.25
Celery hearts, doz.	1.50@	2.00
Cucumbers, bu.	1.25@	3.25
Eggplants, bu.	1.25@	3.00
Horseradish, St. Louis, bbl.	12.00@	13.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@	5.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.50@	3.25
Onions, bu.	1.25@	2.00
Parsley, bu.	1.00@	1.75
Peas, bu.	3.00@	4.50
Radishes, 100 bchs.	3.50@	4.00
Spinach, bu.	.75@	2.00
String beans, bu.	1.00@	3.00
Sweet corn, bu.	1.25@	3.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.25@	3.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00@	3.50

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00@	13.25
Pea	9.75@	10.00
Red kidney	8.50@	8.75

FRUITS

Apples, new, bu.	$0.75@	$3.50
Peaches, S'n, crate	1.00@	4.00
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	3.50@	3.75
Watermelons, car	250.00@	550.00
Strawberries, Oswego	.12@	.30
Blackberries, qt.	.15@	.20
Huckleberries, qt.	.15@	.35
Raspberries, pt.	.12@	.20
Cherries, qt.	.15@	.23
Currants, qt.	.08@	.15

HONEY

White, extracted, lb.	$0.12@	$0.12½
Dark	.09@	.09½
Orange bloom	.12@	.13
Comb, 24-frame case	4.50@	5.50

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00@25.00
No. 2	22.00@23.00
No. 3	14.00@21.00
Clover mixed	15.00@23.00
Straw, rye	20.00@21.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.47¼
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.43½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.11
Oats, No. 2 white	.58
Rye	1.01¾
Barley	.77¾

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B		.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.52@	.53
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.60@	.65
Gathered	.45@	.55
Fowls, lb.	.45@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, new, lb.	.05@	.06
String beans, lb.	.15@	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.30@	.35
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15
Peaches, doz.	.30@	.40
Blackberries, qt.	.25@	.35
Huckleberries, qt.	.30@	.60

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Aside from the holiday, shipments of potatoes were heavy each day for the week ending July 6. Over 1,000 cars were shipped on several days, with the Eastern Shore averaging approximately 750 cars daily. The total movement for the week totalled 5,281 cars. The Norfolk section of Virginia is about done digging, with only scattering shipments expected from now on. Digging in the northern section of the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland has become active, and Maryland will soon assume the first place in potato shipments. The Oklahoma and Arkansas season is reported as about over, while Kaw Valley, Kansas, is expected to ship heavy by the middle of the month. The movement out of this section is estimated at 2,500 to 3,000 cars, compared with 4,800 cars for 1928. Supplies of white potatoes at Philadelphia were moderate to liberal during the week, but demand was fairly active, and the market held steady. Most offerings of Eastern Shore stock sold at $3.75 to $4.35 per barrel, with a few best up to $4.50. Nearby truck receipts brought 80 to 90c per ⅝-bu. basket. The market on apples was steady to firm for good size fruit, but undersize continued slow. Bushel Transparents brought $2 to $2.25 for 2½-in. and up, while Starrs moved at practically the same figures. The market on cantaloupes weakened slightly toward the close, but honeydews and honey balls met a good demand, principally on account of the hot weather. Georgia and North Carolina are the principal sources of Philadelphia's peach receipts, and the market is firm for good stock. Georgia is now shipping Elbertas, which are considered as the favorite peach by the trade and by most consumers. Large Elbertas in six-basket carriers sold for $4.50 to $4.75, while Georgia Belles moved at $4.25 to $4.50, most of the offering being of medium quality. The Georgia Hiley season is about over, but North Carolina stock brought $3.75 to $4 per bushel. Cherries were in light supply but the market was barely steady, because of the ordinary quality of the receipts. Raspberries brought 6 to 15c per pint, while huckleberries were mostly $6 to $8 per 32-qt. crate for Maryland and Delaware offerings. String beans were in liberal receipt and the market was weaker for both green and wax varieties. The cabbage market continued dull, as did both beets and carrots. Celery met a slower demand and prices dropped, for nearby stock, to 5c per bunch. Nearby peppers were in light supply and brought $1.75 to $2 per ⅝-bu. basket. Lettuce of good quality was in demand but ordinary stock was unnoticed by the trade. California crates of Iceberg brought $3.25 to $4 for four to five dozen heads, while New York State offerings, in two-dozen head crates, ranged from 50c to $1.50. Romaine was slow at 50 to 75c per bushel. Offerings of tomatoes increased from nearby, and much of the stock showed the effects of the recent hot weather. The best marks moved at $2.50 to $4.50 per ⅝-bu. basket, the wide range being due to the varying quality of the receipts. Tennessee 4s brought $1.50 to $1.60, while Texas lugs of wrapped stock sold for $2.75.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts at Philadelphia dropped to 35,000 cases for the week ending July 6, compared with 39,000 cases last week, and 43,000 cases during the same week of 1928. Only a small portion of the total receipts were fine fresh eggs, as the heat caused considerable damage to the arrivals. The market on fresh extra firsts was firm and one-half cent higher than the week previous, with 34½c the top quotation. Fresh firsts ranged for 31½ to 32½c. Most of the remaining undergrades were slow, and the market irregular due to the unattractive quality of the offerings. Selected carton eggs were firm at unchanged prices from the week before, while carefully candled stock brought 41 to 43c.

Trading on the live poultry market was generally quiet during the week, but the market ruled firm for quality offerings, which were in light supply. Colored fowl met a good demand when of the desirable size, with most sales made at 31 to 33c. Leghorn stock sold for 27 to 29c for fancy marks, while ordinary birds moved with difficulty at 24 to 26c. Fancy broilers cleaned up well, but ordinary offerings were very slow. Plymouth Rock broilers, 2½ lbs. and over, sold for 40 to 42c, while mixed colors brought 27 to 39c. Fresh-killed fowl were in lights upply and the market continued firm, with colored stock at 31 to 32c. Broiling chickens were in heavier supply, and it took really fancy marks to reach the top quotations. Fine nearby broilers, in barrels, brought 40 to 42c for large, while smaller sizes ranged from 36 to 38c. Long Island ducks were steady at 24c and old roosters held steady at 21 to 23c for small sizes and the larger sizes of over 5 lbs. brought 24 to 25c.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market was steady for good quality offerings, but the bulk of the receipts were made up of ordinary stock, which was slow and irregular. No. 2 Timothy was steady at $18 to $19 per ton, while No. 1 Timothy clover mixed sold fairly readily at $17.50 to $18.50. The straw market continued quiet and demand and trading were slow. Prices remained unchanged from the previous week, with best rye straw at $20 to $21; wheat at $14 to $15.50, and oat straw at $13 to $14 per ton. W.W.O.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 48c; best dairy, lb., 50c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 39c; undersized eggs, doz., 35c; duck eggs, doz., 45c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 20 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., 75c to $1.75; asparagus, lb., 20 to 25c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 3c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 6c; cucumbers, 8 for 25c; new carrots, bch, 7½c; celery, 3 bchs for 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; dandelion greens, pk., 20c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 7c; onions, green, bch, 5c; potatoes, bu., 80c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch., 5c; green peas, 3 and 4 qts., 25c; pineapples, each, 10 to 20c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, qt., 12½c; spinach, pk., 25c; strawberries, qt., 18 to 20c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; tomatoes, lb., 12c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 37c; light fowls, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 40c; light fowls, lb., 38c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 45c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c; whole hams, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; hardwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 28c; ducks, Spring, lb., 30 to 35c; dressed, lb., 50 to 60c; fowls, live, lb., 30 to 35c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; yearlings, live, lb., 28 to 33c; yearlings, Leghorns, 28c; broilers, live, lb., 25 to 38c; dressed, lb., 55 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 50 to 55c; eggs, 35 to 38c; fancy white, crate, $12; grade A, $10.75; unclassified, $10.25; retail, 35c; duck eggs, doz., 45 to 50c.

Vegetables and Produce. — Asparagus, doz. bchs, $2; cabbage, doz. heads, $1.75; beans, bu., $5; beets, doz. bchs, 75c to $1; lettuce, head, 5 to 10c; cauliflower, head, 15c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; potatoes, bu., 50 to 60c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; onions, dozen bchs, 30 to 40c; peas, bu., $3 to $3.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; rhubarb, bu., 60 to 75c.

Fruits.—Cherries, qt., 15 to 25c; currants, qt., 15c; strawberries, qt., 15 to 25c; crate, $3 to $5; red raspberries, qt., 60c.

Hay and Grain.—Hay, mixed, $12 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.25 to $1.35.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Home-grown cherries, raspberries and currants are arriving, but supplies are light. Eggs hold firm.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 47 to 48c; tubs, 45 to 46c; firsts, 43 to 45c; undergrades, 42 to 43c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25c; longhorn, 25 to 26c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; limburger, 33c; brick Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 39c; grade A, 38c; grade B, 33c; grade C, 30 to 31c; nearby at mark, 31 to 35c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 26 to 34c; chickens, 41 to 46c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; ducks, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 34 to 44c; broilers, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, firm; fowls, 25 to 29c; broilers, 25 to 40c; old roosters, 18 to 20c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, firm; Russet, bu., $1.75 to $2; Ill., Transparent, $2 to $3.25; Del., Early Ripe, $2 to $2.75. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 50 to 55c; Va., bbl., $4.50 to $4.75.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, firm; pea, medium, cwt., $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $14 to $15; marrow, $15.50 to $16. Onions, steady; Tex., 50-lb. sack, $1.60 to $1.75; green, doz. bchs, 20 to 30c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $3.50 to $5; cherries, 4-qt. bskt., 40 to 85c; currants, qt., 15 to 20c; honeydews, Cal., crate, $2.50 to $2.75; huckleberries, Pa., 32-qt. crate, $10 to $10.50; peaches, Ga., 6-bskt. crate, $1 to $4.25; raspberries, pt., 20 to 25c; strawberries, qt., 5 to 20c; watermelons, 20 to 75c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, $1.50 to $1.60; beans, green and wax, hamper, $3 to $3.50; beets, doz. bchs, 50 to 75c; cabbage, bu., $1.35 to $1.50; carrots, N. J., crate, $1.35 to $1.50; cauliflower, crate, $2 to $2.25; celery, doz. bchs, $1.25 to $1.50; cucumbers, N. C., bu., $2.50 to $3.25; kohlrabi, doz., 75 to 90c; lettuce, Cal., crate, Iceberg, $3 to $4.75; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1.50 to $1.75; peas, per 1½-bu. sack, $3.75 to $5; peppers, Fla., crate, $2 to $2.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 25 to 35c; romaine, crate, 75c to $1; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 30 to 40c; spinach, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $1.65.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products, steady; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.50; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $16.50 to $18; clover mixed, $14.50 to $15; oats straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $28; standard middlings, $29; red-dog, $37; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $51.50; hominy, $39.25; oatfeed, $13.80; gluten, $39.40; Timothy seed, bu., $3.25 to $3.75; Alfalfa, $16 to $17.50; Alsike, $20 to $21; clover, $20 to $22. C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

July 9, 1929.—Most produce sold moderately well on the Boston market during the past week. Native asparagus and strawberries have about completed their season, while blueberries, of considerable importance, are just beginning to arrive. Old crop northern potatoes have been largely supplanted by new southerns, both in supply and favor.

Asparagus.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native 36 bchs., $4 to $9; 24 bchs, $3.50 to $7 crt.

Beans.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native green, $2.50 to $3; wax, $3 to $3.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native, 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box. Md., 1½ bu., 50 to 85c.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate, market steady. Native, 24 bchs., $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Cal. crts., $2.50 to $2.75; few, $3.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native, 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box. Md., 1½ bu., 50 to 85c.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light. Native white, 18 bchs., $4 to $4.50; 18 bchs. Cal., crts, $9 to $10.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 cukes, $2.50 to $7 std. bu. box. Va., ⅞-bu. hpr., $1.50 to $2.75.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 heads, 50c to $1 std. bu. box. Cal., 4 doz. best, $2.50 to $5; poorer, $1.

Mushrooms. — Supplies light, demand fair. Mass. fancy, $1.50 to $2 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies heavy, demand moderate. Yellow Bermudas, Cal. crts., $2 to $2.15.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., 60c to $1 std. bu. box.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderately light, demand light. Native, 60c to $1 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies heavy, demand moderate. Native hothouse, mostly 18 to 23c lb. Md., 6-bskt. crts., $1.75 to $2.50. Tex., best, $2.50 to $3 lug.

Hay.—Market fair, demand slow, receipts moderate. Few sales No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $17 to $23. Clover mixed, $22 to $23.

Butter.—Market easier, demand good. Creamery extras, 42½c; firsts, 41 to 42c; seconds, 39 to 40c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady; nearby henneries, brown extras, 45c; white extras, 44c; fresh eastern extras, 43c dozen.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $10.50 to $10.75. Cal. small white, $10.50 to $10.75; Yellow Eyes, $8 to $8.50; red kidney, $9 to $9.25; Limas, $15.50 to $16 100-lb. sack.

Wool.—Market slightly improved. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending July 6, 1929, 9,821,400 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 38 to 39c; clothing, 33 to 34c; ½ blood, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 39 to 40c; ⅜ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 41 to 42c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 94 to 96c; clothing, 87 to 90c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 86 to 89c; ⅜ blood, combing, 83 to 85c; clothing, 72 to 77c. Terr. mostly, combing, 94 to 96c; clothing, 88 to 90c; ½ blood, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 88 to 90c; ⅜ blood, combin, 86 to 90c; clothing, 75 to 80c; ⅜ blood, combing, 76 to 80c; clothing, 70 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 70 to 73c; clothing, 65 to 70c.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$14.50@15.25
950-1,100, good	14.75@15.25
800 lbs. up, medium	13.00@14.75
Common	10.50@13.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	12.50@14.00
Common and medium	9.00@12.50
Sows, good	9.75@11.00
Common and medium	7.75@ 9.75
Low cutters and cutters	6.00@ 7.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.50@11.50
Cutter, medium	8.50@10.50
Calves, 500 down, medium-choice	12.00@16.00
Cull to common	7.00@12.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good to choice	15.50@17.00
Medium	14.00@15.50
Cull to common	8.00@14.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	$11.75@12.50
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	12.25@12.70
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	12.60@12.70
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	12.50@12.70
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	12.00@12.65
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	9.50@10.00

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to choice	$15.00@15.50
92 down, medium	13.00@15.00
All wts., cull to common	9.00@13.00
Yearling wethers,	
110 down, medium to choice	9.50@12.50
Ewes, 120 down, medium to choice	5.50@ 7.00
120-150, medium to choice	5.00@ 6.75
All wts., cull to common	2.50@ 5.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu. bskt. Del. Transparents, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-in., $2.25 to $2.50; 2-in., $1.50 to $2; Va. Transparents, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-in., $2.25 to $2.50; West Virginia Transparents, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-in., $2.50 to $2.85; 2-in., $2 to $2.25; beans, Md. bu. hpr, green and wax, $2.75 to $3.25; cabbage, Ohio, bbl. crts, No. 1, $2.25; No. 2, $1.50 to $1.75; cantaloupes, S. C. Salmon Tints, std. 45s and 36s, $1 to $1.25; cucumbers, N. C., bu. hprs., fancy, best, $1.75 to $2.25; poorer low as 50c; Md., bu. bskt, fancy, $2.75 to $3; choice, $2 to $2.25; huckleberries, Va., 20-lb. bskt., $2.25 to $2.50; poorer, $1.50; onions, N. J., bu. hprs., Yellows, $1.75; Va., bu. hprs., $1.50; peaches, Ga., 6-bskt. crts, Hiley Bells, U. S. No. 1 grade, $3 to $3.75; Elbertas, U. S. No. 1, $3.75 to $4; unclassified, $2.75 to $3.25; Georgia Belles, unclassified, $2.50; bu. bskt., Elbertas, unclassified, best, $3.25 to $3.50; poorer, low as $2.50; Georgia Bells, U. S. No. 1, $3 to $3.50; ½-bu. bskt. Elbertas, unclassified, $1.75 to $2; potatoes, new stock, bbls., Cobblers, Va. and Md., stave bbls., U. S. No. 1, $4.50 to $4.65; raspberries, Md., 32-qt. crts., blacks, best, $7 to $7.50; poorer, low as $4.50; sweet potatoes, bu. hprs., No. 1 Tenn., Nancy Halls, $1.50 to $1.60; tomatoes, Tenn., 4-bskt crts., $1.15 to $1.35; lug boxes, $2.50 to $2.75; Md., 6-bskt. crts., fancy, $3.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy hay, $19 to $19.50; std., $16.50 to $17.50; No. 2, $14 to $15; No. 3, $11.50 to $12.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $15 to $16; No. 2, $13.50 to $14; No. 1 wheat straw, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $10.50; No. 3, $9 to $10; No. 1, oat, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $10 to $10.50.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select, whites, 36 to 38c; browns, 34 to 37c; current receipts, 30 to 32c doz.

POULTRY

Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 45c; hog dressed, 40c lb. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 27 to 28c; Leghorns, 23 to 24c; roosters, 18 to 19c; broilers, colored, 38 to 42c; Leghorns, 28 to 31c; ducks, 25 to 27c; geese, 18 to 20c lb. Common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

July 6, 1929.

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, 6 to 9c; milk, special from Jersey herds, 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $225 to $300; cows, fresh milk, grade, $85 to $150; beef cows and bulls, good, 100 lbs., $12 to $14; beef cows and bulls, common to poor, $8 to $10; veal calves, milk-fed, fancy, $18 to $20; veal calves, medium, $12 to $15; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 30 to 32c; roasting chickens, lb., 35 to 37c; broilers, lb., 40 to 45c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 42 to 45c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; milk, special, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 13c; butter, creamery prints, lb., 50 to 55c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 50 to 60c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 35 to 37c; cheese, part skim, lb., 29 to 31c; cheese, cottage, lb., 12½ to 15c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 50 to 55c; fowls, heavy, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; roasting chickens, lb., 50 to 55c; broilers, native, 1½ to 2 lbs., lb., 55 to 60c; veal, short leg, lb., 25 to 30c; veal roasts, lb., 40 to 45c; lamb chops, lb., 30 to 40c; lamb roasts, lb., 27 to 40c; beef shoulder, clods, whole, lb., 25 to 30c; beef steaks, lb., 35 to 45c; potatoes, new, pk., 37 to 42c; beets, bch., 5 to 6c; carrots, 3 bchs., 10c; turnips, white, bch., 5c; lettuce, head, 5 to 10c; cherries, lb., 15 to 20c; tomatoes, lb., 15 to 18c; onions, 4 lbs., 25c; onions, tops, 3 bchs., 10c; cabbage, new, lb., 5 to 6c; rhubarb, 4 bchs., 20c. F. A. C.

My Perennials

About four years ago, when we purchased this farm, one of the first problems that confronted me was my front yard. There are about 25 large, beautiful locust and maple trees in front of and partially surrounding the large colonial house, that is back from the road about 150 feet. These trees are extra large; in fact, several lumbermen have stated they never saw such large locust trees, either in girth or height. Many of the roots lie near the surface of the ground, and spading the ground is a difficult task in consequence. However, I commenced spading wherever possible between the roots, and made beds in which I planted many different perennials. This was partially an experiment, as the shade is generally considered a detriment to bloom of perennials. However, I have found that all the kinds I have will thrive in spite of the shade. My front yard has the effect of a park now, and at all times of the year, from early Spring to late Fall, there are blooming flowers of some kind growing under the trees.

Many of these plants I brought from our other farms; some I exchanged for, several coming from as far away as the Moosehead Lake section in Maine; others I raised from seed; quite a number of varieties raised from bulbs; and last but not least there are some known as wild flowers which I gathered from the fields and hills. My plants are all inspected by the New York State Plant Inspector yearly, so that I know they all are healthy. Owing to the tree roots it would be impossible to use a lawn mower anywhere under the trees; we are obliged to use a grass scythe or sickle to cut any grassy spots between the numerous beds.

I have a big rectangular bed running the entire north side of the house, in which are the beautiful blue shades of Iris. When I replant any flower bed I add more fertilizer and mix it well with the soil. From a bed of blue Iris one plant wide I now have one that is about six plants wide.

On the west side of the house, where the shade from the trees seems to remain about all day, I planted all sorts of beautiful ferns gathered in the woods and on the ledges of the farm. Several American shield ferns, Dryopteris spinulosa intermedia, are quite large. They are nice to cut when making up bouquets, as they keep a long time after cutting, and it has the finest cut leaves of any of the largest evergreen ferns. The New York fern, D. noveboracensis, has fronds that are very broad in the middle. The maidenhair fern, Adiantum pedatum, has fronds with black stems and so-called "much compounded" leaves. They are beautiful in bouquets, but do not last as long as the other two. I have several other kinds of ferns also. I mix leaf mold in the soil of the fern bed. A pet toad stayed in this bed last year most of the time.

A wire trellis on the south side of the house supports the everlasting peas, Lathyrus latifolius; they are about 6 ft. high and blossom all Summer and Fall. They train themselves and are no bother. I raised these from seed and they blossomed the third Summer. They are better for bouquets than the sweet peas. The blooms will last for about a week after being cut if fresh water is given them daily, and the stems cut off a trifle each day. The soil in this bed is a heavy stiff loam. On one side of the colonial porch I have a beautiful White Rambler rose. This is trained to the pillar of the porch and forms a background for the colonial seat at the side of the porch. This Rambler is especially fragrant and every day beautiful butterflies hover among the blossoms.

On the other side of the porch the trumpet creeper, Tecoma radicans, with its large tubular flowers of brilliant orange, draws the humming-birds almost hourly. They poise on the edge of the handsome flowers, and sip the honey nectar from the heart of the blossoms. This creeper is trained to the pillar of the porch and forms the background for the other side seat of the porch.

From the colonial porch to the highway I have a crushed stone walk flanked on both sides by a row of roses and peonies. As the new rose shoots push through the ground I dig around them, cut the root off, and transplant them to another place. I have a row of them that are from the transplants all along the edge of the yard next to the highway; also another row along the drive to the side door. In front of the last-named row I have violets, the large beautiful wild ones with blossom stems about seven inches long. I took up a lot of the earth in which they were growing when I transplanted them and mixed it with the soil in the bed where they are now. At the end of this driveway row of roses and violets I have a big old-fashioned iron kettle of the 50-gallon kind; in this kettle I have pansies that I first started from seed. When they grow too thickly in the kettle I remove some from where they are too thick and transplant to another bed on the ground. There is also a big iron sawmill wheel on the south side of the yard that I have filled with the pansies. I cover all my pansies with leaves through the Winter.

Around several of the largest trees I made circular beds and outlined them with white flint stones brought from nearby stone walls. In these beds plants are set in such a way that the big tree roots do not bother the growing of the plants, and the plants cover the roots entirely with foliage. In the largest of these beds I have the yellow shades of Iris. These are treated in the same manner as the blue. The Sweet Williams are in another "round-a-tree bed"; they were raised from seed. These grow quite rapidly and I divide the roots when they get too thick in the bed. Phlox paniculata, P. maculata, in a similar bed, were also raised from seed. Roots of these are also divided as they multiply.

I have several beautiful lilac bushes in different places in the yard; I trim these up each Fall. That is the only care they require. All the rest of the yard is full of beds of different shapes, wherever there is any space between the tree roots. Some beds are round, some square, and others odd-shaped, as space permits. In these are the different varieties of perennial plants, one kind in each bed. All these beds are covered with fallen leaves in the Fall, which are removed in the Spring when maple sap commences to run. The tallest kinds I have the farthest back from the highway.

Perhaps bee balm, Monarda didyma, is more an herb than a perennial, but it is so beautiful that I have it in a bed under the trees, too. There were three bee swarms that came here last Summer, and two of them stayed. One went into the cornice and the other went under a clapboard that had a loose nail. The third swarm lit onto the front of the house and went off after two days. There are always bees buzzing around the balm. The roots of the balm are also divided each year.

Two mints, peppermint and spearmint, as well as a sport from the latter which is variegated, have the honor of being allowed in the flower yard. I cut them all so much that they do not have to be transplanted on account of being too thick. Acorus or calamus, sweet flag, I dig up as I want to use it in making "candied flag." The ribbon or striped grass is cut so much for bouquets that it requires no thinning out.

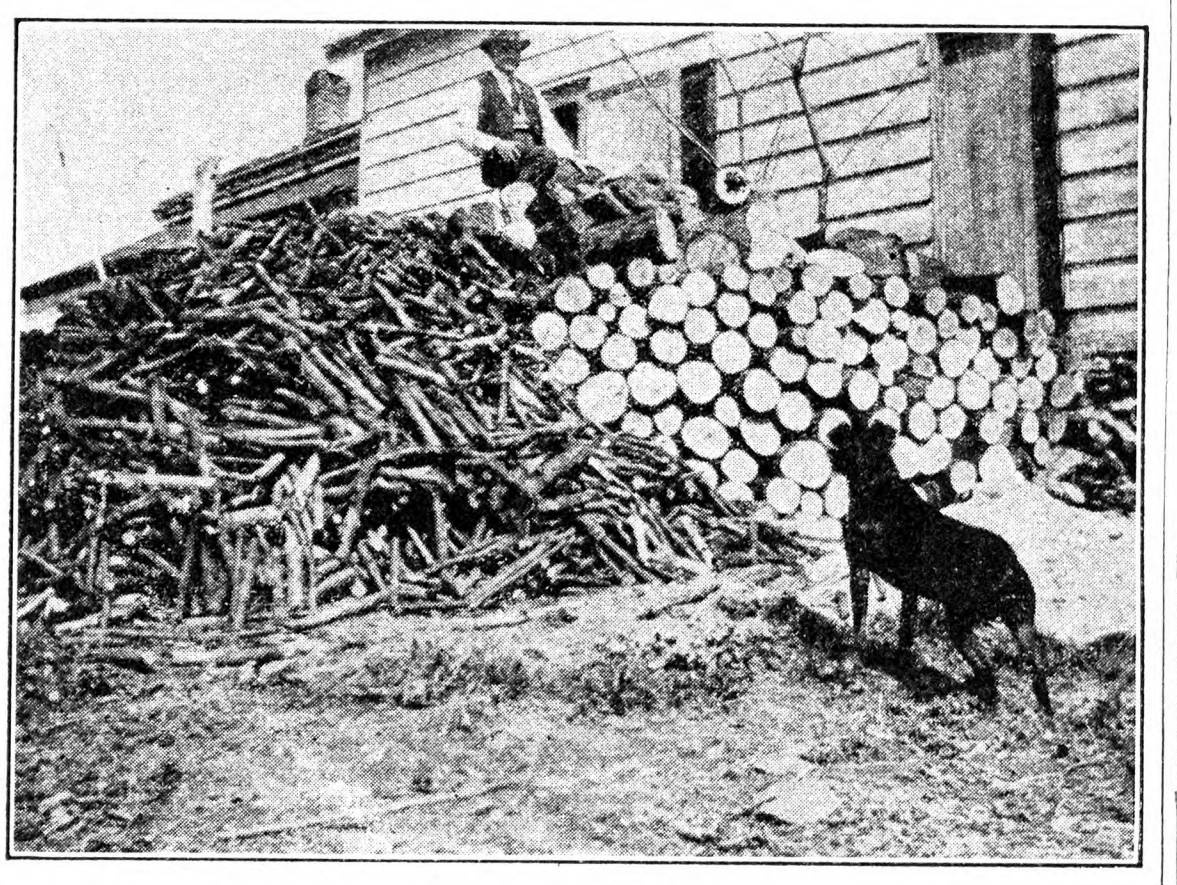
Other perennials in beds include bouncing Bet, black-eyed Susan, Rubdeckia hirta, Golden Glow, Rudbeckia; Delphinium grandiflora, or perennial larkspur; hardy pink or clove pink, and Pyrethrum, the painted daisy.

Among those growing from bulbs are several varieties of lilies, Funkia or plantain lily, hyacinth, lily of the valley, tulips, etc. I have many other varieties, but have only mentioned those that I have the largest beds of.

The flowers on the Jerusalem artichokes, that grow at the edge of the orchard and which form the dividing line between the yard and orchard, grew about 6 ft. tall the past year and were a beautiful sight. The blossom was darker and richer looking than the Golden Glow.

My "farm park" is always cool, no matter how hot the day. The ferns especially are always refreshing to look at, they are so cool. And to sit on the porch, in the hammock or on the lawn swing, or even in a chair under the trees, smell the delightful odors, see the beautiful flowers, listen to the birds (who are always singing in the trees), and watch the bees buzzing, the humming-birds humming and the butterflies flitting from flower to flower, is certainly a pleasure that will always be remembered. MRS. C. V. H.

Columbia Co., N. Y.



The Farm Woodpile

Seed Propagation of Tuberous and Bulbous Plants

Although the usual method of propagation of several of the plants included in the list, given last season, is other than by means of seed, that method of increase is always interesting and the following notes may be helpful. I will take the plants in the order listed.

Tritonia, including the Montbretias of gardens, are South African cormous plants allied to Gladiolas. Seed may be sown in pans or flats of light sandy soil in a cool greenhouse from October to March. Transplant the seedlings into other flats when large enough to handle, and plant out in beds in the open ground when danger of frost has passed. Keep hoed and watered and lift in the same way as Gladiolus after the first Fall frosts. Store during the Winter in boxes of damp (but not wet) sand, and plant out the following year.

Tigridia. — Sow seeds one-eight inch deep in light compost in a temperature 55 to 65 in Spring. Subsequent treatment as advised for Tritonia. Store the bulbs over Winter by tying together in small bundles and suspending in an airy frost-proof cellar.

Hyacinthus candicans, or, as it is more correctly named Galtonia candicans, is readily propagated from seed sown in the same manner as advised above. At the end of the first Summer is is well to lift the bulbs and store over the Winter, but in subsequent years they may be left undisturbed in the vicinity of New York if covered with a heavy mulch. Seedlings take four or five years to attain flowering size.

Cannas are readily and quickly raised from seed sown in a warm house (temperature 60 to 70 degrees) in Spring, and preferably with bottom heat available. The seed resembles small shot and it is necessary to file a nick through the hard seed coat prior to sowing, otherwise germination may not take place for 12 months or more. They flower well the first year.

Oxalis is also very easily raised from seed, which may be sown in the greenhouse from January to April, afterwards transplanting and potting on as may be necessary. Good flowering plants are obtained by the late Summer.

Lilies require patience and care to raise from seed. Most species do not bloom until three or four years of age, and certain kinds take even longer than that. L. regale, L. philadelphicum, L. tenuifolium and a few others will bloom in their second year. Sow the seed as freshly gathered as possible in flats containing a mixture of soil, sand and peat. Place in a cool shady greenhouse and keep the compost uniformly moist without allowing it to get in any way wet. When the seedlings are two or three inches high transplant into cold frames and throughout the Summer keep them shaded during the hottest part of the day. In the Fall the young bulbs may be planted in the open ground. Some growers transplant into the open ground instead of making use of cold frames, but I have found the latter of benefit.

Tritomas or Kniphofias may be raised from seed sown in shallow boxes or in cold frames in March or April, using a sandy soil. The seedlings are then transplanted into rows in the open ground. They should be lifted in the Fall and stored in boxes of sand or soil during the Winter, to be planted out again the following Spring.

Spanish Iris seeds may be sown in flats or in a cold frame in Autumn or Spring, subsequently transplanting the seedlings to allow sufficient space for development. In New York it is well and indeed necessary to afford protection during the Winter. Choose a light well-drained soil and a sunny position for this Iris.

The chief points to bear in mind when raising plants from seeds are:

1. Sow the seed as fresh as possible.
2. See that the seed pot, flat or bed is well drained.
3. Cover the seed to about its own depth with fine soil.
4. After sowing, water well and cover with paper to prevent undue evaporation
5. Never allow the soil to become excessively dry or over wet.
6. Transplant the seedlings as soon as they are large enough to handle comfortably. T. H. EVERETT.

New York.

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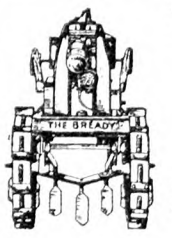

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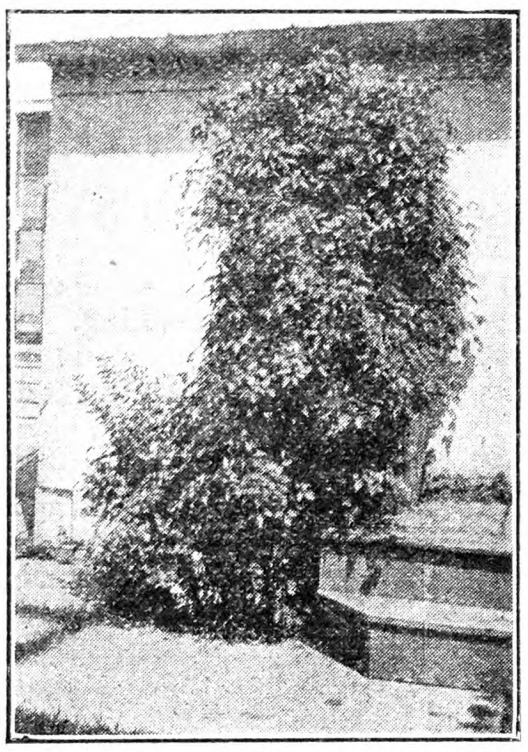
"With Nature's Assistance"

"What can we plant around the church?" asked the Parson one day in the Spring. "It's so barren it gives me the creeps." And as is the way with our Parson, the matter didn't drop there, but one rainy morning the "keeper of the flock," another enthusiast and I journeyed up hill and down dale to a pasture where white cedars grew profusely.

"A friend" had given $10 to the church for shrubs, and with the money we had purchased a few Hydrangeas and a good many Japanese barberry. Our trip on this



A Clematis Transplanted from the Swamp

rainy morning in Spring was to fill out the clusters of shrubs with a few native specimens.

We dug white cedars until we had our small truck nearly half filled. There were tall ones and short ones; 10-year-old trees and some not much above the seedling stage. There were other plants in the pasture, and before we started on our return trip the Parson had a dozen or more honeysuckle bushes and a few specimens of steeple-bush and meadowsweet.

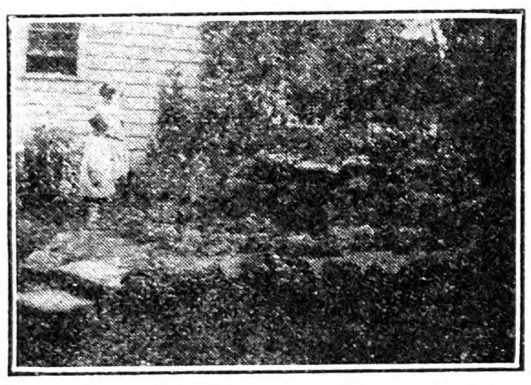
In due time the plantings were completed around the church and the balance of the shrubs were used at the parsonage. We grouped white cedar, Hydrangeas and barberry in the angles of the church, and planted Hydrangeas and barberry at the corners of the lawn. All of the plants are hardy and require little care, and today the church does look different. (Our trip was made two years ago this Spring.)

The Parson has a mania for bringing home odds and ends of plants from pasture and woods. The honeysuckle and steeple-bush were just "starters." As shown in the accompanying picture, they make real protection for the porch. A honeysuckle hedge was planted along the property line last Spring, and this has attracted considerable attention. It has grown well, and with proper pruning will form a real protection.

One other item of interest appears at the Parson's home, and that is a beautiful Clematis vine trained up one side of the back porch. The vine came from the swamp, and in its present location it adds privacy as well as beauty.

And now I have a confession to make. The Parson is not the only one interested in traversing the hillsides and valleys looking for bits of nature to transplant beside the doorstep. Two years ago we had an unsightly corner where a creek flowed from a culvert beside the barn. Rubbish had been dumped along the banks and it seemed like an impossible job to beautify this particular spot.

Again the shrubs from the fields and woods were brought into use. A trip to a cut-over woodland gave us the early red elderberry. This has white blossoms early in the Spring, and has beautiful red ber-



The Rock Garden With Its Native Plants

ries at the time the common black elderberry comes into bloom. It is also a welcome addition as bird food. The two make a fine combination for the tall shrubs needed in a mass planting.

To keep the younger members of the family out of the creek a wire fence was stretched and several plants of the common woodbine were set out to cover the wires.

Then honeysuckle bushes, common lilacs and syringas (Philadelphus) were intermingled to make a solid bank of shrubs. The honeysuckle bushes were secured at the edge of woodlands, the lilacs from the sites of abandoned farm homes up in the hills, and the syringas from neighbors. A few red-stemmed dogwoods from the woods were set in the foreground along with a pair of Sorbarias and a half dozen Daphne Cneorum. These latter have beautiful waxy pink flowers very early in the Spring and the odor reminds us of the rather rare arbutus. The Sorbaria has delicate white blossoms in spikes, and is a welcome addition, as the flowers appear after the profusion of early Spring blooms is past. Today the outlook is a scene of beauty where two years ago it was an eyesore. And in one more season the plants will have grown into a solid mass of greenery with something in blossom throughout the entire Summer.

We have also planted shrubs secured from the nursery, and are especially pleased with Rosa rugosa. In this climate (the hill country of Central New York) the Winters are severe, and it is rather difficult to grow Hybrid Perpetual and Hybrid Tea roses. Rosa rugosa is perfectly hardy, and while it is not a perfect flower for cutting, it has fine foliage and showy blossoms. After blooming through June and early July our pink and white varieties begin to bloom again and will continue until frost. Spiræa Van Houttei, Hydrangea arborescens and Japanese barberry are also very satisfactory, the latter making a good hedge as well as being good for individual or mass planting.

Just to show what can be done with nature's assistance, I want to tell THE R. N.-Y. family how a homemade rock garden was constructed by a neighbor. While roaming over the hills my friend discovered a deposit of "horsebone" rock. This is a peculiar formation of rock found in limestone sections when water, superladen with lime, is exposed to the air. Any rocks, twigs, grass, etc., falling into the water becomes coated with layers of lime. In time the wood and other vegetable matter rots away, leaving holes in the rock, and oftentimes the bark or leaf form appears in the material. It is very beautiful in form. The "horsebone" rock is ideal for rock garden work, and a truckload was transported to my neighbor's yard. A mound of rock was built and wild flowers from the woods soon adorned a new home. There were Hepaticas, Trilliums, columbine, Jack-in-the-pulpit, blue, white and yellow violets, ferns and moss pink, all planted in the crevices between the gray rocks. In the background a hemlock tree from the

Shrubs and Vines Form a Perfect Screen

swamp, a pair of Norway spruce, several white cedars and a tamarack were planted. This was done in the Fall early enough so that the trees could become rooted before the ground froze solid. The rock garden was completed the previous Fall, and during the past season was a source of unending enjoyment. A small pool with a water-lily completes the picture.

In closing, just a word about the north side of the house. We have never had success with flowering shrubs due to the shade. The Japanese barberry does well, however, and a year ago, one day in late Spring, we discovered a dozen large ferns in a wet place in the woods. These were transplanted to the north side of the house and they seem to enjoy their new home. And we enjoy the beautiful green fronds.

Most of our plants from the "wide open spaces" are secured in the Spring. The evergreens, however, ought to be dug in the Fall when the needles have matured. September is probably the best month.

Not only do we feel that we have added beauty to our home, but the hard-boiled real estate man says it's worth real dollars and cents. It's remarkable what we can do towards beautifying our homes with nature's assistance T. T. J.

New York.

The California Red Kidney

A few years ago there was introduced into Wyoming County, New York, a new bean variety, the California red kidney, commonly termed "California Reds." This variety made its appearance here at an opportune time. Other varieties were declared unsatisfactory because of small yields; bean diseases were taking a large toll and a year or two of rainy weather was detrimental to the good growth of several varieties. The most dissatisfied growers, therefore, hailed the new variety with delight.

A large number of farmers, however, were loath to plant the new variety. It was necessary to bring the seed from California and this made the California Reds higher priced than other seed beans. Despite the good results derived from this variety in California, there was distrust on the part of many farmers regarding the ability of the beans to do as well under different climatic and soil conditions. Because of this, most of the growers preferred to wait and watch the results from the small acreage that was planted the first year.

There was nothing to indicate from the first year's crop that the variety was anything but what had been said of it. Good yields were produced and it proved resistant to blight. The beans were practically the same size as the Wells red kidney and no fault could be found with the crop in general.

The second year there was an increased acreage, but rumors were current at planting time that home-grown seed would not produce as profitable results. Those that did not take the trouble to get the California seed found the rumor to be based on fact. The variety proved quite susceptible to blight and the harvested beans were about the size of the common marrow.

Because of the results obtained from planting home-grown seed, the California Red has never attained the popularity that was prognosticated. To get the best results the seed must be brought in fresh every year, and this makes the seed more expensive than other varieties. Those who are still planting the variety follow this precaution now.

However, the California Red filled a temporary need of a new variety that is blight-resistant. It is expected that this variety will continue to be planted by some of the farmers until a new bean can be found that will meet the needs for a blight-resistant bean. In a measure the Perry marrow is taking the place of the California Red, as it is not susceptible to blight. H. B. P.

Notes on Cacti

There is at the present time quite a craze for growing cacti and succulents, and while this may perhaps be regarded as more or less of a passing hobby, still there will always be many fanciers who are interested in this class of plants. Some of the most valuable plant collections in the world are of cacti.

The big need of cacti growing in dishes is perfect drainage. To insure this the dishes should be filled at least one-third up with broken pottery, coarse charcoal, stones, etc. These being mainly from the desert regions we have to give them as near as possible their natural environment, which means proper soils, careful watering, warmth and air. For potting soil I use mainly a mixture of meadow dirt and sand, and most species desire a limestone soil, so lime or broken plaster should be added. In the Winter they should have the sunniest window to be found and in Summer park them outside, perhaps even plunging the dishes in the grounds. Water has to be given in moderation; a safe rule is never to water where surface of soil shows signs of moisture. But it is understood these are very general directions; different species and varieties require somewhat different care. For instance, those which come from South America are subject to more copious rainfalls than native ones of the United States.

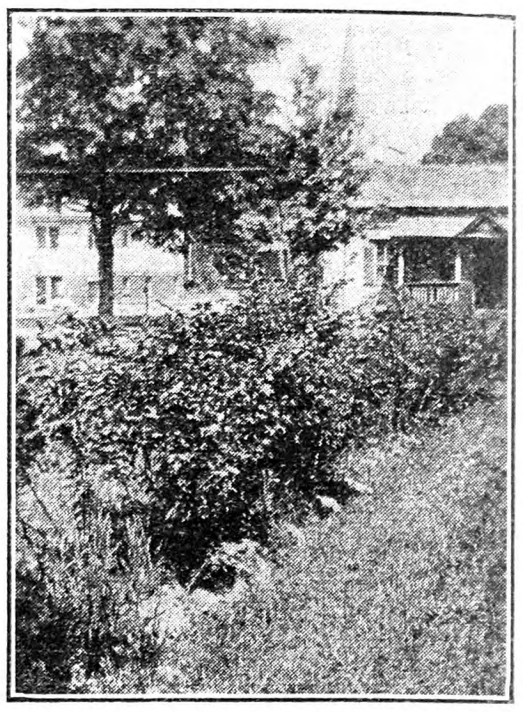
In getting our plants one wants to see they are firmly set in soil. Water should not be given for quite a time after first potting. Then if cuttings are to be used they should first be exposed to sun and air for several days before setting out.

If one really starts collecting cacti and succulents he soon finds there are hundreds of kinds, many rare and difficult to obtain. Then, too, they decide the proper thing is to call them by their correct botanical name, and not say toad, rose, Christmas, etc.

A very attractive way to grow cacti is to arrange several kinds in a fancy bowl, gaily painted dish, etc., as a miniature desert garden. Several kinds may be grown together this way, and very artistic results may be arranged. Use sand, colored stones, colored shell chips, pieces of the tufa rock, between plants. One or two fancy ornaments such as Japanese florists carry, will give an added touch. One beautiful arrangement was a rather long gray stone box filled with Echeverias. These succulents come in such beautiful colors, pink, gray, purple, etc. Then between the plants was scattered glistening white sand. Another yellow bowl about 12 in. in diameter, contained 20 varieties. Pieces of tufa rock were used between plants, and on one side perched a grandfather stork brooding over the result. But it is not necessary to buy high priced pottery; one may take a pan or dish of any desired shape and size, paint a gay color and arrange cactus garden as desired. Of course the larger or specimen plants have to be grown in individual pots and tubs.

The cacti come in an infinite variety of size, form and color, from those no larger than ends of finger to those several feet in height. The blooms of many are of a texture like polished silk, often followed by colored seed pods to make an added attraction. Some are spineless, others have a few weak ones, and perhaps the most attractive are those with long, highly colored species. One may resemble a piece of carved rock (Ariocarpus fissuratus), another will have long spurs like transparent gold (Echinocactus Grusoni). The Opuntia microdasys is covered with tufts of yellow giving a velvety affect. The fish-hook (Echinocactus Wislizenii) attains a great size and four long spines, while Mammillaria micromeris is as tiny white balls. The Epiphyllums, commonly called Christmas or crab cacti, are from South America, where they grow on trees, enriching the orchids. The larges one of the United States, Cereus giganteus, grows to immense size.

From the crushed pulp of one kind a stronger drink than whisky is made. From another candy is manufactured; Indians



A Bush Honeysuckle Hedge Planted This Year

fished with spines of E. Wislizenii. Fruit from Opuntia and Cereus is delicious. Altogether the cacti is one of Dame Nature's great curiosities, and a very satisfactory thing to grow as a hobby plant. H. P. SUTTLE.

Muscari or Grape Hyacinth

This pretty little plant, although a native of Europe, is so hardy that it has become naturalized in some places where old-fashioned gardens formerly existed, and as it comes up from year to year and requires practically no care, it is not so much grown as it should be. Belonging to the lily family, the roots or bulbs are easily procured and grown, and when once planted they take care of themselves and will grow even in a thick wild lawn. The flowers are small and of a rich bright blue color, and have almost a porcelain look and a faint, delicate odor. They are borne on stems about six to eight inches high, and as they are one of the early harbingers of Spring they are always welcome to the eye. H. W. HALES.

Sow Flower Seed Now for Spring Bloom

According to C. H. Connors, floriculturist at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, the proper time to sow seeds of the most common flower plants is as soon as they are ripe. Spring and early Summer flowering perennials, such as columbine, hardy Alyssum, Delphinium, and so on, have now matured their seeds.

The seeds can be sown in the open ground, in the cold-frame or in boxes or pots. If sown in the open ground or cold-frame, the seed bed must be very carefully prepared, being raked to remove all rubbish and to make the soil as fine as possible. If the soil has a tendency to bake, a little granulated peat moss may be worked into the surface soil. If peat moss is used, it is wise to transplant very promptly such things as Delphinium, baby's breath, rock cress, and other lime-loving plants. The seeds are preferably sown in rows, three times the depth of the seed, being covered with clean sand. The sand acts as a mulch to retain moisture and the germinating seeds

The Honeysuckle Forms a Cover for the Parsonage Porch

are able to push the plumule through the sand much more readily than through baked soil. The seeds should be firmed, and then, as germination will take place in hot, dry weather, a light mulch of peat moss or very fine, well-rotted manure may be used. It is wise to shade the young plants with a lath shade.

As soon as the young plants have formed two true leaves, they should be transplanted to stand 2 in. apart, each way. Later, as soon as they have obtained sufficient size, they can be moved to the permanent place. A light mulch protection should be given during the Winter.

News From a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

July 4 was celebrated in an entirely safe and sane way by having pies of Montmorency cherries and green Henry Clay apples. The Montmorency cherry is too well known to need any further comment. However, it is safe to say that when this variety is excelled in all ways by some other sour cherry, as yet unknown, we hope to have a few trees of this new variety. Henry Clay is the product of one of the well-known nurseries which has a habit of turning out a large number of new sorts. This variety is a very early Summer apple, ripening almost with Yellow Transparent; its color is yellow with a pink cheek and it is flat and usually large-sized when mature. While the quality is fairly good for such an early apple, and while it is very attractive when in the best of condition, it suffers as do most yellow apples from bruises and a declining demand. It may be described as a sort with which one tree is plenty in a home orchard or in a mixed variety block and two trees are likely to be a nuisance. Yellow Transparent is large enough on July 15 for thinning pickings.

H. P. Gould, pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with members of the State College Department of Horticulture, spent much time and effort recently in combing the mountains of Center County in search of a white or light-colored wild sweet cherry with firm flesh. Thousands of trees with cherries ranging from almost white to a solid black were inspected and while some of the dark-colored sorts were firm fleshed, none of the light-colored fruit was firm enough to be adapted for Mr. Gould's purpose of artificial maraschino cherries. These same wild sweet cherries are one of the most promising sources of hardy rootstocks for our cultivated sweet and sour cherry varieties. Many of them are growing vigorously in such unpromising rock piles and such exposed places that they would seem to be suited excellently for rootstocks.

The Pennsylvania Station advises the use of calcium chlorate instead of sodium chlorate as a weed destroyer spray when this sort of chemical compound should be used. It seems that the sodium chlorate with organic matter forms guncotton which has the bad habit of exploding when it is abused in any way, making it possible for a man's trousers to become a high explosive, ready to burn or explode when he strikes a match on them after the spray has become dried. Calcium chlorate is said to be free from any such handicap. Prospective users should be cautioned to consult their experiment stations before using this compound for controlling weeds, since there are several features which the operator should know for safety of himself and his cultivated plants.

A horticulturist with many years experience called the attention of the writer to a peculiar condition existing on some Eldorado blackberry plants, stating that he had seen a similar situation only twice before. In this particular case, most of the buds of this blackberry variety had been winter-killed; those that escaped went on about their business of producing fruiting shoots. At the same time this was occurring, new fruit buds were formed by some of the plants. These new fruit buds blossomed between a month and six weeks after the remnant of the wintering buds. These particular plants may then be expected to give two partial fruit crops at about a month or so apart, provided the second set are able to ripen their fruit properly.

Now is the time for Pennsylvania raspberry and blackberry growers to begin the removal or roguing of raspberry and blackberry plants attacked by leaf curl or mosaic. Spraying will not control these diseases, so that destruction is the only possible means of combating the spread of these diseases to healthy plants. Downward curling of the leaves, crinkling of the leaves, mottling or yellowing of the leaves, dwarfing of both leaves and canes, and frequently partial killing of the plant are some of the symptoms. Growers have been cautioned not to plant red raspberries closer than 1,000 feet to black raspberries, for when mosaic crosses from the reds to the blacks, the latter are very badly injured. It is also advisable to isolate blackberries 1,000 feet from any kind of raspberries. R. H. SUDDS.

From a Maine Farm

Just what value has a barrel of potatoes in fertility to return to the soil? Is all the value taken out in the potato, minus what is in the tops, returnable to the soil and in what condition shall they be applied to the land? These are questions which interest the Aroostook farmer in a year like the present one. The answer will also interest every potato grower who grows potatoes in large quantities.

This past season and in many others, thousands of barrels of potatoes are hauled to the factories and manufactured into starch and the price paid the grower delivered at the factory this year has been 25 cents a barrel. One factory owned by farmers has paid 30 cents. The cost of hauling these to factories will average 10 cents a barrel and upwards, so that the grower will not realize more than 15 cents a barrel. I have always considered it a short-sighted policy for farmers to deliver potatoes at the factories at these prices. Those who operate the factories pay just as little as will bring the potatoes in, and some years at the close of the season, when they know there is no other outlet for them, have paid as low as 15 cents. It seems strange that men will sell and deliver at these ridiculously low prices. If growers would refuse to sell at these prices they would get more, as there is a demand for a certain amount of potato starch and the manufacturers make from a fair to a handsome margin of profit from their operations. When the sound potatoes that are not marketable at 50 cents or more a barrel for starch or food have to be disposed of in some way we have taken them out and spread them on the land, if we did not have stock which could consume them with economy and profit to us.

This year feeling the stress of hard times because of the prevailing low price of potatoes throughout the year we have hauled some 150 barrels of potatoes to the factory to get that much extra money rather than spread them on the land, but we feel that we would have been better off if we had returned them to the land again. If all would do this we certainly would.

We would prefer to have the potatoes in some other form than whole to spread on the land but this is not easy so we usually leave them until after we can cut the hay on some field that we plan to plow, then load the potatoes in the manure spreader and on they go at the rate of 100 barrels or more per acre. Late in the Summer they are turned under. If they can remain on the surface until a heavy frost kills them, so much better. We have not done enough of this to be sure of the benefit in following crops but, whenever we have spread rotten or frozen potatoes on grass land the effect on grass and even grain for a few years after was apparent.

I wish that some of our experiment stations would conduct some experiments along these lines, if they have not already done so and let us know the results in actual yields for the following crops for a term of years. Can anyone tell us the plant-food value in a barrel, 165 lbs. of potatoes?

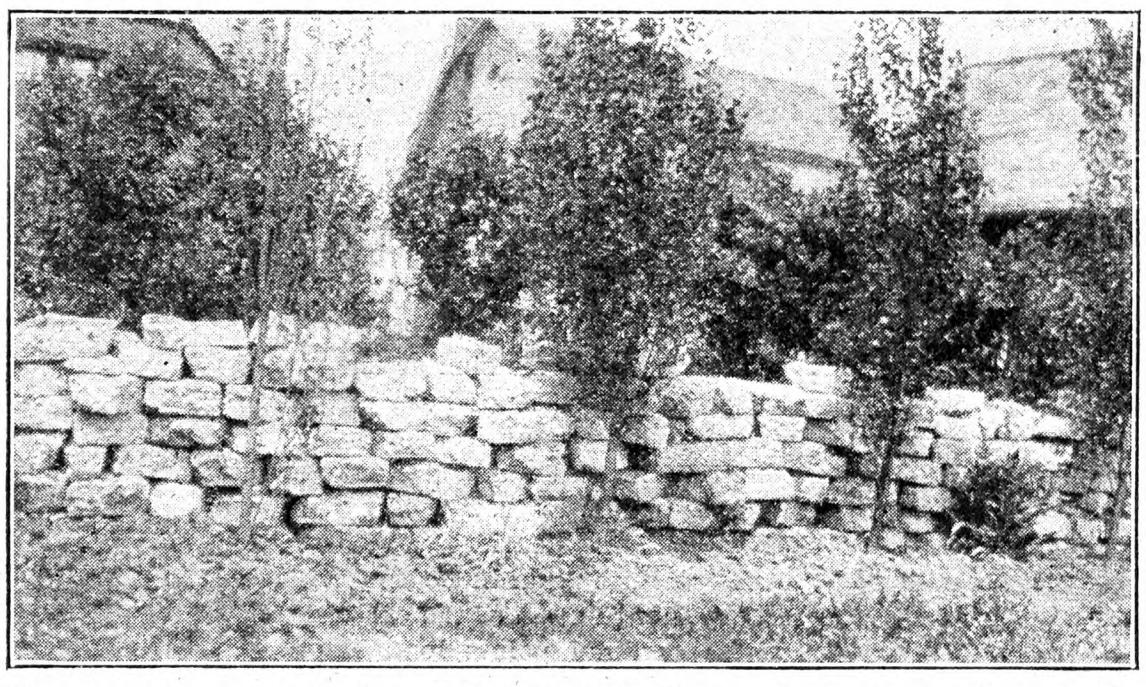
So long as growers will deliver potatoes at whatever prices buyers choose to pay them, so long they may. In the case of potatoes sold for starch the amount of money realized is so small that there is little excuse for keeping up this wasteful practice. I appeal to my brother farmers in Aroostook especially to stop this. Surely you can add some stock to your farms that in these years of low prices will return you a fair margin of profit for the sound potatoes that you are selling at a loss to the factories. We have fed all the potatoes we could feed to advantage all Winter, more than 200 barrels. We plan to add Polled Angus cattle, a few to be grown for beef. We believe that nearly every farm in this country could add some breed of beef cattle to the advantage of the owners. Beef growing does not confict with the work of potato raising as does dairying or some other forms of stock husbandry and the money realized from this source will be of greater assistance than many realize.

We are closing our farm accounts July 1, as we find this the time of year when we have the least of the old crops on hand. We tried January 1 for some years, then April, later changing to July as the most convenient time of year for an Aroostook farmer to strike a balance for his year's operations. We find this year that the sales from the sidelines to our farming amount to more than that from our regular cash crop, potatoes. In addition these same sidelines have given us a bountiful supply of food for our own table. These include honey, butter, eggs, dressed poultry, berries and garden truck. It does not seem right to me to see a farmer delivering potatoes to the factories at 25 cents a barrel and buying pork, beef and canned milk at the stores.

We almost never have less than three cows for the use of our own family. During the Summer season this gives us an abundance of milk, cream and butter. Cream is used freely on cereals and fruits. We feel that we are not extravagant for our use of cream. We buy very little meat and feel that the cream supplies a real need in our systems and is much better for our health than a hearty meat diet. Sometimes when company surprises the wife and there is not time for the dessert she would like to serve she gives them a dish of clover or raspberry honey with cream right out of the refrigerator poured over it. Few ever refuse it and nearly all are delighted with it. It is very palatable and an excellent combination in more ways than one.

I have in mind a farm family where there are a number of children. This family has been without milk and butter, except what they bought, for some time. A drink of milk is a real treat to these children. There is plenty of feed produced on the farm to feed cows and these people own their farm. There are many farms where milk is not abundant and some farms where only milk for tea or coffee is the rule. It cannot be spared for a drink as it is needed for growing calves. There are times when we must sacrifice things which we would like for ourselves in order to meet bills which must be paid but as a rule we feel that the hands which produce a thing should first be filled. There is nothing that grows on our farm that is too good for our own use. Some years ago we adopted the following as our farm motto: "Full value for every dollar received. Our folks at first table." We strive to live up to it. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Maine.



There have been several references in THE R. N.-Y. *recently about stone fences. The picture shows how a suburban dweller built a stone fence in his back yard, making use of the discarded broken concrete of his own premises. Many other home builders are doing the same thing. One builder in Park Ridge, Ill., is building for himself a stone house, making use of ledge stone obtained in Wisconsin, where the material once was under water, beautifully water marked. It is laid flat in its original natural shape and varied colors. In the same section of the town other stone houses have been and are being built.*—J. L. GRAFF, *Illinois*

Spray Residue on Fruit

Secretary Arthur J. Farley of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society makes the following statement about this important matter:

The spray residue situation is a problem that should receive serious consideration by every fruit-grower in New Jersey. All fruit placed on the market should be free from spray residue, or at least within the prescribed tolerance. The domestic tolerance this year is .017, and the world or export tolerance is the same as last year: .01 grains arsenic trioxide per pound of fruit.

A special form certifying that the fruit meets the foreign arsenical residue regulation must accompany all export shipments of apples and pears this year or they will not be accepted by the steamship companies. These certificates will be issued by Dr. H. C. McLean, chemist, Spray Residue Investigations, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Growers or dealers who expect to export apples or pears should notify Dr. McLean at least one week, and, if possible, two weeks in advance of the expected date of shipment, in order that he may have time to secure and analyze samples of the fruit and issue the export form certificate. Failure to secure this certificate will result in delay at the port of export, and refusal by the steamship lines to accept the shipment until the proper certificate is produced. Dr. McLean will not issue export form certificates after the fruit leaves the packing-house and arrives at port of export. Growers forwarding fruit for export without a New Jersey export form certificate will be required to secure a Federal export form certificate at the port of export before the steamship company will accept the goods. This will involve a Federal grade inspection as well as an analysis for spray residue. The New Jersey export form certificate does not involve any inspection for grade, but simply requires that the fruit show less than .01 grains arsenic trioxide per pound.

The Horticultural Society spray residue committee is as follows: Byron T. Roberts, Marlton; Robert H. Allen, Glassboro, Arthur J. Farley, New Brunswick; Lester Collins, Moorestown; C. B. Lewis, Riverton; Joseph H. Barton, Marlton; H. C. McLean, New Brunswick, and W. W. Oley, Trenton.

Iris Time

It's Iris time again, especially just now. But it is Iris time the year round with some of us, for New Year's brings the catalogs that we study over and over, often March and always April finds us gloating over the way the Irises are coming on, May brings the Iris pumila blooms, June the German (this is the garden flag or flower-de-luce our grandmothers loved) later in June and still carrying on bravely in early July the Siberian and Spanish Irises, July is the month of the Japanese or Kaempferi varieties. Three months of Iris blooms!

Then beginning in July and continuing through August are the months for dividing the plants we already have and planting new ones, as many as we can afford. Specialists advise that the Dutch, English, Spanish, in fact all bulbous Irises should not be planted later than September.

The most common Iris, probably really the most beautiful and satisfactory, is the German form. These can be planted almost anytime, although Spring planted ones seldom bloom that year. These will grow almost anywhere. A friend has used her surplus for roadside planting, but the ideal place is a well-drained, sunny situation, and the rhizomes should be planted horizontally with the surface, not vertically, as most roots are, and only about an inch deep, in any well prepared garden soil. Never have the ground fertilized with any strong fertilizer, especially barnyard manure, as it may rot the plants. Well rotted, fine manure may be used, a bit of bonemeal or lime, but of late I have been working a small portion of hardwood ashes around the plants after they bloom, and the next year's blooms are more abundant. This is one more point in favor of Irises, that the best time to work among them is in July and August when other perennials cannot be moved, with the exception of the glorious Oriental poppy.

Some tell us to group only two or three varieties, but the colors are so soft that in most cases a planting of several varieties is a pleasure. A friend recently told of a garden where 120 varieties of Iris grew. "And it's a joy just to sit and look at them." Still another point in favor of Irises is that the older, cheaper varieties at 25 cents each are as good as the rare new ones that cost $10.

Florentina alba, a blue-white; La Neige, Mme. Chereau, Mme. Pacquette, Her Majesty, Rhein Nixe, Azure, Black Prince, Iris King, Empire, are all desirable and distinct.

The May-flowering Iris pumila are like the German in manner of growth, form of flower and treatment, but are dwarf in size and are offered in white, lemon, orange, blue and purple.

The Siberian Iris is entirely hardy but prefers rather more moisture. The foliage is taller and more grass-like and the flowers are clear blues and whites.

The Spanish is a bulbous Iris and is not called entirely hardy, but I know of several who have been growing it successfully through several Winters, but for myself I mulch it heavily.

For bog planting or the edge of the lily pool we have I. pseudacorus or English water flag. The foliage is narrow and grows 40 or more inches long, while the blooms are flat like Japanese but small and of a clear bright yellow and six to 12 on a stalk. Our lavender or blue flag, Iris versicolor, is a charming companion for its English cousin and both are water loving. MRS. J. X. W.

Vermont.

Fruit Cake; Lemon Custard

Fruit Cake.—One pound brown sugar, ½ lb. butter, 1 lb. flour, one cup sweet milk, 1 lb. raisins, 1 lb. currants, ½ lb. figs, ½ lb. citron, two teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon nutmeg, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon cinnamon, one cup nuts, English walnuts or hickorynuts. This makes six nice cakes. If it is too stiff with 1 lb. flour don't use all the flour. This is a good fruit cake.

Lemon Custards. — Three eggs, three teaspoons flour, one cup sugar, one lemon, one quart whole milk. This makes two nice custards. Beat the white of eggs and put in last. MRS. S. B.

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

Don't stop the paper! What is a farm without THE RURAL NEW-YORKER? J. B.
Orange Co., N. Y.

THE above is from a reader who had been notified that his subscription would soon expire. We like this idea of making the paper a farm fixture, as useful as the plow or harrow or grain drill or mower. On many farms it has been received every week for 40 years or more.

*

THE total assessed valuation of real property in New York State is $26,716,193,116, according to the Tax Department, and the rate of taxation is $1.51 per $1,000 of valuation. The State property tax on a farm or city home assessed for $10,000 is $15.10. It is the local expenses that make high tax bills. This puts the property tax problem up to the taxpayers of the local communities.

*

IT IS reported from the West that Mrs. Ida Watkins of Sublette, Kan., is harvesting 4,500 acres of wheat with seven combine harvesters and thrashers capable of cutting at 24-ft. swath. The machines are worked 24 hours a day with three shifts. She expects an average yield of 18 bushels per acre. She will store the wheat in large galvanized iron sheds for shipment when prices advance. This looks like mass production. It may mark an era of efficiency and progress, but at the same time, if it is any indication of the scale of production in the wheat territory, it helps account for the wheat surplus, and gives us an idea of the size of the job laid out for the Federal Farm Board.

*

IN Orange Co., N. Y., a dairy record club is in the formative stage under the auspices of the local Farm Bureau. Manager C. C. Davis describes it as being similar to the Wisconsin plan of testing cows by mail. Once a month, each dairyman identified with the club will weigh each cow's feed and milk, and send a milk sample to the bureau office at Middletown, where it will be tested for butterfat. The records will then be computed and returned to the dairyman, who, on the basis of the information thus obtained, will be in a position to feed his cows according to their production, and also to cull out his low-testers and low-producers. This is the first club of its kind to be formed in the East. Its development should be useful. The culling of cow herds is as logical as the culling of poultry flocks. It is the first step toward discovering the individuals to use in breeding for higher production. If practiced by dairy-farmers, it will increase the efficiency of their herds at the pail. Experienced dairymen know, however, that there are practical limits to culling, and that if they were getting fair prices for milk they would not be forced to whittle their herds down to the exceptional cows in them.

*

THE life of an apple orchard often depends on how deep the roots are able to go. In shallow soil this is naturally limited by the rock formation underneath, but a water table too near the surface may have a similar effect. Apples on thin land may do surprisingly well for a time, if the formation is such that spring water seeps out from the rock or runs along the ledge surface, so that drought is not serious. But many orchards suffer severely from wet feet. Some years ago in a large orchard we noticed a spot of about one-half acre where the trees did not look happy. The owner called in a man long in the business, and he said at once that pocket-shaped piece should be drained. It was not a large or expensive job and the effect was quickly noted. In some localities of broken country, where the soil formation varies considerably, the apple men hire an expert to look after all such things. He keeps on the go and, with his experience, can pick out the spots where lack of drainage or fertility or something else may be crippling the trees. His usefulness may result from skill, but often it comes from dogged determination to find out what is the matter.

*

OCEAN shipment of fruits is a matter about which there is much to be learned, as under apparently good conditions, considerable damage often occurs. A study of refrigeration problems in connection with shipping California fruits to the East, through the Panama Canal, and to the Orient, is being made by the University of California. Refrigerating experts will accompany shipments to make detailed studies of what goes on in the refrigerated holds of the ships when a cargo of fruit is in actual transport. Similar studies were made some time ago in connection with refrigerator cars in cross-continent shipments. Complicated instruments make it possible for temperatures, etc., to be made constantly available at any predetermined point in the load without even entering the refrigerator.

*

CALIFORNIA citrus growers have some fertilizer problems of their own. A California bulletin says that for that State as a whole, nitrogen must usually be applied in large quantities of from 10 to 20 lbs. per bearing tree, and there are from 50 to 100 trees to the acre as they do it. An additional requirement to the above is that liberal quantities of organic matter must be added in most instances, through appilcation of animal manures, Alfalfa hay, bean straw or some similar material, as chemical fertilizers alone will not keep up the soil fertility, even though large quantities are used. Decaying plant matter must be added from outside sources, if it is not possible to grow good cover crops in the orchard. This is identical with our own opinions here in the East regarding the practice of orchard fertility, although some of the eastern workers realized these cardinal points long before the West coast growers had their lesson thrust upon them by experience.

*

IF FIGURES are to be trusted, the farm horse situation is not reassuring. A report on stallion enrollment and horse breeding for the past three years, prepared by J. O. Williams and S. R. Speelman of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, was issued in June. On January 1 last, the number of horses on farms in the United States was 14,029,000, while that of mules was 5,447,000. Our horse population is decreasing at the rate of 500,000 head and that of mules 85,000 head annually. We have fewer horses and mules on farms than we have had for many years. Our stock of stallions, jacks and mares, however, is considerably better in breeding than it was 20 years ago. In the 24 States in which stallions and jacks must be licensed for public service, 82 per cent of all stallions and 60.5 per cent of all jacks are purebred. The average value of farm horses is $70 and that of mules $82, according to the report. If the average length of life of a farm horse is 15 years, 1,000,000 foals annually are required to maintain our horse population on its present very low level. How many are we producing? The report answers 500,000 head yearly. It is pointed out that prices for drafters, with size and quality, have increased in the corn belt, and that saddle horses and polo ponies are realizing uniformly high prices. It is the conclusion of the authors of the report that "farmers should carefully study their farm power situation," and that "those who will continue to use horses and mules must now replace their ageing animals with young stock before an acute shortage occurs."

*

Will you kindly advise me about how much standing hay is worth per acre, or per ton, where the buyer agrees to haul the manure from the fed hay back on the land?
Pennsylvania. READER.

THIS matter comes up yearly. There is no one rule that can be called right as applying to many cases, because scarcely any two are alike. One basis often used is that, where the buyer does all the work, the owner of the land gets one-third the value of the grass as hay. This may or may not be a good bargain for the seller. We can imagine cases where the return of that manure to the farm would be of more value than one-third of the hay, so that, for the good of the land, the owner might well give the hay for the manure. The best plan is to examine the fields and estimate as nearly as possible how many loads of hay there will be, and what will be the cost of cutting and hauling it. That will give a basis to work on, instead of mere guesswork.

*

An official of the city in which I reside gave permission to dump store refuse in a low lot close to my home. A number of the residents objected after the dump was half filled, and the permission to dump was withdrawn, consequently we have an open dump now and are overrun with insects (water bugs, cockroaches, etc.). Can we compel the city to spray with something that would destroy them? READER.
Massachusetts.

SEVERAL inquiries covering such points have been received. It is certainly the business of the municipality to do away with such a nuisance, and generally it will be looked after when the local board of health or whoever is in charge of such things understands about it. If not, protest should be made to the governing body, or even the State Board of Health at the capital, if no action can be got otherwise. Open dumps are such a harbor for all sorts of vermin that they should not be tolerated. Until some official action is taken kerosene sprayed around the dump will be useful.

*

ON PAGE 954, Dr. Dean gives the latest information about the blackhead disease which has practically ruined turkey culture in many localities. Here and there growers had already learned that the trouble could be avoided by strict separation of turkeys from domestic fowls, though why this is so was not evident. Now the reason is made clear and is a strange and unexpected development in research. One logical result will doubtless be that people who want to raise turkeys will remove hens entirely from the premises. Uninfected ground and no domestic fowls around are the apparent conditions for turkey culture.

*

SEVERAL Dutchess Co., N. Y., farmers applied lime and superphosphate to their sour-soil pastures two years ago. The results are rewarding them now. Blue grass has been greatly increased, and White clover is thickening in the turf. The percentage of bent, Red-top and some other acid-tolerant grasses, as well as common pasture weeds, has decreased markedly. If the owners of these pastures had followed advice that was offered to them, they would not have enough grass to carry their cattle through the Summer. It has paid them to lime and feed their pastures. The feeding of a pasture is like the feeding of live stock. There usually is a fair chance to make a profit on lime and superphosphate applied to sour grasslands, if there is enough good live stock to graze them, just as there is to get one's money back and more besides by purchasing feed with which to make beef, mutton, pork, milk and eggs. Pastures as sources of income are not fully appreciated where the live-stock population is deficient and probably also inferior in breeding. We have millions of acres of poor, weedy pastures and meadows in the East. Most of them occupy sour soils. Eastern farmers cannot make much if any money out of these soils unless they improve them and, at the same time, raise, pasture and feed more live stock of improved breeding. Our Dutchess County friends have made a promising beginning in the right direction.

Brevities

OUR cotton area this year is 48,457,000 acres.

"STILL stands thine ancient sacrifice, an humble and a contrite heart."

PRODUCTION of steel ingots in this country amounted to 28,967,174 tons during the first six months of the year.

AT the Mississippi Station it was found that 600 lbs. per acre of 6-8-4 fertilizer increased the yield of cotton 3½ times over unfertilized ground.

THREE kinds of wheat are grown in South Dakota—hard red Winter, hard red Spring and Durum. The annual yield is about 30,000,000 bushels.

FIGURES for stored grain in the United States for week ending July 6 were: Wheat, 93,369,000 bushels; corn, 14,176,000; oats, 8,564,000; rye, 6,639,000; barley, 6,562,000; flax, 381,000.

WOOL imports during a single recent week at the three principal wool ports, Boston, Philadelphia and New York, amounted to 3,938,738 lbs. About two-thirds was carpet wool. In the same week 33,860 lbs. of alpaca were received.

WE are told that the Post Office Department faces a deficit of $200,000,000. At least the taxpayers are not responsible for the flood of franked matter sent out as campaign literature and political propaganda, though they have to pay the bill.

State Expense and Taxes

SENATOR Mastick, Westchester Co., N. Y., told the Governor and his committee in a public meeting at the Capitol last Winter that new demands were constantly being made on the Legislature to increase State expense, and when the requests were granted the State had no way to get the money to pay the increased expense except by increased taxation. The committee proceeded forthwith to recommend new expenditures expressed in millions of dollars, and to recommend new forms of taxation to raise the money. Even with increased expenditures of several millions over the year before, increased taxation exceeded the extravagance in spending, and now the State has $71,000,000 surplus which it is planning to spend. But this does not satisfy the State government and its numerous bureaus. A public feeler in the way of a news release has recently been published indicating that the State contemplates the expenditure of something like $200,000,000 in the near future, and incidentally announcing that more taxes would be necessary to cover the new expenses.

Economy is a popular subject for a plank in every party platform in political campaigns. Candidates for executive offices invariably commit themselves in campaign speeches to a policy of rigid economy, and a scrupulous accounting for public funds. But once intrenched in power they give themselves up to the expedient of courting popularity through the alluring pleasure of spending other people's money. The procedure is regular and standardized. A committee of citizens is appointed to study a proposition with some popular or political appeal. As a rule the subject has already been decided upon, and the recommendations are outlined in definite form. The committee of citizens or experts faithfully repeats the familiar theories and puts its stamp on the recommendations. All this makes live publicity matter. The publicity bureau is directed by an experienced newspaper man, and the papers get the matter in just the right form to insure publication. Then it is time for a hearing to be called by the Governor or the Legislature. The chairman of the committee of experts solemnly reads his report and recommendations. The people who are to pay the bills are home earning and saving the money. The people who are to spend the money are there creating a demand for the proposition, and generally whooping it up for the bill which is to authorize the expense and the extra taxation to provide the money to pay it.

When the proposition is unusually large and unfamiliar to the public, a committee is created by the Legislature and the Governor to make an investigation and report. Through hearing and newspaper reports the public becomes familiar with the subject, and impressed with the necessity of it and at the next session of the Legislature the bill for the new expenditure goes through without a protest. The acceleration of public opinion has simply cost the State anywhere from $25,000 to $50,000 or more in committee expenses. Of course some questions need investigation and that fact opens the door to the general abuse of the policy. We have even now a dozen or more investigations under way at the same time on problems which involve the expenditure of considerable sums of money. They are quite sure to be approved both by the Legislature and the Governor. If tax people would keep taxes within reasonable bounds, they will need to make the increase of State expenses unpopular.

It requires no great amount of ingenuity to develop a popular appeal for a public State improvement. It is easy to excite the imagination in favor of State expenditures. We have a great State. As a whole it represents great wealth and it is easy to stimulate pride in a great State enterprise because we do not at the time realize personal responsibility in the spending of it. Many of us would like to have improvements, and better things generally in our business, and in our farms and in our homes, but we are restrained in our indulgence from a sense of necessity, and many prudent citizens feel that the State should ask no greater luxuries than the people can afford in their homes. The promotion of schemes for political popularity are developed with so much patriotic or philanthropic appeal that the cost of them does not become personal until we get the tax bills. Then we realize the truth of Senator Mastick's admonition: When the State spends the public must pay.

The State Income Tax

THE New York State Tax Commission reports that the personal income tax collected this year amounts to $81,000,000. This is an increase of $20,000,000 over 1928. Since there were some reductions allowed by law this year, the inference is that the increased returns are due to profits on the large operations of the Stock Exchange. Under the Income Tax Law, one-half the amount of the tax is remitted by the State to the counties on the basis of assessed valuation. The distribution was made July 1. The following figures show the distribution for 1928 and 1929 to the counties of the State:

County	1928	1929
City of New York, Five Counties	$20,829,966.07	$27,362,989.71
Albany	348,039.95	461,507.48
Allegany	63,727.59	82,061.73
Broome	225,855.27	282,573.66
Cattaraugus	74,862.11	92,788.23
Cayuga	100,349.18	124,149.77
Chautauqua	171,283.78	213,574.70
Chemung	80,251.08	102,585.51
Chenango	30,652.53	44,305.40
Clinton	20,229.94	24,678.79
Columbia	45,679.65	56,502.21
Cortland	31,466.56	38,779.45
Delaware	50,122.69	60,925.96
Dutchess	134,218.14	167,005.33
Erie	1,665,589.77	2,090,288.89
Essex	31,956.33	39,467.15
Franklin	42,111.38	52,109.97
Fulton	48,974.39	60,182.46
Genesee	65,476.31	81,561.93
Greene	23,846.03	29,689.34
Hamilton	13,262.21	18,865.99
Herkimer	98,543.75	121,317.42
Jefferson	117,296.85	146,766.06
Lewis	26,152.76	32,676.58
Livingston	52,640.10	64,987.39
Madison	43,545.15	54,821.39
Monroe	938,021.94	1,161,531.84
Montgomery	65,224.58	79,876.15
Nassau	412,337.34	1,217,533.92
Niagara	313,868.07	387,116.55
Oneida	268,378.19	335,826.70
Onondaga	461,036.31	647,125.57
Ontario	85,996.22	114,066.31
Orange	204,443.94	257,275.39
Orleans	41,562.03	51,937.42
Oswego	69,352.02	86,328.30
Otsego	51,177.17	77,629.78
Putnam	29,445.98	37,200.65
Rensselaer	132,979.47	171,806.13
Rockland	62,283.24	77,876.75
St. Lawrence	83,562.97	106,107.40
Saratoga	90,929.93	114,748.02
Schenectady	289,955.80	361,208.77
Schoharie	24,483.60	28,537.12
Schuyler	16,026.67	20,220.29
Seneca	29,505.92	37,037.20
Steuben	73,098.41	90,746.93
Suffolk	265,128.05	337,797.53
Sullivan	35,438.83	39,850.41
Tioga	38,604.03	47,747.90
Tompkins	63,733.50	84,352.98
Ulster	65,171.77	81,323.90
Warren	60,234.15	76,806.12
Washington	36,128.16	44,132.90
Wayne	62,016.88	76,422.30
Westchester	1,637,229.14	2,273,136.38
Wyoming	36,816.00	45,125.81
Yates	19,730.12	24,404.08
Total	$30,500,000.00	$40,500,000.00

The counties likewise keep one-half and distribute the other half on the same basis to cities, villages and townships.

Milk and Cream Market Report of Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for June, 1929

State of Origin	*Milk* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Cream* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Condensed (Fresh)* 40-*qt.* *Units*
New York	2,364,100	166,240	66,221
New Jersey	126,988	2,814	...
Pennsylvania	397,616	29,438	9,973
Vermont	120,075	9,862	...
Connecticut	13,105	...	...
Massachusetts	12,322	217	...
Maryland	8,179	50	275
Canada	...	5,899	...
Indiana	...	2,000	30
Wisconsin	...	2,409	...
Minnesota	...	800	...
Iowa	...	600	...
Ohio	...	4,662	...
Tennessee	...	1,278	...
Missouri	...	1,167	...
Arkansas	...	603	...
Kentucky	...	419	...
Kansas	...	200	...
Total	3,042,385	228,658	76,499
June, 1928	2,965,293	195,544	57,871

New York State furnished 77.7 per cent of the milk, and 72.7 per cent of the cream coming into New York City during the month of June.

Milk Price Up in Cleveland

The retail price of milk in Cleveland advanced one cent a quart July 1. O. L. Prior, of the Equity Dairy Co., predicted it would be raised two cents, and I believe favored a two-cent raise on the 50-50 basis. However one cent a quart increase is a step in the right direction and no doubt there will be another raise in price soon. Dealers generally admit that farmers were not able to grain cows on the old price, that they were not doing so, and that the raise was necessary to assure a supply later on.

The basic surplus price for May milk net at our farm was a trifle under $2.10 a hundred pounds for milk testing 3.35. My milk was classed about two-thirds surplus, the Class 1 price being $2.69, and surplus price $1.94, for milk testing 3.5 per cent. Dairymen having a good base of course got a much better price than I did.

In the month of February I sent exactly 2,000 lbs. more milk, and received $16.92 more money for February than for January, or $16.92 for 2,000 lbs. milk.

Some milk in this territory is being resold to Cleveland dealers by the Pittsburgh dealers; this brings both the Pittsburgh and Cleveland barn inspectors to inspect the same barns and equipment. The farmers resent this as there seems to be considerable difference in the inspectors' regulations and requirements. The dairymen who sell to Pittsburgh dealers and get the Pittsburgh price for their milk insist that Pittsburgh inspection is all that should be required of them.

There is a little increased demand here for dairy cows but the prices are holding comparatively low; this demand seems partly due to tuberculin testing which has sent a good many cows to the block this Spring in this county. No doubt cows will continue to sell better until well into the next basic period when there will undoubtedly be another slump in the cow market.

L. W. ALLEN.

Another Ohio View

Articles which have recently appeared in THE R. N.-Y. don't cover the whole truth about the milk situation from the farmer's standpoint in this district of Northwestern Ohio. Except for selling my milk through the D. C. S., I am connected in no other way. The producers from our section here who have shipped through the D. C. S. received more money for their milk than the producers here who have sold to the so-called independents. This holds good for the D. C. S. producers who have a basic as low or even lower than one-third of their present Summer's production, and that is low as you will agree.

Some of my neighbors received for April milk from the independent dealers $2.06 per hundred pounds for 3.5 per cent milk. D. C. S. farmers for the same month received $2.765 for District No. 1 country basic, and $2.105 per hundred pounds for plant surplus net (3.5 per cent milk).

The 50-50 idea of selling milk does look good, but it all depends on who figures the 50-50. What the producers actually receive for milk is what counts to them.

I was raised on a dairy farm in Oswego Co., N. Y., and I know that then as now the dairy farmer was kept in a continual state of uproar, but before the days of organization it was still worse.

The basic idea remains to be tested out. I speak only of past and present.

A. F. C.

Ohio.

Federal Farm Board Grows

PRESIDENT Hoover has appointed W. F. Schilling of Minnesota, as the sixth member of the Federal Farm Board. Mr. Schilling is president of the Twin Cities Milk Producers' Association, which furnishes milk for the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. While there are yet two members to be appointed, this makes a working quorum and the board is expected to organize and begin business on July 15.

New York State Fruit Outlook

THE following report is made by R. L. Gillett, State Agricultural Statistician, in co-operation with Secretary Ray P. McPherson of the New York State Horticultural Society:

The blooming season for tree fruits was in general about two to four days earlier than last year, and about the same as in 1927. Cold weather during the season of bloom, with cloudy or rainy weather in some cases, was quite general. Most fruits, except pears, bloomed better than last year, for the State, as a whole, though there were sharp contrasts between various sections and orchards.

For the State, as a whole, the "condition" of the fruits, excepting quinces and cherries, was below that reported at the same date last year (between June 19 and June 27). Generally speaking, conditions appear to be best in the Champlain Valley, not especially good in Western New York, and rather poor in the Hudson Valley. Both the comments and figures submitted by various members indicated a wide range in conditions, from very good to near failure, even in the same county. The whole fruit situation is very irregular. In making use of the condition figures in comparison with earlier years, it should be remembered that the rest of the season may be more or less favorable than usual.

APPLES.—Comments on apples indicate considerable trouble with aphis and scab. In the Upper Hudson Valley, early season freeze and frost damage was quite apparent. The State average condition of all varieties is slightly below last year with Western New York better and the Hudson Valley considerably poorer than a year ago. Fall varieties are generally reported lighter. Baldwins, the leading variety, better, Greenings substantially below last year, McIntosh only slightly better in Western New York and much poorer in the Hudson Valley, and Northern Spy about the same in Western New York as last year, but much below in the Hudson Valley.

PEARS.—The July 1 condition of pears appears to be the poorest in years, with Bartlett, the principal variety, and also Seckel, nearly a failure, and Kieffers very light. Many trees did not bloom and others set very lightly.

PEACHES.—In relation to other fruit crops at least, peach conditions are very good, though in no way exceptional.

PLUMS.—Plums again promise a light crop, with irregular conditions especially unfavorable in the Hudson Valley.

QUINCES.—Quinces, though not important, except in a few areas, are up to last year.

CHERRIES.—Sour cherries, particularly light in the Hudson Valley, are much better than last year in Western New York, while sweet cherries are about the same as last year for the State, but very light in the Valley, and much better in Western New York.

From the Western Adirondacks

July 8.—It is cloudy today; looks like rain most any time. We had too much rain for strawberries, as they rotted badly. There was a good crop of strawberries, both of wild and tame ones. All crops looking good. Hay is best in years; soon we shall hear the mowing machines humming. July 4 was very rainy here; it rained all day. This is an off year for apples, but we are going to have some Snow apples, and the faithful old King trees have some on every year.

A. C.

New York.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Child and Garden

On all the earth is there a fairer thing
Than a child gardening?
Who, scarcely taller than the border row,
Labors to help his seedling brothers grow,
Young, sturdy plant, as they,
Growing with nourishment of soil and sun,
Unfolding day by day
With them to richly perfect blossoming—one
In graceful kinship with each bud and shoot
And pushing hardy root.

Hair like young leaves, close-curled above the stem
Of slender neck, his flesh
Fragrant, petal-colored, petal-textured, fresh
As the cool flowers he tends—so close to them
A blundering bee, misled,
Aimed for a rose, has brushed against instead
His ruffled golden head.
—Joan Ramsay in New York Times.

*

SOME time ago one of our readers asked how to make chicken paprika. Now the newspapers tell us that Postmaster General Walter F. Browne is an expert cook, and his specialty is chicken paprika. Here is how he makes it:

"Draw, singe and dismember a roasting fowl. Cook three large onions, minced fine in equal parts of butter and lard until soft and turning brown. Cool the onions and fat and add two level teaspoons of Hungarian paprika. Place in stew pan or small kettle, which can be tightly covered, the neck, pieces of back and gizzard, seal same and spread with mixture of onions, fat and paprika. Then place the legs and second joints in utensil, sealing and spreading with onions, etc., as above. Then place the wings, breast pieces and liver in utensil, sealing and spreading as above. Add no water. Cover tightly and place over slow fire until bottom of utensil is well covered with juices from the chicken. The fire can then be gradually turned up until the juices are boiling. Cook tightly covered until well done, approximately an hour and a half. Then remove the chicken from the utensil and pour off the fat, add one pint of sour cream, working it up thoroughly with the chicken essence and onions. Return all of the chicken to the utensil except the neck, back pieces and gizzard. Let the gravy come to a boil. Then remove the chicken to a platter. Pour the gravy over the same and serve it."

*

THE following was a wartime recipe for date or raisin bread. Four cups sour milk, one cup sugar, one cup molasses, four cups graham flour, two cups white flour, one cup chopped dates or raisins, four teaspoons soda dissolved in a little hot water. Dough will be just a little thicker than cake batter. Let stand in pans one hour, then bake in moderate over; will make about four loaves.

*

THE useful cedar chest is often troublesome because heavy to move about. We have seen some which have rollers, so that they may be rolled under the bed; certainly an advantage where space was limited. These were 9 in. high and 49 in. long, and cost $19.50.

The Farm Kitchen

PART IV

Here are full instruction for laying linoleum, as given by an authority on this subject:

"Have floor thoroughly clean and free from protruding nails or tacks, dirt particles, etc. When perfectly clean and dry, glue a layer of deadening felt to the floor with linoleum paste, carefully rolling out all bubbles as you go along. When the kitchen floor is of wood it is safe to lay linoleum as soon as felt laying is finished. It is important to eliminate seams around fixtures where much water is used or where traffic is heaviest. Cut the linoleum carefully, fitting accurately and snugly at all points and matching design exactly on all seams.

"When cut and ready for laying, spread linoleum paste thoroughly over the surface of the felt base with a wide, soft brush, leaving untouched four or five inches along seams, edges and places cut for fitting around fixtures. Lay the linoleum at once, rolling, while working, to remove any bubbles, making sure that it lies perfectly smooth and flat. This should be permitted to dry for several hours before work is continued, then apply waterproof cement to all seams, edges and cut places, rolling carefully and keeping flat by covering with bags of sand. Leave for 24 hours, then place a metal molding all around the sides of the room."

"To care for inlaid linoleum, scrub thoroughly with mild soap and warm water, using a stiff brush and plenty of elbow grease. Obstinate spots may be removed with steel wool. Rinse off the soap thoroughly and wipe dry, completing portion by portion as you proceed. As soon as the linoleum is thoroughly dry, rub in just as much paste wax as the pores will take up. Polish with a dry mop covered with a soft cloth. To avoid slipperiness, see that wax is well rubbed in and that any surface surplus is removed. It is then ready to finish with a surface coating of liquid wax applied sparingly, and well polished. A little does the work effectively. Pour a small quantity into a basin, dip a cloth covered dry mop into it and go over the floor, rubbing well as you proceed. A polish with a stiff bristled hair floor brush, gives a bright and desirable finish.

"A much used kitchen will require sweeping each day with a soft brush and a daily surface rubbing with a waxed dry mop. Ordinarily, as dirt lies loosely on the surface, washing with soap and water should not be necessary oftener than once in two weeks. If very badly soiled, weekly washing may be necessary. Use a clean mop and apply water sparingly, using with it a little mild soap. Only scrub such places as receive heaviest wear. Rinse and wipe dry, then rub over the surface with liquid wax. In spots requiring severe scrubbing or steel wool treatment, restore the filler of paste wax before applying the surface coating of liquid wax.

"The paste wax treatment to the entire surface of the linoleum should be repeated once every six months, to keep it in lasting condition."

He further claims that many housewives on farms have had excellent service from first-class grades of printed linoleum by following these instructions:

"First, lay a heavy felt paper base as directed for the felt base under inlaid linoleum. The linoleum must then be cemented to it exactly as if it had been inlaid. When laid and thoroughly dry the surface should be freed from dust by wiping with a soft cloth and removing soil with mild soap and warm water. When thoroughly dry apply two coats of waterproof varnish. After this has dried and hardened the surface should receive daily treatments of a dressing of liquid wax, as described in the treatment of inlaid linoleum. To keep the pattern bright it will be necessary to apply two coats of waterproof varnish yearly. One coat is not enough. Places most worn need to be varnished oftener than the rest. As the pattern on printed linoleums is apt to wear off in time, its use can be further extended by painting the entire surface with two coats of floor paint and covering that with one coat of waterproof varnish."

As the kitchen is the place reserved for food preparation, constant vigil is necessary to prevent the room from uses which would lower its sanitary standards. It ought never to be used as a family medical or surgical dispensary where wounds are cleansed and dressed or other diseases treated, such as sore throat. The bathroom is designed to meet these needs. Neither should the sink be used as a lavatory. Shampooing, shaving, hair-dressing and the usual ablutions of the family members, belong outside of the kitchen at all times.

Such a kitchen as the one suggested in the first part of this article, would require that the laundry work be done in another room. Should this be impossible, it is essential so to arrange our kitchen that the laundry equipment will not interfere with its efficiency. The washing machine will require a place where it will be out of the way when not in use, and convenient to two white enameled set tubs on wash day. It helps greatly to have the outlet from the washing machine connected with the drain pipe and to have a stout piece of hose to fill the boiler from the faucet and to syphon the water from boiler to washing machine. If set tubs are in the kitchen, a sink with double drainboards would be a better choice than the type described previously. It is also advisable to provide a tight closet, with door opening down to form a shelf, into which the clothes basket fits when filled with garments fresh from the line. Such a closet should be white enameled inside and serve no other use, as its sole purpose is to keep clothes perfectly clean and away from dust, until ironed. A built-in clothes chute from the floor above, saves energy and garments and is an aid to tidiness. There ought also to be a built-in ironing board and a folding wall clothes rack for airing ironed garments.

It is usually an advantage to arrange to have no outside entrances directly into the kitchen. Obviously, this eliminates dirt tracking directly into the kitchen, also the constant hindrance caused by every member of the family using the kitchen as a passway. Even when there is an outside porch dining-room, that should be entered only from the kitchen and an adjacent hallway, with no yard entrances. Wherever possible, a heated entrance vestibule should be provided containing a lavatory, plenty of coat hooks with permanent coat hangers, a small dressing table with compartment drawer for gloves and a compartment rack for overshoes, boots and arctics (the pests of every farm housewife's existence). This vestibule should open into a small hallway convenient to the kitchen. If an ice refrigerator is used plan it so that it can be filled from the outside without entering the house. A built-in wood box arranged to be filled from the outside keeps an unbelievable amount of litter and dirt out of the kitchen.

By skillfully planning for family needs elsewhere in the house, children and men can gradually be guided to regard the kitchen as a place solely for the preparation of clean, wholesome food and, for the sake of their own health, show it due respect.

There are several things to bear in mind when building or remodeling a kitchen. Constantly think of saving labor by systematic arrangement, shortening distances traveled in working, conserving energy and of increasing general efficiency. Avoid either high or low storage places or shelves as climbing or stooping unnecessarily waste energy.

Wouldn't you enjoy daily work in such a room as we have described? Perhaps it does seem somewhat elaborate and out of reach, but many farm women do have these things. Perhaps it appears to you that you can't squeeze down the chicken or berry money to get them, but cheer up, "Rome was not conquered in a day." You have a model to work toward. Just think of this dream kitchen as your treasure chest to which you will add one precious gem at a time. Before you know it you will be as happy as a fairy princess because the improvement in your environment is conserving your energy and renewing your strength and ambition, giving you a new lease on life. Isn't it worth striving for? HELEN N. UPSON.

Absorbing the Needed Vitamines

Under a Farming Sky

Peth school is out and this is graduation week at R. H. S. In town there is some talk about a railroad being put through East Randolph. Of course there is much speculation as to how much it will hurt Randolph. Those farmers will be glad of the chance to market produce and buy grain more easily, but it does seem a pity to put a train through that lovely little valley. I would prefer to see more busses, trucks and airplanes, but suppose the railroads want to do what they can.

Jean is having a little vacation up at her grandparents. The house seems pretty still and empty, but it is a nice change for her and a vacation for me, too. She talks with me every night over the phone so that helps. But we shall be so glad when she gets back, even Roddy misses her.

We are having a very dry spell just now. I have been watering the plants and berries. We have a dozen raspberry bushes set out and Mark has about 75 apple trees in all, that he himself has planted. I am watching the young crab-apple tree back of the house. Last year I made two quarts of sauce and I hope to have much more this season. Nothing better than the jelly and the sauce is delicious and easily made. I simply pick bud ends from apples, leaving stems, wash and cook, until skins wrinkle, in a syrup of sugar and water, then pour into sterilized jars with plenty of hot syrup and seal. This recipe is well known to old cooks, but the bride does not find it in her cookbook that is so full of expensive difficult recipes. I don't like a cookbook. Their muffins always call for eggs, and I make three very good kinds with nary an egg!

Mark has one of the big western hats and a pair of "101 Brand" denim pants, triply stitched and copper-riveted. The denim is very heavy and will wear like iron. Several around Peth have the hats. I do like this western garb. Why shouldn't the farmer adopt the picturesque clothing of the old West? Certainly looks better than the usual work things, is practical and cannot be surpassed in charm and suitability. It may not be a recipe for keeping the boy on the farm, but what youngster could resist being a cowboy every day?

What are more troublesome than mice! I would like to page the Pied Piper of Hamelin Town. One just gets well rid of them when another crop arrives and it must be gone through again. I seldom have cheese, so use a tiny piece of bacon for mousetrap bait. It smells appetizing and does not crumble. One neighbor poisons rats and places a pan of water in cellar to draw them out of the walls. It sounds sensible and worth trying.

Gum rubber sleeve protectors are a new idea, good for a gift. They are colored, frilled cuffs, elastic at top and bottom, and cost a dollar a pair.

Can any reader tell me what will make a good shade for a large mantel oil lamp? The material must be fireproof, inexpensive and easy to cut and shape. I want a shade that will be as tall as the chimney itself and will rest on the lamp brackets. I do not care for porcelain and glass shades, but cloth or paper would be unsatisfactory.

Sheila has given us considerable excitement by leading her puppies off and leaving them. One day I heard one crying away over in the pasture on the farm remotely joining Crystal Spring Farm. I rushed down through the plowed field, slid down the steep bank and crossed the brook by jumping from stone to stone. Poor miserable little dog, curled up in the ferns! He growled but recognition brought joy. I got home safely at last, reminded of the movie thrillers I used to imagine myself in when a child. On the farm there's always a thrill. We aren't dependent on manufactured ones. Even monotony has its subtle melodrama.

MARJORIE MC CLELLAN FLINT.

Pepper Hash

Twelve sweet green peppers, 12 red peppers, six large or 12 small onions, 1½ cups sugar, three tablespoons of salt, one pint vinegar. Remove seeds from peppers and chop. Pour boiling water over them. Then put on cold water, let come to boiling point and drain. Add onions chopped, sugar, salt and vinegar. Bring to boiling point and put in jars and seal.

C. L.

Tennessee Notes

If I were an artist with brush or pen, I would be, oh, so glad to share the pleasures of a recent trip with you! But first you would have to be so tired, and just about ready to fall out from overwork and the dreadful heat; then your eldest son comes along and says, "Come on home with me and we will go to the mountains." No doubt you will think I am mountain hungry. Well, in a way I am. Anyway I had heard of Blowing Rock, N. C., for so many years and surely here was the chance to go, all ready at hand.

This was Charles' third start, and we surely made the whole trip this time. An early start from Elizabethton, a little city in the bend of the river, partly surrounded by mountains. It just lately began to grow (I mean the city), a large unit going up between the two already built. A swimming pool, amusement park, new additions, new roads, so many things to make it an ideal city, if it wasn't for so many outsiders trying to fleece the old-timers and newcomers, too. I think that now the strike is settled, perhaps the boom is off for just a steady growth. The steam shovels, graders, etc., were going day and night, and Sunday, too.

We soon left the hustle and bustle of the city behind us and were in the heart of the mountains, climbing up, going down, by way of Hampton, through laurel, ferns almost as tall as my head, out into a bit of open country, rather wide valleys and hills, here and there family cemeteries, tiny log houses, small cattle, small corn, but big fields of cabbage and Irish potatoes. Fruit trees, as well as chestnut trees, blighted; very little fruit except cherries.

Old-fashioned water-wheel mills, so many bare mountainsides, the result of forest fires; here and there a landslide, one place just room for one car to go through the debris, one at a time. Another place there had been a regular washout from a bare mountainside, washed out the road on down over a truck patch, showing very plainly what those lofty heights are capable of doing for the valleys when stripped of their timber. On by way of Roan Mountain, Banner Elk, a detour that put us on a narrow dirt road for nine miles creeping around a mountain; some places mud, but mostly white sandy soil full of coarse grit, on by way of Valle Crucis, Boone a thriving mountain city, some private homes and forest reserves, artificial lakes and waterfalls, but they look a bit handmade and one can see man's work any day; the mountains are God's work.

After several hours' drive, climbing and winding around, eighty-odd miles, we reached the town of Blowing Rock, a few hundred feet off the main road, and we were at the end of our quest, to find it not quite what we expected, because our eyes had already grown accustomed to lofty peaks, and our lungs to high altitudes, though our ear drums were taut as drumheads.

There were the shelving rocks, away out over the deep gorges where two lofty mountains converge and make a funnel-shaped or more of a circular arena with an open space thousands of feet below, up which the wind sweeps with peculiar force on a windy day. Many people had tried out the force and failed to receive the articles back again, from the looks of the old hats, handkerchiefs, boxes, papers, etc. It was said that when the wind was at a certain angle and of sufficient force one could throw his hat down and it would come back up to him, but no one tried out the phenomenon while we were there, though there were hundreds of sightseers present, going, coming, all the time.

The high rocks are worn smooth and paths almost worn down where many feet have pressed around the narrow rim to look off the thousands of feet below to smaller tree-covered mountain crests and gorges. We tried to gain a better view by going out on the peak but as we had the many miles of mountain road to return over we did not tarry long. On coming back we tried a new route just lately completed through the great Unaka Forest Reserve of 175,000 acres, 150 miles in length from Bald Mountain in Unicoi Co., Tenn., along the Unaka and Iron Mountain Range to New River, Va. We failed to see Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 feet, one of the highest peaks east of the Rocky Mountains. An explorer, Dr. Mitchell, fell from a height and was not found for some time. They buried him on top of Mt. Mitchell and so the name.

If one had weeks and months—but just one short day is like one sip of water to a thirsty mortal, and yet so glad of even that bit. Our way back was first between two lofty mountains. We stopped at a spring, many of them along those new roads concreted for the tourists, and congratulated ourselves on the good grades. We started and presently we could look away off and see a white thread like the letter S curling up a high mountain, and soon we began to climb, and for hours it seemed to me we kept going up, up, and when we made one curve we could almost throw a rock to where we started up. When we finally reached the top we could look out over the mountains, and we were about level with the highest. It was grand, but someway I would just then prefer being at the bottom looking up, to being at the top looking down, and having no idea how far it was to the bottom, or how many more mountains we had to cross, but that proved to be the highest, and only one more between us and Bristol where we struck a smooth concrete road, out to Elizabethton, having traveled 93 miles on our return trip and the majority of them in the mountains, and not a single mishap only to run out of gas in sight of home, but only a little way to a filling station. We soon landed safe, tired and hungry. It was too late for me to make connection with the bus that runs near home on the Jonesboro and Fall Branch Pike. I was not very sorry, for I knew Mr. P. and Thelma could manage some way, and I was ready to rest.

Monday morning by 9 o'clock I was home and into the hurry again, but I have something stored away in memory's chest that money could not buy and time cannot erase. One has no means to buy expensive pictures, but what a wonderful canvas the mind is, and how gracious the artist to paint them free of charge and the Good Master to furnish such models!

Almost as wonderful as the mountains; the eye, the mind, the heart, the soul of us! MRS. D. B. P.

The Invisible Teacher

Every boy and girl should have two instructors, the teacher in the public school and an invisible tutor. Who should the invisible teacher be? The child's mother.

How often we hear this remark: "Mary isn't doing any good in school," or "Johnny failed last year, and is doing just as badly this term." Statistics tell us that 20 per cent of the public school pupils of America fail in their studies. Who is to blame for this? Not the teacher, I'm sure, for with a roomful of children it is impossible to give each pupil just the special training he needs.

As soon as baby discovers America, the mother should begin teaching him obedience. Order and system should next be instilled into the young mind.

A bright morning in September, when each of my youngsters has reached the age of six, I explain to them that their six years of practical education are finished. That is, they must begin studying from books now, as well as helping with home duties. The joy and profit of a finished education has been explained to them, so they are eagerly awaiting all the happy experiences which come to children in the primary grade.

The primary grade having been entered, the mother should get in touch with the child's teacher, working with her, and teaching the pupil at home until he has finished high school. I firmly believe that if every mother insisted on home study, co-operated with the teacher and studied her child's disposition, we wouldn't have more than five per cent of failures among school children.

Yes, this takes some of her time of course, but what finer monument can a woman have in this world than a family of cultured and educated children?

One farm woman said to another, "Why do you want to educate Ellen? She will just marry a farmer and settle down like the rest of us." She seemed to be endowed with the spirit of prophecy, for Ellen did marry a farmer, and her education has filled her life with happiness and prosperity. By all means educate your daughters, for upon their shoulders are to be laid the responsibilities of the coming generation. Since fathers must provide for the family, let the wife attend to the teaching of the babies at home.

Is home study profitable? Here are just a few examples. As a teacher and a parent I believe I understand both sides of the question. A friend had three children. She began teaching them at home and co-operating with their teachers from the day they entered school. They all made brilliant records, graduated, and are successful business people today.

A boy from a poor but cultured family was instructed by his mother, at home, until her death, after which he graduated from high school, making the highest grade in his class. He later won a world's record in athletics. After his marriage he taught school in the Winter, and his wife held a clerical position while he attended college during the Summer months. He now has his Ph. D. degree and they are finishing the wife's education.

A wealthy widow had one daughter. While in the primary grade she began teaching her at home. She graduated from high school with first-class honors, made a wonderful record in college and was a teacher of more than usual ability. Here is a mother and daughter who have made a success of life. The mother's years are few, but the accomplished younger woman is capable of filling any position that this exacting old world may demand of her. One of my dreams is that she may one day be the Governor of her State, or possibly the first woman President of the United States, should they ever call a woman to that exalted position.

Experience and observation have taught me that home study pays richly. Happy is the woman who can be the invisible teacher. FLORENCE BULLMAN JENKINS.

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Summer Fashion Magazine, 10 cents

Two Rhubarb Recipes

Rhubarb Meringue.—Weigh a pound of fresh young rhubarb after peeling and cutting in short lengths. Add eight ounces of sugar, stew gently till it forms a smooth pulp, then boil quickly and keep stirring till it forms a marmalade. When the fruit has reached this point turn it from the pan and let it stand till cold. Separate the whites of four eggs from the yolks and whisk them to a froth sufficiently solid to remain standing in points when dropped from the whisk or fork. Then add four heaped tablespoons of dry sifted sugar, mix gently, place lightly over the rhubarb in a deep dish. Place in a moderate oven and bake for about half an hour. If wished the amount of fruit may be reduced, and custard poured over it before the meringue is laid on.

Irish Rhubarb Pie.—One-half pound flour, rhubarb, ¼ lb. butter, one dessertspoon sugar, ½ teaspoon baking powder, pinch of salt, cold water. Wipe rhubarb and remove skin if necessary. Cut into small pieces. Half fill pie dish, sprinkle with sugar and pile remainder till dish is full. Rub butter into flour, sugar, salt and baking powder and sufficient water to make a firm paste. Turn onto a floured bread board. Roll out about one-quarter of an inch thick. Cut a strip of pastry for edge of pie dish, wet and cover neatly. Notch the edges, brush over with water or white of egg, sprinkle with castor sugar. Bake in a quick oven for about 40 minutes. Serve with thin custard or cream. SUSAN M. DOYLE.

Grape and Currant Jam

Grape Jam.—Wash grapes, remove berries from stems, and weigh them. Press pulp out of skins, and put the pulp to cook heating just enough to make it soft; then press pulp through a sieve, so as to remove the seeds. Return the pulp to the preserving kettle, and add the skins; when boiling stir in sugar, three-quarters of a pound of sugar to the pound of grapes. Cook slowly until thick enough, then seal in jars. Ripe grapes of good quality make a delicious jam.

Red Currant Jam.—Wash, stem and weigh currants. Put them on to cook; when soft allow them to boil three minutes, then add an equal weight of sugar. Bring to the boil again, stir until all the sugar is dissolved, then put in small jars. The old-fashioned jam was boiled for about an hour, but while thick, it was dark in color and lacked fine flavor.

Pineapple Squash

(Summer Drink)

One pineapple, 1 lb. granudated sugar, three pints of water, two small lemons. Slice the pineapple and cut into small cubes. Boil sugar with one pint of water till it forms a syrup, pour it over the pineapple cubes and strain into the lemon juice. Cover closely till cold, then add the remaining two pints of cold water. SUSAN M. DOYLE.

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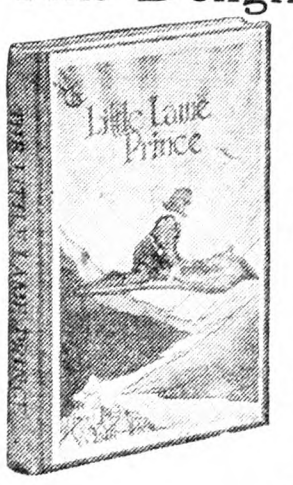

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A Farmer's Opinions

SEEING GARDENS ABROAD.—A reader of this department who is conducting a small group of landscape students through some typical gardens in Western Europe, writes as follows from an Italian liner in the Mediterranean Sea on June 23: "We are rolling today, for the first time on our voyage. The sea isn't rough; they say that it is too smooth. Italy environed us and has continued to do so ever since we sailed out of New York Harbor on a hot night, when the ship was crowded with demonstrative people who were bidding good-by to their homebound friends and kin. Children play about us on the deck; they are sunny, distinctive and well-behaved. They obey their parents, who are happy to be going back home. One day in the Azores we rode through these gems of green mountainous islands, in which there are scattering small towns in white paint. Yesterday we docked at Gibraltar, got off in a tender, and walked a fine, long way through the streets, where we saw Arabs, Chinese, Turks and turkeys, as well as fruit vendors with their fruit, laid on fresh leaves, in small baskets. Donkeys were laden with green leaves for shade. We visited a fine garden."

TWO KINDS OF GARDENS.—Elaborate, formal flower gardens in Europe are good to see. American landscape students and others who inspect them critically may obtain ideas and form judgments that will be useful to themselves and others some day. In these gardens, however, I am unpleasantly conscious of the fact that they are artificial and impersonal. Experts are employed to design, plant and care for them; the owners are mere onlookers, to whom the intimately personal delight of planning, planting and caring for a garden in one's own way, with one's own head, heart and hands, is unknown. The European gardens that I like best are the small, unpretentious ones which poor and middle-class working people create and maintain in bare, drab places. These simple, refreshing beauty-spots are not, like the extensive gardens on great estates, monuments to vanity; they are visible reminders that there is an undying hunger in humanity, in all sorts of places, for what is well-pleasing in form and color. People will always be attracted and charmed by form, color and sound; these are the magnetic elements that are expressed in works of art.

GARDENING AT 83.—John Pickering at 83 is superintendent of gardening at the Troy, N. Y., Orphan Asylum. He delights in his work, and is an inspiration to his associates and grandchildren. For 82 years he has lived in Troy, where he conducted a retail truck garden for many years. Later he grew flowers for market. In Winter he repairs furniture, does painting and light work. He is the only surviving member of a family of four brothers of English parentage who were gardeners for a half-century. His long, healthy and useful life has been lived close to the soil, from which man draws his strength. He reads without glasses. Antaeus, famous in mythology, was strong and unconquerable so long as his feet were in contact with the earth. Mr. Pickering grows 24 kinds of vegetables for the institution's people. "We use about 100 bushels of peas a year," he says, "and our asparagus is pronounced by those who have eaten some of it to be the best in the world. We consume 70,000 ears of corn in a season, and never tire of it. Some heads of our Iceberg lettuce weigh 2 lbs. each. Our tomatoes are unequaled. Our melons weight 6 to 8 lbs. I have only five acres of garden, and one man to do the heavy work. I do all the planting and seeding. We don't have a greenhouse, but only hotbeds and a few sash to start plants." "Knowing how" and sticking patiently to it are about all there is to good gardening, according to Mr. Pickering. He began gardening when he was eight years old. His parents taught him that thoroughness, in whatever was worth doing, would always pay in money and self-respect.

KANSAS CROP CONDITIONS.—A reader in Douglas Co., Kan., writes (June 22): "Wheat in this county is poor. The weather has been too wet for it up to date. The roots are rotting, and the heads are white and not filled. Maybe the crop will make chicken feed. Corn isn't half planted. Oats are pretty much flattened out by winds. Grass grows, however, and beef cattle on it look fine. I'm sure eastern vegetation cannot be more luxuriant in this wet year than it is here. We have never had better growing weather. Our trouble is that weeds are growing too well in many fields."

EASTERN FEED PRICES. — In large blocks of the grain belt the condition of cereal crops at the last of June was considerably below its ten-year average. The yields of these crops in the West affect the prices of feeds used by eastern dairymen. Usually the prices are increased or not much changed. The ever-increasing demand for them tends to keep prices on the up-grade. Well-established brands of feed, mixed according to thoroughly tested formulas, are more widely distributed and give better results than at any other time in the history of the feed manufacturing industry. If a man knows and has confidence in the brand, he doesn't question or take much interest in the formula of a feed.

LIVE STOCK NEEDED.—Well-bred live stock is essential to the maintenance of sound systems of farming. In some parts of the United States, farming is highly specialized. When specialists produce too much or when their one crop or product is short or a failure, they are likely to be in a serious financial plight. Good live stock would come opportunely to their relief in countless cases of this kind. Cheese factories provide an outlet for surplus, cheap milk. Hogs on a lot of eastern farms would be profitable as consumers of potatoes in years of excessive potato production. About 400 lbs. of cooked potatoes equal 100 lbs. of corn in feeding value. For a 100-lb. pig, 10 to 12 lbs. of cooked potatoes with 3 to 4 lbs. of wheat middlings make a good ration. Beef and dual-purpose cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and goats would be dependable forms of insurance against disaster on hundreds of eastern farms during periods of demoralized markets for the output of specialized farms. Eastern farming was best when it was diversified to a large extent on each farm. It seems to me to have gone too far toward specialization. Apart from dairy cattle, our animal industry in the East has suffered a marked decline and neglect.

CATS AND RATS.—While a Mohawk Valley farmer and his wife and I were talking (sitting on their back porch where she was peeling a peck of potatoes for dinner), a thin, mongrel cat, carrying a fat young rat, came up from a neighbor's barn, and dropped the morsel at the feet of her two dozing kittens in the grass near the doorstep. When, in a low, affectionate voice, she "announced" her arrival and their dinner, the kittens awoke and eagerly inspected the rat. I was informed that this homely old cat—practiced in the art of watchful waiting—had cleaned out the rats on the premises to which she belonged, and, for several years, had been going into adjacent territory for supplies. "We never fed her enough of anything to dull her interest in earning her living and supplementing the food of her kittens with wild meat," said the good woman. To this her husband added that "lots of boys, kittens and pups never amount to much when they are grown because they were ruined by thoughtless kindness when young. The best remedy for rat trouble on a farm is a cat whose mother taught her in kittenhood to eat and value rat meat. If you want a cat to be rough on rats, you've got to be a little rough on the cat."

FALL MILK PRODUCTION.—No city in the northern half of the United States would be short of good, fresh milk in the Fall and Winter if milk producers were assured of fair prices. Furthermore, if producers were given this merited encouragement, milk consumers in most cities would obtain better milk and pay less for it than they are getting and paying now. It is as obvious to me, however, as anything could be that the big distributors are not going to pay the prices that would fairly reward and encourage producers so long as they can get milk at the prices which they themselves fix. They not only discourage the producer by underpaying him, but abridge the consumption of milk by overcharging city consumers. Recently I talked with farmers in New York City's milk shed who have sold their cows and quit dairying. Many others are going to follow their example. Still more are reducing their herds. The present population of cows in the shed has a limited power to produce. It may be incapable of meeting the city's Fall and Winter needs. The number of cows, however, would be greatly strengthened in a short time, and the production of those now in use considerably increased in the Fall and Winter if farmers in the shed could depend on getting fair prices for their milk. An Orange County dairyman said to me: "We are getting plenty of advice and urging, and I notice that the urging to increase Fall production is always linked up with warnings that if we don't increase it we'll lose the city market or share it with outsider producers. It's time to force this tyrannical bluff and threat to a show-down."

FROM DAN'S NOTEBOOK.—June is the best month in which to sell a farm. I'd rather buy one, however, late in the Winter, after I had seen it in the Spring and Summer, and informed myself about its soils, crop yields and water supply. . . . At about 40 years of age a man forms some opinions that grow into convictions by the time he is 50 to 60. One of my present convictions is that men who in youth learn how to do something useful, on a farm or elsewhere, like to do it and stick to it, are in the long run the only successful men, whether they make a pile of money or only enough to get along on. . . . The teacher the past year in our district one-room school was popular amongst the children and their parents, but she didn't like us enough to sign up for another year after she had received an offer of a "better job" in another school. I asked her what she meant by "better." Her answer was that it was one that paid more than we were paying her. We couldn't afford to match or raise the bid. "Better pay" is a form of bait that lures thousands of young people away from places where they could do their best work, and live useful, contented lives. When I was a boy the best teachers were not for sale to the highest bidder.

D. C. W.

Horses Need Minerals

I take care of a Thoroughbred mare and a farm mare. They get each morning two quarts of bran and one quart of oats; at midday the same as morning, and in the evening one quart of bran and two quarts of proprietary horse feed (molasses). Besides this, each 10 lbs. of hay (clover mixed). Recently the farm mare began to eat wood from dead trees. I painted everything with old car-oil, and then she stopped. She is chewing at everything within her reach, even roses, and half a pine tree. I increased her meals with one-half quart of oats in the morning and at noon, and plenty of salt. Now that there is nothing for her to chew on, she has begun to eat her own manure. A few days ago the Thoroughbred developed the same habit. On the average they go out five days a week for about two hours every day. They get all the water they want and are always hungry. Do they get the right kind of feed and enough of it? K. D.

Centerport, L. I.

The behavior of these mares indicates that they lack minerals. I suggest that you get some of the mineral salts, which are really nothing more than deodorized ground bone, intended especially for feeding to horses, and mix this with some salt, and let them have all they want; as I am of the opinion that a lack of mineral constiuents in their feed is responsible for the abnormal appetite which the mares manifest.

Go into any feed store and ask for some of the deodorized ground bone or steamed ground bonemeal, put out by packers for feeding to stock. Get 25 lbs. of this, mix it with some salt and put it where they can get plenty of it. In addition to this, I should increase the hay until they get 1½ lbs. of hay for each 100 lbs. live weight, and would also let them have access to some pasture if you can possibly do so. WAYNE DINSMORE.

Horse Association of America.

Aberdeen-Angus News

B. E. Staley, Willard, Mo., writes: "I am having a good demand for bulls."

Wm. Ljungdahl, Manhattan, Kan., writes: "An abundance of rain continues to be the rule, with a consequent rush of farm work whenever conditions permit. Pastures are covered with grass and cattle are doing well. Bull buyers are taking our available supply."

Walter F. Kreiselmaier, manager for the National Life Insurance Co., with headquarters at Fargo, N. D., states that they have recently founded a herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle on one of their farms at Mapleton, N. D. The initial purchase consisted of 30 breeding cattle purchased from Harrison & Ryan, Harlem, Ia., and a young herd bull from Hartley Stock Farms, Page, N. D. He states that they plan to keep all the good females and increase the herd gradually to 100 breeding cows. They also plan to raise a few bulls each year and feed the rest of the calf crop for baby beef.

Hoelscher Bros., Arcadia, Ia., write: "Sales have been good."

Joe Dvorak, manager for F. L. Bateman, Barrington, Ill., writes that Oliver Crosby, manager of Esparanza Farms, New Hartford, Conn., recently selected a carload of breeding cattle to be shipped to the Connecticut farm. Included in this shipment was the senior yearling bull Blackcap Glenn 5th. Some of the females will be exhibited at the leading shows this Fall.

S. K. Harmon, Lebanon, Ky., writes: "The cattle business is good in Kentucky. Bulls are all sold down to three-month-old calves."

Kenneth McGregor, manager of the Hartley Stock Farm, Page, N. D., reports the arrival at the farm of an importation of cattle from Scotland. The cattle were purchased by this firm last Winter. The shipment consists of 14 yearling heifers and one two-year-old bull. They also imported a yearling bull for Stanley R. Pierce, Creston, Ill., which was purchased by Otto V. Battles on his recent trip to Scotland.

J. T. Gouty, Rileysburg, Ind., reports the sale of nine breeding cattle to Clyde Wade, Clinton, Ill., who is founding a herd of Aberdeen-Angus. W. H. T.

Pasturing Poison Ivy

On page 867, J. E. S., New York, asks for information concerning the eradication of poison ivy. In this locality it is very troublesome, and we have taken means to find the best way to deal with the pest. Our method is to fence it where possible and pasture it with horses, cattle, sheep, goats, hogs or hens, feed it close and as it cannot stand grazing will soon die, and no one will be poisoned by this method. Witch grass may be killed the same way. W. M. S.

R. N.-Y.—Most live stock appears to be immune, but we have seen hens badly poisoned with ivy, so caution is necessary with them.

Sheep on 200 Acres

We have taken over a 200-acre farm. About half of it is in heavy timber, located along a creek. Some of it is quite wet, but this would furnish an abundance of pasture. The farm is somewhat run down. We are cutting some of the timber. We are a mile from the concrete road, with a prospect of concrete through the farm. We want to start a flock of sheep, but have much other work to look after. N. M. Y.

Since the tillable land lying along the creek is quite wet, you might be short of dry pasture in the Spring if the rest of the land is in heavy timber. Cut-over land, especially if seeded with clover and grass, make excellent sheep pasture, but heavy woodland makes rather scant picking early in Spring. Your success with sheep on this land would depend on how much dry pasture you could command in the Spring. If sufficient, it would be a good chance to build up from a small flock as you develop more pasture. The concrete roads are of no direct benefit to the sheep.

Success with sheep on very small acreages depends a good deal on the owner's ability to grow a good root crop, and grow it cheaply. There is no crop that lends itself to more ingenious planning in the treatment of land, and in the rigging up of various implements to overcome the large amount of hand labor that this crop requires. If you can overcome that, and grow the large tonnage of succulent feed that rewards this planning, you can put milk in your ewes. This means fat lambs. Try it, but use good seed. HEATON MANICE.

Queens Co., N. Y.

Jersey Cattle Sold

The Meridale Farms Jersey auction, held at Meredith, N. Y., June 21, sold 43 head of purebred Jerseys for a total of $43,875. The average for the 43 head was $1,020.25, and the top price, $5,200, was paid by W. M. Anderson of Many Springs Farm, New Centerville, Pa., for Imp. Mildred's Star, a female with a prize-winning record on the Island of Jersey.

Four other cows sold for $2,000 or above. David Baird, Jr., of Camden, N. J., took two of the number, paying $2,100 for Corciade and $2,000 for Savoia; Senator A. C. Hardy of Brockton, Ontario, purchased Melbonia's Joy for $2,100, and the fourth cow went to W. M. Anderson, who purchased Princess Daisy Lassie for $2,000. Imp. Coronation's You'll Do, the one bull offered in the sale, went to J. A. Craig, of Janesville, Mo.

W. M. Anderson, buying for Many Springs Farm, made the largest purchase of the sale, taking 10 head for a total of $13,775. H. S. Walker, of Philadelphia, Pa., another heavy buyer, purchased three females, one for $1,125 and two for $1,000 each, buying six head for a total of $5,300.

Nutritional Roup

Can you tell me what is the matter with my hens? Is the formula I am enclosing a good ration for R. I. Reds? We had some coccidiosis in the flock last Summer, but went into the Winter quarters in good shape, we thought; put them under light last of October. We commenced losing them about the middle of Winter, and up to the present time have lost about 50 or 75 out of 300. Some were in good flesh, but liver was in bad shape, some very large and others spotted and should say badly diseased. We lost some with bad eyes, some swollen and some discharged so bad could not see at all from one eye. C. A. M.

Enlarged livers are common to various disorders of the digestive organs and do not indicate any particular disease that can be determined by this condition alone.

The affection of the eyes described was undoubtedly roup, though there is a disease termed nutritional roup, due to lack of sufficient green stuff in the ration, which has the same swelling and discharge from the head passages, with, in addition, cheesy masses in the eyes and round yellowish white cheesy patches in mouth and throat. The discharge from the eyes may glue the lids together and the third eyelid may be covered by an adherent white film.

The laying rations are good, though, if nutritional roup is suspected, additional green food should be supplied to furnish the vitamin A needed. M. B. D.

Live Stock Sales

Aug. 13.—Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association seventh annual sale, Pomfret, Vt.; J. W. Dana, president, North Pomfret, Vt.

Aug. 15.—The T. R. Shanaberger & Son Jersey sale, Montrose Farm, Ravenna, O.; R. T. Lee, Iowa City, Ia., sale manager.

Sept. 18.—Milking Shorthorn sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 5.—Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club sale, Hornell, N. Y.; Ray E. Mead, manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Oct. 12.—Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21.—Holsteins. National Ormsy sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Oct. 30.—Ayrshires. Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club, tenth annual consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y.; R. E. Mead, sale manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Nov. 5-6.—Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

July 15.—New York State fruit trip, starting from Winchester, Va.

July 15.—Summer trip, Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association, starting from State College, Pa.

July 16-18.—American Association of Nurserymen, Boston, Mass.

July 23-24.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Summer meeting, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

July 23-26.—Farm and Home Week, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

July 29-Aug. 2.—International Baby Chick Association, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn.

July 31-Aug. 1.—Second Annual South Jersey Gladiolus Show, Convention Pier, Cape May, N. J.; F. E. Rockwell, director, Cape May, N. J.

Aug. 1-2.—Connecticut Pomological Society tour through Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire.

Aug. 3.—Annual Field Day, Long Branch Farms; W. B. Kendall, proprietor, Bowdoinham, Me.

Aug. 5-8.—Ashley Fair and Junior Fair, Ashley, Ohio.

Aug. 6.—Meeting and tour, New Jersey State Horticultural Society, starting from Del Bay Farms, Bridgeton, N. J.

Aug. 8.—Annual Summer meeting Connecticut Pomological Society, Farm and Home Week, Storrs, Conn.

Aug. 6-9.—National Association of Gardeners annual convention, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

Aug. 7.—Market Garden Field Day, Field Station, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 9.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association field meeting, Rice Orchards, Marlboro, Mass.

Aug. 19-23.—Vegetable Growers' Association of America annual convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia.

Aug. 21-24.—Thirty-sixth Annual Fair Gloucester County Grange, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.; E. Arlington Jones, secretary, Harrisonville, N. J.

Aug. 23.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association field meeting, Franklin Co., Mass.

Aug. 26-31.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Aug. 26-31.—Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Aug. 28.—Connecticut Experiment Station Field Day, Station Farm, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

Sept. 16-17.—Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

Oct. 17-20.—American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending July 6, 1929.

Market: Beef steers and yearlings, steady to strong; compared with week ago, 25 to 50c higher; better grades, all weights showing maximum advance; $15.75 paid for strictly choice 1,560-lb. weights; several sales medium weights, $15 to $15.25; bulk, $13.50 to $14.25. Heifers sharing steer advance. Bulls, cows and cutters fully steady; bulk sausage bulls, $10.25 to $11; fat heifers, $11 to $11.75; butcher cows, $8.75 to $9.75; cutters, $5.50 to $6.50. Liberal supply lightweight stockers in run, demand very narrow, few sales about steady. Calves steady to strong; top vealers, $17; spots higher. Hogs, strong to 25c higher.

Receipts for week ending July 6, 1929: Cattle, 63 cars; 14 Chicago, 14 St. Paul, 8 St. Louis, 8 Virginia, 5 Canada, 3 Pennsylvania, 3 Texas, 2 West Virginia, 2 Kentucky, 2 Ohio, 1 Kansas City, 1 New York; containing 2,026 head, 1,911 head trucked in; total, cattle 3,937 head, 540 calves, 676 hogs, 532 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Choice, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $15 to $15.75; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $13.75 to $14.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $13.75 to $14.75; choice, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $14.50 to $15.25; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $13.50 to $14.50; medium, 800 lbs. up, $12.50 to $13.50; common, 800 lbs. up, $9.50 to $12.50.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.50 to $12.25; good, 850 lbs. up, $10.50 to $11.50; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9.50 to $10.50; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.75 to $9.50.

Cows.—Choice, $9.50 to $10.25; good, $8.50 to $9.50; common and medium, $6.75 to $8.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.50 to $12; cutter, common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.75 to $12.50; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $10.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10.50 to $12.25; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $8.25 to $10.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $14.75 to $17; medium, $12.50 to $14.75; cull and common, $8.50 to $12.50.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11.25 to $12.25; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $12.25 to $12.75; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $12.25 to $12.75; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.50 to $11.25.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of Advance Registered Breeding at very attractive prices. Express charges prepaid during May and June. Tarbell Farms, Smithville Flats, N. Y.

FOR SALE **REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL**
14 months, from a family of high producers with A. R. breeding. Ready for service, $100.
H. C. CRAFT - - Glen Cove, New York

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

∴ JERSEYS ∴

FOR SALE—2 Registered Jersey Bull Calves
Ready for service this Fall, $75 each. Also several registered Jersey cows, just freshened, big milkers, $150 up.
MAPLE ORCHARD FARMS, Weston, Vt.

For Sale—JERSEY BULL CALF
DROPPED MARCH 8, 1929
Solid color—large with straight back. Dam now on official test and averaged over 1,200 lbs. milk per month to June 1st. A very wonderful young cow. Her grand dam was State Champion for butter fat in Jan. Calf sired by grandson of Sybil's Gamboge, the $65,000 bull. Fed. accredited herd and blood tested. First check for $100 takes him. HIGHLAND FARMS, Greensburg, Pa.

∴ DAIRY CATTLE ∴

50,000 DAIRY CATTLE
all breeds, in Crawford County, the 5th county in U. S. to become accredited. Can supply buyers with anything in pure-bred or grade dairy stock. 30 to 40-hour freight service, vicinity of New York City. Field man at your service.
Crawford County Co-operative Dairy Improvement and Sales Association
Market House Meadville, Pennsylvania

ATTRACTIVE AYRSHIRE OFFERING
BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY
ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots or less
JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, New Jersey

Tested COWS For Sale
100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds.
N. M. BATCHELDER, - PLAINFIELD, VT.

FOR SALE—Holstein and Guernsey Springer Cows and Heifers. A good selection at all times. JOHN KEENER, Amherst, Wisconsin

∴ HEREFORDS ∴

Hereford Cattle For Sale
184 cows with calves; 128 springer cows; 118 two-year-old springer heifers; 150 two year-old steers; 246 yearling steers; 238 yearling heifers; 426 weaned calves; 5 registered bulls. Females all T. B. tested, can be sorted to suit purchaser.
CLEMMIE RUGGLES, Box 441, Fairfield, Iowa
Phone 702

QUALITY HEREFORDS
Bulls, Heifers and Cows—one or a carload.
William J. Lillis, Owner Schenectady, N. Y.

∴ HOLSTEINS ∴

BEAUTIFULLY MARKED WELL-GROWN REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN BULLS
from large heavy milking dams, T. B. tested, ready for service. D. F. McLENNAN, 811 Union Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE **30 COWS** Registered Holstein, all young. One of the best milk producing herds in this County. Fully accredited. Must be sold at once. Address—
M. McCOUBREY, - PRATTSVILLE, N. Y.

∴ SHEEP ∴

FOR SALE IN CARLOAD LOTS
2,000 Cross Bred Idaho Yearling Ewes
Selected and shipped by myself personally.
Charles H. Bragg Holley, New York

For Sale 3 HAMPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS 10 HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS
Frederick Neuburger - Monroe, New York

Purebred Black face **Highland Yearling Ewes** STONY BROOK FARM Albion, New York

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

For Sale—Shetland Ponies $65, $75, $100 for mares and colt.
PONY FARM - - Cortland, Ohio

African Goatery Has for Sale Nubian Milk Goat Kids and 1 Young Doe. Registered stock of first quality.
D. Woolman Sharkey R. D. No. 2 Mays Landing, N. J.

For Sale Pure White MILKING DOE and 2 doe kids. C. A. CARLIN, McAlisterville, Pa.

CAVIES FOR SALE—Reasonable. JONAS PETERSHEIM, R. D. 1, Salisbury, Pa.

∴ SWINE ∴

SUCCESSOR BERKSHIRES
1929 SPRING PIGS
Mated Pairs and Trios. Boars Ready for Service. Can spare a Few Bred Gilts.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
J. C. PENNEY, Owner JIMMY DODGE, Manager

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM PULASKI, NEW YORK R. W. Blakely, Mgr.

Spotted Poland Chinas Sows, Boars, Pigs. A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Pa.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—Nice Pigs, $9 each. With pedigree. Pairs, no-akin, $17. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
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Excellent watch dog—fond of children.
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Raising Canaries

Would you give me information on canary raising? How much would I have to invest as a beginning? Would a room on the second story facing south be suitable for them? W. S.
Sellersville, Pa.

Like any other kind of work, people should like canaries in order to be successful raising them.

A second-story room facing south is ideal if well lighted and ventilated, and can be heated in the cold Winter months so temperature will not go below 60. The correct temperature for a canary is between 65 and 68 degrees. (It is a very common occurrence for people to keep their canary too warm rather than too cool. The cages are often hung high in the room, near the ceiling, and here the temperature is much higher. Cages should always be hung five or six feet from the floor, or on the same level as a person's head when standing in the room.)

If such a room as described above can be used solely for the birds, breeding cages will not be needed and one item of expense will be eliminated. Place wire netting over the windows so the birds cannot fly against the glass. Also be sure the windows are tight so there will be no drafts blowing on your birds. Drafts are fatal to birds, causing colds, loss of voice and often pneumonia and death. Next put a tree in the center of the room in some kind of a box holder so tree can not fall over. Birds will perch in this and extra perches should also be placed about the room in convenient positions, some high and some low. Four or five wire nest forms should next be put up in different places, but in as secluded spots as possible. Then cover the floor with clean sand or fine gravel, install your feed and water dishes near the door where you will disturb the birds as little as possible when filling the water and seed cups, and you are ready for your birds.

By using a room like this, one can use three females with one male, and I would not advise a beginner to start with more until more experience was gained, and one could see if she liked the work sufficiently to make a success of it.

The price of males runs from $5 to $25, depending on the breeder or dealer from whom you buy. Females can be bought for $1 to $5, depending on age, color and proven worth as a mother. Some strains of females are good mothers and some are not. Then some will lay more eggs than others. Yellow females also usually sell for more than their green sisters. Not that they are any better, but more people buy for looks usually than real quality, and the yellow birds are most in demand.

When buying birds select those with smooth, sleek plumage and those that are lively. The male should be young, preferably one year old for breeding, and in full song. Buy as good a singer as you can afford. If he is yellow you should choose at least one dark female to go with him. Or the other way, if the male is dark then choose a yellow female and you will have a certain percentage of young that are spotted and very attractive. They sell quickly.

If one must use breeding cages instead of a room then the beginner should start with one cage and one pair of birds. An excellent white enameled breeding cage of large size (and only large sizes should be used for greatest contentment of your birds) can be purchased for $7.25 to $9, completely equipped with feed cups, perches and two wire nests.

When the young birds are about five weeks old they should be removed from the breeding cage to a smaller cage. The whole brood should be kept together for a time, then as the males begin their efforts to sing they should be removed to other cages where they can be kept separate. This is important, as they can be trained best only when by themselves. For this a considerable number of smaller cages are necessary. A beginner should have at least six or eight. Sometimes they may be bought at second-hand stores or rummage sales very cheap. (Perhaps your neighbor may have an old one in her attic she will be glad to give away to get rid of.) After a thorough cleaning and scalding and perhaps painting, these old cages are as good as new for the purpose required.

To buy all new cages is quite expensive, as they cost from $2.50 to $10 each, and much more if you wish a very elaborate affair. However, one should have at least two good cages in which to show your birds, for when people learn you are raising birds many will come to see them, some to buy and some merely out of curiosity. So have one or two nice cages in which to show your best singers. It helps to make sales.

If you use breeding cages in the room set aside for your birds, they can be set on shelves or hung on the wall. For best results they should be stationary and not moved about. They are cleaned by drawing out a tray in the bottom of cage.

If unable to buy a breeding cage, a temporary one can be made of an orange crate or a similar box by covering the front with fine hardware cloth and providing perches, food cups and nests. Be sure the perches are large enough. Too small perches are uncomfortable and often cause foot cramp. Use the wire nest forms purchased at bird stores for 10 to 15 cents. They are most sanitary, and after a good cleaning and scalding are like new to use again.

After deciding the method you will use, either the room or cage, and have the birds bought, it is best first to put the male alone in the room or cage. After two or three days he will learn that it is his home, and then place the females with him. He will welcome the females as guests and there is less fighting. However, it is not unusual to have quarrels, but it is seldom that two birds will injure themselves. The best way is to leave them alone and they will soon cease.

Females not in breeding condition are more apt to fight than if in condition and a female not in condition will not mate or lay eggs.

The best time to mate birds is in January, although some wait until March. To get a bird in breeding condition you should commence a month previous, and feed good clean fresh seed, equal parts of canary and rape, a bit of lettuce or cabbage twice a week, and a generous teaspoonful of egg food every day. The egg food is made by mashing one hard-boiled egg fine with a fork. To this I add an equal amount of bread crumbs which I have made fine by rolling between my hands. Mix well and feed. As this sours quickly care must be taken to feed only when fresh and sweet.

At the end of a month of this kind of feeding the female should be calling for the male. The male should also be fed the egg food. After all quarrels are over and housekeeping has started in earnest, you will see the male feeding the female. Soon she will be ready to make a nest, and here you will have to help by putting in bits of cotton, cut short strips of old rags, or cut twine. Do not put long string or threads in the cage or room, for when used in the nest the young are apt to get their feet caught in them and you will have cripples. I have also known of an instance where the old bird herself got caught and was hung with head downward until released. In her struggles to get free the nest was ruined and eggs broken. A regular nesting material can be bought at bird stores. Usually a week after the nest is begun the first egg will be laid. One is laid each day, usually early morning, until the clutch is completed. This is from four to six eggs.

The mother begins to sit as soon as the first egg is laid, and in two weeks the first baby appears: then one each day in the order the eggs were laid. Do not disturb the mother while the babies are hatching but see that she has a supply of mashed hard-boiled egg yolk in a dish on bottom of cage. For the first three days feed only the egg yolk, then gradually add a little white, then a few bread crumbs until you are feeding the regular egg food previously described, but be sure it is fresh. Nothing will kill the baby birds quicker than sour egg food. Keep the egg food constantly in the cage or where the parent birds can get it. After about 10 days feed lettuce. Do not feed any hemp seed to old birds while they are feeding young. Keep cuttle bone and bird grit always where the birds can get it. Give a bath once a week in the Winter and twice a week in the Summer. But do not give the mother bird a bath until the young are at least a week old, as she is apt to get back on nest with wet feathers and the babies will catch cold and die.

When the young are about three weeks old the mother begins to think of a new nest. She scolds the father and soon he is taking sole charge of the young, while the mother makes her new nest and begins sitting. The young usually leave the nest about this time, and care must be taken that they do not interfere with the mother too much by getting in her new nest and breaking the eggs. As soon as they can crack seed for themselves they should be removed to a separate cage as mentioned previously in this article.

The mother bird can be allowed to have nests of young up to the end of June. After that the weather is pretty warm, and it is imposing undue hardship on your females to rear young after that.

A good rest until the first of the year, in a roomy cage, or the use of a room with other females, will usually make them better mothers another season. However, some people raise birds the year around, and seem successful. Some mother birds are very persistent layers. The male must of course be removed from the cage when you wish the female to cease making nests. She will go on alone and feed and care for her last family. B. M. V.

A Muskrat Marsh in Southern New Jersey

A Country Woman in Italy

PART III

Among other places I have visited in Florence are the King's gardens and pleasure grounds; a fourteenth-century palace, built around a court, and dark and airless, though magnificent, with fourteenth-century furnishings; "Via Bardi," the home of Dante's Beatrice and of George Eliot's Romola; "Casa Guidi," where the Brownings lived and where their child was born; and the Pitti Gallery, which the Sistine Madonna alone would make glorious.

Galleries all over Europe are free on Sundays, and nowhere have I seen as many working people enjoying them as here in Florence—sometimes whole families, in clean, poor clothes, the toddlers unnaturally quiet and the young parents gazing earnestly or wistfully at some canvas embodying man's highest conception, whether of Venus or Diana or of Him "Whose arms to clasp us on the Cross were spread." The advertised sights are not the best that one gets from travel!

[Late in October the writer went northward to Como, and thence to the snow peaks of Switzerland; but the lure of Italy was irresistible, and the new year found her crossing the Tyrol, eager to confirm and revise former impressions, and to make acquaintance with the city whose pavements are water.]

Venice, Jan. 22, 1928.—Everything here is so unfamiliar and queer! I got in after dark, and had to find the right boat, and then the right landing, and then the right house (a pension that I heard of in Paris), and all from people who didn't understand a word I was saying! No cabs or porters or buses—no way at all of getting anywhere except by boat or on foot! The whole city, marble palaces and all, seems as unreal as a soap bubble, partly owing to the brilliant colors and shifting reflections. You see boats of every description, from flat-bottomed scows to electric launches; many slender black gondolas, managed with one very long oar, the gondolier standing. The water in the canals is translucent malachite green, and the palaces rise right up out of the water—how did they build them?

I set out on foot after breakfast, with a map, to explore—crossed the famous Rialto bridge, and wound in and out through a network of alley-like streets, many so narrow that two people can scarcely walk abreast—when suddenly the Square of St. Mark's burst upon me like a vision. It fairly took my breath away—for sheer beauty and splendor I've seen no church in Europe to equal, hardly to compare with, San Marco; and no prospect to rival that across the Lagoon, seen between two titanic pillars.

This afternoon I went to look at an altar-piece by Bellini, which Ruskin called one of the two most beautiful pictures in the world. It is a Madonna, painted on wood and exquisitely simple and holy, looking really like a maiden mother. Later I had a great hunt for the birthplace of Marco Polo, which is still represented by a bit of twelfth-century wall with a lovely Arabic doorway. It is in a little obscure court, called Corte del Milione—Milione (meaning the man who told a million whoppers) being M. P.'s nickname after his return from China!

Milan, Jan. 26.—I've only tried to see two things here: the Cathedral and da Vinci's "Last Supper." There are other mighty works in "Milano," but my time is short, and I don't want to blur impressions.

The Cathedral, with its immensity and endless complexity of ornament, gave me the queer, weak feeling that one is before some stupendous work of nature. It seemed as if it might have been produced by nature in the process of ages, like the long glittering galleries of stalactites in Luray Cavern. How could any mere man, or succession of men, conceive it and bring it to pass? And inside I could think of nothing but a vast, dark, mysterious forest, with gleams of many-colored lights coming from the far-off outside world.

The "Last Supper" is to be seen in a "sacristy" or church vestry, and gains immensely by the fact that it stands alone. Great pictures, I'm sure, were never meant to be viewed with other great pictures to the right and to the left of them, and hundreds more farther on. This one is defaced by time, much of the color and expression of the faces being obliterated; but I just stood back and gave myself up to it, not asking which was Philip and which James the Less, but seeing only a group of distracted men dominated by one Man who needed no halo to proclaim Him a son of light—and I came away thankful!

February 1.—Back in Genoa after four days at Porto Fino, and planning to take the boat to Barcelona tomorrow. I feel a bit scared at the thoughts of plunging into Spain, with not much money, and no Spanish, and no idea what conditions are like; but I find that the things that require the most effort are the things that pay best. DORA REED GOODALE.

A Plague of Fleas

Will you tell me how I can rid my cellar and house of fleas? ANXIOUS.
Long Island.

Last year the flea plague was quite prevalent, the small black sand fleas entering houses in swarms in many localities. The Weather Bureau says that the humid heat of the past season encouraged this flea plague, which appeared in districts normally immune.

Since fleas breed in dust, thorough cleaning, with free use of soapsuds, discourages their spread. Apart from this, the best treatment we have used was a free application of naphthalene flakes. Scatter the flakes thickly on the floor, close the room tightly over night, and sweep up the next day. A strong odor of naphthalene pervading the house may not be pleasant, but at least it is much pleasanter than fleas. If there are pet cats or dogs, these may also be harboring fleas, for animals, as well as houses, seemed to suffer from an unusual infestation last Summer. In this case, effort should be made to relieve the animals by combing or washing.

Flea soap should not be used on cats; it may cause serious illness, but dogs should be washed and combed, and cats may be combed and treated with insect powder, which should be completely removed by brushing, this removing the stupefied fleas. Give especial care to the place where pets sleep, keeping boxes, baskets or mats clean, shaking out dust or hair, and washing frequently. Where a room has loose rugs these should be shaken out daily. We find free use of an oil mop discouraging to fleas in the house, and this, with naphthalene flakes, should clean up even a severe infestation, if followed up persistently.

TOURISTS looking for Sunday parking places will be glad to learn that a few choice ones may still be found near country churches.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

THE FOURTH.—Here it is the fifth of July and we have survived another glorious Fourth, and we had a fine time at that. We kept what might be called "open house," and there were 41 folks here to dinner and more came in the afternoon. The Parson had dressed off a sheep the day before, so for our part of the feast we had a lamb stew with lamb and rice and some string beans in it. It seemed to hit the crowd right in the stomach. All the while the children were having a great time in the boat, and there was a ball game up in the sheep pasture after dinner. The Parson umpired, and it showed the good results of his preaching that he was not murdered outright for his foul decisions.

SUPPER, TOO.—When there is a picnic crowd like that, always have supper, too, if you can. There are enough leftovers to scrape together something, and it is such a help when the women folks get home at night. There will be nothing in the house, as everything was taken to the picnic, and no one feels like getting up a meal and doing more dishes. The children are tired enough for bed, and the quicker they get there the better. We had supper and afterwards had a great party and fireworks out to a nearby hall. Tonight we go down country for another party. This being the day after, we get the fireworks for just half what they cost yesterday. How much it used to mean to the Parson when a boy to go up to the village store where the owner had fireworks on the night of the Fourth. He can remember walking home one night and seeing so many fireflies over in the valley, and that was 50 years ago.

STAPLE PULLER.—The Parson got desperate for something to pull out staples with the other day—wire fence staples. Cutting them out with an old ax is unsatisfactory, and then too you can never find an ax when you want it. So he went down to the blacksmith and told him what he wanted, and if he didn't make a good one, the best for the purpose the Parson ever saw. It is a square piece of iron about one-half inch wide on a side and about 14 inches long. About two inches is bent over at right angles and sharpened down to a point. It is well tempered, so that there is no danger of its straightening out at the end. You just drive it in under the staple and just pry the staple right out—the slickest thing you ever saw. Why it the world didn't the Parson get such a thing before?

THE SHEEP.—Speaking of fences makes the Parson think of the sheep. For if it wasn't for the fences the Parson believes many more would have sheep. You have to have good strong fences, too. We have one old sheep now that goes round the fences just like breachy cow looking for place to jam through. She will go into a sheep bake this Fall. But a flock of eight or ten would be wonderful for people who take Summer boarders, or who have large families. There would be two or three that could be eaten during the Spring before the lambs were big enough, and then what excellent eating the lambs would be. Instead of keeping quite so many cows—if you do not sell milk—keep some sheep. Dress them off just at night and they will cool off all right, even if you have no ice. You can take off the meat all right. Cook the forequarter and stew pieces up and can them if you want to.

"DIPPING."—We have a new experience in dipping sheep for ticks. Whether it troubles the ticks or not we do not know, for the Parson would not know one if he met him on the street. It is sort of a messy mess doing it, and you don't want to wear a tuxedo. We took an ordinary wood oil barrel with one head out and put in two quarts of stuff you buy at a hardware store. It cost $1.50 for the two quarts—put in water making it a little stronger than the directions. Then you hold in each sheep—set them right in as it were, rub in the liquid and douse them round well and just before taking them out, duck the head under. They will make some fuss about it all, but it will not hurt them. The little lambies cried in a most heart-breaking fashion, but they must be doused, too, or it is no use dipping the big ones. We now have 12 lambs and 13 ewes. They cleaned the bindweed or wild morning-glory out of one lot in a wonderful way, and there is hardly a bit left. When we do find a vine we dig it out root and all. They will also eat milkweed and wild carrot and witch grass. We cannot tell yet whether they will kill out this last or not, as there was none anyway in the lot where they have been for the last two years. Our sheep will eat oak leaves and apple tree leaves and elderberry leaves and they fairly love poison ivy. We count on the belief that they will kill out every bit of this they can get at. They will not touch the common alder bush or mullein or, of course, thistle. Neither do they do much with what we call smartweed, so prevalent around the barns and henyards.

VISITORS AT CHURCH. — If the city church societies and classes could go out more and visit the village and open country churches, it would be fine for all. The last Sunday in June, some 50 or 60 people came from a city almost 40 miles away. They were from a Baptist church, coming up to our Episcopal church, and how nice they were. We had picnic dinner on the lawn after service and then most of them made a pilgrimage up to the Parson's farm, which is six miles from there. It was a very fine and much appreciated offering that the treasurer counted out that day, too.

STILL MIRACLES. — No, the day of miracles is not past. You will remember about the boy down country who went to the Shriners' Hospital, in Springfield, Mass. He had had paralysis of one limb for 12 years, and always had to walk with a hand on one knee. What did they do but cut out a muscle on each side of the knee and drill a hole through his kneepan and put a cord through and tie these muscles up over the knee so he could straighten his leg and walk on it. He only wears the brace a half day at a time now. Isn't it wonderful what can be done?

THE NEW CHICKEN FARM. — Perhaps the readers will remember what the Parson wrote about the two men who worked so hard on a farm they bought last November? They were strong, healthy fellows and chopped during the Winter and got work on the railroad in the early Spring, and then worked on road construction. They would go back and forth six, eight or 10 miles in an old Ford. Thus you see they made from $7 to $10 a day. They paid for everything that they bought or went without. Now they have around 2,600 chicks. It cost about $35 a week to feed them, but by pulling in around $50 a week they get by. They have some $600 to meet in the Fall in interest and payments, but they will have about 1,200 broilers to turn off and, though mostly Leghorns, they ought certainly to bring 50 or 60 cents each. While they are all growing and eating more each day, yet by getting rid of the broilers more and more, the price of feeding ought not to mount much higher. It must be remembered that one of these men has had experience with poultry before. The Parson of course has helped them all he could, and has had the Farm Bureau Agent down twice to look them over and advise them. What with the old henhouse on the place and the big corn barn and an old wood shed and the cow stable, they have housed them so far. Their hard work and thrift so impressed a wonderfully benevolent woman that the Parson had with him the other day, that she sent them down a ton of grain as "lift" on the feed question. One can guess what these fellows think of the church. The Parson will be down that way in a day or two to help about selling the broilers. He has some fireworks yet out in the shed, and he will call around and get the children together at somebody's house and have pictures, fireworks, and a real time.

THE GARDEN.—Yes, we have a big fine garden this year—the best we have ever had since we have been on the place. Reddie has been a great help in caring for it. It isn't so much to get a lot of stuff planted as it is to look after it is up. But Reddie is a very good hoer. We have put Alfalfa seed in the corn with a little clover and Timothy mixed in. This land was well limed when the corn was planted, and is free from weeds. However, this or the garden or anything else cannot do much unless it rains before long. Corn still looks well, but potatoes will probably suffer the most, as it is just about "setting" time and the ground is like dust. As the Parson finishes this, it is the eighth of July, and the folks are over picking peas on the second row that was planted—the first having gone by. There is also Summer squash ready, and the new cabbage has been fine for a week. New potatoes are big enough to eat, but we will let them grow a little longer. Without something unexpected shows up tomorrow is old clothes day with the Parson, and he and the boys will have a big kettle with some corn beef and three heads of that early cabbage and some potatoes boiling away on the camp fire stones over by the pond. It certainly will have to be sampled a good many times during the forenoon, and the point is, how much will there be left by dinner time? But then there will be the extract to flavor the cabbage, and that is worth something. Would that many of THE R. N.-Y. boys who live on the lonely roads could jump in the pond with him tomorrow and afterwards help him give the chewing gum treatment to that corn beef as it froths and boils over those old dry fence posts. REV. GEO. B. GILBERT.

The Aldrich Guernsey Farm Field Day was held at Rehoboth, Mass., June 27. It was an enjoyable affair, including the clam bake shown above

The Grange and the Flag

BY L. L. ALLEN

The political spellbinder, when he seeks the farmer's vote, almost invariably lauds the patriotism of the farm folk, and with words of eloquence portrays the leading part the farmer had in fighting the battles of the Revolutionary War, and the great Civil War—and the farmer really deserves all these words of praise. To the credit of the Grange, it has always taught its followers that one of the chief foundation stones of the great farm fraternity is patriotism.

One of the most impressive features of the work of the Grange is the flag ceremony, which performs so important a part of the opening ceremony of every Grange, whether subordinate, State or national. The salute to the colors and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the assembled Grange members cannot fail to make every member more of a patriot.

Next year will witness the 150th anniversary of the birth of Francis Scott Key, author of that stirring song which opens every Grange session. Key was born at Emmittsburg, Frederick Co., Maryland, August 9, 1780. Near his birthplace, at Frederick, Md., stands an imposing monument, erected to honor this great American, the author of our National Anthem. Key's father was an officer in the Revolutionary army. His youth was spent on the 3,000-acre plantation of his ancestors. When he became a young man he studied law and was admitted to the bar, beginning his legal practice at Frederick, Md. Soon after he removed to Georgetown, D. C., and while residing in that city, occurred the battle of the Revolution in which Washington was attacked and the Capitol building burned. Following this encounter a friend of Key's, Dr. William Beans, was captured by the British soldiers and was detained on board one of the British ships in Chesapeake Bay. In his capacity as a lawyer Key was endeavoring to secure the release of Dr. Beans and was permitted by the British authorities to visit him on board the warship, under a flag of truce. At the time of Key's visit to the British fleet they were preparing to attack Fort McHenry, and to prevent knowledge of their plans becoming known at the fort they were compelled to detain Key on board one of their vessels until after the battle, which took place September 13, 1814. It was while witnessing this engagement that Key wrote the words of "The Star Spangled Banner." When he reached Baltimore after the battle he finished the composition of this great song, approximately as we now sing it.

Soon afterwards the song was published in the Baltimore *Patriot* anonymously to the tune of an English song, "Anacreon in Heaven," the form and meter of which strongly resembled the song we now sing as "The Star Spangled Banner."

It was not until the Civil War that Key's historic song became widely sung. The flag at old Fort McHenry, "whose broad stripes and bright stars" inspired Key to write the famous lines by which he is remembered, is still existing in a fair state of preservation among the famous exhibits of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The original dimensions of the flag were said to be 29x40 ft. It bore 15 stars and 15 wide stripes.

During the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 this historic flag was on exhibition, and again at Old South Church at Boston, June 14, 1877, at the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes by Congress as our national emblem. Mount Olivet Cemetery at Frederick, where lie the remains of Francis Scott Key, also is the last resting place of Barbara Frietchie, whose memory is honored by a granite shaft bearing a bronze tablet upon which is inscribed the poem of John Greenleaf Whittier, which immortalized the brave woman of Maryland.

In addition to the famous song by which Key is remembered, he also wrote a book of poems, which was published in 1857. He was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, and attained high rank as a jurist. He was a brother-in-law of Chief Justice Taney, with whom he was closely associated in his legal career. In 1874 James Lick of San Francisco subscribed $150,000 to establish a fund to erect a suitable memorial for Key, and the beautiful and imposing monument at Frederick, Md., is the result, which was not erected until about 25 years after the subscription made by Mr. Lick. Key's death occurred in Baltimore January 11, 1843. He was first buried at Baltimore, but in 1866 his body was removed to Frederick and interred in the family burial plot. In 1898 the body was taken up and deposited under the monument at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Thoughts from Long Acres

In talking with several friends lately I found that we had one thing in common, viz., not one of us could find a four-leaf clover even though we crawled on the ground with our noses almost touching the grass. Our wives, though, could be walking anywhere where grass grew, paying no attention, and suddenly stoop and pluck a luck token. Now why is that? Can it be that we men exhausted our luck when we succeeded in grabbing our wives? That can hardly be the reason, as it would infer that the women were not so lucky in getting us, and every man knows that his wife won a prize when she got him. Possibly some good sister will rise and explain why we men simply cannot find a four-leaf clover, while the weaker sex can see one a rod away without even trying.

Children have a mode of expression all their own, which makes an appeal to older people, even though not in good grammatical form. The whole family delights in hearing Calvin speak, as he uses such quaint expressions. The other day he went along with me to change the cow chain to another spot on an old strawberry patch which has grown up to clover. In returning, we went through a raspberry patch, the lower end of which is on heavy soil, while the upper end shades into sand. The berries naturally ripen sooner where the soil is lighter. We were endeavoring to find a few ripe ones for him to eat, but we were in the lower end, and he knew better, as he evidently had been exploring that patch. He looked up at me and said:

"Daddy, up at the other end, dere is where dem is."

Now a grammar teacher would have a fit over such language, but his meaning was perfectly clear. I try to have the older children use correct English, not by continually correcting them but by patiently explaining over and over why one form is correct while the other is wrong, but Calvin will have plenty of time to learn to speak in grammatical form, while at present his speech is a delight to the ear. None of our children ever used the letters "s" and "t" when they were the first letter of a word, but had to learn that use after they were past five years of age. I wonder whether other children have the same difficulty with those letters. At one time I taught in practice school while attending a teachers' college. A small son of a professor of English had been taught from babyhood to speak in perfectly correct form. The women teachers had a fit over him and called him "so cute", but to me his language sounded didactic, formal, precise, to such an extent as to make him appear an old man instead of a little boy. I prefer the joyous natural language of babyhood even though all the rules of grammar are smashed to a frazzle.

Currant picking has started for us, so from now on for a period of about eight weeks we shall be busy picking currants, raspberries and blackcaps. That means many a backache plus some very tired boys, but it is our harvest season and we must keep busy. Picking currants is not so bad, as we sit on boxes while picking, and work together, so there is a continual chattering, with many jokes which keep us snickering. Pop picks with me, which means an end to all serious thoughts, as he has a woman's tongue, fastened in the middle and able to wag at both ends. He sure is a chatterbox, and can turn the most serious experience into something which brings a laugh. Great is the gift of humor and especially valuable to those favored few who, like Pop, are able to laugh with their eyes as well as with their lips. I corral most of my Long Acres thoughts while working, but nary a thought while picking with Pop, as he would make a wooden image laugh at his many tales, and he can chatter by the hour without stopping for breath.

I could pick my whole apple crop in a peck measure and have room to spare, my whole plum crop in a thimble, and the cherry crop in a quart measure, while the pears are few and far between, so evidently I shall have to wait another year to get rich on tree fruit. A snow and freeze while the trees were in blossom ruined the crop for everyone around here, although the bloom gave promise of an enormous crop, especially the apples. Reports for tree fruit are distinctly unfavorable in Michigan this year.

Berrien Co., Mich. L. B. R.

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S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00
S. C. Everlay Brown Leghorns	8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	10.00
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½c less per chick in 500 lots, 1c less in 1,000 lots. For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bank reference. Order direct from this adv. or write for free circular.

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Large Type White Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$ 8.00	$38.50	$ 75
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas	2.50	5.00	10.00	48.00	95
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Hamburgs .. 11c		Assorted .. 8c			

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From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

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S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
White Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
Assorted Chicks	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60

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CASH or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$9.00	$42.50	$85.00
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100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.
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Hubbard Farms Reds—Chicks
at Reduced Summer Prices
All breeders 100% free from White Diarrhoea. Sturdy, livable chicks, early maturing, heavy laying, large egg strain.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
CATALOG.
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High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous
Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in July at $9.00 per 100; $26.00 per 300; $44.00 per 500; $85.00 per 1000. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, $10.00 per 100; $48.00 per 500. Catolog.
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Mixed Broiler Day-Old Chicks
$12.00 Per 100
Consisting of Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Anconas and Leghorns.
Sent C. O. D. Pay after arrival. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Better order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Immediate shipment. We hatch all year.
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BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
B. Rocks	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. W. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
White Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Buff Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	4.75	9.00	42.50	80

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send 20% deposit, balance C. O. D.
Monroe Hatchery, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From Large Type Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Extra Quality Chicks from free range selected stock, at $9 per 100. $42 per 500. $80 per 1000. Hatches June 12-19-26—or any week in July, Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog Free.
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June, July, August Chicks, 6c up

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$7.00	$34.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	2.50	5.00	9.00	44.00
Heavy Broilers	2.50	5.00	8.00	39.00
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If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
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Experience with Indian Runner Ducks

For several years I have kept a flock of 50 layers. We find them as profitable as hens and much less trouble.

A question was asked about cheap feed for them. We have found that it is the same with them as it is with hens. It pays to feed a good laying mash and plenty of it. They are great foragers, but always come home at night.

The young ducks are ready for market at eight weeks old, when fed generously of a good growing mash, weighing at this time about four pounds. Last year I hatched over 100 ducklings from six females and one male. I did not begin hatching until August 1, and they were all well grown by the time cold weather came. They do not need such warm quarters as hens. Give them a dry, comfortable bedded floor and all is well.

We find during the three months that they are not laying heavily that they do not eat as much as the hens, and when they begin to lay, it's an egg a day for every duck. A change of feed makes a big drop in egg production, so we are careful to keep the same mixture.

One does not have lice to combat with ducks, and it doesn't take a lifetime to change quarters with them as with hens. Drive them into new quarters a couple of nights and they will go themselves after that.

In our flock of 50 not one duck lays a colored egg. In baking one duck egg will take the place of two hen's eggs, and I find cakes, cookies, etc., are much lighter when duck eggs are used.

We raise most of our ducks without water besides enough to drink, but they do enjoy a pond to swim in.

Scuyler Co., N. Y. R. M. ERWAY.

"When We Were Very Young"

A Complex Mixture

I am enclosing a formula I am using for growing chicks. What improvement can you suggest? It is fed with three to four quarts of milk per hundred chicks and a scratch feed of corn, wheat and oats. The mixture is: 100 lbs. cracked corn, 100 lbs. cornmeal, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. red-dog middlings, 100 lbs. reground oatmeal, 25 lbs. 50 per cent beef scrap, 25 lbs. Alfalfa meal, 10 lbs. ground oyster shells, 15 lbs. bonemeal, 5 lbs. charcoal, 3 lbs. salt, 3 quarts cod-liver oil. I mix oil with cracked corn. This mixture is for growing chicks, together with three to four quarts of milk per hundred chicks. F. C. P.

New Hampshire.

Your mixture seems to contain about all the needed ingredients for chick growth, with a few additional for good measure. A formula for a mash mixture should not be valued for its complexity, and it need not be condemned because of containing more ingredients than it needs.

There seems to be a great temptation to add everything that one can think of as having been recommended for chick feeding to one mixture, with the evident feeling that every possible need has been provided for and all that the growing chick needs to do is to eat and let its various tissues and organs pick out what they require. Fortunately, the animal body is able to get sustenance from a great variety of foods. If it has the few essentials, trimmings do not matter.

Your bonemeal supplies minerals found in milk, yet a small addition of this to milk-fed chicks can do no harm. To add ground oyster shell in addition is unnecessary and, in too great amount, would probably be more deleterious than useful. Cod-liver oil is not needed when chicks are out in the sunlight and get plenty of green food. Alfalfa meal, too, can as well be replaced by green food available through the Summer, but there is no objection to its use in a mash if one wishes. Your mash is not high in animal protein, as meat scrap, but plenty of milk replaces this in the ration. I see no reason why your chicks should not thrive on the mixture you are using, but a more simple one would do quite as well. M. B. D.

Various Poultry Questions

What is the best remedy for white diarrhoea in hens? What is the best remedy for gleet? How much must a dozen eggs weigh? S. S. W.

New York.

Bacillary white diarrhoea, the kind transmitted by hens to their chicks through the eggs, is not curable in either old or young birds. Mature fowls acting as carriers should be kept from the breeding pens.

Vent gleet may be treated by cleansing and astringent injections, though treatment of the specific form of this disease is hardly justifiable, in view of the danger of its spread through the flock. There is a form of irritation and discharge, accompanied by reddened skin and scabby appearance below the vent, which is believed to be caused by too large an amount of animal food in the ration. The sores may be cleansed with a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid and then painted with tincture of iodine, less animal food being given meanwhile.

There is no required weight for a dozen eggs, other than the weights established in the markets as part of grading regulations. These regulations vary in different markets and eggs may be sold as those from hens, pullets or as small pullet eggs known as pewees. Twenty-four ounces per dozen may be taken as a standard full-sized hen's egg, though actual weights will vary up and down from this, mostly down. There are many books upon poultry diseases published. Good works upon poultry keeping include chapters upon common diseases of poultry and various State experiment stations issue bulletins upon this subject.

M. B. D.

Ice Cream Cones for Hens

I can buy broken ice cream cones very reasonably. What could be put with them to make a good ration for poultry as a dry mash as I don't know what the cones consist of? F. W. H.

Neither do I know of what these cones are made, but I think it safe to conclude that their composition is not very different from that of other sweet cakes and that their value as poultry food would be practically the same. They would belong to the carbohydrate class of foods, lacking in protein and mineral matter. This being the case, they would need an addition of high-protein foods to give them balance and they would probably be best fed as part of the mash ration, making from one-tenth to one-fifth part of the mash from the crumbled cones. The use of a large quantity of these cones in a ration would make it of a distinctly fattening nature and this should be borne in mind when they are fed. M. B. D.

Pure Cod Liver Oil Golden
The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } F. O. B.
10 " " . . 13.00 } N. Y.
Special Prices on Barrels.
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MacKellar's Charcoal
For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. "Not all Charcoal is suitable for poultry. Ours is."
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POULTRY NETTING—BARBED WIRE SCREEN CLOTH Slightly used—Bargain prices. Write for list.
KEYSTONE SALES CORP., 65 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

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S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00 per 100
S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Tancred Strain	8.00 per 100
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	7.50 per 100
BARRED ROCKS	9.00 per 100
REDS	10.00 per 100
LIGHT MIXED	7.00 per 100
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Special prices on large lots. Less than a 100 add 1c a chick. 100% live del. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
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United Phone McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHIX THIS IS MY 11TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leg.	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Write for prices on special matings and tested flocks These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid.
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Baby Chicks
From Free Range Selected Flocks

JUNE AND JULY PRICES	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$ 75.00
S. C. Bar. Rocks and Reds	2.75	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light B. Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	34.00	65.00
Heavy B. Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00

100% Prepaid. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
Fair View Poultry Farm R. 3 Millerstown, Penna.

PULLETS
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
From heavy producing flocks. Tancred strain, 8-10-12 weeks old and ready to lay. Ready for delivery. Prices reasonable.
IDEAL POULTRY FARM
Mountainside, N. J. 'Phone Westfield 1629

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Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
W., Br., Blk. Leg. & Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$8.00	$39.00	$75.00
W. & Br. Rocks, Reds, Wyan.	2.75	5.25	10.00	49.00	95.00
Heavy Mixed Broilers	2.50	4.75	9.00	44.00	85.00
Light Mixed Broilers	2.00	3.50	6.50	31.50	60.00

ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Penna.

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S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
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White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
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BABY CHICKS June Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$ 8.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	9.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna.

Kline's Barred Rocks
Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Prompt del. C. O. D. $10—100, $90—1000 Write or wire.
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

10 WEEKS S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets
$1.10 each. Good Yearlings, $1.35 each.
HILLSDALE POULTRY FARM, Hillsdale, New York

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Barred and White Rocks	$10.00 per 100
White Wyandottes	12.00 per 100
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100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA

"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$10 per 100, $90 per 1,000. Heavy Mixed, $8 per 100
Prompt service. C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
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ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

White Wyandottes	$10.00 per 100
White and Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100

Discount on 500 and 1000 lots. Postage paid.
JAS. E. ULSH BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 10c. Heavy Mixed ..... 8c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna

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Chicks C. O. D.—Barred Rocks, $10—100; $90—1,000. Heavy Mixed, $8—100. White Rocks, $11—100. Large Tom Barron Leghorns, $8—100; $70—1,000. Light Mixed, $7—100. 100% Guaranteed. Order from adv. or circular. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

Lewis Farms Pullets The finest quality White Leghorn Pullets at bargain prices. All ages. Write for catalog. PROF. HARRY R. LEWIS, Davisville, R. I., Box R.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES Cockerels, Pullets, Yearlings. Special Summer Price. Big type, heavy layers. Large catalog. A. P. A. Certified.
SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, MANSFIELD, OHIO

Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red
CHICKS.. $9.00 a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. $8.00 a 100
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box 33, McClure, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—Pullets and Cockerels. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, New York

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — Ten persons were drowned at a municipal bathing beach at Grand Haven, Mich., July 4, all at virtually the same time. While lifeguards struggled to rescue four persons swept off a pier by wind-lashed waves of Lake Michigan, one of whom drowned, nine bathers nearby were carried out into the lake by an undertow. Guards, after pulling the first four from the water, launched a boat to attempt rescue of the bathers, but in the heavy surf which pounded the beach all afternoon, the small life-saving craft was swamped.

David Turner, 23-year-old Norwegian, whose home port is New York, left Boston July 4 for his lone trip across the Atlantic to France in a 16-foot pilot's tender, christened Elsie Mackay in honor of Great Britain's ill-fated trans-Atlantic flyer. Relying on a compass and outboard motor, a sprit sail, stout pair of oars and his own two arms, Turner is confident of reaching Havre, France, in six to eight weeks.

Efforts to recover the body of Forrest Greathouse, Seattle high school football coach, who fell to his death on Mount Rainier, Wash., July 2, when he and five other mountain climbers plunged into a crevice, have proved futile. The body of Edwin A. Wetzel, the other member of the mountain climbing expedition who was killed, was brought in July 3.

Casualties due to Fourth of July celebration in the metropolitan area were reported July 5 as two dead and 128 injured.

There will be no keys or keyholes in the new "escape-proof" State prison to be built at Attica, N. Y., according to detailed plans made public by State Commissioner of Correction Kieb July 5. Doors to the cells, which will accommodate 2,000 prisoners, will be opened and closed by compressed air. Each prisoner will have to press a button in his cell that will move an indicator in the control room and record his presence at lock-up time instead of waiting to be counted by the guards. The entire project will require about $7,000,000.

George Landroy, editor of *Le Matin*, an Antwerp, Belgium, newspaper, died July 5 at Mammoth Hospital, Yellowstone National Park, from burns suffered from boiling water from Castle Geyser. Landroy was a member of a party of European editors touring America as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He was waiting for Giant Geyser to play near the Old Faithful Inn and went to look at its indicator to see whether the flow was about to start. In doing so he had to pass close to Castle Geyser. The latter spouted suddenly and covered him with boiling water before he could get out of the spray.

Rioting, shooting and street car burning became so violent July 5 in New Orleans' transit strike that the City Commission issued an order calling on the Public Service Corporation to send out no more cars manned by strikebreakers. At the same time it instructed police to disperse all mobs and assemblages of union strikers. The order came, however, after two men had been killed, one by the guns of police. Another person was severely wounded, and scores were nursing serious or trivial injuries as the result of flying bricks, clubs and crowbars.

The season just closed saw Colerain, N. C., on the Chowan River, become one of the largest fresh water fishing centers in the world. One of the several plants at Colerain, the Percy-Belch Fish Company, operating a salting and packing plant, handled 4,000,000 herring in the season, 3,000,000 of which they caught and 1,000,000,000 that they bought from fishermen as far away as Frying Pan, on Alligator River. In one day this firm caught 245,000 herring. Their highest catch of shad has amounted to 600. In the season past they shipped 6,000 gallons of roe.

Eleven horses, valued at more than $100,000, were burned to death July 6 when fire destroyed the main section of the stock barn of Delchester Farms, West Chester, Pa. Six of the horses were jumpers imported from England two months ago by William Ashton, a broker, whose father, Dr. Thomas G. Ashton, owns the farm. Three brood mares and a champion stallion owned by Dr. Ashton, and Rutledge, a famous breeding stallion, owned by A. C. Harvey of Newton Square, were also burned. Property damage was estimated at $20,000.

Fire destroyed 90 horses stabled in the big building of the Deegan Stable Company, Inc., at 97-99 Charles Street, New York, July 6. Fire Marshal Richard Walsh put the loss at $250,000.

United States Attorney Tuttle's office and the State Attorney General's department joined July 6 in investigating the $300,000 telephone stock deals which have brought complaints from some of the 1,000 out-of-town speculators who succumbed to the selling talk of the raided firms of E. M. Corey & Co. at 55 and 110 West 42nd Street and J. B. Sutton & Co. at 113 West 42d St., New York.

Burglars, working with acetylene torches and explosives, blew open two safes in the Asbury Park, N. J., post office July 7 and escaped with $20,000 in stamps and $100 in cash. They were unable to force a third safe in the registered mail vault containing more valuable articles.

Just 12 hours after the coastal liner Prince George, bound from Yarmouth, N. S., to Boston, and the Coast Guard patrol boat Agassiz collided July 7 in a black fog 50 miles off Cape Ann, Gloucester, 267 men, women and children passengers of the liner were put safely ashore at the Boston and Yartmouth Steamship Company's dock at Boston. Without loss of life or even serious injury to one of their number, the passengers had twice been transferred from one vessel to another, first from the Prince George to the tiny Agassiz, and later from the badly overloaded Agassiz to the large Coast Guard cutter Mojave. The crippled Prince George, with a huge, gaping hole showing in her port bow, came into Boston Harbor under her own steam hours after her passengers had been landed. The Agassiz, her nose crumpled by the collision with the passenger steamer, went to the Coast Guard base at East Boston.

WASHINGTON.—W. F. Schilling of Northfield, Minn., president of the Twin Cities Milk Producers' Association, July 8 was named the sixth member of the Federal Farm Board, which on July 15 will begin its task of spending $500,000,000 provided by Congress for farm relief. Mr. Schilling's appointment was announced at the White House after he had conferred with President Hoover. The new appointee will represent the dairy industry on the board and has the indorsement of 30 dairy co-operative associations.

Tolls collected at the Panama Canal for the fiscal year were the highest on record, the War Department announced July 6. They totaled $27,127,376.91 for 6,413 commercial vessels and $1,512.39 for 167 launches. The previous record was made the preceding year when the tolls amounted to $26,944,499.77. The number of commercial vessels in transit through the canal was slightly less in the year just closed than in the previous year, when 6,456 passed through the waterway. In June 503 commercial vessels used the canal, paying tolls of $2,127,805.97, as compared with 481 vessels and tolls of $2,016,211.09 in June, 1928.

Secretary Wilbur of the Interior Department said at Klamath Falls, Ore., July 6, that the new policy of the Indian Bureau contemplated the complete breaking up of reservation life as soon as it is possible to train the young Indian to handle his affairs. Dr. Wilbur said that he expected the Indian Bureau to submit to the next Congress a bill which he hoped would solve some of the problems now facing the bureau. The legislation, he said, will supersede a mass of previous measures which he described as antiquated.

AVIATION.—Setting a mark of 174 hours and 59 seconds for refueling endurance flights, Byron K. Newcomb and Roy L. Mitchell broke all records when they descended at the Cleveland, O., airport July 6.

Judgment for $6,000 was given July 6 at Toronto, Ont., against the International Airways of Canada, Ltd., and Elliott Air Service, Ltd., for damages resulting from the crash of a plane carrying a number of visitors from the United States at Beaumaris last Summer. Robert Ewing was killed and Louise Spaulding, 18; James Reed, 18; Lucy Hill, 18; Walter Phillips, 15, and Elizabeth McKay, 16, were injured. Payment of $1,000 to Carrie J. Ewing, relative of the dead youth, was ordered, with additional payments of $500 to Louise Spaulding, Harry T. Romsdell, James Reed, S. Hill, Walter Phillips, Elizabeth McKay and Thomas J. McKay. Most of the passengers were visiting the Muskoka district from points in Pennsylvania.

As a measure to force airplanes taking off from Roosevelt Field to attain enough altitude so that golfers won't have to throw themselves to the ground to escape being hit, members of the Old Westbury Golf Club at Mineola, N. Y., will soon consider contractors' bids for the erection of a row of 103-foot steel towers between the golf course and the flying field. Present plans call for placing the towers 300 feet apart and connecting them with steel wires, so that airplanes taking off from Roosevelt Field will have to attain at least 103 feet altitude before flying over the golf course.

Lieut. Henry F. Sessions of Georgia and Lieut. William H. Bleakley of New York were burned to death July 8 at Colon, Canal Zone, when their army plane crashed at Fort Clayton Field during a routine training flight.

The body of Masahi Goto, Japanese aviator of Los Angeles, and the wreckage of his airplane in which he had started on a projected trip around the world, were found southeast of Salt Lake City, Utah, July 9. Goto's body was in Dry Canyon, 35 miles from Heber, Utah.

Second Lieut. George B. Stephens and Gunnery Sergt. Ernest B. Jones of the Marine Corps were drowned at Quincy, Mass., July 9, after their navy land plane went into a tail spin and plunged into the water at the Squantum Naval Base.

BURSTING open the door marked "Private," the butcher confronted the local lawyer. "If a dog steals a piece of meat from my shop, is the owner liable?" he asked the man behind the desk. "Certainly," replied the lawyer. "Very well, your dog took a piece of steak worth a half a dollar about five minutes ago." "Indeed," he returned smoothly. "Then if you give me the other half, that will cover my fee."—Wall Street Journal.

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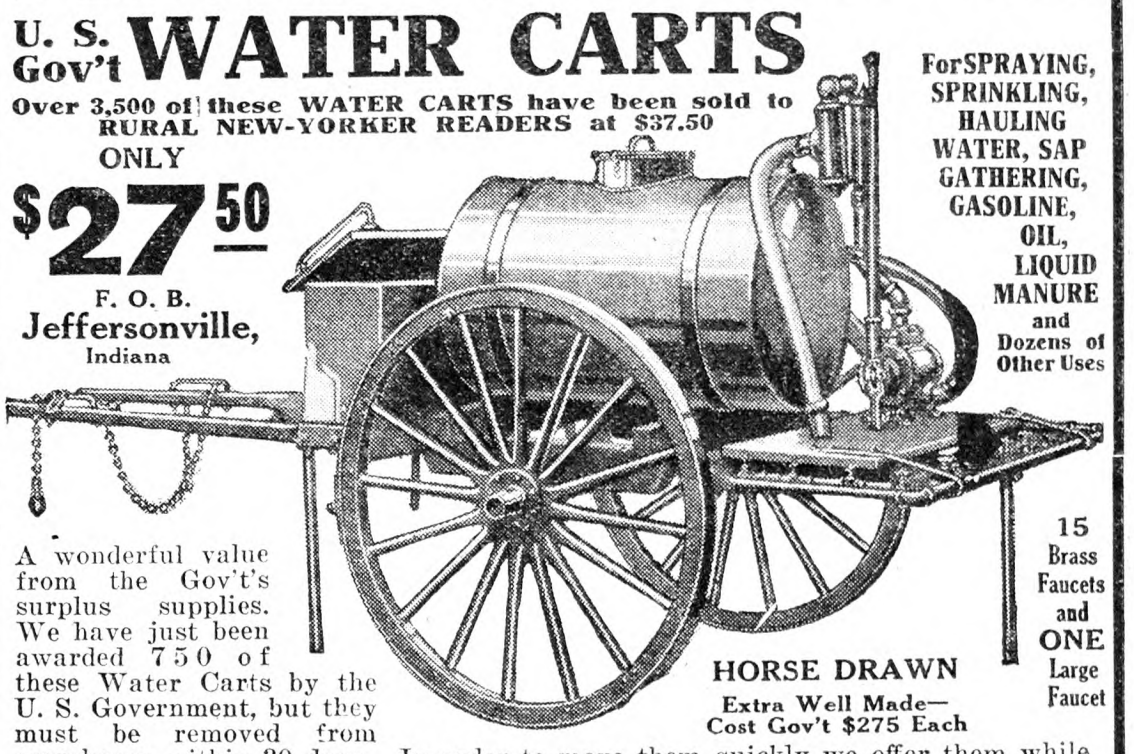

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Extra Well Made—Cost Gov't $275 Each

A wonderful value from the Gov't's surplus supplies. We have just been awarded 750 of these Water Carts by the U. S. Government, but they must be removed from warehouse within 30 days. In order to move them quickly we offer them while they last for only $27.50. The first 750 persons who take advantage of this offer will get one of the biggest values that has ever been offered to the readers of this paper. No farmer, fruit grower or road builder should fail to take advantage of this offer. This cart can be used for spraying, sprinkling potatoes or vegetables—for sprinkling roadways—for hauling water—for sap gathering or dozens of other uses. Tank is of one piece Galvanized Iron with splash partition, solid riveted joints. 150-gallon capacity. Gould or Red Jacket Pump. Strainer device. 25 feet of 2-inch 4-ply hose. (We do not guarantee condition of hose.) Standard approved Brake rod wheel 54 inches in diameter, 3-inch Steel Tires, 10-inch steel hubs. Steel Axle, 2x2-inch. Foot Brakes. Tool box under seat. Carts are delivered in original crates just as delivered to U. S. Government by Studebaker and other high-grade manufacturers. Easily converted into air pressure sprayer worth $300 at slight extra cost. Complete instructions with each cart. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send check or money order NOW.

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	25	50	100	300	500
Assorted Heavy Breeds, all good chicks	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$29.00	$47.50
Barred, Buff and White Rocks, S.C. and R.C. Reds	3.25	6.25	11.50	34.25	55.00
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Jersey Black Giants, Light Brahmas	4.00	8.00	15.00	43.00	72.00

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(Special Matings) 15c	Grade A 16c; (Special Matings) 18c	(Special Matings) 20c	(Special Matings) 22c

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WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

Chicks C. O. D. 8c

100 Rocks or Red, $12.00 Leghorns, $10.00
Heavy Mixed, $10.00 Light, $8.00

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Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$7.50	$35.00	$70.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	7.50	35.00	70.00
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Light Mixed, $6.50—100 Heavy Mixed, $8.00—100
Order direct. 100% live delivery—Postpaid.

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Purebred White WYANDOTTE **PULLETS** March hatch, $1.50 each; also April hatch Barred Rock Pullets, $1.50 each. CARL DORN, R-1, Castleton, N. Y.

WHITE PEKIN **Breeding Ducks and Drakes** for sale. Drakes, $2 each. Ducks, $1.50. Hatching eggs, $8—100. ROY HAYT, Interlaken, New York

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., New York City

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Your paper is the only one I know of where the subscriber comes first. Most other publications are all for the advertiser, letting the subscriber take care of himself. I know you don't make any charge for your service, so I will try to rustle up some new subscribers for your excellent paper. G. V.
New York.

The above is in appreciation of a little adjustment secured in behalf of the subscriber in a business transaction. As stated, we accept no compensation for any service we are able to perform in behalf of a subscriber or in the interest of fair dealing.

Boston, June 28.—Arthur K. Reading, former Attorney General, was ordered disbarred today in a memorandum handed down by Supreme Court Justice George Sanderson.

The proceedings were based on the 12 articles of impeachment brought against Reading when he was Attorney General of the State, during his meteoric rise, and at a time when he seemed destined to become Governor of this Commonwealth.

These articles set forth his connection with two corporations, the Louis A. Wolfe Co. of Worcester, a financial corporation, and its subsidiaries, and the Decimo Club of New York. The articles charged that Reading, in acting as counsel for the subsidiary companies of the L. A. W. and in acting as counsel for the Decimo Club, had "prostituted his office" and used it to his private advantage.

There was no dispute by Reading of some of the facts in connection with the two cases. He admitted that he had served as counsel for the L. A. W. subsidiaries and received a fee of about $18,000 for his services. He also admitted that he served as counsel for the Decimo Club and received a fee of $25,000 for the work he was going to do, and later received a further fee.

The record of the above disbarment of a prominent attorney of Massachusetts illustrates that it is not always safe for unscrupulous lawyers to use their wits to guide clients in the fleecing of the public. The Decimo Club and the L. A. W. propositions have both been discussed in Publisher's Desk at the time the concerns were actively appealing to the public.

On May 4, 1929, the Postmaster General issued a fraud order denying use of the mails to the Artcraft Novelty Co., 1237 Market St., Philadelphia, and the principals of the company, Louis Gross, S. H. Dick and Frances M. Daugherty. This bureau in collaboration with the Philadelphia Better Business Bureau obtained facts which were made available to the Post Office Department.

Many women residing in New York and the vicinity were exploited by these individuals before the company discontinued. The company mailed circular letters in which home work was offered consisting of painting designs on handkerchiefs, the outfit necessary for doing this work being provided by the Artcraft Company for a "deposit" of $1.50. —Accuracy.

The above is one of the alluring work-at-home schemes which R. N.-Y. readers have been warned against repeatedly. It's too bad these frauds cannot be nipped in the bud.

Would you give me some information about the United Land Development Co., Inc., 5 Beekman St., New York City? I won a free lot out in Floral Garden in Clifton City, and I had to buy another lot so I could get one free. I would not keep the lots if the company is not a good firm, and I would stop the monthly payments. A. M.
New York.

This free-lot scheme has been exposed so many times in this department that it would seem useless to give it further publicity. It would seem, however, that many people are still being defrauded by the old scheme. We unhesitatingly advise the subscriber to discontinue payments on any lots purchased on the plan described. A new plan for catching suckers has just come to light. A metal coin about the size of a half dollar is dropped along the roadside. On one side is inscribed: "Finder will receive deed to one seashore building lot, high and dry, title guaranteed, $37.50, no other expense." On the reverse side, "Finder return this coin within 96 hours to Cedar Lakes, Inc., 729 7th Avenue, at 49th St., New York City." This is a new form of the same old game to lead the finder to believe he is getting a bargain because of finding the coin.

I have been a subscriber to your paper for 10 years or more. I find it the best all-around farm paper I can get. I own a store but devote part of my time to farming and poultry. I am sending you a contract which I made with the National Business Brokers Corp., Columbus, O. I wonder if you could help me to get back $100 given them as a retaining fee? You will note the receipt calls for return of same at the end of one year, if they do not sell my property or if not sold by anyone else. Would this be obtaining money under false pretenses?
Ohio. H. C. H.

On the back of the receipt given this subscriber by the salesman of the National Business Brokers Corp. is written the following: "The retainer fee of which this is a receipt will be returned one year from date if said property has not been sold either by ourselves or others. Signed: National Business Brokers Corp., H. M. Bennet."

Thus H. C. H., thought he was protecting himself in connection with this "advance fee scheme." The regular formal contract signed by the subscriber contains the familiar clause: "All agreements other than those contained herein are void." And of course National Business Brokers Corp. rests its case on this clause, which permits its agents to secure money on such misrepresentations and false pretenses. We have previously warned the public that the National Business Brokers' proposition is nothing more or less than the old Ostrander scheme of getting money in advance from property-owners. If this organization ever sold any property we never heard of it. The property-owner has paid $100 for his experience.

Rochester Better Business Bureau has an effective way of dealing with the agents of this concern, as shown in the following from the *Better Business Bureau Bulletin:*

Through the efforts of Capt. John MacDonald, chief of detectives, the operation of an agent of the National Business Brokers Corp., of Columbus, O., was stopped, before any Rochester business firms were defrauded. The agent, who gave his name as L. M. Smith, was picked up by detectives, by a business man who investigated before investing. Inasmuch as no loss had been sustained by anyone locally, the agent was given an opportunity to leave town after promising he would not attempt to do business in this city or State.

Will you tell me anything you know about the Polychrome Products Co. of Montreal? I am enclosing a letter which I received from them after I answered an advertisement in a local paper. I am a college student, and the work is just about suited to a person in my circumstances. H. J. D.
Connecticut.

This concern alleges it wants men to distribute samples of ink powders, dyes, etc. But a deposit of $10 is required for the samples, which to all intents and purposes means that H. J. D. is buying $10 worth of the products. Before taking up any such proposition the inquirer should ascertain the merits of the product and whether he would be able to market it. Ink powders do not appeal to the public as a rule, and in buying dyes, women usually require the brands they are familiar with, and have found satisfactory.

Can you give me a report on the Ardsley-Butte Extension Mining Co., of Butte, Mont.? Does this impress you as being a reasonably good speculative investment? The shares are being offered at $1 and no promise of returns under one year.
New York. H. B. M.

Ardsley-Butte Extension Mining Co. stock has been promoted by one of the notorious Boston Curb gang of financial pirates through the "tipster sheet," *Financial Criterion.* As far back as February, 1927, this tipster sheet represented the stock as having a value of $3.25. Of course these pirates manipulate the Boston Curb prices to suit their own ends.

I confess I've been rather extravagant in my demands on your time and efforts. Kindly advise me and I will gladly reimburse you. I certainly appreciate your service—not alone what you have done, but the spirit behind it. I believe THE R. N.-Y. has the strongest grip on the heartstrings of its subscribers of any agricultural paper I know. Yours with profound gratitude. O. D.
New York.

We find it necessary to keep repeating that we can accept no pay for any service of this department of this paper. We are glad when we can be helpful. It is enough to know that we have a place in the hearts of our friends.

Worming and Feeding Pigs

I have 15 young pigs which I think have worms. Will you tell me a remedy that will correct this and also a good formula for feeding pigs? P. F.
New Jersey.

It is much more important to keep pigs from becoming infested with round worms, than to know what treatment will be effective for the removal of the parasites. That is now coming to be the belief of every practical swine breeder and the plan of prevention now in vogue in many parts of the country has proved wonderfully effective and profitable. Those who have put it in practice will never be likely to revert to the old methods of swine management, with the losses attending them by ravages of intestinal worms.

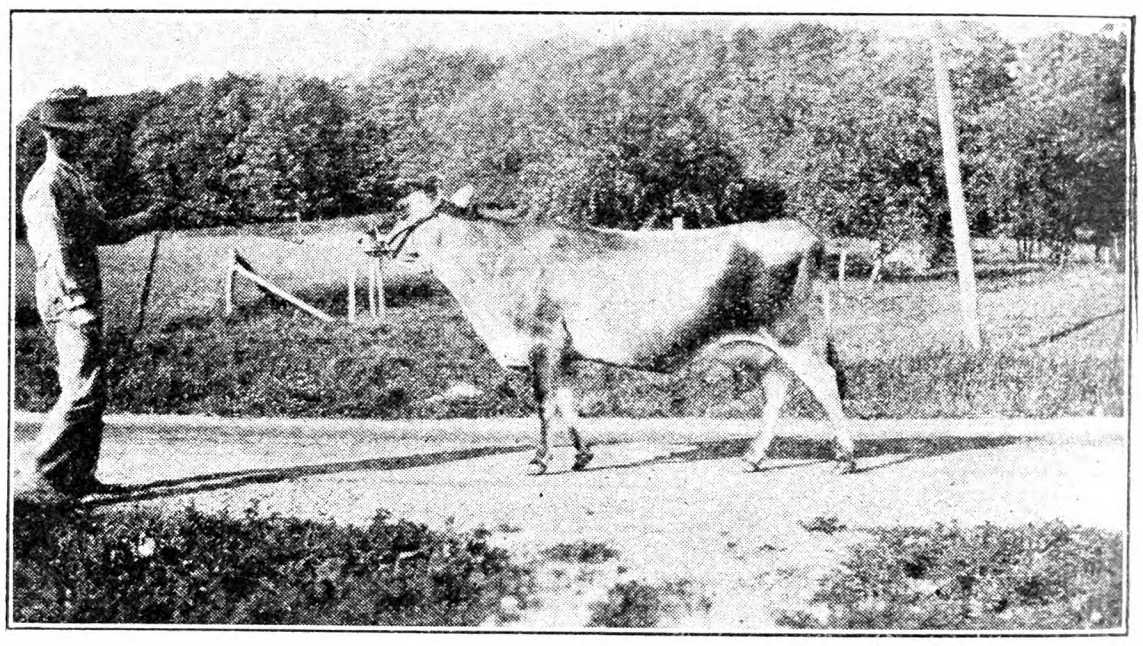
The plan referred to has been called the McLean Co., Ill., system of swine management. With additions of our own the plan may briefly be stated as follows: Scrub the farrowing pen clean with boiling water having a pound of concentrated lye added to each 30 gallons; then disinfect everything by spraying with a mixture of one part of compound cresol solution and 30 parts of water or one part of coal tar disinfectant and 20 parts of water, and afterward apply freshly made limewash, including the floor in each process. Scrub the sow clean with soap and warm water, especially the udder and teats, before letting her occupy the cleansed and disinfected pen. Repeat the scrubbing of the sow and also disinfect her teats, before the pigs are allowed to nurse for the first time. Put in fresh bedding before and just after farrowing.

As soon as the pigs are nursing well and strong on their feet, move the sow and litter, in a clean wagon, into a specially prepared colony house on grass preferably new seeding, and then let them graze a succession of green crops, preferably legumes such as Alfalfa, clover, peas, Soy-beans, etc. Provide a complete ration and minerals. Keep the pigs absolutely away from all other hogs and from all places frequented by them, for at least four months. After that any worms that happen to infest the well developed hog will be unlikely to cause serious trouble. Diseases are also made much less likely to occur when such a plan of management is followed.

When pigs are known to be harboring round worms, which are the most common parasite of swine, give them santonin, in the evening, after feeding sloppy food in the morning and at noon. The dosage is two grains for a pig of one month old, and an additional grain of the drug for each additional month of age, up to eight grains for a pig of seven months or over. The medicine may be given to each pig, in turn, in a ball of dampened meals, including oilmeal, or may be given in a very little tepid slop. Twelve hours later give each pig enough Epsom salt in tepid milk or water to act as a physic. The dose is one-quarter ounce for a pig one month old and an additional quarter ounce for each additional month of age up to 1½ ounces for a pig of six months or over. Repeat the treatment when seen to be needed. Santonin does not irritate and is an effective worm expeller.

Oil of chenopodium is also effective, but is irritating and has caused some losses; therefore we prefer to prescribe santonin, although it is somewhat expensive, but now much cheaper than it was during the war and just afterward. Sulphate of iron and concentrated lye are given by some breeders, but the effect rarely is quite satisfactory. Tetrachlorethylene is also being used as a round worm expeller at the rate of ½ to 10 c.c. in gelatin capsules, according to age and size of pig.

Feed pigs under 50 lbs. a thick slop made up with skim-milk or hot water and containing 35 lbs. each of wheat middlings and ground (screened) oats, 20 lbs. of cornmeal, 9 lbs. of oilmeal and 1 lb. of salt. Feed pigs over 50 lbs. in weight a thick slop of 30 lbs. each of cornmeal, wheat middlings and ground (screened) oats, 5 to 8 lbs. of oilmeal and 2 lbs. of salt. If desired to fatten rapidly, allow all the ear-corn the pigs will clean up, in addition to the slop, and have them graze green crops, as already suggested. A. S. A.



Purebred Jersey Cow in the Herd of Howard Roberts, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

A Mangy Sow and Pigs

Is there a skin disease among hogs? I purchased a brood sow last Winter, the dirtiest, scabbiest-looking animal that I have ever seen. I have greased her several times, but it does no good. She farrowed five pigs March 23. They seem to be taking the infection and scratch until they look as if they had been in a cat fight. I enclose a letter that I got from the breeder of the sow. Maybe it will give an idea as to the cause of the sow's condition. She and her pigs won't eat any green stuff. I have two acres and seeded half my garden with clover, and they won't eat a bit of it. What is the remedy? F. C. W.
New York.

Several skin diseases affect hogs. One is eczema. It is somewhat rare among mature hogs and more common in pigs. It first appears in the form of red elevations in the skin, these being accompanied by severe itching that makes the pigs rub frequently. Small blisters are formed on the skin, filled with a sticky fluid that becomes pus. When the blisters break, scabs form.

Another skin disease is erythema. This causes a redness of the skin but does not usually cause itching. A third skin ailment is swine erysipelas. This is caused by a germ infection. The skin lesions are elevated, diamond-shaped areas, dark red in color. Sometimes this extends over a large part of the body.

More common than any of these troubles is a fourth disease, known as sarcoptic mange, or common mange. This spreads rapidly where pigs are kept together under unsanitary conditions. It is caused by a small white-colored mite which burrows under the upper layers of the skin. The disease usually starts with inflamed and swollen portions of skin, on the head, around the eyes, nose or ears; then its spreads over the neck and shoulders and along the back and sides. It causes intense itching, and the hog often rubs and scratches the sore places until the skin is raw. This forms large scabs which may be broken or rubbed off, thus allowing blood and serum to work out of the cracks in the skin. In severe cases an offensive odor is given off.

When a hog has had mange for some time the skin becomes thickened and wrinkled. This disease is tranmissible to man. A person should bathe and change clothing after handling mangy hogs.

Your description is not sufficiently complete to enable me to say for sure what disease it is. However, I would venture the guess that it is common mange. Dipping usually is the best way of treating hogs for mange. You will probably not have any means of dipping. Consequently you will be obliged to treat with hand applications. The best remedy to be applied by hand is crude petroleum. This may be applied with a brush or cloths. Put it over the entire surface of the body in a thin, even covering. Do not apply it when the hogs are eating. It is better to confine each hog in a corner of the pen by means of a gate or hurdle.

A second remedy is a mixture of equal parts of cottonseed oil and kerosene. A mixture of kerosene and lard may also be used, one-half pint of kerosene to one pound of lard. A hog oiler may be provided by setting a short post in the ground and tying around it some gunnysacks that have been well soaked with oil. But an oiler should not be expected to take the place of the hand treatments in curing mange.

It is strange that your pigs are not taking to the clover pasture. They may be grazing at times of the day or night when you do not observe them, and the quality of the pasture may be such that they make no visible inroads on the clover. After you have cured this skin disease, the use of good pasture will aid in keeping the pigs healthy and thrifty.
Erie Co., Pa. H. J. BRANT.

Japanese Beetle Control

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture says that the Japanese beetle can be controlled by proper spraying. The spray should be applied on or about June 26 in normal seasons, as the beetles do their greatest damage between July 4 and August 20.

One thorough application of lead-oleate coated lead arsenate, in the proportion of 4 lbs. to 50 gallons of water, usually gives protection to shrubs or shade trees during the entire beetle season. Lead-oleate coated lead arsenate adheres to the foliage longer and kills more beetles than a spray composed of lead arsenate and flour. These insecticides can be purchased at most hardware, fertilizer and seed stores.

Flowering plants or shrubs should be treated with lead-oleate coated lead arsenate, but no satisfactory spray has yet been found for the protection of flowers. Certain flowers are very attractive to the beetle, and it is not possible to keep the expanding bloom covered with a film of protective poison. Individual flowering plants, or groups of plants, can be protected by enclosing them with cloth mosquito netting. Frame for holding the netting can be constructed of wood or iron pipe at moderate cost. Several growers of choice roses have successfully protected their flowers by this method. Where mosquito is used, it may be necessary to make one or two applications of a fungicide during the months of July and August, because enclosed plants are more subject to mildew than plants grown in the open.

More failures to control the Japanese beetle are due to the use of insufficient spray, to poor application, or to improper timing of applications, than to all other causes combined. As beetles will search out and feed upon any unsprayed portion of the plant, it is necessary to wet all parts, including both the upper and lower surface of the leaves.

PROMINENT financier says that by 2035 the national wealth of the country will be in the hands of the women. Oh, well, what of it? All Mister Man will have ot do will be to hoist the price of silk stockings about $23 a pair and get it all back again.—Macon Telegraph.

The School of Nursing of the United Hospital

Situated in beautiful Westchester County offers a Course leading to the Degree of Registered Nurse. High standards of teaching and supervision maintained. Splendid experience. Affiliation of 6 months with large metropolitan hospital. Excellent living conditions; recreation featured. Classes enter Sept. and Feb. Apply Chief Nurse United Hospital, Port Chester, N. Y.

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Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

Ideal B Power

furnished from A battery at small cost with Cole B unit. Before buying more B batteries, write for information.

COLE MFG. CO., 27 Homestead Ave., Hamden, Conn.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced farmer and dairyman; get in touch with Grace Smith's Farm Manager, C. A. NATHOO, New Egypt, N. J.; this industry employs men continually; year-round job, pays first-class salary and good living conditions; if you want a job come and look the place over.

WANTED—On private estate, practical and college trained single man; must be able to keep records, care of stock and poultry, milk cows, etc.; state all particulars and references, salary desired in first letter. ADVERTISER 6674, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, married, middle-aged, caretaker and gardener with general farm experience for large commercial farm and nursery; must be honest, sober and industrious; good references; reply stating wages expected. MANALAPAN NURSERIES, Englishtown, N. J.

WANTED—Middle-aged white Christian couple without children, on poultry farm; man to clean houses and make small repairs; woman to cook and keep house for staff; modern conveniences; near town; must co-operate with women poultry specialists; salary $125 per month, with maintenance for both; when replying state ages, religion, nationality and experience. ADVERTISER 6728, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, working foreman, married, Protestant, for modern dairy farm; Holstein herd; four-room cottage provided; references and particulars in first letter. JAMES E. COLE, R. 1, Port Jervis, N. Y.

WANTED—A woman as plain cook, also a waitress and chambermaid work; write or apply at the Wood Lea House, Albany Post Road, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

WANTED—On poultry farm, active middle-aged couple or mother and son; good home; state age, salary expected, etc. ADVERTISER 6727, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young man for general work on modern poultry farm; experience not necessary; salary according to ability; give age, experience, reference and salary. O. UGHETTA, R. 3, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED at once, capable white woman for cook, houseworker; permanent position with family two adults, two children, for Eastern Shore, Maryland home; must like the country; will consider mother and daughter or two sisters, latter as children's nurse; references required. ADVERTISER 6736, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman poultry specialist; must be mature Christian woman without incumbrances; to assist manager of Jersey poultry farm with baby chicks, laying records, etc.; man kept for heaviest work; please give full particulars, age, religion, education, experience, salary desired, etc., when replying. ADVERTISER 6729, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Thoroughly experienced dry-hand milker and caretaker; wages $65 per month and board to start, with liberal increase as competency and permanency are demonstrated. STRATHGLASS FARM, Port Chester, N. Y.

WANTED—Woman, white, to do housework and cooking in refined family, all modern improvements and conveniences; must be healthy, honest, clean and fond of children; salary $65. ACE FARM, Monroe, N. Y.

MARRIED man for dairy farm; wife to board five men at $30 per month each, house, wood fuel, milk, garden, and $100 per month wages; all particulars in first letter. BLOSSOM HILL FARMS, Lebanon, N. J.

EXPERIENCED milkers for three milkings per day with machines; wages $75, board and room. BLOSSOM HILL FARMS, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED—Housekeeper in farm home; must be good cook, neat, clean; no objection to woman with child; good home and steady position for the right party; reference required; Protestant. ADVERTISER 6747, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man with small family wanted for steady position on poultry farm; am not looking for a manager, neither is experience with poultry necessary, but one with some farm experience preferred; must be reliable and trustworthy; state full particulars in first letter. JOHN H. WEED, Vineland, N. J.

WANTED—Young girl for care of two children; no cooking or laundry; experience not necessary; must be fond of children; give reference and salary expected in first letter. Address, WALSER, Box 98, Sayville, N. Y.

WANTED — Elderly couple without encumbrances, for housekeeping job on general farm; woman to do cooking and take care of other household duties; no washing; all modern conveniences; man to help wife, take care of lawn, furnace and other light work. JOSEPH O. CANBY, Greenwood Farms, Hulmeville, Bucks Co., Pa.

WANTED—Couple; man to help in garden and farm; wife to do plain cooking; steady position all year; reference. GOBEL FARMS, Annandale, N. J.

Situations Wanted

AFTER August as maintenance and repair mechanic on large farm or estate; married American, no family; understands gas engines, farm machinery, electric wiring and fixtures, plumbing and general carpenter work; references exchanged; personal interview desired. ADVERTISER 6753, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, general farming and orchardist; best references. ADVERTISER 6678, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted—Farmer, experienced; wife, cook or housework; middle-aged; one child 3 years old; private estate or farm; please state wages. ADVERTISER 6703, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED working farm manager open for position soon; can build up your farm and make it a money maker in short time; understand all phases of farming. ADVERTISER 6709, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 58, single, 15 years' experience in all branches, desires position on small plant, or as assistant on large one; best references; moderate wages, steady, reliable. H. MORAN, R. D. 1, Phoenix, N. Y.

FARM, estate manager, college, 38, lifetime practical experience in farm crops, live stock, Guernseys especially poultry, fruit, construction and accounting; capable of handling large proposition. J. R. CLINE, 429 Third St., Newburgh, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, married, 15 years' experience, is open to good proposition. ADVERTISER 6717, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN desires position by September 1; wife to board help; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 6722, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO experienced waitresses want work in Summer hotel. ADVERTISER 6723, care Rural New-Yorker.

MILKER, age 30, four children, also machine experience, private dairy, no farming; $30, 7-day week, house, milk; prefer New Jersey. L. E. STURGESS, 444 South St., Jamaica, N. Y.

CAPABLE American woman, farm manager, wants position on small place about September 1 or would housekeep in small family; references exchanged. ADVERTISER 6726, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL farmer, experienced, wishes position as farmer or foreman. ADVERTISER 6735, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOROUGHLY experienced farming, dairying; wife capable boarding help. ADVERTISER 6733, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL, practical, all-round superintendent or manager, age 41, don't drink, smoke or chew; with daughter, age 16; wishes responsible position; have engineer's license and ice machine permit for New York City; can navigate steam, gasoline and sail vessels, act as chauffeur, expert on poultry and incubation, can handle help; will leave honesty to others; daughter to do light work or act as secretary between high school hours; salary of no consideration; all mail answered. ADVERTISER 6725, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, single, middle-aged, good worker, desires permanent position commercial fruit farm; long experience apple growing, packing, marketing; references. ADVERTISER 6730, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, high calibre, single, 33, life experience, college training, desires suitable opening. ADVERTISER 6731, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 35, government pensioner, wants work doing light farm chores; no salary; permanent. ADVERTISER 6734, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPANION-NURSE, practical, refined, Danish, 52 years old, expert traveller; unencumbered. MARIANNA MARSTRAND, care Mrs. Walsh, Poundridge Road, New Canaan, Conn. Telephone, Bedford Village 8132.

ELDERLY man, farm work of any kind; no smoker or liquor; would care for good home more than wages. ADVERTISER 6738, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY manager, married, no children; experimental work at Rutgers, short course graduate; well experienced in all departments; have managed large brooding and laying plants; best references to ability and character; state wages in reply. ADVERTISER 6740, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A position as caretaker, handy-man or poultryman; sober and reliable; reference. ADVERTISER 6743, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN wishes light work, five or six hours daily, exchange room, board, small pay; understands poultry, lawns, etc. ADVERTISER 6744, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Work by woman with boy 14. ADVERTISER 6745, care Rural New-Yorker.

HIGHLY competent man of excellent executive ability, 40 years old and married, available as estate superintendent; early training on estate and farm; with large dairy plant past 15 years; wide experience in all branches of the work; capable of handling repairs, construction, etc.; absolutely sober, reliable and good reputation. SUPERINTENDENT, P. O. Box 386, Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y.

MARRIED man, two children, would like a job as barn or dairyman; understands grains, feeding of cattle for production, also making of butter, running separator or pasteurizer; good mechanic around machinery of all kinds; reference furnished on request; state wages, particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 6748, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING superintendent desires a position on farm, estate or institution; life experience in all branches farming, gardening, dairy; single, age 40, 18 years' references. ADVERTISER 6749, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Having sold large dairy, hustling, old-fashioned, reliable couple, aged 30, without furniture, desire entire charge gentleman's Guernsey herd or 10-15-man boarding house; man, milker, teamster, truck driver, etc.; not afraid of work but must be first-class position. ADVERTISER 6751, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED man desires farm job, teamster or laborer; steady and sober. ADVERTISER 6755, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate manager, past 12 years charge some largest semi-commercial estates, East; specialty Guernseys; lucrative dairying; broad lifetime experience. BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

FARM manager wants organize highly remunerative industrial farming establishment, now possible; broad experience. DRAWER A, Bernardsville, N. J.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM for sale—One of the best farms in Saratoga County, 113 acres; apples, pears, plums; 10-room house, large barns, henhouse, ice-house, granary, garage; will sell with or without stock and tools. J. FRANK DeRIDDER, Owner, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6544, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Seed potato farm, 218 acres, 35 in woodlands; terms to right party. Dairy farm, 218 acres, about one-half in pasture land and woodlots; terms granted. Farm of 204 acres with woodlot and sugar bush; barn but no other buildings; terms granted. THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, Pulaski, N. Y.

FOR SALE—90-acre dairy farm, house, barn and other buildings; half mile from creamery; Orange County, N. Y.; near Middletown; for particulars write ADVERTISER 6724, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Good opportunity for tourist's inn; 9-room house with electricity and roadside stand; 12 acres, 300 fruit trees; on Albany highway. A. BECKER, Acre Rd., Cairo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Six-room house with barns and live poultry market; $3,000; good opportunity. A. BECKER, Acre Rd., Cairo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A good dairy farm, two miles from high school and concrete road; well watered; cheap; for full particulars write or come and see it. C. LEWIS TAYLOR, Wyalusing, Pa.

FARM for sale, 87 acres, on State highway; 7-room house, electric, telephone, water in the house; big buildings, garage; 2 horses, 3 cows, 2 heifers, 125 chickens; machinery; good orchard; price, cash $8,500. JOHN PLACEK, P. O. BOX 3, White Mills, Pa.

FOR SALE—41-acre farm with retail milk route, fully equipped; 14 cows, horses, young stock; two barns, 9-room house with modern conveniences, all in excellent condition; profitable daily income; for particulars, write to ALFONCE YEHL, N. 7th St., Allegany, N. Y.

WANTED to rent, with privilege of buying, a modern poultry farm, within 25 miles of Poughkeepsie; prefer south side, or within 10 miles of Nanuet. Address, T. E. COMLY, West Nyack, N. Y.

SULLIVAN County, 28 rooms, accommodates 45 people; established business, good patronage, Christian locality; 3 stories, 75-ft. porch; 90 acres; 3 large barns, silo, orchard; $9,000, cash $2,500; two farms, one owner, 12 rooms, accommodates 18 people; 3 good barns, orchard, 45 acres; $6,500, cash $2,000; opportunity; photos sent; owner 25 years, retiring. BECKER, 159 Monahan St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Small poultry farm within 50 miles of New York, on good road, with some poultry; small cash payment, balance first mortgage. T. J., Box 255, 33 First Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—105 acres, 65 miles New York City, 4½ from Hudson River. HOWLAND BAXTER, Marlboro, N. Y.

FOR SALE—120-acre Finger Lakes dairy and truck farm in famous Burton Valley, 4½ miles Lake Keuka, on improved road 1 mile village, school; on State road; next door produce market; 4 miles new Dairymen's League station; Alfalfa grown abundantly; large modernly equipped barn, silo; excellent 8-room house, other buildings; electricity, running water; write for further particulars. ANDERSON BROS., Rt. 9, Penn Yan, N. Y.

FOR SALE—New 7-room house and 13 1-5 acres in the village of Westover; electricity, schools, churches, stores and depot; for $2,000; this is a bargain. T. L. GREGORY, Westover, Md.

FARM, 184 acres, with or without stock; no reasonable offer refused; write for particulars. BOX 424, Roscoe, N. Y.

SALE—5-acre equipped bee and poultry farm; fruit, productive soil, buildings new; Summer boarding section; write owner, P. WORDEN, White Sulphur Springs, N. Y.

WANTED to buy or exchange for good income property in New Rochelle, N. Y., farm from 10 to 50 acres for poultry; must be on State road and not over five miles from Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston or Nyack; all details in first letter. W. VEISHLOW, 9 Field Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED to buy or rent, cheap poultry farm, 5 to 30 acres; good buildings; give full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 6737, care Rural New-Yorker.

FINE 100-acre farm or Summer home in picturesque Berkshires; good buildings, near main highway; bargain. MRS. JENNIE LOOMIS, Savoy, Mass.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 2¼ acres; 5-room bungalow, all improvements; house for 1,200 layers, brooder for 1,000. Address W. KESTERSON, R. 3, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—60 acres, best South Jersey soil, level, no stones; excellent buildings; one mile out city limits, State road; electric available; bathing, fishing, hunting; with or without stock, implements. ADVERTISER 6732, care Rural New-Yorker.

178 ACRES, planted, equipped, sacrifice because sickness; wonderful chance; 3½ miles Middletown; $11,500, cash $3,000; would consider exchange with smaller place. CHAS. MATHES, R. F. D. 1, Middletown, N. Y.

25-ACRE poultry farm, capacity 8,000 chicks, 1,500 layers; electric lights, running water and phone; 10-room house; on concrete road to Princeton; 1¼ miles out of Somerville; including gas station under construction, $15,000. A. F. MATHES, S. Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE—100-acre dairy farm in Schenectady County, and excellent place for Summer home. ADVERTISER 6739, care Rural New-Yorker.

ACT QUICK! Because of other business interests elsewhere, I am forced to rent, equipped and going tea room and tourists' inn., beautifully located on one of the most popular tourists' routes in Connecticut; wonderful future for party of ability. ADVERTISER 6750, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Fruit, poultry, boarding farm; 1,000 fruit trees, chiefly Starking and Golden Delicious; 1,000 grapevines; planted Spring 1928 when 2 years old; price $7,500. ADVERTISER 6752, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Rent, with option of buying, poultry farm, New Jersey, about 10 acres cultivated; large house, electricity, running water; write full particulars. ADVERTISER 6754, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 118 acres, in same family since 1833; 2 seams coal, 2 seams limestone, mineral rights, leased for gas, finest running spring water at house; productive soil, all kinds good fruit, plenty of timber; near churches, good schools and good neighbors; ¼ mile to State road; mail delivered, telephone if wanted; market at door; 8-room colonial brick house, good cellar; large bank barn, other buildings; all crops; immediate possession; sickness and old age reason for selling; low price, easy terms. Address MRS. ANNA M. WILSON, R. 1, Box 54, Avonmore, Pa.

FARM of 219 acres for sale, four miles from Sharon Springs, N. Y.; good buildings, good soil, plenty of water; price $6,000. ADVERTISER 6746, care Rural New-Yorker.

BEAUTIFUL salt water poultry and truck farm on famous Nanticoke River, white sand beach, nine acres fertile soil, improved by five-room bungalow; sportsman's paradise for boating, bathing, fishing, oystering, and wild duck shooting on river three miles wide; price for quick sale $3,750; for further particulars, write CARROLL E. BOUNDS, Salisbury, Md.

Miscellaneous

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE — One-half horsepower, 32-volt, D.C. motor; good as new, $30. H. W. VAIL, Warwick, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Model F Centaur tractor, brand new, cheap; also model G Centaur, slightly used, at sacrifice. CHAS. M. INGERSOLL, 2138 Wooster Rd., Rocky River, Ohio.

6,480-EGG Jamesway incubator for sale; good condition, installing larger machine; priced reasonable. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, N. J.

FINE extracted honey, 60-lb. can clover, here, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

VIRGINIA shelled peanuts, fine for children, 4 lbs., $1, postpaid. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Va.

FOR SALE cheap, Wideawake grain separator, 36x48, self feeder, wind stacker; excellent condition; two season custom use, balance private. WALTER SNELL, Medina, N. Y.

WANTED to board and give care to people who have asthma and lung trouble; healthy location, reasonable rates. ADVERTISER 6741, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Roomers, Christians only, farm home, near bus and railroad; excellent scenery. ADVERTISER 6742, care Rural New-Yorker.

Some Old-time Prices

Here is a clipping from our town paper I thought readers might like to see.
Benton, Pa. L. E. K.

"While looking over some bookkeeping done by Wm. Bellas in 1809 I was impressed by the wages and prices of that time compared with the present.

"Here is a list of prices of 1809:

"Women's wages, 80c per week for housework or spinning, 25c per day for washing or scrubbing or hoeing corn or digging potatoes with a hoe.

"Men's wages were: Thrashing grain with flail 50c per day; reaping grain by hand, 50c per day; working on road, 60c per day; chopping wood, 50c per day; breaking flax, 31c per day.

"In 1810 women's wages were 65c per week for spinning; 11c for ½ day washing; making pair trousers, 37½c; making men's shirt, 25c; men's wages, 62½c per day.

"The following were selling prices of produce in 1809: Wheat, 46c per bu.; oats, 25c per bu.; potatoes, 40c per bu.; corn, 46c per bu.; rye, 56c per bu.; dried apples, 96c per bu.; buckwheat, 40c per bu.; whiskey, 18c per qt.; cider, 25c per bbl.; wheat flour, 2c lb.; rye flour, 1⅔c per lb.; butter, 12½c per lb.; muslin, 23c per yd.; 60 bundles straw, 63½c; linen, 20c per yd.; pork, 12½c per lb.; beef, 8c per lb.; salt, 6c per qt.; sugar, 14c per lb.; soap, 4c per qt.; loaf bread, 18c; paper tobacco, 6c; pair shoes, $1.50; hay, $8 per ton; clover seed, $3.50 per bu.; beans, 3c per qt.; tallow, 10c per lb.; honey, 80c per gal.; mutton, 4c per lb.

"In 1833 prices were changed to, butter 10c lb.; hay, $6 ton; buckwheat, 25c bu.; oats, 33c bu.; linen, 8c yd.; linsey, 10c yd.; corn, 50c bu.

"The above prices were kept by Wm. Bellas, the great-grandfather of C. M. Smith of Raven Creek."

That War Pension Tax Exemption

There is a Federal statute which exempts from taxation the "cash" paid as a pension, bonus or insurance by the U. S. for military or naval service.

However the New York State law, amended in 1921 to make it applicable to veterans of the World War, says nothing about exemption on cash—leaving the Federal statute to govern there—and gives only partial exemption on "real property purchased with the proceeds of a pension, bonus or insurance granted by the United States or by this State for military or naval services and owned by the pensioner, the person receiving the bonus or the insured or by his dependent mother, wife or widow." See Chapter 169, Section 5 of the New York Statutes of 1921, which became effective April 8, 1921.

This statute also states that "No such exemption . . . shall be allowed in excess of $5,000."

It also states that "Such real property, to the extent of the exemption entered by the assessors, shall be exempt from State, county and general municipal taxation, but shall be taxable for local school purposes, and for construction and maintenance of streets and highways."

Co-ordination between the Federal law and our State law should be effected. Obviously the Federal government intended that tax exemption should follow the "cash" it paid to disabled veterans, and apply to property bought with it.

It is also obvious that our Legislature, when it passed the original statute, had no conception that the time was so near at hand when the school taxes and highway taxes would constitute the major portion of the tax on real property.

Today the school and highway taxes amount to 85 per cent of that tax. Our State law should be again amended to carry out the spirit of the Federal statute. [MAJOR] D. H. DECKER.

Wife's Liability for Husband's Debt

A man and his wife have a home held on a joint deed. The husband, without knowledge of his wife, signs his name to a note for $200. This note comes due and the husband will not pay it. Can the bank levy on the place to collect the money? C. B.
Maryland.

A husband cannot incumber his wife's property by debts of his own. This applies to property held jointly. N. T.

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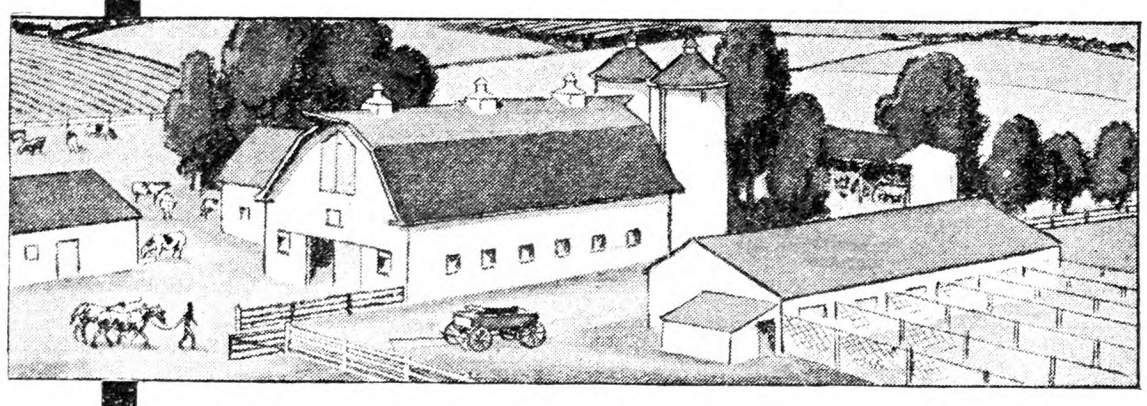

RAILROADS, world-wide corporations have used graphite paint for years to keep down maintenance costs. These paints have proved most enduring on all exposed wood and metal surfaces. Dixon supplied them. And now Dixon offers you the same protection.

The new Dixon Utility Paints combine fine silica-flake graphite and oxide with pure linseed oil. Try and equal them for durability! They're *really* weather-proof and water-proof. Won't crack or peel. Brush on more easily than any other paint.

Dixon's Utility Paint will protect your barns, buildings and equipment for at least two to four years—usually more. You can get them at your dealer's in green, gray, brown and red. Tell us about your painting proposition and we'll help you save time and money on it. Mail the coupon below.

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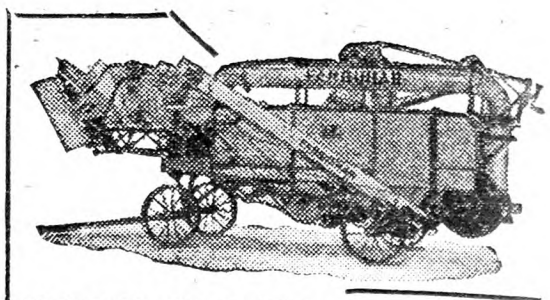

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The Unadilla is the strongest, the easiest to erect and the safest silo. Every dollar put in it—for both construction and roughage—is money that returns to you time after time during the long life of the silo.

But don't wait! Order now—immediate shipment, any size Oregon Fir and Spruce. Materials dry and of the best quality. Discount for cash on delivery. Terms if wanted. Send for big free catalog and prices.

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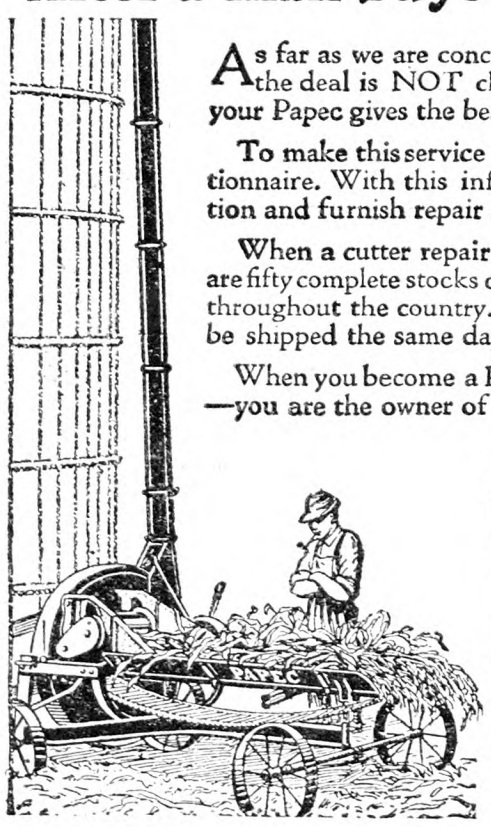

As far as we are concerned—after you have bought and paid for a Papec—the deal is NOT closed. It is our duty—and privilege—to see to it that your Papec gives the best possible service today and in ten years.

To make this service possible, we ask our customers to answer a brief questionnaire. With this information, we are able to intelligently supply information and furnish repair parts that fit.

When a cutter repair part is needed, it is usually needed in a hurry. There are fifty complete stocks of Papec Cutters and parts located at convenient points throughout the country. There are hundreds of smaller stocks. Your order will be shipped the same day it is received.

When you become a Papec owner, you are more than an owner of a machine—you are the owner of a silo filling service.

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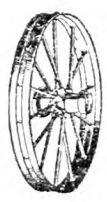

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. July 27, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5066

Cornell University Lib'y
4-24-29
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Blackberries in Southern New Jersey

Thoughts and Observations from Long Acres

By L. Benjamin Reber

WE FOLKS who live in the Northern States become impatient with the long Winter and enforced inaction, while we long for weather which will permit us to do the rush of work which always comes in the Spring. That is why the Springs seem to be so backward. I am one of those who complained that we were having a backward Spring here in Michigan with all work behind, but a recent study of my record book disclosed the astonishing fact that we were really a little ahead instead of being behind. Here is what the book shows for the past four years:

1926.—Picked first currants July 6, raspberries July 13.

1927.—Picked first currants June 30, raspberries July 7.

1928.—Picked first currants July 9, raspberries July 6.

1929.—Picked first currants June 26, raspberries July 2.

Those dates do not bear out the oft-repeated assertion that this year is backward with the growing season. The record for 11 years shows only one year in which we were much further ahead of this year, and shows some in which we were much further behind. Evidently the weather this year has been about normal, or even a little favorable as far as crops are concerned. I thought, too, that corn would never reach knee-high stage by the Fourth of July, but most of it did just as usual.

While hoeing potatoes the other day I observed that some hills had lavender blossoms, some were pure white with intensely yellow centers and some were pale yellow. The hills with the lavender blossoms were upright, dark green and sturdy, those with white blossoms were bushier and a paler green, while those with the yellowish cast were spindly, with a sickly green color. I theorize that the lavender blossom hills will produce a few large potatoes, those with white produce a number of medium size and those with yellowish blossoms a few small ones not worth picking up. Possibly one of those Maine men who raise spuds by the trainload will set me right on that. I think I shall stake a representative hill of each and see how my theory works out, but I must number my stakes, or I shall be like the old woman who had trouble telling her pies apart. She marked on the top of some "T-M" which meant 'tis mince, on the other she marked "T-M" which means 'taint mince. My staked hills will all look alike when the tops die, so I must number the stakes. Naturally a general conclusion cannot be drawn from so little data, but I can follow it up another year with more staked hills. It would be curious if the color of the blossoms denoted the size of the potatoes in the hill.

Yes, there must be something in psychology after all. Not the dry-as-dust psychology of the school men, but an everyday psychology of common people, as men's minds do seem to move in the same channels to a large extent, else why do so many of us plant the same crop in any given year? A few years back I noticed that few in our community raised currants, so I thought to avoid the common rut by setting out a large number. The same thought evidently came to other men at about the same time, for currants are rolling into our market—which in this case is Chicago—by carloads from all directions, so that they are a drug on the market and almost unsalable. Indiana farmers forsook their traditional policy of corn and hogs and set currants by the thousands; Wisconsin forsook the milk pail to set currants; my own neighbors looked at my place and ordered currant plants by the thousands, so now the market is buried in currants. The bad part of it is that you cannot change crops next year the way you do with potatoes or wheat, as currant bushes do not come into full bearing short of three years, and will produce for many years if tended right, while the original cost of the plants is very high. Now I am rapidly extending my raspberry patches, and no doubt every farmer in the country is doing the same.

One thing which has always been an unsolvable mystery to me is how some men can get along without working. They seem to be favorites of fortune for some reason. A man in our county never was known to do an honest day's work; he first landed a fat political job in the county, next he landed an easy-money job organizing co-operatives among farmers, drawing a fat salary from the State with all expenses paid, so all he had to do was to ride in parlor cars, stay at fine hotels and tell the poor ignorant farmer how to run his business. In the meantime the State agricultural college with which he was connected ran hundreds of thousands in debt. Then the board of control fired the president of the college bodily and with him went his pet, the co-op organizer, so he was divorced from the pay roll. Next a large farm organization employed him as an unofficial adviser, which again meant easy money. Now he is being backed by State politicians for a fat public job.

Fishing in Hood River, Oregon. Sent by Mrs. J. W. Ray

But I must get busy again with the currant picking. We try to carry on the regular farm work of cultivating and hoeing, along with the fruit picking, but it makes us hustle. Wife and daughter must do the housework, the canning and jelly-making, at odd times, while the boys and I wield the hoes and follow the cultivator whenever we can steal an hour or two from the picking. It is a strenuous life, getting up on fast time and finishing the day's work on slow time, but the haying is over, so we do not mind the picking so much. With 5,000 currant bushes to pick and raspberries coming on rapidly so that they, too, must be picked every other day, we sure must move around some. The blackcaps are ripening, too, which means more hustling, but thank heaven I grubbed out those dewberries.

Come on, Calvin, grab your little two-quart carrier, and we will hike for the currants. He picks when he feels like it and stops whenever he wishes, but he sure loves to help.

A New Strawberry Trouble

TO THOSE who are growing a single variety of strawberry, the advent of a condition, such as that described by F. R., (page 837) must seem very serious. The same thing happened in our strawberry variety planting on the Horticultural Farm of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station without causing us much alarm, since only the one variety was affected. Our experience in this connection may be of interest to F. R. and any others who may have this experience.

We had grown Eaton for a few years during which time it behaved apparently normally. As a variety it was hardly good enough to recommend for planting, but it seemed a little too good to discard. About four years ago, during the early Spring, some of the leaves began to show yellow stripes and occasionally entire leaves would become light yellow with just a few thin stripes remaining of the normal green color. The next year all the plants of the Eaton variety were affected. The first leaves formed in the Spring seemed to be of normal size, but the later ones were more narrow than normal and slightly puckered. The plants bloomed and there was a fair set, but soon after blossoming some of the leaves began to dry up and most of the fruit dried up before ripening. By the end of the picking season many of the plants were dead, and as no normal plants were present the variety was plowed out.

No especial significance was attached to this experience, since the variety affected was of no great value anyway. About two dozen other varieties of strawberries were growing in the same field, immediately adjacent to the Eaton. During the two seasons when affected plants of Eaton were present, not a single plant of any other variety showed symptoms of the same trouble. This would seem to indicate very strongly that the trouble, if it may be called a disease, at least is not likely to be transmitted from one variety to another under ordinary field conditions.

The Spring after the Eaton had been discarded a seedling variety, as yet unnamed, was received from one of the Experiment Stations for trial. The first season most of the leaves were affected just as in the case of Eaton. The disease could not have been transmitted from the Eaton on our grounds, however, since the two varieties were not growing here at the same time. This is the second year we have grown this particular seedling and now all plants are affected and many dead. None of the other seventy-odd varieties growing in the same patch shows the yellow-streaked leaves.

Only one other named variety, Wyona, has exhibited unusual markings on the leaves, and in this case the leaves were only slightly mottled, although it is hard to say how far the mottling might develop. It might have escaped notice but for the fact that a number of seedlings of the Wyona also have mottled and puckered leaves, none of them as bad as Eaton, although some look as if they might possibly go the same way.

The ultimate cause of this trouble is not apparent, but several theories might be advanced. A disease organism may be present which affects only certain susceptible varieties and leaves others alone, or at least does not become visible in resistant varieties. The evidence in favor of this theory, however, is not strong. It is true that mosaic diseases of the strawberry have been described, but the symptoms

are somewhat different and mosaics usually spread fairly rapidly.

There may be an inherited tendency towards variegation and chlorophyll degeneration. Dying of the leaves would occur if the amount of chlorophyll became too small to manufacture sufficient food to maintain growth. It is hard to understand, though, why this tendency should appear in a variety which has been growing normally for some years, if it is a hereditary character.

As long as the Eaton was the only variety affected the problem hardly seemed worthy of detailed study. Since others are concerned, however, the problem may be serious enough to warrant investigation.

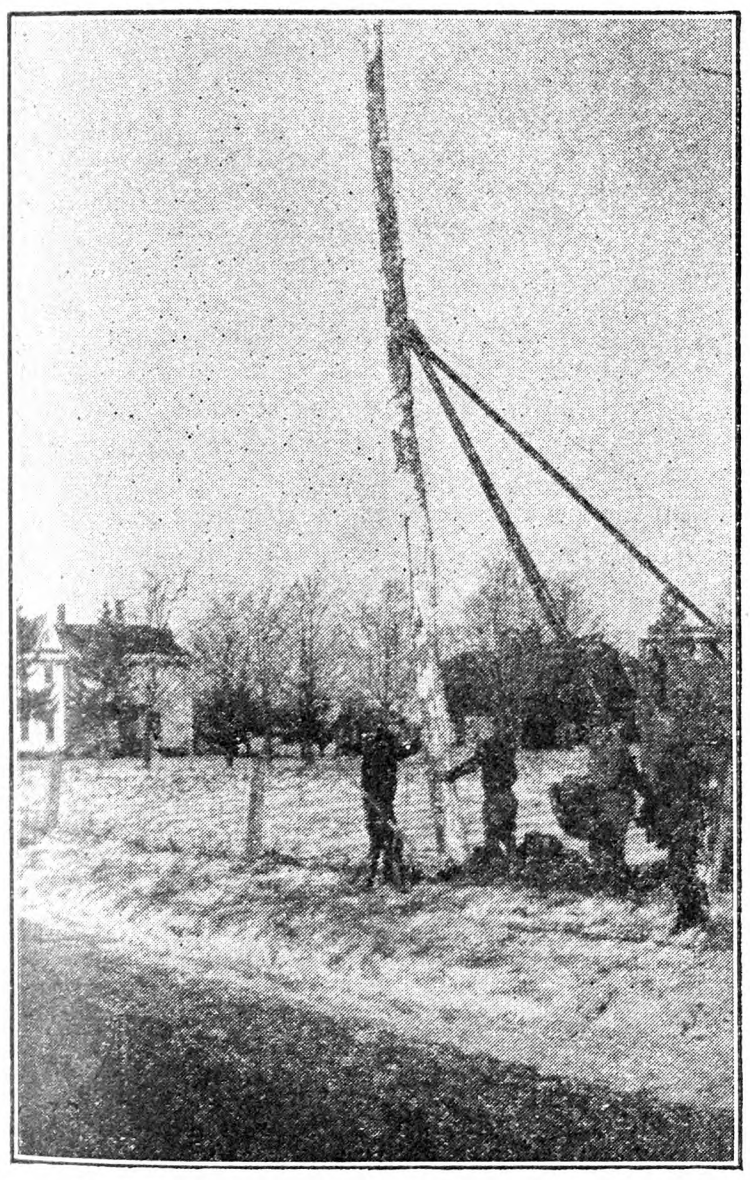
Our experience would seem to indicate that the discarding of affected varieties is sufficient to eliminate the trouble since no instances of transmission from one variety to another have been noted.

J. HAROLD CLARK.

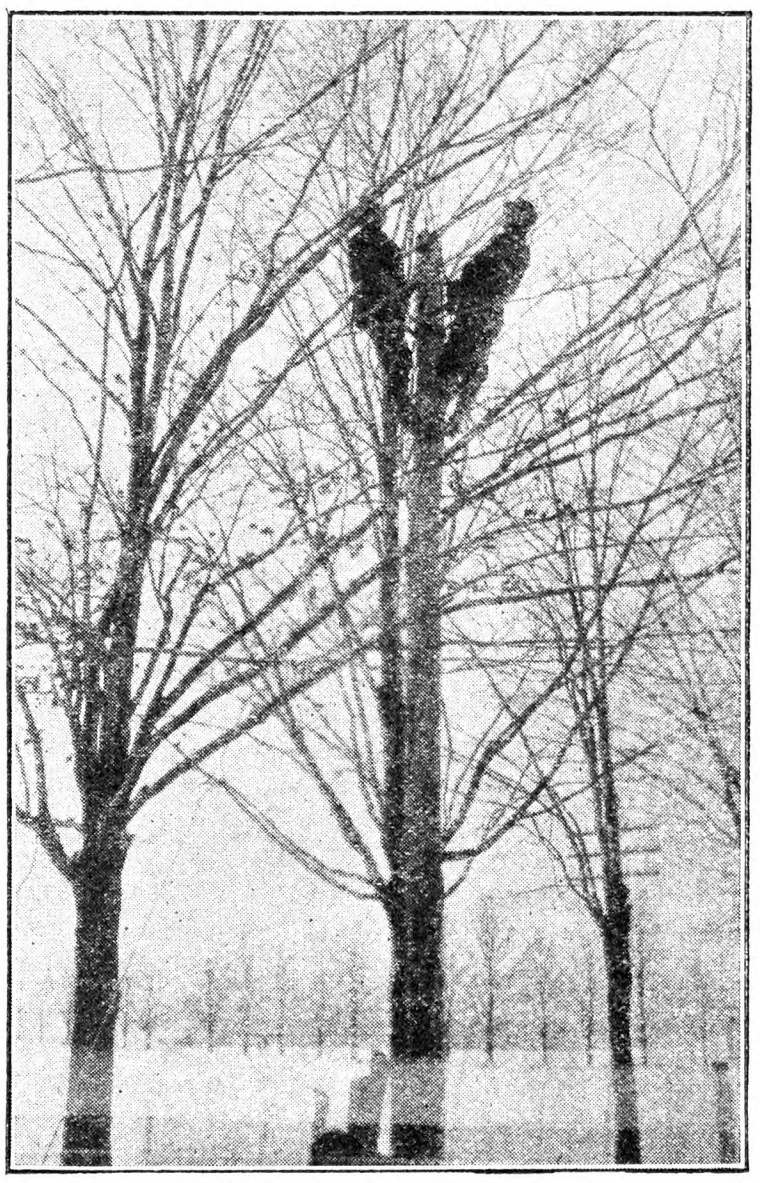
Electrifying a Country House

THE Optimist's home has been abundantly lighted at nights and mornings for some time. Perhaps my story of how this occurred is worth relating. To us it was a "consummation devoutly to be wished" ever since we settled here. One who has had the pleasure and comfort of electric service for years and then has to do without it for a few years will appreciate the return to it more than the inexperienced user.

Our farm is on a State highway which runs a straight course of five miles between two villages. When I purchased it I was assured that it would not be so very long before a transmission line would follow this highway from the village which had electric service to the one which had none. But the village without service looked in another direction for a transmission line, and got it after much effort to sign enough customers to induce the power company to build a line to it. Our hopes took a little tumble, but recovered some when I read of organized efforts to develop electric service to farms. I listened to the speech of an official of a big power company and heard him say that his company was willing to build lines to the farms and furnish farmers with electric service, "but," said he, "the farmers must co-operate." When the power company's salesman surprised me with a call last Autumn it did not require any persuasion to get me to co-operate. Of course I had to consult wife about it, for she had three household servants, power washer, vacuum cleaner, and flatiron, all stored in the house and doing nothing for their keep. It seemed then as if we might have to go in debt for our share in the line, but I don't know of anything I would have more willingly borrowed for, not even a new team or a motor car. I signed a contract next day and waited for future developments.



Setting a Big Pole With Aid of Portable Derrick. Fig. 465



Stretching Wires to House. Fig. 466

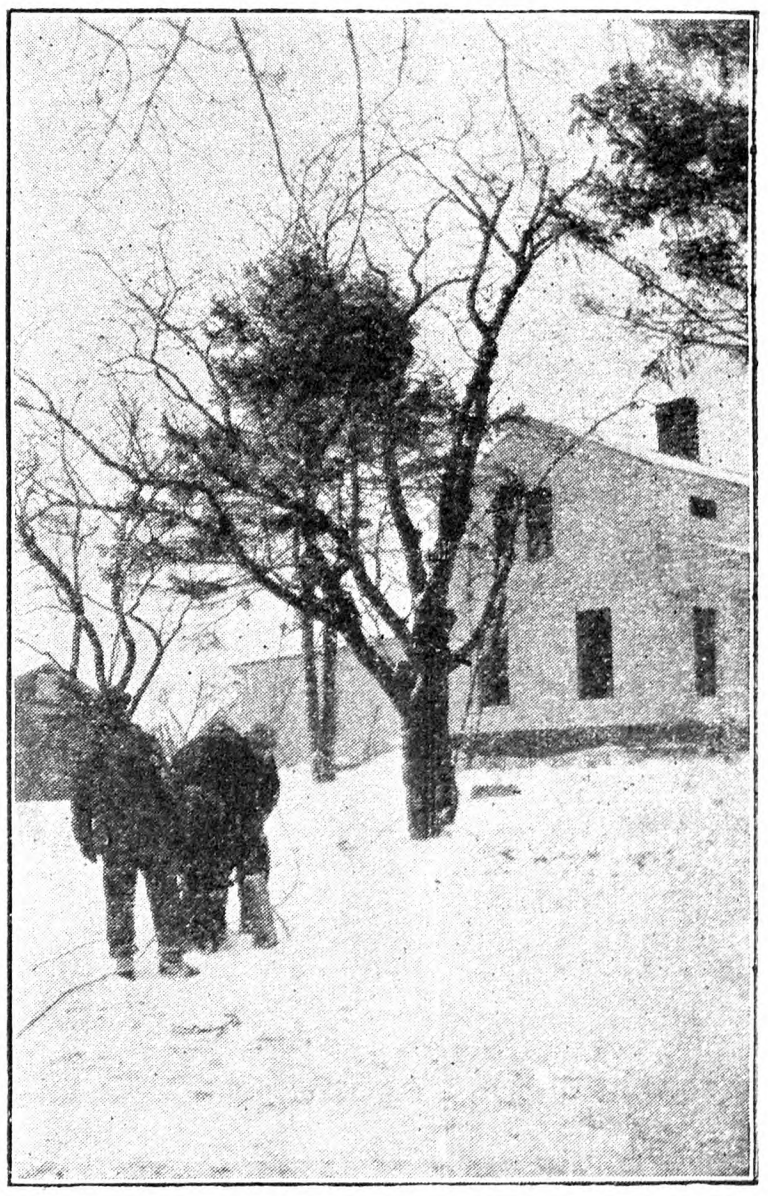
The power company proposed to build an extension of its line three miles out from the village west of us as far as our farm. They wanted 10 customers to invest $200 each in the line, which was to be built, owned and maintained entirely by the company. Each customer was to pay a minimum monthly charge of $4.40 for service at the same watt rates as the customers in the city where the power was generated. This monthly charge would pay for 73 k.w.h. at the graduated rate scale, and if more current were used, the rate was low enough to be economical for heat and power. This was the best proposition I had ever had a chance to consider.

After some weeks had elapsed we heard that less than 10 customers had been found willing to share in building the line. The salesman came to tell us that not more than seven customers could be found who had signed contracts or seemed likely to do so. He thought that if two of us were enough interested to take another share each in the line until new customers might relieve us of it, the line might yet be built. Wife and I considered, and agreed to take another share. We might have to borrow, but it would be too bad to get so near the "consummation" and then fail of it.

More weeks went by without any signs of line building, until one day in December I discovered that a power company crew was staking out the proposed line. Would it reach us before Christmas? Or possibly in early January? No definite promises were indulged in. We watched and waited on. After Christmas the poles began to go up in favorable weather. One day in January, when the snow was deep enough to persuade me to get the bobsled ready for use, the construction crew came to set the last poles near our home. Years ago I remember watching a crew of men setting telephone poles with the aid of pike poles and at the risk of their necks. Main strength counted for more then. Now a derrick attached to the rear of the heavy truck used by the construction crew, and operated by a windlass connected to the motor, lifts the big poles, balanced so that the lower end is easily guided by a man's two hands into the waiting post-hole. I was on hand with a pocket camera to get a record of this event, and when the last pole was firmly set the entire crew lined up beside their truck to be photographed.

For over a week we only knew that the wires were going up because the crew passed in their truck daily. Finally came the day when the workmen were ready to stretch the service wires from the nearest transformer to the gable of our house. I used the camera again, but it didn't do the event justice. The transmission line was finished, the crew went back to headquarters, and we were left wondering how soon the finishing touches would be done. Someone would have to set a meter and attach the loose ends of our house inlet wires to the company's line. We waited two weeks for this, and then one day it happened in a brief half-hour while we were away.

No more vacation for the electrical servants, and others are being added as fast as we can afford it. We are enjoying breakfast coffee made in a jiffy by the electric percolator much better than that formerly cooked on the kitchen range. Yesterday an electric motor displaced the small gas engine in the cellar which pumped the well water when coaxed to. Now the pump does its work without any attention and keeps the water pressure at more uniform level. We have visions of electric refrigeration, and cooking by electric heat instead of kerosene, also, and perhaps some day, when the heifers are grown up, there will be a power cream separator to skim their milk. And there are other possibilities for using the current to save our time and increase our comfort.



Splicing and Soldering a Wire to Finish the Line. Fig. 468

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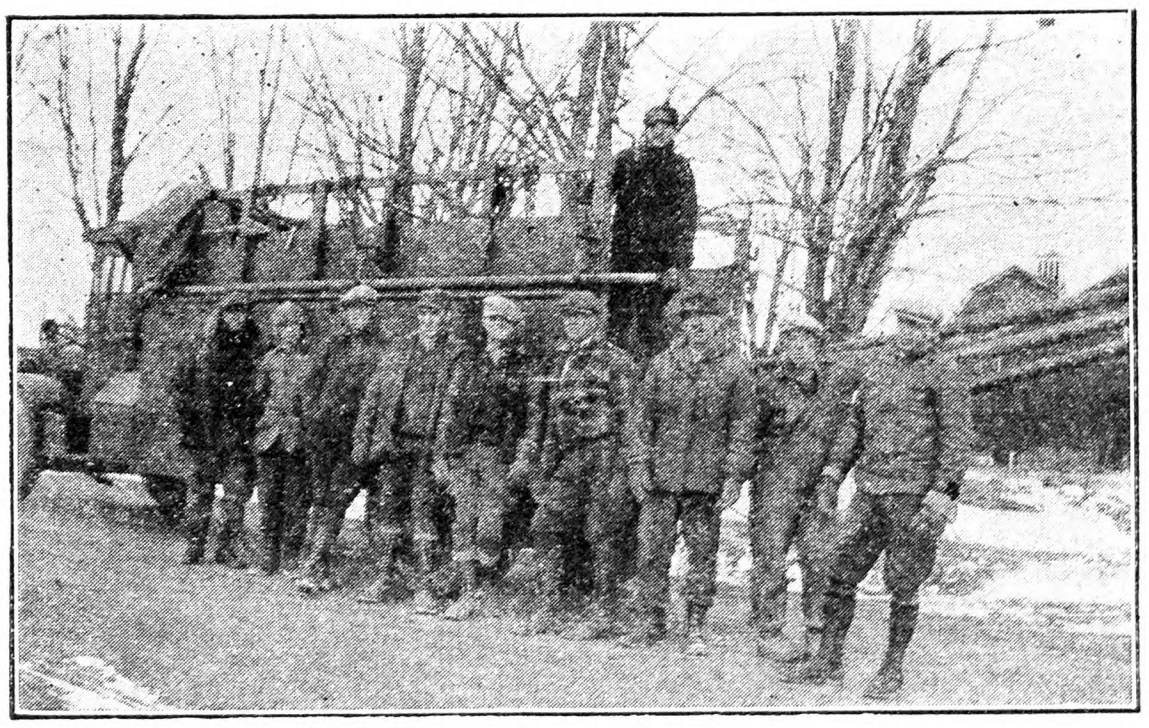


The Construction Crew and Truck. Fig. 467

The Old Rail Fence

THE fence row is a haven of refuge for the wild things of the farm. How fascinating it is today as we pause in our rambles to see what is going on in the old fence row. Doubtless every reader of THE R. N.-Y. is familiar with the old zigzag method of building rail fences, so common in New York and New England in pioneer days.

Many of these fences still persist, especially in the hill sections where the land was not in such great demand for cultivated crops. These rail fences were very wasteful of land, usually occupying a strip from six to eight feet wide, and what an interesting strip of land this old rail fence occupies!

This particular rail fence is well preserved and still serves as a fence between the pasture and the meadow. It is built of chestnut rails, and shows evidence of having served for well over a half a century. On the pasture side most of the land is utilized for pasture

purposes, but on the meadow side brambles, dogwood, thorn apples, sumac and elders have taken possession. What a fine place this makes for rabbits, squirrels, meadow mice, and here are their tracks on the snow giving ample evidence that the fence row is their portion of the farm.

Rail fences were among the most durable of the fences erected by the pioneers, although they required a great deal of attention to keep them serviceable. Here in Western New York we have few stone fences. They are more common farther east, especially in New England. Stone fences built by the pioneers required a great deal of labor, but they had some advantages over the rail fences. They occupied less land and were easy to maintain if they were carefully constructed in the first place.

Stump fences were common in the white pine sections of the State, and are still to be found. All of these pioneer fences were built of the waste materials obtained in clearing the land and preparing it for crops.

In England and France the hawthorn hedge fence is almost universal. It has never been used to any great extent by American farmers, although the hawthorn is so common in our pastures all over the Eastern United States. How much better our pastures would be if the hawthorns were in their proper place in the American fence row, and not occupying valuable space in the middle of the pasture. L. H. W.

Suffolk, Virginia, the Great Peanut Market

VIRGINIA is the oldest and one of the largest peanut growing States, and some of the best markets and factories are found here. Good advice to peanut growers is to plant enough to justify bothering with. Many plant only one, two or three acres. They have only enough to cause a lot of trouble or bother, and not enough to be profitable. The neighborhood machine or picker cannot afford to drive to such small crops and it does not pay to haul the hay or vines back home. If planting only one or two acres, it is better to put the land into cotton or some kind of grass for hay.

When handled properly, peanuts are found to be a profitable crop even at the present prices, $1.30 to $1.40 per bushel, and it will generally pay us farmers to plant as many acres to peanuts as to cotton.

There is no loss in peanuts compared with a good many other crops. If the price is too low to justify selling, and the grower is a swine raiser, the nuts can be fed profitably to the hogs, as nothing will produce a pound of pork more quickly than peanuts nor make a hog or pig grow faster. The vines make one of the finest feeds for horses, cattle and sheep, and, what they do not consume, makes bedding and manure. Everything with the peanut crop can be utilized and to good advantage. In the long run, "Mr. Peanut" is a profitable little fellow in any shape or form.

Suffolk, the world's largest peanut market, and one of the growing cities in Virginia, is located in Nansemond County, on the Nansemond River, 17 miles west of Norfolk. This thriving city of 17,000 people has a great number of diversified industries, chief among them being peanuts and peanut products. There are 28 concerns engaged in this business in Suffolk. The aggregate capital invested in land, buildings and machinery is over $4,000,000, and the combined annual sales of these concerns exceeds $22,000,000. More than 2,500,000 bags of peanuts are handled annually in Suffolk's industry, and approximately 2,500 men and women are engaged in preparing peanuts and peanut products that are sold and advertised throughout North America and in several foreign countries.

Suffolk, however, is not wholly dependent upon this major industry, of which she is justly proud, as the city has other large interests, lumber mills, brick yards and fertilizer plants, employing thousands of men. There are 15 lumber, brick and fertilizer manufactories, four large barrel and box mills, three candy factories, two knitting mills, two overall factories, casket, wagon, window screen and pickle factories, grist mill, cotton gins and agricultural machine plants. With approximately 100 industries, six railroads and deep water to the sea, Suffolk is a real "industrial" city. Suffolk has an abundant supply of American labor. Tax rates will compare favorably with any other city in the South. A distinct advantage is the delightful year-around climate for all kinds of work, and good living conditions, which are primary factors governing plant location. There are 16 wholesale and distributing houses in the city, receiving and shipping thousands of tons of merchandise yearly.

So much, in a brief way, for Suffolk's industries. Now for a few words in regard to its civic affairs: Suffolk is a city composed of church-going people. The city has 20 churches, beautiful homes, a country club with a golf course and tennis courts, two motion picture houses, a theater, a chamber of commerce, Lion's Club and Women's Club, and all important fraternal and secret societies.

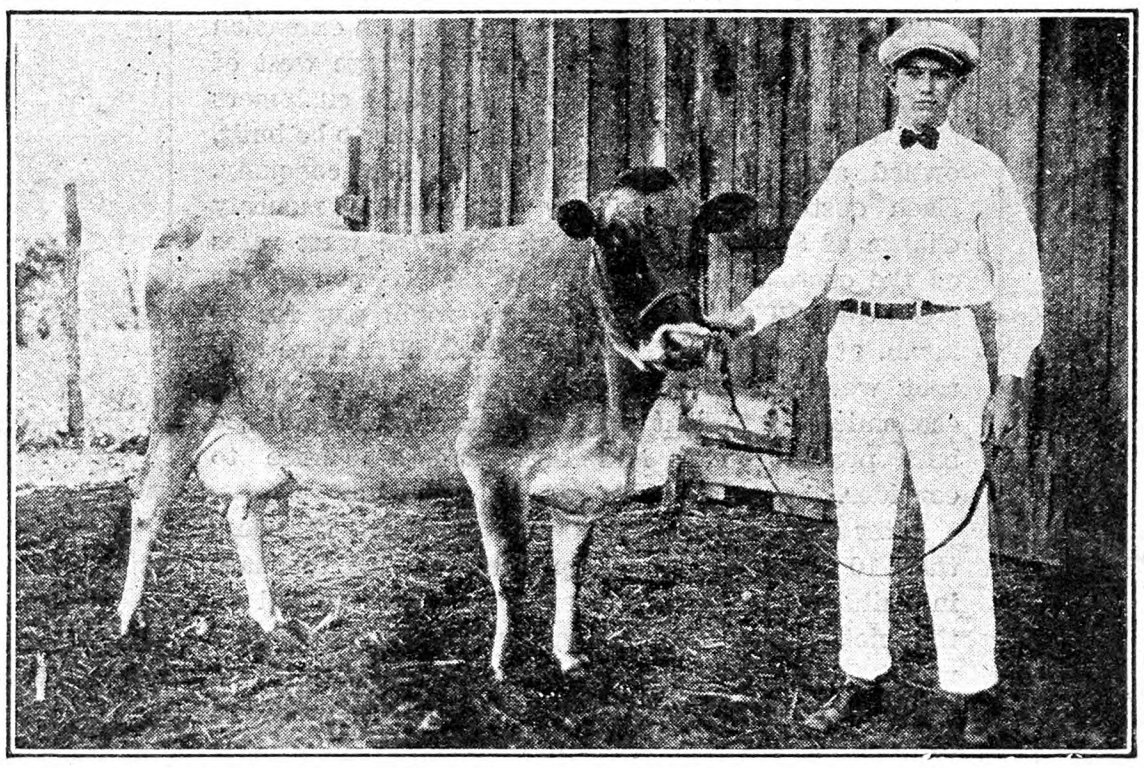
Its affairs are directed by a city manager. It has a modern motorized fire department, active police force, health department, good schools and good roads.

In this vicinity there are abundant fish and game. In the woods and fields will be found quail, turkeys, deer, bears, foxes, squirrels, rabbits, raccoons, opossums and numerous other woodland game. The rivers and bays afford fine duck and goose hunting when in season. There are numerous ponds, rivers and streams in the county, in which are found black bass, speckled perch, pike, catfish and other game fresh water fish, and croakers, trout, dogfish, butterfish, shad, sturgeon, bass and other salt and semi-salt water fish. W. H. HARRISON.

Virginia.

Poultry and Wheat and Clover Field Days at the Ohio Station

SOMETHING like 30 years ago the first field day was held at the Ohio Experiment Station. It was called "Wheatfield Day," and was so named because it was held just previous to wheat harvest. At that time wheat was the chief cash crop of most Ohio farmers. For many years this occasion continued to be the day when farmers of the State were specially urged to visit their experiment station. Later Poultry Day was held on the day prior to Wheatfield Day, and gradually other special days have been added until now about a dozen field days are held annually at the central station at Wooster, to say nothing of the special days at the district and county stations.



Above is shown a world champion and her owner. Proud Prince's May, world record senior three-year-old Jersey tested for 305 days. On this official production test she yielded 784.04 lbs. of butterfat and 12,624 lbs. of milk. Owned by the 15-year-old Hilson Guier of Farmington, Ky. He is the first calf club boy to own and test a world champion

Good roads and the universal use of automobiles have enabled thousands of farmers to visit the Station annually or oftener and at times most convenient to themselves. Hence the crowd assembling on these field days is not as large as used to come when but a single field day was held during the year. County delegations headed by their county agents, community delegations led by the agricultural teacher in the high school, come all through the growing season, thus spreading the total number of visitors over the Summer months. The latter half of June is one of the most popular periods for visiting the Station. In this period this present season were held poultry days and wheat days, for now both are two-day affairs. In this period have also come several county delegations with from 50 to 250 people in each group.

Poultry days at the Station were June 20 and 21. During the two days over 2,000 people were there. A new poultry building used for the first time this season enabled D. C. Kennard and his associates in the poultry division to present the work now in progress in much better shape than before. The building, a three-story structure, is equipped with up-to-date poultry appliances and a mill for grinding feed as well as an elevator for conveying the feed.

Some of the subjects listed for discussion were poultry diseases and parasites; oats and molasses for layers; fine versus coarse mash; all-mash versus grain and mash for layers; wire screen floors and sun parlors for chicks; battery brooding; battery feeding; dressing market poultry; candling and grading eggs; culling; kinds of litter, and Summer ranging for pullets. Much interest was centered around the wire screen sun parlors for layers and chicks and the battery brooding and feeding. Because these are relatively new methods of handling poultry they excited unusual interest. Aside from the local research and instructional force, a number of growers, tradesmen and outside poultry specialists spoke at these meetings.

Wheat and clover field days were June 26 and 27 this year. My first recollection of Wheatfield Day was nearly a score of years ago. Director Thorne was mounted on a bay horse and led the assembled farmers—nearly all men—from one series of plots to another over the entire farm, which then comprised 480 acres. First the range of plots where corn, oats, wheat and clover were grown in a four-year rotation was visited. All the important and near important varieties of wheat, oats and corn could be seen in these plots. Labels on each plot designated the variety, treatment and record of yield for five-year periods and a 15-year average. Then we passed by the range of plots where grain farming versus live stock farming were located; then on to the five-year rotation with the plots that have provided so much information for Ohio farmers and thousands outside the State. Then on past the plots where corn, wheat and oats have been grown continuously, some with fertilizers and some without, finally winding up at the South Farm where are located the potato, wheat and clover fertility plots. This is a jaunt that requires all the forenoon and often some of the afternoon.

Now the acreage and number of plots has about trebled, there being nearly 6,000 field plots devoted to the study of crop production problems. Wheatfield Day has therefore been expanded into four half-day periods and the name changed to wheat and clover days, indicative of the importance of legume crops. The crowd moved about in machines from the center of one series of plots to another. Director C. G. Williams, formerly Chief in Agronomy, and Robert Salter, at present in charge of the Agronomy department, led the way, with Dr. Thorne, now Director Emeritus, in the background for counsel. The original plots are still there and instead of 15 years of accumulated data they tell a story of their treatment for 35 years. These plots have helped to solve the many problems in soil fertility and have been the birthplace of varieties that have increased annual yields by thousands of bushels. They have also supplied information that has been used for the basis of new studies in soil fertility on new series of plots. These newer series of plots are accumulating data each succeeding year concerning fertilizer and liming materials; what varieties or strains of wheat, oats, barley, Soy beans, corn and Alfalfa are most desirable; the effect of crop rotation on yields; rate and date of seeding and dozens of other problems.

There seem to be nearly as many women as men in these crowds. Women find much to interest them in the hundreds of lawn plots, the ornamental plantings and flowers. It is encouraging that a good many boys and girls are interested listeners and observers in all these crowds. A number of groves of shade trees on the 1,100-acre farm provide space where a camp may be made and many farmers as well as groups of boys find it convenient to spend a night on the farm.

Dairy Day, Orchard Day and Potato Day will bring hundreds of others to Wooster in August. There is an advantage in mass enthusiasm in coming with the crowd. There are also some advantages in coming alone or in small groups, when it is possible for closer contact with the men in charge of the work and more opportunity to study the plots and plot labels. There is satisfaction to the man who is getting maximum results to compare his own efforts with the moderate or low-yielding and unprofitable plots. There is valuable information for the person who is not satisfied with his own yields in seeing with his own eyes plots that are producing profitable crops. C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Hogs and Apple Trees

SOME time ago the question was asked as to best means for protecting apple trees in an orchard where hogs were to be pastured. Years ago when in charge of a stock farm where we had a number of brood sows there was also an old orchard and wishing to clear out the railroad worms and give the hogs the benefit of grass feeding we plowed between the trees and after sowing rape, clover and barley turned in the hogs.

They ran there until cold weather with no trouble to the trees simply for the reason that every day, with some corn in my pocket and a hoe in my hand, I went over that orchard and if there were any signs of an approach to injury on trunk or roots I lifted the sod elsewhere and scattered a little corn to toll away. It required a few minutes daily, but at the end not a tree had been injured, the fruit was greatly improved, and the trees brought back to far better condition.

Had the hogs once got at work on a tree probably it would have been difficult to check them afterwards, but looking after them daily, and tolling away from any sign of overwork about a tree saved from all injury. This with plenty of growing rape, clover and barley kept them contented and rapid growth was insured. My experience confirmed the belief that pasture feeding in this way would insure any eastern feeder a quality of pork not possible by pen feeding and an increase in weight sufficient to yield a good profit. G. M. TWITCHELL.

Maine.

Maine's Livestock Field Day

ARRANGEMENTS are completed for the annual meeting and field day of the Maine State Livestock Breeders' Association, Saturday, August 3, at Long Branch Farms, Bowdoinham, the sheep ranch of W. B. Kendall, where more sheep are kept than on any other farm in Maine, there being 1,500 sheep and lambs. In years past cattle provided the program; this year sheep will be given consideration because of the growing interest in this branch of animal husbandry in Maine.

Through W. G. Hunton, industrial agent of the Maine Central Railroad, a livestock train will stop at Bowdoinham during the forenoon. On the train will be some of the best cattle in Maine. The program will provide a special place for the exhibition of some sheep as well as cattle. In the town hall will be decorations of flowers appropriate to the occasion, and here the program will be given. The chief speaker will be Prof. L. V. Tirrell of the Connecticut Agricultural College. During the day visitors will be taken to the farms from the hall, and here an exhibition of sheep-herding by some of the best dogs in Maine and New Hampshire will be given. Dinner will be served in the Grange hall.

Mr. Kendall has been talking more sheep for Maine for 10 years. He wants to see 1,000,000 sheep in Maine and 4,000,000 in New England in 10 years. He says that any farmer can keep a good-sized flock of sheep and make them pay. He advocates keeping wethers until they are about a year old. They are of good size and sell for a good price. He urges grinding the manure and the bedding, and says that the surplus, more than can be used on the farm, will take care of the sheep. V. W. CANHAM.

Androscoggin Co., Me.

Red Fescue in Pasture

What is Festuca rubra or red fescue grass? Does it makes good pasture grass? How much seed is used per acre? When can it be sown? What kind of clover will be good to go with this grass? J. P. W.

New York.

RED fescue makes a dense turf, and on this account is often used for lawns and golf links. It has a spreading root habit and does fairly well on light soil and in shade.

For pasture, the following mixture has often been used with success: 20 lbs. red fescue, 10 lbs. Redtop, 2 lbs. White clover, 8 lbs. Kentucky Blue grass per acre. Sowing early in Spring without a nurse crop is probably the best plan, as this gives opportunity for good root development before burning Summer sunshine is at hand. As with all grasses, good preparation of the seed bed is essential, or half the seed is likely to be lost.

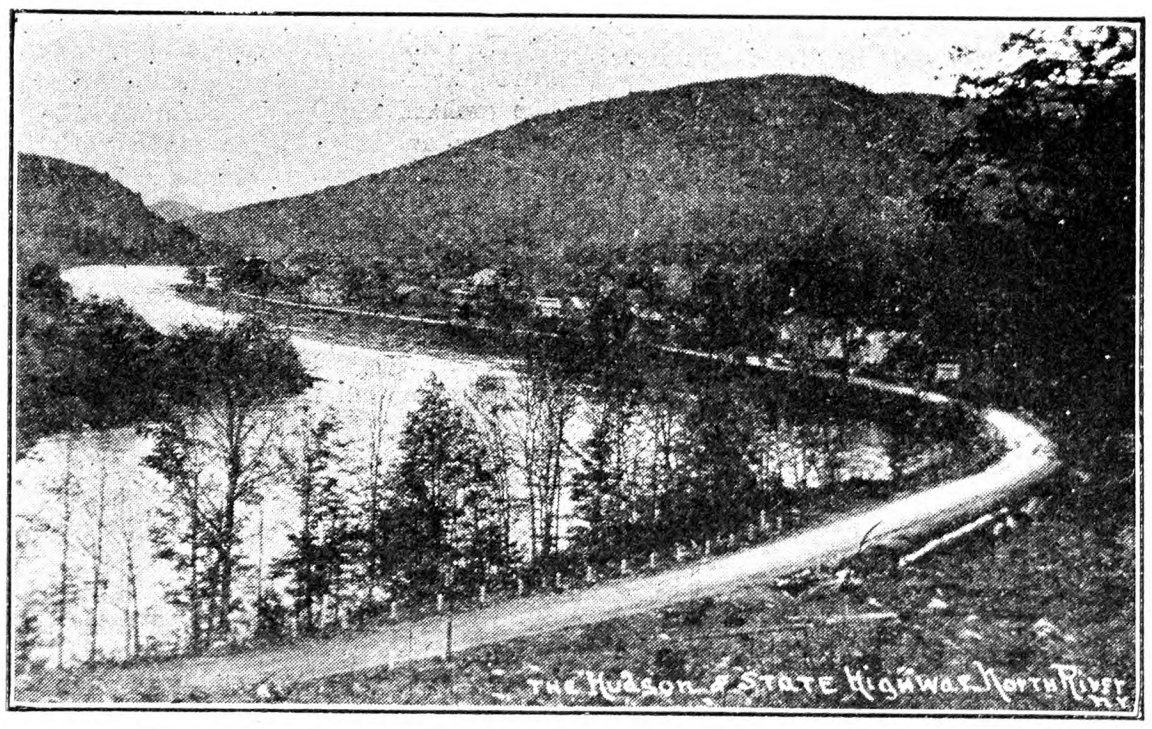
It must be remembered that pasture requires feeding. A mixture high in phosphoric acid is desirable —10 or 12 per cent is not too much. Or an additional dressing of acid phosphate may supplement the common 3-7-5 mixture. The amount of plant food to use depends on the land; 400 lbs. or upwards per acre will give good account of itself.

Practical Protection from Fire

I THINK readers may be interested in what has been done with little expense in our locality.

Long Island is subject to many serious forest fires, and our own section is not different from other parts of the island. To meet this emergency several people met in the early season to form some society to combat this fire menace. The result was the Central Long Island Forest Protective Association. E. C. Hoyt was chosen president, and Charles H. Jackson, secretary and treasurer. Ten directors were chosen. These men in turn elected four men as the executive committee.

Cheviot Sheep on W. B. Kendall's Maine Ranch. Fig. 470



The Entrance to Adirondack State Park, New York. Fig. 471

Our territory covers about 1,300 acres, comprising Commack, East Hauppauge, Smithtown and Hauppauge. Our aim is to prevent fire instead of fighting, and only those who have had many years of fighting forest fire know what heartbreaking work it is. Our organization is the first of the kind in the State, so the Conservation Commission tells us, and they are awaiting the result.

To do this required money. Several persons were liberal with contributions, until an amount sufficient to warrant the undertaking was assured. Everybody knows what a disagreeable task soliciting money is, and the result was due largely to the efforts of the treasurer, Mr. Jackson.

We purchased three second-hand trucks, equipped them with tanks, shovels, rakes and axes. Three patrolmen were hired at $5 per day, to patrol the roads in this area. One of these men gave his services. It was decided to have the patrol start about March 15 for three months. Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and during the season of greatest danger, one man was put on daily for a month. These three men were appointed forest rangers and deputy sheriffs as well, wearing uniforms of khaki and supplied with badges, clubs and whistles, and urged at all times to be courteous to the traveling public. Fifteen large signs 6x6 ft. were placed at all roads leading into the territory warning the traveling public against building fires, dropping matches, lighted cigars and cigarettes, also leaving rubbish after lunches, taking of shrubs, etc.

To carry on the work and to give the general public a feeling of helping, a tax or fee of 10 cents per acre, or a minimum fee or membership of $1 was arranged, and many have availed themselves of the chance. Our patrolmen have put out several small fires, which, had they not been on hand, would have proved destructive. All told less than 20 acres to date have been burned, where in the past many hundreds were burned, and at a great expense to the State.

Forest Ranger Clarence Dare, of Selden, L. I., is co-operating in this work, and we hope for legislation next Winter for State aid. People who know the topography of Suffolk County can well understand our fire hazard, being so close to the great metropolis where so many rush to the country for a day's outing. Such people by the hundreds make the work very strenuous, not realizing in the great majority of cases, the need of co-operation to make the country a pleasure and beauty spot for visitors.

Our season of patrol is ended, unless weather conditions make it necessary to go out. The following is just a summary of patrol work:

Days patrolled, 70; days not patrolled on account of rain, 12; mileage covered, 5,050; warnings given, smoking in cars, 303; leaving litter on roadside, 57; trespassing, 46; picnicking on private propery, 13; burning brush, etc. without permit, 20; stealing trees and shrubs, 10. No arrests were made.

F. E. NICHOLS.

"Revolver" Rake for Pulling Peas

THE article on page 906 on pea pulling reminds me of quite the same experience on a New York State farm some 35 years ago. We used the old horse-drawn flop hay-rake such as was in general use before the wheel hay-rake came out. This old implement will pull an eight-foot swath fast as a horse can walk, leaving the pea vines in windrows easy to handle. One can pull peas enough before breakfast to last an ordinary canning factory the whole day. This plan worked out nicely with me. C. L. C.

New Jersey.

Using Native Woods and Stones

I WAS much interested in the list of 50 woods of the State of New York, as given by L. L. Allen in "The Grange Magic Gavel." This awakened in me a memory of a very interesting building on the campus of Alfred University, which is in the eastern part of Allegany County. I believe that this building, which I visited about 40 years ago, was the library of the college. If my memory is right, the building was designed, and built under the supervision of the venerated president of the college, President Allen.

The structure was of different stones from the county, and at least one of its halls, I believe it was the library reading-room, was made of the different woods native to the county.

The wainscoating of this room was especially attractive to me, as I remember that each narrow board was of a different wood from the others, although I believe that sumac predominated over the others, possibly to make good any deficiency of any woods that have been more rare, or was it to accentuate the color scheme?

This was especially interesting to me, as I was then doing much "graining" as a painter, and I was glad to study the different woods to make my imitations more realistic. LOUIS GRATON.

Massachusetts.

A Problem in Grafting

A NEIGHBOR has a condition, across the road from me, as to some grafting, that is a conundrum to him and me.

There are a lot of Hyslop and Transcendent crab apple trees set 16 years ago, and five or six years ago he started grafting them over to Delicious, Stayman and Grimes Golden. They have grown fairly well, all of them, until this Spring, when the Delicious and Stayman are going right back. The leaves are small and crinkled up and they are going

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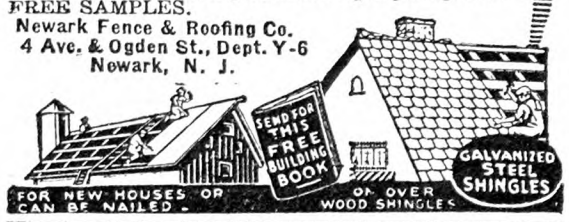

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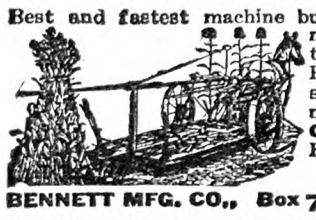

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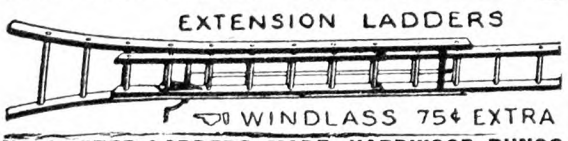

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to die. Grimes on same stock is doing well, all cared for the same by the neighbor, who is an experienced fruit man. Is this uncongeniality of stock and graft? I have done lots of grafting on different stocks with one to eight varieties on a tree, but have never seen anything like this case of my neighbor.

I have early and late, sweet and sour, grafted onto different apple trees, and each variety seems to have distinctly its own characteristics regardless of stock or number of varieties on a tree. I have watched the arguments about early apples grafted to late, sour grafted to sweet, etc., but I have never seen any effect, as to quality of fruit, by the different stocks. I have also watched the discussion in THE R. N.-Y. for years as to working other pears onto Kieffer. Years ago I grafted two fine young Kieffers entirely to Worden-Seckel and got fine tops to bearing, when a bad year came for blight, and away went my Worden-Seckel grafts and original Worden-Seckel tree, leaving the remainder of Kieffers in the row scarcely affected. Afterwards, about 15 years ago, I grafted the rest of row of Kieffers to Wilder Early mostly, one being to Bartlett, and they are growing strongly and bearing fine fruit of both these varieties. I dug out 20 or more 20-year-old strong Kieffers. I now wish I had grafted the smaller branches and next year cut off larger ones and that Summer budded onto the resulting sprouts, as I have done some, and I firmly believe that in a short time I could have had strong bearing trees of varieties that are actually good to eat.

Ohio. H. BURKHOLDER.

Delphiniums from Seed

Delphiniums are among the handsomest and stateliest of older hardy border flowers. Well-grown plants produce a wealth of tall spikes which add dignity and charm to the garden during the month of June, at the same time they are invaluable for ensuring a supply of cut bloom during that period. Their absolute hardiness, the ease with which they may be grown, and value as garden plants combine to make the Delphinium altogether indispensable in any garden scheme, and while the true enthusiast will find untold joy and interest in cultivating the magnificent named varieties which are now obtainable, and in hybridizing and raising new varieties of his own, the beginner or average gardener will continue to rely upon plants raised from a mixed strain of seeds—either home-saved or purchased from a seedsman.

We have advanced far in recent years in raising the standard of excellence of the regal flower, and modern kinds of Delphiniums such as the Wrexham strain, Kelway strains, Blanchmore and Langdon's hollyhock Delphiniums and others of equal merit will produce spikes of bloom as far removed from the old Belladonna types as is chalk from cheese.

Seed affords the most satisfactory method of increasing Delphiniums, and fortunately they are easy to raise in this way provided ordinary care and attention is bestowed upon the seed bed and the baby plants. If you have choice plants it will well repay you to save and collect some of your own seed. Allow only the most perfect flowers on the central growth of choice spikes to produce seed, and carefully remove all others. Sow the seed as soon as it is ripe. If you purchase your seed take particular care that you patronize only a seed merchant of repute and obtain the best quality seed possible. "Cheap" seeds are always expensive in the end. Good seeds cost money, and are well worth a fair price. You may pay two or three dollars or even five dollars for a packet of superior quality seeds, but if you succeed in raising only 25 or 30 plants from the packet, and they are of first-class kinds, you have certainly "cashed in" on your investment, without taking into account the great satisfaction which will be yours from the knowledge that the beauties which grace your garden are of your own raising.

Sow the seed in July or August either in made-up beds in a cold-frame or in flats of light soil. The latter will usually be preferable for the amateur who has only a small quantity to care for, as they are more directly under control. Cover the seed to its own depth and firm lightly with a flat piece of board. After watering thoroughly with a fine spray shade the seed bed or boxes from bright sunshine until the first green leaves appear above the surface. When this occurs the shading material must be removed and the greatest care exercised so that the surface is not allowed to become dangerously dry, nor overwet. If the soil is kept lightly stirred between the young plants growth will be rapid and they will soon be ready for transferring to nursery rows in a sheltered part of the garden, or better still in a cold-frame. Allow ample space for development and provide a rich soil, cultivate freely and endeavor by every means to encourage the production of vigorous, healthy plants before the onset of Winter.

If the beds are in the open they should be covered lightly with leaves, salt hay, or other suitable material after the ground has frozen, this to be removed gradually in the Spring.

At the commencement of the next year's growing season transplant to their flowering quarters, giving ample space for each individual to develop. Delphiniums appreciate an open position with exposure to sunshine and a rich, well-prepared soil which is kept sweet by periodic dressings of lime.

Should you be unable to bestow the requisite attention upon seeds, young seedlings may be purchased quite inexpensively from experts and originators of new varieties. These are usually available in late August or early September, and if coddled a little at first will become well established by the commencement of Winter.

Delphiniums are among the easiest of our perennials to raise from seed, and their beauty and worth is such that everyone who gardens should make a practice of raising at least a few each year.

New York. T. H. EVERETT.

Massachusetts Growers Visit Vermont Orchards

The members of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, under the leadership of Prof. William R. Cole and Prof. W. H. Thies, of Amherst, spent four days inspecting the commercial orchards, and interviewing the orchardists in Vermont.

The first day was spent in Southeastern Vermont, in Windham County, where they visited a hill-town orchard owned by F. Cabbott Holbrook, at the Scott Farm, near Brattleboro. This is a very fine orchard mostly of McIntosh with a small quantity of three other varieties now about 15 years old, and in full bearing. Mr. Holbrook has installed an ammonia refrigeration plant at a cost of about $15,000.

The fine orchard of Prof. W. H. Darrow, of Putney, was also visited and was of much interest because of the planting of many newer varieties, such as Macoun, Cortland, Lobo, Melba, etc. Prof. Darrow has a very fine McIntosh orchard which is proving to be very profitable. His last consignment two years ago of McIntosh in March brought $21 a barrel.

The third stop on the first day was at the Connecticut Valley Orchards, owned by George A. Dascomb and operated by J. W. Collins. Here are about 75 acres of McIntosh and Spies on a hillside facing the Connecticut River. Several years ago a modern packing house was built, and more recently a large ammonia cold storage plant has been added.

Going over the mountain into Rutland County, the party of 50 or more stopped at the Steward Orchard, at East Clarendon, where they were surprised to find 1,000 small apple trees under paper mulch treatment. George A. Steward, the owner, and George F. Richards, manager, showed the party a very fine McIntosh and Spy orchard in first-class condition, clean of scab and trees in excellent condition.

The MacRae Orchard, at Castleton, owned and operated by R. R. MacRae, has about 13,000 trees, largely of McIntosh and Spy. A very extensive packing house and sorting machinery were shown to the visitors.

The Lakeside Orchard of John M. Stevens, Orwell, was also inspected, as also the Meadow Orchard of W. A. Stocker, of Shoreham. The most extensive orchardist in Addison County is C. L. Witherell, of Middlebury, who has a fine orchard in Shoreham, also at Cornwall. Mr. Witherell has made a specialty of Delicious and McIntosh and Golden Delicious. He has a very fine packing house with mechanical sizing machinery and other important accessories. The famous Red-I-Eat apples grown at Cornwall by C. L. Witherell and John C. Ryan, was of much interest. Here was best displayed the McIntosh and Delicious of any place in Vermont.

The Lake Shore Orchard of E. N. Loomis, of 100 acres near Vergennes, the oldest city in Vermont, was a marvel of fine cultural treatment. Mr. Loomis has large warehouse interests in New York City, and has a farm of Jersey cattle and a large apple orchard on the shore on the edge of West Addison. Considerable hail injury was observed on the Loomis Farm.

The last day of the four-day tour was spent in Bennington County, inspecting the orchard of E. H. West and Company, the former being a member of the Public Service Commission of Vermont, and a skillful orchardist. Mr. West has a hillside orchard of McIntosh, Spy and Fameuse, and has been very successful. The Everett Orchard, at Bennington, of 65,000 trees, was inspected at length.

Prominent among the pomologists who attended the party were A. O. Ferguson, president of the Vermont Horticultural Society; Prof. M. B. Cummings of Burlington; Carl K. Webber of the Grand Isle Orchard Company; George A. Drew of Greenwich, Conn., and many Vermont growers from several parts of the State. The County Agents in the several counties toured and acted as guides and informants and helped in many ways to make the trip pleasant and profitable. All of the outside visitors were surprised to find so many large orchards in such excellent condition and such fine crops of clean fruit. The New Hampshire growers will see the Vermont orchards next month.

M. B. C.

Old-Time Cobbler Wanted

An Agricultural Museum is maintained in a brick building that was dedicated last year on the New York State Fair grounds at Syracuse. It is open to the public during the week of the fair, which will begin this year on Aug. 25. There are many odd and interesting things in the museum that are worth seeing and thinking about. Some old-time arts are demonstrated every day of the fair by men and women who learned them long ago. For instance, boots and shoes are made and flax is spun. At each of the last three fairs, thousands of visitors were glad that they had a chance to see Johnny Mulberry make boots according to methods that were in vogue three generations ago. He is seriously ill, and will not be seen there this year. Consequently the New York State Agricultural Society, which has charge of the museum and its program, desires to secure a genuine, old-time cobbler to take Mr. Mulberry's place. The man selected will receive his transportation to and from Syracuse, his maintenance while in Syracuse and a reasonable wage besides from the Society. Whoever is interested and qualified is invited to communicate with Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., Lawyersville, N. Y.

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Killing Spiders on Porch

We have a very large porch on our house, both high and wide. During the Summer spiders literally cover the under side of the roof and eaves. Is there anything that we could spray into the cracks to kill them and their eggs? The spiders are huge gray affairs that smash of their own weight in a short fall. What can we do to get rid of them? O. T.
Mt. Hermon, Mass.

In the first place the spiders and their webs should be swept down as thoroughly as can be done with an ordinary broom. Then the under side of the roof can be sprayed with either kerosene or gasoline, and if sprayed with considerable force the liquid will undoubtedly reach the eggs and kill them, and kill any spiders that may have escaped the sweeping. Probably kerosene would be better because it is more oily, and will creep into cracks somewhat better than gasoline. Besides, the fire hazard with kerosene is less serious. If gasoline is used great care should be exercised to have no lighted cigarettes, cigars, pipes or other forms of fire anywhere near. The application of the oil may have to be repeated, because when its effect has worn off the spiders may return.

GLENN W. HERRICK.

Colors of Flowers

One can scarcely read the color descriptions of flowers given in catalogs and magazines without being struck by the many different terms used to describe the same color, and this is the case so frequently that the intending purchaser of a plant or flower is often misled by these flowery descriptions. Thus the term red can mean almost anything from a light red to a dark one that is almost crimson. Then again it should be remembered that in nature there are extremely few pure raw colors, and while we speak respectively of black and white, yet they are almost non-existent except by comparison, as even the "beautiful snow" has a considerable amount of blue in its composition, and the extremely dark tulip, hollyhock, etc., that are often termed black, are a long way off the extreme darkness of the velvety pansy, where the velvety texture absorbs almost all the light and so intensifies the darkness. Nearly all flowers in nature thus being compound, it is often extremely difficult to describe them in one or two words, and in doing so it is important that the terms which have been used by artists for centuries, and which are well known, should always be used in describing colors of flowers. A proper and careful use of words and terms in this respect would often prevent the all too frequent disappointment of the purchaser of some long wished for flower which was described as a certain color, but which, owing to the inability or carelessness of the originator or disseminator in his description, turns out to be something entirely different from what was expected.

H. W. HALES.

Standard Fuchsias

The Fuchsia is an old-fashioned plant beloved by our mothers and grandmothers, and still a favorite among those who find pleasure in cultivating window and porch plants. Few subjects are easier to manage once the details are mastered, and a well-shaped plant hung with a multitude of bell-shaped flowers is surely an aim worth striving for. Fuchsia flowers come in many different colors; pink and white, pink and purple, purple and white, bright red, double flowers, single flowers and such like variations, while some varieties possess rich red foliage and others leaves of the brightest green.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the ordinary cultivation of the Fuchsia to produce the usual well-shaped pot plant, but rather to advocate growing this worthy plant in standard form, and detail the methods to be followed to attain this end.

The term standard is used by gardeners to designate a certain form in which a tree or other plant is trained and grown. A standard shaped plant has a single stout erect stem for several feet from the ground, and is surmounted by a bushy head of branches. The Fuchsia lends itself particularly well to this treatment and the flowers, being pendent, display themselves to full advantage in this way.

To purchase grown standards from a dealer costs in the neighborhood of $5 or $6 each, but excellent specimens will be had next Summer if a start is made now.

Select some thrifty young Fuchsia plants having a good strong lead, place a stake to them and tie the leading shoot to this stake, then carefully pinch out any lateral shoot. If you cannot obtain suitable plants a start may be made by inserting cuttings at this season but naturally it is an advantage to begin with plants at this time of the year, and such plants in 2½ or 3-in. pots are quite inexpensive to purchase.

The main point then for the remainder of the year is to keep the plants growing, and to accomplish this end they must never be allowed to become checked by being pot-bound or through drought or other cause. When the roots have formed a nice network around the sides of the pots in which they are growing, it is time to transfer them to slightly larger receptacles; always placing ample drainage in the bottom of the pot and using a good open compost containing about one-quarter rotted cow manure and a liberal sprinkling of bonemeal for potting purposes. This compost should contain sufficient sand, and humus or leaf mold, so that when a handful is taken and squeezed together it falls readily apart when the pressure is removed. It should be just pleasantly moist, but by no means wet. Keep the stem tied neatly but not tightly to a straight stake or bamboo cane and religiously nip out all side growths and flowers as they appear. Attend to watering as the occasion demands, endeavoring always to maintain that happy medium between over-wetness and over-dryness, which all growing plants appreciate. In the forenoon of bright days spraying over the foliage with clear water will do much to promote growth and healthfulness, and spraying at intervals of 10 days or so with Black Leaf 40 or some other approved insecticide mixed according to directions will ensure freedom from insect pests.

Under this treatment the Fuchsia plant will attain a height of three, four or more feet before growth ceases for the Winter —the height attained depending to a large extent on the vigor of the variety.

During the Winter reduce the supply of water to a minimum, giving just enough to preserve the foliage in condition. A temperature which does not drop below 35 degrees will be sufficient at this time.

With the advent of Spring growth will manifest itself and the water supply and temperature may be increased. Scrape off the top two inches of soil and replace with a rich compost, and spray on bright days to encourage growth.

Keep the plant to a single stem until the required height is reached (a 4-ft. stem is usually sufficient), and then nip out the growing point and allow five or six laterals to develop. These in their turn should be stopped at the second joint and this procedure continued until a head of the required size and shape is obtained. Pot into a six or seven-inch pot for flowering the first season and cease pinching the growths from the beginning of June, thus assuring fine flowering plants in July.

Routine culture during the Summer consists only of attention to watering, the removal of faded flowers and weekly applications of dilute liquid manure or some prepared plant fertilizer.

Standard Fuchsias remain in good condition for many years, increasing in size and floriferousness with time. In Winter old plants should be kept almost dry in a cool place, but safe from frost. In Spring they should be pruned hard back, paying regard to the shape of the head, top-dressed and then introduced to a warmer temperature and given water more freely. To train plants of this description from the "baby" stage is a fascinating task, and the result is sure to give pleasure besides being the admiration of friends and acquaintances. Standard shaped Fuchsias are claimed by one prominent seedman to be "old flowers made new." T. H. EVERETT.
New York.

The Bookshelf

HOW TO SPEAK EFFECTIVELY; by George Eric Peabody, of Cornell University; 100 pages; published by John Wiley and Sons, New York; price $1.50. The era of oratory, of both the ponderous and "silver tongue" variety has passed, and in its place has come the demand for talks brief and to the point, telling what is to be said without causing long breaths of undue weariness in the audience. The ability to speak briefly and to the point is something worth working for, and Prof. Peabody gives some clear and definite instructions, based on the time tried principles of: "Have something to say; say it, and then stop."

THEORY AND PRACTICE IN THE USE OF FERTILIZERS; by Firman E. Bear, of Ohio State University; 348 pages; many illustrations and tables; published by John Wiley and Sons, New York; price $4. This is in part a history of fertilizers since the time of Liebig, Lawes and Gilbert, brought up to their present-day practical use. It is a work of value for reference as well as for the definite instruction in fertilizer application.

AGRICULTURAL REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES; by Prof. John D. Black, of Harvard University; 511 pages; published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York; price $4. Prof. Black calls this book: "A statement of the conditions of agriculture as they now are; an explanation of the various remedial measures proposed; a consideration of the adequacy of these measures, and an outline of the remaining measures that need to be taken."

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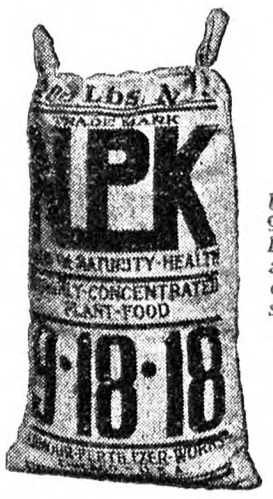

Use NPK 9-18-18 on light sandy and dark colored upland soils and all bottom-soils.

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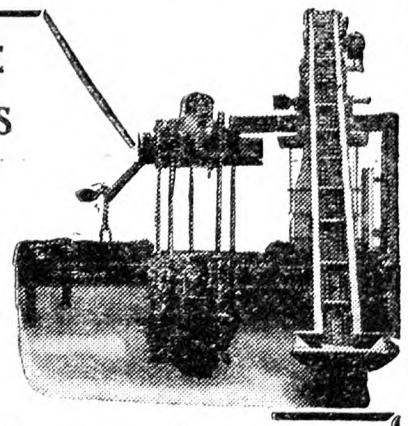

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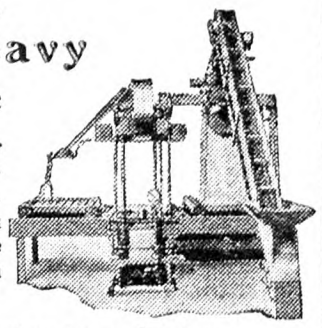

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The Changing Picture

The age-old painting is again unfolding. Tall ripe wheat against the green forest of a woodlot, but where grain meets wood note the lift of a binder reel, and the bobbing ears of horses. This picture is about to change, to become shocks of grain standing among stubble. The man with the horses perhaps does not see himself in the role of master painter, as producing any kind of picturesque harmony, or if he does he will never speak of it, nor shall I have the face to broach the subject. These things are felt, but not spoken, and whoever breaks the rule shatters a key to neighborly respect. For this "art" men forsake the city and give up dreams of material wealth.

A little lad comes up the lane at sunset, pulling a huge old red cow behind him who now and then asserts her fancy for stray wisps of juicy grass. He is as small in comparison to her bulk as the mahout to the size of his elephant, but he has no fear. She is the foster mother of humanity, and if he tripped and fell she would wait for him to rise. That is another picture; it, like the other is changing. The boy will go to school next Fall, and the spirit that looks out of his eyes today will learn to hide itself behind doubt or indifference. New babies have been born up and down our road, and the tiny face of any of them, inscrutable, helpless, together with their wee clutching fingers, is one of the hardest things a painter can attempt. We are a part of the change in this picture, for lo, these babies are the younger generation treading at our heels.

No one can blame Juno, the gray dove, for deserting the window sill after it became certain that the green Panama bird with the frightful beak was to stay. He was as ugly as he looked, thrusting out a claw at her as she passed, and had a voice to match, for he could screech like a hen hawk. There was a handsome young Homer waiting to catch a glimpse of her out on the barn roof, and she hankered for the quiet of the pigeon roost, a nest of her own.

So it was "Juno has laid an egg," one morning, and later, "Juno has her squab." A homely bird, he is now, sitting on his heels all day long and calling for more food, a naked, unlikely mass of bird whose only word is "feep." With two to fetch and carry for him his crop has swelled out in front until he can see off but not down, and his wings, which he takes good care to exercise with frequent flappings, are as futile as his feet which have never held him erect in his life. Yet his mother does not despair.

Enter Elsie, with the wicked green parrot sitting on her shoulder greedily inspecting the gathering of hen's eggs whose emptied shells he finds so delectable at breakfast time. Perhaps his orange eye dwelt too long on the squab. There was a whistle of Juno's wings, the clap of feathers and the scream of a defeated bird backing off from the whipping of angry quills. It was a double retreat, Panama rising and falling with each running step of his hurrying mistress, and scolding in disgruntled rage because he had come off so badly. "Feep," said the squab, rising on his heels that he might flap his wings more freely.

There is a daily flight of airplanes. We still leave the dinner table for the low-flying machine. The dragon-fly which patrols the lily pool is not interested, and will never know that he has served as a pattern for man-made monsters of the air, but for a few minutes we have forgotten the drought that is pinching the grain and potatoes, and the precious bramble berries on their weighted bushes, product of much care and thought.

Perhaps it is the drought that has brought on the scourge of ants to this section. Large black ants, middle-sized ants, and the very tiny red ants which are most disagreeable of all, have visited families that have never had an ant in the house before. They climb the table legs, penetrate the cracks of the cupboards, where they take peculiar delight in the frosting of cakes, and the juices of fruit. A boy left candy in his father's writing desk, and the family returning after a short absence was horrified to find the pigeon-holes taken possession of by swarming black backs, the large ants. At the first alarm, which was the beginning of a fight in which the family alternately wiped the sweat from brow, and exterminated ants, the unwelcome visitors pushed their way among the papers, making themselves doubly hard to remove. It was an hour before the family settled down to ordinary living. I dislike killing small creatures of any kind, and wish that the ill-advised insects could be persuaded to stay at home. But no common persuasion prevails. Last evening I observed ants traveling from the barn to the house on the electric light wire!

This part of the picture cannot change too soon. MRS. F. H. UNGER.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—At a meeting of the New York Public Health Council held June 26, a resolution was adopted which will prohibit the sale or distribution of cellulose nitrate (inflammable) film for x-ray purposes after September 1, 1929. This resolution will be effective in New York State outside of New York City. The department has been officially informed that similar action will be taken here.

The natural beauties of New Hampshire are being hidden from visitors to the State and tourists are being discouraged as a result of the erection of billboards and signs along the highways, property owners in several sections allege in protests which they filed with the Highway Department. They declare that their property is damaged as a result of the billboards and signs on private land adjacent to the State trunk line. The Highway Department announced July 12 that this year it has removed 2,500 signs placed along the right of way, but that billboards and signs on private land cannot be eliminated unless it is shown that they menace traffic. Under this provision a number of billboards have been removed from dangerous curves.

Fire did $150,000 damage in the unfinished six-story apartment at Bronx Blvd. and 219th St., the Bronx, New York City, July 11. Firemen answered three alarms and fought the blaze for three hours. Its origin was considered suspicious by Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy and District Attorney John E. McGeehan, who immediately started a joint investigation. It was the third suspicious fire to occur in buildings under construction in the Bronx in less than three weeks.

Orders issued from the New York City Hall July 11 directed the police to take immediate steps to suppress the nuisance caused by illuminated advertising airplanes flying over the city at night. Edwin Franko Goldman had written to Mayor Walker complaining that during his band concerts on the Mall in Central Park the great audiences had been annoyed, as well as jeopardized, by the noise of an airplane motor and the constant honking of a loud horn from the same source. Another complaint, recently received, declared that advertising aircraft had been flying low over city stadiums while ball games or boxing matches were in progress. The New York ordinance concerning low flying over thickly populated areas requires that pilots keep an altitude of at least 3,000 feet above the city.

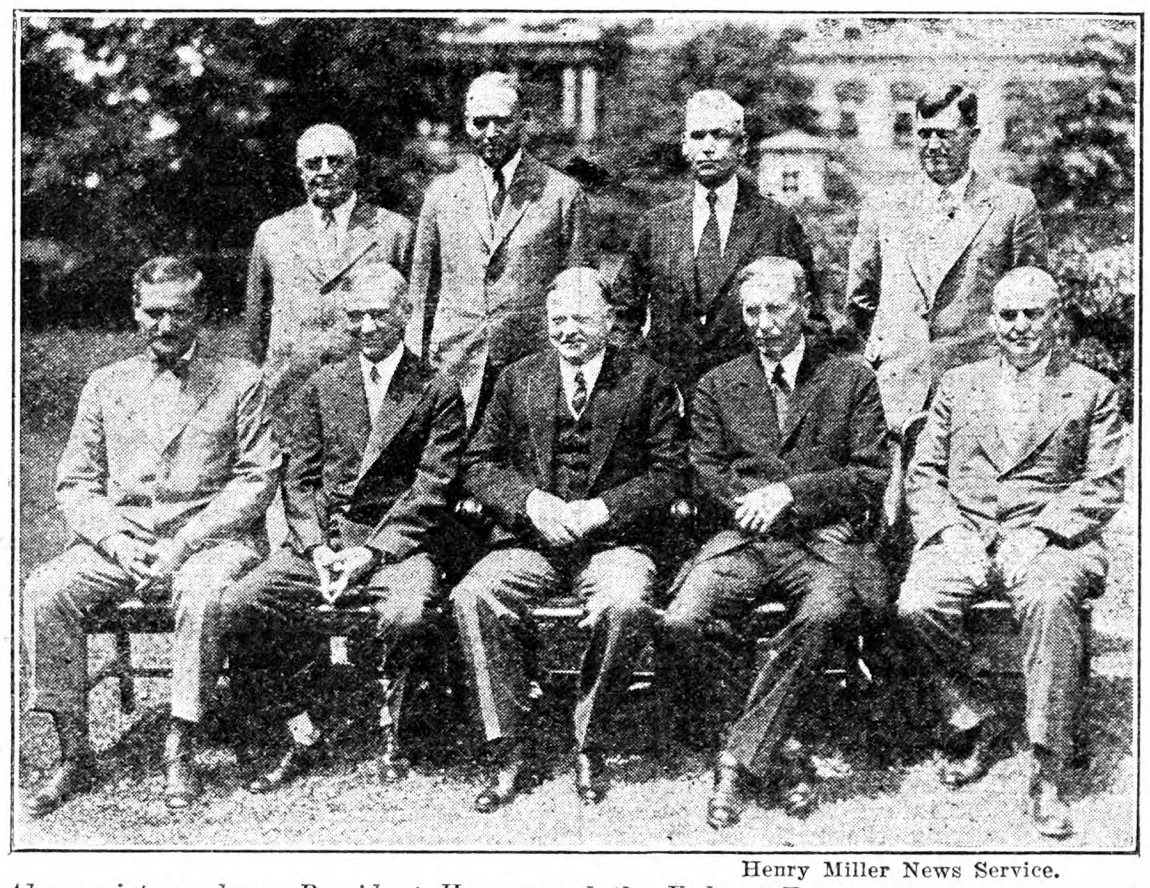
George Eastman, retired camera manufacturer and philanthropist, marked his 75th birthday July 12 with another gift to education. This time it was a radio equipment designed to link every public and parochial school in Rochester, N. Y., 20 elementary schools and two suburban high schools. The equipment will permit broadcasting by remote control from two junior high and two high schools through a Rochester radio station. The devices will be in operation at the opening of the September term.

At the close of a day of revelations of alleged illegal activities and other irregularities in the conduct of the private banking house of Clarke Brothers, Philip L. and Hudson Clarke Jr., of New York City, members of the bankrupt firm, were taken in a prison van to the Federal House of Detention July 12. They remained there one night as a result of their inability to furnish $25,000 bail each. Phillip and Hudson Clarke Jr., with James Rae Clarke and John F. Bouker, also of the firm, had been indicted for using the mails to defraud and for conspiracy to effect that end. Two investigations of the $5,000,000 failure of Clarke Brothers went forward simultaneously, one before United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter in the Federal building and the other before Referee in Bankruptcy John L. Lyttle at 299 Broadway. The hearing before Commissioner Cotter, conducted by United States Attorney Tuttle, seeks possible violations of the Federal laws, while that before Referee Lyttle is a search for assets which appear to be rapidly decreasing rather than increasing under investigation.

Forced to abandon his 35-foot auxiliary sloop, the Emma B., when she sank in 20 feet of water four miles off Brigantine, July 15, Capt. G. P. Crowley, 70, of Tuckerton, N. J., swam to shore safely, although requirings more than three hours to negotiate the distance. The engine of the sloop went dead while Capt. Crowley was bringing the boat to Atlantic City for repairs, and on going to the engine room the veteran skipper found it flooded, the boat listing so rapidly that within a few minutes it sank. After reaching shore Capt. Crowley refused to be taken to a hospital and, getting into the automobile of a friend, went to Atlantic City, where he reported the sinking to Coast Guardsmen.

After he was held up by three men on Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif., July 15, and robbed of $15,000, M. Crowley, bank messenger, refused to surrender, put up a fight and captured one of the robbers. The man captured gave the name of Lawrence McMullen, 27.

Accompanied by a series of chemical explosions, fire July 15 destroyed the pier of the Terminal Warehouse Co., on the Delaware River at Delaware Ave. and Green St., Philadelphia, and damaged two adjoining piers. The loss was estimated at more than $300,000. Wreckage from the pier was hurled for blocks by the explosions, and several firemen were slightly injured by the falling debris. A dozen others were overcome by shock and fumes from the exploding chemicals. A section of a tank containing chemicals was carried six blocks by one of the blasts and crashed against a house, breaking several window panes.



Henry Miller News Service.

Above picture shows President Hoover and the Federal Farm Board as at present constituted. One member remains to be appointed, presumably to represent the wheat interests. Those shown are: Left to right, seated, James C. Stone of Kentucky; Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde; President Hoover; Alexander Legge of Chicago, Ill., chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and C. C. Teague of Los Angeles, Cal. Back row: W. F. Schilling of Minnesota; Charles S. Wilson of New York; Carl Williams of Oklahoma, and C. B. Denman of Missouri.

Books and records of the United Lathing Co., Inc., and of the Plasterers' Information Bureau, both of 3550 White Plains Ave., New York, were seized July 15 by District Attorney John E. McGeehan in his investigation of the series of suspicious fires in unfinished Bronx apartment buildings He suspects the fires were started in some instances by racketeers in the building trades. This action followed a similar move July 13 when records of the Bronx Electrical Survey Bureau, 215 E. 149th St., were impounded. Jack Howard, also known as Jack Horowitz, described as its secretary, was ordered to leave the bureau after one independent contractor said Howard had forced him to quit a job.

James A. Stillman's luxurious power yacht Wenonah II, formerly the Modesty, was burned to the water's edge and the assistant engineer was painfully burned when an explosion and fire destroyed the big pleasure craft in Glen Cove, L. I., harbor July 16. The first officer, who is missing, is believed to be dead. The cost of the vessel was estimated at $200,000.

The Nassak diamond, which graced the forehead of a god in India a century ago and is considered one of the great stones of the world, was held to be an artistic antique and therefore exempt from duty in a decision made public by the United States Customs Court at New York July 16. The jewel, which is valued at $400,000 to $500,000, has been the subject of Customs Court controversy since it was brought here more than two years ago by Evon F. Bendler, acting for Mauboussin, a jeweler, with offices in Paris and New York. American jewelery interests protested against free admission of the diamond, asserting it should have been taxed 20 per cent as a diamond suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry. The gem was carried in December to the Customs Court in an armored car, surrounded by armed guards, and submitted to the court for inspection. A few weeks later, with only a soiled envelope as a protective wrapper, it escaped the attention of a band of jewel thieves who raided the Mauboussin establishment on Park Avenue in a daring daylight robbery.

AVIATION.—Carl Milkreit, chief pilot for the Westfield, N. J., airport, and Pryor Rorke of Lake Mahopac, N. Y., his mechanic, were killed July 12 when their biplane caught fire at a height of about 1,000 feet and crashed into trees on the edge of the Locust Grove Golf Course in Woodbridge township, near Rahway, N. J. The gas line apparently broke and threw gasoline onto the engine and possibly over the fliers.

After 10¼ days in the air, two fliers completed a new aviation record at Culver City, Cal., July 12. Loren W. Mendell of Los Angeles and Roland B. Reinhart of Salem, Ore., had been aloft 246 hours 43 minutes 32 seconds, exceeding the previous record by 72 hours 42 minutes and 33 seconds. The Angeleno, powered by a second-hand Wright whirlwind motor, left the ground July 2. Since that time the previous record had been established at Cleveland. The estimated mileage covered by the Angeleno is 19,750, more than three-quarters the distance around the earth, the circumference of which is 24,900 miles.

Two Polish fliers in an Amiot biplane, Marzalek Pilsudski, and two French fliers in their plane the Question Mark, left Le Bourget, France, July 13, in an attempted race across the Atlantic. The French were forced to turn back by adverse weather, while the Polish plane crashed near the Azores, one of the fliers being killed.

Pan-American Grace Company, operators of air mail lines to South and Central American countries, July 16 announced the inauguration of service to Santiago, Chile, with the take-off of a plane from Cristobal, Canal Zone, for the southern terminus of the line. The service to Chile links Miami, Fla., with the west coast of South America, a distance of 5,774 miles, and constitutes a continuous air mail route from Montreal, Can., to Santiago, a distance of 10,000 miles.

Fast thinking saved the lives of two navy airmen July 16 when the engine and propeller of their plane broke from their moorings and dropped more than 600 feet to Mustin Field at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Chief Radio Electrician O. E. Williams, after the accident, realized the predicament of the pilot and jumped from the plane with a parachute to permit Commander O. W. Erickson, chief inspector at the naval aircraft factory, to bring it safetly to the ground. Neither flier suffered injury.

WASHINGTON.—The new Federal Farm Board, invested by President Hoover with "responsibility, authority and resources such as have never before been conferred by our Government in assistance to any industry," met July 15 for the first time. They were told they had full charge over the Federal Government's gravest problem, with $150,000,000 from the Treasury to start on a solution, in addition to $1,500,000 expense money. No method of approach was indicated to them. For a permanent solution of the grain situation, it was made known, the Board will try to help farmers get for themselves the profits now gleaned by market pool operators in Chicago, New York and elsewhere. This will be attempted by urging farmers to build their own storage facilities, the Government lending the money. This private storage, it is hoped, will keep most of the grain crops "invisible," thus crippling market speculation in futures and allowing individual farmers to hold their own crops at home until prices are best for marketing. In order to study the co-operative system thoroughly, the aiding of which, through Government funds, will be the chief purpose of the farm relief program, members of the Board will meet with the American Institute of Co-operation at Baton Rouge, La., on July 29.

The work of burning 200 wooden Shipping Board vessels, which were sold for scrap several years ago, will be completed near Sandy Point, Md., in the Potomac River a few miles below the capital, within the next 12 months, it was estimated by officials July 15. About 115 of the ships have already been burned and the others are being disposed of at the rate of eight or ten a month. The average cost of constructing them was about $1,000,000. After the last of the vessels has been burned earth will be banked over the keels to prevent drifting. The ships were sold to the Western Marine and Salvage Co., a Pacific Coast concern. The machinery and other fixtures of value were removed and destroying them by fire was begun in 1925. Recently 14 were sold to construct a breakwater at Philadelphia.

Plans for the first distribution census, which is to undertake to find the causes of from $8,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000 of waste in the annual sale of commodities used by the American public, were taken up at a conference July 17 at the Department of Commerce of 14 prominent business men. Secretary Lamont, Assistant Secretary Klein, William M. Stewart, director of the census, and Dr. Robert J. McFall, chief statistician for distribution, participated. The committee will have before it for consideration the experience obtained two years ago in taking a distribution census in 11 American cities, when more than 93,000 retail stores and 17,000 wholesale establishments were covered. The cities were Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Denver, Fargo, Kansas City, Mo.; Providence, R. I.; San Francisco, Seattle, Springfield, Ill., and Syracuse, N. Y.

Henry Jones Wakes Up

BY SUMNER D. HOLLIS

PART I

Henry Jones was worried. Anyone could tell that if they watched a moment the smoke from his pipe, curling in rapid puffs above his head, or studied the puzzled frown on his face as he sat toying with pencil and paper on the kitchen table, trying to make figures come out right on his monthly bills.

Things were not going well with Henry. Although he had worked hard since he first came into possession of his farm, some 20 years ago, he had been able to accumulate but little, and there was still a mortgage on the place. The interest on this mortgage would be due on the first of the month, and the milk check, which was practically the only source of income from the farm, would be scarcely big enough to cover the current month's bills. This fact explained the rapid puffing of smoke and the nervous tapping with the pencil as he tried to rearrange his figures in such a way that there might be enough left to meet the interest payment.

Seated at the opposite side of the table with the evening paper was Martha, his wife, a plump, motherly woman in the late forties, whose hands showed plainly that she and hard work were no strangers. Strong though she was, the task of caring for the big farmhouse, feeding her family of four children, husband and the hired man, as well as assisting with the farm chores, had left its mark upon her.

"Henry," she said, looking up from her paper, "it says here that the directors of the Farm Bureau voted last week to run a purebred bull campaign in the county. The County Agent has selected a committee to help and they are going to try to induce every farmer that has a scrub bull to sell him to the butcher and buy a purebred bull to take his place. Ed Patterson is chairman of the committee."

"Humph," said Henry, "that is just one of the reasons why I never joined the Farm Bureau. They are always working out some new scheme to get farmers to spend more money. It is all right for the County Agent to tell us we need this and that, but I wonder how he would make out if he had to get his living out of a bunch of cows on seven-cent milk. As for Ed Patterson, he has got money and can afford to fool with purebreds if he wants to, but I have got to sell a cow out of the herd to get enough money to meet the interest on the mortgage next month, let alone throwing away money for fancy bulls."

"Henry, why are we always so short of money? We have been struggling along on this farm for 20 years, and we don't seem to be getting ahead very fast. Tom Wilson started farming after we did, and had almost nothing when he began, and now they say he has just bought a big closed car for the family to ride out in. He has his place clear, and everyone says he has made money."

"I don't know, Martha. Goodness knows, we have worked hard enough and we have not wasted our money. Tom does not keep any more cows than we have, but I know that his milk check is nearly double the amount of ours each month. I understand that he is going to send his boy to college next year. I used to plan on how I would send our Johnny when he was old enough, but he has only two more years to go to high school, and I can't see how I am going to get together enough money in two years to send him to college."

"Henry, why don't you ask the County Agent to come in and talk over your farm business with you? They say he has helped lots of farmers in the county to increase their incomes."

"County Agent!" snorted Henry, "lots of good he can do. As if I didn't know my own business better than a young fellow half my age and experience. The first thing he would want me to do is to spend money for a new bull, or a silo, or something else that costs money, and I have got no money to spend. I have farmed for 20 years without him, and I guess I can continue a while longer."

"There, there, Henry, don't get excited. I didn't mean to rile you when you are worried, and it is only because I worry, too, that I suggested it. I know you do your best, and perhaps our luck will turn soon. I can do without the running water and the washing machine we have talked of, and we can put that money toward sending Johnny to college."

"No, Martha, you are going to have those helps in your housework just as soon as I can get the money together. You work too hard now, and I want to make things easier for you. I didn't mean to get excited, but it made me cross to think of spending money for fancy whims when I have so little now, and as for the County Agent, I can't bring myself to ask advice of a young fellow like him."

"I know how you feel, Henry, but if you don't want to talk with the County Agent, why don't you go over and have a good talk with Tom Wilson? Surely, you won't hesitate to ask advice of him. You were boys together, and you know that he is making money. Perhaps he is doing something that you could do, to get more milk from the cows. Won't you go over and look around, if nothing more, and see what you can find out?"

"Yes, Martha, I will. Tom and I are old friends, and I don't mind asking him for advice. I will go tomorrow."

That decided, Henry arose, lighted his lantern and put on his coat, preparatory to following his usual custom of going through the barns to make sure that the stock was comfortable before retiring for the night.

At the barn, he paused, looking down the long line of 30 cows. At the end stood the bull, somewhat favoring the Guernsey type, but carrying a brindle marking on his body that told clearly of his scrub origin. He was not a bad animal to look at. "Why is not that bull as good as any I could use?" thought Henry. "His dam was one of the best milking cows I ever owned and almost a clear Guernsey. He looks much like her."

Passing into the part of the barn where his young stock was tied up, he again paused for a moment, struck with the thought of how much his young heifers resembled their sire. The same brindle marking was in evidence on each animal. True, they did not resemble the Guernsey type quite as much as their sire did, "but this," thought Henry, "is due to their dams being of varying types."

Returning to the kitchen, he found, that Martha had already gone to bed. After locking the door, winding the clock and busying himself for a few minutes with other small chores, he followed up the back stairs to the bedchamber.

For a long time he lay awake thinking, going over in his mind the list of men that had taken up farming about the time, or since, he began. Some of them were prosperous, and he knew they had made money. Some were in his own class, and he knew that they had to pinch to make both ends meet. Some had given up farming and had taken up work in town, because they could not get a living on the farm. Why the difference? Those who were prosperous did not appear to work any harder than he was working, in fact, they seemed to have more time for leisure. He determined he would find out the reason, if it were possible to do so.

His thought turned back to his boyhood on this same farm. How his father had worked, much the same as he was working now, to pay off the mortgage and get some money ahead, yet he had never succeeded in doing so, and at his death 20 years ago, the farm had passed into Henry's possession, and with it the mortgage. Several times the mortgage had been called, but each time he had been successful in finding someone to take it. It had never been reduced much. Of course, he had been able to add somewhat to the amount of stock on the farm, but he had been able to accumulate very little money.

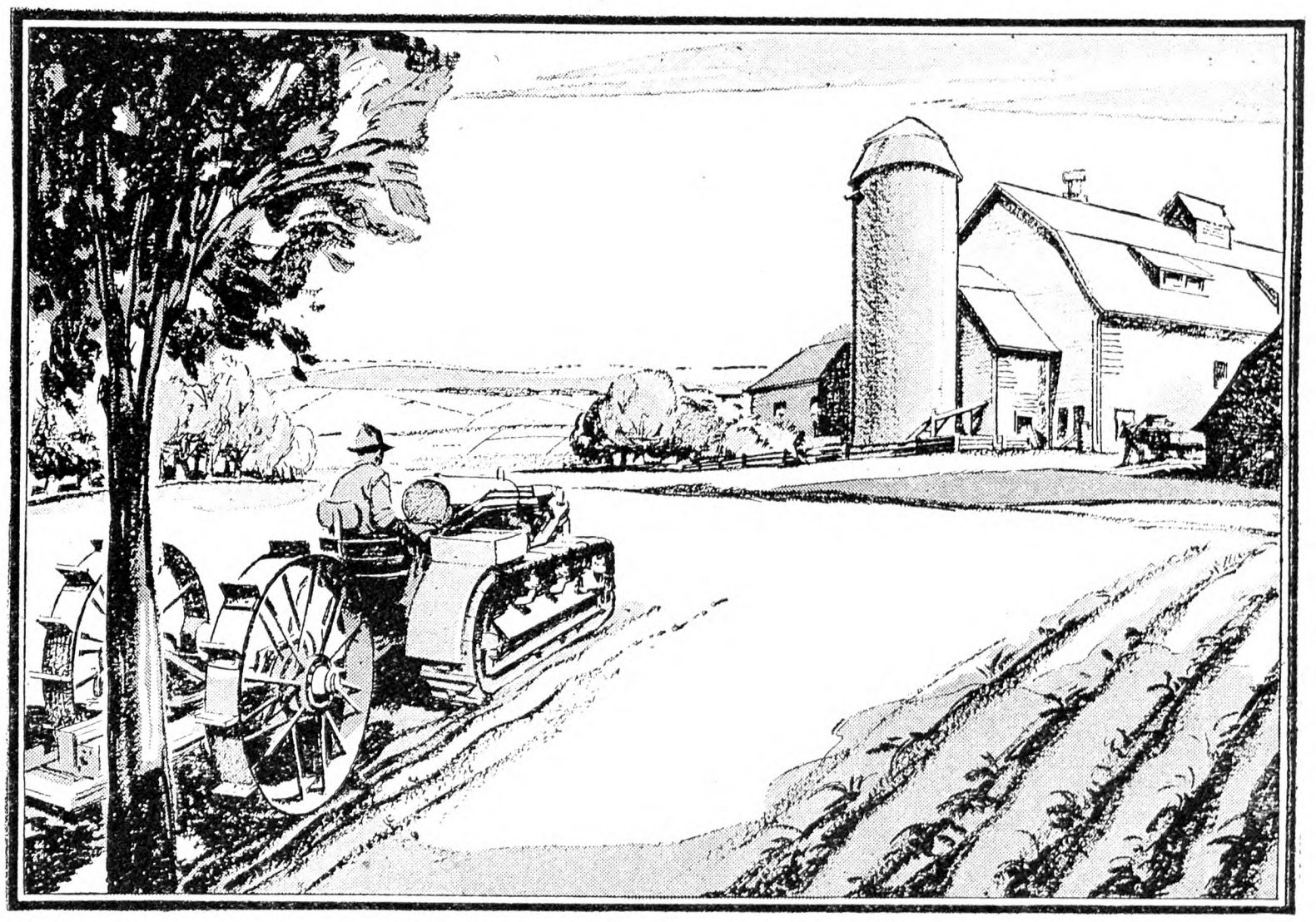
He thought of Johnny, now a rugged lad of 16, and wondered if he was to go through life following the footsteps of his father, as he, Henry, had done. If he could not go to college, what else did life hold for him? Before Johnny could graduate, Teddy, the youngest boy, now 13, would be ready to enter college, and where was the money coming from? The girls, Helen and May, were younger, but still time passed so quickly that it would not seem long before something must be done for them.

How could Tom Wilson prosper, if he, Henry, could only get a living? He would find out the reason for that tomorrow, as he had decided to confide in Tom, and much though he disliked to go to any man with his private affairs, he would go through with it, and learn what he could.

It seemed but a brief interval to Henry, before the alarm clock sounded with its insistent buzz that roused him from his deep slumber to the realization that it was time for morning chores. Lighting the kerosene lamp, for it was still dark, he dressed rapidly, stopped long enough in the kitchen to kindle the fire, and gathering up lantern and milkpails, proceeded to the barn. Joe, the hired man, followed closely behind, and soon the steady swish, swish of the milk in pails and the rattle of stanchions as the cows reached for their grain, told of the beginning of a new day on the Jones farm.

The milking finished, the barn cleaned out and the cattle fed, Henry loaded the cans of milk into the wheelbarrow and took them to the roadside to await the coming of the milk truck.

(To Be Continued)



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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE STAFF

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ALL indications point to a light apple crop in New York State, particularly in the Hudson Valley and western sections. New York State apples have a reputation for quality even better than their appearance, and growers here should get at least fair prices, even though the crop for the entire country should prove larger than is now estimated, which is around 5,000,000 barrels under last year. Scab, as usual, is troublesome in New York State this year, and aphis quite bad in places. Both of these pests are serious in damaging and dwarfing the apples and injury to the tree.

*

WHEN the German army occupied Belgium it confiscated the Belgian francs worth par and substituted German paper marks which were worthless at the time the Germans vacated and restored the country to the Belgian people. In settlement the Belgians asked 37 annual payments of 75,000,000 marks, more than $300,000,000. The dispute threatened to defeat the work of the Young Reparations Commission last Winter. In the discussions the Belgians said: "You took our gold and left us some scraps of paper. We only ask you to return our gold and take back your paper." The Belgian delegates consented to the Young plan only under the stipulation that Germany would make good in some way for the worthless marks. A commissioner representing each country came to an agreement in Brussels last week under which Germany agrees to pay annuities for 37 years aggregating approximately $256,000,000. The honest, industrious and frugal people of Germany will pay well for generations to come for the mistakes and ambition of their old war-loving rulers. The people of the world are paying their share, but it is all a convincing argument for world peace.

*

A FEW years ago the largest and heaviest steer in the United States was a Shorthorn, said to have been raised on a New York State farm. He belonged in the monstrosity class. His weight was reported to have been considerably over 3,000 lbs. He was much larger in frame and longer in the leg than the type of steer that was common 50 years ago. The old-fashioned long-horn steer often greatly exceeded a ton in weight when fat at four to five years of age. In less than 40 years the type of beef steers has undergone a marked change in this country. Big, aged steers gave way to younger, smaller and more compact cattle, and now the feeder's ideal is the "baby" steer of specialized beef breeding, weighing 950 to 1,000 lbs. Last December at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago the changes which have occurred in beef cattle type were demonstrated. So popular was this feature of the show that the management desires to repeat it. In order to do so, it is trying to locate an old-fashioned type of steer, which can be fitted for this year's exposition. Possibly some of our readers know where he could be found. If the International show management desires to extend its educational program, and at the same time interest its evening crowds, why doesn't it offer prizes for ox-driving demonstrations in the coliseum?

*

IT HAS been estimated that the fruit surplus of California averages about 200,000 tons a year. Paul Busch, an assistant mayor of the city of Berlin, Germany, who has just completed an inspection of the California fruit industry, including production and marketing facilities, announces his conviction that the California fruit surplus would be entirely consumed in the Berlin area if improved trade relations could be established. Mr. Busch is in charge of the fruit supply of Berlin. He says that most of the people have been weakened in health since the World War and need fruit, which is scarce in Germany, to restore their strength and good health. The trade, he suggests, would require the building of a fruit market in Berlin which would cost something in the neighborhood of $18,000,000. Mutual trade arrangements, of course, mean that we take from Germany other products to pay for the fruit, which might just as well include apples and pears from New York State. The suggestion leads directly to the subject of tariff schedules. No matter what product of the factory or farm is sold abroad, some other product must be imported to pay for it. But we are now importing more agricultural products than we export. Is it possible to get a reduction of duty on some manufactured German goods to develop a trade for our surplus fruit? This is a good time to ask Congress.

*

WE HAVE spoken before of commercial efforts to use the vitamin value of the ultra violet ray in the preparation of foods that might be given growing animals, including the human infant, as a preventive of rickets. As is now generally understood, it is vitamin D that enables growing bones to utilize the lime and phosphorus of food in building up a strong frame for muscular support. This vitamin, or, at least, this vitamin-like power, is contained in the ultra violet rays of sunlight and those produced artificially by specially constructed lamps. It has been found, too, that these ultra violet rays have the power of conferring their rickets-preventing qualities upon certain foods when the latter are exposed to them. The chief constituent of food capable of absorbing these rays is known to chemists as ergosterol. We now find advertised to the medical profession a solution of this ergosterol that has been prepared by exposing it to ultra violet rays, or irradiating it. This irradiated ergosterol is claimed to be standardized in its rickets-preventing power to 100 times that of the best cod liver oil. One drop of it is said to be equivalent in this respect to a half teaspoonful of cod liver oil. Whether or not these claims will be substantiated in daily use, they well illustrate the quick adaptation of scientific discoveries to commercial purposes, an adaptation that, unfortunately, sometimes outruns the value of the discovery. If irradiated ergosterol, despite its formidable name, proves an acceptable substitute for cod liver oil as a remedy for rickets in infants, the babies of the future are probably to be congratulated. The flavor of the oil will undoubtedly not be imitated in the new product.

*

ON PAGE 979, the "Optimist" gives a good account of how the electric current was brought to his home. Getting it was worth-while work, though the waiting was a bit discouraging at times. There are many farms where the commercial current is not in sight, and may not be for several years. For such cases, homemade electricity is the solution, and a wonderfully effective one, as many have learned. It can be made large or small as conditions require, and in operation is almost as nearly automatic as when the commercial line is tapped. One special advantage of these home plants is that they are not troubled by storms, which may knock down poles and wires. Such damage is usually repaired in a few hours by those crews of experts mentioned and pictured by Optimist, but the breakage is a nuisance while it lasts, and seems scarcely endurable after we get used to the convenience of having electricity at command around the place. Light, heat, power and refrigeration from the electric current are conveniences which, at moderate cost, add wonderfully to the satisfaction of life in the country.

*

THE Ohio Experiment Station has issued a bulletin on "Food Consumption of Farm Families," which shows, among other interesting things, that farm housekeepers possess a marked realization of the value of what are called "protective foods"—milk, fruit and vegetables. It appears from the family account books that farm families have a tendency to divide the food budget more evenly among the different food groups than some urban families whose dietary has been studied. It is quite evident from this bulletin that the farm housekeepers studied catered intelligently, but it would appear that any adequate diet must provide liberally of milk, fruits and vegetables, and further education in this line is needed. It is rather puzzling to study the quantities of different fruits and vegetables used. To quote from the bulletin:

For example, 12 pounds of cabbage was used by one family as compared to 595 pounds by another family; one pound of spinach as compared to 110 pounds; one pound of tomatoes as compared to 1,344 pounds; two pounds of lettuce as compared to 210 pounds; one pound of carrots as compared to 708 pounds; 32 pounds of apples as compared to 3,600 pounds, and 10 pounds of grapes as compared to 264 pounds. These illustrations emphasize the fact that the average amount cannot be considered an indication of the amount each family was using.

Apart from personal taste, we think convenience and economy are leading factors in selecting the foods used. This gives a strong argument for a liberal home garden. With fruits, vegetables and milk produced for home use, the housekeeper may not only "set a good table," but comply with the rules of a scientific dietary also.

*

NEW HAMPSHIRE was host last year to 2,500,000 tourists from many States. They enjoyed themselves in mountains and forested retreats, and in camps and cars beside clear lakes and crystal brooks. Their patronage and appreciation were abundantly rewarded. Other eastern States, with like attractions, also profited substantially, in money and advertising, by the influx of vacationists. This season's tourist movement and trade in New England promise to exceed last year's. Two weeks ago New Hampshire's fine coastal area, of about 18 miles in length, and its resort hotels in the mountains were fairly swarming with holiday visitors. Hundreds of dairymen, poultrymen and growers of fruit and vegetables are earning fair to excellent profits as provisioners to the State's Summer population. Near Durham we saw a small truck farm whose owner last year had a net income of $5,000. Many another specialized farmer in the State did equally well. We also saw dozens of meadows that will not be cut, hay of average quality being too cheap to mow, cure and haul. New England agriculture is adjusting itself to a new economic and social situation. In doing so, it is changing from a splendid past, with an independent, anchored farm and town population, to a present which embodies much that is good and much more that is realizable.

*

OHIO hog-raisers hold fast to their old practice of keeping good, tried brood sows until they no longer raise strong litters. Seventy-five per cent of Ohio's 1929 pigs were farrowed by sows which had raised pigs before. In some of the corn-belt States the common practice is to use gilts only for breeding, and market them after they raise their first and only litter. Ohio and Pennsylvania farmers contend that old, tried sows are better milkers and mothers than the general run of gilts. This year Ohio hog-raisers saved 6.7 pigs a litter. The average for the country as a whole was 5.7 pigs a litter. These figures indicate that brood sows may learn something from their own experience.

*

SEIZURE and destruction of food products by government authorities total large amounts. Among these items for 1928 were 34,079,312 lbs. of imported figs and 1,061,310 lbs. of dates, seized because of being wormy and moldy. Other products specially noted in these seizures were canned fruit containing worms; decomposed canned fish, and frozen eggs in cans, one recent lot of 61,000 lbs. being filthy and putrid. Another commendable government activity is getting after the manufacturers of alleged "fruit syrups" used in soda water and confectionery. Some of this stuff is undoubtedly unwholesome. In cases where the material is not dangerous to use the authorities insist that it must be properly labeled.

*

YOU will be interested in following the short serial story starting this week. Farm life, instead of being the humdrum affair many people think it, has dramatic and even thrilling situations. These are well shown in this leaf from the life of a farm family as pictured by Mr. Hollis.

Brevities

THE worst things to worry about are those that won't happen.

BEING a grouch is about the quickest way to get the world's "cold shoulder."

OUR movement of freight for the six months ending June 30 was 25,596,638 cars.

ARGENTINA shipped 6,000 tons of casein to this country during the first three months of 1929.

"SOME blackberries" in the picture on our cover this week. The owner has several acres like this.

MOST of the around 6,000 tons annual production of mercury comes from Spain and Italy. The United States uses one-fourth of the entire output.

AT Boise, Idaho, a number of homes are piped with natural hot water for heating and domestic purposes, and a large swimming pool is supplied with hot water in the same way. The water comes from hot wells near the city. It would be a sad day if Mother Earth let her furnace go out.

Federal Farm Board Launched

LAST week President Hoover appointed Charles S. Wilson of Hall, N. Y., former New York State Commissioner of Agriculture, a member of the Federal Farm Board. One member yet remains to be appointed. The intention is to fill the vacant place by a representative of the wheat industry of the Central West. Several names have been suggested, but objections have been raised to all of them and so far the organizations and spokesmen of the industry have not been able to agree on a man for the place.

The members now are: Chairman, Alexander H. Legge, Chicago, Ill., representing a large business organization; Vice-chairman, James C. Stone, Lexington, Ky., tobacco; Carl Williams, Oklahoma City, Okla., cotton; Charles C. Teague, Los Angeles, Cal., fruit interests; C. B. Denman, Farmington, Mo., live stock; William F. Schilling, Northfield, Minn., dairy industry; Charles S. Wilson, Hall, N. Y., eastern interests, and U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, ex-officio member.

These members met at the White House on Monday, July 15, and after a very brief address by President Hoover, adjourned to their headquarters, and started the proceedings of the Federal Farm Board. The President laid down no definite rules. He gave no definite instructions. He merely reminded the members that they had been invested with responsibilities, authority and large resources, and told them to go to it. We liked a remark credited to Chairman Legge in which he was quoted as telling the members that it is the duty of the Board to settle on a permanent plan of adjusting farm production to needs, and to set up permanent machinery for farm marketing. That comes pretty near expressing the needs of agriculture. The President was well advised to appoint a member to represent the eastern territory on the board. It is essential that the plan should comprehend agriculture as a whole. The law is broad enough to cover all agricultural interests, but what any particular industry gets out of it must necessarily depend on what the members of that industry do to utilize the system for themselves. It is all to be developed as yet, but the possibilities are unlimited.

June Milk Prices

THE net cash prices paid for 3 per cent milk per 100 pounds in the 201-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for the month of June were as follows:

Dairymen's League	$1.92
Sheffield Farms	2.30
Unity Association, Buffalo	2.73

The usual butterfat test or differential above 3 per cent at 4 cents a point to be added in all cases. The League figures on the 3.5 per cent fat basis, making its gross $2.33, expense 6 cents and certificates 15 cents, leaving net $2.12 for 3.5 per cent, equivalent to $1.92 for 3 per cent milk.

According to a resolution of the Board of Health of the city of Buffalo, adopted on May 23, all milk offered for sale in the city of Buffalo on and after October 1, 1929, must be from tuberculin tested cattle. It also requires that a certificate be filed annually by the producer and a veterinarian to the effect that the herd has been tested and reacting cattle removed from the herd.

When the Unity Co-operative Dairymen's Association adopted the principle of adjusting production to market needs it was severely criticised, but, being economically sound, it was bound to develop. In some sections the plan has been adopted by the buyers of milk, and in such cases the buyers see to it that they get the benefit of the plan. This, however, is not the exclusive rule. In local sections dealers and producers have worked together to secure a supply of milk for local markets with profit for both. The dealer is insured a full supply just when he wants it, and the farmer avoids producing a surplus at a loss. The Unity price at Buffalo of 50 cents per 100 pounds above the League and Sheffield average for June is credited largely to this plan. Some of the local co-operative associations, like Little Falls, have adopted the principle, and are working it out with profit to themselves. Now Chairman Legge has laid down the adjustment principle as one of the first duties of the Federal Farm Board for agricultural products generally. The Unity Association may or may not have adopted the best formula to put the rule in operation. That is not important. When the principle is generally adopted the best way to do it will be developed. Dealers admit now that they do not know what the November price will be, but every farmer knows what the price would be if the market had a surplus. It is hardly to be expected that large dealers would easily give up the advantage they have long enjoyed from seasonal surpluses; but it is not so easy to account for the hesitation of producers to do away with the surplus bugaboo and supply the markets with their requirements at all times. The day is not far off when they will do so, and then both the price problem and the Fall and early Winter shortage problem will be solved.

The Kirkland Law and Area Test

As I understand from the animal industry bureau the Kirkland law goes into effect January 1, 1930, but that no money is available for its execution. Then how long can they hold down the quarantines? As I understand it Gov. Roosevelt vetoed the bill to provide money for area testing. Farmers cannot be expected to have their cows tested if they cannot pay for reactors being slaughtered. According to the bureau the money is about gone and that is only for the herds that have been tested for some time. Please tell us. G. H.
New York.

THIS correspondent evidently is confusing the new Kirkland law with old laws under which the area test is conducted. The Kirkland law provides for the retesting of the accredited herds at the expense of the State. These herds are now retested at the expense of the owners. It goes into effect January 1 next, but no appropriation has been made for the expense. Even if funds are voted for the purpose it will be March or April before they could be available. It is a big job and is going to cost a lot of money. As to quarantines the agricultural department says:

The Kirkland law can have no effect on the question of quarantines. Save in exceptional cases, the only type of quarantine that we lay is the township quarantine, where a high percentage of the cattle within the township have been tested and a quarantine is needed to prevent the bringing in of untested animals.

As to the area testing and money for indemnities the department writes further:

The fiscal authorities of the State seem entirely content to make adequate appropriations for the payment of indemnities. Each Fall we make a careful estimate of the probable needs for indemnities for the fiscal year to begin on the ensuing July 1 and there has been no reluctance for a number of years past to appropriate the amount of our estimate. For the current fiscal year, the indemnity appropriation is $3,000,000 and we have every reason to believe that this amount will be adequate to liquidate all claims for indemnities as they accrue.

The Kirkland law, therefore, can have no possible effect on the continuance with the area testing. While we confine, in the main, the testing to areas where sentiment for the test is strong, we do make individual tests outside of the areas where such test is necessary to meet the requirements of a municipal milk ordinance and where, if the test were not applied, the dairyman would lose the outlet for his milk.

Our correspondent seems to be in error in assuming that Governor Roosevelt vetoed appropriations for the area test. The money available seems sufficient for the work.

West Virginia Notes

We are having some fine showers and crops look better. The rains were too late for early potatoes, which will, from reports that I have from different parts of the State, be cut to about half a crop. I doubt that they will make that much in this section. Pastures dried up in some places and many men are hunting new pastures for their stock while meadows cut only about half as much as they did last season. Unless we have a very seasonable Fall and late pasture, several of us will be short of hay this coming Winter.

We did something this year that we have not done for a long time and that was to take up some of the grass in our orchards. We use sod mulch altogether and have been mowing down a good crop of grass for several years until there is so much rotting material on the ground that it held enough moisture so that in the orchards the grass was better than in the meadows.

In the middle of July most of the harvesting of the hay is done, and in the past most men did not begin before the last of this month. They are more and more cutting grass greener as they have found out that it makes better hay. I can remember when Timothy was not cut in this section until the seed was all off and the stalk was dead down half way to the ground.

Although there are more early apples in this section than late ones, they are starting off at a good price, from $2 to $2.50 per bushel wholesale, and retailing from seven to 10 cents per pound. This looks encouraging for the fellow who has a crop this season. Potatoes are holding around $2 and there doesn't seem to be any oversupply—just coming as fast as the market can use them. I expect that the growers are learning some things which cause part of this orderly marketing.

I am not an expert on the new farm relief bill, but I believe that from what study I have made it is the best thing that has been put forward. The thing that I like about it best is the dealing only with co-operative associations composed of 100 per cent farmers, or in other words as I see it, the board will just help the ones that are willing to help themselves. The clause permitting the use of the money to educate the farmers to the benefits of co-operation is a good thing and if used right will do more than the rest of the bill as a real relief.

But speaking of co-operation brings to my mind the 4-H club work in this State and others. I am of the opinion that we can never hope for real farm equality until we are working together as the other industries and that there is no other agency that will bring about this organization quicker than the 4-H work. We can begin to see the benefits of it here maybe more than can be seen in other States because we have been working it longer, and if you attend any meeting here that is held to advance the life of the country folks you will find occupying the most prominent places on the program young men and women who got their training in the 4-H work, and the county and State camps.

I had the pleasure the other day of attending the dedication of a county cottage at our State camp. We also held a meeting of the folks from our own county that day to consider plans for the completion of our own cottage, and it was an inspiration that will stay with me for many days. There were over 5,000 folks there, and they had from 40 to 80 miles to drive. They were the best folks from every business in the two counties. Judges, doctors, lawyers, the leading school men and the leaders in the churches, all there and all working for one thing, and that the training of youth for better living. We are rather proud of our record in the work in this State because it originated here in the four-fold nature, and the State and county camp idea also started here. We can point to several of our young folks who have been trained in our camps who are holding responsible positions in the same work in other States. L. G. ZINN.
West Virginia.

Ohio Farm News

Most of the wool has been sold at 32 and 32½c for fine wool, and 35 and 36c for coarse wool; more wool was consigned to Ohio Wool Growers' Co-operative Association than usual. Sheep market is quiet; not many selling except some lambs at around 12c.

Eggs are getting scarce, 27 to 29c; cream, 40 to 42c; heavy hens, 22 to 23c; springers, 28 to 30c; light springers, 20 to 22c.

Some wheat cut by July 4; quite a bit is left to cut yet (July 10); acreage more than last year and all fields look good. July has been very wet, making it poor harvest weather. Some of the early corn is laid by and looking good. Some of the late corn has not been worked owing to the wet weather, and is getting weedy pastures and clover meadows are good.

Most of the peaches survived the June drop, though some report heavy drop. The wet weather is making the peaches good size, especially where they have been thinned. Apple crop is light, especially in low lands. Most potatoes are looking good, but the acreage seems to be much smaller than usual.

Ohio now has a four-cent gas tax which is helping to improve our roads. I think this is the fairest way of taxing the motorist, as the more you use the road the more tax you pay for the upkeep, also the heavier the load the more tax you pay. ROY SMITH.
Southeastern Ohio.

From Central Steuben Co., N. Y.

The cold wet Spring followed by very hot dry weather has made crops in this vicinity rather backward, but frequent showers the last few days are speeding things up. Haying is well started (July 8) and peas are being cut and drawn to the viners.

A. K. Dennis of North Jasper, a member of Banner Grange, has been appointed secretary of the Patrons' Fire Relief Association of Steuben and Livingston counties, in place of Isaac Johnston, deceased. Mr. Johnston was the efficient secretary for many years, and in spite of the fact that he was over 80 years old, attended to all the business up until a short time before his death. At the March meeting of Steuben Pomona he gave a very interesting talk.

The September meeting of Pomona will be held with Neil's Creek Grange No. 345 September 4.

Berry picking will start in this weel and canning in farm homes will soon be the order of the day.
ROSELAWN FARM.

Canadian Crop Outlook

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics gives the following figures of crop outlook in the dominion:

The total area sown to field crops in Canada in 1929 is estimated at 58,223,400 acres, an increase of 427,174 acres over 1928.

The total area estimated as sown to wheat is 24,305,300 acres, an increase of 78,672 acres or 10 per cent, compared with last year. Spring wheat occupies 23,407,600 acres, an increase of 107,488 acres or less than 1 per cent. For oats, the area sown is estimated at 13,100,000 acres, as compared with 13,136,516 acres in 1928, showing little change. Barley sown is estimated at 5,158,500 acres, an increase of 277,760 acres or 6 per cent. The area sown to rye is placed at 770,900 acres, a decrease of 68,665 acres or 8 per cent. Fall rye occupies 537,700 acres, as compared with 599,158 acres and Spring rye 233,200 acres as compared with 240,407 acres. Flaxseed shows an area of 368,500 acres, as against 378,081 a decrease of 9,581 acres or 3 per cent. The area planted to potatoes is 568,000 acres, as compared with 599,063 acres, a decrease of 31,063 or 5 per cent.

For the three Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—the acreages sown to the principal grain crops and to potatoes are estimated as follows: Wheat, 23,267,300; oats, 8,155,000; barley, 4,370,000; rye, 687,500; flaxseed, 358,200; potatoes, 102,000.

Crop conditions throughout Eastern Canada are reported as generally satisfactory, while in the Prairie Provinces the crops would be materially advanced by rain. In British Columbia the fruit crop will be about 30 per cent less than in 1928, but all other crops give promise of good yields.

The commercial apple crop of Canada is estimated at 3,609,417 barrels, an increase of 273,447 barrels over 1928 or about 11 per cent and 21 per cent over the five-year average crop of 2,985,310 barrels. While British Columbia reports a decrease of 25 per cent this year compared with the record crop of 1928, Ontario, will account for a 37 per cent increase over last year and Nova Scotia 38 per cent.

What Farmers Say

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has been a weekly visitor to my home for 40 years. It has been the best investment I have ever made. My wife and I both read it and get much practical and valuable information from it. We are always sure when we order anything from those advertising in your paper that we are patronizing reliable firms J. S. S.
Virginia.

I think this is my twenty-fifth renewal to THE R. N.-Y., and I must confess that I am ashamed of the one-dollar fee for such a paper. But I think you do or will get your reward in larger things. Your work in behalf of the rural schools is commendable. F. L. T.
New York.

Drawn by Mary Gelletly (12), Maryland

**"The mower sings, and thirsty flowers
Wait for relief in Summer showers."**

Drawn by Russell Francke (17), Michigan

MEMORY VERSE

The Sparrow Hawk

The bumblebees delve in the thick red clover,
Tousling and tumbling it over and over;
The far sun shines, and the winds go by,
And a sparrowhawk poises above in the sky.

There is little to learn from the flight of the swallow,
Who leads where his gathering comrades follow;
The stream runs slow, and the hills are high,
And the sparrowhawk poises above in the sky.

And a clear sweet note from the ground is ringing,
Where a bird in silence now is singing;
Like drifts of snow do the white clouds lie,
And the sparrowhawk poises above in the sky.

In the pasture's breadth is a brown song sparrow—
There's a rush of wings like a whistling arrow—
Forever and aye must the sweet note die,
And a sparrowhawk poises above in the sky.

—Ernest McGaffey.

Sent by Margaret Esslinger (12), Pennsylvania.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), New York

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" was clover. Few guesses were sent in, though all were correct. Perhaps we did not recognize our friend in the company of knights and peasants across the water, or know that clover is a newcomer among North American plants. The puzzle for this month will be easy to guess, but a number of interesting facts are added which will add to our knowledge, as well as our pleasure in observing these insects.

I am an insect abounding in all the warm parts of the world, and in the warm Summers of United States and Canada. I am a relative of the skip-jack beetles whose larvæ are the wireworms so well known to you, but I myself am a little beetle with soft wing sheaths (elytra) of a light brown color, marked with red, and striped. The last three segments of the abdomen, which are a delicate cream color by day, are faintly bright at night. This emits a small yellow light at intervals of two or three seconds, mostly during our slow flight, and when we are present in great numbers we present a brilliant spectacle glancing about in the darkness. Still more brilliant are my cousins of tropical regions which give out their light from the thorax, this light being so powerful that small print may be read by it, if a few of them are inclosed in a glass. They are used both for household light and for decoration on festival days in San Domingo by women who fasten them in their hair. One, accidentally brought alive to Paris once, astonished and alarmed the Faubourg St. Antoine. They are also brought into houses to destroy mosquitoes, which they eagerly pursue and destroy.

Have you seen me? What am I?
—Adapted from Columbian Encyclopedia.

Enigma

My first is in world but not in sky,
My second in run but not in fly,
My third is in any but not in most,
My fourth is in gate but not in post,
My fifth is in ocean but not in sea,
My sixth is in gnat but not in bee,
My seventh is in fish but not in crab,
My eighth is in dull but not in drab,
My ninth is in dye but not in stain,
My whole is an insect that looks like a plane.
—By Inez McCabe (15), New York.

Riddle

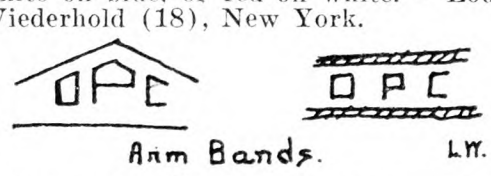
What is that which is
The beginning of eternity,
The end of time and space,
The beginning of every end,
The end of every race?
—Sent by Rosiena Ullrich (12), New York.

The answer to last month's Enigma was "Our Page," and to "Which One of Our Contributors?" was as follows: 1, Ramona Jackson; 2, Louise Shore, 3, Pearl Lynn; 4, Alda Thorn.

Thoughts on O. P. C.

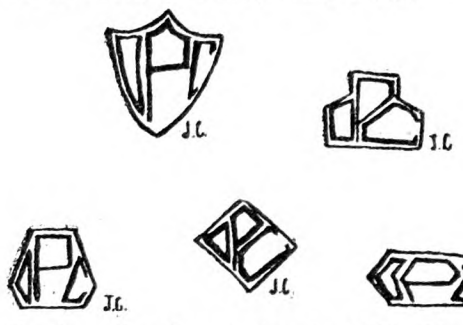
"I have been trying to study out a way for our emblems—what size would look best, and what colors. I don't think the red on the blue will show up as well as white on blue, as I tried it, and the white on the blue looked the best. I like the emblem made by boys and girls better than the manufactured one, as the latter would look the same as any other pin, while our own emblems would show our own work. I think the felt would be the best."—Janet Ingersoll (14), New York.

"I have been much interested in the business of an emblem for Our Page,, and would like to make some suggestions. I suggest that instead of having a pin which I agree in thinking too small, that we have a band around the arm. I think it would be neater than a mere badge pinned on, and could be seen at a distance better than a pin. I would suggest white on blue, or red on white."—Louise Wiederhold (18), New York.



Drawn by Louise Widerhold (18), New York

"I should think that it would be best to wear your O. P. C. any way you want to, and when you find a new way or place to wear it, write to Our Page and tell the rest of us. Why not be original instead of having pins made by large companies. Every other society of any kind has pins made to order, so let's be different."—Janet Cragin (13), New York.



Designs by Janet Cragin (13), New York,

In Georgia

Dear Friends: Hiley Bell peaches are ripe, and the large orchards are packing and shipping every day. About two weeks ago I rode through the orchard I once told of seeing in full bloom in the early Spring—remember? And this time the trees were laden with ripe peaches. Each limb seemed as full of fruit as it had been full of blossoms, and the red peaches, set off by the dark green of the foliage, made a picture almost comparable with the picture it made in blossom. As a rule, though, the peach crop here is very short this year, with here and there an orchard like the one described above reporting an abundance of fruit. Elbertas are expected to ripen inside of two weeks.

Grapes are coloring, Summer apples and cantaloupes are ripe, while with July comes our "watermelon time." The watermelon crop is very promising.

I found the first cotton bloom today in spite of Mr. Boll Weevil! O yes, he's here. Got an early start this year and put in his appearance the first of June. We started right in with him, and by arsenic poisoning and all other known means hope to conquer him. Given a hot, dry July and August this will be possible, for it's during rainy weather that he does his work.

This time I'm sending a little poem called "De Watermelon's Ripe," in Negro dialect. It's true to life, you may be sure of that, for if there's anything the southern black loves, it's watermelon.—Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

Drawn by Pearl Wilfert (18), New York

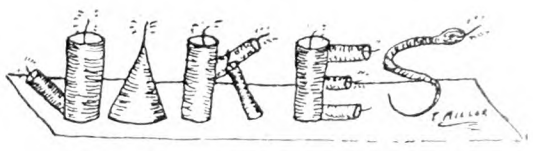
Dear Iva Unger:

My favorite chapter in the Bible is the 121st Psalm, and my motto "God give me hills to climb and strength for climbing." Like it?

Four rows finished and the sun has set. The gold of the west is reflected in the smooth surface of the Sarabena. The gnats hover closer over the river—and me. A trout flashes up to nab an unlucky insect, and the ripples mar the images of the maple trees. Over in the east the moon comes up from behind the shelter of newly leaved birch and poplar trees. It is palest gold now, but every moment takes on more color as the sun sinks lower and lower below the western hills.

A few belated swallows skim the surface of the Sarabena, and the catbird mocks them from his perch at the edge of the water. I realized just how dumb I am, anew, the other day when I discovered that in spite of having watched the birds for 19 years, I had never before recognized the tree swallows. Watching the swift, beautiful flight of the swallows in air, I had thought them all barn swallows, and let the matter go at that. Since I have found my mistake, I have also discovered the place in the orchard where they are constructing their nests; I spent a very pleasant hour last week lying on the ground beneath their tree and watching them.

Up toward the house I can hear nighthawks "booming." I wonder if the boys will hear them. They said last night that they never had. For some reason or other the nighthawks seldom spend the Summer with us. It's growing too dark to see the paper, so I'll say good night.—From Berta Griffiths, Connecticut.



Drawn by Thelma Miller (17), Pennsylvania

Henry had slapped Alice. The teacher was quick to rebuke him.

"Henry," she said, "no gentleman would strike a lady."

He was all ready with his reply. It was: "Well, no lady would tickle a gentleman."—Sent by Alice O'Brien (12), New York.

ROAD FOREMAN (calling at house opposite): "Excuse me, madam, but have you been singing this morning?"

LADY: "Yes, I have been singing a little, but why do you wish to know?"

R. F. (embarrassed): "Well, you see, my men have knocked off twice already thinking it was the dinner whistle, so I thought I had better ask you not to hang out quite so long on that top note."—Marion Wallace (15), Pennsylvania.

"Yes," said the man in the ancient overcoat with bulging pockets, "Bill and me are in partnership, but we don't carry the same goods."

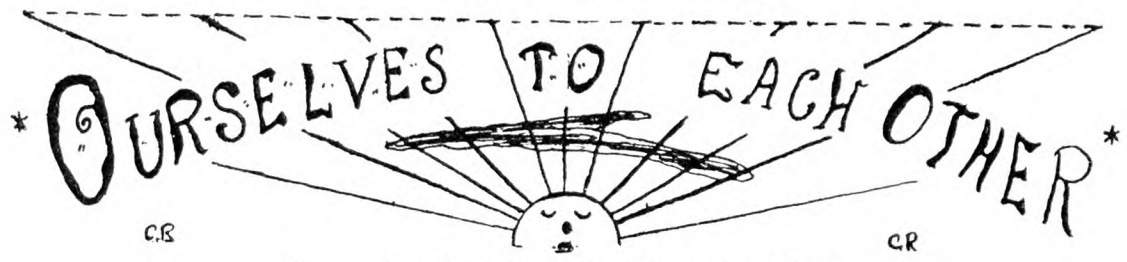
"What do you mean?"

"Why, Bill goes around sellin' a stove polish that leaves a stain on the fingers, and I go around next day to the same houses with the only soap that will take it off."—Sent by Naomi Allender (11), West Virginia.

Clouds

Clouds to me are castles,
Castles in the air—
Castles rosy, floating,
Castles everywhere.

Castles large and spacious,
Castles white and fair,
Castles, oh my gracious!
Castles are so rare.
—By Raymond Miller (16), New York.



Drawn by Carl Ratsch (15), New York

Our Friend John Mucha

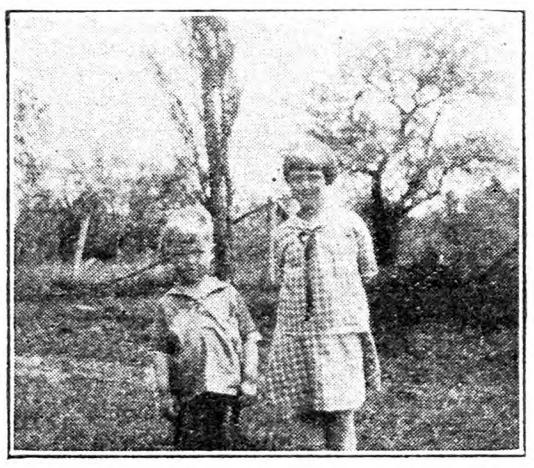
Am sending you a snapshot of myself, but I doubt it looks like me. The boys and girls who have seen my work during my stay with Our Page would perhaps like to see my likeness. You may still write to me in care of Our Page.—John Mucha (17), New York.

Good Luck Fishing

Dear Boys and Girls: Here is a picture of myself with a fish caught in a stream near my house. I live in the Catskill Mountains. I like to read Our Page every month.—Russell Karkheck, New York.

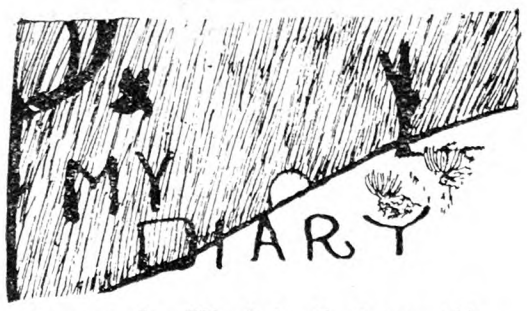
A Girl from Idaho

Dear Boys and Girls: As I was looking through THE R. N.-Y. I came upon "Our Page" and I am sending a picture of myself which was taken last Summer. At the present time I am driving the stage to Glenwood for my father. I would be glad to hear from some other boys and girls.—Bernice Beers (17), Idaho.



Beatrice and Her Brother

Dear Readers of Our Page: I am sending a photo of myself and one of my brothers. I look at Our Page every month and hope to hear from some of the girls near my age. I am 9 years old.—Beatrice Parker, Vermont.



Drawn by Virginia Jackson (9), *New York*

Soliloquy—" 'Tis not what man does that exalts him, but what a man would do."—Browning. The above, which is in reply to Lois Russell's statement that the writing of one's future plans on paper lessens their intrinsic value. Optimism is an asset that is sure to participate in one's ideals and is sure to appear in a faithful diary entry. For examples of optimism read Browning's poems, "Saul, the Patriot," "The Grammarian's Funeral," and "Rabbi Ben Ezra." Our diarists are coming along nicely. The diarist's name that pricks our curiosity—Pembroke the Terrible, n'est ce pas? The Rambler and Lootie, deserve much recognition, and Another Pembroke promises to be good, don't you think?—The Advocate.

June 2.—Oooh! This morning when I woke up a voice seemed to be commanding thus: Do kind, do kind, kind, kind. I woke up with that ringing in my ears and hanging persistently on my lips. I wonder will I go to sleep with it? I looked at my watch, and what tended to be a phenomenon turned out to be only a case for sympathy with Mark Twain. The sun was already up, and my watch read 3:15. Three hours slow. The only thing I can think of that tended to be kind was when I offered Grandfather to put his new shoestrings in his garden shoes.

Played tennis with Clif this afternoon. Grand and glorious! Then sat under a maple tree for 10 minutes, dozing. Boy! What a delightful feeling. Then went in house, wrote some letters, studied that bum Caesar, and wrote three more things for R. N.-Y. Of course, Locked Doors, all these have stretched over until now, when my pencil writes bum, my eyes feel creepy, and I'm sleepy. Au revoir!

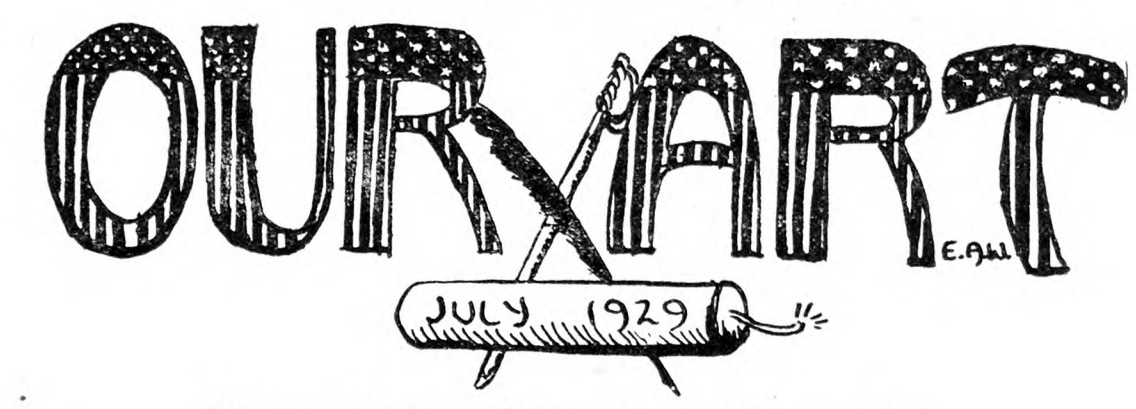
June 9.—This afternoon Cliff and Walt and I went walking along the track to the rocks, and such beautiful laurel, all dainty and pink, sturdily standing against the gray rocks. We went through a swamp then that was filled with garter snakes. Cliff calls me "Ugh," I say it so much. O, diary, how you have missed seeing me wiggling around on a tuft of grass surrounded by areas of black, squshy, mud. Mud that clings like a wallflower, and annoys like a hornet. At last we landed safe! Comment: Albert Kirk, an Alumnus, thinks I'm a girl. A little bird told me Al, don't deny it. You should hear what one contributor thinks. She, if you please, thinks all my entries are taken from books. A book! Can you imagine that? Why not credit Iva Unger with a grain of sense?—Pembroke the Terrible.

June 12.—Was working out in the fields this afternoon without any sleeves on, got sunburnt, and now I have to pay up for it. Brother tried to doctor me up, but O, it had to go to my tummy, anyway. Father couldn't make out what was the matter with me, until that brother of mine went and tattled on me. "Aw, Pop, she only ate about a quart of strawberries." Well, believe me, he soon knew then. But I was watching the razor strop pretty close.

June 23.—This is Sunday. I have finished my dinner, and now for a nice ride on my horse, I thought. Just as I was ready to jump on Prince, didn't he go and run away. Mad? I was boiling and hot; felt like a furnace was baking me into smithereens. The old rascal ran up the hill, and over our fields, smashing some of our nice tobacco, till I was done with that horse! Yon can bet your boots if you wear any, that that horse won't run away again before long.

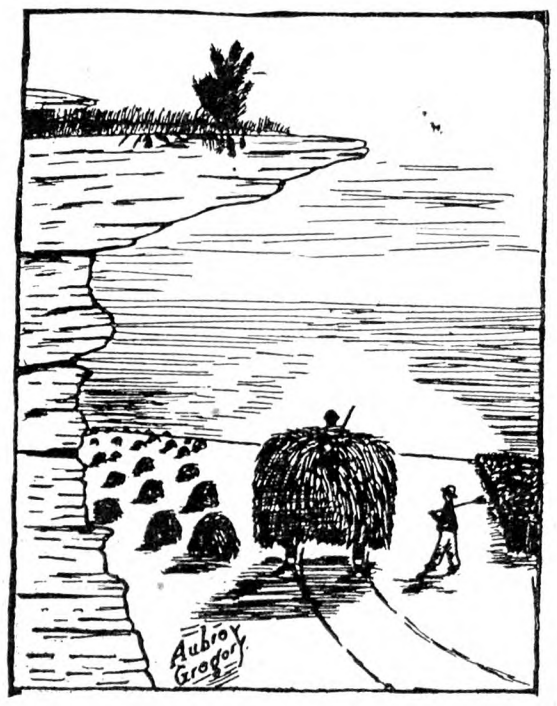
June 27.—Today I am kind of lazy. Was out trying to find some snakes to play with. I might admit that I am a little bit snaky, but I like anything like that. I got out of taking music lessons this afternoon because my teacher went to a wedding. Say! I'm beginning to realize who Pembroke the Terrible is. Good luck and faith to you, Pembroke.—From Another Pembroke.

June 21.—All of eight o'clock when I got up. Ate breakfast, did some chores, but Toots did dishes and went after the milk. I broke my back and blistered my heart over a washtub for the greater part of an intensely hot day. I day-dreamed Lindy into the washtub (his private plane happened along, according to my day-dreams, just on time) in order that I might discuss poetry with his wife, and drink gallons of ambrosia—at their expense of course, because if I could have afforded it I should have bought it myself and not bothered to day-dream them along. That would be a wonderful way to avoid work, if only these idealistic day-dreams came true. But Fortune is a perverse matron, and humors only a blessed few to fulfilled day-dreams. But never mind, Madame Fortune, I know how to weave day-dreams for fulfilment. After the washing was rinsed and hung out, I picked some daisies and made a necklace for a little friend of mine. Then I rested while the rest of the family got supper. After supper I went for the milk, did dishes, went to a nearby road-stand for gasoline, and hulled berries. I am very weary now, so will cut this entry short.—"Lootie."



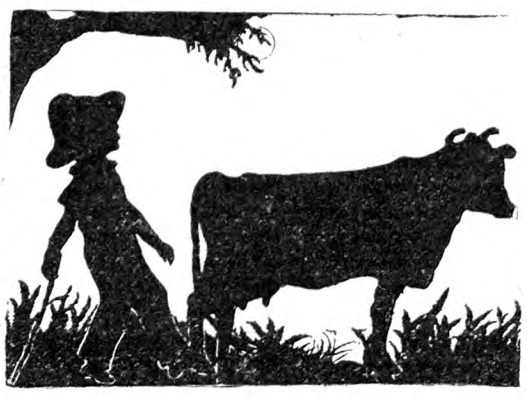
Our Art—Dawn by Eleanor Weaver (14), *New York*

Misty Moonlight—By Harold Deveney (19), *New Jersey*



Haying in the Catskills—By Aubrey Gregory (18), *New York*

Dawn—By Ruth Beck (12), *Michigan*



Duty—By Pearl Wilfert (18), *New York*

The Water Boy—Drawn by Louise Weiderhold (18), *New York*

My Friend Ethel—By Janet Cragin (13), *New York*

Pussy Meets Mr. Chuck—By John Mucha (17), *New York*

Pleasure—By Helen Gow (17), *New York*

Drawn by Eeli Hirsimaki (17), *Ohio*

Ham Delight

Cut steak about half an inch in thickness and cook in the frying-pan until well cooked. Pour off some of the drippings, add a glass of cream and a tablespoon of brown sugar. Let simmer 10 minutes, and serve with mashed potatoes. This recipe has won two prizes.—Renee Doree, Vermont.

When It's Ninety in the Shade

When the Summer sun gets busy,
And it's ninety in the shade,
You'll hear a lazy cackle
From the chickens when they've laid;
All the cows have sought the river,
Mister Rooster fails to crow,
And old Rover, when you stroke him,
Wags his tail so very slow.
You can tell without enquirin'
What the mercury has made—
That the Summer sun's been busy
And it's ninety in the shade.

Why it's then the crops make headway
And the cornstalks, every one,
Sort o' reach out all their tassels
Like they's racin' for the sun.
Oh, it sets my heart a-thumpin'
Till I have to find "a rest"
For my rifle, in a tree crotch,
'Fore I shoot my level best,
For it seems the world, I jingo,
Is all out on dress parade,
When the Summer sun gets busy,
And it's ninety in the shade.

—By Barton Rees Pogue.

Sent by Dorothy Safford (15), New York.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), *New York*

Manners

Give us good manners, O ye folks so great—
Help us to say please before it's too late;
Make us happy to say, "I thank you yes,"
Instead, O people, "Yes'm, I just guess!"
For it's the real "please" and it's the "thank you,"
That we want to be really ringing true.
Manners so polite, so good and so right,
Manners that will be our folks' real delight.

—Grace V. Cullis (18), Connecticut.

Song

Branches, bend low to me;
Plant your cool kiss upon
Features too ardently
Kissed by the sun.

Grasses, reach out to me,
Slim fingers, dewy-sweet,
Caressing drowsily
Dust-sodden feet.

Waters, flow soft for me,
Silver o'er golden sands;
I will plunge joyfully
Toil-weary hands.

Earth, spread a couch for me,
Mossy and velvet-deep;
I will drift dreamily
Into my sleep.

—Lois I. Russell (18). New York.

I Know Something About You

Wouldn't this old world be better,
If folks we meet would say:
"I know something good about you!"
And then treat us that way?

Wouldn't life be lots more happy,
If the good that's in us all,
Were the only thing about us
That folks bothered to recall?

Wouldn't life be lots more happy,
If we praised the good we see?
For there's such a lot of goodness,
In the worst of you and me.

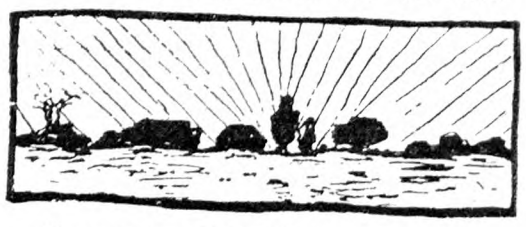
Wouldn't it be nice to practice
That fine way of thinking, too?
You know something good about me!
I know something good about you!

—By Diana Denitto (16). New York.

A Eulogy

O, tell me quick, were you ever in love?
In love, I mean, like the snow-white dove?
Didst thou then love the best one created
With the good God's beauty permeated?
Ah! then comfort and solace me,
Who being in love, asks it of thee.
I love the fairest creature on earth
She makes me wistful, excites your mirth.
Ah! those beautiful brown eyes of hers,
And such a sweet mouth—its purpose it serves,
I can't write any more. 'Tis less than half,
But, well, y'see, I'm in love with our calf.

—By Pembroke the Terrible.



Drawn by Eeli Hirsimaki, Ohio

Our Page This Month

It is time for us to try our wings, or to grow feathers for them. The letters received from O. P. C.'s show that we are divided in two classes,—those who reside in New York State favoring felt, and those who live at some distance away, desiring pins. Required list of names of those who desire pins did not arrive, and so at present we will busy ourselves in discussing the individual insignia. I realize that most of us are limited to what we may happen to have in the way of colored felt, so it seems that we should insist on no special color. It will be an easy matter to mark out the letters from 4 in to 1 in. high and to sew them on dress, sweater or coat sleeve. Some of the designs suggested by Janet Cragin would serve as a hat ornament, or for the lapel of a coat. Louise

has suggested the arm-band which is a suitable way of dealing with a boy's insignia and is being used by officials the world over.

We have on hand letters for the following persons who have not furnished us with their local address: Alice Guthrie, Vt., Madeline Upham, N. H.; Marjory Heneroth, O. Be careful to furnish address with photo, as it can be neither printed nor returned unless we have an address.

The month of August is nigh. I hope none of our Artists will neglect to picture grain in the shock, or in the stalk, old friend grasshopper and his companion the locust. Picturing can be done in words as well as in lines. Also suppose we try making riddles in verse. Select a practical everyday object and tell a number of things about it without telling its use, and let us see what we have.

Address all work to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y. before the fifth of the month if intended for August. Work is received at any time, and will be held for the month following if sent late.

Drawn by Alice Chew, New Jersey

"I don't think it is quite fair for anyone else to take Pembroke's name. There are several new names on the list of contributors. It doesn't take much time to pick out the faithful ones. We will all miss such names as Pearl Lynn, Grace Cullis, Berta Griffiths, and others. Who will take their places? Eeli Hirsimaki, Charlotte Dolly, John Mucha, and also others."—Esther Wright, District of Columbia.

"To Esther Wright from Pembroke the Terrible all civilities of respect are extended, and would she mind if the egotistical Pembroke refused to be the Honorable John Mucha, whom Pembroke is not worthy or fit to be?"—P. the T.

"Between you and me I like the descriptive articles of Berta Griffiths and Grace V. Cullis. Those by Miss Cullis are very vivid, as are both, but I like those of Miss Griffiths because after I have read them I almost feel as if they were my own experience. There is a difference between the two. One sets the whole picture before you, while the other makes you live the very things depicted in the picture." — James Buscaglia, Pennsylvania.

"I saw the puzzle or what you may call it, that Esther Wright made of my name. It is true that my first name is for a book, and my last for the author. My aunt had just read the book "Ramona," before I was born."—Ramona Jackson, Rhode Island.

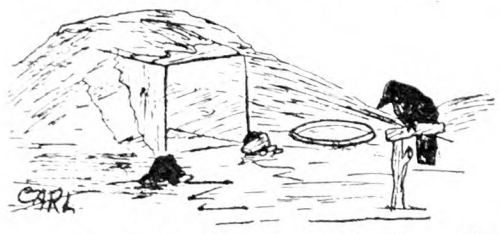
"My drawing, page 989, is a water color in which only black was used. Although I have not sent in recently, I have kept reading. I think the poems are fine and firmly believe that Grace Cullis and Lois Russell will make you notice their genius some day."—Harold Deveney, New Jersey.

"It certainly is great of John Mucha to start a paper. He must be fond of responsibility. I hope he'll have the success that Our Page has had." — Pearl Wilfert (18), New York.

"Pembroke, may I tell you what I think about you? Somehow I think you're not a boy at all, and not even a very terrible girl. As far as the dramatic episodes at school, I don't think anyone would dare say such things about his teachers and principal. The changing of a name would not stop a teacher from recognizing her part in the act—if it had really happened."—Amy Nutting (14), New York.

"A short time ago some boy suggested that I use an airbrush for night sky effect. As I have mislaid that paper, I would be pleased to get a letter from that person, for I am not sure what it is."—Russell Francke (17), Michigan.

"Pembroke might be a girl, because it makes pillows and sweaters, but I like to make such things myself, and I am not a girl. Pembroke isn't so terrible as we think, but he or she likes to bother teachers, especially the women. O, Pembroke, you must be a funny fellow, although you are hard-hearted when you write your diary."—Raymond Miller (16), New York.



Drawn by Carl Ratsch (15), New York

Jim Crow, Esq.

Three years ago we had a pet crow. We caught him when he was very small. He was kept in an old roofless building until he became tame. When he had become used to us we let him rove all over the farm. He always returned at meal time! We called our crow Johnson, in honor (?) of the colored prizefighter who was prominent at that time. Johnson could say "Hello" and "What" real plainly. If we went hunting, fishing or swimming Johnson would always follow, but kept out of reach when near the creek. His roving spirit was his undoing, for once he roved a bit too far and a hunter gave him the key to crow heaven! We missed Johnson and his greeting of "Hello" every morning when we arose to milk. Every Spring we looked for another young crow, but we were not successful. However, this year Bill managed to find one in the woods and he is now under supervised crow education at our farm. Crow education comes natural to a crow, but we have to teach him to say "Hello." We have given the crow the grand name of Jimmy (Jim for short!). Jimmy's wings had to be clipped so he couldn't fly away. He has the same roofless structure as his predecessor, Johnson, had for a home. We did let him out in the daytime, but we found that he pulls out the corn, so we are going to keep him locked up until the corn is higher.

Jimmy likes to be out of the rain and sun, so I built him a little cave. It is an oblong box with one side and the bottom removed. Turned upside down and covered with sawdust makes it a good shelter for our crow. Some rocks are at each side of the entrance and a little way off is a submerged can which serves as Jimmy's drinking fountain. CARL RATSCH.

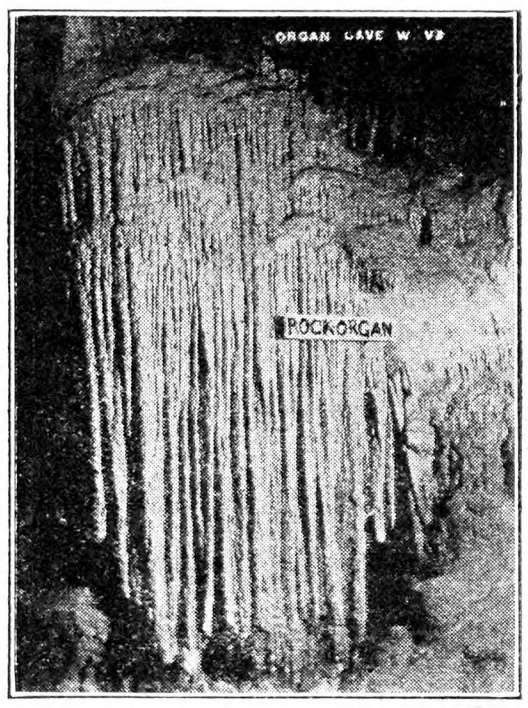
New York.

Organ Cave

A limestone cavern called Organ Cave is located about one-half mile from the post office which has the same name. This cave has attracted tourists from all parts of the United States and foreign countries.

There are two entrances to this cave. One is the large opening where the sightseer is taken in, and the other is where the small stream of water enters. Many years ago some young men explored the cave through this small entrance and found some little sleds, which were used for getting out saltpetre in the War of 1812.

The main channel of the cave forks into two branches a short distance from the entrance. The right-hand branch leads into a large room, or auditorium. In this room are many beautiful stalactites and stalagmites. There is one huge formation



of stalagmites that resembles a pipe organ very much. By striking on this, different tones can be produced.

In the left-hand branch are about 50 saltpetre hoppers used for the manufacture of gunpowder for the Confederate soldiers during the Civil War. These hoppers are in an excellent state of preservation today.

The guests of the White Sulphur Springs have always been interested in this cave, and visit it every Summer.

Several years ago some papers were found in the cave which Thomas Jefferson wrote. He told about a cave in one of them. After further information it was found that Thomas Jefferson visited this very cave.—Ruth L. McDowell (12), West Virginia.

De Watermelon's Ripe

Is I happy? Yes, sir-ree,
I's just as happy as I c'n be.
De work am over, is de reason why,
De cotton, an' de corn am all laid by,
An' down in de fiel'—jes out o' sight
Is a patch. Yes, sir, you heard me right
De watermelon's ripe.

You see dem peaches over dere,
A loadin' down dat tree?
An' over here de apples, ripe
As ripe c'n ever be?
While yonder on de garden fence,
Jes' look at dat dere vine,
O' purple grapes ahanging
In dem bunches big an' fine.
But mister, all o' dese good fruits,
Dey don't tempt me a mite,
When in dat patch down in de field
Dere's watermelons ripe!

Is I happy? Yes sir-ree,
Dere ain't nobody as happy as me.
Of all de places I's ever been,
Dis is de place I's happiest in,
An' of all de things I's ever eat
Dere's nothin' as good as dat sweet red meat.
De watermelon's ripe!

—By Alice Dorsey, Georia.

Drawn by June Doolittle, New Jersey

Bobby's Cracker

"Call me 'Fat'," said Bobby Bulldog.
"Call me 'Pig' for all I care!
But I'll keep on crunchin' crackers,
All night long I will, so there!"

"No you won't!" laughed Andy Airedale,
As he started on a run.
"No you won't! (now in a whisper)
When it goes off like a gun!"

Charlie Chow stood at the doorway
Of his Firecracker Shop.
When he saw the speeding Andy,
He came out and shouted, "Stop!"

"That is jes' why I came down here,
For a cracker," Andy said.
"Yes, I want an extra long one,
Nice an' big an' smooth an' red!"

"All-ee light, I give him to you,
Here-ee come," said Charlie Chow.
"Ah," said Andy, with a chuckle,
"I'll be sure to have fun now!"

Back to Bob's raced Andy Airedale
With his firecracker red;
Then he lighted it, and suddenly
Came up to Bob and said:

"Seein' that you were so hungry,
I brought you a cracker, see!
It's all smokin' hot an' tender,
An' as big as big can be!"

Bobby bit into the cracker,
And it went off like a gun.
He exclaimed, "I hate all crackers,
I'll not eat another one!"

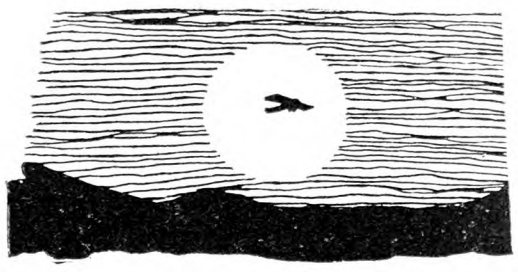
Temper

Billy paused in his berry-picking to look up at the hot sun. He wondered why his mother always seemed to need berries on warm, sultry days. So it seemed, anyway. He blinked and then continued his arm-scratching task. Bumps, his canine companion, made him aware of its presence by a joyous bark at constant intervals. But Billy ignored him; he wasn't feeling right at all. As the sun crept higher into the heavens, so his spirits fell proportionately.

At last it was time to eat his lunch. He carried the nearly-full basket of berries to the point of the creek that was well shaded by a giant oak. Covering the basket, he brought out his lunch pail from its nook. He was very hungry, and his spirits rose as the opened pail revealed the wholesome lunch; the well-filled sandwiches, the shining fruit and the generous slice of berry pie. He heaved a sigh of relief as he made himself comfortable. But no; he desired one thing more. Taking the large tin cup, he rose to fill it at the spring around the bend of the stream nearby. The cup filled, he started back. It had taken but a minute or two. But as the oak came into full view, his heart sank to the very roots of him. It was unbelievable. There was Bumps, happily making himself at home with his lunch. It was a wreck. The pail was overturned; the pie, a pie no longer; slices of bread scattered, and Bumps joyously getting his fill. After the first sinking spell a rage possessed Billy, and he expressed himself as powerfully as he was capable of. Bumps harkened, and, seeming to realize his error, became alert. He retreated as Billy stormed upon him, and just managed to dodge the pail that was hurled after him. "There, why don't you eat that too!" spluttered Billy in uncontrollable fury.

In due time he calmed down and cleaned up the wreck. The untouched fruit and some berries served to alleviate his hunger for the time being. Feeling like he had never felt before, he managed to fill the basket by the middle of the afternoon. Getting his lunch pail, he started home with the berries, wondering how he could have been so dumb as to get a dog for a companion. Reaching home, he placed the basket in the kitchen, washed himself and obediently but silently completed the chores allotted to him.

Though supper refreshed his body, he was still angry with the events of the day as he sat on the back porch quietly observing the life of the domestic animals. Shortly he became aware of a familiar presence. Of all the nerve! There was Bumps, not six yards away. Billy glared at him. Bumps looked at Billy, doubtfully. His tail wagged friendly; repentingly. His head was cocked to one side and his ears now and then stiffened questioningly. But still Billy glared. Bumps doubtfully, courageously put one foot forward. Nothing happened. Nearer he came. At the foot of the steps he was on his belly, his tail wagging furiously. But Billy was still stern, though he felt himself weakening. Bumps sensed it, and whined a heart-appealing whine. As Bumps, his mouth trembling, looked up, their eyes met; and in a moment he was in Billy's arms, joyously, ecstatically barking his delight, while Billy now scolded, now crooned to him, according to the pricks of his conscience.—James Buscaglia, Pennsylvania.



Night Bird—Drawn by Stephen Chrappa, New Jersey

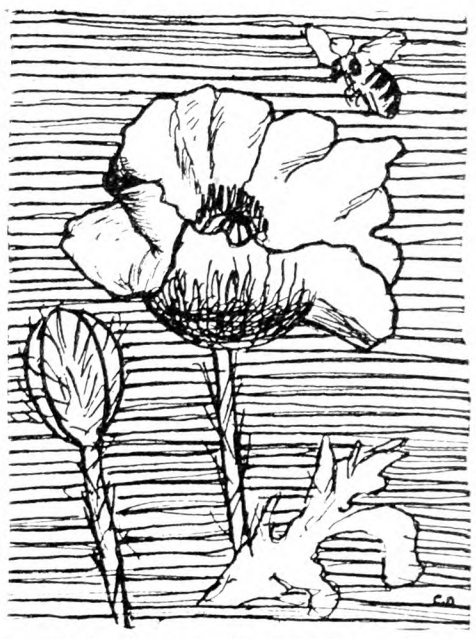
The Star

I wished by the first star I saw;
I wished with open eye,
And as I wished the star seemed to
Be slowly moving by.

I watched with growing fascination;
It still would not remain,
And then I saw that my first star
Was a lighted air-mail plane.
—By Esther Wright (15),
District of Columbia.

Rainy Days

Rain won't really make days dreary—
It's yourself that makes them blue;
Gray skies are often cheery
If the sunshine is in you!
—By Rena Cook (14).
Pennsylvania.



The Bee's Visit—Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), New York

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

(* Marks the names of those whose work appears this month.)

New York. — Elizabeth Allen (17), *Louise Wiederhold (18), Ruth Anderson (12), Virginia Clothier (12), Gertrude Heim, Vera Hayes (11), Mary Killeen, Bertha Kashorek, Janet Jeffrey, Marion Kos Kinen (19), Merva Martz, Amy Hutting, *Eleanor Weaver (14), *Raymond Miller (16), *Pearl Wilfert (18), Katherine McClermon, *Janet Ingersoll (14), Marian Ginn (11), Margaret Macy (15), Tony Renda, Luella Short (15), Louise Short, Lawrence Heden (18), Teresa Prinzing (14), Lois Russell (18), Norma Di Lauro (13), Alice Bucharski (10), Alice Richards (13), *Carl Ratch (15), Anna Jackson, Mildred Osterdahl (14), Florence Walker, Anthony Joy, *John Mucha (17), Pauline Parthey (14), *Dorothy Safford (15).

Pennsylvania. — *Margaret Esslinger, *James Buscaglia (18), Mary Eberly (13), Janet Massey, *Elizabeth Weaver (16), Althea Finefrock (9), Verna Herchey, Erma Herchey, Malvera Miller (15), *Rena Cook (14), Anna Eley, Elsie Mae Springer (16).

New Jersey.—*Harold Deveney (19), D. Barkman (17), *Geraldine Cross (14), Edla Jurgenson (16), Helen Wussenburger (13), Elma Titus (12), Stephen Chrappa (16), Sadie Allen, *June Doolittle, *Alice Chew (16), Katherine La Tonne (12), Sadie Bangma (14).

Connecticut.—Donald Wetmore, Edith Dickill, *Berta Griffiths, Julie Monk (9), *Grace Cullis (18).

Massachusetts.—Myra Stephens (17), Caroline Crosby (12).

Maryland.—Vernon Carey (12), *Mary Gelletly (12), *Mary Melvin (13), Jesse Green.

Delaware.—Mildred Atherton (16), Ethel Marshall.

Rhode Island.—Eleanor House (14), Elizabeth Littlefield (12), *Ramona Jackson.

Vermont.—*Rene Doree (19).

New Hampshire.—Wyman Goodell (13).

West Virginia.—*Ruth McDowell (12), *Clarke Allender (15), Naomi Allender (11).

Ohio.—Paul Thompson (13), Virginia Straight, Maude Fann (14), Morry Knoff (11), Opal Whitney (14), William Hasley (13), Arlie Kinkade (17).

Michigan.—Russell Franke (17), *Ruth Beck (12).

Washington, D. C.—*Esther Wright.

Louisiana.—Mary Duffy (9).

Georgia.—John Brannen.

Letters Wanted

(Letters for contributors on this list should be sent to this office for local address in stamped, addressed envelopes, ready for mailing. Postage may be saved by sending a number of letters under one cover.)

Mary Eberly (13), Pennsylvania; Olive Backus (15), Vermont; Margaret Gibson, Long Island; Irene Bartok (13), Connecticut; Raymond Dickinson, New Hampshire; James Buscaglia (18), Pennsylvania; Pauline Parthey (14), New York.

Exchange

"I would like to have contributors send me signature, drawing, verse or picture for my memory book. I will answer their letters and send them my picture."—Mary Melvin (13), Maryland.

"I wish all the readers of Our Page would send me an autograph, sheet size 6x4½ in., with verse or drawing. Also please write me a letter and I will try and answer them all."—Olive Backus (15), Vermont.

"I am starting something different in the way of autograph albums and friendship quilts. My idea is to have a picture of every one of our boys and girls. I should like to have it autographed on back. Won't you boys and girls send me your pictures?"—Amy Nutting (14), New York.

"I want all the readers of Our Page to send me an autograph sheet, size 6x4½, with a verse or drawing. Please put on name and address."—Verna E. Herr, Pennsylvania.

The Home Dressmaker

PREPARING FOR FALL. — During the torrid heat of July the manufacturers of everything for women's wear are planning for the future, working with furs and woolens. Styles shown at some of the trade exhibitions promise us a little more modesty as to skirts, which are to come three inches below the knees; scalloped hem lines are to continue, and straight lines are to be eclipsed by flares and shirrings. Ensembles are to predominate in all classes of costumes. We are promised more trimming and lace embellishment. Tweeds, knitted and angora effects are to lead in sports wear; crepes, faille, moire and transparent velvet will continue in favor for afternoon frocks, and brocades, chiffon and taffeta for evening. Favored furs are much the same as last season. Evening wraps and dressy coats are, like last season, to be made of sumptuous materials heavily trimmed with fur. The favored furs are much the same as last Winter, while colors are not yet promising much change. Brown, yellow, and the tangerine and capucine shades are to remain popular. The ensembles mean that blouses will be much worn, and apparently the tuck-in styles are likely to displace overblouses. Many of the new skirts feature yokes, with which a tuck-in blouse must be worn.

THE SUN-BACK.—So many of the sports dresses show the sun-back that we picture one of these, this being what one may call a conservative style, for though there are no sleeves the V-back is not very low, and the dress is a modest height in front. This was eggshell linen; the skirt, box-pleated all around, was set into a deep tight-fitting yoke. The waist, which was perfectly plain in front, with a round neck, was brought together in the back with a sloping seam, and the V was edged with a stitched strap of the material. Some of these dresses have a bow at the bottom of the V in the back, but this gives an ugly bulge under a coat, and is not very comfortable to lean against. The waist line was higher than last season's styles, and had a narrow belt. Dresses of this style are made in wash silks, silk pique and cotton pique, with or without a coat. The dress figured had a coat of printed linen, hip length and plain in style. Silk pique is a very pretty material, and very fashionable, but according to our experience it shows water spots. It launders very well, and we think that after being washed it would be less likely to spot. Its great advantage is that it does not wrinkle as the cotton pique does. This silk pique, in pastel shades, is popular for sports ensembles.

A SIMPLE SILK.—The second dress pictured was green silk, a soft shade known as river green, and it was given a touch of novelty by the bow trimming on the blouse. This blouse had the appearance of a curved yoke at the shoulders, but this effect was given by extensions from the back being brought over and stitched flat on the front, which was eased a little to give fullness. There were no sleeves, the arm-holes being bound with the material. The waist had a diagonal closing, and three groups of bows, three in a group, finished it. The skirt was finely pleated all around, and there was a narrow belt, into which the waist was set. This was a very pretty frock that would be especially suitable for a rather stout wearer. Its lines tend to slenderize, and the fine pleating of the skirt is always flattering. A good many dresses of the informal sports type are only becoming to the slim, though plump people persist in wearing them.

ANOTHER LINEN. — The model in the center was white linen, trimmed with bright blue. The feature to which we wish to call attention is the blue linen trimming, which appears to have fluttering tie ends at both neck and waist. These ends, however, are really straps stitched flat on the material. We have seen several dresses trimmed in this way, and the effect is novel and pretty. This was another of the box-pleated skirts having a deep plain yoke. The waist had the sleeves set in with a raglan yoke, shallow little tucks at the shoulder giving extra fullness. The round neck and sleeves were finished with bands of the blue linen, the belt being blue also. We saw one very pretty dress of this style made of brown linen, with trimming of yellow. The hat worn by this figure was one of the big scoop straws that have appeared with the Summer sun, natural straw with a blue and beige band. We see these hats trimmed with ribbon velvet, often tied in a bow at the back. There is also quite a revival of panama hats for women.

THE LITTLE GIRL'S ORGANDIE. — The new organdie with permanent finish is very suitable for little girls' frocks. The one pictured is just the plain straight model without any great change in style, but it was given a touch of novelty by the trimming of white organdie frills. The dress itself was pale green with a pattern of pink flowers; there was a frill of white organdie around the bottom and narrower frills edged the round collar and armholes. A little coat of pale green linen would convert this into an ensemble, for the ensemble is worn by the tiniest girl, as well as her elders. The basket-weave cotton, white with colored patterns, is as much in favor as printed linen for ensemble coats, and is less expensive. We saw this basket-weave recently in charming patterns for 33 cents a yard.

CHINESE BROCADE.—The figure at the right shows an ensemble of Chinese brocade, which is the handsomest of all washing silks. When we first met with this material it was much more expensive than now; this year we have seen it around $2 a yard. It is soft lustrous brocaded silk in self colors, usually white and the pastel tones; it launders beautifully and wears indefinitely. The ensemble consisted of a sleeveless dress and a hip-length jacket. The dress gave the appearance of a skirt with a deep yoke cut up in a point over a box pleat in front; the only trimming on the waist was a tie of soft silk laced across through large buttonholes. The coat had a yoke in front, but no collar or cuffs; the yoke and the edges were all finished with rows of stitching. There were inserted pockets, and three buttons covered with the silk with bound buttonholes at the bottom. This suit was pale orchid color, but many of this type are eggshell white or white with a pinkish tinge. One of our friends who has lived long in the Orient tells us that Chinese brocade is especially serviceable for wear in tropical countries, where the humid heat seems to rot the fiber in fabrics bleached and dyed by our methods.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—Shiny black hats of the bicorne shape are made of cellophane braid, very light and pliable. While straw and other braids have been used more this year than last, the Fall hats already appearing show that felt remains the favorite.

Linen suits or ensembles are very popular, usually taking the form of a short coat and skirt with a batiste blouse. The skirt often has a yoke, and many of the blouses have deep shawl collars edged with pleating. We see some ensembles of black linen, which are very smart; also brown, green, blue and pastel shades. They are excellent for this hot Summer. Blouses for wear under coats are usually sleeveless.

Midsummer Calls for the Favored Sports Models

Those little lisle sweaters introduced under various names have proved very popular, and are now sold around $2.95 to $5.

We have seen velvet used in contrasting color to trim crepe de chine dresses, edging collars or forming ties and sash ends. Among combinations seen were violet silk with purple velvet, or brown velvet with pink, pale green or eggshell, and of course black and white.

Japanese coolie coats of fine wool challis have been much used at the seashore this season to throw over the bathing suit. They are very gay in coloring and design, and are popular all the year round as a dressing gown. Several of the stores offer them for about $3.95.

All of the thin dresses, georgette, chiffon, voile, etc., must have a properly fitting slip, and to keep the shoulder straps in place there should be a snap fastener on the shoulder seam to snap into one on the strap of the slip. The ready-made dresses now come with a slip to match.

Sleeveless gilets or waistcoats of sheer batiste, with frilled collar and jabot, are offered for wear with ensembles, in place of a blouse. The elderly woman who only wears black could keep cool with a skirt and coat of thin black silk, and a vestee or gilet of white. Of course a person who perspires freely should put dress shields in the coat as a precaution.

A new knitted fabric noticed in simple frocks is called gingham knit, and is woven in the small checks in colors like gingham.

All the dresses are not sleeveless; some of the shops are showing cap sleeves. Some of the prettiest are short sleeves extending from a raglan yoke.

Auto Trip Suggestions

Last Summer we took a 2500-mile trip in the family car, and here are some suggestions which anyone taking a long trip may find helpful. We began with the car, covering the seats with a pretty gray and blue striped denim, and sewed flat pockets against the back of the front seat covers. These were excellent for carrying maps, folders, flashlight, kodak and the visors when not in use.

A flat suitcase, packed with clothing and protected by a canvas cover, was used as a footstool for the youngest member of the party, whose feet did not reach to the floor. Did you ever stop to think that dangling legs cannot be comfortable? Be sure to slip a flat pillow, covered with cloth material, into the back seat, for backs will get tired no matter how comfortable a car is. We found the oilcloth-covered pillows slid around too much for comfort.

Clothes are always a problem on a trip, but we found ourselves at the end of a nine-day trip with almost no laundry whatever. For weeks beforehand we put all clothing which was good for just one more wearing, such as socks, handkerchiefs, towels, shirts and underwear, into a suitcase, which we had labeled "Camp Clothes," and when used on the trip they were easily discarded. In this way we had no dirty clothes to bother with, and the boys felt they did not have to be too careful with their shirts, knowing that they would leave them at the next stopover. Besides, old soft clothes are so much more comfortable than new ones, especially in hot weather. We found khaki was too harsh for comfort, second best dark crepe dresses, with sweaters for cool days, were voted best by the feminine members of the party. We took two pieces of inner tubing 12 inches long, made these into bags, and they were just the thing for the swimming suits, wash cloths, or anything that did not get dry before we broke camp. Be sure to take a package of paper napkins along; you will find many uses for these.

Camp meals were not a burden, for we were always hungry. A hearty breakfast before we started; one person always made sandwiches for the noon hour, which were eaten by the wayside. This with fruit and a hot drink from the thermos bottle, which had been made at the breakfast hour also, sufficed until the evening meal.

The Boy Scout member of the party was a wonderful help, especially when he made "hunter's stew". Some meals we had creamed salmon or shrimps, at others creamed dried beef. This was varied with bacon and eggs, and with fresh fruit and vegetables we had plenty of vitamines, and kept within the expense budget. We never acquired the candy, pop and peanut habit that so many adopt when on a trip. It is not good for youngsters or grown-ups either, and we decided we would rather put the money into fresh fruit as we went along.

We had a steel box screwed onto the running board, with a close-fitting cover, and into this we allowed nothing to be put except food and dishes. We carried a portable gasoline stove, and this was used many times when firewood was damp or not available.

At first we felt badly because we had no tent, but after the second night out we were glad enough to keep on doing as we started out, taking lodging at farmhouses that had tourist rooms, or taking rooms at moderate-priced hotels. In several towns we found excellent camps, but the one thing we did not skimp on was a good night's rest. This is essential on long trips.

We passed many cars that looked like moving vans, bundles everywhere. We often wondered why so much excess baggage. We are told that this is a cluttered age, so when traveling it is a good plan to eliminate as much as possible and travel light.

B. S. V.

Orlando, Fla.

SONNY had just returned from his first Sunday school. He beamed proudly as he announced that the minister had spoken to him. "Oh," said his father, "and what did he say to you?" "He told me to keep quiet," replied Sonny.—Baptist Weekly.

3 Tons Heats 8 Rooms!

"With the Bulldog Furnace I used 3 tons of hard coal last winter to heat our 8 room house."—Lester F. Coons, Ellenville, N. Y.

More Heat With Less Fuel

"I have had my Bulldog furnace for three winters. It takes the place of two heaters and then some, burning less coal with much more comfort. Every room is warm. Give me a Bulldog for comfort!"—Walter N. Burlingame, 41 Rural Ave., Lowville, N. Y.

Keeps Home Cozy With Less Fuel Than Stove

"I am sending a snapshot of my country home in which we installed a Bulldog Furnace. Will say that with the severe winter our house has been cozy at all times, with less fuel than was used for one stove."—A. E. Durggins, Rt. 4, Cumberland, Md.

After 6 Years—"Heats as Good as Ever"

Our furnace has been in use 6 years and heats as good as ever."—Arthur Cloepfil, R. F. D. No. 1, Rock Port, Mo.

Fuel Saved Pays for Furnace

"This is the second winter I have used the Bulldog and the savings in my coal bills have paid for my furnace!"—Milton E. Spain, Casey, Ia.

Comes Completely Erected! Fits any Height of Basement You Install It Yourself!

If you are even thinking of a pipeless furnace, or any furnace, write for our free catalog. The Bulldog is one furnace you MUST investigate. **Comes completely erected, fits any height of basement, goes through any door and you install it yourself!**

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Small Monthly Payments

The Bulldog is sent you for **free inspection.** Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments, at our amazingly low price! **Factory connections in both East and West.** We ship from nearest point. Don't consider buying any furnace until you find out about the Bulldog. Write at once for our special offer and our free catalog, together with the wonderful record of Bulldog success. Get ready for winter NOW! Mail this coupon today!

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Without obligating me, please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Furnace.
Have you a basement? Yes ☐ No ☐
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Callouses

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YARNS Pure wool worsted, direct from mill. Free samples. Order sent C. O. D. Postage paid.
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Ladies' FINE LISLE STOCKINGS, 3 Pair $1.00
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night and day with Rife's Hydraulic Ram. No attention, no expense. Write for free catalog.
H. T. OLSEN, 17 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

A Farmer's Opinions

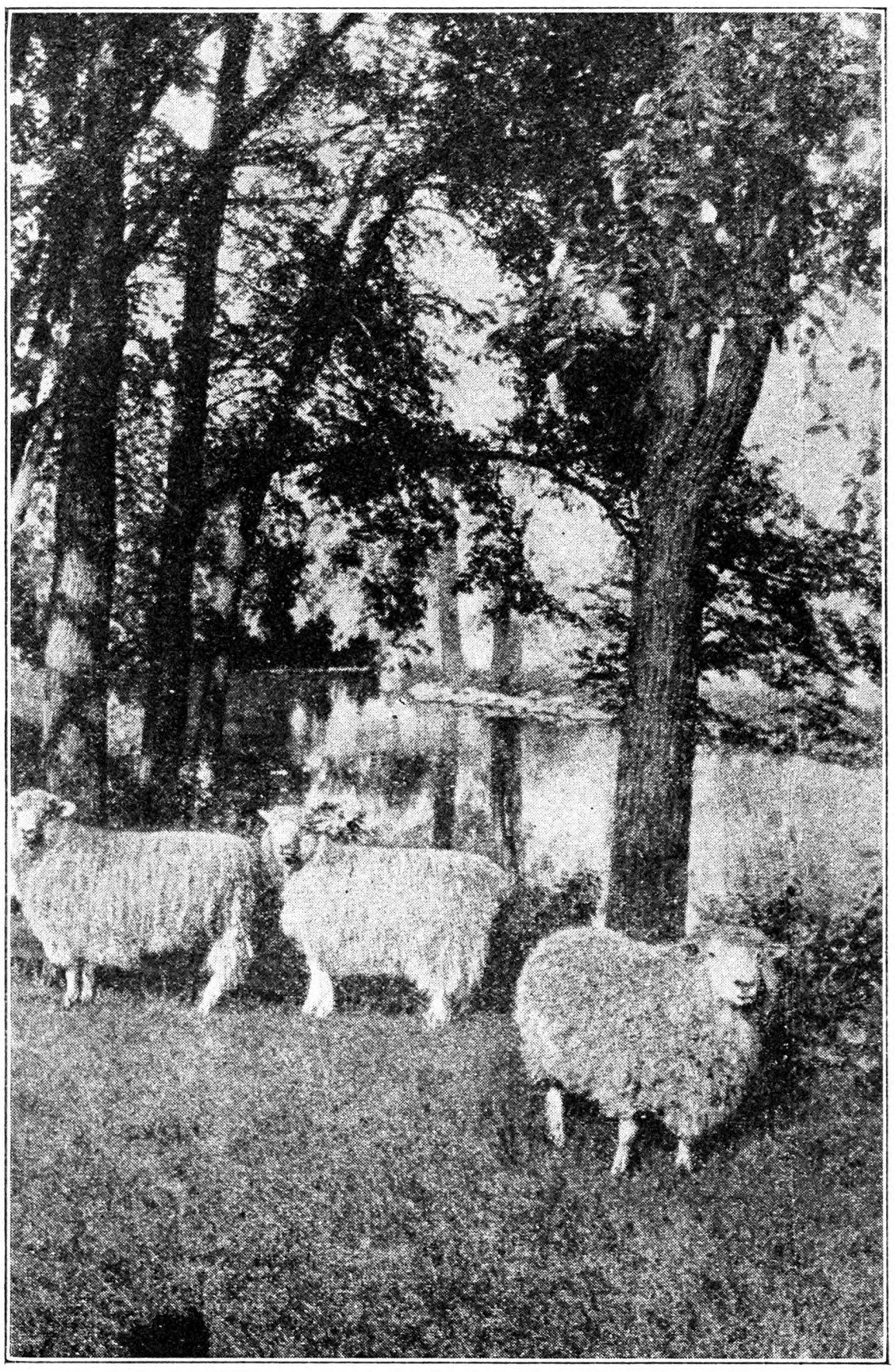
HELPING FARMERS.—Hosts of wealthy men were reared on farms. Personally and through corporations and commercial organizations some of these men and others have spent millions of dollars in recent years to help farmers. For the most part, their motives have been commendable. Their methods have been worked out by men and women trained in or directed by agricultural colleges. The spirit of helpfulness has marked their campaigns, drives and projects in behalf of farm people. A crusading zeal has animated some of their work. With self-approval and a pardonable pride, they may point to selected "successes" which can be fairly ascribed to their efforts. These results are advertised and dramatized. Many a man, woman, boy and girl on the farm has been inspired and guided under their auspices to increased net returns from a farm or community enterprise. This kind of help for farmers, however, ought never to have been in order or excusable. It is a form of paternalism, dole and "tip" which has not increased the farmer's self-respect.

AN UNBALANCED ACCOUNT.—It is human and fitting that men whose fortunes have been made by selling things to farmers and buying farm products at low or manipulated prices should desire to aid the farmer after he becomes impoverished. Unfortunately, however, the help doesn't balance the account. Furthermore, it is seldom if ever extended until the intended beneficiary, in a large number of instances, has slumped into demoralization and lost confidence in farming and in himself. But it is not "free" help, for the farmer has paid for it in advance. Nothing is "free" except air. No form of philanthropy will ever solve an economic problem. Farmers don't ask for or need help; they have earned and are entitled to fairness and justice at the hands of those who fix our national economic policies. They will not get a square deal unless they resolutely plot and strive for it. Their case today is stronger and more widely known than it has ever been before. It is a challenge to the intelligence and sympathies of the new Federal Farm Board.

A CLOSETED SKELETON.—Our soil fertility account is a covered skeleton in our national closet. Not many leaders or others in any business or profession know that it exists, or else they don't choose to mention it. We as a nation have mined and sold this vital substance until farming is ill-nourished at its roots. Also, under our systems of farming, we have lost vastly more soil fertility by erosion than we have sold off in crops and animals. It would take time and billions of dollars' worth of lime, fertilizers and manure to restore the fertility that we have removed from our agricultural lands. Our civilization, with its magnificent cities, industrial plants, institutions, luxuries, conveniences and leisured people, represents the wealth that we have taken out of the soil, as plant food, coal, oils, minerals and gas. The basic weakness of agriculture is a declining soil fertility. It is beginning to reflect itself in a lowered national vitality. A declining farm population, with an indefensibly low average income, will not restore the fertility of our farming soils, unless it can do so at a profit. The profit motive is inseparable from the age in which we live. Quality crops that command the highest prices cannot be grown on lands that are deficient in available plant food. If the general level of farm income is not increased by lower prices for the things that farmers buy or by higher prices for farm products, we cannot raise our soil fertility standards without lowering the American standard of living on farms.

SOME MAINE FARM GIRLS.—Early in July, at a dinner in a New England coast town, a speaker with a gift for oratory and acting told the story of how three or four little girls living on farms far from the hard roads in Maine had distinguished themselves in 4-H club work in that State, and thereby earned a "free" trip to the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass. He was visibly affected by his own narrative. We, in the audience, liked it, and respected him. The girls had never before been outside of their own county, and seldom off their home farms. Several hundred 4-H club boys and girls from a number of States were present at the Springfield show, as guests of commercial organizations. The Maine girls had been trained so well in orderliness and useful work at home that they made up their beds and set their rooms in order in the hotel—the best in Springfield—at which they lodged. The speaker was glad to say that, after the show was over, these girls "were just like other bright youngsters who know something of the modern world." He was sure that their experience had broadened their knowledge, increased their enthusiasm and curiosity, and stimulated their interest in things that would tend to develop them into splendid, useful women. One can guardedly indorse this view without forgetting that it is the view of thousands of good people who have the time or are paid to interest themselves in other people's family affairs.

IN SCHOHARIE CO., N. Y.—One of the numerous delightful communities in New York State surrounds and centers in Canajoharie, the home of a famous packing establishment, whose brands of bacon, preserved fruits and some other products are internationally known. Getting off a train on a fine June day at Fort Plain, on the north side of the Mohawk, I walked over the bridge to Canajoharie, and rode with a man in his Ford across Montgomery County to Sharon Springs, about seven miles distant, on a dirt road most of the way. He is an ex-farmer, well along in years, and knows much about the country in that region. Many local farmers, he said, had quit dairying, because it was not profitable at the prices which they received for their milk, which went to New York City. Some farms, three or four miles off the hard roads, were for sale; their owners could not make them pay. Location, he said, with reference to roads and markets, has come to be a determining factor in many a farmer's business. A good farm in a poor location isn't as likely to pay as a run-down farm in a favorable location, according to his view. We passed through some of the best hay lands that I have seen.



"Beside the Still Waters"

We saw fine fields of Red clover, mixed with Timothy. They promised good yields of excellent hay. Three tractors drawing plows were seen at work on different farms. Not a horse or mule was seen in the road or elsewhere on the trip. I discounted some of the judgments that my host expressed in regard to farming, because he is living mostly in the past, and doesn't fully appreciate the accomplishments and opportunities of the present. When we passed down the main street of Ames, I asked him to stop a moment, and enjoy with me the overhanging luxuriance and shade of the fine old elms in that quiet little village. "A man can't bother much with trees when he's driving and going somewhere," he said, with a tone of regret in his clear voice, "and walking has gone out of style," he added.

A PRODUCTIVE SMALL FARM.—Sharon Springs is a resort or spa town, to which people suffering from the effects of high living or certain diseases go for treatment and recreational rest. They pay well for baths, dieting and reducing. The hotels and bath-houses are elaborate and well-appointed. The town is a good market for fruits, vegetables, melons, butter, eggs and poultry. Twenty-six years ago Wm. M. Kling bought 72 acres about a mile from Sharon Springs. He had decided that when he engaged in farming he would locate conveniently close to a market for crops that could be sold on a quality basis at special prices. Most of his experience had been acquired in a butcher shop. He knew meats. He knew what local farmers were doing and how they did it. His ambition and purpose were to develop a specialized type of intensive farming on a scale which he could personally control. At Sharon Springs I learned where he lived, and proceeded to his home, on the hard road north of the town. His name had been mentioned by a friend of mine as that of one of the outstanding gardeners in the State. With him I walked over the main producing area of the farm. At the outset I was impressed by the color, texture and "feel" of the soil. It was practically free from stones. It seemed to be perfectly drained. When that fact was remarked, Mr. Kling said that he had laid 25,000 two to six-inch tiles in it. I have not seen many eastern farms that are tile-drained. Some don't need it, and maybe Mr. Kling's land wouldn't if he grew hay and silage corn and milked cows. His farm is part hill and part level to gently sloping land, 800 feet above sea level. Recently he bought 60 acres in the Cherry Valley for $800. On the 72-acre home farm he has prospered, and reared four children, two of whom are grown. He and Mrs. Kling and their three sons enjoy a comfortable, modern home, and take pride and pleasure in attending to their profitable business. The daughter is a graduate of Cornell University, in which she and her husband hold positions. Mr. Kling is a self-educated man, and one of the clearest and most original thinkers of my acquaintance.

GOOD CROPS WELL-FED.—Mr. Kling believes that a fertile soil, well-drained, is the only sound foundation on which to establish a fruit and vegetable business. He uses a basic 5-10-5 fertilizer, but adds nitrate of soda or calcium nitrate to the mixture for certain crops on different soils. All of the trees, bushes, vines and vegetable plants on the farm were healthy and growing rapidly. He has learned how to control the common insects and diseases that cut down the profits of gardeners and fruit growers. When I was on the farm, his Iceberg lettuce was beginning to go to market. Ten heads of it, which fill a bushel-basket, sell for $1. His two acres of Perfection currants yield five to seven tons of fruit, which he sells to the Canajoharie packing plant. Twenty-five to 30 girls and women are employed to pick red raspberries. His other crops include apples, peaches, cherries, grapes, strawberries, cabbage, spinach, peas, carrots, onions, asparagus and tomatoes. Every year, however, he is increasing his apple orchard area, planting chiefly McIntosh and Cortland. His oldest orchard is 12 years old. It will fruit abundantly this year. I was interested in his remark that although the Cortland ranks as self-sterile, it carried a crop last year when McIntosh was a complete failure. He has a few Romes to pollenize Northern Spy. A distinguishing characteristic of the Cortland, he says, is that it sets fruit in clusters. For green peas he gets $3.25 a bushel. His red raspberries realize not less than $9.60 for a 32-quart crate. After Mr. Kling began to produce quality crops, he took small quantities of his fruits and vegetables in a truck to leading stores in several neighboring towns, and left them on trial. He promised regular deliveries of the same quality if the demand at the stores absorbed them at the prices asked by the retailers. Patrons of these stores were prompt to recognize the distinctive quality of his products. It was in this experimental way that he introduced them. Little Falls is one of his best markets. Mr. Kling says that he could grow 10 to 15 times as much produce as he is growing, on the same acreage. D. C. W.

Bog Spavins in Filly

What can I do for a two-year-old colt which has a soft bunch on each hind leg, on the hock joint. She isn't lame, but I would like to cure them if possible, as they hurt her appearance. A book we have describes something similar and calls it capped hock, says it is caused by a bruise. We have had her only a short time and the bunches were there when we got her, so I don't know how she got them. N. L. D.

New York.

We take it that the soft swellings are located high up in the front or inner face of the hock joint of each hind leg, constituting a bog spavin. "Capped hock" is a distension on the point of hock, at the back of the joint, and is caused by the hock being bruised upon the stall post or floor of the stable. You do not state the exact location of the swelling, so we cannot be positive as to the condition present, and shall tell about both conditions, that appropriate treatment may be given for which of them this happens to be.

A bog spavin is a distension of the capsule of the joint with synovia or joint oil and tends to persist. Tendency to the condition is hereditary, so that it is not advisable to breed from an affected mare or stallion. In foals the distension often has been caused by infection of the navel at birth and consequent joint-ill (pyemic arthritis). When that disease does not prove fatal the foal may be left with an enlarged hock joint or stifle joint, and lameness often is present and the condition incurable.

When there is no lameness we simply coat the entire hock joint with pine-tar and apply more tar as soon as the first coat has about worn off. After the application has been made the young animal should be given its liberty on grass, as standing in the stable always aggravates puffs or distensions of the hock joint. If applications of tar do not, in time, remove the distension, blistering should be done with a mixture of 2 drams of powdered cantharides, 2 drams of biniodide of mercury and 3 ozs. of lard. Rub the blister in, a little at a time, for 15 minutes, after clipping off the hair. Then tie the colt so short in a narrow stall that it will be unable to lie down or bite or lick the blistered part. Wash the blister off in 48 hours and then apply a little lard daily. The blistering may be repeated at intervals of three or four weeks when seen to be needed. Such treatment should not be given in very hot or very cold weather. It is simpler and easier on the colt to rub in some iodine ointment three or four times a week, or to use a proprietary reducing preparation, according to instructions given by the maker. Such preparations and spavin cures can be bought at a drug store. Blistering is indicated chiefly when there is lameness; it should not be done when the swelling is cold and no lameness is present. In the lameness cases, line-firing and blistering, to be done by a qualified veterinarian, is better than blistering alone in its effects.

Where the hock joint is merely "filled" or "stocked", as it sometimes is when a colt or horse has been allowed to stand idle in the stable for many days at a time, exercise, together with persistent hand rubbing, usually suffices as treatment. If the condition persists iodine ointment rubbed in twice daily will be likely to prove remedial. Never let a horse or colt stand from a single day without working or taking outdoor exercise.

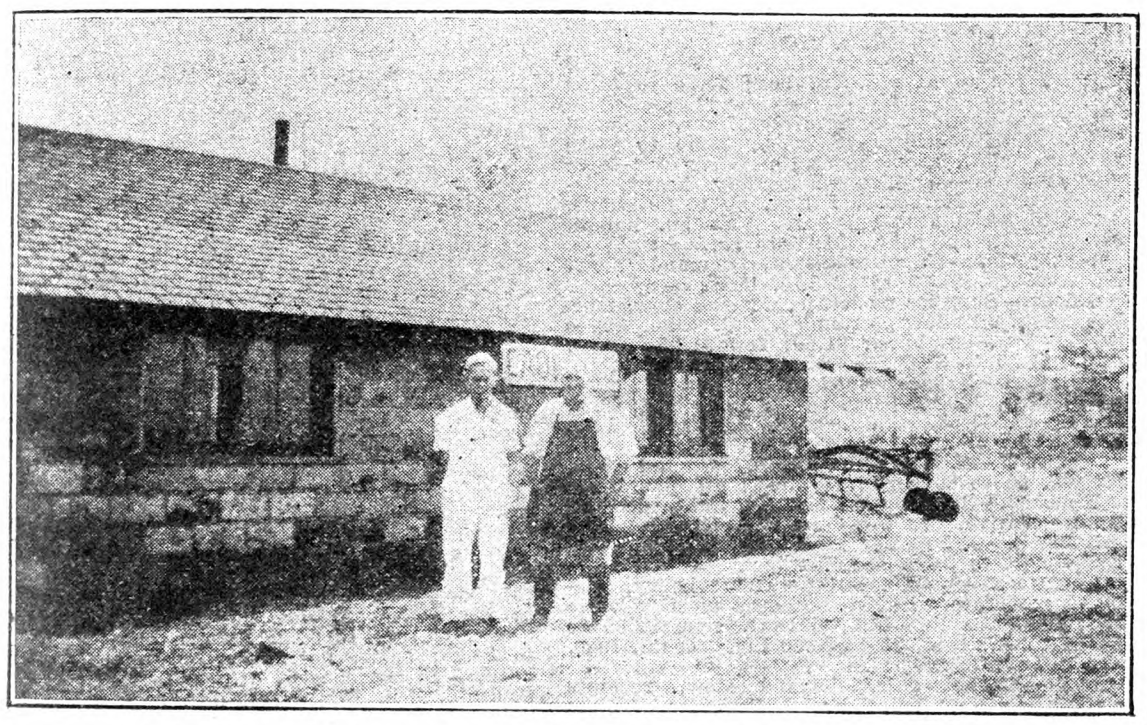
If the filly in question has capped hocks the enlargements will be likely to prove permanent, especially if they have become hard. It often is possible, however, to reduce a capped hock that has just been caused and while it is filled with serum and consequently is soft. Treatment consists of persistent bathing of the part with a mixture of equal quantities of cold water and vinegar, the animal meanwhile to be kept tied up short when in the stable, so that it cannot lie down or bruise the affected parts. It may, however, be given outdoor exercise every day, provided it is kept from in any way bruising the points of the hock joints. The swelling should be thoroughly massaged several times daily, in addition to the bathing advised, and if such treatment does not soon disperse the swelling, blistering may be done, or the reducing preparation applied. A. S. A.

A Farm Factory for Surplus Milk

On a father-and-son managed farm in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., has been solved the surplus milk problem, the bugaboo of the dairy farmer during the Spring and Summer months.

Mr. Ward Cadwell and son have a herd of 47 cows on their farm on the eastern shore of Chautauqua Lake.

The Cadwells were not satisfied to take the usual Spring drop in price of milk, so conceived the idea of turning the milk into the finished product themselves. Accordingly a convenient factory was erected and now what to do with the surplus no longer bothers them. The milk is made into a fine quality of cheese, and about two-thirds of the product is sold at retail right in the factory at 35 cents per pound. The remainder is wholesaled at 30 cents. The factory is run from May 18 to November. During the Winter months the milk is sent to a near-by condensery. The Cadwells find the above plan a very satisfactory way of handling their product. The picture shows Mr. Cadwell and son in front of their farm factory. S.



Where the Milk Surplus Is Handled

Eastern-grown Baby Beeves

A carload of Aberdeen-Angus "baby" beeves, bred and fed at Briarcliff Farms in Dutchess Co., N. Y., realized $18 a cwt. in New York City on July 6.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, 6 to 8c; special from Jersey herds, 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $225 to $300; grade, $85 to $150; beef cows and bulls, good, 100 lbs., $12 to $15; common to poor, $8 to $10; veal calves, milk-fed, fancy, $18 to $20; medium, $12 to $16; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 28 to 30c; roasting chickens, lb., 35 to 40c; broilers, 1½ to 2 lbs., lb., 40 to 42c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 48 to 50c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14c; special, qt., 18 to 20c; sold from chain stores, qt., 11 to 13c; butter, farmers' delivered, lb., 50 to 55c; creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 52 to 54c; cut from tub, lb., 47 to 49c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 35 to 37c; cottage, lb., 12½ to 15c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 55c; fowls, fancy, dressed, lb., 45c; roasting chickens, lb., 50c; broilers, native, lb., 50 to 55c; apples, new, 2 lbs., 25c; potatoes, pk., 37 to 45c; cabbage, new, lb., 5c; turnips, new, white, 6 bchs, 25c; onions, top, 3 bchs, 10c; beans, green, 2 lbs., 35c; squash, new, lb., 15c; lettuce, native, head, 10c; peas, green, lb., 20c; carrots, bch., 10c; beets, bch, 5c. F. A. C.

Live Stock Sales

Aug. 13. — Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association seventh annual sale, Pomfret, Vt.; J. W. Dana, president, North Pomfret, Vt.

Aug. 15.—The T. R. Shanaberger & Son Jersey sale, Montrose Farm, Ravenna, O.; R. T. Lee, Iowa City, Ia., sale manager.

Sept. 25.—Vermont Guernsey Breeders' Association Sale, Randolph Center, Vt.; S. G. Judd, president.

Sept. 18. — Milking Shorthorn sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 5. — Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club sale, Hornell, N. Y.; Ray E. Mead, manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Oct. 12. — Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21.—Holsteins. National Ormsy sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Oct. 30.—Ayrshires. Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club, tenth annual consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y.; R. E. Mead, sale manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Nov. 5-6.—Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8. — Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

July 23-26.—Farm and Home Week, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

July 29 - Aug. 2. — International Baby Chick Association, annual convention Minneapolis, Minn.

July 31.—N. Y. State Vegetable Growers' Assn., Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

July 31 - Aug. 1. — Second Annual South Jersey Gladiolus Show, Convention Pier, Cape May, N. J.; F. E. Rockwell, director, Cape May, N. J.

Aug. 1 - 2. — Connecticut Pomological Society tour through Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire.

Aug. 3. — Annual Field Day, Long Branch Farms; W. B. Kendall, proprietor, Bowdoinham, Me.

Aug. 5-8. — Ashley Fair and Junior Fair, Ashley, Ohio.

Aug. 6.—Meeting and tour, New Jersey State Horticultural Society, starting from Del Bay Farms, Bridgeton, N. J.

Aug. 8.—Annual Summer meeting Connecticut Pomological Society, Farm and Home Week, Storrs, Conn.

Aug. 6 - 9. — National Association of Gardeners annual convention, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

Aug. 7. — Market Garden Field Day, Field Station, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 9.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association field meeting, Rice Orchards, Marlboro, Mass.

Aug. 12-15.—Middle Atlantic Grange Lecturers' conference, Pennsylvania State College, State College, P. O., Pa.

Aug. 19-22.—Annual meeting, Pennsylvania State Potato Growers' Association, State College, Pa.

Aug. 19-23.—Vegetable Growers' Association of America annual convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia.

Aug. 21-24.—Thirty-sixth Annual Fair Gloucester County Grange, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.; E. Arlington Jones, secretary, Harrisonville, N. J.

Aug. 23.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association field meeting, Franklin Co., Mass.

Aug. 26-31. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Aug. 26-31.—Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Aug. 28.—Connecticut Experiment Station Field Day, Station Farm, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

Sept. 16-17. — Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

Oct. 7-12.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 10. — Fourth annual Sewickley Guernsey Cattle Club show, Allegheny County Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa.; Carlos E. Norton, secretary.

Oct. 17 - 20. — American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Watch for Tomboy and Alice

THESE AYRSHIRE cows are walking from their homes in Vermont to the National Dairy Show in St. Louis.

They are demonstrating that the modern purebred Ayrshire is a hardy, vigorous animal, able to travel far and wide for a daily food supply, and always unmindful of the road or the weather. Picking their pasture along the roadside these cows are maintaining full production while enduring the hardships of this 1,200-mile journey.

Follow the Trail of the Ayrshire, the Heaviest Producer of 4% Milk at Lowest Feed Cost

Foundation Stock Cheerfully Located

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HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT!
More Dollars per Cow per Year
More Butterfat Holsteins average highest in yearly butterfat yield and predominate in the leading dairy states. 80% of the cows which have produced more than 1,000 lbs. butterfat in a year are Holsteins. *Extension Service*
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BEAUTIFULLY MARKED WELL-GROWN REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN BULLS
from large heavy milking dams, T. B. tested, ready for service. D. F. McLENNAN, 811 Union Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

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Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
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THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

QUALITY HEREFORDS
Bulls, Heifers and Cows—one or a carload.
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FOR SALE IN CARLOAD LOTS
2,000 Cross Bred Idaho Yearling Ewes
Selected and shipped by myself personally.
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For Sale 3 HAMPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS 10 HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS
Frederick Neuburger - Monroe, New York

Purebred Black face **Highland Yearling Ewes** STONY BROOK FARM Albion, New York

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Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
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Choice young bulls of Advance Register Breeding at very attractive prices. Write for pedigrees and particulars. TARBELL FARMS - Smithville Flats, N. Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N.Y.

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For Sale—JERSEY BULL CALF
DROPPED MARCH 8, 1929
Solid color—large with straight back. Dam now on official test and averaged over 1,200 lbs. milk per month to June 1st. A very wonderful young cow. Her grand dam was State Champion for butter fat in Jan. Calf sired by grandson of Sybil's Gamboge, the $65,000 bull. Fed. accredited herd and blood tested. First check for $100 takes him. HIGHLAND FARMS, Greensburg, Pa.

ATTRACTIVE AYRSHIRE OFFERING
BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

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for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots or less
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Beagles The all purpose hunting dog. Puppies now ready, from the famous Game-Getter strain. Summer prices. Circular. RAILWAY-VIEW FARMS Hastings, N. Y.

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

WANTED A Newfoundland or St. Bernard Male Puppy, from good stock.
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FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY with a Police Dog. Pups from high grade etock, $10.00. F. E. PIERSON - GROTON, N. Y.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

IF Looking for WELSH SHEPHERD PUP that will make cow dog. Write SHADY LAWN FARM, Henvelton, N. Y.

REG. COLUMBIAN COLLIES—Pups and grown dogs. Prices reasonable. N. W. BARRETT, R. No 3, Clayton, N. Y.

FOX HOUND PUPS born March, long-eared. Young Hounds. CARL WOODWORTH, Sheldon, Vt.

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400 HEAD English Angora Woolers, direct from Lady Carters prize winners England. All ages, breeders, $6 to $10 each; 3 months old, $8 to $10 pair. Also Dutch, all colors, breeders, $5 to $8 pair. Flemish Giants, black, steel and checkered; youngsters, 8 to 12 weeks, $6 to $10 pair. LIVINGSTON RABBITRY NO. 1, Jonas Hayner, LIVINGSTON, Col. Co., N. Y.

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Mated Pairs and Trios. Boars Ready for Service. Can spare a Few Bred Gilts.
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Buy Big Type Polands Registered Sows Bred, Young Boars and Pigs for sale. Six weeks old Pigs now cheap. Write me for prices. G. S. HALL - Farmdale, Ohio

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Large type Chester White and Poland China cross, Yorkshire and Chester white cross also a few Duroc Berkshire cross sows and Barrows. We have decided to weigh all pigs sold and shipped to our satisfied customers which means more repeat orders.
Pigs 4 weeks old, $5.00, weight 18 lbs. each. Will crate and ship C. O. D., F. O. B. for your approval. Visit us or mail your orders to
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Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

July 18, 1929.

July: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.86, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.11; Class 3, $2.05.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $1.95; Class 3, $1.95.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.42 @	$0.42½
Extra, 92 score		.41½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.39½ @	.41
Seconds	.38¼ @	.39
Lower grades	.37½ @	.38
Ladles	.34 @	.37
Packing stock	.31 @	.32
Renovated	.39 @	.40
Sweet, fancy	.43½ @	.44
Extra		.43
Firsts	.40½ @	.42½
Seconds	.39½ @	.40
Centralized	.39½ @	.40

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.24 @	$0.25
Fancy		.23½
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.22 @	.23

EGGS

Nearby fancy, white	$0.47 @	$0.48
Extra	.43 @	.46
Average extras	.40 @	.42
Exrta firsts	.35½ @	.39
Firsts	.33 @	.34½
Pacific Coast, whites	.40 @	.45
Mixed colors,		
Nearby, best	.38 @	.43
Gathered, best	.33 @	.37
Common to good	.26 @	.30

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.40 @	$0.44
Fair to good	.30 @	.38
Broilers	.35 @	.41
Roosters	.20 @	.26
Fowls	.30 @	.37
Ducks	.22 @	.24
Geese	.16 @	.22
Turkeys, young toms	.42 @	.46
Hens	.40 @	.42
Squabs, white, lb.	.45 @	.50
Dark, doz.	2.50 @	3.50
Culls	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.30 @	$0.32
Chickens	.35 @	.40
Roosters	.18 @	.22
Ducks	.20 @	.35
Geese	.15 @	.17
Tame rabbits	.23 @	.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$14.00 @	15.35
Bulls	8.00 @	10.25
Cows	7.00 @	9.50
Calves, best	16.00 @	18.00
Common to good	12.00 @	16.00
Sheep	6.00 @	7.50
Lambs	13.75 @	15.25
Hogs	12.00 @	12.65

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20 @	$0.22
Good to prime	.16 @	.19
Culls	.11 @	.13
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.50 @	26.00
Bulls	15.00 @	17.00
Cows	18.00 @	22.00

POTATOES

Maine, 150 lbs.	$3.50 @	$3.75
Southern, new, bbl.	3.00 @	5.75
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00 @	2.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$0.75 @	$1.25
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	1.00 @	1.25
Carrots, bu.	.75 @	1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	2.50 @	3.50
Celery hearts, doz.	1.25 @	4.00
Cucumbers, bu.	1.25 @	3.00
Eggplants, bu.	1.50 @	3.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00 @	2.50
Lima beans, bu.	2.50 @	5.00
Onions, bu.	1.25 @	2.25
Parsley, bu.	1.00 @	1.50
Peas, bu.	3.00 @	4.25
Radishes, 100 bchs.	3.00 @	3.25
Spinach, bu.	.75 @	2.00
Squash, bu.	.50 @	1.25
String beans, bu.	1.00 @	3.50
Sweet corn, bu.	1.25 @	3.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.25 @	3.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00 @	3.50

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00 @	13.25
Pea	9.75 @	10.00
Red kidney	8.50 @	8.75

FRUITS

Apples, new, bu.	$0.50 @	$3.00
Peaches, Ga., crt.	1.00 @	4.25
Bu.	1.00 @	4.25
½ bu.	1.00 @	1.75
S. C., crt., bu.	1.00 @	1.50
N. C., crt.	1.00 @	4.25
Bu.	.75 @	3.25
Pa., bu.	1.25 @	3.25
Jersey, crt. or bu.	.65 @	1.50
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	3.50 @	4.00
Watermelons, car	250.00 @	600.00
Blackberries, qt.	.16 @	.23
Huckleberries, qt.	.15 @	.30
Raspberries, pt.	.12 @	.20
Cherries, qt.	.15 @	.20
Currants, qt.	.08 @	.15

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00 @	25.00
No. 2	22.00 @	23.00
No. 3	14.00 @	21.00
Clover mixed	15.00 @	23.00
Straw, rye	20.00 @	21.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.61¼
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.58⅞
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.16
Oats, No. 2 white	.60½
Rye	1.21¼
Barley	.84

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B	.16	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.51 @	.52
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65 @	.70
Gathered	.45 @	.55
Fowls, lb.	.45 @	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40 @	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45 @	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Potatoes, new, lb.	.05 @	.06
String beans, lb.	.15 @	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.30 @	.35
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15
Peaches, doz.	.30 @	.40
Blackberries, qt.	.25 @	.35
Huckleberries, qt.	.30 @	.60

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Early apples were in fairly liberal supply on the Philadelphia market during the past few days. Demand and trading was good for large size marks, but ordinary quality offerings moved slowly. New Jersey Transparents brought 65 to 90c per ⅝-bu. basket, while bushel stock from Delaware brought $1.50 to $2.25. Most sales of Starrs were made at 90c to $1.10 per ⅝-bu. basket, with poorer stock lower. Delaware Williams Early Reds brought $2.50 to $2.75 per bushel, while a few sales of Duchess brought $1.50 to $2 for large marks. The July estimate of commercial apple production shows a considerable reduction in the expected crop for the coming season compared with last year. The total commercial crop for the entire country is placed at 29,886,000 barrels compared with 35,308,000 barrels last year. All the barrel apple States of any importance, with the exception of the New England States and Maryland in the East, show a decrease in the estimated crop. The box apple group, comprising the States of Washington, Oregon and California, all show a decrease in the estimate. The peach market continues to be firm, especially for good stock, which is still scarce. Receipts in Philadelphia from both Georgia and North Carolina were largely ordinary to poor quality, with a few marks reaching the top quotation of the market. Georgia Elbertas, U. S. No. 1, in six-basket carriers brought $3.50 to $4 for good stock, with poor marks down to $3. Georgia Belles were mostly ordinary and sold for $3 to $3.25. North Carolina Hileys were quoted at $3 to $3.50 for best, with wasty stock as low as $1.75. The Georgia peach crop is falling short of earlier estimates, and it is now thought that the total movement will not exceed 5,000 cars. North Carolina is also short, as the curculio has been especially active. Blackberries were weaker at the close and most sales were made at $4 to $5 per 32-qt. crate, while huckleberries were slow to $6.50 to $8. Beets and carrots held steady at 1½ to 3½c per bunch. Nearby cabbage was about steady, while cucumbers were dull at 75c to $1.10 per ⅝-bu. basket. White corn met only a fair demand at $1.75 to $2.25 per sack of 100 ears, while the best sugar corn brought as high at $2.75 per sack. Onions were in moderate receipt and moved slowly at 90c to $1.10 per ⅝-bu. basket. Peppers met a fairly good demand at $1.25 to $1.75 per crate for New Jersey stock, while North Carolina offerings were steady at $1.50 to $1.75 per crate. New York State peas were firm at $3.25 to $3.50 for best offerings of Laxtons, and good quality Telephones were quoted at $3.50 to $4. Tomatoes were in heavier receipt from nearby and the market was weaker at the close. Norfolk 24-qt. crates brought mostly $1.75 for best, while decayed stock sold as low as 50c. New Jersey ⅝-bu. baskets brought $1.50 to $2 for early varieties, while 20-qt. crates sold for $1.75 to $2.25. The white potato market continued in its firm position, and during the past few days prices advanced further, with best Eastern Shore stock reaching $5.60 per barrel. Most sales, however, ranged from $5 to $5.50, with poorer, heated stock as low at $3.50. The government estimate of production places this year's crop at approximately 380,000,000 bushels, compared with 464,000,000 bushels last year. In analyzing the situation, State by State, it is found that nearly all the important potato production States, show an indicated decrease in population at this time. This is especially true of the early and intermediate surplus producing States. Among the late States, Maine has a larger indicated crop than last year, while New York and Pennsylvania have crops of nearly the same size as in 1928.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Cold storage holdings of case eggs are nearly 1,500,000 cases short of last year's holdings at this time. Holdings in the entire country on July 1, were equal to 8,499,000 cases compared with 10,002,000 cases on the same date of 1928. However, frozen eggs show an increase of approximately 7,000,000 lbs. over the holdings of last season. On July 1, of this year, there were 84,763,000 lbs. of frozen eggs held in the country, while on the same date last year, there were 77,744,000 lbs. Receipts of fresh eggs at Philadelphia showed a further decrease for the week ending July 15, totaling 29,000 cases compared with 35,000 the week previous. The market was firm for the limited offerings of fine fresh eggs, with the demand absorbing the receipts readily. Fresh extra firsts brought 35 to 35½c, while fresh firsts sold for 32 to 34c. Fresh seconds were quoted at 30 to 30½c per dozen, while fancy selected stock in cartons topped the market at 44 to 45c.

Cold storage holdings of frozen poultry in the U. S. totalled nearly 4,000,000 lbs., more on July 1, of this year than on the same date of last season. However, the holdings are not quite up to the average for the past five years. Fryers and roasters in storage are considerably heavier than last season, but fowls and miscellaneous poultry are below the figures of 1928. Trading in the live poultry market was generally quiet during the past few days, with fowls meeting a better demand than broilers, which were in relatively heavy supply. Colored fowl brought 34 to 35c, and Leghorn stock sold for 30 to 31c. Fancy Plymouth Rock broilers were quoted at 40 to 42c, while smaller sizes of ordinary quality brought as low as 32c. Long Island ducks averaged 21c for good quality offerings. The dressed poultry market was firm for both fowls and broilers. Ducks and old roosters were also firm and slightly higher at the close. Barrel packed broilers from nearby brought 37 to 39c for large sizes, while the smaller stock brought 36 to 38c.

HAY AND STRAW

Good quality hay moved readily on the market at firm figures, but the bulk of the offerings were made up of ordinary stock, which continued to sell slowly. No. 2 straight Timothy brought $18 to $19 per ton, while Sample was steady at $12 to $14. No. 1 Timothy clover mixed sold for $17.50 to $18.50, with No. 2 at $15 to $16.50. The straw market held steady with straight rye at $20 to $21, and wheat straw was steady at $14 to $15.50, while oat straw was nominal at $13 to $14. W. W. O.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

July 16, 1929.

Moderately heavy supplies of most seasonable produce have sold reasonably well at Boston. Cucumbers and lettuce have shown sharp price declines. Potatoes and tomatoes are generally higher. An unusual condition is the exceptionally firm demand on the moderate supplies of native spinach at comparatively high prices. The wool market has shown some improvement, although lower prices prevail on some lines.

Beans.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native green, $1.50 to $2. Wax, $2 to $2.25 std. bu. box. Conn., boxes, green and wax, 75 to $1.25.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native, 40 to 75c std. bu. box.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate, market steady. Native, 24 bchs, 50c to $1.25 std. bu. box. Cal., crts, $4 to $4.50.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 75c to $1 std. bu. box; $1.25 to $1.50 bbl.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand light. Native white, 18 bchs., $3.50 to $4.25 18 bags. Cal., crts., $8 to $9.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 cukes, $1.50 to $4.50 std. bu. box. Va., bu. hamp., $1.50. Md., bu. bskt., $1.25 to $2.

Mushrooms.—Supplies light, demand slow. Mass. fancy, $1.50 to $2 3-lb. bskt.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand slow, market weak. Yellow Bermudas, Cal. crts., $2 to $2.15. Va., bu. hprs., $1.50; few $1.60. Tex., crts., $1.50 to $1.65.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate. Maine, 100-lb. bags, Green Mountains, best, $1.75. P. E. I., 90-lb. bags, A grade, $1.75. Bbls., Va., $5 to $5.25.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., 75c to $1 std. bu. box.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderately light, demand light. Native, 60c to $1 std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1 to $1.60 std. bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand moderate. Native hothouse mostly, 20 to 25c; few, 28c lb. Md., 6 bskt. crts, $2.50 to $3.50. Tex., best, $3 to $3.50 lug. Tenn., lugs, $3.50; few, $3.25.

Hay.—Market fair, demand slow, receipts moderate. Few sales No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $16 to $21. Clover mixed, $21 to $22.

Butter. — Market quiet. Creamery extras, 42½c. Firsts, 41 to 42c. Seconds, 39 to 40c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 48c. White extras, 46 to 47c. Fresh eastern extras, 42c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. N. Y. extras held, 27 to 28c. Firsts held, 25 to 26c. Fresh, 25 to 26c. Western extras held, 26 to 28c. Firsts held, 24 to 27½c. Fresh, 22 to 24c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $10 to $10.50. Cal., small white, $11.50 to $11.75. Yellow Eyes, $8 to $8.50. Red kidneys, $9 to $9.25. Limas, $16 to $16.50 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market steady, demand good. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending July 13, 1929, 14,334,900 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 38 to 39c; clothing, 32 to 33c; ½ blood, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ⅜ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 40 to 41c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 87c; ½ blood, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 84 to 87c; ⅜ blood, combing, 83 to 85c; clothing, 72 to 75c. Terr. mostly, combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ½ blood, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ⅜ blood, combing, 86 to 90; clothing, 73 to 78c; ¼ blood, combing, 76 to 80; clothing, 70 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 67 to 72c; clothing, 62 to 67c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

July 16.—Good supplies of near-by small fruits are coming in, with prices easy. Egg quotations are higher.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 47 to 48c; tubs, 45 to 46c; firsts, 42 to 44c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25c; longhorn, 25 to 26c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; limburger, 33c; brick Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, higher; nearby fancy, 42c; grade A, 36 to 40c; grade B, 33 to 34c; grade C, 30 to 31c; nearby at mark, 33 to 37c.

Poultry.—Dressed, steady; fowls, 26 to 33c; chickens, 41 to 46c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; ducks, 26 to 28c; broilers, 36 to 41c; turkeys, 34 to 44c. Live poultry, firm; fowls, 26 to 31c; broilers, 25 to 38c; old roosters, 20c; ducks, 23 to 25c.

Apples and Potatoes. — Apples, firm; Del., Transparent, bu., $2.50 to $2.75; Astrachan, $2.50; Early Ripe, $2.25 to $2.50. Potatoes, firm; home-grown, bu., 50 to 55c; Va., bbl., $5 to $5.10.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, strong; red kidney, cwt., $9 to $10; pea, medium, $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $14 to $15; marrow, $15.50 to $16. Onions, steady; Tex., 50-lb. sack, $1.60 to $1.75; Cal., $2 to $2.75; doz. bchs., 20 to 30c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $2.50 to $3.25; cherries, 4-qt. bskt., 35 to 90c; currants, qt., 8 to 10c; gooseberries, qt., 18 to 20c; grapes, Tex., Carman, lug, $2.75 to $3; Cal., Thompson, $3.25 to $3.50; honeydews, Cal., crate, $1.75 to $2; huckleberries, 32-qt. crate, $9 to $9.50; peaches, Ga., 6-bskt. crate, $2.25 to $3.25; raspberries, red, qt., 20 to 25c; black, 11 to 13c; strawberries, 32-qt. crate, $2 to $5; watermelons, 20 to 60c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, $1.75 to $2; beans, green, wax, hamper, $2 to $2.50; beets, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; cabbage, bu., $1.35 to $1.50; carrots, doz. bchs, 25 to 35c; cauliflower, bu., 75c to $1.75; celery, doz. bchs, $1.25 to $1.75; cucumbers, N. C., bu. hamper, $2.10 to $2.75; kohlrabi, doz., 75 to 90c; lettuce, 1-doz. crate, 65 to 75c; peas, bu., $2.50 to $3.75; peppers, La., bu., $2.25 to $2.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 25 to 35c; romaine, bu., 50 to 75c; spinach, bu., $1.25 to $1.35; tomatoes, Tenn., 4-qt. crate, $1.50 to $1.65.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products, steady; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.50; sugar, 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, firm; Timothy, loose, ton, $17 to $19; clover mixed, $15 to $16; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $29; standard middlings, $29.50; red-dog, $37; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $51.50; hominy, $40; gluten, $39.40; oatfeed, $13.80; Timothy, seed, bu., $3.25 to $3.65; Alfalfa, $15 to $16.50; Alsike, $20 to $21; clover, $20 to $21. C. H. B.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 50c; best dairy, lb., 53c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 40c; undersized eggs, doz., 35c; duck eggs, doz., 48c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 20 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., 75c to $1.75; asparagus, lb., 20 to 25c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 3c; berries, black, qt., 25c; berries, red, qt., 30c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 5c; cabbage, red, head, 5c; currants, qt., 12c; cherries, sour, qt., 15c; cherries, sweet, qt., 20c; cucumbers, 8 for 25c; new carrots, bch, 7½c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; dandelion greens, pk., 20c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 7c; onions, green, bch, 5c; potatoes, bu., 75c; new potatoes, pk., 45c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch, 5c; green peas, 2 qts., 25c; pineapples, each, 10 to 20c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, qt., 12½c; spinach, pk., 25c; strawberries, qt., 18 to 20c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; tomatoes, lb., 10c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Liev Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 34c; light fowls, lb., 32c; geese, lb., 30c; duck, lb., 30c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 33c; light fowls, lb., 34c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 30c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 35c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loin, lb., 24c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; hardwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, 28 to 30c; ducks, Spring, lb., 28 to 32c; dressed, lb., 50 to 55c; fowls, live, lb., 28 to 30c; dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; yearlings, Leghorns, 28 to 30c; broilers, live, lb., 26 to 34c; dressed lb., 55 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 50 to 55c; eggs, 36 to 40c; fancy, white, crate, $12; grade A, $10.75; unclassified, $10.25; retail, 35c; duck eggs, doz., 45 to 50c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, $1.50; beans, green, bu., $3 to $4; carrots, doz. bchs, 60 to 75c; cauliflower, head, 10 to 15c; cabbage, doz. heads, $1.30 to $1.60; beans, bu., $4 to $4.25; beans, wax, bu., $3.75 to $4.25; beets, doz. bchs, 50 to 60c; lettuce, head, 5 to 10c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; cap, 25c; kohlrabi, bch, 10c; leeks, doz. bchs, 35 to 40c; potatoes, bu., 50 to 65c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; onions, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c; peas, bu., $2.50 to $3.25; radishes, doz. bchs, 15 to 20c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; spinach, bu., 60 to 65c; tomatoes, lb., 20 to 25c.

Fruits.—Blackcaps, crate, $4.50 to $6; qt., 15 to 20c; cherries, sweet, qt., 20 to 25c; cherries, sour, qt., 18 to 20c; cherries, sour, crate, $4.50 to $4.80; currants, qt., 18 to 22c; strawberries, qt., 15 to 25c; crate, $3 to $4; red raspberries, qt., 40 to 50c.

Hay and Grain.—Hay mixed, $12 to $15; wheat, bu., new, $1.25 to $1.35.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$14.50 @ 15.25
950-1,100, good	14.75 @ 15.25
800 up, medium	13.00 @ 14.75
Common	10.50 @ 13.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	12.50 @ 14.00
Common and medium	9.00 @ 12.50
Cows, good	9.75 @ 11.00
Common and medium	7.75 @ 9.75
Low cutters and cutters	6.00 @ 7.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.50 @ 11.50
Cutter, medium	8.50 @ 10.50
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	11.50 @ 16.00
Cull-common	7.00 @ 11.50
Vealers, milk-fed, good-choice	15.00 @ 17.00
Medium	13.00 @ 15.00
Cull-common	8.00 @ 13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	$12.00 @ 12.50
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	12.25 @ 12.75
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	12.60 @ 12.75
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	12.40 @ 12.75
Sl. pigs., 90-130, med.-ch.	12.00 @ 12.65
Pkg. sows, smooth, lt. wts. exc.	9.75 @ 10.25

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good-choice	$14.50 @ 15.00
92 down, medium	12.50 @ 14.50
All wts., cull-common	9.00 @ 12.50
Yearling wethers,	
110 down, med.-ch.	9.50 @ 12.00
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	5.50 @ 7.00
120-150, med.-ch.	5.00 @ 6.75
All wts., cull-com.	2.50 @ 5.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu. bskt., Del., Pa., Va. and W. Va., 2¼-in. Transparents, $2.25 to $2.50; 2-in., $1.75 to $2; Del., 2¼-in. Early Ripes, $2.25 to $2.35; Early Harvest, $2.25 to $2.50; Virginia, 2¼-in. Duchess, $2.50 to $2.65; 2½-in., $2.75 to $2.85; beans, Md., bu. hprs., green and wax, best, $1.25 to $1.50; poorer, $1; cabbage, Ohio, bbl. crts., No. 1, $2.50; No. 2, $1.50 to $1.75; poor stock, $1; currants, N. Y., 32-qt. crts., $3.50 to $4; cucumbers, Md. and Del., bu. hprs., fancy, $2.25 to $2.75; bu. bskts., fancy, $2.75 to $3; dewberries, Md., 32-qt. crts., $5.50 to $6; poorer, low at $4; huckleberries, Va. and Pa., 12-qt. bskt., $2 to $2.50; poorer, $1; lettuce, Iceberg, Ohio, 10-lb. bskt., 50 to 65c; poorer, 25c; onions, N. J., bu. hprs., Yellows, $1.75 to $1.85; Va., bu. hprs., Yellows, $1.65 to $1.75; peaches, Ga., Elbertas, U. S. No. 1, $3 to $3.50; U. S. No. 2, $1.75 to $2.50; unclassified, best, $2.50 to $2.75; poorer, low as $1; bu. bskt., Elbertas, unclassified, best, $2.75 to $3; poorer, $2.25; North and South Carolina, 6-bskt crts., Hiley Bells, $2.50 to $2.75; few, $3; bu. bskt., Hiley Bells, $2.50 to $2.75; potatoes, new stock, bbl., Cobblers, Va. and Md stave bbls., U. S. No. 1, $5.65 to $5.75; poorer, $5.35; No. 2, $2.90 to $3.40; raspberries, Md., 32-qt. crts., blacks, best, $7 to $7.50; poorer, low as $5; sweet potatoes, bu. hprs., No. 1, Tenn. Nancy Halls, $1 to $1.25; Ga., bbls., Yellows, No. 1, $8; No. 2, $6.50; tomatoes, Md., 6-bskt. crts, fancy, $3 to $3.50; Tenn., 4-bskt. crts., $1.50 to $1.75.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $19 to $19.50; std., $16.50 to $17.50; No. 2, $14 to $15; No. 3, $11.50 to $12.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $15 to $16; No. 2, $13.50 to $14; No. 1 wheat straw, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $9.50 to $10.50; No. 3, $8.50 to $9.50; No. 1 oat, $10 to $10.50; No. 2 oat, $9.50 to $10.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select, whites, 35 to 37c; browns, 34 to 36c; current receipts, 30 to 32c doz.

Egg Business East and West

Will you tell me where an experienced poultryman could expect the best steady income from egg production, New York State or California? I lived in the West many years ago and at present I am not familiar with conditions there along these lines. I realize that the eggs would have to be shipped East, but, on the other hand, the climate would be helpful to produce eggs more economically. Here in the East there most likely is a better prospect to sell direct to customers, while in the West, due to large production, one hardly could depend on selling direct.
New York. A. H. W.

This is a pretty hard question to answer. Both sections have advantages and they more or less offset each other. In view of the fact that California eggs must bear the shipping charges to eastern markets and also the expenses connected with careful grading and packing, it is certainly difficult to understand why the eastern producer, who sells his product right at home, cannot cash in on the manifest advantages of his location at the expense of his California neighbors.

One who contemplates leaving one section for the other should remember, too, that distant hills are green and that briars are to be found on close inspection almost everywhere. Unless one was assured of some special advantage to himself from the change, it is very probable that development of the advantages at home would more than offset anything gained by removal to a distant State. This would be particularly true of one who had reached or passed middle age and who would find it difficult to accommodate himself to new surroundings and methods.

The attractive prices paid in eastern markets for California eggs look good to the eastern poultryman, but a little confidential talk with some of the California producers, with special reference to their net profits, would probably go far toward satisfying the New York egg producers with their lot, and there is no question that this lot might be vastly improved if some of the methods that Pacific coast producers are compelled to adopt were voluntarily put into practice in the East.
M. B. D.

Red Herring for Hens

I would like some information in regard to smoked herrings for hens. I have about 20 cases and would like to know if I could feed them to the poultry. Could I use any kind of white flour in dry mash?
Massachusetts. E. H. H.

Smoked herrings are a little out of the line of ordinary poultry foods, and I shall have to confess ignorance of their value for that purpose. As these fish are heavily salted before being smoked, I should not expect that they could be used in anything but very limited amounts, even if sufficiently palatable to make them attractive to the hens.

Dried fish and fish wastes are used on European coasts in feeding dairy cattle and fishmeal and scrap are standard poultry foods in this country, but these are not preserved by salting and smoking, and these latter processes would certainly prejudice me against smoked herring unless I knew that others had found them suitable for poultry feeding by actual trial.

White flour that had not become spoiled might be used in a poultry mash, though too much of it would doubtless make this mixture somewhat sticky. Fed as bread, wheat or rye flours are commonly used in poultry rations where available at a low price. Flour is of fattening nature and would need balancing in the ration by such high protein products as high protein grain and animal matter. Red dog flour, a coarse flour containing the wheat germs, is a standard feed for animals and a valuable one. Cheap flour offered for poultry feeding should be inspected to see that it had not become unsuited for use through spoilage. M. B. D.

Test of White Diarrhoea

I bought 500 Rocks and 500 White Leghorn chicks. They were supposed to be blood-tested pedigreed chicks. I have a certificate with them. I lost quite a number at first, as I expected. After about two weeks they stopped dying, but never seemed to have much appetite. Now they begin to die from two to five a day. Those that die just stop eating and droop around for two or three days. Some of them have a little paste behind, but not mucus. Is it possible that these chicks could have the bacillary white diarrhœa or coccidiosis? I made a post mortem examination and in one found deep-set white splotches in liver. U. V. B.
Virginia.

Yes, it is quite possible for these chicks to have either bacillary white diarrhœa or coccidiosis, in spite of the fact that the breeding flock from which they came was blood tested for the former disease. This test is not infallible and mistakes may be made by those conducting it. It is, however, the only known method of eliminating disease carriers from breeding flocks, and, when done with sufficient care and thoroughness by competent men, is undoubtedly a valuable method of protection to the poultryman. Like all laboratory methods of diagnosis of disease, its value depends upon the efficiency with which it is made. A certificate of any kind has just the value of the work behind it.

White diarrhœa usually shows itself within the first few days and causes the greatest mortality within two or three weeks. Coccidiosis appears later as a rule, becoming evident and causing deaths after about four weeks. The external symptoms do not make diagnosis between chick diseases possible. They depend largely upon increasing weakness, whatever the disease, and are similar, whatever the cause of the weakness. A laboratory examination of chicks suffering from bacillary white diarrhœa will detect it with certainty, but there is no cure. Early appearance of the disease, undigested yolk in the chick's abdomen and perhaps a red-streaked liver indicate it. Later appearance and distended cæca, or blind guts, in older chicks indicate coccidiosis. This may linger in the flock and cause deaths over a long period of time. Treatment is very unsatisfactory.
M. B. D.

Probable Coccidiosis

Could you advise me how to care for my chicks? As soon as the wing feathers start they begin to droop, develop bowel trouble and in a few days die. I am feeding a chick feed and a mash supposed to contain everything chicks need up to eight weeks. C. H.
New York.

I should suspect coccidiosis as the cause of these deaths. If you will open one or two dead chicks and examine the blind guts (cæca) that you will find attached to and part of the intestines, you may find these distended with soft, cheesy or bloody matter. If you do, you may be sure of the diagnosis of coccidiosis, probably the most common cause of deaths in young chicks after three or four weeks of age. This disease is caused by organisms picked up with food and water from dirty quarters or old, long used ground. When it has progressed so far as to cause deaths or even well marked symptoms, treatment is of little use. It is to be avoided by keeping young chicks off from "old" ground where the soil has become so contaminated by previous use as to make infection practically certain. M. B. D.

Dried Milk for Poultry

Is there such a thing as sweet tasting dried buttermilk? I have purchased both the sweet and sour kind, and it seems to me that the sweet must be skim-milk.
New Jersey. A. S.

Perhaps there can be sweet sour milk, but buttermilk is sour, as you suggest, and I should suspect dry milk of sweet taste of being dry skim-milk rather than dry buttermilk. I should not be willing to say positively that buttermilk had not been dried and deprived of its acid taste, but I have not known of this being done and should require assurance of a reliable manufacturer of dried milk products before accepting the sweet product as buttermilk. There is probably little, if any, difference in food value between them, but, if one prefers the buttermilk because of the acid already formed in it, dry skim-milk should not be substituted. M. B. D.

Early Laying

We have a flock of Barred Rocks four months old in June. One week before they were four months we found a small egg just a little larger than a pigeon egg, and each day since then one and sometimes three small eggs, and usually each day an egg just a little larger than the small egg and always two yolks in it. We have had hens that never laid a full-size egg and have heard it was account of laying when too young. We have not forced these pullets. Our mash is as follows: 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. middlings, 50 lbs. meat scraps, 50 lbs. ground oats, 100 lbs. yellow cornmeal, salt and tobacco dust, and buttermilk for a drink during the day. Their scratch is 200 lbs. cracked corn, 100 lbs. wheat and 100 lbs. whole corn, but during warm weather have omitted the whole corn. Give them plenty of greens. By adding an extra 100 lbs. yellow cornmeal to the mash above would it equal a laying mash? C. P. W.
New Jersey.

Laying at four months of age is premature for B. P. Rocks, which ordinarily approach six months of age before really beginning egg production. Your mash is not an unduly forcing one unless a considerable quantity of buttermilk is consumed with it. If premature ripening of the pullets is indicated by their development and laying more than an egg or two by an especially precocious bird, it will be well to take the meat scrap from the mash or discontinue the buttermilk. More corn in the ration and less animal food will check too early maturing and premature egg production. Your mash is a laying mash as it is. It contains but one-eighth part meat scrap but this is supplemented by buttermilk and probably supplies sufficient animal protein. The exact proportions depend, of course, upon the amount of buttermilk consumed but I judge from its effect upon the pullets that there is enough milk fed daily to supply the needs of laying hens. An extra 100 lbs. of cornmeal in the mash now would doubtless improve its composition for the pullets. M. B. D.

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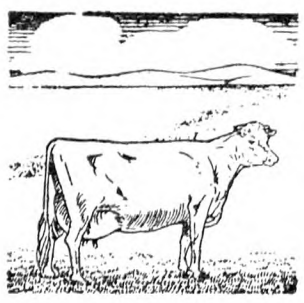
To help you we have at our command a store of data collected from sources all over the world. Our own original study and experimental work has also provided much information that might be of assistance to you at some time or other.



The men who make up this department are highly trained in the science of animal husbandry. More than that, they have a background of practical experience that enables them to give helpful advice on almost any question.

In aiding you we will be aiding ourselves—gaining new experience and at the same time doing our bit to make your business more profitable. And on your profits depend our own.

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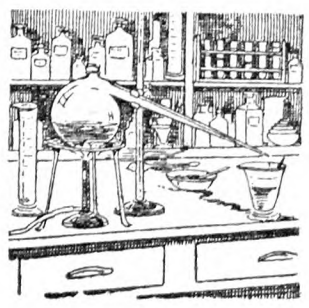
The same desire is responsible for our research laboratories and experimental farms. These help to develop newer, more productive feeds and improve the health of the birds and cattle.



Like everything else in the Park and Pollard organization, these departments are a part of our policy of "helping others to help ourselves."

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S. C. W. Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00
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	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$7.00	$34.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	2.50	5.00	9.00	44.00
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All breeders 100% free from White Diarrhoea. Sturdy, livable chicks, early maturing, heavy laying, large egg strain.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
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Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns, 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in August at $9.00 per 100; $28.00 per 300; $44.00 per 500; $85.00 per 1000. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, $10.00 per 100; $48.00 per 500. Catalog.
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BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. W. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
White Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Buff Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send 20% deposit, balance C. O. D.
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S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00 per 100
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Barred Rocks	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
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Passaic County, N. J., Egg Contest

This is carried on by the N. J. State Experiment Station at Paterson, N. J. The first column gives results for week ending July 3, 1929, and second, total to that date.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
R. C. Cobb, Mass	44	1816
A. C. Jones, Del	27	1095
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J	47	1447
Valley Brook Farm, N. J	51	1497
Towanda Hatchery, Pa	30	1154
Towanda Hatchery, Pa	29	1067
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
Wilburtha Pltry Farm, N. J.	39	1255
S. C. R. I. REDS		
Charlescote Farm, Mass	34	1544
Darfelt's Pltry Farm, N. J.	34	1402
J. Scott Eckhart, N. J	13	812
A. D. Gilbert, N. J	23	1172
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J	35	1287
Parmenter's Farm, Mass	34	1594
Pinecrest Orchards, Mass	38	1748
Wene's Chick Farms, N. J	53	1334
R. C. R. I. REDS		
Martin H. Post, N. J	32	1391
LIGHT BRAHMAS		
Gilbert's Lt. Brahmas, N. J.	23	633
JERSEY BLACK GIANTS		
Marcy Farms, N. J	25	1275
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS		
Ovo Pltry Farm, N. J	35	767
Elden E. Cooley, N. J	42	1050
Theodore R. Apgar, N. J	40	1071
C. W. Augnestein, N. J	49	1335
Frank M. Barr, N. J	39	1198
Bayview Pltry Farm, N. J	39	1246
Broad View Farm, N. J	34	1152
C. W. Brown, N. J	43	1394
Butler Poultry Farm, N. J	52	1447
Pompton Avenue Farm, N. J.	46	1554
Howard Conklin, N. J	41	1337
Conklin Bros., N. J	27	1135
Darfelt's Pltry Farm, N. J	37	1096
A. DeMarco, N. J	38	1319
Dembro Pltry Farm, N. J	45	1408
Garry De Young Farm, N. J.	29	1126
Garry De Young Farm, N. J.	12	1153
W. A. Downs, Mich	19	1145
W. C. Eckard, Mich	36	1133
W. C. Eckard, Mich	36	1287
Eigenrauch Farms, Inc., N. J.	44	1387
Grasmere Plty Farm, N. J	34	1046
Feinderf Farm, N. J	45	1570
George B. Ferris, Mich	41	1329
Fox & Son Pltry Farm, N. J.	27	1244
Fox & Son Pltry Farm, N. J.	57	1950
Frederick H. Gasken, N. J	33	1013
Gibbs Hatchery, Mich	36	1319
Greenbrook Farm, N. J	37	1118
Rox Pltry Farm, N. J	51	1570
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich	34	1281
Red Bridge Pltry Farm, N. Y.	51	1511
Buckridge Pltry Farm, Pa	53	1331
M. M. Himwich, N. J	38	1057
Hollywood Pltry Farm, Wash.	50	1609
Johnson's Pltry Farm, N. J	50	1478
Laurel Locks Farms, Pa	16	809
Kostenbader Bros., N. J	40	1151
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J	40	1154
Roy A. Keute, N. Y	29	856
Kwality Farm, N. J	51	1671
Edgar McElwain, Ohio	22	959
Oakwood Pltry Farm, N. J	35	802
Mayhill Pltry Farm, Ind	42	1065
T. H. Mettler, N. J	47	1279
Emil Miller, N. J	46	1360
J. Mason Mills, N. J	35	1202
C. R. Misner, Pa	44	1258
Novins Pltry Farm, N. J	42	1623
Irving L. Owen, N. J	37	1182
Grove Lawn Farm, N. J	47	1441
Paul P. Parker, N. J	15	848
Pearl Pltry Farm, N. J	27	1251
George A. Pearce, N. J	40	1295
Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa	50	1558
Hall Bros., Conn	38	1398
S. Olsen, N. J	37	1350
Rentzel's Farms, Pa	53	1505
Rowley's Farm, N. Y	43	1233
Scherer Bros., N. J	48	1530
Smiley Farms, Mich	48	1402
Table Rock Farms, Inc., N. Y.	41	1352
Taylor Bros., Pa	49	1518
Toms River Pltry Assn, N. J.	35	1528
P. T. Kistler, Pa	28	1543
C. H. Trambles, N. J	39	1474
Cedarhurst Pltry Farm, N. J.	28	1401
United Pltry Farm, N. J	42	1552
M. Vogel's Pltry Farm, N. J.	42	1249
Bellewood's Pltry Farm, N. J.	38	1260
Egg and Apple Farm, N. Y	50	1066
Sunrise Pltry Farm, N. J	46	1229
Wene's Chick Farms, N. J	50	1312
Westchester Farms, N. Y	43	1584
Willgerodt Bros., N. J	43	1395
Whitegg Farm, N. J	48	1666
White Hen Farm, N. J	52	1457
White Hen Farm, N. J	53	1430
Woodmere Pltry Farm, N. J.	27	1340
William A. Yahn, N. J	48	1621
Sunrise Pltry Farm, N. J	52	1404
MOTTLED HOUDANS		
Skylands Farm, N. Y	20	590

Dried Milk for Ailing Chicks

I had 100 12-weeks-old chickens, 50 per cent had been caponized, the remainder were pullets. They became sick and started to die. I lost five and several more were ready to die. I sent for a Farm Bureau man, who after examination said they had cocciodisis.

He told me to feed them the following mash, which you probably know, and said that all the birds that could or would eat it would live: 40 lbs. dried milk, 30 cornmeal, 20 ground oatmeal, 10 bran. This was to be fed for five or six days, with plenty of water and some green stuff.

I had several that would not eat; they were too sick. I moistened some of the mash and forced it down their throats with my finger, and then poured water down after it. It saved every one. Others will find the treatment worth trying.

After this treatment clean and disinfect the house and move to new ground. The main point in this letter is to let people know how chickens may be saved that are too sick to help themselves. L. H.

Connecticut.

How Old is a Hen?

How can I determine the age of a hen? How many weeks or months does it take a pullet after it has laid its first pullet egg to develop into laying a real pen-size egg? I have a laying house 11x10 feet with roosting platform and light space underneath for scratching. In addition to this I built a closed scratch shed with one side all windows (4 feet high) of 25x 10 feet, with dirt-covered roof 25x8 feet, and have an open run left 20x5 feet—all this space combined would accordingly be 660 square feet. Could I successfully keep 100 laying hens through this coming Winter. J. H.

New York.

There is no way of determining the exact age of a hen, but her appearance will reveal whether she is old or young. An old fowl is heavier for her breed, her legs and feet show a more scaly condition and other evidence of wear and tear such as shortened toe nails and, perhaps, corns. The spurs are well developed. The bones are more rigid, as may be determined by pressing upon the breast bones or those of the pelvis, and, finally, the comb and head give evidence of maturity in their general appearance, while the skin is more dry and loose and adorned with long hairs. Fowls are classified as pullets up to a year of age; hens after that time. These are the two great classes. After a hen reaches the age of two years she still remains a hen and is lucky if able to add more than another year to her career.

Some pullet eggs are hen size; most are not. Eggs from pullets gradually increase in size with their age, there being no definite time for exact changes. The size of the egg is largely a matter of inheritance. Some pullets lay large eggs early, some never. There is no standard, in fact, for size of eggs that may be called hen size, though an average weight of two ounces each is sought as desirable and to be worked for in breeding. Smaller eggs, down to "pewee" size, laid by young pullets, are penalized in markets.

From three or four square feet of floor space is usually considered desirable, if not necessary, for a housed flock. You seem to have 360 square feet of enclosed floor space and an outside run. This should accommodate 100 birds. I am not clear where you get another 200 square feet of space, but, if you have it, so much the better. M. B. D.

Straw Lofts in Henhouses; Rats

Is a straw ceiling in a henhouse a harbor for lice, mites, etc.? If so, what other makeshift could we use to cut off a high-peaked ceiling until we are able to build a modern house. Is there any safe rat poison that will not endanger hens?

New York. G. S.

Straw lofts are not condemned because of furnishing a hiding place for lice and mites, though they are sometimes objected to because of harboring mice. On the whole, however, I think that their advantages in buildings of sufficient height to give good head room beneath them outweigh their disadvantages. They contribute materially to the dryness and warmth of a poultry house, and I should prefer a straw loft to any makeshift that you could use. The well known Missouri type of laying house is built with a high gable to accommodate a straw loft beneath the roof.

Mills, of the U. S. Biological Survey, writes of a new rat poison, effective in killing rats and at least relatively harmless to man and domestic animals. This is red squill in powder form. Most animals object to its taste and find it an emetic. Mice and rats appear to like it, or, at least, tolerate it in their food, and do not find it an emetic. It is recommended for use in any bait liked by rats, though ground raw beef seems to be the choice of these rodents. One part of squill is mixed with 10 or 12 parts by weight of the bait used and placed in small quantities where the rats abound. If chickens are previously well fed, the squill baits are spoken of as not dangerous, but ordinary caution would suggest keeping any kind of poison out of reach of other animals than those it is desired to kill. It is not difficult to use poisoned bait about the poultry buildings in places not accessible to the birds. Some statements of the effectiveness of red squill are surprising, one, for instance, of 578 dead rats being picked up on the Arkansas State Farm after the use of four ounces of red squill, and another of 210 Ohio rats killed by two pounds of hamburg containing the poison. M. B. D.

VICAR: "And what parable do you like best, my son?" Boy: "The one about the multitude that loafs and fishes."—Montreal Star.

HALL'S CHICKS

ARE BETTER—From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.

R. I. Reds	16c	100% live delivery guaranteed
W. Leghorns (Special Matings)	18c	
B. Rocks (Special Matings)	15c	
(Special Matings)	20c	

HALL BROS. Poplar Hill Farm
Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.

MacKellar's Charcoal
For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. "Not all Charcoal is suitable for poultry. Ours is."
R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

POULTRY NETTING—BARBED WIRE SCREEN CLOTH Slightly used—Bargain prices. Write for list.
KEYSTONE SALES CORP., 65 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Baby Chicks
From Free Range Selected Flocks

JUNE AND JULY PRICES	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$ 8.00	$37.50	$ 75.00
S. C. Bar. Rocks and Reds	2.75	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Light B. Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	34.00	65.00
Heavy B. Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	38.00	75.00

100% Prepaid. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.
Fair View Poultry Farm R. 3 Millerstown, Penna.

PULLETS
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
From heavy producing flocks. Tancred strain, 8-10-12 weeks old and ready to lay. Ready for delivery. Prices reasonable.
IDEAL POULTRY FARM
Mountainside, N. J. 'Phone Westfield 1629

BABY CHICKS Order Direct From Ad. Save Time and Money.

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
W., Br., Blk. Leg. & Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$8.00	$39.00	$75.00
W. & Br. Rocks, Reds, Wyan.	2.75	5.25	10.00	49.00	95.00
Heavy Mixed Broilers	2.50	4.75	9.00	44.00	85.00
Light Mixed Broilers	2.00	3.50	6.50	31.50	60.00

ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Penna.

CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS June Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$ 8.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	9.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100
Light Mixed	7.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna.

Kline's Barred Rocks
Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Prompt del. C. O. D. $10—100, $90—1000 Write or wire.
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks	$10.00 per 100
White Wyandottes	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

White Wyandottes	$9.00 per 100
White and Barred Rocks	9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	7.00 per 100

100 per cent live arrival. Prepaid.
JAS. E. ULSH BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$10 per 100, $90 per 1,000. Heavy Mixed, $8 per 100
Prompt service. C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red
CHICKS.. $9.00 a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. $8.00 a 100
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box 33, McClure, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. O
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—Pullets and Cockerels. J. TROPEANO, Sparrowbush, New York

S. C. W. Leghorns, $8—100. Barred Rocks, $10—100; Reds, $10—100; White Rocks, $10—100; Heavy Broilers, $9—100; Light, $8—100. Add 2c if less than hundred. Live delivery. Special price on larger order. Circular free. All chix of free range stock. JACOB NIEMOND, Box 2, McAlisterville, Penna.

Chicks C. O. D.—Barred Rocks, $10—100; $90—1,000 Heavy Mixed, $8—100. White Rocks, $11—100. Large Tom Barron Leghorns, $8—100; $70—1,000 Light Mixed, $7—100. 100% Guaranteed. Order from adv. or circular. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

Quality Chicks

Barred Rocks	10c.
Heavy Mixed	8c.

Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna

Pullets and Cockerels HIGH-POWERED LEGHORNS.
Farm range reared. Official R. O. P. Large thrifty birds. Superior egg quality. Proven high production
EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route R, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Lewis Farms Pullets The finest quality White Leghorn Pullets at bargain prices. All ages. Write for catalog. PROF. HARRY R. LEWIS, Davisville, R. I., Box R

LEGHORN PULLETS
COLUMBIA POULTRY FARM, Toms River, N. J.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

A Policeman's Tin Hens

Fred N. Flagler, an efficient police officer in Park Ridge, Ill., changed his work to raising White Leghorns out in the country. He was successful, just as he was in making law-breakers toe the mark in his former domain, and sought for some device by which to let passersby know what he was at. So he invented a small flock of tin hens and a rooster. He cut them out of a sheet of metal and wired them to his front gate. Tourists and others passing his place at first glance think the rooster is sending forth a lusty crow and the hens are picking grit back of the gate.

Officer Flagler well shows the correct pose and plumage of his favorite tribe of chickens. With white and red paint he placed the colors where they belong. The row reaches almost clear across the lower part of the gate. Of course none of them stir from their place, save when they ride back and forth on the gate. To that extent they are movie pictures of a chicken farm, and already have sold many eggs and broilers. J. L. GRAFF.

Illinois.

Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

Perhaps the most colorful welcome the State Grange Magic Gavel of New York has had since it began its travels in February, 1927, was held at Lowville, Lewis County, when the gavel was transferred to that county by a large delegation from Jefferson County on July 6. What made this session noteworthy was the fact that the gavel was made in Lowville in 1893 by Romeyn B. Hough, a noted naturalist of the Empire State, and was later given to the State Grange by Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur of Lowville, the present lecturer of the State Grange. This gavel, which contains 50 New York State woods, was started out on a journey through the Grange counties of the State in an effort to increase the gifts to the State Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund through the ministrations of the gavel. Since its travels began, it has added to this fund about $2,500, and the end is not yet, as it has about a year to complete its journey.

The Lowville welcome to the Magic Gavel was attended by about 350 members of Lewis and Jefferson counties, with guests from other counties as well, including County Deputy W. C. Hubbard of Oswego County and State Grange Steward O. B. Lawton of Oneida County.

County Deputy George Merrill reported $654.94 added to the scholarship fund while the Magic Gavel was in Jefferson County during the month of June. This will be increased by later gifts, which will bring the county's quota to over $700. Since the scholarship fund of the State Grange was established in 1924, Jefferson County has given over $1,100 to the fund, being exceeded only by Onondaga County.

Of the 33 Granges in Jefferson all but two have made gifts to the scholarship fund, and Deputy Merrill plans to make the county's record 100 per cent before the end of the Grange year, September 30. South Rutland Valley Grange, the home Grange of Deputy Merrill, leads all the Granges of the county in gifts to the fund with $90 contributed since 1924. The Juvenile Grange, of South Rutland, also leads all the Juvenile Granges of the State in gifts to this fund. This Juvenile is one of the most active of any in the State.

The Jefferson County delegation motored to Lowville with 30 cars, many being prettily decorated for the occasion. Following a brief business session of the Lewis County Pomona the visiting State and Pomona visitors were entertained at luncheon in Lowville Grange Hall, a picnic dinner being enjoyed by the other guests. The afternoon meeting was held in the Lowville Opera House, with Pomona Master W. W. Schloop presiding. The program was presented by the Jefferson County delegation, in charge of Mrs. Harriette Reeves, of Dexter, the Pomona lecturer. Deputy Merrill formally transferred the gavel to County Deputy E. F. Linstruth of Lewis County. The principal address was given by Miss Arthur, who told of some of the achievements of the gavel during its itineracy through the State. Besides adding a large sum to the Revolving Scholarship Fund, the gavel has spread good will and enthusiasm among the Granges it has visited and has inspired many Granges to renewed activity. The present indications point to a large increase in membership in the State for the year, a considerable portion of which may be credited to the work of the Magic Gavel.

When the Magic Gavel is transferred to St. Lawrence County in August, it will be welcomed at a large meeting at Gouverneur Grange, where the principal address will be delivered by Past State Master Charles M. Gardner of Massachusetts, High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange and editor of the *National Grange Monthly*, at Springfield, Mass. Gouverneur is the largest Grange in St. Lawrence County, with 571 members. The gavel will visit Franklin County in September and Clinton County in October.

Lewis County now holds the record for the largest Pomona contribution to the State Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund, the Lewis Pomona having given $700 since 1924. The county has 21 subordinate Granges and a membership of 3,485. Deputy Linstruth has planned a campaign to make the quota of the county average at least 10 cents per member, which would add $350 to the fund if the plans succeed. A committee has been named in each Grange to bring this about.

Experience with Pigeons

In reply to various question about pigeons asked in THE R. N.-Y. of last issue, I will answer to the best of my ability.

The number of birds required to make a living is difficult to tell. Some people make a living on a large number and some on a smaller number; some go broke on small plants and some on large.

To make a success with squabs one must be a good producer and a good salesman. To be a good producer one must have good stock, use good feed and plenty of work. You cannot expect to have vacations, etc. Our birds are fed three times daily the year around, early mornings, noon and about one hour before sundown at night.

A good man, willing to work seven days a week, can take care of 1,000 pairs if he has a modern plant. He will have to have extra help for picking days.

Selling is one of the principal parts, as it is only a limited number of people who can afford squabs. If they are shipped or sold at wholesale the price runs from $2 to $9.50 per dozen as per grade. Out of this must come containers, ice, commissions and expenses. To make a success one should get 65c per lb. yearly average.

As for breed, the ones most popular today are Runts, Mondaines, Maltese, Kings (white and silver), Carneaux, Hungarians and Homers. Of these the Kings, Carneaux, Mondaines and Homers are found on our largest plants. There really is not any best breed, any more than there is in cattle. We have spent practically all our lives with live stock, and we find that the strain is far more important than the breed.

Before selecting a breed one should find out what his or her market requires. Some markets prefer a small squab; for this a Homer is a good breed. If he has a high-class private trade, a larger breed should be selected. The price for breeders runs from $1 per pair to $50 for show birds. For white Kings, etc., utility strains, the average price is $5 per pair; Homers are cheaper. I must warn readers to buy from only reliable breeders and be very careful of dealers' literature.

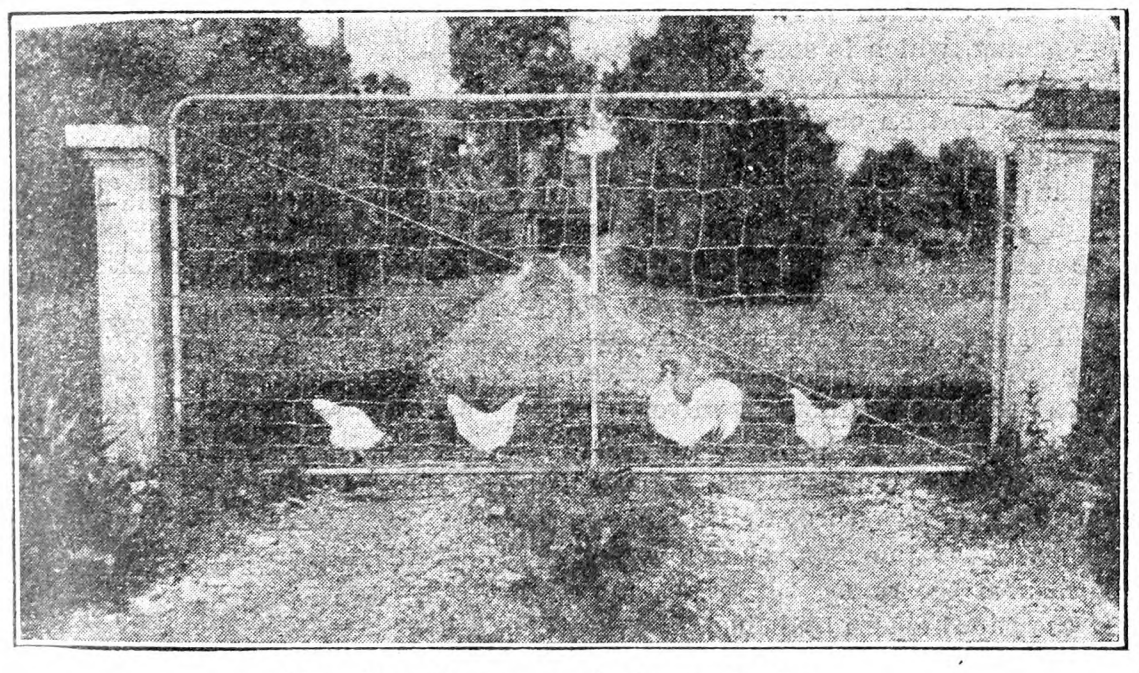
The amount of feed varies with breed and the number of squabs they produce. From 100 to 150 lbs. of grain per pair will ordinarily feed a pair of pigeons and their squabs a year. At this time we are paying $77.50 for a good commercial feed; this past week quotations ran from $60 f.o.b. various points to $100 per ton. It is also necessary to buy grit put up purposely for pigeons, average price $2 per hundred.

The average number of squabs on well-managed plants is six pairs per year, and $1 to $3 per pair profit is considered good.

A good many times old buildings are fixed over for pens. However, these should be warmly built and absolutely rat-proof, as rats spell absolute failure. If new buildings are considered, they are usually built 14 feet wide, with pens 8x10 with a 4-ft. alleyway; such a pen will accommodate about 25 pairs of large birds or 30 pairs of Homers. Such a pen will cost from $4 per pair up, according to price of material, labor, etc.

Follow advice often given to people inquiring into the poultry business, and go cautiously until you learn what you are doing. You can lose easier than you can win. Do not expect to make a lot of money in a short time. It can't be done. One of the most successful plant owners told me that he had put plenty of money in it, and it took four years before he made anything.

New York. CLEMENT M. SUBCLIFF.



Attractive Sign on a Poultryman's Gate

Crop Reports Wanted

[The following appeal from a reader gives a good suggestion of the value of crop reports from various localities. Tell us how crop conditions are in your locality. That will help others, and their reports will be of use to you.]

This year has already branded itself as a "freak." In freak years crop reports have a special value for the grower by enabling him to locate sections in which his product is in scarcity. This is a plea for individual crop reports, telling briefly how things are growing in the writer's locality. My own report follows for July 13, 1929:

Hay is to be light except in low meadows. Oats are heading out short, in some fields only eight inches high. Wheat is below normal. Potatoes are very poor, and seem to stand still except in cases where special culture is being given. Black raspberries, 20c qt.; red raspberries, 15c pt.; Columbian or "purple berries," 25c qt. Vines well loaded. Much cabbage has been set out, but drouth is hurting the stand. R.

MISTRESS: "I hope you realize, Mary, that matrimony is a serious matter." MAID (about to be married): "Oh, yes, mum. I ain't one to marry reckless like. I've been to two fortune tellers and a clairvoyant, and looked in a sign book, and dreamed on a lock of his hair, and been to a palmist. And they all say it's all right."—Pathfinder.

Leghorn Pullets and Layers

4,000 S. C. White Leghorn pullets. Ready for delivery first of August at $1.00 each, ten weeks old. Raised at our farm under our own supervision. These pullets are from real producing Special Mating stock. Also 800 early April hatched pullets, very choice birds $1.50 each. 2,000 Select S. C. White Leghorn layers, just over a year old, large type producing birds, $190 per 100 birds. Anyone desiring top production should not overlook these special offers.

All birds guaranteed as represented. Shipped F.O.B. Stockton. Send check, money order or registered letter for prompt delivery.

Pine Tree Hatchery and Poultry Farm
Box R Stockton, N. J.

FINEST QUALITY
Tancred-Barron S.C.W. Leghorn
PULLETS
10 to 12 weeks old, for immediate delivery
Price—$1.00 a Piece, 100—$95
Also Pekin and Indian Runner Ducklings and adult Breeders. Send for price list.
FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY
Theresa, New York

REDUCED CHICK PRICES
In Effect June to October

	25	50	100	500	1000
Large Type White Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$ 8.00	$38.50	$ 75
Rocks, Reds, Minorcas ..	2.50	5.00	10.00	48.00	95
Wyandottes, Orpingtons ..	2.75	5.50	11.00	55.00	100
Hamburgs ..	11c	Assorted ..	8c		

Live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
LANTZ HATCHERY, Tiffin, Ohio

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS
Unequalled Broiler and Roaster matings. Wh. Rock-Wyandotte and Wh. Rock-Brahma Cross, $13.50 per 100. Straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, $14.50 per 100. Hatches Thursday of each week. Ready to lay Leghorn Pullets and Breeding Cockerels from 200-egg Pedigree matings. Write for prices.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

Chicks C. O. D. 8c
100 Rocks or Red, $12.00 Leghorns, $10.00
Heavy Mixed, $10.00 Light, $8.00
Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.
C. M. Lauver Box 73 McAlisterville, Pa.

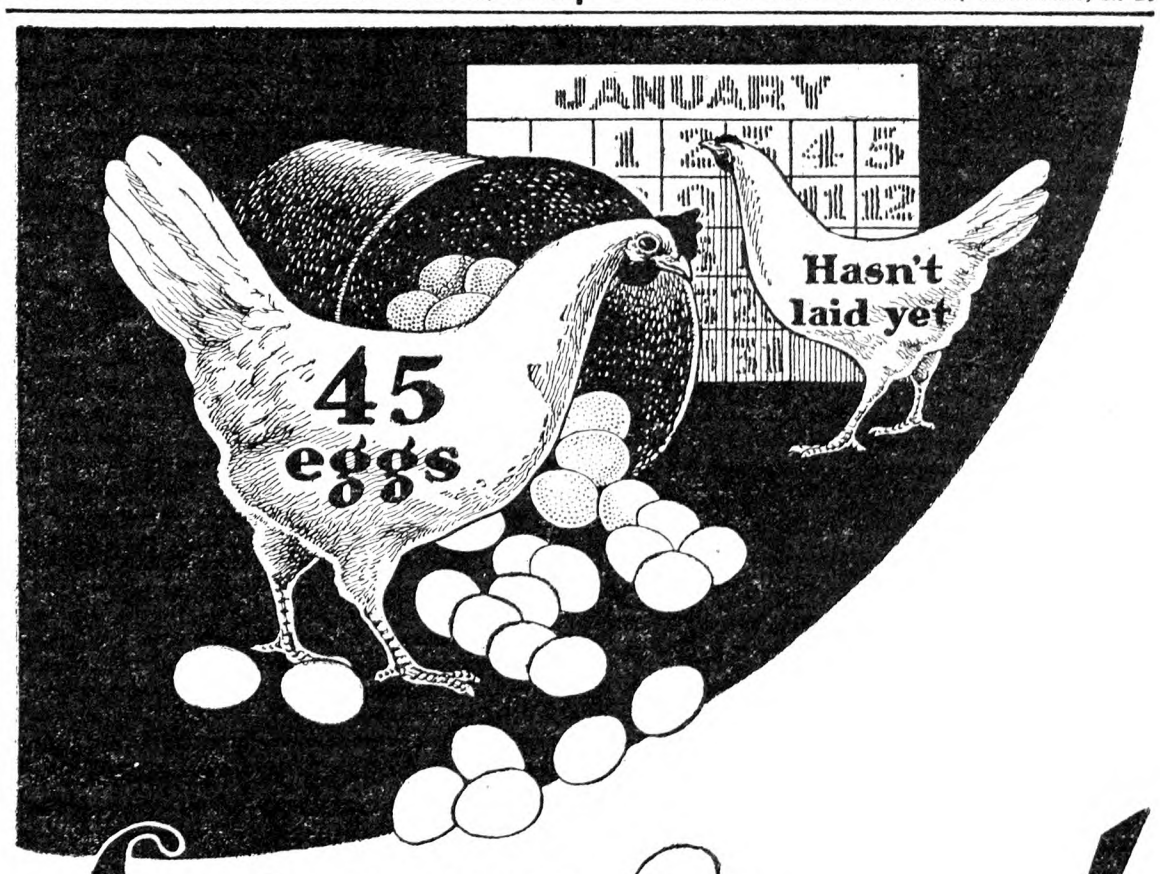
BEST QUALITY CHICKS

(CASH or C. O. D.)	100	500	1000
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$7.50	$35.00	$70.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	7.50	35.00	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	9.00	42.50	85.00
White Rocks	11.00	52.50	

Light Mixed, $6.50—100 Heavy Mixed, $8.00—100
Order direct. 100% live delivery—Postpaid.
Chester Valley Hatchery - McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Healthy Vigorous Stock. Rocks - Reds Leghorns - Mixed
100% Delivery. Price List.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box Y, Millerstown, Penna.

MARCH HATCHED B. ROCK PULLETS $1.25 each. A. RIVERS, Monticello, N. Y.



Growena made the difference!

Many pullets will drag into the fall . . . eating, not laying . . . not paying. But the pullets fed Growena and Intermediate Hen Chow throughout the summer will have averaged 45 eggs before January. And remember, those 45 eggs come when egg prices are highest.

Now, while it's on your mind, order Purina from the store with the Checkerboard sign.

PURINA MILLS
827 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Over a month ago I received by mail a package of 100 sheets of carbon paper from Ribbon & Carbon Co., 487 Broadway, New York City, which was sent to me without my ordering. Are they to be treated same as Pawnee Bill or Tieman Tyler? I have no use for carbon paper, and if I take the trouble to send everything back that I receive on approval I would have no end to these pests.

The enclosed statement wishes me to send remittance or word for postage, but I, for one, think that if they want their package back they can come and get it.

Connecticut. E. W. R.

This would seem to be a revival of the necktie scheme. The subscriber is taking the right attitude in refusing to return the goods or to send payment for it. This is the only course to discourage such nuisances.

Some time ago I sent $7.35 to the Underground Aerial Products Co., Chicago, Ill., for a subwave aerial. It was not satisfactory, so I returned it, but they have failed to refund my money according to the guarantee. Attached find guarantee, also copy of last letter I wrote them. I have turned the case over to the Post Office Department, but am satisfied they will do nothing until a larger number of complaints are made. C. H.

New York.

The guarantee provides that if the purchaser is not thoroughly satisfied with the Subwave aerial, it may be returned in 10 days and purchase price will be returned. Our letter to the Underground Aerial Products remains unanswered. We have a number of unfavorable reports on underground aerials and we find no radio manufacturer recommending them. This fact is significant.

Since the above was put in type we learn that a fraud order was issued by the Post Office Department on July 2 against Underground Aerial Products, also against the following: Modern Antenna Co.; Earth Antenna; Underground Aerial Systems; Perfection Antenna Co.; R. Charles Curtis, sales m nager and their officers and agents as such at Chicago, Ill.

I am sending you copies of letters written to Z. J. Stoddard, Mt. Holly, N. J., in regard to two shipments of 1,000 each of double white Narcissus bulbs at $25 per 1,000 if paid for within 30 days, or $30 per 1,000 after that. He gave us as reference Farmers Trust Co., and we have also written them but have received no reply from them. A bill accompanying each shipment, by express, Oct. 4 and Sept. 18, was sent him. We have all the letters, copies and the return receipt card and wondered whether you would be able to help us on this. J. C.

New York.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER has a number of times advised against shipping goods to Z. J. Stoddard, Mt. Holly, N. J., except on a cash-in-advance basis. This subscriber failed to heed the warning. Stoddard is following in the footsteps of R. J. Gibbons of Mt. Holly, who was at one time under indictment charged with fraudulent use of the mails. Stoddard's victims should make similar charges against him, addressing such charges to the Post Office Inspector, Washington, D. C.

I am enclosing a letter of Monarch Sewing Co., Albuquerque, New Mexico, to you asking advice. Your answer will be sufficient in this matter. L. A. W.

Connecticut.

The circular letter reveals a typical circular mailing scheme. The letter asks $1 for the outfit. The percentage the workers are to receive on the goods sold as a result of mailing the circulars is not revealed. This information may be furnished after the money asked for is sent. It is a deceptive scheme at best and we advised the subscriber to have nothing to do with it. Albuquerque, New Mexico, is getting to be quite a center for fake work-at-home schemes.

On June 4, 1929, a fraud order was issued against Hillard's, Hillard's Working Marvel and J. H. Brown, distributor, by the Postmaster General. This proposition was bulletined September 4, 1928, by this bureau.

The evidence developed in the case discloses that J. H. Brown was engaged in selling, for $1, blueprints of an adjustable seat used in cleaning windows, upon the representation that profitable employment at home assembling it would be given. The devices were to be purchased by Brown for $1.25 each, or the workers might sell them themselves at any price they could get, paying 10 per cent of the price to him as royalty. Workers were required to furnish all materials themselves.

The evidence brings out that Brown admitted the price of materials would, in some localities, exceed the price paid for the finished device, and a number of complaints to the Port Office Department verified this. It was further disclosed that the two blueprints cost Brown about 12 cents and that they were so involved as to be almost unreadable by the uninitiate.

Brown informed the postal authorities that there was no "tremendous demand" as maintained in his literature, that he had no advance orders for the "Marvels," no organization for disposing of them and employed no salesmen.—National Better Business Bureau, Inc.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER exposed the above fraud in August, 1928. The proposition was such a palpable fake that there was little excuse for anyone falling into the trap. Still it appears the post office officials found many victims to the scheme.

Some time ago I saw an advertisement in a newspaper which called for people to address envelopes, and offered big money for the services. The company's name was "The Moral Advancement League," Naperville, Ill. I received an answer the other day regarding this, and they wanted me to send one dollar and then to pay $2.98 when the postman delivered the books and the outfit which I was to use in my work. Is there a company by this name that is reliable and honest? I would appreciate very much your advice in this matter. M. I. K.

New York.

The unmistakable "earmarks" of a fake work-at-home scheme is that the promoter asks for money in advance under one pretext or another. The operators represent that they are starting a big mailing educational campaign and need local correspondents. The proposition develops into a plan for selling a sample book on the sex question. The inquirer is also asked to mail circulars regarding the book and presumably is to receive a commission on books ordered as a result of mailing the circulars. It is typical of all the home work offered in this line. Moral Advancement League appears to be identical with the Eugenic Association which operated from Hammond, Ind., about a year ago.

E. G. Lewis, now serving a term in the Federal prison at Leavenworth for asserted use of the mails to defraud, in connection with a land promotion scheme near Atascadero, may be brought back to Los Angeles to testify in the $2,000,000 lawsuit brought by E. A. Lynch against the Bank of Italy, which went to trial before Superior Judge Bishop. The action was partially tried last year but postponed to obtain further evidence.

Lynch, who is the trustee in bankruptcy for Lewis, brought suit against the Bank of Italy, which holds approximately $2,000,000 in fees and commissions paid to Lewis. The money was Lewis's share of the original Palos Verdes promotion. Lynch is now seeking to have the money distributed to various persons who have assigned their claims against Lewis to him.

Among the plaintiffs in the action are H. W. Force, W. S. Bliss, E. A. Pitcher, H. F. Stewart, Frederick Johnson and E. L. Elberg. They, represented by Attorneys Lawler, Degnan and Felix, all having claims against Lewis as a result of the Atascadero promotion, are seeking to recover a sum around $500,000.

The above from a Los Angeles paper of June 28 reveals more of the Lewis tangled affairs. Certainly from an ethical standpoint Lewis's victims are entitled to any money found in Lewis's name regardless of what the courts may decree upon the legal status.

In your Publisher's Desk department, June 1, there was quoted an excerpt from a resolution introduced into the U. S. Senate by Senator Brookhart of Iowa which dealt with the F. H. Smith Company. This company, our client, has brought to our attention, Senate Resolution 58 of the First Session of the 71st Congress of which we attach a copy, and on page 2 it will be noted that that portion of the resolution dealing with the Smith Company has been stricken out.

New York. H. M. L.

A copy of the Senate resolution confirms the above statement. The resolution as finally submitted calls for an investigation of the sale of real estate bonds sold in the District of Columbia, without reference to any particular bond house.

THE small daughter of a motor-car tire salesman was playing on the lawn of their home when her attention was attracted, for the first time, by triplets. She ran excitedly into the house, crying, "Mother, mother I've just seen twins and a spare." —London Tit-Bits.

Trouble with Ram

A year ago last Fall I installed a big hydraulic ram to supply water at an elevation of 85 ft. with a fall of 9 ft. to my buildings, barn, milk-house and dwelling house. It worked well for a year. I put in a new valve and it works for about a week and then it commences to pound. The ram, however, does not stop, but it hardly gives any water in the kitchen. The first Winter it never stopped at all. It does not stop now but it does not give enough water. I put in a new valve, and it lasted only about three or four days, when it was pounding again and the water is getting less. Is there anything else to wear out on a ram except the valve? This was not a new ram, but I put in a new valve and gasket and it worked well. Sometimes I let the air out, and it seems to give a little more water, but no length of time. There is plenty of water and clean strainer.

New York. F. D.

The behavior of the ram indicates waterlogging, or the filling of the air bell with water as the probable trouble. The air supply in the bell is maintained by a small opening in a brass plug on the under side of the ram. This is termed a snifting valve, and when the ram is working properly a little jet of water squirts from it at each stroke of the ram. At the end of the ramming stroke, just as the impetus valve (waste valve) drops open again, a little air is sucked in through the impetus valve and passes up into the bell.

Dirt or corrosion may have closed this opening, which is small. A copper wire run through it will clean it. Or it may be that an obstruction has got into the drain leading from the ram, so that the waste water stands high enough about the ram to cover this valve and thus prevent air entering. If it has been removed for any reason, it should be replaced, with the little arrow point that is filed across its face pointing toward the impetus valve.

To work properly, this valve must be clean. This can be determined by pushing a copper wire through it, and it must be above the level of the waste water about the ram.

If the ram bothers by being noisy, a section of rubber hose installed in the service line from the ram to the house at a convenient point will help to deaden the noise. R. H. S.

Noisy Pump

I have a gravity water system on my farm. The open top tank is on the second floor of barn; deep well, about 65 ft. Water comes to about 21 ft. to top of casing, which eliminates a shallow well pump. I do not have enough pressure at the end of my chicken-houses and I want to increase the pressure. I am using a pump jack with ½ H. P. motor. I just installed a 125-gallon tank in the cellar of the house. The house is about 150 ft. from the barn. There is only one water line from pump to house tank. When I pump the pressure tank ¾ full at 40 lbs. it causes a lot of pounding and vibration at the house. The old check valve is in pump pit. It is so bad I am not using pressure tank because I do a lot of hatching in the cellar of the house, and am afraid the vibration will affect the eggs. Is this caused by having only one pipe-line from the barn to the house?

Pennsylvania. C. J. B.

As I understand your letter the same pipe-line is being used both as a supply and discharge pipe from the pressure tank in the basement. This arrangement is all right and should not cause the noise mentioned. The noise is doubtless due to vibration caused by faulty valves, loose connections between the pump and the jack or too high a pumping speed. Also it is possible that the air chamber on the pump has become filled with water.

To remedy the trouble see that the air chamber is free from water, and that the valves do not permit water to slip by them and cause slamming when they finally seat. If your pump is of the usual type it should not operate faster than 32 to 40 strokes per minute and pulleys should be provided to run it at this speed. Tighten all bearings and connections between the pump and the jack so that they operate smoothly and easily. A little lost motion here may cause pounding. As a final precaution cut the pipe leading from the pump to the house, and insert a short length of heavy rubber hose in the line. This does not carry sound readily, and the result will be to deaden the noises of the pump that have been before carried along the pipeline. R. H. S.

50,000 Farmers Have Chosen PAPEC

FIFTY thousand farmers swear by their Papec Ensilage Cutters. Last fall 182 Papec owners took the trouble to write us how much they liked their Papecs. The features that were most often mentioned were:

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knives are so easy to take off, sharpen and put back.

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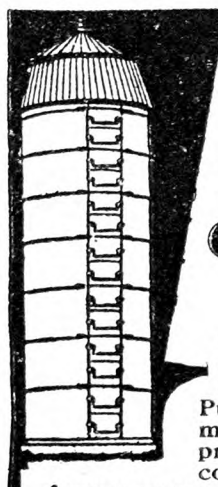

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the Unadilla will make the most out of it! If it matures — you're in luck. Put it in a Unadilla and make the best winter milk producing feed. If your corn doesn't mature — if it freezes or grows infested with the corn borer — put it in a Unadilla — its sort of ensilaging means certain death to the European pest. Insure your crops' use and profitableness by putting them in a Unadilla — the strongest, easiest to erect and safest silo made.

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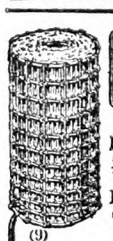

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When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

New York State Vegetable Growers' Field Meeting

This annual meeting will be held at Jordan Hall, N. Y., State Experiment Station, Geneva, July 31, 10:30 A. M. Director Hedrick will make the address of welcome. Among the interesting exhibits and demonstrations are over 700 samples of tomatoes, peppers and other vegetables under trial for "Vegetables of New York."

Fertilizer experiments with tomatoes, beans, beets, peas, cabbage, sweet corn, clover, in two four-year rotations.

Effect upon field growth of tomatoes of fertilizers applied to early plants in flats.

Demonstrations of spraying and dusting. How to fight carrot rust fly, Mexican bean beetle, onion maggot.

Paul Work, Ithaca, N. Y., is the committee chairman.

Boring Hole for Pipe in Street

I want to bore a 3-inch hole for a pipe horizontally under a 20-foot street where it is hard to dig up the pavement. Can you or your readers give me any help?
Massachusetts. R. W. H.

There are earth augers made for such purposes, and unless the ground is very crumbly we should say that might be done in the case mentioned, provided the street is elevated a little so that you can get down and get a straight horizontal aim for the auger.

Quite likely, unless that soil is very hard or filled with stones, it might be possible to drive this pipe through from one side in about the same way that a driven well is made. A well point could be put on one end and removed after you got the pipe through. That would probably be the easiest way if stones do not bother too much, and you are able to get down low enough on the side so as to do this driving. Experience of readers will be welcome.

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Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged white Christian couple without children, on poultry farm; man to clean houses and make small repairs; woman to cook and keep house for staff; modern conveniences; near town; must co-operate with women poultry specialists; salary $125 per month, with maintenance for both; when replying state ages, religion, nationality and experience. ADVERTISER 6728, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, working foreman, married, Protestant, for modern dairy farm; Holstein herd; four-room cottage provided; references and particulars in first letter. JAMES E. COLE, R. 1, Port Jervis, N. Y.

WANTED at once, capable white woman for cook, houseworker; permanent position with family two adults, two children, for Eastern Shore, Maryland home; must like the country; will consider mother and daughter or two sisters, latter as children's nurse; references required. ADVERTISER 6736, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman poultry specialist; must be mature Christian woman without encumbrances; to assist manager of Jersey poultry farm with baby chicks, laying records, etc.; man kept for heaviest work; please give full particulars, age, religion, education, experience, salary desired, etc., when replying. ADVERTISER 6729, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Elderly couple without encumbrances, for housekeeping job on general farm; woman to do cooking and take care of other household duties; no washing; all modern conveniences; man to help wife, take care of lawn, furnace and other light work. JOSEPH O. CANBY, Greenwood Farms, Hulmeville, Bucks Co., Pa.

WANTED—Girl to assist in general housework; good home and good wages. MRS. C. A. SMITH, R. 5, Fort Plain, N. Y. Telephone 26-F-12.

WANTED at once, married man for dairy farm; first-class milker, good horseman; send references first letter; $80 per month and privileges. BOX 302, Cobleskill, N. Y.

WANTED—October 1, responsible man and wife for general farming; 175 acres; near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; salary and percentage of profits; state age, experience, references and family. ADVERTISER 6775, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, experienced in test-cow work. BOX 302, Cobleskill, N. Y.

WANTED—Man to do advanced registry testing in New Jersey; requirements, honesty, accuracy and a thorough knowledge of a Babcock test. Apply to W. R. ROBBERS, Superintendent Advanced Registry, N. J. Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—Couple to take care live stock on gentleman's estate near New York; man must be good milker and understand butter-making and poultry. ADVERTISER 6767, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man for dairy farm; please give age, weight, experience, your description of yourself is your best reference; permanent job; state wages. J. B. McCLELLAN, So. Ryegate, Vt.

WANTED—Single man to work with Jerseys; must be neat, a good dry-hand milker, reliable and capable of assuming some responsibility. ADVERTISER 6769, care Rural New-Yorker.

ABLE woman wanted, plain cooking, business couple, care several hundred chickens. MAY, 163-18 Jamaica Ave., Jamacia, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Man or man and wife on farm in Westchester County; must be handy with tools; all-year job; references. ADVERTISER 6784, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—On 120-acre dairy and fruit farm, Greene County, stocked and equipped, first-class, with all modern conveniences, a responsible party with some capital to work place on shares; state experience, references, size of family and all necessary details in first letter. ADVERTISER 6790, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, young or middle-aged, wanted for small dairy farm; must be good milker and understand general farm work; good home and steady all-year position for right man; write and state wages expected to P. O. BOX 173, New Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Reliable white Christian, middle-aged couple without children, wishing opportunity in poultry business; must board themselves; can furnish equipment, living quarters, light and heat in exchange for light assistance about place; ample land available, also opportunity to earn extra money; located about 35 miles from New York in New Jersey. ADVERTISER 6786, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man in grade A dairy; first-class dry-hand milker; give past experience and references; modern house and usual furnishings; year round position. GLYNWOOD FARM, Cold Spring, N. Y. Telephone 337.

WANTED—Experienced, trustworthy, clean man for general farm work; married or single; right wages. ADVERTISER 6791, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN wanted—Waitress and cleaning, salary $45-$50 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Two clean young single men for poultry work; one experienced and fully qualified to care for 1,600 layers, some trapnesting and necessary chores; other man for general work, poultry chores, care of family cow and team; no smoking; salary according to experience and ability; good board included; write age, nationality, experience, last reference and salary to start. F. MILLER, Rt. 1, Rockville, Conn.

WANTED—Owner's assistant and record man; married or single; full detailed particulars of people first letter; for large commercial dairy, poultry, fruit farm; 60 miles New York. ADVERTISER 6797, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED couple can have good country home, garden work in neighborhood during Summer; 50 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 6794, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

AFTER August as maintenance and repair mechanic on large farm or estate; married American, no family; understands gas engines, farm machinery, electric wiring and fixtures, plumbing and general carpenter work; references exchanged; personal interview desired. ADVERTISER 6753, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate manager, past 12 years charge some largest semi-commercial estates, East; specialty Guernseys; lucrative dairying; broad lifetime experience. BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

FARM manager wants organize highly remunerative industrial farming establishment, now possible; broad experience. DRAWER A, Bernardsville, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, American, 40, single, experienced, industrious, willing, reliable worker, temperate; references; state particulars. ADVERTISER 6779, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED dairyman, American, dry-hand milker, calf barn, dairy house; reference; wife works; now available. Address 2260 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN, Protestant, 56, wants housekeeper's position, modern country home, adults; good home, fair wages essential; references. ADVERTISER 6774, care Rural New-Yorker.

A POSITION wanted on private estate as poultryman, caretaker or game warden; steady and sober. ADVERTISER 6773, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, sober, reliable, middle-aged man with many years experience, wants position where strict attention to business and results are appreciated. ALLEN WEST, General Delivery, Rochester, Pa.

A WOMAN wants a position as housekeeper, can work outdoors; reliable; state terms. ADVERTISER 6771, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, Protestant, wishes position in New York or New Jersey; can take full charge; might consider situation as caretaker; references. R. BENTON, DeRuyter, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, married, 15 years' experience, is open to good proposition. ADVERTISER 6776, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL houseworker, American-Protestant, desires position on modern farm; wages $40 per month and maintenance; strong and capable. ADVERTISER 6756, care Rural New-Yorker.

COMPANION, refined American woman, 58; prefers congeniality to high salary. BOX 362, Nanuet, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER with 3 small children, wants position in country; reasonable wages. ADVERTISER 6760, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted as housekeeper for small family. ADVERTISER 6770, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, test-cow experience, desires position August 1, private estate; Guernseys or Jerseys; references; please state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 6765, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, housework, plain cooking. LAWRENCE, 188 W. 137th St., New York City.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, dependable; German, 45, wants job on commercial plant; state wages. H. MAYWEG, 83 Plane St., care Schroder, Newark, N. J.

WORKING manager, single, American, thorough training, backed by years of experience; expert in incubation and brooding, thorough knowledge chick raising, culling, pedigree work, line breeding, breeding, feeds and feeding, pheasants, turkeys and waterfowl, caponizing and management; specialist in egg production; capable of rebuilding run-down plants or handling of established business; desires position where honesty, capability and results count and are appreciated; references. ADVERTISER 6761, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as herdsman or dairy farm manager; two years in charge of dairy herd improvement work out of Pennsylvania State College; good milker, thorough experience in feeding and breeding. M. D. SHUMAKER, Harmony, Pa.

POULTRYMAN, single, experienced, honest, sober, willing, reliable worker, desires position at once on a commercial poultry farm; references. L. K. GRUND, 29 Washington Ave., Arlington, N. J.

WANTED—Position as farm superintendent; 32 years old, married, Protestant, best references in regard to farming ability and honesty; lifetime experience farming; available November 1. ADVERTISER 6763, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted—Stock farm or estate manager, beef cattle, hogs and sheep, practical all branches of agriculture, veterinary work, feed specialist, judge of stock, salesman; married; proven ability, highest reference. ADVERTISER 6766, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-CARETAKER, working superintendent, open for position, charge estate, large or small, any location; highest references. ADVERTISER 6798, care Rural New-Yorker.

ENGINEER-ELECTRICIAN, expert mechanic, seeks connection, charge of maintenance private estate or development. ADVERTISER 6792, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN as housekeeper, an American-Protestant, on a farm or in the country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, care of Mrs. Shotwell, R. D. No. 2, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

MANAGER, all around mechanic; service exchanged for roadstand or otherwise. M. SMITH, 508 West 153d St., New York City.

PROTESTANT-AMERICAN woman of 50 wants permanent home and fair salary in small family; excellent cook or companion housekeeper, where would be treated as one of family; country preferred; no servant's position. ADVERTISER 6780, care Rural New-Yorker.

GRADUATE nurse R. U., desires position, institutional school or invalid; reference. ADVERTISER 6781, care Rural New-Yorker.

MATURE woman, position housekeeper, good cook; reference. ADVERTISER 6782, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, 29, single, wishes to work on poultry farm; 6 years' experience; speaks a little English. BECK, 365 St. Johns Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—By middle-aged married man, position of caretaker-gardener; reference; three years in one place; Westchester County preferred. ADVERTISER 6789, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, young man, single, fully experienced, desires position; best of reference. ADVERTISER 6788, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, open for position August 15, thoroughly experienced, also gardening, carpenter work, etc. ADVERTISER 6785, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, German, single, long experience, successful; good reference; able to take full charge; desires position. ADVERTISER 6793, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-GARDENER, married, first-class cowman; wife board help; references. ADVERTISER 6795, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM for sale—One of the best farms in Saratoga County, 113 acres; apples, pears, plums; 10-room house, large barns, henhouse, ice-house, granary, garage; will sell with or without stock and tools. J. FRANK DeRIDDER, Owner, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6544, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale, 87 acres, on State highway; 7-room house, electric, telephone, water in the house; big buildings, garage; 2 horses, 3 cows, 2 heifers, 125 chickens; machinery; good orchard; price, cash $8,500. JOHN PLACEK, P. O. BOX 3, White Mills, Pa.

FOR SALE—41-acre farm with retail milk route, fully equipped; 14 cows, horses, young stock; two barns, 9-room house with modern conveniences, all in excellent condition; profitable daily income; for particulars, write to ALFONCE YEHL, N. 7th St., Allegany, N. Y.

SULLIVAN County, 28 rooms, accommodates 45 people; established business, good patronage, Christian locality; 3 stories, 75-ft. porch; 90 acres; 3 large barns, silo, orchard; $9,000, cash $2,500; two farms, one owner, 12 rooms, accommodates 18 people; 3 good barns, orchard, 45 acres; $6,500, cash $2,000; opportunity; photos sent; owner 25 years, retiring. BECKER, 159 Monahan St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—60 acres, best South Jersey soil, level, no stones; excellent buildings; one mile out city limits, State road; electric available; bathing, fishing, hunting; with or without stock, implements. ADVERTISER 6732, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM of 219 acres for sale, four miles from Sharon Springs, N. Y.; good buildings, good soil, plenty of water; price $6,000. ADVERTISER 6746, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Hardware and agricultural supply store in fair-sized town, center of prosperous farming section; available because owner retiring or to settle estate; New York or Southern New England preferred; give full details first letter. ADVERTISER 6778, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEAT little home of one acre, 8-room house, barn, shop, lots of fruit, paved road, ½ mile to village, 2 miles to large town; price $1,200, $400 down; furniture if wanted. WILLIAM KOON, Red Creek, N. Y.

FOR SALE—82½ acres in Hudson Valley; 2 apple, 1 pear orchard; write for information. FRED GEORGE, Stottville, N. Y.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk Highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—26-acre farm on State road, 4 miles to Newburgh; 14-room house, modern improvements; barn with running water; other outbuildings; all kinds of fruits; also 8-acre lot with stream. ADVERTISER 6757, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small house with some land for garden, near New York City. ADVERTISER 6758, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Within 50 miles New York City, 1 to 10 acres; road and water frontage, with or without buildings. ADVERTISER 6759, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Grand View Farm on New York-Albany State road; beautiful buildings, electricity, steam heat; 24 acres best of land; beautiful trees and lawn; send for free photographs. FRANK D. HAM, 539 Warren St., Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—Big rough farm or tract, well-watered, cheap, within 150 miles New York. BOX 15, Salisbury, Conn.

FOR SALE—23-acre farm on Block Island, R. I.; good furnished 8-room house, good buildings, fine location, near hard road, about 2 miles of harbor; all land good and free from stone; about ½ acre in strawberries; suitable Summer home or truck farm; stock, tools and crops can be bought with farm; splendid market for Summer resort on the island; price $4,500. ADVERTISER 6762, care Rural New-Yorker.

MOUNTAIN poultry farm and boarding-house in Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., for sale, exchange for city property or rent; particulars, OTTER, 1880 Palmetto St., Brooklyn, N. Y., owner.

FOR SALE—Farm, 100 acres, for dairy or truck, about 1 hour's drive to Philadelphia market, on improved gravel road between two concrete roads; for information, write HARRY P. LANDERS, Sewell, Gloucester County, N. J.

FOR SALE—46-acre fruit-poultry plant for raising and housing 1,000 layers; extra good buildings, basement barn, 10-room house, furnace; equipment included; immediate possession. FLOYD OGILSBIE, Jordan, N. Y.

ONE of the finest dairy farms in Central New York, 320 acres; fully stocked and equipped; electricity; excellent buildings; on improved road. ADVERTISER 6768, care Rural New-Yorker.

AN OLD established business, general store, feed and coal, meat market, garage now holding Ford agency, blacksmith and wagon-maker shop; sacrifice; must be seen to be appreciated. J. D. Garrison, Owner, Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

PECAN orchard, 10 acres, Eastern Virginia, Federal Highway No. 1; budded trees, paper-shell varieties, just coming to bearing age; pecans and poultry two profitable combination crops; for full details, write, VIRGINIA PECAN SOCIETY, Petersburg, Va.

WANTED—Poultry farm, 5-room house, chicken house for 500 or more, garage, electricity. W. SUHRE, 507 E. 162d St., New York City.

FOR SALE—23-acre farm, New Jersey; possible commute New York, on paved road; good barn and poultry houses; fruit; house with bath. ADVERTISER 6783, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Rent or buy filling station site; give price and particulars. BOVEE, Denton, Md.

POULTRY farm for sale, 9 acres fertile soil, wonderful mountain view; 2-story, 12-room house in fine repair, 2-story barn, 125 Leghorns, 2 poultry houses, brooder house, garage, corn crib; fruit orchard, 4 acres Alfalfa, oats; electricity available; 45 miles from New York; near churches and school; $4,500, with furniture and equipment. ADVERTISER 6787, care Rural New-Yorker.

LARGE dairy farm for sale with running water, cheap if taken at once; easy terms if desired. CLARK W. WOODMANSEE, R. F. D. 1, Norwich, Conn.

FOR RENT—One-quarter mile from city of Trenton, N. J., a 23-acre poultry plant, a six-room house with bath, electric lights, hot-water heat, hardwood floors; 150 fruit trees, laying houses to accommodate 4,000 laying hens; all houses divided into rooms with automatic waterers throughout; every house electrified; 20 colony houses, 10x12 feet with all stoves; incubators with 100,000-egg capacity; office together with all furniture; we did a business of one-half million chicks this season; terms: the party renting the farm will have to buy all incubators, brooder stoves, all machinery, office furniture and the business; the price of all this will be $5,000; the rent of the farm, including the six-room house, will be $75 per month; a five-year lease if same is desired; for further information write W. HANSON, Box 71, Trenton Junction, N. J.

Miscellaneous

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Model F Centaur tractor, brand new, cheap; also model G Centaur, slightly used, at sacrifice. CHAS. M. INGERSOLL, 2138 Wooster Rd., Rocky River, Ohio.

FINE extracted honey, 60-lb. can clover, here, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

MAN and wife want to spend week-ends at farm house in New York or Connecticut; not interested in any boarding-house or house without bath; prefer quiet location within 100 miles of New York City and would like to go fishing. ADVERTISER 6764, care Rural New-Yorker.

CRANE deep well electric 60-cycle pump, complete; cost $250, sell $150; used one year. JOSEPH TRABOLD, Cold Water, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cultor tractor, brand new, with V-type riding 8-shovel Planet junior cultivator; must sacrifice for quick sale; has never been used. C. M. INGERSOLL, 2138 Wooster Road, Rocky River, Ohio.

WANTED—In Orange County two wood silos, sterilizer boiler, etc., for grade A milk. ADVERTISER 6796, care Rural New-Yorker.

Repairing Crack in Concrete Reservoir

We have a concrete reservoir about 30 ft. in diameter and 12 ft. deep. The walls are 1½ ft. thick, but a crack has developed nearly all the way around. Part of the way it is about 2 ft. from the top and varies down to about 4 ft. It does not leak badly yet, but seems to be getting worse. Will you tell us the best way to repair this? C. D. M.
Vermont.

It is suggested that the water level in the reservoir be lowered below the crack and the crack thoroughly dried out. With a chisel cut away the concrete along the crack, making a V-shaped groove around the reservoir. Into this groove force some one of the plastic roofing cements with a small trowel. These roofing cements are made from asphalt and other materials mixed with asbestos fiber to form a binder. The whole forms an elastic, putty-like mixture that can be handled with a trowel, and if well forced into the groove, chipped along the line of the crack, should make a watertight joint. It can be purchased from your lumber dealer or at the local hardware store. R. H. S.

Selling Goods on Auto Trip

I expect to make a trip to the Pacific Coast in the future. To help with our expenses, what can we sell or handle, and is it permissible in all the States, or must we get a license from each State? Perhaps some readers have covered the same ground and can give a few pointers, particularly on the selling proposition.
Pennsylvania. W. P. B.
We shall be glad to hear from anyone who has sold goods on such a trip.

Finishing Plastered Wall

I have just finished plastering several rooms in my house, using ordinary plaster which is rather rough and dark. How can I make it smooth and white?
New York. J. M.

It is something of a knack to put on this finish. The older masons used common mortar but the proportion of lime and sand was different from the main coat. There was more lime and it was commonly known as "lime skim." It was put on thinly and rubbed down carefully with a trowel. A skillful mason did this so that the wall was almost as smooth as the modern walls with the white finishing coat. Considerable experience is needed to do any such job as this.

The coat now used is of a different material sold by dealers in masons supplies all ready to mix. There is no great difficulty in mixing and applying it, but of course, the troweling is expert work.

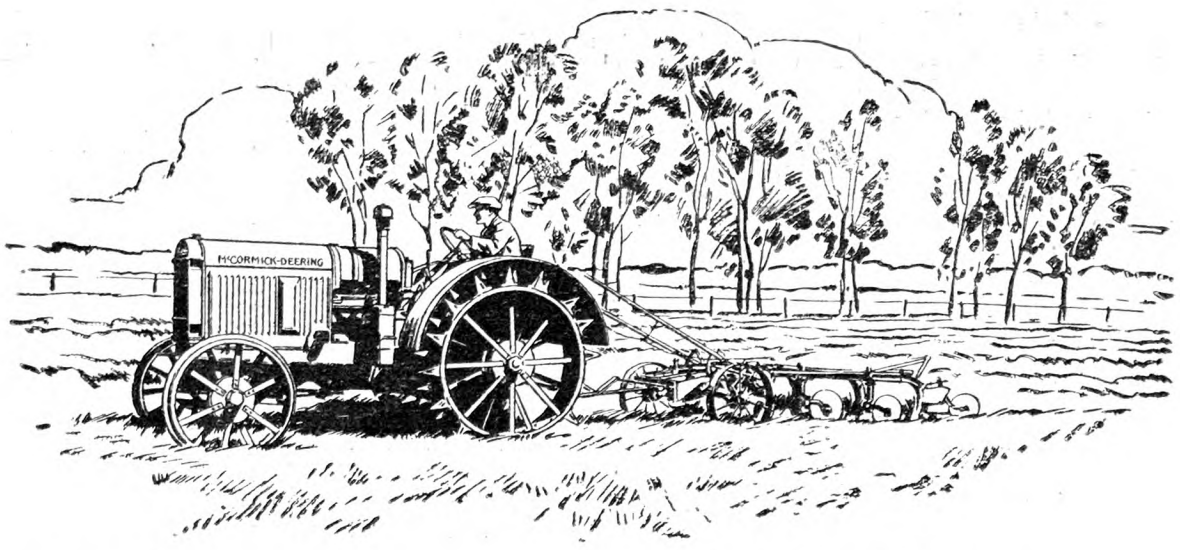
Making Filter

Can you tell me how to make a filter of charcoal and washed gravel? I will use a 55-gallon cask for the tank. O. H.
Michigan.

A filter is simply a layer of some substance, the pores of which are small enough to strain out undesired substances from liquids. The finer the materials from which the filter is made and the thicker the layers, the more efficient the filter—until these pores become filled and make it useless. You might make a filter for temporary use by placing a layer of gravel in the bottom of your cask and another of crushed charcoal above it, boring holes through the bottom of the cask to permit the filtered fluid to escape. The depth of the layers of gravel and charcoal will determine the thoroughness with which the filter will act; you might make them of half the depth of the cask, leaving the upper half for the water or other liquid to be filtered.

Such a filter is not to be recommended for constant use in making impure water fit for household purposes, as it is short lived in its action and, unless frequently renewed, it becomes a source of pollution through the slime and bacterial growths that lodge in the filter itself. For temporary use, however, a filter may be made from a cask or box of any desired size, simply placing layers of sand, gravel or charcoal, or all three, in it and arranging to catch the water that has seeped through in some convenient manner. M. B. D.

HUSBAND (in car): "Good heavens! The engine is terribly overheated." WIFE (calmly): "Then why don't you turn off the radiator?"—Life.



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Considering ample power, flexibility, long life, economy, price, service, and easy operation with the equipment which is as important as the tractor itself—here is the tractor of tractors. Ask the dealer about the new 15-30 McCormick-Deering. Other McCormick-Deering Tractors—the 10-20 and the all-purpose Farmall. Catalogs on request.

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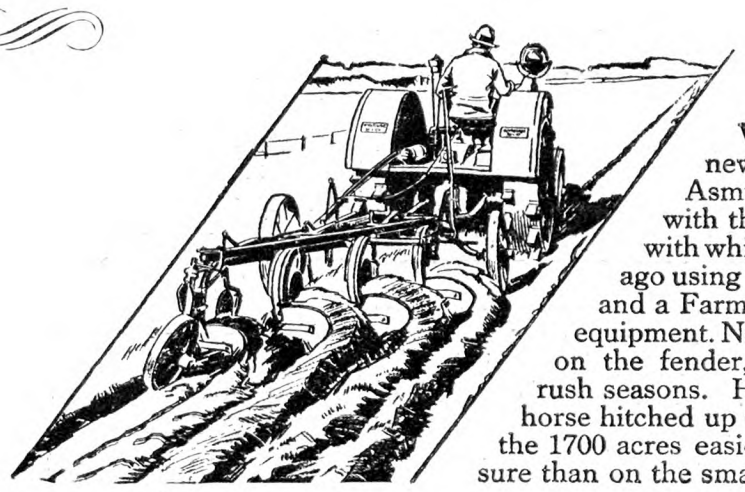

A Little Story of Power Farming

This picture is drawn from a photograph of W. A. Asmussen, of Agar, S. D., riding his new 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor. Mr. Asmussen is farming 1700 acres of land with the same crew (himself and two men) with which he farmed 600 acres three years ago using 18 horses. Now he has the 15-30 and a Farmall and modern power farming equipment. Note the special lamp mounted on the fender, permitting night work in rush seasons. He says he hasn't had a horse hitched up this year. They handle the 1700 acres easier and have more leisure than on the smaller acreage.

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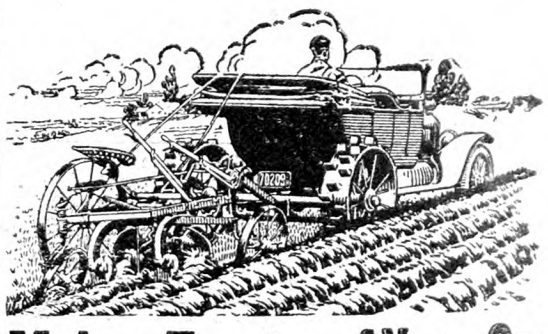

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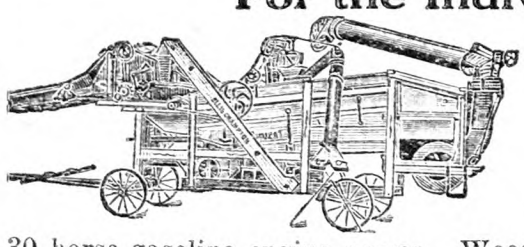
For the Individual Farmer



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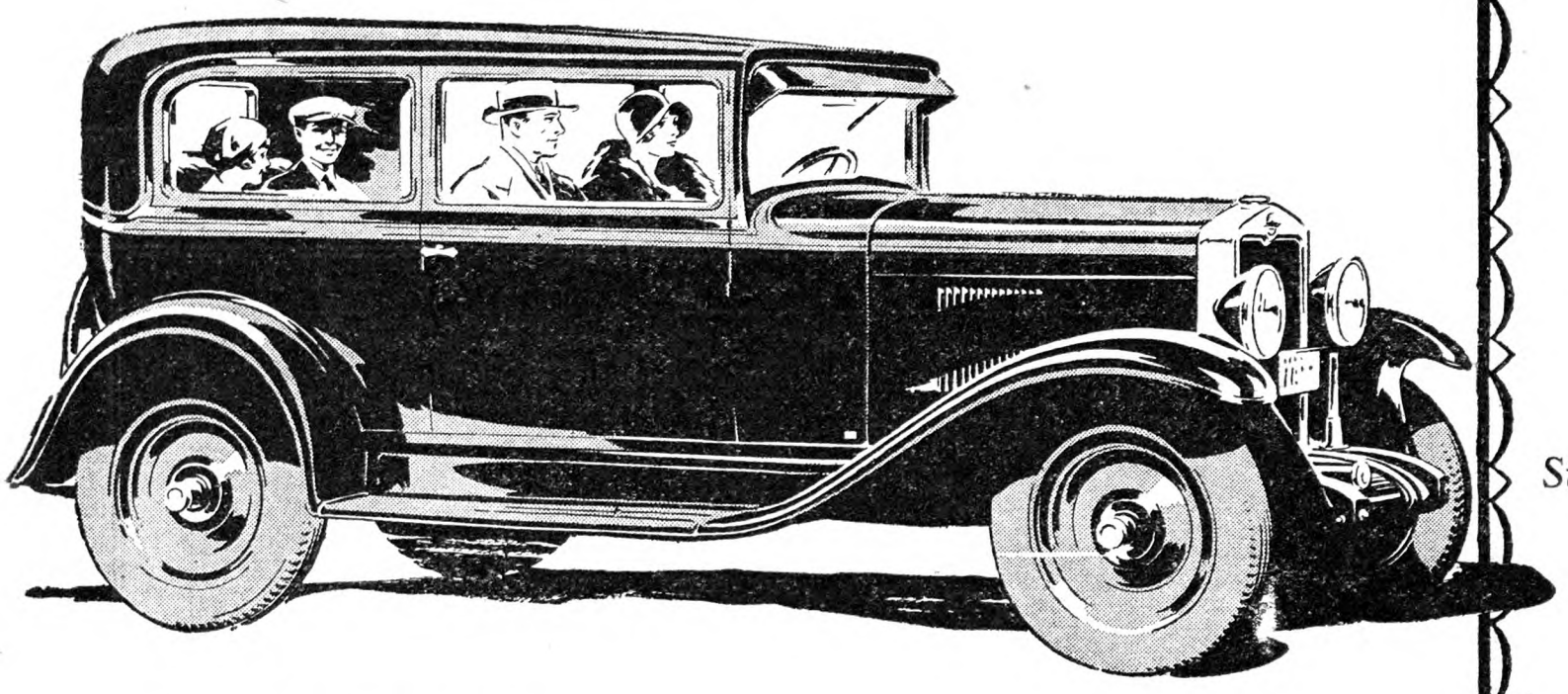
for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET



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How Many McIntosh? A Timely Question

By E. Stuart Hubbard

THIS is a much-discussed question. It is also one that has never been convincingly settled. It depends on so many unknown and unascertained factors. Among these are the following:

How many bearing McIntosh trees are there in the East; in the West? How many soon to bear?

How many McIntosh can the markets use at high prices; at moderate prices, at low prices?

How many McIntosh can be sold to people who can now seldom get them; to those who have not been able to get them in good condition; to those who do not know them?

How many McIntosh will the many Cortlands recently planted displace?

How many McIntosh were produced last year?

How many McIntosh can we expect when weather conditions in the East are favorable?

The happiness and welfare of many of the eastern, as well as of some of the western growers depends, largely, on how accurately they can ascertain or foretell these combined questions, and how intelligently and collectively they adjust their orchard and marketing program to provide suitable markets and not oversupply them. The answers to these questions are so interdependent on each other that few of them can be answered, or guessed at, without also considering the others.

As to the number of trees I know of no comprehensive or exact data on this question. It is one which should be accurately answered before intelligent plans can be made for building up new markets for the great increase in production we know must soon come. It is generally conceded that a large part of the McIntosh plantings have not yet borne. It is also true that, due to unfavorable weather conditions, a considerable per cent of the older trees did not bear normal crops the past two years, and may not this year. At the same time these trees have been increasing in bearing surface. How, then, can we make an estimate of what the next large crop should total? Again, the McIntosh blooms so early and is so dependent on ideal pollination conditions, and so much of its acreage is located in sections naturally unfavorable for early pollination, that we have no assurance when the next large crop will come. And, the longer it is in coming the more bearing surface there will be. But, will it be so much greater as one would suppose? Nearly all the large McIntosh plantings are of the filler system. Many of the older ones are so crowded that they are not only not increasing in productive capacity, but will actually, in many cases, decrease in the next few years, even if some of the McIntosh fillers are removed. How large will our next full McIntosh crop be???

How many McIntosh can the present McIntosh markets use at high prices? Again, that depends. In 1927, with one of the lightest and highest priced crops of apples and other fruits, a large, though by no means full, eastern crop of McIntosh sold at high prices, though not so much higher than other apples. In 1928 a much smaller yield of eastern McIntosh was held for the prices of the previous year, would not move out at that level and had to be sold, finally, at much lower prices. This was a logical result of a great increase in the western McIntosh crop, much of which was brought East by speculators, and by the much larger crops of other apples and other fruits, especially oranges. The number of McIntosh our present markets can, therefore, absorb at high prices depends largely on the supplies of competing apples and other fruits. Last year the quality and appearance of eastern McIntosh averaged much poorer than normal. This partly accounts for the fact that fewer than before were sold to other than those especially fond of them. This poor appearance was caused partly by wet, cloudy weather, partly by scab and a light set, and partly because much of the crop was picked a few days too soon. There was also evidence, last year, that the McIntosh users outside the main markets would not use them freely if the wholesale price exceeded $3 per bushel for fine fruit. It is probable that, even with the heavy competition of other fruits, had McIntosh been freely offered in all our cities throughout the season on this price basis, the crop would have moved steadily into consumption while in good condition. It is also probable that at still lower prices all our markets would absorb them faster than ever before.

There are a great many people in or near the territory in which they are grown who do not know McIntosh apples, and can seldom find them in their markets if they wish to get them. This is due to several causes. When McIntosh began to be produced in volume the demand in our great eastern markets, New York and Boston, was able to take care of all that were produced at prices as good as, or better than, could be obtained elsewhere. These markets could use carlots quickly and had cold storage facilities for those grown in sections lacking them. Their merchants or dealers solicited or bought the best crops so closely, wherever they could be found, that few have been offered regularly for sale in the smaller cities, and their sale has not been pushed and the fruit properly advertised. Unfortunately the variety is so perishable and easily bruised that retailers often lose heavily unless the turnover is rapid and the apples have been very carefully handled and properly packed. Retailers, therefore, seldom handle them from choice, but wait until their customers demand them. They do not try to advertise and encourage their use. Hence, they are often unknown and unobtainable. The potential production of McIntosh is so great, under favorable conditions, that our old markets cannot absorb a full crop even at very low prices. The price in a heavy crop year will depend on how many the outside market can be made to use. At present they will not use many because of lack of consumer demand, for they are unknown to, and unappreciated by, a large part of the population. The dealers will not advertise and push their sale because, from their point of view, they are less profitable to handle than the more durable varieties.

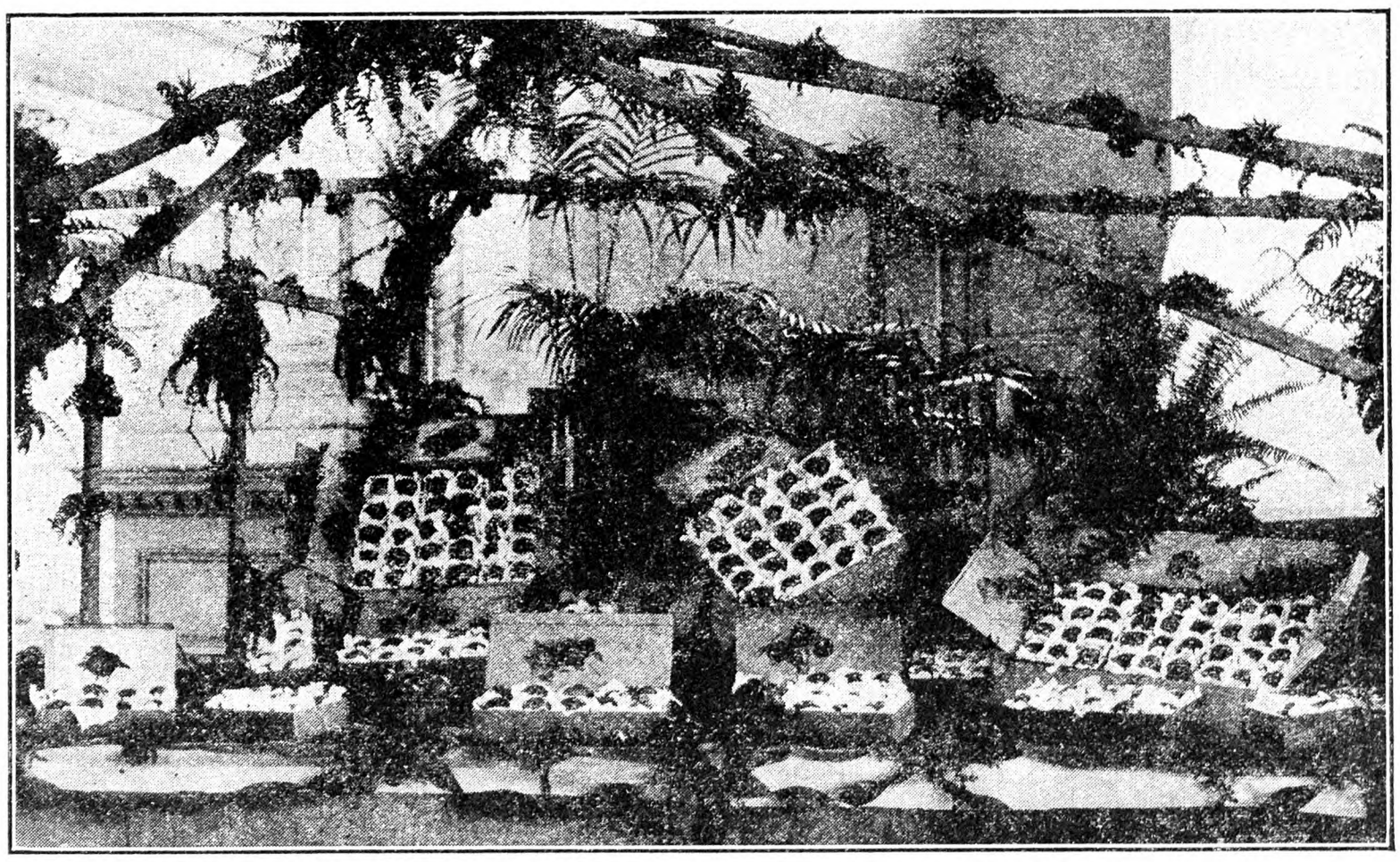
The solving of this problem of increasing McIntosh consumption rests squarely on the shoulders of the McIntosh growers and distributors. Growers should see to it personally and collectively that their nearby populations become acquainted with the splendid flavor and quality of this delicious variety; that there is in good cold storage an ample, available supply, attractively and honestly packed, to satisfy an increasing local demand. They should see to it that all leading retailers offer them for sale continuously, even though they have to start them off at lower prices than they *might* get elsewhere. They should favor and solicit the sale of McIntosh for new markets and should, as far as possible, so carefully handle them and pack them that they will be available for and acceptable to any market which may wish them. They should realize that small, deformed, cull McIntosh are not valuable simply because they are McIntosh, and should separate them at picking time so they can go to the cider mill, where they belong, and not interfere with the sale and reputation of the variety.

Dealers and growers who keep McIntosh in storage should realize that the variety is not naturally a late keeper. While it may be kept till April, or even May, if a number of necessary conditions exist, or are meticulously attended to and maintained throughout the season, few lots can be expected to come through in perfect condition. The risks of holding late make it the business of specialists. A steady, orderly marketing of the crop at prices which the consumers will pay under the existing economic conditions is the natural way in which to realize the greatest net return on any crop.

The greatest difficulty at present is the unorganized state of the industry. It would be a great help in answering these questions if there were an association of McIntosh growers, if only for accumulating statistics, exchanging ideas and formulating ways of stimulating and expanding the consumption of McIntosh apples.

What of the Cortland? I do not believe that it will displace the McIntosh with those now using McIntosh in our large markets. The natural increase in the use of McIntosh in these markets should make up for any defection from the ranks of present users. Outside these markets, I believe, it will be a real competitor. It is so much better from the shipping and retailing point of view that it should enter new and more distant markets more easily than McIntosh and, once established, it will be a hard proposition to introduce McIntosh in competition with it.

McIntosh growers may well bestir themselves to get McIntosh well intrenched in the newer markets before Cortland arrives in quantity, or they will have a much harder time introducing it. On the other hand there is a large part of the consuming public who will prefer Cortland to McIntosh and will always use other than McIntosh apples. I believe there is a big future for Cortland in this class of trade.



Attractive Display of Apples Shown at University of Vermont, Burlington. Sent by Prof. M. B. Cummings

Raspberry and Currant Questions

1. Can you tell me what ails the raspberry plants, leaves of which I enclose? Until within a week or 10 days they were wonderful, and are loaded with green fruit. Now they look as though they were drying up, and we have had an abundance of rain recently. When should I trim out the canes that have fruited this year?

2. What should I use to spray currants with that are affected with little aphids or lice like on the leaf enclosed? Do you consider that young chicks running in a raspberry patch are harmful to berry plants? I have a new patch of 200 Columbian raspberry plants set out this Spring, but the ground is infested with weeds which are almost impossible to keep out. I had intended another year to fence it and let the chicks keep the weeds down. Would you advise me to do this?

Silver Springs, N. Y. E. B. B.

THE leaves show the typical light and dark green mottling characteristic of mosaic in raspberries. If the plantation is severely infested, there is nothing practical that can be done. Of course, the standard recommendation is to dig out all the diseased plants and the plants on either side of the diseased ones, but where infestation is heavy this means digging out so many plants as to make the continuation of the plantation unprofitable. If the plantation is yielding fruit and is profitable, keep it, whether it

has mosaic or not. On the other hand, if you have a plantation that is relatively free from the trouble, then it will pay you to try to keep it clean by careful watch and thorough roguing of suspected plants. In any case the mosaic-free plantation will be more profitable, but there is still room to make money with diseased plants, especially if the diseased plants are of the kind that do not succumb quickly even though affected. Donboro is a variety that usually has mosaic badly, but it matures a crop of fruit in spite of it. Ontario, on the other hand, goes all to pieces under the same conditions and does not mature what looks like a good crop.

Cut out the old canes just as soon as they have fruited.

2. Currant aphis can be controlled with early and thorough spraying with nicotine sulphate or by dusting with nicotine dust. By this time, however, the leaves are so badly curled that you can do little in a commercial way. If you have just a few plants and are interested in keeping them clean you might go to the trouble of dipping each branch in a pan of nicotine-sulphate spray at the rate of one teaspoon of nicotine sulphate to the gallon of water, or you might pick a warm day and dust freely with nicotine dust. But if you are speaking of a commercial plantation you will have to make the best of an unhappy situation.

Chickens do much damage where they do not have sufficient runway, and where they consequently pack the soil. Otherwise they are not harmful. It frequently happens, however, that when chickens are confined in a small area they puddle the soil and destroy its physical qualities. Avoid this point, and you need have no concern.

H. B. TUKEY.

Ayrshire Cows on Long Walk

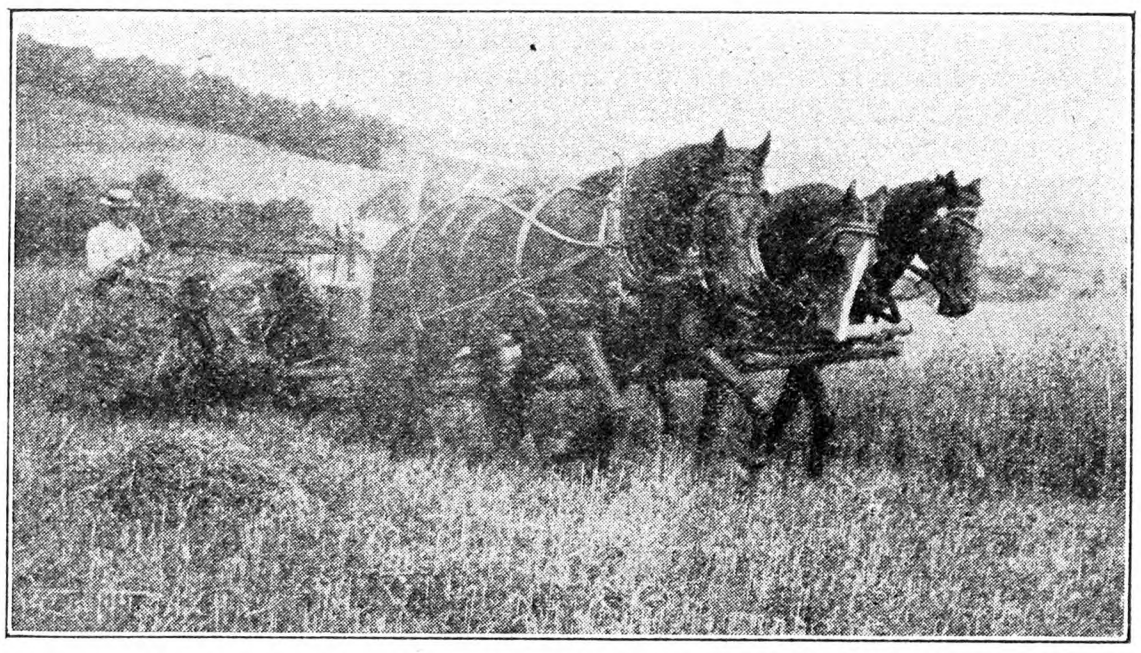
WALKING from their homes in Vermont, Tomboy and Alice, two purebred Ayrshire cows, are passing through New York State en route to the National Dairy Show Exposition in St. Louis, Mo., where they will be placed on exhibition. They will travel over 1,200 miles in order to reach their destination, according to officials of the Ayrshire Breeders' Asociation, Brandon, Vt. The trip was planned to demonstrate that the modern purebred cow has as much stamina and endurance as the old-fashioned cattle that accompanied the early settlers on their long overland trips into the Western States. Tomboy, the smaller of the animals, has milked as high as 50 lbs. of 4 per cent milk per day, and is now turning out 46 lbs. Alice has made over 10,000 lbs. of milk since last October, when she freshened, and is now producing about three gallons daily.

Accompanying the cattle is a barn, mounted on a truck chassis, which serves as headquarters for the attendants and as a base of supplies for the animals. A pound of balanced ration is fed for every 4 lbs. of milk that is produced by these cows on their journey. No beet pulp, corn silage or hay is carried. The cows are allowed to graze at night and also secure some roadside grass while traveling.

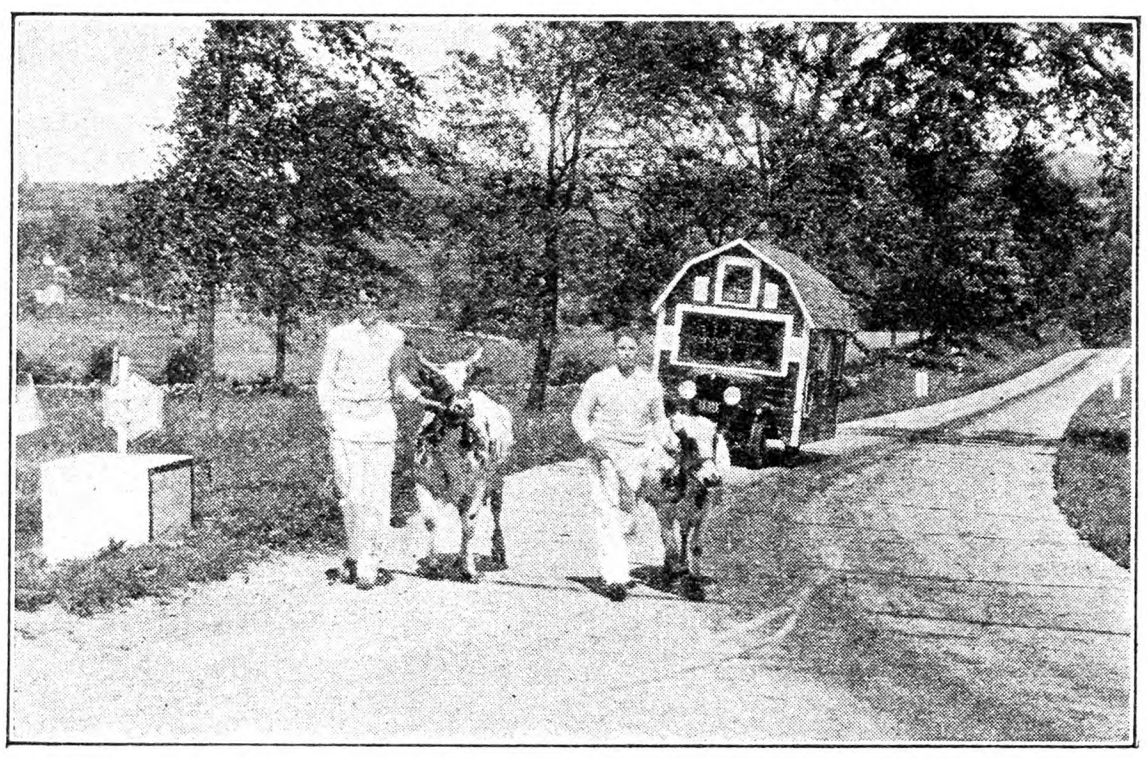
Tomboy was bred and owned by L. B. Chapman, who maintains a herd of 200 Ayrshires, on a mountainous farm near West Rutland, Vt. She is somewhat undersized, and before leaving home had never been fed over 6 lbs. of grain per day, nor ever enjoyed any legume hay or clover pasture. Alice was bred and is owned by the Vermont Industrial School at Vergennes, Vt. In selecting the two animals for this trip no particular effort was made to get outstanding or unusual specimens. Two breeders conveniently located to the Brandon, Vt., office were invited to furnish candidates that would measure up to the average of their herds and the breed.

The original plans called for a route on dirt roads and the minimum use of hard-surfaced roads. However, experience has demonstrated that the main paved roads seem most satisfactory, and, as a result, the touring Ayrshires have followed the Cherry Valley Turnpike and will follow other main roads. Leather boots have been provided for emergencies that might arise, due to rough roads or sore feet. A minimum of 10 miles a day is being made, with occasional journeys of 13 and 14 miles. It is planned to walk the cows every day, except during a week's stop at the Ohio State Fair.

W. A. K.



Mr. G. T. Wightman, of Cumberland Co., N. J., who sends us this picture, calls it "All in Step for Harvest in New Jersey." Fig. 505



The Traveling Ayrshire Cows Near Ephratah, N. Y. Fig. 506

A Simple Water System

I HAVE a spring 120 ft. from the kitchen sink, and about 2 ft. lower, and some method of getting the water where needed conveniently and at reasonable cost was sought. I was able to give the project considerable study and planning before starting work, and except for an error of a few inches in measuring the distance everything fitted together nicely and worked fine. I have made a study of about all the water systems available, and most of the pumps, both hand and power, and finally selected an oscillating, double-action hand pump. I used 1¼-in. galvanized pipe, laid about 24 in. under the surface. No doubt deeper would be better, since the water must stand in the pipe all the time and so may get too warm in hot weather or too cool in cold weather.

So far as possible the bottom of the trench was given an even grade except at two points where the pipe was bent slightly to conform to the contour of the ground. Roofing cement was applied generously to the pipe ends and couplings, though white lead is good, and two pipe wrenches were used to screw up the pipe so as to insure airtight joints. It is a good plan to leave the pipe uncovered a few days to see that you really have a tight pipe line.

The foot-valve is of as much importance as the pump, for without the foot valve the pump would likely need priming each time it was used, and require lots of pumping to bring the water besides. For some reason valve leathers are placed with the flesh side down, and I never could get one to hold water until I took them apart and put the hair or smooth side of the leather next the valve seat. It is important that the foot valve does not leak, and it should have a fine copper screen, 16 mesh or smaller, to keep out insects and other matter.

The suction chamber is not usually installed, but it is well worth the little extra trouble to put it in. It is merely a short section of 1¼-in. pipe open at the bottom where it is screwed into the tee, and fitted with an airtight cap at the top. Twenty or 30 in. long will be ample. Its object is to cushion the suction strokes of the pump and thus keep the long section of water in the pipe in continuous motion while the pump is being operated. It works in reverse order to the better-known air chamber on force pumps.

A pipe 120 ft. long and 1¼ in. in diameter holds about 10 gallons of water, which weighs 80 lbs., and as water is not compressible we can see that struggling alternately with the momentum and inertia of such a slug of water can easily account for the labor of ordinary hand pumping. I find my outfit is about as easily operated as the usual water tap, and then there is no water rent to pay.

My pump is double-acting, and for a single-action pump a suction chamber would be all the more needed and somewhat larger in capacity. I am now certain with double-acting pump and suction chamber that a smaller pipe, say 1-in., would have been just as satisfactory, cost somewhat less and would hold less water. With a rotary or centrifugal pump a suction chamber would have no value, and need not be installed.

My overhead tank at present is small and is not insulated from heat and cold, and is used to tide over emergencies that occur from time to time. The overhead tank has a separate discharge controlled by two globe valves. The pump has a cock spout with hose connection. It is well to provide the elbow about the foot valve with a ½-in. hole fitted with a bronze plug for drainage if desired, without disturbing the foot valve.

It is well to give a water system considerable study, to make preliminary plans and drawings, and to make out a bill of pipe, fittings and valves needed. The cost when completed will probably be more than you at first supposed, but the cost will soon be forgotten in the satisfaction of having a convenient and practical water system. Of course power operation is desirable but not absolutely necessary.

Ohio. W. E. DUCKWALL.

The Pest of Canker-worms

I wish information about how to get rid of canker-worm which is a great pest in my apple orchard. My insect book says that the female is wingless, so that it must crawl up the trunk of the trees to lay its eggs on the branches, as it does if not prevented. Hence, if it can be prevented from going up the trunk by some substance applied, it would be under control. If you know of a substance that will do the trick, let me know of it. Another way to destroy the worms is to spray the trees with arsenate of lead early in the Spring, just about the time the caterpillars begin to feed on the young leaves. But I must have a sprayer to apply the poison, and I would want a hand sprayer, because I cannot use a power sprayer on my rough ground. Let me know of a hand sprayer that one man can use and readily carry around, if there is such a machine that will spray 20-year-old trees. A. S.

Pennsylvania.

DOUBTLESS your insect book told you that there were two canker-worms, commonly called Spring and Fall canker-worms after their usual time of appearance of the moths. However, the caterpillars of each of these two species may be present on the trees at the same time. The fact that the moths appear at two different times makes it necessary that the trees be protected with bands at each of these periods. Sticky substances seem to be the most practical sort of bands and tree tanglefoot is as good as any. It should be applied to the trunks of the trees so that the band will be effective from mid-October until the ground has frozen for the Winter, and again from the first good thaw coming with a few warm days in late Winter or early Spring until after the blossoms have dropped. It will be necessary to inspect the bands as often as needed to see that the material is still sticky, and that the dead bodies of either worms or moths have not made a bridge for the rest of the pests to cross over the sticky area to the trunk above. If a dry crust has formed over the surface of the band, scrape it off with a wire brush or similar article. Banding will stop most of the canker-worm moths when properly done, although it will have no effect on other pests attacking the trees.

While you do not say how many trees you have, spraying will probably be the most effective, since proper spraying will not only protect against canker-worms but also against most of the other orchard pests. If your orchard is of any size at all and is in good condition, it would surely pay to spray, since it is impossible to raise good fruit anywhere in this State without at least a few sprays a year. If you are sure that you cannot use a power sprayer in the orchard because of the rough ground, a stationary plant would be the proper thing, so far as can be told without knowing conditions better.

The stationary spray plant would not be recommended for any place too small for a portable power sprayer. This sort of installation would cost from

$35 to $50 an acre installed, and is becoming the best type for very hilly, rough or other sort of orchard where the use of the portable type is difficult.

If you have just a few trees, a barrel sprayer mounted on a stone boat would do, although any hand sprayer has the same objection—the enthusiasm of the operator is apt to run out too soon for a good job of spraying. A sprayer that you could carry and use single-handed is of little use in any sort of a 20-year-old orchard; all of them carry too little liquid to cover, at best more than one tree of average size for that age and the spray is very liable to fall short of the top. The labor of running these is considerable. Some may suggest a hand duster, but this also becomes work in a very few minutes, and the tops again are hard to reach. Therefore, I would recommend nothing smaller than a barrel sprayer for any number of 20-year-old trees—even this will absolutely require two men to operate effectively. R. H. SUDDS.

How Fares it Now with Our Old Friend George A. Cosgrove?

I AM sure that this question has been asked in thought many times by readers of THE R. N.-Y. who formerly enjoyed the many articles upon poultry-keeping written by this fine New England exponent of worth-while things in life. The opportunity to learn for myself came upon a recent visit "Down East." Looking at my oft-studied road map, I found that I was but a few miles from Mr. Cosgrove's home near Willington, Conn. and, more than that, this was directly upon my way to Storrs Agricultural College, which I wished also to visit. Crossing the Connecticut line from the north, I drove down the upper reaches of the Willimantic River, going through a narrow valley of what I took to be one of the headwaters of that river of rhythmic name. The wooded hills were so close that there was hardly more than room enough for a small stream and the road by its side, and here I caught a glimpse of what gave New England its early dominance in manufacturing, the harnessing of even its small streams and making them work their passage to the ocean. The valley was sparsely settled, but here was a power dam where electricity was being generated and, farther on, a neatly built factory for the making of thread, an industry for which the city of Willimantic, farther down, has long been famous.

I searched my map for Storrs, expecting to see the name loom up as prominently as does the institution itself in the minds of all who are acquainted with agricultural investigations in this country. The name was not to be found and I had to depend upon inquiry along the way for direction. On top of one of Connecticut's rocky hills, I finally found the place that I was seeking, however, and I was in time to take dinner in one of its halls, with a room full of those splendid young people who are filling our great schools and whose fine faces and earnest manner belie those who talk of the decadence of American youth. Time gave me but scant opportunity to look about and peer into the numerous small buildings that house the famous Storrs egg-laying contest. There were champions there, but I confess that I could not distinguish them from their sisters not destined to fame without consulting the egg record charts. Distinguished ability isn't always accompanied by distinguished appearance, either in hens or humans. But I had seen Storrs and have a picture of it in my mind. The institution cannot be charged with having sought out a soft place for itself. If it solves the farm problems of those rugged hills where it sits, the world will be its debtor.

Reaching Willington again on my return, I stopped at a filling station and inquired where George A. Cosgrove lived, if they knew. They did. Right up a steep hill on a broad macadam road, almost a boulevard, I would find his home, but a mile or two away. Willington Hill, I think they call it. At the top of the hill, I found a "settlement," a church, a graveyard and a group of homes gathered about these as a center. I can find just such hamlets on the hills of my own State; before the days of good roads and easy transportation they were the community centers, if not the marketing place, of the hill farms about. Only too often may be found several churches, once competing for divided support and now, with closed doors, falling into decay. Here, on Willington Hill, there was no evidence of decay. The homes were well kept. In front of one was a signboard saying that this had been the home of a minister whose name, of course, was not known to me but who, evidently, had occupied a notable place in the community.

Near the old cemetery and on a lane leading off from the main road were two or three cottages. Two prosperous appearing men talking in front of one

George A. Cosgrove

directed me to another near by as Mr. Cosgrove's home. It was a pretty cottage in a peaceful and beautiful setting of hills. The kind that hard-driven men picture to themselves as the home of their last days; a home that so few of them realize. I was cordially received by the granddaughter, who, in the absence of the daughter with whom he lives, was acting as temporary hostess of the home. Mr. Cosgrove himself was sitting by a large window in another room, where he had a good outlook, and where I found him with writing materials, books and papers about him. Reading is difficult for him now, but not given up. After reaching home, I received a letter from him, glad to know that he is able to keep up some of his correspondence, which, formerly, was so great. At 93 years of age, coming next February 6, Mr. Cosgrove accepts some aid in walking, but his mind and memory need no help to reinforce their keenness. We talked of his earlier life and of his later work as poultryman and poultry teacher with pen and upon platform. A diploma from Storrs College, countersigned by former Governor Trumbull of Connecticut, hangs upon the wall and certifies to the value of the work in promoting the best in country life that Mr. Cosgrove has accomplished. Those of Mr. Cosgrove's old friends who chance to read this will be glad to know that his later years are being spent in just such surroundings as those who know his tastes would wish for him. The wife who, years ago, while he was still an office employee, said to him, "I wish that we might have a home in the country," and whose wish was gratified, has gone on ahead, but loving care still surrounds him and the outlook is full of hope and cheer. M. B. D.

Plowing Under Lodged Clover

I have about 13 acres of rather heavy clover, which has been so badly beaten down by the heavy rains of the last two weeks that its value as a hay crop is practically gone. This land is well drained to rolling, and we expect to plow it for corn next year. We have plowed under such crops before in Spring with rather disappointing results, both as to difficulty in plowing and in growth of corn. What is your advice as to proper handling of this field? Clover is the Mammoth Red, and much of it would be four feet high if standing. H. R.
Clermont Co., Ohio.

ONE probable reason why corn did not do so well on those heavy growths previously plowed under is that the ground was left too loose. Plowing under such a mass without packing or rolling might easily cause this.

It is not generally considered good advice to plow land in Fall and leave it bare over Winter, but there might be an advantage in this case in getting this heavy lot of vegetable matter under ground where it can be rotting and thus getting in better condition for the corn. If, as is evidently the case, the land is fairly light, it will be possible to plant the corn by disking or harrowing this Fall-plowed ground in Spring.

This is a good question for further discussion, and we shall be glad to have the experience of others.

Selling Stone Walls

IN REPLY to the inquiry on page 884 regarding what a stone wall is worth, my experience might benefit the inquirer. There are several things that would enter into the matter, such as the scarcity of stone close to the work, the kind of stone and the kind of work being done.

Most stone sold in our section is used to build the base of macadam roads and has to pass a certain test as to ability to stand wear. Probably the stone in question has passed this or the contractor would not be bargaining for it.

The prevailing price here for stone in piles and in old stone fences has run around 25 cents per yard if there was no uphill haul to get them out and $1 if delivered on the road.

If the contractor needs the stone and there is no available stone other than the supply in question, with as close a haul as 600 ft., 35 to 40 cents would not be out of the way. Stone is like anything else the farmer has to sell; we have to sell at market price.
West Virginia. L. G. ZINN.

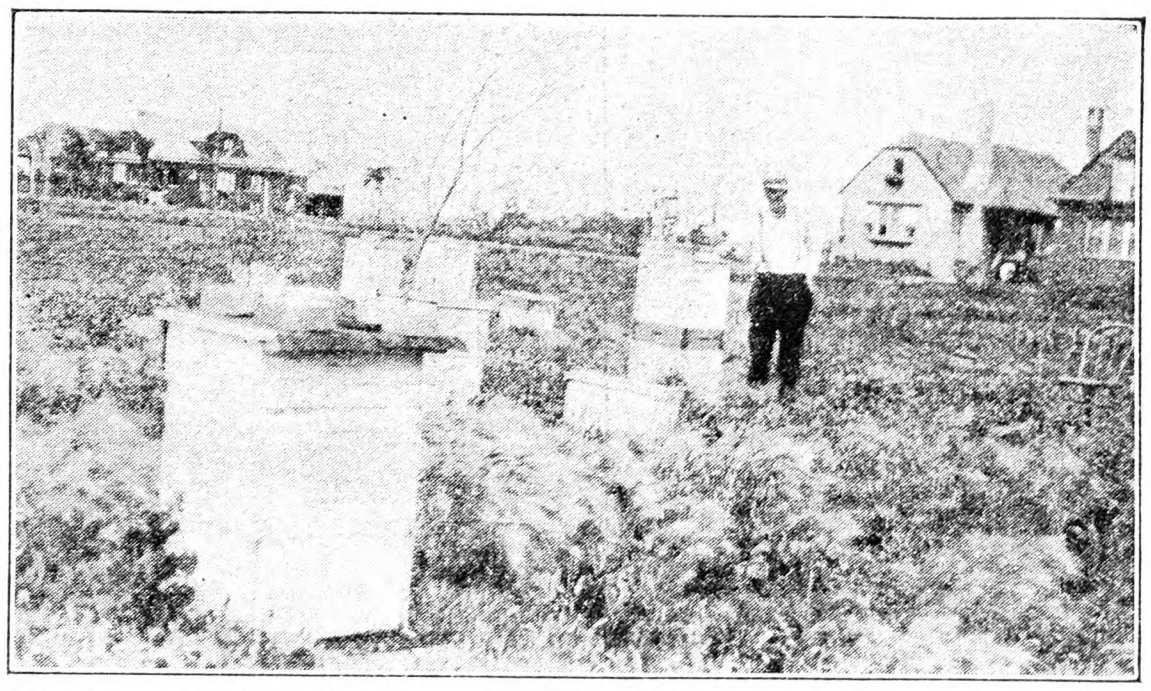
The Luna Moth

I am sending a strange butterfly or moth found here. Will you tell me what it is? L. O.
Vermont.

THIS beautiful moth is the luna moth or moon moth. The handsome creature was named after Luna, the Roman goddess of the moon, and it was well named, for it is certainly as beautiful as a goddess, and moreover has the habit of going abroad on moonlight nights. Probably the word luna came from the Latin luceo, meaning "to shine." Here again the name luna is appropriate, for the moth is attracted to lights which shine forth in the darkness when the insect is on the wing.

The moth has delicate, light-green wings with a purplish-brown band along the front edge of each fore wing and with a transparent window-like spot in the middle of each wing. Moreover, each hind wing is prolonged backwards in a long narrow tail-like appendage reminding one of a full-dress coat. The luna is unquestionably our most graceful and handsome moth.

The caterpillar, which feeds on the leaves of the walnut, hickory and birch, is about three inches long when grown. It, too, is pale bluish-green with a pale yellow stripe along each side of the body. When grown, it



Here is an odd aftermath of the selling of farm lands for new homes of city people. The man shown in the picture has sold his farm to sub-dividers and has nothing left to engage his time but his bees. He has taken his hives out in the center of a big field that once belonged to him, and he often sits there watching the little creatures cull sweet stuff from the bloom of White clover which abounds. The hive in the foreground has a record of 100 pounds a year. He brought nothing else with him save his kitchen chair, shown at the right. Around his little apiary may be seen some of the new homes now standing in his former fields. His name is John Kruse.
J. L. GRAFF, *Illinois.*

spins a very thin silken cocoon among the leaves on the ground beneath the trees on which it feeds. These cocoons rest over the Winter and in the Spring the moths emerge. Fortunately the caterpillars of the luna moth rarely become numerous enough to cause serious injury. I think we can really enjoy this beautiful moth and wish it a happy prosperous life. G. W. H.

As We Go Along

Seeding and Feeding Fall Grain

The time for this work will soon be here. What about the seed bed? Examination of a sprouting kernel of rye or wheat shows clearly that these tender shoots and roots are ill fitted to fight their way with lumps of earth, to say nothing of the struggle of grass seed sown with this Fall grain. It is small wonder that scarcely one seed out of 100 grows, under what might be called fairly good conditions. Yet only one more harrowing before seeding makes a vast difference in results. It is true that the kind of land has much to do with this. There are slaty soils where the plow alone does the work, leaving no lumps. Grain and grass seed may be drilled or harrowed into such land on the fresh furrows, as anyone who has farmed slaty soil well knows. But loam and clay formations are different, and the additional fitting of seed bed is a good investment.

Yes, weather is often a deciding feature in seeding. A few days of drying wind and blazing sunshine easily damage shooting grain and grass, but weather is something that we "can't do anything about." Yet taking one year with another, and using judgment as to outlook when seeding, the weather is not so serious a menace as we are likely to think.

Rye will grow on rather poor land and often make a fair crop, though this is not good farming practice. Rye is merely a land robber when used in that way. Its roots in such soil seek out all the stores of plant food to be found and pocket them. So far as we now know, rye pays the soil no rental unless plowed under as a green crop.

Analyses of rye straw show about .5 per cent nitrogen, .3 per cent phosphoric acid and .8 per cent potash. The same tests with rye grain give 1.7 per cent nitrogen, .85 per cent phosphoric acid and .6 per cent potash. It is evident that whatever fertility may have been supplied during the rotation, the rye should be fed, for the good of the soil at least. Fertilizers analyzing 2-8-5 and 5-8-5, at 500 pounds per acre, have been found useful, but naturally the quality and condition of the land must be considered.

Most farmers understand that wheat is more exacting in requirements. It may be called the aristocrat among grains. Its opinion of poor land and lack of moisture is expressed with emphasis. In Kent Co., Md., wheat is this year turning out 25 and 30 bushels to the acre, and in the rich and well-farmed wheat lands of Pennsylvania the yields are uniformly high. Under other conditions it may run below 12 bushels. Abundant humus in the soil is of great importance with wheat, both because of the plant food and moisture-holding properties.

Various analyses of wheat show, in straw, .5 per cent nitrogen, .15 per cent phosphoric acid, and .6 per cent potash; in the grain, 2 per cent nitrogen, .85 per cent phosphoric acid, and .5 per cent potash. Approximately the same fertilizer as for rye may be used, though wheat may at times respond to as much as 12 per cent phosphoric acid. It is common practice to use raw rock phosphate or acid phosphate (now also called superphosphate) on some of the deeper wheat lands where complete fertilizers are not ordinarily applied. W. W. H.

Thoughts From Long Acres

From plow to plow is a short time for me, as I like to plow to the currant and berry rows as soon as we are through picking. Thow a big forkful of manure around each currant bush and then plow to the rows and they are ready for Fall, but, better yet, by early plowing the rows grow a natural cover crop of weeds and fox grass, which holds the snow and gives something to turn under in Spring when plowing away from the rows. Berries have become an uncertain crop as disease becomes more prevalent. Blackcaps not only are eaten by anthracnose, but blue stem also kills the canes, while Summer blight causes the foliage to dry up and makes the berries small and dry. Raspberries have mosaic and root knot to such an extent that it is almost impossible to buy plants wholly free from these diseases. A new patch is good for only three or four years, instead of eight to ten as it used to be. These are diseases which are not controlled by spraying, so nothing can be done to check them.

Bugs must have excellent eyesight or superlative smellers as they locate potatoes and pickles no matter where you plant them, even though no such crops have been raised on the ground for years. Just how they do this is a mystery to me. The sphinx moth, who spends his early life as the ugly tomato worm, flies from the tomato patch where he wintered over in the ground to the flower bed near the house, and sticks his long bill into each flower. They especially love the flowers of the trumpet vine, and are often mistaken for humming-birds. Evidently insects have keener vision and more highly developed noses than we poor blundering mortals. No doubt a potato bug hibernates in the ground where potatoes were raised the previous year, but easily locates the new patch even though it is at the other end of the farm.

The boys spend about all their spare time in the pasture pond these days, and with their new water wings are rapidly learning to swim. Now the scientists have discovered that it is not so much the fresh air as it is the life-giving sun which makes for healthy growth. No wonder our country boys take clothing sizes four years beyond their age. The tailors must gauge sizes by city boys, but they should see these country boys grow and revise their gauges. None of our children have inherited my ability to handle poison ivy with impunity, but two of the boys turn brown in early Spring just like their dad, while the other two children are liable to sunburn, like their mother.

We are having a wonderful growing season with frequent showers and much hot weather, so nature is making up for those late freezes and cold rains of last Spring. It is not good haying weather, but is making the oats, corn, potatoes and gardens grow at a wonderful rate, so we shall be on time with sweet corn, melons and other garden sass as usual. The corn borer has not reached our section yet, but I shall keep a sharp lookout for lopping tassels when the corn reaches that stage. This State spent about $3,000,000 in one year fighting the corn borer and then gave up the job, which again shows how helpless a big man is when fighting a little bug. We shall learn to live with the borer just as other sections have learned, but I am not at all eager to begin the fight, as we have plenty of bugs to fight now without a new one coming.

Corn belt farmers are chuckling over another so-called joke which is making the rounds. Here it is: A traveler in Maine was sympathizing with a laborer who was picking up stones, when the man straightened up and said, "I am not so bad off as it seems—I don't own this farm." Now that makes a corn belt farmer laugh as he looks out over his level fields with soil six feet deep and nary a stone to be found, but I have been on their farms and longed for a few rocky hills to break the awful monotony of level lands stretching for as far as the eye could see. Each community has its drawbacks and each its good points, and home is where it is regardless of apparent drawbacks.

We are having a hot fight over the question of whether the district shall pay the full tuition of those who have finished the eighth grade and wish to attend high school in a nearby city. Our State law compels the district to pay the tuition, but sets the limit at a certain amount, which is less than the high school charges. We have the option of paying in full if we so vote at the annual meeting, but the board has called a special meeting to consider the question. Those whose children have grown up and left are opposed, as it makes their taxes a little higher, and, strangely enough, they are the very ones best able to bear the increase as they are comparatively wealthy. They overlook the fact that educating children is a community affair; that the future welfare of the community depends upon the educational advantages given the present generation of young folks, and that we should all share alike in the expense. School taxes are one burden which should be borne without complaint if commensurate value is given in the form of better educational advantages for our children. A community cannot stand still; it is either growing better or worse, either wiser or more ignorant, either a desirable place in which to live and rear our families, or a location to shun because of low moral standards, and these results are dependent upon schools and churches. When the schoolhouse and church begin to fall into disreputable decay it is time to move if we wish to maintain desirable standards for our families. Naturally a better plan would be to build up the community, but that is often a thankless and heartbreaking task.

But I am beginning to preach again, and Calvin is demanding his pay for berry-picking, so I must hunt for pennies or a shiny nickel as he well deserves his pay. L. B. R.

AUNTY was entertaining her two nephews, and thought to educate them by the way. Putting out two pieces of cake, one much larger than the other, she said: "Now I want to see which of you has the better manners." "Oh, Jimmy has!" said Johnny, as he grabbed the big one.—Montreal Star.

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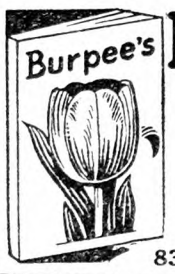

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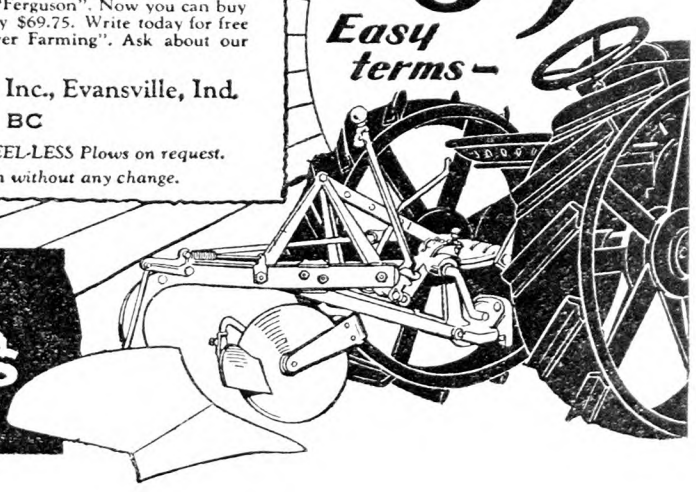

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August in the Flower Garden and Greenhouse

Early August is an opportune time to push forward with the pruning of rambler roses which have now ceased blooming. Such kinds as Dorothy Perkins, Crimson Rambler and others of the Multiflora type are best treated by cutting away the old flowering canes at the base and carefully tying in the new stout growths which appear from the bottom of the plant. These, if properly ripened by exposure to sunshine and air, will produce the finest flowers during the following year. Climbing roses of the Hybrid Tea and Hybrid Perpetual classes, that is those which produce blooms resembling the flowers from outside bush, and greenhouse roses as distinct from the masses of small "baby" or "fairy" roses borne by the Ramblers and Pillars, will not require attention in the matter of pruning at this time, as the operation in their case is best performed in the early Spring.

Hedges or bushes of barberry (Berberis Thunbergii) which are required to conform to a particular form, may receive attention in the matter of clipping during the first half of the present month. While it is often desirable and even necessary to shear hedges and plants of barberry, a far better effect is usually obtained if the bushes are allowed to grow in a natural manner and so exhibit their charm and grace of habit. Berberis Thunbergii is by no means rampageous, and when grown naturally is far more picturesque than when sheared into a wall of greenery. It naturally makes a bushy growth and does not become straggly as does the common privet if neglected in the matter of pruning. It is almost needless to add that the bright scarlet fruits are produced in much greater abundance on naturally grown plants than on clipped specimens, and these remain attractive through the Winter to give delight when little else so colorful is to be found in the garden.

If you have not already ordered bulbs of Madonna lilies, Narcissi and Autumn flowering Crocuses do so without further delay, and plant them so soon as they are received. It is worthwhile to pay a little extra for good quality Madonna lily bulbs, for much of the cheaper stock is disease infested. Madonna lilies must not be planted deeply—a two-inch covering of soil over the nose of the bulb is ample.

The Autumn flowering Crocuses are by no means so well known as their merits deserve, yet they are the cutest little things imaginable, and admirably adapted for planting in the rockery or in clumps towards the front of the border. They are not so large as the Dutch Crocuses which cheer us with the advent of Spring, but they are bright in color and possess the curious characteristic of sending up their flowers before the leaves, in fact they seem so eager to bloom in the Fall of the year that the flowers ofttimes open in the bags during transit from Holland, so that the uninitiated may think that bulbs so advanced are not worth while planting. Yet I have planted these Crocuses when the flowers have been fully developed and with no roots from the corms and excellent results have been obtained in successive years.

Take particular care that no flowers are allowed to run to seed unless it is required for increasing the stock of a certain plant or shrub. Seed—that its fruit production—exhausts a plant much more quickly than does the bearing of a crop of flowers, and the blooming season is almost invariably prolonged if the removal of faded flowers receives rigorous attention.

This is an excellent time of the year to take notes in the garden. Such notes are an invaluable aid in planning future effects and in remedying mistakes of the past. Never go into the garden without a notebook and pencil. Jot down pleasing—as well as displeasing—color combinations, brief descriptions of worthy plants, dates of flowering, height, color and any peculiar characteristics or likes or dislikes. Make notes of intended alterations and when visiting other gardens take your notebook along and don't hesitate to ask questions. Such exchange of knowledge and experience is of mutual benefit, and does much for the good of horticulture as a whole.

If, owing to exposure to hot sunshine, your Dahlias have made a number of tough woody growths rather than succulent flower bearing material, do not hesitate to cut away the hard growths. Late Summer rains or copious artificial watering, coupled with cooler weather conditions, will soon induce the production of vigorous young growths which will produce an abundance of blooms.

Continue to combat black spot on roses by periodic dusting with Massey dust or spraying with Bordeaux mixture, while Delphiniums and Aconitums will also benefit from applications of this spray.

If adequate supplies of water are obtainable late August is a good time to resod—or better to seed down unsightly patches on the lawn, but this work is better left a little later if it is not possible to water freely should drought conditions prevail. Evergreens may also be transplanted readily at this season, taking care to give each tree a most thorough soaking as it is planted.

Japanese and Siberian Iris may now be separated and replanted in new beds or positions, and there is yet time to treat the bearded Iris in the same way. Prepare the new sites well, and give the ground a dressing of lime.

If you contemplate planting or transplanting peonies at the end of next month work may proceed with the preparation of the ground. Dig deeply and enrich with a liberal dressing of old rotted cow manure and a good sprinkling of bonemeal. Peonies are gross feeders, and they revel in a rich and rather retentive compost.

Sow home-saved seed of Delphiniums and other perennials as soon as it is ripe. Where it is desired to save seed of annuals select only the best blooms on the finest plants as seed parents, ripen and dry the seed well by exposure to full sunshine and then store in tin boxes or brown paper packets until the Spring.

The mulching of rose beds and perennial borders with lawn clippings, peat moss or other suitable material is an admirable practice as such treatment aids in conserving moisture and keeping the ground cool.

A great variety of shrubs can be easily propagated by means of cuttings of half-ripened wood inserted in a shaded coldframe during the month of August. The cutting bed should be of light texture, made moderately firm and with a half-inch layer of sharp sand spread over the surface. Use a blunt-ended dibber to make the holes and be certain that the base of each cutting rests upon the bottom of the hole so that there is no danger of leaving an air pocket beneath the cutting. Firm the soil about the base of the cutting so that they cannot be readily withdrawn and give the bed a thorough watering with a fine spray as each batch is completed. Subsequent treatment consists of dewing over the cuttings on bright days and the gradual admission of ventilation as it becomes evident that roots are being emitted, which should be in from two to six weeks. Practically all shrubs, including evergreens, respond readily to this method. Select moderately strong shoots from two to four inches in length—if possible with a "heel" of older wood attached—and trim these carefully just below a node with a very sharp knife and insert as already described. In addition to shrubs such subjects as Dianthi, lavender, Santolina, Berberis, ivy and many others will root readily, while even such purely herbaceous subjects as Phlox give good results when propagated in this fashion.

In the greenhouse we are to all intents and purposes at the commencement of the Winter season of activity. Freesia and Oxalis bulbs may be started in late August for producing flowers in mid-Winter. Freesia bulbs grown in California give excellent results and the colored varieties are especially attractive.

So soon as your favorite bulb catalog arrives make out the list of varieties you will require and ask to have your order reserved. Late September is the time to plant most bulbs, but tulips are better left until October or even early November. Nothing is lost and usually much is gained by placing your order early. Take cuttings of heliotropes, Paris daisies and geraniums whenever possible These root better if taken early and make much stronger plants, better able to go through the Winter than smaller plants. Make another sowing of seed of Cinerarias, Primula malacoides and P. ogconica to provide a Spring display. Almost anything in the way of annuals may be sown now to produce an early Spring crop. Begonias and Gloxinias are easily propagated from single leaves during August, and will make vigorous plants for early next season.

Give careful attention to the disbudding of Chrysanthemums and spray with a nicotine insecticide at weekly intervals to prevent damage by insect pests. Avoid allowing the plants to suffer a check by becoming unduly dry, and spray the foliage over with clear water on the mornings and late afternoons of sunny days.

Observation and continued attention to detail is the password to success in the management of a greenhouse—be it a large modern range of glass or a tiny amateur's structure. T. H. EVERETT.

New York.

A Floral Clock

On page 644 Mrs. A. H. asks about a "floral clock." In the *Scientific American* for September, 1920 (I think), S. Leonard Bartin gave the following:

6 A. M.—Yellow hawkweed (Hieracium aurantiacum).
7 A. M.—Marigold (Calendula pluvialis).
8 A. M.——Venus' looking glass (Specularia speculum).
9 A. M.—Corn marigold (Calendula arvensis).
10 A. M.—Cloverwort.
11 A. M.—Mountain dandelion (Taraxacum montanum).
12 M.—Fig marigold (Mesembryanthemum).
1 P. M.—Single pinks (Dianthus).
2 P. M.—Pyrthrum corymbosum.
3 P. M.—Red hawkweed.
4 P. M.—Lady of the night (Mirabilis dischotoma).
5 P. M.—Catchfly (Silene noctiflora).

Michigan. H. V. HENDRICKS.

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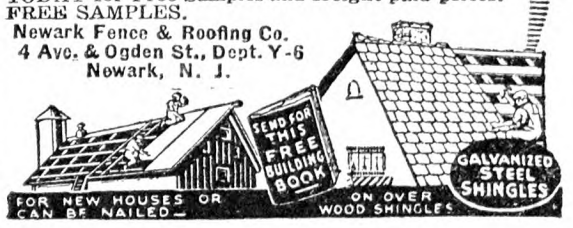

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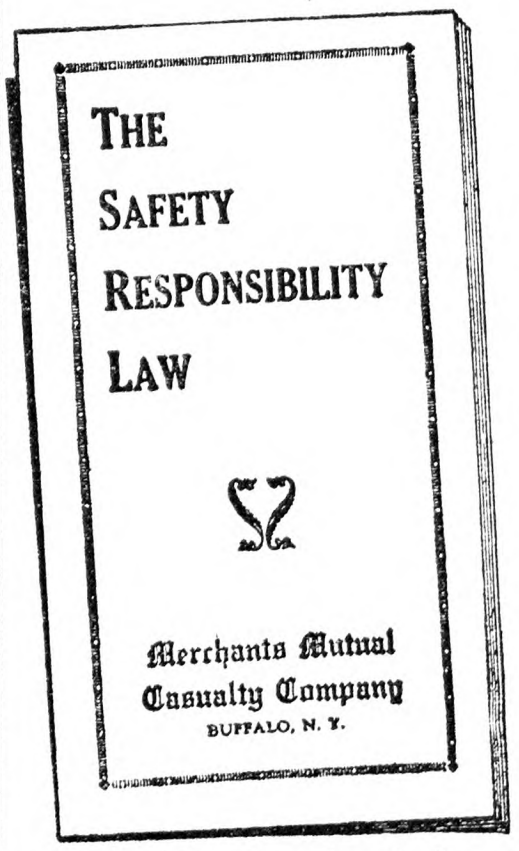

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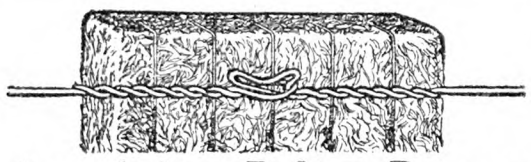

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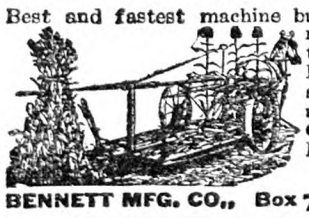

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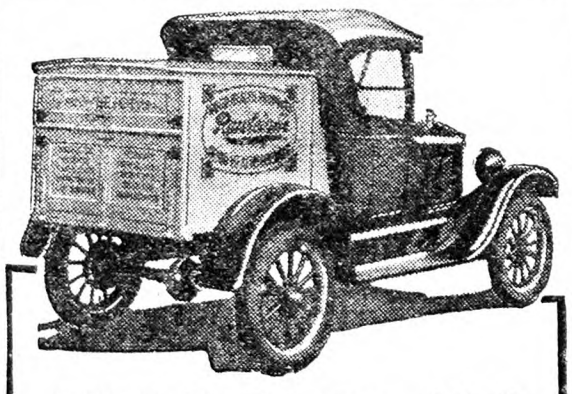

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Greatest of lawn pests is crab grass, but it is likewise troublesome in cultivated crops, particularly corn, where crab grass literally takes the land when the crop is "laid by" too soon. Weak stands of Alfalfa may also be ruined by the pest.

Crab grass is distinguished by the seeding head that spreads out from two to six or more purple fingers, the creeping stems that root readily at every joint, and by the brown patches it forms after the first frost, although in the tobacco sections of Massachusetts and Connecticut the species has been utilized as a cover crop. In the south the crop of

Note the fine striations and the hairy, basal bract on these greatly enlarged crab grass seeds

crab grass that arises in corn and cottonfields is cut for hay after harvest and the weed is made to pay its own way in this manner. Crab grass matures very early and may set seed on short shoots less than one inch long, a combination that makes it very difficult to prevent seed production. The plant is an annual, reproducing from seeds only.

Crab grass seeds are elongated, sharp pointed, and distinguished by the bract adhering to the base. When fresh they are conspicuously hairy at the base but this characteristic may be lost in cleaning. They are said to be nutritious when boiled in milk but the job of gathering would probably discourage any appetite for the dish. They are commonly found as impurities in grass seed, particularly in lawn and pasture mixtures.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.

Planting Pine Seeds

I have some pine cones from which I would like to grow small pine trees. I have kept the cones some years, awaiting permanent location. S. R.
New Jersey.

It is not probable that these seeds will grow now, even though any are left in the cones. The seeds generally drop out soon after the cones crack open. That is nature's way of planting them when they are ripe.

Some tree seeds will not grow at all unless planted when mature or stratified in such a way as to approach natural planting conditions of dropping on the soil in Fall. Of course many fail to reach the soil so that they can grow, but others are trodden in by men or animals or beaten down by rains so that they get roothold. Careful examination of the woods in late Fall or early Spring will show many examples of rooting under hard conditions.

From a Maine Farm

What makes life worth while? This thought came to me recently when a neighbor spoke of liking flowers and that he would like to have time to go on a fishing trip, but that he could not get time. For years I have had a day dream, a great desire to take a canoe trip up the Aroostook and Allagash rivers far back into the primeval forest of Maine; I would want a small party to go during the Summer months and to feel that we had plenty of time so that there was no need of hurry; a motor boat to propel the canoe that we made the journey in, and another we could paddle about in when we wished. We would camp on the shores at night and watch the stately moose and the timid deer come down to drink, and study the habits of the wild life of the woods back away from the haunts of men where the sounds of the locomotive whistle and the noise of rushing trains are not heard. Shall I ever take the trip? I don't know. If I don't I can still have the trip to plan for and think about.

When a boy we had an old fashioned lyceum, held evenings in the old red schoolhouse. One of the questions which we discussed with much earnestness was, "Resolved that anticipation is greater than realization." I was assigned to the negative side of the question and tried hard to convince those who listened to me that there was little reason in the affirmative side of the question. But the years that have rolled passed since then have given me another viewpoint. How many of the dreams of youth have been realized in their fullness? Needless to say none of the dreams have quite fulfilled. Some have proved the bitterest disappointments. Why? It seems quite impossible for youth to paint the picture of the future in the quiet colors of everyday life, but the quick red blood and the untried mind wields the brush with careless hand in an effort to please the fancy of youth. If our dreams could have come true would it have been best for us? Undoubtedly it would not have been in many instances. When I review the past in the light of mature years and the knowledge which the years have brought me, I can see that in some cases life brought me not that which I wanted but that which I really needed. Life brought me better than I asked, for I knew not how to ask. At times it is a bit hard to understand why I could not have been permitted to do the things the heart desired when the motives were of the best.

A thought that ever gives me comfort and inspiration is, that I am part of a great partnership of which the Creator is the head. I have removed 30 acres of forests and made fields which before had never known the plow. I plant trees and flowers and thus change the appearance of all about me. I may originate new varieties of fruits, plants, grains or vegetables and thus bring blessings to those who come after me, though I profit but little in dollars. With the aid of the bees I make it possible for many to have a delicious and wholesome food on their tables which they could not have if it were not for us who have been called to do this work. Do you think I use this word, called, as I should not? I don't. If we each one do as best we can the work in life that we feel an almost irresistible longing to do, I feel we have a right to say we are doing the work the Creator meant or called us to do. Some of us fill rather lowly stations in life, at least we are apt to think so, but did it ever occur to you that these places had to be filled. My part is small but it is a part. I may fit the soil, select the place where I wish a plant or tree to be, but when I have done this, hoed, weeded and perhaps watered, there is little more I can do. The magical part of growth, sunshine, air and rain is from His hand and the partnership is complete. If I have done my part wisely and well with an intelligent understanding of conditions of climate and soil necessary to the growth of the plant I wish to grow there, barring accident, I am not disappointed. My reward is sure.

If my dreams have not all come true there are many which have in part. It has taken me longer to work out plans and realize some of my dreams than it has for others, but perhaps they have come true as fast as was best for me. Most of us could not resist the temptation to pull aside the curtain which shuts off our view of what lies ahead, if it was possible for us to do so, but a wiser hand than ours does not permit this and each day unfolds and brings to us what is best for us to know, and at times about all that we are able to bear.

If I am not able to do all the things I have dreamed of doing, I can at least do part. The distant peaks look bluer than those nearer to me but they may not be as beautiful after all, if I could reach them. I can still dream of their beauty, which may not exist in reality, and at least my dreams may be beautiful.

Not many of us are assigned to do the great things. There are but few generals and many privates in an army, but to use an expression of an old soldier of the Civil War who used to say when asked if he held a commission in the army, "Yes, I was high private in the rear rank." We can all hold up our heads and do the best we can in the places which have been assigned us. We can learn to find our happiness there and make our corner a bit brighter for those about us. We can be "high privates in the rear ranks."

If we cannot find time to plant the flower garden we wish, we can find time to plant a few plants each year that will be growing and some morning when we go out to see them, there will be the garden of our dreams. When the time comes for us to lay down the cares and joys of life we shall not take our gardens with us. We shall leave them for others to cherish and care for, and they can begin where we would have liked to begin, where we left off. We seem to wander about in the dark a great deal, and there are many cloudy days when we cannot see the sun but darkness and clouds are a necessary part in the plan of nature and we can appreciate the sunshine all the more.

With apologies to the Pastoral Parson if I have been trespassing in his field, I will go out and set the strawberry bed that so far has had to wait the pressure of work that would not wait. The plants will not do so well as if planted on time, a month ago but it will be much better than not having a new bed another year. We are taking the plants from our own growing and there will be plenty of dirt taken with them. It will be but a short time from the time they are dug until they are in the new location.

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.

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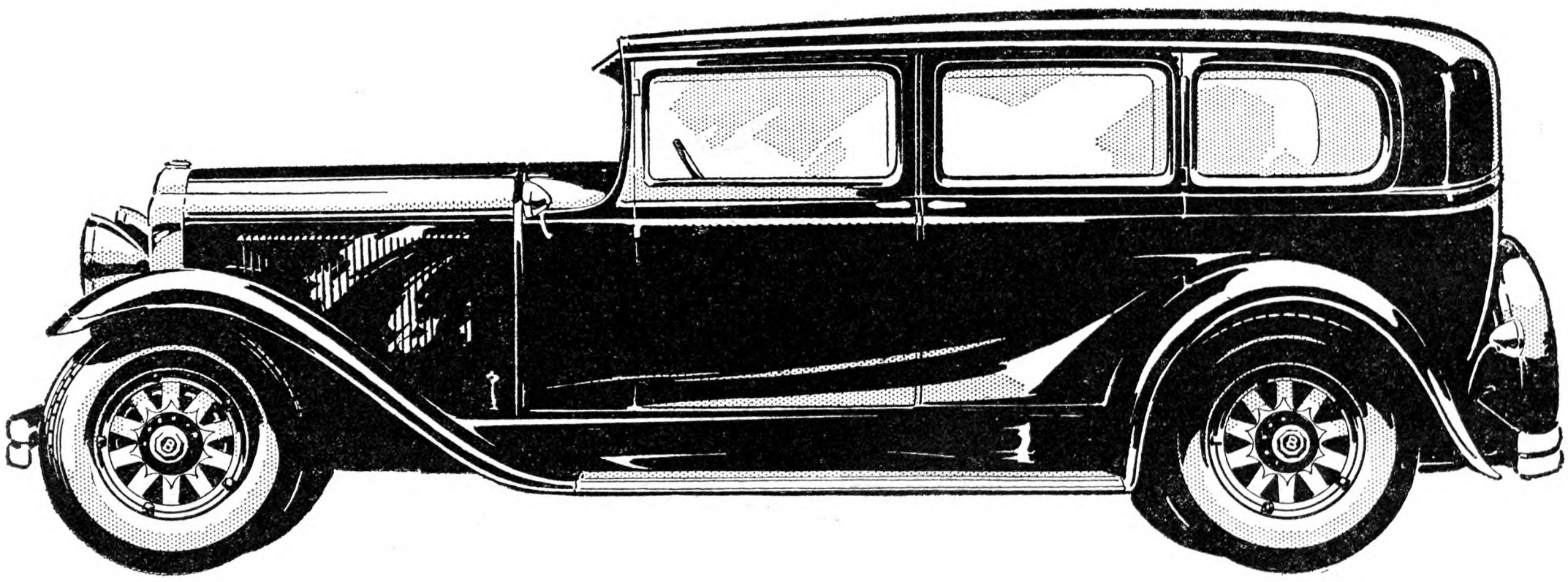
3 new series *3 new wheelbases* *3 new price ranges*



The Greatest Buick of them all

Men and women in the great farming sections of America have always shown a marked preference for the Buick car. Its tremendous power—its endurance and reliability, have made it an outstanding favorite among these practical people who purchase from fifty to sixty per cent of all the motor cars produced in America. And now, with the advent of Buick for 1930, these men and women will find still stronger reasons for preferring Buick above all other automobiles.

Pacemaker of Performance

Not only is Buick for 1930 a still more durable motor car . . . not only does it bring to its owners increased power and stamina . . . but it also strides far beyond all previous standards in fleet, spirited behavior on the road. Its new and bigger Valve-in-Head engine—developing approximately 100 horsepower—provides matchless new virility, pick-up, swiftness and flexibility. A single drive will prove it the pacemaker of performance; and will also disclose marvelous new handling ease, comfort and safety, due to a new and improved steering gear and new road shock eliminator; new double-acting shock absorbers which check both bound and rebound; and new controlled Servo enclosed mechanical brakes, the most effective employed on any car in the world.

New Fisher Styling

Moreover, this magnificent new Buick reveals this same fine supremacy—this same increased leadership over other cars—in the grace and beauty of its new Bodies by Fisher. The new bodies are longer, lower, more luxurious. They reveal new styling—new appointments—new colors, which have won the outspoken admiration of all who have seen them. And, in addition, they introduce a host of other new features including the new Fisher Non-Glare Windshield for safer night driving; new and richer upholstery; and new fittings and appointments of princely luxury.

See, Drive and Own This New Buick

Bear in mind, this new Buick with its many advancements is offered at new low prices—in three new series and three new wheelbases, with only one standard of quality throughout . . . the finest in its field.

Visit your Buick dealer. See the new Buicks and arrange to drive one. Among the 14 body types is exactly the Buick for you.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Canadian Factories McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont. — *Division of General Motors Corporation* — Builders of Buick and Marquette Motor Cars

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Henry Jones Wakes Up

BY SUMNER D. HOLLIS

PART II

"Seven 40-quart cans of milk," thought Henry, "280 quarts from 30 cows. Pretty good production, and yet the milk check hardly pays the bills."

Returning to the house, the pleasant odor of boiling coffee and frying bacon greeted his nostrils and he found Martha busily engaged in getting breakfast and putting up lunches, preparatory to starting the children off for school.

Breakfast over, he cranked the flivver and set out for Tom Wilson's, some two miles distant.

Arriving at the gate, he noticed the milk truck just loading Tom's milk and was surprised when he observed that there were 10 cans instead of seven as at his farm.

He found Tom at the barn just turning his cows out in the yard for exercise. Watching them as they came through the door, he noted that there were just 30 of them milking and several head of young stock.

As he entered the barn, Tom greeted him cordially, and after a few commonplace remarks the conversation naturally led to farming and the production of milk.

"Tom," said Henry, "I might as well get down to business at once. I came over here to try and find out why it is that, while I am not getting ahead with my farming, you seem to be prospering."

"Yes, Henry," replied Tom, "I am doing well, and I though you were, too. I have no secrets, and will tell you anything that I can, but before we begin, let's go into the house where it is warm and we can be comfortable."

Entering the living-room of Tom's home, Henry noticed with surprise the big desk, filing cabinet and typewriter at one end, and its resemblance to the layout of an office.

Seated before a cheerful fire in the open fireplace, both men hesitated a little before opening the subject.

At last Henry spoke. "Tom, you and I started farming about the same time. I counted your cows just now as you turned them out, and you have the same number that I have. I counted your cans of milk as they were being loaded on the truck and you had 10 while I had only seven. You admit that you are doing well, and I know that I am not. What is the reason?"

"Well, Henry," said Tom, with a smile, "that is rather a large order, if you expect me to answer that question at once. Perhaps the difference between 10 and seven cans have something to do with it."

"It certainly has, but three cans of milk would not make all the difference, and besides, I suppose your production varies the same as mine does."

"Yes, it does Henry. At some seasons I make more and some less. I try to make the heaviest production in the early Winter, and I am about down to average production now."

"Well," said Henry, "I am making more milk than I have at any time this year, and yet my milk check is scarcely big enough to cover my monthly bills."

"Before we try to find out your trouble, Henry," said Tom, "let me ask you a few questions that I may understand things. What is your average production from 30 cows?"

"About six cans a day."

"Do you weigh your milk and keep a record of the production of each cow?"

"No."

"Are you a member of the Cow-Testing Association?"

"No, Tom, I am not. I never could see how weighing the milk one day each month would give any accurate idea of production, and the cost is more than I felt I could afford."

"Where do you get your cows when you have to make replacements?"

"I raise a few heifers every year and buy some cows wherever I can find them."

"What kind of a bull have you got?"

"One I raised. His dam was one of the best milking cows I ever owned. Of course, he isn't a purebred, if that's what you mean, but he is a good bull just the same."

"One more question, Henry. Are you a member of the Farm Bureau?"

"No! I'm not! And, what's more, I don't intend to be. I don't mind asking advice from a friend who is an experienced farmer, but I draw the line at making my business public business, and laying it all out before a young fellow who got his experience from a book."

"All right, Henry, I know how you feel and I think I know where most of your trouble is, but before I tell you about it, I want to tell you my story.

"As you said when we began to talk, you and I started farming about the same time. I had a good-sized mortgage on the farm when I began. For 10 years I carried on much the same practices that you are following. I raised a few calves, and bought the rest of the cows that I needed. I generally raised my own bulls. At the end of 10 years I still had about as big a mortgage as when I began. We had lived and I had got no deeper in debt, but I hadn't got ahead very much. About this time the Farm Bureau was organized in this county and although I didn't join, I heard a lot about it and what the County Agent was going to do for us farmers.

"To tell the truth, I was rather doubtful about it, and when I first saw the County Agent, and found out that he was only a young fellow, considerably younger than myself, I made up my mind that I wanted nothing to do with it. He called upon me once or twice, but I guess I wasn't very responsive. Anyway, some time went by and I didn't see him again, until one day, when I would have been glad to have seen any living person. I had been cutting wood way down in my lot off the swamp road. It was frosty, and while chopping, the ax glanced off the side of a stick and I drove it straight into my foot. I managed to get out to the edge of the road and tried to crank the car, but the pain in my foot was so bad that I couldn't have driven it even if I had started it. I was sitting there, suffering intense pain when along came the County Agent in his car. Possibly you remember him, Henry, the first County Agent we had here. Henderson was his name. He stopped to find out what the trouble was, and say, my opinion of him changed some in the next few minutes.

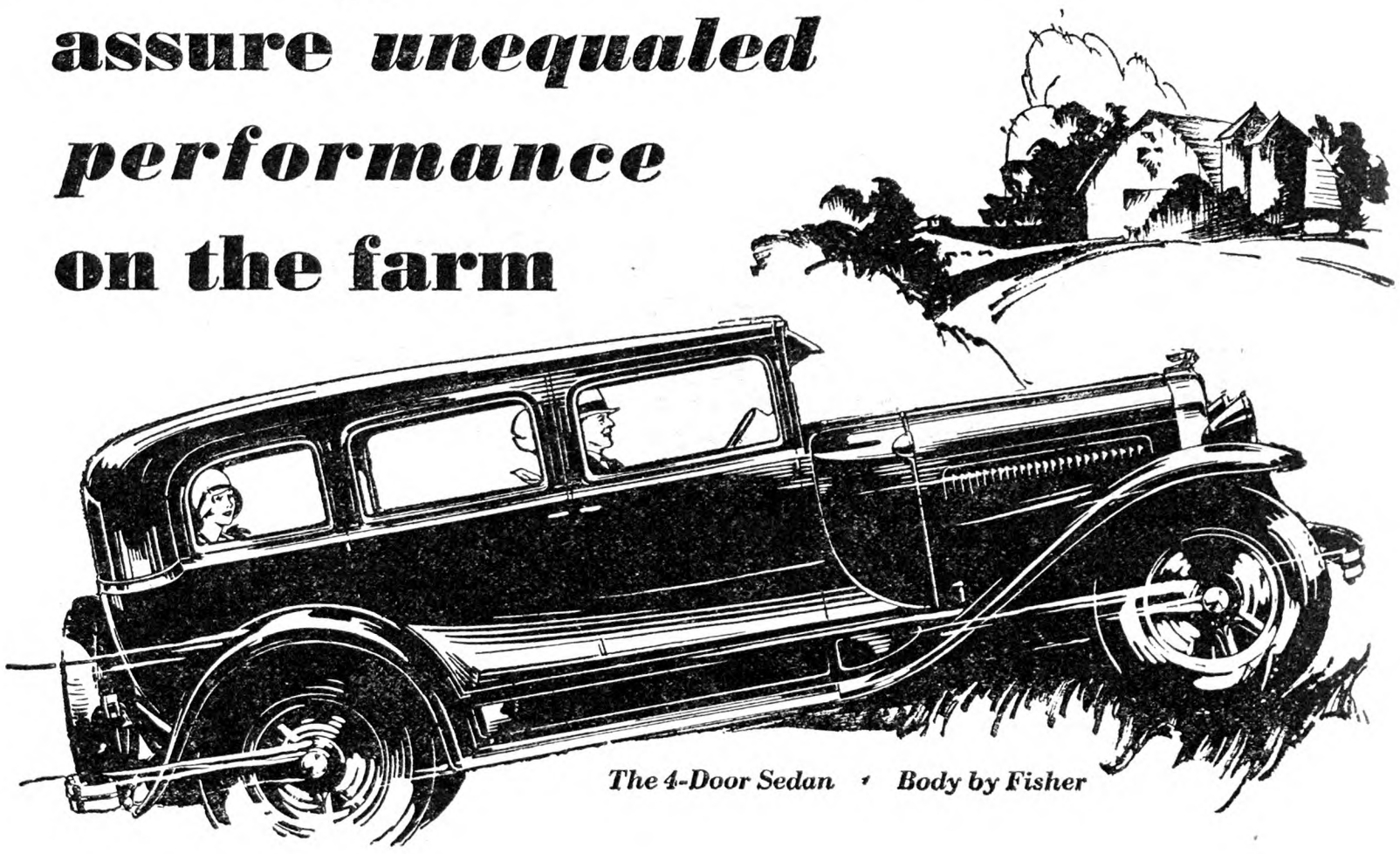
"He pulled out a pair of small pruning shears from a pocket of his car and cut down the side of my boot, so that he could get it off and see what the cut was like. It was a bad one and bleeding freely. Taking a cloth from the pocket of his car, he tied a loose knot around my leg and twisted it up with a stick until the bleeding stopped. Then, helping me into his car, he burned the road until we got home here. Arriving here, we found that Mary had gone to town and there was no one on the place, so he called the doctor on the phone and then set out to give what he called first-aid treatment. First he got hot water and disinfectant and washed the wound carefully, then bandaged it to hold the edges together, until the doctor could get here to sew it up. He was nearly as good as a doctor in the way he handled those bandages, and the Doc says I can give most of the credit for my entire recovery to that first-aid treatment.

"Well, I was laid up some time with that cut, and during that time Henderson called several times. He was a likable chap and we soon became good friends. Henderson began to inquire about my cows and my methods, from time to time offering suggestions, some of which I adopted and they worked out well. I was beginning to place more confidence in him every time I saw him. One day he talked to me about cow testing and of the new association he was organizing. He finally persuaded me to join, although it was almost against my will.

"The tester visited me the next month and weighed the milk from each cow, weighed all the feed and tested the milk for butterfat, then entered the figures in a book which he left with me. I had been feeding every cow about the same amount of grain, but he advised me to cut the amount in half with some of them and increase with others. I was surprised to find that after a few days of this feeding the cows began to gain in milk, and increased nearly half a can a day. I studied the book and found that it was so complete that it even told how much each cow was returning for every dollar I was spending for feed. Every time the tester came, he changed the amount of feed each cow was to get to correspond with the amount of milk she was giving. I became more and more interested, and decided to buy a pair of scales and weigh the milk every milking for a month, and see how near it came to the tester's figures. It was surprising how close it came to the actual production. Some cows varied a little, of course, but when the figures were averaged month by month they were within a few pounds of the actual production.

"Henderson called and checked over my book the second month, and advised me to get rid of four of the lowest producing cows. I was rather loath to do it, for I thought they were pretty good cows. He pointed out that at the rate they were going, they would produce only a little over 5,000 lbs. of milk in a year, and showed me from the figures on my own feed costs that a cow would have to produce 6,000 lbs. to pay for her feed. He also told me that it was better to keep one 8,000-lb. cow than two cows that gave 7,000 lbs. each, for if it took 6,000 lbs. to pay for the feed cost, each 7,000-lb. cow was giving me a profit on 1,000 lbs. of milk, while the 8,000-lb. cow was making as large a profit as both of the others, and I had only one cow to feed and care for. (To Be Continued)

Offering features which assure *unequaled performance* on the farm



The 4-Door Sedan • Body by Fisher

The Pontiac Big Six has every characteristic of a car that's bound to "make good" in farm service. Beneath the luxurious comfort of its bodies by Fisher lies the rugged strength that's ready for the hardest kind of pulling—the dependability for which every Pontiac since the first has been so widely known—the economy that steadily pays real dividends in reduced operating expense. Here are just a few of the big car features which make these Pontiac qualities possible.

***Big car* engine**

The largest power plant in any low-priced six. 200 cubic inches of piston displacement. 60 brake horsepower at 3000 r. p. m. Even greater gasoline economy than that of previous models.

***Big car* lubricating system**

Adjustable pressure feed lubrication to all main and connecting rod bearings. Crankcase ventilation to maintain the lubricating quality of the engine oil.

***Big car* brakes**

Two entirely independent braking systems. Mechanical, internal-expanding four-wheel service brakes—noiseless, dirt-and-weather-proof, absolutely dependable. Separate emergency brake working on the transmission.

***Big car* cooling system**

Water temperature governed by a thermostat which eliminates the inconvenience of hand-operated shutters and heat indicators. The cross-flow radiator which prevents losses of alcohol in winter and of water in summer.

Ask any Oakland-Pontiac dealer for a demonstration of the Pontiac Big Six. Drive it yourself. Try it for power on the steepest hills—for comfort on the roughest country roads. Right from the first you will be delighted in every way with Pontiac's splendid value—and with its many features assuring unequaled performance on the farm.

Prices, $745 to $895, f. o. b. Pontiac, Mich., plus delivery charges.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR CO., PONTIAC, MICH.

THE PONTIAC

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS **BIG SIX *at* $745** AND UP

Quarantined

It was just two weeks before the close of school. Mother and I had been to the city for the day, and on our return we found Peggy in bed with the nicest coating of little red spots you ever did see.

"Chicken pox," said Mother.

"No more school," said Betty.

"Our vacation starts early," said little Dottie.

We phoned the doctor and he brought a sign with big red letters to post on the front door.

Peggy wasn't very sick, in fact the chief trouble wasn't to cure the chicken pox but to find something to keep the other two girls and little Teddy busy.

The first day was spent in reading books, but this became tiresome, and Mother was about distracted.

"Remember, you must not go out of your own yard," Mother admonished, but how small one yard proved to be to the three active youngsters.

Dad brought home a croquet set, and this was put up in the backyard. For a day or two croquet helped out, and then it was the old story, "What can I do, Mother?"

"If we were only out at the farm again," sighed Mother. "The children could roam through the woods and along the creek. It's worse now because Peggy is better, and wants to do just what the rest do."

It was then the inspiration came. Mother lined up the four culprits and told them to secure scissors, paper, crayons, etc., and take them to the table under the big maple tree.

When this had been accomplished Mother explained, "A new game."

"Teddy, you are to collect leaves from all the trees," said Mother. "Get one leaf from each tree in the yard and then go over into the lot by the barn. Betty will help you press them between pieces of newspaper. You must write the name under each leaf. Notice how some leaves are like arrows and others like hands. Be sure to put the right name under each.

"Dottie, you are to pick flowers and press them the same way," continued Mother. "Write down the name and the color under each one. I want my little girl to know the name of every pretty flower that grows.

"Peggy, you see how many birds you can find. Listen to the songs; see if you can find the nest in the trees. Write down the name and then find a picture in your bird book. Draw one just like it with your pencil and then color it with your crayons.

"And, Betty, you are to name the butterflies. There is a butterfly book in the bookcase at the head of the stairs. Draw a picture and color it. You can use Daddy's net to catch some if you wish." The "new game" started, and for several days it helped out considerably. We couldn't actually be on the old farm, but we played games that only farm children know how to play, and studied about the birds and flowers and trees which only farm children learn to know and love.

During a lull in the proceedings Mother would bring a story book and all would gather quickly around, for listening to Mother read stories is indeed the best game of all. And at this time Mother would ask about the flowers and butterflies, creating interest for another day in the "new game."

The second week of quarantine passed slowly and the third week arrived. "Can I ever survive until Thursday?" sighed Mother. "The three weeks are up on that day."

Thursday morning finally arrived, and it did indeed seem a momentous occasion. The four youngsters had been penned up in one small yard for three weeks. Dad's and Mother's nerves had been on edge many times during that period. And now, how glorious, the quarantine sign could come down!

We called the girls for breakfast, but they seemed to ignore the summons.

Mother entered Betty's bedroom.

"Daddy, come here quick," she called.

Dad went, and in a moment he understood the look of resignation on Mother's face.

Betty and Dottie had the nicest coating of little red spots you ever did see.

"Three weeks more," sighed Mother.

T. T. J.

Mother Would Bring a Story Book

Woods Mold

On some farms there are low places where leaves, twigs and weeds have washed for years and decayed, making a black, rich earth. This earth contains from $4 to $5 worth of plant food per ton besides the organic matter it contains. It will pay the farmer who has these deposits on his farm to haul out this rich dirt and scatter on his fields. It is extra good for flowers and vegetables, also for top-dressing a lawn. Farmers living near towns and cities can sell this rich dirt to people who have flowers, vegetables or a lawn. R. C.

Virginia.

White Raspberries?

Did you ever hear of white raspberries? I have looked through a few nursery books but see nothing of the kind. L. J. S.

New Jersey.

The nearest white of any raspberry we know is Golden Queen, which is light yellow and an excellent variety, which we have grown.

There is a white, or cream colored, blackberry called Iceberg, and sold by many nurserymen. It is interesting as a novelty, but, being self-sterile, requires a variety of the season, like Early Harvest, for pollination.

Bounty on Poisonous Snakes

Editor Benj. K. Focht, of the Lewisburg, Pa., *Saturday News*, is interested in lessening the number of rattlers and copperheads. He prints the following statement:

Our offer applies to snakes killed anywhere in Union County.

To get going the *Saturday News* will give $1 each up to $10 as a bounty for the killing of as many copperheads and rattlers.

We would like to have others make contributions for this same purpose, and we will let the world know about those who furnish the money and those who furnish the nerve to get rid of these snakes.

Let's make the woods safe for men, women and children, and our plan of a bounty will do the business.

Send your money to the S. N. Snake Fund and we will render an accounting of what is contributed, and we hope the accounting will be in dead snakes and those who do the execution.

This seems a worthy enterprise for any community where these snakes are a menace. In localities having rocky dens the snakes may stray from them into nearby villages. We found a copperhead beside a main road in the village of Suffern, N. Y., two years ago.

Sold... 15 Tons of Straw

A Bell System Advertisement

A FARMER near Ithaca, New York, wanted to have his straw baled, provided he could find a place to sell it. He drove here and there in his car, making inquiries. No one wanted to buy. Then he thought of a man who used straw in considerable quantity. He stepped to the telephone and called him. He sold him 15 tons, then and there.

A farmer living in Grant County, Ind., started to sell 75 hogs, but thought it might be wise to telephone and see if prices were firm. Prices had dropped ½c. He held the hogs and got a ¾c increase.

There is no friend quite like the telephone when emergency threatens, whether fire, injury, sickness or thieves. But it is also valuable in the day-to-day duties of life—running errands to town, bringing spare parts when a machine is broken, calling neighbors and friends, finding where to buy or sell for the best price.

The modern farm home has a telephone.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. BELL SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

FALL DISKING PAYS

It helps keep down weed growth, conserves moisture and fertility, and makes your land easier to work the following Spring.
Let us send you valuable illustrated Free Book The Soil and Its Tillage, also complete catalog and prices of Clark Cutaway Disk Harrows and Plows for horses and tractors
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Delivered prices quoted on request.

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New York State Fair

One of America's First Agricultural Expositions

Great Live Stock, Poultry and Farm Products Shows for Premiums of $80,000

Attractions Best in the Land

Grand Circuit Horse Racing, Outdoor Horse Show, Band Concerts, Sensational Circus Acts, Musical Revue at Night. Fireworks Spectacle.

Syracuse, August 26th to 31st

REDUCED RATES ON RAILROADS

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

WHEN an expert whets his pencil, he has no rival in figuring the profits on farm crops. The expert estimates the crop production, and the low-price level and the highest price quotations. Then by the simple process of multiplying the difference between high and low quotations by the estimated production he tells the world the profits on the crop. He never allows for the possible overestimate of the crop or the reduction in the volume from damage before or after harvest. He assumes no loss to the farmer in sales at the lowest quotations, and takes no account of the volume of the product in speculator's hands at the time of the rise in price. He forgets entirely, that the price level may again drop to the lowest level or go below it, and he fails to take any account of the volume of the crop sold at prices varying from the high to the lowest mark. Even if the high price merely covered the cost of production, the expert in this process of calculations, succeeds in showing millions of profit on the apparent theory that the reduction of a loss on the farm is equivalent to a profit. On this theory the advance on grains and cotton last week has been converted into a farm profit of $1,380,000,000. We would not advise farmers to make any reckless credit speculations on the prospects of being able to pay later out of these expected profits, but we can all fervently hope that for once the experts have underestimated the ultimate profit of farm crops. It will take a long series of profits to even up for the farm conditions of recent years. Happily the farm economic tide has, we believe, begun to turn.

*

MR. HUBBARD discusses a timely and important matter on our first page this week. This question is of concern to all commercial fruit growers, though perhaps more to those having orchards of McIntosh, which is a specialty in apple culture. The suggestion of a McIntosh growers' association, that can be a clearing house of information about the variety is a good idea. It carries no inference that McIntosh growers are alarmed at the outlook, any more than the Guernsey Cattle Club indicates disquiet about the future of the breed. In fact the principle is about the same—the sound one of learning all we can about our business. Where would live stock breeders be if they stood aloof from others in their line, and tried to carry on their work, which includes marketing as well as producing? The field meetings of fruit growers are now recognized as something of far more account than speech making. Formerly at these Summer meetings a little time was spent in looking over orchards, but the great feature was "addresses" by experts on various subjects. Now the plan is to make the trees do most of the talking, with a little interpretation from the experts on the way as needed. Yes, it is high time for McIntosh growers to take an inventory, as Mr. Hubbard suggests.

*

A LATE, wet Spring is hard on pigs farrowed in that season. It is not surprising, therefore, that the 1929 Spring pig crop should be the smallest since 1925. In the country as a whole, the decrease is 8 per cent, according to government figures gathered in June. Whenever there is a high death-rate among Spring litters, farmers usually breed more sows for Fall farrowing. The number of sows bred or to be bred for Fall litters this year is 17 per cent greater than it was in 1928. A decrease in hog production is almost always more than made up in the the year in which it occurs. Hog raising is highly flexible. It also fits into many a specialized system of farming. Consequently the raising of hogs, on a conservative scale, is beginning to interest many eastern farmers who believe that it would fortify their specialties.

TWO Ayrshire cows—Tomboy and Alice—are on a 1,200-mile walk from Brandon, Vt., to the National Dairy Exposition, which will open in St. Louis, Mo., on October 12. They have passed through several New York State communities in which some of our readers saw them. Two milk cowboys in white suits, with a motor "chuck" house and advertising office as their headquarters, are conducting these pedigree hikers to the show. The caravan is doing about 12 miles a day. The cows are on test for production while on the road. What their yield will be, in terms of mileage, is anybody's guess. They are doing well at the pail. Roadside herbage is abundant this year. It is believed by friends of the breed that its stamina and reputation for "long-distance" records will be confirmed by this unique test. As a publicity device, under accredited auspices, the westward trip by Tomboy and Alice will set a new pace, and stamp on bovine history the earmarks of the present sensational age. Perhaps it was inspired by the early history of Shorthorns, with which Secretary C. T. Conklin of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association is familiar. A specimen of that beef breed achieved fame in England as "the white heifer that traveled." Good luck to Tomboy and Alice!

*

SIX months ago the Federal Reserve banks issued a warning against speculative credits, which means against the policy of the banks in loaning large sums of money to finance Wall Street trading in stocks and bonds. At that time the brokers' loans amounted to $5,669,000,000. As a means of curbing these loans interest rates were increased and went as high as a 20 per cent rate per annum. The loans have continued to exceed $5,000,000,000 since, and last week reached the record amount of $5,813,000,000. This is $20,000,000 in excess of the previous high record. Evidently the directors of the Federal Reserve system made an error in assuming that a high interest rate would check profitable stock speculation. On the contrary, it seems to fatten on high interest rates. This is probably because country banks and capitalists rush their funds to Wall Street to profit by the high rates. This, of course, has the effect of drawing money away from country districts and industrial centers where money is needed for production purposes. The present absorption of credit by brokers in Wall Street speculation threatens to lessen the credits necessary for the annual movement of crops, thus serving to increase the cost of distribution. The increase of interest rates on speculative loans was an experiment by Federal banks which failed. It has not reduced speculative credits as intended. The speculative loans have increased. The brokers have been able to pay the high rates and yet make large profits on their transactions. They have increased bank loaning and forced a high interest rate on the public generally. It would seem like a sensible thing for the Federal banks to reverse their policy and furnish money at a reasonable rate for the movement of crops and other business interests, and if stock speculation must be checked, look for a means that will not cripple the people who are forced to work for a living.

*

READERS will be pleased to see the picture of George A. Cosgrove on page 1004, and the appreciative notes from Dr. Dean. For many years Mr. Cosgrove was a regular contributor to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. His articles on poultry and answers to questions made good reading, not only because he knew what he was talking about, but was interested in it and told it in the way most interesting to him. After all, that is a fundamental in writing on agricultural topics, and is the chief reason why we like to read some articles while others weary us. One may know much about a subject, make his points, and elaborate them according to best rhetorical usage, yet what he says is "dry as a bone," perfunctory, and lacking in sincerity of touch and penetrative power on those who read. "How I liked Bailey as a teacher!" This remark was made to the writer several years ago by a former Cornell student, and may be repeated here without being considered flattery. Thousands of others who were in Dean Bailey's classes would give the same testimony in as whole-hearted way. He taught, not the subject only, but his living interest in it; and such teaching and writing will endure far beyond the author's life span.

*

EVERYBODY knows that cultivated soils lose fertilizer ingredients through the action of rain and snowfall. Scientists have devised an apparatus by which the leachings may be caught and measured. At its tobacco sub-station at Windsor, Conn., the Connecticut Experiment Station has installed an outfit for this purpose. Tobacco growers in that State spend $75 an acre for fertilizers every year. A typical Connecticut tobacco farm contains about 25 acres. Does its owner get $1,875 in value from his fertilizer investment? By means of the lysimeter, Prof. M. F. Morgan in his New Haven laboratory will be able to analyze the losses. Work of this kind, with the lysimeter, has been done in New York State, Illinois, Tennessee and Virginia. The lysimeter is a concrete structure built three-fourths underground, with rows of tanks sunk in the earth. The tanks are filled with soil of various kinds, treated with fertilizers. From the cone-shaped bottoms of the tanks, tin-lined brass pipes lead through the walls of the lysimeter. When enough rain falls to saturate the soil in the tanks, the excess water drips through into the pipes, which empty it into granite cans, in which it is measured and sampled for analysis, after each heavy rain. A special investigation of the leaching of nitrogen from four types of soil is under way in Connecticut. The lysimeter also will be used in studying the effects of fertilizers applied by market gardeners.

*

ONE of the worst garden pests is the striped cucumber beetle, which makes havoc with squashes as well, and eats flowers and leaves of many weeds and even trees, when cucurbits are not at hand. The damage they do is out of proportion to their size and number, and formerly there was great wonder as to why cucumber and squash plants "went to pieces" so badly from the slight amount of eating these beetles do. Now it is known that they are carriers of bacterial wilt and cucumber mosaic, the bacillus of at least one of these diseases living over Winter in the bodies of these beetles. In their larval stages during Summer they eat the roots and burrow through the underground stems. In order to save cucumbers in small gardens it is necessary to get after the beetles every day with repellents and poisons. Where tobacco dust may be had in quantity, that is useful scattered freely over and under the plants. Lime and wood ashes are also repellents. Most commercial insecticides are helpful, but the point of importance is to keep after them all the time. Their extreme activity makes this necessary. Before the plants get running widely, it is possible to make quite a clearing out by fumigation with carbon bisulphide. Set it in a shallow vessel and cover with a flat cone of building paper.

*

COTTONSEED was once thrown away as worthless. Now use has been found for all parts of it, even the hulls. During the 11 months ending June 30, cottonseed crushing totaled 5,007,306 tons. Texas led with 1,703,667 tons. Other States in order were: Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana. The manufactured products for this period were: 1,584,793,861 lbs. of crude oil; 2,254,923 tons of cake and meal; 1,349,639 tons of hulls.

Brevities

RATHER hard to "grin and bear it" when drought is pinching the crops.

A READER asks just what is the exact period of the "dark of the moon." Who knows about this?

YES, this is blackberry and huckleberry time—good things to eat off the bushes or in pie or preserves.

THE New Jersey agricultural extension service has enlisted poultrymen in a "Wage War on Worms and Disease Campaign."

ANOTHER good thing about these "shinplaster" greenbacks is that they cannot carry so many microbes as the old blanket-size bills.

THE Interior Department has withdrawn from entry nearly 2,000,000 acres of supposedly potash bearing land in New Mexico.

CANADIAN fisheries, during last year, brought $54,971,319. One-third of this value was salmon, next were cod, halibut, herring, whitefish, haddock, trout, pickerel, sardines and smelts.

IN South Dakota, 4-H club tours are popular, there being 49, with attendance of 979, in 1928. On these tours the members are given practice in judging live stock of all kinds, and learn new methods and exchange ideas by seeing other club members' stock. They are also given training in preparation, fitting and showing of live stock for the show ring.

POULTRY population in the East has remained about the same during the past year while the reduction in the South and the corn belt is between 5 and 10 per cent. The Pacific Coast reduction is 5 per cent. According to Harry Lewis, president of the National Poultry Council, one of the principal reasons for this decrease is the high price of feed. Farmers in the West and Middle West are selling their grain instead of feeding chickens.

The Hawley Bill and the Farm

[The following paragraph comes to us in a private letter from a distinguished agricultural scholar and a lifelong friend of the farm.]

PRESIDENT HOOVER has indicated clearly enough that he desires to have the tariff law amended so as to help the farmers. No one knows what the result will be. The House bill, introduced by Mr. Hawley of Oregon, is under discussion. It is evident that a good many interests not concerned with agriculture are doing a lot of talking in favor of increases which would help them rather than the farmers. Some persons already are prophesying that the advantages the farmers will get from the new tariff law will be less than the disadvantages. In other words, it may be that manufacturing industries will be the chief gainers.

If Congress wants to help the farmers, they might raise the duty on molasses. Great quantities are imported to be used in the manufacture of alcohol. An increase of the tariff would have the effect of reducing the imports of molasses and turning more of our surplus of corn and potatoes into industrial alcohol. That would seem a sensible way to use the surplus of these crops which so seriously depresses prices.

Also the tariff on casein might be raised so as to increase the outlet for this product of American dairies.

A careful reading of the Hawley bill causes one to wonder why there are so many increases of tariffs on *manufactured* farm products like food and clothing, and so few increases on agricultural products that are basic materials in manufacturing. Increases in the latter group would go to the farmers, while increases in the former may go largely or entirely to the manufacturers and to labor.

A few other questions are these:

When the tariff is increased 50 cents on hides and also is increased on shoes, boots, belts and harness, is not the farmer likely to lose more than he gains?

Would not an increase of duty on sago, cassava and other such tropical products help to create a larger use for some of our standard crops in manufacturing industries?

How will the farmer profit from increasing the duty on lumber and building materials? He buys much more than he sells of these articles. In the interest of conserving our forests, is it not to our advantage to encourage the importation of forest products?

Trees for Abandoned Farms

UNDER authority of two recent laws the State has begun to reforest idle lands of the State. One law authorizes the State to go 50-50 with a county in the expense of a reforestation program. The other law authorizes the State to purchase abandoned farm lands in 500-acre tracts and plant them with trees. Under this law, we understand, a beginning has been made in Chenango and counties in the central part of the State. Discretion as to the availability of the lands is left to the Conservation Commission. Isolated farms of small acreage are not used, but several small adjacent tracts may be accumulated for forestation. As reported so far, the price paid for abandoned farm lands is about $3.50 an acre, but improvements may be removed by the owners.

According to William G. Howard, State Superintendent of Lands and Forests, there are 3,000,000 acres of abandoned farm lands in the State suitable for reforestation, and he estimates that it will require 30 years to complete the work. In the State nurseries 30 per cent of the trees are suitable for pulp for paper making and 70 for lumber. The trees would attain a growth for pulp making in 35 years, and for lumber in 50 years, but in the meantime a thinning out process would produce small timbers for posts and other purposes.

The conservation authorities estimate the planting of 100,000 trees a year with a value when established of $200 an acre or a total value of $600,000,000, and by cutting 60,000 acres a year, create an annual revenue of $12,000,000 to the State. It is the intention that the cut-over land would again be replanted, and the supply be continuous and perpetual. It is estimated that this production would meet the full needs of the State for lumber and 60 per cent of the pulp required by the State for paper making.

It is always easy to figure profits on paper, and it is pretty safe to be liberal with estimates of possibilities not to materialize even within 50 years. Our experiences do not encourage high hopes of profits from municipal enterprises financed by public funds. Prudent individual investors would calculate the cost of the young trees in the nursery, the planting and care, the loss in taxes and interest on the whole investment, and yet conducted with any fair degree of economy even for public enterprises, this undertaking should be both wise and profitable for the State. Few of us realize how much we are dependent on wood, nor how criminally wasteful we have been of it. But aside from the utility and value of the wood, the reforestation program will have a beneficial effect on rainfall, volume of snow, conservation of moisture, equalization in the flow of rivers, the prevention of floods, and eroding of land surfaces and conservation of soil fertility. This need was first brought to the attention of the Legislature during the Glynn administration 15 years ago. It is, we believe, a proper public undertaking for the State.

A Speeder Saves a Life

PAUL J. HERMAN, 10 years old, was bitten by a copperhead in a barn near Somerville, N. J., but did not see the reptile, or know what caused the pain in his arm. Later his older brother killed the snake, but the delay inperiled Paul's life. There was no anti-venom serum in the local hospital. Time had become the big factor in the boy's life. Corporal Russell Hurden of the State police was ordered to get serum where it could be found. Hurden made 17 miles on his motorcycle in 16 minutes, from Wilburtha to Washington Corners where he met a messenger with the only tube of serum available, then on to Somerville, 38 miles, in 32 minutes. The doctor wanted four tubes more. The policeman discarded his motorcycle, and made Philadelphia and return in an automobile with the serum, covering 78 miles in 66 minutes. The boy received another injection; and at daybreak next morning the doctor announced his opinion that Paul was almost sure to recover. Good roads, well-built vehicles, the internal combustion engine, and skilled physicians contributed to the speed that saved a boy's life, but all of these equipments would have failed without the keen eye, the skilled hand and foot, the quick judgment, the indomitable spirit, and sturdy endurance of a man. We have never seen Corporal Hurden and it is not likely that we will ever have the pleasure, but we like to pay tribute to his courage, his heroism and his grit. In the old days the man who killed in strife was a hero. Today it is a greater glory to save the life of a helpless child.

The Farm Board in Action

THE first official act of the Federal Farm Board seems to have been to repel the onslaught on that $500,000,000 fund by people in need of ready money. Chairman Legge expressed the policy: None of the money is to be loaned to individuals, and lobbyists and lawyers and promotors are not needed. The people concerned may speak for themselves with better success than through professionals. The use of the money is restricted to farm organizations.

The policy of the Board as far as publicly expressed is to regulate production as near as possible to the needs for the commodity, to make marketing procedure more efficient and economical, and by such savings to increase the returns to the producer without materially increasing the cost to the consumer. This is substantially the policy adopted 15 years ago by the State of New York when it established the first State marketing department in the country, however, with $15,000 instead of the Federal sum of $500,000,000. The State program was interrupted by war conditions, middlemen in business and petty politics, but not until it had demonstrated the possibilities in a regulated marketing system for farm products.

The wide spread between the cost to the consumer and the return to the producer is now generally recognized as the most important factors in the farm problem. It is well that Chairman Legge has emphasized it. He will need and he will deserve all the encouragement and support producers can give him to pursue it against powerful opposition to a successful conclusion.

Seed Potato Tour

The New York Co-operative Seed Potato Association, main office at Utica, N. Y., invites friends and patrons to attend its Annual Blue Tag Potato Tour August 12-13. During these two days the largest and most progressive of the certified seed growers in Steuben, Livingston, Allegany and Wyoming counties will be visited. At each farm the owner will be interviewed regarding his cultural practices and seed selection methods and the certified seed growing in the fields will be inspected.

Special cars will be run on the D. L. & W. for the accommodation of those coming from Long Island and points near to New York City. The tour will start from Bath, N. Y., Monday morning at 8:30 and disband at Gainesville, Tuesday afternoon. Monday night at Dansville a potato banquet will be held.

At the various stops along the route talks will be given by scientific men and by practical farmers of experience. During these two days beginners in the certified seed business can secure information that it has taken the older growers years to gain.

The dealer and purchaser of certified seed potatoes will be able to select from the fields shown those that best please his judgment and thus when the market opens he will have something on which to base his reasons for the selection of seed from a certain field.

The Steuben County Farm Bureau is co-operating toward the success of this tour by combining their annual tour with it. Those desiring hotel accommodations either at Bath August 11 or at Dansville August 12 should communicate with George Winfield Lamb, secretary of the association at the Utica National Bank Building, Utica, N. Y.

The Fruit Situation in Vermont

The growing of apples is about the only commercial fruit industry in Vermont, although there is a considerable quantity of strawberries grown in the Connecticut Valley and local sections, but the apple is the one big horticultural crop in Vermont.

The 1929 crop, while somewhat smaller than the 1928 crop, in all probability will be so much better in quality, being largely free of scab, that it will compare in money value quite well with last year. There should be more than 100,000 barrels of first-class apples this year from Vermont orchards.

Insects and diseases have not been especially troublesome this year. There was so much good weather before and following the blossoming time that nearly all of the growers were able to apply all of the prescribed spray applications and as a consequence have got pretty good control. The curculio injury is often somewhat serious. The quality in all probability will be good. The larger crop will be on McIntosh, Tolman, Delicious and Wealthy and lighter crops on Spy, Greening and Fameuse. Growers who did not succeed in getting on the delayed dormant or the pre-pink have some scab this year. These people have probably learned an expensive lesson and will doubtless profit by it in subsequent seasons. There is very little blight this year.

Hail has wrought much damage in at least two commercial orchards. Hailstones as large as beechnuts were reported, which pelted the apples, scarring almost every one. In such a case, the grower was inclined to abandon his orchard for this year, but that might not be a wise plan. Hail insurance is coming into use. It is being approved by more and more growers each year. Looking back over a long period, it might be said that Vermont fruit growers in general have been quite immune from hail injury, but most every year it hits at least one orchard some time during the growing season. Like lightning, there is no telling where it will strike.

Paper mulch in at least two commercial orchards is being tried out as a means of suppressing witch grass and other weeds, especially among small trees and apparently with good results. George F. Richards has 1,000 trees paper-mulched. M. B. CUMMINGS.

Columbia County, New York, Notes

July 12.—Farmers are busy with their haying, which is a big crop. There is much standing grass for sale in different parts of the county.

Strawberries proved a bountiful crop in spite of the dry June weather. There was so much rainfall in May that the ground was thoroughly soaked when the dry weather of June arrived. Black and red raspberries are proving a good crop.

Corn is growing very fast and looks thrifty; potatoes looking fine; no bugs as yet of much account. All kitchen gardens and truck patches are also in fine condition. All maturing fast; absence of bugs noticeable this year in several gardens; even the rose bugs on the grapevines did not arrive this season, and the roses in the yard and on the lawns were especially beautiful in consequence.

All kinds of poultry are thriving; chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys looking the best this July; that dry June was a benefit to them.

There will be a large crop of blueberries in the various pastures soon; the earlier varieties are already ripe; there will also be a bountiful crop of elderberries which grew wild in this section.

Eggs have remained from 30 to 36c a dozen for about three weeks; butter, from 45 to 48c in trade at country stores for the past two weeks. Strawberries, the finest, were $5 a crate, and the variety was Premier. E. V. H.

Vegetables Growers' Convention

A feature of the National Vegetable Growers' Convention in Philadelphia the week of August 19 will be an inspection tour of the Terminal Markets on Thursday morning, August 22. The facilities in Philadelphia for receiving and distributing carlots of vegetables are not surpassed by any other large city. During the year of 1928, over 44,000 carloads of fruit and vegetables came to Philadelphia. With the exception of potatoes, the leading single commodities were lettuce and cabbage; 42 States were shippers to the Philadelphia market.

Each agency functioning in this rapid and efficient movement of vegetables is going to introduce the members of the convention to their part in the movement. Experts will explain the movement of the vegetables after they arrive in the Terminal until they are sold to the retailer. Since a large number of vegetable carloads coming to Philadelphia are sold by auction this will be inspected.

In order to see the Terminal Markets, when the vegetables are in movement, the party will assemble at the Terminal at 4:30 A. M. Bus accommodations will be available from the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. From time of arrival until 7:45 A. M. there will be continual points of interest, with "time out" for breakfast at the Terminal. After leaving the Terminal, it is planned to go on an inspection tour of the Campbell Soup Company plant, where they will be canning tomatoes.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Present Help

The wings of God are wide and cast a shadow
Wider than condor's wings or the albatross;
Their shadow is very dark, as dark as midnight,
Their shadow is dark as the shadow of the Cross.

Yet under them shalt thou trust. Evil shall go by thee
Safe in the darkness under thy God's wide wings;
Though thou hear mountains moving and arrows are flying,
Thou shalt be still as a child whose mother sings.

Far outside in the light are thy joy and sorrow;
Forget, forget the pleasant things thou hast left,
Put from thy mind anxiety and hunger,
Hope that was long deferred and love bereft.

Have now no fear of the darkness that enfolds thee,
God's wings are spread as an eagle's over her nest.
The wings of God are wide and safe for hiding,
There in the darkness shall thy soul find rest.
—Louise Driscoll in The Commonweal.

*

ONE of our readers asks what Winter salads could be grown in a window garden. She thinks that if we can grow flowers in the window, we could grow salads also, and she thinks it would be interesting and pleasant. What experience can readers contribute in this line? We know that watercress can be grown in a bowl of water with a little earth at the bottom, providing pungent green sprays for garnishing, and the little plant called corn salad grows very quickly producing tender little green leaves. This plant, which answers to the dignified name of Valerianella olitoria, is also known as lamb's lettuce and fetticus, but is little grown in this country. Abroad it is a cool season crop, grown in Fall and Winter under conditions similar to lettuce. Perhaps some of our readers have experimented with house-grown salads in Winter. Of course endive, grown in the garden and then brought into the cellar for its blanched leaves, is one of our finest Winter salads.

*

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture states that the wasting of a single shoe yearly by each person in the United States costs the country at least $250,000,000 annually, at present prices. This seems, a good argument for taking care of our shoes.

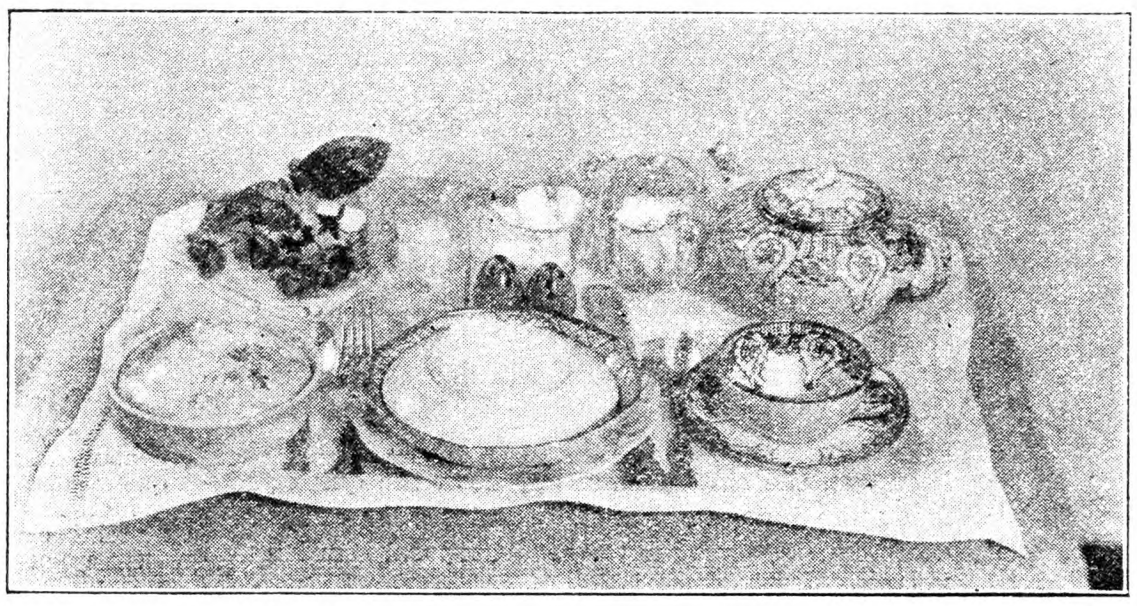
*

THE Colorado Experiment Station, in a bulletin on bread-making says that to help to keep bread dough at the proper temperature while fermenting, it is well to have one or more cloths and pads made for, and kept for, that purpose only. Each bread-cloth should be made of white outing flannel or of white Canton flannel; two yards is a good length. Each bread-pad should be made of cotton batting covered with white muslin, tied, or quitled loosely together; two yards square is a good size. Each pad should be provided with two detachable white muslin cases, so that as one case is removed for laundering, it may be replaced at once by a clean one. These bread-cloths and pad cases should be laundered often. Wash and boil in good soapsuds, rinse and dry thoroughly, fold without ironing, keep in a clean place, and use them only for the purpose for which they were designed. It is unnecessary to add that the pads themselves may be easily laundered when necessary. A cabinet in which dough may be placed for the various rising processes aids materially in keeping it at the desired even temperature. This is especially true if the kitchen is not overheated, or is exposed to drafts. A cold draft on a bread-dough chills it quickly, and a chill interferes at once with yeast fermentation. In lieu of a cabinet, which might be made of a small box, a corner may be preserved on a cupboard shelf for that particular purpose, and serve very well. When needed for use, warm the bread-pads and one of the bread-cloths, line the cabinet or cupboard shelf with one of the pads, wrap the bowl containing the dough in one of the cloths folded to a convenient size, place it on the pad and cover it with the other pad.

When We Turn Nurse

In these days of hurry and bustle, crowded hospitals, and trained nurses are at a premium, the getting-well period of a patient is often left to the care of the home folks, and goes without saying that this time of an illness is often the most trying, especially when it comes to catering to the patient's appetite; nothing looks, smells or tastes right, particularly if liquids have been the order of the day during the earlier stages of an illness. Now that the dangerous period of the malady is over and a fuller diet imperative, ten to one she will have very little inclination to partake of anything but the previous regulated liquids. Here the coaxing begins, for neither nerves nor reason are always under the best control, and we find ourselves almost, if not quite, at our wits' end trying to cajole a capricious appetite.

Along with plenty of fresh air and sunshine it takes good nourishing food to rebuild lost tissue, strengthen flabby muscles, and revive jaded nerves, after some long and serious illness, and in ordinary cases where a restricted diet is unnecessary, the essentials are simple enough; just wholesome easily digested foods, such as fresh fruit, cereals, eggs, oysters and clams when in season, tender cuts of lamb and beef, chicken, creamed soups and fresh vegetables. If, however, a restricted diet is still required, as in the early days of convalescence, one should avoid sameness whenever it is possible. This can be accomplished in a way by introducing attractive and novel little surprises both in the preparation and in the serving.



An Attractive Tray for an Invalid's Meal

Aside from presenting your patient with the right foods in the best possible manner, the tray and its accessories should always be dainty and neat. Few people in health will tolerate careless serving, and crisp linen, pretty china and thin glasses all mean so much when our appetites need coaxing. Even the fresh flower on the folded napkin, and the chop or bit of steak ornamented with a sprig of parsley, are really important details.

We want our hot things hot, too, not lukewarm, and the cold ones really cold; hot-water plates are most convenient, though not always easy to secure. However, a well-heated plate placed over a bowl of hot water and covered with a heated cover or inverted saucer makes an excellent substitute. Put the soup in a small heated pitcher and wrap a napkin around the baked potato, and though you carry your tray from the basement to the top of the house it will reach the sickroom with everything on it dainty and hot.

Just a word about the dishes and tray. Lovely individual teasets, suitable for a bed tray, can be bought in both the expensive and cheaper china. Dainty clear or colored glass sets can be found in the 10-cent stores that are positively alluring. Every housewife with a family of children, or an invalid in the home, should possess a bed tray. The white enameled ones with folding legs are a wonderful convenience as well as a comfort for the patient still in bed. There is another, a bedside or reading-table, that is most convenient. It is constructed of wrought iron with a cast-iron base that stands on the floor. The top may be either of polished hard wood or white enamel. These little tables are adjustable, and some have unique little lamp attachments. Then there is the ordinary white enameled tray, with or without handles, that is almost indispensable in every home.

For certain dietetic conditions it may be necessary now and then to go back to the much used beef teas and broths, even though the patient is beginning to enjoy solid food again, and it will not be surprising if she registers a protest if you venture to serve them as just liquids. Try some novel surprise, for instance, freezing the beef tea. Beat the white of an egg stiff and fold it lightly into one cup of strong red beef tea, and freeze until thick like mush. Or the chicken broth can be made into a jelly by covering one teaspoon of gelatin with two tablespoons of cold water, letting it soak for five minutes, then stir over hot water until the gelatin is dissolved, and add to it three-fourths cup of clear strong chicken broth; strain into a plain individual mold and chill. Serve turned out on a crisp lettuce leaf and top with a teaspoon of slightly seasoned whipped cream.

For a change, even an ordinary lamb chop may be glorified. Trim all the meat and fat from the bone of a rib chop, except the large muscle at the thick end, and broil. Dip a slice of canned pineapple in melted butter, sprinkle slightly with sugar, and bake for a few minutes in a very hot oven, and serve the chop on this garnished with a bit of cress or parsley.

Oyster omelet is a delicate, nutritious dish that will surely be appreciated by the patient tired of oysters or eggs served ordinarily. Cream some oysters and keep them warm over hot water while you make a puffy omelet; before folding place several oysters, drained dry, on one half, and when hot fold the omelet. Slip on an individual platter and serve with the creamed oysters poured around it.

Children adore egg in nest, it generally settles all disputes on likes and dislikes as far as eggs are concerned. Separate the yolk and white of an egg. Beat the white stiff and dry, add a speck of salt and heap on a circular piece of buttered toast. Make a depression in the center of the white and drop in the yolk. Bake in a rather moderate oven until the yolk sets and white is slightly browned.

To serve a small bird daintily select a large, nice-shaped sweet potato and scrub smooth with a stiff vegetable brush, then divide into halves lengthwise. Scoop out a cavity in the center of each half, large enough to hold a snipe or reedbird. Brush inside and out with beaten egg, lay a thin strip of pork in each cavity and place a bird on each slice, breast up, and bake in a hot oven to a golden brown. Serve in the shells in which they are baked with plenty of cress around them.

Salads, properly prepared, make an attractive and wholesome addition to the convalescent's diet. Tender green vegetables, dressed with French dressing, contain valuable mineral salts, so needful to a depleted system, and good olive oil is a very easily digested fat. Salads that contain fish, meat, or meat and vegetables, with mayonnaise dressing, are excellent used as the principal part of a meal, and with a little forethought one can devise any number of tempting varieties that are sure to please.

To make a simple delicious milk dessert, put one-half cup of sugar into a saucepan with enough water to cover it; place over the fire and when the sugar is dissolved let the syrup boil quickly, without stirring, until it becomes quite brown. Remove from the fire and cool a little, then add a pint of milk, or milk and cream. Set the dish containing the mixture in a basin of hot water until lukewarm, then add two-thirds of a junket tablet dissolved in a little cold water, stir slightly and turn into sherbet cups. Let them stand in a warm room until firm, then chill. For variety add a spoonful of whipped cream, sweetened and flavored, to the top, or a sprinkle of finely chopped English walnut meats, or a little shredded cocoanut and a candied cherry.

Just a word more. Circumstances under which food is given often have much to do with the desire to eat what has been brought; carefully as it has been prepared, small hindering causes, absurd disappointments, a cup too full, a suspicion of grease on the broth, or something spilled on the tray cloth. Indeed, the amateur nurse will need not only forbearance but a forerunning imagination of what her patient may or may not want if she avoids the hundred and one little annoyances and grievances that are prone to happen in the sick-room.

ROSAMOND LAMPMAN.

Vanilla Ice Cream

One quart of milk, a pinch of salt; bring to the boiling point in a double boiler. Moisten a heaping teaspoon of cornstarch in a little milk, add to the boiling milk, and cook one minute. Beat two eggs with two cups of sugar, and stir into boiling milk. Stir well, then let this custard become perfectly cold. When cold add one teaspoon extract of vanilla and one pint of cream, then freeze. This is a smooth rich cream without a cooked or starchy taste.

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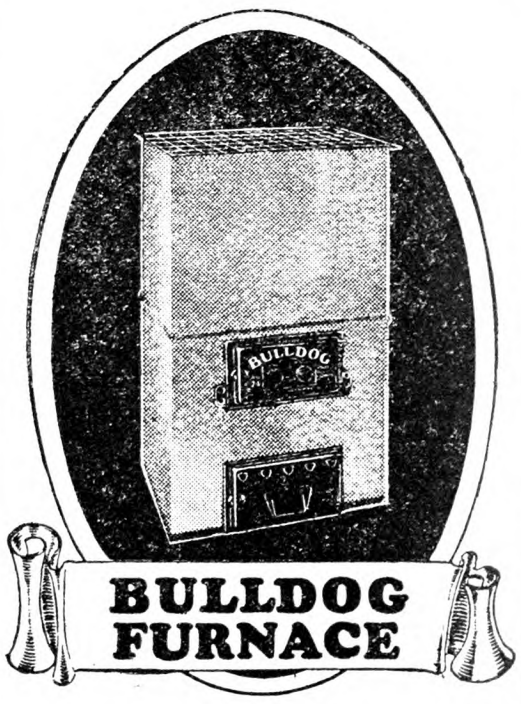
"Heats as Good as Ever!"

"In regard to our Bulldog Furnace: Our furnace has been in use 6 years and it heats as good as ever"—Arthur Cloepfil, R. F. D. No. 1, Rock Port, Mo.



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Canning Fruit Juices

Cut or crush fruits. Heat to about 150 to 170 degrees. Do not allow to boil, just simmer. When you think that all juice is extracted pour through a flannel jelly bag or run through a fruit press. A small home-sized crusher and press can be purchased at about any hardware store. Berries and grapes may be crushed with a potato masher or with the hands, and pressed in small meat presses, available in many homes.

Put the juice in carefully washed glass jars or tin cans. If glass jars are used, place rubbers and adjust lids as for canning. After canning, or pasteurizing, tighten the lids. If tin cans are used, use lacquered ones. The thing to remember when putting juice in tin cans is to drive out all the air before sealing. To do this, fill the cans "chock full" and then seal tight.

If bottles are used, corks or caps may be used to close the bottle. Sterilize them in boiling water before using. Pasteurize the juice in the bottles, unsealed, and then seal at once. Or the bottles may be completely sealed before pasteurizing if about 1½ inches of space at the top is left for expansion during the pasteurization.

Bottles, caps and cappers can be purchased nowadays at almost any hardware store.

Then place glass jars, tin cans or bottles, whatever are used, in water bath or lukewarm water which should come to within two inches from top of jar. Heat the water slowly to 160 or 170 degrees. Do not let it boil. Keep the juice at this temperature from 25 to 30 minutes. Count the time when the water reaches this temperature. A thermometer insures accuracy. Remove from water bath and, if not sealed, seal immediately.

If the fruit juice is allowed to boil either during the extraction process or the pasteurizing period the delicate flavor is destroyed. Some home makers simply extract the juice without heating and can the juice. This is the simpler and easier process, but we have found that if the juice or fruits are heated before bottling the proteins and germs are coagulated and we have a clearer product.

But if time is valuable and help scarce, then extract juice, bottle or put in jars and pasteurize for 25 to 30 minutes at 160 to 170 degrees. Fruit juices are so valuable in the diet that it is an excellent idea for all home-makers to add many bottles or jars of juices to the canning shelves. GRACE VIALL GRAY.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

322—Graceful Lines. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¾ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

477—Another Youthful Model. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 36 or 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 36-in. contrasting and 4¾ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

501—Peplum Flare. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅝ yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

497—Youthful Chic. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅝ yds. of 35-in. material with ⅞ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

Summer Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Canning Raspberries and Green Tomatoes

I have been reading recipes for canning in THE R. N.-Y. with much interest, and particularly the method of canning red raspberries by turning hot syrup on them in the can and then leaving the cans in hot water until the water becomes tepid. You suggest also the use of the fireless cooker to keep the water warm instead of placing a cloth over the cans. In using the fireless cooker the water will not cool as rapidly as by the other method, and therefore should the cans be taken out of the water at a given time, say after they had been in the water as long as it would take for the water to cool by the first method? Should the cans be sealed when they are put into the hot water, or should the bail be just brought up over the top of the can as in processing, and sealed after being taken out of the water?

In the Fall, when we have green tomatoes, my wife makes what we call "goo" out of green tomatoes and onions. She cooks the tomatoes and onions together until they are soft, then adds a tablespoon of brown sugar, two of vinegar, about 2 oz. butter, a little salt and pepper. Every time this stuff is warmed over it is better. Now as green tomatoes will not keep very long, we would like to can them green to keep them through the Winter, and never having canned any, we do not know what is the best method to adopt. Of course it is easy to can ripe tomatoes, but I imagine it is more difficult to can green ones, and have them keep good. Will you tell us how to can them so they will be sure to keep all right? C. H. Y.

I think the method suggested for canning raspberries excellent. Raspberries have excellent keeping qualities, and if sound whole berries are used and the jars sterilized I have no reason to think they would not keep. I think I would leave the jars in the water until it becomes tepid, whether hot water is used alone or in conjunction with a fireless cooker. I would not completely seal the jar, but leave it, as you say, with the bail brought up over the top of the jar.

As to the green tomatoes, can them just as you do anything else. If you want to can the "goo", as you call it, have your wife prepare it just as she always does, then put in clean jars and sterilize for 10 minutes in pressure cooker at 5 lbs. pressure, and for 20 minutes in any other type of canner.

If you wish to can green tomatoes without "goo", prepare and can just as you do ripe ones, only sterilize a little longer. Fifteen minutes at 10 lbs. pressure in pressure cooker, 30 minutes in any other type of canner. GRACE VIALL GRAY.

Old-fashioned Bread

One medium-sized boiled potato, one tablespoon flour, one tablespoon sugar. Pour boiling water over, mash potato, and mix all together. Add enough water to make about a pint, but have it warm. Add yeast cake and set in a warm place to rise. Mix this about noon, and let rise until night. At night add one pint of warm water, two heaping tablespoons shortening, salt, and 3½ quarts flour. Mix until dough turns free from mixer, and is not sticky. Let rise over night. This makes about four loaves.

Delicious Sponge Cake

Measure everything before starting to mix, and put together in the order given. Put in the mixing bowl three egg yolks, and beat thoroughly; one-fourth teaspoon salt, one scant cup of sugar. Mix until sugar is all dissolved. Then add five tablespoons hot water, one teaspoon flavoring. Put three tablespoons cornstarch in cup, one teaspoon baking powder, fill the cup with flour, and level it. Mix thoroughly with other ingredients in bowl. Beat the whites of eggs stiff, and fold into the batter, put in an ungreased pan, and bake 45 minutes.

Favorite Lemon Pie

Roll out a good crust and prick it to prevent blistering. Turn pie-plate upside down and cover with crust, then bake. Filling: For a 9-in. pie-plate, one large, thin-skinned lemon, grate the peel and extract the juice. Add one scant cup sugar, two tablespoons cornstarch, yolks of three eggs. Stir all together and add 1½ cups boiling water. Cook till thick. Pour into crust shell. Beat the whites of the eggs, add two tablespoons sugar, spread over pie and brown slowly. A. L. B.

Snubbed *into* solitaire

Here is a man of charm and distinction who loves bridge and plays it like a master. Yet were you to follow him to Palm Beach in the winter or to Newport in the summer, you would usually find him playing solitaire—certainly not from choice—but actually snubbed into it by those of his own set. He is the fourth nobody wants. And he doesn't know why.

If you have ever met a person with a real case of halitosis (bad breath) you can readily understand what a barrier to social or business success it would be. Imagine yourself in such a predicament.

As a matter of fact, the probabilities are that you *do* have halitosis *frequently*. Few escape it for the reason that every day, in normal mouths, odor-producing conditions (many of germ origin) develop. So, thousands have halitosis and are unable to detect it.

Since the risk is great and detection difficult, the wise thing to do is to definitely put your breath beyond suspicion by the daily use of full strength Listerine as a mouth wash and gargle. It both prevents halitosis and ends it, should it get the upper hand.

While safe and pleasant in action, full strength Listerine is a powerful germicide which kills even the stubborn Staphylococcus Aureus (pus) germ in 15 seconds. Naturally, it destroys lesser germs in the mouth. Furthermore, it's an active deodorant which overcomes odors of all kinds.

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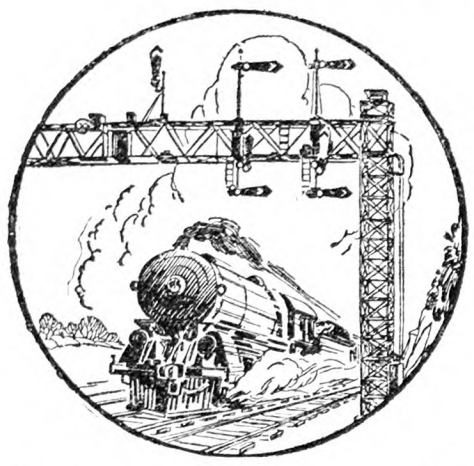

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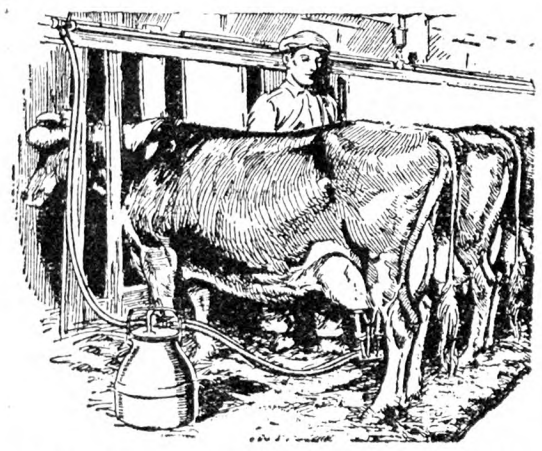

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A Farmer's Opinions

NEW ENGLAND FARMING.—More than 20 years ago I spent ten weeks among stockmen and farmers in most of the New England States. Well-kept small farms, and clean, painted, comfortable houses, with geraniums in the windows, surrounded by attractive yards, in which there were flowers, vines and trees, impressed me. Cows, some good horses, a few hogs or sheep or both, a flock of poultry, an orchard and a garden and a sugar grove were seen at most of the places visited. Here, I was sure, was a fair and happy land, possessed by people who had earned it by the sweat of their brows. Their delightful hospitalities included access to the most luxurious featherbeds that I had ever sunk down in on a chilly Spring night. What a difference there is between a bumpy mattress made of corn shucks in the West and a New England bedtick filled with down and fine feathers!

OUTWARDLY CHANGED.—It was a new experience to me to enter the front door of a New England farm house and proceed, through the kitchen, woodshed and henhouse, to the cow barn or stable without going outdoors. This compact, cozy arrangement of buildings commended itself at once to one who in zero weather had milked cows in a shed and fed horses and mules in an airy stable 300 yards from the house in which he lived on a corn-belt farm. New England farmsteads and farms struck me as being better adapted to human convenience and personal comfort, enjoyment and pride than any others that I knew. Their owners and occupiers were busy, frugal, thrifty and cheerfully content, living well, making some money, improving their land and homes, maintaining the good old customs of their forefathers, and rearing keen-witted children whose schooling and future were their chief dutiful concern. There were abandoned farms in some districts. They were commonly regarded as closed cases of poor farming. Apparently no one suspected that they were signs of the insidious working of an economic force that is no respecter of persons or States. I left New England with a comforting impression that its agriculture and farm life, like its individualism and granite mountains, were fixed and fortified for ages. Three weeks ago I went over some of the same ground. The outward changes that had occurred in the meantime impressed me. I knew that changes of equal or greater importance had taken place in Mid-West farmland, but in that region long ago we were wont to think of New England as our changeless, national Gibraltar.

A SITUATION IN OUTLINE.—In New England today and in all other agricultural regions of the United States there are farms for sale at sacrificial prices. Mortgaged farms that promise little more than "breaking even," as between outgo and income, under management that lacks capital and young-man-power, are likely to be abandoned in every farming State of the Union. Towns and villages, handicapped or doomed by poor location with reference to paved roads, thriving industries or a specialized agriculture, also are declining in population and business activity in every State. Farming has been revolutionized by the growth of manufacturing and processing industries; by the loss of young men to factories, offices, public services, urban business and professions; by the coming of motor cars and hard roads; by the rise of taxes and standards of living, and by competition with specialized farming in areas favored by markets, soils and climate. Many other factors are obvious in the long list of direct and indirect causes of the blights of farming enterprises since the close of the World War. This international insanity, with its prodigious destruction of property and its demoralization of peoples, quickened and multiplied the causes.

SOME ELDERLY MEN.—In Northern New England I saw some old men at work on land or wandering like care-free children in the hills and mountains and along streams and brooks. They were free from the ties of property and family, reverting to the ways of our ancestors far back in history. Our commercial civllization has forced them off their farms and dispersed their families, but these old New Englanders are unconquered. They will not desert the open country that they love, and go to towns and cities in which to pine and waste away, or learn a new way by which to make a living. Nor will they bury their pried and live on their kin, or accept the charities of institutions provided for the living casualties of our industrial supremacy. These men are men, and most of us, in our hearts, not only sympathize with them, but envy them, sometimes. I saw a gray-whiskered man sitting meditatively under an old apple tree, near a deserted farm house. A tall, bushy lilac was in fine foliage close to the building. Weeds and sprouts had taken the adjacent little fields. Was this his old home? Who would wound him by asking him? Perhaps, like every man, in hours of aloneness, all that he desired was to be undisturbed.

LUXURIES AND NECESSITIES.—On the road from Durham to Portsmouth in New Hampshire we passed by some farms that were slowly hiding themselves in brush and weeds, and other farms on which old native families are struggling to make ends meet. With hard roads near their dooryards, many of these resourceful people are using front-gate signs to advertise eggs, maple products, honey, fruit and vegetables for sale. Some others offer meals and lodging to tourists. One of the glaring facts of history is that most producers of necessities are almost always in a hard struggle for survival, while those who grow or manufacture luxuries meet with less resistance, and prosper moderately or amass fortunes. Several hundred yards back from that road in New Hampshire, an enormous greenhouse caught my eye. It is said to be the largest in the world. Its owners recently built it in order to supply their expanding city trade with cut roses. They own and operate three other greenhouses of about the same dimensions as the new one, in the same community. Wealth adorns its possessors with flowers, furs and silks. It also pays well for their choice foods. The choicest foods are virtual luxuries, for the cheaper grades would adequately nourish and sustain any class of people. The bulk of our farm products falls into the lower market grades. Consequently surpluses of these grades are seasonal or periodical. Therefore, the prices at which they are sold are depressed, and producers have but little if any profit left after the carriers and middlemen deduct their sure profits for handling and rehandling these low-grade products until they reach consumers. Growers of the highest grades of produce can pay these tolls and still make a profit, on the average, because the luxury-class of consumer is willing and able to pay the highest market prices. The consumers of low-grade produce are the masses of people. Their buying power varies from month to month, and is far below that of the luxury class. They pick and haggle as purchasers. They must count their pennies.

SPECIALISTS ON FARMS.—In all of the New England States there are increasing numbers of young to middle-aged men, many bearing foreign names, who are doing well as producers of high-grade eggs, poultry, milk, cream, vegetables and fruit. They are mostly specialists, on good to choice soils, which are liberally fertilized. They have relatively short hauls on hard roads to markets in industrial cities and at Summer resorts. These specialists are pointed to as efficient, business-like farmers, who practice scientific, modern methods of production and merchandising. Our agricultural educational system glories in their success, for much of which it may quite properly claim credit. Hosts of city business men and other friends and critics of farming insist that all farmers have got to be specialists like these men or quite farming. Another popular way of saying the same thing is that "there are too many farmers who don't know their business. It is further asserted by agriculture's outside friends that "the best farmers get the highest prices for their produce," and that "those who can't succeed in competition with the best must get out." Does this occur in other industries? Doesn't the so-called average man do fairly well in other industries? Why must every farmer be a specialist and an exceptional man in order to succeed in his business? Under a reformed and fair system of marketing what they now produce, most good farmers would be improving their soils, growing better grades of produce and increasing their income and buying power. If the highly efficient specialist in a favored location is to be the only farmer who can make a reasonable profit in this country, we are likely to see a continuous depopulation of farmland, and a concentration of people in interlocking urban communities up and down the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and in our industrialized midland cities and towns. Eventually, in that case, if our industrial machinery should begin to halt, for a lack of domestic and foreign demand for its output, unemployment would be one of our most serious problems. Cheap food, regardless of its market grades, would then be demanded. Congress would remove the tariff barriers and let it flow in from anywhere.

ONE MAN'S VIEW.—New, specialized and combined types of farming will continue to increase in New England, and be developed for the special purpose of feeding its tourist population. Some large and promising young apple orchards are in competent hands in several of the New England States. There is room in all of these States for more good dairy cows. Foresty and the industries which timber and it products create and maintain will figure prominently in the economic future of the East. New uses will be found for old land and its products and by-products. City people with means are buying scenic mountain lands and establishing estates in Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Some natives welcome them; others don't. Parts of these three States, as well as large blocks of New York State, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, are well-nigh ideal for use as State parks and playground retreats. Farming will remain a basic but increasingly complicated industry in every farming State. It is changing rapidly on its technical and business sides. To a greater extent than in the past, it is a young man's business opportunity. Rewards will be earned and received by young men who take conservative, reasoned-out new steps in farming. Our age is one of rapid changes. Young people are more adaptable than the middle-aged and elderly to new situations and prospects. We who are 50 or over think of farming chiefly as a way of life; we don't like to think of following it as a business. For those who depend on it for a living, it must henceforth be developed and practiced primarily as a business. On its personal side, farming in many regions seems to be headed toward a community system of organization. Will farmers then live in villages, where they can co-operate with one another in obtaining conveniences and services, and in effecting economies? That wouldn't mean farm life to you and me, for we belong to an age in which a farm was much like a feudal estate.

D. C. W.

Among Milking Shorthorns

I had the pleasure of spending four days in New York State, July 9 to 12, in company with W. J. Hardy, vice-president of Alasa Farms, Inc., Alton, N. Y., visiting all of the herds of Milking Shorthorns for H. C. McKelvie of Nebraska. He has in the past four years taken 19 loads of Milking Shorthorns into Nebraska and distributed them among farmers in that State through auction sales. He is founding a herd of Milking Shorthorns for himself, near Arbor, a short way out of Lincoln, has the nucleus of a good herd selected from Wisconsin shipments, and desired to get some stock from some of the herds in Western New York. Inasmuch as I had assisted in the selection of every load except the first which was sent to him from Wisconsin, he left it up to me to go to New York and get 15 females and a bull.

It has been some time since I had visited the Empire State, and was of course glad to go; and it was my first real chance to travel New York highways for any great distance, and to go onto many farms over quite an area of the State. The general landscape of the Empire State reminded me of Wisconsin, except that apple trees are more numerous in New York. Our corn in Wisconsin is much better now, and while New York folk were putting up some wonderful crops of hay, Wisconsin, I believe has better, the clover crop in Southern Wisconsin this year being the best in history, according to the judgment of some old-timers, which may be accurate or not.

I like New York's highways, but believe that Wisconsin has been more careful in laying out the road where it was wanted before putting on a lot of cost. Those nicely-painted cans for depositing rubbish and waste paper along the highways took my fancy; they are indicative of the general well-kept appearance along the right-of-way. You must realize, of course, that my impressions were gained in a very limited part of the State. I liked the big barns in New York State. Only when one is short of barn room on a farm does one realize the value of them, and if one values a farm as a home many New York farmers are sitting snugly.

Mr. Hardy met me at Newark, from which town we drove to Yale Farms, on the shore of Seneca Lake, south of Geneva. That is surely a beautiful country. From there we drove back to Alasa Farms, owned by Alvah G. Strong of Rochester, which overlooks Sodus Bay, not far from the little town of Alton, stopping on the way to call on Mr. Mott, near Phelps. They are doing big things at Alasa Farms, without squandering a lot of money on ultra-showy and impractical equipment. The 1,600-acre farm is known locally as the Shaker Tract; 800 acres of it is in good timber, from which they cut enough lumber to net $50,000, and left everything over 14 in. in diameter. About 260 acres is in orchard, with 100 acres of Baldwins and Greenings in one orchard. Alasa has some of the best Hackney horses that make the big shows, but the farm is perhaps best known for its herd of Milking Shorthorns, headed by the grand champion bull Bessboro Musician and the younger imported Anderson Matchless Bates.

From Alasa Farms we drove to Greendale Farms, Henderson, N. Y., the home of one of New York's largest Milking Shorthorn herds, headed by two very good bulls Glenside Roan Cyrus 2d and Carl S. Clay. The Greens have a few grade Holstein-Friesian cows sired by Milking Shorthorn bulls that help sell Shorthorn bulls to the owners of black and white cows.

There are a number of Milking Shorthorn breeders around Hilton, N. Y. W. W. Curtis parted with two cows to go to Nebraska, and two good heifers were bought from L. G. Widger, Adams Basin. We wound up for the second night at LeRoy, the home of the Donald Woodward herd, which a few years ago was making a very strong showing at leading fairs and expositions. The herd is rather low in numbers at present, but we hope that Mr. Woodward will build the institution back to its former proportions. Five females and the good yearling bull Woodward's Duke Oxford by Duke of Glenside, were obtained at this home to go to Nebraska.

The third day we started for Chautauqua County, the ancestral home of Milking Shorthorns in New York State, stopping to visit the farm of John Randolph Lee, near Elma. He is general sales manager for the Dodge Brothers

Corporation in Detroit, is much interested in his Milking Shorthorns, and will lay in some breeding draft horses. Chautauqua County Farm has a good collection of Milking Shorthorns in its commodious quarters near Dewittville. One of the most interesting characters I met on the trip was John W. Boak, Jamestown. He has had a select cream trade in Jamestown for years, and has always supplied it with Shorthorns. He and his father were Shorthorn breeders in Canada before going to New York State less than 50 years ago, and they showed Duke of Cumberland, the champion Shorthorn bull, at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. He deserves to be proud of the medal and diploma received. Three heifers were purchased from him to go to Nebraska. The Henderson and Jamestown territories seemed to be primarily stock countries, a feature which appealed to me.

The load of cattle which was shipped to Nebraska July 16 was purchased from Alasa Farms, W. W. Curtis, L. G. Widger, the Donald Woodward herd and John W. Boak & Son. If this shipment gives a good account of itself, it may be the start of a good trade with Nebraska buyers. JOHN L. TORMEY.

Egg Production Figures

I have 57 White Leghorns of a good strain that laid 5,450 eggs from January up to July 12. Would you call this a fairly good average? J. W. C.

Maryland.

You do not mention the age of your White Leghorns; they may be pullets, yearlings or two-year-old fowls, and a "fairly good average" in production would depend very largely upon age. The New Jersey Experiment Station has published a summary of reports of egg production, etc., from 30 poultry farms in that State ("Hints to Poultrymen," Vol. 16, No. 4). The records extend over the year from November, 1926, to November, 1927. This summary shows an average egg production per pullet of 172.9 eggs. Of these eggs 62 per cent were laid in the first 6½ months of the year, the months about which you inquire. Your Leghorns laid an average of 95 eggs per bird in the same months, disregarding fractions. If this was 62 per cent of their year's production their average total for the year will be 153 eggs. You may judge for yourself whether this is fairly good production as compared with 30 New Jersey flocks, probably all Leghorns. The summary of production above quoted gives the average production per pullet as 172.9 eggs; per hen as 141.6, and per "bird" as 163.2, with an assumed standard set at 160 eggs. M. B. D.

Bells on Sheep

Apropos of bells on sheep, I wrote some time ago that this works to advantage only as a warning to the nearby listener, who, hearing the welkin ring when the flock begins to run, knows that something is up, and gets out, with gun in hand, and bags the dog.

It would not be necessary for old ewes to shake their heads; they generally shake a leg, which rings the bell quite as well. Many wise dogs, however, on hearing bells ring, "smell a rat," and will not chase sheep that run toward buildings. Mine were in a pasture in which there was a barn, where they lay in mid-day. Dogs never followed them to the barn.

G. R. HARSTHORN.

Franklin Co., Mass.

A Maryland Ram Sale

The third annual ram sale held by the Maryland Stockmen's Association on July 16 at Centerville, Md., resulted in a general average of $58.55 on 45 Shropshire and Hampshire rams. They went into eight counties of Maryland and to Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The principal buyer was E. P. Walls, Easton, Md. He took 12 head for the extensive flocks of the Isla Corporation, which operates an island farm in the Chesapeake Bay, where it keeps 2,000 breeding ewes.

The highest price was paid for a yearling Hampshire ram consigned by the Saint Armour Co., Coatesville, Pa. He was finally knocked off, after a spirited bidding contest, to James F. Hall, Church Hill, Md. Mr. Hall will use him in a good flock of grade ewes.

The sale, held under the trees on the Court House lawn at Centerville, was well attended. Buyers were discriminating. All the rams were yearlings except four. The Hampshires averaged $61.60 and the Shropshires $47.90. The annual ram sale is now well-established at Centerville. There are approximately 40,000 breeding ewes, mostly in farm flocks, within a short radius of Centerville, the center of the Eastern Shore early lamb industry. K. A. CLARK.

Coming Meetings and Shows

July 29 - Aug. 2. — International Baby Chick Association, annual convention, Minneapolis, Minn.

July 31.—N. Y. State Vegetable Growers' Assn., Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

July 31 - Aug. 1. — Second Annual South Jersey Gladiolus Show, Convention Pier, Cape May, N. J.; F. E. Rockwell, director, Cape May, N. J.

Aug. 1 - 2. — Connecticut Pomological Society tour through Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire.

Aug. 3. — Annual Field Day, Long Branch Farms; W. B. Kendall, proprietor, Bowdoinham, Me.

Aug. 5-8. — Ashley Fair and Junior Fair, Ashley, Ohio.

Aug. 6.—Poultry Day, Conn. Agr. College, Storrs, Conn.

Aug. 6.—Meeting and tour, New Jersey State Horticultural Society, starting from Del Bay Farms, Bridgeton, N. J.

Aug. 8.—Annual Summer meeting Connecticut Pomological Society, Farm and Home Week, Storrs, Conn.

Aug. 6-9. — National Association of Gardeners annual convention, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

Aug. 7. — Market Garden Field Day, Field Station, Waltham, Mass.

Aug. 9.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association field meeting, Rice Orchards, Marlboro, Mass.

Aug. 12-13.—Blue Tag Potato Tour of New York Co-operative Seed Potato Association, Bath, N. Y.

Aug. 12-15.—Middle Atlantic Grange Lecturers' conference, Pennsylvania State College, State College P. O., Pa.

Aug. 19-22.—Annual meeting, Pennsylvania State Potato Growers' Association, State College, Pa.

Aug. 19-23.—Vegetable Growers' Association of America annual convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia.

Aug. 21-24.—Thirty-sixth Annual Fair, Gloucester County Grange, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.; E. Arlington Jones, secretary, Harrisonville, N. J.

Aug. 23.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association field meeting, Franklin Co., Mass.

Aug. 26-31. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Aug. 26-31.—Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Aug. 28.—Connecticut Experiment Station Field Day, Station Farm, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

Sept. 16-17. — Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

Oct. 7-12.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 10. — Fourth annual Sewickley Guernsey Cattle Club show, Allegheny County Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa.; Carlos E. Norton, secretary.

Oct. 12-19.—National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 17 - 20. — American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Live Stock Sales

Aug. 13. — Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association seventh annual sale, Pomfret, Vt.; J. W. Danna, president, North Pomfret, Vt.

Aug. 15.—The T. R. Shanaberger & Son Jersey sale, Montrose Farm, Ravenna, O.; R. T. Lee, Iowa City, Ia., sale manager.

Sept. 25.—Vermont Guernsey Breeders' Association Sale, Randolph Center, Vt.; S. G. Judd, president.

Sept. 18. — Milking Shorthorn sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 5. — Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club sale, Hornell, N. Y.; Ray E. Mead, manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Oct. 12. — Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21.—Holsteins. National Ormsby sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Oct. 30.—Ayrshires. Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club, tenth annual consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y.; R. E. Mead, sale manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Nov. 5-6.—Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8. — Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

SAM and Rastus were discussing politics. Rastus was rabid partisan of the incumbent. "Well," said Sam. "Ah like him all right, Ah guess, but his platform ain't no good." "Platfo'm!" snorted Rastus. "Platfo'm! Say, what difference does dat make? You know dat a political platfo'm is jes like a platfo'm on one o' dese yere street cahs—hit ain's meant to stan' on; hit's jes meant to git in on!" —Credit Lost.

∴ JERSEYS ∴

Seventh Annual Sale
of the
Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association
Pomfret Center, Vermont
Tuesday, Aug. 13th
Mr. Brenneis, fieldman of the A. J. C. C. assisted in the selection of 45 registered and 9 high grade Jerseys. All young, unblemished, all accredited—mostly fresh or soon to freshen.
You Can Buy More Production in Pomfret Than in Any Other Place
In proof of this, notice the Pomfret bred cows listed in the Bulletin.
Send for catalog to
P. W. LEONARD, Sec.
R. F. D., S. Royalton, Vt.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of Advance Register Breeding at very attractive prices. Write for pedigrees and particulars. TARBELL FARMS - Smithville Flats, N. Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N.Y.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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50,000 DAIRY CATTLE
all breeds, in Crawford County, the 5th county in U. S. to become accredited. Can supply buyers with anything in pure-bred or grade dairy stock. 30 to 40-hour freight service, vicinity of New York City. Field man at your service.
Crawford County Co-operative Dairy Improvement and Sales Association
Market House Meadville, Pennsylvania

ATTRACTIVE AYRSHIRE OFFERING
BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots or less
JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, New Jersey

FOR SALE—Holstein and Guernsey Springer Cows and Heifers. A good selection at all times. JOHN KEENER, Amherst, Wisconsin

∴ SHEEP ∴

FOR SALE IN CARLOAD LOTS
2,000 Cross Bred Idaho Yearling Ewes
Selected and shipped by myself personally.
Charles H. Bragg Holley, New York

FOR SALE—1928 and 1929 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS—from the Cooperstown-Wardwell stock and Wardwell's Fashion, 1923—$25 to $35. GEORGE CARY, Boston Hill Farm, Boston, New York

For Sale 3 HAMPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS 10 HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS
Frederick Neuburger - Monroe, New York

Purebred Black face **Highland Yearling Ewes** STONY BROOK FARM Albion, New York

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

∴ GOATS ∴

YOUNG ¾ NUBIAN DOE
with 4 mos. ⅞ Nubian doe kid, $60. Both excellent type, conformation. Fine foundation stock. No other stock for sale at present.

Three Goats Wanted Gallon does or better; breed no object; Saanan preferred. State price and breed. WM. A. SCHRUL, Box 125, McKee City, N. J.

∴ RABBITS ∴

Pedigreed Giants Cheap. Urias Kinsinger Meyersdale, Penna.

CHINCHILLAS—Imported and Domestic strains. Pedigreed Flemish Giants. Green Mountain Rabbitry, Montgomery Center, Vt.

∴ HEREFORDS ∴

HEREFORD STOCKERS and FEEDERS FOR SALE
243 Steers; 326 Heifer Calves, weaned; 378 Yearlings; 216 Two's; 97 Springers; 78 Cows. Also other breeds, well bred, choice quality, dehorned, medium flesh, sort to suit. Also 4 loads Ewes, 6 loads Lambs, 1 load Young work Horses. Write or wire,
FLOYD JOHNSTON, Stockport, Iowa

EDMONDS' POULTRY ACCOUNT BOOK :-:
Price, $2.00
If you keep only ten or a dozen hens, there will be Satisfaction and Profit in knowing just how the account stands. This book will tell the whole story. The account may be begun at any time, and the balance struck at any time. Simple and Practical.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York

∴ SWINE ∴

SUCCESSOR BERKSHIRES
1929 SPRING PIGS
Mated Pairs and Trios. Boars Ready for Service. Can spare a Few Bred Gilts.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
J. C. PENNEY, Owner JIMMY DODGE, Manager

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM PULASKI, NEW YORK R. W. Blakely, Mgr.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS Properly mated, ask us about them. R. L. MUNCE -:- Canonsburg, Penna.

PURE BRED BREEDING STOCK—Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs. Both Poland China and Chester White. Feeder pigs all breeds up to 50 lbs. delivered Phila. or N. Y. Write STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—Nice Sow Pigs, $8 ea. 160 lb. Bred Gilts, $32. Peds. free. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

REPEAT ORDER PIGS
SOLD BY WEIGHT
Large type Chester White and Poland China cross, Yorkshire and Chester white cross also a few Duroc Berkshire cross sows and Barrows. We have decided to weigh all pigs sold and shipped to our satisfied customers which means more repeat orders.
Pigs 4 weeks old, $5.00, weight 18 lbs. each. Will crate and ship C. O. D., F. O. B. for your approval. Visit us or mail your orders to
George Freeman, Mgr.,
RYDERS STOCK FARM, INC.,
P. O. Box 65, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0202-M

Spring Pigs Ready to Ship
Buy where quality and results are more to you than price. I only send to all buyers nothing but a Select Pig; Healthy, Husky and Strong which means a lot starting to raise a Hog. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross Pigs—4 weeks old, $4.50 each. All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied, return the pigs and your money will be returned. Will ship any number C. O. D. No charges for crating.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

SPRING PIGS For Sale
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs from large type Boars and sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
4 Weeks Old - $4.75
Also a few Chester White barrows, 4 wks. old, $5.25 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

Your Money's Worth Young Quality Pigs
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
4 weeks old $4.75
All husky, healthy, fast growing stock and large for their age.
MY GUARANTEE—YOU MUST BE SATISFIED. Will ship any number C. O. D. on approval. If dissatisfied, return at my expense. Crates free of charge.
Edward Bunzel, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 0490

PIGS 4 wks. old—Durocs, Poland Chinas, Chester Whites
We have decided to sell sell young pigs directly to feeders. This will enable you to order pigs of any of the above breeds which you cannot tell from purebreds, $5.00 each, shipped C. O. D. A slight extra charge for inoculation for the States that require it.
Highland Yards, Waltham, Mass. Tel. 0888-M
L. W. Dean, Owner Chas. Laughton, Mgr.

∴ DOGS ∴

EXTRA FINE **COON HOUND** $100. Shipped on trial. Combination Coon-Opossum Dogs, $60. Satisfied customers throughout New England. Now is the time to get your hunting dogs for next season. SAM LONG, Guntersville, Alabama

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY with a Police Dog. Pups from high grade stock, $10.00. F. E. PIERSON - GROTON, N. Y.

BEAGLES, FOXHOUNDS—Broken and ready to train. 25 years a breeder on this farm. Reference from Maine to Mexico. Stamp. F. D. HEYEN, Barryville, N. Y.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS—2 months. Males, $10; females, $5. Square deal. State color wanted. Black or brown. O. H. RILEY - Franklin, Vermont

REGISTERED GREAT DANE PUPPIES—Black and white. Males, $25; females, $15. Satisfaction guaranteed. FARMHOLM, New Paltz, N. Y.

AIREDALE PUPS—3 mos. old; already registered. Males, $12; females, $7.50. Mrs. H. C. Midurg, R. 2, Glen Rock, Pa.

RAT TERRIERS PUPS—Bred for ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. CRUSADERS KENNELS, Stafford, Kans.

This Delightful Classic

in attractive cloth binding only 50 cents postpaid. In same style:
Gulliver's Travels
Grimm's Fairy Tales
Mother Goose Rhymes
Black Beauty
For Sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., N. Y.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

July 25, 1929.

July: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.86, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.11; Class 3, $2.05.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $1.95; Class 3, $1.95.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.42½@	$0.43
Extra, 92 score		.42
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.39¼@	.49½
Seconds	.38¼@	.39
Lower grades	.37 @	.38
Ladles	.34 @	.37
Packing stock	.31 @	.32
Renovated	.39 @	.40
Sweet, fancy	.44 @	.44½
Extra		.43½
Firsts	.40½@	.43
Seconds	.39½@	.40
Centralized	.39½@	.41½

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.24 @	$0.25
Fancy		.23½
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.22 @	.22½

EGGS

Nearby fancy, white	$0.51 @	$0.52½
Extra	.47 @	.50
Average extras	.44 @	.46
Extra firsts	.38 @	.42
Firsts	.35 @	.37
Pacific Coast, whites	.40 @	.50
Mixed colors,		
Nearby, best	.39 @	.46
Gathered, best	.34 @	.38
Common to good	.28 @	.32

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42@	$0.45
Fair to good	.30@	.40
Broilers	.35@	.42
Roosters	.20@	.26
Fowls	.30@	.36
Ducks	.22@	.24
Geese	.16@	.22
Turkeys, young toms	.42@	.46
Hens	.40@	.43
Squabs, white, lb.	.45@	.50
Dark, doz.	2.50@	3.50
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.30@	$0.32
Chickens	.30@	.34
Roosters	.18@	.21
Ducks	.20@	.22
Geese	.13@	.15
Tame rabbits	.26@	.27

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.00@	14.00
Bulls	8.00@	10.25
Cows	7.00@	9.50
Calves, best	15.00@	16.00
Common to good	12.00@	14.00
Sheep	6.00@	7.50
Lambs	13.75@	14.50
Hogs	12.00@	12.65

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.23@	$0.24
Good to prime	.16@	.20
Culls	.11@	.13
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.50@	26.00
Bulls	15.00@	17.00
Cows	18.00@	22.00

POTATOES

Maine, 150 lbs.	$3.50@	$3.75
Southern, new, bbl.	3.00@	4.75
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00@	3.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$0.75@	$1.25
Cabbage, ½-bbl. bskt.	1.00@	2.25
Carrots, bu.	.75@	1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	2.50@	3.50
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00@	1.25
Cucumbers, bu.	1.25@	2.50
Eggplants, bu.	1.50@	2.50
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@	5.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.50@	4.00
Onions, bu.	1.25@	3.00
Parsley, bu.	1.00@	1.50
Peas, bu.	3.00@	5.75
Radishes, 100 bchs.	3.00@	3.50
Spinach, bu.	.75@	2.50
Squash, bu.	.50@	1.25
String beans, bu.	1.00@	3.00
Sweet corn, bu.	1.25@	4.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.25@	3.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00@	13.25
Pea	9.00@	9.25
Red kidney	8.50@	8.75

FRUITS

Apples, new, bu.	$1.00@	$3.25
Peaches, Ga., crt.	.75@	3.75
Bu.	.75@	3.50
Carolina, crate	.75@	4.00
Bu.	.75@	3.00
Pa., bu.		1.50
Del., bu.	1.50@	1.75
Jersey, crt. or bu.	.50@	1.50
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	3.50@	4.00
Watermelons, car	310.00@	510.00
Blackberries, qt.	.22@	.30
Huckleberries, qt.	.25@	.45
Raspberries, pt.	.10@	.18
Cherries, qt.	.15@	.20
Currants, qt.	.10@	.14

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00@	25.00
No. 2	22.00@	23.00
No. 3	14.00@	21.00
Clover mixed	15.00@	23.00
Straw, rye	20.00@	22.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.55
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.56
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.21
Oats, No. 2 white	.61
Rye	1.17
Barley	.84

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B	.16	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.51@	.52
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65@	.70
Gathered	.45@	.55
Fowls, lb.	.45@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, new, bu.	.05@	.06
String beans, lb.	.15@	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.30@	.35
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15
Peaches, doz.	.30@	.40
Blackberries, qt.	.25@	.40
Huckleberries, qt.	.30@	.75

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Supplies of peaches were moderate to liberal on the Philadelphia market during the past few days. Demand and trading were only fair, and the market was steady for good marks, but ordinary and poor offerings met a slow movement. The Georiga season is about over, with only scattering cars yet to be moved. This year's deal in Georgia was one of the shortest and lightest deals in many years. Although the bloom early in the season was good, the set was poor and curculio injury caused considerable loss. Large size Georgia Elbertas brought $3.25 to $3.75 per six-basket carrier, while Belles of Georgia moved slowly at $1.75 to $2.25. The North Carolina crop is also short and the movement out of this State will probably not equal more than 1,200 cars for the entire season. Large Georgia Belles from North Carolina sold for $2.50 to $2.75, while wasty offerings were as low as $1.75 per carrier. Many of the North Carolina receipts were of ordinary quality, and some stock was refused. Delaware Carmens brought 75c to $1 per bushel, while various early varieties from New Jersey moved at 50c to $1 per bushel. The apple market continued to hold steady for good marks, but poor colored and small-sized offerings were slow. Williams Early Reds sold mostly at $1.75 to $2.25 per bushel with a few sales at $2.50. Only a few Transparents were on the market as the season is nearly over, and these sold at $1.75 to $2 for large sizes. The demand for cantaloupes was fairly active and Arizona Salmon Tints were mostly $2.25 to $3 per crate of 45 melons. The honeydew market was irregular, and only fancy stock reached top quotations. Offerings of watermelons were moderate, and the market steady. Tom Watson, averaging 30 to 32 lbs. per melon, sold for $450 to $500 per car. There was a fairly active demand for New Jersey string beans and the market was firm for fancy stock. Green beans in bushels brought $1.25 to $1.75, while wax in ⅝-bu. baskets sold for $1 to $1.75. The first New Jersey Lima beans were reported in the market during the past few days and the market was firm, with ⅝-bu. baskets selling at $2.50 to $3. Delaware and Maryland bushels sold for $4.50 to $5. Beets and carrots were steady at 2 to 3c per bunch. Sweet corn was in heavier supply from nearby, and the market weakened toward the close. Fancy sugar corn brought $1.25 to $1.50, while white corn was quoted mostly at 75c to $1. Receipts of lettuce from New York State and California were fairly heavy and the market was weak. New Jersey and Virginia onions moved slowly at $1.50 to $1.75 per bushel. Peppers, both sweet and hot varieties, were in liberal supply from North Carolina and New Jersey and most sales of Bullnose were made at $1.25 to $1.75 per ⅝-bu. basket, while Italian moved at $1.50 to $1.75 per bushel. Most receipts of tomatoes came from Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey. Supplies were fairly liberal, with some of the stock showing heat damage. Good quality ripe offerings sold at $1.25 to $1.75 per ⅝-bu. basket with a few fancy Marglobe up to $2 to $2.25. The potato market developed a weakness in the middle of the week, but recovered fairly well toward the close. The season on the Eastern Shore of Virginia is very near the close and the center of attention now shifts to New Jersey and Long Island. Both of these areas report expected short yields, and the estimated production will probably not be over 60 per cent of a normal crop. Stave barrel Cobblers from the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland sold for $3.75 to $4.25, with a few fancy up to $4.60. The first sales of New Jersey sacks brought $3.50 to $4.25, with poorer stock as low as $2.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs at Philadelphia increased to approximately 33,000 cases during the week ending July 20, an increase of about 4,000 cases over the week previous, but 7,000 cases short of the corresponding week of last year. Only a small portion of the total receipts could be classified as strictly fresh eggs, and these moved readily on a firm market. Fresh extra firsts advanced to 36½c, while fresh firsts were quoted mostly at 34 to 34½c. Undergrades were dull, due to the undesirable condition of the offerings. Carton eggs continued to top the market at 46 to 47c, while fancy selected and candled stock brought 44 to 46c. The movement of eggs into cold storage is nearly completed for this season. Many dealers hesitate to store July produced eggs, because of the danger of poor quality and condition. Soon after the first of August, the out of storage movement will start. In 10 of the principal markets of the country the total holdings are nearly 1,000,000 cases short of the holdings on the same date of last year.

Receipts of live fowl were moderate during the past few days, but ample for the limited trading which took place. Fancy colored stock at 32 to 33c, while Leghorns were slow at 24 to 28c, according to the condition and quality. Broilers were weaker, with most sales of fancy Plymouth Rocks, 2½ lbs. and over, at 38c. Old roosters were steady at 22 to 23c, while ducks brought 20 to 23c. Fresh-killed fowl met a ready demand when fancy, and the range in price was mostly from 36 to 38c for birds weighing over 5 lbs. Nearby broilers sold for 39 to 41c, while old roosters were steady at 25 to 27c for heavy birds. Long Island ducks held steady at 24 to 25c.

HAY AND STRAW

The bulk of the offerings of hay were of ordinary quality and the market was steady. Demand and trading were slow, and very few price changes took place during the past few days. No. 2 Timothy met a fair outlet at $18 to $19 per ton, while No. 1 Timothy clover mixed was quoted at $17.50 to $18.50. Sample was steady at $12 to $14. The straw market continued nominal, with straight rye at $20 to $21, and oat straw steady at $13 to $14. The first receipts of new wheat straw were received, and moved at $12 to $13 per ton. J. M. F.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 50c; best dairy, lb., 53c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 40c; undersized eggs, doz., 35c; duck eggs, doz., 48c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 20 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, bu., 75c to $1.75; asparagus, lb., 20 to 25c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 3c; berries, black, qt., 25c; red, qt., 30c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 5c; red, head, 5c; currants, qt., 12c; cherries, sour, qt., 15c; sweet, qt., 20c; cucumbers, 8 for 25c; new carrots, bch, 7½c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; dandelion greens, pk., 20c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 7c; onions, green, bch., 5c; potatoes, bu., 75c; new potatoes, pk., 45c; parsnips, pk., 45c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch, 5c; green peas, 2 qts., 25c; pineapples, each, 10 to 20c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; saurekraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, qt., 12½c; spinach, pk., 25c; strawberries, qt., 10 to 20c; Hubbard squash, lb. 5c; tomatoes, lb., 10c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 34c; light fowls, lb., 32c; geese, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 36c; light fowls, lb., 34c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 30c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 35c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loin, lb., 24c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; hardwood, delivered, cord, $4.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

July 23. — Eggs have shown a strong trend lately and dressed poultry is also higher. Apple supplies are light.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 47 to 48c; tubs, 45 to 46c; firsts, 43 to 44c; undergrades, 42 to 43c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25c; longhorn, 25 to 26c; bricks, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; limburger, 33c; brick Swiss, 34 to 35c. Eggs, higher; nearby fancy, 45c; grade A, 39 to 42c; grade B, 33 to 34c; grade C, 31 to 32c; nearby at mark, 34 to 44c.

Poultry.—Dressed, higher; fowls, 32 to 37c; chickens, 42 to 46c; broilers, 41 to 42c; old roosters, 25 to 27c; ducks, 29 to 30c; turkeys, 45 to 48c. Live poultry, easier; fowls, 25 to 31c; broilers, 20 to 36c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 22 to 25c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $3 to $3.75; cherries, sweet, 4-qt. bskt., 40 to 90c; sour, 12-qt. bskt., $1.25; currants, qt., 8 to 12c; gooseberries, qt., 15 to 25c; grapes, Cal., Malaga, lug, $3.25 to $4; honeydews, Cal., crate, $1.75; huckleberries, Pa., 32-qt. crate, $4 to $7.50; peaches, Ga., crate, $1.50 to $4; plums, Cal., box, $2.50 to $3.75; raspberries, red, qt., 20 to 25c; black, 32-qt. crate, $4.50 to $5; watermelons, 25 to 75c.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, doz. bchs, $1.75 to $2; beans, green and wax, 12-qt. bskt., 60 to 75c; beets, doz. bchs., 35 to 40c; cabbage, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; carrots, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; cauliflower, bu., $1 to $2.50; celery, doz., 75c to $1.25; cucumbers, bu., $2.75 to $3; corn, doz., 40c; eggplant, bu., $2.50; kohlrabi, doz., 75 to 90c; lettuce, 2-doz. crate, 50 to 75c; peas, bu., $2 to $3; peppers, La., bu., $1.75 to $2; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; romaine, bu., 50 to 75c; spinach, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; tomatoes, 4-qt. bskt, 75c to $1.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products, steady; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.50; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds. — Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $16.50 to $18; clover mixed, $14 to $15; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $32.50; standard middlings, $34.50; red-dog, $39.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $43.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $55.50; hominy, $44; gluten, $40; oatfeed, $13.80; Timothy seed, bu., $3.25 to $3.65; Alfalfa, $15 to $16.50; Alsike, $20 to $21; clover, $20 to $21. C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

July 23, 1929.

Despite continued dry weather supplies of most native produce are moderately heavy with prices showing many sharp declines.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Transparents, $2 to $3.50. Del. and N. J. Transparents and Williams U. S. Commercial, $2.50 to $3.25 bu. box.

Beans.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native green and wax, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 40 to 75c std. bu. box.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 24 bchs, 50c to $1.25 std. bu. box. Cal., crts., $4 to $4.50.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native, 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box; $1.50 to $1.75 bbl.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs., $2.75 to $3.75; 18 bchs. Cal., crts., $8 to $9; few sales.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Hothouse, native, 50 to 60 cukes, $2.50 to $6.50 std. bu. box. Va., bu. hamp., $1.50. Md. bu. bskt., $1.25 to $2.50.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate. Maine, 100-lb. bags, Green Mountains, best, $2. P. E. I., 90-lb. bags, A grade, $1.75; bbls., Va., $5; few, $5.25.

Radishes. — Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Rhubarb.—Supplies moderately light, demand light. Native, 60 to 85c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native, 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Tomatoes. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand moderate. Native hothouse, mostly 15 to 20c; few, 22c lb. Md., 6-bskt. crts., $2.50 to $3. Texas, best, $3 to $3.25 lug. Tenn., lugs, $2.50 to $3.

Hay.—Market fair, overstocked with ordinary quality, demand slow. Few sales No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $16 to $20. Clover mixed, $21 to $22.

Butter. — Market quiet, creamery extras, 42½c; firsts, 40½ to 42c; seconds, 39½ to 40c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 50c; white extras, 48 to 49c; fresh eastern extras, 45c dozen.

Cheese.—Market steady. N. Y. extras held, 27 to 28c; firsts held, 25 to 26c; fresh, 25 to 26c; western extras held, 26 to 28c; firsts held, 24 to 27½c; fresh, 22 to 24c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., $9.50 to $10; Cal., small white, $11.50 to $11.75; Yellow Eyes, $8 to $8.50; red kidney, $9 to $9.25; Limas, $16 to $16.50 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market steady, demand good. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending July 20, 8,457,200 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 38 to 39c; clothing, 32 to 33c; ½ blood, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ⅜ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 40 to 41c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 87c; ½ blood, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 84 to 87c; ⅜ blood, combing, 83 to 85c; clothing, 72 to 75c. Terr., combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ½ blood, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ⅜ blood, combing, 86 to 90c; clothing, 73 to 78c; ¼ blood, combing, 76 to 80c; clothing, 70 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 67 to 72c; clothing, 62 to 67c.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$14.50@15.25
950-1,100, good	14.75@15.25
800 up, medium	13.00@14.75
Common	10.50@13.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	12.50@14.00
Common and medium	9.50@12.50
Cows, good	9.75@11.00
Common and medium	7.75@ 9.75
Low cutters and cutters	6.00@ 7.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.50@11.50
Cutter-medium	8.50@10.50
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	11.50@16.00
Cull-com.	7.00@11.50
Vealers, milk-fed, good-choice	15.00@17.00
Medium	13.00@15.00
Cull-common	8.00@13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	$12.00@12.65
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	12.50@13.00
Lt. wts, 160-200, med.-ch.	12.85@13.60
Lt. lts., 130-160, med.-ch.	12.35@13.00
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	12.00@12.75
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	10.00@10.50

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, gd-ch.	$14.50@15.00
92 down, medium	12.50@14.50
All wts., common	10.00@12.50
Yearling wethers,	
110 down, med. ch.	9.50@12.00
Ewes, 120 down, med.-ch.	5.50@ 7.00
120-150, med.-ch.	5.00@ 6.75
All wts, cull-com.	2.50@ 5.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu. bskt., Va. and W. Va., No. 1 Transparents, 2¼-in., $2.65 to $2.75; Duchess, 2¼-in., $2.50 to $2.75; Delaware Williams, U. S. No. 1, best, 2¼-in., $3 to $3.25; 2½-in., $3.40 to $3.50; Penn., U. S. No. 1, Transparents, 2¼-in., fancy, $2.90 to $3; cabbage, Ohio, bbl. crts., No. 1, $3 to $3.50; No. 2, $2 to $2.50; poorer, $1.50; cucumbers, Md. bu. hpr., $1.75 to $2.15; bu. bskt., $2.50 to $2.75; Del., fair to poor condition, bu. hprs., 75c to $1.25; bu. bskt., $1 to $1.50; few higher, poorer lower; dewberries, Md., 32-qt. crts., $5 to $6; green corn, crt., N. C., $1.25 to $1.75; huckleberries, Va., 32-qt. crts., best, $8 to $8.50; poorer, low as $7; 12-qt. bskt., $2.25 to $2.50; few, $3; lettuce, N. Y., crt., Big Boston, 75c to $1; onions, Va., bu. hprs., Yellows, $1.50 to $1.60; paeches, Ga., 6-bskt. crts., U. S. No. 1 grade, Elbertas, $3.25 to $3.50; S. C., bu. bskt., Elbertas, 2-in. up, $3 to $3.25; N. C., bu. bskt., U. S. No. 1, 2-in. Belle, $2.50; potatoes, new stock, bbls., Cobblers, Va. and Md., stave bbls., U. S. No. 1, $4.50 to $4.75; raspberries, N. Y. and Md., 32-qt. crts., black and red, $6.50 to $7.50; sweet potatoes, bu. hprs., No. 1, Tenn. Nancy Halls, 75c to $1; Ga., yellows, $2.50 to $2.75; No. 2, $1.50 to $1.75; bbls., No. 2, $6; tomatoes, Tenn., lug boxes, $1.50 to $2; Ohio, 12-qt. bskt, fancy, $1.15 to $1.25; choice, 65 to 85c.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $20.50 to $21; standard, $18 to $19; No. 2, $15.50 to $16.50; No. 3, $13 to $14; No. 1 light clover mixed, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 2, $14.50 to $15; No. 1 wheat straw, $10.50 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $11; No. 3, $9 to $10; No. 1, oat, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $10 to $10.50.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select, whites, 39 to 41c; browns, 37 to 40c; current receipts, 31 to 33c doz.

POULTRY

Fresh killed, full dressed hens, 43c; hog dressed, 38c lb. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 30 to 32c; Leghorns, 26 to 28c; roosters, 18 to 19c; broilers, colored, 35 to 38c; Leghorns, 27 to 30c; ducks, 25 to 27c; geese, 18 to 20c lb.; common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Markets

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ended July 20, 1929.)

Market. — Beef steers and yearlings closing fully steady with last week's closing prices; top $15.85, average weight 1,540 lbs., new high for season; best medium weights and yearlings, $15.50; bulk of sales, $13.75 to $14.50. Bulls and cutters unchanged. She stock showing weaker undertone; bulk medium bulls, $10.25 to $11.25; heifers, $11 to $11.75; butcher cows, $8.75 to $9.50; cutters, $5.75 to $6.50. Stockers and feeders about steady, lightweight stockers predominating, most sales $11 to $12. Calves steady with week's early advance; top vealers, $18; few selects held higher. Hogs strong to 25c higher; top westerns, $14; bulk local feds, $13.25 to $13.50.

Receipts for week ending July 20, 1929: Cattle, 59 cars; 17 St. Paul, 10 Va., 8 St. Louis, 7 Chicago, 6 Penna., 4 Canada, 2 Tenn., 1 Kansas City, 1 Ky., 1 Ohio, 1 N. Y., 1 Md., containing 1,827 head; 1,262 trucked in; total cattle, 3,089 head; 917 calves, 1,215 hogs, 648 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 93 cars, containing 2,779 head; 675 head trucked in; total cattle, 3,454 head; 411 calves, 853 hogs, 540 sheep.

Steers.—Choice, 1,500 lbs. up, $14.75 to $16; 1,300 to 1,500, $14.75 to $15.50; good, 1,300 to 1,500, $13.50 to $14.75; choice, 1,100 to 1,300, $14.50 to $15.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300, $13.50 to $14.50; choice, 950 to 1,100, $14 to $15; good, 950 to 1,100, $13 to $14; medium, 800 lbs up, $12.25 to $13; common, $9.50 to $12.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.50 to $12.25; good, $10.50 to $11.50; medium, $9.50 to $10.50; common, $7.75 to $9.50.

Cows.—Choice, $9.50 to $10.25; good, $8.50 to $9.50; common and medium, $6.75 to $8.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.50 to $12; cutter, common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50.

Feeder and Stock Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.75 to $12.50; common and medium, $8.50 to $10.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10.50 to $12.25; common and medium, $8.25 to $10.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15.50 to $18; medium, $13.25 to $15.50; cull and common, $8.50 to $13.25.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

One of the outstanding achievements of the Grange in any State has been the erection of a girls' dormitory at the State College in Pennsylvania through a fund of $100,000 raised by the Granges of the State of Pennsylvania, which will be opened for use in September. On Wednesday, August 14, the Granges of the State will celebrate the culmination of their plans with a big gala time at the State College as their part in the dedication of the dormitory. This ceremony will be held while the Middle Atlantic conference of Grange lecturers is in session at State College. The Home Economics committee of the Pennsylvania State Grange, which sponsored the project of raising the fund for the building of the dormitory, will have charge of the dedication program.

National Organizer Wilde has recently reorganized the home Grange of Father Oliver Hudson Kelley, the Founder of the Order, Sunbeam Grange No. 2 in Minnesota, with 68 charter members. At the inauguration of the first nation-wide Grange and agricultural radio program June 7 this historic Grange held a meeting and its members listened in as a sort of anniversary celebration of their original organization more than 60 years ago. Many other Granges throughout the country enjoyed this agricultural program which was sent out from the city of Washington, with National Grange Master Louis J. Taber in charge. Among the Grange gatherings receiving the program was the annual session of the Washington State Grange at Spokane, 3,000 miles away.

Chairman Edson J. Walrath of the New York State Grange executive committee was the principal speaker at the Clinton County Pomona Grange June session, held June 20. A class of 21 received the fifth degree.

Juvenile Granges have recently been organized in New York State counties as follows: At Leyden Grange, Lewis County, by Mrs. E. F. Linstruth, Juvenile County deputy; at Avoca Grange, Steuben County, by Mrs. Stanley Hoagland, deputy; at Rushville, Yates County, by Mrs. Glen Owen, deputy; at Argyle, Washington County, by Mrs. W. J. Rich, deputy; at Camden, Oneida County, by Mrs. M. A. Kimball, deputy; at Bethlehem, Albany County, by Mrs. Elsie Hallenbeck, deputy; at Covert, Seneca County, reorganized by Mrs. Harry Patrick, deputy, and at Redwood, Jefferson County, by Mrs. George Merrill, deputy. Mrs. Glen Owen, Juvenile deputy for Yates County, expects to organize a Juvenile Grange at Middlesex, which will make Yates County's record 100 per cent, with a Juvenile Grange in every one of its six subordinate Granges. The new plan of having a Juvenile deputy in each county is evidently working out in a very satisfactory way.

For the first time the official directory of the New York State Grange for 1929 contains a list of the Juvenile Granges of the State, with names of Masters, Secretary and matron. At the time this report was compiled, just previous to the State Grange session in February, the list contained the names of 44 Juvenile Granges. Since that date a dozen more have been organized and the list is constantly receiving additions. The list of active Juvenile Granges in New York State on February 1 was as follows in the various counties: Broome County, Vestal No. 70; Cayuga County, Weedsport No. 102; Dutchess County, Dansville No. 49 and Pine Plains No. 100; Erie County, Hamburg No. 54; Genesee County, Pavilion No. 56, Oatka Falls No. 87, and Bergen No. 88; Herkimer County, Warren No. 83; Jefferson County, South Rutland Valley No. 24; Livingston County, Springwater No. 69; Lewis County, Denmark No. 45; Monroe County, Webster No. 13; Madison County, Lennox No. 46; Montgomery County, Mohawk Valley No. 34; Onondaga County, Baldwinsville No. 26, Skaneteles No. 39, Geddes No. 60, Borodino No. 86, Tulley Valley No. 97 and Marcellus No. 101; Oswego County, Pulaski No. 23, Lower Oswego Falls No. 82 and Bowens Corners No. 99; Saratoga County, Wilton No. 68 and Stillwater No. 72; Seneca County, Seneca No. 29; Steuben County, Oak Hill No. 57; St. Lawrence County, Richville No. 42, Crary Mills No. 64, and Mountain View No. 73; Sullivan County, Bloomingburg No. 95; Tompkins County, Enfield Valley No. 90; Washington County, Easton No. 92; Wayne County, South Butler No. 84; Williamson No. 85 and Palmyra No. 93; Wyoming County, Attica No. 55 and Warsaw No. 89; Westchester County, Putnam Valley No. 32; Yates County, Penn Yan No. 77, Barring No. 78, Benton No. 79 and Crystal Valley No. 98.

There are now Juvenile Granges in 27 of the 60 counties of New York State, with a total of over 50 Juvenile Granges in active operation. About half of those organized have become dormant. It is believed with the closer supervision attending the new system of county deputies the Juveniles will not show such a high mortality.

Prizes for 4-H Club Members

The N. Y. Central Railroad is offering a total of $100 in prize money to the two outsanding 4-H dairy club members and an equal amount to the two outstanding 4-H live stock (beef, sheep or swine) club members in New York State. The dairy and the live stock club members who win first prize shall receive each $55 while the second prize winners shall receive each $45. The prize money won by the dairy club members must be used to help pay their expenses to the 4-H club camp at the National Dairy Exposition which will be held at St. Louis, Mo., October 12 to 19. The winning live stock (beef, sheep or swine) club members must use their prize money to help pay their expenses to the National Boys' and Girls' 4-H club congress which will be held in connection with the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, Ill., November 30 to December 7.

The boys and girls who apply for these prizes must have reached their fifteenth birthday on or before September 1. They also must be regularly enrolled dairy, beef, sheep or swine club members and must have carried on their projects successfully. Application blanks may be obtained from Prof. W. J. Wright, State Club Leader, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. The applications must be returned to Prof. Wright not later than September 5.

The awarding committee will be composed of a representative of the N. Y. Central Railroad, a State leader of junior extension and a member of the Animal Husbandry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. The awarding committee will consider the applicants' records in club work. They will take into consideration not only what the applicants have done with their animals but also what they themselves have done. In other words it is hoped that the winners will be boys or girls who have contributed something toward the improvement of the animal industry and the 4-H club movement in their respective communities.

The New York State 4-H dairy club members have been represented at the National Dairy Expositions since 1923. During the last four years they have shown 69 head of dairy cattle at these expositions. They also have been represented each year by a judging and a demonstration team. During these last four years the 75 4-H dairy club members who have attended these shows have been either judges, demonstrators or exhibitors. The New York Central prizes however, make it possible for two deserving club members to attend even though they may or may not be exhibitors or members of teams.

The club members of this State were represented at the National Boys' and Girls' 4-H club congress for the first time in 1928. Six boys and one girl were delegates to the 4-H club congress last year. We believe that a larger delegation will attend this year. JOHN P. WILLMAN

Not Now but a Little Later—Perhaps

Local Government

1. Must a councilman be a property owner? 2. Can everybody vote for school expansion, or only taxpayers? This village has a population of 2,000. Our taxes are very high. There are no improvements. A. B.

New Jersey.

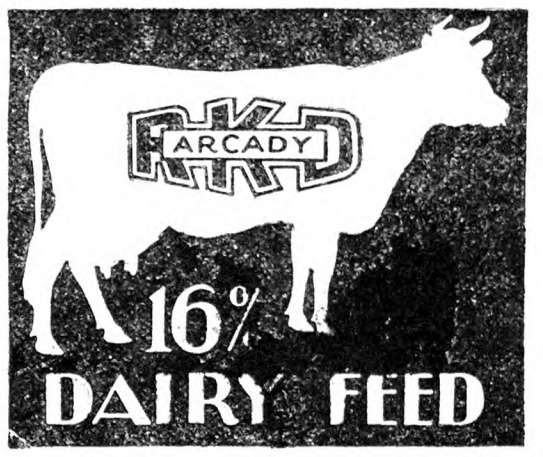
1. The councilman need not be a property owner in the municipality wherein he resides.

2. Any person who voted at the previous general election, or who would become of age at the following general election, is entitled to vote at a school election. The clerk of the board of education will have a list in his possession about seven days before the election, and if you are entitled to vote and your name is not on the list, you may have your name added.

The majority in any municipality determine whether you have improvements in your borough or not, and especially it is so in a direct way concerning the erection of a new school. If a majority of the voters of your borough do not desire the new school, and they vote against it, of course the board of education will not force it upon you.

While your taxes are high at present, in a few years they should be reduced. All the municipalities in a growing section need to install improvements, erect schools and other conveniences in order to live as people should under modern conditions. The burden usually falls pretty heavily during the construction period, but the same is usually reduced because of the fact that numerous newcomers are induced to live in the community where improvements are made and schools are erected, thereby building it up and reducing the burden of the other taxpayers every time a new house is built. H. R.

THE teacher of a rural school one day received the following note: "Please excuse Willie from school today. He caught a skunk."—Credit Lost.



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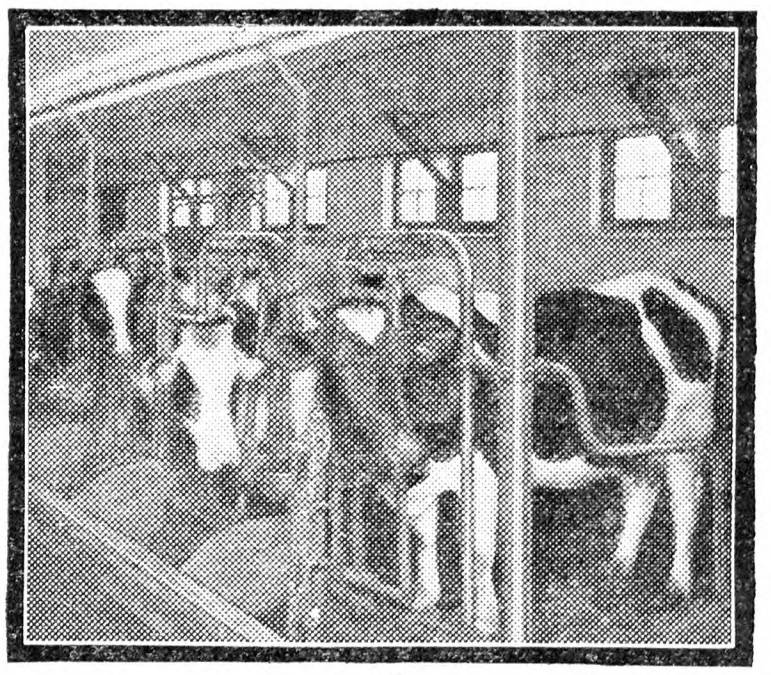

WHEN A DOLLAR "saved" MAY MEAN TWO DOLLARS LOST

Appearances are deceiving, when cows are on pasture with no other feed. Before you realize it, the grass turns yellow or is eaten off close — cows get too little feed and especially too little protein — and they begin robbing their bodies to make milk for you.

In the fall, you pay double for lack of summer grain feeding. It takes two pounds of feed to restore condition in the fall where one pound would *hold* condition on pasture.

Feed one pound a day for each 5 or 6 lbs. of milk, of a good grain mixture *planned for this season.* Write for our free booklet, giving the complete story of Summer Feeding and its remarkable profit record.

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**If your dealer does batch mixing hand him this formula.*

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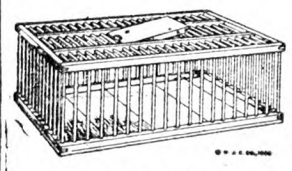

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MacKellar's Charcoal
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PARKS' Bred to Lay BARRED ROCKS
BUY YOUR PULLETS AND COCKERELS NOW at about ONE-THIRD what they will cost later on.

CHOICE BREEDERS too at *special price.* Take advantage of this annual price reduction to get started with some of America's oldest and greatest laying strain of Rocks. Write for complete prices and 40th anniversary catalog.
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Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches weekly. Low prices. 1,000 lots.
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"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$10 per 100; $90 per 1,000; Heavy Mixed, $8 per 100; Black Giants, $15 per 100. Prompt service. C. O. D.
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Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red
CHICKS.. $9.00 a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. $8.00 a 100
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BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. O.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks..... $10.00 per 100
White Wyandottes..... 12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed..... 8.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
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ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
White Wyandottes . . . $9.00 per 100
White and Barred Rocks . 9.00 per 100
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100 per cent live arrival. Prepaid.
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Chicks C. O. D.—Barred Rocks, $10—100; $90—1,000. Heavy Mixed, $8—100. White Rocks, $11—100. Large Tom Barron Leghorns, $8—100; $70—1,000. Light Mixed, $7—100. 100% Guaranteed. Order from adv. or circular. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 10c. Heavy Mixed ..... 8c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna

Pullets and Cockerels HIGH-POWERED LEGHORNS. Farm range reared. Official R. O. P. Large thrifty birds. Superior egg quality. Proven high production.
EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route R, Trumansburg, N. Y.

1,800 LEGHORN PULLETS—12 wks. Barron Strain. $1.25 each. JOHN SOPRANO, Millerton, N. Y.

200 PULLETS 12 weeks old. Wyckoff's strain. Also Breeding Cockerels. Real bargain to quick buyers. J. ALBERTI, Hopewell, N. J

A New Poultry Pest

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station reports the finding upon eggs and fowls of a poultry mite new to poultry-keepers. The discovery of a few mites on some newly laid eggs led a poultryman near Wooster to inquire of the station as to their character. They were at first thought to be the common chicken mite, but measures for the control of the latter failed to affect the newly found parasite. Further investigations disclosed these mites in great numbers upon fowls, and entomologists identified them as the feather mite. These mites spend their lives upon the birds, congregating in greatest abundance in the fluff. Their eggs, pearl white in color and oval in shape, are laid there and adhere to the feathers, though they are not actually attached to them. Finding these mites upon newly laid eggs indicates the infestation of the flock and the results of their feeding may be seen in badly fouled and matted fluffs and scabby areas.

Experiments conducted by the station showed that painting the perches with nicotine sulphate, as is done for control of body lice upon fowls, was effectual in causing the death of these mites, but that better results could be obtained by using in conjunction with the nicotine sulphate finely ground dusting sulphur, applying this to the fowls in the usual manner of using dusting materials or as a dipping solution made by dissolving in water one ounce of any kind of soap and two ounces of flowers of sulphur to the gallon. Spraying the roosts, nests, droppings boards, walls and floors with carbolineum or a 20 per cent mixture of creosote oil in kerosene is a further measure of complete control. The nests may be treated with the sulphur dust. Where a thorough general clean-up as above advised is impracticable, the use of the nicotine sulphate gives good control of the pest. M. B. D.

Various Poultry Questions

How large should a chicken coop be for 500 White Leghorn hens, and what size for brooder house 100 to 500 baby chicks? Which would be better, a coop or to raise the roof on one side of my barn and use that? Barn is 28x28 and will need roof raised on one side and windows. This would be upstairs. Or would it be better to make a new coop of ship-lap and tar paper with double floor, as we have cold weather here? A. M.

Sullivan Co., N. Y.

From three to four square feet of floor space for each Leghorn hen is usually considered sufficient. This would make 250 birds about all that should be kept in a pen 28x28 ft. in size. Much depends upon the care taken, however, and the range given outside. If the barn floor can be made tight on three sides, with ample window openings on the south for ventilation, it will probably be suitable for your use. Double floors are seldom necessary in a poultry house if matched stuff is used. Rough boards, of course, would not make an air-tight floor without two thicknesses and paper between.

Concrete is generally cheaper and more satisfactory in a newly built house. It need be but a few inches thick to hold any weight that it has to bear, but should be laid upon a sub-base of field stone for good under-drainage.

A brooder house can hardly be too large. Chicks quickly outgrow limited quarters. Five hundred chicks might be started in a brooder 10x12 ft. in size, or one even smaller; 12x16 ft. would be none too large after a few weeks. It is better to err on the side of unnecessary capacity than upon that of too limited; 500 chicks, too, will do better in two flocks than in one. I should prefer two brooders 8x10 or 12 ft. in size to one larger one. Chicks vary in size and vigor and it is well to be able to divide a flock and keep those of a similar strength and size together. M. B. D.

Easy Meals to Get

Simplifying food preparation in this kitchen was the result of terrified desperation on the part of an inexperienced wife, brought about by her nonchalant husband's remark:

"We shall feed those 20 men tomorrow."

"How? We don't have enough room, enough dishes, enough food, enough anything!" in a rapidly rising crescendo.

"I could buy something today when I deliver those eggs."

"Yes? With one thin dime? Get two pounds of coffee, two dozen paper cups, plates, spoons and napkins. You'll have to buy a dozen 10-cent-store knives and forks. I'm afraid the paper ones won't do. We'll try to wrestle all the food off this farm."

That day three lazy hens were stewed, six loaves of bread, eight apples pies and three dozen cup cakes were baked. Early the next morning two heads of cabbage were turned into cold slaw, and three dozen eggs were stuffed. Almost immediately the tomato, the cucumber and the onion sandwiches were started. All too soon dinner time came. The food was carried out into the old apple orchard.

Fortunately the yellow apple tree was full of ripe apples. Some of them were vigorously polished and pyramided into a comparatively low centerpiece. The sandwiches were placed on white paper, in four corner trays on an imaginary table. The chickens were divided into two piles well toward each end, also on the parchment paper we used to wrap up our chickens. Cole slaw was lavishly dished into the paper plates, which must be emptied before there would be room for applie pie.

On one bench under an apple tree were coffee, buttermilk, cream, sugar, teaspoons, cups. On another bench some distance away were towels, soap, hot and cold water, and a basin.

The men were called, the cook disappeared, and later a jubilant husband reported that an "enjoyable time was had by all," to quote a classic phrase of the old-time country newspaper.

Our home suppers invariably consist of sandwiches, usually a salad, always milk and fresh fruit. The law of supply decides our demand. In Summer we find possible a large variety of sandwiches: cucumber, tomato, watercress, lettuce; both Winter and Summer we have meat, fowl, fish, egg, onion and baked bean sandwiches, not to mention cottage cheese, which is a favorite with us. For salads we use French dressing, but for the sandwiches a generous supply of home-made mayonnaise is used.

As a rule, when our sandwiches are vegetable, the salad is rather substantial. Canned fish or hard-boiled eggs forms the base. On rare occasions, when halibut is served for dinner, the remains are used for supper's salad. Our canned fish favorites are tuna, salmon and shrimp.

A favorite salad of ours is made from all the left-over vegetables in the house except corn. We tried corn once, but since we prefer it in fritters. The appearance is displeasing. Beets or tomatoes make a lovely garnish around the salad, which we mold in a cup and empty into a green leaf, either Swiss chard, lettuce, cress or parsley, preferring the two first mentioned but taking what we can get. Before molding, the vegetables have been mixed with oil, vinegar, mustard, green peppers and onions.

An attractive egg salad is the water lily. A hard-boiled egg is cut to resemble the lily and placed on a lettuce leaf. Sometimes the resemblance is apparent. Mayonnaise dressing is, of course, used with this.

An interesting combination vegetable and fruit salad consists of diced apple, sprinkled with ground carrot, and generously covered with mayonnaise.

Any salad or sandwich that takes time should be merely the by-product of the noon meal, if time-saving is at all important. Our meat and fowl salads and sandwiches are made from left-overs, and the left-overs are left over because it was so planned. Ordinarily, meal preparation here, for all three of the meals, takes about an hour and 45 minutes. Breakfast, which consists of a cooked cereal and fruit, takes 15 minutes on the oil stove. Dinner takes a bit over an hour, and supper takes the rest of the time. Of course, often the food takes longer to cook than that, but the actual labor involved never takes more time. The garden work of gathering the food also takes longer, but that is counted in with time spent harvesting the crop. O. H. A.

Ventilating Incubator

I wish information regarding ventilation for an incubator cellar. We intend building a cellar for incubators 20x50 ft. or possibly 24x50 ft. Do you think that 20x50 is more practical? We want to build a coop on top of cellar. We also want to build the closed heated coops, insulated on the inside and siding on the outside. Do you think it is practical for our part of the country? Of course a house like that has to be ventilated. Can you help us out on that problem? M. F.

Sullivan Co., N. Y.

If the walls of your incubator cellar extend for two feet or more above ground you may ventilate it by means of narrow windows (cellar sash) on both sides above the ground line. These should be hinged at the top to swing upward and hook. Ventilation may then be secured by opening as many of these windows on the windward side as is necessary to keep the air of the cellar pure.

The poultry quarters above may also be ventilated by window openings on the south side—the building to face the south—these openings to be guarded by curtains on frames that may be raised and lowered on the outside of the building as storms may require. This is known as the open-front type of ventilation and will probably prove more satisfactory than ventilating chutes. M. B. D.

SEVENTEEN boys are taking a course in cooking in a Buffalo high school. The time is coming soon, of course, when no girl will marry a man who cannot cook. —Albany News.

HALL'S CHICKS
ARE BETTER—From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.
R. I. Reds..... 16c
W. Leghorns (Special Matings) 18c
B. Rocks.... (Special Matings) 15c
(Special Matings) 20c
100% live delivery guaranteed
HALL BROS. Poplar Hill Farm Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.

TWO Free Books
Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 48 pages printed in colors, other is 32 pages. You will be surprised. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 205 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 29 years

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. W. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
White Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Buff Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send 20% deposit, balance C. O. D.
Monroe Hatchery, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

Mixed Broiler Day-Old Chicks
$12.00 Per 100
Consisting of Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Anconas and Leghorns.
Sent C. O. D. Pay after arrival. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Better order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Immediate shipment. We hatch all year.
Send for Folder
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY
349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks
High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in August at $9.00 per 100; $26.00 per 300; $44.00 per 500; $85.00 per 1000. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, $10.00 per 100; $48.00 per 500. Catalog.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R SHERIDAN, PA.

Hubbard Farms Reds—Chicks
at Reduced Summer Prices
All breeders 100% free from White Diarrhoea. Sturdy, livable chicks, early maturing, heavy laying, large egg strain.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
CATALOG.
Hubbard Farms, Box 154, Walpole, N. H.

Clear Spring Quality CHICKS

CASH or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$9.00	$42.50	$85.00
R. I. Reds	10.00	47.00	.....

100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

June, July, August Chicks, 6c up

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$7.00	$34.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds	2.50	5.00	9.00	44.00
Heavy Broilers	2.50	5.00	8.00	39.00
Light Broilers	1.75	3.50	6.00	30.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. 19 years hatching.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY Ickesburg, Pa.

BABY CHIX THIS IS MY 11TH YEAR EXPERIENCE

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leg.	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

Write for prices on special matings and tested flocks. These chicks are from free range and heavy laying flocks. 100% live arrival. Postage paid.
FRANK NACE COCOLAMUS, PA.

HILL SIDE CHICKS WILL SHIP C. O. D.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00 per 100
S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Tancred Strain	8.00 per 100
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	7.50 per 100
BARRED ROCKS	9.00 per 100
REDS	10.00 per 100
LIGHT MIXED	7.00 per 100
HEAVY MIXED	8.00 per 100

Special prices on large lots. Less than a 100 add 1c a chick. 100% live del. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone McAlisterville, Pa.

Pullets and Cockerels
200 R. I. Reds—Certified Chicks
Beautiful specimen. Must sacrifice on account of complaining neighbors. No reasonable offer refused.
J. P. Leindorf, 1098 Grant Ave., Pelham Manor, Westchester County, N. Y.

LEGHORN PULLETS
COLUMBIA POULTRY FARM, Toms River, N. J.

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Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

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SEND NO MONEY - WE SHIP C. O. D.

Very high quality chicks bred especially for high egg production. Pure Bred. Shipped C. O. D. 100% Live Delivery. Carefully selected by experts.

	25	50	100	500
Bar., Wh., Bf. Rocks; Wh. Sil. Lcd. Wyandottes; S. C. Reds; Wh., Bf. Orpingtons	$3.25	$6.00	$11.50	$55.00
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Heavy Assorted	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50

Catalog, Free Book, "How to Raise Chicks" with each order.
THE ADA HATCHERY, Route 15, ADA, OHIO

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Unequalled Broiler and Roaster Matings
Rock-Wyandotte Brahma Cross.....$13.50—100
Straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Brahmas. 14.50—100
Heavy Breed Cross, 3 wks. old, express collect 29.50—100
12-14 wks. W. Leghorn Pullets, express collect, $1.45 each
Hatches every week in the year.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
From heavy producing flocks. Tancred strain, 8-10-12 weeks old and ready to lay. Ready for delivery. Prices reasonable.
IDEAL POULTRY FARM
Mountainside, N. J. 'Phone Westfield 1629

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

(CASH or C. O. D.)	100	500	1000
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$7.50	$35.00	$70.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	7.50	35.00	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	9.00	42.50	85.00
White Rocks	11.00	52.50	

Light Mixed, $6.50—100 Heavy Mixed, $8.00—100
Order direct. 100% live delivery—Postpaid.
Chester Valley Hatchery - McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS Order Direct From Ad. Save Time and Money.

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
W., Br., Blk. Leg. & Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$8.00	$39.00	$75.00
W. & Br. Rocks, Reds, Wyan.	2.75	5.25	10.00	49.00	95.00
Heavy Mixed Broilers - -	2.50	4.75	9.00	44.00	85.00
Light Mixed Broilers - - -	2.00	3.50	6.50	31.50	60.00

ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Penna.

BABY CHICKS June Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$ 8.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	9.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100
Light Mixed	7.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna.

S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets Quality Stock. Sired by pedigreed males with heavy producing hens. 12-14 weeks, $1.50 each. 10 weeks, $1.25 each. F. O. B. Rhinebeck, N. Y. For immediate shipment only. 25% with order, balance express C. O. D. If this stock does not prove as represented upon arrival return it and get your money back. You are safe in ordering from this ad. HILLTOP FARM, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

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POULTRY NETTING—BARBED WIRE SCREEN CLOTH Slightly used—Bargain prices. Write for list.
KEYSTONE SALES CORP., 65 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

TURKEY RAISING
By LAMON AND SLOCUM
There have been many requests for an up-to-date Turkey book. Here it is; 150 pages; 40 illustrations. Price, $1.75.
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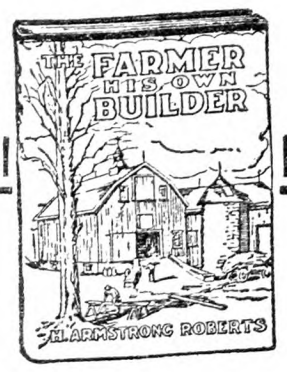

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A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry.

PRICE $1.50

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

N. Y. State Egg Contest

This is carried on at the N. Y. State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale. Following is the report for week ending July 17:

An important problem in handling a flock of pullets is to get them into proper condition for best Fall and Winter production. The weight of the birds, about the time they start to lay, is a good indication of their being in condition to maintain production during the coming season. The experienced poultryman recognizes this fact; his chief concern, as his birds approach maturity, is that they be of good weight. While early maturity is a desirable quality, unless early maturing pullets are in good flesh, they will not be able to carry on under the strain of Fall and Winter production.

Leghorn pullets should weigh from 3¼ to 3½ lbs. when they start laying; heavy breeds, such as R. I. Reds, Plymouth Rocks, and Wyandottes, should weight about a pound more. To bring birds up to this weight, scratch grain should be fed liberally during the latter part of the growing season. To change the mash mixture by reducing the protein, as sometimes is suggested, is not advisable, as it may have the effect of decreasing total feed consumption. By heavy grain feeding, those birds which have a craving for additional carbohydrates may be satisfied, without upsetting the rest of the flock, as might be the case if the mash formula were changed.

We recommend feeding in the late afternoon as much as the birds will consume in about two hours. At Farmingdale all grain is fed on top of the mash in the mash boxes. Supplementary grain feeding may be given in the morning and again late in the forenoon.

The best scratch grain is cracked corn. At present prices, wheat may be added; not more than 50 per cent of the mixture should be wheat. Where facilities permit, a feeding of soaked or germinated oats or barley may replace one of the dry grain feedings with good results.

It is not advisable to attempt to put on weight by any change in the ration after pullets start to lay. Laying birds are extremely susceptible to such changes, which may stop egg production and throw the birds into a partial molt, which will keep them from laying for weeks. While a partial molt is almost unavoidable with early hatched stock, the best practice is to defer molting as long as possible by feeding the regular laying ration. —Locke James, Instructor, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the 37th week of the seventh Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 3,489 eggs or at the rate of 49.84 per cent. This is an increase of 32 eggs over last week's production, and is 53 eggs more than for the same week of the 1928 contest. The pullets have laid a total of 113,871 eggs since November 1, 1928.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns: Donald A. Howe, 56; Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 55; F. B. Austin, 54; Bonnie View Farm, 54; Valley Brook Farm, 54; Kirkup's Poultry Farm, 53; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, 52.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 1,652; Barnes Hollywood Farm, 1,621; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, 1,604; George Dick, 1,599; Pine View Poultry Ranch, 1,549; Marshall Farm, 1,538; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, 1,531.

R. I. Reds.—Charlescote Farm, 1,301; Walliceton Farm, 1,286; Joseph P. Moynahan, 1,263.

Australorps.—Highland Place Poultry Farm, 910.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, 1,396; Pratt Experimental Farm, 1,308; Kerr Chickeries, 1,279.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, 1,414; William R. Speck, 1,037; Highfields Farm, 1,015.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
July 11	100	55	Clear
July 12	100	56	Clear
July 13	100	67	Clear
July 14	100	50	Partly cloudy
July 15	96	44	Clear
July 16	95	44	Clear
July 17	96	50	Clear.

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant July 17: White, 46c; brown, 43c; medium, 39c.

Cost of Foreclosure; Widow's Share in Estate

1. What will be the cost of foreclosure of mortgage in this State? 2. What share does a widow get if there is no will, in New York State? MRS. P. M.

1. It is impossible for us to give you an estimate of the cost of a foreclosure proceeding. It depends upon the type of mortgage to be foreclosed and the difficulties of the proceeding. You would have to consult your attorney about the cost.

2. Generally speaking, the wife is entitled to the use of one-third of real property left by her husband and to one-third of the personal property. This depends of course upon whether or not there are other heirs and their degree of relationship. N. T.

12 Reasons Why John Deere-Hoover Potato Diggers Are

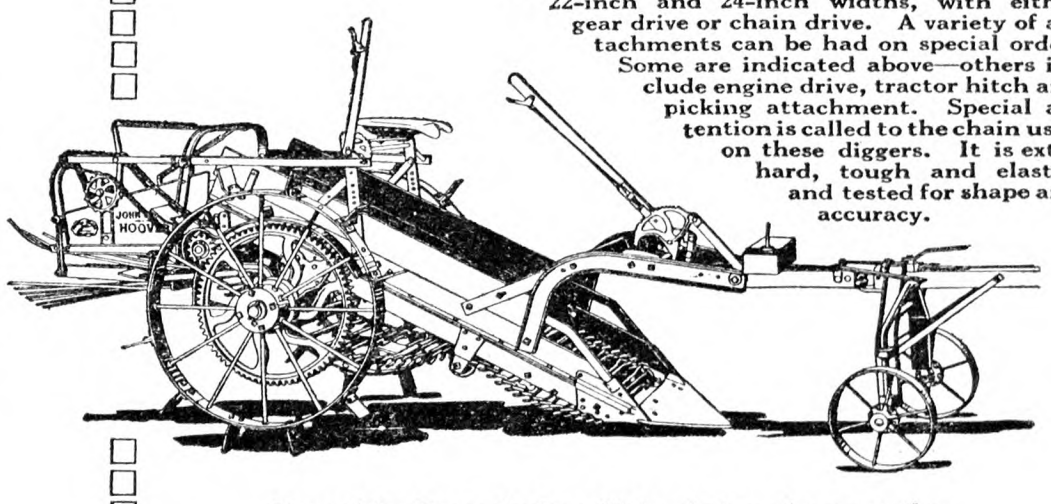
ADAPTABLE TO ALL CONDITIONS

And dig ALL potatoes dirt-free and unbruised:

1. Long or short shovels can be used.
2. Beams are adjustable for hilled or level rows.
3. Agitation is variable.
4. Single-roller or two-wheel front truck can be used.
5. Rolling coulters can be supplied.
6. Stone trap can be supplied.
7. Elevators can be either of rod or riddle type—(Riddle is for stony ground).
8. Rear rack and vine separators or extension elevators available.
9. Riveted shields protect potatoes from edge of chain —(on extension elevator).
10. Vine kicker shaft can be raised or lowered according to weight and quantity of vines.
11. Free-working compression springs relieve shock.
12. Sidehill lugs can be supplied—to prevent slipping.

John Deere-Hoover Potato Diggers

are made in 5-1/2-, 6-, 7-, and 8-foot lengths, and 22-inch and 24-inch widths, with either gear drive or chain drive. A variety of attachments can be had on special order. Some are indicated above—others include engine drive, tractor hitch and picking attachment. Special attention is called to the chain used on these diggers. It is extra hard, tough and elastic, and tested for shape and accuracy.



Your John Deere dealer will be glad to show you the good points of John Deere Hoover diggers. Or write John Deere, Moline, Ill., for descriptive Folder EH-637.

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THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Avoid discomfort and possible injury

SEED and plant treatment with dust disinfectants, such as copper carbonate and other compounds, requires full protection of the nose, throat and lungs.

The Willson Dustite Respirator for Dust and Spray gives you protection. Keeps out germs and injurious fumes when you're spraying or treating seed. Comfortable. Allows free breathing. Recommended by manufacturers of agricultural chemicals. Priced at $2.25. If your dealer can't supply you, write to us and we will send it C. O. D. Willson Products, Inc., 209 Washington Street, Reading, Pa., U. S. A.

THE WILLSON DUSTITE RESPIRATOR *for Dust and Spray*

ADRIANCE-PLATT WALTER A. WOOD
Mowers and Rakes
and repairs for all machines
Bateman Bros., Inc.
Poughkeepsie, New York — Malvern, Penna.

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Safe. Dependable. More money from your crop. Write today. Check items wanted.
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SAVE FOR A PURPOSE—A steady stream of deposits, however small, with interest added every three months, brings you within easy reach of a number of desirable ambitions—a home, leisure, education, property, travel, a car.

We Welcome Small Accounts—Start with $1 or more and earn our liberal interest.

4½% Dividend Paid Since 1919 Compounded Quarterly — Chartered 1868 Assets over $38,000,000.00

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Please send me a copy of your illustrated booklet "The Safest Bank Messenger in the World."
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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Does the paper entitled *Wall Street Outlook*, Boston, have any standing as a publication of stock market news?
New York. L. A. J.

This publication has all the characteristics and earmarks of a tipster sheet.

I have shipped within the past two weeks two crates of eggs to H. C. Bowen & Co., 2735 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y., for which they are indebted to me to the amount of $25.81. I have been informed through my bank here that they are not responsible, and that their new address is 3142 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn. Can you assist me in collecting this amount? R. E. B.
New York.

We have several claims against H. C. Bowen & Co., which we have been unable to collect, and our lawyer has returned the claims as uncollectable. Bowen discontinued business for a time at the 2735 Ocean Parkway address, but is evidently starting up again at the new address mentioned above. This is a case of investigating *after* instead of *before* making shipment. There is little prospect of securing payment from the Bowen Co.

Will you give me information as to reliability of advertisement enclosed of the Midland Tire and Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill.? I believe you have exposed some concern with similar advertising.
Vermont. R. G. P.

This concern is advertising "reconstructed" tires, which we do not consider a desirable buy. While occasionally a rebuilt tire may give considerable service the rule is that they are more of a nuisance than the service secured from such tires amounts to. The only tire economy is to purchase standard makes of new tires, and save trouble besides.

Albany, N. Y., July 10.—The Bureau of Motor Vehicles is facing its greatest year since its organization in 1925. Figures compiled for the first half of the year indicate that in the number of automobile drivers licensed, the number of cars registered and the number of motor vehicles transferred all records of the New York State Bureau will be broken in 1929. The central offices of the Bureau are overwhelmed with records, the filing of which is 30 days behind.

The total number of examinations of new automobile drivers in the week ended June 29, closing the first six months of 1929, was 16,050, compared with 10,675 in the same week of 1928. The total number of tests of drivers by Motor Vehicle Bureau Inspectors in the first half of 1929 was 175,501, or 6,125 more than in the same period of 1928. The increase was uniform in each of the seven districts of the State.—Department of Taxation and Finance, Bureau of Motor Vehicles.

The above report from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles indicates the rate at which the use of automobiles is increasing in New York State. The use of tractors is no doubt keeping pace with automobiles, both of which eliminates the use of horsepower. Many of us regret to see the passing of the faithful horse, but gasoline power has proved its efficiency to a degree with which the horsepower cannot compete.

Will you give me the rating as to reliability of Dr. P. Harold Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y., specialist in the treatment of hay fever and asthma? I have been referred to Dr. Hayes as a very reliable specialist. However, before I spend time and money would like to know if he and his associates are reliable. MRS. A. T. K.
West Virginia.

Dr. P. Harold Hayes can only be regarded as a quack patent medicine promoter. We could not advise sufferers from hay fever or asthma patronizing the medical institution.

I have ordered a suit from the Leroy Tailoring Co., Inc., 890-92 Broadway, New York City, and paid $4 deposit. The agent promised to bring me the suit and was to try it on to see how it fitted me. Suit was sent C. O. D.; I could not see the suit. I was to pay $14.50 before I could get it. If I cannot try on the suit as agent said, I want my $4 back. F. I.
New Jersey.

Leroy Tailoring Co. contend that all orders are accepted and shipped on a C. O. D. basis only. The salesman undoubtedly made a false claim in order to secure the order and deposit of $4 which no doubt represented his commission. The buyer now has the choice of losing the $4 or accepting the suit without privilege of examination. Perhaps he would be better off to sacrifice the $4. We have no means of judging the value of the suit.

Likened to the Mississippi bubble and described as likely to burst at any moment, leaving Connecticut investors holding the bag for approximately half a million dollars, the troubles of the Shbear Consolidated Ranches, Inc., operating silver fox ranches at Bethany, Berlin and Stockbridge, Mass., are said to be reaching a climax. The owners of foxes cared for on the ranches have formed an association in a frantic effort to get back some of their money, but up to the present time have accomplished little. As long as their number is constantly increasing, their money is—theoretically, at least—safe, but as soon as the field of those willing to pay $1,500 a pair for foxes whose pelts can be bought for $100 each is exhausted the crash will come, and there are many New Haven fox owners who are not optimistic about the future.

The scheme under which the fox farms are operated is a brilliant one, being worth a lot to Arthur B. Carley, of Westville, its sponsor.

The idea in a nutshell was this: The investor purchased a pair of breeding foxes at $1,500, paying the Shbear ranches $300 a year to take care of them. The foxes were supposed to breed several pups a year, and these were to be sold at $1,500 a pair. It looked as if the investors were going to get rich quick. Now they say that they have found it wasn't they who were going to get rich quick.

For a couple of years everything went splendidly. New ranches were started, the paper returns were great, but there was seldom any money. Still the prospects looked so good that the owner of one pair of foxes was easily induced to buy five or more additional pairs, paying for them with notes.

It wasn't long before the fox owners discovered that instead of getting $1,500 for the foxes they sold, they only received $957. The ranches deducted $300 for the care of the foxes for the next year and the rest went to Carley as his commission.

They also discovered that while some of the foxes have litters of as many as seven foxes, the average litter is about two pups. They would still be all right financially, however, if these pups could be sold to a few investors at $1,500 a pair. They were told that if this field was not available the fox pelts could be sold for $300 or $400 each, according to their quality, and they could still show a profit at the end of the year.

But it didn't work out quite that way, for the mass production of pelts sent their value down to about $100, some of them having been sold, it is said, as low as $70. It didn't require much figuring to show a loss of at least $100 a year on each pair of foxes owned, to say nothing of the interest on the original investment.—Bridgeport Herald.

This is an old story with fox ranch schemes. It has been duplicated dozens of times, and a number of such disasters have been recorded in this department for the guidance of our readers. Some years ago a number of hog ranches were exploited in a very similar way. Farmers knew too much about raising hogs to consider it, and of the romantic statements about fortunes to be made by hog ranches. City people bit. Fox farming is little understood by the masses, consequently claims of promoters have been accepted at their face value, and so far as our records go with the results outlined above. Now the "muskrat farm" is having its day, and as in the other cases the investors are those who know little or nothing about the project. An investigation before investing in such unusual industries would save many heartaches and losses.

The Vit-O-Net Corporation of Chicago, Ill., engaged in the manufacture and sale "of a blanket through which is run or into which is woven copper wire connected to an attachment for plugging into an electric socket, which it calls the Vit-O-Net Blanket," was the subject of a Federal Trade Commission complaint on June 3, 1929. The pertinent paragraph of the complaint reads as follows:

That said blanket when used as a cover for the human body will cure and benefit all diseases, ailments and defects of the human body, a great many of which are specified by name in said advertisements and literature, and that it is the greatest discovery in the great field of electrotherapeutics. In truth and in fact, respondent's said blanket has no curative or therapeutic value apart from and except because of the heat generated by the electric current passing through the wires of said blanket that is except as a heating pad, and will not cure or benefit the various diseases, ailments and defects of the human body.—National Better Business Bureau.

THE R. N.-Y. exposed this Vit-O-Net humbug December 3, 1927, to the same effect.

Building Log House

A reader recently asked information regarding a log house. If he wishes the logs with the bark on, cut the timber down the latter part of August or first part of September. They must be put in the building as soon after they are cut as possible. If it should be necessary to keep the logs a long time after cutting I would suggest that they be piled up off the ground so as to give the bark a chance to dry fast to the log. Bark will come loose on logs cut during Winter or early Spring as soon as the hot weather comes the following Summer.

I question his having the logs sawed on three sides. I presume his idea in doing this is to have them tight together, which may be all right, but I fear water would get in between them and soon start decay.

There is no way to keep them from checking open on account of the heart, as they dry up on the outside first, which of course causes them to check open. By leaving all the bark on there will be but little trouble of this kind.

Lumber companies are putting out a log cabin siding in sizes 2x4 in., 2x6 in., 2½x8 in. and 3x10 in., shiplap edge, which makes a very attractive job, also quite a tight job. The trouble with either one is to get a tight job around the windows and doors.

A log house is very expensive if heating is any consideration. I imagine in this case it is sort of a novelty with the inquirer rather than to get a real home.
Orange Co., N. Y. T. K. VOSE.

Sheep in the Berkshires

I own about 1,000 acres of ideal high land on the New York side of the Berkshires. Having considered placing sheep on it, I should like to know about what to expect. F. C. O.
New York.

High land in the Berkshires would have to include some tillable land in order to produce the necessary Winter feed for sheep economically. It is a mistaken idea that the roughest or wildest piece of land, unfit for any other agricultural use, would make ideal sheep pasture. Such land can be used to good advantage with sheep, but always in connection with good tillable land. Your proportion should be 12 to 15 per cent of the acreage. On a large tract, capable of grazing several hundred ewes and lambs, the tillable and the grazing land would not necessarily have to be connected.

There is a fine opportunity here for eastern sheep farmers co-operatively to lease, fence and establish a grazing camp on a large tract of rough or cut-over land, and send their sheep upon it for the Summer grazing, under a competent herder, and then, in the Fall, after haying and crops are out of the way, bring them down and disband them on their individual farms. This leaves the home farm with the tillable land free to prepare for feed, Winter care and lambing. The latter can then always be done on newly-plowed ground, which means clean lambs and a profit. This system of sheep-farming, semi-range and farm, lends itself nicely to co-operative dipping, shearing and moving the sheep, with its corresponding sociability, and this would be a welcome change to ordinary farm routine.
Queens Co., N. Y. HEATON MANICE.

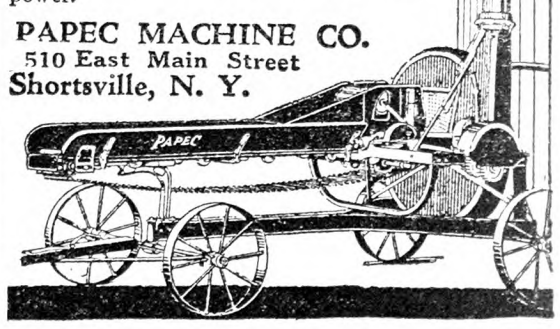
Once a Buyer Always a PAPEC Owner

WHEN a man buys his *second* machine of the *same* make, the first one *must* have proved entirely satisfactory. We have many customers who have bought their *second* Papec machines. One of them writes:

"We bought the first Papec Cutter sold in this neighborhood, 12 years ago. We used that Cutter ever since until this Fall when we sold it to buy a larger PAPEC. The old one was *not* worn out by any means."—H. T. Pyle & Son, Toughkenomon, Penna.

If you own a silo, our FREE Cutter Catalog will interest you. It gives filling costs—explains new improvements—discusses filling with electric power.

PAPEC MACHINE CO.
510 East Main Street
Shortsville, N. Y.



Self-Feeding, Non-Clogging, Ball-Bearing, Gears Run in Oil.

Wet leaves cannot wind up on lower roller. Improved shear cut insures clean cutting.

A World's Record

Spring-tension rollers, nearness of rollers to knives, improved fan blade attachment and gears running in oil make the GEHL the world's lightest running and cleanest cutting silo filler.

The GEHL will cut and throw green corn 45 feet high at only 500 R. P. M., saving power costs, yet filling the highest silo rapidly. Electric power costs as low as $1.75 per silo. Gasoline power cut ONE-HALF. Don't buy until you have our catalog and prices. Write today.

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430 South Water Street, West Bend, Wisconsin

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Buy INGERSOLL PAINT
Direct from Our Factory at
FACTORY PRICES
QUALITY PROVED by 87 years' use.
Made in all colors—for all purposes
FREE on request—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK all about Paint and Painting for Durability, Prices, Samples Cards and PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.
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Oldest Ready Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
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This Silo Averages Every Year
$343 PROFIT

Professor A. L. Haecker has revealed that an average Silo will save or earn $343.66 per year. (His figures on request.) Naturally, such a profit comes only from a modern, scientific Silo—with the mistakes of the past left out—the kind of Silos you'll find in

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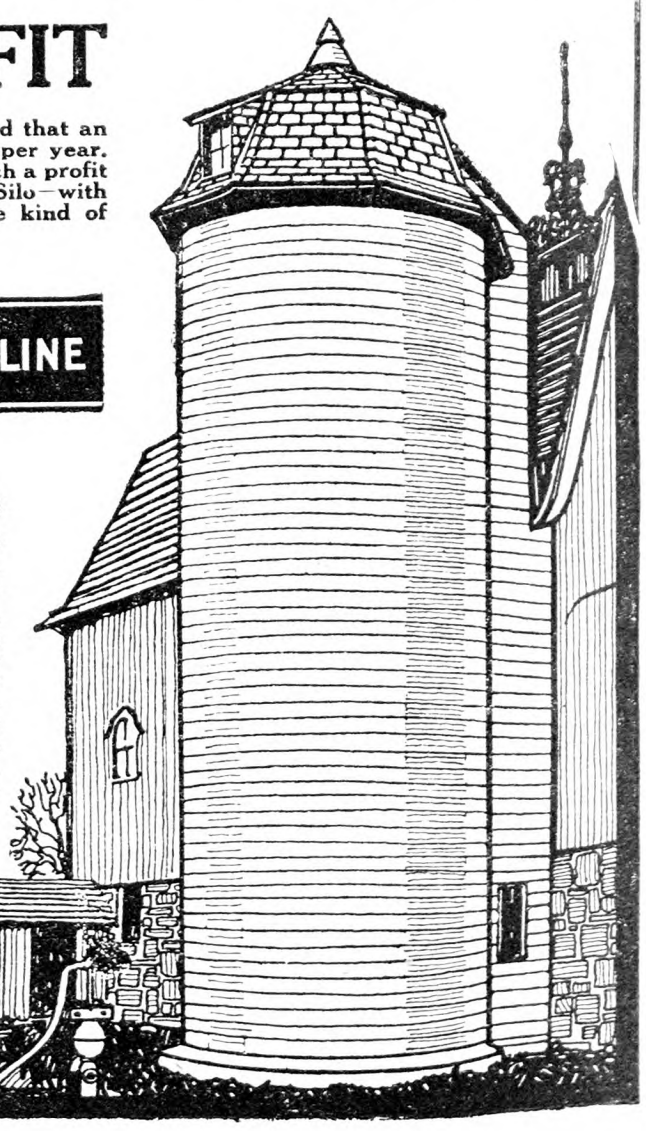
THE CRAINE LINE
SILOS



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Wood Stave — Solid Concrete
New Tile — Crainelox Covering

Our 29 years' experience has taught us exactly what is NEEDED in a Silo; how to manufacture most economically and how to give you the most for every dollar you pay us. Our big volume enables us to be content with a smaller profit per Silo. Don't be satisfied with a poor Silo—the best costs no more, and earns much more. Let us show you.

Send for Big Free Catalog and Photographs. No Obligation.

CRAINE, INC.
90 Adams Street
Norwich, N. Y.

The Federal Farm Board

Chairman Legge states the following purposes of the Board to be carried out through co-operative associations:

1. The effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products.
2. The construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical marketing facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing or merchandising of agricultural commodities or food products.
3. The formation of clearing house associations.
4. For extending membership of the co-operative associations applying for the loan, by educating the producers of the commodity handled by the association in the advantages of co-operative marketing.
5. To enable a co-operative association applying for a loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

Loans also may be made to the stabilization corporation, not only for the purchase of products from the co-operative associations and their members, but for trading in the market. Under this section of the law it is planned, if possible, to control surplus prices.

Mr. Legge said that the whole trend of the law is to encourage the organization of co-operatives which are charged with the responsibility of marketing commodities and thus to effect savings. To that end loans are authorized only to such co-operatives, which must be organized under State laws. Even small co-operatives will be given Federal aid if the board has assurance that the loans will be paid and properly expended, it was said.

The market news service of the Department of Agriculture on grain, hay and feed has been put on a national basis by the opening of three new offices at San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland July 21. Expansion of the service was provided by Congress in the appropriation which became available July 1. Up to this time such market news has covered principally the area east of the Rockies, field offices having been established for several years at Minneapolis, Chicago and Kansas City. Trained specialists will be placed in the new offices to collect information and disseminate reports giving interpretations of the current market situation.

In a statement July 23, President Hoover recommended reduction of our military budget, stating that our appropriations were the largest of any nation, as shown by the following figures, the starred sums being estimates: 1929-30.—United States, *$741,000,000; United Kingdom, *$547,274,000; France, *$533,-241,000; Japan, *$235,351,000. 1928-29.—United States, $684,700,000; United Kingdom, $551,464,000; France, *$407,-915,000; Japan, $224,352,000. 1927-28.—United States, $624,600,000; United Kingdom, *$547,274,000; France, *$523,-000.

July 24 the Briand-Kellogg international pact, pledging most of the civilized world against war as a national policy, and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means, was proclaimed by President Hoover. At the same time he stated that the plan for three new cruisers this year would be held up, pending negotiation for reduction of the world's navies. Premier MacDonald, of Great Britain, has already ordered delay on five warships under construction there.

Live Good While Making a Good Living on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula

Low priced, productive land. Town and waterfront homes. Three to ten hours to largest Eastern Markets by motor or Pennsylvania Railroad. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE.

Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

FOR SALE—An Ideal Farm of 9 acres, fine location on Concrete Highway, running to New York. Write for particulars. Electric light. J. R. McGONIGAL & SON, Box 295, Dover, Delaware.

Ideal B Power

furnished from A battery at small cost with Cole B unit. Before buying more B batteries, write for information.

COLE MFG. CO., 27 Homestead Ave., Hamden, Conn.

CIDER Cloth racks, pumps, graters, two second hand presses. Catalog free, PALMER BROS., Cos Cob, Conn.

BY Using My BEE SCENT and INSTRUCTIONS One man found three bee trees in one afternoon. WILL GROVER, Bristol, Vermont.

RICH Man's Corn harvester poor Man's price. Only $25, with bundle tying attachment. FREE catalog showing pictures of Harvester. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kans.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WOMAN wanted—Waitress and cleaning, salary $45-$50 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

GIRL or woman wanted for general housework, on a farm; washing done by power. ADVERTISER 6811, care Rural New-Yorker.

A FARM-RAISED young man wanted on large commercial poultry farm; experience not absolutely necessary; an excellent opportunity to learn the poultry business; state age, height and weight; salary to start $50 per month and board. ADVERTISER 6814, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Teamster and farm hand, married man; must be experienced with all farm machinery; steady employment for the right man. BLUE RIBBON FARMS, Westport, Conn.

WANTED—Single milkers for certified dairy, 16 cows twice a day; steady employment, $65 per month and board; also one man bottling plant. SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY, Phone 208, Pawling, N. Y.

ATTENDANTS, male and female, $54-$66 month and maintenance; must be in good health; apply in person or by letter, giving names of employers or references. BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN and wife, no children; woman do housework for three; all conveniences; man laborer on farm. ADVERTISER 6663, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Ambitious young farmer to run 385-acre farm, half share basis; no capital needed; must be sober and honest. ADVERTISER 6801, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG woman of education, student-teacher, or nursery-school experience, interested in children as nursery governess for family living in country, sharing duties of house and care of two boys under seven years with mother; willing to accompany family to Florida Winters, for nominal salary and expenses; newly arrived Swiss or German acceptable; good health essential. BOX 60, Claverack, N. Y.

WANTED — Temperate, reliable, handy man, aged 35 to 50, to batch with me and assist on poultry farm near Utica, N. Y.; permanent if satisfactory; state wages with board or no reply. ADVERTISER 6802, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man for general estate work; board one man; wages $100 per month, house, coal; Protestant; references; number of children. ADVERTISER 6820, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Have a position open for young, married, farmer-gardener-handy man; no objection to one or two children; only American, Scotch or English need apply; all-year position to satisfactory couple; wages and unfurnished cottage supplied; want woman willing to help, by the day, in main house occasionally; must have good references and must have personal interview. Answer, P. O. BOX 52, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman; must be versed in child-birth, no professional ability required; very good country home, best salary; prefer woman with such experience, short job and good salary for right person; when you write indicate age, experience, etc.; in vicinity of Trenton, N. J. ADVERTISER 6805, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man for private estate, where small herd of registered Jerseys and exhibition poultry are maintained; must be good milker, careful, able to drive car and strictly sober; for personal interview, write giving nationality, age, etc. ADVERTISER 6806, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, experienced in making official records, in Holstein herd, East Central New York. ADVERTISER 6809, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Middle-aged woman for general housework, in family of two adults; modern conveniences in home; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 6810, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, good country woman to have charge of the house and help care for the hens, one used to farm life; good home and steady place for the right one with advancement; reference required. BOX 97, Durham, Conn.

WANTED—Middle-aged man for general work on farm; board, $40 month. HIMWICH, Mountain View, N. J.

COUPLE, farm hand and houseworker, for small family; state wages expected and reference. ENDERLEY FARMS, Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

CAPABLE woman, cook and housework, small family adults, September 1; poultry farm; good wages. H. BISSING, West Cornwall, Conn.

WANT to share our farm with a trustworthy, clean and reliable man, no drinker, who in return will take care of our small apple orchard, clean our poultry houses, keep a small flock, and do some repairing if needed; can raise whatever he wants; excellent farm for sheep; must have his own team. ADVERTISER 6823, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN, married, 15 years' experience, is open to good proposition. ADVERTISER 6776, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, experienced, honest, sober, willing, reliable worker, desires position at once on a commercial poultry farm; references. L. K. GRUND, 29 Washington Ave., Arlington, N. J.

WANTED—Position as farm superintendent; 32 years old, married, Protestant, best references in regard to farming ability and honesty; lifetime experience farming; available November 1. ADVERTISER 6763, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted—Stock farm or estate manager, beef cattle, hogs and sheep, practical all branches of agriculture, veterinary work, feed specialist, judge of stock, salesman; married; proven ability, highest reference. ADVERTISER 6766, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, young man, single, fully experienced, desires position; best of reference. ADVERTISER 6788, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, open for position August 15, thoroughly experienced, also gardening, carpenter work, etc. ADVERTISER 6785, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Gardener-caretaker, married, 48, private estate, experienced, competent. ULLRICH, 665 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIRL, 24, wishes position in congenial home as mother's or housekeeper's helper; American, Protestant, good references. ADVERTISER 6813, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN wishes position; married, 2 children. DAIRYMAN, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

CREATE prosperous gentlemen's estates from neglected farms; man with recognized rebuilding, engineering, farming talent at your service. ADVERTISER 6800, care Rural New-Yorker.

A REFINED woman desires place as companion or mother's helper. MRS. MYRTIE WRIGHT, Louisa, Virginia.

GERMAN, married, wants position as manager on private estate on Long Island. ADVERTISER 6803, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 27, Protestant, American, no habits, has aptitude for poultry, and good working experience with same; desires position on up-to-date poultry farm, with chance to learn. HARLEY BICKFORD, Newport, Vt.

EXPERIENCED teacher wants position coming year, rural school. ADVERTISER 6804, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted—Caretaker superintendent, high-grade, thoroughly qualified, experienced all estate requirements; married, American, 36. CARETAKER OVERLOOK, Redding Ridge, Conn.

GOOD all-around farmer, married, 37, 2 children, wishes position, or farm on shares. BOX 95, Shrub Oak, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, high calibre, single, 33, life experience, college training, desires suitable opening. ADVERTISER 6731, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION soon as estate or farm superintendent; capable, life experience, Protestant, character, ability; should like near Poughkeepsie, but not essential; wife fully capable managing boarding house; one boy 13. ADVERTISER 6808, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN-AMERICAN, experienced poultry and dairyman, looking for a position in New York or New Jersey; estate, permanent. ADVERTISER 6831, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, with long, practical, efficient, executive experience in estate, poultry, garden-farm requirements, maintenance, machinery, landscaping, floriculture, power, mechanically diversified arts, seeks managing connection requiring highly qualified, detailed, active services. ADVERTISER 6829, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 40, good character, single, Protestant, would like place on poultry farm with refined Christian family where good home would be appreciated. ADVERTISER 6822, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, preferably by September 1, foreman-superintendent, farm or estate; 32 years, married, 2 children, Protestant; life experience farming and dairying; desirous of a position where honest, efficient and conscientious service will be appreciated and co-operated with. ADVERTISER 6825, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, one child, lifetime experience, incubation, brooding, breeding, feeding for egg production, broiler production, desires connection where love for work is appreciated. ADVERTISER 6828, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-FARMER superintendent, Danish, married, children, wishes position; long experience gardening, farming, landscape, stock; reference. THEODORE WILLADSEN, Dunellen, N. J.

FARM and estate manager, past 12 years charge some largest semi-commercial estates, East; poultry, fruit, hogs; specialty Guernseys; lucrative dairying; broad lifetime experience. BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

FARM manager wants organize highly remunerative industrial farming establishment, now possible; broad experience. DRAWER A, Bernardsville, N. J.

MAN, competent in diversified mechanical arts, all repairs, equipment, construction, practical-economical maintenance, qualified in carpentry, concrete, electricity, machinery, power; desires annual engagement for capable, efficient work. ADVERTISER 6830, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, successful, long experience, good reference; managed large brooding and laying plant. ADVERTISER 6832, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM for sale—One of the best farms in Saratoga County, 113 acres; apples, pears, plums; 10-room house, large barns, henhouse, ice-house, granary, garage; will sell with or without stock and tools. J. FRANK DeRIDDER, Owner, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6544, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—41-acre farm with retail milk route, fully equipped; 14 cows, horses, young stock; two barns, 9-room house with modern conveniences, all in excellent condition; profitable daily income; for particulars, write to ALFONCE YEHL, N. 7th St., Allegany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—82½ acres in Hudson Valley; 2 apple, 1 pear orchard; write for information. FRED GEORGE, Stottville, N. Y.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk Highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

AN OLD established business, general store, feed and coal, meat market, garage now holding Ford agency, blacksmith and wagon-maker shop; sacrifice; must be seen to be appreciated. J. D. Garrison, Owner, Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

LARGE dairy farm for sale with running water, cheap if taken at once; easy terms if desired. CLARK W. WOODMANSEE, R. F. D. 1, Norwich, Conn.

80-ACRE farm for sale, modern house; 30 miles to Buffalo; 19 head cattle; $8,000. ADVERTISER 6818, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent a small poultry farm within commuting distance to New York. ADVERTISER 6812, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—18-acre farm, all good ground for trucking; good buildings; $5,000, $1,600 cash. GUS FELTMAN, Allentown, N. J.

FOR SALE—90-acre farm, very productive, general farming and dairying; best farm in the vicinity; wonderful view; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 6815, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wants to buy farm on easy terms. ADVERTISER 6816, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENTLEMAN'S Eastern Shore Maryland waterfront farm, 180 acres, 100 acres in high state of cultivation; gunning, fishing, yachting; complete description sent on request. ADVERTISER 6817, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—22 acres, 11-room house, bath, gas, well and city water, electricity; barn, poultry houses, 3-car garage; part of this land inside borough; $1,500 oil production goes with sale; good reason for selling. A. C. PETERSON, Knox, Pa.

WANTED—Small farm, small house, very small price, lots of shade trees, located on main highway, near lake, river or seashore, with trolley or bus to schools; Asbury Park vicinity preferred; possession soon; address full particulars with cash price to ADVERTISER 6819, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small farm, Otsego County; poultry, dairy, Summer home; photo; $1,700. M. FITZGERALD, R. D. 3, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fine 214-acre dairy farm with stock, crops and machinery; price $15,000 including 30 head of cattle, 100 tons of hay, 25 acres oats, 35 acres buckwheat, 2 horses, tractor, all machinery; large house; fine stable with James equipment, milking machine; terms to right party. W. C. BRIGGS, Owner, Delanson, N. Y.

6-ROOM house, garage, ¾ acre land, garden; 200-ft. front; $2,000 cash, terms. WALLACE, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y.

120-ACRE dairy, fruit and truck farm near Albany market and villages; good roads, buildings and water; price and terms reasonable; write or call. E. W. MITCHELL, Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.

EXCHANGE my 3-family house with an active general store, for a good farm with a good location. Write S. MILETICH, 176 Pierre Ave., Garfield, N. J.

I WILL sacrifice my dairy, truck and poultry farm for quick sale; 129 acres, 25 cleared, balance pasture and wood, estimated 2,500 cords wood; two tenement, 12-room house, water in house, all furniture included; barn 40x40, one driving horse, 17 stanchions, water in barn yard; all farm implements nearly new; brook near barn, also ice pond; poultry plant for 1,200 layers, 8 brooder houses for 4,000 chickens, incubator 2,200 capacity, 8 brooder stoves and all necessary equipment in first-class condition; 900 March and April hatched White Leghorn pullets, started laying, 350 breeding hens; one-half mile to Federal road, one-quarter mile to school; $6,400 cash, balance mortgage. ADVERTISER 6799, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm of 129 acres, possession at once; write for terms and particulars. ADVERTISER 6807, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—120-acre Finger Lakes dairy and truck farm in famous Benton Valley, 4½ miles Lake Keuka, on improved road, 1 mile village, school; on State road; next door produce market; 4 miles new Dairymen's League station; Alfalfa grown abundantly; large modernly equipped barn, silo; excellent 8-room house, other buildings; electricity, running water; write for further particulars. ANDERSON BROS., Rt. 9, Penn Yan, N. Y.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests; on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested, write ADVERTISER 6199, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small dairy, chicken farm, 10 or more acres, State road, electric, running water, within 150 miles New York City, about $3,500. BOX 1151, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED to buy farm stocked, equipped, on monthly payments, or work on shares; farmer with help. ADVERTISER 6827, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—On Maryland State Highway, 3 miles from Denton, Md., 28 acres, 22 in good state of cultivation, 6 of good woodland, 5-room cottage with pantry, front and side porches; barn, two large poultry houses, corn crib, etc.; nice orchard of apples and peaches; ideal country home, suited for truck and poultry farming, and splendid location for filling station; $3,000, reasonable terms. G. KLEIN, care L. Edward Butler, Denton, Md.

SALE, cash or share rent, fruit and dairy farm, prosperous Finger Lakes section; 80 acres all cultivated; mile from city; on shore Seneca Lake; concrete State highway; 2 5-room houses, gas, electricity; milk, poultry houses, modern cow, horse and hay barns, two silos; latest implements including McCormick and Fordson tractors; 1,500 Bartlett pear trees, old and new apple orchard; illness forces sacrifice; act quickly. E. H. WHITNEY, Geneva, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Large poultry business and farm, Del-Mar-Va peninsula; income first half of 1929 over $8,500; fully stocked and equipped; to be sold with crops and stock; immediate possession, immediate income; reasonable price and terms. ADVERTISER 6821, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Tearoom and tourists' inn; reasonable to party of ability; act quick. ADVERTISER 6824, care Rural New-Yorker.

WE HAVE for sale 100 acres of fertile land in our best trucking belt; 6-room house, 2 porches; good barns; rail and water facilities; quick buyer $5,000. ADVERTISER 6826, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FINE extracted honey, 60-lb. can clover, here, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cultor tractor, brand new, with V-type riding 8-shovel Planet junior cultivator; must sacrifice for quick sale; has never been used. C. M. INGERSOLL, 2138 Wooster Road, Rocky River, Ohio.

WANTED—Boarders, adults needing care; near town; conveniences; also swimming. MRS. FRANK JOHNSON, Louisa, Va.

AMERICAN saw mill with Fordson, also cord wood saw, harrow, plow, cultivator; all in good condition; very reasonable. FRANK SCHWAEBLE, R. F. D., New Foundland, N. J.

PURE Vermont maple sugar and syrup; write for prices. CHESTER CARVER, Weston, Vt.

FOR SALE — Finest white clover extracted honey, 5-lb. pail, $1.10 postpaid to third zone; one 60-lb. can, $6.75; two cans, $13 here. NOAH BORDNER, Holgate, Ohio.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. August 10, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5068

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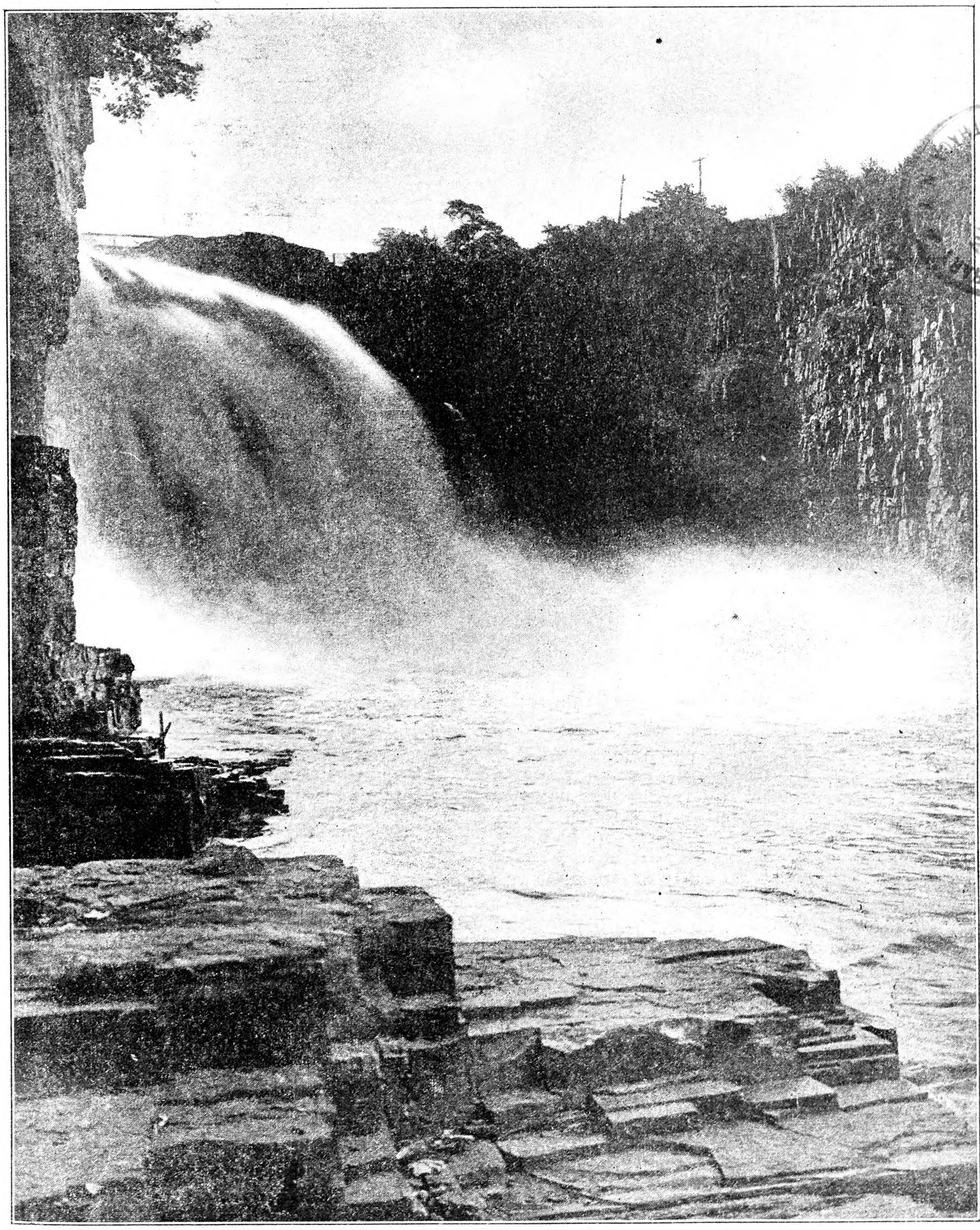

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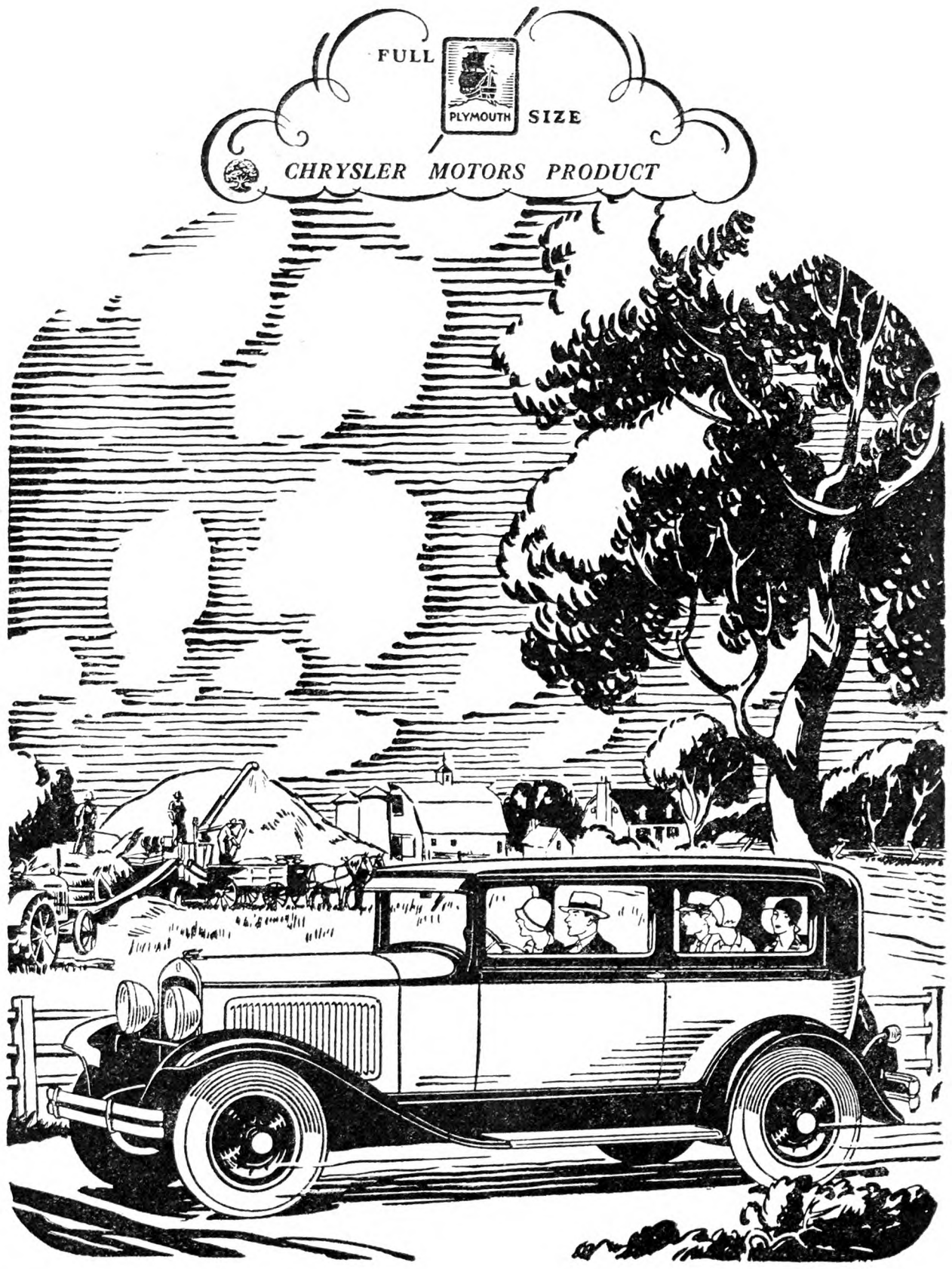

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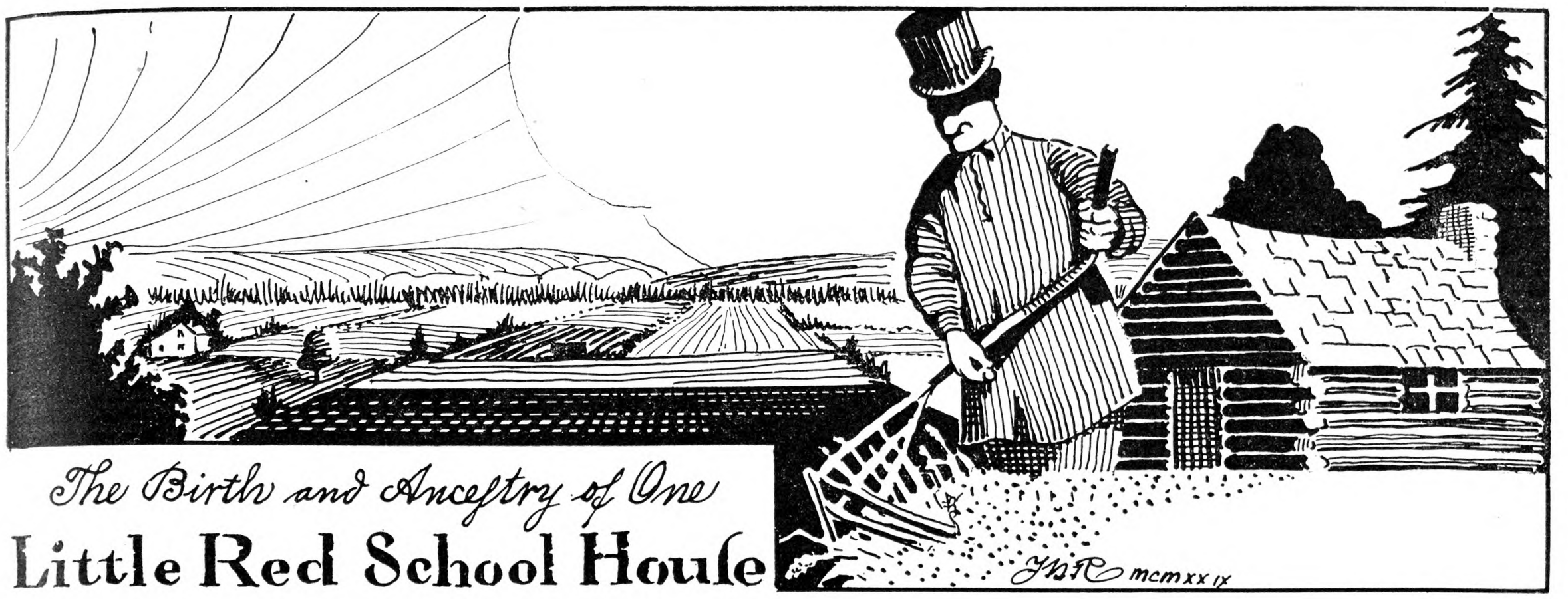


The Birth and Ancestry of One Little Red School House

By J. A. Chartully

"DEC. 15, 1814. This may certify that we require the District No. 7 to assemble and meet and form themselves into a school District composing Lotts No. 55, 65—56 and 66, and that Thomas Coope is hereby required to notify all the Inhabitants on the afd. Lotts to assemble at the school-house in said District on the twenty-third Day Instant, at five o'clock in the Afternoon, and then and there to transact such Busyness as the Law requires. Signed Joel Davis."

This copied notice starts an old book of mine recording school meetings of a rural district in Central New York from 1814 to 1857, inclusive. During this period, local grain and produce were hauled first to Albany, later to Syraucse, then to the county seat and finally to the next village, while our nation trebled in population, and gained 1,000,000 square miles more territory by treaty, purchase, annex and conquest.

This first entry's date exactly coincides with the opening of the Hartford Convention whereat the five New England States (Maine was still part of Massachusetts) criticised the current war of 1812. The next entry records our District as duly reorganized on December 23, which was the day before the Treaty of Ghent was signed, and before the next meeting (January 13, 1815) the Battle of New Orleans had been won by Gen. Jackson.

When at the October 17, 1815, adjourned meeting it was "Resolved that Elias D. Finch is disanulld as Trusttee of District No. 7 on account of Removal from said District," it was just a day after another "disannulled" Official had been landed at St. Helena, far removed from his favourite "District." There was also an adjourned meeting on February 12, 1816, little Abe Lincoln's 7th birthday.

Those assembled on the evening of October 29, 1825, undoubtedly talked about the Erie Canal's completion that month, when cannon roared the news from Buffalo to New York. The protracted siege of Sebastopol was beginning in the Crimea when, on October 3, 1854, our "freeholders and inhabitance" voted to lay in a supply of "8 loads of hard Body wood . . to be Delivered by the first of Feb. Next."

These faded pages are interesting reading; they seem literal pages out of our ancestors' lives. One can almost bring back those old days when the fields were still full of stumps and two Napoleons successively raised Cain in world politics. Former customs are subtly indicated by that adjourned meeting on "Decr 25th," 1819. These Dutch and Yankee pioneers may not have kept Christmas, but you may be sure that there was no meeting to interfere with their New Year festivities.

Fingers, stiffened by swinging an ax or binding grain all day, grasped a quill pen and wrote these minutes while the candles flickered. The writing has an occasional long "s" and short "z," and some quaint abbreviations are used. Some clerks capitalized erratically; a few doubled their hyphens and curled the letter "d" as in German script. The sign for "per" had to be identified in the back of the dictionary.

Even misspelled words often suggest former pronunciations. We read that a roof is to be "civered" with boards and slabs; "district" is sometimes spelled with an "e" and one plain-spoken clerk wrote it "deastrict." Pupils were directed to "git" their own wood, and the scribe is sometimes termed a "clark," proving that the English pronunciation still lingered in this valley. My great-grandfather's Christian name was Ryer, but it is sometimes written as "Rier" or "Riah" and one erudite scrivener made it "Uriah," while one of the neighbors has his surname spelled half a dozen different ways, but lawyers who search title records will tell you that such variations have been common in more learned circles.

As noted above, the reorganization of this District took place on December 23, 1814, when a clerk, 3 trustees and a collector were chosen, and the second Monday in April designated for annual meeting, but on April 8, 1816, this was changed to "the second Monday in Octobr. in every Year." However, on November 5, 1821, we find one of the Commissioners of Common Schools for the Town warning the inhabitants to meet a week from that day to "reorganize said district, they having neglected to meet at their annual meeting therefore have lost their organization." After this, the first Monday in October seems to have been the prescribed time. At the annual meeting in 1843, the 3 trustees were elected for terms of 1, 2 and 3 years respectively, and thereafter 1 trustee was elected for 3 years.

There was a special meeting December 2, 1839, called to see "if the Inhabitants of said District will approve of the Book that the Trustees have purchased for District Library and also to know if said District Would Consent to Raise money to purchase an additional number of Books for said Library." It is a pleasure to note that this innovation was approved; money was voted to buy more books and thenceforth a librarian was elected each year.

The officer presiding at these meetings is always termed a moderator until November 1, 1830, when a new clerk named him "chairman," and after that he is generally so designated, although sometimes under unique spellings. As in higher circles, there seem to have been two district factions familiar with parliamentary methods of delay, obstruction and revocation. Toward the front of the book, many special meetings are recorded but from about the time of the Mexican War on, the annual meeting usually suffices.

The first mention of a teacher is on page 2 when it was voted that "the present Master shall be hired from the 26th Day of December last past]1814[for three weekly Months at the Rate of fifteen Dollars Pr. Month by boarding Limself." On the 11th of next March it was decided to re-hire this man for 10 months beginning in April on the following interesting terms: "4 Weeks to the Month at $12 Pr. Month, And a house to live in for 11 months, and two Acres of Land fited for Seed and ploughed twice, and one-half the hire to be paid in Produce at the Price that Produce bears on the first of Jan'y, and the Other to be paid in Money. And the Money to be paid at the Time when the School is out. And the Master to have the Privilege of One Month out of 11 Months in haying."

Alas, either Feminism was even then rampant, or the Conservatives came into power, for soon after the annual meeting that Spring this vote was revoked, it was resolved to hire a woman to teach during May, June and July, and the trustees were admonished not to "Exceed 10/ Pr. Week for the Mistress and boarded." Later on the dismissed instructor was voted $7 damages and the house hired for him was ordered to be sub-let "discretionary and to the best advantage for the District till the first of April next."

That Fall another man was hired to teach 3 months "that are Calender Months for 12 Dollars Pr. Month to be paid in Cash. and board amongst the Employers and commence on the 20th of November next. The Above Payment to be made the 1st Day of June, 1816." Who knows what crisis developed or what political wires were pulled during the next 4 weeks? Anyway, on December 2, this contract also was reconsidered and voided and the incumbent awarded $4 "Compensation for the Disappointment . . payable by the first of March with Interest from the date."

District accounts were audited May 4, 1816, and a balance of $13.41 reported, and thereafter affairs seem to run more smoothly, although in May, 1819, the teacher is warned "to keep Eight hours per day." A hundred years ago "flaming youth" seems to have been a problem, since in 1827 the master is directed to inform the parent of any student who "breaks out a pain or pains of glass . . and the parent shall repare the same as before."

Payment for the 1818 Summer term was to be in grain, and part of the salary of the 1822-23 Winter instructor was to consist of "Corn or Ry at fifty cents and Wheat at a dollar pr. Bushel to be paid down, his wages to be seventy dollars." Period of instruction seems to average 3 months in Summer and 4 months in Winter.

Fuel must have been plentiful in those days, but its supply was apparently a problem. At first the custom was for each "scholar" to furnish half a cord of wood at a specified date, and delinquents are often warned of penalties—usually a "tax" at the rate of from 6 to 8 shillings a cord. The master is sometimes directed to cord and measure such contributions, and a resolution in November, 1815, specifies that these must consist of "Maple, Beach, White Ash, Birch, Iron Wood and no other." The general favourite seems to have been "hard body maple" with beech second, although hemlock bark was also permitted by the 1833 trustees. After the fireplace became obsolete there is an added specification: "fitted for the stove, 20 inches long," "and" dryly adds the clerk for 1843-4, "the one that gets rotten wood is a durned rascal."

This quota plan was evidently not entirely satisfactory, and in 1819 they began a series of experiments. First they tried raising a tax for the season's supply, $15 being the average. Ten years later the concession was sold to the lowest "bider" who, for $4.25, agreed to supply a 4 months' term. Later, bids were made by the month, the rate in 1836 being 10 shillings and 3 pence, while next Winter the same bidder got 11 and 7. By the cord, the wood cost "5 shillings and 9 pence" in 1841. With improved heating methods the average amount needed fell from 10 to 8 cords. As this was long before the day of buzz saws, these cords were the kind described in our arithmetics.

The first chimney mentioned was of stone, and on January 7, 1822, it was voted "that there be a good bar of Iron for a mantletree in the schoolhouse," while a pair of "handirons" is also ordered (December 6, 1823). Times changed and in 1829 it was duly "Resolved that the Trustees provide a box stove and a pipe sufficient to carry it to the Chamber and brick for the Chimily and lay it out." After 5 years' trial they were forced to direct "Samuel Hines to take out the chimney and build a stove chimney and repair the house in a workmanlike manner and take the brick and Chimney Piece for his pay." (Wonder where that "mantletree" and the "handirons" are today!) Finally, after 13 years' service, the old stove was in 1847 exchanged for a new one.

Four different school-houses are mentioned. The original one (undoubtedly of logs) must have been built pursuant to the Common School Law of 1812. On October 21, 1815, repairs were authorized and it was decided that "John Baker be exempted from Taxes necessary to fix the House for next Winter by providing the House with a good Broom." Of course this was a home-made broom, probably of birch twigs.

The question of a new building was considered next Spring and at the May 4th meeting it was announced that Summer instruction would be "at Samuel Johnson's Barn and their to be kept til a School House can be built." A fornight later it was formally decided to raise $2.50 to buy "twenty feet square of land to build a School House on and to be for that use as long as the District Shal see fit." The new "logg" structure was to be 18 by 20 feet, roofed "with Board and Slabs" (later amended to white ash shingles) "and to be a stone Chimney . . and three windows in said House, Six lights each, and to be put in thre Divisions in sd. House" at a gross cost of $45.

Public sentiment must have been divided on this question of building and location, for a medley of adjourned and special meetings followed, many amending or revoking the decisions of the preceding one. Finally on June 27, 1816, we find the Commissioners of Schools formally determining the site as "on the East Side of the now publick Road," and on July 20, the District was reorganized by order of said Commissioners. Peace being restored, $22.50 more was voted that Fall for the building, and in December it was provided with a padlock and key, a pail and a pint tin cup, also "a chair belonging to Joseph Marshall shall be bogt for the use of the school at 56 Cts." Later on, 2 more tables and another chair were acquired.

This log building must have been satisfactory for 5 years, but on December 10, 1821, it was resolved to "build a Framed school house . . to be completed by the next Annual Meeting, to stand on land . . opposite to the old one." The contract was to be "sot [not "set"] up at Vendue, to be built by the lowest bider."

Its construction, however, was delayed by local opinions until the Spring of 1823. During this interim some of the money already raised was thriftily put out at interest. Finally on April 22, 1823, 9 rods of ground were bought "on the east side of the Rode

near the old school House" for $3, and the construction let for $164.50 which sum was duly raised as follows: "in forty days after date, fifty dollars—and the remainder by the first of December next in Grain at Cash price to be appropriated for building sd. School House." The abandoned building was acquired by the "hyest bider" for the sum of $2.77½.

This new framed school was attended by my grandfather, and must have trained scores of sturdy youths to develop the State, open up the Middle West and follow the flag in two wars. I copy its memorandum description in the hope that it may arouse memories in old readers:

"The body to be 20x24 ft., post 9 ft., the floor to be of white ash plank; to be ceiled from the loer floor up 6 inches above the Writing tables, the rest of the inside to be lathed & plastered; the body to be 3 bents and Joists to be covered with pine Clabboards and well shingled; to be well underpined with stone without morter, 12 inches from the ground in the nearest place; with a Good Brick Chimney. The Writing Tables to be framed into the studs and the seats framed to the sleepers, except 3; to have 6 windows with 12 lights 9x7 glass each; to be petitioned of by the Chimney so as to have a small entry one side and a closet the other; 4 lights of glass over the outside door; a Iron Mantletree; 3 doors, the outside one to be pannel, the other 2 plain; the outside door to be hung with good raught Iron hinges, the other two with Cast butts."

This building gave service for over 30 years and then gave way to a genuine specimen of "the little red schoolhouse."

There was a special meeting December 8, 1856, when it was unanimously resolved to build on a new site. It is an interesting study in comparative values to note that for the half-acre purchased this time $50 was paid, and $500 raised for the new improvement which was to be 24 by 30 feet, "Balloon frame," of pine lumber throughout and with hemlock shingles. The old building was subsequently sold for $7.59.

The fifth resolution of the January 5, 1857, meeting was: "That we paint the house red outside and trimed with white and the inside lead colour. Carried."

It was then formally resolved to "accept the proceedings of this meeting," and our little book ends with the October 5, 1857, annual meeting, indicating a general harmony throughout the district quite in contrast with the national differences even then dividing the country.

"The little red schoolhouse" has been idealized and criticised. My children began their education in such a rural school, and I noticed when they had to go to town school they were in advance of their peers there.

In writing these comments I have tried to avoid flippancy. Family pride may be one reason; my grandfather and great-uncle were clerks during this period.

However, if the reader is fair and impartial, I think he, too, will conclude that autonomy in public school control fosters a local familiarity with the principles of self-government and a sense of responsibility without which no democracy can endure. For two generations (a period during which it is a literal fact that empires rose and fell) the inhabitants of this particular valley duly met, organized and developed their part of a system that is one of the State's bulwarks. I believe that their descendants are capable of continuing the work.

The Cherry Pie District of Ohio

DRIVING over the Cleveland-Chicago Highway just west of Bellevue, Ohio, one comes suddenly into a country where the growing of sour cherries is rapidly assuming the proportion of a big industry. While the district is rather restricted, being confined to an area hardly more than five miles square, it is at the same time an intensive industry. Most of the orchards lie between Bellevue and Clyde, Clyde being the sauerkraut center of Ohio. The oldest orchards are about 25 years, but the bulk of the trees are from 10 years old down, with more than half the trees not yet in bearing. The acreage has materially increased within the past three or four years. No one in the section seems to know exactly how much acreage is now planted. Estimates vary from 1,000 to 2,500 acres. A severe sleet storm during the Winter of 1927-28 played havoc with some of the older trees, but aside from this the older trees continue productive and it seems certain that production will increase greatly for some years.

Just how the industry happened to gain a foothold in this section, which is 10 to 15 miles from Lake Erie, is somewhat problematical. One of the pioneers in the business was A. R. Pickett, veteran nurseryman and fruit-grower. In partnership with a Mr. Heffner, Mr. Pickett planted the first large orchard. On the sandy soil in that section the sour cherries seemed to develop quickly into productive trees. The frost hazard proved to be rather less here than the rule in the State as a whole. Canning factories were established in the neighborhood, and gradually the number of trees increased, until this section came to be known as the cherry district of Ohio. For a good many years it continued to hold its own in number of fruiting trees, but with no material increase in planting. Then a few years ago someone tried to preserve cherries by the freezing method. The new method was extremely popular with the customer. Whether or not this new discovery is entirely accountable for the renewed interest in growing cherries around Bellevue and Clyde, it is significant that hundreds of acres have been planted since then.

The Highland Cherry Farm is the largest in the district, having approximately 300 acres in cherries, with plans prepared for extending this the coming year. A. C. Domrose, the manager of this farm, said recently that about three-fourths of their crop went into the frozen cherry market, while the remainder was canned.

The cherries to be frozen are taken to a local cannery which is controlled by the same interests which own the Highland Farm. There they are washed and pitted and packed in sugar in containers ranging in size from five to 45 gallons, and trucked to cold storages in Cleveland, 70 miles away, where

A Veteran Apple Tree

they are frozen at once, and kept in that condition until used by the restaurant or housewife. For smaller sales they are later repacked in smaller containers. The fresh fruit flavors are preserved much better by this system than when canned, and since the amount of fruit being preserved in this manner is increasing, it is apparent the ultimate consumer is willing to pay whatever difference there may be in cost.

When we visited the district the Richmond and Dyehouse had been picked, and the pickers were waiting for a few days for the Montmorency to ripen. About two-thirds of the trees are Montmorency, and the remainder divided between Richmond and Dyehouse. There is usually an interval of a week between Dyehouse and Montmorency. Some of the growers have permanent bunk-houses for the pickers. Others, like Highland Farm, house the pickers in tents. In most cases a mess hall is provided for cooking. In the height of the picking season, when as many as 600 pickers were employed on this farm, the place had the appearance of a "tented city."

The story of how the pickers are secured is an interesting one. Advertisements are put in city papers even as far away as Detroit, 150 miles distant. Tourists and transients of all sorts make up the army of pickers. College students, teachers, men and women from all stations in life, even plain hoboes, are to be found among the army of pickers. The common rate of pay is one cent per pound. Ten-pound buckets are used for picking receptacles. When a bucket is filled it is weighed, and a ticket or cash issued to the picker. Some of the growers have found cash more satisfactory because of the danger of counterfeit tickets. At the rate of pay allowed, the pickers are able to earn from $1.50 to $6 per day. Gradually those who are not able to make at least fair wages are eliminated and others replace them. Over the transcontinental highway which traverses the district many tourists pass who make their way by work en route. In this respect the district reminds one of the Washington apple districts, where much of the labor is performed by transient help.

A very thorough spray program is necessary in this district to control leaf spot. Spraying is supplemented by dusting. After bloom an application of lime-sulphur spray is applied each 10 days until about 20 days before the fruit ripens, when a sulphur dust is applied. A week before the fruit is to be picked another application of dust is applied, this application being intended mainly to prevent rot and to extend the picking season. In the orchards where spraying had been efficiently done the foliage was in splendid shape at harvest time, in spite of an abundance of leaf spot on unsprayed or poorly sprayed trees. In one large orchard given over to the State Experiment Station for spray and dust experiments, where dust had been used throughout the season, the results on the dusted trees were less satisfactory than where the trees had been sprayed. Curculio is rather easily controlled by arsenate. Most of the orchards are cultivated until late Summer, but Sweet clover is being grown to some extent in the young orchards, and is gaining in popularity. The district generally prunes heavier than was the custom a few years back.

A kraut-canning factory is converted into a cherry-canning factory, and consumes considerable tonnage. A small amount of the fruit is made into cherry juice. Still less is retailed at the orchard or factory.

Prices paid by the canneries are generally better than a few years ago, and seem to justify the smaller growers giving their trees good care. In some instances peaches are being replaced by cherries. No attempt is made to grow sweet cherries.

This is an increasingly interesting district. To a lover of cherry pie this district offers opportunity for pleasant thoughts, for it surely supplies "makin's" for a lot of that popular dessert.

Ohio. C. W. ELLENWOOD.

A Giant Tree

HERE is a picture of an apple tree in my pasture which measures 12 ft. 3 in. in circumference 4 ft. from the ground. Do you know of a larger apple tree? I think it is about 125 years old, as it was a large tree when I was a boy and I am over 70 years of age, as I was born January 1, 1859, in a house across the street. This tree has yielded large crops of apples which were large red and green striped and called Northern Spy. But I think they are different from the present-day Northern Spy.

Connecticut. W. H. B.

Sweet Clover in Western New York

SWEET clover is rapidly gaining in favor in Western New York as a pasture crop for all classes of live stock. It seems to be especially well suited to farms where little permanent pasture land is available. On farms where the sale of cash crops furnished a large proportion of the farm income, the problem of developing the dairy business has been rather difficult. Little permanent pasture was available and it was felt that for economical milk production pasture was needed for dairy cows.

With the advent of Sweet clover on these crop farms, the problem of the pasture crop has been largely solved. The Sweet clover is grown in the regular rotation of beans, wheat and Sweet clover. Sweet clover is used as pasture. Hay is furnished on these farms by setting aside certain fields on which Alfalfa is grown for several years.

Sweet clover has several advantages as a pasture crop. One of the outstanding of these is the fact that growth starts early in the Spring and continues through the hot, dry Summer months. Boyd Bacon of Perry, has been able to pasture 40 head of horses, dairy cows and dairy heifers on 15 acres of good Sweet clover pasture. He has found that when the Sweet clover is gaining too rapidly on the live stock, clipping it to about eight inches high, greatly prolongs the pasture season.

Two of the most serious problems in connection with the growing of Sweet clover are insufficient lime and poor soil condition during rainy weather. The lime problem has largely been met by the application of two to three tons of ground limestone per acre.

Walter Meissel, of Warsaw, applied two tons of ground limestone per acre on a four-acre field which he seeded to Sweet clover. He left a strip about one width of the lime spreader along one side of the piece without lime. The accompanying picture shows the difference between a fairly good crop of Sweet clover, where the soil was limed, and no Sweet clover, where lime was not applied.

The poor soil conditions during rainy weather are the result of soft ground when the cattle are turned onto the Sweet clover fields during such weather. The land is punched full of holes, and much of the Sweet clover is trampled into the ground. During some seasons this has been found so serious that it has been necessary to keep the

A Comparison of Limed and Unlimed Soil for Sweet Clover

cattle off the pasture during excessively wet periods.

Some farmers have reported difficulty in getting cattle accustomed to Sweet clover pasture. This has not been generally true here. Again, Walter Meissel reports his experience on this question. The four-acre field which he seeded to Sweet clover was near the back part of the farm. It adjoined the permanent pasture and was connected with it by a gate. The principal difficulty which Mr. Meissel experienced was that he had to take two trips each day back to this Sweet clover field and drive the cattle across the permanent pasture to the barn for milking. At milking time he always found the cattle on the four-acre Sweet clover pasture. L. H. W.

With the Bees in Maine

WE HAVE been having a very busy time with the bees for the past three weeks, and so far very little to show for all the work, except some very strong colonies of bees. We are keeping them in a yard one-half mile from home and this makes much running between there and home under the system of management which we have followed for years. We have never produced anything but comb honey in standard sections, except in an experimental way.

As we must be in the fields a part of each day at least as the farm crops must go in on time and be cared for, we have handled the bees differently than we would if our whole time could be spent with the bees or even the major part of it.

Some writers and lecturers will tell you that no real beekeeper will allow swarming but this is rather a broad statement and should be qualified, as some real bee men who are successful in the production of honey do allow natural swarming. Most of these do follow some method of swarm control. I have never tried any method that would inject the spirit of hustle in storing honey, into a colony of bees that is manifest in the natural swarm. Hived on drawn combs or full sheets of foundation with plenty of super room and they will produce results if there is any nectar to be found within reasonable range of flight.

I always enjoyed seeing a swarm issue the first of the season and liked to hive them. When it comes to hiving second or third swarms, or even fourth ones, that is different. The native bees with which I began my bee experience were a superior strain, but I did not know it until I had spoiled them by introducing other blood into the apiary. Nature has a way of developing plants and animals as well as lower orders of life for the places they are to occupy. Under wise management, working in harmony with the laws of creation, man may assist and improve in this development, but often through lack of knowledge man turns the wheel of progress backward.

The native bees were supposed to be blacks, or the original German bees, but I have been unable to learn whether they may not have been Carniolan or Caucasian blood brought to this country as well as those of German origin. They were not difficult to handle, did not swarm to excess, stored honey under crowded conditions, and capped the honey white. These were all very valuable attributes in the production of comb honey. When the prime swarm issued, it would be after hive was congested and weather was hot. Needless to say the size of swarm would be one to please a lover of bees. Often, with proper handling, there would be no second swarms and after swarms were very rare.

With the modern methods of keeping bees, the movable frame, improvement in queen breeding and the better facilities of mailing queens it became an easy matter to purchase queens from a distance and introduce them. In very many instances, without question this meant great improvement in the strain of bees in certain localities, but here in the cold North conditions were far different from most sections. Today my bees are a mixture of Italian strains, the Goldens and Three Banded, Carniolan and the original black or German blood and I should not be surprised if there was Cyprian or the blood of other strains. They possess some very desirable traits and some very undesirable ones for the production of comb honey. I have little doubt that if left to themselves, to live in trees unaided and unhindered by man's interference, in time the undesirable traits would be largely eliminated, by that inexorable law, the survival of the fittest.

The excessive swarming trait would disappear, as the late and small swarms would not be able to gather enough stores to carry them through the long cold Winters. The loafers and sulkers, those bees which do but little unless conditions are just right in the hive, would also disappear for the same reasons. Prolific queens, which meant strong swarms, and plenty of stores, were necessary to carry bees safely through the Winters. By selection and breeding queens, yes, and drones, from the desirable colonies I could again produce a strain of bees possessing the qualities which I desire, as there are not many bees near me to make it difficult, if I had the time to devote to the bees, but here lies the trouble. There are demands made on my time that must be met, at least I have not found the way to escape.

We have had a few real warm days; they seemed hot to us northerners, and conditions have been ideal for swarming. Just enough nectar coming to keep the queens building up prolific colonies but not enough to start storing of honey in the sections to any extent. To find the bees banked all over the outside of the hives instead of in the supers is not a pleasing sight for the beekeeper and we feel like blaming the bees, but the trouble is not all there. Alsike and White clover are in full bloom if the nectar was in the bloom the bees would be bringing it in.

Here the beekeeper, like the farmer, finds that he is often facing conditions beyond his control. We must do all we can to build up strong colonies in time for the honey flow which means the surplus crop but, when we have done this and provided storage room for it, it may not come. I have learned that it doesn't pay to give up until the season is over. One year near the close of the clover flow, the bees had stored almost no honey in the supers and it looked as if there would be near a crop failure. Then the weather turned "catchy," showers and sunshine quickly following each other so that farmers could not cut the clover and cure it for hay, but the conditions were favorable for nectar secretion. In about 10 days the bees stored nearly two tons of fine honey.

We have worked out several short cuts, all our own, in handling bees, some of which might be helpful to others. Here is one: Days when several swarms issue we unite two or more to get strong colonies, hiving on drawn combs. They should be placed where there is partial shade at least, putting on plenty of supers, and providing ventilation, but keeping the hive closed until night as the bees are almost certain to ball queens and swarm out again if this is not done. We mark the hives that have thrown swarms that day as they issue, and then pile them up one on top of the other, two to four. There is no disturbance among the bees, but as a precaution, a little smoke may be used. In about eight to 10 days we may get a rousing swarm but there is a big chance we shall not. There will be no after swarms. There will be one young queen to mate, and in 21 days there will be no brood in any but one chamber. All except the one in which the queen is laying may be used as food chambers, to take frames of honey from, for colonies short, or late swarms may be hived on them. The honey will sometimes be carried up into the supers and stored in sections to make room for the queen to lay, and if a fair Fall flow, the colony will build up to a strong one and store sufficient stores in brood chamber to carry them through to another Spring flow. The new swarms may be hived on the old stands or other hives moved so as to catch the returning field bees.

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Junior Potato Club in Schoharie County

THE First National Bank of Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y., gave the second annual dinner to the Farm Bureau's Junior Potato Club, June 22. Every township in the county was represented. A few years ago, President A. C. Kilmer, while chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the State Bankers' Association, and his committee, took the initiative toward the aid of banks for project work.

Robert M. Adams, of Cornell, is an extension worker with junior project members. He advised every boy and girl to finish high school and there discover the activities best suited to inclination and ability. He felt that there were hundreds of young people who were glad for the opportunity of making their living on the farm. Fifty-three out of the 55 members of the Junior Potato Club were present; 52 are in the picture. There were 159 at the table, including parents, members, guests and the bank people. President Kilmer acted as chairman and found pleasure in being host to this fine group, representing as it did, the whole of Schoharie County.

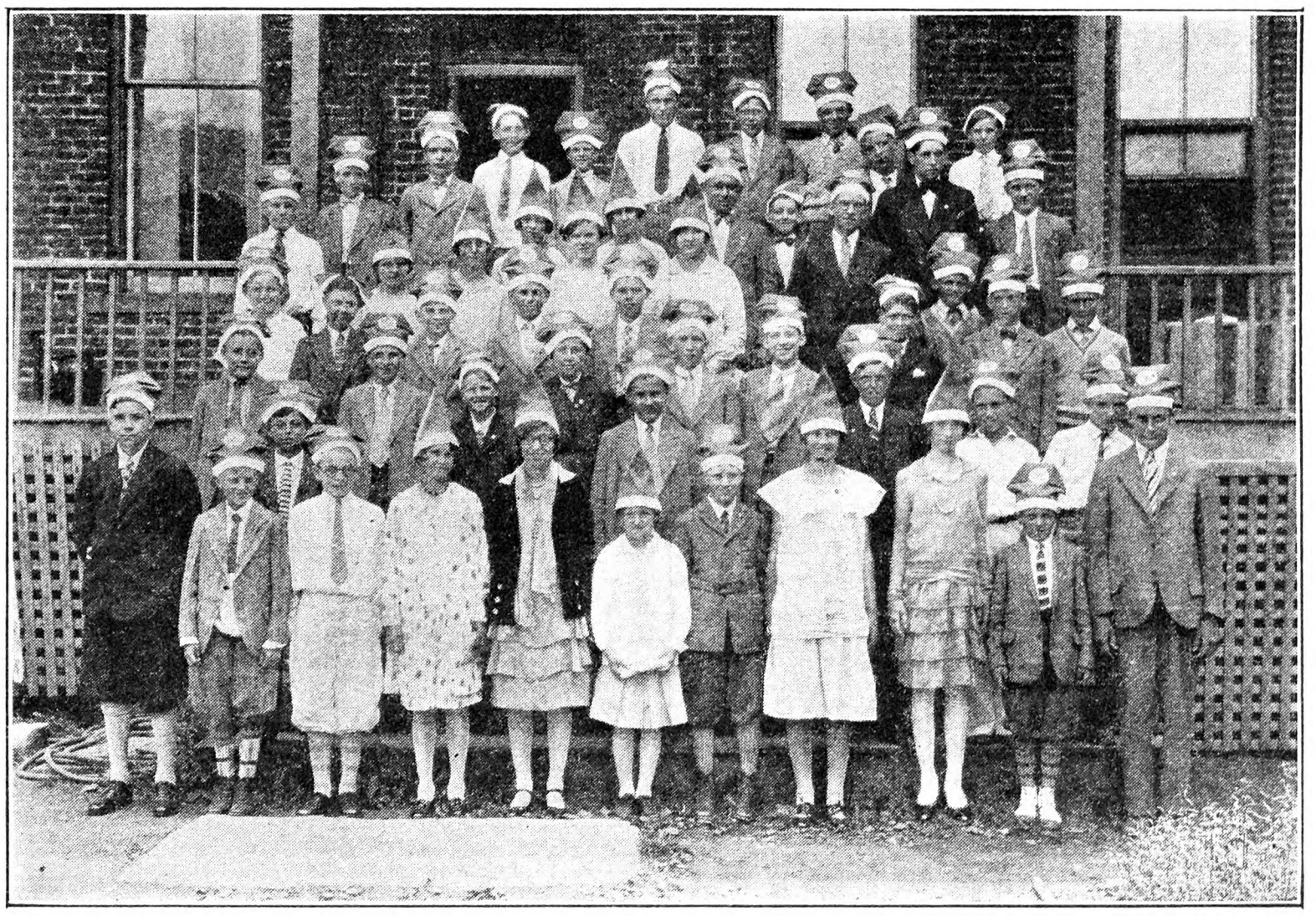
Manager R. F. Pollard spoke of the work of the Junior Potato Club, and finds satisfaction working with them. He said that through the courtesy of Mr. George Sarsfield, sweepstake prizes will be awarded at the Cobleskill Fair, held the last week in September, which will enable four winners to attend the 4-H field day at Cornell next year. There is no entry fee charged at the Fair.

During the month of May, the Farm Bureau manager visited each of these juniors on the farm, taking one-half bushel of certified seed potatoes for the planting. A desirable specimen of tuber is described as the Smooth Rural, which is a type rather than a variety. Manager Pollard suggests simple methods, leaving the member to plant them the right depth and then give them the proper care which circumstances may require.

A specimen of tuber for show is explained and the young exhibitor is permitted to choose his own plate and peck. The first two divisions, A and B, are the juniors 9 to 12 years of age. The next two divisions, C and D, are for juniors from 13 to 16 years of age. In each division there is a prize awarded for the first, second and third best essay on "How I Grew My Potatoes." In divisions A and C the farms are at an elevation under 1,300 feet, and in B and D over 1,300 feet. It is so arranged that every exhibit will receive a prize. If there be ten or more entries in any division the prizes will be increased by 50 per cent. There are now $200 in prizes offered by the fair association and also $100 which has been appropriated by the County Board of Supervisors for 4-H project work.

The members of the Junior Potato Club are appreciative and enthusiastic in regard to the interest taken in the club. They look forward to September, when there will be a realization of the harvest. They are happy to be initiated in the joys of the 4-H work and have the spirit to persevere.

JESSIE ROCKEFELLER.



The Farm Bureau's Junior Potato Club in Schoharie Co., N. Y.

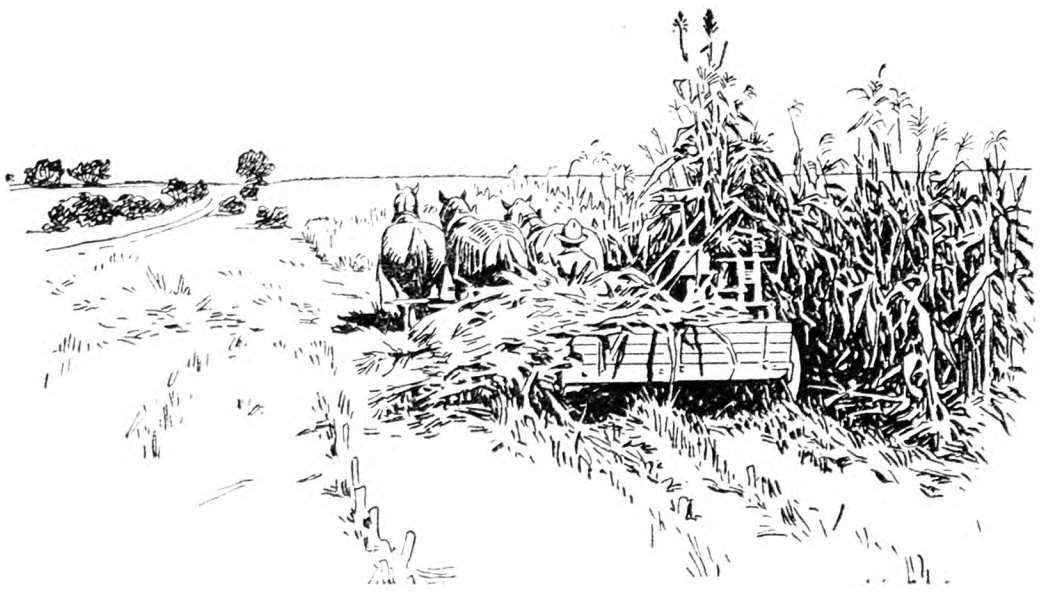
News From Idaho

WE HAD a very cool Spring, the deficiency in temperature below the average having been nearly 600 degrees up to the last of June. Since the astronomical Summer began, we have had regular Summer weather. On a recent day when the papers reported 92 degrees in New York City I worked all day with a knitted jacket on and was not uncomfortably warm.

Notwithstanding the cool weather crops are looking fine. Several times we felt certain frosts would hit us, but escaped without any injury. Crops were got in late and are about two weeks behind time, but, now that really warm weather has come, they will soon make up for what they lack in size. The onion crop is the only one that is not up to standard. This is because the stand is not good. For some reason onion seed did not germinate freely this year.

Quite a large acreage of carrots is being grown under contracts with cattle feeders who have discovered they can put weight on cattle during the Winter by feeding carrots, at less cost than with any other kind of feed. A big yellow sort is being grown for this purpose, the growers getting $5.50 per ton, tops included, delivered at the feed yards at harvesting time. As carrots make large yields here this is a very profitable crop to grow.

Farmers in our county have taken to keeping a few sheep to act as scavengers on their farms in the way of weed kiliers. These little flocks are largely under 100 head, and the lamb crop for this season has just been sent to market. These lambs brought $16 per cwt. in the eastern market to which they were sent. This makes a 75-lb. lamb worth $12 and the average weight was a little more than this. The wool from these little flocks amounts to a considerable sum also, our county farmers selling something like $50,000 worth this year. I saw hundreds of idle acres in New York last Summer which might have been made profitable if sheep had been kept on them. When a ewe will produce a $12 lamb and from $3.50 to $4 worth of wool in a year, the wool more than paying for her keep, it seems to me that a return to the old-time sheep business in New York and New England could be made profitable. The Spanish have a saying that the sheep has a golden hoof, meaning that sheep enrich the land on which they are pastured. Their manure is evenly distributed over the field where they pasture in such a way that it does not interfere with the growth of



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grass. Sheep naturally seek the highest land on which to sleep, thus fertilizing the poorer hilltops more than they do the more fertile lower land. I was brought up on a sheep farm and have never lost my interest in them.

I am writing this on a broad porch, shaded by the big Carolina poplars that line the street, where I can write and watch the cars going by or the water from the irrigating ditch that has made a pond of the lawn and the flower garden. Dry weather does not hurt us. We are our own rainmakers. When crops need water we open a headgate and let water soak the land until no more is needed. Crop failures are unknown with us.

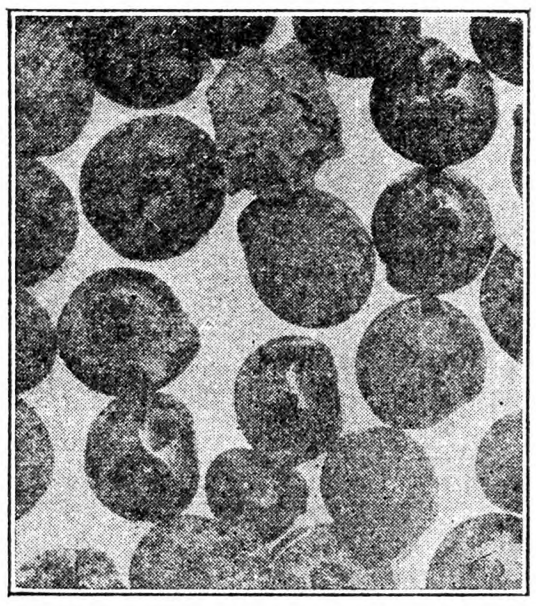
Gooding Co., Idaho. MILLER PURVIS.

Know a Weed Each Week

No. 17—LAMB'S QUARTERS OR PIGWEED

The mealy-leaved lamb's quarters is a familiar sight in waste places, old fields, small grain crops, and even in cultivated fields. The young, succulent leaves are relished for greens during the early Spring.

The plant, a native of Europe, is an annual, growing from seeds only but the seeds are produced in large numbers. The basal leaves are somewhat triangular but they become narrower on approaching the top. The common name pigweed frequently applied to this species refers to the preference that pigs show for the plant. It is frequently a host for diseases that attack garden beets and spinach, members of the same family.



Several stages of development of the black, lens-shaped seeds of lamb's quarters are here shown greatly magnified.

The seeds of lamb's quarters are lens-shaped, black, somewhat shiny, with one side somewhat flattened. On the margin may be found a slight protuberance from which a faint groove leads toward the center.

Several stages of the seeds are frequently found, dependent on the degree of maturity. They are oftentimes seen with an attached membrane. The seeds are common impurities in seed grain, clover, Alfalfa and grass seed.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.

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The "Royal" **Modern Bathroom** includes Bathtub, Porcelain Toilet and enameled Wash Basin. Complete with all Fittings and Five-Year Guaranteed Materials **$52.50**

WE PAY The Freight on Everything

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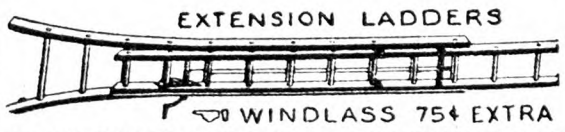
254 West 34th St. New York

EXTENSION LADDERS



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NO BETTER LADDERS MADE—HARDWOOD RUNGS
Complete—ready to use—freight prepaid.
20 to 32 ft.....25c per ft. 34 to 40 ft.....27c per ft.
A. L. FERRIS MFR. Box 245 INTERLAKEN, N. Y.

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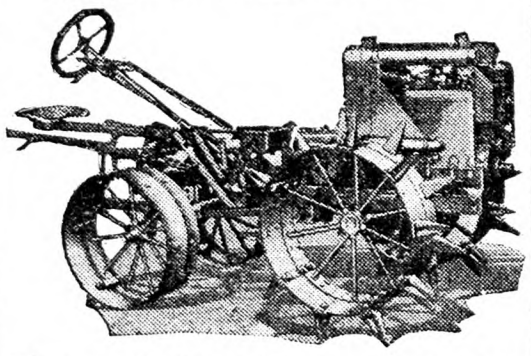

The small-size, big-capacity tractor that has made good on large and small farms, in orchards, vineyards, groves, and on truck farms. **Power enough for heavy work, yet small enough for between row cultivation.** Operating cost very low.

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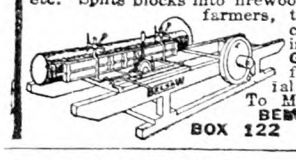

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A Pipe Gives More Than Mere Pleasure

Here are four tips why

It's more than mere coincidence that Montgomery Mulford, news writer extraordinary, should be an ardent pipe-smoker. For pipe-smoking does more than just afford a man genuine enjoyment; it seems to help a man's bean work better.

Mr. Mulford hints that in his beloved briar he finds a healthy mood for deep, peaceful thinking.

949 Delaware Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.
March 1, 1929

Larus & Bro. Co., Inc.
Richmond, Va.
Dear Edgeworth:

There certainly is nothing more soothing than a good pipe; but how a good pipe may be spoiled by poor tobacco! I smoke Edgeworth in my pipe. I have never smoked anything else because Edgeworth satisfies my very particular taste. My pipes have ranged everywhere from a Belgian meerschaum to a cheap French briar; and in them all goes Edgeworth, upon which I puff over my typewriter as I grind out my newspaper columns and magazine essays. No other pipe tobacco has any edge at all on Edgeworth.
My compliments to you.

(Signed) Montgomery Mulford

Just smoke a pipe for a while and you'll agree with what science has *always* held: *that the sweetest, purest, most enjoyable form in which tobacco can be smoked is in a pipe.*

Four Hot Tips from Smokers "in the know"

1 *Never smoke a hot pipe.* Allow the bowl to cool and dry after every smoking. Not a bad idea to have two pipes! Try it and see how much more enjoyable pipe-smoking is!

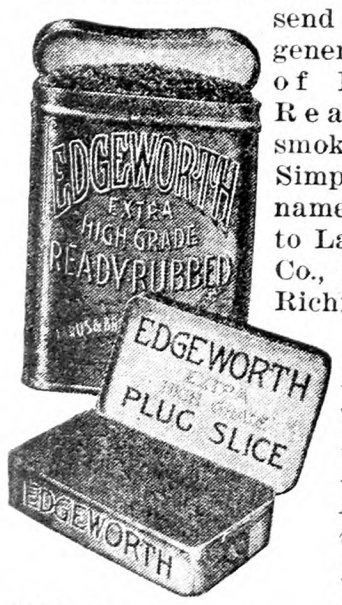
2 *Don't be an "asthmatic pipe-smoker"*—one of those birds that blow the smoke *back into the stem* of the pipe—not out of the corner of their lips. "Asthmatic smokers" overheat their bowls and hence miss two-thirds of the joy of good pipe-smoking.

3 *Smoke a good pipe.* Pay at least a dollar. More if you can. You're buying a friend. Buy a good one. A cheap pipe (with the exception of an unfinished corn-cob) is often so heavily painted over to hide imperfections that you smoke varnish—not pure, fragrant tobacco.

4 *Smoke a good tobacco.* Not necessarily an expensive, fancy brand. There is a certain Burley mixture that comes in a little tin that has been a leading favorite in this country for more than twenty-five years. Edgeworth . . . and it costs only 15c!

Try this FREE offer now!

If you've never smoked a pipe—let us send you *free* some generous pipefuls of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed smoking tobacco. Simply write your name and address to Larus & Brother Co., 29 S. 21st St., Richmond, Va.



* * *

Both Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed and Edgeworth Plug Slice come in various sizes from small pocket packages, to handsome pound humidor tins. Plug Slice Edgeworth is packed in thin slices, for pipe-smokers who like to "rub up" their tobacco in the palm of the hand.

Potato Seed Test

Competition in the production and sale of certified seed potatoes is becoming more keen each year. During a recent visit of our Chief Inspector to some of the Southern potato-growing sections, where Prince Edward Island seed is largely used, as well as New Jersey and Long Island, it was freely admitted we are producing high-quality stock, particularly Cobblers; but other seed-producing centers are working to capture the trade.

Some idea of this may be gathered from the seed source test held in Long Island. In the Cobbler test in Nassau County there were planted 16 from Maine, one from Long Island (home grown), one from New York and two from Prince Edward Island. The reader will note Maine had four times as many entries as the other three sections combined. Again, in the Green Mountain test, Maine had 24, New York three, and Prince Edward Island two, Maine again predominating.

The disease counts on these tests prove conclusively the superiority of our P. E. I. stock over the other entered. Three diseases were scored on, viz: Leaf roll, black leg, and spindle tuber. Maine had a total of 4.57 per cent; New York, 6 per cent; Long Island, 12 per cent, and Prince Edward Island, 0.7 per cent. In the Green Mountain test, mosaic, black leg and leaf roll diseases were scored on with a total running as follows: Maine 4.3 per cent; New York, 2.1 per cent, and Prince Edward Island showing a trace (less than 0.5 per cent) of leaf roll and black leg.

J. C. MACDONALD.

Prince Edward Island.

New Jersey State Department of Agriculture

Elmer H. Wene, of Vineland, prominent South Jersey poultryman, was elected president of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture at a meeting of the Board held at the State House, July 25. Joseph W. Miller, of Princeton, was selected as vice-president to fill the vacancy caused by the advancement of Mr. Wene. Clifford E. Snyder, of Pittstown, was the retiring head of the Board.

Former State Senator Emmor Roberts, of Moorestown, and Andrew R. Scully, of Long Valley, were welcomed as new members of the State Board of Agriculture. They were chosen for a period of four years by delegates from county boards of agriculture, the State and Pomona Granges and live stock and commodity organizations at the annual State Agricultural Convention last January. Senator Roberts and Mr. Scully succeed George B. Roberts, of Keyport, and Laton M. Parkhurst, of Hammonton, whose terms expired on July 1.

Farm Conditions in Southside Virginia

At this writing (July 22) crops upon an average give promise of a fair yield, where properly cultivated and planted in time. Where you find one or two fairly good crops, you may find five or six very poor ones, due to late planting and poor cultivation. Late corn promises to be much better than early planted, and especially on Crimson clover fallow. Greater diversification of farm crops with notable increases in live stock, dairying, poultry, etc., indicate more prosperity for this section in 1929 than in past years.

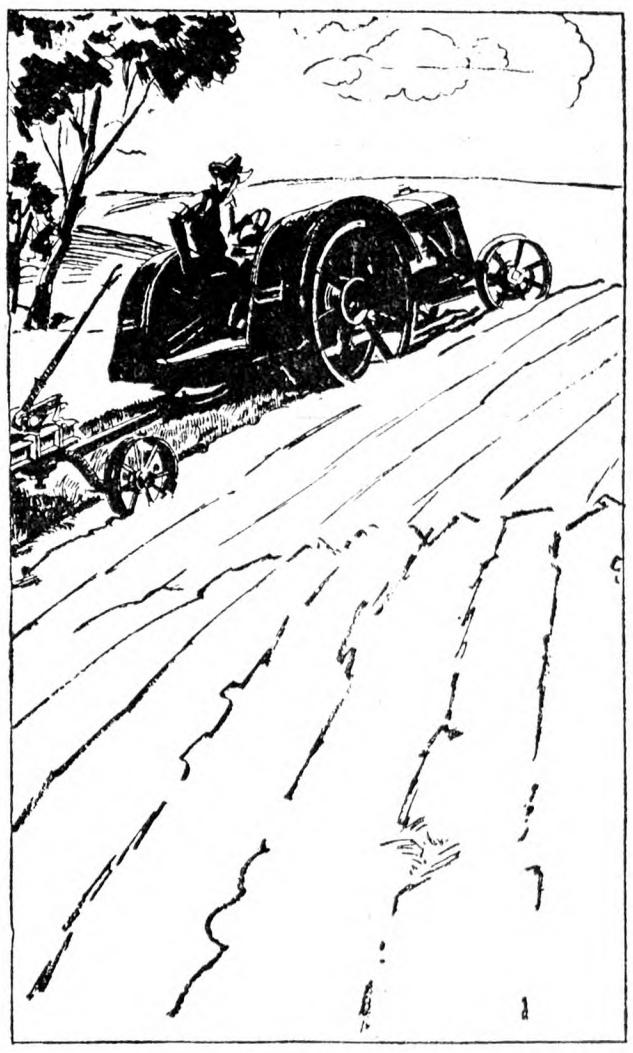
Farming in Prince George County is expected to be considerably better with the coming of Homer Noblin as farm agent, beginning August 1. Mr. Noblin will be the county's first agricultural agent for a number of years.

Reports indicate that peanuts and cotton promise a fair yield, though cotton has been injured somewhat by the cold, late Spring and too much rain. There was quite a change in planting the peanut crop this Spring, as a much larger acreage of the Virginia or running variety was planted than of the Spanish variety, due to the report that big peas were likely to sell better the coming Fall than the small variety. Hay, Alfalfa and oats gave excellent yields. A demand for more and better cattle is felt practically all over the State, and most farmers are improving their stock by breeding up. Tomatoes, peppers and other truck crops raised quite extensively for the canning factory at Disputanta, are in fairly good shape, and good returns for same are anticipated. The factory is expected to commence buying tomatoes and peppers this week. Most Fall or late Irish potatoes are up and growing nicely, and promise a fair crop. A fine season for most everything for the past three weeks.

While there are some excellent crops of both apples and peaches in some sections of the State, other sections are almost a total failure. There was a heavy bloom of both peaches and apples in the Tidewater section, yet the crop will not average one-fourth. Most all apples dropped off, and peaches rot and fall before they begin to turn.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Watch her lay into it!



when you turn her loose with a filling of Quaker State!

FILL your tractor with Quaker State Tractor Oil, then tackle the hardest job you can lay on to! Notice the *pep* she has! Watch how smoothly she keeps purring for hour after hour . . . and watch how that oil stands up! Man! . . . you're using tractor *lubrication* that's *made* for the job!

Yes, sir! Quaker State Tractor Oils are *specialized* for the job of keeping a tractor in fighting shape . . . specialized for that job by Quaker State Engineers who *know* the lubrication needs of every make of tractor . . . who *know* the kind of lubrication your tractor must have!

That's one reason why Quaker State will give your tractor the sweetest lubrication it ever enjoyed! Here's another . . .

Every gallon of Quaker State Specialized Tractor Oil is made from the finest crude oil the world produces . . . 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude . . . the value of which is two or three times that of the crudes from which ordinary oils are made!

Let your tractor *prove* the difference! Get a drum of Quaker State today . . . and your tractor will tell you that Quaker State is the oil it wants, the kind of lubrication it needs!

. . . *For your automobile* . . .

REMEMBER—from every gallon of Quaker State Motor Oil, *super*-refining removes the quart of non-lubricating material found in every gallon of ordinary oil. And in its place you get a quart of the finest *lubricant*—an *extra* quart in every gallon!

QUAKER STATE *SPECIALIZED* TRACTOR OILS

Refined from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude

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Oil City, Pa.

Grape Mildew

F. E. Gladwin, grape specialist at the Fredonia, N. Y., station, warns against a false sense of security regarding mildew. It is impossible to predict the appearance or severity of mildew, and, since it is too late to combat it after it once becomes established, prevention is the best cure. Two types of mildew are found on grapes in this State, the downy mildew and the powdery mildew, the latter being more important of the two. Neither disease is difficult to control provided applications of Bordeaux spray in the proportions of four parts of copper sulphate and four parts of hydrated lime to 50 gallons of water are made in a thorough manner.

Spraying Lima Beans

Dr. E. E. Clayton, of the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, says that spraying with Bordeaux mixture, made up of four parts copper sulphate, six parts hydrated lime and 50 gallons of water, just before the plants are in full bloom, will give effective control of mildew and bacterial spot on Lima beans and may make the difference between success and a total loss of the crop in years of severe infection. After the young plants have begun to set pods, three to six additional applications should be made, depending upon the season, says this authority.

News From a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

July 26, 1929. The Federal-State Crop Reporting Service issued the following July 1 report for the condition of Pennsylvania fruit crops:

	July 1, 1929	June 1, 1929	July 1, 1928	10-year Av.
Apples	39%	57%	55%	56.6%
Peaches	44	55	62	52.4
Pears	32	50	64	55.3
Grapes	62	..	78	73.9

Accompanying the report was the following statement: "Apples were severely damaged by late frosts. Most trees blossomed well but set poorly and the June drop was heavy. Scab, rust and aphis are bad in some localities. The decline in the condition of peaches was general. Pears as and cherries also were injured by late frosts, especially northwest of the mountains, where prospects for all orchard fruits are comparatively light. Commercial growers in the Cumberland-Shenandoah region of Pennsylvania expect 46 per cent of a full apple crop and 82 per cent of a full peach crop. Production of pears in commercial orchards all over the State will, according to reports, be light. Erie grape growers anticipate two-thirds of a full crop."

It will be noted that the apple prospects dropped almost 20 per cent in the month of June and that peaches also declined although not so severely. From what few prices of apples of the Yellow Transparent class we have seen, it looks as if apples would bring a good price to the grower this year. The only catch to this is that many orchards do not have many bushels in sight.

In glancing over the condition reports for the important apple producing States, it is noteworthy that just the States of Virginia, Missouri, and Idaho have more apples in sight this year than in 1928 and that of these, only Idaho and Virginia have an appreciable increase—Virginia with 5 per cent and Idaho with 13 per cent gain. Ohio heads the list of the light crop States with just 29 per cent expected against a 10-year average of 51 per cent.

On the morning of July 20, there were frosts in parts of this State. In low-lying land near our orchard, the corn was completely killed. The line of damage was very striking in that it was very sharp and ran at what would be water-level in the pockets.

Some time ago, we put out a few dozen poison bait stations in the sod parts of the orchard. The bait seems to have disappeared promptly so that we hope it went somewhere where it would do the most good.

The entomologist has announced that the orchard will not need any mid-July spray for the codling moth, since there are almost no moths in sight to cause trouble with side-worms. The plant pathologist also says that so far as he is concerned, no scab spray is needed, so that it looks apparently the apple spraying is over for the year. The peaches and plums will get a light dusting or so for brown rot and the cherries will receive several dusts for leaf spot. The apple spray saved is money in the pocket. The first peaches are ready for picking on July 26. They are the kind that look like a peach from the outside, possess a skin just like a fur rug and taste little better than a paper picture in the nursery catalog. A few of them go a long way to keeping customers away from later and better varieties.

The last month has been so dry in Centre County that the cover crops stood where they were almost, and the developing fruits have apparently suffered from lack of moisture. One section of our land seeded to sweet clover about a month ago looks just like it did the day it was seeded. The last of the red and black raspberries did not develop, partly due to disease but largely to moisture conditions. Almost an inch of rain fell on July 24 which should be of great benefit.

A more active campaign of education in the interst of American dried fruits would have good results in the opinion of the European dried fruit trade, reports M. J. Newhouse, consulting specialist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, recently returned from a ten months' study of post-war dried fruit marketing developments in Europe. The increasing demand for fresh fruits in European countries in recent years, Mr. Newhouse says, particularly for apples, oranges, bananas and plums, constitutes the outstanding feature of the European fruit market situation since the war. While this increase is due partly to more adequate transportation facilities, particularly from the southern hemisphere, which makes possible the marketing of fruit the year around, one must not overlook the effect of the widespread publicity that is being given to fresh fruits in many European countries. Many fresh fruit advertising campaigns are being conducted either by large individual fruit companies featuring their own particular brands or through the united efforts of auction house and trade factors. In Germany, six distinct fresh fruit campaigns are now in progress, the form of such publicity being largely along conventional lines, including newspapers, periodicals, store and window displays. In the dried fruit line, the Greek Currant Syndicate is doing effective publicity work in Great Britian and Germany, and Australian and South African dried fruit products are being advertised with good results by the British Empire Marketing Board. The dried fruit industry of the United States in general, however, remains neglected, according to Mr. Newhouse. R. H. SUDDS

Summer Notes

August will bring the final summing up of Summer's heat. Severe electrical storms did considerable damage to this section during July. A hailstorm centering on Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y., left a square mile of ruin. Crops of corn and beans are in shreds. The trees look like Autumn with their torn leaves and in some cases entirely bare branches. Chunks of ice five inches in thickness fell. Roots resemble sieves and men are being begged and hired from the surrounding country for the work of repairing. Hailstorm insurance will cover the loss for many.

Although the peony has been called the farmer's flower, the Iris should hold just as high a place. August is the month for transplanting this flower. In bloom it is stately and colorful, the flowers lasting for weeks. All the care it needs is cutting the dried flower stalks after blooming. Throughout the rest of the season its sword-like leaves remain green and fresh though the ground is hard and dry. It may be planted in the shade or sun, in the open or beneath trees. It is a surface plant, should never be planted deeply and will grow successfully where the ground is interwoven with tree roots, making the growing of other plants, the roots of which grow down into the earth, impossible. Delphinium may be transplanted in August also. By this time the flowers have gone to seed, which can be saved, and then the dry stalks cut back, the plants separated if necessary, and removed to their new bed.

The season of the lake fly is at hand. At night they swarm in thousands above the lake bank and during the day one disturbs them from grass, shore and trees. They visit us about two weeks every year in July.

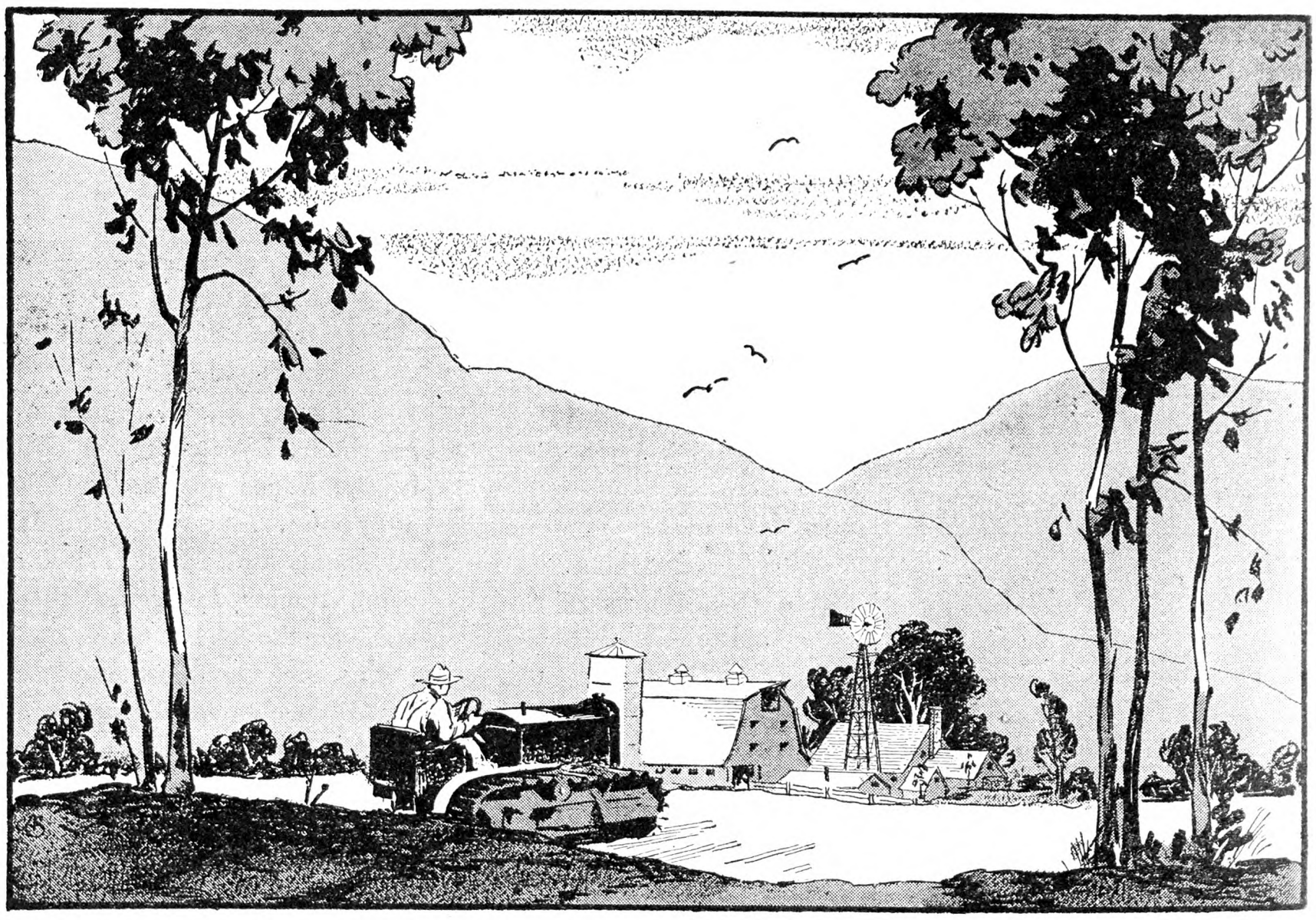
At night the twinkling lights of the barges are seen and the muffled chug, chug heard as the tug boats far in advance slowly tow the salt, oil or cement loaded barges behind them.

ELLEN C. RICKARD.

SHE was trying to be nice to the little girl whose mother was a great friend of hers. "I hope you are getting on well at school," she said. "Now, I wonder if you can spell 'horse.'" "I could if I wanted to," replied the little girl. "But don't you think it's rather old-fashioned?"—London Evening Times-Globe.

PUT SOCONY TO WORK

AS A FARM HAND



SOCONY is right at home on the farm. For fifty years, Socony products have been helping the farmer make a better profit on his produce. Today Socony plays a more important part in making a successful farm than ever before. Among the products we make especially for farm work are:

Ruddy Harvester Oil
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Standard Hand Separator Oil
Mica Axle Grease
Socony Turex Oil (For Diesel and Oil Engines)
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Socony Household Oil
Socony Gasoline & Special Gasoline
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Socony 990-A Motor Oil for Model A Fords

If you are not already acquainted with Socony products for farm work, put them to work as farm hands today.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

FARQUHAR POTATO DIGGERS

SAVE TIME, LABOR AND EXPENSE

Get the potatoes easily, quickly and with least possible skinning and bruising. The "Success Junior" is designed for the small grower. Low cost and pays for itself the first year. Every farmer should have a "Success Junior."

We also build the Farquhar Elevator Digger—the original Rigid Tongue Digger. Designed for the larger grower. Gets all the Potatoes and leaves them in an even row easy to pick. Strongly built and priced within reach of every grower.

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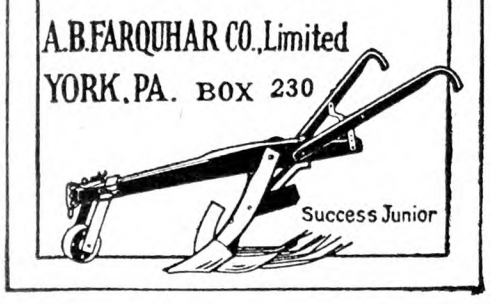

The Season is Late But Not Too Late to Use a

Peerless Dust Gun

It puts the dust underneath **or on** top of low plants.

If your dealer can't supply you **we can.**

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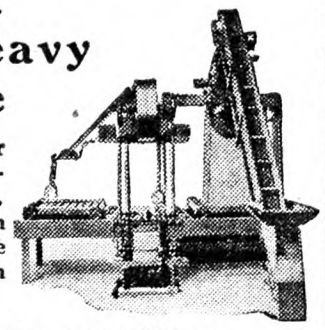

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The PERFECT CORN HARVESTER

Sold Direct $23.75 JUST the THING for SHOCK or SILO CUTTING

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Cuts stalks, doesn't pull them.
Cuts 4 to 7 acres a day with one man and horse.
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CORN HARVESTER

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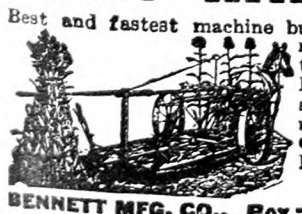

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Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

The next big event in Grange circles will be the annual Middle Atlantic Lecturers' conference, to be held at State College, Pennsylvania, August 12, 13, 14 and 15. This is the third annual conference of this group, which includes the following six States: New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia.

The oldest Grange hall in the United States is now said to be in California. It is at Santa Rosa, and is the home of Bennett Valley Grange No. 16 of the Golden State. This Grange hall was built in 1873, and was first used December 4 of that year for Grange purposes. It has been continuously used for Grange purposes since that time.

Rhode Island has recently put on an outing and field day for the Juvenile Granges of that State. This is said to be the first State Juvenile field day ever staged. The Juvenile Grange has attained a firm foothold in Rhode Island and this outing will doubtless add to the growth of this very important branch of the order.

A new organization has been formed in Ohio embracing those members of the order who have taken the Seventh Degree. This novel organization, the only one of its kind in the country, holds occasional meetings and banquets. There are over 60,000 members in the whole country which have taken this highest degree of the Grange organization.

Maine boasts a Grange which might be termed a Juvenile subordinate Grange, as its officers are nearly all under 21 years of age. Its master is 18, its lecturer 16, its steward 16, its assistant steward 19, its gatekeeper 14½, and its Flora 14½. The young man who installed the officers at the beginning of the year was but 16, yet he gave all the ritualistic charges without the use of the Grange Manual.

Many of the Western States have suffered severely from bank failures in the past. These failures have fallen with especial force upon the farmers of those sections. The Idaho State Grange has fathered a movement to provide a guarantee for bank deposits, suggesting that the accumulated profits of the Federal Reserve banking system be used to provide a fund for this purpose. The Idaho State Grange has petitioned Congress to enact legislation to bring about this protection.

It is proposed to establish a day in April to be known as "Saunders Day", in recognition of the public services of William Saunders, the first master of the National Grange and a noted landscape gardener of his day. Mr. Saunders' most famous work was in designing the beautiful cemetery which the National Government laid out on the fields of the Battle of Gettysburg. It is planned to have the Granges carry out some community improvement project each year to commemorate Mr. Saunders' great service to the Grange and the nation.

Up to July 17 State Grange Secretary Frank J. Riley reported that 17 Juvenile Granges had been organized in New York State since the annual session of the State Grange in Rochester the first week in February. This is more than double the number of new Juvenile Granges organized in the Empire State in the whole previous year, which speaks well for the new plan of having a Juvenile deputy in each county. This remarkable record has been attained in a five-month period. The list of new Granges follows: Seiferts Corners No. 103, Oneida County; De Peyster No. 104, St. Lawrence County; Port Leyden No. 105, Lewis County; Neils Creek No. 106, Steuben County; Riverbank No. 107, Lewis County; Ticonderoga No. 108, Essex County; Mohican No. 109, Warren County; Mapletown No. 110, Montgomery County; Avoca No. 111, Steuben County; Argyle No. 112, Washington County; Rushville No. 113, Yates County; Camden No. 114, Oneida County; Bethlehem No. 115, Albany County; Kirkland No. 116, Jefferson County; White Creek No. 117, Washington County; Oakfield No. 118, Genesee County; Lisbon No. 119, St. Lawrence County New York State is nearing Ohio's mark for 1928 of 25 new Juveniles and may wrest the laurel from the Buckeye State by the end of the present year.

Eighty-one new Juvenile Granges were organized in the whole United States during the year ending Sept. 30, 1928. There are now Juvenile Granges in 27 States. Mrs. Susan Freestone, wife of State Master Fred J. Freestone, of New York, is the Juvenile Grange superintendent for the National Grange.

Drying Grapes

I would like to know how to dry grapes to make currants. We have some vines bearing big purple grapes. D. B. G.
New Jersey.

The dried currants mentioned are made from the European type grapes having solid meat. Our eastern grapes are too juicy to be dried. The special dried currants commonly sold are from a small-berried grape grown in Greece.

THERE was an old fisher named Fischer
Who fished from the edge of a fissure
'Till a fish with a grin
Pulled the fisherman in.
Now they're fishing the fissure for Fischer.
—Boston Transcript.

can you afford

NOT to fertilize your winter wheat?

CAN YOU afford to sell wheat for a dollar when it costs you $1.47 to produce it? If, however, you can grow winter wheat for 74c a bushel, there is a profit at a dollar, and a bigger profit in every cent above that price.

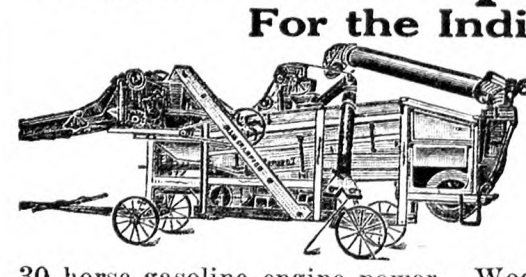
The United States Department of Agriculture, in an exhaustive survey on the cost of growing winter wheat, found that the cheapest wheat was produced where the largest amount of plant food was used. For example, when only 57c worth of plant food was used per average acre, the average yield was only ten bushels and the cost of production $1.47 per bushel. But where a larger amount of plant food was applied, valued at $1.10 per acre, the average yield was twenty-eight bushels and the cost of production dropped to 74c a bushel. Figure how much you can cut your production cost if you build your acre yield to thirty or thirty-five bushels.

Cut your cost of growing wheat by using an adequate application of Armour's High Analysis Fertilizer and make a handsome profit on your crop. Farmers who use Armour's High Analysis Fertilizers are assured of economy in growing wheat.

Armour dealers will help you in the selection of the most suitable BIG CROP fertilizer for winter wheat on your particular soil types. Please feel free to consult your local Armour dealer.

Armour Fertilizer Works Chicago, U. S. A.

Ellis Champion Threshers
For the Individual Farmer



The Thresher that can be successfuly run with a popular-sized tractor is a great investment. It will pay for itself in two years' running. Our long experience in building small threshers has enabled us to offer a REAL CHAMPION.

We build four sizes requiring from 3 to 30 horse gasoline engine power. Wood or Steel Frames, light in weight, simple in construction, durable, requiring a minimum of power, yet doing exceptionally clean work. Full details and literature upon request.

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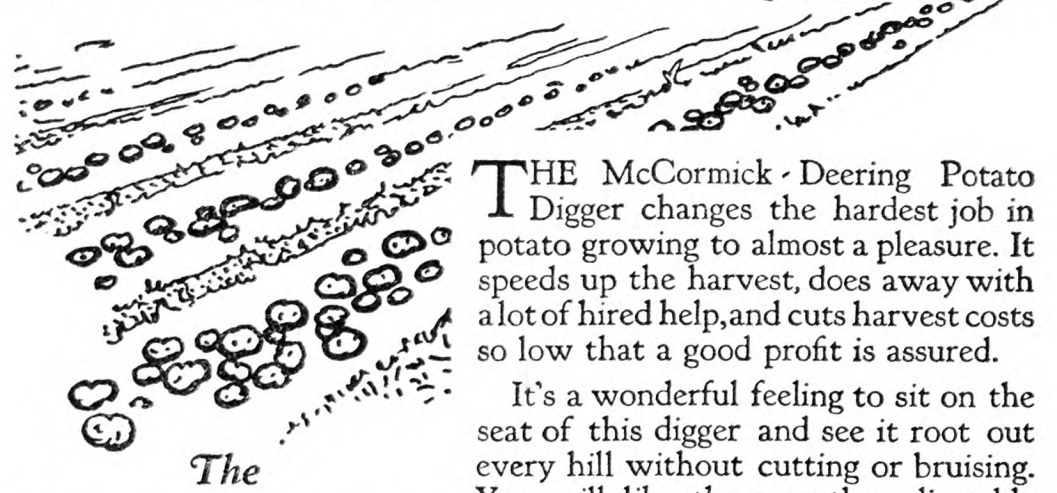
It Digs the Potatoes, Shakes Dirt Off, and Puts Them in Rows



THE McCormick-Deering Potato Digger changes the hardest job in potato growing to almost a pleasure. It speeds up the harvest, does away with a lot of hired help, and cuts harvest costs so low that a good profit is assured.

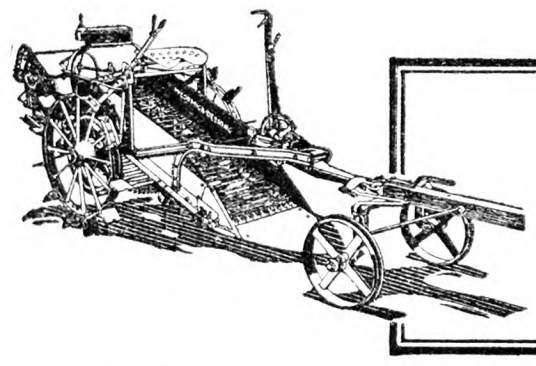
It's a wonderful feeling to sit on the seat of this digger and see it root out every hill without cutting or bruising. You will like the way the adjustable apron shakes the potatoes free of vines, dirt, and stones. The ease of gathering the clean, trash-free rows of potatoes will surprise you. Users say it is easier to pick up behind a McCormick-Deering than any digger they have ever used. Faster gathering saves you money, too, because it reduces losses due to sunburn and exposure.

Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer near you to show this digger. In the meantime, write for our Potato Digger Folder. Address

The
McCormick-Deering Potato Digger

Rod-link diggers in 6-foot, 2-horse; and 7-foot, 4-horse sizes; with shaker and vine turner, or extension elevator delivery. Also 6-foot 2-horse riddle-type diggers, with shaker and vine turner.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois



Regular Equipment includes two-wheel tongue truck, spade lugs, standard-size shovel. *Special Equipment:* Roller truck, short shovel, side-hill lugs, and four horse hitch for 6-foot diggers. *Attachments:* Road rings, rolling cutters, stone trap for rod-link diggers, parts for attaching engines, tractor hitch, and side-hill lugs.

RICH Man's Corn harvester poor Man's price. Only $25, with bundle tying attachment. FREE catalog showing pictures of Harvester. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kans.

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by Samuel Fraser
Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St New York.

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No Break Pins, No Release Hitches, No Sidehill Hitches Necessary

Ferguson Wheel-less Plows have a revolutionary downward line of draft, which not only pulls the plow into the ground instead of out of the ground, but also acts as a safety factor in hitting stumps and rocks. *Beams are guaranteed forever*—it is impossible to spring them no matter what you hit.

The line of draft ties the tractor to the ground under all conditions even when plowing a 40% grade. The Ferguson eliminates all the hazards of tractor plowing.

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Ferguson plows becomes a part of the tractor—they work together as one unit and are guaranteed to plow out fence corners, tight places, and gardens closer than with horses.

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Thousands of these plows are in use all over the country. Users say that they would not be without their "Ferguson". Now you can buy this plow direct from factory for only $69.75. Write today for free booklet, "The Turning Point in Power Farming". Ask about our easy terms.

FERGUSON-SHERMAN, Inc., Evansville, Ind.
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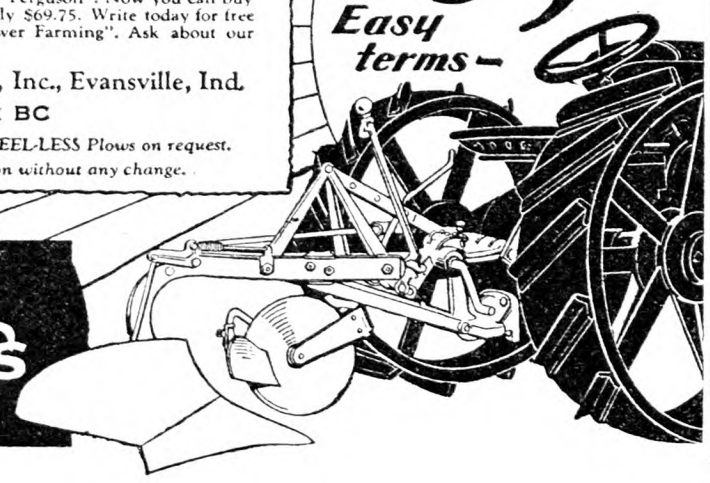
Special information on 2-gang WHEEL-LESS Plows on request. Will attach to the new Fordson without any change.

NOW $69.75 Easy terms—



Genuine Ferguson WHEEL-LESS PLOW

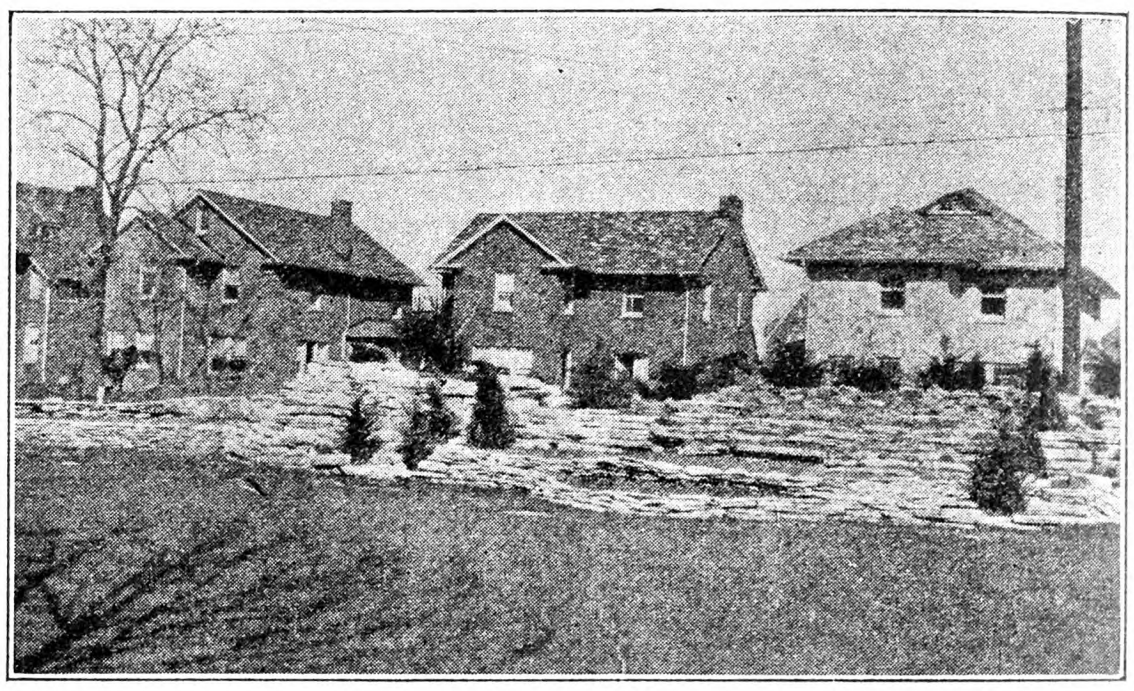
Rock Gardens in Illinois

The inquirer about starting a rock garden may be interested in what a home owner and builder has done in the way of rock ornamentation of rear premises in one of the Chicago suburbs.

Within the last year he has not only built a new home on Elmore Avenue, Park Ridge, but has probably established the largest and most attractive rockery in any new building district in that region. The picture illustrates the work, which spreads clear across the back lawn. The stone work is on the back lawn of but one house. The kind of stone used is of the flag or split variety, most of it obtained from the bottom of shallow streams, but a great portion of it is nothing more than broken pieces of broken concrete sidewalk.

The tallest part of the work is nearly four feet, built up after the design of this home builder. The interstices between the stones are filled with fertilized earth and here a great variety of plant life has already taken root. There are several varieties of evergreens, the picture shows their location, growing on different levels of the rock extension. At the left the builder has carried out a conceit of himself and wife. It is an elevated rock bench on which has been established a common wire trash burner. Here every article of inflammable character is consumed, the ash product being removed periodically. The reader will be able to locate several other elevated level places, all of which are beds of soil now planted and producing of their kind.

Illinois. J. L. GRAFF.



Sizable Rock Gardens in a Chicago Suburb

Missouri Notes

"Glad" time has come again, and truly it is a glad time. Again the serried ranks of sword-like leaves stand at attention and proceed to unfurl their vari-colored banners. Again we walk up and down the rows, inspecting, admiring, wondering, seldom criticising. What a marvelous show Nature is giving us as a reward for our labor of planting and cultivating. The rainy Spring inspired fears of a dry Summer, but here we are in July blessed with almost weekly showers that stimulate growth to the utmost. I flatter myself that scarcely a weed or sprig of grass can be found in the "glad" rows, and the soil is in fine tilth. Rains retarded planting the bulbs till quite late, but fortunately we put out eight rows in the garden, and now for the past three weeks we have been selling flowers from them while waiting for the main planting to come on. Blooms began to show in the later planting about July 1, as is generally the case, but we should be out a good many dollars had it not been for the eight early rows. For these rows I selected early varieties, such as Halley, Topaz, Butterboy, Maiden Blush, Foch and Tiplady. Butterboy was first to bloom, then Topaz and Halley, then Foch and Jewel, and finally Tiplady. This made a very choice selection of colors. All of these except Halley and Foch are "Prims," and these, being closer related to the original wild stock, bloom early and display a greater fecundity in bulb multiplication. The later main planting is now beginning to show color, and there the order is Butterboy first, then Halley and Topaz, then Scarlano, Dorothy McKibbin and Fire Ribbon. One variety in the trial plot of new kinds has bloomed, Kirchoff's Violet. The first impulse is to compare this variety with Baron Hulot. The Baron has a deeper, richer, more velvety purple, but lacks in size of flowers and spike. Just how large this new violet is can be computed only from full-sized bulbs, and this applies to other new ones whose cost made the selection of small bulbs a necessity. For this reason it would be obviously unfair to make comparisons between these strangers and standard kinds.

Le Marechal Foch outranks all the others in size of flowers, and a half dozen of these nearly equals a full dozen of other sorts. For downright vigor and splendid spikes the old standard Mrs. Francis King is hard to beat. Often there are two secondary spikes. The two prims, Tiplady and Altair, are only medium in spike. I forgot to mention Joe Coleman among the earlies with very fine spikes, but the plant is dwarfish, like Neoga, which is a little later. Every Gladiolus has an individuality, and often a striking one, all its own. Scarlano is a strong, fine grower, and its bright scarlet is matchless. Fire Ribbon is a wonder. Its long spikes contain more buds than I find anywhere else. They are clustered closely on the stem, and at the top there is often a group of four or five.

So far there has been no Summer drought. Rains almost weekly have marked our Spring and Summer. In July the wild grasses, fox-tail and crab, get their cue to grow, and they come on a double-quick. Cultivator and hoes must be kept going, and at that there will be found spots where rabbits can hide.

Peaches are dutifully ripening as their proper season comes. First is Mayflower, well colored and welcomed on the market; then Greensboro, Early Wheeler or Red Bird all come about the same time, and all large, showy peaches that are most attractive in the basket. But of course the fruit must be thinned. Then come Early Rose and some unnamed sorts leading up to Eureka and Carman. A State college here sprays its orchards every two weeks. I don't do quite that well, but am ahead of last year's record. So far we have found few worms in the fruit. Early apples were badly blotched. Maybe too much rain. The Summer Jefferis is just coming in with branches drooping to the ground with a crop far too heavy for the good of the trees, and for the sale of the apples. There is a lot of undersized unsalable fruit that should have been thinned off, but we can't go over these big trees. I can't figure out that it would pay. We sowed clover on the rye between the tree rows. The rye was cut down early to make way for the clover, which we have just cut for hay. Most of the Summer we are able to "soil" the cow and two horses with fresh-cut grass and clover. This land is not clover-sick, and clover grows most luxuriantly.

L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Washing Fruit to Remove Spray Residue

Fruit growers will not be obliged to pay royalties to a private concern to use the fruit washing process for the removal of spray residue. The Oregon State Experiment Station says that this was assured through a public service patent issued to Henry Hartman and R. H. Robinson of the experiment station, who perfected the acid bath by which practically all Northwest apples and pears are now cleaned.

This patent, granted for a 17-year period, grants to "the citizens of the United States the exclusive right to make, use and vend the invention" which is described as "processes for the removal of residue poisons from and the preservation of fruits."

What this might mean in dollars and cents to the fruit industry is indicated by the fact that last year alone something like 750,000 boxes of apples and pears were washed in Oregon and more than 2,500,000 in the Northwest. Should a private concern control the process, a minimum royalty of but one cent a box would cost the Northwest more than $300,000 a year.

The present simplified washing method, now generally adopted, was developed at the Oregon Experiment Station in time to meet the crisis of 1926, when a number of districts were faced with ruin following the failure of wiping machines to clean the fruit sufficiently. While the washing was at first considered a burden, now the improved appearance and keeping quality of washed fruit is considered to more than offset the nominal cost of the process.

THE two hunters had been out several hours and one of them had been growing uneasy. Finally panic overtook him. "We're lost!" he cried to his companion. "We've lost our way!" "'Sall right," said his phlegmatic companion; "shoot an extra deer and the game warden will be here in two minutes."—Boston Transcript.

Henry Jones Wakes Up

BY SUMNER D. HOLLIS

PART III

"Soon Henderson began to talk to me about getting a better bull. He said that the heifer inherited the greater part of her milk-producing ability from her sire, and that if I got a good purebred bull, whose ancestors had records of production, I was sure to get heifers that would be better producers than the cows I had. He pointed out the danger of using a grade bull, such as I had, by saying that while the dam of the bull might be a good producer, there was always a chance of some scrub animal in his ancestry casting an influence on his offspring that would result in lower production.

"I agreed after a while to the purchase of a new bull, and he helped me to find one. All of the cows in his pedigree had records of over 8,000 lbs. of milk and 400 lbs. of butterfat, and he certainly was a beauty to look at. He cost me twice as much as I had ever paid for a bull, and I had to sell four cows to pay for him, but Henderson said he was the right kind of a bull for me to use, and I had come to believe fully in what Henderson said, so I bought him.

"The first year in the Cow-Testing Association my herd averaged 6,500 lbs. per cow. By following the tester's advice in feeding, and by getting rid of the poorer cows as fast as I could replace them, I increased the production to 7,000 lbs. the next year. The third year some of the daughters of my purebred bull freshened, and they were even better than I had expected. That year my production jumped to 8,000 lbs., and I have steadily increased it little by little each year until now, after 10 years of breeding and testing, my herd is averaging almost 10,000 lbs. per cow.

"Think of it, Henry, one cow in my herd today is as good as four were the second year of testing. That is why I am making a profit today with seven-cent milk.

"That is about all there is to the story, Henry. Figure things out for yourself. There is no need of my telling you what to do, but before you go, I would like to have you come out to the barn again and look at my bull and his daughters."

"Tom, you certainly have given me something to think about," said Henry, "but Henderson is not here now to advise me."

"No, Henderson has long since been promoted to a better position, but Franklin, who succeeded him, has been here four years, and in some ways he is an even better man than Henderson. But let's go out to the barn now and look at those heifers, for there is something about them that I want you to see."

In the barn they found a string of 10 heifers, varying in age from a few weeks to near freshening. They were a uniform lot, nearly all having almost the same type and color markings.

"Now we will look at their sire," said Tom.

In an adjoining room of the barn, in a roomy box stall, stood the bull, a five-year-old animal, whose every line showed type and production.

"Do you see anything of particular interest in this bull and his daughters?" asked Tom.

"Yes," said Henry, "I can see that his daughters so closely resemble him in color and shape that it is easy to tell that they are his daughters."

"All right, that is just what I wanted you to see. Remember that the bull has the strongest influence on the daughters, and the cow the strongest influence on the bull calves."

"Tom," said Henry, thoughtfully, "I am going home to think. You have taught me a big lesson today and I want to talk with you again after I have thought it over."

"All right, Henry, I shall be glad to talk with you, but next time I am coming over to your place and I may bring someone with me."

"All right, Tom. Come soon."

"Good-by, Henry."

"Good-by, Tom," and Henry drove slowly homeward, his mind full of new ideas, new hopes and new ambitions.

Throughout the day his mind was full of new thoughts developed from his talk with Tom. The picture of Tom's young stock and their likeness to their sire frequently came to his mind, and with it the remembrance of the brindle markings on his own young stock.

"Am I not working backward, while Tom is going forward?" thought Henry.

Seated again at the table that evening, Henry worked once more with pencil and paper, but this time the nervous tapping was abandoned and the sheet was rapidly being filled with figures. His pipe was neglected and had gone out.

At last, with a sigh of relief, he laid aside pencil and paper and, turning to his wife, remarked, "Martha, I guess I have been about as stubborn as the old mule we used to have, but I am beginning to see light. I have figured out how we can handle the interest on the mortgage."

"That certainly is a relief, Henry," said Martha, "but how are you going to do it?"

"We have 12 heifers ranging in age from six months to two years. After talking with Tom Wilson today and seeing his young stock, I have come to believe that if I keep them we will be further behind two years from now than if we do without them. Wescott, the cow trader, will buy them, and they ought to bring enough to pay the interest and leave a little balance besides."

"That is all right, Henry, if you think best," said Martha, "but what will you do if you have to replace some of the cows in the herd?"

"I will have to depend on finding some on the market. At any rate, it will tide over the present situation, and by the time we need more cows I may get a few of Tom Wilson's ideas a little clearer in my mind."

The next day Johnny came home from school enthusiastic over the announcement that had been made, that the Farm Bureau would conduct a slogan contest in all the high schools of the county to secure a slogan for the better bull campaign. Mr. Patterson, as chairman of the committee, had offered a purebred Guernsey heifer calf to the boy of high school age writing the best slogan. The contest would last for two weeks, when the committee would decide on the slogan and announce the winner.

The evening was spent in a family discussion of the benefits that might be attributed to the use of better bulls and words that might be used to show these benefits.

Henry entered wholeheartedly into the discussion, and Martha smiled as she noted the change in attitude toward the campaign from that which he had expressed a few evenings before.

As they talked, Johnny had been writing down different arrangements of words in an attempt to develop a slogan, and finally cried, "How's this for a slogan, Dad? 'Better Bulls—Better Cows—Better Profits!'"

"Fine," said Henry, "and that is just the reason for Tom Wilson's success. A better bull has given him better cows, and the better cows have produced greater profits. I see it all now, and he is right when he says that one 8,000-lb. cow is worth two that only produce 7,000 lbs. Whether that slogan wins or not, son, you have hit on the truth, and given me something else to think about."

The next morning, as Henry was finishing up his morning chores, he was pleasantly surprised to see Tom Wilson driving into the yard.

"Hello, Henry," greeted Tom, "I thought I would run over and talk with you again, for I have been thinking about you ever since you were over to my place. Have you arrived at any new conclusion since we talked last?"

"Yes, Tom, I have. I have decided that unless I change my methods I will be no better off 10 years from now than I was 10 years ago. I have decided also that I will get rid of these scrub heifers and use the money to meet the interest on my mortgage and pay my current expenses, and as soon as I can afford to, I will get a better bull."

"You have arrived at a wise conclusion, Henry, and I want to do all I can to help you. I have been thinking over your situation and I believe I can help you and at the same time benefit myself. I have been carrying out some ideas on breeding that I got from Franklin, and I have a young bull over at the farm that is a result of these ideas. He is out of my best cow, and sired by one of the best bulls of the breed. I shall not be ready to use him for nearly two years, and during that time I will be glad to let you have him for his keep, provided you will join the Cow-Testing Association, so that we can get some records of your cows and see how much his daughters increase in production over their dams."

"Do you mean, Tom, that you will let me have that yearling bull that I saw at your place, and that it isn't going to cost me anything for his use?"

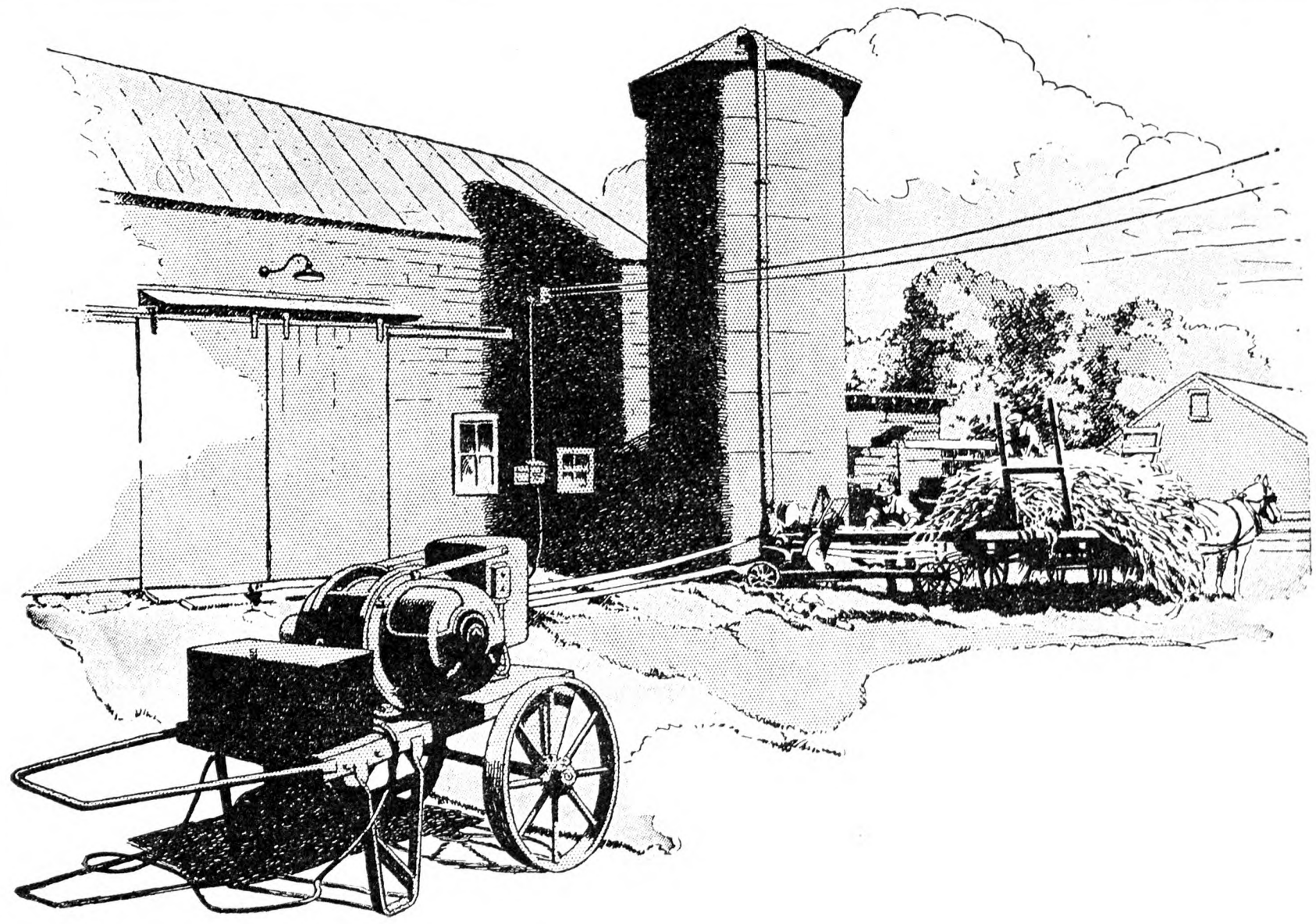
"That is exactly right, Henry, provided you will join the Cow-Testing Association, so that we can check results."

"I'll do it, Tom, and I don't know how to thank you."

"Then don't try, Henry. Just send your team over after the bull and I will send Franklin around to sign you up for the Association, and Waldron, the tester, will call on you when he makes his rounds near the end o the month."

"I must be going now, Henry," he added. "You have made a big step in the right direction, and if you will listen to Franklin and Waldron and do as they advise, you will soon see a big difference in your profits."

(To Be Continued)



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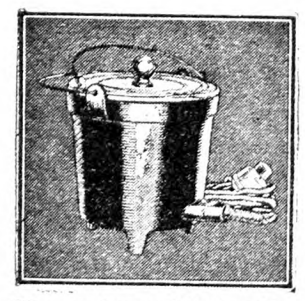
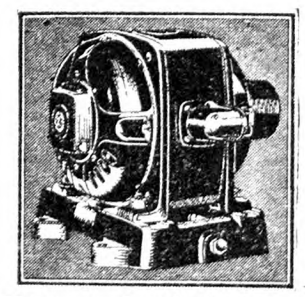
Let the electric motor fill your silo—it's cheaper, easier, swifter. And this is just one of the many applications where G-E motors, controllers, and other electric equipment cut costs and labor. ¶Electric grain elevators, motorized grinders, huskers, and shredders will save four-fifths of the time you now spend on these jobs. G-E motors can economically pump your water, do your threshing, milk your cows, separate the cream, and sharpen your tools. ¶For farm households, G-E MAZDA lamps, refrigerators, fans, and cooking and heating appliances are economical labor-savers. ¶If you are located on or near an electric power line, ask the power company for complete information concerning the possible uses of electricity on your farm.

Tune in on the General Electric Special Weekly Farm Program over G-E Stations WGY (Schenectady), KOA (Denver), KGO (Oakland). In addition, every Saturday evening at 8 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, the "General Electric Hour" is broadcast over a nation-wide network.



Glue melts rapidly in this G-E electric glue pot



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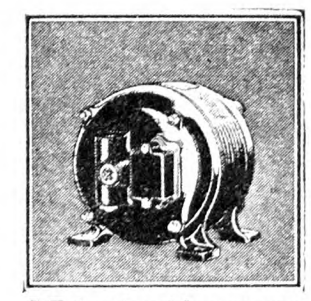
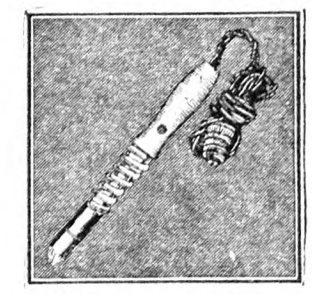


G-E fractional horsepower motors are big helpers on many little jobs



The G-E electric soldering iron is easy to handle and stays hot

GENERAL ELECTRIC

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Established 1850

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PEACH growers will be glad to know that parasite enemies of the Oriental peach moth, brought into Western New York from New Jersey last year, have survived the Winter and are now being found in Niagara County, Entomologist D. M. Daniel, who is in charge of this matter, says:

The only really hopeful development in the control of the Oriental peach moth appears to be in the use of parasites. Records in New Jersey show that parasites have reduced the infestation from 75 to 90 per cent, found in some of the older areas of infestation, to less than 10 per cent.

The parasite which was imported from New Jersey last season and which has been recovered in Niagara County this season develops from an egg laid within the body of the peach moth larva where it feeds, finally consuming the body of its host completely, except for the hard head covering.

Learning how to live with our insect pests and working with nature for their control, appears now to be a practical fact instead of the dim hope of former times.

*

THE history of that "Little Red Schoolhouse," on this week's first page, takes us back more than a century. The writer of the story, who also drew the pen and ink sketch for heading and initial, has made so faithful and interesting interpretation of those old account books and minutes of meetings that in reading it we seem actually amid those scenes in Cortland County, N. Y., in the early eighteen hundreds. The smock and high-steepled beaver hat shown are historically correct working garb for many men in those days. The schoolhouse pictured in the initial is a local successor of the old log structure, where around 10 cords of wood were burned in the big fireplace. There was no ventilation problem in that building. Perhaps the most striking feature of the times pictured in this story is the serious attitude shown toward education. The school was to them such an important matter that these men, who worked hard and long at farming and other industries of the locality, were ready to put in many night sessions at adjourned meetings, thrashing out the problems about buildings, teachers, fuel, etc. There were evidently differences of opinion, but running the school was no one-man affair; all sides were heard. That those were times of plain speech is clear from the remarks of one clerk who put into the records the opinion that anyone who works rotten wood into the fuel supplied is a "durned rascal." He surely was a vigilant official, and not afraid to call a spade a spade.

*

ON JULY 30, President Hoover completed the personnel of the Federal Farm Board by appointing ex-Gov. Samuel R. McKelvie, of Nebraska, to serve on it as a representative of the wheat growers. Mr. McKelvie accepted the appointment on the condition that, like Chairman Legge, he should remain on the board for one year. He is a son of one of the pioneer farmers and stock breeders of Nebraska, the publisher and editor of *The Nebraska Farmer*, which supported President Coolidge's vetoes of the McNary-Haugen bill, and the youngest member of the new Federal Farm Board. After the return of the board's members from Baton Rouge, La., where they are attending the American Institute of Co-operation, to Washington, he will sit with them in perfecting the selling corporation created in Chicago to aid wheat growers. The board's next move will be to give assistance to Florida fruit growers.

*

MANY Long Island farmers are dissatisfied with the treatment which their patronage receives at the Wallabout, Gansevoort and new Bronx markets in New York City. It is charged that the facilities for handling produce at these centers are inadequate. Recently Commissioner Thomas F. Dwyer of the Department of Public Markets publicly referred to conditions at these markets as being "intolerable." In a report to the Board of Estimate he has recommended appropriations for the purpose of improving the conditions. He suggests a permanent position for each farmer at the market, a yearly instead of a daily toll for the privilege of using the market, covered sheds to protect produce from solar heat, a new water system, and separate stalls for speculators. Some speculators have usurped the most desirable space in the markets, and there passed themselves off as "farmers". It is his purpose, if the board acts upon his recommendations, to provide conditions under which Long Island farmers can sell their produce "without competition from unscrupulous speculators". His proposals were later outlined at a meeting of 150 Long Island farmers at Mineola, where they were unfavorably received. What these farmers demanded, in a resolution adopted, is the exclusion of speculators from the Wallabout and Gansevoort markets. They met under the auspices of the Nassau County Farm Bureau. Some of them had previously expressed approval of the Commissioner's suggestions.

*

AUGUST 17 is likely to be memorable in New York State Holstein-Friesian circles. On that day near Peterboro, in Madison County, a boulder marking the birthplace of the first female of the breed registered in the herdbook will be dedicated. The boulder is on the Gerrit Miller farm. The first annual record of milk production was completed on this farm in 1871. Mr. Miller, the owner, has been breeding Holstein-Friesians since 1869. A program for the day has been arranged by the New York State Holstein-Friesian Association, Inc. Ex-Gov. F. O. Lowden of Illinois, president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, will be the chief speaker. Fifty-four per cent of all cattle in the North Atlantic States are Holstein-Friesians.

*

THE Federal Farm Board has lost no time in preparing a plan for the marketing of grain. It promises soon to have the machinery set up for handling wheat, and then other grains. If the pace is maintained it will not be long before other crops may have helpful consideration. The law seems broad enough to comprehend the needs of agriculture as a whole, north and south, east and west, and to serve all farm producers, rich or poor, and the Board seems to be inclined so to interpret it. In one particular we hope it will be more consistent than the announcement of the plan indicates. It proposes to make the new grain corporation co-operative, operated and controlled by farmers. That is as it should be; but the plan of selecting the directors is not consistent with that policy. Members will get little comfort from the privilage of voting for candidates for directors which have been hand-picked by a committee and which must then have the sanction of the Board before submitting themselves to the stockholders. Before this provision is finally adopted we hope it will provide for a more democratic form for the selection of directors. The plan specifies no provision for audit or for publicity, both of which are essential if the corporation is to be intelligently and efficiently controlled by farmers, but all details could not fairly be expected in a general outline of the plan. So far it looks good, but the closer it can be kept to control by farmers the greater its promise of permanent success. Otherwise it affords every opportunity for the building up at public expense of another gigantic middleman system which would leave farm producers more helpless than ever before. Now is the time for farmers to demand safeguards, which are not provided generally in the State laws under which the system is organized. We will not get it all at once, but we are making slow progress. It is 38 years since THE R. N.-Y. discovered that the farmer was getting a 35-cent dollar. It has grown less since. The test of the Federal plan will be in the increase of the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar. This is the expressed purpose of the Federal plan. Let us all help make it a reality.

*

THE size of an egg determines its value, other things being equal. This is being brought out more and more emphatically as egg grading rules in the markets become increasingly strict and competition between egg-producing sections becomes more keen. For years, egg-laying contests have been conducted with little attention paid to anything but numbers of eggs produced; now, poultrymen are being cautioned that weights of eggs and the period of the year in which they are marketed very largely govern the value of the hen's product. The New Jersey Experiment Station has just published some observations of interest based upon the study of egg records at the Vineland laying contests. Four hens were taken as representative of those competing and their records were classified according to size of eggs produced and the period of the year in which they were laid. The first hen laid 104 firsts, 76 seconds and 11 pewees during the year, or 191 in all, so distributed that their value in the market was $7.56. The second hen laid 161 firsts and 31 seconds in the year, with a value of $8.38. The third bird was a fine producer, laying 254 eggs, but she laid none grading first until Summer and the total value of her product was but $7.52. The fourth and last hen laid three more eggs than the third, or 257 but she laid only 25 pewees and so distributed her firsts and seconds through the seasons as to give her total a value of $9.14. On their egg record alone, the last two mentioned hens were of practically the same value. In the pocket of an owner, the first of the two would be $1.62 short. One thousand hens like the third in this comparison would give a gross yearly income from eggs of $7,520; 1,000 like the fourth an income of $9,140. Perhaps no one will ever own 1,000 birds that will average a production of 257 eggs yearly, though the average is steadily creeping up with attention to breeding, but it is evident from this showing that the size of the egg, largely an inherited characteristic, must be taken into consideration, along with numbers, when the true value of a hen in the breeding pen is being considered.

*

THE government has been investigating various products said to cure fungus diseases and kill insects on trees, by putting them into holes bored in the trees. The idea is that these materials are "taken up with the sap" and thus make the tree deadly to the insect and immune to disease. Needless to say these things are pure humbugs. Other preparations studied were those said to control poultry insects by putting them into the fowls' drinking water. The agricultural department's conclusions on this matter are given below:

One of the misbranded preparations sold to control lice, mites, ticks and fleas on poultry and other animals by being taken into the system with the food and drinking water, could be bought for 18 cents a gallon. This preparation, retailed in small containers, netted the producer $64 a gallon. Neither this mixture nor any of the many similar mixtures could produce the results claimed for them.

A profit of $63.82 on an 18-cent investment is, to use current slang, "going some."

*

DROUGHT is becoming a serious matter in some commercial potato sections. The early crop south of New Jersey yielded fairly well, but this dry spell is now hitting many fields in the critical period of tuber setting. Some of these will pick up if rains come within a week, but the present outlook indicates prices quite above last season's level.

*

VISITORS to the New York State Fair this year (August 26-31) should be sure to look over the remarkable display of plums which the Geneva Station makes annually. This year there will be about 100 varieties, occupying 160 square feet of space. So early in the season apples do not make a creditable show, but plums are at their best and give an idea of what the "plum sections" of New York State can do in this line.

*

OUR "Great Lakes" are so large—really small oceans—that the thought of their being "fished out" seems absurd. Yet in recent years there has been a decided shortage of these lake fish. In three years the whitefish catch in Lake Erie dropped from 32,000,000 pounds to 5,000,000. Similar drops in production are noted in the other lakes. At first it was believed that pollution of the breeding fields was largely responsible for the reduction, but abuse of fishing is now considered mainly responsible, and an agreement with Canada proposing uniform fishing laws and control is hoped to be worked out.

Brevities

QUITE an apple tree on page 1028.

WE LIKE Mr. Griffin's talk about bees, on page 1029.

NEW Zealand is shipping a considerable quantity of apples to Europe.

OUR exports during the first six month of this year were valued at $2,627,142,000; imports, $2,284,945,000.

SINCE the freezing system of keeping sour cherries has been developed the growers are furnishing a lot of excellent pie timber.

THIS season's lamb crop for the entire country is estimated at 25,976,000 head, or a reduction of about 1,000,000 over 1928.

THE New Hampshire Station emphasizes the need of looking after trap-nests more frequently in hot weather to prevent suffocation of the birds.

TOTAL freight car loadings for June were 5,260,571. The Cape Cod canal transported 161,143 tons, and New York State canals, 387,000 tons in the same month.

Make Milk Make More Money

THIS seems a good time to renew the effort to unite the dairy industry of the New York milk shed. The Ten Eyck Committee, which was created for this purpose, recommended an affiliation of the three organizations of the territory. It had the support of the farm organizations, institutions and individual dairymen of the State. The recommendations were approved in a mass meeting at Utica, but they could not be put into effect because some of the leaders believed at the time that a union of different co-operatives would be in violation of anti-trust laws.

The Federal Farm Board has just announced a plan of affiliating all grain organizations in one body substantially as proposed then for our dairy industry. The legal precedent is established and the authority to unite has the highest official sanction.

The need still exists. It will exist until the union of the groups is effected. The demand for milk is increasing. Official regulations make production continuously more costly. In a territory naturally adapted to the production of milk, and with the best equipped farms in the world for the business, the supply of milk is not keeping up to the demand. City and State regulations are constantly increasing the producing costs and the price paid for it is less than the cost of production. Men do not sacrifice their investments and abandon a paying business. Dairy farmers have reduced production. Many of them sold the cows and others have been forced to abandon the farms because they could not produce milk at the price paid them without a loss. No doubt the little improvement in price during the present season has kept many producing, who would have dropped out at the old prices; but it has not given encouragement for increased production to meet the demand for more milk. The present indications are that scarcity of milk will soon compel an increase in the present price. But it is late now to prepare for Fall increases, and if it were not farmers would be afraid to pay high prices for cows, and feed and help, to increase production with the usual prospect of having the price reduced as soon as the supply covered the requirement. Neither appeal nor threat has succeeded in increasing the supply under existing conditions. This means not only a price less than the cost of production, but also an uncertainty as to what the price will be, and the certainty that a surplus or even a full supply will be rewarded with a reduction in price.

Health Commissioner Wynne is concerned now about his Fall supply. He has spoken of a "fair price" and demanded a full supply of milk. But the price is not fair. With rare exceptions, if any, the price has not been fair in 50 years. If the price were fair, the demand might be doubled and trebled and the supply would be equal to it. The Commissioner now proposes co-operation between dairy farmers and milk dealers. He suggests a fair year-around price to remove the unstabilized conditions of the milk market, but he is quoted as favoring a plan by which farmers would be forced to accept the regular market price. Naturally and quite properly the City Commissioner of Health will desire to get a full supply of milk for his constituents, without assuming the responsibility of increasing the price to consumers. But we think he will concede that producers are also entitled to a spokesman in the negotiations equally pledged to their interests, and equally equipped to insist on a fair deal.

There never has been and there never can be full co-operation between buyers and sellers. Co-operation there is between them in matters of mutual concern. But when it comes to prices their interests are in conflict. The producer wants more; the dealer wants to pay less. Every attempt to mix the two opposing interests in one body has been disastrous to dairy farmers since the organization of the Milk Exchange, Limited, 50 years ago down to the present time. What the industry needs is a contact across the table with buyers on one side and sellers on the other to negotiate prices. The buyers are comparatively few in number and easily speak for all. Producers are many and widely distributed. To speak effectively they must speak through one united head with authority to deliver or withhold the goods to the particular buyers across the table. This means a united body of producers, separate and distinct from dealers and consumers, and health authorities. This separation of interests need not imply any antagonism between buyer and seller. With the rights of both sides acknowledged and respected the fullest confidence and co-operation would be developed, and the welfare of all increased. A correction of some of the worst evils of price-cutting and most costly practices of distribution is practically impossible while different producing groups underbid each other in the city markets. Stability in the producing end will improve city conditions too.

As proposed in the case of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation no organization, large or small, need be disturbed. All could come in. It would include the local co-operatives as well as the regional associations. No co-operative or group would be disturbed. The Federal Farm Board would lend prestige, permanency and confidence. The time and conditions are right for it now. By prompt action we could have a going concern by October 1, and dairy farms operating as a profitable business.

All producers in the New York milk shed have a common interest in the market and in the price. Let us forget that some are individual independents, or Unity members, or Sheffield producers, or League patrons, and act together once more for the good of all and the permanent welfare of the dairy industry.

Farmers' National Grain Corporation

THE Federal Farm Board went to Chicago for a two-day session on July 26-27, with a plan to organize a corporation for the marketing of grain. The meeting was closed to the public, but included representatives of the wheat industry and organization leaders from the wheat-producting territory. The plan presented by the board was approved, and a Committee of Sixteen was selected to organize a Farmers' National Grain Corporation with a $10,000,000 capital to be ultimately increased to $20,000,000. The committee will hold its first meeting in Washington on August 26. The members of the committee are:

William Settle of Indianapolis, Ind., chairman of Central States pool, Indianapolis, Ind.—Chairman.

L. E. Webb of Jetmore (Kan.) Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company of Hutchinson and Wichita, Kan.—Secretary.

George Duis of Grand Forks, N. D., Northwest pool.

Ernest Downey of Wichita, Kan., and John Manley of Enid, Okla., Southwest pool.

M. W. Thatcher of St. Paul, Minn., and H. G. Kenney of Omaha, Farmers' Union commission agencies.

S. J. Cottington of Stanhope, Iowa—National Farmers' Elevators' Grain Company.

E. M. McColum of Indianapolis, Ind., Ohio, Indiana and Michigan Farmers' Elevator Association.

Lawrence Farlow of Bloomington, Ill., Iowa Farmers' Elevator Association.

F. H. Sloan, Sioux Falls, S. D., and P. E. Lee of Grand Forks, N. D., Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota Farmers' Elevator Association.

S. H. Thompson of Chicago, the American Farm Bureau Federation.

L. J. Tabor of Columbus, Ohio, the Grange Patrons of Husbandry.

C. D. Huff of Salina, Kan., the National Farmers' Union.

J. J. Knight of Kansas City, Mo., Farmers' Equity Union.

The marketing of wheat is to be the first objective of the corporation, but it intended that later it will undertake the marketing of corn and other grains.

The general plan as given out is to organize a big corporation to unite all the present grain organizations, including individual producers' pools, the co-operative elevators, and the farm-owned marketing agencies under one head to secure greater efficiency and concentration in marketing. No existing organization is to be disturbed. It is provided simply that all local or regional organizations qualifying under the simple provisions of the Capper-Volstead law may subscribe for one share of stock in the new corporation for each farm member in the basic organization. Individual farmers may subscribe for one share each. All stock may be paid for in cash or in 25 per cent cash and the remainder by installments as the charter and by-laws may provide.

According to the statement given out: The organization is to have 15 directors to represent the various sections and different co-operative groups. Each wheat State is to select a committee of five stockholding members. The members are to meet and nominate candidates for directors. These candidates if and when approved by the Federal Farm Board are then voted on by the stockholders. The corporation is to be organized on co-operative lines so as to be eligible for loans from the revolving fund. It will:

Provide central marketing facilities and sales services at any or all markets for the economical and efficient distribution of all types of wheat and other grains on behalf of such stockholding members as shall wish to avail themselves of these facilities. There shall be no requirement that members shall market through the company except where money loaned to such member or when any other obligations incurred by the member to the company remain unpaid, but the company will set up a complete organization to act for all members as desired. Conduct stabilization operations on the open market, if and when such operations have been approved in advance by the Federal Farm Board. Buy grain from its member stockholders and to sell such grain for its own account. Conduct educational work among farmers to make co-operative marketing most successful.

Lease, purchase or construct on its own account necessary storage and other physical facilities.

Lend money to existing farm-owned co-operative elevator associations and pools for the purpose of extension of their physical facilities, and to newly formed elevator co-operatives and pools for the purpose of acquiring or constructing physical facilities when and where needed.

The organization committee is to serve as an incorporating board of directors, and later when the concern starts to operate permanent directors will be elected.

No loans which would encourage co-operatives in competition with each other will be made, and loans are not to be made to pools or associations which do not patronize the central marketing facilities to be provided.

The corporation may pay dividends on capital stock not to exceed 8 per cent extra profits if any may be paid on a patronage basis, but all dividends shall be paid in stock until the capital reaches $20,000,000. Then the surplus if any after paying stock dividends, would be equally divided between surplus to be created and patronage dividends.

Co-operation on a National Basis

A NATIONAL farmers' co-operative organization, to be known as the National Chamber of Agricultural Co-operatives, seems practically sure to be an outcome of the American Institute of Co-operation, in session at Baton Rouge, La. Members of the Federal Farm Board are present at the institute. Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, in an address opening the institute's program, said:

It is fundamental that farmers should understand the problems and purposes of the co-operative organizations, and should, within their own ranks, develop the leadership necessary to carry on the co-operative movement. The co-operative organization of agriculture is ready for a general forward movement in the United States. The greatest need of farmers is adequate skilled and loyal leadership. The motive of co-operation is not profit for the co-operative, but profit for its members, not swollen cash balances or large surpluses in the co-operative treasury.

Addressing the institute on "The relation of the Federal Farm Board to the financing and marketing program of co-operatives," Chairman Alexander Legge said:

For many years farming generally has not shown an operating profit. The prices farmers have received for their products have not advanced in proportion to advances in the prices of other commodities. As a business man, the farmer has not received a fair return on his investment, and as a worker he and his family have oftentimes labored for a grossly inadequate wage.

The farmer gains nothing by raising a larger crop of better quality if after doing so he is unable to dispose of it at a reasonable profit. It is in dealing with this angle of the farm problem where need of the co-operation becomes imperative. Here it is that the problem of the farmer most closely parallels that of every other industry.

The board believes that it can be of great assistance to American farmers by encouraging the development of large-scale, central co-operative organizations. Such an agency would be in itself, because of its prestige and influence, a stabilizing element in marketing. It would be able to exert a measurable degree of control over the flow of its products to market.

The records of the Department of Agriculture show that there are some 2,000,000 farmers in the United States who are members of approximately 12,500 co-operative associations. If these co-operatives can be built up so that their strength and efficiency are recognized by those now members, the questions of extending membership very largely settles itself.

The funds entrusted to our care will be administered for the purpose of carrying out the board's program, of which the central thought will be the strengthening of the co-operative movement, and the permanent betterment of farm conditions. In the financing of plants and facilities for co-operative organizations and in other ways, the board can be of material assistance. The Federal Farm Board will not undertake to force its program on any group of people. It will move only as fast as farmers through their organizations are able and willing to accept the program.

Columbia County, N. Y., Notes

July 27, 1929.

A week of fine hay weather, except one day of rain. Farmers are mowing with teams in meadows that for years have had to be mowed by hand, now that streams and swamps are so dry.

Hay is a big crop in this section. Much will remain uncut, however, as help is hard to get and their price is high. The farmers are cutting the best and leaving the poorest.

The latest imposition of hunters is to shoot at cats and horses in our pastures. One city man who was caught at it refused to show his hunting license and shot after being ordered to stop. The game protector took him in charge and he paid a heavy fine before a city judge in consequence.

Vegetables in gardens are suffering from the continued hot dry spell. One day of rain only wetted the ground through less than three inches. Corn is growing fine, however. Potato bugs arrived with the hot weather and spraying the vines is in order now. Snakes are quite plentiful this year and catch the young ducks that swim on the ponds. Hawks are catching many young turkeys and chicks.

Fowls are selling for 34c per lb.; broilers, 42c lb.; turkeys, 35c lb.; ducks, 25c lb.; geese, 18c lb.

Blackberries, 28c per qt.; black caps, 17c per pt.; sweet cherries, 90c for 4 qts., either red or black; sour cherries, 80c per basket of 4 qts., either red or black; red currants, 11c per qt.; black currants, 30c per qt.; green gooseberries, 26c per qt.; red raspberries, 20c per pt.

Fine cauliflower, $3 a crate; celery, 25c a bunch (about 12 stalks); lettuce in crate of 24 heads, per head, 15c; peas, $2 a bushel; turnips, $1.50 bu. (best were white purple top); butter, 43c in trade at stores; eggs, 35c in trade at stores, unclassified.

Hay buyers around looking for last year's crop baled will only offer $17 a ton for the best. Buyers looking for cows paid $90 each for heifers two years old due to freshen in January next. Harvest help asks $3 a day and keep, and are hard to find at that price. Repair carpenters ask 50c an hour. C. V. H.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

My Neighbor's Roses

The roses red upon my neighbor's vine
Are owned by him, but they are also mine.
His was the cost, and his the labor, too,
But mine as well as his the joy, their loveliness to view.

They bloom for me, and are for me as fair
As for the man who gives them all his care.
Thus I am rich, because a good man grew
A rose-clad vine for all his neighbors' view.

I know from this that others plant for me,
And what they own, my joy may also be.
So why be selfish, when so much that's fine
Is grown for you upon your neighbor's vine.

—Abraham Lincoln Gruber.

*

FASHION is not without influence upon farm prosperity. If, following the change in styles, ten million women in the United States lengthen their skirts this Fall, think how much more wool will be needed to make Winter coats!

*

THE following are tested recipes for bread and butter pickles, which were sent us by readers:

1.—Three dozen large cucumbers, one dozen large onions. Slice and put in brine in the evening (the cucumbers are not peeled). In the morning drain well and put over fire in two quarts vinegar, with one tablespoon ground mustard, one tablespoon whole mustard seed and one tablespoon celery seed. Cook till tender, but they should remain whole. This recipe does not call for sugar, but we find a cup of brown sugar added to the vinegar and spices makes this a delicious pickle. If vinegar is too strong it can be diluted.

2.—This is very like those purchased in bottles. Peel and slice cucumbers as for the table. Sprinkle over one teaspoon of salt to a quart of cucumbers. Let stand two or three hours, drain off water. Put one cup vinegar, one-half cup sugar, one tablespoon whole mixed spice in kettle, add cucumbers when liquor is boiling, and cook 15 minutes. Seal in hot jars. This recipe may be enlarged to suit.

Decorating a Parade Float

R. L. W., of Ohio, asks for suggestions for a float. Here is one I saw on July 4 that captivated me: A large screened truck carrying a beautiful flock of clean fat sheep and lambs. As they passed me the sheep were lying down contentedly chewing their cuds. This could be elaborated by having a shepherd dressed in oriental garb, crook, etc. This is but a mere suggestion, and I hope it will be useful to R. L. W. C. O. M.

Regarding parade decorations, it has been said that for some unknown reason prizes are often awarded to floats decorated in pink, lavender or deep yellow, with the national colors also attracting much attention. That leaves the first three colors to choose from.

We will suppose this club is interested in cows. What could be prettier than a girl with her arm around a pet calf? However, the calf would have to be a dependable pet indeed to stand the cheers of a crowd. Let us imagine a rustic barway built with a milkmaid leaning over the bars, she to wear a medium colored blue dress and white sun hat, both suitable for her work, with the milk pail over her arm; the float to be trimmed with golden rod and the letters of the club, or name, to be worked in in dark blue, asters preferable. This would need corners built up, and if each supported a shrub or tree or cornstalks the float would indeed be rural.

Or three or four young people dressed in farmerette suits and overalls supporting banners with the club name, motto, etc., printed on. If these floats are made of paper, get the best and use any color combination that is agreeable. Yellow and blue, yellow and lavender, pink and green, are all good, with a deep tone of one of the colors added somewhere to accent the combination. Flowers are pretty and much can be done with quantities of goldenrod, wool flower and white wild everlastings.

If the float doesn't have to carry out the scheme of the club work the ideas will not have to be so limited, and three or four character pantomiming throughout the parade would make it more effective.

Imagine a rustic well in the center of the float. This could be a large tub set on an inverted tub covered with burlap, with vines, greenery or goldenrod fastened on it, a roof to be built over it and the crank-turned oaken bucket drawn up by a young man in his straw hat, blue shirt and overalls, who hands the dipper to a lass dressed much the same as the first suggestion. He can lean on a fork and she on rake, if advisable.

Huge yellow butterflies on a float of lavender or blue could be very effective, these to be made of crepe paper, with the necessary amount of black, set off with tinsel, the kind used on a Christmas tree.

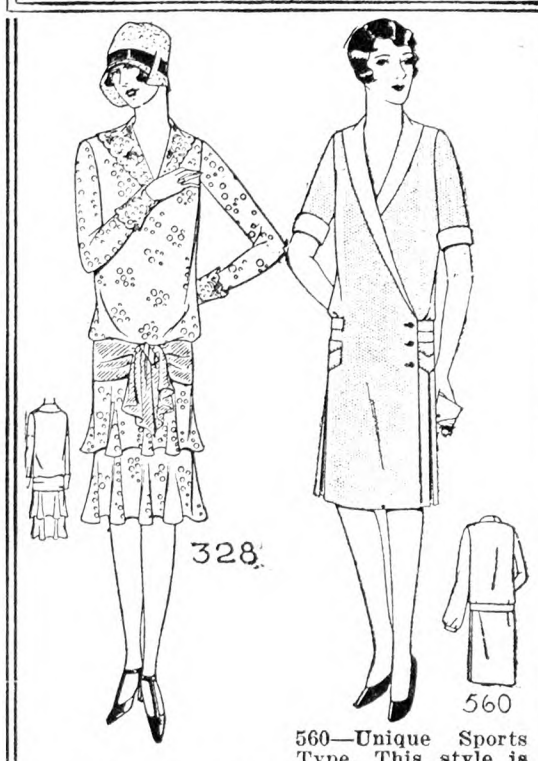
A clown always attracts attention. Perhaps one could be used drinking out of an immense bottle of milk, or if the club is mostly interested in pigs, let a clown be seated at a table eating a roast pig, with a very dressy colored waiter attending his wants. (The pig might have to be a picture, mounted to give the right appearance.) In using live characters, would suggest the liberal use of eyebrow pencil, rouge, powder and lipstick to give theatrical appearance.

For good luck, four-leaf clovers and horseshoes might work in. If an abundance of Gladioli are to be had edge the float with them and build up to form the shape of a basket. Build up an arch for a handle, poise a butterfly on the edge and tie a huge bow of ribbon or tissue paper on the handle. This might lack character without anything in the basket, and children dressed in white or pastel shades might be real pretty.

A horn of plenty could be done in yellow paper, with the float in goldenrod; deep brown lettering or perhaps a dark green. The fruit could include grains and vegetables, and, if there was just a bit more money, in anything in the farming line, white disks of cardboard with bold dollar signs in black in the center of each. MRS. B.

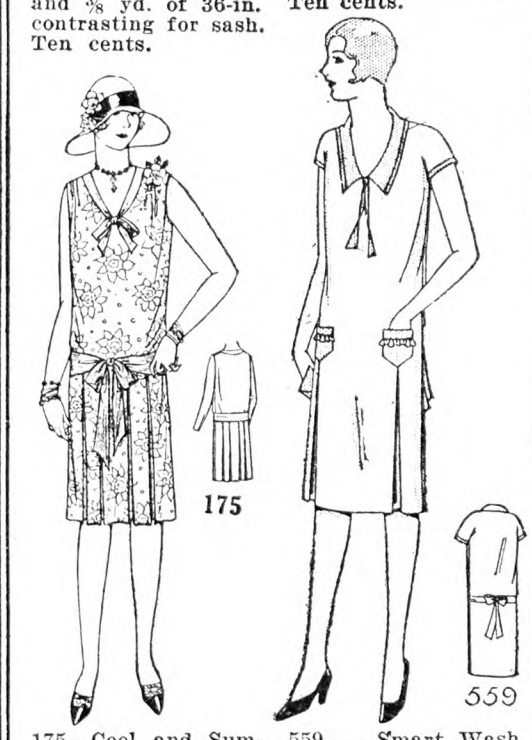
The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



328—New Femininity. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 36-in. lace and ⅜ yd. of 36-in. contrasting for sash. Ten cents.

560—Unique Sports Type. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ¾ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.



175—Cool and Summery. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 40-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

559 — Smart Wash Frock. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 36-in. material with 1¼ yds. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

Summer Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

A Decoration Day "Bee"

Annually on May 30 the people of a little town in the mountains of Tennessee gather for a celebration which may be suggestive to other scattered rural villages which are trying to further a community spirit. Such a spirit has been fostered here, for there is already a community church, and a community burying ground beautified with a fine variety of trees, shrubs and flowers, but always in danger of being reclaimed by Mother Nature. To the latter grassy enclosure the neighbors, poor and hard-working, come early in the morning, men, women and children, bringing wheelbarrows, scythes, mattocks, hoes, pruning shears, and roots of rose, Iris, Phlox or what not. All morning the business of clearing up, trimming and improving goes on, those who have no family plot devoting their efforts to helping forward the general scheme, and at noon all adjourn to a nearby pine grove, where everybody's contribution to the community dinner is set forth on a long rustic table, and then everybody helps himself, cafeteria style, on a paper plate, and wanders about exchanging greetings, or picnics sociably with some congenial group on the carpet of pine needles. After dinner there is a song, a prayer, and an inspiring talk by the pastor, and then the workers return for the last touches, gather up their tools and disperse by twos and threes to get home "in time for chores," leaving order and beauty behind, and taking something equally precious away. D. R. G.

Extra Money in Newspaper Work

Writing for newspapers and magazines is a way in which many extra dollars can be added to the income with a very small outlay. Some correspondents for the paper where I work, make as high as $15 a week and the majority, even in small communities, probably average from $3 to $7 a week for just a part of their spare time. One of these correspondents, a young man employed in an office most of the day, adds from $5 to $8 a week to his income writing reports of local high school and college athletics for the sport pages of various city dailies.

Aside from this sport news, which most papers are glad to get, there are funny stories, housekeeping discoveries, recipes, garden hints, articles on child care and discipline and local news stories with national appeal for the various magazines. In fact the more one writes, the easier it becomes and the wider the range of subjects which come to mind. It is well to keep a notebook with clippings which contain information that might be needed in this work, also make note of any subjects which suggest themselves and which might be used at a later time.

Because magazine work requires greater skill and magazine articles are much more difficult to sell, newspaper reporting seems to appeal more strongly to the majority of men and women. While a good knowledge of English will bring greater returns in newspaper work than a meager training in this line, fine writing is not necessary. What the newspapers want is facts. My paper and probably most others, pay someone for full-time work to collect and put in shape the reports from the various correspondents. Copy which is typewritten or at least written in pen and ink is preferable. Magazine articles should always be typed. Write on only one side of the paper and be careful to write distinctly if a typewriter is not available. When one's handwriting is transferred to type, many strange and often embarrassing mistakes occur which do not increase the popularity of the correspondent in the community.

When writing for newspapers, remember that copy which is over a day old usually is practically worthless so it should be rushed. Personal items, social events (club meetings and the like) can usually go by mail but births, deaths, marriage, special meetings, elaborate parties and anything of the sensational nature (murders and suicides) should be telephoned or telegraphed at once. The paper pays for all such messages. Usually in this case it is only necessary to give the main facts and the editor will write the story. Wherever possible all news should appear in the first paper published after the occurrence.

In writing news, unlike the short story, always give the main facts first. The newspaper is printed for the busy man or woman who wants the main facts in the first few sentences. If the topic interests, the reader may go on and finish the account so that the details are added later. Be sure to get the names of all persons concerned in the item, in fact names always add to any story. In death notices, state the age and birthplace of deceased, cause of death, relatives who survive, time and place of funeral and any personal items which may be of interest. This also applies to suicides and murders. In other reports give time and place, what happened, who were there and a short description of decorations and costumes is often desirable. Other instructions will be given by the newspaper upon request. Photographs, especially those of people, add much to the value of the news story and are paid for at the same rate as the story.

Correspondents are paid from a dollar a column up, depending to some extent upon the size of the paper, the ability of the correspondent and the community in which he or she lives. We have a few correspondents who receive only the paper, but the majority receive the paper and a dollar a column while large city papers pay more. One young matron living near Detroit was making from $16 to $18 a week in her spare time while attending various social affairs and apparently leading the life of a social butterfly. In fact this is a line of work which brings not only financial returns but also increasing dividends of happiness because of new friends and interesting social contacts. MARIE BETTS.

History of Antiques

I have found that it pays to write out a brief history of anything owned in the antique line and paste it in an inconspicuous place on the article. To illustrate: Some years ago I purchased an old black walnut cradle at an auction sale for $1.50. The hood was so skillfully and gracefully designed and the whole so painstakingly hand-carved, that it seemed to me so lovely a relic of baby days must have a most interesting history. Out of pure curiosity I made a few inquiries and soon traced the ancestry of the cradle back, authentically, to a former Governor of my State. Recently, having no further use for the cradle, I wrote to one of the descendants of the Governor, merely stating that such a relic was in my possession and would be sold at a reasonable price. Eventually it went for his first offer, which was many times what I paid for it, and he seemed delighted to have an opportunity to own it.

Another instance will certainly prove the value of authentic history of antiques. We found an old, old black walnut desk in the corner of a neighbor's barn. It was under a pile of refuse, and badly broken, and the boy had been using a piece of the molding from the bottom to drive the cows into the stable. We gathered the pieces, glued them in place, and while doing the repair work we discovered a secret drawer containing a few papers that proved the former ownership of the desk, and it sold for $325.

And even though a bit of history may not add to the money value of our antiques, it always adds to the interest. To be sure, we usually pass down the history of a valuable heirloom by word of mouth, but that would never seem quite so authentic to a prospective buyer as a written account. Then, too, if the time comes when circumstances make it advisable to part with a choice article, the written history may double the selling price, for to some people an antique without a background is as worthless as a man without a country. It matters not how disreputable the owners may have been—history, good or bad, has a fascination that charms an antique collector. FLORENCE HADLEY.

Suggestions for Jelly-Making

The various methods employed by housewives for canning and jelly-making, as reported in THE R. N.-Y., are extremely interesting. Just at present the thing that interests me most is the making of currant jelly. So many women use water in the process. I find that my best results (and these have been uniformily satisfactory for the past 34 years) are obtained without the use of water, except, of course, for washing the fruit.

I wash thoroughly without removing the currants from their stems. Then I drain them, but do not dry them. Enough water adheres to prevent burning when they are placed, stems and all, in the large preserving kettle and set on the stove. They are at once thoroughly mashed with a wooden potato masher, and then well heated but not boiled. The juice is then strained out by the usual cheesecloth jelly bag hung over a bowl. Only gentle squeezing should be applied to the bag when it ceases to drip, otherwise pulp might be squeezed through with the juice and cloud the jelly.

The juice is then measured, replaced on the stove and boiled briskly for 15 minutes. Then sugar is stirred in, equal bulks of sugar and juice being used. The whole is brought to a brisk boil and at once poured into the jelly glasses and, while hot, sealed with melted paraffin.

My jellies stand up firmly when turned out on a plate. Jellies made with water are uncertain, and currant jelly cannot be boiled a second time with any hope of success. Currant and apple jelly and orange marmalade contain sufficient pectin, but I am converted to the use of commercial pectin for other fruits.

For instance, I treat grapes as described above for currants up to the point where the juice has been drained from the bag. Then I pour the juice into glass preserve cans, add one cup of sugar to each quart, and sterilize in the boiler for 15 minutes. This is a rapid process for making a most useful grape syrup. Ginger ale, flavored to taste with this syrup, goes right to the spot for a hot-weather drink. And throughout the year, when grape jelly is desired, it is easy to use one quart of syrup with a bottle of pectin, adding sugar as directed on the label, and allowing, of course, for the cup of sugar already in the syrup, to obtain 10 to 12 glasses of delicious jelly free from the crystals which form in grape jelly when allowed to stand several months. B. K. R.

Hop-in-John

One pint of red beans soaked overnight. Drain, cover with cold water, and cook slowly. In two hours, add a half pound of fat bacon and one pint of washed rice. Season with salt and plenty of red pepper, cook slowly two hours longer or until the beans are tender. It should be nearly dry. Serve on platter, bacon in the center. R. F. D.

When Eggs Are Scarce

In past issues of THE R. N.-Y. I have seen several recipes for cakes using only one egg—all fine—but as mine are a bit different I am sending them in the hope that they may help someone else who is striving to keep down the H. C. of L. The first one I call my "standby", for, besides being very easy to make, it never fails to produce a light, tender cake:

One cup sugar, 1¾ cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, one egg in a cup, fill cup with sweet milk, six tablespoons melted shortening, one teaspoon flavoring. Sift together the dry ingredients, add the remaining ingredients and beat all together vigorously. This may be baked as a loaf, layer or cup cakes. Sometimes I add half a cup of raisins and sprinkle the top of the cake thickly with sugar and cinnamon before baking. It is possible, too, to use just the egg yolk in this cake if one wishes a fluffy boiled icing.

Another recipe which I like to use for the children's birthday cakes, or whenever I wish a small cake with the boiled icing, is as follows:

Half cup sugar, butter size of a walnut, yolk of one egg, half cup sweet milk, one cup of flour, one teaspoon baking powder, salt and flavoring. Mix as any butter cake and bake in loaf or layers.

For chocolate loaf here are two recipes, one of which calls only for the yolk of an egg, the other no egg at all. The latter, though it is not so fine textured nor does it keep so well as the one using egg, is still very satisfactory with either a fudge or mocha icing.

One-egg chocolate loaf calls for three tablespoons cocoa in half cup hot water, stir smooth; add quarter cup shortening, one cup sugar and one egg yolk. Beat till smooth, then add 1¾ cups flour sifted with 1½ teaspoons baking powder, ¾ teaspoons each of soda and salt. Beat well and add last of all half cup of hot water and a teaspoon of vanilla.

For eggless chocolate cake sift together one cup sugar, half cup cocoa, 1½ cups of flour, one teaspoon soda and half a teaspoon each salt and soda. To this add one cup sour milk and three tablespoons of melted shortening, or, if you have it, of sour cream, and a teaspoon of vanilla. Bake in a loaf or layers.

Eggless gingerbread is nice, either with the usual apple sauce, whipped cream, or a liquid sauce to which has been added the juice of an orange or lemon and a tiny bit of the grated rind: Half cup each of sugar and molasses, three tablespoons of sour cream, 1½ cups flour sifted with one teaspoon each of soda, ginger and baking powder, also half a teaspoon of cinnamon and of salt. Add half cup of sour milk, and a handful of raisins if liked. Beat thoroughly and bake slowly.

Among the eggless and near-eggless cooky recipes are three which are particularly good. The first, for filled cookies, may be made into delicious sugar cookies by adding one egg to the recipe as given and sprinkling with sugar before baking. For these:

One cup each of sugar, very soft (not melted) shortening, and sour milk. Mix, then add flour to make stiff enough to handle. Into the flour sift one teaspoon each of soda, baking powder, and a little salt. For flavoring use vanilla or mace. Roll fairly thin, and on half the rounds place a teaspoonful of the raisin filling or jelly if preferred, and top with the other rounds, pressing together lightly. If the jelly is used a more attractive cookie results if the top rounds are cut with a doughnut cutter. The raisin filling is made as follows: One cup raisins, one cup sugar, half cup water, one tablespoon butter, three tablespoons flour. Cook in a double boiler till thick and cool before using.

Eggless ginger cookies are another lifesaver when eggs are scarce and the cooky jar empty. To make them: Cream one cup sugar and one cup shortening. Add one cup each molasses and hot water in which you have dissolved two teaspoons soda. Sift with enough flour to make a stiff batter one teaspoon ginger and two teaspoons cinnamon. Let stand a while to allow the hot water to swell the flour, and roll out, using as little flour as possible.

Third among the cooky recipes are brown sugar cookies—a little more expensive than the others but worth it, as they are extra delicious: Two cups brown sugar creamed with ¾ cup shortening; add one egg and one cup sour cream with one teaspoon soda. In the flour sift half teaspoon baking powder and a little salt, using enough flour to make a soft dough. These cookies are much like the famous Scotch shortbread.

So much for cookies. A recipe for eggless pumpkin pie was quite a novelty to me, as I had always thought I must use at least one egg to each two pies. But the following rule makes fine pies with never an egg at all: For two pies use three cups strained cooked pumpkin, 1½ cups white sugar, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon melted butter and four cups sweet milk. Season with one teaspoon nutmeg, or if you prefer a more spicy pie use half teaspoon of ginger and one heaping teaspoon of cinnamon. We like the latter better. Bake in a hot oven for 30 minutes.

I do not claim originality for these recipes. They have been collected from time to time from various sources. But all are so good and useful when the hens go on strike and one's family still hankers for cakes and cookies (where is the real family with children that doesn't?) that it seemed a helpful idea to gather them all together in one article.

New York. MAUD C. BURT.

How I Use Mulberries

Mulberry Whop-overs (a Yankee dish).—Beat two eggs with one-half cup of sugar, cream into this a piece of butter the size of a walnut; add two cups of sweet milk, add one heaping teaspoon of baking powder, a little salt and a little nutmeg to two cups of flour, and sift into the mixture. Roll one pint of mulberries in flour, and add; beat thoroughly and bake in cup cake tins in a hot oven.

Mulberry "Come-again," a Rhode Island Dish.—Put a quart of mulberries, a cup of sugar and a little nutmeg or cinnamon into a kettle, with water enough to cover well. When it is boiling have ready a good biscuit dough that is soft enough to drop from the end of a spoon. Drop into the boiling mixture, and cover closely; do not uncover for 15 minutes, when they should be done. Serve with a hard sauce of sugar and butter creamed thoroughly.

Mulberry Salad.—Use lettuce leaves, endive leaves or tender celery tops for the foundation. Add sliced tomatoes, mulberries, walnut meats and bits of celery; pour your favorite dressing over all.

Mulberry Trifle.—Scald a quantity of mulberries, and pulp through a sieve; add sugar agreeable to taste. Place this mixture in the bottom of a deep dish; mix a pint of milk, a pint of cream, yolks of two eggs, and a little nutmeg, and scald all together over the fire. Add sugar to taste and stir a tablespoon of dissolved cornstarch into it. Cook about five minutes; then add to the mixture in the dish after it has cooled; beat the two whites to a stiff froth with sugar and pour over the top.

Mulberry Wafers.—Scald the mulberries and strain through a sieve. To every pint of pulp add a pint of sugar, and the white of an egg. Beat until thick; put on buttered paper in a slow oven. Let them stay until they leave the paper; then turn them and leave in the oven until quite dry. Cut into shapes, and keep between waxed paper in boxes.

Frosted Mulberries.—Dip one at a time into a mixture of frothed white of egg, a little cold water and a pinch of nutmeg; drain until nearly dry and then roll in powdered sugar; repeat the dip twice, and dry upon white paper.

Mulberry Tutti Frutti.—Cook 5 lbs. of mulberries, 1 lb. of raisins, and a little water for half an hour; then add 5 lbs. of sugar and the juice and grated rind of one orange. Cook until thick; keep in jelly glasses. One lemon may be used instead of the orange if desired; a little ginger may be used instead of either the lemon or orange.

Mulberries will keep as well as any other fruit if preserved pound for pound with sugar; either nutmeg, cinnamon, ginger or lemon may be used for flavoring. They will also keep in a stone crock, if covered with molasses; the acid destroys the molasses taste, and they are fine for pies. Mulberries may be dried or candied also.

Mulberry Fritters.—Mulberries may be added to any good frying batter, after being rolled in flour and fried in fritters.

Mulberry Mock Oyster.—Add mulberries to any good thin biscuit batter, after rolling them in flour; drop by small spoons of about two mulberries, in hot fat, and brown nicely. Serve with lemon slices.

Mulberry Chili Sauce.—Two quarts of mulberries, 18 ripe tomatoes, two green peppers, one onion, one cup brown sugar, one cup vinegar, one teaspoon of cloves, allspice, cinnamon and salt. Boil slowly for three hours. The mulberries, tomatoes and peppers should be chopped before boiling.

Mulberry Relish.—Two quarts of mulberries, one cup seedless raisins, one onion, one quart vinegar, one cup brown sugar, one teaspoon of pepper, three tablespoons of salt, mustard and ginger. Chop the mulberries, onion and raisins fine; add the other ingredients and simmer for an hour; put through a coarse sieve; return to the fire and simmer until as thick as desired; put into jars.

Spiced Mulberries. — Five pounds of mulberries, 5 lbs. brown sugar, one pint of vinegar, one tablespoon of allspice, cloves and cinnamon. Boil for two hours, put into jars.

Mulberry Jell-O.—Place the fresh mulberries in the bottom of a dish, dissolve the jell-o, (lemon or orange flavored preferably) and pour the dissolved jell-o over the mulberries; just before the jell-o gets firm, add a layer of mulberries over the top of the jell-o. Especially nice with a lemon sauce whichever flavor of jell-o is used.

Mulberry a la Chinese.—Boil rice in a double boiler with water and a little salt added; when well cooked pour into a deep dish; put a layer of fresh mulberries over the top, and put cream whipped with sugar and any desired flavor over the berries.

Mulberries and Cereal.—Mulberries are fine served fresh with any of the prepared cereal foods, such as puffed rice, puffed wheat, corn flakes, shredded wheat, etc., with a little sugar, and flavor added, such as cinnamon or nutmeg.

MRS. C. V. HARRISON.

Braided Rugs

I was very much interested in Mother Bee's chapter on rugs on page 846. I am an elderly woman, and I have crocheted and braided rugs ever since I was a child. My favorite rug now is braided in five-strand, which I will try to explain. Take the five strips of material, place the ends one over the other, and overcast them together, then take the top strip on the right, bring it under the second and over the third, then on the left take the next strip which is the fourth, bring it under the fifth strip and over the second from the left, then go back to the right; take the top strip under the second and over the third as before, then back to the left and do the same, first one side then the other, until the braiding is done. In joining the braids do not overcast; take a stitch first on the side of one braid then on the side of the other, and they will join together, but be careful not to draw them too tight, and there will be no right nor wrong to the rug.

To get the right size take the difference of the length and breadth of the size you desire for the center to begin with, for instance if you want a rug three by five feet make the center braid to begin with two feet in length. S. B. T.

Bean Soup; Spanish Rice

Bean Soup.—1½ cups bean parboiled in soda; drain, add 2 qts. water, ¼ lb. salt pork, put through meat grinder. Cook these together until beans are done, add three potatoes, one carrot, one onion, cook until vegetables are soft. Add celery salt and pepper to taste. If pork does not make it rich enough add piece of butter. Very good.

Spanish Rice.—2 lbs. hamburg steak, one cup rice, ½ qt. tomatoes, one onion, one green pepper, one pint milk, salt and pepper. Cook rice until soft, stir meat, rice, tomatoes, chopped onion and green pepper together, season with the salt and pepper, pour the milk over all. If the meat had plenty of suet don't add butter, but if not place bits of butter on top. Bake until done. L. M. B.

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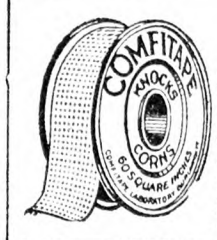

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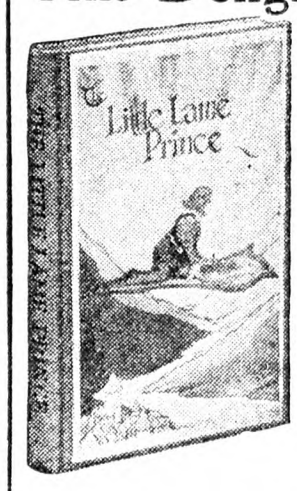

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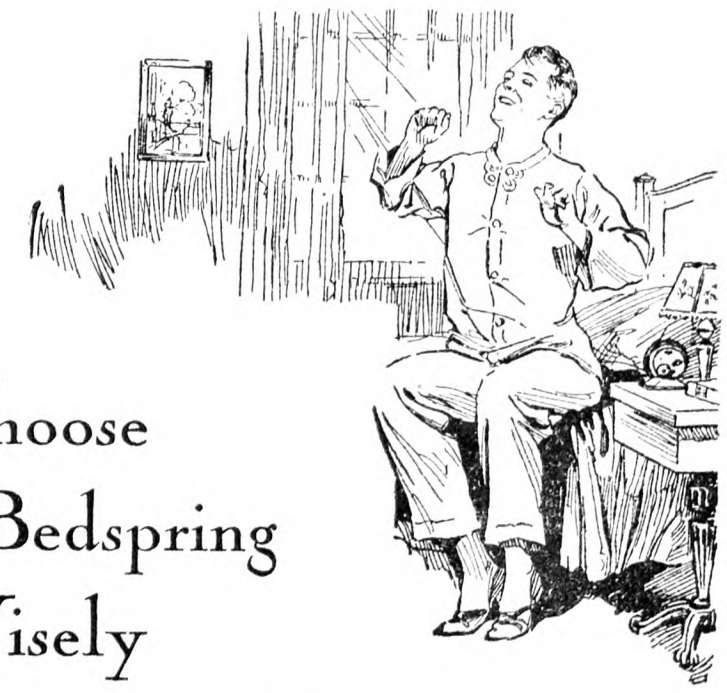

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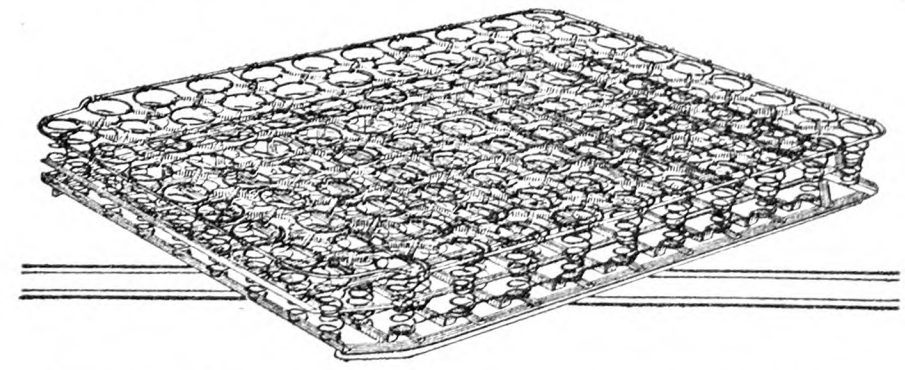
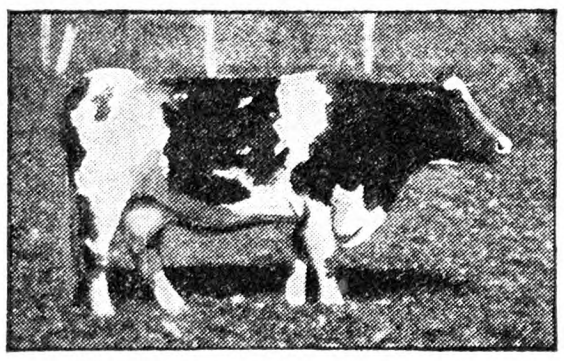
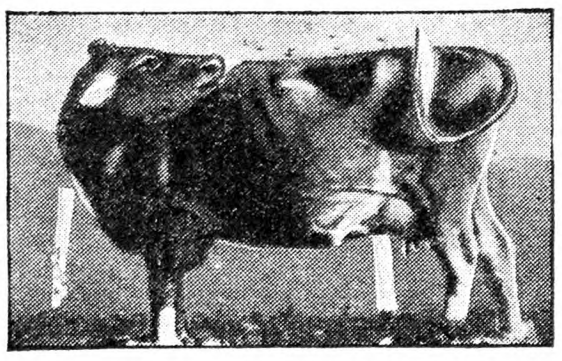


The Bedspring That Supports Your Spine

Which is Your Cow ?



This cow was sprayed



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A Farmer's Opinions

OPPORTUNITIES AT HOME.—A farmer's wife in a Mid-West town writes: "Some of us here never get out of the backwoods. Our town, which is four miles from the hard road, is dying of dry-rot. There is nothing profitable here for our boys and girls to do. Many of them, therefore, get into mischief, and are acquiring habits of idleness. In desperation, I have found something for our youngest son to do, in order to train his head, hands and heart, and prevent him from loafing with a gang of boys who glory in rowdyism. He has a flower garden, and I am giving him piano lessons. He is keenly interested in his plants and music. He would rather do something for pay, however. The last pay job he had was the hand-mowing of our local cemetery. I had never believed, until I put him to the test, that he would give up swimming three afternoons a week to work in his garden and take music lessons. His new enthusiasms and happy interest cheer us. Possibly, after all, some of us in the backwoods don't make the most of our opportunities at home. If we can make a living and train our children in wholesome, useful arts, indoors or out, maybe we shall not have lived in vain in an age that worships gold."

FROM DAN'S NOTEBOOK.—"An efficiency expert made a talk at our July 4 farmers' picnic. He said that if we didn't train our boys and girls along modern business lines, so that they could fill and hold jobs in the great business age that is to come, in farming and all other industries, they would be out of luck. Evidently he was thinking of recruits for jobs in which the brains and labor of millions of young people are exploited in the interest of a small, controlling class. About 90 per cent of us wear ourselves out creating wealth that 10 per cent spend. Farm boys and girls who are trained to do chores and help with other work at home have always in the past been able to hold their places in the life and work of either farming or city communities. The world has always recognized and rewarded the boy or girl who learned how to do something exceptionally well, on the farm or in a town or city. It seems, however, that the world today pays more for amusements, thrills and heroic adventures than for hard, honest, faithful work in humble places. It has set up glittering values that are not real in terms of human experience. The only enduring values are those that people achieve in the quality of their lives. Many poor people and some rich ones realize these values, and thereby, as examples, contribute to the betterment of the world. I've never believed that money or property had much if anything to do with these values."

MISLEADING STATISTICS.—A statement of "fact," based on figures, may be and often is misleading. The point is illustrated by a village official's report. He included in it some "vital statistics," called for by a department of his State Government. He reported that "one per cent of the men married 50 per cent of the women last year in this town." He did not furnish full information. There were only two women in the town, while the men numbered 100, and only one marriage took place. Selected figures tell many fibs and half-truths. Figures lend themselves to sleight-of-hand performances that confuse and deceive hosts of people. They are not facts unless the figures on which they are based and the facts themselves are verifiable. Expertness in the use of figures consists in rejecting those that "weaken a case" and in juggling others for a special purpose. Just now statistics are being used by propagandists for or against proposed revisions of the tariff schedules. It is exceedingly difficult to obtain full and accurate information about the financial condition of some stock corporations whose activities bear upon the welfare of farmers. Their annual public reports may conceal more than they reveal. Everybody knows men, however, who would rather take figures on faith, and trust officials and leaders than to know the truth. Fortunately, the truth "will out," some day, in almost every instance of its systematic concealment.

A FLORIDA LETTER.—C. H. W., Alachusa Co., Fla., writes (July 8): "Your notes, in a recent issue, on why a good farmer quit dairying, and on the growth, concentration and use of power interested me. So also did your remarks on the making of more laws by which to control human conduct and supervise our lives. We are a peculiar people. We send lawyers to our legislative halls to make laws, and they devise them to suit themselves. Also, they line their pockets in the execution of our laws. We need somebody to write our laws in plain language, and condense them more than 50 per cent."

In Albany, N. Y., last Winter I heard a practical business man read a bill that he had written for his assemblyman to introduce in the Legislature. It was short, clear and understandable. Later I read the bill in the legalistic jargon in which it had been couched by a professional bill-drafter, trained in a law school. It was long and involved, and some parts of it would confuse the general run of men unfamiliar with legal phraseology. We the public, however, are not in a position to condemn lawyers as a whole for writing our statutes. We ask them to do it. We demand more and more laws. Like children, lots of us assume that laws will force us to do or refrain from doing things that we are not courageous enough to do or refuse to do without statutory approval or penalty. There is, of course, too much Latinized dead wood, as well as superfluous words, in laws. Also, unnecessarily long legal documents, woven as intricately as a spider's web to catch all sizes of flies, guilty or innocent, cost too much. Our legal system, with its virtues and shortcomings, is what we have made it or permitted it to be. If it is not improved from within, by those who perpetuate and administer it, an aroused public will change it, for laws must serve man and not enslave him.

A NEW YORKER IN CALIFORNIA.—A. F. A., Los Angeles Co., Cal., writes: "I was born in the Adirondacks, and spent the happiest years of my life at the head of a little valley, a mile from Lake Champlain, in Essex County, surrounded by hills and glorious lakes. There I experienced my first love for farming, and had my first lesson in it from a grandfather, the best farmer in his neighborhood. He was over 50 years when he quit making iron; hand-forged ironmaking was going out then. His folks were Scotch Highland descent. They loved the hills, lakes and woods, and all farm activities, especially fruit-growing. I left New York State for Nebraska when I was 17, as the head of a family of three orphan boys, all younger, and a mother who was physically unable to meet the hard conditions on a Nebraska farm in the '70s. Times were hard. Wheat was 40c and corn and oats 12 to 15c a bushel. Hogs were $1.75 a cwt. Food and what else we bought were high. To a boy accustomed to all the good red apples that he could eat, it was a hardship to trade a bushel of wheat for a peck of poor, small Baldwins. After farming for awhile, storekeeping a few years, one year in New Mexico and back to Nebraska, broken in health at 27, I left Nebraska and its beautiful prairies forever. I went to the beautiful James River region of Virginia. Those were hard years for the South. It was also hard for us northern people who had to learn new methods and new crops. Mine has been a life of pioneering in many States. I have been in our wonderful California 17 years. When I look back upon our struggles in new lands, and remember the poverty and privations through which we lived, conditions on farms now appear to be good, in contrast with those that I recall. If the new Federal Farm Board works toward cheaper marketing, it may start something that will be of great help. Go some time up into Essex County and write about conditions there, in the North Country, and see some good red and green apples."

We appreciate this good letter, and shall act upon the suggestion contained in its concluding sentence.

APPLES FOR HOGS.—T. G. S., Broome Co., N. Y., writes: "What a pity to have to cut down those old apple trees that you mentioned some time ago! Why not have saved them to bear apples on which to fatten those pigs that you like to see in clover? I have farmed all my life—I am 66—and have learned that apples are equal to grain of any kind to fatten hogs on, if they get all the apples they will eat. Any kind will do, but they like sweet, mellow apples best. The hard, sour ones will fatten them, however, as I know from experience. If a man has plenty of apples, he can fatten hogs, and ask no odds of the grain merchant. He can make perfectly good pork on a feed that would otherwise go to waste. It is a shame to destroy apple trees that will bear. Sweet cider sells on the market for 40c a gallon. At that price, there is a good profit in making it. Use a small mill, hand or power, and make a fresh supply of sweet cider as and when you can, to take to market."

A BOY'S CALF AND APPLES.—If the old trees referred to by T. G. S. had not ceased bearing years ago they would not have been cut down and burned. Dan says that they were weary of life, dying noticeably every year, and that "they are now better off as parts of the soil that made them than they were in their pitiable condition." It is pleasanter work to plant young trees than to cut down old ones, however. Apples fed in abundance will make pigs grow and increase the weight of hogs, but in the West, where corn usually is cheap, apples are seldom used as a sole feed for hogs. We have cleaned up tons of windfalls with hogs in the orchard. It seemed to me that our hogs were always healthier in years when we had a big apple crop. I know a 4-H club boy in Maryland who drew as his calf (to develop, fatten and train to lead at the halter) a sick, lousy, stunted Shorthorn. When the calf was received, there was nothing of a succulent nature on the farm to feed it. The little runt wasn't old enough to eat coarse feed. Consequently the boy resorted to apples in the cellar, and on this fruit, in liberal amounts, the calf waxed robustly well and began rapidly to grow. It turned out to be almost as good-looking and well-fleshed a young bullock as the best calf in a lot of 50 head, purchased in Kansas City, Mo., for the Maryland calf club. D. C. W.

Cumberland Co., Pa., Dairy Show

The Cumberland County Dairy Show will be held August 14-15 at Mt. View Park, Mt. Holly Springs. I. V. Otto, a prominent dairyman, is manager of the show.

The Cumberland County Show is purely educational in character and ribbon prizes are the only awards.

The morning of the first day, August 14, will be devoted to arranging the exhibition cattle. Judging will begin at 10:30 and will be done by Prof. A. A. Borland, head of the Dairy Department of the Pennsylvania State College. Guernsey classes will be judged first. At 6:30 P. M. the Middle Spring Grange orchestra will render music. At 7:30 or shortly after several reels of motion pictures will be shown depicting various scenes on a well-conducted dairy farm. Thursday morning beginning at 10 o'clock, A. A. Raudabaugh will conduct five dairy demonstrations: "Alfalfa Made the Difference," herd of J. M. Conrad, Mechanicsburg; "Mary's and Don's Calves Grow to Be Their Own Cows," herd of H. K. McCullough, Newville (their dad); "How Much Is a Good Bull Worth?" herd of A. P. Loudon, Carlisle; "What Makes a Dairy Cow Valuable?" herd of I. V. Otto, Carlisle; 14 daughters of a purebred sire, from herd of George Harman, Barnitz.

At 1 P. M. Ward Stephens, official judge of Holstein-Frieisan Association of America, will conduct a demonstration of herd classification. He will follow it with a classification of aged Holstein cows from the cow-testing associations. Tester Raudabaugh and Shughart will then place these same cows according to the cow-testing association records. At 2:30 P. M., Dr. J. C. McDowell, in charge of the dairy herd improvement work in the Bureau of dairy Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will deliver an address entitled, "Cows That Make the Income Climb." W. J. GALT.

County Agent.

Shorthorn Trade News

J. C. Adams, Kenneth, Kan., writes: "Farmers are buying purebred bulls to improve their herds, and are paying up to $175 a head, which looks better for the bull market."

Frank B. Emm, Ancona, Ill., writes: "My calf crop the past two years has been 100 per cent roan."

Chas. H. Ferrier & Son, Dover, Minn., write: "The Shorthorn trade has been good here."

J. N. Frazier & Sons, Darby, Mont., writes: "Lots of inquiries are coming in for Milking Shorthorns. We can't fill more than half of our orders."

Joe S. Fletcher, Kingsdown, Kan., writes: "I have more orders for $100 yearling bulls than I can raise up to that age. I will not price my good heifers, because wheat farmers take them at any price if they are milking type. I could sell all my cattle in 24 hours."

R. W. Proctor, Hancock, Ia., writes: "Shorthorn bulls seem to be in better demand than heretofore. I have no trouble making sales as fast as they are a year old."

G. E. Staley, Hastings, Okla., writes: "We have some good Shorthorns in our community but during the low prices of cattle farmers generally failed to have their young stock recorded, and it is just now hard to locate a worthy sire without going out of our community to get him."

The John Lynch Ranch, Petaluma, Cal., reports the sale of three bull calves to Harry L. Hatch, Templeton, Cal., Manuel M. Bettencourt, Olema Point Reyes, Cal., and W. L. Pippin, Santa Margarita, Cal., and a heifer calf to Fred B. Luther, San Luis Obispo Co., Cal.

Frank Nelson, Meek, Neb., writes: "The demand has been good for Polled Shorthorn calves here for the last few years, and seems to be growing."

J. G. Buford, Dublin, Va., writes: "We have had a good inquiry for Shorthorns. I have been able to sell all I raise, but buyers want to buy cheap."

E. C. Shaffer & Son, Bourbon, Ind., write: "If breeders of Shorthorn cattle will produce dual-purpose animals for the production of beef and milk they will find a ready market for all surplus stock. When a customer visits a herd he is not impressed if he finds a lot of nurse-cows or cows of another breed used to supply milk for family use."

Otto A. Schrank, Danbury, Ia., writes: "There is a good demand for good, useful Shorthorn cows at fair prices."

Chas. L. Phillips & Sons, Joseph, Ore., writes: "Cattle are doing well. Grass is the best in our locality that we have had in the last three years. We have the best crop prospect since I came here in March, 1926. We are running 100 Shorthorns, and have a fine calf crop. We are having a little better demand for bulls and also are able to get better value for them. There are fewer beef cattle in our county than we have had for years."

Emil F. Brehm, Tustin, Mich., writes: "I sold Arnold Hoffmeyer a heifer calf last year for calf club work. The heifer won first for Milking Shorthorns, first for the junior class and first for the senior class over entries of four dairy breeds. He came after a sister this year for the calf club again, to be held in Reed City, Mich. Another boy from Reed City got a heifer for the same club. Two boys from Roxeyville, Mich., bought two calves for another calf club, near Cadillac."

James G. Rasmussen, Harlan, Ia., writes: "I have now sold out all of my bulls and could have sold many more, as there is seldom a week goes by but someone is inquiring for bulls. Milking Shorthorns are in great demand in this county (Shelby). They do not have to take a back seat when it comes to filling the milk pail and in the beef line they are also there."

W. A. Rudasil, Rapidan, Va., writes: "The demand for Shorthorns steadily is increasing."

O. J. Grau, Newell, Ia., writes: "The demand for bulls of good beef type, with some milk back of them, is very good. We are filling orders for bulls all the way from the Canadian line to the Gulf."

Chas. R. Eichhorn, Atlantic, Ia., writes: "There has been a good demand for bulls this year. Buyers have been coming around earlier than usual, and prices are quite satisfactory."

I visited the G. R. Peters Farm at Stuart, Ia., recently. He has a fine bunch of polled heifers. JOHN L. TORMEY.

Live Stock Sales

Aug. 13.—Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association seventh annual sale, Pomfret, Vt.; J. W. Danna, president, North Pomfret, Vt.

Aug. 15.—The T. R. Shanaberger & Son Jersey sale, Montrose Farm, Ravenna, O.; R. T. Lee, Iowa City, Ia., sale manager.

Aug. 21.—Ayrshires. Canton Village, N. Y., John A. Harrington, herd.

Sept. 25.—Vermont Guernsey Breeders' Association sale, Randolph Center, Vt.; S. G. Judd, president.

Sept. 18.—Milking Shorthorn sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12.—Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21.—Holsteins. National Ormsby sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Oct. 30.—Ayrshires. Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club tenth annual consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y.; R. E. Mead, sale manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Nov. 5-6.—Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8.—Holsteins, Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Aug. 9.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association field meeting, Rice Orchards, Marlboro, Mass.

Aug. 12-13.—Blue Tag Potato Tour of New York Co-operative Seed Potato Association, Bath, N. Y.

Aug. 12-15.—Middle Atlantic Grange Lecturers' conference, Pennsylvania State College, State College P. O., Pa.

Aug. 15.—Garden and Potato Day, Wooster, O.

Aug. 19-22.—Annual meeting, Pennsylvania State Potato Growers' Association, State College, Pa.

Aug. 19-23.—Vegetable Growers' Association of America annual convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia.

Aug. 21-24.—Thirty-sixth Annual Fair, Gloucester County Grange, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.; E. Arlington Jones, secretary, Harrisonville, N. J.

Aug. 23.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association field meeting, Franklin Co., Mass.

Aug. 26-31.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Aug. 26-31.—Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Aug. 28.—Connecticut Experiment Station Field Day, Station Farm, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

Sept. 15-25.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 16-17.—Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

Oct. 7-12.—Danbury Conn., Fair.

Oct. 10.—Fourth annual Sewickley Guernsey Cattle Club show, Allegheny County Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa.; Carlos E. Norton, secretary.

Oct. 12-19.—National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 17-20.—American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

WE know of no season when emotions become so desperately mixed as the one which brings both corn on the cob and hay fever.—Toledo Blade.

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Seventh Annual Sale
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Pomfret Jersey Breeders' Association
Pomfret Center, Vermont
Tuesday, Aug. 13th

Mr. Brenneis, fieldman of the A. J. C. C. assisted in the selection of 45 registered and 9 high grade Jerseys. All young, unblemished, all accredited—mostly fresh or soon to freshen.

You Can Buy More Production in Pomfret Than in Any Other Place

In proof of this, notice the Pomfret bred cows listed in the Bulletin.

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A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD

Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of Advance Register Breeding at very attractive prices. Write for pedigrees and particulars. TARBELL FARMS - Smithville Flats, N. Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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AUCTION SALE
24 Head Registered
AYRSHIRE COWS

2 years old and over. Private Accredited Herd. Must sacrifice, am leaving farm. At my farm, 2½ miles east of Canton Village, N. Y.

AUGUST 21, 1929, at 1 O'CLOCK
F. O. NORTON, Auctioneer
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ATTRACTIVE AYRSHIRE OFFERING
BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

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Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
Save ¼ of cost. 100 fresh and nearby cows on hand. All dairy breeds. Telephone me collect.
JOHN F. BENJAMIN - - BARRE, VERMONT

100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots or less
JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, New Jersey

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HEREFORD STOCKERS and FEEDERS FOR SALE
243 Steers; 326 Heifer Calves, weaned; 378 Yearlings; 216 Two's; 97 Springers; 78 Cows. Also other breeds, well bred, choice quality, dehorned, medium flesh, sort to suit. Also 4 loads Ewes, 6 loads Lambs, 1 load Young work Horses. Write or wire,
FLOYD JOHNSTON, Stockport, Iowa

∴ SHEEP ∴

1,500 Choice Breeding Ewes FOR SALE
500 Black Faced Yearlings, 500 Michigan Delaine Yearlings, 500 Black Faced, 1 to 4-year-olds. Almond B. Chapman & Sons, So. Rockwood, Mich. 35 miles north of Toledo, O.

For Sale 3 HAMPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS 10 HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS
Frederick Neuburger - Monroe, New York

PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS—With size and quality, $15 each; if ordered before Aug. 15th. John F. Eagan, Lebanon, New York.

Purebred Black face **Highland Yearling Ewes** STONY BROOK FARM Albion, New York

∴ GOATS ∴

Three Goats Wanted Gallon does or better; breed no object; Saanan preferred. State price and breed. WM. A. SCHRUL, Box 125, McKee City, N. J.

GOATS Registered Saanen and Toggenburg Buck Kids for sale or will exchange for bucks or does of equal quality.
CHAS. A. STROH - - - Milford, Penna.

MILK GOATS SWISS AND NUBIAN. Mature does and bucks, yearlings, spring kids. New Sales List describes everything—its free. WILLET RANDALL, The Ark Farms, North Creek, N. Y.

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ALL SOLD OUT OF SUCCESSOR BERKSHIRES

Except two boars ready for service. Fifty spring pigs, tops of our litters. Only the best offered, the balance sold for feeders.

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Big Type Chester Whites April 75 lb. pigs on approval. By a State Fair First Prize Boar. Catalogue. M. E. BEMAN & SON, Thurman, Ohio

CHESTER WHITE PIGS Properly mated, ask us about them. R. L. MUNCE -:- Canonsburg, Penna.

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Buy Big Type Polands ALL PURE BRED
Young Boars, Shoats and Pigs for sale. Special low prices till Aug. 20th. Write me. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio

REPEAT ORDER PIGS
SOLD BY WEIGHT

Large type Chester White and Poland China cross, Yorkshire and Chester white cross also a few Duroc Berkshire cross sows and Barrows. We have decided to weigh all pigs sold and shipped to our satisfied customers which means more repeat orders.

Pigs 4 weeks old, $5.00, weight 18 lbs. each. Will crate and ship C. O. D., F. O. B. for your approval. Visit us or mail your orders to

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Buy where quality and results are more to you than price. I only send to all buyers nothing but a Select Pig; Healthy, Husky and Strong which means a lot starting to raise a Hog. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross Pigs—4 weeks old, $4.50 each. All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied, return the pigs and your money will be returned. Will ship any number C. O. D. No charges for crating.

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SPRING PIGS For Sale

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs from large type Boars and sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C. O. D.

Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
4 Weeks Old - $4.75

Also a few Chester White barrows, 4 wks. old, $5.25 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.

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∴ DOGS ∴

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Ready for pheasants this year. Whelped June 23d. Silver and white, Males, $50. Females, $35. Also Wires, Pekes, Poms and Scotties. All eligible to registry A. K. C. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Indian Trail Stock Farm - Jefferson, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE **COON HOUND** $100. Shipped on trial. Combination Coon-Opossum Dogs, $60. Satisfied customers throughout New England. Now is the time to get your hunting dogs for next season. SAM LONG, Guntersville, Alabama

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

St. Bernard Puppies Pedigreed, (none better.) A few Bitches at $35.
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PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY with a Police Dog. Pups from high grade stock, $10.00.
F. E. PIERSON - . GROTON, N. Y.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS—2 months. Males, $10; females, $5. Square deal. State color wanted. Black or brown. O. H. RILEY - Franklin, Vermont

IF Looking for WELSH SHEPHERD PUP that will make cow dog. Write SHADY LAWN FARM, Heuvelton, N. Y.

AIREDALE PUPS—3 mos. old; already registered. Males, $12; females, $7.50. Mrs. H. C. Midwig, R. 2, Glen Rock, Pa.

RAT TERRIERS - FOX TERRIERS—Lists 10 cents. PETE SLATER, Box RNY, PANA, ILL.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

For Sale—TWO SEASONED HORSES
7 and 8 years, Weight 1,500 lbs. For farm or general purpose. Price $200 each. JOHN HORNBAKER, West Haverstraw, N. Y.

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SPECIAL LIVE STOCK ADVERTISING RATE

The Rural New-Yorker
333 West 30th St., New York

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

August 1, 1929.

August: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.05.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $1.95.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.44 @	$0.44½
Extra, 92 score		.43½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.40½ @	.43
Seconds	.39 @	.40
Lower grades	.38 @	.38¾
Ladles	.34 @	.37
Packing stock	.31 @	.32
Renovated	.39 @	.40
Sweet, fancy	.45½ @	.46
Extra		.45
Firsts	.42 @	.44½
Seconds	.40 @	.41½
Centralized	.40¼ @	.42½

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.23½ @	$0.24½
Fancy		.22½
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.22 @	.22½

EGGS

Nearby fancy, white	$0.50 @	$0.51½
Extra	.45 @	.49
Average extras	.43 @	.44
Extra firsts	.37½ @	.41
Firsts	.35 @	.37
Pacific Coast, whites	.40 @	.50
Mixed colors, nearby best	.39 @	.46
Gathered, best	.34 @	.38
Common to good	.28 @	.32

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42 @	$0.46
Fair to good	.30 @	.40
Broilers	.35 @	.44
Roosters	.20 @	.26
Fowls	.30 @	.35
Ducks	.22 @	.24
Geese	.16 @	.22
Turkeys, young toms	.42 @	.46
Hens	.40 @	.43
Squabs, white, lb.	.45 @	.50
Dark, doz.	2.50 @	3.00
Culls	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.30 @	$0.32
Chickens	.30 @	.34
Roosters	.18 @	.21
Ducks	.20 @	.22
Geese	.13 @	.15
Tame rabbits	.26 @	.27

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.00 @	13.50
Bulls	8.00 @	9.50
Cows	7.00 @	9.50
Calves, best	16.00 @	18.50
Common to good	12.00 @	15.00
Sheep	6.00 @	7.50
Lambs	13.50 @	14.00
Hogs	12.00 @	12.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.23 @	$0.24
Good to prime	.16 @	.20
Culls	.11 @	.13
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.50 @	26.00
Bulls	15.00 @	17.00
Cows	18.00 @	22.00

POTATOES

Md. and Va., bbl.	$1.75 @	$5.50
Va., sack	1.25 @	2.00
Jersey, sack	4.00 @	4.50
Long Island, bbl.	3.50 @	5.25
3 55-lb. sacks	4.00 @	4.50
150 lbs.	3.00 @	4.50
Sweet, bu. bskt.	1.00 @	2.75

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00 @	$1.25
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00 @	2.50
Carrots, bu.	.75 @	1.00
Cauliflower, bu.	2.50 @	3.75
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00 @	1.25
Cucumbers, bu.	.75 @	1.75
Eggplants, bu.	1.50 @	2.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00 @	8.00
Lima beans, bu.	2.50 @	4.00
Onions, bu.	1.25 @	2.50
Parsley, bu.	1.00 @	1.25
Peas, bu.	3.00 @	6.25
Radishes, 100 bchs.	3.00 @	4.00
Spinach, bu.	.75 @	3.00
Squash, bu.	.50 @	1.00
String beans, bu.	1.00 @	2.50
Sweet corn, 100	2.00 @	3.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	.50 @	2.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	3.00

DRIED BEANS—Jobbing Prices

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$13.00 @	13.25
Pea	9.00 @	9.25
Red kidney	8.50 @	8.75

FRUITS

Apples, new, bu.	$1.00 @	$3.25
Peaches, Ga., crt.	.75 @	3.00
Bu.	.75 @	3.00
Carolina, crate	.75 @	3.25
Bu.	.75 @	3.25
Va., bu.	1.38 @	1.75
Del. and Md., bu.	1.00 @	2.00
Jersey, crt. or bu.	.50 @	1.25
Muskmelons, Cal., bu.	2.75 @	4.50
Watermelons, car	200.00 @	730.00
Blackberries, qt.	.12 @	.28
Huckleberries, qt.	.15 @	.38
Raspberries, pt.	.08 @	.16
Cherries, qt.	.25 @	.30
Currants, qt.	.10 @	.14

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00 @	25.00
No. 2	22.00 @	23.00
No. 3	14.00 @	21.00
Clover mixed	15.00 @	23.00
Straw, rye	20.00 @	22.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.55¼
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.61¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.20¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.62½
Rye	1.17
Barley	.84

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B	.16	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.52 @	.53
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65 @	.70
Gathered	.45 @	.55
Fowls, lb.	.45 @	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40 @	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45 @	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Potatoes, new, lb.	.05 @	.06
String beans, lb.	.15 @	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.30 @	.35
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15
Peaches, doz.	.30 @	.40
Blackberries, qt.	.25 @	.40
Huckleberries, qt.	.30 @	.75

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Trading on the Philadelphia wholesale market was fairly active during the past few days for most lines of fruits and vegetables. The potato market regained its firm position, after lapsing into a dull state for a few days. The Eastern Shore of Virginia is now through for the season, and the leading State in the eastern section of the country is New Jersey, with Kansas in the lead in the Middle West. Cobblers from the Eastern Shore brought $4.75 to $5 at the close for stave barrels, while street sales of New Jersey stock sold for $4 to $4.50, with a few fancy higher. String beans were in fairly liberal supply and the market barely held steady. New Jersey ⅝-bu. basket green sold for 40 to 75c, while wax brought mostly $1 to $1.25. The first receipts of Lima beans from New Jersey were received during the week, quality was only fair, but the market was firm for fancy stock. New Jersey ⅝-bu. basket brought $2.25 to $2.75, while bushels from Maryland and Delaware were quoted at $3.50 to $4.50, with a few higher. Beets and carrots held steady at 1 to 3c per bunch. Cucumbers were in heavier supply and the market weakened. New Jersey ⅝-bu. basket brought 40 to 65c, with pickles at 75c to $1. Corn was also in heavier receipt and the market broke except for fancy sugar. Nearby ⅝-bu. baskets of sugar corn sold for 75c to $1.25, while white corn was mostly 50 to 75c. New Jersey eggplants were in larger supply, but the market held fairly steady at $1.50 to $2 per ⅝-bu. basket. Peppers met a fair demand at barely steady figures. Supplies were heavy and Bullnose brought 75 to 85c per ⅝-bu. basket. Squash was in heavy supply and the market weak. Western lettuce held about steady and California Iceberg brought $3.50 to $4.50 per four and five dozen heads. New York State lettuce was in light receipt, with demand and trading slow. Onions held about steady, with New Jersey yellows bringing $1.50 to $1.75 per bushel. Virginia stock sold for $1.25 to $1.40, while Massachusetts stock in 100-lb. sacks brought $2.25 to $2.65. Some imported Spanish Valencias sold for $1.65 to $2 per crate of 50. New York State peas were steady at $1.75 to $2.25 per bushel. Nearby tomatoes were in heavier supply and the market broke sharply for all grades. Most offerings in ⅝-bu. baskets sold for $1 to $1.25, with a few fancy at $1.50. Culls and No. 2 sold for 40 to 65c, while 12-qt. Climax baskets brought 60c to $1. Fancy ripe and well colored apples continued to meet a good demand at firm figures, but ordinary quality offerings were slow. Williams Early Reds brought $1.50 to $2.50 per bushel, while unclassified Gravensteins sold for 75c to $1.25. Most berries aside from huckleberries were in light supply and met a fair demand. Huckleberries were in fairly liberal receipt and brought $5 to $7.50 per 32-qt. crate. Peaches were mostly of ordinary quality and the market weaker at the close on that account. Georgia Elbertas sold for $2.75 to $3.50, as the season closed in that State. North Carolina and Georgia Belles were mostly small sized, and sold slowly at $1.25 to $2.50, with a few large as high as $3. Maryland and Delaware Carmans sold for 75c to $1.25 per bushel, as the quality was mostly poor. A few Hileys were offered at $1.75 to $2. Various varieties of early stock from New Jersey brought 75c to $1 per bushel.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Despite the increase in total receipts from 33,000 cases to over 37,000 cases for the week ending July 27, the market for strictly fresh eggs was firm. Only a small portion of the total offerings could be included in this classification, as the continued hot weather caused a large part of the arrivals to show heat damage. The demand for such stock was limited, and very hard to move at lower figures. Fresh extra firsts were mostly 37c, while fresh first brought 34½ to 35c. Fresh seconds were quoted at 31½ to 32½c. Fancy carton eggs of the best quality advanced to 47 to 48c.

The live poultry market was dull throughout the week, with supplies generally exceeding the demand, which was exceptionally slow due to the hot weather. Colored fowls brought 30 to 31c, while Leghorn stock was mostly 24 to 26c. Broilers were in moderate supply and the market barely steady. Fancy Plymouth Rocks, weighing over 2½ lbs. brought 32 to 33c, while the smaller sizes were dull at 28 to 30c. Old roosters were steady at 22 to 23c, while ducks were mostly 20 to 23c. Trading in the dressed poultry market was quiet, and the market was slightly easier. Small fowls met a better demand than heavy, with most sales of small stock made at 33 to 35c. Fancy broilers were steady to firm, but ordinary stock was slow. Barrel packed large broilers brought 38 to 40c, with small at 35 to 37c.

The July Poultry and Egg Outlook Report recently released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows that there are larger supplies of poultry in prospect for the coming Fall and Winter. This probably will mean lower poultry prices than the high levels of 1928. There were approximately 10 per cent more young chickens on farms on July 1 of this year than a year ago. This factor together with prospective higher feed prices and the comparative lateness of the hatch in most sections of the country, will induce a larger number of poultry to go on the morket. Smaller expected layings due to smaller flocks, and extremely light storage stocks point to probably higher egg prices for the Fall and early Winter months. During the late Winter and Spring the light storage deal will be offset somewhat by the increase in laying flocks at that time from the increase in this year's hatch.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market was quiet with but few minor changes in quotations for the week. The bulk of the offerings continued to be of ordinary quality and these moved slowly. The demand for top grades was fair with the market firm. No. 2 Timothy sold for $18 to $19 per ton, while No. 1 Timothy clover mixed brought $17.50 to $18.50. The straw market was mostly nominal, except for new wheat straw which sold for $12 to $13 per ton. J. M. F.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 50c; best dairy, lb., 53c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 45c; undersized eggs, doz., 40c; duck eggs, doz., 48c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., 75c to $1.75; asparagus, lb., 20 to 25c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; berries, black, qt., 20c; berries, red, qt., 30c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, red, head, 5c; currants, qt., 12c; cherries, sour, qt., 15c; cherries, sweet, qt., 20c; cucumbers, 8 for 25c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, 3 bchs., 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; dandelion greens, pk., 20c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 7c; onions, green, bch., 5c; potatoes, bu., $1; new potatoes, pk., 45c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch, 5c; green peas, 2 qts., 25c; pineapples, each, 10 to 20c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, qt., 10c; spinach, pk., 25c; strawberries, qt., 18 to 20c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; tomatoes, lb., 10c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 36c; light fowls, lb., 34c; geese, lb., 31c; ducks, lb., 30c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 36c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, homegrown, lb., 30c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 15c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 35c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; hardwood, delivered, cord, $4.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

July 30, 1929.—Eggs have shown an advancing tendency lately, while butter is holding steady. Potatoes are lower.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 47 to 48c; tubs, 45 to 46c; firsts, 43 to 45c; undergrades, 42 to 43c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25c; longhorns, 25 to 26c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; limburger, brick Swiss, 32 to 33c. Eggs, higher; nearby fancy, 47c; grade A, 44 to 46c; grade B, 35 to 36c; grade C, 33 to 34c; nearby at mark, 34 to 40c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, firm; fowls, 31 to 37c; chickens, 42 to 46c; broilers, 39 to 41c; old roosters, 25 to 27c; ducks, 28 to 29c; turkeys, 45 to 48c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 25 to 31c; broilers, 22 to 36c; old roosters, 20 to 21c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Del., Early Ripe, bu., $2.25 to $2.50; Red Starke, $2.75; Williams, Transparent, $2.75 to $3; Va., Duchess, $2.75. Potatoes, lower; Va., bbl., $5 to $5.75.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $9 to $10; pea, medium, $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $14 to $15; marrow, $15.50 to $16. Onions, steady; Texas., 50-lb. sack, $1.60 to $1.75; Spanish, crate, $2.15 to $2.25; green, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, qt., 20 to 22c; cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $2.50 to $3; cherries, sour, 12-qt. bskt., $1.25 to $1.75; sweets, 4-qt. bskt., 75 to 90c; currants, qt., 12 to 15c; gooseberries, 4-qt. bskt., $1.25 to $1.35; grapes, Cal., Malaga, lug, $2.50 to $3; Thompson seedless, $3.25 to $3.50; honeydews, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $1.65; huckleberries, 32-qt. crate, $6.50 to $7; peaches, Ga., Elberta, bu., $3.50 to $4; pears, Cal., Bartlett, box, $1.25 to $1.50; plums, Cal., box, $3 to $4; raspberries, red, qt., 20 to 22c; black, 32-qt. crate, $4 to $5; watermelons, 25 to 65c.

Vegetables.—Beans, green, wax, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; beets, bu., 35 to 40c; cabbage, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; carrots, doz. bchs, 35 to 40c; cauliflower, bu., 50c to $2.75; celery, doz., 40c to $1.25; corn, doz., 35 to 50c; cucumbers, bu., $2.25 to $2.50; eggplant, Va., bu., $4; garlic, Cal., lb., 10 to 12c; lettuce, 2-doz. crate, 40 to 75c; okra, Tenn., 12-qt. bskt., $1; peas, bu., $2.75 to $3; peppers, La., bu., $1.65 to $1.75; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; romaine, bu., 55 to 65c; spinach, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $1.65 to $1.75.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products, steady; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.50; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $17 to $19; clover mixed, $16 to $18; oat straw, $11 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $32.50; standard middlings, $33.50; red-dog, $39.50; cottonseed, 36 per cent protein, $42; oilmeal, $55.50; hominy, $44; gluten, $39.90; oatfeed, $15.50; Timothy seed, bu., $3.25 to $3.65; Alfalfa, $15 to $16.50; Alsike, $20 to $21; clover, $20 to $21. C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

July 30, 1929.

Most produce has been rather inactive at Boston during the past week, although supplies have, in most cases, cleaned moderately well. Cucumbers and tomateoes have sustained decided price reductions while beans, cabbage, lettuce and potatoes have held reasonably firm. Some weakness has occurred on the onion market.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Transparents, $1 to $2.50; few extra fancy, higher, std. bu. box. Del. and N. J. Transparents and Williams, U. S. Commercial, $2.50 to $3.25 bu. bskt.

Beans.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native green and wax, 75c to $1.25; few, $1.50. Shells, $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 40 to 75c std. bu. box.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native, 18 bchs., 50c to $1 std. bu. box. Cal., crts., $1.50 to $2.50.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box; $1.50 to $1.75 bbl.

Celery.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native white, 18 bchs, $2 to $3; 18 bchs., Cal., crts., $8; few sales, Mich. flat crts., $1.50 to $1.75.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Hothouse, native, 50-60 cukes, $1 to $3.50 std. bu. box. Md., bu. bskt., $1 to $1.50.

Lettuce. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 heads, 50 to 85c std. bu. box, N. Y., 24 heads, 75c to $1.25 crt. Cal., 4 to 5 doz., best, $2 to $4.50 crt.

Onions. — Supplies moderate, demand slow, market weak. Native, $1.35 to $1.60 std. bu. box. Mass., bags, $2.25 to $2.50. Va., bu. hamp., $1.25 to $1.50.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand moderate. Va., bbls., $5 to $5.25. N. J., 150-lb. sacks, $4.50.

Romaine.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 12-14 hds., 35 to 50c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native, 35 to 85c; few $1 bu. box.

Tomatoes. — Supplies moderately heavy, demand moderate; native hothouse, mostly 15 to 20c lb. Md., 6-bskt crts., $1.50 to $2. Tenn. lugs, $1 to $1.75. N. J., 20-qt. No. 1s, $2 to $2.25.

Butter.—Market easier, creamery extras, 43½c; firsts, 41 to 43c; seconds, 39½ to 40½c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 51c; white extras, 49 to 50c; fresh eastern extras, 46c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady; N. Y. extras held, 27 to 28c; firsts held, 25 to 26c; fresh, 25 to 26c; western extras held, 26 to 28c; firsts held, 24 to 27½c; fresh, 22 to 24c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., $4.50 to $10; Cal., small white, $11.50 to $11.75; Yellow Eyes, $8 to $8.50; red kidney, $9 to $9.25; Limas, $16 to $16.50 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market steady, demand good. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending July 27, 1929, 10,389,300 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 37 to 38c; clothing, 31 to 32c; ½ blood, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45c; clothing, 40 to 41c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 91 to 95c; clothing, 83 to 87c; ½ blood, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 84 to 87c; ⅜ blood, combing, 85 to 87c; clothing, 72 to 75c. Terr., combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ½ blood, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ⅜ blood, combing, 88 to 90c; clothing, 73 to 78c; low ¼ blood, combing, 65 to 70c; clothing, 62 to 65c; ¼ blood, combing, 78 to 81c; clothing, 70 to 75c.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100-1,300, good	$14.50 @	15.25
950-1,100, good	14.75 @	15.25
800 up, medium	12.50 @	14.75
Common	9.50 @	12.50
Heifers, 850 down, good	12.00 @	13.50
Common and medium	8.00 @	12.00
Cows, good	9.25 @	10.50
Common and medium	7.50 @	9.25
Low cutters and cutters	5.50 @	7.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.50 @	11.00
Cutter-medium	8.00 @	10.50
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	11.00 @	15.50
Cull-com.	7.00 @	11.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	15.00 @	17.00
Medium	13.00 @	15.00
Cull-com.	8.00 @	13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250-350, med.-ch.	$11.65 @	12.40
Med. wts., 200-250, med.-ch.	12.00 @	12.65
Lt. wts., 160-200, med.-ch.	12.50 @	12.65
Lt. lts., 130-160, med-ch.	12.25 @	12.65
Sl. pigs, 90-130, med.-ch.	12.00 @	12.50
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	9.75 @	10.25

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good-choice	$13.00 @	13.50
92 down, medium	12.00 @	13.00
All wts., common	9.00 @	12.00
Yearling wethers—		
110 down, medium-choice	9.00 @	11.00
Ewes, 120 down, medium-choice	5.50 @	6.75
120-150, medium-choice	5.00 @	6.50
All wts., cull-common	2.50 @	5.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu. bskt., Va. and W. Va., Duchess, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-in., $2.75 to $3; Va., Gravensteins, 2½-in. Commercials, $2.85; Del., Williams, U. S. No. 1, 2½-in., $3.25; unclassified, 2¼-in., $2.50 to $3; Del., Wealthies, Commercials, 2½-in., $3; beans, green, N. J., bu. hprs., mostly $2; cabbage, Va., crts., $3.25 to $3.50; cucumbers, Md., bu. hprs., best, $1.50 to $1.75; bu. bskt., $1.75 to $2; currants, N. Y., 32-qt. crts., $4 to $5; dewberries, Md., 32-qt. crts., $5 to $6; poorer, $4; huckleberries, Va., 32-qt. crts., best, $7 to $8; poorer, low as $5; 12-qt. bskts., $2.25 to $2.50; few best, high as $3; poorer, $1; lettuce, N. Y., 2-doz crts., Big Boston, $1.25 to $1.50; peaches, N. C., med., unclassified, $1.35 to $1.65; Tenn., bu., unclassified, med., $1.25 to $1.50; U. S., No. 1, med. to large, $2; peppers, N. J., lugs, $1.35 to $1.50; hprs., $1.65; potatoes, new stock, Cobblers, Va. and Md., stave bbls., U. S. No. 1, $5 to $5.25; No. 2, $2.25 to $2.50; raspberries, N. Y. and Md., 32-qt. crts., blacks, $6 to $7; poorer, $5; reds, $6.40 to $8; sweet potatoes, Tenn., Nancy Halls, 75 to 85c; tomatoes, Ohio, 12-qt. bskt., fancy, best, 90c to $1; poorer, 75c; choice, 40 to 60c.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $20.50 to $21; std., $18.50 to $19.50; No. 2, $16 to $17.50; No. 3, $13.50 to $14.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 2, $14.50 to $15; No. 1 wheat straw, $10.50 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $11; No. 3, $9 to $10; No. 1 oat, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $10 to $10.50.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select, whites, 40 to 41c; browns, 37 to 40c; current receipts, 31 to 33c doz.

POULTRY

Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog-dressed, 40c lb. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 30 to 32c; Leghorns, 26 to 27c; roosters, 18 to 19c; broilers, colored, 34 to 36c; Leghorns, 26 to 28c; ducks, 25 to 27c; geese, 18 to 20c lb. Common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending July 27, 1929:

Market, slow; compared with week ago, beef steers grading good and choice, steady; others, weak to 25c lower; top, $15.90; average weight, 1,313 lbs. (New top) several loads medium and heavyweights, $15 to $15.25; bulk, $13.75 to $14.50. Bulls, heifers and cutters, steady; cows, weak to 25c lower. Stockers and feeders, slow, 25 to 50c lower; common and medium light stocker steers off most; bulk medium bulls, $10.25 to $11.25; heifers, $11.25 to $12; butcher cows, $8.50 to $9.25; cutters, $5.75 to $6.50. Stockers and feeders, $10.25 to $11.50. Calves fully steady; top vealers, $18.25. Hogs, slow, steady on all weights.

Receipts for week ending July 27, 1929: Cattle, 112 cars; 40 St. Paul, 16 Virginia, 15 St. Louis, 12 Chicago, 10 Canada, 6 West Virginia, 4 Pennsylvania, 3 Pittsburgh, 2 Texas, 1 Kansas City, 1 Tennessee, 1 Iowa, 1 Kentucky; containing 3,685 head, 938 trucked in; total cattle, 4,632 head, 631 calves, 578 hogs, 1,182 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle 124 cars; 25 Canada, 22 St. Paul, 21 Virginia, 18 Chicago, 10 Kansas City, 8 St. Louis, 4 Pennsylvania, 4 Buffalo, 2 Texas, 2 Michigan, 2 New York, 1 Omaha, 1 Indiana, 1 Maryland, 1 Wisconsin, 1 West Virginia; containing 3,828, 471 trucked; total cattle, 4,299, 557 calves, 721 hogs.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Choice, 1,500 lbs. up, $14.75 to $16; choice, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $14.75 to $16; good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $13.50 to $14.75; choice, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $14.50 to $15.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $13.25 to $14.50; choice, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $14 to $15; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $13 to $14; medium, 800 lbs. up, $12 to $13; common, 800 lbs. up, $9.50 to $12.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.50 to $12.25; good, 850 lbs. up, $10.50 to $11.50; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9.50 to $10.50; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.75 to $9.50.

Cows.—Choice, $9.25 to $10.25; good, $8.25 to $9.25; common and medium, $6.75 to $8.25; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.50 to $12; cutter, common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10.25 to $12.25; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $10.25; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $10 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $8.25 to $10.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15.50 to $18.25; medium, $13.25 to $15.50; cull and common, $8.50 to $13.25.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11.50 to $13.25; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $13.25 to $13.75; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $13.25 to $14; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.50 to $11.50.

Dogs and Sheep

If you had a place of 300 acres, unusually well suited for sheep, but near a mining community with a large dog population, would you consider sheep-raising there? How would you go about it?
Pennsylvania. J. S. C.

I would establish a sheep farm and give the dog menace consideration. There is no reason for hating all dogs; they have a useful purpose, and one can even be fond of them and still be a sheepman.

As a protection for the sheep, put a square bell, Swiss style (weighing 5 or 6 ozs.) on every fifth sheep, and a round tinkle bell (3 to 4 in. in diameter) on each of the others. Use bells with strap loops; those riveted to straps are no good; they work loose.

The bells can be numbered, so as to keep tab on the flock. Guard the lambs closely until they are a month old. You cannot put bells big enough to do any good on them before that time. In order to watch lambs until then, you can plan a pasture that will be near some crop field or orchard where you work.

Sheep-killing dogs work silently and react to noises. Yapping dogs are easy to take care of. You will soon be able to tell, by the different bell sounds, just what is going on among your sheep. Should a dog rush into the belled sheep, they will bunch, and the resulting din will cause the dog to slink away, or at least leave him confused. Sheep seem to learn the protection which bells afford, and will purposely shake their heads to make them ring.

If the dog is unusually adventurous, he might make another try after the sheep have made a stand. With the corresponding quieting of the bells he would follow them up until the sheep, at sight of him, would again break into a run, with a resulting racket. Dogs won't make more than two attemps, and seldom that, but go slinking off on the back trail, sniffing around and hoping to find a stray. Therefore, slash your fence rows straight and wide, at least 12 feet; in heavy brush and timber 20 feet wide would be better. This will make it easy for the sheep to bunch quickly at the sign of danger, and you will know in times of emergency just where your vantage points are.

When you slash your fence row, pick out the places that dogs are most likely to approach, generally where several cow trails or paths come together, and there leave a little fringe of brush in your pasture, along the fence. This is for what I call a dog-pocket. This is how to make it: Your fence should be woven wire, 4 ft. high and close to the ground. In this fence set two posts about 8 ft. apart and 2 ft. higher than the fence posts—just as though you were building a gate 8 ft. wide. Now set two posts 2 ft. apart, 6 ft. in your pasture and centering the 8-ft. opening. Build your fence up to this funnel-like enclosure. Set two more posts to enclose a rectangular space 2 by 6 ft. and build a wire box 4 ft. high to enclose that space, but be sure to put wire on the bottom.

Of woven wire make a funnel-like entrance, 2 ft. long, the big end 2 ft. across (for fastening between posts) and tapering to 6 in., leaving the ends sharp and flexible for 6 in. In other words, construct a large wire trap box on the principle of an old-fashioned wire mousetrap or fish basket. It can also be made with a revolving or trap door entrance, on the style of a box trap, and in any sizes for your needs, simple or more elaborate; but be sure that you make it strong, so that nothing can escape from it.

The little brush that you leave and the gate-like approach are the delight of any prowling cur. He thinks that he has found an easy entrance, and once in, he is there for your inspection.

In a new sheep community, swarming with dogs, there is no harm in making a little pen, behind the dog-pocket, to hold two or three sheep as a sample, bait or inducement. Put no bells on these. It won't be long before you have ranging dogs there, many ownerless and without licenses.

It is best to have two of these pockets, at opposite ends of your pasture. They can be built to resemble a gate and draped with vines or shrubbery. They are, of course, only serviceable in a dog-tight fence, 3 to 4 ft. high, for while a dog could jump this, he would not do it where there were nice crawling-in places. In a wire (or tight) fence a dog always looks for places to get in around gates, corners and ditches, and a ditch is a fine place for a simple dog-pocket. Dog-pockets are safe (for other stock) to operate day and night. One dog acting as a decoy in a bunch, you will be surprised at what you find some morning, especially if you use decoy sheep. Should you take a valuable or prized dog, you can return him to his owner unharmed.

The bells will protect sheep against coyotes, but, as a rule, not against bobcat or lynx. Coyotes will not molest sheep recently dipped in creosote dips. They associate that smell with the human. If sheep exposed to coyote attacks are belled and driven under sprinkling pipes or devices (over a corral entrance, for instance), it renews that scent and acts as well as a slight added protection against the gadfly.

You can raise dog and coyote-killing dogs by taking pups from powerful, lithe and long-jawed breeds and suckling them on a gentle ewe. Such dogs will protect the flock containing their foster-mothers against anything living, human included, and a flock of several hundred, containing two such dogs, is virtually immune from any attack. A sheepman should never depend on indemnity paid for sheep killed, but always keep the dog danger in mind. Plan everything for permanent protection, for even in a comparatively dog-safe territory danger may pop up unexpectedly at times; for instance, during the hunting season. HEATON MANICE.
Queens Co., N. Y.

Chicks on Concrete Platforms

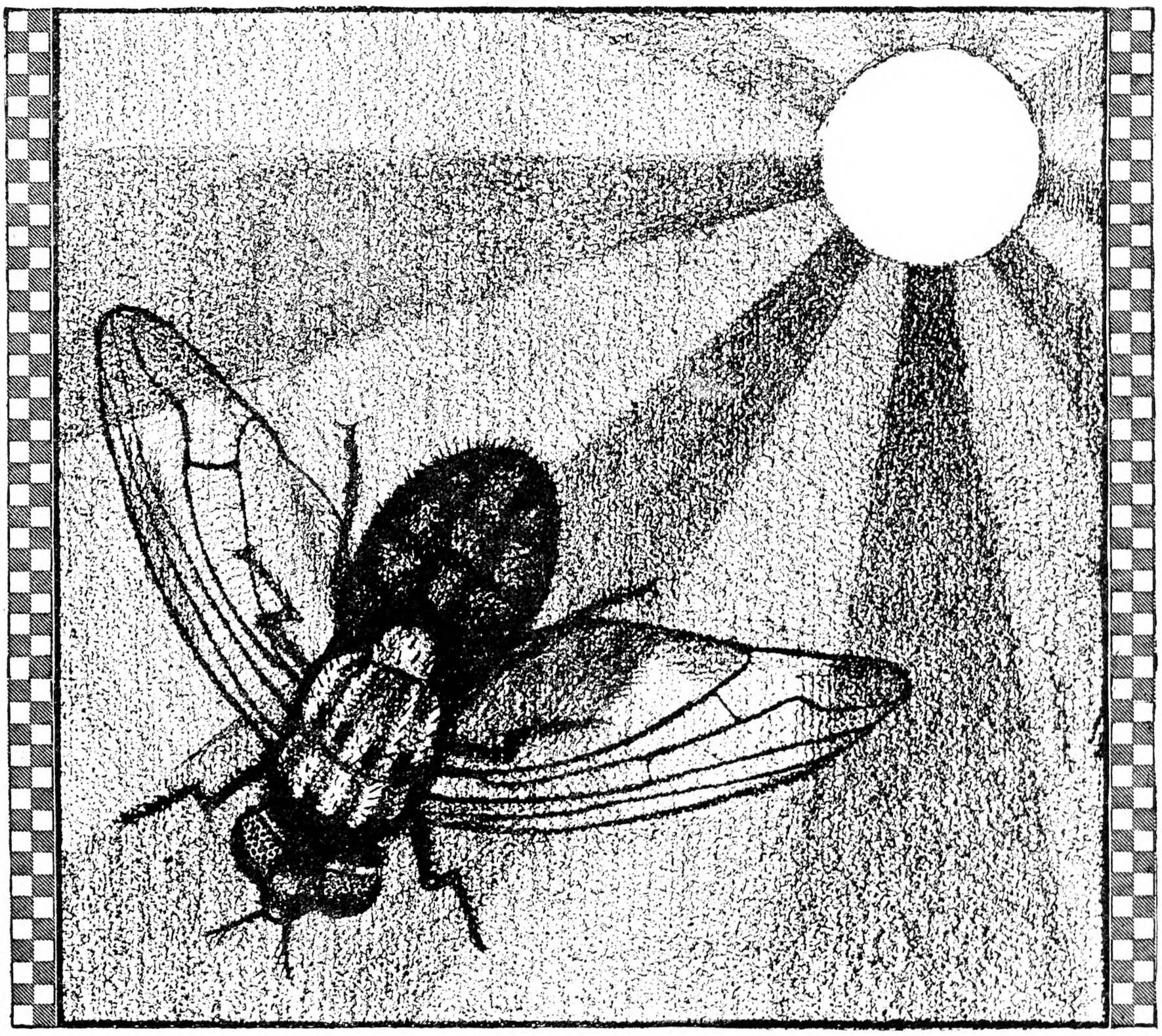
I am losing my 14-weeks-old chicks from coccidiosis. My brooder house is 12x 12 and is built permanent. I buy baby chicks from 300 to 350 for last four or five years and use the same run each year. I cannot supply them with a new run. Could I cement this run and cover with two inches of sand? Would that make it safe to run chicks on? I feel that two inches of sand can be very easily disinfected. What size cement run would be necessary for about 300 chicks up to about 12 weeks old? C. P.
New Jersey.

You may construct a concrete platform for a run outside of your brooder house of any size desired. It need not be thick, a depth of two inches should be sufficient, with greater thickness around the edges to prevent breaking there. Such platforms are ordinarily built to give about the same floor area as that of the building, but, if the chicks are to be kept to maturity on these platforms, a much larger area is needed. Two square feet per bird is advised. Chicks thus confined stay in their brooders much of the time, but a run of sufficient size to give them comfortable outdoor space should be provided.

Merely providing a platform and using sand or other litter upon it will not protect the chicks from coccidiosis; they must be kept from eating their own droppings, and this means frequent cleaning of the platform, every week or oftener. The litter should be removed from the platform and a disinfectant used for flushing. A can of commercial lye—about a pound—may be dissolved in 25 gallons of water and used for this purpose.

Another plan for keeping chicks from the ground is to make frames of convenient size for handling and cover them with wire mesh (hardware cloth). Such frames are movable and may be grouped to make a yard of any size desired. The droppings fall through out of reach of the birds. A cement run should be given a slight slope for drainage and may be added to if not at first built of sufficient size. Movable fences may be built in sections and used on such platforms to facilitate their cleaning. M. B. D.

THE high cost of living wouldn't be such a problem if the luxuries of yesterday had not become the necessities of today.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.



Meet August Perils

The lowest milk production of the year comes this month. Flies are worrying the cows, heat saps their vitality and dried up grass deprives them of milk-making food material.

Cool off your cows with Purina Bulky-Las. It is made to keep cows cool and in condition. Keep them milking with Purina Cow Chow. It furnishes the food materials needed to make milk.

Order from the store with the checkerboard sign.

PURINA MILLS, 827 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Sold at the stores with the checkerboard sign in the United States and Canada

PURINA CHOWS

IN CHECKERBOARD BAGS

16% COW CHOW 20%
. . . CALF CHOW . . .

24% COW CHOW 34%
. . . BULKY-LAS . . .

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Fire destroyed buildings housing three night clubs, damaged two riding academies and caused more than 200 horses to stampede in the Park Circle section of Brooklyn July 27. The damage was estimated at $50,000.

A cistern from which members of the Rutgers University faculty, New Brunswick, N. J., obtained their drinking water early in the nineteenth century was uncovered recently by workmen who were digging on Queen's Campus. A lid, which covered the cistern tightly was pried off and revealed a brick-lined compartment filled with water. When Queen's building was erected in 1808 and 1809 the wings were used for professor's residences. The cistern is alongside the north wing. It was said there may be another alongside the south wing.

July 28 a mutiny of convicts at Auburn, N. Y., State prison lasted five hours. A trusty, with a small band of desperate lifers close at his heels, gained entrance to the main hall and threw ammonia into the faces of two guards. The mutiny soon had the whole institution in turmoil, and the 1,756 prisoners went on a scramble for freedom. The prison arsenal was seized, industrial buildings fired and electric light and telephone wires cut. During the turmoil four prisoners escaped and two were killed. The fire damage was put at $500,000. Auburn is greatly overcrowded. The Governor has ordered an inquiry into prison conditions, with especial reference to the stringent Baumes laws.

Roscoe Dewey, alias Julius Goldberg, whose criminal record dates back to 1893, was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary July 29 by General Sessions Judge Donnellan, New York, following his conviction, June 24, on a felony charge of carrying a gun. Failure of Assistant District Attorney Moore to prove Roscoe Dewey a fourth offender saved him from a life sentence. Dewey was arrested in March after complaints of forgeries had been filed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and nearly a hundred other banks. Dewey is said to have made over $100,000 a year through bad checks.

A collision of pleasure boats on Lake Okoboji, Arnold's Park, Iowa, July 28, caused the death of nine persons by drowning.

An acetylene torch in the hands of a workman started a $500,000 fire in the garage and assembly plant of the Mack International Motor Truck Corporation in Newark, N. J., July 30. The torch was being used to weld a truck frame which was covered with grease. The grease caught fire and spread to the gasoline tank, which exploded. The New Jersey Fire Underwriters determined the cause of the fire.

AVIATION.—Waldo Waterman, test pilot at Metropolitan Airport, Los Angeles, Cal., took his commercial plane up to an estimated height of 20,000 feet July 26 in his attempt to set a new American altitude record. The present American mark for ships of this type, held by Captain Harold Harris, Army officer, is 16,732 feet, and was made at Dayton, Ohio. The world's record is 25,841 feet, made by Regena Schniziger, a German.

Percey E. Snow, 42 years old, was instantly killed, and his son, Donald, 12, and Adelbert Keene, 30, all of Ashland, Me., were seriously injured July 29 when their airplane fell into the woods. The crash occurred just before darkness, but details were not obtainable for several hours later. It was said that Mr. Snow, pilot of the craft, had gone aloft with his son and Mr. Keene as a relief from the excessive heat.

A sideslip only of a few moments after a note had announced "All's well," sent the endurance plane Minnesota crashing to earth at dawn July 29 at Minneapolis, Minn., killing Captain Preston L. Crichton and fatally injuring Owen I. Haugland, co-pilots. Haugland died in Fort Snelling Hospital later. The crash occurred after the two fliers had been in the air 154 hours and 45 minutes. Captain Crichton, a war-time flier, who was at the controls, nearly averted the tragedy by pulling the plane out of the spin and getting it almost on an even keel. The distance was too short, however, and it nosed into the ground.

George Lea Lambert, 23-year-old vice-president of the Von Hoffman Aircraft Corporation, and Harold C. Jones, 18, a student flier, of 249 W. 103d St., New York, were killed at St. Louis, Mo., July 29, when their dual-control Eagle Rock training biplane crashed near Black Jack, St. Louis County. Lambert, the son of Major Albert Bond Lambert, veteran flying enthusiast and the official observer of the endurance flight of the St. Louis Robin, was the pilot of the plane in which his cousin and schoolmate, James Theodore Walker, sole heir to a $5,000,000 estate, was killed in June, 1927, as the two young men were returning from Princeton University, where they were students.

July 30 Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine ended their endurance test at St. Louis, Mo., after remaining in the air 420 hours, 21 minutes and 30 seconds, in the St. Louis Robin. This shatters by nearly 7¼ days the previous record of the Angeleno. Both fliers were in excellent condition, one of them having gained in weight. The St. Louis Robin had flown about 25,000 miles, which is the circumference of the earth at the equator. This is at an average of 60 miles an hour since the plane went aloft. The Robin had taken on 3,520 gallons of gasoline in 47 refueling contacts. Seventy-seven contacts for all purposes were made. The men will receive in awards about $30,000.

WASHINGTON.—President Hoover's planning committee which is to prepare for a national conference on care and protection of children has been increased to include 15 officials and private citizens, and began work July 29 at a meeting with the Chief Executive. Announcing the meeting, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, as chairman, explained that the national conference, through which the President hopes to insure a proper relationship between the government and the child, will be a culmination rather than a beginning of the committee's work. In the meantime, he said, various aspects of the government's responsibility to the child will have been studied by various members of the committee.

Nearly all countries, with the notable exception of the Irish Free State, used up their American immigration quotas during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, according to statistics made public July 26 by the State Department. Out of a quota of 28,567, Ireland had unfilled places of 6,471, but both Germany and Great Britain, which includes Northern Ireland, used up quotas of 51,227 and 34,007 respectively. Aside from the Irish Free State, only a few of the smaller countries failed to complete their quotas, the figures showed. In all of the instances, however, there were not more than 100 places their natives ignored.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The wheat harvest in Alaska is the largest in the history of the territory. The grain will be manufactured into flour at the Tanana Valley Agricultural Association's mill. Restaurants and hotels in Alaska have agreed to buy the entire supply. One feature of the Alaska wheat is its plumpness and weight. Wheat in the States average about 60 lbs. to the bushel, while that produced there weighs more than 62 lbs.

John W. Goodman, of East Orange, has been chosen superintendent of the three New Jersey egg-laying contests, according to the announcement of Prof. Willard C. Thompson, poultry husbandryman for the State Agricultural Experiment Station. Mr. Goodman will be in charge of the contests which are located at Vineland and at Paterson and also the Hunterdon County competition now being constructed at Flemington.

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at Storrs, Conn. There are 100 pens containing 10 birds each. The first column is production for week ending July 24, and second column, total to that date:

AUSTRALORPS		
Leslie A. Allen, Vt.	31	1762
BARRED ROCKS		
Jules Francais, N. Y.	38	1528
R. W. Davis & Sons, Me.	16	1395
Hawes Bros., Me.	53	1941
Thos. L. Rosser, Jr., Va.	39	1475
David Deaterly, Pa.	36	1307
Harlan W. Kimball, Mass.	22	1324
R. Walter Bishop, Conn.	27	1769
Pratt's Exp. Farm, Pa.	50	1654
H. W. Van Winkle, N. Y.	47	1508
Spring Brook Farm, Conn.	42	1549
Spring Brook Farm, Conn.	48	1780
P. B. Childs, Mass.	26	1368
R. C. Cobb, Mass.	50	2137
Lewis Farms, R. I.	33	1375
WHITE ROCKS		
Davidson Bros., Mass.	36	1560
Albert T. Lenzen, Mass.	41	1238
Harold F. Barber, Mass.	30	1196
Granite Spgs Farm, N. Y.	34	1475
E. A. Hirt, Mass.	40	1811
Ellen Day Rankin, N. Y.	31	1423
Adam F. Poltl, Wis.	35	1277
WHITE WYANDOTTES		
Fisher Pltry Farm, Canada	47	1757
Ebenwood Farm, Mass.	37	1673
Thos. H. Matteson, R. I.	19	1311
Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Barker, Ill.	23	1112
Albert W. Buckbee, N. Y.	27	1114
Havemeyer Farm, N. Y.	4	747
The Locusts, Conn.	52	1801
Winlay W. Wyandottes, Conn.	33	1776
R. I. REDS		
Perley N. Hibbard, Mass.	21	1466
West Neck Farm, N. Y.	45	1770
Pine Hill Farm, Mass.	30	1560
Hall Bros., Conn.	34	1573
W. Otis Day, Mass.	28	1566
Homer R. Rowell, Mass.	43	1713
F. E. Freeman, Ohio	29	1151
George H. Freeman, Ohio	28	860
Clarence E. Lee, N. Y.	38	1564
D. I. Goodenough, Conn.	51	1847
Globus Pltry Farm, Mass.	36	1747
Homestead Farm, Conn.	50	1843
Harold G. Colt, Conn.	40	1596
Charlescote Farm, Mass.	46	2021
F. S. Chapin, Mass.	49	1993
Fred H. Sampson, Mass.	36	1472
John Z. LaBelle, Conn.	62	2021
Zephram LaBelle, Conn.	40	1949
E. Newton Searles, Conn.	26	1536
Naacook Farm, Mass.	36	1398
Louis H. Gordon, Conn.	31	1500
Frank Bakonvi, Conn.	20	1531
Red Mount Farm, Mass.	20	1531
Geo. B. Treadwell, Mass.	35	1511
WHITE LEGHORNS		
Westwood Pltry Farm, N. Y.	40	1495
Richard Slosson, N. Y.	42	1860
Francis J. Hogan, Mass.	38	1221
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y.	48	1363
Henry Rapp, Jr., N. J.	45	1722
Leighton Orchards, R. I.	44	1542
Longacres Pltry Farm, N. Y.	30	1308
Eigenrauch Farms, Inc., N. J.	41	1930
Ruehle's Farm, N. Y.	50	1637
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	46	1684
George Lowry, Conn.	50	2333
Granite Spgs Farm, N. Y.	28	2055
Thos. H. Mettler, N. J.	41	1702
Charter Bros., Conn.	45	1502
Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore.	59	2222
Broadview Farm, Conn.	47	1693
Hilltop Farm, Conn.	48	1731
Leo A. Grouten, Conn.	38	1659
A. J. O'Donovan, Jr., N. Y.	56	1978
Tip Top Farms, Me.	51	2024
Meadowedge Farm, Mass.	47	1666
Tom Barron, England	51	2018
Hollywood Pltry Farm, Wash.	37	1723
State College, Wash.	53	1713
Imperial Pltry Farm, Ohio	36	1288
A. E. Anthony, Conn.	40	1723
St. John's Farm, Mo.	36	2023
Univ. of B. C., Canada	52	1784
Geo. B. Ferris, Mich.	44	1578
Geo. B. Ferris, Mich.	37	1510
Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Pa.	57	2238
Theo. Wirtanen, Pa.	47	1941
Steelman Pltry Farm, Pa.	53	1683
Peetoocee Pltry Plant, Pa.	59	1838
Fisher Pltry Farm, Canada	46	1852
Wm. L. Gilbert, Conn.	56	2225
Bournedale Farm, N. Y.	40	1644
D. D. Dolan, Mo.	18	1558
Westfield Pltry Farm, Mass.	33	1882
Foreman Pltry Farm, Mich.	33	1417
Cloverdale Pltry Farm, N. Y.	46	1670
Claraben Court Farm, N. Y.	38	1569
Fox & Sons, N. J.	47	2079
Wm. J. Boyle, N. Y.	36	1664
Lewis Farms, R. I.	43	1752
WHITE MINORCAS		
E. C. Booth, Mo.	37	1221

Floor Space for Poultry

Will you advise me how large a house to build to accomodate 400 chickens?
Pennsylvania. H. H. H.

It is commonly advised to give from three to four square feet of floor space to each fowl; more would, of course, be better but this amount will suffice. A building 20x60 ft. would give each bird 3 sq. ft. of floor space if a flock of 400 were kept in it and I should not advise building smaller than that. M. B. D.

THE chemists are doing pretty well, but the world still is waiting for a good plant killer that can tell a weed from an onion or Zinnia.—Indianapolis News.

A. P. A. Certified from best laying strains
S. C. White LEGHORN **PULLETS**
10-12 Weeks Old—$1.00 Each
Immediate August Delivery
PINE TREE HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM
Box R Stockton, New Jersey

PULLETS
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
From heavy producing flocks. Tancred strain, 10-12 weeks old and ready to lay. Ready for delivery. Prices reasonable.
IDEAL POULTRY FARM
Mountainside, N. J. 'Phone Westfield 1629

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

(CASH or C. O. D.)	100	500	1000
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$7.50	$35.00	$70.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	7.50	35.00	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	9.00	42.50	85.00
White Rocks	11.00	52.50	

Light Mixed, $6.50—100 Heavy Mixed, $8.00—100
Order direct. 100% live delivery—Postpaid.
Chester Valley Hatchery - McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS June Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$ 8.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	9.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100
Light Mixed	7.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna.

Chicks C. O. D. 8c
100 Rocks or Red, $12.00 Leghorns, $10.00
Heavy Mixed, $10.00 Light, $8.00
Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.
C. M. Lauver Box 73 McAlisterville, Pa.

S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets Quality Stock. Sired by pedigreed males with heavy producing hens. 12-14 weeks, $1.50 each. 10 weeks, $1.25 each. F. O. B. Rhinebeck, N. Y. For immediate shipment only. 25% with order, balance express C. O. D. If this stock does not prove as represented upon arrival return it and get your money back. You are safe in ordering from this ad. HILLTOP FARM, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS Order Direct From Ad. Save Time and Money.

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
W. & Br. Rocks, Reds,	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$49.00	$95.00
Heavy Mixed Broilers	2.50	4.75	9.00	44.00	85.00

ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Penna.

Tom Barron S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets 12 weeks old, $1.25 each. Immediate delivery. C. A. JOHNSON, Terry Road, Syracuse, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Young stock, $1.75 up. Parents from Martin's Exhibition Matings. Winners at State Show. Peola Poultry Yards, Beaver Springs, Pa.

INDIAN BLUE PEACOCKS—all ages and prices. Eggs, $3.00 each. S. E. LAWTON - Thornton, R. I.

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THE new reduced prices on National Fresh Water Systems are the *lowest ever quoted*. And the demand for "Nationals" is the highest in our history. It will be a pleasure for us to study *your* special water system requirements and show exactly how big the saving will be on the proper size for you. Four to twelve months to pay.
Five Big Features
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National Water Systems now also available in many other types, priced as low as $75.00.
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FREE 32-PAGE CATALOG
National FRESH WATER SYSTEMS

BABY CHICKS

	50	100	500	1000
R. I. Reds	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$ 90
Barred Rocks	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
S. C. W. Leghorns	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
White Rocks	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Buff Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	4.50	8.00	37.50	70

All chicks from free range farm flocks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send 20% deposit, balance C. O. D.
Monroe Hatchery, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS
Unequalled Broiler and Roaster Matings
Rock-Wyandotte Brahma Cross $13.50—100
Straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Brahmas, 14.50—100
Heavy Breed Cross, 3 wks. old, express collect 29.50—100
12-14 wks. W. Leghorn Pullets, express collect, $1.45 each
Hatches every week in the year.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

BROILER CHICKS
NOW READY
Special 3 Week old Started Chicks only 20¢
FAIRPORT QUALITY CHICKS
Send for Prices and Folder.
"Big Money in Broilers"
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Box 42 Fairport, N. Y.

Kline's Barred Rocks
Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches weekly. Low prices. 1,000 lots.
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Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red
CHICKS.. $9.00 a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. $8.00 a 100
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box 33, McClure, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. O.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$10 per 100; $90 per 1,000; Heavy Mixed, $8 per 100; Black Giants, $15 per 100. Prompt service. C. O. D.
Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

Barred Rock Pullets 14 weeks up. Australorps, 16 weeks up. Leghorns, 10 weeks up. All free range. Pedigreed cockerels.
JULES F. FRANCAIS - Westhampton Beach, N. Y.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks $10.00 per 100
White Wyandottes 12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed 8.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
White Wyandottes $9.00 per 100
White and Barred Rocks 9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed 7.00 per 100
100 per cent live arrival. Prepaid.
JAS. E. ULSH BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks 10c. Heavy Mixed 8c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna

Chicks C. O. D.—Barred Rocks, $10—100; $90—1,000. Heavy Mixed, $8—100. White Rocks, $11—100. Large Tom Barron Leghorns, $9—100. 100% Guaranteed. Order from adv. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa

LEGHORN PULLETS
COLUMBIA POULTRY FARM, Toms River, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTES Cockerels, Pullets, Yearlings. Special Summer Price. Big type, heavy layers. Large catalog. A. P. A. Certified.
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Better Results Assured

Hundreds of successful poultrymen unsolicited have written us that

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LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. If your dealer cannot supply you send us $4.00 for a 100 lb. sample bag, freight prepaid, to points in N. Y., N. J., Penna. and Va. only. Your money refunded if not found entirely satisfactory.

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Pure Cod Liver Oil Golden

The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
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10 " " . . 13.00 (N. Y.
Special Prices on Barrels.
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MacKellar's Charcoal

For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. "Not all Charcoal is suitable for poultry. Ours is."
R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

HALL'S CHICKS

ARE BETTER—From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.

R. I. Reds..... 16c
(Special Matings) 18c
W. Leghorns (Special Matings) 15c
B. Rocks.... (Special Matings) 20c
100% live delivery guaranteed

HALL BROS. Poplar Hill Farm
Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY - WE SHIP C. O. D.
Very high quality chicks bred especially for high egg production. Pure Bred. Shipped C. O. D. 100% Live Delivery. Carefully selected by experts.

	25	50	100	500
Bar., Wh., Bf. Rocks; Wh. Sil. Led. Wyandottes; S. C. Reds; Wh., Bf. Orpingtons	$3.25	$6.00	$11.50	$55.00
Jer. Bl. Giants, L. Brahmas	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.00
Heavy Assorted.....	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50

Catalog, Free Book, "How to Raise Chicks" with each order.
THE ADA HATCHERY, Route 15, ADA, OHIO

Strickler's Super-Quality Chicks
High Egg Production Bred, Healthy, Vigorous

Large size Tancred-Barron English S. C. White Leghorns. 278-316 egg line matings. No lights used; chicks are extra hardy and vigorous. These quality plus chicks shipped parcel post prepaid; 100% live delivery guaranteed any week in August at $9.00 per 100; $26.00 per 300; $44.00 per 500; $85.00 per 1000. White Rocks, Barred Rocks, $10.00 per 100; $48.00 per 500. Catalog.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER Box R SHERIDAN, PA.

Mixed Broiler Day-Old Chicks
$12.00 Per 100

Consisting of Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Anconas and Leghorns.
Sent C. O. D. Pay after arrival. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Better order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Immediate shipment. We hatch all year.
Send for Folder
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY
349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603 or 1604

Hubbard Farms Reds—Chicks
at Reduced Summer Prices

All breeders 100% free from White Diarrhoea. Sturdy, livable chicks, early maturing, heavy laying, large egg strain.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
CATALOG.
Hubbard Farms, Box 154, Walpole, N. H.

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N. Y. State R. O. P. Breeder
Trapnested and Pedigreed Continuously for 18 Years
Breeding Cockerels, Pens and Trios—with years of ideal egg breeding, two to four generations of 26 to 28 oz. eggs in pedigree. Take advantage of our low summer prices. Illustrated catalogue free.
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM F. J. DeHart, Prop.
R. F. D. No. 1 Cortland, N. Y.

Clear Spring Quality CHICKS

CASH or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks.....	$9.00	$42.50	$85.00
R. I. Reds.....	10.00	47.00	.....

100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

June, July, August Chicks, 6c up

	25	50	100	500
Wh., B., Bu. and Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$4.00	$7.00	$34.00
Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds.....	2.50	5.00	9.00	44.00
Heavy Broilers.....	2.50	5.00	8.00	39.00
Light Broilers.....	1.75	3.50	6.00	30.00

Twenty-four page catalogue free. 100% delivery. 19 years hatching.
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S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00 per 100
S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Tancred Strain	8.00 per 100
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	7.50 per 100
BARRED ROCKS	9.00 per 100
REDS	10.00 per 100
LIGHT MIXED	7.00 per 100
HEAVY MIXED	8.00 per 100

Special prices on large lots. Less than a 100 add 1c a chick. 100% live del. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
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United Phone McAlisterville, Pa.

Pullets and Cockerels HIGH-POWERED LEGHORNS.
Farm range reared Official R. O. P. Large thrifty birds. Superior egg quality. Proven high production.
EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route R, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Feed for Young Poultry

I wish a good formula for a growing mash for a flock of young Leghorn chicks, also a fattening ration for cockerels. About what age should they be separated for best results? K. R. K.

New York.

A simple mixture for growing chicks may be made up according to the Ohio all-mash system of feeding them. In this system no cracked grain is fed separately from the mash, but the grains used in the mash are coarsely ground to make them more palatable. This all-mash mixture consists of coarse ground yellow corn, 70 parts; coarse ground wheat or Winter wheat middlings, 20 parts; meat scrap (50 per cent protein), five parts; granulated poultry bonemeal, four parts, and fine salt, one part. Skim-milk or buttermilk should be fed with this, or 10 lbs. to the hundred of dried skim or buttermilk may be added to the mash. Semi-solid or condensed buttermilk may, of course, be used as a drink if preferred. Crushed oyster shell should be available to the chicks and they should have plenty of green food and cod-liver oil added for early hatched chicks that are confined to the brooder houses. Green food and outdoor sunlight replace the cod-liver oil otherwise needed. This mash is kept before the growing chicks all of the time. Cockerels should be taken from the flock as soon as they can be recognized and kept by themselves. For fattening, they are enclosed within a small yard and fed chiefly upon cornmeal for from 10 days to two weeks before sale. Mixing their feed with liquid milk of some kind adds to its fattening value, but this heavy feeding, all that the birds will consume three times daily, cannot be kept up longer than indicated before the cockerels are likely to go off feed, and they must be disposed of before they do this and lose what they have gained. M. B. D.

Bare-Backed Cockerels

Do you know what will prevent or cure "bareback" in young cockerels? Quite a number of ours, otherwise in good condition, are troubled in that way.

Maine. H. V. S.

I presume that by "bareback" you mean a condition caused by a defect in nutrition causing delayed development of feathers. This sometimes occurs to the point of permitting a growing chicken to go about naked until several months old. I do not know of any specific remedy where chicks are fed upon a well-balanced ration, containing all the needed food elements. As an experiment, I should add cod-liver oil in the amount of about one pound to the hundred of the mash used in the hope that the vitamins of this oil would supply the needed corrective. It may seem illogical to give a product of featherless animals to stimulate the production of plumage upon those which nature has ordinarily provided with such a covering, but illogical things sometimes work out well in practice. Cod-liver oil certainly does much for the nutrition of chicks suffering under various handicaps in life, and, given early, it may help here. M. B. D.

Bumblefoot in Fowls

Several of our yearling hens have bad feet. The joint where the toes join the leg is swollen, feverish and bluish. Is this bumblefoot? What is the cause, and how to cure it? This is the first time we have had this in our flock. MRS. H. P. M.

Chester Co., Pa.

Bumblefoot is a term applied to corns or abscesses occurring about the foot, upon the sole or between the toes. Hard callouses are found in many old fowls and seem in most cases to cause little, if any, discomfort. If acutely inflamed there is doubtless all the pain that would accompany such conditions in other animals. If a swelling is soft, showing by its fluctuation when pressed that there is pus within, an abscess is present and may be drained by opening with a sharp blade. This is practically a boil and should be treated as a boil elsewhere would be, placing the bird in clean quarters and protecting the foot while healing being most important.

A more serious affection of the joints of the foot is tuberculosis. This is destructive of the joints and incurable. The vigorous use of the feet by fowls predisposes them to injury. M. B. D.

THE reason some rich people are stingy is also the reason they are rich.—Florence (Ala.) Herald.

a neighbor
a citizen
a friend

...your DEALER

ONE of the most important men in your community is the feed dealer. On his integrity and intelligence depends the prosperity of the neighboring poultry and cattle raisers. And on their prosperity depends his own.

But it is not selfish interest alone that makes him so thoroughly alive to serving your needs. There is also the interest of a neighbor . . . a friend. He votes at the polls with you, his children go to school with your children, your problems are his.

So it is not only his responsibility, but to his personal interest, to see that you get the best feeds he can procure. All his judgment and experience enter into the selection of his stock. He supplies only feeds that he *knows* have been thoroughly tested—every ingredient chemically analyzed for purity, each final mixture proven for production on actual herds and flocks.

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Lay or Bust Dry Mash
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Overall 24%
Milk-Maid 24%
Bet-R-Milk 20%
Herd-Helth 16%
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Bison Stock Feed
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Pigeon Feed
P & P Horse Feed
Pocahontas Table Corn Meal

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Boston, Mass. Buffalo, N. Y.

To be sure of profit-making feeds—look for a Park and Pollard dealer.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Will you give me your opinion of Franklin Institute Correspondence School and tell me which, in your opinion, is best of the correspondence schools? I wish to take a course to prepare for railway mail clerk. C. S. B.
Maryland.

Those desiring to prepare for Civil Service examinations in any line will do well to write to the Civil Service Commissioner, Washington, D. C. The information necessary to prepare for the examination will be sent without charge. We do not recommend any correspondence schools or courses issued by them.

Attorney General Hamilton Ward of New York State sends a placard to be hung on the wall on which are printed 10 rules to follow when approached by an unknown stock salesman, whether in person, by mail, telegraph or telephone. The rules are worthy of printing for the benefit of Publisher's Desk readers:

These are the rules to follow:

1. Know, or find out, the responsibility of the person or firm or company asking you to purchase.
2. When the person or company is unknown to you, demand references and investigate. Do not be a victim of the one-call system. Take your time when strangers try to sell you securities.
3. Do not hesitate to ask your Bank or your Lawyer, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade or the Better Business Bureau, what they think of the proposition.
4. Inquire of some reliable person or firm, familiar with the character of business in question, for an opinion of both the standing and prospects of the company.
5. Do not believe that the sensational success of one company in a stated line or field is a guarantee that any other company will succeed in the same business.
6. Remember that bonds become just as worthless as stocks when the security they represent is impaired.
7. Take notice that what may seem to you to be guarantees by promoters or stock salesmen may after all legally be considered nothing more than opinions or hopes, or a statement of mere prospects. The value of a guarantee depends upon the integrity and financial strength of the guarantor. When a security is described, as, for example, an 8 per cent guaranteed bond or stock, be sure to find out who is the guarantor.
8. When printed agreements are offered for you to sign, remember that separate promises by salesmen, if not in the printed agreement, are not binding upon the company.
9. Always insist upon having a witness present when acting upon any oral representations regarding securities. Bear in mind that you must place yourself in a position to prove the representations made to you if you are compelled to bring court action. The security swindler always insists upon interviewing his prospective victims alone. Absence of any printed or written matter signed by an officer of the company is a suspicious fact.
10. If you become victimized by swindlers, or are suspicious of the actions of any company or individual in transactions in securities, do not delay in notifying the office of the State Attorney General. Not only do you thus place the crooks in the way of punishment, but you protect other persons as well as yourself.

"And above all else, do not swap your safe investments or savings for worthless securities!" — Hamilton Ward, Attorney General.

I wish to thank you for sending agents to call on the Spring Valley Butter and Egg Company, of 74 Hudson Street, New York. But, however, they have failed to make good their promise. They promised to make payments in the next week following your letter. It is now past the second, and yet no letter or returns from them. R. M.
New York.

The previous promise to make settlements now appears to have been a ruse to gain time. In the meantime the Spring Valley Butter and Egg Co. has gone into bankruptcy, while at this writing the receiver has not been appointed. We have several claims against this concern, one of them in the form of protested checks. The creditors will now file their claims in legal form when notified, and it is a matter of speculation as to the percentage the creditors will receive. If poultrymen would only make inquiry before shipping, all such losses might be avoided.

Albany, July 6.—New York State has been invaded this year by several outside crews of high-pressure salesmen selling so-called "automobile club" membership, according to Edwin M. Tierney of Binghamton, vice-president of the New York State Automobile Association. Mr. Tierney styles this game a new form of racketeering.

THE R. N.-Y. has been warning the public about these so-called "automobile clubs" and "automobile associations" for years. The frauds are a fit subject for the attention of the district attorneys of the various counties. The District Attorney of Nassau County brought action for fraud against New York parties operating such a scheme on Long Island a year ago, and succeeded in securing a conviction. Anyone who has been defrauded by these service contract schemes, sold as insurance, should present the facts to the district attorney of his county. The New York State Automobile Association has a record of 40 separate organizations that have operated these schemes, all of which are defunct today. When such organizations clean up some easy money they invariably disappear.

An agent of the Credit Adjustment Bureau, New York City, asks $20 yearly fee in advance, besides commission, for collecting "bad accounts." Are they reliable and is this fair? Since man to man became unjust, we do not know which ones to trust. We've trusted many to our sorrow. C. E. F.
New York.

We do not know the above-mentioned collection agency; and only by acquaintance with the methods of any particular one can we judge of its reliability. As a matter of principle, we think it is time enough to pay for collecting delinquent accounts when the money is actually collected. The advance fee plan gives grounds for suspicion. We have so many complaints about collection agencies that we advise subscribers to place any claims they may have to collect in the hands of a local attorney whom they know.

I am sending you a copy of a supposed contract made for Carlton Mills, Inc., Altoona, Pa., through H. E. Baton, Reading, Pa., with a young man who lives one block from me. A neighbor told me of his having placed the order for the mower grinder which he expected to receive in a few days. I took him our mower, for him to have one to work on to have his letter returned unclaimed.

Fortunately my neighbor paid only $5 of the $13.50 for which he was given a receipt, and the balance was to be paid upon delivery of the order.

The numbers and letters which you will notice in the lower left hand corner of the order were supposed to represent the bond which he had from a bonding company to guarantee his honesty in the handling of the order.

The man, Baton, is described to me; he is a man of about 40 years of age, 5 ft. 8 or 10 in. in height, rather slender, perhaps weighing 150 lbs., with a thin, rather long face. I wish you could make it impossible for Baton to continue in this line of business. C. W. H.
Maryland.

We can find no record of Carlton Mills, Inc., Altoona, Pa., and a letter addressed to H. E. Baton, Erie, Pa., has been returned from Reading, Pa. Apparently this agent is securing money on false pretenses. We trust the publishing of this report may save others from getting caught.

"Can you give me a report on the Ardsley-Butte Extension Mining Co., of Butte, Mont.? Does this impress you as being a reasonably good speculative investment? The shares are being offered at $1 and no promise of returns under one year.
"New York. H. B. M.

"Ardsley-Butte Extension Mining Co. stock has been promoted by one of the notorious Boston Curb gang of financial pirates through the "tipster sheet," *Financial Criterion*. As far back as February, 1927, this tipster sheet represented the stock as having a vlue of $3.25. Of course these pirates manipulate the Boston Curb prices to suit their own ends."

The above item appeared in the July 22 issue and correctly applies to the Ardsley-Butte Mines, but does not apply to Ardsley-Butte Mining Co. The Boston Curb brokers never promoted the stock of the later named concern so far as we can discover. We are not recommending investing in the stock of Ardsley-Butte Mining Co., but merely desire to straighten the record.

MR. EDISON says he once went 174 hours without sleep. Possibly some neighbor forgot to turn off the phonograph.—Arkansas Gazette.

WHEN YOU BUY DIP

3 things

ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE PRICE YOU PAY

First—How strong is it? How does it compare with carbolic acid?

Second—Is it standardized? That is, will it run uniform, or does it vary in strength?

Third—What kind of emulsion does it make? Milky white? Free from any specks or oily streaks on the top, and free from settlings at the bottom? A poor emulsion not only denotes an inferior dip, but a waste to you.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

IS FIVE TIMES AS STRONG AS CARBOLIC ACID

It has a carbolic acid co-efficient of 5. That's why Dr. Hess Dip costs less to use, no matter what price you pay for others. It requires less of it to make an emulsion.

Dr. Hess Dip is standardized, always the same, whether you buy it in Maine or Texas, the same yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Dr. Hess Dip makes the finest, whitest, milky emulsion of any dip that you can buy, and stays that way for weeks. The whiteness proves its worth.

Have your dealer place a teaspoonful in a glass of water—and see for yourself how much better it is.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant kills hog lice, sheep ticks and scab; destroys disease germs; keeps down foul odors; makes living quarters healthful.

Guaranteed.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

The Tragedy of the Unfilled Silos
There they stand! Mute witnesses of loss and waste. Yet they might so easily be made profitable —with
PAPEC
Non-Clog Ensilage Cutters
No costly crew is needed: take your own time and use your own tractor. It's the easiest and cheapest way to harvest your corn crop. And you save one-third the feed value, lost through old methods.
Write for new Cutter Catalog
PAPEC MACHINE CO.
110 East Main Street
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Mr. Dairyman!
HUNDREDS of other dairymen have this year solved your feed problem—forever! They have studied the silo question—selected Grange silos—broken all Grange sales records!
There are real "Quality and Price" reasons why! Write for details now about Grange Wood, Concrete Stave, Steel or Tile Silos.
GRANGE SILO CO.
RED CREEK, N. Y.
GRANGE SILOS

A
UNADILLA
Will Save Your Corn
Make the most out of your corn crop by storing it in a Unadilla. If your corn reaches maturity—ensile it in a Unadilla. If it doesn't mature, if it freezes or becomes infested with corn borers, ensile it in a Unadilla—a sure death to this pest—a safe and sure insurance on your crops.
Unadilla ensiled corn is the best winter milk producing feed. It is succulent and highly economical.
Don't wait! Order your Unadilla now and be sure of your crops. We guarantee immediate shipment on any size silo in Oregon Fir or Spruce. Absolutely dry, best quality materials obtainable.
Liberal discount for cash on delivery. Time payments if wanted. Write for free catalog and prices.
UNADILLA SILO CO.
Box C Unadilla, N. Y.

Buy now. Pay later
Don't Take A Loss on Soft CORN Buy a ROSS SILO
No freeze troubles; storm and fireproof. Convincing booklet free "Users Own Words" by 250 owners.
Write today for book and special offer.
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Hog Houses ☐ Brooder Houses ☐

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My Straight Line Factory to Farm selling plan cuts costs way down—Saves you a lot of money on Farm and Poultry Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing, Paint, Stoves, Heaters, Furnaces, Separators, Tires, etc.
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See my new low *freight paid* prices. 24 hour service.—Jim Brown.
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Made in all colors—for all purposes
FREE on request—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Prices, Samples Cards and PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.
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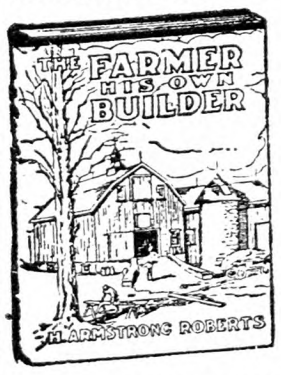
Oldest Ready Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
246 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



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A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry. Price $1.50.
For sale by
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The "Why" of High Taxes

Many complain about the high taxes. Why is so little protest made when jobs are added and salaries are increased one after another in public work? If we want to avoid high taxes, the place to look is at the expense bills which make high taxes necessary. I believe no salary should be higher than to compensate for services rendered. E. D.

Pennsylvania.

Some years ago we were told by one in a position to know with regard to the department of public works in a large city that 30 per cent of the payroll was dead wood—jobs that were mainly the result of political pull. He said that was considered a moderate amount for an employes' list of that size.

As our correspondent says, there is no good reason why public work should be over-manned and over-salaried. It is a condition that we "have got used to" in municipal government, as well as the affairs of some villages and townships, and hardly know just how and where to start in the needed reform.

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for new soap, Supplies and tools, selling direct to garage trade. Man with car to act as district manager. Work near home. Exclusive territory.

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CIDER Cloth racks, pumps, graters, two second hand presses. Catalog free, PALMER BROS., Cos Cob, Conn.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Single milkers for certified dairy, 16 cows twice a day; steady employment, $65 per month and board; also one man bottling plant. SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY, Phone 208, Pawling, N. Y.

ATTENDANTS, male and female, $54-$66 month and maintenance; must be in good health; apply in person or by letter, giving names of employers or references. BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man for general estate work; board one man; wages $100 per month, house, coal; Protestant; references; number of children. ADVERTISER 6820, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, farm hand and houseworker, for small family; state wages expected and reference. ENDERLEY FARMS, Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

CAPABLE woman, cook and housework, small family adults, September 1; poultry farm; good wages. H. BISSING, West Cornwall, Conn.

WANT to share our farm with a trustworthy, clean and reliable man, no drinker, who in return will take care of our small apple orchard, clean our poultry houses, keep a small flock, and do some repairing if needed; can raise whatever he wants; excellent farm for sheep; must have his own team. ADVERTISER 6823, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultryman; permanent position now open for married man; must have wide experience and capable of handling help; write and give full particulars regarding experience in first letter. GEORGE O. SEDGWICK, Arlington, Vt.

WANTED—Experienced, married caretaker between the ages of 30 and 45 with no children on private estate near Philadelphia in New Jersey; must have best of references; must be neat and tidy with his work; understand the care of chickens, cows and lawn and furnaces; personal interview absolutely necessary; permanent place for the right man; wanted on or before August 15. ADVERTISER 6843, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmer and gardener, single, on private place in Connecticut; good milker and drive car; $60 a month with board. ADVERTISER 6847, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, no children; man to care for grounds, garden, family cow and chickens and do general repair work; wife cook and general housework; give references and salary expected. ADVERTISER 6848, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single dairyman; must have thorough experience in handling milk cleanly, and references as to this ability; best wages to responsible man. STRATHGLASS FARM, Port Chester, N. Y.

WANTED — Woman housekeeper on chicken farm; no encumbrances; family of two adults, good home, $40 monthly; state age, etc. ADVERTISER 6859, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man, middle-aged, who understands care of chickens and farm work, drive tractor and truck; for one who can qualify, a good permanent position is assured; best reference required. PINEHURST FARM, Montour Falls, N. Y.

WANTED—Dry-hand milker and caretaker; single; permanent position and best wages to man proving competent and steady; applicants should give full particulars of experience when applying to STRATHGLASS FARM, Port Chester, N. Y.

MARRIED herdsman wanted, no children, to take care of purebred Jersey herd; must know how to handle test and show cows, must be good calf raiser; place located in New Jersey; wife to board 2-3 men if needed; only clean man with good habits and best of references wants to apply; state wages wanted in first letter; house has all improvements. ADVERTISER 6863, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED on private estate, working foreman farmer; must be experienced herdsman, take entire charge small herd Jersey thoroughbreds, milking, separating, churning; also experienced in general farm work, crop raising, upkeep and operation of farm machinery; married man required whose wife would board teamster all the year round and general farm hand April to November; couple without children preferred, one child not objected to, preferably not of school age; farmhouse is steam heated, electric light, unfailing supply running water; only one who can furnish exceptional references from previous private employers will be considered; permanent job for the right man. ADVERTISER 6864, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position as farm superintendent; 32 years old, married, Protestant, best references in regard to farming ability and honesty; lifetime experience farming; available November 1. ADVERTISER 6763, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted—Stock farm or estate manager, beef cattle, hogs and sheep, practical all branches of agriculture, veterinary work, feed specialist, judge of stock, salesman; married; proven ability, highest reference. ADVERTISER 6766, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, open for position August 15, thoroughly experienced, also gardening, carpenter work, etc. ADVERTISER 6785, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN-AMERICAN, experienced poultry and dairyman, looking for a position in New York or New Jersey; estate, permanent. ADVERTISER 6831, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM and estate manager, past 12 years charge some largest semi-commercial estates, East; poultry, fruit, hogs; specialty Guernseys; lucrative dairying; broad lifetime experience. BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

FARM manager wants organize highly remunerative industrial farming establishment, now possible; broad experience. DRAWER A, Bernardsville, N. J.

AFTER August 15, young man, country reared, Protestant, 19, 6 foot tall, reliable, capable, experienced, wishes position on reputable poultry plant, private or commercial; good home conditions essential; state salary in your reply. ADVERTISER 6835, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, Cornell trained, 17 years' experience, good habits, hard worker; Protestant; have boy 14, girl 9; good home and school most essential. ADVERTISER 6833, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted by man with family of three adults, farm work; have 20 years' experience; no tobacco or liquor; dry-hand milker; understands all kinds farming and farm tools and repairs of same, drive team and tractor, handy with capenter tools and concreting; want a place with house of at least five rooms; can give reference; want year-round work; am good, steady, reliable, willing worker; am Protestant; full particulars and wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 6836, care Rural New-Yorker.

SWEDISH girl, experienced, wishes position on poultry farm. ADVERTISER 6837, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, single, healthy, honest, wishes position; caretaker on private estate, game or fish preserve. ADVERTISER 6838, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN wants a position to help in housework with 2 girls, 2½ and 14 years; girl can mind children. Write, MRS. H. KLINGER, Box 145, River Edge, N. J.

POSITION desired as manager of private estate or farm, by cultured American, age 32; married, two children; graduate of Farmingdale Agricultural Institute and Syracuse Forestry School; have managed large farm for past six years; capable and conscientious; no liquor; when answering kindly state accommodations and salary; am able to furnish excellent references. ADVERTISER 6840, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRAINED nurse, useful companion, gentlewoman, unencumbered, desires locate permanently; country estate, elderly patient, able travel; write fully. ADVERTISER 6844, care Rural New-Yorker.

FRUIT grower, gardener, painter, carpenter, open for position on private estate. ADVERTISER 6845, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, game protector, forest ranger, camp caretaker; refined, temperate, reasonable. ADVERTISER 6849, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED young woman, with one child, desires position as housekeeper; good cook, neat and reliable, economical manager; references. ADVERTISER 6850, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Married herdsman, 14 years' actual experience purebred cattle, test feeding, expert calf raiser and butter-maker; 5 years present position; references. G. W. RESSMEYER, care Brewster, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

POSITION desired on poultry farm; experienced; references. ADVERTISER 6855, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL farmer, experienced, wishes position as farmer or working foreman; no dairy. ADVERTISER 6856, care Rural New-Yorker.

ENGLISH shepherd seeks position, life experience. ADVERTISER 6858, care Rural New-Yorker.

ATTENTION—Are there any positions for old-fashioned, reliable couple, aged 30; a pair of hustlers who having sold large dairy, wish to handle first-class proposition where conscientious, interested effort will be appreciated; woman capable as dairy maid or can handle 10-15-man boarding-house; man, milker, teamster, truck-driver, etc.; have no furniture. ADVERTISER 6854, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, 15 years' experience, is open for engagement. ADVERTISER 6851, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted—Reliable, elderly man and daughter as caretaker; experienced in all branches of farming; last place 8 years; best of references. JOSEPH MOLOY, 19½ Sanford St., Hartford, Conn.

DAIRYMAN wants position on private estate; excellent buttermaker, calf-raiser, kind to animals; sober, reliable and always on the job; married, one girl. ADVERTISER 6861, care Rural New-Yorker.

TEACHER, experienced training class graduate would like a one-room school for coming year. ADVERTISER 6862, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted — Caretaker-superintendent, high-grade, thoroughly qualified, experienced all estate requirements; married, American, 36. CARETAKER, Overlook, Redding Ridge, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, German, single, 48, capable worker, life experience, been in charge of State poultry department, successful, desires position. ADVERTISER 6865, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-GARDENER, married, first-class cowman; best references. ADVERTISER 6866, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6544, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—41-acre farm with retail milk route, fully equipped; 14 cows, horses, young stock; two barns, 9-room house with modern conveniences, all in excellent condition; profitable daily income; for particulars, write to ALFONCE YEHL, N. 7th St., Allegany, N. Y.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk Highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

LARGE dairy farm for sale with running water, cheap if taken at once; easy terms if desired. CLARK W. WOODMANSEE, R. F. D. 1, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED—Small farm, small house, very small price, lots of shade trees, located on main highway, near lake, river or seashore, with trolley or bus to schools; Asbury Park vicinity preferred; possession soon; address full particulars with cash price to ADVERTISER 6819, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small farm, Otsego County; poultry, dairy, Summer home; photo; $1,700. M. FITZGERALD, R. D. 3, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

120-ACRE dairy, fruit and truck farm near Albany market and villages; good roads, buildings and water; price and terms reasonable; write or call. E. W. MITCHELL, Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests; on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested, write ADVERTISER 6199, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—On Maryland State Highway, 3 miles from Denton, Md., 28 acres, 22 in good state of cultivation, 6 of good woodland, 5-room cottage with pantry, front and side porches; barn, two large poultry houses, corn crib, etc.; nice orchard of apples and peaches; ideal country home, suited for truck and poultry farming, and splendid location for filling station; $3,000, reasonable terms. G. KLEIN, care L. Edward Butler, Denton, Md.

FOR SALE—Large poultry business and farm, Del-Mar-Va peninsula; income first half of 1929 over $8,500; fully stocked and equipped; to be sold with crops and stock; immediate possession, immediate income; reasonable price and terms. ADVERTISER 6821, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Tearoom and tourists' inn; reasonable to party of ability; act quick. ADVERTISER 6824, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—18-acre farm, all good ground for trucking; good buildings; $5,000, $1,600 cash. GUS FELTMAN, Allentown, N. J.

FOR SALE—100 acres, Wellsville, N. Y., with or without stock and tools. ADVERTISER 6834, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Fine 214-acre dairy farm with stock, crops and machinery; price $15,000 including 30 head of cattle, 100 tons of hay, 25 acres oats, 35 acres buckwheat, 2 horses, tractor, all machinery, large house, fine stable with James equipment, milking machine; terms to right party. W. C. BRIGGS, Owner, Delanson, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED small nursery, eight acres, excellent soil; large stock evergreens, shrubs, etc.; large home orchard; colonial 10-room house; old shade and landscaped grounds. ADVERTISER 6841, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm from 5 to 15 acres. ADVERTISER 6842, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Must sell 5¼ acres good land in village 600 population; on James River, Virginia; 2 good buildings; fenced; $800; write me. A. HALL, Savannah, N. Y.

IDEAL sheep-poultry farm in Rensselaer County, hundred years same family, 128 acres, very fertile; never failing brooks, springs; valuable timber lot; nice 13-room house, all modern improvements; large 18-year apple orchard, vegetable, flower gardens; a great farm, brought always large income from wool, lambs, poultry, fruit, besides easy living; good home; owner retiring; whole farm including 120 sheep, 600 White Leghorn hens, 40 geese, 1 good team, 5 cattle, all farming implements, tools, wagons and all crops; twelve thousand dollars, half or more cash, balance 10 years; 13 buildings alone are worth the asking price. JOSEPH LABELL, Owner, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

BERKSHIRES—Owing to illness, will sell or rent furnished farmhouse; beautiful hill country; seven rooms, bath, piped spring water, large barn, excellent condition; 116 acres; easy reach of town and railroad, yet secluded; true bargain; $5,500. E. JOHN BROOKS, Kinderhook, N. Y.

WANTED to buy or rent, house and one or two acres, with buildings to accommodate about 1,000 hens; state all particulars. ADVERTISER 6846, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMHOUSE wanted, furnished, $25 for one week's occupancy; plain, dirt road, hills, preferably; spotlessly clean; will care for few animals; within 200 miles New York City. KATHRYN SAYRE, Riverside Drive, New York City.

REAL bargain, two 5-acre wooded groves, 300-ft. frontage on road, finest shade for bungalows, only $500, easy terms. BOX 41, High View, N. Y.

FOR SALE—The farm of your dreams; now making $5,000 yearly profits; 40 Guernseys; milk bottled at 13c; 55 miles from New York City; on concrete pavement; house all improvements; all machinery and electric equipment; price $45,000; cash $25,000 required. G. R. CHATFIELD, 6 Varick St., New York City.

TEANECK, N. J.—House, all improvements, fine location, lot 55x101, garage for 2 cars, near stores, schools, railroad; on good concrete street in sight of the new Hudson River bridge; will exchange for good farm. MRS. CARLTON CHACC, 156 Fycke Lane, Teaneck, N. J.

VILLAGE farm, 12 rooms, improvements; fish pond; fine location; death cause sell at once; bargain; can make business place; from owner, $4,900, $1,000 down. JEWETT, Hubbardston, Mass.

FOR SALE—One of the finest dairy farms in Southeastern New York, 247 acres, fully stocked and equipped, good water; excellent buildings; on good road. GEORGE PECK, Meredith, Delaware County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—230-acre farm, good 10-room house, 3 barns, cow stable with 27 stanchions, milkhouse, garage, two henhouses and brooder-house; three miles from Middleburg, N. Y., Schoharie County; price $5,000, half cash; for further particulars write to ADVERTISER 6857, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Nice farm, Central New York preferred; give complete description, location, price. ADVERTISER 6852, care Rural New-Yorker.

BEEF or dairy farm, 105 acres, near good roads, markets; fair buildings, some stock, tools, and crops included; no reasonable offer refused; terms to suit; investigate this. CHAS. JATKO, Apalachin, N. Y.

POULTRY farm for sale: Completely equipped poultry farm that will make money right from the start. Sudden death of owner only reason for selling. All buildings in perfect repair. Not necessary to spend one cent for extras. One of the best farms on the famous Vineland tract. One mile from Vineland with its co-operative poultry association for poultrymen, ¾ of a mile from new modern high school. Excellent bus service at door for Philadelphia and seashore resorts via Vineland. Five acres with wide frontage on the State highway (Delsea Drive) with value on increase. Modernly built and fully equipped brooder and laying houses. Approximately 3,000 layers. Running water, gas, electricity and telephone in service. Buildings besides dwelling include three-car garage with storage quarters above. This farm is excellent investment and will make good money right from the start. Judge Newton Cosh, Vineland, is familiar with this farm and can vouch for above. CORA A. WHITAKER, R. D. 4, Vineland, N. J.

EXCHANGE good 200-acre farm near Albany, N. Y., for small place, or sell with small payment. HARRY THORNE, Owner, New Baltimore, N. Y.

WORKINGMAN'S home, ¾ acre, 6 rooms, garage; price $2,000, terms: $400 cash, $15 monthly. BOX 543, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm, 189½ acres, fully equipped, lights and running water; for particulars, write F. G. DETRICK, R. D. 1, Cincinnatus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm, 77 acres, about 30 acres virgin timber, balance tillable; excellent soil, adapted to all crops, well drained, on improved highway; variety of fruit; good buildings, well watered; price reasonable for quick sale to settle estate. A. L. FLETCHER, 61 Center St., Waterloo, N. Y.

3-ACRE poultry farm, cheap if sold soon. MIKE LODIC, R. 3, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm 5 miles to Syracuse; stock, tools, crops; $6,000. ADVERTISER 6860, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—One 175-acre farm, 100 acres tillable, 50 acres pasturing marsh, 25 acres fine muskrat marsh; this is a fine grain and dairy farm; A grade milk route by farm. MRS. LUVINA DUTTON, R. D., Milford, Del.

FOR SALE—Five-room house, six-acres land, barn, garage, near good town with fine schools; $2,300. MRS. ELIZABETH ROWELL, 261 North Main Street, Franklin, N. H.

27 ACRES, $1,000. KURT KOHZ, Owner, Queen Anne, Md.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6.60; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FINE extracted honey, 60-lb. can clover, here, $7.20; buckwheat, $5.70; 10-lb. pail, within third zone, $2; buckwheat, $1.75. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

AMERICAN saw mill with Fordson, also cord wood saw, harrow, plow, cultivator; all in good condition; very reasonable. FRANK SCHWAEBLE, R. F. D., New Foundland, N. J.

PURE Vermont maple sugar and syrup; write for prices. CHESTER CARVER, Weston, Vt.

MAN, 50, alone, wants Sunday board, $2.50, within 25 miles; help milking. GEORGE BROCKTEN, Poningo St., Portchester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Samson tractor and double plow in good condition; price $250. MR. G. ZUKOWSKI, R. F. D. 1, Belle Mead, N. J.

WANTED—Northern Westchester or vicinity, farmer's home to raise litter of pups from weening until four months old; pay $10 per pup; require plenty skim-milk, kind, common sense, nothing fancy; small Shepherd breed not police. ADVERTISER 6839, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two 800-egg Schwalge-Smith incubators. H. VAN WINKLE, Camden, N. Y.

FOR SALE—McCormick corn harvester, $100; practically as good as new. J. C. RAYNOR, East Moriches, N. Y.

WANTED—Five or more cases of fresh, first-class eggs for retail trade; will pay good price; cash.

WANTED—Cider press, late model. CHESTER SLACK, R. 4, Trenton, N. J.

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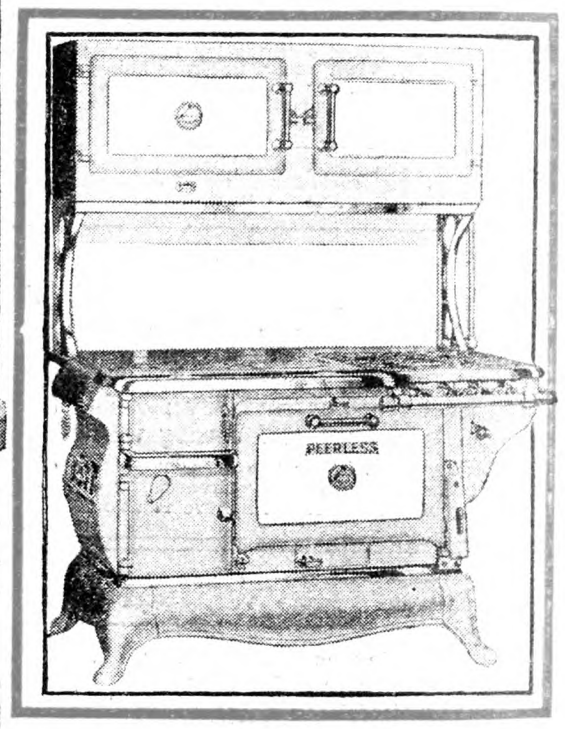

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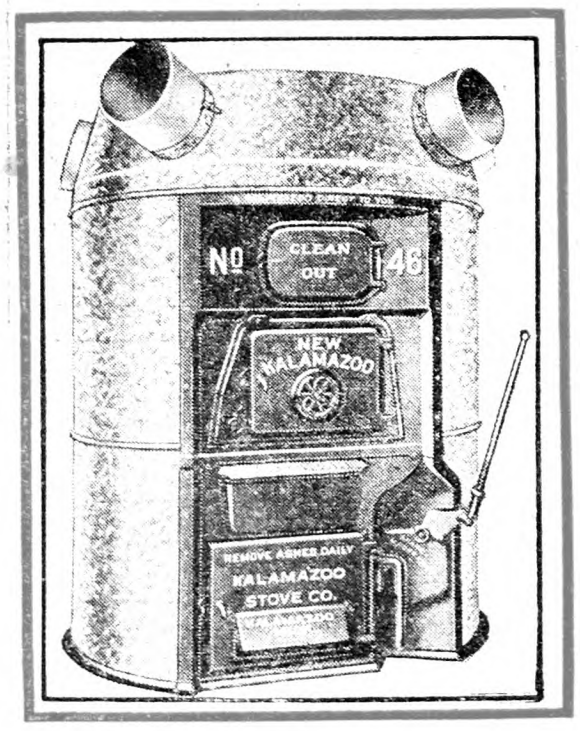

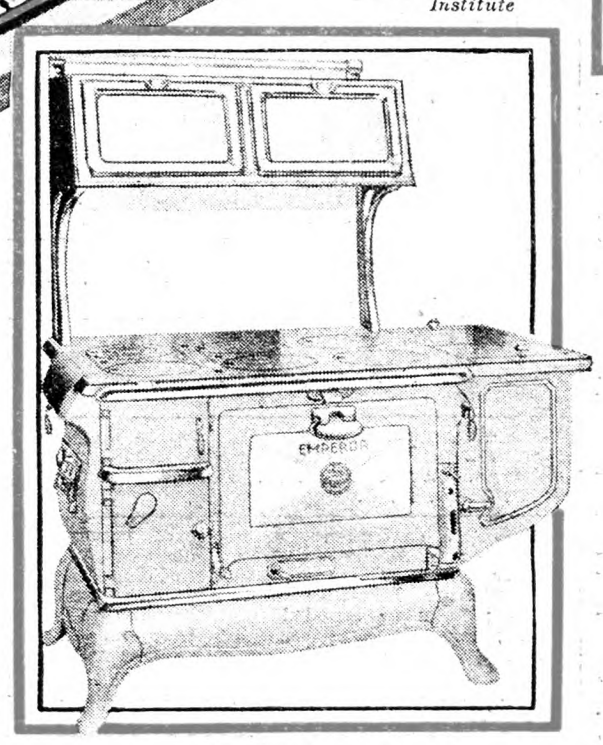

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Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. August 17, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5069

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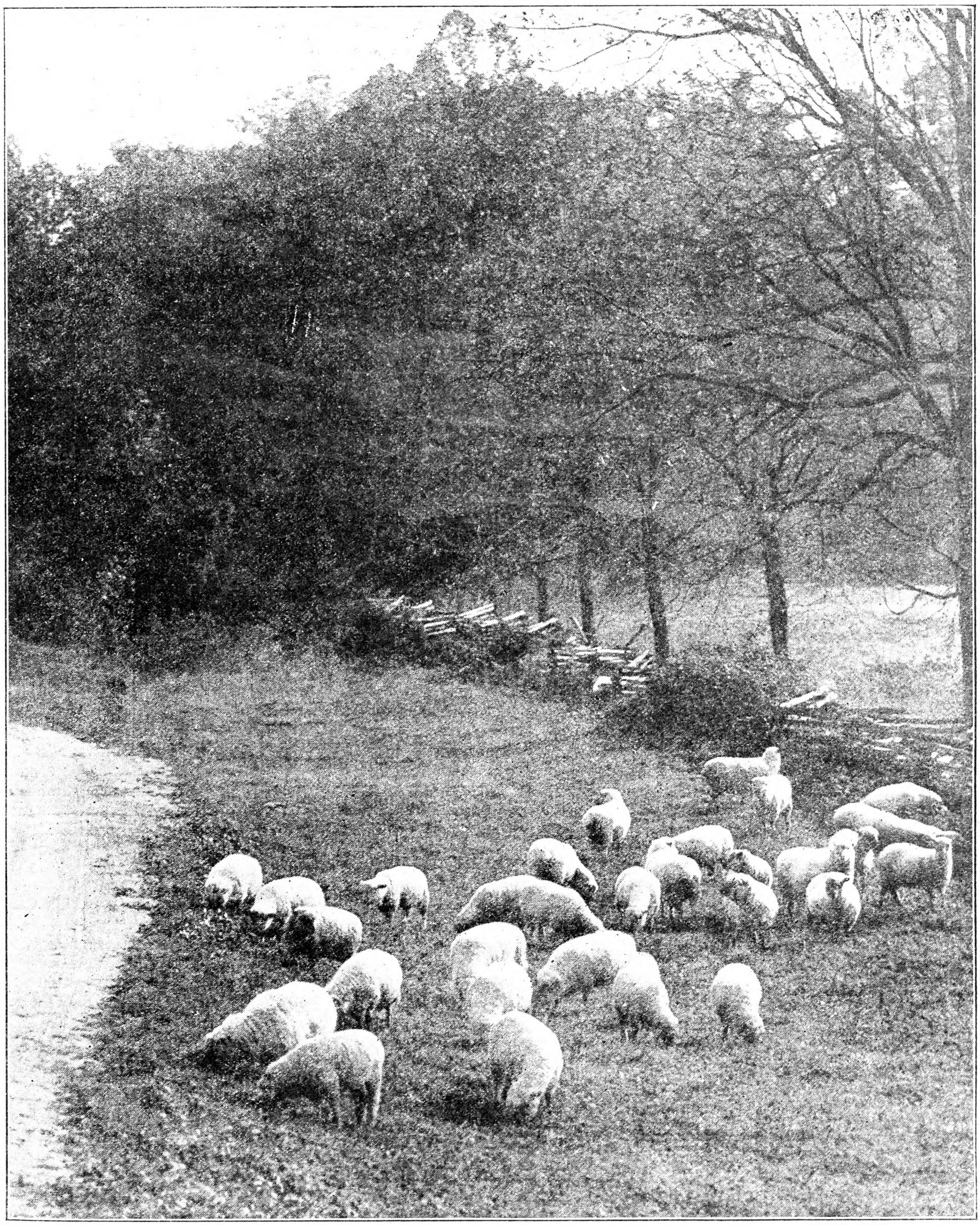
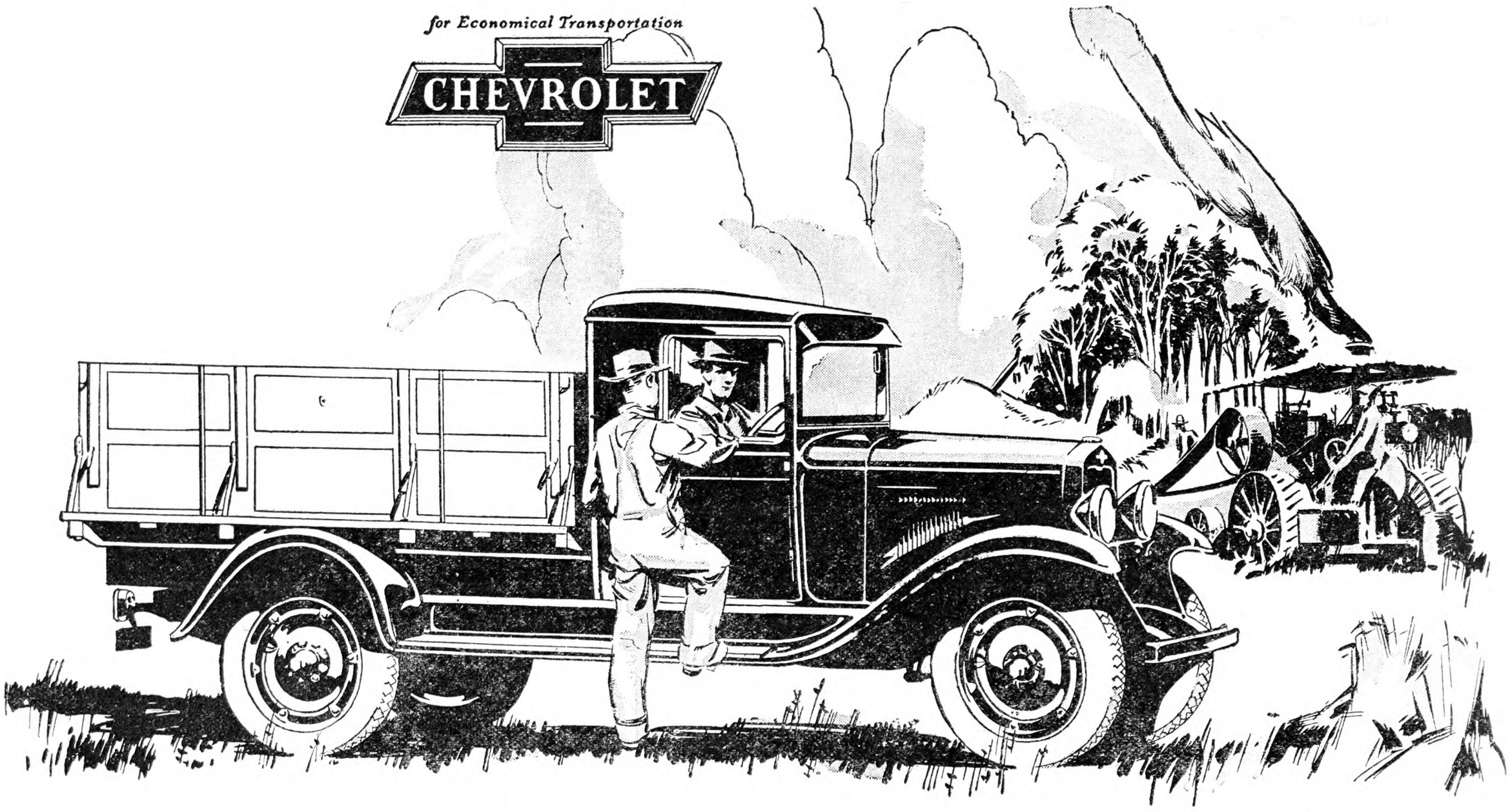


The Sheep Pasture



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6-Outstanding Dependability—achieved by thoroughly tested construction in every unit—from the rugged rear axle to the large-capacity, highly efficient Harrison radiator.

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9-Wide Selection of Body Types—that make Chevrolet Trucks adaptable to every farm requirement. And among them is one designed especially for your individual needs.

10-Amazing Low Prices—that make Chevrolet Trucks the biggest values ever offered—combined with the lowest available financing charges for those who desire to buy on easy terms.

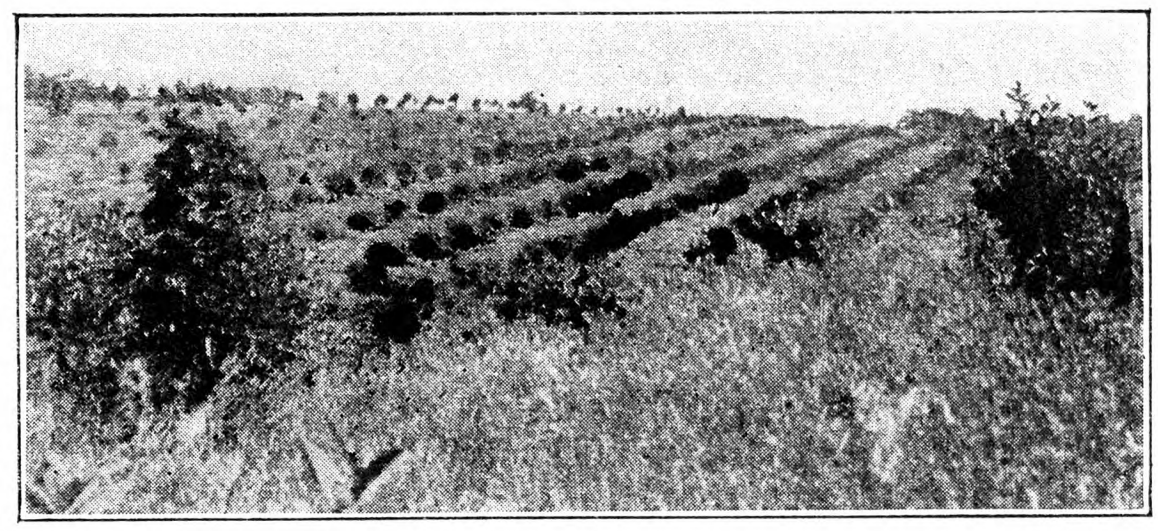
A SIX IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR

Pennsylvania Horticulturists on Fruit Tour

By R. H. Sudds

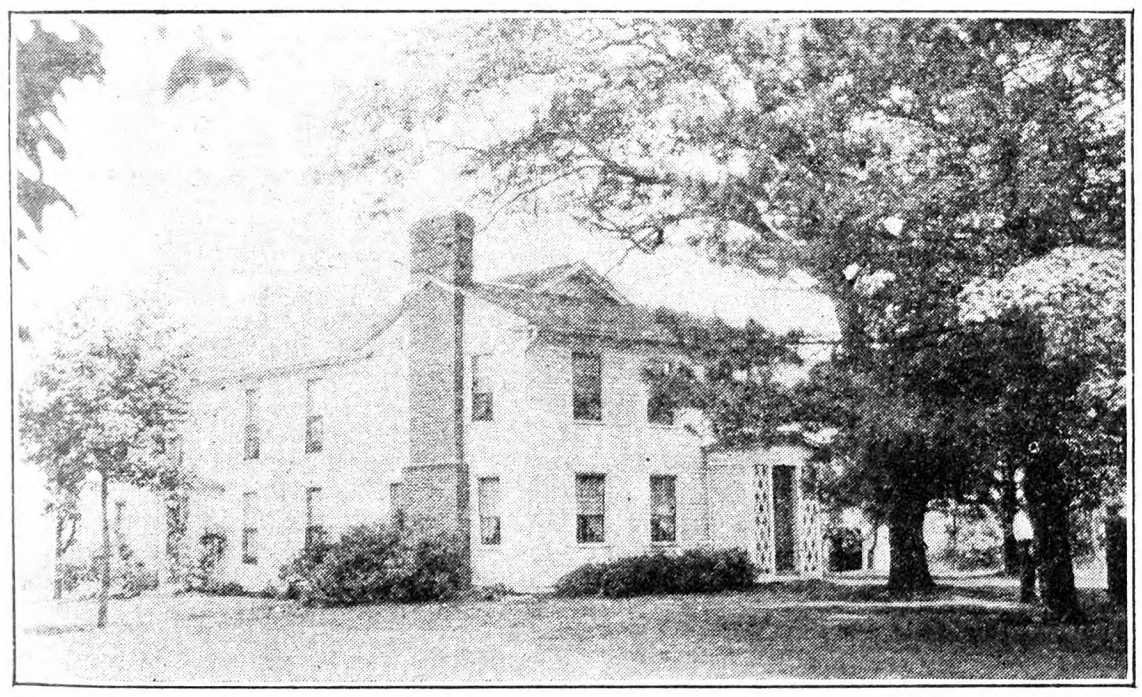
THE annual tours of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Association are noted for the variety of features they present, and also for their exchange of horticultural ideas and good fellowship between our growers and those of other States. The 1929 trip was no exception to the general rule.

While the starting point was actually North East, an unofficial beginning was made in State College, where the growers driving near the Experiment Station stopped long enough on Monday, July 15, to view the orchard experiments. Most of the voyagers spent Tuesday in driving to North East, where they assembled and spent the first night of the tour. The suddenness with which the vineyards appear just over the lakeside of the "hill" or escarpment was a surprise to many not already familiar with the peculiar situation in this part of the State. The local growers of North East acted as guides to their visitors, and also were kind enough to arrange for motorboat rides on Lake Erie. Since the evening was quite cool, only a few of the hardier individuals took a dip in the lake.



A View on Treesdale Farms Near Pittsburgh. Sweet clover in foreground. Fig. 521

On Wednesday morning, C. H. Hays, vice-president of the State Association, and County Agent Grossman served as guides for the North East district. The Keystone Co-operative Grape Association was first inspected. Montmorency cherries were being preserved by the cold-pack method at this plant, which has a capacity of 20 tons of sour cherries a day when everything is working out to best advantage. The 500-lb. barrels of pitted cherries and sugar are hauled to Erie, where they are frozen solid and held in this condition until used. The Keystone Co-operative also makes the climax baskets used by its members.



Farm Home Residence of C. H. Hays, North East, Pa., as Inviting as It Looks. Fig. 520

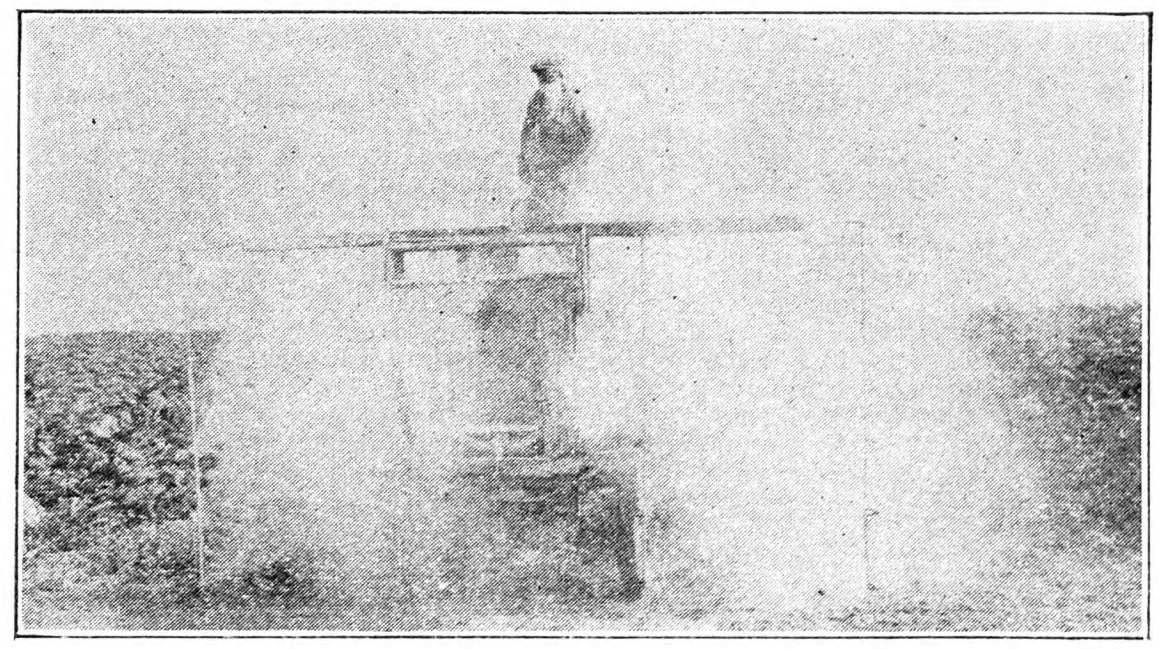
Clover Left in Peach Orchard of F. L. Wolf, North Girard, Pa., When Fruit Buds Had Been Winter-killed. Note depth and uniformity of stand. Fig. 523

At the Loop Orchard, Howard Loop explained his outlay of apples and sweet and sour cherries. Schmidt cherries were a great delicacy to the visitors. Mr. Loop pointed out part of his orchard which was from 75 to 100 years old. Young Spy trees interplanted with sour cherries showed that Mr. Loop had confidence in both of these, even though Spy takes so long to bear, and the sour cherries do not crop so regularly in that district as was first believed they would. A patented fiber box was used for apple storage, and these were said to hold up for five or six years. The common storage in the basement of the packing-house held apples successfully until mid-June. No dew seems to fall at this orchard, possibly because of the constant air drainage to the lake. Winter-killing of peaches just on top of the escarpment, and sweet cherries to the rear of the orchard, showed that the influence of the lake was considerably weakened at that height and distance from the water.

The Orton Bros. cherry orchard near the New York State line consisted of 20-year-old Montmorency and May Duke cherries on Mahaleb roots. These were planted 20x20 or at the rate of about 110 to the acre. The trees were too close for comfort, and a perpetual twilight existed in under them. Rye was the best cover crop and gave but six to eight inches of growth before it was turned down in the Spring. A yield of about eight tons per acre was the full crop average for this orchard, but not more than 2½ tons were being picked this year. In common with all the other peach trees of this section, the Orton trees had no fruit; winter-killing of the buds had almost completely destroyed the crop. A younger planting of Morello cherries was to be picked next. Some of our number had never tasted a Morello cherry as it came from the tree, and they soon realized that its main use was for preserves and for color, since it is too sour as it is for anything else. Like many others in this section, the Ortons were growing tomatoes for Winter cold storage. These are picked green as late as possible, wrapped, and sent into cold storage. They appear about Christmas time or so as nice red tomatoes, frequently at fancy prices.

The vineyards of C. H. Hays were driven through as the last place to be visited before lunch. Mr. Hays gave his impressions as to the future of the eastern table grape industry, stating that red ink was too necessary a part of a grape grower's bookkeeping equipment as conditions now existed. It was believed that the compulsory grading law covering grapes in closed packages was a decided benefit to the industry.

Frank L. Wolf, president of the Erie County Horticultural Society, took charge of the tour after lunch and took the visitors into the Girard section. In succession were inspected the farms of J. R. Ziesenheim, Master Farmer, potatoes and vineyards; Harry Grimshaw, asparagus, grapes, apples and peaches; F. L. Wolf, peaches, apples and grapes. Mr. Wolf had sown a Red clover cover crop in his peaches last year, intending to turn it under early this Spring. However, since the buds were killed in the Winter, possibly by poor maturity, he allowed the clover to stand so that we saw a knee-deep stand of the clover. The organic matter and nitrogen added by this large amount of growth will undoubtedly prove a great benefit to the soil. This shows how a grower can take advantage of a no-crop year to grow and turn under a growth of cover crop greatly superior to the usual annual amount. Mr. Wolf demonstrated the first double-U grape spray boom in this section. Since this arrangement sprays both sides and the top of each of two rows at the same time, the necessity for straight, individual grape rows and accurate alignment of the rows with each other is clear. The driver goes down the middle of the rows, and a boy on the tank has the task of shifting the horizontally adjustable boom to the right or left as the unavoidable variations in the course of the spray rig require. Mr. Grimshaw had a considerable number of currant bushes in addition to his other fruit. He believes that he would be justified in setting more grapes as conditions exist in the Girard section, where it is said that the growers average from $10 to $15 a ton more than in the North East section. There undoubtedly was a feeling of optimism in the Girard area and this section is a long way from being down and out over the hard struggle eastern grapes are having to hold their own with the California product.



Double-U Spray Boom in Operation in Vineyard of F. L. Wolf, North Girard, Pa. Boy on top of tank shifts boom to right or left as needed to enter on rows properly. Fig. 522

The last stop in the Girard section was at the farm of J. V. Meeder. One row of red raspberries was being picked from short step-ladders, something which is sort of rare these days. Mr. Meeder also runs a double cover crop system for strawberries—millet follows the berries as soon as they are plowed down, then the millet is turned under in the Fall in time to sow rye. Berries can go in again in the Spring. This system was apparently yielding results by furnishing the maximum amount of organic matter possible in a limited period.

On Thursday, July 18, W. T. Mann, president of the Grand River Orchards, met the party at Ashtabula, and piloted the cars to the Grand River Orchards at Geneva, Ohio. Altogether there were 250 acres planted in five orchards, mostly in apples. Mr. Mann was fortunate in possessing the first real crop of apples many of us had seen so far this year, expecting a crop of around 30,000 bushels. His packing-house and common storage had a capacity of 50,000 bushels. A new cold storage was being erected, since it was a necessity with his type of market with city cold storage rates so high. The orchard had one big surprise for the writer in that it contained about eight acres of quinces—more than he had ever seen at one time before or may ever see again. Mr. Mann stated that this was the result of his early training in New York State. The quinces were blighting as all normal quinces should. The story of the small scale beginning of the Grand River Orchards and their present state of development show the result of much hard work and careful and consistent planning for the future.

On our way to Painesville for lunch, we drove through some of Ohio's best land where the many ornamental and fruit tree nurseries are located. Acres of beautiful roses, evergreens and other perennials made a sight worth while seeing.

The orchards of Mantle and Mantle, near Painesville, were next on the list. These include about 175 acres of trees from one to 18 years old. Much of this orchard is on a site that the textbooks would describe as being undesirable since the land was very low and flat. The peach crop of this section, however, had never been lost, although the unfavorable Spring had been felt there as everywhere else, and a 100-year-old apple orchard on that site always had some fruit, old residents claimed. This particular low-lying site sloped slightly to Lake Erie which was only one mile away, so that frost was not a problem there as one should reasonably expect under usual conditions. H. R. Mantle claimed that a combination of buckwheat and weeds makes the best cover crop under their conditions. The visitors were treated to cider made from apples frozen last Fall, and kept in that state until it was time to thaw them out for our benefit on July 18. This was at least equal to the best pasteurized cider and seemed to show promise. The Mantles intend to install a stationary spray plant this next season.

On the way to Wooster, a stop was made at the orchard of Clarence J. Neal at West Richfield. This sod orchard was not troubled by mice, possibly because of the abundance of hawks and skunks, Mr. Neal stated. After the orchard was examined, Mr. Neal provided a dinner for the party at which he told of his very successful advertising campaign last Fall which built up a good orchard trade. For this Fall, he intends to specialize in a special half-bushel splint basket particularly designed for the Cleveland apartment house trade where that quantity is about all that can be put into a mechanical refrigerator. A system has been worked out where Mr. Neal will deposit in the Fall in a cold storage plant subject to draft by the purchaser any amount of apples the purchaser may buy. These can be drawn out in these half-bushel lots at any time the owner desires for the home refrigerator. The whole scheme reminds the writer of sort of an apple bank, where the orchard man gets the money in advance and the buyer draws out the fruit which is marked and put aside for his future demand. Of course, the buyer pays for the storage at about six cents per month per basket. We shall certainly watch this experiment, with great interest. Professor F. H. Beach, Extension Pomologist of Ohio, spoke briefly during the dinner on fruit-growing in Ohio.

Thursday night was spent at Wooster, and the next morning Prof. J. H. Gourley and his associates of the Ohio Station explained the various experiments now in progress at the Station. Mr. Mathews, president of the Ohio Horticultural Society, guided the party from Wooster through Salem, where Mr. Francis Reiter of Mars, Pa., took charge and led us back into Pennsylvania to the last stop of the trip at the Treesdale orchards, which he manages. Mr. Reiter has developed an excellent roadside market business on one of the heavily traveled highways leading from Pittsburgh. This is an all-year-'round proposition, and a wide variety of products fresh from the Treesdale Farms are handled. From the market the 12-mile drive to the orchard itself was made. There a small portion of the trees was seen, as well as the cider and apple butter machinery. This one stop alone would have merited a whole day's time for even a superficial inspection, so that our few hours there were insufficient for more than a beginning.

The trip ended at the Treesdale Farms and the members of the party scattered to make their own way home after the three days of driving in a procession. It is certain that everyone enjoyed the trip and that now we can better appreciate fruit-growing as it is carried on in our own Erie County and in the State of Ohio. We feel indebted to our many friends in Ohio who went out of their way to extend to us their more than formal courtesy and who left us with the impression that Ohio was almost as desirable a State in which to live as our own Pennsylvania. We can only hope that all of our future visitors will carry away as favorable an impression of our State as we have of Ohio as a result of the 1929 Summer trip of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania.

Care of Pigeons

THIS is in answer to L. P., Maryland, who recently asked about squab-raising.

Homer pigeons are classed as the most profitable for producing squabs for market. A good average price for first-class Homer breeders is $3 per pair. Fourteen squabs a year is a good average for a pair of pigeons where they are kept in large numbers.

The average cost of grain the year around per 100 lbs. is $3, but this will vary in different parts of the country. The following is a good ration for breeders: Canadian peas, 30 lbs.; whole corn, 30 lbs.; Kaffir corn, 30 lbs.; wheat, 10 lbs. A pair of good breeders will eat about 150 lbs. of grain in a year. This includes the feed for the squabs.

The average selling price per dozen squabs per year is $7, but this will also vary in different markets, so the best way to get the correct answer to this question is to inquire of the commission houses in the city where you expect to market your squabs, and they can give you the average price for the year.

Fifty pairs of pigeons will do well in one loft; some breeders keep more. Experience will soon tell you what size flocks you have the best success with. If one has had no experience he would better start in a small way, say with 20 or 25 pairs of pigeons, and build up to as large a flock as he finds he can properly handle. Some breeders seem to have a knack for handling a larger number of pigeons than others. All the failures I know of in the pigeon business were made by people with little or no experience starting with from 100 to 500 pairs of breeders. Be sure your breeders are fully matured. Young pigeons never give good results as breeders. They should be at least one year old before used as breeders.

Nothing can be more disastrous to the happiness and well-being of the pigeons in a squab-house than the presence of one or more unmated pigeons. Such pigeons will fly about and fight with mated pairs that are busily engaged in raising their young, with the result that many of the young squabs will die from neglect. A constant watch must be maintained and all unmated birds removed.

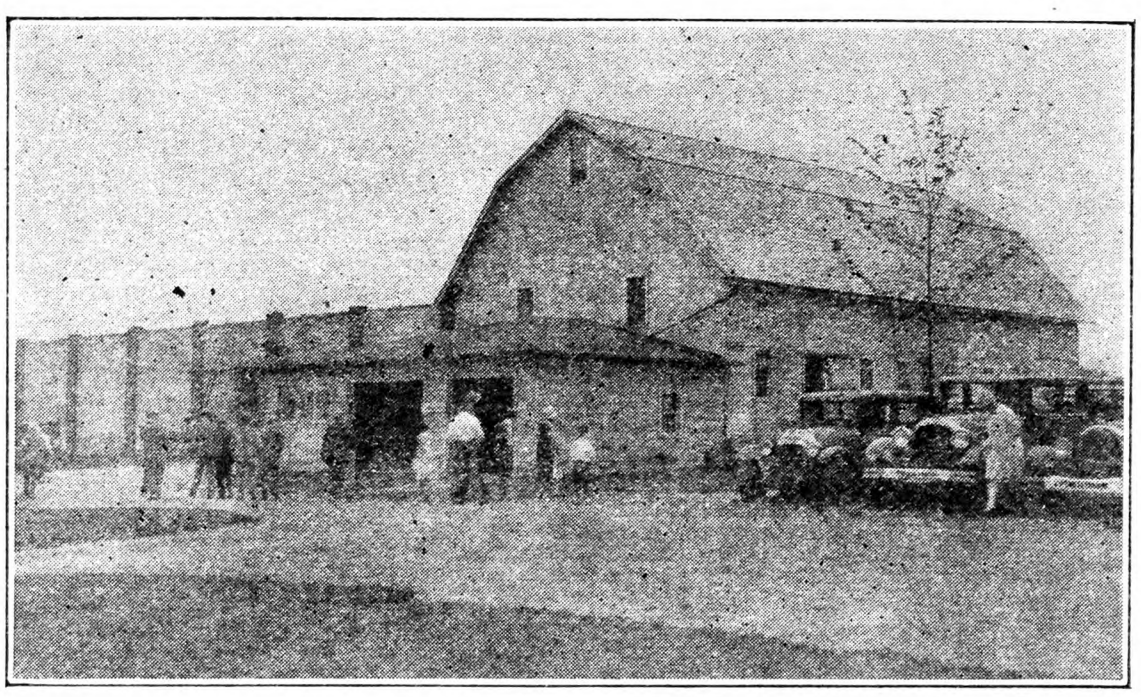
Because of the fact that pigeons begin the incubation of a second pair of eggs before they finish feeding a pair of squabs, it is necessary that two nesting places be provided for each breeding pair. There must be a partition between the two nesting places in order to hide the bird that is sitting on the eggs from a view of the nest where the squabs are.

During the Fall, and when the pigeons are in molt, they should be fed a ration consisting of four parts each by measure of corn, wheat and peas, two parts of millet, one part each of vetch seed and flaxseed, and a small amount of hemp seed. After this ration has been fed for a week or 10 days an additional portion of flaxseed may be added. When first fed the flaxseed will have a laxative effect, but as soon as the birds become accustomed to it, it is safe to increase the quantity a little.

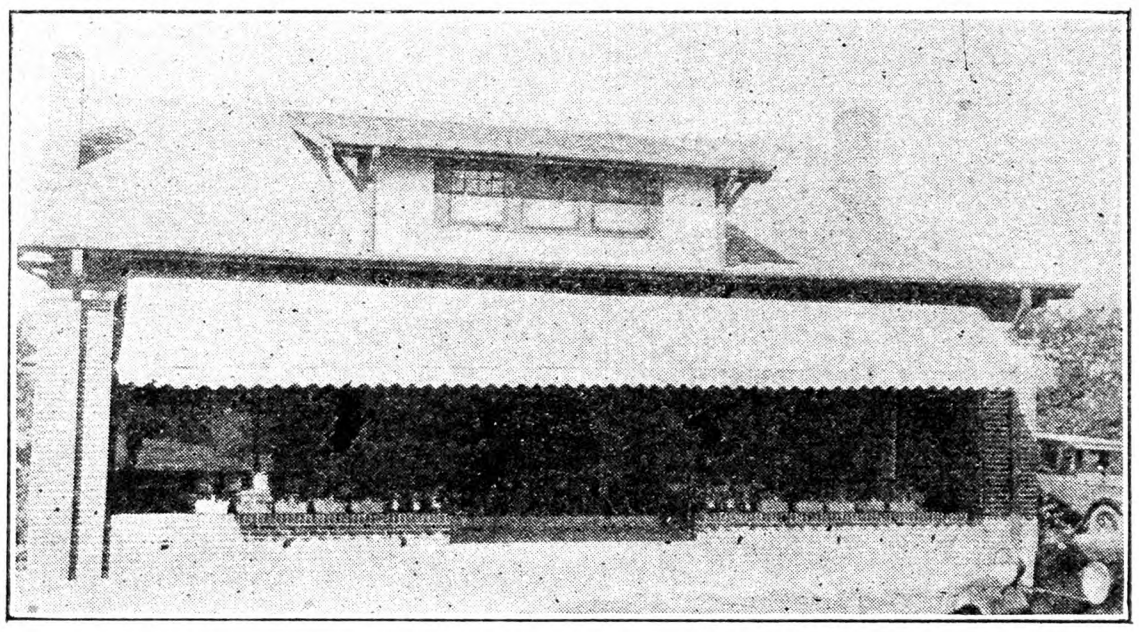
Franklin Co., Mass. R. L. CHAMBERLIN.

A Farm in the Connecticut Valley

IF YOU live on a hill farm in New York State or elsewhere, and have to go in low a good deal of the way to reach it, you may be interested in this sketch of a river valley farm in Southern Massachusetts. The conditions in the Connecticut River Valley are certainly different from yours; you may compare them and see if you would like to change locations.



Packing-house and Fruit Storage, Grand River Orchard, Geneva, Ohio; W. T. Mann, President. Low part to left is cold storage; common storage in basement of frame building. Fig. 524



An Attractive Roadside Market Near Pittsburgh, Treesdale Farms, Perry Highway Branch. Perry Highway follows route of powder wagons in War of 1812 from Dupont's in Delaware to shore of Lake Erie at Erie where powder was delivered to Commodore O. H. Perry before his historic victory. Fig. 525

The farm that I am about to speak of is an average farm, run in an average way. If it were not, I shouldn't be interested in it. Most of us are average people living in average communities; it is the averages that concern us. The big stories are all right to read, if some of them are hard to believe. Of course, we all like fairy stories, but the best of them, after all, come at Christmas time in gorgeously covered books of highly calendered paper and show beautiful castles from which heroic princes are carrying off lovely maidens on prancing horses or horrid dragons about to be speared by tin-clad knights. The trouble is we have to grow up and come down to changing tires on the old flivver in the rain and wondering whether we can make home in time for supper.

The friend whose home in the Connecticut Valley I visited a few days ago holds his farm of 200 acres, be the same more or less, by virtue of a grant to his great-great-great-grandfather in Colonial days. This is staying in one place longer than most families stay, and it is nice to know that there are two fine children growing up to inherit the acres. May their name and the fine qualities of their ancestors never perish from the valley. The Connecticut River flows straight down through New England from top to bottom. It has the old Puritan abhorrence of straying from the narrow path, but it must be confessed that it falls often. There are some things about this river that no other stream in the country can duplicate. For instance, those who first settled upon its banks possessed and transmitted such reverence for higher education that you can walk from its mouth to its source without stepping off from a college, university or technical school of some kind. The farm that I shall tell you of lies under the shadow of a famous college for women, Mt. Holyoke. They tell me that only very superior minds are admitted to this college. Be that as it may, I can assure you that you may see serious-looking young women on the paths of the campus of an early June morning, and that the candy stores across the way carry only beribboned boxes of sweets, too expensive for my pocketbook. May the Lord be thanked, I saw never a cigarette, and I shall cherish the belief, unless disillusioned, that the spirit of Mary Lyon may still look down upon those stately old brick walls and know that, within the institution she founded nearly a hundred years ago, feminine refinement is a part of womanly wisdom.

This farm that I started to tell you about is but a few miles out of the city of Holyoke, where thousands of men and women, largely of foreign extraction, find employment in the great paper mills and other manufacturing industries. A 1,000-foot dam confines the river here, and a drop of 60 feet in its course gives Holyoke the most valuable water power in New England. It is something of a joke on me—according to my wife—that I drove clear through Holyoke looking for the river that I had crossed without knowing it. If you know where to look through its closely built streets, you may see it, but my country-bred eyes in such places see little but the cars and trucks through which I am trying to thread my way without a more serious accident than a dented fender.

With a city like Holyoke close to your farm, you don't have to ship much stuff to market; in fact, the city comes to the farm for your produce. Hucksters drive up to your door and take what you have. They seem to pay fair prices too. Probably competition takes care of that. This farm has its own light truck, and loads of potatoes or hay are delivered directly into the city without passing through the hands of middlemen or paying railroad freight charges.

Potatoes and milk are its chief products. About 20 milking cows are kept, and the milk is sold at the farm for eight cents per quart. About 200 quarts are sold daily from the grade Holsteins kept. More hay than the cows and the one farm team can consume is raised, and the surplus still finds a market in town. Corn and oats are minor crops, and feed is purchased for the cows. The farm owner, with his hired man, kept by the month, cares for the dairy and does the work of the farm, with some day help in the busiest season. Barns and stables have been long built, and while clean and sanitary, show much less evidence of city inspections and requirements than most of those in New York's milk shed.

Potatoes have long been the cash crop of this farm. Ten acres or more are raised each season, and their yield sold at the farm or in the city. For the past five years they have averaged about $1.25 per bushel in price. Last year's crop of 1,500 bushels brought only 80 cents per bushel; 700 bushels of these were harvested from 2½ acres of Cobblers. The adjoining 7½ acres of Green Mountains yielded at the rate of about 125 bushels to the acre. The cost of production is figured at about $100 per acre. When farm manure is used on this crop, a half ton of 5-8-7 commercial fertilizer, costing $50 per ton, is also applied. When manure is not available, each acre receives a full ton of the fertilizer. Spraying materials cost $10 per acre, and spraying is done six or seven times during the season, often enough to keep the vines spray coated. Cultivation is continuous until the vines cover the ground. A new wrinkle here is to cover the vines as soon as they are well up, and let them emerge a second time from the ground. This is found to kill weeds and make hand-hoeing unnecessary. A third horse is needed during the growing season. This is hired from a town stable without difficulty and extra man labor may be obtained for $3 per day. The farm truck does the work on the road in a small part of the time formerly required of the team. Taxes take from $425 to $450 of the farm income each year and, if a thousand dollars in addition to the living of the family is realized, the owner's expectations are met.

It may be thought that, so near a city, the farm is of the city rather than the country. This is not true. Neighbors are not close, as neighborhoods go in the East, though the telephone reaches all. It is but a very few miles in New England from crowded city to wilderness. The children walk a quarter mile to the bus which takes them to a village school about a mile and a half away. This village holds the country church, of old Colonial architecture; a small store, a public library, and a few homes. The atmosphere is that of the country, not of the town. Driving about the level country in the morning one comes across groups of young children waiting at crossroads for the school bus, and wonders how they fare when snow lies deep in Winter. The roads are wide and hard, the country wears a look of agricultural prosperity, but there is no boast of this. The tone is rather one of apprehension. New England's industries are shifting southward, where water power is abundant and generations of mill labor have not brought about class warfare. M. B. D.

Enemies of the Rose

I am sending you herewith three insects. They may be perfectly commonplace, but I don't know what they are. They were on the roses, and I see now are getting on everything. Tobacco and soapsuds seem to keep them

off. One red rose bush I sprayed with tobacco and suds does not seem to be bothered. I notice that a rose I brought in with them on was full of lice, and a maggot. What is this? Is it a pest or one of the insect parasites?
New Jersey. D. G.

THE insects sent by D. G. were the rose-leaf beetle, an insect which seems to be getting more common. At least, we are receiving more complaints of it on roses than in former years. Since these beetles eat the leaves, they can be poisoned by spraying the roses with arsenate of lead at the rate of a teaspoonful of the powder to one gallon of water. They can also be jarred from the bushes into a large pan containing a little kerosene, because they do not fly readily. No doubt the tobacco (Black Leaf 40) and soap will also drive the beetles away. I doubt if it would kill them.

The rose which D. G. found covered with plant lice, among which was a soft maggot, was interesting. The aphids were the common rose aphid, which is sometimes very abundant on these plants, and often causes serious injury. The aphids may be controlled by spraying the roses with nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf 40) at the rate of one teaspoonful to a gallon of water, with a small amount of soap dissolved in the solution.

The matter of particular interest was the maggot, which was one of D. G.'s best friends, for it lives wholly by sucking the juices from the bodies of the aphids and thereby destroying them. The mother fly of this larva lays her white eggs among the colonies of aphids just where she knows there will be plenty of food for her offspring. These Syrphus flies save us much trouble by their habit of destroying plant lice. G. W. H.

Dahlias for Pleasure and Profit

MORE and more men, women and even children are growing Dahlias. The Dahlia, more than any other flower, is typically American. Not only is it of American origin, having come from Mexico, but American hybridizers have contributed more to its present state of perfection than those of all other continents combined.

Few people really know the Dahlia or its possibilities. Look as you drive along the city streets, or the highways. You will see a great many Dahlias growing, but so many small and inferior ones when for the same labor and in the same space a much better flower can be grown. The difference depends on the variety planted. There are really just two classes of people when it comes to the Dahlia—those who prefer them to any other flower, and those who say they dislike them. To this latter class I wish to suggest that they do not let their prejudice keep them from enjoying the beauties and satisfaction of this remarkable flower.

The Dahlia really has merit aside from its outstanding qualities as an Autumn cut flower. It has taken its place in every garden and landscape planting. It should be in every American garden, for no other flower will afford so many blooms to the plant over so long a period. Then it is truly supreme as a popular show or exhibition flower. Everyone who grows Dahlias will find that his lovely flowers bring him into pleasant contact with other flower lovers.

As an every-purpose flower the Dahlia is very useful and most wonderful. In the flower garden its abundance of color and the timeliness of blooming, as it comes between the passing of most Summer flowers and those of late Autumn, make it almost indispensable. For landscape planting it is effective, and every home has its corners where Dahlias may be planted, even against shrubs or evergreens with a most pleasing effect.

For temporary hedges, Dahlias make a thing of beauty, and will both surprise and please you, while scarcely any other plant will provide a hedge quicker.

In Europe, and more and more so here, the Dahlia is being grown for bedding purposes, and these beds of solid or varied colors emphasize the fact that the Dahlia should be thought of as planting material for almost every purpose.

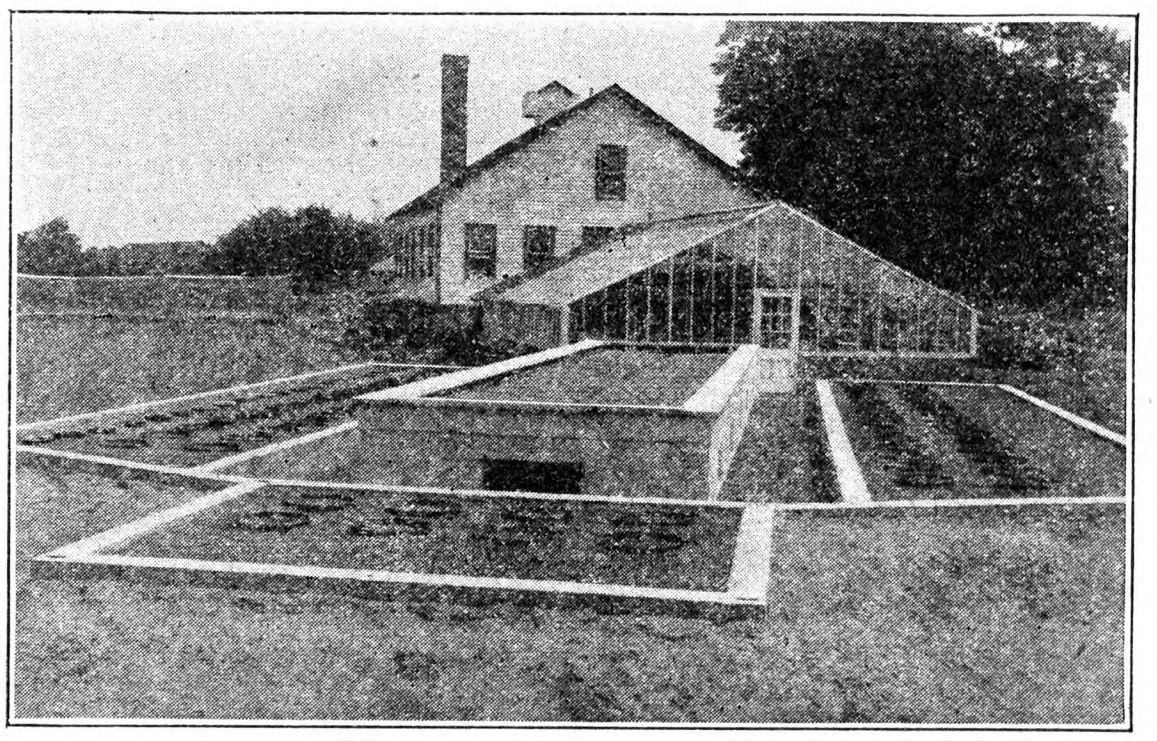
The Dahlia season is upon us, and as you see these wonderful flowers in their glory choose the kind you like and learn the name of the variety. Our likes and dislikes will vary. One person will prefer a red, one a pink, another a yellow, still another a white and all these, as well as those with variegated effects, may be had in the different types. Just now the decorative and hybrid cactus types are most popular. Formerly, it was the show Dahlia, but each Dahlia type has its place, and of some 9,000 named varieties which make up the cactus, hybrid cactus, decorative, show and hybrid show, peony, duplex, single or century, collarette, anemone, and pompon, there is something that will please and find a welcome around the home.

The Dahlia has a fixed value, and this should be clearly impressed, for people do not understand that the five and 10-cent stores will sell one variety for five cents while the Dahlia grower may want $10 or more for a single tuber. To get the Dahlia you want, it is necessary to buy by name, and a Dahlia tuber sold by name has a fixed price just as truly as has a yard of cloth, a pair of shoes or an automobile. When you buy a tuber for five cents you may sometimes get something good. When a new Dahlia is first put on the market, the stock is scarce and the price is high. If you want one of the new varieties you must pay the price, but there are hundreds of good varieties that have been tested and have proven popular, that can be purchased at from 25 cents to $2.

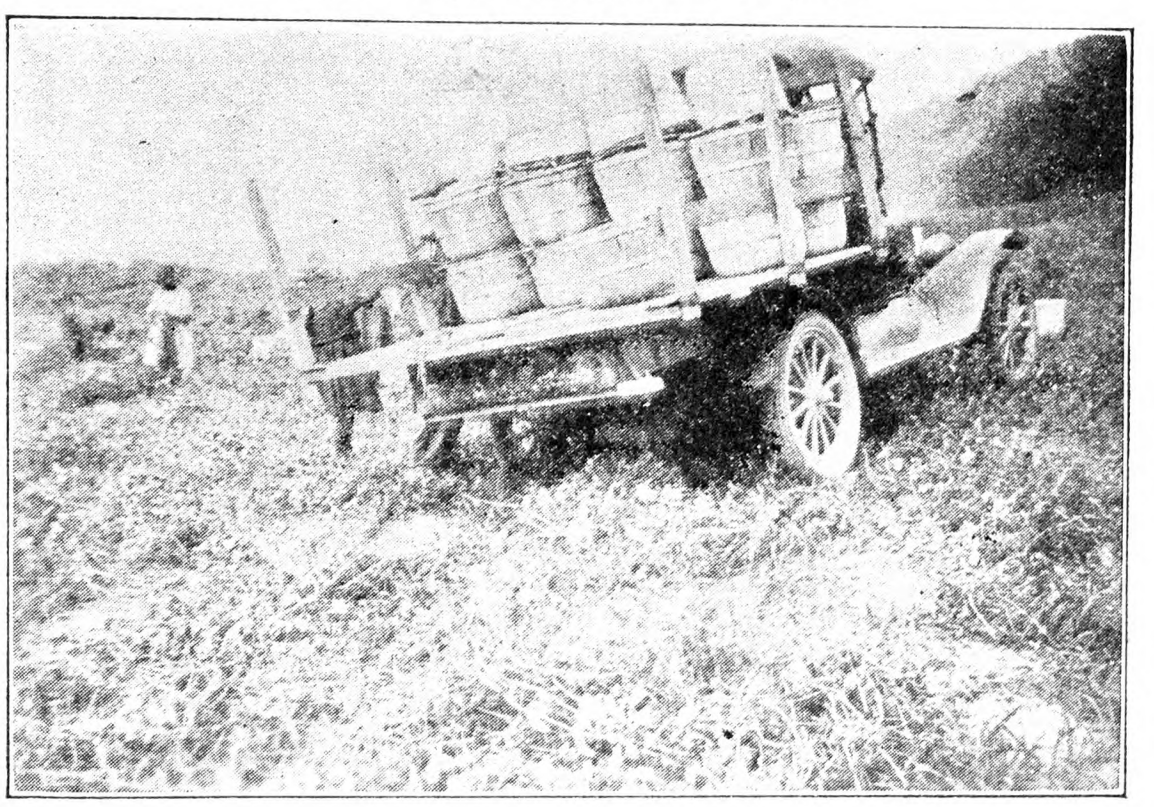
Growing Dahlias is profitable also. Suppose you pay $1 for a tuber and plant it. When you dig the clump in the Fall you should find that you have from four to 10 tubers and sometimes more to a clump. When the time to divide it comes, before planting the following Spring you may get anywhere from three to six tubers that will sprout and grow. Your $1 has thus multiplied at least threefold. In what other way can you spend a dollar that would bring you such returns? In the meantime you have had the pleasure of growing these lovely flowers, and if you chose to do so, you could sell blooms from your original tuber the first season, which would no doubt repay you for your entire investment.

With reasonable care to keep them through the Winter, your Dahlia tubers will multiply quite rapidly. An investment of $10 should produce tubers within two years worth from $50 to $160, depending upon the market price. This is based upon your purchase of 10 tubers at $1 each.

A person can build up a goodly business from the garden in the town or city and in the country, if grown along the highway where the passing cars may see them, a ready sale may be found. Then when marketing other farm products, some lovely Dahlia blooms will be found to add to the income just as truly as do butter and eggs. K. G.
Winston-Salem, N. C.



On page 1012, reference was made to the Lysimeter used by the Connecticut Experiment Station at its tobacco substation at Windsor, Conn., for catching and measuring fertilizer ingredients that leach out of soils after heavy rains. The picture above shows the surface arrangement of this plant.



Harvesting Peas in Madison Co., N. Y. Fig. 527

A Matter of Figures

ALONG in the Spring it looked like an over-production of market peas up in Madison Co., N. Y., for many growers were doubling the acreage planted a year ago, and the amount of seed purchased was far ahead of the plantings for 1928.

The seed was planted, and we were ready to say, "I told you so," when the weather stepped in. First, we had a rainy month, just at planting time, and then it became dry, oh, so dry! The early peas swam (or drowned) and the late peas yellowed and the crop was cut considerably.

Was it good fortune or bad? Did the pea grower win or lose?

Here is a set of figures which may throw a little light on the subject. In the first place the cost of growing an acre of peas depends on the yield, for the grower must pay for baskets, picking, express, cartage, commission, etc., all on the "bushel basis."

Peas have been a short crop and prices have been high. A grower with a 50-bushel-an-acre crop netted $200, receiving $4 a bushel at the New York market.

His expenses were something as follows: Seeds, two bushels, $13; rent, fertilizer, cultivation, $9; baskets, 50, $9; picking at 35c, $17.50; shipping, express, $13; commission on $200, $20; total, $81.50. He received $200, making a profit of nearly $120 on an acre.

Now supposing the weather had been real nice and a bumper crop produced. He would have 200 bushels per acre (and so would his neighbor).

Too many peas would go to market and the price drops to around a dollar. (This has happened again and again.) The 200 bushels of peas would cost: Seed, $13; rent, fertilizer, cultivation, $9; baskets, 200, $36; picking, 200, $10; shipping, 200, $52; commission, $20; total, $200.

The cost is $200, hence the grower receives nothing for his time and trouble. This may only be a little example in arithmetic; however it bears out the facts, and it looks to us, as thought the weather man just put a profit in those pea growers' pockets. With high prices this season there will be an increased acreage next season and low prices, unless Mr. Weather Man steps in again. T. T. J.

Treat Forests the Same as Field Crops

YEARS ago it was believed that the supply of timber was inexhaustible and reforestation was never given a thought. There were over 800,000,000 acre of virgin forests in this country 300 years ago; now only 137,000,000 acres remain of that vast acreage. The great industrial development of the past 75 years has drained our timber supply to the extent of approximately 80 per cent.

At the present rate of cutting, the original supply of virgin timber will be depleted in another quarter of a century. However, the supply of timber will probably never be exhausted now that adequate reforesting methods are being urged and used.

The most practical way is to use forest land exactly as a field crop, cutting the trees as soon as they mature and making provisions for systematic planting where the old trees have been cut. In the formation of entirely new forests, a small preliminary crop can be expected in 20 or 30 years and a final crop in 50 to 60 years.

It is probable that those who do the planting will never realize much profit from their labors but the next generation will. The planters will then at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they are doing their bit in preventing floods and soil erosion by their reforesting work. H. B. POOLE.
Wyoming Co., N. Y.

Building Concrete Wall

Will you tell me how much material it will take to build a concrete cellar wall 24x30 ft., 7 ft. high, wall width 18 in. at base and 10 in. at top? The mixture will be one cement, two sand and four gravel. How many yards of sand and gravel and bags of cement do I require, and how many square feet of lumber is needed? G. W. J.
Massachusetts.

A WALL of this size need not be more than 12 in. in thickness, and if built this thickness will contain 728 cubic feet of concrete. When mixed in the proportions suggested one sack of cement, two cubic feet of sand and four cubic feet of stone or screened gravel, each sack of cement will make approximately 4½ cubic feet of concrete. It is only necessary then to divide 728 by 4.5 to get the number of sacks of cement required. The number is found to be 162. A sack of cement has a volume of approximately one cubic foot. Therefore multiplying the number of sacks of cement needed by two will give the quantity of sand required or 324 cubic feet. In the same way the quantity of stone can be estimated; there is four times as much stone as cement in the mixture, or 648 cubic feet. Sand and stone are usually measured by the cubic yard rather than the cubic foot and reducing to these units gives us 12 cubic yards of sand and 24 cubic yards of stone.

Before placing this wall a footing about 18 in. wide and 12 in. thick should be laid for it to stand on. A leaner mixture can be used for this purpose; one sack of cement, 2½ cubic feet of sand and five cubic feet of stone will be strong enough. When mixed in these proportions each sack of cement will make about 5.4 cubic feet of concrete. Approximately 30 sacks of cement, three cubic yards of sand and six cubic yards of stone will be needed for the footing.

In making the concrete the water should be carefully measured, making each batch uniformly wet. Use only sufficient water to make the concrete plastic enough to go in place easily. The cement in the mixture will take up only a certain amount of water. If more is used it must evaporate out of the concrete, and will leave minute spaces which weaken the concrete and lessen its ability to resist the passage of water.

It is probable that the earth wall left when the basement is dug can be used for the outside form with the exception of the portion which extends above ground. If this is the case about 1,100 feet of shiplap or dressed and matched siding will be required for the forms. If both outer and inner walls of the form are built of lumber about 1,800 feet will be needed.

Wall forms, to be held rigid, should be supported

by 2x4s spaced not farther than 2 ft. apart. About 108 pieces will be needed for this form. These can be purchased in lengths to work well in the house frame and used full length in the form. If 12-ft. lengths are used 864 ft. board measure will be needed. ROBERT H. SMITH.

From the Little Brown House

Such a Summer! It has been blazingly hot and so dry I carried pail after pail of water to newly set plants, and to keep the seed beds moist. In spite of all there are several failures. Then June 14 showers began and there was thunder that made the windows rattle, lightning struck in several places about us, and now, June 29, husband says he wouldn't be surprised to see snowflakes in the air. However, the weather seems to agree with growing crops, and potatoes planted 29 days ago are actually budded.

A week ago today we all went to attend the son's wedding, and the trip through the onion and tobacco farms of the Connecticut Valley was a great treat to the youngsters. To our eyes the onions were looking fine. Some tobacco fields were newly set, and there was one especially large field of shade-grown tobacco far ahead of any others. They tell us these tobacco and onion farmers have been hard hit the past few years, and each has a different reason for the situation. One cries "overproduction." That is always easy to say. Another says farms are assessed too high; again, another says our brethren from across the sea are buying these farms and operating them with their own family labor. American-bred boys are being trained for "white collar" jobs, and of course their mothers very seldom help outside, and hired help is both high in price and often inefficient. Besides, these farms do not require year-round labor.

It did seem strange to us Vermonters to see the pastures unfenced and just one or two cows "staked out" to feed.

Some time ago, too, I read of a valley farmer who was selling out because of the depredations of autoists. A paper commented that that hardly seemed a good reason. But cows had been milked, eggs and poultry, fruit and vegetables taken.

We stopped at a hatchery along the way and found the lady was very successful hatching ducks and turkeys, as well as chickens. She had already hatched about 800 baby ducks, but I believe she said turkeys were not hatching as well this season. She was enthusiastic over a new electric hatcher, and intended to have room for 5,000 eggs at one time next year, and turn the eggs quicker and easier than you can start a Ford car on a frosty morning.

We were watching for flowers along the way, and were again impressed by the added beauty of having large groups of each plant. Peonies were in their beauty and Coreopsis grandiflora and Œnothera Missouriensis were masses of gold. Then more and more we appreciate that the greatest beauty comes from easily grown plants well grown.

A friend writes of seeing a lovely hedge around an estate in Newport, R. I., of the prickly rose (wild). [Was it not Rosa rugosa? We recollect such a hedge at Newport, a gorgeous sight when covered with its brilliant heps.—Ed.]

Between the wedding breakfast and the ceremony we visited one of the parks, and the dogwood were just in their prime. A mass of flowering shrubs at some distance from the drive were, we thought, the newer Azaleas. But there wasn't time to investigate.

As we started out at 5 o'clock that morning we disturbed a deer eating her breakfast by the roadside. Although deer have been digging out some seed potatoes we wished no harm on this one, as we thought it might be the mother of the spotted fawn our men found when stringing fence wire.

Today I found my first Potentilla blossom in the garden. I purchased a packet of mixed seeds three or four years ago. The foliage is rather attractive, but some way I had lost interest in them. The first bloom is like the catalog description of P. Wm. Rollison, double flower, mahogany red and yellow, when in full flower. I am sure it will be worth growing, and it surely is hardy.

I have one Crotalaria juncea growing in a pail. Partner has nine plants. A new friend sent me seeds of Chinese Primula and Amaryllis, and both have been a glad surprise. There are nearly 40 baby primroses, and several Amaryllis already show sturdy green leaves. They germinated in about five weeks, although I feel sure more will come. Pimpernel, a Western wildflower, is another pet plant, and the Nemesias are beginning to bloom. I am not sure they are all my fancy painted them. Lately I read they seemed to be "at their best in the cool moist climate of England" and we had the hottest weather in May that New England had known for 50 years, so perhaps it isn't a good year to judge Nemesias. But it is great weather for the "Rainbow corn." MOTHER BEE.

Dahlia Hints

Notwithstanding the drought, Dahlias are making fair progress, though a rather cool and moist Summer is more to their liking. I do not care to have blossoms until well into August, otherwise many buds which have been cut off would have developed by the first week of the month. September is really the month of the Dahlia; earlier reminds one too much of Autumn, or, rather one would say, hints of the approach of frost and Winter. The principal work with the plants is tying and thinning the branches. Beside the central shoot, four should be selected, a stout support placed to each, and then all other growths cut out. The laterals up each stem are removed when quite small, and thus all the strength goes to the branches that are to bear the flowers.

Light and room being very desirable, the growths are trained in an outward direction to give the leaves ample space. In regard to tying, this should be done loosely, as Dahlia growth is rapid and tight tying will injure the stems. At the point of each shoot appears a cluster of flower buds, and whether or not the whole shall remain depends on the requirements of the grower. If intended for exhibition they are thinned to two, or at most three, on each main branch; but for a display the whole may be left to flower. In both cases the thin sappy growths, which come in all directions under them, are removed. Neglect to take away these superfluous branches makes a difference in the growing of the flowers well out of the foliage.

Watering depends entirely upon the position of the plants and the weather. When possible a piece of ground should be devoted entirely to Dahlias. This should be well prepared in early Spring, and will in ordinary seasons carry the plants through the season without much, if any, watering. A great assistance is a mulch of half-rotted manure. This draws the roots to the surface and keeps the ground moist. If, however, the Dahlias are planted in a mixed border or among other plants anywhere, and more especially near shrubs or trees, it is necessary to apply copious waterings, and also give manure in a liquid form, this quick-growing plant taking up quite a lot of the latter. But it is really better to depend upon well-prepared soil and good thinning for good blooms than upon manures. It is easily possible to have Dahlias that are coarse and overgrown.

The neat little pompon Dahlias need not be thinned. The plants of these varieties naturally grow stocky, and freedom of blossoms enhances their beauty. If growth is restricted to a few flowers they become too large. Singles should not be thinned. C. G. FREER.

Maine.

Oiling the Poison Ivy

Here is my method of killing poison ivy. I first cut down all vines close to the ground and burn them. Then I get a few gallons of old crank case oil, (garage men give it away), and mix common coal oil with it, about half and half. Put this in a sprinkling can and sprinkle the ground and any foliage that is too short to cut thoroughly. This seems to kill it with two applications. Of course the soil will not be of any use for about two years, but I have found this a sure way of killing it.

For poison ivy on the body I have used naphtha soap. Make a good lather, and leave it on for a time. It does not cure it instantly but is very soothing. L. T. M.

Cleaning Dandelion Seed

I saw inquiry about this on page 888. My way is to put the seed pods into five-pound sugar bags. In larger bags the seeds do not sweat out and dry properly. When thoroughly dry, rub the bags between the bands so as to loosen seeds. Then dump about a handful at a time into a coarse strainer like fly screening. Sift and then sift again in a smaller screen. They can then be washed in the bag, until the water is clear. Then hang them to dry in bright sunshine and wind, shaking frequently. Afterward they can be sifted again in a very fine strainer. WM. HIRSCHBERG.

Albany Co., N. Y.

More About Cemetery Care

I had charge of a cemetery owned by the town in Connecticut, and managed by a cemetery association. We sold the 10x20-foot lots for $75; care of lot by the season was $2.50; perpetual care, $100. This had nothing to do with monuments, stones or foundations. The lots had to be mowed and trimmed every 10 days if possible. No raised graves, plants or shrubbery were allowed on the lot, only flowers in pots or vases that could be removed for the purpose of mowing.

We had to keep all roads and footpaths in good condition, keep the water containers filled for the accommodation of the lot-owners and the whole ground designated for cemetery in neat and attractive condition. We gave account of income and disbursement at the end of the year. A. R.

FARM AND GARDEN.—By a revision of the regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act effective July 2, 1929, the Canadian Department of Agriculture has prohibited the importation into that Dominion of all plants, non-canned fruits or other plant products originating in Florida or the Hawaiian Islands unless such importations are accompanied by a Federal Department of Agriculture certificate stating that the shipment was originated in a district known to be free from infestation by Mediterranean fruit fly. The only exceptions are fruits of the pineapple, banana and cocoanut from Hawaii and these must bear a certificate of freedom from infestation by the fly.

An appeal to the Federal government for aid for the tobacco growers who lost their crops in the disastrous hail storm Aug. 2 was decided on by the Connecticut Department of Agriculture, the Hartford County Farm Bureau and a committee of the tobacco growers. Many of the growers are almost penniless. Their entire crop destroyed there is nothing for them to do except await another year. Some fear that they may have trouble this Winter through being unable to meet mortgages, and because of possible loss of credit. A check-up Aug. 3 placed the damage from the hail storm at $2,000,000. Five thousand acres of tobacco were destroyed.

Trees and barns were leveled, automobile tops torn off and $1,000,000 worth of tobacco ruined by a combination of rain, hail, lightning and wind that ripped up most of Central Connecticut Aug. 1. Gigantic hailstones, some as large as eggs, knocked holes through the gilded dome of the State Capitol at Hartford. Reaching the proportions of a tornado in some places the storm tore off the roofs of houses and hurled them hundreds of feet. The roof of the Ensign-Bickford Company's factory in Simsbury with steel girders weighing 600 lbs., was yanked off its supports and tossed a distance of 200 ft. by the wind. The hailstones punctured the roof of the Atkins Wholesale Drygoods Co. in Hartford. Weakened by the many holes, part of the tin roof was carried away by the wind. This let in water which according to officials of the company did $25,000 damage to their stock. Five hundred thousand dollars was the estimated damage in Hartford alone.

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Pansy Pointers

A recent query which reached me from a subscriber to THE R. N.-Y. suggested that some note on the cultivation of the ever-popular pansy would be of interest to other readers.

The pansy as we know it today is the result of much cross-breeding and constant selection and reselection to maintain true to type the many splendid strains offered to growers. It is almost certainly a derivative of the wild heartsease (Viola tricolor), which is a native of Great Britain and the cooler parts of Europe, but our modern kinds differ so greatly from any wild species that even experienced botanists are not any too sure of the pansy's origin. Certainly it is an old favorite garden flower, for Parkinson, writing in 1629, mentions the pansy in this connection, and Gerard, writing in 1587, after describing the growth of the plants, says: "Whereupon grow very faire flowers of three colours, viz: of purple, blew, and yellow, in shape like the common heartsease, but greater and fairer; which colours are so excellently and orderly placed, that they bring great delight to the beholders, though they have little or no smell at all; for oftimes it hapneth that the uppermost floures are differing from those that grow upon the middle of the plant, and those vary from the lowermost, as Nature list to dally with things of such beauty."

How different must the pansies of Gerard's day have been from our modern strains having blooms three inches or more in diameter and in a glorious range of colors!

The first essential in the production of good pansies is to secure only the finest possible strain of seeds; any other is dear whatever price is paid. Seed saved from American-grown plants usually gives better results under our conditions than imported seed, although many splendid strains are originated abroad. It is not, however, generally practicable to save one's own seed, as this is a job for the specialist. To maintain a choice strain at the necessary high state of perfection good cultivation and close attention to the matter of selection is absolutely essential, for if these details are carelessly handled the stock quickly deteriorates. Therefore the average grower will secure fresh seed yearly from the seed-raiser or from a reputable seed firm.

Choice seed can be obtained in mixture or in separate varieties to color. A bed of mixed pansies always looks well, but where it is desired to have only one color a selection of the many fine named varieties can be made, and it is remarkable how true to color a very high percentage of the best strains will prove to be. Mention of pansy varieties cannot well be made without reference to the Winter-flowering kinds which have been placed on the market in recent years. These are proving a great acquisition, for they bloom much earlier in the Spring than do the older varieties, and indeed if they are sown a little early they frequently provide a not unwelcome display in late Fall before the ground freezes, after which they remain dormant until the end of the Winter. So far as I am aware, only four varieties of the Winter-flowering kinds are available at present. They are Celestial Queen (sky blue), Ice King (white with a dark blotch), March Beauty (dark velvety purple), and Winter Sun (golden yellow with a dark eye). Undoubtedly other varieties will be offered in due course.

One ounce of seed consists of from 25,000 to 28,000 seeds, but it is not usual to estimate on obtaining more than 4,000 plants from this quantity, although given fresh seed and favorable conditions twice this number may result. There are several ways of handling pansies. They may be sown in the open in April, or they may be sown in greenhouses in early Spring, or they may be sown in cold frames or in the open any time in the early Fall, but for all practical purposes the seed should be sown in July or August. In the vicinity of New York City I find the first 10 days of August the most favorable time. Growers further north will find an earlier sowing date advisable, especially if the plants are to be wintered in the open. A specially prepared bed in a cold frame should be made ready for the reception of the seed if an appreciable quantity is to be dealt with, while for smaller amounts an ordinary seed flat filled with a suitable compost will be sufficient. In either case the soil should be light in texture and mellow, containing an abundance of humus and sufficient sharp sand to insure porosity. No manure or fertilizer will be required. Adequate drainage must be provided.

Sow the seed moderately thick and cover to twice its own depth with fine soil or clean sand, and firm lightly with the back of a rake or a piece of flat board. After sowing water thoroughly with a fine spray and cover with shaded sash lights. Do not close the lights during warm weather or the temperature and humidity will become too high for successful germination; rather raise the front of the sash on five-inch pots or suitable blocks of wood.

Examine the seed bed daily and on no account allow the surface to become really dry, for that condition means death for any seed which is just germinating. This does not mean to say that water is to be supplied carelessly, only if the soil shows signs of becoming dry, and then in adequate quantity in the form of a fine spray. From a week to 12 days usually elapses before the young plants are discernable. When this occurs as much ventilation as possible must be provided, but some shade from the direct rays of the sun is desirable, and for this purpose very thin muslin tacked on wooden frames is admirable.

When the plants are large enough to handle with ease, usually in about five weeks from the date of sowing, they should be transplanted either into the open field or into frames. The latter method has many advantages and produces surer results, and as only cheap wooden frames covered with ordinary sash are necessary, their use is to be recommended wherever possible. In either case the soil should be deeply worked and moderately rich. Bonemeal is an excellent fertilizer. The presence of rich organic manure induces soft, sappy growth which does not winter well, and in consequence dressings of this nature are to be avoided. Plant five or six inches apart each way if cold frames are used, or in the open in rows a foot apart with six inches between the plants in the rows. Keep the surface stirred frequently and avoid "coddling" at all costs, the main object being to obtain a strong and sturdy growth. Do not water the plants in the frames unless absolutely necessary, and of course keep the sash off day and night until the advent of severe weather indicates the need for covering.

With the coming of Winter the plants will rest and the application of water is to be avoided unless the soil becomes really dry, in which case the forenoon of a bright day should be chosen for the task of giving a thorough soaking. Ventilate the frames on every possible occasion; a few degrees of frost will benefit rather than hurt the plants, but an unventilated frame on a sunny Winter day quickly becomes very hot inside and this condition does much damage. Plants which are to be wintered in the open ground should be covered just sufficiently to hide the plants from view. Salt hay is an excellent material for this purpose and is easily removed in the Spring.

Although pansies are truly perennials they do not take kindly to our hot Summers, and it is better to treat them as biennials in this country. They prefer a position shaded from hot sunshine, but they will provide a splendid Spring display even if planted on a fully exposed site.

The popularity of the pansy is assured, and the ease and certainty with which they may be raised when once the essentials are mastered makes them worth while considering as a profit-making crop for those who have the opportunity and inclination to grow plants for sale.

New York. T. H. EVERETT.

Touring Across the Continent

I was born near Buffalo, N. Y., lived in the East till I was about 40, and moved to the coast with five children. I returned last Fall to marry with the understanding that we should go back to California in about two years. We plan to start in May, 1930. I have crossed all the way eight times; spent one Winter in Arizona, and returned by automobile across the desert before there was a bridge over the Colorado. A little over a year ago I spent some time in Denver, traveling both ways by auto stage, and last August came all the way over by automobile stage.

It seems almost everybody from the San Francisco Bay section who wishes to go East (part or all way) sells something. Many times both man and wife sell, and the number of women who start out in a car alone to sell as they go is appalling. And then remember that hundreds of miles of the way there is no one at all to sell anything to. There are 500 miles of desert and a lot of mountain and plain west of the Mississippi, and lots of the few people you come across have something to sell themselves.

My husband has never driven any distance and cannot drive through large towns or cities, so we plan to find someone to go along who can drive part of the time and do minor repairs on a Ford. We shall stay at the automobile camps. They are fine all the way over.

It is dangerous to start from here in the Fall. The desert can be as horribly cold in Winter as it is unbearably hot in Summer, and in the mountains one can never tell when a bitter cold blizzard will come, and many people are found frozen stiff in their cars. Then the rainy season on the coast is expected to start about November 1, and it is not a very pleasant place to be unless one has plenty of money and can stay in a heated building. One needs fuel there as well as in the East. Coal was $22 a ton and soft Utah coal at that. You pay 30 cents for a gunnysack of mill wood. It might keep you fairly comfortable one day. That is why we are starting in May. We shall cross the desert before extreme heat comes, and be in California just when you can stay outdoors all the time—no danger of rain. MRS. C. E. D.

New York.

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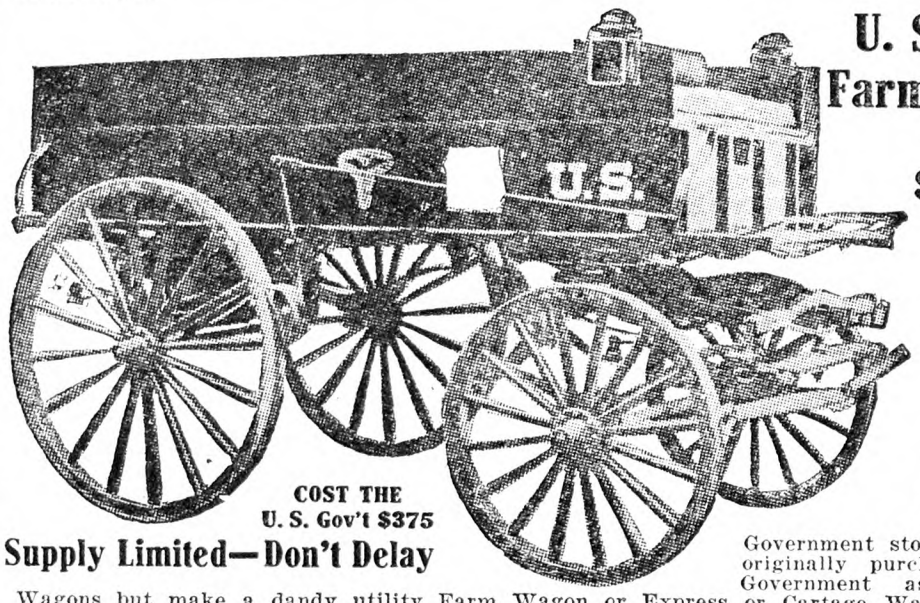

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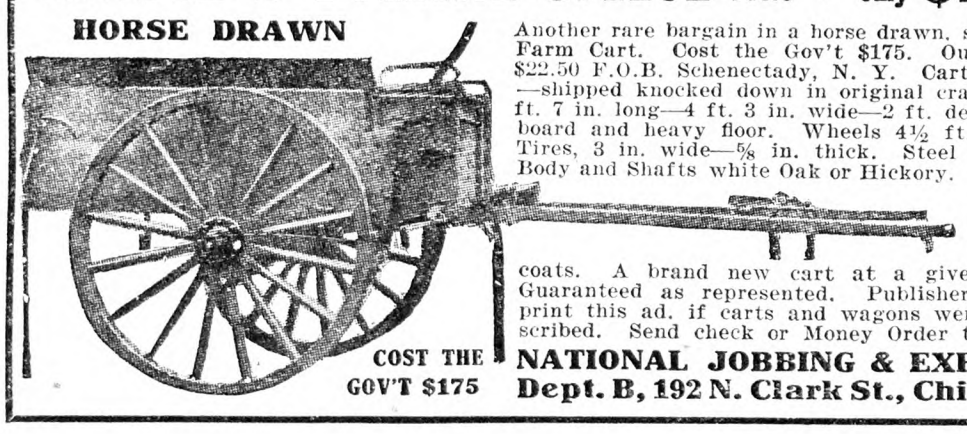

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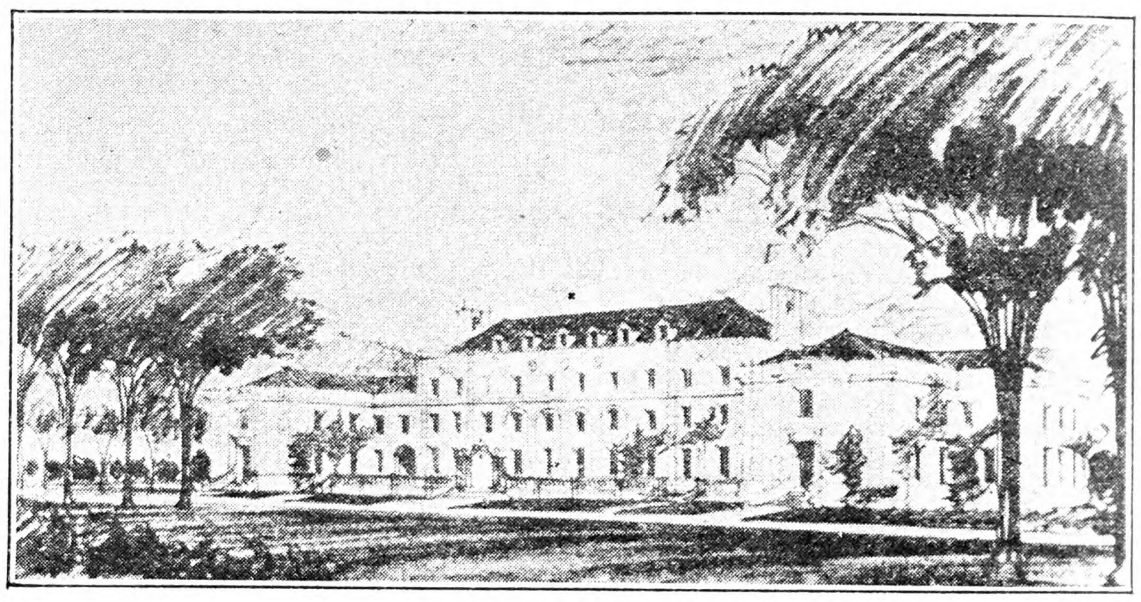
Grange Memorial at Pennsylvania State College

An interesting chapter in the history of American rural life progress was written in real action on the campus of the Pennsylvania State College, in its vivid mountain setting in the exact center of the Keystone State, on Friday afternoon, June 15, 1928. This was the ceremoney incident to the formal breaking of ground for a gift to the college by the Pennsylvania State Grange of a handsome brick and stone building to be known as "The Pennsylvania State Grange Memorial Dormitory for Girls."

In short but impressive exercises conducted about a raised platform on ground that for 40 years or more had served Pennsylvania farmers as a college vegetable gardening experiment field, a group of speakers dedicated the ground to even higher purposes—that the young womanhood of the State should have opportunity to reach the ambition of so many, a higher education.

Among those who did special service in this matter were: Mrs. Clara C. Phillips, of Washington, Pa., prominent in Grange circles in the State, and for several years a member of the State College board of trustees; Philip H. Dewey, of Gaines, later to become Master of the State Grange; Mrs. Loui Piolett, of Wysox; Mrs. Howard Van Kirk, Washington; M. B. Orr, Mercer, and R. G. Bressler, then vice-dean of the School of Agriculture at Penn State.

Many others have helped and the new building is to be dedicated August 14. The picture, from the architects' plans, gives a good idea of this beautiful dormitory.



The Grange Memorial Dormitory for Girls, Pennsylvania State College

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The movement to establish a permanent headquarters at Washington for the National Grange recalls the plan earlier in the history of the order to erect a building in the city of Washington by the National Grange to be known as the "Temple of Ceres." A fund was started for this purpose, made up of donations from Grange organizations and individuals, but it only reached the sum of about $700.

This proposition has recently been revived by Potomac Grange No. 1, of Washington, and the Master of this historic Grange, J. Clyde Marquis, is writing a series of articles giving the reasons for such an undertaking and urging its adoption. There is much to recommend this plan. Washington was the birthplace of the order, and many of its founders lie in Washington cemeteries. For the larger part of the 61 years since the National Grange was organized, Washington has been its headquarters. The proposed Grange building would be in the nature of a memorial to the founders of the order. It would afford an ideal location for the present National Grange headquarters and could be used for the sessions of the National Grange when held in Washington and for other agricultural meetings. Another suggested use would be to house historical exhibits of Grange interest. It could also be used to provide a hall for the meetings of Potomac Grange which has become a large and vigorous body, containing many distinguished members, including several government officials, and members of Congress. It is said that there is not at the present time any large hall well adapted for the use of the National Grange and other agricultural gatherings. Such a building would surely add to the dignity and influence of the Grange.

The Grange is the oldest agricultural organization—and the largest. It numbers more than 800,000 members and it is eminently fitting that the organization should erect in the National Capital, the place where the Grange was established in 1868, a building to serve as a memorial for this great industry, which forms the foundation of all American industries. The Granges of the State of Pennsylvania have shown their sister Grange States what unity of action can accomplish when directed in a worthy cause. The girls' dormitory at State College in Pennsylvania, just completed, is a striking monument to what is possible through Grange organization, when properly directed. The 30 Grange States should be well able to swing to successful termination an enterprise such as the one contemplated to found a National Grange Memorial building. The bigness of the Grange organization may be realized when it is remembered that its investments in real estate and other holdings is now in excess of $20,000,000. This matter was brought up at the last session of the National Grange and undoubtedly will again be considered at the coming session, to be held at Seattle, Wash., in November. The report of National Grange Treasurer Robinson shows a total of over $33,000 in the National Grange building fund.

One of the largest and most active of the Granges of California, Orchard City No. 333, recently staged a novel performance at the 26th anniversary of the Grange. This organization of the Golden State has 13 past Masters and as a part of the anniversary program these officials were by some magical power transferred into a "ladies' degree team," and conferred degrees upon a class of candidates in such a way that the team is now swamped with invitations from other Granges of their territory for a visit from this now noted degree team. Among the members of this "ladies'" team are included a National Grange organizer, the lecturer of the California State Grange, a past lecturer of the State Grange, an editor of one of California's newspapers and a Pomona Grange Master.

Connecticut Station Field Day

The sweet corn breeding of Dr. Donald F. Jones, inventor of the double-cross as applied to corn, who produced the Burr-Leaming field corn and the Redgreen sweet corn at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in New Haven, will be the principal exhibit of the annual Field day, August 28, on the Station farm at Mount Carmel. Showing 400 combinations of inbred strains, his experiments are this Summer at the height of their interest and value.

Dr. George A. Works, the new president of the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs, and Dr. E. W. Sinnott, professor of botany at Barnard College, Columbia University, formerly of Storrs, will speak in a short program after lunch. Dr. Sinnott's subject will be "Recent Developments in Plant Breeding."

A straight-necked squash, seed of which will be available for trial next Spring, will be among 50 other exhibits tagged for the guidance of visitors. Experiments on the farm include the breeding of vegetables, berries, fruit and Alfalfa, and the control of fungus diseases and insect pests of plants. Insectaries for experiment with insects are on view.

Raspberry Cane Borer

Last Fall I set out some raspberries. They made good growth in Spring, but an insect of some sort has stung them in rings around the cane, and soon I find a small grub there. W. C. W.
Pennsylvania.

This is the raspberry cane borer. The adult is a slender black beetle about one-half inch long, which girdles the cane as described, and deposits its egg in the cane. The treatment consists in cutting off the cane below point of girdling and burning it. Trash around the bushes should be cleared up over Winter.

BANKERS would need relief, too, if every passing tourist climbed the fence to get a sample of their commodity.—San Francisco Chronicle.

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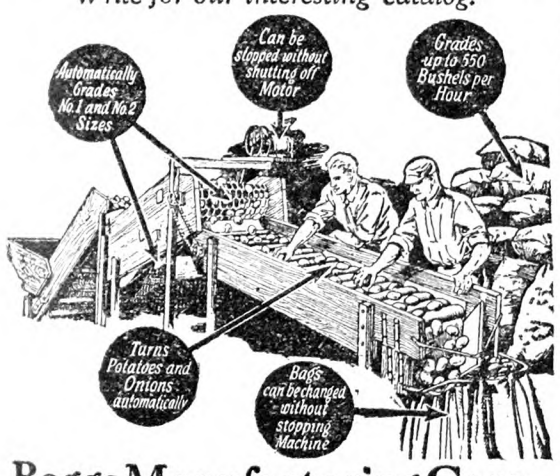

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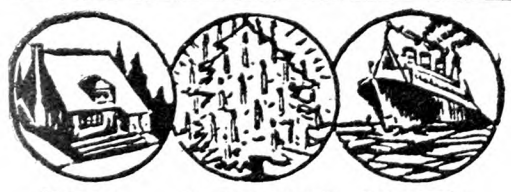

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An Idaho Peony Garden

The accompanying cut shows a peony garden on the mesa, or bench, two miles west of Boise, Idaho, with its mistress, Miss Eva Darrall, holding an armful of blossoms of colors which, unfortunately, in a photograph, show only as white, though really of the beautiful tints of such mid-season varieties as La Tulipe, Queen, Festiva Maxima, Victoria and Delicatissima. Miss Darrall writes of her garden that it originated with plants purchased by her father near the campus of Oberlin College in Ohio 18 years ago, and taken west with him. He has since divided the original plants, and this picture shows one of their gardens filled with the increase and now displaying blooms roughly estimated at perhaps 6,000 in number. The blossoms shown were roughly handled by a week's rain, not common there, and not welcomed by the peony grower, who prefers to develop the wonderful blossoms by irrigation and cultivation under the Idaho sunshine. Their old-fashioned "pineys", the Officinalis Rubra, so well known to our grandmothers, came out this year in time for Decoration Day and were literally shattered and pounded into the ground by the rains.

A Peony Garden Near Boise, Idaho

The botanists relate the peony closely to the wild buttercup, the Hepatica, the larkspur and the columbine. It is intensive cultivation, with selection and hybridization, that has brought the peony so far from its relatives and developed the many varieties now produced commercially and in private gardens. There are few flowers that will give so much satisfaction with little care, and this picture shows what may be done by cultivation on Idaho's irrigated soil. Not all the plants are allowed to bloom in the open, some varieties giving better results when the blossoms are picked in the bud and allowed to open in the cellar. There is a demand for these flowers there that frequently takes all that the gardens can produce. Just back of the fence in the picture is a patch of Idaho sage brush, this gray-clad aborigine of the soil having been compelled to give place to the beautiful product of the modern gardener's art.

M. B. D.

As We Go Along

The first garden sweet corn was ready July 25. This is two weeks later than an average year first picking, but had it not been for steady irrigation, it would have been delayed much more and perhaps cut very short. The cold Spring held it back. Then drought started and I learned what hot sunshine can do when plenty of water is put between the rows. The corn jumped ahead and is better than in previous years with seasonable rain. In fact all of the garden which I have found time to irrigate in this way is excellent, while other parts are total failure. This, on a small scale is what irrigation farmers are doing on thousands of acres. One advantage of this dry-weather gardening is that there is no beating down of the plants by heavy showers. After a terrific downpour I have often found the garden a discouraged looking spot, the corn bent over so that one scarcely knew what to do with it, and carrots flattened beyond repair.

I often spend Sunday afternoon under the shade of a maple tree. It is an airy spot in sight of the garden but out of sight of the main road, from which I hear the steady roar of auto traffic, all the afternoon and far into the night. As one listens more closely in mid-afternoon, there is another sound, the hum of a million insects, moving leaves and other voices of Nature, all mingled into drowsy harmony—very restful and peaceful after the week's work. Some of the Sunday afternoons under this tree remind me of the pleasanter parts of an Ellen Glasgow romance, minus the human shams and failings which she satirizes with skill but without mercy, such as her "Romantic Comedians."

What a difference books of fiction have in their thinking over effect on us. In some cases we read them and forget. In others there are parts that we like to recall—and dwell upon—when sitting alone—strains of harmony, rapturous, stirring, or minor chords, hauntingly beautiful and sad. I often talked with Mr. Collingwood about such things. Though one of the most matter-of-fact and practical men, he had wonderful discernment and appreciation of the real poetry and romance, in nature and human life, and delighted to recall scenes and bits of appealing work in fiction.

One of the worth-while, more serious new books is a story of the Assyrians by Sidney Smith. He has done a remarkable work in piecing together the fragments of what is known about these ancients so long blotted off the map as a nation. Perhaps the most striking thing about them, as measured by present times, was their exceeding up-to-dateness in looking out for the "almighty dollar," or what took the place of it with them, and their readiness to do anything to get it. Reading of the actions of these Assyrian money hunters, I am convinced that the world has improved, in its attitude of man to man at least.

My garden has a new visitor, the Mexican bean beetle. It had been reported only 25 miles away, so was not unexpected, but is an unwelcome addition to the garden managerie. I am going to try a non-arsenical with an oxide of zinc basis, which disagrees with bugs. It is not a new preparation, though I am using it this year for the first time, blowing it on with a powder gun. From the disappearance of the "yellow bugs" on the squashes, I judge that it was a bad thing for them.

Thus far this year, there have been none of the black, and dun-colored and striped blister beetles, so destructive to beans and Swiss chard. Three years ago they were numerous in parts of the garden. They are best handled by such mechanical means as throwing into pans of kerosene, treading under foot or bisecting them with shears. The last method is effective and quite speedy, after one gets the knack of picking them out under the thick plants. Looking over the rows every day is necessary.

Another good job in the same line is cutting the squash vine borers out. By noting the lighter color of the stem near the ground, and pinching to find soft spots, the borers can be caught when small, before much damage is done. The stem is cut lengthwise at the place, pried open a little, and the borer dug out.

W. W. H.

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Thoughts From Long Acres

In days gone by we used to look for a white horse every time we met a red-headed girl, and seldom looked in vain, but a strange fact has come to my attention. Autos and trucks drove horses from the streets and roads, so even a bay horse is a rarity on the road, while a white horse is almost as rare as the dodo, but the amazing thing is that red-headed girls have vanished along with the white horses. I hadn't seen a red-headed girl for a coon's age until the other day, and even that one was more brown than red. But I was not at all astonished a bit later to see ambling down the street the first white horse I had seen for months. What strange affinity brought red-headed girls and white horses into close proximity in years gone by, and why has the red-head vanished along with the passing of white horses?

Another noticeable and regrettable thing, which I have noticed for the second year in succession, is that butterflies seem to have vanished. I searched in vain the foliage of those milkweeds which escaped the hoe for the glittering casket in which the crysalis of the Monarch butterfly awaits his glorious transformation. Not one butterfly of any species have I seen this Summer, though the mown meadows were formerly gay with these fluttering beauties. Is this a general or local situation, and will some wise man please explain the cause? Butterflies are of little if any economic value, but do have a great æsthetic value for those who love nature in her brighter moods.

The milkweed bugs are here again, both the bright green one and the red one with long horns. The green one is lively enough with his coat of shimmering beauty, but the red one is slow and ponderous, looking for all the world like a wise old owl as he wanders along my arm dressed in his dusty coat of dingy red, and with his long horns waving. The chemists employed by paint manufacturers have evolved some gay colors of late, but none to equal the shining green of a milkweed bug. There seems to be an undercoat of glittering gold to enhance the beauty of the green.

But we are doing other things besides admiring bugs. In two days of this week our little family picked 144 quarts of currants, 48 pints of blackcaps and 384 pints of raspberries, and this in a nine-hour day, with the sun burning down with withering heat. That is a little better than our daily average, but we sure have to hustle. The boys drop their carriers at five o'clock, and make a dash for the pasture pond, with Calvin right behind them. He generally takes his two-pint carrier out once, but after that picks when he feels like it. His tiny fingers can grab currants at an amazing rate, which is considerable help when we are all tired and hurrying to even crates. On one day of this week there were a thousand crates—16,000 quarts—of currants offered for sale on our local market, besides the vast number shipped to Chicago, which shows that I guessed wrong when setting out so many. But we have made some money from ours after all, though not so much as we hoped.

I have one small patch of blackcaps set on low ground where the water table is high, as proved by numerous crayfish holes, yet the berries always dry up on those bushes, while another patch set on high and very dry land matures the berries nicely. Observation on raspberries has shown that the 10 to 15 buds on the lower part of the cane, near the ground, produce very few berries; the 10 to 15 buds on the extreme top of the cane produce small and crumbly berries, while those below the top and above the bottom buds are the real crop producers. The King raspberry is going the same way the Miller went, as the berries are getting small and crumbly, but the Latham bears very large and firm berries of excellent color. The King was a wonderful berry at one time and probably is still good in some places, but it is next to impossible to procure disease-free plants in this section, so we must discard it. I shall give mine one more chance by fertilizing heavily next Spring along the rows after they are plowed, but before they are hoed, and then, if they do not respond, out they go.

Too much nitrate makes the berries soft, so I shall use a fertilizer of superphosphate 75 per cent, potash 15 per cent and nitrogen 10 per cent, and apply it generously with the idea of kill or cure. Phosphate applied heavily to part of a wheat field five years ago still shows up in larger and greener corn on that part of the field where it was applied, although none has been put on since, and several crops of hay taken off before plowing last Fall. I ran out of it when the field was only half covered, and did not go for more as I thought there was too much work ahead.

The berries will soon be gone, the boys and I will yank out and burn the old wood as rapidly as possible. The corn will be too high to cultivate, and the grapes cleaned up for the last time, which means that we shall have a breathing spell before grape-picking begins. To be sure, those pickles will begin to bear about then, but our patch is small and the children have a half interest, so they will be willing to pick without grumbling. Pickle picking is a hard job for me, as I have to crawl along on account of not being able to see them very well. The Missus generally takes the next row, and picks as many behind me as I get by reaching over to my row, but I try to do my share. I have known many men who always sent the family to do the dreaded jobs, but here we work together when a job is to be done, such as pickle-picking.

Kenny's Sunday school teacher took his class on a fishing trip today, so we were one berry-picker short, but it was reward enough to see how eagerly he planned and how joyously he started. He has promised us fish for supper, but we were wise enough to order some weenies when Pop went to the store today. Calvin trotted along, but talked me into an ice cream cone before he went. These children of ours, what a joy they are and how barren life would be without them! They mean much of self-sacrifice for us, but how richly we are repaid. L. B. R.

Missouri Notes

Again I am granted the exalted pleasure of going out at sunrise in the cool dewy mornings to visit the Gladiolus field. With the greatest interest I let my eyes glance over the general ensemble for a first impression, and then begin to fix them on particular rows or parts of rows to note the transformations that have taken place during the night; for it is in the night that the "glad" maidens prepare their most fetching toilets for the inspection of the morning light. Here is a row devoted entirely to strangers who are making their first debuts here, but as, from motives of economy, I purchased only small-sized bulbs, I cannot speak with any final judgment on their true merits. Still the colors are there and, approximately, the size of the flower.

Of these the most charming to me was Gen. Kuroki, with upper parts of petals a deep pink, with the interior of the flower a creamy white, a most winsome combination, with nothing else resembling it. The most impressive of the group that has so far flowered is Thomas T. Kent, described as "shell pink overlaid with strawberry, crimson streak on each petal." This variety shows great stamina, a very strong tall grower with uncommonly large flowers. Today, under an intensely hot sun which wilted down the petals of most varieties, its flowers abated not a jot of their proud pose. A good second I counted to be Maurice Fuld, one of the largest flowered, light rose pink. This ability to withstand mid-day heat is worth considering. Among those possessing this power I note Mrs. Francis King, Capt. Boynton, Opalescent and some others. Usually these are those showing the strongest growth, tall with long spikes of buds. Going back to the new ones, I like Romance with its full palette of soft colors; Sheila, blooming here for the first time, large salmon pink; Marnia and Nancy Hanks, all three somewhat allied in color, and Gloriana makes a fourth. With such new varieties it strikes me that the days of the long-popular Alice Tiplady should be over. Like all the prims, it is a tremendous propagator, but spike and flower are quite inferior to these new arrivals.

Golden Measure is another former favorite of distinction that I should list for the discard; spikes too short, flowers too small and crowded; it is outclassed here by Gold, the only new yellow I have tried. Scarlet Princeps is the best all red, with good length spike, but plant is too dwarfish; impossible to cut good stems and leave any growth to sustain bulb. Among whites I like Albania with its large snowy flowers, a sure bloomer; but why do we hear so little of Carmen Sylva with its tall, stately spikes, certainly a splendid white? The new white, Mrs. Hornberger, had a fine spike, but no basis yet for comparison. Emile Aubrun, a new one, "a deep smoky pink with large cherry-red blotch," looked a vigorous grower with a strong flower; next comes London Smoke, an odd one; then Longfellow, a fine light pink self-color; Jacoba Van B. from Holland, a violet self-color, but flowers are small; and near it is an old variety, Louise, with much more striking flowers of lavender. Dr. Bennett introduced itself with an uncommonly long spike and large flowers, but its color reminded me of Scarlano, which is in every way a fine variety. Dorothy McKibbin, which last year I did not like, has redeemed itself this season; good spikes and nothing else like it in color. E. J. Shaylor is a fine deep pink, but its spikes are too short. Muriel, a "lavender blue", has a long spike of rather small flowers. Joerg's White, a new one, disappointed me after reading about its unusual size, but bulb was small. Foch holds its own as one of the most valuable members of the "glad" family; always popular, always in demand, not a tall grower but a good bloomer, with the largest flowers of any of the commercials; its delicate shade of very light pink appeals to the eye of the connoisseur, while its size captures the fancy of the rank and file; nothing appears on the horizon that is likely to supersede it.

The last rain was so long ago that we discover we are in a drought. The "glad" rows are filled with a loose mulch of soil that should conserve the moisture. This soil is fast becoming dust under the daily tramping of feet, but the hand cultivator can be pushed through the rows with little effort to prevent packing.

L. R. JOHNSON.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Canning Soups

The very nicest way in which to utilize odds and ends of vegetables near the close of the canning season is to put them first into the soup kettle and then into glass jars or tin cans for Winter use. What tastes better on a cold wintry day than a bowl of hot homemade soup, whether it be tomato, chicken or vegetable soup?

To the homemaker living some distance from town several shelves of home-canned soups will come in very handy during the Winter months in planning well-balanced meals for her family. Furthermore, soup canning is economical, for it utilizes left-over meats, bones and vegetables which can best be saved in that form.

When sides or quarters of beef, veal or mutton are cut up at home, there are always bones and trimmings which can go into the soup pot and then into cans or jars.

Of course tomatoes canned in the usual way are always available for soups, but when used as such are usually strained to remove the seeds. Many homemakers prefer to do this removing of seeds at canning time and make a thick seedless pulp which they label "tomato pulp for soup."

When the pea pods are fresh from the home garden they may be cooked for one hour in enough water to cover them, rubbed through a sieve and canned in the same way as tomato puree. This puree made from pods cannot be distinguished from puree made from fresh green peas. In the Winter, when you wish to have cream of pea soup, open a can of the pea puree, add milk or cream just as you do for cream of tomato soup. The addition of a little onion improves the flavor.

When it comes to vegetable soup, any desired mixture of vegetables may be canned. Prepare each vegetable separately in the usual way and combine them. Add boiling water and boil one to two minutes. The amount of water needed will depend on the type of vegetables being used; if tomatoes are used they will probably furnish the necessary liquid. Use only enough water to cook the vegetables, so as to conserve jar space. After the vegetables have boiled one to two minutes, pack at once into glass jars or tin cans and add one teaspoon salt to each quart. Sterilize for the period specified for the vegetables that require longest cooking. That is, if peas, corn, tomatoes and beans are in the mixture, it will be necessary to process the mixture the length of time required for corn, the vegetable that requires the longest processing time. On the other hand, if tomatoes are combined with corn and used in the proportion of two parts tomatoes to one part corn, no more corn than this, they will keep with a short period of processing. Tomatoes are an acid vegetable while corn is a non-acid vegetable. Non-acid vegetables are more difficult to sterilize and require more time than acid ones. The United States Department of Agriculture is urging that all non-acid vegetables be canned in the pressure cooker. The high pressure that is possible in this type kettle assures perfect keeping quality, which is due to complete sterilization of the vegetable.

A good combination for vegetable soup consists of two quarts of tomatoes, one pint of corn, one pint of Lima beans, one pint of okra, one small onion chopped, half cup chopped sweet red pepper, 1½ teaspoons salt and three teaspoons sugar. Prepare each vegetable as for canning. Add seasoning and cook together for 10 minutes. Pack into hot jars and process.

Diced carrots, turnips, green corn and Lima beans are another combination. Okra, tomatoes, and onions sliced thin and canned together can be added to chicken stock or meat stock for a creole soup. Chicken stock can be made from the bones and trimmings of the chicken when canning chickens. Cover bones and trimmings with cold water and slowly simmer until the flesh drops from the bones. Add seasoning, such as salt, onion or a bit of celery leaf. Pour into jars and sterilize for one hour in the pressure cooker.

The following time table will be helpful in determining the length of time required for processing the various soups:

CANNING TIME TABLE FOR SOUPS

	Hot-Water Bath, 212° F. One Period (hours)	Steam Pressure Cooker 15 pounds (hours)
Asparagus Puree— Use tough ends, boil until soft, press through sieve, add seasoning, pack hot, process.....	3	1
Clam Broth— Use fresh clams, boil 10 minutes, add seasoning, pack hot, process..	3	1
Clam Chowder— Boil mixture 10 minutes, pack hot, process	3	1
Fish Chowder— Boil mixture 20 minutes, pack hot, process	3	1
Green Pea Puree— Boil pea pods one hour, press through sieve, add salt, pack hot, process	3	1
Soup Stock— Cover meat with cold water, simmer 6 hours, add seasoning, cool, reheat, pack hot, process	3	1
Vegetable Soup Mixture— Blanch vegetables, pack hot, add salt, process..	3	1
Tomato Pulp— Blanch tomatoes, cook 30 minutes, strain, pack hot, add salt, process..	45 (mins.)	25 (mins.)
Chicken Stock or Chicken Broth— Chicken stock may be canned alone or combined with vegetables or rice	3	1

GRACE VIALL GRAY.

Two women canning soup can process 50 to 100 cans a day easily. A delicious soup can be made with meat as a foundation. With the addition of some okra, peppers, celery, onion and tomatoes, a homemaker has a ready-prepared nourishing food ready for Winter use.

Hot Water for Poison Ivy

When I was a boy in New Hampshire I often got peppered with this irritating stuff, and even now, get it on an occasional visit to the country. I use the same old remedy—hot water. This sudden and certain cure I have never seen in print.

A very important factor is the implement to use. From a thin piece of wood say ⅛ in. thick, ½ in. wide and 9 in. long, round off one end and form a handle like a paddle. Over the rounded flat end wind several pieces of white cloth well secured or loop a piece of stiff wire and pad that. Dip pad in basin of hot water that is nearly at the boiling point, remove paddle and apply flatwise to the affected area. Keep repeating and you will soon learn when the job is finished. Keep temperature of water high by adding more that is very hot. The first sensation from the applied heat will make one twinge but that will be only momentary, however. Don't be afraid of being hurt a little because the reward for your suffering will promptly follow. This work faithfully carried through will kill the worst case of ivy poison in ten minutes. It is a hot but a sure cure.

To apply the hot water with a sponge or small dipper is not as well as the excess of water go where it is not intended or needed and cannot equal the method described above.

You will be surprised to see how like magic this treatment will result in the instant cessation of all itching. If the poisoned region is badly swollen at time of treatment it will soon pass away.

Massachusetts. ROY W. HUTCHINSON.

R. N.-Y.—In boyhood we had a neighbor who used the hot water treatment, but he specified that it must be "bilin' hot." He poured it from the teakettle on to the poison blisters. He killed the poison but made sore places unusually slow to heal. Our correspondent's method, named above, applies the heat, without necessarily blistering.

Autumn Flowering Crocuses

Mention of Crocuses naturally envisions scenes of Spring, when, shortly after the departure of the last snows (and occasionally before this occurs) the gorgeous white, golden yellow, mauve and variously striped cups of the large flowering Dutch varieties raise themselves in splendid array among the grass, from nooks in the rock garden, or in colorful masses in beds and borders. Most home gardeners know nothing of the lovely Crocus species which flower in the Fall, and indeed not a few professional gardeners are quite unacquainted with their charms. Yet the Autumn-flowering Crocuses are real gems worthy of the attention of all true gardeners, and worth-while acquisitions for suitable spots in the garden, be it large or small.

As I write I have before me a folder issued by a famous New York bulb house in which are offered no less than 16 distinct species and varieties of these mountain flowers. They vary in price from the fine white-flowered Speciosus albus at $4 per 10 or $35 per 100, to Salzmannii, Sativus, Speciosus and Zonatus, each priced at $1 for 10 or $8.75 per hundred, while a mixture of fine varieties is available at $8 per hundred.

The stronger growing kinds, as Sativus, Speciosus and Zonatus, are admirable for planting towards the front of the border with a carpet of some lowly plant to cover the ground through which they can push their rather slender stems. The less robust varieties are better accommodated in pockets in the rock garden where they are less likely to be disturbed or overrun with more vigorous plants. A soil containing a fair amount of humus or decayed leaf-mold is well adapted to their requirements, and it is a good plan to surround each bulb (corm) with some sharp sand at the time of planting. Carpeting plants such as creeping thymes, Arenaria verna, etc., are excellent "bed mates" for the Crocuses. Another entirely satisfactory way of cultivating Autumn flowering Crocuses is to plant them fairly thickly in well-drained pots or pans, using a good friable soil for the purpose. Much fun and interest results from this practice.

Bulbs of Autumn flowering Crocuses are available in late August and early September, so that it is imperative that orders be placed as soon as possible if results are desired this season. Flowers are borne two or three weeks after planting, but the first season's bloom does not equal that of subsequent years provided suitable conditions are approximated. Without a doubt the Spring is the best time to move established plants if considered necessary, but new plantings of necessity must be made in the early Fall, for bulbs are not available through trade sources at any other season. Plant the bulbs as soon as ever they are obtainable. Sometimes they will be flowering in the bags in which they arrive, but this does not appear to affect them seriously so long as they are put in the ground at once.

Autumn-flowering Crocuses are subjects which appeal irresistibly to the lover of delicacy of form and coloring, and choiceness in the plants he cultivates. They are indispensable to the true rock garden enthusiast. I feel that I can do no better than quote the descriptions of the various varieties as presented in the folder previously referred to:

Asturicus.—A very showy species from the Asturian Mountains; flowers pale mauve to purple with darker stripes at base.

Iridiflorus. — A native of Hungary, Western Transylvania, and the Banat; large rich purple outer segments, inner segments pale lilac, much branched; lilac anthers, very distinct and handsome.

Longiflorus Melitensis. — Soft lilac feathered deep yellow at base; anthers yellow, stigmata orange-red; violet scented.

Media.—A fine species from the neighborhood of Mentone and Spezzia, flowers lovely rich violet, with handsome purple veining at base; stigmata rich glowing orange-red. One of the handsomest of the Autumn-flowering species.

Nudiflorus.—Flowers rich clear purple, a native of the Asturian Mountains, the Pyrenees, Landes (Southwestern France), Cevennes, etc., and at one time naturalized in the midland counties of England.

Ochroleucus. — Creamy-white, bright orange base; a native of the Lebanon.

Pulchellus.—Lavender-blue with white anthers and orange spotted throat, a lovely species found growing in the heathy districts bordering the Bosphorus.

Salzmannii.—A native of Tangier; lilac, dark feathered, delighting in a moist soil.

Sativus.—Habitat Italy to Kurdistan; large flowers, purplish lilac, feathered violet, with showy orange stigmata, slightly scented, flowering freely when established.

Speciosus.—Bright violet-blue, prettily veined, having orange-red anthers and light yellow throat; large, handsome and showy. One of the best for naturalizing in grass and massing in borders or in rockwork.

Speciosus Aitchisonii.—Long handsome flowers, with sharp tapering petals, lavender, prettily feathered a darker shade and with silvery flush on outer petals; very late.

Speciosus albus.—A very fine white-flowered variety.

Speciosus Artabir.—A beautiful variety with large pale blue flowers and dark veinings.

Speciosus globulus. — Very late dark blue.

Speciosus Pollux.—Pale violet-blue exterior shaded silvery white; very large flowers; a beautiful new introduction.

Zonatus.—Rose-lilac, yellow center and orange zone; ethereal in its lovely coloring.

It will be seen that there is considerable diversity between the various kinds, and all are beautiful. A point worthy of note is that Crocus sativus is the source of the color saffron, and is grown for this purpose in France, Spain and Italy, where it has been cultivated from time immemorial. T. H. EVERETT.

New York.

From the Rocky Mountain Ranch

Hot and dry, down in the ranching part of the Rockies. This is July 27 and we have had no rain to speak of for two months. It seems to be a season of slow growth in almost all vegetable and animal life. Crops and gardens, poultry, pigs, lambs and calves are backward and lacking in the usual vim and vigor. We are using the first of vegetables that are usually in use a month earlier. Flower seeds failed to germinate well and the perennials did not bloom much.

We have about a dozen different varieties of flowers now in bloom and generally have 50 or more at this date.

We had to let the sheep pasture the whole ranch until the middle of June, so our Alfalfa is just now ready for the first cutting. It is very good, especially the part that is sub-irrigated. I think I have mentioned that a part of this ranch was once a lake, and the Alfalfa roots seem to reach water. Barley and oats, too, on the same patch of ground, do exceptionally well, without a drop of irrigation water.

We have been over to Canon Creek several times fishing. Twelve or 13 at one time seem to be my limit, this year. They are not as plentiful as they were last year and are as wild as jack rabbits. We have lots of company every Summer, and our city friends enjoy a day on the creek. We sometimes fry our fish there, and make a big bucket of hot coffee. This Summer, though, we take bacon along, and if the fish supply is short, the hot bacon helps fill the "cavities." Some friends from Salt Lake City are due to arrive next week, and they will probably go on to some lakes "on top." There are lots of big fish in the lakes, but there is still so much snow there that the nights are uncomfortably cold.

The government trapper has been stationed at Blue Lake lately, and he keeps his fresh meat buried in a snowbank. Two weeks ago snowdrifts were still eight and 10 feet deep there and so solid that a horse could travel on top. The trapper got his feet wet one evening and the next morning he had to build a fire to thaw out his shoes. They were frozen as "hard as boards." He caught two bears in his trap. He makes a strong pen of logs and sets his trap inside with a piece of bark well covered with honey scented with sweet anise oil nearby. In trying to reach the bait the bear steps in the trap.

Deer are quite plentiful and tame, but the trapper seems to have got the coyotes and other predatory animals pretty well thinned out.

Sheep are doing well on the Summer range, and there will be some nice fat lambs to go to Kansas City this Fall. The lamb crop was so much short of last year's number that all are hoping for a good price. Wool is low-priced and many contend that it will remain so, unless women take to wearing woolen dresses and stockings. If that's the remedy needed, the price is down for good.

Colorado. MRS. PEARL UNDERWOOD.

Hardy Lilies in Vermont

The catalogs and botanists only want us to call the true lilies (Liliums) like the Easter, Madonna, coral and such plants lilies, but many flower growers consider the plants bearing lily-like flowers as "lilies" and the one most often grown by amateurs is the lemon lily which is listed as Hemerocallis flava. In fact it is the first lily I ever grew, and the original plant now nearly 40 years old is yet living. But H. flava is not the only deserving member of the Hemerocallis family, H. Dumortieri or orange day-lily is hardy and free flowering, and these two bloom about Memorial Day, while H. fulva or tawny day-lily is another old-fashioned flower blooming in July. With H. Kwanso, a double one blooming in July, and H. Middendorffii sometimes listed as H. Dr. Regal and the earliest to bloom, we have three months of yellow lilies and all these, even in New England, can be very well set in Fall when the garden work is not quite as pressing as in the Spring.

What I have said in regard to hardiness, free flowering and Fall planting applies equally to the next branch of the lily family, the blue or white day-lilies, sometimes called plantain lilies because of the shape of the leaves, and catalogued usually as Hosta. The first member of this family I met was I learned afterward F. subcordata grandiflora, or white day-lily, with light green plantain-like leaves, and pure white delicately scented lilies blooming in September.

Next came another with leaves of the same shape, but darker green, and lavender blue flowers the latter part of July and August. Then came F. undulata meida picta, the variety with striped green and white foliage, usually with more white than green and lavender flowers early in July. This is the variety now so justly popular as an edging plant. Can you imagine a bed of scarlet Salvia with this green and white border? Its flowers would be gone and flower stalks removed about the time the Salvias begin blooming. Still another and a late flowering one is F. lanceolata or lance-leaved day-lily with lilac flowers. All the Funkias increase rapidly and one can soon have a nice border of them and they are decidedly shade-loving plants, while Hemerocallis will grow and bloom in almost any situation.

Some have an idea that the true lilies are too tender for our northern climate. But some of us have found that most bulbous plants can be grown in Vermont with proper protection. Lilies require more care in selecting location and in planting than the foregoing plants. They must be in a well-drained situation and a big handful or trowelful of sand should be placed underneath each bulb.

Lilies like to be protected from the hottest sun, so are often interspersed in the shrubbery and white lilies and blue Delphiniums are a lovely combination.

Plant lilies deep. Directions usually say dig down a foot to insure good drainage, then small stones, good soil, sand and the lily bulb should be six to eight inches below the surface. The soil should be good garden soil but no rank manure; some fine manure is used as a top-dressing and protection and for a Winter blanket for the tenderer varieties a foot deep or more of dead leaves.

The ironclad lilies are the double and single tigers; Canadense or wild field lily, a small bright flowered darling; Superbum or Turk's cap, and the Chinese Regal and Siberian coral both seem hardy so far. These two I raised from seed and they spent their first Winters in the cellar. The stately Madonna is a tall white lily blooming in July, while the others are shades of red, orange and yellow.

L. speciosum varieties are the Fall-flowering delicately colored lilies and not as tall as the ones mentioned before. L. speciosum album is the large white variety and L. speciosum roseum is the white with rosy spots.

L. auratum, or golden-banded lily of Japan, is the most admired of all the lilies, but is often the hardest to grow.

L. croceum, L. elegans, L. martagon, L. pardalinum, and L. Philadelphicum are all worth growing.

A correspondent writes she can grow bulbous and many other plants from Louisiana and California here in New England. It is all a question of getting the proper situation and protection.

Vermont. MRS. J. X. W.

Cheap Baskets Were Expensive

Standard baskets for shipping tomatoes cost nine cents each, but last Summer an agent offered us another make, said to be just as good, for seven cents. The new baskets were lighter in weight, and we figured that the difference in cost, plus the saving in freight, would pay us well for making a change. After making the first shipment, however, we got a surprise.

For 50 baskets of tomatoes, shipped in the regular nine-cent containers, the return sheet read thus:

39 baskets tomatoes (fancy)	@	$1.00	$39.00
8 baskets tomatoes (choice)	@	.60	4.80
3 baskets tomatoes (damaged)	@	.25	.75
			$44.55
Freight			2.40
			$42.15

For 50 baskets, sent in the new seven-cent containers, we got the following report:

27 baskets tomatoes (fancy)	@	$1.00	$27.00
7 baskets tomatoes (choice)	@	.60	4.20
16 baskets tomatoes (damaged)	@	.25	3.00
			$34.20
Freight			1.90
			$32.30

We saved $1 in first cost and 50 cents in transportation charges, but lost $8.35 by using the new baskets. Besides the loss in cash, the commission man complained that many of the tomatoes had to be repacked, and so made a poor appearance on the market. From his c nversation we learned that many hundred dollars' worth of fruits and vegetables were wasted every year through damage to frail containers. We also found out, to our sorrow, that this damage came off the shipper. From this experience we have made it a rule to use the old reliable standard containers. Even the strongest of these is crushed occasionally, but we find it false economy to increase the risk by using inferior grades. F. R. COZZENS.

Ohio.

Making Rustic Furniture

Can you give any instructions on the making of rustic furniture from red cedar? Possibly some reader can furnish me with information. MRS. J. W. H.

Connecticut.

FARM relief already includes creation of eight new Federal jobs.—Dallas News.

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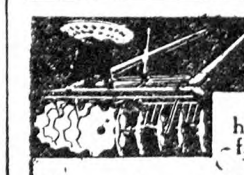

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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THOSE Pennsylvania horticulturists, page 1051, appear to have made a record in the amount of ground covered and number of interesting things seen. Getting about in this way is not only a "business proposition," but a pleasure as well. Fraternal feeling runs high on such trips, and never quite drops back to the former level. We all, on these journeys, have found new friends, with whom it has been a delight to correspond and visit afterward. And this idea of visiting is another matter worth considering between these longer trips. The motor car makes it possible to call on a new friend in another township or the next county, and the half hour spent there in looking over the place will be pleasant all around. Getting acquainted with others often leads to better farming, better local government, and lays the foundation for practical local farm co-operation when that becomes desirable.

*

A COMPLETE revolution of the American sugar industry may be caused by the manufacture of a cheap levulose sugar from the Jerusalem artichoke, according to a report in the daily press, said to be based on a statement from Dr. George K. Burgess, director of the United States Bureau of Standards. It is added that the cost of extracting levulose from artichokes ranges from $25 to $30 per pound. We do not know what Dr. Burgess said but we have too much respect for him to believe that he thinks any complete revolution is near at hand. It was not many years ago that we heard something about milk being manufactured by chemists, but the cows are still on duty and more appreciated than ever.

*

THE next great fight in sanitation for the protection of human health and that of the lower animals seems likely to be waged against insects. The fierce wild animals that menaced our ancestors were feeble in their power for injury, compared with insects that a slap of the hand will destroy. It is an old story now that the Panama Canal was dug only after the yellow fever bearing mosquito was banished, and we are all familiar with the fact that the deadly sleeping sickness of Central Africa is conveyed to natives and exploring white men by the bite of the tsetse fly and also that malaria in this and other countries is spread by a mosquito that sucks infection from the veins of the sick, to convey it to the well. Until actually proven by experiments that confirmed previous suspicions, it seemed impossible that malignant human diseases could depend for their spread upon insects whose bite was considered hardly more than annoying, but we are now finding that diseases of lower animals are conveyed in a similar manner. We are finding ourselves very much at the mercy of insect hosts that are capable of injuring, if not destroying us, by both direct and indirect attacks. Our food supplies are threatened by a moth that ignores quarantine barriers in spreading the corn-borer in the North and a fly that has spread consternation among fruit producers of our semi-tropical regions. Even our domestic fowls that provide us with such a large part of our essential foods are being found victims of insect attacks. Go among poultrymen in congested sections and you will find poultry houses fully screened against flies, to protect their occupants from internal parasites brought to them in the interiors of these insects. Mosquitoes are now charged with injecting into the combs of unprotected birds the virus of fowl pox, a serious disease of poultry. The pestilence that flies by night has been uncovered; it remains for us to devise practical means of ridding our habitable areas of what once was but an insect annoyance but what we have now discovered is a serious threat.

WHENEVER the newspapers print a questionnaire sponsored by some well-known person we see people of all ages on trains or ferryboats trying to work out the answers to these questions. Some of them possess the specialized knowledge to make a fair showing; the majority, however, quickly find the demands beyond their range, and turn impatiently to the cross-word puzzle or the sports page. Questionnaires and intelligence tests quickly show us how much of our knowledge is superficial, and how little of it sticks to us after schooling ends. There is one thing, however, that will help to repair deficiencies, and that is a habit of regular and informative reading. We do not mean the the snippets of facts given in condensed form in some publications, but reading that compels us to condense knowledge in our own minds. We are too ready to believe that an "outline" of history, science, art or literature can equip our minds without the grind of serious study. In the recent contest for a boy to carry on Edison's work, the winner gave evidence of wide general reading, in addition to purely technical education, and this was the determining factor in his success. On the other hand, though he has played football, he did not "make" the school team.

*

DRY weather and prospects of lighter production began to take effect on the butter market in late July, bringing the price level of the better commercial grades close to that of a year ago. Until lately, production had continued unusually heavy for midsummer. Short pastures and higher prices for grain and hay brought about quite a change in the market outlook, and shifted the sentiment from a state of discouragement to a position of confidence. Despite the better tone late in the month, July butter prices averaged a little lower than June prices, and also lower than those of a year ago. Large stocks in cold storage, exceeding those of a year ago by fully 20,000,000 lbs. and about 15,000,000 lbs. greater than the five-year average, make up the unfavorable side of the market position. Reports from representative markets suggest that the excess over last year may be still greater in August. There is nothing in the combined figures to show that there is any special increase in the demand, although slightly more butter seems to have been used so far this year. It appears that more condensed and evaporated milk is consumed and less cheese. The holdings of cheese in storage are heavy, exceeding those of a year ago by some 10,000,000 lbs. This surplus seems to be the main reason why cheese prices are lower this year than last. At the end of July cheese was selling about three cents below the level of a year ago. Altogether, present price levels of butter and cheese seem well adjusted to the price-making forces. Future changes are likely to depend much on the extent of drought damage as affecting the pasture and mill feed situation.

*

THE ability of dairy cows to yield an exceptional poundage of milk or butterfat is a heritable factor. As such, it seems to be passed on chiefly through their sons. In this country the average production of dairy cows has been greatly increased by breeders who have consistently selected and mated animals for high production at the pail. Some key principles of breeding for this result, in milk as well as fat, have been well established. F. Wayland Ayer, of Meridale Farms in Delaware Co., N. Y., acted in the light of these principles when, eight years ago, he instructed Superintendent P. A. Dutton to buy Dairylike Majesty and 10 daughters of that remarkably prepotent bull in the Island of Jersey. Dairylike Majesty is intensely line-bred. Recently Meridale Farms issued an illustrated booklet of facts bearing on his record as a sire, and on his outstanding contribution to the advancement of the breed. The tabulated figures given in it support the conclusion that genetic principles now accepted "apply with special reference to the proving of sires while they are still young; to determining the relative value of dairy sires; to a reasonably accurate method of comparing the production of dairy cattle of different ages, and to an enlightening comparison of the production records of cows tested on the Island and in this country." Progress has been made in reducing the uncertainties connected with the transmission of basic values in dairy cattle breeding.

*

PRICES of potatoes dropped about 20 per cent in mid-July, owing to a little too much haste in shipping the last part of the crop from the Eastern Shore. After that time, there was a let-up in shipment and the markets were gradually cleared out. There is nothing like the great rush of shipments seen at this time last season. Average supplies are no more than the market usually needs to keep itself busy. The best feature of the Summer potato situation in contrast with last year, is the freedom from much overlapping. One early section after another has cleared out its very moderate crop in time to make room for the next section to the North. With the great Eastern Shore districts about done, the coast is clear for the early northern crop now beginning from New Jersey and Long Island, westward to Kansas and Minnesota. Production in these sections seems moderate. Some of them are late and cannot dig many potatoes for the present. A good market is expected the rest of the Summer or until main crop shipments become important. In fact with potato production hardly more than three bushels per capita of population, no reason appears why prices should go low at any time. The uncertainty is, that crop prospects on potatoes are changeable in late Summer. In previous years, crop forecasts have sometimes been shifted from fair to good, or from good to poor, between the reports of July and August. Usually the cause has been extensive dry weather somewhere. July this season seems to have been a fairly good growing month, taking the whole country together, but altogether too dry for potatoes in some parts of the East and the Northwest. On the other hand, both the potato and the onion crops seem to be doing very well in the Middle West, the most important producing section for potatoes. One may judge something of the outcome by what he reads of the weather in late July and early August.

*

A YOUNG man asks about the best way to learn locomotive engineering. Most farm boys in their "teens" feel this urge at times. As we wait at a crossing for the train to go by, the sight of the engine man looking ahead, with the iron horse and train under control, appeals strongly to youthful imagination. Many things can be learned about a locomotive from books, and looking at the machine in action or at rest, but there is no way to learn this business except through long apprenticeship. The railroads recognize the value of intelligence and ambition, but they must know the men by years of observation before trusting them with so important a job as a train run. Engineers practically always come up from the ranks as firemen. Some start in the roundhouse wiping off the engine. It is a rather long journey from there to the right-hand side of the cab with the control levers and air brake at hand.

*

"A good cook!"

WHAT an appealing sound those words make, applied, perhaps, to Mother or Grandma or Aunt Mary or Sister—or Fred's Wife, who prepares wonderful pickled mussels, while she lives at the seashore for a time in Summer. Eating a dozen of these on lettuce leaves, with bread and other needful trimmings, stirred up this thought about good cooks. What a skillful mingling of spices and vinegar, all cooked into these shellfish after proper dressing and parboiling! Yes, the good cook in the family helps make life more worth while, and home more worth having while we have it—and worth thinking about when we do not.

Brevities

HAWKS and skunks attend to the orchard mice (page 1052).

THE huckleberry crop in Pennsylvania and Maine has been seriously cut by drought.

THE canning of figs is becoming a large industry in Texas. One company in that State will handle around 3,000,000 lbs. this season.

NOW is the time to plant pansies for next season's flowering. If given a good start they will stand Winter, with a little light covering, and get at their work early in Spring.

A FRIEND on a recent trip noted that in the environs of Quebec practically all of the houses and farm buildings were equipped with lightning rods, and few, if any, of the houses were screened in.

RECENT insurrections in the prisons of this State are said by some penologists to result from overcrowded jails, severe laws and harsh penal conditions. We may add once more that the best way to avoid these discomforts is to live the life of an honest citizen.

THERE is a large surplus of cheese in storage, says a specialist. One thing that lessens cheese consumption is the poor quality of much that is offered by grocers. They do not like to handle a rich, crumbly cheese because they say there is too much waste in cutting.

Milk Exhibits and Milk Prices

WE HAVE been asked to contribute one hundred dollars to a fund to pay for an exhibit at the State Fair to induce farmers to produce more milk without any assurance of the price they are to receive for it. We have declined, and feel that we should state our reasons. We believe that farmers are just as anxious to increase their business as the rest of us. When they can make a profit they will do so. If they can produce only at a loss, then we could not advise them to produce more. Prof. George Warren of Cornell made a study of actual figures and found that if dairy farmers charged 5 per cent on their investment, their own annual earnings would be one-quarter of the wages paid their yearly hired man. Not long since a Dairymen's League bulletin said that farmers were not making ends meet, and a drive through milk territory showed that they were taking the loss out of their capital in neglected buildings and equipment. All the evidence from investigators and experts and farmers themselves is to the effect that dairy farmers cannot buy grain and hire help and produce milk at prices paid them without loss. They keep going, when at all, by feeding only what is raised on the farm, and overworking themselves and their families. To borrow money or go in debt as many must to buy cows and feed and hire help to increase production under such conditions would be to say the least a hazard.

Two years ago the city commissioner of health sent men into the West to find milk. When they returned he said there is no milk available, when needed in New York, short of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, and the cost of inspection and freight charges made the cost from these far States prohibitive. He then called a meeting of dealers at his office and asked them to make an announcement in May of an increased price to be paid during the Fall and Winter months to encourage farmers to increase production. The president of the Borden Company refused to do so saying it was not good business to increase the price until he knew what the market conditions would be. This, of course, meant that if farmers could be persuaded to produce a full supply the price would not be raised. Hence farmers have no choice except to keep on increasing production at a loss, or to produce what they can conveniently at the least possible expense. They are taking the latter course, and it is proving to be the best policy they have adopted in 50 years.

It is argued, however, that the milk shed will be enlarged and present producers will lose their markets. Well, what good is a market that can be held only at a loss? During the seven months of the year patrons of the cheese and butter factories get as much as or more than the liquid milk shippers, and are not required to produce under city regulations with costly equipment. Then again if farmers in the present territory with experience and equipment on hand cannot produce without a loss, how are western farmers going to be able to buy new equipment, comply with the regulations, and pay a cent a quart more freight, and avoid a loss? Let the dealers who want to purchase stale milk from far off go to it. The demand will still exist for fresh milk from home territory. There is a 25-cent premium now on nearby milk. If they guarantee us what western milk of same quality would cost laid down in New York, they will get all they require and to spare.

These being our convictions, we cannot contribute to a fund to induce farmers to increase milk production until they have assurance of a definite price which will return them a profit. But we will contribute our equal share with those proposing the increase for an exhibit at the State Fair to show the cost of production, together with a price for milk that the farmer should get to return him as much for his capital and labor as the average paid capital and labor in the industries in our territory.

We will also contribute our share towards the capital of a co-operative corporation to unite the milk industry in this territory as the Federal Farm Board proposes for the western grain growers, so that we may contract to furnish the city all the milk and cream it wants and when it wants them at a fair and profitable price, and manufacture our surplus for ourselves. This is the original League plan which inspired the successful 1916 fight, and substantially the plan recommended by the Ten Eyck committee. Both were indorsed by producers. It seems to us that exhibits on these lines would be more appropriate for our agricultural fair than arguments to induce farmers to increase milk production at a loss.

Farm Board Counsel

THE Federal Farm Board has appointed George E. Farrand, of the firm of Farrand & Slosson, Los Angeles, Cal., as general counsel. He has been general counsel for many years of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, the California Walnut Growers' Association and the Milk Producers of Southern California, and other agricultural co-operatives and producer organizations.

Heavy Wheat Selling

RECENT advances in wheat prices have induced very heavy shipments, particularly to southern ports, which are convenient for much central-western Winter wheat, ready to market early. Galveston, Texas, is overloaded far beyond its shipping capacity, and many cars will have to be held on sidings for some time, awaiting ship space. Wheat milling in the Southwest is active.

In the following figures the Department of Commerce shows the amount of wheat milled during June, as reported by 1,060 mills in the United States:

	Wheat Ground Bu.	Wheat Flour Bbls.	Offal Lbs.
United States	40,832,635	8,911,941	711,356,508
Minnesota	7,368,750	1,605,202	131,523,552
Kansas	6,283,365	1,371,560	107,804,478
New York	4,956,711	1,089,537	87,714,736
Missouri	3,806,318	832,028	65,440,444
Washington	1,747,368	390,657	28,078,047
Texas	1,747,196	381,951	30,659,066
Illinois	1,471,304	324,398	24,797,552
Ohio	1,239,033	274,545	20,224,883
Nebraska	1,107,192	238,743	19,705,960
Oklahoma	1,390,514	305,021	23,883,674
Indiana	1,005,966	199,151	21,050,997
Oregon	781,125	176,022	12,324,286
California	750,660	165,262	12,757,787
Montana	687,427	154,811	10,830,780
Michigan	679,704	133,527	14,285,550
Iowa	682,335	149,809	11,951,105
Colorado	595,073	132,404	10,000,402
Tennessee	584,428	126,398	10,250,505
Utah	474,483	105,363	7,816,693
North Dakota	366,930	79,174	6,281,200
Kentucky	483,219	106,727	8,448,694
North Carolina	410,598	87,899	7,466,522
Pennsylvania	445,156	95,661	7,830,299
Wisconsin	478,077	103,070	8,383,840
Virginia	313,259	68,316	5,252,174
Idaho	287,064	64,220	4,792,686
Maryland	229,199	49,310	3,986,592
South Dakota	47,810	10,144	830,312
All others	412,371	91,031	6,983,692

Milk and Cream Market Report of Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for July, 1929

State of Origin	*Milk 40-qt. Units*	*Cream 40-qt. Units*	*Condensed (Fresh) 40-qt. Units*
New York	2,361,260	129,838	58,309
New Jersey	109,791	1,038	7
Pennsylvania	373,723	23,865	9,595
Vermont	140,219	8,062	33
Connecticut	7,498	...	...
Massachusetts	9,517	399	...
Maryland	8,291	...	...
Canada	100	6,372	...
Indiana	...	1,000	111
Wisconsin	...	1,802	...
Minnesota	...	1,600	...
Iowa	...	800	...
Ohio	...	4,410	200
Tennessee	...	2,585	...
Missouri	...	1,200	...
Arkansas	...	600	...
Kentucky	...	1,335	...
Totals	3,010,399	184,906	68,255
1928	2,965,293	195,544	57,871

New York State furnished 78.4 per cent of the milk and 70.2 per cent of the cream coming into New York City during the month of July, 1929.

Toughness of Moral Fiber

A certain class of newspaper writers seem to find pleasure in misrepresenting farmers. They would have the world believe that farmers have been aided by our government, more than any other class of people which, of course, is false.

And now a metropolitan daily paper points out that farmers have not developed qualities of leadership because the government has been treating them like children "from the time when memory runneth not to the contrary."

This city editor ought to read a few pages of "Who's Who." He will find that a large part of the great leaders of our nation are farm-born and farm-reared. He pleads for "toughness of moral fiber." Any impartial observer knows that farm life has given just this quality to countless leaders in all kinds of activities. When the new Farm Relief Board has finished its work for better co-operation it might take up this problem of farm relief from false representation. RAP.

Crops and Prices in Berkshire Co., Mass.

Berkshire County farmers raised crops totaling nearly $5,000,000 in value in 1928. Milk totaled the highest in value, with a production of 80,000,000 lbs. At the conservative estimated price of $3 per 100 lbs., the total value of milk produced in the county in 1928 was $2,417,940. The production per cow was 6,060 lbs. The total number of cattle in the county increased from 17,800 to 18,070 head. Hay came next in value with a total of $1,771,949. The county has 83,400 acres of hay land and an average crop of 1.12 tons per acre.

The apple crop was 155,600 bushels, an increase over the previous year, but the price per bushel was less. At the average price of $1.25 a bushel apples in 1928 brought the growers $194,500. Potatoes were also considerably lower in price, averaging 90 cents a bushel, as compared with $1.55 a bushel in 1927. The yield per bushel was less, also the acreage, but the total value of the crop was $104,400. In commenting on these figures Dr. A. W. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture, said that without comparing the total 1928 values with any other year, or with any other county, the $5,000,000 was convincing proof of the magnitude and importance of agriculture in the county.

FRED A. CAMPBELL.

West Virginia Notes

We thought when the fine showers came after the dry weather in June and the last of July that maybe it was in time to save the potato crop, but our hopes were in vain. All who have dug their Cobblers have found that they were hardly worth digging. We did not plant very many Cobblers and, if the price had not been good, would not have dug them at all, as we only got a yield of 40 bushels of No. 1 to the acre. The highest yield in our section will not run over 75 bushels per acre, but at that some of us will fare better than we did last season, for the price is still running around $1.75 per bushel against 70 cents last year at this time.

Just what the late potatoes will do is a question. We are having plenty of rain now. Tops are still green and healthy where sprayed and in some fields seem to be taking a new start, but I cannot see how they can make a good crop.

Apples and most fruits are still selling high, with a scarcity in most markets. This is the first year in a long time that the wholesalers are running over the country hunting apples and trying to buy whole orchards. In some sections in the past few days ordinary cooking apples are retailing at two pounds for 25 cents, and I have seen a few merchants selling as high as 15 cents per pound. But it is quite interesting to trace those apples back to the orchard and see what the grower got for them. At 15 cents per pound, a bushel would cost $6, counting 40 pounds, which is about all a bushel of apples will weight out, sold in small lots. I know where most of the apples came from that were selling at these prices in one city, and they cost the wholesaler $1.75 per bushel. I do not know what his profit was but know that it was not over $1, and one wholesaler in the same town was selling at 35 cents above what the apples cost him. Giving him a dollar leaves the merchant a profit of $3.25 or nearly 20 per cent. The merchants I talked with were complaining that they were not selling any apples, and they were not, but can you expect the people to buy what should be part of their daily diet at prices of luxuries? If such practices do not cease the time is coming, I believe, that the farmers will be compelled to control his products from the farm clear to the consumer's kitchen.

Talk about your 35-cent dollar. After the grower had counted out his package and cost of hauling to market he only got about 20 cents on that deal.

Corn is looking well in this section; oats were good. The dairy business developing fast and bringing in thousands of dollars to men who for several years have hardly made enough to pay their taxes. Taxes higher than ever. Some near-sighted boards of equalization made sweeping cuts in the values of real estate without seeing any way to provide the revenue that must be raised to take the place of what is lost. Instead of helping the farmer, it will raise his taxes, for the levies will have to be raised to the limit to run the government. The only good that such an action can do that I can see is to disgust the taxpayers with the present conditions, so that they will demand a complete revision of all our tax laws. L. G. ZINN.

Barbour Co., W. Va.

In South Central New York

Soon after August 1, we got a very good rain. It had been rather dry for a few weeks, and farmers made good use of the opportunity to finish haying. Some are not quite through yet, but the majority are. We hear of serious drought around us, in Broome County and in some other sections. It has been rather dry here in Southern Chenango, but not serious. The hay crop, which is reported short in some sections, is quite good with us, although not up to last year. Other crops are up with the usual average here, probably.

There is now some barn building in up-State New York, and other improvements are being made. Farmers are the most hopeful in a general way that they have been in eight years at least. Occasionally a farm is being sold where the sale appears to be real and at a fair price.

In the case of those who are favorably situated and who feel satisfied to economize on expenditures there are payments made on farms or savings effected, and this in addition to a very fair standard of living. We have but few foreigners here except some Danes and Germans, but not so very far away I have seen many Polanders and those of similar training. Many of these have a standard of living that is less expensive than that of our usual American farmer. There is still a good deal of cheap land offered as well as some at a higher price.

Our dairymen seem inclined to favor the idea of a stabilized and nearer uniform price for milk with prices announced months ahead. R. L.

Virginia Potato Shipments

Virginia farmers up to August 1 had shipped close to 23,000 carloads of Irish potatoes to Northern markets, or in other words, enough to supply more than 3,000,000 of the population of the country, on the average per capita consumption of 3½ bushels per annum. This sounds good for the Old Dominion State, and she should be proud of her potato production. During the last week in July there were 882 cars of Virginia potatoes shipped, but for the same week in 1928 there were 2,300 carloads. The cause for the decrease was principally due to the cold, wet Spring, and somewhat less acreage planted.

There were also 97 cars of cabbage shipped during the last week in July, against 30 carloads during the same week in 1928. Nine carloads of peaches also left the State during that week this year. In 1928 none were shipped in that week.

Tomato shipments also ranked high from the truck fields, there being 50 carloads of this product shipped compared to 31 during the same week in 1928.

Prince George Co., Va. W. H. H.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Living Waters

There are some hearts like wells, green-mossed and deep
As ever Summer saw;
And cool their water is,—yea, cool and sweet,—
But you must come to draw.
They hoard not, yet they rest in calm content,
And not unsought will give;
They can be quiet with their wealth unspent,
So self-contained they live.

And there are some like springs, that bubbling burst
To follow dusty ways,
And run with offered cup to quench his thirst,
Where the tired traveller strays;
That never ask the meadows if they want
What is their joy to give;—
Unasked, their lives to other life they grant,
So self-bestowed they live!

And One is like the ocean, deep and wide,
Wherein all waters fall;
That girdles the broad earth, and draws the tide,
Feeding and bearing all;
That broods the mists, that sends the clouds abroad,
That takes, again to give;—
Even the great and loving heart of God,
Whereby all love doth live.
—Caroline Spencer (1848-1898).

*

WHEN putting a layer of paraffin over jelly or preserves, remember that so long as the wax flows smoothly over the whole surface, without cracks or bubbles, a thin layer is quite as effective as a thick one.

*

HONEY-FLAVORED iced coffee is a delicious drink for hot days. Stir one-fourth cup cold, clear, strong coffee into four and a half teaspoons honey, and, when dissolved, add a half cup more of coffee. Pour into a tall glass which has been filled one-fourth full of crushed ice and top with stiffly whipped cream into which a little honey has been beaten.

*

A BLACK and white bathroom is quite modern, but very attractive. Such a room seen recently had all the woodwork, including the door, enameled black, while the walls and ceiling were white. The rag rug was black and white with a border of pink flowers. The effect of the shining black and white was charming.

Tennessee Notes

After days of sweltering heat a severe wind storm, that was frightful for more than an hour, has left the air with almost the tang of frost the past two nights. A most peculiar season; one should not be surprised at anything. If bugs, worms and other insects were fruits and vegetables there would be no scarcity; even our chestnut trees are blighted, pear and apple leaves turning yellow and falling off, though we have not suffered a severe drought yet. Wheat yield fairly good but of an inferior quality.

Many grow discouraged at the unequal battle, sowing in hope and reaping in disappointment. And yet, can we wonder at those things, even in this little village? Today I climbed the hill to the little white schoolhouse for Sunday school. From its heights I could see a number of homes, and knew that there were sufficient in the different nearby homes to fill the house, but I found only seven present. Some had company, some were making ice cream, some were too tired to get ready, some had gone to the swimming pool, some to the junior doings, and some one place and some another for pleasure and for pastime. Possibly next Sunday the house will be full to overflowing. Should one give up or just strive on? Our prayer meeting is very well attended, several of our young converts faithful. If by our own faithfulness we can just help to keep one boy or girl from falling by the wayside, it will be time well spent.

The day has been rather lonely; Mr. P sick and a bit cranky, will not give up for the doctor.

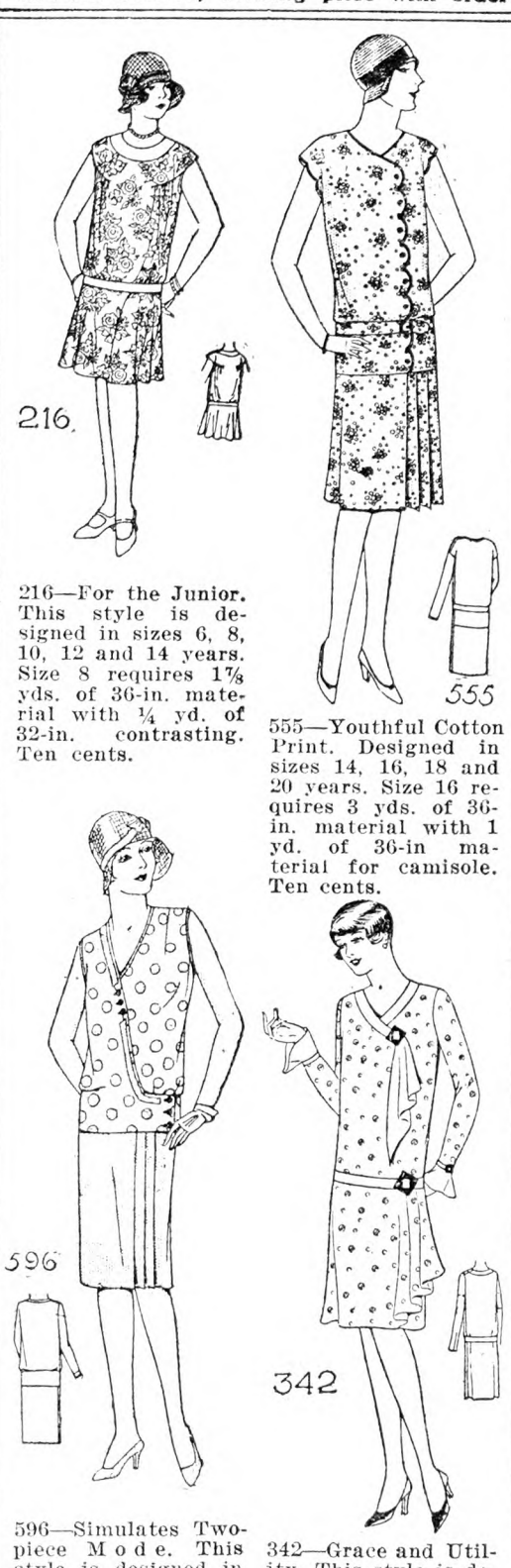
Berry crop is about gone. The early cabbage made such rapid growth heads began to burst, and I made them up in chow-chow, though rather early, but it's off my hands. And a quilt in the frame which I find a rather tedious job as it is appliqued, and am quilting in fancy designs. It will be a thing of beauty if not a joy forever when finished.

I had been looking for Lee, the youngest lad, home from Detroit, but a letter instead that he had decided to swing onto his job. If he will save what he makes no doubt that is best, but he has been gone for over a year, and one so wants to see them. Lonely, lonely, it is like a pall of darkness that hangs over the home. True, the married ones come and go, but some way they are never the same as before.

Thelma is visiting her brother at Elizabethton and talking of work in the textile mills, to earn and to spend. I would much prefer school for three more years if it can be managed, and I don't think the factory will appeal; but if she can get on and get disgusted with it, perhaps it will add zeal to prepare for some other work. One doesn't know what is best. So many of our girls give their parents sons-in-law for graduating presents after all the self-denials and hardships that have been endured by parents to send these girls through school. Many of them then drop everything, forget all they know, and it looks like a waste of time; yet I wish, as old as I am, I was equipped for something besides digging, milking, cooking, washing, ironing, etc. Perhaps life would not be so hard. Anyway, if they have the equipment and don't use it, the parents are not to blame. MRS. D. B. P.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



216—For the Junior. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yds. of 36-in. material with ¼ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

555—Youthful Cotton Print. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3 yds. of 36-in. material with 1 yd. of 36-in material for camisole. Ten cents.

596—Simulates Two-piece Mode. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yds. of 35 in. figured material with 1⅜ yds. of 35-in. plain material. Ten cents.

342—Grace and Utility. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 36-in contrasting. Ten cents.

New Fall Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

A Child's Room

Visions of animals all lined up before a crow danced in the mind of the four-year-old as he heard:

"And before they went their different ways, they all joined together in a hearty vote of praise of Johnny Crow and his garden."

Thus ended another reading of his favorite picture book, "Johnny Crow's Party," with its engaging pictures by Leslie Brooke. Any child at that age is fond of and interested in animals. Books, together with a visit to a famous zoo, had stimulated that interest in my young son. So it was that he turned to me and suggested he would like to have me paint his room with all kinds of animals on the walls, appealing especially for monkeys and snakes. The blood of Eve in my veins drew back from the snakes, but why not give him his wish, in letting him have animals? I wanted to feel that he was having a big part in the change that he desired in his room as we sat down and talked it over. Curious, too, as I always am, to see what a child's imagination can picture, I waited to see what he would want when it came to actually doing it.

The decision was made; his room was to be Johnny Crow's party, with the animals walking all around the room so he could see them from his bed. From my point of view there was more to consider in this "doing over" program. As a family we are always eager to do such things, doing all of the work ourselves with due consideration of the cost. There is, however, great satisfaction in actually doing the work yourself, mentally and otherwise. I must next plan a color scheme in keeping with the location of the room, and particularly its size. The room is quite small, and has sun only during the early morning, so it was necessary to try to create a light appearance to offset the lack of sunshine, and to make it seem larger.

Isn't it rather hard sometimes to choose the "just right" colors? After much pondering over color charts a color called flesh was picked for the walls. Personally I wouldn't call this color flesh; it is a creamy tan with pink tone, which may be much worse than calling it just plain flesh! For the woodwork and furniture ivory was chosen. The animals were a problem all their own. As a child I had disliked anything that stood out sharply when I woke up in the night. Consequently I was not anxious to have these animals seem too realistic to a suddenly awakened child. As I could come to no decision for the color of the animals I thought I would wait until the walls were painted.

The walls had been papered, and I had the idea the paper would come off easily. It stuck as though glued forever. The walls were sponged with a very wet rag and left for a few moments for the water to soak into the paper. This made it fairly easy to scrape it off with a putty knife. The finish on the walls when the paper was off showed that they needed more work before any painting could be started. Several small cracks were cut out, moistened and then filled with patching plaster. (When using this do be sure always to wet the place to be filled, so the plaster will not dry out too quickly. If you fail to wet the old plaster it draws out the water in the patching plaster, causing it to dry more quickly than it should, and it often falls out.) The patched places and the entire wall were rubbed over with coarse sandpaper to smooth them, and a coat of white undercoating given to the walls and the ceiling. The plaster absorbed this so much that we gave it two coats of undercoating, and then finished it with two of the flesh. I do not think there is any great beauty in a glossy finish paint for walls in any room, particularly in a bedroom. Many argue it is more easily washed, but I think no one could be dissatisfied with a good paint in velour finish. The texture of this finish is pleasing to the eye, and I find it cleans readily. The furniture received its new coat of ivory, and all that remained in the way of painting was the animals.

The camel who swallowed the enamel, the duckling who couldn't help chuckling, and many of the others, had been drawn on paper and cut out to use as patterns, and still they were without color. One morning I went to the cellar and looked into the many little cans of varied colors. After choosing one, with paint brush in hand I mounted the stairs with the determination that I would find the color by experiment. It was not as easy at that as it seemed when thinking about it. Any color I tried failed to satisfy me. Then I got quite desperate and tried white, and white the animals have remained. The white is not as sharp as it might be thought, as the tint of the walls reflects on them enough to take off the harshness that white usually has, and I have come to the conclusion they are quite all right.

The room was now ready for the last touches. These it appeared the four-year-old had thought of. Three clowns, though a year old, still were presentable, and being in his good graces he wanted them in the room. "Funny bunny," a long-legged, long-armed specimen of rabbit, and two bears he desired to have present. He also wanted candles on his bureau, he said. Blue lustre candlesticks with orange candles were placed on the bureau, which had a scarf with touches of blue embroidery. The crib had a new spread, to be in tune with this animal era. It was made of unbleached cotton, and small squares of blue were painted on it in the center. On one corner was a dog done in rough outline stitch, and diagonally across from this was a cat. There was a pillow cover to match. Of course the animals that were used on the wall could have been put on a bedspread, but it happened that I saw this in an embroidery shop at such a reasonable price it precluded buying and designing one to match the wall decorations. To further the orange and blue scheme a lovely soft puff came from his grandmother in a charming challis of blue with delicate touches of orange. Not that it was always on the scene, but it was part of it. On the floor was a rag rug of blue. This with the rocker, bureau and crib furnished the room, as it is very small, and we do not want it to be crowded. I do not look on the present rug as a permanent feature, but for the present it had to do. You may know Tony Sarg's pictures or toys and like them. If you do you will surely want to have one of the rugs he has designed for children's rooms. Any child would be delighted with one.

At the windows were hung most inexpensive curtains of cream voile with stitching of blue on the ruffled edges. Grandmother again stepped forward with tiny gay parrots on rings for curtain pulls, which were greatly appreciated.

As a suggestion that may help some, I will tell you about the valances I made for this room before it was redecorated. In fact, it was some time before, as they had long since been removed. These valances I made one day when I felt an urge to do something to the room to give a touch that would be of interest to the child himself. Not that the room was unattractive, for it surely was not with its paper of dainty stripe and delicate flowers, but what was there about that and white ruffled curtains to commend it to a small boy? Are rainy days creative days? Anyway, it being that kind of day, and feeling as I did, I took the materials at hand and made these valances. First I took some pieces of white voile and starched them stiffly. I cut them to the size and shape I wanted, which was rather narrow, and with three scallops at the bottom (not deeply indented). I then took a piece of blue voile and starched that the same as the white. From the piece of blue I cut three animals, a duck, an elephant and a rabbit. I made two of each and applied them to the white with a small amount of library paste. Perhaps this sounds very unusual, but actually it was most successful. These valances lasted for months, being brushed lightly with a soft brush frequently to keep them clean and free from dust.

When it comes to fixing up a child's room there are innumerable plans that jump to mind, but it must be remembered that too many details are never appreciated by a child. Simplicity and attractiveness ever go hand in hand in decorating a child's room. As for toys, many mothers may find it more convenient to have the child's toys in his own room. In our case it does not seem best, though the desired ones often spend the night by the bedside, and the clowns and animals mentioned before are part of the room, so to speak.

If you are confronted by the thought of doing over your child's room, let him have a share in it and see what fun you both will get from it.

HARRIET WESTON.

Mrs. Beck's Dinner

When my mother was younger she use to tell us children how she and her neighbor went to gather huckleberries. They would start early in the morning and gather berries until they came to Mrs. Beck's house; there they would get their dinner, which was a potato stew. This is the recipe: Six large slices of ham or side meat, boiled until tender. Add enough potatoes for your family, boil until tender. Remove potatoes to a dish, add enough dumplings for family, cook till done, thicken and get ready to eat. We have been cooking Mrs. Beck's dinner for 40 years, and still think it fine.

MRS. R. B. W.

Muffins and Popovers

CORNMEAL MUFFINS.—Half cup cornmeal, one cup flour, three teaspoons baking powder, one tablespoon sugar, one tablespoon melted fat, ½ teaspoon salt, ¾ cup milk, one egg. Mix and sift dry ingredients; add milk gradually, egg well beaten, and melted fat; bake in hot oven in greased muffin pans about 25 minutes.

POPOVERS.—One cup flour, ⅞ cup milk, ¼ teaspoon salt, two eggs, ½ teaspoon melted shortening. Mix salt and flour, add half the milk; beat until smooth. Add remaining half milk, well-beaten eggs and shortening. Add eggs beaten two minutes with egg-beater. Turn into hot greased gem pans and bake about 35 minutes in a hot oven. Creamed meat or vegetables may be served in popover cases.

MRS. F. J. C.

Another Green Tomato Mincemeat

Put through meat grinder eight quarts of green tomatoes. Cover with cold water and cook until soft. Drain all juice from tomatoes, (I use large sugar bag) and let stand in cold water one-half hour. Drain again. Add 5 lbs. brown sugar, 2 lbs. raisins, 3 lbs. fat cooked beef (I use piece of neck), one orange, one lemon, eight quarts apples unpeeled, one cup vinegar, one pint cold strong coffee, two tablespoons cinnamon, one tablespoon cloves, one tablespoon nutmeg, salt to taste. Put all engredients through meat grinder, add to cooked tomatoes, cook about two hours or until tender. Pour into jars and seal hot. I find a piece of the neck meat fat enough without adding extra suet. It is a good mincemeat and few can tell it from the "real" thing. Yet it is much cheaper for the amount made.

M. I. S.

Two Favorite Recipes

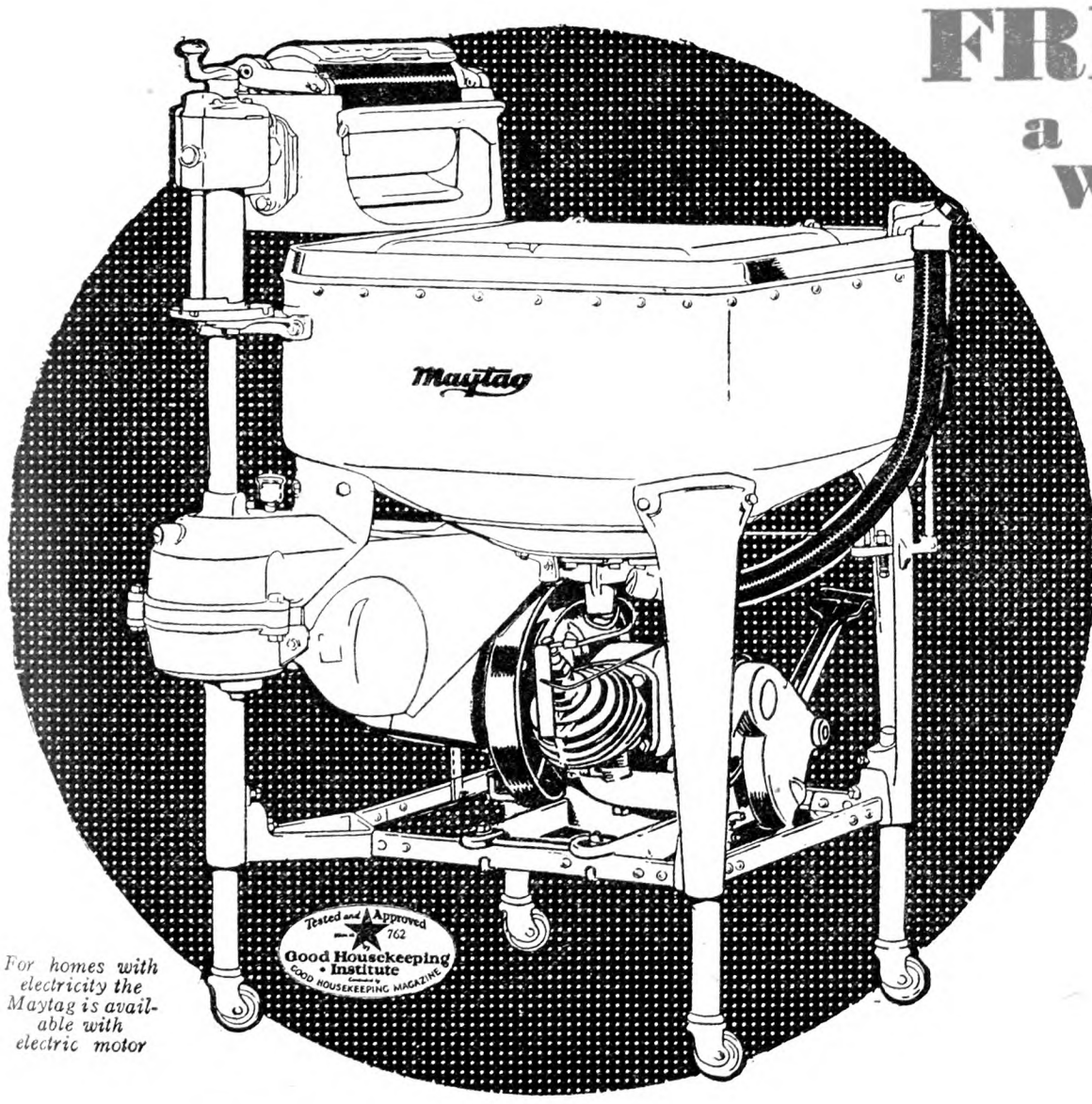
Cornmeal Muffins.—One egg, ¼ cup sugar, two cups milk, two teaspoons baking powder, in one cup of flour. One cup cornmeal, one scant teaspoon salt, two tablespoons melted butter.

Veal or Beef Loaf.—Three pounds chopped veal or beef, ½ lb. chopped salt pork, one cup cracker crumbs or bread crumbs, ½ cup cream or milk, two tablespoons lemon juice, one tablespoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, a few drops of onion juice or finely chopped onion. Mix well the ingredients and form into a loaf. Brush with white of an egg. Bake slowly for two hours, basting with a little melted butter. Pork fat may be substituted for butter. MRS. J. W. R.

America May Well be Proud of This New MAYTAG Engine

MAYTAG was the first washer to bring in-built gasoline power to farm homes. It represents fifteen years' development . . . makes the world's finest washer available to farm homes anywhere with or without electric current.

The NEW Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor is built exclusively for the Maytag, and the fact that more Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motors are produced than any other single-cylinder gasoline engine in the world indicates the large demand for the Maytag by farm homes.

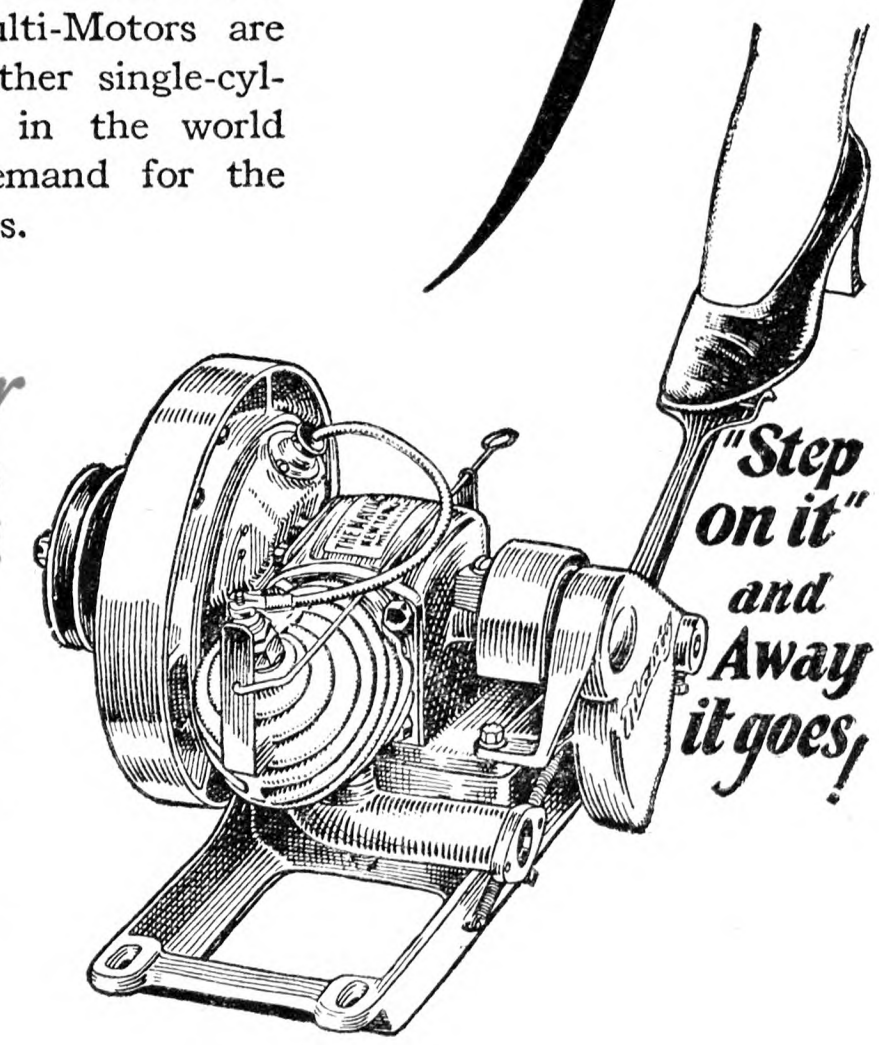


For homes with electricity the Maytag is available with electric motor

FREE *for* a Week's Washing

Write or telephone the nearest dealer for a trial Maytag washing. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

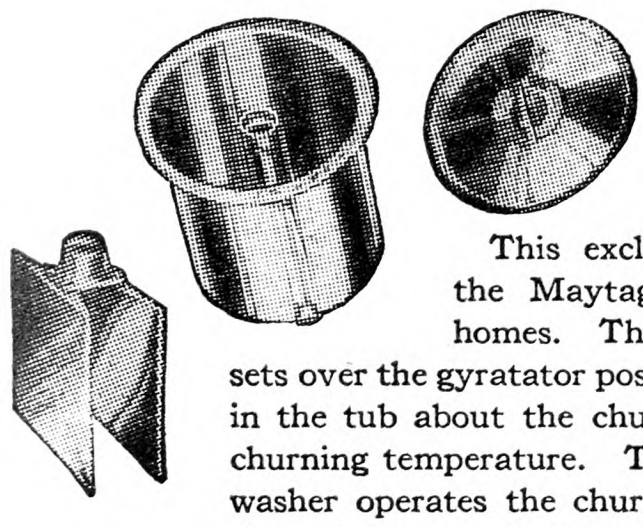
Deferred payments you'll never miss.



The Finest Farm Washer has the Finest Engine

In every way the Maytag is an ideal farm washer ....not only in capacity, speed, convenience and durability does it excel, but in the simplicity and dependability of its engine.

The NEW Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor has only four moving parts. A step on the pedal starts it. High-grade bronze bearings, flood-proof carburetor, Bosch high-tension magneto and speed governor give it a smooth, steady flow of power. By removing only four bolts it is interchangeable with the Electric Motor.



A Churn Attachment

This exclusive Maytag feature makes the Maytag still more useful to farm homes. The three-gallon aluminum churn sets over the gyratator post of the Maytag. Water placed in the tub about the churn keeps the cream at proper churning temperature. The same power that runs the washer operates the churn. It is sturdy, simple, easily cleaned, and requires but a minute to get ready.

Maytag Radio Programs

Asheville-WWNC. Charleston-WOBU. Cincinnati-WLW. Cleveland-WTAM. Des Moines-WHO. Detroit-WJR. Fargo-WDAY. Fort Worth-WBAP. Hopkinsville-WFIW. Kansas City-KMBC. La Crosse-WKBH. Los Angeles-KNX. Milwaukee-WTMJ. Minneapolis-WCCO Norfolk-WJAG. Omaha-WOW. Philadelphia-WCAU. Pittsburgh-KDKA. Portland-KGW. Rock Island-WHBF. Calgary-CFCN. Montreal-CFCF. Regina-CHWC.

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Founded 1893
EASTERN BRANCH
851 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Maytag Aluminum Washer

A Farmer's Opinions

BUILDERS AND DESTROYERS.—In every farming region it is obvious to an observer that some people have conserved their resources and built better mansions, while others wasted their substance and abused or tore down the work of others. Maybe, in the long run, both classes are equally useful as examples. Who is wise enough to judge them with equity?

RENEWING SOILS.—The most interesting work that was ever done on my farm was the building up of a sour, putty-like, impoverished forty. It didn't profit us immediately in dollars, but we enjoyed every hour and cent expended in the effort. When that old forty made over 30 bushels of soft wheat to the acre, and passersby asked questions and wanted to buy seed wheat, we got most of our money back, with compound interest. Men cast bread upon the water in different ways. There are no exceptions to the rule that as we sow so shall we also reap.

MODERN SOIL-BUILDING.—Recently in Schoharie Co., N. Y., a farmer said to me that all of his land had been low in humus and plant food several times during the 35 years in which he had owned it. "I would build it up," he said, "in years when I got fair to good prices for my crops, and let it go back when prices dropped. It didn't pay me to spend money on my soil when I was losing it on my crops. Under a fair and reasonably stable price stimulus, all good farmers would keep their soils up. Lots of us, however, own much more land than we need or can use, and in trying to take care of it we fail to concentrate on the best of it. I have culled my land down to the best-producing fields. I keep the rest because I like to have some room around me. By adopting modern, well-known practices we can now, in a few years, make most of our soils highly productive, despite the fact that they have been abused or worn out for years."

HOPEFULLY ON THEIR JOBS.—In every Eastern and New England State there are strips or spots, large or comparatively small, that under good management will always be valuable, and highly productive. Much of the land adjacent to these areas could be profitably used for pasture or timber production. The agricultural resources and possibilities of these old States have barely been scratched. The relative density of our increasing urban population on the eastern seaboard assures us the best markets in the world for farm products. With changes, economies and betterments that are bound to come in the grading, marketing and distributing of these products, farmers in this territory are in a fortunate position in relation to the future. In talking with many of them on their land and in their homes, one forms the impression that they are hopefully on their jobs. The confident opinion of one man is that rewards in larger measures will be theirs in the next 10 years of organization, building and developing by themselves, in their own interest. This opinion is not based on blind optimism, nor on blindness to the tragic ordeals through which farmers are passing. The laws of life and of economic survival by basic groups are stronger than those under which decay and destruction take place. That is the germ of my agricultural faith.

NATURAL RESOURCES. — People who have climbed, studied and know the principal mountain ranges on the globe have their fully accepted favorites. It is a delightful privilege to hear them describe and appraise the mountains and peaks that they like best. Mountains, like deserts, possess an unanalyzable power to attract and hold people who love them. The mountain, hill, stream, lake and forest resources at our doors in the East would abundantly reward exploration and study by boys and girls under the direction of child-hearted leaders who possess understanding and wisdom. In Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter these natural resources of the earth offer beauty, strength, serenity and food for thought to all—old or young—who feel the need of something which no city can sell or deliver.

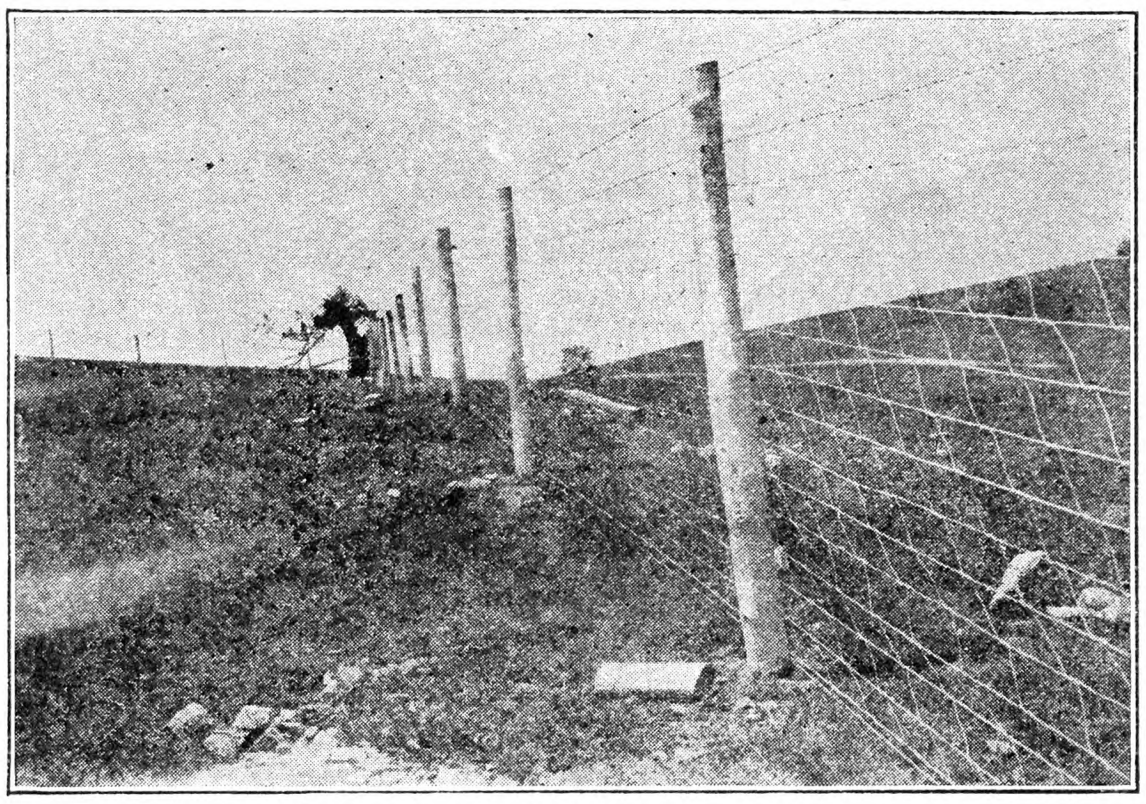
THE GREEN MOUNTAINS. — In the United States we have a variety of mountains, all worth knowing, from the lowly, overgrown hills called the Ozarks in Missouri to the higher reaches of the Rockies that seem to impale stars. Perhaps most of us in the Empire State are sure that the Adirondacks are in a class by themselves. Anyone reared in their presence probably would think of them always as the most impressive and majestic colony of monuments ever shaped and dressed by the unseen hands of nature. If, however, we consult native Vermonters on this subject we shall receive a unanimous verdict that the Green Mountains "at home" are unequaled in the richness and diversity of their living upholstery, and in their subdued wildness as companions of farm and town families. On a July morning I woke up at sunrise and looked through the window of a railroad car at a section of these marbled mountains at Proctor, Vt. Their emerald foreground, set with homes, trees, gardens, pastures and fields, ran back and up from a winding stream into the distant outlines of towering hills, softened by a golden vaporous haze. Are there mountains anywhere like the Green Mountains in Vermont?

A HOMESICK VERMONTER.—With some friends I drove around a beautiful lake, 800 feet above sea level, in West-Central Vermont, on a hot July day. Our object in going 10 miles to the lake was to see it "at its best" in its mountain setting; but we could not resist the temptation to pay 15c a head for the privilege of swimming in it. Swimming is the best of all forms of recreational sport and exercise. Almost every eastern girl and boy nowadays knows how to swim. A strong-faced, blue-eyed man, about 65, was born and reared on a farm that includes several hundred feet of the lake shore. He owns one end—the most picturesque section—of the lake. At considerable expense he has fixed it up for bathers. He hauled sand and unloaded it on the ice when the lake was frozen. When the ice melted, the sand formed a smooth, clean floor where waders and swimmers appreciate it. We learned, on asking questions, that several years ago our host fled from a Vermont Winter and went to California, where he was resolved to spend the rest of his days. After trying out a number of promising locations in that State he fell desperately ill. A half-dozen physicians tried in vain to diagnose his case. None knew what to do for him. He was "getting no better rapidly." In this condition he returned to his old home in Vermont. In a few days, after seeing old friends, including the mountains and his lake, he was surprised to find himself well, busy and whistling. "I was homesick," he said, "but didn't know it until I got back home. In the case of a Vermonter, homesickness is apt to be fatal, if he doesn't go back to Vermont before he's too far gone. I'm here to stay." I like to talk to a man who loves his farm and home.

A BOYS' CAMP.—Boys' and girls' separate camps are busy, playful sights that are good to see on the shores of many mountain lakes in New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Young people under experienced direction and leadership in these inspiring, pleasant places learn how to work and play together, according to rules that encourage co-operation, fairness and sportsmanship. They are also disciplined in orderliness and choring. The ears and eyes of maturity and experience are gladdened by hearing these lively little men and little women sing and laugh, and seeing them swim, dive, ride horses, engage in contests and give entertainments. At a boys' camp in Vermont I examined some of the clean, airy wooden cabins or "shacks" in which the lads sleep, in upper and lower berths, four to the house, and observed the mother of one quiet 11-year-old open his battered suitcase and deposit some surprises in it for him while he was absent. One of these was a letter from a girl. The weekly expense of boys at this camp was $7.50 each. They get much for their money. When they grow into manhood they will be different from men who grew up in the isolations and solitudes of the farming world that some of us know and cherish. Will they be better? In some ways, yes. I could name a dozen men who long ago as boys wouldn't have exchanged their fun together in Summer and Winter for all the camp experiences of modern town and city boys. Most eastern farm boys in particular have cheaper and freer playgrounds and swimming holes than any camp can offer.

TALENTED FARM GIRLS.—All girls and boys possess talents and aptitudes for many kinds of useful work. Girls, however, appear to be more responsive than boys to the modern methods by which children are trained and exhibited in action on public occasions. Social shyness is a characteristic of most boys. A part of the interesting program of the Southern Rhode Island Farm Bureau's field day in Goddard Park, at East Greenwich, on July 31 was given by the State College and county 4-H club workers. Most of the several hundred persons present were farmers' wives and girls. The boys in the crowd played horseshoes. They didn't participate in any of the exercises that I witnessed. The girls, however, under Miss Virginia Broome's direction, sang and did physical culture movements together and competed for honors offered for the most becoming and best-made dresses of their own making. In these dresses, costing about $1 each, the girls appeared on exhibition. In the last century the fabric which they used would have been called calico; it may have been something else in this instance. Calico and jeans are about as far as I can go in naming dry goods. A man, however, could see that the dresses were probably all right. Farm girls in 4-H clubs are surprisingly versatile in their accomplishments. If, however, they are making their own dresses as well as their mothers could make them, and canning expertly besides, plenty of 4-H club boys can say that they are excelling their fathers in feeding, fitting and showing fat calves and lambs.

CORN-BORERS AT WORK.—In a patch of sweet corn in Southeastern Rhode Island I saw some corn-borers and the results of their destructive operations. The owner had detasseled the corn down to a few inches above the ears in order to afford the plants some measure of protection. He says that they almost always begin their attacks above the ear-level. He grows a large acreage of field corn. Some of it is showing the effects of dry weather and borer infestation. He raised an interesting question when he asked what effect borer-infested silage might have on the health and milk-flow of dairy cows. Our guess is that unless the silage contained a very high percentage of dead borers and their by-products, it would have no effect on lactating cows receiving the usual amounts of concentrates. Probably a borer infestation that was heavy enough to make silage injurious to cows would make the corn practically worthless for siloing. Perhaps some reader has had practical experience which, if published, would be useful to dairymen interested in this subject. He is invited to send it in. The borer has been in Rhode Island about three years. Farmers there are agreed that it is an expensive nuisance, to be systematically fought according to all practicable methods, but they are sure that they can continue to grow corn. D. C. W.



Dog-proof Fence in Use in Pennsylvania

Building a Sheep Fence

I am planning to build a sheep fence. How high a woven wire is necessary? Would a board at the bottom, to hold the wire in place, be required? My opinion is that a 3-ft. woven wire will hold sheep. Would it also turn dogs? R. J. S.

Stalker, Pa.

Secretary W. L. Henning of the American Southdown Breeders' Association, who is also in charge of the sheep work at Pennsylvania State College, gives it as his opinion that a dog-proof woven wire fence should be at least 48 in. and, better, 60 in. high, with vertical staves running not over 6 in. apart. It should have a barbed wire at the bottom, and two or three barbed wires at the top. Such a fence can be built by placing the posts a little closer together than those in an ordinary fence. A 48-in. woven wire fence can be bought for about 47c a rod, and a 58-in. fence for 53c a rod. Eight-foot steel posts, according to Mr. Henning, cost about 38c each. In some regions satisfactory wood posts would be cheaper.

The kind of fence described by Mr. Henning would cost, including materials for corner posts and braces, 90c to $1.25 a rod, not including the cost of the barbed wire used. He questions the practicability of building a dog-proof fence around a sheep pasture. He recommends, however, the constructing of a small corral or enclosure, like the one in use at the State College, in which to keep the flock at night. A dog-proof fence is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is the type to which Mr. Henning's remarks in the foregoing apply.

A corral for sheep is surrounded by a 5-ft. woven wire fence, with a barbed wire at the bottom and two barbed wires at the top. It is practically dog-proof. It can be constructed at 75c to $1 a rod, for materials and labor, in some areas of the East. A corral for a flock of 50 ewes ordinarily consists of about one acre. It should be well drained, in order that grass may do well in it. The corral is best divided into two parts, according to the experience of many flock-owners. A 38-in. woven wire fence makes a satisfactory partition between the two parts. With the corral divided into two parts, the flock may be kept in one part 10 days, and then 10 days in the other. Under this usage the grass has a chance to grow, and parasitic infestation of the ground is held in check to a large extent.

A cheap shed, open to the south, in the corral will provide protection for the sheep in severe weather in the Spring and late Fall. The shed must be dry, well bedded and well drained. For 50 breeding ewes a shed 30 ft. long by 25 ft. wide will provide ample space.

Countrywide Feeding Situation

Rising markets for grain and the danger of drought injury to crops were leading features in the late July situation and continued of prime importance in early August. Dry weather and advancing prices have moved together in the grain market bringing about a distinct change in the farm situation aside from anything the new Farm Board may do.

Lighter crops of grain mean fewer bushels per acre but it happens often that short crops bring larger total returns. In this case, the greater part of the damage, especially to the wheat crop, was in Canada. Production in the western provinces looked so unpromising that prices advanced very sharply at Winnipeg bringing that market out of line with others. It is plain that the usual great Canadian surplus will be light this season. Wheat growers in the Central Northwest share in the drought damage and probably there will be 40,000,000 bushels less Spring wheat and the same reduction in Winter wheat in this country. Plainly, for growers in other sections, there is good prospect of a paying crop. The other grains shared in the rise because carried along with the upward rush of the wheat markets and because of considerable crop damage on their own account. The mill feeds have followed the rising grain market to some extent, thus affecting the general feeding situation.

Corn, the basis of the feeding business, made a jump of at least 10 cents per bushel and the market upturn brought wheat feeds and cotton seed to higher levels. Higher grain was one reason for the advance of about $1 per ton for hay in some leading markets. These changes together with the effects of the drought have a bearing on the live stock and dairy situation. Short poor pastures in August and higher cost of mill feed lead to expectations of a let-up in the unusually heavy output of butter.

The same causes, scarcity and cost of feeds, bring about earlier shipments of live stock to market, resulting in heavier supplies for the present but relatively lighter ones in following months. There would also be a disposition to ship stock at moderate weights, rather than to reach extreme weights by continued feeding. In the long run, the result would favor comparatively high prices since the total available supply is not large.

In the hog market, for instance, it might be expected that price action will be more favorable than in the Fall of 1928. The total supplies expected for the next 12 months are less than during the past year. The feed market is advancing and the holdings of pork products in cold storage are more moderate compared with those of late Summer last year. Sooner or later, the fairly attractive price level of hogs seems sure to increase production but such gains can hardly take effect to any great extent on the market before the end of next year. Meanwhile, the hog raiser, great or small, is in favorable position as farm markets go.

In the lamb market, production began to increase some time ago because of long continued favorable prices for wool. More sheep were raised the world over and the price of wool went down about 20 per cent during the past 12 months, even though the mills have been using more wool. More sheep for wool means more lambs for market. The market at times is oversupplied although the demand is helped by the limited supply of other meats. Still it appears that the comparative shortage of hogs and of cattle will continue longer than other lines of the meat supply.

The poultry situation seems to be already making a shift from shortage to liberal supply judging from reported 10 per cent increase in the hatch of chickens this season. These, probably, are being raised mainly to increase the laying flocks and some increase in production of pullet's eggs may be expected in late Fall and Winter. An increased hatch always means a large surplus for market with a possibility of lower prices for poultry compared with the past season. The feed situation will have its effect here, too, and high costs might bring about a great deal of culling of the farm flocks and liberal shipments to market. Stocks of poultry in cold storage are larger than last season but still a little less than average. A favorable side of the poultry situation for the present is the high price of other meats.

On a whole, the prospect seems to be

in the direction of slightly lower prices for poultry during the next six months or so, likewise a tendency toward lower prices of eggs late this year and in 1930. Yet the poultry outlook seems favorable to a moderate extent so long as beef and pork remain fairly high in price and there is no extreme shortage in grain and feeds. G. B. F.

Eastern Sheep Raising

I am considering purchasing 1,100 acres in the extreme southwest part of Pennsylvania. I think it would make a good sheep farm, 350 acres being in cultivation, 250 in well-watered pasture and the rest woodland, mostly level. The basement barn is 50 by 70 ft.; another is 40 by 60 ft., and there are several large sheds. How many sheep would this tract take good care of? This is good grass land. Maryland. R. C. K.

This is a fine proportion of land for a sheep farm. Eventually you should be able to support five ewes for every cultivated acre. If the land is on a limestone formation it would be stocked a little heavier. You have at present barn room for 275 to 300 ewes. Basement barns can generally be changed with little labor into double-deckers for sheep. Don't crowd your capacity at the start; I suggest 200 ewes. It would be best to bring them in the Fall. Concentrate this Summer on putting up legume hay and four acres of roots, building fences and corrals, and, most important, a dipping vat. Plan a dipping vat shed and corral for the dual use of a shearing shed. Make several dozen portable panels next Winter for use at lambing time (hook and eye or hinged); then you can divide your barn room into suitable spaces. If you cut some timber next Winter, take the ewes out in the brush with you, drag the snow down and scatter some hay. The ewes like the exercise. HEATON MANICE.

Queens Co., N. Y.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending August 3, 1929.)

Market, slow; beef steers compared with week ago, 25 to 50c lower; none quotable above $14; bulk to sell, $13 to $13.75. Bulls, she stock and cutters, steady; bulk medium bulls, $10.25 to $11. Heifers, $11.25 to $12; butcher cows, $8.50 to $9.25; cutters, $5.50 to $6.50. Stockers and feeders demand very narrow; closing price, 50c lower than week ago; spots off more; bulks of sales, $9.50 to $10.50. Calves, steady at week's 50 to 75c decline; top vealers, $17.50. Hogs, inactive, tending steady.

Receipts for week ending August 3, 1929: Cattle, 156 cars; 45 St. Paul, 27 Virginia, 22 Canada, 17 Chicago, 16 St. Louis, 6 West Virginia, 4 Kentucky, 3 Kansas City, 3 Buffalo, 3 New York, 2 Tennessee, 2 Iowa, 2 Ohio, 2 Texas, 1 Pennsylvania, 1 New Jersey; containing 4,994 head, 572 trucked in; total, 5,566 head, 1,019 calves, 988 hogs, 754 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $13.25 to $14.50; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $13 to $14.50; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12.75 to $14; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11.75 to $13; common, 800 lbs. up, $9 to $11.75.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.50 to $12.25; good, 850 lbs. up, $10.50 to $11.50; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9.50 to $10.50; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.75 to $9.50.

Cows.—Choice, $9.25 to $10.25; good, $8.25 to $9.25; common and medium, $6.75 to $8.25; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.50 to $12; cutter, common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $9.75 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $9.75; good and choice, 800 down, $9.50 to $11.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $8.25 to $9.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $14.75 to $17.50; medium, $12.75 to $14.75; cull and common, $8.25 to $12.75.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11.50 to $13.25; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $13.25 to $13.75; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $13.25 to $14; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.50 to $11.50.

FEED MARKET

Selling price of feeds, cash at warehouse: Bran, ton, $41 to $42; shorts, $43.50 to $44.50; hominy, $53.50 to $54.50; middlings, $46.50 to $47.50; linseed, $65.50 to $66.50; gluten, $47.50 to $48.50; ground oats, $45.50 to $46.50; Soybean meal, $60 to $61; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $53 to $54; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $40.50 to $41.50; 18 per cent, $43 to $44; 20 per cent, $48.50 to $49.50; 24 per cent, $53.50 to $54.50; 25 per cent, $55 to $56; horse feed, 85 per cent, $49 to $50; Alfalfa, regular, $40 to $41; Alfalfa, reground, $42 to $43.

Northeastern Ohio Crops and Markets

August 5.—Despite an exceedingly backward Spring and unusual weather conditions crops, except fruit, appear normal. A good crop of wheat was harvested, much of which is now thrashed. Oats, potatoes and corn look good. Hay was fair. Garden truck good, with the exception of tomatoes, many of which having been so late planted that an early frost will cut the supply very short.

Plums, peaches and pears nearly a failure. Grapes probably half a crop. Apples will be rather scarce. The orchards that were not sprayed showing poor fruit to a greater degree than usual.

The great agricultural event of the season, the Mahoning County Fair, will be held at Canfield August 30-31, Sept 2d.

Youngstown Markets.—Butter, creamery first, 47c; creamery extra, 50c; cheese, N. Y. State, new, 27c; old, 32c; oleo, vegetable, 19½c; oleo, animal, 25½c; eggs, fresh, 37½c; flour Winter wheat, $7.25; flour Spring wheat, $9.75.

Cleveland Markets.—Butter extra, 46½ to 47½c; extra firsts, 42½ to 43½c; seconds, 41½ to 42½c; fowls, 30 to 31c; broilers, 28 to 32c; Leghorns, 25c; Leghorn broilers, 25c; Spring ducks, 20c; old cocks, 20 to 21c; hogs, 250 to 350 lbs., $11 to $11.75; 200 to 250 lbs., $11.50 to $12.35; 160 to 200, $12.25 to $12.35; 130 to 160 lbs., $12.10 to $12.35; 90 to 130, $12.10 to $12.25; packing sows, $9.50 to $10; beef steers, $10.25 to $12.50; beef cows, $8 to $9; low cutters and cutter cows, $6 to $7; vealers, $13.50 to $18; bulk fat lambs, $12.50 to $13; bulk fat ewes, $6 to $6.50.

New York Bull Wins Gold and Silver Medals

High production records of four of his daughters which won American Jersey Cattle Club gold and silver medals, have recently won similar awards for Sophie 19th's Victor, purebred Jersey bull, for six years head of the Jersey herd at Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y. W. R. Kenan, Jr., owner of Randleigh Farm, purchased this bull, a son of Sophie 19th of Hood Farm, world's champion for lifetime production, all breeds, in 1923 for $15,600.

Sovictor Jeanette, highest producing daughter of this new gold and silver medal bull, to win a gold medal, produced 724 lbs. of butterfat and 13,462 lbs. of milk in 365 days with calf, starting on this test at the age of five years and seven months. On the succeeding lactation she yielded 851.29 lbs. of butterfat in 365 days.

Sovictor Idelle, another gold medal daughter, has completed three official test records. She won both a gold and a silver medal with her second test record of 618.56 lbs. of butterfat in 305 days with calf when in four-year-old form. In a previous test, started at two years and eight months of age she yielded 676.98 lbs. of butterfat in 365 days, and in another test started as seven years and five months she yielded 695.44 lbs. of butterfat in 305 days.

Sovictor Dolly won one gold and two silver medals with the two test records she has completed. With her record of 624.42 lbs. of butterfat and 11,658 lbs. of milk made in a 305-day test started at three years and six months she won both a gold and a silver medal. In two-year-old form she yielded 656.49 lbs. of butterfat in a 365-day test winning a silver medal.

Sovictor Edith, youngest of the four daughters, produced 435.57 lbs. of butterfat and 7,973 lbs. of milk in 305 days, with calf, winning a silver medal in senior two-year-old form.

Recently two other daughters won silver medals, one with a record of 609.48 lbs. of butterfat in 365 days and another with a total of 566.98 lbs. of butterfat in 365 days. Both made their records with calf in tests started as junior two-year-olds.

Live Stock Sales

Aug. 21.—Ayrshires. Canton Village, N. Y., John A. Harrington, herd.

Sept. 18. — Milking Shorthorn sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Sept. 25.—Vermont Guernsey Breeders' Assoication sale, Randolph Center, Vt.; S. G. Judd, president.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12. — Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21.—Holsteins. National Ormsby sale. Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Oct. 30.—Ayrshires. Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club tenth annual consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y.; R. E. Mead, sale manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Nov. 5-6.—Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8. — Holsteins, Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Aug. 19-22.—Annual meeting, Pennsylvania State Potato Growers' Association, State College, Pa.

Aug. 19-23.—Vegetable Growers' Association of America annual convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia.

Aug. 21-24.—Thirty-sixth Annual Fair, Gloucester County Grange, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.; E. Arlington Jones, secretary, Harrisonville, N. J.

Aug. 23.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association field meeting, Franklin Co., Mass.

Aug. 26-31. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Aug. 26-31.—Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Aug. 28.—Connecticut Experiment Station Field Day, Station Farm, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

Sept. 15-25.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 16-17. — Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

Oct. 7-12.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 10. — Fourth annual Sewickley Guernsey Cattle Club show, Allegheny County Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa.; Carlos E. Norton, secretary.

Oct. 12-19. — National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 17-20. — American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

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A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
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Choice young heifers and bulls. Best of breeding. Priced attractively. Tuberculin tested herd. What do you need? Kent Farm Guernseys, Carmel, N. Y

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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24 Head Registered
AYRSHIRE COWS
2 years old and over. Private Accredited Herd. Must sacrifice, am leaving farm. At my farm, 2½ miles east of Canton Village, N. Y.
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BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
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Buy Your Federal Tested Cows Direct
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243 Steers; 326 Heifer Calves, weaned; 378 Yearlings; 216 Two's; 97 Springers; 78 Cows. Also other breeds, well bred, choice quality, dehorned, medium flesh, sort to suit. Also 4 loads Ewes, 6 loads Lambs, 1 load Young work Horses. Write or wire,
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1 One Year Old Ram - - $50
6 This Year Rams - - - 25 each
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1,500 Choice Breeding Ewes FOR SALE
500 Black Faced Yearlings, 500 Michigan Delaine Yearlings, 500 Black Faced, 1 to 4-year-olds. Almond B. Chapman & Sons, So. Rockwood, Mich. 35 miles north of Toledo, O.

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Specialize in carload lots or less, any breed.
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Buy where quality and results are more to you than price. I only send to all buyers nothing but a Select Pig; Healthy, Husky and Strong which means a lot starting to raise a Hog. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross Pigs—4 weeks old, $4.50 each. All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied, return the pigs and your money will be returned. Will ship any number C. O. D. No charges for crating.
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Large type Chester White and Poland China cross, Yorkshire and Chester white cross also a few Duroc Berkshire cross sows and Barrows. We have decided to weigh all pigs sold and shipped to our satisfied customers which means more repeat orders.
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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs from large type Boars and sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
4 Weeks Old - $4.75
Also a few Chester White barrows, 4 wks. old, $5.25 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.
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SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

FOR SALE SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS—2 months. Males, $10; females, $5. Square deal. State color wanted. Black or brown. O. H. RILEY - Franklin, Vermont

BLACK OR BROWN COCKER SPANIEL PUPS—Best of breeding Males, $10; females, $5. T. S. HUBBARD, Franklin, Vt.

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St. Bernard Puppies Pedigreed, (none better.) A few Bitches at $35.
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AIREDALE PUPS—3 mos. old; already registered. Males, $12; females, $7.50. Mrs. H. C. Midwig, R. 2, Glen Rock, Pa.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

IF Looking for WELSH SHEPHERD PUP that will make cow dog. Write SHADY LAWN FARM, Heuvelton, N. Y.

Boston Terrier Puppies pedigreed, $25 with papers. Ridge-Lea Kennels, Williamson, N. Y.

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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

THE HIRED GIRL.—Evidently the place for the country folks to look for help in the house is in the city. Some people were just in here calling, and they told about their experiences with a girl they got in the city of New York to come out to their Summer cottage with them in the country. They kept her two weeks and let her go back. She told them that in the house she came from they paid $6,000 a year for servants' salaries. When she swept she kept a medicated cloth not only about her head and hair, but over her mouth. She was afraid of germs, she said. It was some sight to see her going about her work with this great cloth damped with some kind of anti-germ solution tied over her mouth. The Parson wonders if she talked as much with this covering, and if not why not let the idea spread? She refused to hang her own clothes in such a germ-infested house and so hung them out under a tree both night and day when it didn't rain—and as it never rains here any more—anyway that did not bother her. When she dusted the furniture she dipped the cloth in a pail of some kind of germicide every minute or two. At night she would run around among the neighbors telling them the affairs of the house and especially how dirty the place was. This made it very charming. For the two weeks they paid her just $42.50.

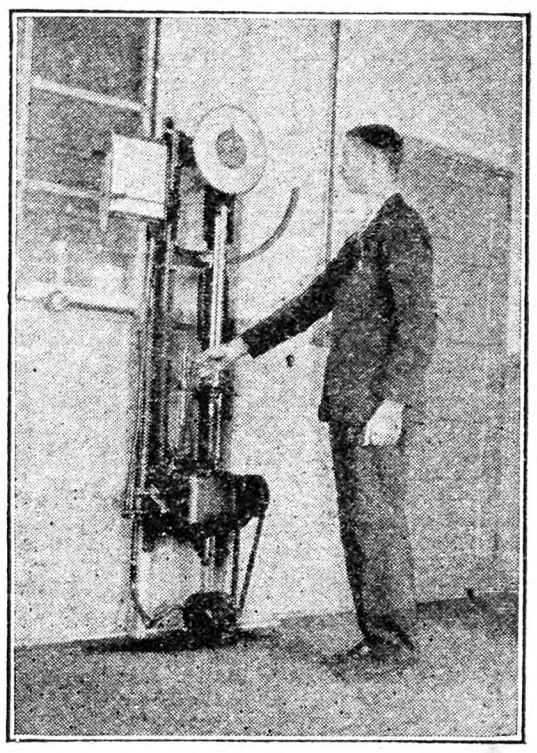
HAWKS AND CHICKENS.—And the Parson heard something about hawks which he never knew before. He was getting a fine dinner from some brothers in the poultry business down country. He noticed their chicks were way over by the woods and he wondered if the hawks did not bother them. "Well, you see," said the older one, "when a hawk first contemplates raiding a yard he wants to be sure of his bearings and what he is dropping down into. Se he will light on a post somewhere to look around a bit. We put up three posts some 10 feet high and placed an ordinary jump steel trap on each of them. In this way we caught three hawks and have not lost a chicken as far as we know. You put the post and trap up where the hawk, by lighting on one, can look right down in front of the chicken house."

FORD SPRINGS. — Everyone who has driven a Ford knows how likely the front spring is to break. We tried "snubbering" the body down, but even chains put on that way would break. Yesterday, however, the Parson noticed a Ford truck that the man had no end of trouble with, and if there wasn't a spring leaf, say about the third from the top, put right on under the other spring, wrong side up, and then the clamps screwed up tight. The center spring bolt goes right through this extra leaf, too. It may look a bit odd with a leaf wrong side up, but this man has never broken a spring since he fixed it that way. The boys will put one on the Parson's Ford the first time they have a chance.

THOSE BROILERS.—While the Parson is writing this, a man has just come for the roosters. They are Rocks, and these bring the highest quoted price—five cents a pound more than Reds and 10 cents more than Leghorns. These of ours came to a little over a dollar apiece. We only sold about half of what we had from the 100 chicks, as good broilers are good for ourselves to eat. If we always sell the good things and keep the poor, small wonder the children move to town where they consume the best. By the way, the drought is getting worse and worse here. The Parson doesn't go up to look at the corn any more; it is curling up so. If we could get rain soon it would come on. How true it is that rainy weather scares the farmer to death, but dry weather starves him to death. Just north of us yesterday they had one of the worst cloudbursts and hailstorms ever known, the hail tearing the tops of hundreds of autos, and breaking the glass in the skylight of the Capitol, and puncturing the gold leaf on the Capitol dome. It not only ruined the tobacco that was uncovered, but tore to shreds the cloth covering of hundreds of acres. This was the worst hailstorm ever recorded. It not only stopped every trolley and bus, but even the steam trains as well. Believe it or not, the Parson is now writing 36 hours after he wrote the above, and a neighbor was just in with some hailstones that fell night before last and had never been in an ice box—just done up in paper in an auto. A man was just in here whose father has a brand new Buick sedan, and the hailstones broke holes right through the top so it will have to be recovered. With all our drought we seem to be better off than as though we had had that storm.

MORE WAYS THAN ONE. — They say there are more than one way to skin a cat, and no doubt there is more than one way to try to make a good-for-nothing fellow behave. There is a fellow over town a sort of half-wit—who is great on dreams. He sleeps out wherever he can get a chance, and for a while he was sleeping in a garage near a pile of old tires. Some of "the boys" ran a long hose round, and the end, concealed under the tires, was very near where his head lay. Then way in the night, they would begin to talk in deep, sepulchural tones. "John Doe, you are going to die. John Doe, you are going to die." My goodness, it had a wonderful effect. He wrote all sorts of penitent letters to the city officials, and behaved like an angel for quite a spell.

PLACE TO COOK.—The Parson was glad to see the paragraph in THE R. N.-Y. about having a place to cook out of doors on the farm, and the farm folks enjoying some of the things that the city folks are so crazy over. More and more, the Parson believes this is being done. No use groaning and moaning because the boys don't take to farming when we have taken so little interest in these farm delights that cost nothing. The Parson finds a good many mothers who take the children and a bit of lunch and go to some brook and spend a couple of hours. The drought has made it hard for people with Summer boarders, however, as the brooks are either low and muddy or dried up altogether. To make a little place to cook out of doors just lay up some stones around a place the size of a water pail and put an old oven grate across and you are all set. Best of all get an old



Closson Visits the Trade School

furnace pot and put a grate or some irons across the top.

BAKED SHEEP.—Tomorrow, August 4, is "baked sheep day" at the Parson's farm. We dressed off two fine fat sheep last night (they did not have lambs this Spring), and they are being baked over town in a baker's big oven. Last year we had fully 150 here. We furnish the baked sheep with stuffing and gravy, mashed potato and bread, and they bring the rest. Of course we have the coffee, too. The morning weather report promises showers for the day. Well, let them come, dinner or no dinner.

STEALING COWS.—Not a little concern is felt around here over the number of cows that have been stolen of late. Eight were reported taken in one week, some from the pastures and some from the barn, loaded right into trucks and gone, and no clue whatever. One seems so helpless in such cases, as heifers off in the pastures are quite at the mercy of these thieves. The Parson was talking with a neighbor about cow stealing, and she told of the thanks she got once for driving a cow out of a man's garden. Naturally seeing the cow eating up the garden she took it upon herself to go and drive it out. It seemed that the cow was a stolen one, and for thanks for her pains she was summoned into court for a witness. The pert young lawyer was rather flip with his questions and at last asked this farm woman who had milked cows for years if she really knew what a cow was if she saw one? "Yes," came the instant response, "and I would know a gentleman too if I saw one."

TO VERMONT.—Next Monday three or four of the young fry around here and the Parson may start for Vermont for a week. It will be interesting to see how things are up there, especially the seed potato outlook. While many reduced their acreage this year, one man in town has 100 acres, and the Parson will have to write you all about it. While the Parson's brother has been raising eight and 10 acres a year for years, this year he has only two acres. It would look as though it was certainly a good year to have potatoes.

A "WHY" SERMON. — The Parson preached what he called a "why" sermon the other Sunday. This might be said to be a "why" age. Everybody is asking the question—why? But if no one had ever asked such a question would we have got anywhere? Why does electricity jump about in the sky? Why does the cover of the kettle raise up when the water boils? Why does clover grow on the lee side of a lime-kiln? But especially are the young people asking why to many of our cherished traditions and customs. In regard to our ways of dressing, they want to know why. In regard to our divorce laws they want to know why. In regard to the inconveniences and hardships of women on the farm, they want to know why. The easy way is to put them off and tell them they are to believe what they are told without question, and this is the worst way. Let us begin to voluntarily explain "why" to little children. Show them reason, not yell off our "noes" without explanation. How much they will appreciate this, and how soon they will respect your judgment! If we can't give any reason, hadn't we better study up a bit and possibly revise our own views. The world does move and change. "The thing that I laid up against my mother, and could never get over," said a person to the Parson after the church service, "was that she would never give any reason for anything. If I dared to ask why, she would fly at me and shout that it was not for me or any child to ask why about anything, but simply do as I was told without a word." That has rankled in that woman's heart all these years. Perhaps the same thing is rankling in our children's hearts. Who knows?

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—The big packers have made a step forward to increase meat shopping. Steaks, lamb chops, pork chops, bacon, roast beef are put out in cellophane wrappers in from one to 10 pounds. All the butcher has to do is to hand the stuff out. It is frozen and the weights marked. In the case of chops, they are ready cut and trimmed so that they may be put in the broiler immediately. This manner of preparing meats for sale, according to executives of packing houses, makes possible buying by telephone with confidence of their freshness, because the packages of meat are chilled with a new quick-freezing process.

Further attempts to conquer the iceberg menace in the North Atlantic will be made this month by Dr. Howard T. Barnes of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, who has made extensive experiments with an explosive which reacts at low temperatures. The expedition will be headed and financed by R. B. Van Horne, with Dr. Barnes as technical adviser. It sailed from Halifax Aug. 3 on the 350-ton yacht Uvira. Operations will be carried out in the vicinity of Belle Isle Strait, off Twillingate Harbor, and off St. John's, Newfoundland. Dr. Barnes has made extensive experiments with an explosive named thermit. With the explosion of this material a rapid evolution of gas occurs, which is expected to result in loosening and cracking the masses of ice.

A crippled boy and his mother were burned to death Aug. 1 in a fire which destroyed three houses at Dias, Pa., a mining village of the Buena Vista Coal Co. Albert Trisini, 18, unable to leave the house, perished in the flames. His mother, Mrs. Andriani Trisini, was burned so badly she died in a hospital a few hours later. It was said an explosion followed Mrs. Trisini's attempt to start a fire in a kitchen range with kerosene.

Policyholders and beneficiaries in the United States and Canada last year received $2,057,000,000 from life insurance companies, according to a compilation announced by the National Underwriters' organ, Life Payments. This figure is $311,000,000 more than the 1927 figure. New York City ranks first in total amounts paid, collecting $68,046,000. Chicago is second with $42,500,000. Streater, Ill., and Salem, O., collected $100,000 each. New York led the other States with life insurance distributions of $327,500,000. Pennsylvania was second with $180,000,000, and Illinois third with $173,500,000. Payments on policies of $500,000 or more were made to only 26 men in 1928, while the bulk of the disbursements was made to persons insured for not more than $100,000. Accident policies took $12,168,768 in 1928 according to the report.

Rioting started in the dining-room of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 1., and kept up for six hours before the 3,758 convicts could be forced into their cells. One convict was killed and three wounded. The convicts did not have guns and no guards were wounded.

Damage estimated at $75,000 was done by fire which destroyed the interior of Water Gap Manor at Delaware Water Gap, Pa., Aug. 2. The cause of the blaze has not been determined.

Wilbur B. Huston, 16 years old, of Seattle, Wash., son of Bishop S. Arthur Huston of the Episcopal Diocese of Olympia, is the winner of the Edison Scholarship. He will receive tuition in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for four years, with all expenses paid by Mr. Edison. So close was the race, and so satisfactory were the results, according to Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the M. I. T., who headed the committee of judges, that four others received lesser scholarships. These were: Charles H. Brunissen of West Redding, Conn.; Iva A. Getting, Pittsburgh; James Seth, Santa Fe, N. M.; Bernard Sturgis, Butler, Ind. Free tuition in technical schools will be provided for these four, who almost came up to the 92 mark reached by Huston. Every one of the 49 candidates passed the test; Dr. Stratton announced, and the lowest scored about 60 points.

The facilities of fully equipped brokerage offices are to be available to passengers on ocean voyages, the New York Stock Exchange having sanctioned the establishment of branches by two firms on seven transatlantic steamships. Ocean branches of large firms are to be opened on the Levithan and Berengaria about the middle of August. Later similar branches will be established on the Mauretania and the Aquitania.

A terrific explosion of oil fumes Aug. 3 wrecked a 170-ft. steel tank barge moored at Kosmosdale, Ky., 20 miles west of Louisville, on the Ohio River, killing two men instantly. Four other men who were on the barge were missing and were believed to be dead. A seventh man was seriously injured and was expected to die. The blast reduced the big barge to a twisted mass of junk which sunk at its mooring.

One fireman died from suffocation, 11 others were injured, two seriously, and a score more suffered minor burns and bruises Aug. 6 when a three-story building collapsed, culminating a three-hour battle with flames at the Webster-Citizens Ice Manufacturing Company's plant at Buffalo, N. Y. Property loss was about $25,000.

Warned of the impending collapse of an 86-ft. dam across the Virgin River near Littlefield, Ariz., ranchers in the valley fled to safety Aug. 5 before the structure gave way and released a torrent of water. There was no time to remove cattle grazing in the valley, however, and virtually all of the live stock in the vicinity was lost. Flood water pouring down from near-by mountains weakened the dam, which was only about half completed. Approximately 15,000 acre feet of water had been impounded before the concrete wall burst. The dam was owned by the Virgin Oil and Land Co., a Los Angeles firm, and was planned to provide irrigation for the desert wastes near Littlefield.

Calling attention to the many serious forest fires which have been taxing Federal, State and private protection agencies to the utmost for two weeks, E. A. Sherman, assistant forester of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Aug. 6 issued a warning to all smokers to be doubly careful in the use of cigarettes. Hot, dry weather in many parts of the country has brought about the most dangerous fire situation of the year, Mr. Sherman said. Foresters have been fighting for control of bad fires in California, the Pacific Northwest, in Minnesota and Wisconsin. A number of these fires, he declared, were caused by carelessness with cigarettes. According to these results, the property loss from fire attributable to smoking is about $45,000,000 a year, and this does not include forest fire damage, which in 1927 amounted to more than $6,000,000, nor all the loss from grain field fires started by smoking, for which separate figures are not available. More than 30,000 fires are estimated to have been caused by smokers in 1927, the latest year for which statistics are available, in the forests of the country. In an effort to reduce the number of fires caused by smokers on government lands, the Forest Service has closed extensive areas of national forest land to smoking during the forest fire season. On such areas smoking is prohibited on national forest land except at improved camp grounds and places of habitation. Fire raged through the forest of Washington, Idaho and Montana again Aug. 6, leaving behind more than 30,000 blackened acres, while approximately 1,000 men fought to control the flames. In Northern California a serious fire had burned over several hundred acres in the Sugar Hill district of the Modoc National forest. The United States Forest Service Aug. 6 received a report from its district headquarters at Portland, Ore., that lightning had set 400 fires in the Northern Cascade and Blue Mountains in early August.

A barnstorming student pilot's airplane crashed in the center of the business district at Campbellville, Ky., Aug. 6, and the young flyer and two Campbellsville business men were killed.

Two prisoners were killed, one was wounded seriously and a guard was shot in the leg when six long-term convicts made an unsuccessful break for liberty at the State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kan., Aug. 6.

An American woman, Mrs. MacBurney of New York City, is under bail of $5,000 and a woman companion under police guard in a hospital at L'Assomption, Quebec, pending inquiry into the picnic tragedy near St. Paul De l'Hermite Aug. 4. Two were killed when a picnic truck overturned in a ditch when the car driven by the woman is said to have cut in front of the truck.

Clothing and machinery valued at $50-000 was destroyed by vandals in the plant of the Universal Cloak and Suit Co., of 663 Broadway, New York, Aug. 1. Acids, razors and shears were used to destroy valuable bolts of cloth, while the crowbars and sledgehammers strewn about the floor indicated how the machinery was broken. Entrance was gained by forcing a window in the loft.

Mrs. Dorsey Kendell of near Gettysburg, O., was killed Aug. 1 when a plane flown by her son, Dale, 20, a student pilot, fell 200 feet into a wood. Another woman passenger, Mrs. E. J. Swinger, and Kendell escaped. They had trouble in taking off and did not know what caused the crash.

Henry Jones Wakes Up

BY SUMNER D. HOLLIS

PART IV

Henry stood a few minutes watching Tom as he drove away, then hastened into the house to tell the good news to Martha.

Next day Wescott, the cow trader, called at the farm, and after some bargaining drove away the 12 heifers and the scrub bull, and left Henry with a check for $600.

"Martha," said Henry, as he finished his supper that evening, "the barn looks deserted, but I am glad they are gone, and I have money enough to meet the mortgage payment and enough left to buy you a washing machine."

"No, Henry, I can get along without the machine a while longer, and you may need the money for something else."

"Perhaps so," said Henry, "but as long as I ordered the machine when I went to the bank this afternoon, I guess we will pay for it when it comes."

"Henry Jones, do you mean to say that you have actually ordered a washing machine for me? Oh, I am so happy; it seems as if it were all a dream!"

"Well, it is no dream, Martha. I have had a lot of day dreams in the past, but now, thanks to Tom Wilson, I am going to start in to make them come true."

A few days later Franklin, the County Agent, called to enroll Henry in the Cow-Testing Association. He was a pleasant, agreeable young fellow and Henry was quite surprised to find how well informed he was on matters connected with farming.

"Guess I have been mistaken," Henry remarked to Martha after Franklin had gone. "That young fellow knows his business and I will be glad to have him call again."

Martha smiled quietly to herself but made no comment. She knew Henry's disposition well, and knew that with the streak of stubbornness in his make-up, an "I told you so" might undo all the good that had been done. Henry was gaining new ideas and a new attitude toward life rather rapidly, and it was better to let him alone and allow him to do his own thinking, rather than remind him of his past attitude and upset the good work.

Johnny announced that evening that his teacher had informed the school the Farm Bureau Committee was to meet next week and decide the winner of the slogan contest. Over 500 slogans had already been submitted and the committee had a big task before it.

"Gee, Dad," said Johnny, "I don't dare to hope that I will be the winner, but wouldn't I just love to have a real purebred Guernsey for my own."

"I'm glad you feel that way, son," said Henry, "and I hope you will win. I used to think that purebreds were a rich man's plaything, and I didn't have much use for them, but since I have had that purebred bull of Tom Wilson's, I am beginning to want some myself, and if I can manage it, I am going to buy one or two heifer calves out of my next few milk checks and then some day we will have some purebreds here on the farm."

The next event on the Jones farm was the arrival of the cow tester. He carefully weighed the milk from each cow and entered the figures in a notebook. All of the feed was weighed, and that evening he spent a lot of time in figuring out the amount of feed each cow was consuming in a month and its value.

Edward Waldron proved to be a likeable chap, and in spite of Henry's former prejudice, he found himself, before the evening was over, conversing freely with Waldron and telling him of his difficulties in handling the herd. Waldron had many suggestions to offer, based on his experiences with other herds in the association, and as Henry remarked later, if he got no other benefits from the testing work than his talks with Waldron, it would be worth the cost of membership in the association.

Next morning after milking, Waldron ran a test on each sample of milk, taken at the time of weighing, and from it figured the yield of butterfat per cow. The total yield of each cow for the month, feed cost and profit or loss for each cow during the month was also figured and entered in the record book. Before leaving, Waldron also made out a list of the cows in the barn, and opposite the name of each, he set down the amount of feed that she should have during the next month, basing his figures on the production of the cow.

All of the family were rather loath to see Waldron leave for the next farm after dinner, and Henry, although opposed to cow testing at the outset, seemed more regretful than any of the others.

"It is some consolation," he said, "to feel that it is only a month before he will be back here and we will have new things to talk over."

That evening, Henry carefully studied the record book and the recommendations left by the tester.

"Martha," said he, looking up from his book, "there are three cows that have not paid for their feed this month, and four more that have just about paid their feed costs. All the other have made a profit for us. It certainly is fine to be able to look at this book at any time and know just what each cow is doing."

"Well, Henry," replied Martha, "I am glad you are satisfied with the work of the tester. I feel now that we are on the road to success."

"That's right, Martha, I feel sure that Johnny's 'Better Bulls—Better Cows—Better Profits' is going to be the answer to our problem, whether it wins the prize for him or not."

The new feeding schedule was immediately put into effect, and a few days later Henry noted that his six cans did not hold all of the milk produced, and by the end of the week it required an extra 10-quart can to hold it all.

A few nights later Johnny came home from school fairly bubbling over with excitement. It had been announced in school that the Farm Bureau Committee had been over all of the slogans and had sorted them down to three as being the leaders. They had also decided to offer two additional prizes, a second prize of $10 and a third prize of $5. There was to be a county-wide meeting over at Middleport on the following Wednesday night, to which the whole county was invited, and at this meeting the prizes were to be awarded.

"I don't know, Dad," said Johnny, "whether my slogan is one of the leading three, but the teacher did say that it was the winner for our school."

"Well, son," said Henry, "we will just plan to attend that meeting and find out. I hope you have won, but don't be too badly disappointed if you don't. Your slogan has done us lots of good here at home. We have a purebred bull, and some day I am going to get some purebred cows, then you can have a calf of your own anyway."

The night of the meeting arrived and found the Jones family seated in the big town hall at Middleport. Nearly every seat was taken, and a hush fell upon the room as Ed Patterson stepped to the front of the platform and called the meeting to order. Seated just back of him, on the platform, were the other members of the Farm Bureau Committee. Henry knew them all, although they came from widely separated parts of the county, for each member was a man generally known as a prosperous and progressive farmer.

"Fellow farmers and friends," said Mr. Paterson, "this is a joyful occasion. We have met together to see some boy from one of the schools of our county get his first start as a dairy farmer by winning, as an effort for his labors, a purebred heifer calf.

"The directors of the Farm Bureau, realizing the necessity of improving the quality of dairy cattle on our farms, in order that dairy farming may be a more profitable industry, and believing that better bulls have a very important place in this development, some time ago appointed a committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman, to conduct a better bull campaign. To stimulate interest in this wor, we offered to all boys in the high schools of the county, a first, second and third prize for the best slogan for our campaign. It was understood that the slogan must show a reason for keeping better bulls.

"Over 600 slogans were sent in from various high schools, and the committee has had a hard task in selecting the three winners, and has done so only after much discussion and study. The winner of the first prize will receive a purebred Guernsey heifer calf, and the winners of the other two prizes will receive gold pieces. I am going to ask Mr. Franklin, our County Agent, to bring in the heifer that all may see the award made."

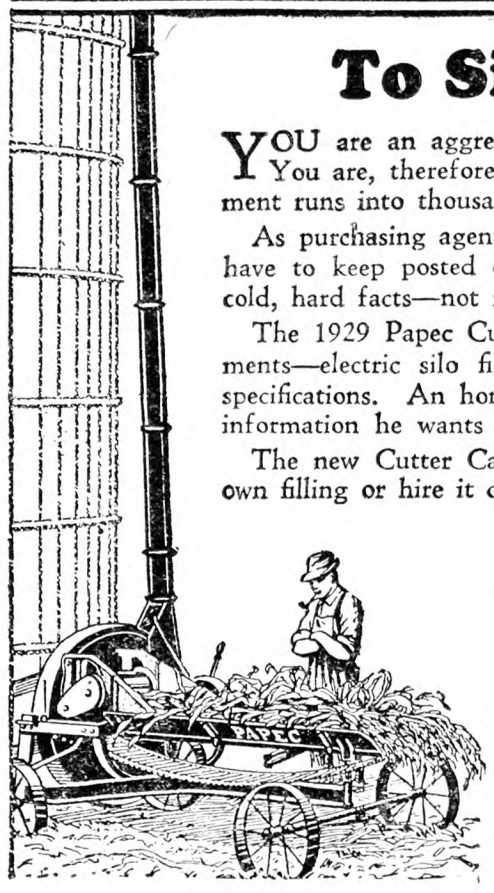
Franklin, who had been waiting just outside the door, now came down the aisle leading a handsome fawn and white heifer about three months old. Every line and angle of the animal showed breeding and quality.

Pausing until the heifer stood just in front of the platform, Mr. Patterson then resumed: "This heifer, 'Mayday's Delight,' is sired by a bull that has been proven and that has eight daughters with an average of 10,000 lbs. of milk and 500 lbs. of fat. Her dam was the best cow in our Cow-Testing Association last year. I will now make the award, and ask John Jones of the Westbridge High School to come forward."

It seemed to Johnny as if his heart stopped beating, and then as if he were suddenly on fire. Rising from his seat, he walked down the aisle with shaky knees to where Mr. Patterson stood awaiting him.

"John," said Mr. Patterson, "I take great pleasure in awarding to you this heifer calf. Your slogan, 'Better Bulls—Better Cows—Better Profits,' is outstandingly the best, and symbolizes the basic principles of the dairy industry. Better profits in dairying can come only through better cows, and better cows are seldom offered for sale on the market, but must come through the use of better bulls. In giving into your hands the halter rope from this heifer, Mr. Franklin will accomplish a far more valuable object than could be accomplished by the mere awarding of a prize, for he will be starting another boy on the road to successful dairy farming. Learn to care for your heifer, my boy, and take pride in the ownership of a fine animal. May she become a better cow and you a better farmer!"

(To Be Continued)



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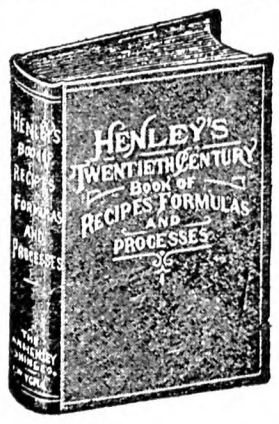

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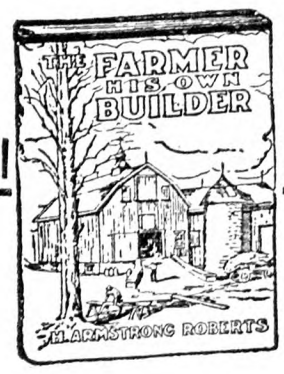

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

August 8, 1929.

August: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.05.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffiield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $1.95.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.44 @	$0.44½
Extra, 92 score		.43½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.40½ @	.43
Seconds	.39 @	.40
Lower grades	.38 @	.38½
Ladles	.34 @	.37
Packing stock	.31 @	.32
Renovated	.39 @	.39½
Sweet, fancy	.45½ @	.46
Extra		.45
Firsts	.42 @	.44½
Seconds	.40 @	.41½
Centralized	.40¼ @	.42½

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.23½ @	$0.24½
Fancy	.22½ @	.23
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.22 @	.22½

EGGS

Nearby fancy, white	$0.48 @	$0.49½
Extra	.43 @	.47
Average extras	.40 @	.42
Extra firsts	.37 @	.39
Firsts	.34 @	.35
Pacific Coast, whites	.40 @	.47
Mixed colors,		
Nearby best	.38 @	.44
Gathered, best	.34 @	.37
Common to good	.28 @	.32

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42 @	$0.46
Fair to good	.30 @	.40
Broilers	.35 @	.44
Roosters	.20 @	.26
Fowls	.30 @	.35
Ducks	.22 @	.25
Geese	.16 @	.22
Turkeys, young toms	.42 @	.46
Hens	.40 @	.43
Squabs, white, lb.	.45 @	.50
Dark, doz.	2.50 @	3.00
Culls	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.28 @	$0.30
Chickens	.30 @	.34
Roosters	.18 @	.22
Ducks	.20 @	.22
Geese	.13 @	.15
Tame rabbits	.15 @	.20

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$13.00 @	15.25
Bulls	8.00 @	9.50
Cows	7.00 @	9.75
Calves, best	16.00 @	18.50
Common to good	12.00 @	15.00
Sheep	6.00 @	6.50
Lambs	13.50 @	14.50
Hogs	12.00 @	12.60

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.23 @	$0.24
Good to prime	.16 @	.20
Culls	.11 @	.13
Steers, 100 lbs.	23.50 @	26.00
Bulls	15.00 @	17.00
Cows	18.00 @	20.00

POTATOES

Md. and Va., bbl.	$1.75 @	$6.25
Va., bbl.	1.75 @	3.00
Jersey, sack	2.00 @	5.50
Long Island, bbl.	4.25 @	5.75
3 55-lb. sacks	5.50 @	6.00
150 lbs.	2.00 @	5.50
100 lbs.	3.50 @	3.75
In bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00 @	6.50
Sweet potatoes, S'n, bbl.	8.00 @	8.25
Bskt.	1.50 @	3.00
Jersey, bskt.	.60 @	2.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.25 @	$1.50
Cabbage, bbl.	2.75 @	3.25
Carrots, bu.	.75 @	1.50
Cauliflower, bu.	2.50 @	6.00
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00 @	1.25
Cucumbers, bu.	.75 @	2.00
Eggplants, bu.	1.00 @	1.25
Lettuce, bu.	1.00 @	7.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.00 @	2.50
Onions, bu.	1.25 @	2.25
Parsley, bu.	1.00 @	1.25
Peas, bu.	3.00 @	5.50
Radishes, 100 bchs.	3.00 @	4.00
Spinach, bu.	.75 @	2.75
Squash, bu.	.25 @	.50
String beans, bu.	1.00 @	3.00
Sweet corn, 100	2.00 @	3.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	.50 @	2.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	3.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Pea	$9.50 @	$9.75
Red kidney	8.50 @	8.75

FRUITS

Apples, new, bu.	$1.00 @	$4.00
Peaches, Ga., crt.	.75 @	3.50
Bu.	.75 @	3.25
Carolina, crate	.75 @	4.25
Bu.	.75 @	3.50
Tennessee, bu.	1.25 @	3.00
Arkansas, bu.	1.25 @	1.50
Indiana, bu.	1.75 @	2.38
½ bu.	.63 @	1.50
Virginia, crt. and bu.	1.00 @	2.75
Del. and Md., bu.	.75 @	2.25
Jersey, crt. or bu.	.50 @	1.25
Musklemons, Cal., bu.	2.75 @	3.75
Watermelons, car	110.00 @	590.00
Blackberries, qt.	.10 @	.15
Huckleberries, qt.	.15 @	.40
Raspberries, pt.	.25 @	.30
Cherries, qt.	.25 @	.30
Currants, qt.	.10 @	.14

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00 @	25.00
No. 2	22.00 @	23.00
No. 3	14.00 @	21.00
Clover mixed	15.00 @	23.00
Straw, rye	20.00 @	22.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.49¾
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.56
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.17¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.60½
Rye	1.17¾
Barley	.81

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B	.16	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.52 @	.53
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65 @	.70
Gathered	.45 @	.55
Fowls, lb.	.45 @	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40 @	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45 @	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Potatoes, new, lb.	.05 @	.06
String beans, lb.	.15 @	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.30 @	.35
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15
Peaches, doz.	.30 @	.40
Blackberries, qt.	.25 @	.40
Huckleberries, qt.	.30 @	.75

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Receipts of apples were heavier on the Philadelphia wholesale market during the past few days, and the market weakened except for fancy marks. There continues to be a satisfactory demand for good quality fruit but ordinary stock is being neglected by the trade. Wealthies in ⅝-bu. baskets brought 75c to $1, and bushel stock sold for $1.50 to $2. Gravensteins brought $1.50 to $2 per basket with a few extra fancy up to $2.50. The cantaloupe market was generally dull, with supplies liberal both from nearby and from Western States. Delaware Salmon Tints in flats of 12, sold for 50 to 75c, while truck receipts of various varieties from Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey brought 75c to $1 per standard crate of 45s. The peach market was not very active during the week, due principally to the inferior quality of the offerings. Fruit of good size and color moved well, but this formed but a very small portion of the total supply. Georgia Elbertas in six-basket carriers brought $2.50 to $2.75, while North Carolina Elbertas sold for the same range in price. Offerings from both sections could not be classified better than ordinary to fair quality. Virginia Georgia Belles in bushels were quoted at $1 to $1.50, while Delaware offerings were as low as 75c per bushel. Various early varieties from New Jersey brought 50c to $1 per bushel. Most of these offerings were made up of Carmans. Much of the stock showed the effects of the prolonged dry spell which resulted in small sizes. Huckleberries and blackberries were about steady. String beans moved well, when of good quality and most sales for young tender stock were made at $1 to $1.25 per ⅝-bu. basket. Lima beans were in heavier supply and the market eased off slightly, New Jersey and Delaware offerings brought $1.75 to $2.25 per bushel. Beets and carrots continued steady at 2 to 3c per bunch. Corn met a rather slow demand. Dry weather caused a considerable amount of the offerings from nearby to reach the market in rather irregular quality. Good sugar corn brought $1 to $2 per sack of 100 ears. Good quality cabbage was scarce and in demand. Eggplants met a fair demand at steady figures. The lettuce market was dull with New York and New Jersey Big Boston selling for 75c to $1 per crate. The onion market continued steady with nearby bushels white bringing $1.25 to $1.75, while broilers brought $2 to $2.25. The market on New York State peas was slightly weaker at the close with most sales at $1.25 to $1.60. Peppers of various varieties were in liberal supply. Bullnose from New Jersey brought 60 to 90c, while hot varieties sold for 35 to 60c per ⅝-bu. basket. Tomatoes were in heavy supply throughout the past week and the market was weaker. Demand was generally slow and trading dull except for strictly fancy. New Jersey, ⅝-bu. baskets, and 20-qt. crates sold mostly from 50c to $1, while 12-qt. climax baskets brought 35 to 50c. The white potato market was firm, with light supplies and a fair demand. New Jersey is the leading shipper in the eastern part of the country and Kansas is in first place in the Middle West. New Jersey Cobblers sold for $5 to $5.15 per 150-lb. sack with a few sales up to $5.25. Eastern Shore stock brought $5.50 to $5.75 per barrel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market was rather slow during the past week, due to the hot weather. Trading was limited to strictly fresh eggs, which formed only small portion of the total receipts. A large part of the supply showed heat damage. Fresh extra firsts held steady at 37c, while fresh firsts sold mostly 33 to 35c. Fancy carton stock brought 47 to 48c while candled eggs ranged from 45 to 47c. Receipts during the week dropped to 32,874 cases from 37,000 cases the week before. The out of storage movement has now started and dealers are turning to these stocks in preference to heat damaged offerings of fresh eggs.

The live poultry market was strictly in the buyers' favor for the past few days. Receipts were moderate, but demand and trading were slow and the market dull. Fowls in fairly liberal supply more than met the trade requirements. Fancy colored stock sold for 31 to 32c, while Leghorns were steady at 25 to 27c. Most offerings of chickens were of irregular quality, but fancy Plymouth Rocks moved well at 33 to 35c, with a few sales higher. Ducks were slow and weaker at 18 to 20c. Receipts of fresh killed poultry were light but trading was limited account of the hot weather. Offerings of fowls were ample for the limited demand, and most sales of barreled packed stock moved at 36 to 38c. Nearby broilers sold for 38 to 40c for large, and 35 to 37c for the smaller sizes. Chickens were in light supply and steady. Demand for ducks was slow but prices held steady at 24c. Receipts of dressed poultry was considerably heavier than during the same week of last year. During the week, 474,581 lbs. were received, compared with 344,246 lbs. last year. Since January 1, Philadelphia has received approximately thirteen million pounds of dressed poultry. This figure is but about one hundred thousand pounds more than for the same period of 1928.

HAY AND STRAW

The market on the better grades of hay was firm. Arrivals of new hay moved readily at a premium over the offerings of old stock. No. 2 Timothy sold for $18 to $19 per ton, while Timothy clover mixed No. 1 ranged from $17.50 to $18.50. Sample remained unchanged at $12 to $14. Receipts of straw were very light, with many days when no arrivals were reported. There were too few sales of rye and oat straw to make quotations possible, and new wheat straw was steady at $12 to $13 per ton.

J. M. F.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 50c; best dairy, lb., 53c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 45c; undersized eggs, doz., 40c; duck eggs, doz., 48c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., 75c to $1.75; asparagus, lb., 20 to 25c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; berries, black, qt., 20c; berries, red, qt., 30c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 5c; cabbage, red, head, 5c; currants, qt., 12c; cherries, sour, qt., 15c; cherries, sweet, qt., 20c; cucumbers, 8 for 25c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; dandelion greens, pk., 20c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 7c; onions, green, bch., 5c; potatoes, bu., $1; new potatoes, pk., 45c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch., 5c; green peas, 2 qts., 25c; pineapples, each, 10 to 20c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, qt., 10c; spinach, pk., 25c; strawberries, qt., 18 to 20c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; tomatoes, lb., 10c; turnips, Rutabagas, lb., 2c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 36c; light fowls, lb., 34c; geese, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 36c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 30c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 35c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 35c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; hardwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, old, 22c; ducks, Spring, lb., 25 to 28c; dressed, lb., 50 to 60c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 48c; yearlings, live, lb., 28 to 30c; Leghorns, 25 to 28c; broilers, live, lb., 25 to 36c; dressed, lb., 50 to 55c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 50 to 55c; eggs, unclassified, doz., 42 to 45c; fancy white, crate, $13; grade A, $12.50; unclassified, $11; duck eggs, doz., 60c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Carrots, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; cauliflower, head, 15c; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1.25; cucumbers, bu., $3 to $3.50; beans, wax, bu., $1.50; beets, doz. bchs, 50 to 60c; dill, doz. bchs, 60c; garlic, lb., 10c; lettuce, head, 5 to 3c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; caps, 25c; kohlrabi, bch., 5c; leeks, doz. bchs, 35 to 40c; potatoes, bu., $2; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; onions, doz. bchs, 30c; peas, bu., $1 to $1.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 45c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; sweet corn, doz. ears, 15 to 35c; spinach, bu., $1; Summer squash, doz., $1 to $1.50; tomatoes, qt., 25 to 30c; bu., $8 to $10.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; blackcaps, crate, $5; qt., 15 to 20c; cherries, sweet, qt., 20 to 25c; sour, qt., 18 to 20c; sour, crate, $4.50 to $4.80; Columbias, crate, $2.50 to $4; currants, qt., 15c; huckleberries, qt., 25 to 30c; long blacks, qt., 30 to 35c; red raspberries, qt., 30 to 35c; red raspberries, crate, $6.50 to $7.

Hay, mixed, $12 to $15.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

August 6.—Both butter and eggs are higher. Apples are beginning to arrive in larger quantity.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter higher; creamery, prints, 49 to 50c; tubs, 47 to 48c; firsts, 45 to 47c; undergrades, 44 to 45c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25c; longhorn, 25 to 26c; brick, 27 to 28c; brick Swiss, 32c; limburger, 35c. Eggs, higher; nearby fancy, 50c; grade A, 40 to 48c; grade B, 38c; grade C, 33c; nearby at mark, 33 to 44c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 32 to 35c; chickens, 41 to 44c; old roosters, 24 to 26c; broilers, 37 to 41c; ducks, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 41 to 46c. Live poultry, lower, fowls, 23 to 30c; broilers, 20 to 32c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 20 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, lower, Duchess, bu., $2 to $2.25; Yellow Transparent, $2.25 to $2.50; Williams, $2.75 to $3.25; Wealthy, $3 to $3.25. Potatoes, steady; Va., bbl., $6 to $6.25; N. J., 150-lb. sack, $2.20 to $2.50; home-grown, 2-bu. sack, $4.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $9 to $10; pea, medium, $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $14 to $15; marrow, $15.50 to $16. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2; Spanish, crate, $2.15 to $2.25; doz. bchs., 20 to 30c.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, qt., 13 to 15c; cantaloupes, Ariz., crate, $3.25 to $3.75; cherries, 4-qt. bskt., 50 to 60c; currants, 32-qt. crate, $2 to $2.50; grapes, Cal., Malaga, lug, $2.75 to $3.50; Thompson seedless, $3 to $3.25; gooseberries, qt., 20c; honeydews, crate, $1.50 to $2; huckleberries, Pa., 4-qt. bskt., $1; peaches, Ga. Elberta, bu., $1.25 to $3.25; pears, Cal., Bartlett, box, $3.75 to $4; raspberries, black, qt., 10 to 15c; red, pt., 12½ to 15c; watermelons, 40 to 85c.

Vegetables.—Beans, green, wax, bu., $1 to $1.25; beets, bu., $1.75 to $2; cabbage, bu., 50 to 75c; carrots, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; cauliflower, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; celery, doz. bchs, 60 to 85c; corn, doz., 35 to 40c; cucumbers, bu., 75c to $2.25; eggplant, bu., $3 to $3.50; kohlrabi, doz., 60 to 75c; lettuce, doz. crate, 60 to 75c; peas, bu., $1 to $1.75; peppers, Fla., crate, $2 to $2.25; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; romaine, bu., 55 to 65c; spinach, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; squash, bu., $1 to $1.50; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $2.15 to $2.25; turnips, bu., $2.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; clover, case, $3.50 to $4; dark, $2.50 to $3. Maple products, steady; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.50; sugar, lb., 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $17 to $18; clover mixed, $16 to $18; oat straw, $10 to $11.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $32; standard middlings, $34.50; red-dog, $40; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $56; hominy, $45.50; gluten, $39.90; oatfeed, $15.50; Timothy seed, bu., $3.25 to $3.63; Alfalfa, $15 to $16.50; Alsike, $20 to $21; clover, $20 to $21.

C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$14.25 @ 15.00
950 to 1,100, good	14.50 @ 15.00
800 up, medium	12.50 @ 14.50
Common	9.50 @ 12.50
Heifers, 850 down, good	11.50 @ 13.00
Common and medium	8.00 @ 11.50
Cows, good	9.00 @ 10.25
Common and medium	7.50 @ 9.00
Low cutters and cutters	5.50 @ 7.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.25 @ 11.00
Cutter-medium	8.00 @ 10.25
Calves, 500 down, med.-ch.	11.00 @ 15.00
Cull-com.	7.00 @ 11.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good-ch.	15.00 @ 16.50
Medium	12.50 @ 15.00
Cull-com.	8.00 @ 12.50

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med.-ch.	$11.00 @ 11.75
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med.-ch.	11.50 @ 12.55
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med.-ch.	12.40 @ 12.55
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med.-ch.	11.75 @ 12.55
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med.-ch.	11.50 @ 12.00
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	9.25 @ 9.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good-choice	$13.00 @ 13.50
92 down, medium	11.50 @ 13.00
All wts, common	9.00 @ 11.50
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, medium-choice	9.00 @ 11.00
Ewes, 120 down, med.-choice	5.50 @ 6.75
120 to 150, medium-choice	5.00 @ 6.50
All wts., cull-common	2.50 @ 5.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu. bskt., Va. and W. Va., No. 1, Wealthies, 2½-in., $2.75 to $3; fair color low

Apples, bu. bskt., Va. and W. Va., U.S. No. 1, as $2.50; 2¼-in., $2.50 to $2.75; Gravensteins, 2½-in., $3; Maiden Blush, 2½-in. few sales, $3.25; Rambos, 2¼-in., $2.75 to $3; beans, green, Md., hprs., $1.50; blackberries, N. J., 32-qt. crts., $6; cantaloupes, Md. Salmon Tints, Jumbos, 36s, $1.50 to $1.75; trunks, 36s, $2 to $2.25; standard, 36s, $1.25 to $1.50; flats, 85c to $1; poorer, 50c; cucmbers, Md., bu. bskt., best, $1.75 to $2; Del., bu., poor to ord., $1; eggplant, hprs., N. J., $1.75; huckleberries, Va., 32-qt. crts., $6.50 to $7; 12-qt. bskt., $2.50 to $2.75; lettuce, N. Y., 2-doz. crts., Big Boston, $1.15 to $1.40; onions, 50-lb. sacks, whites, $2 to $2.25; peaches, S. C., U. S. No. 1, 2-in. minimum, few sales, $2; 1⅞-in. minimum, few sales, $1.50 to $1.75; Pa. Carman, $1 to $1.10; pears, Ga., bu. bskt., Keiffers, $1.50; peppers, hprs., N. J., $1.50; potatoes, Cobblers, Va. and Md., stave bbls., U. S. No. 1, $5.65 to $5.75; No. 2, $2.50 to $2.75; mostly $2.50; New Jersey, 150-lb. sacks, Cobblers, $5.15 to $5.25; sweet potatoes, Ga., hprs., Big Stem Jerseys, $2.25 to $2.50; Ga., bbls., yellows, No. 1, $8 to $8.50; No. 2, $6.50 to $7; tomatoes, Ohio, 12-qt. bskt., fancy, best, $1 to $1.15; choice, 50 to 75c.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $20.50 to $21; standard, $19 to $20; No. 2, $17 to $18; No. 3, $14 to $15; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 1 wheat straw, $10.50 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $11; No. 3, $9 to $10; No. 1 oat, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $10 to $10.50.

EGGS

Local, fresh select, whites, 40 to 41c; browns, 37 to 40c; current receipts, 31 to 33c doz.

POULTRY

Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog-dressed, 40c lb. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 30 to 31c; Leghorns, 24 to 26c; roosters, 18 to 19c; broilers, colored, 30 to 33c; Leghorns, 24 to 26c; ducks, 25 to 27c; geese, 18 to 20c lb.; common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

August 6, 1929.

The past week has witnessed an improved demand on many fresh vegetables at Boston with resulting price advances, especially on beans and cabbage. Potatoes were moderately active. Eggs were firmer. Increased activity was noted on the wool market.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Astrachans ord., $1 to $2; fancy, $2.50 to $3. Transparents, $1 to $2.50; few large extra fancy, $2.75 to $3 std. bu. box. Del. and N. J., Wealthy, $2.25 to $2.50. Gravensteins, unclassified, $1.75 to $2 bu. bskt.

Beans.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native green and wax, $1.50 to $2.25; few, $2.50. Shells, $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 40 to 75c std. bu. box.

Blueberries.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 32-qt. crates, 20 to 30c qt.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs., 40 to 85c std. bu. box. Cal., crates, $1 to $1.50.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native white, 18 bchs., $1.50 to $2.50 18 bchs., Cal. crts., $7 to $7.50, few sales.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Native, 50 to 60 cukes, $1 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 heads, 50 to 85c std. bu. box. N. Y., 24 hds., best, 75c to $1; poorer, 35c; Cal., 4 to 5 doz., best, $6.50 to $7; few, $7.50.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Mass, bags, $2.15 to $2.25.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1.50 to $1.75 std. bu. box. Va., bbls., $6; few, $5.75.

Radishes.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., 60c to $1 std. bu. box.

Romaine.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 12 to 14 heads, 35 to 50c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native, 50c to $1 bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native hothouse, mostly 15 to 20c lb. Outdoor, $1.50 to $2.50 ½ box. Md., 6 bskt. crts., $1.50 to $2. Tenn., lugs, $1 to $1.75. N. J., 20-qt. No. 1s, $2 to $2.25.

Butter.—Market quiet, creamery extras, 43½c; firsts, 41 to 43c; seconds, 39½ to 40½c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 52c; white extras, 50 to 51c; fresh eastern extras, 49c doz.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., $9.75 to $10.25; Cal., small white, $11.75 to $12; Yellow Eyes, $8.25 to $8.50; red kidney, $9.25 to $9.50; Limas, $16 to $16.50 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market steady, demand good. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending August 3, 1929, 17,084,500 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 37 to 38c; clothing, 31 to 32c; ½ blood, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45c; clothing, 40 to 41c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 84 to 87c; ½ blood, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 84 to 87c; ⅜ blood, combing, 83 to 87c; clothing, 78 to 81c. Terr., combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ½ blood, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ⅜ blood, combing, 88 to 90c; clothing, 73 to 78c; low ¼ blood, combing, 65 to 70c; clothing, 62 to 65c; ¼ blood, combing, 78 to 81c; clothing, 70 to 75c.

HALL'S CHICKS

ARE BETTER—From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.

R. I. Reds 16c
(Special Matings) 18c
W. Leghorns (Special Matings) 15c
B. Rocks.... (Special Matings) 20c
100% live delivery guaranteed

HALL BROS. Poplar Hill Farm
Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY - WE SHIP C. O. D.

Very high quality chicks bred especially for high egg production. Pure Bred. Shipped C.O.D. 100% Live Delivery. Carefully selected by experts.

	25	50	100	500
Bar., Wh., Bf. Rocks; Wh. Sil. Lcd. Wyandottes; S.C. Reds; Wh., Bf. Orpingtons	$3.25	$6.00	$11.50	$55.00
Jer. Bl. Giants, L. Brahmas	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.00
Heavy Assorted	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50

Catalog, Free Book, "How to Raise Chicks" with each order.
THE ADA HATCHERY, Route 15, ADA, OHIO

Hubbard Farms Reds—Chicks
at Reduced Summer Prices

All breeders 100% free from White Diarrhoea. Sturdy, livable chicks, early maturing, heavy laying, large egg strain.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
CATALOG.
Hubbard Farms, Box 154, Walpole, N. H.

Clear Spring Quality CHICKS

CASH or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$9.00	$42.50	$85.00
R. I. Reds	10.00	47.00	.....

100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAlisterville, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS
WILL SHIP C. O. D.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00 per 100
S. C. W. LEGHORNS—Tancred Strain	8.00 per 100
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	7.50 per 100
BARRED ROCKS	9.00 per 100
REDS	10.00 per 100
LIGHT MIXED	7.00 per 100
HEAVY MIXED	8.00 per 100

Special prices on large lots. Less than a 100 add 1c a chick. 100% live del. P. O. Paid. All free range stock.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Prop.
United Phone McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER - - McAlisterville, Pa.

MIXED BROILER DAY-OLD CHICKS

Light breeds, $10 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12; All Heavy, $14. Smaller quantities a trifle more, Straight breeds a little higher in price. Sent C. O. D. Pay after arrival. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Better order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Immediate shipment. We hatch all year. Send for folder.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604

BABY CHICKS
August Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$ 8.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	9.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100
Light Mixed	7.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAlisterville, Penna.

BABY CHICKS
Order Direct From Ad. Save Time and Money.

Free Range Bred	25	50	100	500	1000
W. & Br. Rocks, Reds,	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$49.00	$95.00
Heavy Mixed Broilers	2.50	4.75	9.00	44.00	85.00

ULSH POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Port Trevorton, Penna.

LEGHORN PULLETS
COLUMBIA POULTRY FARM, Toms River, N. J.

Broiler Chicks
Better quality Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes at 12c prepaid. Live delivery. Hatches weekly of strong chicks guaranteed.
SEIDELTON FARMS . Washingtonville, Pa.

PARKS' Bred to Lay BARRED ROCKS

BUY YOUR PULLETS AND COCKERELS NOW at about ONE-THIRD what they will cost later on.
CHOICE BREEDERS too at *special price.* Take advantage of this annual price reduction to get started with some of America's oldest and greatest laying strain of Rocks. Write for complete prices and 40th anniversary catalog.
J. W. PARKS & SONS, Box Y, Altoona, Pa.

"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$10 per 100; $90 per 1,000; Heavy Mixed, $8 per 100; Black Giants, $15 per 100. Prompt service. C. O. D.
Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

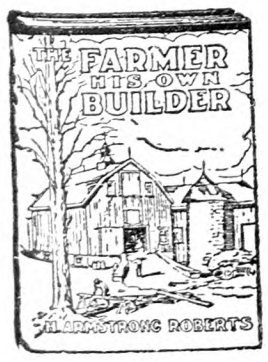
Barred Rock Pullets
14 weeks up. Australorps, 16 weeks up. Leghorns, 10 weeks up. All free range. Pedigreed cockerels.
JULES F. FRANCAIS - Westhampton Beach, N. Y.

Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red
CHICKS.. $9.00 a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. $8.00 a 100
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box 88, McClure, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. O. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS. J. TROPEANO, Sparrow Bush, N. Y.

INDIAN BLUE PEACOCKS—all ages and prices. Eggs, $3.00 each. S. E. LAWTON - Thornton, R. I.



The Farmer His Own Builder
By H. Armstrong Roberts

A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry. Price $1.50.
For sale by
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., N. Y.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at the State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island. There are 100 pens each containing 10 birds. Following is report for week ending July 31, 1929:

Ground was broken July 30 for the new contest plant, an appropriation of $25,000 for this purpose being made at the 1929 session of the Legislature and approved by Governor Roosevelt.

The new plant will be built as a large unit 460 ft. long by 20 ft. wide with a 28x28-ft. service building in the center. A 4-ft. alley at the rear will extend the full length of each wing and open into pens 8x16 ft., which will house two entries.

Some of the newer developments in poultry-house construction will be incorporated in this building. Provision has been made for the installation of heating and ventilating systems and of artificial illumination.

Every effort will be made to have the new plant ready October 1, the opening date of the 1929-30 contest. Reports of progress will be made from time to time. —H. B. Knapp, Director, State Institute of Applied Agriculture.

During the 39th week of the seventh Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 3,573 eggs or at the rate of 51 per cent. This is an increase of 27 eggs over last week's production, and is 70 more eggs than for the same week of the 1928 contest. The pullets have laid a total of 120,992 eggs since Nov. 1, 1928.

High Pens for the Week.—R. I. Reds: Walliceton Farm, 57; White Leghorns: Valley Brook Farm, 57; Donald A. Howe, 57; Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 55; Pratt Experiment Farm, 53; Bonnie View Farm, 52; Kilbourn Poultry Farm, 52.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 1,760; Barnes Hollywood Farm, 1,716; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, 1,688; George Dick, 1,686; Pine View Poultry Ranch, 1,646; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, 1,631; Marshall Farm, 1,612.

R. I. Reds.—Walliceton Farm, 1,390; Charlescote Farm, 1,347; Joseph P. Moynahan, 1,326.

Australorps.—Highland Place Poultry Farm, 948.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, 1,477; Pratt Experiment Farm, 1,409; Kerr Chickeries, 1,341.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, 1,493; William R. Speck, 1,078; Highfields Farm, 1,078.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
July 25	86	45	Showers
July 26	87	58	Clear
July 27	87	60	Clear
July 28	93	61	Clear
July 29	95	54	Clear
July 30	93	55	Clear
July 31	88	51	Clear

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 48c; brown, 45c; medium, 41c.

"Crazy Chicks"

A mysterious disease of young chicks has become alarmingly prevalent throughout the country within the last two or three years, in some large flocks affecting as high as 75 or 80 per cent of the birds. Up to the present time investigators have been unable to determine the cause with any certainty and, while methods of cure are fairly efficient, they are not based upon any knowledge of the nature of the disease that promises certainty of prevention or cure.

The popular name for the disease, "crazy chicks," seems to describe the affection, the young birds suffering from it fluttering about, throwing their heads back, falling over and otherwise acting in an irrational manner that indicates lack of control of muscles, if not of the mind. These symptoms should be distinguished from those of rickets in young chicks, in which disease there is evident weakness of the legs, causing the bird to sit or squat and walk or run with a stiff gait. So far as is now known, it is distinct, too, from what has been termed range paralysis. In this latter disease, growing cockerels or pullets may be found on range or in their quarters sitting or lying upon the ground unable to walk. One or both legs may be extended and apparently paralyzed and either or both wings may also be affected. Death usually follows within a few days, though it may be delayed for several weeks, and emaciation of the bird may precede it. In range paralysis there may be an accompanying blindness with a whitish film forming over one or both eyes. This disease is of uncertain history but attracted particular attention in the East about 10 years ago. There were isolated cases throughout the country, accompanied in some sections by an apparently epidemic form that caused severe losses in many flocks, even attacking mature fowls in their permanent quarters. No satisfactory explanation of the nature of range paralysis has ever been offered and no certain means of control have been found.

Another disease, or several diseases, described in older treatises upon poultry-keeping had more in common with the present crazy chickedness than the two mentioned above show. Congestion of the brain, vertigo and epilepsy are terms that were applied to it. Pearson, in "Diseases of Poultry," gave the following description of the symptoms of vertigo: "It is characterized by staggering, stupor, unusual movements such as walking backward or in a circle, unusual and irregular movements of wings and feet and twisting the head backward or to one side. Sometimes the bird will fall upon its side and make peculiar movements of feet and wings, as though attempting to run or fly." Congestion of the brain, or vertigo, was attributed to intestinal worms, the common "goat" of little understood poultry diseases, to acute indigestion, blows upon the head or fright, but the ascribed causes, like the proposed remedies, did not give any convincing evidence of a real understanding of the true nature of the disease. A dose of castor oil was probably the most rational prescription, and a printed statement that "the bird may recover if the cause is removed" is sufficiently guarded to protect the writer from any charge of undue optimism.

Prominent manufacturers of poultry foods are joining with investigators from agricultural experiment stations in trying to find the cause and a cure for this craziness of chicks that has become so widespread. Poultrymen are likely to ascribe a sudden outbreak in their flocks to something wrong with the feed. It is a natural suspicion that birds acting so peculiarly have been poisoned in some way and any immediately preceding change in the feed given can hardly avoid coming into question. This suspicion is not at all unreasonable, since it is known that the nerve centers governing voluntary motion of the muscles may be affected by irritants originating in the digestive organs, and such terms as "auto-intoxication" have become household words. About all that can now be said with any confidence with regard to this, however, is that a prompt cutting down of the amounts of food given does appear to act quite quickly in relieving the situation. Particular brands of commercial foods used or special formulas for home mixing of feeds put out by experiment stations are likely to suffer unjustly in reputation because of the fact that this disorder follows their use.

The trouble is too widespread and too common to a great variety of feeding practices, however, to make a charge against any particular brand or mixture tenable. What does now seem to be true is that forcing for quick growth and maturity at least predisposes to the trouble. Cutting down the amounts of forcing foods is usually followed by immediate improvement in the situation. This is sometimes accomplished by adding an equal amount of wheat bran to the mixture already in use, thus lightening it up, sometimes by merely changing the kind of food given. In the latter case, the change induces a lessened consumption on the part of the birds until they become accustomed to the new ration.

So far as is known, the good results come from enforced "dieting" upon the part of the chicks, rather than from any particular system of feeding. Causing the chicks to eat less for a week or two seems to straighten out their digestive systems and overcome the effects of their previous high living. It is to be expected that there will be many theories as to the nature of this disorder advanced and many remedies offered, but, until more is known about it than can now be stated with any certainty, treatment will have to be of the kind termed "empirical" by the medical profession—that is, treatment based upon observation of results of measures used, rather than upon actual knowledge of the cause of untoward symptoms. Empiricism, however, frequently precedes scientific explanations, and fortunately, for it is often necessary to know how, long before science can tell us why. M. B. D.

Feeding Turkeys

Later I will purchase several hen turkeys and I would like to know what to feed and how, as the best means of fattening them. I. B.
New York.

Mature turkeys are fed upon the grains commonly given other poultry: corn, wheat, oats and buckwheat, with corn the predominating grain. They are also given skim-milk and, if not on free range, tender green food of any kind that they like. The poultry mashes used in feeding young chicks are also suitable for growing turkeys. These may be kept dry in hoppers before the birds or fed moistened. As early Fall comes and it is desired to fatten turkeys for market, the proportion of corn fed is increased. The birds will show by their appetites what suitable amounts are. Fattening should begin by October for the Thanksgiving market, so that the amount of food given may be increased as it will be eaten, without sudden changes in kind or quantity. If you intend to keep the purchased hen turkeys over for breeders, the whole grains mentioned will form their Winter food. Corn, which is the chief food, should be clean, free from mustiness and sound. Spoiled food of any kind should be avoided. M.B.D.

To Kill Poultry Lice—*Just "Paint" it on the Roosts!*

No matter how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush and a can of "Black Leaf 40" are needed to rid a flock of lice.
Old laborious and disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping or greasing are eliminated. No longer necessary to disturb the birds.

Treat Whole Flock In a Few Minutes

Simply "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts. When birds roost, fumes are slowly released, penetrating the feathers killing the lice. Sold by poultry supply stores. $1.25 size treats 100 feet of roost. Ask your dealer or write us.
Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc.
Louisville, Kentucky

"Black Leaf 40"
WORKS WHILE CHICKENS ROOST

ROSSMETAL HOUSES
INSULATED For Baby Chicks and Grown Birds

MAKE MORE MONEY
Ross owners get quick results. Three houses—all sizes.
Write today for big Ross Catalog—free
Buy now—Pay later
ROSS CUTTER AND SILO CO., Springfield, O.
Check items wanted. 900 Warder St.
Brooder Houses ■ Hog Houses ■
Silos ■ Cribs ■ Cutters ■ Mills ■

MacKellar's Charcoal

For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. "Not all Charcoal is suitable for poultry. Ours is."
R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

Unequalled Broiler and Roaster Matings

Rock-Wyandotte Brahma Cross	$14.50—100
Straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Brahmas	15.50—100
Heavy Breed Cross, 3 wks. old, express collect	29.50—100
12-14 wks. W. Leghorn Pullets, express collect,	$1.45 each

Hatches every week in the year.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

BEST QUALITY CHICKS

(CASH or C. O. D.)	100	500	1000
Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$7.50	$35.00	$70.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	7.50	35.00	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	9.00	42.50	85.00
White Rocks	11.00	52.50	

Light Mixed, $6.50—100 Heavy Mixed, $8.00—100
Order direct. 100% live delivery—Postpaid.
Chester Valley Hatchery - McAlisterville, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks	$10.00 per 100
White Wyandottes	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Chicks C. O. D. 8c

100 Rocks or Red, $12.00 Leghorns, $8.00
Heavy Mixed, $10.00 Light, $7.00
Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.
C. M. Lauver Box 73 McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

White Wyandottes	$10.00 per 100
White and Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100

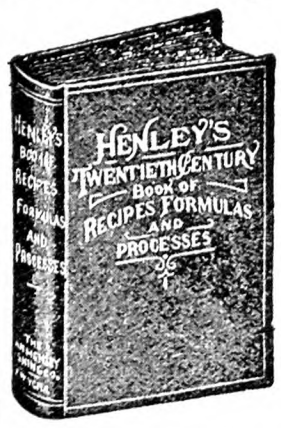
100 per cent live arrival. Prepaid.
JAS. E. ULSH BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Quality Chicks
Barred Rocks..... 10c.
Heavy Mixed ..... 8c.
Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna

300 Pullets
Wyckoff strain. Ready to lay, $1.75 each in 100 lots. Breeding cockerels, $2. Bargain. Selling out.
JOHN ALBERTI, Hopewell, N. J.

Chicks
C. O. D.—Barred Rocks, $10—100; $90—1,000. Heavy Mixed, $8—100. White Rocks, $11—100. Large Tom Barron Leghorns, $9—100. 100% Guaranteed. Order from adv. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

Henley's Twentieth Century Book of Recipes and Formulas



This 800-page book gives thousands of RECIPES covering all branches of The USEFUL ARTS

PAINTS, GLUES, CEMENTS, TANNING, DYEING, SOAP MAKING, ELECTRICAL AND CHEMICAL WORK, ETC.
Valuable for reference. Price postpaid $4
For Sale by RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 WEST 30th STREET NEW YORK CITY

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

During the past year I have replied to a number of the advertisements appearing in your paper under Farm Help Wanted and have never received a reply to any of them. On July 6 I wrote to Fruit Grower, Box 179, Boston, Mass., in reply to his ad in your paper, page 927, of the same date, and have had no reply. I do not know that you can do anything about this matter, but it does seem to me that advertisers should answer all replies to their ads either positively, negatively or tentatively. H. O. H.
Pennsylvania.

It would certainly be the nice thing if classified advertisers answered all applications. It seems to be the practice to only answer the applications in which the advertiser is interested. It would, in cases where a large number of answers are received, entail a good deal of work to respond to all.

Being a reader of THE R. N.-Y. for a number of years, I read Publisher's Desk very carefully. I received this letter of Goodyear Company, Kansas City, Mo., and believe it to be one of the kind that you are telling the readers of your paper to steer clear of. W. W.
New York.

We have previously cautioned the public regarding the practice of this company to send a credit check for $5 to apply on purchase of goods. The check is of course pure bait to lead the receivers of it to believe that if they apply the check to a purchase of a waterproof coat they will be $5 to the good. Of course the coat is not worth more than the amount asked in cash when returning the credit check. It is a shallow scheme which should deceive no one. This company should not be confused with the automobile tire manufacturer of same name.

I send advertising matter from the Face-A-Lite Co., Mitchell, S. D. As I was very much in need of work selling goods I sent to this firm for 50 Face-A-Lite and paid them $55 and express charges. The goods came but at once I noticed that there were screws in each Face-A-Lite, and their advertisement states a child can put them on, no drilling or tapping necessary. It took a good mechanic one hour to put one on my car, and on account of this misstatement in their own advertising I could not sell them. I have taken the matter up with them, asking them to take their goods and refund my money, and they refused to do this. I cannot afford to lose this $55. Can you help get my money back? I found there were salesmen through this farming country two years, and those who bought them could not sell at any price. They retail at $3 apiece and do not work as they explain. J. S.
New York.

This is one of the agency propositions for which it is claimed there is so much easy money in selling. This man invested $55 in the device only to find he cannot sell them. Face-A-Lite Mfg. Co. refuse to take the goods back and refund his money.

I am sending you the letter I received from M. Brown & Co. I answered their advertisement and would like to know if they are reliable people. M. V. R.
Maryland.

The circular letter of M. Brown & Co. makes it appear that the company desires to employ "mailing secretary." As usual with work-at-home schemes, a deposit is required for an outfit. These so-called "mailing secretary" propositions are a deception and a snare. No R. N.-Y. reader has any excuse if he gets caught on work-at-home fakes—all of them have been exposed often enough.

Since you are trying to keep us poor farmers from being fleeced, I wish to expose the tactics of a gang that is working in this section. They are selling worthless floor oilcloth at any price they can get. They are wanted by the Delaware police for alleged stealing. They worked this section June 21 and 22. Please expose this gang. There seem to be two trucks working together. The one here was black and enclosed, with Pennsylvania license, a Dodge. B. F. S.
Maryland.

We are printing the above report from the Delaware subscriber for the benefit of other sections where the same gang may attempt to operate in the same manner.

A young man complained to the Better Business Bureau recently that he had signed up for a correspondence course in electrical engineering and although he had dropped the course the company was trying to collect for it just the same. He was afraid his salary would be garnisheed, so he came to ask about it.

He was told he had signed a binding contract which obligated him to pay the bill regardless of whether he used the course or not. However, on investigation it was found the agent had sold the course to him by promising him a new job and that the young man did not have sufficient education to take such a course.

To keep the company from collecting the young man will have to fight the case in court and prove that it was sold by misrepresentation. Had he investigated first he would not have signed up for such a difficult subject.

Responsible correspondence schools do not knowingly hire agents like the above but the wise prospective student will investigate all claims. It is well to remember a statement by the Federal Trade Commission that "among pupils enrolled in correspondence schools less than 7 per cent of all those who enroll as such complete the courses for which they enroll." —Rochester Better Business Bureau.

THE R. N.-Y. receives complaints in such cases as is reported by the Rochester Better Business Bureau practically every day, and we know of no correspondence school that is exempt from just such complaints. Our experience has been that as a rule correspondence schools do not go into court to collect under the contracts in such cases. The closing sentence in the above item means that 93 per cent of the people who sign for correspondence courses and pay for them receive no value for the money.

Is this Alfalfa concoction what it claims to be? I am inclosing a booklet of California Alfalfa Products Co., Pasadena, regarding it. R. G.
New Jersey.

The pamphlet contains the customary mixture of truth and bunk found in the exploitation of cure-alls, differing, if at all, only in the extravagance of the claims made. The greater part, at least, of what is said of Alfalfa as a plant is true. It may be corroborated by reference to any authoritative discussion of the value of Alfalfa as a fodder. When that value is transferred to the realm of medicine, however, the unbridled imagination of the writer becomes the source of authority and the statements have only the value that such authority can bestow.

We would suggest to anyone who wishes to try the virtues of Alfalfa as a food and medicine that he obtain some of the hay or the Alfalfa leaf meal sold by dealers in animal and poultry foods and make up his own tea and Alfalfa muffins. If Alfalfa cannot be obtained, common red clover possesses practically all of its qualities, save that of some habits of growth. He may not have all of the "science" that "Created Alvita Products" has, but he should be able to make a product fully equal in medical virtue at far less cost.

The Fine Arts Association of Chicago again has agents working in the city who are pulling an old trick which causes much disappointment to those who fall for it. A young lady calls at the door and offers the housewife her choice of a sheaf of sealed envelopes saying she may draw a lucky one. The housewife always draws a card which entitles her to a free enlargement of a favorite photograph. The young lady leaves with the photo saying there will be no charge and that in the course of a few days a man will call with proofs of the enlargement. Later the man calls as promised and he insists that the housewife purchase a frame for the enlargement. By one means or another he induces her to sign for the frame which costs in most instances $16.50. If she refuses to purchase the frame, she fails to get the enlargement free as originally promised and many complainants say that under such circumstances they are unable to obtain return of the original photo. That the agents of this company resort to such tricky methods is evidence that the public would not purchase the wares if the whole proposition were at once made known to the prospect.—Rochester Better Business Bureau.

We are glad to see the Rochester Better Business Bureau warning the public against the fake "lucky envelope scheme." Publishers' Desk has been exposing the trick even since it was originated by the Chicago Portrait Co. Other concerns have taken up the scheme in the meantime. The Federal Trade Commission ordered the Chicago Portrait Co. to discontinue the deception some years ago, but the courts over-ruled the order — which illustrates the difference between the technicalities of the law and business ethics.

When Your Dog Has Fits

By DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

If the family dog suddenly starts running, barking frantically and, perchance, dashes through the screen door of the kitchen, do not immediately jump to the conclusion that the poor beast is mad and have him shot. Those are not the symptoms of rabies or hydrophobia. They indicate a form of hysteria popularly termed running, barking or excitement fits, and the disease usually is induced by derangement of the digestive organs, which affects the brain and entire nervous system in a reflex way. The fits referred to commonly are brought on by undue excitement, such as when a hunting dog gets after game, or a family dog enters into a prolonged, strenuous game with the children. Improper foods or methods of feeding, and irritation caused by intestinal worms, may be the direct cause of the digestive derangement. The fits soon subside, but the dog, for a time, remains dull, stupid and apparently weak. The attacks recur when excitement is again excessive.

When a dog is affected with rabies it may either have the furious or the dumb form of the disease. In the furious form the dog is at first usually affectionate, but quickly becomes strange in its actions. The voice changes to a half-bark, half-howl. The eyes appear staring. The pupil of one eye may appear dilated and that of the other eye contracted, and both eyes look as if smeared with vaseline. The dog, when given the opportunity, runs away, snapping at animals and man, if they come in its way, and eventually becomes paralyzed and dies in a week or less from the time the symptoms first appeared. In the dumb form the lower jaw hangs down, paralyzed, the dog does not run amuck but becomes stiff, then paralyzed, and tries to swallow all sorts of foreign matters. The tongue protrudes from the mouth and becomes swollen and dry. Water is not necessarily rejected in either form of the disease. Death ensues about the same time in both furious and dumb rabies.

When a running fit occurs, at once confine the dog in a quiet, cool and partially darkened place and bathe its head with cold water. Ten to 20 grains of potassium bromide, given in a little water, will tend to quiet the animal and the dose may be repeated in 20 minutes, if needed. If a veterinarian is employed, he may give other drugs, by the hypodermic method. He may also decide immediately to evacuate the contents of the stomach by the lavage or washing method. That consists of a rectal injection of soapy warm water containing a little turpentine and pumped into the bowel by means of a bulb syringe while the animal is held head-down by an assistant. At the same time the animal's abdomen is massaged in the direction of the head, and suddenly violent vomiting occurs and the stomach is instantly emptied. By that treatment we have, in a few minutes, removed a cupful of round worms (ascaris) from the stomach of a tiny toy terrier that was having fits every half hour or so and soon would have died. It recovered, but that was almost miraculous, considering the weak condition caused by the worms and the fits. A strong stimulant must at once be given, following the induced vomiting. A few sniffs of strong ammonia will help and aromatic spirits of ammonia may be given internally, well diluted with water. Collapse is liable to occur if stimulants be not administered, and the treatment, being heroic, scarcely is to be recommended unless considered absolutely necessary to save life. In another case a great mass of rags was vomited by the treated dog, and in both cases fits did not recur and the animals made a good recovery.

In a majority of cases of running fits, worms will probably be found present, as at least a contributing cause of the trouble. They should be looked for in the feces. If tapeworm segments or joints are found, fast the dog for 24 hours, in a clean-swept box-stall, and administer arecolin hydrobromid, in solution or tablet form. The dosage is: For a dog weighing 5 to 10 pounds, 1/10th of a grain; 10 to 20 lbs., ⅛ grain; 20 to 30 lbs., ¼ grain; dog over 30 lbs., ½ grain. Burn the droppings. Do not give arecolin to a constipated dog.

To rid a dog of hook worms the veterinarian may administer pure carbon tetrachlorid in soft gelatin capsules. It is imperative that the drug be chemically pure, else it may cause serious or fatal effects. Great care must also be taken not to break the capsules when administering them, as the drug is extremely volatile, and, if inhaled, may cause similarly untoward results. The dose is about one drop per pound of body weight for a puppy, and about two drops per pound for an adult dog, given after fasting the animal.

Santonin is a safer remedy, and also effective for the removal of round worms. It is given in the evening, after giving the dog sloppy food in the morning and at noon. The dosage is ⅛ of a grain for a toy puppy and ½ a grain for an adult dog of that type, up to one grain for a puppy of a very large breed and 4 to 5 grains for an adult dog of that kind. A good method of treatment is to give santonin in ½ to 2-grain doses every evening for three days, preferably in a little soft food. For removal of tapeworms the dose of santonin is added to 6 to 10 grains of freshly powdered areca nut and followed, immediately, with one ounce of fresh milk and, half an hour later, with one ounce of castor-oil. Treatment for worms may be repeated when that is seen to be necessary.

Dieting of dogs is also important to prevent and remedy running fits. The dog is a carnivorous animal and should live chiefly on raw and lightly cooked lean meat, other than pork. Also allow milk, sweet or sour, vegetables, raw eggs, cooked fish, dog biscut and wheat cereals. Do not feed potatoes, cornmeal, sweets of any kind, cooked eggs, raw fish, or small, sharp bones. Provide an abundance of pure drinking water. So far as possible, avoid undue excitement.

Mr. W. C. Emery, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., sends us this interesting picture of some of the farm stock

Potato Prospects

Recent reports both from Canada and the United States indicate that the acreage under potatoes this year is considerably less than last year, while there are also indications of a falling off in the yield per acre.

Already, so early as this last week of July, there are good prospects for the marketing of Prince Edward Island potatoes this year. Certain dealers are already around through our potato fields, offering the farmers $2.25 a barrel, and the growers are not at all too willing to accept this offer, believing the price will be much better than this. In view of the fact that the acreage in potatoes, on this island, is about one-third less than last year, the demand already being made for certified seed stock warrants the assumption that the price will repay the farmers for his labor. At the same time, the decision of our growers and shippers consummated with the Federal Department of Agriculture, to have compulsory inspection of all stock, both table and seed, shipped, will have a distinct tendency to enhance the price of table stock, and it naturally follows, if the price of table stock goes up, the price of seed stock goes up with it. The farmer is a free agent in this matter, and will, doubtless, act in accordance with what he considers his best interests. At the moment he is not at all agreeable to making any hard and fast contract with any dealer even though the price offered, $2.25 per barrel, compared to last year, is tempting.

The local advisers tell him that the most he should do, would be to contract for a minimum price, and any maximum he considers the stock likely to reach. This is good advice. The crop on the Island is a good one, less fear of disease and pests than for several years, and, though two weeks late on account of the late Spring, will probably equal, if not exceed, last year's yield. If the present good potato weather continues the total crop may equal last year though less acreage. Growers are now feeling jubilant. J. A. MAC DONALD.
Prince Edward Island.

MOTHER: "You are at the bottom of the spelling class again, are you?" Backward Lad: "H'm." Mother: "How did that happen?" Boy: "Got too many z's in scissors."—Boston Post.

Ideal B Power

furnished from A battery at small cost with Cole B unit. Before buying more B batteries, write for information.
COLE MFG. CO., 27 Homestead Ave., Hamden, Conn.

THE THOMPSON TRAINING SCHOOL, Brattleboro, Vt.—Gives 15 months instruction in practical nursing. Women from 20 to 40 years of age received. For information, apply to Superintendent.

SILOS Have several good used silos for sale cheap. Located in various parts of New Jersey. **LINDLEY G. COOK - Hackettstown, N. J.**

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This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANT to share our farm with a trustworthy, clean and reliable man, no drinker, who in return will take care of our small apple orchard, clean our poultry houses, keep a small flock, and do some repairing if needed; can raise whatever he wants; excellent farm for sheep; must have his own team. ADVERTISER 6823, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultryman; permanent position now open for married man; must have wide experience and capable of handling help; write and give full particulars regarding experience in first letter. GEORGE O. SEDGWICK, Arlington, Vt.

MAN and wife, no children; woman do housework for three; all conveniences; man laborer on farm. ADVERTISER 6663, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young couple, real farmers, to farm 50 acres and cut 125 cords wood a year. N. N. MATTHEWS, Rt. 1, Berlin, Md.

WANTED—Single men for general farm work; good wages and home; must be reliable; state age. LESLIE MIKE, Flemington, N. J.

WISH to get in touch with experienced dairy farmer who has his own help, to work going dairy farm on share and salary basis. ADVERTISER 6868, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Farmer-gardener on small fruit farm; wife to work in house, whole or part time; no children. A. S. HOFFMAN, Carmel, N. Y.

WANTED on private estate, practical and college-trained single man; must be able to keep records, care of stock and poultry, milk cows, etc.; state all particulars and references, salary desired in first letter. ADVERTISER 6871, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced cook for permanent position in private family, country; all modern conveniences; good home, good wages; references needed; write MRS. SHAUN KELLY, Richmond, Mass. Telephone, Richmond 17.

MIDDLE-AGED woman, reliable, good disposition, wanted as cook for owner's family of two and two in help on farm for the Winter; permanent position for right party; state wages and references. ADVERTISER 6881, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Sensible, trustworthy man and wife who can both drive car; none others need apply. GEORGE W. BACON, York, Pa.

WANTED—A first-class dairyman, thoroughly competent, energetic, conscientious, of good habits; one capable of managing in every particular the work of a dairy; understand pasteurization and come with good credentials; single man preferred; state wages expected. ADVERTISER 6875, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL utility, repairs farm machinery, wagons, carpenter work, painting, steam fitting, plumbing, cement work; if married wife experienced waitress; state age, wages desired monthly, board and room included; country institution in Massachusetts. ADVERTISER 6891, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man for country home, care of five cows, house with bath, milk, wood fuel, garden and $100 per month wages; permanent position for right couple; must have good reference. L. KUGEMAN, West Cornwall, Conn.

TWO white women or mother and daughter; one to cook and do downstairs cleaning, other to wait on table; daughter could go to high school; home in suburbs, about 40 minutes from New York City; family of four; good wages. Write MRS. ELMER BENSON, 1776 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., stating age, past experience, wages desired and references.

WANTED—A willing, industrious single man on commercial poultry plant; no drinking; experience unnecessary; state wages desired. Address MISS MARY HORNOR, Chesterfield, N. J.

WANTED—Middle-aged lady as mother's helper; good home, small wages. MRS. P. F. LYNCH, R. F. D. 5, Danbury, Conn.

YOUNG married man wanted to work in retail dairy; must have route experience, good habits. ADVERTISER 6889, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN or woman, single preferred, to raise broilers on shares; have ideal place. CHARLES GARMAN, Rhodesdale, Md.

WANTED—Refined woman cook, assist housework and care children, also run car; country home Plainfield, N. J.; good home and wages. D. C. ANDERSON, Plainfield, N. J.

POULTRYMAN or assistant poultryman, single, for commercial poultry farm in New Jersey, one hour from New York; state wages and qualifications. ADVERTISER 6893, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultryman, married, with practical experience, on 2,500 White Leghorn plant; a hustler and hard worker who can get results; unfurnished cottage, good living conditions; permanent position for trustworthy man; state age, wage and all particulars in first letter. ELMHURST FARM, Woodbury, Conn.

WANTED—Sober man to milk 5 cows and assist farmer; steady position the year round for right man; wages $55 per month; good board, free laundry. Inquire BOX 25, Cottekill, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man for large grade A dairy; must be able to operate milkings and work in dairy house; references required; wages $65 to start with board. FREMAN FARMS, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED—Single man, under 40, good character, clean milker; $75 month and board for two months; maybe permanent. ADVERTISER 6900, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, no cigarettes, steady, willing work long hours, run DeLaval milker, general farm work; $80 per month, keeps. ADVERTISER 6899, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Test-cow milker, August 30; married man preferred; state past experience, give recommendation and salary desired. ROBERTSON FARMS, York, Pa.

Situations Wanted

SITUATION wanted—Stock farm or estate manager, beef cattle, hogs and sheep, practical all branches of agriculture, veterinary work, feed specialist, judge of stock, salesman; married; proven ability, highest reference. ADVERTISER 6766, care Rural New-Yorker.

ATTENTION—Are there any positions for old-fashioned, reliable couple, aged 30; a pair of hustlers who having sold large dairy, wish to handle first-class proposition where conscientious, interested effort will be appreciated; woman capable as dairy maid or can handle 10-15-man boarding-house; man, milker, teamster, truck-driver, etc.; have no furniture. ADVERTISER 6854, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, 15 years' experience, is open for engagement. ADVERTISER 6851, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted — Caretaker-superintendent, high-grade, thoroughly qualified, experienced all estate requirements; married, American, 36. CARETAKER, Overlook, Redding Ridge, Conn.

POULTRYWOMAN, American, Protestant, 35, desires work on poultry farm. ADVERTISER 6869, care Rural New-Yorker.

WHAT have you to offer a refined, ambitious, reliable couple with best references. ADVERTISER 6867, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN man, 30, single, desires position on poultry or vegetable farm under Christian employer; is able-bodied except for occasional epileptic seizures and is willing to work for small salary; references; address W. H. ADDOMS 290 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GRADUATE nurse R. N., desires position, institutional school or invalid; reference. ADVERTISER 6870, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm to run for owner or on shares by a good general middle-aged, married man; prefer one of not over 12 or 14 cows with everything furnished; would like one with privilege of buying. BOX 398, Whitesboro, N. Y.

HOLLANDER, 41, married, 2 children, wants position on farm or estate; could take full charge; thoroughly understands all farm and estate work, good stock and poultryman; first-class references. ADVERTISER 6872, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST of wide experience wants to manage orchard with a local market; has obtained very profitable results in present position, but desires larger opportunity; not a white-collar manager; available January 1. ADVERTISER 6873, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITIONS wanted—The National Farm School maintains an employment agency for its graduates in dairying, horticulture, landscape gardening, greenhouse management, poultry and general agriculture; anyone interested in good trained working men, apply to C. L. GOODLING, Dean, National Farm School, Farm School, Pa.

WOMAN wants cottage, small wages, for light work on farm; good milker, successful with chickens or care of small farm. CASHILL, 78 Franklin, Auburn, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper, 35 years of age. MRS. C. A. DAVY, Box 987, Monroe, N. Y.

MANAGER of extraordinary ability open to make change; thoroughly understand managing of large up-to-date estate or large commercial proposition; experienced in building, making of plans, road construction and landscaping; have life experience in this work, also have produced certified milk, having had charge of one of the largest certified dairy farms producing 5,000 qts. daily; understand A.R.O. records, having supervised 3 world's records; I am interested only in large proposition where one requires an experienced manager; best of references and expect same. ADVERTISER 6880, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as herdsman or farm manager; age 40, married, Protestant; best references; lifetime experience; do A. R. work; available September 1. ADVERTISER 6877, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED housekeeper, plain cook, charge farm boarding house or hotel work; references. ADVERTISER 6884, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, 55, single, utility, competent; good with poultry. ADVERTISER 6885, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as herdsman; wife willing to board help; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 6888, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRACTORMAN and general farm worker wants job; large farm preferred; farm-school graduate; chauffeur's license; references; single; please state wages and particulars. JOSEPH MARKS, Room 1112, 32 Broadway, New York.

POULTRYMAN, 30, American, desires position on modern poultry plant; 12 years' experience in all lines of the business; position where hard work, ambition and ability is appreciated. ADVERTISER 6890, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as caretaker or private estate or farm, by young German couple; handy and reliable; best of references. Address FRITZ JONAS, 177 Broadway, Monticello, N. Y.

POULTRY manager, German, single, long experience, successful, love for his work, desires connection; state particulars and wages in reply; references. ADVERTISER 6903, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN-POULTRYMAN, single, age 45, now employed, is open for engagement as working manager of either department on first-class estate; life experience on private and commercial places; please state wages with or without maintenance. ADVERTISER 6892, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN or caretaker, experienced, references; married, no children. ADVERTISER 6895, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED teacher and secretary, 30, desires grade, secretarial or good rural position. ADVERTISER 6897, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, 33, broad life experience, college training, wants responsible position. ADVERTISER 6898, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man desires position as milker on private estate; can also operate car; life-time experience; please state wages and work in first letter. ADVERTISER 6894, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager open, thoroughly versed commercial farming, dairying, breeding, marketing on practical, scientific basis for profitable results; references certifying such ability. BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—Position on estate as accountant and supervisor; highest credentials. ADVERTISER 6904, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk Highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small farm, Otsego County; poultry, dairy, Summer home; photo; $1,700. M. FITZGERALD, R. D. 3, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

120-ACRE dairy, fruit and truck farm near Albany market and villages; good roads, buildings and water; price and terms reasonable; write or call. E. W. MITCHELL, Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests; on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested, write ADVERTISER 6199, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Large poultry business and farm, Del-Mar-Va peninsula; income first half of 1929 over $8,500; fully stocked and equipped; to be sold with crops and stock; immediate possession, immediate income; reasonable price and terms. ADVERTISER 6821, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Tearoom and tourists' inn; reasonable to party of ability; act quick. ADVERTISER 6824, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Must sell 5¼ acres good land in village 600 population; on James River, Virginia; 2 good buildings; fenced; $800; write me. A. HALL, Savannah, N. Y.

FOR SALE—The farm of your dreams; now making $5,000 yearly profits; 40 Guernseys; milk bottled at 13c; 55 miles from New York City; on concrete pavement; house all improvements; all machinery and electric equipment; price $45,000; cash $25,000 required. G. R. CHATFIELD, 6 Varick St., New York City.

WANTED—Nice farm, Central New York preferred; give complete description, location, price. ADVERTISER 6852, care Rural New-Yorker.

BEEF or dairy farm, 105 acres, near good roads, markets; fair buildings, some stock, tools, and crops included; no reasonable offer refused; terms to suit; investigate this. CHAS. JATKO, Apalachin, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One 175-acre farm, 100 acres tillable, 50 acres pasturing marsh, 25 acres fine muskrat marsh; this is a fine grain and dairy farm; A grade milk route by farm. MRS. LUVINA DUTTON, R. D., Milford, Del.

FOR SALE—Five-room house, six-acres land, barn, garage, near good town with fine schools; $2,300. MRS. ELIZABETH ROWELL, 261 North Main Street, Franklin, N. H.

WANT to buy a farm of 20 or up to 100 acres or more; may pay all cash, just according to the value; location between Wilmington, Del., and Harrisburg, Pa., and between the Susquehanna River and Allentown, Pa. S. B. OBERHALTZER, Florham Park, Madison, N. J.

FOR RENT—Fully equipped 20-acre poultry farm, located near Westwood, N. J.; six-room house with bath, good condition; barns, garage and other good outbuildings; rent reasonable. Apply, MRS. B. L. LOWITS, 249 Passaic St., Hackensack, N. J.

FOR SALE—Central Maine stock farm, 300 acres, 75 acres tillage, balance wood land and pasture; pulp enough to pay for place; good buildings, carry 40 head, good elevation and view; $3,900, $1,900 cash; owner. ADVERTISER 6874, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale, 138-acre dairy farm in Sussex County; 10-room house, barn, garage, outbuildings, all in first-class condition; plenty of water, hay and pasture for 60 head of live stock; for particulars write EDWIN McGLEW, Franklin, N. J.

WE HAVE for sale, 100 acres of fertile land in our best trucking belt; 6-room house, two porches; good barns; rail and water facilities; quick buyer, $5,000. SALISBURY BAZAAR, Salisbury, Md.

BOARDING-HOUSE, 22 rooms, with or without farm land; 6 miles from Monticello or Liberty; near State road Rt. 17. M. WOHLTMANN, Harris, Sul. Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—136-acre farm; good buildings; running water; good wood-lot; orchard; land side hill facing east; ½ mile to improved road under construction; general dairy, potato, grain, poultry farm; three miles nice village, South Otselic; price $3,000, $1,000 down, balance very easy. DAVID COON, South Otselic, Chenango County, N. Y.

WANT to buy east of Hudson, between New York and Albany, stocked and equipped modern dairy farm, herd of 20 to 30 Guernseys preferred; no neglected farms considered; state terms and full details in replying. ADVERTISER 6878, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—18-acre farm, all good ground for trucking; good buildings; $5,000, $1,600 cash. GUS FELTMAN, Allentown, N. J.

OWNER had shock, must sell immediately 312-acre farm on dirt road, two miles from De-Ruyter; 100 acres tillable, balance pasture and woods; 1,000 sugar maples, sugar tools; splendid 100-ft. basement barn, good house, poultry house; price $5,000, $1,250 down, balance government loan, easy payments. BOX 75, Sheds, Madison County, N. Y.

183-ACRE dairy farm, 75 acres watered pasture with some timber, 80 acres tillage, balance timber; saw mill, thrasher and traction engine with $1,000 thrashing route; price $6,000. I. L. STRITE, R. R. 1, Smithsburg, Md.

$1,800 BUYS 50-acre farm, Cattaraugus County, good for cows and poultry; particulars. E. G. HALLOCK, R. 5, Franklinville, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent with option of buying, farm or greenhouse property, within 50 miles of New York. ADVERTISER 6887, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE in Rensselaer County, six miles from Albany, and 10 miles from Troy, N. Y., State road both ways, quarter mile from State road; one of the best in county; 14-room house, hot-water heat; crops gathered; all stock and tools and crops; must be seen to be appreciated; must sell on account of health; 108 acres. ADVERTISER 6882, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Cheap fruit-poultry farm, Southeastern New York State. ADVERTISER 6883, care Rural New-Yorker.

SMALL, modern poultry farm, Bergen County; step right into a paying proposition; $2,000 cash necessary. ADVERTISER 6886, care Rural New-Yorker.

178 ACRES, crops, machinery, etc.; cash required $2,500; wonderful chance; sickness; would consider exchange to small farm or New Jersey house. CHAS. MATHES, R. F. D. 1, Middletown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—125 acres, good Alfalfa farm, 15 miles Syracuse on new Cherry Valley Turnpike; good location for tourists and gas station; large colonial house, 2 large barns, buildings good; $10,000; running water at house and barn. ELIZABETH WATKIN, 5841 S. Saline St., Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED to rent small farm whereon I can make a fair living, with option to buy after due trial. ADVERTISER 6901, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to buy, cash, old-fashioned house, furnishings, good condition; send description, photos or sketches with price. ADVERTISER 6902, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—150 acres low-priced land with creek or pond, some marsh, suitable for wild or domestic water-fowl. BOX 189, Cortland, N. Y.

FARM wanted within 150 miles New York, no stock, 150 acres or more tillable for crops, easily worked by tractor, free of stones, no mountain top or steep hillside considered; give full description, best price, terms; must be reasonable. ADVERTISER 6896, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent small farm, 10 acres, with outbuildings, suitable for chickens; house with 6 rooms or more, with improvements; on concrete road; rent from $35 to $40. ALFRED LEVING, Round Hill Road, care Clayton, Greenwich, Conn.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE Vermont maple sugar and syrup; write for prices. CHESTER CARVER, Weston, Vt.

WANTED—Two 800-egg Schwalge-Smith incubators. H. VAN WINKLE, Camden, N. Y.

FOR SALE—McCormick corn harvester, $100; practically as good as new. J. C. RAYNOR, East Moriches, N. Y.

WANTED—Cider press, late model. CHESTER SLACK, R. 4, Trenton, N. J.

BOARDERS wanted—Farm, airy rooms, bath, reasonable rates. C. D. NICHOLS, R. D. 3, Jefferson, N. Y.

VIRGINIA shelled peanuts, nourishing, wholesome, better for children than candy; four pounds prepaid, $1. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Va.

NEW crop, exquisite, pure clover honey; five-pound pail, $1.25; six pails, $6 postpaid and insured. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

PURE honey, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

BOY, 19, desires board in country, between Upper Hudson River and Lake George Region, N. Y.; object is rest. ADVERTISER 6876, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Newtown incubators, A-1 condition; one 3,600 and one 7,200-egg capacity; selling to make room for electric incubators. SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM, A. Howard Fingar, R. D. 2, Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—Second-hand cider mill, also bailing press and farm tractors. BOX 210, Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE—Poultry equipment consisting of Wishbone Mammoth incubator, 3,200 capacity, oil burner, only slightly used and in first-class condition; coal-burning brooders and brooder-houses, which can be removed; water fountains and hoppers, wire, etc.; must sacrifice for quick sale; will deliver reasonable distance. ROBERT DOUGLAS, Ledgewood, N. J.

HONEY—New crop finest quality white clover extracted, 5 pounds, delivered third zone, $1.15. FORREST DYGERT, South Hammond, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cheap, used Bean 4-row, 3-nozzle to row potato sprayer; also International 8-16 tractor with 2-bottom 12-inch plows, just been overhauled; $200 for quick sale. CHAS. M. INGERSOLL, 2138 Wooster Rd., Rocky River, Ohio.

"DEPEW'S Honey"—New clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90 postpaid. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—3½ k.w. Fairbanks-Morse 32-v. lighting plant complete and in excellent condition; cost $900, will sell for $200 f.o.b. farm. H. BISSING, West Cornwall, Conn.

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"My furnace has been in use for three years and our 8 room house is always warm, including floors. I used 3 tons of hard coal last winter to heat our 8 room house. You can use anything that will burn in the Bulldog. We often warm the house and remove the dampness during a stormy period in summer with waste paper that has collected." Lester F. Coons, Ellenville, N. Y.

"Does the Work of 3 Stoves"

"This is my third winter with the Bulldog. It does the work of 3 coal stoves that I used, which only warmed up part of the house and not very well at that. My Bulldog not only does that, but also heats 3 rooms upstairs, with great satisfaction. My house is located in a very cold place, with no protection at all. It is the easiest furnace to handle I have yet seen." E. C. Diplock, 105 Elm Street, Camden, Me.

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"My 8-room house has seven windows on northwest side downstairs, so it takes SOME heat. The Bulldog doesn't burn very much more coal than my old stove used to, and it heats the whole house. where my stove would heat only the one room it was in." Ernest H. Marzoli, 72 South Street, Milford, N. H.

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"I had a hot air furnace in our 7-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes *half as much coal* and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morning when we got up. We never have the draft on more than half an hour at a time, and it has the place red hot. Easy to regulate and keeps the fire all day in mild weather." Jess T. Conrad, 1211 W. Arch St., Shamokin, Pa.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE URBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. August 24, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5070

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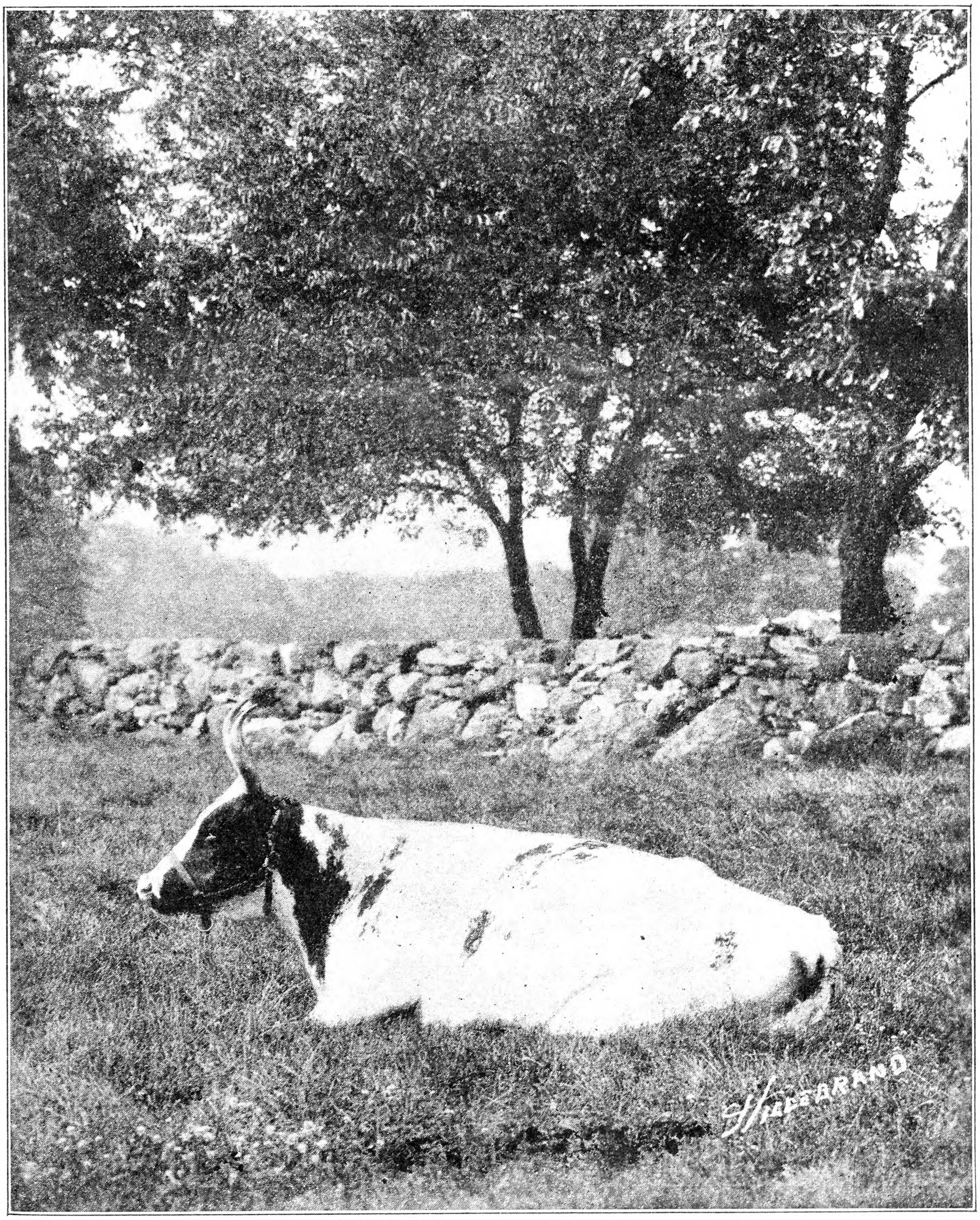


Noontime in the Field

Broadmoor Farm, Home of Gold Medal Cows

By George M. Twitchell

WITH the press of the cities filling colums telling of the wonderful accomplishments of men in the limelight it is well sometimes to turn attention to others who, without publicity, and in their quiet manner, are doing full as much for the advancement of industry as those for whom we shout. There's a little poem which well illustrates the point I am after:

"Give fools their gold and knaves their power;
Let fortune's bubbles rise or fall;
Who sows a seed or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree is more than all.
For he who blesses best is best,
And God and man shall own his worth,
Who toils to leave as his bequest
An added beauty to the earth."

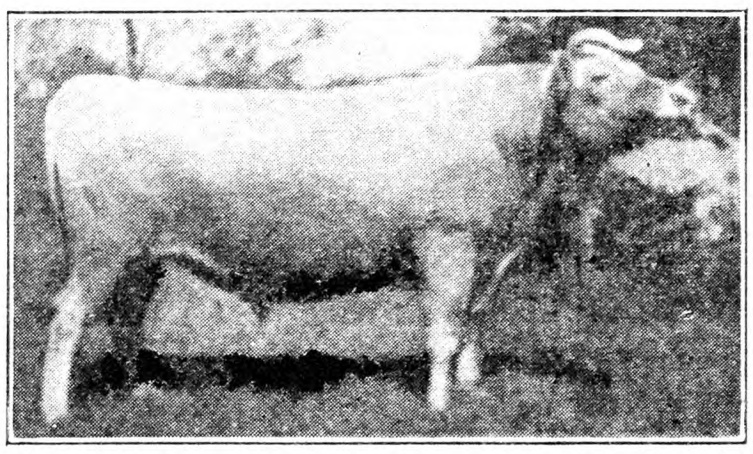
Broadmoor Farm, Cumberland Center, Me., George Blanchard, proprietor, gives us today one of the best illustrations of this lesson that I know. We must not overlook the tremendous service performed by those who quietly and persistently aim for years at an objective of great service to the world. In no line of operations have greater results been accomplished than by those who have patiently labored year after year to build up their herds and scatter thousands of young animals where, rightly guarded, they will enrich others in years to come. In all these years more men have been rushing in, because a fancy caught them, purchased high-class animals with no thought of harmonious union and found disappointment in breeding, the end being a dispersal sale and the scattering of animals failing in actual tests. There's a wide distinction between a breeder and a chaser after a fancy. One builds on a foundation, the other follows a will-of-the-wisp.

We have in Maine a man who for 55 years has been breeding Jerseys with a single thought, that of developing strong, healthy bodies built for service, structure to invite largest production, ability to produce, and quality in animals and product. In these years he has scattered over the country hundreds of young animals to enrich other sections where blood lines were critically guarded. In this way Mr. Blanchard has come to have a national reputation for gold and silver medal animals.

When exhibiting poultry at the State Fair in 1875, I first met this young man, who the year before had purchased from one of the best breeders of the State a few females promising well. With the great majority of breeders at that time, animals were bought largely because of popularity. Mr. Blanchard set his face to the building up of a family, something far more vital to the industry. Wisely Mr. Blanchard selected the St. Lambert family to supply the male wanted, purchasing Sheldon of St. Lambert when a calf of eight months and paying $800, a sum then thought reckless.

To intensify the St. Lambert blood, he purchased in 1885 that wonderful bull Kathleen's Son, from which he bred five years. This bull was the only son of Kathleen of St. Lambert, and proved a remarkable sire, as his dam was a noted producer of heifers, record breakers in every test as well as in the show ring. With singleness of purpose, Mr. Blanchard has been building for gold medal bulls and cows, and this farm has bred a large number, increasing with the years, proving the wisdom of the policy on which the farm was founded and the skill and patience of the proprietor. A review of the early days surprises one, for in the blood introduced we find sons of Rex, Pedro, Sir Rioter, Coronus, Greaterex, as well as sons of St. Lambert family. Today there is not an animal in the herd which does not carry the blood of the St. Lambert family.

In 1914 the noted bull Darling's Interested Owl was purchased and kept until 15 years old, when past service. Here he qualified for gold and silver medals and had 16 tested cows and one son St. Lambert Owl, sold by Mr. Blanchard as a yearling, now a gold and silver medal bull, the first bred in Maine to win those honors. Another son, De Normandie, bred by Mr. Blanchard promises to qualify as a gold medal bull from only five tested daughters. Darling's Interested Owl had a double granddaughter La Fere 423067 which at two years produced 42½ lbs. of milk and 60 lbs. as a mature cow. This cow is a granddaughter of Aherloe Glen, by Kathleen's Son, a world record aged cow whose register of merit record at 18 years of age was 515 lbs. butterfat and who in her sixteenth year milked 55 lbs. in one day and made 110 lbs. of butterfat in 31 days. Still another son of Darling's



Darling's Interested Owl, a gold and silver medal bull, photographed when 15 years old. Owned by George Blanchard, Cumberland Center, Me.

Interested Owl is Interested Kinnello 156658, who was sire of champion butterfat two years old in Maryland and of champion butterfat five-year-old in same State. A recent addition has been the bull Cowslip's Fauvic Double whose dam won a gold and two silver medals before five years old. This bull was purchased to cross on the get of Darling's Interested Owl, thus uniting the blood of two gold medal bulls of New England.

As one reviews the work of the years, and realizes the steady advance in character and quality of animals bred at Broadmoor, we get some idea of the skill and care which has insured such records. Briefly I have attempted to sketch the work of 55 years, and with six gold medal cows now in his herd, and so many sold which have produced gold and silver medals, those interested in the march of improvement noted, and familiar with the steps necessary, can judge understandingly what this breeder has accomplished. In early life employed in a wholesale house the motto of which was "Quality always sells," Mr. Blanchard adopted that as his guide and inspiration and all the years has stood faithfully by his purpose.

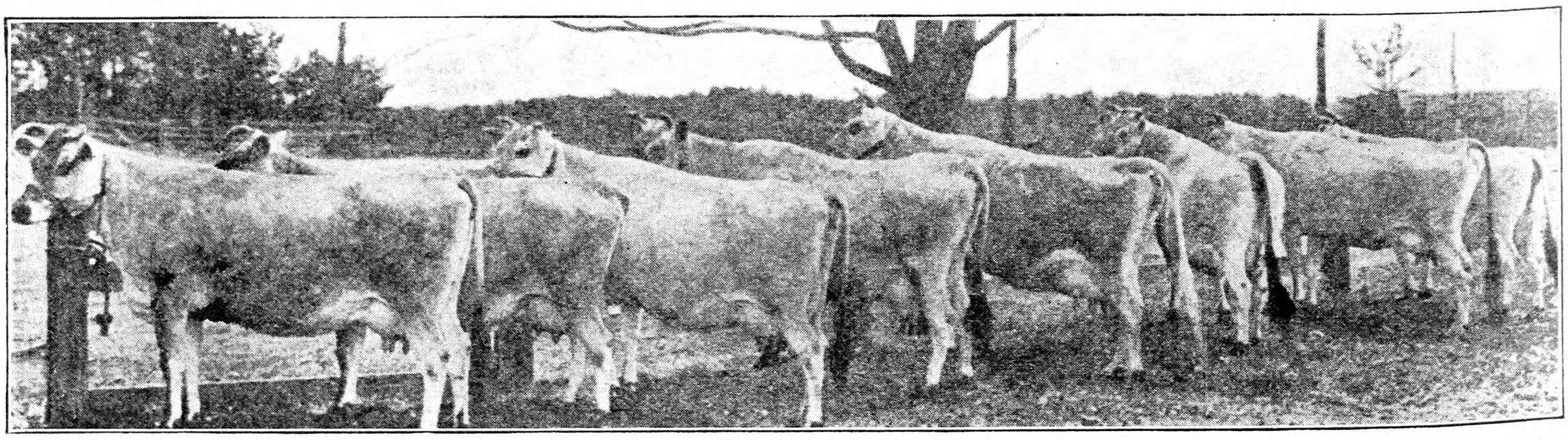
When a man can sit down as the sunset of life creeps on, after all the struggles of the years, and see of the travail of his soul, there must be satisfaction. Had I the time and space it might be interesting to review some of the obstacles overcome, the hard paths trodden before he came to find the foundation on which he could rest and feel secure. There's a lesson of great import in such a life work. When Mr. Blanchard made his first purchase, there were other breeders in the field, but they selected their animals from fancy markings or milk records, or popular blood, while he set his star for a family, and so far as known was the first to break the rough road to that end. In recent years Maine has been letting go of the dairy industry and, made free from tuberculosis by competent authorities, sales have reduced the number of cows, while age has been leaving its mark on owners of farms. To these may be added reduced home production of grain and low price of the product of the dairies, all contributing to the situation now faced.

A well-organized effort is now being made by extension workers from the University of Maine to increase the number of purebred bulls on the farms of Maine, and it is here that such a breeding place as Broadmoor can perform an inestimable service to dairymen who look for their bulls where prepotency and production are to be found. Somehow there comes the conviction that as a man reviews the half century devoted with singleness of purpose to a definite object which must bless others, there must certainly come a growing consciousness that he has been aiding in ushering in a better day for all who are able to grasp the lesson he has labored so patiently to spread before the country. Few men have the vision and determination to carry on so long and labor so diligently with a single objective. Oh, if the young men growing to manhood on our farms could but see what satisfaction there is in giving oneself to such a calling, what possibilities would open for agriculture in all this section of our goodly country. No man can hope to win who seeks an easy path, for such leads to certain disappointment. It is the reaching out after what has not yet been made plain which develops and enriches financially as well as mentally. Here is where such an object lesson becomes of value to all interested.

Live-stock husbandry must remain what it always has been, the basis of agricultural progress, and on this does the whole fabric of a government like ours rest. Every cow which makes a record may well become an inspiration to the aspiring young man. A whole herd of gold medal cows is a possibility worth striving after, and it will come in the years as we follow the path of those who have led thus far. Here is where an object lesson is worth far more than tons of preaching.

There is a valuable lesson in the fact that Darling's Interested Owl was kept by Mr. Blanchard until 15 years of age. John Gould, that good dairyman from Ohio, used to tell his audiences that "No man has the right to the name of breeder who does not keep his bulls until at least 12 years old, breeding to his own heifers until his worth is fully proven." As proof of merit, ability to produce, beauty of conformation, uniformity in type and evidence of quality these eight daughters and granddaughters of Darling's Interested Owl are here shown. One familiar with blood lines and family stamp would see in these cows the type of sire and grandsire, and also that of the St. Lambert blood so potent showing itself in structure and evidence of large production, the average of the eight being more than 10,000 lbs. of milk and 600 lbs. of butterfat.

Here is rich compensation for a life of effort in building a family noted for gold and silver medals won in actual tests. In all his work during recent years Mr. Blanchard has been ably supported by his son, Arthur N. Blanchard, who after a special course at the University of Maine has gone back to the home farm to carry forward the work with Jersey cattle so well begun by his father.



Gold and Silver Medal Cows. Eight daughters and granddaughters of Darling's Interested Owl, bred by George Blanchard, at Broadmoor Jersey Farm, their average production being more than 10,000 lbs. of milk and 600 of butterfat

Strange Fruits and Flowers

By H. B. Tukey

THE season of 1929 has so far seen more than its share of curious fruits and flowers. Clusters of mixed apples and blossoms have been sent in from several sources, in which the fruit has developed to the size of a walnut, while lateral blossoms in the cluster are just opening. Still more curious are some in which the centers of the flowers are replaced by leaves. It is not odd that instances of this kind should have occurred here and there; the interesting point is that there should be such an abundance on plants in general, and on apples in particular.

There have been whole books filled with pictures and descriptions of abnormal plants. There is record of a ripe strawberry fruit out from the center of which grew a leafy shoot. All the flowers on a cherry tree one season carried leaves in the centers of the blossoms in place of the usual pistils and stamens which normally develop into fruit. On a tree of May Duke cherry was found a blossom which had 10 petals, partly leaf-like, and a perfectly formed shoot with small leaves growing in the center.

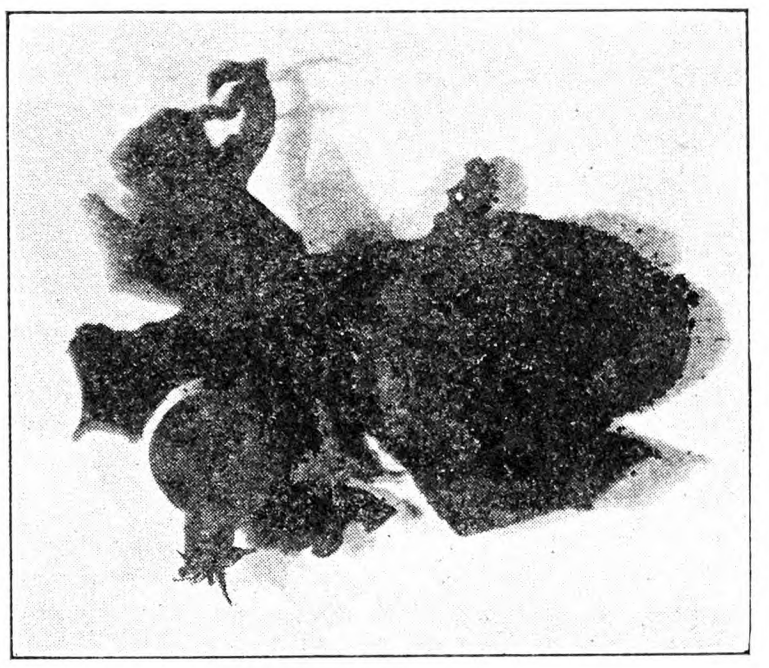
Then there is the rose flower which had five perfectly formed leaves growing out in star-shaped fashion from the base where the calyx is normally. To further identify this odd flower there was a stem in the center of the flower which had blossomed again, giving two roses one above the other on the same stem.

Occasionally a fruit grower will find a double pear, that is, one pear growing on top of another. The explanation is similar to that just given for the rose; namely, a pear flower develops into fruit but carries a leaf shoot through its center which proceeds to blossom and set fruit in turn. When the petals have fallen there is no clew as to how this oddity was produced, and the idea has gone forth that it is formed from a double blossom, whereas it is really formed from one blossom growing out of another and both blossoms setting fruit.

One will sometimes meet with a carnation which exhibits somewhat similar habit, giving rise to one carnation flower growing on top of another. The most striking instances of this kind, however, are where the procession keeps up for several flowers to give a chain or tower of flowers or fruits one on top of another. Imagine a pear consisting of a chain of pears one after the other borne on what appears to be a central stem running through all the fruit, something like a string of frankfurters. Or think of a series of carnations one on top of another. Certainly there would be some advantage to harvesting pears in this way and cutting them apart in the packing shed, but fortunately or unfortunately, no one has ever recorded such a monstrosity, although it is entirely possible that more than one has been produced at one time or another.

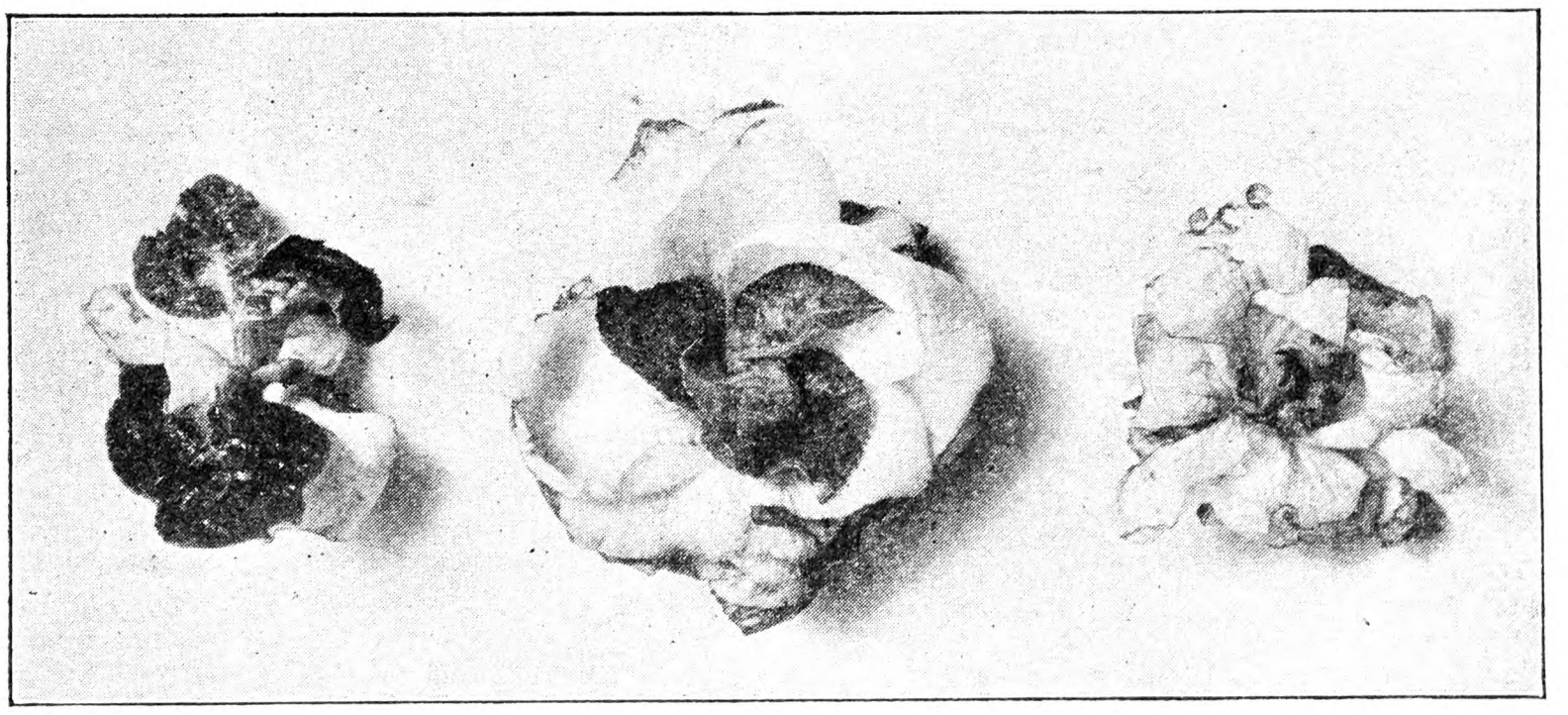
The writer came upon two plum trees several years ago all the blossoms of which were quite unlike ordinary plum blossoms. Instead of a row of the usual pollen-bearing stamens mounted at the base of the petals, each stamen was replaced by a pistil, which is the part of the flower which normally develops into a plum fruit. If the flowers had set fruit the result would have been a central normal plum surrounded with several smaller ones all on the same stem. Unfortunately none of the fruit set, and furthermore the trees never repeated the oddity.

Fig. 535 shows an apple and a blossom on the same cluster. This is not startling, because the central apple blossom normally opens before the others in the cluster. In a Spring like that just passed, the central blossom may set and then the opening of the other blossoms in the cluster be delayed by cold weather, finally coming along to give the appearance of flowers growing on the apple stem, whereas the flower is merely a delayed blossom of the cluster. If the same delay occurred in the pear flower the central flower would be the slow one in developing, because the cluster of pear flowers opens from outside in, whereas the cluster of apple flowers opens from the center of the cluster to the outside.

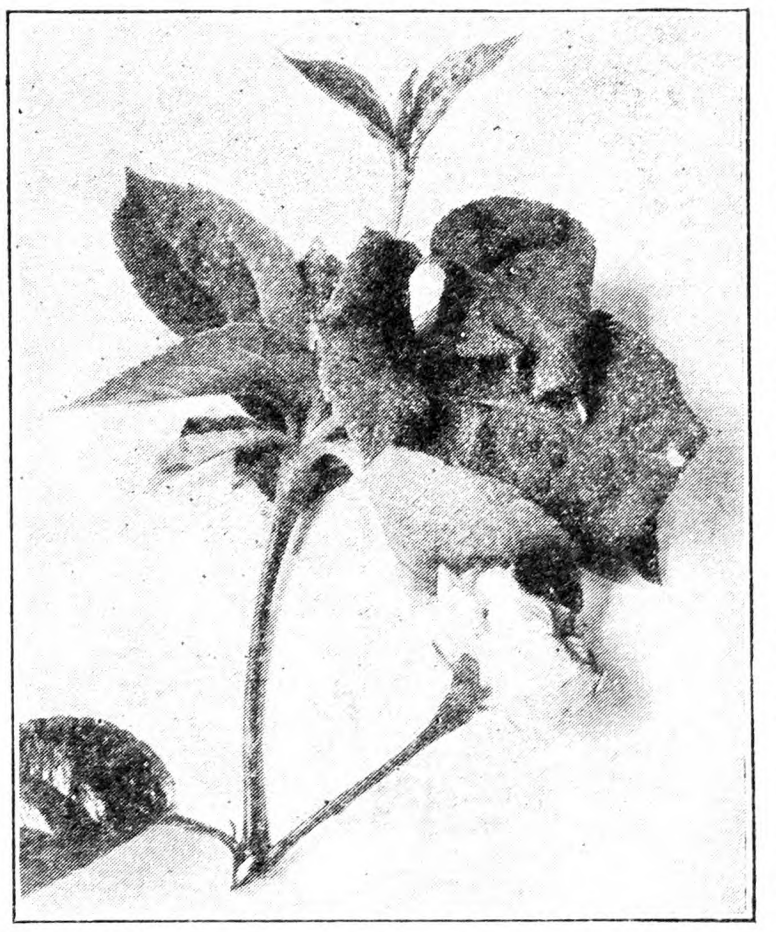


Flower and Fruit on the Same Spur. Fig. 535

Figs. 536 and 537 show the type of blossoms produced on a tree of Early McIntosh this year. Similar ones were found on Northern Spy. The most interesting part about these odd flowers is, however, that nursery stock was budded the preceding season with buds from the Early McIntosh tree. Now this year the buds on the nursery stock have appeared as blossoms instead of leaf buds, with the difference that the centers of the blossoms are leafy shoots which continue to grow and which may develop into yearling trees in the nursery row. If this does occur, then there will be the curious situation of a nursery tree which has been formed from a leafy shoot growing out of the center of an apple blossom.



Apple Blossoms With Double the Normal Number of Petals and Leaves in Centers Instead of Pistils and Stamens. Fig. 536



The leafy shoot was originally a blossom with leaves in the center. The petals dropped and the leafy center is growing into a shoot, giving the curious situation of an apple twig growing from a blossom. Fig. 537

For those who like to speculate upon things of this kind, here is something worth wondering about, even though there is not yet any proof of what may be happening. The significance is in the effect that climatic conditions may have upon the set of fruit, quite aside from Winter freeze, Spring frost, or poor pollination. If all the flowers on trees from time to time can be so frightfully disarranged as those that have caught man's attention, is it not possible that there may be lesser disturbances that are not at once visible, but which may upset the set of fruit not only on entire trees, but upon all the trees of a given variety in whole orchards, or even in whole sections?

What other explanation is there for the failure of Twenty Ounce to set fruit this year? All over New York State Twenty Ounce apple trees bloomed profusely this Spring, yet the fruit did not set and the crop of Twenty Ounce is short as a result. Some years there will be a large crop of Bosc pears all the way from near Riverhead at the eastern end of Long Island, clear up the Hudson River Valley, across New York State, through the pear sections of the Finger Lakes, on past the pear regions of Orleans and Niagara counties, into the peninsula of Canada, and across to Michigan. At the same time there may be a general shortage of Seckel pears over the entire region. To say that the shortage is due to poor weather at blooming time is not quite sufficient explanation when one considers that there may be three weeks difference between trees in this great region. It would seem quite likely that there might have been good weather in some part of the region, especially when one variety set fruit the same time the other did not.

Any fruit grower knows that varieties act very much like groups of similar individuals, which of course, they are. Winter injury will be severe on Baldwin and not upon Oldenburg. Crotch injury will be most severe upon Northern Spy, while Grimes Golden will go out at the collar. Likewise all the trees of one variety tend to bloom in order with reference to other varieties, although in one season one may be ahead and the next year another may lead. Here again is more substantiation for the thought that seasonal conditions of one year over a great region may be playing a part in the development of flowers and fruit buds beyond what we have been inclined to observe.

After all, there is nothing to do about it so far as now known, excepting that it is always comforting to have some explanation when something goes wrong. Perhaps when none of the customary explanations of pollenizers, bees, soil, Winter injury, frost and the like fail to satisfy, it will help a little to think that perhaps seasonal conditions have upset blossom formation just enough to be responsible and yet not sufficient to totally disarrange the flowers to give such oddities as have been seen this season.

Round Worms

I am sending specimens of worms, as no one seems to know to what family they belong. They were found on top of ground in garden. They are very lively as to wriggling and crawling when disturbed, head end usually off the ground as though feeling for a way.
New York. L. A. R.

THE specimens sent by L. A. R. were those interesting creatures known as hair-worms, thread-worms, or round-worms, and when found in the head of a cabbage as "cabbage snakes."

Some years ago the cabbage-snake scare ran riot over several Southern States because certain long, white hair-worms, or more properly round-worms, had been found in heads of cabbages. The exagger-

ated reports that were disseminated at that time concerning the great abundance and poisonous qualities of these thread-worms actually grew to serious proportions, and caused heavy losses to growers of cabbages, because people absolutely refused to buy or eat these vegetables. Since that time, people have become acquainted with the nature of these creatures, and have come to know that they are really harmless, although not contributing anything particular to the appetizing qualities of cabbage infested with them.

One often marvels at the enormous number and variety of the forms of life on and in the earth and sea, but simple wonder changes to sheer amazement when one learns of the wonderful ways in which these various creatures live and maintain themselves on the earth.

The small white thread-worms, for instance, certainly maintain a precarious existence, and in some respects, a remarkable one. In the first place they are no thicker than a darning needle or a piece of No. 40 thread, and as fragile as such tiny soft creatures must be. A human being stalking across the garden in which they lay would appear to them if they could see, like a Brobdingnagian giant, and the footsteps might sound to them, could they hear, like earthquakes. I am quite sure I should not like to be a "cabbage snake" and to take the chances of life and death it must take, not only after it becomes full-grown but while it is young and just out of its eggshell.

A round-worm, if it happens to survive the thousand and one pitfalls it may meet during its life, and has the good fortune to become mature, finally lays many very tiny eggs somewhere in the soil. These eggs hatch, and the minute worms burrow upward in the soil and begin their search for caterpillars, grasshoppers or other soft-bodied insects. When the tiny young worm finds a suitable insect, it enters the body of the victim and thereafter lives as a parasite within the body of its host. The period between hatching from the egg and entering the body of an insect must be a very precarious one for this tiny creature, and the wonder is that any of them find a host and live. Undoubtedly the great majority of them die during this period.

Once within the body of a grasshopper, however, the worm is probably fairly safe, and grows lustily to become, perhaps, six to eight inches long. By catching and opening grasshoppers during the Summer these worms may often be found. After coming to maturity within the body of its host the worm breaks through the body-walls of the insect and crawls out on to the soil, or sometimes on to the head of a cabbage. Here on the soil, L. A. R. found them. If they had not been disturbed they would probably have entered the soil and eventually would have deposited eggs for another generation next year, thus going through their life cycle. This is one of the strangest of our many curious insect histories. G. W. H.

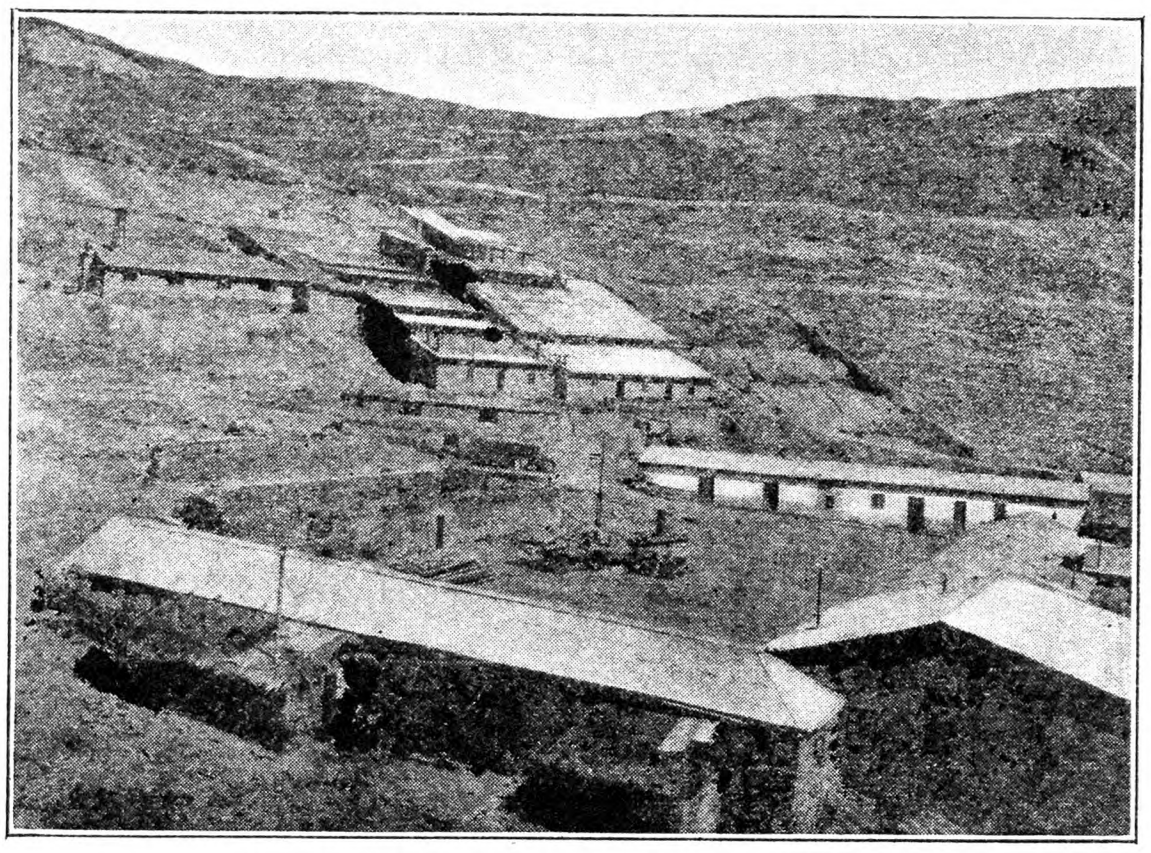
Tin In Bolivia

IN THE issue of THE R. N.-Y. of June 1 the following item appeared:

> Raw tin is rather expensive, wholesaling in block form around 44 cents per lb. Much of it comes from the Straits Settlements in Asia.

It is quite true that the Federated Malay States lead in the production of raw tin but remember this "high country" of Bolivia is now the second tin producing country of the world. Last year the Straits produced about 61,000 metric tons and Bolivia next with 42,075 tons, followed by the Netherlands Indies to the Straits, with 20,735 tons. During 1929 Bolivia should be well up towards the 50,000 ton production mark, due to the huge development in the Patino mines. There is a strange difference in the mining of tin. That secured in the Straits Settlements is from alluvial mud deposits in the hot country where only the Chinese coolies can be used as laborers, due to the heat and the climate. This mud is brought up in suction and ladder dredges and then washed and treated. In Bolivia it is just the reverse, as the tin ore is found in the high cold Andes mountainside from 14,000 to 16,000 feet above sea level, where only the Indians, descendants from the early Inca tribes, can be used as laborers, due to the rare air at these altitudes and the cold.

Sanitary Swill Pail. Fig. 538



Scene in Bolivia Tin Mining Country. Fig. 539

The tin ore "cassiterite" here is found in veins and pockets in hard rock formation, and in the larger mines this is crushed, washed and treated to remove the sulphur, silver, copper and bismuth contents, some of which are saved as by-products. The final result is a black, heavy, fine sand called "barrilla," which is about 64 per cent pure tin. This is packed in tight hundred-pound canvas bags and sent to England for smelting, and reaches the world trade in the usual tin blocks and sheets.

The large tin operators in Bolivia are the Patino and Aramayo families, the former a multi-millionaire who rose from the ranks, due to an investment of about $300, a real mining story. He and his family now live in Paris most of the time in kingly fashion, all due to tin. The American Guggenheim Brothers also have large tin interests in Bolivia, and are heavy producers.

Today tin is one of the principal factors in the economic life of Bolivia, and the chances are when next you open a tin can at home the tin content came from this South American Republic dug out of a cold, bleak mountainside by a native Indian, born and raised in the high country where only he and the native llama, beast of burden, can work and live.

The picture shows one of the smaller tin mines which gives one an idea of this cold high country, but still not far from the equator. EDMUND H. JONES. Bolivia.

Underground Swill Pail

A SANITARY swill pail or garbage can may be constructed of concrete with a cast iron cover as shown in the picture. This type of garbage can is absolutely fly-proof and very convenient. A touch on the pedal with your foot opens the smaller lid permitting the pouring of liquid into the bucket inside without spilling any beside it. The base of the compound lid is hinged to the concrete on the left and permits removal of the bucket. For convenience in cleaning the concrete well, the bottom of the well in the picture was made funnel shaped with an open center draining into a nearby tile. This saves the trouble of bailing out any liquid at any time.

D. D. MAZELIN.

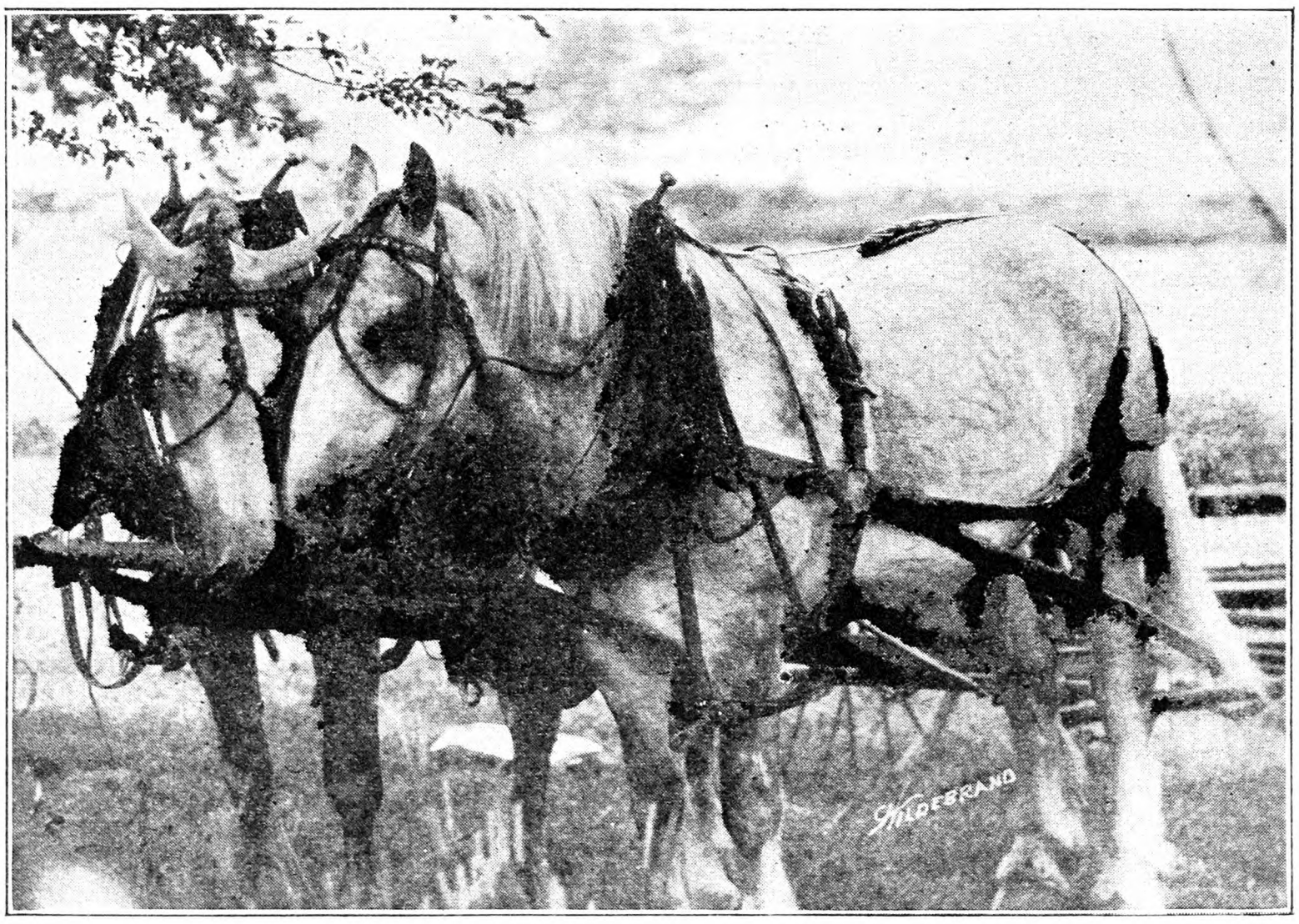
Thoughts on the Drought

AT THIS time, July 26, in the writer's district, unless rain "good and plenty," falls within the next few days, serious damage will result. It is in such a season that the value of surface cultivation in mitigating the effects of drought is undoubted. I have in mind an acre of light land under root crops. By constant scarifying and working the seed was induced to germinate and the plants encouraged to grow with vigor without a shower to moisten the soil and tone down the action of the brilliant sunshine.

It is not only in dry climates and in dry seasons that a fine tilth, after as well as before seed-sowing, is conducive to the welfare of the crops. It has almost as beneficial an influence in wet as in dry seasons, a circumstance which will remove any hesitation that the inexperienced might be inclined to show in the event of a Summer proving wet and sunless. They can feel assured that whatever the weather conditions may be, frequent and thorough surface cultivation will more than repay the cost it entails by its influence upon the crops.

Another point brought out during a droughty season is the value of barnyard manure in offsetting the deficiency of natural moisture. Crops grown mainly with chemical fertilizers in a droughty season ripen prematurely, and the yield is small. On the other hand, with barnyard manure premature ripening is less evident and the crop prospects are better.

To grow most farm crops to maturity requires about 500 to 600



A Friendly Team. Fig. 540

tons of water per acre, and nearly double that amount for mangels, turnips, cabbages, etc. This year we have had only about 350 tons per acre since the end of April as compared with the 900 to 1,000 tons of last year, and at least half of this has been lost by evaporation. The crops must therefore have obtained 300 to 400 tons from the soil, and in the storing of this water by the soil organic matter greatly assists, as the following experience will show.

At the end of April samples of soil to a depth of nine inches were taken from a loamy field to be planted with potatoes. The part, dressed only with chemicals, was found to contain 20.5 per cent of water, as compared with 28.6 where barnyard manure had been applied. After three months, these plots showed 5 and 8 per cent of water. The weights of water per acre to a depth of nine inches were approximately 290 and 390 tons in April, and 60 and 100 tons in July. The plot dressed with barnyard manure was thus much damper all through, and yet gave up 290 tons as against 230 tons. The crop of potatoes showed that the barnyard manure had provided them with more water. It was also noted that the subsoil was drier, presumably because the organic matter, by keeping the surface soil moister, had kept the water films in contact longer. During the Summer it is often very difficult to keep the subsoil water within easy reach. C. G. FREER.

Maine.

Hen Pasture

I have a henyard about 100 x 250 ft. with eight apple trees, good size, and a few young trees not in bearing, which we wish to seed to permanent pasture for the hens. Can you suggest a seeding which we can sow now or very soon and which would be ready in early Summer or midsummer. The ground is bare now, having been plowed last Fall, but had not the time to seed it this Spring owing to wet weather. W. K.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

WE WOULD get one-third of that patch in Alfalfa at once, if possible. By proper fitting and liming you might have success with a seeding now. It is worth trying. Another third might be put in rye, which will give pasture both this Fall and in Spring. The remainder may be divided into two parts and sown with oats alternately. In two or three weeks they make a growth that hens can use. In Spring the rye can be turned under and more oats sown. Other combinations of green stuff might be used but this is an easy and reasonably effective plan.

Sweet Potatoes and Clover

A LETTER from a New Jersey man asks whether sweet potatoes can be grown successfully after or over a clover sod. He has been advised that it cannot be done. In my long experience I have found almost any agricultural crop can be successfully grown after or on a clover sod.

I would suggest to plow the sod as early in August as possible; allow the land to settle well; then rake and harrow, getting a fine deep seed bed. The last part of August sow 25 to 30 lbs. Crimson clover, and as he wishes to grow turnips this Fall mix well the turnip seed with the clover and rake in lightly. It would be well to put in one-half bushel rye to the acre.

Next Spring, when the clover is about six or eight inches high, turn under, packing the soil well. In the latter part of May set out the sweets. At the frequent cultivations put in 1,600 to 2,000 lbs. of fertilizer to the acre. We here use the 3-8-10 goods with fine results.

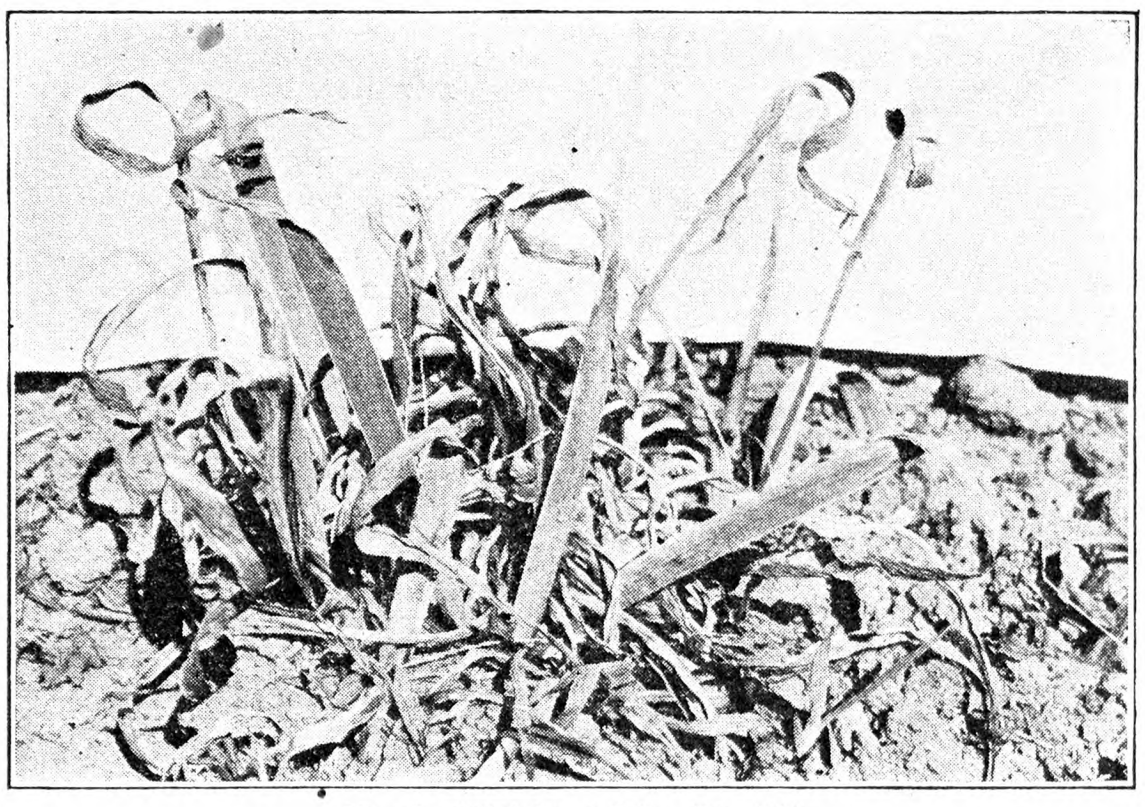
I do not know whether the Crimson clover will stand the Winter in the part of New Jersey where the inquirer lives, but I believe if it is sown by middle of August the Fall growth will add quite a lot of nitrogen and some humus, and with the rye, will give a good crop of sweets.

To follow Crimson clover with sweets is out of the regular rotation here. Corn is always planted after a Crimson clover sod, immediately after the hay has been cut. But I have known good crops of "sweets" to be made over Crimson clover sod.

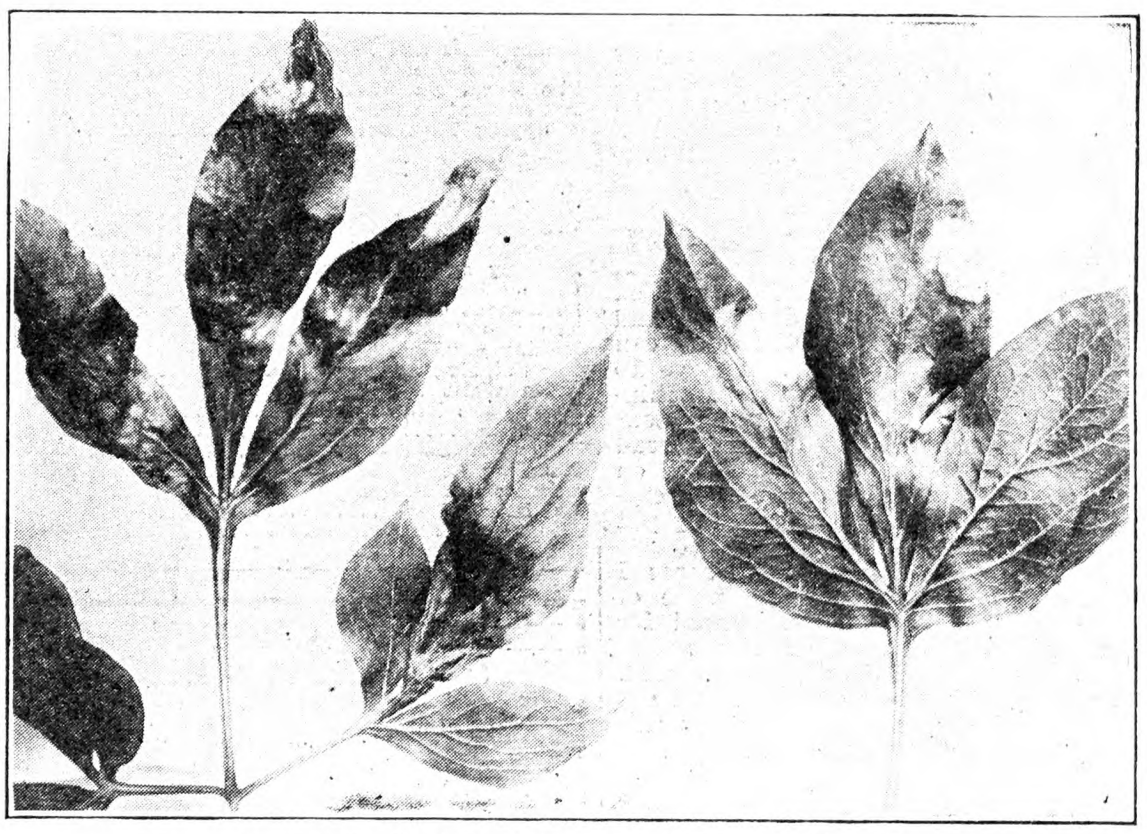
Wicomico Co., Md. I. S. WINFREE.

Tulips, Peonies and Iris Need Attention in the Fall

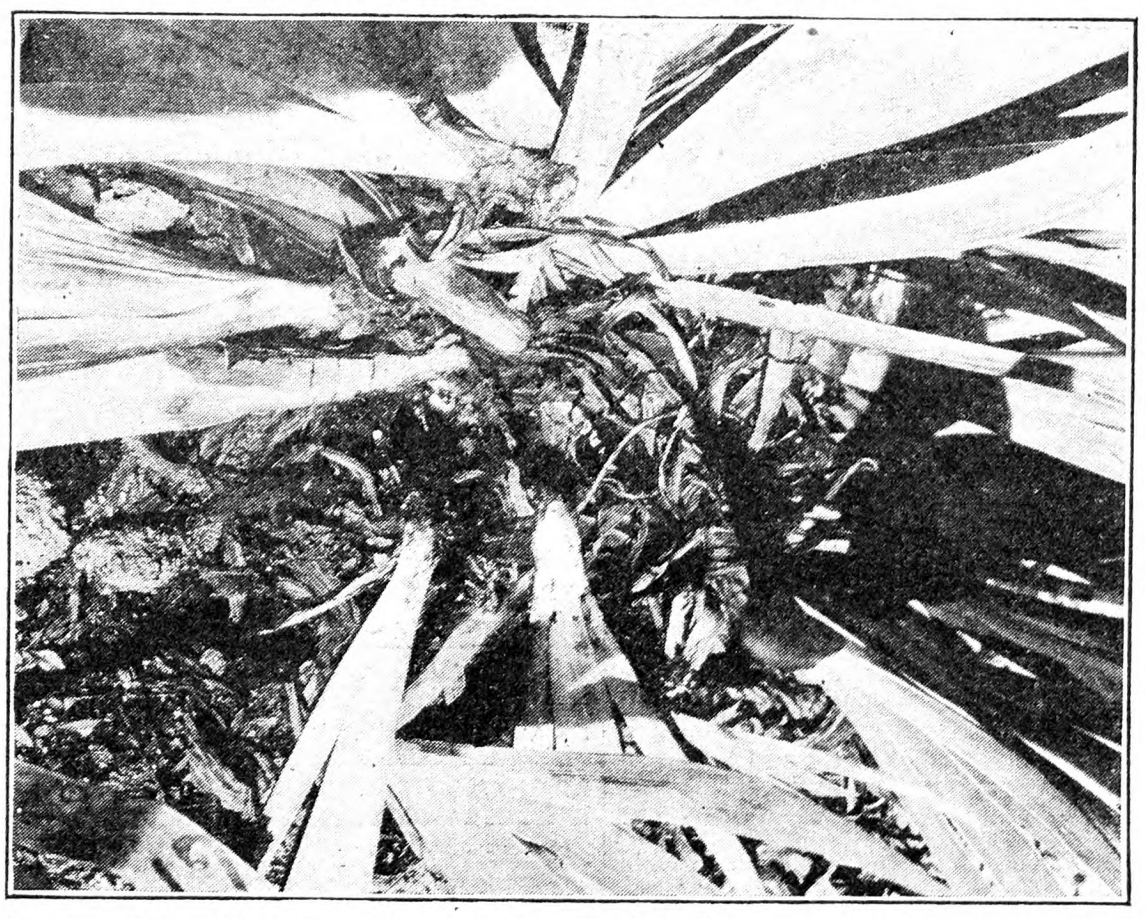
THE fire disease of tulips, leaf spots and bud rot of peonies and the soft rot of Iris may all be the result of improper care of these flowers in Fall.



The Leaf Blight of Iris. Fig. 541



One of the Leaf Spot Diseases of Peony. Fig. 542



The Soft Rot of Iris Following Borers. Cutting the tops reduces the danger from this disease. Fig. 543

It may seem rather far-fetched to think that a little lack of attention in the Autumn would cause trouble the following season, but it is true. It is simply a question of sanitation.

This fire disease of tulips is caused by a fungus that has been dubbed Botrytis by the plant doctor. The fungus has the pernicious habit of attacking the leaves, the petals, the stems and the buds of the tulip. It will blast the buds, covering them with a brownish moldy growth. The leaves are killed as if swept by fire, hence the name "fire diseases."

The fungus causing this trouble must have a place to spend its Winter, and chooses to remain on the old dead stems and leaves of the plants that it killed. Remove this rubbish from the tulip bed and the fungus will be destroyed. This means that all the dead stalks and leaves should be carefully raked off and burned. Do not wait till Spring to do this, because by that time the plant remnants will have decayed and broken up and thorough cleaning up will be practically impossible.

There is yet another factor that must be considered here. The dead stalks serve as an excellent means for the fungus to grow down into the bulbs, causing a rot. This may often explain why the tulip beds are thinning out.

The peony pests are numerous and sometimes very destructive. There is also a Botrytis fungus that kills the leaves, stems and buds. It is quite similar to the tulip pest and is controlled in the same way, sanitation. Last year in Indiana the young sprouts of the peonies were blasted and blackened early in the season. At first we thought it might be frost, but soon found that there was a fungus doing the damage. This blight of peony apparently cannot be completely controlled by sanitation because I have seen several fine peony beds badly afflicted with the trouble, but on the other hand I know of at least one fine peony garden in Indiana that did not have any of this trouble. In this place the old leaves are cleaned out carefully each year. Careful sanitation will probably help, but spraying with Bordeaux in Spring may also be necessary. Fortunately, this is seemingly only a cool wet weather disease and only under such conditions will spraying be necessary.

The other leaf spots and bud rot of peony need only the Fall clean-up to hold them in check. Of course spraying and dusting the plants in Spring will help, but if a large supply of spores is left on the ground around the plants the disease control will be made well-nigh impossible.

Ordinarily peonies do not need any Winter protection, but if such protection is used it is far better to use a light covering of straw rather than to depend on the old tops.

The problem of sanitation in Iris beds is somewhat different from that in peonies and tulips. There seems to be a question whether it is best to cut off Iris tops in Fall or in Spring. One experienced Iris grower of Lafayette states that he would prefer Spring cutting. But, be this as it may, the tops ought to be cut in many varieties. The reasons are two, leaf blight and the Iris borer.

Leaf blight is caused by a fungus that produces numerous spots that fuse and finally kill the entire leaf. This fungus lives on those dead leaves ready to attack the new sprouts in Spring, too early for an effective spray control. These leaves must be destroyed either in Fall or in Spring, and a careful job must be done.

There are varieties that are not seriously affected, at least, under Indiana conditions. These are Caprice, Monsignor, Fairy, Queen Caterina, Powhatan, Ballerine, Georgia, Amas, Albicans, Juniata and Dorothea K. Williamson.

The second reason for cutting the top of Iris is because of the borer. This insect lays its eggs on the leaves. In Spring the eggs hatch and the larvæ make their way down the leaves into the rhizomes. Cut the tops and burn them and this bug is destroyed.

Of course, the borer is serious in itself when it tunnels holes through the rhizome. But, I wonder how many Iris growers have seen the flower stalks topple over and wither and then upon examination have found the base and rhizome rotted? The chances are that this is due to a soft rotting bacterium known as Bacillus carotovorus. This germ does not seem able to get into the rhizome without help and it frequently uses the tunnels of the borer as a doorway. Once inside the Iris they soon reduce

the tissue to a soft vile-smelling mass. Winter injury to the Iris rhizome may result in such a rot but the borer is a more frequent offender.

So you see many control measures hinge on the simple sanitary precaution of cutting Iris tops and burning the rubbish. C. T. GREGORY.

Indiana Experiment Station.

Winter Care of Rambler and Climbing Roses

Without doubt there are many readers of THE R. N.-Y. who are "would-be" rose enthusiasts, only for the reason they have met with the same sad disappointment which was my experience for several

The Botrytis disease of peonies.

years—that of winter-killing of the canes. I have always been a lover of the roses, especially fond of the ramblers and climbers, but in the locality where I live it seemed practically useless to spend time and money with them for the above stated reason. I was always able to get a very vigorous and healthy growth of new canes each season, 20 to 25 feet in length for the ramblers not being uncommon. But when Spring came I invariably found they were killed back to within a foot or two of the ground, and at blooming time I would be rewarded with but a dozen or two of blooms.

Finally I became acquainted with a rose grower who informed me that if I would take the canes down off the trellises in the late Autumn and lay them on the ground through the Winter they would come through without injury. This I have since done, with very gratifying results, the canes coming through the Winters alive and green to the very tips, but oh, what a tedious and disagreeable task to get them down and back up again after the second season of growth! Finally I hit upon a scheme which is very simple and effective, so that now I can put my roses to bed for the Winter in a few minutes, and set them up again just as quickly in the Spring. I secure pieces of old 2-in. pipe, two feet in length, and set them in the ground the distance apart to correspond with the width of the trellis. The trellis standards or uprights are made of ⅞x2-in. material, which are set in these pieces of pipe. With good drainage below the pipes and by keeping the

This is the way the tulip fire disease hibernates. Such infested rubbish is sure to cause trouble next year.

uprights which enter the pipes well painted I expect them to last indefinitely. The bushes are set close to the trellises, and as the canes attain a height of three or four feet they are brought out away from the trellis forming a semi-circle about two feet in diameter, then brought back to the trellis and tied at a distance of about 30 inches from the ground. Now when cold weather approaches the trellis is lifted from the pipe sockets, the half circle in the canes permitting this operation without injury to them, rose bush and all being laid flat upon the ground with trellis on top. It is well to drive a few small stakes in the ground and anchor the trellis to these to keep it from being moved about by heavy winds which might prove injurious to the canes. About the middle of April the trellis is set back in the pipes, and as before stated, either operation requires but a few moments. It will be found that ramblers and climbers set last Fall or the past Spring may still be trained and attached to this style trellis this Fall, if it is done before the canes are thoroughly ripened.

I have also found that for success in rose-growing the old saying "dig a ten-dollar hole for a ten-cent bush" is at least partially true. While I would not recommend the 10-cent plant I certainly would recommend the digging and thorough preparation of the ten-dollar location. The hole should be made at least two feet deep, or even three feet, and large enough that the roots will not need to be bent or crowded. The bottom of the hole should be filled to a depth of several inches with cobblestones or other coarse material for drainage, and on top of this is placed a foot of good well-rotted compost. If this is not available, well-rotted sods will answer. Over this is placed a fine loam in which the bush is set. Each Spring as they are starting in growth each plant is given a liberal application of finely ground bonemeal, thoroughly worked into the soil, which is the only fertilizer I have ever used for roses. Perhaps this method of fertilizing may be responsible to a certain degree for the rapid tender growth, which is more easily winter-killed than slower and shorter growth, yet the former will always be found the more satisfactory at blooming time if it can be safely brought through the Winter, and this may be easily accomplished by the method I have described. J. L. SMITH.

Chemung Co., N. Y.

Building Up a Farm

I own a 20-acre farm in Broome Co., N. Y., well located, good drainage, and not hilly. All the best information I can get is not too much for me. I have 10 cows, two good horses, and new machinery to handle the farm in its present state. This farm used to carry 40 head of cattle, and all the feed was raised on the farm, but the last few years everything has been taken off and nothing put back. The meadows are run out.

I have a field of about eight acres I plowed up last Spring, an old piece of pasture which had not been plowed for years. I had potatoes on about two acres; a ton of good fertilizer was used. Crop was good but not extra. I did not put anything on the other six acres this Spring. I put the two acres in Sweet clover with a press drill, but I think I worked the land up too much. Where the ground is more solid the clover is better. I inoculated the seed and the roots are full of nodules. I would like to know how to get the best crop on the other six acres. I notice that Red-top has come up to about three feet in height and very thick. If I plow that under this Fall, it ought to be capable of raising anything. The land is very mellow and never bakes. I can plow it at any depth anywhere. It has small stones but not so many.

Is superphosphate more valuable to all legumes than lime? H. L.

New York.

R. N.-Y.—This is a problem similar to those many farmers have before them now, and many others have already handled. We should like to have these points discussed on the basis of experience and observation.

The land needs vegetable matter both to hold moisture and plant food. Anything that can be plowed under will help. Lime and phosphoric acid are both needed. The lime is necessary for legumes, and most of our land lacks phosphorus. Any mixed fertilizer applied should run high in this ingredient, at least 8 to 10 per cent, and acid phosphate (superphosphate) may well be used in addition, 500 pounds or more per acre.

Dr. Eugene H. Porter

Dr. Eugene Hoffman Porter died at his home in Upper Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., last week. Dr. Porter was born at Ghent, Columbia Co., N. Y., and educated at Claverack College, Cortland State Normal School, Cornell University and New York Homeopathic Medical College. He served as State Commissioner of Health from 1905 to 1914, and as State Commissioner of Foods and Market from 1919 to 1923. He was 72 years old.

"DO YOU understand exactly what a debenture is?" "Not yet," answered Farmer Corntassel. "One of my reasons for pushing our boy Josh through college is the hope that he'll get smart enough to explain it to the family."—Washington Star.

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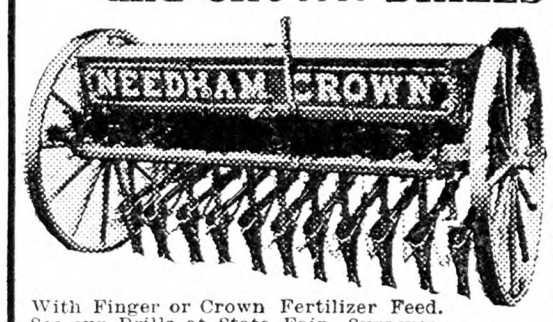

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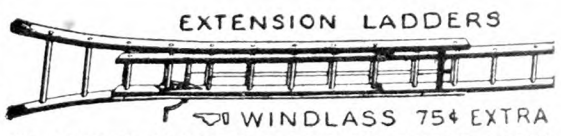

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Planting Out

In many localities the present is a good time to set or plant out various crops, particularly those of the Brassica family, which have been raised in seed beds. Showery weather is desired, as the work then proceeds quickly, and little anxiety need be felt as to the fate of the plants. If drought and strong winds set in, there is a very different tale to tell. The trouble in such a season as the present is to find spaces for the crops, as they usually have to wait until early crops are cleared off, and the latter were sown late this Spring.

On a small scale the plants are often set out between other crops, such as early peas and lettuce, and this plan answers very well if the spaces between the rows have been kept well hoed.

Cauliflower and Brussels sprouts should go out first, followed soon after by Savoys and other cabbage for Fall and Winter use. All of these need rich soil, and a long period of growth to attain full size. If possible a dressing of well-rotted manure should be plowed or dug in. Failing this, a good nitrogenous fertilizer may be used, or if the grower prefers to make his own mixture, a combination of 400 lbs. acid phosphate 200 lbs. sulphate of ammonia, and 100 lbs. sulphate of potash per acre will give good results. Fall plants go out best in soil that has been recently stirred on the surface.

All the crops mentioned need plenty of space. Sometimes they are put two feet apart each way, which is enough for Savoys, but 2½ feet is better for the others. The space looks wide when they are first put out, but in good soil they ultimately fill it. Lettuce may be planted, if desired, between every two cabbage plants, and will be out of the way before the space is wanted by the main crop.

The plants are usually put in with the dibber. On a small scale, as in the garden, it is better to use the trowel, setting each plant with a ball of earth clinging to its roots, as there is then less check, but for a field crop the dibber is a great saver of labor.

Let the plants in the seed bed be well watered the night before transplanting, as this will lessen the tendency of the roots to break and the earth will adhere better when the plants are drawn out. When the plants are wanted, loosen the earth with a fork, and draw them out. Carry them to the field in a box, covered with a damp sack. An assistant usually drops the plants in front of the setters, but must not get so far ahead that the plants are exposed long enough to get dry. On a small scale planting is done along a garden line, but in field work a horse-drawn marker is used to indicate the position for the plants.

The dibber should be pressed into the soil far enough for the roots to go down straight, leaving the plant buried up to the base of the lower leaves. If the stems are very long, they may be set in a slanting position, so as to get all the stem buried. The heads soon right themselves, and roots spring from the buried stems. If the plants are rather large, it is usual to shorten the tap-root, and cut off a few of the outside leaves. The latter if left on only wither and blow about, being a hindrance rather than a help to the plants. The soil must be made quite firm about the stems when dibbing.

Sometimes it is impossible to wait for showery weather. In this case special precautions must be taken, as many plants may be lost if set out on hot dry soil. It is a common plan to puddle the roots by dipping with a mixture of soil and water, mixed to the consistency of cream. This is a decided help. In addition, it is an excellent plan to dibble the holes in advance, and fill them with water, planting as soon as the water has drained away. If the plants are set firmly in this damp soil, and some dry loose dirt drawn over the top, they will stand a good deal of drought. The work is tedious, but worth while in the case of dry weather when the plants are spoiling in the seed bed.

As soon as the plants show signs of having taken hold the hoe should be got to work, taking care not to go close enough to the plants to disturb them. Hoeing can hardly be too frequent during the growing period. Further assistance can be given by ringing each plant with a little nitrate of soda or poultry manure. This may be done several times during the season, if needed. C. C. FREER.

Maine.

What Became of the Quack

I note this question on page 933. If unmolested the roots of quack collect very close to the surface. It is not unusual for it to disappear in a pasture. My theory is that close cropping aided by a very severe drought does what man is not able to do by cultivation.

If cultivation is thorough enough to prevent a green blade from coming to the surface during the growing season it will be successful. A disk is the proper tool for this purpose. S. A. PERRY.

Niagara Co., N. Y.

Winter Radishes

The Winter radish should be planted about middle of August in Virginia or 90 days before freezing weather is expected. If sown much earlier they will grow too large, making the fiber coarse, and if sown much later they will not get much growth before cold weather. The Chinese Rose and Black Spanish seem to be the most popular varieties. I prefer the Chinese Rose because of the color, which is bright rose. The rows should be a little farther apart than for Spring radishes owing to the larger growth, also the seed should not be sown as thick in the row. The seed being larger should be sown a little deeper than Spring radish.

The plants should be thinned to stand 3 to 4 in. apart in the row. They will stand frost, but should be gathered before a heavy freeze. They can be stored in outdoor pits like turnips, or in the cellar in boxes or barrels with dirt between the layers of radishes. R. C.

Virginia.

Mr. S. E. Abbott, of Wyoming Co., N. Y., sends us this attractive picture which he has named "In Clover"

Wisteria Is Slow

What ails my Wisteria? I have had it four or five years, but it has not bloomed? C. E. D.

Massachusetts.

This is quite a common thing with Wisteria, and one that is only four or five years old cannot be expected to do much flowering. If it is not in too dry a place where it suffers for lack of rain, we think you will find that in two or three more years it will start in and do very well.

We knew one of these which gave practically no flowers for 10 years, but since then it has flowered and grown abundantly. It appears in many cases a matter of getting a strong root-hold of the soil before it is ready to do anything in the way of flowering. If yours is in a dry place it should be watered, and, if the ground is a little sterile, a dressing of complete garden fertilizer — say four or five pounds—scattered around under it and worked in would be useful.

Propagation of Fragrant Olive

Would you tell me how to propagate Olea fragrans (sweet olive)? I have tried to grow it from slips, but without success. M. V. S.

Alexandria, Va.

Olea fragrans, now known to botanists as Osmanthus fragrans, is propagated by cuttings of half-ripened wood, in late Summer, under glass. Seeds are rarely obtainable, and do not germinate until the second year.

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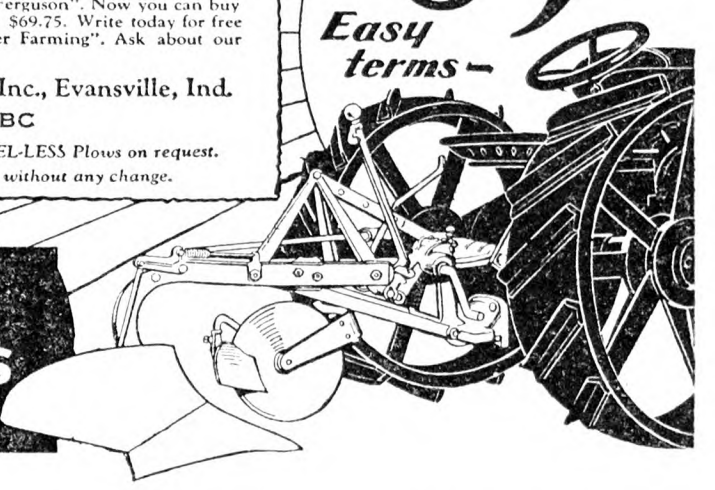

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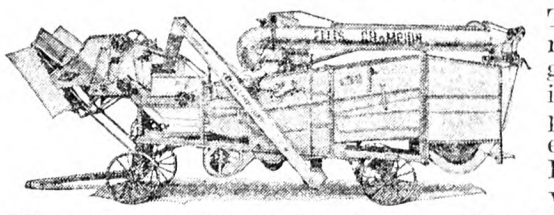

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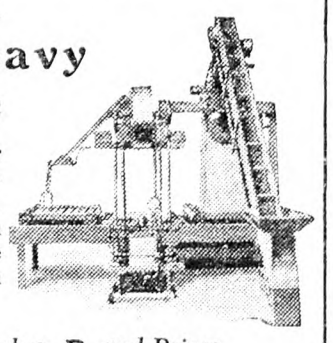

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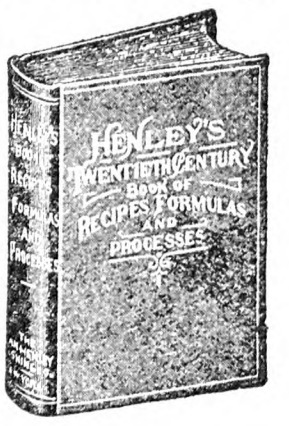

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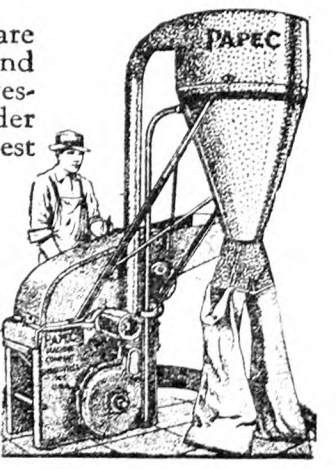

As We Go Along

The American Youth Foundation

No 1

I like those words, all three of them. Our America, a good place to live—and work—and develop body and mind and character.

Youth—what a word! It is strength and fire and speed and emotion and vision, and the will to take hold and do.

Foundation means that this structure of youth is to be built on truth and honor and the spirit of service in the world's activities and to its needs—a foundation strong and lasting.

These were some of the thoughts that came to me during a recent visit to one of the American Youth Foundation's Summer schools, at Camp Merrowvista, Center Ossipee, in Eastern New Hampshire. This is a 200-acre farm tract, with a beautiful lake adjoining, in which the reflection of Sentinel Mountain may be seen, and others of the "White Hills" all around.

Mr. Merrow, a former superintendent of education in New Hampshire, owned this farm. He became intensely interested in the development of young people, especially those having some qualities of leadership, which under ordinary school training might remain latent or undiscovered by themselves and others. He saw the need in the home, rural community, village, city and church, of just such "born leaders," trained for service in the places where they may be, not to "boss" people around, but to show the way to better things by going ahead. How pleasant are our memories of Aunt Mary or Cousin Martha, always on hand when a family in the neighborhood was in hard straits because of sickness, knowing just what to do and doing it and showing others, without fuss or confusion. The fact of her being there was sometimes more helpful and reassuring to the sick and anxious than anything else she could do. But why confine this neighborhood help to such emergencies as accident, sickness and death?

Mr. Merrow made possible the start of this work on this farm. His purposes have been carried out by Mrs. Merrow and others, so that now Merrowvista, as named after his death, has become a training camp, where yearly around 100 each of girls and boys, upwards of 17 years old, picked because they have shown desirable qualities of leadership, spend two weeks at such a combination of work and recreation, wholesome and intensive, as I have not seen elsewhere.

Meanwhile, during the past quarter century, another form of leadership for the training of leaders was being developed. A boy from Glasgow, Scotland, possessed of a strong pioneer spirit, had come to this country. After a time he started pioneering in the education of youth in matters outside of text books. The venture was interesting and useful. He was the first Scout Master in this country, and, with Preston G. Orwig, another pioneer with the same spirit, this Scotch youth, John L. Alexander, carried on Scout work, with headquarters at New York, for several years. But they always had in mind the possibilities in youth beyond the Scout age.

During all of this time other men were thinking and working along the same lines. Some had large means and business interests. Others were teachers, preachers and skilled organizers in industry, but all had one idea in common. They got together, and the American Youth Foundation, was incorporated in three States, Missouri, Michigan and New Hampshire. This bit of history shows that it is not a mushroom affair, growing up over night.

The president of the American Youth Foundation is William Danforth, head of the Ralston-Purina Co., of St. Louis. Other officers and trustees are: Alfred H. Avery, of Boston; Dean Walter Scott Athearn, of Boston University; Mrs. R. P. Compton, of New York; John L. Alexander and Preston G. Orwig, mentioned before; Rev. R. A. Waite and Prof. Herbert C. Mayer.

The time of my visit was at the closing of the girls' two-weeks camp for the season, the graduation of seven who had taken the full course for four years, and dedication of the New Hampshire class building, provided through the interest of Mr. Alfred H. Avery. Similar study buildings for other New England States are under consideration. The present buildings are the large farmhouse, assembly room, which is the barn made over, and the dining-hall. The campers live in tents.

Next week something will be told of the camp work and recreations, councils and camp fires, and the spirit of interest and enthusiasm found all about the place.

W. W. H.

(To Be Continued)

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — The famous Croker-McDonald suit, involving 10,000 feet of Palm Beach ocean frontage and a difference of approximately $5,000,000, will be decided in favor of Palm Beach Estates and J. B. McDonald, local real estate man, in Circuit Court at Palm Beach, Fla., according to an order handed down Aug. 9 by Judge C. E. Chillingworth. Mrs. Bula Croker, widow of the late Richard Croker, will appeal the case to the Supreme Court of the State. The loss to her of approximately $5,000,000 lies in the difference between the price set in the old contract and option with McDonald, which the court upholds, and the present price of the land. The order of the court awards a total of nearly $2,000,000 to Mrs. Croker under the terms of her contract with McDonald, but out of that she will be required to pay court costs, which it is conceded will be extremely heavy.

Three bandits Aug. 9 shot and killed Delbert Suds, 53 years old, a collector, on a two-car local electric train on the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago, terrorized the passengers and, after forcing the motorman to stop the train at East Twenty-third Street, fled with a bag said to have contained collections amounting to about $3,000.

James Rae Clark Aug. 9 got eight years in Atlanta Penitentiary for his admitted major part in the looting of the Clarke Brothers private bank. Sentence was imposed by Federal Judge Anderson, sitting jointly with Judge Collins of General Sessions, in Federal Court, New York. Judge Collins imposed the same penalty but suspended sentence. The three other partners, who pleaded guilty Aug. 8 before James Rae was sentenced, Philip L. and Hudson Clarke Jr. and John F. Bouker, were each sentenced to serve a year and a day in Atlanta, but the sentence of Hudson Clarke Jr. was suspended. He was placed on probation for two years to allow him to care for his aged and paralytic father.

With a detonation that shook buildings throughout lower Manhattan, Brooklyn, Richmond and the northeastern end of New Jersey, the crude oil cargo of the Standard Oil Company's tanker William Rockefeller exploded Aug. 9, killing one man and fatally injured another. Six others received serious injuries. The ship was discharging the oil at the company's plant at Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J., when the blast occurred.

Thirteen persons were killed Aug. 11 when the Sunshine Special, crack train of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, struck a truck bearing home a picnic party at a grade crossing leading to the Forney-Terrell Highway, 20 miles east of Dallas, Tex. The accident virtually wiped out two families. Eleven were killed outright, one died in a Mesquite hospital and one in a hospital at Forney. The accident occurred within 150 yards of the home of eight of the persons killed, Mrs. Iva Badgett and her seven children. Sherwood Badgett, a farmer, 55, was drawing water from a well and turned just in time to see his family die. The five other victims were members of the Henry family. Claud C. Hapman of Mesquite, only other known eye-witness, said the truck was stopped at the rail crossing as if to await passage of the fast passenger train and then suddenly sped onto the tracks.

Three men were killed in an airplane crash at Rolling Fork, Miss., Aug. 11. Their plane nosedived and fell 150 feet as the pilot banked for a landing. The dead are Albert T. Firth Jr., of Hollybluff, Miss., the pilot; Warren Barrier, of Rolling Fork, and Joe Cox, of Charleston, Miss.

Three men were killed and several more injured at Houston, Tex., Aug. 11, when the condenser of a high-pressure ammonia tank attached to the refrigerating system of the Phenix Dairy exploded. The blast rocked houses in the vicinity of the dairy and escaping fumes hampered rescue workers for more than an hour.

Although 7,000 persons in New York City were bitten by dogs in the first six months of this year, and 87 of the dogs were found to have been rabid, there has not been one case of human rabies, the Department of Health announced Aug. 11. If the present record continues, said Health Commissioner Wynne, 1929 will represent a high-water mark in the department's campaign against rabies. The figures for the first six months also show that although more persons have been bitten this year than in former years the number of bites from rabid dogs has materially decreased. In 1928 the total number of dog bites was 11,783, by rabid dogs 258. In 1927 there were 11,490 dog bites and 465 dogs found rabid, while in 1926 there were 8,608 bites and 463 by rabid dogs. Commissioner Wynne attributes the marked decrease in the rabid dog population, the real rabies menace, to the unremitting effort of the Department of Health in co-operation with the S. P. C. A. to isolate and observe all suspected dogs.

Six members of a party of Chinese returning to Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 11 from a wedding in Stockton were burned to death when their automobile collided with another car, overturned and caught fire. Two other Chinese were injured, one perhaps fatally.

Dr. Raymond F. C. Kieb, New York State Commissioner of Correction, said Aug. 11 that $28,000,000 was needed to "provide secure functioning" of the 11 penal institutions under his supervision and prevent recurrences of the recent uprisings at Auburn and Clinton prisons. Between $20,000,000 and $22,000,000 is needed for State prisons alone, Dr. Kieb said a recent estimate had revealed. The remainder would be devoted to improvements in reformatories and hospitals for the criminally insane. The problem of whence the required sum shall come is for the Legislature and the Budget Committee to decide, he said. He is hoping that a liberal allotment will be made to the Department of Correction out of the $10,000,000 which will be available in 1930 from the $100,000,000 bond issue authorized for the construction of public institutions.

Thomas E. Scully, aged 32, manager of the Transcontinental Air Transport airport at Clovis, N. M., Phillip Berry, 29, assistant manager, and Lieut. O. L. Stephens, racing pilot, were killed instantly Aug. 11 when the plane piloted by Stephens crashed one mile from the flying field.

Negotiations for the erection of the Palais de France, a 65-story hotel-office-exposition building, on the site now occupied by the Century Theater, New York, at a cost of $50,000,000, have been concluded by French Governmental agencies, the Chanin Construction Company, Inc., and S. W. Straus & Co. Henry I. Chanin, secretary and treasurer of the Chanin firm, announced Aug. 12. The structure, to be one of the largest in the world, will serve, when completed as a French cultural, industrial and political center in America. It will house the French Consulate, Commercial Attache and all official French agencies devoted to the promotion of French thought, art, industry and commerce in the United States. The Century Theater block is bounded by Broadway, Central Park West, 62d and 63d Sts.

Early Aug. 12 an earthquake shock was felt over a wide eastern area, extending from Connecticut to Ohio, and from Eastern Canada to Pennsylvania. The greatest damage was reported from Attica, N. Y., where an industrial plant was forced to suspend operations because of damage to its machinery, throwing 300 men out of work. One wall of the Attica Methodist Episcopal Church was cracked and the roof damaged by falling chimneys. A huge chimney on an industrial plant at Warsaw, N. Y., also collapsed. The post office at Sayre, Pa., was damaged.

Aug. 14 Judge Nova, in Kings County Court, Brooklyn, imposed a sentence of 25 years on "Bad Boy Billy" Reid, aged 21. Reid, armed with a revolver, mounted an Abraham & Straus delivery truck May 11 while it was parked in Brooklyn, pressed the gun against the driver, and took more than $100 collections for the day. Police said Reid's record shows 14 arrests, and that he served a penitentiary sentence for robbery in 1925. The sentence which Judge Nova imposed was not mandatory. The maximum for the charge is 30 years and the minimum, 15 years and one day. For each year of good behavior under his present sentence, Reid will receive two months' commutation.

One oil worker was killed outright, four companions died within four hours from burns and one more was not expected to live as a result of an explosion in a cracking still of the Shell Oil Company at Wilmington, Cal., Aug. 13. The terrific blast was generated by gasoline fumes which escaped from a broken line in a "hot" room of the still and came in contact with the 700-degree Fahrenheit heat.

Frank Federowicz, 50, a farmer of Succasunna, N. J., was killed Aug. 13 by a charge of dynamite he had inserted in a large rock in one of the fields on his farm. After setting two charges, Federowicz went to the farmhouse to transact a deal over some cows. Hearing a blast he returned to the rock just as the second stick exploded, smashing the rock and blowing his body to pieces.

Two women were killed almost instantly and three other person seriously injured in a head-on collision of two automobiles at a hilltop near Norwood, La., Aug. 13. The dead are Mrs. A. J. Ritter of Baton Rouge, and Mrs. Dick Reid, visiting in Norwood.

WASHINGTON. — The clamor at Washington for Federal government jobs is greater than at any other time since the World War. Thousands of men and women from the various States request work. More than 5,000 have applied for positions with the Federal Farm Board and 3,000 are trying to get work with the President's Law Enforcement Commission. Heads of divisions in executive departments said Aug. 9 they have hundreds of applicants for each vacancy.

The Department of Agriculture will ask Congress to enact a law to prohibit he dropping of lighted cigarettes or cigars from an airplane. It has been found that a "smoke" dropped from 500 to 1,000 feet will set grass or woods afire when it strikes the ground. Tests were made by Forest Service planes for accurate information on this subject. Of six cigarettes recovered, four were still burning when picked up from the field. All five cigars recovered were still burning. It did not appear that increasing the height of fall from 500 to 1,000 feet was an important factor.

A new source of supply of ethyl alcohol —known as grain alcohol—has been announced at Washington. A factory in West Virginia is making it from blast furnace gases, oil cracking products and other non-agricultural bases. Heretofore this ordinary alcohol has been made from "blackstrap" molasses.

The Federal Farm Board Aug. 8 authorized a loan of $300,000 to Florida citrus growers. The board called this an emergency action "to equip immediately certain citrus packing plants in Florida with heating and pre-cooling facilities to enable the growers to meet government regulations in controlling the Mediterranean fruit fly and thus to get their crop of this year onto the market." The loan was made on the joint request of the Florida United Growers and the Florida Citrus Growers' Exchange and will be handled by the latter organization. As a prerequisite to further loan applications the board requested "greater efficiency and economy in packing-house operations and a more complete control of the citrus fruits of Florida to prevent both gluts and surpluses on American markets."

Steps likely to lead to the formation of a national co-operative selling agency for associations of wool growers were announced Aug. 12 by the Federal Farm Board. Officials of the National Wool Marketing Council and of other wool marketing associations laid the proposal before the board, also requesting that the organization of an advisory council be authorized and that funds be allocated from $150,000,000 made available by Congress to enable the board to stabilize prices of farm products. The board announced that it will invite all producers' co-operative wool marketing associations in the country to meet with it early in October at Chicago to discuss and develop definite plans for the co-operative sales' agency, which shall include in its membership all of the types of wool co-operatives now handling the product. The board's invitation also will include all producer-owned warehouse associations. At the Chicago meeting the selection of a wool advisory committee will have consideration.

The need for a loan of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 to aid in the orderly disposition of this year's cotton crop was presented to the Federal Farm Board Aug. 13 by a group of trustees of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange. The money is necessary, the board was informed, to supplement loans obtainable through the intermediate credit system and local banks to pay off cotton growers who desired to exercise their option of collecting from the co-operatives with which they had deposited their crop. The group which conferred with the board included C. O. Moser of Dallas, president of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange; A. D. Waltauer of Memphis, Sam Morley of Oklahoma, Charles G. Henry of Arkansas and U. B. Blalock, all identified with the co-operative cotton marketing movement. President Moser said the cotton co-operatives desired to use local banking facilities wherever possible to finance the growers' optional demands, but that in some cases interest rates were becoming prohibitive.

Bennington Co., Vt., Notes

The outlook at this time, Aug. 12, is very good for a large crop of decorative ferns, of which millions have been shipped out of Bennington County in recent years. A year ago, when the ferns grew heavy and rank during prevailing cloudy and rainy weather, the income of the shippers was below the average, for the reason that the ferns failed to keep and there was a loss after storage. Apparently weather conditions this year have been favorable. The ferns grew rapidly during June and early July, and in absence of rain the last five or six weeks, the growth has hardened and the sap has dried out, a combination that should tend to carry the crop through the Winter.

During the early history of the industry the packers depended upon the inhabitants of the mountain towns for pickers, but this source of labor proved inadequate and the practise of building camps and housing the men for the season has lately been adopted, and is giving far better results. The men and boys are paid by the piece, but they are engaged with the understanding that they are to work through the season, which may continue until the arrival of the first heavy fall of snow. Light frosts causes no damage, but are believed actually to improve the quality by driving the sap down into the roots.

FRED A. CAMPBELL.

"Do you get plenty of sleep?" said the visitor to small Edward. "Yes, ma'am," he answered. "Mamma puts me to bed every night at eight o'clock." "To keep you healthy?" he said. "No ma'am," was the reply, "It's so she can mend my clothes."—Credit Lost.

The Duty of Water

When an irrigation engineer speaks of "the duty of water", he means the quantity that is necessary to produce a maximum crop. The term is a flexible one, because the duty of water for one piece of land or for one crop is not always the same that it would be on other land or other crops. Some land requires more water than other, and some crops require more water than others. For instance, a sandy soil requires more water than a fertile loam which is well filled with humus because sandy land allows the water to leach away and be lost to the crop on it, while a fertile humus-filled loam is more like a sponge and holds the water better than the sand does. So when our engineer speaks of the duty of water, he is usually talking about the average for all soils and all crops.

In a humid country, where natural rainfall is depended on to supply the moisture for crops, the duty of water is of no importance because the farmer must depend on the natural rainfall for soil moisture and must do the best he can whether he has too much or not enough. There is not much that can be done when there is too much water in the soil, as occasionally happens in a very wet season, but constant surface cultivation will do much to conserve soil moisture during a very dry season. A dust mulch acts like a blanket to prevent the capillary action of soil water and preventing rapid evaporation.

Sometimes during a very dry spell people try to improve conditions by sprinkling flower plots and gardens, but in about 99 cases out of 100 more benefit would be derived by stirring the surface often and keeping a dust mulch constantly in good condition. This is because nearly everyone who tries sprinkling fails to use water enough for any of it to reach the roots of the plants. Last Summer, while I was living temporarily in the city of Utica, N. Y., the people who lived along the street on which I lived seemed to vie with each other in the matter of having the most beautiful porch boxes. Having nothing of great importance to occupy my time, I tried to see what I could do in the way of flower-growing in miniature. I had two porch boxes, each 8x8x36 in., which seemed to be a popular size. The boxes had been filled with soil the year before by a florist, and I used it as I found it, filling the boxes by putting two Petunia plants, two geraniums and six pansies in each box. As the soil had produced flowers the year before, I dug a little sulphate of ammonia into it, about a tablespoon to each box, and later about the same quantity at three different times. I watered the plants regularly and profusely, putting as much as six quarts on each box at a time. The flowers grew rapidly and produced a profusion of bloom. The lady who lived in the next house also had two porch boxes, but her flowers did not grow well. I gave her some of my fertilizer, yet the flowers were few and the plants thin-stemmed and weak. One morning I happened to notice her watering her plants. She had a little sprinkling can that held about half a gallon, and she watered both her boxes from one filling of this can. I told her she was not using water enough on her plants and how much I was using. She adopted my plan, and her flowers began to improve, but they had got stunted and never were so rank growing nor so full of bloom as mine were.

Here, where we must depend on the water that comes to us in irrigating ditches to make our crops during the long rainless months from May to November, we think a great deal about water. When two acquaintances meet in town, they do not talk politics or weather. Politics they know is very uncertain, and weather is absolutely certain because they know they can count on cloudless skies and sunshine every day and all day, with the exception so rare that it is negligible. One exception is that we rather expect to have a little rain about the time the first cutting of Alfalfa is laid in the swath in June, but this frequently fails to arrive. So when the neighbors meet on Saturday in town, they will very probably begin to talk about the run of water in their ditches, and the heat of the sun or a high wind, and the effect it had on irrigation, as very hot weather or a high wind evaporates water rapidly when it is running in the ditches, and makes irrigation harder.

Under our conditions we are very much interested in the duty of water and the available supply. On the particular segregation on which I live, we need not worry about our water supply, as we have the largest artificial lake in the world from which to draw water, and, when this lake is full, as it now is, we have enough water for two years' crops to draw from. This lake is behind a dam across Snake River, at American Falls, and holds 1,700,000 acre feet of water, which means that it will hold enough water to cover 1,700,000 acres of land with water a foot deep.

When this segregation was set aside to be put under water—that is, to be so provided with ditches that water could be got for irrigation on every part of it—the land belonged to the State of Idaho under the provisions of the Cary act, which gives desert lands to the States in which they might lie, provided they are prepared for irrigating. A firm in Pittsburgh, Pa., made a contract to segregate this tract, build dams and ditches and make the desert habitable by providing a water supply. The engineers of the promoters surveyed the land and estimated the cost. The State was to get 50 cents an acre for the land, and the promoters estimated that by selling the land, with a water right appurtenant thereto, for $35.50 per acre, they could make a satisfactory profit. The cost was found to be more than the engineers estimated it would be, and the price was raised to $41.50, but this was still too low and the promoters went into bankruptcy. Those who bought the land were given 20 years in which to pay for it, and when it was paid for the landowners became the Land and Water Company, owning the dams and ditches, with one share of stock in the company for each acre of land they owned. This is the condition now, the landowners having taken over the management of the segregation, and the obligations of the promoters, so far as continuing necessary improvements.

There is still some unimproved land on the segregation, the price of which has been set at $80.50 per acre, the courts having decided that this is the actual cost of building the necessary dams and ditches. Some of these ditches are known as canals and carry more water than a good many streams in the East that are called rivers. With every deed for this land was included a water right, which is inseparable from the land. Without water the land would be a desert, and without land the water would be useless, so our laws make land and water indissoluble except in rare instances where for some reason it seems advisable to abandon a piece of land, in which case the water right may be transferred to another piece of land of the same size.

There are two methods of measuring water to the land. One is by second feet and the other by miner's inches. A second foot is a cubic foot of water each second day and night during the irrigation season from April 1 to October 31. A miner's inch is as much water as will run through a hole one inch square when the water in the ditch is kept at six inches above the top of the hole. On this tract we use the second foot, while in some parts of Idaho the miner's inch is used. On our tract each 80 acres gets a cubic foot of water per second. Where the miner's inch is used they usually get five-eighths of a miner's inch. It is understood, of course, that the flow through the inch-square hole for 24 hours is counted as an inch.

Just out of curiosity last evening I figured out what a water right means. The man who owns 80 acres of land on this tract—known as the Twin Falls North Side tract, locally the North Side—has a right to a cubic foot a second during the irrigation season of six months. I figured on 180 days for convenience. During that time he gets 15,552,000 cubic feet of water if he wants it. The best ranches will not use much more than half the allotment, but some sandy farms will use all of it. This means that each acre is entitled to 193,775 cubic feet during the season. An acre contains 43,560 square feet, 6,272,640 square inches.

An inch of rainfall is quite a shower, but lacks a great deal of being a deluge. Several times last Summer I saw in Central New York an inch of rainfall in a day. This means that 3,623,634 cubic feet of water fell on an acre. Each cubic foot of water contains 7.49 gallons, so the inch of rainfall means 27,141 gallons, plus a small fraction. Dividing the 43,560 square feet in an acre by 27,141 gallons, we find that each square foot got a fraction more than 1.6 gallons of water. It would require a little more than 16 gallons of water to supply a dried flower bed 2x5 feet in size with as much water as it would get from an inch of rainfall, which might, under favorable conditions, dampen the soil, but not make it real wet, to a depth of four inches. On the same basis those porch boxes, 8 inches wide and 36 inches long, would need 3.2 gallons of water to give them a good soaking.

A cubic foot a second for 180 days will give the rancher enough water to cover his land to a depth of 53.28 inches. If I do not forget, Central New York gets about as much water during the year as we get from our ditches here in Southern Idaho, but the New York farmer gets his water free, while we pay $1.50 per acre for the water our water right calls for, and this must be paid each Spring before any water will be turned into the farmer's ditches. I leave it to the reader to figure how much water costs us per gallon at this rate. Considering that we get as much water as we need, when we need it, without any danger of flood or drought, we are well content to pay the price.

MILLER PURVIS.

Building an Outdoor Oven

Can your readers advise me on the construction of an outdoor Dutch oven? I recollect that in West Africa, many years ago, we used to roast very satisfactorily in an earthenware pot laid on its side and covered with earth or clay, but I am thinking it would be better to have a chimney, and I am wondering what steps should be taken to close and seal this chimney after the oven is heated. Could I make an oven of concrete, and what do you recommend for a door? I can get clay, and perhaps could use that and sheet-iron. There is nothing like a Dutch oven for roasting, and it seems a tragedy that they are falling into disuse. A. H. M.

Monroe, N. Y.

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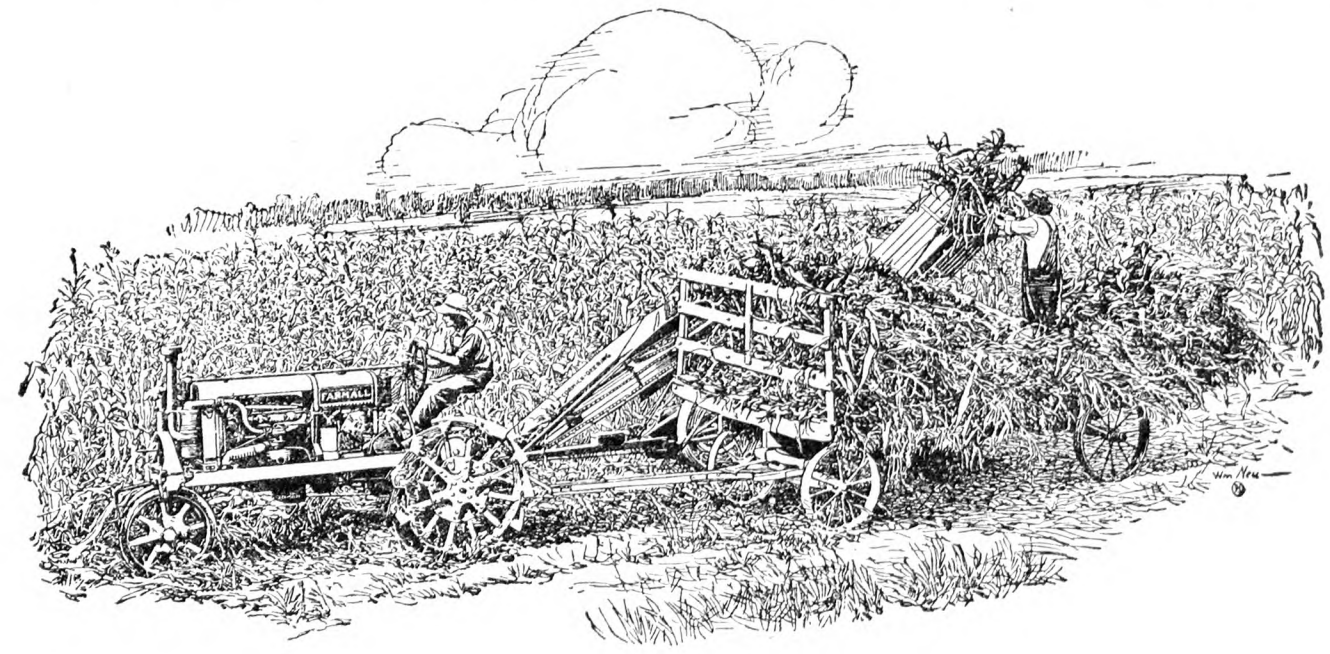

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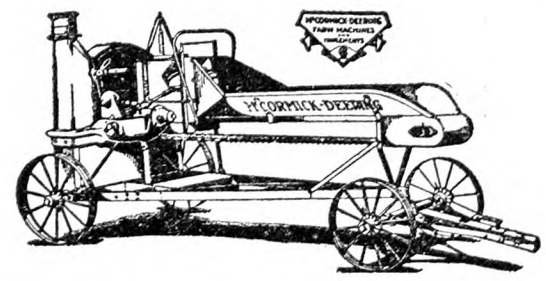

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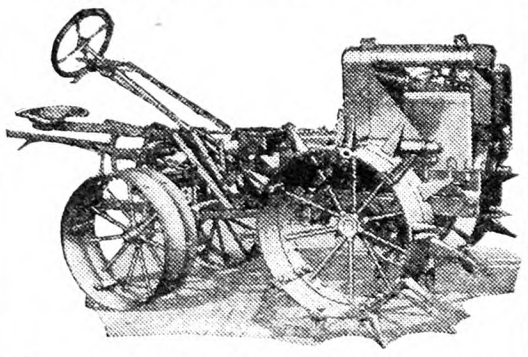

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Thoughts From Long Acres

The joke is on us; here we have been raising currants for many years and never knew that they made a delicious drink. The other day one of THE R. N.-Y. staff casually mentioned that he remembered how his folks used to mix currant juice with the water for the harvest hands. I read his letter aloud. The youngsters at once wanted to try it, so we picked a few, squeezed out the juice, poured it into cold water, sweetened to taste and had a drink which beat lemonade a mile. It is late for this now, but remember to try it in currant time, as this drink does not leave you thirsty the way lemonade does, and it has a piquant flavor all its own.

Fortune smiled on me today, for I gained a friend, a whole family of them in fact, and I had them long ago but did not know it. The odd part of it is that we have lived for years only four miles apart, yet finally got acquainted through my writing, and his inquiry to the office. You see we lived only a short distance apart, but had to go to New York to get acquainted. Modesty forbids my telling all the nice things he said about my scribblings, but he did say that he was an R. N.-Y. reader and that was sufficient introduction. Another bond is the fact that he is a born and raised New York boy, having spent his boyhood in a little village almost in sight of Syracuse. The old Empire State produces some fine folks along with other things. I can fairly see those beautifully quiet villages, the white houses set back from the street each with plenty of yard, the green blinds, the grand elms and maples shading the drowsy streets, the good people who refuse to believe that life means a rushing to and fro. In one of those quiet village cemeteries sleep the parents of my new friend, while he is here in far-off Michigan on a farm.

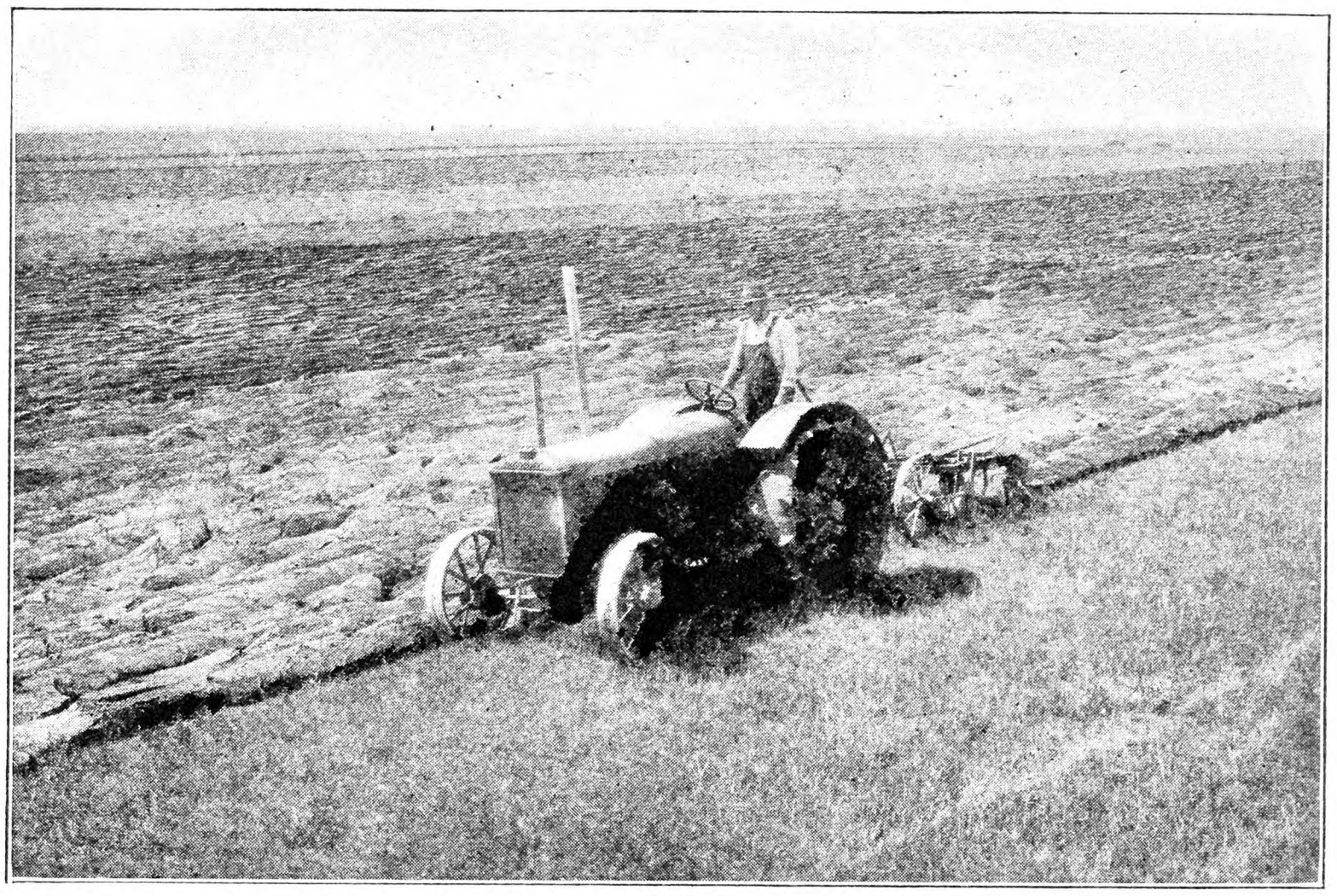
It was blazing hot. The boys and I were working in the grape rows, where not a breath of air was stirring. Honest sweat had turned my clothes almost black, so there is one reader who is thoroughly convinced that the Long Acres man is a real farmer and does something else besides sitting before an old typewriter.

Black rot has struck the grapes again just as it does every year, but is not serious. I always heard that damp weather with some fog and considerable heat made the black rot come, but it has been exceptionally dry lately, with the ground powder dry, and not even a morning dew, yet black rot is here. Old-timers used to strew lime under the rows with the idea of absorbing the moisture and stopping rot, but no one does that now. It is observable that spraying does not check black rot, unless the spray actually touches the bunches, but most of it lands on the leaves. I have the best foliage on my grapes that I have had for years, and a fine prospect for a bumper crop, so a little rot will cause no loss of sleep on my part.

We had an unexpected treat the other day. On Saturday I ordered some bacon along with other meat at the butcher's, and never noticed what he gave me, although I did think the bill was awful high for the amount of meat I bought. When wife unwrapped the meat, here was a fancy box, like a candy box, all dolled up in fancy tissue paper. Inside the box among foxy lace paper reposed some bacon strips as thin as wafers, streaked with lean, the rind cut off, tempting as could be. We lived high for about one meal, but such doings will never do when hungry boys sit at the table, as a meal of bacon and eggs would bankrupt a farmer in a hurry. Home-cured side meat, with abundant fat, and not a single lace paper trimming, is good enough eating, but our meat was gone long ago, as I only cut up one pig and that one none too heavy. It is funny how you can think of oodles of good things to eat just before mealtime, while after meals you wouldn't look even a terrapin in the face.

A hoe, a hot day and a boy make a poor mixture, but a pond, a hot afternoon and a boy, there is the real thing. I plod towards the house with shoulders sagging, trying to hunt a place where a breath of air is stirring, and dreading the evening chores. First thing I know comes a boyish voice inquiring whether it is too early to milk, as all the other chores are done: I thankfully fling my heavy and dusty work shoes away, put on slippers and look hopefully towards the kitchen while I sniff the supper, and that beats plodding to a hot barn and milking a smelly cow while she bombards me with a million tails.

Calvin was just in with a great tale of the seven kittens in the barn. His little face was shiny with sweat and streaked with dust, but his eyes shone with a blessed light while he gleefully told how the three older kittens had crowded the tomcat away from the milkpan where Pop gives them the evening meal. We shall try to find homes for these kittens, but there is no hurry, as they certainly are entertaining things as they toddle around and play. L. B. R.



This scene in Lyman Co., S. D., shows a good example of tractor farming. The machine is owned by Mr. C. V. Hall, and with it he has broken 1,250 acres during the year.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Owing to the fact that the next annual session of the National Grange will be held in the State of Washington, there is much interest as to Grange conditions in that Pacific Coast State. For several years Washington has stood among the leading States in Grange activity. Last year it showed an increase of over 15 per cent in membership, with 34 new subordinates organized, two reorganizations and six new Juveniles. This year's record thus far is equally as good. Especially active are the Juvenile organizations, which have shown an increase of over 50 per cent in membership. The 1928 annual session of the Washington State Grange was the largest ever held and was attended by over 2,000. The annual sessions are held the first week in June.

No State has had a more splendid Grange record over a period of years than Ohio, for its remarkable growth and activity. As an instance of this activity the Buckeye State organized and reorganized 96 Granges in 100 days in 1926. In 1928 the State had a record of 71 new and reorganized Granges, of which 31 were Juvenile Granges. In fact Ohio is the leading State in Juvenile Grange work. The fact that the State made a net gain of 1,647 members shows how vigorous a working machine the State has.

Pennsylvania, through its State Grange Master, E. B. Dorsett, has pledged itself to raise its Grange membership to 100,000 in the next four years. Pennsylvania is one of the Grange States with a record of worthwhile achievement, as is proven by the fund raised by the Granges of the State for building a girls' dormitory at the State College, which will be used for the first time at the opening of the college year in September. That one achievement in itself places Pennsylvania in the front rank in educational work for the benefit of the rural communities.

There is every indication that New York State will show a good increase in membership at the end of the Grange year. Under the inspiration of State Master Fred J. Freestone, Grange activity has increased in nearly every part of the Empire State. Especially true is this in the line of Juvenile Grange work, and the year promises to eclipse all previous records in this department. The magic gavel of the State Grange, the gift of State Lecturer Elizabeth L. Arthur of Lowville, has been one of the chief sources of Grange activity. Its visits to the various counties have invariably aroused great enthusiasm and not only will its journey around the State add materially to the revolving scholarship fund, but its visits have done much to encourage a closer feeling of fraternity among the Granges and decided gains in membership have closely followed the gavel's travels.

Washington is not the only far Western State to show a large gain in Grange membership. California reported an increase of almost 900 members last year, with 12 new subordinates and two new Juvenile Granges. State Master George R. Harrison has served over eight years as head of the Granges of his State. The election of officers occurs at the annual meeting of the State Grange in October, which will be the fifty-seventh annual session. The State Grange has six living past masters.

One of the largest classes of initiates on record was that of Mound City Grange of Kansas, which in the closing weeks of 1928 received a class of 78 candidates.

State Master Abbott of Maine reports 352 subordinate Granges in the Pine Tree State. Last year 273 of these showed an increase in membership.

Michigan State Grange will hold its annual meeting the last week in October. It hopes to better its good record of 18 reorganized subordinates, 13 new subordinates and three new Juveniles, reported last year.

New Hampshire has 30,000 members in its 274 Granges. This New England State has one of the best deputy systems in the nation. In fact the deputy system of all the New England States is to be highly commended. Massachusetts is another State famous for its splendid corps of deputies.

Oregon's net gain in membership for the last Grange year was over 1,000. This growth included 14 new subordinates, five new Jeveniles and six reorganiztd Granges. For the past six years Oregon has shown a gain in membership and for three years led the parade of Grange States in number of Granges organized.

Settlement of Inheritance

My father died several months ago. I am living on a farm which I bought from my father on a contract, and my father bought another farm. My stepmother is still living on the other place. We paid $2,500 for this place and we still owe $1,350. We paid this to the lawyer to get our deed. The lawyer says the widow gets one-third of this and the rest of the debts from the other farm are taken off. The children, that is, a brother and sister and myself, get what is left. Has he the right to take it off the mortgage on this place, or does the widow get her third and the rest go to myself, sister and brother? F. H.

New York.

We assume that an administrator or executor has been appointed in the estate of your father. If such an officer has been appointed he is accountable to the surrogate's court and you have a right to object to his or her account in that court. If no administrator or executor has been appointed, we suggest that you make application for such appointment. N. T.

Things To Think About

The "Mud" Road

A few weeks ago the chairman of a county board of supervisors presented a matter which, if carried through to completion, will prove to be of inestimable value to every resident of New York State.

The supervisors were holding their monthly meeting. There were just half a hundred present, 25 representatives of the two large cities in the county and 25 men from the rural districts. The chairman tendered his gavel to a brother supervisor, and taking the floor, began a discussion which is already having far-reaching effects.

This supervisor, a product of a rural section himself, said:

"Every farmer should have a good hard-surfaced road to his door. Farmers use automobiles and trucks rather than horse-drawn vehicles, and roads suitable for motor cars are a necessity.

"The law calls our country roads, town roads, but I call them 'mud roads,' for that is what they are.

"The condition of these mud roads is deplorable. A real estate dealer told me that when it comes to selling a farm on a dirt road, it has to go on the bargain counter.

"The people on such a farm may have worked hard all their lives but when they are old and wish to retire, the farm will not bring its real value because of the road conditions.

"I know of a case where there was a serious illness in the house and a doctor was called. He went as far as he could by auto and then was obliged to walk a mile through the mud.

"These things should not be. Every man is entitled to a hard road to his house, no matter where he lives.

"Another hardship is that of a man who raised 3,000 bushels of potatoes. When it was time to take them away, the road was impassable. He had 1,200 bushels in the cellar and was not able to sell them.

"People will not stay on dirt roads when they are in such a condition and I don't blame them."

The chairman of the board presented his picture of the actual conditions in such a way that his fellow members, both from the country and the city, agreed unanimously with him. They passed a resolution requesting the Legislature of 1930 to submit a referendum to the voters at the Fall election to provide by bond issue an additional highway fund of $100,000,000 to be expended in providing well-drained, narrow, hard-surfaced roads, in order to move country roads out of the mud.

Several bodies have already acted favorably upon this proposition and it is hoped that enough favorable sentiment will be created so that the matter can come before the people for their decision. If it does, credit must be given to the representative of a real agricultural community who dared speak his mind about the "mud roads," which exist in our rural sections. T. T. J.

Making a "Float"

I wish to send a suggestion for a float to R. L. W., who asks for some on page 936. My idea is to picture some of the old "Mother Goose" rhymes with which every one is familiar. A sheep club might use "Baa-Baa-Black Sheep," "Little Boy Blue;" a poultry club, "Higgledy Piggledy My Black Hen," "Goosey, Goosey Gander;" a cooking club, "Little Jack Horner," "Little Tommy Tucker Sing for Your Supper;" for a sewing club there is the one about "Sitting on a cushion and sewing a fine seam." I am sure that an appropriate one could be found for any kind of club.

Bucks Co., Pa. HAZEL W. THOMPSON.

Cattle Stealing De Luxe

A reader sends us clipping from a Newark, N. Y., newspaper, telling of a novel method of cattle stealing. Several cows had been stolen around Wolcott and Red Creek, and State troopers finally arrested two thieves.

Their plan was to take note of cows that were regularly turned to pasture over night. Then they made arrangements with a dealer in a large town several miles away to buy cows from them from time to time. A truckman was hired to carry the cows to their market after dark. This arrangement was made by telling the truckman that the cows had been driven during the day and had been put in a farmer's pasture to feed and rest, and that they did not wish the cows removed until after dark as they wanted them to have time to eat.

The Skidding Auto Driver

An autoist skids across the road fronting my property, driving rapidly enough to pass the ditch, and hit my big shade tree with force enough to take a big slice of bark from it, breaking wind shield, wheel, fenders, etc., of car. There was a danger sign not 29 feet away that he passed. He patted a piece of bark on one side and vamoosed. What are my rights to recover damage with a deed calling for middle of highway? G. C.

New York.

This damage to trees is a very common offense owing to careless automobile drivers or accidents from breaking tires or skidding. No doubt such drivers are legally responsible for their acts, but the difficulty is to get hold of them. Although exasperating enough to have the trees barked, the most serious part of it is the menace to life these reckless drivers cause. The best treatment for such cases is suspension of the license. That hits them much more than any fine that could be reasonably imposed for tree damage.

Stone Walls

As to stone fences, I will give my experience. When on farm, a great many old fences were put on the public road. The road supervisors crushed and put them on road. The County Commissioners give the owner of the fence one rod of No. 9 or 10 wire American wire fence for one rod of stone fence. C. M. H.

Maryland.

A number of years ago, when a macadam road was built near by, we sold stone at 50 cents a cubic yard for flat stone, and 60 cents for round hardheads, and did the hauling ourselves. If the contractor drew them we got 10 cents per cubic yard. C. M. H.

Penn Yan, N. Y.

In this section there have been miles and miles of stone walls given away, and thankful to get rid of them, to be crushed up and used on our town and county roads. In cases where the walls were in good condition the parties receiving the stone would replace with wire fence. But where the stone walls were in bad condition and an expense, the owner was always glad to get them out of sight.

The stone piles that were lying on our farms for generations have been given away in like manner. I have given away all the stone walls and stone piles on one of my places to be used in building a church, that beautiful St. Mary's in Oswego, N. Y. To look at this building would give one the impression that these stones should be worth all kinds of money, but I have many more walls I would be pleased to have taken free to be used for any purpose, to get them out of sight and save annual expense in repairs.

Oneida Co., N. Y. J. P. S.

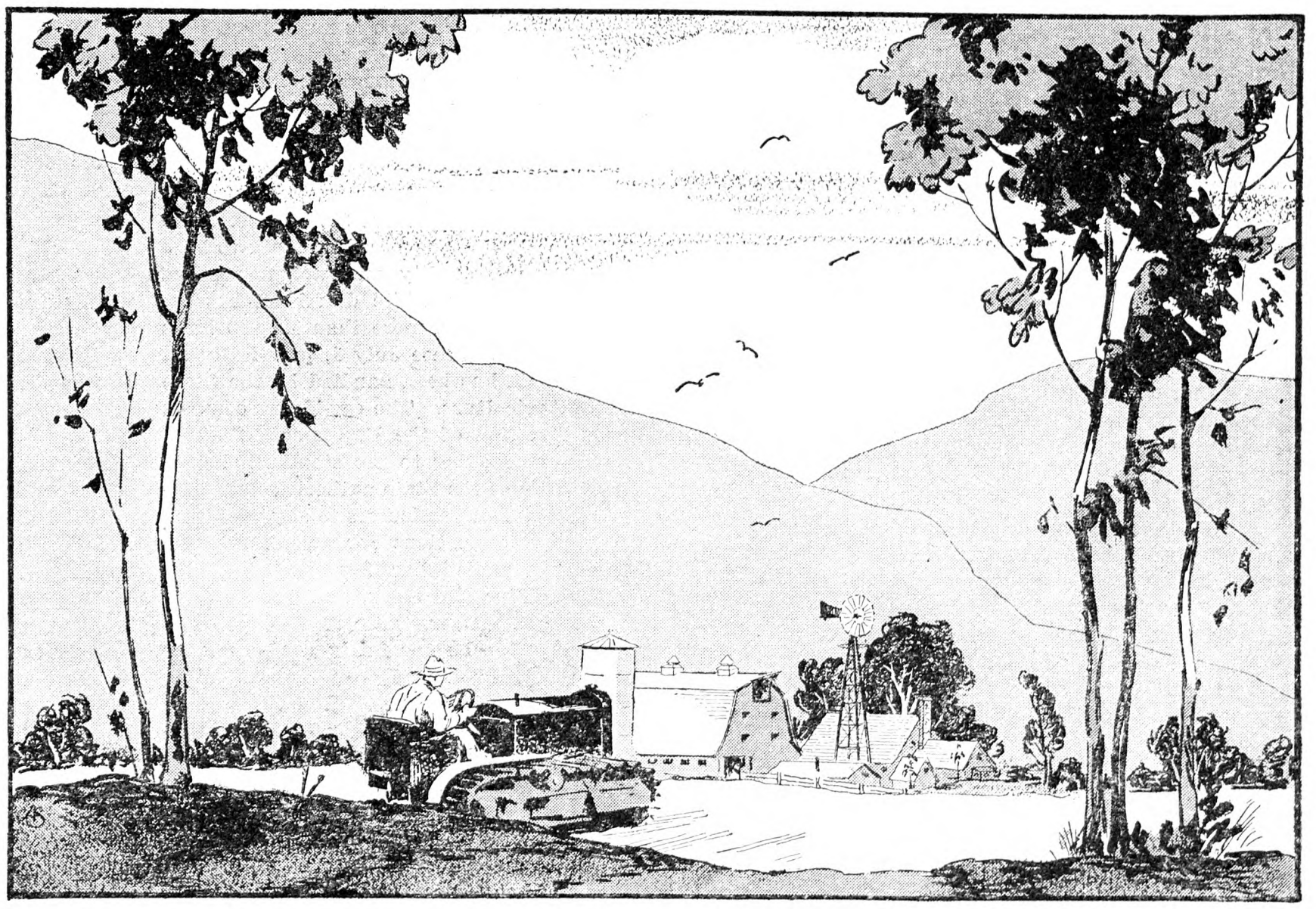
Foreclosure Proceedings

Will you give information regarding foreclosure in New York State, as to how long proceedings last, and how long one is allowed to remain on the place? S. B.

It usually takes from two to three months to foreclose a mortgage in New York State. At any time after the foreclosure starts, if you are able to pay the amount of the mortgage and costs, the mortgagee is bound to discontinue his action. N. T.

PUT SOCONY TO WORK

AS A FARM HAND



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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER
A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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Advertising rates, $1.25 per agate line—7 words. References required for advertisers unknown to us; and cash must accompany transient orders.

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THE Federal Farm Board has made its first loan out of the revolving fund of $500,000,000 for the relief of agriculture. Last week it announced a loan of $300,000 to the Florida United Growers, and the Florida Citrus Growers' Association. The immediate purpose is to equip certain packing plants to treat citrus fruit so that this season's crop can be shipped without danger of spreading the Mediterranean fly. The treatment consists of heating and pre-cooling the fruit to destroy the eggs of the fly. The process in a way suggests the pasteurization of milk to destroy pathological germs, but in the case of milk the theory is to prevent infection of persons drinking the milk, while in the fruit the purpose is to prevent the spread of the fly, and the destruction of the citrus fruit industry. Strictly speaking this is a use of the fund which was not originally intended in the law; nevertheless it is a purpose which will be generally approved.

*

ONE of our friends who owns a deserted farm used only as a Summer camp says that in the original deed of nearly two centuries ago one boundary is designated as from a certain gooseberry bush to a black thorn tree, and then to a heap of stones. The march of time has removed the gooseberry bush, the thorn tree and the heap of stones, and the owner admits that he does not now know where the line is. The farm is among lonely hills, where real estate values are low, but the metropolitan area is creeping closer year by year, and in some future day it will be very necessary to establish lawful boundaries. This is a point which anyone buying property should consider very carefully. An indefinite statement in the deed may be misconstrued by the purchaser, causing difficulties with neighboring owners, or even a clouded title. One cannot purchase a parcel of land like a barrel of flour; it requires legal assistance, and what seems like an unnecessary expense in the beginning may be insurance against heavy loss later.

*

THE spread between the cost of production of manufactured products and the price consumers pay is now receiving public attention. It is expressed as the cost of merchandising. The government has expressed an intention to gather some information on the subject for the first time to be included in the census report next year. Union labor is tending towards a 40-hour week, five days of eight hours each. Some one has estimated that the potential production of the factories would supply the needs of consumption by running two days a week. Mass production and a desire to operate plants at full capacity produce more goods than the people normally demand. To force the surplus on unwilling customers and to create a demand for luxuries requires an expensive system of merchandising. An efficiency expert puts it this way: Anyone can sell an automobile to a customer who wants a car, but the men who are wanted and who make big money are the salesmen who can sell cars to people who do not want them. There is a marked difference between the problem of marketing of manufactured products and that of farm products. The manufacturer can easily adjust production to demand. The farmer works under entirely different laws of production, and besides is affected by weather conditions, insect ravages, floods and drought, the effect of which he cannot accurately estimate in advance. More important still, the manufacturer is in a position to fix his price on the cost of production and a profit. He is subject to conditions which at times may vary the rule, but for the most part he is able to make the consumer pay the cost of production including the cost of marketing or selling, and a profit on both items of cost. The farmer enjoys no such position. The price in the general markets is made without his knowledge or consent. The cost of merchandising in both cases is high, and in both cases the consumer pays it. The difference is that the manufacturer gets his share, the farmer does not. Any modification of the system should be approached with a purpose to remove this discrimination against the farm.

*

SUNSTROKE and heat prostration are two quite different conditions caused by the same thing, prolonged exposure to high temperature while undergoing severe physical exertion. It is not difficult and quite necessary to recognize the difference between them when they occur, for treatment that is helpful in one would be injurious in the other. When a person working in the hot sun suddenly collapses, loses consciousness, displays a flushed face and reddened eyes and a skin that is hot and dry, first call a physician, for the condition is serious, but, while waiting, remove him to a cool place and try to reduce the high body temperature by applying cold or ice water to the head and cold water sponging to the body. The body is a furnace, the temperature of which must be reduced. Heat exhaustion, on the other hand, is quite a different matter. It comes on more slowly, with probable headache, dizziness and a feeling of weakness or faintness, the skin, instead of being hot and dry, is cold and clammy and, except in severe cases, consciousness will be retained. Cold is not needed here, the body is already too cool. The sufferer should be removed to a cool place and made comfortable in a reclining position with head low and with light covering. The physician may find it necessary to administer mild stimulants, perhaps hypodermically. Sunstroke is much more likely to be followed by more or less serious bodily or mental injuries than heat exhaustion; inability to endure great heat afterward is a common one.

*

THE New Jersey poultry industry amounts annually to a business of about $20,000,000. State certification of birds to bring breeding stock to high standards as to size, quality and weight for the breeds and freedom from white diarrhoea has become an important matter, more than 125,000 birds being tested annually. Since July 1, practically all of this poultry work has been handled by the State Department of Agriculture. The egg-laying contests remain under direction of the Experiment Station, but all other work looking to the standardizing of poultry is in charge of the State authorities at Trenton. They will give full particulars to any who wish this work done. Applications for such inspection and culling must be made before September 1. With poultry, as with other live stock, and horticultural work also, for that matter, there is a temptation, when one has developed some fairly good stock, to "let well enough alone." But there is no such thing as *well enough* in such matters. Recently a man interested in poultry remarked that he feared So-and-So's stock was running down in quality. The same hint had come to us in other ways, and the inference was that the breeder mentioned had been neglecting the type of work that had improved his stock, and was trading on previous reputation—a great mistake. Probably some breeders will consider that clearing white diarrhœa from their flocks is the most important work the State can do for them. It is an essential, but we believe the culling and otherwise standardizing of flocks cannot safely be neglected for even a season.

*

THE term "worth-while work" is a familiar one. We have not found any case where it appears more fitting than that noted on our first reading page this week. For 55 years Mr. Blanchard has been working toward an ideal in Jersey cattle, and results have justified this careful and persistent effort. Quality combined with vigor have been the aims. Just how far to go with one without sacrificing the other is a question that has to be studied and answered correctly if such work is to continue along safe and growing lines instead of "going to pieces," as may easily happen from a small error in judgment somewhere along the way, permitted to go without correction.

*

I am asking for a little information on school matters. Can they force a district into a centralized school without a majority of the voters of said district?

RECENT letters on this subject have come to us from four States, showing that the consolidation idea is widespread and being urgently pressed. In some of the cases it may be a good thing, desirable on the basis of efficiency in school work at least. But in many instances the desire of villages to put up school buildings that shall be a "credit to the town," and make all of the surrounding farm property pay heavily, is the motive. The consolidation is not one of school children alone, but of tax money which the farms contribute far beyond the benefit received. The farmer's money is consolidated, or "centralized" if that sounds better, with the village school funds. There is no doubt that in many States the State school authorities have full power in the matter in one way or another. There may be a chance to vote on it, but only in competition with the large village vote, which overwhelms the farm districts. Where undesirable consolidation is suggested, everyone justly opposed to it should join promptly in a respectful, clear and emphatic protest to the State school authorities. Some will say that this "does no good," which is true if it is merely a little scattered wild talk, but we do not believe any State education department cares to ignore the practically united protest of farm communities.

*

I am a "Henry Jones" and would like to get full information on the cow-testing association. How much does it cost to join, to whom do I apply, and what gain will I get out of it?

THIS is from a Western New York reader, and refers to the character in Mr. Hollis' short serial now running in THE R. N.-Y., in which the Jones herd is improved through the cow-tester's work. Others have written us in about the same way, and many more have the matter in mind. It often happens that we may be quite sure about some unprofitable cows, but hesitate to dispose of them until their records in black and white are before us, and some possible chance of better replacements is at hand. The frank admission to himself of our correspondent above, that he is in somewhat the same situation as Henry Jones in the story, is a good first move. He has been told where to look for advice locally, and will be able to learn just where he stands and act accordingly.

*

A NEW England farmer who peddles his sweet corn in the villages tells us that he finds people who will not buy corn, fearing that there have been corn-borers in the field that "poisoned" the corn. Probably this idea comes from recollection of the Brown-tail moth, which once infested New England and caused intense skin irritation where one came in contact with it. The European corn-borer is no such creature, and, while a nuisance, does not poison corn for eating purposes. The corn ear-worm is often found in the tips of ears of roasting-ear size. It injures that part of the ear, which has to be broken off, but is not poisonous. Poultry are fond of this corn ear-worm, and Prof. Button, who is teaching agriculture in Albania, says that in that country the crow-like birds eat the European corn-borer when the stalks are torn in pieces, so evidently they are not poisonous.

Brevities

SCATTERED showers in the East have helped, but two or three good long "rainy days" are needed.

COW-HORN turnips with clover. We have heard little about this combination for soil improvement of late years.

CHALK beds in South Dakota are being examined with view to development. This material is used in artificial stone and automobile tires, and is now mainly imported.

STRING beans have been released from the Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine as the government has failed to find fly infestation in them or force it by cooping up string beans with the flies.

Is the European starling showing a disposition to attack fruit? We have had European reports of its depredations in vineyards, but have not heard of this trouble in the United States. Starlings are now plentiful around New York City.

ONE of the big game hunters has stated that giraffes are becoming quite a nuisance to the telegraph company as the animals with the long necks delight in resting their heads on the telegraph wires while surveying the country. The result is many wires are broken down from this cause.

AS a result of those flagpole endurance sitters, Baltimore has lately had 20 children perched on poles, each trying to outsit the other, and it was reported that the mayor of the city was going around to encourage them. How about trying for an endurance record in weeding onions or helping Mother with her chores?

FASHION has certainly helped the cotton farmers this year. The Cotton Textile Institute states that reports from printers of cotton fabrics show that in the first five months of 1929 427,638,000 yards were printed. This represents an increase of approximately 28 per cent over the volume of goods printed in the corresponding period of 1928. Latest available statistics from finishers show that in the first five months of 1929 there were 763,462,000 yards of cotton goods finished. This is an increase of 130,000,000 yards or 21 per cent more than the yardage finished in the corresponding period of 1928.

$50,000,000 in Headlines

THE big point about a centralized farm marketing corporation is that it does not need farmers to organize it, to own it or to control it. These functions are all considerately performed by promoters, lawyers and middlemen. The farmer's part in the adventure is to produce and hand over the goods, and loan the capital to finance the operations, and make no complaints about low returns. A typical example of the centralized, so-called co-operative organization, came to public attention last week in the announcement of the formation of a $50,000,000 corporation to be known as the United Growers of America, for the co-operative marketing of fruits and vegetables. The story in the newspapers said that the corporation was organized to comply with the new agricultural marketing act, and intimated that it was approved by Secretary Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and the Federal Farm Board. The board promptly denied that it had considered or approved the new organization, and a subsequent statement by the incorporators explained that the inference in the newspapers was not correct, and that they had no intention of claiming that their organization had been approved by the Farm Board. According to the original announcement, which had wide publicity in the city press, Julius H. Barnes of wheat speculation experience, is to be chairman of the board of directors, and Aaron Sapiro of the Henry Ford libel-suit fame, is to be its counsel. The new corporation seems to be a successor to the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers commission business, formerly conducted by Arthur Rule. As near as one can read between the lines, this seems simply to be a corporation organized to do a commission sales business in fruits and vegetables, making a bid for shipments from separate local farm co-operative associations, and making the most of an opportune time for free publicity. As such it is entirely within its rights. It will enter a field or rather continue in a field already well occupied. It will sell to anyone who comes to buy with cash or credit, whether retailer, jobber or speculator, and the system being the same as in the past, the final result will be the same.

If this were all the project would hardly deserve comment, but there is opportunity for confusion and embarrassment in the claims that the corporation will cover America in both domestic and export service and reduce the spread between producer and consumer without changing prices for either, thus assuming the functions for which the Federal Farm Board was created. In this it would seem to be an announced rival of any system developed by the board, and tend to defeat its purpose. Posing as a farm co-operative enterprise is, however, the unpardonable sin. Originally this form of organization was created to confuse the public and to defeat the real co-operative movement. So far it has, generally speaking, succeeded. These alleged co-operative corporations have for the most part merely increased the number of middlemen and become a part of the old system. The government has promised us a farm-owned and farm-controlled co-operative plan. This is something that does not originate with promoters and speculators in the skyscrapers, but on the ground, with farmers, and carries through under their control to the end. Let us give the Farm Board a chance to give us this kind of co-operation.

Farm Relief in the Making

THE new Federal farm legislation has been pretty generally discussed on the platform and in the press of the country. Pertinent criticisms come under two general heads: 1. The law creates another bureau, it provides more political patronage, and will lapse into perfunctory routine, and leave agriculture no better off than it was before. 2. The law creates a national bureau which may assume authority to interfere with existing agricultural organizations and pester their management, and thus upset the whole co-operative movement.

Senator Glass of Virginia criticizes the Federal Farm Board as "another group of bureaucrats pestering farmers," and a form of "so-called government aid which takes millions from farmers, of which they get only a fraction back." In a recent address at the University of Virginia he said: "More poisonous nostrums are labeled farm relief than any other with which Congress has to deal." The new Farm Board, he said, was only one more commission affording easy jobs at Washington at fat salaries for its members. At the same time and place Dr. James E. Boyle, economist of Cornell University, decried legislative price control or tariff tinkering as an aid to agriculture, and likely to do more harm than good. "The farmers' interests," he said, "all lie in the direction of greater freedom of trade with all nations." Dr. Boyle said in effect that any price-control scheme which failed to control production must fail to control prices, and that since competition is the price of progress, it is better not to try to protect the farmer from competition by artificial schemes and barriers, but to train him to fight his own battles.

Fear that the Farm Board will dictate to the management of existing organizations comes mainly from officers of centralized associations of the Sapiro type which center all authority and power in the official management. This now is expressed more as a fear or as a warning, than an out-and-out criticism. It may easily be interpreted as a suggestion that with a contribution of a share of the Federal funds without too much nosing around to find what is done with them, or nonsense about the welfare of farm members, the board may expect their cordial approval of the professionals.

The powers of the board being broad and indefinite, and permissive rather than mandatory, its service to the farm will depend not on the law, but on the policies and procedure of the board. For ourselves we had hoped that the law would provide for a definite system of primary markets, and for a national system for the incorporation of farm organizations under supervision of the board, something after the form of incorporating national banks or farm credit associations, but the act is broad enough to make the markets yet possible, and the trend of thought already leads that way as a final objective.

No friend of the farm wants any more perfunctory agricultural bureaus, but since the individual farm member has no protection under the uniform State laws, it is to be desired that the Federal Board will in some measure supply the deficiency, or at least indicate a way by which the individual farmer may be protected. Much has been said about the bigness of the co-operative business, but its most capable leaders and sincerest friends are frank to admit that the cases where it has added anything to the farmer's income have been few and far between. The instances have mostly been in local associations managed by the members themselves. For the most part the centralized associations have been failures, and in the aggregate calamities as far as the farmer is yet concerned. In some sections their autocratic and perfidious managements discouraged and discredited the whole movement, and it has been only the firm conviction that the principle of co-operation is sound. that kept many farmers making daily sacrifices in the hope of its ultimate success.

The Federal Board has announced its intention to build its structure on the foundation of the State corporations, but it has also limited its encouragement to farm controlled associations which are also organized under State laws. It will find little or no effective farm control in the centralized organizations, and no information to members that would make intelligent and efficient control possible. The veiled warning of some of the centralized leaders to the board not to look too closely into their management is significent, but not important. The centralized type of organization was devised to make it possible for an official ring to make alliances with middlemen, and to defeat real farm co-operation. With such material in the foundation its walls would crumble, and the Federal Farm Board would ultimately be buried in the collapse of the defective structure. There is yet no indication that it intends to invite such a calamity to itself.

Milk Prices for July

THE net cash prices paid for 3 per cent milk per 100 lbs in the 200-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for the month of July were as follows:

Dairymen's League	$2.01
Sheffield Farms	2.375
Meridale Dairies	2.38
Unity Association, Buffalo	2.84

The League deductions were 15c for certificates of indebtedness, and 6c for administrative expenses, making the gross price $2.22.

New York State Crops

The State Department of Agriculture and Markets makes the following statement:

Some of the up-State potatoes made a slow start and were retarded from lack of sufficient moisture during late June and early July, but are now generally making good progress and promise fair production if the weather is favorable for their development from now until harvest time. Conditions on Long Island, however, are entirely different. Here the drought has been so severe that the vines have practically all died before the tubers had made good growth with the result that the yield per acre and final production have been cut far short. Present prospects are for a State production of about 28,500,000 bushels. Weather conditions during August and September will largely determine whether this figure is raised or lowered.

The prospects for the apple crop have also been reduced largely on account of the dry weather and the destruction of the fruit caused by insects and diseases.

The total State crop is now forecast at about 18,860,000 bushels, compared with 21,900,000 bushels produced last year and the average for the past five years of 26,695,000 bushels.

From Western New York

I enjoy reading the letters of others, and perhaps a few lines from this part of the country will interest others. Wife and I left home, at Suffern, N. Y., June 11, for Buffalo. After we left Hornell we saw many farmers preparing their ground for corn, oats, etc. Very few fields in which grain was "up and growing", owing to the backward rainy season.

Our son met us at Buffalo and we were soon at his home in Hamburg, where we found gardens, etc., looking fine. Now (July 25) everything needs rain.

Farmers are beginning to market sweet corn and tomatoes. Corn brings 50 to 55 cents per dozen ears. Last week we rode through Ebenezer; saw wonderful grass. The swaths looked like windrows.

When we first rode down through the "Boston valley" toward Springville, we saw hundreds of chestnut trees in blossom. A beautiful, surprising sight, for all chestnuts are in our home locality killed by blight. They look thrifty as ever on these hills. From a hill near Chestnut Ridge one can look over Lake Erie, seeing Ontario plainly.

In THE R. N.-Y. three weeks ago I read an inquiry on what to do to remove warts from the teat of a heifer. My plan, which I know is effective, for I have used it on cows' teats that were covered with "seed warts" and bled profusely every time I milked them, is to bathe teats after every milking with soda (bicarbonate) and water. I used what soda would dissolve in an ounce bottle filled with water, shaking well and then applying, letting it dry and not washing until next milking. This soda application does not irritate, and I have removed warts from hands and face as well. I. S. W.

Indians Neglected

[Digest of a report by Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana.]

The Indian population of the United States now numbers 225,000 persons. They are wards of the government. In person and property they are subject to the Indian Bureau with headquarters at the seat of government at Washington. In the western reservations the Indians are neglected. Their condition of health is bad. Fully 25 per cent of them are affected with tuberculosis. In one reservation the information is that 50 per cent of the Indians have tuberculosis. This is an average of more than one person in a family. The families invariably live in one-room shacks which have little or no ventilation; a large percentage of the tuberculosis among them is due to malnutrition and improper housing conditions.

Trachoma of the eyes and social diseases are prevalent and very little is being done to curb them. No proper facilities are provided for the treatment of these diseases on the Indian reservation. No attempt is made to treat patients affected with the dreaded tuberculosis disease. There are a few exceptions, but the rule is that there are not enough doctors in the reservations, and they are underpaid. The superintendents admit the bad health and unsanitary condition. Their excuse is that they have appealed to the Washington Bureau and were told that no help could be had because of want of funds.

Formerly these Indians had tribal property in herds of cattle and valuable lands. For seventy years or more the government has handled the property and income of the Indians. The income consists of the proceeds of the sale of cattle, and land and lumber, also the rents for oil and mineral lands.

Practically all these Indians of the western reservations are now poor. All they know of the tribal herds is that the government took them. The Washington Bureau has handled their money for property and income, but never rendered them an itemized statement. When requested to make an accounting the bureau tells them to come to the office and it will tell them if they want to know, but when they go to the office they either cannot get in or, if in, are told to get out.

The stories of ill-treatment and brutality told by the Indians and in some instances admitted by the agents of the government resemble the stories of the dark days of slavery. The trials of the Indians are largely due to politics. Many of the agents are appointed to pay political debts. It is recommended that old and indigent Indians be cared for by the government, that hospitals be provided for tuberculosis victims, that the young receive education to fit them for citizenship, that the Indian be given a voice in the leasing of both his trust and tribal property, that incompetent superintendents be replaced by men who will serve the Indians, and that a business-like accounting system be established and the Indians rendered an itemized quarterly statement of their personal and tribal funds in the hands of the Indian Office.

The Milk Situation

I, a farmer of Otsego Co., N. Y., read in different papers that the price for milk never has been as high as it is now. People will think the farmers are well off, getting such a good price for milk, but they do not get enough to cover the price of production. Only where the farmer with wife and children are working hard for 14 to 16 hours a day, they just get along. If every farmer depended on hired help there would not be much milk on the market. Many farmers only can work one-fourth of their farms; they cannot afford to hire help. Other farmers again are leaving the farms because they cannot make a living. The same with the farmer boys, they do not want to stay on the farm, as they do not make enough money for those long, hard-working hours. Farms are selling for about one-fourth to one-half of the price of what the buildings are worth. We cannot afford to feed much grain to the cows, so there will not be any surplus milk on the market; better less milk and a better price. Neither does it pay to buy cows from Canada or Wisconsin; we can raise enough cattle in New York State. At present it is better to sell cows; they are bringing a good price. As long as we do not get $3 per 100 lbs. for 3 per cent milk in Summer and $4 in Winter it does not pay to feed grain. G. W.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Armies

Today I watch the armies of the corn
Go marching down the distances of morn
As though to some aerial pipe or horn.

Over the hills and through the vales they go;
Silent their tread, symmetrical and slow;
They bear no malice and they fear no foe.

These are the armies I would see increase,
Before whom wasting want and war should cease,
For theirs the gift of plenty and of peace.
—Clinton Scollard in Munsey's Magazine.

*

TWO recipes required are old-fashioned Bavarian potato dumplings, made with grated raw potatoes, and a pickle made of sliced ripe yellow cucumbers. Who can supply them?

*

THE following is a simple recipe for coffee maple ice cream: Combine one cup of very strong coffee with two cups of light cream, 1⅛ cups of maple syrup, a few grains of salt, an egg yolk, and 1½ teaspoons of vanilla. Freeze like any ice cream.

*

A VERY useful Government bulletin is "Canning Fruits and Vegetables at Home," Farmers' Bulletin No. 1471, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., the price being five cents. Every housekeeper ought to have several of those useful closed files, common in offices, in which to file such bulletins, bills and household catalogs alphabetically; they are part of an efficient equipment, and cost but little. With these files, there is no time lost in hunting around helplessly with the assertion that "I just know I put it away somewhere to be safe."

Uses for Discarded Stockings

With good stockings available only at high prices one hesitates long before consigning to the rags those which are really too worn ever to make comfortable footwear again. If only the feet are gone they are valuable for a number of uses. Men's woolen sock tops make excellent warm gauntlet play or work mittens for the children. Woolen mittens, if bought, are quite costly and surely knitting them takes a great deal of time. The sock mittens are equally warm, made in less than 10 minutes, and they make it possible always to have a dry pair on hand. They may be cut and stitched as indicated in Fig. 4. Of course an outline pattern of the hand should be used.

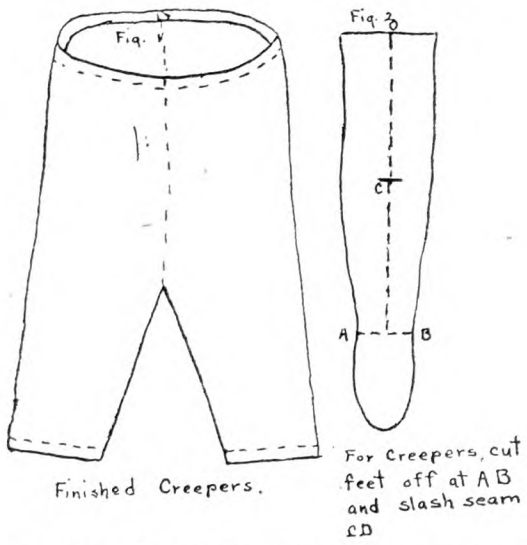
Should a large-sized boy's stockings be in discard don't throw them away or make iron holders of them if there is a creeping baby in the house. They may be used for most practical creepers, and will save baby's clothing and stockings from the usual grimy soil accompanying this stage of his development.

The process is as follows: Cut off the feet, at the ankles. Beginning at the top, open up the seam of each leg, to about 12 inches from the bottom. Each stocking is to represent one leg of the creepers. Stitch the slashes around as in bloomers to form a crotch. Connect the hems at the front to form a casing but leave open and finished at the center back to insert elastic. Hem around the bottoms or make casings for elastic, as desired and "presto" — baby's magic clothes-saver is complete. Cashmere or fleece-lined hose gives added warmth, and if used at all, should be continued throughout cold weather. A good quality of cotton hose is best for this purpose unless added warmth is desired.

The stockings with "missing feet" of big brother's and sister's make admirable leggings for the younger ones. Woolen hose is best for this purpose. Cut and bind as indicated in Fig. 3 by line AB, and pass a strap of half-inch black elastic around arch at C, stitching securely in place.

We all know that iron holders made of stocking cloth are very convenient for use around ash pans and stock or poultry kettles, but an oven mitt made of four thicknesses of hosiery cloth saves the hands from many a burn, when taking things from the oven. Make them 15 in. long and 6 in. wide—rounded at the finger end. Shape and stitch as indicated in Fig. 5.

Light-colored silk stockings, make charming "stockinette" dolls. Cut out like Fig. 6. Stitch around it three times, leaving the top open. Embroider in colors with wool, eyes, nose, mouth and ears. Stuff with soft, fluffy absorbent cotton to two inches below the top. Gather the top firmly at BB and tie securely with matching string or heavy thread. Wind thread twice around CC and tie. Do the same at DD. With a sharp needle fray out stocking above BB for hair.



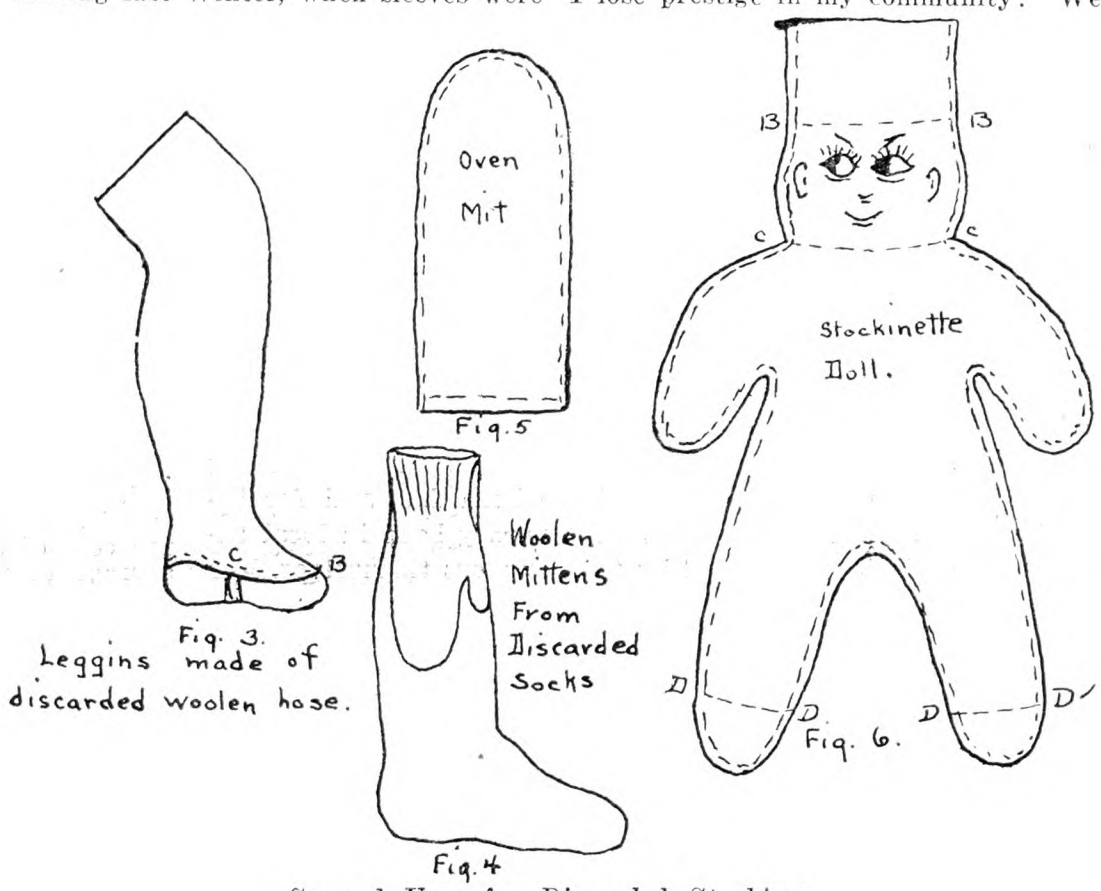
Creepers Made from Discarded Stockings

The doll is now ready to dress in suitable little gingham frocks or rompers. Black stockings make darling littel pickaninnies and rich, reddish brown ones make perfect papooses.

During last Winter, when sleeves were in vogue, I noticed that several office girls and department store clerks had cut the feet off black silk stockings, hemmed the raw edges, forming a casing, then inserted elastic there and in the tops. These were slipped on over the dress sleeves during work hours, thus saving them from soil and wear. They perform a similar service in the kitchen.

Silk hose, cut in strips, is excellent material for rag or braided rugs.

HELEN N. UPSON.



Several Uses for Discarded Stockings

The Farm Woman's Pin Money

Every farm woman yearns to have some money which is definitely her own for the small personal expenses and luxuries which the country woman often lacks. I am no exceptions to this rule, so began early in my married life to find some way to earn money, and have succeeded in making enough to buy my own clothes and help a little in children's college expenses.

My most successful venture has been canned goods; fruit, vegetables, jam and jelly. My customers live in a near-by city and come to me through a friend's recommendation. The profits are not large, but it all helps. The surplus from the family garden brings in a tidy sum, and my clientele enjoy the Bantam corn, string beans, tiny beets and carrots, beet greens, whole tomatoes, and a mixture of vegetables for soup is especially popular. I use a pressure cooker, which makes my work lighter and is a time-saver too. I have also sold canned chicken; this is hard work but profitable.

Another source of income is a fine laundry business. Two teachers and a business woman mail me their soiled clothes; I wash, iron, mend and mail the laundry cases back to them. They each pay me a dollar a week, for silk underwear, stockings and handkerchiefs. If dresses or smocks are included, there is an extra charge.

I always loved to plan parties, and was frequently asked by my friends to assist them in entertaining. Gradually this became a profitable side issue. I am called upon to help at weddings, banquets, etc. In a small town, such as ours, these events are rather infrequent, but a good bit of money is brought in during the year.

Some of my butter customers ask me to bake for them, so often when I go into town, I carry a basket of cakes, cookies and rolls. My specialty is cup cakes; these are baked in fluted paper cups which I purchase in quantities, iced and decorated with cocoanut, candied cherries, nuts or chocolate topping. I use a standard cake recipe, adding chocolate or spices. The little spice cakes are frosted with a lemon icing. These sell for 30 cents a dozen. My cookies and Parker House rolls bring 25c a dozen. I also furnish chicken salad for parties. These articles are ordered over the phone in advance. Sometimes I attend a party and calmly sit and eat my cooking. Isn't it funny?

Another venture which has been most successful is my flower garden. Straw flowers, dried Gypsophila, honesty, and lantern plants make attractive Winter bouquets; frequently I add bittersweet. Some bayberry bushes are growing in my border and I hope in time to have enough of the berries to add to my bouquets.

In the Spring I find a ready market for roots of perennials; these are grown from seeds which I sow in July. Delphinium, double hollyhocks, foxglove and Gaillardias are good sellers. A nursery in a near-by city has made me a price of eight cents a root. My individual customers pay me much more, but the surplus goes to the nursery.

It is work, of course. What isn't? But I am well repaid when the children write home from college thanking me for some little luxury or treat, or when I add some new comfort to my home. Do I lose prestige in my community? Well, if I have I haven't realized it and "Where ignorance is bliss"—well, you know the the rest.

WAGE EARNER.

Labor Savers

At the mention of labor-savers there naturally comes to one's mind a vast array of electrical, mechanical and other devices. These are all good, but the labor-savers I mean are vastly different. With my small family it was a problem to make cake that would be good after a few days, until I found the following:

I make a very large batch of batter for either layer or loaf cake—my recipe may be used for either—enough for four large or six small layers. For this I use as the leavening, instead of baking powder, the old-fashioned soda and cream of tartar in the proportion of one-third soda and two-thirds cream of tartar. This batter is well beaten and placed in the refrigerator; when a layer cake is wanted, enough batter to make a small layer is taken out, well beaten and baked. This is cut into two pieces, making a two layer cake, enough for two meals for two people, giving generous portions.

If a small loaf is wanted, a sufficient quantity is taken out, a teaspoon of flour added, again well beaten, and currants, citron or spices added, sometimes all of them; when baked it is covered with lightly flavored frosting.

If guests arrive just at dinner time and there is not enough dessert, some of this batter is baked in patty-pans or muffin tins and used with hard sauce, liquid sauce or whipped cream. This batter may be used in other ways, and is good for two weeks; indeed I think it improves with age.

When making Parker House rolls, after preparing the number needed for dinner, the remainder is cut out, put in baking pans and immediately placed in refrigerator; these may be kept several days. By bringing a panful out in the morning, brushing them over with melted butter and putting them in a warm place where they will rise in a short time, they will be ready by the time breakfast is, as it takes but 15 minutes to bake them.

Pie crust is prepared and kept in a cold place; sometimes I make a pie shell and a few patty shells when the crust is first made, and when the remainder is to be used it is rolled out, spread with softened butter, folded and rolled again, repeating this if a richer crust is desired. With several patty shells on hand and a supply of cake batter in the refrigerator one never need worry about dessert if unexpected guests arrive just at meal time or late Saturday night, as guests have been known to do.

When we make clam chowder it is just as easy to make a large quantity as a small one. Use what is needed for the meal, put the remainder in cans, process for three hours—while we are doing other cooking—and we always have some to use in emergencies.

With evaporated milk in the store closet it is always possible to make ice cream, and if the provident housewife keeps up her supply of home-canned chicken, vegetables, soups, etc., meals are the least of her troubles.

If you are one of the fortunate housekeepers with an allowance for your table and house expenses, whenever you have a little surplus buy a few boxes of crackers that will keep well, a few cans of vegetables, fruit, etc., and you will be surprised how soon you will have several shelves full; then, when you use a can replace it immediately and you will always know you have enough supplies to meet almost any emergency that may arise.

In these days of "cookless" kitchens it is well for the housewife to economize in strength and minutes, as well as money, so that she may have time for things outside her home, that help to keep her part of the world growing in the knowledge of better things, and also to keep herself in touch with different lines of work that tend to broaden her outlook on life, and make her a more useful member of society.

These labor savers are only a few of the many things I have learned by experimenting, but the housewife who really loves her work will find many more if she will only "bother" to experiment; these have been so helpful to me that I want to pass them on to others.

MARY G. WILBUR.

Some Honey Recipes

Oatmeal Cookies. — Two cups rolled oats, two cups flour, one teaspoon soda, one tablespoon chocolate, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon clover, ½ teaspoon nutmeg, ½ teaspoon salt, one cup chopped raisins, one cup honey, one cup sour cream, two eggs. Sift the dry ingredients together (except the rolled oats), and add all other ingredients. Dissolve the soda in the sour cream. Stir well and drop by teaspoonfuls into cooky pans or bake in gem pans. Nuts may be omitted if desired. Light honey should be used, as the dark or buckwheat honey is too strong, and does not give them a good flavor.

Fruit Cake, No. 1.—Four eggs, five teacups flour, two cups honey, one cup butter, one cup sweet milk, one teaspoon nutmeg, six teaspoons of baking powder, 1 lbs. raisins, 1 lb. currants, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon cinnamon. Mix well and bake in a slow oven. This will keep moist for months.

Fruit Cake No. 2.—Three-fourths cup honey, ½ cup butter, two eggs, ¼ cup milk, one cup raisins, ½ cup chopped citron, one cup maraschino cherries cut up, three teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, one teaspoon ginger, five cups flour. Warm the butter, honey and milk over a slow fire. Cool and add the well-beaten eggs, the salt and the ginger. Sift the baking powder with the flour, dredge the fruit with flour and add these alternately. Mix well and bake in greased loaf tins about one hour.

Gingerbread.—Warm together ½ cup brown sugar, ½ cup honey, with ⅓ cup of shortening. Remove from stove, add ¾ cup of sour milk and two eggs. Pour gradually into bowl containing two cups of flour sifted with one tablespoon of ginger, a scant teaspoon of soda and a little salt. Other spices may be added to suit the taste. Bake in a moderate oven.

Honey Rusks.—Three cups flour, two cups milk, ⅓ cup honey, ½ cup warm water, one compressed yeast cake, ¼ teaspoon salt, three tablespoons melted butter, raisins, currants or cardamom seed, one egg, one cup flour. Dissolve the yeast in the warm water; mix the flour, milk, honey, yeast and salt and set in a warm place to rise. When very light add the beaten egg, butter and enough flour to make a stiff dough. Knead lightly and mold in small biscuits. Raisins, currants, cardamom seed may bt added at discretion. Rub the top with beaten egg. Cover and let them rise again until they are double in bulk, and are very light and fluffy. Bake 20 to 25 minutes in a moderate over, glazing them with sugar and water just before removing them from oven.

JEANETTE.

Cream Puffs and Fruit Cake

CREAM PUFFS.—Boil in one-half pint of water three-fourths cup of butter; while boiling stir in 1¾ cups of flour. Take from the fire and cool; then stir in five eggs, one at a time, not beaten; drop on buttered tins about half the size you wish them when baked. Bake in quick oven about 20 minutes. When cold split and fill with whipped cream or custard.

FRUIT CAKE.—One pint sour milk, one cup sweet milk, one large cup lard, one cup molasses, two teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, 1 lb. each of raisins and currants, or 2 lbs. of raisins, and flour to bake nicely. Put raisins in a pan, pour boiling water over them, then set on the stove and let them come to a boil; when drained flour them and put in cake. Don't mix too stiff. This makes a very large cake and a very delicious cake also.

LYDIA W. DIVENS.

Under a Farming Sky

Tomorrow will hear the chatter of a mowing-machine on Crystal Spring Farm, and we shall be started on that hardest, hottest season known to the farmer. But it will soon be done. Mark changes with his brother, and it goes fast. Once more we hear the never-old, never-settled discussion of haying on Sunday, for and against and middling. Some consider it Sabbath-breaking under any circumstance, and perhaps it is. For our part we are glad of a respite once a week, but if it looks like rain and the field is full of hay.—why, I don't know. It is a hard question to answer, being a wife and not a farmer it is not my problem to work out. One farmer puts it wisely: "Sometimes we may have to work Sundays. If we make a practice of it, it is absolutely certain that something will come up every Sunday so that we will have to. If we don't it is very seldom that we will get cheated out of our free day."

Seeing the air mail go over makes me wonder what the new method of transportation is going to mean to us. Such rapid progress has been made in the last two years it looks as though some day the farmer could outfly some of his handicaps. A recent Sunday saw six planes in the sky at once, and still we consider ourselves a long way from hangars and their like. But there is a landing field in Barre and a twin State airport at White River Junction, so there is still some hopes for Peth.

Thanks to the kindness of the New York Botanic Garden I now know what "cow cabbage" is, the greens I mentioned recently. The Latin name is Hydrophyllum Virginicum, or in plain United States, Virginia water-leaf, of the water-leaf family. Which shows how little we know after all. To think that my cow cabbage, growing by stone walls and the driest of dry places should be a water-leaf!

I have been working in the garden lately. Half of it looks delightful, the other brings a sigh from the depths of my long-suffering heart. But soon I shall have it in shape. Weeding comes next. Of outdoor work I prefer gardening. Poultry appeals to me only in the line of pets or a means for supplying the table, but perhaps some day I shall talk knowing of pedigrees and trap-nesting.

My garden hat is a gorgeous crepe paper affair now out of date, but more becoming than the gaudy beach hats which do so remind one of the South Sea Islands. I cut down an old-fashioned hat of soft straw for Jean. With ties it makes a serviceable poke sun hat for wear around home.

Aren't the new refrigerators wonderful! One burns a tiny bit of kerosene and paradoxically with heat makes cold. Another requires heating a part for a short time, and this small ice-box costs less than a hundred dollars. We exclaim over electrical wonders, but equally as wonderful are the farm wife's conveniences that work far from any power line. On ironing day it doesn't seem to me that any invention can compare with my shining, efficient kerosene-pressure iron. But to return a moment to ice chests, two big bowls of Crystal Spring in the ice-compartment twice a day keeps my refrigerator cool. This icy spring water chills a dish of lettuce, too, and makes it nice and crisp. Natural refrigeration is very convenient when one has no ice. In Winter sometimes I use icicles, and these will last a day and a night and provide the sweet ventilation for food.

The youngsters had some sand toys given them recently and are having great times out in their sand box. The Carolina poplars give shade and wave soft breezes over the children's little yard. The sun dapples the grass and warms the sand. It is an ideal spot. But bad weather brings them indoors, and then comes the question of "shall they litter the whole house?" They must have a place to play, and the housewife must have freedom to think and to keep order. I let Jean and Roderic have the dining-room for their play-room. They have plenty of liberty there, it is comfortable and less in use than the other rooms These rules hold: Toys must be kept there at all times, must be partially picked up before dinner, and entirely so before bedtime. I find they are more willing to put their things away before supper than after; the coming meal being an incentive to get ready.

Do you have to break shoes in? Sometimes we find out too late that our new patent leathers should have been half a size larger. Authorities say we should discard such shoes, but not many feel that we can do that. It helps to thoroughly cold cream the feet and dust with powder before putting on the new shoes, which by the way should be left until the very last moment. The feet will swell and agonize while you fly around putting the last touches to the lunch basket and get the baby ready, but will accustom themselves to the snug fit if slippers are worn during the last-minute rush and the shoes left until the relaxation of the car is gained.

The children and I had a pleasant little outing recently, a motoring trip with my parents, through Plainfield, Marshfield and Cabot. In Plainfield the highway runs under the portico of the inn. It rather amused us wondering how a car could draw up in front of the hotel in that constant stream of fast traffic. Then we realized that the inn must have been built before the day of motor traffic, and that many a prancing steed had stopped before these steps, probably a clattering old stage-coach too. It is a charming thought. The children had a good time. Roderic saw cows and dogs to his heart's content. Jean saw a fat Shetland and had the privilege of holding a fluffy little duckling. And we grown-ups saw a railway station made from a passenger car. The wheels had been removed and it sat motionless in sand. Its sign read "Fairmont," probably not a very busy place; for none of us had heard of it before, and not very far from home either, and there was no sign of life nearby. We thought it a novel idea for a station house.

It was delightful to go in Barre and step into that modern Aladdin's palace, the Woolworth store. Such bargains, lovely dishes, serviceable little pantie dresses, almost everything for a dime. To the farmer's wife closely confined at home a trip to the city is an exhilarating experience, its whirling traffic, pretty young matrons with their market baskets, dainty children and gay shop windows a delight, and sometimes a lesson. Barre is only a small city, its liveliness makes it appear more than twice its size.

We had a nice picnic lunch of sandwiches, tuna fish, olives, crackers, cake and individual strawberry shortcakes. I thought the last was quite a cute idea. When the lunch proper was finished Mother passed out small plates with a fluffy biscuit on each. The berries had been heated with sugar and when cool placed in a jelly tumbler. It was a delicious dessert and I had been longing for strawberry shortcake.

MARJORIE MC CLELLAN FLINT.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

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243 — The Popular Ensemble. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¾ yds. of 54-in. material with ¾ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

606—Smart Change. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1⅞ yds. of 35-in. material with ½ yd. of 35-in. contrasting and ⅜ yd. of 32-in. lining. Ten cents.

603 — Smart One-piece Model. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2 yds. of 32-in. material with ¼ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

Fall Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

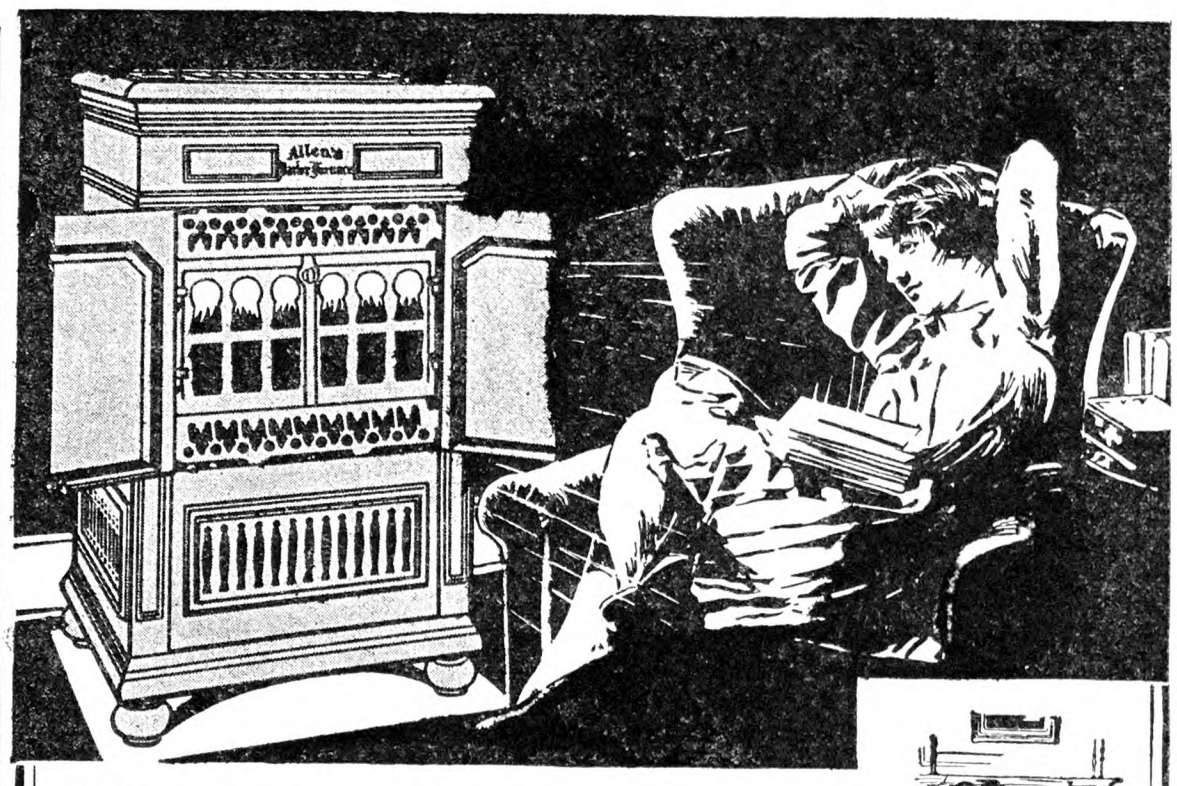
A Combination Scallop

Perhaps my way of using up scraps of cold meat may be new to some readers. Put a layer of tomatoes, canned or fresh sliced ones in the bottom of baking dish, then cold meat sliced in small pieces. Next a layer of cold string beans, peppers, salt and little dots of butter. Continue until dish is full. I like the top layer to be of tomatoes, and a little cheese, if liked, may be grated over this layer, after pouring over it a cup of any gravy or stock you may have on hand. Bake for about half an hour, or until the tomatoes begin to brown. L. S. B.

Whipping Thin Cream

When cream will not whip, try adding the white of an egg to it. Have both the egg and the cream thoroughly chilled.

M. E. H.



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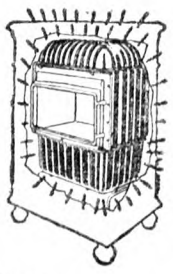

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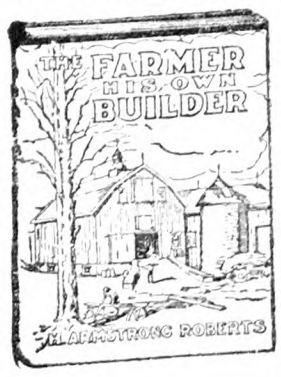

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The Cause of Milk Fever

BY DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

The cause of milk fever (parturient paresis) of the cow has always been a puzzle to veterinarians and cattlemen alike and many different theories have been advanced, but none has proved perfectly satisfactory; now a new explanation has been advanced, in Scotland, and it would seem to be a true solution of the problem. It is that an acute and pronounced fall in the level of the calcium of the blood is to be regarded as the prevailing factor in the production of the disease. That being the case, inflation of the udder with air, which is the sovereign remedy for milk fever, has its beneficial effect by preventing the further exchange of calcium from the blood to the milk, thus raising the concentration of the blood calcium and bringing about recovery. Similarly, the preventive effect of letting a calf nurse for a few days, from birth, or not stripping the udder clean during that time, is probably due to restricting the removal of calcium from the blood.

Profs. Henry Dryerre and J. Russell Greig, of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, of Edinburgh, Scotland, 1924, commenced experiments and research work to determine the exact cause of milk fever and discovered the calcium deficiency explanation for the malady. In 1925 Little and Wright discovered the similarity existing between the symptoms of milk fever and those shown by an animal deprived of its parathyroid glands and showed that a diminution of 20 to 30 per cent of calcium of the blood occurred in mild cases of milk fever, while the diminution amounted to 60 per cent in severe cases.

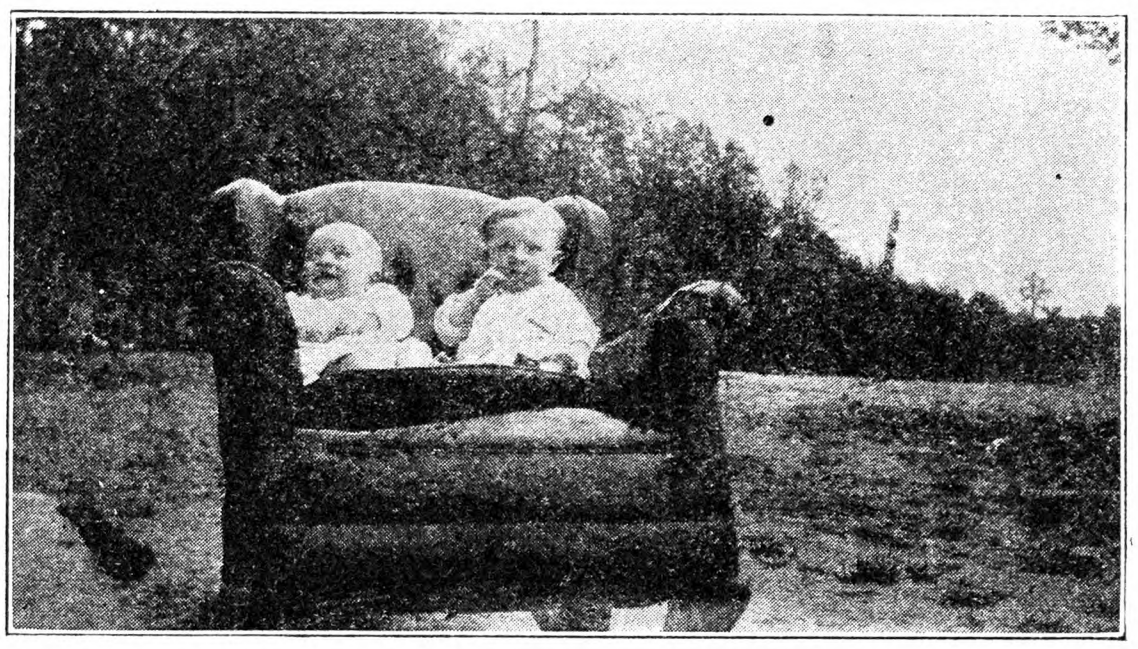
The parathyroid glands are minute endocrine or ductless glands situated near the windpipe and they produce internal secretions or hormones which, by chemical action and that of other similar glands throughout the body, largely maintain its normal functions. The chief function of the parathyroids appears to consist in the maintenance of the normal concentration of calcium (lime) in the blood, and also in the destruction of certain poisonous by-products of tissue change. It is the belief of the scientists mentioned that milk fever probably results from a deficiency of the parathyroid secretion, or hormone. When there is defective functioning of the parathyroids there results a fall in blood calcium, and the occurrence of a condition known as tetany. The cow about to go down with milk fever is really in a condition of latent or impending tetany, which is a form of spasm similar to that seen in tetanus (lockjaw).

The research scientists quoted explain that during pregnancy the cow is able to meet the strain of the increased tissue change imposed by the developing fetus, but the act of calving immediately induces a suddenly increased demand for the destruction of poisonous by-products, and the defensive mechanism of the body then becomes dangerously strained. At this period also the blood calcium, already deficient in quantity, suffers further loss by reason of the heavy secretion of the "first milk" (colostrum), in which calcium is abundant, and urgent demands are made upon the parathyroids for the replacement and stabilization of calcium in the tissues. If the parathyroids are unable to cope with the demands made upon them, calcium falls, poisonous elements gather in the blood, and the condition we call milk fever results.

Distension of the udder with air, when the cow is down with milk fever, stops secretion of milk and consequently prevents further exchange of calcium from the blood to the milk. Analyses of seven samples of blood from cases of milk fever showed an average of 4.8 milligrams of calcium per cent blood serum, whereas the normal amount is 9 to 100 milligrams per cent.

The Scottish scientists state, in the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, just received, that it is now generally accepted that calcium is a factor of supreme importance in bringing about the destruction of poisonous substances in the tissues, and in its absence the poisonous by-products of normal tissue change as well as the toxins of germ infection may exert their noxious properties. In this way calcium may be regarded as acting as a buffer or protection of the tissues. The milk cow, unlike all other mammals, with the possible exception of the ewe and goat, has been bred to produce an enormous quantity of milk. If at any time of calving her parathyroid glands do not keep pace with the activity of her mammary glands (udder) then she cannot maintain her blood calcium at the requisite level, and poisonous compounds will gather, since their destruction cannot be effected in the absence of calcium.

In view of these new facts, apart from what has been said regarding inflation of the udder as a remedy and restricted milking, after calving, as a preventive, it is believed that the disease possibly may be prevented by ensuring the assimilation of a sufficiency of Vitamin D in the animal's ration, or alternatively, by administering to the animal a preparation which would supplement the action of the deficient parathyroids. In collaboration with Profs. Dryerre and Greig, Dr. N. C. Wright of the Hannah Dairy Research Institute, Scotland, is at present engaged in carrying out investigations along these lines, and it has already been intimated that the results, so far obtained, are distinctly encouraging. The final results of the experiments will be awaited with interest by veterinarians and cattlemen alike.



Mr. Wm. A. Montgomery, of Michigan, sends us this picture of his two boys, who appear very much at home in the arm chair

Henry Jones Wakes Up

BY SUMNER D. HOLLIS

PART V

The other winners were then called forward and appropriate speeches made as they were awarded their prizes.

Later that evening, as they were riding home after the meeting, Henry spoke and said: "Son, I am proud of you, and I am delighted that you own a purebred animal at your age. Things look a lot different to me now than they did a while ago. Had I only awoke to the possibilities of the Farm Bureau and its teachings 10 years ago, I would have had a good bunch of purebreds now. But at last I am awake and can see clearly, and I am going to make up for lost time.

Three months passed without event at the Jones farm. Waldron called each month and carried out the monthly test, each time changing the feed a little to correspond to the milk production of each cow.

One morning, as Henry was finishing up his morning chores, Franklin drove into the yard.

"Good morning, Mr. Jones," he said, "Waldron and I have been going over the records of your herd, and we feel that you ought to make a few changes. If you will get your record book, I will go over it with you and show you what we have discovered."

Henry went into the house and came out with the record book. Handing it to Franklin, he remarked that he thought the herd was doing pretty well, and was surprised that there should be any changes to make.

"Yes," said Franklin, "that is often the case; the herd is doing nicely, but there are individuals in it that are pulling down the work of the whole herd. I will show you what I mean. You have four cows that ought to be sold; numbers 1, 10, 24 and 29 are not profitable cows."

"Why," said Henry, "the record shows that they have made a profit over feed cost each month. Of course, it is smaller than the others, but it is a profit nevertheless, and I don't like to sell them and cut down on the amount of milk I am making."

"That is perfectly true, Mr. Jones, and is just the reason I came out to see you, for it needs an explanation in order to convince most men.

"Let's look over the records of these cows and compare them with the others. They were fresh when you started testing, therefore the three months' record you have is the best part of their year. At the rate they are going, they will produce only about 5,000 lbs. of milk for the year. Thus they will fall about 1,000 lbs. short of paying their feed costs. The amount you lose on these four cows will eat up the profit on four of your good cows, thus giving you the equivalent of eight cows in your herd, or practically 25 per cent on which you will make no profit for the year."

"Well, I declare," said Henry, "I never thought of it in that way. I will certainly get rid of them, but wouldn't it be better to wait until their production drops off so that they fail to show a profit?"

"No, Mr. Jones," said Franklin, "I would sell them now, for if you wait until their production drops off you will get a lower price for them that might more than offset the extra income you might get from them.

"I haven't told you the whole story, Mr. Jones. There is an added reason why I would advise selling them now. Mr. Patterson has taken a great interest in your boy Johnny, and also in your efforts to build up a better herd. He has several heifers about due to freshen and is overstocked. He has two purebred cows that are getting a little along in years that he will sell you for a low price. Both cows are carrying calves sired by his senior herd bull, the same bull that is the sire of Johnny's calf. The calves will be worth as much as you will have to pay for the cows, and will give you a nice start in the purebred business. In addition to this, he is willing to sell you the next five heifer calves that are born on his farm at $25 each. That should give you seven purebred calves within a year, and in three years' time you will be well established in the business. The four cows you are about to sell should bring enough to finance this undertaking."

"Mr. Franklin," said Henry, "I can't find words to express my appreciation of this offer. It is the finest news I have heard in a long time."

"Well, Mr. Jones, it makes me rather happy too. As a County Agent I am always glad to see any farmer making progress toward better stock. When you have sold your cows, let me know and I will be glad to go to Mr. Patterson's with you and help you to complete the deal."

"Well, that won't be long. I will call up Wescott right away and have him come after them, and by Thursday I will be ready to go to Patterson's."

"All right, Mr. Jones, I will stop in for you Thursday, but I must be going now. Good-by."

"Good-by, Mr. Franklin, and I will never forget this kindness on your part," said Henry.

By the end of the week the new cows were tied up in Henry's barn and Henry was as proud as a boy with his first long trousers. Each night as he made his customary rounds of the stables before going to bed, he would pause to stroke their glossy hides and give them "just a little more hay" as he expressed it, but Johnny, joking with his mother, said that Dad always saves the hay with the most clover for the purebreds.

Johnny was as much in love with his heifer as it is possible for a boy to be with any animal, and spent a lot of time grooming her, until her glossy coat shone like silk.

"I want to enter her in the county fair this Fall, Dad," he said, "and see if she can win a prize."

"Well, Martha," said Henry one evening that Fall as they sat under the big tree in the back yard, "it is just eight months since you convinced me that I ought to wake up and do things differently. I am very much awake now, and, thanks to you and Tom Wilson and Mr. Franklin, everything seems different. We have four purebred animals on the place now, besides Johnny's calf, and I am going after another calf tomorrow. Our milk check is bigger than it ever was before, and our expenses are smaller. It is four months before the mortgage is due, and I have enough saved up now to pay the interest. By the time it is due I will have enough to make a payment on the principal."

"Our whole life is different, Henry," replied Martha, "the boys are more interested in the farm than ever, and you are a different man, while I find my work easier and have more time for pleasure. But don't thank me, Henry. If there are thanks due to anyone, it is to Tom Wilson and Mr. Franklin, for they have shown you the way."

"Plenty of thanks and credit are due to them," replied Henry, "but it was you who first got me to go to Tom for advice. If I had been left to my own way, I would still be plodding on as I was eight months ago. I haven't forgotten where the credit belongs, and before Winter sets in you are going to have that running water in the sink that we have talked about for so long."

Five years have elapsed since we last saw the Jones family, and as we look around we wonder if it is the same old place. The Guernsey herd has grown until it now numbers 12 milking cows and there are 15 head of young stock coming along still further to increase the size. Johnny's calf is a full-sized cow, and last month topped the list in the Cow-Testing Association. She has two daughters, a son and three granddaughters in the herd, and all are promising animals. John and Henry stand looking over the herd, as we drive into the yard, discussing plans for future developments.

Going towards the house, we see still further signs of prosperity. A new room has been added, and the house looks spick and span in its new coat of white paint with dark green shutters.

Entering the house, we pause for a moment to make sure that the woman seated before the electric sewing machine is really Martha. Somehow, she looks younger than she did five years ago, but she explains this by showing us the labor-saving devices that have been added to the house. There is an electric washing machine, electric iron and the new sewing machine. The old parlor stove has been replaced by a furnace in the cellar; a vacuum cleaner has replaced the broom, and that new room that we noticed had been added to the house is a well-equipped bathroom.

We linger to watch the family gathering around the living-room table that evening; Martha had been busy with last-minute mending; while Henry, as when we first saw him, is busy with both pipe and pencil. The nervous tapping and puffing of six years ago is absent from the picture, and his face bears a look of calm contentment.

"Well, Martha," he said at last, "I guess we have finished the first lap of our race. Tomorrow I am going to pay off the last dollar of the mortgage, and the farm will be ours. Our milk checks have been almost one-third larger in the past year and our expenses about one-half of what they were with the old scrub herd. In about two more years our herd will be all purebreds, and then we are going to have a big sign painted and hang it on the old elm by the side of the road: 'Henry Jones and Sons, Purebred Guernsey Cattle.'"

[THE END]

Sheep in New Jersey

I have 50 acres and 70 sheep. The land is nearly level and easily tilled. It used to raise good grain crops. My pasture now consists mainly of Red-top with some Timothy and June grass. How can I improve the pasture and land quickly for sheep-raising? H. S. G.

New Jersey.

If your land is all easily plowed, and needs lime and organic matter from all indications, the quickest way to improve it would be through the use of temporary clover pastures, alternating with forage crops, such as peas, vetches, beans, rape, kale and turnips (mangels). You should first try to put 10 acres in first-class shape. A good seed bed, inoculation and 2 to 2½ tons of lime per acre should give a fair stand of Sweet clover. Pasture this lightly and plow it under; follow with a forage crop—legumes, if possible, to be grazed. The combination of legumes and bulky refuse from the forage crops to turn under will bring your land to a fine state of tilth and fertility.

You can plan a suitable short rotation for your needs by using Sweet or Red clovers and Alfalfa. You will have more success with Alfalfa if you precede it with clover. For the grazing of forage crops, divide your fields in small plots, with temporary partition fences, using light driven posts and woven wire or light panels. Wire need not be stretched tight for this purpose, but use rolls of stiff, heavier wire. You would need a first-class outside or line fence. The constant plowing of fields will help to control parasitic infection of the sheep. Do not attempt to raise any grain for at least three years. With legumes and forage crops (legume hay and roots) you will need less, and buying that will be like buying so much fertilizer. Do not be afraid of waste in turning sheep into forage crops. The coarse stems are of more value turned in your soil than in your sheep. Some forage crops, like peas (garden peas) can be made to serve as a supplementary cash crop, taking off a good picking of green peas (when prices are good) before turning in the sheep.

Queens Co., N. Y. HEATON MAINCE.

Maine Ayrshire Breeders Meet

Maine State Ayrshire Breeders' Association held its most successful Summer meeting at Camden, at the Summer home and farm of W. J. Rich, a professional man who is earnestly interested in the breeding of Ayrshire cattle. Mr. Rich has a herd of 21 head in all. Of the nine milking cows he has eight that are producing over 10,000 lbs. of 4 per cent milk. He has one cow just finishing test that has produced 13,500 lbs. His objective is to have a herd whose average production is 10,000 lbs.

After the meeting at the Rich farm a visit was made to the farm of Guy Annis, not far away. Not long ago Mr. Annis started a five-year-old cow on test, and Mr. Rich agreed that when the cow reached the production of 75 lbs. a day he would pay $2,500 for her. On the day of the field day at three milkings this cow went over the 75 lb. mark.

Another visit was at the farm of R. W. Cripps, who is the president of the Maine association. He has a herd of 50 purebred Ayrshires, several of them being recent importations from Scotland, and his best one is probably Pearl Copestone. This $2,500 cow that Mr. Rich is buying comes by her good producing qualities. She is a granddaughter of the famous Ayrshire, Gold Chink, and a great-granddaughter on the other side of Barcheskis Copestone.

At the business meeting Mr. Rich gave an address of welcome, outlining what he is trying to do. The chief speaker was W. A. Kyle, superintendent of the advanced registry department of the Ayrshire Association. He said that the business of the association in the last eight years has increased 66 per cent and that at the end of the 10-year period it is expected that 100 per cent will be reached.

R. W. Wentworth, the county agent in Knox-Lincoln counties, gave a demonstration of the good points of a dairy cow. A judging contest was held for boys, and the ribbons were awarded by Mr. Kyle. These boys are members of the calf club of which R. W. Cripps is leader, and they will take their calves to the State Fair, at Lewiston. The State Fair is offering a special purse of $100 for the best calves owned and shown by boys and girls. The Ayrshire Association is also offering special prizes and a show halter extra.

V. W. CANHAM

Dairy Breed Records

How many Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein-Friesian cows, under official test, have produced 1,000 lbs. or more of butterfat in one year? J. S. S.

Rolla, Mo.

Up to April 1, 1929, 11 Jersey, 10 Guernsey and 133 Holstein-Friesian cows had produced 1,000 lbs. of fat or more in one year under official test. The list is being constantly lengthened. The Holstein-Friesian cow De Kol Plus Segis Dixie leads with a production of 33,465 lbs. of milk and 1,349 lbs. of fat in 365 days.

H. H. W.

Some New Jersey Percherons

H. H. Bell and Sons, of Mt. Ephraim, N. J., showed 13 Percherons at the New York State Fair last year, the horses being awarded high places including all the stallion championships. Competing at four shows during the 1928 show season the Bell horses won a total of $2,675 and two silver cups. The four stallions and nine mares in the string averaged $200 each or $50 each at four shows.

Tenant's Notice

Do the New York State laws require a house tenant to give notice previous to vacating? By verbal agreement the house was rented and always paid for in advance on the first of the month. If the tenant desired to leave on the 15th, and having given the landlord three weeks' notice previous to the 15th, is the tenant required to pay a full month's rent, or just the half month up to the 15th date?

K. V. L.

No. Not unless the lease so provides. Tenant is required to pay the full rent unless the landlord consents to his moving.

N. T.

Live Stock Sales

Sept. 18. — Milking Shorthorn sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Sept, 25.—Vermont Guernsey Breeders' Association sale, Randolph Center, Vt.; S. G. Judd, president.

Oct. 2. —Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12. — Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct, 21. — Holsteins. National Ormsby sale. Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Oct. 30. — Ayrshires. Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club tenth annual consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y.; R. E. Mead, sale manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Nov. 5-6.—Holsteins, Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8. — Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Aug. 19-23.—Vegetable Growers' Association of America annual convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia.

Aug. 21-24.—Thirty-sixth Annual Fair Gloucester County Grange, Alcyon Park, Pitman, N. J.; E. Arlington Jones, secretary, Harrisonville, N. J.

Aug, 23.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association field meeting, Franklin Co., Mass.

Aug. 26-31. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Aug. 26-31.—Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Aug. 28.—Connecticut Experiment Station Field Day, Station Farm, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

Sept. 15-25.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 16-17. — Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

Oct. 7-12.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 10. — Fourth annual Sewickley Guernsey Cattle Club show, Allegheny County Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa.; Carlos E. Norton, secretary.

Oct. 12-19. — National Dairy Exposition , St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 17-20. — American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Nov. 13-14-15. — Westchester County Poultry Association, Annual Show Peekskill, N. Y. Chas. H. Chapman, Sec'y., Pleasantville, N. Y.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

August 12, 1929.

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, qt., 7 to 9c; cows, registered, fresh, milk, $225 to $300; grade, $150 to $200; beef cows and bulls, good, 100 lbs., $12 to $15; common to poor, $8 to $10; veal calves, milk fed, prime, $18 to $20; medium, $12 to $16; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 28 to 30c; roasting chickens, lb., 35 to 38c; broilers, native, 2¼ to 2½ lbs., lb., 30 to 35c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 45 to 50c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 14 to 15c; special, qt., 18 to 20c; sold from chain stores, qt., 13c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 50 to 55c; creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 52 to 53c; cut from tubs, lb., 47 to 49c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 35 to 37c; cottage, lb., 12½ to 15c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 55 to 60c; fowls, fancy, dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; roasting chickens, lb., 55 to 65c; broilers, native, dressed, 2 to 2¼ lbs., 55 to 60c; veal chops, lb., 50 to 55c; roasts, lb., 35 to 40c; steak, best cut, lb., 65 to 70c; corn, Yellow Bantam, doz., 45 to 50c; apples, cooking, lb., 10 to 12c; potatoes, new, pk., 40 to 55c; cabbage, lb., 5 to 6c; lettuce, head, 5 to 8c; beets, bch., 4 to 5c; carrots, bch., 4 to 5c; cucumbers, each, 5 to 8c; Summer squash, lb., 5c; peaches, lb., 10c; cantaloupes, each, 8 to 15c.

F. A. C.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending August 10.

Market.—Beef steers, weak to unevenly lower; compared with week ago, better grades, all weights, 25c lower; common and medium grades off more; top, $14.50; average weight, 1,400 lbs.; bulk, $13 to $13.75; fat heifers, 25 to 50c lower. Bulls, butcher cows and cutters about steady; bulk medium bulls, $10.25 to $11; heifers, $11 to $11.75; cows, $8.50 to $9.25; cutters, $5.50 to $6.50. Stockers and feeders steady, fair demand; most sales, $9.50 to $10.50. Calves, steady to strong; top vealers, $17.50. Hogs, nominally steady.

Receipts for week ending August 10.—Cattle, 184 cars; 47 St. Paul, 36 Virginia, 17 Chicago, 16 Canada, 13 St. Louis, 10 New York, 9 West Virginia, 6 Maryland, 5 Kansas City, 5 Pennsylvania, 5 Buffalo, 5 Pittsburgh, 4 Kentucky, 3 Tennessee, 2 Ohio, 1 Oklahoma; containing 5,346 head, 299 trucked in; total cattle, 5,645 head, 583 calves, 1,051 hogs, 303 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 132 cars; 27 Virginia, 31 Canada, 24 St. Paul, 16 Chicago, 12 West Virginia, 7 Pennsylvania, 4 St. Louis, 3 Buffalo, 2 Kentucky, 2 Tennessee, 1 New York, 1 Pittsburgh, 1 Maryland, 1 Oklahoma; containing 3,948 head, 298 head trucked in; total cattle, 4,246 head, 1,134 calves, 790 hogs, 1,316 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $13.25 to $14.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $13 to $14.50; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12.75 to $14.50; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11.25 to $12.75; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $11.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11 to $12; good, 850 lbs. up, $10 to $11; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9 to $10; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.75 to $9.

Cows.—Choice, $9.25 to $10.25; good, $8.25 to $9.25; common and medium, $6.75 to $8.25; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.50 to $12; cutter, common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $9.75 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $9.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $9.50 to $11.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $8.25 to $9.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $14.75 to $17.50; medium, $12.75 to $14.75; cull and common, $8.25 to $12.75.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11.50 to $13.25; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $13.25 to $13.75; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $13.25 to $14; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.50 to $11.50.

FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at warehouse).—Bran, ton, $40.50 to $41.50; shorts, $42.50 to $43.50; hominy, $52 to $53; middlings, $46.50 to $47.50; linseed, $65.50 to $66.50; gluten, $47.50 to $48.50; ground oats, $43.50 to $44.50; Soy bean meal, $60 to $61; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $51.50 to $52.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $41 to $42; 18 per cent, $43.50 to $44.50; 20 per cent, $48.50 to $49.50; 24 per cent, $53 to $54; 25 per cent, $54.50 to $55.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $48 to $49; Alfalfa, regular, $40 to $41; Alfalfa, reground, $43 to $44.

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

August 15, 1929

August: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.05.

In classes 2A and 2B differentials of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $1.95.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.44	@$0.44½
Extra, 92 score		.43½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.40½	@ .43
Seconds	.39	@ .40
Lower grades	.38	@ .38½
Ladles	.32½	@ .37
Packing stock	.31	@ .32
Renovated	39	@ .39½
Sweet, fancy	.45½	@ .46
Extra		45
Firsts	.42	@ .44½
Seconds	.40	@ .41½
Centralized	.40¼	@ .42½

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.23½	@$0.24½
Fancy	.22½	@ .23
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.22½	@ .23

EGGS

Nearby fancy, white	$0.51	@-0.52½
Extra	.46	@ .50
Average extras	.44	@ .45
Extra firsts	.37	@ .42
Firsts	.34	@ .35
Pacific Coast, whites	.40	@ .49
Mixed colors,		
Nearby best	.41	@ .47
Gathered, best	.36	@ .39
Common to good	.28	@ .32

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42	@$0.45
Fair to good	.30	@ .40
Broilers	.35	@ .43
Roosters	.20	@ .26
Fowls	.30	@ .35
Ducks	.22	@ .25
Geese	.16	@ .22
Turkeys, young toms	.42	@ .46
Hens	.40	@ .43
Squabs, white, lb.	.45	@ .50
Dark, doz.	2.50	@ 3.00
Culls	1.50	@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.27	@$0.30
Chickens	.30	@ .37
Roosters	.18	@ .21
Ducks	.20	@ .26
Geese	.13	@ .15
Tame rabbits	.15	@ .20

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50	@1375
Bulls	8.00	@ 9.00
Cows	7.00	@ 8.50
Calves, best	16.00	@19.00
Common to good	12.00	@15.00
Sheep	5.75	@ 6.00
Lambs	12.75	@14.00
Hogs	12.00	@12.60

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.22	@$0.23
Good to prime	.16	@ .21
Culls	.11	@ .13
Steers, 100 lbs	24.00	@27.00
Bulls	15.00	@17.00
Cows	18.00	@20.00

POTATOES

Md. ad Va., bbl.	$2.00	@$5.75
Jersey, sack	1.25	@ 5.00
L. I., 3 55-lb sacks	4.50	@ 5.00
150 lbs.	1.75	@ 5.00
In bulk, 180 lbs.	5.25	@ 5.75
Sweet potatoes, S'n, bbl.	2.50	@ 7.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.25	@$1.50
Cabbage, bbl.	2.75	@ 5.00
Carrots, bu.	1.50	@ 2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	2.50	@ 6.00
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00	@ 1.25
Cucumbers, bu.	1.00	@ 4.00
Eggplants, bu.	1.00	@ 1.25
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@ 5.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.00	@ 2.50
Onions, bu.	1.25	@ 2.25
Parsley, bu.	1.00	@ 1.25
Peas, bu.	2.00	@ 4.50
Radishes, 100 bchs.	3.00	@ 4.00
Spinach, bu.	.75	@ 2.50
Squash, bu.	.50	@ 1.25
String beans, bu.	1.00	@ 2.50
Sweet corn, 100	3.00	@ 4.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	.50	@ 2.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00	@ 3.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Pea	$10.00	@10.25
Red kidney	8.75	@ 9.00

FRUITS

Apples, new, bu.	$1.00	@$3.00
Peaches, Ga., crt.	.75	@ 2.25
Bu.	.75	@ 2.00
Carolina, crate	.75	@ 4.00
Bu.	.75	@ 2.00
Indiana, bu.	2.00	@ 2.50
Illinois, bu.	1.50	@ 1.75
Virginia, crt. and bu.	.75	@ 3.00
Del. and Md., bu.	.75	@ 3.00
Jersey, crt. or bu.	.50	@ 1.50
Muskmelons, Arizona,		
Jumbo, crt.	1.30	@ 2.25
Std. crt.	1.00	@ 1.75
Flat crt.	.75	@ 1.00
California, Jumbo, crt.	2.25	@ 3.25
Std. crt.	1.75	@ 2.50
Pony crt.	1.50	@ 2.00
Flat crt.	.85	@ 1.50
New Mexico, Jumbo crt.	2.25	@ 2.50
Flat crt.	.50	@ 1.65
Del. and Md., Jumbo crt.	1.00	@ 2.50
St. crt.	.75	@ 1.50
Pony crt.	.75	@ 1.50
Flat crt.	.25	@ 1.25
Watermelons, car.	55.00	@370.00
Blackberries, qt.	.11	@ .13
Huckleberries, qt.	.15	@ .40
Raspberries, pt.	.12	@ .25

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00	@25.00
No. 2	22.00	@23.00
No. 3	14.00	@21.00
Clover mixed	15.00	@23.00
Straw, rye	20.00	@22.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.41¼
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.47¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.16¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.57¼
Rye	1.12¼
Barley	.78

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B	.16	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.52	@ .53
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65	@ .70
Gathered	.45	@ .55
Fowls, lb.	.45	@ .55
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@ .55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@ .40
Potatoes, new, lb.	.05	@ .06
String beans, lb.	.15	@ .20
Lima beans, lb.	.20	@ .30
Lettuce, head	.10	@ .15
Peaches, doz.	.30	@ .40
Blackberries, qt.	.25	@ .40
Huckleberries, qt.	.30	@ .75

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Offerings of peaches were fairly liberal on the Philadelphia fruit and vegetable market during the past few days. Demand and trading were moderate for good quality offerings and the market ruled steady. Ordinary stock which comprised the bulk of the receipts was very hard to move at any figure. North Carolina Elbertas were mostly $2.50 to $3.25 per crate, while Hales sold for $2.50 to $2.65. Virginia Elbertas in bushel baskets brought $2.50 to $3, while large Elbertas from Delaware sold for $2.75 to $3. Various varieties from New Jersey moved slowly at 50c to $1 per bushel for white stock, while yellow offerings moved at $1 to $1.50. Most of the offerings were of small size as the result of dry weather. Trading in apples was rather quiet, with demand limited to best receipts. Buyers were looking for fancy marks, and left ordinary quality unnoticed. Wealthies moved at $1.50 to $2.50 per bushel with an occasional sale of large fancy stock up to $3. Most Gravensteins moved at $1.25 to $2 per bushel. Honeydews were steady, with standard crates selling at $1.25 to $2.25. The market for nearby cantaloupes was dull, with New Jersey ⅝-bu. baskets selling at 60c to $1, while Delaware flats brought 40c to $1. String beans were in heavy supply and the market weakened. N. J. wax varieties sold for 25 to 75c per ⅝-bu. basket, while green ranged from 25 to 75c, with a few fancy flat at 85c to $1. Lima beans were also in liberal supply and the market rather dull. New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware offerings brought $1 to $1.50 per bushel, with a few sales up to $2. Good cabbage was somewhat scarce during the first part of the week, but supplies increased towards the close and the market eased off, with Virginia barrel crates bringing $4.50 to $4.75, while nearby stock in ⅝-bu. baskets sold for 75c to $1. Some Pennsylvania stock in barrels sold for $4 to $4.50. Nearby beets and carrots were steady at 2 to 3c per bunch. Eggplants in heavy receipt was weak at 50 to 85c per ⅝-bu. basket. The market on western lettuce was weak, while eastern offerings held about steady. California crates of 4 to 5 dozen heads of Iceberg sold for $3 to $4.25, while New York State Big Boston brought 75c to $1 for crates of two-dozen heads. Celery was dull while pepper in heavy supply was generally weak. The onion market was dull with trading rather limited. New York and Massachusetts yellows brought $2.25 to $2.40 per sack of 100 lbs. Spanish Valencias sold for $1.90 for a crate of 50. Nearby yellows in ⅝-bu. baskets ranged from 80c to $1, while white stewers in bushels were quoted at $2 to $2.50. Receipts of tomatoes were heavier and the market dropped sharply. Only really fancy marks moved satisfactorily, as demand was slow and a large part of the supply met practically no movement at all. New Jersey 20-qt. crts. brought 50 to 75c, with a few fancy at 85c to $1. The white potato market was rather dull during the past few days with trading slow. New Jersey 150-lb. sacks of Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, sold for $4.25 to $4.75, with a few fancy at $5. Trading at shipping points in New Jersey was slow also and $4.50 was top for f.o.b. prices. Some receipts of potatoes were in from Pennsylvania and these brought $3.75 to $3.85 per 120-lb. sacks.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Offerings of strictly fresh eggs were light during the past few days and the market readily absorbed the receipts at firm figures. Fresh extra firsts advanced 1c over the previous week, and were quoted at 38c, while fresh firsts brought mostly 36c, compared with 33 to 35c, the week before. Fancy carton eggs reached 49c, while candled stock ranged from 46 to 48c. Receipts dropped to approximately 30,000 cases for the week compared with 33,000 cases the week before, and 29,000 cases during the same week last season. Undergrades made up the bulk of the receipts and these ruled easier, with fresh seconds selling at 31½ to 32½c. Advices from poultry points state that shipments will probably run lighter from now on due to falling off in production.

Receipts of live poultry were light, and the market was firm for fine quality birds. Demand and trading was fairly active for colored fowls and most sales were made at 31 to 33c. Leghorn fowls moved slowly at 25 to 26c for fancy and 23 to 24c for ordinary. Chickens were steady at 33 to 35c for yellow-legged stock, weighing over 3 lbs. Leghorn broilers sold for 24 to 26c, while old roosters were steady at 21 to 23c. Fancy Spring ducks moved fairly well at 22 to 23c, while old stock was slow at 20 to 21c. Trading on the dressed poultry market was quiet, but the demand absorbed the light offerings at steady figures. Barrel packed chickens, iced, from nearby sections were in fair demand at 35 to 36c for large sizes, and the smaller stock brought 32 to 33c. Fowls were steady at 33 to 34c. Nearby broilers in light supply moved slowly at 35 to 36c for fancy and 33 to 34c for ordinary offerings. Long Island ducks were steady at 25c.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of good quality moved readily at firm figures. There was a better demand for offerings of new hay, while receipts of old stock were quoted at a discount in order to move them, and prevent accumulations. No. 2 Timothy continued steady at $18 to $19 per ton, while clover mixed remained unchanged from last week's quotations at $17.50 to $18.50. Wheat straw moved slowly, while there were too few sales of rye and oat straw to quote. New wheat straw brought $12 to $13 per ton. J. M. F.

Local Up-State Prices

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 50c; best dairy, lb., 53c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 46c; undersized eggs, doz., 40c; duck eggs, doz., 50c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, qt., 5c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; berries, black, qt., 20c; berries, red, qt., 30c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 4c; cabbage, red, head, 5c; currants, qt., 12c; cherries, sour, qt., 15c; cherries, sweet, qt., 20c; cucumbers, pickling, lb., 60c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; dandelion greens, pk., 20c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 7c; onions, green, bch., 5c; potatoes, bu., $1; new potatoes, pk., 50c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch., 5c; green peas, 3 qts., 25c; green corn, doz., 35c; pineapples, each, 10 to 20c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, 3 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 25c; strawberries, qt., 18 to 20c; Summer squash, lb., 5c; tomatoes, lb., 10c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 36c; light fowls, lb., 34c; geese, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 36c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 20c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 35c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c.

Miscellaneous. — Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; hardwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, old, 23c; Spring, lb., 25c; dressed, lb., 50 to 60c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 48c; yearlings, live, lb., 28 to 30c; Leghorns, 25 to 28c; broilers, live, lb., 23 to 32c; dressed, lb., 50 to 60c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 50 to 55c; eggs, unclassified, doz., 45 to 48c; fancy, white, crate, $14 to $15; grade A, $13; unclassified, $11.50; duck eggs, doz., 60c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Carrots, doz. bchs, 40c; cauliflower, head, 15c; cabbage, bu., 65c to $1; cucumbers, bu., $3; beans, wax, bu., $1.50; beets, doz. bchs, 40c; dill, doz. bchs, 50c; garlic, lb., 10c; lettuce, head, 5 to 6c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; caps, 25c; kohlrabi, bch, 5c; leeks, doz. bchs, 35 to 40c; potatoes, bu., $2 to $2.25; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; onions, doz. bchs, 30 to 35c; peas, bu., $2; radishes, doz. bchs, 45c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; sweet corn, doz. ears, 20 to 35c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; Summer squash, doz., $1 to $1.25; tomatoes, qt., 20c; bu., $4.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; black caps, crate, $7; qt., 25c; cherries, sweet, qt., 20 to 25c; huckleberries, qt., 25c; long blacks, qt., 25c; plums, qt., 15c; pears, bu., $2.50 to $3.

Hay, mixed, $12 to $15.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Aug. 13.—Dry weather is reflected in higher prices for various vegetables. Berries are also stronger.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery prints, 49 to 50c; tubs, 47 to 48c; firsts, 45 to 47c; undergrades, 44 to 45c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25c; longhorn, 25 to 26c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; limburger, brick Swiss, 32 to 33c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 50c; grade A, 40 to 47c; grade B, 38c; grade C, 33c; nearby at mark, 33 to 43c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, easier; fowls, 31 to 34c; chickens, 39 to 43c; broilers, 36c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; ducks, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 41 to 46c. Live poultry, easier; fowls, 28 to 29c; broilers, 23 to 32c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 23c.

Apples and Potatoes. — Apples, steady; Astrachan, bu., $1 to $2; Sweet Bough, $2 to $2.50; Del., Greening, $2.75 to $3.25; Va., Wealthy, $3; Maiden Blush, $3.25. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., $1.25 to $2; Va., bbl., $2.75 to $5.75; Ky., 150-lb. sack, $5 to $5.25; sweets, Ala., hamper, $1.50 to $1.75.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $9 to $10; pea, medium, $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $14 to $15; marrow, $15.50 to $16. Onions, firm; home-grown, bu., $2; Mass., 100-lb. sack, $3; Spanish, crate, $2 to $2.15; green, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, qt., 14 to 15c; cantaloupes, crate, $1.50 to $3.50; cherries, 4-qt. bskt., 65 to 70c; grapes, Cal., Malaga, Thompson seedless, lug., $3.25 to $3.75; honeydews, crate, $1.75 to $2.25; huckleberries, Pa., 32-qt. crate, $7 to $7.50; peaches, bu., $1.50 to $2.75; pears, Cal., Bartlett, box, $4 to $4.25; raspberries, black, 32-qt. crate, $5 to $6; purple, $5.50 to $6.50; watermelons, 35 to 60c.

Vegetables.—Beans, green, wax, bu., $1.75 to $2; beets, bu., $1 to $1.50; cabbage, bu., 50c to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, bu., $1.50 to $3; celery, doz. bchs, 30 to 90c; corn, doz., 25 to 35c; cucumbers, bu., $4 to $4.50; eggplant, bu., $3 to $3.50; kohlrabi, doz., 50 to 75c; lettuce, doz. crate, 60 to 80c; Col., Iceberg, crate, $4.50 to $5; peas, bu., 50c to $1.75; peppers, 8-qt. bskt., 75c to $1; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; romaine, bu., 55 to 65c; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.25; squash, bu., $1.50 to $2; tomatoes, 10-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.50.

Sweets.—Honey, steady, comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5.50; buckwheat, $3.50 to $4. Maple products, steady; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.50; sugar, 15 to 25c.

Feeds.—Hay, firm; Timothy, loose, ton, $17 to $18; clover mixed, $17 to $18; oat straw, $10 to $11.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $32; standard middlings, $34; red-dog, $40; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $43; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $56; gluten, $39.90; hominy, $45; oatfeed, $16.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.50; Alfalfa, $15 to $16.50; Alsike, $18 to $19; clover, $18 to $20. C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

August 13, 1929.

Lower prices prevail at Boston on most produce, supplies of which are now chiefly from nearby. A good demand continued throughout the week on cabbage, corn, cucumbers and potatoes. Tomatoes declined to comparatively low prices. The wool market was somewhat more active with good trading.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Astrachans ord., $1 to $2; fancy, $2.50 to $3. Williams, $1 to $1.50; few large extra fancy, $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box. Del. and N. J. Wealthy, $2.25 to $2.50. Gravensteins, unclassified, $1.75 to $2 bu. bskt.

Beans.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native green and wax, $1 to $1.50; few fancy, $2 to $2.25. Shells, $1 to $1.75. Limas, $3 to $3.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 40 to 65c std. bu. box.

Blueberries.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native 32-qt. crates, 20 to 30c qt.

Carrots. — Supplies moderate, demand fair Native, 18 bchs., 50c to $1 std. bu. box. Cal., crts., few sales, $2 to $2.50.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native white, 18 bchs., $1.50 to $2, few sales; N. G. Highballs, 90c.

Corn.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native white, 75c to $1.25; yellow, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 60 cukes, $1 to $3.50 std. bu. box.

Lettuce. — Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native, 18 heads, 35 to 60c std. bu. box. N. Y., 24 heads, 50c to $1. Cal., 4 to 5 doz., $1.50 to $4.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, $1.25 to $1.35 std. bu. box. Mass., bags, $2.25 to $2.50.

Peppers.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native hot, $1.25 to $1.35; sweet Bell, $1.50 to $1.75 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1.50 to $1.85 std. bu. box. N. J., 150-lb. sacks, mostly $5.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., 50c to $1 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 75c to $1.10 bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Market weak. Native hothouse mostly 5 to 8c lb. Outdoor, 50c to $1 ½ box. N. J., 20-qt., No. 1, 50 to 65c.

Hay.—Market quiet. Receipts and demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $16 to $21. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market quiet, creamery extras, 44c. Firsts, 41½ to 43½c. Seconds, 39½ to 41c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 52c. White extras, 50 to 51c. Fresh eastern extras, 49c dozen.

Cheese.—Market steady. N. Y. extras held, 27 to 28c. Firsts held, 25 to 26c. Fresh, 25 to 26c. Western extras held, 26 to 28c. Firsts held, 24 to 27½c. Fresh, 22 to 24c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., $9.75 to $10.25. Cal., small white, $11.75 to $12. Yellow Eyes, $8.25 to $8.50. Red kidney, $9.25 to $9.50. Limas, $16 to $16.50 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market firm, demand good.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, 38 to 39c; clothing, 31 to 32c; ½ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45c; clothing, 42 to 43c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 83 to 87c; ¼ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 84 to 87c; ⅜ blood, combing, 83 to 87c; clothing, 80 to 83c; Terr., combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 85 to 88c, ⅜ blood, 88 to 91c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ¼ blood, combing, 78 to 82c; clothing, 72 to 77c; low ¼ blood, combing, 65 to 70c; clothing, 62 to 65c.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$13.75@$14.00
950 to 1,100, good	13.75@14.00
800 up, medium	12.00@13.75
Common	9.00@12.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	11.00@12.75
Common and medium	7.50@11.00
Cows, good	9.75@10.00
Common and medium	7.50@ 8.75
Low cutters and cutters	5.50@ 7.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.00@11.00
Cutter to medium	8.00@10.00
Calves, 500 down, med. to choice	11.50@15.50
Cull to common	7.00@11.50
Vealers, milk-fed, good to choice	16.00@17.50
Medium	13.00@16.00
Cull to common	8.00@13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$10.75@11.35
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	11.00@12.70
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	12.50@12.70
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med. to ch.	12.25@12.70
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	12.00@12.50
Pkg. sows, smooth, lt. wts. exc.	9.50@10.00

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to choice	$13.50@14.00
92 down, medium	12.00@13.50
All wts., common	9.50@12.00
Yearling wethers,	
110 down, med. to choice	9.00@11.00
Ewes, 120 down, med. to choice	5.50@ 6.75
120 to 150, med. to choice	5.00@ 6.50
All wts., cull to common	2.50@ 5.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu. bskt., Pa., 2½-in. Wealthies, $2.50 to $2.75; 2¼-in., $2.25 to $2.50; 2½-in. Maiden Bdush, $2.75; 2¼-in., $2 to $2.25; 2½-in. Wealthies, $2.74; 2¼-in., $2.50; N. Y., 2½-in. Duchess, $1.90 to $2; Va., 2½-in. Pippins, $1.85; 2¼-in. Wealthies, $2.25; 2½-in. Maiden Blush, $2.75; 2½-in. McIntosh, $2.65; blackberries, N. J., 32-qt. crts., $5.25 to $5.50; cabbage, Iowa and N. Y., bulk. per bbl., $5; cantaloupes, Md. and Del., jumbos and trucks, $2 to $2.25; poorer low as $1.50; standards, $1.75 to $2; poorer low as $1.25; flats, 85c to $1.15; eggplant, N. J., hprs., $1.65 to $1.75; lettuce, N. Y., Big Boston, per crt., 50c to $1; mostly, 75 to 85c; peaches, Va., Ga. Belles, $1.75; Del., Ga. Belles, small, $1.10 to $1.25; peppers, bu. hprs., N. J., $1; N. C., 75c to $1; potatoes, Cobblers, Va. and Md., stave bbls., U. S., No. 1, $5.50 to $5.75; N. J., 150-lb. sacks, Cobblers, $4.75 to $4.85; 2-bu. sacks, $3.85 to $3.90; W. Va., 2½-bu. sacks, Cobblers, $4.60 to $4.75; sweet potatoes, bu. hprs., Alabama Triumphs, $1.50; tomatoes, Ohio, 12-qt. bskt., fancy, 50 to 65c; choice, 35 to 40c.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $20.50 to $21; standard, $19 to $20; No. 2, $17 to $18; No. 3, $14 to $15; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 1 wheat straw, $10.50 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $11; No. 3, $9 to $10; No. 1 oat, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $10 to $10.50.

EGGS

Locals, fresh select, whites, 40 to 41c; browns, 37 to 40c; current receipts, 31 to 33c doz.

POULTRY

Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog-dressed, 40c lb. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 29 to 30c; Leghorns, 24 to 25c; roosters, 18 to 19c; broilers, colored, 30 to 32c; Leghorns, 20 to 24c; ducks, 24 to 26c; geese, 18 to 20c lb. Common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

A Farmer's Opinions

PAINT.—In the Eastern and New England States I have seen so many newly-painted farmhouses and other buildings and fences during the past 13 months that it is probably within bounds to say painting is a fixed habit which farm people in this territory take pride in practicing. Good paint carefully applied improves the appearance and lengthens the life of structures. It also heightens the interest and pleasure of families in their homes, and gives tone and color to farming communities. I like to see and smell paint. It is refreshing. It is an outward sign of a bright and hopeful inside life.

RED BARNS IN THE WEST.—In the West of my boyhood much more whitewash than paint was used. Even now in that region, farmhouses that have been painted more than once since they were built are not numerous. Most of them are in a drab state of neglect. On stock farms in the corn belt the big barns were painted red when they were erected; comparatively few have been repainted, except those near hard roads. Hundreds of these have been bedaubed by commercial sign-painters. The extensive and continuing use of paint on farm structures in the East betokens an active sense of economy and beauty, and an ennobling passion for cleanliness. But I've never seen a painted structure that would compare, in chaste whiteness and aspiring dignity, with an old smokehouse that I used to know when it was clothed in a new coat of rich whitewash. It wasn't worth painting. Its outside oak planks were so rough that they would have worn out a wheelbarrow load of paint brushes. That old smokehouse is imperishable in the memory of every member of a large family.

A ROCK GARDEN.—One of the most delightful, inexpensive and ingenious rock gardens that I know represents the work of C. T. Conklin and his wife and children in Brandon, Vt. One end of their yard in that clean, orderly and unhurried little town was a rough and rocky eyesore when they acquired the property three years ago. Guided by books, bulletins and seed catalogs, and aided by a lack of expensive, expert assistance (which sometimes goes to extremes in the formalism), they worked out a plan, dug out, moved and piled stones, filled holes, and then planted and sowed a long list of varieties that make the rockery good to see from early Spring till late Fall. In the high background stands a split boulder, eight feet high, and as large as a load of hay. Every year the Conklins take something out and put something else in the garden. Rearrangements of patterns suggest themselves. A rockery is a perennial fascination and joy—where there are no chickens and not many dogs.

DEPLETED MID-WEST SOILS.—Eastern farmers often ask me whether it is true, as they have often heard or read, that soils in the Mid-West are "wearing out," and don't produce, on the average, nearly so much grain to the acre as they did 35 to 40 years ago. It is true, so far as most of the older farming areas of the Mid-West are concerned. It is also true, however, that hosts of farmers there are improving their soils. Thousands of tons of ground limestone are applied every year in each of a number of corn-belt counties that I could name. In recent years, moreover, the use of fertilizers has increased to a marked extent in some of the corn-belt States. Eastern farmers, however, are better posted on fertilizers and fertilizer practices than Mid-West farmers.

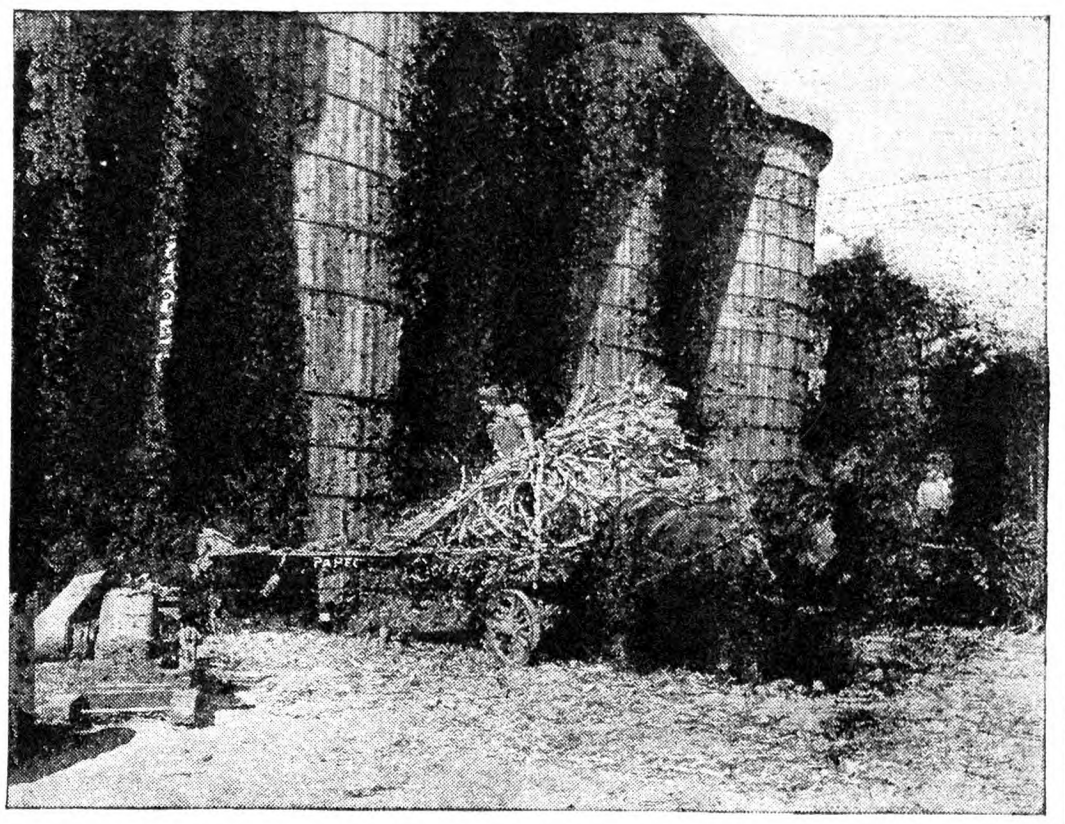
HOPKINS' ILLINOIS WORK.—More than 25 years ago the late Dr. C. G. Hopkins of the Illinois Experiment Station began his widely-known soil fertility studies and experiments. He was convinced that the time had come to make a systematic and united effort to restore the fertility of impoverished corn-belt farm lands. His figures on crop yields showed a steady decrease in yields from typical soils in various regions of Illinois. His methods for rebuilding soils and for maintaining them in a high state of fertility were popularly adopted in Illinois. They also influenced the practices of farmers and the investigations of scientists in several Mid-West States. He and Dr. Charles E. Thorne of the Ohio Experiment Station were in general accord in their work. Dr. Hopkins' formula was simple. It included the application of ground limestone (in order to make legumes grow); the increased use of legumes in crop rotations (for the purpose of obtaining nitrogen from the air); the use of ground rock phosphate (applied with manure or turned under with a green crop), and the plowing under of all crop residues (such as straw, small-grain stubble, cornstalks and bedding) to increase the organic matter or humus in soils.

MISSOURI SOILS. — In Missouri the work of Prof. M. F. Miller of the experiment station at Columbia has concerned itself with the soil situation which Dr. Hopkins' results in Illinois had defined and advertised. Prof. Miller, however, went his own way, rejecting some of Hopkins' theories and practices. For example, Miller never unqualifiedly recommended ground rock phosphate as a carrier of phosphorus in a soil fertility program. He held that some other sources of this element were quicker in their action and often cheaper than rock phosphate. This view is now widely accepted. It is certain that if Dr. Hopkins were living today he would modify the soil fertility system which, in all sincerity and with a great man's faith, he gave to Illinois, and personally introduced into Greece, upon the invitation of that country's government. In Missouri there has been a widespread increase in the production of legume crops, not only for hay and pasture, but for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. It is realized, however, by leading farmers there that nitrogenous fertilizers must be used to supplement the nitrogen supply.

FROM BARTON CO., MO.—M. M. Hunt, a farmer in Barton Co., Mo., has long been interested in soil fertility and related problems. A recent paragraph here on depleted soils and soil erosion prompted him to write as follows on July 28: "It expressed the truth, as I see it. I often wonder what the next generation will do on these skimmed, skinned, mined and eroded lands here in the Mid-West. The tardy interest shown by politicians and not a few business men might be accounted for by the fact that the business men hold notes for machinery and supplies against farmers. This is the age when man wears out machinery, if and provided that the machinery doesn't wear the man out first."

IN RHODE ISLAND. — Although Rhode Island is only 40 by 30 miles in its horizontal dimensions, it has a fine coast line of 450 miles, a variety of soil types, a large number of both specialized and diversified farms, and many thriving industries. Poultry-raising and dairying are its chief farming enterprises. One of the foremost herds of the Guernsey breed is maintained on Greyholme Farms, managed by Walter A. Cook, near East Greenwich, R. I. For the 4 per cent raw milk which the farms are supplying in bottles to a special trade in Providence, they are getting 23c a quart. That is a much higher price than most farmers in the State are receiving for their milk. Turkey-raising is experiencing a revival in Rhode Island. More than 100 growthy, healthy poults will be raised this year at Greyholme Farms. They raised 150 last year. Sanitary measures have enabled many farmers to keep their flocks free from blackhead. In East Greenwich on July 31 I saw a small truck loaded with baby chicks pass down the street to the railway station. They will make late broilers. Alfalfa turns yellow and dies out after the second or third year on the sandy loam in that part of the State. Alsike and Red clover are the favorite legumes on the extensive Knight farms. An orchard of 800 trees promises a fair to good apple crop this season on one of these farms.

FROM DAN'S NOTEBOOK.—Almost always when we have a late, wet Spring we have a mid-Summer drought. Pastures with us are brown where they are not bare. It is almost miraculous how, after the early Fall rains begin, our "dead" grass comes to life again, and makes a pleasant sight and a lot of high-protein feed. In the long run, our climate balances up fairly well. I've lived here 56 years. It is good enough for me. . . . Some of our neighbors are going into dairying, after having raised beef cattle for many years. Some of their grade beef cows are good milkers. Their talk is to cross purebred dairy bulls on these cows and, from their produce, build up dairy herds. We keep six practically purebred Jersey cows. I bought one of them as a calf; three of the others are her daughters, sired by a neighbor's pedigree Jersey bull. We've never had a case of abortion or tuberculosis, nor tested a cow for anything. Our cows are outdoors almost all of the year, get plenty of exercise, and are never stuffed with high-protein feeds. The health of dairy cattle is undermined and cows abort and develop tuberculosis because of high feeding, overhousing, under-exercising and excessive milking. The prices that most dairymen get for milk compel them to ruin their cows by breeding, feeding and handling them for "high production." Cows should have a union and protect themselves from exploitation by the big dairy corporations that don't care a hang about cows or the people who make them. . . . Our Toulouse goslings are big, awkward and cheerful. I like to see them graze what we call goose grass, and hear them "talk." We've had a fat goose every Christmas since the blackhead stopped our turkey-raising. . . . There has been a lot of soft work done for big wages on the hard road. A man can't hire any extra help here for Fall plowing when the State is building a paved road in his county. . . . Most of the new tractors used this season in these parts were bought on time. Buying on time leads down to a time when people have a hard time paying what they owe. That's the way hard times are produced. D. C. W.



Papec at work with electric motor on Millwood Farm, Framingham, Mass. Manager F. E. Barrett says, "We consider the Papec the best machine on the market."

MR. BEALE SAVED $367.50 By Filling with a Papec

This year with a Papec No. 127 we filled our three 50-foot silos at a saving of exactly $367.50. Formerly we have used a 22-inch cutter which required a steam traction engine and a large gang of men. I always had trouble with clogging. This year we never had a stop—we could use a light tractor and a small crew, which cut the overhead way down.

HARRY G. BEALE, Mount Sterling, Ohio.

Mr. Beale is one of the 167 men who took the trouble to write us last November what they thought of their Papecs. Below other Papec Owners give in their own words the reasons why more farmers buy Papec than any other make of cutter.

The Lightest Running Cutter

With a 5 h. p. electric motor and a No. 127 Papec (next to the largest size), we filled our 14'x40' silo in 14½ hours. It was a joy for us this year filling silo.

I. A. SCHWINGHAMMER, Albany, Minn.

(Other No. 127 Papecs are doing good work on 3 h. p. electric.)

Self-feed That's Really Automatic

The third feed roller is a wonder. Our machine will feed for hours at a time without a man at the feed table.

C. J. STILLMAN, Emmetsburg, Iowa.

Record Capacity

Our Papec filled a 16'x60' silo near Camby in 15 hours' running time with no trouble at all.

F. M. STOKESBERRY, Camby, Indiana.

The Cutter That Does Not Clog

I have had a Papec Filler for six years and never had a pipe clog.

EARL FLITCRAFT, Walworth, Wisconsin.

PAPEC

Non-Clog Ensilage Cutters

A Coupon of Value to Stockmen

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LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. If your dealer cannot supply you send us $4.00 for a 100 lb. sample bag, freight prepaid, to points in N. Y., N. J., Penna. and Va. only. Your money refunded if not found entirely satisfactory.

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The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
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10 " " . . 13.00 N. Y.
Special Prices on Barrels.
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
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MacKellar's Charcoal

For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844. "Not all Charcoal is suitable for poultry. Ours is."
R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

HALL'S CHICKS

ARE BETTER—From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.

R. I. Reds 16c
(Special Matings) 18c
W. Leghorns (Special Matings) 15c
B. Rocks.... (Special Matings) 20c
100% live delivery guaranteed

HALL BROS. Poplar Hill Farm
Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.

SPECIAL! EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY - WE SHIP C. O. D.
Very high quality chicks bred especially for high egg production. Pure Bred. Shipped C.O.D. 100% Live Delivery. Carefully selected by experts.

	25	50	100	500
Bar., Wh., Bf. Rocks; Wh. Sil. Lcd. Wyandottes; S.C. Reds; Wh., Bf. Orpingtons	$3.25	$6.00	$11.50	$55.00
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Heavy Assorted	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50

Catalog, Free Book, "How to Raise Chicks" with each order.
THE ADA HATCHERY, Route 15, ADA, OHIO

Hubbard Farms Reds—Chicks
at Reduced Summer Prices

All breeders 100% free from White Diarrhoea. Sturdy, livable chicks, early maturing, heavy laying, large egg strain.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
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N. Y. State R. O. P. Breeder
Trapnested and Pedigreed Continuously for 18 Years
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Clear Spring Quality CHICKS

CASH or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$9.00	$42.50	$85.00
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100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAllisterville, Pa.

BROILER CHICKS
NOW READY
Special 3 Week old Started Chicks only 20¢
FAIRPORT QUALITY CHICKS
Send for Prices and Folder, "Big Money in Broilers"
Fairport Hatcheries
Box 42 Fairport, N. Y.

CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
Barred Rocks	3.00	5.50	10.00
White Leghorns	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00
Light Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
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BABY CHICKS
August Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$ 8.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	9.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAllisterville, Penna.

MIXED BROILER DAY-OLD CHICKS

Light breeds, $10 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12; All Heavy, $14. Smaller quantities a trifle more, Straight breeds a little higher in price. Sent C. O. D. Pay after arrival. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Better order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Immediate shipment. We hatch all year. Send for folder.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604

Kline's Barred Rocks

Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches weekly. Low prices. 1,000 lots.
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"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS

$10 per 100; $90 per 1,000; Heavy Mixed, $8 per 100; Black Giants, $15 per 100. Prompt service. C. O. D.
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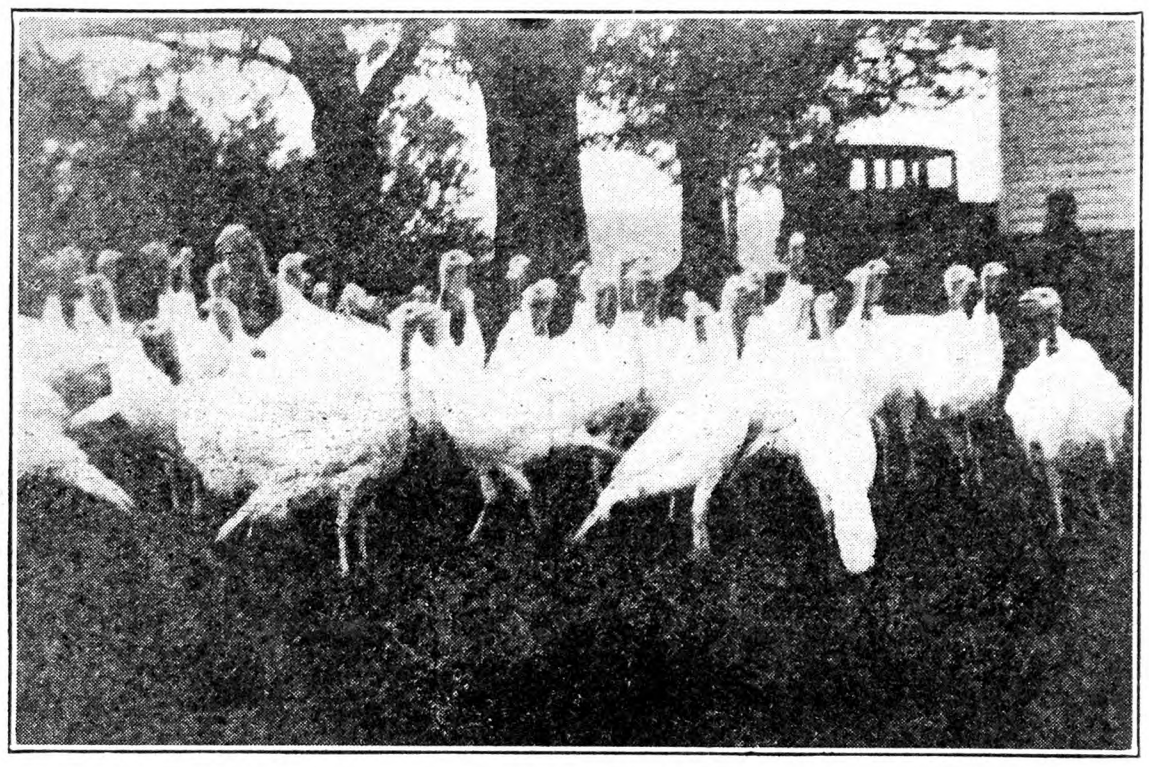
BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS. J. TROPEANO, Sparrow Bush, N. Y.

Probable Coccidiosis

I have some chickens nearly seven weeks old and many of them do not gain in weight as they should. One seems to have lost its appetite, the others eat well. What could be given them to correct this? MRS. L. S. J.
New York.

A chicken that does not gain in weight is obviously suffering from some disorder, but the fact of lack of growth and appetite does not differentiate the several disorders to which chickens are liable because of their nature as domestic birds. There is one suspicion to which a seven-week-old chick always lays itself liable, however, if it is progressively losing weight and appeite. That is that it is suffering from the most common of chick disorders, coccidiosis. To determine whether it has this, kill it or take a dead mate that showed the same symptoms. It doesn't matter much which you do, for a sick chick should be killed, any way. Examine the two long closed pouches (ceca) that are attached to the intestines and are easily found. If one or both of these are found to be thickened and distended by soft or cheesy matter, you may be sure of the diagnosis of coccidiosis. Cure is quite another thing, it probably seldom occurs. The disease may become chronic and finally kill the mature fowl.



A Few White Turkeys

Giving drinking water in which copper sulphate (bluestone) has been dissolved —an ounce to 10 gallons of water—is a simple and probably useful preventive but by no means an infallible one. Raising chicks upon ground that has not been contaminated by other fowls is a better one. The ultra modern one is to raise them upon wire mesh (hardware cloth) floors that keep them permanently above contaminated soil and droppings. It's a job, at best. M. B. D.

Sour Crop

I have a nice flock of Barred Rock chickens, and am beginning to have some trouble with them. Their crops seem full of whitish liquid and they eat very little grain. I feed little chick grain that I buy at a feedmill which I have had very good luck with before. M. G.
New York.

If the crops of these chicks are filled with a sour fluid, easily discharged from the mouth if the bird is held head downward, they are probably suffering from sour crop, from indigestion or eating some spoiled food. They may be given a dose of castor oil and fed lightly upon soft food for a time. Severe cases may have the crop emptied by holding the hird head downwards and manipulating the crop with the fingers from the outside. They may then be given a little cooking soda in water to overcome the sourness. Look to the food given the flock that nothing of a spoiled nature is available to them and feed lightly for a time. M. B. D.

Garbage Feeding to Hens

I have lost quite a few during the Summer with some sort of bowel trouble. They seem to be sick not more than a day or two, then they die. The droppings are a yellowish-green color. One neighbor hauls garbage from the city for our hogs, and the hens eat all they want of it. This stuff is very sour now during this hot weather. Do you think this would give them the bowel trouble? Is there any medicine I could give them, or what should I do for them? What would you suggest feeding them? The droppings are watery and yellowish-green. A. L.
Vermont.

Garbage from the city is about as unsuitable food for hens as could well be found at this time of year, unless it is carefully looked over and all musty, sour and spoiled particles removed, probably an impossibility in your case. Spoiled bits of meat, etc., are quite sufficient to induce bowel troubles in your flock.

I should suggest giving the flock a dose or two of Epsom salts, one pound to each 100 fowls, dissolved in their drinking water or mixed in a moist mash, and keeping them from access to all garbage. This vould, of course, involve other feeding of clean, wholesome grains and such mashes as are commonly fed laying birds.

Bacillary white diarrhœa, the kind that is usually meant when white diarrhœa is spoken of, is a disease of young chicks, usually showing itself within the first two weeks. It may be carried by old fowls and transmitted to the chick through the egg. M. B. D.

Building Brooder House

What size building would you recommend for a brooder house for 500 chicks? I would kill them as soon as they were large enough for broilers and I might want to keep a few pullets over Winter. What kind of a brooder would you recommend? I can get electricity for brooder. C. H. T.
New York.

If you expect to build a permanently located brooder house, it may be as large as you care to construct, the larger the better, 10 x 12 feet is about as large as a portable house may be and be readily moved from one place to another. A larger building may be divided into two or more rooms and one of these may be heated by a coal burning brooder stove while the others are used as cool play rooms for the growing chicks.

Coal, oil or electricity may be used to supply heat for brooding. Electricity is fine if you can stand the expense. Oil or kerosene does well in moderate or warm weather. Hard, or anthracite coal is most used because of its comparative cheapness, ease of control and volume of heat produced. If you use this, get one of the "1,000 capacity" brooder stoves and place it in a room approximately 10 x 12 feet in size, with an outdoor run attached. M. B. D.

To Kill Lice and Mites in Chicken Coops

Coops that are occupied by chickens should be gone over once a week to kill the lice and mites. Here is a very simple way that I find does the work. Crumple into a ball a piece of paper, place in the coop and set it on fire. Then close the coop up so the smoke will stay in, and let the coop stay closed for awhile. If it is done properly all the lice and mites will be killed. It is a good plan to have a bucket of water handy so that if anything should catch fire, it can be put out before any damage is done. R. C.
Virginia.

Handling Septic Tank

Will you give me your advice as to the care to be given a septic tank? Somebody tells me that he opens the septic tank once in a while and pours some sort of disinfectant in it. Is this necessary? Does it seem advisable also to dig up the filter bed and to see whether it is in danger of getting clogged up? We have heavy clay soil and we used simply broken stones in a ditch for a filter bed. The ground is sloping. We have our septic tank 2½ years; it did not give us any trouble, but the tank being about 150 ft. from the house at the end of a four-inch tile line, it would be very bad if we would find one day the whole sewer clogged up. A. J.
Pennsylvania.

I should not disturb a septic tank and its disposal system if these were working satisfactorily. The tank should not be opened and a disinfectant added; in fact, disinfectants should not be allowed to enter from the house. The bacteria that live in the fluids of the tank gradually decompose the solids, leaving only insoluble sludge at the bottom to be removed at very infrequent intervals. These bacteria may be killed by the disinfectants used, just as germs elsewhere are destroyed by disinfectants. It is upon their action that successful operation of the tank depends, and they should be left alone beneath the thick scum that forms upon the surface of the liquids within the tank. They work in the dark and without air best. If the drainage system ever becomes clogged, it may be necessary to renew it, but nothing would be gained by digging it up to see if it needed digging up. M. B. D.

Chinese Egg Situation

[This matter has been of considerable interest to poultrykeepers in this country because of shipments here of frozen eggs from China at times. The following statement has been received here by radio from Shanghai by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:]

The pack of frozen eggs in Shanghai for the Spring season just closed is probably slightly smaller than last season. Chinese buyers estimate that country production in Shanghai territory was noticeably less than last Spring. For the whole of China, however, the pack is considered to be very close to that of last season. Operation of one additional plant at Hankow and another at Tsingtao probably offsets the slight reduction at Shanghai. An enterprising Shanghai packing company took over an idle packing plant at Tsingtao and in the future Tsingtao may be a bigger factor than formerly in the supply situation. Japan is a heavy buyer of shell eggs at Tsingtao. Hankow plants had some difficulty in getting ample supplies due to interrupted traffic on the Peking-Hankow railway for a part of the season. Although similar to last season, the large plant at Nanking did not operate nearly to capacity.

Europe has been the principal outlet for the freezing plants, but more business has been done with the United States than was anticipated early in the season. In spite of the increase in tariff rates there was a demand from both Pacific and Atlantic coast importers. Some shipments billed to London were later sent to New York.

Native plants in the interior manufacturing most of the dried egg products had better shipping facilities than last year. The movement of goods to Tientsin has been more dependable than to Shanghai and to Hankow Shanghai exporters state that the ability of Tientsin exporters to guarantee shipment for a particular month has favored United States business with Tientsin. The American demand for dry yolk has been exceptionally good and supplies are too small to fill the demand. There are ample stocks of dry albumen, but not of a high shipping quality upon which American importers insist.

Egg and Poultry Statistics

The Government report gives the following figures of our egg and poultry products exports and imports for the first six months of this year:

Exports—	
Eggs in shell (dozens)	7,658,546
Eggs and yolks, frozen, dried or canned (lbs.)	253,457
Live poultry (lbs.)	284,144
Dressed poultry (lbs.)	1,771,128
Imports—	
Eggs in shell (dozens)	137,662
Whole eggs, dried (lbs.)	620,691
Whole eggs, frozen (lbs.)	1,862,212
Yolks, dried (lbs.)	1,713,350
Yolks, frozen (lbs.)	2,061,078
Egg albumen, dried (lbs.)	1,388,705
Egg albumen, frozen (lbs.)	65,342
Live poultry (lbs.)	194,899
Dressed poultry (lbs.)	1,697,120
Poultry, prepared (lbs.)	351,872

More Thrifty Chicks

On page 949 I read the item "Thrifty Chicks." My sister-in-law's report follows: Out of 120 eggs set in the incubator 84 chicks were hatched. She still has 82. They are seven weeks old, all well feathered and trim as a canary.
Michigan. MRS. S. R. B.

"ONLY yesterday," said Jones, who was discussing philanthropy, "I refused a woman a small sum of money, and in consequence I passed a sleepless night. The tone of her reproachful voice never left me for a moment." "Dear me, indeed a kind heart! Who was the woman?" "My wife."—Denver Post.

Countrywide Crop Situation

The crop report issued August 9 was based on conditions the first of the month and does not show the further injury by drought in some sections during the first week or ten days of August. The dry spell was broken recently by fairly general rains East and West, but the rainfall was uneven, sometimes light. More is still needed in many districts. The situation has been improving somewhat as compared with the worst.

The output of all crops together would be a little below average according to expectations this month. July weather conditions brought some further injury to grain, potatoes, fruits and various other lines of production. Corn has justified its reputation as one of the few fairly sure crops. It was a little below average August 1 and may be still lower now but yet a fair crop and promising better than in early Summer. Corn makes a good showing beside the poor condition of the small grains. But it was very dry in the East, even on good corn land and many fields in that region will be light. The South has a good crop and the West fairly good. So far as the corn is concerned, the feed situation would not be greatly changed. The wheat shortage running 4 to 5 per cent below average production seems to be mainly in the central northwest, while the southwest has a good crop and other sections fair. The poor condition of the flax crop indicates another year of production below average and continued high prices for linseed meal.

The drop of about 6 million bushels in the August potato estimate compared with that of July does not mean very much in itself, but it often happens that when the crop goes backward in July it fails to make much improvement later. As it looks now, there would be not much over 3 bushels per capita which is a light production and likely to go along with prices which would look high compared with those of last season. The present market is two or three times the level of a year ago. Prices in 1928 went as low as 75 cents per 100 pounds at Chicago during the Fall months. Potatoes are selling well above $2 now, although the tendency is downward under gradually increasing supplies. Markets may be expected to decline soon, possibly in late August and in September, but are not likely to drop to very low levels with present outlook for light production.

The declines in condition in mid-summer were greatest in several Northeastern States, including New York and Pennsylvania, with New Jersey and most sections of the upper Great Lakes region, the drouth being severe and persistent in these parts of the country. Maine is by far the leading State with over 40 million bushels estimated and all other States below 30 million. Conditions have been favorable for the crop in northern New England. Maine is almost the only leading State showing a gain over last season's production, the yield per acre being larger as now estimated and more than offsetting a slightly smaller acreage. New York falls short of last season's output by 3 million bushels; a below-average crop. New Jersey is one-third short of last season's production which accounts partly for the recent high prices, New Jersey potatoes being the leading feature at this time. Sales of potatoes in Maine for future delivery are reported at prices double those prevailing at harvest time last season. Early dug northern potatoes are selling well in local markets. The prospect for sweet potatoes seems to be very much like that of last season but the price outlook is better because sweet potatoes are affected to some extent by a short crop of the white kind.

The tree fruits made a still poorer showing in August than appeared in the July estimates. The combined output on this basis would be about one-fifth less than the ten-year average and one-fourth less than was indicated a year ago. Compared with last year, pears would decrease one-fifth, peaches one-third and grapes one-fifth. Much of the shortage is in California but the eastern States had a light set of most fruits and suffered considerably by the mid-summer drouth. They may still turn out a fair crop if there is rain enough and a fairly long season. The market crop has not gone back so much as the total crop and is still reckoned at over 29 million barrels compared with a five year average of somewhat above 32 million and with a little over 35 million last year. New England has a slightly larger market crop than last year and so has Michigan and a few other States, but the rule is a decrease in indicated production from East to West. New York falls half a million barrels behind last year's light production. The South and the Northwest expect about an average crop but most other sections show decreases. The low percentages of condition indicate that a good deal of culling will be needed but even the low grades are likely to find some kind of market demand this season. Conditions of the apple crop in some of the New England States is below 50, although fairly good in the northern half of that area. The large New England crop, that is, large comparatively speaking, seems to be somewhat at expense of average quality and much the same is true of the East in general. While the total peach crop is below average production the shortage bears mainly on the southern crop already marketed and on the California crop mostly grown for canneries. The supply of market peaches is likely to be fairly liberal and demand should continue brisk with only moderate competition from other fruits.

Pears are close to average production but the shortage is serious in the North Atlantic States. New York the leading eastern State has only about a million bushels in prospect compared with five-year average of over two million. California, despite frost injury still has an average crop and the northwest promises better than average. There will be pears enough but so many of them will be from distant producing sections that the price is likely to be high in the East. Midseason varieties begin at $2 to $2.50 per bushel in New York.

Grapes are below average production in leading sections, especially in California but some eastern producing sections are above average, particularly New York and Michigan. There is little in the figures to indicate shortage of the eastern type of grape. Early reports from New York grape districts indicate possible range of $40 to $60 per ton according to variety. New York would have 76,000 tons compared with 85,000 last year and the five-year average of 70,000. Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas and several States of the Corn Belt expect good sized crops compared with the average season.

The field bean crop has suffered a great deal from weather conditions and promises scarcely more than average production which with the light carry-over would suggest another season of fairly high prices. New York with 1,215,000 bushels would have a production midway between the average and last season's light crop. Michigan promises about average and so does California, but the Rocky Mountain region, except Colorado, promise, increased output. Maine has another large crop this season and Vermont's estimated crop is far above average quantity.

The total onion forecast of about 25 million bushels may be compared with scarcely more than 20 million reported last season. The main or northern crop would be a little over 18 million compared with 13 million last season. These figures of course mean that there would be plenty of onions as soon as shipments become active within a few weeks from now. But it must be remembered that the August 1 report does not consider the drouth damage of the first week of this month. Nearly twice last year's production is expected from Colorado and more than twice from New York and Ohio, States which were short last year. The average yield per acre would be 329 bushels, compared with 273 last season. New York would have 400 bushels per acre against 220 in 1928, and Massachusetts 370 compared with 240. G. B. F.

Set in Their Way

I have 25 Barred and White Rocks, March 25th two became broody, one Barred and one White. One brought out a flock of 13, while the other, owing to jumping on and off the nest, spoiled the whole setting, and that beast has been broody ever since. I have tried everything, sousing, putting in dark place, etc. She persists in protecting her imaginary flock. There are seven more like her. They occupy the nests so that those that really want to lay do so in the bushes outside. Is there any method of feeding that will lessen this broodiness? One of my hens always cackles when another one lays. Is she a "cheer leader" or trying to steal all the glory?

New York. L. J. S.

We know of no system of feeding or fasting that will stop broodiness, though naturally it would not be well to feed heavily of laying mash in hot weather to broody hens. Attempts to punish broody hens by throwing water on them, tying red rags to their tails, etc., are not effective. The best plan we have found is an airy jail, with wire netting on three sides and no dark spots to which they can retire. Tough sods thrown bottom side up in the broody coop often help them bury their troubles by making the dirt fly. A hen has to be greatly absorbed to neglect investigating the under side of a sod with beak and nails.

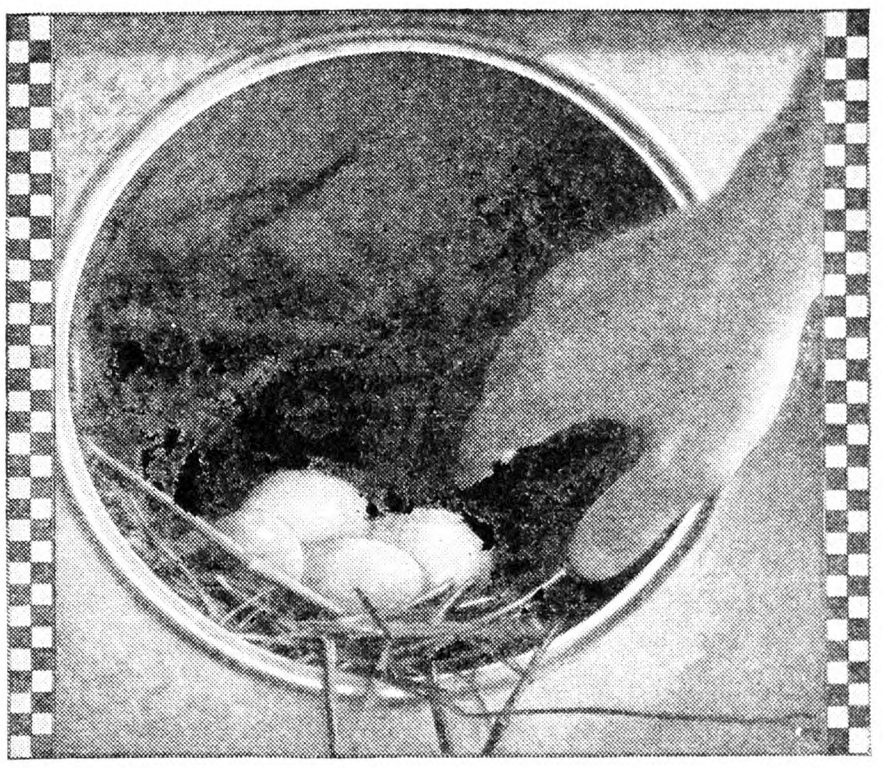
As to the hen that cackles when another one lays, we have met such individuals in the hen tribe—and among humans also.

Controlling Water-bugs

How can water bugs be destroyed? Several remedies have been ineffective.

New York. M. I.

Water-bugs, also called croton bugs, are smaller relations of the cockroach, and similar control methods are used. As with all insect pests, persistence is needed to overcome them. One part of sodium fluoride to one part of flour, dusted about where they run, is an efficient poison. It may be used with a small powder-gun, and puffed into cracks along the baseboards, under the sink, and in kitchen closets. Repeat the applications frequently, and keep it up after the insects have apparently disappeared. Many of the prepared roach powders are very effective. They may also be killed in great quantities with plaster of Paris. Mix the plaster with flour, and put in a shallow dish; near by place another shallow dish containing water. Arrange the saucer or dishes so that the insects can reach them readily, rearing a piece of wood or cardboard against the brim, so that they can crawl up to the bait. The sodium fluoride is really efficient if used persistently.



Who Said Luck?

The neighbors always say "lucky" when Purina-fed pullets begin laying and paying in the early fall. "Luck" they say when Purina-fed flocks keep nests full all winter.

Call it luck if you will . . . but be lucky. It pays. Feed your pullets Purina Growena and Intermediate Hen Chow. Build up the egg factories now so they will be ready to make you "lucky" when egg prices go up.

PURINA MILLS, 827 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PURINA POULTRY CHOWS

This FREE Book on Feeding Will Increase Your Profits

If you keep poultry, cattle or swine it will pay you to send for this free book, "The Care and Feeding of Poultry, Swine and Cattle." It is filled with valuable information for both the beginner and the experienced breeder It explains how Struven's Fish Meal will increase your profits by providing all essentials for rapid, healthy growth of poultry, swine and cattle. Protein and mineral contents are combined in the most digestible and beneficial form insuring you better results and greater profits. Write today for sample and book—BOTH FREE!

CHAS. M. STRUVEN & CO., 114-116-M S. Frederick St., Baltimore, Md.

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS
Unequalled Broiler and Roaster Matings
Rock-Wyandotte Brahma Cross..... $14.50—100
Straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Brahmas. 15.50—100
Heavy Breed Cross, 3 wks. old, express collect 29.50—100
12-14 wks. W. Leghorn Pullets, express collect, $1.45 each
Hatches every week in the year.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

Chicks C. O. D. 8c
100 Rocks or Red, $12.00 Leghorns, $8.00
Heavy Mixed, $10.00 Light, $7.00
Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity free.
C. M. Lauver Box 73 McAlisterville, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks..... $10.00 per 100
White Wyandottes..... 12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed..... 8.00 per 100
100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
White Wyandottes . . . $10.00 per 100
White and Barred Rocks . 10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed . . . . 8.00 per 100
100 per cent live arrival. Prepaid.
JAS. E. ULSH BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 10c. Heavy Mixed ..... 8c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna

Chicks C. O. D.—Barred Rocks, $10—100; $90—1,000. Heavy Mixed, $8—100. White Rocks, $11—100. Large Tom Barron Leghorns, $9—100. 100% Guaranteed. Order from adv. TWIN HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

LEGHORN PULLETS
COLUMBIA POULTRY FARM, Toms River, N. J.

WHITE WYANDOTTES Cockerels, Pullets, Yearlings. Special Summer Price. Big type, heavy layers. Large catalog. A. P. A. Certified. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, MANSFIELD, OHIO

I HAVE for sale some Choice Pedigreed Cockerels raised from Cornell chicks this year. will sell them cheap. MERCER, Fishkill, N. Y.

Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red
CHICKS.. $10.00 a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. $8.00 a 100
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box 33, McClure, Pa.

PULLETS WHITE LEGHORNS—Heavy producing strain, sired by pedigreed males, with heavy producing hens. 14 weeks old and ready to lay. Prices reasonable. Money back if not satisfied. JOHNSON'S POULTRY FARM, Ramsey, N. J.

Hanson Strain WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS
from large egg hens, $3.00 up. Circular.
PEARL POULTRY FARM - MONTVALE, N. J.

Wanted One thousand March or April hatched Barred Rock Pullets. CARL BAUCH, *Briarcliff Lodge*, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Adventures in Silence
By Herbert W. Collingwood
THIS is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing. Beautifully Bound in cloth, 288 pages.
Price $1.00, Postpaid
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., New York City

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Many inquiries are received about "puzzle contests" in connection with subscription schemes for mail-order publications. The following story showing the deception practiced on trusting people is worthy of space in Publisher's Desk:

Mrs. Blank solves a puzzle to find herself more puzzled than before!

She ran across it in her favorite magazine, a puzzle with a large sum of money offered for the solution.

Puzzles had always intrigued Mrs. Blank, and this one looked to be comparatively simple. If her eyes were not so old—still—then, in a flash it came to her—yes, that was the correct solution. She hopefully mailed her answer to the "contest manager."

The reply was prompt. Mrs. Blank was lucky. Her answer to the puzzle was correct and earned her a large number of points toward the first prize, making it (so she was assured) almost hers!

Almost—but here was a condition she had not anticipated. To "qualify" for the prize she must send in several dollars worth of subscriptions to a magazine, one dollar of which she might retain for herself. If she sent in the balance within a certain date, the prize would be substantially increased.

On receipt of the subscriptions, more points would be added to her already generous total. One more point, to be awarded for adding up correctly the figures in a picture on an enclosed circular, won the first prize!

The circular pointed out temptingly the luxuries which the first prize would bring. In one corner, in small type, were the rules of the contest, but she hurried over these. To her, the first prize was a fortune and she could surely win it by adding up the figures on an adding machine. Unfortunately, however, she didn't know many friends who would care to subscribe to that particular magazine. They were all poor working people like herself.

A follow-up letter decided her. She recalled that the advertisement had appeared in the —— *Magazine* and she felt they would not print anything which wasn't all right. From her own savings she sent in money to cover the subscriptions, carefully added up the figures in the picture, mailed her answer and proceeded to wait for the prize.

Mrs. Blank was informed that the company had filed her answer. They now offered to let her make a second qualification if she would repeat the entire procedure again. A second qualification would be valuable because, in the event that more than one person turned in a correct addition for the figures in the picture, a "final" test would be necessary. This, as had been explained in the rules of the contest, would consist in making words of the letters in a specified slogan.

Apparently our correspondent's addition was incorrect, for she was not invited to participate in the "final" contest to determine the winner. After waiting four months she wrote the following letter to the Bureau:

"Last Winter I answered a puzzle of which I am sending you the letters they sent me and will you please read them over carefully, and can you help me to get my money back? They promised so fair if I would send them $3 worth of subscriptions for their paper they would send me a lot of money. They never sent me one cent, and can you make them send me some money or even send me back my $3?

"I am a poor woman and thought it would help me and I sent them the money I necessarily needed, thinking I would get more in return.

"I know my answer was right, for it was added with the adding machine. I would be very grateful to you if you could help me."

The Bureau could do nothing to help her, since legally there had been no fraud. But a woman's time and money were gone—and with it went the confidence which she and her friends had formerly reposed in advertising.

"Puzzle contests damage public confidence in advertising."—National Better Business Bureau.

We desire to add that no self-respecting publication prints the puzzle contest advertisements.

I would greatly appreciate your opinion of the enclosed tobacco cure. I have been smoking about 20 years and would give a lot to be rid of the habit. E. F. R.
New York.

The way to quit the tobacco habit is to exert some will power and quit. Any drugs that would destroy the craving for tobacco of habitual users would prove injurious to the system. Patent nostrums only relieve the victim of his money. A determination on the part of the individual is all that is necessary to quit.

Will you advise me on the desirability of buying preferred stock of the Marlin Firearms Co., New Haven, Conn.? They say if you buy four shares at $25 each they will give you a new rifle or shotgun. They say the stock pays 7½ per cent.
New York. W. J. M.

We do not like the proposition of the Marlin Firearms Co. of New Haven, Conn,. to sell guns in connection with investment in the stock of the company. Furthermore, there is no market, so far as we can find, for the stock of this company, and if you invest your money in the stock, we know of no means by which you can get it back.

Is the Washington Automobile Service Corporation a good safe insurance on automobiles? New York headquarters are 203 Broadway, Arcade Bldg., Albany, N. Y.; New Jersey headquarters, 16-24 William St., Newark, N. J. W. C. R.
New York.

Washington Automobile Service Corporation is not selling automobile insurance at all. It is selling a "service contract" such as has been denounced in Publisher's Desk a hundred times or more during the past half dozen years. These service contracts are the most persistent easy-money schemes that we know except the work-at-home frauds for women. It is rarely that any of these organizations last more than one season. It seems necessary to warn our readers against these frauds in every issue—and then some bite.

Enclosed you will find a shipping tag of M. Shapiro, 163 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y. This man was through the valley looking for eggs. He has made me a very good offer; in fact he has offered so much in various ways that he has aroused my suspicion. Would you look him up financially and give your opinion as to whether he is reliable or not? He had a bank reference with him, but no reference on the tags. G. D. B.
New York.

We can find no record of the party mentioned, but will remind the shippers of our oft-repeated advice to ship only to houses or individuals of known responsibility.

I have heard nothing from the Cloverleaf Mfg. Co., 2714 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill., and they have made no attempt to make any adjustment for the aerial.
New York. E. C. O.

The above refers to the purchase of a "Subantenna" more than a year ago which is one of the underground antennæ for which it is claimed that they secure better radio reception than the regular aerial. This device was returned to the Cloverleaf Mfg. Co., but no adjustments or replacement has been secured in the meantime. Our letters in the subscriber's behalf have been ignored. The claims for these underground aerials have been pretty well exploded as unjustified.

Will you advise me as to the reliability of the Clover Art Shoppe, 5 Beekman St., New York City, manufacturers of greeting cards? F. P. H.
Massachusetts.

The above is another of the deceptive work-at-home schemes. All these schemes offer an opportunity to lose some money!

There is a man around here claiming to represent the Standard Extension University of 134 N. La Salle St., Chicago. He offers a correspondence course in stenography, typewriting and secretarial sciences, free tuition, books and supplies to cost $135 with a gift of a No. 5 Underwood typewriter also. Is this concern good, and will they do as they agree? Is their course any good? Agent is trying to get my daughter to enroll in his school. He wants her as a demonstration student for advertising purposes, therefore is offering her free tuition. He says he takes a few from each locality thus. All others have to pay the regular tuition, $265, plus the $135. W. C. D.
Massachusetts.

The above is quite typical of the misrepresentations and deception practiced by the agents selling correspondence courses. There is nothing free in the proposition and the $135 pays for the typewriter (probably a second-hand machine) the commission of the agent and a good profit to the promoters besides. Furthermore, not one person in ten can derive any benefit from correspondence courses in such subjects. *In this connection it is well to remember the report of the Federal Trade Commission to the effect that only 7 per cent of those who enroll for correspondence courses complete them.*

NEXT time a man tells you that talk is cheap, ask him if he knows how much a session of Congress costs.—Life.

Raw Pork a Dangerous Food

A usually not very fatal disease, but one disagreeable to have and quite capable of causing death, may result from eating insufficiently cooked pork from pigs harboring in their bodies "flesh worms" of microscopic size. These worms are known as trichinæ, and the disease they cause as trichinosis. About five per cent of human infections by trichinæ are believed to result fatally, but the actual proportion is very uncertain, for, doubtless, many mild cases are unrecognized. The outward symptoms are not very distinctive; they resemble those of mild typhoid and other disorders, and, unless the physician's suspicions are aroused, their actual cause is apt to be overlooked. The severity of an attack of trichinosis is dependent upon the number of young trichinæ taken into the body in infested meat. In marked cases, more or less abdominal distress may appear within a few hours from eating, to be followed in the days and weeks ensuing by irregular fever, swelling of the face and other parts of the body, muscular soreness and pain and special symptoms due to the particular organ of the body most affected. The active course of the disease usually extends over three or four weeks, though several months may elapse before complete recovery.

Hogs and rats harbor the small round worms that cause trichinosis. The full grown worms are from a sixteenth to an eighth of an inch in length. They live in the stomach and upper intestine of the animals containing them and then pass out, but, before they go, the female worm gives birth to numerous young so small that they readily pass through the tissues and enter the blood stream. These young worms, of microscopic size, are carried in the blood to all parts of the body, but finally lodge in the muscles. There they coil up and become enclosed in capsules made from the muscular tissue about them. They are then said to be encysted. The young worms may live for months, or even years, in animal muscles, but finally die and the cysts may become impregnated by lime salts and be visible to the naked eye as grayish white specks in the meat. These cysts may be so numerous that upwards of 50,000 might be found in a single ounce.

It is not difficult to see how the adult worms pass from rats to hogs and back again. Country slaughterhouses, where rats abound and hogs are fed upon offal, are good breeding places for trichinosis. Pigs raised upon the farm may become infested, however. In June of last year a family in Wood County, Ohio, became ill from eating insufficiently cooked pork of its own raising, in spite of having been warned against this. The father and three children died. But three deaths from trichinosis had been reported in that State in the five years previous. An outbreak of trichinosis occurred at Waterbury, Conn., in January of this year. One death followed. A pig grown upon a farm near the city was responsible; 72 cases, with three deaths, were reported to the State Department of Health in Connecticut in the preceding nine years.

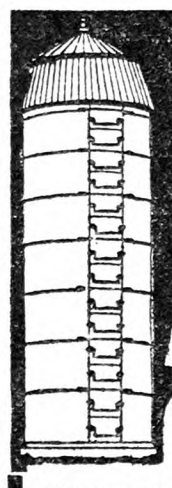
Prevention of trichinosis is easy. It is only necessary that all pork and food containing pork be well cooked. The microscopic worms within the cysts of infested meat are killed by a temperature much below that of boiling water. If they are killed, they cannot develop into mature worms in the human stomach and send their young into human muscles. Raw pork is not a typical American food. There are many Americans of foreign birth, however, who have brought with them a taste for smoked and otherwise slightly cooked ham and other pork products. German and Italian families are particularly likely to use pork in these forms. Even tasting of raw sausage to determine the amount of seasoning to be used might result in trichinosis if the bit of meat eaten happened to contain the trichinæ in their cysts. Ordinary cooking temperatures which shall reach the interior of large pieces of pork safeguard those eating the meat, and, if any have an acquired taste for pork in any raw or semi-raw form, this had better be discouraged. Knowledge of danger involved should be all that is necessary to make pork "rare" in cooking equally rare on our tables or at our picnics. M. B. D.

Sale of Estate

Where several heirs live in different States and there is a small estate to be sold for about $400, will it be necessary to send each a quitclaim deed to sign? Will the same procedure have to be done in case a warranty deed is demanded?
M. C.

If there was no will and the matter is not pending in surrogate's court it will be necessary to send the deed to the various heirs for their signatures. It will have to be acknowledged by each of them before a notary public, and a county clerk's certificate of their county must be attached. N. T.

THE old lady was not used to rail travel and pestered the conductor a good deal. Finally she asked, "Are you sure the train will stop if you pull that rope?" "Oh, yes, ma'am." "Well, how does it work?" "You see, the other end is around the engineer's neck." — Railroad Magazine.

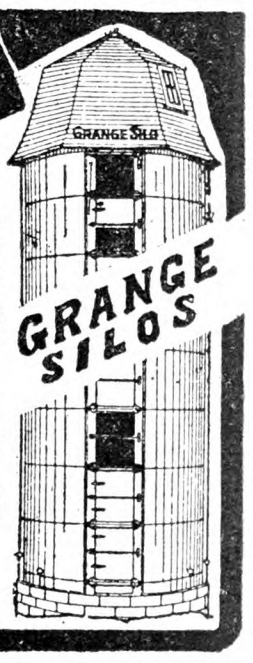

No Matter Which Way Your Corn Crop Goes

the Unadilla will make the most out of it! If it matures — you're in luck. Put it in a Unadilla and make the best winter milk producing feed. If your corn doesn't mature — if it freezes or grows infested with the corn-borer — put it in a Unadilla — its sort of ensilaging means certain death to the European pest. Insure your crops' use and profitableness by putting them in a Unadilla — the strongest, easiest to erect and safest silo made.

Send for illustrated catalog and price list. Immediate shipment in all sizes of Oregon Fir and Spruce. Big discount for cash on delivery. Payments on time if wanted.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
Box C Unadilla, N. Y.

Why So Many?



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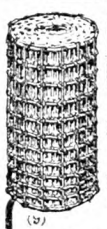

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See how much my Direct-From-Factory Freight Paid plan saves you. Quality guaranteed. 24 hour service. Jim Brown.
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RICH Man's Corn harvester poor Man's price. Only $25, with bundle tying attachment. FREE catalog showing pictures of Harvester. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kans.

SILOS Have several good used silos for sale cheap. Located in various parts of New Jersey. LINDLEY G. COOK - Hackettstown, N. J.

American Fruits
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Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St New York.

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AGENTS—Make a Dollar an Hour

Sell Mendets, a patented patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. **COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. 108, Amsterdam, New York**

KODAK FILMS SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER ANY SIZE ROLL FILM *Developed* for **5c.** Prints **3c** ea. Beautifully mounted 8x10 enlargement **40c.** Overnight service. Send us your films. **YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 43 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.**

THE THOMPSON TRAINING SCHOOL, Brattleboro, Vt.—Gives 15 months instruction in practical nursing. Women from 20 to 40 years of age received. For information, apply to Superintendent.

BY Using My BEE SCENT and INSTRUCTIONS One man found three bee trees in one afternoon. **WILL GROVER, Bristol, Vermont.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANT to share our farm with a trustworthy, clean and reliable man, no drinker, who in return will take care of our small apple orchard, clean our poultry houses, keep a small flock, and do some repairing if needed; can raise whatever he wants; excellent farm for sheep; must have his own team. ADVERTISER 6823, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED on private estate, practical and college-trained single man; must be able to keep records, care of stock and poultry, milk cows, etc.; state all particulars and references, salary desired in first letter. ADVERTISER 6871, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced cook for permanent position in private family, country; all modern conveniences; good home, good wages; references needed; write MRS. SHAUN KELLY, Richmond, Mass. Telephone, Richmond 17.

WANTED—Party to stock a hill farm with sheep or poultry, or both, for what he can make out of it during a term of years; farm, home, barn and fuel free; only to live on the place for protection to owner's Summer home. BOX 512, Saxtons River, Vt.

MAN and wife wanted, run farm and help in boarding-house, 50-50 on profits; must have team. ADVERTISER 6912, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT white woman, cooking, in family of two adults, country position; references required for character, ability; $15 weekly; wanted after Labor Day. ADVERTISER 6914, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Dairy manager for small, up-to-date retail business; must be capable of handling all branches except production; promotion of business essential; state education, experience, age, etc. DEAN DAIRY, Waltham, Mass.

WANTED—Cook-houseworker, small family in country; state wages expected, age, references. ADVERTISER 6925, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, first-class hand milker; others need not apply; wages $65, board, room and washing; permanent. BOX 302, Cobleskill, N. Y.

PROTESTANT young man to assist on modern commercial poultry plant; must be willing, industrious and interested worker; experience unnecessary; state age, weight, height, wages and references. ADVERTISER 6934, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Mechanic and handy man for large dairy farm who understands carpentry, painting, cement and pipe work, also electric motors, etc.; prefer middle-aged, single man of good habits who wants a good home, willing to help with farm work when needed; wages $75 in Summer and $60 in Winter and board and room. FREMAR FARMS, Lebanon, N. J. Phone 171-L.

WANTED—Reliable married man to milk a number of cows three times daily; good wages, house with all improvements, milk, etc.; ¼ mile to school, stores, churches. RONELLSON FARM, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANTED—Girl or young woman, fond of children, as nurse; good home, permanent job. ADVERTISER 6933, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple; man gardener, handy, useful; wife cook; comfortable furnished quarters; permanent job; give references and wages expected. ADVERTISER 6932, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmer and gardener, single, for private place near Roslyn, Long Island; have one milk cow, also drive a car; wages $65 per month, good room, shower bath, first-class meals furnished; state age, nationality, particulars. ADVERTISER 6931, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Good reliable poultryman with previous practical experience and references; young man with knowledge of hatching and brooding; one with clean character who will appreciate a wholesome home atmosphere and will take a personal interest and pride in the business; write, stating salary and references. HOMEWOOD FARM, Pleasantville, N. Y.

YOUNG women to do general housework, assist cook and wait on table; all modern conveniences; must be willing to live on farm. N. R. SPEIDEN, Mohegan Lake, N. Y. Cornell University Farm.

WANTED — Dairyman-herdsman, commercial dairy farm near Albany, N. Y.; experienced producing certified milk; DeLaval milker; able make tests; only man with commercial dairy experience references need apply; six-room house, $110 monthly, liberal bonus; give full particulars, family, references, experience, education; must come New York for interview own expense. Write ROOM 544, 30 Church St., New York City.

RELIABLE Protestant barber with small family; good tenement over shop. Write C. A. WELLS, Concord, Vermont.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS wanted—The National Farm School maintains an employment agency for its graduates in dairying, horticulture, landscape gardening, greenhouse management, poultry and general agriculture; anyone interested in good trained working men, apply to C. L. GOODLING, Dean, National Farm School, Farm School, Pa.

WANTED—Position as herdsman or farm manager; age 40, married, Protestant; best references; lifetime experience; do A. R. work; available September 1. ADVERTISER 6877, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as caretaker of private estate or farm, by young German couple; handy and reliable; best of references. Address FRITZ JONAS, 177 Broadway, Monticello, N. Y.

YOUNG man desires position as milker on private estate; can also operate car; life-time experience; please state wages and work in first letter. ADVERTISER 6894, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager open, thoroughly versed commercial farming, dairying, breeding, marketing on practical, scientific basis for profitable results; references certifying such ability. BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

FARM manager with over 20 years experience in estate work desires position in Eastern New York State; Protestant, age 40, references. ADVERTISER 6907, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG lady wishes place to keep house with two small children school age in American family; write full particulars in first letter. F. R. WILLIAMSON, Box 1, Pluckemin, N. J.

FARM foreman, manager, desires position on private estate; American, life-time experience general farming, handling men, crop rotation, stock, fruit, vegetables, roads, grounds; wife and 18-year daughter would assist in household and secretarial duties; only good-paying, high-grade, permanent offer considered; good house and perquisits; full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 6909, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER, farm and estate, thoroughly understands all branches of agriculture in all its modern features; college training, 17 years' successfully and profitably managed farms and estates; highest reference from former and present employers. ADVERTISER 6906, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, middle-aged man, poultryman, caretaker, handy with tools, sober and reliable; state wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 6915, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, thorough knowledge of test feeding, balancing rations, calf raising, show-fitting and butter-making; married; references. ADVERTISER 6918, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN ready October 1; Cornell training, life-time practical experience, 30 years old, married, two small children; capable full management of large herd; do own veterinary work; produce all grades milk; make records, fitting, showing, good calf raiser; prefer Holsteins; in Pennsylvania. P. O. BOX 31, Childs, Md.

ESTATE manager or head gardener open for engagement, having had life and agricultural college experience in every department of agricultural work; thorough knowledge of purebred stock, A.R. work, thoroughly experienced in greenhouse, and landscape work, working from blue prints, etc.; unlimited experience in raising poultry, turkeys, pheasants and water-fowl; familiar with all construction work, willing to develop old or new estate where neatness, thrift and honesty would be appreciated; no tobacco or profanity; married, American, no children; excellent references. Address POST OFFICE BOX 218, North Cohassett, Mass.

POULTRYMAN, practical, reliable, will change position; life experience; specialize eggs, broilers and day-old chicks; also pheasants, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, rabbits, dogs; excellent references. ADVERTISER 6921, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 40, American, single, position caretaker of camp or club-house; can do plain painting, handy with tools, tend lawns; at present employed. ADVERTISER 6927, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOLLANDER wants a position among Holstein or Guernsey cows where milking 3 times a day is preferred. ADVERTISER 6924, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL, experienced farmer, married, no children, desires position with separate house; milk and fuel; is willing to board help. ADVERTISER 6929, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY manager, single, 30, thoroughly trained and experienced in all branches, desires position commercial or private estate, ADVERTISER 6922, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED man wants position as caretaker or manager on gentleman's place; experienced in landscape and garden work, fruit, poultry and care of stock; best references as to ability and character; a congenial place where conscientious work is appreciated is more important than big wages. ADVERTISER 6936, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE German, 28, single, over 4 years in America, best references, wishes position as caretaker on private estate; has experience in raising farm crops and all live stock; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 6939, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY foreman, private or commercial, seven years' experience, college training, 33 years old, married. ADVERTISER 6928, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 15 years' experience, is open for engagement; references. ADVERTISER 6937, care Rural New-Yorker.

STRONG, single, young, experienced herdsman desires position; agricultural graduate, experienced calf raiser, and a thorough knowledge of A. R. work, and production of grade A certified milk. ADVERTISER 6940, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer or working foreman; four children; wife would board help. ADVERTISER 6941, care Rural New-Yorker.

WIFE experienced cook, public or private; self, caretaker-farmer-chauffeur; honest, recommendations. ADVERTISER 6942, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-CARETAKER, 48, married; competent; reference; private estate. ULLRICH, 665 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk Highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—The farm of your dreams; now making $5,000 yearly profits; 40 Guernseys; milk bottled at 13c; 55 miles from New York City; on concrete pavement; house all improvements; all machinery and electric equipment; price $45,000; cash $25,000 required. G. R. CHATFIELD, 6 Varick St., New York City.

FOR SALE—18-acre farm, all good ground for trucking; good buildings; $5,000, $1,600 cash. GUS FELTMAN, Allentown, N. J.

183-ACRE dairy farm, 75 acres watered pasture with some timber, 80 acres tillage, balance timber; saw mill, thrasher and traction engine with $1,000 thrashing route; price $6,000. I. L. STRITE, R. R. 1, Smithsburg, Md.

$1,800 BUYS 50-acre farm, Cattaraugus County, good for cows and poultry; particulars. E. G. HALLOCK, R. 5, Franklinville, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—54 or 25 acres, $250 per acre, in Smithtown, L. I., ½ mile from concrete road; street lights passing by; must sell quick. ADVERTISER 6908, care Rural New-Yorker.

FIVE-ACRE farm, six-room furnished house, Little Britain State road, near Rock Tavern, a suburb to Newburgh, N. Y.; $2,600. CHARLES BOSSIE, Owner, 180 East 108th St., New York.

WANTED—Farm, 5 or more acres, not more than 30 or 40 miles from New York City, on good highway. ADVERTISER 6910, care Rural New-Yorker.

170-ACRE farm for sale, one 8-room and two 4-room dwelling houses, two barns, sweet potato curing house, large poultry house, tractor and harrow and four mules; for information write J. T. BEXLEY, Moreland, Ga.

FOR SALE—Good productive farm, 196 acres, on State road, three miles from county seat; good buildings, trout brook, watered pasture; sell with or without stock and tools. Write, OWNER, Box 128, Chelsea, Vt.

WANTED to rent with option of buying, farm or greenhouse property within 50 miles of New York. ADVERTISER 6913, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—110-acre farm, fully equipped, convenient to markets, good schools; reasonable price, terms. Write me, MRS. MINNIE NETZEL, Harrington, Del.

FOR SALE or rent, farm at Poughquag, near Pawling, 108 acres, colonial house, 9 rooms and bath, all improvements; cow barn, stables, garage; brook; reasonably, easy terms. SONIA PIPER, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

$6,500, $1,500 cash buys valuable 20-acre village property, with 500-ft. fine water front; $5,000 apple orchard and $10,000 worth choice building lots 50x200 ft.; sold year ago for $10,000; now sacrificing $3,500. OWNER, Box 41, Highview, N. Y.

FOR SALE—260-acre Delaware County farm, good buildings, 22 cows, team, tools and crops; $7,000, $1,000 cash. ADVERTISER 6916, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—10-acre farm in Northern New Jersey, near Greenwood Lake; could be made a paying poultry or dairy farm; 10-room house with modern improvements including furnace; barns, garage and 50 fruit trees; very reasonably priced. F. B. MANCHEE, 7th Floor, 383 Madison Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—20 miles from Albany, established general store with stock, seven-room apartment, acre fertile ground; brook; tenant house, garage; price reasonable. ADVERTISER 6917, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm, Columbia, Greene or Dutchess Co., N. Y., full particulars. ADVERTISER 6919, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 50 acres, in Finger Lakes Section New York; 1,000 peach trees, 50 sweet and sour cherries, 7 acres grapes, raspberries, strawberries, etc.; State road No. 78, Sullivan Trail; 7 miles from Watkins Glen; roadside stand, sells everything; great spot for tourists' camps, lake frontage, fishing, bathing, etc.; 10 tons hay, team and tools; 9-room house, bath, water, electricity. ADVERTISER 6926, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm, one hundred and seventy acres, good buildings, good location, will carry 40 cows; bargain. W. EMPIE, Amsterdam, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Modern equipped meat and grocery business in Dutchess County. ADVERTISER 6930, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent dairy farm, about 100 acres, in New Jersey, within commuting distance of New York City; state all particulars. ADVERTISER 6923, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—105 acres, 35 acres tillable; 4½ miles west of Hudson River, 65 miles New York City; desirable for boys' camp or hunting club; price $1,200; no buildings. HOWLAND BAXTER, Marlboro, N. Y.

WANTED—The best 50-acre farm possible to buy; must have first-class buildings, well located, on main highway and near an enterprising town; will pay cash but must be worth more than price; send full description, price and photos of buildings. ADVERTISER 6935, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Boarding-house, equipped preferred; near lake; rent two years, purchase later; give detailed description, price, photo. ADVERTISER 6938, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Roadstand, equipped, steam heat, city water, electric, for all-year business; 5 rooms, bath, 7½ acres; William Penn Highway. 4-N, Mendham, N. J.

FOR SALE—One of the finest 200-acre grass and grain farms in New Jersey; description by mail; gross receipts, normal year, $10,000 or more. J. WALTER PANCOAST, Woodstown, N. J.

WANTED—Small dairy farm near good town; have southern cottage with some cash as part payment. Address FRED SMITH, 7 W. Main St., Norwalk, Conn.

WORKING-MAN'S home, ¾ acre, 6 rooms, garage; price $2,000, terms $400 cash, $15 monthly. BOX 543, Central Islip, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Beautiful store property at Gallatinville, N. Y., cheap. Address NELLIE SCHWAB, Gallatinville, Columbia Co., N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE Vermont maple sugar and syrup; write for prices. CHESTER CARVER, Weston, Vt.

FOR SALE—McCormick corn harvester, $100; practically as good as new. J. C. RAYNOR, East Moriches, N. Y.

VIRGINIA shelled peanuts, nourishing, wholesome, better for children than candy; four pounds prepaid, $1. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Va.

NEW crop, exquisite, pure clover honey; five-pound pail, $1.25; six pails, $6 postpaid and insured. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

PURE honey, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Newtown incubators, A-1 condition; one 3,600 and one 7,200-egg capacity; selling to make room for electric incubators. SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM, A. Howard Fingar, R. D. 2, Hudson, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S Honey"—New clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90 postpaid. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

YOUNG boy, age 14 years, wishes a home on a farm in an American family. F. R. WILLIAMSON, Pluckemin, N. J.

WANTED—Ripe wild cherries, about five bushels; state price. R. T. MILLER, Pomona, Rockland Co., N. Y.

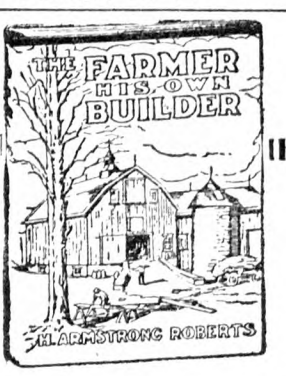
FOR SALE—One two-horse International press hay baler, made by the International Harvester Company of New Jersey. LEDERLE ANTITOXIN LABORATORIES, Pearl River, N. Y.

WANTED to buy for cash, cheap and guaranteed; Newtown incubators or sections; also hot-water brooder systems. ADVERTISER 6920, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Milk route of 540 quarts with complete equipment for handling and retailing; supply assured; located in Northern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 6905, care Rural New-Yorker.

FINEST white clover extracted honey, 5-lb pail, $1.10 postpaid to the third zone; one 60-lb. can, $6.75; two cans, $13, here. NOAH BORDNER, Holgate, Ohio.

FOR SALE—3 large black walnut trees. R. J. KEOUGH, Elbridge, N. Y.



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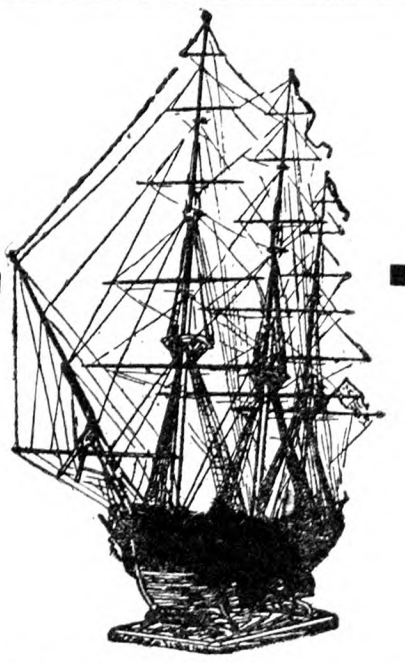

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333 West 30th Street, New York

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FROM the age of six onward Man feels the need of a partner—someone to work with him, play with him, share his troubles and his success.

The need also applies to the feed business, for the successful business *must* "go partners" with its customers. Prosperous customers ensure prosperity for the firm, so the firm must co operate by doing its utmost to insure profits for its customers.

Not only does this mean supplying a good feed, but it also means giving those "extras" of service that are so valuable.

For instance, The Park and Pollard Company maintains a Service Department for the use of its hundreds of thousands of customer-partners. Any question relating to poultry-keeping or dairying is answered by this department, which is composed of nutrition experts technically and practically trained. There is evidence to show that this service has helped to benefit the poultry and dairy industries, and consequently the firm of Park and Pollard.

Research laboratories and experimental farms under the direction of national authorities on nutrition are also maintained to advance feeds and feeding practice. Much pioneering has been accomplished —several revolutionary discoveries have been made that even now are putting more dollars into the pockets of customers.

The success of The Park and Pollard Company is a mirror of the prosperity of the countless customers who have become its partners.

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Boston, Mass. Buffalo, N.Y.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. August 31, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5071

A Wide Awake Farm Group

A Few Things to Think About

"The Challenge"

IT WAS a sultry day, and as I lay on my back on the lake shore I thought lazily that this paradise could not last, and that in a very few days, Mother and I would have to break camp and travel homeward again to take up the problem of earning a living for four lively youngsters.

The lake was placid, like a mill pond, and the sun's rays were reflected upward from the smooth surface. It seemed a perfect Summer's day save for a tiny dark cloud far off on the horizon. But the cloud was oh, so far away, and oh, so small, then why worry?

A shout broke in on my contemplation of the tiny cloud, and it was forgotten, while I greeted a friend from home.

"How's the pea market?" I asked, for the newcomer was a neighbor, and one of the best pea growers in all of Madison or Oneida counties and that means among the best growers of late green peas.

"Well, I've some real news," said Harry, "I'm just back from New York and in the month you've been away, I've seen the biggest change in green pea marketing that's come to the industry in years."

The story told by this leading pea grower follows:

"As you know, our Central New York peas bring a premium during the hot Summer months, for the dark pod Telephones are the best-looking peas on the market. The big hotels, in fact, all the people who want a quality product, ask for our green peas.

"This year the price had been exceptionally good when, about the middle of July, carloads of crated peas began to arrive from the State of Washington. These peas are fine-looking, graded, and are shipped to the city in 55-lb. boxes or crates, packed in ice. They are of the Telephone variety, and much larger than the Central New York product.

"The cars were on the road 13 days, yet the product reached New York in excellent condition; in fact a premium was paid by the discriminating buyer who used to purchase the Madison County peas, and our peas suffered for lack of a buyer.

"Investigation shows that the cost of shipping a 55-lb. crate (nearly two bushels) from Washington to New York was $1.75. The product cost about $2.25 to grow, grade and pack, or the total production and shipping cost was about $4.

"These Washington peas sold for $5 to $7 and some as high as $8. As many as 11 cars were received on the New York market in a single day."

According to this New York State grower, a distinct threat is in the offing, and unless the local growers meet the emergency and grade their product, there is a chance to let the green pea market follow the egg, lettuce and apple markets to the Western States.

I had been so interested in hearing this important bit of news that I had forgotten the tiny black cloud. My attention was attracted to the lake again, for the sun's rays had been dimmed, and to my surprise the sky was overcast. The smooth surface of the lake had also changed to an angry gray color, and tiny waves now lapped the shore. A storm was brewing.

"Was this an omen?" I wondered. The tiny cloud, then the threatening storm. The New York pea growers with the tiny cloud of western peas on the market. Does it mean that next season the market will be flooded with car after car of finely graded western peas? T. T. J.

A Strawberry Man's Remarks

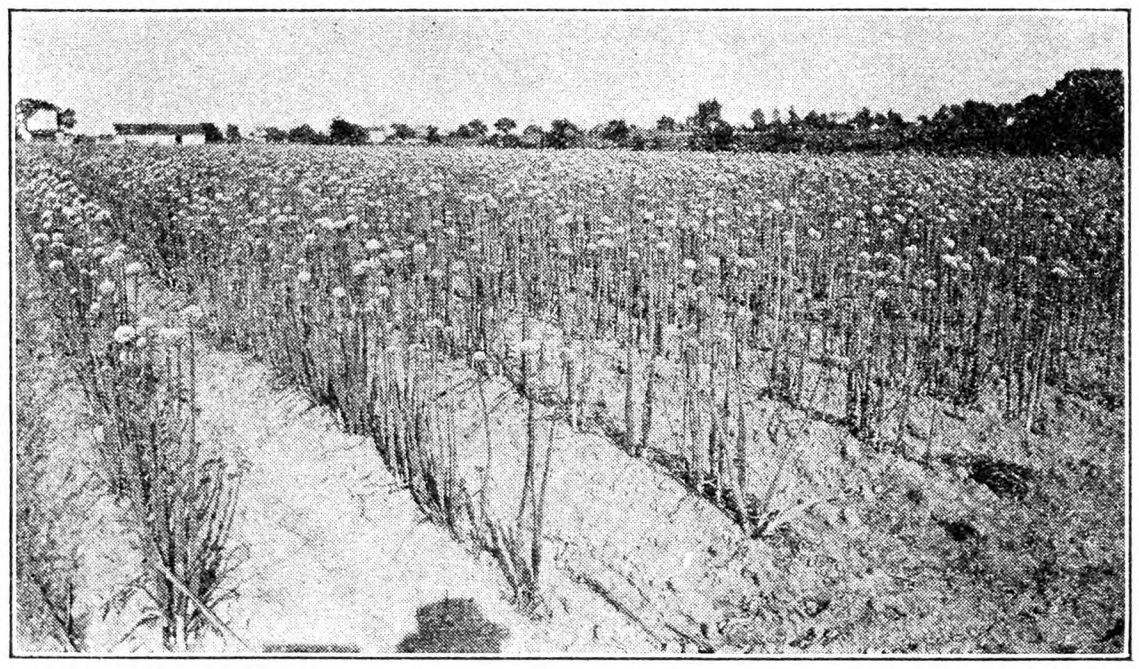
THIS year has been wonderful for strawberries. On May 20 we had a severe freeze, killing all of the apples, pears and peaches and small fruits. Our strawberries were white with bloom and I thought one-third of the crop was gone, but our Campbells came on in fine shape. I never saw the vines more heavily loaded. They were a sight to behold, large dark berries, of a most delicious flavor, and very firm, holding out to the end of the season, and fine for canning. The Brandywines were not nearly so large but were heavily loaded.

I had three patches of berries, one 11 rods long and 18 ft. wide; one 11 rods long and 28 ft. wide; one nine rods long and 28 ft. wide. From these three patches we gathered over 2,100 quarts of berries. People came for over 10 miles and said how fine and large they were.

I had to tell some of the pickers to round the boxes up well. Some seemed to be very forgetful, and careless about giving good measure. They merely wanted to have a good time. I pity anyone who has a lot of pickers on his hands. They certainly will try one's patience.

Last year I noticed on a part of one row of Campbells a new variety of berry, about the size and shape of the Campbell, but of a cherry red, while the Campbells are a very dark color. They were of a most delicious flavor, and the fruit stems were very large. I think they are about one week later.

Harvesting Melons in New Jersey. Fig. 552



A Field of Onion Seed. Fig. 553

They are perfect flowering and hold the fruit well up from the ground, strong and vigorous in growth, free to make runners, and I am justly proud of them. I have named them the Victor.

My Alfred blackberries have made a wonderful growth; some of the plants are six feet tall, well branched and look very healthy. They certainly are beautiful to look at. I went over them in the Spring, cutting out all small plants, leaving the plants about one foot apart, and how they have grown!

This year has been my first experience in spraying. I used a Bordeaux mixture making a 4-4-50 formula, going over the plants beginning at the top and wetting every leaf and cane from the top to the ground. I shall spray again in a few days, as I see good results from the spraying.

My young strawberries are making large plants and are big enough to set now. I shall wait until about the first of September before setting them.

"Whatever the weather may be, says he,
Whatever the weather may be,
It's the songs ye sing, and the smiles ye wear,
That makes the sunshine everywhere."

Crawford Co., Pa. W. R. POWELL.

How to Prune Small Fruit

IN THE press of a busy season the pruning of small fruit, such as raspberries and blackberries, is commonly neglected, although it will pay in finer fruit and easier cultivation. Correct pruning is really quick and easy to do, and its advantages are triple-fold; larger, though fewer, berries are produced; the picking is quicker and easier, and the cultivation is simpler.

Blackberries and raspberries bear fruit on second-year canes, which die after bearing. Therefore remove these canes soon after the fruit has been picked, and burn them. This will strengthen the new growth and keep the bushes clean to facilitate cultivation.

Then in the Spring, before growth has started, with a pair of good pruning shears cut out all dead and weak canes and those that are bent over near the ground. Cut off the remaining canes so that they are two or three feet tall, according to the size and strength of the canes. The side branches should be cut back to 12 inches in length; or, if the cane from which it grows is very sturdy, to 18 inches.

After the new growth is well started, pinch out the tips of first-year canes when they are about two feet tall, to secure a good crop of berries the following year. When the canes are at this height, the pinching out may be easily done with the thumb and forefinger. This takes only a little time, and will produce a stocky cane with plenty of side branches for bearing fruit.

Currants and gooseberries are much simpler to care for, as they require practically no pruning at all. The dead canes, however, should be taken out early in the Spring, before growth starts, and if any of the canes are dead at the tip, the dead wood should be cut off. FLORENCE B. CRANE.

New York.

That Lodged Clover

IN REPLY to question on page 1005 asking how to plow under lodged clover I have had some experience. If you cannot mow the clover take a sharp disk and cut the clover crossways with the harrow. Then put on one and a half tons of agricultural lime, and then let it lie one or two days in the sun, because the clover will sour your land if you do not put on the lime. Put on potash and phosphate in the Spring. Do not plow any more than four inches. E. T.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

Picnic Day

FROM force of habit I rouse myself from a restful night's sleep, stretch, open my eyes and note that another day is breaking. The sleepy twitter of birds greets my ears and then all of a sudden the thought that this is picnic day goes crashing through my sleepy brain and I bound out of bed fully awake. Anxiously I go to the window and scan the sky to see if it is going to be a good day and when I see a cloudless sky and know our hopes are realized we all go lightly about our early morning tasks.

How much easier it is to get the younger members of the family up this morning. One call with the added words this is picnic day, soon brings them downstairs, and soon breakfast is ready.

Breakfast over, dishes washed, chickens fed and a churning done, (for milk and cream must be attended to even on holidays), then we can turn our thoughts to picnic preparations. Of course the day before while occupied with my usual duties my mind had gone ahead a day and decided our menu, which I think is one of the important parts of a picnic. There is something about eating out of doors and under unusual conditions that always adds zest to the picnic lunch. In my particular case with three children, who are especially fond of "hot dogs," my meal planning was not difficult. Therefore the sausages and rolls were put first into the covered hamper, followed by a sheet-iron frying-pan, a fork, glass jar of butter, can of prepared mustard, can of solid heat, and one of the little stoves it is used with. Some nice fresh cucumbers just out of the garden, with a knife to peel them, salt and pepper, were then added, also a big chocolate cake, bananas and a gallon thermos jug of lemonade made ready.

We were now assured of a bountiful lunch with a good cold drink, and all prepared without a lot of fussing the day before to tire one. We are blessed with good health and our folks have no trouble in digesting the food and calling it good.

Ten o'clock found us ready and packed in the car. Soon we arrived at our destination, and although we were comparatively early we found over one hundred cars ahead of us and crowds of people swarming the grounds. The picnic, a County Farm and Home Bureau combined with the Grange, was held at the home of one of the members, and the spacious shady lawns, model barns and adjoining level fields made an ideal location.

After parking our car with the aid of the State Troopers, we followed the crowd which seemed to be making its way to the big barns. The Boys' and Girls' 4-H calf clubs held their annual meet and round-up in connection with the picnic, and to me as well as many others this was one of the most interesting parts of the picnic.

On entering the barns we found a place of bustle and excitement. The youthful owners were giving a last minute brushing to their calves, already sleek and shining. Some were busy combing out the brush on a well-clipped tail, or polishing the horns which had previously been well scraped, and from the looks polished many times before. But these were their pets, and on them were based all their hopes of a trip to the New York State Fair.

There were some excellent individuals among the calves and I heard many a man among the spectators say he wished he owned this one or that one. And well they might wish to own them, for they were animals no one need ever be ashamed of. But there was one poor calf there I was sorry for, and judging from the comments I overheard I wasn't the only one. Beside the other calves it presented such a striking contrast, being dirty, unkempt, rough and oh, so thin! The boy who showed it did not appear ashamed, but I believe he must have been, and let us sincerely hope that to himself he vowed when he got home to give his calf more feed and care. It must have been an eye-opener to him to see his calf beside the others. It could not have been because he did not know how to care for his calf, for that is the purpose of the club leaders to instruct. But then some won't learn anyway, no matter what their advantages. And then again home conditions may have been against him. I have known, and now know, some men who do not think it pays to feed grain to cows or other animals. Just enough hay or straw to keep them alive is sufficient. It does seem as if their losses would arouse them to the fact that their method was wrong.

The animals were judged by a very competent man from Cornell. He not only judged, but told the boys and girls why their calves were best or why they failed to be as good as the winner. A wonderful chance for the young owners to learn as well as the interested observers.

Every class was well filled, and in some, competition was quite keen. These classes delighted the judge, and aroused the interest of all by-standers to a high pitch.

But as all good things must come to an end some time, so with the judging, and which boys and girls, with their calves, were to represent their county at the State Fair were no longer in doubt. Some could not help but be disappointed, but let us hope they were good losers and will take the advice and hints of the judge and next year try again, either with a new entry or one in better condition.

It is past our dinner hour but we have been so interested we have not noticed or minded it. At last we get the family together, which has been a task in the constantly increasing crowd, and we wend our way back to the automobile, and to the lunch basket. On our way we pass group after group assembled here and there in a shady spot with the contents of their lunch baskets spread out before them. Some are taking the matter of eating very seriously, while others are helping their digestion with peals of laughter.

As we near our car we cannot help but wonder if perhaps some one hungrier than we has visited the car first and perhaps tried our cake or bananas. But we find the basket just as it was left, and soon the little stove is placed on the running board, lighted, frying pan hot and the sausages sizzling in the butter. How good they smell! It does not seem long before all are refusing more helpings and the remainder has to be repacked for the trip home, and I cannot help but sigh thankfully that at least I once more had enough to fill them up.

Back to the lawn again we go. Here a band is continually playing, while across the road in a freshly mowed field, our County Agent is master of ceremonies with a few well-trained assistants. There are contests of various kinds for young and old, male and female, and races for the boys and girls. These contests cause much merriment, especially the rolling-pin throwing contest for women.

In another field a ball game between two sections of the county is in full swing. This has attracted most of the men and many of the women. Later we learn the south end of the county won, score 9 to 10. So it could not have been such an uninteresting game.

In one corner of the lawn a big tent has been set up and here a baker is demonstrating how to bake a barrel of flour into bread with one scuttle of coal in a well-known make of range. This keeps the interest of some of the people all day. There is always a crowd here. The stove after the demonstration was to be drawn for and given to some lucky winner. Of course this was the sole attraction for some. The bread baked was most appetizing in appearance and smell. Some more interest was added when the baker said that at a stated time the bread would also be given away. Needless to say at that stated time there was a crowd there.

Hello, Folks

I think it would have done some of those women good if they could have been back with me and seen themselves as others saw them. Many a woman held out her hands for a loaf of bread and when almost in her grasp another would grab it. All thoughts of politeness and good-fellowship between each other vanished for a time. And all for a loaf of bread! The animal instinct still persists in some in spite of years of civilization and education, or perhaps it is just the spirit of self-preservation.

In a prominent place is the refreshment stand. Here ice cream cones can be purchased for five and 10 cents, milk five cents, "hot dogs" 10 cents, chocolate bars, popcorn, gum and pop all five cents. A crowd surrounding it at all times demonstrated its popularity, and long before the day was over the supplies were sold out, the proceeds to be equally divided between the Farm and Home Bureaus.

Another tent attracted our attention, and here we found the nursery. Babies could be fed, rested and cared for in some degree of comfort and privacy. A cot was provided, and some babies could be left here to sleep with an experienced attendant to watch while the mother had a chance to walk about a bit unhampered by a tired baby. Tables of playthings were also provided for the older children, and it was amusing to see what big children were interested in the playthings.

All along our rambles we had met this one we knew, and that one, and of course a visit followed, always enjoyed. But physical feelings do have a way of asserting themselves, and we soon began to long for the ball game to end so the men folks would be ready to go home. The band is still playing but it does not seem as if it sounds as good as it did in the morning.

And now the ball game is over. Here comes the crowd, and a rush for the cars begins, for it is after five o'clock, although a few have been leaving at intervals since four o'clock. Probably they were those who live the farthest from the picnic grounds. There are evening chores to be done and cows to be milked.

The State Troopers have a time keeping traffic open for a while, but altogether they handle the crowd nicely. We know there is a big crowd in attendance but we are somewhat surprised when we read next morning that it was the biggest County Farm and Home Bureau picnic ever held—over 5,000 being present.

After listening to two more band pieces we finally start for home, so tired, but happy in the thoughts of the good time we have had and the practically care-free day we have passed. Although tomorrow will bring its problems and tasks we have had one good picnic day, and such a day occasionally, cannot help but do everyone good.

ELIZABETH.

Naming the Farm

FARMERS have been called the poorest advertisers on earth, and it is probably true of many of them. In many sections of the country, it is possible to drive for miles without even finding a farm with a name. Here is a matter worth considering by everyone who farms. The problem of how to meet and overcome competition must be solved by every farmer in marketing his products. Of course the simple act of bestowing a name on the old homestead is not going to put it on its feet financially. In fact it is merely a beginning, but for all that, it is a first big step in the right direction.

A name should be used to serve some purpose other than to act as a mere label for the place. Naming distinguishes a farm and sets it aside as a distinct and individual concern. It is no longer merely a farm—it has become a dignified business institution, but we must go further. Thereafter, your farm name, displayed on the premises, on trucks, on produce containers, advertising matter and business stationery becomes, if backed by quality products, a tangible asset of great value. The consumer learns to associate it with your produce as something of high grade and dependable quality. Thus it is a trademark which from year to year grows in its power to win new business and add new patrons while helping to retain the old.

Very few people doubt the advisability of giving the farm a name, so perhaps with most it is not so much a question of whether to name it, as what to name it. This is somewhat of a drawback, but with a little thought on the subject, can easily be solved. One of the first things is that it be dignified, something no member of the family will feel ashamed of, even though, as is probable, it be passed on from generation to generation. Therefore it should also be capable of permanence, for just as a coat of arms gives cause for family pride, so may posterity glory in the name of the old homestead.

Since the name will, in most cases, be used on letterheads, it should be suitable or in keeping with the branches of farming specialized in. It should be pleasing in sound, easy to speak, and as short as possible, so it will be easily remembered. It should be distinctive and individual, a little different from the common run. So many names are trite and stale because they are quite generally used in every community. The name should lend itself to illustration, if desirable, quite a valuable point when considering lay-outs for advertising, imprints on packages, etc.

In choosing a name, look about you, consider

everything, from birds and animals found on the farm, to the prominent landscape features, unusual views and old landmarks. Is the land high, hilly, level, low, broken, wooded, stony? What kind of watercourse, springs or lakes, are present? Does it have an Indian mound, a huge boulder, high cliff or strange tree? Every community is rich in suggestive sources for names. The natural beauties of the country, its legends, its Indian lore, all afford an unlimited supply of suggestions. Consult the history of the locality, listen to the tales of the oldest inhabitants, both may be helpful in selecting a name which will embody that pride which you should feel in your farm.

There are really so many names that are suitable that it may be hard to single out and adopt any one as more acceptable than the rest. Here are a few of the many that may be in some way helpful or suggestive:

Piping Brook, Crystal Spring, Sylvan Lake, Stony Brook, Clifty Falls, Chain-o-Lakes, Glimmerill, Laughing Waters, Tinkly Rill, Silver Spring, Myrtle Brook, Crystal Pool, Spilled Water, White Water, Sylvan Dale, Foggy Dell, Dream Wold, Eden Wold, Bosky Dell, Glimmerglen, Brae Burn, Bonnie Brae, Heatherdown, Rookwood, Mossgiel, Wooddale, Ridgeview, Riverby, Rockland, Flintstone, Primeval, Rosewild, Grapewild, Hill Rose, Silver Birch, Sentinel Spruce, Seedlands, Idylwild, Ravinia, Wendover, Sunshine, Rosemont, Elmwood, Windswept, Pine Run, Old Hickory, Whispering Pines, Shadeland, The Pines, The Shades, Thorn Hill, Willow Lodge, Oakland, Sycamore, Live Oak, Green Acres and Tranquillity.

The first step to take in utilizing the chosen name, is to get out the paint can and brushes and display it in a fitting and attractive manner for the world to see. Don't paint it all over the barn front, including the doors, for when they are opened part of the display will be missing. For the same reason do not put it on the front gate, although it can be tacked to the corner of a neat iron, woven wire or board fence at the entrance of a lane.

It is still better to build a front gate or roadside sign that is self-supporting and stands out alone. It should neither be flauntingly over-large, nor insignificantly small, conforming somewhat to the surroundings, such as size and style of the buildings, nature of the fences and size and arrangement of adjacent grounds or lots. It should be so painted as to attract in a pleasing or novel, but never startling manner. The colors should be quiet, subdued and entirely harmonious, not loud and clashing. It is permissible, perhaps, for them to be bright, but not glaring. Keep away from anything that seems cheap or overdone.

If the farm name is a good one, it can stand alone on the sign, without being braced up by the owner's name and the usual affixed "prop.," which follows it. There should be two blackboard spaces of equal size on every sign, one headed, "For Sale," under which may be listed all surplus, salable articles produced, and the other marked, "Wanted," in which space can be written from time to time the items needed on the farm. Often the poster board may be beautified by the use of a frame of lattice work, a well-kept strip of grass in front, the use of trees at the ends, low shrubs or flower beds properly and artistically arranged. In some cases, gushing fountains or small lily ponds are effectively used. Pens of gorgeously colored pheasants or a glorious, strutting peacock are sometimes used to advantage where conditions warrant so much display. In every case such decorative material must be made to add to, and not detract from the effectiveness of the printed sign.

A countryside that supports such front gate advertising looks so much better than one cluttered up by the ramshackle commercial "snipes" and "daubs" that unscrupulous advertisers plaster along many roadsides. Paint up the farmstead, then put out such a neat looking sign. Your "circulation" will be all who pass, and everybody gets out in the country these days. Select a name that is original, but not bizarre; let the world know it—then get busy and make the name synonymous with quality in some special line of endeavor. R. M.

Indiana.

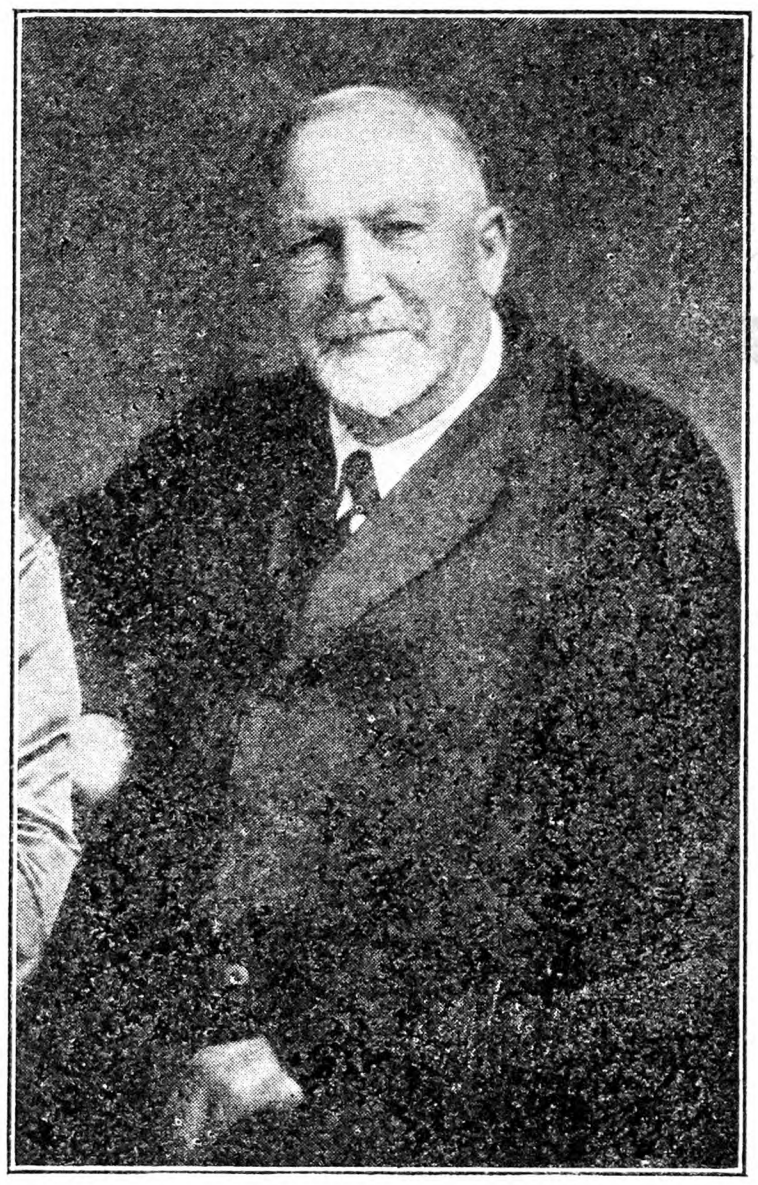
R. N.-Y. — We have often pointed out the advantage of naming the farm, and it is especially advantageous where products are grown for sale directly to the consumer at the farm.

A Well Known Vermont Horticulturist

LUTHER PUTNAM, veteran horticulturist, of Cambridge, Vt., has passed to his reward at the age of 86. Mr. Putnam was an orchardist for over 50 years, a potato grower for 30 years, and nurseryman for 20 years. He was successful and prominent in all these lines, a man of achievement and a good friend to all.

Considering his period of life, and the status of agriculture and horticulture, Mr. Putnam was a man who stood out with much prominence in the affairs of Vermont. For many years he made a specialty of exhibiting new and high quality potatoes at the Champlain Valley Fair, and was a winner of many prizes. At a meeting of the State Horticultural Society 10 years ago, he read a paper entitled "Quarter Century Study of Potato Varieties." Prof. William Stewart, one-time horticulturist of the Vermont Experiment Station, and now government potato expert at Washington, conducted potato trials on the Putnam Farm, known as Fairview, with the co-operation of the proprietor.

Mr. Putnam was a vice-president of the Vermont



Luther Putnam, Pioneer in Vermont Horticulture

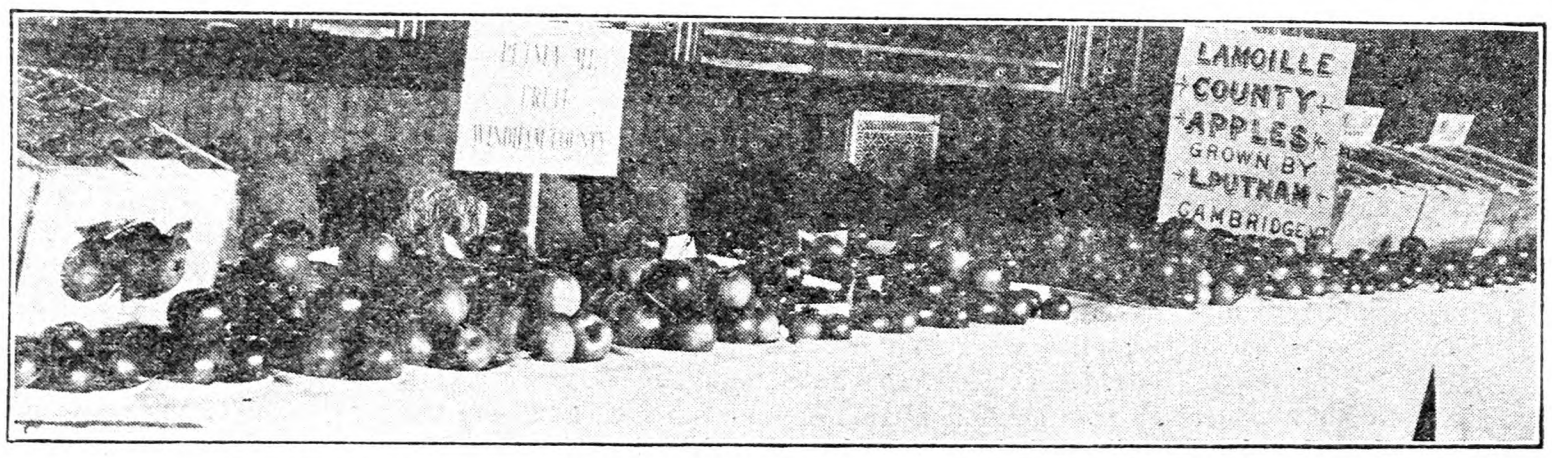
State Horticultural Society, which was founded 33 years ago. He was a regular attendant at meetings and exhibitions, and was often on the program. He was an extensive exhibitor of apples and potatoes, and always challenged the best.

Mr. Putnam was a pioneer in the use of the roadside market as a means of disposing of his horticultural products. Living on the main road between Burlington and St. Johnsbury, he had an unusual opportunity to secure the trade of tourists, and often disposed of his full crop of apples of 30 acres at a small roadside stand. He sent his customers away in a happy mood.

As a tester of new varieties of apples, he tried out many Russian sorts and secured new varieties from all parts of the country, and he gave generously of his opinion of the merits and demerits of different sorts at many agricultural meetings. He was especially fond of Wealthy, Wolf River, McIntosh and Senator.

Mr. Putnam was blessed with a sense of humor. At one of the Horticultural Society meetings he was describing his extensive orchards and potato fields, and made mention of the fact that his farm was on the border line of Chittenden and Lamoille counties. With a twinkle in his eyes he said, "I occupy two counties."

On another occasion when he was selling apples at his roadside market, one of his patrons was disposed to beat down the price, offering a smaller figure than was named for a bushel of apples. Mr. Putnam hesitated—thereupon the patron said that he could buy apples, even if there were a few wormy ones in the lot, in a neighboring county, at 20 per cent discount. Mr. Putnam was quick in reply, saying, "It is worms that you want. Well, I hain't got 'em, I don't grow 'em, I spray." M. B. CUMMINGS.



One of Mr. Putnam's Exhibits in Early Days of Vermont Horticultural Society

Thoughts from Long Acres

LAST week we carefully laid out a schedule of work which was supposed to last all this week, but it turned cooler and we did most of it in two days, which fact set me to thinking. Some reflection has convinced me that we do a lot of work on Monday, not so much on Tuesday, and the least of all on Saturday, while further thought reveals that we do nearly twice as much work in the forenoon as we do in the afternoon. Here then is a fine argument to prove that resting on Sunday instead of spending the day in a dizzy whirl pays dividends, while getting up early and working in the cool freshness of the morning is far better than putting in such long hours in the afternoon. We do much more on a cool day than on a hot one, and work better when the ground is moist than when it is baked with long continued drought as it is at present.

We are giving the old farm the annual cleaning by wielding sickle, grub-hoe and scythe among the weeds and brush which have sprung up since Spring. Reason tells me that the weeds in the orchards might well stand, as they help to hold the snow, but an inordinate sense of cleanliness, inherited from generations of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestors, compels me to get out and go after the weeds. I have watched with interest and aggravation the onward march of wild carrots the length of our farm. When we first came, only a few wild carrots grew next the road, but they have persistently marched down the old road and into the vineyard, berry patches and orchards, until they lack but little of reaching the full length of the farm. White daisies, which my neighbor on the north raises as his principal weed crop, are repeating the march of the wild carrots. In both cases we have fought with hoe, sickle and main strength to retard the march, but in vain. Chicory is getting nearer every year, and doubtless will soon invade our place, just as it has the farms south of us. These weeds show almost human intelligence, by snuggling close to a vine or berry stalk, and so twining their roots that it is impossible to cut the weed with a hoe without also cutting the vine or berry, so main strength must be used in pulling them, and it takes some strength to pull a big wild carrot with a deep taproot.

I have to grin over the advice of some who advise to plow and harrow to kill wild morning-glory. In one orchard where they abound, I have fought with plow, harrow, hoe and rake, with the only result that there are now millions where, before I began the fight, there were thousands. I have given up the fight, and am trying to get the orchard seeded, as there is no use trying to raise anything between the rows of those young trees. The boys and I are trying to clean up the accumulation of Canada thistles, milkweeds, wild carrots and goldenrod, which is smothered and bent under a tangled mass of wild morning-glory, but it is a job of which we soon tire, especially on these hot days. Probably the whole mess is doing no particular harm, as it makes an ideal cover crop, but it sure offends the eye, so when visitors come, I hurry them past that orchard.

One week after stopping berry-picking we had the old canes all cut out, removed and burned, but it is impossible to do any plowing, as the ground is baked under a relentless sun, with no rain for weeks, so we fight weeds between spells of resting in the shade.

The first locust of this Summer came and sang his tune in a poplar tree in the yard, and I knew he was singing for dry weather, so his tune reached a sudden end as a clod sailed past his ear. Grasshoppers in thousands are gaily hopping atop the stubble, which makes me

(Con't on Page 1103)

Observations on Color Development in Apples

IT IS not necessary to stress the importance of color development in fruit to any group of growers. Notwithstanding the great importance to the commercial apple-growing industry of securing high color in apples, we have relatively little exact information on the factors which influence color development in our fruits. We believe it is worthwhile, however, to summarize some of the known factors in regard to color development in apples, and to present a summary of the results of some experimental tests on color development which have been carried on at the Washington Experiment Station during the past two years.

There are two outstanding factors which appear to influence color development in apples. These are, first, the chemical composition of the fruit; and second, the light exposure. We have purposely mentioned the chemical composition of the fruit first in order to emphasize its importance. Most people have been inclined to think that light exposure is the all-important factor in securing color in fruit. We will discuss each of these two factors in some detail.

It is a common observation that apples will not take on an appreciable amount of red color until they reach a certain degree of maturity, which is another way of saying until they reach a certain chemical composition. Immature fruit will not take on a high percentage of bright red color. It is frequently stated that cold weather is necessary for apples to color, and probably cool weather does aid coloring, but after the fruit reaches a proper chemical composition it will color even in midsummer. This is shown by the fact that many of our Summer varieties attain a fairly high color. The first determining factor in the coloring of fruit seems to be the chemical composition of the fruit rather than outside weather and light conditions.

We have relatively little knowledge concerning the chemical changes involved in the color development of apples. We do know, however, that high sugar content in the fruit is associated with high color development, as the apples advance in maturity the sugar content increases and at the same time color develops. On the average, extra fancy apples show an appreciably higher sugar content than C grade apples from the same trees. To a very large extent color of fruit is a true index to the dessert quality which generally is closely associated with the sugar content of the fruit.

If we assume then that sugar content of apples is closely related to color development, what are the practical things that the orchardist can do to control color development through influencing the sugar content? First and perhaps foremost should be emphasized the proper thinning of fruit on the tree. If too many apples remain on the trees there is not a sufficient amount of sugar formed in the leaves to give a high sugar content in the fruit, and without high sugar content, color is usually poor. In detailed experimental work Delicious apples grown with only 10 leaves per apple developed an average of only 23 per cent solid red color per apple. Apples grown with 30 leaves per apple developed an average of 42 per cent red color per fruit, while with 50 leaves per apple the average percentage of red was 51, and at 78 leaves per apple the average was 58 per cent. The sugar content varied from 10 per cent with 10 leaves to 11.5 per cent with 30 leaves, and 14.1 per cent with 75 leaves. These amounts of color developed notwithstanding the fact that the fruit with the smaller numbers of leaves had much better exposure to light than the fruit with the larger numbers of leaves. Perfect light exposure would not induce color where sufficient leaf area to give ample sugar content in the fruit was not present. We cannot expect that fruit on trees which are badly overloaded will ever develop satisfactory color.

There appears to be a fairly definite relationship between the nitrogen supply in the soil and color development in apples. Apples grown with a shortage of nitrogen generally develop high color, though the fruit may be small and the yield light. Excessive nitrogen generally leads to poor color. This has been attributed to the denser foliage and darker color of the foliage in highly nitrated trees, but it is highly probable that there is a direct effect from the nitrogen as well. The sugar content of the fruit is generally higher when nitrogen is in low or moderate supply than is the case when nitrogen is very abundant. With an abundance of nitrogen the fruit becomes large in size, but the sugar content is likely to be lower. A sufficient amount of nitrogen to keep the trees growing vigorously is necessary to secure high yields, but an excessive amount of nitrogen is likely to lead to poor color.

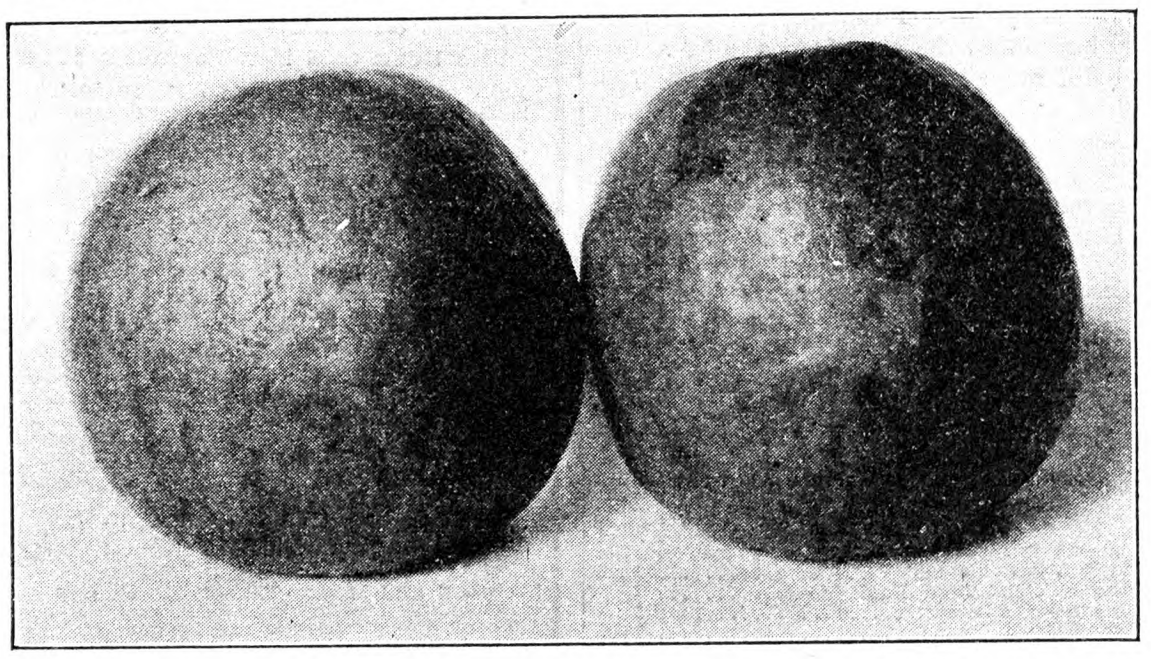
There are wide differences of opinion as to the effect of fertilizer materials other than nitrogen on color. Potash fertilizer has been widely recommended as a means of increasing color development. This generally has not been the result in tests carried on under carefully controlled conditions. Color development appears to be closely associated with nitrogen supply, but it is an open question whether or not other fertilizers are of value in improving the color of the fruit. Experiments now under way in the Wenatchee district should give definite information on this point.

Theoretically, slightly decreasing the water supply to fruit during the late growing season should increase somewhat the sugar content of the fruit and consequently the color. Serious water shortage completely disorganizes the functions of the tree, and generally results in poor color or a dull bronze color in the fruit. Slightly reducing the water supply late in the season should give better color, thought it may also result in reduced size of fruit.

It has long been known that there is a close relationship between color development and sunlight. Recent experiments at the Washington State College indicate that the most effective parts of sunlight for coloring apples are the ultra-violet light rays. The ultra-violet rays are the light rays that are shorter than those that are visible to the human eye. It has been found possible to color apples artificially by dilute applications of ultra-violet light. Apples will stand only dilute exposure to ultra-violet light, since strong exposures burn the fruit similarly to sunburn. Thus the coloring of fruit by ultra-violet light has no commercial possibilities, but it is interesting from the standpoint of understanding the effect of weather conditons on the coloring of fruit.

The effect of ultra-violet light was further studied by taking poorly colored apples and exposing them to direct sunlight, and to sunlight that had passed through ordinary window glass, which absorbs out most of the ultra-violet rays. The fruit under glass colored very slowly compared to that exposed to direct sunlight. Delicious apples which averaged 5 per cent of red color when picked showed 17 per cent after two weeks' exposure under glass, while similar fruit in direct sunlight showed 74 per cent red color. Jonathan apples showing 8 per cent of color when picked showed 44 per cent after two weeks under glass and showed 96 per cent color after a similar time exposed to sunlight. Thus it appears that ultra-violet rays are effective in coloring apples.

The ultra-violet rays are easily absorbed as they pass through the air. They are absorbed out to a considerable extent by any moisture in the air, by dust, etc. They are present in high concentrations at high elevations, but at lower elevations they are absorbed out to a much greater degree. After a rain the air is clear of dust, and, if the weather is clear there will be a great percentage of ultra-violet rays in the sunlight. This largely accounts for the fact that fruit at higher elevations tends to take on high color and also perhaps explains the tendency of fruit to color rapidly after a period of rainy weather. We have not been able to detect any direct relationship between moisture on the fruit surface and color development.



These apples developed distinct red color upon exposure to ultra-violet light one hour daily for six days. The squares of poor color are where lead foil was placed.

It seems probable also that a part of the effect of cool nights on fruit coloring is through the association of cold nights with clear days when much ultra-violet light comes through. Cool nights also result in a yellowing and lightening of the foliage and the admission of more light to the fruit. In experiments with picked fruit, moving it into a low temperature at night and exposing it to sunlight during the day has not resulted in increased rate of coloring, as compared to fruit similarly exposed but kept warm at night. It is also possible that cool weather tends to increase the sugar content of fruit attached to the trees, through changing starch into sugar.

To summarize then the practical application of these studies to orchard management, we would say that it is necessary first of all to prune and space the trees to admit light to the fruit if high color is to be secured. Second, the fruit must be thinned sufficiently to allow high sugar concentration in the fruit. Third, the application of excessive nitrogenous fertilizers should be avoided. We cannot say at the present time whether or not it is possible directly to affect color by the application of any fertilizer material other than nitrogen. Conditions which will bring about moderately high sugar content in the fruit and will give best exposure to the light are apparently the steps which the orchardist must take to secure color development.

It is frequently difficult to secure highest yields and highest color at the same time, and in certain years, at least, color can be sacrificed to yield at a profit to the grower. During years of short crops and high prices, a heavy yield of lower quality will generally prove more profitable than a low yield of high quality. During years of heavy crops and low prices the differential in favor of quality fruit is greater. An understanding of the factors which affect color, so far as they are known, will prove helpful to any grower in determining his orchard program. J. R. MAGNESS.

Washington Agricultural College.

Apricot Time in California

IT SEEMS good to have the dust-provoking travel stop. On the north, separated only by a road, is a 100-acre apricot orchard and for the past three weeks (July 8-29) the fruit has been picked and taken to the cannery, two and a half miles distant. At one time a dozen or more autos were parked along the orchard side as the pickers came in their own machines. Trucks with trailers bringing in empty boxes piled so high one thought of houses in transit; then the same outgoing boxes filled, sent the dust scurrying right across our lawn into the house, despite the closed windows.

This orchard belongs to a banker in Los Angeles, and is carefully looked after by a foreman, who has been on it several years. He is a German and went back to his country, since the war and brought back a wife. The numerous buildings covering truck, tractor, cars, farming implements and tools, besides necessary buildings for helpers, almost suggests a small settlement. Everything is so orderly it is a satisfaction to see and visit it.

This orchard is sprayed or fumigated, green crop planted and turned under, pruned, irrigated and farmed as carefully as a garden. It is interset with English walnuts which are beginning to bear in a commercial way. The apricot trees are to be taken out, giving the walnut trees the entire field. The fruit this year was large, and most of it went in as firsts.

Apricots have been rather spotted. An unexpected cold wave in April, caused orchard men, prepared, to light smudge pots. This is quite an expense, but saved the fruit, and will pay this year. The apricots in one of our counties north are just coming in, as ours are all through. The crop there is about normal.

The peach crop will be ready for the cannery soon. The crop here will be good. Following peaches will come tomatoes, giving work for several hundred workers for some time. There are two canneries, a new and old, a drying shed in connection, besides many individual drying sheds.

Many come to work in the fruit for the outing or vacation, coupled with remunerative returns. Barracks are prepared, simply furnished, at a small rental, where one may bring suitcase and family. Many come in from Arizona. Some times sorrow comes, as at least two small children died in camp.

A nurse and play director was employed by various clubs of enterprising women to entertain the children, keeping them safe from harm and accident, and giving them some religious instruction also.

It is foggy this morning. And we do enjoy the coolness after the heat of the past two weeks, where during the middle of the day, the thermometer registered 100 degrees; in many nearby places higher. However mornings and evenings are cool and one can always sleep at night. MRS. A. W. T.

Riverside Co., Cal.

Developing a Spring

Can you suggest some plan for developing a small spring of water which I have discovered on my farm near this place? The spring is on the high land at the foot of a mountain approaching 2,000 feet in height. About two years ago I found a wet spot perhaps two feet in diameter, and after making an excavation five feet deep got a small stream which has continued to run through two periods of prolonged drought. I now wish to develop this spring to its maximum capacity.

The spring is on slowly sloping ground, and to get the water to run off I have had to dig a ditch about 20 ft. long, this partly to get rid of the sand which constantly clogs the flow. The digging is expensive, as the ground is filled with boulders a foot or so in diameter. Before proceeding further I wish to make sure I am proceeding in the right direction. Will deeper digging be likely to produce more water? Also is there not a probability that I am doing my excavating on one side or other of the main stream? Just now at the bottom of our spring the water is coming from beneath a rock which is too large for us to remove unless we give it a dose of dynamite, a treatment I fear might leave us with nothing more than a dry hole in the ground. J. L. G.

Vermont.

SOME years ago, Mr. H. E. Cox, a practical drainage expert, told his method of handling a "springy spot." He studied it carefully, and usually put in tiles in fan shape to conduct the flow some distance down to one convenient central spot. In this way he got much more water than would have been secured from a hole dug in the wet place, and had the water away from the swampy ground.

It is probable that the spring mentioned comes from very deep in that hill. Such cases are common where the flow is constant the year around, and about the same temperature. There would be danger in dynamiting that rock or otherwise seriously disturbing the vein, as it might divert the flow so as to lose the spring entirely.

Our suggestion would be to insert carefully enough tiles to tap the wet ground and carry the water below to a pool of stone or cement, which would be better, that could be covered and kept clean.

The Pandorus Sphinx

I am sending a worm taken from grapevine. Can you tell me what it is and what harm, if any, it does? W. M. T.

Ringwood Manor, N. J.

WHETHER, when Pandora came to earth and opened her bandbox, she allowed this beautiful moth to escape along with all of the other things let loose at that time, I shouldn't like to say. To tell the truth, I am afraid this famous bandbox is a myth, although it's a fine story.

At any rate, the caterpillar sent by W. M. T. is a

strikingly handsome one about 3½ inches long, pinkish brown in color and with an eye-like spot on the back near the end of the abdomen. When the caterpillar is young it has in place of the eye-like spot, a long, slender, tail-like appendage which curls over the back just like a pig's tail. What these tails and eye-like spots are for we do not know. Perhaps they make the caterpillars look so fierce that birds and other small animals are afraid of them and let them alone.

This Pandorus caterpillar lives on the grape and on Virginia creeper, but it rarely occurs in numbers sufficient to cause any damage. When grown it goes into the ground, where it changes to a pupa, and later the pupa transforms to a handsome moth with graceful wings which have a spread of from four to five inches. At dusk the moth hovers over honeysuckle to suck the nectar from the flowers with its long slender proboscis. It looks like a humming-bird as it poises over the flowers with its rapidly vibrating wings. G. W. H.

Saving Vegetable Seeds for the Home Garden

The home gardener can save most of his own seed with little expense and labor, as most seeds are not hard to save. Following are some instructions on saving the different vegetable seeds. To save seed of beans when the pods are ready to gather for the table, go over the patch and select some of the best plants, marking them with a piece of cloth, and leave all the beans on these plants to mature for seed. When the pods dry, pull up the plants and spread in a dry place for a few days. Then shell the beans and spread the seed until thoroughly dry, when they can be stored.

The seeds of beets, carrots, turnips and late radishes are saved by pulling the roots in the Fall and storing over Winter in outdoor pits. In early Spring select the best roots and set in the ground. Gather the turnip seed as soon as the pods turn yellow, or the seed will shatter. The carrots, beets and radishes can be left until ripe. To remove the seed from the pods place in strong grain bag and beat until the seed separates from the pods.

The sweet corn should be allowed to ripen on the stalk. When ready for the table go over the patch and select the best and earliest ears and tie a piece of cloth to the stalk, leaving them to ripen on the stalk. When thoroughly matured, husk and hang up or spread thinly in a dry place. Sweet corn is harder to keep than field corn.

To save seed of Summer squash and cucumber allow the fruit to become thoroughly ripe before gathering, when they should be cut open and the seeds scraped out and washed to separate them from the pulp. After clean, spread thinly in the sun to dry.

For eggplants allow the fruit to become thoroughly ripe, remove the seed and dry in the sun. If necessary wash the seeds but it is best not to, as the seeds sprout very easily. For peppers, select ripe ones, removing the seed and spread thinly to dry. For early or Spring radishes leave a few of the best roots to mature seed and harvest the same as late radishes.

Lettuce for seed should be sown under glass to allow it to ripen seed before hot weather. When the plants mature, select some of the best ones to leave for seed. When the pods are partly ripe or before they start to shatter, pull and hang in a dry place with roots up until thoroughly ripe when they can be beaten out.

For peas mark off a piece of the patch for seed allowing all the pods to ripen and save the same as for beans.

For pumpkins, Winter squash, muskmelons and watermelons as the fruits are allowed to ripen before being gathered for the table all that is needed, is to save seed from the best fruits, thoroughly wash the seed and dry.

For okra leave a few of the plants to mature the pods, and, when ripe, gather and remove the seeds from the pods, spreading the seed thinly to dry.

To save tomato seeds select one or more of the best vines allowing all the best tomatoes to mature for seed. After the tomatoes become thoroughly ripe gather and cut in half when the seed and pulp can be squeezed out. If the seed is allowed to remain in water a couple of days, stirring several times a day, the seed will go to the bottom, while the pulp will come to the top, when it can be poured off. Spread the seed thinly to dry.

The Fall-sown spinach is better for seed growing than the Spring sown, if sown in the Spring the seed should be sown as early as possible. When the seed pods turn yellow, pull up, and the plants should be hung in a dry place for several days, or until the pods dry, when the seed can be beaten out.

For kale, when the seed pods turn yellow, cut the stalks and lay them on cloth to catch any seed that shatters. When the pods are ripe beat out and dry a few days before storing as the seeds will heat if not thoroughly dry.

Cabbage seed can be grown by saving a few stalks from which heads have been cut and setting in the ground, or by setting plants late in the Fall so they will not have time to form heads. Store these plants in a trench, and, in the Spring, take up and set out, when they will produce seed. The seed is harvested the same as kale. Parsley seed is saved like kale.

To produce onion seeds select matured bulbs in late Fall and set in ground three to four inches deep. When the seeds are ripe in the Spring cut the stalks and lay on cloth to catch any seed that shatters. When the seeds are thoroughly dry, rub them out.

For parsnips and salsify in early Spring select a few of the best roots and set out about three feet apart. Cut the parsnip stalks when the seeds ripen, but the salsify should be cut before the seeds ripen, or they will shatter. Spread in a dry place until thoroughly dry, when they can be rubbed out.

To separate the pods and trash from small seeds after being beaten out, such as kale, turnips, etc., select a day when a little wind is blowing, place a sheet or something else on the ground to catch the seeds and pour the seeds on to the sheet. The height from which the seeds should be poured depends on the wind, the higher the better just so they fall on the sheet. Most of the pods and trash will be blown away. Cloth bags are good to store the seed in; also paper bags can be used. Do not store them in anything that is airtight or they will spoil. A tag should be placed in each bag to show the kind and variety of seed, also the date of gathering. Do not store seeds in a cellar as that is too damp, also an attic is too hot in Summer. They should be stored in a dry place that is well ventilated.

Virginia. R. C.

What Ailed the Peas?

During the war period I planted 20 bushels of English peas grown in California. They were bought for Laxtonian. They made a fine growth, covering the ground completely and had most profuse double blossoms. I thought I would pick 200 bushels to the acre from the 10 acres, but did not get one pea. They were fertilized well with 600 lbs. of 7-5-5.

We have planted and grown successfully all kinds of peas for 40 years and I never could figure out the cause.

South Carolina. H. B. G.

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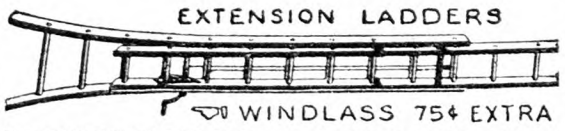

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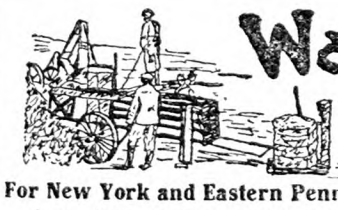

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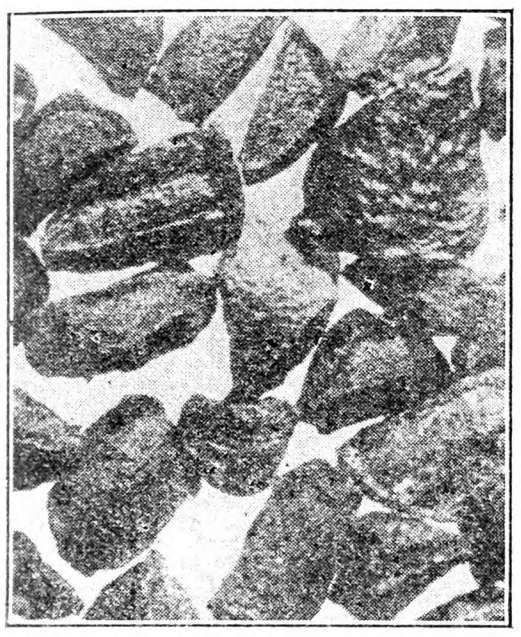
Know a Weed Each Week

No. 18—EVENING PRIMROSE

Why so common a plant as evening primrose should be so little known by name is a mystery, since the yellow blossoms are familiar in old fields, along roadsides and in waste places everywhere. It is an incidental weed that rarely invades crops although occasionally found in clover fields.

Evening primrose is a native species of biennial habit, meaning that the seeds produce flat clusters of root leaves the first season from which the flowering and seeding stem develops the second season, after which the plant dies. The fleshy tap-root is edible, as are also the young



Evening Primrose seeds are so tightly squeezed in the pod that they become exceedingly irregular in shape. Highly magnified.

succulent root leaves which may be used in salads, furnishing much needed vitamins during the early Spring when these accessory nutritional factors are badly needed following the long vitamin-deficient Winter diet. Evening primrose also finds use in medicine although the prices paid hardly compensate for the labor of gathering and curing.

The seeds of evening primrose are produced in pods that are frequently mistaken for short stems, consequently the plant is usually allowed to mature seeds unmolested. So thickly are the seeds crowded in the pods that they squeeze themselves into a variety of shapes. They are usually somewhat pyramidal, irregularly angled with a tendency toward winged edges, reddish brown to almost black in color, and dull in luster. The pods are retained by the dead plants throughout the Winter, offering a feast of seeds to hungry birds. Seed production can be prevented by cutting the flowering stalks when the first blossoms appear. Not ordinarily an aggressive weed.

ALBERT A. HANSEN.

As We Go Along

The American Youth Foundation

No 2

When 100 boys or girls are in a camp for two weeks it is easy for little cliques to develop, so that some groups will be especially friendly and others not, while some who are inclined to be a bit shy are neglected, at least for several days.

At Camp Merrowvista, this condition is remedied by not permitting it to start at all. The students are carefully selected as to personal character, qualities and habits, so that no undesirables or trouble-makers are accepted. They are assigned to tent quarters, work and recreation in such manner that the best results from the association may be had. Those who know each other intimately, or come from the same place, are scattered so that they do not live together in home groups. To some this plan may seem strange at first, but they can soon get the idea, adjust themselves to it and help carry it out to the limit.

For every five, one is assigned as a group leader. This is not to order the others around, or "watch them as a cat does a mouse," but by suggestion and example to help what is desirable and curb what is not—before it gets going. "Diplomatic provocation to good works" is the way Director Alexander puts the duty of a group leader.

The need of strong loyalties in association is recognized and fostered by dividing the students into tribal groups—the Algonquins, Senecas, Mohicans, etc. The various tribes are assigned to different duties in work, games and camp fires, where friendly rivalries develop. Soccer, baseball, volley ball, jumping, swimming and diving, are some of the games. The aim is not to make star players of any but to mix the good ones with those less skilled, so that they are helped by the good players, who in turn are aided, perhaps even more, by the thought of giving a hand to those a step or two lower in that special activity. All of this directing by authorities and group leaders is done in such a way as to be nearly invisible, and without smothering individuality.

The course of study carried out during the two weeks of the camp is based on Christian living—not sectarianism or ostentatiously religious talk and action, but such things as one gets from open-minded looking at Christ's life and teachings as found in the New Testament. I sat for a few minutes in several classes, and was strangely reminded of happenings more than 1,900 years ago, where the people gathered about One who said plain and forcible things about our relationship to God and man, and the need of putting something of value into life, instead of always grasping to get something out of it.

Toward evening we sat on a hillside where vespers were said and sung and short addresses made by Directors Alexander and Orwig. Then in the thick woods the tribal council was held and the campfire burned in accordance with Indian ceremony, after which the various tribes gave their performances of singing, dancing, recitation and impromptu plays.

Much more might be said about this beautiful spot in the White Hills, the healthful tent life, abundance of wholesome food, and the royal hospitality given me as a visitor. I have put all of these scenes and sounds, the hearty welcome, the joyous shouts and songs, the clear air and limpid water, into a safe place in memory, where they can be taken out now and then and looked at once more.

W. W. H.

A Ring-Necked Snake

We killed a snake today. It was 18 inches long, black, or in sunshine a dark blue-gray solid color, orange belly, an orange ring around neck, indentures below the eyes. We have never seen any kind like this before and wonder whether it is dangerous. MR. L. M. A.

Allegany Co., N. Y.

The reptile described is undoubtedly a ring-necked snake, Diadophis punctatus. The range of this species is from Southern Canada to Florida, westward to Illinois. It is a perfectly harmless species.

I have just prepared an article on the snakes of the Northeastern United States, which might be of interest to some of your subscribers. It appears as the May-June Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society and may be obtained at a cost of 35 cents per copy. There are illustrations of the 21 species of snakes found in the area mentioned, and a color plate of the copperhead and rattlesnake. Several paragraphs deal with the treatment of snake bite. RAYMOND L. DITMARS.

Curator of Reptiles, Bronx Park, New York.

The Oriental Twilight Beetle

Can you give me the life cycle and control of the beetles which I have sent you? They are very bad in one of our flower beds, and do lot of damage at night. H. E.

Port Washington, N. Y.

There has lately been discovered on Long Island, in southern Connecticut, northern New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania, a foreign beetle known as the Oriental twilight beetle or Oriental garden beetle, *Aserica castanea*. The specimens sent by H. E. were individuals of this pest. The beetle is a reddish one about ⅜ of an inch in length. It was discovered in 1921, and since that time has been found in large numbers on Long Island, where the white grubs in the soil are doing much damage.

The beetles lay their white eggs in clusters in the soil in July and August, where each hatches into a tiny white grub which feeds on the roots of grasses in lawns, meadows, pastures and golf links. The grubs live over the Winter in the soil and after becoming active in the Spring often cause serious injury to lawns and golf links by eating off the roots of the grasses over considerable areas.

The grubs transform to the reddish beetles in July. The beetles spend the day hiding just beneath the surface of the soil. They emerge from their hiding places in the soil around eight o'clock in the evening and feed until about 10.30 p. m., or even later on hot nights. The beetles have been found feeding on Phlox, aster, Chrysanthemum, Dahlia, daisy, Cosmos, Zinnia, and on many common weeds. Up to the present time observers have reported that the feeding of the beetles was not excessive and did not cause serious injury. The important injury has been attributed to the grubs in the soil. H. E., however, seems to think that the beetles are causing considerable injury to his plants.

The beetles may be controlled by spraying the food plants with the following poison mixture; 3 lbs. of arsenate of lead, 2 lbs. of flour as a sticker in 50 gallons of water. In smaller quantities, an ounce of arsenate of lead and nearly the same quantity of flour in a gallon of water will afford about the correct mixture.

The permanent method of fighting this pest is by destroying the grubs in the soil. The accepted method on grass lands is thoroughly to mix 5 lbs. of arsenate of lead with one bushel of sifted loam or sand and then scatter this evenly over 1,000 square feet of lawn, when the grass is dry. The material should be worked down among the grass plants with the back of a rake and then washed into the soil as much as possible by a thorough sprinkling with the hose. G. W. H.

Thoughts From Long Acres

(Continued from Page 1101)

wonder where they spend the days of Spring and early Summer, as we rarely see one until after haying and harvesting. A big spider spun his web over the open wagon shed door so that every time I entered I got a face full of web. You may paw away at a spider web on your face for a long time and still feel it, so I introduced the spider and his web to a big stick every morning. Now he has learned better and spins only in one corner which I do not use, as the wagon tongue is in the way and runs his brace spinnerets or threads, high enough to just miss my head.

The family is poking fun at me because I said that the new moon was a wet moon, as it stood on end instead of lying down. They remind me that the last new moon was supposed to be wet, but actually was dry as a bone. Well, all signs fail in dry weather, as we all know. I have often wished for a sandy loam soil, as it works so easily, but am always thankful for our heavy soil in a dry Summer as it stands the drought so well.

Much of the romance seems to have departed from the thrashing, since the coal or wood-burning engines are no longer in use. The tractors have no whistles, no fascinating fire-boxes, no water tanks, upon which kids might beg a ride and toil manfully with the hand pump, no clouds of escaping steam and tales of boiler explosion, just a dirty, smelly, greasy brute of an engine, which pounds away endlessly, with only a choking cloud of blue gas. No more do we hear the impatient toot of an engineer hurrying the lagging water tank along. No more do we thankfully sit down and wait while we catch our breath and swap stories. The brute drinks gasoline and never stops grinding away, even though no man goes near it to render loving care with waste and oil can. Our boys are denied the thrill of a traction engine clanking its slow way along the road, while now we use the telephone to summon aid, while formerly the whistle gaily tooted to gather the gang.

Next week the pickle-picking starts, with the three older children having a half interest in the patch. Calvin must depend on us for his share, but you may be sure he will get his, too, and deserve it, as his tiny fingers pick many a pickle his dad misses. Melons will soon be ripe, too, and he sure shines at the job of absorbing melons in the good old-fashioned way while the face is buried in a huge slice. A big freezer of ice cream for supper—who said hard times!

L. B. R.

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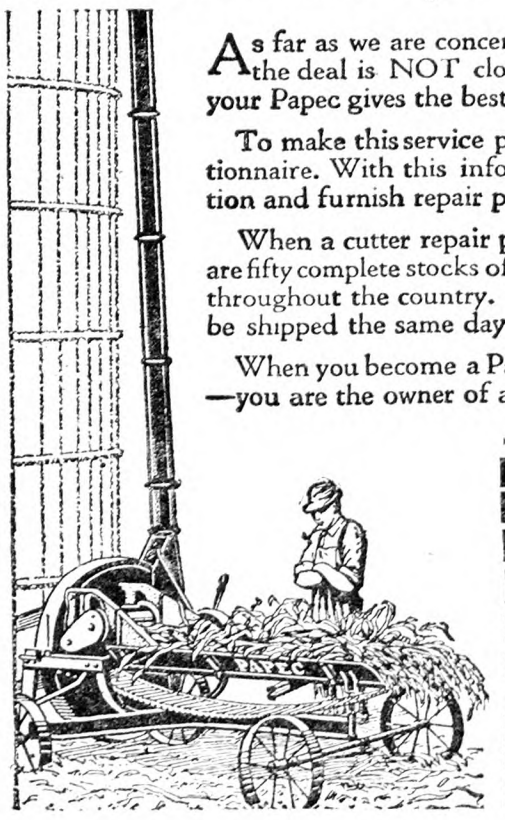

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

August 22, 1929

August: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.05.

In classes 2A and 2B differentials of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $1.95.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.44 @	$0.44½
Extra, 92 score	43¼ @	.43½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.40½ @	.43
Seconds	.39 @	.40¼
Lower grades	.38 @	.38½
Ladles	.33 @	.37
Packing Stock	.31 @	.32
Renovated	.38 @	.39½
Sweet, fancy	.45½ @	.46
Extra		.45
Firsts	.42 @	.44½
Seconds	.40 @	.41½
Centralized	.40¼ @	.42½

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.24 @	$0.25
Fancy	.23 @	.23½
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.22½ @	.23

EGGS

Nearby fancy, white	$0.53 @	$0.54
Extra	.49 @	.52
Average extras	.45 @	.48
Extra firsts	.37 @	.43
Firsts	.34 @	.35
Pacific Coast, whites	.44 @	.50
Mixed colors,		
Nearby best	.47 @	.50
Gathered, best	.39 @	.41
Common to good	.28 @	.32

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42 @	$0.45
Fair to good	.30 @	.40
Roosters	.20 @	.26
Fowls	.30 @	.35
Ducks	.22 @	.25
Geese	.16 @	.23
Turkeys, young toms	.42 @	.46
Hens	.40 @	.43
Squabs, white, lb.	.45 @	.50
Dark, doz.	2.50 @	3.00
Culls	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.27 @	$0.30
Chickens	.28 @	.33
Roosters	.22 @	.23
Ducks	.20 @	.26
Geese	.13 @	.15
Tame rabbits	.18 @	.22

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50 @	14.85
Bulls	8.00 @	9.25
Cows	7.00 @	8.25
Calves, best	16.00 @	19.00
Common to good	12.00 @	15.00
Sheep	5.75 @	6.00
Lambs	11.00 @	14.00
Hogs	9.00 @	11.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice lb,	$ .23 @	$ .24
Good to prime	.16 @	.19
Culls	.10 @	.13
Steers, 100 lbs.	24.00 @	26.00
Bulls	15.00 @	17.00
Cows	18.00 @	20.00

POTATOES

Jersey, sack	$2.00 @	$5.50
L. I., 3 55-lb sacks	5.00 @	5.25
150 lbs.	1.75	5.50
In bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00 @	6.50
Sweet potatoes, S'n, bbl.	2.50 @	7.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.25 @	$1.50
Cabbage, bbl.	2.00 @	3.75
Carrots, bu.	1.50 @	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50 @	3.50
Celery hearts, doz.	1.00 @	1.25
Eggplants, bu.	1.00 @	1.25
Lettuce, bu.	1.00 @	5.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.00 @	2.25
Onions, bu.	1.25 @	2.25
Peas, bu.	1.00 @	5.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.50 @	3.50
Spinach, bu.	.75 @	2.50
String beans, bu.	.50 @	2.00
Sweet corn, 100	3.00 @	3.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	.50 @	3.25
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	2.50

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Pea	$10.00 @	$10.50
Red kidney	9.00 @	9.25

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$ .75 @	$ 2.50
Peaches		
Carolina, crt. or bu.	$ 1.75 @	$ 2.00
Virginia crt. and bu.	.75 @	2.25
Del. and Md., bu.	.75 @	2.00
Illinois, bu.	2.50 @	3.75
Jersey, crt. and bu.	.65 @	2.00
16-qt bsk.	.35 @	.50
Muskmelons, Colorado—		
Jumbo, Std. crt.	$ 2.50	
Flat crt.	1.00 @	1.50
California, Jumbo, crt.	2.00 @	3.00
Std., crt.	2.00	
Pony, crt.	1.50 @	1.75
Flat, crt.	1.00 @	1.50
New Mexico		
Flat, crt.	.50 @	1.50
Del. & Md., Jumbo crt.	.75 @	2.50
Std. crt.	.75 @	1.75
Pony, crt.	.75 @	1.50
Flat crt.	.40 @	1.25
Jy., crt. or bskt.	.40 @	1.50
Watermelons, car.	175.00 @	500.00
Blackberries, qt.	.10 @	.14
Huckleberries, qt.	.15 @	.40
Raspberries, pt.	.12 @	.18

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00 @	$25.00
No. 2	22.00 @	23.00
No. 3	14.00 @	21.00
Clover mixed	15.00 @	23.00
Straw, rye	18.00 @	20.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.47⅜
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.54¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.21⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.59¼
Rye	1.13⅜
Barley	.77

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B	.16	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.52 @	.53
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65 @	.70
Gathered	.45 @	.55
Fowls, lb.	.45 @	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40 @	.55
Roasting Chickens, lb.	45 @	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Potatoes, new, lb.	.06 @	.07
String beans, lb.	.15 @	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.20 @	.30
Lettuce, head	.10 @	.15
Peaches, doz.	.30 @	.40
Blackberries, qt.	.25 @	.40

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The potato market was somewhat irregular during the past few days. Prices held to their previous high levels, but trading was slow and some accumulation of stock was noticeable. Daily shipments for the entire country have been averaging about 600 cars compared with nearly 1,000 each day last year. Various opinions have been expressed by the trade as to the reason for the slowness of the market at this time. Nearly all admit that supplies are short. Some advance the theory that prices have been too high to allow proper distribution and consumption, while others say that the recent price advance has been too rapid to be absorbed readily by retailers and consumers. The peak of the New Jersey season has passed and the coming week will probably see over 95 per cent of the crop harvested. Long Island shipments have been on the increase during the past few days, and some Maine stock has also been received. N. J. Cobblers brought $4.75 to $5.25 per 150-lb. sack, with a few sales higher. Some Pennsylvania stock sold for $4.10 per 120-lb. sack. Some Eastern Shore sweet potatoes were received during the past week, and these moved readily at $5 to $5.50 per barrel for the best yellows. Fancy apples continued to sell at steady figures, with most sales of Wealthies at $1.25 to $2 a bushel, and Gravensteins at $1 to $1.75. A few Rambos were on the market and these brought $1.25 to $1.50, while Wolf Rivers were quoted at 75c to $1 per ⅝-bu. basket. The market for peaches was irregular and generally unsatisfactory for all but fancy. Toward the close the market was slightly stronger for large Elbertas and Belles. N. J. crates of Georgia Belles sold for 60c to $1, with most of the offerings not better than medium size. Delaware Elbertas sold for $1.75 to $2 per crate, while a few West Virginia Elbertas brought $2. The cantaloupe market was dull, due to the increase in the receipts from nearby. Maryland and Delaware Standard 36s brought 50c to $1, while flats were mostly 40 to 75c. Both Honeyballs and Honeydews were dull. The first grapes from Delaware were received, and these brought 25 to 50c per 12-qt. climax basket. The berry season is now about over, and this week will wind up the season in the most important areas. String beans were in liberal supply and the market barely steady, with New Jersey ⅝-bu. baskets bringing 35 to 75c for green, and 25 to 75c for wax. Lima beans were also in heavier receipt and the market weakened. New Jersey ⅝-bu. baskets brought 50 to 85c, while bushel stock from Delaware and Maryland sold for 50c to $1.25. Beets and carrots were steady at 2 to 3c per bunch. Some New York State cut carrots were on the market and brought $1.25 per bushel. The cabbage market was strong, with Virginia barrel crates selling at $3.50 to $4, while bulk cabbage from New York State sold up to $60 to $65 per ton. Celery from nearby was in slightly heavier supply and brought $1.50 to $2.50 per 2-3 crate. The pickle season is nearly over and offerings were lighter during the past few days from nearby. Corn was in moderate supply and sold fairly well at steady figures. New Jersey ⅝-bu. baskets brought 35 to 75c, while sacks of 100 ears brought $1 to $2. The lettuce market was steady for good quality offerings and California Iceberg, 4 to 5 dozen head crates, ranged from $2.50 to $4.50, with a few fancy at $5. The onion market was steady, with supplies moderate, and demand and trading only fair. A large prospective crop from the late States is having the effect of undermining the confidence of the trade to buy heavily at current figures. Yellow onions in sacks of 100 lbs. from Massachusetts and New York brought $2 to $2.25, while New Jersey ⅝-bu. baskets were mostly 75 to 90c. Tomatoes were in heavy receipt and the market weak, except for fancy. Ordinary quality is practically unnoticed by the trade. Most sales of ⅝-bu. baskets were made at 25 to 75c, with a few fancy offerings bringing up to $1.25 to $1.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The market for fine fresh eggs continued firm and again advanced 1c over the previous week's quotations. Fresh extra firsts brought up to 39c, at the close; while fresh firsts shared in the price advance and were mostly 36 to 37c. Receipts were heavier than the week previous and totalled approximately 35,000 cases. Most of these were undergrades and sold slowly on a dull market. Fresh seconds sold for 32 to 33½c. Fancy candled and selected stock continued to move readily at 47 to 49c, while carton eggs were as high as 50c. The movement from storage is now quite free, dealers preferring to move such at a narrow margin, rather than take chances on some of the receipts which have showed some heat damage. Total storage holdings of eggs in the United States on August 1, was considerably below last year's figure. There were approximately 8,900,000 cases on hand on the first of the month this year, while last year there were nearly 10,500,000 cases, and the five-year average was about 10,000,000 cases.

Receipts of live fowl were light and the market ruled firm for fancy offerings. Good quality colored stock brought 31 to 32c, while Leghorn fowls were mostly 23 to 25c. Trading in other lines of live poultry was quiet, and the market for Spring chickens held steady. Fancy Plymouth Rocks weighing over 3 lbs. sold for 33 to 35c, with smaller sizes down to 27c. Broilers were steady, with demand limited. Ducks remained unchanged from a week ago. The market on dressed fowls was firm account of the light receipts. Chickens were in moderate supply and held steady, with nearby barrel-packed stock selling at 34 to 35c. Long Island ducks were in heavier receipt and moved slowly at 25c.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of good quality met a satisfactory demand and moved well on a firm market. No. 2 Timothy brought $18 to $19 per ton, while No. 1 Timothy clover mixed was mostly $17.50 to $18.50. The bulk of the supply was made up of undergrades and these moved slowly. Straw was in ample supply for the limited demand. New wheat straw was the only stock in sufficient supply to quote, and this brought $12 to $13 per ton.

J. M. F.

Local Up-State Prices

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 50c; best dairy, lb., 53c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 47c; undersized eggs, doz., 40c; duck eggs, doz., 55c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, qt., 5c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; berries, black, qt., 20c; berries, red, qt., 30c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 4c; cabbage, red, head, 5c; currants, qt., 12c; cherries, sour, qt., 15c; cherries, sweet, qt., 20c; cucumbers, 8 for 15c; cucumbers, pickling, 100, 60c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 3 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 15c; dandelion greens, pk., 20c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 7c; onions, green, bch, 5c; potatoes, bu., $1; new potatoes, pk., 50c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch, 5c; green peas, 3 qts., 25c; green corn, doz., 35c; pineapples, each, 10 to 20c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, 4 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 25c; strawberries, qt., 18 to 20c; Summer squash, lb., 5c; tomatoes, 3 lbs., 25c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 36c; light fowls, lb., 34c; geese, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 36c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 30c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 35c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 75c; veal roasts, lb., 25 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c.

Miscellaneous. — Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; hardwood, delivered, cord, $4.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, old, 23c; Spring, lb., 25c; dressed, lb., 50c; fowls, live, lb., 25 to 32c; dressed, lb., 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 28 to 30c; Leghorns, 25 to 28c; broilers, live, lb., 23 to 32c; dressed, lb., 50c; squabs, pair, 75c to $1; butter, lb., 50 to 55c; eggs, unclassified, doz., 45 to 48c; fancy, white, crate, $14 to $15; grade A, $13.50 to $14; unclassified, $12; duck eggs, doz., 60c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Carrots, doz. bchs, 40c; cauliflower, head, 15 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 65c to $1; cucumbers, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; beans, wax, bu., $1.50; beets, doz. bchs, 40c; dill, doz. bchs, 50c; garlic, lb., 10c; lettuce, head, 5 to 6c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; caps, 25c; kohlrabi, bch, 4c; leeks, doz. bchs, 35 to 40c; potatoes, bu., $1.15 to $2.25; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; onions, doz. bchs, 30c; peas, bu., $2; radishes, doz. bchs, 25c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; sweet corn, doz. ears, 20 to 30c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; Summer squash, doz., 50 to 75c; tomatoes, qt., 10 to 15c; bu., $2 to $4.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $2.50; cherries, sweet, qt., 20 to 25c; huckleberries, qt., 25c; long blacks, qt., 25c; plums, bu., $3; pears, bu., $2.50 to $3.

Hay, mixed, $12 to $15.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

August 20, 1929.

The Boston Produce Market has been moderately active during the past week with a plentiful supply of most produce available. The wool market continued very firm despite lighter trading.

Apples.——Supplies moderate, demand good. Native Astrachans ord., 50c to $1.50. Gravensteins ord., 50c to $1.50; best, $2 to $2.50. Williams, $1 to $1.50; few large extra fancy, $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Beans.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native green and wax, $1 to $2; few fancy, $2.25 to $2.50. Shells, $1 to $1.60; Limas, $2 to $2.50; few, $3 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 40 to 65c std. bu. box.

Blueberries.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Me. and N. S., 32-qt. crts., 30 to 38c qt.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs., 50c to $1 cut off, $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box.

Corn.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native yellow, 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 60 cukes, $1 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native, 18 heads, 25 to 60c std. bu. box. N. Y., 24 heads, 50c to $1.25. Calif., 4 to 5 doz., $1.50 to $3.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box. Mass., bags, $2 to $2.50.

Peppers.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native hot, $1 to $1.10; sweet bell, $1.25 to $1.35 std. bu. box. N. J., bullnose, $1.25 to $1.35 1½-bu. hamper.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1.60 to $1.85 std. bu. box. N. J., 150-lb. sacks, mostly $5.25 to $5.50.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., 50c to $1 std. bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native hothouse mostly, 4 to 7c lb. Outdoor, 50c to $1; few fancy, $1.25 ½ box. Md. fancy, $1.50 to $1.75 6-bskt crt.

Hay.—Market, quiet. Receipts and demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $16 to $21. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market steady, creamery extras, 44c; firsts, 41½ to 43½c; seconds, 40 to 41c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 54c; white extras, 52 to 53c; fresh eastern extras, 49c doz.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., $10.25 to $10.50; Calif., small white, $11.75 to $12; Yellow Eyes, $8.50 to $8.75; red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market firm, demand good. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending August 17, 7,671,300 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 38 to 39c; clothing, 31 to 32c; ½ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45c; clothing, 43c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 83 to 87c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 84 to 87c; ⅜ blood, combing, 83 to 87c; clothing, 80 to 85c. Terr., combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ⅜ blood, combing, 88 to 91c; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 78 to 82c; clothing, 72 to 77c; low ¼ blood, combing, 65 to 70c; clothing, 62 to 65c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

August 20.—Prices in vegetables show a decline with increase in near-by supplies. Apples are also more plentiful.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 49 to 50c; tubs, 47 to 48c; firsts, 45 to 46c; undergrades, 44 to 45c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25c; longhorns, 25 to 26c; brick, new flats, 27 to 28c; limburger, brick Swiss, 32 to 33c. Eggs, steady; nearby fancy, 50c; grade A, 40 to 47c; grade B, 38c; grade C, 33c; nearby at mark, 33 to 44c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, easier; fowls, 29 to 34c; chickens, 39 to 43c; broilers, 36c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; ducks, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 41 to 46c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 28 to 29c; broilers, 20 to 26c; old roosters, 21 to 22c; ducks, 23 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, lower; Duchess, bu., 75c to $1.50; Yellow Transparent, $1.75 to $2; Astrachan, $2 to $2.25; Greening, $2; Wealthy, $2.50. Potatoes, stronger; home-grown, bu., $1.25 to $2; Va., bbl., $3 to $6.25; sweets, Ala., hamper, $1.75.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $9 to $10; pea, medium, $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $14 to $15; marrow, $15.50 to $16. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2; spanish, crate, $2 to $2.15; green, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, qt., 19 to 20c; cantaloupes, crate, $2 to $3; grapes, Cal., Thompson seedless, lug, $1.25 to $2; huckleberries, 32-qt. crate, $6 to $8; peaches, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; pears, Cal., Bartlett, box, $3.75 to $4; plums, Cal., box, $2 to $2.75; watermelons, 45 to 75c.

Vegetables.—Beans, green, wax, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; beets, bu., $1 to $1.25; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, bu., $1 to $2.75; celery, doz., 30 to 90c; corn, doz., 25 to 35c; cucumbers, bu., $1.50 to $2; eggplant, bu., $2.50 to $2.75; kohlrabi, doz., 50 to 60c; lettuce, crate, $3.75 to $5.50; peas, bu., $1 to $1.50; peppers, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; romaine, bu., 40 to 50c; spinach, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; squash, bu., $1.75 to $2; tomatoes, 4-qt. bskt., 25 to 35c; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.50.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5 50; buckwheat, $3.50 to $4. Maple products, firm; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25; old, $1.25 to $1.50; sugar, lb., 20 to 30c.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; No. 1 Timothy, ton, $16 to $17; clover mixed, $17 to $18; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $30; standard middlings, $32.50; red-dog, $41; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $56; hominy, $45; gluten, $40.40; oatfeed, $15.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.50; Alfalfa, $15 to $16.50; Alsike, $18 to $19; clover, $18 to $20.

C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$13.75@14.00
950 to 1,000 good	13.75@14.00
800 up, medium	12.00@13.75
Common	9.00@12.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	11.00@12.75
Common and medium	7.50@11.00
Cows, good	9.75@10.00
Common and medium	7.50@ 8.75
Low cutters and cutters	5.50@ 7.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	10.00@11.00
Cutter-medium	8.00@10.00
Calves, 500 down, medium-choice	11.50@16.00
Cull to common	7.00@11.50
Vealers, milk-fed, good to choice	16.50@18.00
Medium	13.00@16.50
Cull to common	8.00@13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$10.50@11.25
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	10.75@12.15
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	12.00@12.25
Lt. wts., 130 to 160, med. to ch.	11.75@12.15
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	11.50@12.00
pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	9.25@ 9.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to choice	$12.75@13.25
92 down, medium	11.00@12.75
All wts., common	9.00@11.00
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med. to ch.	8.50@10.50
Ewes, 120 down, med. to ch.	5.50@ 6.75
120 to 150, med. to ch.	5.00@ 6.50
All wts., cull to com.	2.50@ 5.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu. bskt., Pa., unclassified, 2¼-in. Wealthies, $1.50 to $1.75; 2-in., 75c; N. Y. U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Duchess, $1.50 to $1.75; 2¼-in., $1.25 to $1.50; unclassified, 2½-in., $1.50; Va., unclassified 2½-in. Wealthies, $1.25 to $1.50; 2¼-in. McIntosh, $1.25; U. S. No. 1, 2¼-in. Maiden Blush, $2 to $2.25; W. Va., U. S. No. 1, 2¼-in. Wealthies, $1.75 to $2; unclassified, 2¼-in. Maiden Blush, $1.50; N. J. U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Wealthies, $2 to $2.25; unclassified 2¾-in. Wolf Rivers, $1.50 to $1.75; 2¼-in. Maiden Blush, $1.50; beans, N. J., bu. hprs., green, $1.75; Md., bu. hprs., Limas, $1 to $1.25; blackberries, N. J., 32-qt. crts., $4.75 to $5; cabbage, bulk, per bbl., N. Y., $3.50 to $4; Va., crts., 100-lb., $3.25; 80-lbs., $2.25; cantaloupes, Del. jumbos, $1.75; trunks, $2; standards, $1 to $1.50; Md. standards, $1.50 to $1.75; flats, 75 to 85c; corn, Ohio, 1½-bu. hprs., $1 to $1.50; cucumbers, bu. bskt., N. Y., $2.75 to $3; eggplant, N. J., bu. hprs. and bskts., 75c to $1.25; lettuce, Big Boston, N. Y. crts., $1.50; peaches, Va., med. to small, best, $1.40 to $1.50; poorer, low as $1; Del. med. to large, best, $1.75 to $2; poorer, low as $1; Ga. Belles, Va., med., $1.25 to $1.35; six-bskt. crts., Va. Elbertas, med. to small, $1.50; peppers, bu. hprs., N. J., 75 to 85c; potatoes, N. J. and W. Va., 150-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1 grade Cobblers, $5.25 to $5.50; Va. bbls., Cobblers, U. S. No. 1, $6; Minnesota, 2-bu. sacks, Early Ohios, $3 to $3.25; sweet potatoes, Va., bbls., yellows, $6.50 to $7; tomatoes, Ohio, 12-qt. bskt, fancy, $1.25 to $1.50; choice, 85c to $1.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22; standard, $20 to $20.50; No. 2, $17.50 to $19; No. 3, $14 to $16; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17.50 to $19; No. 2, $16 to $17; No. 1 wheat straw, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $9.50 to $10.50; No. 3, $8.50 to $9; No. 1 oat, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $10 to $10.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs, locals, fresh selects, whites, 40 to 41c; browns, 38 to 40c; current receipts, 31 to 33c doz. Poultry, fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog-dressed, 40c lb. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 29 to 30c; Leghorns, 24 to 26c; roosters, 18 to 19c; broilers, colored, 26 to 28c; Leghorns, 20 to 25c; springers, colored, 28 to 30c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 20c lb; common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

The Lure of a Pool

Few of us ever so far outgrow childhood that we cease to like to play in the water. So long as this is true, a pool around the farmstead can be made the heart of the landscape plan—the place where everyone's footsteps just naturally turn most frequently.

As a rule the thing that prevents the construction of such a feature is that water is not readily available or is too expensively obtained. This condition kept us from having a pool for many years; when a combination of circumstances suddenly opened our eyes to the "acres of diamonds" going to waste here, as around almost every farm home. Now we have a little pool in the front yard, where we see it often, and where it is the most admired feature of our planting and lawn.

The maples just outside the hedge in front had grown so large that the old lilac bushes no longer bloomed very much, and we decided to remove them as we had other lilacs more happily located. One of the bushes to be taken out was about 10 ft. from a pump over a never-failing well, around which is a wooden platform about 5 ft. square. At the east side of the platform is a hollowed brown stone, a relic of the old Hollanders who owned the place more than a century ago. The splash from the pump drains into the stone, and birds and bees and all such things come there to drink. Often we see the birds bathing in it, just making the water fly. The spelling of the name for the stone is unknown to me, but phonetically it would be "bokkie." It is a scant 18 in. across, roughly squared in shape, with a basin that is about 10 in. square, and holds only about 2 in. of water. It is set into the ground at a slight angle, and a little channel on the side opposite the pump carries away the overflow. One of the lilacs was about 6 ft. from the "bokkie," the ground sloping towards the lilac. After digging and cutting around the lilac, we hitched the team to it, and with a block and tackle pulled out the bush, leaving a large hole where the bush has been.

Some alterations on the house necessitated laying a new drain from the downspout at a corner near the pump, so some second-hand pipe was wrenched apart with great labor and some kerosene, as it was rusted fast, fitted into the bottom of a concrete box about 12 in. by 18 by 2 ft. deep, which was constructed under the downspout. The hole from which the lilac had been taken was excavated enough so that the finished pool, after putting stone in the bottom and around the sloping sides and pouring the concrete, is approximately 4½x6x1½ ft. deep.

The pipe from the downspout box was placed before the cement was poured at either end, and was laid only about a spade's length underground, as at the time of year when it rains and the downspout is functioning, the ground is not frozen. In the side of the pool farthest from the well, and right at the bottom, a short piece of pipe was set into the concrete, with a little stone drain around it, thus making the matter of draining the pool a simple one. An ordinary rubber cork, such as is used in bathtubs, closes the pipe until we wish to drain the pool; then we simply pull the cork and let the water out. Our subsoil is porous and the pool drains quite quickly. We also set a piece of half-inch pipe upright just a little in from one corner of the pool and placed it so that the top would be at the height that we wished for our water level, and extending down into the stone filling under the concrete. A piece of wire netting over the top keeps this, the overflow pipe, from becoming clogged. Of course a little screen should be set in the concrete of the downspout box, over the pipe which extends to the pool to keep out leaves, etc.

Some large rocks, with decorations of moss, were hauled in from the woods and carefully lowered into the pool in places that covered the intake pipe and around the drain and overflow pipes, so that the mechanics of the pool are practically invisible. A particularly beautifully colored stone was set upright on a flat stone that had been embedded in the concrete, serving as a pedestal for another piece of the same lovely colors. This rock was hollowed enough, either by dynamite at some time or erosion, so that it makes a very acceptable bird bath. The only drawback to its usefulness is that it has to be filled by hand, and so is not as picturesque as though we had running water to keep it full. Filling it is no task, as the pump furnishes the water, only three or four steps away.

From the "bokkie" to the pool, a distance of about six feet, we dug out a shallow trench, concreted it, and then paved the soft concrete with flat fragments of rocks broken by the road men when they put our stone walls into the macadam road. These rocks were of many beautiful colors, and a large percentage of them were brilliant with mica and "fool's gold," or pyrites. We filled the interstices with little white and pink quartz pebbles picked up around the farm. It makes a very good imitation brook, and carries the splash from the pump, or in case of a drought, we can pump water from the well to keep the pool water sufficiently fresh. We have planted Japanese Iris (traded me by a friend for some plants from our place), Siberian Iris, similarly acquired, and forget-me-nots on both sides of our little "brook," and it has become a very natural and beautiful addition to our pool.

The large rocks that were sunk in the sides of the pool and the bird bath pedestal and base, while adding much to the natural appearance of the pool, materially reduce the amount of water necessary to fill the pool, but we found that our downspout furnished us more water than we had expected—so much, in fact, that after a heavy storm of much duration our goldfish died. We have been unable to determine why unless they got too much fresh water, as the dairy thermometer showed that the temperature changed very little.

Partially closing the intake and diverting a large part of the water has apparently solved the question of keeping our fish well and thriving, and between the goldfish, and the frogs that have volunteered their services, the place is kept free of mosquito larvæ and other objectionable things. An occasional dragonfly wheels over from nearby bodies of water and helps in the good work, while adding one more natural touch to our homemade pond.

When we finished concreting the excavation, we carefully sodded the edge on the side nearest the house, from the little "brook" about halfway around. The other half, on the side near the hedge, was left to be a part of our rock planting. Good-sized rocks of peculiarly beautiful texture, marking, color, or some outstanding feature, were placed between the pool and the hedge, and good garden soil and leaf mold were filled in between. Lovely specimens of our native ferns and bog plants have been planted amongst them right down to the water's edge. I brought in a chunk of sod from our pasture brook in which monkey flower and sweet flag were both growing, and placed it so that one end of it reaches down over a stone as foundation into the edge of the water, and the monkey flowers bloom as happily as in their native habitat, and the sweet flag seems at home, also. My first trial of taming the cardinal flower was not so successful, but am planning to try again. The watercress grows on the other side of the pool in a sod brought in from the same little "run" in the pasture, and several varieties and colors of violets have signified their approval of their new quarters. The meadow lily (Canadense) bloomed in three different shades this Summer, and two plants are maturing seeds, as did the Mertensia Virginica earlier in the season, Jack-in-the-pulpit held a long pastorate through the Spring, being represented by gentlemen of both colors. Bloodroot, Hepatica, jewelweeds, that like it so well that they have to be thinned out, columbine, forget-me-nots, Spring beauty, and some things whose names I do not know grow amongst the rocks and mosses. We have planted quite a lot of kinds of mosses, chiefly along the edge of the concrete, and they, with some small stones, well decorated with other mosses and lichens and aided by overhanging ferns effectually mask the artificial construction of the pool as one looks at it from the lawn side. The maples shade the place most of the day, a Magnolia tree is within four or five feet on the side opposite the pump; a deadly nightshade clambers up into the hedge over a nice plant of the "interrupted fern" while a clump of steeple bush and a "Whitesbog" blueberry carry along the planting past the lilies-of-the-valley under the Magnolia. The purplish bellflower has to be thinned out around the Magnolia, as does the orange day lily, but those we leave add their contribution of color for a time.

Few lovelier things have we had the season through than the Virginia bluebell (Mertensia) and the daffodils amongst the gray rocks in the early Spring—twice lovely when reflected in the still water of the little pool that gives point to the arrangement. The adder's-tongue has not bloomed, but the plants are there and growing, so we have hopes.

Aside from the labor and three or four bags of cement, the thing has not cost us one penny in money. We paid a man who temporarily needed the work, a little to deepen the excavation and take the sod out of the shallow trench where the intake pipe is laid. He also put the concrete box under the downspout and helped with the concreting and placing the rocks. We used the team and a man or two for a matter of two or three hours to haul in the mossy rocks and to help to lift or roll them into place, but if the man-of-the-house worked here instead of commuting to New York he would have done the work himself. The average farm family could furnish all the necessary labor and have the work done in a few hours. We wrecked two worthless barrels and nailed the staves to some old pieces of 2x4's for forms to use in concreting the pool, propping them into place with sticks to keep them from moving when we were tamping the concrete into place behind them. The pool is really about two staves long and one wide, but knowing what we do now about the ease of obtaining water, we should make it larger if we were to do it again. We are planning to tear down a large old chicken house, about 50 ft. of which has a masonry foundation, varying in height from one stone to about four feet. It is probably more than 40 years old, and the stones and mortar are green with age and the mold of many damp seasons. We have concluded that we can turn this foundation into a pool more easily and cheaply than we can take it down and clean up the site. By tapping our downspout box and putting in a pipe to take what now runs to waste since partly stopping its flow to the present pool, we shall be able to furnish part or all of what we need for the other pool, which will be about 15x50 ft. In case we find the water supply insufficient, another pipe from the roof of the new chicken house will easily take care of it. It will have to be excavated some, but we are planning to take the soil which is dug out and make two or three islets, curbed into place by the stones that we are sure to dig up in our Rockland County soil. The little islands will give a logical excuse for our projected rustic bridges, which in turn will furnish support for wild climbers, such as the wild Clematis and the deadly nightshade.

There are already some fine clumps of elderberry, beautiful and useful for pie-timber, around the end where the wall is highest, and these can be supplemented by Clethra (sweet pepper bush), meadow sweet, Joe Pye weed, boneset, and numbers of other shrubs and plants to be had for going over the fence or across the road or up in the woods and bringing them in.

We are planning to sink some tubs here and there in the pool, and to plant some water lilies, as this place is in the sun most of the day, most of the trees around it being on the north side.

We have enjoyed finding how many kinds of truly lovely things we could bring in from our own few acres, and have found an astonishing number, more than I have named above, including beautiful little red and yellow mushrooms (Cantharellus cinnabarinis, the red, and the yellow form), and some of the Clavaria, looking like corals of rare beauty. These growing in beds of lush green moss set down amongst the rocks at the edge of the pool look like jewels more than plants. Many of them are edible, also, and are worth knowing for economic reasons.

The open-eyed farmer and his family have at their doors a wealth of possibilities of beauty undreamed of by the town dweller, and obtainable at no expense in money. The pleasure to be gained in taking advantage of the almost infinite resources placed in front of us by a kind Providence, whose signature in beauty is legible everywhere where man has not erased or defaced it, cannot be estimated. One of the greatest joys connected with our pool is that it is within the reach of almost any farm family who will want it badly enough to do the little excavating necessary, as about every such place can find a few lengths of old pipe that will still carry most of the water that starts through it, and three or four bags of cement do not run up a prohibitive bill. Even that may be avoided in some cases, as stiff clay, worked and puddled, and spread into place several inches thick, will hold water and look even more natural than the cement. After our cement dried I went over to the pasture brook with the wheelbarrow and some old pails and filled them with the water-washed stones and gravel from the bottom of the brook. These naturalizing agents were spread over the concrete in the bottom of the pool, and now strangers remark in a one of pleased surprise, "Why, you have a spring here, haven't you?" Then we feel newly paid for our labor of love.

We plan to place some boulders by the Magnolia tree, facing the setting sun across the pool, in such a way that they will form a natural looking stone seat. Then I can take my stockings to darn and the peas to shell out there—I doubt if it will add any speed to the operations, but it will enjoyment. And it is a restful place, so still and green, as the ferns carry the eye from their reflections in the clear water across the gray, moss-flecked rocks to the hedge and then to the maple tents above. We have at least eight varieties of our native ferns from our own place planted there, including the royal, maidenhair, rattlesnake, sensitive, interrupted, spinulose wood fern, lady, and another one or two about whose identity I am in doubt. The sword fern, of course, so there must be anyway nine.

In dry weather we keep the watering pot handy, and once or twice a day when someone goes to the pump for a fresher drink than the pipes supply, a sprinkler of water is sprayed over the ferns and the bird bath to keep them fresh and happy-looking.

So take heart, all you who have no running stream, but whose dreams have included a nice little puddle with fish and frogs and ferns. So long as the downspout carries a reasonable amount of water or the pump is available—you can have your dreams come true—easily.

New York. EDNA C. JONES.

A Double Squash

I am sending you a freak Summer squash and would like to know whether you ever saw anything like it. I am over 79 years old and have worked in gardens for over 60 years, but never saw anything like this squash before.

Connecticut. A. J. W.

We regret that it was impossible to get a printable picture of this curious double squash. It was not a case of grafting the two squashes together, but apparently the result of an abnormal flower arrangement, such as is sometimes found in fruits. We have never seen an abnormal squash flower, such as a double ovary or branching flower, and should like to hear from anyone who has noted such a flower or freak in the squash.

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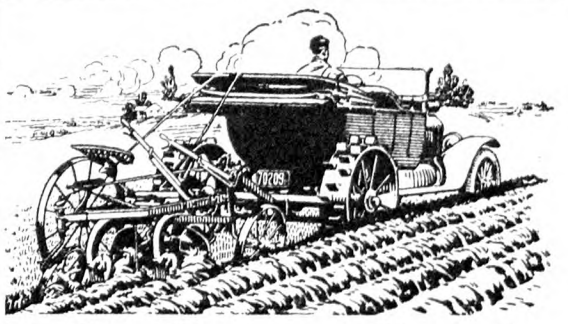

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Late Purples

There is a tang in the air this morning that goes with bright blue skies. From the fleets of great white clouds that sail the blue it might be October, but it is only the fifteenth of August. We are out for a late crop of Columbian berries. All raspberries with good judgment have gone to market two weeks ago. Perhaps the public will not care to have them, will not be interested in purples while there are huckleberries and blackberries. So the grocers look at these over-grown Columbians as a theatrical producer looks at the new prima donna, and wonder how much they will bring. It is a serious question, and only experience will give the answer. I have seen a crowd of shoppers respond to the opening of a crate of berries by carrying away the whole number of quarts, but this happens only when the product is not to be had in every grocery store along the way, and when by arrangement or sheer quality, there is a kind of appeal.

We always show strawberries on the grey concrete of the cellar bottom. Naturally it is a good place for them because of coolness, but aside from this, it is an ideal color for the background of a Premier, or Howard 17. The gasps of pleasure which greet the swinging open of the cellar door is proof of that. But when these big Columbians are spread there, the reaction is not noticeable. Straw color, or new wood, is needed to properly set off the Columbian. Perhaps this does not seem worth talking about, but it is well to remember that these berries are actually a luxury, therefore the market is enhanced by making the people want the product.

Last June a handful of fertilizer was dropped at the foot of these berry bushes. Perhaps this accounts for the out-of-season bearing on the stalks that rushed up to fulfill their office. Tipping only stopped them temporarily, and now this row is a tunnel of green leaves, roofed in blue, and floored in sand, decorated on each side with these enormous, persistent, purple berries. There are far worse places in which to spend a morning. Here there is the peace that is not for those who live on the State road over yonder, with its top-speed rush of motors. "When I'm well, I don't mind it," confides a friend from the concrete highway, "but if I'm tired or half sick those cars dashing past seem more than I can bear."

Workers in other lines seem to have a way of boasting of days' wages without making public the privations endured, and the length of time spent. It is not the usual thing to mention anything but the wages a man gets there. The country people to whom the story comes seldom have any idea of what work in one of the modern industrial plants mean, and they are not told of the grime that works its way into the very skin of the individual, that his work leaves him no time for thought other than that attention required to make the same movements over and over, so that days pass as if they never had been lived. It is not told that he fell asleep in his chair while company was calling because he had been working Sundays and overtime. It is never stated that actually such a worker has practically lost his freedom to live and move about as he wishes. It is a pity that this side of industrial life is not held up as often as the old and sorry tale about the overworked farmer.

A psychological writer who has long been bent on biological investigations, tells me that he has always found popular belief to be incorrect, and that all popular impressions are wrong about matters of fact and natural law. This is due to the fact that they are based upon observation of an exception to the rule. The underlying general rule always escapes popular observation. I think I will not be disputed when I say that there is a popular impression that the farmer has a terribly hard time of it, compared to the industrial worker. When we visit the industrial worker in his city, he invariably leads us to the library, the city hall, the endowed fountain, or the latest movie theatre. Let us ask next time to visit his place of occupation, and manage to feel a little sorry for him. We owe it to him and ourselves, too.

I see that the mail man has come, for here is the redhead bringing a roll of papers and letters. There is some new eagerness evident in their approach, for our young lad, so soon to go to school, is coming ahead at a leaping run patterned after the gallop of a horse. As soon as he is within speaking range he hails us, "Here's a letter from Perk," who is none other than our black friend from Florida. The precious letter is addressed to Elsie, as sponsor for the three, and Elsie reads aloud. The Mediterranean fly has not been satisfied with spoiling the crop of oranges, which is small, but it is now threatening the shipping of the fruit to the North.

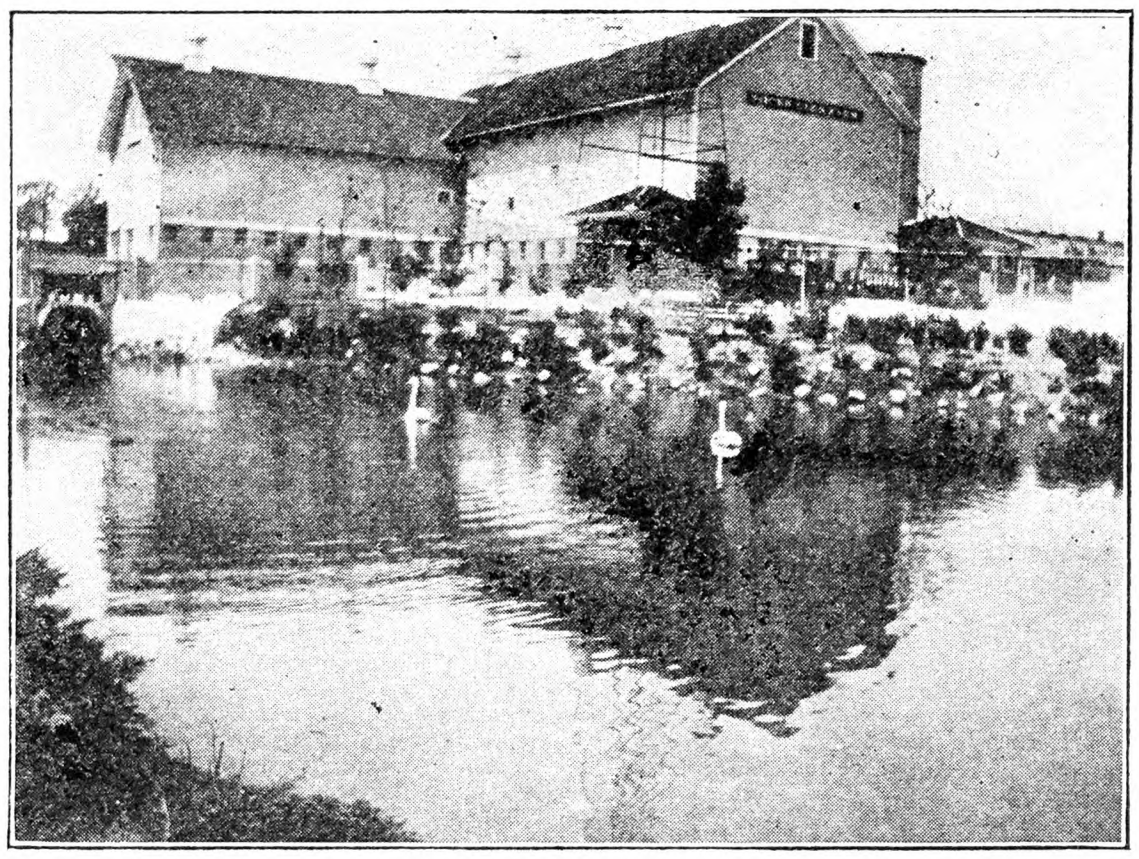
"I was in hopes I could send you some for your Christmas dinner," he writes, "and this time from my own trees." No one knows whether they are to be paid for the tearing down and burning of their trees, until a bill is passed in the Legislature. They had to give farmers two years to pay their taxes, and nine banks Perk knows of have failed in a month.

"It has been raining in Florida," he writes on, with the touch of humor that endears him to children and men. "I have been to a baptism. There was water in the churchyard, till I reckon they could have ducked them there, but they wanted deeper water, so they went to the river. You know I am not a Baptist; I just went along. We are all waiting for the salvation, and hoping something will happen soon to help out the oranges." The letter is carried away to be pored over in some quiet nook. The words "How's Mark? How's Scoot?" being considered especially thrilling, together with the assurance "If I live I will be with you next Spring."

I am alone again. No—there is a spider making his crossing on a webbed rope just above my head. I would be the last to upset the calculations of this master mind. Probably he (or she) never doubts that the skein will hold. I am reminded of "The Bridge Of San Luis Rey," the story of a cable bridge hung across a canyon. People had crossed it for years safely, some blindfolded to be sure, but one day it parted in the middle and four people sprang into eternity. An act of God? The author assumes that it was, and follows through the lives of each of the four to the last second, to assure the reader that it was well for them, and therefore an act of the All Powerful. To part the skein of this spider would be to play at being God. Are we not all spinning our skein of gossamer, and vainly perhaps, attempting to catch it about a height that we may span the distance between?

A motor car rustles softly down the road and turns in at our driveway. Violet flying down the row, the sun in her bronze locks, comes to a stop besides me. "Mother, your quarts are full,—nice and full. Didn't you know it?" I confess that it is a great surprise, and we go forward to exchange them for quarters and dimes.

MRS. F. H. UNGER



Swans in an Illinois Yard

Royal Swans in an Illinois Barnyard

Passing motorists on the west bank of Fox River in the Elgin (Illinois) dairy district sometimes see an unusual sight. On Route 22 is a farm with a high wire fence enclosing many rare fowls. A brook has been dammed and upon it often appear the white swans which, we are told, belong in England, on the Thames, to the Crown.

Shy wood ducks, peacocks and pheasants also live and breed amongst the reeds and shrubbery in more or less security. The greatest hazard, so the attendant says, is from prowling vermin. Weasels and mink take toll, the latter sometimes swimming into the enclosure via the culvert. A wild cat was once shot after it had caused several nights' damage.

J. A. CHARTULLY.

Notes from Montana

It has been some time since I wrote any notes for THE R. N-Y., and I have traveled from Southern New York State to Eastern Montana, spending a Winter in Minnesota in the meantime.

We left Montana for the East just 10 years ago during the drought of 1919 so many have just cause to remember, feeling we never wanted to see Montana again. I had one dear friend who made this remark to me: "Oh well, go and have your trip, but you'll come back. Everyone does," at which I only laughed, for I thought it would be impossible for me ever to entertain the least thought of returning. I don't think I had been in the East a year when I began to say: "Sometime I am going back to Montana," and here I am going back, and located within three miles of where I lived when here before. Seven years of the 10 spent away were passed in southern New York State.

We had plenty of snow the past Winter, and the early Spring started in with plenty of moisture, but May was very dry, and the Spring wheat that was put in too early was ruined at this time. The later seeding stood this dry spell much better, looking good and holding its own. During June we had showers from time to time, and prospects were fine for a good crop on this later seeding. July, however, was a different story entirely, turning out very hot and dry. Those having Fall grain on Summer fallowed ground will have some harvest, but there are numberless acres of Spring grain that will never be harvested. Some farmers are making hay of it and others are turning stock in to eat it as it stands, so you see it isn't a total loss. This is not a condition of the State, only local, as some parts of the State report good crops.

Having no harvest of our own my husband has gone to help the more fortunate farmers in the harvest fields. Wages run from $3.50 to $4 per day. Many floaters come in at harvest time. There is a platform along the railroad at Billings, where it isn't an uncommon sight to see from five to 20 men, and some just boys, waiting for a freight to come along, and they hop it, some with small bundles of clothing and others with all they have in the world on their backs. They are off for some other place, not much caring where, most anywhere for a change.

Many combines are being used this year, some headers; but very few binders.

There is a sheep man who has quite a little land leased near here. They come within a half mile of the house, a band of 1,400 head, not counting the lambs. The first thing I hear in the morning is the bleat of the sheep, and almost the last thing at night. You who have a small band on your eastern farms might be able to imagine what the bleat of 1,400 sheep would mean.

We have a new interest in the Basin; the cause being a new oil well which just very recently began drilling. We can hear the "pt-pt" of the engine very plainly. Of course all those having holdings in this section are very anxious as to the outcome of the venture.

The drylander isn't the only one having his troubles during this dry spell, but those living on irrigated ranches are having theirs as well. They didn't get water into the ditches in time to overcome the dry weather of May, and their first cutting of Alfalfa was short. I was talking to a friend the other day who said he hadn't had his clothes off to go to bed properly but four nights out of 15; working almost day and night. We are more fortunate than some of our neighbors, as we have a never-failing flow of water in our pasture, and a good well of water for house use, while they must haul all the water for stock as well as house use. The man my husband is working for has a tank holding 500 gallons, which sounds like a lot, but he is watering 12 horses, seven cows, and 60 hogs, besides some calves and chickens.

When we lived in New York State we were always saying "If it doesn't rain" and here it is changed to "If it does rain." So it goes. Every place has some drawback; like the human, none perfect.

A MONTANA DRYLANDER

Queer Fish

Needlefish.—Along the coast from the Delaware Capes southward, both in the bays and well up-stream in the mouths of the larger rivers, wherever old wharfs furnish shade and places to hide around old piles, is an excellent place to watch small fish. Sitting on the pier or on some bridge embankment we may watch the schools of scup, porgies, pinfish, bream, or anchovies darting in and out of the shadows in search of food. As our eyes become accustomed to looking down into the water on a quiet day in late Summer, we may notice some small objects that look like twigs, except that they do not float at the surface. At that time they may be six to 10 inches long and rather slimmer than a lead pencil. Very often they will all seem to be motionless, and yet so arranged that each one points toward the middle of one nearest it. As we watch they may suddenly fall into line and follow a leader in a narrow column, as they pass out of sight. These are young needlefish, ocean gars, green gars or garfish.

The needle fish is well named. It is as long and as sharply pointed as a needle. Its head ends in a pair of long slender jaws, sharp at the ends and armed with many rows of fine, sharp teeth. They look very much like the gars of our freshwater lakes and streams. Many of the older zoologists were fooled by this similar appearence and supposed that the two groups were related. Except for the accident of form the two have little in common. All the structure of the gar shows it to be of very ancient origin and related to the "first settlers" of fish life. The needlefish, on the other hand, are related to the flying fish and halfbeak, and are decidedly new arrivals.

Needlefish prefer their food alive, tnd their test for life is the apparent ability to move about in the water. They eat all sorts of small creatures until they are large enough to take small fish. They often bother fishermen by stealing their bait when they are using minnows or other small fish. Sometimes they may be hooked and then give a rather good fight, but usually they get away with the bait without getting their jaws too close to the hook.

Lying as they do, close to the surface, they are subject to sudden frights and then dash away in all directions. Very often they dash along the surface with most of their bodies out of water, in the same way as a halfbeak or one of the weaker flying fishes. They move very fast, and it is sometimes painful for a fisherman who may happen to be leaning over the side of his boat when one comes along. A friend, whose nose is rather prominent, still has a scar where one hit him.

These fish are found in all tropical and warm temperate seas and often go long distances up rivers which do not have much current in the lower parts. Because the flesh and bones are often colored green many of these are supposed to be poisonous.

Cornet Fish and Trumpet Fish.—These fishes must have some peculiar habits to account for the strange forms they have developed. So far as the body is concerned, they are not very different from ordinary fishes. They are long and slabsided, but so are needlefishes, barracudas, pikes and many others. The arrangement of the fins is not greatly different from what is found in many other species.

When we come to the head of these fishes we find some rather startling differences from the usual order of things. We may say that it looks as though the fish did not approve of its mouth and is trying to get as far away from it as possible. When the fish passes in review we see first a small and not very conspicuous mouth. Then comes a long section of face, followed by an eye, which, in turn, is followed by a head, not much different from that of any ordinary fish. Then follows a long and slender fish body and tail. The tail is shaped very much like that of a trout or herring, but, just to be different, some of these creatures have added a sort of whiplash, tacked on in the middle of the tail, instead of being a continuation of one of the points, as we might expect.

Some of these fish grow to a length of five or six feet or more, yet their nearest relatives seem to be the tiny sticklebacks. None of the sticklebacks grows to a length of more than a few inches, and even if we magnified it many times it would still look very much like any ordinary fish. If then we took the magnified fish by the mouth and the tail and pulled it out until it was as long and slender as an eel we find some differences. The body would naturally stretch considerably. Most of the head, being a solid bony box, would keep its original shape and size. The bones of the face, in front of the eyes, are rather soft and light and have not much to support them. They would be stretched out of all proportion, with all this pulling and stretching, the mouth would naturally be twisted a little out of shape, ending with the opening nearly vertical. This is the trumpet fish, which is found in most warm seas, sometimes not far from shore, but usually well out in the open ocean. If we tack on, in the middle of the tail fin, a whiplash half as long as the fish itself, we shall have the cornet fish, which is also found in about the same places as its more usual relative.

No one knows what these strange creatures use as food. Their mouths are small and weak, so we may believe they do not eat other fishes to any great extent. Their teeth are light and small, so we know they do not nip off the tips of plants nor yet bite off small creatures from the rocks. Many fishes with small mouths have an arrangement in their throats for straining out the small things that live in the water, but these do not have that. We do not know what they eat nor how they catch it. They are just strange creatures that look like something put together to see how ridiculous an arrangement could be produced.

ALFRED C. WEED

"WHO'S the absent-minded one now?" said the professor as they left the church one rainy night. "You left your umbrella back there and I not only remembered mine but I brought yours too." And he produced them from his coat. His wife gazed blankly at him. "But," said she, "neither of us brought one to church."—U. P. Magazine.

Grain and Vegetable Outlook

For over a month grain has continued the leading market feature. The position has changed from day to day, following different kinds of crop news, much of it unfavorable to heavy production in the leading producing countries.

If the damage by drought works out as expected, Canada would have only half a crop of wheat and the United States a 14 per cent reduction compared with last year and 4 to 5 per cent below average. Other wheat producing countries would have lighter crops than in 1928, especially those in Europe. These conditions suggest long continued high prices for wheat and wheat feeds. Corn fares better at the hands of the weather man but does not escape drought injury. The price has held better than wheat which lost about half of the July rise in early August, while corn held fairly well and has been selling not far from the mid-August level of last year. Oats declined and recovered with wheat in a more moderate way sagging back to the early July price level and selling a little under the values of a year ago, while corn is about the same as at that time and wheat sells higher than it sold a year ago. Barley sells about 10 cents above the low point in July and about 10 cents below the price of a year ago.

Feeds are jogging along behind the grain market with fewer sharp changes but the tendency is upward. In view of the prospect of high priced grain, cottonseed meal looks like a bargain at $6 per ton under the prices of a year ago. With live stock as high as in late Summer of 1928 and dairy products nearly as high, the position of the feeder continues favorable with a considerable margin between cost and return

With gradually increasing supplies in August, the potato market may be expected to lose part of the high Summer price level, although the market outlook is not at all bad for the main crop, with a production now reckoned only 3 bushels per capita. The potato markets seldom have shown such strength in late Summer as during the last half of July and the early part of August. Sales near $2 a bushel in large lots brought good returns to eastern growers, although the yield often was light because of heat and dry weather coming at the time when the crop was maturing. Even as far west as Colorado, growers were getting more than $2 per 100 lbs. Carlot supplies have been very moderate for nearly four weeks but have been increasing lately with the activity of New Jersey, Long Island, Minnesota and the early parts of the Rocky Mountain region. Northern growers who followed the suggestion made in this column last Spring and raised some early potatoes have ben receiving good returns by digging a little early. Prices may be expected to come down later in the month but the market outlook seems to be fairly good for the whole season. Contract prices have been rising steadily through the Summer in northern producing sections. They started early in summer at a little above $1 per barrel, bulk to growers, then they rose above $2 and now the producers are asking more than $3.

The recovery of onion prices to about the season's opening level, with tops of $2.25 per 100 pounds at Connecticut Valley shipping points calls some attention to the market position. It is true that the yield is somewhat in doubt, owing to dry weather damage East and Middle West. Considerable trouble is reported in the belt from Ohio northward to Michigan and Wisconsin, also in eastern New York, but with an unusually large acreage the prospect of an onion shortage seems small. The market will be fortunate if it escapes a spell of low prices when the largely increased acreage of the Rocky Mountain section seeks an outlet harvest time, storage facilities being scanty in that section. Just now the market is not very heavily supplied, most of the onions are from the set crops in Massachusetts, New York and Iowa. California has not been shipping very heavily yet. Larger market supplies are to be expected the last week or two of August. At present the supply is moderate, demand rather slow and the market position closely balanced without much change thus far in August. G. B. F.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC. — The Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington Aug. 15 ordered the discontinuance of the constructive station delivery in New York City. While the commission agrees that the store door delivery of freight is a money saver both to shippers and consignee, and is efficient, it finds the system as conducted by the railroads here contains too many evils, some of which tend to discriminatory actions. Just how much of the more than 50,000,000 tons of rail freight handled in New York City each year is affected by the decision is not known, but when the Merchants' Association was waging its fight for the continuance of the store door delivery plan last year it pointed out that about 500,000 tons of freight then was being handled by the new system. In February, when the Port Authority was urging the I. C. C. to ban railroad piers in this city, and advocated the use of motor trucks for the transfer of freight, it showed that station freight costs were $4.57 a ton, while the trucking costs were only $2.40, or a difference of $2.17 on every ton, which ultimately would have to be paid by the consumer.

A $300,000 fire Aug. 15 destroyed a warehouse building on Beatty St., Vancouver, B. C., and destroyed large quantities of oil in storage.

The oldest savings account in the United States reached the age of 110 years Aug. 16. On Aug. 16, 1819, the account of John S. Thorne was opened at the Bank for Savings in the city of New York, as account No. 738. The actual depositor was young Master Thorne's father, who started an account for his newborn son with a deposit of $15. John Thorne neither added money nor withdrew any, but presented his book regularly to have interest accruable added. The account is still open and alive, having grown, with accumulation of $2,758.86 in interest to $2,773.86.

A man and a woman were burned to death and another man was seriously injured Aug. 18 when their automobile caught fire after a collision with an Illinois Central freight train on a grade crossing in National City, adjoining East St. Louis, Ill. The dead are Miss Zelma Witt, 24, and Robert Carl McDonald of Granite City, Ill. Lester Feahling also of Granite City was injured.

Four Negroes were suffocated in a burning tenement at Newark, N. J., Aug. 18. James Chappen, 46, his mother, Mrs. Gloria Chappen, and her two grandchildren, Frederick and Thelma Jackson, five and six, were the victims. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. The three-story building was destroyed with damage to adjoining buildings, the loss totaling $40,000.

Thirteen persons were killed when a St. Louis and San Francisco fast passenger train on the way to Tulsa from Sherman, Tex., ran into an open switch at Henryetta, Okla., Aug. 18.

Dewey F. Martin, 27, of Elizabeth, N. J., died Aug. 18 of burns caused by an explosion of a power transformer at the local Public Service plant which seriously burned Alfred Stadick, 22, of 740 Monroe Ave., and plunged the downtown section of the city into darkness.

Four persons were killed, a fifth was injured seriously and another escaped with minor injuries when their light coupe struck a parked five-ton furniture truck on the Genesee Road., a mile west of Crittenden, N. Y., Aug. 18. The truck had been halted by a stalled motor and was left parked while the driver and helper started out to find a garage. It was said the front end of the truck was off the highway while the rear end was on the road.

Arthur Shea of Central Falls, R. I., died Aug. 18 in the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, of injuries suffered in an automobile accident at East Providence, in which Lester Thresher and Miles Chaffee of East Providence were killed instantly. Caleb Pemberton, also of East Providence, and reported to have been the driver of the car in which the four were riding when it overturned several times on an East Providence road, is at the Rhode Island Hospital with a fracture of the skull. He has been served with a warrant charging manslaughter.

Recent bank failures in New York City have frightened thousands, mostly persons of foreign extraction, into withdrawing their money from banks that pay as high as 4½ per cent interest, and intrusting it to the Postal Savings, which pays only 2 per cent., according to Louis Pischman, acting Superintendent of the Money Order Department of the Post Office, New York. During June, the fright caused by the closing of the City Trust, which had branches in several foreign districts, began to be felt. That month, $285,000 more was deposited in Postal Savings than during May. July showed an increase of $24,925 over June, while August promises to pile up an even greater total.

A suit for $25,000 filed in the United States District Court at Boston, Aug. 17 and believed to be the first of its kind on record, named an alleged bootlegger as defendant against a Holyoke widow who asks damages for the loss of her late husband's support. Mrs. Georgia Herbert, the widow, sets forth that her husband, Albert, died last May as a result of his indulgence in liquor sold to him during the 18 months previous by Joseph Guertin of Holyoke, the defendant. Mrs. Herbert alleged that, as a result of his drinking her husband became incapacitated for work some time prior to his death and that she was deprived of his support.

A white spaniel was rescued from a rock down a 40-ft. embankment near the brink of the Horseshore Falls, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 19 by a reservation patrolman and the city dog catcher. The dog was in an emaciated condition and had been on the rock probably several days. Its plight was discovered when a tourist's dog barked and peered down the embankment at the south side of Goat Island. It is believed that the animal had been swept down the river.

Five forest fires in Southeastern Oklahoma were out of control and four new fires have started, it was said in a report Aug. 19 to George R. Phillips, State Forester. The fires are in Northern McCurtain, Southern Leflore and Eastern Pushmataha counties. Reports received by Phillips show that 120 fires have burned over an area estimated at 25,000 acres in these counties since Aug. 1. This does not include the fires in a vast area surrounding the protecting unit within which the Oklahoma forest service has a fire fighting organization.

A fire that started in a pool room at Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, Aug. 19 gained headway as the town's water supply ran low, and destroyed nearly every building in part of the business section. Damage was estimated roughly at $1,000,000. The fire brigade and hundreds of volunteers, helpless to combat the flames because of the low water pressure, confined their efforts to salvaging merchandise from the stores.

Piloting an airplane while intoxicated would be a felony under the proposed aviation code for uniform State legislation designed to supplement the rules of the United States Department of Commerce, drafted at a meeting in Mineola, L. I., Aug. 20. As a result of numerous complaints received by the prosecutor's office concerning reckless flying District Attorney Elvin N. Edwards of Nassau Co., N. Y., called the meeting. The code provides punishment, in addition to that for flying while intoxicated, for reckless "stunting," flying so low as to endanger those on the ground, and for making too much noise with the motor. It makes regulations, also, concerning damage caused by landing on private property, and provides that an airplane landing on such property be removed only with the consent of the local authorities.

Demand that the Santa Monica-Cleveland Air Derby for women flyers be halted until measures are taken to assure the safety of all entrants was made Aug. 20 by Robert P. Holliday, who was associated with the start of the contest, and others interested in the development of aviation. The death near Wellton, Ariz., Aug. 19, of Miss Marvel Crosson, San Diego's 25-year-old entrant in the Derby, coupled with charges of sabotage by several contestants and of failure to safeguard them, brought the demand that the flights be stopped before further casualties occur. Officials connected with the contest declared that contestants' planes had not been properly guarded or inspected at control stations.

A party headed up Mount Shuksan, near Mount Baker, Wash., Aug. 20, to recover the bodies of Miss Thelma Martin, Seattle librarian, and K. Furuya, Portland, Ore., artist, who perished in a Summer blizzard Aug. 18. News of the tragedy reached there after Miss Ella McDowell and Herman Wunderling, both of Seattle, were found suffering from exposure at the edge of a cliff on the side of the mountain. They had been with Miss Martin and Furuya and had attempted to make their way back to civilization after their companions had frozen to death.

The village of Glenfield, N. Y., was swept by fire Aug. 20. Six buildings, a hotel, whose guests escaped, two stores, a garage, a residence and a barn were burned. The loss was estimated at $200,000.

Damage suits aggregating $1,800,000, the result of an airplane crash in which seven persons were killed and five injured near Hadley Field, N. J., Sept. 17, 1927, were filed in Jersey City Aug. 21. The suits cover all claims of the five survivors and families of the seven killed. Five defendants are Fokker Aircraft, Inc., Atlantic Aircraft Corporation, General Motors, Inc., Reynolds Airway, Inc., and Richard J. Reynolds, controlling owner of the latter corporation. Reynolds is in prison in England, where he was convicted of manslaughter recently following an automobile accident. The action will be based on the contention the airplane was overloaded.

Mrs. Louis Greenberg, 43, of New Rochelle, N. Y., was injured fatally in an automobile accident between Batavia and Leroy, N. Y., Aug. 20, caused by her husband's losing control of the car when a bee flew into his face. The car left the road and crashed into a telephone pole. Mrs. Greenberg suffered a broken neck and died within 20 minutes after being taken to Batavia hospital. The party was bound on a vacation trip.

FARM AND GARDEN.—A program embodying a complete survey of soil conditions in every county of New York State, reforestation measures, preparation of weather data and other features of a new agricultural policy was laid by Gov. Roosevelt Aug. 15 before a large and representative group of farmers. The Executive, speaking at a meeting of the Wyoming County Pioneer Association at Silver Lake, announced his intention of submitting the program to the next session of the Legislature. Giving an estimate of $110,000 annually for the first three years as the cost of the survey, the Executive remarked he was confident there would be no disagreement in the Legislature on the amount to be appropriated. Five separate phases of the farm policy were outlined by Gov. Roosevelt. They are:

Complete soil survey, including preparation of detailed maps.

Assembling and preparing complete weather data.

Classification of land for agricultural, forest, recreation or residential purposes.

Survey of the present uses and best adaptations of land, including orchards, vegetables, forests and pastures.

Studying the cost of producing milk under the various existing systems of dairying.

The Governor has not yet made public what medium he hopes to employ in carrying out the program. Among those which have been suggested unofficially are the State Agricultural School at Cornell University, which has been co-operating with the Federal government in surveys of this type; the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the Conservation Department, or even a separate commission.

One of the reasons for his estimate of the annual appropriation is the Governor's realization that the present surveys being conducted will require about 30 years to complete. There is now no way of knowing, in the majority of counties, what the agricultural resources are he pointed out, and it is necessary to hasten the work.

WASHINGTON. — The Shipping Board Aug. 15 announced its approval of the recommendation of Chairman T. V. O'Connor for the sale of the government owned property at 45 Broadway, New York, formerly used by the Merchant Fleet Corporation. The property is to be appraised at once and placed on the market for sale by the Fleet Corporation. It consists of a large office building in the heart of the steamship office region of lower New York. It was used by the Shipping Board as offices for the United States Lines before the sale of those lines and the American Merchant Line to private ownership. The building at 45 Broadway which was known as the Hamburg-American Line Building, was seized by the government under the Trading With the Eenemy Act in November, 1917, and with the formation of the Shipping Board the building was used for offices of that and allied government enterprises.

At the request of Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts scientists at the Bureau of Standards, in a six-month test of nine popular brands, have evolved a "safety cigarette." Its fire-protection factor lies in an inch-long cork tip, lined with water-glass, air-excluding sodium silicate. Their interest increasing as the work progressed, the scientists also have developed a fireproof match, coated with water-glass within a half-inch of its head. Tossed aside as a fag-end, the self-extinguishing cigarette was found in tests to go out quickly enough to reduce the fire hazard some 90 per cent, as compared with the untreated cigarette. Possibility of accidental fires was reduced approximately one-third by the fireproofed matches. An annual fire loss of approximately $90,000,000 from carelessness of smokers prompted Representative Rogers to ask scientific aid.

Responding to strong protests from consumers against the tariff rates imposed by the House on raw sugar, the Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee Aug. 16 fixed the duty on the world market product at $2.75 per 100 lbs., and on Cuban sugar at $2.20. The House had made these tariffs respectively $3 and $2.40; the present rates are $2.20 and $1.76. The Senate's decision on refined sugar was not revealed. Although a bitter fight had been expected over the sugar schedule, the solution was comparatively simple. At the outset, a motion by Senator Shortridge to stand by the House rates received only his vote and that of Senator Bingham. The discussion continued for several hours, but only one other vote, the final one, was taken, and on this one decision was 7 to 4. The principal argument for the revised rates was that domestic beet and cane sugar refiners did not need the high protection granted by the House, and would be adequately safeguarded by $2.75 and $2.20.

Income and cigarette taxes brought more cash into government coffers in the fiscal year of 1929 than in that of 1928, Internal Revenue figures made public Aug. 18 show. Cigars and other tobacco contributed less. Cigarette taxes of 1929 exceeded those of 1928 by $40,205,715. A large increase in individual income tax payments contrasted with a decline in income tax payments by corporations, many of which employ batteries of experts to find legal means of paring their taxes to the lowest possible limit. Individual income taxes increased $212,814,049.

The Federal Farm Board Aug. 18 announced that in co-operation with certain California banks it had agreed to extend a credit up to $9,000,000 as aid to California organizations engaged in the handling of raisin and other grapes. The board and the banks each will furnish half of the sum. The board said that conferences which finally resulted in the adoption of the program had continued at intervals since its organization. In making the announcement, the board emphasized that the success of any effort it may make to improve conditions must be based on complete co-ordination between the different elements involved and recognition by the growers that they must subscribe to an industry program and follow the leadership established.

"WHO'S that behind us, Joe?" asked Jim at the wheel as a horn sounded. "Only a flapper in a sedan," Joe answered. Jim hurled his wheel over, ran off the road, crashed into a fence and up against a tree. "Thank heaven we escaped," he muttered.—The Oklahoman.

DOCTOR: "I will give you a local anesthetic if you think it necessary." Railroad Man: "Well, doc, if it's going to hurt I reckon you had better cut out the local and run me through on a sleeper." —Pennsylvania Farmer.

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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WHAT puts the color in the apple? The article on page 1101 does not claim to settle the question for good, but gives some hints based on careful experiments. When these are checked up with further trials, we shall know more about it, and perhaps, after a time, reach methods of handling apple trees for fruit color as definite as we now have for spraying practice. At one time, scornful remarks about color in the apple being a fad, and merely skin deep, were common. Now we do not hear much of that because color, as a "selling proposition," is well recognized, both for its appeal to the eye and the fact that it is the label for quality—of the variety—giving notice that the limit of sugar development in that individual apple has been reached. Thinning has been mainly with the idea of increasing size of the fruit. But thinning provides more leaves for the remaining apples, and hence more sugar development, which makes both quality and color. In speaking of color, the habit of the variety must be in mind. No form of treatment can make a Seek-no-further look like a Jonathan or Winesap, but the mellow golden yellow and rich paler red is the label of topnotch in the Seek.

*

A HASTY trip through Westchester, Rockland, Orange and Sullivan counties in New York State indicates that all of this section has suffered from Summer drought. The damage, however, seems to be progressive from Long Island Sound across the Hudson River and westward to the Delaware. The lawns and meadows in Westchester and Rockland were parched and brown, from a drought of some two months' duration. Orange County had considerable relief in recent rains, and Sullivan fared even better. Grass got a good start through all this section in the wet Spring and the hay crop is good. Oats were short in growth, but well filled and a fair yield. Potatoes dried up early. The early planting set fairly well, and gave a corresponding yield, but late planting approaches a failure. Last year at this time potatoes were trucked into the Summer boarder district of Sullivan County for $2.50 a barrel. This year the price is $8 a barrel. For the most part the corn crop is deficient in growth, but the recent rains in the western counties have helped and some fields now promise a normal yield. Apples and in fact all fruits are light in those parts of these counties covered in our trip. Grapes might be listed as an exception, and even these were not up to a full crop. Except in the Hudson River section, however, few grapes are grown. Dairy cows are high. Silage, green crops and feed are necessary to keep up the flow of milk during the dry months, and the universal complaint is that the price for milk affords no encouragement for production.

*

A NEWSPAPER item states that a majority of the drivers in a line of trucks more than six blocks long, waiting to unload wheat at Dodge City, Kan., the other day, were women. Professors of sociology would probably describe this as due to changes in woman's economic status, but we who know farm people realize that it was merely a concrete example of the way rural women carry on the home partnership. Mother and the girls are members of the firm which operates the farm business, and the one point in their economic status that we are inclined to insist on is that they receive full recognition, and a share of the rewards, as well as the work. When we look back on the actual slavery of the bygone system, when the women had to wear themselves to exhaustion cooking for harvest hands, we think that driving the truck-load of grain to the shipping point is a matter for congratulation. Changes in harvest machinery have liberated the women from much thankless drudgery, without lessening their willingness for service. And what heroic service it has been, through all the centuries that ax and plow have been taming the American wilderness!

*

MEDICAL scientists are still looking for the germ of infantile paralysis, one of the most distressing of the diseases which seem to choose rural districts rather than the city for their outbreaks. Until the virus of the disease is discovered, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to tell just how it is transmitted from one person to another. The present opinion is that this virus, in whatever form it exists, has its home in the secretions of the mouth, nose and throat, and that it is spread by direct contact with someone who may be an innocent carrier of the germ, rather than through food or insect life. It is a disease chiefly of the warm months, though cases may occur in the Winter. Mid-September has witnessed the greatest number of reported cases. The popular name, infantile paralysis, is not a happy one for the disease, for, though the majority of cases occur in children under six, it may suddenly strike down adults. Surgeon J. P. Leake of the U. S. Public Health Service believes that too much in the way of prevention cannot be expected from too prolonged or rigid quarantine of sufferers and that the hardships of quarantine should be made as light as possible in families where the infection occurs. It is a peculiar feature of this disease that single cases in a household are the rule, though of course exposure of other members of the family is direct. Early recognition of the cases by the physician is of great importance, as proper care then will do much to prevent subsequent injury. This recognition is not always easy, particularly in those cases not ushered in by paralysis of some part of the body. An encouraging feature is the improvement often seen late in the cases, an improvement often extending over a period of years. The kissing of young children by adults should be discouraged. If it must be indulged in as an almost uncontrollable token of affection and recognition of childhood charm, the cheek of the child, rather than its lips, should receive the impress. Young children do not possess the resistance to infections that adults have acquired and the mouth, unfortunately, is the gateway for numerous diseases of childhood. "Please do not kiss me," embroidered upon bib and tucker, might save many an attractive baby and child from sickness innocently transmitted by older persons capable of carrying disease germs in mouths and throats without, themselves, succumbing to their influence.

*

THE death of that eminent geologist, George P. Merrill, of the National Museum, reminds us of his remarkable book on "Rocks and Rock Weathering," which we first found 15 years ago, and read with great interest. What tale of romance can be more thrilling than this story of the earth's surface, which during the ages has been weathered by sun and frost and rain, scraped by ice and the bowlders locked in it, the fine stuff washed by floods, setting in strata of sand and clay, or whirled about, making our familiar sand and gravel knolls. When we dig into one of these sand knolls a striking picture of those eddying waters, dropping their weight as they slowed down, is seen. Dr. Merrill did an excellent job in telling this earth's surface story in technical detail, without the tiresome dryness of much scientific writing.

*

THE present season may be nothing remarkable for crop production. So far, according to the report for August, it is not even as good as the 10-year average. But after all, the size of the crop amounts to little unless the price is right. As a market year, 1929 seems likely to give a good account of itself. Many articles on the list of farm products are higher this year compared with the fairly good market season a year ago. The advances as compared with mid-August, 1928, include eggs, poultry, hay, fruit and potatoes, all important sources of farm income, especially in the East, the Middle West and the Pacific Coast. Grain and feeds now sell about the same as then. Cotton, wool and lambs are somewhat lower because of increased production. Wool markets act better lately, hinting that the increased activity of the mills has been catching up with the larger production of wool. The prospect seems fairly good except for producers in the short crop districts. For the next few weeks, that is through September, butter and eggs might be expected to advance slowly under decreasing supplies. Fruits and vegetables would decline as supplies reach greater volume. Grain, feeds and cotton will follow the crop news, which changes quickly and often, at this time of year, but seem likely to hold the fairly high price level. Hog prices usually continue upward through September, then decline with increasing supplies in late Fall, but the usual drop ought not to go as far as it did last year because of the lighter shipments expected. Cattle markets are in strong position because of continued decrease in supplies. Position of market sheep and lambs is rather less favorable than of hogs and cattle because flocks of sheep have been increasing in many countries the past year.

*

MASSACHUSETTS land-owners, by their presence in large numbers and by their questions, indicated a lively interest in the sheep sessions of the recent Farm and Home Week program at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Hothouse lamb production was suggested by several speakers as a profitable enterprise for many a farmer in that State to adopt and develop. Numerous sheep-raisers in New England are improving their flocks and raising lambs of good quality at a profit. Some Massachusetts farmers have founded flocks in recent years and, evidently, many others are thinking of doing so. It was pointed out by experienced breeders present that New England farmers now have better markets for lambs and wool than they have ever had before. What seems to be needed is the introduction of a few carloads of good grade or purebred ewes by an accredited New England public agency for distribution among farmers in that area who would take them at cost prices.

*

THERE are now about 450,000 licensed dogs in Pennsylvania. This is 15,000 more than last year at this time. Apparently there is no danger of the species Canis becoming extinct. The dog's ability to wag his tail, and "make friends" with people, has saved him from the extermination that long ago would have overtaken him, but for these friendly qualities. Pennsylvania has a strict dog license law, which permits prosecution and fining. Thus far this year the State Department of Agriculture reports the fining of 4,660 for violation of the law.

*

CHAMPIONS of that fine old all-American breed of fowls, the Barred Plymouth Rock, will be pleased by its showing during the month of July at the Farmingdale, L. I., laying contest. The report for that month shows that the Barred Rocks took the lead from their nearest competitors, the White Leghorns, producing an average of 17.1 eggs per bird, as against the 16.9 mark made by their white opponents. The Barred Rocks belong to the class of fowls supposed to show a more motherly tendency than those of lighter builds but only 12 of the 80 Barred Rocks entered in this contest became broody in July. The Barred Plymouth Rock is as distinctly American as its name. It is a question whether any other breed has equalled it in general popularity during the past quarter century or more of its existence. The peculiar barring of its feathers has given scope to the skill of the fancier who delights in making nature conform to his wishes, and that more prosaic individual who looks upon fine large eggs and an attractive platter upon the dinner table as the chief end of poultry keeping has found in the Barred Rock a bird well adapted to his needs. The great growth of farms specializing in white egg production in recent years has brought the Single Comb White Leghorn into well deserved prominence, but it is a fine thing that those who recognize the value of other breeds refuse to allow them to become eclipsed in popular thought by any single purpose variety, however valuable the latter may be. We hail the July record at Farmingdale of the Barred Plymouth Rock. May its popularity continue as solid and steadfast as the bowlder from which it derived its name.

Brevities

MERCURY stood at 49 August 20 in Northern New Jersey.

THE tariff bill in Congress must feel a little like the football in a lively game.

CANNING of string beans and other green vegetables is becoming an extensive industry in North Carolina.

FOR the seven months ending July 31, this country imported 28,437,000 lbs. of shelled peanuts from China.

A WOMAN reader says a valuable aid in curing a collar gall on a horse is to raise the collar now and then and sift on talcum powder.

THE 1930 budget for the New York City schools is put at $136,000,000. More opportunities for adult education are asked, the city having at least 275,000 illiterates.

More Federal Loans

THE Federal Farm Board, in co-operation with several California banks, including the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, has agreed to loan up to $9,000,000 to the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of California to finance this season's raisin crop. One-half of the loan will be advanced from the Federal revolving fund and the other half by the participating banks. It has also been agreed between the board and the banks that the Federal Fruit Stabilization Corporation shall be financed in the same way for the sale of fresh grapes, in California. It is proposed that the basis for advances to the raisin growers will be three cents per pound.

The Federal Farm Board has also made it known that it has given assurances of sufficient advances to finance certain cotton co-operative associations of the South. These associations are now able to obtain loans from the Federal Intermediate Banks to cover 65 per cent of the value of the cotton. The board proposes to loan 25 per cent more from the revolving fund, making a total of 90 per cent. It is expected that the associations will furnish the 10 per cent and pay growers in full for cotton delivered. The two government agencies by this arrangement will furnish 90 per cent of the cash, but it is required that the associations must establish the price by hedging in the future market. That is to say, the association would be required to sell enough cotton for future delivery to cover the government's advances. It is estimated that between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 will be required for the purpose, but the volume of the loan is to be limited only by the requirements of the cotton exchanges.

A Fireproof Creamery

THE milk plant built about 12 years ago by local farmers at Bullville, Orange Co., N. Y., was recently burned. That is to say, the roof and wooden doors and windows were burned. It was a two-story structure. The walls and two floors were solid concrete, and the second floor was supported by iron posts. The fire destroyed the parts constructed of wood and some storage property in the second story but the engine, pasteurizers and equipment on the first floor were not damaged. In three hours after the fire subsided the machinery was put in motion and the plant functioned and handled its receipts and shipment of milk as usual.

The farmers who built this plant were without experience when they began the job, but they built one of the model plants of the State. It was operated economically and successfully, but in a business way it had some difficult obstacles to overcome. At the time it was decided to build the plant, the policy was to encourage the building of farm-owned and operated milk plants, but by the time the plant was completed and ready to operate the plans had been changed. It was the flush season, and the dealers refused to buy milk from co-operative plants, and took all their supplies from neighborhoods where they could ship through their own plants and stations. With others the Bullville plant was forced into the Country Milk Company, then operated by the officers of the Dairymen's League, and suffered heavy losses as a first year's experience. It also had the competition of a Sheffield Farms grade A plant in the same place. It, however, had some exceptionally good years, and finally connected with J. V. Wiseglass, Inc., who preferred to operate the plant himself for his own supply, and while operating successfully it was decided to accept his offer and the plant was sold, and is being operated successfully by the owner. The incident of the recent fire suggested these reminiscences. The fact that these plain farmers without previous experience, had the ability to build and operate a plant successfully is in itself worthy of comment in these days when so many have accepted the theory that farmers need a white-collar class to run their business operations. Ordinarily a fire destroys a creamery. These farmers created a plant that a fire damaged but could not interrupt or destroy.

Wisconsin Milk Returns

ACCORDING to a bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture a farm co-operative creamery at Cochrane, Wis., with 300 patrons, receives cream and makes butter. It has been operating 25 years. During the year 1928 it returned producers 52.16 cents per pound for butterfat. If a patron of this creamery produced an average of 200 lbs. of 4 per cent milk a day during the year his average production would be 8 lbs. of butterfat and his return would be $4.17 a day. The value of the skim-milk at home, at 50 cents per 100 lbs., would be $1, making $5.17 in all.

If a patron of this Wisconsin creamery wanted to sell this milk in New York, he would first secure an examination of his herd by a veterinarian and file a report with the New York City Board of Health. Then he would have an inspection of his barn and equipment by a city inspector. He would build an ice-house, supply ice, acquire additional equipment, invest in regulation pails, paint the stools, and comply with all the regulations that go to make the "best milk supply in the world." Then after the inspector found it convenient to reinspect he could begin to ship. He would cool the whole of the milk and deliver it daily. In the New York market his monthly average for 1928 would have been $2.70 per 100 lbs. for his 4 per cent milk, but his actual weighted average would be less, because he would produce the bulk of his milk during the flush season, when prices are lowest, but accepting the monthly average his daily return would be $5.40 for 200 lbs. of milk. His extra freight bill would be $2 and his net return $3.40, or 77 cents less than he received at the local butter creamery for the cream alone, and $1.77 less if he utilized the skim-milk at a fair price.

If the western dairyman gets his information from propaganda bureaus, he may have day dreams of invading the New York market, but some time back Wisconsin dairymen successfully resisted an invasion of New York propaganda, and they are likely to get definite facts on the New York milk market before they burn their profitable churns.

Government Crop Report

The August estimate puts corn at 78.8 per cent of normal, with indicated yield of 2,741,000,000 bushels, or 1,000,000 bushels under last year.

Winter wheat promises 568,000,000 bushels, 10,000,000 less than in 1928. Spring wheat outlook is 156,389,000, which is 54,000,000 less than the past five-year average. Oats promise 1,202,895,000 bushels; in 1928, 1,448,677,000; barley, 304,381,000; in 1928, 356,667,000.

Field beans in the important bean States are estimated at: New York, 1,215,000 bushels; Michigan, 6,615,000; California, 4,478,000; Idaho, 1,700,000; New Mexico, 1,260,000; Colorado, 1,151,000; Wyoming, 237,000; Montana, 494,000.

The potato estimate by States on August 1 condition, compared with 1928, is as follows, in bushels:

	1928	Forecast 1929
New York	32,376,000	28,490,000
Maine	39,380,000	40,403,000
New Jersey	9,120,000	6,240,000
Pennsylvania	31,980,000	26,917,000
Virginia	21,593,000	16,662,000
Ohio	12,054,000	11,646,000
Michigan	35,802,000	29,273,000
Minnesota	38,940,000	27,391,000
Wisconsin	31,970,000	24,601,000
North Dakota	14,805,000	9,176,000
Idaho	19,720,000	17,776,000
Other States	176,743,000	134,237,000
Total U. S.	464,483,000	372,812,000

Estimated apple production in thousands of bushels, compared with 1928, is:

	1928	1929
New England	7,390	7,698
New York	21,900	18,860
New Jersey	3,290	2,346
Pennsylvania	8,460	6,216
Ohio	5,880	2,730
Illinois	7,150	5,750
Michigan	5,400	6,520
Missouri	3,380	3,623
Virginia	16,100	12,974
West Virginia	8,750	6,004
Colorado	3,020	2,572
Idaho	5,000	4,940
Washington	33,500	28,400
Oregon	6,950	6,093
California	13,105	7,510
All other	36,468	26,904
U. S. total	185,743	149,140

N. Y. State Cabbage and Onion Outlook

Agricultural Statistician Gillett makes the following statement regarding cabbage and onions:

The cabbage of the State is divided mostly into two types—early, domestic or flat and Danish or late. The first of the domestic to be harvested is usually shipped to market if the market is good enough. Later, the bulk of it is cut into kraut. The Danish cabbage, on the other hand, does not mature until later and is partly shipped direct to market and partly stored to be sold later as fast as the market will take it. Sometimes a portion of the Danish crop is used for kraut if the price is low or if the production of domestic cabbage has been light.

The acreage of domestic cabbage is now estimated at about 10,120 acres compared with 8,960 acres last year and 9,950 acres two years ago. Wisconsin, which is New York's largest competitor in the production of domestic cabbage, has increased its acreage from 6,340 acres last year to 7,290 acres this year. For all of the Northern States producing domestic cabbage the acreage has been increased from about 26,250 acres to about 29,390 acres this year, or an increase of 12 per cent.

The condition of domestic cabbage indicates a production for the State of about 108,300 tons compared with 69,000 tons last year. Production for the entire group of Northern States producing domestic cabbage indicates a production of about 306,200 tons compared with 237,600 tons last year.

In the Danish or late cabbage we find that the State acreage has been slightly increased from about 19,170 acres last year to about 20,130 acres this year and although early to forecast production, the condition is higher than it was at this time last year. The prolonged dry weather injured the crop some, especially in Western New York, where some fields were set late and the plants below normal in size. In Wisconsin, the acreage of Danish has been increased from about 6,750 last year to about 8,640 this year but here again dry weather has been injuring the crop.

The onion acreage for the State was increased nearly 2,000 acres over that harvested last year, or from about 5,830 to 7,810 acres, but this does not mean such a large increase in planted onions, since last year there was a very large acreage of onions abandoned and never harvested on account of the Summer floods. The onion acreage of the State was considerably larger in 1927 and 1925. The acreage of onions has been increased in California from 5,630 to 6,700 acres; in Michigan from 4,520 acres to about 5,000 acres; in Ohio from 6,550 to 8,640 acres; and in Colorado from 3,760 acres to 6,700 acres. The areas planted to onions in the entire group of late States is placed at 56,480 acres compared with 47,720 acres last year.

The forecast of production for New York is now placed at 3,124,000 bushels compared with 1,283,000 last year. In Ohio the forecast is for about 2,532,000 bushels compared with 891,000 last year. Colorado promises about 2,211,000 bushels compared with about 1,241,000 bushels. The entire group of late onion producing States promises about 18,563,000 bushels compared with 13,033,000 last year.

The Long Drought

Southeastern Columbia Co., N. Y., has suffered greatly from the continued drought which was slightly broken August 3 by the first rain deserving of the name, since the last week in June. We have had light showers at weekly intervals but after an hour's work of the burning sun and drying winds which have accompanied this dry spell, no evidence of the shower remained.

On August 1 I drove almost the entire length of the county, to attend a 4-H club poultry demonstration, and found the gardens in a sad state. Some were entirely dried up. Corn was rolled and yellow, beans turning yellow, cabbage wilted and onions dwarfed. The hay crop was short, oats short and very poorly filled. The pastures have grass, but so dry and burned that the cattle do not relish it, consequently the milk supply has greatly diminished. Many small streams and wells are dry and a few of the larger ones in their upper stretches. We can hope for more rain. M. O. T.

Fruit in Berkshire County, Mass.

The August 17 outlook is for a considerable shortage in the fruit crop grown in Berkshire County, as shown by a recent survey. Apples will represent the crop producing best, but one prominent grower says that his crop will represent only about 10 per cent normal. Others are more optimistic, but all say that the crop will be short of the average. Early apples maturing now are heavier than later ones, it is said by one large grower. Another says early varieties at his place are lighter than the less mature Fall apples. Thus the conditions are seeming to vary in different parts of the county as the early frosts varied in intensity. The crop as a whole will, however, be light. Plums this year are said by most growers to be almost a failure, following a bumper crop last year, which was better than most farmers could remember in previous years. Cherries were light and raspberries, now about gone, also far below normal. Currants, however, are reported not seriously affected by the weather conditions. Pears are beginning to come out already, and will be an average crop. FRED A. CAMPBELL.

Federal Farm Board on the Radio

The National Broadcasting Co., of Chicago, states that on Saturday, August 31, from 12:30 to 1:15, the following members of the Federal Farm Board will tell the radio audience what the Farm Board is doing and their plan of contemplated action: Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, Chicago.; Carl Williams, of Oklahoma; C. C. Teague, of California; Charles S. Wilson, of New York.

This will be a convenient hour for farmers to tune in for these radio talks.

A Short Bug Crop

Who can explain the good luck of our section around Port Jervis, N. Y., that this year the abominable tent caterpillars have forsaken us, the housefly partly so, and the potato bug crop some short? At the same time we have had a shortage of cherries, and the apple crop will be in the same boat. Strawberry crop was also short on some farms. And who will explain the cause of the new strawberry disease in Sussex Co., N. J.? J. N.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

More Pay More Milk

After reading your article under the heading of "Milk Exhibits," page 1061, I feel that, for one producer, I must write and congratulate you on the sound position that you have taken. If these propagandists who are constantly howling for the farmer to make more milk or he will lose his market can be made to understand that the farmer is willing to lose a non-profitable market, if he has no choice but to continue to sell his milk at the bankrupt prices which he has been forced to accept for the past few years, we may be able to convince them to consent to pay a living price for their requirements. They have rejected Commissioner Wynne's plan of production to let the farmer know in advance what he was going to get for his milk. Their explanation was that their producers are absolutely satisfied and did not want the production plan. If producers are satisfied with the present plan, and the prices that are fixed for the milk long after it is delivered and consumed, it would be interesting to know their explanation for the failure of farmers to produce the volume of milk they want. If farmers had a chance to speak on the subject, they would tell a different story. We have had three years now of study and surveys and planning to induce dairy farmers to produce more milk at a loss in the short season. We are promised still further investigation and reports. They have all overlooked the one sure plan that would give them all the milk that they want—that is, an assurance in advance of a price that would make production profitable.

New York. JUST ONE PRODUCER.

Boys AND Girls

-OUR PAGE-

Arranged by Iva Unger

Drawn by Marion E. Wiethorn (17), New York

**"How can we draw or paint or phrase,
This August smiling through a haze!"**

Drawn by Pearl Wilfert (18), New York

MEMORY VERSE

Gardens

God bless gardens, yours and mine,
Where the painted columbine
Neighbors with the stately Phlox
And the lowly four-o'clocks.

God bless gardens down the lane
Where a perfumed little rain
Gently bathes a pansy face,
And some dusty Queen Anne's lace.

God bless gardens mostly where
No one has the time to care,
Be there thistle tops and weeds—
Loving, every garden needs.
—Mary Carleton Lord.

Sent by Harriet Nancy Esslinger (10), Pennsylvania.

Drought In August

A sultry haze came with the dawn.
The air was moist and drowsy and so hot
All living things were still.

Tall Phlox, like wax flowers,
In the breathless silence stood motionless
But surfeited the heavy air with fragrance.
The golden poppies closed, drooped languidly,
And lay asleep upon the thick grass turf
Along the garden's edge.
There was no sun to rouse them—
Only dull yellow haze profound
That made them stand at rest.
There was no afternoon.
Unnoticed, day became the night.
—By Marquerite Bourdon.

Sent by Frances Ellison (14), Wisconsin.

Drawn by Rena F. Cook, Pennsylvania

Nature Puzzles

The answer to last month's "What Am I?" was "Firefly." What we did not know about our friend of Summer evenings was told in the puzzle itself, but it was a very easy guess, even then. On some of those first warm evenings, one of them was the Fourth of July, the air literally sparkled with these strange lanterns, though the illumination did not really begin until after nine o'clock. Did you try using one as a hair ornament? The next puzzle is not an insect, but a plant, and a very well-known one.

I am a very large flower, sometimes growing six or ten feet tall. On my long hairy stem are several large leaves, and my flower is a large disk of seeds surrounded by several circles of petals. There are many of my varieties, ranging from 2 ft. dwarfs, to giant sorts which reach a height of 15 ft. with blossoms 18 in. across. The popular idea that my flowers always turn toward the sun, is incorrect. There is a legend about me. I was once supposed to be a beautiful maiden who would watch the sun every day in his daily ride across the heavens. I longed to marry him, but that was impossible, so God changed me into a flower which always seems to be looking at the sun.

I am cultivated for decorative purposes, for my seeds which are used for poultry and cattle, and of which 50 bushels per acre are sometimes obtained. From my seeds is obtained an oil nearly equal to that of the olive. On account of the large proportion of potash I contain, I rapidly exhaust the soil, but I have been grown on the treeless prairies, as well as in sections of Europe, for the fuel which my stalk affords. In some places I have been grown as a preventive of malaria. I am a common plant in gardens of the United States. What Am I?—Sent by Grace Cullis (18), Connecticut.

Enigma

My first is in fashion but not in mode,
My second in turnpike but not in road,
My third in fence but not in gate,
My fourth in raisin but not in date,
My fifth in shed but not in roof,
My sixth in tail but not in hoof,
My seventh in long but not in tall,
My eighth in great but not in small,
Without my whole, 'tis evident,
We'd perish—all.
—By Clark Allender (15).
West Virginia.

The answer to last month's enigma was "dragonfly," and to the riddle, the letter "E."

Riddle

I'm made of fat and oil
Of near and foreign lands.
I'm used by debutantes,
Schoolteachers and farmhands.
Sometimes I'm disliked
By little girls and boys,
But I give my life uncomplaining,
To add to their daily joys.
—Written by Esther Wright,
District of Columbia.

Drawn by Mary H. Harnish (14),

Bird Notes

For years we have watched the humming-birds as they flew off after visiting our Salvias, in the hope that some day we might be fortunate enough to find a nest. However, they always flew high, and so swiftly to the west that we could not possibly follow them. One day while watching cows in the oak grove I heard the hum of tiny wings and looking up I saw Madame Humming-bird alighting beside a wee cup-nest on an oak limb 20 feet above my head.

I was tremendously excited as I watched her on that nest day after day; she would sway back and forth as she kept watch for any insects unlucky enough to venture near the nest, and with a quick swoop she would pick them up and be back in the nest in less time than it takes to tell of it.

This year while my columbines were in bloom, one could rarely visit them without catching a glimpse of one of the birds flying away. Judge my delight when I happened to spy a nest in the apple tree close by. It was so close to the ground that we could easily see in it, by pulling the branch down a little. When it was first found on May 27 it contained only one little egg, about the size of a big pea, and a few days later another little white egg was added.

Several people visited the nest at various times, and the poor mother became so nervous that we called a halt and took care not to disturb her, any more than was necessary. It was not until June 16 that the baby birds were discovered, and then they were evidently several days old, for tiny feathers had begun to appear. They grew rapidly and soon it was easy to see their ridiculously wee beaks over the edge of the nest. Soon it grew too crowded for them, and one lay on its side part of the time to allow the other to breathe!

On June 29 wind blew very hard and rocked their cradle perilously. That night they were gone. I think they were ready to go, for they appeared to be fully feathered. July 1 Erwin found a third nest in another apple tree. Like the others it is made of fern fluff and covered with lichens so that it looks exactly like a knot on the limb. — By Berta Griffiths, Connecticut.

Drawn by Renee Doree, Vermont

Jokes

A roach was speeding along the top of a cracker box when the traffic cop stopped him and said:

"What do you mean by tearing along at this rate? Don't you know there are other roaches in this box? You're likely to have a collision."

"I'm only following traffic instructions, officer."

"Traffic instructions?"

"Yes. Can't you read that sign? It says 'Tear along the dotted line.'"—Sent by Paul Koenig Jr.

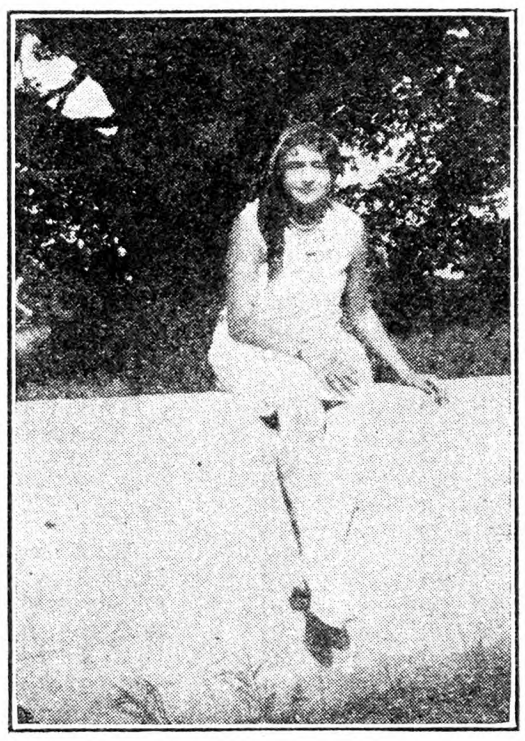
A portly, elderly woman was puffing rather hard as she tried to arise from a trolley car seat.

"Better eat yeast, mother. You'll rise better," a young collegian told her. Like a flash she came back:

"Try it yourself, young man. You'll be better bred."—Sent by Dorothy Safford (15), New York.

Our Selves To Each Other

By Eldora Drury (17) Vermont



A New Jersey Friend

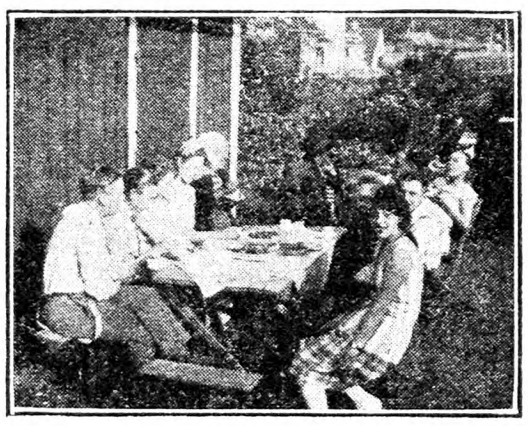
Dear Friends: Am sending a snapshot of myself taken about a month ago. I think Our Page is getting better every month. Would like to hear from some boys and girls of my age.—Sadie Allen (15), New Jersey.

From Rhode Island

Dear Friends: I am sending my picture which was taken on June 30. I am a constant reader of Our Page. If anyone should like to write to me, I promise to answer. Best wishes for Our Page. — Ramona Jackson (16), Rhode Island.

From the Far South

Dear Boys and Girls: I have never seen any letters from Louisiana and thought you might like to hear from me. I am in the fifth grade and am taking music this Summer. I should like to hear from other boys and girls my age.—Mary Nell Duffy (9), Louisiana.



In the Catskills

Dear Boys and Girls: The above is a picture taken this Summer while in the Catskills. I am the girl seated on the end, with a ribbon around my head. Will boys and girls please write to me?—Dorothy Price (15), New York.

Pembroke Goes Housekeeping

(Based on impressions of the diarist)

Pembroke rose at 5:30 A. M. After tussling with the usual chores and after the women folks had all been dispensed with, Pembroke sank down into a kitchen chair and reviewed the situation. On the table were the breakfast dishes, on the floor was dirt and plenty of it, upstairs were rooms to be taken care of, beds to make; downstairs rooms to sweep, meals to make. Pembroke rummaged around, found what was termed as apron, and put it on, or at least attempted to do so.

"Hang it all!" Pembroke exclaimed as wrathfully yanking at the apron strings, one broke off. Poor Pembroke eyed it ruefully. "What a mess things can make themselves," grumbled the grieved one. But diving into an all-enduring sewing basket a safety pin was found, and the missing link supplied.

Pembroke broke only 10 dishes, among them a valuable Japanese teacup and saucer. When it was time to make the beds, Pembroke stood for some time in front of an especially refractory one. It was stripped of covers.

"Hump," exclaimed Pembroke. "A pretty how-de-do! I turned the old mattress over as they told me, but what in blazes comes next? This here counterpane? Yes, I guess it must be that." So on went the counterpane, followed by a blanket, comforter, and last but not least, the two sheets."

"Hum. Mother's beds don't look like those. Well, it'll have to do anyhow. O say, what's that funny smell? Holy smokes! That's the pudding mother put in the oven!"

Down the stairs dashed Pembroke, to rescue a pretty well done pudding.

That afternoon Pembroke was alone again. Lolling in Grandma's best rocker, Pembroke swung lanky legs over the chair arms, reading the recent edition of Our Page.

"Fsst-fsst-fir! Ye-ow! Woof!"

Pembroke jumped out of the chair.

"Now what? O, only the chickens!"

Knock-bing-bang! Some more noise.

"Now who in blazes might that be?"

"O Pembroke, you big sissy, open that door!"

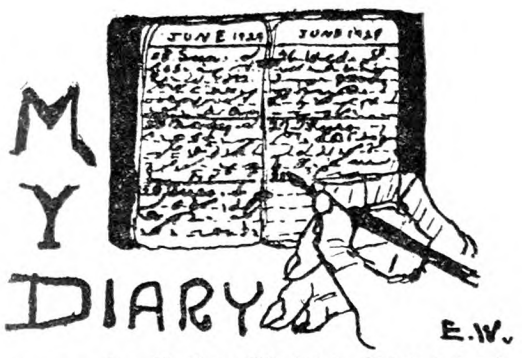
It was conveyed to Pembroke that the door must be opened.

And Pembroke did. "O," sighed the "nervous" one, "it's you!"

And in walked Grandma.—By Grace Cullis (18), Connecticut.

The Campfire

Bright flames, gay flames,
Leaping, lighting, dancing—
Dark shadows, purple shadows,
Eerie shadows vanishing.
Bright, gay lights,
Purple-rosy-golden,
Blue smoke curling,
Curling, sailing, wavering.
Ruby embers blazing,
Glows rosy, flaming,
Eerie shadows creeping.
Dead lights, dark nights,
White ashes flying.
—By Elinore Maser (15),
Pennsylvania.



Drawn by Esther Wright, District of Columbia

Soliloquy.—A few days ago I came across some former copies of Our Page. They didn't come up to the present Our Page, but they were good. Of especial mention was the diary column. I couldn't—as a new reader—recognize Buddy or Sandy, or Bee Bee Gee, but as an outsider had plenty of chances to criticize. They were diaries to be sure, somewhat interesting, but the present diaries are by far the best. More liveliness, more ideals, more reality is pictured in our diaries today, and I'm glad of it. Keep it up, diarists. The Advocate is behind you if that is any consolation. Yours until Pembroke the Terrible is known.—The Advocate.

July 6.—Perfect weather, ideal for the hay—if it had lasted. In the morning I stirred the greenest parts where the sun's effect was not so pronounced. Later shocked and hauled, helping to get one stack finished before the rain, a sweeping downpour, came at 5:30 o'clock. I was drenched to the skin by the aforesaid. Back at home, I'm comforted, rewarded by a change of clothes—but harassed by what still lies in the field, wet, soggy, material—part in shock—a hard job for Monday morning. O rather for a dive into that traditional "ole swimmin' hole!"

July 26.—Rain last night. All clouds today, but no rain until this evening. Garden appears much refreshed; quite a relief from the drought of the last few weeks. Forenoon, drove calf to pasture three miles away, stopped at aunt's house, home at noon. Afternoon sowed fertilizer on the Alfalfa ground and rode horse to cover the seed.

Sis was visiting a neighbor today. (Boy Friend was an added attraction I suppose!) She came home this evening just before the storm and began reciting her memoirs. I got tired of it. Asked that her rambling give way to silence, but Mom insisted that she proceed.

July 28.—A great day for me. Dad and I are the only ones at home, the others having gone on an auto trip. I prepared dinner, ate, and then reconditioned the utensils via dishwashing. (Everything O. K. there!) The best thing the day brought me was perhaps Solitude—my middle name—and relief from the heat in a pleasant stay at the "ole swimmin' hole."—"Jette."

July 28.—Sunday seems to be my unlucky day. Today I got into about 500 scrapes (as usual). I was out in the woodshed today sitting on the table chanting a song (not questionable but not classic) and drinking water between verses. Up walked a gentleman who is boarding at "the big city" and asked for a drink of water. He was a dignified man with a white fringe of hair. There I sat with my feet on a mop pail and Job, my rooster squatted in the middle of the floor eyeing me. When I saw "Mister Man" I jumped off the table and spilt my water on Job. Job was as mad as only a dignified rooster should be, and also startled. He raised himself with a sidewise jump and landed in the water tub. Stars, socks and exclamation points! I leave you, dear diary, to infer the rest. Very muggy! That's the weather.

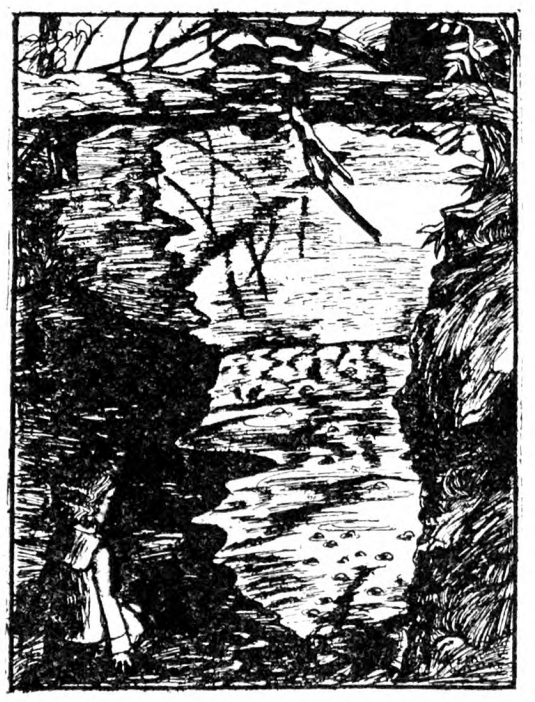
July 31.—Sis took her music lesson. I was sick during the process so I stayed out doors. Prepared my work for THE R. N.-Y. and read last "Our Page." I admire Pembroke's taste in sweethearts. Tell me, P. the T., are Willsy and your calf one and the same? Pembroke's identity puzzles me. Esther Wright thinks no one else should use his name. Wonder if she writes it herself. Dandy day. Horse rake broke.—"Rommie."

July 4.—Of course, Locked Doors, you know about the glorious Fourth, but what of it? Boy! Did you ever pick up a "devil" in your hands and break it in half? Well, nayther did I. It seemed as unbreakable by hand as its namesake seems to be unconquerable. The way my kid sisters just throw it at a rock and 'spect it to do its sputterin' is a caution. Shucks! Saves a lot of time and gives plenty of tame excitement to stand on the toe part of your shoe and just screw it in the pavement, although we did ours on our brick path. Locked Doors, I'll have you to know I've written so much lately my fingers are just straining and my arm aches. It sounded foolish enough when Willsy, in her very first letter to me, should complain that her arm was tired from writing, and she merely wrote two pages. Gosh!

Locked Doors, did I ever tell you about vacationists, excursions? Well, my idea is that of all, the best excursion is to go out into our barnyard and hunt rats' noses. Now don't be egotiscal, old man, and take that literally! One rat, small

(Continued on Page 1112)

Our Art—By Alice Chew (16) New Jersey



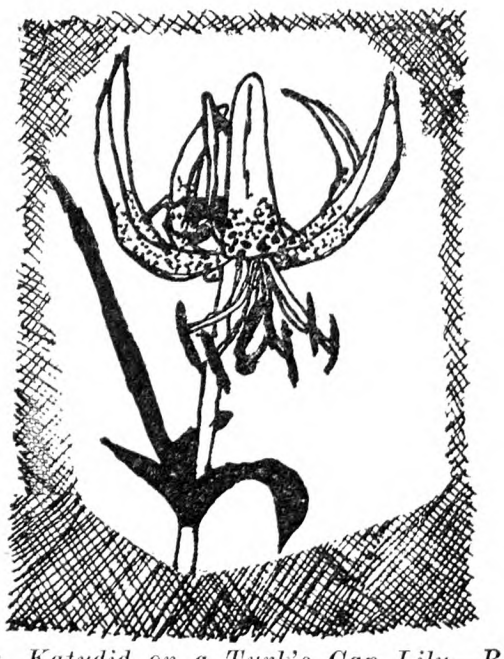
A Ravine in Sullivan County—By Pearl Wilfert (18), New York

Testing a Harvest Apple—By Louise Wiederhold

Esther Wright by herself

Posing—By Stanley Brown (16), New York

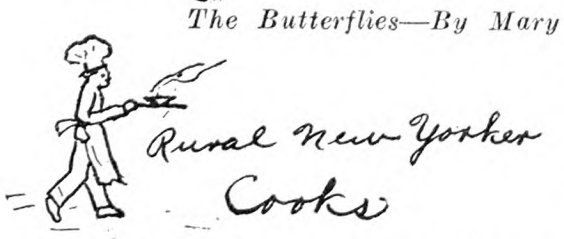
Wild Roses—By Harold Deveney (18), New Jersey



Mr. Katydid on a Turk's Cap Lily—By Mary Gelletly (12), Maryland

My Home—By Alice Chew

The Butterflies—By Mary Fretz (14), Pennsylvania



Drawn by Eugenia Johnston (13), New Jersey

The other day my grandmother made a lovely sandwich spread that just tickled my palate. It wasn't exactly original but it certainly is enticing. Boil some tomato juice or sauce from which the pulp has been strained. Add tapioca, a cup of chopped meat, season with salt, pepper and paprika. Cook to a gluey consistency, and there's your sandwich spread. The amount of each ingredient depends on the amount desired, and be sure and not let it cook too thick. Yours for a grand picnic, Grave V. Cullis, Connecticut.

Drawn by John Brannen (11), Georgia

Fishing

The weather is warm,
The honey bees swarm,
The fish lie in wait for a fly.
So get down the bait,
We mustn't be late;
We'll go for some fish, you and I

Beside the dark pool,
With waters so cool,
We'll joyfully fish all the day;
And catch a nice mess,
Although I confess
The larger ones all get away.

Then when shadows fall
And birds cease to call,
We'll pick up our hooks and our lines;
And with footsteps slow,
As homeward we go,
We'll walk 'neath the whispering pines.
—Thomas H. Clement (15), Michigan.

The Storm

From far in the distance there came a roar,
As of some dog growling at my door;
Then followed a flash, very bright,
The wind rose and blew out the light.
Louder and stronger the thunder grew,
Brighter and sharper the lightning, too.

The chicks were awakened from their sleep,
The mother hen clucked to quiet their "peep,"
The wind began to whistle shrilly
Until it frightened our little Willie.
I shut the windows and fastened the door,
And then—how it did pour!

Mr. Grasshopper's Trouble

I'm in a heck of a mess, I am
On account of that old locust.
I'm going to give him one lam
So help me Bocus!

Here I've been dancin' ever so cool
In the dewy shade—
Upon Sir Bullfrog's ol' toadstool,
While he went to wade.

Then up pops that old locust
Starting up to pipe
His noisiest, hottest, caucus;
'Xcuse while I wipe—

This old creek water off my brow.
Jumpin' grasses but it's hot!
Am I drippin'? And how!
Is this a poem or not?
—By Grace V. Cullis, Connecticut.

Kind Words

It's never the biggest things
That put most comfort in yo' soul,
And not the weight of money bags
That makes this old earth roll.

I'd give a heap more value to a word
Kind spoke and fair,
Than to all the gold an' glitter—
Of a crown I couldn't wear.
—By Pearl Lynn, New York.

Country Odors

I love the country for its smells—
Honeysuckle and new mown hay,
And on a breeze
The whiff of pine trees.
The odor of corn when the grain is ripe,
Fruit tree blossoms in the Spring;
Tobacco, dried to pack and sell;
And best of all, that "woodsy" smell.
—By Esther Wright (16), District of Columbia.

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), New York

OUR PAGE THIS MONTH

How our work has changed since the title "Our Art" was thought fitting for the head of the art columns! Following the example of the "Advocate" I turned back to the beginning of Our Page. I have been wondering since, if to many of those who help to picture life here, the title of this department has begun to seem a little cloying, too suggestive of first efforts. Perhaps the time has come when a better heading can be suggested by the

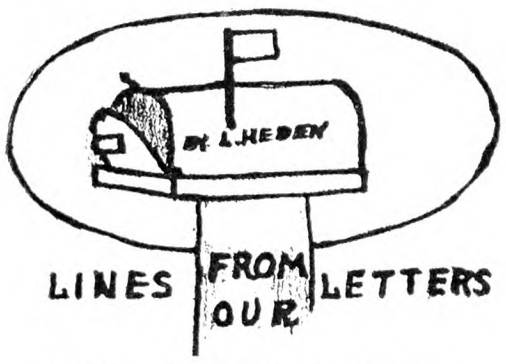
artists themselves. "Pen and Ink" or just plain "Sketches" are fair, but do not contain the matter of following life from month to month, in the order in which we live. Our Page begs your opinion on this, and your suggestion.

This work with the creative materials has been a happy experiment. We are learning to select and reject, where to splash and where to be delicate. Technique comes only after we have played with those forms, and it has come to many of those who have drawn for Our Page over a term of years. Every fine drawing which appears has its influence over drawings unmade, teaching methods of representation and expression. We have been climbing slowly and carefully, ever since we started, getting into blind alleys against a wall, backing out again to try the open road, groping for the task that is our own because we can do it better than anyone else. This slow growth is most essential to the making of us mentally and morally. It has more educational value than is generally known, though the time seems to be coming when this will be recognized.

At this writing we have not yet worn our emblems to the State Fair but when you read this the time will have arrived. Be generous and share your adventures with boys and girls of Our Page who cannot go. Whom did you find wearing an O.P.C. emblem and how was it displayed?

Cobwebs dripping in dew, and glittering in the sun, fruit-laden limbs hanging low, flights of birds to the south, form part of the wealth of September material. Perhaps you will miss some of it in the hurly-burly of opening school, but we hope that much of it will find its way to Our Page. Tell us how your garden grew or perhaps if you will tell how often you hoed, loosening the dirt around every plant, we can tell you how it grew. Once a week is not too often to hoe around every plant and shrub that you wish to develop in size. Like contributing to Our Page regular work tells its story in the end.

Send material for September before the fifth of the month to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City. We are glad to have work come at any time, but after the above date work will be considered for the following month.



Drawn by Laurence Heden, Massachusetts

"Apologies to Pembroke for this story. The consensus of opinion is that Pembroke is a boy, but I have carefully refrained from using pronouns indicating gender. To many of us, Pembroke has become a real person, whether we like him or not. My story shows that he can be very dumb when he is not writing diaries. I like and don't like Pembroke, but I believe him and am sure his entry about his teachers and principal is true." —Grace Cullis, Connecticut.

"I have not written for several years. I used to write by stops and starts, but this time I will try to be more faithful. It used to discourage me because I never had anything printed. It never occurred to me that it might not be good enough. I certainly am interested in Pembroke. And I think the diary part of Our Page is the most interesting. Next to that the poetry." — Eugenia Powers (16), Vermont.

"Much time and developments have elapsed since my last letter to Our Page. But this haying and editor stuff has kept me busy. Had a difficult time to get the last edition. Press wouldn't work, not enough time to set type, so hectographed it again. Next issue to be published by a company. That will be much better." —John Mucha (17), New York.

"I am going on my first interview for a job today. (I don't dare say position.) A good cure for egotism is to walk up F street. My big ambition is to work in a newspaper office, but I guess I'm too young to try, yet. Wish me luck!" — Esther Wright, Pennsylvania.

"I think that Pembroke is a boy because I don't think a girl would tell in a place like this, of going for walks with boys or playing tennis with them. That is all right for one's own diary, my own, for instance."—Jennie Hinxman (15), Massachusetts.

"I have read and reread Our Page until there isn't a single part of it which I have not gone over. I like the poems this month, especially Lois Russell's 'Song.' The other night my cousin came to visit us and we were looking over Our Page and discussing Pembroke. Mae thinks that P is a girl, because she doesn't like snakes, but if P is a girl, which I don't think likely, she is a regular out-of-door person, who isn't afraid of mud, and who likes to hike. I am enclosing a drawing called 'A Ravine in Sullivan County.' I spent a whole afternoon in the said ravine, drawing that picture. It was cool and still there. While I was busy drawing, two squirrels raced back and forth over the log which bridges a portion of the bubbling stream."—Pearl Wilfert (18), New York.

"My vacation has been spent partly on land and on water. Now that haying is over I can resume my vacation on the lakes. At the present Pembroke is the talk of Our Page. It won't be long that Pembroke, whom some call 'he' and others 'she,' will carry on those mysterious activities in O. P. Then who do you think it could be? No one but a very eminent contributor who also spends some time as an artist. So Pembroke, be good, as your days are numbered."—Eeli Hirsimaki, Ohio.

"At last I have come to the conclusion that Pembroke is Berta Griffiths, as the articles sent in by Berta correspond with Pembroke's in humor, etc.; am I right? I have received many letters since my name was in 'Letters Wanted,' and am enjoying myself immensely. I thank you." —Raymond Miller (16), New York.

A Letter From Georgia

Have you ever seen a flock of little Bob Whites? The other day while on a hike, Rex, the puppy, startled a mother Bob White and her babies. Instantly the little ones seemed to melt away while the older bird was running toward a pine grove with what appeared to be a broken wing. Rex fell for her ruse and chased her. Sometimes she would almost let him catch her, and then she would fly a short distance and landing, continue to toll him away from her hidden babies. But for fear of stepping on the little birds I would have tried to find them, for I knew about where they were hidden. One day Daddy caught one of this same brood, and the little Bob White was very frightened until he put it down.

Though the watermelon season has been on for about two weeks we still have worlds of them. They are very large and sweet this year. Rex loves watermelon, and every time one is cut he begs until he is given a piece, which he eats clean to the rind.

Cotton is fruiting well owing to the reasonably dry weather. Every morning the fields resemble flower gardens, being squares full of white and red blossoms and green bolls. The blossoms are white the morning of the first day, but the white gradually deepens to pink as the hours go by. On the second day they are deep red, and then they fall off, leaving the young bolls exposed.—From Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

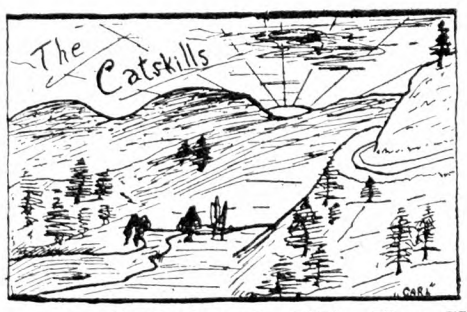
West Virginia Notes

July 20.—At this time a heavy windstorm is slowly approaching, followed by small glittering raindrops. The dry, thirsty earth seems to set forth a smiling welcome to the little fellows, as they gently fall.

The pasture fields and roadsides are black with sweet delicious blackberries. I enjoy picking them in the early morning while the sun is just peeping over the hilltops. I have already gathered several gallons.

The gardens are thriving nicely, although they are in need of more rain. Potatoes, beans, and cabbage are on the market, also cucumbers, which prove to be my favorite vegetable. Tomatoes are just setting on and peas are just about gone. The wheat and oat fields are beginning to shed their green coats for new ones of beautiful golden yellow.

The Dahlias, tiger lilies and Gladioli are in full bloom, scenting the air with a pleasant odor, while the roses and other earlier flowers have faded and dropped off giving their place to other fragrant blossoms.—Audra Carter (17), West Virginia.



Drawn by Carl Ratsch (15), *New York*

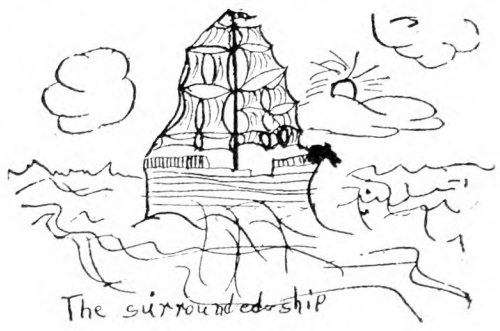
The Catskills

I do not live in the Catskills proper, not even in the foothills. Of course all this section is called the Catskill region.

As I sit here writing this I see the mountains away in the distance. They are a faded, soft blue color today. They do not stay like that every day! As Washington Irving said so truly, "Every change of season and every change of weather causes a like change in the hues and shapes of the mountains."

The Catskills are a branch of the Appalachian Mountains. They are not high, but long and rolling with picturesque glens, brooks, and valleys. Almost the entire Catskill range is within Greene County. The more important peaks are Mt. Pisgah, Black Dome, High Peak, and Hunter Mountain. Two well-made roads wind in and out between the mountains. These are the Mohegan Trail and the Rip Van Winkle Trail.

The Catskills are a favorite Summer resort and the people come from many places to spend their vacation in the numerous boarding places. New York City is perhaps the best represented city in the Catskills during July and August. While many of the natives live by taking in tourists, boarders, etc., many others gain a good income from farms, hunting and trapping, and maple sugar. Perhaps the two commonest trees are the maple and pine. Even then, with so many people, the Catskills are by no means populated. There are large tracts of wilderness where few people have trod and where the 'coon, wildcat, and bear still make their homes.—Carl Ratsch.



The Ship

Here is a ship
  All alone
In the ocean
  In the foam.

Look at the water
  And seagulls flying high
And the clouds
  Beneath the sky.

Who would like
  To sail the ocean blue
I would.
  Wouldn't you?
—By Kenneth J. Walsh (12).

A Summer Day

This is the way the morning dawns;
Rosy tints on flowers and trees,
Winds that wake the birds and bees,
Dewdrops on the flowers and lawns,
This is the way the morning dawns.

This is the way the sun comes up;
Gold on brooks and grass and leaves,
Mists that melt above the sheaves,
Vine and rose and buttercup,
This is the way the sun comes up.

This is the way the rain comes down—
Tinkle, tinkle, drop by drop,
Over roof and chimney top,
Boughs that bend and clouds that frown,
This is the way the rain comes down.

This is the way the daylight dies—
Cows are lowing in the lane,
Fireflies wink o'er hill and plain,
Yellow, red and purple skies—
This is the way the daylight dies.
—By Antoinette M. Enick (15),

How I Wear My O. P. C.

"I've got my own idea—original mayhap in favor of Janet Cragin—of O. P. C. design. The sweater I've bought is blue with the faintest suggestion of goldfish brown. So I'm cutting my letters out of as near gold felt as possible and putting the design on either pocket." — Grace Cullis, Connecticut.

"I don't agree with Janet Cragin's idea of wearing your O. P. C. any way you want to. To recognize them a person belonging to 'Our Page Club' would be just as difficult as it would if he or she wore a pin or emblem. For my part I am in favor of a pin. Why not have a blue one with gold letters?"—Malvern Miller (15), Pennsylvania.

My Diary

(Continued from Page1111)

one, to be sure, was found to have been drowned by something hitting him, and so Walt thinks I must have done it unawares. Three cheers! Well, once two long, scrawny rats crawled out fairly clear of their holes, and I drop a magnificent rock but it missed them by the tip end of their tails in breadth. From then on merely noses peeped and wiggled and quivered, trying to find if the coast was clear, and when I was wondering why they didn't come out, I declare to goodness, if between the ledge and the barn, I didn't see beetly eyes watching me sharply, and noses quivering, no doubt in righteous indignation. Forsooth! If I had the right weapon I'd send them to their happy huntin' land, I sure would.

Spotty got too nosey, nosin' round me and licking me quite leniently. Honored? Gosh, no.

Comment—Mistress Amy, supposing you write to me in care of O. P., and I'll give you authoritative assertion as to the truth of that entry. O I'm a bold and frank kid. And 'sides, Miss Booth and I are pretty good friends outside of class. My principal, too, is a just if strict gentleman. Raymond, shake hands! Am I a funny fellow? I like you, but I like your sister better, Ray, digest that. Or maybe you haven't got any. Yes? Well, well, E. W. thinks I have a sense of humor, you know.—Pembroke the Terrible.

July 18.—My grandpa had just come in with a big basket of berries and me being the only person idle, handed them to me to do. Well, I saw enough of berries last month and to look at these nearly made me hunt the slop pail. The berries were nicely cooking. What! Thunder, lightning, rain and hail, like one of those deleterious prehistoric monsters calling for war. I ran upstairs till I had all the windows closed from attic to cellar. My jam was scorched. Well, anyhow I was just going to ask Robinson Crusoe to be his man servant instead of Friday.

July 27.—I was looking up the hill today and saw a fire. It took all my inquisitiveness and curiosity to find out what it was—only some vagabond. I went down to the garden to get some radishes for supper and there I met my little friend "Gardy"—that's my pet snake. I got the radishes ready and sat down to supper. Everything went all right till I gave a loud howl, for there perched upon my arm was the ugliest worm.
—"Another Pembroke."

July 16. — This noon I watched my brother trying to capture a gray squirrel which was sitting in the branches of an old apple tree. He shook the tree and when the squirrel fell on the ground he was on it quicker than lightning but he jumped up very quickly and shook his hands. The squirrel fell about 20 feet away from him. He yelled. The squirrel had given him a nice bite.

July 18.—Went catching butterflies this afternoon. The stamp collectors are talked about, but we butterfly collectors or Lepidopterists as we are called are sure razzed. Looked over my butterfly collection tonight. I sure like to look over the varied forms from all over the world."—"Eudamus."

Wednesday—I am ashamed to admit that I have an awful temper. Many times the consequences of this same temper have caused me much embarrassment. In spite of all my efforts to keep a hold on it, I just can't do it, and after holding back the storm for a while, it just breaks out all the worse later. I think if I keep in mind every time I begin to get angry, that I am going to put everything I do in my diary, and send it to Our Page where many people will read what my temper does, it may help me to calm down a bit. Lately I haven't been so perfectly horrid, but I haven't many hopes that I can stay that way. It hurts to make such statements, but if I'm humiliated a few times I might be cured. Here's hoping, anyhow.

This morning ma went away. She didn't say where—I didn't ask. Tonight she came home with some clothes that absolutely didn't fit me. I said I didn't think I could wear 'em. Then the trouble started! Ma thought I could wear 'em. I said I couldn't. While she said some things I listened, outwardly peaceful, but inside, Oh—! I went upstairs and banged some doors shut. That didn't let off any steam, so I lit into a stock of magazines. Then I cooled down. And what a mess! Magazines strewed all over. I picked them all up and put them in a pile again. Still I was mad. I went downstairs and weeded carrots until it was too dark to see any more.—"Q."

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

* Marks names of those whose work appears this month.

New York.—Teresa Prinzing (14), Sophie Laskowski (13), Thomas Cummings (9), Mary Segyl (14), *Marion Wiethorn, *Pearl Wilfert (18), Norma Di Lauro, Mazella Baker (14), Anna Pangborn, Eleanor Flynn (13), Janet Ingersoll (14), Eunice Farney (12), Dorothy Price (15), Eleanor Humberston, Gladys Washburg (16), Stanley Sidorowicz (13), Edna Bemis (12), Carl Ratsch (15), *Pearl Lynn (18), Leona Niver, *Stanley Brown, Raymond Miller (16), Mary Haley (10), Helen Gow (18), Ruth Edwards (14), Anna Kent (15), Esther Randlett (15), Marjorie Halka (11), Martin Welch.

Pennsylvania. — Betty Young (15), Mildred Shane (15), *Mary Fretz (14), William Chubbuck, *Malvern Miller (15), *James Buscaglia (18), Anna Eley (12), Antoinette Enick (15), Mara Tracy (11), Margaret McNees (10), Louise Moser (14), Janet Massey (10), *Elizabeth Weaver (16), Edith Morgan (12), Leo Turotshe (12).

Connecticut.—Josephine Malaskiewicz, *Grace Cullis (18), Verna Leland (12), Harrison Leland (10), Claire Smith (13), Edith Pikiell, *Berta Griffiths, Kenneth Walsh (12).

New Jersey.—Lilian Schott (13), Katherine Bannehr (9), Sadie Allen (15), Alice Hyatt (14), Beatrice Kremer (9), Edla Jurgenson (16), *Alice Chew (16), Sarah Schellenger (14), Edna Hunton (14), *Eugenia Johnston (15).

Massachusetts.—Irva Rivinoja, John Pietrovsky (17), Jennie Hinxman (15), Geraldine Fish (8).

Vermont.—Ellen Lyman, Nellie Theilman (15), Eugenia Powers (16).

New Hampshire.—Maurice Travis (13).

Maine. — Joseph Hubbard, Julia Hubbard, Mary Lowell.

Rhode Island.—Ramona Jackson (16), Barbara Knowles (17), Dorothy Pierson (12).

Florida.—Mary Metcalf, William Metcalf (11).

Illinois.—Marian Allen (17).

California.—Hilda Sieber.

Kansas.—Gretchen Koch.

Ohio.—Arlie Kinkade (18), Victoria Gelbke, *Eeli Hirsimaki (17), Mary Knouff, Rachel Pollard, Dorothy Pollard.

Virginia.—Ruth Morehead (10), *Paul Koenig (17).

West Virginia.—*Audra Carter (17), Clark Allender (15).

Maryland. — Suzanna Glenn (12), Elizabeth Adams (11), *Mary Gelettly (12).

Delaware.—Louise Haas, Sadie Mack.

District of Columbia.—Esther Wright (16).

Wisconsin.—Frances Ellison.

Georgia.—*John Brannen (11), *Alice Dorsey.

LETTERS WANTED

Letters for contributors on this list should be sent to this office for local address in stamped addressed envelopes, ready for mailing. Postage may be saved by sending a number of letters under one cover.

Florence Walker (17), New York; Anna Kent (15), Long Island; Alice Moshier (11), New York; Magdalene Wojciechowski (17); Doris Barlow (17), New York; Diana Denitto (16), New York; Gertrude Heim (15), New York; Louella Mead (13), Connecticut; Jennie Hinxman (15), Massachusetts.

Exchange

"I want to exchange pictures with you boys and girls. Pictures of scenery near your homes or of yourselves will be the best kind. Don't forget to send name and address."—Malvern Miller (15), Pennsylvania.

The Home Dressmaker

NORMAL STYLES. — Already the better shops are displaying new Fall dresses with longer skirts, a higher waistline and suggested curves. This does not mean that all skirts are long, but that they are to be four to six inches below the knee in street dresses, while evening dresses touch the ground. We have seen some of these which are like an old-style princess dress with a flaring flounce to the ground. Young people who have grown up with short skirts think such a dress very queer, but the exaggerated styles this Summer have been very ugly, and everyone is tired of seeing them. There is also a suggestion that fine light-weight woolens are to displace some of the silks. Velvet and velveteen, apparently, are to retain their Winter popularity; we see some new tailored suits of the dressier type of dark velvet, and they are very handsome. During the warm weather the increased use of cotton goods continued noticeable, especially the cotton ensembles for all ages. They were practical, gay and pretty, and we think this increasing use of cotton will be very evident another season.

THE RETURN OF RICKRACK. —We have noted old-fashioned rickrack braid used in a variety of ways for trimming, and the child's dress figured at the left of the picture was so pretty that it was worth describing. The material was lavender chambray trimmed with white rickrack braid. The dress was gathered into a circular yoke, this yoke having three rows of the braid. The little puffed sleeves were edged and trimmed with the braid also, these short puffed sleeves being a feature of many of the children's dresses now. The skirt had two tucks above the narrow hem, and both tucks and hem were edged with rickrack. The dress was charming, easy to make and easy to launder. The model being in a Fifth Avenue shop, was not cheap but the little frock would be very inexpensive made at home. When using rickrack, we prefer to shrink it by dipping in water and then pressing flat to dry in the piece. If this is not done, it sometimes shrinks in laundering sufficiently to pucker the material on which it is sewn.

A PRINCESS ENSEMBLE. — The second figure in he picture shows a Fall dress in the newer mode, with a suggestion of the princess style. The material was green tweed; the dress was cut with side gores that curved in a trifle at the waist, while the skirt had a decided flare. The higher waistline and longer flaring skirt gave a decided difference to the silhouette. There was no trimming except a band of the material around the V-neck, and short tie ends at the bottom of the V, which were made of the material fringed out at the ends. The sleeves were long and plain, with turn-back cuffs of white linen. A little shoulder cape, coming to the elbows, made this dress into an ensemble; it was just the sort of little cape, fitted at the shoulders, that was in vogue years ago. This cape had an attached collar of white linen, which was long enough to cross over in front and button at opposite sides of the cape. The belt was leather of a darker green, woven of interlacing strips with a green buckle. We see these tailored dresses made of tweed and covert cloth, very desirable for Fall wear. The covert cloth is a smooth light weight which is already popular. The hat shown, of green felt, is one of the off-the-face models which lead in Fall styles.

ANOTHER ENSEMBLE. — The figure in the center shows another ensemble, this time with a princess coat. This was silk, the dress a light blue, the coat a much darker shade. The plain dress was sleeveless, but had a collar ending in a pleated jabot on each side. The coat of the dark blue silk curved in at the waist, and was decidedly princess in effect; it was finished at the neck with small collar and lapels though they did not show under the jabot. A novel feature was the use of two bows to fasten the coat, the sleeves being finished at the wrist with bows also. We have seen some of these ensembles with a beige dress and a brown coat, or an orchid dress with a purple coat. They are also made of the tweed silks in mingled shades. Some of these ensembles include a short jacket as well as the long coat, the jacket being the same color as the dress. This is worn over the sleeveless dress when long sleeves are desired. The oyster white felt hat shown has a folded brim held by a blue buckle.

A SKIRT AND BLOUSE.—The next figure at the right shows the newer tendencies in treatment of skirt and blouse. The material used was blackberry brown satin, this shade being one of the new Fall colors. The skirt was pleated in the front, and these pleats were stitched down half way, so that they flared out at the bottom. The blouse fitted in at the high waist line, and in front was shirred up, at the bottom so that it was eased over the hips, and sloped deeper at the back. The shirring was covered with a straight trimming made of two fine folds of the material, with a row of small satin buttons, close enough to touch each other, down the center. The long tight sleeves were finished at the wrist with similar shirring, with folds and buttons. The V-neck was finished with close-set folds, extending in a long tab down the front, where the buttons were used between the folds.

ANOTHER STRIPED COTTON.—The little girl's dress at the right was cotton broadcloth, white with a narrow blue stripe. It was a straight sleeveless dress with three box pleats extending all the way down the front, and we were much taken by the way these pleats were finished at the top. They were rounded, and then bound with blue binding, three blue buttons being put down the center of each pleat at the top. The armholes were bound, the binding wider at the top, and the belt was of the material, with three buttons for trimming, the fastening being snaps underneath. We have also seen dresses of this class of plaid or check gingham, which is being featured among children's school dresses. Either this or the little dress trimmed with rickrack would be pretty made of gingham.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS. — Off-the-face velvet hats are the newest mode; the milliners say they are "molded" rather than made, being draped to suit the wearer. Many of the new felt hats are also turned up off the face. Close little turbans of tweed, folded so as to show the selvage edges, are introduced as a new French fashion. They are swathed about the head like a Hindu turban.

Some new Fall frocks in wool crepe are trimmed with galyak, that very smooth satiny fur that appeared among the trimmings last Winter, when we only saw it in black, but it now appears in beige also. It is used for collars, cuffs and belts.

New slips and chemises are showing coming styles by their differences in outline, curving in at the waist and flaring below. It would appear that the princess slip is on the way.

Suggestions of Change for the Coming Fall

In the early Fall displays we see many styles in lingerie blouses for wear with cloth ensembles. They are usually tuckins, because so many of the skirts have yoke tops, and are quite frilly and feminine, with lace insets, faggoting and hemstitching. One white batiste blouse with frilled collar and cuffs and a frill down the front had an insert of rickrack braid where the frills were set on—a revival of an old trimming. We also see sleeveless guimpes, made to wear under ensemble coats; the front has a jabot or frill, with a plain back. A jacket dress with a sleeveless guimpe would be especially comfortable and becoming for a plump woman. The guimpe must have a back, like a waistcoat, to keep it snug, but this may be made of net to give coolness. We have seen Fall dresses of this type of smooth covert cloth, which were especially attractive, the skirts being flared rather than pleated. These guimpes show the tendency toward lingerie effects, which, together with the use of bows, suggests the more feminine touch that is supplanting the "boyish" fashions.

The Winter coats shown in the advance displays make a feature of either black with black furs, or black with contrasting light furs. Persian lamb is featured in trimming. Of course the colored coats are shown also, but black is to be especially good style.

"Bareleg" stockings are seamless; they are offered in both blonde and brunette shades.

New styles in transparent velvet show collar and cuffs in cream or white lace. Favorite colors are black, bottle green and blackberry brown. Satin is also in high favor

Vermont Notes

It is said that people talk about the weather when there is nothing else to talk about. Perhaps they do. But everyone is interested in things to eat, and all our food primarily is dependent upon vegetation, and vegetation is dependent upon weather conditions, so why not talk about the weather?

This year Windham County, Vermont, has gone dry and so have sections of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The local paper tells us we have had but one-fourth inch of rain this month and it is now July 23rd.

We, up among the hills have small fields, and often a little stream meanders through the meadows, so we are not suffering yet, though the mercury in the sun on the porch post stands at 98 degrees.

We took a trip back to towns where husband lived in his boyhood day. In so doing we climbed almost to the top of the main ridge of the Green Mountains four different times, and how fresh and green everything looked. This was last week, and early that morning a shower had come to some of these towns. How good it looked to see a mud puddle in the ruts of the gravel roads. We visited the highest railroad station and post office in the State, and some say the highest village, although two or three villages claim that distinction.

It has been ideal hay weather, in direct contrast to the two seasons previous, there is fully an average hay crop, but the newly shorn meadows are mostly dry and brown, and where clover started the leaves are wilting instead of the bright fresh green the farmer likes to see that assures a good second growth.

The river farms, being of lighter soil, are suffering most. Corn leaves have curled and are beginning to brown, and farther south a friend told of seeing a field of potatoes that he estimated at seventy acres "all gone," even if rain should come.

The deer have never been so troublesome as this year, eating things they never touched before, coming into at least one village garden, and destroying corn. One market gardener has already lost about one thousand cabbage plants, besides other small vegetables.

Speaking of animals reminds me of a friend's cat who lacking children of her own has adopted the family baby and brought a live mouse, toad and a snake, perhaps other things by this time.

Potatoes have ended the season with higher prices, $1.75 per bushel for old ones, 59 cents per peck for new ones at the chain stores.

Although our days have been hot our nights are cool and dews heavy, which has helped to keep vegetation fresh.

Wayside stands say they have had a dull season so far. "Tourists have been stung by the stands sometimes so I don't know as I blame them," one stand keeper told me. MRS. J. X. W.

Vermont.

The Bookshelf

THE MODERN BABY BOOK AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT RECORD contains a descriptive outline of normal child development including the growth of intellect and personality as well as of the body. A section of family history is followed by a birth record, and a section on general health, containing pages for recording height, weight, teeth, operatings, diseases and accidents. There are sections for recording the child's development at three, six, nine, twelve and eighteen months and every year thereafter up to the sixteenth year. Normal standards of development are presented for comparision. Each section is preceded by a statement calling attention to the significant facts to be observed during the period. The illustrations in color are by Clara Elsene Peck; the book is designed by Robert S Josephy. The book comes in a box in which there is a file for preserving photographs, school report cards, clippings, letters, drawings and other mementos. The regular edition is in pink or blue binding and the de luxe edition in half leather. This book is the work of two child specialists, Dr. John E. Anderson of the Minnesota Institute of Child Welfare, and his associate, Florence L. Goodenough. Published under the auspices of "The Parents Magazine" 255 Fourth Ave, New York and W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 70 Fifth Ave., New York; regular edition $5; de luxe edition, $10.

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"With our Bulldog Furnace we use about 2½ tons of coal a winter on the average, and it is cozy all the time. We have only a 6-room house so we just use a third of the grate. Three cheers for the 'Bulldog'!"
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—Jess T. Conrad, Shamokin, Pa.

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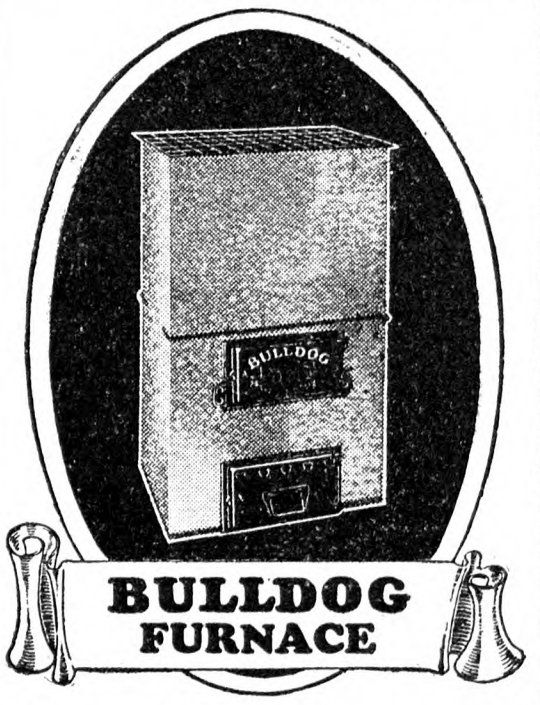
"This is the second winter I have used the Bulldog and the savings in my coal bills have paid for my furnace!"
—Milton E. Spain, Casey, Iowa.



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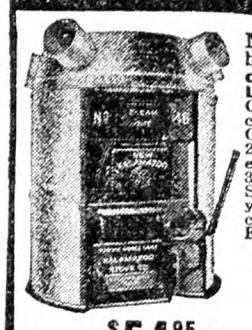

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A Farmer's Opinions

A YOUTH AWAKENS. — In emotional tones a young man said to me that up to the recent death of his father he had been "playing with life, and taking nothing seriously." Now, however, he continued, "I am begining to realize what he meant to me. His wholly unexpected passing shocked me into a painful consciousness of practical realities and hard situations which I had never thought of before. It also forced me more adequately and more affectionately to appreciate my mother." It is human and inhuman for most young people to seem indifferent or lack gratitude toward mother or father until she or he disappears for ever. In a Western State a farmer's wife whose work and five children kept her under a nerve strain and physically tired, once said to her brood, in a moment of despair, "You will remember your disobedience, mischievousness and ingratitude and miss me when I am gone." They did.

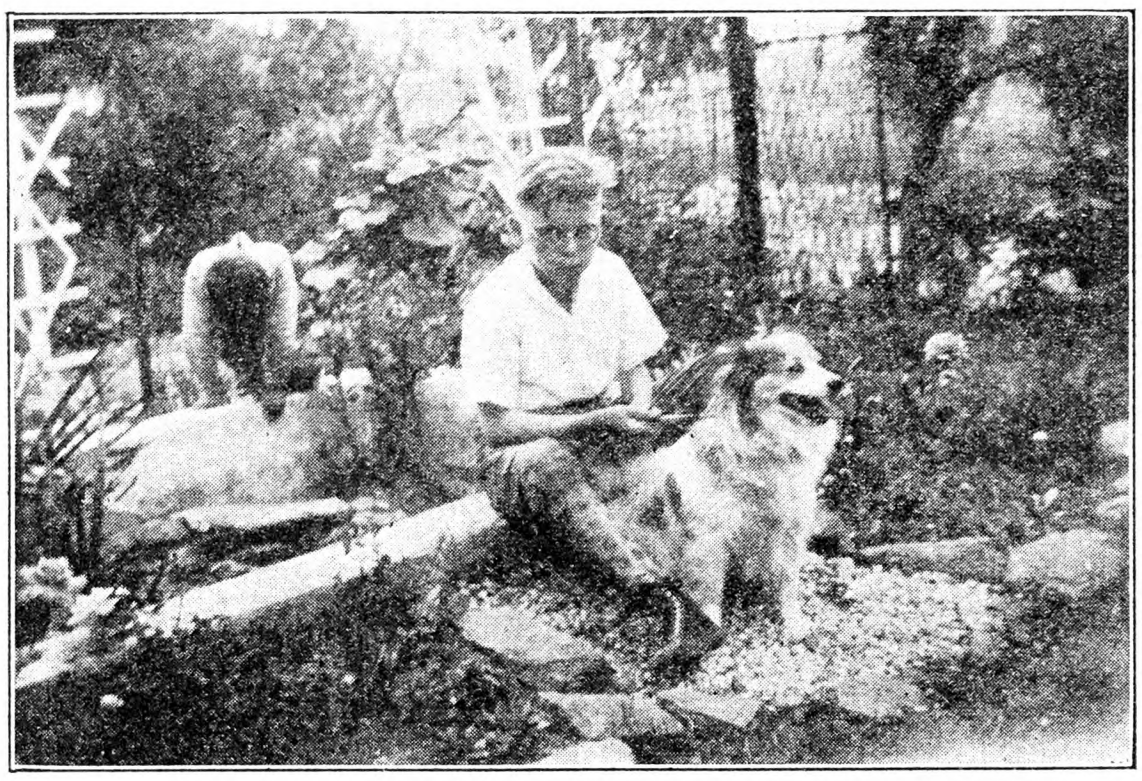
ONE-POUND PONDEROSAS.—Mrs. J. M. Baker in Saline Co., Mo., has been growing Ponderosa tomatoes for years in her village garden. Her present crop is exceptionally good. When I saw her garden two weeks ago, she was proud to show some Ponderosas that averaged just about a pound. They were pale-red, remarkably smooth, and prime in ripeness. Practically every gram of each one was edible and delicious. The flesh was fine in texture and flavor. Her Ponderosas are almost sweet. She starts the plants in a cold frame. She delights in her vegetable and flower gardens, and is experimenting with new varities on a lot which she rents in the town. She rents other lots on which to keep her poultry while parasites are being cleaned out in the home yard. She and Mr. Baker like to work with animals and plants. They are young, for their advanced years, always busy and contented, and do practically all of their own work. State road and bridge-building in their community pays labor $3.65 a day. Farmers cannot afford to pay that wage. Mr. Baker is running a carload of Hereford long-yearlings on grass, on his farm. They will be finished on corn. Mrs. Baker's expressed opinion is that able-bodied women, men and children can find interesting, useful and profitable work to do in any small town, if they will use their heads and hands.

THE HAY CROP. — In the past three weeks in the Eastern States I have seen well-cured, mixed Timothy and clover hay as green and as high in quality as a critical feeder would like to have it. I have seen much more, however, that was poor, weedy and tawny in color. It is an inferior roughage that hasn't much nutritive value. Apparently, most meadowland is low in fertility, and most hay is cut too late. In general, the hay crop everywhere in non-irrigated areas is short. In some spots and streaks, however, as is always the case, it is fair to good, and excellently cured. Some eastern dairymen use large quantities of California Alfalfa hay. It is shipped across the continent or comes by way of the Panama Canal. Most of this irrigated hay that I have seen was sunburnt and coarse. My guess is that eastern-grown Alfalfa and clover hays of the better grades will yield a higher percentage of milk-making nutrients to the ton. A dairyman in Westchester Co., N. Y., tells me that they have done so on his farm. A fair price for milk produced in New York City's milk shed would enable farmers in that region to improve their meadows and pastures. Our Westchester County friend sells his milk at a special price to a hospital.

A RED CLOVER BELT.—Toledo, O., long has been the foremost Red clover seed market in the United States. Most farmers in a belt comprising several tiers of counties between that city and Elkhart, Ind., grow Red clover for seed, hay and soil improvement. Seldom if ever has their crop of this legume been so clean, well-grown and uniform as it is this season. None of the famous scenery along the New York Central Railroad surpasses the fields of Red clover in blossom that one may observe on each side of the road between Elkhart and Toledo about the middle of August. Long ago this was a forested area. Big stumps are still rotting in some fields. Considerable Alfalfa also is grown in this Red clover belt. For many years I have observed that almost all of the best legume crops were grown from American seed. It costs more and is worth much more than seed imported from Southern Europe. The most prosperous farming districts in Ohio and Indiana are those in which Red clover is grown.

PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMEN'S TOUR. — E. H. Rohrbeck of the Pennsylvania State College tells me that a number of stockmen in that State recently made their annual auto tour of New York State and Ontario farms, including the sheep farms of Milo Jeffries and Ora Partridge at Perry, N. Y. Another group spent several hours at the Aberdeen-Angus farm of Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y. Both groups joined at Orchard Park, near Buffalo, where they saw the Yates Farm herd of 200 Holstein-Friesians and its Belgian horses and Poland-China hogs. Later they visited the Buffalo stockyards, and, crossing into Canada, stopped at the J. D. Larkin sheep farm. From there they went to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, to see the institution's live stock. Returning to New York, they saw the Douglaston Manor Farms Guernseys at Pulaski, Alasa Farms Milking Shorthorns at Alton, the L. A. Colton and T. M. Scoon Aberdeen-Angus herds at Geneva, and the James E. Rice poultry flock of 8,000 birds at Trumansburg. At Cornell University, Ithaca, they saw the live stock and poultry, and heard addresses by Dean A. R. Mann and Profs. F. B. Morrison and James E. Rice. Unforgettable bits of scenery were included in their itinerary. Ed. Rohrbeck says that the touring party next year will be "bigger than ever before."

BEYOND HOME BOUNDARIES.—It is good for all of us occasionally to go outside of our own boundaries, and see what farmers are doing in other counties and States. Good roads and autos make touring a pleasant vacation and recreation for farm families, many of whom enjoy a brief, inexpensive trip every year to places far from their homes. Organized tours of farms and scenic spots by farmers are popular and useful. Twenty-five years ago in the corn-belt we used to make tours on horseback or in buggies, surreys and democrats, usually in mud or dust. With a group of Iowa farmers and Dean W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, I made a pilgrimage about that long ago to the popcorn farm of A. E. Cook, near Odebolt, Ia. An interesting and extensive tour was conducted in July, 1927, by the Northwest Farm Managers' Association in North Dakota. More than 200 of us started out in 55 autos at Fargo, and wound up four days later in the Bad Lands, near the Montana line, where we made a fire in the woods, and, around it, talked, recited and sang until midnight. The wide, starry sky over us was not the least of our inspirations. We had seen numerous farms, and studied the records and practices of their owners. Seeing what others are doing and being told by them how they did it tempt and challenge us to do our own work better or differently or do something new; but, after all, every man must work out his own salvation according to his abilities, circumstances and local conditions. He gathers ideas, experiences and suggestions, and cross-breeds them on his own. He thereby produces a new or better method or practice. Some of the most successful farmers of my acquaintance, however, do not spend much time away from their homes. They don't have the inclination to do so. They read a great deal, and then think about what they have read in relation to their own problems. "Nowadays," as a Vermont farmer said to me recently, "a man can travel almost anywhere without getting out of his chair at home."



Albert and Ernest Uhrmann at the Lily Pool

SILVER FOX-RAISING. — In New York City there are plenty of daily, visible reminders that the fur industry has come to be a big business, with an annual turnover running into hundreds of millions of dollars. Fashion has made the wearing of furs, of many hues and origins, a badge of distinction among urban women in particular throughout the land. In recent years inferior Silver foxes for breeding have been sold to gullible buyers at $500 to $1,000 a pair by scheming promoters of fur-farming corporations in several States. None of these ambitious enterprises, founded on highly colored misinformation, has been profitable to stockholders. The raising of Silver foxes is a highly specialized business, in which failures greatly outnumber successes, even where it is conducted conservatively in the most favorable locations by men who go about it cautiously. This, at any rate, is the impression that I formed early in August, after talking with a farmer who breeds these animals. He showed me his 36 head in their woven wire cages on his little farm in Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Four years ago he began with a pair, the cost of which he did not disclose. He has been more successful than the average successful fox-raiser. The average raised is about two pups a year from a litter. He has raised litters of four to six pups whelped in his "foxery." For choice pairs he expects to get $450. The pelts of those unfit for breeding purposes may bring $50 to $100 or more. The female fox pulls fur from her body with which to make a nest for her young. She whelps once a year. The gestation period is 52 days. The fur is prime or at its best in mid-Winter. He keeps a number of ordinary, mongrel cats, kills their kittens at birth, and gives each cat several fox pups to nurse. Cat-raised foxes are tamer and easier to handle than those raised by their mothers. The fox families are kept in separate cages, between which there is a foot of space. But for this intervening space the foxes would fight with one another through the fence. When a Silver fox gets hold of another's foot, leg or tail or its keeper's finger or thumb, it won't let loose until rain falls in the Sahara Desert. The large, yellowish eyes of these animals seem to be telescopic and microscopic in their power. The cages are about 12 by 18 ft. and 10 ft. high, the woven wire being of 1½-in. mesh. It is over and around and under the ground of the cages, so that the foxes can't climb or dig out. One fox lost her pups in a severely cold storm in 1927, buried them in the snow, got out of her cage and disappeared for a week, when she returned and resumed the slavery to which she had got accustomed.

IN NOVA SCOTIA.—For two years a collie dog at Digby has gone every day to the railway station at about 2:35 P. M. to meet a train, from the dining-car of which he receives a meaty bone from the chef's friendly hand. Neither of these mutual friends has ever failed the other. Man's association with domestic animals is likely to improve his loyalties to family, friends and ideals. Many big purebred Jersey cows were seen contentedly chewing their cud or grazing in small, hilly pastures in Nove Scotia, through which I traveled by train from Truro to Yarmouth. Excellent dairy products are available throughout the Province. Orchards thrive and bear well on land from which spruce, juniper, fir and other virgin forest trees have been cleared in Western Nova Scotia. I saw a fine orchard bordering a wilderness of spruce trees. The McIntosh is popular in the Province, the apple crop of which will considerably exceed 1,000,000 barrels this year—an increase of 40 per cent over 1928. Modern spraying practices were adopted years ago by leading growers in the Annapolis Valley. Up to the middle of August the fall of apples had been uncommonly heavy. Growers ascribe this excessive thinning to the effects of a prolonged drought. Wild raspberries and wild strawberries are plentiful in small, scattered patches in Cape Breton Island. Do cultivated berries equal them in flavor? Playful but dutiful boys and girls on the little farms gather these sweet bounties of nature which their mothers can against long Winters. Ice over three feet thick forms on Cape Breton lakes in exceptional Winters. There is an abundance of good wood to burn in snug, comfortable farm homes, standing on sites cleared a long time ago by the Acadians. In Nova Scotia I did my first fishing for salmon. There are no salmon in Nova Scotia. D. C. W.

A Doe's Milk "Strong"

A year ago I bought a doe and bred her the past Spring. She dropped two doe kids. She has a good pasture, and is a good feeder. There is no buck with her. She yields about 3 qts. of milk a day. Her two kids still suck her. Before she freshened, her milk tasted "goaty"; now it is much stronger, and is getting so strong that we cannot use it. Is this because she still nurses her young? If we wean them, what is the best feed to use, as they all run together? Is goats' milk always strong? We have never had goats before; consequently we wonder whether all goat milk is strong, to a certain extent. Our goats are Nubians. V. G. C.

East Weymouth, Mass

The milk of some does seems to be naturally of a strong flavor. This is an individual characteristic, however, and is not confined to any breed or type of goats. It does prevail, however, throughout the lactation period, and also from year to year in the individuals affected. The milk of goats does not usually have any strong or peculiar flavor and the fact that the kids are still sucking the doe would have no effect on this characteristic. Since you are unable to use the milk of your doe, it would seem best to permit the kids to run with her until they are about five or six months old. C. G. POTTS.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Lewis County, up in Northern New York, 11th in membership among the 56 Grange counties of the Empire State, has achieved distinguished honor. It stands first among the counties in its gifts to the State Grange revolving scholarship fund. During the month of July, while the magic gavel was within its borders, the 21 subordinate Granges of the county and its Pomona Grange contributed $900 to the fund, the county's previous gifts being $600, a grand total of $1,500. As the county's Grange membership is but 3,485, this gives Lewis an average per member of 43 cents, the best record attained by any county. Lewis County also holds another record as to gifts to the State Grange educational fund. Its Pomona Grange has contributed the largest amount of any Pomona in the State, $710. This includes a $300 contribution made at the Pomona's June session.

Lewis County is the home of Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, lecturer of the State Grange and the giver of the magic gavel. Miss Arthur's neighbors have given a notable exhibit of their loyalty and affection for their distinguished leader. The famous gavel had its origin in Lewis County, where it was made about 36 years ago by Romeyn Hough, a noted naturalist of the county. The gavel was an exact duplicate of the gavel used by Hon. Chauncey Depew to open the World's Exposition in Chicago in 1893. It contains 50 varieties of native New York State woods.

An effective organization by County Deputy E. F. Linstruth and hearty cooperation by the whole county had a leading part in bringing success. The county planned to win and they have won. But the neighboring county of St. Lawrence, to whom Lewis transferred the magic gavel, has set its goal at $1,000 as the amount which they hope to turn into the State Grange treasury to the credit of the scholarship fund while the gavel is in its care during August. As St. Lawrence has a Grange membership of 5,879 that county may exceed the sum contributed by Lewis in July.

Previous to the present month Onondaga County had held the record for the largest amount given to the scholarship fund, its total contributions being $1,145.84. When the State Grange assembles at Syracuse in February, 1930, it is very evident that the State Grange scholarship fund will show a big increase over the total of $10,637.94 reported at the 1929 session by Secretary H. M. Stanley of Skaneateles, in charge of the fund.

In connection with the visit of the magic gavel to each county of New York State the Pomona Grange is expected to perform some act of community welfare. While Lewis County entertained the gavel the Pomona committee to whom was committed the task of accomplishing something for the good of its community reported it had succeeded in carrying through to completion the incorporation of the home for dependent children, a county institution in which the Pomona Grange had a leading part in establishing. The Pomona appointed a committee consisting of former county deputy, Louis C. Archer, L. H. Boshart and Miller Starring, whose presentation of the merits of the institution at a recent State commission hearing at Utica resulted in the prompt incorporation of this worthy institution. The incorporation was necessary in order to make legal all bequests for the maintenance of the home.

This Pomona committee also made provisions for the establishment of a rest room in the village of Lowville, the county seat, for the benefit of rural shoppers and visitors, this project being made possible through a bequest for the purpose by a Lewis County resident.

Ayrshire News

Competing for cash prizes amounting to over $1,600, a group of bull calves from tested dams will be shown at the Eastern States Exposition and the New York State Fair for the richest stakes in the history of the dairy cattle industry. The second Eastern Ayrshire Bull Futurity which brings together the outstanding calves from several leading breeding establishments will be judged at the Eastern States Exposition on Wednesday, September 18 at 1:00 P. M. Prof. H. H. Kildee of the Iowa Agricultural College will have charge of distributing the purse, amounting to approximately $900, which is the largest prize ever offered for any one class of dairy cattle. The winner's share is 20 per cent or approximately $180, to which will be added any prize money won in the open class.

The Empire will be judged at the New York State Fair at Syracuse on Tuesday, August 27. Louis Seitz of Wisconsin will decide the winners in the stake, which is valued at approximately $800.

In order for a calf to be eligible for

these events, it is necessary for his dam to have made a record of 10,000 lbs. of 4 per cent milk, and for her to be nominated by her owner prior to the birth of the entry. Cows may be nominated for both futurities. A fee of $2 is paid to nominate the dam, and a fee of $3 is payable in January in order to keep the calf eligible. A final payment of $5 is made prior to showing the entry. To the fees paid by the exhibitor the Ayrshire Breeders' Association and the respective fairs contribute equally to the purses.

The Eastern Futurity has 23 entries from the herds of Alta Crest Farm, Spencer, Mass., Maurice H. Benson, Lebanon, N. H., J. W. Davies, Lower Waterford, Vt., Edgerstoune Farms, Concord, N. H., A. H. Grant & Sons, Melrose, Conn., Harry Hunt & Sons, Windsor, Vt., Robert Lippitt Knight, Hope, R. I., Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., Wendover Farm, Bernardsville, N. J., and Wood Ford Farm, Avon, Conn.

The Empire Futurity has entries from H. O. Craner, Jamesville, N. Y., I. D. Karr, Almond, N. Y., Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Sanatorium, Wilton, N. Y., Sycamore Farms, Douglasville, Pa., and A. F. White & Son, Hornell, N. Y.

The Ayrshire Breeders Association has offered $50 in prizes to those who submit lists of winners nearest to the official rating.

Alice and Tomboy, the Ayrshire cows that are hiking from their homes in Vermont to the National Dairy Exposition at St. Louis, successfully completed the first 600 miles of their journey, as they passed through Ravenna, O. They arrived in Ohio on schedule. Since leaving their homes in the Green Mountain State, these two cows have made their prescribed mileage each day, except when stops were necessary for special receptions or shoeing purposes, Tomboy has steadily produced from 40 to 43 lbs, of milk a day, while Alice, which has been in milk since last October, has averaged nearly three gallons a day.

At Titusville, Pa., the cows were welcomed by a reception committee, consisting of city officials, who presented each cow with a bouquet. At Alfred, N. Y., a reception was held in honor of Alice and Tomboy which was attended by 300 farmers and their families. Other demonstrations have been given enroute. The Ohio State Fair will feature the cows at the big Columbus show; after which they will move on toward St. Louis.

A careful check on the weights of the animals has shown very little variation of body weight. Milk weights have been kept and the milk weighed and tested at each agricultural college enroute. Both cows are wearing old-fashioned steel shoes, such as were worn by oxen, which have saved their feet in traveling over the modern roads C. T. C.

Aberdeen-Angus Notes

Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y., recently sold a bull to the Connecticut Agricultural College, Stoors, Conn., and five females to Gerardo Machado, Havana, Cuba.

J. F. Eastwood, Iola, Kansas writes "I have sold all my calves to go in the feedlot."

I. W. Cole, Jacksonville, Fla. writes: "This office is the central office of tick eradication in Georgia and Florida, and we co-operate with the State Live Stock Sanitary Boards of these two states in urging cattlemen to introduce purebred cattle on the completion of tick eradication work. We have been successful in North Florida in the past three years in aiding in the distribution of 385 purebred beef type bulls."

James Flannery, Oxford, Iowa, in reply to a request for calves writes: "All the steer calves in this county were contracted early in June and sold to Tolan Bros. and E. P. Hall.

T. R. Cain, Jacksonville, Ill. writes: "I recently priced my calves for October delivery, and last Saturday the prospective buyer agreed to take them, so I will not be in a position to fill another order this year."

Philip R. Park, Jefferson Farms, Inc., Jefferson, Me., states that they will show their Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Syracuse, Rochester and Batavia in New York and at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

J. Freeman Suttle, Felix, Ala. writes: "The demand for better cattle is growing in the south. We are having some sales at Selma that really demonstrate what it means to have a better calf. We sold for a customer last week one bunch of calves that netted him $44.10 each."

Hartley Stock Farm, Page, N. D., recently sold seven females to Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y. and seven females to F. H. Bonticon, Millbrook, N. Y. W. H. T.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Aug. 26-31. — New York State Fair, Syracuse, N.Y.

Aug. 26-31.—Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio.

Aug. 28.—Connecticut Experiment Station Field Day, Station Farm, Mt. Carmel, Conn.

Sept. 4.—New England Goat Breeders Association at Wetherbee Pastures Abington, Conn.

Sept. 15-25.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 16-17. — Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

Sept. 18-19—American Dahlia Society, annual exhibition, Madison Square Garden, New York City. Secretary, Wm. J. Rathgeber, 198 Norton St., New Haven, Conn.

Oct. 7-12.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 10 — Fourth annual Sewickley Guernsey Cattle Club show, Alleghany County Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa., Carlos E. Norton, secretary.

Oct. 12-19. — National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 17-20. — American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Nov. 7-10.—Autumn Exhibition, Horticultlral Society of New York, Museum of Natural History, New York.

Nov. 13-14-15. — Westchester County Poultry Association, Annual Show Peekskill, N. Y. Chas. H. Chapman, Sec'y., Pleasantville, N. Y.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary. Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Live Stock Sales

Sept. 18. — Milking Shorthorn sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Sept. 25.—Vermont Guernsey Breeders' Association sale, Randolph Center, Vt.; S. G. Judd, president.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12. — Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 21.— Holsteins. National Ormsby sale. Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Oct. 30. — Ayrshires. Allegny-Steuben Ayrshire Club tenth annual consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y.; R. E. Mead, sale manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Nov. 5-6. — Holsteins, Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 7-8. — Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending August 17.

Market, draggy; beef steers, steady to weak; compared with week ago, 25c lower; top, $13; average weight, 1,190; several loads medium weights held around $13.75; bulk of sales, $12.25 to $13. Bulls and cutters, steady. She stock, weak to 25c lower; bulk medium bulls, $10.25 to $11. Heifers, $11 to $11.75. Butcher cows, $8.25 to $9. Cutters, $5.25 to $6.25. Stockers and feeders, steady to strong, with yards showing good clearance; most sales, $9.25 to $10. Calves, steady, demand light; top vealers, $17.50.

Receipts for week ending Aug. 17: Cattle, 130 cars; 31 Virginia, 25 St. Paul, 18 Chicago, 16 Canada, 12 West Virginia, 5 Kentucky, 5 New York; 4 Pittsburgh, 4 Tennessee, 3 Pennsylvania, 1 Kansas City, 1 Buffalo, 1 Ohio, 1 Oklahoma, 1 Alabama; containing 3,855 head, 301 trucked in; total, 4,156 head, 613 calves, 1,047 hogs, 429 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 185 cars; 43 Canada, 33 Chicago, 31 Virginia, 28 St. Paul, 10 St. Louis, 10 Pennsylvania, 9 West Virginia, 5 Tennessee, 4 Kansas City, 4 Buffalo, 3 Oklahoma, 2 New York, 1 Maryland, 1 Texas, 1 Michigan; containing 5,555 head, 347 trucked in; total cattle, 5,902 head, 511 calves, 1,025 hogs, 1,557 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $13 to $14.50; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $13 to $14.50; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12.50 to $14.25; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11 to $12.75; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $11.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11 to $12; good, 850 lbs. up, $10 to $11; medium, 850 lb. up, $9 to $10; common, 750 lbs. up, $7.50 to $9.

Cows.—Choice, $9 to $10.25; good, $8 to $9; common and medium, $6.75 to $8; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.50 to $12; cutter, common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $9.75 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $9.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $9.50 to $11.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $8.25 to $9.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $14.75 to $17.50; medium, $12.75 to $14.75; cull and common, $8.25 to $12.75.

FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at warehouse).—Bran, ton, $40 to $41; shorts, $42.50 to $43.50; hominy, $52 to $53; middlings, $46.50 to $47.50; linseed, $65.50 to $66.50; gluten, $46.50 to $47.50; ground oats, $42.50 to $43.50; Soy bean meal, $60 to $61; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $51 to $52; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $41 to $42; 18 per cent, $43.50 to $44.50; 20 per cent, $48.50 to $49.50; 24 per cent, $53 to $54; 25 per cent, $54.50 to $55.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $47 to $48; Alfalfa, regular, $40 to $41; Alfalfa, reground, $43 to $44.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale —Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, 8 to 9c; special from Jersey herds, 10c; cows, fresh, milk, registered, $225 to $300; grades, $100 to $150; beef cows and bulls, good, 100 lbs., $12 to $15; common to poor, $8 to $10; veal calves, milk-fed, fancy, $18 to $20; medium, $12 to $16; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 28 to 32c; roasting chickens, lb., 35 to 40c; broilers, 2¼ lbs. and over, lb., 32 to 35c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 48 to 50c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 15c; special, qt., 18 to 20c; sold from chain stores, qt., 12 to 14c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 50 to 55c; creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 52 to 54c; cut from tubs, lb., 49 to 50c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 35 to 37c; cottage, lb., 12½ to 15c; eggs, strictly local, fresh, doz., 60c; fowls, fancy, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; roasting chickens, lb., 50 to 55c; broilers, dressed, 2 lbs. and over, lb., 45 to 55c; capons, lb., 65 to 68c; ducks, lb., 38 to 40c; apples, lb., 10c; potatoes, pk., 48 to 50c; cabbage, lb., 5c; blackberries, bskt, 20 to 25c; blueberries, bskt., 20 to 25c; corn, Golden Bantam, doz., 25 to 30c; Lima beans, lb., 18 to 20c; shell beans, lb., 15 to 18c; tomatoes, 3 lbs., 25c; onions, native, cooking, lb., 5c. F. A. C.

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Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
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QUALITY HEREFORDS
Bulls, Heifers and Cows—one or a carload.
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GUINEA PIGS for sale, young breeders, 90c each; large breeders, $1.80 each. M. WYNORADNYK, Overbagh St., Saugerties, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 Young Grade Ewes, 90 Bred Beef Grade Heifers. 80 Young Cows, bred to Hereford Bulls. W. S. HUNDLEY, Boydton, Virginia.

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Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

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ALL SOLD OUT OF SUCCESSOR BERKSHIRES
Except two boars ready for service. Fifty spring pigs, tops of our litters. Only the best offered, the balance sold for feeders.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
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REGISTERED Spotted POLAND CHINA HOGS Breeding stock always for sale. Pairs and trios. Not akin. Write, BROOKSIDE FARM, Middletown, Va.

PURE BRED BREEDING STOCK—Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs. Both Poland China and Chester White. Feeder pigs all breeds up to 50 lbs. delivered Phila. or N. Y. Write STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

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BIG TYPE POLANDS Young Boars and sows for sale, for breeding purposes. All purebred. Write for prices and let me tell you about them. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—12 weeks Sow Pigs, $10 ea. Bred Gilts, $35. Peds. free. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

PIGS—Chester Whites
High grade Chester White Pigs, the kind you like to own and grow. Every pig raised on the place. We have been using pure bred boars for 20 years. All sows high grade, all pigs growthy and free from disease—
4 wks. old - $5.00 EACH Shipped C.O.D.
HIGHLAND YARDS, Waltham, Mass. Tel. Wal. 0888-M
L. W. Dean, Owner C. K. Laughton, Manager

Spring Pigs Ready to Ship
Buy where quality and results are more to you than price. I only send to all buyers nothing but a Select Pig; Healthy, Husky and Strong which means a lot starting to raise a Hog. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross Pigs—4 weeks old, $4.50 each. All pigs sold with a trial of 10 days and in any way you're not satisfied, return the pigs and your money will be returned. Will ship any number C. O. D. No charges for crating.
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SOLD BY WEIGHT
Large type Chester White and Poland China cross, Yorkshire and Chester white cross also a few Duroc Berkshire cross sows and Barrows. We have decided to weigh all pigs sold and shipped to our satisfied customers which means more repeat orders.
Pigs 4 weeks old, $5.00, weight 18 lbs. each. Will crate and ship C. O. D., F. O. B. for your approval. Visit us or mail your orders to
George Freeman, Mgr.,
RYDERS STOCK FARM, INC.,
P. O. Box 65, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0202-M

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Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs from large type Boars and sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
4 Weeks Old - $4.75
Also a few Chester White barrows, 4 wks. old, $5.25 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.
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SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

FOR SALE SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

Male Puppies Wanted AIREDALES, COLLIES and WIRE FOX TERRIERS. (No Females). Say it all now and cash in. Chas. Williams, Morris Plains, N.J.

IF Looking for WELSH SHEPHERD PUP that will make cow dog. Write SHADY LAWN FARM, Heuvelton, N. Y.

St. Bernard Puppies Pedigreed, (none better.) A few Bitches at $35.
Edward G. Carlson 15 Winter St. Woburn, Mass.

AIREDALE QUALITY PUPPIES—Males, $10; females, $8. Guaranteed. ESBENSHADE TURKEY FARM - Ronks, Penna.

4 Handsome Black and Tan 2 males—PEDIGREED. POLICE PUPPIES Reasonable. BELLE MEAD KENNELS, Amonia, N. Y.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY with a Police Dog. Pups from high grade stock, $15.00.
F. E. PIERSON - . GROTON, N. Y.

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1,500 Choice Breeding Ewes FOR SALE
500 Black Faced Yearlings, 500 Michigan Delaine Yearlings, 500 Black Faced, 1 to 4-year-olds. Almond B. Chapman & Sons, So. Rockwood, Mich. 35 miles north of Toledo, O.

Reg. Shropshire 2, 5 year old Rams. Buttar stock. 2 year old Rams, Yearlings and Ram Lambs.
C. G. BOWER - - Ludlowville, N. Y.

CHEVIOTS A few splendid yearling rams at farmers' prices. Also extra good 2-year Shropshire ram.
E. E. GIFFORD, COLD SPRING ON HUDSON, N. Y.

Blackfaced Scotch Highland Sheep The hardiest of all breeds, fine quality mutton. Rams, ewes and lambs for sale.
OAK GROVE FARMS - Mechanicsburg, Ohio

For Sale A fine lot of registered Cheviot Rams Give description of ram wanted.
H. T. POTTER Mountain Dale Farms CORSICA, PA.

HAMPSHIRE EWES AND FINE LAMBS FOR SALE Prices reasonable. J. S. BRENNEMAN, Lancaster, Penna.

HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT!
More Dollars per Cow per Year
Improve Your Herd A Holstein bull will add production, size and ruggedness to your herd. A good Holstein bull will start you on the road to greater dairy profits.
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230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois 2

A Word For the Bull

Perhaps the bull could defend himself if given a chance, but, as he does not often get a chance to pay off his tormentors, and cannot know the hard things said and written about him, I want to say a few things in his behalf. It is not my intention to inspire a spirit of confidence and trust in the minds of those who may read this that will lead them to turn the bull loose as a playfellow for the children, but it is written in the hope that some may be led to give the head of the bovine herd a square deal and that there may be less cross bulls and the subsequent danger of accidents or death from an infuriated bull.

That you may give this just the value it may be entitled to, will say there has been a bull on the farm most of the time since I can remember, more than half a century, and it fell to my lot even as a boy in my teens to care for them. I have done some foolish things that I would not do now or advise anyone to do but they proved to my satisfaction that a bull is not naturally a vicious animal.

When does a cross bull become cross? Not in a moment surely. Take the male calf in a pen with the females and he is just as easily handled and cared for as the heifers except that he may show more strength. He will appreciate kindness and respond to it as much as the heifer calf. All normal calves delight to run and play. It is natural for all young animals or human young. If a child is confined to a room or made to sit on a chair it certainly does not improve his disposition. Unless a grown man takes a proper amount of exercise, a reasonable part of this play or work that he enjoys doing, his health and disposition suffer and he is not a pleasant companion for anyone. I have seen more than one dog ruined and made dangerous by being chained up too much.

The bull calf is not much different in his natural tendencies from other farm animals. So long as allowed his liberty where he may play as he desires there is little danger of his becoming cross but as soon as he attains a size where it is thought he might hurt someone, if he was so inclined, he is kept tied up or shut in a small enclosure. This makes him irritable and about as soon as he shows it he gets a clip with a fork, club or whatever is nearest at hand. This does not improve matters but makes them worse. It has been said that a lion never forgets an injury or a kindness. I have heard the same things said of elephants and that they will remember for years the one who inflicted the hurt. I think this may also be truthfully said of the bull and abuse from one makes him suspicious of and resentful towards everybody. I made one bull cross after he was four years old by losing my temper and punishing him more than I should. He would not forget or forgive it, and became unsafe so I had to kill him. I had another bull only one year old that I allowed to run in the pasture with the other cattle. He was as docile as a kitten. The man who often drove the cows down at milking time took to throwing stones at him, and hitting him. Before he was 18 months old he put the man out of the pasture, and he did not get out any too soon, and was ready to tackle anyone. I did not blame the bull a bit, but we had to kill him.

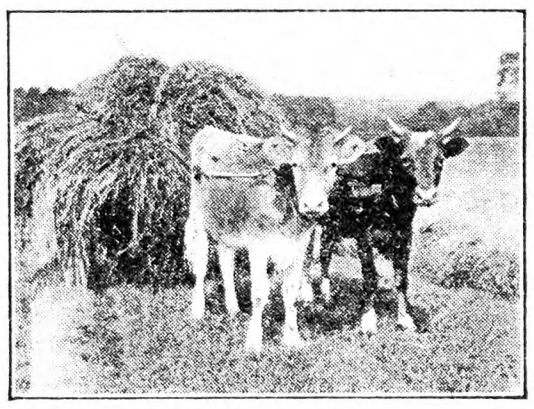
My method of handling bulls from calves up is to treat them with kindness. Brush and treat them as though they were heifers. I do not pet them much or play with them. Never allow even the calf to take any liberties with you. It takes only a slap of the hand or a strap when small to teach them to respect you. If taught to have a proper respect for man when small they do not forget it easily. They come to understand as they grow that they cannot take any liberties with man and if they also learn that they have nothing to fear from him, nothing to expect but kindness, there is nothing to get cross about.

We often hear of a bull that had always been kind suddenly attacking and killing someone. I do not think this ever happens. What really happens in my opinion is that a bull that has been confined and is so full of pep that he don't know what to do, starts in to play with a human as he would with another animal. He is not capable of using judgment and naturally as soon as he smells blood becomes enraged through fear and anger. I believe that a bull often attacks one out of fear. I have seen a large bull so frightened that he trembled but he was ready to fight if he had to.

The remedy then is to give the bull plenty of opportunity to work off his surplus energy in some way, as far as possible remove all cause for fear from their minds by proper and kind treatment, and let them understand that you have no fear of them. While you teach them to have proper respect for you, you must also have a proper respect for them, and treat them accordingly. Do not take chances with them and never abuse them.

When a young man I had to lead a large Holstein bull eight miles. He had been sold and was to be delivered to his new owner. This bull had been kept chained up by the neck and got but little exercise. I had been caring for him and handling him and was not afraid of him. To save distance I led him across a new field among stumps that were decaying. He sprang for a stump so suddenly that he nearly took the staff out of my hands. Before I could get him under control he had torn the stump out and pitched it about on his horns. He wanted to clear that field of stumps. I was frightened at first although he did not manifest the least disposition to attack me, but he did want to get away and stump that field. I was afraid the ring in his nose would break. The staff was safe. He tried to get at every stump he came near. When out in the highway again he behaved better but was inclined to resent passing teams. Before he had gone five miles he was so leg weary I could not keep him on his feet but was forced to allow him to lie down and rest often. The last few miles was slow going and when he lay down it was hard to get him up without abusing him. I would sit on his back and rest and he did not resent it a bit.

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.



Making the Calves Useful

Serious Disease

What is killing my chickens? They are only sick a couple of days before dying. They stand around with head and tail down, and so weak they fall over if they walk. Their droppings are a greenish and yellow fluid. They turn black on the breast, and their heads get black after they die. Post-mortem examination shows the liver as green as grass. We feed bran, corn and a scratch feed. B. S. H.

Maryland.

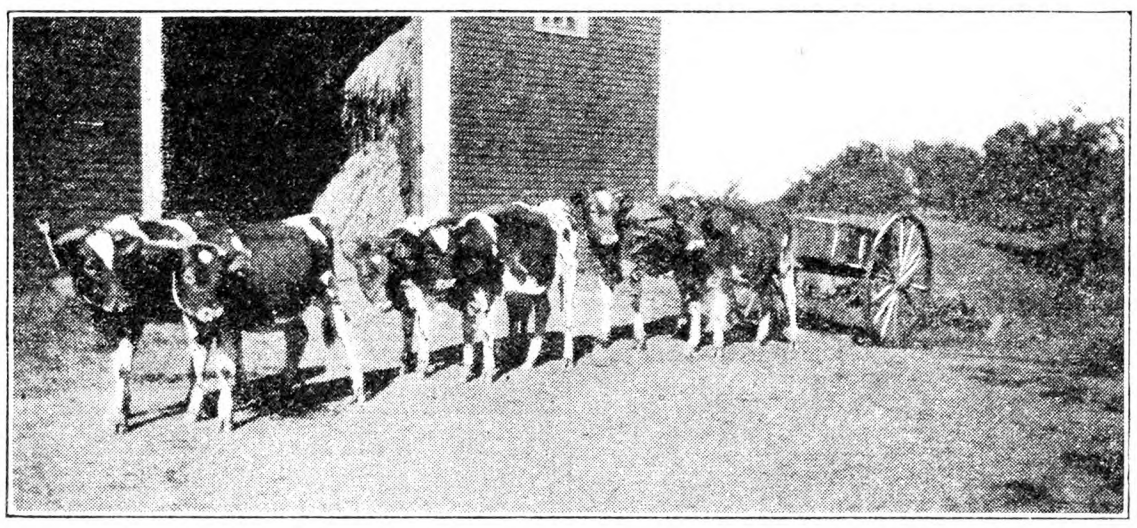
Fowl cholera and fowl typhoid are two diseases in which the droppings may show greenish or yellowish discoloration and a diarrhoea like character. Cholera, when acute, is a more quickly fatal disease than fowl typhoid, but it may be of a chronic character and take its victims more slowly. Fowl typhoid may exist in the flock for a long time, taking one or two birds at a time. It is not possible always to distinguish between these two similar diseases without a laboratory examination. The symptoms are too much alike. Droopiness and weakness, darkened combs, loss of appetite and death after a variable time from the first noticed indications of serious disease are external symptoms in both diseases. It is not very important to distinguish between these diseases, as far as treatment is concerned. Both require that all sick birds be promptly removed from the flock and deeply buried or burned after having been killed. These diseases are highly contagious, they are to be controlled by thorough measures of sanitation in the way of cleaning up and disinfection of quarters and utensils. Medical treatment is useless. An enlarged and mahogany-colored liver, in addition to the diarrhoeal symptoms and discolored combs, with droopiness, may be taken as a further indication of typhoid, if this is found.

M. B. D.

Making the Calves Useful

Westfield Farm, Groton Mass., owned by Stephen W. Sabine, and managed by Weston C. Thayer, is one of the good dairy farms of Middlesex county. This picture shows one method of combining beauty and usefulness. These calves are part of the future herd and do a lot of light work around the 400 acre farm.

There is very little difficulty encountered in breaking a pair to the yoke; usually only one pair is driven, as it is handier to make short turns and easier to get around; in case only one pair is used they are fitted with breeching which makes it possible for them to back any load that they can pull.



A String of Calves in the Yoke

Twelve pairs have been broken to the yoke and not until they were nicely trained was it learned that all hard and fast rules of oxen-breaking had been broken. The pole team pictured here were taken out of their box stall, yoked together and hitched to the wagon, without ever having seen a yoke before. After three days of light work they would back, "gee," "haw," and stand without hitching. But with every pair broken it required twice as long to teach them to "haw" properly as it did to make them "gee."

These calves are driven every year at the local fair and they never fail to create a great deal of favorable comment, especially among the "old timers."

After a month in the yoke it is surprising what a load these youngsters can handle. The pole team pictured above pulled 1,500 lbs. when ten months of age, but it is never planned to put on more than 800 or 1,000 pounds.

Westfield farm carries 65 head of purebred Guernseys and 9,000 fruit trees.

J. A.

Profitable Feeding of Lambs

How rapidly should lambs gain in weight in order to pay a profit? This question is often asked by lamb feeders in a section of Western New York where lambs are fattened for market. Recently we had some interesting information on this subject, obtained from a survey made in Genesee and Wyoming counties, where lamb feeding is an important business on many farms.

Records were taken in two different areas where the feeding practices varied. In the section around Perry, N. Y., the most common ration fed is cull beans, salvage grain, oats and barley, hay and bean pods. In the section around Batavia, salvage grain is seldom fed and often a large part of the ration consists of corn, linseed cake, oats and barley and hay.

The lambs fed last year ranged in average weight from 55 to 65 lbs. at the beginning of the period. The average length of the feeding period was 16 weeks, and the average gain during this period was 18 lbs. per lamb. A study of the costs of feeding lambs showed there was little variation in the total feed costs per lamb when corn was used as a basis for the feeding ration and when salvage grain was fed. In the first group of farms the cost per lamb for feed was $2.55 and in the second group the cast was $2.48 per lamb. In both cases the lambs made equal gains, and the average cost was $11.30 for 100 lbs. of mutton produced.

One of the interesting things learned from this study was the average rate of gain per lamb which was found most profitable. The average gain was about a pound per week per lamb on all of the farms studied. At this rate most of the farmers made some profit. Under the poorest conditions, however, it took nearly four weeks to put on 1 lb. of gain per lamb. This certainly was not profitable. On the other hand some of the best feeders made their lambs gain almost 2 lbs. per week throughout the entire feeding period.

The conclusion is that with a steady market there is some profit in feeding lambs where the average rate of gain is 1 lb. per week. On the other hand it is more profitable to so balance the ration that the gain per lamb per week can be made to approach 2 lbs. L. H. W.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

The European Starling

We have been asked for information regarding the European starling and its relations to our native birds. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1571, concludes that most of the starling's habits are either beneficial to man or of an economically neutral character. Field observation has established the fact that the time spent by starlings in destroying crops or in molesting other species of birds is extremely short compared with the endless hours they spend searching for insects or feeding on wild fruits. There is no question that the influence of the European starling, in moderate numbers, in the United States is beneficial. As a destroyer of such pests as the clover-leaf weevil, the Japanese beetle, May beetle, cutworms, and grasshoppers it is even more energetic than some of our protected native birds.

Nevertheless the starling has certain tendencies for harm. These have been intensified by the bird's flocking habits, as well as by a general increase in abundance in recent years, and have led to insistent demands for a curtailment in numbers. It can not be denied that the bird inflicts damage to cherries, other small fruits, certain garden truck, and even late fruit and corn, and that it is the direct cause of the disappearance of certain native birds from the dooryard.

No doubt there are local areas in which the starling is detrimentel to agriculture and horticulture at the present time, but the factor of overabundance rather than pronounced tendencies for harm on the part of the individual bird has brought this about. The same factor, too, has been important in making its roosting habits objectionable in residential and business sections of cities. To remedy such conditions it would appear that local control is the logical procedure.

In our own locality, where starlings are numerous native birds remain plentiful, and the starlings do not seem any more quarrelsome than the blue jays, which are always squabbling with other birds. The starlings range over the lawn like a flock of chickens, insect hunting, and perpetually chattering, but so far have done little damage to fruit.

Doubtless Too Wet

We bought a small place about a year ago. Some of it has been burned over and is not productive. I though someone could tell me how to bring this soil back to life. When corn is planted it grows till about time for the ears to come, then it turns yellow and dies. This ground is tiled, but being so hard the water stands in the very low places.

Sandusky Co., Ohio. G. L.

Evidently the tiles are not working or not properly placed. No farm crop can thrive where the table of standing water is so near the surface. We have seen corn act in just that way when it had to stand in water. If the lay of the land is such that it can be better drained, that would be the first thing to do. Then the needed improvement in soil condition as to fertility and texture can be made.

The burning over of that land would not damage it, but more likely be beneficial.

What Ails the Ducks?

I would like some one who is a successful duck raiser to tell me what is the matter with my young ducks. About the time the large feathers start they appear to have dizzy spells; their heads draw to one side and the whole body seems to cramp. Occasionaly they are badly crippled, and after days or weeks finally die. I have tried different cures suggested by friends but they still have the same trouble. Have tried both yarding and wide range. C. N. S.

New York

These fits are sometimes caused by lack of sharp grit and tender green stuff. The experience of others is invited.

1,000 MARCH HATCHED PULLETS, $1.90
1,000 APRIL HATCHED PULLETS, $1.65
F. O. B. Stockton, New Jersey
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Immediate Delivery—Final Clearance
PINE TREE HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS
Box R Stockton, New Jersey

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS
Cheaper Than Raising Them
WENE'S "Wyan-Rocks" (Wh. Wyandotte-Rock Cross) 7 weeks old, $34.50 per 100, F. O. B. our Farms. "Bram-Rocks" (Brahma-Rock Cross) same age; same price. Day-old chicks if you prefer them—Wyan-Rocks, Bram Rocks; also straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. Hatches every week.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

BABY CHICKS
S. C. R. I. REDS
Our special fall matings are now made up to produce our usual "High Grade" fast growing, clean, livable Chicks. Top-notchers for the Broiler Grower—all are State-tested. B. W. D. free.
A big Long Island grower says: "They are wonderful."
200 12-14-Week-old Pullets to spare.
WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
Box R Attleboro, Mass.

PULLETS FOR SALE
Rhode Island Reds April Hatch $1.75 each, March Hatch 2.00 each
Range raised, well bred and developed. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. WM. BAILEY, Lexington, Mass. Tel 1085

LEGHORN PULLETS
COLUMBIA POULTRY FARM, Toms River, N. J.

S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS From N. Y. State Certified and Grade A Hens
Production bred, disease free, range grown. 12 weeks, $1.35 ea. EDW. MAYER & SON, Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 1119.

WANTED—Farm on shares, preferably businessman's farm; best references. H. P. SMITH, 786 Valley Road, Upper Montclair, N. J.

SMALL farm, seven-room house, barn, garage, 3 2-10 acres land, near Great Barrington, Mass. EMIL WESTBERG, Monterey, Mass.

FARM, 42 acres, 12-room house, barn, other buildings; suitable city boarders or country estate; two trout streams. HENRY WOODS, Monterey, Mass.

FOR SALE—15 acres of land near State highway; electricity available; partly cleared; suitable for poultry farm. ELROY E. SMITH, Coram, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Place with house and small acreage within 50 miles New York City, on good road. ADVERTISER 6987, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—154-acre farm in New Jersey, 100 acres clear, good soil, good buildings, convenient to highway, churches, school and railroad. ADVERTISER 6978, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—90 acres, good tillable land in New Jersey, all level land, within 50 miles from all leading markets; 500 yards from State highway; large house, all good buildings; near churches, school, railroad; suitable for general or truck farming. ADVERTISER 6979, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FOR SALE—McCormick corn harvester, $100; practically as good as new. J. C. RAYNOR, East Moriches, N. Y.

PURE honey, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Newtown incubators, A-1 condition; one 3,600 and one 7,200-egg capacity; selling to make room for electric incubators. SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM, A. Howard Fingar, R. D. 2, Hudson, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S Honey"—New clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90 postpaid. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One two-horse International press hay baler, made by the International Harvester Company of New Jersey. LEDERLE ANTITOXIN LABORATORIES, Pearl River, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Milk route of 540 quarts with complete equipment for handling and retailing; supply assured; located in Northern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 6905, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOARD wanted, seashore, Cape Cod to Cape Charles, elderly gentleman wishes plain board at reasonable figures; cereals, eggs, milk the chief desideratum, no meat; will remain two to three months if satisfied with location; might buy small place suitable for poultry. ADVERTISER 6944, care Rural New-Yorker.

6,480-EGG Jamesway incubator for sale, installing larger machine, $450; good condition. PEARL POULTRY FARM, Montvale, N. J.

FALL guests taken, farm home, $2 daily; weekend parties a specialty; hunters taken, season open until Dec. 15. JULIUS KIESEL, Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

HONEY—60 lbs., extra clover, $6.60; 30 lbs., $3.75, not prepaid; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; free price list of other containers; 10-lb. pail, delivered within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5-lb., $1.15; buckwheat, $1; satisfaction guaranteed or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—Oakvale Apiary's finest quality white clover extracted, 5 pounds, delivered, $1.15; also comb honey. FORREST DYGERT, South Hammond, N. Y.

WANTED—Incubator, three or four-hundred egg. S. STEPHENS, Box 84, Sloansville, N. Y.

WANTED to buy, cash, old-fashioned furniture, good condition; send description, photos or sketches with price. ADVERTISER 6984, care Rural New-Yorker.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; prices free on 60-lb. cans clover, light amber and white comb. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

Cannibalism in Poultry

The time for housing pullets is on us, and more than a few poultrymen are facing it with considerable uneasiness. To many of us, to practically all those with commercial flocks, the danger that brings the biggest losses of the year, has to be met, cannibalism. There are those who, after a mortality from this cause of from a fourth to a third of their flocks, have had to sell out, especially during the past two years.

How are we to meet this scourge? On no other point, probably, is so much advice given, with so little result. I do not claim that I know the cure. But I do believe that I have found the means to control the evil within those limits which eliminate the danger of bankruptcy. Three years ago I suffered a loss of 20 per cent of my flock before the end of Winter. "Keep them busy," advocated some. I did all I could to afford them vaudeville entertainment, literature, in the form of newspapers to tear up, extra feedings, salt pork to pick at. Still the carcasses piled up. "Less corn," was another suggestion, and that did not work. "Tip their beaks," said others. But I balked at that. If I shall have to go around manicuring the beaks of near a thousand birds every three weeks, I am going out of the business.

There came a pause in the massacre. For three days not a death occurred. Why? I had given the birds a dose of salts? Was that it? After the killing had been resumed I tried the salts again, and again came a pause. Salts checks it. Common salt, cautiously administered, also does it. But there is a price to pay. It means cleaning out the litter every few days if you want to keep the house dry. And, even more serious, it reduces production, in proportion to its efficacy. Nevertheless, it got me through the season with only a 20 per cent loss.

But anyhow, it was a clew to the trouble. Two years ago, within a week after housing the first pen of pullets, the performance was resumed. There was no doubt that the birds were constipated. So I gave them cabbage and kale. Not merely an appetizer, but lots of it, and then some more. And that worked. But so much green stuff displaced mash. So production didn't climb as it should. Molasses is a laxative, and you don't need to fill their crops with it. I tried it, and it worked. The rest of the Winter I got through with not more than one or two deaths a week out of a flock of 700.

Then came Spring and heavier production. Deaths climbed. First two, then three, a week. More molasses, without any effect. Constipation wasn't the cause now. Now it was prolapsus, pure and simple. However, I got through the season with a loss considerably smaller than the year before.

I am offering a few observations from my own experience for what they are worth, with one or two suggestions that I hope others will follow up as well. It takes a long series of experiments to arrive at anything conclusive in the chicken business. We have to feel our way, and be willing to adapt our theories to the facts, as they are developed. There are two kinds of adult cannibalism. One occurs in the Fall, the other in the Spring, each with its own separate cause. The first is largely, perhaps entirely, caused by constipation, due to the sudden confinement, to which the birds have not been accustomed. To my mind the new practice of feeding the grain in hoppers, and so curtailing scratching, does not improve matters. In my case a laxative came very near to being a cure. For the past two years I have had almost no cannibalism during the Winter.

The Spring cannibalism, and it may begin in February with heavy laying birds, is caused by proplapsus; the oviduct, its muscles weakened by overwork, drops down and is visible. This trouble I have always had, during 15 years of chicken experience. The only difference is that it has been growing steadily worse during the past few years, and I am going to suggest a possible cause for that.

We all have hunches, and one of mine is that breeding from pullets is bad medicine. The point is I try to get chicks hatched from birds who have survived all the vicissitudes of their pullet year. But where can you get them now-a-days? So I produce a few from my own flock, but not enough. So I have the two kinds.

Last year, for the first time, I toe-punched my birds. When they began laying, I began watching. The green stuff and molasses worked, so nothing was proved, one way or the other. Come Spring, and oviducts began dropping. But never a bird with a hole in its foot dropped an oviduct. That sounds convincing. However, I want to be honest. Many of the survivors still had holes in their feet, but also—many had grown over. This year I am not toe-punching; the birds will go into separate houses.

Yet here is a suggestion that I would like to see followed up by a great number of experimenters; an experiment that need cost nothing. We know that any animal organism that reproduces before full maturity tends toward physical weakness. To be concrete, take your flock of pullets in February, when you begin gathering their eggs for hatching. You have picked out the best, and they look fine. But how many of those fine birds drop by the wayside soon after and all through the Spring and Summer? It is during this period, after you have done your early hatching that the majority of your oviduct casualties occur. Yet you have been breeding from these weaklings. A large proportion of your chicks will be the daughters of mothers that have gone under because of weak oviducts. The proof is in what happens to the survivors; they go through their second year with only now and then a very rare case of oviduct weakness.

Heavy production—200 eggs a year and over—is a development of very recent years. The hen, as an organism, has not yet had time to adjust herself to the heavy strain, especially on her oviduct muscles. It requires generations of breeding to bring up the physical mechanism to meet the increased task. Breeding from pullets will never accomplish it. It can only be done by breeding from those birds which have passed the test, and that test is only beginning when the breeding period is past.

Connecticut. ALBERT SONNICHSEN.

Adding to Protein Content

How can I take the following poultry ration and make it read 20 per cent protein instead of 18 per cent protein as it is now supposed to be? What change must I make to include from 8 to 10 per cent Alfalfa leaf meal? I would much rather increase the milk instead of the meat scrap to gain the desired end: 300 lbs. wheat bran, 400 lbs. flour wheat middlings, 200 lbs. heavy fine ground oats, 650 lbs. yellow cornmeal, 200 lbs. meat scraps, 200 lbs. dried buttermilk, 10 lbs. salt. A. M. W.

New Jersey.

Making a mash formula jibe with desired figures is good exercise for those mathematically inclined but not wholly satisfactory from a practical standpoint. In the first place it is hard to find two tables of constituents of poultry feeds that are alike; a fact easily understood when it is considered that feeds vary in their composition, and men and measures employed in making chemical analyses vary also. That there should be something like agreement between those who analyze feeds is more strange than that they should not all reach the same results. This variation is handy when you want to juggle your figures to make results come out right, but disconcerting when you want to be scientifically accurate. Alfalfa meal, for instance, varies from 10 to 30 per cent in the proportion of protein given; due, of course, to conditions where the Alfalfa is raised and harvested and the amount of stems included with leaves and blossoms in its manufacture. Alfalfa from the irrigated regions of the West is superior in color and protein content to that of the East. The leaves contain more protein and less fiber than the stems; a marked variation in composition of Alfalfa "meal" is, therefore, easily accounted for. Other ingredients of a poultry mash are not all alike in composition and, more than that, the exact proportions of the various ingredients of food that a fowl needs for most efficient and economical production and growth are not known. All these are estimates, based upon studies in animal nutrition, and can be expected to no more than approximate exactness. Fortunately, it is not necessary to feed a hen from a percentage table of feed constituents. The results of countless trials have shown what foods are needed and in about what proportions. The hen will do the greater part of the balancing for herself if not deprived of some needed food element.

If you wish to add 10 per cent of Alfalfa leaf meal to the formula that you are using and raise the proportion of protein from 18 to 20 per cent, you may do this by substituting 200 lbs. of Alfalfa leaf meal (22.5 per cent protein) for the 200 lbs. of ground oats (9 per cent protein). This adds 27 of the needed extra 40 lbs. of protein. To obtain the additional amount of protein, you may substitute 100 lbs. of dried buttermilk (28 per cent protein) for an equal amount of flour wheat middlings (15 per cent protein). This adds the required 13 lbs. of protein to make up the 40 lbs. The percentages here given are of digestible protein, somewhat less than total protein content of a feed, but the only one concerned in nutrition. I do not say that this will improve the original formula, but it will bring it up to your required standard and add the Alfalfa leaf meal and dried buttermilk that you wish in it. A good ration for egg production—grain and mash—should contain from 3.5 to 5 per cent of fiber, 12 to 15 per cent of digestible protein, of which 4 to 5 per cent should be animal protein, and 70 to 75 per cent of digestible nutrients (Hurd). M. B. D.

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INSULATED For Baby Chicks and Grown Birds

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Ross owners get quick profits. Three houses—all sizes.
Write today for big Ross Catalog—free
Buy now—Pay later
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Brooder Houses ■ Hog Houses ■
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MacKellar's Charcoal
For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844.
"Not all Charcoal is suitable for poultry. Ours is."
R. MacKELLAR'S SONS CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

HALL'S CHICKS
Reds and B. Rocks
From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.
We specialize in chicks for broiler raisers and can quote attractive prices to large buyers.
HALL BROS. Poplar Hill Farm
Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.

SPECIAL EGG BRED CHICKS
SEND NO MONEY - WE SHIP C. O. D.
Very high quality chicks bred especially for high egg production. Pure Bred. Shipped C. O. D. 100% Live Delivery. Carefully selected by experts.

	25	50	100	500
Bar., Wh., Bf. Rocks; Wh. Sil. Lcd Wyandottes; S. C. Reds; Wh., Bf. Orpingtons	$3.25	$6.00	$11.50	$55.00
Jer. Bl. Giants, L. Brahmas	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.00
Heavy Assorted	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50

Catalog, Free Book, "How to Raise Chicks" with each order.
THE ADA HATCHERY, Route 15, ADA, OHIO

Hubbard Farms Reds—Chicks
at Reduced Summer Prices
All breeders 100% free from White Diarrhoea. Sturdy, livable chicks, early maturing, heavy laying, large egg strain.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
CATALOG.
Hubbard Farms, Box 154, Walpole, N. H.

PARKS' Bred to Lay BARRED ROCKS
BUY YOUR PULLETS AND COCKERELS NOW at about ONE-THIRD what they will cost later on.

CHOICE BREEDERS too at *special price.* Take advantage of this annual price reduction to get started with some of America's oldest and greatest laying strain of Rocks. Write for complete prices and 40th anniversary catalog.
J. W. PARKS & SONS, Box Y, Altoona, Pa.

Clear Spring Quality CHICKS

CASH or C. O. D.	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks	$9.00	$42.50	$85.00
R. I. Reds	10.00	47.00	.....

100% live delivery. Postpaid. New circular free, giving full details of all breeds.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY
F. B. Leister, Prop. McAllisterville, Pa.

MIXED BROILER DAY-OLD CHICKS
Light breeds, $10 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12; All Heavy, $14. Smaller quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher in price. Sent C. O. D. Pay after arrival. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Better order right now. Thousands hatching daily. Immediate shipment. We hatch all year. Send for folder.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1604

BABY CHICKS August Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$ 8.00 per 100
S. C. White Leghorns	7.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	9.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	9.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100
Light Mixed	7.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAllisterville, Penna.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks	$10.00 per 100
White Wyandottes	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Broiler Chicks Better quality Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes at 12c prepaid. Live delivery. Hatches weekly of strong chicks guaranteed.
SEIDELTON FARMS . Washingtonville, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

White Wyandottes	$10.00 per 100
White and Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100

100 per cent live arrival. Prepaid.
JAS. E. ULSH BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 10c. Heavy Mixed..... 8c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna

Chicks C. O. D.—Barred Rocks, $10—100; $90—1,000. Heavy Mixed, $8—100. White Rocks, $11—100. Large Tom Barron Leghorns, $9—100. 100% Guaranteed. Order from adv. TWIN HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.

Hanson Strain WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS
from large egg hens, $3.00 up. Circular.
PEARL POULTRY FARM - MONTVALE, N. J.

"PUREBRED" BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$10 per 100; $90 per 1,000; Heavy Mixed, $8 per 100; Black Giants, $15 per 100. Prompt service. C. O. D.
Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

FOR SALE 300 Specially Selected Barred Rock Pullets, 4 mos. old
for breeding purposes. Price, $1.75 each in lots of 50. Terms: One-half with order and the balance C. O. D.
Address BROADVIEW FARMS HAMPTON, N. J.

Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red
CHICKS.. $10.00 a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. $8.00 a 100
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box 33, McClure, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS. J. TROPEANO, Sparrow Bush, N. Y.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I wish to thank you for the very valuable information that you were able to give me in regard to my recent inquiry, also the very prompt service and good advice you gave me. In return for your services I am enclosing check for $5. Kindly accept this small token as a gift to the Publisher's Desk department for the valuable information you are giving your subscribers in this department.
Pennsylvania. C. H. S.

We appreciate the sentiment and the generosity expressed by our Pennsylvania friend, but we cannot accept pay for any service of Publisher's Desk. The service belongs to our subscriber and the remittance is credited to his subscription account. The steady growth of our subscription list during the years has been largely due to the good interest of old friends who have appreciated the service of the paper themselves and brought their neighbors and friends into the family of readers. This is a co-operative service on their part which we have always appreciated more than we have ever been able to fully express.

The following item from *Florists' Exchange* expresses the same sentiments on correspondence courses that have so often been printed in Publisher's Desk:

(Some rock-bottom truths convincingly expressed in "The Smith Salesman—a Bulletin of Confidential Information," published by E. D. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Winona, Ont., of which John Watson is sales manager.)

Several of our representatives have asked us to recommend a good correspondence course in salesmanship. There is no such thing. There are, however, many ways to separate a sucker and his money. That is one of them.

There is no formula to salesmanship. There is no magic about it. Success in selling is not genius; it is just persistent hard work.

The average man is just like yourself. He thinks as you think. He speaks the language you speak. If you talk to him and tell him what you have for sale, and why he needs it or ought to have it for the pleasure or the profit he can get out of it—why, that is salesmanship. You can sell anything if you can make people want what you have for sale. It is your job and ours to make them want gardens and orchards. If a man buys an orchard, it is because he expects it to pay him. If he buys a garden, it is because he expects to enjoy it and to have it add to the value of the home.

You can't learn salesmanship from a correspondence school. You learn how to sell things by selling them. You learn to swim by getting in the water. Come on in. The water's fine!

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed a complaint charging the Lionel Strongfort Institute of Newark, N. J., with misrepresenting its prices for correspondence courses in physical culture and misleading advertisements as to results to be obtained from them. Dismissal was granted following agreement by the Institute to abandon use of the alleged unfair practices.—Bulletin.

Lionel Strongfort is conducting a mail course in physical culture and, while he will now modify his claims and practice to comply with the Federal Trade Commission's rulings, the value of the course is left an open question. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER doesn't recommend investment in any correspondence courses. No advertising in this line is accepted.

The enclosed letter was received by me from the Hand Made Handkerchief Co., Chicago. Let me know if they are a reliable firm on not. MRS. S. E. P.
Pennsylvania.

The handkerchief proposition has all the "earmarks" of the regular work-at-home scheme. This woman is asked to do embroidering on handkerchiefs and finishing edges, the company agreeing to pay 20 cents for the work on each handkerchief. She is asked to send $1 for the material for two sample handkerchiefs. When the sample handkerchiefs have passed inspection more material is to be sent C.O.D. for $2, so that the prospect parts with $3 before she learns whether the company will pay for the work. We have no record of any concern sending out material for home work that ever did pay for the work as agreed. These schemes will increase and multiply as the Fall approaches. Beware of getting caught!

Perhaps your readers may be interested in being warned against one of the most annoying advertising devices I have yet encountered.

I received today a notification from a grocer in a near-by town that he was holding an important package for me, and would I please come and get it at once. I motored over, some miles, to get it—and found that the package was a sample of baking powder. Apparently this company, or its distributing agents, has invented this bright way of calling its wares very distinctly to the attention of prospective buyers.

If your other readers will follow my example, and decline to use any products of firms using such grossly impertinent methods of advertising, the nuisance will soon stop. A. D. F.
New York.

Such methods of advertising do not produce good will, which is the primary object of all advertising. In this case the annoyance has prejudiced the prospect toward the product to such an extent that it is doubtful that he will ever become a purchaser regardless of the merits of the goods. Perhaps the local grocer is responsible for this transgression of good business ethics.

A "flying squadron" of Post Office Inspectors, headed by Assistant United States Attorney George J. Mintzer, descended on the offices of Anderson & Co., at 40 Exchange Place, late yesterday and rounded up more than 20 employes.

According to Mr. Mintzer, Anderson & Co. formerly did business under the name, "The Market Financial Service," publishing what they termed "The Financial Service Weekly" and "The Financial Service Daily." The present sheets published by the firm are known as Anderson's Daily and Weekly.

Mr. Tuttle said the company has specialized in "putting over" securities of doubtful value, "or worse," through printed advice to investors.

Investigation revealed the company occupied half of one floor at 40 Exchange Place and that in one room 30 employes were busy. There was a printing plant, multigraphing machines, tickers, more than 40 telephones and a large assortment of furniture.

The above report from the New York City dailies, gives an insight into the manner in which the public is swindled on illegitimate investments. The "tipster sheet" is the instrument for catching suckers. Many of these sheets are so cleverly disguised that it is difficult to distinguish them from legitimate investment circulars. The only safety lies in making a thorough investigation of any securities offered before investing in them.

Inquiries from our subscribers indicate clearly that many of our readers do not understand the new insurance law taking effect September 1, and as a result are imposed upon by unscrupulous insurance agents. We therefore print the notice just sent out by Charles A. Harnett, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, for the further information of our readers on the subject:

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Queries reaching the office of Charles A. Harnett, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, indicate that there is still misapprehension as to the applicability of the Financial Responsibility Law, which will become effective September 1. Contrary to the impression created by statements of some insurance agents every motorist will not be required to furnish evidence of financial responsibility after September 1. The Bureau of Motor Vehicles emphasizes and desires the widest publicity of the fact that no person shall be subject to the provisions of the new law unless he has failed to pay a judgment for damages in an automobile accident or he has been convicted of any of the following:

1. Speeding or reckless driving, if injury to person or damage to property has resulted, or

2. Driving a motor vehicle without a license, or

3. Driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated, or

4. Leaving the scene of an accident without reporting, or

5. An offense in any other State which would be a violation of any of the above if committed in this State.

A motorist who fails to pay within 15 days a judgment obtained as the result of a motor vehicle accident involving injury or death or damage to property to the amount of $100 or more shall become subject to the provisions of the Financial Responsibility Law.

Another false impression is that after September 1 insurance policies issued by companies not authorized to do business in this State will be ineffective. Such policies are not affected by the new law. The holder of such policies will be required to insure with a company authorized to do business in this State only if he becomes liable under the new law and chooses to give evidence of financial responsibility through an insurance company.

Borers in Old House Timbers

I would like some information in regard to wood worms found in old timber. My home is about 100 years old. The main timbers are very large. About three years ago I went down cellar and found what I thought might be sawdust. It has been getting worse ever since. Last Summer I painted the timber with creosote, but it does not seem to have much effect. I noticed the other day that trouble started in again. It seems to start about the middle of June and keeps on until cold weather. What can I do to overcome this trouble? E. L. D.
New York.

We were called the other day in consultation on a mystifying case of injury to timbers in a very beautiful old English hall. Piles of coarse sawdust as large as one's fist were accumulating on the floor and on top of some of the timbers near the roof. No external evidence could be found to indicate the source of the sawdust, but by quiet observation with the aid of a stepladder and a flashlight we finally saw bits of the sawdust coming from a joint in the ridgepole beam. Further investigation convinced us that the big black carpenter ant had taken up its abode in the ridgepole, probably gaining access from above and beneath the roof tiles. Probably the ridgepole is honeycombed for some distance and the only feasible method of getting at the ants seems to be to bore augur holes in the timber here and there, put bunches of cotton saturated with carbon bisulphide in the holes and quickly plug them up. The gas ought to kill the colony, but it may not, and the ridgepole may have to be removed and replaced with a new one.

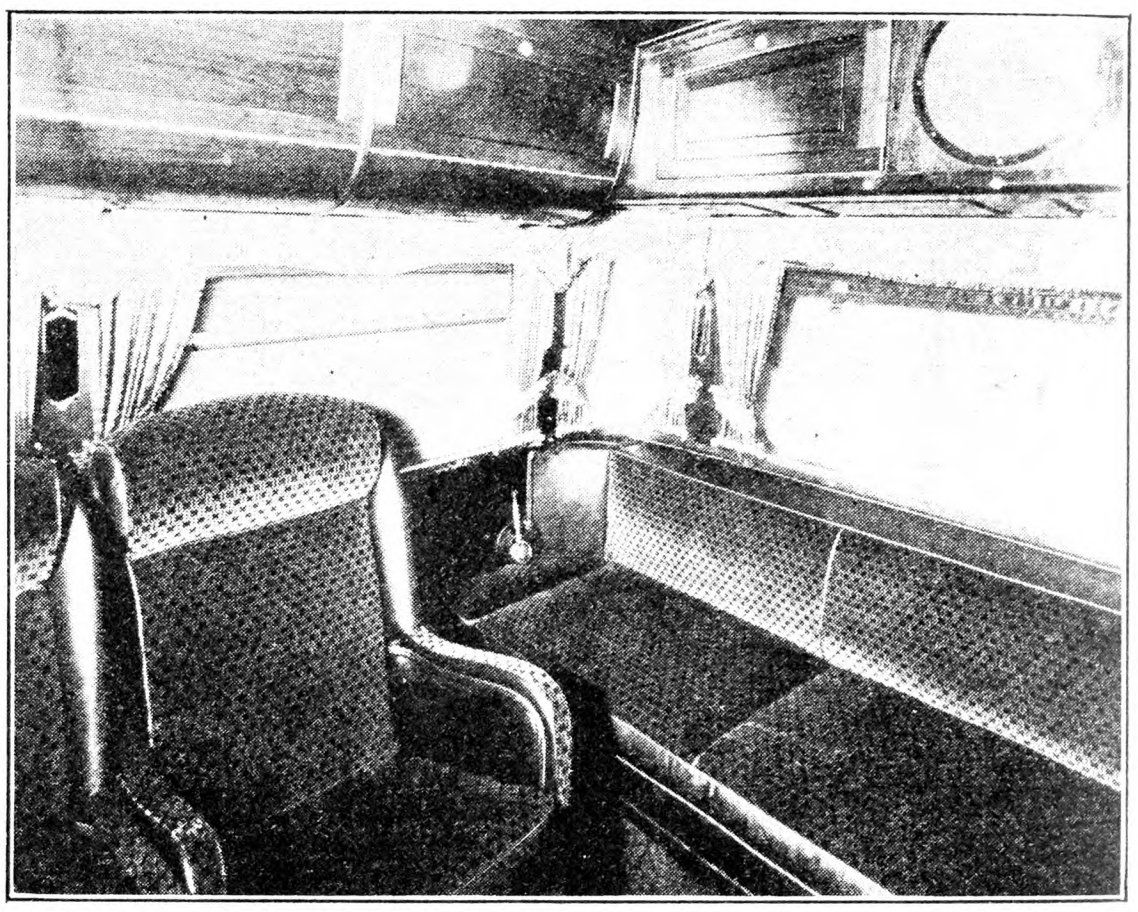
There is another group of insects, the individuals of which become serious pests, even worse than ants, of timbers in buildings. These are the powder-post beetles; and from the description given by E. L. D. I judge that the timbers of his house are infested with these small reddish-brown beetles.

These insects are difficult to get at when infesting timbers in a house. If the beams could be dropped into a huge vat and soaked in creosote the borers could be killed, but when sprayed with the material the timbers are not always penetrated to depths sufficient to reach the beetles.

Fortunately these beetles do not work in heartwood; they infest only the sapwood of timbers, and usually the beams of old houses do not have much sapwood in them. Usually, by several successive applications this part of the timbers can be fairly well saturated, provided it is exposed and can be reached.

The most convenient substance for treating wood infested with powder-post beetles is ordinary kerosene oil or a mixture of half and half kerosene and creosote oil—the latter can be obtained from dealers in builders' supplies. The infested wood should be mopped with the oils, or the liquid may be sprayed on the timbers if preferred. Two or three successive treatments may be necessary to insure success.

If any one of the timbers happens to be mostly of sapwood, or if it cannot be satisfactorily treated in place, it may have to be removed and replaced by heartwood material. G. W. H.



This picture shows a sleeping berth on a long-distance bus. It is paneled in American walnut, sumptuously upholstered and provided with running hot and cold water. It has accommodations for 18 day passengers, with comfortable berths for eight. Dining facilities excel anything attempted before, on a bus. A hot-water heating system is used to keep comfortable temperature during cold weather. This bus cost in the neighborhood of $35,000

Building Septic Tank

I am building a septic tank for plumbing according to the pamphlet I send. Am I safe in following this, as I have been told that I should put a concrete partition in the center instead of baffle boards? J. W.

The septic tank when properly installed forms one of the best means of caring for farm sewage safely. There are a number of bulletins available showing the construction clearly. The one furnished by our State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., is very good and is suited to your region.

Whether the baffle boards are made from plank or from concrete is largely a matter of choice. The purpose of the baffle boards is to check the flow through the tank, making the contents quiet, providing the best condition possible for the growth of the bacteria which act on the solid sewage, breaking it down so that the greater portion of it will pass out of the discharge end of the tank in a fluid condition. Wood does not decay when saturated, and as these baffle boards are always wet, they are practically everlasting. A point in their favor is the fact that they are much easier to put in place than would be a concrete slab taking their place.

It is possible that you may have in mind the construction of a two-chamber tank. Where a double-chamber tank is used it is made with a concrete partition dividing it into two parts. The second chamber usually has a capacity of about one-third that of chamber No. 1. In the second chamber is installed an automatic siphon that discharges the liquids in the second chamber whenever they rise to a certain height. When the liquids are discharged by this automatic siphon they go out with a rush and flush to every part of the disposal system of tile. This results in getting the liquids evenly distributed through the top soil of the disposal field, where the soil bacteria work on the impurities still remaining in them. These bacteria must have air to live and cannot exist in a waterlogged soil. The alternate discharge and filling of the second chamber, in addition to carrying the sewage to all parts of the disposal system, gives the soil about the tile a chance to rest and dry out while the chamber is again filling. No portion of the disposal field is overloaded, consequently this type of tank is sometimes advised where the soil is of a clayey nature and does not absorb liquids readily.

With the single chamber tank such as you have marked, the liquids dribble slowly into the discharge system just as they are added from the house. This results in the soil of the disposal system near the tank becoming more or less saturated, particularly if of a retentive nature. However, the single chamber tank is largely used because it is easier to construct and the cost is much less, and under usual conditions it gives very satisfactory service. ROBERT H. SMITH.

FARMER (to friend): "I hear, Bert, that while ye were in the city ye took up this here golf. How'd ye like it?" Bert: "Well, it ain't bad. It's a bit harder than hoein' turnips an' a bit easier than diggin' potatoes."—Vancouver Province.

Salesmen Wanted

For established territory in New York and Pennsylvania. Salesman should be between ages of 30 and 60 and must have car in which to work territory. Preference will be given to man who has been successful as salesman or in his own business. This is a good position which will pay you well. Write The Globe Refining Co., Cleveland, Ohio, at once, giving record of your employment or business during the past five years.

Live Good While Making a Good Living on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula

Low priced, productive land. Town and waterfront homes. Three to ten hours to largest Eastern Markets by motor or Pennsylvania Railroad. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE.

Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

Ideal B Power

furnished from A battery or farm lighting plant at small cost with Cole B unit. Before buying more B batteries, write for information.

COLE MFG. CO., 27 Homestead Ave., Hamden, Conn.

WOMEN WANTED to make spare money. For information. **SAFTLER MFG. CO., Whitman, Mass**

KODAK FILMS **SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER ANY SIZE ROLL FILM**

Developed for **5c.** Prints **3c** ea. Beautifully mounted 8x10 enlargement **40c.** Overnight service. Send us your films. **YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 43 Berths St., Albany, N. Y.**

THE THOMPSON TRAINING SCHOOL, Brattleboro, Vt.—Gives 15 months instruction in practical nursing. Women from 20 to 40 years of age received. For information, apply to Superintendent.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced cook for permanent position in private family, country; all modern conveniences; good home, good wages; references needed; write MRS. SHAUN KELLY, Richmond, Mass. Telephone, Richmond 17.

PROTESTANT white woman, cooking, in family of two adults, country position; references required for character, ability; $15 weekly; wanted after Labor Day. ADVERTISER 6914, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Good reliable poultryman with previous practical experience and references; young man with knowledge of hatching and brooding; one with clean character who will appreciate a wholesome home atmosphere and will take a personal interest and pride in the business; write, stating salary and references. HOMEWOOD FARM, Pleasantville, N. Y.

WANTED—Refined country woman as housekeeper on farm; cook, wash, make butter, etc.; work easy with electrical appliances; good home and wages for right person; 2 in family, occasionally 4 to 6 extra; references required. ADVERTISER 6945, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN and wife, no children; woman do housework for three; all conveniences; man laborer on farm. ADVERTISER 6663, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN wanted—An experienced farmer who can make 150-acre farm pay, located near Long Beach, N. J.; live stock, with all improvements, main road, near school; owned by New York business man, wants farm worked on co-operative basis; wonderful opportunity for right party; will consider part investment in live stock; interest in any branch farming to make good. ADVERTISER 6953, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—On a Guernsey stock farm with some fruit and trucking on the side, a real farm hand, one who wants a steady position and can take an interest in his work; no cigarettes or liquor; we all work on this farm and no one need apply who is looking for an easy job; good living condition, as one of the family, and $50 a month to start. F. W. COREY, R. D. 4, Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED — Working foreman for high-class country estate, practical farm, two hours from New York on east side Hudson River; purebred Holsteins; high-class living conditions; good wages to man of ability and character. ADVERTISER 6952, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wanted; cook and general housework; experienced general farmer, not over middle age; no children; modern house, all conveniences; small adult family; references required; state wages and all particulars in letter. JULIAN ANHALT, Essex, Conn.

CHRISTIAN couple without children, executive, carpenter and farming; wife cook; $1,800 and maintenance; also farmer and laundress, $1,380; particulars. COUNTY SCHOOL, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Middle-aged, married man, no children, on small private place, for general farm work; one who drives car preferred; two-room cottage, light, wood, two quarts milk daily, supplied; wages $80 to $100 month. Address SCOTT, Box 115, Montrose, N. Y., or phone Peekskill 629.

WANTED — Working manager for 200-acre Dutchess County farm; young orchard, good facilities for poultry, dairy; school ½ mile; position permanent starting now; name terms and state experience or education. ADVERTISER 6960, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOROUGHLY experienced superintendent for gentleman's farm in Westchester County; write, giving full details. ADVERTISER 6973, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man for general farm work on private farm; experience with poultry necessary; permanent position for right man; $100 a month and house; state experience, references and church affiliations. A. H. MATHEWS, Brewster, Putnam Co., N. Y.

DAIRY and poultryman to locate on large estate along Post Road near New York City; barn approved for grade A milk, much in demand wholesale or retail; term lease less than owning; owner can furnish some employment. ADVERTISER 6951, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged lady for housework, $20 month and maintenance. ADVERTISER 6974, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Elderly man to do chores and light work about farm, small wages. ADVERTISER 6975, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man for farm and dairy work; steady job. C. SCHULTHEIS, Vincentown, N. J.

DAIRYMAN wanted to milk six to eight purebred Guernseys and care for small herd and young stock; up-to-date place; opportunity for man desiring experience in raising fine stock, and in advanced registry testing; state age, experience; send references; $60 monthly and board. BOX 38, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Young woman, strong, neat, capable, ambitious, from farm preferred, wishing to combine opportunity for work and study under direction, to make her home with teacher using wheel chair, living alone in own home, village, pleasant surroundings, fair pay. MISS SWAN, Navesink, N. J.

WANTED—Foreign family on Maryland farm; man as farmer; woman as mother's helper and housekeeper; opportunity for honest, ambitious family. ADVERTISER 6981, care Rural New-Yorker.

INDUSTRIOUS farmhand, good milker, Eastern New York farm. ADVERTISER 6983, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED or single man to work on small poultry plant, with some experience; permanent position; full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 6986, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED on farm, reliable woman for general housework, plain cooking; five in family; must be willing to help with laundry; electric washer; state wages first letter. MRS. A. B. JAYNE, Remsenburg, N. Y.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between the ages of 30 to 45 years, in good physical health; applicants must have had the equivalent of eighth grade education; must be active and free from physical deformities and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information apply to LEO J. PALMER, M.D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WOMAN wanted—Waitress and cleaning, salary $45 to $50 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS wanted—The National Farm School maintains an employment agency for its graduates in dairying, horticulture, landscape gardening, greenhouse management, poultry and general agriculture; anyone interested in good trained working men, apply to C. L. GOODLING, Dean, National Farm School, Farm School, Pa.

FARM manager open, thoroughly versed commercial farming, dairying; breeding, marketing on practical, scientific basis for profitable results; references certifying such ability. BOX 47, Morristown, N. J.

MANAGER, farm and estate, thoroughly understands all branches of agriculture in all its modern features; college training, 17 years' successfully and profitably managed farms and estates; highest reference from former and present employers. ADVERTISER 6906, care Rural New-Yorker.

ESTATE manager or head gardener open for engagement, having had life and agricultural college experience in every department of agricultural work; thorough knowledge of purebred stock, A.R. work, thoroughly experienced in greenhouse, and landscape work, working from blue prints, etc.; unlimited experience in raising poultry, turkeys, pheasants and water-fowl; familiar with all construction work, willing to develop old or new estate where neatness, thrift and honesty would be appreciated; no tobacco or profanity; married, American, no children; excellent references. Address POST OFFICE BOX 218, North Cohassett, Mass.

POULTRY manager, single, 30, thoroughly trained and experienced in all branches, desires position commercial or private estate, ADVERTISER 6922, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY foreman, private or commercial, seven years' experience, college training, 33 years old, married. ADVERTISER 6928, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG gentlewoman with daughter nine desires position; responsible, capable housekeeper, secretary or florist; telephone 392-J Boonton. MRS. CONSHORS, P. O. Box 292, Boonton, N. J.

EXPERIENCED, refined woman desires position as managing housekeeper. ADVERTISER 6943, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, 15 years' practical experience; present charge private estate Stamford, Conn.; wants change October 1; unquestionable references; nine years last place. ADVERTISER 6947, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, 28, prefer registered herd doing advanced registry work, or producing certified milk; best of references; start any time. ADVERTISER 6948, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as caretaker on small estate, hotel or farm, by single man of 43 years; good habits, competent and reliable; references furnished. ADVERTISER 6949, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, 18, wishes housework; good, willing worker. ADVERTISER 6955, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION as herdsman or test-cow milker; married, no children; Protestant; life experience on farms; age 35 years. ADVERTISER 6956, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—American, single, herdsman-milker; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 6967, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOREMAN, understanding A.R.O. testing, Eastern New York Holstein farm. ADVERTISER 6982, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER or working superintendent; Protestant; married, one child; best references; available at once. B. C. STEARNS, Morrisville, Vt.

POSITION wanted on estate October 1; active, middle-aged man; poultry, dairy and general experience; I have a car. ADVERTISER 6954, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-SUPERINTENDENT, high - grade, thoroughly qualified, experienced in all estate requirements; married, American, 36. MR. E., Route 6, Fairfield, Conn.

SITUATION wanted by two young college-trained Americans, to operate dairy farm fully equipped, with herd of about 50 head, on share basis; can furnish best references; available September 10. ADVERTISER 6961, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Married man, 29 years old, no children; will be open for position as herdsman or farm manager; Guernsey or Jersey herd; have made good many gold and silver medal records; at present herdsman at State hospital, 115 head; come and have an interview with me and the superintendent. ADVERTISER 6959, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, one child; lifetime experience breeding, incubation, brooding, broiler production, feeding for egg production, culling, desires connection where love for work is appreciated. ADVERTISER 6966, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man with experience desires position on poultry farm; state wages in first letter. HERMAN KAIMAN, Price Annex, West Chester, Pa.

THOROUGHLY experienced woman teacher, elderly but vigorous, wishes position teaching in country school anywhere; good living conditions more important than high salary. ADVERTISER 6962, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted—Caretaker, refined couple, 40, on small estate; wife good cook and housekeeper; man care for family cow, chickens or garden; state wages, etc.; references. J. A. WRIGHT, Plainfield, N. J.

YOUNG German, 27, single, college graduate, of good habits, capable and responsible, desires position on private estate or farm. ADVERTISER 6958, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED herdsman's position; 27, single; small select herd for preference; excellent references; write, stating particulars and wages offered. ADVERTISER 6957, care Rural New-Yorker.

HEAD gardener on private estate, position wanted; reference and certificate from horticultural school. ADVERTISER 6963, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM or estate manager wishes employment October 1; full theoretical and practical knowledge of all branches of agriculture. ADVERTISER 6970, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, single, desires position in milk plant or with stock; thorough knowledge of stock and clean milk production; reference. ADVERTISER 6971, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, 28, single, graduate of German college, wants good connection; some poultry experience; good home required. ADVERTISER 6972, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted—Poultryman, 15 years' experience, single, is open for engagement; best references. ADVERTISER 6976, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, German, farmers (college), hard workers, intelligent, sober, teamster, milker, truck and tractor man; present place four years; wants change; wide experience, first references; wife do cooking or housework; one small boy; start immediately; state offers with salary. E. LEMMEN, Box 291, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

POSITION wanted—Attention! Are there any first-class positions for old-fashioned, reliable couple, aged 30, without furniture; a pair of hustlers who, having sold large dairy, desire responsible position where honest, conscientious effort will be appreciated; wife capable dairy maid or can handle 10-15 man boarding-house; man, milker, dairyman, teamster, truck driver, etc.; not afraid of work. ADVERTISER 6977, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, long experience, good reference, able to take full charge, desires position; state particulars in reply. ADVERTISER 6985, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY-POULTRYMAN, expert, wants position private estate; guarantees to give satisfaction in both departments; middle-aged, 5 ft. 7 in., 135 lbs., Protestant, strictly sober, honest and reliable; married, childless; best references; please state particulars first letter. ALEXANDER MARSHALL, 103 Walnut St., Roselle, N. J.

GERMAN, single man, 29, desires position on modern poultry farm; large experience of all lines of the business. FRANK MILLARCH, 365 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMAN with two boys, 10 and 12, would like position as cook in boys' school or good class farm boarding-house; must be near school; very clean, good manager; excellent references. T. FERRISSEY, Cemetery Ave., Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.

FARMER-GARDENER, married, first-class cowman, estate experience; highest reference. J. MORAN, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

FARM manager and wife open for position on estate; understand thoroughly farming, lifetime experience in dairy and poultry plant; best reference furnished. Address HERRMANN ZIMMERMANN, Manager of Manetto Hill Poultry Farm, Schwarzenbach Estate, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

HIGH-CLASS poultry manager of extraordinary ability, open to take full charge of plant; experienced in building and operating new plant; only interested in large propositions. ADVERTISER 6980, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAME protector, forest ranger, camp caretaker; refined, temperate; very handy reasonable. BOX 47, Greenville, N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk Highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—110-acre farm, fully equipped, convenient to markets, good schools; reasonable price, terms. Write me, MRS. MINNIE NETZEL, Harrington, Del.

FOR SALE—The farm of your dreams; now making $5,000 yearly profits; 40 Guernseys; milk bottled at 13c; 55 miles from New York City; on concrete pavement; house all improvements; all machinery and electric equipment; price $45,000; cash $25,000 required. G. R. CHATFIELD, 6 Varick St., New York City.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent, farm at Poughquag, near Pawling, 108 acres, colonial house, 9 rooms and bath, all improvements; cow barn, stables, garage; brook; reasonably, easy terms. SONIA PIPER, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

FOR SALE—20 miles from Albany, established general store with stock, seven-room apartment, acre fertile ground; brook; tenant house, garage; price reasonable. ADVERTISER 6917, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm, Columbia, Greene or Dutchess Co., N. Y., full particulars. ADVERTISER 6919, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Modern equipped meat and grocery business in Dutchess County. ADVERTISER 6930, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent dairy farm, about 100 acres, in New Jersey, within commuting distance of New York City; state all particulars. ADVERTISER 6923, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—One of the finest 200-acre grass and grain farms in New Jersey; description by mail; gross receipts, normal year, $10,000 or more. J. WALTER PANCOAST, Woodstown, N. J.

FOR SALE—Beautiful store property at Gallatinville, N. Y., cheap. Address NELLIE SCHWAB, Gallatinville, Columbia Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Productive farm, buildings; water, wood, machinery, crops; everything $4,000, $2,500 cash. ADVERTISER 6946, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY farm sacrifice price. STANLEY REAVER, Taneytown, Md.

FOR SALE—Small farm, 11-room house, garage, poultry house and other buildings; 7 acres good land, 4 acres apples and other fruit; located in attractive village; write for further particulars. BOX 55, Red Creek, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Florida dairy, stock and poultry farm; six hundred quarts daily milk business; complete, modern equipment; pasteurization and ice cream plant; one hundred head fine Jersey cattle, poultry, etc.; ideal living and dairying conditions; fine location; 575 acres of land; a money-maker; will sell complete or stock, business and equipment and rent farm; if interested and mean business, write or come see J. R. NEVILLE, Owner, Lake City, Fla.

FARM, 120 acres, and boarding-house, near Catskills, for sale; $8,000, $2,000 cash, balance 5 years. Write PASCAL, 543 W. 49th St., New York.

FOR SALE—30-acre fruit Colorado ranch with water right; elevation 4,500 feet; suitable for general, fruit or chicken farm; low price; small payment; particulars mail. F. H. CORNELL, 910 S. Sixth, San Jose, Calif.

WANTED—Place suitable for tourist trade, New England or New York; some land preferred. ADVERTISER 6950, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm for sale: Completely equipped poultry farm that will make money right from the start. Sudden death of owner only reason for selling. All buildings in perfect repair. Not necessary to spend one cent for extras. One of the best farms on the famous Vineland tract. One mile from Vineland with its co-operative poultry association for poultrymen, ¾ mile from new modern high school. Excellent bus service at door for Philadelphia and seashore resorts via Vineland. Five acres with wide frontage on the State highway (Delsea Drive) with value on increase. Modernly built and fully equipped brooder and laying houses. Approximately 3,000 layers. Running water, gas, electricity and telephone in service. Buildings besides dwelling include three-car garage with storage quarters above. This farm is excellent investment and will make good money right from the start. Judge Newton Cosh, Vineland, is familiar with this farm and can vouch for above. CORA A. WHITAKER, R. D. 4, Vineland, N. J.

NEW JERSEY farm, 109½ acres, near Trenton; excellent for potatoes, truck or dairy; for detailed description call or write PETRIE'S, Yardville, N. J.

YOUR opportunity to buy a farm at prices based on earning power! Start farming with low overhead investment. Easy terms, monthly or quarterly installments for a series of years. This bank is offering for sale a few farms in New England and New York at attractive prices. If you are interested in buying for a home, it would be to your advantage to get in touch with us. FEDERAL LAND BANK OF SPRINGFIELD, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Small village property with or without improvements; give price and full details. BARCHFELD, 19 Nassau Place, East Orange, N. J.

WANTED to buy poultry farm within 50 miles New York, on or near State road. LOUIS HESS, 445 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Eastern Shore Maryland, place of 10 acres, 7-room house, bath, electricity, garage, chicken houses, feed house, etc.; 300 layers; all kinds of fruit; near ocean. ADVERTISER 6964, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Equipped and stocked dairy farm, about 100 acres land cultivated; good buildings, well watered, good roads; write all details. ADVERTISER 6965, care Rural New-Yorker.

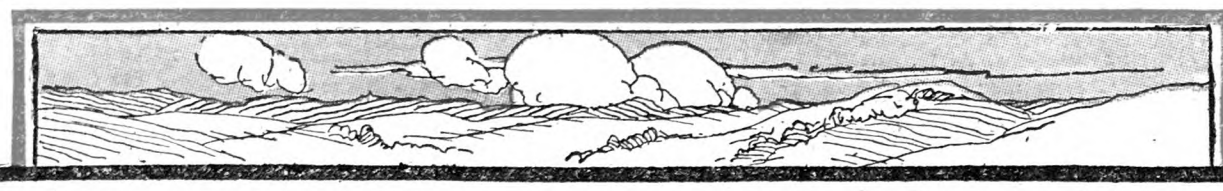
FOR SALE—Ten acres good truck land, part ready to plant; on hard road, near railroad town, in Lake County, Fla. ADVERTISER 6968, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Large dairy farm, 50 head cattle, full equipment and tools for hay, grain and potatoes; modern conveniences, electricity; improved road; 30 miles from Buffalo; no better farm or location in Erie County; never rented; no trade; $11,000 required. H. J. BAKER, Owner, Springville, N. Y.

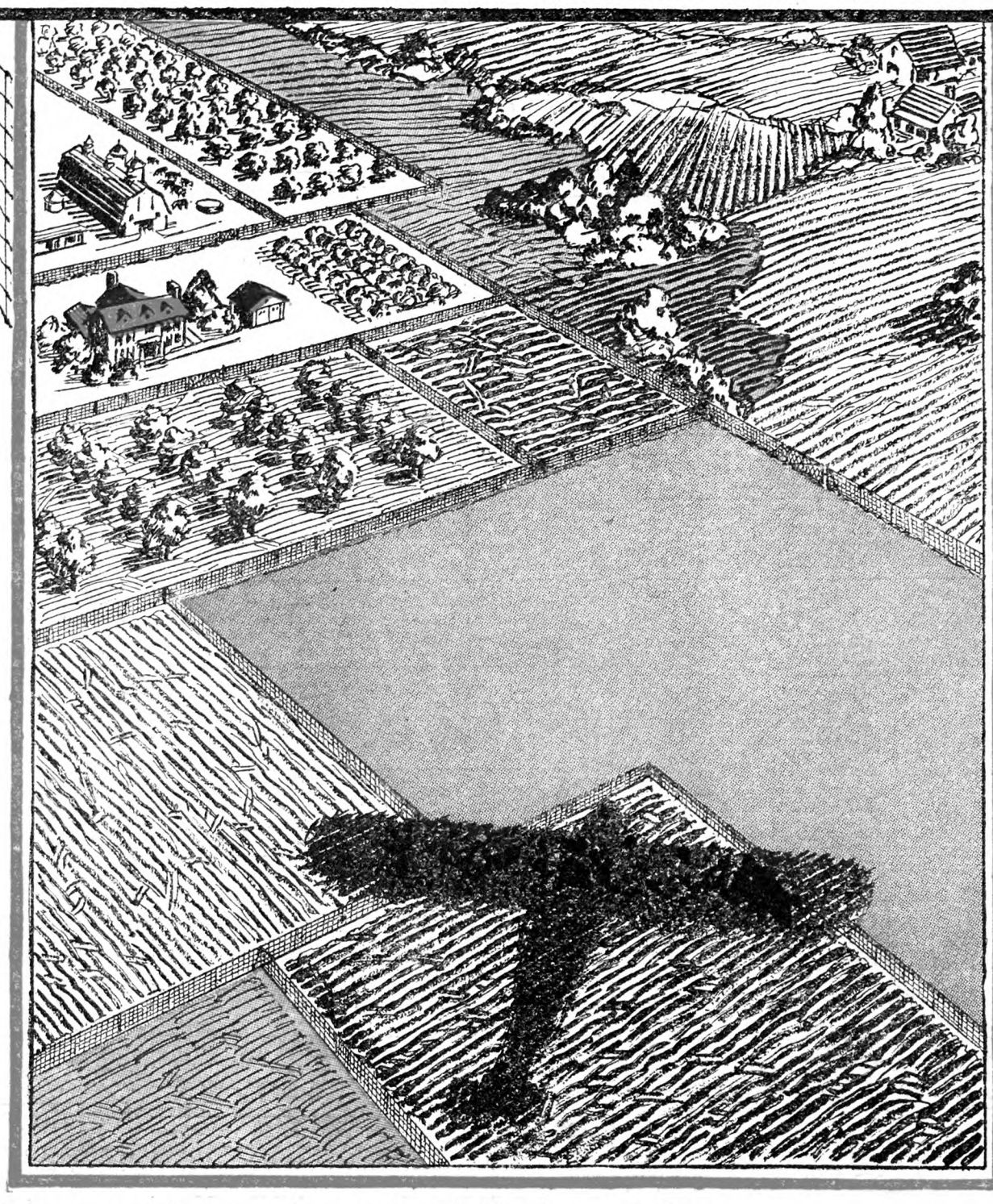
WANTED—Long Island poultry farm, within 50 miles New York; no stock; state terms, particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 6969, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to buy, only with stock, cheap farm, good buildings, creek, fruit and woodland. BECK, 365 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 1117.



HOW WOULD YOUR FARM LOOK FROM AN AEROPLANE?



Zinc Insulated Fences in the following Brands: American, Royal, Anthony, Monitor, National, Prairie and U. S.

In your vicinity are certain farms that pay real dividends—and others that operate on a loss. From an aeroplane you could easily determine why this is so. The poorer farm would appear to you as a confused and irregular jig-saw puzzle—the prosperous one would show clearly the defined fields and pastures divided and controlled by Fence.

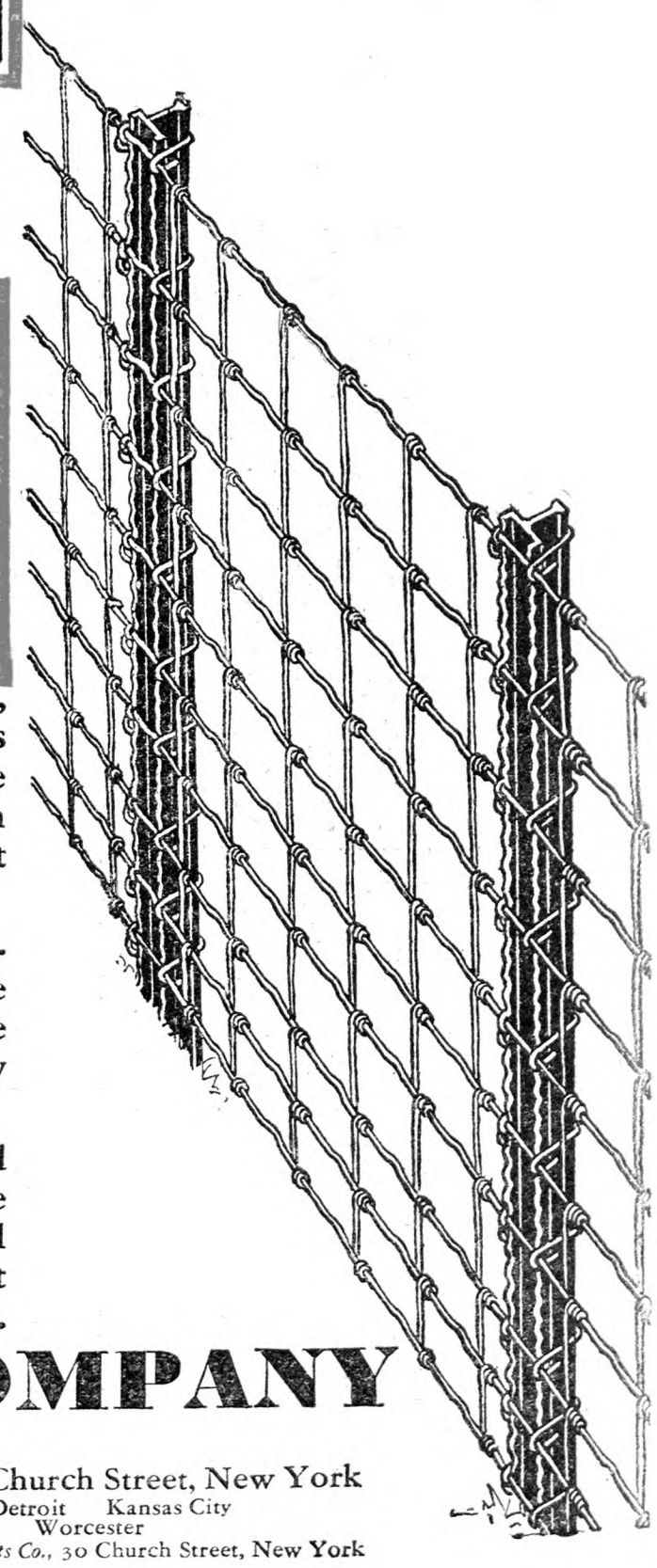
Zinc Insulated Fences

TRADE MARK

The need for fence is too vital to be overlooked—or even postponed, for under present conditions the difference between profit and loss depends upon securing the utmost value from every acre of land. The rotation of crops—the condition of livestock and the hogging down of corn, are a few of the essentials in profitable farm operation that the proper use of fence makes possible.

Yes—fence is a definite need—and American Steel & Wire Company Zinc Insulated Fences best fill this need. Years of service have proven them to be the best investment. Sturdily constructed of the finest material and covered with a heavy *uniform* coat of zinc, they will give longest life and resist corrosion to the utmost.

Near you is one of our dealers. His store is Fence Headquarters and he will render every assistance in helping you select the type of fence that you need. He also carries either the Banner or Ideal U-shape Steel Posts—the best foundation for the best fence. Also ask him about the new National Expanding Anchor Dirt Set End and Corner Posts.



AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

Subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation

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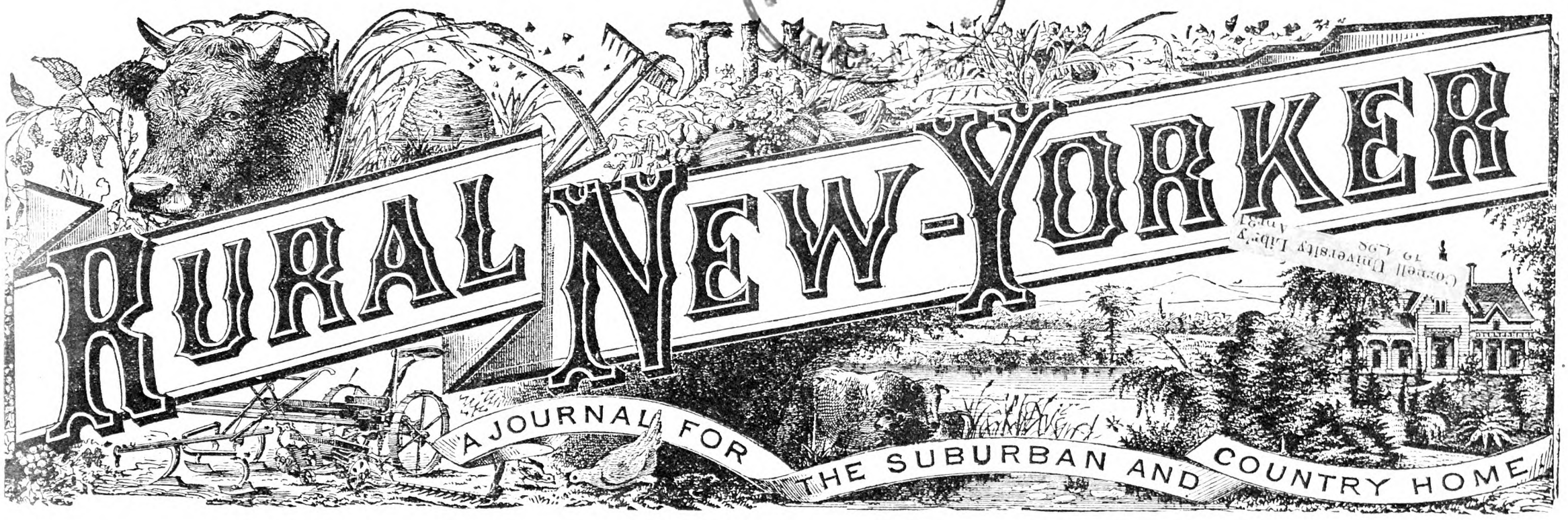

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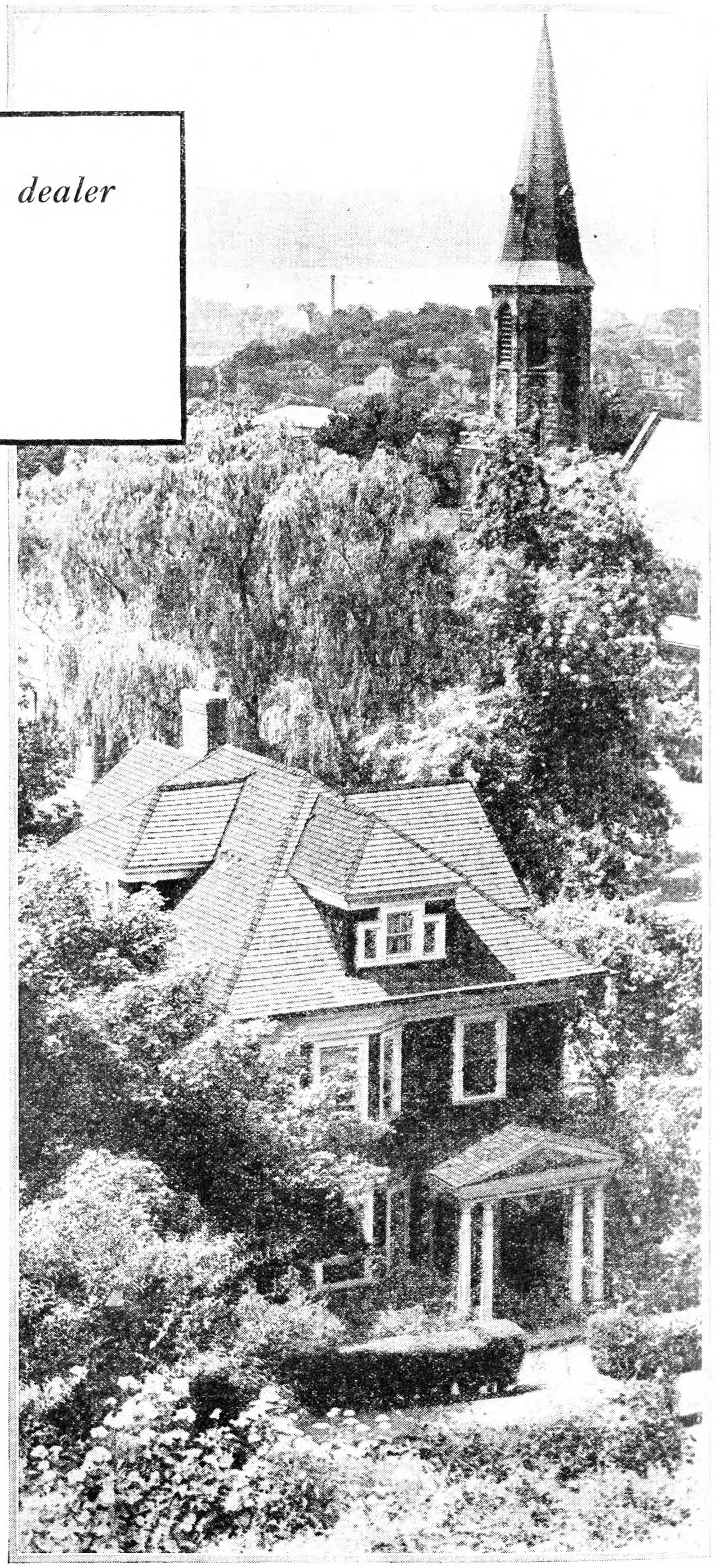
Ithaca, N.Y.

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. September 7, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5072

Water Lilies

The BUICK-MARQUETTE *dealer* in your community *is the place* to buy a used car



MEN AND WOMEN still prize the old-fashioned virtues of honesty and reliability, and still give highest allegiance to those who uphold them.

This principle holds true between the buyer and seller of a motor car, whether new or old, just as it holds true in all walks of life. And it is the guiding principle of the great body of Buick-Marquette Dealers throughout America.

You can buy a used car from the Buick-Marquette Dealer in your community with full confidence that it will be exactly as represented, because the Buick-Marquette Dealer's business is founded on integrity and fair dealing.

He is an expert in transportation, whether you wish to pay $200 or $2000. He knows automobiles and automobile values. He obtains the choicest stock of resale cars as a direct result of the unrivaled demand for new Buicks and Marquettes. And, what is still more important, he is a reliable merchant.

He is a reliable merchant because that is the type of merchant Buick selects to represent the Buick institution and to protect its good name.

Honest values await you at your Buick-Marquette Dealer. His establishment is *the* place to buy a used car in your community. See him before you make your purchase.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICH.
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Photosynthetic Food For Plants

A Discovery that Means More and Better Sweet Clover and Alfalfa

By Albert A. Hansen

THE world's greatest wonder is not the radio, airplane, automobile, submarine, Niagara Falls or the pyramids of Egypt. Instead it is a chemical process conducted in the leaves of all green plants, a process by means of which water from the soil is brought in contact with the air we breathe, and presto, change!—solid food in the form of starches or sugars is the result. This chemical transformation, which has never been satisfactorily imitated by even our greatest scientists, is the wonder of wonders, since upon it life on earth is absolutely dependent, inasmuch as it is the primary source of all plant and animal food. The gigantic task of feeding the world takes place in the green leaves of the plants, and the process, because it is dependent on sunlight for the enormous amount of energy necessary, is called photosynthesis, literally, "light building."

During recent years agricultural scientists have given increased attention to this strange process, with results that promise greater things for farmers. Outstanding are the findings of Prof. L. F. Graber of the University of Wisconsin and a group of his associates, who have long studied the food-making habits of Alfalfa with truly astonishing results.

These untiring workers have discovered that the food made on the foliage of Alfalfa plants is, roughly speaking, devoted to general growth until about the time the blossoms begin to unfold. The opening of the first flowers seems to be the signal for the shunting of most of the food product of the leaf laboratories into the roots, where it is stored as a reserve supply to be called upon in case of need, although some, of course, is utilized in seed formation. In other words, the blooming period is also the time when reserve food is stored in the roots.

This bit of information seems to be of vast importance in determining the proper time to cut Alfalfa. Until recently Alfalfa cutting has been largely regulated by the appearance of sprouts from the crown buds, but this guide has proven highly unsatisfactory, since weather conditions, particularly moisture, greatly influence sprouting.

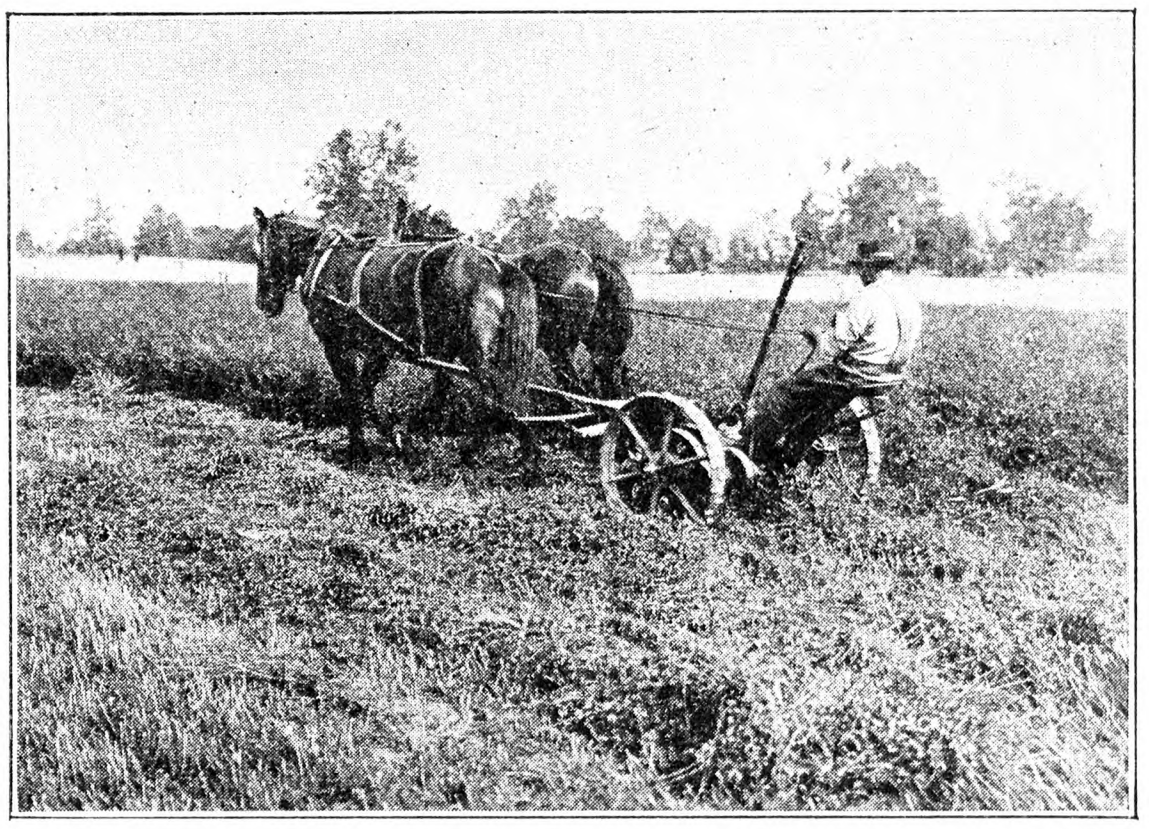
It is apparent that since Alfalfa roots must possess some reserve food to overcome the shock of cutting, and since the bloom stage is the period of active reserve food storage, the true guide to the proper time to cut is the flowering period of the plant. Evidently, the longer Alfalfa is allowed to stay in bloom before cutting, the greater is the quantity of reserve food stored, and the ability to recover from cutting is correspondingly increased. And tests show that this is exactly the case.

To be specific, the average yields for five years of three different varieties of Alfalfa (Grimm, Turkestan and common) cut at three different periods, were .73 ton per acre when cut thrice annually at the bud stage, which was increased to 1.14 ton when the three cuttings were delayed to the tenth bloom stage (thereby allowing some time for reserve food storage during the bloom period), which was further increased to 2.04 tons when only two annual cuttings were made at the full bloom stage. The effect of the time of cutting on the amount of winter-killing was also striking. Thus the three varieties of Alfalfa cut thrice at the bud stage winter-killed an average of 23 per cent, at the tenth bloom 39 per cent, while the two full bloom cuttings reduced the winter-killing to the low level of 15 per cent.

Equally remarkable was the effect of the time of cutting on the weed content of the hay. The average amount of weeds in the hay of Alfalfa cut four times at the succulent stage before blooming was 72.8 per cent, of Alfalfa cut thrice at the early bud stage was 45.1 per cent, which was further reduced to 27.3 per cent when cut twice at the full bloom stage. The explanation of this extraordinary reduction in weeds secured by late cutting is simple enough. The crop was allowed to store reserve food in the roots during the critical bloom period, which in turn enabled the Alfalfa to recover quickly after cutting, the reserve food sending forth a quick growth that effectively smothered the weeds.

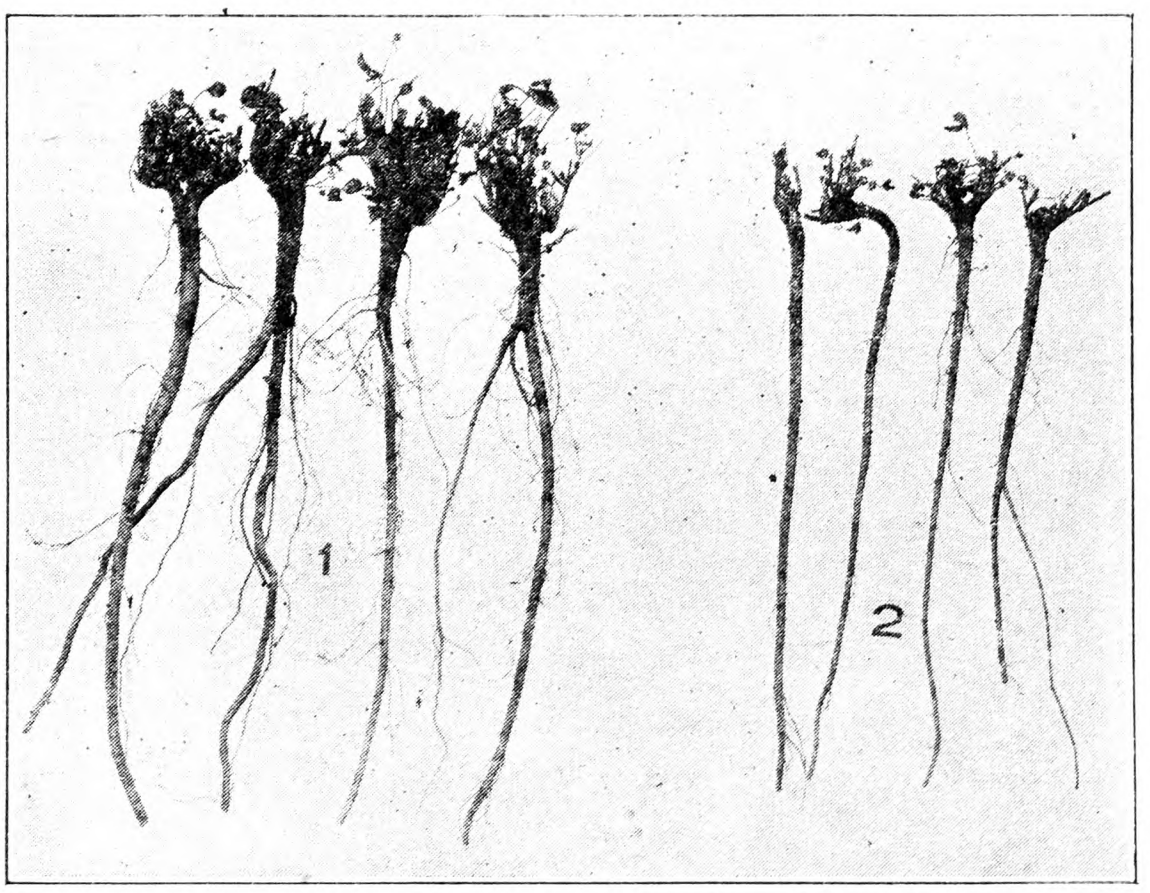
The amazing effect of the time of cutting on the weeds in Alfalfa was demonstrated in a most convincing manner on two plots located at Madison, Wis., that grew side by side. Viewed during midsummer a plot that had been cut early at the succulent stages of growth on May 15, June 7, and again on June 29, had been literally taken by a mass of foxtail, Blue grass and other weeds, in decided contrast to the adjacent plot which had been cut but once, when the crop was in full bloom, on June 29. Here few weeds marred the solid green of the heavy stand of Alfalfa.

The most striking of all the object lessons noted during the long series of experiments was seen on two plots of Grimm Alfalfa following a severe Winter. One plot was cut for the first time on June 20, during early bloom, the other was cut four days later. Unbelievable as it may seem, by early August the later cut plot had fully recovered, supporting a sturdy growth of healthy Alfalfa which stood in remarkable contrast to the earlier cut neighboring plot on which the recovery had been so slow that the stand was weak, weedy and decidedly yellow. It was evident that the four extra days of food-making in the leaves and storage as reserves in the roots during the bloom period accounted for this striking difference.



The bloom period is the time when Alfalfa stores away reserve food in the roots, and cutting before blooming means weakened second growth.

The yellowed, weed infested Alfalfa to the left was cut when the first blooms appeared; the healthy Alfalfa to the right four days later. The photographs, taken six weeks afterwards, tell a remarkable story.



Late cutting means sturdier Alfalfa roots; a comparison of the roots of two-year-old plants. Those in group one were cut twice during the previous season in full bloom, while the plants in group two were cut three times in the early bud stage of top growth. Note the amount of food reserves stored away in the roots of the plants in group one during the all-important bloom stage.

Until this new principle in Alfalfa culture is given a thorough trial over varying conditions, no hard and fast rules can be laid down. Certainly, however, the evidence is clear that we should allow Alfalfa to stand for some time during the bloom stage to enable it to store up the reserve food so essential to the recovery that means more hay and fewer weeds. It is realized that the longer cutting is delayed after the early bloom stage, the greater may be the loss of the valuable foliage and the coarser the hay, but this is preferable to raising weeds at the expense of the crop. Two things seem clear; cutting should never be done before the tenth bloom, and the last cutting should be made with due regard to allowing the plants to store up food necessary to go through the Winter.

Rather than attempt to lay down definite rules regarding the exact time when Alfalfa should be cut, it is better to understand the fundamental principles involved in the storage of reserve food in the roots, and let conditions guide us accordingly.

That the reserve food that permits virile recovery actually is stored in the underground structure was convincingly shown by a study of the root systems of early and late cut Alfalfa plants. The roots of plants cut during the full bloom stage average over twice the size of those of plants cut at the bud stage, before the food-storing flowering period had a chance to get in its good work.

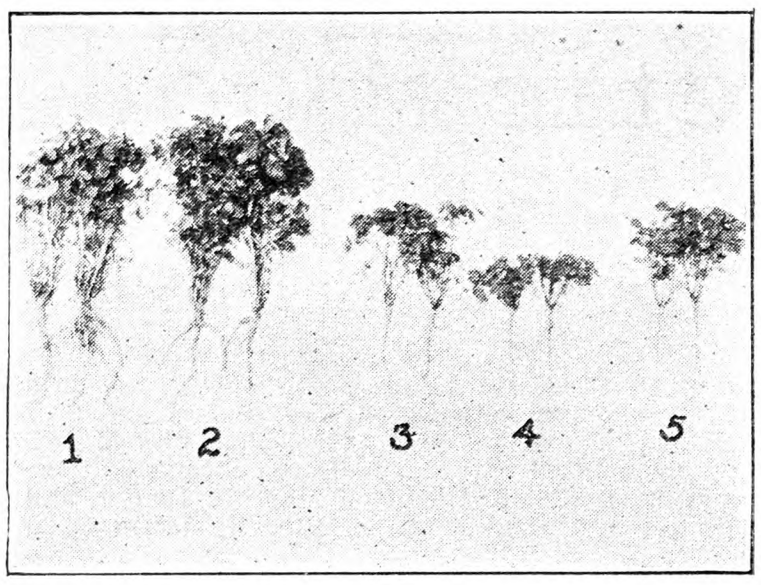
While Prof. Graber was unearthing these fundamental facts about Alfalfa in Wisconsin, Dr. C. J. Willard of the Ohio State University was working along somewhat similar lines with Sweet clover, securing equally as interesting and valuable results. Willard found that Sweet clover devotes its leaf-made food to general growth until (at least in the latitude of Columbus, Ohio, where the experiments were performed) about the last week of September. Top growth then practically ceases, and the food stream is diverted to the roots, where it is stored to tide the plant over Winter and renew sturdy growth in the Spring. Roughly speaking, the month of October seems to be the critical period when the crop thriftily saves its food in the storehouse of the roots. Willard found, for example, that from the first of October until frost Sweet clover roots practically double their weight, provided the top growth is allowed to go about its business of manufacturing food reserves.

It is apparent from all this that if the top is removed either by grazing or cutting for hay before the first of November this must be done at the expense of the reserve food in the root, and that is exactly what happens. Experiments demonstrated that cutting for hay during the first season resulted in such weak, puny root development that the plants had no anchors to hold them in the ground during the heaving Winter months. For example, cutting on September 9 resulted in 75 per cent winter-killing, since the plants were thus deprived of the essential October food storage period, while cutting on November 3 reduced winter-killing to 12 per cent, and uncut plants showed a Winter mortality of only 5 per cent.

Measured from another angle, it was found that the Sweet clover plots cut on September 9 yielded 340 lbs. of air-dried tops and 160 lbs. of roots the following May in contrast to the plots cut November 3, on which the yield of air-dried top growth was increased to 2,370 lbs. and the root growth to 990 lbs. during the same period! Grazing, of course, is comparable to cutting, and similar decreases may be expected when Sweet clover is pastured during the first season of growth.

In spite of the clear-cut experimental results, here again the general principles must be kept in mind, instead of laying down hard and fast rules. It is possible that on some soils or during certain seasons the Sweet clover may be cut for hay or lightly grazed during the first season, and still make sufficient root growth to carry the crop safely through the Winter to enrich the soil for the corn crop the following season. It is interesting to note that in comparison with a crop cut during the first season for hay, the Sweet clover left undisturbed stored up so much reserve food that it could be pastured two weeks earlier the following season.

The fact that plants manufacture their own food in the leaves has been known for years, but we are just on the brink of remarkable discoveries regarding the practical application of this knowledge. The food banking hours for Alfalfa are the bloom period; for sweet clover the latter part of the growing season of the first year. This bit of knowledge should enable us to raise more and better Alfalfa and Sweet clover with less effort.



The second-year growth of Sweet clover plants is determined by the treatment during the first season. All plants illustrated were dug during early May of the second season. Plants 1 were uncut, 2 were cut November 3, 3 were cut September 26, 4 were cut September 9, and 5 were seeded July 31, too late to store away food reserves.

Bee Men Meet Changing Conditions

WITHIN the past few weeks I have had the privilege of visiting bee-keepers in four States. In many hundred miles of travel it has been interesting to compare conditions in various localities of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. When one notes the great variation in yield of honey in this region of similar climatic conditions, he begins to realize how impossible it is to lay down rules for the care of bees which will apply in all localities.

The returns depend not only upon the care which is given to bees, but also, to a great extent, upon the soil, the crops grown in the neighborhood, and local weather conditions.

Sweet clover is regarded as a universal honey plant, and the amount grown makes an important difference in the crop of honey almost anywhere. However, the yield of nectar from Sweet clover is much greater, on the average, in Western Iowa and Nebraska than in Illinois and Indiana.

Several extensive honey producers in the neighborhood of Sioux City, Iowa, own as many as 1,000 hives of bees. These men are disappointed when they secure less than 100 lbs. of honey from each hive, as an average. In Southern Illinois a 100-lb. average is regarded as a very good yield, and in some neighborhoods half that amount is about as much as they can expect.

Sweet clover yields best when there is plenty of moisture early in the season, but when the weather is hot and dry during its blooming season, with cool nights. The soil on which it grows also affects the yield. In the Missouri Valley and the plains region, Sweet clover finds its most favorable environment. A rich limestone soil, moderate rainfall and little humidity in Summer, with hot days and cool nights, insure heavy yields of honey. In the average season the beekeepers of this area who have a large acreage of Sweet clover within reach of their bees can depend on a profitable harvest.

The present season has been unusual around Sioux City. There has been much more rain than usual, and more humidity, with less apparent difference between day and night temperatures. As a result, the yields are much below normal, and more like those usually secured in Illinois and eastward.

According to official crop returns, Nebraska now has more than 500,000 acres of Sweet clover. It has a very definite place in crop rotation on farms in that State. It is probably safe to estimate that each acre of Sweet clover will support one hive of bees, and that 100 lbs. of surplus honey can be expected from each hive properly cared for under Nebraska conditions. While, as yet, there are few places with bees enough to gather one-tenth of the honey available, Nebraska is thus now in a position to produce 50,000,000 lbs. of honey in a favorable season.

The tendency of men now in the business to expand their apiaries until they operate 1,000 or more colonies, and the yields which they secure indicate that soon this region will produce an enormous output of honey.

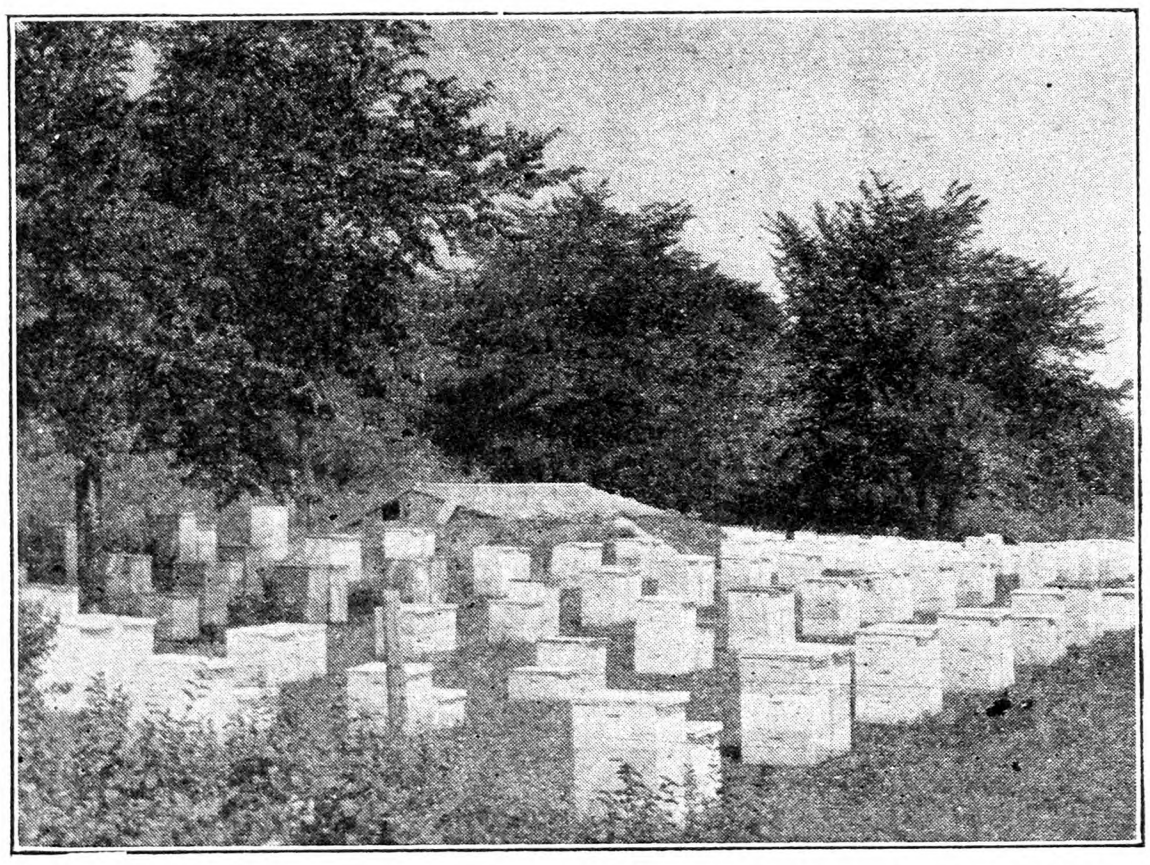
Contrasting this region with portions of Southern Illinois, one finds very different conditions. In some counties there is no dependable source of surplus honey, and average yields of more than 50 lbs. a hive are rare. I found a few places where Sweet clover is generally grown in Southern Illinois with the additional supply furnished by the blueweed or vining milkweed. This weed grows luxuriantly in the cornfields on low grounds and in some seasons produces good crops of honey.

Bee-keepers here have the advantage of local markets which take their crops at good prices, whereas the western bee-keeper must seek a distant market and sell at wholesale. Differences in crop yields are thus equalized to some extent by more favorable markets. Even this difference seems likely soon to disappear, for there is complaint that honey packers are buying at low prices where yields are large and selling in markets farther east at prices which seem very low to bee keepers in localities where crops are small. The Illinois bee-keeper who gets an average of 50 lbs. of honey per hive and sells it locally at 20c a pound nets more from his bees than the Nebraska man who gets 100 lbs. and ships it to distant markets at 8c. Such favored markets make fair returns possible even with small yields, but when the western honey comes in to reduce the price, the man with the low yield has a difficult situation to face with this competition.

The bee-keeper, like every other food producer, faces new conditions. Keen competition compels production in larger volume or at reduced cost to maintain profits. In localities where yields are small or quality of the product is poor, commercial honey production can hardly continue to be profitable. The man who is located where he can get 100 lbs. of honey from each hive can crowd the man who can only get 50 lbs. out of the market, since he has only half the amount of investment, and must care for only half the number of bees to get the same crop. FRANK C. PELLETT.

Illinois.

Healthy, sturdy second season development of Sweet clover is the result of allowing the first season top growth to store reserved food in the roots previous to November 1



One of the Apiaries of a Large Honey Producer in Northwest Iowa. Fig. 591

The Viking Raspberry

BERRIES are a fair crop in Prince Edward Island this year. They are not as large as usual, but they are very plentiful. The wet Spring probably caused a heavy setting of fruit which failed to develop because of the unusually dry Summer.

I see little or no mention in THE R. N.-Y. of the Viking raspberry. This appears to be a rare variety. A neighbor is making a success with this variety. His pickers are now (Aug. 8) at work on the Viking raspberry which are in long rows as fillers on a 4½-acre patch which will ultimately be an orchard comprising such new varieties as Melba, Lobo and Cortland. I examined the Viking raspberry to find it an outstanding variety, with thick, upright canes, even when loaded with fruit. This keeps the fruit clean and enables it to be picked with ease. The cultivation is easier, too, because of its upright habit. The canes are thornless. The fruit is very large, and of a bright red, and parts from the torus easily so that there is no "stemming" afterward, altogether a desirable acquisition.

The Viking originated at Vineland, Ontario, in 1914, the result of a cross between the Cuthbert and the Marlboro raspberries, and its performance under all conditions has been uniformly good. Its yield, as compared with another standard variety, the Herbert, is just about three times as great from the same number of canes. Raspberry plantations do not give a full crop until the third year, but an acre of Viking grown at Vineland produced 3,000 pints the second year.

"Fall planting gives 99 per cent of living canes," says our neighbor Mr. Reeves, "while of these planted in Spring only 85 per cent survive." Mr. Reeves says the time to plant is from the middle of October to the middle of November. J. A. M.

Prince Edward Island.

Raspberry Culture

I have a few rows of Plum Farmer raspberries that were set last year. The season was so wet that I was unable to cultivate the plants, and the weeds and grass took possession. This Spring was so very wet and late that I could not get on the ground until the weeds had got so large that it was impossible to use the cultivator. I have mulched the rows heavily with green weeds and grass between the plants, and the vines are looking fine, and have a good many berries on them. Can I apply phosphate on top of the mulch so that it will be effective? Will the phosphate reach the roots of the crop so as to be effective? If this treatment will be effective I desire to mulch this lot of plants each year and cultivate the rest of the field in the usual manner. What is considered a good yield of blackberries from one acre? What variety should be set out to prolong the season of harvest? Which is the better spray material for berries, lime-sulphur or Bordeaux?

Nutwood, O. C. H. D.

THERE are some growers who have tried the mulch system with small fruits. Starting on a good piece of ground a plantation can be kept in good shape this way for several years. One of the big troubles, however, is the one that you bring out when you ask about acid phosphate. That is, it is difficult to get the fertilizers into the ground when such a system is used. Acid phosphate, in particular, should be worked into the ground. There is evidence from other parts of the country that the material must be got down into the soil three or four inches to be really effective, not merely scattered on top. So long as the plants do well under the grass mulch system, there is no harm in following it.

The average yield of black raspberries for the country is 1,000 quarts to the acre. In raspberry producing sections, however, the yield runs higher, namely, 2,000 quarts per acre; while in the Pacific Northwest production has reached 4,000 to 8,000 quarts. As a comparison, purple canes will yield 2,500 quarts where black raspberries will run 2,000 quarts and red raspberries 1,600 to 1,800 quarts.

There is nothing much later than Plum Farmer for a commercial berry. There are earlier varieties, such as Cumberland and Kansas, but later ones are not recommended.

Lime-sulphur is the spray material most recommended for use on raspberries, being generally preferred to Bordeaux mixture. H. B. T.

When is an Apple Fairly Ripe?

Is there any way the mature (ripe) qualities of a grown but still green apple will show? I am moved to ask this because of a seedling apple tree that this year has its first apples. They are fair size and look entirely too inviting to expect them really to ripen where exposed to a large assortment of dangers—mostly boys. I have felt tempted to pick at least a part of them (there are 18) and try to judge, or get someone to do it for me. I am expecting every day to be their last. W. S. R.

Pennsylvania.

A TEST of maturity in addition to outside appearance is the color of the seeds. If they are white or light green, the apple is not near enough to maturity to judge of its quality. If the seeds are dark the approximate quality will be shown, minus the finishing touches. But apparently they are in so perilous situation from the eyes and appetites of small boys that complete ripening is rather doubtful.

Home-Made Publicity for the Farm

THERE seem to be two schools of advertising. One is exemplified by the chorus girl who admonished her fellow-worker: "Aw, don't worry over what the newspapers say about you, dearie, so long as they spell your name right!" The other idea is that of the world ultimately beating a path to the isolated home of the master mousetrap maker.

Most of us have noticed examples of both theories. A worthy product begun in a modest, primitive way by sheer merit wins national notice; modern business, through a careful, cold-blooded expenditure, creates a new demand where none existed.

We credit the public with enough common sense to reject an unworthy article no matter how extravagantly it is ballyhooed, and to resent superficial claims and methods that insult the intelligence.

Down our way a glib salesman, to impress a local farmer, sprang the old one: "The duck lays her egg in the night and keeps quiet about it, but the hen lays an egg in broad daylight and cackles her head off telling the world, and what, my friend, is the result?" As he paused for breath, his victim said dryly: "The result seems to be that duck eggs command a two-cent premium on the North Side Market!" A little horse sense is handy for the seller as well as for the buyer.

The demand for farm products is universal, but can be intensified by scrupulous culling and a little catering to public prejudices already created by big business, and any constructive publicity that advertises and dignifies farm life and farm produce is worth considering. The picture shows a few examples of actual attempts along this line.

A shows a heading for farm stationery, the farm's name, location, products and owner being put beneath. The picture was copied from a snapshot such as many of us have taken, and is very simply drawn in three tones, black, gray and white. As the young artists of "Our Page" will tell us, such pictures are drawn to scale in black ink on cardboard. The local editor will get it reproduced on a zinc plate at reasonable cost.

In B we have a maple syrup label just enough different to catch the eye. In this case the farmer had a demand for syrup in quart and pint jars besides the regular gallon cans, hence he wrote in the amount contained.

C shows a combination mail-box post and sign that used to stand by a side road in Central New York. The owner said it was homemade from a wide pine board and a 2x6 trimmed and notched at the top to coincide with the sign, which was bolted on. The post was painted twice before being erected and cement was poured about its base. The whole resembled an old-time tavern signboard, and was noticeable but dignified.

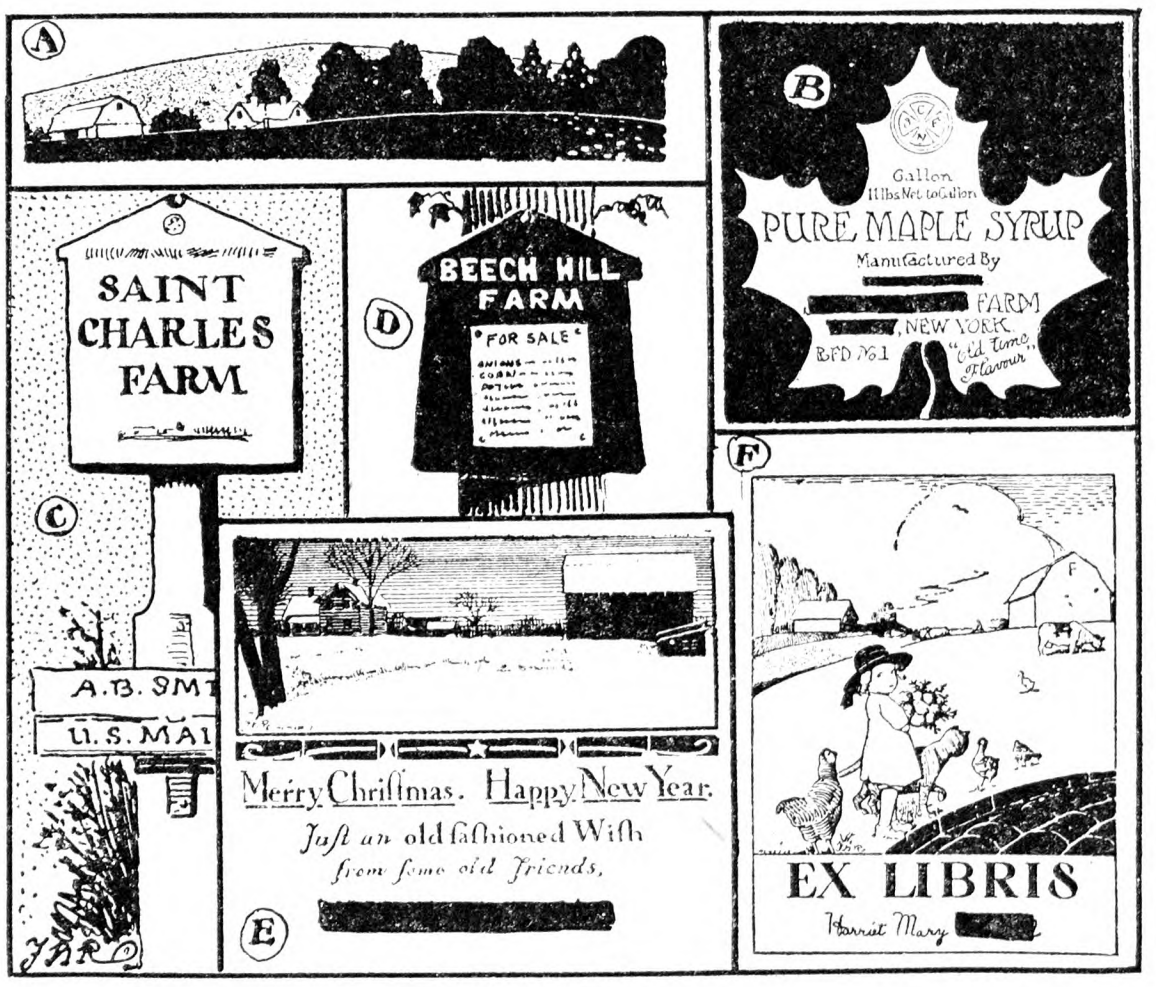
D is a somewhat similar board adapted to selling farm produce. In this case the farm was on a lake near a Summer resort. Boating parties overran the place and the farmer tried to make customers of them. In time he had a regular trade in garden stuff, home baking, fruit, milk, cream, Dutch cheese, potatoes, popcorn and maple products. This sign was one of several between the boat-landing and the farmstead. The lettering was white on red, that color being seen farthest. The paper lists (written in waterproof ink) were kept up to date during the season. The board was unscrewed and stored during the Winter. Such an idea is often modified to meet local conditions. For roadside traffic the whole display would have to be much larger.

The Christmas card at E is another farm home picture, very appropriate for the home-coming holidays. The snowy scene suggests the season and the drawing imitates an old woodcut. It would be cheaper and quite as effective if the greeting and names were set up by the printer instead of being hand lettered as in this specimen.

F shows a child's book plate. A kodak picture of the youngster in a natural pose surrounded by her pets (can you see the oxen?) has been copied, with a suggestion of the home place in the background. The reproduction of childish handwriting will be invaluable to the family in a few years. Such a plate interests a child in accumulating and reading books, is a pleasant little record for the future and may give the child a happy recollection of farm life. Readers will know of different successful methods of selling, and of achieving this constructive, home-made publicity. The above specimens are only offered for comparison and discussion.

"We have got to do it ourselves."

New York. J. A. CHARTULLY.



Samples of Farm Publicity

A Bounty for Snakes

IN MANY States and counties there is a public fund set aside as a premium for scalps of weasels, hawks, etc., which are destructive to crops, game, chickens or other poultry. But they carry no venom, and do not endanger human life. Few farmers have, in snake countries, not lost a valuable animal or dog from snake bite. Many people have died or suffered intensely from bites by poisonous snakes. When the snake is killed no reward is paid.

We are told that snakes are increasing yearly. Our birds are protected, thus making it easier for snakes to live and multiply. A passing motorist seldom kills a snake. The real fight and killing is left for rural people, and I think they should be paid. Safety first information as to killing and carrying to the county seat should be published. Bounty on poisonous snakes should be added to other county and State bounties. It would be real money well earned. The man or boy who has killed a copperhead or rattlesnake deserves more reward than one who has trapped a weasel or shot a hawk. I am hoping for a price on the snake's head. C. C. M.

Virginia.

Fall Plowing for Potatoes

I have a piece of meadow land on which I wish to raise a crop of potatoes next season, preparatory to turning this piece of land into additional lawn. Do you advise plowing the sod under this Fall or in the Spring? Is it advisable to apply lime, before plowing? I had a similar piece of land which was plowed this Spring and crop of potatoes was poor.

Bristol Co., Mass. A. F. B.

OUR idea is that it might be well to plow that sod land this Fall and then in Spring mellow it with a disc or other harrow, and plant the potatoes. There are some kinds of land, however, that get very hard if handled in this way, so that it is almost impossible to plant next Spring without replowing which would make a botchy job. You will know how your land works in this way. If you have found that it does not get in bad shape or very hard when lying plowed over Winter, this plowing could be safely done. It probably could be anyway if you have a disc harrow to loosen it up in Spring.

If you are to put potatoes on this land we should not advise lime before this crop; even though the soil may be a little sour, the potatoes will get along with that quite well, and the lime will increase the scab infestation on the potatoes, as the germs causing the scab work much worse in alkaline than slightly acid soil.

We should use a standard fertilizer, say one running 4-8-7 for the potatoes, at planting time, and then put on plenty of lime before making the lawn provided it seems that the soil is quite sour. Lime should not as a rule be plowed under. It works down rapidly, and is best put on after plowing and harrowed in.

Seed Gathering

IT IS well known that many seeds of perennial plants are slow to germinate unless they are sown soon after they are ripe, and some kinds will not germinate at all after being kept a few months. As this is the time of year many of them are ripening, it is a good plan to go over the garden and take notes while gathering the seeds.

All seeds should be gathered in a dry condition, if possible, and kept free from mildew and moisture. Only the best flowers should be used for seed growing purposes and all varieties should be carefully marked with clearly dated labels giving the year's crop and date of gathering. In the case of large coarse seeds like the Calendulas, Asters, Balsams, etc., comparatively little work is required, but when the seeds are small, or extremely fine, much more work is necessary and several small sieves or screens will then be required. It is not necessary that these should be expensive and many household articles may be pressed into service on a pinch. The common wire screen fly netting may often be found useful.

Seeds that are frequently mixed with woolly substances may require fanning or air blowing to remove the refuse, and a windy day will be found to help in this class of work. Under no circumstances should seeds be stored or laid away in air-tight receptacles or boxes until thoroughly dry, but after drying they can easily be kept in tin boxes or glass preserving jars. The glass jars have the advantage that the labels and seeds can both be easily seen, and this often saves considerable time in the busy season.

In saving fruit and vegetable seeds, there is often a large amount of pulp or refuse besides the skins, and it is frequently necessary to wash the seeds a number of times to get them clean. Do not, however, let any of them stand in warm water or in the sun for any length of time, as some varieties begin to germinate quickly and thus might easily be spoiled for future use. The advantage of having the best seeds and of the best varieties cannot be overestimated.

Some varieties of seed have a peculiar attraction for mice and rats, and this is particularly the case with pumpkins, melons, etc. Therefore every care should be taken to keep all seeds so vermin cannot get at them. H. W. HALES.

Tiger Beetle

In Medford, Long Island, I found beetles running on the ground. They are brownish gray with gray stripes, and a bright bronze green body, and mandibles like a four-pronged comb. They would shoot like lightning every 12 to 15 inches over the ground, then stop and turn over a stone or the ground, looking for food, but I could not find out what they got. One afternoon I saw six or eight running around and also a lot of winged ants. They would catch an ant fly and devour him. One ate five and the rest of the beetles were doing the same. I saw one with a worker ant but the ant got away. I scared the beetle, the ant ran wild, back and forth in a space of eight inches. I thought he was injured, but he found a bundle half the size of himself and carried it to the ant hole and went down backwards; he thought more of his bundle than of being chewed up. Inclosed a beetle and the food he was eating. G. B.

New York.

THE observations of G. B. are interesting and important. The beetles which he saw eating the ants and a specimen of which he sent are known as tiger beetles. There are many species of these beetles most of which are marked with stripes of various colors on a background of green or blue reminding one of the striped skin of a tiger. But it is not so much the appearance of these beetles as it is their ferocious habits that suggest this great cat of the Indian jungles, for the tiger beetles, so far as we know, pounce upon and devour other insects as their only source of food. The writer has never seen them catching and eating ants, but G. B. is undoubtedly correct in his observations. G. W. H.

Apples May Sell High

THE price of apples will depend considerably on the length of the Summer drought in a number of important producing sections. Complaint extends from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific Northwest. Most of the important apple States experienced very dry weather during both July and August, and prospects of production decreased further in late Summer. The July estimate was reduced by about 5,000,000 bushels in the August report and it seems unlikely that the low condition noted then has been improved during the continued dryness the first half of August. There was also considerable damage caused by insects and scab. Combined results brought the market crop down to expectations of 30,000,000 barrels compared with 25,000,000 last season and with the five-year average somewhat above 32,000,000.

The low percentage of condition applies somewhat to quality as well as quantity. The fairly large crop in New England seems to be of rather low average quality and much the same is true of the East in general as the fruit looks now. Tree lice caused much damage in Western New York. Small size was complained of in the eastern part of the State, and the same trouble was found in many other apple sections, but later rains may correct that fault for the main crop varieties. New Jersey reported a light crop. Pennsylvania suffered from dropping of the fruit. Scab was prevalent in orchards of Ohio. Most varieties promised light production in Illinois, especially the Winter kinds, and quality is no more than fair. Michigan is another important State reporting much dropping of fruit and serious scab injury. In both New York and Michigan Baldwin is the leading variety, and in many other eastern sections is reported promising better than Greening and most other sorts. It is clear already that the Baldwin in the East and the Winesap in the West will be leading market varieties this season. Virginia reports scab and hail damage, and West Virginia injury from drought, but the crop in these States seems to promise better than in some others as regards quality.

In the Far West conditions are more favorable, with a good clean crop in Idaho and favorable conditions in the State of Washington except that some lack of water for irrigation was reported in late Summer, the same being true in the Pacific Canadian producing sections to the north. The feature of the far western crop is the heavy production of the Winesap and shortage of the Jonathan. For that reason the two varieties are selling at about the same price, around $1.75 per box for best standard grade at northwestern shipping points. The three Northwestern States, Washington, Oregon and Idaho expect about 33,000,000 boxes, compared with 39,000,000 boxes from the big crop of last season. This means about an average crop and good market quality. The Northwestern Winesap is likely to be the backbone of the export trade this season.

With production less than average, the home markets are likely to need most of the apples this season. It is well enough that if Europe is to raise a large crop, as seems likely this year, the heavier production should come in a season when this country has no great surplus demanding an outlet. Eastern

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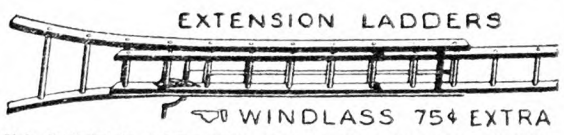

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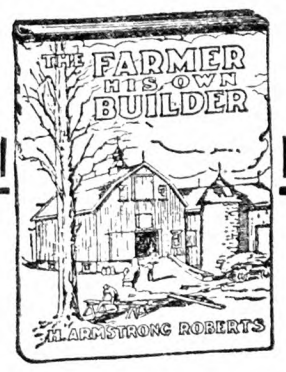

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Canada, with a crop at least one-third larger than last season, will compete strongly for whatever foreign demand develops for imported apples. Export trade is especially doubtful the first of the season, when the markets of Europe are filled with great quantities of cheap apples. Probably the best opening for American fruit will be from December onward, when the bulk of Europe's home-grown fruit is disposed of. At that time Eastern Baldwins out of storage, and Northwestern Winesaps of the small fairly cheap sizes, which are popular in some European markets, are likely to be in some demand.

General range of apple prices compares favorably with such figures as 50c to $1.25 per bushel reported a year ago. There is a great deal of fruit selling in the city markets at $1 to $2 per bushel, and some sells at $3. The mid-season varieties seem likely to do well, judging from reported sales of Michigan Duchess of $2.65 per bushel in producing sections, although the price soon declined to $1.75. Some varieties were sold in West Virginia producing sections in mid-August at $2.50 per bushel and Delicious at $7 per barrel. Dealers in West Virginia were talking of contract prices close to $4 per barrel for Yorks. Reports from the Pacific Northwest indicate sales at shipping points at $1.50 for best grade Winesap, $1.75 for Baldwin, $2 for Spitzenberg, $2 for Delicious. These prices, of course, compare favorably with a year ago and are not far below early quotations of 1927, when the crop was still lighter.

Prospects are encouraging for the season's export trade in pears. The crop in Europe is expected to be lighter than last year, owing to winter-killing, Spring frost and Summer drought. Pears seem to have suffered much more damage than apples. France, Italy and Switzerland are likely to be well supplied, but condition in Germany is reported rather poor, unfavorable in Austria; one-third of last season's production in the important pear exporting country of Slovakia, although these countries may have some Winter pears to sell. There will be some importation from the fair to good pear crop of Italy and Switzerland. Pears from Holland and Belgium will compete with American fruit in Western Germany. Norway and Sweden have pears enough to displace some important fruit in their home markets. Demand for American pears seems likely to be best in Germany and England. G. B. F.

Early Tomatoes

Once more the great importance of getting the tomatoes early has impressed itself upon me, and with more emphasis than ever. The very dry and unfavorable season has caused a scarcity of this excellent fruit or vegetable, and those who had an early crop in this locality were indeed fortunate. It is a well-known fact that prices the early part of the tomato season are always much higher than later on, and when the glut comes (generally late in the season) they hardly pay for the picking. The importance of getting them early can therefore hardly be overestimated. Now is a particularly good time to look over the growing crop and take notes particularly in regard to the earliness and good table qualities. Any varieties that are strongly acid in flavor should be eliminated, also all wrinkled and diseased sorts, or those which have such heavy foliage that it keeps the sun from the fruit, thus making the crop late in ripening. Another feature to be avoided is a straggling habit of growth, as such tends to allow or keep the fruit on the ground, and frequently causes decay or rotting.

Our growers have certainly made great strides in improving the varieties the last few years, and the Department of Agriculture at Washington has taken much interest in this matter. There is therefore no lack of good varieties, and if the grower takes the same care our crops will be much improved. H. W. HALES.

Regal Lilies from Seed

I was much interested in the article on lilies in Vermont. Would you tell me how to raise Regal lilies from seed? J. P. P.
New York

In our own experience in New Jersey we have sown Regal lilies as soon as the seed was ripe, and had a good stand. In the State of Washington, where this lily is being largely grown, seed is sown as soon after March 1 as the season permits. Seed is sown an inch deep, in rows 18 in. apart, with from 20 to 30 seeds to the foot of row. It takes about 10 lbs. of seed to the acre, the seed being very light. Clean cultivation is given. The seedlings are transplanted either the first or second year, any time after the tops die down. The seedlings are set 4 in. to 6 in. apart, and 4 in. to 6 in. deep.

Light sandy soil should be favorable, if deep and well drained. The lilies profit by liberal fertility, but no raw manures must come in contact with the bulbs.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is greatly interested in the promotion of bulb culture in the United States. The lily specialists of the Bureau would be likely to give help and encouragement, if you would write to them.

Garden Pinks and Carnations

Looking over the garden lately has brought out the good qualities of some of the old plants of Dianthus, particularly those of the well-known China pinks and carnations. Those who have moist ground or means for watering in dry weather will indeed appreciate this family of plants, as the delightful odor of the flowers always causes them to be loved by all. Even among the annual pinks there is a very large variety of colors from pure white to the deepest crimson, and many of the most beautifully marked with annular rings and all kinds of shadings and hues. While not so large or strong-growing as the monthly carnations or the hardy garden carnations they are so easily grown from seed that the ordinary amateur finds little trouble or care in their growth, and as a cut flower they will always hold their own and speak for themselves. There are so many good varieties that it is impossible to name them all in detail but a few of the best are Chinensis flora plena, Heddewigii flora plena, Fireball, Morning Cloak, Lucifer and Nobilis, while among the hardy perennial varieties are the different colors of Plumarius and also the new hybrid Sweet William, said to be a cross between the two families. Then there is the old-fashioned Double Crimson of the hardy perennial type and a host of others too numerous to mention, but all worth growing, and will well repay the flower lover for the little care and attention they require. H. W. HALES.

Those White Raspberries

In answer to the inquiry of L. J. S., page 1011 regarding white raspberries, there is a white raspberry of the blackcap raspberry type. I have known this for 50 years, and have a few in my garden. The Golden Queen that you speak of belongs to the red raspberry type. It was a sport from Cuthbert, introduced nearly 50 years ago. I never saw this white "blackcap" in any catalog. This is not a blackberry, but a raspberry.
Connecticut. EVERETT E. BROWN.

MA: "I want to speak to you about Junior. He doesn't like to work and gets that Jones boy to do everything for him. I don't want to have a lazy, good-for-nothing son." Pa: "Lazy? My stars! He shows executive ability."—The Watchword.

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As We Go Along

It would be difficult to find two farming sections in the East more strikingly different than Lancaster Co., Pa., and Eastern New Hampshire, in the foothills of the White Mountains. Yet good farm practice, and homes where contentment lives may be found under these varying conditions.

Man's ability to adapt himself to his environment, put the impress of his work on the land, and store its products in his barns and houses, has made possible the colonizing of vast areas, and the establishment of States and Commonwealths. In fact a government such as ours could not exist, except for the courage, ambition, and versatile power with which men and women take hold of hard jobs.

As I am from a race of farmers who, in the middle sixteen hundreds were tilling New England land, and kept doing this generation after generation, it is not strange that this thought of the soil, and feeling for it should be a part of my inheritance from that farm ancestry.

I like the broad acres of wheat, and everything else growing in that region, that Lancaster County can show, but think I get more satisfaction and of a little different quality, in *finding* the farms of the more rugged New England. For many of them must be found—not by train or swiftly moving automobile, but on foot, as one goes along the road.

On an errand in New Hampshire, I fell in with a paint salesman at dinner. He asked my destination—a place 50 miles away—and invited me to ride with him, instead of waiting for the train. He was a skillful driver, and must have had a good machine. Along the smooth stretches the speedometer hung around 75. Seeing me looking sharply at those figures, he remarked cheerfully that it could make 80 easily enough. Doubtless, in that 50 miles, we passed farms of various kinds, wooded tracts and cattle in pasture, though neither of us saw anything but the road ahead and the speedometer. Early in the day—about sunrise—I had strayed from the railroad station, where there was a half hour wait, and "found" one of these farms. The road wound around a bit, an elbow at the right bordering a two-acre meadow of the deep green seldom seen except in spring-water country, where brooks run through the lower fields. At the left was a cornfield of around four acres, the contour of the tops showing that there was a sand or gravel "knoll" in the center, thus making "more land to the acre" there than in the nearer level meadow. Up a little rise the house came slowly into view, set back among trees. Across the road was the barn—old but substantially built, as they made them then, with stone foundation two feet wide. A new henhouse, larger than would have been found on such a farm a score of years ago, told that poultry is a large and growing industry in New Hampshire. More upland meadow; a small apple orchard, through which, two fields away, I could see rye in the shock; this was the picture of a farm in the hills, as I saw it that morning at sunrise.

The dog came trotting down the road to meet me, as though an every-day friend. The farmer was carrying the milk to the house, and, as I got nearer, set a churn on the north porch, evidently ready to get the churning done there in the "cool of the morning."

Another time I am going to tell, in some detail, how a neglected farm of something this type was developed with small capital, but plenty of work and courage. W. W. H.

New Wrinkle With Cucumbers

The past Spring I took up an idea that I would try an experiment with cucumbers, as the vines make such a rank growth and run so far. After they began to run and got about 36 or 40 inches in length, I took a sharp knife and cut the end of the vine off, and after every runner got about the above length I did the same. I find this made them blossom and bear more, and we were not bothered with the vines running among the next rows of vegetables near them. I expect to use this method hereafter with watermelons and muskmelons, as I believe it will work equally as well as with cucumbers. W. H. HARRISON.

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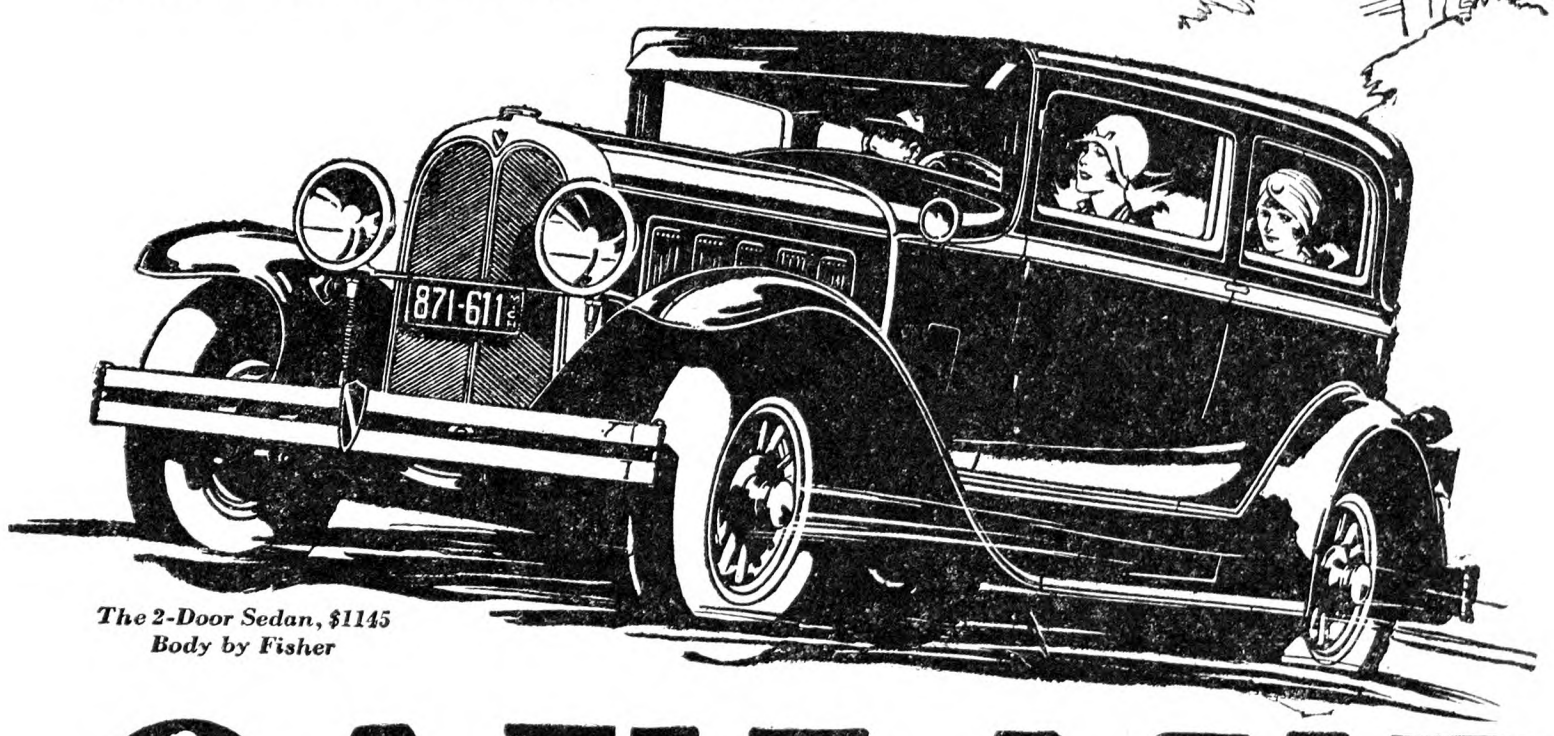

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September Work in Flower Garden and Greenhouse

September ushers in the Fall planting season, and much may be done in the way to insure a satisfactory display next Summer.

Evergreens should be moved without further delay, giving each a very thorough soaking with water as the planting operation is completed, and then mulching the surface soil with some old rotted manure, rotted leaf soil, granulated peat moss or other substance which will conserve the moisture. Frequent sprinkling of the tops with clear water will do much towards keeping them in good condition until they obtain a hold on the new soil.

New borders may be prepared and the majority of hebaceous subjects divided and replanted towards the end of the month, although Pyrethrums and Oriental poppies are best dealt with before the 20th. The present is by far the most satisfactory time to divide large plants of Dielytra spectabilis (bleeding heart). If this operation is postponed until the Spring loss frequently results.

Before planting a new or replanting an old border of hebaceous plants take particular care that the preparation of the soil is well done, for herein lies a great deal of the secret of success. No amount of manure or fertilizer can possibly take the place of a thorough and deep working. Use a full-sized spade and turn the soil over to a depth of at least 10 inches, incorporating therewith a liberal dressing of old farmyard manure if procurable, or should this be unobtainable supply a moisture-retaining humus content in the form of peat moss, rotted leaves, or commercial humus and supplant with a dressing of bonemeal. Most perennials are better planted in the Fall than in the Spring, hence it is important to place orders without further delay. Good plants for the herbaceous border and for the production of cut flowers are Pyrethrums, Doronicums, Astilbes, Hardy Asters, Stokesia, Physostegia, Phlox, Galium Mollugo, Gypsophila paniculata, Heleniums, Heucheras, Spiræa filipendula, Nepeta Mussini, Boltonia, Cimicifuga simplex, Artemisia lactiflora, Campanula persicifolia, Campanula lactiflora coerulea, Rudbeckia purpurea, Delphiniums, Liatris, Geums, Iceland poppies, Veronica longifolia subsessilis, and Eryngium planum. Many other subjects of equal value will be found in nurserymen's lists, but the foregoing are well tried and are eminently suited for the purpose named. When ordering the border Phloxes do not omit the variety "Miss Lingard," which is without a doubt one of the most worthy of garden plants. It is almost pure white in flower with a sharp tinge of pink in the eye of each flower. A very profuse bloomer, its especial merit lies in the fact that it blooms a full three weeks or a month earlier than the other tall growing varieties.

For the front of the border or for suitable positions in the rock garden the dwarf creeping Phloxes are of especial value. Other subjects useful for the same purpose are Daphne Cneorum, Helianthemums, Campanula carpatica, Dianthus plumarius, Iberis sempervirens, I. Tenoriana, dwarf Irises and Stachys lanata.

Bulb catalogs will be arriving, and now is the time to make a selection of the many kinds which will brighten the garden during the early months of the year. With the exception of the tulips all bulbs are better if planted as soon as they are obtainable. Mention of Spring-flowering bulbs inevitably brings to mind thoughts of tulips, Narcissi and hyacinths—three indispensables in the garden scheme of things. The varieties of tulips are so numerous that I shall not attempt here to indicate a choice of varieties. The Darwins are of course very popular as garden flowers and as cut blooms. Blooming at the same time, the Dutch Breeder tulips are usually taller and larger than the Darwins and are well worth growing. A distinct type of tulip is afforded by the Cottage or May-flowering sections. Varieties in this class are generally brighter and more decided in color than the Darwins, several good yellows being included, thus supplying a color not found amongst Darwins. A few varieties of the fantastic Parrot tulips are included in the majority of catalogs and the large strangely-shaped blooms always attract attention. Another interesting type of tulip is the various botanical species—that is the true wild tulips unaltered by the improvements of horticulturists. For securing an early display a selection of the early flowering single and double tulips should be made. These bloom a month in advance of the Darwins, but they are considerably shorter in the stem.

Narcissi are obtainable in a great many varieties that are well suited for massing in grass or among shrubbery, or in clumps in the border. They are less adapted for formal plantings than are tulips and hyacinths, but are invaluable for supplying cut bloom for bedding purposes. In addition to these better known bulbs there are several others which are splendid for naturalizing purposes, or for suitable positions in the rock garden. Thus we have snowdrops, Scillas, Chionodoxas, Crocuses and Muscari, all useful for the purposes named. Do not forget to include at least a few of each when making out your bulb list.

A final clipping of privet hedges and specimen plants should be given during early September and any Lilium candidum yet out of the ground must be planted without further delay. It is worth while noting that a great many of the perennial vines, such as Ampelopsis, will root readily if cuttings are made and inserted at this season. A sheltered and partially shaded position should be selected for the propagating bed, and a goodly proportion of sand in the soil aids the rapid formation of roots.

By the end of the month bulbs of Lilium regale and such other lilies as are available should be planted. Certain of the Japanese lily bulbs do not arrive until late, and it will be found a good plan to prepare the ground for their reception and cover with heavy mulch prior to the advent of severe frosts. Take care when planting lilies to ascertain whether or not the species being handled belongs to the stem-rootinig section or not. Stem-rooting kinds must be planted very much deeper than those which do not produce these roots in order to make sure that they are able to obtain the nutriment and moisture which they seek. Avoid using manure or fertilizer when preparing a site for lilies, commercial humus or rotted leaf mold and a little bonemeal being the only permissible additions of this kind. A handful of sand placed under each bulb will facilitate drainage and obviate stagnant moisture as a cause of loss. When purchasing lily bulbs follow the dictum which I have frequently advocated when writing on the buying of other stock for the garden. Patronize a firm of repute and pay a fair price. Cheap goods are usually expensive in the long run, and this is especially true in garden practice, where one has perforce to wait many months for results, and failure is doubly disappointing.

September is one of the best months of the year in which to undertake the making of a new or the renovation of an old lawn. An article on this subject appeared in THE R. N.-Y. for April 6, so I shall not attempt to give a detailed account of the procedure here. Salient points which require special attention are the preparation of the ground, which should be done in a most thorough manner, the aim being to provide a good deep layer of rich top-soil which will support a good sward and hold sufficient moisture during dry periods. Keep the humus or manure in the top three or four inches, as grasses are not deep rooting. Remove all stones, etc., and carefully grade the area to be treated so that pleasing contours or level stretches result. Rake the surface quite fine and free from irregularities, and allow to settle for a few days before the seed is sown. Procure the finest possible seed and select a quiet day for the actual operation of seed sowing. A quart of good quality seed will sow approximately 100 square feet. After the seed has been evenly distributed rake it lightly in and firm the surface soil by rolling in two directions with a moderately heavy roller, or if only a small area is dealt with make the surface firm with the back of a spade.

The end of the present month is a good time to commence moving deciduous ornamental trees and shrubs.

Such hardy annuals as larkspur, Calendula, Nicotiana, etc., if sown now and wintered in cold-frames, will produce early flowering plants for next season. Pansies, Myosotis and other subjects treated as biennials must be transplanted into cold frames or open beds in a sheltered position as soon as they are large enough to handle. If possible choose showery weather for this task, but it is preferable to plant in dry weather and give the plants one good watering in rather than allow them to become weak and spindly in the seed boxes or rows.

Astilbes (herbaceous Spiræas) if potted now and placed in a cold-frame for three or four months will form good forcing material for the early embellishment of the greenhouse.

Geranium, heliotrope, Lantana, scented Verbena, English ivy, Coleus and other popular half-hardy bedding subjects will root readily if cuttings are inserted now. Pick over the cutting frame each morning, removing all decaying leaves in order to prevent the damping from spreading to unaffected cuttings.

Chrysanthemums will now be taking copious supplies of water. It will be found helpful to feed them twice weekly with dilute liquid manure, varied occasionally with an approved artificial manure. Carnations must be kept somewhat on the dry side to encourage good root action and avoid undue danger from attacks of stem rot. Spraying the foliage over with clear water several times on hot days will be found beneficial.

Cyclamen and Primula seed should be sown in a light compost to provide plants for conservatory and house decorations, while seed of almost any of the annuals will, if sown now and grown on in pots, provide a welcome harvest of bloom during the Spring. Included in this category is larkspur, Clarkia elegans, snapdragons, Leptosyne, Godetia, Brachycome, Nicotianas, Centaurea and a host of similar subjects. A high temperature is neither necessary nor desirable to cultivate these plants to perfection.

Bulbs for early blooming must be planted in pots and flats as soon as they are procurable. Among the earliest we have Paper White Narcissus, Duc Van Thol tulips and Roman hyacinths. After planting place them in a cool dark place to insure a good healthy root action before any forcing is attempted. T. H. EVERETT.

New York.

Grape Packing Standards

Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the Department of Agriculture and Markets has announced standards for the grading, classifying and packing of grapes, in accordance with the terms of the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature. The new regulations which will be effective September 10 follow:

"U. S. Fancy Table Grapes shall consist of grapes of one variety which are well colored, mature, firmly attached to capstem, not shattered, split, crushed, dried, wet or soft; which are free from mold, decay, mildew, berry moth, russeting, hail, and from damage caused by freezing, disease, insects or other means. Not less than 75 per cent of the bunches shall be compact and the remainder shall be fairly compact. Bunches shall not be excessively small excepting that compact portions of bunches consisting of no less than five berries may be used to fill open spaces between whole bunches.

"In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than a total of 10 per cent, by weight of the berries in any lot may be below the requirements of this grade but not more than 5 per cent shall be allowed for serious damage. Of this tolerance for serious damage not more than 2 per cent shall be allowed for dried berries and not more than 1 per cent may be affected by mold or decay. In addition, not more than 5 per cent, by weight, of any lot may consist of bunches which are straggly.

"U. S. No. 1 Table Grapes shall consist of grapes of one variety which are fairly well colored, mature, firmly attached to capstems, not shattered, split, crushed, dried, wet or soft, which are free from mold, decay, berry moth, and from damage caused by mildew, russeting, hail, freezing, disease, insects or other means. Not less than 85 per cent of the bunches shall be fairly compact.

"In order to allow for variations incidents to proper grading and handling, not more than a total of 10 per cent, by weight, of the berries in any lot may be below the requirements of this grade, but not more than 5 per cent shall be allowed for serious damage. Of this tolerance for serious damage not more than 2 per cent be allowed for dried berries and not more than 2 per cent may be affected by mold or decay..

"U. S. No. 1 Juice Grapes shall consist of grapes of one variety which are fairly well colored, mature, firmly attached to capstems, not shattered, split, crushed, dried, wet or soft, which are free from mold, decay, berry moth, and from serious damage caused by mildew, russeting, hail, freezing, disease, insects or other means. Not less than 60 per cent of the bunches shall be fairly compact.

"In order to allow for variations incidents to proper grading and handling, not more than a total of 15 per cent, by weight, of the berries in any lot may be below the requirements of this grade but not more than 6 per cent shall be allowed for berries which are seriously damaged and not more than one-half of this amount or 3 per cent may be affected by mold or decay.

Mixed Varieties., — "Any lot of grapes consisting of more than one variety which meets all other requirements of 'U. S. Fancy Table,' 'U. S. No. 1 Table' or 'U. S. No. 1 Juice' may be designated as 'U. S. Fancy Table Mixed,' 'U. S. No. 1 Table Mixed,' 'U. S. No. 1 Juice Mixed.'

"Ungraded. Grapes which are not graded in conformity with the foregoing grades may be designated as 'Ungraded'."

September Care of Nut Trees

Tonight as I looked over my block of filbert hybrids and noted a tent of caterpillars I heard a chorus of what I believe to be a million blackbirds in a nearby clump of trees, and the thought struck me that I would like to have the amount in dollars that that flock is saving the country-side. All over the nursery and orchard trees the walnut and tent caterpillars are coming galore. They have been very scarce this year to date, but now the eggs seem to be hatching rapidly. One nest will clean a limb or the side of a young tree in no time.

On all young trees clip the leaves and tramp well on the ground. On larger trees use a pole clipper if you have one; if not use a rag soaked in gasoline on the end of a fishing pole, and rub the nest well, but do not burn, as the burning will do more harm than is good for the trees. Although they seem to be a pest when it is so hot, and most people would like to be loafing in the swimming pool, remember the caterpillars are little trouble compared to the many sprays the fruit man must apply to get a crop. On large trees a spray of arsenate of lead, 3½ lbs. to 100 gallons of water, is the best preventive if they can't be clipped.

September is too late to do much hoeing, or in fact any, but it might be well to pull the big weeds under the trees if you have not mulched, and let them lie for mulch. Here we enter into a delicate subject when we discuss what to do with nut trees in September. Those who are having plenty of rain and those in the Middle South or any place where they have a long growing season with a short Fall, especially if you are having rain, permit the weeds and grass to grow under soft-wood trees such as the English walnut or Stabler Black. Much trouble has been had to get these to winter properly in the above mentioned locations and experience has proved that the herbaceous growth will stop the Summer growth and hasten the terminal wood into maturity. A mulch of any kind is good applied now if the season is dry and it has not been done yet.

I might mention the above method of cultural care regarding the English and Stabler will help a lot if you are having winter-kill.

And let me again suggest remembering the birds, as I believe many of the very young caterpillars are eaten by the birds, beside all the other insects they destroy.

Pennsylvania. JOHN W. HERSHEY.

The Grape Outlook

The market prospects for grapes is reasonably good, chiefly because of the lighter production in California, but the figures do not indicate a shortage and about the best that can be expected for Eastern grapes is a somewhat better demand and market position than in 1928.

Early grapes have been bringing satisfactory prices in Eastern markets. The reason was that California grapes were later than usual and Eastern grapes ripened early in many producing sections. Those who shipped Moores, Worden and Niagara in August obtained rather high prices, but most of the grape crop will be obliged to take its chances during the Fall months.

California has about the smallest crop in five years. Other States have a crop about ten per cent less than last season. Quality seems to be generally good. The best feature of the market position is the light supply of many other kinds of fruit. The demand for juice grapes seems to be falling off for one reason or another, and uncertainty as to demand for this class of grapes is perhaps the weakest feature of the situation. Juice-making, of course, includes more or less wine making, which, it is needless to say is a complicated and oubtful industry under present conditions.

California growers propose to meet the situation by making more raisins than usual, thus disposing of the greater part of the production of some varities, especially Thomson Seedless and Malaga. With the lighter crop in sight, they hope to dispose of the other grapes without breaking the market. Prices opened the season in California considerably higher than in 1928. Some growers are even holding for higher prices.

Coming to the Eastern type of grape, the crop seems to be doing well. Warm weather tended to sweeten the fruit and the quantity is satisfactory, except on light land where the drought was severe. Michigan reports some rot but compact bunches. Iowa reports better crop than last season and a week to ten days earlier, with prices starting about the same as a year ago. Arkansas has a slightly smaller crop owing to wet weather and decay and loss by hail, but general quality is good. Missouri has a rather poor crop, principally Concord and Moore's early. Pennsylvania reports compact bunches and berries of good quality, with production about two-thirds of a full crop, and a little earlier than last season. Shipments are likely to be less than in 1928. New York also has a lighter crop than last year, probably, but more than the five-year average. Shipments are not likely to become heavy from New York until the middle of September, and for Concords not until early October. Yield is generally good.

Opinions at hand from leading dealers in 25 of the great city market centers suggest a fairly successful market season if Western shipments are kept within moderate limits. Table grapes seem likely to sell steadily when other fruit is in limited supply. Combining reports from different markets, the public seems to prefer the Tokay among Western table grapes and the Concord among Eastern varieties packed in the fairly large twelve-quart baskets. Most dealers think prices will average higher than for several seasons past. The opinion is fairly general among dealers that the demand for juice grapes is decreasing. G. B. F.

Second-hand Crates and their Utilization

The profitable and economical utilization of second-hand wooden boxes and crates presents a problem, the extent of which is not generally realized. Some idea of the scope of the problem involved may be gained if one stops to consider the vast amount of lumber annually consumed in the manufacture of wooden containers. If this supply of lumber were of a grade suitable for application to construction purposes, it would be sufficient to build 400,000 average-size frame houses.

As a partial solution of this problem the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the Department of Commerce has worked out more than 1,200 plans for using this material to make amusement devices, and useful articles with which to equip the home, the garden, and the camp. Under the supervision of a subcommittee, of which T. J. Wilcox of Eau Claire, Wis., is chairman, these plans are being incorporated in a series of booklets, the first of which "You Can Make It," is now ready for distribution. This booklet may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., or from the District Offices of the Department of Commerce, for 10 cents a copy.

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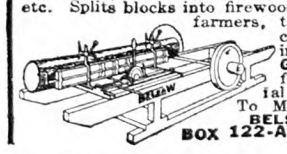

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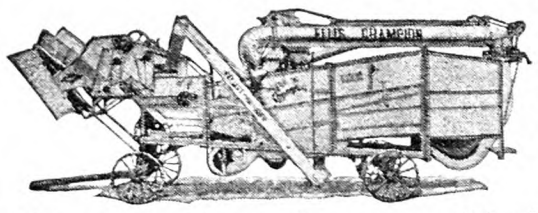

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Yucca Filamentosa Variegata

This handsome plant has shown up in a striking manner this season, and all through the extreme drought and hot weather it has indeed been a thing of beauty if not a joy forever. It differs from the ordinary Yucca or so-called Spanish bayonet in that the leaves are beautifully striped with creamy white or yellow, thus making it a striking object on the lawn or in the garden. The flowers are the same as the ordinary Yucca, of a greenish white color, and as they stand several feet high they make a fine show, reminding one somewhat of a large white candelebra. Notwithstanding all the extremes of weather this season they seem to thrive wonderously, and certainly will grow in dry ground where few plants will, and they surely make an excellent lawn plant, as once planted they will take care of themselves. They are not adapted to wet or moist situations as they are native of a dry climate. They have stood outdoors here, however, even in zero weather, and so far have shown no tendency to winter-kill or to disease of any kind. H. W. HALES.

Autumn In Finger Lakes Country

The north wind stirs Cayuga's waters into big white caps. Some trees are beginning to show red leaves. Autumn is sending her trunks ahead of her. A big, full moon rises and sheds its beams over the water. Summer resort people are leaving for the city for school will soon begin.

Rides through the country are becoming more and more beautiful. The Sullivan trail takes one along Seneca Lake, through small towns and to Watkins Glen. At one of these small towns, Hector, they are building four log cabins. These are roomy, have a porch and stone fireplace. Tourists find them comfortable. The approximate cost of building is $1,000 each cabin. This little "settlement" is called Woodmere.

Peaches are ripe in the fruit sections and are about $2 per bushel for good ones. On this trail one passes through Montour Falls, a shady, bricked paved little town. This place is named for Queen Catherine Montour, half breed who ruled the settlement in 1781.

Up in the hills, where farmers have made a brave attempt at cultivation, belts of buckwheat, now in white bloom, run parallel to the dull gold of wheat stubble.

It is the season of the Gladiolus. The field of these Summer bulbs at the floriculture experiment home, at Cornell, is a blazing patch of color. The massive spikes, with the sometimes six-inch blooms, is a sight well worth seeing.

ELLEN C. RICKARD.

Two Crops of Clover

In the dairy region of Western New York, where the common rotation is silage corn, oats and two years of hay, the second year hay crop has been largely Timothy and yields have been light. Some farmers have increased the amount of clover in this second year hay crop by sowing clover seed in the new seeding.

Early in the Spring, while the ground is still honeycombed, a mixture of Red and Alsike clover is seeded on the clover fields. This is a supplementary seeding for the second year hay crop. The usual amount of clover is sown with the oats. This produces the first year hay crop and some of the Red clover plants may survive to produce hay the second year. The main dependence for the second year, however, is this supplementary seeding. The amount of hay produced the second year has, in some cases, been almost equal in both quality and quantity to that produced the first year, where this supplementary seeding practice has been followed.

This method of growing two successive crops of clover has a useful place on dairy farms where only a limited amount of land is needed each year to produce silage corn and where plenty of tillable land is available. A moderate top dressing with stable manure during the Winter on the new seeding or on the second year meadow in addition to this supplementary seeding practice also helps to improve the second year hay crop. It is essential that soil conditions be made as favorable as possible by the application of lime and superphosphate, if one is to secure the best results with this method of seeding.

L. H. W.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

August 21.—On August 10 the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service issued the following fruit crop report for Pennsylvania, dated August 1, condition of crops in per cent normal:

	Aug 1, 1929	July 1, 1929	Aug. 1, 1928	10-yr. Av.
Apples	34%	39%	47%	53.4%
Peaches	40	44	62	50.9
Pears	28	32	60	55.2
Grapes	65	62	82	74.3

The accompanying brief comment was attached: "Condition of all fruits except grapes, declined during the month. Damage to apples from scab, aphis and russeting is extensive. Both apples and peaches continue to drop, but decline in prospects in commercial orchards in the Cumberland-Shenandoah region has been relatively light. Grape harvest in the Erie Belt promises to be almost a week earlier than last year." It may be added that apple scab is more prevalent in the State in 1929 than in any of the past five years. Counts of large numbers of apples recently made by extension pathologists show that as high as 82 to 100 per cent infection has occured on unsprayed fruits. Even the more or less resistant varieties such as Grimes, York and Jonathan, unless properly sprayed, often have over 50 per cent infected fruit. Severe russeting has been found throughout Southeastern Pennsylvania on apples, being especially severe on Stayman. Injury of nearly equal severity was noted on sprayed and unsprayed apples. While we have kept ahead of scab in our own orchard, aphis apples will be common enough.

We have also had almost two months of almost no rainfall; the soil in places, where the organic matter has been run low, is so dry that the Japanese millet cover crop showed signs of wilting. Likewise, the areas where the soil has been rich enough to push a heavy growth of millet have also suffered because the heavy millet growth removed so much water from the soil for its own use. Possibly due to the dry weather, the McIntosh are dropping about a month too soon. Likewise, the raspberry season quit most suddenly when the lack of rain began to take effect. Considerable of the later fruit never sized up, even on healthy plants and was still there when the old canes were removed. The everbearing strawberries are trying hard to get out their Fall crop but are meeting with little success.

The Pennsylvania Station has just issued Bulletin 241 on "The Insulation of Fruit and Vegetable Storages." This gives an excellent discussion on the various types of insulating materials and their values in both common and cold storages. This is a free publication. Address the Station at State College, Pa.

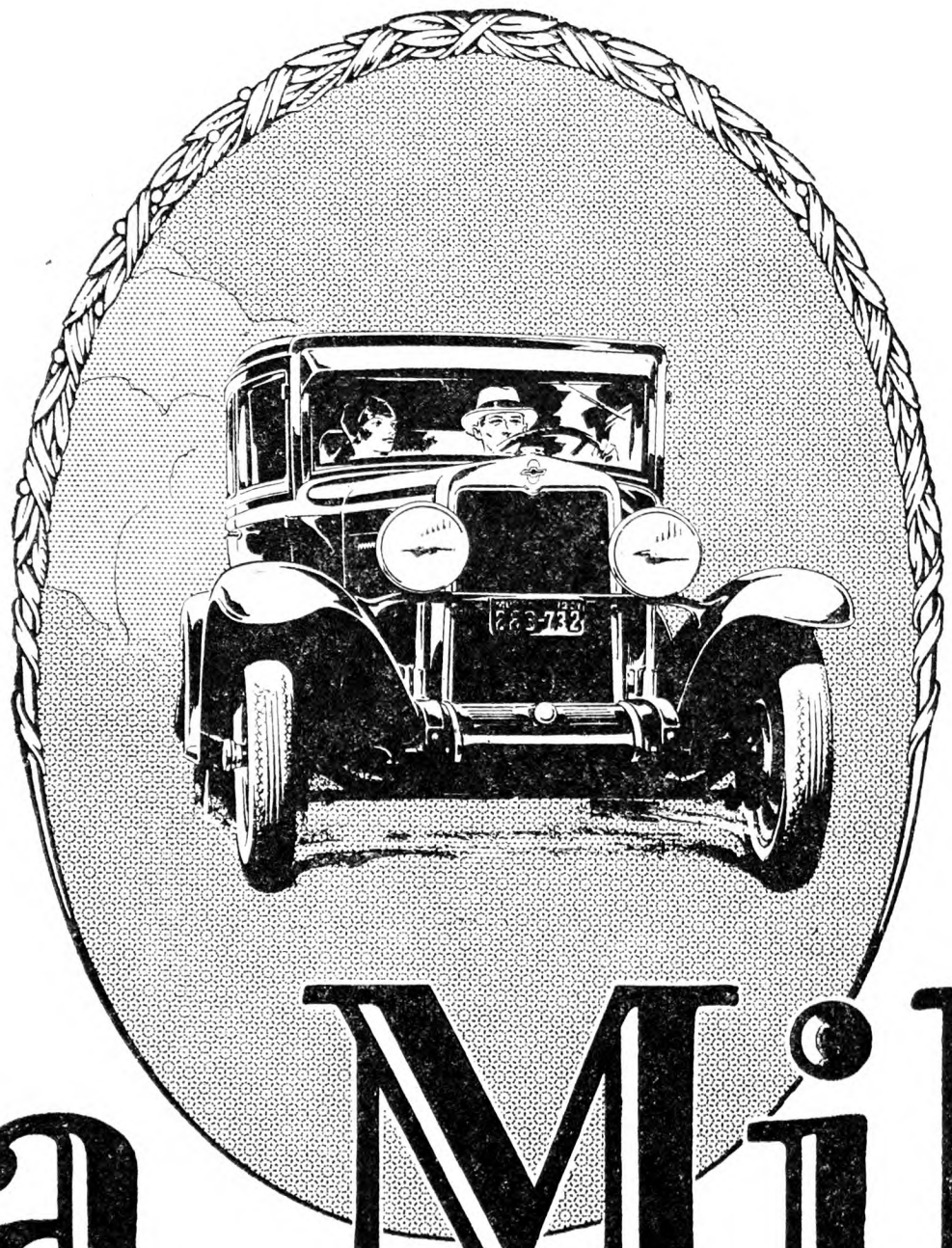
The Massachusetts Station states in a new bulletin that the plum curculio is the most injurious insect pest of apples in Massachusetts, frequently damaging more fruit than all other insects together. While the codling moth is usually our worst insect pest, the plum curculio has done considerable damage in our own orchard, particularly near the woodlots.

Washington State reports that severe Winter conditions of last December, January and February resulted in many cases of complete killing of fruit trees and others of partial killing of the delayed type of injury which may appear any time during the next season. This latter type of delayed injury may not show up for several years in some cases.

Early apples were selling on Aug. 15 in Western Pennsylvania at $2.75 a bushel, wholesale, and peaches, shipped-in Elbertas, were retailing at $3.50 per bushel. The apples at the above price were moving as fast as the grower could pick them and there was no complaint about that figure, either. The only fly in the ointment for the local growers was that they had very few of any sort of apples in most cases, even though buyers were not so particular as usual about receiving quality fruit.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has received official notice from the California Department of Agriculture of a quarantine effective on and after July 11 which prevents the shipment of many varieties of fruits and fruit trees into California from Pennsylvania and other Eastern States known to be infested with the Oriental fruit moth. The quarantine prohibits the entrance into California of all varieties and species including the flowering forms of peach, nectarine, almond, apricot, plum, cherry, chokeberry, quince, pear and apple trees or plants of parts thereof, including the fresh fruits, and all boxes, barrels, baskets or other containers that have been used to contain these fruits, imported, shipped or brought from said territory. The object of this quarantine is to prevent the introduction of the Oriental fruit moth into California, where that pest would have unlimited opportunities and favorable climate for becoming a calamity of major importance.

R. H. SUDDS.



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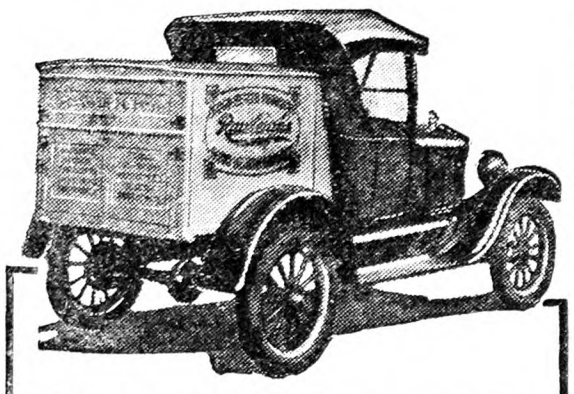

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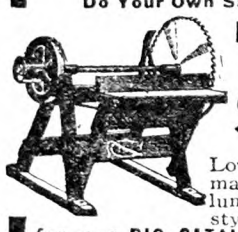

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Summer Tour of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society

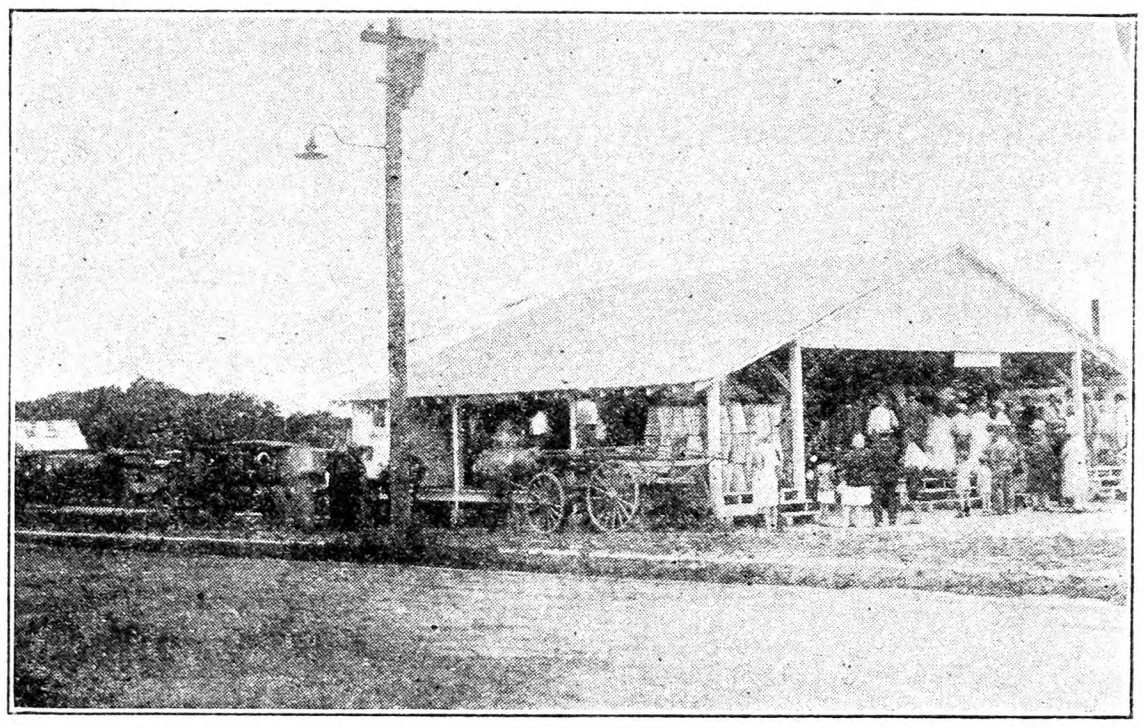
A large number of New Jersey fruit and vegetable growers turned out for the annual tour and Summer meeting which was held on August 6. No doubt more would have been present but Wealthy apples were bringing a pretty good price and some growers felt they would better stay at home and pick apples. They missed an interesting trip through an intensive horticultural section around Bridgeton, Cedarville, Millville and Vineland.

The crowd assembled at the Snider Packing Corporation Factory at Del Bay Farms, Bridgeton, where Lima beans were being thrashed and canned. It was something of a sight to see the Limas go in the hoppers, beans, leaves, stems and roots and then see the beans come out on one conveyor while the chopped leaves, stems and roots ran out on a chute and dropped onto a wagon to be hauled away for feed or fertilizer. This factory last year canned 130,000 cases of vegetables and expects to put up considerably more than that this year if the dry weather does not cut down their supply too much.

One feature of this tour was the fact that it started on time. Several State troopers were assigned to the group for the day and promptly at 10:30 one of them blew a whistle and started the cars moving. These troopers have been a great help every year in helping to get the large number of cars through traffic, especially in the towns.

Those interested in vegetables visited the vegetable packing house of the Del Bay Farms where the products of the many acres of vegetables are handled. Two hundred and fifty acres on this farm are equipped with overhead irrigation. The next stop was at the Sheppard farms, near Cedarville, where 125 acres of strawberries and truck crops are being grown. After this the vegetable tour joined the fruit tour at the Cedarville auction block.

New Jersey Fruit Growers Watching Demonstration of Liquid Duster in Linden Orchards, Near Bridgeton



Members of New Jersey Horticultural Society Inspecting Auction Market at Cedarville

The first stop made by the fruit growers, after leaving the canning factory was at the Del Bay fruit packing house, probably the largest in New Jersey. Considerable interest was displayed in the packing equipment which includes Skinner, Wayland, Cutler and Burke graders. Every modern device is needed to handle the immense acreage of apples and peaches grown on this farm. Peaches were being packed in crates and tub bushels.

The packing house and roadside market of the Linden orchards were visited next. A Wayland grader was in operation there handling a crop of Wealthys. Several baskets of Slappy peaches were near the door of the packing house and the way the crowd dived into them attested the fact that this variety can be grown to perfection in South Jersey. Fruit growers have heard a great deal about apples for health, and this orchard company was passing the good word along to the public by displaying the slogan in large letters on the awning of the roadside market.

Another stop in the Linden orchards gave the crowd a chance to see the latest in spraying equipment. One of the three liquid dusters owned by the company was demonstrated for the benefit of the visitors. A stationary spray plant covering 80 acres was also placed in operation. These stationary spray plants are comparatively recent in New Jersey but at the present time several are operating successfully, covering several hundred acres in all.

At the Cedarville auction block the market was found in full swing, peppers and beans moving in largest volume. This auction which was started last year, is run co-operatively by an association having a membership of about 100. Its success is shown by the fact that last year 67,000 packages were sold for approximately $165,000 while from May 27 to July 15 of this year, over 73,000 packages were sold for over $186,000. The selling charges are three cents a crate for strawberries, two cents a package for produce selling for more than $1 and one cent a package for produce selling for $1 or less.

After leaving the market, the combined tour now including about 175 cars moved on through an intensive vegetable growing area near Millville and South Vineland. The afternoon meeting was held on the Training School Grounds at Vineland. Dr. Martin and Dr. Headlee discussed diseases and insects respectively. Recent information on apple scab and other diseases, the latest on the Mediterranean fruit fly situation in Florida by Dr. Headlee who has personally visited the infested areas, and a few remarks on fruit insects which are bothersome at the present time were very much appreciated by those present.

Prof. L. G. Schermerhorn, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, described a few of the things being given attention by his department. In some other States particular attention has been given to sex in asparagus but investigations in New Jersey seem to indicate that attention should be given to securing high yielding strains of either sex rather than the securing of plants of one sex. These conclusions were reached after the securing of cutting records of a great many individual plants.

The peach and apple situation for the present year was summarized by W. W. Oley, chief of the Bureau of Markets of the N. J. State Department of Agriculture. This is always of great interest to growers, especially when, as this year, the prospects are for at least a fair price.

Prof. A. J. Farley, secretary of the society, invited all to be present at the Winter meeting and exhibit which will be held in Asbury Park, Nov. 20-22. This is a change, both as to date and place of meeting, from the procedure of the past few years.

Prof. M. A. Blake, horticulturist at the N. J. Experiment Station, gave the concluding talk. He and Prof. J. H. Clark have just returned from a trip through the Shenandoah Valley apple section, the peach section in the sand hills of North Carolina and the fruit and vegetable growinig sections of the Eastern Shore. His observations on the peach situation in the south were of particular interest to the New Jersey growers who find Carolina Belles and Elbertas competing with their own early varieties in the New York and Philadelphia markets. Prof. Blake's observations on peach yellows and little peach indicate that these diseases are building up again and that growers should give particular attention to the pulling out of diseased trees as soon as the condition is noticed. J. H. CLARK.

Modifying Fruit Fly Quarantine

Regulations modifying the quarantine against Florida fruits and vegetables grown in sections infected by the Mediterranean fruit fly were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture Aug. 21. They will become effective Sept. 1. The revised regulations were described by the Agricultural Department as follows:

"Provision is made for the movement in interstate commerce of all restricted fruits and vegetables other than those produced in areas or on properties which may be determined as infested. All infested fruit is required to be promptly destroyed, but the destruction of host fruits and vegetables over considerable areas surronding the infestation will be discontinued.

"Two methods of sterilization are now available, namely, (1) the maintenance of a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit inside the fruit for eight hours under an air humidity of 90 per cent and (2) pre cooling the fruit to a temperature of 28 degrees Fahrenheit inside the fruit for five hoursand then holding it at 30 degrees for five days.

"Sterilization will be required of all fruit produced within a mile of points at which infestation has been or is hereafter determined. Movement of such sterilized fruit may be authorized anywhere in the United States other than Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Washington or Porto Rico.

"Sterilized fruit produced in eradication areas may be authorized to move under permit anywhere in the United States other than into the Southern and Western States named and Porto Rico. Unsterilized fruit, other than that from any portion of the eradication area designated as infested, may be moved only to the District of Columbia, including the Potomac yards in Virginia and to destinations in Maryland and Pennsylvania and States north and east of them, including shipments to foreign countries by way of any of these States."

The Bookshelf

WAYSIDE MARKETING, by Schuyler Arnold. This book will be found valuable by any farmer who is planning to sell direct to the consumer. It furnishes concise information on the construction of roadside stands the class of material usually sold, with methods of display, and is especially interesting in the discussion of marketing flowers and plants. The cultural instructions are excellent also. Published by A. T. De La Mare Co., New York; 121 pages, well illustrated; price $1.50

PRACTICAL VEGETABLE CULTURE, by Albert E. Wilkinson. This book is written with special attention to the needs of the home gardener, but it contains plenty of practical culture information for the trucker also. The garden plans and planting tables are particularly good. The chapter on plant houses and hotbeds will be found very useful to the farmer, as well as gardener, who needs some glass protection to lengthen his growing season. Advice about growing early plants and the chapter on pests and diseases were especially interesting. Published by A. T. De La Mare Co., New York; 300 pages, fully illustrated; price $2.00

RURAL AND SMALL COMMUNITY RECREATION.—This is a small book issued by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. It would be of great interest not only to teachers, but also to the church and social organizations for it not only discusses juvenile play, but also amusements for picnics and social gatherings, including money-raising methods. The church, the Grange and the school will all find material in it. Published by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City; Price 75 cents.

Smudge Pots to Protect Melons

Will you tell me how to make a smudge pot to protect muskmelons from frost? What is cheapest and best fuel to burn in them, how far apart to set them, whether on the ground or about 5 ft. in the air. How much does it costs to burn them one night? M. D. B.

Illinois.

He Wouldn't Thresh Without It

Mr. Ralph Partridge of Flushing, Mich., wrote us a letter which we believe you'd like to read:

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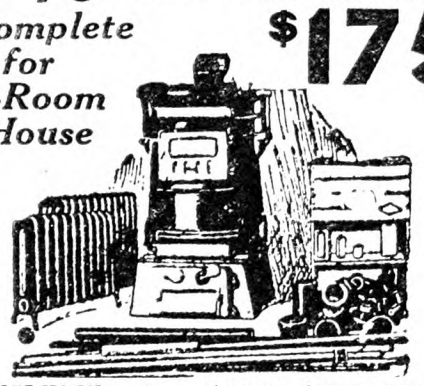

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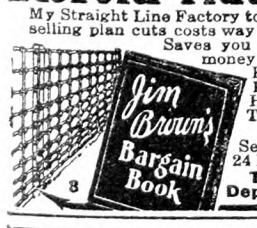

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Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

It is doubtful if any member of the National Grange has given longer or more valuable service to the order than Charles M. Gardner, High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange and editor of the National Grange Monthly, published at Springfield, Mass. Mr. Gardner is also a past master of the Massachusetts State Grange. Evidently his Grange associates in New England have this opinion of their distinguished leader, as at the annual conference of the New England Grange Lecturers' Association Mr. Gardner was presented with a beautiful eight-cylinder automobile and a purse of $500. in gold in recognition of his service to the Grange, extended over a period of many years.

This year's conference of the New England lecturers was held at Amherst at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, during the week of August 12. The principal addresses of the conference were given by Editor Gardner and James C. Farmer, the lecturer of the National Grange. National Master Louis J. Taber was to have spoken before the conference, but was prevented from being present by serious illness. Prof. C. E. Lively, of the Department of Rural Economics at Ohio State University, was also one of the speakers, his talk dealing with the principles of program making.

Inasmuch as the Grange aims to entertain, educate and inspire a group of people who possess more or less varied interests, the general purpose program is more satisfactory, said Prof, Lively. He suggested that in the preparation of Grange programs the lecturer have the aid of a committee made up of representatives of both the older and the younger members of the Grange. He urges that there be both entertainment and education in every Grange program. There should also be music on every program, he said.

Mrs. Louise S. P. Rodman, lecturer of the Rhode Island State Grange, in speaking on "Attractive Programs," urged that programs should be carefully planned far in advance. She also advocated having different committees for each meeting to plan entertainment features

In referring to the subject of dancing in the Grange meetings, Mrs. Rodman said dancing was not necessary to give the members a good time, if interesting games were planned ahead. The serving of refreshments was a valuable feature of the social hour, she said. If every member is given an opportunity to help in some way with the program, all will be enthusiastic about the Grange, she said. In the discussion which followed Mrs. Rodman's talk several lecturers held that no one group should expect to monopolize the program. Something of interest should be provided on the program to interest all members. Anything should be avoided which would lead the older members who have given years of long and loyal service to believe that there is no longer a place for them in the Grange.

Nearly a thousand members of the Granges of New England were in attendance at the conference, which continued four days. In his address before the conference Editor Gardner advocated that the Granges should strive to become an active force for good in their rural communities. The Grange as an organization should be different, urged Mr. Gardner. It should not ape other organizations. It should be up to the minute in its methods. It must use new material. It must not let the old people of the Grange slip out. He said that past masters' associations were a great aid in helpng to maintain interest. Proper publicity was also very important, he said. The public should be well informed as to what the Grange is doing.

Mr. Gardner said that he expected that the National Grange session of 1930 would come to New England and that the record class of 9,938 Seventh Degree candidates, of the Boston session of 1920, would be exceeded.

Grange Work in Ohio

On page 1033 L. L. Allen, referred to our Demeter Club organization in Ohio, The idea of perpetuating seventh degree interest was I believe suggesed first by our past State Master, Harry Caton, so we meet with approval of our superior officers.

Our Lorain County workers in all other degrees are very active. Pomona Grange No. 79 meets every two months with a fine attendance at every meeting. Our new Deputy Master Frank Mason of Ridgeville Grange, and Mrs. Mason, the Juvenile Matron, are earnest workers of long service in this branch,

Hickory Tree Subordinate, No. 881, will meet for inspection Aug. 21 at our grange hall in Amherst. A jolly assembly of county Grange members attended the annual picnic in Cascade Park, Elyria Ohio, August 14. Our State representative, Chas Summers, Oberlin, a loyal Patron, delivered a fine address on taxation. A program of sports was also conducted by an efficient committee of Pomona members. At our county fair this Fall we expect to see about 6 or 7 exhibits from our 15 Subordinate Granges.

Juvenile work is active and we hope they are building for future prosperity in the Lorain County field, as well as for the happiness and welfare of the present in every Grange home. MRS. C. S. W.

Lorain Co., O.

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WHY did the Alfalfa quit? That has been the question many farmers have asked themselves, as they saw what had been a promising field fade away. The reason, as shown by article on first page, is the same one that causes a bank account to dwindle—more withdrawals than deposits. Weak Alfalfa roots mean weak tops, and consequent lessened ability of the plants to hold their own in the struggle with weeds. Then comes the poorer root-hold on the ground and heavy winter-killing. It is not always the unfavorable Winter that causes "killing out." Like all other plants Alfalfa must have a chance for its life. It must not only have congenial soil, but the opportunity of a reasonable blossoming period before cutting, to store needed food in its safe deposit vaults under ground. The same principle apparently holds good with Sweet clover. The picture at top of page 1124 tells this story very clearly. Not many such plants as those numbered at 4 and 5 can be expected to resist the heaving of Winter's frosts. Of course we do not raise Alfalfa and Sweet clover merely for the sake of its company—seeing it grow. Pasture requirements and the necessity of cutting Alfalfa when time and weather conditions permit may make us do things that we know are not the best, but it is often possible to make adjustment so as to do less damage to these useful plants if we have their requirements for a reserve bank account in mind.

*

IN PENNSYLVANIA milk buyers who cheat farmers by wrong reading of the fat test are liable to a fine of $100 to $1,000, or a nine-month jail sentence. In addition to this, the license of any tester shown to be careless or crooked will be revoked. Director Kellogg, of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Chemistry, in speaking of this matter, says:

> All plants paying for milk on the butterfat basis are required to employ competent and licensed testers. Under-reading as well as over-reading tests within slight variations may be due to lack of care and competency on the part of testers but when the majority of tests at one plant are consistently under-read to the extent of from one-third to one per cent or more, it is clear that such variations are a plain attempt to defraud producers by submitting reports showing low tests and making payments accordingly.

Falsifying the fat test is about the limit of contemptible tricks played on dairy farmers. There are also some people so careless by nature that they never can reach the exactness needed for handling Babcock test, and they should be weeded out from the candidates for tester's license.

*

WE HAVE seen recent official lists of farms for sale in some Eastern States. On the average, the prices asked for the fair to good lands, with improvements, are about the same as those at which a number of farms in the corn-belt were sold last month. In almost all cases the main buildings on eastern farms are better and worth considerably more than those on the general run of corn-belt farms. During August a 135-acre farm in Northern Illinois was sold for $125 an acre; another, of 160 acres, brought the owner $95 an acre, while a third, comprising 260 acres, realized $58 an acre. Near Rensselaer, Ind., a 160-acre farm changed hands at $33 an acre. Hundreds of corn-belt farms for sale could be bought for much less than the average of these prices. In most Western States, agricultural land prices were based largely on their speculative value 15 to 20 years ago. Not many farms in those States were paying a fair rate of interest on what they were then estimated to be worth. Farm land values were drastically deflated at the end of the World War. Since that time farms have mostly been worth intrinsically more than could be obtained for them. For many years land values in the East have been and still are based largely on the sound factor of productive soil. Most farms in what have long been the best farming areas of the Eastern States are worth more than they ever were before, regardless of the prices at which they could be sold today. Because of their location in the most populous part of America, these farms and many others in this territory possess exceptional economic value.

*

BOYS and girls who are members of 4-H clubs exhibited over 200 purebred dairy calves and some cows at the New York State Fair last week. The show of 4-H club calves, sheep, pigs and poultry was the largest ever seen at the fair. Most of the counties in the State were represented by the entries. On Monday—the opening day—the young club members were attending in a happy, knowing way to their animals and birds, and in a business-like way to the clerical details of getting them placarded and properly entered on the official records. The dairy calves were stalled in a light, airy canvas-covered shed. A rain storm would have converted it into a sorry mess. Any extensive addition that may be made to the fair's building equipment should be a permanent barn for the exclusive use of 4-H club live stock. These clubs are steadily increasing in numbers and in membership in the State. They are the most useful organized means of interesting and training farm boys and girls in all phases of practical work with live stock and poultry. Boys and girls in the clubs learn how to do things by doing them when they are at their most teachable ages. They have earned better accommodations for their exhibits than they have received at the New York State Fair.

*

BREEDERS of milk goats are considering the adoption of some kind of system of keeping milk records. At the recent meeting of the International Dairy Goat Record Association in Lincoln, Neb., this subject was discussed at length. Prof. R. F. Morgan, of the Nebraska College of Agriculture, advocated a system similar to the herd improvement registry used by dairy cattle breeders. An Iowa breeder said that "by the careful selection of foundation stock, by critical, selective breeding, by cleanliness in all work with goats, and by persistent advertising, the milk goat business can be made enjoyable and highly profitable." It was disclosed at the meeting that some breeders do not have local or other markets for whole milk from their does. One speaker said that "under these conditions they should make butter, cottage cheese and cream cheese, for which there is a ready market." More milk per doe or flock, and where and how to market it, are subjects that come up at all meetings of milk goat breeders. That is as it should be. These are basic points to be considered. An equally important and related subject, however, is not receiving adequate attention by milk goat breeders as a whole. The industry seriously needs constructive breeding for better-looking, larger and more uniform animals of the four recognized breeds. Improvement in type and some measure of standardization in color markings deserve special attention by goat breeders who take their work seriously. We know a man who desires to buy 60 registered milk goats of one breed to export. He cannot find that number of animals that meet his requirements as to size, markings and condition.

*

OLD age has been much talked about. Attempts to develop a philosophy which shall rob it of its dread have been numerous and, it must be admitted, not always successful. It is one of those things that, in the distance, seem hardly worth giving attention to, but, when approaching, wears the aspect of a specter. Strange that a phase of life as necessary and inevitable as infancy or youth should not have a welcome of its own. There now comes a writer who brings to his task of interpreting old age the knowledge of the human body and its tissues and the prestige of position that go with his place as professor of pathology in the University of Michigan. Dr. Alfred Scott Warthin, in "Old Age," quoted editorially in the Journal of the American Medical Association, divides human life into three great periods, that of the growth and development of the body, up to the age of 25 in the female, 28 in the more slowly maturing male; maturity, extending to about 55 and 65 in female and male, respectively, and, finally, the period of failing body functions which may be considered to end in natural death at about 90. Dr. Warthin makes death, not a process of disease of the tissues, as so many have considered it but simply the natural end of a cycle of changes which began even before birth. He is speaking of death from age, of course, not that due to acquired or accidental causes. The energy set in motion at the beginning of each individual life has spent its force and must be renewed for each succeeding generation if the human race is to continue. Newspapers have, in recent years, exploited various attempts at renewing youth, usually with the reputation of some foreign surgeon behind them. None of these have been shown to possess any value not temporarily given them by their effect upon the mind, says Dr. Warthin. They are simply continuations of the ancient myth of perpetual renewal of youth, now clothed in professedly scientific garments. Dr. Warthin offers little that is new to console those approaching old age, but he gives the weight of his knowledge and personality to advice which others have offered and which many have found good. Meet old age with courage and common sense. Make the most of that ripeness of experience and observation which come only with it. The mental powers outlast the physical. Cultivate the pleasures of the mind rather than mourn the loss of the vigor of youth. There is much in the hurry and toil of earlier years that the young must forego, much that was sought that was not worth while. Age is the time to discard the chaff and gather to one's self the real values of well-spent years.

*

THE total make of creamery butter, as reported by 3,925 factories in this country for 1928, was 1,487,049,000 pounds. Minnesota led all States with 271,345,000 pounds. Other large producers, in order, were: Iowa, 196,068,000; Wisconsin, 137,483,000; Nebraska, 96,472,000; Ohio, 75,681,000; California, 72,050,000; Missouri, 69,201,000; Michigan, 65,803,000; Illinois, 62,864,000; Indiana, 60,409,000; Kansas, 55,176,000. The great eastern fluid milk States ran as follows in creamery butter: New York, 11,557,000 pounds; Pennsylvania, 11,349,000; Vermont, 5,469,000; Massachusetts, 2,340,000; Connecticut, 401,000; Maine, 348,000; Maryland, 223,000; New Hampshire, 44,000; New Jersey, 15,000. In American whole milk cheese, 2,010 factories reported a make of 335,253,000. Wisconsin made seven times as much as any other State, or 221,775,000; New York came next, 31,075,000; Oregon, 11,051,000; Minnesota, 9,163,000; Mihcigan, 7,724,000; California, 5,052,000; Washington, 4,051,000; Utah, 2,592,000; Wyoming, 2,185,000.

*

EASTERN farmers whose products classify in the higher market grades feed their crops liberally. They learned long ago that quality farm products could not otherwise be grown. One of the outstanding wheat crops that we have seen this year was grown on land in Westchester Co., N. Y., to which, according to the owner, a total of about 25 tons of manure from his dairy cattle barn has been applied in the last five years. It is estimated that 15 to 20 per cent of the State's wheat area receives 8 to 10 tons of manure per acre. A large percentage of New York State farmers who grow wheat fertilize the crop. They apply, on the average, about 220 lbs. of 2-8-10 goods to the acre. In one county a farmer tells us that by using 300 lbs. of this mixture he substantially increased his yield and improved its quality. By feeding well-bred beef calves according to modern beefmaking practices from weaning time until they weigh 950 to 1,000 lbs., one of our friends in Dutchess Co., N. Y., is producing prime "baby" bullocks that top the New York market at $17.50 to $18 a cwt. Improved varieties and types of plants and animals don't have a fair chance to demonstrate their value and reward producers unless they are well-fed. Good breeding in animals and plants gives the best account of itself where liberal feeding is practiced. By adopting these established principles, a Schoharie Co., N. Y., farmer, owning less than 80 acres, has done well, in a business way, during the past 10 years.

Brevities

CORN for silage is best if cut just when the kernels are glazed.

A BOUNTY for killing poisonous snakes (page 1125). Well, why not?

AUTOMOBILE production in this country for June and July amounted to 878,783 cars.

DROUGHT in Argentina is causing reduction of their Spring seeding, now under way.

JAPAN imports about 16,000,000 bushels of wheat, around 4,000,000 coming from the United States.

A COMPANY in Norway has been formed to catch whale and fish and work up the products into oil and fish meal on shipboard.

FISHING in the Adriatic Sea is an important Italian industry. One of these products is pickled eels. They are cut in two or three pieces, roasted in ovens and then packed in casks of salt and vinegar.

Price Plans and Milk Shortage

COMMISSIONER Shirley W. Wynne, of the New York City Health Department seems to feel that the classified price plan is responsible for the seasonal shortage of the city milk supply. He no doubt formed the conclusion after a study of the official figures which show a marked decline in production in many of the best dairy counties of the State since the plan was adopted. He has suggested that the basic-production plan be adopted, and a price announced in advance to encourage increased production during the Fall and Winter months. Dr. Wynne did not flatly suggest an increased price, but the inference was clear that he considered an increase necessary to secure a full supply from the present territory. He did say that it would cost more for a poorer quality of milk from new territory and he desired that the full supply come from New York State. The committee representing distributors and association leaders returned on Aug. 6, and refused to accept Dr. Wynne's suggestion for a change in the selling plan. They said that the classified plan was better suited to New York than any other plan used or suggested and that producers supplying the two large distributors were entirely satisfied with it, but they were unable to explain why dairy farms have been abandoned and the production of milk reduced since the plan was adopted.

As we understand it under the basic plan proposed by Dr. Wynne a price for the city requirement of liquid milk and cream would be determined in advance for the months of October, November and December. This would be the basic price and the basic period. The average daily deliveries for this period would show the basic average of the plant and of the individual producer. The producer would estimate his production in advance for this period, and 10 per cent above or below his estimate would be allowed for reasonable variations at the basic price. He would be paid the liquid milk price for his production up to this volume monthly during the year. If the dealer required more during any month for liquid purposes, the producer would receive the basic price for the extra requirements, but the amount of milk delivered during the flush period in excess of his basic volume, if not shipped for liquid consumption, would be credited on his return in a separate item at its value for manufacture into milk products. The dealer would post in advance at the plant the volume of liquid milk required at that plant for the month following, so that producers could arrange to supply any demand above the basic volume fixed by the basic period. All milk and cream shipped from a country plant as shown by railroad receipts would accurately show the liquid requirements, and these shipments would be checked up and verified monthly by a secretary or agent of the local producers. There would be no penalties or allowances or deductions unless by special agreement with producers.

The committee told Dr. Wynne in effect that the farmer prefers a plan that requires him to hand the milk over to them without knowing what the final price will be until the returns are received weeks after the milk is consumed. Did the committee magnify the buyer's power of enchantment?

Orderly Marketing of Grain

DIGEST of a bulletin by James E. Boyle, Professor of Rural Economics, Cornell University:

Ten years ago the phrase "orderly marketing" was coined. Some of our farm leaders proclaimed it a new discovery that was to revolutionize the marketing system. Quotations by the proponents of this theory show that "controling the flow" of wheat and "orderly marketing" mean one and the same thing. The theory is that the flow of wheat to the domestic market determines the price. Therefore, if you control the flow you control the price. In these arguments the size of the supply is never mentioned as a price factor. This is at once the essence and the fallacy of the orderly marketing theory. Exceptions may rightly be made in the marketing of perishables, but the first principle in the marketing of wheat is that wheat is a world crop, and wheat prices are world prices. When the world crop is large prices always fall; when the world crop is small prices always rise. It is the size of the world crop, not the rate of flow to our domestic markets, which determines prices.

Dumping is a name commonly applied to heavy movements of grain from the farm to the central markets. One-half of the wheat crop is regularly delivered at the local elevator or mill within 90 days of the harvest. This is the farmer's individual choice, and all studies and surveys have confirmed the presumption that what a majority of successful farmers do, and continue to do year after year, is sound farm practice.

The wheat is delivered to local elevators and mills before navigation closes. The water rate is lower and the grain is in the best position for holding in the terminal fire-proof and rat-proof buildings where its is fully insured and carrying charges are actually less than on the farms as has been shown by studies in several States.

A tabulation of six-year records shows that average receipts of wheat at Chicago during the first three months of the crop year were as follows: 1922, 60 per cent; 1923, 73 per cent; 1924, 66 per cent, 1925, 55 per cent; 1926, 66 per cent. The movement of Spring wheat to Minneapolis follows the same rule. The heaviest receipts occur during the first four months following harvest, and the heaviest monthly receipts occur in the first month of the season opening September 1. A study of the statistics of daily receipts of wheat at the Chicago market for 10 normal years from 1904 to 1914, shows that there were six days in which receipts exceeded 1,000,000 bushels or 10 times the average daily receipts, but neither the large daily or seasonal "dumping" affected the price. On one of the six days the price rose, on one day the price dropped, on four days there was no change of price. Daily dumping had no perceptible effect on price.

After seven years intensive study at an expense of some hundreds of thousands of dollars the Federal Trade Commission found it costs money to carry grain through the Winter and up to the next harvest, whether in the farm granary or in the terminal warehouse. The cost for the 10 months from July to May is from 10 to 15 cents a bushel. It found the advance from July no more than the carrying charges. The total advance in price from July to May averaged only 9½ cents a bushel. Dumping had no visible effect whatever on the price.

The commission reported the average monthly price of wheat at Chicago in cents for 30 crop years, 1886-1915, as follows: July 81.69c; August 82.44c; September, 84.21c; October, 84.83c; November, 84.60c; December, 85.67c; January, 86.84c; February, 88.35c; March, 87.23c; April, 88.73c; May, 92.11c; June 86.83c.

A similar compilation by the author for the Minneapolis market for 44 crop years, 1883-1926, shows a corresponding increase from the beginning of the season in September through the year. A study of the records of years with a big world crop and low prices, shows that it is the accredited crop estimate of world production that fixes prices, and not the flow of wheat to the markets.

The world crop of 1923 serves as an example, being 450,000,000 bushels in excess of 1922 which was also a big crop. The large Canadian crop that year dominated the market. Its flow to market begins about September 15. Yet the report of the bumper crop depressed prices more before September 15, than after that date. The evidence shows that prices are not depressed by big receipts of wheat to our domestic markets immediately after harvest, or so-called dumping, but the size and quality of the world's crop.

The heavy flow of the wheat crop to market immediately after harvest is a well established custom naturally developed to meet the needs of foreign trade. The big importing countries are Great Britain, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. They have storage for only about three week's supply of wheat. They require a steady flow of wheat from exporting countries. The big exporting countries are the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia, some Balkan States, and, before the war, Russia. They are located in two hemispheres. The estimate for the crop in the southern hemisphere is not out until after December 1, and withholding wheat by the United States and Canada until the southern crop comes on the market is a speculation of great hazard. During the July-October period the United States supplies over one-half the world's purchases; Canada leads during November-February period, and during the March-June period, Argentina and Australia make the bulk of their shipments to the world markets. In each case the shipments are made immediately after harvesting, because at these times each country meets the least competition in the world markets. Of 15 wheat pools started in the United States to carry out the "orderly marketing" theory, seven soon collapsed. Farmers were bound to the theory for a term of years by a legal contract, but the theory failed in practice, and despite the contract they dropped it. Some years ago the Canadian wheat pool followed the "orderly marketing" theory. The experience convinced them that overstaying the market not only failed to stabilize the market but actually depressed it. During the first four months of 1928, 60 per cent of the pool's holding had moved to the terminal markets indicating that the "orderly marketing" theory had been abandoned. That theory for marketing grain has failed where tried. It has benefited only those who sold the idea to farmers at a good round price.

Government at Cross Purposes

ACCORDING to Secretary Wilbur, of the Interior Department, the principal land acreage reclaimed by the Federal government in the various States are as follows:

Idaho, 723,619; Wyoming, 357,562; Washington, 349,000; Nevada, 90,000; Montana, 321,665; Arizona, 337,354; Oregon, 238,518; Nebraska, 182,962; Utah, 133,889; Colorado, 126,284; California, 104,313; New Mexico, 113,055; South Dakota, 81,310, and North Dakota, 20,321, giving a grand total of 3,179,852 of watered fertile acres where once there was only sage brush, cactus and mesquite.

Last year the crops in these areas brought a cash total of more than $135,000,000. Last year one town paid a railroad $800,000 in freight charges. The Boulder Dam project authorized at the last session of Congress will add millions more of fertile acres to agriculture, mainly in Arizona, California, Utah and Nevada, not to mention a few more hundreds of thousands in that part of Mexico which touches Arizona. Incidentally, the Owyhee project in Idaho, now under construction, means another 125,000,000 productive acres in what are now the desert wastes of Idaho and Oregon.

This is not a complete list of the reservations of reclaimed land, but a summary of the largest irrigation projects. The queer thing about it all is that one department of the Federal government is spending millions on the reclamation projects and reporting with pride the millions of dollars worth of farm crops produced on them annually, while another official body also in the executive division of the government has at its disposal $500,000,000 to overcome the effort of the over-production of agricultural projects on established farms. This dual policy may satisfy political expediency on both sides but the facts certainly raise doubts of the sincerity of the government in developing a real measure of farm relief.

New York State Dog Law

The N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets reports that under the new plan of enumeration provided in the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature 14,939 more dogs were licensed in July this year than in July, 1928. The total number licensed last month was 291,959 and the total number licensed in July, 1928, 277,020. The increase in the number of dogs licensed is probably due to the new law which provides for the appointment of enumerators by town boards. Under the old plan enumeration of dogs in connection with licensing was made by assessors. The new law also provides for the payment to the enumerators of 20 cents for each canine listed, and in some of the towns the dog population was so large that enumerators were paid as much as $100 for submitting lists.

On August 10, the law requires town clerks to make out lists of delinquent owners of dogs for submission to justices of the peace. The justices are required to issue a summons for any owner of a dog who has failed to obtain a license, and the owner is required to appear and show cause why he should not pay a penalty of $10. The burden of proof is on the alleged owner, who is required to show that the dog doesn't belong to him. In most cases an affidavit is submitted.

The total number of dogs listed in 1928 by the assessors was 428,961, and the total number of dogs for which licenses were issued was 393,486.

Licenses which are being issued now are for a six-month period, or up to January 1. The new license year begins January 1, 1930, this being a change in the law made by the legislature at the 1929 session. This change was made because many persons are absent from their homes in the Summer months, and a number are temporarily in the country districts on vacation, with the result that it is difficult to obtain correct lists. The license tags after January 1 will be issued for the calendar year, and so inscribed.

A Farm Protection Society

It might interest you to know that, having become thoroughly exasperated by the depredations of irresponsible hunters, fishermen, fruit and flower thieves and trespassers in general, a group of Columbia Co., N. Y., farmers have formed a society for the protection of property rights with the express intention of prosecuting any and all trespassers.

Annual dues of one cent per acre of land owned, with a maximum fee of $1 per annum, are collected from the members and any prosecutions for trespass will be diligently followed up and receive the support of the society, as well as of its individual members.

Each landowner member reserves all rights and privileges of his own land and as few of the members object to true sportsmanship or out-of-doors pleasure, the intent of the organization is, as indicated by its title, "The Society for the Protection of Private Property Rights, to protect private property from those who consider that a hunting license has purchased an interest in the entire agricultural territory of the State."

The secretary, E. John Brooks, of Kinderhook, N. Y., will be pleased to furnish information concerning the plans of the organization to those who are interested.

GEO. A. LAIRD.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Your House of Happiness

Take what God gives, O heart of mine,
And build your house of happiness.
Perchance some have been given more,
But many have been given less.

The treasure lying at your feet,
Whose value you but faintless guess,
Another builder, looking on,
Would barter Heaven to possess.

Have you found work that you can do?
Is there a heart that loves you best?
Is there a spot somewhere called home
Where, spent and worn, your soul may rest?

A friendly tree? A book? A song?
A dog that loves you hand's caress?
A store of health to meet life's needs?
Oh, build your house of happiness!

Trust not tomorrow's dawn to bring
The dreamed-of joy for which you wait;
You have enough of pleasant things
To house your soul in goodly state.

Tomorrow Time's relentless stream
May bear what you now have away;
Take what God gives, O heart, and build
Your house of happiness today!

—Mrs. B. Y. Williams.

*

THE following recipe for green tomato soy is old but good: One peck green tomatoes, one quart onions, salt and vinegar as desired; one teaspoon ground cloves, one teaspoon ginger, one teaspoon cinnamon, the same of black pepper, ½ teaspoon red pepper, ½ nutmeg, grated, ½ lb. brown sugar. Wash and slice tomatoes, peel and slice onions, and put them in alternate layers, each layer sprinkled with salt. Let stand over night. In the morning drain well, put in preserving kettle, and cover with vinegar. Add the spices and cook slowly four or five hours, then put into small jars while hot, and seal when cool. While such pickles may keep in an earthen jar in a cool place, there is always risk of fermentation, and small (pint or half-pint) sealed jars prevent waste.

*

How do you make old-fashioned Bavarian potato dumplings? They are made with grated raw potatoes, but we do not have recipe or method of cooking them.

*

OUR only recipes for ripe yellow cucumber pickles call for cucumbers cut into quarters or large pieces. Now we are asked for a sliced ripe cucumber pickle. Perhaps some reader can help us with this.

Training For a Nurse

When I decided to enter a hospital training school for nurses, I visited our family physician and talked the matter over with him. He was an old man, and quite eccentric, but very dear to us all. I knew very little of hospital life, and a nurses' duties. My heart sank when he told me some-thing of the responsibility borne by a trained nurse. After considerable advice, he finally said, "now my dear, it's a wonderful profession, but not an easy one, and requires strength and courage. If you want to enter the school I will do all I can to help you, but if you are planning to get married as soon as you finish you will do much better to keep on with your teaching." Well, I entered the school, and after three years of training graduated. The following year I stayed in the hospital as a supervisor and was married just one year later.

This all happened over twenty years ago, and our dear old doctor has been laid away many years but I am still wondering how a man of his experience, and insight into human nature could have given me just the advice he did, for no trained nurse wastes her experience when she marries. There hasn't been a day in all these years that I haven't been truly thankful for my profession. To be able to care for the members of one's own family to know that their recovery is directly due to your skill, is ample reward for the time spent in training.

The average country girl makes the very best nurse, first because she is well, and strong, and self-reliant; second because she has been taught at home to be capable and helpful. A training school for nurses is a great opportunity for a girl who has little money to spend upon her education, for she receives a small amount of money while learning as well as room, board laundry, and free medical attention if she should be ill. The requirements are not difficult. The best schools require a high school diploma; some others will accept two years. A few hospitals are offering a course leading to a college degree, Bachelor of Science. These schools have same entrance requirements as a college.

A young woman planning to enter a training school should if possible finish high school; where this is not possible, look about you and ask advise of trustworthy persons. Select the very best type of school to which your preparation will admit you. Beware of small private hospitals controlled by one doctor, for here you will work hard and after graduation have little or no prestige. The very best person to consult is the superintendent of nurses in a large well-known hospital; if she can not admit you to her school she is in a position to advise you, for graduates of many schools are under her supervision.

Methods of training have changed in last 10 or 15 years, and a girl entering a school now has much less manual labor and more classroom work than previously, also shorter hours; eight hour duty has superseded the 12 hour schedule in most hospitals.

To the girl seeking a vocation, I would say investigate this profession, analyze your disposition, your endurance and if you are interested and like the work, your opportunities are great; bedside nursing, school nurse, welfare work, factory nurse other phases of public health work, institutional work, etc. If after this training you decide to become a home-maker, both you and your family will bless your training, and any community where you live will find you helpful, and a comforting thought is that if you must again become a wage-earner through some reversion, you are equipped to earn a good living.

LUCILE R. DERIGHT

Preparing Pumpkin; Baked Potatoes

When preparing pumpkin for pies I simply wash, clean, cut into halves, remove seeds and fiber, invert in a large pan, add a small amount of water and bake until shell and pulp are tender. When cool, run through a colander. This method saves time, fuel, labor and the most nutritious part of the pumpkin. Try this once and you will never peel and cube pumpkin again.

When baking potatoes rub them well with grease before putting into the oven and then enjoy beautiful brown but soft shells when they are served. H. B. N.

Easy Dressmaking for the Growing Child

Do you need to be economical? If so try my method of dressmaking for the young daughters. When making the small girls' dresses I use a kimona style, making it rather large, and this is taken up over the shoulders by four neat tucks extending three inches on front and back alike. As the dress becomes too short in the sleeves or too narrow in the body, simply let out one or two tucks on each shoulder. This style is very becoming, is easy to make easily laundered and altered for the growing child. A great variety can be had, by changing the style of collar and pockets on different dresses. I use back ties, sewed in the under arm seams for my two-year-old, and sometimes a leather belt for the older girl. It is best to use wide hems to be let out as needed. Short or long sleeves, opened in front or back, as one desires. This type of pattern can be made up in any kind of material.

H. B. N.

Boiled Icing

One-third cup water, one cup sugar, one teaspoon vanilla, ⅛ teaspoon cream of tartar, white one egg. Place sugar, water, egg white and cream of tartar in top of double boiler; as it cooks beat constantly with egg beater. With two egg whites it will stand in peaks when done, with one cook until the consistency of creamy marshmallow. Remove from the stove and beat as it cools. Add vanilla and spread on cake. HARRIET WESTON.

Another Lemon Pie

I have enjoyed the lemon pies made from the different recipes published in THE R. N.-Y., very much. I wonder if some one would like my favorite? We like it especially because milk is used, thus making it more nourishing. As a dessert for the children it is excellent baked in a warmed pudding dish rather than the pie shell. Here it is: Juice of one large lemon, grated rind, one cup sugar, yolks of two eggs, two tablespoons flour, one tablespoon butter. Beat untill creamy, add one large cup of milk. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Have crust partly baked. Pour in filling, bake until brown. Bake immediately; curdles milk if left standing.

ELIZABETH BRABENDER.

SHOOTS a 76..*but can't get in a club*

IT sounds incredible until you know the facts as they know them in San Francisco.

Aside from his deadly ability at golf, he possessed a natural charm that made him most engaging to both men and women. Yet no one was willing to propose him for club membership, for he had one fault that simply could not be excused. He, himself, didn't realize what it was—and no one had the courage to tell him.

Only those blind to facts assume they never have halitosis (unpleasant breath). Actually 1 out of 3 offends, occasionally or habitually, surveys show. This is due to the fact that everyday conditions such as pyorrhea, defective teeth, fermenting food particles between teeth, and minor infections of the nose and throat cause it.

Why offend others, when you can keep your breath beyond suspicion by using full strength Listerine three times a day, as a mouth wash?

Being an active germicide,* it attacks the cause of odors and then, being a powerful deodorant, destroys the odors themselves. Keep a bottle handy wherever you are. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

* * *

***Though safe and healing in action, full strength Listerine kills the virulent Staphylococcus Aureus (pus) germs in 15 seconds; also the Bacillus Typhosus germs —200,000,000 of them—within the same period.**

LISTERINE
THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

Whole Wheat Dainties

Spice Cake.—One cup brown sugar, ⅓ cup fat, one egg, ¾ cup sour milk, three tablespoons cocoa, ½ teaspoon nutmeg, ½ teaspoon allspice, two teaspoons cinnamon, ¾ cup white flour, ¾ cup whole wheat flour, ½ teaspoon soda, two teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt. Cream sugar and fat, add beaten egg and sour milk. Mix dry ingredients, combine the mixture. Beat thoroughly. Turn into a greased and floured pan and bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes. When cool cover with plain boiled icing.

Variations, ½ cup chopped nuts, dates, figs or raisins may be added.

Whole Wheat Wafers.—1½ cups sugar, ½ cup fat, one egg, one cup ground nuts, one teaspoon salt, ½ cup milk, ½ teaspoon nutmeg, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon lemon extract, four cups whole wheat flour, four teaspoons baking powder, white flour to roll. Sprinkle board lightly with flour. Roll dough ⅛ inch in thickness. Cut in strips two inches wide and 1½ inches long. Bake in greased tin in moderate oven.

Whole Wheat Chocolate Drop Cookies.—1½ cups brown sugar, ¼ cup fat, yolks of two eggs, two squares melted chocolate, ¾ cup sour milk, ½ teaspoon soda, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon salt, two cups whole wheat flour. Cream sugar and fat, add yolks and melted chocolate. Mix well, add milk and dry ingredients which have been mixed together. Beat well. Drop by spoonfuls on greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven.

Macaroons.—One egg beaten, one cup bread crumbs, ½ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon vanilla. Beat egg until light, add sugar. Beat thoroughly. Add crumbs and vanilla. Bake in small shapes on greased baking tin. Bake in a moderate oven.

Bread Crumb Divinity. — One cup brown sugar, ½ cup water, ½ teaspoon vanilla, 1½ cup bread crumbs, one egg white. Cook sugar and water until it forms a hard ball in cold water. Pour slowly over the beaten white, beat until cool. Add crumbs and vanilla. Drop on paper.

Whole Wheat Yeast Muffins. — Use recipe for whole wheat bread. Instead of using white flour, use only enough whole wheat flour to make a thin drop batter. Allow this to double its bulk in the bowl in which it is mixed. Drop it by spoonfuls onto greased muffin tins and allow it to double its bulk again. Bake in a hot oven. Raisins or dates may be added to this mixture if desired.

Caramel Cake.—Use a small amount of the combination whole wheat roll mixture. Choose a round cake or pie tin and grease the bottom of the tin only. Sprinkle with brown sugar and cover with a piece of dough rolled to the shape of the dish and ½ inch thick. Dust this piece of dough with melted butter. Sprinkle with brown sugar and raisins. Cover with another layer of dough ½-inch thick. Press the upper roll of dough to the edge of tin so that a layer cake is formed. The top may be brushed with fat and sprinkled with sugar and cinnamon if desired.

Apple Cake.—Roll whole wheat bread dough ½ in. thick and the size and shape of the pan in which it is to be placed. Grease the bottom of the pan with melted fat and sprinkle with brown sugar. Place dough on top of the brown sugar stretching it to the edges of the pan. Brush top of dough with melted butter and sprinkle with granulated sugar and cinnamon. Score crosswise and lengthwise with a sharp knife. Core an apple and cut into sections or in rolls ⅛ inch thick. Place this on top of the dough. Sprinkle with very little granulated sugar. Allow cake to double its bulk before baking. Cover the pan for the first six to 10 minutes so that the apples will steam.

Cinnamon Rolls.—Roll whole wheat bread dough into a rectangle ¼ to ½ inch in thickness, depending upon size of roll desired. Mix together brown sugar and cinnamon in the proportion of one teaspoon cinnamon to each cup of sugar. If sugar is sifted so that lumps are removed it is much easier to handle. Add sufficient melted fat to the brown sugar mixture to make it of a consistency to spread. Spread the dough evenly and as closely to the edges as possible with the mixture of brown sugar and fat. Place raisins in the sugar mixture so that dough may be cut in strips crosswise. Cut crosswise ¾-inch strips and roll together tightly. Place in greased muffin tins. Allow to double its bulk and bake in a hot oven.

E. M. NORTHROP.

Recipes from New Orleans

Perfection Gingerbread.—Two eggs, ¾ cup lard, one tablespoon ginger, one tablespoon baking soda, 1½ cups brown sugar, one cup molasses, four cups flour. Cream together the lard and sugar, adding the egg yolks, molasses and ginger. Cut in the flour with a knife as for biscuit, mixing thoroughly, then the well-beaten whites of the eggs. This will make a stiff batter. Fill a cup with boiling water and hold it over the mixture and add one tablespoon baking soda to the water. It will foam over the top of the cup. Pour into the batter and stir thoroughly. Bake in paper-lined pans in a moderate oven, 300 degrees, for 30 minutes.

Serbian Potato Balls.—Boil and mash the desired quantity of potatoes in the usual manner with cream and butter. Prepare in the usual manner creamed spinach, about half as much as would be required for a meal. Make small balls of the spinach and cover them completely with a thick coating of the potato, dip in beaten egg and roll in bread crumbs. Fry in deep hot fat until thoroughly browned. Serve with the meat course.

Custard Meringue.—Eight soda crackers, three eggs, ½ teaspoon vanilla extract, one quart sweet milk, three tablespoons sugar. Break crackers in a serving dish and pour over them half the sweet milk, heated. Let them stand while preparing the meringue and custard. Place in saucepan the rest of the milk and when nearly boiling, drop by spoonfuls the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Let them cook about half a minute. Take the egg whites out with a spoon and lay them on the crackers. To the same milk add the egg yolks, well beaten, stirring constantly and taking care that it does not boil. Add sugar and vanilla, turn over the crackers, and serve cold.

Although this desert is so simple and inexpensive, it is both wholesome and delicious, and was a favorite with the famous Madame Begue whose quaint little restaurant near the old Franch market in New Orleans was for a generation a shrine for epicures.

Apple Custard.—Six or eight tart apples, two cups and six tablespoons granulated sugar, two tablespoons lemon juice, one grated lemon rind, one teaspoon lemon extract, one pint sweet milk, three tablespoons cornstarch, two large or three small eggs, ¼ teaspoon salt. Peel and chop apples fine. Boil with one scant cup water and one cup sugar. Cook as dry as possible, add lemon juice and grated lemon rind and pour into baking dish to cool.

Make a custard by heating three-fourths of the milk in a double boiler, adding cornstarch dissolved in the remainder of the milk, the beaten yolks and one cup of sugar. Cook slowly, stirring constantly, about 20 minutes. Add lemon extract and salt. Pour over apples in baking dish and set in hot oven—450 degrees for about five minutes to become firm. Remove and let cool slightly while preparing meringue of stiffly beaten whites of eggs and six tablespoons sugar. Set in slow oven—300 degrees—about 15 minutes. Chill and serve very cold. This is a delicious and elegant dessert, suitable for a formal dinner, yet it is inexpensive, wholesome, and easy to make.

B. D.

"HAVE you brought many people to your way of thinking?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum. "Public opinion is something like a mule I owned when I was a boy. In order to keep up the appearance of being driver I had to watch the way he was going and follow on behind."—Washington Star.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

312—Bloomer Dress. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

378—One-sided Closing. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

644—Snug Hips and Tiers. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅛ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

649 — Slim Lines. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yds. of 36-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

New Fall Fashion Magazine, 10 cents

Announcing

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Now that the New State Law known as the Safety Responsibility Law is in operation (effective September 1st) it is sheer folly to operate your car or truck without Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance. Or to let any employee operate one for you.

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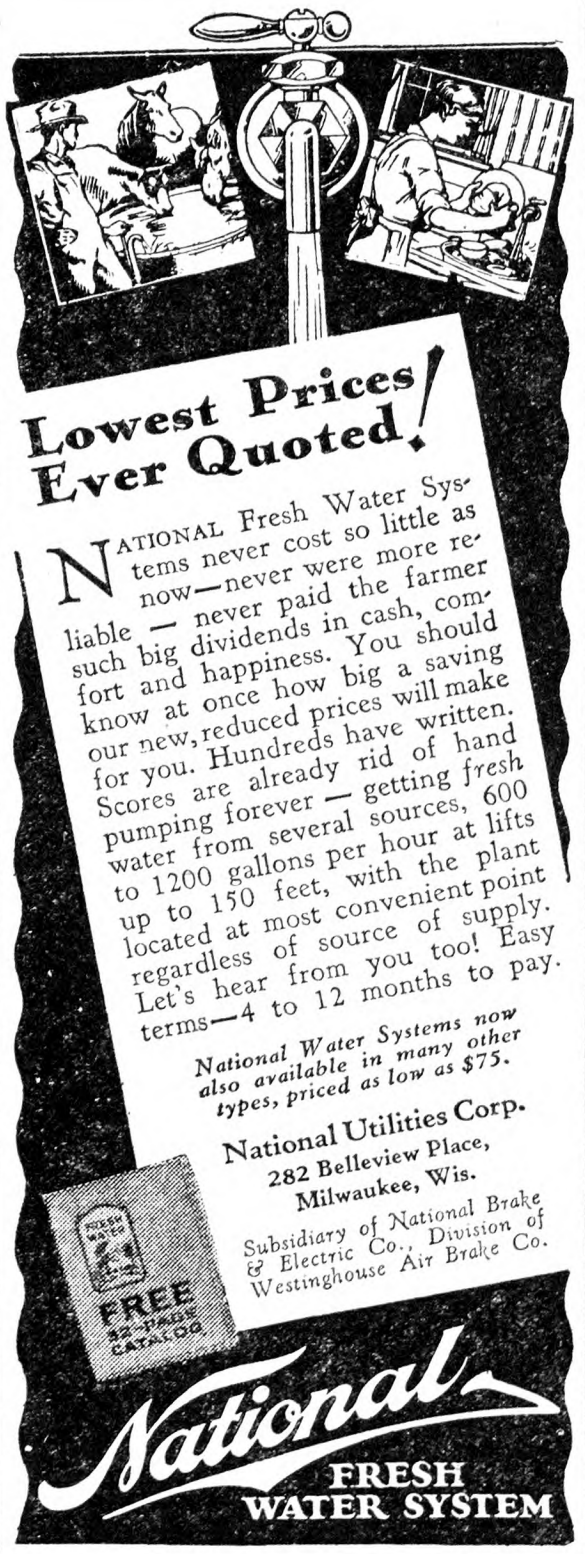

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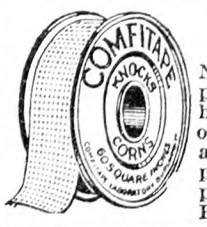

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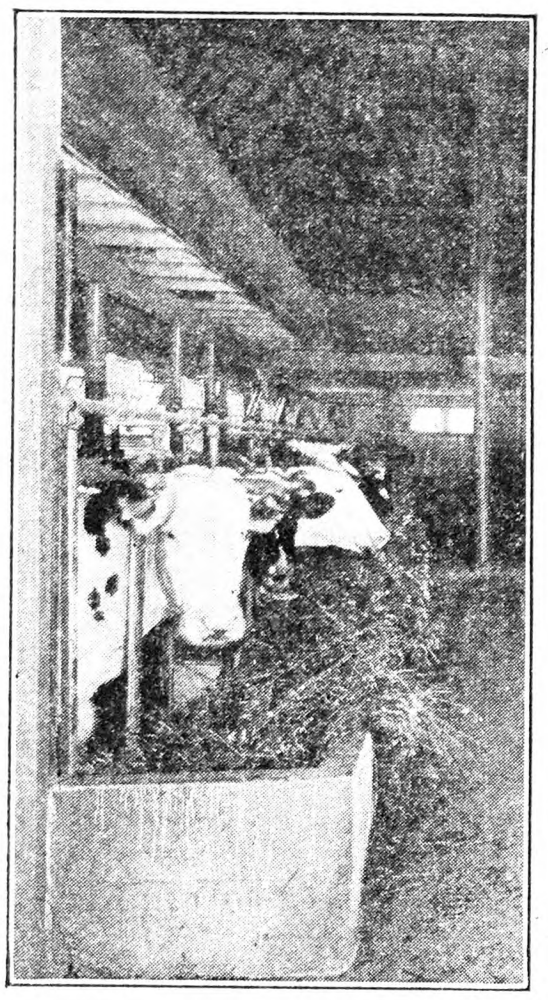

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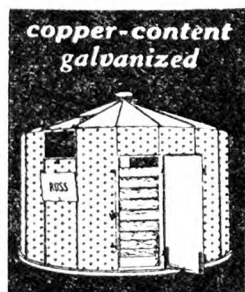

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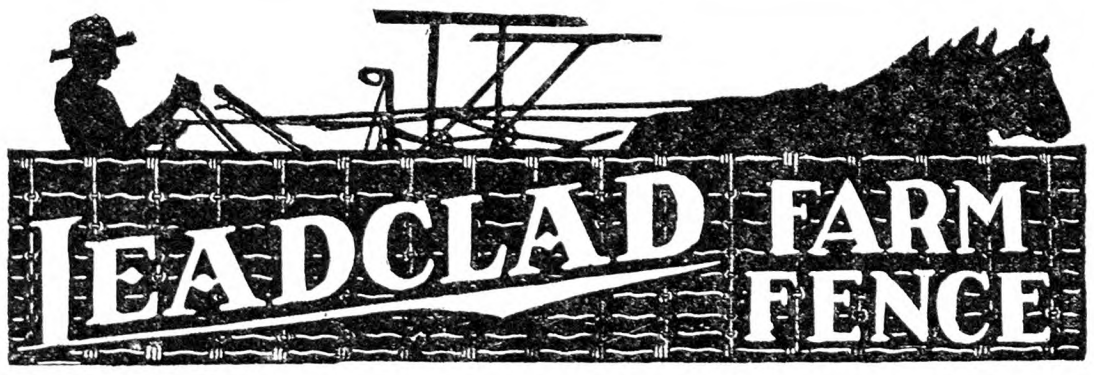

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FOLKS that want relief from the back-breaking, expensive job of fencing every few years, use Leadclad. Leadclad farm fence has a thick coating of PURE LEAD, the same kind of lead used in making bullets you've often plowed up. This coating is seven times heavier than the coating on ordinary galvanized fence. Leadclad turns stock and saves crops long after a couple of cheap fences have rusted through. Send for a sample and catalogue—start saving now.

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LEADCLAD WIRE COMPANY
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A Leadclad roof protects your crops. Weatherproof, lightning proof, fireproof, it also has the lasting protection of PURE LEAD.

A Farmer's Opinions

"Good News" for Whom?—At the first of this year our farming population was 27,511,000 or 2,188,000 less than on the same date in 1928. According to a western farm paper editor, "this is good news," for, he says, "it reveals further progress necessary to the restoration of better returns." It is not good news for families forced to quit farming, nor would their neighbors regard it as being good. If the continuing decline in our farming population is "necessary to the restoration of better returns," how much further must it go before it works, and who will get the better returns? If this be the "cure" for the ills of agriculture, it were better that we should keep the ills. Another farm paper editor declares that "there are too many farmers." The moral of the position assumed by these two commentators and others who share their views is that most farmers ought to do something else. They don't specify what it is, but imply that "industry would absorb them."

Inside of Farm Homes. — Eastern farm homes that I have seen, inside, struck me at once as being not only clean and orderly, but devoted exclusively to the comfort and enjoyment of family life. They are obviously pleasant places in which to live. Some rooms in a few instances may contain too many wall pictures and pieces of furniture, from a man's viewpoint. In none, however, have I seen a string of seed corn ears, a bag of binder twine, a mess of gum boots or a stack of shotguns and rifles in a corner. These and some other masculine chattels are to be seen in many a corn-belt farm home. Eastern farm homes, on the average, are larger than those in the prairie Mid-West, where spare or guest rooms are scarce. When pioneer farmers in that region built their homes, it was expensive for them to haul lumber and other building materials long distances over muddy roads. A successful farmer and his wife and their 17 children live in a three-room, one-story frame house in Western North Dakota. Some of the youngsters probably sleep in trundlebeds.

A Farm Water Supply.—In the East it is good to see never-failing springs on many farms. In Orange Co., N. Y., a dairy-farmer has rigged up and piped his hillside spring until it is an important source of income and satisfaction. It supplies his home and cowbarn with the best of water, cools his canned milk (in a concrete tank) and feeds a pond in which his Pekin ducks enjoy themselves. If he desired to do so, he could irrigate his garden with water from the pond, from which the natural fall would take it into overhead perforated pipes. Dry weather during July and August is the rule in most corn-belt States, which are not nearly so richly endowed as the Eastern States are with springs. We had a water shortage or were forced to haul water almost every mid-Summer until we drilled a well 310 ft. deep and set up a windmill over the hole to raise the good water that we had struck. A storm demolished the windmill; we then built a cheap, small shack on the site and installed a 12-horsepower gasoline engine in it to do the pumping. This machine has been in satisfactory use for more than 20 years, and is still in service. When the supply of water is low in the cistern at the house we pump water into it through an underground pipe 150 ft. long that can be connected by hose with the deep well pump in the barnlot. The concrete watering tank in the lot is accessible to cattle and horses in four pastures and two enclosures adjacent to the barns. We keep considerable live stock of good breeding. A dependable and adequate source of good water is essential to our system of mixed farming, in which live stock is the basic factor.

In Drought's Wake. — In July and the first two or three weeks of August droughty conditions were general throughout the farming regions of North America. Some farmers were hauling water for family use and for their live stock in Nova Scotia and Western Massachusetts on August 11. Eastern New York State, as it appeared to this observer on a train, seriously needed rain. A heavy shower had refreshened the Mohawk Valley between Fonda and St. Johnsville. Near the latter town (whose railway station flowers, shrubs and grass delight many a traveler's eyes) some dark-green, well-developed corn in the tassel was seen. East of Fonda corn, oats and pastures showed the blighting effects of drought. I was surprised to observe that, almost without exception, fields and patches of potatoes along the way from Boston to Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and Kansas City, apparently were uninjured and healthy green. In the Kaw Valley of Eastern Kansas farmers had dug their early potatoes, and sold them at $1.50 to $2.35 a bushel. Corn in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas has been damaged by drought. The best fields were planted early where legumes were grown in 1928, and where barnyard manures have been applied.

A Farming Corporation.—A Kansas reader of The R. N.-Y. informed me in Kansas City that a farming corporation in that State was doing well—on paper. After buyers of its preferred stock at $10 a share began to receive and advertise their dividends, the stock advanced to $20 a share, and many new buyers took it. My informant is sure that the corporation has not earned the dividends. Probably, therefore, it is another case of baiting and deceiving stockholders with their own money. Corporations of this kind are old devices in a new field. Outside schemers, aided by gullible or unscrupulous local co-workers, will use these devices for all that they are worth in areas where farmers are neither warned nor informed by the farm press.

"The Milk Situation."—T. G. H., Herkimer Co., N. Y., sends me the following letter, written on July 26 by G. W., one of our subscribers in Otsego County, and printed under the heading, "The Milk Situation," in *The Oneonta Star:* "I read in different papers that the price of milk has never been so high as it is now. Consequently people who don't know the facts will think that farmers are well off. The truth is that they don't get enough for their milk to cover the cost of its production. Where the farmer and his wife and children work hard 14 to 16 hours a day, they just get along. If every farmer hired help, there would not be much milk on the market. Many farmers can only work a fourth of their land; they cannot afford to hire help. Other farmers are leaving their farms because they cannot make a living. Farm boys don't want to stay on farms because they do not make enough money for their long hours. Farms are selling at about one-fourth to one-half of the value of the buildings. It does not pay to buy cows from Canada or Wisconsin; we can raise enough cattle in New York State. At present, it is better to sell cows. They are bringing good prices. So long as we do not get $3 a cwt. for 3 per cent milk in Summer and $4 in Winter, it does not pay to feed grain to cows."

A Matter of Training. — A young man whose farm parents had trained him to respect and adhere to democratic practices and high ideals graduated from the agricultural college in his State. In the next year he was offered the position of county agent in a State adjoining his own. He met a committee of five, mostly town business men, chosen by the local farm bureau association, heard their case, and told them what he would try to do if elected by a majority of the farmers in the county. Later, leading members of the association met and approved his selection for the post. The committee telegraphed him that he had been "unanimously elected." He accepted the office. In a few months he learned that of the 3,000 farmers in his county less than 1,000 were members of the Bureau. He expressed his surprise and disappointment to the executive committee. Its spokesman genially urged him to "go ahead and make good, and a majority of the farmers in the county will sign up and be with you 100 per cent." By the end of the year he had called on most of the non-members. They were either indifferent or hostile to his program or to the local association that had employed him. His course was then clear to him. In resigning, he said that he would not hold his job against their wishes or without their co-operation. He went to work for himself on a rented farm, and was never sorry that he did so. There were plenty of applicants for the position that he vacated. His successor was content to serve an organized minority, and evidently did not worry about the unorganized majority. These two young men were trained differently. Consequently they acted differently. What each did deserves neither praise nor censure. The issue in their twofold case was not so much a matter of right, wrong or temperament principle as it was of training in childhood and youth. There is too much lop-sided or specialized training for jobs and "getting by," and not enough systematic training in homes, schools and colleges for the living of life as it is lived by high-principled, unpretentious people whom each of us admires and knows.

Oratorical Salesmanship. — A former Governor of Nebraska, now a Congressman from that State, related to me his experience as a Presidential campaign speaker in a New England State more than 25 years ago. At the first schoolhouse meeting, he used all of the arguments and vocal persuasions at his command, and was surprised at the undemonstrative but serious and respectful manner in which they were received. There was no applause, by hand or mouth. No one said anything to him at the close of the "performance." There had been no smiling faces before him. He was discouraged and perplexed, for western politicians in particular like "loud and prolonged applause." Some of them will say almost anything in order to produce it. His speeches met with a like reception at his next half-dozen meetings. He wondered what was the matter with his talks or his audiences. During his third week's labors, he thought more about his hearers than himself. His audiences then began to exhibit a friendly interest in his speeches, and to say an encouraging word at their conclusion. Before he left the State—which voted against his party—he felt at ease, and was sure that he had won the good-will of "as courteous, intelligent and hospitable people as there are in the world," to quote his own lan-

guage. He learned that a typical western political speech was not adapted to the East. Recently, in a New Hampshire town, I heard a Pacific Coast official try, with high-powered oratory, to stampede the assembled members of an association into voting for his State as their next annual meeting place. They balloted overwhelmingly against his invitation. He ruined a strong case with overworked oratorial salesmanship. Possibly he learned something. D. C. W.

Holsteins go to Chile

Thirty-three Holsteins left Seward, Ill., August 3 on a 7,000-mile journey to the Chilean Andes where, on the mountain pastures of South America, they will improve the native and purebred herds and will help the pure milk supply of Santiago. They will have a 30-day trip through the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and the Panama Canal, two-thirds of the way down the Pacific Coast of South America to Valpariso. From there they will go up into the Chilean mountains to join the milking herds.

Ten of the 11 bulls will be distributed among the pure-bred herds of Chile that have been following American breeding lines for a number of years. The rest of the 33 head will go to the farm of Eladio Susaeta, who picked these animals and whose home is at San Bernardino, just south of Santiago. Last year the same purchaser shipped 18 choice Holstein bulls to Chile.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$13.35@13.60
950 to 1,100, good	13.25@13.60
800 up, medium	11.50@13.35
Common	9.00@11.50
Heifers, 850 down, good	10.50@12.00
Common and medium	7.50@10.50
Cows, good	9.25@10.00
Common and medium	7.00@ 9.25
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 7.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.50@10.00
Cutter and medium	7.50@ 9.50
Calves, 500 down, med. and ch.	11.50@16.00
Cull and common	7.00@11.50
Vealers, milk-fed, good and ch.	16.50@18.00
Medium	13.00@16.50
Cull and common	8.00@13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. and ch.	$10.50@11.25
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. and ch.	10.75@12.25
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. and ch.	12.00@12.25
Lt. wts., 130 to 160, med. and ch.	11.00@12.25
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. and ch.	10.75@11.25
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	9.00@ 9.50

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good and choice	$13.25@13.75
92 down, medium	11.50@13.25
All wts., common	9.50@11.50
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med. and ch.	9.00@11.00
Ewes, 120 down, med. and ch.	5.50@ 6.75
120 to 150, med. and ch.	5.00@ 6.50
All wts., cull and com.	2.50@ 5.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1 grade, 2½-in. Duchess, $1.25 to $1.50; 2¼-in., $1 to $1.25; unclassified, 2¼-in. Wealthies, $1.75 to $1.85; 2-in., $1.50 to $1.75; Pa., unclassified, 2¼-in. Wealthies, $1.75 to $1.90; U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Wealthies, $2.50 to $2.65; Va. Commercials, 2¼-in. Wealthies, $1.50 to $1.65; Smokehouse, 2½-in., $1.75. W. Va., unclassified, 2¼-in. Greenings, $1.50; Mich., A 2½-in. Duchess, $1.50; beans, bu. hprs., N. J. Limas, $1.50 to $1.65; Va. Limas, $1 to $1.50; cabbage, bulk, bbl., N. Y., $3 to $3.25; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crt., $1.50; corn, Ohio, 1½ bu. hprs., $1.25 to $1.50; cucumbers, bu. bskt., N. Y., best, $2.25 to $2.50; poorer, low as $1.50; eggplant, N. J., bu. hprs., $1.25; lettuce, N. Y., Big Boston, crts., 65 to 85c; onions, Ohio, 100-lb. sacks, yellows, fair condition, $1.75 to $2; poorer low as $1.50; peaches, bu. bskt., Elbertas, Ill., med. to large, $1.75 to $2; few, $2.15; small, $1.25 to $1.50; Md., med to large, $1.75 to $2; small, $1.25 to $1.50; Ind., large, $2 to $2.50; W. Va., small, $1.35 to $1.50; Pa., med. to large, $1.75 to $2; ½-bu. bskt., N. J. Elbertas, 75 to 90c; 6-bskt. crt., Elbertas, Del., med. to large, $1.50 to $1.75; small, $1.25 to $1.50; peppers, bu. hprs., N. J., 50 to 75c; potatoes, N. J. and W. Va., 150-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1 grade Cobblers, $4.85 to $5; Ohio, 2-bu. sacks, U. S. No. 1 Early Ohios, $3.15; Neb., 2-bu. sacks, U. S. No. 1 Cobblers, $3.75; sweet potatoes, Va., bbls., No. 1 Yellows, $5.25 to $5.50; Ga., bu. hprs., Porto Ricans, No. 1, $1.25 to $1.50; tomatoes, Md., 6-bskt. crts., fancy, $1.50 to $1.75; N. Y., 12-qt. bskt., 50 to 75c; Ohio, 12-qt. bskt, fancy, 75c to $1.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $21 to $22; std., $20 to $20.50; No. 2, $17.50 to $19; No. 3, $14 to $16; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17.50 to $19; No. 2, $16 to $17.50; No. 1 wheat straw, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $9.50 to $10; No. 3, $8.50 to $9; No. 1 oat, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $9.50 to $10.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs, locals, fresh select, whites, 41 to 43c; browns, 39 to 42c; current receipts, 32 to 34c doz. Poultry, fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog-dressed, 40c lb. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 29 to 30c; Leghorns, 21 to 23c; roosters, 18 to 19c; broilers, colored, 29c; Leghorns, 20 to 25c; springers, colored, 28 to 30c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 20c lb. Common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

Connecticut Market Notes

Supplied by the Connecticut Bureau of Markets Aug. 28.

Heavy supplies of native vegetables featured trading on farmers' markets. Tomato receipts increased generally with heavy offerings in Hartford, where 1,900 14-qt. baskets were sold on the farmers' markets this morning. Demand for sweet corn was generally good with large ears of the Evergreen variety bringing top prices. Potatoes were plentiful in Hartford, but moderate offerings of native stock appeared in New Haven and Bridgeport. Native carrots were in good demand. Shipped-in carrots in bushel baskets appeared in New Haven and started wholesaling at $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel.

Among fruits, native peaches were liberal with the Carman variety leading in bulk of offerings. A few native Hiley Belle peaches sold for 80c to $1 per 14 quarts, but the bulk of stock of moderate size sold for 75c per 14 quarts. Native Bartlett pears were offered in some markets. Prices ranged $1.25 to $2 per 14 quarts. Clapp's Favorite pears were nearly through with light offerings available. New Jersey Elberta peaches sold freely at $2.25 to $2.75 per bushel basket.

Hartford.—Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, 14-qts., $1 to $1.50; Southern, bu., $2.25 to $3; cantaloupes, std. crate, $3 to $4; oranges, Cal., 176-216, $4.50 to $7.75; peaches, 14 qts., 75c to $1.10; Elberta, bu., $2 to $2.50; pears, 14 qts., $1.50 to $2; blueberries, qt., 35 to 38c; beans, green, bu., $1.75 to $3; Lima, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; shell, bu., $1.50 to $2; beets, doz. bchs, 40 to 60c; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2.50 to $3; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.50; carrots, doz. bchs., 40 to 60c; celery, 12-stalk bch., 90c to $1.10; eggplant, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; corn, sweet, 100 ears, $1.25 to $1.65; lettuce, doz., 60c to $1; onions, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; peas, bu., $2 to $3; peppers, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, bu., $2 to $2.10; bbl. sack, $5.25 to $5.50; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.25; squash, box 2 to 4 doz., 75c to $1.20; tomatoes, 14 qts., 25 lbs., 50 to 75c; turnips, doz. bchs., 50 to 65c.

Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., Rocks, 35 to 37c; live, lb., Reds, 32 to 35c; live, lb., Leghorns, 28 to 32c; fowls, dressed, lb., 35 to 40c; live, lb., 28 to 33c; turkeys, dressed, Wn., lb., 45c; butter, 92 score, lb., 45 to 49c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 63c; Conn special No. 1, 58 to 60c; Conn. special No. 2, 50 to 55c; Conn. extra, 57 to 58c; Conn. gathered, 55 to 57c; western, 37 to 49c.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Sept. 15-25.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 16-17. — Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

Sept. 18-19—American Dahlia Society, annual exhibiton, Madison Square Garden, New York City. Secretary, Wm. J. Rathgeber, 198 Norton St., New Haven, Conn.

Oct. 7-12. — Danbury, Conn., Fair

Oct. 10. — Fourth annual Sewickley Guernsey Cattle Club show, Alleghany County Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa., Carlos E. Norton, secretary.

Oct. 12-19.—National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 17-20. — American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Nov. 7-10.—Autumn Exhibition, Horticultural Society of New York, Museum of Natural History, New York.

Nov. 13-14-15. — Westchester County Poultry Association, Annual Show Peekskill, N. Y. Chas. H. Chapman, Sec'y., Pleasantville, N. Y.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Live Stock Sales

Sept. 18. — Milking Shorthorn sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Sept. 25.—Vermont Guernsey Breeders' Association sale, Randolph Center, Vt.; S. G. Judd, president.

Sept. 27. — Guernseys. Louis Merryman's sale, Timonium, Md. Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12. — Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 28. — Holsteins. National Ormsby sale. Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Oct. 30. — Ayrshires. Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club tenth annual consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y.; R. E. Mead, sale manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Nov. 5-6. — Holsteins, Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 6.—Guernseys. Wisconsin State Guernsey sale, Waukesha. Gavin McGerrow, Pewaukee, Wis., secy.

Nov. 12-13.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22. — U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

∴ SHEEP ∴

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1 One Year Old Ram - - $50
6 This Year Rams - - - 25 each
Address Thomas McNutt, Manager

1,500 Choice Breeding Ewes FOR SALE
500 Black Faced Yearlings, 500 Michigan Delaine Yearlings, 500 Black Faced, 1 to 4-year-olds. Almond B. Chapman & Sons, So. Rockwood, Mich. 35 miles north of Toledo, O.

Reg. Shropshire 2, 5 year old Rams. Buttar stock. 2 year old Rams, Yearlings and Ram Lambs.
C. G. BOWER - - Ludlowville, N. Y.

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Sired by International Champion. Also Older Ewes.
Fred Van Vleet & Sons - - Lodi, New York

Blackfaced Scotch Highland Sheep The hardiest of all breeds, fine quality mutton. Rams, ewes and lambs for sale.
OAK GROVE FARMS - Mechanicsburg, Ohio

FOR SALE 30 Head Reg. Shropshire Sheep
from famous show stock. BLOSSOM HILL FARMS, Lebanon, N. J

For Sale A fine lot of registered Cheviot Rams Give description of ram wanted.
H. T. POTTER Mountain Dale Farms CORSICA, PA.

5 Extra Good 1 Yr. Rambouillet Rams
Smooth type. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

WANTED—LINCOLN SHEEP. GLENN R. JONES, R. F. D. 4, Boonville, N. Y.

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLINGS and RAM LAMBS Priced to sell. LEROY C. BOWER, Ludlowville, New York

RIGHT now, the most successful dairymen are making sure of maximum fall and winter milk production by putting their herds on Bull-Brand Dairy Ration. Read what some of these hard-headed feeders have done with B-B feed.

"Profits of $210.00 net per cow last year," says H. M. Baker, Columbus, N.Y. "280 to 290 quarts daily from 21 cows," say Field Bros., Derwood, Md. "8 cows—year's net profits $1674.68," says Horace Renchler, Hamburg, Pa. "During two months' feeding, my 18 cows have produced one-third more," says John Berube, Fairfield, Me.

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Thoughts From Long Acres

The other day we made a 70-mile trip north to the farm of a sportsman named Getz. The remarkable thing about his estate is that it is open to the public at all times. Mr. Getz was a mighty hunter in Africa and brought back with him numerous trophies which he exhibits in one large room, also a zoo equal to or better than most large cities can boast with lions, tigers, bears, monkeys, elephants, rhinocerous, hippopotamus—every school boy of long ago remembers that word—snakes and other strange animals. There are acres of beautiful flowers in appropriate settings of shrubs and hedges, also large greenhouses featuring tropical fruits. This section of Michigan is noted for Summer homes of rich people but it is unusual, to say the least, for one man to maintain such a wonderful educational exhibit and throw it open to the public with no charge whatever. Calvin was most interested in the reindeer as he associated them with Santa Claus.

The country over which we passed was sandy with poor soil, but it was being farmed to some extent. I was struck anew with the negligence of the farm people in having such poverty stricken front yards. Many old farm houses stood in the open with not a vestige of shade, not a single shrub or flower of any kind, the front yard a sandy waste of scorched June grass not even mowed. There was plenty of forest land, of small extent to be sure, but some at least on every farm so that native shade trees and shrubs could be had for the taking, even if fancy shrubbery was beyond the means of the people, so there was no excuse for the yards being shadeless and bare. We are judged to a large extent by the appearance of our homes but that is not the chief reason for beautifying them. Home is what we make it, either a bare and cheerless place in which to exist or a place of beauty which we learn to love. With no rain for many weeks that sandy country was parched and scorched enough without having the houses standing bare and cheerless in the boiling sun.

Long Acres is not an ideal place by any means and I must admit that I would hesitate to buy it if I had it to do over again, but it has become dear to us through watching the trees, shrubs and flowers which we set out to grow into things of enduring beauty. Rose bushes brought in a suit case from the old home in Missouri, a snowball from a brother's place, a cedar from another brother, a syringa from grandma, a Carolina poplar brought home as a cutting with no roots and now over 12 feet tall, an elm from the back ravine, seven catalpas we raised from seed, and now large enough to begin shading the house, together with some stuff bought from a nursery, help to make home a place to love, but I wish to emphasize the fact that native shrubbery and shade trees transferred from the wood-lot are enough to beautify any home if lack of money makes buying fancy shrubbery impossible. I pity the child who is raised in a home like those we passed that day.

Black rot in grapes is much more serious than I thought, as reports are that some vineyards are entirely ruined while in others the crop is cut from a fourth to a half. The berries are dried up now but they must all be picked out before the grapes are packed and that is a tedious job. Just why part of a bunch will rot and the rest show no damage, why some vines show very much rot and the next not any, why those with poor foliage show the most rot is a mystery to me. The Niagara, white grapes, show the most rot, Catawba very bad, Concord next, and Moores show the least rot, but there is some in all vines. Vineyards which were sprayed many times are not so bad as unsprayed vineyards but do show some rot while dusted vineyards show as much rot as those not dusted. The condition of the surface makes no difference as vineyards kept exceptionally clean show as much rot as those in which weeds and grass are plentiful. Also vines hanging low and those high on the wires are alike affected. We have always been told that damp and hot weather brought rot in grapes but the weather has been exceptionally dry for a long time.

I made one bad mistake this year in not providing a crop for green feeding during the time the pasture failed. One year I sowed Soy beans and kaffir corn together and mowed it as needed when the pasture failed. One year I sowed common corn broadcast which made a fine green feed crop when needed; one year I had Sudan grass, and one year sorghum in hills, but this year I just naturally failed to plant a green feed crop as the Spring and early Summer was so wet the grass was thick. Now that it has not rained for many weeks and the pasture is burned and scorched with heat and drought, I find myself with nothing but dry hay to feed the cow, and the milk yield has dropped accordingly. Next year I shall plant a small piece to either sorghum or kafir corn drilled or in hills so it can be cultivated and have green feed at this time of poor pasture.

Tomatoes are selling at very high prices as the drought cut the crop short. Those potato growers will get theirs this year if this section is any indication of the crop, as the drought will make yields around here not enough for home use.

Thrashing returns are very disappointing as yields of oats are exceptionally low, and the grain light and chaffy, while Missouri reports wheat yields of six to eight bushels and prospects for much soft corn. The only main crop so far which was exceptionally good was hay of which there was a wonderful crop with all barns stuffed and much stacked. Second cutting of clover and Alfalfa was very good, but there will be no third cutting of Alfalfa. Corn is extra good on Alfalfa sod, fair on clover and Timothy sod and very poor where a sod was not plowed under or not plowed until shortly before planting. We practice Fall plowing of sod lands for corn and find it much the best practice for this section.

The boys are handling grape baskets out in the barn and talking 10 bushels of gab to each dozen baskets. A man has to get quite old before he learns to keep still and some of us never learn that silence is golden. We shall use the 12-quart, jumbo basket this year as the quality is too poor for the four-quart basket as table grapes. The regulations for the small basket are very strict so only exceptional quality may be packed in them and we have no time for so much sorting.

L. B. R.

Cornell Winter Short Courses

The College of Agriculture at Cornell University will have the usual short courses during the coming Winter. It will be the policy, with the Winter courses, to keep foremost the idea that the work given must be of practical use by the student as soon as he has finished his work at the college. Some will return to their own farms or to farms that they are working with their fathers. Some will go to dairy or fruit farms, or to vegetable or poultry farms, where they will be employed as managers or foremen. Some will go to nurseries or floral gardens. Some will become leaders of herd improvement associations or operators of milk plants.

A new feature will be known as the "Unit Courses," which means short periods of intensive instruction on a particular unit or division of a subject that the student desires to pursue exclusive of other matter. It is intended, to enable the student to cope with some concrete problem. The one-week course for incubator operators is an example. The department of poultry husbandry offers a week of intensive training in the operation of incubators. Another unit course is offered to those who would prepare for position as testers for dairy herd improvement associations. The courses for students desiring to become milk plant operators are divided into "unit courses." November 6 to December 21 will be devoted to a foundation study of basic dairy principles. It includes milk testing, bacteriology and chemistry, as they apply to the handling of milk and milk products, and dairy arithmetic and dairy mechanics. During the two weeks from January 6 to 18 an intensive course will be taught in handling market milk. January 20 to February 1 will be devoted to making butter and cheese; and February 3 to 14 to operating condensed milk and ice cream plants.

Most students in the Winter course will, however, register for the full 12 weeks of instruction in the subjects which they elect to pursue. There is, for instance, the regular course in general agriculture, designed for those who are interested in general farming. It may be taken in one Winter, or, preferably, in two Winters with a definite plan for progressive instruction. This course includes a study of the principles of growing the principal crops common in New York State, soils and fertilizers, feeding and breeding farm animals, farm mechanics, the weather, veterinary medicine, plant physiology and plant breeding, the control of insects and plant diseases, mechanics, farm management and marketing, and other things relating to general farming.

The poultry-raising course includes both study and practice in the principal branches of the poultry business.

For gardeners and others who plan to go into vegetable growing there is a vegetable-crop course. The care of all the principal vegetables, greenhouses, hotbeds and cold frames, as well as the control of insects and dieases, plant breeding, and marketing will be taught, and there will be greenhouse work.

CHAS. A. TAYLOR

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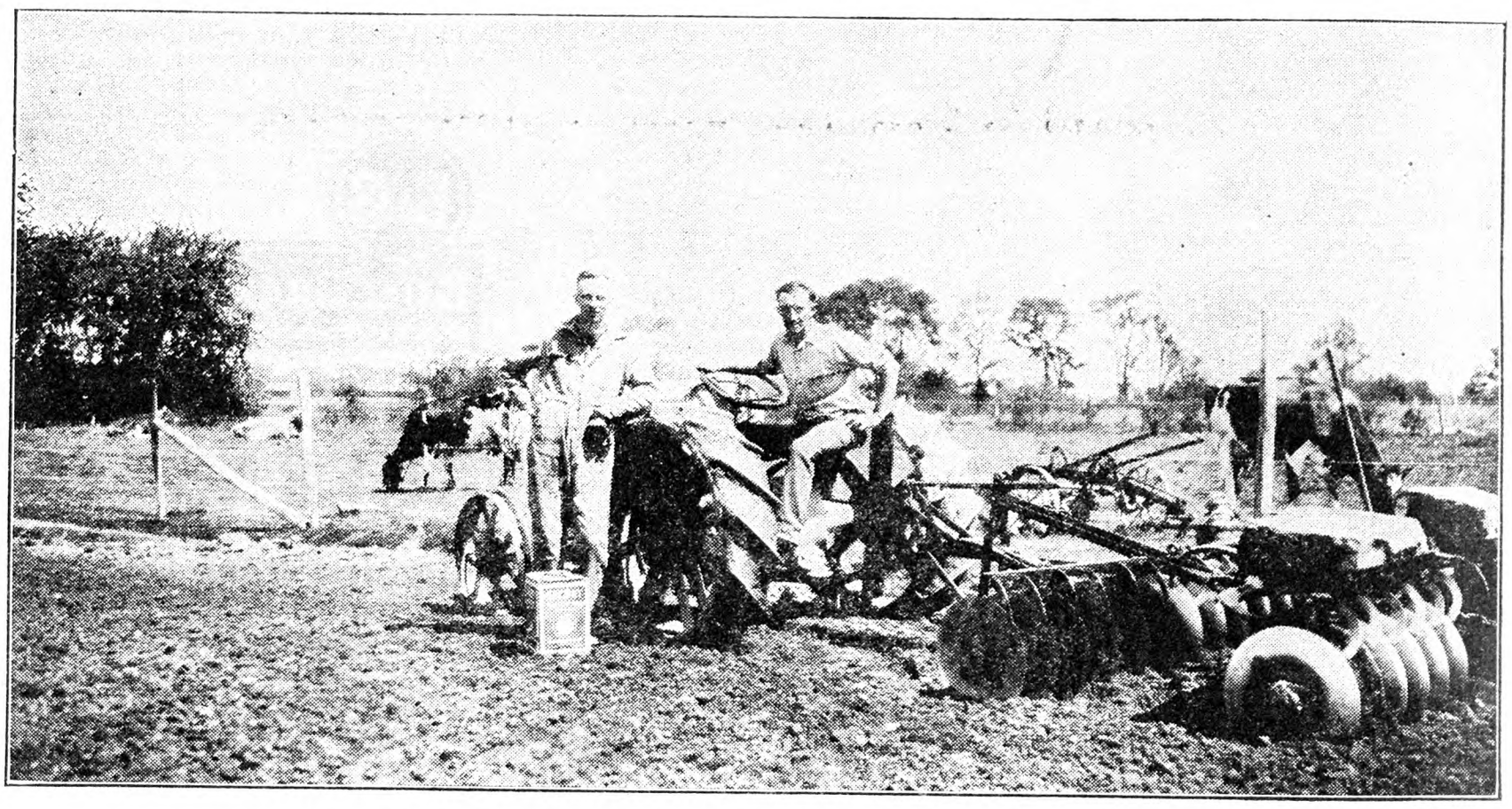

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Vaccinating Against Fowl Pox

Fowl pox is better known to most poultrymen as chicken pox, but those who try to speak with scientific accuracy deplore the use of the latter term in place of the former because of a possible confusion between two diseases of this name, the one occuring in birds, the other in human beings. Since there is no relation between chicken pox in the chicken and chicken pox in the child, and no probability that the public will ever use the medical term varicella for the latter disease, it is probably as well that we come to the aid of the authorities who desire exactness in language and say "fowl pox" when we mean fowl pox.

Fowl pox in the North has not been considered a very serious disorder when, as has usually been the case, it occurred in mild form. So far as causing deaths is concerned, it has not been serious unless complicated by roup or diseases of the respiratory tract. The belief of veterinarians now seems to be that the virus of fowl pox is the same as that which causes fowl diphtheria, cankers, roup and perhaps other manifestations of disease infection. Whether or not these diseases are but different forms of an infection caused by the fowl pox virus, fowl pox itself causes sufficient havoc with the egg record in laying flocks to make its control important.

The modern investigator in diseases and their control is bending his efforts very largely to finding vaccines and serums with which to combat them. He likes to meet them on their own ground instead of depending upon drugs of more or less uncertain action. Up to date, much of great value has been discovered in this method of treatment, though it must be confessed that many vaccines and serums that promised well at first have not fulfilled their maker's expectations. The use of vaccines goes back to at least the time of Jenner in England, who first succeeded in convincing people that smallpox could be controlled by inoculatng people with cow pox. Others had noted this fact before but it took Jenner's persistence and demonstrations to pound it into the public consciousness. Jenner's vaccine is a good example of one method of disease control, the actual giving of a mild and harmless infection to protect against a malignant one. Smallpox, itself protects against a subsequent attack, but, in the older days, to a far greater extent than in the present it mutilated and killed. Before Jenner's demonstrations, people sometimes actually gave each other smallpox by direct inoculation of the disease, hoping that the infection might run a mild course and protect against a fatal one later. This, of course, was exceedingly dangerous, for the disease intentionally communicated might prove as malignant as though it had been contracted unintentionally during one of the frequent and awful epidemics. The fact that any were willing to take such desperate chances shows the horror of smallpox in that day, before general vaccination with cow pox brought a method of control.

Now we have offered us a method of vaccinating fowls against fowl pox like the ancient method of inoculation of smallpox, the giving of the actual disease when conditions are favorable for recovery without serious loss to the owner. If pullets can have chicken pox and get it over with before they commence to lay, it is far better than to have a slump for several weeks in egg production just when eggs are worth the most, in the winter. To bring this about, a vaccine that will communicate fowl pox to chickens has been prepared. It is applied by plucking a few feathers from a fowl's leg below the knee and rubbing in a little of the vaccine where openings in the skin have thus been made. This can be done from 4 to 6 weeks before young stock is to go into its winter quarters and without any severe setback in the bird's condition. The vaccinated pullet or cockerel has real fowl pox and is capable of transmitting it to healthy birds. Unless all the young stock on the premises is to be vaccinated, or those that are not vaccinated are to be kept apart from those that are, it is not advisable to undertake the procedure in the absence of exposure to the disease and consequent practical certainty that it will occur anyway and had better occur before laying begins. It is probably well not to subject chickens of inferior vitality to the disease, for it is to be remembered that this kind of vaccination is like the ancient form of inoculation with smallpox, it transmits protection only by giving the bird opportunity to develop immunity for itself. No other animal is going to step in and provide protection for the vaccinated bird, as the calf does for one who wishes to protect himself against smallpox or the horse does for those suffering from diphtheria. If there has been no fowl pox on the premises and there is no knowledge of such exposure as is very sure to bring it, there would be little sense in deliberately introducing the infection. M. B. D.

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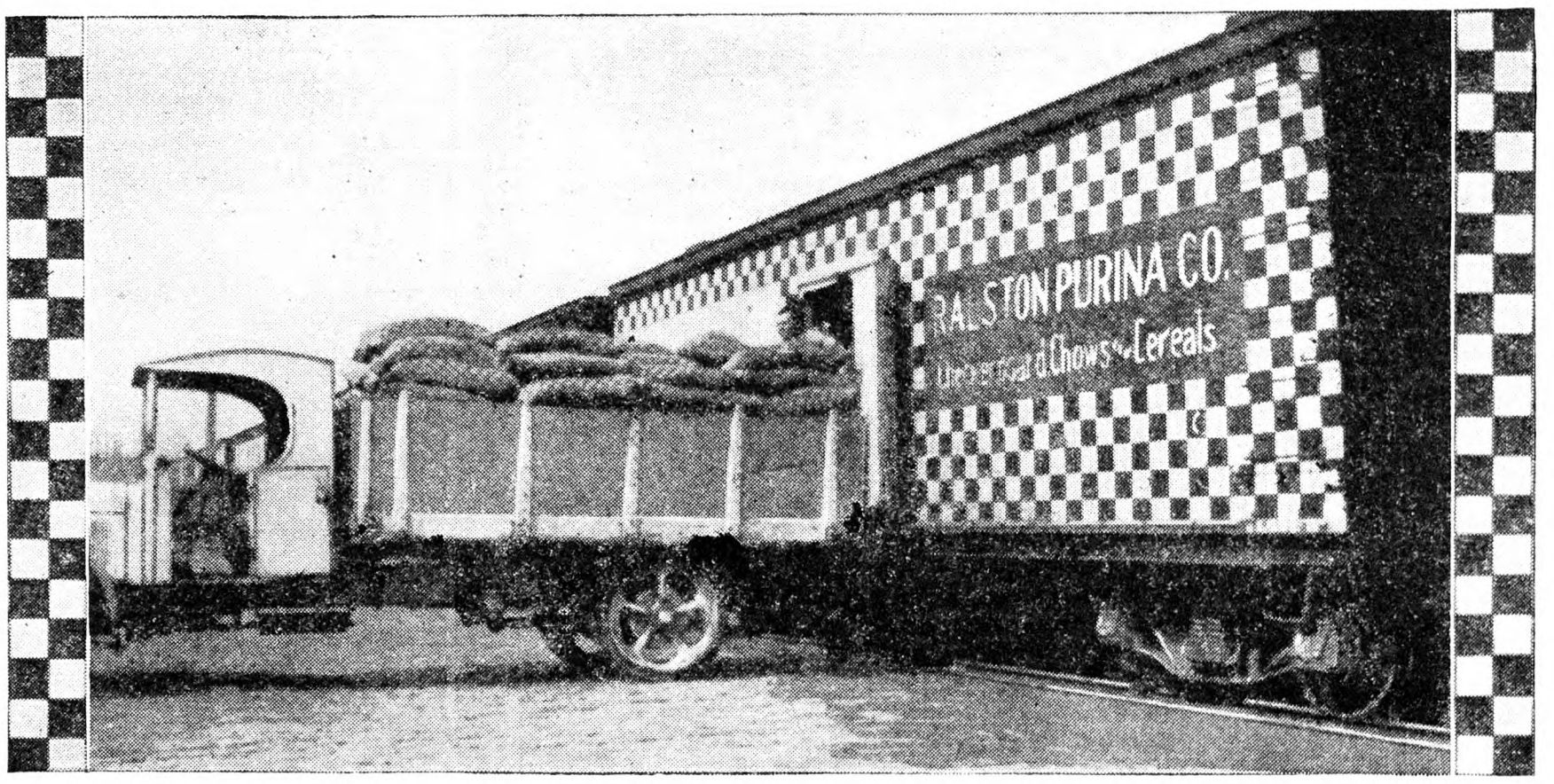

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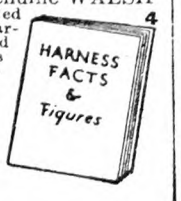

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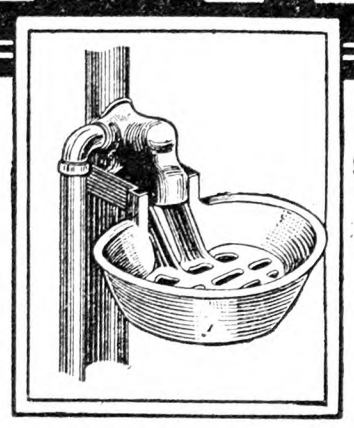

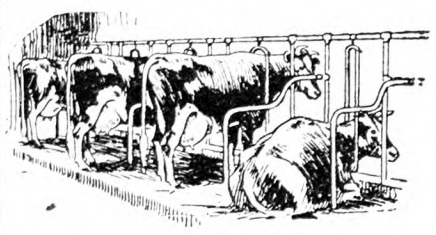

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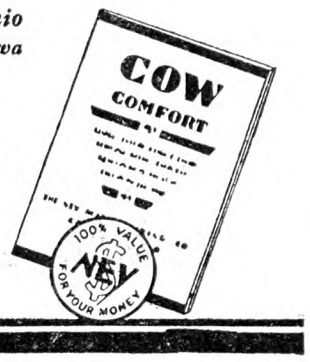

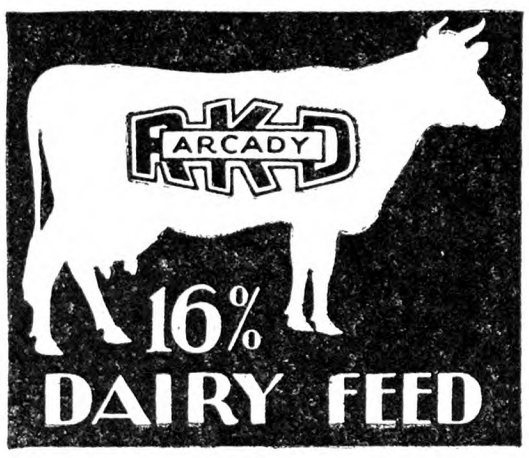

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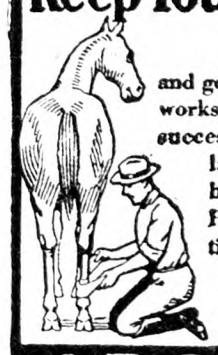

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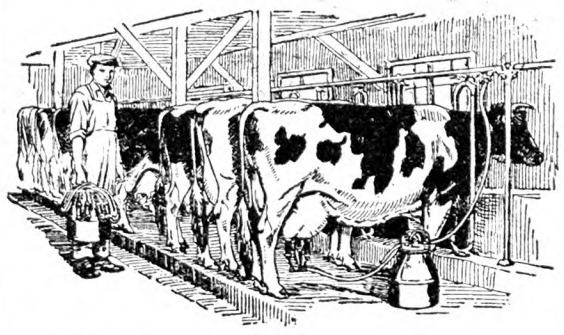

PRINTED matter and the spoken word can tell you many things about the wonderful new De Laval "Magnetic" Milker and its lower priced companion, the De Laval "Utility" Milker, but not a fraction as much as a De Laval Milker itself operated by you in your own barn and on your own cows.

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Where Is Your Horse Lame?

By DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

The old "horse doctor" is becoming scarce. Now that the equine tribe is so rapidly lessening in numbers on the farms of the country, he has had to turn to other sources of income. We fear the detection and treatment of lameness will, in time, become a lost art. Always it has been a difficult matter to determine the exact seat and cause of a mysterious lameness in the horse, and to succeed in the work one has required a great deal of experience, and has had to become proficient by close observation and constant practice. The beginner needs instruction in this useful work and will find the following hints a real help in solving some of the problems of the sort that have to be dealt with in the absence of the expert.

To become quickly able to detect departures from the normal stance and gait of the horse study as many horses as possible, that the natural position of each may be recognized at rest, and that the actions of the sound animal may be understood. By so doing it becomes "second nature" to note in an instant the first symptom of lameness, and then the work of determining the location and cause of the trouble may more readily be undertaken.

Have the affected horse stand on a level floor or place and watch his actions. If a forefoot hurts, it is thrust forward. If both forefeet hurt, each in turn is advanced. An acutely foundered horse thrusts both forefeet forward, tries to go on its heels and correspondingly advances the hind feet under the body. In chronic founder the horse is stiff when starting, and turns the toes up when trotting. It also goes on the heels. The toes may also be turned upward, somewhat, when the heels have been lowered persistently by severe and unnecessary paring of the hoofs in the shoeing shop. In chronic founder one will also notice rings or ridges on the front hoofs, and in the most severe cases, with lameness excessive, the soles of the forefeet will be found dropped or bulging downward at the points of the frogs.

Lameness, due to founder, does not subside with exercise. That is also true of lameness caused by sidebones, ringbone, splint, corns and cracked hoof walls. The lameness of navicular disease of the forefeet, however, disappears temporarily when the horse trots for a while. It returns when he rests. The affected hoof, in navicular diseases, usually is hard, contracted and somewhat steep at the toes and narrow at the heels. Ringbone occurs as a hard, bony growth upon the pastern. It may be low, around the hoofhead; or high, reaching well toward the fetlock joint. A complete ringbone encircles the pastern; a false ringbone is comparatively small in size and does not involve the pastern joint or the fetlock joint. It may have been caused by an injury and does not necessarily disqualify a stallion or mare for breeding purposes. A tendency to ringbone, sidebone and bone spavin is hereditary, therefore affected animals had better be discarded as breeders. Crooked or sickle hock joints, of the hind legs, predispose to spavin and curb, therefore, are highly objectionable in the breeding animal.

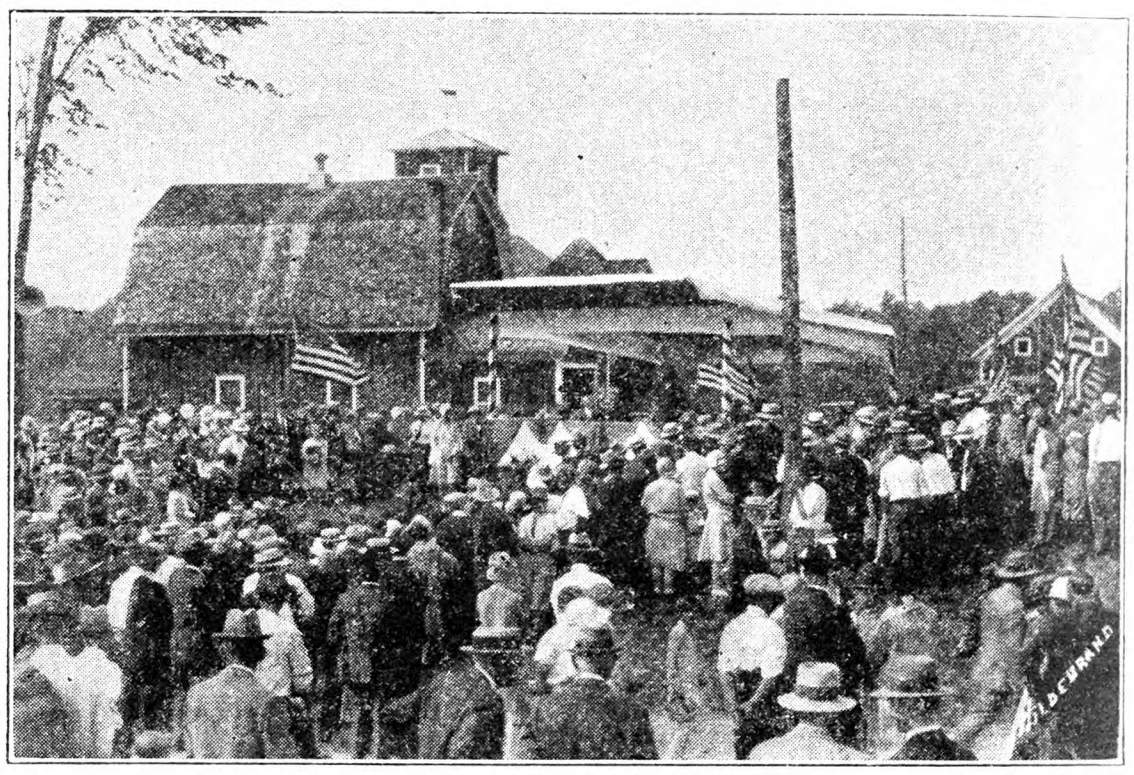
When the seat of lameness is above the hoof of the forefoot, the horse usually stands down squarely upon the foot. In shoulder lameness, the horse has trouble in stepping over an obstacle and tends to drag the leg when walking and to roll it outward when trotting. Pain is also evinced when the leg is held with the knee bent or flexed and is then quickly shoved upward and forward, and then upward and backward. The lameness does not subside with exercise. The muscles of the shoulder waste away (atrophy) in chronic shoulder injury or lameness ("sweeney"), but the wasting may also be noted in chronic foot lameness, or lameness of a part above the hoof and beneath the knee. In knee lameness, it will be found impossible to hold the back tendons in a position with the muscles of the back of the forearm, when the leg is lifted and the knee bent (flexed). The knee may also be seen "sprung" forward, when the horse is at rest. Splints are found on the back part of the cannon or shin bone, one side or the other, below the knee. A splint that involves the knee joint is most injurious and serious and the lameness most difficult to remove.

Acute hoof lameness, accompanied with great pain, inability to place weight on the part, and often fever and loss of appetite, usually indicates presence of pus which is burrowing under the horny wall or sole. That may be due to a nail-prick, or to a suppurating corn, often erroneously called a "gravel," or to a stonebruise or tread. The hoof-head will be found hot and tender in such cases, and also in "quittor" cases, in which there is a chronic discharge of pus from a discharging sinus or "pipe" in a lump on the hoof-head, usually toward the heel. A crack of the hoof wall, running from the hoof-head downward, also causes severe lameness and, like a calkin-tread, or a close-driven nail, or suppurating corn, may end in quittor.

Lameness due to a bone spavin in the hock joint is most severe at beginning of exercise. It subsides, temporarily, when the horse works, but is as bad as ever after a short rest. The toe of the shoe is worn down, in spavin lameness; the heel, in stifle lameness. The hind foot affected with ringbone takes an abnormally long step. The indications of hoof lameness, of the hind legs, are the same as for the forelegs. When a spavin cannot readily be seen or felt, just in front of the chestnut of the inner surface of the hock joint, the hock test should be applied. That consists in having the horse led out to halter, then lifting the foot of the lame leg and holding it for two or three minutes close to the belly of the horse, so that the joint will be tightly closed, and having the animal quickly trotted forward the moment the foot is dropped. If the hock is the seat of the lameness, the horse will start out on three legs, for a few steps or at least go very much lamer than he did before the hock was tested. A very large bone spavin has completely formed and rarely causes severe lameness. It is the small, forming spavin that causes most lameness. A spavin formed among the bones of the hock joint is called an occult spavin, causes constant lameness and cannot be remedied by treatment such as may cure ordinary bone spavin. It is a most serious unsoundness and causes intense suffering.

Curb occurs as a bulging of the parts just below the back of the hock joint. It causes severe lameness when of recent origin and caused by a sprain. When fully formed the part is calloused or hard and enlarged and lameness has subsided. It is most objectionable when associated with curby formation of the joint. When a horse is "stifled" the patella or knee cap of the stifle joint, at the flank, has slipped out of place and the leg will be thrust stiffly backward, with the hock joint in an almost straight line. In pseudo or incomplete dislocation of the patella the cap slips out of place and back again with a snapping noise, as the animal walks. That is most common in the tall, fast-growing colt, being due to weakness of muscles and tendons. Recovery is quite possible in the colt, but true stifle disease, in a colt that suffered an attack of infected navel shortly after birth, is incurable, as is disease of the joint in an adult horse. In the latter condition there is either a soft swelling, containing much joint oil, or a large, hard, bony enlargement. Hip lameness causes rolling outward of the joint, when the horse trots, and the muscles may waste away. Atrophy of the muscles of the region of the stifle and thigh, resulting from a severe attack of azoturia, causes marked dropping of the stifle joint. That usually is remediable, but many months may pass before recovery is complete. Sprains, strains and injuries are usually indicated by marked heat, swelling and pain of the affected part, in addition to lameness, when a joint is affected.

We shall be glad to answer questions relative to this subject and the treatment of lameness.



On page 1036 we told of the tablet to be unveiled on the Gerit Miller farm, Peterboro, Madison Co., N. Y., in memory of the first annual Holstein record of milk production. The above picture shows the ceremony as held August 17

Conn. Egg-laying Contest

This is carried on at Storrs, Conn. There are 100 pens each containing 10 birds. Following is report for week ending August 21:

At the end of the 42d week of the egg-laying contest at Storrs the average egg production per bird was almost 179 eggs. This is within nine eggs of the grand total for last year's contest at the end of the 51st week when the contest closed. The egg production with the hens in the present contest showed only a decline of .1 or 1 egg less than last week's total. The per cent production was 51.3.

A pen of White Leghorns owned by William L. Gilbert Home of Connecticut, outlayed all other pens with a production of 58 eggs. This makes a grand total to date for the Connecticut pen of 2,439 eggs which record surpasses that of Toivonen Leghorn Farm of Pennsylvania. This record of 2,439 automatically puts this pen into third place amongst the Leghorns. The pen owned by Toivonen drops to fourth place. Hanson's Leghorns from Oregon were second best for the week with a lay of 56 eggs. Hanson's pen is now within 81 eggs of the leading pen in the contest. The Oregon pen has only nine weeks left in which to overtake the lead which George Lowry's pen of Leghorns has. We shall all watch with interest the race between the four leading pens in the contest. A pen of Leghorns owned by Peetoocee Poultry Plant of Pennsylvania, came through with 55 eggs thus capturing third place for the week. Fourth honors for the week were equally divided between a pen of White Wyandottes owned by Winlay Farm of Connecticut, and a pen of R. I. Reds owned by Charlescote Farm of Massachusetts. These two pens laid 54 eggs each. Charlescote's pen of Reds which held the lead for a number of weeks only to be passed by a pen of Reds owned by John Z. LaBelle of Connecticut, has this week gained three eggs on the leading pen. There is now only a difference of 23 eggs between the first and second pen of Reds. The only pen among the principal varieties which seems to have its place cinched for the remainder of the year is the pen of Barred Rocks owned by R. C. Cobb of Massachusetts. This pen has a phenomenal record for Rocks of 2,332 to date.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, Mass., 2,332; Hawes Bros., Me., 2,130; Spring Brook Pltry Farm, Conn., 1,955.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,954; Davidson Bros., Mass., 1,660.

White Wyandottes. — The Locusts, Conn., 1,965; Winlay White Wyandottes, Conn., 1,939.

R. I. Reds.—John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 2,236; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 2,213; F. S. Chapin, Mass., 2,187; Zephrim LaBelle, Conn., 2,105.

White Leghorns. — George Lowry, Conn., 2,535; Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore., 2,454; Wm. L. Gilbert Home, Conn., 2,349; Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Pa., 2,430; Fox & Sons, N. J., 2,283.

Number and per cent production by varieties: 70 White Rocks, 47.1; 80 W. Wyandottes, 42.1; 140 Barred Rocks, 48.1; 240 R. I. Reds, 47.9; 450 White Leghorns, 56.7; 20 other varieties, 46.5; 1,000 average all varieties, 51.3.

Total for the week, 3,595 eggs; total eggs to date, 178,756; best for week, pen 90, 58 eggs; best to date, pen 65, 2,535 eggs; average pen total, 1,787 eggs.

Fair at Egg Harbor City, N. J.

The Atlantic Co., N. J., Fair will be held Sept. 4-7 at Egg Harbor City. The large poultry industry of South Jersey is a special feature of this fair, and this will be under the following supervision:

Atlantic County Federation of Poultry Associations, Leonard Gilpin, president; H. M. Carrell, vice-president; J. E. Brockett, secretary.

The Dorothy Poultry Association, Dorothy, N. J.; Leonard Gilpin, president; Frank Makarius, vice-president; Mrs. Anderson, secretary - treasurer; Andrew Stewart, business manager.

Poultry Raisers' Association of Hammonton, Hammonton, N. J.; W. H. Hinchman, president; Henry M. Phillips, vice-president; H. M. Carrell, secretary-treasurer.

Egg Harbor Poultry Association, Egg Harbor City, N. J.; Carl F. Schirmer, president; J. Howard Riley, vice-president; Samuel Eldert, secretary-business manager; R. C. Lobherr, treasurer; Emil Ankermiller, publicity.

The poultry judges are as follows:

Production Department.—White Leghorns: Roy E. Jones, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.; H. C. Knandel, Penn State College, State College, Pa. American Breeds: J. Harry Wolsieffer, Vineland, N. J.; Leslie M. Black, New Brunswick, N. J.

Exhibition Department.—Newton Cosh, Vineland, N. J.

Eggs.—Leslie M. Black, New Brunswick, N. J.

Reserve Judge. — Prof. Willard C. Thompson, New Brunswick, N. J.

South Jersey is noted for high-class eggs, attractively labeled. One well-known brand is the "Jersey Sunshine," put up by egg clubs at Hammonton and Dorothy.

Cannibal Hens

I have S. C. White leghorn hens from different sources, and cannibalism prevails amongst them. Would a change in feed help to lessen the number of deaths from vent picking? C. K.

Prof. Roy F. Jones of the Storrs, (Conn.,) Experiment Station believes that the increase in the amount of prolapse of the vent and cannibalism noted in late years is due to a change in the feeding methods that has occured. He charges corn, in the increased quantity proportionately in which it is being fed, with responsibility for much of this trouble. Prof. Jones advocates a marked decrease in the amount of corn fed, either as meal in the mash or as scratch grain, when this trouble is prevalent and says that this measure has greatly reduced and, in some cases, entirely checked losses from prolapse and cannibalism. Wheat and barley may be used to replace the corn, or a large part of the corn fed. Prof. Jones' recommendations that green food, especially cabbage be fed, relieving crowded conditions, getting the birds out of doors and using physic if the fowls are at all constipated are ones made heretofore and, I believe, very sensible. If conditions are such that a flock can be given its liberty out of doors, cannibalism and other vices due to too close association with each other, may be broken up. Close confinement, rather than any particular kind of food given, seems to me responsible for cannibalism, though the question as to just what element in close confinement is at fault may not be answered.

The mash that you are feeding is not excessive in amount of cornmeal and the scratch grain does not contain too much corn. It is also rather low in amount of animal protein, given as meat scrap and buttermilk. I do not see anything in it to which cannibalsm can reasonably be charged and advise turning your flock loose, if it is confined, and feeding plenty of green food, with an occasional dose of Epsom salts, 1 lb. in the drinking water of each 100 birds. M. B. D.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending August 24:

Market, beef steers, closing about steady, with week's early 25 to 50c decline; top, $13.25; average weight, 1,290 lbs.; two loads Virginias with weight held above $14; bulk of sales, $12.25 to $13. Bulls, she stock and cutters unchanged; bulk medium bulls, $10.25 to $11; heifers, $11 to $11.75; butcher cows, $8.25 to $9.25; cutters, $5.25 to $6.25. Stockers and feeders, about steady; yards well cleared of stale offerings, most sales $9.25 to $10.25.

Receipts for week ending Aug. 24: Cattle, 154 cars; 38 Virginia, 30 Canada, 20 Chicago, 18 St. Paul, 17 West Virginia, 5 St. Louis, 5 Pennsylvania, 3 Kentucky, 3 Pittsburgh, 3 Maryland, 2 Kansas City, 2 Buffalo, 2 Michigan, 2 Mississippi, 1 Tennessee, 1 North Carolina, 1 New York, 1 Texas; containing 4,480 head, 211 head trucked in; total cattle, 4,691 head; 542 calves, 864 hogs, 805 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 215 cars; 52 Canada, 39 Virginia, 36 Chicago, 29 St. Paul, 19 St. Louis, 13 West Virginia, 5 Kansas City, 5 Pennsylvania, 5 Buffalo, 3 New York, 3 Oklahoma, 2 Tennessee, 2 Kentucky, 1 North Carolina, 1 Maryland; containing 6,689 head, 390 trucked in; total cattle, 7,079 head, 661 calves, 1,090 hogs, 887 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers. — Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.75 to $14.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12.75 to $14.25; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12.50 to $14; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11 to $12.75; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $11.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11 to $12; good, 850 lbs. up, $10 to $11; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9 to $10; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $9.

Cows.—Choice, $9 to $10.25; good, $8 to $9; common and medium, $6.75 to $8; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.50 to $12; cutter, common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50.

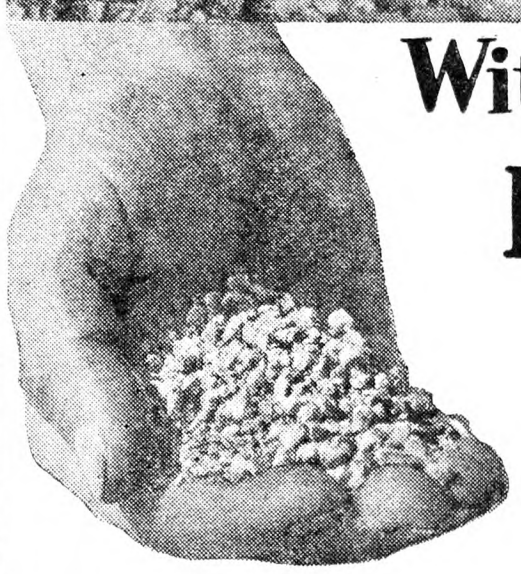
Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $9.75 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $8.25 to $9.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $9.50 to $11.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $8 to $9.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $14.75 to $17.50; medium, $12.75 to $14.75; cull and common, $8.25 to $12.75.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11.25 to $12.75; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $13 to $13.50; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $13 to $13.50; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.25 to $11.25.

LADY DRIVER "Tell me, George, quick! Which is the right side of the road to keep on when you're running down a hill backward like this?"—Punch.

Cut Your Egg Cost!



With Chapin Kernels LAY-ALL

Net profit per dozen eggs tells the story. Feed the old way, which means that 2-5ths of all the feed is wasted and lost, and you have a high egg cost. Feed the new way—the Chapin Kernels Lay-All way—and, like hundreds of others, you cut your egg cost 'way down.

Compare your present egg costs with 495 eggs from 100-lb. bag of Lay-All costing $3.80. Another spent 11c worth of Lay-All per dozen eggs; another fed 80c worth of Lay-All per day to 100 pullets and got 529 eggs in 9 days. Average White Leghorn flock eats only 16 lbs. of Lay-All per 100 hens, and will produce more eggs than 25 to 30 lbs. of mash and scratch.

Easy to Feed—Saves Work

Chapin Kernels take the drudgery out of poultry raising. Simply fill hoppers once a day, then go away; no bothersome feeding by the clock, no mixing mashes, no scratch-feeding.

Each Chapin Kernel is like every other Kernel, and is a complete ration in itself—a scientifically processed mixture of 17 proven poultry feeds and minerals—toasted and tasty—good to the last atom for every laying hen.

Chapin Kernels are made in three ways, to suit laying hens (Lay-All), growing youngsters (Grow-All), and for baby chicks (Start-All). "From Chick to Laying Hen"—that's Chapin Kernels! All three Kernel feeds can be fed with the same good results to turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, and pheasants.

If you want bigger egg yields with reduced feed bills; if you want to feed your flocks but once a day and cut your labor time two-thirds; if you want sturdy, healthy egg-making hens, then ask your feed store man for Chapin Kernels Lay-All or write for samples, prices, etc. Made by Chapin & Co., Hammond, Ind., makers of the famous Unicorn Dairy Ration for 23 years.

What's In It

All three feeds contain the following ingredients in amounts of each that vary to suit age of bird:

Meat Scraps, Dried Buttermilk, Pulverized Oats, Corn Oil Meal, Wheat Flour, Gluten Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Yellow Corn Meal, Wheat Bran, Milo, Wheat Middlings, Yellow Hominy Feed, Molasses, Salt, Charcoal, Bone Meal, Calcium Carbonate.

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Without obligation, send me samples of Chapin Kernels.

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I have.....Hens .....Pullets

Better Results Assured

Hundreds of successful poultrymen unsolicited have written us that

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has produced better results for them.

LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. If your dealer cannot supply you send us $4.00 for a 100 lb. sample bag, freight prepaid, to points in N. Y., N. J., Penna. and Va. only. Your money refunded if not found entirely satisfactory.

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WENE'S "Wyan-Rocks" (Wh. Wyandotte-Rock Cross) 7 weeks old, $34.50 per 100, F. O. B. our Farms. "Bram-Rocks" (Brahma-Rock Cross) same age; same price. Day-old chicks if you prefer them—Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks; also straight Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. Hatches every week.
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CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
Barred Rocks	3.25	6.00	11.00
White Leghorns	2.75	5.00	9.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
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	$3.25	$6.00	$11.50	$55.00
Jer. Bl. Giants, L. Brahmas	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.00
Heavy Assorted	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50

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LALLY FARMS -:-

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Barred Rocks
VINELAND, N. J.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

August 29, 1929.

MILK

September: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.05.

In classes 2A and 2B differentials of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $1.95.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.44	@	$0.44½
Extra, 92 score	.43¼	@	.43½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.40½	@	.43
Seconds	.38½	@	.40
Lower grades	.37½	@	.38
Ladles	.33	@	.37
Packing stock	.31	@	.32
Renovated	.38	@	.39½
Sweet, fancy	.45½	@	.46
Extra			.45
Firsts	.42	@	.44½
Seconds	.40	@	.41½
Centralized	.40¼	@	.42½

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.24	@	$0.25
Fancy	.23	@	.23½
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.22½	@	.23½

EGGS

Nearby fancy, white	$0.57	@	$0.58½
Extra	.51	@	.56
Average extras	.48	@	.50
Extra firsts	.41	@	.47
Firsts	.37	@	.40
Pacific Coast, whites	.44	@	.55
Mixed colors,			
Nearby best	.47	@	.51
Gathered, best	.40	@	.45
Common to good	.28	@	.32

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42	@	$0.45
Fair to good	.30	@	.40
Roosters	.20	@	.26
Fowls	.30	@	.36
Ducks	.22	@	.25
Geese	.16	@	.22
Turkeys, young toms	.42	@	.46
Hens	.40	@	.43
Squabs, white, lb.	.40	@	.50
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.00
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24	@	$0.28
Chickens	.26	@	.32
Roosters	.21	@	.23
Ducks	.20	@	.27
Geese	.13	@	.20
Tame rabbits	.24	@	.26

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.50	@	14.60
Bulls	8.00	@	9.25
Cows	7.00	@	8.50
Calves, best	16.00	@	19.00
Common to good	12.00	@	15.00
Sheep	5.75	@	6.00
Lambs	11.00	@	14.00
Hogs	9.00	@	11.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.23	@	$0.24
Good to prime	.16	@	.19
Culls	.10	@	.13
Steers, 100 lbs.	24.00	@	24.50
Bulls	14.00	@	14.50
Cows	16.50	@	18.50

POTATOES

Jersey, 150-lb. sack	$1.50	@	$5.00
L. I., 3 55-lb. sacks	4.25	@	5.25
150 lbs.	1.75	@	5.00
In bulk, 180 lbs.	5.50	@	5.75
Sweet potatoes, S'n, bbl.	4.75	@	6.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00	@	$1.50
Cabbage, bbl.	2.00	@	3.25
Carrots, bu.	1.50	@	2.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@	3.75
Celery, doz.	.50	@	.75
Eggplants, bu.	.50	@	1.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	4.00
Lima beans, bu.	.75	@	1.75
Onions, bu.	1.25	@	2.25
Peas, bu.	1.00	@	4.50
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.00
Spinach, bu.	.75	@	2.50
String beans, bu.	.50	@	2.25
Sweet corn, 100	3.00	@	4.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	.50	@	2.25
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50	@	3.50

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Pea	$10.00	@	10.50
Red kidney	9.00	@	9.25

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.75	@	$2.50
Peaches, Va. & W. Va., bu.	1.13	@	2.25
Ind., bu.	3.25	@	3.50
Pa., bu.			2.50
Jersey, crt. or bu.	.50	@	3.50
Muskmelons, Col. pony crt.			2.50
Flat crt.	.75	@	1.25
California, Jumbo crt.	2.25	@	3.25
Std. crt.	2.25	@	2.75
Pony crt.	1.50	@	1.75
Flat crt.	1.00	@	1.25
New Mexico, Jumbo crt.	.50	@	1.35
Del. and Md. Jumbo crt.	2.00	@	2.75
Std. crt.	1.50	@	2.25
Pony crt.	1.25	@	1.75
Flat crt.	.75	@	1.25
Jersey, crt. or bskt.	.75	@	1.75
Blackberries, qt.	.15	@	.18
Huckleberries, qt.	.25	@	.40
Raspberries, pt.	.12	@	.18
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.75	@	1.25

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00@25.00
No. 2	22.00@23.00
No. 3	14.00@21.00
Clover mixed	15.00@23.00
Straw, rye	17.00@18.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.44¼
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.48¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.18¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.57¼
Rye	1.10
Barley	.76

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.			$0.19
Grade B			.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.52	@	.53
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65	@	.75
Gathered	.45	@	.55
Fowls, lb.	.45	@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, new, lb.	.06	@	.07
String beans, lb.	.15	@	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.20	@	.30
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15
Peaches, doz.	.30	@	.40

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The Philadelphia fruit and vegetable market has been amply supplied with all lines of produce during the past few days. Harvesting of late Summer and early Fall crops is now taking place in nearby sections, and from this date until frost, the movement to market from these areas will be heavy. Trading was not sufficient to move the tremendous volume of produce, and in many cases sales were made with difficulty. Top grades of nearly all lines were the only offerings to sell at satisfactory levels. Apples were in heavy supply and met a slow demand at unchanged prices for most varieties. The comparatively early season and high prices earlier in the season considerably above a year ago has brought many Fall varieties on to the market which ordinarily do not move before another month. Nearby Wealthies in ⅝-bu. baskets sold for 65 to 90c, while Smokehouse and Rambo were mostly 75c to $1. A few sales of Gravensteins in bushels sold for $1 to $1.50, while Delaware Grimes Golden sold mostly for $1.75. The greater part of the cantaloupe supply came from Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey, and moved slowly at barely steady figures. Maryland standard 36s brought $1 to $1.25, while jumbos sold for $1.50 to $1.75. Western stock was in light receipt as nearby offerings dominated the market. Honey Balls were steady to firm, while Honey Dews were mostly unchanged from the week before. Peaches were in very heavy supply and much of the ordinary stock was moved with difficulty. New Jersey movement by truck was at the peak of the season, while Delaware and Maryland also moved large quantities. Nearby white varieties brought 15 to 50c per ⅝-bu. basket while Elbertas were mostly 15 to 65c for anything other than fancy. Bushel Elbertas sold for 50c to $1, while crates were mostly 75c to $1.25. Watermelons met a slow demand account of the cooled weather affecting the consumption. Pears were in slightly heavier receipt and Bartletts from New Jersey sold for 75c to $1, with Le Contes at 25 to 40c per ⅝-bu. basket. The berry season is about over for the present year, and receipts dropped during the past week. The market on fancy string beans was stronger toward the close. Flat varieties brought 50c to $1, while round green sold for 30 to 75c. Wax were steady at 50 to 60c with poorer down to 25c per ⅝-bu. basket. Lima beans were in heavier supply and the market eased off slightly from the week previous. Maryland and Delaware bushels sold for 50c to $1, with New Jersey stock in ⅝-bu. baskets at 40 to 80c. Cabbage moved slowly and prices dropped considerably from the week previous. Virginia crates were quoted at $3 to $3.25, while New Jersey stock brough 50 to 65c per ⅝-bu. basket. Celery held at its previous price level. Beets and carrots were also unchanged. Corn was in lighter supply and a slightly better tone to the market was noted. New Jersey sacks of 100 ears, yellow, brought $1 to $1.50 with a few fancy up to $2. The market on western Iceberg was firm toward the close, but trading was somewhat limited. California crates of 4 to 5 dozen heads moved at $3 to $4, while New York State Big Boston in fairly liberal supply moved slowly at 25 to 65c per crate, two dozen heads. The demand for onions was slow and the market barely steady. N. Y. and Mass. yellows sold for $2 to $2.15 per 100-lb. sack, while Spanish crates of 50 brought $1.75 to $1.85, and half crates $2.40 to $2.50. Tomatoes were in heavy supply from nearby and the market weak. N. J. ⅝-bu. baskets were mostly 60 to 75c with a few fancy at $1. Potatoes met only fair demand and the market was steady. N. J. 150-lb. sacks of Cobblers were quoted at $4.50 to $4.60 with poorer stock as low at $3.75. Pa. stock was mostly $4.60. Virginia sweet potatoes were stronger and sold for $5 to $5.25 per stave barrel.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Fancy fresh eggs from nearby sections have been scarce on the Philadelphia market during the past few days and the market has worked itself higher. Quality of the offerings was somewhat better than the week before, principally on account of the cooler weather. Fresh extra firsts advanced again to 41c, while fresh firsts were quoted at 37½ to 38c. Some of the stock received showed some heat damage and this was moved at a discount, as dealers are now turning to storage stocks. Fresh seconds were mostly 33 to 35c. Fancy candled stock was at a premium and sold readily at 49 to 51c, while carton eggs were firm at 51 to 52c. Receipts dropped slightly from the week previous and since Jan. 1, the total receipts are now slightly behind those of a year ago. Although the in-to-storage movement was heavier than the out-of-storage movement in Philadelphia during the past week, the storage movement for the country as a whole is now decidedly out. Dealers prefer to turn to storage stocks to fill their immediate demands rather than pay high prices for the stock now reaching market which may show some heat damage.

Offerings of live poultry continued light and the market ruled firm for fancy marks, with demand equal to the task of absorbing the limited supplies on hand. Colored fowls were mostly 31 to 32c, while Leghorn stock moved fairly well at 24 to 26c. Spring chickens were steady at 33 to 35c for fancy Plymouth Rock smooth-legged birds, weighing over 3 lbs. The smaller sizes were somewhat slow at 27 to 31c. Broilers were mostly of ordinary quality and the market dull. Fancy Spring ducks were fairly active at 22 to 23c, while old stock was slow at 20 to 21c. Trading on the dressed poultry market was slow and only fancy marks met a satisfactory demand. Fine large fowls moved well, but ordinary offerings were slow. Chickens were in ample supply for the trade requirements, and fancy most sales were made at 37 to 42c for boxed packed western stock. Fancy roosters were steady at 23 to 26c; ducks were unchanged at 24 to 25c.

HAY AND STRAW

Only hay of good quality moved satisfactorily and the bulk of the receipts being undergrades, were slow and dull. No. 2 Timothy was unchanged at $18 to $19 per ton. Timothy clover mixed brought $17.50 to $18.50. Straw held steady but trading and demand was only moderate. New offerings of wheat straw sold for $12 to $13 per ton. J. M. F.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 50c; best dairy, lb., 53c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 49c; undersized eggs, doz., 40c; duck eggs, doz., 58c.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices. Apples, pk., 40c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; berries, black, qt., 20c; berries, red, qt., 30c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 4c; cabbage, red, head, 5c; cucumbers, 8 for 15c; pickling, 100, 60c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, 4 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 10c; dandelion greens, pk., 20c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 5c; onions, green, bch., 5c; potatoes, bu., $1; peaches, Elberta, bu., $2; new potaoes, pk., 50c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch, 5c; green peas, 3 qts., 25c; green corn, doz., 25c; pineapples, each 10 to 20c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; Summer squash, lb., 3c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, 6 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 25c; Summer squash, lb., 3c; tomatoes, lb., 4c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 36c; light fowls, lb., 34c; geese, lb., 50c; ducks, lb., 30c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 36c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 30c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 35c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 24 to 30c; veal cuflets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 20c; sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, old, 23c; Spring, lb., 25c; dressed, lb., 46 to 50c; fowls, libe, lb., 25 to 32c; yearlings, live, lb., 28 to 30c; Leghorns, 26 to 28c; broilers, live, lb., 28 to 30c; dressed, lb., 50c; squabs, pair, 60 to 90c; butter, lb., 52 to 58c; eggs, grade A, doz., 48 to 50c; fancy, white, crate, $15; grade A, $13.50 to $14; unclassified, $12; duck eggs, doz., 50 to 55c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Carrots, doz. bchs, 25 to 35c; cauliflower, head, 15 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 60 to 90c; cucumbers, bu., $1.50 to $2; beans, wax, bu., $1.50; beets, doz. bchs, 25 to 35c; dill, doz. bchs, 50c; endive, bch, 15c; garlic, lb., 10c; lettuce, head, 5 to 6c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; caps, 25c; kohlrabi, bch, 5c; leeks, doz. bchs, 35 to 40c; potatoes, bu., $1.50 to $2; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; onions, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; peas, bu., $2; peppers, bu., $1.50; radishes, doz. bchs, 15 to 20c; rhubarb, doz. bchs, 50 to 60c; sweet corn, doz. ears, 15 to 25c; spinach, bu., 60 to 90c; Summer squash, doz., 40 to 60c; tomatoes, qt., 10 to 15c; bu., $1.50 to $2.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $1.50; cherries, sweet, qt., 20 to 25c; elderberries, bu., $1; huckleberries, qt., 25c; long blacks, qt., 20c; plums, bu., $2.50 to $3; pears, bu., $2 to $2.25; peaches, bu., $2 to $2.25; 8-qt. bskt, 65c.

Hay, mixed, $12 to $15.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

August 27, 1929.

Despite dry weather which has continued throughout the growing season, most native produce continues in plentiful supply at Boston.

Apples.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good on best. Duchess ord., 50c to $1.50; fancy, $1.75 to $2.25. Gravensteins ord., 50c to $1.50; best, $2 to $2.50. Williams, $1 to $1.50; few large extra fancy, $2 to $2.50. Wealthy fancy, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box.

Beans. — Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native green and wax, $1 to $2; few fancy, $2.25 to $2.50. Shells, $1 to $2. Limas, $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Beets. — Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Blueberries.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. N. S., 32-qt. crts., 27 to 35c qt.

Carrots. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 bchs., 50c to $1; cut-off, $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native white, $1.25 to $1.75 18 bchs. N. Y., 2-3 crt., few sales, $3.

Corn.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native yellow, 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native, 50 to 60 cukes, $1 to $2.50; few higher std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native, 18 heads, 25 to 50c std. bu. box. N. Y., 24 heads, best, 50 to 75c. Calif., 4 to 5 doz., best, $2.50 to $3.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box.; white pickling, small, $2.50 to $2.75 ½ box.

Peppers.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native hot, $1.10 to $1.25; Sweet Bell, $1.10 to $1.35 std. bu. box. N. J., various varieties, 75c to $1.25 1½-bu. hamp.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1.60 to $1.85 std. bu. box. N. J., 150-lb. sacks, mostly $4.25 to $4.50. Me., 100-lb. bags, $2.65 to $2.75.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., 35 to 75c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 85c to $1.10 bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair. Native hothouse, mostly 4 to 7c lb. Outdoor, 50 to 75c; few, $1 ½ box.

Hay.—Market quiet. Receipts and demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $16 to $21. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market unsettled. Creamery extras, 43½c; firsts, 41½ to 43c; seconds, 40 to 41c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 57c; white extras, 55 to 56c; fresh eastern extras, 52c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. N. Y. extras held, 27 to 28c; firsts held, 25 to 26c; fresh, 25 to 26c; western extras held, 26 to 28c; firsts held, 24 to 27½c; fresh, 23 to 24c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., $10.25 to $10.50. Calif., small white, $11.75 to $12. Yellow Eyes, $8.50 to $8.75. Red Kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market firm, demand quiet. No price changes noted. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending Aug. 24, 8,080,000 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 38 to 39c; clothing, 31 to 32c; ½ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 83 to 87c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 84 to 87c; ⅜ blood, combing, 83 to 87c; clothing, 80 to 85c. Terr., combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ⅜ blood, combing, 88 to 91c; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 78 to 82c; clothing, 72 to 77c; low ¼ blood, combing, 65 to 70c; clothing, 62 to 65c.

BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK

Hogs.—Supply light, market firm, demand fair. Bulk of sales, $11 to $11.50.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cattle fairly liberal; market weak with some sales 25 to 50c lower; bulls barely steady; demand slow. Vealer supply light; market 50c to $1 higher; demand fairly active.

Cows.—Common and medium, $6 to $8; low cutter and cutter, $5 to $6.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $7 to $8.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $11.50 to $15; cull and common, $9.50 to $11.50.

Sheep.—None offered.

Milk Cows.—Supply about normal; market firm on better grades; weak on others; demand good for qualified stock, slow for lower grades. Choice, head, $215 to $230; good, $175 to $215; medium, $100 to $140; common, $70 to $90.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Aug. 27.—Home-grown peaches are beginning to come into the market and prices are easier. A few home-grown pears are also arriving.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 49 to 50c; tubs, 47 to 48c; firsts, 45 to 47c; undergrades, 44 to 45c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25 to 26c; longhorn, brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; limburger, brick Swiss, 32 to 33c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 52c; grade A, 42 to 48c; grade B, 38c; grade C, 33 to 34c; nearby at mark, 38 to 45c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, firm; fowls, 28 to 35c; chickens, 39 to 43c; broilers, 36c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; ducks, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 41 to 46c. Live poultry, firm; fowls, 24 to 30c; broilers, 23 to 32c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 22 to 26c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; home-grown, Duchess, bu., 75c to $1.50; Yellow Transparent, $1.75 to $2; Wealthy, $2.50; Red Astrachan, $3 to $3.50. Potatoes, weaker; home-grown, bu., $1 to $1.90; Va., bbl., $2.50 to $6; sweets, Va., bbl., $6 to $6.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $9 to $10; pea, medium, $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $14 to $15; marrow, $15.50 to $16. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2; Spanish, crate, $2 to $2.15.

Fruits and Berries.—Blackberries, qt., 18 to 21c; cantaloupes, crate, $2 to $3.50; elderberries, bu., $1; grapes, Cal., Thompson, 24-lb. lug, $1.25 to $1.50; Malagas, $2.25 to $4; honeydews, Ariz., crate, $2.75; huckleberries, 4-qt. bskt., $1.10 to $1.15; peaches, home-grown, bu., 90c to $2; pears, home-grown, bu., $2.25 to $2.50; plums, 4-qt. bskt., 25 to 30c; watermelons, 35 to 90c.

Vegetables.—Beans, green, bu., $1 to $1.25; wax, 50c to $1; beets, bu., 75c to $1; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.25; cauliflower, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; celery, doz., 75 to 90c; corn, doz., 25 to 35c; cucumbers, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; eggplant, bu., $2.25 to $2.50; kohlrabi, doz., 50 to 60c; lettuce, 2-doz. crate, 45 to 75c; peas, bu., $1 to $1.50; peppers, bu., 50c to $1.25; pumpkins, bu., $1; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; romaine, bu., 40 to 50c; spinach, bu., $1; squash, bu., 75c to $1.25; tomatoes, 12-qt. bskt., 40 to 60c; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.50.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5.50; buckwheat, $3.50 to $4. Maple products, firm; syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $17 to $18; clover mixed, $16 to $18; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $28.50; standard middlings, $31; red-dog, $40; cottonseed, 36 per cent protein, $41.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $55; hominy, $43.80; gluten, $39.90; oatfeed, $15.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.50; Alfalfa, $15 to $16.50; Alsike, $18 to $19; clover, $18 to $20. C. H. B.

Northeastern Ohio Crops and Markets

Aug. 26.—Ohio-grown clover seed excels all others for this section according to experiments of one of the county farms after a test of Ohio, Michigan, Colorado, Oregon, French and Italian seed. Michigan and Colorado seeds rated second.

Some apprehension is felt regarding the corn crop in this section, as it is feared that, unless we have a late season, there will be much soft corn. The crop seems good otherwise. Potato prospects are good.

The honey crop has been good so far. Goldenrod is now coming, soon to be followed by the bee's last chance, the wild aster. There has been a Fall feel in the air recently, and for several nights the temperature has dropped dangerously near the frost mark. A frost now, or even a few days later would mean damage to crops that could hardly be estimated, as tomatoes, sweet corn, potatoes and other garden crops are just now coming on.

This has happened at an even earlier date than this, as in the "50 Years Ago Today" column of the **Youngstown Telegram** of a few days ago, a killing frost was recorded in this section.

Youngstown Produce.—Butter, creamery first, 45c; creamery extra, 48c; cheese, N. Y. State, new, 27c; N. Y. State, old, 33c; oleo, vegetable fat, 19½c; animal fat, 25½c; eggs, fresh, 42c; flour, Winter wheat, $6.75; Spring wheat, $9.50.

Cleveland Produce.—Butter, extra, 45½ to 46c; extra firsts, 41½ to 42½c; seconds, 40½ to 41½c; eggs, firsts, 35½c; ordinaries, 29c; poultry, fowls, 28 to 30c; broilers, 28 to 32c; Leghorn, 22 to 24c; Leghorn broilers, 24 to 26c; Spring ducks, 22 to 24c.

Cleveland Live Stock.—Hogs, receipts, 5,000; 250 to 350 lbs., $10.50 to $11.25; 200 to 250 lbs., $11.10 to $11.85; 160 to 200 lbs., $11.75 to $11.90; 130 to 160 lbs., $11 to $11.90; 90 to 130 lbs., $10.75 to $11; packing sows, $9 to $9.75. Cattle, receipts 1,000, calves 1,000; beef steers, $8.50 to $10.50; beef cows, $7 to $8; low cutter and cutter cows, $5.50 to $6.50; vealers, $15.50 to $18.50. Sheep, receipts 3,500; bulk fat lambs, $13.50 to $13.75; bulk fat ewes, $6 to $6.50. F. S. H.

Two farmers met in town a few days after a cyclone hit the countryside. "Yes, it did quite a bit of damage out our way," said one reflectively. "By the way, Hank, was that new barn of yours injured any?" "I can't say rightly," he answered slowly. "I ain't found it yet." —The Outlook.

A Country Woman in Spain

PART I

Barcelona, Feb. 4, 1928.—Here I am in ancient Barcelona (founded, they claim, by Hercules, just 400 years before Romulus founded Rome), entirely surrounded by Spaniards! I have been out all day, first to a Spanish bank, then to a tourist's office, then to the American consulate, and finally to a few gorgeous churches, parks, fountains and monuments, all on foot and without a guide—I, who can't walk for 10 minutes in Greenwich Village without losing my bearings!

It was very rough crossing the Mediterranean, and I was very sick. There was such a gale off Corsica that we were carried 40 miles out of our course, and arrived here three or four hours late, in the teeth of a spectacular thunderstorm. It was a beautiful trip, though, especially in the late afternoon, when we skirted ranges of violet hills and seemed to be sailing right into the sunset. The clouds had an irridescent quality that I have never seen anywhere else as if they had been dipped in a rainbow. How glad I was to get through the customs, and to this pleasant "Hotel d'Espagne," and to fall into bed! The sheets here are perfumed—it was the first thing I noticed, except the

"Spanish sailors with bearded lips,
And the beauty and mystery of the ships
And the magic of the sea."

If you want some more poetry:

"Spain's daughters are no Amazons,
But framed for all the witching arts of love."

The ladies wear transparent black lace scarfs on their heads for the street, and working-women wear colored silk kerchiefs. Everything is brilliant with color; the buildings, inside and out (wonderful work in twisted iron, and domes and cupolas that seem to be made of majolica), gorgeous dashes of color in dress. I saw one workman in pink breeches and a bright blue shirt, with white sash, another in buff breeches and cap, turquoise blue shirt and broad black sash, and sky and sea of the most intense blue.

February 5.—Long day's trip to Laragrossa—a paradise of cherry and peach orchards in full bloom, followed by endless miles of wild, desolate country, with jagged sierras—saw-toothed ranges of hills—on the horizon sparse, gray-green vegetation, and little infrequent pueblos (I suppose adobe) which look as if they were carved out of the earth rather than built up from it. It reminded me of the "sage-brush country," and the pictures of cliff-dwellings. Interspersed with these there were valleys and verdant tablelands, with innumerable flocks of sheep, the shepherd usually wrapped in a cloak or "plaid," crook in hand, and one or two wonderfully active little dogs in attendance. Weather is colder than on the coast, and my compartment was heated by a long iron foot-warmer filled with hot coals. Manners are courtlier than in France, much difference being paid to women, perhaps because they're so handsome! Even the roughest workmen are quick to observe what you want, and to avoid incommoding you in the slightest way. I traveled today with one attractive senora who showed a decided wish to be friendly, and was amused by my phrase-book by the help of which we conversed quite a bit (the language is guttural and not as melodious as Italian, the many *th* sounds giving it a lispy effect). It was so warm that she took off her coat, disclosing the fact that her gauzy head-covering was part of a large square of almost transparent black silk which she wore draped about her person.

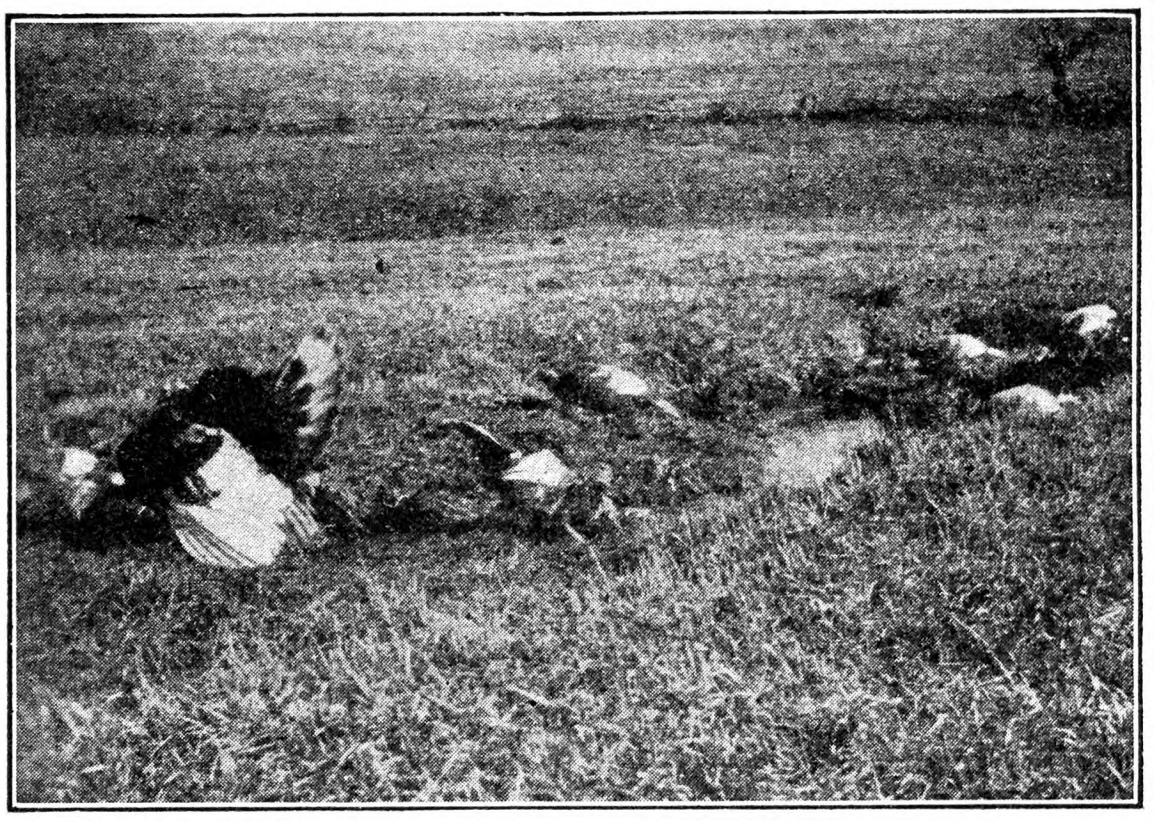
February 8.—Reached Pamplona last evening, and this morning I walked straight out into the country for four or five miles, through as lovely scenery as I ever saw, as Pamplona lies in the midst of a fertile plateau ringed in by mountains. Everything was white with frost, but the sky cloudless and sunshine deliciously genial. Much plowing was going on, generally with two yoke of brown or cream-colored oxen with a mule leading, sometimes one yoke and two donkeys tandem, sometimes four donkeys tandem. In digging, men use two very heavy forks, taking one in each hand and pressing on one with each foot, and jerking up the earth with a great effort. Many, very pretty country girls were coming into town seated on donkeys, loaded with heavy panniers, the girl always sitting sidewise, on a bright-colored blanket. The women are very handsome, but not as soft and womanly as the Italian girls—almost always pride in their looks and hearing. Complexions vary from very dark to quite fair, with a few red or golden blonde.

After a delicious lunch, rest and change of dress, I drove for two hours in a two-horse cab, seeing among o her things the great Gothic Cathedral (such wonderful chanting, and responses by a boys' soprano, that I could hardly bear to leave), the bull-ring (not a bull-fight, however), and all the visitors' "sights," and wound up my day with a stroll through the town, doing a bit of shopping, and watching the people, which is what I really enjoy most of all. This is as good a program as I know of for a one-day stop in a foreign city!

I read somewhere that the people here are noted for "stubborn honesty," and I believe it. The other day I offered a cab-driver a two-peseta piece, thinking that about right, and he saying, "No: una-una," and holding up one finger admonishingly, firmly handed me back a peseta! There was no meter, and no one else present—no apparent reason why he shouldn't take all he could get. On the other hand, I notice that coins are always rung in the shops, showing that there are counterfeiters abroad.

So many things strike a stranger as novel and picturesque. The men wear serapes (narrow blankets or shawls, and muffle up their heads and faces, covering their mouths completely, especially in the early morning. Women do nothing of the sort! In the morning, too, little coke or wood fires are kept burning in pans or kettles along the street. A common street sign is "Vinos y Comidas" (wines and dinners), and I noticed one such with a niche or shrine containing a bas-relief of Jesus, just over it! There are fewer beggars than in the Italian towns (though still a good many), and I think more street musicians, and men and even women sing on the street as naturally as birds sing at daybreak. Beggars are "authorized" by the municipality, and are often mutilated or deformed and tragically sad-looking. Spaniards can be very gay, but I never saw countenances better adapted for expressing the darker emotions—anger, scorn and profound melancholy. Policemen are many and vigilant, and everywhere there are soldiers (in picturesque uniforms faced with scarlet), and sentries pacing up and down in front of their sentry-boxes. Lotteries, evidently licensed are common, and you're apt to find yourself in a lottery-bank when you want to change a traveler's check! Shops are almost universally kept by men or boys, and there are few women guests in the hotels — in fact, I've repeatedly been the only one, but never once have I felt conspicuous or uncomfortable, so perfect are the men's manners.

DORA READ GOODALE.



Turkeys on Range

The Care of Caged Canaries

The American Humane Education Society, with offices at 180 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass., issues a leaflet giving the following information:

Canaries should be kept in a warm pleasant place, carefully protected from draft. Give them fresh water and seed daily. Keep them well supplied with gravel. If troubled with looseness of bowels, place a rusty nail in the drinking water. Clean cage once a day and let them bathe three times a week, especially during the warm weather.

Many canaries are kept by persons who know little or nothing regarding their care or treatment. Anyone keeping a canary should give it the best Sicily canary seed obtainable, and occasionally Summer rape seed. Do not give damp seed as it is likely to lump and turn sour. Always prepare fresh each feeding if a moist food is necessary for the bird's health. There are birds killed, or have their voices permanently injured or destroyed by use of hard, musty, wormy seed or varieties which are injurious.

Seed should always be purchased at a first-class bird store, always select the best. Seed put up in fancy packages is often hard and old and unfit for canaries, seed sold in bulk is usually fresher.

Every two or three days the bird should have a piece of lettuce or a small piece of apple or orange, and after the bird has been accustomed to it a bit of lettuce every day is a fine thing. A bird out of condition should be fed in the morning some stale whole-wheat bread soaked in a little warm milk.

During the molting season, which extends from June until September, birds should be given a little grated, hard-boiled egg about three times a week and a small piece of lettuce about twice a month. Birds should be kept out of draft at all times of the year. Cover the cage with a light-weight cloth to protect the bird from glare of electric light and falling temperature during the night.

In caring for caged birds strict cleanliness is essential—avoid dishes with corners which hold dirt—use round cups or dishes. Keep all water dishes absolutely clean. Feed the bird and attend to its cage regularly, at the same time every morning if possible. Change water several times each day. When the habit is formed there will be less danger of the bird's being forgotten. If possible, never delegate the care to another person, who, however, well meaning, not having the same interest in it, may forget all about it with disastrous results. If a brass cage is not kept perfectly clean, verdigris collects and the bird will peck at it and suffer in health—perhaps die.

When a canary is restless either the food is not to its taste, or it has no food in the seed dish, or the water dish may be empty, or the bird may want grit or may feel a draft, or feel the presence of a cat or mouse or of some object to which it is not accustomed.

Feed hemp-seed sparingly. Give no salt.

Place a piece of cuttlefish bone between the bars of cage where the bird can easily sharpen his bill on it and eat a little if he wants it.

Be sure to have good gravel for bottom of cage. Gravel is as necessary for birds as salt is for human beings. Red gravel is said to be the best, although silver gravel of best quality is liked by some bird owners. Red gravel is preferable to silver gravel, because the birds are fonder of it, and it helps to digest the food without the risk to the bird. Silver gravel is simply sand of the seashore, sharp and glass-like in its nature, and liable to cut through the craw and kill the bird that swallows it.

Seed and water vessels should be placed inside the cage, not fixed outside, as in the hurried changing of vessels they may not slip into their exact places and the poor bird will be unable to reach the contents properly and suffer more or less before the trouble is discovered.

The usual, small, oblong dish furnished for a bird-bath is not suitable, in so much as it is not wide enough for the bird to splash himself as well as he should. Use a deep saucer or a flower pot saucer if nothing like a deep saucer is obtainable.

It is much more satisfactory in giving the bird its daily bath, to have a newspaper or a piece of oil-cloth to set the saucer on, then put the top of the cage over it while the bottom of the cage is being cleaned. In this way the bird can bathe in comfort and not wet the gravel.

Almost all the diseases to which caged birds are subject, arise from improper management. If duly fed on the correct foods, their cages regularly cleaned and kept in good air, disease will seldom make its appearance.

Inferior diet, whether seed or prepared food, is the cause of almost all diseases, but colds are another prolific source. How frequently is a bird hung up close to the top corner of a window, with the sash down a foot, and a strong draft of air blowing upon it, or placed in a room which is warm during the day and cold at night! In these and similar ways many fine birds are killed by taking cold. Never hang the birdcage in the direct rays of the hot sun. The bird needs sunshine, but should not be left for hours with no covering from the heat.

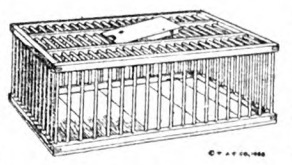
Do not give your bird lump sugar or other delicacies. He will eat them greedily enough, but they will endanger his health and ruin his song.

When a bird is in good health, his feathers are sleek and smooth, adhering closely to the body. Whenever you perceive him sitting dull and bunchy, something is out of order.

If the bird is troubled with lice, soak a tablespoon of quassia chips in a pint of water, and put this solution in the bird's bathing dish instead of plain water.

LITTLE GIRL: "Black hens are cleverer than white ones, aren't they, mummie?" Mother: "Why, dear?" Little Girl: "'Cos the black hens can lay white eggs, and the white ones can't lay black."—London Humorist.

CARPENTER'S NEW CLOSE TOP COOP



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Rhode Island Reds April Hatch $1.75 each March Hatch 2.00 each

Range raised, well bred and developed. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. WM. DAILEY, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

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DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks $10.00 per 100; White Wyandottes 12.00 per 100; Heavy Mixed 8.00 per 100. 100% live delivery. Postage prepaid. F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

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White Wyandottes $11.00 per 100; White and Barred Rocks 10.00 per 100; Heavy Mixed 8.00 per 100. 100 per cent live arrival. Prepaid. JAS. E. ULSH BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks 10c. Heavy Mixed 8c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna

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Production bred, disease free, range grown. 12 weeks $1.35 ea. EDW. MAYER & SON, Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES Cockerels, Pullets, Yearlings. Special Summer Price. Big type, heavy layers. Large catalog. A. P. A. Certified. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, MANSFIELD, OHIO

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Martin's Strain. Winners and layers, young stock, $1.50 and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. PEOLA POULTRY YARDS, Beaver Springs, Pa.

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"Purebred" Barred Rocks $12.00 per 100; $100 per 1,000; Heavy Mixed, $9.00 per 100; Black Giants, $15.00 per 100. Prompt service. C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

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By LAMON AND SLOCUM

There have been many requests for an up-to-date Turkey book. Here it is; 150 pages; 40 illustrations. Price, $1.75.

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Not only do I enjoy the various articles, but I have saved many times the cost of the paper by your exposures in Publisher's Desk. I have an order all ready and check made out for a supply of Face-a-Lites and your August 17 issue came just in time to save me a loss, as it exposed this scheme. This is the fourth time you have saved me a loss recently for I am a salesman looking for worthwhile things to handle, and I almost fell for various schemes. I wish to thank you most sincerely for your advice.
Massachusetts. E. M. C.

We merely printed the experience of another subscriber with this sales proposition referred to. The little item served the purpose for which it was intended in saving other readers from a similar loss.

About a week ago an agent came with some pictures. He said they were hand-painted, and wanted to make pictures to sell. He said he was working for the De Luxe Art Studio, 225 N. Green St., Chicago, Ill. I didn't bite, but I want to know the reliability of this company as it sounds fishy to me whether they are reliable or not? Agent said the price of the painting of one picture would be $30. They had two slips, one was pink and one green. If you drew a green one that was worth $15, and the pink one was a blank; then you could have a free picture painted or two for $15. I think I saw them advertised in THE R. N.-Y.
New York. MRS. C. W. M.

This woman's recollection is correct. The "lucky envelope" scheme described, and as employed by the De Luxe Art Studio and the Chicago Portrait Co., has been exposed in this department numerous times; $15 is the price the concern charges for two pictures. The representation that the price of one picture is $30 and you get a reduced price and an extra picture at $15 because of drawing the lucky envelope with the green slip is simply a snare to lead the prospective customer to believe she is getting a bargain. We never heard of a case where the prospect did not draw the lucky envelope.

In the May 4 issue of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER we published a letter from a California correspondent bearing on the Atascadero Development Syndicate at Atascadero, Calif., which made charges with regard to the management as carried on by Mr. Oscar L. Willett. This letter was inadvertently published without prior investigation of the facts. Upon a thorough investigation we find that the accusations were not justified and it follows that the editorial comments were also unjustified. Atascadero was originally a promotion of E. G. Lewis and developed in the same reckless manner that was characteristic of all Lewis' enterprises. Under Lewis' management the development was known as Atascadero Estates, Inc. Lewis was adjudged bankrupt, but as he was only one of the stockholders, the development was not included in the bankruptcy proceedings. The situation was a complicated one, as was the case with all of the projects with which Lewis had anything to do. In this situation Oscar L. Willett came into the picture, acting as attorney in behalf of many creditors. It was he who initiated the involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against Lewis, and as we are now informed under the jurisdiction of the courts accomplished more towards curbing Lewis' activities and breaking his hold upon some 11,000 people, than any other person has ever been able to do. It was not an easy task to unravel the network of complications formed by Lewis. Our later reports from those in a position to judge of the situation, are to the effect that he has done a good job, that Mr. Willett is highly regarded and of good business ability; his conduct of the above project is praiseworthy and honorable. In justice to him and following the well established policy of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when any unjustified statements have been published, we wish to withdraw any remarks in the item published reflecting upon the integrity of Mr. Willett and Gov. Sevel C. Bone who is associated in the management of the enterprise, and to express to both our sincere regret for the publication.

According to the established motion picture producing companies only four of the 100,000 or more unsolicited scenarios which are submitted to motion pictures producers every year by unknown writers ever reach the screen. Duped and deluded by the extravagant advertisements and claims of concerns and individuals who make a business of assuring success in this field of work to everybody and anybody, the untrained scenarist has, at best, a most distorted and inadequate view of this branch of the motion picture industry.

In a year seven or eight hundred feature pictures are made from stories. These come from novels, stage plays, magazine articles, and from the pens of highly trained writers of special stories. Just as success in any field of endeavor requires practical training and actual experience in the business itself, so in the scenario field the maxim should be "training, training, and then more training." This supplemented by general and technical experience might possibly assure success as a scenario writer.—Better Business Bureau.

We have many inquiries from ambitious authors who are lured by the advertising of those who promise to find a market for the productions of the inexperienced. Such offers are easy-money schemes and we have so advised the inquirers. The same applies to song writers and to a large extent to writers of fiction stories. The individual must have special talent and then special training to succeed in this line of work. The chances of an amateur, without special training, to have any production accepted, are very small, indeed.

Market tipsters who have grown so bold that they even have included Assistant United States Attorneys on their "sucker" lists, were threatened with wholesale raids yesterday. Post Office inspectors and Department of Justice agents were ready to descend on the first of those for whom warrants have been issued when it was learned the tipsters had been tipped off. The raids will take place today.

According to Assistant United States Attorney George J. Mintzer, who was one of those on the tipster lists, hundreds of persons have been defrauded by market fakers whose sheets make a specialty of analyzing good stock issues at the same time playing up phoney stocks in which they were really interested. Mintzer said that he had the names of 100 of these persons on his list.

Many professional men and women were said to have been defrauded by the wiles of the Wall Street tipsters, who move about from office to office as soon as their whereabouts become known to the authorities.—New York World.

Publisher's Desk has many times warned readers against the class of brokers sending out "tipster sheets." It is sometimes difficult to discern the tipster from the market review of legitimate brokers. No one, however, should part with his money on the recommendations of any broker unknown to him, without making an independent investigation of the security in which the money is to be invested.

Do you know anything about the Co-operative Real Estate Exchange, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston, Mass.? They have agents going around listing farms and small places, $5 down and $5.50 a month until $38 is paid, and that covers the whole cost if sold. W. F. A.
Massachusetts.

And if the property is not sold the owner is $38 out. THE R. N.-Y. does not advise anyone to pay a single cent for the sale of any property until it is actually sold. The Licensing Bureau of New York State withdrew the license of one real estate agent operating on this plan a few years ago. It was found that the agent had collected a large amount of money from farm owners, but had never sold a single farm.

Would you give me a report on the enclosed advertisers? E. G. M.
Florida.

Enclosed with this inquiry are three advertisements of contests, puzzles, guessing contests, etc., leading the reader to believe that all that is necessary to win an automobile or other prize is to give the correct answer. All this class of advertisements is deceptive and essentially fraudulent. The Better Business Bureau has issued bulletins exposing them, and only the cheap mail order publications will publish this class of advertising, which deceives the poor and ignorant.

A YOUNG lady entered the stationery store and asked for a pound tin of floor wax. "I'm sorry, miss," said the clerk, "all we carry is sealing-wax." "Don't be silly," she snapt, "Who'd want to wax a ceiling?"—Boston Transcript.

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on Hillsides, Flat fields or in tight corners.

No Break Pins, No Release Hitches,
No Sidehill Hitches Necessary

Ferguson Wheel-less Plows have a revolutionary downward line of draft, which not only pulls the plow into the ground instead of out of the ground, but also acts as a safety factor in hitting stumps and rocks. *Beams are guaranteed forever*—it is impossible to spring them no matter what you hit.

The line of draft ties the tractor to the ground under all conditions even when plowing a 40% grade. The Ferguson eliminates all the hazards of tractor plowing.

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Ferguson plows becomes a part of the tractor—they work together as one unit and are guaranteed to plow out fence corners, tight places, and gardens closer than with horses.

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Thousands of these plows are in use all over the country. Users say that they would not be without their "Ferguson". Now you can buy this plow direct from factory for only $69.75. Write today for free booklet, "The Turning Point in Power Farming". Ask about our easy terms.

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P. O. Box BC

Special information on 2-gang WHEEL-LESS Plows on request. Will attach to the new Fordson without any change.

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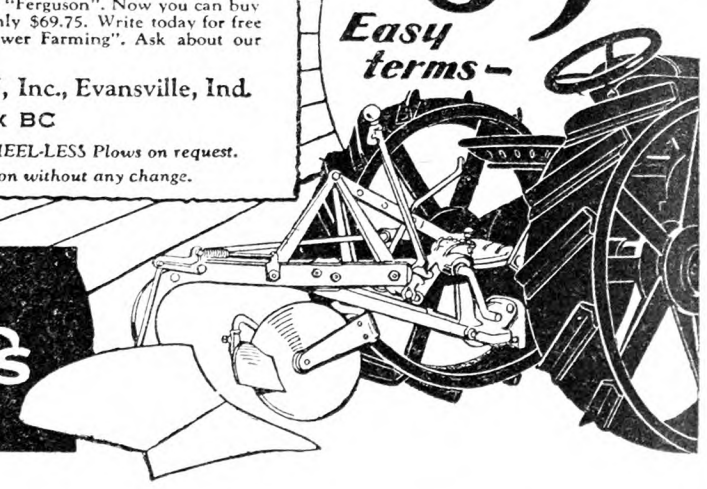

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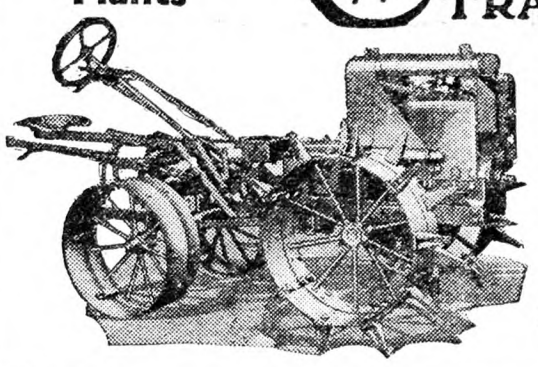

On truck farms, in orchards, vineyards, groves and on small farms, the Centaur will do almost every job . . . do them easily and economically. On the large farm it cultivates corn and row crops of all kinds. Straddles or goes between rows.

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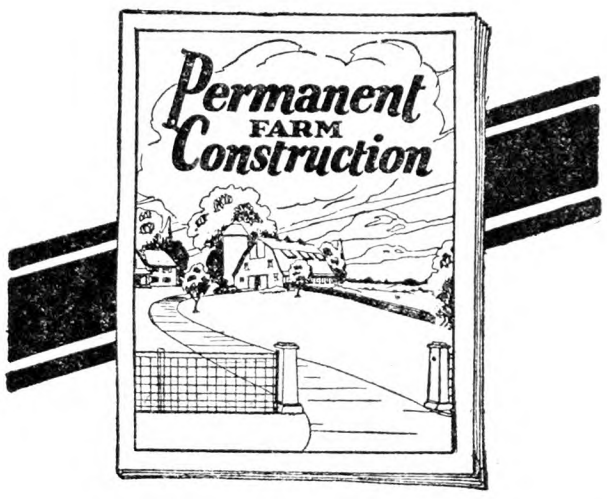

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The new booklet, "Permanent Farm Construction," is a practical working manual on farm concrete. It tells how to use concrete for barns, granaries, silos, septic tanks, and every structure required on the modern farm. Detailed suggestions for mixing and placing concrete are given, together with a large number of useful photographs and diagrams.

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THE THOMPSON TRAINING SCHOOL, Brattleboro, Vt.—Gives 15 months instruction in practical nursing. Women from 20 to 40 years of age received. For information, apply to Superintendent.

WANTED—Information as to parties who can supply us with cedar bean poles and posts. GEO. H. JELLIFF & SON, New Canaan, Conn.

CIDER Cloth racks, pumps, graters, two second hand presses. Catalog free, PALMER BROS., Cos Cob, Conn.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged, married man, no children, on small private place, for general farm work; one who drives car preferred; two-room cottage, light, wood, two quarts milk daily, supplied; wages $80 to $100 month. Address SCOTT, Box 115, Montrose, N. Y., or phone Peekskill 629.

WANTED on farm, reliable woman for general housework, plain cooking; five in family; must be willing to help with laundry; electric washer; state wages first letter. MRS. A. B. JAYNE, Remsenburg, N. Y.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between the ages of 30 to 45 years, in good physical health; applicants must have had the equivalent of eighth grade education; must be active and free from physical deformities and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information apply to LEO J. PALMER, M.D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WOMAN wanted—Waitress and cleaning, salary $45 to $50 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Country-bred couple for indoor and outdoor work on small estate near Syracuse; no farm work, no laundry; all conveniences; two in family; wife must be good plain cook; husband know something of gardening, lawns, furnace and gasoline engines; both willing to work; write full particulars; best references and interview necessary; present couple over four years, leaving account of ill health. Address ADVERTISER 6988, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Dairyman, single, American, between ages 28 and 45, having practical experience as well as technical training and experience; salary to start $75 a month and maintenance. THE TRAINING SCHOOL, Vineland, N. J.

WANTED—Poultryman, married, capable, honest and reliable, with good reference; should have practical experience on commercial poultry farm caring for mature stock, trapnesting and pedigree work; give details and salary expected in first letter. O. A. NEWTON & SON, Bridgeville, Del.

WANTED—White woman for general housework, private family; a village 50 miles from New York; must be a good cook; no objections to one child; all-year position; apply to MRS. FREDERICK HULSE, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

WANTED—Mother and one daughter of high school age; mother housekeeper, daughter assist, in family of four; modern house, few miles from Trenton, N. J. ADVERTISER 6992, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—February, truck gardener-farmer for small welfare sanatorium in mountains of Tennessee; salary $75, house, garden truck, medical service; a Christian spirt of service necessary; give full particulars with letters of recommendation. UPLANDS SANATORIUM, Pleasant Hill, Tenn.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman to help with light housework in home of two adults; good home and small wages. ADVERTISER 6997, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man for private estate, age about 22; must be first-class dry-hand milker; wages $75 per month, room and board. SUPERINTENDENT, East Island, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED couple accustomed to hardy farm life to act as caretaker through Winter, near Danbury, Conn.; possibility of profitable connection; give experience, references first letter. ADVERTISER 7002, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRY and poultryman to locate on large estate along Post Road near New York City; barn approved for grade A milk, much in demand wholesale or retail; term lease less than owning; owner can furnish some employment. ADVERTISER 6951, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—At the Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, N. Y., middle-aged couple; man experienced in plumbing, steam fitting and general utilities, as cottage master with wife as matron; fair salary with maintenance, permanent employment to right parties. Apply to LEON C. FAULKNER, Managing Director.

WANTED — Housekeeper, able, middle-aged, seeking comfortable home and to act as working housekeeper in family of three adults; quick reply with references. Address P. O. BOX 255, Jefferson, N. Y.

HELP wanted—Middle-aged couple wanted as caretakers for small place in country near New York; furnished cottage, light and fuel provided; moderate wages; write full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 7013, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Reliable woman, housework and plain cook, for family of three, in country; wages $40 per month. BOX 473, Flemington, N. J.

WANTED — Married man, experienced truck farmer, working foreman; wife to board men at $35 per month each; pay $110, 4-room house, potatoes, milk. DANIEL W. DICKERSON, Shelter Island, N. Y.

WANTED—General houseworker and plain cook on Long Island farm; excellent living conditions; prefer middle-aged woman, fond of children. ADVERTISER 7005, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Trustworthy, sober, American, Protestant, hard-working laborer who has had recent experience on farm; reasonable hours, good food, good place to live, considerate treatment assured; wages $50 per month. ADVERTISER 7007, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married farmer, experienced in general farm work and willing to milk in the morning. ADVERTISER 7009, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man wanted for all-around farm work; steady position. LOUIS WAGNER, R. F. D. 3, Plainfield, N. J.

GARDENER-FARMER to have charge of 150-acre place in Westchester County, N. Y.; modern house with all improvements; wife to cook occasionally for owner, an unmarried man; state nationality, religion, age of self and wife; positions held year by year with owners' names and kind of work done for each, mechanical knowledge and experience and salary desired; position is permanent; applicants answering fully will be first considered. ADVERTISER 7014, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Lady to do housework and care for two children, seven and eight years, three in the family; would prefer someone willing to make her home with us, who likes children, as mother is away all day; for further particulars, write LUELLA M. WORTH, 19 Riverside, Sidney, N. Y.

HELP wanted—Middle-aged woman as caretaker on farm in Southern New Jersey; wages $20 per month and keep. Write ADVERTISER 7020, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS wanted—The National Farm School maintains an employment agency for its graduates in dairying, horticulture, landscape gardening, greenhouse management, poultry and general agriculture; anyone interested in good trained working men, apply to C. L. GOODLING, Dean, National Farm School, Farm School, Pa.

POSITION wanted—American, single, herdsman-milker; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 6967, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted on estate October 1; active, middle-aged man; poultry, dairy and general experience; I have a car. ADVERTISER 6954, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-SUPERINTENDENT, high-grade, thoroughly qualified, experienced in all estate requirements; married, American, 36. MR. E., Route 6, Fairfield, Conn.

YOUNG German, 27, single, college graduate, of good habits, capable and responsible, desires position on private estate or farm. ADVERTISER 6958, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED herdsman's position; 27, single; small select herd for preference; excellent references; write, stating particulars and wages offered. ADVERTISER 6957, care Rural New-Yorker.

HEAD gardener on private estate, position wanted; reference and certificate from horticultural school. ADVERTISER 6963, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager and wife open for position on estate; understand thoroughly farming, lifetime experience in dairy and poultry plant; best reference furnished. Address HERRMANN ZIMMERMANN, Manager of Manetto Hill Poultry Farm, Schwarzenbach Estate, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

HIGH-CLASS poultry manager of extraordinary ability, open to take full charge of plant; experienced in building and operating new plant; only interested in large propositions. ADVERTISER 6980, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAME protector, forest ranger, camp caretaker; refined, temperate; very handy; reasonable. BOX 47, Greenville, N. Y.

WORK wanted in refined home in country by a mother and boy 13, before September 1; state wages and particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 6989, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, German, 38, good milker and horseman, willing to work. ADVERTISER 6990, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM or estate manager open for position; Scotchman, married, wife and three sons; practical farmer all branches, up-to-date farming, specialized in growing legume and soiling crops; practical feeder and fitter purebred dairy cattle for large production and show-ring; made some large records; my hobby to produce a high-grade milk with low bacteria count; my sons thoroughly acquainted care purebred dairy cattle, also farm work; references. ADVERTISER 6991, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as herdsman; wife willing to board help; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 6888, care Rural New-Yorker.

WELL-EDUCATED young man, 20, speaks French, German, English; honest, polite, good talker; handy with tools, experienced driving car; wants position with future, real estate business or building line preferred, or as working poultry manager. M. ROBELIN, R. D. 1, Matawan, N. J.

MARRIED man wishes position as caretaker or working foreman; experienced farmer and gardener. MR. CHAS. WOLTERS, R. F. D. Ramsey, N. J.

WANTED—Good home rather than large salary; woman with 2 children; good cook, handy with chickens, reliable caretaker; middle-aged, references. ADVERTISER 6998, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN woman with child wishes position as housekeeper. ADVERTISER 6995, care Rural New-Yorker.

LADY wants housework in small family. ADVERTISER 6994, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN young man, 25, single, experienced as assistant herdsman, desires position as herdsman or assistant. DONALD W. HOLLIS, 847 N. Main St., West Hartford, Conn.

BY MARRIED couple, German, middle-aged; man, farm laborer; wife, good cook and housework. Address HENRY BUHR, Burr Oak Farm, Morristown, N. J.

AMERICAN woman, practical and college training, in gardening, greenhouse, dairy, poultry, book-keeping, wants position; references. ADVERTISER 7001, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, American, open; life-time, practical, scientific experience all branches; private, commercial; cattle, breeding, showing; dairying, poultry, fruit, hogs; highly recommended. ADVERTISER 7003, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, agricultural school training, six years' experience, wishes position on estate or farm. ADVERTISER 6999, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position working superintendent or herdsman; married, Protestant, no small children; 20 years' experience, understands all branches of dairy farming, production of grade A milk, A. R. testing, fitting and showing; best of references; state salary and particulars. ADVERTISER 7004, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN farmer, 36, desires position as herdsman or caretaker; married, no children; steady and reliable; good reference; give full particulars. ARTHUR ELWELL, Pinesbridge Road, Ossining, N. Y.

RELIABLE man wishes to cook on farm. O. HESS, 825 23d St., Union City, N. J.

AMERICAN, single, 45, seeks opportunity to become interested in poultry raising or other country life; would invest in same. ADVERTISER 7010, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, handy with horses, chauffeur's license; wife willing for part-time housework; no children; Long Island preferred. ADVERTISER 7012, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, 50, capable, successful worker, who will produce profitable results; salary or percentage on over 1,500 layers. ADVERTISER 7006, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING estate manager or head gardener open for engagement; life and agricultural college experience, all departments of agricultural work, thorough knowledge of purebred stock, A.R. work, thoroughly experienced in garden, greenhouse and landscape work, unlimited experience in raising poultry, turkeys and water-fowl, familiar with all construction work; willing to develop old or new estate where neatness, thrift and honesty are appreciated; no tobacco or profanity; married, American, no children; excellent references. Address F. E. LATHAM, South Lincoln, Mass.

POULTRYMAN, single, long experience, good reference, able to take full charge, desires position; state particulars in reply. ADVERTISER 6985, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by experienced farm manager or herd superintendent; married, duly qualified, life experience with high-class dairy cattle, selection, remodeling, disease control, growing, testing, showing, quality milk production, etc.; prominently identified with best known herds; five years in present place; best references. ADVERTISER 7015, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests; on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested, write ADVERTISER 6199, care Rural New-Yorker.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk Highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent, farm at Poughquag, near Pawling, 108 acres, colonial house, 9 rooms and bath, all improvements; cow barn, stables, garage; brook; reasonably, easy terms. SONIA PIPER, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm, Columbia, Greene or Dutchess Co., N. Y., full particulars. ADVERTISER 6919, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW JERSEY farm, 109½ acres, near Trenton; excellent for potatoes, truck or dairy; for detailed description call or write PETRIE'S, Yardville, N. J.

FOR SALE—154-acre farm in New Jersey, 100 acres clear, good soil, good buildings, convenient to highway, churches, school and railroad. ADVERTISER 6978, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—90 acres, good tillable land in New Jersey, all level land, within 50 miles from all leading markets; 500 yards from State highway; large house, all good buildings; near churches, school, railroad; suitable for general or truck farming. ADVERTISER 6979, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHEAP farm, 150 acres, fenced with woven wire, seven-room house, basement barn, garage, shade, water, views; $4,500; immediate possession. D. KISSELBURGH, Ghent, N. Y.

WANTED—Poultry farm near New York, capacity 1,000-2,000 birds. J. NOVACK, 855 Linwood St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM for sale, 24½-acre farm, 4-room, heated bungalow, electric available; near State highway; ideal for either poultry or trucking; price $5,500, easy terms. C. SCHWARICK, R. D. 2, Box 174, Lakewood, N. J.

FOR SALE—5-acre truck farm suitable for irrigation, poultry or oil station; on paved shore highway. ADVERTISER 6996, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Small farm, Otsego County, poultry, dairy, Summer home, photo; $1,700. M. FITZGERALD, R. D. 3, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

260-ACRE farm for sale with 3 big barns, 8-room house, 30 head clean purebred Guernseys, one registered bull, 5 head horses, 80 chickens, all farm machinery, one grain thrasher, 16-horsepower engine; it is a wonderful location here, and also in a Summer resort section, 20 minutes to a lake, 10 mi. to station, 120 miles from New York City; will sell for reasonable price; reason for selling, death of wife. ADVERTISER 6993, care Rural New-Yorker.

25-ACRE poultry farm, capacity 2,000 layers, 4,000 chicks, dwelling house, double garage, with 100 Leghorns and some poultry equipment. D. J. PIERRE, R. 2, Wyoming, Del.

$4,000, $1,000 cash buys 10-acre village, waterfront, recreation park, camp site; near city; finest shade, boating, bathing, dancing, picnics; fine income, money-making proposition; 40 lots, worth $10,000. OWNER, Box 41, Highview, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm, 25 acres or more, good buildings, no stock; well located near Catholic school and main road; good level soil, well drained; in New Jersey or New York, direct from owner; give full details, strictly confidential. ADVERTISER 7000, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 107 acres, 60 clear, balance wood and timber; good house and outbuildings; easy terms. Address A. E. MATHER, Farmington, Del.

18 ACRES, six-room house, bath, running water, electric lights; $4,300, cash $1,500; nine miles north of Poughkeepsie. CECIL MASTEN, Hyde Park, N. Y.

WILL sell or exchange nine-room, two-family house, East Hartford, Conn.; modern improvements; house value $9,000; for small farm on Boston Post Road. W. C. POTTINGER, 39 Francis Street, Burnside, Conn.

FOR SALE—Opportunity for man and wife to operate large boarding-house or as small hotel, in wonderful climate, growing town; 35 rooms, 10 baths, new heating system; half on mortgage. THE JACKSON, Hammonton, N. J.

FOR SALE—25-cow Maine farm, tractor fields, cutting 60 tons; fine buildings and exceptional view; cash price $2,500. ADVERTISER 7008, care Rural New-Yorker.

50-ACRE chicken farm, 8-room house, partly furnished; large barn, all farm implements, tool house and garage, houses for 700 chickens, 2 brooder houses with stoves; brook running through center of farm; price $3,000; for further information write KEESLER BROS., Cochecton, N. Y., or N. Meyer, care M. Liesenberg, 1077 Ogden Ave., Bronx, New York City.

WANTED—10 to 20 acres suitable for camp within 40 miles from New York, near railroad station; wooded and open; must have either lake or good running brook, spring water; house optional; details to L. SIEGEL, 1421 Brook Ave., New York City.

WANTED to exchange large Hudson River Valley tractor farm for small place near Ithaca, N. Y. ADVERTISER 7011, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL swap 6 acres, outbuildings, suitable chickens, large 8-room house; bridge zone, easy commuting New York City, for farm Northern Jersey, Southern New York. ARNOLD NEWMEIER, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE honey, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One two-horse International press hay baler, made by the International Harvester Company of New Jersey. LEDERLE ANTITOXIN LABORATORIES, Pearl River, N. Y.

FALL guests taken, farm home, $2 daily; week-end parties a specialty; hunters taken, season open until Dec. 15. JULIUS KIESEL, Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

HONEY—60 lbs., extra clover, $6.60; 30 lbs., $3.75, not prepaid; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; free price list of other containers; 10-lb. pail, delivered within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5-lb., $1.15; buckwheat, $1; satisfaction guaranteed or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; prices free on 60-lb. cans clover, light amber and white comb. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

WANTED to buy for cash, cheap, and guaranteed, Newtown incubators or sections; also hot-water brooder systems. ADVERTISER 6920, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Complete hydraulic cider press, 60 barrels daily; price $1,000. KLUEGEL, Leeds, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—New clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90 postpaid. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

MAPLE nut fudge, $1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vt.

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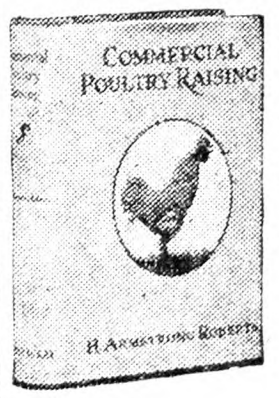

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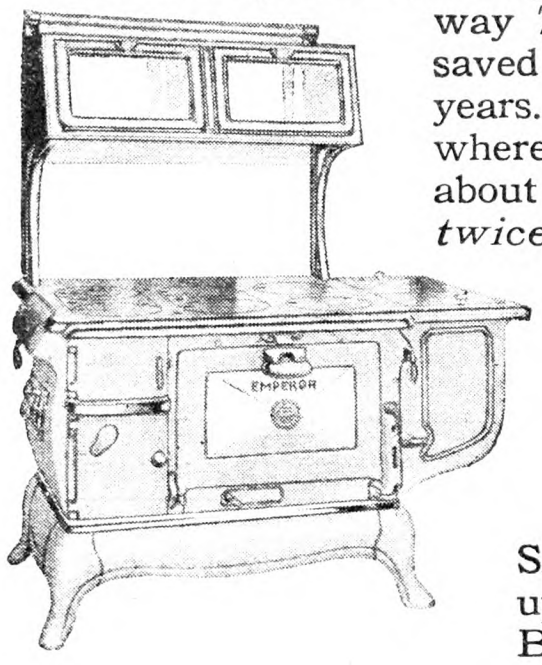

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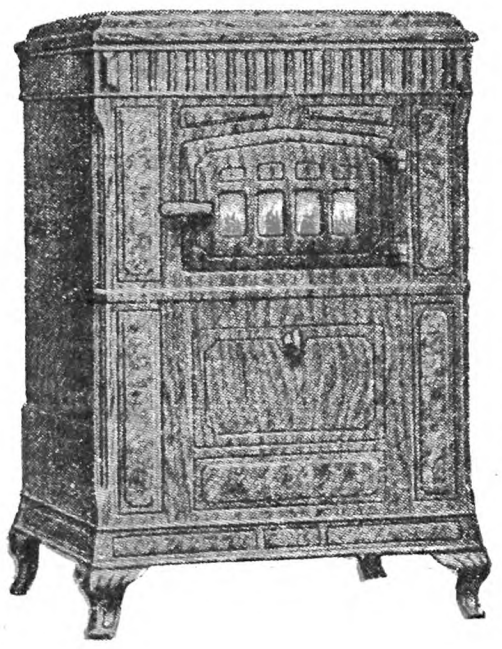

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Grain Harvest in a Level Country

The Plant Doctor Makes a Diagnosis

The Importance of Symptoms in Plant Disease

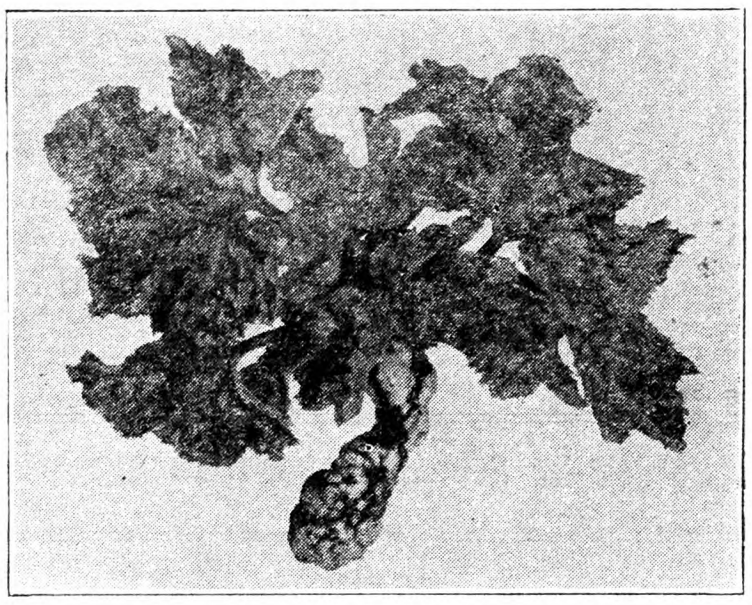
By H. W. Thurston, Jr.

MOST people who are lovers of plants or who have anything to do with the growing of plants know that plants, like human beings, are sometimes subject to sickness and disease. Only a few, even though they may be the most enthusiastic of gardeners or expert farmers, have learned to recognize the presence of disease. If there were for all plants only so few diseases as there are for human beings, it would be a much easier matter to learn about them. Actually each cultivated plant, and each wild one as well, has its own particular group of diseases—its measles, cancer, smallpox or rheumatism—or in the language of the plant doctor, its own mildew, mosaic, rust, smut, wilt, rot or canker. To recognize these numerous maladies and their dire effects, on even a few of our crop plants or garden favorites, seems like a staggering impossibility to the uninitiated.

Seemingly we have little to start on. Plants, unlike ourselves, must bear their troubles in silence. They cannot ask for help or sympathy, nor can they ease themselves by talking about their various aches and pains. They cannot even go to a doctor for relief, but must wait patiently until their poor health attracts someone's interest and attention. Even then they cannot describe their feelings, the state of their appetite, or the location of their symptoms, but must depend entirely upon the powers of observation possessed by the interested gardener. Too often the farmer or gardener, instead of being helpful or even sympathetic, as a good family physician should be, is only annoyed or "put out" because the plant has not been able to look after itself, or to ward off the attacks of some insidious parasite.

A true lover of plants may well assume something of the character of a family physician in his garden, but this he can do only if he is willing to undertake a little real study. If he has the right sort of interest in and love for plants, he will find that his studies will make the game of gardening or the business of farming still more interesting. In attempting the role of physician one must first learn the symptoms of disease in order to make a diagnosis. As in medicine, making the diagnosis is often the hardest part of the job, for once the disease is definitely determined, anyone can go to standard books and find out what medicine or treatment to prescribe for measles or whooping-cough, or what spray should be used for "black spot" of roses, or the best-known treatment for aster wilt. The trick is to recognize measles as distinct from scarlet fever, or to be able to tell the common "black spot" of rose from the powdery mildew, to be able to tell "mosaic" or "yellows" from a similar pale green brought about by lack of nitrogen.

The gardener who would become also the plant doctor must, therefore, train himself to be observing of little things, for while our plant patients cannot tell us their feelings, we can, if we watch them closely, see for ourselves when something is wrong. A sick plant will always show some symptom. To the observant, there is always something which sets it apart from the healthy, normal plant. The symptoms of plant disease which anyone may learn to recognize are after all not very numerous, and may be listed as follows:



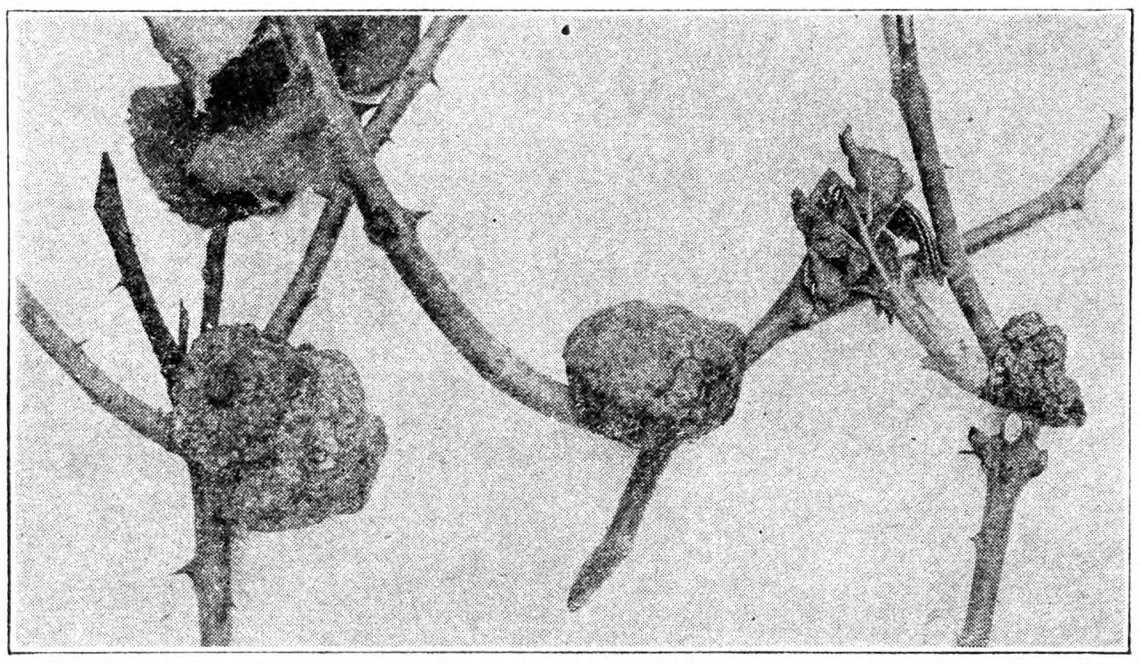
Mosaic on Squash. Illustrating the symptom of pale color, in this case there is a distinct mottling of both leaves and fruit. Fig. 598

1. A change in color, usually involving the appearance of pale sickly yellow green but sometimes also red or brown.

2. A stunting or dwarfing either of the whole plant or any of its parts.

3. Enlargements or overgrowths, usually local, on stems, root or branches and commonly spoken of as "galls," "witches' brooms," etc.

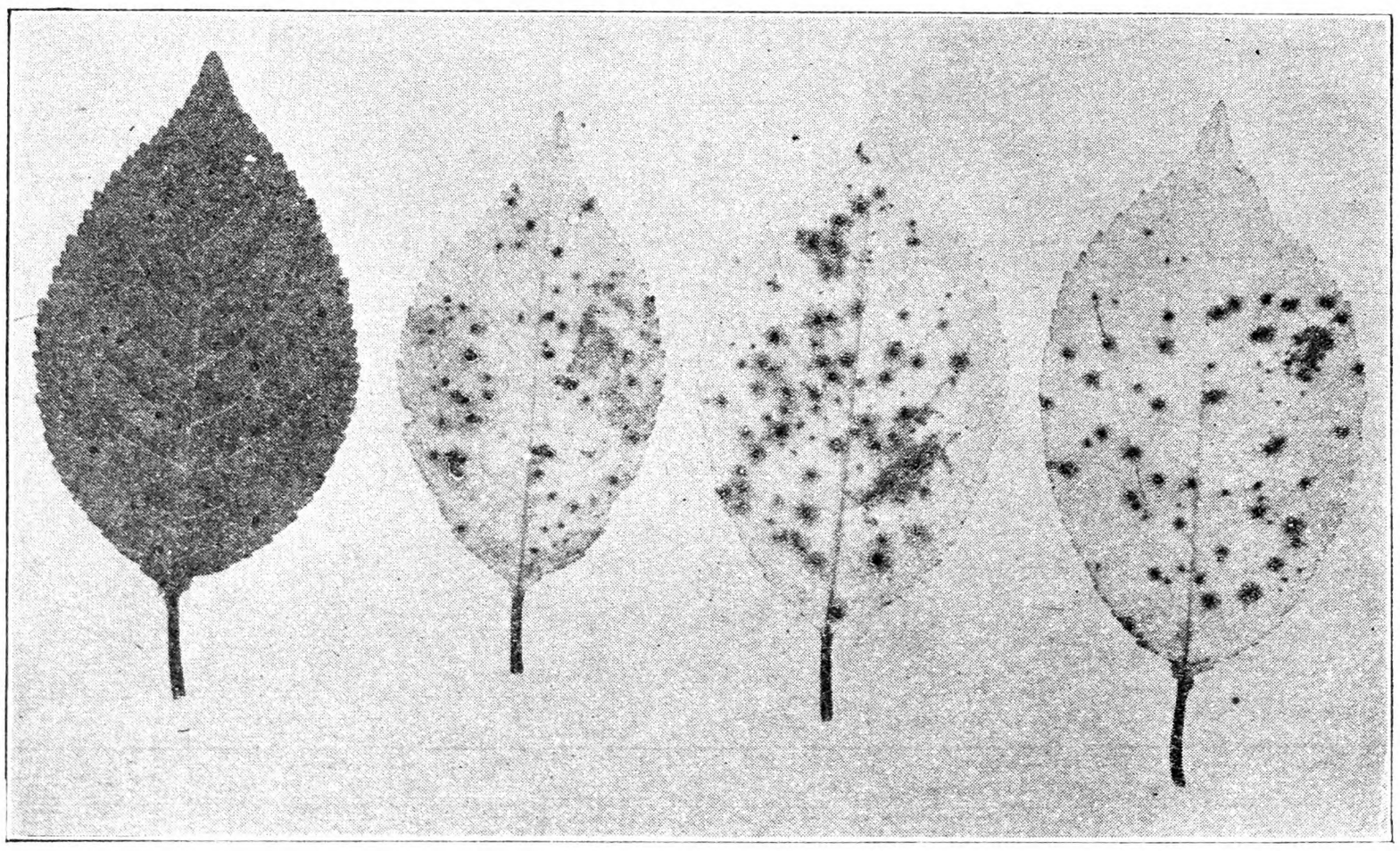
4. Death of a part or the whole of a plant, including "leaf spots" and small dead areas on stems, commonly referred to as "cankers."



Crown gall attacks a variety of plants, but always produces the characteristic symptom of overgrowth or gall formation from which it takes its name. This is typical of the disease as found on branches of rose. Fig. 599

Once seen, such symptoms are usually easy to recognize whenever they occur. Anyone who can train himself to recognize these symptoms has taken the first important step in making a diagnosis, for it is such commonplace changes in appearance that provide the first indication that something is wrong. Of themselves, symptoms do not complete the diagnosis, for they do not tell us much about the cause of the trouble.

Perhaps we can define a symptom as a definite response of the plant to its surroundings. With this in mind, it soon becomes evident that many different things in a plant's surroundings may and do produce the same symptoms. For example, a pale sickly green foliage may be the result of insufficient nitrogenous fertilizer, or it may mean that the soil is so wet that not enough air is reaching the roots—a condition often spoken of as "wet feet." On the other hand, the pale green color may be the result of some parasite robbing the plant of its food, or even of some poison injected by an insect sting. The pale color which we have called a symptom thus becomes merely the first clue, and the plant doctor, following this clue, must become also an amateur detective, and must examine one by one all the possibilities until he is satisfied that he has "run down" the cause of the trouble. Only when he has found the cause has he completed his diagnosis, and is in a position to prescribe treatment for the patient.



The Common Leaf Spot of Cherry. Leaves like these often fall in midsummer, leaving the tree bare. Fig. 600

Orchard Day at Ohio Experiment Station

THE seventh annual Orchard Day of the Ohio Experiment Station was held August 16, in the Station orchards at Wooster. This meeting, held each year on the third Friday in August, has come to be the "big meeting" for Ohio fruit growers. This year 1,500 people from various sections of the State were present.

The Station orchards have never presented more valuable lessons than they do this year. Many growers expressed their surprise at both the quantity and quality of the fruit there. Fruit growers in Ohio have probably been beset with more difficulties this year than in any single season in a generation. Frost did a great deal of damage during and following the blooming period, the Spring being about 10 days in advance of normal. Weather conditions during the blooming period were unfavorable for pollination. Then scab developed and helped to confound an already bad situation. All of these factors, and perhaps others, tended either to prevent the heavy bloom developing into fruit or caused the fruit to drop badly all through the Spring and early Summer until the crop estimate in August had been reduced to less than 30 per cent. In many sections of Ohio where apple scab had never been serious before, the damage from this disease was very heavy. In some instances there are indications that it may even affect the formation of fruit buds for another year.

With crop conditions as described and the price of fruit generally higher than for several years, the interest in problems of production among the growers seemed a bit more intense this year than usual.

Prior to Orchard Day the Horticultural Department of the Station maps out a tour through the orchards which will take the growers past the points of most interest. It usually takes about two hours to make the tour on foot, allowing time for short stops along the way. At advantageous points along the route stops are made where different phases of the experimental work are discussed. Members of the staff of the Horticultural De-

partment working with fruits, assisted by members of the Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology and Extension specialists, led these discussions. This year 11 stops were made along the route with 12 men speaking on as many subjects.

As soon as 100 people had accumulated they were started through the orchards with a guide in charge. This year the first group left the headquarters at nine in the morning. Following this, groups were started regularly every 30 minutes during the morning. The size of the groups ranged from 100 to above 200 persons. More than 200 people in a group tends to slow down the tour.

Each specialist is limited to a certain period. Once the tours are under way the program usually functions with a good deal of precision. If an individual or several individuals are specially interested in a subject they can drop behind at any of the stops and talk to the specialist at that stop until another group comes along and then fall in with that group.

To give an idea of the subjects taken up for discussion this year it may be well to describe them in the order in which they came on the tour. First came grapes, paying attention to varieties, pruning and culture; then an experiment on the formation of strawberry runners, involving the use of nitrogenous fertilizers. After this came a stop where the apple thinning experiments at the Station and the general principles of thinning were discussed. Then followed a discussion of dusting. In spite of the fact that the growers had generally found it difficult to control scab by spraying, many of them were surprised at the quality of the fruit seen in passing through one of the Station orchards comprising 200 mature trees made up of numerous varieties, where nothing but dust had been used as a fungicide.

This particular orchard had been sprayed with oil in the dormant period and dusted 12 times during the remainder of the season. The pre-bloom dusts (five in number) had consisted of a 90-10 sulphur-lime formula. The after-bloom dusts were mostly an 80-10-10 sulphur-lime-arsenate formula. The total cost for the dormant spray and 12 dusts had been $1.99 for cost of material and application; 16.6 gallons of solution being used as a dormant spray and a total of 30 lbs. of dust being used per tree for the season. The specialist in charge of this work noted that had the orchard been sprayed five times, using dilute strength lime-sulphur instead of the 12 dust applications, the cost would have been $1.93 per tree. The elimination of any one of the 12 dusts would have made dusting cheaper than the ordinary spraying program.

The foliage in this orchard as well as the fruit presented an exceptionally fine finish. While no figures were available on the final degree of control from dusting in this orchard, it was noted that of 6,000 McIntosh apples counted in the thinning process 91.5 per cent were free from scab, which would indicate an even higher grade of clean picked fruit. A check tree in this block looked to be nearly 100 per cent scab infected.

A plantation of Cumberland raspberries served as the background for a discussion of the cultural and disease problems of this fruit. There is a considerable revival of interest in black raspberries in the State.

There was much interest at the peach orchard stop in the control measures developed on the Oriental fruit moth.

Because of the heavy drop of fruit this year incident to poor pollination, the interest in fruit setting was greater than ever before. The value of bees was emphasized, as was the necessity of vigor of tree, as essentials in securing a set of fruit. A colony of bees per acre was suggested. The use of fertilizers and careful pruning of all varieties but especially with such varieties as Delicious and Stayman were emphasized as necessary practices in maintaining the vigor of the tree.

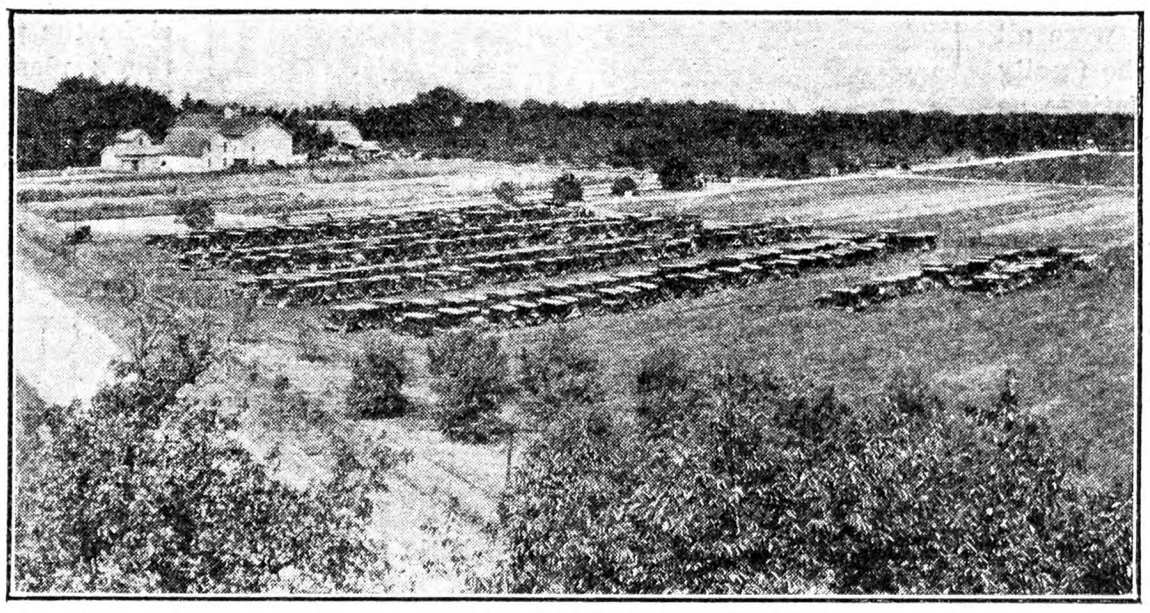
The development of modified sprays was described by F. H. Ballou, associate in the Department of Horticulture, who first pointed out their value. Aside from the one orchard which has been dusted and a small block where Bordeaux mixture was used, the remainder of the Station orchards have been sprayed with the modified lime-sulphur. By using these modified strengths (about half that formerly recommended) scab has been controlled and the finish of the fruit greatly improved. There is also less foliage injury from spray burn.

Prof. J. H. Gourley, head of the Department of Horticulture, discussed the different practices of orchard culture and pruning. He also outlined the extensive work under way at the Station to determine the effect of nitrogen on the keeping quality of the fruit. One stop was devoted to the Christmas tree industry, quite a few Ohio orchardists having been interested in this business as a side line. One stop was devoted to a discussion of insect and disease problems by the specialists working on these problems.

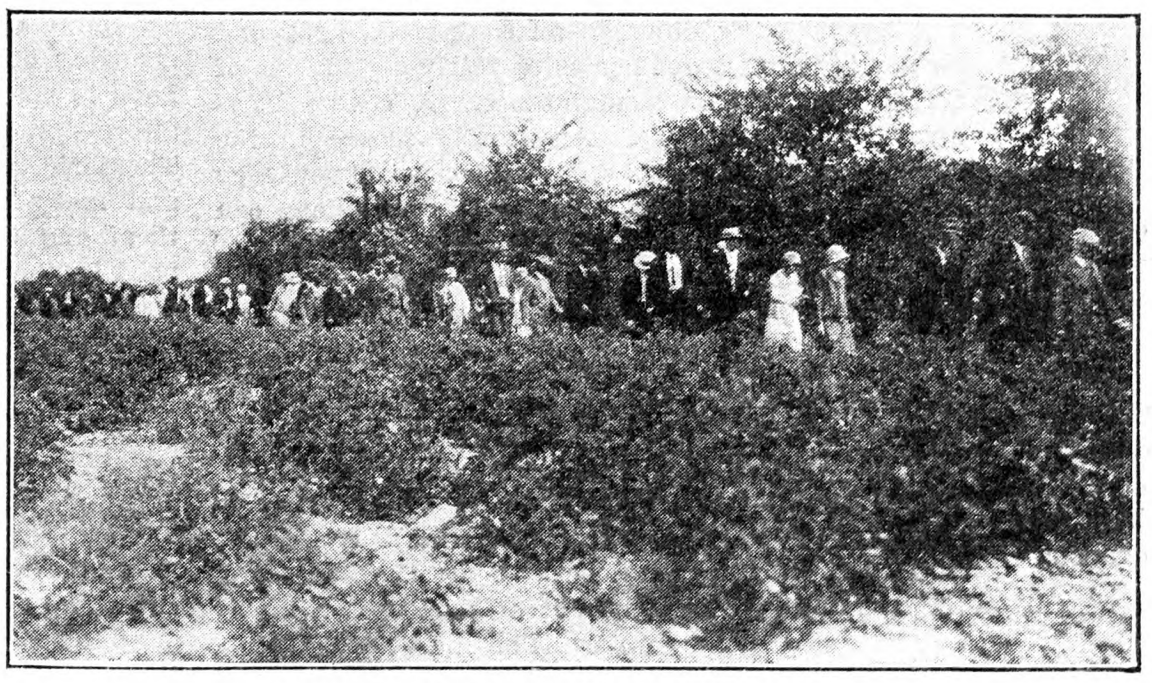
Just to give good measure and perhaps the vegetable gardener would say to give tone to the tour through the orchards, a stop was made at the vegetable garden long enough to see the effect of paper mulch on various kinds of vegetables.

Following the lunch hour a short speaking program was held in a tent specially located for the occasion. Director U. P. Hedrick of the New York Station was to have been the chief speaker. His absence, caused by sickness, was the only disappointment of the day.

Those who arrived too late to complete the tour of the orchards before noon were taken through the orchards after the speaking program. A 38-page circular entitled "Horticulture at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station" was printed especially for the occasion. This circular contains many items of value taken from the results of the experimental work under way. This circular is also available for the growers who were not able to attend Orchard Day.



Treetop View of Orchard Day at Ohio Station Fig. 601



Groups Touring Ohio Station Orchard Fig. 602

The Melba apple, one of the seedlings from the Ottawa Experiment Station, was handed out as a "favor" and created a very favorable impression. The Joyce, another seedling from the same source, almost ripe, excited the admiration of the orchardists who saw the tree.

The work in the Station orchards combines the practical with the more technical problems and increases in value from year to year. That the fruit growers appreciate this is attested by the steadily increasing number who come to see.

C. W. ELLENWOOD.

An Outdoor Meeting in a Great Potato Country

TEN days ago I attended a very interesting outdoor meeting, held under the auspices of the county Farm Bureau. The Agricultural Experiment Station of Maine is located at Orono, and here they have quite a large farm, but in addition to this, the State has had a large farm at Monmouth, used for experimental and demonstration work. Here much work is done with apples, and there is a large orchard; at least it is large for Maine. Maine is quite a large State and the climate and soil differ a great deal from the southern sea coast to the northern border along the St. John River.

About 20 years ago the Pomona Grange of Aroostook County, which has an area nearly equal to that of the State of Massachusetts, began an agitation for an experimental farm to be located within her borders, as farmers felt that experiments concluded at the farms farther south were of less value than they would be if carried out here in our own county. Five years later an appropriation was granted by the Legislature, and the writer was appointed a member of the committee to select and purchase a farm for the State to be used for this work. The State Legislature had granted for this purpose $10,000 which the committee were agreed was about one-half the amount needed for the purpose. The committee's position was not an easy one. They were serving without pay and bearing their own expenses, but they examined all the farms offered them and tried to secure some which were not. After considering every detail of the question as to location, soil conditions, accessibility to those interested in the work being done at the farm, and future development, the committee purchased a farm of over 200 acres in the town of Presque Isle, located on a through highway between points in the central and southern part of the State and those farther north, and within a mile and a half of the thriving village of the same name. The purchase price was $20,000, only half of which was available. In taking this action, the committee was forced to anticipate future favorable action in support of their position and an appropriation by some future legislation to finish paying for the farm and accumulated interest. Time has justified the wisdom of the committee's decision, I am certain. Two years later the Legislature voted an appropriation sufficient to complete the payment and the cost of a new house which had to be built.

After the work was well under way the writer arranged with the director of the station, the late Dr. Charles D. Woods, for a field day meeting at the farm. As I was forced to attend to the publicity work unaided, no funds being available for the purpose, the meeting was not a large one. A few farmers and their families came, some to learn, some to criticize and some for the outing. The following year over 100 people were present and Dr. Woods was there to address those present and explain the work being done. I felt that the meetings were fruitful in making friends for the farm and in knowledge gleaned.

A few years back the Aroostook Farm Bureau took over the problem and arranged for an annual field day at the farm. The interest in these events has been increasing until this year, about 3,000 people in some 700 automobiles came to the farm from different parts of the county, and a fine speaking program occupied a part of the day. Among the speakers was the Member of Congress from this district. A plowing contest was arranged in which 16 teams were entered and competed for $100 in prize money, offered by the farm machinery dealers of the county. This feature aroused much interest, as there are many fine plowmen in the county and the Aroostook farmer takes great pride in his splendid teams of horses. Only horse-drawn, two-way sulky plows competed and it was a good exhibition of plowman and horseman skill, as well as of fine teams.

The fields of potatoes and grain came in for their share of attention as well as the soil test and fertilizer test plots. Even the farm garden, which is not an experimental garden but grown for farm use, received its share of attention and criticism. The social side of the meeting "bulked large" in the minds of many. Nearly all brought a picnic dinner, and to watch the different groups gathered about on the grass or eating dinner in automobiles, making new acquaintances, or renewing old friendships, was an interesting and pleasing sight. One of the county Granges had a large booth from which 10 men and women were kept busy serving hot lunches, ice cream and cool drinks.

The only regrettable feature of the day to me was the fact that the work being done at the farm had to be so largely overlooked in the pleasure of meeting and talking with old and new friends. This will be

in part rectified, as many expressed their determination to return to the farm later and study the things that most interested them.

The United States government has a station near the farm and uses a part of the farm for their work. Here several thousand seedling potatoes are grown annually in their efforts to originate new varieties which shall be less susceptible to disease, have greater ability to resist blight or other fungus diseases, and possess better eating qualities and larger yields. If success is attained, as it must be in time, with the volume of work being done, it will be of great value not only to farmers, but to all others as well.

Near the farm on another owned by one of the large farmers was a tractor at work with a new type of tractor plow. The feature of this of most interest to Aroostook farmers was that with it a field could be turned one way, as with the horse-drawn sulkies, leaving no back or dead furrows. This turned two furrows at once and carried four plows, two of which were upside down, while the other two were in the ground. It was doing excellent work. Both on our way to and from the field day meeting, we passed 20 to 30 autos parked beside the road watching this plow at work, attesting to the interest which all Aroostook farmers take in any piece of new farm machinery or implement. We had called it a day like many others, and the family were all along. We were a bit tired, the head of the family especially, as he is not as able to stand fatigue as earlier in life. The sons excused me from my share of the chores and I retired to rest with the memory of the faces of those I had known and loved in the years that are past, and whom I had met again, passing before me until I passed to "the land of dreams." I think this was even the best part of the day for me and the memory which will live longest.

O. B. GRIFFIN.

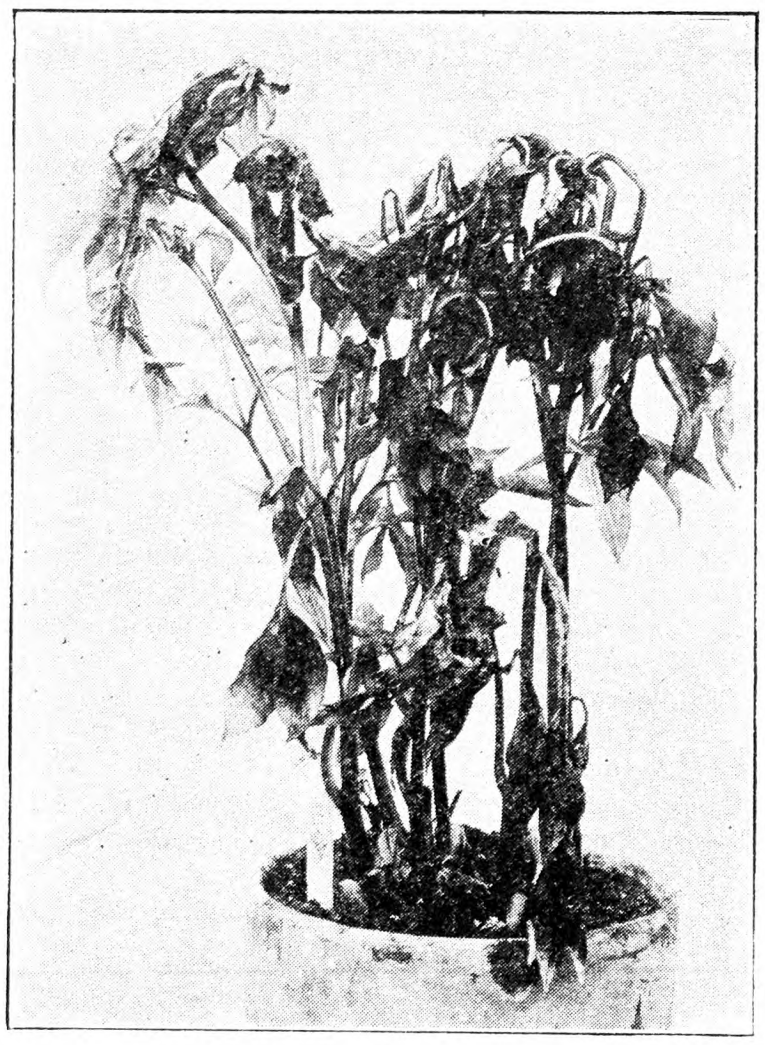
Maine.

A Day on the Range

WHILE Filius brings the ponies from the wild pasture above the ditch, I do a few housewifely chores, and then put up a lunch which is to be rolled in yellow slickers and tied behind the saddles. For even in this land of little rain, no one can tell what weather a Summer's day may bring forth. I am to ride Mac, a beautiful old brown gelding; the collegian's mount is Bess, a little sorrel with a bald face and a bad disposition. She was not one of our own colts; we bought her from a liveryman after "dudes," unwittingly, had well-nigh spoiled her beyond redemption by kindness.

My son and I are about as imposing in appearance as a couple of scarecrows. In our country only tourists are picturesquely got up for riding. We "natives" select our togs for comfort or take what comes handiest. My escort wears faded khaki overalls, a relic of yesteryear, plain leather chaps and a Stetson of ancient genesis. My own costume consists of a worn brown corduroy skirt, a washed-out shirt, a red cotton bandanna and a hat which is companion-piece to his.

The day is fresh and sweet. Summer mornings in Wyoming, like manna, are new-made. They never have the stale and kept-over air of sultry dawns in humid climes. Hats are pulled low against the glare. The sombrero, with its high crown and broad brim of heavy felt, was designed for protection and not



Peony Attacked by Blight Fungus. Fig. 604

solely for sartorial grace, as the tenderfoot is wont to think. We ride straight toward the sun. It is now well above the hilly horizon. No single cloud appears in all the sky. Sagebrush, bruised by passing hoofs, sends up a pungent desert incense about us. Prairie dogs chatter about affairs in dog town. At sight of wayfarers they suddenly scuttle into their holes as if summoned on urgent business. Meadowlarks are at their lovely wilding matins.

Passing through the ranch gate of barbed wire, we take a trail up and over a steep little rise and are soon lost in a wilderness of sage. Here is no sign of man's despoiling hand. This land, happily, remains virginal—because it cannot now be irrigated. The horses settle down to an easy walk, neck and neck, as is the way of horses on fairly good terms of corral and pasture acquaintance. A coyote lopes away across the sage. Apparently secure in the knowledge that we carry no weapons—a knowledge conveyed in some mysterious manner no human can fathom—Lupus then stands a moment on a ledge of rock silhouetted against the blue sky—a very statue of "The Preyer," bold only when assured of safety.

Ours is not a big cattle outfit. We are small ranchers with a herd small enough for the animals to remain individuals. Because we are acquainted with them personally, we have a satisfaction in cattle raising that has nothing to do with its money profits or losses. This close association is denied the plutocratic stockman whose kine dot the Psalmist's thousand hills. Such benefit of modest fortune is ours. It is well that we see it as such.

But there are no cattle in sight on the bench we are riding out. Only cottontails and prairie dogs, and the horned toads, lizards, ants and similar lowly life of the arid wildlands. Sage chickens are discreetly hidden. Our horses walk for a time, then break into a jog-trot that is easy on them but somewhat less so on the riders. Sometimes we talk lazily, but more often we keep that silence of congenial souls who meet without constraint. And there is a largeness about the western open which does not conduce to continuous small talk.

Of a sudden, Bess snorts, rears and jumps sideways—simultaneously. Then she bolts! Mac follows a similiar procedure on the opposite. Yet despite confusion and equine fright, the less acute human ear also detects dry rattlings of warning; the accustomed eye sees a tawny body writhe away among the sage and cactus. It brings out the gooseflesh. A rattler!

The horses are soon quieted and we ride on and over another hogback. Far, far in the distance the discerning glance of the eye used to the far-gazing of the high country makes out a dark blot which the glasses prove to be the red coats of cattle. But long before we reach them we come upon a little bunch hidden in a draw—until we are right at hand. Quietly we approach and pull up a short way off, so as not to stampede them. Looking for our own brand, B/3 on the left hip, we find several of our animals placidly grazing with range acquaintances from neighbors' herds. Who shall say that there is not a freemasonry among animals?

On again, stopping to examine brands wherever we find little bunches of cattle. For it is range etiquette to note and report on neighbors' stock when "riding for cattle." This reciprocal courtesy often saves weary miles and futile hours of riding. Conditions of feed and water also must be marked for, when grass and water dry up, cattle drift. Some return to the home ranch vicinity and break into poorly fenced Alfalfa fields, to their own inminent destruction from bloat. Others scatter to remote ranges. This makes Fall round-up arduous and results in losses from ever-present range hazards of various kinds.

By one o'clock we reach the water hole which is our destination. We shall return by another way through the hills. Cinches are loosened and the horses, after drinking, graze contentedly near by. We are just comfortably settled for our nooning when two other horsebackers arrive. The waterhole is a range objective. We have never seen these newcomers before; yet on the range there are no strangers. We pass the time of day and invite the riders to share our food. To do otherwise would be a range solecism indeed. And your old-timer is usually a gentleman, if not always a scholar.

"Stock's looking good," mumbles the elder over a chicken leg by way of polite conversation. He is a tall lanky fellow with a stubble of white beard and a blue glass eye, somewhat at variance with his natural brown one. He has the bow legs that proclaim the puncher's calling. "Ye-ah, feed's fine and they's plenty water yet," adds the other, a redheaded youth in green plaid shirt and high boots badly run over at the heel. Reflectively he takes alternate bits of radish and onion.

"I see some dead critters over in Trail Canyon," volunteers the first chap, "——larkspur, mebbe, or lightnin'—two—three whitefaces and a black. Might be that yearlin' you was askin' about, lady." The younger nonchalantly cracks the shell of a hard-boiled egg on his freckled forehead. Ruminatively he says, "I see some black-leg calves down Dry Crick, missus—better watch out."

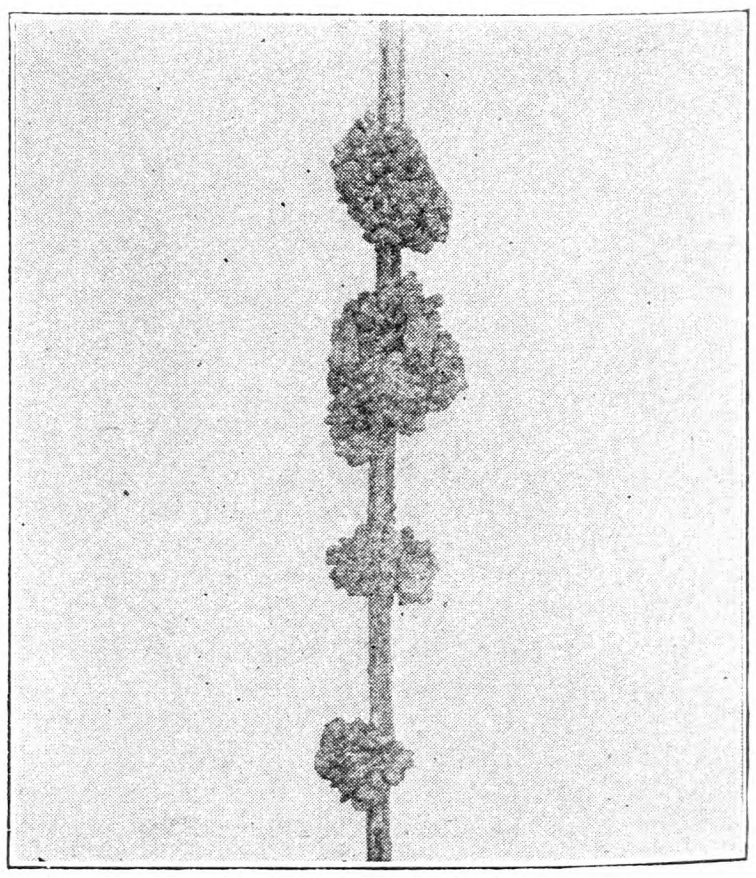
When food is consumed to the last morsel and bones thrown to the waiting Airedale, the riders smoke and rest. One squats on his boot heel; the other half-reclines on elbow. There is talk of stock and ways of the range; gossip about local outfits and recountal of past experiences in Texas. A little strutting of stuff for the lady's benefit! Thus an hour is spent in such shade as the lichened rocks afford—practically none! But we must say "so long." These riders are from a remote Mormon settlement and many miles and hours of riding lie between them and their home fires, and beds. Though if need be they can sleep out and miss a meal or two and be little the worse for the experience.

Up and on again—toward home. The sun is hot and brassy. But a pleasant little breeze springs up shortly. It riffles the sage with a whirring as of wings of some low-flying birds—sage hens, perhaps. A few cactus blooms gleam lemon-hued, brilliantly beautiful against the dun-colored earth.

Repeating our business of sighting and inspecting cattle, we make a devious way home by supper time. We have found some of our animals, but not all of those we were looking for—the usual luck of a day on the range. Sun-burned, eye-strained, lip-cracked, saddle-weary, we get stiffly down from our horses. The fagged sweaty beasts, freed of their heavy stock saddles, roll gratefully in the dust, shake themselves and make off for the pasture bars. A faithful pair. Questing the water bucket and the cold cream jar, we call it a hard but happy day.

Wyoming. ALTA BOOTH DUNN.

Left, Healthy; Right, Stunted Tobacco Plant. Fig. 603



Crown Gall on Forsythia. Fig. 605

Raising the Dairy Calf

By Dr. A. S. Alexander

IN DISTRICTS where whole milk is shipped to market it is a problem how to feed the dairy calf, no skim-milk being available. The dairyman, in these circumstances, must feed as little whole milk as possible. But some milk is necessary to give the calf a good start, and substitutes may then serve the purpose. It has been found by Wisconsin feeders that good calves may be raised by a method requiring only about 375 lbs. of marketable milk, or a total of only 400 lbs. of whole milk when the colostrum, or first milk, is included. By this method the calf gets a good start on whole milk, fed for a few weeks, during which time it is taught to eat concentrates and roughage.

When no skim-milk is fed the concentrates and roughage supplied must be rich in protein elements. Many hand-raised calves fail to thrive because they are expected to subsist sufficiently well when allowed to graze lawn grass under the shade of the lilac bushes, or the grass that grows rank, wiry and coarse in the old orchard. Timothy hay is a poor roughage for the young calf that has to do without milk. So is marsh hay, old straw and weathered corn stover. Provide clover or Alfalfa hay which are rich in protein matters, needed vitamins and lime. Regulate the allowance of such legume hay according to the condition of the calf's bowels. Too much of it may cause scouring. Give that amount which is cleaned up with relish and that does not unduly relax the bowels. Some fresh green feed is beneficial, but it should be of good quality; not the coarse stuff already mentioned. On farms where lung worms have been prevalent, calves would better be raised for the first 12 months in clean, airy, roomy pens and yards, without going on pasture. Indeed, such a plan of raising dairy calves, on an average, usually gives better results than grazing on any kind of pasture during the first year of life.

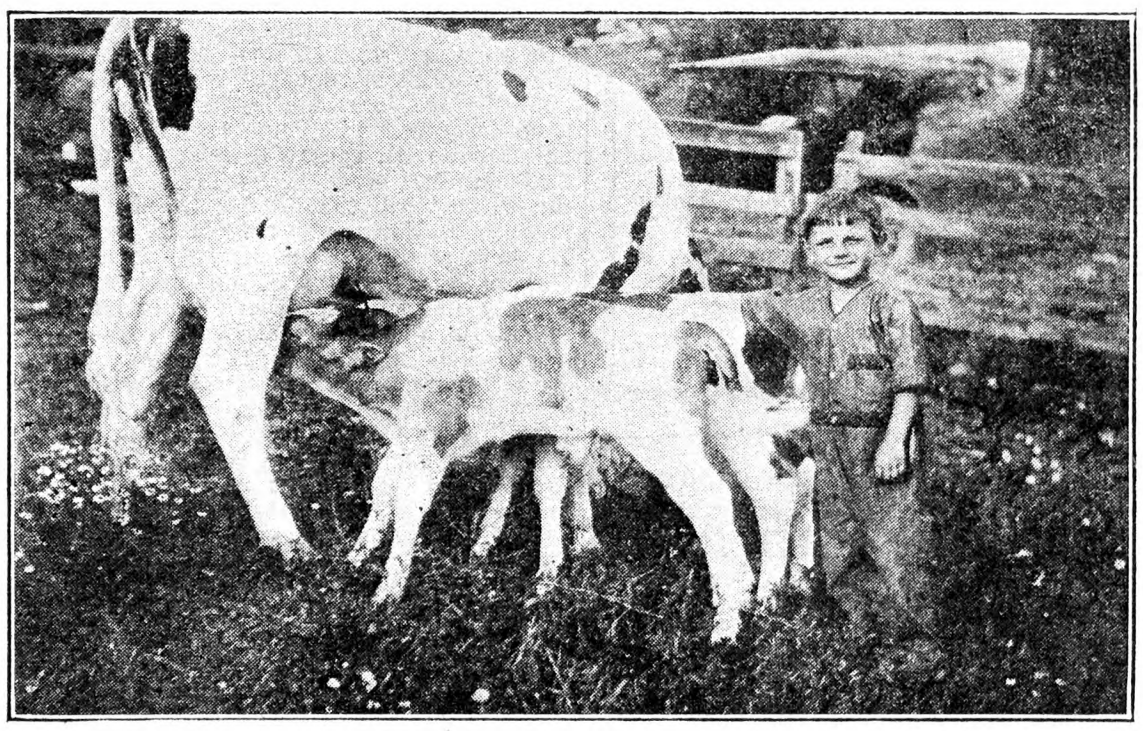
At all times supply plenty of cool, fresh, pure drinking water and allow free access to salt. When legume hay cannot be fed, it will be advisable to give each calf one-half ounce of steamed bonemeal daily in concentrate feed, to supply both phosphorus and lime. When lime alone (calcium) is lacking, a tablespoon of ground limestone or chalk may be given, instead of the bonemeal. The need of abundant drinking water is most evidenced when calves are given little other fluid and in hot weather. They eat more roughage and other feed, and digest it better when plenty of water is supplied; without it, they fail to thrive.

The following schedule of feeding whole milk to the dairy calf is recommended by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station experts. Leave a Holstein or Brown Swiss calf with its mother for three days; then pail-feed whole milk gradually getting the calf to take 9 lbs. daily by the end of the first week. Continue the whole milk at the rate of 9 lbs. daily until the calf is six weeks old; then gradually reduce the allowance until at the end of the seventh week, no milk is fed. If the calf is a Jersey, Guernsey or Ayrshire, leave it with its dam for three or four days; then feed whole milk at the rate of 6 lbs. daily for a period of two weeks, at which time increase to 7 lbs. daily and continue for five weeks. At seven weeks the amount fed daily to the healthy calf may be reduced until at the age of nine weeks, no milk is fed. Reduce the amount of milk if the bowels tend to become loose, milk that is rich in butterfat being most likely to have such an effect.

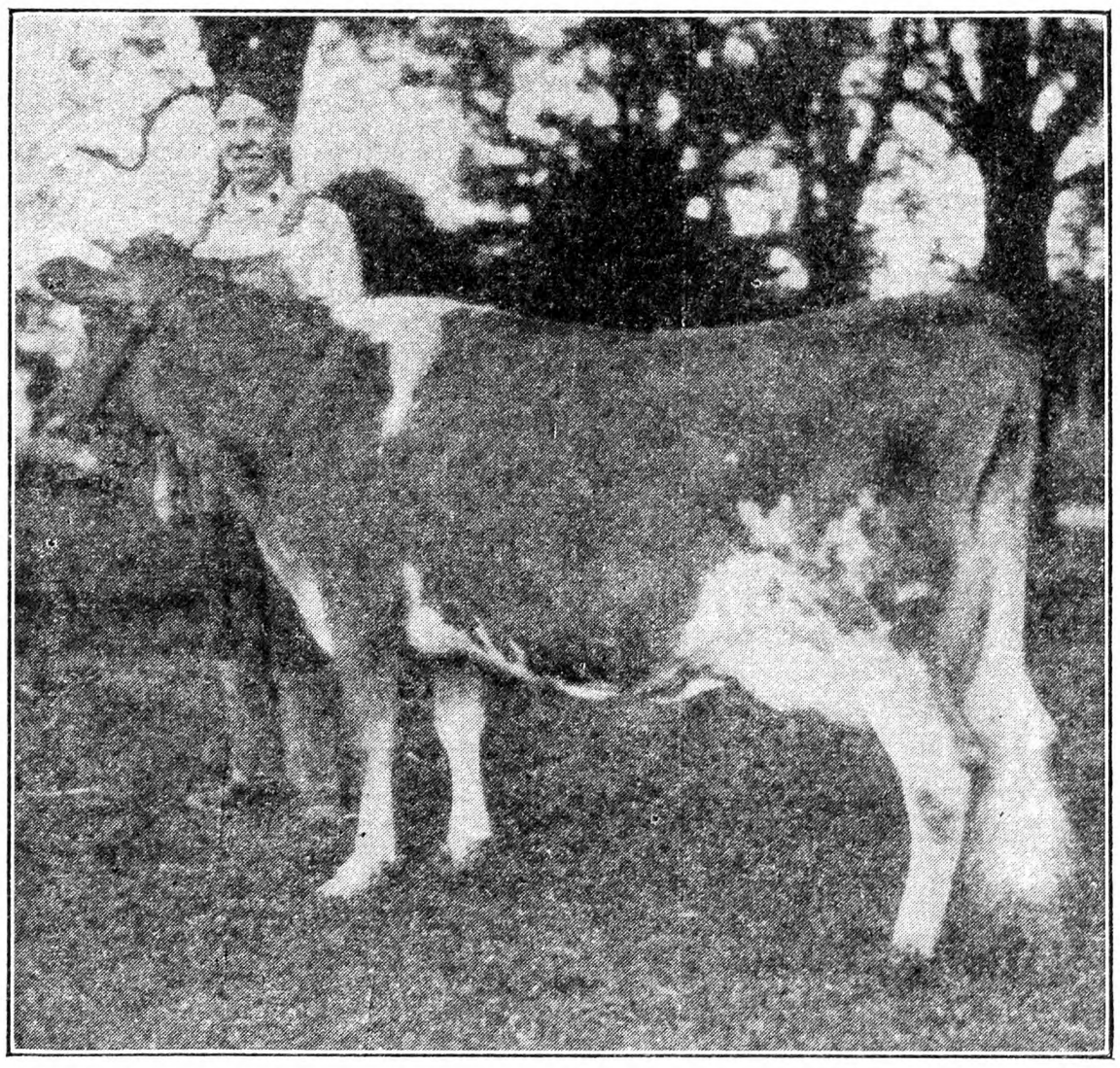
In cheese-making districts, where whey is available, calves may be fed with it, provided liberal amounts of protein are supplied in an adjunct concentrate ration. Whey contains only .8 per cent of digestible crude protein, which is much less than that of skim-milk. (Wisconsin Bulletin 404.) That used for calf feeding must be clean and fresh. Preferably, it should be pasteurized to prevent spread of disease.

In an experiment made at the Wisconsin Station to test the comparative values of white and yellow corn for calf feeding, whey was used in rations containing clover hay and a concentrate mixture of yellow or white corn, 30 per cent; middlings, 30 per cent, and linseed meal, 40 per cent. When such rations were compared with rations containing liberal skim-milk, the rate of growth was greater on the skim-milk check ration. However, the whey-fed calves made good gains, averaging 1.48 lbs. per day, as compared with 1.72 lbs. for the group fed the skim-milk ration. It was concluded that whey might well be used in the calf ration on many farms in cheese-making districts, and that yellow corn, when used with whey in a ration containing legume hay, has no greater value for calf raising than white corn.

Semi-solid buttermilk, manufactured from creamery buttermilk, has given fairly satisfactory results in calf feeding. One pound of it was mixed with 7 lbs. of warm water and used to replace whole milk for calves about one month old. Each calf was fed 14 lbs. of the solution, along with a ration of equal quantities of ground corn, ground oats and wheat bran, together with clover hay. The calves fed semi-solid buttermilk gained .18 lb. a day faster than calves raised by the limited whole milk method already mentioned, but at an increased feed cost of $1.59 per head.



This cow, four years and five months old, is shown with her twin calves



This is Eugene Buchanan, of Lebanon, Ind., and his Guernsey heifer Betsey's Buttercup 164271, who produced 13,777 lbs. milk and 810.1 lbs. butterfat in a year as a four-year-old. Eugene has been at calf club work 10 years and has raised a herd of 22 registered females

Milk substitutes, in the form of commercial calf meals and homemade mixtures, fed as gruel, give fair results when skim-milk is not available. In using them great care must be taken to keep all feeding utensils clean and sterilized, and not to overfeed, else scours will cause fatalities. They must be made up with hot water at each feeding, which is a disadvantage on most farms. A home-mixed gruel has been used at the Wisconsin Station, and while the results are not yet conclusive, they indicate that this mixture may be used with success. The formula of this gruel meal, in per cent by weights, is as follows: Fine cornmeal, 25 per cent; flour middlings, 25 per cent; ground, sifted oats, 25 per cent; linseed oilmeal, 12 per cent; soluble blood flour, 10 per cent; salt, 1 per cent; steamed bonemeal, 1 per cent; finely ground limestone, 1 per cent. Bloodmeal or flour is excellent for weak and thriftless calves. A teaspoonful is given, at first, with each allowance of skim-milk, and a tablespoonful is fed when the calf has become accustomed to the feed. It is beneficial and sometimes remedial in cases of ordinary scours.

In preparing calf gruel at the Wisconsin Station, 1 lb. of the meal was mixed with 5 lbs. of water at blood temperature (100 degrees) and fed immediately after mixing. The change from whole milk to the gruel was made gradually to prevent indigestion and scouring. Replacement of milk, at five weeks old, was 1 lb. of gruel for a like amount of milk. Replacement was continued by adding 1 lb. of gruel each second or third day, using the condition of the calf as the sole guide. The allowance of gruel was reduced when looseness of the bowels was noticed and gradually increased when indigestion subsided. The gruel-fed calves gained on an average 1.49 lbs. per head daily, somewhat less than the skim-milk fed lot, which averaged 1.68 lbs. It was difficult to distinguish between the skim-milk-fed and gruel-fed calves in appearance.

Powdered skim-milk is now being much used in calf feeding, either in the dry form or mixed with water. Skim-milk powder, produced by the roller process is considerably cheaper than that made by the spray process and has proved as satisfactory in use. A solution of 1 lb. of dry skim-milk mixed with 9 lbs. of blood-warm water makes a solution about equal in composition to separator skim-milk. Tests made at the Wisconsin Station have shown that calves fed powdered skim-milk, instead of fluid skim-milk, made satisfactory gains, but keeping them on the solution of dry skim-milk until 180 days of age required rather large quantities of the dried milk, which ran the feed cost quite high. Concentrates and clover hay also were fed in the usual proportions, along with the dry skim-milk. Dry skim-milk is well worth a thorough trial on every farm where dairy calves have to be fed without much whole or fluid skim-milk.

We believe in the home-raising of a few fine dairy heifer calves to build up a herd of profitable cows and maintain it without buying cattle from outside, but there is no profit in raising scrub calves. Leading dairymen select calves for raising that were sired by a bred-for-performance dairy breed bull, and out of cows that have proved profitable as producers of milk.

Potato Prospects in Prince Edward Island

SINCE writing latter part of July, when the crop of potatoes looked promising, we have had scarcely a drop of rain here in the eastern section. In the western section they, we believe, had a torrential rain on one day. As a result of this August drought, the potato crop has not made much progress, the more so since the crop is this year two weeks later on account of the very late Spring. The potato crop here then will be perhaps one-third below that of last year.

From considerable going about the country and speaking with growers I place the crop at 66 per cent of last year's yield. Last year's crop was 257 bushels per acre. If the crop this year goes 169 bushels per acre it will be the limit. But there are many things to be taken into consideration. This year the crop is sound and free of insect pests. All growers say that they don't see the necessity of spraying for blight, etc., as there is none so far, but they must spray for bugs, and may as well add the bluestone.

But who knows? Blight may yet develop and the growers are well advised to spray with Bordeaux. Last year, owing to the strict inspection, no more than 100 bushels of marketable potatoes could be sold off an acre, for there was much late blight last year, too, besides the rigid inspection to meet the low prices. This year there is no blight and no disease and a very large percentage of the crop will pass market inspection, considerably greater number

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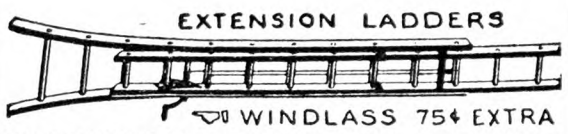

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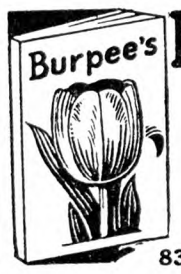

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of bushels per acre than of the big crop of last year. Then with the possibility of three or four times the price per bushel, see the possibilities of an acre. J. A. M.

Missouri Notes

This is Summer time, and my theory is that the human body should be exposed to the air and sunlight as far as propriety admits. Counting from the ground up, I wear shoes, trousers, shirt and hat. That is all, and I find that it suffices for respectability. The shirt is open at the neck and the sleeves are rolled back above the elbows. Thus garbed I feel that I am close to the feminine standard to which I think all men should aspire. The press reports some symptoms of masculine rebellion against the present antiquated and stifing attire, but fashion has not yet perceptibly relaxed. I believe that the farmer and ruralist will find that no time pays a greater value in health and mental vigor than 30 minutes devoted to grooming the body before breakfast. That consists of a cold shower or sponge bath, a vigorous rub-down with coarse towels and brushes and sundry muscular exercises. Heavy muscular work throughout the day by no means precludes such a morning program. No bottled tonic can compare with it.

The three weeks of drought and intensely hot weather were graciously followed by a week of showers and a succeeding coolness that called for blankets. Nature rejoiced at her baptism and green growth stretched up again with renewed life. The late planted Gladiolus are coming on in fine shape and a surplus of flowers is forecast. But just now our morning cut in the "glad" rows is decidedly small. Many short and abortive spikes testify to the fierceness of the drought and blooms from the later plantings are not quite ready for their entry. Of the later planting, Butterboy, as usual, was first to bloom, always on long spikes. Most of the Primulinus have long spikes; some of those of Topaz looked to be two feet long. Evelyn Kirtland, King, Crimson Glow, Shiela, Opalescent, Capt. Boynton and Mrs. Peters can always be relied on for extra long spikes despite adverse conditions. Peters is a deeper lavender than Boynton, but spike is not quite so long. A. W. Hunt shows the largest flowers of any of the new ones, and should reign as best of the orange scarlets. Orange Glory is no good here; petals bleach white in sun. I'm not impressed with the bizarre J. T. Pirie. Of the smoky-hued ones Rose Ash still seems best; fine spike and appearence. A good spike of the old Schwaben is hard to beat; have seen nothing with such rich cream. To show to what size the Galdiolus will attain, Mrs. Leon Douglass is indispensable, and it is beautiful in its strawberry tints as well as huge. More refinement of color is seen in Richard Diener, which deserves more attention as a first class Gladiolus, much superior to many later introductions. Purple Glory, I presume, ranks next to Douglass in size and is also indispensable to a collection. Crimson Glow is one of the largest and freest bloomers and none of the new ones of like color equal it. Kirtland can always be depended on for long elegant spikes of luscious coloring. The contrast of red with white as in Princeps, or deep pink with white as in Kuroki, seems to catch the eye.

While the Gladiolus easily ranks first in demand as a cut flower, we have on hand Calendulas, asters, Zinnias, white August or day lilies, marigolds, hardy Phlox and annual Scabiosas. Zinnias and lilies rank first in demand; asters are beginning to bloom, but in sorry fashion despite good soil and culture. Last year they were a failure, and now every day one or more plants wither to their deaths with black stems. What blooms appear are small. I am getting discouraged. I have used nicotine and sulfocide spray. I see better specimens than mine growing without care along foundations of town residences.

Last Spring I saw greenhouse Calendula blooms four or five inches across, and straightway decided to sow the best seed from a specialist, thinking that I too might produce such flowers. But alas, I find the same insignificant flowers, looking like dandelions and demanding spraying, too, to prevent the ruin of every flower by insects. The marigolds, orange and lemon, are beautiful, but customers shy away from the odor of the plants, and sales are few. No call here for roses. Zinnias flourish and are well liked, but small demand for them and Phloxes. Last Spring I set out small plants of the Phloxes Mrs. Jenkins, Eclaireur, Struthers and Thor. Thor was new here, and proved by far the best grower and bloomer, with strong upright stems. The others sprawled on the ground making hoeing very difficult and their heads of flowers were much inferior. L. R. JOHNSON

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

The New York State Fruit Testing Association

I wish to call the attention of readers to the annual meeting of the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association, which will be held at the N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, September 19 and 20. The members of the N. Y. State Horticultural Society have been invited to attend this meeting. This Association was organized in the Fall of 1918 for the purpose of propagating worthy new fruits, to be sold to its members at a nominal price, particularly those new fruits being originated at the N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station. Since its organization the work has been widened and new fruits thought to be worthy of testing, originating at other stations or collected in foreign countries, have been propagated and sold to its members. It now has members from almost every State in the United States, most of the Canadian provinces and many foreign countries.

The organization does not propagate ordinary commercial varities and expects to stop the propagating of any variety as soon as it is taken up by the nursery trade, and is propagated and sold by them, except in so far as it may propagate them in a limited way for the purpose of furnishing a supply of propagating stock true to name to anyone who wishes to propagate the variety.

It was organized because of the fact that the Experiment Station had no funds for the purpose of propagating new varieties of fruit originated by them, and it seemed to be almost impossible to arrange with any nursery firm to propagate these new varieties when there was no market, or a very limited market, for them.

A very interesting program has been arranged for the meeting on September 19, the speakers being some of the most noted hybridizers and originators of new fruits in the United States. On the 20th, several tours of inspection of new varieties being tested upon the Station grounds will be arranged, and it is expected that everyone present will see many items of interest. An exhibition of new varieties of fruit will be made at the Administration Building, and at this exhibit specimens of many new varieties not now generally grown will be shown.

B. D. VAN BUREN

The Evil Jimson Weed

Is the weed sent wild ginseng? If it is wild ginseng what parts are used?

Pennsylvania. C. E. B.

The plant sent for name was not wild ginseng, but was Jamestown or jimson weed, botanically Datura Stramonium. Other common names for it are thorn apple, mad apple, devil's apple, devil's trumpet, dewtry, stinkwort and stinkweed. It is a large, coarse, ill-smelling plant, and is dangerously poisonous; it should be destroyed wherever seen. Children have been poisoned by eating its seeds, or taking the flowers into their mouths. Cattle will not touch the plant when green, but have been poisoned by the young leaves dried in hay. Both leaves and seeds of this plant are used in medicine, but are low in price, and largely imported. The plant is too dangerous to be used except by a qualified physician, having properties similar to belladonna. The large trumpet-shaped white or pale purplish flowers, large thorny seed capsule, and strong fetid odor make this plant easily identified. It is propagated by seeds, so its destruction before the seeds ripen will keep it under control. It is too dangerous to be allowed either on the farm or in waste lands, but extends over a wide range, and is often seen along the roadside or in neglected fields.

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News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

It has been a source of wonder for two years as to why the Oriental fruit moth had not appeared in our orchard, since all the back-yard peach trees in the neighboring town are infested, and many peaches containing the larval stage of this pest are shipped into the town each year. On Saturday, August 24, the writer was looking over the peaches for varieties requiring picking, when he saw three dead tips on an Ingold tree which looked like the real thing. The entomologist confirmed them as the work of the Oriental fruit moth. The following day, one more dead twig was located in a young peach tree. We ought to begin to grow wormy peaches next year, just like those that have been shipped in this year from Delaware and New Jersey, to say nothing of Southern Pennsylvania.

The Oriental fruit moth, together with the plum curculio and red spider mite are resulting in a change in at least one Pennsylvania orchard practice which has been almost standard, — that of using peach fillers in apple orchards. All these pests are much more severe on the apples in interplantings, to say nothing of the increased difficulty in spraying and other cultural operations.

The poisoned wheat for mice will be started before September 1. The dry weather is apparently driving the mice to eat almost anything now, so that they should take the grain much better than usual at this time of year. The State poison drive will soon be started for control of these orchard pests, since last Winter's lessons have sunk deeply in the minds of many of our fruit growers, and since this coming Winter may produce even more extended damage. This will be under way before picking time.

The Japanese millet cover crop sowed in the first week of June is heading nicely. It certainly looks promising and has done extremely well in spite of almost no rain for two months. It will do about as well as anything on poor, dry soil. In the more favorable spots, it has reached a height of three feet.

Just to show how dry it is here, the tractors were disking a five-acre apple block planted this Spring. The dust was so bad that the tractor men could seldom see the tree rows well enough, and the soil, a heavy clay, flowed together behind the disks so that the disks left no mark. When our soil gets that way, it is dry.

The inspectors were through the new red raspberry planting on August 19. In this patch of almost 1,000 plants not a single plant was removed in spite of the fact that we determined to destroy any sickly plant on suspicion, even if we could not tell just what the disease was. In contrast, the other patch of supposedly disease-free Cuthbert reds planted a year ago were burned up, since they were so badly diseased it was not safe to have them anywhere near the clean group. The only reasonable conclusion is that this older planting was not disease-free in the first place, since they went too fast.

Visitors from northwestern Pennsylvania have been more anxious to see our good-sized peach crop than anything else on the place. Peaches just aren't in that part of the State. We do not remember seeing one in the Erie grape section.

This past Spring, the use of cardboard mailing tubes for mice poison stations was mentioned. Now they are capable of use as tree protectors against damage by rabbits, it is reported from Iowa. The tubes are dipped in melted wax, the same as the poison bait stations, and one side is slit open. If it tends to stand open, a string or two are used. It was also mentioned that larger size tubes may be obtained when required from stores selling felt base or linoleum rugs, as these are generally rolled on such tubes when they come from the factory. We have plenty of rabbits, but have never had any of them gnaw through a half-dozen or so thickness of ordinary newspaper. However, the cardboard tube idea is undoubtedly much more attractive in appearence where this is a necessary consideration.

It is reported that workmen have cut down the last of the original Bing cherry trees planted by Seth Lewelling in 1849, in what is now the business district of Milwaukee. These four trees were 80 years old and were located directly back of the post office. With others, they seem to have come from Ohio by ox team and were named after a Chinese servant of Lewelling's. It is said that they fruited for 75 years but have borne but few cherries the last ten years. The Bing cherry means much more to the Pacific Coast than to the East, although the writer can still remember six trees of this variety as they were in 1923 on a farm on which he was supposed to be working. They were loaded and the owner was so proud of these that he left one tree unpicked and promised to fire the first man sampling its fruit. It is not possible to keep anyone liking sweet cherries away from them by any such threat; very few fruits remained when they were finally picked, — and nobody had lost his job, either. In this same vein of thought, we have just seen a picture of the original Tompkins County King in the village of Jacksonville, New York, together with the note that it is now over 100 years old, but is decaying badly.

A Washington State fruit co-operative association has handled strawberries in a new way this year. The berries were stemmed when they came from the field, put back into the same crates and frozen bullet-hard. They will all be kept in this condition until ready for use, when they will be thawed out and used immediately.

A southern Pennsylvania fruit association exactly 100 miles from here is advertising in our local paper, — seeking mail-orders or else, possibly motorists to come and buy their Belle and Elberta peaches; 100 miles was a safe distance away from a competitor not so long ago, but not any more.

R. H. SUDDS.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Mrs. Susan W. Freestone, of Interlaken, N. Y., the new Juvenile Grange Deputy of the National Grange, has just issued a handbook of some forty pages for the use of the Juvenile Granges of the country. It is introduced by a greeting from National Master L. J. Taber in which he says that the future of the National Grange is almost entirely dependent upon the boys and girls on the farms of today. "The Juvenile Grange," says National Master Taber, "offers real opportunity to our young people to familiarize themselves with parliamentary law and to get a clear understanding of the pleasure and profit which Grange membership gives to old and young."

Charles M. Gardner of Springfield, Mass., High Priest of Demeter, in contributing to the Juvenile Handbook, says: "It behooves everyone who desires Grange permanence in American life to heartily lend a hand toward instituting and building up Juvenile Granges. Already established in a score of States, Juveniles should be found in every state. Every Grange hall erected should make provision for Juvenile quarters, whether actual organization there has taken place or not. A new impulse cannot fail to be given to any subordinate Grange when its children are thus enlisted in the great cause.

"The States where Juvenile Granges have an active foothold appear to be humming all along Grange lines—such is always the effect of interest in child welfare, and the example for other States is sharply clear. As Patrons grow old and energies lag, new recruits must be found. Where so natural to look for them as in the Juvenile Grange."

Mrs. E. A. Eckert of Illinois, who has recently retired from the National Grange superintendency of the Juvenile Granges, says: "We must strive to conduct our meetings and plan our programs in such a manner that children will learn the useful things as well as have a good time. It is not the object of the Juvenile Grange to simply provide a place for children to stay during the subordinate meetings. It should be a place of real education and training for the boys and girls who are to follow in our footsteps and occupy our positions."

Miss Natalie Barns of Newburgh, past Juvenile State Deputy of the New York State Grange and the first one to hold that office in the Empire State, says: "The Grange lecturer has the most important office in the Grange except one, and that one is the Juvenile Matron."

The Juvenile Handbook contains the points necessary to attain in becoming an "Honor Grange" and urges the Juveniles to strive for that honor. A beautiful flag will be awarded at the Seattle session of the National Grange to the Juvenile Grange which achieves the most outstanding record for the year ending September 30.

Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, lecturer of the New York State Grange, contributes the plan for a drill to be put on by eight boys and eight girls. This plan was arranged by Miss Arthur and her sister Maude, who have also written a Grange pageant and other special numbers for presentations in Grange meetings.

One of the most valuable features of the Juvenile Handbook is a series of questions on Nature Study, arranged with the idea of inculcating a greater interest upon the part of the children in the works of nature everywhere about them. Another suggested program takes up the study of the trees, a subject that is almost inexhaustible.

The Cornell College of Agriculture contributes suggestions for Juvenile programs on health and food, and several of the State and County Juvenile Deputies have added many fine plans and ideas for the use of the little folks in the Grange.

Among the other contributors to this admirable Handbook of Juvenile Work are Mrs. Louise Mabie, New Jersey Juvenile superintendent; Miss Natalie Barns past Juvenile State Deputy of New York; Sarah H. Holland, of Millis, Michigan; Bernice M. Curtis, State Juvenile Deputy of Michigan; E. L. Palmer of Cornell University; Nancy McNeal of the New York State College of Home Economics; Mrs. Herbert D. Smith, Juvenile Deputy of St. Lawrence County, New York; Mrs. E. C. Bell, of Ohio; Katherine V. King, Washington State Juvenile Deputy.

Mrs. Freestone's Handbook is bound to be of great value in developing a higher grade of workmanship in the Juvenile Grange movement. The Handbook has been sent to all the Juvenile Grange Matrons in the various States.

"MOTHER," asked little Jack, "is it correct to say that you 'water a horse' when he is thirsty?" "Yes, dear," replied his mother. "Well, then," said Jack, picking up a saucer, "I'm going to milk the cat." —Vancouver Province.

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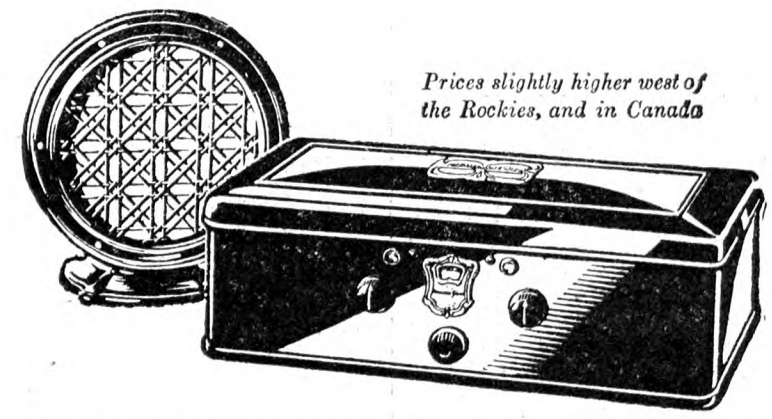

Prices slightly higher west of the Rockies, and in Canada

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It comes from the same 32-acre factory built by the good-will of 2,550,000 owners of Atwater Kent Radio. It's made with the same painstaking care that keeps an Atwater Kent working without time out for trouble. For months it's been tested—and tested—and tested again, on farm after farm, in state after state.

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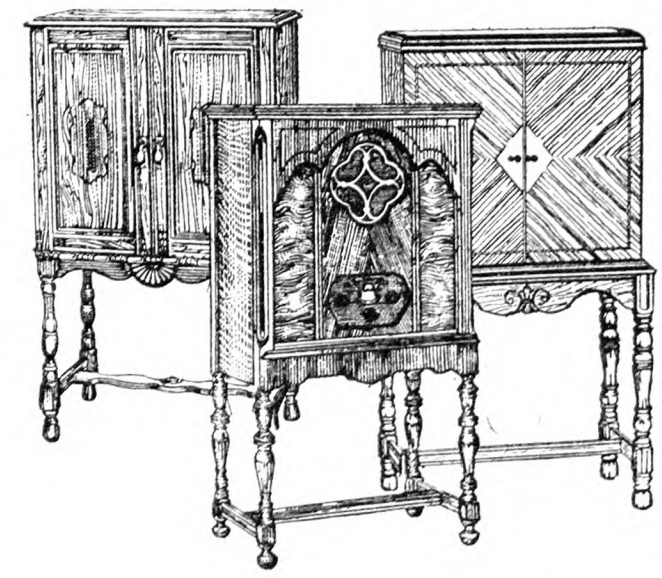
ON THE AIR—Atwater Kent Radio Hour, Sunday Evenings, 9:15 (Eastern Daylight Time), WEAF network of N. B. C. Atwater Kent Mid-Week Program, Thursday Evenings, 10:00 (Eastern Daylight Time), WJZ network of N. B. C.

IN CABINETS

The best of American cabinet makers—famous for sound design and sincere workmanship—are cooperating to meet the demand for Atwater Kent Screen-Grid Radio in fine cabinets like these.



New York State Fair Notes

Farm crop and products exhibits in separate booths were made in the horticultural building by the Red Creek, Cazenovia, Cicero, Marcellus, New Woodstock, North Manlius and Baldwinsville Granges. North Manlius won first on an excellent mixed exhibit featuring dairying, fruit and vegetables. Its White Boston head lettuce was conspicuous, and its bale of Alfalfa as green and clean hay as we have seen. The Baldwinsville Grange won second prize. It emphasized diversified farming, and included a cabbage pyramid.

The Farm Bureaus of Allegany, Wayne, Schuyler, Yates, Chemung, Delaware, Ontario, Genesee, Schoharie, Chautauqua, Herkimer, Cortland and Onondaga counties had separate farm products exhibits. Cortland received the blue ribbon and Schuyler the red. In Cortland County there are 2,192 farms, averaging 122 acres. There are horses or mules or both on 1,904 of the farms. Dairying is the keystone of the county's agriculture. Seventeen per cent of Schuyler County's farm income is derived from its bean crop. This county also had a separate fruit display, alongside of Seneca County's. Eight counties had Home Bureau displays, featuring different projects—like children's clothing, "child guidance," the use of whole wheat, hooked-rug craft, organization, convenient kitchens, nutrition and house furnishing.

The poultry exhibit was the largest in the history of the fair. There were 6,000 entries and about 9,000 specimens. Thirty judges spent two days making the awards. In the producing classes, in which meat and egg production are emphasized, there were 1,000 entries. The bantams numbered 1,000. Leading varieties of ducks, geese and turkeys were represented by numerous entries. About 1,200 pigeons, many of them from lofts in and near Syracuse, and 800 rabbits and cavies (guinea pigs) were on exhibition. More than 550 chickens were shown by 4-H club boys and girls. The show of eggs included 200 dozens. Children and many others who saw the poultry spent considerable time looking at the tree ducks and other waterfowls dive and play in the pool, in the center of the building.

The 16th annual dog show, under the auspices of the American Kennel Club, included over 450 entries, of about 15 breeds. An admission fee of 25 cents per person was put on the second day, but the crowds that entered the old building to see the dogs did not appear to diminish. It was said that some $5,000 to $10,000 dogs were on exhibition. Pedigree dogs and cats kept in cities keep a lot of veterinarians profitably employed.

The Holstein-Friesian cow May Bodara, owned by Kingsford Farm, Oswego, N. Y., won first prize in the butterfat production contest, which extended to 72 hours. She made 7.228 lbs. Lynbrook Barbara, a Guernsey in the herd of the Aldrich Farm, Rehoboth, Mass., won second, with 7.212 lbs. In the county Holstein-Friesian herd contest, Erie County won first, Washington second, Onondaga third and Oswego fourth. In the same kind of contest for Guernseys, Albany was first, Columbia second, Onondaga third and Cayuga fourth. President C. H. Baldwin announced at the fair that the New York State Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association will buy or construct a building for its own use on the fair grounds.

More than 50 girls and boys competed in the 12th annual State championship spelling bee, in charge of Miss Katherine Cosgrave, in the Grange Building. Every county except Essex and Oswego was represented. Fay Mitchell of Chemung County won the championship, after six hours of spelling, and Victoria Lundquist of Chautauqua County was second. Are girls better spellers than boys?

The Association of Young Farmers of New York State, of which Howard J. Hill, Albion, N. Y., is president, became affiliated during the fair week with a national organization known as Future Farmers of America. D. C. W.

A Woman at the Fair

We came early, 7 o'clock in fact, and even then the crowds were beginning to roll in the gates. A State trooper stood waiting at the turn wearing his traffic frown, and if a thumb can speak, we were accused of being late already "Hurry up!" said two of them at once. Yes, the fair was on again.

Four young men sprang to the windows of four automobiles arriving simultaneously, one of them ours. I had two dollars and a half ready for him, but he missed the half. There appeared to be an argument at the window; the man at the wheel drove closer, and I tapped our young friend on the shoulder with the fifty-cent piece. The altercation fell apart like a broken jug, and five tickets were pushed into my hand, to be carried a few yards on and surrender to a gate a few yards on and surrendered to a gate keeper, who smiled a real smile, we noted ahead the stony countenances of troopers waiting on foot, and all with thumbs hooked in the direction of the parking space. No sneaking around by any of the other roads, mind you, but follow the thumbs, and hurry up about it. Around the corner of the sheep and swine building, we came to a stand in herringbone file, nose to the alley. An ingenious column, and we admitted, grudgingly perhaps, that the thumbs were right.

Some people come to the State Fair to meet friends, and others for the exhibits only, while still others hanker for the novelties of the side shows. Last week these grounds were empty and still, but look at them now. A stock train pulled up at the station and unloaded a dozen show herds, and after that it seemed that all of New York State was coming in at the gates. Five hundred boys and girls from farms in all parts of the State have been entered in junior project competitions, and apparently enjoy themselves judging from the gusto with which they attack food. The Canadian Battalion is with us and all eyes as well as ears follow the bagpipes down towards the race track. The regiment is wearing kilts, and stretches a length of two city blocks. Between the tall fuzzy black busbys and those bare Scotch knees, it is a sight to behold.

"You can't get in here, until eight o'clock." That was the ultimatum at the front door of the Dairy Building, but we can go in the back door and see the cattle, and we start down one of the long lines of stanchions. The cold air outside was too chilly, but it is warm here. The kings and queens of cattledom are being groomed for the judges, hoofs shined, horns polished and tails put in crimp. Bluing for white tails, and talcum for sleekness; "Have a marcel, lady?" I looked to see whence this offer came and found it proceeded from a man who was brushing out the crimps in the filmiest of tails. This is the paradise of the stockman. All the finest at their best. "Isn't that the prettiest thing you ever saw? I never saw anything that could compete with her. She's a beauty." This admirer was halted before a princess of the Guernsey Islands. She was fair, indeed a beauty. Later in the day I saw her awarded the blue ribbon. How do they get such a rich polish to those horns? My daughter who is interested in these things tells me that the coat is clipped early, and kept carefully covered all Summer to gain its marvelous tan, handsome as a leopard skin. I would not like to be the cattle judge.

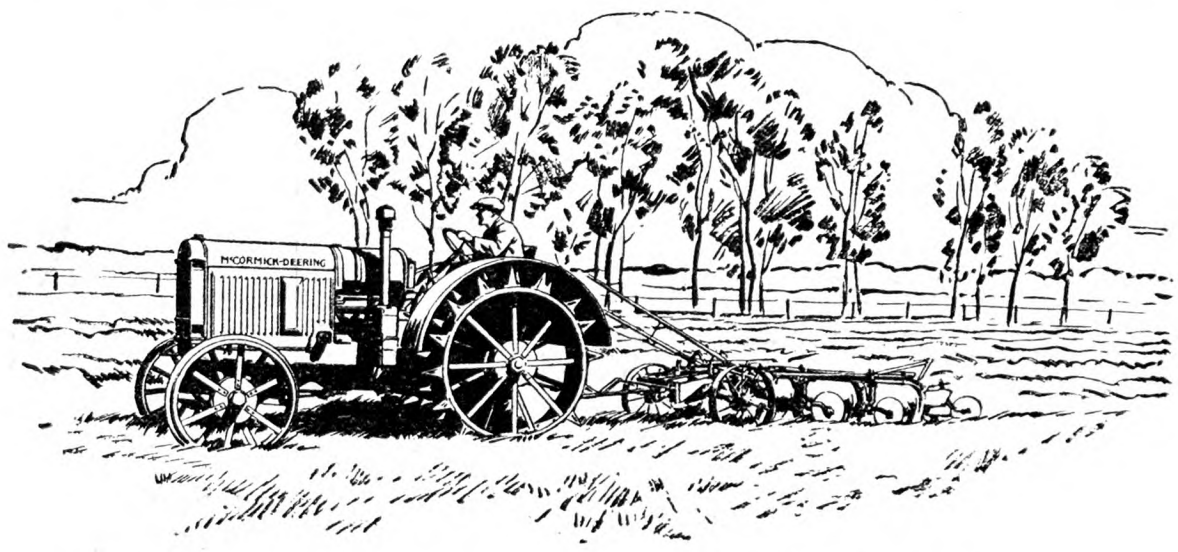
The Dairy Building has long since opened. The big cheese is being cut and distributed. It weighed six tons, and was made from 130,000 pounds of milk given by 6,000 cows. The cow has been represented by an image in plaster for years but this year five winsome Guernseys stand in the high white hall, and wonder what it is all about.

A new effort has been made this year to guide the public in its landscape gardening. A fine collection of shrubs, mostly evergreen, are posed on each side of a doorway to show the right and wrong ways of planting. It is my opinion that anyone should have known better than to plant a pine under a window, but there really was not space enough to demonstrate why shrubs should not be scattered over a lawn. Most of the spruces can be kept at a given height by nipping out the tip bud, and the thickening of foliage which results is very satisfactory indeed. Perhaps this point has been kept over for another year. Many shrubs were offered for sale, and at a fair price. I lingered so long besides the magnificent Retinospora filifera that the family went on and left me. It was priced at $7.50, but by no means could I think of getting it in the door of a car. Fortunately, perhaps, no salesman appeared.

I found the family inspecting the horticultural exhibit. This is the banner year for the expert fruit grower. In spite of the long drought, the usual fine exhibits were displayed. It should have been told on a placard that such are the results of early thinning, and the haphazard grower might have been advised to go home and look at his own situation, which is so often the result obtained by the much praised diversification. Jack-of-all-trades and master-of-none is not a title hankered for by the ambitious, but harried, dairymen with orchards on their hands. The cup of energy is only filled once, and if one is obliged to apportion it here and there, little can be given to anything. Diversification is very well for the man with several sons but breaks the back of the high-spirited man who hires.

We were on our way to the Indian Village. Like the agricultural Museum where crowds stare all day in at the pioneer cabin, one must depend on diplomacy in getting through. The Indian Village has an atmosphere all its own. The Indians themselves have the quiet of a century ago in their eyes and movements. Their bead products are well made and colored. Bead rings are 35c and are strung on wire, very durable, and rather charming, because of the flag design woven in the pattern, or because the red stones glow like red diamonds.

The man at the wheel began to watch the sun. There was a boy asleep in the dairy barns to the noisy drone of the throng. The chairs in the park about the band stand were all full, and Creatore and his musicians had taken an hour's intermission. Stockings were grimy with the dust of cinders. We watched the judges in the Coliseum, and the anxious exhibitors keeping their charges in form, stepping on a foot here, thumbing some sagging ribs that were tired of waiting for the judge and his book of ribbons. Then suddenly it was time to go home. What an interesting place home appears to become after a long day at the State Fair! Follow the thumbs out of the gate, and hurry up. I. U.



The Powerful New McCormick-Deering 15-30

THE POWER in the new 15-30 McCormick-Deering is the symbol of profit farming on a comfortable, efficient scale. With this powerful perfected tractor special opportunities lie ahead of you. Its owner is equipped to rise above the old cramped style of farming—to take *full* advantage of man-power, acreage, crop, and season—to cut to the bone the production costs that eat profit away—*and to build for future expansion.*

This is a *McCormick-Deering* tractor. So you may be positive that its liberal power is matched by new improvements and refinements all along the line. The 4-cylinder power plant, clutch, transmission and differential assemblies, built into a rigid 1-piece main frame, give great reserve strength. All important wearing parts run in a bath of oil. Ball and roller bearings at 34 points add to easy running and long life.

Considering ample power, flexibility, long life, economy, price, service, and easy operation with the equipment which is as important as the tractor itself—here is the tractor of tractors. Ask the dealer about the new 15-30 McCormick-Deering. Other McCormick-Deering Tractors—the 10-20 and the all-purpose Farmall. Catalogs on request.

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McCormick-Deering high-tension magneto ignition.
New manifold design, increasing fuel efficiency.
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Replaceable parts throughout.

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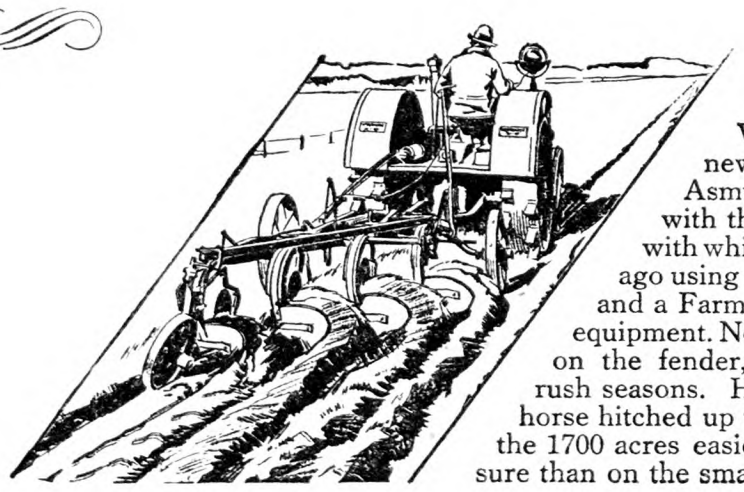

A Little Story of Power Farming

This picture is drawn from a photograph of W. A. Asmussen, of Agar, S. D., riding his new 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor. Mr. Asmussen is farming 1700 acres of land with the same crew (himself and two men) with which he farmed 600 acres three years ago using 18 horses. Now he has the 15-30 and a Farmall and modern power farming equipment. Note the special lamp mounted on the fender, permitting night work in rush seasons. He says he hasn't had a horse hitched up this year. They handle the 1700 acres easier and have more leisure than on the smaller acreage.

McCORMICK-DEERING

Protection for throat and lungs

CLEANING out hen houses and treating poultry for lice are always disagreeable tasks. Unless you protect yourself, you can't help breathing in dust and germs that irritate your throat and lungs.

Why submit to this needless discomfort? Why risk your health? The Willson Dustite Respirator for Dust and Spray gives you complete protection. Allows free breathing. Wear it when you're doing any dusty work—or when you work with poisonous sprays! Recommended by manufacturers of agricultural chemicals. Priced at $2.25. If your dealer can't supply you, write to us and we will send it C. O. D. Address Willson Products, Inc., 209 Washington Street, Reading, Pa., U. S. A.

THE WILLSON DUSTITE RESPIRATOR *for Dust and Spray*

FARQUHAR POTATO DIGGERS

INCREASE PROFITS

The Farquhar Elevator Digger contains every modern device for rapid, clean digging. Puts the potatoes in a neat compact row, ready for easiest and quickest handling. They have been proven right by the hardest kind of field operation.

The Farquhar is the original rigid tongue digger—can be backed, held over the row when digging on hillside—and is light of draft. Built with broad front roller or two wheel front truck. May be equipped with level or hillside cleats; also road rim.

We also build the "Success Junior," the plow type digger for the smaller grower—the average farmer's choice. Illustrated Catalog sent to any grower.

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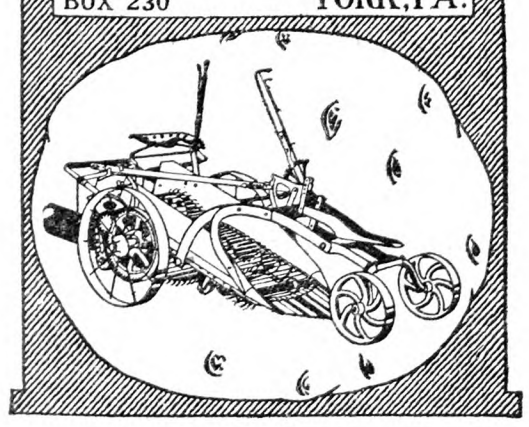

This Man Is Looking Ahead

—he has figured out how much he's earned in the past few years—and how much he has saved in the bank—he's ready with cash ahead for opportunities or emergencies.

He earns $35 a week—and saves at least $3.50 each week. At the end of two years he has saved $364 and has earned $16.36 in interest.

If YOU haven't saved some of your earnings, start now—$1 will open an account, and earn interest.

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Please send me a copy of your illustrated booklet "The Safest Bank Messenger in the World."

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Troublesome Crab Grass

I am sending you a specimen of grass that is a great pest around my flower garden and lawn. Will you tell its botanical name, also its common name if it has one? A. T. S.
Massachusetts.

The grass you sent is what is commonly known as "crab grass," botanically Eleusine Indica. This is a very common pest of gardens and lawns. It is an annual, although this may be hard to believe considering how firmly it roots and how persistent it is in growing every year. The reason for this is that it makes a vast number of seeds and, no matter how many times it is cut on the lawn, it will manage to seed there close to the ground, and thus have enough seeding for the next year's growth. The seed is quite light and blows about readily, so that new ground in the garden may be easily infested if it is permitted to grow.

This is an especially bad pest in strawberry beds, and grows quickly in hot weather. Where it comes up among plants in the garden, and it is not possible to pull out the roots without injuring the plants, a sharp peeling knife may be used to cut the roots under ground, and that will usually kill the grass without loosening the earth around the plants. These crab grass roots are not like quack grass roots in making a new growth from every little piece left in the ground. Cutting them off with a knife is a very practical thing. Where possible it is a great saving to pull this grass out of cultivated places while it is small. Then it comes up easily and can be got out without damaging the plants.

Spotted Cucumber Beetle

I am enclosing a bug that is eating the squash blossoms and destroying the growing squashes just as they form. Let me know how to destroy them. E. P. B.
Orange Co., N. Y.

The insect which you enclosed is what is commonly called the "spotted cucumber beetle." The scientific name is Diabrotica duodecimpunctata, referring to the 12 black spots on its back. It is not ordinarily very troublesome in New York, but is more a southern pest, where it does considerable damage to the roots of corn. Poisoning with any available insecticide will have some effect, but the insect is so active that it is rather difficult to control in this way.

One method found quite successful is the planting of a trap crop of early squashes. The beetles will begin to lay their eggs in July and choose this trap crop for the purpose. Then they may be severely poisoned on this crop, even though the plants are destroyed by the poison. This will get many of the beetles and if the regular crop of squashes is planted as late as possible this is likely to be quite free from this pest. In the South these beetles have two generations a year, but there is usually only one in the North.

Generally the common cucumber bug which is striped yellow and black, does very much more damage both to the plant and blossoms than this creature and is handled in about the same way.

Picking Cucumbers When Wet

I wish to ask you about picking cucumbers when the dew is on the vines in the morning. My neighbor says it harms the vines. I like to get out early in the morning to work and he does not pick cucumbers until the vines dry off. I can't see but what my vines stay green as long as his. Will you let me know whether there is anything about this? B. I.
New York.

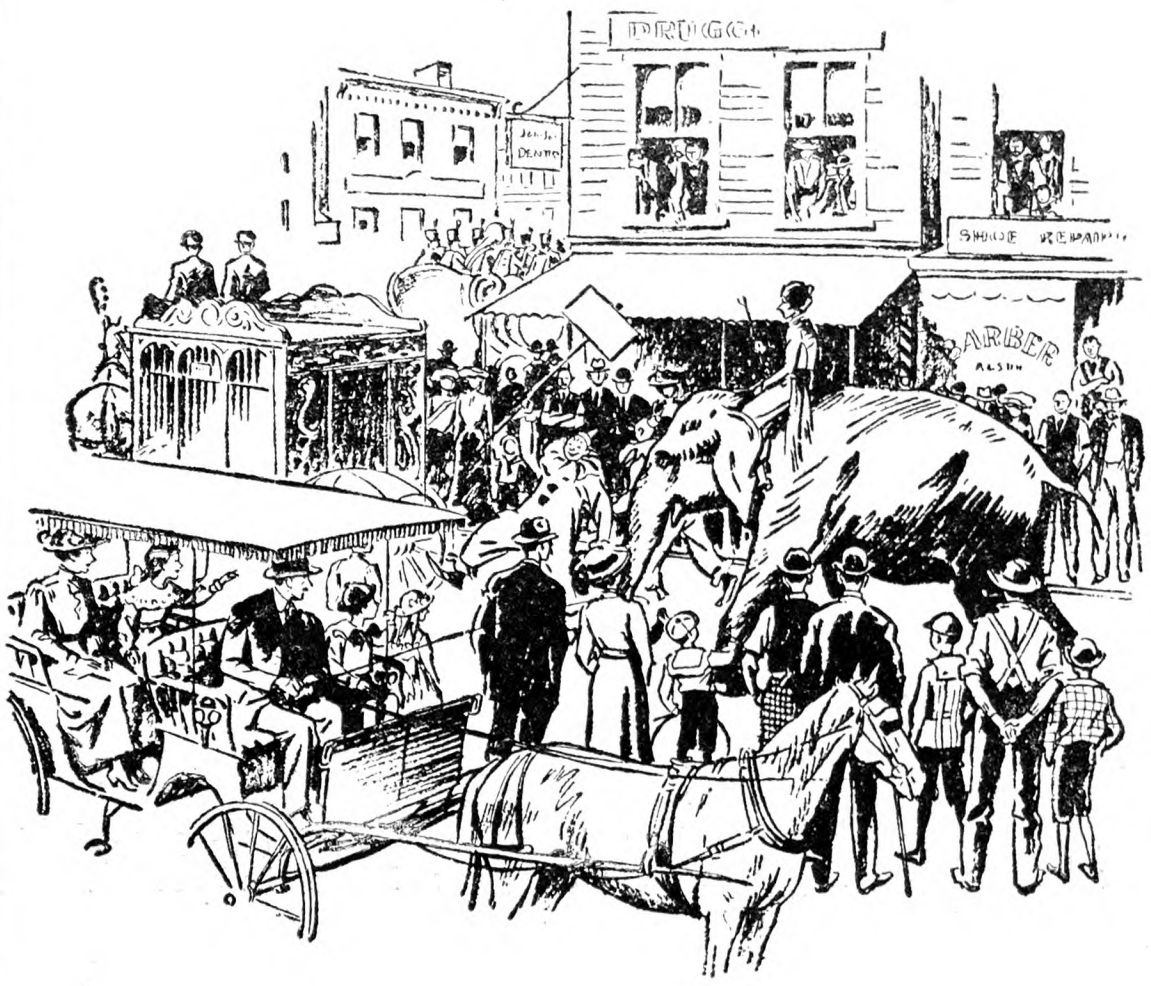
We have heard of this but never saw any difference. We should like to hear from anyone who has seen the vines damaged in this way.

Rules for Horseshoe Pitching

Will you publish the rules governing the game of pitching horseshoes? P. J. K.
New York.

In most of the games we have noted, the pitchers made their own rules to a considerable extent. There may be some official regulations known to readers, and we shall be glad to hear from any horseshoe experts about the rules for this interesting game.

WE often think it would be better to let the question of bearing arms go and ask the applicants for naturalization if they have any conscientious objections to working.—Ohio State Journal.



When the Circus Came to Town

WHEN the gigantic, stupendous, colossal circus parade, consisting of one slightly moth-eaten elephant and three wagons, turned the corner at Perkin's alley the Johns family were all there to buy tickets. The Johns were up before daylight that morning. Horses currycombed, buggy polished, chores done . . . *for the circus was coming to town!*

Ten years ago or more a circus was an event. Crops were forgotten and country roads were crowded for miles around. The farmer and his family had few amusements to break the grim monotony of life. The educational and entertainment advantages of city life were unknown to the isolation of the farm.

Today the world comes to them. The Johns family can have all the entertainment they want, without stepping outside their own house. They have a radio! Operated by Eveready Radio Batteries, it is trouble-free—more economical than going to town—and they can hear the latest hits as clearly as if they were in a box seat in the smartest city theater. They know what is happening in the world before the city man can buy his newspaper.

Henry John receives the latest quotations, direct from city markets. *He has profited enough from this one feature to pay for the radio!* Sunday evening brings them all the grand old hymns they love so well. Week-days are full, with an infinite variety of music, songs, speeches, educational lectures. Virginia John has even made herself a stunning Paris frock from instructions she received over the radio!

Buy a new, modern, 1929 battery-operated radio set. There are several good makes, including the Eveready. If you have an older set, you are missing a lot. Modern radio is so much better!

• • •

Use Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries on your set. These use the unique, patented flat cells that pack together tightly, abolishing waste space and giving you more for your money, longer service, greater reliability. Write for our interesting booklet, "'Why Radio Is Better With Battery Power."

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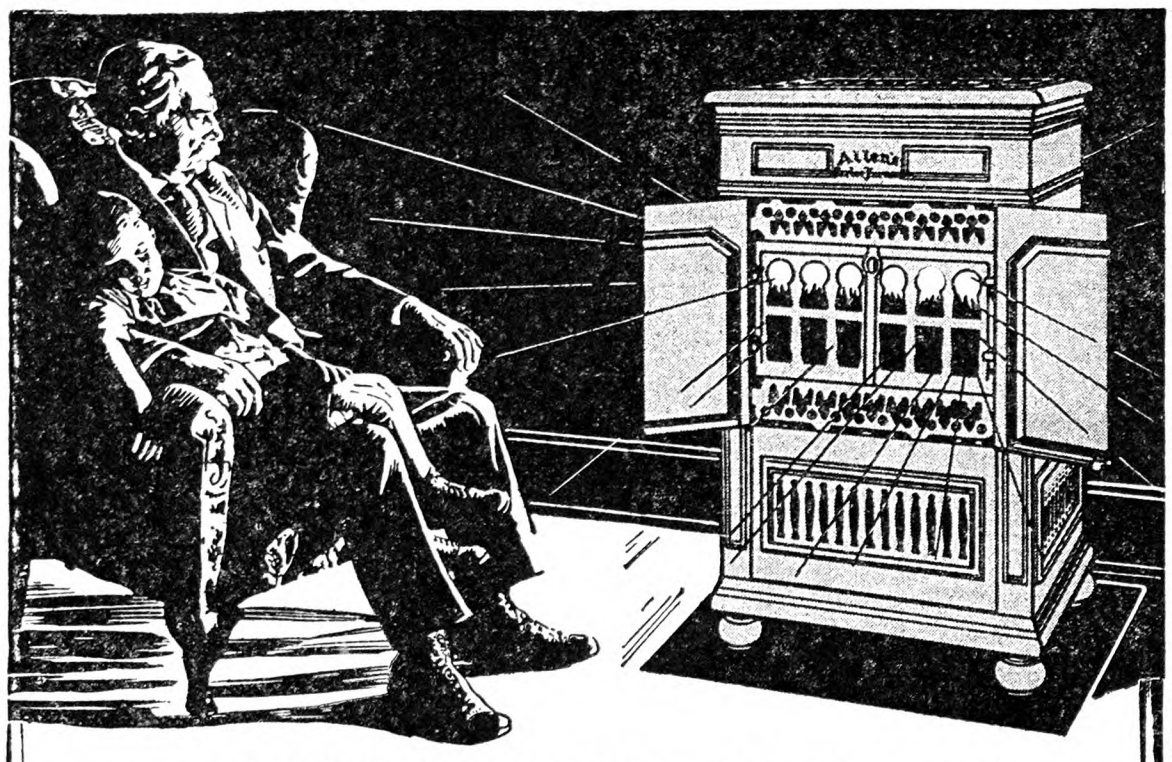
TUESDAY NIGHT IS EVEREADY HOUR NIGHT—*East of the Rockies,* 8 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, through WEAF and associated N. B. C. stations.

NEW EVEREADY RADIO RECEIVERS—*A. C. and battery-operated*—NOW ON SALE

EVEREADY
Radio Batteries



Enjoy ALLEN'S Firelight Glow

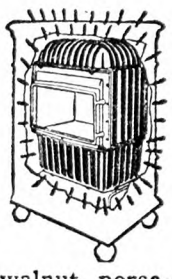
With the outer doors closed, ALLEN'S resembles a piece of beautiful period furniture that harmonizes with latest furnishings. When the doors swing open you have all the comfort, cheer and restfulness that have been associated for centuries with the open fireplace.

Balmy June warmth circulating throughout your home in coldest weather! Every room—upstairs and down—cozy, comfortable, livable! Cheer of the Oldtime Fireside radiating its warm welcome to all! An actual saving in your fuel bills of 1/3 to 1/2. These are yours to enjoy the day you install the patented ALLEN'S Parlor Furnace.

Send for FREE Booklet

ALLEN'S Heat Radiating Fins

In this important, new improvement ALLEN engineers have ingeniously adapted the well-known fin construction to the castings, thereby increasing the radiating surfaces 100 percent. This design gives strength and longer life to the furnace and adds greatly to its heating capacity. Burns any kind of fuel, and saves from 1/3 to 1/2.



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Vermont and New Hampshire Pomologists Join in Meeting and Tour

The 34th annual meeting was held in the Connecticut Valley Orchard Company's farm at Westminster, August 20. An opportunity was afforded for a joint meeting with the New Hampshire Society, which was touring the southeastern corner of Vermont at the date named. There was also a meeting of the Windham Co., Vt., Association, which, in combination, gave a large audience for both the afternoon meeting and the evening reunion, as well as the tour which embraced the West Hill orchards of Prof. Wm. Darrow at Putney, and the Scott Farm orchards of F. C. Holbrook, at Brattleboro.

The Connecticut Valley Orchards at Westminster were inspected in the forenoon. Here is one of the best of the large orchards in Vermont which was set in part in 1912. Subsequent settings make up 11,000 trees, distributed over 135 acres of hillside land. The varieties are mostly McIntosh and Spy, with a few other sorts for variety and for cross-pollination. There were over 100 hives of bees in this orchard the past season, a few of them being hired only for the blossoming period.

The combination packing-house and cold storage plant constructed at a cost of nearly $50,000, with an equipment of carriers, grading machines and other accessories needed for a large orchard, was a building of much interest to all the visitors. Many sales to dealers and others are made from this place during the Fall and Winter months.

A. O. Ferguson, of Burlington, president of the Vermont Society, told of the rise of fruit growing in Vermont, the need for better organization of the fruit growers, and the urgency of more help from the College in dealing with orchard problems.

The need for stabilizing fruit production and equalizing distribution and prices was dwelt upon at length by Geo. A. Pascomb, proprietor of the Valley Orchards and a man of large business interests in Chicago.

Some problems of large area orcharding were given by J. W. Collins, the manager of the Valley Orchards. He mentioned deer, mice, partridges, scab and spray injury. Iron sulphate was added to the lime sulphur spray in one block and gave good results. A brush burner made of iron and shaped like a spray tank was set on wooden runners and drawn about in the orchard and kept the prunings burned as they were taken from the trees. There are other brush drags in use in Vermont, but this one was unique in possessing a fire box.

The total production from the 11,000 trees, many of which are not of bearing age, has been 29,971 barrels, and by years as follows: 133 in 1918; 242 in 1919; 1,220 in 1920; 500 in 1921; 1,990 in 1922; 1,743 in 1923; 2,838 in 1924; 5,182 in 1925; 2,166 in 1926; 6,222 in 1927; 7,635 in 1928; and an estimate of 9,000 in 1929.

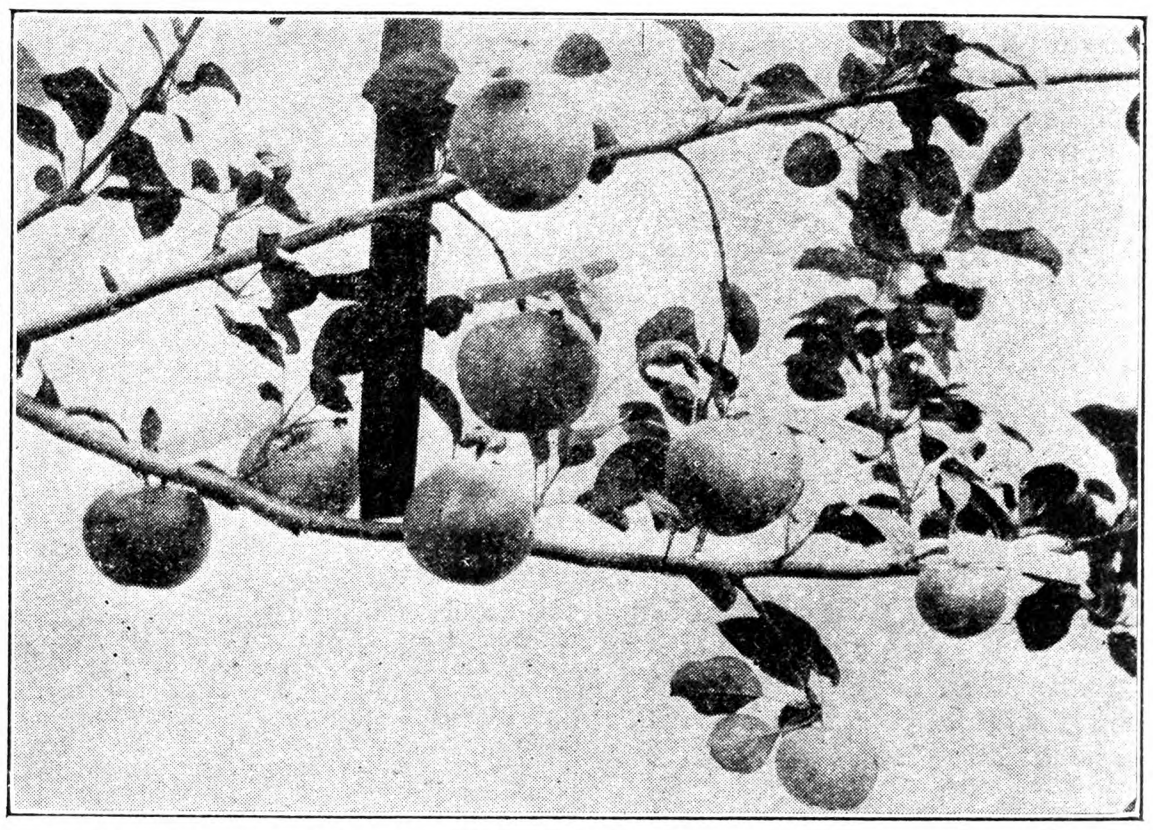
Better control of deer in orchards was predicted by E. M. Mills, of Washington, federal expert on rodent and deer control, who urged the use of rags dipped in naphthaline or creosote and suspended by strings from the trees or on stakes on the most exposed side of the orchard, or from all trees if necessary. The keen scent of deer detects disagreeable odors and spells danger to them. He recommended the purchase of Government prepared steam-crushed oats impregnated with strychnine and placed in second grade milk bottles in the orchard, for both the common and the pine mouse.

The possibilities of increasing the sale of apples by the use of the radio were outlined by G. F. Clancy, manager of the Traveller's Broadcasting Service Corporation, of Hartford, Conn. He said the radio may popularize the apple and advertise it to dealers and consumers. He suggested seasonal talks on the apple to all who are "on the air."

A Vermont hill town orchard of exceptional interest was that of Prof. Wm. Darrow of Storrs Conn., who is summering at his orchard farm, at Putney. Here the visitors saw a good crop of perfect McIntosh, grown in sod with a grass mulch and fertilized with sulphate of ammonia. The apples were thinned mostly to one to a cluster, and individual specimens were of large size. Darrow had a few trees of new varieties in fruit of Cortland, Melba, Milton, Lobo, and Macoun.

At one of the homes of Rudyard Kipling, the English writer, located on the Scott Farm, at Brattleboro, F. C. Holbrook has a fine orchard of McIntosh. Originally this orchard of 4,000 trees had in it many Oldenburg trees which have now been grafted to McIntosh, and the Spies have been removed to give more room to a more profitable variety—the McIntosh. The Scott Farm Orchards have developed at much expense to a profitable property. A $15,000 ammonia cold storage plant has been built here and much fruit is sold from it in special small packages suited to the holiday trade. A new wooden crate for cartons of apples was of much interest.

Some research problems relating to the growing of apples were presented at the joint evening meeting and banquet of the Vermont and New Hampshire societies. Professors Potter and Rasmussen, of the University of New Hampshire, at Durham, talked on the relation of apple spur growth to regular bearing with the Baldwin and McIntosh. It was made clear that a moderate growth of spur, after the second year of age, was most conducive to fruit bearing. Long growth or scant growth of spur representing the extremes, were less desirable and less valuable.



Thinned Branch of Northern Spy With Apples Five to Seven Inches Apart

The causes and location of the smaller—not smallest—apples were outlined by Prof. M. B. Cummings, of the University of Vermont, at Burlington who said there was a definite relation between the size and numbers of leaves and the size and quality of the apple on a spur. Elimination by pruning of the poor wood, the unproductive spurs, and the production of large leaves, will help in the yield of larger apples.

Selling apples at the farm for a little less than the market is a point made by O. W. Amidon of Halifax, Vermont, who knows how to make money on inexpensive land. Mr. Amidon thinks the apples should be better advertised to make them sell better. The fresh fruit and vegetable supply of all the year seems to decrease the demand for apples. The merits of the apple need to be more generally known.

The apple outlook was given by Prof. Wm. Darrow, and the joy and value of an apple tour were given by W. H. Putnam of Hancock, N. H. M. B. CUMMINGS

The Good Old Chenango Apple

I send a sample of harvest apples which nobody in this section knows by name. They are very good eating apples.
Orange Co., N. Y. P. R. L.

The apples proved to be Chenango, a variety known at least 50 years but not suited to commercial use because of tender flesh and short keeping season. One tree for home use is very desirable. It is mild sub-acid in flavor, and good for stewing or eating raw. We knew this apple in youth and are glad to have seen it again.

Ether for Ivy Poison

The best cure I have found for poisoning from any shrubs (ivy, oak or nettles) as well as insect stings, is sulphuric ether (the kind used for anaesthetic). It works immediately and except in severe cases one application is enough. This was recommended by an old doctor and has been used in our family for 25 years.
New York. J. M.

MOTORIST: "Is there any speed law here?" Native: "Naw, you fellers can't get through here any too fast for us."—Boston Transcript.

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The brand True Temper is burned in the handle to mark each hook as the best tool of its kind that can be made.

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1918 Keith Building
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Makers of Farm and Garden Tools for over 100 years.

Branded on the handle of every genuine TRUE TEMPER tool

USERS' CATALOG FREE ON REQUEST
Describes over 400 choice tools for every farm task.

If your dealer has not yet stocked the True Temper Washington County Potato Hook Cat. No. 4SNW, send us his name and $1.40 and we will ship you direct, postpaid.

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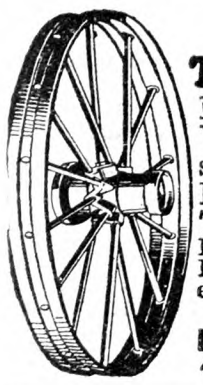

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There have been many requests for an up-to-date Turkey book. Here it is; 150 pages; 40 illustrations. Price, $1.75.
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A Country Woman in Spain

PART II

Burgos, February 12.—For three days I have been steeping myself in the atmosphere of this enchanting town. Burgos was the ancient capital of Castile, as Pamplona was of the kingdom of Navarre, and Saragossa of Aragon. How I love the romantic names, with their half-remembered heroic associations with kings and queens, and, especially here, with the Cid, the national hero who is said to have combined all the virtues of his people with most of their vices. Castilian pride, at least, is no fiction, and is perhaps the most striking feature of Burgos. Nearly every face bears its stamp, in some cases amounting to a sneer. Many of the high-born beauties whom I see in the churches and plazas look as if they fairly spurned the earth they tread on. Faces are narrow, noses chiseled, mouths small and delicately formed, feet and hands noticeably small and fine; no make-up, or if any, so artistic as to be beyond detection. Effigies of bishops and of founders of chapels on their marble tombs in the churches wear the same look of overweening pride. In the case of one bishop in the great cathedral, this expression was so marked that I couldn't resist saying to the verger who was showing me about that "there was shown more of the pride of Castile than of the humility of Jesus." His wise and experienced face lighted up and he assented warmly. Many of the country girls coming to market on donkey-back have this look of pride, and merely cast down their eyes if you hazard a smile. I've even seen it on the faces of little babies in their carriages! The older peasant women and the men generally are more friendly.

Yesterday I went to a sheep market, held in a square near the river beside whose clear, rushing waters scores of women knelt at their washing. The air was filled with bleatings, the streets alive with donkeys (live lambs peeping out of their panniers), and with little hooded carts, like miniature prairie schooners, white, bright green and bright blue, drawn by donkeys. The sheep are creamy white and very shaggy with black ears and noses and black disks about their bright eyes. Ewes and lambs stood or lay about by the hundred, and the latter were bargained for with much "hefting," and finally picked up by their purchasers, many a man and woman walking off unconcernedly with a lamb dangling from each hand, his hind legs and one fore leg being tied together to form a "handle." Several of the little woolly creatures were thrust into my hand with laughing insistence, in the effort to induce me to buy. On the outskirts of the crowd there were collections of old clothes and old metal for sale, laid out flat on the damp, frosty earth, with the vendor squatting beside them. We had for lunch lamb stew, the best I ever tasted, enriched with sliced peppers, garlic and fat yellow chickpeas. The cooking, like everything else in Spain, is full of flavor and character. With a clear soup, they pass rice spiced with sausage and gilded with saffron; red beans are combined with dried beef, salsify and hard-boiled egg, and tucked away in your omelet you find inch-long fish fried in olive oil, or a spoonful of marvelous sauce.

The street scenes here are endlessly diverting. Today, for instance, I saw two babies, apparently twins about 14 months old, strapped back to back and perched all by themselves on a little donkey, which was led by a man on another donkey. The babies were shouting enthusiastically but inarticulately, at the tops of their voices, as babies will. Later I met 20 or 30 donkeys with their drivers, all very spirited, the men clothed just alike in long reddish-brown woolen overgarments hanging in classic folds, open at the sides, with pointed hoods behind. A passing truck frightened the donkeys, and some of them danced and reared and ran up on the sidewalk. I wish I knew what it all meant! In the afternoons there is military drill, with most inspiring music. Maneuvers are excellently executed, the men carrying swords as well as guns—swords long and keen, fit for combat. There are many beautiful horses, which the caballeros ride like the wind, and also a great many remarkably beautiful hounds.

Even galleries and museums, usually bone-dry, are in Spain as full of flavor as the omelets, with local or national subjects and plenty of dashing modern work. Among pictures that stand out in memory are a portrait of the Maid of Saragossa (a sort of Spanish Joan of Arc); a powerful war canvas, showing a man with a sword through his heart; a delightful rustic group gathered about a gipsy fortune-teller, and one called "the wounded bull-fighter"—a beautiful Spanish lady with anguish in her face, hands pressed to heart, descending from the scene of the bull-fight, followed by her duenna.

A characteristic feature of the churches is a tall facade rising high above the rest of the building, with an open belfrey at the top, through which one catches a glimpse of the sky. Churches contain tapestries, and many sculptured shields, or even trophies carried in battle, and portraits of church magnates in the cloisters.

DORA R. GOODALE.

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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ON PAGE 1151, Mr. Griffin tells of the sociable features of that potato convention, which actually hindered the thorough examination of the crops they had come to see. We are inclined to think that this "renewing of old friendships and making new acquaintances" is a very important part of such gatherings and, if anything has to be neglected, it should not be the sociability. It is easy to become self-centered, and think over our difficulties and disappointments until we become unwholesomely sorry for ourselves. A little mixing with others changes our viewpoint, bringing us back to a more nearly normal living condition, and better appreciation of our home and farm land.

*

MARYLAND'S State Fair at Timonium has long been noted for its strong show of dairy cattle from eastern herds. They were its outstanding exhibit last week. There are no classes for the beef breeds at Timonium. At the Hagerstown Fair, to be held next month, all classes of live stock will be shown, but the facilities there for a stock show worthy of the State are neither adequate nor modern. Despite this handicap, however, "baby" beeves, fed and exhibited by boys and girls, who are members of calf clubs in several counties, have come to be a large and popular feature of the Hagerstown Fair. Maryland needs a fat stock show, according to the expressed views of many breeders and feeders of cattle, sheep and hogs. They have been working in an unorganized way toward this end for several years. Recently they decided to hold their first show of these classes of stock at the Baltimore stockyards, October 22-24. It will be sponsored by the Maryland Stockmen's Association, reorganized last year for the purpose of unifying the animal industry interests of the State. The head of this growing organization is a practical farmer, breeder, feeder, dairyman and judge of live stock. Ample and satisfactory facilities for housing and exhibiting entries are assured at the Baltimore stockyards, where every hoof will be under roof. The show's primary object is to encourage the diversification of Maryland agriculture by increasing and improving its meat-making animals.

*

OUR younger readers may be interested to know that the New York State Fair many years ago was a "traveler," without a home, just as the Royal Show of England is and has been for well-nigh a century. The State fair was "born" in the Syracuse courthouse in 1841. It soon outgrew its quarters, learned to walk, and, in succeeding years, found a temporary home in Albany, Rochester, Elmira, Utica, Buffalo, Saratoga, Watertown, New York City, Poughkeepsie and Auburn, before it returned in 1890 to Syracuse, where its grounds comprise 113½ acres. Many another State fair has had a similar experience as a traveler.

*

ONE of our friends, well acquainted with horticulture, sends the following observation from his locality:

Bargain peaches appeared in town the latter part of August. Housewives hastened to buy the fine-looking fruit offered at such attractive prices. When the peaches were cut open, many of them had nice white worms inside, since this fruit had come from the more heavily infested Oriental fruit moth section. The worst feature of this pest is that the most careful grading cannot detect all the wormy fruit, since the tiny hole the insect made in entering may heal up so well that the peach is sound when viewed from the outside. Housewives are very liable to accuse the grower of dishonesty in this connection, even though he would usually be very glad to be able to sort out all the inhabited fruit.

This matter of having worms in peaches is getting unpleasantly common. The Oriental peach moth larva does a much worse-looking job, compared with size, than the codling worm in the apple. The wormy part can be cut out, but the peach is spoiled for canning in the usual way. This bad news about wormy peaches travels faster than the peaches do. We recently stopped to talk with a man working on the highway in Western Virginia. He told us, among other things, that the peaches sold over in Hot Springs recently from an orchard a little farther south all had worms. He was spreading the news by telling people he met all about it. Peaches containing worms was real news to him, which he passed along to others, though he was not trying to do peaches as a crop any bad turn. It is to be hoped that those parasites which prey on this peach moth will increase rapidly here.

*

"PROVE all things; hold fast that which is good," but how shall we prove? Agriculture, the oldest of arts and one of the newest of sciences, is always offering fresh revelations, leading us into new discoveries. What seems true beyond dispute today may be successfully contradicted tomorrow. In none of its branches may we say, "This practice is known to be best, it is useless to look further." Those most concerned with animal feeding have not been the last to learn that nature, in some of her processes, is inscrutable. We may follow digestion and assimilation so far, but, beyond, there are forces at work that have yet defied the chemist in his laboratory. It is pleasant to know that many will probably never reach the end of knowledge, that life will not be rendered flavorless by lack of something to strive for. We are content to have our science overthrown, for that means an error discovered and an opportunity to rectify it and advance. Until very recently the poultryman was no more confident of anything than that he should not feed his newly hatched chicks under 24 hours, that he might even wait up to 72. He was told that the yolk of the egg from which it emerged was drawn into the baby chick's abdomen before it left the shell and furnished the needed nutriment for the first day or two. This sounded reasonable, a remarkable display of nature's forethought in providing for a chick during its first few hours of helplessness. Now, that unterrified questioner of the accepted, Wisconsin's College of Agriculture, tells us that we must abandon this delightful conception of nature's care for the infant, that Wisconsin experiments have shown that the contained yolk is as quickly absorbed in the early fed chick as in the one deprived of outside food for a short time, and that, in fact, the former gets a better start in life. Under these circumstances, what shall our poultry literature do, fight for its prestige or blush for its errors? As for ourselves, we shall abandon the old conception reluctantly and wait to be further shown. The idea of a lunch ready packed for the first days of life's journey is too attractive to be readily given up. Wisconsin will find us from Missouri.

*

POTATO growers with whom we have talked confidently expect to obtain much better prices this year than they received last year for their crop. In the Mid-West early potatoes have been marketed at a considerable advance over 1928 prices. Growers, however, in what Gov. Roosevelt might term "the New York potato shed," will never secure much if any more than 33 cents of the potato consumer's dollar so long as the present elaborate middleman system dominates the market in the metropolitan area. Trustworthy figures show to what extent growers in Western New York, for example, are penalized by this system when they ship carlots of potatoes to New York City. Of the consumer's dollar the grower gets 33.39c; the freight and related costs down to the city wholesaler amount to 20.67c, while the city wholesaler takes 6.01c, the city jobber 6.68c and the city retailer 33.25c. A percentage of this toll-taking is inescapable, but when it amounts to 66.61c on the dollar, it is indefensible extortion. It is a demoralizing tax on potato growers, no matter how high their acre yields or how low their production costs may be. The most efficient production possible cannot indefinitely sustain a marketing system which takes two-thirds of the producer's returns.

*

COWS, calves and milk all remind us of ice cream, of course. Over in the dairy buildings at the State Fair, right next to THE R. N.-Y., was a booth selling ice cream sandwiches. A machine was cutting slices from a tri-colored brick and dropping each upon a square wafer. A girl placed another wafer on top and people stood all about biting clear through wafers and filling, and looking as though they liked it. Ten cents for a liberal number of bites. We tried one, then another. After that, we lost count. Nearby was one of the new type of milk coolers, operated by electricity. A simple tank, well insulated from external heat, and of proper size for the number of cans to be placed within it. Coils of copper pipes are carried about the sides or through the center. These contain the refrigerating fluid, circulated by means of a small electric motor outside. They work upon the same principle used in household refrigerators and, some day, when the electric current is generally available at a usable price, they are going to displace the farm ice house. They won't do it, however, while current for lighting costs 15 cents per kilowatt hour, 9 cents for power, as it does in some communities now.

*

ONE of the most fertile fields for argument is the one as to how much is a bearing fruit tree worth. Everybody can produce his own logical figures at this with a minimum of effort and yet find no other person in the world who will completely agree with the estimate. A proposed Federal resolution for indemnification of Florida fruit growers for damage suffered on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly eradication gives the following values for commercial citrus trees in good condition: Not to exceed $1 for trees between six and eight years old; $1.50 for trees from eight to 10 years old; $2 for trees between 10 and 15 years, and $2.50 for trees 15 years old and over. Some years ago we had occasion to investigate this matter with regard to apple trees destroyed by fire, and found that there was some authority for a price of $1 for good trees properly set and $1 per year additional until the trees were in full bearing.

*

ICE cream consumption in this country during 1928 reached 348,000,000 gallons, or very nearly three gallons per capita for the entire United States. These are the figures from 2,258 ice cream factories. In addition there is an unknown but large amount made at home. Formerly ice cream was considered only a Summer food. Now hotels and restaurants have it the year around, and many farm families freeze it with the ice and snow to be had in the dooryard in Winter. It alternates well with such good things as homemade pie and rice pudding.

*

THE airplane is being found of great service in examining and mapping lands that, because of swampy conditions or dense woods, are difficult to reach otherwise. Considerable of interior Alaska is of this type. In two years the government airplane survey had mapped 10,000 square miles. Among other things discovered is a water-power site figured to make 20,000 horsepower in a region where wood for pulp is abundant. Weeks of weary traveling and great hardship would be needed to learn what the airplane and camera show in a few days.

*

IN THESE hectic days of all sorts of endurance contests, it is to be noted that this has extended into orcharding. What is termed a new non-stop record for tractors in orchard work was made when a tractor operated in relays by two brothers ran for exactly 10 days in orchard work without once stopping the engine. This was made under official observation and had the result of finishing all the cultivation in that particular orchard in one hitch—even if it was a long one. At least, this contest accomplished considerable useful work, which is more than all the flagpole sitters together can say about their efforts.

*

WE ARE to have the impressions of several correspondents who attended the State Fair at Syracuse. Some are printed this week; others will appear in the next issue. Mr. Tukey will give a careful study of the horticultural exhibits. This great exposition is primarily, in purpose and effect, a graphic story of the farm interests of the State, and there is value in having various observers tell what they saw and how it appeared to them.

Brevities

AS a "smother crop," it is hard to beat a well-cared-for field of cabbage.

OUR budget for government expense, to be submitted to Congress in December, totals $3,672,369,000.

THE California raisin crop is estimated at 212,500 tons, which is considerably under the last three years.

SOUTHERN "spoon bread," made of cornmeal, is the real thing. It is softer than ordinary johnny-cake but not salvy.

OUR Navy Department is an important buyer of wheat flour. Bids aggregating 1,465,000 barrels are invited for September 19.

The Lamb and the Lion

IN HIS prepared speech at the Jerome D. Barnum dinner, at Syracuse, during the State Fair week, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, without reference to the record, substantially repeated the purposes and reason for the organization of the State Department of Foods and Markets in 1914 under the auspices of the New York State Agricultural Society, which was at that time an aggressive advocate of an economic marketing system for the farm products of the State. It had the approval generally of the producers of the State. The law creating the Department was sponsored by the late Governor Martin Glynn, the late Thaddeus Sweet, then Speaker of the Assembly, Senator Towner of Dutchess County, and other sympathetic Republican friends of the farm in the Legislature. Farm conditions were not so bad then as they are and as the Governor describes them to be now. But the city people were complaining of the high cost of living. The middleman system dominated the metropolitan market, but tons of the finest foods in the world rotted on the farms of the State because farmers could not get returns for them to cover harvesting and transportation costs. These conditions have been magnified since. The middleman system has strengthened its control of the markets and increased its charges for distribution.

The Governor did well to call attention to the abandoned farms, the waste in the marketing system, and the decline in agriculture in the State since he traveled through it 20 years ago. So far the Governor is in harmony with the facts and with others who have had opportunity to become familiar with conditions, but his remedy is, to say the least, neither encouraging nor convincing. *His remedy is co-operation between the city-dwelling public, on the one side, and farmers on the other.* He holds the distribution system is not to blame. He would have a regional plan embracing city and country with producer and dealer and consumer in altruistic accord. Under the arrangement he would expect the city to take distant products when we were not producing them and switch back to our State crops when we had them to offer. The Governor seems to assume that the dairy industry of the State is flourishing and the dairy farmer prosperous, due to a regional system of the kind proposed now existing in the milk shed, and he would have similar arrangements for the other products of the State. He did not attempt to harmonize this view with the loss of 152,000 dairy cows in the State since 1920, the abandoned dairy farms, the terrible shrinkage in dairy farm values, the reduction of production in many of the best dairy counties of the State, and the seasonal shortage of milk in the metropolitan market.

Alliances with the city population and dealers will never solve the farm problem. Consumers want cheap food; speculators want big profits. Together they outnumber farmers nearly three to one. Every attempt to allure farmers into such an alliance has ended in calamity and defeat for farmers. It was tried in the Milk Exchange Limited; it was attempted in the Five States Milk Producers' Association, and the present application of it has hamstrung the commercial milk industry of the State. Middlemen are always prating about finding an outlet and stabilizing markets, but it is hungry mouths that make the outlet, and a market stabilized on starvation prices is no encouragement to the farmer. What he wants is a stabilized price that will give him a profit on production.

Fifteen years ago New York farmers rejected the city alliance scheme and demanded markets in which their associations would be the dominant factor. They proposed a regional market in the consuming centers up-State where the products of the surrounding markets would be assembled and sold by their local associations and the surplus shipped where a demand existed for them, and a State-controlled metropolitan market, where associations of farmers would sell direct to distributing stores. The State formally assumed responsibility for this program, and created the Foods and Markets Department to put it into effect. The Legislature made a nominal appropriation merely to set up the Department, with promise to finance it properly the following year. This promise the middlemen and a new administration defeated, and the development of its functions was never completed. In spite of the opposition and lack of funds, however, the Department demonstrated that the plan was right. It brought dairymen together, led them in a fight for a higher price for milk, won the demand and put dairy organizations on its feet. In 1915 it raised the price of graded apples from $1 a barrel on the tree to an average of $2.25. It practically stopped the sale of storage eggs as fresh eggs, and developed the largest and best market for State fresh eggs in New York City. It was the demonstration of its ability to help farmers in their marketing problems that provoked bitter opposition. In his canvass for re-election in farm sections Governor Whitman praised the work as a part of his administration, but three weeks after the election he went into a conspiracy with middlemen and city politicians to repeal the law under which it operated. Even then his announcement praised the work and promised to enlarge it and develop it. What he did was to destroy it, and in alliance with Democratic city legislators authorized the establishment of city markets in the State under city control.

The failure of the metropolitan market which cost near $20,000,000 testifies to the forlorn hope of city and country co-operation in marketing the crops of the farm. This is a job for farmers themselves. It is a work that will always require their direction and vigilance. Left to professional promoters it becomes a part of the middleman system with new expenses that the farmer must pay. The co-operative experiences of the last 12 years have so discouraged and disheartened farmers that many of them are deaf to its best appeal. They see a partnership of middlemen and politicians in control of their markets, and they know that as long as the State encourages that combination in the markets, the farm returns will seldom exceed 30 cents of the consumer's dollar. The lamb and the lion sometimes lie down together, but when they do, the lamb is inside the lion.

The Old Stone Schoolhouse

THE patrons and friends of the Old Stone Schoolhouse, District No. 10, near Margaretville, in Delaware Co., N. Y., continue to hold an annual reunion to celebrate the founding of the school 109 years ago. More than 200 people attended the celebration on August 17. Rev. G. W. Walker of Margaretville opened the meeting with prayer. George Gregory Jr. sang "Carolina Moon," and responded generously to several calls for more. All sang the "Old Oaken Bucket."

Mr. D. Boyd Devendorf, president of the Rural School Improvement Society, gave a splendid address on "Saving and Improving Our District Schools." Mr. Devendorf gave a survey of the centralization and consolidation of district schools in New York State during the past year, referring to the highly centralized powers which have brought about control of certain school districts which, in turn, has led to revolt in several school districts where the rights, desires and the needs of families have been disregarded by forced consolidation. Mr. Devendorf urged all taxpayers in district schools to get together and support all home rule bills in our Legislature, which are intended to preserve and save our district schools, not only for school purposes but also as community houses in which the social and economic life of the school district can be fostered for the good of the community.

Rev. Frank Sawyer of Arena spoke on "Christian Education." His address won the unanimous approval of everybody, when he said that religious education should be taught regularly in the home and supplemented by regular attendance at Sunday school and church services in some good church engaged in Christian work and real service for 100 per cent citizenship for God and the State. Hon. George S. Kelly, assistant attorney general of New York State, gave a practical address on "The Importance and Value of the Workmen's Compensation Law of New York State." His address revealed the application of the compensation law to various enterprises of employment. The law does not cover farm laborers or domestic servants, but their employers may avail themselves of the act.

W. W. Dimmick, Esq., who is now a New York attorney, but who attended the school as a boy, is the president of the association and its inspiring genius. He gave some interesting reminiscences of the white settlers of Eastern Delaware County before the Revolution, their escape from the Indians, the building of the first log schoolhouse, the building of the stone house in 1820, and rebuilding of it in 1860. He also told of the grants of land by an English queen to Robert R. Livingston and Morgan Lewis, and the fine history of these families down to descendants yet residents of the county.

After the addresses, Mr. Dimmick was again elected president; Frank Meade, vice-president, and Mathew H. Sanford, secretary-treasurer, and then everybody turned to the tables laden with the choicest food from the kitchens of the good wives of the district. From personal participation we have felt the inspiration of these reunions, and appraise them as one of the most edifying examples of community country life.

Bonded Commission Men

THE New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has just issued Circular 395 which gives a list of commission merchants who are bonded and licensed until July, 1930. These are available for general distribution and can be obtained by writing to the Department at Albany, N. Y. Shipping to these houses gives producers the protection of the bond in case of changes in the business, death, etc. Shipments should be marked *"To be Sold on Commission."* Goods sold in other ways will not have the protection of the bond. It is wise to ascertain before shipping whether the commission merchant handles the particular product you plan to ship, and whether he is in the market for it at that particular time. He will tell you how to prepare the goods for shipment. Send a card when the shipment is sent stating by what express or railroad you are sending it, the number of cases or crates, and the dealer will be prepared to take care of it. By attention to these points much loss and disappointment will be avoided.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Ohio Dairy Observations

There has been little change in the dairy situation here in the last three months. The price of milk in Pittsburgh, through the D. C. S. Co., has been the same for the three months of May, June and July. Our own milk for July, testing 3.65 per cent butterfat, netted $2.24 at the farm, the milk being classed about two-thirds surplus and one-third Class 1.

There seems to be considerable activity in the cow market of late and cow trucks are a common sight on the road. Good Fall cows are reported to be selling for $150 a head and even higher than that for grades. The basic-surplus plan of buying milk seems to have the effect of stimulating the price of cows before the basic period and deflating it afterwards.

The man who produces mostly surplus milk nowadays, unless he has other side lines to help out on his income, is pretty likely soon to find himself suffering with a severe case of "financial distress," and the disease is a very obstinate one when it once gets a firm hold on its victim. If anyone wants to come to Ohio and go into the dairy business he will find plenty of good farms for sale at reasonable prices and lots of good cows to stock them. All he will need is plenty of money and an unlimited supply of "pep" and "optimism." If he makes a howling success of the business he will do better than most of the "natives" are doing.

It is reported that Mr. Prior, manager of the Equity Dairy Co., is going to Southern Ohio and getting four truckloads of milk a day for the Cleveland market. This would seem to indicate that milk is getting scarce in this territory. A report that seems reliable is that between seven and eight hundred dairy cattle have been taken out of our county this year thus far by the tuberculin test.

Our dairy industry in Northern Ohio is yet in a chaotic state, largely because of conflicting interests. Your suggestion some time back for a unity of the producing interests has been re-echoed by some of our papers. It has also been suggested as a job for the new Federal Farm Board. L. W. ALLEN.

Ohio.

Milk Production in New Jersey

Your article of Aug. 17 under the heading of "Milk Exhibits and Milk Prices," surely hits the nail on the head. It must touch a responsive chord in the heart of many a discouraged dairyman at this time. The theory of many articles appearing in some farm papers appears to be that the only solution to the milk question is to increase production regardless of the price or the losses. This is good logic for the dealers and consumers as it is admitted that foreign milk cannot equal the home supply in price or quality. The dealer has held this outside supply as a club over our head, telling us that if we do not care to accept their price they can get milk elsewhere. Let them do it. It would, at least, save our loss.

In this section of New Jersey we are having a severe drought. Pastures are nearly bare. Corn is being cut from the fields. The supply of hay kept for next Winter is being fed, besides heavy feeding of dry feed. This condition is general and many other sections are affected. If it was any other commodity besides milk the price would go soaring, yet little or no advance is made in price to the producer.

It is anticipated that many dairymen will give up the fight and sell out if they can, unless there is a marked increase in the price of milk. This section is adapted to general farming and the dairy is one of the main lines of farming. Yet in recent years farmers have been going behind. Buildings and land show the effects. The farmer is not getting his share. The big milk dealers in the towns are taking an unfair advantage, and the farmer is bearing all the loss. Farms are being abandoned in what should be the most prosperous section of our country. Keep up the fight for a square deal for the men and women who are fitted and trained for the vocation of agriculturists that they may be enabled to hold their farms, and save our milk industry.

Somerset Co., N. J. DAIRYMAN.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Storm Song

The clouds are scudding across the moon;
A misty light is on the sea;
The wind in the shrouds has a wintry tune
And the foam is flying free.

Brothers, a night of terror and gloom
Speaks in the cloud and gathered roar;
Thank God. He has given us broad sea room,
A thousand miles from shore!

Down with the hatches on those who sleep!
The wild and whistling deck have we,
Good watch, my brothers, to-night we'll keep,
While the tempest is on the sea!

Though the rigging shriek in his terrible grip,
And the naked spars be snapped away,
Lashed to the helm, we'll drive our ship
Straight through the whelming spray!

Hark, how the surges o'erleap the deck!
Hark, how the pitiless tempest raves!
Ah, daylight will look upon many a wreck
Drifting over the desert waves!

Yet, courage brothers; we trust the wave,
With God above us our star and chart;
So, whether to harbor or ocean grave,
Be it still with a cheery heart!

—Bayard Taylor

*

FROSTED coffee may be served just as well at home as at the soda fountain. Of course one needs a beverage shaker. It calls for six cupfuls cold, strained strong coffee; three-fourths pint vanilla ice cream. Serve on tray with coffee in pitcher, glasses and shaker, ice cream in bowl. Put two heaping teaspoonfuls of ice cream into the shaker and add cup of coffee. Shake till cream is dissolved. Pour and serve. Each guest should be served separately.

*

THE following item from a daily paper is another warning against giving free rides:

Two young women from Concordia, Kan., were found tied hand and foot Aug. 12 near a highway a mile east of Hoxie, Kan., where they had been thrown by two youths who were alleged to have stolen the women's automobile, their money and most of their clothing. The victims were weak from loss of blood when found, having been slashed with razors by the boys, they said.

The women said the robbers, who told them they had been "hitch-hiking" to their homes at Kansas City, stopped the pair, who were motoring from vacation in Colorado, at Limon, Col. Traveling with the motorists all Sunday, the youths were well mannered, the women said. Then to-day, without warning, they attempted to overpower, their benefactors.

There is no reason why a "hitch-hiker" should expect to tour the country on other people's gasoline, and certainly women alone or in parties should not give rides to strange men, whether young or not. It should be remembered, too, that in case of accident a person who has been given a free ride may hold the driver of the car responsible, and collect damages.

*

A READER who does not give name or full address asks how to make muskmelon catsup, and also mushroom catsup. We do not have any recipe for muskmelon catsup, and the flavor of the melon being mild, we think it would be insipid unless highly spiced. The following is a standard recipe for mushroom catsup:

The mushrooms should be freshly gathered; carefully examined to see that they harbor no insects, and wiped, but not washed. Put a layer of mushrooms in the bottom of an earthen dish, and sprinkle well with salt; then another layer and more salt, continuing until all are used. Cover with a folded towel, and stand in a cool place for 24 hours; then mash and strain through a coarse bag. If put in a warm place the juice will ferment. To every quart of liquid add one ounce of pepper corns, and boil slowly in a porcelain-lined kettle for 30 minutes; then add one-fourth ounce whole allspice, one-half ounce sliced ginger root, one dozen whole cloves and three blades of mace. Boil 15 minutes longer, then take from the fire and stand aside to cool. When cool, strain through flannel, and put in small bottles, filling to the very top. Cork tightly, and dip cork in sealing wax or cover with paraffin. This is a delicious relish or seasoning, especially with poultry and mutton.

Lone Cypress Notes

One may drive a distance of 21 miles up a new mountain road, reaching a State park with post office, school, church services, inn, tennis court, swimming pool, club house, cabins and coolness. Many own cabins here, spending weeks or week ends at his pleasure. Some rent for a time finding recreation and comfort in this mile high park. I am enjoying my vacation at home this year, sleeping in the olive tree, pestered with mosquitoes as never before, living much in a small building 12 by 12, with concrete floor, wainscoating 3½ ft. high and wire screen 42 inches wide, above, situated under the friendly shade of a large umbrella tree with additional shade from an orange and lemon tree and grape arbor. Here is comfort when the house is hot. A two-burner kerosene stove, with a small oven, gives me an opportunity to put up fruit and play at cooking with only the ex-pastor and myself to think about in terms of food.

Oh, yes, we have an electric bulb, a socket for ironing and one for percolator or toaster if one wishes to use them. This building is new, and represents the cash which might have been used in another way for vacation. However, I have friends on their vacations, who give me such frequent realistic descriptions of their travels that I am almost one with them. I must tell you about them. The first is from a party which went to the Grand Canyon, Arizona. Post cards show places of interest. One writes, "The Canyon is all we ever dreamed it was, we expect to go to the bottom tomorrow." For safe footing, mules are used to make the trip down. The guide told the lady she was too old and too fat to make the trip, as they are in the saddle several hours. She is under 50, weight about 180. She fainted before reaching the bottom, on account of the sudden drop in altitude, she thought.

She had quite a thrilling experience with a thunder storm. It had been raining enough to make the dirt road slippery and coming to an incline, the machine, slid down to the bottom in a small stream of water and stopped, refusing to start. The rain poured, lightning flashed on one side, then the other. The stream rose, the car gradually sinking, being a large machine heavily packed with everything needing to camp including stove, dishes, sleeping bags, cots, food, suitcase, etc. It rained, the water came higher above the running board, finally husband said "jump," to wife and 13 year old son. They jumped ahead, which took them to the opposite shore where help might be available. They landed in water knee deep. Finally it stopped raining, sun came out, stream went down, husband dug out car and backed it out, much to his surprise and satisfaction. They spent the night at the hotel and lost a day drying out, then went merrily on telling what a wonderful time they were having.

Now, I must tell you about my friends vacationing at Mexico City, attending the Summer session at the university. Two holidays together, one on account of the death of President-elect Obregon, the day following the anniversary of Juarez' death, gave them time for sight-seeing. They drove to the village where Cortes lived while Mexico City was being built. The house is now used for government purposes. There is a coat of arms over the door dating back to the early sixteenth century. Cortes conquered Mexico in 1521.

They went across to an old church, finding it crowded with people, as the churches had been re-opened, recently. Also they saw a large stone cross marking the burial spot of Cortes' wife. From there they went to the federal, botanical gardens where the trees for public planting are raised, making a very picturesque scene.

Following this came a trip to a silver mining town of about 40,000. It was a cold three hours' ride, but the scenery was beautiful. Lunch was eaten at an outlook 12,000 ft. over the surrounding mining settlements. It was quite cold. They had a glimpse of snow-covered Popocatapetl. Quite frequently at this time of year it is covered with clouds so only occasionally may it be seen.

Another trip beginning at 9 A. M. took them to the Pyramids of the Sun and Moon, used as temples to the sun and moon. This is part of an extensive ancient city, now obliterated by layers of earth brought in by action of volcanoes and water. These were built long ago, being completely abandoned in the eleventh century B.C. There are two layers of civilization and a third known to exist, but it has not been excavated for fear of ruining the other two. It rains practically every day. Torrents of rain fall; soon the sun appears and people go out again. The water is bad and there are only certain places where the visitors at least, may drink with impunity.

Let me tell you of the bill of fare at Hotel Colori at Toluca on one of their trips. Reservations had been telegraphed ahead so the table was ready with a regular Mexican dinner. Four plates were piled up as they entered the dining room. First, a delicious soup of potatoes, next course Italian spaghetti and cheese, plenty of rolls and all servings generous. Third course scrambled eggs, next a pastry shell filled with some kind of fish goulash. That used all the plates, so the waiter brought more. Then, they were served steaks and fresh peas. Sixth a most delicious meat pie. Seventh an ice flavored with mamey melon. Eighth candied pineapple. Last came cafe noir, which was so thick one could hardly drink it. For this meal price in American coin 75 cents, in Mexican $1.50. They learn to think in pesos rather than dollars there.

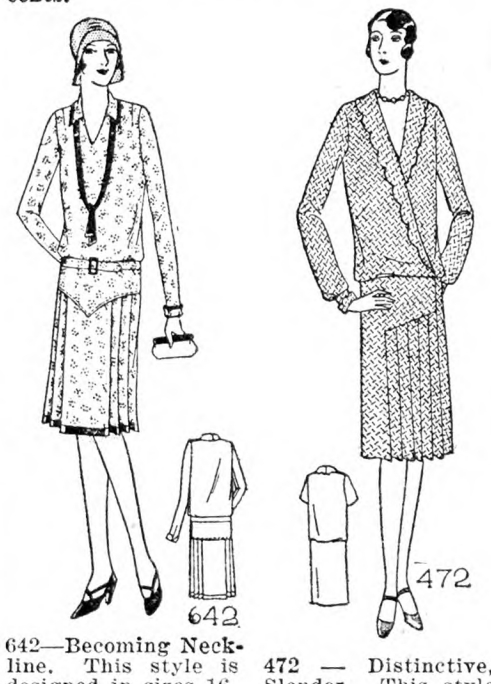
I have enjoyed reading "Long Acres" but do not agree with what the writer says about Calvin's language. It is just as easy to learn it right and saves unlearning, then getting it right. See, how much energy is saved and time to learn new things. The first seven years of a child's life is a busy period for seeing and learning things. Let's help with kindly sympathetic directions. RUTH

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

468 — Becoming to the Matron. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yds. of 40-in. material with ¾ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

614 — Slim Straight. Lines. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yds. of 39-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.



642—Becoming Neckline. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yds. of 39-in. material with 5¼ yds. of 1-in. trimming. Ten cents.

472 — Distinctive, Slender. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents.

Fall Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Scripture Cake

Four and one-half cups of I Kings 4:28 (flour); 1½ cups of Judges 5:25 (butter), two cups of Jeremiah 6:30 (sugar), two cups of I Samuel 30:12 (raisins), two cups of Nahum 3:12 (figs), one cup of Numbers 17:8 (almonds), two tablespoons of I Samuel 14:25 (honey); season to taste with II Chronicles 9:9 (spices), six of Jeremiah 17:11 (eggs), a pinch of Leviticus (salt), 1½ cups of Judges 4:19 (milk), two teaspoons of Amos 4:5 (baking powder). Follow Solomon's prescription for making a good boy by Proverbs 23:14, "Thou shall beat him well with a rod," and you will have a good cake. MRS. B. G. L.

Fall Recipes from Oregon

Pickled Peaches.—Late peaches make attractive pickles. Peel three dozen peaches and cook in syrup of one cup vinegar, two cups sugar, one teaspoon whole cloves and two sticks of cinnamon, seal in hot glass jars.

Grape Catsup.—Grape catsup sealed in hot jars flavors fruit salad dressing, or is sprinkled over sweet cocktail. Mash 5 lbs. of Concord grapes and cook until tender. Put through sieve and add 2 lbs. sugar, two cups vinegar, one tablespoon each of cloves, cinnamon, allspice and one teaspoon pepper. Simmer two hours.

Prune Tartlet.—Cut prunes in pieces, put in stewpan, add enough water to cook and sugar to sweeten. Cook gently until tender. Cool. Cut rounds of rich pastry to fit outside of muffin tins. Bake in quick oven. Fill pastry shells with prunes and top with whipped cream, sweetened and delicately flavored.

Baked Peaches. — Select large yellow peaches, pare and cut in halves. Place them in shallow pan, pit side up. Sprinkle lightly with sugar. Dot with butter and add a few grains of salt. Bake in oven until tender and lightly browned. Serve with a hot sauce. MRS. J. W. RAY.

The Amateur Nurse

PART I

Illness comes to us all sooner or later and some member of every family must act nurse at some time of her life.

The first thing to do, is to prepare a room for the patient. Take out all unnecessary articles, a bare floor is best, a single bed is preferable. If the bed is low it can be raised on blocks to enable the nurse to work more efficiently. Do not use a feather bed if it can be avoided. A smooth tight bed surface without wrinkles is to be desired. A sheet is put over the mattress tucked in tightly. A second sheet is folded back about a foot and placed over this, and tucked in smoothly, this is called a draw sheet and can be changed often. The bottom sheet does not come in contact with the patient, as pillows cover it above the draw sheet, so it isn't changed often. With very ill patients a third sheet is folded and placed under the patient's thighs, this is called the pad sheet. A person can be moved or turned by two persons grasping the pad sheet.

Do not sit on the patient's bed, nor stand and talk holding onto foot rail or any part of the bed; it is annoying to a sick or nervous person. Don't rock; sit in a straight chair. A screen is quite necessary in a sick-room but if you have none, a sheet thrown over clothes bars will do, to shield the bed from light or drafts.

A person in bed, should have face and hands washed twice a day, also hair combed. In case of long hair braid in two braids. A daily bath is a comfort; if patient has a fever, it is necessary. A patient in bed will not take cold if bath is given.

To give a bath in bed, have the room warm, assemble everything you need, small tub or bowl, pitcher of hot water to add as water cools, soap, rubbing alcohol and powder, an extra blanket and two towels. Remove night gown, take off all top bedding. Be careful not to expose patient; place blanket over the patient first, then draw it down and gradually remove top sheet and bedding, place towel under patient's head and shoulders. Wash and wipe face and neck, then move towel down under arms. Wash and dry arm, and so on, protecting bed with second towel. Lastly lay towel at foot of bed, place tub on it, and carefully place invalid's feet in the water, keeping her covered with blanket. Be sure your patient is dry. Rub with alcohol, and power skin well. Watch carefully heels, elbows, and end of spine; these are places where bed sores come. If red and irritated bathe with soap and water and rub often with alcohol, and powder well. A ring may be made of cloth or cotton and wound with bandage, to look like a doughnut. Place these on heel or back to relieve pressure. In case of fracture or wounds on legs, cover half a barrel hoop with strips of cloth, place it under sheet to keep weight of bedding from injured limb.

Give patient plenty of cool water to drink. If on liquid diet give food every three hours; if light diet give a nourishing drink or cup of broth between meals and before going to sleep.

Trays should be neat and tempting. If the patient is a child without appetite many devices may be used to tempt the appetite. Never ask a patient what she wants to eat. Plan a dainty meal and surprise her.

Never tell a patient bad news, nor appear worried. Be as cheerful as you possibly can be. Don't argue; sick people are often unreasonable, and trying; try keep your poise whatever happens.

It is well to take temperature every three hours. Have pencil and paper ready, make a note of temperature, bowel movements, nourishment taken, hours of sleep, etc. write an acccount of any complaint or unusual symptom. When the physician calls quietly hand him this record; it saves conversation and patient doesn't know what you are reporting. Write down such items, if pain occurs, whether it follows after eatng, how often attacks recur, patient's position, anything which will enable the doctor to make his diagnosis. Ask the physician to write his orders too; it will prevent mistakes. Follow your orders exactly, and do not try anything which friends advise. Your doctor is in charge of case, not you, nor any friend or relative.

LUCILE R. DE RIGHT.

Pumpkin Pie

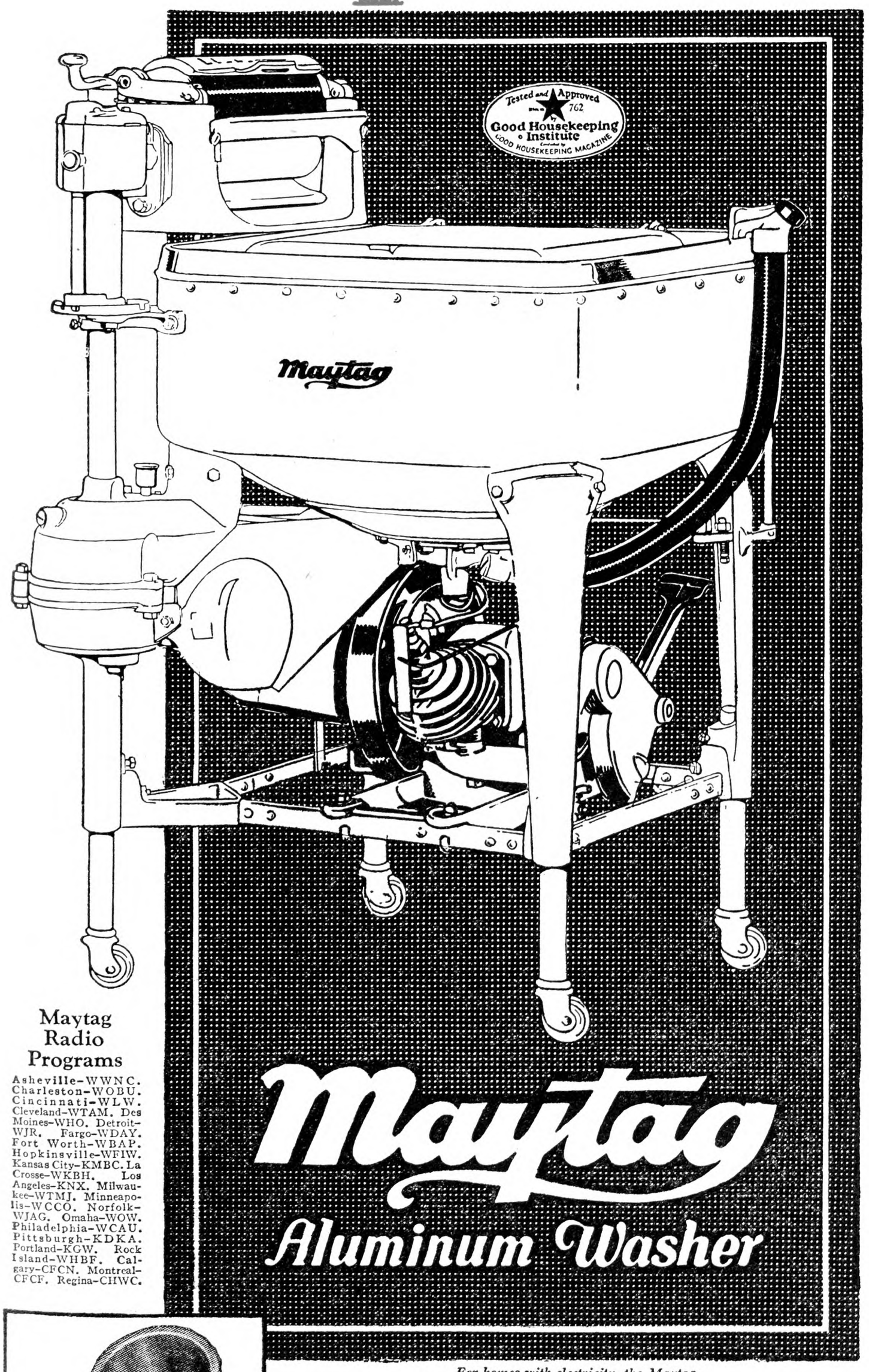
One quart cooked, strained pumpkin, two cups rich milk, one cup sugar, two heaping tablespoons flour, two teaspoons of dry ginger, salt to taste. First add flour, sugar, ginger and salt, then add milk; stir well, bake in a pie tin lined with pie crust. Bake till golden brown.

MRS. B. G. L.

Ice Box Cookies

One egg beaten, one cup brown sugar, 1½ cups melted butter, 1¾ cups flour, ½ lb. walnuts, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon soda, one teaspoon vanilla. Mix and form small roll. Place on ice till next day. Slice as thin as possible, and bake in quick oven. I roll them up and wrap in waxed paper. MRS. B. W. M.

Undivided Responsibility



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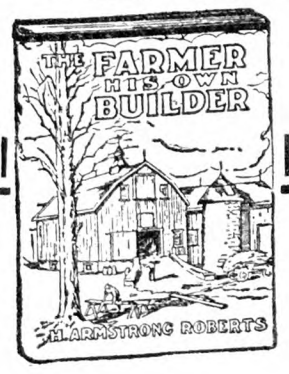

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A Farmer's Opinions

CANNED GOODS.—Much of the organized work intended to be useful to farm women is devoted to methods and demonstrations of preserving fruits and canning vegetables. Some helpful facts about these old arts have been established by the scientific people. Those who apply the facts and use modern containers, turn out products that, in appearance and uniformity of grade, "sell the public." Most city people probably would not even look at the canned goods that our farm grandmothers and mothers kept in pantries and cellars long ago, when farm people were so busy at making a living that they didn't give any special attention to making things for sale.

PACKAGES AND CONTENTS.—At a recent exhibition of home-made preserves, I observed that the attractive packages bore printed labels. Some of these were printed in colors. One doesn't like to believe that "fillers" and chemicals were used by the exhibitors for the purpose of improving the form, color and marketability of the contents of the packages. An expert assured me, however, that her object was to teach farm women how to put up as good-looking preserves in as attractive packages as those that are sold by the big processors of foods. Probably, therefore, "the tricks of the trade," as the big companies know them, are being passed on to farm kitchens that happen to be close to paved roads. The ruling motive nowadays seems to be to make everything for sale, to make the packages good-looking, and to "make it pay." Millions of people feed themselves too largely on the contents of cans and jars. This is poor feeding. As such, it is a step toward reducing our national vigor. All food products are best when they are fresh and undoctored. Scientifically canned and glassed foods do not taste so good as those that our mothers put up, and I doubt whether they are so wholesome, despite the reassurances of our pure-food laws. Many of us wonder whether the conditions that force us to make things to sell and make them pay, are increasing friendliness, sincerity and happiness.

GOOD FARMS ONCE "POOR." — In a Southeastern New York State county, a comparatively poor and unproductive piece of land for farming three or four generations ago, is one of the outstanding farms in that region today. If careful, intelligent work, with clovers and manures, had not been done on it, this farm would almost surely be abandoned or on a tax-delinquent list now. Many of the most productive and desirable farms in the East were considered poor or by no means among the best in pioneer days. Having been improved and painstakingly cared for, these farms are neither cheap nor unsalable now. Dozens of farms, once classed as "poor," in all leading farming States are better than they ever were before, because they have been improved by hard work and good farming. These farms prove that some men are capable of making a living and prospering moderately—and maybe amassing small fortunes in a lifetime—on almost any kind of land. Men and women who were bred and born in the thin, rocky hill lands of New England and Eastern New York State laid the foundations of this republic. It is doubtful whether people of like character and quality have ever been produced elsewhere. Too often, however, the East's success in producing outstanding individuals two generations ago imposed inhuman hardships upon women and little children. Under modern conditions not many young American farmers would or could tolerate these or similar hardships upon their wives and children. All civilizing agencies and influences are designed to soften hard conditions, so that people may grow and flower more abundantly and more beautifully than savages. Every ragweed of humanity aspires to be and dreams of being an orchid—and how often it succeeds! But successes of this kind might be more numerous. That is why almost everyone works and hopes to establish better conditions for his family and others.

APPLE POMACE FOR FEED.—Last Fall in several Pennsylvania counties I saw big masses of apple pomace in places where it was evidently left or deposited to rot. When I was a boy we used to feed a few tons of pomace to our dual-purpose cows early in the Winter of a good apple year, when we made several barrels of vinegar and sweet cider. The cattle preferred it to either corn stover or Timothy hay. Here is a letter from H. F. W., Lehigh Co., Pa., written Aug. 12, that bears on this subject: "I have just read your remarks about feeding apples to hogs. I have an idea. I have 2,000 apple trees, 18 years old, and a large cider press. I press cider for local farmers. The removal of pomace is a nuisance. Perhaps I can convert it into a profit. I could build several silos, and have bucket elevators to take the pomace from the press direct to the silos, and keep it until warm weather in the Spring. Should I buy pigs in the Fall and feed them the pomace, almost entirely, and sell them in the Spring or whenever the pomace was used up? I know apples, but I don't know much about pigs."

A FORM OF SILAGE.—Apple pomace is a form of silage. In the paragraph to which H. F. W. refers, one of our friends in Broome Co., N. Y., stated that "If a man has plenty of apples, he can fatten hogs on them if he gives them all the apples they will eat." Pomace is not so succulent and palatable a feed as apples for pigs or hogs. The principal feeding value of apples is in their juice, which turns into sugar, and sugar is fattening. Pomace is low in protein. Consequently, for growing pigs, it would have to be supplemented with shorts, tankage, fishmeal or ground oats, in order to balance their feed and make them grow. It might give better results if fed in large quantities to fattening hogs. In the East, however, the custom seems to be to dispose of fattening pigs before they exceed 125 lbs. in weight. Heavier hogs apparently are not wanted by butchers in this area. Pigs, like boys, not only relish variety in their rations, but need it for their best development. Pomace for cows is just about equal in feeding value to the same weight of corn silage. If, therefore, H. F. W. should preserve apple pomace in silos or in large, massed piles (left uncovered), he might find a profitable local market for it in the Spring for dairy cattle. In a large pile this material forms an outer crust that serves as a covering. The building of silos in which to keep it would hardly be advisable at present. As a practically exclusive feed for pigs, it would not give satisfactory results.

OIL FOR OLD CARS. — Perhaps every owner of an auto has tried a dozen kinds of oils that have been made to sell a cheerful shine on old cars. I have often seen smooth salesmen demonstrate the merits of these preparations, and then hurriedly move on to a new territory—before the shine disappeared. C. L. M., a Kansan who confesses to having "thrown away money on bottled or canned polishes," writes (Aug. 29): "After scrubbing and washing my old Ford, I have given it its annual coat of linseed oil. A very thin coat of raw linseed oil, well rubbed in with a cloth, is the best thing in the world for old Fords. I discovered its use for this purpose, and pass the idea on for the benefit of others. It prevents rust from forming, and is better than a new coat of paint—if the paint is applied at home in the usual slipshod manner. Most repainted Fords—unless the painting is done by an expensive professional—look best when they are out of sight."

SNOW-REMOVING MACHINES.—In Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine I recently saw some of the machines that are used in clearing deep snow off the main roads, so that, as I was informed, auto travel by people who live on or near the paved roads in those States goes on throughout the Winter. One of these machines was on exhibition at the New York State Fair last month. It is a powerful monster, of the caterpillar type, costing several thousand dollars. Apparently it would make its way through a snow blanket 10 feet thick, unless the snow was wet when it fell, and then quickly froze into a sheet of ice. The front of the all-steel machine is like a giant double plow, with a right and left mouldboard joined together, the union of the two forming a protruding cutting edge. The mouldboards are "shod" at the bottom with shares, like those on plows. These have a common point, which extends well forward. Two large wheels, with broad, cupped "fingers," revolve rapidly on a shaft that runs at right angles through each mouldboard near its upper edge. As the snow comes in contact with the mouldboards, these wheels tear into it and disperse it in clouds of sparkling ice-dust. Possibly this invention will knock the poetry (and prose) out of the experience of being snowbound. If a man on his farm had plenty of food for his family, plenty of wood for his fireplace and stoves, plenty of feed for his live stock, and no sickness to contend with or fear, I don't know what could befall him that would be more enjoyable than a week "at home" in a snug wilderness of New England snow. Under conditions like these, I have been twice snowed under at home on a farm, and would eagerly go down for the third time.

A CLOVER YEAR.—Red, Alsike, White Dutch and other clovers grew and bloomed so well throughout the country from Spring up to mid-Summer that 1929 may be remembered as a clover year. A Cortland Co., N. Y., farmer said to me at the late New York State Fair that more clovers and fewer cows would save or make money for most of the farmers in his neighborhood for the next few years. S. J. Douthitt, Henry Co., Ky., writes this (Aug. 14): "There was the finest clover crop here that I have seen in years. Excessive rains, however, made it impossible to cure much of it into good hay. Fortunately, the land will get the benefit of it. I have always got a good crop of anything planted or sown in a field that produced a good clover crop the year before. The corn crop is cut in half by the prolonged drought. It is too early to estimate what the effect of the dry weather will be on the tobacco crop. Rain in 10 days would make a vast difference, but the product might be of poor quality. The weather at cutting and curing time is important. It is safe to predict a good price for good quality. If rain should come in time to make a lot of heavy tobacco, of poor quality, it would depress prices."

GRAIN DRILLS TO RUSSIA.—One of our up-State friends whose company has manufactured grain drills for a long time tells me that early this year he exported a large number of the machines at a satisfactory cash price to Russia. Before the war, some shipments of his drills had been made to that country. The users or their sons, when consulted, expressed a desire to own new drills of the same make. He doubts whether the public realizes the extent to which Russia has imported American agricultural machinery in recent years. Since 1926 Russia has imported several thousand head of pure-bred sheep from the United States. In its agricultural development, Russia is comparatively backward, but it is making headway by importing men, machinery and live stock from leading nations. Russia is increasingly interesting to every student of history and world trade conditions and trends. D. C. W.

Live Stock at the New York State Fair

The live stock entries reflected the expanding interest among New York State farmers in stock-raising. Fifteen years ago many more draft horses and ponies were exhibited at Syracuse than were seen there this year. There were lots of vacant stalls in the horse barn. This commodious, expensive building was planned and erected not many years ago. In all other buildings for live stock, floor space was fully occupied, there being overflows of sheep and cattle. Increases in the numbers of these two classes were considerable. The 4-H club dairy calves exceeded 200 head, a high record. There was also an increase in the 4-H club lamb, pig and poultry entries. The most interesting competitions of the week were those in which 4-H club members competed. There are more than 20,000 4-H club members in the State. It is hoped by the management that a special building to house the boys' and girls' live stock and other exhibits will be ready for use in another year or two.

More than 90 per cent of the individual and group exhibitors of cattle at this fair are located in New York State. We doubt whether any other State can claim so high a percentage of cattle exhibitors from within its own borders.

The Dairy Cattle

Dairy cattle have long dominated the live stock exhibit. They did so this year. Leading herds in the State and many in other States contributed the entries, which, in numbers and quality, averaged well up to the high standard for which this fair is noted in the dairy cattle world. As in the past, Holstein-Friesians were first in numbers, and the tops in the classes were exceptionally good. A remarkably strong showing was made by the Guernseys. The leading winners in the Jersey competitions were outstanding. The show of Ayrshires was made largely by New York State breeders, many of whom were comparatively new to the showyard. The Ayrshires made a good impression on spectators who know and appreciate this Scotch breed. They have increased in numbers and been improved in form, color markings and length of teats to a marked extent in the past 25 years. The Brown Swiss, first-prizewinners, were typical specimens, shown in good condition by breeders who are adhering to the breed's established type.

The Ayrshire grand champion bull was Balmoral Baron (a son of Strathglass Roamer), shown by Ess-Kay Farms, East Aurora, N. Y., and the grand champion female was Auchenbrain Bloomer 17th, from the same farms. A dozen herds contributed prizewinners, all but one herd being in New York State. Louis Seitz of Wisconsin was the judge.

(Further comments on the dairy cattle will appear next week.)

The Beef Breeds

Aberdeen-Angus outnumbered the other beef cattle. Twenty-five years ago Shorthorns were decidedly in the lead. The beef Shorthorns this year had a single exhibitor—Brockett Bros., Copley, O. Milking Shorthorns, however, were shown by a half-dozen breeders. The Aberdeen-Angus exhibitors were Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y.; S. D. Wicks, Syracuse, N. Y.; Jefferson Farms, Inc., Jefferson, Me.; G. Carlton Fancher, New Canaan, Conn., and the following Erie Co., N. Y., breeders: C. C. Taylor, T. J. Kerr, W. Overfield and W. L. Twitchell. Briarcliff Farms won both grand championships. Frank S. Hayden, Wyoming, N. Y., was the judge. A young bullock bred and fed at Briarcliff was the grand champion steer of the fair. He competed with a Hereford and a Shorthorn. Barring a little lightness in his thighs, he is well-nigh a model "baby" beef, of the high-dressing kind that realize $17.50 to $18.50 a cwt. in New York City.

Herefords from Brookfield Farm, Durham, Conn., and Halcyon Hills Farm, East Andover, N. H., divided honors in this breed, judged by Prof. R. B. Hinman, Ithaca, N. Y. Both grand championships went to Brookfield Farm. These herds would win leading prizes in the strongest Hereford shows of the corn-belt and West.

The Milking Shorthorns

A representative company of Milking Shorthorns was judged by Prof. H. L. Garrigus of the Connecticut Agricultural College. Six eastern herds provided the entries. The show as a whole was as

good as we have seen at this fair. Natick Squire, from the herd of Webster Knight, Natick, R. I., won the aged bull class, and the grand championship. He is straight-topped and bull-headed, and weighs 2,350 lbs. One of his sons won the championship at the Illinois State Fair. Maurice Whitney, Bar-None Ranch, Berlin, N. Y., won the two-year-old bull class on Bar-None Topsy's Model, and the yearling heifer class on Bar-None White Topsy. Each of these well-fitted entries also won a junior championship. The Bar-None Ranch entries also won first in the get of sire class. Bessboro Fillpail, from the Knight herd, headed her class, and won the championship. She weighs 1,650 lbs., is wide between the hip-bones, swings a shapely udder, and is impressively good in the head. Woodward's Bapton was first in the class for cows in milk calved between Aug. 1, 1924, and July 31, 1926. She comes from the Donald Woodward Herd, LeRoy, N. Y. Mr. Knight's Natick Fairy topped the two-year-old heifer class, while his Model's Fondness won the senior yearling ring. Gem's Dot, shown by D. T. Barnard & Sons, Shelburne Falls, Mass., was first in the class calved between Aug. 1, 1927, and Dec. 31, 1927. The Barnard entries also won the blue ribbon in the two cows in milk class. In three cows in milk, graded and yearling herds and two bulls, the Knight entries won first. Strength was added to the competitions by cattle from Alasa Farms, Inc., Alton, N. Y., and the herd of F. H. Truax, South Edgemont, Mass.

The Sheep and Goats

The sheep entries numbered more than 1,150, a considerable increase over last year's totals at this fair. It was probably the best exhibit of sheep in recent years at Syracuse. Oxfords led in numbers, among the down breeds, with 74 head. Hampshires were second with 58, while in the fine-wools the Delaines numbered 93 and the Rambouillets 85 entries.

The sheep, goats and hogs were housed in the same building, which is only half completed. It has been in this condition for several years. The other half is needed in order to provide space for housing the stock and for showing. The accepted plans for the building call for a judging arena. The overflow stock was kept under canvas. The showing took place under a tent. It was difficult for even a small crowd of spectators to follow the judging.

State classes, with fairly good prizes, are provided for several breeds of sheep. They do not attract many entries. The open classes, with liberal money awards, bring in show flocks from many States. New York flocks gave a creditable account of themselves in these competitions. Interest in sheep-raising is increasing in the Eastern States. Exhibitors at the fair made sales, booked some orders and answered many questions.

In Oxfords, C. P. Kizer, Harrisburg, Ore., had the champion ram, and M. F. Cheesman, Ellenburg Depot, N. Y., the champion ewe. L. J. Duffy, Lafayette, N. Y., had some good entries in the Oxford classes.

The Saint Amour Co., Mortonville, Pa., had the champion Hampshire ewe and won first on pen of lambs, while the champion ram was from the flock of J. T. S. Hubbard & Sons, Monroe, Ore. Other exhibitors of Hampshires were James McGuire, Oakfield, N. Y.; L. G. Tucker, Alfred, N. Y.; Patsy Weir, Guilford, N. Y.; Lester F. Gunsalus, Skaneateles, N. Y.; Elenwood Farm, Wrentham, Mass., and D. F. McDowell & Sons, Mercer, Pa.

Hubbard & Sons won both championships in Southdowns. N. S. Hutchings, Coldwater, N. Y., won several prizes on his Southdowns.

In Shropshires, J. H. & J. J. Thompson, Macleay, Ore., won the ram championship, and Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y., the ewe purple and first for four lambs.

Clarke Wellman, Perry, N. Y., won the championship on his Suffolk ram, and Clarence W. Robinson, Trumansburg, N. Y., had the champion ewe. H. R. Black, Hall, N. Y., and Stephen B. Whitaker, Penn Yan, N. Y., also showed Suffolks. Mr. Wellman had the champion Cotswold ram, and D. F. McDowell & Sons the champion ewe.

The champion Chevoit ram was shown by J. A. Curry, Hartwick, N. Y., and Clarke Wellman had the champion ewe. Other exhibitors of Cheviots were S. DeWitt Stewart, Bath, N. Y., and A. F. White & Son, Hornell, N. Y.

In Dorsets, M. F. Cheesman won the ram championship. Miss Elmina Brewster, New Haven Conn., won the ewe championship. The champion Leicester ram was from the flock of J. A. Curry, and the champion ewe from that of D. F. McDowell & Sons, who also had the champion Lincoln ewe, Mr. Wellman showing the champion Lincoln ram.

James McGuire's Tunis ram won the championship, while the ewe championship went to Lester A. Van Ness, Waterloo, N. Y. Ralph E. Owen, Fulton, N. Y., also showed Tunis.

R. D. Sly, Wakeman, O., had the champion Merino ram and ewe. He also won the ram championship in Delaines, the ewe purple going to S. Blamer & Son, Johnstown, O. This firm also had the champion Rambouillet ram, while the ewe championship was awarded to Clarke Wellman. There was a small showing of Karakules.

J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y., judged the Dorsets, Shropshires, Hampshires, Southdowns and Suffolks; Graham Walker, Chazy, N. Y., the Oxfords, Cheviots, Tunis, Leicesters, Cotswolds and Lincolns, and Prof. Russell W. Duck of Syracuse University passed on the other breeds and the goats.

In the county exhibits of Hampshire wool, judged by J. C. Duncan, Allegany was first. In the class for three Delaine fleeces, Gilbert D. Townsend, Interlaken, N. Y., won first, while for three half-blood fleeces the first-prize entry was from the flock of Stephen B. Whitaker, Penn Yan, N. Y., who had first in some other wool classes. These were judged by Walter Thomson, shepherd at Cornell University.

Waldo Barrow, Slippery Rock, Pa., showed Angora goats.

Saanen milk goats were exhibited by S. & A. Wright, Red Creek, N. Y., and Emanuel Schmidt, Jamesville, N. Y. Wright & Phelps, Red Creek, N. Y., had no competition in Nubians. Toggenburgs were shown by Mrs. Anna Wright of Red Creek, Peter & John Luchsinger of Syracuse and Jesse E. Cornell, Baldwinsville, N. Y. The show of milk goats was a disappointment to visitors who had expected to see a large and better exhibit of these animals.

The Swine Show

Chester Whites outnumbered the entries of any other breed of hogs at the fair, and they were mostly a creditable lot for exhibition. The grand champion boar was from the herd of J. J. Roberson & Sons, Williamston, N. C. Carlon Cook, Baldwinsville, N. Y., had the junior champion boar. I. T. Hickman & Son, Marion O., won the sow grand championship, while the junior champion sow was shown by Wayne L. Brown, Liverpool, N. Y. Other exhibitors of Chester Whites were M. L. MacCormack, Wrentham, Mass., Thomas A. Holtier, Skaneateles, N. Y., Clarence Nicholls, Marcellus, N. Y., and J. Entwistle & Son, North Westport, Mass. H. B. Harpending, Dundee, N. Y., judged all of the breeds except the Duroc-Jerseys and the Hampshires, which were judged by Prof. R. B. Hinman, Ithaca, N. Y.

In Berkshires Sycamore Farm, Douglassville, Pa., had the boar championships, and Maplelawn Farm, North Westport, Mass., sow championships. There were three other exhibitors of Berkshires. In Hampshires all the championships went to J. B. McKenzie, Wilmington, O., there being two other exhibitors. There were three exhibitors of Duroc-Jerseys, in which the championships were divided by Willard Gunnels, Elmer, Mo., and Hockersville Stock Farms, Hershey, Pa. Mr. Gunnels of Missouri, and the Saint Amour Co., Mortonville, Pa., divided the Poland-China championships.

The best pen of three barrows six months or under in age were Chester Whites, shown by Thomas A. Holtier.

The Draft Horses

Percherons and Belgians were the only draft breeds for which separate classes were provided. Of purebred drafters others than Percheron or Belgian, there were two exhibitors—Sabarama Farms and Oscar J. Brown, both from Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Impression, owned by H. H. Bell & Son, Mt. Ephraim, N. J., was the grand champion Percheron stallion. He won this honor at the 1928 New York State Fair. He weighs 2,180 lbs. Quanton, shown by the Connecticut Agricultural College, was a strong contender for the grand championship. That institution had nine entries in the Percheron classes, some of which were judged with little or no consideration being given to the type and basic characteristics of this breed. In both Percherons and Belgians the Bell entries won prominently. The Connecticut college had an outstanding entry in the yearling filly class. R. C. Melvin, Liverpool, N. Y., and J. A. Honsberger & Sons, Sycamore, O., also won prizes on Percherons. Hyllmede Farm, Beaver, Pa., S. W. Pendergast, Phoenix, N. Y., and R. C. Melvin showed Belgians, Hyllmede Farm winning leading honors. A few small mules in harness were exhibited by H. J. Pendergast.

Bell & Son won first on their six-horse team of dapple-gray Percherons. Hyllmede Farm was second in this class on its Belgian team; John Adrian, Williamsville, N. Y., was third, and R. C. Melvin fourth. In both the four-horse and three-horse teams Bell & Son were first. In the grade draft horse section, open exclusively to New York State entries, Thomas Turner, Jr., and R. M. Sears, both of Baldwinsville, James J. Collins of Syracuse, Lawrence Pendergast of Phoenix, R. C. Melvin and John Adrian showed creditable entries.

In the pulling contest Otto Spiesz, Williamsville, N. Y., won first on his team weighing less than 3,000 lbs. John Adrian won first on his heavy team, weighing 3,000 lbs. or over. His team pulled a load equal to 28 tons. This is not up to the State's high-record pull.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Spokesmen for western cattle growers' co-operatives and eastern fruit and vegetable farmers' organizations appeared at Washington, Sept. 3, before a special committee of Department of Agriculture Bureau chiefs to advocate drastic modifications of the "packers consent decree." Some urged its revocation as an important measure of relief. The hearing was before Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. Nils Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and R. W. Williams, Department Solicitor. It was the first of a series to ascertain the sentiment among farmers before the Department of Justice proceeds to answer the petitions for modifications of the degree filed with the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by the "Big Four" packers. The consent decree, entered into in 1920, by Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., the Cudahy Packing Co., and the Department of Justice barred the packers from operating retail stores, handling unrelated grocery lines, or owning interests in stockyards, stockyard railways, or stockyard newspapers. Now the packers contend these restrictions amount to "unfair discrimination" in the face of rapidly developing chain store systems. Witnesses heard Sept. 3 were unanimous in the option that the operation of retail stores and the handling of unrelated grocery lines by the packers would substantially widen farmers' markets, and that full use of the packers' refrigerator cars for the shipment of less-than-carload lots of groceries and other commodities as well as meat products would materially reduce prices to the consumer. Witnesses were F. R. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, who appeared also as the representative of cattle growers' co-operatives in Arizona, California, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, South Dakota, Wyoming and New Mexico; Dayton Moses, counsel for the Texas and Southwest Cattlemen's Association; J. D. Wilson, representing wool growers; Joseph H. Mercer, secretary of Kansas Live Stock Association; J. D. McGinnies, president of the Chautauqua and Erie Grape Growers' Co-operative Association of New York; Charles H. Hays, president of the Keystone Grape Growers' Co-operative Association of Pennsylvania; O. C. Kalsem, president of the Iowa Co-operative Live Stock Shipping Association; L. E. Mackey, secretary-treasurer of the Idaho Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, and F. M. Harmon, Des Moines, Ia., editor of *Successful Farming*.

Live Stock Sales

Sept. 18.—Milking Shorthorn sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn., manager.

Sept. 25.—Vermont Guernsey Breeders' Association sale, Randolph Center, Vt., S. G. Judd, president.

Sept. 27.—Guernseys. Louis Merryman's sale, Timonium, Md. Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 12—Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 28.—Holsteins. National Ormsby sale. Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Petersen Co., sale managers.

Oct. 30.—Ayrshires. Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club tenth annual consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y.; R. E. Mead, sale manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Nov. 5-6.—Holsteins, Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 6.—Guernseys. Wisconsin State Guernsey sale, Waukesha. Gavin McGerrow, Pewaukee, Wis., secy.

Nov. 12-13.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

NEW laws in Indiana and Illinois are said to make it very difficult to buy firearms unless you join up with a regularly accredited bandit group. — Kansas City Star.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD

Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of Advance Register Breeding at very attractive prices. Write for pedigrees and particulars. TARBELL FARMS - Smithville Flats, N. Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N.Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS FROM A. R. DAMS
Accredited Herd and Negative to Blood Test. Ne Plus Ultra & Langwater Strains. SUNNYSIDE FARM, Red Bank, N. J.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

∴ DAIRY CATTLE ∴

100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots or less
JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, New Jersey

SON of Langwater Africander for Sale
5 years old. Dam 689 lbs. F. Also several daughters. Priced for immediate sale. Selling entire herd. Accredited, abortion free. LEWIS A. TOAN, Perry, N. Y.

CANADIAN Tested Purebred and Grade AYRSHIRE and HOLSTEIN SPRINGERS. Carload lots a specialty.
SHONYO & NICHOLS North Bangor, Franklin Co., N.Y.

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ALL SOLD OUT OF SUCCESSOR BERKSHIRES
Except two boars ready for service. Fifty spring pigs, tops of our litters. Only the best offered, the balance sold for feeders.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
J. C. PENNEY, Owner JIMMY DODGE, Manager

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE
DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM PULASKI, NEW YORK R. W. Blakely, Mgr.

REGISTERED Spotted POLAND CHINA HOGS Breeding stock always for sale. Pairs and trios. Not akin. Write, BROOKSIDE FARM, Middletown, Va.

PURE BRED BREEDING STOCK—Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs. Both Poland China and Chester White. Feeder pigs all breeds up to 50 lbs. delivered Phila. or N. Y. Write STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Delaware

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS Properly mated, ask us about them. R. L. MUNCE -:- Canonsburg, Penna.

FOR SALE **100 Six Wks. PIGS, $4.75 ea.** ROUSE BROS. Dushore, Pa.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—12 weeks Sow Pigs, $10 ea. Bred Gilts, $35. Peds. free. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

PIGS FOR SALE
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs from large type Boars and sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
4 Weeks Old - $4.50
Also a few Chester White barrows, 4 wks. old, $5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

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REGISTERED CHEVIOTS
Whitpain Farm, Ambler, Pa.
1 One Year Old Ram - - $50
6 This Year Rams - - - 25 each
Address Thomas McNutt, Manager

Purebred Shropshire Rams and Ewes
FOR SALE—Both imported and home bred on imported foundation from the Greatwood Show Flock. "We are Breeding Better Sheep than we can Buy"
GREATWOOD FARM - PLAINFIELD, VT.
W. S. Martin, Owner P. Greig, Manager

1,500 Choice Breeding Ewes FOR SALE
500 Black Faced Yearlings, 500 Michigan Delaine Yearlings, 500 Black Faced, 1 to 4-year-olds. Almond B. Chapman & Sons, So. Rockwood, Mich. 35 miles north of Toledo, O.

Reg. Shropshire 2, 5 year old Rams. Buttar stock. 2 year old Rams, Yearlings and Ram Lambs.
C. G. BOWER - - Ludlowville, N. Y.

5 Extra Good 1 Yr. Rambouillet Rams
Smooth type. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y.

For Sale A fine lot of registered **Cheviot Rams** Give description of ram wanted.
H. T. POTTER Mountain Dale Farms CORSICA, PA.

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLINGS and RAM LAMBS Priced to sell. LEROY C. BOWER, Ludlowville, New York

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SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE COON HOUNDS—Shipped on 15 days trial $100. Satisfied customers throughout New England. Rabbit Hounds, $30. SAM LONG, Guntersville, Ala.

Scotch Collies JAMES HOWLAND Walton, New York

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

RAT TERRIER PUPS—Bred for ratters. Satisfaction guaranteed. CRUSADERS KENNELS, Stafford, Kans.

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75 HIGH GRADE Holstein Cows fresh and close up. Also 40 2-year-old Holstein Heifers, from accredited counties. THOMAS BRILL, Cortland, N. Y.

WANTED 30 head T. B. Tested Holstein Heifers grade or thoroughbred. Give description and price. J. C. DREW, R. D. 1, Warwick, N. Y.

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ATTRACTIVE AYRSHIRE OFFERING
BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY
ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

AYRSHIRES—well bred young sire and heifer calves offered by JON'T B. FISHER, New Holland, Pa.

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30 FOR SALE SHETLAND PONIES 30
$55.00—If you take all—$55.00
$75.00 for one. PONY FARM, Cortland, Ohio

Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

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CAVIES 8 to 40 ozs., 35c to $1.50 each. All colors. Chinchilla and Flemish Rabbits. JONAS PETERSHEIM, R. D. 1, Salisbury, Penna.

Rabbits Several varieties for sale, $1.50 up. W. J. LEWIS - Bushkill, Penna.

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Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

September 5, 1929.

MILK

September: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.96, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.21; Class 3, $2.05.

In classes 2A and 2B differentials of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.10; Class 3, $1.95.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.44½@	$0.45
Extra, 92 score		.44
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.40½@	.43½
Seconds	.39 @	.40¼
Lower grades	.38 @	.38½
Ladles	.33 @	.37
Packing stock	.31 @	.32
Renovated	.38 @	.39½
Sweet, fancy	.46 @	.46½
Extra		.45½
Firsts	.42 @	.45
Seconds	.40 @	.41½
Centralized	.40¼@	.42½

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.24½@	$0.25½
Fancy	.23½@	.24
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.23½@	.24

EGGS

Nearby fancy, white	$0.57 @	$0.58½
Extra	.51 @	.56
Average extras	.48 @	.50
Extra firsts	.41 @	.47
Firsts	.37 @	.40
Pacific Coast, whites	.44 @	.55
Mixed colors,		
Nearby best	.48 @	.52
Gathered, best	.40 @	.45
Common to good	.28 @	.32

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42@	$0.45
Fair to good	.30@	.40
Roosters	.21@	.29
Fowls	.30@	.36
Ducks	.22@	.25
Geese	.16@	.22
Turkeys, young toms	.42@	.46
Hens	.40@	.43
Squabs, white, lb.	.40@	.50
Dark, doz.	2.50@	3.00
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24@	$0.28
Chickens	.26@	.32
Roosters	.21@	.23
Ducks	.20@	.27
Geese	.13@	.20
Tame rabbits	.24@	.26

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00@	14.00
Bulls	6.50@	9.00
Cows	7.00@	9.00
Calves, best	16.00@	19.00
Common to good	12.00@	15.00
Sheep	5.75@	6.00
Lambs	11.00@	14.25
Hogs	9.00@	12.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.23@	$0.25
Good to prime	.16@	.19
Culls	.10@	.13
Steers, 100 lbs.	24.00@	24.50
Bulls	14.00@	14.50
Cows	16.50@	18.50

POTATOES

Jersey, 150-lb. sack	$1.50@	$4.75
L. I., 3 55-lb. sacks	4.25@	4.75
150 lbs.	1.75@	5.00
In bulk, 180 lbs.	5.50@	5.75
Sweet potatoes, S'n, bbl.	1.25@	3.75

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$0.90@	$1.25
Cabbage, bbl.	2.00@	3.25
Carrots, bu.	.75@	1.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50@	3.75
Celery, doz.	.50@	.75
Eggplants, bu.	.50@	1.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00@	3.50
Lima beans, bu.	.75@	2.00
Onions, bu.	1.25@	2.25
Peas, bu.	1.00@	5.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00
Spinach, bu.	.75@	2.00
String beans, bu.	.50@	2.05
Sweet corn, 100	2.00@	4.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	.50@	2.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50@	3.50

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Pea	$10.00@	10.50
Red kidney	9.00@	9.25

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.75@	$3.00
Peaches, Pa., bu.	1.50@	3.00
Jersey, bu.	.75@	3.50
State, bu.	1.00@	1.25
Muskmelons, Col., flat crt.	.90@	1.25
Calif., Jumbo crt.	2.00@	2.50
Std. crt.	1.75@	2.00
Flat crt.	.75@	.90
Del. and Md., Jumbo crt.	1.75@	2.50
Std. crate	1.50@	2.25
Pony crate	1.25@	1.50
Flat crate	1.00@	2.00
Jersey, bskt.	.75@	2.00
Blackberries, qt.	.15@	.18
Huckleberries, qt.	.25@	.33
Raspberries, pt.	.12@	.15
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.25@	.65

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00@	25.00
No. 2	22.00@	23.00
No. 3	14.00@	20.00
Clover mixed	15.00@	23.00
Straw, rye	17.00@	18.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.46¼
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.51¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.19⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.58½
Rye	1.11
Barley	.79

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B	.16	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.52@	.53
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.65@	.75
Gathered	.45@	.55
Fowls, lb.	.45@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, new, lb.	.06@	.07
String beans, lb.	.15@	.20
Lima beans, lb.	.20@	.30
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15
Peaches, doz.	.30@	.40

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Receipts of fruits and vegetables reveal the fact that shipments are reaching their annual peak. At this time of year when harvesting and marketing of crops is taking place, supplies of perishable products on our large markets are of tremendous volume. Potatoes, apples, grapes and onions all showed increases in the receipts at the Philadelphia market during the past few days. The peach season in New Jersey has passed its peak. Supplies during the past two weeks have been liberal and prices except for fancy marks slumped. The season has not turned out as satisfactorily as growers had hopes for at the beginning of the year. Dry weather ruined the chances of the fruit growing to proper size, and the result has been that prices have been only moderate. At this time of year, there are generally a few peaches going into storage with the hope that the condition of the fruit will remain of good quality, so that it may be sold on the market after the bulk of the crop has been moved. In some seasons growers realize some profit by such a method of marketing. The apple market has been quiet, with supplies liberal, and varieties on the increase. Wealthies brought 75c to $1; few $1.25 per ⅝-bu. basket, while Grimes Golden in bushels sold for $1.50 to $2. A few Jonathans were in the market and brought $1.75 to $2.50. The quality of the fruit during the past few days has been better than for several weeks. The trade attributes this to the fact that a large number of culls and windfalls were marketed earlier in the season in order to realize that comparatively higher price than a year ago, and that now this stock has been moved that the later varieties are showing better color and size. The potato market has continued to be rather irregular, with periods of dullness. Supplies are now on the increase from late States. The attitude of the trade seems to be to wait and find out more in regard to the probable total crop for the coming year. N. J. Cobblers moved at $4.50 to $4.75 per 150-lb. sack, while Pennsylvania Cobblers sold mostly at $4.50 per 150-lb. sacks. Some N. J. sweet potatoes were on the market and brought $1.35 to $1.50 per ⅝-bu. basket. Virginia barrels were mostly $4 to $4.50. The onion market continued dull, with Massachusetts and New York yellows selling at $2 to $2.15 per sack. Receipts of string beans increased slightly during the week, and the market was weaker with prices ranging from 25 to 75c per ⅝-bu. basket. Lima beans were in heavy supply and weak, with most sales at $1 to $1.25 per bushel for Maryland and Delaware stock, and 50 to 85c per ⅝-bu. basket. Beets, carrots and turnips were dull. Celery met a better demand because of the more favorable weather, and New York, 2-3 crates brought $1.50 to $2, with a few sales higher. Sweet corn was scarce and brought better prices on account of the increase in demand. The lettuce market was steady, with California Iceberg at $3.50 to $4.25 per crate of four to five dozen heads, while eastern stock brought 50 to 75c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The Philadelphia market on nearby fresh eggs has continued firm for the past two or three weeks. Receipts have been light and the demand has readily absorbed the relatively light offerings. Fresh extra firsts were mostly 41c, while firsts were also firm at 37½ to 38c. Fancy carton eggs continued to top the market at 51 to 52c, while carefully handled and candled stock was higher at 49 to 51c. Receipts were lighter than the week before, but some of the offerings still showed heat damage. Storage stocks are now moving out quite freely, and this has a tendency to discourage the movement of fresh receipts of undergrades.

Live poultry was in relatively light supply and the market generally firm, with trading only moderate. Colored fowl continued firm at 31 to 32c, while Leghorn stock moved at a discount, with most sales at 24 to 26c. Spring chickens were steady at 33 to 35c for real fancy birds. Broilers were mostly of ordinary quality and this class of poultry together with fryers moved slowly. Good quality young ducks were quite active at 22 to 24c, but old stock was slow. Fresh-killed fowls were in light receipts and the market firm, with barrel-packed stock at 35 to 36c for real fancy birds. Broiling chickens were more plentiful at the opening of the week, and the market eased off slightly but regained its losses later. Old roosters continued firm at 24 to 26c, while good quality ducks were steady at 24 to 25c.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of good quality met a good demand and sold readily at top figures. Most of the receipts continued to be of ordinary quality and the market for such stock was dull. No. 2 Timothy was steady at $18 to $19 per ton, and Timothy clover mixed brought $17.50 to $18.50. Demand for straw was moderate, and the market held steady. Wheat from the new crop was mostly $12 to $13 per ton. J. M. F.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmer's market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 50c; best dairy, lb., 53c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 49c; undersized eggs, doz., 40c; duck eggs, doz., 58c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, pk., 40c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; berries, black, qt., 20c; berries, red, qt., 30c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 4c; cabbage, red, head, 5c; cucumbers, 8 for 15c; cucumbers, pickling, 100, 60c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, 4 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 10c; dandelion greens, pk., 20c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 5c; onions, green, bch, 5c; potatoes, bu., $1; peaches, Elberta, bu., $2; new potatoes, pk., 50c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch., 5c; green peas, 3 qts., 25c; green corn, doz., 25c; pineapples, each, 10 to 20c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; Summer squash, lb., 3c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, 6 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 25c; Summer squash, lb., 3c; tomatoes, lb., 4c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 36c; light fowls, lb., 34c; geese, lb., 30c; ducks, lb., 30c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 38c; light fowls, lb., 36c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 30c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 35c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 14 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 20c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c; hardwood, delivered, cord, $4.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

September 3, 1929.

The Boston Produce Market has continued moderately active during the past week with a good demand noted on best apples, beans, cabbage, corn, peppers and potatoes.

Apples.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good on best. Gravensteins ord., 50c to $1.50; best, $2 to $2.50. Wealthy, fancy, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. Cal. Gravensteins, fancy, $3 to $3.25 box.

Beans. — Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native green and wax, $1 to $1.75. shells, $1.50 to $2. Limas, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box.

Beets. — Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box.

Blueberries.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. N. S., 32-qt. crts., 23 to 32c qt.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 bchs., 50c to $1; cut off, $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box. N. Y., 80-lb. sacks, domestic, $2.25.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native white, 18 bchs, $1.25 to $1.75. N. Y., 2-3 crt., few sales, $2.50.

Corn.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Native yellow, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native, 50 to 60 cukes, $1 to $2.50; few higher, std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native, 18 heads, 25 to 50c std. bu. box. N. Y., 24 heads, best, 25 to 60c. Calif, 4 to 5 doz., best, $3.50 to $5.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box. White pickling, small, $2.50 to $2.75 ½ box. Mass, 100-lb. bags, No. 1, yellow, $2 to $2.10.

Peppers.—Supplies moderate, demand fair Native hothouse, $1.10 to $1.25; Sweet Bell, $1.10 to $1.35 std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1.50 to $1.75 std. bu. box. N. J., 150-lb. sacks, mostly $4.25 to $4.50. Me., 100-lb. bags, $2.50 to $2.60; few, $2.65.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., 35 to 60c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 35 to 75c bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies heavy, demand fair. Native hothouse mostly 2 to 5c lb. Outdoor, 25 to 65c ½ box.

Hay.—Market quiet. Receipts and demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $16 to $21. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market unsettled; creamery extras, 44c; firsts, 41½ to 43½c; seconds, 40 to 41c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 57c; white extras, 55 to 56c; fresh eastern extras, 52c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. N. Y. extras held, 27 to 28c; firsts held, 25 to 26c; fresh, 25 to 26c; western extras held, 26 to 28c; firsts held, 24 to 27½c; fresh, 23 to 24c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., $10.25 to $10.50. Calif., small white, $11.75 to $12; Yellow Eyes, $8.50 to $8.75; red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market steady, demand good.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 38 to 39c; clothing, 31 to 32c; ½ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 83 to 87c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 84 to 87c; ⅜ blood, combing, 83 to 87c; clothing, 80 to 85c. Terr., combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ⅜ blood, combing, 88 to 92c; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 78 to 82c; clothing, 72 to 77c; low ¼ blood, combing, 65 to 70c; clothing, 62 to 65c.

BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK

Hogs.—Supply moderate; market fully steady; demand fair; bulk of sales, $11 to $11.50.

Cattle.—Supply slaughter cows and bulls fully normal; market on better grade cows fully steady to 50c higher; lower grades weak to 50c lower; bulls, 50c to $1 lower; demand slow for lower grades; fairly active on others. Veal supply moderate; market fully steady; demand fairly active. A few qualitied cows sold from $9 to $9.50.

Cows.—Common and medium, $6 to $8.50; low cutter and cutter, $4.50 to $6.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $6 to $8.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $11.50 to $15; cull and common, $9.50 to $11.50.

Sheep.—The light supply of medium to choice lambs sold mostly from $12 to $15; few sheep, $4 to $6; demand fair.

Milk Cows.—Supply normal, market firm on better grades, weak on others; demand active for good and choice cows; slow for lower grades. Choice, head, $215 to $230; good, $175 to $215; medium, $100 to $140; common, $70 to $90.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Sept. 3.—The egg market is strong and butter is also higher. The first home-grown grapes have arrived.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, higher; creamery, prints, 50 to 51c; tubs, 48 to 49c; firsts, 46 to 48c; undergrades, 45 to 46c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, longhorn, 25 to 26c; new flats, brick, 27 to 28c; limburger, brick, Swiss, 32 to 33c. Eggs, higher; nearby fancy, 54c; grade A, 44 to 50c; grade B, 38 to 39c; grade C, 33 to 35c; nearby at mark, 39 to 46c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 28 to 36c; chickens, 39 to 43c; broilers, 36c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; ducks, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 41 to 46c. Live poultry, easier; fowls, 24 to 28c; springers, 30 to 31c; broilers, 24 to 27c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 23 to 25c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; home-grown Duchess, bu., $1.25 to $2; Yellow Transparent, Wolf River, $1.25 to $1.50; Pippin, $1 to $1.25; Wealthy, $1.75 to $2; crabapples, $1.50. Potatoes, weaker; home-grown, bu., 80c to $1.80; Va., bbl., $2.50 to $5.75; sweets, Va., bbl., $5 to $5.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $9 to $10; pea, medium, $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $14 to $15; marrow, $15.50 to $16. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2; Cal., 50-lb. sack, $1.25 to $1.50; Spanish, crate, $2 to $2.10; green, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $3 to $3.75; elderberries, bu., $1 to $1.25; grapes, Cal., Thompson, 24-lb. lug, $1.25 to $1.50; Malaga, $1.75 to $2; home-grown, 2-qt. bskt., 25 to 30c; honeydews, Cal., crate, $2 to $2.25; huckleberries, 4-qt. bskt., $1.10 to $1.15; peaches, bu., $1 to $2; pears, bu., $1.25 to $2.75; plums, bu., $1 to $1.25; prunes, home-grown, half-bu. bskt., $1 to $1.25; watermelons, 45 to 90c.

Vegetables.—Beans, green, wax, bu., $1 to $1.75; Limas, $1.75 to $2; beets, bu., 75c to $1; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1; carrots, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; cauliflower, bu., $1 to $2.25; celery, doz., 75 to 90c; cucumbers, bu., $1 to $1.25; corn, doz., 15 to 20c; eggplant, bu., $2 to $2.25; kohlrabi, doz., 50 to 60c; lettuce, 2-doz. crate, 40 to 50c; peas, bu., 75c to $2; peppers, 12-qt. bskt., $1.50 to $1.75; pumpkins, bu., $1; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; romaine, bu., 50 to 60c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; squash, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; tomatoes, bu., 50 to 60c; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.50.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5.50; buckwheat, $3.50 to $4. Maple products, firm; syrup, new, gal., $2 to $2.25.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $17 to $18; clover mixed, $16 to $18; oat straw, $11 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $30; standard middlings, $32; red-dog, $40; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $54; hominy, $43.80; oatfeed, $15.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.50; Alfalfa, $15 to $16.50; Alsike, $18 to $19; clover, $18 to $20.

C. H. B.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Aug. 31.

Market: Beef steers and yearlings closing about steady with Monday's market or 25c higher than week ago, no choice offerings; top, $13; average weight, 1,290 lbs.; bulk of sales, $12 to $12.75. Bulls and butcher heifers fully steady; cows and cutters about steady; bulk medium bulls, $10.25 to $11; heifers, $11 to $11.75; butcher cows, $8.25 to $9.25; cutters, $5.25 to $6.25. Stockers and feeders showing better movement on country account, quality improved, looks fully steady with week ago, yards well cleared; most sales $9.25 to $10.25. Calves, strong to 25c higher; top vealers, $18. Hogs, slow, steady on all weights.

Receipts for week ending Aug. 31: Cattle, 141 cars; 30 Canada, 28 Chicago, 24 Virginia, 22 St. Paul, 10 St. Louis, 8 West Virginia, 6 Kentucky, 3 Kansas City, 3 Pennsylvania, 2 Pittsburgh, 1 Buffalo, 1 New York, 1 Texas, 1 Oklahoma, 1 New Jersey; containing 4,240 head, 229 trucked in; total cattle 4,469 head, 654 calves, 955 hogs, 684 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle 217 cars; containing 6,549 head, 304 trucked in; total cattle, 6,853 head, 650 calves, 1,050 hogs, 777 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs., $13 to $14.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $13 to $14.25; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12.75 to $14; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11.25 to $13; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $11.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $11.25 to $12.25; good, 850 lbs. up, $10 to $11.25; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9 to $10; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $9.

Cows.—Choice, $9.25 to $10.25; good, $8 to $9.25; common and medium, $6.75 to $8; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.50 to $12; cutter, common and medium, $7.75 to $10.50.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $9.75 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $8.25 to $9.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $9.50 to $11.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $8 to $9.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15.25 to $18; medium, $12.75 to $15.25; cull and common, $8.25 to $12.75.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11.25 to $12.75; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $13 to $13.50; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $13 to $13.50; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8.25 to $11.25.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Sept. 15.-21.—Eastern States Exposition Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 16-17. — Trenton Flower Show, Second Regiment Armory, Trenton, N. J., the Trenton Horticultural Society, New Jersey Dahlia Society and Trenton Garden Club co-operating; Harold W. West, secretary, 2030 Riverside Drive, Trenton.

Sept. 18-19—American Dahlia Society, annual exhibition, Madison Square Garden, New York City. Secretary, Wm. J. Rathgeber, 198 Norton St., New Haven, Conn.

Oct. 7-12.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 10. — Fourth annual Sewickley Guernsey Cattle Club show, Alleghany County Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa., Carlos E. Norton, secretary.

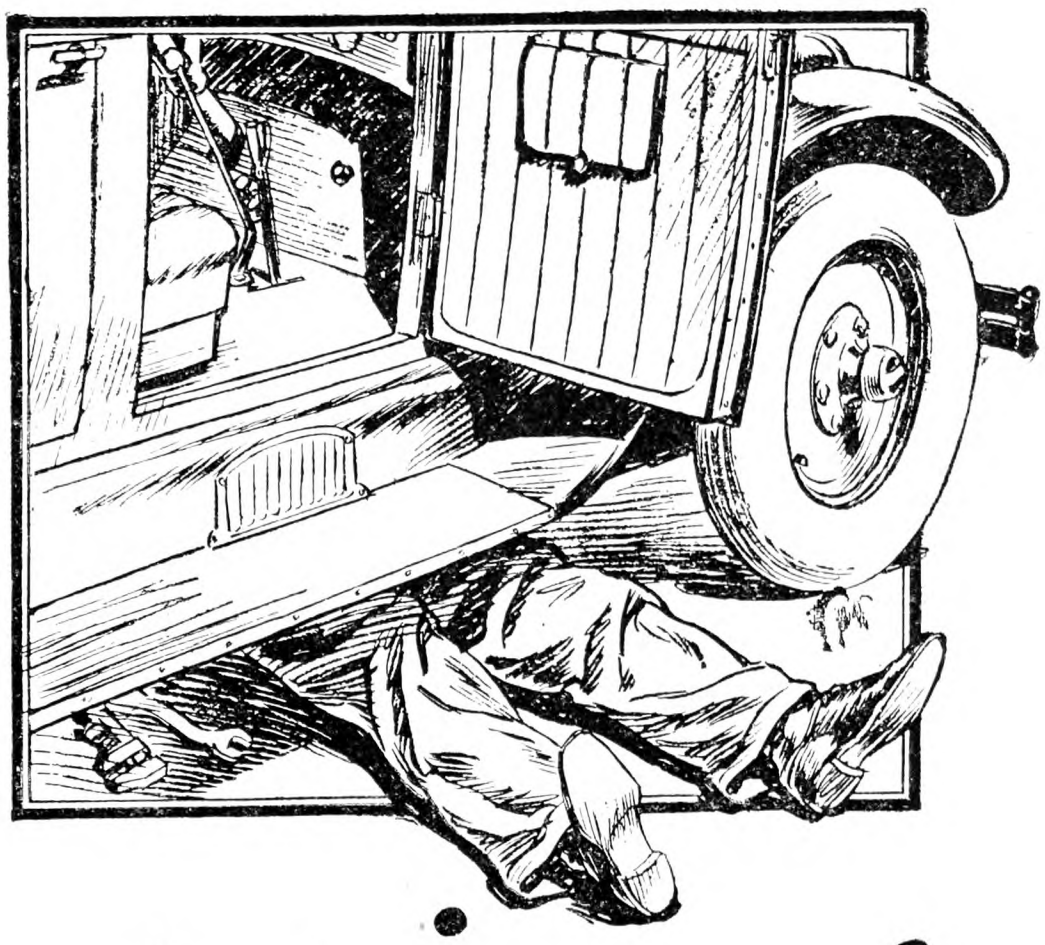
Oct. 12-19—National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 17-20. — American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Nov. 7-10. — Autumn Exhibition, Horticultural Society of New York, Museum of Natural History, New York.

Nov. 13-14-15. — Westchester County Poultry Association, Annual Show Peekskill, N. Y. Chas. H. Chapman, Sec'y., Pleasantville, N. Y.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.



Cutting upkeep

your biggest item of expense

It's just the same thing with dairy cattle as with automobiles—it's not so much the first cost as the upkeep. Fifty-eight per cent of the money you spend in supplying milk to the consumer goes for feed alone. This is greater than all your other expenses combined.

Obviously, it is very much to your advantage to keep your feed cost as low as possible. But it is equally obvious that the way to economize on the ration is not to buy on price alone, but to buy a feed that will accomplish certain desired profit results in production.

The need for more productive, instead of cheaper, feeds has long been recognized by the Park and Pollard Company. They realize that if their customer-partners are to make more money, their feeds must get greater results.

The vast machinery of their organization is concentrated upon the one aim—greater profits for the feeder. This means better feeds, and that is their responsibility.

In developing better feeds, the study of animal nutrition and the dietary needs of the cow for production and health are essential. An extensive research laboratory and large experimental farms have long been established for the purpose of study. They are at once the creative forces and the proving ground behind Park and Pollard feeds. Their discoveries have already been instrumental in revising feeding practice to the profit of the feeder; and they are a perpetual assurance that Park and Pollard feeds will always be abreast or ahead of the times.

Remember, the feed that gets more production and more profits is the feed that cuts your biggest item of expense.

POULTRY FEEDS
Lay or Bust Dry Mash
Red Ribbon Scratch
Growing Feed
Intermediate Chick Feed
P & P Chick Scratch
P & P Chick Starter

DAIRY RATIONS
Overall 24%
Milk-Maid 24%
Bet-R-Milk 20%
Herd-Helth 16%
Milkade Calf Meal

OTHER FEEDS
P & P Stock Feed
Bison Stock Feed
Go-Tu-It Pig & Hog Ration
Pigeon Feed
P & P Horse Feed
Pocahontas Table Corn Meal

The Park & Pollard Co

Boston, Mass. . Buffalo, N. Y.

To be sure of profit-making feeds look for a Park and Pollard dealer!

To Kill Poultry Lice—Just Paint it on the Roosts!

No matter how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush and a can of "Black Leaf 40" are needed to rid a flock of lice.
Old laborious and disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping or greasing are eliminated. No longer necessary to disturb the birds.

Treat Whole Flock In a Few Minutes

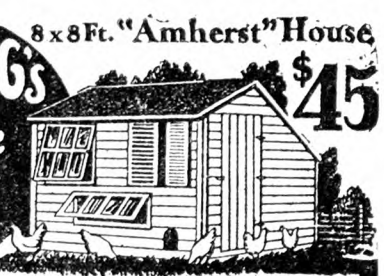
Simply "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts. When birds roost, fumes are slowly released, penetrating the feathers killing the lice. Sold by poultry supply stores. $1.25 size treats 100 feet of roost. Ask your dealer or write us.
Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc.
Louisville, Kentucky

PAINT IT ON THE ROOSTS Black Leaf 40 KILLS POULTRY LICE

"Black Leaf 40"
WORKS WHILE CHICKENS ROOST

YOUNG'S Portable Poultry Houses

8 x 8 Ft. "Amherst" House $45



Good Warm Housing for Your Winter Layers

Twenty years' experience has taught us how to make birds comfortable in all weathers. Young's Houses have tight, warm, 1x6-in. Novelty Fir siding, planed two sides, tongued and grooved. Lined, if you wish, with insulating sheet.

FREE CATALOG shows Poultry and Pigeon Houses, Rabbit Hutches, etc.

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For Baby Chicks and Grown Birds

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For Poultry is best. Coarse or fine granulated, also powdered. Buy direct from largest manufacturers of Charcoal Products. Ask for prices and samples. Established 1844.
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HALL'S CHICKS

Reds and B. Rocks
From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.
We specialize in chicks for broiler raisers and can quote attractive prices to large buyers.
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Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.

SPECIAL! EGG BRED CHICKS
SEND NO MONEY - WE SHIP C. O. D.
Very high quality chicks bred especially for high egg production. Pure Bred. Shipped C. O. D. 100% Live Delivery. Carefully selected by experts.

	25	50	100	500
Bar., Wh., Bf. Rocks; Wh. Sil. Lcd. Wyandottes; S. C. Reds; Wh., Bf. Orpingtons	$3.25	$6.00	$11.50	$55.00
Jer. Bl. Giants, L. Brahmas	4.00	8.00	15.00	72.00
Heavy Assorted	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50

Catalog, Free Book, "How to Raise Chicks" with each order.
THE ADA HATCHERY, Route 15, ADA, OHIO

BABY CHICKS
S. C. R. I. REDS
Our special fall matings are now made up to produce our usual "High Grade" fast growing, clean, livable Chicks. Top-notchers for the Broiler Grower—all are State-tested. B. W. D. free.
A big Long Island grower says: "They are wonderful."
200 12-14-Week-old Pullets to spare.
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Winter Broilers Pay
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HUBBARD FARMS RED CHICKS
Low mortality, fast growth. 8,000 Breeding Birds on our own Farms. Every Bird free from White Diarrhoea.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. CATALOGUE.
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CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
Barred Rocks	3.25	6.00	11.00
White Leghorns	2.75	5.00	9.00
Heavy Mixed	2.75	5.00	9.00
Light Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00

500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
W. A. LAUVER McAllisterville, Pa.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.—Mrs. Berthan F. Emery was drowned and her husband seriously injured Aug. 31, when the Ute Pass Club dam, eighteen miles west of Colorado Springs, Colo., went out. All buildings in the Colorado College cabin settlement, near the dam were destroyed. The reservoir consisted af 10 acres of water and was 10 feet deep. The dam burst in such a way as to release a 15 foot wall of water through the canon where the cabin settlement was located.

Thomas ("Jack") Reid of Downey, Calif., was killed Aug. 31, after he had broken the solo non-refueling endurance record and was persisting in his flight to earn a bonus of $100 an hour to pay for a wedding trip. Reid had been flying an Emsco plane for 39 hours when his ship struck a maple tree in Lorain woods, Fairview Village, ten miles from the Cleveland, O., airport. Reid, who had exceeded the former record by about three hours, is believed to have fallen asleep at the controls.

A case, believed to be the first of its kind ever called in a Federal court, was docketed for September 16 at Boston, Mass., as a result of complaints against Joseph Lyman, Northampton aviator. It was alleged that Lyman had charged a flock of wild geese at Northampton with his airplane in an attempt to kill them. He will be tried under the terms of the international treaty protecting migratory birds from attempted slaughter.

Acting under orders from Washington the United States Steamboat Inspector's office at San Francisco was conducting an investigation of the sinking of the coastwise steamship San Juan twelve miles south of San Francisco Aug. 30, which it is believed took at least 68 lives. Only 42 persons were rescued when the San Juan, carrying 65 passengers and a crew of 45 was rammed and sunk by the Standard Oil tanker S. C. T. Dodd in a fog. Of the 42 rescued a dozen were injured seriously.

The greatest toll of life in the history of a fire in Winnipeg, Canada, was taken Sept. 1 when flames swept through the Medway block, a five-story apartment building on Edmonton St., North. Nine persons are dead including several women and children and 10 were injured, two seriously. Eight died in the apartment house, trapped in their upper floor suites, while the ninth succumbed in hospital a few hours after rescue by firemen.

Sept. 1 Arnold V. Oeldart, thirty-two years old, a Burbank flying instructor, and Rex Crouse, eighteen, student pilot of Los Angeles, plunged to their deaths from a 2,000 foot elevation into Valhalla Cemetery, Burbank, Cal., when their airplane failed to come out of a loop. On the same date one aviator was killed at Mansfield, Mass., and another at Huntington, Pa.

Two women were burned to death and a pilot severely burned and injured in a plane crack-up at the flying field at Misquamicut, near Westerly, R. I., Sept. 2. The women were Mrs. Marie A. Hunter, thirty-one, of Westfield, Mass., and Miss Marie Day, twenty, of West Springfield, Mass. The pilot was Arthur Manning of Hartford, Conn.

With the bodies of her second assistant engineer and a fireman imprisoned in her hull the Bull Line steamship Dorothy, a freighter, lay Sept. 2, on the bottom of the Chesapeake Bay, following a collision with the American steamship Eurana near the mouth of the Potomic River at Fishmen's Point. All the other members of the crew, which numbered 30 were saved by the Eurana, of the Isthmian Line, which proceeded to Newport News for repairs at a drydock there.

C. B. Adsit, forty-eight, and E. Warren Gotwals, thirty, both employed by the Missouri Highway Engineering Department were killed Sept. 3 when an airplane crashed at Commercial Airport, near Kansas City. Willis Young, thirty-two, who was piloting the plane in which Adsit and Gotwals were passengers, was not seriously injured.

Narrowly missing a row of homes a borrowed airplane with a student pilot at its controls crashed in the Flatlands sections of Brooklyn Sept. 3. The pilot, Gustave Krimsier, 18 years old, and his sister Azalea, 20, were critically injured. Krimsier had completed four hours' solo flying of the eighteen necessary for obtaining a private license, according to the police. He took his sister to the Barren Island airport to demonstrate his progress to her. He was taken to the Coney Island Hospital, where it was found that he had suffered severe internal injuries. He was placed under arrest there on a charge of felonious assault after detectives had concluded he had no right to take a passenger aloft.

Damage estimated at more than $500,000 was caused by two five-alarm fires in Brooklyn Sept. 3. Nearly every fire company in the borough was called out to fight the fires, which occurred on the hottest night of the year. Twelve firemen were overcome by smoke and heat while fighting the first blaze, which destroyed the lumber yard of Oscar Keppler at No. 545 Flushing Avenue, and a six-story loft building at Nos. 254 to 260 Wallabout Street. At the same time firemen called by two alarms were fighting a blaze that destroyed six passenger coaches and the platforms of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway at the Tottenville station.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at State School of Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Following is report for week ending Aug. 21:

A critical period in the poultryman's calendar is the time when maturing pullets are housed. Stock should be housed some time before laying commences, for several reasons:

1. From the standpoint of health, well-grown stock is better off when well housed in permanent Winter quarters, since feeding and other management factors may be more closely controlled than on a bare or crowded range.

2. Productive maturity is more uniformly attained under proper housing conditions.

3. By early housing, the set-back in production which frequently occurs when pullets are moved after laying starts, is avoided.

4. Disease control is surer, especially since many ranges tend to become overcrowded during the late Summer.

These benefits will not be gained, however, unless housing conditions are right. Young stock must not be exposed to diseased through improper sanitary condition in the laying quarters. Apparent health of old stock is no guarantee that the house is disease-free. Old birds are notably resistant to infections which are dangerous to young stock. Disease acquired at housing time not only affects production and mortality, but later may be evidenced by lessened vigor, poor hatches, and low vitality in next season's chicks. The likelihood of an infection of parasites or disease is reduced when the laying house is properly cleaned. No amount of pains taken later can patch up difficulties incurred through ineffective Fall house-cleaning.

Thorough cleaning involves two factors: The removal of all visible dirt, and the complete destruction of all living filth —the germs and parasites spread throughout the house and its furnishings. Take care of these essentials in house-cleaning by following this plan:

1. Remove portable equipment, for scraping and disinfecting outside the house.

2. Sweep, scrape, and scrub the ceiling, walls and floor until the place is visibly clean. Disinfection will be of no value if organisms are protected by caked-on dirt or layers of dust.

3. Paint roosts and supports with carbolineum, creosote or undiluted coal-tar disinfectant.

4. Spray thoroughly with some good disinfectant. One of the coal-tar products, followed a day or two later by a solution of household lye, 1 lb. to 25 gallons of water, is recommended. Disinfectant may be applied with a scrubbing brush or broom if no sprayer is available. —Lock James, Instrcutor, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the 42d week of the seventh Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 3,338 eggs or at the rate of 47.7 per cent. This is a decrease of 52 eggs under last week's production, but is 338 eggs more than for the same week of the 1928 contest. The pullets have laid a total of 131,231 eggs since November 1, 1928. This is 485 eggs more than the score of the last contest at the end of the 42d week.

High Pens for the Week.—White Leghorns: Donald A. Howe, N. Y., 55; Codner's White Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 53; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, O., 53; Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm, N. Y., 50; B. F. Kahler & Son, Pa., 49; M. P. Phillips, N. Y., 47; George B. Ferris, Mich., 47; The Grove Pltry Farm, Del., 47; Fred G. Smith Pltry Farm, Del., 47.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns. — Codner's Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 1,924; Barnes Hollywood Farm, N. Y., 1,857; Fred G. Smith Pltry Farm, Del., 1,830; George Dick, N. Y., 1,818; Meadow Lawn Pltry Farm, O., 1,792; Pine View Pltry Ranch, N. Y., 1,776; Marshall Farm, Ala., 1,725.

R. I. Reds.—Walliceton Farm, Mass., 1,529; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,433; Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 1,405.

Australorps. — Highland Place Pltry Farm, N. Y., 1,007.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, Mass., 1,606; Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 1,554; Kerr Chickeries, N. J., 1,430.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,593; Wm. R. Speck, N. Y., 1,159; Highfield Farms, N. Y., 1,146.

The weather conditions at the contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	High	Low	Conditions
Aug. 15	82	52	Clear
Aug. 16	84	46	Clear
Aug. 17	86	52	Clear
Aug. 18	92	62	Clear
Aug. 19	77	54	Showers
Aug. 20	76	44	Clear
Aug. 21	86	48	Clear

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 53c; brown, 50c; medium, 45c.

"JIMMIE," said the teacher, "what is your greatest ambition?" Jimmie considered thoughtfully. "I think," he said, "it is to wash mother's face."—The New Outlook.

Two friends met in mid-air. "Fancy meeting you here," cried one. "I'm falling from my aeroplane." "That so?" replied the other. "I'm rising from my gas stove."—Leicester Chronicle.

PARKS' Bred to Lay BARRED ROCKS
Buy Your Males and Females Now

LOWEST PRICES and BEST SELECTIONS
Take advantage of this annual price reduction to get started with some of America's oldest and greatest laying strain of Rocks. Write for complete prices and 40th anniversary catalog.
J. W. PARKS & SONS, Box Y, Altoona, Pa.

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS
FOR FALL DELIVERY
Start a broiler brood now—make an *extra* winter profit. "Wyan-Rocks" (Wh. Wyandotte-Rock Cross), "Brahm-Rocks" (Brahma-Rock Cross). Also straight Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Hatches every week. Write for prices on late Sept., Oct. or Nov. deliveries.
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAllisterville, Penna.

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"Purebred" Barred Rocks $12.00 per 100; $100 per 1,000; Heavy Mixed, $9.00 per 100; Black Giants, $15.00 per 100. Prompt service. C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red
CHICKS.. $10.00 a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. $8.00 a 100
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box 33, McClure, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

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ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION
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(3) What are the principles of organization and practice best suited to success in organized co-operation?

(4) How may organized co-operation serve the farmer in the marketing of crops so as to return him a fair price and an equitable share of the consumer's dollar?

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th St., New York City

Live Stock and Poultry Prospects Good

The outlook for producers of live stock, dairy and poultry products is favorable from a market point of view; that is to say, there is no reason in sight why prices should not be as good as usual, allowing for variations according to time of year. The season is at hand when shipments of live stock and poultry increase, and prices tend lower for a time, but the decline ought to be much less than that of a year ago because available farm supplies seem to be light.

While probably there are no more cattle available for shipment than there were last year, the situation is a little different because of the extremely dry weather in so many parts of the producing region. Cattle are being shipped to market because there is not enough feed to keep them any longer. These conditions lead to temporary oversupply. It may be that marketing will be a little heavier than in the Fall of 1928, but early Winter shipments would be correspondingly less than for the season before. Supplies on the farms and ranges can hardly be increased much for a year or two longer.

The figures indicate that cows and heifers are being held back for the purpose of increasing the herds. The feed situation is likely to be affected by the severe drought of the past month or two. Poor pasturage will lead to heavier feeding of grain, and the grain crop is poor in many parts of the cattle country. This situation might tend to shipping of many poorly finished, light-weight cattle. There is certainly nothing in sight to indicate low prices for good beef cattle.

Hogs are likely to average better prices than those of the Fall of 1928, owing to the smaller number available. Of course, the usual spell of low prices at "hog-killing time" will not be escaped, but a good recovery should take place later in the season. In short, the price level should act somewhat like that of last season, except that values would not be expected to go as low as they did then, and might snap back much more quickly. The corn belt has been suffering from severe dry weather, and any great set-back to the crop would tend to shipment of many light-weight hogs. Otherwise, the feeding outlook is favorable.

Lamb production has been increasing slightly in this country and somewhat faster in other foreign sheep producing regions. Quite likely there will be no more lambs sent to market the coming season than the last year or so. The market outlook is favorable so long as high prices of other meats help the sale for the demand of lamb.

The general direction of the wool output has been upward since 1922. Production this year is expected to be fully one-third more than it was seven years ago. Other wool producing countries will equal or exceed the production last year, but the world's total wool output may not increase because the weight of the fleece is estimated to be lighter in Australia. A stationary wool production and increasing activity of factories making woolen goods, here and in Europe, is likely to help the wool markets a little. Price tendency has been slightly upward the past month.

The poultry market has been acting as well as could be expected at the time of year when supplies of chickens, and especially broilers are increasing. Heavy chickens are still selling about 3 cents higher than in early September of last year. Prices of broilers have tended to ease off a little, but owners seem rather confident and have been putting the surplus into storage rather than cut the price much. Prices of these light-weight chickens are lower than they were a year ago. The weak point of the poultry market is the rather light demand supposed to be caused by the high prices of a few months ago. The demand for canning purposes has helped the sale of heavy fowl. The poultry canning industry has been increasing the past year or two. The feeding situation is not much different from that of last season. As regards the poultry business, the weakest long range feature is the tendency to increase production which tendency is likely to continue as long as meats sell high.

Eggs have been advancing rapidly, even faster than usual in the late Summer and early Fall. The various lines are from 3 to 8 cents higher than in early September, 1928. One feature that helps the egg market is the light stock in cold storage. Another is the brisk demand for eggs which are food of moderate price compared with some cuts of meats. If the price does not rise too fast, conditions indicate rapid decrease of cold storage holdings and good demand for fresh stock for a long time to come. Sales of inferior grades may not be so much because there is a large quantity of frozen eggs in storage, these being available for cooking and manufacture as a substitute for lower grades of fresh receipts.

G. B. F.

Thoughts From Long Acres

By the time this sees the printed page the Fall rains will have set in, but will not repay the farmers for their crop loss due to extensive drought. This section has not seen any rain for many weeks, but we are by no means alone in suffering from dry weather. P. F. of Massachusetts sends me a fine letter, and was thoughtful enough not only to enclose clippings from a Boston paper but also a part of the paper with a long article detailing the worst drought in 40 years. Drought has been general this Summer all over the country, with farmers around here feeding their cattle in the barn because pastures are burned up through dry weather. This too will pass just as it always has.

C. M. R. of New Hampshire writes asking for a copy of the "Old Arm Chair," and I was fortunate to have a copy sent me by Mrs. L. P. of Danbury, Connecticut. It is somewhat queer that these two people, living probably not many miles from each other, should be brought together through mutual love for an old song and through this Long Acres writer in Michigan. The radio featured a southern family singing and playing southern tunes, so once again I heard the familiar strains of "Cotton Eye Joe." That and "Sandy Land" are two peculiarly southern tunes having 49 verses and each verse being about like all the others. That is a characteristic of old time southern songs of real southern origin, as they all have many verses about all alike.

This is an in-between time on the farm, as there is no fruit to pick, no crop to gather, no cultivating or hoeing to do, and it is far too dry for plowing, so the boys and I work a while in the forenoon, cutting brush and weeds, and then park ourselves by the radio and listen to the ball games. My Pennsylvania Dutch blood makes me pull for the Philadelphia Athletics and local loyalty makes us root for the Cubs so we have an exciting time listening in. We know most of the players by name on both teams and have our favorites but none of us have ever seen a big league game.

Last week I made a trip to my brother-in-law's home and found him picking peaches on a farm he runs for a doctor, so I had an opportunity to see just what a Rochester peach could do under the most favorable conditions. That doctor snips off an appendix, and makes enough in an hour to pay farm expenses for the whole Summer so he cares nothing for expense. The soil had been enriched by many loads of manure and in addition each tree had been given a heavy dose of nitrate in the Spring.

The fruit had been thinned heavily last June so there was a crop of big, juicy peaches of amazing size and quality. They were selling at 75 cts. to $1.25 a bushel, sorted and packed in baskets costing 25 cts. each so the grower was not getting rich especially after paying 40 cents an hour for help, but they certainly were fine peaches. The same old complaint was made by the buyers that the Rochester peach would not hold up in shipping, but rapidly developed soft spots and bruises. That is one reason why the tough and bitter Elberta sells so well. What makes so many people call them "Albertas"? Southern Illinois has a wonderful peach crop so they are shipping many hundreds of carloads and smothering the market. I fear that when our few Elbertas come on the price will be too low for any profit. Little peach is making great inroads in our orchards and there is no remedy as no one knows what causes it, and apparently no one cares, at least the ones who have the time and facilities for investigation pay no attention to the spread of this fatal disease of peaches.

Between double header ball games the boys and I just finished giving the henhouse a thorough cleaning. Pop painted the roosts and cracks with kerosene and massacred many thousands of mites. I was astonished at the great number of mites, as this henhouse was only built last year, and especial care was taken to keep all joints around the roosts tight, but there they were in teeming hordes almost every one red with blood sucked from the defenseless hens. Pop was covered from head to foot with crawlers by the time he was through painting so he was due for a wash and a complete change of clothing, which made the missus growl, as wash water is exceeding scarce with the house cistern dry, the barn cistern almost dry and the well showing signs of distress. We suspected that the big rooster, which has been lame so long had hen tuberculosis but I hate to kill things so we took him away back and left him in the deep, wooded ravine alongside a spring fed creek where he can get plenty of water and bugs. There he will take the open air cure, the real back-to-nature treatment but the boys have been back twice already to visit him. I went along once and carried Calvin through the deep brush and weeds while we imitated a rooster crow and searched the brush. Finally Calvin spied him alongside the creek but on his way towards the house over a half mile away. Last time I cleaned the henhouse I spread lime thickly on the dropping boards but that released the ammonia in the droppings so that there was a terrible odor, so no more lime on the dropping boards.

I started to write of drought and songs and wound up with an old rooster but I must admit that I have a hope to hear that old bird crowing down in the ravine and that no varmint will get him. Anyway who can sing when it is dry as bones with dust inches deep.

L. B. R.

"You may be wiser when you are older," was the sarcastic comment. "It may not do me a bit of good to be wise," said Miss Cayenne, "if I wait till I am no longer sufficiently good-looking to compel attention to my conversation."—Washington Star.

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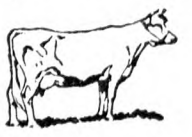

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I am also interested in:
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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I must say a word for the paper that has meant so much to son and myself in our newly chosen work of tilling the soil. Your staff must be truly inspired for our good alone, as each issue seems to answer miraculously some question that has sorely perplexed us, amateurs that we are. I assure you the paper has gained another life-long friend. It is exactly the help we needed. E. B. H.
New York.

It has always been our aim to furnish exact and dependable information on the problems of the farm, and to express it in language so simple and clear that the amateur could understand it as well as experts. It is, of course, encouraging to know the effort has been helpful.

Can you give me any information on the Universal Lock Tip Co., 168 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass.? Are they a reliable company? They give references of any bank or commercial agency in Boston. J. R. H.
New Jersey.

Notwithstanding the references given we do not find this company listed in Bradstreet's commercial agency book. The plan of the company is to sell a pair of shoes with some shares of stock thrown in, or sell the stock and throw in a pair of shoes, as you like. Both the shoes and the stock are of questionable value in our estimation. Our advice is strictly to avoid such propositions.

Would you tell me if the Chicago Portrait Co., 509 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., is a reliable company? Their agent, Louis McGee, called at our place with a box of small envelopes, each supposed to contain a slip of green paper with the exception of two, one on which was written $15, the other a red seal which was claimed to be worth $45. He also had two hand paintings that were copied from photographs. He claimed not to be selling these paintings but they were trying to advertise their work through placing these pictures in two homes in each town. The paintings which are supposed to be worth $30 each go one to the person drawing the envelope with the $15 check, and the other to the person drawing the red seal check, provided you give them pictures of your friends to copy and pay the additional $15 when delivered four weeks later. I drew the red seal. If this company is not reliable will I still have to pay for the pictures when delivered? MRS. H. H.
New York.

Here is the same old "lucky envelope scheme" that has been exposed in this department so many times. We doubt that collection can be forced on any order secured by such deception as above outlined.

I have abortion in my herd of cows. Could you give me any information that would help? I saw an advertisement in the *American Agriculturist* of Dr. David Roberts' treatment for herd infection, of Waukesha, Wis. I am sending you a letter I got. Do you know whether he is reliable? O. D.
Delaware.

The best veterinary authorities agree that there is no drug or combination of drugs that will cure or favorably affect abortion in cattle. Sanitary measures and isolation of infected animals are about all that can be done to eradicate this disease. The sanitary measures to be taken have many times been explained in the live stock department. THE R. N.-Y., therefore, does not accept the advertising of any abortion remedies or cures.

I enclose a letter from Tempo House Dress Corp., 151-55 W. 25th St., New York. I need this work very much, but object to the marked portion, as my work is more than I like to risk by a corporation that does not give the name of anyone connected with it that I could hold responsible. Can you give me any information as to their dependability?
New York. MRS. F. G.

The Tempo House Dress Corp. represents itself as a manufacturer of cotton house dresses and desires the services of women to do the sewing at home. The concern asks the prospective worker to send $2.50 for a "working model." It is the same old work-at-home scheme to sell a cheap dress for $2.50. It is the meanest kind of trickery to take money in this way from women who have met with misfortune.

The warning to industrial employes all over the country this week through posters displayed in their places of employment by the National Better Business Bureau, 383 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y., exposes the swindling scheme of selling stock over the telephone to inexperienced investors. The poster is titled "Phoney Promises."

In releasing the poster the National Better Business Bureau says that this scheme of calling uninformed purchasers on the phone and selling stock through fraud is operated with amazing success. The Bureau finds often that the victim is called by long distance and urged to place an order for stock on the salesman's plea that it is due for an immediate rise in price or that it will be listed on some exchange at a higher price or some other fictitious promise without any basis of fact. The Bureau announces that its investigations frequently disclose a close tie-up between these telephone calls and the operators of so-called "tipster sheets" which purport to give reliable and impartial information about a variety of high-class stocks but which actually are a principal instrument of the swindler in paving the way for exploiting his scheme.

The Bureau cautions the inexperienced investor to closely scrutinize telephone calls to buy stock and to regard with suspicion any such solicitation that hinges on promises of increased value or large dividens.

A bulletin to personal directors in industries where the posters are displayed reads: "The unprincipled stock salesman has seized upon another time-honored method of the reputable dealer in securities to foist his stealing schemes on inexperienced investors. Reliable dealers employ the telephone to call their clients and advise them of new issues on the market or to post them on developments that may influence their d sire to buy or sell some security. In the same manner the unscrupulous operators of "tipster sheets" or bucket shops are calling prospective clients on the phone and, with amazing success, are selling their worthless stock or putting over bucketing deals in well-known securities.

Every investor of moderate experience knows that no reliable brokerage house calls strangers on the telephone urging them to buy some security on advice that it is due for an immediate rise in price or will be listed soon on same exchange where the trading price will be higher. But this, apparently, is not well known by many prospective investors of meager experience.

Market letters are a feature of the service of reputable dealers and the fraudulent operator uses the same device. The letters are sent by swindlers to prospects whose names have been acquired in some way. These closely resemble the communications of reliable dealers and report on securities of high quality but invariably advise purchase of some worthless stock which they are really trying to sell. The telephone calls begin going out to selected prospects after they have received the market letter for a while.

Inexperienced investors should closely scrutinize telephone solicitations to buy stock and regard with suspicion any such solicitations that hinge on promises of increased value or large dividends.—Better Business Bureau.

The above warning of Better Business Bureau to the investing public is timely and well deserved. The same information has been repeatedly printed in this department but it cannot be repeated too often. We have the records in our files of concrete cases in which inexperienced people have been swindled out of thousands of dollars by the long-distance telephone tipster sheet process, so well described above.

I sold Morris Shulman, 711 John St., Elmira, N. Y., 750 cockerels at 24c a pound. His son, who came for the birds, caught around 50 pullets and put them in with the cockerels. The pullets of course were worth more as future layers than for meat. When I discovered the pullets in the crates Mr. Shulman promised when unloading he would pick out the pullets and return them. This he failed to do and I have been unable to get satisfaction in the meantime. Can you secure a settlement for me for the difference between the value of the 50 pullets and that number of cockerels? G. W. B.
New York.

Morris Shulman is evidently a poultry dealer in Elmira, N. Y., operating in Steuben County and surrounding territory. We wrote Mr. Shulman three letters with regard to this subscriber's claim, all of which were ignored. If the dealer had any grounds for refusing the claim it is reasonable to assume that he would respond to our letters. The experience may serve as a guide to other poultrymen in that section of the State in dealing with Mr. Shulman.

MRS. NEWLYWED: "Oh, you did splendidly with the wallpapering, darling! But what are those funny lumps?" Mr. Newlywed: "Good Heavens! I forgot to take down the pictures."—R. R. Magazine.

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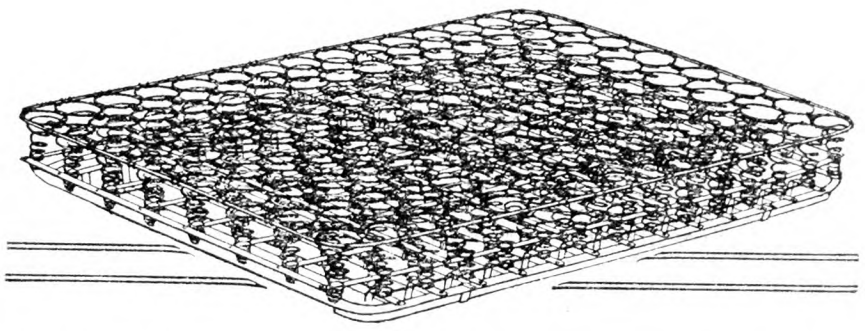
Foster Ideal Springs are not sold in every furniture or department store and you may be urged to buy something alleged to be "just as good or superior" to a Foster Ideal. But—if you are interested in proper spine support and want real rest, you'll seek out the Foster Ideal Dealer in your city and you'll buy a genuine Foster Ideal Spring, *that bears the Foster Trade Mark*



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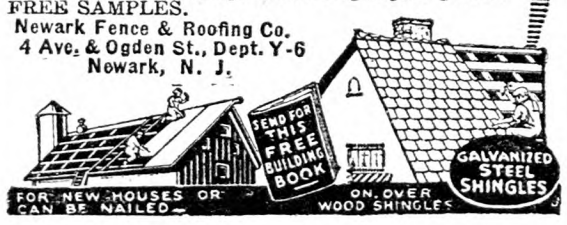

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at the Eastern States Exposition will be found in the Maine Building. Our stock will be larger than ever before. Our overcoats are all hand tailored, which guarantees perfect fit and long service. Our quality is the highest and our prices the lowest. Visit our booth before you purchase. **MAINE SHEEP AND WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, Augusta, Maine.**

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Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

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Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Mother and one daughter of high school age; mother housekeeper, daughter assist, in family of four; modern house, few miles from Trenton, N. J. ADVERTISER 6992, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—February, truck gardener-farmer for small welfare sanatorium in mountains of Tennessee; salary $75, house, garden truck, medical service; a Christian spirt of service necessary; give full particulars with letters of recommendation. UPLANDS SANATORIUM, Pleasant Hill, Tenn.

WANTED—Married farmer, experienced in general farm work and willing to milk in the morning. ADVERTISER 7009, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-FARMER to have charge of 150-acre place in Westchester County, N. Y.; modern house with all improvements; wife to cook occasionally for owner, an unmarried man; state nationality, religion, age of self and wife; positions held year by year with owners' names and kind of work done for each, mechanical knowledge and experience and salary desired; position is permanent; applicants answering fully will be first considered. ADVERTISER 7014, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN and wife, no children; woman do housework for three; all conveniences; man, laborer on farm. ADVERTISER 6663, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED woman as housekeeper for an elderly couple. ADVERTISER 7017, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSERY and landscape company wants ambitious young farmer (age about 20); opportunity to learn profitable trade while working. PEACOCK NURSERY, Copley, Ohio.

PROTESTANT woman desired in family of professional man, 20 miles from New York; can be middle-aged or over as no heavy work; plain cooking; right party given family privileges; salary according to duties assumed. ADVERTISER 7018, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Boy or man for farm work; steady job; state wages and particulars. ADVERTISER 7025, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Strong, capable woman, general housework, family three adults, six children, youngest two years, modern improvements; most washing done out. ADVERTISER 7032, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable, single man, fruit and dairy farm; use tractor and horses; permanent position; state wages. WALLACE TITSWORTH, Sussex, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED woman for housework, family of three; small house, suburb of New York; good home. Address BOX 381, Hewlett, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG married man, experienced in retail dairy work; must furnish reference. ADVERTISER 7042, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP wanted—Working housekeeper for family of 2 adults, 3 children; no washing; salary $75 a month. MRS. WM. DeMOTT, Millington, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman to run modern poultry plant on profit-sharing basis, fully equipped for 2,000 hens and broiler raising as side line, also small hatching business; located 80 miles from New York City; will give liberal terms to man of experience. ADVERTISER 7040, care Rural New-Yorker.

STRONG boy for work on poultry farm; good home and opportunities for advancement. BUSH FARM, Sussex, N. J.

ELDERLY man for work on poultry farm; small wages but good home and many advantages. ADVERTISER 7037, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN wanted—Waitress and cleaning, salary $45-$50 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Single man on poultry farm near Albany, N. Y.; capacity 2,000 layers, 15,000 electric incubation; state nationality, age, experience and wages desired in first letter; applicant must be congenial and a willing worker. ADVERTISER 7046, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married working foreman for farm 50 miles from New York; must thoroughly understand dairy, general farm crops; wife to board two men; fine opportunity right man; give age, full particulars. ADVERTISER 7044, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Lady to keep house and board three farm hands, private estate near New York; must be good cook and housekeeper; one who can drive car preferred. ADVERTISER 7045, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Women for general housework, plain cooking, experienced waitress. ZEPPA, West Cornwall, Conn.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS wanted—The National Farm School maintains an employment agency for its graduates in dairying, horticulture, landscape gardening, greenhouse management, poultry and general agriculture; anyone interested in good trained working men, apply to C. L. GOODLING, Dean, National Farm School, Farm School, Pa.

HEAD gardener on private estate, position wanted; reference and certificate from horticultural school. ADVERTISER 6963, care Rural New-Yorker.

GAME protector, forest ranger, camp caretaker; refined, temperate; very handy; reasonable. BOX 47, Greenville, N. Y.

LADY wants housework in small family. ADVERTISER 6994, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN young man, 25, single, experienced as assistant herdsman, desires position as herdsman or assistant. DONALD W. HOLLIS, 847 N. Main St., West Hartford, Conn.

FARM manager, American, open; life-time, practical, scientific experience all branches; private, commercial; cattle, breeding, showing; dairying, poultry, fruit, hogs; highly recommended. ADVERTISER 7003, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, agricultural school training, six years' experience, wishes position on estate or farm. ADVERTISER 6999, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, 50, capable, successful worker, who will produce profitable results; salary or percentage on over 1,500 layers. ADVERTISER 7006, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING estate manager or head gardener open for engagement; life and agricultural college experience, all departments of agricul-cultural work, thorough knowledge of purebred stock, A.R. work, thoroughly experienced in garden, greenhouse and landscape work, unlimited experience in raising poultry, turkeys and water-fowl, familiar with all construction work; willing to develop old or new estate where neatness, thrift and honesty are appreciated; no tobacco or profanity; married, American, no children; excellent references. Address F. E. LATHAM, South Lincoln, Mass.

POSITION wanted—Companion, care of invalid; references. Phone LIBERTY 4210, New Haven, Conn.

POSITION wanted—Estate or farm manager available after November 1; man with proven ability, experienced in all branches; farming on large scale with modern machinery, building and development; production and making grade A and certified milk with over 100 head registered cattle; college and Graham school training; poultry. ADVERTISER 7019, care Rural New-Yorker.

SWISS farmer wants position on a dairy farm; handy with all machinery; small family. ADVERTISER 7022, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wishes position on farm; best reference; no bad habits. ADVERTISER 7024, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY manager desires position, age 28, married; 10 years' experience in all branches, specializing in egg production and baby chick raising; best references. BOX 117, Palatine Bridge, N. Y.

AVAILABLE immediately, refined American, age 32, married, 2 children, desires a position of responsibility with opportunities for advancement as caretaker or superintendent on farm or estate, or will consider any honest, straight-forward business proposal; having had both forestry and agricultural experience and education I am in a position to take complete charge of operations; am able to furnish excellent references; please state salary and living accommodations. ADVERTISER 7027, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, experienced, middle-aged; wife, housework; one child; estate or farm; please state wages. ADVERTISER 7028, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORKING farm manager, clean, physical culture family, Protestant-Americans, handle 50 cows; highest reference; commercial and estate; life-time experience; bld. milk route, life experiences retail; handle anything; no respecters hours; salary, one good man or shares; will invest. ADVERTISER 7030, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, proven ability all branches, life-long experience, training, desires responsible position. ADVERTISER 7031, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-SUPERINTENDENT, high-grade, thoroughly qualified, experienced in all estate requirements; married, American; 36. MR. E., Route 6, Fairfield, Conn.

POSITION wanted on commercial poultry farm. HARRY BUCKLEY, Gen. Del., Paterson, N. J.

YOUNG man, single, sober, desires position on modern poultry farm. Orange or Sullivan County: experienced; $50 month and maintenance. HANSEN, 160 Smith St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM superintendent, estate manager or head gardener open for engagement, having had life experience in all its branches; I am married and have one daughter; can furnish best of reference from past employer. ADVERTISER 7033, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, Swedish-German, childless, excellent caretakers of estate, want position; wages $150; all-around mechanic, housekeeper; best references. PALMER, Cannondale, Conn.

CHEF, white, single, 35 years old, small tea-room or institution; good experience. GEO. SMITH, Box 354, Red Bank, N. J.

FARM to operate on percentage, main highway, near city; college and practical experience, management, developing, building, marketing. ADVERTISER 7041, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, long experience, good reference, able to take full charge, desires position; state particulars in reply. ADVERTISER 6985, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, thoroughly trained and experienced in all branches, desires position where honest, conscientious work will be appreciated. ADVERTISER 7043, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Position as foreman or caretaker on private estate, by American, married, no children, age 39; no couple job, no men to board. ADVERTISER 7038, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED gardener wants position as caretaker or manager on gentleman's place or lodge or camp; thoroughly experienced in landscape garden work, fruit, forest work, care of stock, poultry, grading roads, building rustic work; best of reference as to ability and reputation; a congenial place where conscientious work is appreciated is more important than big wages. ADVERTISER 7039, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk Highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Small farm, Columbia, Greene or Dutchess Co., N. Y., full particulars. ADVERTISER 6919, care Rural New-Yorker.

25-ACRE poultry farm, capacity 2,000 layers, 4,000 chicks, dwelling house, double garage, with 100 Leghorns and some poultry equipment. D. J. PIERRE, R. 2, Wyoming, Del.

FOR SALE—Opportunity for man and wife to operate large boarding-house or as small hotel, in wonderful climate, growing town; 35 rooms, 10 baths, new heating system; half on mortgage. THE JACKSON, Hammonton, N. J.

WILL swap 6 acres, outbuildings, suitable chickens, large 8-room house; bridge zone, easy commuting New York City, for farm Northern Jersey, Southern New York. ARNOLD NEWMEIER, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Small farm, Otsego County; poultry, dairy, Summer home; photo; $1,700. M. FITZGERALD, R. D. 3, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

WANTED to buy a home farm, from 5 to 25 acres, with some woods and fruit for home use near brook; not over $1,500; no objection against distance or out-of-way place, with small buildings, as I am alone; must lay protected from the north side by hill or trees. ADVERTISER 7016, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—50 acres of good land, good buildings, hundred yards from State highway; $3,700, for crops and all for quick sale; if not interested don't write. ADVERTISER 7034, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Nine-bedroom hotel, large dining-room and kitchen; fully equipped and furnished; grocery store in conection, newly stocked, fixtures, everything complete; dance hall, gas pumps; price $6,500, $1,500 down. ADVERTISER 7021, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale, 44 acres of high land, 5-room house and outbuildings; good truck or poultry farm; price $2,700. ROSE L. HARRIS, Felton, Del.

260-ACRE Delaware County dairy farm, good buildings, 22 cows, team, tools, $7,000, $2,000 cash. ADVERTISER 7023, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 197 acres, two miles from Ballston, N. Y., on improved highway; large colonial mansion, 20 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat and electricity; two sets farm buildings, new stanchions for 30 cows, running water in buildings; land in high state of cultivation; owner selling on account of advanced age; will sell with or without stock; price on application. JAMES H. MALCOLM, 279 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.

GENERAL store, gas station, garage for repair work, acre of level land, just outside large town, with unrestricted parking space. BOX 87, Waverly, N. Y.

$1,500—$500 cash buys 3-acre, 100-tree orchard; fine for bungalows, great water privileges, lovely boating and bathing for miles; near city Middletown. BOX 41, Highview, N. Y.

WANTED to rent, with option to buy, small farm in Jersey, commuting distance of New York; full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 7029, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHEAP, near Barnegat, N. J., 3½-acre chicken and truck farm; house, barn, furniture, tools. N. WHITTIER, 232 N. 11th St., Newark, N. J.

EXCHANGE or sell village property, 7-room house, improvements; 960 feet waterfront; for small poultry-fruit farm: see my property first. MELL, Rosendale, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100-acre dairy farm with or without equipment, 17 miles north of Syracuse, main highway, high school, good location. T. R. SNOW, Central Square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Taggart's Poultry Farm, Vineland, N. J.; write for description and terms.

FOR SALE—16 acres clear for farming; fruit trees, barn, chicken coops, 10-room house, bath, lavatory, running water, and acetylene gas; near school, State road and bus line; 3½ miles from Jersey Central Railroad, 1 mile from Lehigh Valley Railroad; price $6,000, mortgage $3,000. R. HERWIG, R. F. D. 1, Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE—Two good farms with stock, bargains. Write PETER LASCO, Forest City, Pa.

WANTED to rent, chicken farm, near good road, preferably with option of buying; full particulars, price and condition in first letter. BOX 164, Clinton, N. J.

WANTED to hire, with privilege of buying, small farm or filling station on main road. ADVERTISER 7035, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—245-acre dairy farm, 32 head stock tuberculin tested, modern home, tenant house, large barn, 50 tons hay, all crops, silo; $12,000, with $3,000 cash, good terms. Address P. H. DRUMMOND, Nichols, N. Y.

FOR SALE—12-acre farm near Ithaca, N. Y.; attractive vine-covered house, good barn, large poultry houses, never failing well, prolific garden, large variety of fruit trees and small fruits; sale price, $800. Inquire MARY KARIKKA, R. R. 26, Newfield, N. Y.

WANTED to rent, with option to buy, small dairy and poultry farm between Syracuse and Watertown. F. H. WILKER, Center Village, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY dairy farm, 106 acres, 1½ acres woodland; land all tillable, very good soil, has been well cared for, near good markets and school; large house, good repair; buildings in good repair, both well painted; electricity available; will sell reasonable for cash. ADVERTISER 7036, care Rural New-Yorker.

TOURIST HOME on main highway, wonderful location for tea-room; write for particulars. 164 W. GENESEE ST., Clyde, N. Y.

5¼ ACRES in village on James River, Virginia; two good buildings; price $800. A. HALL, Savannah, N. Y.

FOR SALE at half price, money-making Southern Vermont dairy farm, 2½ miles from village, handy to excellent cream market; 250 acres, 2 modern houses, 3 barns full of hay, up-to-date milk house, ice house, hen houses, wagon sheds, garages, all in best of repair; will carry 30 head of stock; running water in houses and barns, electricity in every building, telephone, big sugar lot, some timber, plenty wood; great place for Summer boarders, overlooks lake; owner unable to carry on on account of ill health; will exchange for other property, New York State preferred; one-man fruit and poultry farm desired; write owner. ADVERTISER 7047, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE honey, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs., extra clover, $6.60; 30 lbs., $3.75, not prepaid; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; free price list of other containers; 10-lb. pail, delivered within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5-lb., $1.15; buckwheat, $1; satisfaction guaranteed or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; prices free on 60-lb. cans clover, light amber and white comb. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Complete hydraulic cider press, 60 barrels daily; price $1,000. KLUEGEL, Leeds, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—New clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90 postpaid. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

MAPLE nut fudge, $1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vt.

COUNTRY board, farm home, all conveniences; hunting. MRS. BURR DEWEY, Mansfield, Pa.

VERMONT extracted honey, unheated, crystallizing; 10 pounds, $2.50 delivered. CARL JOHNSON, Pomfret, Vt.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

FINE quality white clover extracted honey, 60 lbs., $6.50; 120 lbs., $12.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

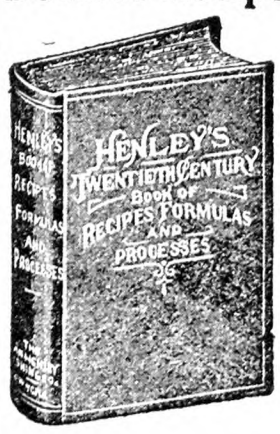
NEW crop, exquisite, pure clover honey; five-pound pail, $1.25; six pails, $6 postpaid. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FOR SALE—About 50 colonies of bees and complete equipment. What's your best offer? Write for further particulars. JONAS COLLIER, Coxsackie, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 15,000 capacity Hall incubators with automatic turners; late model No. 5, suitable for upper or lower deck. HALL BROTHERS, Wallingford, Conn.

FOR SALE—Candee incubator, 3,600 capacity, also Hall incubator, 6,000 capacity, both in good condition; price low. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, Theresa, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Henley's Twentieth Century Book of Recipes and Formulas



This 800-page book gives thousands of RECIPES covering all branches of The USEFUL ARTS

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For Sale by RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 WEST 30th STREET NEW YORK CITY

2½ Tons Heats 6 Rooms!

"With our Bulldog Furnace we use about 2½ tons of coal a winter on the average, and it is cozy all the time. We have only a 6-room house so we just use a third of the grate. Three cheers for the 'Bulldog'!"—F. H. Taylor, Dunning, Nebr.

"Does the Work of 3 Stoves"

"This is my third winter with the Bulldog. It does the work of 3 coal stoves that I used, which only warmed up part of the house and not very well at that. My Bulldog not only does that, but heats 3 rooms upstairs, with great satisfaction. My house is located in a very cold place, with no protection at all. It is the easiest furnace to handle I have yet seen."
—E. C. Diplock, 105 Elm St., Camden, Me.

3 Tons Heats 8 Rooms

"My furnace has been in use for 3 years and our 8-room house is always warm, including floors. I used 3 tons of hard coal last winter to heat our 8-room house. You can use anything that will burn in the Bulldog. We often warm and remove the dampness during a stormy period in summer with waste paper."
—Lester F. Coons, Ellenville, N. Y.

40 Below Outside; 75 Above Inside

"I must say that I am well satisfied with the Bulldog furnace, as it doesn't take much fuel to keep the house warm. I am using wood and *green* wood at that! It has been around 40 below zero outside, but have had no trouble keeping the temperature up around 70 or 75. I have 7 rooms and bath, so it does all you claim for it. If I were to buy another furnace, it would be a Bulldog every time."
—A. P. Nelson, Oakdale Farm, Frederic, Wis.

Cuts Coal Bills in Half!

"I had a hot air furnace in our 7-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes *half as much coal* and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morning when we got up."
Jess T. Conrad, 1211 W. Arch St., Shamokin, Pa.

Bulldog Is Just What He Wanted

"I wanted a square heater that would not take up half my cellar, also one with a square fire box, so my fire would burn even. I lived in a place with a furnace having a round fire box and never had an even fire. I wanted a heater that would not break my back to shake it, one that would save coal and give me heat. I have it today installed in my cellar. It is a Bulldog."
—Robert P. Carter, Kingston, N. Y.

"Heats as Good as Ever!"

"In regard to our Bulldog Furnace: Our furnace has been in use 6 years and it heats as good as ever."
—Arthur Cloepfil, R. F. D. No. 1, Rock Port, Mo.

Fuel Saved Pays for Furnace

"This is the second winter I have used the Bulldog and the savings in my coal bills have paid for my furnace."
—Milton E. Spain, Casey, Ia.

No Money Down! Small Monthly Payments—Installed Almost as Easily as a Cook Stove!

Bulldog Furnace Co.,
19th and California Ave., Dept. 30-76 Chicago

Without obligating me, please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Furnace.

Have you a basement? *Yes* ☐ *No* ☐

Name _____

Street Address _____

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County _____ *State* _____

The Bulldog comes completely erected and is sent for free inspection. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our remarkably low price. DON'T put up with old fashioned stoves or some worn out furnace, when you can so EASILY have the greatest fuel saver made. *Factory connections both East and West and we ship from the nearest point. Write now!*

Write for FREE Book Today

While this Special Offer Lasts!

Learn how to have all the heat you want—where you want it—and save money! Remember the Bulldog is *different*—and *better!* Complete combustion of gases saves 25% of your fuel bill. Exclusive Gable-Top Radiator receives *all* the direct rays of the fire. Exclusive oblong fire-pot is not only ideal for coal, but enables you to keep a wood fire over night. Remember—the Bulldog is sent for *free inspection*. Then small monthly payments at an amazingly low price! Send for Free Book TODAY!

BULLDOG FURNACE CO., Dept. 30-76 **19th and California Ave. Chicago, Illinois**

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. September 21, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5074

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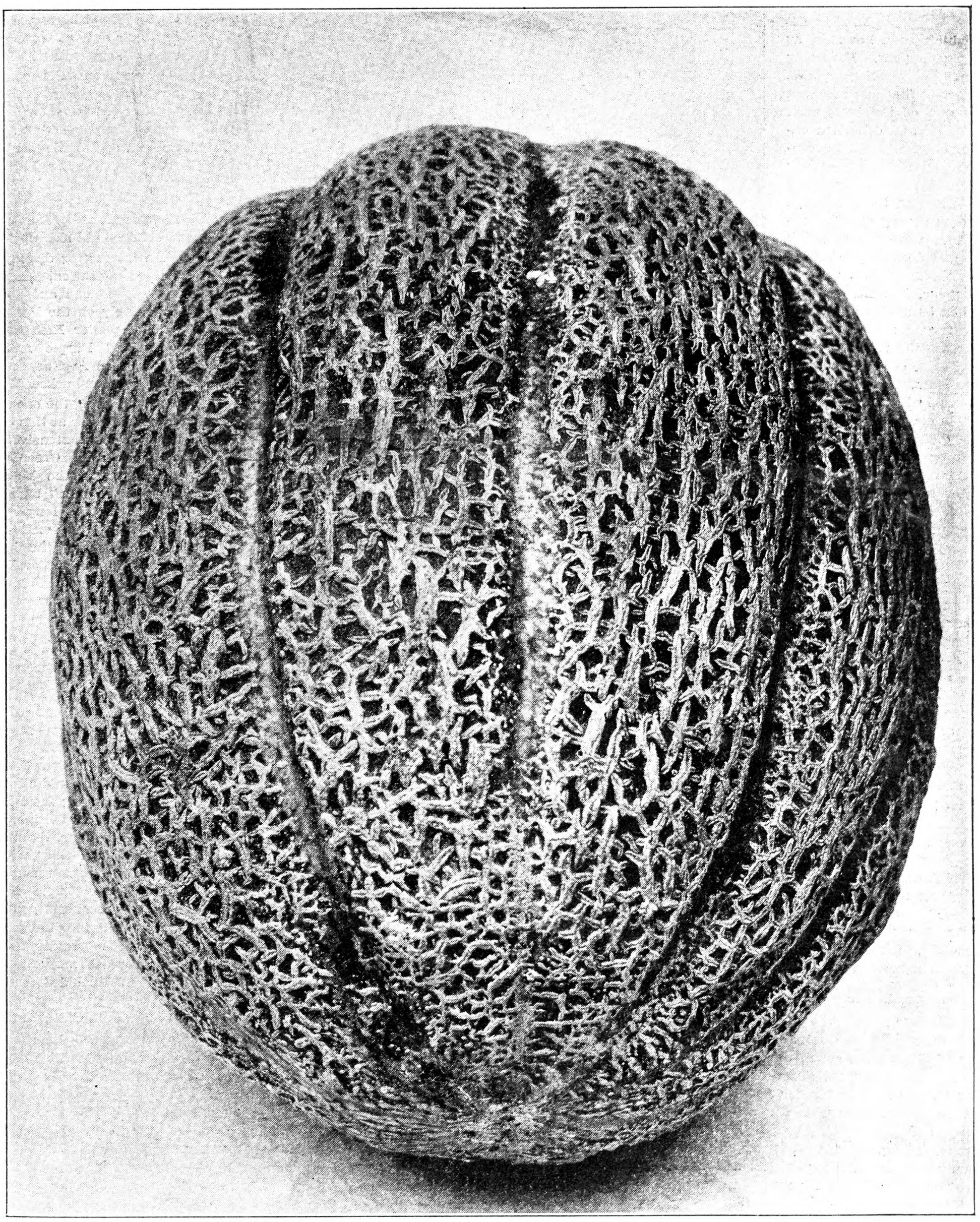


They Still Grow Melons in South Jersey

The Horticultural Exhibits at the New York State Fair

By H. B. Tukey

THERE is no mistaking the general rounding out of what used to be called the "Fruit Exhibit" to what is now more properly called the "Horticultural Exhibit," at the New York Fair at Syracuse, held this year from August 26 to 31. Looking back eight or 10 years one saw the fruit exhibit predominating in the large hall which now houses horticultural products, but with manufactured products such as furnaces, radios, clothes and washing machines occupying a conspicuous part. Today, all the articles of manufacture have disappeared, and in their places have come vegetables in ever-increasing quantity, more flowers, seed and grain, and finally ornamental nursery plantings. After all, does not this general shift of affairs reflect what is occurring in America as a whole, that is, the heightened interest in vegetable products, flowers, and ornamental plantings, while fruit is no more than holding its own?

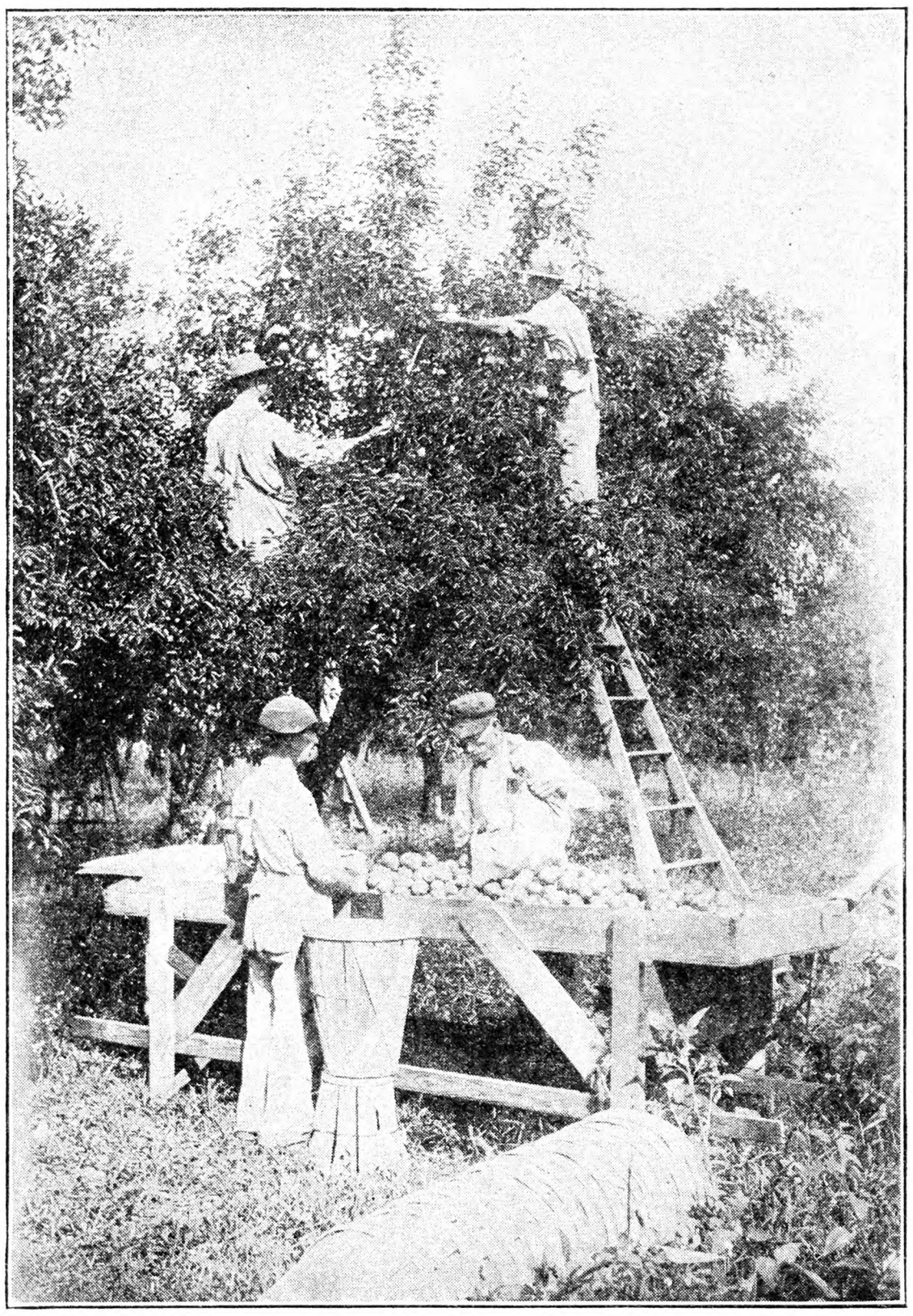
The fruit exhibit was, however, as good as in any past year. Following the arrangement of previous years, with the Experiment Station at Geneva occupying one end of the hall, with long tables of plate and collection exhibits extending down through the center of the building, and with county and Grange exhibits in booths along the side, and here and there through the center, it was a very effective arrangement. There were not so many exhibits by organized groups, and there may not have been quite as many plates as last year, but the gain in collections and in 50 apples of a kind, easily made up for the shortage. It is a question whether the more effective displays are not those of the larger collections rather than the individual plate entries. It is hard to improve upon a long table covered with groups of 50 apples of quality and color, and there is something about the general uniformity of a farm collection of fruit, for example, that makes a very pretty picture. A decided improvement this year was the larger lettering for names of fruits, adding to the educational value.

In the Farm Bureau fruit exhibits there was a close race between Seneca and Ulster counties, Seneca finally emerging the winner, and Ulster a close second. Both exhibits were well rounded with all classes of fruits, though Ulster County, probably because of a more advanced season, showed more color. Cayuga's well-labelled arrangement took third place, and Schuyler County took fourth with a display which featured grapes.

In the class of general county exhibits, there were eight entries. Cortland County was awarded first place with a flood-lighted display of milk, eggs and general farm products, featuring the dairy cow as the keystone of county prosperity. Schuyler County was second in an exhibit which emphasized diversity of farming in that region, and which showed the roads which lead to nearby markets. Yates County with a bearing grapevine as the central theme was awarded third. All the exhibits were worth while. Schenectady County displayed its proximity to markets and the diversity of its crops; Genesee County showed its adaptability to a wide variety of crops from grain, potatoes, milk, canning crops and eggs, to wool and animal products; Chemung County also featured a general line of products, including tobacco; Chautauqua County displayed grapes and grape juice, evaporated and dry-milk products, and a general line of produce, and Herkimer County featured dairy products and reforestation projects. Besides being most excellent from the standpoint of the fair, exhibits of this kind must have a great value to the counties themselves in helping them to take stock of themselves, and crystallize opinion upon what they are best suited to produce.

To complete the group awards, Onondaga County was first in the Home Bureau exhibits, with a display of house-furnishing; Wayne was second with hooked rug craft, and Allegany was third with children's clothing. Among the Granges, North Manlius was first with a general line of produce; Baldwinsville was second with cabbage taking the center of the stage; Marcellus Grange was awarded third, showing an auto truck bound for the fair, made from cobs of corn, and Cicero Grange took fourth. In the competition between vegetable associations, first place was awarded to the Albany Market Gardeners' Co-operative Association, Inc.; second to the Geneva Vegetable Growers' Association, and third to the Southern Tier Vegetable Growers' Association.

But to return to the fruit exhibits, one of the amusing things was the great interest in a banana tree with a cluster of ripening bananas, grown by the Department of Parks of Syracuse, in whose "shade" from time to time basked prominent fruit growers and others interested in agriculture, apparently oblivious of the recent urge for a tariff upon bananas because of the competition of that "fruit" with New York State grown fruits. The banana trust would get a good laugh out of the free publicity given its product right in the midst of a fruit show for New York grown produce. There is no thought of criticism in these remarks; it rather shows that the enmity towards the banana was apparently not so far-reaching after all.



One Method of Handling Apples. Fig. 610

The State Experiment Station at Geneva occupied larger space than ever before, bringing together for the first time its activities in all lines, from dairying, through bacteriology, spray materials, insects, seed inspection, fertilizer inspection, canning crops, orchard management, breeding of fruits, and plant propagation. Probably greatest interest was shown in the nectarines, or "fuzzless peaches," as they are called. With a good coloring of red these smooth-skin peaches present an attractive appearance. Brown rot has been a serious handicap to their culture in the past, but now with improved methods of spraying, the nectarine may be on its way back to prominence. "Surecrop" is one of the better varieties.

Among new peaches, a new variety, Sunbeam, was as handsome appearing a peach as the writer has ever seen. Introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture, it represents an early semi-freestone yellow peach of excellent quality. Its golden yellow is blushed and mottled with a bright attractive red. Three products of the New Jersey Experiment Station also aroused favorable comment, namely Pioneer, an improved Carman, and Oriole and Goldfinch, two yellow peaches of Elberta type ripening well before that variety.

New apples of the McIntosh type that were shown were Early McIntosh, Milton, Cortland and Macoun. The fruits of Milton were large in size, a bit irregular in shape, and seemingly further advanced in season of ripening than they have been said to be. Early McIntosh, on the other hand, seemed not quite so early in ripening as it was first credited with being, though its symmetry, color and quality are certainly excellent characters. Cortland and Macoun seem to be holding their own as varieties of McIntosh type to supplement McIntosh.

Three new Delicious types of promise are Orleans, Newfane and Medina. Orleans did not show as much color as the other two; Newfane is practically a sweet apple; which leaves Medina as the most promising of the three from experiences to date. All three are well worth watching where a Delicious-type fruit is desired, and where Delicious itself does not size up well.

An interesting display of filberts attracted attention, ranging from the large Barcelona and Du Chilly grown extensively on the Pacific Coast, down to the smaller Kentish Cob, the purple-husked Purple Aveline, the red-husked Red Aveline, and the normally whitish-green-husked White Aveline.

Plums, being the one fruit which had developed color at this early date, were shown rather extensively. There were to be seen the Green Gage or Reine Claude types, the Yellow Egg varieties, the roundish blue plums of Diamond type, the longer ones of Bradshaw type, the small round sweetish Mirabelle sorts, the blue tart Damsons, the watery oval reddish Wild Goose kinds, and the larger yellow and reddish Japanese varieties. Plums cover a wide range of shapes, sizes, colors, textures, flavors and seasons, and justly make a strong appeal to the amateur.

The tomato came into its own in an extensive collection of varieties and types, presenting the standard John Baer, large yellow-fruited kinds, the small whitish Snowball, the delicate-blushed Peach, and all the other smaller sorts ranging from Red Currant to Red Grape, Red Plum, Yellow Cherry and Yellow Pear, the name being quite descriptive of the variety in each instance. It was shown that tomatoes respond to heavy applications of complete fertilizers, especially those high in phosphoric acid. Incidentally, fertilizers should be put into the ground in an operation separate from the planting of peas or beans, otherwise serious damage may result to the seed. Varieties of peppers included the large blocky Chinese Giant, the long shoestring-like Long Red Cayenne, the tiny Small Chili, and the large flat Salad Pimento.

A new feature was the exhibit on propagation of evergreens, roses and fruit trees, showing the length of time necessary to grow plants of these kinds and the methods employed. A small cutting of arbor vitae made in August of 1929, for example, was shown in successive steps year after year until it had reached a salable plant by 1935. Likewise the steps in producing a rose were shown from the seed collected in 1929, through the seedling, the budding operation, the young bud, and the salable rose bush in 1932. An apple tree carried the same scheme for fruit trees from the seed in 1929, the seedling in 1930, budded stock in 1931, yearling tree in 1932, and two-year tree ready for sale in 1933.

Added to all this were electric fly-traps, a display of the importance of securing finely divided sulphur for orchard dusting, an exhibit of good and bad grass and grain seeds, and more other little interesting odds and ends than there is space to include.

The flower show with its orchids, table decorations, roses, Dahlias, Gladioli and perennials, was as pretty as ever. The appearance of evergreens on display is a good sign. Full advantage of this opportunity to display their wares might be taken to good advantage by other nurserymen. Judging by the inquiries about ornamental plants, both the fair and the growers of ornamental plants might benefit by becoming interested in each other.

A Grower of Prize Apples

THE registration clerks at the State Fair know the number of C. H. Mills of Seneca Co., N. Y., without consulting their books, this year. The reason underlying is that out of 72 entries by Mr. Mills, 66 drew prizes, and most of these ribbons were blue. Aside from plates of miscellaneous varieties, the entries which brought first money ran as follows: "Best 15 Varieties," "Best 10 Varieties," "Best 5 Varieties," "Best 5 Varieties for Dessert," "Best Bushel of Wealthies," "Best Bushel of Kings," "Best Bushel of McIntosh," "Best Barrel of Wealthies," "Best Barrel of Twenty-ounce." A bushel of Clapp's Favorite and of Duchess pears brought first prize also. Second premium was awarded the farm collection (30 kinds), and the best 50 apples.

Mr. Mills does not cross apple growing with dairying or truck farming. In actual fact a cow is not allowed on any of his farms, but when he started his first orchard he grew strawberries and bramble berries between the rows of apple trees. His method of planting an orchard today is to use twice as many trees as needed, and after getting a few crops from the young trees, he cuts out every other one. These trees are brought into bearing at the age of 10 years, and from them are taken much of the prize fruit.

"I could go into most anybody's orchard and find prize apples," asserted Mr. Mills modestly. "Not many, perhaps, but some. Most people are not able to tell their prize apples."

It is noteworthy that Mr. Mills is still setting out orchards in these days of land depression, when abandoned farms are being offered at any price by people who have not been able to find money in soil. Communities in this frame of mind are beholden to this orchardist for new and better methods and for the seeing of its unwanted farms in blossom and in bearing. I. U.

Growing Large Onions

I wish some information about the possibility of growing Bermuda onions here in Orange Co., N. Y., not from seed, but by setting out the plants shipped from some Southern State. A. G. V.

THE onion is one of the most profitable vegetables raised either by seed or plant. Each method has its own advantage. If plants are used, it should be for a market where the onions are sold by the piece as they grow too large to sell by the bushel. There are more bushels per acre by the seed method.

One great advantage in setting the plants is that the ground where they are set can be prepared as soon as the soil can be plowed, and then harrowed or cultivated every week until the plants are set the last week in April or first week in May, which will destroy most of the weed seed that would germinate before the plants are set. This procedure cannot be followed where seed is sown as, to insure a good crop of onions from seed, the seed must be sown as early in the Spring as possible. A great many "thick necks" will occur if seed is sown later.

We can grow our own plants without sending south for them, and have much better plants to set at your convenience.

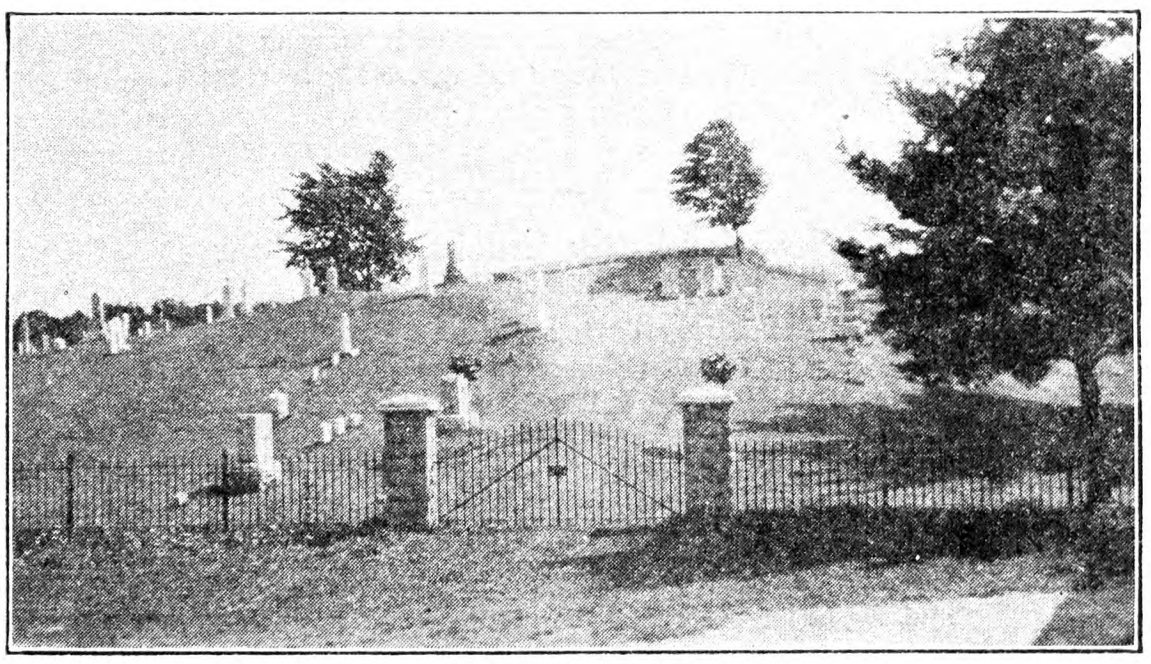
Make a cold-frame now by using a 16-ft. board 1 ft. wide for top and a 16-ft., 8-in. board for bottom. Nail 6-ft. boards on ends, this will give a frame that can be covered with five 3x6 sashes. Prepare the soil at once by digging in plenty of well-rotted manure. As freezing weather sets in put the sash on the frame, so the frost will not get very deep in the bed. About February 1 sow eight rows of seed under each sash about ½ in. deep. This sash should then be covered by straw mats to keep bed from freezing. When the young plants are 6 in. high and about as thick as a pencil they should be pulled and about one-third of tops cut off. Clip the roots if too long, as they will set much better and not double up. As they are clipped place in pails in which have about 2 in. of water.

Of course the ground where they are to be set must be prepared before this, by plowing, harrowing and dragging until it is as smooth and level as a floor. Every hour spent in getting the ground in ideal condition, will save you two later on. The plants should be set in rows, 12 in. apart and 6 in. apart in the row. I use a hand "dibble" with 12 pegs nailed 6 in. apart, so when this is pressed in the soil it makes 12 holes at a time 1 in. deep. The plants are then placed in the holes by a boy followed by another person pressing the soil to the plant.

I prefer the Prizetaker to the Bermuda; the Prizetaker is more of a globe shape and has a better appearance in the market than the Bermuda. I have grown them 13 in. in circumference in this manner and they took first premium in the Inter-State Fair at Trenton. Use at least 1½ tons of 5-12-10 fertilizer per acre. Sow this broadcast before harrowing. I prefer the fertilizer to manure, as one has less weeds to contend with, less "thick necks" and better bulbs. WM. PERKINS.

Improvement of Rural Cemeteries

WHO would not say after looking at the accompanying photograph that it pays to make considerable outlay in labor and money in order to have a rural cemetery in proper condition? It is not only pleasing to the eyes of the passersby, but in a distinct way it is a satisfaction to those who have had the remains of relatives buried there. A well-kept cemetery is an attractive spot in a neighborhood, but if in walking through clothing is torn by briars or adorned by burs, one is not likely to enter it often.



A Well-kept Rural Cemetery

The cemetery here illustrated was in poor condition, though scythe-mowed once each year. The fence was a wood structure, more or less dilapidated and in need of paint. But the crisis was reached when a dealer in monuments removed one which he said was unpaid for. These things led up to the thought of incorporating, when a monument could neither be placed in the cemetery nor removed from it without a permit from the board of trustees. A wealthy man has also endowed this burying place sufficiently to provide a good steel fence as shown, with gate posts and corner posts of cement blocks. The gates are of steel, double and provided with ample fasteners.

In undertaking to rescue the grounds from the clutch of briars, myrtle and various other perennial plants, it was ncessary to remove all footstones, rose bushes, etc. Then the ground was plowed, mostly with one horse, though in some of the toughest places, two were necessary. Of course, the monuments are set in line, which makes it convenient for lawn-mowing, as it is now done five times each year with a power lawn mower. After plowing the turf was removed from the cemetery, and the soil was raked and fertilized before grass seed was sown. Removing the turf revealed the location of all unmarked graves, and these were designated by small iron crosses.

Returning to the removal of a monument for alleged lapse of payment the case was carried into court on the plea that the stone was fully paid for. The plaintiff won the case, and the judge branded it as one of the most heinous pieces of grave robbery on record.

A caretaker is employed to look after the place, and he is provided with ample tools to carry on the work. A vault provides storage room for all tools as well as a place for bodies when conditions are unsuitable for opening a grave.

Burial lots here are of reasonable price considering the fine care given the place. A 12x20 lot sells for $20 to $25 according to its nearness to a driveway. It has been found business economy to use a power lawn-mower, which cost $350, as the place can now be kept in fine order by an outlay of about $40 a year, whereas it cost $90 for hand mowing before. In fact seven acres would be a large area to cover with a hand mower, five times in a season.

Ontario Co., N. Y. C. M. DRAKE.

From the Ohio State Fair

OUR friend Robert Livingston, of Columbus, sent the following note during the recent fair week:

I was at the Ohio State Fair yesterday afternoon and evening and am sure it is the best and biggest ever. Our wonderfully fine buildings and everything else that has been done to make it up-to-date make sharp contrast with the crude affair that we used to have in former days.

I am sure there never was such a show as is up in the new agricultural and horticultural building, farm products of all kinds, nine or 10 fine large county displays, also private and market garden displays, as well as single entries. Under same roof are the fruit and floral and honey exhibits.

They are trying a Junior Fair this season, and I was told yesterday it was a great success. The 4-H club work has a big showing and the Columbus public schools have been putting up a lot of displays the past few years.

Mr. Livingston, who knows all about tomatoes, sends the following rule for tomato beverage, which sounds good:

Tomato Beverage.—Simmer together for half an hour three cups tomato juice, two cups water, one cup celery, one single bay leaf, one teaspoon horseradish, one teaspoon salt, one single peppercorn, one slice onion. Strain and cool. Serve cold. Will keep for days in refrigerator. Above serves eight persons.

Tomato juice is now put up in cans and is on sale by grocers. If not to be had use a can of tomatoes and strain out juice. Also fresh fruit in season may be used.

From the Western Adirondacks

WE ARE having some dry weather now (Sept. 4), but it is boosting the corn along. Early potatoes are poor; late ones a little better. With the light crop I should expect them to be $2 or more this Fall.

The road superintendent is graveling the road. Dirt roads are soon torn up by automobiles. Writing this makes me think of a water-break the town superintendent had me make on the main road. I had built them before for horses and wagons, but this was the first one I had made for automobiles. I took pains and built what I thought a good water-break. I began to feel proud of my good job when on came the superintendent who told me I should make it smaller as they would break their neck going over it. I took it down about one-half when along came a friend in a car. As he went over it he said, "You got it pretty high," so I took it down one-half more. Soon another car came, the driver going a little fast. As he went over it the people got quite a jar, so I took it down one-half again. When I got done I have almost none at all, so you see it is hard to keep up a dirt road when you cannot build a good water-break.

There has been pretty good fishing on the river this year. Hunting will, I guess, be as good this Fall. There were quite a few deer around this Spring but they will be pretty wild after they hear the first gun crack this Fall. A. C.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

Improving a Pasture

My upland pasture is not very good. Is there a way that I could get it seeded to Sweet clover for pasture next Summer without plowing it? The pasture is run out, mostly white grass and wild daisies. M. E. B.

Pennsylvania.

IT WOULD not be possible to get much of a stand of Sweet clover without working up the land and giving it a fair chance. Doubtless this soil needs lime and phosphoric acid as well as nitrogen. If it is possible to harrow the ground a little, apply a ton of ground limestone to the acre and 200 to 400 lbs. of acid phosphate in Spring, you might get a little Sweet clover to grow, though we should not feel like depending on it much. This treatment, as well as scattering 100 lbs. per acre of a high-grade nitrate might help some of the good natural grasses now there. It might pay also to sow 8 lbs. of Timothy and 4 lbs. of Kentucky Blue grass after harrowing.

Turkeys in Idaho; Irrigation

I would like some information on turkey raising in Idaho, particularly in what sections of the State they are being raised or can be raised. Where there is no irrigation, is there sufficient rainfall to bring crops through in certain sections? I know there is a lot of waste land that nobody would ever think of putting to use. I expect to be in Idaho within the next year. I would like to have certain information beforehand.

New York. J. W.

TURKEY-RAISING in Idaho is practically confined to the north side of the Snake River Valley and mostly to that part of it which lies in the southwest part of the State. The Snake River becomes the line between Idaho and Oregon about 150 miles northwest of where I live, and for 50 or 60 miles after this many turkeys are raised in Southeast Oregon.

In my county and three or four lying with it along Snake River turkey production is a considerable business and flocks of from 200 to 2,000 are kept by a good many farmers, who depend on them for quite a large part of their cash income, turkey raising and dairying being usually associated, as they work well together. In my immediate vicinity some of the largest flocks in the State are kept. They are hatched in incubators and brought up in brooders just as chickens are, and with no more trouble.

Turkey growers have two or three big associations and pool their crop when ready for market. They ask for bids on the turkeys, which are to be dressed and delivered at the car door where they are paid for. Large dealers such as the big poultry and packing companies make their bids and the highest bidder gets the pool. For three or four years the price has ranged right around 42 cents a pound. There are three pools during the selling season. The first is sold for the Thanksgiving trade, when all that are ready for market are sold. Another pool is made up for the Christmas trade and still another some time in January. The birds sold in this pool go largely into cold storage for the later demand. Turkeys hatched in the Spring and well taken care of usually bring around $5 each when sold. The cost of raising them depends to quite an extent on the grasshopper crop. If grasshoppers are plentiful they are kept through the Summer at small cost; if they are scarce, estimates as to the cost of keeping a turkey run from $1.50 to $2.50. This is mostly guesswork as no one seems to have made a study of the cost. So far no serious trouble from disease has appeared. In our rainless climate, with sunshine every day from the time the turkeys are hatched until the first pool goes to market, disease does not have much of a show.

As to your other question, Idaho is not all arid. The northern part of the State has rain enough to produce crops without irrigation. This is the timbered part of the State. Southern, Southwestern and Southeastern Idaho, which contain by far the largest part of the agricultural land of the State, is counted as being arid. Where I live the rainfall is about six inches in a year, principally during the Winter months. We have the smallest rainfall of any part of the State. East of where I live about 100 miles is a great stretch of country where dry farming is practiced, and wheat is practically the only crop that is raised. Dry farming requires at least 14 inches of rainfall to produce a crop of wheat every other year. Dry farmers raise wheat on one-half of their land one year and let the other half lie fallow. The part that is to lie fallow is plowed in the Fall and left as the plow turns it to catch the Winter rains. The next Spring this is harrowed to make a dust mulch to prevent the water in the soil from evaporating, and this harrowing is repeated often until time to sow wheat in the Fall. Half a bushel of wheat is sown to the acre and the yield runs from five to 50 according to how much rain falls during the Winter. When I say rain I include snow also. When the snowfall is light the crop is short. Naturally this dry farming is something of a gamble, but the land sells at a low price and with modern implements the cost of raising a crop is small, so on the whole the dry farmers who own a square mile or more of land get along very well. A small crop keeps them and pays expenses, and a big crop spells wealth. They live most of the year in towns, going out to seed the land in the Fall and then letting it alone until it is ready to harvest, when the big combines cut and thrash the wheat at one operation. The Summer work of harrowing the fallow land takes very little time where big tractors go over a square mile in a short time.

Gooding Co., Idaho. MILLER PURVIS.

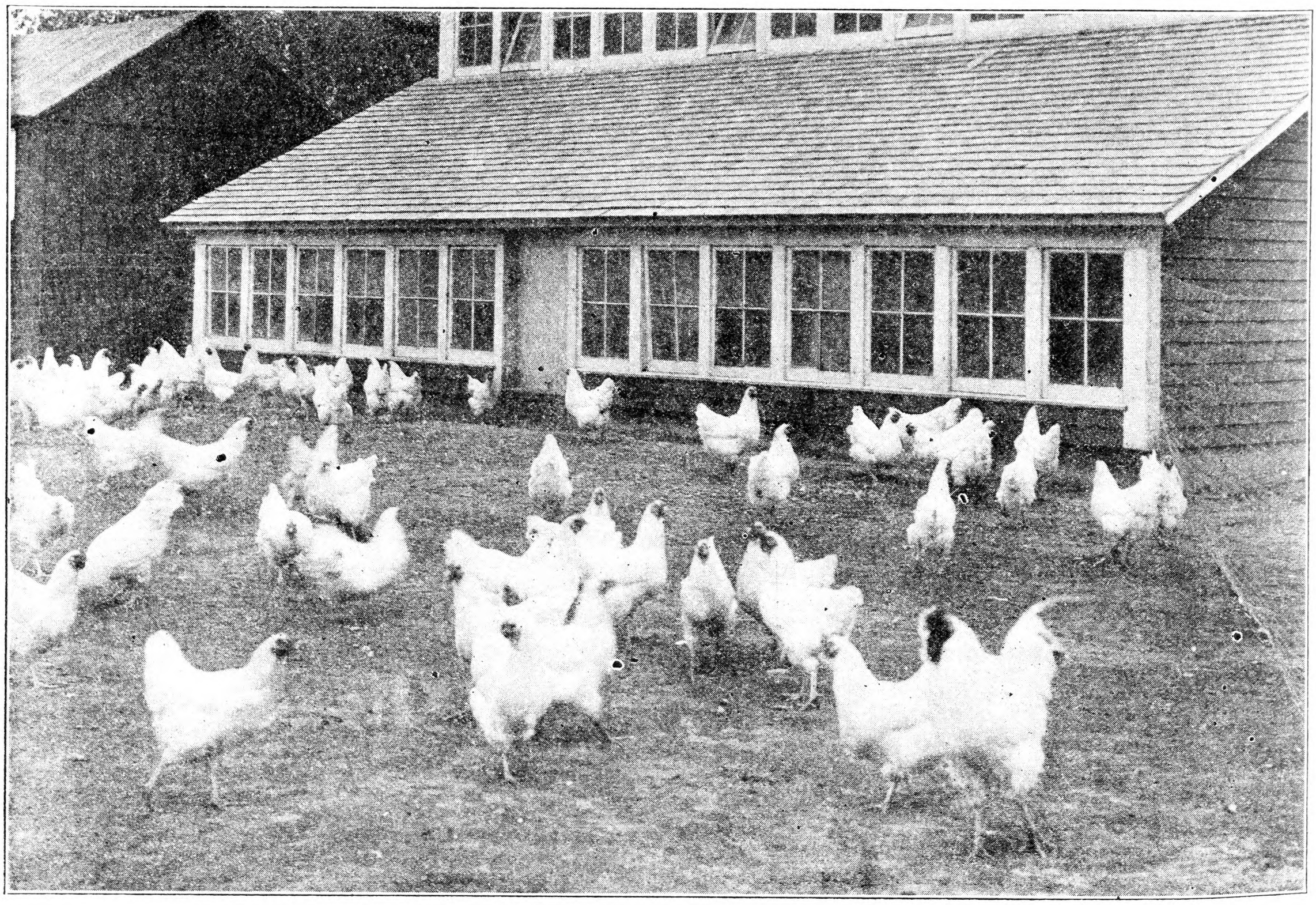
Plan Now for Early Chicks Next Year

PROBABLY the most valuable contribution to the poultry industry during the past two years is the discovery that early hatching is the surest safeguard against serious losses in chicken rearing. Nearly all poultrymen will agree that the two most difficult pests to control in chicken rearing in the past have been coccidiosis and intestinal worms. Recent experiments by the stations have shown that the first of these troubles is spread by infested soil and the latter mainly by flies. The organisms of the coccidiosis do not become active until the ground begins to warm up, or about the early part of May in most of the Northern States. Flies are not active in the same territory until May and June.

By hatching in late February, in March, and in early April, and keeping the young chicks off the ground, both of these pests may be forestalled, and the losses therefrom greatly reduced. Brooder-houses may be infested with coccidiosis but, by proper disinfection and careful feeding, the losses from this source may be kept at a minimum, while in the case of the soil it is almost impossible to disinfect. Flies may infest the partly grown pullets, but, if these have made a vigorous start before the infestation takes place, the worms do not seem to get a strong foothold. If chickens are carried through the first three months in a vigorous condition, and from then on have good, clean range until ready for housing, they are pretty safely grown.

There are two obstacles to early hatching that must be met and overcome before one is on the safe road to success, unless the poultryman has very well-equipped buildings. These are the severe weather conditions that prevail in February and March, which makes it expensive to provide warm brooder rooms for small chicks, and the other is the fact that the older breeding stock does not provide eggs enough, in many cases, as early as February to give all the hatching eggs needed. Small, colony-type brooder-houses can be made warm enough to provide safe brooding conditions by building them not over 10x12 ft. in size and by having double floors and well-papered sides. With a tightly-built house, not over 10x12 ft. in size, and by using a large-sized coal stove it is possible to brood safely 300 to 350 chicks, even in zero weather. By grouping several of these houses near together one can get about comfortably, even if snows are deep. By building on runners these same houses may be drawn to the range and used as range houses by removing the windows and, if this does not provide air enough, by replacing the door with a wire door.

Many poultrymen find that old birds that have laid well the previous season do not produce eggs enough in February to give all the eggs needed for hatching. This may be overcome in part by providing the breeding stock with exceptionally warm quarters and by feeding heavily of corn, to increase the body fat, during November, December and January. The first year, under this plan of hatching, it may be necessary to buy quite a lot of hatching eggs or to buy baby chicks, in order to have all the early chicks needed. After the first year it will be possible,



Good Birds and Good Living Conditions Mean Success in Poultry Raising

by using vigorous male birds to use pullet eggs for hatching. Pullets that are hatched in March will be 11 months old before their eggs are wanted for hatching the next year. Eggs from pullets of this age should show high fertility and give vigorous chicks if mature males are used.

So serious are the losses from these two sources that some of the poultry experts are advocating the rearing of all chickens, from hatching to laying age, entirely off the ground and in buildings screened from flies, but this makes the business of rearing rather expensive and, for the man who has plenty of space and free range, it has not proven necessary in order to keep the losses below a reasonable limit. Plans should be made in September and October for this system of rearing, especially as to the selection of the breeding stock. Only birds that molt after September 15 should be saved as breeders. These should be given comfortable, dry quarters and should be fed a fattening ration with a lower protein content in the mash than is used for the Winter layers. Lights may safely be used on the breeding stock in January and February, provided the natural day is not extended to more than 12 hours. In addition to getting a more vigorous lot of Winter layers, this system of rearing gives more eggs during the Fall and early Winter, when eggs are at the highest point.

My own experience the present season has verified the advantages of early hatching. I had two lots of chickens, one hatched March 25, and one April 17. The first lot has shown no signs of coccidiosis while the second lot had several cases of death and quite a few runts that do not develop properly. C. S. PHELPS.

Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Dizzy Ducks

ON PAGE 1116, C. N. S. asks information concerning the dizzy and crippled condition of his ducks. He does not tell as to his feeding or brooding methods, but the condition is probably the result of overheating or lack of minerals in the food.

Having worked as brooder man on one large duck farm and as superintendent of another, I can speak with some authority on the raising of ducks. One of the worst mistakes made, and sometimes made of necessity, is the keeping of small ducks in the hot brooder-house for too long a period. When baby ducks come too fast there is a tendency to double up, especially in early Spring when greens are scarce. The symptoms of dizziness and cripples will be more apparent at this time due to crowding and insufficient mineral elements in the foodstuffs.

I have been called out to diagnose such symptoms at about the time the feathers were getting white, that is when the ducks weighed from 2 to 3 lbs. Some would act as if dizzy, some were lame and crippled, and others had the head drawn to one side. I found that these ducks had no run outside, the weather being cold and damp. I advised letting these ducks out during the warmest part of the day, even if the snow had to be removed. All signs of crippled ducks vanished as soon as they had the daily use of the runs.

After the ducks are a week or 10 days old they should be let out on the ground during the warmest part of the day, but not for too long a time. They should be shifted regularly from hot to intermediate to cold brooder. Small ducks can stand a great deal of cold if kept dry.

Always have sharp grit and greens mixed into the feed, and sand boxes full of clean sand. There is no excuse for any duck raiser not having green feed. I have shoveled snow off rye and rape and fed it with good results. Water grass is good, and as a last resort, ground Alfalfa meal. When fish is available at a moderate price, I think it is preferable to beef scrap, both for protein and mineral.

Morris Co., N. J. JOHN G. ENCK.

A Busy Half Acre

I AM a rural mail carrier, and wish to give a short account of my experience as a back-lot poultryman this Summer. I live in a village, and my lot contains one-half acre of land. On this is my house, garage, two laying-houses (18x22 each), and two brooder-houses (10x10). I keep 18 colonies of bees.

March 9 bought 312 R. I. Red baby chicks. I brooded these with one coal-burning and one oil-burning brooder stove. Of these chicks 304 were raised and sold. At eight weeks of age the largest weighed 2¼ lbs. They were fed all-mash feed in hoppers before them all the time from the first day to five months of age, when seven of the pullets were laying. Scratch feed was given twice per day after three weeks of age, and fresh water twice a day.

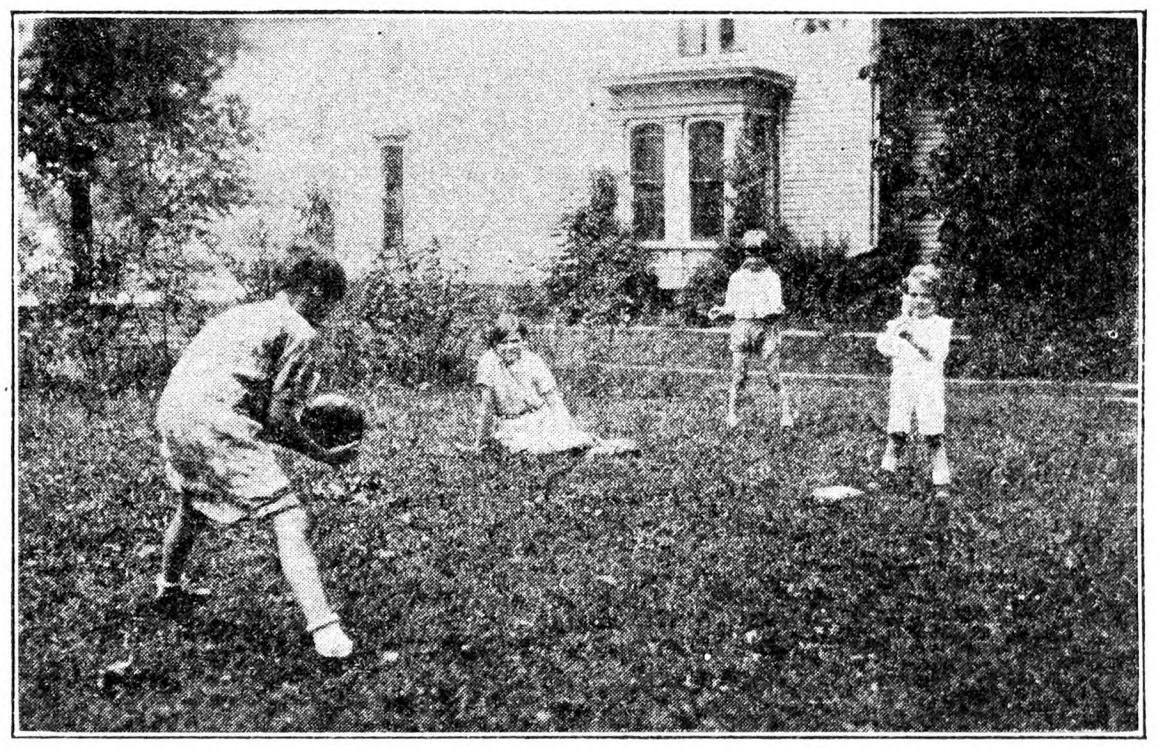
Now for the figures: Cost of chicks, $69; cost of litter, coal, oil and feed, $190.02; total, $259.02. Sale of broilers at 40c per lb. alive, 159, $181.20; sale of two dozen pullet eggs at 40c, 80c; sale of the pullets, 145, $283; total, $465. Total returns for my labor, $205.98.

This is for the period from March 18 to August 23. Here are some of the main points learned:

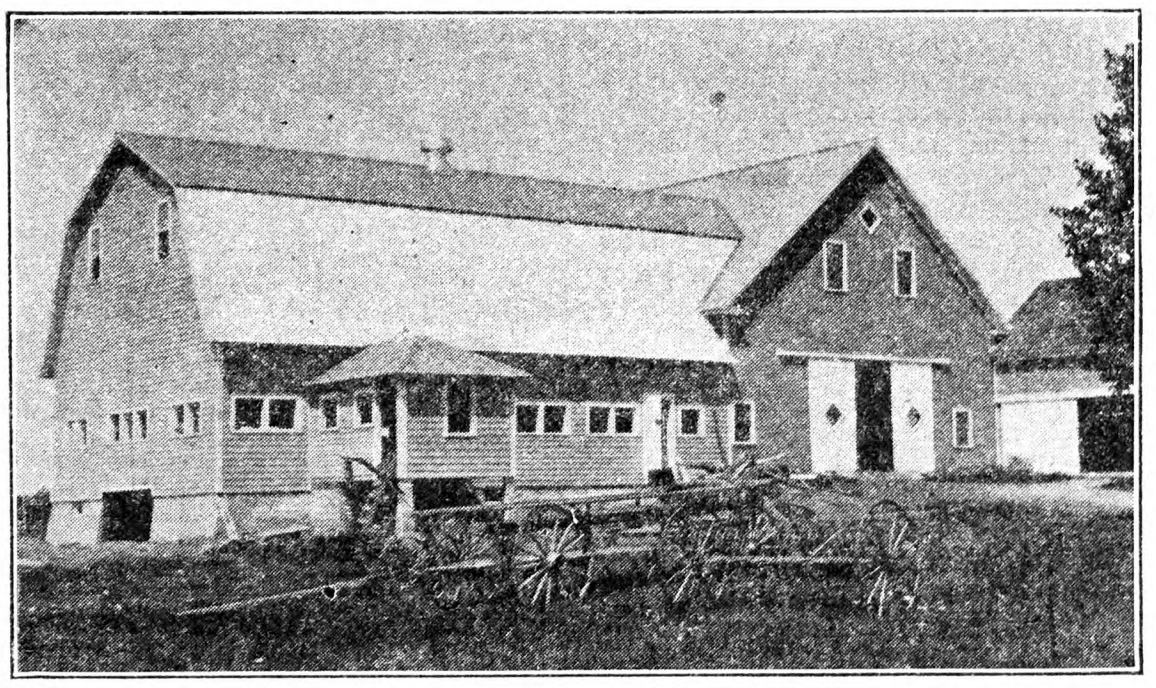
1. Buy chicks hatched from the best blood-tested stock. They cost more but are cheaper in the long run.
2. Don't let chicks get chilled or over heated.
3. Keep feed and houses clean and lots of hopper room for chicks. Kill and burn any sick or weak chicks as soon as discovered.
4. Start with one make of feed and don't change. Any of the well-known makes are good (they have to be today). You cannot afford to experiment, the feed companies are doing that for you.

My big mistake was when I sold those pullets at this time with eggs going up. H. C. P.

Columbia Co., N. Y.



Teddy Comes to Bat



A Maine Dairy Barn

Fresh Air

JUST the other day 21 children from New York City clambered from the train as it stopped at the station in our fair village. They were met by a "local committee" appointed for the purpose, and by supper time had been taken into farm and village homes in our community.

The "fresh air" children are here for a two-weeks stay. They are an interesting lot, all in all; tall, short, fat, lean. The fat ones are in the minority, however. They seemed to have one common trait as they jostled each other climbing from the train; they were pale, or white, or "delicate looking" as one worthy matron said.

"We'll change that in a day or two with plenty of fresh air and sunshine," said one.

"Yes, and how those free things make them eat," continued another.

Saturday I found it necessary to drive the 17 miles over the smooth concrete road to our nearest city. It was a beautiful day, and the farmers were making the most of the fine weather, mowing, raking and drawing hay from the broad fields to be mowed away even in the peaks of the ample barns.

Then we entered the city streets, where the broad fields had been divided into "lots" and where tiny gardens and lawns became the "farms" of the owners. Towards the center of the city even the lawns disappeared, the pavement extending from curb to curb, and the houses being perched almost onto the sidewalk.

"Where do the young folks from this neighborhood play?" I wondered. "The homes are owned by well-to-do people. It certainly isn't an area of 'slums'."

My silent questions were answered for me when a lad of 12 or so, carrying a ball and glove, came noisily from the house, in front of which we had parked.

A young lady opened the door and called, "Jack, have you carfare? You'd better plan to ride home from the playground after the game. You'll be tired out."

"Yes, mother, I have," he replied and was off.

This lad could play as country children do by journeying across the city to a playground. And the playground was far enough away so that it was felt necessary to ride home on a trolley.

I studied these houses. Here was a porch on which a baby carriage rested, and a youngster of two years looked listlessly up and down the street. Over there was a porch guarded by a gate and a three-year-old played with train and truck.

"How long would our three-year-old stay 'penned up' in such a place," I thought, and I remembered the ball game our own children had played the day before out in the fresh air and sunshine of our own yard.

I remembered how I had glanced out of the window just as Teddy came up to bat. Peggy was pitching and a "big leaguer" couldn't have been more enthused. I snatched the camera and caught the picture just before Teddy tapped out a single.

Fresh air doesn't mean much to most of us. It is so plentiful and it's free. In the homes where the "fresh air" children from the city are spending their vacation, however, country people are realizing that it is indeed one of the necessities. T. T. J.

A Maine Dairy Farm

LAST March considerable publicity was given to a cow-calling contest in Maine, held during Farm and Home Week at the College of Agriculture. Ross W. Elliott of East Corinth, was the winner of that contest and this was talked about freely in newspapers and magazines.

That was well enough but what is of more importance and deserves publicity is the fact that Mr. Elliott is one of the best Jersey breeders in Maine. A party of agricultural specialists visited him at his home recently and found he has a new barn just completed. It is a barn worthy to hold just such Jerseys as he now has. It was just before the noon hour, and Mr. Elliott was milking five of his Jerseys that are on test for the second milking that day. They have done well so far and it is expected they will go well over their allotment.

This barn is built after the Jamesway style and is the latest thing in barns in this vicinity. A feature that will attract attention in Maine is the big barn cellar with the cement walls. Some milk inspectors have insisted that dairymen must install tracks and carriers and have the manure removed some distance away. These have not solved the sanitation problem when these fly-breeding places are looked at.

This barn is well ventilated both in the cellar and above and the latter can be darkened so that flies will not trouble. V. W. CANHAM.

THE government reports that during July 1,059 mills in the United States ground 42,895,185 bushels of wheat, making 9,337,089 barrels of flour and 746,627,883 lbs. of offal. Thus an average of 275.6 lbs. of wheat was required to produce a barrel of flour. Offal averaged 80 lbs. to the barrel.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

As We Go Along

Stayman winesap is an aristocrat among apples. It has color, flavor, size and keeping qualities. Nature has been generous with this variety, giving it about all of the good qualities one may expect in an apple. In addition the tree yields well in places suited to it. One of these locations is among the Alleghany Mountains in Southwestern Virginia. These are real mountains, not enormously high, but very prevalent, and in most cases suited only to timber growth. Here and there among the hills are pockets of a thousand acres or so, and river valleys, fertile, good for all kinds of farming, and apples especially in the uplands.

It was on Labor Day that I stood somewhere near the center of one of these pockets in the hills. A field meeting of the kind apple men like to attend was being held at the Moomaw Orchards, specializing in Stayman, about half way between Covington and Hot Springs, Va.

I had spent the previous day at Covington, going on a 15-mile walk up a mountain road Sunday afternoon, which made an active market for the Southern spoon bread, buttermilk and other things supper time brought.

Early Monday I got started for the orchards, 10 miles away, and had spent two hours walking back and forth along these rows of trees before others attending the meeting arrived. So I sat for a time on a stump in Mr. Moomaw's dooryard, thinking over what I had seen, and making these notes.

The first block of trees I came to was an old friend, Baldwin, and wonderfully at home there. Somehow I had thought of Baldwin as a more strictly Northern apple, or at least only fairly tolerant of conditions elsewhere. But here it was, the trees loaded to the limit, mainly with large fruit. It was easy to find branches three to four feet long, bearing 15 to 20 of these big apples. I counted five such branches, each holding 20. They were beginning to color, giving promise of being anything but the "gray Baldwins," which apple markets do not like.

In locations exposed to sweeping winds, trees filled with such big apples would be a nightmare to the owner, who would expect to see the ground covered with them, bruised and broken, after a storm. But, protected as these orchards are, with mountains all about, the probability of damage from any ordinary storm is slight. The soil is what many farmers would call "strong land" with considerable mixture of clay. The roots of those trees were finding just the feeding ground they liked.

A block of York Imperial came next. There has been much discussion of this variety. Its best friends admit that it is only fair in quality, but good looks and prolific habits assure its place in commercial orchards. It makes good-looking apples, fills barrels and sells fairly well.

Spitzenberg does well here. It reminded me of the variety as grown in its native country, Eastern New York—dark red, very firm and of moderate size, quite different from the Spitz of the West, which is of softer texture, though having a fair amount of the characteristic spicy flavor, which has made Spitzenberg famous for pies and apple sauce.

I spent a long time in the Stayman block, and find it hard, without using extravagant language, to do justice to this wonderful apple as it grows in these mountains. Before individuals and clusters of perfect specimens one is likely to stand several minutes oblivious to everything else, as when looking at a masterpiece of art. One tree in the Stayman block, and evidently of that variety, is considerably darker in color, apparently a bud sport, worth saving and propagating, as has been done with high-colored sports of other varieties. It has been named "Staymared," referring to its deeper color. All such varities should be watched and given opportunity to prove their value.

W. W. H.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Jefferson County, one of the pioneer counties of New York State in Grange Work, has taken a forward step in the election of delegates to the State Grange. At its last Pomona Grange session, a novel plan was unanimously adopted, to be put in force at the coming annual meeting of the Pomona Grange. While of necessity the plan is in the nature of a "gentlemen's agreement," it is expected to produce good results.

The plan, as prepared by a special committee, of which former Pomona Master Burton L. Johnson was chairman, provides for a revolving schedule whereby each Grange in the county—and there are 33—is entitled to equal representation regardless of its size. With its present membership Jefferson is entitled to 18 delegates, besides its delegates-at-large. The names of the 33 Granges are arranged on a circular chart, and the 18 to whom are assigned delegates for the coming annual election are arranged in order on the chart. Each of these 18 is asked to suggest the name of one brother and one sister for the delegate list and from these nominations the Pomona will, it is planned, select the required 18 delegates.

Two important improvements are sought by the new plan. It will, it is believed, remove the unsightly scramble for office of delegate and will give equal and just representation to all the Granges in the selection of delegates. The new measure, it is believed, will also give encouragement to the smaller and weaker Granges, which in the past have been represented but seldom on the delegate list. If Jefferson succeeds in making a success of the plan other counties may follow its example.

The third quarterly session of the Jefferson Pomona Grange was held Aug. 28 with one of the smaller Granges of the County, Perch River, which has but recently erected a model Grange building, or rather has co-operated with others in its community in building a hall which will be maintained as a community center. It is a two-story building of frame and cement construction, with dining-room in the basement. The donors of the large site on which the community hall stands are honored by having their names engraved on the cornerstone of the building. This is the first time in the history of the county's 53 Grange years that the Pomona has been entertained by Perch River Grange.

The semi-annual reports made by 22 of the county's 33 Granges indicated a net gain in membership in the county of about 50. One notable report was that of Adams Center Grange, which showed a net gain for the first six months of the year of 95. Pamelia Grange No. 68 showed the largest membership, 468.

The Pomona lent its aid to State Master Fred J. Freestone in his effort to secure the 1930 session of the National Grange for New York State.

County Deputy George Merrill reported a total of $700 contributed by the Granges of the county for the State Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund while the magic gavel was in the county in June.

Several of the Granges in Jefferson County have become interested in the Boy Scout movement and a few Boy Scout troops have been organized.

Jefferson County is also the leading county in the 4-H club organization. At the State Fair in Syracuse Jefferson had a delegation of about 30 4-H club boys and girls. Fifteen prize awards were captured in cattle exhibits by the young people of Jefferson. Charles W. Reed is the present 4-H club leader. Two of the boys in the 4-H club camp at Syracuse from Jefferson County were from the Jefferson County Farm School, lads from this school having won many prizes at State and national cattle shows during the past few years. This school is under the direction of the Watertown Board of Education. The truant boys who are trained for careers of usefulness at the institution are under most excellent care and the school has gained a record among the first in its class in the country. The industrial and farm work carried on by the boys of the school has proved so attractive that very little in the nature of discipline is required to control these unfortunate lads, who are usually the victims of bad home surroundings. One of the things in which these boys have become proficient is in chorus work and their songs are much sought for on Grange and church programs.

Poison Ivy Around Trees

Some years ago I set quite a lot of standard pear trees along fence rows. Now in places the ground is thickly covered with poison ivy, and it has climbed up the trunks of the trees. Owing to this I have lost this and in other sections a portion of the crop, as it was too much of a risk to pick the fruit. Maybe some of your readers know a good way to get rid of the pest without destroying the trees.

New York E. H. B

The best way to handle this is to take a sharp spud attached to a handle about four feet long and cut the roots of the ivy under ground about an inch if possible. That will kill the top and when dried it may be pulled off the trees and fence without difficulty, if one wears gloves.

There are three special points to be careful about when working around ivy. One is to wear rubber boots if possible. The next is not to break or mutilate the stems or leaves of the plant, because under those conditions it appears to let some of the poisonous volatile principle escape into the air, and one may be poisoned by this without actual contact with the plant. The next point to keep out of the smoke when this poison ivy trash is burning, because the same donger of poison will be found in that. With these precautions it is possible for a person who is quite susceptible to the trouble to destroy this ivy without danger. Of course it may come up again from the roots, but if this is watched it is easy to cut the new shoots that come up in the same way. In most cases it will be found that there are not merely so many main stems to this patch of poison ivy as first seen, and thus the job of cutting it like this is not so serious after all.

It is a simple matter, if one can to get some one immune to the poison, to dig it out and tear it off the trees, but it is not always possible to get a person of this sort in the neighborhood. One more caution is needed, that is, if any of the roots are dug up, be very careful about that because the roots seems to be even more poisonous than the top.

County Fairs in Western Maryland

The fine old-fashioned county fairs in Western Maryland are attractive, and are attended by thousands of farmers and their families and the townspeople.

On display and in contest for premiums are the live stock displays, the grain and fruit selections, as well as dairy products and everything worth while that comes off the farm. The Rockville, Md., fair, held recently, was a success, while just last week the big Cumberland fair outdid all previous meetings. While the cattle, horse, sheep and poultry departments were excellent, the swine exhibits were many and unusually large, especially the different classes of Duroc Jerseys, Poland China, Hampshire, Berkshire and Chester White. The Hagerstown and Frederick fairs, two of the best county fairs in the country, will be held later in the Fall, and the indications point to successful conclusions for both of them. J. M. W.

Unfruitful Brighton Grapes

I have Brighton grapes on sandy soil in a sunny spot. They do not bear as they should. I keep them short to four to five eyes of last year's growth and they have good drainage and trellis. R. W.

New York.

Brighton is self-sterile to some degree, and quite likely lack of pollination causes this condition asked about. We have observed an isolated vine of Brighton for 10 years. About half the time it has yielded well, and other years scattering. Other fertile varieties, such as Niagara and Concord planted in the vicinity will help.

THE average American family consists of 4.1 persons, we read, and you have one guess, as to who constitutes the .1 person.—Albany Knickerbocker Press.

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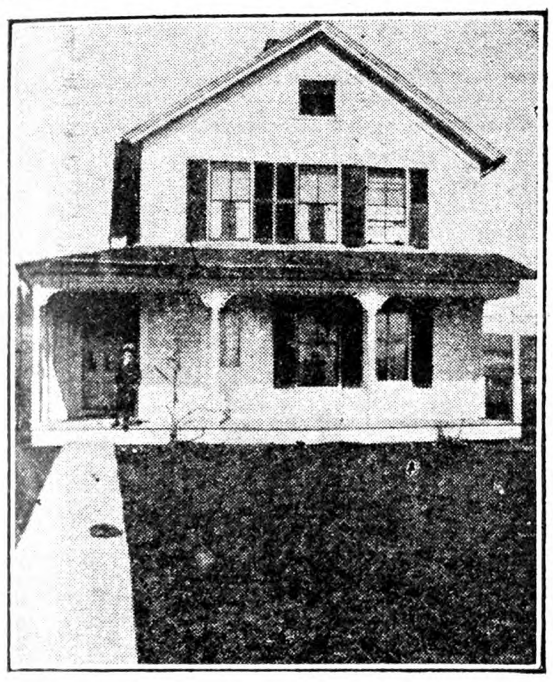
Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

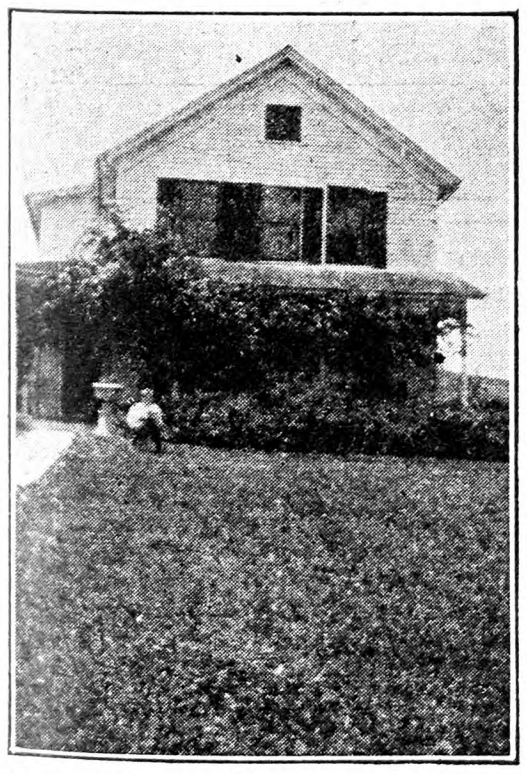
CORN IS KING.—The Parson guesses so—it has been king in this house for today anyway, no mistake. We didn't get much of a start this morning, but we kept at it all day. The Parson looked after the meals, and that was a bit of a help. Reddie went over in the garden, picked the corn and brought it down in sacks. Shelley kept husking and silking, George blanched and cut off the cob, and Mrs. Parson packed in the jars and "processed" in that mail-order-house pressure cooker. As the Parson writes this, there are 41 quarts standing on top of the set tubs, ready to carry down cellar in the morning. The old rubber is put around the jar so it will not hit or break any other. This is canning week, and Parson's vacation week and tomorrow it will be tomatoes as long as they last, and there are probably a good bushel up in the garden. Those 10 ducks out there on the



The Parson's House Before Shrubbery Planting

lawn looking for angleworms, weigh just a little over three pounds each, and the best thing to do with them is to can them up before they eat their heads off again. After they are out of sight we may start a new trick for us—making those cabbage heads into sauerkraut.

A BUSY DAY.—Here it is some days later, and sure enough we attacked those cabbage heads and a good many other jobs besides. Upstairs there is a man working on some new floors that a good friend of Mrs. Parson's made possible. He planes them a little where they need it most and then applies an electric sandpapering machine. In bigger rooms you can use a much larger and heavier machine, and do not have to do any hand work; a machine that takes four men to



How the Planting Improved Appearances

load. Another man is down cellar doing some plumbing, for we are connecting the electric pump with water from the brook, and will have a hand pump at the sink for cooking and drinking water. To get this brook water we are putting in a sort of well right close to the brook, so the water will not be muddy as it would be sometimes direct from the brook. George is down in his hole, laying up the stone wall. He seems to be doing a good job, though it is his first attempt. "Reddie" has an old Ford truck we have rigged up, and is scouring round for stone. Closson is over working on a barn job, getting ready to concrete a part of the barn floor and put in a new sill; the very job the Parson used to have so often when he came home for a vacation up on the old farm in Vermont. Whatever else the Parson may know or not know, he certainly served a full apprenticeship in jacking up and repairing old barns.

Shelley is over picking Lima beans for succotash. Beans will certainly stand a great drought and our bean crop looks now like the best ever. Young Charles is out in the garden gathering cabbage to bring into the Parson who is slicing it for sauerkraut. We bought a three-blade slicer for $2 and a half barrel from the meat market (used for pork). These make very nice receptacles to put down pork or cure bacon in. We shall have one of these about two-thirds full when pressed and weighted down. Mrs. Parson is ironing and Sit is trying to slick up around a bit after doing a great pile of dishes. Towards night the Parson, having finished the cabbage, found time to heat water over at the camp for scalding, or better steaming, seven ducks for eating and canning tomorrow. I gave the neighbor's boys a dime a duck for picking them. Probably a dime for a ducking in the pond would be a different matter.

THE DROUGHT.—Well, here it is the fourth of September, and the Parson hasn't finished this letter yet. Hot, my goodness, and dry. Those beans will be ready to thrash right from the field in a day or two. They are small, but seem good and white, and very few poor ones. The field corn has suffered most from the drought and is pretty poor stuff, short ears. How could it be anything else without water? It would have been a good idea to cut the whole thing in the silo three weeks ago. Now we will pick the best of the ears and stack the stalks in the field and cut them up as we use them. The two pigs will look after the nubbins all right. The Lima beans are wonderful, the best we ever had and the sweet corn, down on lower ground, has been as fine as could be. The onions are not large, but the carrots are immense. Monday, Labor Day, we had a great time here with over 30 to dinner and over 50 to supper, and in the evening we all had a party in a nearby hall with nearly a hundred there. The Parson furnished an immense boiled ham and the others brought all sorts of good things in abundance.

MORE WATER.—The drought and the family have been most too much for the old well, and so we have connected as I said with the brook for all purposes except drinking and cooking. We have put back a pump where one stood so many year for these purposes. Sometime I presume we can pick up a small second-hand pump and connect for this. We have a faucet direct from the well. The boys have got a big wall laid up right near the brook—about two feet from it. This two feet of earth will filter the water enough to keep it from being roily. This soft brook water is such a comfort. Then, too, we have been having a new floor laid upstairs in some of the bedrooms. They had actually worn till there were holes right through the floor. On the new floors we put half turpentine and half varnish for the first coat, and all varnish for the second coat, and they look very nice. The electric sandpapers are certainly great things. They make a beautiful floor. Mrs. Parson wants to get it to take the paint off the downstairs floors, and so put them back to the natural color, Perhaps we will some day.

OLD HOME DAY.—Have you had Old Home Day in your church yet? It seemed as though we had the best ever this year down in the real back country church. At one time there were 45 autos around the building. The Parson tells them about what has been done since they came last time. Their voluntary contributions are a great help, being larger this year than ever before.

THOSE TABLECLOTHS.—Mrs. Parson is just saying to tell all those people who wrote about tablecloths that when they clean them they will find it a help to use a stiff brush and a little soap, of course washing off the soap and wiping dry. We still use ours with great satisfaction and it shows but little signs of wear.

SHRUBBERY.—The Parson sends two pictures of the house, one showing it as it looked before the shrubbery had grown. Our barberry has been so satisfactory, and you never have to trim it. But the Parson must shut this off, though hard to stop. "How do you like your new car?" "Fine, only it is hard to throttle down." "How is your wife?" "Just the same." How mean that was! By the way, the Parson hopes to attend the American Country Life meeting in Iowa about the middle of October. Would anyone like to have him speak going or coming? He might stop off. Address in care of THE R. N.-Y. He would love to meet and talk with many of the readers out that way.

I must say a word about paint. Instead of painting the woodwork of the rooms white, we are painting them ivory, and Mrs. Parson and we all like it so much better. You take white lead and oil and then put in a little French yellow ochre and a bit of burnt umber, and you have "ivory." There is also "old ivory" which is darker and made up of different colorings. This color is so much mellower than the white and more restful. Of course you can buy it already mixed. In the kitchen Mrs. Parson is thinking of trying a dark gray on the floor, a lighter gray on woodwork and a very light gray on ceiling. Wonder how this will look? In the bathroom the floor mahogany brightened a little with Venetian red and all the rest including ceiling ivory.

Greening's

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THE South Haven peach developed and introduced by the Greening organization was the sensation of its day. It has been justly noted for yield and quality of fruit. Now the Greening Nurseries offer another peach which is as far ahead of the South Haven as the South Haven was ahead of the varieties it superceded.

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The SUN-GLO is rightly named. A beautiful golden color with red splashings—it is ideal for market. Larger than the South Haven and with a yellow meat free from red pit stains, it is the first choice of the canning trade. A strong skin and firm meat makes it a good shipper—and it ripens ten days to two weeks ahead of the Elberta. Its ripening period is the same as the South Haven.

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Dear Sir: The matter of bud selection is receiving a great deal of attention in California with the more intelligent, progressive and honest nurserymen. * * * It is only a matter of education when all fruit growers will select their trees from a nursery which selects their buds with care and discretion. (Signed) LUTHER BURBANK.

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Gentlemen: Our experience is directly confirmatory of yours, and we have much additional evidence both scientific and commercial, as to the fundamental importance of bud selection. (Signed) A. D. SHAMEL.
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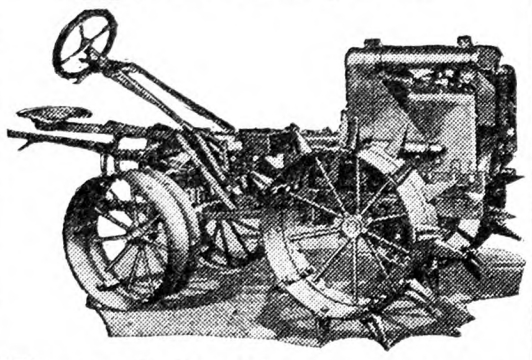

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A Farm Woman at the New York State Fair

We arrived at the Fair Grounds at 8:30 Friday morning. During the week 300 of the State police were on duty, and parking at any time of day under their direction is quickly accomplished. By not coming earlier in the week we missed some of the best events such as the Governor's address and the spelling bee, but there were still many things to see.

Our first visit was to the Indian Village, which has been assembled under the direction of the expert on Indian affairs, Dr. Erl Bates of Cornell University. "The village is designed to show the contribution of the Iroquois farmers and homemakers to the people of the State in the days gone by, as well as to portray present-day progress in farming and homemaking among the 6,500 Indians living on the seven N. Y. reservations." They have certainly succeeded admirably in doing this and the needlework, basketry and bead work showed great skill and patience. In the work-shop toys, baskets and bows and arrows were being made. Many old relics were shown, but the most interesting of all was Polly Cooper's shawl. This was presented by Mrs. Benj. Franklin in behalf of Congress in 1790 to Polly, the Oneida Indian woman who cooked for General Washington during the Revolution. It was brown and deeply fringed and of some very thin, stiff material which the Indian woman in charge said might be mohair.

As always the exhibits of horses and cattle were fine, but since I lack the proper interest a farm woman should have in poultry and swine I did not visit that part of the grounds, and so failed to see the log cabin and its furnishings that is located there. Perhaps that is a suggestion to the Fair official to display signboards or arrows, such as were used for directing to the Indian Village, so no one can miss the objects of special interest.

Next came the antique exhibits which was not as large as I had expected, probably the small prizes offered account for this. But whatever interest was lacking in this exhibit was found in a private collection belonging to Otis M. Bigelow of Baldwinsville, N. Y., this was in the second story of the same building. There were dozens of beautiful old beaded bags, and one old man was so happy to see a small bag with a ring attached that was like the bag his mother carried to church when he was a little boy. The cameos, too, were lovely and there were pewter candlesticks and lamps of many types, pewter porringers of all sizes, and several iron Betty lamps that were used beside the fireplaces in olden times. In this building were displays of needlework and crafts and many women were absorbing new ideas for Christmas gifts and embroidery for Winter evenings. The lamp shades with the Godey prints and those with butterflies for decoration were especially good-looking. One person apparently won all the prizes offered for amateur photography. These pictures were fairly large and it was noticeable that the finer portraits and figures were all chosen from homely everyday subjects.

In spite of the Spring frosts fruits were fine and vegetables were fairly good. Since potatoes are one of the main products of our farm I was especially interested in the potato exhibit; it was not large but of unusually good quality. Samples of the various grades, U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2 and culls were shown, also the U. S. Fancy which is extra fine. It was shown that the consumer prefers a smaller package and a better grade of potatoes. If the N. Y. State farmer will heed this warning he will be able to compete with the Western grower to a better advantage. A questionnaire had been prepared by the State College in an endeavor to obtain statistics as to how many potatoes the average person consumes in one year. Town women could answer it readily enough, but the farm women were rather vague about the amount used each day, for many of them gather the potatoes from garden, field or cellar without weighing or estimating the number used.

Among the vegetables was an exhibit of herbs, and since I love their fragrance I read their names, 44 of them in the first prize collection. Among them were dill, lavender, rosemary, rue, anise, blue flag, balm, sweet fennel, valerian and many others. If I had lived 100 years ago I should have been a "yarb-woman," for I fill my pantry with bunches of sweet clover, hops, catnip and other wild things for which I have no use except that I enjoy their fragrance in the Winter.

The professional exhibits of orchids, roses, Gladiolus and Dahlias were wonderful, the amateurs not so beautiful, but representing some farm woman's love of flowers and beauty. One of the prettiest table arrangements was yellow Calendulas, sea lavender, ten weeks' stock, and maidenhair fern. Another was blue annual larkspur, pink Queen Anne's lace and a gray-green foliage of some sort. One of the best professional arrangements might be copied by any home gardener. It was a centerpiece of yellow Calendulas, orange marigolds and maidenhair fern. Beside this were tall white candles and the place bouquets were tied with pale yellow ribbon. There were only two entries in the material for Winter bouquets; these were baskets filled with baby's breath, sea lavender, honesty and strawflowers.

Several representatives of the State College at Cornell were present to answer any agricultural questions and to explain about their courses. They are offering a new two-year course this term, which will appeal to many young farmers.

Charts and specimens showing the life history of the European corn-borer, the Mexican beetle and the Japanese beetle cleared up several questions in regard to these pests.

The Tompkins Co., Bookmobile attracted considerable attention; beside this was a model room with reading tables, a librarian's desk and book shelves. A glance at these books provided many suggestions for next Winter's traveling library.

The Boys and Girls Building was worthy of careful study and their exhibits and demonstrations of their work in the 4 H Clubs were carefully carried out. The school exhibits, especially the work in connection with the Cornell Nature Study Leaflets, were good.

The pleasant Grange reception room was in a place where many tired mothers of small children failed to find it. Perhaps they will have a new room in the future. The hostesses were the Home Economics Committee of the N. Y. State Grange and the State Nurse, Miss Anna Hirtz, R. N.

The Cortland County Farm Bureau won first prize with their exhibit, showing the production and marketing of milk as their biggest industry. Schuyler County was second with an ingenious display of their products and the roads by which they travel to market. Yates County was third with their center attraction, a grapevine covered with ripened grapes. On one side of this was a farm scene and on the other a picture of Bluff Point on beautiful Lake Keuka. Our own Seneca County won first prize in the fruit exhibit but did not compete in the Farm Bureau display this year.

The Onondaga County Home Bureau captured first prize with housefurnishing. They showed an attractive living-room with a window and built-in book shelves. New chairs, rugs and hangings were combined with a refinished desk, mirror and table. This exhibit typified what the Home Bureau teaches the homemaker concerning architectural changes correctly made; renovating old furniture; selection of new furniture; backgrounds, curtains and arrangements.

Wayne County won second prize with an artistic display of hooked rugs and Allegany County was third with children's clothing. Among the others was Chautauqua County showing child guidance; Delaware County, the use of whole wheat; Yates County, convenient kitchen, and Genesee County, nutrition; all very interesting and instructive. In fact no woman who saw these exhibits as well as many others on the grounds could help carrying home ideas that would be of benefit to her family and home.

On Friday night we had the new experience of camping on the camp grounds connected with the Fair Grounds and, in spite of fireworks in front of the grandstand and constantly moving freight trains spent a most restful night. In the morning we found a palatial private car costing $30,000 standing besides a nondescript Ford, the occupants of both cars apparently equally enjoying their respective breakfasts.

On Saturday the greater share of the crowds went to the grandstand for the automobile races, and we started for home before the races were over and the heavy traffic began. It was a long, dirty, dusty ride, and the big farmhouse looked very cool and inviting as it loomed up in the twilight. After all, no matter how good a time we may have had the best part of going away is coming home again whether the trip be long or short. Camping is fun but for comfort it doesn't compare with our own bed and a clean bathtub. Perhaps that's the reason some of the tourist places we passed on the way seemed to have more trade than others, they display as a lure to the dusty traveler that one short word, "bath."

New York MRS. PAUL TOWNSEND

The Bookshelf

SERPENTS OF THE EASTERN STATES.—Comparatively few people are aware that the New York Zoological Society publishes books and bulletins of great interest to general readers, as well as to scientists. The Society's bulletin for May-June, 1929, under the above title, discusses the snakes found in the Eastern States, giving complete description, with illustrations. Habits and usual locations frequented are described, and distinction made between venomous and non-venomous types. The food habits described show us that these creatures, which most of us view with dislike or terror, include destructive vermin and insects in their diet, though unfortunately small birds and the useful toads are victims also. Some snakes only eat warm-blooded animals, others the cold-blooded frogs, newts, tadpoles, etc., while some live chiefly on earthworms. This bulletin is sold by the Society for 35 cents, which is of course much less than its actual cost. It would be a valuable addition to the home or school library, or as a guide to nature study. It may be obtained from the New York Zoological Society, 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

AFTER the collection had been taken the minister announced that it amounted to $50.03 and added sarcastically that there must be a Scotsman in the church. Voice: from the rear—"Hoots, mon! There's three of us."—Weekly Scotsman.

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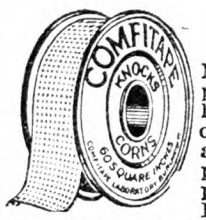

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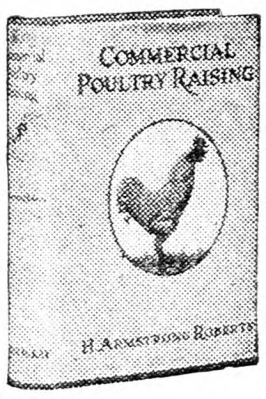

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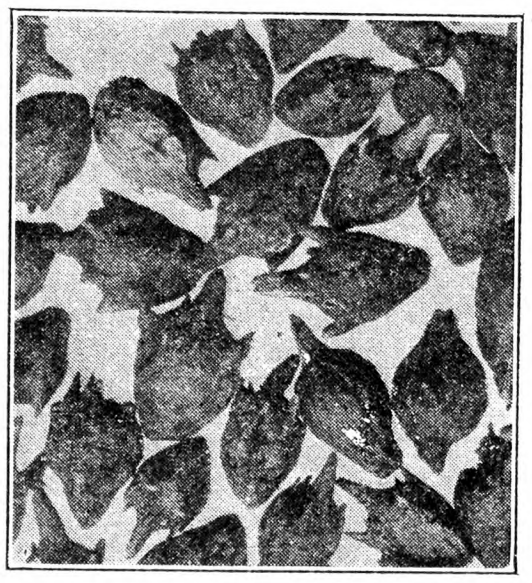
Ragweed, bane of the hay-fever sufferer, grows almost everywhere, being particularly common in the stubble of all grains except oats. Why the pest rarely follows oats is a mystery.

Ragweed is especially undesirable in pastures, since the bitter, disagreeable flavor affects milk and milk products, being one of the commonest causes of



Ragweed Seeds Resemble Tiny Tops. Enlarged.

contaminated milk. It is an annual species that dies shortly after maturing its yearly crop of seeds. The flowers are separated, the male being congregated in the terminal spikes that turn yellow with the great abundance of pollen produced, while the females are inconspicuously lodged in the axils below the staminate male spikes. Mowing as soon as the yellow pollen begins to show will usually prevent seed production, although seeds in the soil are capable of retaining life for many years, ready to spring into being at the first opportunity.

What are ordinarily called ragweed seeds are really fruits; they are yellowish brown and hard, reminding one of tiny tops, each with a terminal beak surrounded by from five to ten small teeth. Within the bony outer covering the true seed may be found. The fruits commonly infest grass seed and seed grain.

ALBERT A. HANSEN
Purdue University Experiment Station.

Why Don't We Make War on the Tent Caterpillar

The question in the title above comes to my mind every Summer as it merges into the Autumn. From the latter part of July until some indefinite time in the Fall, particularly in this section of New England, the tent caterpillar is multiplying astonishingly fast, and so far as I have been able to see no very great effort is made to exterminate it. It besmirches every apple orchard and flaunts its ugliness along every highway. I suppose a landowner may be excused for not hunting through the woods in search of this pest, but where it hangs its unsightly nest in plain sight along the roadside and even on trees and shrubs in one's very dooryard, it would seem as though one must be rather indifferent about the looks of his neighborhood not to take some steps to cut out the loathsome webs of this worm where he can find them. I am not unduly pessimistic, but am merely stating conclusions from casual observations along the roads in Eastern Connecticut.

Presumably the reason why some pay so little apparent attention to the ravages of the tent caterpillar is that as a rule they have enough other things to worry about, and the material damage it does is not quite so obvious as that done by the potato bug, for example. It does not hit the pocketbook quite so soon. But it touches it eventually; and for that reason as well as for the sake of appearances, everybody who owns land where the tent caterpillar thrives. It need not take a great deal of time to destroy a good many caterpillars. One does not need an expensive outfit, nor is it necessary to spray the whole neighborhood in order to do it. A kerosene oil torch at the end of a long pole, or a good pair of long tree trimmers, will in an hour or two spell the end of a large number, provided that when nests are cut down they are immediately destroyed.

The energies of Boy Scouts or of any other boys, might very profitably be directed along this line now and then. Anybody, however, who is willing to devote an hour occasionally to ridding his neighborhood of the nests of this caterpillar, especially those that hang in the orchard or in the trees along the highway, qualifies as a good public servant.

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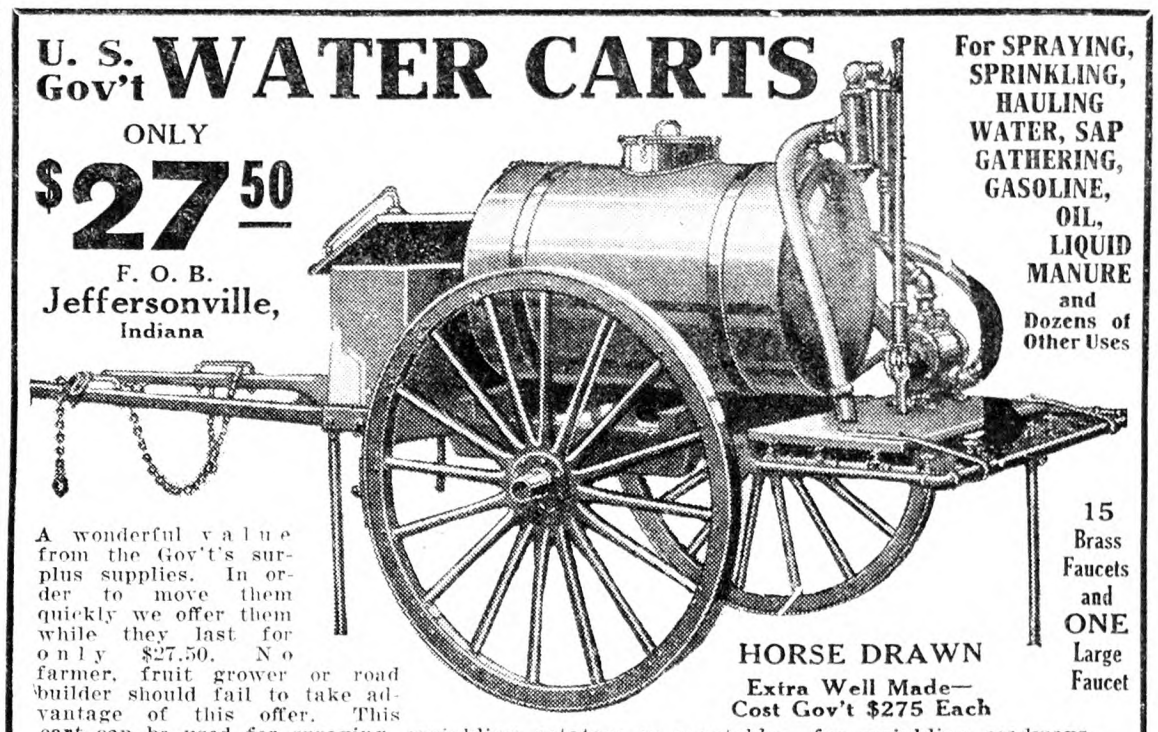

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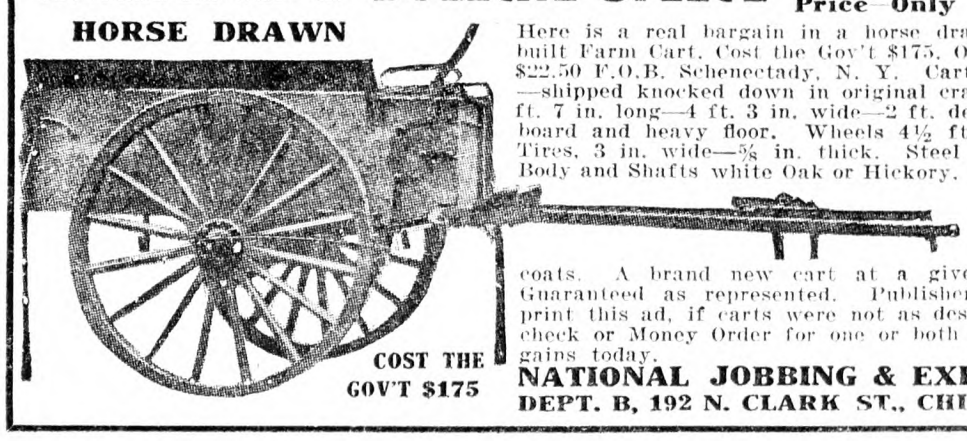

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"A SQUARE DEAL"
We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

IF AN up-State unidentified farmer came to New York with a check for $5 drawn on his bank against a good deposit, no bank in the city would give him a nickel on it. The confident banker would take the request as new proof of the accepted theory that the farmer has no conception of business principles. But the president of a little crippled bank of $50,000 capital in a small mining town in the State of Colorado came east last week, and in 24 hours drew $500,000 out of six large city banks and got away with it. These city banks have a system. The small western banker knew the system. He complied with the routine and got the money. The incident simply shows that the big city banker and the captains of industry are just as provincial in their own way as the people from the back country districts. Sometimes the big business rules fail with both of them. The banker works by mechanical rule, and custom, the farmer by instinct and experience. Each of them is skilled in his own special field. Both of them pay occasional penalties for their mistakes, but there is nothing in the records to indicate that the farmer would not hold his own with the banker in a horse trade.

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IT IS seldom worth while for anyone to engage in raising sheep unless he is resolved and prepared to feed and care for them according to the rules of good shepherding. The healthiest and most profitable flocks, small or large, receive habitually careful attention and plenty of good feed and pure water. Treated as a "side-line," sheep are rarely worth keeping. The man who likes and specializes in the handling of sheep, usually does well with them. The sheep-raising possibilities of the rough pasture areas of the Eastern States are beginning to interest some farmers. These men know, however, that they must grow or buy feed with which to supplement their grass and winter their flocks. If they grow it, they must own or rent some land suitable for cropping. There isn't anything in sheep unless it is fed and bred into them. On many farms small flocks receive little or no special attention. They are virtual scavengers, kept to clean up coarse herbage, sprouts and weeds. Mistreated or neglected in this way, they have a poor chance to make their own living. It is inevitable, therefore, that they should be stunted in development, low in vitality and fail to profit their owners. Sheep are likely to harbor lice and ticks unless they are dipped at least twice a year. These insects torture and weaken them. Bits of wool on fences, posts and machinery indicate the presence of ticks and lice on sheep. A flock worth keeping is worth dipping. Hand-dipping is better than no dipping, but few farmers ever resort to it. A dipping vat, made of concrete or lumber, would pay for itself in a year on a farm carrying 50 ewes.

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A STATEMENT that suggests a new Aladdin's lamp was made recently at the meeting of the American Chemical Society. It was asserted that a process had been discovered by which a combination of ordinary sewage and cornstalks produced a gas that could be used for heat and power. In other words, septic tank and corn stover would unite to drive farm machines, and cook farm meals. The chemists of the University of Illinois are working on this new discovery, which recovers marsh gas (methane) by such simple means that no elaborate machinery is necessary. If the discovery works out in all its practical details it means a revolution in farm living, since it will cheapen helps and conveniences that remove much distasteful drudgery. We are not yet in a position to say how much this discovery really means, but it seems no more extravagant than some of the other economic changes that have occurred within a generation.

*

JULY was a very heavy month in our world trade, both exports and imports being quite in excess of July, 1928, or $403,459,828. Shipments to Europe were $161,005,447; Canada, $79,736,401; South America, $49,311,798; Asia, $45,940,959; Africa, $12,824,136; Oceanica, $17,432,800. Our imports totaled $354,149,882. Europe sent us $115,144,882; Canada, $44,670,866; Asia, $100,300,984; Africa, $7,437,344; South America, $46,630,246; Oceanica, $4,662,289.

*

THE automobile traffic is always heavy on that greatest artery of travel in the world known as Fifth Avenue in New York City. On a specially busy afternoon last week two young girls from the suburbs had finished their shopping and swung into the hurrying congested traffic with a smart roadster. The engine was cold from a long parking in a side street. It sputtered and stopped, bringing the whole line to a standstill with the traffic officer's back to the scene. The impatient mob of drivers in the rear began to blow their horns and to express their annoyance. The officer turned quickly, took in the situation at a glance, and in a steady firm voice commanded the noisy mob to "Keep still and not interfere with those little girls." The skilled girl at the wheel kept her head. It took but a second or two to adjust the choke valve, to apply the current to the starter, and to step on the gas. With perfect poise she thanked the officer and moved on at the head of the relieved column. These crowded avenues and surging mass of impatient travelers try the temper of tired traffic officers who direct it for hours at a time. It is supposed to be a job for rough and arrogant policemen, but here was a police officer in a noisy thoroughfare exhibiting an instinct, a gallantry and a poise worthy of the highest culture of the drawing-room of the nearby mansion. We find the most perfect display of self-control and patient dignity by women in our farm homes, and the men of the soil have their share of thoughtful consideration. We expect to find these things in the midst of magnificence where they are not always in evidence, but we are thrilled by the exhibition of them by a police officer in a crowded thoroughfare where such human virtues are not always to be found. Some of our finest human instincts are gifts from God, and they do not always come wrapped in tissue paper and tied with fancy silk ribbons.

*

IN a droughty mid-Summer and early Fall, like those of this year, when pastures dry up, dairy cows decline in production and vitality, unless they receive some kind of green feed and concentrates as well. The price of fluid milk does not encourage this kind of emergency treatment of cows. A dairyman who milks 150 purebreds in an eastern New York State county has been feeding green corn for several weeks. His silos were empty long ago. He has ordered all of the available beets that go into his local market. Nothing, in his opinion, would be so useful to him at present as plenty of succulent roots that cows relish. His herd has never before been in so run-down a condition as it was at the recent end of the protracted drought. Next year he will grow a considerable acreage of roots. It is comparatively expensive to grow a root crop, but in the long run an annual supply of stock beets is profitable to the dairyman who owns many purebred cows. Corn silage is popularly believed to be a satisfactory substitute for beets for cows; it is also a cheaper succulent to grow than roots. It is doubtful, however, whether the economy factor in favor of corn silage is of sufficient importance to prevent dairymen from growing roots. Many dairymen are paying $4 a day for extra labor required in siloing corn of low quality. The dairyman who grows both corn silage and stock beets is doubly fortified in a dry year. He could feed both of these succulents to advantage in any year, if he received a fair price for his milk.

*

WHILE northern fruit producers have their troubles from dry weather and the like, the orange and grapefruit producers in Florida have been hampered by the quarantine also. Lately the rules have been loosened somewhat to permit shipments from points not within a mile of infested orchards, but this fruit can be shipped only to the Northeastern States or it must be sterilized by heating or chilling if it is to be shipped to other markets. Southern States do not admit Florida fruit under any conditions. But it is the Northeastern States which are the principal market in any season. The crop being a moderate one, it is likely that the production can be sold, even under the restrictions. The requirement for sterilization applies to what is called "the eradication area," and includes three-fourths of the crop of oranges and grapefruit. The other 25 per cent can be shipped into Northern and Eastern States without sterilization. A few vegetables such as beans, peppers and tomatoes are restricted in somewhat the same manner as fruit, but potatoes and that general class of produce are not restricted. Florida producers will have some trouble in getting their bearings the coming season, but there are indications that business will go on about as usual.

*

CAREFUL growers of potatoes in New York State and elsewhere have developed sound practices that other growers read about or study when they join tours of leading potato-producing regions. Successful growers know that market quality in potatoes requires bright skin, uniform, medium size, regular shape, and firm, white flesh. They know also that market quality can be improved by using good potato soils; by growing bright-skinned potatoes; by using unmixed seed; by planting close, to prevent the occurrence of hollowheart; by planting deeper, to secure protection from sunburn and field frost; by spraying, to control blight; by painstaking digging, to obviate culling; by careful handling, to prevent mechanical injury, and by better grading, to eliminate all tuber defects. These points, in which growers are interested, were emphasized by an educational exhibit at the recent New York State Fair. Some points in which consumers are interested also were stressed by this exhibit. For instance, potatoes, as chemists and nutrition authorities know them, are rich in iron and phosphorus; contain starch that is easily digested; are not fattening in a balanced diet; increase resistance to disease; maintain high blood alkalinity; have high caloric value; give bulk to a meal, and, with milk, are a balanced food. For the benefit of those who think of foods in terms of vitamins, it may be added that the potato contains vitamins A, B and C. Science, which is organized common sense, is improving the art of producing good, marketable potatoes, and increasing their use in the nation's diet. The more we learn about common, staple foods, the better they seem to be.

*

THAT article on turkey raising in Idaho, by Mr. Purvis, may make some of us easterners feel envious—no disease and a convenient market, which appears to give the grower somewhere near a fair price. The turkey-grasshopper combine makes a fine form of co-operation for the turkeys.

*

THE Peace River district of Alberta, Canada, formerly considered about worthless for agricultural purposes, is now estimated to have 47,000,000 acres suitable for wheat culture. The per acre yield there this year is expected to be around 25 bushels. In six years 102 grain elevators have been built in that district.

Brevities

EARLY chicks—how about them? (Page 1176).

THE rice crop of Arkansas will be about 6,000,000 bushels.

A FIGURE around $1,000,000,000 is represented by airplane goods and company stocks.

THAT proposed "United States of Europe" may have some peaceable possibilities worth encouraging.

WHALE oil in barrels once filled the docks of some of our ports like New Bedford, Mass. It is still sold to some extent, wholesaling around 80 cents per gallon.

FLORIDA has a new milk and cream law, in effect October 1. Every bottle and can of milk and cream must be labelled with the name of State where produced, its distributor and whether raw or pasteurized.

THE newspapers report that Henry Ford plans to take the garbage from Detroit and other municipalities in the vicinity, and reduce it to grease and various by-products. There is no doubt that ordinary methods of garbage disposal are often wasteful and extravagant.

A LEADING insurance company of Chicago will now insure business men against being kidnapped by criminals, who thus force them to reveal information or admit them to premises they wish to enter for robbery. We do not regard this insurance as a compliment to the city or its authorities.

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 1567, "Propagation of Trees and Shrubs," which will be helpful to anyone with a garden or wood lot. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.; price 10 cents.

Farm Board Loans and Problems

SOME of the U. S. Senators are not satisfied with the progress of the Federal Farm Board, and Chairman McNary has announced that the members of the board will be invited to appear before the Senate agricultural committee that they may be examined in open meeting by Senators as to their policies before the question of their confirmation comes up before the Senate. It is intimated that some Senators are not pleased with the policy which requires farm associations to exhaust their credits with the intermediate credit banks at current interest rates before the board consents to supplement the loans at the authorized 4 per cent rate.

A survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates that the wheat acreage for next year will be an increase of 1.2 per cent over the 1929 crop. The Department advises a more conservative sowing. It sees no prospect of an export price for 1930 above the average of the past six years. It advises growers to limit home production to domestic needs.

Senator Nye, Republican, North Dakota, in a public statement accused grain operators of Duluth, Minneapolis and Chicago, the board of trade of Duluth and Chicago and the Minneapolis chamber of commerce of overloading the storage facilities to force farmers to throw their wheat on the market and depress prices. In his own investigation he said he found that Winter wheat from the Southwest had been brought into the Northwest elevators with the result that the Spring wheat growers of the Northwest were deprived of credit and storage facilities. They are obliged to sell outright though everything indicates a better price later on for this short year crop. At his request the Farm Board started an investigation of the situation. Of course the government must make a record, and some sort of an investigation is necessary for this purpose, but those who have been familiar with the manipulation of produce markets for 50 years need no legal investigation. They know that as long as the markets, the boards of trade, the storehouses, and the instruments of distribution are left in the control of middlemen they will be manipulated for the profit of dealers and speculators. When Senators, now innocent of this information, get the facts into their heads, we may expect a change in the control of the marketing system that will increase the farmer's share of the returns.

Announcement has been made that the Federal Farm board has agreed to make a loan of $50,000 to the G.-L.-F. of New York for the purpose of building warehouses at railroad stations in Western New York. According to the report, the board will loan 50 per cent of the cost of the warehouses, and take a first mortgage lien on them to secure the loan.

So far the board seems to be confining itself to the loaning of funds to organizations for the handling of farm products. This leaves the exchanges, the speculators, the commission houses and in fact the whole middleman system in control of the markets as before. Of recent years this system has returned the farmer about one-third of the consumer's dollar, and it was promised that this spread of 65 to 70 cents on the dollar between producer and consumer would be reduced so that the farmer's return would be more without increasing the cost to the consumer. The expense of the organization must come out of the return made by the middleman. It includes interest on the loans, legal expense in securing the loans, insurance, shrinkage while the crop is held, and salary and expense of the official management. Therefore to receive as much as he did before, the middleman's return must be enough more than formerly to cover the organization costs, and there must be another extra amount in the middleman's return, if the producer is to derive a benefit from the new arrangement. It will not be enough to point to a large volume of turnover by the new system. The test will be in the net returns to the individual farmer, and if he comes out any better than before or even as well, the consumer will have to pay more or the middleman system must get less.

A Small Monarch Provokes Big Issue

MONACO is the smallest state in Europe. It is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea and France. It has a population of less than 20,000, and an area of about eight square miles. Its principal industry is providing accommodations for tourists. It has no manufacture, no commerce, no army. The revenue of the state comes entirely from the gambling rooms of Monte Carlo. The gaming tables of this famous resort are patronized by tourists of the world, but are closed to the people of the principality.

Just now the people of the state are in revolt. The privilege of conducting the gambling tables is controlled by a chartered company. The citizens demand a reform in the management of the casino and in the expenditure of the revenues from it. They demand that the management shall be controlled by a board of Monacan residents. They demand that full publicity be given by the government to show the casino's earnings and disbursements. They also require that public services, such as water, gas and electricity, which are now furnished only to the favored districts, be immediately extended throughout the city. The subjects of Prince Louis threatened to revolt and form a republic under a French protectorate unless their demands were granted within a month.

Centralized government, wherever it exists, aims to control revenues, and denies full information as to income and expenses. The monarch yet claims divine authority and responsibility for an accounting to no one. Under such auspices it is safe to conclude that the people of the little principality do not receive a fair share of the benefits from the public revenues, and that they have a just grievance. Even in a republic like ours we have monarchs and princes who get away with more than their share. Revolts, threatened at frequent intervals, will draw concessions for the time being at least, but vigilance and publicity, everlastingly applied, are the only safeguards for the people concerned. There is little in a gambling table to inspire patriotism, but whatever be the source of their income, the people of a state or an industry are entitled to an accounting of their revenues. It would be a good example to the world if the Monacans insist on it to the fullest detail.

Milk Prices for August

THE net cash prices paid for 3 per cent milk, per 100 lbs., in the 200-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for the months of August, were as follows:

Dairymen's League	$2.22
Sheffield Farms	2.56
Meridale Dairies	2.56
Unity Association, Buffalo	2.84

The League deductions were 15c for certificates of indebtedness and 6c for administrative expenses, making the gross price $2.43.

New Jersey Potato Harvest

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture reports the shipment of 3,715 cars or the bulk of the commercial crop in six weeks. Ten cars moved before July 20, but the movement rapidly increased, with 320 cars being shipped during the following week. Peak car loadings were made in the week of August 4 to 10, when 1,069 cars were billed out. Approximately 30 per cent of the country's shipments originated in this State during the period of July 29 to August 10.

Last year New Jersey had shipped only about one-half of its crop by September 1, or 2,734 out of a total movement of 5,367 cars. This season, with an earlier crop combined with a heavy reduction compared with last year, the State had shipped its total rail movement by that date. Contrary to last year, the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland was practically out of the competition by the time New Jersey swung into heavy shipping. This year the f.o.b. market was below $4 for only a day or two, early in the season, and was generally over $4.50 with top prices of $5.25 at several times during the period. Demand was generally satisfactory and quality of the stock good.

Federal-State inspection service at shipping point was again operated by the department for dealers and growers who wished their graded stock certified. During the season 312 cars were inspected and certified as to grade. More than 70 per cent of the cars were U. S. No. 1. No cars failed to grade because of undersize.

Milk and Cream Market Report of Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for August, 1929

State of Origin	*Milk* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Cream* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Condensed* (*Fresh*) 40-*qt.* *Units*
New York	2,311,941	110,407	53,200
New Jersey	94,890	705	...
Pennsylvania	384,783	18,484	8,634
Vermont	131,290	6,776	...
Connecticut	4,882	493	...
Massachusetts	7,610	284	...
Maryland	8,127	75	...
Canada	83	5,355	...
Indiana	...	1,050	206
Wisconsin	...	4,610	...
Minnesota	...	1,600	...
Iowa	...	417	...
Ohio	...	2,178	1,428
Tennessee	...	2,348	...
Arkansas	...	603	...
Kentucky	...	694	...
Totals	2,943,606	156,079	63,468
1928	3,024,246	152,197	.....

New York State furnished 78.8 per cent of the milk and 70.7 per cent of the cream coming into the city during the month of August.

Notes from West Virginia

Here we are, August 26, and we have had but one good rain since some time in July and not enough then to soak the soil. We finished digging potatoes last week and I never saw the soil so dry as it was. Even in spots in the fields where ordinarily it would have been too wet to dig we could see no sign of moisture as deep as the digger went. Only about half a crop of potatoes was harvested, but they were fine; did not run over 5 per cent seconds and culls with hardly any culls. We shall be able this season to realize a very good price for our seconds.

The more we study our marketing system and the more we have products to put on the market the more we are convinced that co-operative marketing is the only salvation of the American farmer. As an illustration of what we mean just this season when there is a short crop of potatoes and prices are bound to be high, we find in most of our best market centers here that the farmers are selling their potatoes to the merchant at from 50 to 70 cents less on the bushel than the market is able to pay, and the result of this is that the potato growers' association is having to market the large part of their potatoes out of the State. It is true that we are getting good prices for them even at that, but how much better it would have been for all concerned if we could have all pooled our potatoes and fed them into the market just as they are needed at a price that would have given the farmers a profit and at the same time got rid of so much shipping of products from one section to another. Right now we are shipping potatoes to cities in Ohio and in a few weeks our supply will be exhausted and our people will have to get their supply from Ohio or other Western States. The only persons that this is good for are the railroad owners, for they get a double freight charge on them.

If the prices that the farmers outside of our organization are getting were passed on to the consumer there might be some reason and argument for selling that way, but since they are not, the farmer who refuses to go with his neighbors and then breaks the market is cutting his own and his neighbors' throat because he wishes as he sees it to maintain his independence. The truth of the matter is he is the most dependent man in the market, for by himself he is entirely dependent on the price the merchant sets, while if he is in the co-operative he with his neighbors can set their own price insofar as anyone is able to set prices.

I was much encouraged at the annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau by the changed attitude toward State and nation-wide co-operation. Part of this has been brought about no doubt by the farm relief law for it is built on that idea alone, but the broader-minded farmers are seeing the thing from a broader view all the time and are forgetting sectional differences and realizing that what is good for the cotton growers will reflect indirectly on the corn growers, and what is bad for the one will work the same way on all others.

There is one thing in our State that has kept our organizations from growing as they should and that is the fact that in most efforts of the co-operatives all farmers as well as those bearing the burdens have been able to benefit alike from the work. At first we thought that this was the right way to work things, and maybe it was then, but I notice lately that the attitude has changed and we are demanding that all men pay their just share of any good coming to them. This is going to be a proposition to work out, and in some cases cannot be worked out at all, but I for one am getting tired of being told when endeavoring to get certain men to join the Farm Bureau and its allied organizations, that there is no use in joining and paying their dues when they can get the same benefits, and do get them, that the members get, and we find plenty of such men. I do not mind doing the other fellow a favor when I can. In fact I like to do those things, but when it comes to the point of carrying his load all the time and then having him make fun of me for doing it, it is time to call a halt.

The showers we had last week will no doubt help a lot, particularly the grass, but most corn had gone too far for it to do much good. If we continue to have rain we shall have a good crop of fruit on Rocky Point Orchards, but if not apples will be small and not well colored. Before this week they had practically quit growing and were not so well colored as is usual this time of the year. Farming is a gamble from beginning to the end, and, when we lose our bets against the weather, it is up to us to go on as if nothing had happened and lay another bet next season, for in the end we win most of the time. L. G. ZINN.

Barbour Co., W. Va.

Connecticut and the Peach Moth

Connecticut peach growers have organized to release parasites on the Oriental peach moth. In 1928 the pest cost a third of the State's crop, and it is damaging this year's peaches. Owners of orchards are being canvassed to raise funds for the breeding and distribution of parasites. At a meeting called September 4 at the Connecticut Experiment Station in New Haven by Harold M. Rogers of Southington, president of the Connecticut Pomological Society, growers were unanimous to try the plan, proposed by Dr. Philip Garman, assistant entomologist of the experiment station. They immediately subscribed $700.

Agents of the county Farm Bureaus are surveying the peach orchards of the State, and each owner will be asked to contribute at the rate of $10 for each 1,000 trees. The survey is made at the direction of A. W. Manchester of the Connecticut Agricultural College, who is serving on the society's committee with Mr. Rogers; John Bishop of Cheshire; John Lyman of Middlefield, and L. C. Root of Farmington. It is estimated that $10,000 would finance the experiment.

Dr. Garman's plan calls for the introduction of two species of parasites into every orchard. One, which looks like a mosquito, attacks the larvae, and the other, with the appearance of a minute fly, eats the eggs. The parasites would be bred this Winter at the experiment station and distributed next Spring to the orchards. Incubators, greenhouse space and refrigerators will have to be reserved for the work, which must be begun immediately.

"Three facts contribute to the hope that introduction of parasites will be successful," said Dr. Garman. "First, the peach moth infestation in parts of New Jersey has been reduced greatly by parasites. Second, parasites already in the orchard of an orchard and nursery company at Wallingford, in addition to some introduced there several years ago, have reduced the infestation tremendously. Third, workers in New York report success with parasites. We do not offer an absolute panacea, but if the parasites will cut down the percentage of infestation, then spraying or some other artificial means of control will be of benefit." D. A.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

"Mother-Prayer"

"Lord, make my loving a guard for them
Day and night,
Let never pathway be hard for them;
Keep all bright!
Let not harsh touch of a thorn for them
Wound their ease—
All of the pain I have borne for them
Spare to these!"

So I would pray for them
Kneeling to God
Night and day for them.

"Lord, let the pain life must bring to them
Make them strong,
Keep their hearts white though grief cling to them
All life long,
Let all the joys Thou dost keep from them
At Thy will
Give to them power to reap from them
Courage still!"

So I must ask for them,
Leaving to God
His own task for them.
—Margaret Widdemer.

*

WE are asked again to give a recipe for mixed sweet pickle. The following is popular: Eight cups very small cucumbers, or medium cucumbers cut in chunks, four cups cauliflower, measured after broken into florets, four cups sliced string beans. Cook in salty water until softened, but not mushy. To one cup vinegar add one cup sugar, two tablespoons whole mixed spices, and a bag containing two teaspoons each of cinnamon and cloves. Bring this to a boil, add the vegetables, and let them simmer a few minutes so the spice will penetrate. A few small pickling onions may be added if liked. Can while hot, and seal. If a heavier syrup is liked more sugar may be used, but too much sugar may cause the pickles to shrivel.

*

THE following is a well-tested recipe for rummage pickle: Three ripe cucumbers, peel and remove seeds; three or four green cucumbers, if large peel and remove seeds, two quarts green tomatoes. Cut tomatoes and cucumbers in half-inch chunks. Two quarts ripe tomatoes, peeled and sliced, six large onions, three ripe peppers, three green peppers, two bunches celery. Remove seeds from peppers. Cut tomatoes, onions, peppers and celery fine. Sprinkle two-thirds cup of salt through the vegetables, and let them stand over night. In the morning drain off the brine. Put one pint vinegar, one cup sugar and one-half cup mustard seed in a saucepan; heat, add the vegetables, and cook until tender. Seal in jars.

*

THIS is the season when preserves of all kinds are interesting the household, and we may well study the following recipe for preserving children, given out by the New Mexico Bureau of Public Health:

"Take two or more children of the runabout age. If they are bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked youngsters, so much the better.

"Tuck them into bed early—and leave for 12 hours of quiet, restful sleep. Windows wide open.

"In the morning, dress them lightly and set at a table in the brightest, cheeriest corner of the breakfast room.

"To each child add the following: One small cup of orange juice; one steaming dish of delicious nut-brown 'whole-wheat' cereal, several slices of crisp whole-wheat toast, one glass of milk.

"Remove the children to a grassy plot. Add a kite, some toys and mix thoroughly.

"Cover all over with a blue sky and leave in the sun until brown."

The best thing about this method of preserving is that its results are evident all through the Winter.

Ripe Cucumber Pickle

Take ripe (yellow) cucumbers, slice lengthwise, in pieces to suit one's fancy—one inch by three inches long is a neat piece. Peel and clean out the seeds, leaving the solid flesh. Cook eight quarts in brine made with one cup of salt to one gallon of water. Cook the pieces (do not crowd) until you can pierce them with a straw. Drain and put in a stone jar. Take good cider vinegar, 1½ pints, granulated sugar 4½ lbs., ¼ lb. cassia buds. Boil to a good syrup. Pour over cucumbers hot and cover tight The third day drain and scald the syrup and pour it on the pickles. Scald and boil down until it only covers the pieces at the third scalding at intervals of three days. This pickle recipe has served a family for over 70 years and still the descendants are asking for "Grandma Crawford's recipe for sweet pickles." A SUBSCRIBER.

Potato Dumplings

Four large potatoes, four slices of white bread, three or four slices of bacon, or ½ cup of any fatty smoked pork, one egg, one teaspoon salt, about four tablespoons flour, a little milk if necessary.

Cut smoked meat into cubes, about ½ cup or four slices of bacon is sufficient. Fry a little to get some fat, cut bread into cubes, add to the meat, mix well and let stand until potatoes are ready. Peel and grate four raw potatoes, add water while grating to keep from discoloring. Pour the grated potatoes into a thin cloth or fine strainer, wash out as much of the starch as possible, and squeeze pretty dry. If too much starch remains, the dumplings are heavy and indigestible. Then put potatoes in a roomy bowl, add the bread and meat, the egg, salt and lastly flour. Mix well. If too dry, add a little milk. The dough should be real soft. Remove portions with the spoon and roll in flour.

Put into a good-sized kettle two quarts of water or more, add one teaspoon salt. When rapidly boiling drop the dumplings into it. Should be stirred with a flat wooden spoon cautiously to make them come to the top and swim while boiling after a few seconds. Boil 20 to 30 minutes. This makes eight medium dumplings. They are real spongy if the dough is very soft, but not watery, will not cook apart, if well floured before cooking. They must be dropped into boiling water; can simmer later, until done. The smoked pork can be eliminated and only fat used, about 1½ tablespoons, if the smoked meat is not liked. They are really delicious, and we are very fond of them made this way.

When cold dumplings can be sliced and fried in butter or bacon fat, golden brown on both sides. We have them at least once a week, either with sauerkraut or any meat with a good deal of gravy.

L. C. HOBERMANN.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

361 — Copies Adult Mode. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents.

457 — Conspicuously Smart. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yds. of 40-in. material with 3 yds. of braid. Ten cents.

846—Dainty Bolero. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 18-in. contrasting and 3¼ yds. of ribbon. Ten cents.

530—Smart Femininity. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

Fall Fashion Magazine, 10 cents

Corn Recipes

Baked Corn.—Two cups of corn cut from cob, one cup milk, two eggs, one tablespoon sugar, two tablespoons cornmeal, one green pepper ground fine one tablespoon butter, pepper and salt to taste. Bake until corn is set like custard.

My method of canning corn was given in THE R. N.-Y. years ago. To every nine cups of corn cut from the cob add ½ cup salt, one cup sugar, boil 20 minutes and seal while hot. When opening cans for use I usually soak the corn over night, changing the water a couple of times, to take out the salt. It is just like corn freshly gathered from the garden. MRS. E. B.

The Amateur Nurse

PART II

When it becomes necessary to operate, have patient taken to a hospital if possible. A hospital is the very best place for a sick person, but if patient is too sick or for any reason it becomes necessary to operate at home, prepare your room if possible before surgeon comes. He will doubtless bring a nurse with him, but all you can do while they are on their way will save valuable time. Plenty of hot water, several wash bowls, or basins. Boil wash basins, a pitcher or two, also a pail. Leave these in water until ready for use. Choose the lightest room if in daytime; if at night have good lights. Take all useless articles out of room. Wipe wood work with a damp cloth. An operating table can be made from an ordinary dining table by removing leaves, pull table out, place leaf in opposite direction endwise. The patient can be laid on this leaf and the surgeon and his assistant stand on either side in the opening made by extending the two ends of table.

A trained nurse should be employed following an operation.

A small table for anaesthetic, covered with a clean towel, another similarly arranged for the surgeon's instruments, a pail for soiled dressings, sponges, etc. Several sheets and towels.

The bed should be made fresh during the operation blankets spread over the sheets and several hot water bottles placed in it. In using hot water bags or bottles around babies or sick people be very careful not to burn them; their vitality is low and they cannot stand the heat a well person can; this is particularly true of persons who are unconcious or under an anaesthetic.

If dressings must be done, have the physician show you how to do it, and remember to wash and disinfect your hands throughly. Sterilize instruments; this means boiling for at least 10 minutes. Pouring boiling water over articles does not sterilize them.

Learn to give an enema; usually soap and water is used. Be sure all air is out of tube before inserting tip. Old newspapers may be used to protect bed. Always heat bedpan before giving it to patient.

If patient is unconcious or delirious make pads of several thicknesses of newspaper, or waste cotton; sew with long stitches a piece of old cloth over top. Have a pile of these ready and use in place of pad sheet. Burn as used: Use soft old cloth for handkerchiefs, a paper bag, near the bed, will hold pieces as used, then burn bag.

Attend to patients' mouth. If able to clean own teeth, bring refreshing mouth wash, but if too ill use some cotton around your finger and carefully wash teeth and mouth. In severe fever, lips become parched; glycerine and lemon juice, is a soothing lotion or any standard lotion may be used on pieces of cotton. Infants with snuffles should have nose cleaned out; for this prepare swabs by wrapping cotton tightly around tooth picks moisten in boracic acid solution or sweet oil and carefully clean nostrils.

Infection so often occurs in cuts. Always wash a cut or wound in boiled water or water with germicide added. Bichloride of mercury tablets are excellent to use but one hesitates to recommend them because they are such deadly poison. Apply iodine at once to all cuts or wounds and cover with clean dressings. Treat a boil the same way. Poultices are dangerous; germs multiply rapidly under their warm, moist surfaces, and tissues break down all around the suppurating spot. A wet bichloride dressing is best if you are capable of handling the poison tablets. Do not use a strong solution or patient may absorb poison; one tablet dissolved in quart of water is usually sufficient.

Poisoning is a chapter by itself. Know how to prepare an emetic, stimulate the victim and send for a doctor immediately.

This article can only touch main points, a Red Cross Hand Book of Nursing is splendid and not expensive.

Above all keep your head; so often a physician can do but little, life or death lies in the nurse's hands

Do not attempt to hurry, let housework go if you have no help. Your patient comes first. Follow orders and have the patient realize you are in charge, be gentle of course, but firm.

The most trying time is convalescence. The physician comes at long intervals or not at all, the patient is fretful, and easily discouraged. Insist on rest periods, do not allow over-indulgence in food or visitors, keep up nourishing foods, baths, alcohol rubs and gradually resume regular diet.

Last but not least, watch your own health, do not neglect your own meals, get all the rest you can—you will have discouraging moments, and often feel unappreciated, but keep on. Your patient is in an abnormal state and your reward will come later. LUCILE R. DE RIGHT.

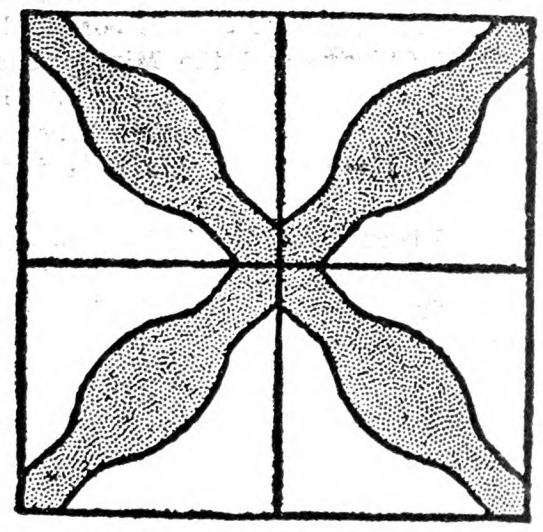
Tennessee Notes

Another trip to Elizabethton; a coverlet under way and I made need of thread an excuse to go, but I wanted to see how the eldest son was coming on with his long-desired garage. We found him busy at work with sand, rock, cement and plaster. The new concrete road was almost completed; trucks and workmen hurry everywhere. The swimming pool, amusement park and dance hall all open for business.

After a hasty dinner we drove on up to the city, past the many new buildings going up, and on until we found the line and twine company. A request to go through the factory was readily granted, and it was new to me to watch the cotton bales fed in and trace it on through to the finished cords, balls, etc. They pointed out the lappers, carders, speeders, spinners, spoolers, twisting room, reelers, etc. Some departments were nice and cool; others started one to sneezing the instant we entered, but the whirring machines, long rolls of cotton growing less and less until finally they emerged tiny threads that soon were being whirled and twirled with many more, the almost human mechanical contrivances that converted the raw material into a finished product, were a sight worth going far to see. We come back by way of Johnson City, stopped a few moments in a new store, and on home. A hurried supper and the work done, and then to meeting.

A two-weeks' revival just closed with 22 conversions, and many more that needed to be.

Summer has come and gone with a rush. A late Spring kept us wondering would we have any fruit, and very little has been left. Now cool nights keep us wondering will the corn, tobacco, beans, etc., mature or will Jack Frost catch them?



Patchwork Design "Snail's Trail." Size of block nine inches

In our immediate vicinity rain has been sufficient to make fairly good crops, but many adjoining localities have suffered for rain; very few general rains since early in the Summer. Tobacco is a very sorry crop, partly harvested; very few farmers scaffold their crop any more, but cut, load on wagon ladders and haul to the barns. It saves extra handling but means heavier lifting, yet the danger of storms is eliminated.

Our schools opened September 2. Eight years in the primary schools, then four years in the high school, and if pupils have not missed or they have made good, they will be given a diploma for what? Not equipped for an individual bit of work whereby they can earn an honest penny. If they want to teach school they must go to college or attend the State normal. If they want to take up any kind of a business career they must attend a business college so long. A lot of graduates are turned out equipped for nothing. Surely something is radically wrong with our educational facilities. Why not fit the pupils for some vocation the last four years of high school, so they can at least be self-supporting, instead of learning a smattering of this, that and the other that will never be of any earthly benefit to them.

Too many unnecessary expenses are attached to high school; class rings, class pins, class pictures, class cards, flowers, costumes to buy, certain kinds of material, extra for janitor, for coal, for music, for note books, for books, and what-not, bus fare, and then taxes out of sight, and when it is all through with and parents have slaved their days away those late-day products stand before you. One of them did not know if it was east, west, north or south where the sun rose.

One third grade student the teacher was going to punish because he failed to learn his spelling lesson, and found out he did not know the alphabet by sight or sound.

Our children are under the care of others nine months out of 12. I wonder just how many teachers are fitted to teach the higher things, to stress good morals, and to teach by examples as well as precepts the greatest of all teachings, pure, clean living. The plastic age of childhood is spent in the school-room. The product, moulded and set is returned to us a finished article. Guiding influence of home is giving way to the influence of the school-room. How imperative is it that we should have teachers worthy of the trust. MRS. D. B. P.

Apple Cornflake

Line a buttered pudding dish with cornflakes, then put in a layer of very thinly sliced apples, sprinkle with sugar and a little cinnamon and dot with pieces of butter. Fill to top with alternate layers, covering with a layer of cornflakes. Bake in a moderate oven until apples are soft.

MRS. J. W. R.

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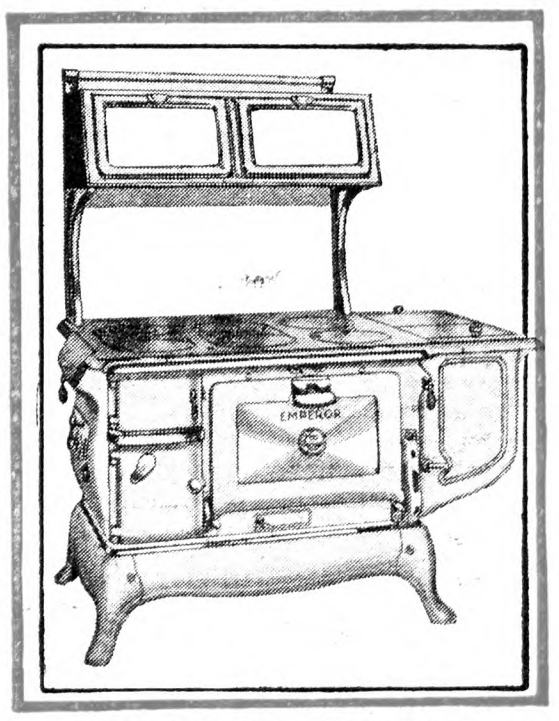

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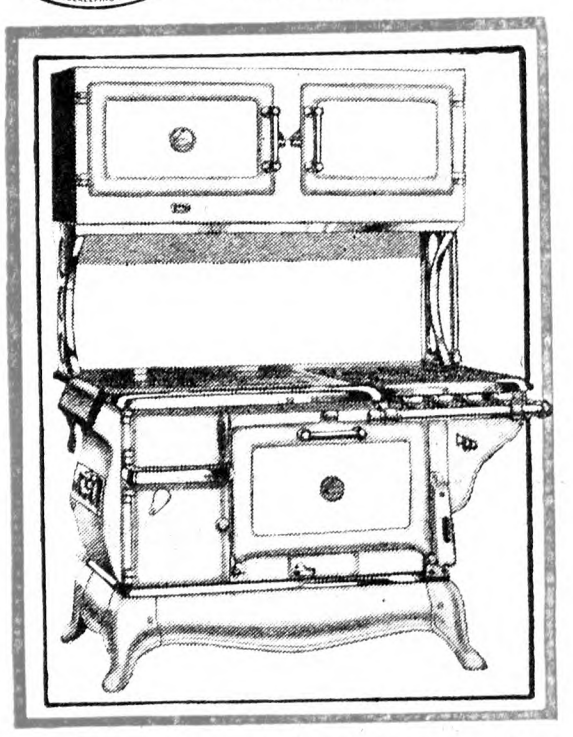

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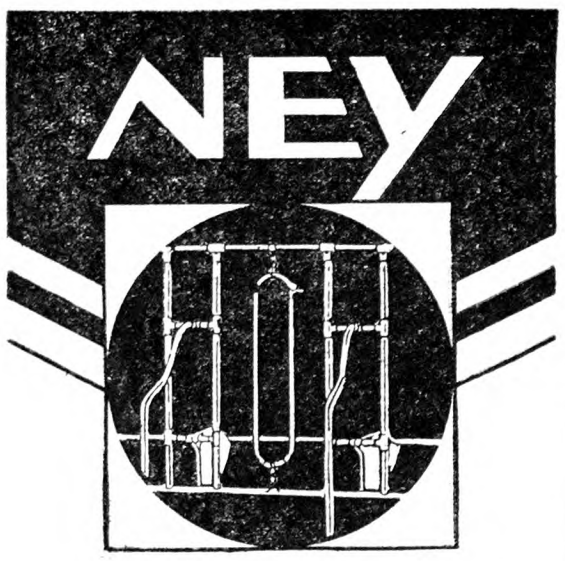

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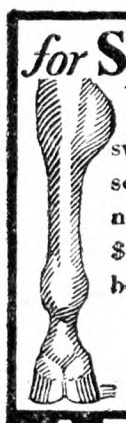

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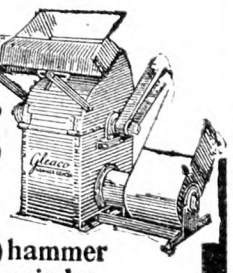

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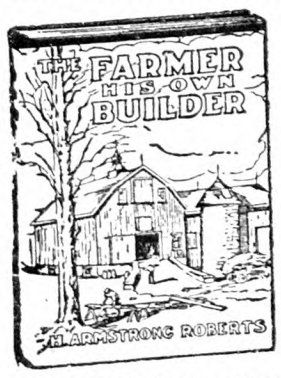

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A Farmer's Opinions

A GROCERY CLERK. — The most contented and cheerful farmer of my acquaintance in Illinois clerked for five years before he was 21 in a grocery store in the small city in which he was born and reared. He saved a few hundred dollars, and quit his job. He said that he had too many bosses among the customers. He secured appointment as a rural mail carrier. While engaged in this work, he deposited mail in the roadside box of a renter who lived in a ramshackle house on a run-down 80-acre farm. The carrier saved his wages and, in a few years, bought the farm. From farmers in the neighborhood he bought some machinery, a cow, a team and harness, a few bred gilts, some poultry, a few pieces of furniture, fixed up the old house and moved into it on March 1. A year later he married a poor man's daughter. That was 10 years ago. They have practically paid for the property, remodeled the house, and have two happy, healthy children. His specialty is Chester White hogs, which he raises and fattens. When I was on his farm, his 147 shotes of Spring farrow were full of life, growing rapidly, and as uniform as peas in a pod. With Soy beans and clover he has improved his land until it is highly productive. He and his wife like to farm. He said to me: "I'd rather work hard, live mostly outdoors, mind my own business, be my own employer and fail than hold a private or public job in any town or city and be a so-called success."

A FINE ON INDUSTRY. — One of the points discussed during the National Tax Association's meeting at Saranac, N. Y., during the week of Sept. 9 is a familiar one. It is that by making improvements on their farms, building up their land and trying to establish farming on a modern business basis, along with the American standard of living, farmers increase their tax assessments. One of the ridiculous iniquities of our taxing system is that it penalizes a man for spending thought, time and money on his farm and home. It is a fine on his thrift, industry and good citizenship. It tends, therefore, to discourage healthy progress toward the realization of wholesome ambitions and the betterment of conditions that make or mar the lives of little children. Taxes are a constant and increasing drain on the human and property resources of the country in general, and of the agricultural industry in particular. What can be done to mitigate the injustices of the system? Why don't farmers' protective associations include this primary item in their demands for equity and relief? Will the people who levy and collect taxes and spend tax money ever reform the system which maintains them at the public crib?

REMEMBERED SIGHTS. — Everyone remembers and likes to recall pleasant sights that he has seen. They are numerous every year in every State and foreign land. A letter from Tennessee refers to the tobacco crop, but after reading it I thought of and saw again a long stretch of road, with a great, leafy bank of blooming honeysuckles on each side of it, that runs through an eastern county in that State. Instantly another picture made itself vivid; it was of a vast acreage of Sweet clover in blossom, with armies of happy bees harvesting its honey crop, in Eastern North Dakota. Another view then quickly thrust itself upon the screen; it was of a township of Alsike clover, in full bloom, in a cut-over area of Northern Minnesota. Then followed a veritable floral movie, in which an old roadside farm house, covered with Dorothy Perkins roses in North New Jersey, and an old Negro cabin enmeshed in Crimson Ramblers in Missouri, appeared and faded in remembered reality. Sometimes, when everything seems to be going wrong, it is worth while to change the scene and subject by drawing upon the stores of memory.

FROM TENNESSEE.—A Tennesseean who lives in Pennsylvania suggests that eastern people who make trips in their cars to the West and Southwest would see some inspiring country and charming towns if they would go or return by way of the Mid-South. Tennessee, for example, is, he says, one of the most interesting States in the Union. Its mountains, hills, valleys and streams would delight the eyes of easterners, because they are like but different from those in the East. Due in part to its diversified farming, Tennessee has not been hit so hard as some other States by the agricultural depression, which now seems to be waning, except where drought has made conditions hard this year. W. B. Lawrence, Sumner Co., Tenn., writes (Aug. 31): "Last year's Burley tobacco crop in this county sold for about $800,000. It looks as if the 1929 crop would bring considerably more. The quality of the 1928 crop is indicated by a twist made for me by my friend Walter Albright. We are hoping that all lines of farming here and elsewhere will be more remunerative in the next few years." Another friend of ours in Tennessee writes that conditions in his region are improving. He adds, however, that the drought "set things back just about a year."

A ROVER'S COMMENT.—A friend of this department is traveling on foot and working some of the time on farms in several eastern counties. Here are some extracts from a letter of his, written Sept. 4: "For the last three weeks I have been looking around and working some for different farmers. I did some belated haying for one man. His dairy cows will not relish the brown stuff that he calls hay. I also worked for two young fellows, who are farming about 200 acres, doing nearly all of their own work. A tractor is used by them to supplement their good team. They bought the place on a small payment down. They are rough, ready and practical. I have no doubt that they will own the place in a few years. I like their spirit and enthusiasm. I also worked for a young man who is a year out of an agricultural college. His father bought some 200 acres of badly run-down land for him. I give him two years in which to break the old man, unless he is a millionaire. What a difference there is between this young fellow and the two boys I have just mentioned. Verily, a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. The price of milk here is not so bad, compared with the prices for feed and of replacement cows. One of the best milk markets is right here on these dairy farms, where the under-consumption of milk is almost unbelievable. On one place the owner, with five persons in his family, divided a quart of milk with the hired man, who has six children. Seventeen cows are milked on this farm. It would help a lot to force the price of milk upward if the people on every dairy farm would consume two quarts of milk more than they do every day. 'But it's easy to talk,' said one man, who asked: 'What is to be done when you need every cent of your income?' My answer was that to begin with I would burn one gallon less of gasoline a day. I observed that he ran to town last night, and so did his two hired men. It makes my blood boil to realize that here, in a land flowing with milk, lots of farmers are so hard-pressed that they are not drinking enough milk or eating enough to keep their energy up, and their children are undernourished."

FOOD PROPAGANDAS.—Some of us don't feed ourselves intelligently, even when we have the foods that would ensure complete rationing. For this reason, something may be said in favor of the adroit propagandas for or against many foods. In the form of "educational" campaigns, in newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, books and radio talks, these propagandas have sometimes exaggerated and misinformed. Despite this fact and their high cost to both producers and consumers, they may serve a useful purpose, because they emphasize and interest people in a variety of foods. Human experience and common sense confirm the view that a variety of foods is the best and cheapest. This fact is making itself clear as a by-product of the war for markets on the part of food processors. Every major class of food has its learned advocates and defenders, who make contacts and keep their voices and pens busy. One of these propagandists recently cited the long-continued meat diet of the Arctic explorer Stefansson as proving that "meat is not harmful." No one, unless he has been misinformed, believes that wholesome meat is harmful to active persons in good health who don't eat too much of it. Tastes and food habits are different and changing. The greater the variety of foods that we consume, the more likely we are to be well fed, according to the best information available on nutrition. Dairy and poultry products, meats, fruits, vegetables, cereals and nuts will completely nourish a family, if they are mixed in the day's food intake. Cornbread, molasses and salt pork 365 days in the year have been a handicap to Negroes in parts of the South.

FROM DAN'S NOTEBOOK. — It doesn't matter much where a man lives or what he does, if he is in good health, enjoys life and does useful work. . . . No matter where I go or how brief my stay, I am always glad to get back where I belong, and where I feel at home, and that place is home. I don't feel right in a Sunday suit and a stiff collar. . . . Soldiers of the soil who fight with their hands in all weathers are not very nice—outside; but I guess they have always been sanitary inside. It is inside dirt that sprouts the seeds of foul weeds and dirty deeds. . . . Most farmers here seem to want one thing more than anything else; they want to be let alone. The trouble is that politicians who want our votes, salesmen who want our money and others who want us to join something, won't let us alone. Somebody is here almost every day wanting me to want something. There is a big difference between a want and a need. I want a mile of new fence; I need some wire staples to fix the old one. . . . When our population was mostly agricultural, we lived on the soil. Now that more than 70 per cent of our population is in towns and cities, people are living on one another. Our town grocer used to keep a garden and cow; now he keeps a Buick and a bookkeeper, who is a farmer's son. . . . There are and always have been calamities, wrongs and grave problems to think and talk about. Most people, however, don't have the time and energy, if they make an honest living, to devote to these subjects. It is always the learned and leisured classes and politicians who "view with alarm" or "point with pride." The rest of us go ahead, where we are and what we are, from year to year, living, working, struggling, saving, spending, playing, joking, enjoying, suffering, wearing out and dying, and making room for the oncoming generations who will be able to take care of themselves.

D. C. W.

New York's Horses and Mules

New York would need this year, to overcome death losses among its horse population, a total of 25,260 colts. It could hope to produce, if all its sires were at the age of greatest vigor and virility, 14,600 colts. More than half the stallions enrolled for service in the State, however, have passed the age of greatest vigor and efficiency, so that half that number is as many probably as the State could hope to produce.

According to government estimates, New York had January 1, 1929, a total of 382,000 horses, 64,747 fewer than it had on January 1, 1925, when the last federal census of agriculture was taken. If one-fifteenth of the State's horses die this year (and that is the average estimated to be taken by death yearly), it will lose 25,260 horses. There are 292 stallions enrolled for service in the State. If we could assume that each one would beget 50 living foals, there would be 14,600 colts, to overcome death losses amounting to 25,260. Since more than 35 per cent of the State's registered stallions are above 13 years of age, however, it cannot be hoped there will be a foaling rate of 14,600—half that is probably a liberal estimate.

New York's mule population has decreased also, from 8,275 at January 1, 1925, to an estimated 6,000 at January 1, 1929; and a yearly mortality rate of one-fifteenth of the total would reduce that number 400 more by the end of 1929. Since we do not have data on the number of jacks registered, we cannot tell how nearly the death losses of mules can be offset by the birth rate. We do know, however, that a serious situation threatens with regard to animal motive power on New York farms. The more so because the time is here when horses and mules used in bigger units are one of the farmer's greatest assets. Demonstrations, to familiarize farmers with the methods of hitching and driving these larger teams, were begun in New York in 1927. They were continued in 1928.

The most popular units for New York farmers undoubtedly will be the 4, 5, and 6-horse hitches—the 4 driven 2 and 2 (which saves from 15 to 25 per cent of the power used in plowing, compared with the ordinary 4-abreast hitch), the 5 driven 3 in the lead and 2 in the rear, and the 6 driven 2, 2, and 2, or 3 and 3. In any case, but one pair of lines is used, these going to the leaders. Other horses or mules in the team are tied in and bucked back, by which strategy the driver is given automatic control. Furthermore, there is no lagging; by means of the "tying-in and bucking-back," the wheel teams are obliged to keep up with the leaders. The fast horses always, of course, should be given the lead position, since they are the pace-setters. Details in regard to construction of the hitches are available. All hitches from the 4 up to the 12, and larger, are explained. Numerous letters from New York farmers relate to their use of the multiple hitches. "We drove a 4-horse team on a 3-section spring tooth tractor drag last Spring, and prepared a first-class seed bed (worked only 30 hours dragging the 9-acre hill 5 times) on 50-year-old sod. The whole field of corn was 14 to 15 feet high, and, considering we had a backward Summer, it was an exceptionally good crop," wrote Nathaniel Keseberg, Schenectady, N. Y. "The fields here in this section are not large enough to work 8-horse teams but 4, 5 and 6-horse teams would work well."

In September last M. G. Park, Albion, N. Y., wrote: "We used the 5-horse hitch on a 2-bottom plow this Fall. It worked well. We expect to do most all of our next year's plowing with the five. We have used 4 and 5 abreast on the harrow for about five years and find it practical."

George E. Tuttle, Nunda, N. Y., uses the 5 and the 6-horse hitch. "For plowing last Spring I used the 5-horse," he said, "3 ahead and 2 behind (on 2-bottom gang plow) and the 6-horse, 3 and 3. Both worked fine. The one I have just used is the 6-horse, 2, 2, and 2. I like this better than the 3 and 3, as our land is quite stony and sloping, and I could turn the furrows upgrade much better with the team directly in front of the plow, besides being cooler for the horses."

It is obvious that a farmer cannot continue to drive two or three horses or mules to a team and compete with his neighbor who has learned the big-team methods and is driving 5 or 6 horses or mules in one outfit; for, with 6 horses or mules, a man can plow easily six acres a day or can disk easily 30 acres in an 8-hour day. With 8 horses or mules he can plow eight acres a day or disk 40 acres. To farmers who cannot afford to buy and operate tractors, who need to cut down their hired labor bills, but who nevertheless wish to do a full day's work in a day's time, these multiple hitches are useful.

WAYNE DINSMORE.

Horse Association of America, Chicago, Ill.

R. N-Y. Two useful bulletins, showing multiple hitches, and economical methods of keeping farm teams, may be had by sending 15 cents, to the above address.

FRESH
GRAPE JUICE!
70c per gallon
in 50-gallon barrels; 20 or 30 gal. at 85c; 5 or 10 at 95c; via express or freight; f. o. b. North East. Cash with order.
J. L. SCOULLER VINEYARDS
North East, Erie Co., Pa.

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ALL SOLD OUT OF SUCCESSOR BERKSHIRES
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4 wks. old - $5.00 EACH Shipped C.O.D.
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PIGS FOR SALE
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs from large type Boars and sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
4 Weeks Old - $4.00
Also a few Chester White barrows, 4 wks. old, $5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.
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COON HOUNDS
Combination Fur Hunters, Fox Hounds, Beagle Rabbit Hounds.
On trial. Hunting Supplies. Illustrated catalogue.
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Few Straight LEG ... BEAGLES Broken. Females, $25.00; dogs, $35.00. None better. Pups, 2 months, $10.00; females, $5.00. B. C. HADDEN - Grahamsville, New York

PEDIGREED WHITE Collie PUPS Wonderful cow dogs and watch dogs. Females, $10.00; Males, $15.00. E. D. BEESMER, R. F. D. 2, Box 56, Kingston, N. Y.

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

BEAUTIFUL BLACK AND CREAM GERMAN SHEPHERDS 6 months. Sire Ch. Droll v Hill. Either sex. Show prospects. SHEPHILL KENNELS, New Boston, N. H.

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FOR SALE SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

FEMALE SPANIEL Bred, due to whelp soon. No faults. Good Matron, $30.00. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

EXTRA FINE COON HOUNDS—Shipped on 15 days trial $100. Satisfied customers throughout New England. Rabbit Hounds, $30. SAM LONG, Guntersville, Ala.

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RAT TERRIERS - FOX TERRIERS—Lists 10 cents. PETE SLATER, Box RNY, PANA, ILL.

FOX HOUND PUPS—2 mos. old, from A No. 1 dogs. Males, $10.00. O. H. RILEY - Franklin, Vt.

50 BROKEN RABBIT BEAGLES and COON HOUNDS—PUPPIES Cheap. Trial. MICHAEL BAUBLITZ, Seven Valleys, Penna.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

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ATTRACTIVE AYRSHIRE OFFERING
BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

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75 HIGH GRADE Holstein Cows fresh and close up. Also 40 2-year-old Holstein Heifers, from accredited counties. THOMAS BRILL, Cortland, N. Y

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER—6 months. $75.00. Registered Bull, $125. Certificates accepted. JOSLIN BROS., Chemung, N. Y.

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2 PURE NUBIAN HORNLESS BUCK KIDS
Also buck at stud. JAMES WERNER, Orange, Conn.

TWO SAANEN BUCKS—1 year old last April, $12 each. Will sell yearling does. Saanen-Toggenburg cross, $15 each. LEONARD LIGHT, Afton, N. Y.

TWO REG. TOGGENBURG BUCKS—Several does. Pure breds and registered grades. FAIRMOUNT APIARY, Livingston, N. Y.

TURKEY RAISING
By LAMON AND SLOCUM
There have been many requests for an up-to-date Turkey book. Here it is; 150 pages; 40 illustrations. Price, $1.75.
FOR SALE BY
RURAL NEW-YORKER
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N. Y. State Fair Dairy Cattle Champions

Varying degrees of spinal curves, along with a high percentage of drooping rumps, were common many years ago among the Holstein-Friesians exhibited at the New York State Fair and elsewhere. These defects were in small evidence at the recent New York State Fair. Type improvement, which idealizes straight top lines in this breed, has been marked in the last 15 years in the black-and-whites that one sees at fairs and shows. Every class at Syracuse this year included plenty of entries to make a strong, interesting show. New York State breeders furnished a large majority of the candidates, and won most of the top prizes. Ward W. Stevens, Liverpool, N. Y., was the judge.

Hurlwood Holstein Farm, Ashley, Mass., won the aged bull class on Hurlwood Sir Segis Walker, which also gained the grand championship, beating the junior champion Hurlwood Sis Segis Walker 2d (his son), from the same herd. Yates Farm, Orchard Park, N. Y., won seven first prizes, and all of the female championships. Pledge Onyx Canary Posch was the junior and champion, and she defeated Sadie Veeman Alcartra, from the Yates herd, for the grand championship. The first prize get-of-sire group was shown by Geo. E. McGeoch, Cambridge, N. Y.

A point that Holstein-Friesian advocates long have stressed is that well over 90 per cent of the cattle of this widespread breed are owned by farmers and dairymen whose chief or only income is from their cows.

Of 60 exhibitors of Guernseys, all but four were from New York State, these coming from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. There has seldom if ever before been so large a Guernsey exhibit at this fair or any other. It averaged high in quality also. The foremost prizewinners illustrated the type that Guernsey breeders are trying to achieve and maintain in their herds. More than half of the first-prizes and all of the championships, except the senior and grand in bulls, were awarded to Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y. This endowed breeding nursery now comprises 975 acres in Dutchess County. It is owned by J. C. Penney, a pioneer in chain store merchandising, and managed by James E. Dodge.

George M. White, Coxsackie, N. Y., won first in bulls three years and under four on Fernbrook King Handrick, on which he later won the senior and grand championships. LaFleur du Jardin, winner of first in cows four years old or over, was the senior and grand champion female, while the junior champion was Fayroyal's Evangeline, both from the Emmadine herd. In graded, young and dairy herds, get-of-sire and produce-of-cow, Emmadine won first. This farm has two show herds on the circuit this Fall.

The Guernseys were judged by W. K. Hepburn, Anselma, Pa.

Some exceptionally good Jerseys were included in the comparatively large entry list. Competition was spirited in almost every class. The females were superior to the bulls in average excellence. Blonde's Mazda, for example, the grand champion female, is one of the great show cows of the breed. She defeated the junior champion Xenia's Fannie Daisy for the royal purple. Both are from the Silver Lake Farm herd at Green Village, N. J. On this farm of 200 acres a herd of 60 head, established 11 years, ago is producing market milk that commands a special price. Rhett Fletcher is the manager. Silver Lake won nine first prizes, including get-of-sire and yearling bull, Standard Volunteer winning this prize as well as the junior championship. The senior and grade champion bull was Oxford Pansy's Fern Lad, owned by John G. Getty & Son, Granville, N. Y., who disperse their herd at auction this month. Meridale Farms, Meredith, N. Y., won first on aged cows, senior yearling heifers, and produce of cow. Prof G. C. White, Storrs, Conn., was the judge.

Brown Swiss made a good showing, five breeders in New York State contributing most of the entries, which were judged by Dr. C. L. Allen, Ithaca, N. Y. D. N. Boice, Churchville, N. Y., won all of the championships except the junior for bulls; this went to Suydam's Farms, New Brunswick, N. J. As a whole, the Brown Swiss made a highly creditable exhibit. The size, large bone, strong constitutions and obvious usefulness of these cattle, in their mature form, always favorably impress farmers and practical dairymen.

D. C. W.

Live Stock Sales

Sept. 25.—Vermont Guernsey Breeders' Association sale, Randolph Center, Vt., S. G. Judd, president.

Sept. 27.—Guernseys. Louis Merryman's sale, Timonium, Md. Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md.

Sept. 28.—Jerseys. John J. Getty & Son, Granville, N. Y.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale, Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 5.—Greystone Jersey Farm, West Chester, Pa.

Oct. 12.—Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 28.—Holsteins. National Ormsby sale. Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Peterson Co., sale managers.

∴ JERSEYS ∴

JERSEY CATTLE at AUCTION
For a few head or a carload of
High-Class Registered Jersey Cattle
attend the
GREYSTONE JERSEY FARM
Complete Dispersal Sale—Noon
OCTOBER 5TH, 1929
West Chester, Penna.
The offering is rich in the blood of the celebrated
FINANCIAL KING FAMILY
75 head of choice cows, open and bred heifers and a few good bulls to be sold at your price.
ACCREDITED HERD 142379
You must see these cattle to really appreciate them.
TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT THIS SALE
Catalog available at time of sale—or write to
JERSEY SALE HEADQUARTERS
Joe Morris, Sale Manager
Westerville, Ohio

VERMONT JERSEYS AT AUCTION
For a few head or a carload of high class Registered
JERSEY CATTLE
attend the
SECOND ANNUAL SALE
to be held by the
VERMONT JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
at 11 a.m., Wedesday, October 2, 1929
State School of Agriculture
RANDOLPH CENTER, VERMONT
Sixty head of choice cows, open and bred heifers—and a few good bulls to be sold at your price.
These cattle were chosen from 35 of Vermont's leading Jersey breeders and they represent all the best families in the Jersey breed.
No abortion—Everything T. B. tested.
You can buy with confidence in this sale.
To fully appreciate this offering you must see these cattle.
For catalog, address
JERSEY SALE HEADQUARTERS
JOE MORRIS, Sale Mgr. Westerville, Ohio

JERSEY CATTLE AT AUCTION
For a foundation of high-class Registered Jersey Cattle
by all means attend the
COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE
of the
JOHN J. GETTY & SON
Herd of High-Class Jersey Cattle
Saturday, September 28th, 1929
Granville, New York
This small but select herd is the result of 32 years of constructive Jersey breeding—i is rich in popular breeding and every animal is a good individual.
This is the time and the logical place to acquire a high-class foundation at your own price.
To fully appreciate these cattle you must see them.
TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT THIS SALE
Accredited Herd for 4 Years
Catalog available at time of sale or address
JERSEY SALE HEADQUARTERS, Westerville, O.
Joe Morris, Sale Manager

For Sale—REG. JERSEYS
2 Bred 3 year olds. 2 Bred Yearlings
2 Open Heifer Calves. 2 Yearling Bulls
2 Bull Calves
Sybils and Nobles bred to produce and win.
LEVI COWDEN -:- FREDONIA, N. Y.

JERSEYS Reg. Jersey Bull, 4 years old; very gentle. Will sell or exchange to avoid inbreeding. A. L. WILKINS, Owego, N. Y.

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AUCTION SALE
125 Springers, 2½ years old. Holstein and Ayrshire grades. All "T. B. tested for export."
At LEONARD STATION, C. P. R.
20 Miles East of Ottawa
1:30 P. M., SEPT. 24TH, 1929
Marshall Rathwell, owner Geo. McCullough, auctioneer

100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots or less
JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, New Jersey

COWS T. B. tested Holsteins and Guernseys. Carload lots, 60 day guaranteed retest. E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

CANADIAN Tested Purebred and Grade AYRSHIRE and HOLSTEIN SPRINGERS. Carload lots a specialty.
SHONYO & NICHOLS North Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y.

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FERRETS for killing rats, hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $4.50. Females, $5.00. Pair, $9.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
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BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

FOR SALE
30 SHETLAND PONIES 30
$55.00—If you take all—$55.00
$75.00 for one. PONY FARM, Cortland, Ohio

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

GUERNSEYS
Surplus Stock for Sale
Bull and Heifer Calves
from 4 months to 2½ years.
From Blood and Tuberculin Tested Herd.
Dams of these calves have made good records in Advanced Registry.
MRS. FRANCIS G. LLOYD
The Maples Bernardsville, N. J.

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

FOR SALE CHEAP
Chedco Country Girl
Dropped March 30th, 1926. Due to freshen November 20th. Sire: Langwater Mixter 69371. Dam: Mixter Farm Sister 121196. Record. 10188.8 lbs. Milk; 579.88 lbs. B. F. Class F.
C. E. COTTING
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Accredited Herd 100024
Negative to Agglutination Test

GUERNSEY BULL CALVES
from 2 to 12 months old, by A. R. sires out of A. R. dams. May Rose breeding. Several out of Imported Dams. Herd Federal Accredited and negative to blood test. Priced to sell. Write today for full description.
FRITZLYN FARM - Pipersville, Penna.

Pure Bred GUERNSEY BULL from Accredited Herd
Born June 30th, 1927. A grandson of Imp. Verbena IV of Myrtle Place. Record 14187.3 milk, 705 butter fat in Class G. Also imported bull calf, five months old for sale. LAKE DELWARE FARMS, Delhi, New York

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of Advance Register Breeding at very attractive prices. Write for pedigrees and particulars. TARBELL FARMS - Smithville Flats, N. Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N.Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS FROM A. R. DAMS
Accredited Herd and Negative to Blood Test. Ne Plus Ultra & Langwater Strains. SUNNYSIDE FARM, Red Bank, N. J.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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Tranquillity Farms Dorsets
Special price on good type Dorset yearlings. Rams suitable for flock headers or cross breeding. All stock on approval.
TRANQUILLITY FARMS, ALLAMUCHY, N. J.

REGISTERED CHEVIOTS
Whitpain Farm, Ambler, Pa.
1 One Year Old Ram - - $50
6 This Year Rams - - - 25 each
Address Thomas McNutt, Manager

Purebred Shropshire Rams and Ewes
FOR SALE—Both imported and home bred on imported foundation from the Greatwood Show Flock. "We are Breeding Better Sheep than we can Buy"
GREATWOOD FARM - PLAINFIELD, VT.
W. S. Martin, Owner P. Greig, Manager

1,500 Choice Breeding Ewes FOR SALE
500 Black Faced Yearlings, 500 Michigan Delaine Yearlings, 500 Black Faced, 1 to 4-year-olds. Almond B. Chapman & Sons, So. Rockwood, Mich. 35 miles north of Toledo, O.

For Sale 1928 and 1929 Reg. Shropshire Ram Lambs
from the Cooperstown-Wardwell stock .....$25.00 up.
GEORGE CARY, Boston Hill Farm, BOSTON, N. Y.

Shropshire Yearling RAMS and EWES
Sired by International Champion. Also Older Ewes.
Fred Van Vleet & Sons - - Lodi, New York

FOR SALE 30 Registered DORSETS from famous show stock
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS - - LEBANON, N. J.

5 Extra Good 1 Yr. Rambouillet Rams
Smooth type. H. C. BEARDSLEY, Montour Falls, N. Y

For Sale A fine lot of registered Cheviot Rams Give description of ram wanted.
H. T. POTTER Mountain Dale Farms CORSICA, PA.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES and RAMS from prize winning stock. All stock guaranteed.
MacNaught Homestead, Bovina Center, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Southdown Rams, all ages. L. M. Colbert's Sons, East Chatham, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Grade Cheviot Ewes and Lambs. A few young ewes. F. W. POWERS, So. Otselic, N. Y.

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLINGS and RAM LAMBS Priced to sell. LEROY C. BOWER, Ludlowville, New York

TENTH ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE
of the
Vermont Guernsey Breeders' Association
Wednesday, September 25th, Randolph Center, Vermont
50 Registered Guernseys. Over 30 females of milking age.
For catalog address
GUERNSEY SALE COMMITTEE, RANDOLPH CENTER, VERMONT

Countrywide Fruit Situation

Fear of shortage resulting from dry weather throughout the greater part of the country has been a cause of the underlying strength in the produce market. The tree fruits stand dry weather as well as most crops, but the tendency is to small sizes in the dry season and to a disagreeable surprise when the total yield is being put up at harvest time. The light receipts in the markets bear out the reports of a very moderate crop. Prices have been attractive for early apples of good grade, but shipments have been from 20 to 35 per cent lighter from the various sections compared with last season. Usually the California Gravenstein crop fills in the gap between early and late apples, but they were mostly missing this year, and the Pacific Northwest did not appear to have many early apples.

Early buying appeared in a number of the apple sections. Growers seemed willing to take hold of the late crop at about the prevailing basis for early varieties, which is from $1.50 to $2 per bushel on standard sorts in producing sections. Virginia apples usually start the season on contract sales and these have ranged from about $4 per bushel for such kinds as York and the Ben Davis class up to $7.50 for Delicious. Last year much good stock was selling at something like half these prices. But, taking the apple market as a whole, the values are not more than 50 per cent higher than a year ago. Prices at northwestern shipping points run about 50c per box higher than in early September, 1928. Prices in eastern producing sections seem to be from $1 to $2 higher, although there is no close correspondence because of the difference in supply of the various varieties in the two seasons. If prices stay around these levels during harvest season, it seems that there will be openings for exports in considerable quantity; that is, for apples bought at these levels, stored and shipped from December onward, after the native apples in Europe are mostly out of market. Most likely this would be the best disposal for the large proportion of undersized apples reported in various sections. There is some argument among dealers as to whether apples are starting too high, since the crop, although below last season, is not particularly short so far as present estimates go. Yet, the production is less than average in nearly every large apple-growing State and lighter than last year in all apple sections except New England, Michigan, Kansas and Arkansas. So many other kinds of fruit besides apples are in moderate supply that demand seems likely to be good right through the season in the home markets at least.

Canada is supposed to have a larger surplus for export this year, but there is some doubt lately owing to the severe drought which is cutting down the expected yield in Ontario and Nova Scotia, which ship most of the Canadian barreled apples to England. If apples sell in Europe at $6 per barrel, that would be at least 10 per cent higher than last season and would attract some shipments.

The price of pears is not far from last year's level. The main difference in the situation is the larger proportion of western arrivals and these, because of their pack and the high freight charges, tend to keep the price rather high, with a top of about $3.50 per box. By the way, some eastern apples, mostly McIntosh, have sold at that price per bushel in New York. Pear shipments have reached 200 carloads per day. The price of eastern stock holds up well at $2 to $2.50 per bushel, demand being fairly good.

Early varieties of grapes from New York State have been selling at 50 to 60c per 12-quart basket in the large markets, which is a fairly good start of prices. Western grapes also have been selling about one-third higher than a year ago, with the juice-making kinds $50 to $60 per ton in producing sections. Dealers were somewhat doubtful about the grape situation at the start, but are feeling somewhat more confident under the recent behavior of the market. The test for eastern grapes will come when the New York shipping season opens. It begins early this year, with many carloads expected before the end of September. Weather has been favorable for good quality, and the yield appears to be satisfactory except on light, rolling land where there was lack of moisture. The output is expected to be lighter than last season but better than the five-year average from New York, and a two-thirds crop is expected from Pennsylvania. Makers of grape juice have been active buyers of eastern Concords.

Markets have been in good condition for the northern peach crop most of the time, although supplies were too heavy at the height of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania shipping seasons. The crop in the North Atlantic States seems to be a little below the five-year average and disappointing in some districts because of dry weather. Much of the fruit is undersized and some of it dropped before maturity. About half the large consuming markets report supplies light. Prices in early September were well maintained, good stock bringing as high as $3 per bushel in New York and Pittsburgh. Hales were even selling at $4.50 at one time. General range of prices was extremely wide, anywhere from 75c to the extreme tops mentioned. Growers in Michigan were getting $2 or more per bushel and the demand exceeded supply. A greater part of the carlot shipments have been from the Far West, attracted by the liberal prices in eastern markets.

G. B. F.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC. — United States Secret Service agents are making one of the most intense and determined hunts in the history of the Treasury Department for a gang of counterfeiters which is printing and passing what the Federal officials and bankers describe as an "almost perfect $100 note." The counterfeit is made in duplication of the old large size currency and on issues of the Federal Reserve Banks of New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland. No one in authority could estimate how many of these spurious bills have been distributed, but it was believed the number is not great. Banks in New York and elsewhere are exercising the utmost precaution when $100 bills are offered. Unless the person offering $100 bills now is known to certain banks they are sometimes rejected if the teller is in the least suspicious.

In an airplane crash at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 6, Ruth Greer and Ennis Douglass, both seventeen, were killed, and Frank Hays, student aviator, dies at the point of death in a hospital. Hays violated instructions, took his two friends for an air ride and the plane, borrowed while its pilot was not looking, crashed near Park Field.

The Transcontinental Air Transport liner City of San Francisco was found Sept. 7 a mass of partly burned wreckage, on the south side of Mount Taylor, N. M. All aboard the plane, which had been missing since Sept. 3 were dead. Mount Taylor, a peak 11,000 feet high, is shunned by fliers of both the T. A. T. and the Western Air Express on their regular routes. It is a heavily wooded section, practically inaccessible to travel of any kind and devoid of motor roads. According to experts the plane had been forced off its course by a storm and Pilot Stowe had been unable to keep his plane above the trees. In its plunge the ship slashed a path a hundred yards long through the heavily wooded mountainside, before it finally shattered itself against a giant pine. The ship buried its nose and part of the landing gear two feet in the boulder strewn earth. At the same time, gasoline from the tanks, broken when the wings snapped off against the trees, sprayed over the wreckage and its human freight. Then came the explosion and conflagration, experts in the searching party declared.

Buried alive for 42 hours 35 feet deep in the earth by the caving in of a well, Wilkins Priest, Ottumwa, Iowa, was rescued Sept. 7 by the herculean efforts of hundreds of men. Priest, numb from cold and partly paralyzed by pressure of sand and stone that sealed him at the bottom of the well, was conscious when taken out through a parallel shaft that had been sunk after it was found impossible to remove the tons of debris that had fallen over the imprisoned man.

A heavy cabin airplane, lost in the fog and out of gasoline, plunged down into the surf at Coney Island, N. Y., Sept. 7 and somersaulted into the crowd which packed the beach. Two children were killed and 11 other persons were injured. The children were killed instantly, crushed by the wing which lashed down on the beach as the plane whipped over. The pilot of the plane was unhurt. There have been many complaints of low flying in the Coney Island district, and some such accident has been predicted frequently.

Five persons were killed and 20 injured Sept. 7, in automobile accidents in New York City and vicinity. Four of the crashes were caused by "hit-and-run" drivers, and in one of them an aged woman was killed. Fifteen of the accidents were in Brooklyn and broke all records for one day.

What to do with the thousands of old cars which are abandoned every year on the streets of Queens, N. Y., is a question about to be answered by the erection of a city reduction plant, Borough President George U. Harvey of Queens announced Sept. 6. According to the present plan, the machines will be reduced, the wooden parts destroyed and the metal pressed into bales which have a market value of $12 a ton. Major Oscar Erlandsen, chief engineer of the Borough of Queens, has been ordered to draw plans and specifications for the plant to handle the cars.

The first hit-and-fly plane in the annals of aviation rammed a motor boat in Jamaica Bay, N. Y., Sept. 8, killed one of its occupants, seriously injured the other, and cut the boat in halves, causing it to sink. The pilot of the seaplane scooted away. A general alarm was sent out from the Rockaway Beach Police Station and detectives reported they found a seaplane in Mill Basin, near Barren Island, with one of its pontoons damaged. The pilot Henry Ramsdell of Brooklyn, admitted that he had tried a plane in the bay about the time of the crash but did not know he was involved in an accident, having thought it was a log he struck in the water.

Three oil field workers were burned to death in the bath house of the Republic Oil Company's lease near Wink, Texas, Sept. 8. Two others were severely burned. The men were using gasoline to remove grease from their bodies, their clothing having become saturated with oil while working on a well. A heater in the bath house was believed to have ignited the gasoline.

Police Commissioner Whalen of New York announced Sept. 10 that he would soon place four amphibian planes in service of the police, one at the Rockaways, one at Coney Island, a third on Jamaica Bay and the fourth on the Sound near Pelham Bay Park. This is the result of the disregard of the rights of others shown by fliers, who killed three persons in the metropolitan area during two days recently. The commissioner stated that student fliers must also be kept out of the air above settled property and confine their activities to places within gliding distance of safe landings. Pilots from other cities flying taxi planes and others must be made to obey the rules which shortly will be announced for the safety of citizens and property owners of New York. The commissioner said that he was watching a polo game with some 18,000 others Sept. 7 when an army pilot came overhead. He said that the pilot flew so low that several people in the stands were badly frightened.

At the annual meeting of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Henry G. Marquart, Orchard Park, N. Y.; vice-president, John H. Budzein, Milwaukee, Wis.; junior vice-president, F. E. Seitz, Cincinnati, O.; treasurer, H. J. Cheney, Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary, Frank Held, Columbus, O. Milwaukee was selected for the place of meeting next year.

The September grand jury in the Bronx, investigating racketeering and arson in the building industry, heard Sept. 10 Samuel Derfner, a builder of the Bronx, tell of $20,000 in graft exacted from him and of losing $25,000 in two suspicious fires in a $1,500,000 building operation last July. His story, as first told to reporters and later understood to have been repeated to the grand jurors, was the first to throw light on the $3,000,000 or more those in the building business are believed to have paid over to the so-called arson ring, which is credited with the many suspicious fires in the Bronx and Upper New York.

The United States Navigation Company, 17 Battery Place, operating freighters under charter, filed a suit under the Sherman anti-trust law in the Federal court at New York Sept. 10 against 13 British steamship lines, including the Cunard and White Star Lines. The complaint sets forth that the defendants, all operating between the United States and ports of Canada and Great Britain have been engaged for the past five years in a conspiracy to restrain foreign trade and commerce of the United States in the transportation of general cargo from North Atlantic to United Kingdom ports and to force competition out of such commerce. The United States Navigation Company sets forth that it carries less than 5 per cent of the general cargo of the transatlantic trade, while the 13 British companies named in the suit carry the rest.

WASHINGTON.—Grape growers of California have promised the government to police eastern markets to prevent their fruits from going into bootleg channels. Announcement of the agreement was made Sept. 6 by Dr. J. M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition, who returned from a trip to the vineyards of that State. If the plan works out, Doran expects it to reduce the supply of grapes to illicit wine makers. He assured the growers that he would not trouble them if they would do their part. No interference with the man or woman who buys the grapes to make "homemade grape juice" is planned. The Department of Agriculture announced that conditions are better for grape producers. The crop is not so large as last year's and prices will be better.

President Hoover has taken drastic steps to rid his disarmament negotiations of the influences exemplified by William B. Shearer, who lately declared in a suit that he was secretly on the payroll of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation and other concerns while he was lobbying at Washington and at Geneva against naval reductions. Shearer, who for years has haunted the halls of Congress and all disarmament sessions, lobbying against all reductions, entertaining lavishly, filed suit a month ago in New York asserting that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the Newport News Shipbuilding Corporation and Dry Dock Company and the American Brown Boveri Electric Corporation, owed him $250,000 "for services rendered," after having paid him $51,230 on account.

The aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce has set out to devise a uniform set of airport rules for use throughout the United States. The Army Air Corps, the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, airport engineers and managers have been asked to co-operate. A statement Sept. 9 by Major Clarence M. Young, Director of Aeronautics, said that "the general adoption of such a standard code of field rules for the country at large will undoubtedly eliminate for air traffic much of the confusion associated with present-day street traffic." The proposed code carries regulations covering flying over airports, landing, taking off and taxiing, the running of engines, instruction flying, parking and fire regulations. These questions are not covered by the Federal air traffic rules which have been in effect for several years.

The first test of strength on the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bill in the Senate resulted Sept 10 in an overwhelming defeat for the Administration leaders, the opposition lacking just three votes of a two to one majority. This test, resulting in the adoption of the resolution proposed by Senator Simmons (D., N. C.) directing the Finance Committee to obtain from the Treasury confidential income tax data concerning prospective tariff beneficiaries, was 51 to 27, with 21 Republicans deserting the Administration standard to vote with 30 Democrats.

PHILIPPINES. — Deaths caused by the typhoon which swept Southern Luzon Island had increased to more than 200 Sept. 9, with thousands of persons homeless in the stricken areas. Reports of additional casualties were received from the devastated regions near the town of Infanta, on the western coast of Tayabas Province. The United States destroyer Edsall was en route to the east coast of Luzon for relief work, while army planes surveyed the stricken districts. Thousands were reported to be homeless and hungry. A water shortage in Manila, caused when the typhoon broke a big water main, was relieved by emergency flumes which brought in a small flow.

Northeastern Ohio Crops and Markets

Sept. 9.—Light showers have to a small extent relieved the severe drought that has held this section in its grip for the past three or four weeks, but crops are still in a dangerous condition. In fact many fields of potatoes, that should be green for at least two weeks, are brown as though fully matured.

Corn has been set back alarmingly, and it is estimated that the loss to corn and potatoes, in some counties, will be from 15 to 20 per cent, and will amount to thousands of dollars. Apples and peaches are not developing as they should owing to lack of moisture. In some sections of Northeastern Ohio the August just past was the driest recorded for 22 years, there having been less than two inches of rainfall during the month.

Hundreds of bushels of tomatoes are wasted because of sun-scald, this being caused by the foliage becoming so wilted that it affords but little protection to the fruit.

Youngstown Produce.—Butter, creamery first, 58c; creamery extra, 51c; cheese, N. Y. State, 28c; Wis. and Ohio, 26 to 28c; oleo, vegetable fat, 19½c; animal fat, 25½c; eggs, fresh, 43c; flour, Winter wheat, $6.75; Spring wheat, $9.50.

Cleveland Produce.—Butter, extras, 48½ to 49c; extra firsts, 43½ to 44½c; seconds, 42½ to 43½c; eggs, firsts, 37c; ordinaries, 29c; poultry, fowls, 28 to 29c; broilers, 28 to 30c; Leghorns, 20 to 22c; Leghorn broilers, 25 to 26c; Spring ducks, 22 to 24c; potatoes, L. I. Green Mountains, 150 lbs., $4.65 to $4.75.

Cleveland Live Stock.—Hogs, receipts 3,600, market steady; 250 to 350 lbs., $9.50 to $10.50; 200 to 250 lbs., $10.25 to $11.15; 160 to 200 lbs., $10.90 to $11.15; 130 to 160 lbs., $9.50 to $11.15; 90 to 130 lbs., $9.25 to $9.50; packing sows, $8.50 to $9. Cattle, receipts 650, calves 950; market uneven. Most classes steady. Beef steers, $8.25 to $11; beef cows, $7 to $8; low cutter and cutter cows, $5 to $6.25; vealers, $14 to $18.50.

F. S. H.

Connecticut Market Notes

Supplied by the Connecticut Bureau of Markets, Hartford, Sept. 11:

Roadside markets are featuring peaches at attractive prices in all grades.

Tomatoes, sweet corn and peppers mostly unchanged, with liberal supplies available. Demand for Lima beans improved slightly, but offerings adequate in New Haven and Bridgeport.

Apples showed little change in Hartford. Large-sized Wealthy apples were the center of attraction and fancy stock brought as high as $1.50 per 14 quarts. Grapes continued to arrive freely. High quality was available and most offerings were of the Worden variety.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, 14 qts., $1 to $1.50; southern, bu., $2 to $2.75; cantaloupes, standard crate, $2.50 to $3.50; grapes, 14 qts., $1.25 to $1.50; oranges, Cal., 176-216, $4.50 to $7.75; peaches, Elbertas, 14 qts., $1.10 to $1.50; pears, 14 qts., $1.50 to $2; beans, green, bu., $1.25 to $2; Lima, bu., $1.50 to $2; shell, bu., $1.50 to $2; beets, doz. bchs, 40 to 50c; cauliflower, doz. crts., $2 to $2.75; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.50; carrots, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; celery, 12-stalk bchs, $1 to $1.25; eggplant, bu., $1 to $1.50; corn, sweet, 100 ears, $1 to $2.10; lettuce, doz., 50 to 75c; onions, bu., $1.15 to $1.60; peas, bu., $2.50 to $3; peppers, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; potatoes, bu., $1.75 to $2; 120-lb. sack, $3.50 to $3.75; spinch, bu., 85c to $1; squash, box, 2 to 4 doz., 50c to $1; tomatoes, 14 qts., 25 lbs., 40 to 75c; turnips, doz. bchs, 50 to 65c.

Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., Rocks, 32 to 35c; Reds., 30 to 32c; Leghorns, 25 to 30c; fowls, dressed, lb., 35 to 40c; live, lb., 28 to 33c; turkeys, dressed, western, lb., 45c; butter, 92 score, lb., 45 to 49c.

Eggs.—Conn. newlaid fancy, 67c; Conn. special No. 1, 65c; Conn. special No. 2, 55 to 59c; Conn. extra, 57 to 60c; Conn. gathered, 55 to 57c; western, 38 to 55c.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Sept. 15.-21.—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

Oct. 7-12. — Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 10. — Fourth annual Sewickley Guernsey Cattle Club Show, Allegheny County Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa., Carlos E. Norton secretary.

Oct. 12-19—National Dairy Exposition St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 17-20. — American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Nov. 7-10. — Autumn Exhibition, Horticultural Society of New York, Museum of Natural History, New York.

Nov. 13-14-15. — Westchester County Poultry Association, Annual Show Peekskill, N. Y. Chas. H. Chapman, Sec'y., Pleasantville, N. Y.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 10-13.—Vermont State poultry exhibit, St. Albans, Vt. L. B. Allen, secretary.

"THAT man left a great gap in my life." "Was he a friend of your youth?" "No, but I played football with him and he knocked out two of my teeth."—Vikingen.

Announcing
An Improved Pan-a-ce-a
with a *new name*

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A was introduced more than a third of a century ago. From that time it has grown steadily in favor until today the name "Pan-a-ce-a" is a household word among poultry raisers throughout the United States and Canada.

The purpose of Pan-a-ce-a was to help poultrymen to make extra profits from their flocks. How well it has succeeded in accomplishing its purpose is attested by the fact that Pan-a-ce-a now has a greater consumption than all other similar products combined.

Notwithstanding the great popularity of Pan-a-ce-a its makers have never believed in the policy of "let well enough alone." Relentlessly they have striven, through the aid of scientific research, to keep Pan-a-ce-a abreast of the most modern developments in poultry culture—to give Pan-a-ce-a users better and still better service.

By constant experimentation and exhaustive research on our Research Farm, a new and improved product has been evolved.

Mineral materials so necessary in poultry economy and often lacking in the feed have been increased. Calcium and Phosphorus are provided in quantities recommended by poultry authorities.

It does not contain any filler or diluent, thus making a product that is all drugs and minerals, each having a beneficial effect upon the fowl.

The proportions of other ingredients have been changed so as to give a greater beneficial effect.

The new product embraces all of the features of Pan-a-ce-a with additional valuable properties which modern scientific investigation has proven to be of special benefit to poultry.

So that you may know and identify this new and improved product after the publication of this announcement, it shall be known as

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min

HELPS MOULTERS MOULT. Pan-a-ce-a has helped millions of hens through the moult. Pan-a-ce-a hens have been quick moulters, promptly back on the egg job.

To the moulting hen the new PAN-A-MIN is of even greater benefit. It has more tonics to promote appetite. It has more minerals to help grow the new plumage.

EGG PRODUCTION. Pan-a-ce-a kept hens in laying trim. Egg production has thus been increased for the Pan-a-ce-a user.

The new PAN-A-MIN goes even farther in helping to maintain a high level of poultry health—more song, scratch and cackle in the poultry house.

REDUCES CHICK MORTALITY. One of the greatest services of Pan-a-ce-a was that of saving the baby chicks.

The new PAN-A-MIN maintains the same high level of chick health, and supplies more minerals for bone, feather and tissue development.

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-MIN is not a substitute for good feed and proper care. Yet feed and care will not take the place of PAN-A-MIN. They supplement each other.

PAN-A-MIN helps to utilize feed and thus gives you greater returns from every feed dollar.

PAN-A-MIN helps to make your efforts count for more profits.

Make Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-MIN a part of your regular feeding program—add just 3 pounds of PAN-A-MIN to every 100 pounds of mash. The cost is less than a penny per hen per month.

Dr. Hess Poultry
PAN-A-MIN
means Pan-a-ce-a *plus*

PAN-A-MIN is put up in 100-lb. iron drums, 25-lb., 15-lb. and 7-lb. cartons. Your local Dr. Hess dealer will supply you according to the size of your flock.

DR. HESS & CLARK, INCORPORATED, ASHLAND, OHIO

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

September 12, 1929.

MILK

September 16: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.06, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.31; Class 3, $2.05.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.20; Class 3, $1.95.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.46¼	@	$0.47
Extra, 92 score	.45¾	@	.46
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.41⅜	@	.45¼
Seconds	.40	@	.41¼
Lower grades	.38½	@	.39½
Ladles	.33	@	.37
Packing stock	.31	@	.32
Renovated	.38	@	.39½
Sweet, fancy	.48	@	.48½
Extra			.47½
Firsts	.43	@	.46½
Seconds	.41	@	.42½
Centralized	.41½	@	.44

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.24½	@	$0.25½
Fancy	.23½	@	.24
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.23½	@	.24

EGGS

Nearby fancy, white	$0.58	@	.59½
Extra	.52	@	.57
Average extras	.49	@	.51
Extra firsts	.41	@	.47
Firsts	.37	@	.40
Pacific Coast, whites	.44	@	.55
Mixed colors,			
Nearby best	.48	@	.52
Gathered, best	.40	@	.45
Common to good	.28	@	.32

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42	@	$0.45
Fair to good	.30	@	.40
Roosters	.21	@	.26
Fowls	.30	@	.36
Ducks	.18	@	.23
Geese	.16	@	.22
Turkeys, young toms	.42	@	.44
Hens	.40	@	.42
Squabs, white, lb.	.40	@	.50
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.00
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24	@	$0.32
Chickens	.26	@	.32
Roosters	.21	@	.23
Ducks	.20	@	.27
Geese	.13	@	.20
Tame rabbits	.20	@	.24

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@	$14.00
Bulls	6.00	@	8.50
Cows	7.00	@	9.00
Calves, best	16.00	@	19.00
Common to good	12.00	@	15.00
Sheep	5.00	@	6.00
Lambs	11.00	@	13.50
Hogs	8.25	@	11.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.22	@	$0.24
Good to prime	.16	@	.19
Culls	.10	@	.13
Steers, 100 lbs.	24.00	@	24.50
Bulls	14.00	@	14.50
Cows	16.50	@	18.50

POTATOES

Jersey, 150-lb. sack	$1.75	@	$4.75
L. I. 3 55-lb. sacks	4.25	@	4.75
150 lbs.	2.00	@	5.00
In bulk, 180 lbs.	5.40	@	5.75
Me., in bulk 180 lbs.	4.50	@	4.75
150 lbs.	3.85	@	4.25
Idaho, 100 lbs.	4.00	@	4.25
Sweet potatoes, Va., bbl.	2.00	@	2.75
Del. and Md. bu.	1.00	@	2.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00	@	$2.00
Cabbage, bbl.	1.25	@	2.00
Ton	40.00	@	45.00
Carrots, bu.	.75	@	1.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@	2.25
Celery, doz.	.25	@	.75
Eggplants, bu.	.50	@	1.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@	4.50
Lima beans, bu.	.75	@	2.00
Peas, bu.	1.00	@	6.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00	@	3.00
Spinach, bu.	.25	@	1.50
Sweet corn, 100	2.00	@	4.00
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	.50	@	3.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50	@	3.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Pea	$10.00	@	$10.50
Red kidney	9.00	@	9.25

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.75	@	$3.75
Bbl.	2.00	@	5.50
Peaches,			
Jersey, bu.	.75	@	3.50
State, bu.	1.25	@	1.75
Muskmelons,			
Del. and Md., Jumbo crt.	.85	@	2.00
Std. crate	.65	@	1.50
Pony crate	1.00	@	2.00
Flat crate	1.00	@	1.50
Jersey, bskt.	.75	@	1.50
Blackberries, qt.	.15	@	.30
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.25	@	.60

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00	@	$25.00
No. 2	22.00	@	23.00
No. 3	14.00	@	20.00
Clover mixed	15.00	@	23.00
Straw, rye	17.00	@	18.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.48⅛
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.55⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.19⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.60
Rye	1.11
Barley	.79

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19		
Grade B	.16		
Butter, best, lb.	$0.53	@	.54
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.70	@	.75
Gathered	.45	@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.45	@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Potatoes, new, lb.	.06	@	.07
Lima beans, lb.	.20	@	.30
Lettuce, head	.10	@	.15
Peaches, doz.	.30	@	.40

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Fancy quality apples and pears advanced slightly in price during the past few days on the Philadelphia wholesale fruit and vegetable market. Wealthies from nearby sections in ⅝-bu. baskets sold for 75c to $1, while various other varieties brought 65c to $1.25, with a few extra fancy higher. Grapes from the Hudson River Valley were slightly lower, while the seedless varieties from California were somewhat firmer, due to a better demand. Cantaloupes were in relatively light supply, and the market was higher. Maryland standard crates of 36s brought $1.50 to $2 with a few higher. Honey Ball and Honey Dews were about steady with few price changes. Peaches were in much lighter supply with good demand and the market firm for strictly fancy yellow stock; white varieties moved slowly at lower prices. Movement out of New Jersey is rapidly waning, and New York and Pennsylvania offerings were also lighter than the week previous. Good quality Elbertas brought 60c to $1 per ⅝-bu. basket, with a few fancy higher. Among the citrus fruits, lemons met a good demand due to the return of some hot weather and prices advanced to nearly record-breaking figures. The best quality fruit from California brought as high as $16.50 per box of 300 lemons. Oranges shared in the price advance, while persimmons arriving in small quantities from the South were higher also. The first cranberries of the season were on the market and brought around $3.50 to $4 per box of 25 lbs. The quality of the offerings of string beans and Lima beans varied considerably, with the result that the price ranges was correspondingly wide. The best beans sold well at 50 to 75c for both round and flat string beans, while Limas were mostly 75c to $1.25. Cauliflower was in liberal receipt both from the West and from the Catskill section, and the market was somewhat lower. Cabbage was also in heavy supply and sold fairly well at steady figures. Celery was in relatively light receipt and brought higher prices. Good quality sweet corn continued scarce due to the prolonged drought, and prices were higher for the top grades. N. J. sacks of Yellow brought $1 to $1.25. The quality of the lettuce receipts from nearby was irregular and price quotations hard to determine. California Iceberg sold for $3.25 to $4.25 per crate of four to five dozen heads. New York State Big Boston was mostly 75c to $1 per crate of two dozen heads. The white potato markets held steady with supplies light but increasing from the late producing sections. N. J. 150-lb. sacks brought $4.50 to $4.75 with a few sales higher. Sweet potatoes were in heavier supply from Virginia, and prices declined considerably from the high levels at the beginning of the season. Tomatoes were in lighter receipt as the season is over in some sections, and the market worked itself higher. N. J. ⅝-bu. baskets sold for 50 to 85c for good quality offerings with a few as high as $1, while poor fruit continued dull.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Fresh eggs of fancy quality continued to be scarce on the market during the past week. Demand was fairly active and absorbed the limited offerings at steadily advancing figures. The season of light receipts and higher prices is now at hand, and from this time until after Thanksgiving producers will look for better figures for their products. Fresh extra first maintained the price level of last week and most sales were made at 41c per dozen. Fresh firsts were sold for 38c per dozen, while fresh seconds were mostly 33 to 35c per dozen. Some of the undergrades still continue to show heat damage. Receipts were heavier than the week before and totalled 34,472 cases for the week. Storage stocks are much lighter than a year ago, and with the out-of-storage movement taking place the market for storage marks is ruling firm.

Live poultry continued in light receipts and the market was steady to firm. Demand and trading was only fair, but the light supplies were moved without much difficulty. Colored fowl brought mostly 31 to 32c per lb., while Leghorns were quoted at 22 to 24c. Spring chickens were steady at 34c for Plymouth Rocks. Leghorn broilers were mostly ordinary quality and met a slow demand at 29c per lb. The dressed poultry market was also slow with demand limited largely to fancy stock. Large fowls continued to move fairly well but ordinary quality marks were slow. Chickens were in plentiful supply for the limited trading and most sales were made at 36 to 37c per lb. Old roosters held steady at 24 to 28c while ducks brought 25c for fancy young stock.

HAY AND STRAW

Good quality hay continued to move readily on the market, but the bulk of the offerings were of ordinary quality and these moved slowly. No. 2 Timothy was steady at $18 to $19 per ton, while Timothy clover mixed brought $17.50 to $18.50 per ton. Trading in the straw market was quiet and demand was only moderate. Wheat straw was the only kind in sufficient supply to obtain quotations and this brought $12 to $13 per ton. J. M. F.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmer's market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 50c; best dairy, lb., 53c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 49c; undersized eggs, doz., 40c; duck eggs, doz., 60c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 12c; buttermilk, qt., 7c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., 90c.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, pk., 40c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; berries, black, qt., 20c; berries, red, qt., 30c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cabbage, lb., 4c; cabbage, red, head, 5c; cucumbers, 8 for 15c; cucumbers, pickling, 100, 60c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, 4 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 10c; endive, lb., 3c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 5c; onions, green, bch, 5c; potatoes, bu., $1; peaches, Elberta, bu., $1.95; new potatoes, pk., 45c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch., 5c; green peas, 3 qts., 25c; green corn, doz., 18c; pineapples, each, 10 to 20c; pieplant, lb. 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; Summer squash, lb., 3c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, 6 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 25c; Summer squash, lb., 3c; tomatoes, lb., 3c; turnips, Rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 36c; light fowls, lb., 33c; geese, lb., 28c; ducks, lb., 28c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 36c; light fowls, lb., 34c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 30c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 35c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 24 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 20c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c; hardwood, delivered, cord, $4.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Sept. 10.—Lemons have gone to abnormal prices, with few boxes offered. Most produce shows a weaker tendency.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 50 to 51c; tubs, 48 to 49c; firsts, 46 to 48c; undergrades, 45 to 46c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25c; longhorn, 25 to 26c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; limburger, bricks Swiss, 32 to 33c. Eggs, firmer; nearby fancy, 54c; grade A, 44 to 50c; grade B, 38 to 39c; grade C, 33 to 35c; nearby at mark, 39 to 46c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 28 to 36c; chickens, 39 to 43c; broilers, 36c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; ducks, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 41 to 46c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 23 to 28c; springers, 30 to 31c; broilers, 24 to 27c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 22 to 24c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, weaker; home-grown Duchess, bu., 75c to $1.50; Alexander, Yellow Transparent, $1.25 to $1.50; Wealthy, $1.75 to $2; Strawberry, $2.50 to $3; crabapples, $1.25 to $1.50. Potatoes, weaker; home-grown, bu., 75c to $1.75; Va., bbl., $2.50 to $5.25; sweets, Md. hamper, $1 to $1.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $9 to $10; pea, medium, $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $14 to $15; marrow, $15.50 to $16. Onions, firm; home-grown, bu., $2 to $2.25; doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; spanish, crate, $2 to $2.10.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, bu., 50c to $2.50; elderberries, bu., 50c to $1; grapes, 4-qt. bskt., 35 to 40c; honeydews, Cal., crate, $1.25 to $2; lemons, box, $12 to $15; peaches, bu., $1 to $1.25; pears, bu., $1.25 to $2.50; plums, bu., $1 to $1.25; prunes, bu., $1.75 to $2.

Vegetables.—Beans, wax, bu., 50c to $1.50; green, $1.50 to $1.75; Limas, $1.75 to $2; beets, bu., 75c to $1; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1; carrots, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c; cauliflower, bu., $1 to $2.25; celery, doz., 75 to 90c; corn, doz., 10 to 15c; cucumbers, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; eggplant, bu., $2 to $2.25; kohlrabi, doz., 50 to 60c; lettuce, doz. crate, 50 to 65c; peas, bu., 75c to $2; peppers, bu., 75c to $2.25; pumpkins, bu., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; romaine, bu., 50 to 60c; spinach, bu., 75c to $1.25; squash, bu., $1 to $1.25; tomatoes, bu., 50 to 60c; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.35.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5.50; buckwheat, $3.50 to $4. Maple products, firm; syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $17 to $18; clover mixed, $16 to $18; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $32.50; standard middlings, $35.50; red-dog, $40.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $54.50; hominy, $43.80; gluten, $40.40; oat feed, $16.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.50; Alfalfa, $15.50 to $16.50; Alsike, $15 to $16; clover, $17.50 to $19. C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

September 10, 1929.

Supplies of produce offered at Boston have continued moderate despite the effect of unusually dry weather. A good demand is noted on beets, carrots, corn, cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes and squash. Cabbage is sharply lower. Lettuce continues in only fair demand.

Apples.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair on best. Gravensteins ordinary, 50c to $1.50; best, $2 to $2.50. Wealthy ordinary, 50c to $1.25; fancy, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box. Calif., Gravensteins fancy, $3 to $3.25 box.

Beans.—Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Native green and wax, $1 to $1.50. Shells, $1.50 to $2. Limas, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native bchd., 50 to 75c. Cut off, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 bchs., 75c to $1.10. Cut off, $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market inactive. Native, 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box. N. Y., 80-lb. sacks, domestic, $1.65.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native white, 18 bchs., $1 to $1.50; few fancy, $1.75 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crt., few sales, $2.25 to $2.50.

Corn.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native yellow, $1 to $1.25; few, $1.35 std. bu. box.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Mass., ¼ bbl. crts., $2.75 to $3.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderate, demand good on best. Native, 50 to 60 cukes, $1.50 to $3.50; few higher std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 heads, ord., 25 to 60c; few best, $1 std. bu. box. N. Y., 24 heads, 50c to $1; few, $1.25. Calif., 4 to 5 doz., best $3 to $4.50.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, $1 to $1.35 std. bu. box. White pickling, small, $1.50 to $2 ½ box. Mass., 100-lb. bags, No. 1, yellow, $1.75 to $2.

Pears.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native Clapps and Bartletts ordinary, $1 to $1.50; fancy, $1.75 to $2.25 std. bu. box.

Peppers.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native green, $1.10 to $1.25. Red-hot, $1.50 to $1.75. N. J., 1½-bu. hamp.; various varieties, $1 to $1.25.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., 35 to 60c std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1.50 to $1.60 std. bu. box. Me., 100-lb. bags, $2.40 to $2.50; few, $2.65.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 35 to 75c bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good for best. Native hothouse mostly, 3 to 5c lb. Outdoor, 35 to 75c ½ box.

Hay.—Market quiet. Receipts and demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $24 to $24.50. Eastern, $16 to $21. Clover mixed, $21.50 to $22.50 ton.

Butter.—Market unsettled. Creamery extras, 45½c; firsts, 42½ to 45c; seconds, 40½ to 42c lb.

Eggs.—Market steady. N. Y., extras held, 27 to 28c; firsts held, 25 to 26c; fresh, 25 to 26c; western extras held, 26 to 28c; firsts held, 24 to 27½c; fresh, 23 to 24c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., $10.25 to $10.50. Calif., small white, $11.75 to $12; Yellow Eyes, $8.50 to $8.75. Red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market steady, demand good.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 38 to 39c; clothing, 31 to 32c; ½ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 83 to 87c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 84 to 87c; ⅜ blood, combing, 83 to 87c; clothing, 80 to 85c. Terr., combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ⅜ blood, combing, 88 to 92c; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 78 to 82c; clothing, 72 to 77c; low ¼ blood, combing, 65 to 70c; clothing, 62 to 65c.

BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK

Hogs.—Supply light; market fully steady; some sales 25c higher; demand fairly active. Bulk of sales, $11 to $11.50.

Cattle.—Supply slaughter cattle fully normal; vealers, rather light; market fully steady throughout with some sales better grade vealers 25c higher; demand rather slow on cows, fair for other classes.

Cows.—Common and medium, $6.50 to $8.50; low cutter and cutter, $4.50 to $6.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $6 to $8.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $11.50 to $15; cull and common, $9.50 to $11.50.

Sheep.—Not enough offered to test the market.

Milk Cows.—Supply about normal; market mostly steady; demand slow. Choice, $215 to $230; good, $175 to $215; medium, $100 to $140; common, $70 to $80.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$12.75@13.00
950 to 1,100 good	12.65@13.00
800 up, medium	11.00@12.75
Common	9.00@11.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	10.50@11.50
Common to medium	7.50@10.50
Cows, good	9.25@10.00
Common to medium	7.00@ 9.25
Low cutters to cutters	5.00@ 7.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.50@10.00
Cutter to medium	7.50@ 9.50
Calves, 500 down, med to choice	11.00@16.00
Cull to common	6.00@11.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good to choice	16.50@18.00
Medium	13.00@16.50
Cull to common	7.00@13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$10.00@10.50
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	10.25@11.40
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	11.00@11.40
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med. to ch.	9.75@11.35
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	9.00@10.25
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	8.50@ 9.00

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to choice	$13.00@13.50
92 down, medium	11.25@13.00
All wts., common	9.00@11.25
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med. to ch.	8.50@10.75
Ewes, 120 down, med. to ch.	5.25@ 6.50
120 to 150, med. to ch.	4.75@ 6.25
All wts., cull to com.	2.50@ 5.25

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Maiden Blush, $2.50 to $2.75; Wealthies, $2; Duchess, $1.25 to $1.35; unclassified, 2¼-in. Maiden Blush, $1.50 to $1.75; 2-in., $1.25; W. Va., U. S. No. 1, 2¼-in. Jonathans, $2 to $2.25; 2½-in. Delicious, $1.75 to $1.85; Va., U. S. No. 1, 2¼-in. Delicious, $2.25 to $2.50; 2¼-in., $1.85 to $2.25; unclassified, 2¼-in. Jonathans, $1.50 to $2; No. 2, 2¼-in. Grimes, $1.65 to $1.75; U. S. No. 2, 2¼-in. Baldwins, $2; Rambos, $2; beans, Va., bu. hprs., Limas, $1.25 to $1.50; cabbage, bulk, bbl., N. Y., $2.25 to $2.50; 90-lb. sacks, $1.75 to $2; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crates, washed, $1.65 to $3; cucumbers, N. Y., bu. bskt, fancy, $2.25 to $2.75; choice, $1.75 to $2; poorer, $1; eggplant, N. J., bu. hprs., 75c to $1.15; grapes, N. Y., 12-qt. bskt., Champion, 40 to 50c; onions, 100-lb. sacks, No. 1 yellows, N. Y., $2 to $2.25; peaches, bu. bskt., Elbertas, Pa., best, $3.50 to $3.75; poorer, low at $2.25; pears, bu. bskt., No. 1, N. Y., Bartletts, $2.75 to $3.25; Clapp's Favorites, $2.75 to $3; peppers, N. J., bu. hprs., 65 to 90c; 1½-bu. hprs., $1.15; plums, N. Y., ½-bu. bskt., Damsons, $1.25 to $1.50; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, N. J. Cobblers, $4.50 to $4.60; Maine Cobblers, $4.15 to $4.25; 2-bu. sacks, Minnesota Early Ohios, $2.75 to $2.85; 100-lb. sacks, Minnesota Whites, $2.25 to $2.40; sweet potatoes, Va., bbls., No. 1 yellows, $3.25 to $3.50; tomatoes, N. Y., 12-qt. bskt., 25 to 30c.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $19 to $20; standard, $18 to $19; No. 2, $16 to $17; No. 3, $14 to $15; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 2, $15.50 to $16; No. 1 wheat straw, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $9.50 to $10; No. 3, $8.50 to $9; No. 1 oat, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $9.50 to $10.50; No. 1 rye, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $10 to $10.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Locals, fresh select, whites, 45 to 47c; browns, 45 to 46c; current receipts, 36 to 38c; pullets, 30 to 35c doz. Poultry.—Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog-dressed, 40c lb. Live poultry—Hens, heavy, 29 to 30c; Leghorns, 21 to 23c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 26 to 30c; Leghorns, 22 to 25c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 20c lb. Common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, 8 to 9c; special, from Jersey herds, 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $225 to $300; grades, $125 to $175; beef cows and bulls, good, 100 lbs., $12 to $15; common to poor, $8 to $11; veal calves, milk-fed, fancy, $18 to $20; medium, $12 to $16; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 28 to 32c; roasting chickens, lb., 35 to 38c; broilers, 2¼ lbs. and over, lb., 32 to 35c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 50 to 55c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 15c; special, qt., 18 to 20c; sold from chain stores, qt., 13 to 14c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 50 to 55c; creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 49 to 52c; cut from tubs, lb., 49 to 51c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 31 to 35c; eggs, strictly local fresh, doz., 60 to 65c; fowls, fancy, dressed, lb., 45 to 48c; roasting chickens, lb., 55 to 60c; broilers, native, lb., 50 to 55c; ducks, 35 to 38c; turkeys, 65c; capons, 68c; sweet corn, Golden Bantam, doz., 15 to 25c; tomatoes, ripe, 5-lb. bskt., 25c; red peppers, lb., 19 to 25c; apples, lb., 5 to 8c; fresh, spinach, lb., 12c; carrots, bch., 5c; cauliflower, each, 19 to 25c; Lima beans, lb., 10c; green string beans, lb., 10c; potatoes, pk., 49 to 53c. F. A. C.

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Westchester County, N. Y., Poultry Association

The annual show will be at Penelope Park, Peekskill, N. Y., on November 12, 13, and 14. They have leased the premises from the Cortland Agricultural and Horticultural Corporation, and in conjunction with them will hold an agricultural and industrial exposition at the same time. This will constitute somewhat of an innovation for Westchester and vicinity and might properly be called "The Westchester County Indoor Fair."

The building, conveniently located on East Main St., is spacious enough to house an exposition worthy of the county's industries. There are two floors available with an approximate combined floor space of 20,000 square feet. The main floor will be devoted to an automobile show where there will be exhibited all the latest models of the different makes of cars represented by dealers in the county. There will be ample space on this floor also for a flower show, fruit and vegetable exhibit as well as a radio display and other commercial booths. There will be something to interest everyone, and this event will afford a wonderful opportunity for the agriculturists and other business men of the county to display their products and wares before the public in an attractive manner.

The lower floor will house what is considered one of the best and largest poultry shows in this entire section. Indications point to entries which will exceed a thousand birds, and to include a sizable exhibit of rabbits and cavies. The double system of judging which has been used for the past several years has proven so valuable and acceptable among the exhibitors that it will be used again this year. Under this system every bird excepting waterfowl and fancy breeds, is judged both for exhibition points and for production. The egg breeds, such as the Leghorns are judged for their egg producing characteristics and the dual purpose breeds, such as the Rhode Island Reds are judged both for their egg laying qualities and market value as indicated by their type, condition and conformity to their true breed standard. These awards are placed by an expert form the State College of Agriculture, while the exhibition awards are placed by recognized standard judges.

This system is conceded by many leading poultry authorities to be a great forward step toward bringing the fancier and the productionists together on common ground and encouraging the breeding of the poultry which is both beautiful and useful to the highest degree and at the same time conform to the standard established for the breed. The list of judges for the show this year will include men of national repute, such as Paul P. Ives, Fred Otte, Arthur O. Schilling and W. M. Anderson for the Standard awards and L. M. Hurd and G. O. Hall for the production prizes. There are many beautiful cups and special prizes offered, in fact the list of these probably exceeds anything else offered by a similar organization in the entire East. According to Chas. H. Chapman of Pleasantville, N. Y., who is the secretary of the association, this will be the outstanding event of its kind that Westchester County has had in many years.

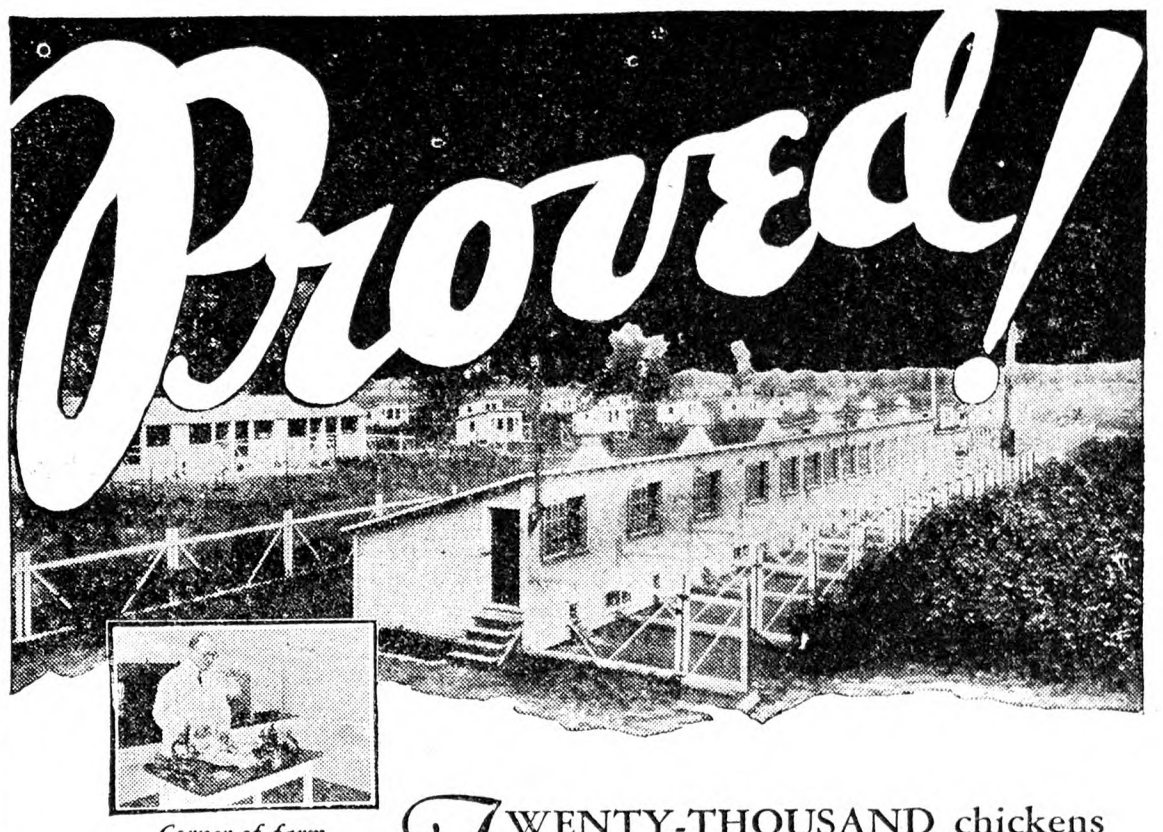
New Jersey Poultry Association Meeting

The annual convention will be at Asbury Park, October 16-18. Along with addresses by national and State poultry authorities, there will be meetings of the New Jersey Poultry Fanciers' Association, and the New Jersey R. O. P. Association. The State Poultry Association will hold its annual banquet, and business meeting, during the convention.

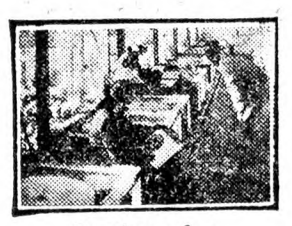
Among those on the program are: Harry R. Lewis, president of the National Poultry Council, and Rhode Island's commissioner of agriculture; Arthur O. Schilling of Rochester, N. Y., noted poultry judge and White Leghorn breeder; Prof. William F. Kirkpatrick, head of the poultry department at Connecticut Agricultural College; Dr. L. E. Card, head of the poultry department in the University of Illinois, Prof. H. C. Knandel, head of the poultry department at Pennsylvania State College.

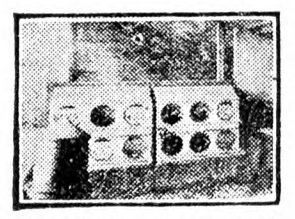
Four members of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station will be on the program. They are Prof. Willard C. Thompson, poultry husbandman; Dr. F. R. Beaudette, poultry pathologist; Prof. C. S. Platt, assistant poultry husbandman; and L. M. Black, poultry specialist for the extension service. Professor Thompson will speak on the economic significance of egg weights, and outline a practical program for increasing average egg weights. Dr. Beaudette's discussion will concern diseases of chicks during the growing period. Professor Platt is to report on the results obtained in growing chicks in batteries at the experiment station, and Mr. Black will present a study of flock production figures on New Jersey poultry farms.

CHAIRMAN: "I wish to announce that on Wednesday evening the Ladies Aid will have a jumble sale. This is a chance for all the ladies of the congregation to get rid of anything that is not worth keeping but is too good to be thrown away. Don't forget to bring your husbands."—North Cheshire Herald.



Corner of farm laboratory


Section of a brooder house


Sectional trapnests used in laying pens

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OLD FARMS WHITE LEGHORNS
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Tel. Farmington 177-32

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Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$ 8.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular C. P. LEISTER, McAllisterville, Penna.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks	$10.00 per 100
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Heavy Mixed	9.00 per 100

100% live delivery. Postage prepaid.
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Hatches weekly the year round. 100% live arrival. Prepaid. JAS. E. ULSH - Beaver Springs, Pa.

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Chicks C. O. D.—Barred Rocks, $10—100; $90—1,000. Heavy Mixed, $8—100. White Rocks, $11—100. Large Tom Barron Leghorns, $9—100. 100% Guaranteed. Order from adv. TWIN HATCHERY, McAllisterville, Pa.

"Purebred" Barred Rocks $12.00 per 100; $100 per 1,000; Heavy Mixed, $9.00 per 100; Black Giants, $15.00 per 100. Prompt service. C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red
CHICKS.. $10.00 a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. $8.00 a 100
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BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Brollers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. O. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

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WHITE WYANDOTTES Cockerels, Pullets, Yearlings. Special Summer Price. Big type, heavy layers. Large catalog. A. P. A. Certified. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, MANSFIELD, OHIO

Pullets for Sale 800 White Leghorns and Barred Rocks, five months old, $1.50 each up. WERNER BROS., Mt. Marion, N. Y.

Quality Pullets S. C. W. L. Barred Rocks
BREEDING COCKERELS
LALLY FARMS VINELAND, N. J.

Thoughts From Long Acres

It is hot and dry. There is little to do except visit the cornfield and cut out the spindling hills so that the old red cow may not cease to give the milk needed to keep hungry youngsters growing like weeds. Come with me along memory's brave trail as we review scenes of long ago.

There are some songs which never die, and are also a part and parcel of the lives of those who love them. Young Pete is swinging along the old wire road built by Civil War soldiers through the piney woods of southern Mississippi. Listen while he sings joyfully;

"Went up to the moutain,
To get my dog a bone,
Pappy said when you go there,
Leave the gals alone."
Sandy land, sandy land,
You can't make a livin'
On sandy land.

Young Pete is probably old Pete by now, just as his father was before him, and he dwells in the old log house which has been home to generations of Peters, but I know his eyes will brighten and his smile broaden when he hears his own young Pete singing "Sandy Land."

Come up-river to the low lands of Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas and hear the boys mournfully wail:

"Every time I come to town,
The boys keep kicking my dog around,
Makes no difference if he is a hound,
They gotta stop kicking my dog around."

But that is below Saint Louis, and we have to go farther up-river to get the real melody:

"Went out to milk and I didn't know how,
Milked the goat instead of the cow,
Monkey with a fiddle on a pile of straw,
Winking and blinking at his mother-in-law.
Turkey in the straw, turkey in the straw."

Or perhaps you are with a group of young people going home in the moonlight and you join in singing,

"I was seeing Nellie home,
I was seeing Nellie home,
And 'twas from Aunt Dinah's quilting party,
I was seeing Nellie home."

Yes, I saw Nellie home frequently, but you may judge how serious were my intentions by the fact that I carried a lantern to light the path over the rock-strewn hills. Uncle Charlie, black as a crow and kindly as he was black, could make a fiddle sing with "Chicken Reel" while Aunt Viney tapped the strings just below his fingers with a pair of knitting needles and made melody. Aunt Viney has gone to the heaven she sang about so much, and Uncle Charlie has left the little low log cabin under the hill, but still I hear him crooning while the fiddle sings and Aunt Viney joins in,

"We'll roll the old chariot along,
And we won't be left behind."

But it is time to visit the old home in dear Pennsylvania while we recall memories of a much-loved younger brother who has gone over yonder. Once again we sit on the front porch with a battered old guitar and a cheap banjo warbling songs of the period, such as "She Was the Sunshine of Paradise Alley," "Casey would waltz with the strawberry blonde," "Waltz me around again, Willie."

But it is time to go to the cut-over lands of old Michigan where the people were poor and worked too hard to do much singing, so they leaned upon the grand old hymns,

"Rock of ages cleft for me," "There is a fountain filled with blood," or at camp-meeting time when spirits soared they sang,

"I will meet you in the city,
Of the new Jerusalem."

The lumberjacks, rough as the huge logs they so skillfully guided down the rushing rivers after cutting all Winter, were prone to indulge in mother songs or ballads of some hero who lost his life while breaking the jam, but chiefly they delighted in the folk tales of Paul Bunyan and his blue ox, how Paul was angry because the river was too high to cross, so he hitched his ox to the mouth of the river and hauled it up-stream until he turned it inside out, or tail for mouth, and other wonder tales told with all sincerity.

Those sleighing parties did bring out some melody, as we snuggled in the straw of the wagon box on the bobs and made the night ring with more or less tuneful wailing,

"Sweet Adeline, dear Adeline,
With all my heart for you I pine."

And on rare and much-loved occasions Dad would forget his sermon musing and revert to the days of his youth while he got out the dust-covered doodlesock (accordion) and made merry with songs in the Pennsylvania Dutch which has no written language, so I cannot give the words, but it was all about the girl who lived over the mountain and the big boots her father wore, also about the schnitz pies she could bake, and let me tell you that if you never ate a schnitz pie after a few delicious slabs of "pawnhas" you have missed something.

But there are other songs; the grand old ballads of the Tennessee mountains telling the exploits of King George and his knights, or tales of courtship,

"Say old man will you give me your daughter,
To split my wood and tote my water."

Which gives all too true a picture of woman's place in those secluded valleys, but does not also tell that the women are among the happiest on earth, because they love to serve their men. Do you remember way back, I hope you do. L. B. R.

A Country Woman in Spain

PART III

Spain is the land of manana (tomorrow) all right! Dinner at the last pension was supposed to be at 9 P. M., but when I went down at 9:10, nearly famished, the dining-room wasn't even lighted. The bus didn't leave for the station until after time for the train to start, and I was on pins and needles, but quite unnecessarily, as the train wasn't in when we arrived and didn't pull out until ages after. If you fuss, "mucho tiempo" (plenty of time) is all you get for your pains!

Tolosa, February 13.—At last I'm in the heart of the Pyrenees, the surrounding hills spangled with wild flowers and dotted with tiny Basque villages, a main attraction here being those much-discussed people, whose origin is a mystery and their language unrelated to any known tongue. They are a fine-looking race, brown-skinned, with slightly aquiline features; very slender in the waist and hips and quick in their movements, and like most mountaineers, noted for their fierce love of freedom. The older women wear old-fashioned, tight-fitting "basques," with skirts to the ankle, and black kerchiefs knotted over their heads, but centuries ago, as I have read somewhere, these mountain maidens "shortened their skirts to the knee without scandal." The men, who indulge in a few fripperies of their own, drive oxen with picturesque trappings — white blankets with red and blue borders (the "toile Basque" fashionable just now for beach dresses), and a great piece of shaggy sheepskin hanging over the forehead. Their villages are little clusters of stone farmhouses, often combinations of house and barn, with a court for pelota, the national ball game, usually a church, and many brown stacks of hay or fern, the latter being cut in vast quantities for bedding. The roads that lead to the villages are narrow trails as steep as a roof, paved with cobbles to keep them from washing. The little farms are well-tilled and flourishing, great fields of turnips being the crop most in evidence just now, and in the pastures there are fragrant pale-yellow primroses, and an adder's-tongue lily exactly like ours except that the color is a deep rosy lavender.

I have climbed no less than five of these perpendicular donkey-trails, joining the women returning from market and "talking" as well as I could by means of gestures, smiles and a sketch-book. Once I stopped at what looked like a barn or barrack and asked the lads who were lounging about for a drink. Their drinks came in bottles, and as I couldn't put milk across, I drew an impressionistic cow. At that moment a man appeared, talking better French than I do, and as genial as he was courteous. The first thing he said was, "You are a mountaineer," which of course pleased me. He invited me into a living-room containing several men, a young girl, six or eight children, a trundle bed, a bare table, a long bench, and a hooded fireplace at which a pale peasant-lad was toasting sausages on a fork. "Monsieur le Basque" gave me a seat beside his own, my milk appeared, and while I sipped it and he drank red wine and ate bread and sausages, I responded with some account of my travels, my connection with the American Legion and my admiration for his country—all of which was at once put into Basque for the benefit of the bystanders. America is well-known to the Basques, for they excel as sailors and colonizers—I've even heard that there's a Basque newspaper published in California. When I left, it was with a hearty "adios" all round, and the children, bless them, waved until I was out of sight.

Another time I was out late, and coming home after dark, lost my way in the dark, narrow back streets where youngsters (whose manners are none of the best) swarm. They were making a great hullabaloo, and I discovered the cause in two tall and very slender girls in odd but lively costumes, who were preceding me down the street. They wore no hats, of course (I'm the only woman in town who owns such a thing), and their very long dark braids were brought forward over their shoulders. Their dresses were of a gaudy silk material, very long and very full—almost to the ground, and swaying as they walked—in rich soft Oriental colors, with a sort of pleated apron effect. They hurried into a little shop, a curious crowd following by this time, and I made an excuse of asking my way to go in for a good look at their faces. They had sunk into chairs and looked a little frightened—only a little; both were handsome, while one had one of the most beautiful oval faces I've ever seen. The little old woman in the shop was clearly Basque also, and knew them. When I named my hotel (which was close by) she was nonplussed, and ran to call somebody. These, I imagine, were of the aristocracy of the hills.

From my balcony here (all Spanish bedrooms have balconies, and deep alcoves for the bed, draped with transparent curtains) I look out on a courtyard more entertaining at nearly all hours of the day than any vaudeville stage. Soon after daybreak the women begin coming in, driving their donkeys loaded with milk and vegetables; those light-footed mountain girls, with bare heads brown and shining, short saffron or lavender skirts, little full black aprons and bright green or rosy sweaters—can I ever forget them, or the lively "Arrie! Arrie!" with which they spur on their irresistible little mouse-colored beasts? At noon, perhaps, you find that a cattle sale is going on in this same plaza, and dozens of bulls, cows and calves, a fringe of mules, a handsome goat or two, a string of shaved pigs, wonderfully fat, clean and pink, like newly-washed babies; a few horses, a few women and children, and hundreds of buyers and sellers make the scene a lively one. The animals, which are fine specimens, are mostly fastened to an iron bar running around the enclosure, and the sale is a very deliberate affair, conducted with much laughter and chattering. The cows look a good deal like Alderneys, but heavier, and are used to draw loads—I saw one pair today yoked up and drawing an iron-wheeled cart with two immense logs through one of the principal streets in town!

When you come back from your afternoon walk all but a half-dozen animals are gone, and the courtyard has been not only thoroughly washed down with water, but with some disinfectant which lies about in whitish pools and emits a good wholesome smell. Again, a flock of 100 or 200 sheep appears from nowhere at dinner time. No one seems to be attending to it except an incredibly active little dark sheep dog, who dashes off around the big square like a streak of lightning, but returns to his post whenever a stir in the woolly mass suggests a possible disturbance. There is a little tinkle of bells, a little bleating of lambs; at bed time the flock is sleeping under the stars, at dawn it has vanished—who knows where or when?—and in its place the donkeys and their drivers are coming in by the score, and washerwomen are hurrying by with great pails or baskets of clothes balanced nonchalantly on their heads; children are racing about in red buskins, and lean Basques driving through with their carts and sheepskin-draped oxen, and all is life and motion and a boundless play of human activity.

If I were to choose a scene for a story it would unquestionably be Tolosa!

DORA R. GOODALE.

Eggs with Thin Whites

Can you tell me why the whites of eggs at this time of year are thinner or appear to contain more water than in the Winter and early Spring? My hens are confined in yards, but have plenty of green feed, whole grain and dry mash. I do not feed quite so much corn products in hot weather. Hens are all in healthy condition and are heavy egg producers. They are R. I. Reds. The whites of the eggs look thin and contain more water than usual. When cooked in the various ways I cannot notice it, but when they are broken open in a dish the whites appear thin. I thought perhaps it was due to the hot weather, but as I have private trade, and one of my customers complained about it, I would like to find the cause and remedy if there is one. L. O.

New York.

It is a well-known fact that eggs produced in the Summer have a more watery white than those of other seasons, and are not considered as desirable for storage purposes. I have never been able to learn of any satisfactory explanation for this, those who speak of it simply dismissing it as a fact, without attempting to account for it. Those who use such eggs in their fresh condition should not object to this, as the quality of the egg is not affected and it is no indication of improper feeding or care. When eggs are to be kept in water glass or cold storage for a long time, the heavier-bodied ones produced in Spring and early Summer are preferred. M. B. D.

Hens with Foot Trouble

For two weeks we have had trouble with our hens getting lame. They seem to be in perfect health. We have three hens that limp. It seems to be in the first joint from the foot. P. H.

Rhode Island.

The legs should be examined for corns or bumblefoot of the feet, or for swollen joints. If nothing of the kind is found, it may be that the apparent lameness is but an indication of general weakness from some internal disease. Fowls may appear to be lame when they simply refuse to walk because of weakness. It would require an examination of the legs and feet to determine whether the trouble is a local one or due to some internal disorder. M. B. D.

Nicotine on Poultry Roosts

Is it a success to use Black Leaf 40 on hen roosts to destroy body lice on the fowls? Will it injure the hens? I do not like the dusting and dipping so much if I can use something else just as effective. W. H. B.

Virginia.

The method of painting nicotine sulphate on the perches a short time before the poultry go to roost is being practiced to a considerable extent in the North, and with apparent good success. The principle is that the strong fumes of this material penetrate the feathers of the fowls as they sit on the roosts and with fatal results to the lice. We have had no complaints of injury to the fowls from these fumes and probably with proper ventilation in the house there would be no difficulty of this sort. The hens as they sit on the roosts are so located that their heads are not directly over these fumes. The individuals that "put their heads under their wings," as some hens do, might wake up with a bad taste in their mouth, and probably quit that way of sleeping. The matter is so favorably spoken of by many who have written us that we think it well worth trying.

Ventilation of House

Do you think my chicken house is properly ventilated? It is 8 by 12 ft., built according to the Cornell plan. It faces the south. Its two windows which are 3 ft. square each open at the same level as the perches. Since warm weather I have had the rear ventilator open and one of the windows. Is this properly ventilated so as not to cause drafts? My birds are suffering from colds; that is, they cough quite a bit at night. I have treated the birds but am at a loss if the house is the trouble. I have heard that bowel trouble leads to colds. M. S.

New York

It is hardly possible to have too much ventilation in a poultry-house during the warm-summer months, though dampness from driving storms or cold winds directly upon the perches should be avoided. The two windows in your small house should undoubtedly be open all of the time, and the rear ventilator used also on hot days and nights. There is more danger from colds if the birds are confined in a closed interior than if full windows openings are given. If your birds are snuffling, it is more probable that they have had too little Summer air than too much. As the cold storms of fall approach, more pains should be taken to keep direct drafts from the perches at night but the mistake should not be made of immediately closing windows that have been open all Summer, thus keeping the occupants in a damp, unwholesome air. The ideal ventilation for Summer months is furnished by the topmost branch of a tall tree. If given opportunity, growing chickens make quick use of such roosting places, and show by their freedom from colds that they are real birds. Bowel troubles are not caused by colds, but "bowel troubles" is too indefinite a term to base any suggestion for treatment upon. A "bowel trouble" caused by eating some spoiled food would be quite a different thing from one caused by coccidiosis. The term usually means a diarrhoea. If no cause for this is known, a dose of castor oil is always a safe and frequently a desirable remedy. A teaspoonful to a bird. M. B. D.

Wheezing Poultry

Will you tell me what the trouble is with my poultry? They seem to have a rattling in the throat or head and are sneezing; sometimes they are hoarse. I would like to know what causes this complaint this time of year. W. H. H.

Delaware.

Rattling and sneezing are evidences of simple colds or the beginning of more serious disorders, such as roup or bronchitis. It is impossible to say from this symptom alone what is wrong with your flock. It would be well to remove those that show any signs of illness from the flock and confine them by themselves, lest they communicate their trouble to others. If colds are responsible for the symptoms, they should recover without treatment if kept in clean, dry quarters, well ventilated but without drafts upon their perches at night. M. B. D.

July Ayrshire Records

The 12 Ayrshires owned by Deepwells Farm, St. James Long Island, N. Y., on the average of 989 lbs. of 3.98 per cent milk, 39.36 lbs. of butterfat during July, led all other herds in the State, and ranked second in the country, tested according to the rules of the Ayrshire herd test.

Howard O. Craner, Jamesville, N. Y., with a herd of 12 Ayrshires that averaged 776 lbs. of 4.62 per cent milk, 35.84 lbs. of butterfat, stood second among New York State herds and fourth in the United States.

Eighty-two Ayrshires owned by Ash Grove Farms, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., followed closely with an average of 905 lbs. of 3.88 per cent milk, 35.09 lbs. of butterfat. This was the highest average secured by a herd of over 50 cows.

W. A. K.

Leg Weakness

I have about 175 pullets which were hatched the middle of March. These pullets are looking fine and have a good appetite, but there are some that cannot walk. I have lost six already and have two more in the same condition. I would like to know what can be done to cure them. A poultry raiser said that they did not receive enough sun, and that they should be fed cod liver oil. Is this true? At the present time I am feeding them with mash 100 lbs. each of cornmeal, bran, ground oats, red-dog and 25 lbs. of dry buttermilk. Do you think this feeding is all-right? I have some milk which I would like to feed to the pullets. About how much milk should be fed to 175 pullets? S. B.

Leg weakness in young chicks may be, as has been suggested to you, dependent upon too little sunlight that has not been filtered through window glass and too little of the vitamin containing foods that promote growth and strength of bones. Cod liver oil is a substitute for green food and outdoor sunlight not available early in the season. Not knowing the details of the care which your chicks have had, I cannot say whether the trouble that you are now having is due to confinement and lack of vitamin containing foods or not. The poultryman who advised you is probably in position to judge of these things. This is not an uncommon disease of growing pullets and cockerels that shows itself by sudden loss of the use of legs or wings, though the affected birds are otherwise in apparent health. A well developed young bird may be found anywhere upon its range unable to walk, and, perhaps, fluttering along in attempts to move. Death is likely to follow within a few days. These cases, the cause of which is not known, are termed range paralysis. They are most likely to occur in the fall and, possibly, among the heavier breeds. No cure has been discovered. Your ration is lacking in animal protein. You can supply this in skim or buttermilk if you have it. Give all that the young stock will consume. Otherwise, the addition of 50 lbs. of meat scrap (50-55 per cent protein) will make up the deficiency.

M. B. D.

A Good Friend of the Poultry Industry

Willard C. Thompson, poultry husbandman for the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and professor of poultry husbandry, Rutgers University, was honored during the recent meeting of the Poultry Science Association in Alabama, by being elected first vice-president of the association, commissioned an alternate official delegate to the fourth World's Poultry Congress, and chosen permanent secretary-treasurer of the American Record of Performance Council.

The organization of which Professor Thompson has been elected first vice-president is made up of more than 400 men and women from this country and Canada who are engaged in poultry work as teachers, research workers, or extension specialists. All of these groups are to be represented by Professor Thompson at the World's Poultry Congress in England next Summer when he attends as their alternate official delegate.

Professor Thompson's election as permanent secretary-treasurer of the American Record of Performance Council was in recognition of his help in reorganizing that organization under a new constitution. He served as chairman of the national committee which reorganized the council. Under the provisions of its new constitution, the American Record of Performance Council will work in the interests of the egg-laying contests conducted under State supervision. Much has already been accomplished in standardizing contest procedure with respect to rules and methods. Plans are being made for the maintenance of a permanent register of all official annual trapnest records of 200 or more eggs, and the issuance of officials certificates of those records.

Light for the Hens

C. S. Platt, assistant poultry husbandman for the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, suggests that hens be placed on a 14-hour day during September and October by use of artificial lights.

"What the hen needs," he says, "is time to eat the large quantity of food required for body maintenance and for the manufacture of eggs. By the use of artificial lights to extend the day to 14 hours, the needed time is made available. And, unless the hen's day is extended, she will probably molt prematurely and quit laying."

In the use of artificial lights, the poultryman has a choice of several systems. Lights may be used in the morning or in the evening, or both morning and evening. Still another plan, the so-called "night lunch," involves turning on the lights from 9 to 10 o'clock at night. All of these plans have given good results, and the one to use is largely a matter of individual choice with the poultryman. It has been found advisable to discontinue the use of lights after November 1 because the birds should then be allowed to molt and rest in preparation for another season.

Passaic County, N. J., Egg Contest

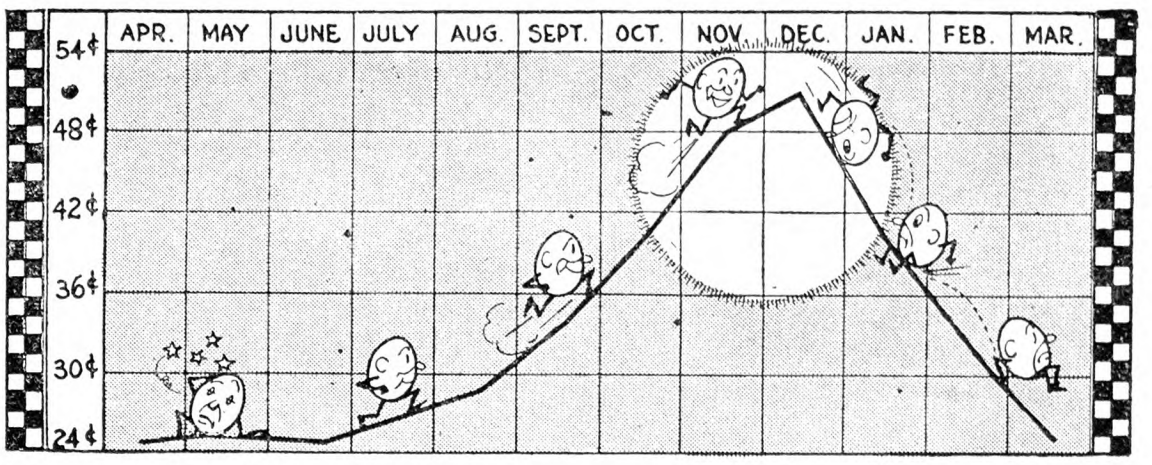
This is carried on at Paterson, N. J. There are 100 pens each with 10 birds. Below is report for week ending September 4. First column is production for week and second, total to date:

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
R. C. Cobb, Mass	27	2136
A. C. Jones, Del	39	1377
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	31	1745
Valley Brook Farm, N. J.	39	1897
Towanda Hatchery, Pa	27	1435
Towanda Hatchery, Pa	16	1262
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
Wilburtha Pltry Farm, N. J.	30	1595
S. C. R. I. REDS		
Charlescote Farm, Mass	23	1783
Darfelt's Pltry Farm, N. J.	26	1661
J. Scott Eckhart, N. J.	13	870
A. D. Gilbert, N. J.	27	1489
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	45	1648
Parmenter's Farm, Mass	21	1835
Pinecrest Orchards, Mass	23	1955
Wene's Chick Farms, N. J.	24	1662
R. C. R. I. REDS		
Martin H. Post, N. J.	37	1724
LIGHT BRAHMAS		
Gilbert's Lt. Brahmas, N. J.	23	845
JERSEY BLACK GIANTS		
Marcy Farms, N. J.	21	1494
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS		
Ovo Pltry Farm, N. J.	27	1040
Elden E. Cooley, N. J.	41	1405
Theodore R. Apgar, N. J.	26	1366
C. W. Augenstein, N. J.	45	1752
Frank M. Barr, N. J.	27	1484
Bayview Pltry Farm, N. J.	39	1593
Broad View Farm, N. J.	16	1370
C. W. Brown, N. J.	44	1868
Bulter Pltry Farm, N. J.	38	1894
Pompton Ave Farm, N. J.	45	1961
Howard Conklin, N. J.	41	1740
Conklin Bros., N. J.	5	1368
Darfelt's Pltry Farm, N. J.	21	1343
A. DeMarco, N. J.	6	1569
Dembro Pltry Farm, N. J.	37	1764
Garry De Young, N. J.	28	1395
Garry De Young, N. J.	32	1412
W. A. Downs, Mich	33	1383
W. C. Eckard, Mich	31	1411
W. C. Eckard, Mich	34	1558
Eigenrauch Farms, Inc., N. J.	44	1997
Grasmere Plty Farm, N. J.	22	1303
Feinderf Farm, N. J.	42	2040
George B. Ferris, Mich	38	1701
Fox & Son Pltry Farm, N. J.	21	1462
Fox & Son Pltry Farm, N. J.	47	2398
Frederick H. Gaskell, N. J.	21	1329
Gibbs Hatchery, Mich	30	1616
Greenbrook Farm, N. J.	35	1468
Rox Pltry Farm, N. J.	36	1947
Dr. L. E. Heasley, Mich	40	1625
Red Bridge Pltry Farm, N. Y.	43	1896
Buckridge Pltry Farm, Pa	39	1719
M. M. Himwich, N. J.	33	1359
Hollywood Pltry Farm, Wash.	50	2058
Johnson's Pltry Farm, N. J.	37	1877
Laurel Locks Farms, Pa	19	990
Kostenbader Bros., N. J.	28	1433
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	42	1505
Roy A. Keute, N. Y.	22	1091
Kwality Farm, N. J.	42	2072
Edgar McElwain, Ohio	20	1107
Oakwood Pltry Farm, N. J.	33	1116
Mayhill Pltry Farm, Ind	41	1416
T. H. Mettler, N. J.	41	1680
Emil Miller, N. J.	22	1690
J. Mason Mills, N. J.	29	1526
C. R. Misner, Pa	42	1629
Novins Pltry Farm, N. J.	28	1895
Irving L. Owen, N. J.	41	1575
Grove Lawn Farm, N. J.	20	1787
Paul P. Parker, N. J.	24	1032
Pearl Pltry Farm, N. J.	31	1536
George A. Pearce, N. J.	42	1710
Pratt Exp. Farm, Pa	55	2030
Hall Bros., Conn	37	1752
S. Olsen, N. J.	26	1657
Rentzel's Leg. Farm, Pa	43	1960
Rowley's Farm, N. Y.	18	1483
Scherer Bros., N. J.	29	1815
Smiley Farms, Mich	39	1756
Table Rock Farms, N. Y.	20	1569
Taylor Bros., Pa	46	1954
Toms River Assn, N. J.	44	1997
P. T. Kistler, Pa	19	1758
C. H. Trambles, N. J.	34	1827
Cedarhurst Pltry Farm, N. J.	12	1557
United Pltry Farm, N. J.	44	1928
M. Vogel's Pltry Farm, N. J.	16	1538
Bellewood Pltry Farm, N. J.	17	1442
Egg and Apple Farm, N. Y.	54	1500
Sunrise Pltry Farm, N. J.	29	1555
Wene's Chick Farms, N. J.	40	1693
Westchester Farms, N. Y.	49	1976
Willgerodt Bros., N. J.	45	1827
Whitegg Farm, N. J.	21	1977
White Hen Farm, N. J.	53	1920
White Hen Farm, N. J.	51	1901
Woodmere Pltry Farm, N. J.	31	1602
William A. Yahn, N. J.	21	1971
Sunrise Pltry Farm, N. J.	36	1832
MOTTLED HOUDANS		
Skylands Farm, N. Y.	9	746

Flies in Manure Pile

Will you tell me what to put on stable manure to keep the flies from breeding in it? E. G. H.

One treatment recommended as useful is a solution of powdered hellebore, 1 lb. to 20 gallons of water. This sprinkled over the manure, will treat about 15 bushels. A better plan is to get the manure away and spread on the fields where possible. In some cases a screened manure pit keeps the flies out fairly well.



Average Monthly Farm Prices of Eggs for the Last 10 Years—U. S. Department of Agriculture Report on "Crops and Markets," Vol. 6, No. 2.

PURINA
Makes them Lay
When Eggs are Highest

NOW begins the time of the year when the farmer gets his best price for eggs . . . as this ten-year United States average shows. Purina Chicken Chowder and Purina Hen Chow make more eggs out of every 100 lbs. of feed. A recent survey covering hundreds of thousands of birds shows the Purina-fed flock produces an average of 50 eggs more per 100 lbs. of feed. Now, when eggs are going up, it pays you more than ever to feed from the Checkerboard bag.

PURINA MILLS, 827 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PURINA MILLS

This FREE Book on Feeding → Will Increase Your Profits

If you keep poultry, cattle or swine it will pay you to send for this free book, "The Care and Feeding of Poultry, Swine and Cattle." It is filled with valuable information for both the beginner and the experienced breeder. It explains how Struven's Fish Meal will increase your profits by providing all essentials for rapid, healthy growth of poultry, swine and cattle. Protein and mineral contents are combined in the most digestible and beneficial form insuring you better results and greater profits. Write today for sample and book—BOTH FREE!

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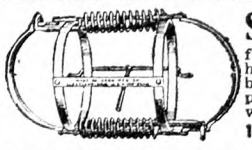
Cheapest Way to Pull Stumps

Write Quick for Agent's Offer. Big profits with easy work for you in my new special agent's offer. Also get my new big catalog—free.

HERCULES MFG. CO. 1130 29th St. Centerville, Iowa



Sabo Sure Catch Trap for fox, coon, skunk, possum, ground hog, rabbit, etc., placed in animal's burrow. SOLD DIRECT at factory price. Write for Booklet. Agents wanted. Sallot Trap Mfg. Co. 1446 W. 116th St. CLEVELAND, OHIO

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

FOR EARLY FALL DELIVERY

Start a broiler brood now—make an *extra* winter profit. "Wyan-Rocks" (Wh. Wyandotte-Rock Cross), "Brahm-Rocks" (Brahma-Rock Cross). Also straight Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Hatches every week. Write for prices on late Sept., Oct. or Nov. deliveries.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

PEDIGREED COCKERELS

100% Pure Hollywood Strain, direct. From high record large white egg hens. $7.50, $10.00 and $15.00 each. Also pens, trios, chix and eggs. Send for booklet. Five Point Leghorn Farm, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

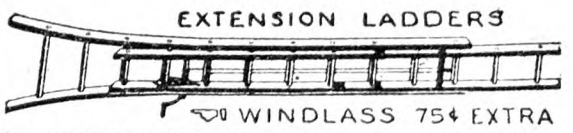
Cockerels from 4 year old hens, $3.00 to $25.00 each. S. C. White Leghorns. Adam Seabury, Sayville, L. I., N. Y.

White Rocks Exhibition Birds—Good breeders, layers. Blood tested. 500 pullets, reasonable. H. B. SPANGLER, R. D. 2, Matawan, N. J.

American Fruits

by Samuel Fraser

Invaluable for the farm library. $4.75 postpaid. For sale by **Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St New York.**



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Complete—ready to use—freight prepaid.
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Wanted—To Buy

All old Envelopes with U. S. and Confederate Postage Stamps on them used before year 1880. I pay $1.00 to $35.00 each for old envelopes with pictures of flags, soldiers, etc., on them, used during the war between the North and South from 1861 to 1866. Used or unused stamps before 1880. Send all you have for my inspection or write for interesting information FREE. Address R. N. Rice, 2652 Asbury Ave., Evanston, Ill.

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Three to ten hours by motor truck to markets supplying twenty millions of people. Pennsylvania Railroad permeates entire Peninsula. Low priced farms, town and waterfront homes. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE. Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Maryland

AGENTS—Make a Dollar an Hour

Sell Mendets, a patented patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. 108, Amsterdam, New York

WANTED A FEW EXPERIENCED CONCRETE SILO SALESMEN

Write full particulars in first letter.

Forrest S. Hart & Son, Inc., 667 Wyoming Ave. Buffalo, N. Y.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

In the past you gave me some wonderful advice, and now I am asking you to give me your opinion on the following: My friend has a rupture and I am doing this to help him: The New Science Institute, 193 Air Bldg., Steubenville, Ohio, is advertising in large papers, full pages, about their Airtex Magic Dot, doing away with the truss, and it also heals. I am enclosing coupon which appeared in the Buffalo *News*. Give me your candid opinion of it if it is reliable. J. S. R.
Pennsylvania.

The following excerpts from the Federal Trade Commission charges will give this subscriber and others interested authentic information on the subject:

Whereas, in truth and in fact, the appliance of respondent, described as "Magis Dot" is neither a development of science nor has its approval, and is neither a discovery nor invention adapted to or useful for the treatment of hernia or rupture in any of its advanced or serious stages, or at all. It is inadequate, insufficient, and useless either for curative or palliative purposes, has none of the qualities and has accomplished and can accomplish none of the results attributed to its application or use by respondent.

Description of the effect of "Magic Dot" on rupture as a "sealing" process is particularly false and misleading in that to wit: It ignores entirely the cause or causes of hernia or rupture which unless removed will generally preclude the result which respondent so designates and neither "Magic Dot" nor any other appliance or device with which hernia or rupture has been or is treated can insure such invariable results as those attributed by respondent to the use of his appliance.

As a result of many complaints alleging misrepresentation in the sale of memberships, received by both the Bureau and the authorities, Assistant District Attorney Homer Walsh informed the proprietors of the club that they must either close their offices, disband their sales force and pay back complaintants, or stand trial on fraud charges. The same day that Mr. Walsh's ultimatum was delivered, offices of the club at 606 S. Salina St., were closed, approximately 30 persons receiving refunds through the Bureau, and the entire sale force left the city. Later it was found that more than 100 individuals who had not consulted the Bureau had lost sums ranging from $5 to $30. This is the second so-called automobile service club that the Better Business Bureau has assisted in closing up in less than two years—why not investigate before joining?—Better Business Bureau, Syracuse, N. Y.

Automobile service contract schemes have, nowhere else received so much publicity as in the columns of THE R. N.-Y. Still our reports indicate there is need of more of it. Hardly a day passes that we do not receive a report from some who have joined one of these schemes believing that the contract meant automobile insurance. In many cases the salesman so represented and his word was believed, even though the contract states to the contrary. These service contracts amount to one of the biggest humbugs on automobile owners that we have run across.

What do you think about the International Heating Co., St. Louis, and of their oil burners for stove and furnace? I have one of their circulars; it looks good, but is it good? C. H.
Ohio.

A number of subscribers have made unsatisfactory reports on this International Heating Co. oil burner and that the company does not show a disposition to live up to the guarantee under which heaters are sold.

I enclose circular about the helioplane from Fort Worth, Texas. Is there anything in this new invention? I never invest a red cent if Publisher's Desk doesn't think it is a true or honest offer. A. G.
New York.

Helioplane is a new form of flying machine for which it is claimed patents have been applied. It is claimed that in this helioplane you can shut off and glide at will, make round trips across the Atlantic without refueling, etc. Perhaps this doesn't sound more illogical than the first man who claimed he had invented a machine that could fly, but we have advised the subscriber not to invest his money in the proposition until the claims have been demonstrated.

Is the Le Boeuf Fountain Pen Co. Inc., Springfield, O., all right to invest money in? They send a $5 fountain pen for $2 and with it you get one share of stock. I bought a pen about two weeks ago and yesterday I received four cents is stamps as income from the one share of stock. My sister has had one of the pens for some time; she has received four cents about 10 times. The agent is coming around in a few days to get me to invest some money. Let me know at once as I want to know before the agent arrives.
Connecticut E. E. S.

We do not approve the plan of selling merchandise of any kind accompanied by a share or more of stock. The stock may have some value and may not, but at any rate there is no market for it. If you have a farm or any other property there is no income from it, and you cannot sell it, you cannot say that it has any value. True, this company is paying dividends, but there is no public information as to its earnings. Putting money into the stocks of such houses is risky, to say the least. Invest only in stocks that are readily salable, at a fair price.

Would you let me know whether United Oriental Rug Co., 107 Hancock St., Springfield, Mass., is reliable? H. L.
Connecticut.

We have reports from other subscribers who ordered rugs from the agents of the United Oriental Rug Co., Springfield, Mass., who have not been able to secure the rugs ordered. Our letters to the concern are ignored. The Chamber of Commerce, Springfield, also reports numerous complaints. Give the company and its agents the "cold shoulder!"

Would you advise me regarding the stock of the International Telepost Co., 299 Broadway, New York City? A friend of mine has made a substantial investment in this stock. If this is not a safe investment, please advise as to what steps he should take to recover his money.
Connecticut. W. A. R.

We would not advise investment in the International Telepost Co. stock. Since the investment has already been made we know of no means of recovering the money. This is a case of investing first and investigating afterward, with the usual results of such a process.

I have had a daily letter sent me by Anderson Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York City, for some time. I do not know how they came to send it to me. They highly recommended several stocks, particularly Industrial Bank Chain, and said it was slated to be put on the New York Produce, and later on the New York Exchange market, etc. I did not buy any with all their writing about it. Finally they called me up from New York. A Mr. Thompson of the above firm told me he could get it at $18.50, it was going up daily, and in 30 days would double my money; he said he would buy 20 shares for me and would give me a few days to secure the amount. After assurance there could be nothing wrong and it was sure to be put on these markets at double the price, I agreed to take the 20 shares, and a week later sent him the amount, $370. Ten days later he called to say all arrangements had been made to put on the stock market at $39 and each one had to have 50 shares to get in on it, and if I would take the additional 30 shares, he could put mine in at $39 and the date it was to be sold at that figure and put on stock market August 24, when he would wire me to that effect. He said I must send him in very next mail an order, which he dictated to me over the phone, giving him authority to sell my 50 shares at 39. This I did. A week later I got the $570 and sent to them. I have had no acknowledgement of it, though I sent it by special delivery letter, no telegram, no stock certificate or report of sale. After waiting a few days I woke up to the fact that I had been duped out of my money and had no idea which way to turn, but thought of you and thought maybe you could have something done with them, if you were unable to get anything for me. They sent me an old certificate signed over by its former owner, for the 20 shares but none for the 30. I had seen this stock advertised in a Baltimore paper and recommended by a good house, so I thought it was all right. MRS. B. M. F.
Maryland.

There is nothing that we can do to secure the return of money that has been sent to one of the long-distance telephone operators such as above described. Anderson & Company's office was raided by the Post Office inspectors some time ago. An Arthur Carter has been indicted for fraudulent use of the mails. We fear this woman's money is irrevocably lost, but perhaps her testimony will help to put the perpetrators of the swindle where they will not be likely so to swindle anyone else for some time to come.

Touring to the West Coast

April 16 of this year my daughter-in-law and I left Cassadaga, N. Y., and made a return trip to California of 7,710 miles in 45 days. I did the driving. Cassadaga is in the western part of New York State, about 20 miles north of Jamestown and 40 miles south of Buffalo.

We went to Eria, Pa., to Akron, O., going south until we reached the U. S. 40 Route about 12 miles west of Columbus. We kept on this 40 Route through Indianapolis, Ind., to St. Louis; there we crossed the Mississippi River on to Kansas City. There we encountered the flooded district, so at Topeka, Kan., we went south to Wichita, Kan.; from there to Enid, Okla., then westerly through Canadian City to Amarillo, Texas. There we took the 66 U. S. Route into California. The 66 Route is very picturesque, the scenery through the mountains is beautiful. We encountered one sandstorm in New Mexico. We crossed the Mohave Desert in California. There are good service stations every 12 miles. We were three days on the deserts in Arizona and California, averaging about 200 miles per day. We passed the Painted Desert and stayed all night at Williams, Ariz., within 60 miles of the Grand Canyon National Park.

We crossed many Indian reservations; it is very interesting to see the different modes of living among the different tribes of our Indians. The Pueblos are noted for their crockery, which they make from the adobe mud which is available; the Navajo for their beautiful blankets, that you may buy at a reasonable price.

As we left Los Angeles and Hollywood we took the 99 U. S. Route north through Bakersfield and Fresno to Stockton, where we stayed for 10 days; then we continued on Route 99 into Oregon through the National Forest, seeing Nature before man defaced her beauties. We took the Klamath Falls Highway at the junction to the Dallas and California Highway to Redmond. We took the "crosscut" (which is under construction) which will join the John Day Highway, crossed over into Idaho at Ontario, went through Boise, came into Wyoming at Granger, continued on Route 30 to Nebraska via Cheyenne, following the North Platte River along Route 30 until we reached Chicago Heights. We crossed the Mississippi River at Clinton, Ia. From South Bend, Ind., we continued on U. S. Route 20 until we reached home with only 11 flats and very little car trouble.

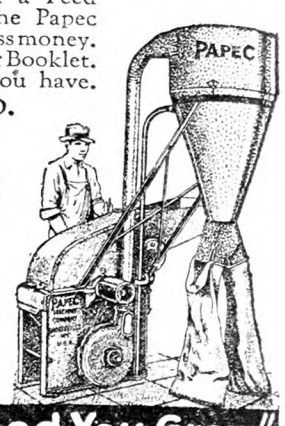
We "two female women" had a very enjoyable trip by viewing the different parts of our own country and visiting with the people. I am very much interested in farming sections of our country, from the large ranches, like the 101 Ranch at Ponca City, to the smaller farms of Iowa. The roads of the West are 66 feet wide and are being improved all the time. We stayed in tourists' camps all the time. The camps are very comfortable.

I once held a contract on a Star Route for seven years carrying mail with horses, now the auto takes the place of the best friend of man. E. L. P.

YOU can buy a Papec Feed Grinder for from $100 to $175 less than other hammer type grinders of like capacity and construction. You get a grinder built to run with any farm tractor. There are no burrs to wear or break. Best of all—you get GOVERNOR FEED CONTROL which increases capacity—prevents clogging—makes feeding easier.

Before you decide on a Feed Grinder, learn why the Papec gives greater value for less money. Write today for Grinder Booklet. Tell us what power you have.

PAPEC MACHINE CO.
410 Main Street
Shortsville, N. Y.
Makers of Papec Ensilage Cutters and Hay Choppers



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Buy your metal roofing, shingles, Spanish tile, sidings, etc., DIRECT from the world's largest manufacturer of sheet metal building materials, at BIG SAVINGS. Thousands of satisfied users.

We own our own rolling mills. Enormous output insures lowest production costs. Factory-to-consumer plan makes prices **rock bottom**. You get the benefit. Many varieties. Edwards metal roofs last longer, look better. Resist rust, fire and lightning.

Roofing, shingles, etc., of COPPER BEARING STEEL at special prices. This steel stands the acid test. Outlasts the building to which applied.

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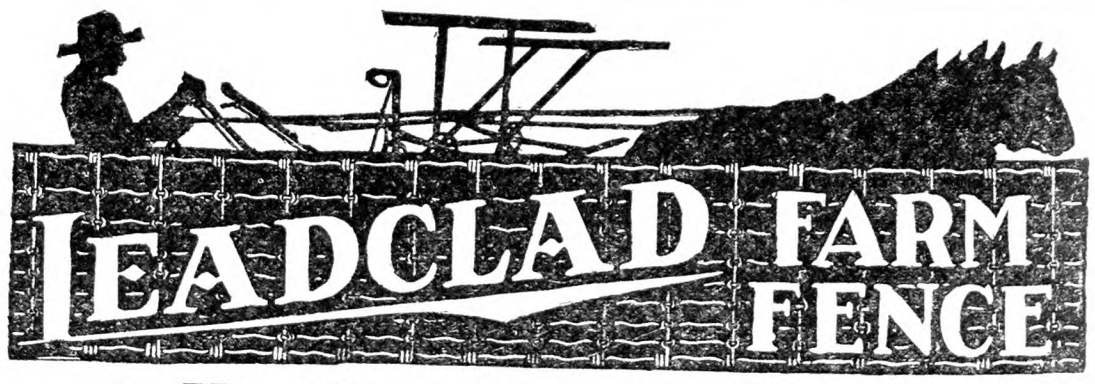

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LEADCLAD WIRE COMPANY
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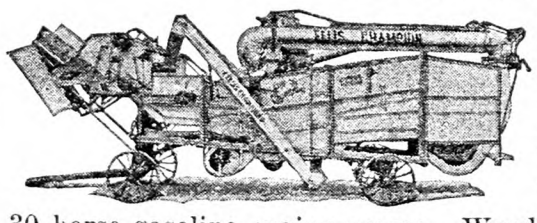
MOUNDSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA.

Protect your crops with a Leadclad roof. It's fireproof, lightning proof and LASTING.

Ellis Champion Threshers
For the Individual Farmer



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We build four sizes requiring from 3 to 30 horse gasoline engine power. Wood or Steel Frames, light in weight, simple in construction, durable, requiring a minimum of power, yet doing exceptionally clean work. Full details and literature upon request.

"THE LITTLE THRESHER THAT FIGHTS FOR THE LAST GRAIN"
ELLIS KEYSTONE AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Pottstown, Pennsylvania

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WOMAN wanted—Waitress and cleaning, salary $45-$50 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

HELP wanted—Working housekeeper for family of 2 adults, 3 children; no washing; salary $75 a month. MRS. WM. DeMOTT, Millington, N. J.

WANTED—Women for general housework, plain cooking, experienced waitress. ZEPPA, West Cornwall, Conn.

GARDENER-FARMER, no children, gentleman's estate. ATKIN, 8 W. 65th St., New York.

WANTED—Elderly gentleman to do few chores for board; if ambitious can make good money cutting wood on halves; a good home. ADVERTISER 7052, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Wood choppers, experienced to cut by cord and log; run saw mill on shares; board self, long job, unusual opportunity. ADVERTISER 7053, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman for general housework, $50 per month. MRS. BENJ. S. RAYNOR, 36 Locust Ave., Islip, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED at once, capable cook-houseworker, Eastern Shore Maryland, $15 per week; state age, references, first reply. ADVERTISER 7055, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK wanted; white, Protestant, for large family living in country, 50 miles from New York City, year round position; must be neat, good tempered and not over 45; wages $75 per month; reply giving full particulars. ADVERTISER 7056, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Man and wife with no children in the family, free from the use of tobacco, to become manager and matron in a school for boys; middle-aged country people, members of a church and of good habits desired; for full information write to CHAS. F. JOHNSON, Kis-Lyn, Pa.

WANTED—Caretaker and farmer for Masonic charity Summer camp near Suffern, N. Y.; landscaping, garden, orchard work, generally useful; married or single, no children; state wages required; year round and steady position to right man or couple. SAMUEL SPIRO, 247 W. 34th St., care Seventh Masonic District Association, New York City.

WANTED—Expert dry-hand milkers to work in large dairy barn with good equipment; married man with own help preferred; regular salary, or rates per number of cows milked; how many can you milk three times daily and care for? State experience and wages. ADVERTISER 7059, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN wanted on small poultry farm for business couple; one hour New York. MRS. MAY, 163-18 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

HELP wanted—Woman interested in chickens may have use of ample equipment and land; modern living quarters, board and reasonable pay in exchange for help in house; congenial small family; Northern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 7087, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—On small estate, capable, steady woman as general houseworker-cook and serve, do laundry work, electric laundry machine and ironer; $80 per month; small family; Westchester. ADVERTISER 7085, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Cook-houseworker, small family in country; state wages expected, age, references. ADVERTISER 6925, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP wanted—School girl or young woman to help with work in small family; best educational advantages; suburb of New York, pleasant household; write full details and expected compensation. MRS. JOHN STOKES, Orchard Parkway, White Plains, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER over 18, provisional civil service, $84 a month and maintenance, Creedmoor Division. Call or write BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUPLE without children for training school; farming and matron of department; salary $1,320, maintenance; particulars. GRANT FANCHER, Lawrence, Mass.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS wanted—The National Farm School maintains an employment agency for its graduates in dairying, horticulture, landscape gardening, greenhouse management, poultry and general agriculture; anyone interested in good trained working men, apply to C. L. GOODLING, Dean, National Farm School, Farm School, Pa.

HEAD gardener on private estate, position wanted; reference and certificate from horticultural school. ADVERTISER 6963, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted on commercial poultry farm. HARRY BUCKLEY, Gen. Del., Paterson, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED gardener wants position as caretaker or manager on gentleman's place or lodge or camp; thoroughly experienced in landscape garden work, fruit, forest work, care of stock, poultry, grading roads, building rustic work; best of reference as to ability and reputation; a congenial place where conscientious work is appreciated is more important than big wages. ADVERTISER 7039, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER, farm or estate, open for engagement; experienced in all branches of agriculture and purebred stock; familiar with construction work; American, married, excellent references. ADVERTISER 7048, care Rural New-Yorker.

A POSITION as caretaker on estate; wife fine cook and neat housekeeper; by middle-aged Americans. ADVERTISER 7057, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager or estate superintendent open for a position at once; agricultural college graduate; 15 years' experience in all branches of farm or estate work; understand care of all classes of live stock, crops, gardens, shrubs, fruits, building construction, water systems, roads and lawns; experience in commercial wholesale and retail dairy, keeping of records, handling of men; am honest and industrious. ADVERTISER 7050, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Place on farm; farmer, dairyman, tractor and truck; married. BOX 987, Monroe, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, middle-aged, sober, white, single American poultryman wants position on modern plant where experience, strict attention to business and good production are appreciated; capable of taking full charge of real plant and making it pay. ADVERTISER 7058, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN and wife, 50 years old, wish position as caretakers of gentleman's estate; also used to cooking and hotel work; would go South for Winter. ADVERTISER 7061, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION soon as working farm manager by capable, life experienced, married Protestant, 45 years of age; 1 boy 13; was 10 years one place; able to assume full charge; wife very efficient; best character, references. ADVERTISER 7063, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED, middle-aged man, no children, honest, reliable, wants position on small dairy farm. ADVERTISER 7064, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, years' successful experience, getting heavy egg yield from large commercial flocks, large hatches operating Mammoth incubators, wonderful results rearing thousands of chickens, getting bonus for high-quality broilers, shipped breeding and exhibition birds all over the country, is open for position on commercial or private poultry plant, where my untiring efforts will bring wonderful financial results. ADVERTISER 7062, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, reliable, successful, practical, with life experience, wishes change position; specialize eggs, broilers, day-old chicks, also all varieties of pheasants, wild ducks, turkeys and pet animals; married, no children. ADVERTISER 7071, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED farmer, single, past middle age, good milker, wants position on farm taking care of cows and other work; wages reasonable. ADVERTISER 7070, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 24, would like position as helper in greenhouse growing roses and other cut flowers; has had some experience but would like to learn fine points of work; willing to go anywhere; steady, reliable, reference. JOHN JOHNSON, Germania Hotel, Allentown, Pa.

YOUNG German-Hungarian farmer, just landed, wishes position on a farm; very willing to learn. VINCENT HUBER, 110 Hamilton Ave., Clifton, N. J.

POSITION wanted October 1 on estate or farm by active young Scandinavian; no drink or smoke; poultry, dairy or general farm work. ADVERTISER 7068, care Rural New-Yorker.

STEADY, reliable, elderly man wishes position on dairy or poultry farm; life experience; good dry-hand milker; kind to animals. ADVERTISER 7067, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-SUPERINTENDENT, high-grade, thoroughly qualified, experienced in all estate requirements; married, American, 36. MR. E., Rt. 6, Fairfield, Conn.

SOBER, reliable, middle-aged married man wishes a position as chauffeur or caretaker of estate on Maryland peninsula. ADVERTISER 7066, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, married, 30, thoroughly trained, experienced all branches cattle business, calf raising, advanced registry, certified milk production; references; state particulars first letter. Address BOX 166, Tully, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, thoroughly experienced, middle-aged, poultryman wants full charge of modern poultry farm and will guarantee to make it pay; would consider building new plant for party who can finance it. ADVERTISER 7080, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN-AMERICAN herdsman-dairyman, A-1 references, desires position; must be near school. Address WILLIAM LAURENZ, 418 East 123d Street, New York City.

FARMER-GARDENER, all branches, first-class cow-man, one boy age 14; estate experience; references. ADVERTISER 7073, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN couple wish positions running farm boarding house; wife excellent cook and manager; man all-round man; 9 years last place; best references. MR. E. LYMAN, Gen. Del., Pittsfield, Mass.

HERDSMAN, single, thoroughly capable herd welfare and calf raising specialized, proven ability; best references; Guernseys or Jerseys. ADVERTISER 7074, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, single, 30 years of age, desires position on estate; licensed chauffeur, thorough knowledge of poultry, care of cow and general handy man; well recommended. H. GINSBURG, R. F. D. 2, Catskill, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, single, American, expert in incubation and brooding, thorough knowledge of chick raising, culling, feeds and feeding, line breeding, breeding by selection, pedigree work; turkeys, pheasants, ducks and waterfowl, desires position of responsibility where earnest effort, honesty and results count; salary $125 per month, room and board. ADVERTISER 7076, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position, commercial dairy farm, or small herd on estate, by experienced Hollander, 37; wife willing for some housework; good references. ADVERTISER 7077, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY woman in good health wants position as helper in kitchen or laundry; country, Long Island preferred. ADVERTISER 7078, care Rural New-Yorker.

THREE college girls will take full charge of home and children's tutoring in absence of parents. ADVERTISER 7079, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN'S assistant, 32, German, wants position; New Jersey preferred; can drive car. H. HEITMANN, 867 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, single, able to take full charge; good reference; desires position; particulars and salary in reply, please. ADVERTISER 7086, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN wishes light work, four, five hours daily exchange room, board; small pay, poultry, etc.; useful. ADVERTISER 7084, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position on poultry farm at once. ERNEST SAUNDERS, Chadwicks, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED married poultry and dairyman wants position, estate; two children. ADVERTISER 7075, care Rural New-Yorker.

A WOMAN wants housework in the country; be sure state wages. L. A. BELL, Delevan, N. Y.

MALE housekeeper, helper and companion, offers congenial service to bachelor. ADVERTISER 7083, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests; on large lake, popular resort, desirable for camp site; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested, write ADVERTISER 6199, care Rural New-Yorker.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk Highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

25-ACRE poultry farm, capacity 2,000 layers, 4,000 chicks, dwelling house, double garage, with 100 Leghorns and some poultry equipment. D. J. PIERRE, R. 2, Wyoming, Del.

FOR SALE—16 acres clear for farming; fruit trees, barn, chicken coops, 10-room house, bath, lavatory, running water, and acetylene gas; near school, State road and bus line; 3½ miles from Jersey Central Railroad, 1 mile from Lehigh Valley Railroad; price $6,000, mortgage $3,000. R. HERWIG, R. F. D. 1, Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE—Two good farms with stock, bargains. Write PETER LASCO, Forest City, Pa.

5¼ ACRES in village on James River, Virginia; two good buildings; price $800. A. HALL, Savannah, N. Y.

FOR SALE at half price, money-making Southern Vermont dairy farm, 2½ miles from village, handy to excellent cream market; 250 acres, 2 modern houses, 3 barns full of hay, up-to-date milk house, ice house, hen houses, wagon sheds, garages, all in best of repair; will carry 30 head of stock; running water in houses and barns, electricity in every building, telephone, big sugar lot, some timber, plenty wood; great place for Summer boarders, overlooks lake; owner unable to carry on on account of ill health; will exchange for other property, New York State preferred; one-man fruit and poultry farm desired; write owner. ADVERTISER 7047, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE cheap, house, 2 acres, on paved shore road, South Jersey; suitable for gasoline station, lunch, poultry; my equity $1,000; some cash and good roadster or sedan or cash and diamonds. ADVERTISER 7049, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—7½ acres for poultry farm; 6-room house in excellent condition; $3,000 cash, balance mortgage. MRS. BERTHA HOOCKER, Lackawaxen, Pa.

FOR QUICK sale, dairy, truck and poultry farm in Connecticut; good location, high ground, ½ mile to Federal road, 1½ miles to State road, 4 miles to depot, ¼ mile to school; consisting of 129 acres, 25 cleared, balance pasture and wood land, estimated 2,500 cords of wood; two tenement, 12-room house, water in house; barn 40x40, 17 stanchions, water in barn yard, brook near barn, also ice pond; poultry plant for 1,200 layers, 8 brooder-houses for 4,000 chicks; buildings all nearly new; price $7,500, half cash. ADVERTISER 7051, care Rural New-Yorker.

FRUIT and grain farm for sale, Orleans County, N. Y., one mile from State road; 125 acres, 113 tillable, 20 acres of apple orchard about 20 years old, 5 acres pears; 11-room house, good stock barn for 20 head; buildings in good condition; price $9,000; will sell on contract if desired, small cash payment required. Inquire of FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Farm, 25 acres or more, good buildings, no stock, well located near Catholic school and main road; good level soil, well drained, in New Jersey or New York; direct from owner; give full details, strictly confidential. ADVERTISER 715 Woodward Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

62 ACRES, buildings, machinery, crop. Inquire No. 8. IRA LASH, Bridgeton, N. J.

FOR SALE—17-acre truck or poultry farm, 5-room house, barn, chicken-house, 2 horses, Ford truck and tools; all crops ready for market; 1 mile from cement road; price $2,500. ADVERTISER 7054, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—4¾-acre farm, 6-room furnished house, suitable gas station, road-stand, heavy traffic; Little Britain State Road, near Rock Tavern; suburb Newburgh, $2,600. CHARLES BOSSIE, Owner, 180 East 108th Street, New York.

WOULD rent 3 nice furnished rooms on farm, $10 month; Dutchess County. ADVERTISER 7060, care Rural New-Yorker.

SHEEP FARM, 150 acres fenced with woven wire, 7-room house, basement barn, garage, shade, water, views; $4,500; immediate possession. D. KISSELBURGH, Ghent, N. Y.

80-ACRE farm for sale, 8 large room house, on State road, near railroad; large barn; ¼ mile water frontage. WM. MONK, Columbiaville, Col. Co., N. Y.

VILLAGE farm, 4 acres, overlooking the Hudson, 10-room house, garage; good condition; bargain. BOX 158, New Baltimore, N. Y.

FOR SALE—In Madison, "The Newport of Connecticut," new house on Scotland Avenue, with or without milk business; well equipped milk-room with electric refrigeration; Chevrolet truck; two garages, chicken houses with equipment; place is also desirable for Summer home, three minutes from Long Island Sound; reason for selling, death in family. MRS. MYRTIE B. WILCOX, Madison, Conn.

WANTED to buy, good small house, good water, cellar, one or more acres tillable, within 75 miles of New York; reasonable, easy terms. ADVERTISER 7069, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm, Dutchess County, N. Y., 25-50 acres, stocked, good road, good house, some conveniences, near Poughkeepsie; give details and lowest price. JOHN JOHNSEN, 88 Ludwig Street, West Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

110-ACRE farm on State road; 7-room house, barn, filling station, running water; sell at reliable price at quick sale. Address KOZY FILLING STATION, Stafford Road, Monson, Mass.

WANTED—Small farm in Upper New York State; must be on cement or other good road; with or without buildings. M. JENSEN, 86 Belford Ave., Bayshore, N. Y.

FARM for sale, 40 acres, 8-room house, 2 miles Howe Caverns; ideal Summer home. MR. E. FREED, Owner, Howe Cave, N. Y.

$500, $100 cash buys choice, level acre bungalow plots by water; village, State roads, superb location; near Middletown; miles finest boating. BOX 41, Highview, N. Y.

WANTED to rent small farm with building on Maryland peninsula, on or near a good road. ADVERTISER 7065, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL store wanted in village where man can make a living; within 75 miles of New York; must be very reasonable. B. COPAN, 1474 E. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Small farm, acreage, State highway; electricity, water, pasture, woodland, high altitude; bargain for cash; particulars. ROTH, 1449 Bushwick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARM wanted, 50 or 60 miles from New York City, high elevation, brook on property desired. ADVERTISER 7082, care Rural New-Yorker.

SHEEP farms established, profitable, simple and attractive; every phase of work and planning. HEATON MANICE, North 19, Flushing, N. Y.

WOODLAND wanted—I am looking for a piece of woodland on a hill with extensive views, through which a brook runs; Morris, Somerset or Sussex County, N. J., preferred; buildings immaterial; desire to erect cabin. ADVERTISER 7081, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Abandoned farm around Columbia, N. J. or vicinity, northern part of the State; must be cheap. J. C. MOORE, Gen. Del., Lyndhurst, N. J.

FOR RENT—5-acre poultry farm, all modern improvements; 8-room house, garage; 25 miles from New York, main highway. ADVERTISER 7072, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—House, 4 lots, 6 miles from Washington, D. C., half block from trolley; price $4,500, terms; worth investigating. BOX 271, Kensington, Md.

MODERN dairy farm of 143 acres, located one mile from East Aurora and 17 miles from Buffalo's excellent market; fine large buildings for 61 cows, and splendid water system; price $30,000. C. F. NORDSTROM, East Aurora, N. Y.

WANTED to rent with option to buy, 10-25-acre farm within 60 miles of New York City. H. MATHIS, Box 383, Palisades, N. J.

SULLIVAN County, 28 rooms, accommodates 40 people; good business, boarding section; electricity and water; 90 acres, barns; near town and lake; Christian locality; photos mailed; owner on place 25 years, retiring; $9,000, cash $3,000. New, well-built, 5-room stucco bungalow, modern improvements, 3 acres, hen coop 32 feet long, with electricity, running water; brooder-house for 3,000 chicks, 3,000-egg incubator, 500 laying hens, 1,500 pullets; $10,500, cash $3,500; in town proper; Summer resort section, Sullivan County; send for photos; both places in one family. BECKER, 159 Menahan St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE honey, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs., extra clover, $6.60; 30 lbs., $3.75, not prepaid; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; free price list of other containers; 10-lb. pail, delivered within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5-lb., $1.15; buckwheat, $1; satisfaction guaranteed or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; prices free on 60-lb. cans clover, light amber and white comb. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Complete hydraulic cider press, 60 barrels daily; price $1,000. KLUEGEL, Leeds, N. Y.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—New clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90 postpaid. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

MAPLE nut fudge, $1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vt.

FINE quality white clover extracted honey, 60 lbs., $6.50; 120 lbs., $12.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

NEW crop, exquisite, pure clover honey; five-pound pail, $1.25; six pails, $6 postpaid. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FOR SALE — 15,000 capacity Hall incubators with automatic turners; late model No. 5, suitable for upper or lower deck. HALL BROTHERS, Wallingford, Conn.

FOR SALE—Candee incubator, 3,600 capacity, also Hall incubator, 6,000 capacity, both in good condition; price low. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, Theresa, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

WANTED to buy for cash, cheap and guaranteed Newtown incubators or sections; also hot-water brooder systems. Address ADVERTISER 6920, care Rural New-Yorker.

OAKVALE Apiary's honey, finest white clover extracted, 5 pounds, delivered, $1.15. FORREST DYGERT, South Hammond, N. Y.

TOBACCO—Virginia gold leaf smoking, chewing, mild, mellow—like rare old wine: 4 pounds, $1, 9 pounds, $2 postpaid. BELMONT FARMS, Box J, Chatham, Virginia.

WANTED to buy a used lime grinder. Address GALICK BROS., Box 635, White Hall, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple sugar, candy, syrup; write for prices. CHESTER CARVER, Weston, Vt.

SLEEP on a fresh-picked balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma; most sufferers from hay fever will be relieved; refreshing in the sick room and shut-ins; excellent gift for sweetheart and friends; cretonne; 2½ lbs., $1.25 postpaid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

NO. 2 MINNETONNA butter-maker, motor driven, $30; Florence oil stove, oven attached, 5 burners in all, $25; both in good condition. ROSEMONT FARM, R. F. D. 2, Sharpsburg, Pa.

To women who want to do better than ordinary baking!

There are two kinds of baking success — usual, and unusual. One consists of avoiding baking failures — the other, of creating baking masterpieces.

Of course, you must be insured against failure before you can produce a masterpiece. This is so important that Pillsbury spends thousands of dollars testing Pillsbury's Best Flour — testing it by baking, by every scientific method known, to make sure that it will never fail you — that every sack will work perfectly for any baking purpose, bread, biscuits or pastry.

But there's something more than that. When a friend tells you, "The things I bake look just as good as yours, but yours always *taste* better," you have achieved the higher kind of success. Perfect flavor — it's the mark of the baking artist. Women who know the secret always choose their ingredients (flavoring, shortening, etc.) with greatest care — and they use a flour that is *rich* as well as dependable — Pillsbury's Best. The Pillsbury baking chemists have discovered one secret of finer flavor. They have found that there are certain blends of wheat which make a richer flour—and that foods made from this richer flour have a better flavor.

Pillsbury's Best Flour is made only from this carefully selected, plump, full-flavored wheat. It is truly a double value flour — it gives you dependability, plus better flavor. This is worth having — the knowledge that your flour will never cause a baking failure—and more than that, the knowledge that all your foods will have that delicate, unmistakably richer flavor that is the mark of finest baking. Ask for Pillsbury's Best by name — all good grocers have it!

STEAMED CHERRY PUDDING

½ cup shortening	3 cups Pillsbury's Best Flour
1 cup sugar	½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup milk	1 cup stoned cherries
½ teaspoon lemon extract	3 teaspoons baking powder
4 egg whites	

Cream the shortening, and beat in the sugar. Mix and sift the baking powder, salt and flour and add the cherries. Fold into the first mixture alternately with the milk; add the flavoring. Lastly fold in the egg whites, beaten stiff. Turn into a large oiled mould; cover; and steam for two hours. Serve with a sauce made of extra fruit, stewed and sweetened, and with hard sauce in addition.

Recipe furnished by Mrs. Ida Bailey Allen, President of the National Radio Home Makers' Club. Hear Mrs. Allen every Wednesday morning over the Columbia chain; 10:00 a. m. Eastern Standard time.

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
General Offices: Minneapolis, Minn.

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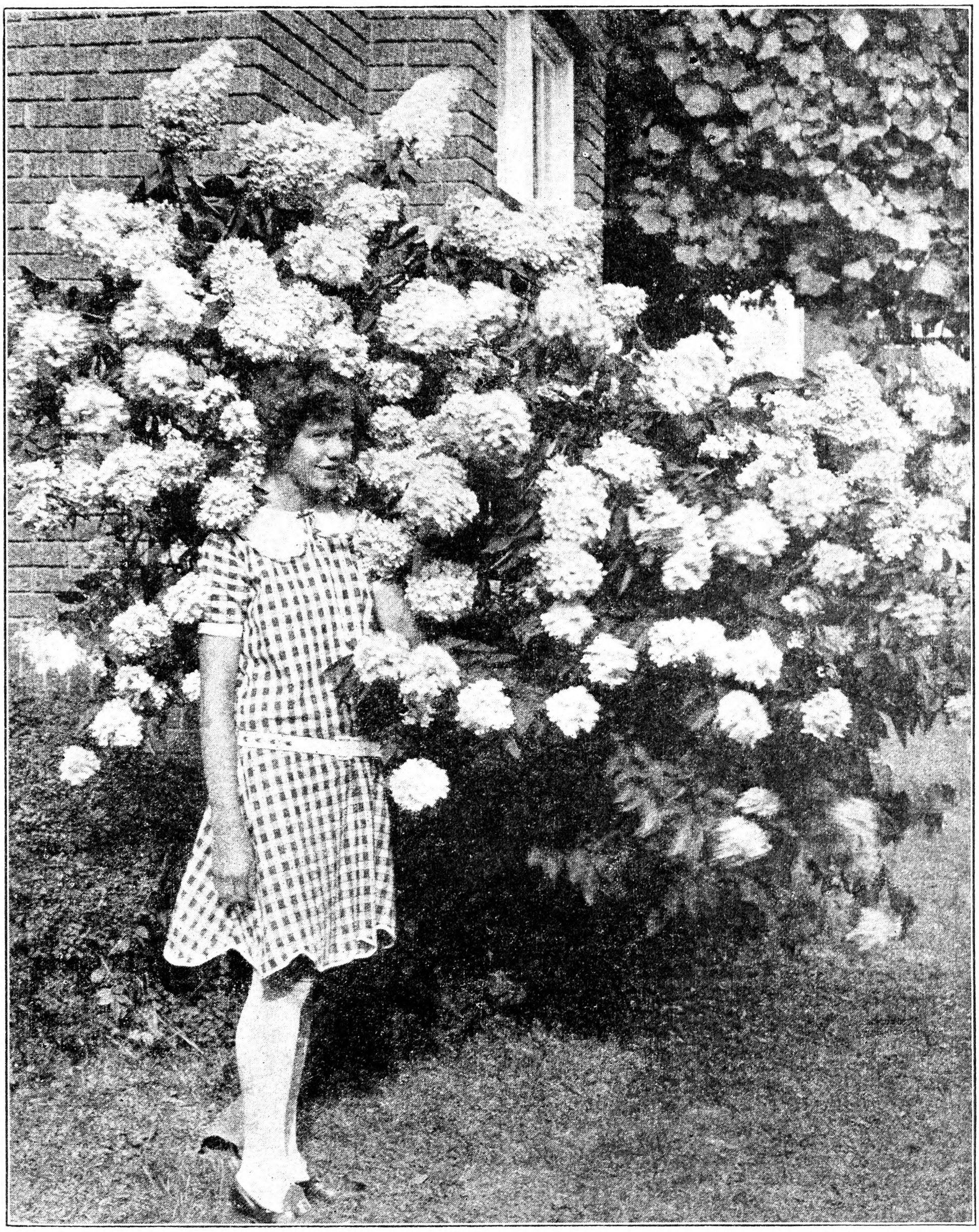
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. September 28, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5075



Beside The Hydrangea

Analyze the Apple Crop; Look for Defects Now

By M. B. Cummings

IT IS well to study the grades and the culls of apples at harvest time. There may be no more important things to do than to determine the percentage of different grades as they come from the trees, especially if this study can be associated with the cause of too many fruits of poor grade. Grade A is the best to sell; it is therefore the best to grow, for it is the most profitable portion of the total crop.

Let the orchardist ask and answer for himself these questions: Where do my poorer apples—not the poorest—come from? What kind of trees and what varieties give most of the B grade? Moreover, what kinds of branches and what location on the trees do they have? Where do the seconds grow? A representative lot of apples that are carefully graded and counted or measured will tell much that the grower ought to know.

The culls need analyzing, too. To be sure, one should not have many of them, but all growers have some every year, and each grower has more some years than others. Now, what is the nature of a cull? Is it due to worms? If so, what particular creature? If the pest is unknown to the orchardist, a specimen sent to the agricultural college may result in just the desired information.

If the apple is a cull because of disease of the fruit, some mere detail of culture may be the corrective. But, if the apple is a cull because of its small size, there is a remedy for much of this sort of trouble. In any case, the real point of these interrogations is to find out now, and plan next year to eliminate more of the undesirable product. This is the strategy of discovery.

An analysis of even a few trees will tell the story. Once the information is at hand, then the remedy or corrective can be worked out in the more leisure days of Winter. Therefore, analyze the crop now and get all the facts upon which to bring about a revision of operations or a refinement of cultural practices adopted so that improvements may be made in advance of Spring work.

Analyzing the culls in an orchard at the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station to find out the per cent of poor apples and the causes in each case. The tray over the grading table has pigeon holes for scabby apples, wormy ones and for little apples. Fig. 619

In some cases, the remedy for too much poor quality consists in more severe thinning of the fruit in midsummer. This is a simple but necessary operation. In other cases, curculio injury, which is quite general, is the main cause of defective fruit. In still other cases, the apples are lop-sided, with one cheek from calyx to stem longer than the other. Incomplete fertilization of flowers is the common cause of lop-sided fruit. Cut the apple open and see if the core by the short cheek of the fruit is devoid of seeds. It generally is. The apple fails to grow much on the unfertilized side. Better cross-pollination will lessen this type of trouble. To overcome this condition, keep more bees; provide good pollen-bearing and cross-fertile varieties, and last but not least, pray for good weather at blossom time.

Small size is a common fault among apples. Some varieties show greater variations in size than do others and some kinds give an undue proportion of small apples. If a large proportion of the apples are under size, there is need of studying the growth and nutrition of the tree. Dry soil, too little plant food, scant growth, and small leaves may all be influential in preventing good growth of apples. If small apples are numerous, the orchardist may well try more liberal fertilizing of the soil, and perhaps more thorough mulching of the land to conserve more moisture. Thinning the branches and spacing the fruit will help in securing better size.

If the orchard turns out more than 15 per cent of the crop as defective or unmarketable, the situation needs study and improvement. It will pay to find out more about the character and quality of the crop, and ascertain how to improve it.

Constructing a Rock Garden

THE Fall affords a suitable opportunity to commence work upon the construction of a rock garden, and so many people are becoming interested in this fascinating branch of gardening that I am impelled to write a short article designed to aid the beginner and if possible to guide his steps from the pitfalls which beset the path of the amateur rock garden builder. Interest in rock gardens has increased much more rapidly than has knowledge of the principles of their design, or of the requirements of the plants which are to find a home thereon; yet the points to bear in mind when undertaking a task of this nature are few in number, and if followed carefully will practically insure success with a great variety of plant subjects. About the country I see many abortive attempts to cultivate the charming rock-garden plants, and all too often failure is attributable to badly planned and constructed "rockeries." On most of these "plant cemeteries" a few of the more vigorous subjects exist in miserable protest against the environment in which they find themselves, while anything of choice habit must perforce die an early death, thus adding to a popular fallacy that rock plants are difficult to grow. Nothing could be more untrue; we have a vast wealth of rock garden material at our command which will give entire satisfaction if given but a fair opportunity to show its merits under reasonable conditions. Nor must it be imagined that to be successful a rock garden must cover a large area or involve a great expenditure; many treasures can be cultivated on a small area and the joy obtainable is not in any way in direct proportion to the money spent. In every farm garden, and on almost every home lot can be found a site for a feature of this kind—indeed I would advise that a small rock garden, well planned and well kept, is infinitely to be preferred to a larger garden which cannot be given the attention it demands.

Let us then consider how to proceed with the task. The first step is to decide upon the site, and it can be stated right now that almost any open position receiving a fair amount of sun will suit. It is better if possible that the rock garden be situated in a secluded position away from buildings, etc. This is especially the case on an estate where it would be bad taste to place such a feature near to formal gardens, buildings or anything of a similar nature, yet on small properties it is even possible to situate a rock garden against the wall of a building without appearing incongruous.

Many writers advise that a natural outcrop of rock affords an ideal site, but I very seriously doubt the wisdom of this, and I believe that a properly constructed rock garden with every stone artificially placed offers far greater opportunity for cultivating a collection of plants than does the so-called natural rock garden. True, the latter usually appears the most impressive, but after all we are primarily interested in the plants—the garden—rather than the rocks, which must be only considered as incidental.

The reasons I favor the built rock garden are several; the chief one being that where natural rock outcrop occur the available depth of good soil is usually very little, and in consequence only a few plants which will live in shallow soil and withstand drought and heat in Summer and hard freezing in Winter will survive, and the majority of these would do better if given more generous treatment.

Having selected the site the next step is preparation of the soil and arrangement of the contours. At least 12 inches of good soil should be available. This is important. We must remember that once a rock garden is built very little can be done to improve the condition of the main mass of soil; therefore everything possible must be done to bring it to the desired state before rocks are placed in position.

The ideal soil for a rock garden is not rich, and the addition of farmyard manure is not recommended. Rich soil tends to produce a luxuriant soft growth upon plants which are naturally dwarf in stature and hardy by nature, with the result that such overfed but weakly plants are easily winter-killed. Friability is a condition to be desired, for a soil which packs hard will not permit air to reach the roots and growth is in consequence retarded. Most soils will benefit from the liberal addition of humus or well-rotted leaf-mold, and unless of a very light nature sand may also be added, and on heavy soils some stone chippings will aid in producing the required porosity. A good dressing of bonemeal will be the only fertilizer or manure required. As stated previously, 12 in. should be the minimum depth of good soil, and twice this is advantageous. A gentle slope is ideal for converting into a rock garden, and the contours of the surface should be arranged as naturally as possible. On level land it is advisable to raise the garden a foot or so above the general level. A pleasing result can often be secured by excavating a main pathway and using the soil so obtained for heightening the sides, avoiding of course any resemblance to the conventional railway embankment.

After the soil has been prepared and the general outline and contours made, it should be allowed to settle for a few days before commencing with the rocks. If a good heavy rain falls in the meantime so much the better.

The rocks should be all of the one type—a natural effect is impossible if three or four different stones are used. Try to obtain rough, weather-worn rock rather than quarried material; in many sections such material is obtainable from the woods. They should vary in size and shape. The placing of the rocks requires good taste and judgment, but certain rules must be followed if a good effect is to result. The stratification of all the stones must run in the same direction, either horizontally or at a slight angle to the horizontal. Stones standing on end do not look well. Put the lowermost stones in position first, exposing the weathered face and covering the greater portion of each, so that they appear to be naturally cropping out of the soil and do not seem to be dabbed over the surface like almonds on a cake. The upper surface of each stone should slope slightly inwards so that the rain is carried down

towards the roots of the plants rather than away from them. Pack each stone and crevice firmly with soil. The greatest danger lies in overdoing the rock; this can be avoided by leaving comparatively large areas with no rocks at all and accenting certain angles by the use of bold outcropping masses. Avoid outlining the path in an artificial manner by the use of rocks of various sizes, occasionally allowing one to jut above the surface of the path itself, which should vary in width as it meanders in a natural manner through the garden. Contrive to arrange irregular rocky pockets for the accommodation of plants as the work proceeds. The technical term "pockets" used in this respect may be somewhat misleading to the uninitiated. A pocket is not a hollow in the face of a rock holding just a handful of soil. Each pocket must be so arranged that the roots have free access to the full depth of soil beneath, and can follow the rock surfaces until they reach cooler and moister conditions than exist near the surface. Take care that the pockets are not arranged in parallel terraces or to suggest scallops. Here and there a bold cliff-like eminence will add dignity and provide a rock face over which to bring some plant of trailing habit. One portion of the garden, be it ever so small, should be almost level and filled to contain a peaty mixture to accommodate plants which require acid soil conditions, while in another portion broken limestone may be introduced among the soil to suit the lime-lovers. The path will usually wind easily between the prominences rather than pass over the tops of the highest mounds. If steps are introduced they must be of rough, informal appearance with soil-filled spaces between the rocks in which creeping thymes, Arenarias, etc., will make themselves at home. The path is best made of gravel or some similar material. To attempt any flagstone or rock paving is extremely bad practice, and no cement work should find a place in any part of the rock garden.

In a fair-sized garden a water feature in the form of an irregular pool, fed possibly by a tiny stream, tumbling down the rocks in cascade fashion, will add greatly to the interest, but in a smaller garden any attempt at such an effect is better omitted.

When the work of construction is completed allow the whole to settle for a little while before planting. If it is late in the season planting may be deferred until Spring, but early Fall planting is, I think, to be preferred. The actual method of planting the various species does not differ materially from that followed with any other plant, but discrimination must be exercised in selecting suitable positions for the various subjects.

In a general way the taller growing plants are best placed on the higher levels and the tiny creepers at the lower points, where they may be permitted to intrude occasionally on to the path itself. Suitable plants, such as Sempervivums and Sedums, will be planted in narrow crevices. At certain points dwarf evergreens may be placed and at the back of the bank a planting of deciduous and evergreen shrubs will form a background—a frame for the picture—or if it is a small rock garden, against a wall or a fence plant vines to cover the artificial appearance of the background.

Consideration must be given to the likes and dislikes of the various plants regarding sun and shade, lime or acid soil, moist or dry position, etc. The names of the available plants are legion, but the beginner may well confine himself at first to a selection of the more hardy and easily grown subjects. The following selection is but a suggestion:

For Shade.—Ajuga repens, A. genevensis, Anchusa myosotidiflora, Auricula, Asperula odorata, lily-of-the-valley, Dicentra cucullaria, D. eximia, ferns in variety, Funkia, Mertensia virginica, Phlox divaricata, Sanguinaria canadensis, Trilliums, Thalictrums.

For Sunny Positions.—Phlox subulata, P. amoena, Arabis albida, Hypericums, Aethionema, Aster alpinus, Arenaria verna, Sedums in variety, Sempervivums in variety, Euphorbia cyparissias, Iberis sempervirens, I. tenoriana, Alyssum saxatile, Gypsophila repens, Thymus in variety, Nepeta Mussini, Tunica saxifraga, Veronica incana, V. spicata.

Shrubs.—Euonymus, Azalea, Cotoneaster horizontalis, Daphne Cneorum, Leucothoe Catesbaei.

Dwarf Evergreens.—Juniperus Pfitzeriana, Chamaecyparis obtusa nana, Taxus repandens, Thuja occidentalis compacta.

Bulbs. — Muscari, Scillas, Crocuses, Chionodoxas, snowdrops, dwarf daffodils, tulip species, all of which of course must be Fall planted. With the foregoing brief selections I will close my lists, for well I know that acquaintance with these will result in a hunger for a greater variety and choicer material. Rock-gardening is a disease which grows upon its victims. T. H. EVERETT.

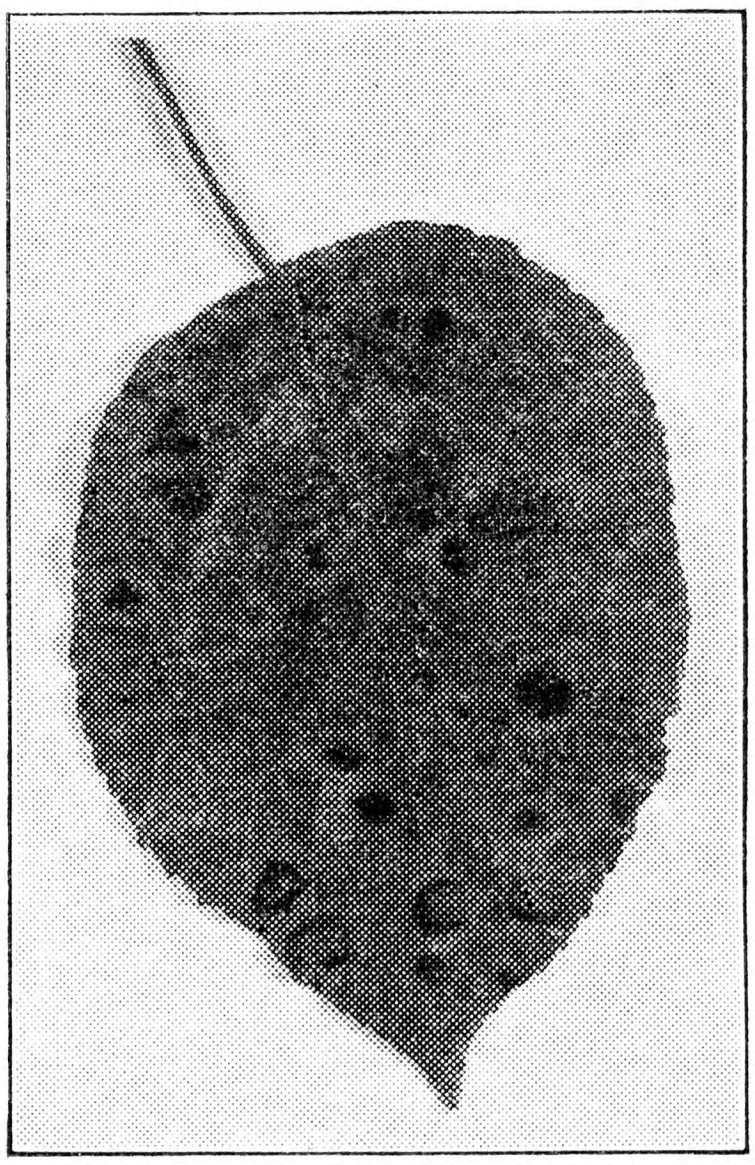
New York.

The Troublesome Apple Scab

I am sending you a few leaves from an apple tree. These spots appear to be injuring the leaves, and there are spots something like them on the fruit. C. S.

New York.

THE leaves, one of which is shown on this page, were affected with apple scab, one of the most common diseases, requiring several preventive fungicidal sprays, usually in delayed-dormant, pre-pink and pink-bud stages, and sometimes later. Lime-sulphur, the strength depending on the season, is the spray commonly used.



Apple Leaf Affected With Scab. Fig. 620

Most of the experiment stations in apple growing States now furnish growers requiring it a detailed spray service, telling just when to apply the fungicide to catch the apple scab spores.

Behavior of Everbearing Strawberries

ALTHOUGH the everbearing strawberry started over 25 years ago, it is today the least understood by the general public of all our small fruits. Many who do know this type of strawberry, know it as an everbearer of 10 or more years ago when it was nothing like it is today. Since 1902 and until the last few years, the everbearing strawberry or the Fall-bearing strawberry, as it is sometimes called, was known mostly as a berry that would bear some fruit during the Summer and Fall, but the berries were very small, especially as the hot Summer weather advanced. This was the general opinion of those who knew of and had experience with the everbearing strawberry, and was held so until quite recently.

Now, when the more promising and worthy characteristics of everbearers are mentioned, such as larger and more berries all during the Summer and Fall, and much better in other respects than the everbearers of 12 or more years ago, much interest has been created, and people are more curious to know what an everbearing strawberry is and how it differs from those we knew before.

The everbearing strawberry dates back to 1898, when Samuel Cooper, in Western New York, came across one plant in his Bismarck rows (a common Spring variety of not much worth) that blossomed and produced fruit all during the Summer, and the young runner plants that were formed from this one plant had the same characteristics of blossoming and producing berries all during the growing season. This was the original plant of the everbearing strawberries we have today. It was called the Pan-American, and was used in crossing with common varieties of strawberries to bring about other everbearers.

The first everbearing strawberry to gain much prominence was the Progressive, a seedling from a cross between the Pan-American, the first everbearing strawberry, and the Senator Dunlap. It was introduced back in 1902 and is still offered today as one of the leading everbearers. Therefore its everbearing characteristics are such that it makes it a good variety for garden or field purposes.

Now let us have an understanding as to what an everbearing strawberry is. It is a type in the strawberry family that blossoms and produces berries from shortly after the plants are set until freezing Fall weather, also the following Spring when common strawberries are fruiting. In other words, they have that characteristic of everbearing, or blossoming and producing berries at all times during the growing season.

The first varieties offered in nursery and seed catalogs were not very heavy producers under all conditions. The berries in most cases were few and had a tendency to run small toward the end of the season. The public was "sold" on the idea of an everbearing strawberry and purchased plants, but was equally ready to condemn the type when the plants produced only a few small berries. Undoubtedly everbearers would have been more of a success with the general public during the past 10 years had growers known how to grow and care for this new type of strawberry. In most cases the plants were allowed to "rough it" among weeds and grass like many common strawberry beds are cared for today. Consequently the results were unsatisfactory and discouraging, and growers were ready to "tell the world" that the everbearing variety was no good. Under all these adverse conditions, however, there was one variety that stood the test. This was the Progressive and, in the face of all this defeat, it was enough of an everbearer to meet with sufficient success in the hands of those who knew how to grow it, and come through 25 years of culture in such a way as to be one of the important and leading everbearing varieties listed today.

Other varieties followed the Progressive, such as the Superb, Americus, Peerless and Champion with more or less success, until about 10 years ago when there was captured in the strawberry jungles in Northern Indiana an elephant of the strawberry family, which, owing to its mammoth size, was called the Mastodon. This variety has made the growing of everbearing strawberries a success. Mr. George Voer, who "captured" this elephantine strawberry realized that he had a wonder and kept it to himself a few years, but the secret finally leaked out when the old gentleman gave and sold some of the "baby" Mastodon to his friends and neighbors. Their extra large berries, and a lot of them all during the Summer, attracted much attention and the Mastodon soon became very popular in the vicinity of its home, and it is these same characteristics that are making the variety very profitable today all over the country where strawberries can be grown. B. W. KEITH.

Michigan.

Picking Mastodon Fall-bearing Strawberries. Fig. 621

A New Early Grape

GRAPE growers of the Lake Erie fruit belt are interested in a new variety of early grape. This is to be known as the North East grape. A few baskets were offered a few days ago in the North East, Pa., market.

They were developed by Prof. F. E. Gladwin of the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station. The grapes are about two weeks earlier than the Concord, are colored similar to the Concord, and have a better flavor than other early grapes. Another variety aimed at by Prof. Gladwin is a grape to keep well beyond the holidays. Several new varieties which he has propagated have promise of this, but as yet the one best adapted has not been chosen. Grape growers look to more economical production in grafting on a hardy European stock. This will mean according to some growers interested, an increase of 50 per cent or more. Grapes promise to be a better price owing to shortage of other fruits. Buyers are feeling out co-operatives as high as $75 per ton. W. J.

Stationary Spraying Plants

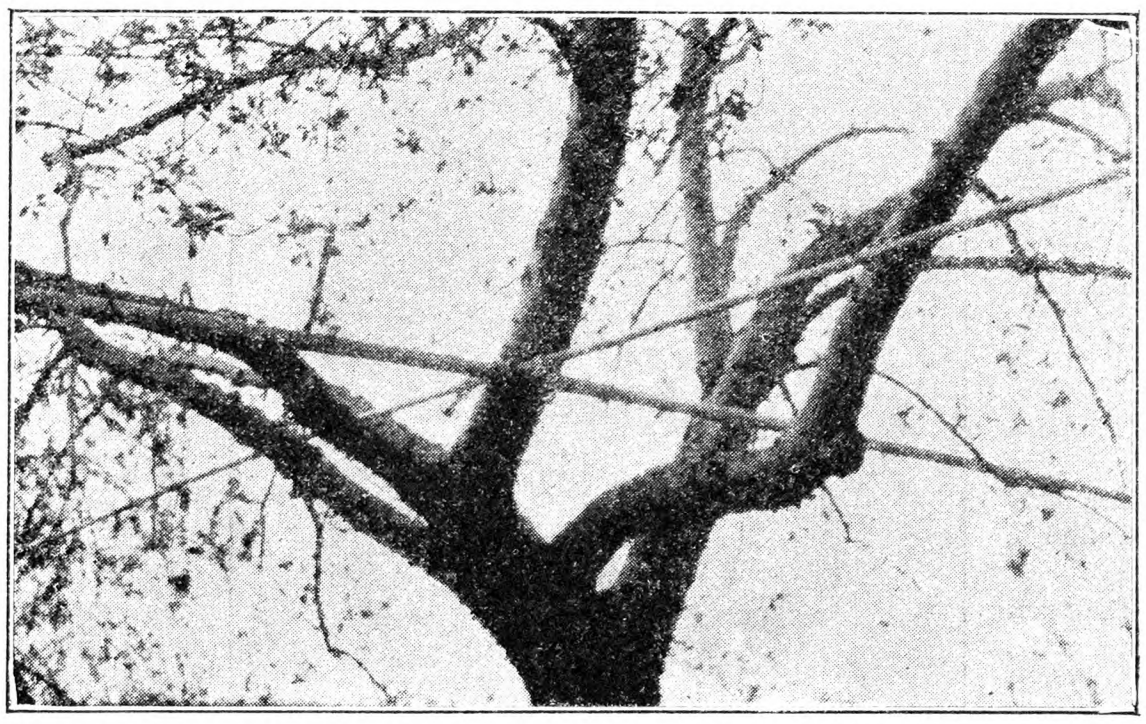
THE stationary spraying plant for large-bearing orchards has been growing in popularity in New Jersey during the past two years. There are now a dozen or more such plants in successful operation in the State. This marks another step in the very rapid development of agriculture which we have noted during the past 75 years. Labor-saving equipment has been one of the important factors in bringing about this development.

Fruit growers are well aware of the importance of timely applications of spraying material in sufficient quantity to get maximum control of insect pests and disease. These develop so rapidly under favorable weather conditions that it becomes difficult for the owner of a large orchard to complete each spray application within the limited period which is allowed if real control is expected. The loss of time in hauling the spraying rig back and forth from the water supply to the orchard may not be a serious matter to the small grower. The large grower finds this a different problem. For him it may mean a very heavy investment in portable spray rigs, and the necessity of having available a larger supply of labor at this time than is needed during the rest of the season. It seems to be generally conceded that the investment in a stationary spray plant need be no greater, if as great, as would be the investment in portable rigs capable of applying the same amount of material within the same period of time. If the investment is no greater and if a saving in labor may be made, then the stationary spray plant may be classified as a real labor-saving device.

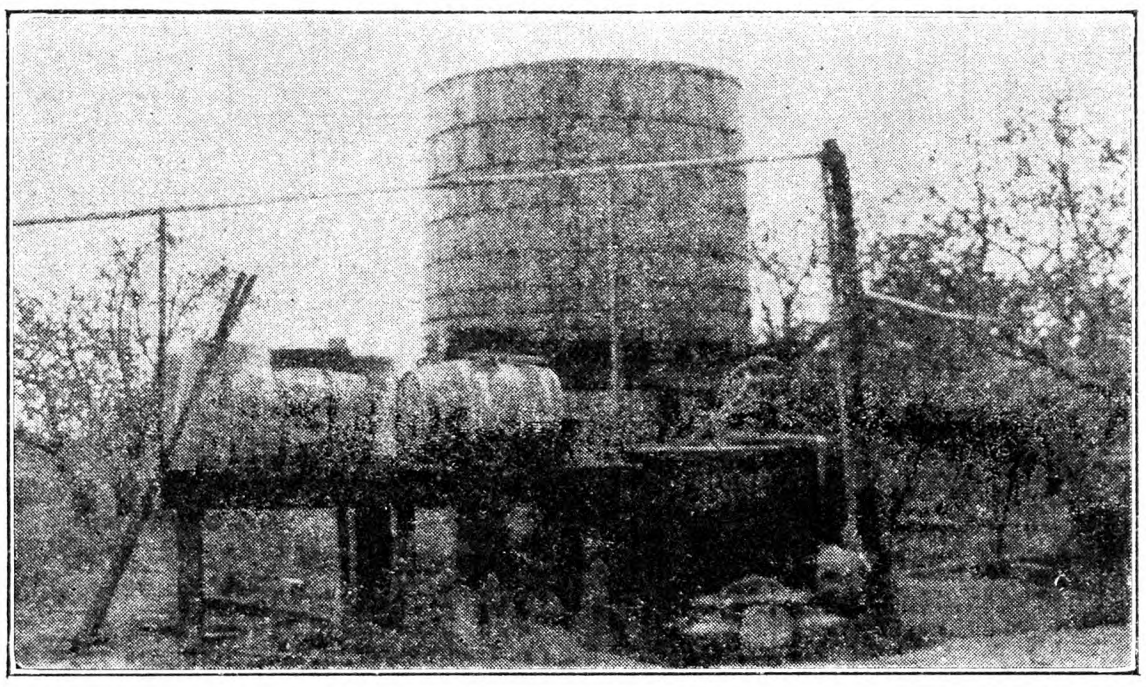
The West Coast States have preceded the East in the adoption of this type of spraying equipment. We are, therefore, in a position to benefit by their experience. A stationary spraying plant consists of a pumping outfit, an ample supply of water, mixing tanks and the necessary piping and outlets throughout the orchards. There are two systems of piping with reference to the circulation of the spray material. One is the return system; the other is the dead-end system. In the return system the spray material is kept continually circulating from the mains through the laterals and return pipe back to the pump. In the dead end system there is no flow in a lateral unless spraying is being done from some of the outlets on this lateral.

There are also two systems with reference to the location of the pipes. These are commonly referred to as the overhead system and the underground system. In the overhead system the pipes are suspended among the branches of the trees high enough to permit driving beneath the pipes. Thus the trees provide supports for the pipes, but additional supports are usually necessary between trees. This system has the advantage of easy detection and repairing of leaks, easier drainage and possibly easier installation. These supports interfere somewhat with cultivation. The underground pipes have the advantage of being out of sight and out of the way but the pipes must be placed below frost or so arranged that they may be drained. Two methods of preventing freezing are employed. One is blowing the pipes out with air; the other is filling them with oil. If oil is used quite a large quantity is needed. This may be a cheap grade of lubricating oil or used crank-case oil if a sufficient quantity is available. Both dead-end system and return system will probably continue to be used, depending largely upon the opinion of the orchardist. The advantage of the return system is that it eliminates any danger of settling of the spray material which might clog the pipes. However, there is added cost for additional pipe and installation. When the dead-end system is used a valve is usually placed at the beginning of each lateral, so that no spray material will be admitted to a lateral unless spraying is to be done from this lateral. In either system the entire piping should be filled with clear water each evening. This is done by pumping clear water at the close of operations and continuing the spraying until clear water appears at the gun. Each lateral which has been used that day must be cleared in this way.

Not much need be said about the pumping outfit except that the pump must be of sufficient size to supply the necessary material for the number of guns which are to be used at one time and to keep up ample pressure for good spraying. Enough power must be available in the form of an electric motor, gas engine, or tractor to keep the pump operating freely under the given load.



The pipes suspended among the branches of the trees. Note the main, a lateral in two directions and a shut-off valve on each lateral.



A stationary spraying plant showing large tank for the water supply, the pump, mixing tank and platform. The pump is operated by a tractor not shown in the picture.

It seems advisable to begin the planting of a stationary spraying system by mapping the orchard and dividing the trees into spraying blocks. These blocks may vary in size according to the order in which the trees are to be sprayed. The spacing of outlets and laterals will depend upon the length of hose which is to be used. The hose may vary from 100 to 200 feet in length. If a long hose is to be used it is advisable to use at least two men on the hose; a gunner and a man or boy to drag the hose. Some orchardists use three men in order that the gunner may have nothing to do except to operate the gun. He should then be able to keep a steady flow of spray material from the time he begins a block of trees until the finish, when the hose may be moved to the next outlet. Shorter lengths of hose may be used with one man, depending upon the owner's desire to place the greater cost upon equipment and installation or upon the labor necessary for operation.

The spraying of each block must be so planned that the line of travel of the gunner completely surrounds each tree but does not leave the hose wrapped around the trees. The start and finish of each block should be at adjacent trees. The smallest block commonly used is 15 trees, when trees are set in the square form. Thus the block will measure three by five trees. In this block the outlet is near the middle tree. The spraying begins at this tree and finishes at an adjacent tree. The plan is convenient, simple and economical of travel. The length of hose used will vary with the spacing of the trees, but will usually be under 100 feet.

Another common block is 25, measuring five by five trees. The start and finish are at adjacent trees near the middle where the outlet is located. This larger block will require more care in following the order of spraying so that there will be no tangling of the hose, and will require upwards to 125 feet of hose. Larger blocks of a rectangular shape may be used. Another plan of arranging the spraying blocks is that of spraying two, four or six rows of trees first to one side and then to the other side of the outlet. Since this plan allows the gunner to spray five, six or seven trees in a row before switching to another row, it is considered simpler by many growers. Using a 200-foot hose with this plan, as many as 72 trees may be sprayed in a block. The method after all becomes largely a matter of personal choice.

Having divided the orchard into blocks the piping is a comparatively simple matter unless the orchard is very irregular in shape, has odd spacings of rows or other irregularities such as being cut up by ditches, which may make it desirable or necessary to use an irregular planning of mains, laterals and outlets. The size of pipes used is important, in order to avoid small sizes with excessive friction loss, resulting in a drop in pressure; or too large pipes which will mean a slow flow of the liquid with the possible settling of the spraying material. The smallest pipes will be ½ or ¾ in. stepping up as the number of outlets increases. This must be governed by the number of guns which may be used in one section of the orchard. Three-fourths-inch pipe is considered by many to be the best size for the laterals. If ½-in. pipe is used it should not usually exceed 1,000 ft. One-half mile of ¾-in. pipe may generally be used with safety. After this the pipe should gradually be stepped up to 1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in., and even 2 in. for large sections of orchard supplied by one main. Where the hose is long, it is best to use the ½ in. rather than the ⅜ in. size even though this involves a considerably heavier weight of hose to be dragged about the orchard. There may be as much as 50 lbs. additional pressure loss in 200 ft. of ⅜ in. over ½ in. hose.

In return systems probably double the amount of small pipe may be used in a single loop from the main to the return. Black iron pipe has been used for underground systems, although galvanized pipe would probably last enough longer to pay for the difference in cost. For overhead systems galvanized pipe should surely be used. However, a copper alloy or copper bearing pipe is now obtainable which, because of its greater resistance to corrosion, will likely become very popular. The cost is not much greater than for galvanized pipe. The capacity of the pumping plant is very important and must be governed by the size of the orchard and the number of outlets which are to be used at one time. A 30-gallon-per-minute pump would be a medium or small-size outfit. It would usually require about 10-horsepower to maintain an operating pressure of 400 to 450 lbs.

The importance of an ample supply of water may readily be seen when we figure that a 30-gallon-a-minute pump, operated at full capacity for a 10-hour day, would require 18,000 gallons of water. Some of the plants in New Jersey are applying as high as 25,000 to 30,000 gallons in a day. Two mixing tanks are necessary; one from which the spray material is being drawn; another to prepare the next batch.

The cost of the stationary spraying plant may not exceed the investment in portable equipment which would be able to do the same job. The cost will vary according to the type of installation, return or dead-end system, overhead or underground piping, and the size of the blocks and number of outlets. It is probably safest to consider that the benefit of a stationary spraying plant is that of economy rather than a better control, since there is no reason why, with sufficient equipment and labor, fully as good spraying may not be done with portable rigs as with a stationary plant. There is no doubt in the mind of the writer that stationary spraying plants will continue to increase in number, and orchardists in need of new spraying equipment should consider the possible benefits of a stationary spray-

ing plant before investing in additional portable spraying rigs. It is not unusual for an orchardist to install a stationary spraying plant in his bearing orchard and continue the use of portable rigs in the young orchards and in small irregular blocks. In large bearing orchards the same number of men will usually apply more spraying material in a given time from a stationary plant than with portable rigs. E. R. GROSS.

New Jersey Agricultural College.

Horticultural Exhibits at the Rochester Exposition

LABOR Day week of each year sees one of the best horticultural exhibits in the State of New York, at Rochester, in connection with the Rochester Exposition and horse show. Although not as large in quantity of material entered and displayed, the quality is exceptionally good, and the general effect is excellent in consequence. Instead of five or six high-quality farm collections of fruits, and as many low-quality, for example, there are the five or six high-quality exhibits, but the low-quality ones are missing. The same is true with the barrels, bushels, baskets, flats, plates and other group collections, maintaining the same high standard.

To add to this the management has done several times more than the managements of most fairs or expositions in trying to make the whole display attractive and educational. The large assembly hall in which are housed the fruit exhibits has a pleasing false ceiling of chains of laurel. On the stage are the barrels and tub bushels, tipped towards the observer, with strips of artificial grass here and there between. As a background on easels are the exhibits of three flats of a kind. Imagine flood lights shining down from above, and you will have some appreciation of the pleasantness of it all. The tables are spread easily about the floor of the hall, and the fruit not crowded.

The display of flowers is if anything even more attractive. In a long narrow room or hallway running the entire length of one building, they are arranged in groups or collections irregularly along the walls and in the center of the room, with a decorative false ceiling and side walls to give the impression of walking into someone's garden. It is as delightful to visit as one can imagine.

Vegetables do not lend themselves to this sort of charm so readily, but for those who appreciate quality in vegetable products the exhibits are worth seeing. In place of quantities and quantities of vegetables of all grades arranged more or less at random, here is produce of the finest quality properly spaced and nicely displayed, so that one comes away with the feeling that he never did know how nice vegetables could be!

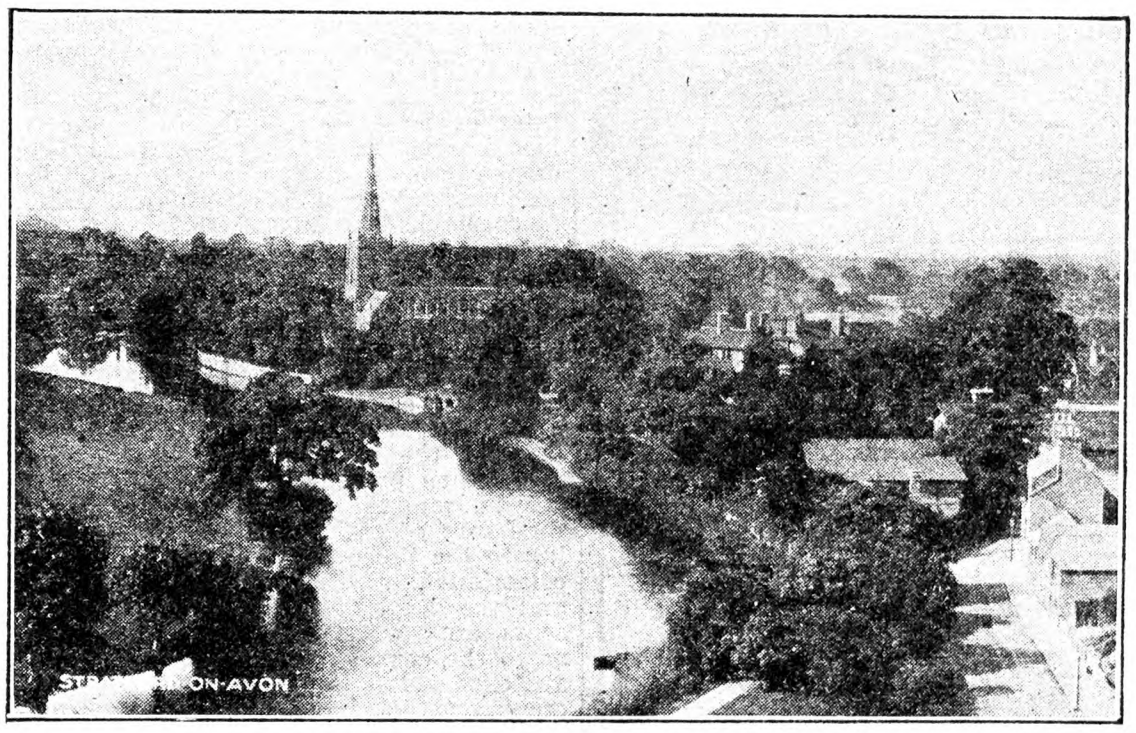
As for the awards, the Hudson River Valley again came up to Western New York to take her full share of the honors. M. G. Hurd of Clintondale, Ulster County, was the chief contender from the valley, showing a wide assortment of all classes of fruit, of excellent quality, good type, and better color than Western New York could show so early in the season. He was awarded first place in the collection of farm exhibits, with a collection as well-balanced as any seen in several years. For apples were shown Wealthy, Rhode Island Greening, McIntosh, Rome Beauty, Northern Spy, Fall Pippin, Baldwin and Delicious, representing the leading varieties in their respective seasons throughout the year for market, dessert and cooking. Bosc, Bartlett and Seckel were the pears, each variety again representing a leading one for the East.

Among grapes were the high-quality red Delaware, the standard blue Concord, the standard white Niagara, and the high-quality blue Worden. Reine Claude represented the European type plums, and Shropshire the Damson type. For peaches there were the high-quality white Champion, the early white Carman, and the standard yellow Elberta. The assortment of peaches might have been improved upon, and possibly a Japanese plum might have been added to advantage. Yet considering the market value of the various classes of fruits on the markets today, it might be considered too much to display more than two varieties of plums. Looking at the exhibit from all angles it was well worthy of first place.

Daniel L. Mills, of Sodus, N. Y., took second in the farm collection class. The quality of fruit and choice of varieties was also fine, but lacked the diversity that would undoubtedly have been shown had the owner had the fruit to show. That C. H. Mills is doing a good job at teaching his protege is apparent to anyone, and furthermore the one who is learning the fine points of the game seems thoroughly capable of absorbing them. One generation following the other in agriculture this way, is one of the fine things about it. Third prize was awarded to E. E. Calman of Canandaigua.

In the Grange exhibits, Webster Grange was first with a display of fine quality, good variety, and fine display; while Greece Grange was second. First prize in the farm agricultural exhibit went to G. H. Vogt of Stanley, N. Y.; second to F. F. Elms, Adams Basin, and third to H. G. Leaty of Morton.

Irondequoit Grange was awarded first place in vegetable collections, and Greece Grange was given second. In the individual collections, J. H. West & Sons of Rochester was first, and Walter L. Hess of Rochester was second. H. B. T.



A View of Stratford-on-Avon. Fig. 624

Ann Hathaway's Historic Cottage. Fig. 625

In the Shakespeare Country

ONE of our friends who is spending a few weeks in England sends the pictures of Stratford-on-Avon and Ann Hathaway's cottage, reproduced here with the following note, dated August 26:

"We did the Shakespeare country on Saturday. It is most interesting and quaint. The Memorial Theater was burned, but we saw 'The Taming of the Shrew' at another Stratford theater. We saw the warming pan in Ann Hathaway's cottage, and all the old-fashioned things. The scenery, with Avon flowing peacefully along, was perfect.

"We went to London, and had a glimpse of Westminster Abbey. It would take a whole week to go through it as I would like. No. 10 Downing Street is a modest-looking place. The Premier was away at the time. The Houses of Parliament are magnificent." E. G.

The Pesky Squash Vine Borer

My squash vines are dying. I pulled one up and found a number of white worms in the vine close to the ground or about an inch up. They had almost cut the vine off and were eating upward. The squash is the Hubbard. P. G. P.

Connecticut.

THE creature in your squash vine stems is the vine borer. This comes from an egg laid by a fly in midsummer. The borer develops, and will in many cases destroy the plant by eating out the entire inside of stem.

Treatment is to look over the stems carefully and often, pinching them to see whether they are soft and noticing whether they are a little lighter green in color. Where such conditions are found the stem should be cut lengthwise at the place with a knife, pried open a little, and the worm removed or killed in its burrow. Some people, after cutting the stem, take a large nail and work it down and up inside the stem, which kills the soft borer. If that is done early before the borer has eaten very much the plant will usually recover. The common plan is to throw a sod or shovel of dirt over the stem at this place.

Another good plan is to be make the ground loose where joints of the main stem lie and let them root there. That will give additional strength to the plant and sometimes bring the squashes along even though the main stem has been damaged by borers.

In the squash-growing sections of New England some success has been had by spraying the stems in midsummer with a strong solution of Black Leaf 40, this killing the egg of the borer before it has time to hatch.

A Roving Carrion Beetle

I am sending you a beetle with peculiar markings that I have seen around here for the last few years in rather sparing numbers. Can you tell me what it is, what its habits are, and if it is destructive to plant life? G. O. S.

Lynn, Mass.

THE beetle sent is a very interesting one. It is a carrion beetle and lays its eggs on the bodies of dead mice, birds, rabbits and other animals, so that the grubs, when they hatch, will have the food which they desire.

These beetles have thin flat bodies which enable them to crawl beneath the dead animals upon which they feed and lay their eggs. Moreover, they have long legs and strong wings with which they travel from place to place in search of carrion. They are therefore called "roving carrion beetles." Since this beetle lives upon dead animals it may be considered as beneficial because it acts as a scavenger in getting rid of this objectionable matter.

Closely related to these thin-bodied carrion beetles are the larger, stouter, burying beetles. These related beetles are exceedingly interesting because, before they lay their eggs on the dead body of a mouse, for example, they bury the animal. They do this by digging beneath the body of the mouse, removing the earth so as to allow the body to settle into the ground. They continue this process until the dead mouse is below the surface of the ground, then cover it with dirt and dig down to it, where the female lays her eggs upon it. A pair of these beetles have been known to roll a large dead rat several feet in order to get it to a suitable place for burial. G. W. H.

New York State Fair Spelling Contest

FAILING in but one word out of 525, Fay Mitchell, 12 years old, Chemung County champion, won first place in the State Fair spelling contest. This feat carries a yearly cash award of $50 in gold, and a silver loving cup, presented by Proctor Welch of Syracuse.

Last year Fay, at 11 years, was Chemung County's best speller, but failed to make a place among the winners in the State contest. This year she was back, determined to win. Such was her ability that Dr. Frank P. Graves, State Commissioner of Education, who presides over the contest in person each year, said:

"In all the years of the contest I don't think I have ever seen a finer speller than Fay. She seems to have an unnatural ability to get every word right."

Beginning at 10:30 A. M. on Tuesday it was not until 4:15 P. M. that the final awards were determined. After spelling such words as "onerous, aggrandizement, combined and millennium," Fay fell down on "gamut," spelling it "gamott." Before the final tests were made it was necessary to resort to a list of words used in the national spelling contest held in Washington, D. C., during the Spring.

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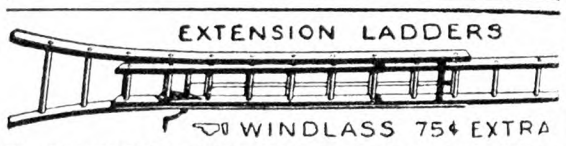

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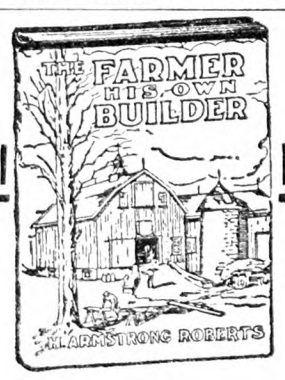

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60 Named Darwin Tulips..... $2.50
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MYLAND & KNETSCH BULB FARM, R. 4, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dr. Graves said that the New York State spellers of this Fall gave a better account of themselves than did the national contestants.

This national list follows: Prodigious, onerous, panacea, vigilance, infringement, belligerent, corral, aggrandizement, correlate, adequate, connubial, gamut, millenium, luxuriance, monastery, annihilate, planetary, catastrophe, imminent, diaphanous.

Second honors, $25 in gold, went to Victoria Lundquist, of Chautauqua County. John Hooley, of Nassau County, and Sadie Cretelli, of Putnam County, tied for third place. John won the spell-off of the tie, giving Sadie fourth place. Their prizes were $15 and $10 in gold, respectively. Both oral and written spelling was used, to relieve the monotony of the ordeal.

This contest is the creation of Commissioner Pyrke, of the Department of Farms and Markets, and has been one of the most practical educational features of county fairs and of the State Fair for a number of years. The number of contestants at the State Fair is determined by the number of counties that will interest themselves in holding, first, school supervisory district elimination contests, then county elimination contests. These contests are the concern of the school supervisory superintendents, who determine the arrangements, and the county contests may be held at county fairs or as otherwise determined. The idea has met with very general response on the part of school superintendents and teachers. New lists of words are sent to each school each year that pupils may prepare themselves for the contests to follow.

Dr. Graves pronounces the words at the State contest each year, and his comment and conduct of the affair is most interesting and educational. Katherine Cosgrave, of the State Department of Education at Albany, assists in the details of the work. Recess periods are held, when prominent visitors at the affair address the contestants. The railroad fare of each county champion coming to the State Fair is paid by the fair commission, also admission to the fair, and the Department of Education presents each with an engraved certificate as to the county championship. Parents are expected to furnish competent chaperons for the young fair visitors.

The contest covers a period of two days. On the second day the contestants are entertained on sightseeing trips about the grounds. They are also entertained in a supervised dormitory on the fairgrounds on the night intervening. A banquet is tendered them on this evening, at which time the prizes and certificates are awarded.

Any boy or girl who is registered for the year in the elementary grades of any public or private school of the State, or who is out of school on a working permit, may compete. No winner of a State Fair prize in the contest is eligible to compete a second time. V. M. C.

Prince Edward Island Potatoes

I want to tell of the phenomenal eating qualities of our Prince Edward Island potatoes this year. The like I have never observed before. The dry season is the cause of their wonderful mealiness and floury qualities. A mess of these potatoes freshly boiled and eaten with butter, make a meal of itself.

In the New York market the Prince Edward Island potato does not thus far fetch a premium over native stock. On the Boston market, for a year or more, the Island potatoes have invariably brought a premium.

This year, for the first time, table stock inspection is made compulsory. Nothing can be exported from the Province unless government inspected. Besides this the size limit and some other things have been revised. This is possibly not the grower's interest in a lean year like this, when the run of crop is smaller in size, than in a good potato year. Prince Edward Island will only have a limited quantity to export this year. The crop total is 15 acres less than last year, and average yield is only 65 per cent of last year's average yield.

This was a year when liberal fertilization paid. Ordinarily here 12 to 15 cwt. chemicals per acre is the average. This, too, is found to be sufficient in a moist year when the chemicals have opportunity to dissolve. But this year owing to lack of moisture in the ground 12 cwt. was not nearly enough, because it didn't dissolve. Probably not over 50 per cent on an average, of the chemicals, were dissolved and made available to the potato plant. The remainder is still in the ground intact and unused. But with large applications of, say a ton per acre, the 50 per cent which dissolved and remained soluble, was sufficient to feed the growing plant. I stood in a 37-acre field recently in which one ton per acre of high-grade fertilizer was applied. The tops came up to the waist, so luxuriant was the growth, and I feel sure the yield will be at least 250 bushels per acre, which at $1 or more per bushel, will pay well.

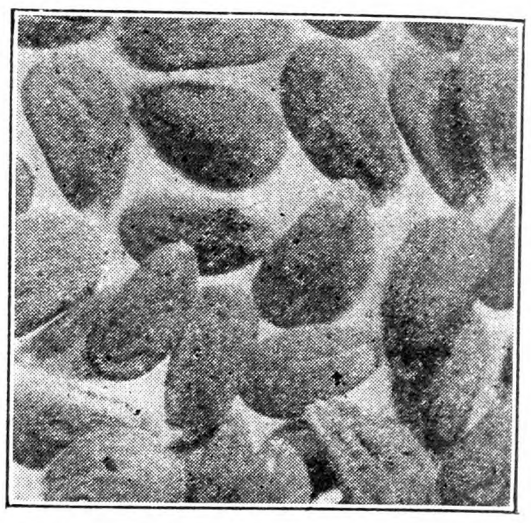
J. A. MAC DONALD.

BILL thought his gas was getting low;
He struck a match; the tank let go!
Bill sailed three miles right in the air—
Three miles on a pint is pretty fair.
Credit Lost.

Know a Weed Each Week

No. 20—PEPPERGRASS

There are a number of species of peppergrass, the seeds of the green-flowered species being pictured here. This is a common plant in grainfields, Alfalfa, clover and waste places. It differs from other peppergrasses in having smaller flowers, on which the tiny white petals are either inconspicuous and two in number or absent. The green-flowered species is a native of Europe that has become widely distributed in the New World. Being an annual, it reproduces from seeds only. The common name peppergrass alludes to the sharp peppery flavor possessed by practically all parts of the plant. On account of the fondness of birds for the seeds, peppergrass is commonly called birdseed and hen-pepper. Large plants growing in waste places sometimes break at the ground line on maturity and become tumbleweeds that deposit seeds at every bounce.



The seeds of the green-flowered species of peppergrass as distinguished by the pair of longitudinal grooves. Enlarged.

The seeds of peppergrass are produced in large numbers in small, round, flat pods that are notched at the top, with a suggestion of a winged margin on the lobes. The flattened seeds are reddish yellow in color, ovate in form, with two grooves on the side. They become characteristically mucilaginous when moistened.

ALBERT A. HANSEN

REPORTER (rushing into office); "At last I have a real piece of news! A truck driver got stuck in the mud on the side of the road." Editor: "But what's unusual about that?" Reporter: "Well, you see, he pulled over to allow another automobile to pass."—Pathfinder.

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Dahlia and Gladiolus Notes

I view the Dahlias with satisfaction. With the exception of a few empty spaces and a few plants that are either runts or "stunts", the rows of plants approach perfection in their fine healthy growth. The rich soil is full of humus; its surface is a mulch of loose soil, and not a weed or sprig of grass is to be seen. Myriads of buds are peering out of the foliage, and here and there a flower has boldly displayed itself to the world. I mentally visualize the wonderful flower that will soon transform those rows into great ribbons of diverse colors. Most of the plants are staked and tied; a few rows are supported by a single wire strung to heavy stakes. Missouri, like New York, is suffering severely from a drought except in this quarter of the State. Here it is still mild and I am sure the Dahlias are hardly aware of it. There is one row that is in almost full bloom; every plant is plentifully starred with light pink flowers five inches in diameter. This is Darlene, the earliest and most prodigal bloomer of all. The flowers have good substance and keep well; it is a most useful variety. Quite a number of big lavender flowers are to be seen on rows of Mrs De Ver Warner. This sterling Dahlia deserves all its great popularity. Its extra strong growth is easily observable, and it has good stems.

The early plantings of the Gladiolus have bloomed out, and now show only an occasional flower. We no longer cultivate these rows, and the ground is hard, but we keep them cleann. The later plantings are blooming abundantly on this first of September, so that we have a surplus above sales. We are trying to give a good part of this surplus away. We remember our neighbors, friends, hospitals, churches. There is much satisfaction in this form of giving, and no doubt we receive many kindly thoughts. No flower stands shipment better, and for a few cents we can please friends hundreds of miles away. By cutting a fraction off the stem each day and changing the water the spikes may be kept for a week. Every few days some variety that had not bloomed before, shows up to make us exclaim in pleasure at the recognition. Every morning I drive down stakes to identify rows or parts of rows. We buy pieces planed on one side at the sawmill. We paint the planed side white, sharpen one end and write the name of variety with a piece of lumberman's keel. The soil is soft and loose between the rows, and when the result of tramping becomes evident in packed soil, a light cultivator is run through. Norton is again showing stem weakness with flowers inferior in size and I must conclude that the soil is not cengenial. A glance over description of recent Gladiolus exhibits tells us that Mrs Leon Douglas is one of the leading prize winners. Now let us hear from those who contend that beauty is not connected with size. How far does size count and how far should it count? But undoubtedly it does count in the Gladiolus. Purple Glory is an example of this, and the reputation of the new variety, A. W. Hunt, will be largely built on the unusal size of its flowers, described as "scarlet orange with gold stripe in petals". And I am sure we all like size as applied to length of spike. Rose Ash has a splendid strong stem and a tall stately spike.

A glance through the show winners is interesting: that mammoth of the gladiolus race, Mrs Leon Douglas, occurs again and again as a champion. Varieties of recent origin figure largely but among the names we run across many of the old-time favorites who are not to be displaced. It is not easy to find anything of its color better than Kirtland, Pendleton, King, Foch, Jack London, Crimson Glow, Byron L. Smith, and Scarlano. I know of none more elegantly clad than Harada and it and Anna Eberius stand alone in their self colors. Richard Diener deserves more prominence; it is lovely in its soft pink colors with yellow throat and opens many flowers at once on a fine spike; more refined than Douglas. The deep rose pink of E. J. Shaylor is rather outstanding and it has a tall stem and dependable blooming qualities. Helen Franklin has a short stem but is a most profuse bloomer of ruffled white flowers with violet marking in throat; many flowers open at once. White flowers with violet markings also distinguish Peace, a popular old variety, of exceedingly robust habit, very tall plant with long spike and late bloomer. Titanic, a new one here, comes up with a new color, magenta, very large flower. J. T. Pirie and Bengal Tiger are oddities, new combinations of colors.

L. R. JOHNSON

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Other Double Squashes

I saw in THE R. N.-Y. for August 31 an account of a double squash raised by some one in Connecticut, and was interested right away as I found one on a vine in my garden about three weeks ago. It was a crookneck squash and a perfect double from the stem down the whole length of the squash and both sides exactly of a size. As there are two families near us by the name of Hart who have had twins very recently we called this squash the "Hart squash." A. W.

Connecticut.

We picked a double squash from our garden. The stem was double as was the squash, but there were two blossom ends. I was sorry I did not see the flower. We also had a freak radish. It was a perfect human figure. C. W. I.

Connecticut.

R. N.-Y.—We have heard from five others who tell of these double squashes, and, strange to say, all from Connecticut.

As We Go Along

A little way up the Jackson River from Covington, Va., the valley broadens out into as fine a stretch of river bottom as one often sees—land free from the menace of drought and capable of growing anything adapted to that climate. Large barns here and there show that dairying is carried on, with good pasture and silage. Hot Springs and White Sulphur, famous resorts of that part of the South, are within a few miles of this locality, and make a market for many farm products.

On the Jackson River at Covington is one of the big mills of the West Virginia Paper Co. It runs eight paper machines, one, I was told, being the largest in the world. Immense quantities of pulp wood are used. One of the piles farther up the stream is a thousand feet long, and of a height and width to make around 5,000,000 cubic feet. Here and there along this pile is powerful fire-fighting apparatus, ready for any emergency. The wood as used is thrown into the river, floated down to the mill and hauled out with drags.

Not many years ago it was thought that only a few kinds of wood could be made into paper pulp, and anything resinous was considered unfit. But constant experiments in the mill's laboratory are developing means of using nearly all kinds of wood available on those mountains. In that woodpile I saw some with considerable quantities of pitch oozing out of the ends. They have learned how to take this out of the pulp, so that only the fiber, suitable for paper, is left.

The pulp wood is peeled sticks four to five feet long. These are chopped across the grain into about half-inch lengths, somewhat as silage corn is cut, though with considerably more power and noise. This chopped wood is treated with soda or sulphides, or whatever else is necessary, and after 8 to 12 hours of steam cooking is ready for the paper machines, which put it into rolls weighing half a ton or more each, depending on length, all ready to go on the press turning out printed pages, like this one.

Such an industry naturally employs many people. The grounds adjacent to the mill are cared for neatly, with flower beds and lawns, and nearby are tennis courts and ball grounds, where the mill employes meet visiting teams regularly.

In an adjoining valley, is one of the many rayon mills of the South, where cellulose is turned into fabric for fine clothing.

I noticed in a hardware store large copper kettles. They were the real thing in copper and workmanship, built to last a lifetime. The 10-gallon size was marked $9; 18-gallon, $16.50, and 20-gallon, $18.50. At first I could not think what those kettles were for, and then remembered that this is an applebutter country, where people make it to eat, rather than merely as a little relish. I met one man who gave me pretty nearly the A to Z of apple butter. His choice of varieties for this purpose is a blending of Grimes Golden and Smokehouse. He dwelt on that last word like a sweet morsel. It *is* one of the good old kinds, with a delicate aromatic flavor. Last year his family made 20 gallons, and I judge they figure on no less this year. The homemade apple butter is a mellow mixture, quite unlike the commercial product sometimes sold—heavily spiced and rank in flavor.

On one of the roads which wind around the edge of a mountain I found a strange looking toad, about twice the size of our large garden toads and brick red mottled with brown on the back. As many autos were going both ways, and the toad was inclined to jump into the middle of the road, I pushed him to one side with a stick, when a passing motorist shouted a warning not to touch that toad, as he was venomous. I had no intention of handling him, but wondered whether there might be anything in the idea that this was a copperhead toad. A naturalist friend assures me that there are no venomous toads. W. W. H.

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E. P. Squire, Hanley Falls, Minn., widely known breeder of Chester White Hogs, says in a letter, "We have used Goodyear Tires over a period of the last ten years, much to our satisfaction. Our present set has run 38,500 miles, and three of them are still running."

GOODYEAR

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THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

Honoring the Grange Founders

By L. L. ALLEN

Many Granges are honoring the founder of the order by displaying his portrait on the walls of their Grange halls. The importance of the great fraternity which Oliver Hudson Kelley founded more than a half century ago was not fully realized at the time, as is often the case. Later generations are giving due honor to this modest farmer, whose unselfish labors have brought so much of inspiration and happiness to the farm folk of the land.

Boston was the birthplace of Father Kelley, January 7, 1826. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, finishing with a course in Chauncey Hall School. At the age of 21 he went to Chicago, to work in a drug store. Soon after he became a reporter on the Chicago Tribune. After six months in Chicago he went to Peoria, where he found employment in a telegraph office. Later he was transferred to Bloomington, Ia., and about a year later he gave up telegraphy and moved to Itasca, Minn. Soon after he took up a claim on government land and became a farmer. In 1852 he was married to Miss Temperance Lane of Boston, who had gone to Minnesota to teach. Mrs. Kelley died in 1912.

Mr. Kelley followed the occupation of a farmer until 1864, when he went to Washington and obtained a clerkship in the Department of Agriculture. In 1866, soon after the close of the Civil War, he was sent into the Southern States by Commissioner Isaac Newton of the Federal Department of Agriculture to make a survey of agricultural conditions in the war-stricken South.

Mr. Kelley returned from this southern journey deeply impressed with the great devastation that the war had wrought, especially among the farm people. He conceived the notion that a great fraternity of farmers, embracing those of the South and the North, with those of the East and the West, would do much to wipe out the bitterness of the great struggle.

After his return to Washington he talked over his ideas of a nation-wide fraternity of farmers with some of his associates in the Department of Agriculture and other government departments and gradually there was evolved the framework of what later became the Grange organization.

The Seven Founders of the Order were mostly men who had become acquainted through their work in the government offices at Washington, and who later laid the foundation of the great farm organization which now numbers more than 800,000 members. They were Oliver Hudson Kelley, William M. Ireland, Rev. John Trimble, William Saunders, John R. Thompson, Francis M. McDowell, and Rev. Aaron B. Grosh. Kelley was a native of Massachusetts, Ireland of Pennsylvania, Trimble of New Jersey, Saunders of Scotland, Thompson of New Hampshire, McDowell of New York and Grosh of Pennsylvania.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—Word that a submarine mountain off the Pacific Coast, west of Catalina Island, has shifted 30 feet from its last known position, was wirelessed Sept. 12, from the Carnegie Institute experimental yacht Carnegie, which made the discovery. The message stated the peak, itself about 10,000 feet high, is covered by 5,800 feet of water.

Seriously wounded in an encounter with a bear H. C. Hughes, superintendent of the Emerald Mine at Ootsa Lake in North British Columbia, was in a hospital at Vancouver, Sept. 12, after a 1,000-mile air race with death. Walter E. Gilbert, Western Canadian Airways pilot, flew him to the hospital. Unarmed Hughes was attacked by the grizzly while inspecting mining claims.

The remarks of an uninvited speaker concerning the Palestine situation during a Communist meeting at Pitkin and Stone Avenues, in the Brownsville district of Brooklyn, Sept. 12, caused a riot in which 300 policemen, firemen and members of the Radical Squad fought a mob of 2,000 more than an hour before order was restored. A score or more persons were cut and bruised, and 12 arrested before the crowd was dispersed. Traffic was halted nearly two hours and merchants in the neighborhood were forced to close their stores when hundreds of rioters attempted to fortify themselves within and hurl stones, bottles, broken furniture and other missiles at police.

In the drive against "financial speakeasies," the Federal Government Sept. 13 obtained a verdict of guilty against two operators and promptly placed two more alleged stock tipsters on trial. Charles F. Rideal, 75-year-old president, and Richard H. Woolfall, 65-year-old treasurer of the Universal Utilities Corporation, were convicted of using the mails to defraud in the sale of stock in their organization. Federal Judge Ervin sentenced Rideal to four years imprisonment and Woolfall to one year and a day. Both men will be held in the Federal House of Detention, pending their removal to the penitentiary in Atlanta.

Capt. George Van Hall of the fishing tug Bertha G., arrived at Grand Haven, Mich., Sept. 13, and announced that he had found the wreckage of the missing cargo boat Andask 14 miles out in Lake Michigan. The Bertha G. towed in some of the wreckage. Doors and parts of cabin were identified as from the captain's quarters on the Andask. The wreckage is coming to the top rapidly, covering four or five miles, Capt. Van Hall said. No signs of the bodies of the crew of 28 have been seen.

Governor Roosevelt announced Sept. 15 a firm stand against the private development of St. Lawrence River hydro-electric power by the huge power system backed by the Morgan interests. He insisted that the State must be the agency to utilize those water-power sites. Avowing that the recent mergers of public utility and power companies made a policy of State development more imperative than ever, he asserted that he intended to take action to try to put through the Legislature again the State development power plan which that body ignored at its last session.

Three persons were killed and a fourth was injured critically at Wichita, Kan., Sept. 15 when their motorcar plunged over an 18 foot embankment. The dead are Arthur Remer, Donald Thornberg and Miss Dorothy Ballard, all of Wichita. Remer, the driver, had released the steering wheel for a few seconds to help Miss Barnett, his fiancee, put on her coat, and the car left the roadway.

A fire on the New Jersey waterfront opposite Staten Island started Sept. 14, and burned itself out Sept. 15, after causing a loss of $1,000,000. The greatest damage was suffered by the Swann and French company at Linden, N. J. The loss to this company whose docks and five warehouses were completely destroyed, is estimated at more than $600,000, with a $300,000 loss of contents. The Standard Oil Co. incurred a small plant loss estimated at about $5,000, the main item of which was the concrete docks and pipeline used by the company for its oil barges. The company sustained a heavy loss in oil. The Warner-Quinlan company sustained comparatively slight damage. In addition the oil barge struck by lightning, which caused the entire conflagration, was a total loss, and a blazing menace to the surrounding waterfront until it foundered, spreading a mass of flaming oil over the water. At least 20,000 barrels of crude oil belonging to the Standard Oil Company went up in the smoke, when the barge set fire to two tanks near the docks, while there were 10,000 barrels of oil consumed on the flaming barge.

Two Fostoria, O., youths died Sept. 15 of injuries received when a homemade monoplane in which they were flying crashed to the ground. The dead are: Melvic Hawkins, seventeen, senior at the Fostoria high school, and Michael Kimes, twenty-three, an apprentice bricklayer.

At St. Catherines, Ont., Sept. 15, five passengers and the pilot of a cabin plane operated by the Skyways, Ltd., of Toronto, crashed to their deaths less than two miles from the landing field. An explosion followed and several of the bodies were burned almost beyond recognition.

One man is dead, two others are in a critical condition and about 80 persons are recovering from lesser injuries and shock, as the result of a series of five sewer explosions which occurred in the downtown section of Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 16, showering the crowded streets with splintered glass and loosened brick and plaster. In some cases entire walls caved in, and fire broke out in several places simultaneously, adding to the danger and confusion and hampering the work of rescue and relief. The explosions were attributed to gas imprisoned in a seventy-year-old brick sewer by the backing up of water caused by an unusually high tide in the Hudson River. The damage is said to amount to $1,000,000.

Capsized by the swell created when a 7,430-ton liner slid off the ways in the Hackensack River at Kearny, N. J., Sept. 16, a launch pitched her eight men passengers into the water. Five of them swam ashore while three drowned. The liner, the American Farmer, of the American Merchant Line, had been in the Federal Shipyards for repairs. The eight men in the launch, all employees of the Federal Shipyards, were assigned to runs lines from the vessel in dry dock to the towing craft.

Severe forest fires in Oregon and Washington menaced many communities Sept. 16. Forty miles southeast of Portland, in the Mount Hood national forest, 19,000 acres were burned over and schools and residences destroyed. Only a fortunate change in the wind saved the city of Estacada, 35 miles southeast of Portland, from destruction. The communities of La Barre, Garfield, Ladee and Fenton were hit hard by the same fire that menaced Estacada. Properity damage estimated at $120,000 was done by the flames. This loss included destruction of the La Barre Inn, a summer resort valued at $50,000; the R. Thomas Cater ranch, valued at $10,000, and a $30,000 crop of ginseng; the $10,000 P. L. Anderson Summer home, two schoolhouses and several other residences and ranch buildings.

Thirteen persons, eleven of them firemen, were overcome by smoke, $400,000 damage was caused and the crew of the collier Plymouth was nearly driven into mutiny by fear at Portland, Me., Sept. 16 when fire destroyed a huge sulphur warehouse on Portland's waterfront. Besides the warehouse, seventeen loaded coal cars and two box cars of the Maine Central Railroad were burned and the collier was damaged to the extent of $30,000.

An hour's steady rain and a fortunate shift in the direction of the wind Sept. 17 saved thousands of acres in the Ventura oil field, near Los Angeles, Calif. from destruction by a forest and brush fire which had already done damage estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 in the mountains and canyons back of Ventura and Santa Paula. The fire started near Santa Paula mineral springs. A broken high tension wire is reported to have started the conflagration which, under the 100 degree heat and high east wind prevalent there almost instantly swept out of control. A 10,000 barrel oil reservoir tank was reached by the fire and for a time the town of Santa Paula was threatened. Fortunately the tank melted down and the oil burned on the ground instead of exploding. One hundred oil wells had already been burned and 50 more were in jeopardy. Conscription of the fire fighters from all towns in the vicinity was in progress for hours, and these were rushed to the fire lines as fast as they were drafted . One man was killed, one seriously injured and six others burned slightly. Norman Deems, a Forest Service official, who was reconnoitering the fire area by motorcycle, plunged into a truck on a smoke-obscured road and died soon after. Tom Lopez, an oil worker, was burned seriously as his car rounded a bend and was caught in the flames.

A heat wave of terriffic intensity engulfed Southern California for the second day, Sept. 17, registering an unprecedented temperature of 90 degrees at 5 A. M. in Los Angeles and rising to 99 during the afternoon. Inland sections were a veritable furnace, with weather reports showinng a variation of from 104 to 115. An explanation by the Federal forecaster for the area stated that a wind blowing from the Death Valley and Mojave Desert regions toward the sea during the previous two days had transferred the fiery heat of the desert almost bodily.

Henry H. Tallman, 32, pilot of the New York to Boston night air mail plane, was burned to death Sept. 17 when his plane crashed and burst into flames on the side of Mount Lamentation, at Berlin, about eight miles south of Hartford, Conn. The mail was destroyed.

WASHINGTON.—Two of the 10,000-ton American cruisers in the 15-cruiser bill fought out and passed by Congress last Winter have been lopped off the existing navy building program in the naval limitation agreement reached between this country and Great Britain, as announced Sept. 16. The five-power naval conference, which probably is to be held shortly after the New Year and not in December, as previously announced, designed to bring equality between the British and American war fleets by 1936 and reduce navies of other powers in proportions, will not only eliminate two of the American 10,000-ton craft, but decide the fate of three other 10,000-ton cruisers in the existing program.

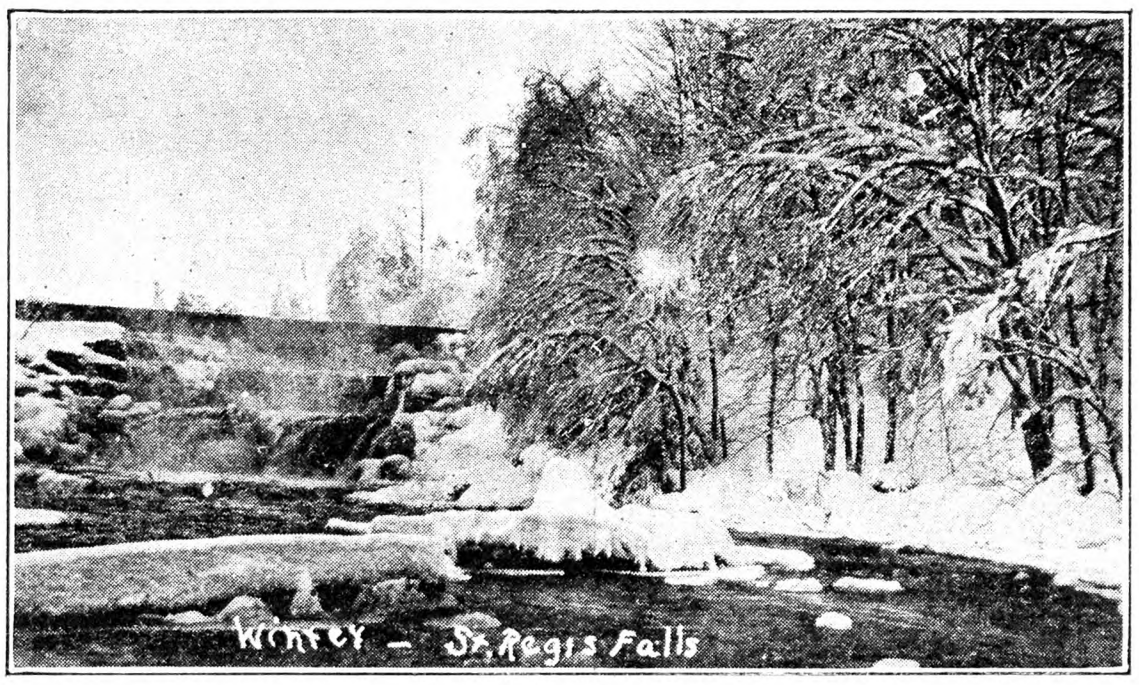
Harry M. Blackmer, self-exiled oil man, was fined $60,000 in the District of Columbia Supreme Court Sept. 17 on two charges of contempt growing out of his failure to obey subpoenas to appear as a witness in the trial of Harry F. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall. The fine was assessed by Justice Frederick L. Siddons after two days of argument on pleas filed on Mr. Blackmer's behalf by George Gordon Battle, New York City attorney. Mr. Battle noted an appeal, and Justice Siddons set a $1,000 supercedas bond. While the supercedas bond is nominal, Owen J. Roberts, special oil prosecutor of the government, explained that the government, pending the perfection and hearing of the appeal, will continue to hold $100,000 worth of Blackmer's Liberty bonds which were seized by the United States Marshal following the institution of the first contempt case. The seizure was made under the Walsh act of 1926 which provides for the seizure and subpoenas on American citizens residing abroad, and further provides that if they fail to appear a $100,000 levy can be made on them.

Despite an indicated deficit of $1,700,000 in the operation of the domestic air mail system for the present fiscal year, the Postoffice Department has no thought of curtailing this service, W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster General, announced Sept. 17. Mr. Glover said that, based upon figures for July, the operating costs of the air mail system would reach $15,000,000, while the total appropriation for this purpose was only $13,300,000. The forthcoming series of conferences between postal officials and operators of the 24 domestic air mail routes is expected to result in rate readjustments which will save the government at least $3,000,000 in the costs of the service this year and thus enable operation within the appropriation.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The Canadian wheat pool has been a real "bull" factor in the world market. Henry Wise, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, said at Calgary, Sept. 12, in an address before the 1929 convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. "If Canada, with its limited amount of wheat could exercise a real influence over world prices, it would seem evident that the inauguration of a universal pooling system of selling would enable the farmer to get the actual value of wheat as compared with the prices he had to pay," he added.

Commissioner Set P. Storrs of the Alabama State Department of Agriculture has refused to endorse an appeal to the United States Department of Agriculture by the Florida Citrus Growers' Clearing House Association for revision of the Alabama quarantine against Florida fruits. Sale of the fruits in Alabama is prohibited under the Mediterranean fruit fly regulations. The Florida officials are seeking to have the quarantine modified to allow the shipment from the infested area of fruits subjected to a cold storage treatment which, they say, destroys larvae of the fly. Commissioner Storrs said he was unaware of such a process for treating fruits, and until it is sanctioned by Federal authorities he would not approve the proposal.

The Federal Horticultural Board was assailed Sept. 13 at New York as being "high-handed," "discriminatory," and in need of "being brought to terms" in the administration of the imported plant quarantine by florists and nurserymen from the metropolitan area at a meeting of the Merchants' Association Committee on plant quarantines and their administration. They declared they were heartily in favor of a clause in a pending tariff bill which would take away from the Secretary of Agriculture the too wide discriminatory powers he is now said to possess in the matter of quarantines on plants "for fear they may be infested with insect pests or infected with plant diseases." After several speakers were heard, the majority of horticulturists present registered themselves in favor of limiting the powers of the Secretary to quarantining only those plants proved infected or infested. John H. Love, chairman of the Merchants' Association Committee, told the horticulturists that in all probability, after an executive session of the committee, that body would recommend to its parent organization to favor the restrictive interpretation of the clause. The speakers, mostly from New Jersey, maintained that despite the quarantine a favored few could import plants whenever they wanted to. Those in the orchid raising field particularly objected to the restriction placed upon them by the quarantines, which in turn, caused interstate quarantines, on account of the Asiatic beetle, a non-economic pest, having, according to the speakers, "not done 16 cents' worth of damage in 16 years, nor would it do so in the next 600 years."



As It Looks In Winter

WHAT we wonder when we read about these here horseshoe-pitching contests is where they get the horseshoes.—Chicago Tribune.

The Blinded Sphinx

I am sending a moth and some of its eggs. The first night in captivity it laid over 50 eggs. What kind of moth is it, and is it harmful or not? A. P. M.

The handsome moth sent by A. P. M. was one of the sphinx moths or hawk moths as they are often called. This particular one is known as the "blinded" sphinx. Its eyes are large enough and probably see well enough, but the circular spot on each hind wing is very dark, with the bluish center almost shut out or blinded by the surrounding darker part. The caterpillars of this sphinx moth feed on various plants of the rose family, but I have never known them to become numerous enough to cause noticeable injury.

There are, however, two large sphinx moths, the caterpillars of which are often injurious. One of them is the parent of the large green "worms" often found on tomato plants, while the other is the parent of a similar green caterpillar some three inches long which often proves a serious pest of tobacco plants. G. W. H.

Spray Danger on Hay

During June, we cut some hay in a neighboring orchard. The day before the owner sprayed his trees, which caused some of the waste material to fall on the hay from the trees. Would this harm the live stock, if fed to them? B. W.

If the spray was arsenical, as we assume, there is an element of danger, depending on how much drip there was. Ordinarily after a rain has fallen people are not afraid to use such hay, as spray is commonly applied. As the question is stated, we should feel some hesitation about it.

Delphinium Crown Rot

What information can you give me relative to a disease that has affected my Delphiniums? The first appearance of the trouble was the wilting of the tops and same turning yellow, but evidently the trouble originated at the roots which appear as if they have been rotting. Undoubtedly there has been some fungus disease at the roots, and it has run through my Delphiniums like wildfire. It has only attacked the two and three-year-old plants—last Fall's seedlings have not been attacked and are growing vigorously.
New Jersey. W. G. D.

It is evident from your description that you have in mind the crown rot disease. This is caused by a fungus that goes by the name of Sclerotia. This disease is one that is rather difficult to control and requires some rather close attention to the affected plant. The soil should be removed around the affected plant so as to let the crown dry out. At the same time the diseased crown should be watered with a solution of corrosive sublimate at the rate of one part in 2,000 parts of water. This poison can be obtained from drug stores put up in special tablets that are so made that one tablet in a pint of water will make a one to 1,000 solution. If you use one tablet in a quart of water you will have the required strength, for watering the soil about the Delphinium. This treatment should be repeated about three times at weekly intervals.

If the weather is dry it will be well to water the plants also, because under such conditions the corrosive sublimate treatment may injure the plant.

If the plants are badly affected, of course, such treatment will not do any good because this is not a cure for heavily infested plants, but is rather a preventive of the spread of the disease on plants that are not seriously affected.

A similar disease produced by a fungus belonging to the same group attacks Iris, and has been controlled by working land plaster into the soil about the ground. So far as I know this treatment has never been used on Delphinium, but it is perfectly possible that this method may be of benefit and I would suggest that it be tried. C. T. GREGORY.
Indiana Experiment Station.

Don't Sow Smutty Wheat

It is often difficult to detect smut in wheat after thrashed. So it is the wisest and safest plan to treat all seed wheat for smut before seeding if it doesn't show any sign of smut. The following process is effective as well as inexpensive:

Make a solution by mixing formalin with water in the proportion of four ounces of formalin to 10 gallons of water. Clean off a space in a shed or on the barn floor and sprinkle with this solution. Spread the grain quite thin over this space and also sprinkle it with the solution. Then sweep the grain into a pile and cover with old bags or something similar. Let remain in this condition three or four hours so that the fumes in the solution will thoroughly penetrate the grain. Now spread the grain again, and as soon as the grains do not stick together, it is ready for seeding. Ten or 12 gallons of the solution will treat about 15 or 20 bushels of wheat. Sow good seed and free of smut, as "smutty" wheat will not sell for much, and is valueless as far as making a first-class flour is concerned.

I find it best not to seed wheat until after the first killing frost if one wishes to avoid the great damage done by the Hessian fly. Of course this is for Fall-seeded wheat. W. H. H.
Prince George Co., Va.

Weed Control

What is the law on letting weeds go to seed? I have a neighbor who does not work his land at all; it is all foul with wild carrot, buck-eye, daisy and chicory. I have asked him twice to mow it, but he has not done it. I am of the opinion that there is a penalty of $25 for allowing them to go to seed. I went to see a lawyer, and told him I understood there was a law against it, and that the one who made the complaint got half of the fine. He said that was a new one to him. He looked in law book but says he cannot find any such law. I do not want the money, but I do want the weeds cut.
New York. C. L. S.

The lawyer you consulted is right in reference to weeds. There is a provision, however, in the village law requiring the owner of property within the village to cut all noxious weeds, long grass and other rank growths. N. T.

Wormy Apples

I am troubled with my apples dropping off too soon; lots of them have worms through the center. If you know any kind of spray that will help me will you let me know what it is and when to use it? C. E. G.
Rhode Island.

This is the codling worm. The only treatment is to poison the worm before it enters the apple. Many eggs are laid by the moth at the time the young apples are starting to form. If a poisonous spray is applied then, the hatching worm will get enough of it to stop them before entering the apple. If that were all there is to it control would be easy, but there are many eggs laid later, making what is known as "side worms," because they enter at other places than the calyx end. So later spraying is needed, and some find it necessary to use as many as six applications.

Analyzing Soil

If I had my soil analyzed, could I find out what fertilizer to use to bring it back so that good crops could again be raised?
Chautauqua Co., N. Y. E. M. S.

Analyzing soil is of some use at times, but is not of so much value as might be expected. A field is not like a grain bin into which a certain amount of plant food can be put, with the certainty that it will all be measured out into the crops grown. Weather and leaching have much to say about this. We have to apply reasonable amounts of the various ingredients crops take from the land. A fertilizer that analyzes around 4 per cent of nitrogen, 8 of phosphoric acid and 7 of potash makes a fairly good balance for most soils.

In addition to this, if the soil is lacking in vegetable matter, it is necessary to get some of that material in it, either as stable manure or by plowing under green crops. Special effort should be made to get clover in the rotation as that is a real soil improver.

Another material quite likely to be needed is lime. A ton of ground limestone to the acre will be found useful.

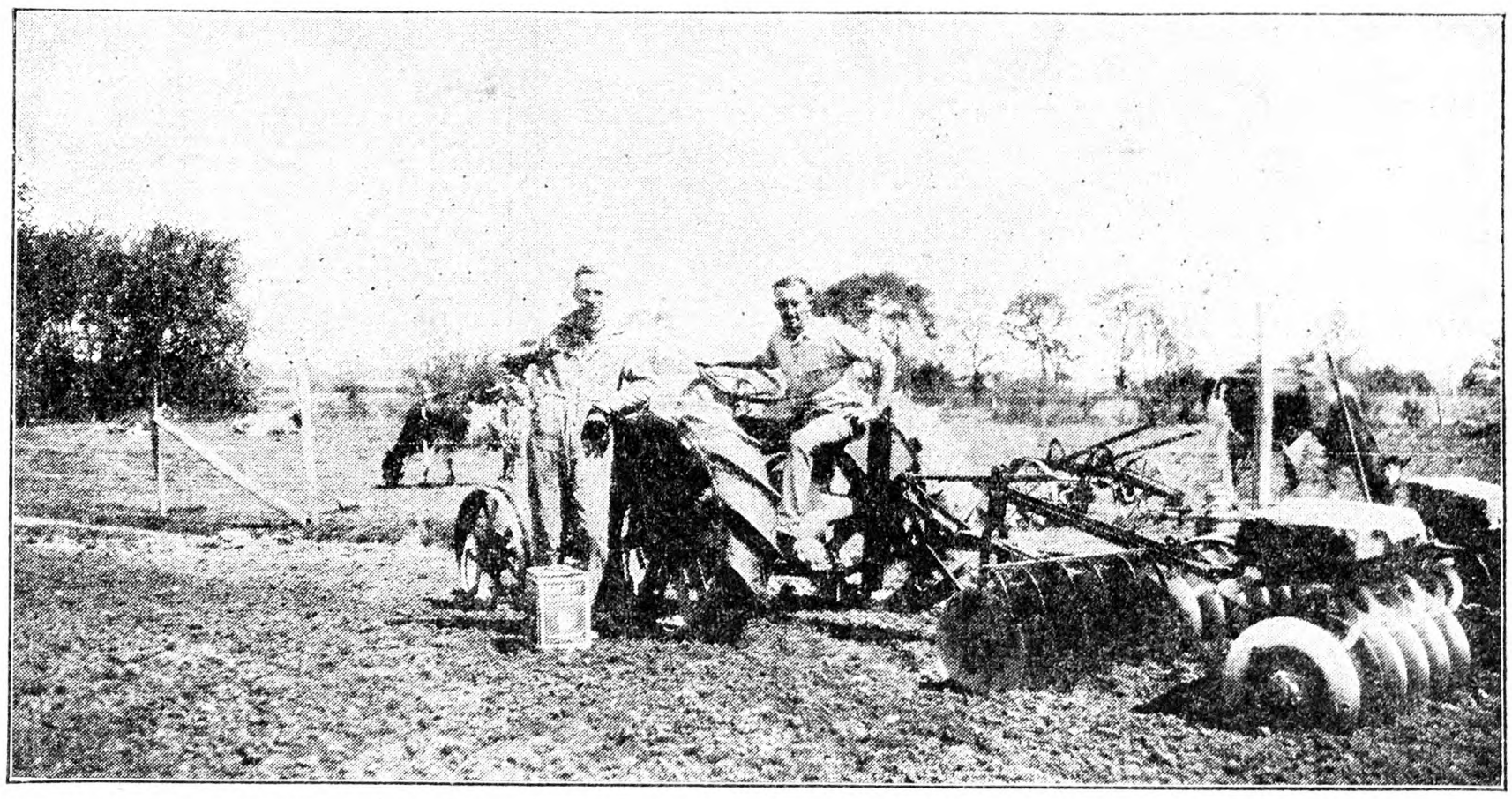
A Bushel of Grapes

I would like to find out what a bushel of grapes should weigh or if there is a standard weight for same. C. G. H.
Pennsylvania.

Grapes with stems on will weight from 40 to 48 lbs. per bushel as a rule. We do not know that there is any law about this, and think it a mistake to sell by the bushel. Weight is the only plan that is at all satisfactory, unless arrangement is made to take them by the basket even or heaping full as may be planned.

"AT the circus there was a girl who rode beneath the horse, on the horse's neck, and almost on his tail." "That's nothing. I did all that the first time I rode a horse."—Beckenham Journal.

On the Willson Brothers Dairy Farm in South Windsor, Conn., Socony products are used to operate this harrow as well as many other kinds of farm machinery.



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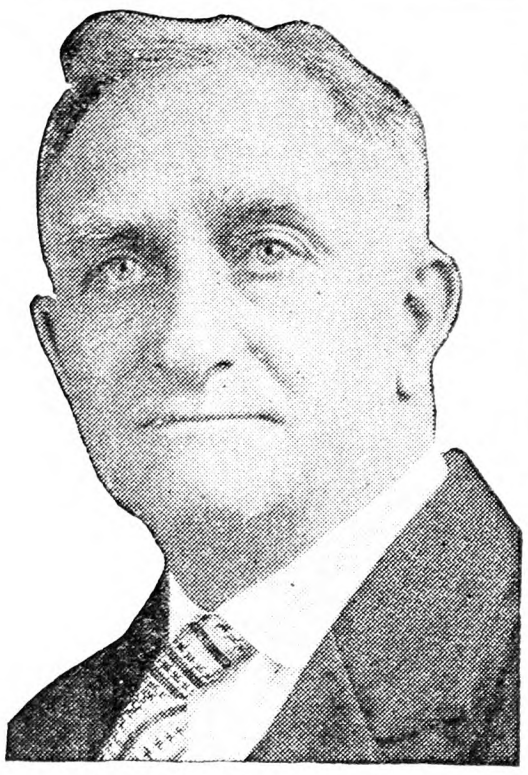
I ONLY WISH I HAD DONE IT SOONER



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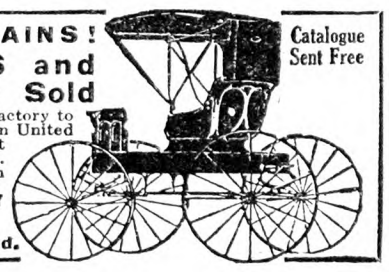

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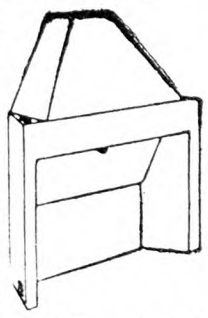

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It didn't work right—the motor refused to pick up quickly when the load went on—because of faulty governing control.

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In fact the problem was so well solved that the contractor ordered two more machines provided they were Pickering Governor equipped.

Put a Pickering Governor on your tractor. Then you are sure of plenty of power, *instantly* available, smaller fuel bills and longer tractor life.

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News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

Sept. 13, 1929.—It has been demonstrated that it was yet possible for rain to fall in our county. After the driest July and August on record since 1900, (that is as far back as the local weather station goes,) about two inches of rain have fallen. This does not seem to have penetrated much except in low places, yet some of the peaches and apples are cracking open. The showers loosened the McIntosh in a hurry and we got them in just before a wind storm. The McIntosh are light in yield and only fairly colored; their size is just medium, but large enough. Grimes was picked today—Friday the 13th—together with Winter Banana. Both varieties were dropping and we were amost drowned getting them in before the rain became too heavy. It isn't clear why the Kings are still hanging firmly attached since they have been known to be on the trees one night and on the ground the next day. They may do so yet. Secondary growth has been forced out on some trees,—the bright green tips stand out strikingly against the darker older foliage. The raspberries are also growing vigorously once more.

Our peach season was a success, although the crop was only fair. People paid an average of $2.75 for Elberta and Belle, when they could get the same varieties—shipped in—in town for $1.50. Oriental fruit moth and bruises are the answer, since most of the imported peaches were under either or both of these headings. The worms will probably be more of a problem here next season, as the oriental moth is becoming established in the orchard.

The varying growth habit of some of the red raspberries is striking at this time of the year,—the sprawling Lloyd George, Cuthbert standing up a little better, and the Viking, Latham, Ontario and King upright and strong. Latham is bearing a light Fall crop, while Lloyd George, supposed to have tendencies along this line as a so-called everbearer, has not even one berry in sight. Ranere (St. Regis) with its comparatively weak growth, has produced about a small dishful of fruit twice a week even with no rain and is still blossoming. Its resistance to the virus diseases is its strong feature. All the above are plants set this Spring and all show the effects of dry weather.

Before proceeding any further, the writer must pause to pay his respects to the Summer Rambo apple. The tree is large and healthy, and the large, flat fruits are fairly resistant to scab and are of excellent quality for eating or sauce. These apples sized in spite of the dry weather, and are selling nicely at $3.75 a bushel. The housewives like them because they cook quickly almost as soon as they become heated, and also because a few pared are enough, since they are very large, running from three to four inches this season. This variety is one of the most popular sorts in this State everywhere it is grown and known.

A Pennsylvania man has an everbearing Clapp Favorite pear tree. The tree blooms at the normal time and makes its growth as usual. After the terminals attain a length of three to four inches, some of them blossom and set fruit which, however, never get the necessary time to mature before frosts. These fruits of the second crop are apparently normal, except that they have such a long stem three to four inches which may have a few tiny leaves on it. The tree makes fair growth, seems to be healthy, bears regularly as could be expected, and has been setting the light second crop for at least three years. Other pears adjacent are normal in habit. There seems to have been more than usual Summer blooming of fruit trees this year.

Some persons have wished to know whether parapin wax was an actual different substance used in grafting or else whether it was a typographical error. It is a proprietary grafting compound composed of a good grade of paraffin and a small amount of resin of some kind added to give elasticity to the paraffin. The writer has never used it, although it seems to have some promise.

According to official reports, the Japanese beetle is now but 40 miles to the north of our locality. It will not be a great surprise when these pests are with us also.

What promises to be a record season for State and Federal certification of grades in this State is, now under way, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets. The demand from shippers and canners for inspections greatly exceeds any previous year. About 20 inspectors have been located in Adams, Berks, Cumberland and Franklin Counties for peach inspection alone. Tomato and apple canning is under way in Adams and York Counties where about 12 State inspectors are classifying the loads of produce delivered by the growers. The growers are being paid by the canners according to the quality of the produce received.

On the basis of reports from growers as to acreages of strawberries planted and planned for the 1930 season, the prospects for the strawberry growers now seem to be better than at any time since 1926, says the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Growers in the most troubled areas are preparing for substantial reduction in acreage, the intended reduction in acreage for the country as a whole amounting to seven per cent below the 197,000 acres picked in 1929.

R. H. SUDDS

Thoughts From Long Acres

I am indebted to a farmerette from New England for some interesting pointers on the influence of the moon. It seems that beans planted in the dark of the moon simply refuse to climb a pole, while the same beans planted in the light of the moon climb gayly as high as they can. Now I know why my Lima beans waved their tendrils around in the air blind as bats and refused to climb, even when aided to find the poles.

Calvin did dread to start for school, but he had to come to it, just as many other youngsters made their initial start this year. Some time ago he came running in and said, "Mamma, it tells on the schoolhouse that school will not start until snow time."

This because he had heard us say that he would not have to go when it was storming, but snowstorms are many weeks away and school started on time, so he had to go. It marks an epoch in his life and means the first step of a long road which we hope will lead to a degree from a university in time. The old days when an eighth grade education was sufficient to carry a man through life have gone by. Our children are facing stiffer competition than we had to face, and an education often means the difference between drudgery and poverty, or comparatively easy work and affluence. We want our boys to respect honest toil never to be ashamed of calloused hands or overalls, but we also want them to be equipped to face the problems of life with adequate preparation. It is, though, a heart wrench to see the baby trudging away down the road with dinner pail and book, because it means the end of babyhood. He gains immeasurably but we lose our baby boy with his sweet innocence. Other fathers and mothers will have no difficulty in understanding as we all feel alike with these children of ours.

We picked our early grapes today, having only a few, yet many more than last year. We do not raise the Champion grapes as my conscience will not allow me to foist on people such a poor quality fruit, but many of our neighbors do raise them and thus ruin the market for later and better grapes. Ours are Moore's Early, which come a couple weeks before the Concord, and are equal in quality. Campbell has very large bunches but the fault of having many small, green berries mixed in with the large ripe ones so we do not raise it. I have often wished to try out the Scuppernong as it is surely one of the best table grapes but I fear the vines would winter-kill so far north. I have seen Scuppernong grapevines or rather a vine, which covered a trellis reaching over nearly an eighth of an acre, and having grapes on every part, although they grew singly instead of bunching. We have a few vines of Catawba, a red grape very late, large and having a wild taste, but those are only for home use. Concord is ripening fast and will be ripe weeks ahead of last year. We sympathize with the eastern pea growers who must meet the competition of the West. We, too, have been almost ruined by California grape growers, who flood our home markets, often underselling us to the extent that our crops are marketed at a ruinous price. Of late the West has begun to ship raspberries in carloads, and thus are competing with us, while Illinois, Georgia and Indiana have gone so heavily into the peach business that we face a heavy loss of our peach crops. It is getting to be a problem about what to raise in order to avoid this heavy competition from other sections. Manufacturers meet this situation by combining many plants under one management, and thus avoiding competing in the same territory, but farmers are still back in the old cutthroat game of ruining each other through underselling in each others' markets. We might feel some better if we could ship our products west into their markets but obviously that is impossible. I often wonder why they do not stick to the things they can raise so well, like oranges, raisins, nuts and other tropical fruits and leave our markets alone with eggs, peas, raspberries, grapes and peaches. We cannot raise cotton, but Georgia can. We cannot raise oranges and raisins but California can. Perhaps we should go into beef cattle and hogs, but then we shall be competing with our corn-belt neighbors. Colorado melons, Idaho potatoes, Georgia peaches, Iowa hogs, Illinois cattle (finished cattle), Wisconsin milk, Washington peas, Oregon raspberries, yes, farming is a great business if you do not weaken. With it all we still eat three times a day, dress well enough, go to places and see things, take reading matter, and enjoy life as it comes, so this is not a tale of woe but only comment on changing conditions.

It is boiling, blistering, blazing hot. Labor Day is over and the Summer people gone home for which we are thankful. The oldest inhabitant cannot remember when it rained last, but cow peas are ripe, melons are sweet as sugar, late sweet corn juicy and fine, succotash made with fat Lima beans and sweet corn, plenty of green corn for the old cow, so milk is plentiful. Who could complain especially when we all are healthy as can be, even though it is hot and dry?

L. B. R.

"WHY do I see you walking so much lately, Fred?" "I'm reducing." "Reducing? Lord, you're not fat. What are you reducing?" "Expenses." — Boston Transcript.

Early to Rise

Two major events, the earthquake, and the dragon in the sky at dawn. The shaking of the earth passed unnoted by many. Like other great changes it was too subtle to be detected by the unprepared. Unless one happened to watching a dish of liquid the rattling of the windows could easily be ascribed to the passing of a heavy truck. But as it came at breakfast time, the public sat before its coffee cups; for days afterward stories of rocking beds and rolling casters vied with impressions of the rumbling sound that ran as a sort of accompaniment. A woman who lives in a large stone house said that, it was a cry, a strange whining cry. Fancy drinking coffee that had been slopped by an earthquake into the saucer below! Man suddenly found himself as a insignificant crawling organism on the face of the earth. Unused Bibles were opened.

The dragon had just flown round the world, and was only man-made, with cabin lights and a faint roaring of motors, but seemed to fill the sky. Tiny red and green lights on the under parts winked on, and off, and on, while it dragged droning across the zenith into the soft orange light of the rising sun. People stepped casually out upon their doorsteps, to rush back in and summon friends by telephone, to call families up at five in the morning. The public was so eager that it ran out in its nightclothes. The path had been heralded by newspapers and radio. Millions were disappointed by a sudden change of course while others were favored unexpectedly by a sight unlooked for, an exalting, inspiring view of man conquering the heavens, and all by the shifting of the wind did this occur. Eyes turned to earth at length and fell upon the family grindstone. What a dull, stupid, piece of furniture it seemed, in that first moment following the passing of the airship. Man a crawling atom? No. Rather indeed, a new creator. And a fine feeling it is!

The sun is coming over the line of trees at the east end of the farm and Phyllis, the cow of the future, bawls suggestively, hoping for a sound of a pail that would mean milk in liquid form. Powdered milk camouflaged in ground oats lies in a box at her feet, and from time to time she gives it the courtesy of a disdainful sniff, curling up her lips afterward, as if to rid them of some horrid taint. I know now that she will never taste a morsel of it. The next time I go to town I must exchange it for a bag of oilmeal. The miller will say to me, "I sell lots of that powdered milk for growing calves." But not, alas, for a calf who scents the threat of the slaughter-house in its whiteness, instead of the comfort of having firm well-rounded flanks.

A weird note floats out upon the morning air. It is time for the young Barred cockerels to crow. "Was that a rooster?" asked all the children at once, and he answered them neatly by another strained falsetto, walking out stiff-legged in the half light with a following of pullets, secure in the knowledge that the older bird with his ready beak is well shut up in the henhouse. Here is a time before the hens are fed, that he can use for practice, and he leads his pullets around the corner putting it to good use. "He will have to practise that all this Autumn, before he can really crow well," I tell Violet. "It's just as if it was his music lesson," she said, in instant sympathy.

Now the berry patch glistens. It has rained, and the purslane, the old familiar "pusley," has sprung up and over the ground, like small red and green Persian rugs scattered about. Astonishing how easily it comes up. One wonders why a plant which comes out of the ground as completely and quickly as this one, has not been exterminated long ago. What special quality has it, that carries it on? The stems are very thick and firm, the leaves fleshy, its natural habitat the sand of a seashore. It does not depend on the soil for moisture as much as many of our other weeds. So when we pull it out it lies there in the row and lives on to a rich harvest of seeds. The only way to exterminate purslane is to gather it into a basket and carry it off the lot. My encyclopedia seems enthusiastic over its qualities as a pot-herb, and I am on the point of trying it, not wishing to qualify as the woman did who took in washing for years to suppport her little family with a vein of silver running under her feet. I have heard our old friend, Mr. Collingwood, tell the story. One day she looked up from her washtub (she had been crying into the soapsuds) to see some men coming over the slope following a vein of silver which ran as luck would have it, right beneath her very feet.

The children have been begging their father to accept an overnight invitation to a distant relative, but the good man's eyes travel back to the berry patch with 16 rows yet to weed.

"I cannot go away and leave those fine berry plants choked with purslane."

That is a plain statement, and a righteous attitude. Immediately a congress is formed by the children and their mother behind his back. Whispers ask earnestly if all are agreed that we go out and help finish the 16 rows, since it is very early. Three of us can be in the lot all the time, as each one in turn will leave for his usual daily task, so that the work at the house will be done, and a fresh recruit constantly furnished to the weeding. The proposition is now submitted to their father, who consents, with what alacrity other fathers can well imagine. We will probably be done by noon. One is a high school student, the next in the seventh grade, and last there is the lad in the primer. We all know our tasks, learn to take care of our own clothes, and put up our own dinners, and there is no sorry talk in this house about how hard it is to bring up a family. It is my opinion that families are meant to be enjoyed.

The sun is coming fast, now, and we are all up, as we should not have been, had not an airship hovered over us at early dawn. It was not the Zeppelin, but the Los Angeles, we decided later, yet she was like a dragon in the sky, and possibly we had much better chance to view her than if she had been the high-flying Graf. There will be plenty to talk about in the berry patch, and the stove lids are rattling inside as Daddy makes the fire for breakfast.

Who sees the sun rise in the morn has has seen the greatest sight of all.

MRS. F. H. UNGER

Vermont Notes

Ninety in the shade and it is September 4. Last night the thermometer registered 70 at 9 o'clock, and it is just as dry as it is hot

"Has your spring or well, (as the case may be) gone dry," is a customary greeting. Vermont farms as a whole have unfailing water supplies, but on an adjoining farm there is no water now, except a bit in one spring in the meadow, and all water has to be brought in cans in the car. Yet they tell us we in our little pocket of the Green Mountains know nothing of how dry it is south of us.

At the same time, as we hope for rain, we dread the showers. Our little valley is surrounded by high rocky hills and mountains that seem to play the part of natural lightning rods, the trees high up often being shivered by lightning. The houses and barns are safe although our windows have rattled many times during a shower.

In our rambling over parts of our four southern counties this year, we were glad to see more sheep than usual, sometimes only two or three with their lambs and then larger flocks of perhaps 50. In the old days the sheep attended to the pasture improvements we hear so much about. Father always said he could tell a farm where no sheep were kept; there was always so much brush and weeds in a sheepless pasture. Some farmers have fields of rape in which the sheep and lambs are fitting themselves for market.

Yes, the fern season is on, and ferns are quite good except in the drier woods where the ferns have too many white or even brown spots to be any good. We found probably 1,000 bunches of ferns yesterday that are absolutely worthless. We are now getting one and three-fourths cents per bunch of 25 ferns or 70 cents per thousand. This sounds small, but there seems to be no reason to doubt that there is at least one picker in Vermont who picks and ties 1,000 bunches a day, meaning from dawn till dark. Pickers doing 400 or more are not uncommon.

Many women and some men and children carry shears hung on a cord from their belt, to trim the ends of the fern bunch, and every year we hear of one or more accidents, when some one falls on a scissors blade.

There are three fern packing stations in our town this year, and the central packer says he never packed so many in so short a time, probably because there are many out of both work and money.

One day one packer sent out 166 cases of ferns from our town. Some one who likes mathematics may figure out the money represented by this.

For a fair guess there are 200 bunches of ferns to a case, and the cases themselves are about 40 cents, sometimes I think 50 cents each. Most of them are made in town. Much of the time four packers and sometimes five are kept busy till near daybreak getting these cases packed and nailed, and two trucks are required most days to transport the ferns from this station to the cold storage plant in Springfield, Mass. Fern pickers earn their money. If you don't believe it, make yourself a "carrier" or small rack with straps to hold it on your back, load it with from 200 to 400 bunches of any kind of "brakes," only get large ones, and carry it from a half mile to a mile or more through the roughest brushiest mountain land you can find. But there is a lure to the woods in the cool Fall air of the mountains. Early in the morning, the restful quiet of the woods appeals to one and once a fern picker, always a fern picker at heart, at least, and one longs for at least a day or two in the fern woods.

MRS. J. X. W.

Windham Co., Vt.

Planting Strawberries

Does it pay to plant strawberries in Fall? J. H.

New Jersey.

The success with Fall planting of strawberries depends very much on the weather. Where small quantities for the garden are being planted they can be watered, and thus kept growing in good condition. This naturally could not be done in a field, and they would suffer severely in drought. When there is a reasonable amount of rain it is possible to save quite a little time by planting in the Fall, especially where you can use your own plants for this purpose.

A Collector's Hobby

It seems to me that it is a good idea for every one to have a "hobby," and for the past few years I have found a great deal of pleasure, and some profit perhaps, in collecting old-fashioned saltcellars; the graceful and artistic, (but I must admit unhygenic) glass saltcellars which were used in our grandmothers' day, one placed at each end of the table, each equipped with its little silver serving spoon, with its rounded bowl and short broad handle. I am constantly on the lookout for new specimens to add to my "collection" which though not large as yet has been gathered from many varied sources. Each piece has been carefully chosen, either for its associations, its history, its legends, or its intrinsic beauty.

Here is the first one I ever possessed. I had no thought of a "collection" at that time, but begged it of an old lady with whom I was boarding for a few weeks, because it was exactly like one that had its place on the high shelf in the china closet when I was a child at home. I do not remember that mother ever used that one, because she was "progressive," and preferred the little "individual salts" on the table, neither have I any idea as to what became of it, but I greatly admired it then, and even now the sight of this one, so like the original, brings to my mind tender memories of happy childhood days.

Then here is an heirloom, a family treasure that has recently come into my possesson. It is a saltcellar that was given to my grandmother as a souvenir of her wedding trip 95 years ago. I can imagine the bridal party now—two brothers marrying two sisters, and the four of them starting off on that bright Spring morning for a horse-back trip of 200 miles across country to visit relatives in Northern New York.

What a wonderful journey that must have been! An auto trip across the continent in these days is common place beside it. Somewhere on their way they visited the "glass works" where the young brides bought "keepsakes" for each other, salt cellars and quaint little perfume bottles. The four of them have "kept the faith" and have long since been called home. This dainty fragile bit of glass remains, a shining link between today and the days that are no more.

A few months ago, while on an auto trip through Northern Vermont, we stopped at a little country store. My prophetic soul whispered that something was there waiting for me, so I went in and at once asked for salt cellars. The proprietor set out on the counter a brave display of salt shakers of glass and of aluminum ware, with a couple of china freaks, one representing a most highly colored tomato and the other a blue cow, to the great delight of the rest of our party, but shook his head dubiously as I persisted in asking for saltcellars — "old-fashioned saltcellars." "Perhaps out in the back store, or down cellar mebbe." This sounded more encouraging and soon our search was rewarded by the discovery of a pair of perfect beauties, of Sandwich glass if you please. I am ashamed to tell how little I paid for them. They were dingy and dusty, but a little soap and water did wonders for them and now they are among the choicest gems of my cabinet.

On the same shelf with them is a large cut glass saltcellars shaped like an overblown rose with its petals curving outward, one of beautiful milky opalescent glass and two boat-shaped ones of lovely sea-green color. They are all "things of beauty."

On the shelf beneath is a large plain one which I prize very highly for its historic associations as it came from the Daniel Webster homestead in Marshfield, Mass. It is oblong in shape and the edges are rough and badly nicked. Can it be that the "godlike Daniel" seasoning his speech with "Attic salt," absent-mindedly overlooked the little silver spoon and used his knife while seasoning his food with common salt?

This odd-looking little one was brought from the "old country" by one of a company of Scotch emigrants who came to Vermont in 1773, preferring the attractions of the Green Mountain State to those of Virginia, which they seriously considered; said attractions being the hills, which reminded them of their native land, and the fact that Scotch Presbyterianism had already gained a strong hold in the eastern part of the State.

Here too, is one that money cannot buy thought it is very plain and somewhat nicked. It was carried "round the Horn" with the other household goods of a "forty-niner" who went overland to California with a party from Eastern Mass., leaving his wife and two little girls to make the long slow sailing trip later. The voyage lasted six months, but all went well, and the family were reunited in San Francisco in 1851. Later the father died, and the mother with her children came back to their old home. One of the "little girls," now a lady of 85, recently gave me this interesting relic and told me its history.

So I might go on and tell you about each one of my treasures, but I have told you enough so you can see why they are dear to me, and why I think it is a fine thing for us farm women, especially as we grow older, to have a hobby—a fad of some kind. Let us watch the birds and study their habits or collect postage stamps and coins. We may learn how to know the wild flowers, collect old glass or commit to memory a new poem each week.

"O, this world is so full of a number of things."

KATHERINE C. MEADER

Market Scene in English Village

Recent Developments in National Plant Registration

On the second day of the Toronto convention of the National Association of Gardeners the Committee on National Plant Registration presented its report, after a joint committee meeting. The joint committee consisted of H. Ernest Downer, chairman, Montague Free, Alex MacLeod, F. L. Balogh, representing the National Association of Gardeners; A. C. Hottes, Society of American Florists; J. H. Nicolas, Societe Nationale d'Horticulture de France and American Rose Society; Leonard Barron, American Rose Society and Horticultral Society of New York; A. M. Augustine, American Association of Nurserymen; C. H. Connors, American Society for Horticultural Science, New Jersey State Horticultural Society, New Jersey Experiment Station; John Scheepers, Horticultural Society of New York and National Association of Gardeners.

After considering and slightly amending the articles submitted by the National Association of Gardeners, the following resolution was adopted: That the joint committee heartily endorses the principle of the articles submitted by the committee of the National Association of Gardeners.

The articles as amended follows:

1. That this committee shall be composed of representatives of the various horticultural organizations throughout the country, one representative for each organization, and each organization to give it moral and financial support.

2. That 13 to 15 shall be chosen for the executive board, one of whom shall be a member of the National Association of Gardeners, and five shall constitute a quorum.

3. That subscriptions shall be solicited to cover the expenses of the first year. Societies represented on the committee to be assessed fixed sum or percentage thereafter.

4. That the National Association of Gardeners' headquarters shall be used as temporary office and that a librarian-secretary shall be employed temporarily.

5. That registration shall be through existing plant societies, whenever possible, and that they shall report to the office of the national horticultural committee, as the coordinating organization; miscellaneous material to be registered by special committees.

6. That, as uniform terminology is a desideratum, existing societies shall be approached with regard to their willingness to conform with the practice of using the word registration to indicate merely the recording of a name, hitherto unused.

7. That registrations shall be announced in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* as the official organ of the National Association of Gardeners, indicating this project, and also in other publications.

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER
A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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ANALYZING the apple crop at harvest time, as suggested on page 1198, is one practical way to find how the orchard stands on the dollar-and-cents basis, and pick out unprofitable individual trees, which may be helped into production or removed as seems necessary. Not all orchards can be put on their feet financially, because some are of wrong varieties and in wrong places, but a great many trees are looking to us for help—perhaps a little drainage, or more plant food, or pruning or thinning, or any other of the multitude of things an apple man must have in mind.

*

A NEW expense which many property owners are forced to consider is airplane insurance. A locality where flying is prevalent is constantly exposed to accident, and damage from above may be quite serious. A few weeks ago a plane dropped into the Summer home of the Governor of New Jersey, wrecking a bedroom, fortunately unoccupied at the time. This risk has been considered by prominent insurance companies, which now write policies covering damage to both buildings and landscape features (trees, shrubs and planting). The landscape features cover damage to golf links, which have had areas of expensive turf ripped and gouged by an unauthorized landing. At the present time this insurance is cheap; naturally it may become higher if losses are heavy. Some of these policies also cover damage caused by a wild automobile. We knew a case where a student driver knocked down a fence and ripped off a back porch, because he could not remember how to stop. Of course, any property-owner seeking insurance against these modern risks should seek a reliable agent who does business only for companies of known standing.

*

IN YATES County and various other parts of New York State, Sweet clover is grown as a pasture and soil-improvement crop on many live stock and dairy farms. It is high in protein, and produces a large tonnage. Animals hungry for something green in a droughty season soon learn to like it. A taste for it usually must be acquired by live stock. In a year like the present, when green, succulent feed is absent or scarce, Sweet clover makes a rememberable demonstration of its value. Its roots, like those of Alfalfa, tap subsoil reservoirs of moisture, which are below the levels to which ordinary pasture grass roots extend. Increases in the Sweet clover acreage, wherever soil conditions are suitable for the crop, would be profitable to many eastern dairymen and farmers. Alfalfa is better and preferred for dairy cows. It is difficult, however, to establish a stand of this legume on soil types that are common in New York State. Sweet clover is to be grown extensively on a farm in Dutchess County where a large herd of beef cattle is maintained. It is more convenient and commonly cheaper to buy the bulk of required concentrates than to grow it, but it is almost always sound economy to grow the legume pastures and hays and the silage and roots that are needed to supplement it. For this purpose Sweet clover has earned its increasing popularity.

*

AN ORANGE Co., N. Y., apple grower—E. O. Bacher—likes a new idea that he has hit upon in harvesting his crop. He uses ordinary peach baskets. Any old inner tube, of the right length, from a tire is split open, and a large hook riveted to each end of it. The picker places this broad, elastice strap over his shoulders and back of his neck, and slips the hooks under the upper rim of a peach basket, the top of which hangs on a level with his waist-line. A second peach basket inside of this one receives the apples; when filled, it is removed and another inserted. The filled baskets, which weigh about 20 lbs. each, are convenient to handle and haul, and stack in the plant, where the grading is done. In saving time and labor and reducing injuries to apples, this unpatented invention abundantly justifies itself.

*

ON NEXT page, Mr. George S. Cook, of Ulster Co., N. Y., makes a suggestion which, we believe, will be approved by every farmer depending on milk returns for the main income of the farm. Our various regional and local dairy organizations are unable to increase the price of milk because they operate as separate units, and defeat the purposes for which they were created. They have failed in previous attempts to get together under one head. The failures seemed to be due to the fear of some of the leaders that the proposed affiliations would put them in conflict with Federal anti-trust laws. Since the passage of the Capper-Volstead Act this fear has always seemed remote. The cause for fear certainly has been entirely removed by the recent farm relief legislation. Mr. Cook asks us to request President Hoover and the Federal Farm Board to help unite the dairymen of the New York milk shed, and put the dairy business on an econonmic par with other industries. We have no hesitation in doing our part, but what would most impress the President and members of the board is assurances direct from dairymen that they desire a form of union that will result in a fair price for milk. There is an opportunity now in Mr. Cook's suggestion that should mean much to the dairy industry of the New York section. A two-cent stamp should prove a good investment for a hundred thousand dairymen. The request may be sent direct to the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C., or if sent to this office, they will be forwarded.

*

SEVERAL years ago, in a corn-belt State, an extensive experiment showed that by crossing good purebred dairy sires on scrub or mongrel cows, heifers were produced that greatly excelled their dams as milk and butterfat producers. Whenever, in breeding animals or plants, an inbred strain is crossed with a native or unimproved strain, the resulting progeny, on the average, are conspicuously superior in economic value to their parents. It is not fully understood why this result follows. We know that a principle accounts for it, and it works. The application of this principle has brought about widespread betterments in animals and some plants. Connecticut's long-continued corn-breeding at New Haven has demonstrated the practical value of crossing inbred corns on unimproved or mongrel local strains. In Illinois and Iowa this practice has produced some remarkable field yields on many farms that grow corn for seed and feed. In Missouri the crossing of purebred Shorthorn sires on cheap, common, mongrel cows produced progeny that grew rapidly and finished out well for beef in the feedlot. The chief lesson taught by all work of this kind is that by using good sires in raising cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, poultry and horses from their grade she-stock, farmers can get more milk and butterfat, more meat and eggs and better work animals. Wherever they follow up this crossing, and supplement it with better feeding and care, the results usually reward their efforts. Good seed is a first step toward the production of better animals and crops.

*

ICE pits for cooling milk and cream on the farm have been used in the colder sections of Canada for some time. They are holes dug in the ground at various depths into which small quantities of water are run daily during cold weather. This makes a solid chunk of ice underground which, if protected from sun, will last all Summer. This plan was tried at the U. S. Dairy Field Station, Mandan, N. D., which is about 100 miles above the northern boundary of New York State.

On a well-drained spot near the milk house and convenient to the well, a pit was dug 8 ft. square and 9½ ft. deep. The sides were boarded up with cheap lumber and the bottom covered to a depth of 1½ ft. with coarse gravel to insure good drainage. A small house was erected over the pit. The floor was of two thicknesses of planking with building paper between the layers, and it was built in sections to permit easy removal during freezing. Windows in the house provided air circulation in the Winter, but were closed during the Summer. A wooden rack or basket suspended from a pulley overhead served for raising and lowering the cans of cream and other food products held in storage. Freezing was started in January. A small quantity of water—two to four gallons—was run into the pit each day. By the end of February, there was a solid cake of ice 8 ft. square and 6½ ft. deep. When freezing weather was over, the house was closed tightly and the floor replaced.

The temperatures for the two months varied from 43 below to 38 above, the average being about zero. In the latter part of May cream storage was started, and on September 1 there was still a chunk of ice 68 in. square and 22 deep, giving promise of lasting at least six weeks more. Cream in cans set directly on the ice was cooled to 34 degrees in about three hours. Meat, fruit and vegetables were kept in the pit at different distances from the ice. Summer temperatures in that region run high, 90 to 100 degrees during the hottest period.

*

ON SEPTEMBER 1, reports from 71 warehouses in New York State showed the following foods in storage: Butter, 14,747,537 lbs.; eggs, 20,419,500 doz.; frozen eggs, 7,685,678 lbs.; poultry, 14,645,945 lbs.; cream, 2,289,960 qts.; fresh beef, 8,165,818 lbs.; fresh pork, 2,026,420 lbs.; lamb and mutton, 1,898,007 lbs.; fresh fish, 9,921,567 lbs. Comparison with the same period a year ago shows that present holdings of butter are 5,500,000 lbs. more; eggs in shell, one-third less; frozen eggs, about half the quantity; beef, nearly four times as much; fresh pork and mutton products about the same; poultry, 14,000,000 lbs. less, and fish, about the same. Some time ago we spoke of the necessity of dry air in cold storage of eggs in order to avoid musty conditions. Storage men now tell us that this has been largely overcome by methods of purifying the air in storage, so that a degree of humidity formerly thought impractical may be maintained. This naturally results in keeping the eggs with less shrinkage than under the extreme dry air conditions formerly used.

*

THE East can produce as good Herefords as the West, where this renowned grazing breed dominates the cattle population of several States. Pennsylvania Herefords have been winning leading honors in competition with the best specimens raised and shown in the West. At the late Michigan State Fair, for example, a Pennsylvania Hereford herd contributed the two grand champions of the show, a bull and a cow. Two good herds of this breed—one from New Hampshire and the other from Connecticut—also have won top prizes at fairs and shows this season. It is reported that a Missouri breeder recently sold a Hereford bull for $15,000 and 30 females for $35,000 to a Colorado ranchman. Eastern breeders have not paid and would not pay these prices for Herefords. Some of them have established herds that can hold their own with the best in the West without yielding their sanity to the "pedigree craze" that has bankrupted many a breeder, and made it difficult for conservative, practical farmer-breeders to sell good animals at fair prices to farmers. It is never fair, however, to judge any breed or business by the plungers, adventurers and rascals who sometimes infest it.

*

MOST of us who were brought up in a rolling country will appreciate Pearl Wilfert's sketch, "Drinking Spring Water," on page 1211. One never forgets the taste of that pure, soft water as it flows out from a vein in the slate rock or black gravel. The location of those springs and just how they looked remains in memory. The girl in that picture is not likely to be satisfied with just one dipperful. We remember drinking 11 half-pint glasses in half an hour once—and it was not too much.

Brevities

THE vitamin boom for carrots more than doubled production and sales in five years. In 1928, 6,628,000 bushels were produced.

OUR exports for the year ending July 31 were valued at $5,374,000,000; imports, $4,292,000,000; total volume of trade, $9,666,000,000.

FRIED pineapple! It sounds strange, but works in well with a "meat dinner." The slices are fried in butter—slightly golden brown.

IN THE metropolitan area a pint bottle of grade A milk costs 13 cents, which seems a man-size increase, from the producer's returns for his work and investment.

IDEAL conditions for wheat seeding—soft on the surface, so the tender shoots can get up easily, but moderately firm underneath to prevent drying out the roots.

DURING the last 19 years the death rate from pulmonary consumption in 59 American cities has fallen from 174.4 per 100,000 to 73.4, according to records compiled by one of the great insurance companies.

THE War Department asks bids at its Philadelphia headquarters for the following crockery: 40,000 bowls, 3,000 sugar bowls with covers, 11,000 gravy bowls, 300 mustard pot covers, 75,000 cups, 10,000 vegetable dishes, 75,000 dinner plates, 25,000 saucers, 15,000 soup plates, 2,000 meat platters and 7,500 water pitchers.

Easy Milk Money

ACCORDING to evidence turned over to the District Attorney of New York by Health Commissioner Wynne, a new organization known as the New York Milk Chain Association, of 1775 Broadway, New York City, has been collecting at the rate of $800,000 a year from city milk dealers. The basis of assessments is said to be from two to five cents a can. The president of the association is Larry Fay, a former night club manager, who recently paid a fine of $200 for failure to appear as summoned in July by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and submit records of the night club of which he was manager. Among the employes are Abraham Tigher, who figured in the Dr. Harris clean-up some two years ago, and Frederick Kautzman, a former inspector of the Health Department, accused of complicity at the same time. One milk dealer examined by the Commissioner said he had paid at the rate of $8,450 a year. He had paid $150 a week and two assessments of $650 each. Another dealer said he had been forced out of business by the association, and a retail milk dealer complained that a wholesaler told him he could buy no more milk. Mr. Fay refused to say what service his association was giving the milk dealers, but did say later that the collections were not as much as reported, and that the membership is voluntary. Commissioner Wynne thinks that the amount involved is sufficient excuse for trying to find out what it is all about. He approves an organization of dealers to improve conditions in their own business and trade, but he advises that it be organized and managed by the distributors themselves—a bit of good advice.

The incident has revived recollections of the milk controversy of three years ago, and it has revealed that Thomas J. Clougher, secretary to former Commissioner Monaghan of the city board of health, who was convicted on graft charges and got a 10-year sentence, was pardoned on April 25, 1929 by Governor Roosevelt. There was no public discussion of the pardon at the time, and who made the successful appeal for executive clemency is not yet known to the public. Rumor has it that Clougher was simply a cog in the graft machinery of the time, and that he was sacrificed as a sop to public indignation aroused by the revelations in the milk distribution business, and to save "higher-up" politicians who with more or less secrecy secured his release when the public began to think of other things.

There must be some profit in milk distribution to enable dealers to pay money out so bountifully. If they paid this extra money to producers it would help keep up the volume of milk during severe and prolonged droughts. The amount collected by this association would make an extra $10 to $15 a year to every farmer supplying the city market.

Two Governors Talk Tax

GOVERNOR Roosevelt of New York and ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois spoke to the delegates of the National Tax Association at Saranac Lake, N. Y., September 11, on the subject of taxation. The New York Governor expressed the opinion that local units of government in New York State would be more efficient and economical if consolidated into larger divisions. He said he would recommend an act to the next Legislature to permit such consolidation. He expressed particular approval of further consolidation of country schools, county consolidation of roads now in the hands of townships, and reorganization of health districts. He would do away with the local justices of the peace, and have all civil and criminal trials come before trained judges in higher courts. He would abolish the local collector and have the county treasurer collect taxes.

The Governor calls this a reform on modern lines, and criticizes the Legislature for neglecting it for six years since his predecessor suggested it. He says it would result in a substantial saving to the State, but he gives no definite estimates to show how the saving would be effected. We have nothing to show that consolidations ever saved the people anything in public expenditures or in taxation. The consolidations are usually an encouragement for more expense and higher taxes. There have been abuses and dishonesty and increased expenses in local governments, but neither the township nor county has equalled the State itself in these respects. Not long since we were promised efficiency and economy in consolidation of State departments at Albany, but there are more employes in the bureaus than there were in the departments. The same heads hold down the same jobs in the same offices; the employes have increased and the expense is greater than before. The present scandal in the State Banking Department is nothing that any of us can view with pride. The State needs to clean its own skirts before it condemns and exterminates our local governments.

The fundamental principle of democracy is to leave local affairs in the hands of local people. Concentration means getting away from government by the people, and turning back to the kings. The closer the official is to the voter, the more responsive he is to the wishes of the people, and the less chance he has for graft and dishonesty. Our system of school, township and county government is close to the people. It would seem the part of prudence to improve and perfect what we have rather than destroy a system that has served us so long and well and transfer their functions to political servants entirely beyond our reach and control. Permissive legislation on this line would be a dangerous experiment. Nothing could be more confusing than to have some localities governed by themselves and others in the control of regional government or the State itself. If the proposition is to change from local to centralized government, let us have the issue thrashed out for just what it is, and have it apply to all or to none.

Governor Lowden did no trimming on the farm taxation problem. He said that because of the increase of manufacture and industry a property tax is no longer accurate, equitable or fair. Tangible and intangible property, he said, produces only 20 per cent of net income, but pays 70 per cent of the revenue required by State and local units of government. This is the condition that overburdens the farmer with taxation. Individual income, he said, is the best index to wealth today and the income tax should be accepted as the logical and legitimate successor to the outworn property tax. This position is logical and sound, but in politics the proposition is full of dynamite. People with a net income above the expenses of business can pay a portion of it in taxes without hardship. Those who make no net income or run at a loss should not have public burdens thrust upon them, and yet a reduction in the income tax is extremely popular with voters who enjoy large net incomes.

Appeal for Dairy Unity

PRESIDENT Hoover has promised to put agriculture on a parity with other industries. That must mean that the capital invested in the farm must show as much profit, and the labor and management of the farm must be paid as much wages as capital, labor and management of equal skill receive in the other industries. I believe the President intends to make good on this promise. At his suggestion a law has been passed to accomplish the purpose and a competent board of men has been appointed to direct the work. I do not believe that President Hoover intends to limit this service to growers of wheat, or cotton, or tobacco. Neither do I believe he intends to limit it to any crop or section. No part of the country needs the benefits of this service more than the East, and no line of production needs it more than the dairy industry in the New York milk shed. This is our most important industry in New York State. We have the soil, the climate and the natural conditions to produce milk at its best. We have the equipment and the experience to enable us to give the consumers the best quality of milk in the world. We have three major organizations and many minor local ones, but we have failed completely in the marketing of our product.

During the past 10 years the price of milk has been just what the milk dealer chose to make it. It has been so low that dairy farms are abandoned. We have 169,000 less cows in the State than we had in 1920. Farm values have decreased. There is little demand for farms at any price. There is a threatened shortage of milk for the Fall months. We are asked to feed more and produce more milk and ward against the shortage, but there is no word of an increase in price that naturally follows in a free market where demand exceeds the supply. I am milking 13 good cows, qualified for registry. Grain, feed and labor are high and the milk returns do not pay the cost of production.

I suggest that THE R. N.-Y. ask President Hoover and the Federal Farm Board, on behalf of dairy farmers, to help us correct these conditions by an affiliation of all our dairy associations into a solid union; put our dairy industry on a parity with other industries in the territory, and assure them of our helpful co-operation. I believe they only wait for our appeal.

I want to see the farm as prosperous as other enterprises. I want to see the farmer, his wife and his children, have all the comforts of a modern home, and benefits of pastimes, education and travel that other families enjoy. I want to see the farmer with a bank account and money in his pocket. The source of these evidences of prosperity for the dairy farmer is in the price of his milk. His success will bring prosperity to the whole community in which he lives. The consciousness of this community welfare must be cultivated in the people of the State. President Hoover has indicated that he understands it all, and if we appeal to him and promise help he will do his part. GEO. S. COOK.

Stone Ridge, N. Y.

The Apple Crop

R. L. Gillett, New York State Agricultural statistician, has issued the following report of apple outlook, compared with 1928:

The September forecast of apple production fell below the August forecast in all important States except the New England group and Virginia. The United States crop total is forecast at 145,523,000 bushels compared with 185,743,000 bushels last season and 183,452,000 bushels the 1923-1927 average. The commercial crop of 29,473,000 barrels compares with 35,268,000 barrels last season and 32,468,000 barrels, the five-year average. The crop is fairly good in New England, Maryland and Virginia, and Michigan. Elsewhere through the East and Central West it is generally light to very poor. Idaho, Washington and Oregon have fairly good crops. California has half to two-thirds of last year's crop.

The total estimated production in thousands of bushels is:

	1928	1929
New England	7,390	8,883
New York	21,900	17,936
New Jersey	3,290	1,880
Pennsylvania	8,460	6,033
Ohio	5,880	2,544
Indiana	2,520	1,367
Illinois	7,150	5,346
Michigan	5,400	6,118
Maryland	2,190	2,052
Virginia	16,100	13,000
West Virginia	8,750	5,700
Colorado	3,020	2,612
New Mexico	675	1,050
Arizona	76	97
Utah	880	660
Nevada	52	27
Washington	33,500	28,000
Oregon	6,950	5,825
California	13,105	7,540
All other	38,455	28,853
United States	185,743	145,523

Government Crop Estimate

The September report on leading products in this country is a follows:

Corn, bus.,	2,455,997,000
Oats, bus.	1,204,987,000
Buckwheat, bus.	12,523,000
Potatoes, bus.	349,112,000
Tobacco, lbs.	1,462,321,000
Tame hay, tons	93,600,000
Apples (total), bus.	145,523,000
Apples (commercial), bbls.	29,473,000
Peaches, bus.	44,374,000
Pears, bus.	20,056,000
Grapes, tons	2,031,679

Columbia County, New York, Notes

Sept. 12.—Farmers are busy now cutting corn, both the ear and silo. Several are getting ready to fill their silos. Corn is very good in both classes. For the past five days we have had rain in showers, either during the day, or in the night. Water has commenced to come into the wells that were dug out and cleaned recently. Brooks are running again that were dried; grass is springing up again in pastures; everything much better for the few showers. Leaves on trees in the woodlands had become so dry that when the heavy shower came they fell off the trees. They had turned yellow and brown and foliage resembles late October instead of early September foliage.

Chicken thieves are busy in several localities throughout the county. Many young chickens weighing about 2 lbs. are removed from coops. A new kind of trespasser is the man who allows his cattle to feed on the highway and when they trespass on us informs us that it is our duty to have our bars up and gates shut if we do not want the cattle along the highway traveling on our fields and gardens.

Apple and pear picking has commenced. Truckloads of apple barrels are being delivered daily to the various orchards. Potato digging also in progress; about two-thirds as large a crop as last year, and smaller potatoes. Some of the farmers state they will plow their buckwheat under, as it will be too short to cut profitably. Others will turn their stock and poultry in the buckwheat fields. Those who have a crop worth cutting say it will be about one-half as big as that of last year.

Crabapples, $2.50 a bushel for red and $3 for yellow; Winter Banana apples, $2 bu.; R. I. Greenings, $2.25 bu.; grapes, in 12-qt. bskts., Delaware and Niagara, 60c; Hale peaches, $3 bu.; Seckel pears, $3.75 bu.; Damson plums, in 12-qt. bskts, $1.30; in 4-qt. bskts., 45c; fowls, 32c; broilers, 37c; turkeys, 40c; ducks, 26c lb.; eggs, 50c doz.; butter, 50c lb. in trade at country stores; native potatoes, $2 from farmers. E. A. H.

From Northwest Iowa

I have long learned to look forward with pleasure each week to the coming of THE R. N.-Y. Of some eight papers that come to our reading table, THE R. N.-Y. is prized most of all. It is so sociable and homey, and, coming from the beloved East that I have dreamed of seeing, especially New England, the childhood home of my father, makes it doubly interesting to me. I find so many phrases and expressions used by my father's people and above all notes from nearly every State in the Union.

This is Labor Day and the wind sounds like a forerunner of Fall. Our small grain crops are gathered and stored or on the market. Oats, our biggest small grain crop, was a very good yield and of splendid quality. Corn as a whole is going to be a great crop if not cut short by an early frost, though some shows a sign of the near drought we had in July and August.

It is reported that more cattle are on feed through this district than in recent years. The pig crop about average with very little sickness. L. G. N.

Aurelia, Iowa.

Our Page By a Boys and Girls

Arranged by Iva Unger

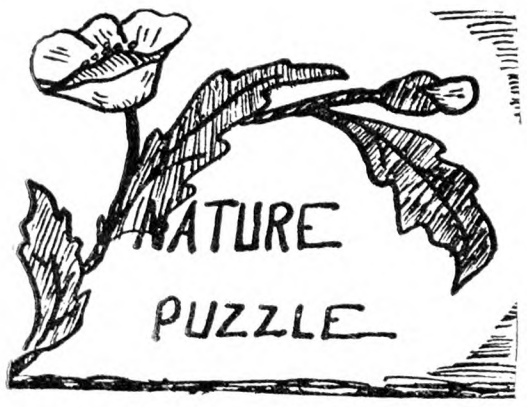
Drawn by Marion E. Wiethorn (17), New York

September is a gypsy month with red leaves in her hair,
A veil of mist about her face, and pearl-strung cobwebs rare.

Drawn by Rena F. Cook, Pennsylvania

September

The grapes are slowly turning
To purple overhead;
The apples all are burning
With streaks of gold and red;
The goldenrod is lifting
Its flaming torches high;
The sleepy clouds are drifting,
Like ships across the sky,
And through the golden weather
From hill and wood and glen,
Sweet wild things sing together,
September's come again.
—F. G. Sanders.
Sent by Clark Allender (15).
West Virginia.



Drawn by Teresa Prinzing (15), New York

The answer to last month's "What Am I"? puzzle was "sunflower," which is common enough sight during these Fall days. Is it not true that there is something to learn about every plain ordinary plant or animal, when we look in the encyclopedia? This time we are to puzzle over an insect.

I have two kinds of eyes—three small ones on top of my head, and two large marvelous compound ones on the sides of my face; My jaws are like jagged shears, but are used for crushing. I hunt my food from daylight till dark—am very fond of flies. I paralyze my prey by poisoning it. In the Fall all of our family die except the queen. No other creature will cause man to run away as quickly as I. You will recognize me by my black body and the white spots on my face.

I build a paper house which begins very small in the Spring, but which by Fall will be 10 to 12 inches in diameter. What Am I?—Sent by Norma Di Lauro (13) New York.

The answer to last month's enigma was "sunshine" and to the riddle was "soap." That was the first of the original riddles to be received. This month's riddle came from Mother Goose.

Enigma

My first is in capture but not in take,
My second is in harrow but not in rake,
My third is in mountain but not in plain,
My fourth is in streak but not in vein,
My fifth is in feather but not in plume,
My sixth is in smoke but not in fume.
My seventh is in power, but not in might,
My eighth is in justice but not in right.
Dug from the ground in early Fall
My whole provides food for us all.
—By Clark Allender (15).
West Virginia.

Riddle

When we go up Sandy Hill,
We meet a blue-skinned boy,
We cut his throat, we suck his blood,
And leave his skin a-hanging, O.
—Sent by Elspeth Field (10).
New York.

Drawn by Marguerite Grau, New York

A young fellow got a job as box office man in a theatre. Another young fellow, a bank clerk, said to him:

"So you're working in a theatre now! Great! I'll expect you to supply me with plenty of theatre tickets!"

"Sure," said the young box office man. "And since you're working in a bank, I'll be expecting you to keep me supplied with bank notes."—Sent by Charlotte Dolly, (15). New York.

Drawn by Franz Wittman (15), Connecticut

First Collegian: "Step on it, Eddie. We'll be late for the movies."

Second Collegian: "Just a minute, while I swallow my history lesson."—Sent and illustrated by Franz Wittman, (15). Connecticut.

Before I Am Twenty

Dave Pratt has come to say goodby to Our Page. Birthdays have an unfortunate habit of happening 'round just so often, you know; undoubtedly it is a fortunate thing for O. P. that an age limit has been established, for I fear that if there were no such limitations, some of us would be tempted to ramble on and on forever. I certainly cannot complain of lack of space for my letters!

Blue? It's now 50 per cent drier and degrees hotter than when I wrote before, and not a single unwilted flower remains in my garden except dwarf Phlox. And the chickens have wrecked my pet Dianthus, too. The hens seem to think my garden is their happy hunting ground, for they soon find their way there after they are let out. I planted violets, bird's-foot, and wood violets as well as the meadow violets into my rocks, and they actually lived and bloomed! My brother-in-law says that my garden is more path than plants, for I have wide, hard, paths. After the plants are grown there is not any too much space for walking.

O, I have lots more to sulk about than I had a month ago, but for some strange reason I'm actually feeling good-natured tonight. Which is a rare state of mind for me, even if "fat" persons are supposed to be good-natured!

Pembroke? Goodness, I haven't the faintest idea who he, she, or it, may be As for the several persons who have accused me of hiding beneath Pembroke's identity, I wish to say that I have never been as brilliant, as naughty, or as amusing as the redoubtable Pembroke, much as I would like to be. So here's to Pembroke, good luck and a long reign!

Johnny liked Grace Cullis' poem "The Wood Boy's Song" so well that we have cut it out and put it up where he may see it when he fills the box, for he is our "wood boy."

Our ponds and the river are the driest we have ever seen them. Even the [illegible] pond is almost dry, but doubtless the lilies will come through all right, for their roots are deep in the mud. Many people are having to draw water for their stock as well as themselves. Luckily our brook never goes dry, so that our cows are always assured of all the water they may drink.

And now this letter is growing far too long, and I must dress Dave up a little more before I send him to call. Often I have wondered if it isn't the lonely friendless child who has benefited the most from Our Page. Do you think so? With an affectionate farewell to Our Page and to all its readers, I am yours, Berta B. Griffiths.

Drawn by Elsie Mae Springer (16), Pennsylvania

At Camp Andree there were so many oven-birds that our nature tent was called the Oven-bird. While we were doing our work about our tents they would hop unconcernedly near us, looking at us with a curious eye. I noticed that they had a gray-brown back, and a white breast spotted with black. There was a curious patch of golden brown on their head. It was oblong in shape and extended from the bill to the nape. Each side of this was bordered with a black stripe.

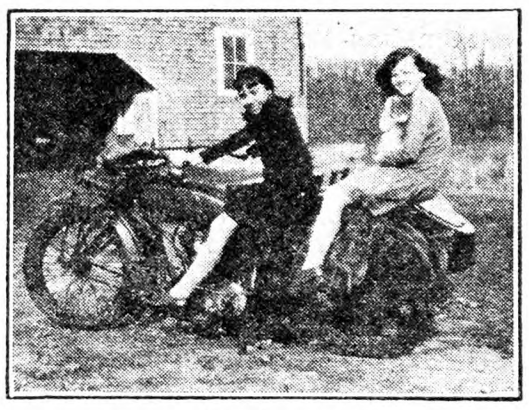
Seeing so much of these birds made me interested in them, so when I came home I read all about them. I found that as the nest was formed it looked like an old-fashioned Dutch oven, so from this was its named derived.—Eleanor Weaver (14), New York.

August 26, standing near the house and looking across the fields this morning, I saw a goshawk spiral down from the air, and land on top of a large oak tree which is in a large hayfield. I was greatly interested because this species of hawk is rather rare in this region. I with a shot gun began to stalk him. I crawled through bushes and along stone walls until I was about 25 ft. away from the tree. The hawk glided down toward the ground, and as he did I saw a flock of bobwhites scatter in all directions. I blazed away at him, and saw the feathers fly from the body. He floundered a bit in the air, but he did not fall to the ground. Instead he spiraled upwards, gained some altitude and glided away towards the woods, about a quarter of a mile away. He sat on a dead branch of a fir tree. I followed him up slowly and cautiously. I again shot at him. This time he fell to the ground, stone dead.

This marks the end of a great marauder of the fields and woods.—"Eudamus."

OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), New York



All Aboard

Dear Boys and Girls: I am enclosing a picture of my sister Marcella and me. I am on the right with our kitty, Tuffy, in my arms. We have 15 riding horses and four cute little Scotch ponies, one of them white.—Sally Hammond (12), Rhode Island.

One of Our Schoolboy Friends

Dear Friends: This is a picture of myself taken this Spring. I live near a town where I go to school. I hope I shall hear from you boys and girls.—Malvern Miller (15), Pennsylvania.

One of Our Poets

Dear Everybody: So many of my correspondents have asked for my picture and so many of you readers have been so generous with your praise of my poem "Christmas Without Mother," for which I thank you all, that at last I am sending you this snap of me, taken recently. Hoping you will like me as well as my poems, I am yours sincerely, Grace Cullis (18), Connecticut.

Our Contributor in Pen and Ink Drawing

Dear Boys and Girls: I have been a contributor for about three years, although we have taken THE R. N.-Y. much longer. Am sending a photo taken in August.—Alice Chew (17), New Jersey.

Down In Georgia

Scuppernongs are ripe, and only yesterday I visited the vines just outside our pasture, where there once was an old orchard. Both bronze and black scuppernongs are found there, growing wild in the bushes and trees. Ours here at the house are all bronze. The muscadines are coloring, and will soon be ripe, too. They have a very delicious flavor, I think.

Our harvesting season has begun in earnest. The corn cutting has been in progress during the past week, and is almost completed. The pimento pepper season, which started in July, is very rushing just at present. It is the best pimento crop in years, and the canning plants are overflowing with the pretty red peppers.

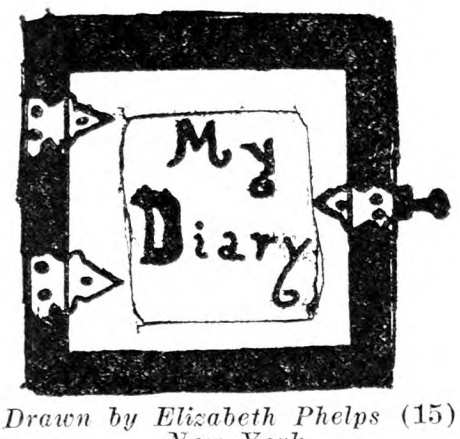
And now the cotton is opening, and the picking will start next week on our farm. O yes, we're very busy "down in Georgia!"—From Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

Scuppernong—a kind of grape found wild and cultivated in the Southern States. It is derived from the native muscadine or southern fox grape.

Mother Hen's Fright

Poor old Mother Hen was very much afraid,
For her little ducklings five, in the brooklet played;
How they flapped their wings in glee, jumping up and down,
And looking, for all the world, like some funny clowns!

Mother Hen was worried. "O, children," dear," cried she,
"Come out of the brook, lest you be drowned,
And a good mother I'll be!"
In vain did she scold; in vain did she weep,
For the ducklings five heeded not a word,
And played in the water deep.
—By Ethel Waterworth (14), Connecticut.



Drawn by Elizabeth Phelps (15), *New York*

Our Art—By Eleanor Weaver (14), *New York*

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (15), *New York*

Soliloquy.—Being inured to surprises I can still write some faint criticism for you diarists. But first of all I welcome you, Jette, and Rommie, and Eudamus and Q. Greetings to the faithful Pembroke the Terrible and another Pembroke. Now the criticism is just this: Don't copy or imitate Pembroke's bad temper. Of course you may not be doing it, but some bad tempers are springing up of late. Remember, and be yourself.—The Advocate.

August 1.—Quite warm. Helped at loading and spreading the remainder of the manure today. It was a long distance to haul it, everything considered.

Afternoon, clouds appear, a storm approaches. There is much wind, blowing the rain into waves through the valley, but there is little hail. Inside I snatch a magazine, but soon drop it to watch and admire the beauty of the storm. Dipped water from the spring after the rain ceased, so that the water might soon appear clear and fresh again. Bringing the cows I almost wished I had taken Mom's suggestion—to ride old Bill. But always I would rather walk than ride a horse.

August 3.—Rain all afternoon. Turned grindstone between showers this P. M. Also dug potatoes—had to use them even if it was muddy. Brought the cows in a downpour of rain, then went for a swim.

August 17.—Was mowing filth today. (Yes, the annual crop of that stuff is on). It surely is tough to be forever striking stones and wire fences with that weapon, the scythe. Didn't strike any wasp nests today but found four young rabbits with almost no hair yet.

August 30.—Nature is slowly, but surely approaching its climax, Autumn. Finished gathering some beans dried this P. M., a task which was after all, quite easy. Changed the calves to another pasture this evening and had a brief swim. The water was fine. Not so cold as I had expected. —"Jette."

August 27.—I sat near the window late tonight watching for large moths that the light might attract but instead it attracted a large bug which would bang itself against the window pane and fly away. It would do this every minute or two. I opened the window and in it flew. It flew around the room until I hit it with my hand and it fell on the table. It looked something like a beetle, being about six inches long and about one and one-half inches wide, possessing a pair of large eyes. It made an awlful chattering sound with its mouth. I became scared and threw it out the window.—"Eudamus."

I dreamed this morning of my very best friend. It is possible to dream until the dreaming hurts.

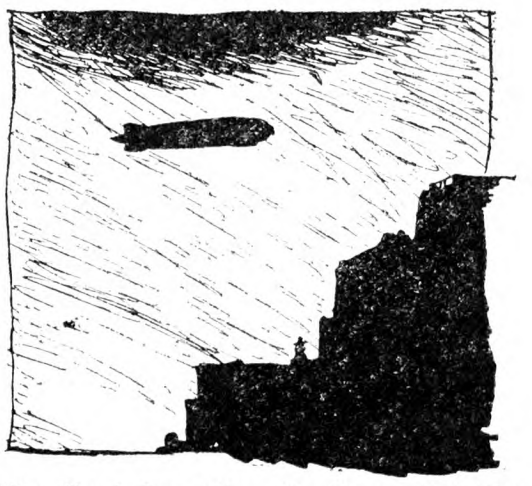
We spent the day in the berry field despite the threat of thunder showers. Bud carried us almost there in his car, a ramshackle affair with a noisy motor. I enjoyed the trip. Mother and Tiddledy Winx accompanied me. We had room for about 15 quarts but we didn't fill all our pails, as we went home quite early. We picked chiefly blackberries, but we got a quart and a half of blueberries. We worked our way into the lower field, where we found worlds of low bush blackberries. I don't like blackberries anyhow, so it doesn't matter to me whether I pick edible fruit or not. Tiddledy Winx and I (mother as usual went wandering where the briars were thickest) filled our picking dishes several times with overripe or dried-up berries. We would have picked that stuff all day, had we not noticed an over-abundance of bees. Bees, bad as they are, are not as insolent as flies; but flies are unavoidable. When mother's straw hat floated into sight again we stopped by a spring to eat our lunch, although it was only eleven o'clock.

Mother, ever restless, (she has a right to be; she can pick about twice as fast as I can) urged us to seek better picking, so we sought and found! We could have picked anything there—blueberries, blackberries, firewood, broomsticks, or anthills. It was about as rough ground as I care to travel over. Tiddledy Winx thought she was carrying too many pails, and, in an effort to relive her I plunged. Well, for awhile I thought I'd come out on the Chinese side of the globe. I heard an echo of silvery laughter and scrambled out to view Tiddledy Winx's face wreathed in smiles. I must have looked grieved, for she laughed harder than ever. We were very weary when we got home. After supper I sold 6½ quarts of berries. Then I went to bed to dream of sticks and stones, briars and blackberries.

Comment.—Say, Miss Advocate, why, if Browning's quotation is correct, bother with diaries at all? Diaries are interesting, but don't you think fictitious diaries would be more so? The reason I think that true diaries are most interesting is because what we would do has its effect on ourselves alone, while what we do has its effect on the world about us. "Until Pembroke the Terrible is known." O Pembroke, you puzzle. I think I do know you but I won't guess who you are, because if I did you'd know who I am! And I say, Pembroke, please don't gloat over rats so—they're my pet aversion! —"Larabie"

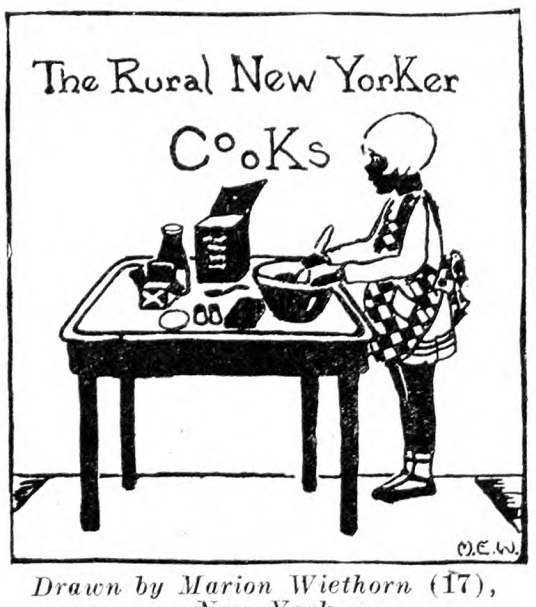
(Continued on Page 1212)

Drinking Spring Water—By Pearl Wilfert (18), *New York*



The Graf Zeppelin—By Mary Gelettly (12), *Maryland*

The Old Chestnut—By Louise Haas, Delaware



Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (17), *New York*

Dear Cooks: This recipe I'm sending you may not have won any prizes at State fairs, but it certainly is cheered loudly around these parts. It's called a tomato (green) pie and is delicious. Peel a dozen green tomatoes and chop fine; place in kettle, cover with water and cook until almost tender. Drain, and stir in 1½ cups sugar, a teaspoon of cinnamon, raisins, and five slices of lemon. Salt to taste, cover with enough water so it will not burn, about a cup, and stew until clear nd thick. Dissolve one tablespoon of our in this, and cool before putting it in crust. Yours for plenty of green tomatoes. —Grace V. Cullis, Connecticut.

Just the Spot!—By Charlotte Dolly (15), *New York*

Sunflowers—By Eleanor Weaver (14), *New York*

Who?—By Alice Chew (16), *New Jersey*

School Days—By Marion Wiethorn (17), *New York*

The Valley

I have watched the flickering candlelight
wreathing the mountains,
It circles the hills, but the vale is unstarred by its light;
And the wind tips the trees with a cautious and tremulous sighing,
Avoiding the valley, asleep in the silence of night.

What can there lurk in the valley for candlelight's fearing,
And why do the winds skirt the hills of the far horizon?
"There is only a river, drowsy and weary of dreaming,
And a bird that has stolen the gold from the fires of the sun."
—By Lois Russell (18).
New York.

Pretty Kitty

Oh, come here you pretty kitten,
Look! Isn't he too cute for words?
Humph—I smell something queer here,
Guess my 'magination works.
Johnny, come and see what I've caught!
The darling thing—it wants some milk.
But—sniff—sniff, what is that funny odor?
Ah! Here comes the farmer over the hill.
Hi, Farmer Brown just see what we've got!
What? Drop it quick! It's a skunk!
—By Strug'ling Harry.

The Rushing Waves

List beside the busy water
Tapping up against the rock,
Tapping, tapping, like a mortar,
With a deadly crushing knock.

On forever it goes booming,
Where rushing water meets the land,
Casting great fish from its bosom—
Fish, caught stranded on the sand.

Forever let it rush and roar,
Until its deep and wide advance,
Overflows upon the shore,
And all is deep and blue expanse.
—By Raymond Miller (16).
New York.

The Model Boy

Little Johnny Pemberly
Is his mother's pride and joy.
He is always clean and neat;
Never teases for a treat;
Always does what he is told,
And is just as good as gold.

He won't play with other boys,
'Cause they make such awful noise,
And he's 'fraid he might get hurt—
Or might fall into the dirt.
So he always stays away,
When the boys are all at play.

All his mother's friends exclaim
"Why don't our boys act the same?
Ours are rough, and boist'rous, too,
And of manners have but few."
But the boys don't think like that—
They all call him "sissycat."
—By Thomas H. Clement (15).
Michigan.

Drawn by Alice Chew (16), *New Jersey*

OUR PAGE THIS MONTH

In spite of the hurry in starting for school we have not neglected Our Page. The copy has been quite as large in volume as ever, and has never seemed more original and unusual. In the words of diarists,--look at the column of Original Poems! One of them came from an American boy over in Germany who is fast losing his command of English. I leave you to discover which one it is.

As far as I know, only one O. P. C. appeared at the State Fair, and that worn by our Charlotte Dolly. Did you wear one? Sorry if we missed you. Berta Griffiths has written to say goodby this month, and this Page will miss her in future. We expect to catch ourselves hunting the paper over in vain for her

3 Tons Heats 8 Rooms!

"With the Bulldog Furnace I used 3 tons of hard coal last winter to heat our 8 room house."—Lester F. Coons, Ellenville, N. Y.

More Heat With Less Fuel

"I have had my Bulldog furnace for three winters. It takes the place of two heaters and then some, burning less coal with much more comfort. Every room is warm. Give me a Bulldog for comfort!"—Walter N. Burlingame, 41 Rural Ave., Lowville, N. Y.

Keeps Home Cozy With Less Fuel Than Stove

"I am sending a snapshot of my country home in which we installed a Bulldog Furnace. Will say that with the severe winter our house has been cozy at all times, with less fuel than was used for one stove."—A. E. Durggins, Rt. 4, Cumberland, Md.

After 6 Years—"Heats as Good as Ever"

Our furnace has been in use 6 years and heats as good as ever."—Arthur Cloepfil, R. F. D. No. 1, Rock Port, Mo.

Fuel Saved Pays for Furnace

"This is the second winter I have used the Bulldog and the savings in my coal bills have paid for my furnace!"—Milton E. Spain, Casey, Ia.

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cheerful notes on gardening. It seems to us that Dave Pratt would fill a book, and that everyone would want to read it.

A great many Our Page readers are going away from home this September in search of education. Until recently people have thought that education was something for children, something which a man either got or missed in his early years. In a sense no living person is completely educated, for while he lives the learning process is never completed. There does come a time when by changes in behavior, social grace, or more correct use of language, education may be judged to have taken hold, but this is only on the outside. To be really educated one must form a habit of weighing facts, and of judging;— consider, question, seek evidence, doubt. Men tend to display their information and conceal their education. When you go to the Great Storehouse of Information, ages on ages of it, compiled for your use, take care that you judge, as well as memorize.

A slight change has been suggested in the wording of our heading this month. From the first it has been easier to say "Our Page" than "Boys And Girls." Do you like it? It has been said by many that they prefer "Our Art," though one contributor wonders if the word "mirror" might be used in some way to show a reflection of our monthly pursuits. At any rate we must go slowly in making a change, and would like to have your idea about it.

Now for those frosty mornings. October has been put into rhyme and prose so much that it might seem that there is nothing new to tell about her. But look very closely, notice everything that goes on about you, get the full value of living. The cows that yearn for apples across the fence, the peaches that must be stripped of their lovely garments, the harvesting of the corn crop, the boy who walks on stilts, the girl picking grapes—how many new scenes can you bring to Our Page? Send work before the 5th of the month if meant for October. Material is welcome always and will be held if received later. Address Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

Drawn by Charlotte Booth, New York

A Prayer For Sleep

O Sandman of my baby days, shut my eyes up tight,
O Sandman, my Sandman, let me lisp "goodnight."
O Sandman of my baby days, soothe my wearied feet,
O Sandman, my Sandman, that babies always meet.

O Sandman of my childhood, open up your bag,
O Sandman, my Sandman, who makes my footsteps lag;
O Sandman of my childhood, scatter dreams to me,
O Sandman, my Sandman, waft me o'er the lea.

—By Grace V. Cullis (18).
Connecticut.

Pals

I and my dog—staunch pals are we
We tramp the hills together;
We tramp the hills and we tramp the lea,
Be it wet or sunny weather.

Chasing the cows under the hill,
Through pine woods scented sweet;
Over the ledges and never still,
Scaring each chipmunk we meet.

Or lying quiet upon the earth,
Gazing up into the sky.
Or laughing out in a world of mirth—
We two, my dog and I.

—By Eugenia Power (16).
Vermont.

My Diary

(Continued from Page 1211)

July 5. — Aunt Lillian left for Summer school today, and gee! what a busy day this has been. Mailed three letters, one to Iva. O. L. gave me a dime snd so did Grandma so I've plenty of money for stamps. Hurrah! Tried to catch some more rats today, but nothing doing, they're lying low. Pa caught one in a trap, though! Finished some interesting reading, too. This noon two bowls stuck and Jane asked me to get them out for her. Easy. Brought them in to her and said, "Hail! The conquering hero comes!" It is evident that the poet of that song composed it for my benefit.

Say, diary, did you ever hear that reader of Our Page, wonder who Locked Doors is. That's your name of course, diary, ol' man, and I shall baptize you with a blotch of ink one of these fine days, See if I don't.

This noon, mine sister and I did converse amongst ourselves in French, and so much noise did we make that the honorable Grandfather verily did believe a magpie puddin' would grace the supper table. Ah! Treacherous One.

This early, some sprightly rats I did perceive, and woe to my blasphemous tongue! For ever and aye, so vainly, stones I did throw. The stones, they hit them not! And as my hands did vainly twitch about a gravelled stone, mine wonderin' eyes did, glittering, light upon a nestling butterfly. Me thinks I smell a rat! 'Tis so. Ah, see those beetle eyes, that pointy noise that twinkles in the air? Pon my word! Another and yet another do I see. Phew! Lower away. D'ye see that one whisk out of one hole into the other?

Comment. No, Rommie, Willey and the calf are two separate friends. One a "she" and the other an "it." —Pembroke The Terrible.

August 27. — Job did something funny today. He was in the granary when I went out to feed the chickens. I threw him a little grain. He cackled and called for the hens, and with great fuss, doled it out to them. And all the time he kept edging nearer the door. Pretty soon he tumbled out backwards. He scrambled up and looked about. On catching me laughing at him he marched off with a grieved and dignified mien.

August 30.—R. N. Y. came today. Read O. P. with relish. I've changed my mind about Pembroke again; this time I'd stake my hat (and it's a good one) that P. the T. is Eeli Hirsimaki. Eeli has kept pretty still about Pembroke, but! Have I missed my guess?

Sis went to see the principal about her course. She's afflicted with indecision. Middlin' weather, as usual.—"Rommie."

Cotton Pickin' Time

Git out de sacks, Kezia,
And bring de baskets. Jake.
Maw, you call the chillun,
And tell 'em haste to make!

Caz I just been lookin'
And what you guess I see?
De cotton's open an'
Needs pickin'—yes-sir-ree.

Start down in de south field,
Dat's where it's open thick,
And I tells every one
Git busy now an' pick

Caz when de sun goes down,
An' de day's work am o'er,
We each one wants to have
Two hundred pounds or more.

So git de sacks Kezia,
And bring dem baskets down.
Come on heah, you folkses,
What makes you stan' around?

Don' you all heah me say
Dat field is open white,
An' needs a pickin' clean
Befo' dis very night?

—By Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

The poem in the original column last month which was give without author's name was written by Opal Whitney, (14), Ohio.

Drawn by Dorothy Price (15), New York

"My sympathies are all with "Pembroke the Terrible," but he brought all his troubles on himself. Next time don't use a name like "the Terrible,"—People are curious that way, Pembroke. I'd like to receive letters from those who would care to spend five cents to write to Europe. I'll be glad to furnish stamp collectors with German and French stamps to start them off. There was a time when I used to impatiently wait for every edition of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER containing the Boys and Girls' Page, and when I, by arriving ahead of my sister, procured the said copy, used to avidly read until there was nothing that I could not by heart retell; even the cooking department. Recently, a poem by Pembroke the Terrible aroused my enthusiasm, and I again become a member, sending what some people might call fit for the scrap basket,—which it is."—Peter Castalde, Germany.

"THE R. N. Y. came today. The diaries are getting better and better, I think. Say, is P. the T. James Buscaglia? I've eliminated all of my other correspondents but one, and evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of him. I really enjoyed Grace Cullis's story about him. Also Antoinette's poem "A Summer Day."—Lois Russell, New York.

"Pembroke, let me tell you what I think. You are not a girl at all,—merely a boy who sends poems in, under a non de plume, and drawings by your real name. Don't forget names, as Stephen Chrappa and Eeli Hirsimaki. The first one suits very well, whose name has never been mentioned."—Elizabeth Weaver, (16). Pennsylvania.

"I am most glad to shake, Pembroke; yes, I have a sister. I shall always hold in mind this, P. the T. Gentlemen may prefer blondes, but Pembroke prefers calves. School to me means heat, books, and teachers. Funny, isn't it, but we never forget how gentle a teacher's voice sounded, or how they looked to us the last day. To me teachers always were tyrants, and the principal a usurper."—Raymond Miller, (16), New York.

"To the author of the story "Pembroke Goes Housekeeping," I, Pembroke the Terrible, extend a thistle-filled palm. If you're kind to dumb animals, Miss Cullis, please to return the monkey his face. And, listen here, Raymond Miller, I'm going to upset your guess. No, I'm not Berta Griffiths. If I was I couldn't be me, and if I am I, I can't be Berta, and if I was Berta, Berta couldn't be me, see? Miss Wilfert, you are right in part of your guess about me, and in part of it you are wrong. Now Miss Hinxman, if you ever write a diary for our column, we'll look for you out walking with the boys and playing tennis with them."—Pembroke The Terrible.

"It certainly must take a most extreme case of egotism to write the articles which the Advocate has written. I see that some diarists have used the word "my." I thought that was forbidden by the Advocate. At least I think I've really hit upon Pembroke's identity. At first it was quite baffling—but now it is quite clear that Pembroke is Mary Pesce."—Clark Allender, (14), West Virginia.

List Of Contributors

* Marks names of those whose work appears this month.

New York.—*Marion Wiethorn (17), *Marguerite Grau (17), *Eleanor Weaver (14), Isabelle Bresee, John Mucha (17), Alice Richards, Nellie Kayder, Gertrude Lehman (9), Florence Luft (15), Lydia Luft (13), *Dorothy Price (15), Janet Ingersoll, *Lois Russell, Sonne Wellstrom (12), Vera Hayes (10), *Raymond Miller (16), *Elizabeth Phelps (15), Edward McCarthy, Harriet Stuart (13), Ethlyn Chamberlyn, George Hammond (9), Edith Wanser (17), Hazel Alling, Marjorie Van Brocklin (13), Hilda Yancey (14), Edna Sutton, Norma Nordstrom, Mazella Baker (14), Ina Seegott (14), *Teresa Prinzing (15).

Pennsylvania.—*Elizabeth Weaver (16), Margaret Esslinger (12), Harriet Esslinger (11), *James Buscaglia, Mary Fretz (14), *Elsie Mae Springer (16), *Rena Cook (13).

New Jersey.—*Alice Chew (16), Sadie Allen (16).

Connecticut. — *Grace Cullis (18), *Berta Griffiths (19), Priscilla Codding (15), *Franz Wittman (15).

Massachusetts.—John Pietrosky.

West Virginia.—*Clark Allender.

New Hampshire.—Doris Butler (11), Dorothy Cheney (15).

Vermont.—*Eugenia Powers.

Rhode Island.—Frances McCall.

Maryland.—Mary Gelletly (12), Louise Haas, Shirley Herber (14), Mable Stolzfus (10).

Delaware.—Dorothy Anderson (14).

Michigan.—*Thomas Clement (15).

Ohio.—Jane Goddard, Roberta Hayes, Mary Hayes, Opal Whitney (14).

Germany.—Paul A. Castalde (17).

Letters Wanted

Gladys Giles (15), New York; Kenneth Walsh (12), Connecticut; Sarah Schellenger (14), New Jersey; Work for Our Page by Charlotte Booth, New York.

Exchange

"I want to exchange postcard views with you boys and girls. View of every kind and three, four, five at a time in an envelope along with your letter and name and address."—Joseph Dillenbach, New York.

"I have many birch-bark bookmarks that I will give away to anybody who will write me an autograph sheet 6x8 in. with their favorite author and a few lines of a poem written by him or her, and the name, age, birthday and sender of each."—Marguerite Grau (17), New York.

"I am starting a memory book, and would like to receive sheets 6x4½ in. from all members of Our Page. They may have drawing, verse or both. Be sure to enclose name and address. I'm willing to exchange." — Louise Palmerone (13), New York.

"I am starting an O. P. C. portfolio. Please won't everyone who reads Our Page send me a drawing or original poem, or story, with name and address? The size is 8x6 in."—Mary Fretz, Pennsylvania.

"I wish that all readers of O. P. would send me an autograph sheets 6x4½ in., with verse or drawing. Also I will promise to answer all letters I receive."—Levina Giles, New York.

"I would like O. P. readers to send me autograph verses. Please put your names to it, and a drawing, if you wish. The size of autograph is to be 4x4 in. I will exchange verses if wished."—Anna Mae Martin (14), Pennsylvania.

"Would like to receive more autograph verses, sheet 6x4½ in. Have not time to answer letters, but will send verses in exchange." — Edith Wanser (17), New York.

A Book's Complaint

"Dear little boy," said a book one day,
"Why do you strap me so tight?
You only read me in the day,
And not at all in the night."

'Why do you wet your thumb,
When you turn my pretty pages?
As if I am not worth a crumb,
Though I cost a good day's wages?"

'Do not turn my pages down
And make me cry with pain;
Because I am a pretty book,
And like to have a tidy look."

'And never leave me in the rain,
And fill me with wrinkles and stains,
Because I am valued lots,
And hate to be covered with spots."

—Dolores Cheshire (12), Maryland.

The Home Dressmaker

FALL CHANGES. — Flares, waist lines and irregular hems in the early Fall models prepare us for the swing of the pendulum towards more dignified styles. A surprising number of new models have the skirt hanging in a point at one side, while the plain tailored skirts with even hem line come down about midway between knee and ankle. One man remarked to us that however long the skirts may be when worn for evening or ceremonious afternoon occasions, he was quite sure girls going to business would not be induced to lengthen their skirts. This showed, however, a lack of knowledge of feminine psychology, for girls who earn their living are always ready to adopt new styles, and certainly would not permit long skirts to be considered a privilege of the leisure class. The street length now coming in is modest, sensible and smart. With the new styles we shall find an increasing demand for corsets once more, which will seem a hardship to young persons who have grown up in a corsetless era. It is not likely that we shall ever go back to pinched-in wasp waists, but the loosely-clad swaying figure seems fading out. We also find that longer gloves are to be worn and the newer displays show a return to the eight or 10-button lengths, with elbow length for wear with short sleeves.

A JERSEY ENSEMBLE.—Among the new frocks and ensembles we see many jersey or knitted fabrics with horizontal stripes. The first model illustrated shows one of these dresses, a jersey with irregular stripes of fawn, brown and oyster white. This dress had a skirt with pleats at the sides to give it flare, and a yoke in rounded points, which fitted snugly around the hips. The waist had a square neck and short little cap sleeves. The only trimming consisted of six small bows put at one side of the front. These bows, very formal and tailored in effect, were also made of jersey, three white and three dark brown. We call special attention to these little bows, because they are so often used for trimming, and give a smart touch. Sometimes a tiny buckle is used in the center of the bow. This ensemble was completed by a little coat of the cardigan type, the material dark brown jersey. This suit was warm enough for early Fall, and later could be worn under a top coat if desired. The hat shown was a close shape of dark brown velvet. All the brown and tan shades are very popular. With these informal suits or dresses of the sports type sensible brown shoes and lisle stockings are often worn. The lisle sports stockings are often in fancy patterns or mesh weave, and are very attractive.

ANOTHER STRIPED JERSEY.—The second model illustrated is another horizontally striped jersey in gray and taupe. This had more accentuated curves, the skirt being given a flare by inserted godets. The waist was trimmed with stitched bands of the material, the little patch pocket on either side being inserted into the band below, which came up in a little battlement over it. Similar battlement bands formed the cuffs. A band of pale gray edged the round neck, and there was an attached scarf of the striped jersey bordered with deep sloping bands of the gray. The close little pale gray felt hat was folded back to give the "highbrow" effect seen in so many of the Fall hats. This dress, with its loose-wristed gray suede gloves, is very good style for Fall.

A VELVET PRINCESS DRESS.—The model in the center shows the longer fitted princess style now favored. This was raisin velvet; the upper part was curved at the waist by a little shirring, while the lower part of the dress was fitted by a pointed seam coming up in front. The skirt was cut with a decided flare, and had an irregular hem line, being shorter in the front than at sides and back. The sleeves were long and tight, and there was no trimming except a round collar of cream lace, with a little fan-shaped jabot in front. Many velvet dresses have yokes, collars or berthas of white, cream or ecru lace; sometimes lace cuffs also. Sometimes the waist is made with a jacket effect with a lingerie guimpe. The dresses are generally not only longer, but also more elaborate than for some seasons past; the curve at the waist is often given by shirrings or pleats, and there is a tendency with all the skirts to give a flare below the knees, by pleats, godets, flounces or a circular cut.

BROTHER AND SISTER.—It is a pretty idea now to dress small boys and girls in clothes to match, and we see many styles described as "brother and sister" suits or coats. It is true that the little girl pictured wears skirts, and the little boy shorts, but the little girl wears bloomers, and both suits are alike in patch pockets and the bit of embroidery down the front. These little suits and dresses to match are made in sizes 2 to 6, materials being cotton broadcloth, gingham and jersey. We have also seen these little suits in blue serge. Many children's clothes are also made of challis, there being some especially pretty styles in the striped challis. This material washes very well; we have seen a great variety of colors and patterns at 92 cents a yard.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—Ensemble shades in stockings are offered, for to look well dressed the wearer must select shades that go with her costume. The suntan shades should only be worn with brown; other fashionable shades for brown are brown sugar, maple sugar and dusty beige. With black, cocoa taupe or gun metal are desirable, also maple sugar and beige. With the exception of gun metal, these shades are worn with any color except red, with which anything of the brown sugar shade would better be omitted, the taupes and beiges or the soft shade of maple sugar being preferred.

Fall Clothes Show Changes in Outline

Among the new hats are some very becoming shapes in velvet with wide drooping brims, usually merely trimmed with a band and bow of narrow velvet. These are "dress" hats for formal wear, and are more often seen in black and brown than other colors. The smaller hats are usually folded off the forehead, but it is possible to find some with brims. Off-the-face turbans without any brim should be chosen very cautiously by women who wear glasses, for they are not usually as becoming as a brim of some sort.

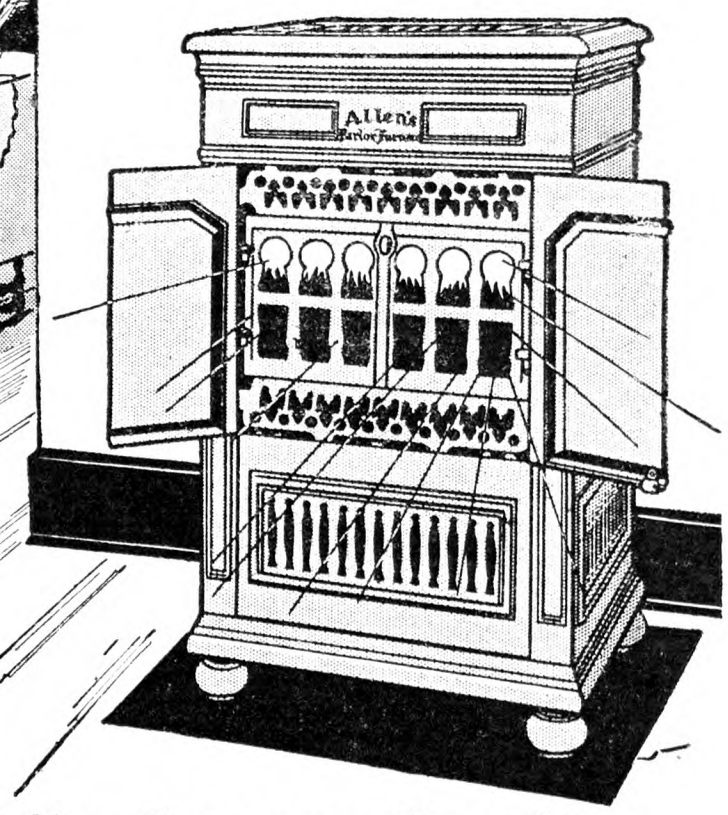
Among the school ensembles we find pretty styles for the younger girls. Among them we noticed a pretty coat of tan and brown camel's-hair with a nutria collar, to be worn with a dress of printed challis. The dress had a velvet tie belt, and collar of unbleached linen.

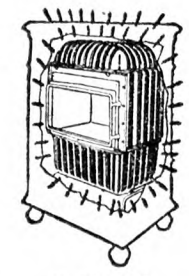
We are often asked for advice as to buying some very inexpensive fur coat which is called by a fancy and sometimes misleading name. We are obliged to give the same answer to all these inquiries; no worth-while fur coat is low in price, and the woman who can only give around $75 or a little more for her Winter coat is unwise to think of fur. Cloth, warmly interlined, with fur cuffs and collar, will give good service, and look better than the cheap fur. The cheaper fur coats have been so common that many women able to buy good furs have preferred fine cloth with fur trimming the past year or two. When it is decided to buy a fur coat, never purchase from an unknown firm offering special bargains. The fur "gyps" are plentiful, and can always wriggle out of a guarantee. A high-class house does not risk its reputation by unfair dealing.

One of the new styles for the coming Winter is a cloth coat with a shoulder cape of fur. It takes the place of a fur coat, but costs about as much.

Flowers thrive in Allen Heated Homes

The ALLEN is of compact design, walnut porcelain enamel finish that can be dusted with a cloth.





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A Farmer's Opinions

"Helping a Neighbor."—When (Sept. 8) I stopped at John's home, to make his acquaintance and see his farm in Orange Co., N. Y., his sister informed me that "he left a few minutes ago to help a neighbor." It was a misty Sunday morning. Two heavy showers during the evening before had refreshed the drought-stricken community. Lightning had struck some tree and a few buildings in the township. Local telephones were spreading and confirming reports of fires, as well as tidings of joy. Rain had come. It was general in its visitation. Gratitude was welling up in simple words from human hearts. Everybody felt it. Every living thing shared it. John's sister was visibly glad. We sat on the porch and talked. In her face shone the strength and kindliness that are born of patient devotion to duties well done.

A Good Turn.—One of John's neighbors—who is inexperienced in dairying—didn't know why the butterfat in his evening's milking had for several days been much lower by test than it was in the morning's output. The difference couldn't be accounted for by any known factor in the condition, feeding and handling of his cows. Was something happening to his milk between the time when it was put in the cooler and the next morning when it was hauled to market? John's advice was invited. He gave it by giving himself to a personal consideration of his new neighbor's problem on Sunday morning. What John's findings and suggestions were, I don't know; it is certain, however, that he found a clue to the suspicious mystery, and thereby put his neighbor in the way of helping himself. The secret will some day be revealed. On the basis of what the neighbor reported, a fair guess would be that somebody was stealing his cream in the night. John didn't hazard a guess, however, nor offer any counsel over the telephone. He went to his neighbor's home, eager and resolved to do him a good turn if he could. There are Johns and many women like John's sister in every farming community. Not much is said about them at home or elsewhere. The old virtues, and the best things that people do, are seldom mentioned. Crimes, disasters, accidents and vanities are the favorite inspirations of producers of "news" and publicity.

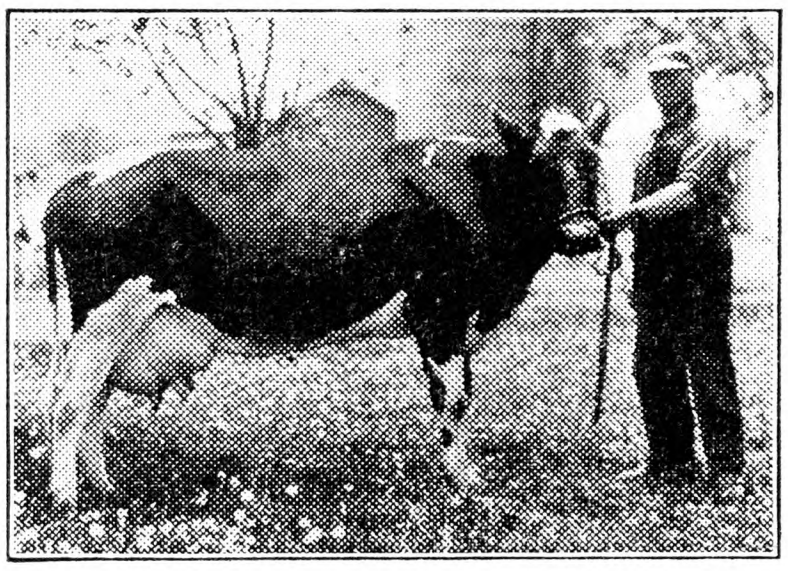
An Exceptional Farm.—At my first sight of John's home, barn, silo and fields, visible from the road, I knew that his was an exceptional property, under good, personal management. It doesn't look like a farm for sale, nor like the burial place of ambition and hope. The buildings and fences are in good repair. They don't need painting. I like the lie of his land, and the view from his porch. The vineyard appeared, at a distance, to be fruitful. His silage cutter, with its blowpipe reaching up to the top of his tall, red silo, was set in readiness for Monday's morning operation. His corn was taller, thicker and cleaner at the edge of the nearest field than any that I had seen in the county. I did not see his cows; nor did I prowl around in his barn and on his premises. If a stranger should show himself through my buildings and over my farm in my absence, I could not commend his behavior. Some farmers exhibit a lack of thoughtfulness when they conduct themselves through barns, fields, pastures, feedlots, orchards and pastures belonging to men whom they don't know. Private property is private, whether it be a poor man's farm, a steel plant or a millionaire's estate. John is the kind of man who, without warning by a sign, would "keep out" unless he was invited in and conducted by the owner or his representative. Several farmers in John's neighborhood referred to the big, first-class team of drafters that he likes and works. They are locally well-known.

Muck Lands Valuable. — Considerable muck or peaty land in several parts of Orange County is coming into use. A tract near the little town of Florida, for example, is owned and devoted to truck crops by industrious foreigners, who, in favorable seasons, earn high returns on their investments of money and labor in it. Some of these owners would not sell their holdings for $1,000 an acre. None of them at the outset paid as much as $50 an acre for it. About 10 years ago a number of them got together and tried to work out a drainage system for their land. Local experts who interested themselves in the project proposed an assessment of $200 an acre to raise money with which to do the work. The foreigners rejected the proposal, and went ahead on their own resources. They brought the muck land into use, and did it themselves. At Graycourt on Sept. 7 I waited an hour for the gasoline-propelled one-car "train" to carry me to Washingtonville. Most of about 50 acres of muck land, near Graycourt, is under cultivation by foreigners, who began their careers in this country with little or no capital except their own strength and determination. Their crops this year are poor to fair. Most of their income will probably come from head lettuce. They have done hard, slow work for years in subduing muck land, and are accumulating property. Their standard of living has been and still is far below that of natives in the adjacent community. It could not be otherwise. Their industrious children, however, will be Americans, like the rest of us, and maybe better qualified than lots of us to meet the changed conditions of the new age. Thousands of foreigners on American soil are doing much the same kind of work as our great-grandparents did, and are living on perhaps a little higher plane.

Peat and Marl.—N. P. Anderson, who is versed in gardening and orcharding, does this kind of work on the Walgrove Farm of Hampden E. Tener, a Milking Shorthorn breeder at Washingtonville in Orange County. A year ago Mr. Anderson, who was born in the northland of the famous Charles XII, bought 50 acres of peaty or muck land near Little Britain at what I should say was a buyer's price. He has taken preliminary steps toward ditching and clearing it for cultivation. Cauliflower is one of the crops that he intends to grow. When properly reclaimed and handled, land like his is highly productive, in good years. It is as black as coal, and of about the same color and texture for more than 10 feet down. It is so rich in humus that in dry weather it will burn on the surface, if ignited. Some shallow holes in it were made by fire. Truck crops, like onions, celery, lettuce and potatoes, in some instances, yield heavily on muck soils in favorable seasons. As a rule, this type of land is covered with a jungle of rank weeds and coarse marsh grasses, and brush on its higher elevations. Last year in Jefferson Co., N. Y., I learned that a large parcel of muck land there is being developed for sale by the cubic yard for fertilizing purposes. Muck land is deficient in potash and calcium or lime. In Northern Indiana and Northeastern Illinois, large areas of peaty lands produce immense corn crops, in good corn years, if they are treated with potash and ground limestone. Soils of this class are common in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Most of these soils will eventually come into profitable use. They have long been neglected resources. So also have our marl beds, which are widely distributed. These are rich in carbonate of lime. This substance is essential to the best growth of many of our best legumes. Muck lands in the Eastern States are more valuable than those in other States because they are within quick reach, by truck or train, of the world's best markets for the crops that they will produce.

Orange County Spies. — With Mr. Anderson I walked through blocks of bearing trees in a number of apple orchards in the Rock Tavern region of Orange County, and talked with their owners, who were picking and packing the fruit. He has worked in many of the leading orchards of the county, sorted apples for a prominent commission merchant in the metropolitan area, and knows all of the varieties that are grown in the Hudson Valley. As a sorter, he handled 68 varieties. Many of these no longer are grown. Hundreds of old orchards, representing a long list of varieties, were set out primarily to produce apples for family use. Most of these orchards are dying out or are practically barren. Commercial growers today plant those varieties that are best adapted to the quality and lie of their land, and are most popular in domestic and foreign markets. A New York City Italian, to whom the bulk of Orange County's best apples is consigned, says that the finest Spies in America come from that county, and that 20 years ago they were as good as they are now. Much of the land there is especially suited to this variety, in Mr. Anderson's opinion. George MacDowell is working toward specialization in Spies. R. L. Knapp's Spies are particularly good this season. A high percentage of apples of good market quality, taking the drought into account, was coming from the trees into the packing house on Whitecloud Farm, managed by E. O. Bacher. These growers report 25 per cent to normal yields for the varieties that they produce. They were selling at satisfactory prices. A deficiency in size, attributed to dry weather, has increased the cost of picking and packing. On Mr. MacDowell's farm some English walnut trees, planted about 20 years ago, are bearing.

Orchard Notes.—Apple trees of the same age and variety are different from one another in many respects. Some of the differences are visible. A tree, if we knew all the facts about it, is not a mere unit in a block, but a distinct individual, possessed of peculiarities that are useful, undesirable or unimportant. The heredity and behavior of every tree are affected by a complex of factors. Amongst these are soil, weather, accidents and treatment in the nursery and orchard. We observed that some trees of the same age and variety, on the same type of land and only a few rods apart, in one of the orchards visited, had suffered to a greater extent than others from the drought. Why? The selection of varieties will be refined until it includes the ferreting out of certain valuable strains and qualities within the varieties that have given best accounts of themselves in a given location. Alert growers are doing considerable budding and grafting every year. They are thereby getting more useful bearing wood, and adapting their trees to the weather, soil and land-lie of their farms. They are giving thoughtful attention to factors that were seldom if ever mentioned 25 years ago by apple-growers. These



He has two champions on his farm—Wincowis Mandy Homestead, and the McCormick-Deering Cream Separator. Mr. Hughes' letter makes good reading.

Gentlemen:

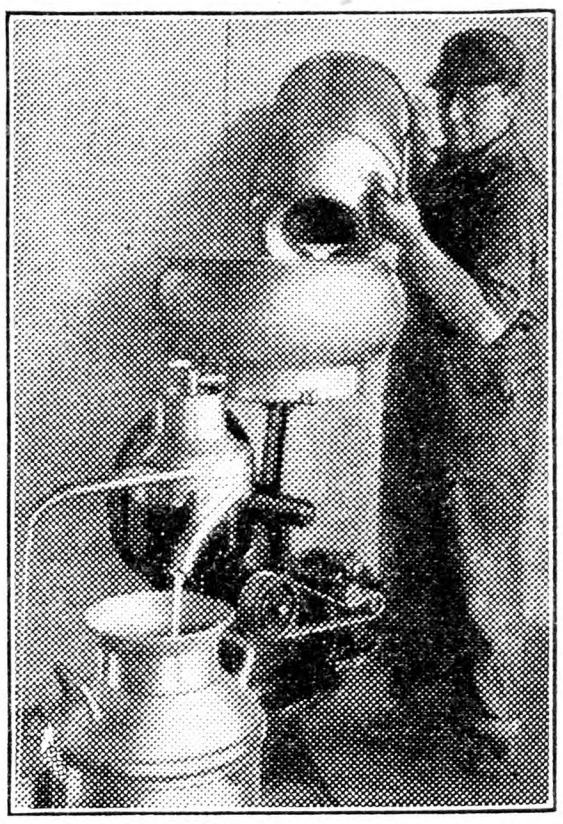
Some time ago I purchased a motor-driven No. 6 McCormick-Deering ball-bearing cream separator and to say that I am well pleased with it would be putting it mildly. It is without a doubt the smoothest-running, closest-skimming, and the easiest-to-wash cream separator I have ever used, and I have used several. This machine skims the milk from my herd of 25 pure bred Holsteins, of which Wincowis Mandy Homestead, World's Champion, is a part.

Wincowis Mandy Homestead is four years and two months old. During the 365 days just passed she has broken all world's records for her class, having given 20,114-2/10 pounds of milk. From this milk I skimmed with the McCormick-Deering cream separator 853-1/10 pounds of butter fat, which is also a world's record in the Junior four-year-old class of the yearly division.

Recently I had a test made of the skimmilk, and to my surprise found that there was less than 1/100th of 1 per cent of butter fat left in the skimmed milk after it had been run through the McCormick-Deering. This was certainly a remarkable test. In reality I have two champions on my farm: Wincowis Mandy Homestead and the McCormick-Deering—a combination hard to beat. To every breeder of fine dairy cows I recommend the McCormick-Deering. Yours very truly,

Earl Hughes,
Wincowis Stock Farm, Neenah, Wis.

May 18, 1929



Study the McCormick-Deering at the dealer's store. Note the lasting quality, the ball bearings at all speed points, the simple efficient design, the heavy tinware, the automatic lubrication, and the dozens of other features. Six sizes—350 to 1500 pounds per hour. All sizes can be equipped with electric motor or power drive. Ask about the liberal time-payment plan.

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factors include the effect of air currents and air drainage on trees; the relation of land slope, elevation, exposure and drainage to orchard welfare; the best spraying, pollinating, manuring, cultivating, mulching, pruning, thinning and marketing techniques and practices, and the control of mice and other rodents. Commercial apple-growing is a complicated, fascinating and highly specialized art and science. Apparently, therefore, it demands exceptional men, operating in special locations. One concludes that it will oftener penalize than reward the average man who undertakes to grow market apples. Fortunately, however, the average young man can learn how to be exceptional as an apple grower. Mr. Anderson, pointing to an 18-year-old McIntosh, asked me what it was worth. My answer was "$35." He concurred in this estimate, but said that an expert had recently valued this tree and others of its age and variety at $75 each. We used to figure, in managing our 50-acre Missouri orchard, that a tree was worth $1 when we set it out, and $1 more each year thereafter until it reached the peak of its usefulness. D. C. W.

Feeding Calves

How should I feed two Spring calves? They have been kept in the barn and fed Alfalfa and about 1½ quarts of Jersey milk each twice daily. I would like to quit giving them this milk. H. H. D.
Munnsville, N. Y.

The milk may be taken away from the calves at any time. If they have plenty of good Alfalfa hay, they will need very little more. They will, however, probbaly grow faster if they are fed some grain. A 16 per cent protein ready-mixed ration will give good results, or, if you wish to make your own, 30 lbs. of cornmeal or hominy, 30 lbs. of whole or ground oats, 30 lbs. of wheat bran and 10 lbs. of old process linseed oilmeal is a standard mixture. Give enough to keep the calves growing nicely, but not too fat (from 3 to 6 lbs. daily) and be sure they have plenty of water at all times.
H. H. W.

Shorthorn Trade News

A. S. Harrison & Son, Herndon, Va., write: "Milking Shorthorns seems to be coming to the front in this section, where there is a ready sale for all the stock we can spare."

Christ O. Noben & Son, Lake Park, Minn., write: "Shorthorns are getting in better demand than they were a few years ago, especially the Milking Shorthorns."

Elmore & Bullington, Hillsboro, Ill., recently purchased from Stanley J. Gardner, Croswell, Mich., the Milking Shorthorn bull, Alasa Musician 14th and 11 Milking Shorthorn females.

C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., writes; "I was much pleased with the interest shown in Shorthorns at the Bowling Green, Mo., picnic. They held a calf show, 8 or 10 excellent calves being shown There is a rapidly growing interest in the calf club show at our State fair."

James E. Williams, Moorefield, W. Va., writes: "I have sold out of bulls and have had calls for more."
J. L. T.

Live Stock Sales

Sept. 27. — Guernseys. Louis Merryman's sale, Timonium, Md. Herrick-Merryman Sales Co., Sparks, Md.

Sept. 28.—Jerseys. John J. Getty & Son, Granville, N. Y.

Oct. 2.—Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 4.—Western New York Guernsey sale, Marion, N. Y.; John S. Rich, Mgr.

Oct. 5.—Greystone Jersey Farm, West Chester, Pa.

Oct. 12. — Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 28. — Holsteins. National Ormsby Sale. Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Peterson Co., sale managers.

Oct. 30. — Ayrshires. Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club tenth annual consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y.; R. E. Mead, sale manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Nov. 5-6. — Holsteins, Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 6. — Guernseys. Wisconsin State Guernsey sale, Waukesha. Gavin McGerrow, Pewaukee, Wis., sec'y.

Nov. 12-13.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac. Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas, Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers

Nov. 19-22. — U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Oct. 7-12. — Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 10. — Fourth annual Sewickley Guernsey Cattle Club Show, Alleghany County Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa., Carlos E. Norton secretary.

Oct. 12-19—National Dairy Exposition St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 17-20. — American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Nov. 7-10. — Autumn Exhibition, Horticultural Society of New York, Museum of Natural History, New York.

Nov. 13-14-15. — Westchester County Poultry Association, Annual Show Peekskill, N. Y. Chos. H. Chapman, Sec'y., Pleasantville, N. Y.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 10-13.—Vermont State poultry exhibit, St. Albans, Vt., L. B. Allen, secretary.

Jan. 15-19, 1930. — Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show. D. Lincoln Orr, Secy. Orr's Mills, Cornwall, New York.

Connecticut Aberdeen-Angus

Aberdeen-Angus cattle from the herd of G. Carlton Fancher, New Canaan, Conn., not only won five first prizes at the recent New York State Fair, but the female championships as well. It was inadvertently stated on page 1164 that "both grand championships" in this breed went to Briarcliff Farms, Inc., whereas the fact is that, according to the official awards, Proud Lucile of Tatomok from the Fancher herd, was the senior and grand champion female, while the junior champion was Janet of Tamtomok, from the same herd.

Subscribers' Exchange

Other Advertisements of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 1219.

NEW crop, exquisite, pure clover honey; five-pound pail, $1.25; six pails, $6 postpaid. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FOR SALE—Candee incubator, 3,600 capacity, also Hall incubator, 6,000 capacity, both in good condition; price low. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, Theresa, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

TOBACCO—Virginia gold leaf smoking, chewing, mild, mellow—like rare old wine: 4 pounds, $1, 9 pounds, $2 postpaid. BELMONT FARMS, Box J, Chatham, Virginia.

PURE Vermont maple sugar, candy, syrup; write for prices. CHESTER CARVER, Weston, Vt.

SLEEP on a fresh-picked balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma; most sufferers from hay fever will be relieved; refreshing in the sick room and shut-ins; excellent gift for sweetheart and friends; cretonne; 2½ lbs., $1.25 postpaid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

NO. 2 MINNETONNA butter-maker, motor driven, $30; Florence oil stove, oven attached, 5 burners in all, $25; both in good condition. ROSEMONT FARM, R. F. D. 2, Sharpsburg, Pa.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vermont.

HONEY—60 lbs. best clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; 24 sections clover comb, $5; buckwheat, $4; not prepaid; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WALNUT drop-lid secretary for sale; a genuine antique, in excellent condition; price two hundred dollars. GREEN MOUNTAIN FARM, Townshend, Vt.

FOR SALE—5-pound pail buckwheat, $1 prepaid in the third zone; buckwheat comb honey, $4.25 per case of 24 boxes not prepaid. ALBERT BORNING, Interlaken, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2, postpaid; 5-lb. pails, $9.50 per doz., here. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone; prices free on 60-lb. cans clover, light amber and white comb. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Eastern Shore sweet potatoes, $1 per bushel hamper; $3 per barrel, during September and October, f.o.b. Painter. G. W. WARREN, Painter, Va.

WANTED—Hunters and week-end parties, 85 miles from New York City, located in forest reserves of Catskill Mountains Park line; $18 per week or $3 per day; bath. EDITH B. BARRETT, Pepacton, Delaware Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—Fordson tractor, double plow, haymower, price low. JOHN GRANT, Darien, Conn.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—New clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90 postpaid. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

∴ DOGS ∴

COON HOUNDS
Combination Fur Hunters, Fox Hounds, Beagle Rabbit Hounds.
On trial. Hunting Supplies. Illustrated catalogue.
RIVERVIEW KENNELS - RAMSEY, ILL.

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

1000 Island Kennel Offers 3 beautiful female Collie Puppies at $8.00 each. Registered. N. W. BARRETT, Clayton, N. Y.

FOR SALE **PED. POLICE PUPPIES** 6 weeks old, from imported stock. MOUNTAINVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. No. 2, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE COON HOUNDS—Shipped on 15 days trial $100. Satisfied customers throughout New England. Rabbit Hounds, $30. SAM LONG, Guntersville, Ala.

50 BROKEN RABBIT BEAGLES and COON HOUNDS—PUPPIES Cheap. Trial. MICHAEL BAUBLITZ, Seven Valleys, Penna.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS—30 day sale—cut pric s. Shipped on approval. SHADY LAWN FARM, Heuvelton, N. Y.

∴ GOATS ∴

GOATS Saanen and Toggenburgs, $15 ea. At stud a Pure White Saanen and Toggenburg Buck, both hornless and very big, fee $5.00. G. VAN OLST Lock Box 5 Midland Park, N. J.

TWO SAANEN BUCKS—1 year old last April, $12 each. Will sell yearling does. Saanen-Toggenburg cross, $15 each. LEONARD LIGHT, Afton, N. Y.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

GUERNSEYS
Surplus Stock for Sale
Bull and Heifer Calves
from 4 months to 2½ years.
From Blood and Tuberculin Tested Herd.
Dams of these calves have made good records in Advanced Registry.
MRS. FRANCIS G. LLOYD
The Maples Bernardsville, N. J.

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

Pure Bred **GUERNSEY BULL** from Accredited Herd
Born June 30th, 1927. A grandson of Imp. Verbena IV of Myrtle Place. Record 14187.3 milk, 705 butter fat in Class G. Also imported bull calf, five months old for sale. LAKE DELWARE FARMS, Delhi, New York

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of Advance Register Breeding at very attractive prices. Write for pedigrees and particulars. TARBELL FARMS - Smithville Flats, N. Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N.Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS FROM A. R. DAMS
Accredited Herd and Negative to Blood Test. Ne Plus Ultra & Langwater Strains. SUNNYSIDE FARM, Red Bank, N. J.

12 HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY **COWS and HEIFERS**
Fresh and springers. Also a few Reg. Bull Calves. Accredited, blood-tested. J. HARLAN FRANTZ, R. 4, Waynesboro, Pa.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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For Sale—REG. JERSEYS
2 Bred 3 year olds. 2 Bred Yearlings
2 Open Heifer Calves. 2 Yearling Bulls
2 Bull Calves
Sybils and Nobles bred to produce and win.
LEVI COWDEN -:- FREDONIA, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two fine young Registered Jersey Bulls, either together or separately. One 18 months old. Other one year old. Price reasonable ROLLING ACRES FARM, Chatham, New York

∴ DAIRY CATTLE ∴

FOR SALE—7 REGISTERED **Brown Swiss Heifers**
coming fresh this fall and early winter (2 two-year-olds, 3 three-year-olds, 2 four-year-olds); yearling bull of no kin and May bull calf. They are choice breeding and type and in excellent condition.
C. M. ROBINSON CONNEAUT LAKE, PA.

ATTRACTIVE AYRSHIRE OFFERING
BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots or less JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, New Jersey

COWS T. B. tested Holsteins and Guernseys. Carload lots, 60 day guaranteed retest. E. C. TALBOT. Leonardsville, N. Y.

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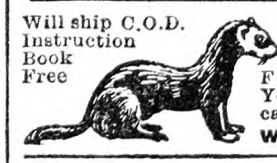
Will ship C.O.D. Instruction Book Free



FERRETS for killing rats, hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $4.50. Females, $5.00. Pair, $9.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

RABBITS—Several Breeds, Remedies, Supplies. List, circular, 10c. SMALL STOCK EXCHANGE, R. 2, Auburn, N. Y.

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ALL SOLD OUT OF SUCCESSOR BERKSHIRES
Except two boars ready for service. Fifty spring pigs, tops of our litters. Only the best offered, the balance sold for feeders.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
J. C. PENNEY, Owner JIMMY DODGE, Manager

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM PULASKI, NEW YORK R. W. Blakely, Mgr.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

Spotted Poland Chinas Sows, Boars, Pigs. A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Pa.

PIGS 6 weeks old, $3.75; 8 weeks, $4.25 each. ROUSE BROS. - Dushore, Pa.

PIGS—Chester Whites
High grade Chester White Pigs, the kind you like to own and grow. Every pig raised on the place. We have been using pure bred boars for 20 years. All sows high grade, all pigs growthy and free from disease—
4 wks. old - $5.00 EACH Shipped C.O.D.
HIGHLAND YARDS, Waltham, Mass. Tel. Wal. 0888-M
L. W. Dean, Owner C. K. Laughton, Manager

PIGS FOR SALE
Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs from large type Boars and sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C. O. D.
Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
4 Weeks Old - $4.00
Also a few Chester White barrows, 4 wks. old, $5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.
A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street
Tel. Wob. 1415 Woburn, Mass.

∴ SHEEP ∴

Tranquillity Farms Dorsets
Special price on good type Dorset yearlings. Rams suitable for flock headers or cross breeding. All stock on approval.
TRANQUILLITY FARMS, ALLAMUCHY, N. J.

REGISTERED CHEVIOTS
Whitpain Farm, Ambler, Pa.
1 One Year Old Ram - - $50
6 This Year Rams - - - 25 each
Address Thomas McNutt, Manager

Purebred Shropshire Rams and Ewes
FOR SALE—Both imported and home bred on imported foundation from the Greatwood Show Flock. "We are Breeding Better Sheep than we can Buy"
GREATWOOD FARM - PLAINFIELD, VT.
W. S. Martin, Owner P. Greig, Manager

1,500 Choice Breeding Ewes FOR SALE
500 Black Faced Yearlings, 500 Michigan Delaine Yearlings, 500 Black Faced, 1 to 4-year-olds. Almond B. Chapman & Sons, So. Rockwood, Mich. 35 miles north of Toledo, O.

Whitney Homestead Hampshires
25 Registered Ewes, 6 months to 6 years, $500
M. C. WHITNEY -:- Susquehanna, Penna.

Southdown and Cheviot SHEEP All ages Both sex
Burton Sheldon - Oneonta, New York

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES and RAMS from prize winning stock. All stock guaranteed. MacNaught Homestead, Bovina Center, N. Y.

For Sale A fine lot of registered **Cheviot Rams** Give description of ram wanted.
H. T. POTTER Mountain Dale Farms CORSICA, PA.

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLINGS and RAM LAMBS. Priced to sell. LEROY C. BOWER, Ludlowville, New York.

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS AND RAM LAMBS STEVENS BROS., Wilson, New York

FOR SALE—Southdown Rams, all ages. L. M. Colbert's Sons, East Chatham, N. Y.

YOUNG EWES For Sale GEO. O. BROWN R. 6, Lockport, N. Y.

∴ HOLSTEINS ∴

18 Months Old REGISTERED **Holstein Bull**
Medium size, splendidly formed, nicely marked and choicely bred. Price, $175. All papers. Other from 1 to 9 months old. Federally Accredited Herd. E. H. FOSTER, Barton, Tioga Co., New York.

SIXTY HEAD OF OUTSTANDING HIGH GRADE SPRINGING
Holstein Cows for Sale
D. F. PIPES - - Watertown, Wisconsin

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER—2 mos. old, $50.00. Bull, $45.00. Certificates accepted. JOSLIN BROS. - Chemung, New York

WESTERN N. Y. GUERNSEY SALE
Held at Caldwell Place, Marion, New York
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1929
65 REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
50 Cows and Heifers fresh or soon to freshen, 10 Open Heifers, 5 Young Bulls
Sons and daughters of Florham Laddie, Langwater Valent and many others.
Catalogues on request. JOHN S. RICH, *Sale Mgr.*, Marion, N. Y.

HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT!

More Dollars per Cow per Year
More Milk Increased milk yield per cow, according to reliable authorities, results in larger profits. Holsteins produce the most milk and butterfat. That's why the majority of dairymen milk Holsteins. *Extension Service*
Send for Literature
The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois 3

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

September 19, 1929.

MILK

September 16: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.06, plus differentionls; Class 2B, $2.31; Class 3, $2.05.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.20; Class 3, $1.95.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.47	@$0.47½
Extra, 92 score		.46½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.42	@ .46
Seconds	.40¼	@ .41½
Lower grades	.38½	@ .39½
Ladles	.33	@ .37
Packing stock	.32	@ .33
Renovated	.38½	@ .39¾
Sweet, fancy	.48½	@ .49
Extra	.47½	@ .48
Firsts	.43	@ .47
Seconds	.41	@ .42½
Centralized	.41½	@ .44

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.25	@$0.26
Fancy	.23½	@ .24
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.24½	@ .25

EGGS

Nearby extra, white	$0.59	@$0.60
Average extras	.50	@ .54
Extra firsts	.41	@ .47
Firsts	.37	@ .40
Pacific Coast, whites	.44	@ .58
Mixed colors,		
Nearby best	.50	@ .55
Gathered, best	.44	@ .46
Common to good	.30	@ .35

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42	@$0.46
Fair to good	.30	@ .40
Roosters	.21	@ .26
Fowls	.30	@ .36
Ducks	.18	@ .23
Geese	.16	@ .22
Turkeys, young toms	.42	@ .46
Hens	.40	@ .42
Squabs, white, lb.	.40	@ .50
Dark, doz.	2.50	@ 3.00
Culls	1.50	@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24	@$0.32
Chickens	.26	@ .32
Roosters	.18	@ .20
Ducks	.20	@ .24
Geese	.13	@ .20
Tame rabbits	.20	@ .24

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@14.25
Bulls	6.00	@ 9.00
Cows	7.00	@ 8.50
Calves, best	16.00	@19.00
Common to good	12.00	@15.00
Sheep	5.00	@ 6.00
Lambs	11.00	@13.50
Hogs	8.25	@11.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.27	@$0.28
Good to prime	.19	@ .25
Culls	.12	@ .16
Steers, 100 lbs.	24.00	@24.50
Bulls	14.00	@14.50
Cows	16.50	@18.50

POTATOES

Jersey, 150-lb. sack	$1.75	@$4.75
L. I., 3 55-lb. sacks	4.50	@ 4.75
150 lbs.	2.00	@ 5.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00	@ 6.25
Me., in bulk, 180 lbs.	5.00	@ 5.25
150 lbs.	4.10	@ 4.50
Idaho, 100 lbs.	4.00	@ 4.25
Sweet potatoes, Va., bbl.	3.00	@ 3.50
Del. and Md., bu.	1.25	@ 1.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00	@$1.25
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00	@ 1.50
Ton	35.00	@40.00
Carrots, bu.	.75	@ 1.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50	@ 3.00
Celery, doz.	.40	@ .65
Eggplants, bu.	.50	@ 1.00
Horseradish, imported, cask	1.50	@ 7.00
Kale, bbl.	1.00	@ 1.50
Lettuce, bu.	1.00	@ 4.50
Lima beans, bu.	1.00	@ 2.00
Peas, bu.	1.00	@ 7.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.50	@ 3.00
Spinach, bu.	.50	@ 1.50
Sweet corn, 100	1.50	@ 3.50
Tomatoes, 6-bskt. crate	1.00	@ 2.25
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.50	@ 3.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Pea	$10.00	@10.50
Red kidney	9.25	@ 9.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.75	@$3.25
Bbl.	2.25	@ 8.00
Peaches, State, bu.	1.50	@ 5.00
Pears, bu.	1.50	@ 4.25
Raspberries, pt.	.10	@ .13
Huckleberries, qt.	.30	@ .50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ¼ bbl.	3.00	@ 3.50
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.35	@ .60

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00	@25.00
No. 2	22.00	@23.00
No. 3	14.00	@20.00
Clover mixed	15.00	@23.00
Straw, rye	17.00	@18.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.47⅛
No. 1 dark Spring	1.54⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.18⅜
Oats, No. 2 white	.60
Rye	1.07⅝
Barley	.80

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.54	@ .55
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.70	@ .75
Gathered	.45	@ .60
Fowls, lb.	.45	@ .55
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@ .55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@ .40
Potatoes, new, lb.	.06	@ .07
Lima beans, lb.	.20	@ .30
Lettuce, head	.10	@ .15
Peaches, doz.	.30	@ .40

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The potato market was somewhat unsettled during the past few days, with a weaker tendency noted, due to the rather liberal supplies. Offerings of potatoes were heavy from Pennsylvania, while Maine and Minnesota stock also arrived quite freely. Pennsylvania Round Whites brought $4.25 to $4.50 per 150-lb. sack, while Maine Cobblers were mostly $3.30 to $3.40 per 120-lb. sack. The September 1 crop report released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture placed the crop of the entire country at 349,112,000 bushels compared with 462,943,000 bushels as the final estimate of last year. Growing conditions in many parts of the country were unfavorable during August and the crop in several States fell off considerably. Conditions now point to a condition similar to 1926. The market for apples held about steady, but demand continued to center on the best marks only. A part of the receipts from nearby were of ordinary quality and condition and these were moved with difficult. Grimes Golden, Delicious and Jonathan brought mostly $1.50 to $2 per bushel with a few fancy up to $2.50. The dry weather was broken by heavy rains during the first part of the week, and it is now thought that the late varieties will show better size than was anticipated earlier. The New Jersey peach is about over, and the only receipts from that State are now coming mostly from storage. The market was somewhat stronger toward the close, with Elbertas bringing $1 to $1.25 per ⅝-bu. basket, while Hales were $1 to $1.50. The cantaloupe season is rapidly drawing to a close. The market was fairly active for the past few days and good melons had little difficulty in moving at firm figures. Grapes were dull and met a slow demand. Nearby stock sold at 40 to 50c per 12-qt. basket. String beans from nearby showed irregular quality, and moved slowly. Beets and carrots were both firm with beets bringing 2 to 3c per bunch and carrots 1½ to 2½c. Cabbage was somewhat stronger with a change to cooler weather. New York domestic in bulk per ton sold for $30 to $35. New Jersey ⅝-bu. baskets sold for 40 to 65c. The cauliflower market was stronger with New York crates bringing $1.75 to $2 for fair quality and condition offerings. Celery was steady at former prices. The cucumber market was stronger for good stock. New York bushel sold for $2 to $2.50 with a few fancy marks at $3. Lettuce held about steady. California Iceberg brought $3.50 to $4 for crates of four to five dozen heads. New York Big Boston was mostly 50 to 75c per crate of two dozen heads. Trading on the onion market was rather quiet but the market held steady at $1.85 to $2 for New York State yellows, while Ohio yellows, mostly of medium size brought $1.25 per 100-lb. sack. Peppers held steady. The sweet potato market was dull. Trading was rather quiet and the demand was only moderate. Virginia offerings brought $2.75 to $3 per stave barrel, while truck receipts of New Jersey sweets sold for 75c to $1 per ⅝-bu. baskets.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of fresh eggs during the past week were considerably lighter than the week previous. A total of 27,740 cases were received compared with 35,832 cases the week before, and 34,237 cases during the corresponding week of last year. The market continued firm on fancy marks and dull on undergrades. The trade was quite critical being interested only in the best quality offerings. This resulted in an accumulation of the undergrades and had a weakening effect on the market. Fresh extra first brought mostly 42c, while fresh firsts in new cases sold for 38c. Carton eggs topped the market at 52 to 53c, while fancy selected candled stock was mostly 50 to 52c.

The live poultry market was firm for fancy stock which was short of the trade requirements. Most of the supply, however, was of ordinary quality and the market dull. Fancy colored fowls sold for 33c with a few sales of extra fancy higher, while ordinary stock was mostly 30 to 32c. Leghorn fowls brought 24 to 26c. Large Plymouth Rock Spring chickens moved fairly well at 34 to 35c for 3 lbs. and over, while quotations on smaller sizes ranged from 27 to 31c. Ducks were steady at 23 to 24c for fancy White Pekins, while old stock was mostly 20 to 22c. Old roosters held steady at 21 to 23c. Receipts of fresh-killed poultry were lighter on the market during the past week. Philadelphia received 423,182 lbs. compared with 530,068 the week before. Trading was only moderate for most lines, but the market held firm account of the light supply. Fresh-killed fowls, weighing 5 lbs. and over, brought 36 to 37c, while Spring chickens were mostly 45 to 46c for the large sizes. Nearby broilers were slow at 32 to 33c. Long Island ducks brought mostly 25c.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of fine quality moved well during the past few days, but ordinary quality offerings were slow and the market dull, with values hard to determine. No. 2 Timothy brought $18 to $19 per ton, while No. 3 was $14.50 to $16.50, and sample, $12 to $14. Timothy clover mixed was steady at $17.50 to $18.50. Straw was in light receipt but trading was slow and the market dull. Straight rye was mostly $18 per ton, while wheat straw brought $12 to $13.

J. M. F.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmer's market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 50c; best dairy, lb., 55c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 51c; undersized eggs, doz., 40c; duck eggs, doz., 65c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 32c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, qt., 10c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., $1.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; crab apples, pk., 75c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cantaloupes, home-grown, each, 15c; cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 5c; cucumbers, 8 for 15c; cucumbers, pickling, 100, 65c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, 4 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 10c; endive, lb., 3c; grapes, Concord, lb., 5c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leeks, bch, 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 5c; onions, dry, bu., $1.50; onions, green, bch, 5c; potatoes, bu., $1; peaches, Elberta, bu., $1.50 to $2.20; new potatoes, pk., 45c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch, 5c; green peas, 3 qts., 25c; green corn, doz., 15 to 18c; pineapples, each, 10 to 20c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch, 5c; salsify, bch, 10c; Summer squash, lb., 3c; Hubbard squash, lb., 6c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, 6 qts., 25c, spinach, pk., 25c; tomatoes, lb., 3c; green tomatoes, bu., $1; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 34c; light fowls, lb., 32c; geese, lb., 28c; ducks, lb., 28c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 36c; light fowls, lb., 34c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 30c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 35c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 24 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 30c; bacon, chunk, lb., 20c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Sept. 17.—Home-grown grape supplies are more liberal, with prices about steady. Most produce shows little change in price.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady, creamery, prints, 50 to 51c; tubs, 48 to 49c; firsts, 46 to 48c; undergrades, 45 to 46c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, longhorn, 25 to 26c; brick Swiss, 33c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 55c; grade A, 45 to 50c; grade B, 39 to 40c; grade C, 33 to 35c; nearby at mark, 39 to 48c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 28 to 36c; chickens, 39 to 43c; broilers, 36c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; ducks, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 43 to 46c. Live poultry, stronger; fowls, 20 to 29c; springers, 27 to 30c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 24 to 25c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Maiden Blush, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; York Pippin, $1.50; Gravenstein, Twenty Ounce, $1.50 to $1.75; Wealthy, $1.75 to $2; crabapples, $1.25 to $1.50. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 75c to $1.65; Va., bbl., $2.50 to $5.50; sweets, N. J., hamper, $2.50.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $9 to $10; pea, medium, $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $14 to $15; marrow, $15.50 to $16. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2; Spanish, crate, $2 to $2.50; green, doz. bchs, 25 to 30c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, bu., 50c to $2; elderberries, bu., $1 to $1.25; grapes, Cal., Thompson, lug, $1.25 to $1.40; Malagas, $1.75 to $2.25; home-grown, 12-qt. bskt., 75c to $1; peaches, bu., $2 to $2.50; pears, bu., $1.25 to $2.75; plums, bu., $1 to $2; prunes, bu., $2 to $2.50.

Vegetables.—Beans, green, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; wax, 50c to $1.50; beets, bu., 50 to 75c; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1; carrots, bu., 90c to $1.35; cauliflower, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; celery, doz., 75 to 90c; corn, doz., 10 to 15c; cucumbers, bu., $1 to $1.25; eggplant, bu., $1.75 to $2; kohlrabi, doz., 50 to 60c; lettuce, doz. crate, 50 to 65c; peppers, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; peas, bu., $2.50; pumpkins, bu., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; romaine, bu., 60 to 75c; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.25; squash, bu., 75c to $1; tomatoes, bu., 75c to $1; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.35.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5.50; buckwheat, $3.50 to $4. Maple products, steady; syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, loose, ton, $17 to $19; clover mixed, $16 to $18; oat straw, $11 to $12.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $34; standard middlings, $37; red-dog, $42.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent, $45; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $57.50; hominy, $43.80; gluten, $42.40; oatfeed, $16.50; Timothy seed, bu., $3 to $3.50; Alfalfa, $15 to $16.50; Alsike, $18 to $19; clover, $18 to $20.

C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The past week has been a moderately active one on the Boston Produce Market. Supplies, chiefly from nearby sources, have been moderately heavy but sold well in most cases.

Apples.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand fair on best. Ordinary draggy. Gravensteins, ordinary, 50c to $1.25; best, $1.50 to $2; few, $2.50; Wealthy, ordinary, 50c to $1.25; fancy, $1.50 to $2; McIntosh, ord., 50c to $1.25; fancy, $1.50 to $3 std. bu. box.

Beans.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native green and wax, $1.25 to $2.25; shells, $2 to $2.50; Limas, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native bchd., 40 to 75c; cut off, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs., 50 to 85c; cut off, 85c to $1.25; few, $1.50 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market draggy. Native, 50c to $1; few fancy, $1.10 to $1.25 std. bu. box. N. Y., 80-lb. sacks, domestic, $1.40 to $1.50.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native white, 18 bchs, 75c to $1.50; few fancy, $1.75 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crts, few sales, $2.

Corn.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native yellow, 50c to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Mass., ¼ bbl. crts., $2.50 to $3.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderate, demand good on few best. Native, 50-60 cukes, $2 to $4; few higher std. bu. box.

Lettuce. — Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native, 18 heads, ord., 15 to 50c; few fancy, $1 std. bu. box. N. Y., 24 hds, 15 to 50c; Calif., 4 to 5 doz., best, $3 to $4.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box. White pickling, small, $1.50 to $2 ½ box. Mass, 100-lb. bags, No. 1, yellow, $1.75 to $2.

Pears.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, various varieties, ordinary, $1 to $1.50; fancy, $1.75 to $2.25 std. bu. box.

Peppers.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native green, $1 to $1.25; red-hot, $1.25 to $1.50 bu. box. N. J., 1½-bu. hamp., various varieties, $1 to $1.25.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., 35 to 60c std. bu. box.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1.50 to $1.75 std. bu. box. Me., 100-lb. bags, $2.75 to $3.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 35 to 75c bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good for best. Native hothouse, mostly 3 to 5c lb. Outdoor, 35 to 75c ½ box.

Hay. — Market quiet; receipts and demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $24 to $24.50; eastern, $16 to $21; clover mixed, $21.50 to $22.50 ton.

Butter.—Market unsettled. Creamery extras, 46c; firsts, 41½ to 45½c; seconds, 40 to 41c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown, 58c; white, 56 to 57c; fresh eastern extras, 52c doz.

Cheese.—Market steady. N. Y. extras held, 27 to 28c; firsts held, 25 to 26c; fresh, 25 to 26c; western extras held, 26 to 28c; firsts held, 24 to 27½c; fresh, 23 to 24c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., $10.25 to $10.50; Calif., small white, $11.75 to $12; yellow eyes, $8.50 to $8.75; red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market steady, demand good. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending September 14, 10,855,200 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 38 to 39c; clothing, 31 to 32c; ½ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45 to 46c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 83 to 87c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 84 to 87c; ⅜ blood, combing, 85 to 88c; clothing, 80 to 85c. Terr., combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ⅜ blood, combing, 88 to 92c; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 78 to 82c; clothing, 72 to 77c; low ¼ blood, combing, 65 to 70c; clothing, 62 to 65c.

BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK

Hogs.—Supply light; market 25 to 50c higher; demand fair. Bulk of sales, $11.25 to $12.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cows and vealers fairly liberal; market weak on both classes with some sales lower grades 25 to 50c lower; demand very slow.

Cows.—Common and medium, $6 to $8.50; low cutter and cutter, $4.50 to $6.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $6 to $8.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $11.50 to $15; cull and common, $9.50 to $11.50.

Sheep.—None offered.

Milk Cows.—Supply fully normal; market steady on better grades, weak on others; demand rather slow. Choice, $215 to $230; good, $175 to $215; medium, $100 to $140; common, $70 to $90.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$12.75@13.00
950 to 1,100, good	12.75@13.00
800 up, medium	11.00@12.75
Common	9.00@11.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	10.50@11.50
Common and medium	7.50@10.50
Cows, good	9.25@10.00
Common and medium	7.00@ 9.25
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 7.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.50@10.00
Cutter to medium	7.50@ 9.50
Calves, 500 down, med. to ch.	11.00@16.00
Cull to common	6.00@11.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good to ch.	16.50@18.00
Medium	13.00@16.50
Cull to common	7.00@13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$9.50@10.25
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	9.75@10.90
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	10.50@10.90
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med. to ch.	9.25@10.75
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	8.75@ 9.75
Pkg. sows, smooth, lt. wts. exc.	8.00@ 8.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to choice	$13.50@14.00
92 down, medium	11.50@13.50
All wts., common	9.00@11.50
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med. to ch.	6.50@11.00
Ewes, 120 down, med. to ch.	5.25@ 6.50
120 to 150, med. to ch.	4.75@ 6.25
All wts., cull to com.	2.50@ 5.25

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu. bskt, N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Wealthies, $1.75 to $2; 2¼-in., $1.50 to $1.75; 2¼-in. Maiden Blush, $1.90 to $2; 2½-in., $2.25 to $2.40; 2¼-in. Duchess, $1.25; W. Va., U. S. No. 1, 2¼-in. Grimes Golden, $1.65 to $1.75; unclassified, 2½-in. Delicious, $1.75 to $2; Jonathans, $1.50 to $1.75; Baldwins, $1.25 to $1.40; 2½-in. Grimes Golden, $1.60; 2¼-in., $1.25 to $1.35; 2¼-in., Rome Beauties, $1.40 to $1.50; Va., U. S. No. 1, 2¼-in., Grimes Golden, $1.65 to $1.85; unclassified, 2¼-in., Jonathans, $1.65 to $1.75; 2¼-in., Delicious, $1.65; U. S. Commercials, 2¼-in., Baldwins, $1.75 to $1.85; Delicious, $2.25 to $2.40; Md., unclassified, 2¼-in., Jonathans, $1.50 to $1.75; beans, N. J., bu., green, $1.50 to $1.75; Limas, $2 to $2.25; cabbage, N. Y., bulk, bbl., Copenhagen, $2.25 to $2.50; 90-lb. sacks, $1.50 to $1.65; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts., $2.25 to $2.50; cucumbers, N. Y., bu., fancy, $1.75 to $2; choice, $1.50; eggplant, N. J., bu. hprs., $1; grapes, N. Y., 2-qt. bskt., Wordens, 18c; 12-qt. bskt., Wordens, 65c; Missouri, 4-qt. bskt., Concords 28c; peaches, bu. bskt., Elbertas, N. Y., med. to large, best, $2.75 to $3; poorer, low at $2.50; pears, bu., No. 1, N. Y. Bartletts, $3.40 to $3.50; No. 2, $2.50; peppers, N. J., bu. hprs., 75 to 80c; potatoes, U. S., No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Maine Cobblers, $4.40 to $4.75; Mich., Rurals, $4.50; Minnesota Whites, $4.50 to $4.75; Wis., whites, $4.50 to $4.60; Ohio Cobblers, $4.65 to $4.75; 2-bu. sacks, Maine Cobblers, $3.60 to $3.65; Minnesota whites, $3.25 to $3.50; sweet potatoes, Va., bbl., No. 1, yellows, $3.25 to $3.50; N. J., bu. hprs., No. 1, yellows, $2.25 to $2.35; tomatoes, N. Y., 12-qt. bskt., 25c.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 Timothy, $19 to $20; std., $18 to $19; No. 2, $16 to $17.50; No. 3, $14 to $15; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 2, $16 to $17; No. 1 wheat straw, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9.50 to $10; No. 3, $8 to $8.50; No. 1 oat, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9 to $10; No. 1 rye, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9.50 to $10.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Locals, fresh select, whites, 48 to 50c; browns, 46 to 48c; current receipts, 35 to 38c; pullet eggs, 30 to 40c. Poultry.—Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 43c; hog-dressed, 38c lb. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 29 to 30c; Leghorns, 19 to 22c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 26 to 30c; Leghorns, 22 to 25c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 20c lb.; common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 9c; special from Jersey herds, 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $225 to $300; graded, $125 to $175; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., good, $12 to $15; common to poor, $10 to $11; veal calves, milk-fed, $18 to $20; medium, $12 to $16; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 28 to 32c; roasting chickens, lb., 35 to 40c; broilers, 2½ lbs. and over, lb., 28 to 32c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 55 to 58c; pork, light, 100 to 150 lbs., dressed, $18.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, 15c; special, qt., 18 to 20c; sold from chain stores, qt., 13 to 14c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 50 to 55c; creamery prints and rolls, 52 to 54c; cut from tubs, lb., 49 to 50c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 31 to 37c; cottage, lb., 15 to 20c; eggs, strictly local fresh, doz., 60 to 65c; fowls, fancy, dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; roasting chicken, lb., 50 to 55c; broilers, dressed, 2 lbs., lb., 50 to 55c; capons, lb., 65 to 68c; ducks, lb., 38 to 40c; apples, cooking, lb., 3 to 5c; potatoes, pk., 47 to 50c; cabbage, lb., 4 to 5c; sweet corn, Golden Bantam, doz., 19 to 25c; Lima beans, lb., 18 to 20c; shell beans, lb., 15 to 18c; ripe tomatoes, 40-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; green peppers, lb., 8 to 10c; red peppers, lb., 12½ to 15c.

F. A. C.

PULLETS

S. C. White Leghorns—500, Ready-to-Lay $1.90
S. C. White Leghorns—900, May Hatched 1.45
Jersey Black Giants—300, April Hatched 2.00
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"Purebred" Barred Rocks $12.00 per 100; $100 per 1,000; Heavy Mixed, $9.00 per 100; Black Giants, $15.00 per 100. Prompt service. C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

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Pullets For Sale Rhode Island Reds March hatch, laying or ready-to lay, $2.50 each: April hatch, $2; May hatch, $1.75; Breeding Cockerels, $4 each. Broilers, Roasting Chickens for table use. Will ship what you want C. O. D. on approval. WILLIAM DAILEY, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

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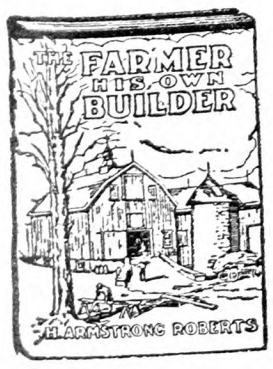

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Far Pastures

The lad was very tired of raking hay. It was as he knew, the last of the Summer's hay, but before him there stretched long future Summers with inevitable long windrows of hay to be raked. Frogs splashed into the surface of the pond before him, as he moved along its edge, roiling the heavy mud to the surface where the lilypads thickly dotted the black slimy water. Shadows began to creep down from the wooded hill to the west and yellow jackets vied with crickets in the grass yet uncut.

He heard a hoarse sound just over his head, and looking up quickly he saw the forms of a pair of great blue herons flying leisurely southward. High above the trees they were cleared from the shadows that ruled below and the sinking sun enveloped them in gold and illumined them against the tense blue of the sky, which was dotted with fleecy white clouds. Doubtless, they would have stopped and made a fine supper of the frogs, he thought, if he had not been there to frighten them away. He watched them until they were mere specks in the distant south, and then turned with a sound that was suspiciously like a sob, back to his hay. If only, he thought, he could fly like that or for that matter do anything different—anything; just to get

Drawn by Alice Chew (16), New Jersey

away from the long tiresome drudgery of farm work—four more weary years before he could become his own master—Dave Pratt clenched his fists as he thought of the stern ruling that declared that as he was an orphan without any relatives he should be a State ward until he was eighteen. He slammed his rake down among the bogs defiantly. If only Mr. or Mrs. Cummings appreciated his help he would feel differently. But their praise and encouragement were rarely given, and he felt rebellious as he thought of the work he had done and would do for them. They had been good and fair to him, grudgingly admitted to himself, but that was not all that counted—it was the loneliness, the monotonous chores, the old tiresome grind of it all he hated. He finished the hay, mechanically rolling it into neat windrows and walked slowly toward the house, half ideas forming in his mind. He helped milk and ate his supper of crackers and milk in a half daze, as he pondered over his plans, until at last as he made ready for bed the thought came to him. An old family friend owned a grocery store in Boston, the city from which he had come. He would get there somehow, walk if need be, and there was not the slightest doubt in his mind that Ebenezer Stuart would give him a job. That would be living! Seeing people—talking with them—handling the groceries that had traveled many miles and from many strange places. The thought of the Cummings' kindness to him in the years he had lived with them made no impression now; he was too absorbed with the wonderful new ideas to think of them.

At last he fell into a troubled sleep, and when he awoke it was to find dawn approaching. A rooster's muffled crowing reached him from the henyard, and far off he heard a belated whip-poor-will calling—a mere husk of a song it seemed, all music and melodiousness filtered from it by the distance of cool morning air. Even as he listened the sound died away till it became a mere vibration of the plaintive song echoing through space.

It usually required several calls to awaken him but this morning he dressed hurriedly and went downstairs and outside to the grain room where he got the corn for the hens, and then he drew the water from the well for them and went down to the coops to give them a day's ration. He finished feeding them and then started along the road. It had not occured to him that his guardians would miss him and be frightened; as for clothes, he had given no thought for them, but he had taken the small sum of money he had saved from his meagre weekly allowance.

And so he hurried along the road. The dusty grasses in the middle and along the sides were heavily laden with dew, as well as the grapes and bushes that grew beside the stone wall. The quaint little bunches of rabbit-foot clover grouped about the ledge and rocks were beautiful in their coat of dew in the early light but he saw none of these so preoccupied was his mind.

As he went up the hill, the loose stones rolling from under-foot, he saw a fox track in the wheel rut. Others followed neatly exactly set in the thick dust, and he followed them with eager interest until they turned into the woods and were lost. Doubtless some mother fox had visited the henhouse in the hope of finding a plump chicken for her young ones.

He came at last to the cart path which he believed to be a short cut through the woods to the main road. Picking his way through wet brushes he was startled by a big deer which rushed crashing through and stopped a short distance away snorting furiously. Hearing a sound of running water Dave paused to listen for he had never, never heard of a brook in these woods, and wondered if he could be following the right path; but it was only the falling of innumerable dew-drops from one leaf to another on the multitudes of leafly oak boughs over his head and down the slopes. A flock of young partridges flew up at his very feet, one almost touching his face and startled him so that what little composure he had left nearly deserted him. Therefore he was even more startled when on entering the little clearing where a sawmill had stood he heard a low voice say, "Hello, Dave." Turning he saw John Murdock, the school-master, smiling at him. He was holding the bent top of a huckleberry bush in one hand and with the other picking off the berries into his pail. BERTA GRIFFITHS.

(To Be Continued)

Incubator House

I wish to make an incubator house big enough to hatch 1,000 chicks at one time. Will you give me an idea about it?
New Jersey. B. F.

If you wish to hatch 1,000 chicks at a time you should have an incubator of 2,000 or more egg capacity. There are a number of standard machines of the mammoth type that are reliable and satisfactory. Some are of the cabinet type, heated by oil or electricity, some of the sectional type, additional units of which may be added if desired at any time to increase capacity. Very possibly one or more units of a sectional incubator would best suit your purpose, though small-sized mammoth machines are available.

A building above ground should have double, well insulated walls, a ceiling 8 or 10 ft. in height and air space above the ceiling for insulation. If practicable, you will find a cellar or basement or, at least, a half cellar, more desirable for an incubator room. The temperature can be better controlled in a cellar than in a building wholly above ground. A house cellar may be very satisfactory and, if necessary to build outside, it may be practicable for you to dig into a bank for your incubator cellar, leaving the whole or a part of one wall exposed for an entrance door. A cellar should have as high a ceiling as practicable, with cellar sash set into the walls above ground on two or more sides for ventilation. A 2-ft. cellar would, of course, be but the amount of space usually allowed for underpinning. Any small building may be used, the disadvantage of one above ground being in the greater difficulty of controlling the temperature in extremes of weather. M. B. D.

Henhouse Floor

I am building a chicken coop and intend to put a concrete floor in it. Would you let me know the mixture of it?
New Jersey. W. S.

It should not be difficult to construct a dry concrete floor for a poultry house. In a naturally wet location, a thick layer of field stones should underlie the concrete, which need not be more than 2 or 3 in. in thickness. If the soil is very wet, it may be well to lay a line or two of tiles beneath the floor to carry off surplus water. Ordinarily, however, a good thickness of stones or cinders, or both, will raise the concrete above surface water and keep it dry.

The concrete should be well proportioned and should be mixed with enough water to give it a quaky consistency when ready to be placed. The exact proportions of cement, sand and gravel or crushed stones that should be used vary with the character of these latter materials. Where such work is of importance, as in large buildings, great care is used to have proportions right, trials being made of the materials that are to be used in that particular job.

For light floors in a poultry house, however, a mixture of one part cement, two parts of sand and four parts coarse gravel should be about right. Too much water and too much sand make a porous concrete. A mixture of sand and gravel just as it comes from the gravel pit is often satisfactory, using a one to six proportion, or even using more of the sand and gravel. There can be nothing certain about this, however, unless trials show that a satisfactory concrete may be so made. M. B. D.

To Kill Poultry Lice—Just "Paint" it on the Roosts!

No matter how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush and a can of "Black Leaf 40" are needed to rid a flock of lice.
Old laborious and disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping or greasing are eliminated. No longer necessary to disturb the birds.

Treat Whole Flock In a Few Minutes

Simply "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts. When birds roost, fumes are slowly released, penetrating the feathers killing the lice. Sold by poultry supply stores. $1.25 size treats 100 feet of roost. Ask your dealer or write us.
Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc. Louisville, Kentucky

"Black Leaf 40" WORKS WHILE CHICKENS ROOST

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Good Warm Housing for Your Winter Layers

Twenty years' experience has taught us how to make birds comfortable in all weathers. Young's Houses have tight, warm, 1x6-in. Novelty Fir siding, planed two sides, tongued and grooved. Lined, if you wish, with insulating sheet.

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Ross owners get quick profits. Three houses—all sizes.
Write today for big Ross Catalog—free
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Reds and B. Rocks
From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.
We specialize in chicks for broiler raisers and can quote attractive prices to large buyers.
HALL BROS. Poplar Hill Farm
Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.

SPECIAL! EGG BRED CHICKS

SEND NO MONEY - WE SHIP C. O. D.
Very high quality chicks bred especially for high egg production. Pure Bred. Shipped C. O. D. 100% Live Delivery Carefully selected by experts.

Bar., Wh., Bf. Rocks; Wh. Sil. Lcd. Wyandottes; S. C. Reds; Wh., Bf. Orpingtons	25	50	100	500
	$3.25	$6.00	$11.50	$55.00
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FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. CATALOGUE.
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Light breeds, $10 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12; All Heavy, $14. Smaller quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher in price. Sent C. O. D. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. We hatch all year. Older or started chicks, 1 to 8 weeks old. Priced according to age.
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CHICKS Will ship C. O. D.

	25	50	100
S. C. Reds	$3.25	$6.00	$11.00
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500 lots ½c less, 1,000 lots 1c less. Free range. 100% delivery. Circular.
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PEDIGREED COCKERELS
100% Pure Hollywood Strain, direct. From high record large white egg hens. $7.50, $10.00 and $15.00 each. Also pens, trios, chix and eggs. Send for booklet.
Five Point Leghorn Farm, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I would like the name of some good, reliable company that I could write to for sewing to do in my own home, if you know of any. MRS. H. K.
New York.

We can refer this woman to no house sending out sewing to be done at home. The houses advertising home sewing work, we have found, merely use this pretext in order to sell material.

A man came to our door and asked if he could show us a new product. He would not tell us what it was until we let him in. He introduced himself as Mr. Cameron, representing the Chicago Portrait Co., Chicago, Ill. He had two paintings in a suitcase, with glass over them. He said they would make an enlargement of one of our photographs, and it would be hand painted, for $30 apiece without the glass or frame. He said they were just around advertising now, but another year there would be agents around, I suppose to deliver the photographs that were taken now. He wanted my wife and me to draw cards to see if we would get one free. We tried to find out more about it, but he would give us no information. When we refused to draw cards he got mad, and said, "I guess you are not interested." I assured him we were not. It looks to me very much like a money-making scheme.
New York. W. P.

The above report gives another angle of the Chicago Portrait slippery scheme to sell pictures. The "lucky envelope" or card game has been exposed in Publisher's Desk department many time since it was first used to fool the public. This family was wise in refusing to play with "sucker bait."

I ordered from B. F. Jarvis Hatcheries, Berlin, Md., three-months-old pullets hatched May 1 or near thereabouts; ordered July 27, received Aug. 23, nearly one month later. Should have been four months instead of three. When they arrived half or more of them weighed 1 lb. or less, only one of them weighed as much as 2 lbs. Good, strong, healthy three or four-months-old S. C. White Leghorn pullets ought to weigh more than 1 lb. each. I wrote Mr. Jarvis about them, telling him that I think he owes me a refund of at least 40 cents each on them. Up to date I have not heard anything from him. These chickens were only in fair condition, quite a number were suffering with colds, and one had badly swollen eyes. I would have returned them to Mr. Jarvis if I had thought it any use. The coops, four in number, were charged to me at $1 each, to be refunded to me when they were returned to him. They have been returned; he still owes me for them. F. V. T.
West Virginia.

Our reports are to the effect that B. F. Jarvis Hatcheries failed during the Spring months. We have several claims for unfilled and unadjusted orders. Since Jarvis is apparently doing business under the name of B. F. Jarvis Hatcheries, we owe it to our readers to warn them against sending further orders to the concern. Mr. Jarvis's record is one of inefficiency in filling his orders and attending to correspondence. His indifference to complaint forms good grounds to question his good faith. B. F. Jarvis Hatchery has no assets at the present time, according to our reports, and we do not consider it safe to send the hatchery or B. F. Jarvis orders and remittances.

This is the first time I have cried help. On July 26 I sent $125 to the Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm for 100 three-month pullets, and have not received them; got an acknowledgment on July 29 saying they would ship them next week. On August 13 got a card saying they would ship them in a few days. I don't believe they intend to do anything. Their address is Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, Ridgewood, N. J.
Massachusetts. J. S. D.

This complaint refers to our old friend H. W. Cobb. After taking this complaint up in the subscriber's behalf, he received the birds on August 29, more than a month after sending the order and remittance. The situation is that Mr. Cobb has no farm, but he ordered the pullets from some poultryman somewhere, which Cobb refers to as "our associated breeding farm." He no longer advertises in the poultry papers as Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, but as Harry Wood Cobb, national "distributor of baby chicks and breeding stock." Cobb is purely a "gyp" dealer whom few if any would patronize, knowing the manner in which his business is conducted.

In acknowledging the receipt of the birds the subscriber states:

They are not what I expected, but am thankful for what I got. Part of them are fairly good, while others are very poor, and there are some roosters; don't know how many until they are more fully developed. J. S. D.
Massachusetts.

Do you know anything good or bad of the Union Control Corporation, Coudersport, Pa.? It handles insecticides.
Virginia. C. A. U.

What we know about J. P. S. Strickler and the Union Control Corporation would fill a book. W. F. Gilliland, a grocer of Gettysburg, Pa., signed an order with Strickler last year amounting to $1,766. Mr. Gilliland claimed the order was secured by false representations. He brought court action against Strickler, proved his case in court, and Strickler was convicted under the charge. This court record should be sufficient for the guidance of those approached by Strickler or his agents.

Would you give me some advice about the following? My mother gave me a personal note for $100 which she borrowed from me for one year with interest at 5 per cent. Could this money be collected in any way? I am not 18, but have supported myself for nearly three years, not living at home. K. W.

We have advised this boy that his parents are legally entitled to collect his wages until he is of age, and that he cannot collect the money by legal action. Few of us are able to compensate our mothers for all they have done for us, and it would be a gracious act on the part of this boy to make his mother a birthday present of the $100.

Over a month ago I shipped bags to the Owasco Bag Co., an advertiser in your paper. Enclosed is freight bill for same, also letter from them when I first wrote in regard to prices. I would appreciate your looking into this as I have heard nothing from them. E. S. W.
Maryland.

Owasco Bag Company's circular letter soliciting this shipment promised returns within three days after receipt of bags. We have received so many complaints of this kind, also complaints that the price returned was not in accordance with quotations, that we discontinued the firm's advertising in THE R. N.-Y. the early part of the year. We publish this item to withdraw our implied endorsement in having published the firm's advertising in the past.

I am enclosing some literature from the Western Medical Corporation, and would like your opinion as to their reliability. My grandmother, who is about 90 years old, widow of a Civil War soldier, has a granddaughter who has epilepsy attacks. The local doctors say there is no cure for her. She gets letters from women (?) who claim they were sufferers from the same trouble when young and were cured by this treatment. Would you investigate the matter and let me know, as my grandmother has a very meager income to support a daughter and granddaughter on, and has no money to waste. G. H. W.
Maryland.

While there are recoveries from epilepsy under proper treatment and care, there is no known cure for this disease. It has for many years been one of the favorite resources of the pitiless medical quack who saw in the desperation of the malady's victims opportunity to rob them. The nature of this disease is such that it readily yields temporarily to certain drugs, of which those known as the bromides are the chief, though not the only ones. Large doses of these drugs will almost invariably check the fits for a short time. This, taken in connection with the extravagant promises of the medical fakers, raises the hopes of the sufferer and not infrequently calls forth from him an honest but mistaken testimonial to the "cure" he has enjoyed. While some of these drugs have a proper place in the hands of the physician who has supervision of his patient, and can direct their use and provide for their discontinuance when that is needed, there are absolutely none of them that can safely be used without such personal supervision and, when they are so used, they become simply tools in the hands of quacks. The advertising "specialist" in the cure of epilepsy is invariably one of the most despicable of the scoundrels who thrive upon the suffering of helpless victims of disease.

Keeping Paint Brushes in Shape

The method shown in the illustration has been used with satisfaction to prevent paint and varnish brushes from going out of shape while soaking between jobs. Often it would not pay completely to clean and dry brushes, and to let them stand in a can with the weight resting on the bristles will soon make them lopsided.

It is a simple matter to drill a small hole in the handle so a slender rod may be passed through to support the brush in a vertical position. Several brushes

may be hung in the same can by having the holes in all of them approximately the same distance from the lower end.

This method will apply whether brushes are being soaked in water or cleaner; or allowed to remain in paint, oil or varnish. It is a good plan to lay a card or paper on top of the can (with the brush handles projecting through), suitably weighted to prevent rapid evaporation.
ERNEST L. HOLCOMB.

More About Raw Pork Products

I read on page 1094 about warning of raw pork as food, stating that Germans and Italians bring over a taste for raw pork products. In my home in Germany two pigs were killed every year for our own consumption. However, before any of it was used it was inspected by a government inspector. Failure to have this done meant a heavy fine. My father told me that in his long life he only once had heard of an infested animal, which was promptly buried with a lot of quicklime. Every village has an inspector who does this work in his spare time and the fee is very small. N. J. G.

Fruit Thieves Fined

The Catskill, N. Y., *Examiner* prints the following account of how a bunch of fruit thieves were caught:

"A party of five young men from Albany, while driving along the State road near the Vosburgh farm, became fruit hungry, and without the consent of the owner helped themselves.

"James Vosburgh, a deputy sheriff, noting their actions, attempted to interfere, whereupon the driver of the car attempted to drive Mr. Vosburgh off the road with his car. Mr. Vosburgh immediately communicated with the State trooper located at Ravena, with the result that the men were apprehended and brought to Athens, where they were taken before Justice O. Gates Porter. Pleading guilty to petty larceny, they were assessed $3 each. The driver was fined $3 extra for attempting to run over a public official."

Grading and Marking Eggs

Will you tell me just how to go about it to grade and mark eggs for shipment under this new egg law? I am new in the poultry business as I have never shipped eggs to New York. C. G.

This matter is in charge of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets, Albany, N. Y. They will send a leaflet on application telling all the provisions of this egg-grading law.

Berkshire Co., Mass., Notes

Berkshire County ranks third in number of cattle in that State with 19,812. The two counties leading Berkshire are Middlesex and Worcester. As to the percentage of cattle under test, Berkshire has 517 herds, totaling 7,868 head or 39 per cent; Worcester has 293 herds, totaling 6,446 head, or 15 per cent; Middlesex has 262 herds totaling 3,837 head or 9 per cent. The total for the state is 3,048 herds totaling 39,766 head or 12 per cent.

This shows that Berkshire has 17 per cent of all the herds under test, and 20 per cent of all the cattle under test in the State. Berkshire leads in the number of accredited herds with 166.

The average salvage received by owners of reacting cattle for 1928 was $45.17 as compared with $34.96 in 1927. Salvage is the price received in beef. This amount is taken out before the owner receives indemnity from the State or Federal Government.

The Brighton market handles from 200 to 300 milking cows every week. A white certificate is now given on cattle from accredited herds, modified accredited areas and clean herds under supervision, which entitles them to enter herds tested under State supervision. A pink certificate is given on cattle not included in these classifications, and they should not be added to tested herds.

The amount expended for 3,674 reactors and 185 physical and no lesion cases, was $99,439.45. The average amount paid for reacting registered purebreds was $43.84 and for grades $23.47.
FRED A CAMPBELL

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Buy INGERSOLL PAINT
Direct from Our Factory at
FACTORY PRICES
QUALITY PROVED by 87 years' use.
Made in all colors—for all purposes
FREE on request—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Prices, Samples Cards and PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.
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No freeze troubles; storm and fireproof. Convincing booklet free "Users Own Words" by 250 owners.
Write today for book and special offer.
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Do Your Own Sawing. Make Money
HERTZLER and ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAWS
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SAVE MONEY! Get your Roofing direct from the Factory and keep in your own pocket the profits the dealer would get. All kinds and styles. Galvanized Corrugated. Shingles and Asphalt Roofing. Freight paid. Easy to nail on. Write TODAY for Free Samples and freight paid prices. FREE SAMPLES.
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SEND FOR THIS FREE BUILDING BOOK
FOR NEW HOUSES OR CAN BE NAILED ON OVER WOOD SHINGLES
GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

METAL ROOFING
WE PAY THE FREIGHT
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Approximately 10,000 cases are successfully treated each year with
Fleming's Fistoform
No experience necessary; easy; simple; a little attention every 5th day. Price $2.50 a bottle, postpaid—money refunded if it fails. Send for copy of
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Valuable for its information upon diseases of horses and cattle. 208 pages, 67 illustrations. Write today.
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WATER PUMPS WATER
night and day with Rife's Hydraulic Ram. No attention, no expense. Write for free catalog.
H. T. OLSEN, 17 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

RICH Man's Corn harvester poor Man's price. Only $25, with bundle tying attachment. FREE catalog showing pictures of Harvester. Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kans.

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DON'T PAY MORE!
$100 Complete Ready to Milk
Fords Milkers are used on prize herds. Thousands in satisfactory service. Not surpassed in quality or construction. Gas engine or electric. Many models.
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For horses, cattle, hogs
Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

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Virginia Farms On highway between Washington-Washing, mild climate, 25 trains daily, 10 hours shipment to 50 million people. Fresh fish and oysters daily. Free catalogue. **E. E. BROOKS, Fredericksburg, Va.**

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WANTED A FEW EXPERIENCED CONCRETE SILO SALESMEN

Write full particulars in first letter.

Forrest S. Hart & Son, Inc., 667 Wyoming Ave. Buffalo, N. Y.

KODAK FILMS SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER ANY SIZE ROLL FILM

Developed for **5c.** Prints **3c** ea. Beautifully mounted 8x10 enlargement **40c.** Overnight service. Send us your films. **YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 43 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

COOK wanted; white, Protestant, for large family living in country, 50 miles from New York City, year round position; must be neat, good tempered and not over 45; wages $75 per month; reply giving full particulars. ADVERTISER 7056, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Expert dry-hand milkers to work in large dairy barn with good equipment; married man with own help preferred; regular salary, or rates per number of cows milked; how many can you milk three times daily and care for? State experience and wages. ADVERTISER 7059, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN wanted on small poultry farm for business couple; one hour New York. MRS. MAY, 163-18 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER over 18, provisional civil service, $84 a month and maintenance, Creedmoor Division. Call or write BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG or middle-aged couple; man for all-around farming and poultry work; woman to assist in kitchen; good home; state wages and particulars of past experience; good opportunity for right party. ADVERTISER 7088, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple, no children; farmer, milker and drive car on private place in Connecticut; woman, cook; one hundred and twenty-five and board. ADVERTISER 7090, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for cooking and light general housework for three adults on farm; no laundry; good home, moderate wages. ADVERTISER 7092, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN and wife, no children; woman do housework for three; all conveniences; man laborer on farm. ADVERTISER 6663, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, capable cook, houseworker; Eastern Shore, Maryland; $15 per week; state age, references first reply. ADVERTISER 7055, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP to work with apples and beans, two months' job; good room and board; state experience and wages expected. ROY KINNEY, Geneva, N. Y.

WANTED—Single young man to milk 15 cows, clean barn, wash bottles and milk room; $60 per month, room and board. ORADELL FARMS, Oradell, N. J.

WANTED—Married couple on poultry farm near Detroit, Mich.; capacity 4,000 layers, 5,000 Newtown incubator; state nationality, age, experience and wages desired in first letter. SCHEIWE POULTRY FARM, Algonac, Mich.

MAN and wife for farm, Columbia County; must be experienced farmer, honest, willing to work and take charge; thorough knowledge of sheep and poultry essential; wife must be good plain cook, attend poultry, make butter and board one man; permanent position; furnished cottage, milk, vegetables, coal and wood supplied; commission paid on stock sold; give full particulars, references and wages expected. ADVERTISER 7096, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER with boy 18 desires position; private or farm; boy good milker. ADVERTISER 7101, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—General houseworker in a family of five adults; references required; fair wages and considerate treatment assured. D., Box 426, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy, 15-18, to work on fruit farm with owner; good home. OTTO RATSCH, East Durham, N. Y.

WANTED—Single man to run a modern poultry plant on profit-sharing basis; located in Ohio; state nationality, age, experience and give your references; will give liberal terms to right man. ADVERTISER 7110, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man, no children, to take care live stock on gentleman's estate near New York; must be good milker and understand butter-making and poultry; state salary desired. ADVERTISER 7111, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER and general work, 8-acre place, White Plains, N. Y.; cow, horse, few hundred prize chickens kept; should be able drive; gardener's house has modern improvements; unquestionable references necessary; mail full particulars, nationality, etc., to ADVERTISER, 348 Greenwich St., New York.

WANTED—Elderly woman for light housework, who prefers good home to high wages; must be neat, honest and cheerful. ADVERTISER 7106, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable man, experienced in dairy and farm work for small registered herd. BROOKE STONER, Hanover, Pa.

WANTED—Working dairyman, married; state wages expected; privileges, house, garden plot, and milk; near school; references. BOX 12, Middleville, N. J.

WE HAVE open a position as superintendent of a large farm; necessary to understand raising of crops and handling men as well as breeding of Ayrshire cattle and producing certified milk; none but experienced men need apply. ADVERTISER 7102, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL, dependable, for housework in family of two adults and two children. Address MRS. MAX SCHNURR, 3 Oakwood St., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—Middle-aged couple, good health, to occupy farm during owner's absence; house, fuel, Ford and $50 per month; October to April; odd jobs; other arrangements for Summer; experience, references first letter; reply ADVERTISER 7119, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Middle-aged woman for general housework, no washing, good home and moderate wage; country. ADVERTISER 7123, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man with poultry experience as an assistant on a large poultry farm in New Jersey; 7-room house with all improvements; give salary wanted and copies of references in first reply. ADVERTISER 7124, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN on farm, good home, housework, care children; state wages. VETTER, Kingston, N. J.

WANTED—Single man on dairy farm, good milker; steady job; state wages. DAVID E. BRUNDAGE, Wallkill, N. Y.

WANTED—Milker for three-time-a-day work in Holstein dairy; steady work for clean, conscientious man; give age and state wages in first letter. JOSEPH P. CANBY, Hulmeville, Bucks Co., Pa.

WANTED—Thoroughly reliable single man as assistant farmer, working with boys; good milker, industrious and neat; no bad habits; good home; permanent position; write fully giving references. M. V. FINCH, Supt., Friends' Indian School, Quaker Bridge, N. Y.

WANTED—Active, neat and intelligent married man (no children), not over 55, farm or country raised, to do general work on small country place, lower Westchester; no other male help; must be able to drive car, know fruit trees, gardening, chickens and handy all around with tools; wife must be neat worker and capable laundress; her services required in house about half time; very high wages, new modern furnished cottage with hot-water heat, Frigidaire, etc., to live in; will consider only highly capable, honest and strictly sober party who is looking for an exceptional, permanent and desirable position; no floaters or others need apply or will be considered; write, giving full details, experience and references, particularly length of time employed in last two places. ADVERTISER 7127, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Truck gardener-dairyman, to locate on my farm; must have own team and stock, hay free; can have all land needed for crops; everything sold on the place; rent free; in return must give owner spare time; give full particulars and references; New Hampshire farm. ADVERTISER 7117, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young, single, American poultryman; experienced and qualified to care for 2,000 layers, some trapnesting and necessary chores; no smoking; salary according to experience and ability; good board included; write age, experience, last reference and salary to start. F. MILLER, Rt. 1, Rockville, Conn.

WILL give use of house and acreage, Northern New Jersey, to couple; man must keep house in repairs; will pay for odd jobs on my place, and can use wife to help with housework. ADVERTISER 7126, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS wanted—The National Farm School maintains an employment agency for its graduates in dairying, horticulture, landscape gardening, greenhouse management, poultry and general agriculture; anyone interested in good trained working men, apply to C. L. GOODLING, Dean, National Farm School, Farm School, Pa.

MANAGER, farm or estate, open for engagement; experienced in all branches of agriculture and purebred stock; familiar with construction work; American, married, excellent references. ADVERTISER 7048, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, years' successful experience, getting heavy egg yield from large commercial flocks, large hatches operating Mammoth incubators, wonderful results rearing thousands of chickens, getting bonus for high-quality broilers, shipped breeding and exhibition birds all over the country, is open for position on commercial or private poultry plant, where my untiring efforts will bring wonderful financial results. ADVERTISER 7062, care Rural New-Yorker.

THREE college girls will take full charge of home and children's tutoring in absence of parents. ADVERTISER 7079, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED married poultry and dairyman wants position, estate; two children. ADVERTISER 7075, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED herdsman, small family, 14 years' experience with purebred cattle, showing, butter-maker, testing, expert calf raiser; 5 years last position; excellent references; private estate preferred. ADVERTISER 7091, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION desired by extra good, all around cook; wife do dining or chamber; consider farm boarding-house; good herdsman and milker. BOX 28, Arkport, N. Y.

COUPLE, German; man experienced farmer-gardener; wife good cook and houseworker; 1 child; wish position on farm or as caretakers, anywhere; references. KARL RITTBERGER, 5912 Woodbine St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SWISS, position wanted as milker, experienced and best of references furnished; would like near city or large town. ADVERTISER 7094, care Rural New-Yorker.

DESIRE position on poultry farm; some experience; references. ADVERTISER 7095, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by good dry-hand milker; open October 2 or later. ADVERTISER 7089, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, age 24, wishes position as all-around man. WM. CRONIN, 1091 E. 96th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARMER-SUPERINTENDENT on gentleman's estate, near New York, 25 years in last position; good reference; had charge of garden, grounds, road, woods, etc.; no children. ARCHER CROOKS, 384 Mott Ave., New York City.

POSITION wanted as herdsman, single, proven ability all branches, life-long experience, Cornell training, fitting for show and sale, wants a position with a future; best of references; what have you to offer? ADVERTISER 7098, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, open for position October 15; experienced with registered cattle, feeding, breeding, calf raising, veterinary work and certified milk production; would prefer taking charge of high-class cattle on estate; first-class references as to character and ability; state salary. ADVERTISER 7100, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO single, middle-aged men, one herdsman and farm manager, desire positions together on large estate; Pennsylvania preferred; farm manager 20 years' experience; herdsman, 15 years' experience; best reference furnished. ADVERTISER 7109, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, 2 grown children, American, Protestant, wishes year-round position; wife willing to board men. ADVERTISER 7105, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted, all around mechanic, blacksmith, sheet metal worker, carpenter, repairman of machinery and general utilityman in country. A. MONTY, 20-36 48th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

WANTED—A position, poultry, handy-man or caretaker, by a middle-aged man; sober; reference. ADVERTISER 7108, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted as herdsman by clean, experienced, single American; modern dairy. BOX 6, Islip, L. I., N. Y.

WOMAN, middle-aged, wishes position as good plain cook and competent housekeeper in plain family or farm; $20 a week; good references. ADVERTISER 7118, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED farmer wants position October 18; good wages or take charge on shares; competent all branches; references. STOWELL, Box 76, Croton Falls, N. Y.

CARETAKER, estate manager, American, married, sober, industrious, energetic, dependable, ambitious, handy with tools inside and outside house; understand lawn and garden; interested in poultry production; desire personal interview. ADVERTISER 7122, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, thoroughly trained and experienced in all branches desires position where honest, conscientious work will be appreciated. ADVERTISER 7043, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted, gardener-farmer, no children, gentleman's estate. ATKIN, 8 W. 65th St., New York.

WELL-EXPERIENCED poultryman, single, able to take full charge, desires position. ADVERTISER 7125, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY man, healthy, strong, reliable, wants light outside work, south of Pennsylvania; experienced gardener, care of live stock; do not use tobacco or intoxicants; references exchanged; quiet home, small wages. ADVERTISER, 34 Cherry St., Geneva, N. Y.

GARDENER, farmer, manager, married, wishes position on private estate or commercial farm or poultry; practical experience in all branches; best of references. ADVERTISER 7113, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, single, 27, life-time general farming, sterling character, refined, reliable, no tobacco; describe place, family proposition, inducements, fully; references; November 1. ERNEST GNEGY, Watervliet, Mich.

FARM manager with large experience in all details of operation and administration of general and live stock farms and estates; in growing crops, breeding, manufacturing and marketing milk products; wishes to get in touch with party interested in the services of a well-trained, energetic manager. Address ADVERTISER 7114, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as gardener and caretaker on gentleman's estate; American, married. ADVERTISER 7116, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wants position on farm; best reference, both as to character and ability. BOX 103, Wyckoff, N. J.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper by woman with boy five, capable of taking full charge of small household or would consider position cooking for help on small estate; country preferred; at present position 21 months; excellent references. HOUSEKEEPER, Box 464, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

SITUATION wanted, caretaker-superintendent, high-grade, thoroughly qualified, experienced all estate requirements; married, American, 36. CARETAKER, Overlook, Redding Ridge, Conn.

POULTRY manager, single, 25, experienced in all branches including dressing, dry-picking and broiler raising; graduate of State Institute of Agriculture; not afraid to work; can make place pay; can also bring assistant; best of references; can arrange for interview; mention wages. BOX 464, Saint James, L. I., N. Y.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk Highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE at half price, money-making Southern Vermont dairy farm, 2½ miles from village, handy to excellent cream market; 250 acres, 2 modern houses, 3 barns full of hay, up-to-date milk house, ice house, hen houses, wagon sheds, garages, all in best of repair; will carry 30 head of stock; running water in houses and barns, electricity in every building, telephone, big sugar lot, some timber, plenty wood; great place for Summer boarders, overlooks lake; owner unable to carry on on account of ill health; will exchange for other property. New York State preferred; one-man fruit and poultry farm desired; write owner. ADVERTISER 7047, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Stocked dairy farm; write particulars. FARMER, 415 S. Fifth St., Harrison, N. J.

POULTRY farm for rent, near Red Bank, N. J., main highway; unexcelled markets; 35 acres; modern houses for 1,200, 800 now on place; dwelling, all modern improvements except gas; good proposition made to reliable party. Address M. L., 232 Ft. Lee Rd., Teaneck, N. J.

WANTED—Farm to rent, option buy, within 100 miles New York City; Long Island, New York or Connecticut. DENCZ, 47 W. 85th St., New York.

POULTRY farm for sale or rent; seven hundred pullets, five hundred hens, coops are all in first-class shape, 3,000-egg incubator; new hollow-tile house, all improvements; right in town on macadamized road. ARTHUR F. MUELLER, Kenoza Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Beautifully located boarding cottage, 17 rooms, all improvements, near bathing beach; business well established; all-year-round home; full particulars. Write BOX 295, Stony Brook, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Chicken farm, about 5 acres, on good State highway near large center of Eastern States; no stock; state terms. ADVERTISER 7093, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—6½-acre farm, ¾ mile from Dover, on concrete highway. C. VAN WARRINGTON, Dover, Del.

WANTED to buy in Connecticut, 65 miles New York, 15 to 25 acres, 7-room house, good supply water, near good road, 20 or 30 minutes' walk to village; about $5,000. ADVERTISER 7097, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW JERSEY farm, 109½ acres, near Trenton, excellent for potatoes, truck or dairy; for detailed description call or write PETRIE'S, Yardville, N. J.

FOR SALE—90 acres good land in Carroll County, Md., 2 miles from town, 48 miles from Baltimore, with or without stock, crops and equipment; good markets, good neighbors; 12-room house, suitable for 2 families, with bath, hot-water heat, barn and outbuildings; excellent well, wood-lot, small orchard. ADVERTISER 7099, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 2¼ acres rich soil, wood-lot, 5-room bungalow, A-1 condition, all modern conveniences; henhouse, garage; on fine highway, 2½ miles from Vineland, the poultry center of the East. Address MRS. EMMA S. MASON, R. 3, Vineland, N. J.

FOR RENT at nominal rental, dairy farm without cows. ADVERTISER 7103, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm of 165 acres in Eastern New York; 10-room house, barns, fruit; electricity. ADVERTISER 7104, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or exchange, bungalow, 4 years old, four apartments, 2 rooms each on first floor, one three-room and bath apartment on second floor; two-car garage with three two-room apartments; improvements; half block grammar, and one block high school; price $6,000; cost $10,000 to build; $1,000 will handle or exchange for small farm in Lower New York State. J. BIDEWELL, Deland, Fla.

FOR RENT or exchange, stucco cottage, 25 bearing orange trees, 5 acres ready to set grapes; main highway, small town, beautiful location; 70 miles south Jacksonville; rent furnished $25 per month. L. B. No. 5, Seelyville, Pa.

FOR SALE—6-room semi-bungalow, large chicken coop and garage. D. A. COCHRAN, Elwood, N. J.

POULTRY farm, 6¼ acres, house 6 rooms and bath, all conveniences including gas, electricity and phone; poultry houses 20x24 and 18x28, feed house 10x20; on beautiful Delsea Drive, 50 busses pass the house every 24 hours; ¾ mile from high school; no agents. ADVERTISER 7107, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED for cash, lakeside farm, not more than five hours by rail from New York City; please give full particulars first letter. ROBERT NUESE, 329 W. 82d St., New York City.

FARM, near Princess Anne, Md., 67 acres level, tillable, good land; 4-room house, new barn, 14 to 30 acres of timber; $3,500. ADVERTISER 7120, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE for residence, boarding or tourists, 11-room house; public highway, corner lot 50x175. ADVERTISER 7121, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm on State road, a good dairy or potato farm, good buildings, running water, fine location; 113 acres; 1¼ miles from State road; fruit, sugar bush; running water; extra good buildings, land lays nearly level; priced to sell; for particulars write H. E. KARNS, Owner, Arkport, N. Y.

FOR SALE—10-acre farm in Northern New Jersey, near Greenwood Lake; could be made a paying poultry or dairy farm; 10-room house with modern improvements including furnace; barns, garage and 50 fruit trees; very reasonably priced. F. B. MANCHEE, 7th Floor, 383 Madison Ave., New York City.

CROMHORN Stock Farm for sale; very fine, money-making farm, 220 acres river flats; good buildings, 40 tested cows, young stock, four horses; in the village of Milford, N. Y.; must sell; am 70 and ill; liberal terms. GEORGE CULVER, Milford, N. Y.

WANTED—Small run-down farm, cheap; Central New York; state price. ADVERTISER 7115, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—6-room house, plot 60x124, on State road, near depot and high school; 28 miles to New York City; reasonable offer takes it. J. FREIS, Box 176, Congers, Rockland County, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE honey, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; free price list of other containers; 10-lb. pail, delivered within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5-lb., $1.15; buckwheat, $1; satisfaction guaranteed or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

MAPLE nut fudge, $1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vt.

FINE quality white clover extracted honey, 60 lbs., $6.50; 120 lbs., $12.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

Other Advertisments of Subscribers' Exchange will be found on page 1215.

One for all
and
all for one

A business stands or falls with its customers. If the goods or service it sells renders a profit to both parties concerned—fine! If it doesn't,—well, you know what happens.

In the feed business, the manufacturer must make and sell feeds that can make money for the feeder. His obligation to do this is as great as if the customer were a legal, instead of a moral, partner. They are both in business for their common benefit, and can only help each other by working together.

The buyer needs the feed, and the seller needs the customer. And the customer will continue to be a customer only as long as the feed he buys earns a profit for him.

So it's up to the manufacturer to do his best to make a feed that will produce. The better the feed, the more prosperous the customer — prosperity that is mirrored in the size of the manufacturer's business.

The wise manufacturer tests his feeds beforehand on experimental farms and in research laboratories. Testing with a creative intent—because it points the way to improved feeds and new discoveries in feeding practice. All of which means greater profits for the farmer.

Recognition of the partnership principle has made Park and Pollard more than anxious to excel in the development and making of profit-producing feeds. By striving for maximum *consumer* profits it has won hundreds of thousands of loyal partners. A profitable partnership for all concerned.

The Park & Pollard Co

Boston, Mass. Buffalo, N. Y.

To be sure of profit-making feeds—look for a Park and Pollard dealer!

POULTRY FEEDS: Lay or Bust Dry Mash · Red Ribbon Scratch · Growing Feed · Intermediate Chick Feed · P & P Chick Scratch · P & P Chick Starter — DAIRY RATIONS: Overall 24% · Milk-Maid 24% · Bet-R-Milk 20% · Herd-Helth 16% · Milkade Calf Meal — OTHER FEEDS: · P & P Stock Feed · Bison Stock Feed · Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration · Pigeon Feed · P & P Horse Feed · Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. October 5, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5076

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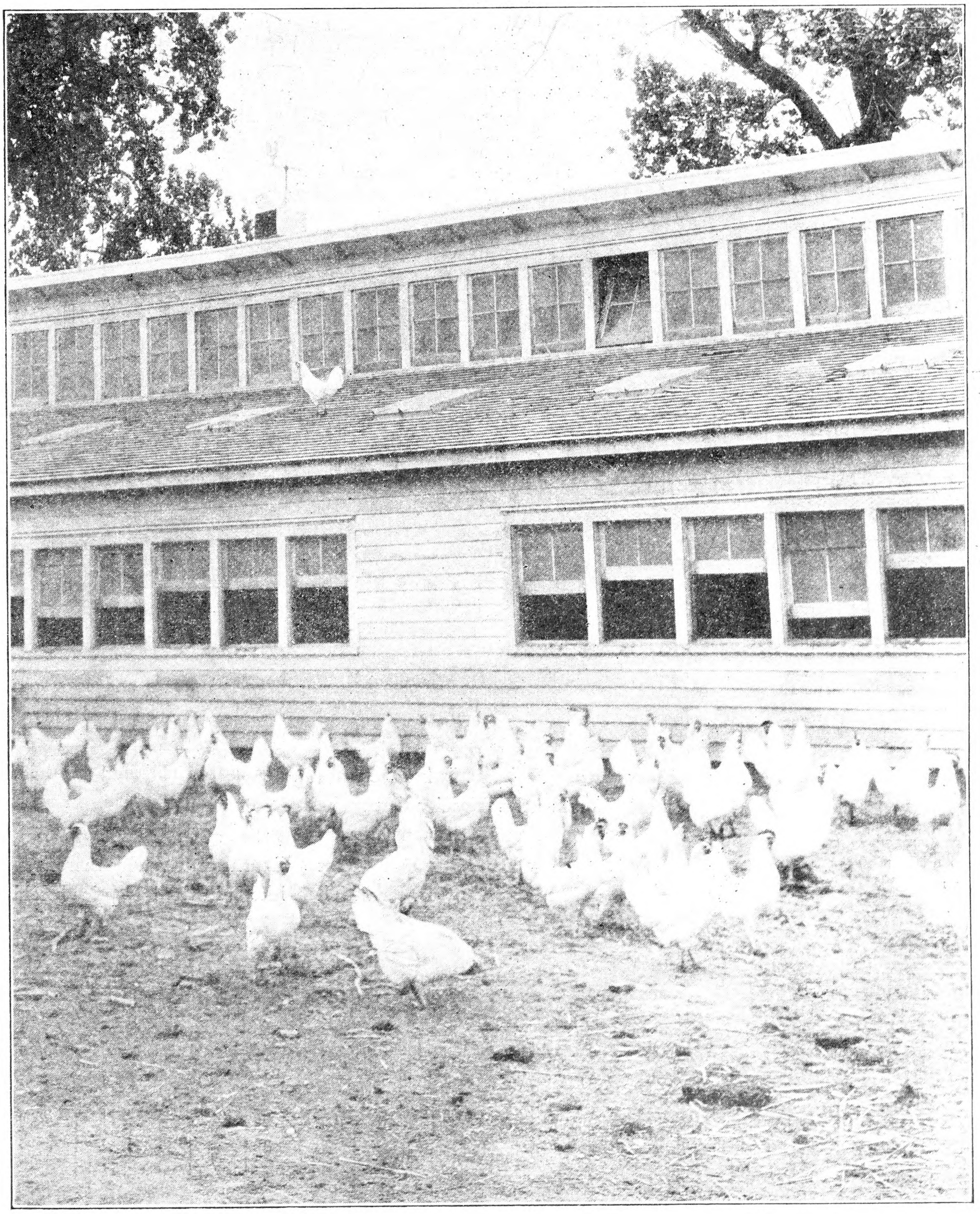

A Live Flock of Leghorns

All branches on the same tree; all growing out of the Chrysler root principle of standardized quality

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CHRYSLER IMPERIAL
CHRYSLER "77"
CHRYSLER "70"
CHRYSLER "66"
DODGE BROTHERS SENIOR
DODGE BROTHERS SIX
DE SOTO SIX
PLYMOUTH
DODGE BROTHERS TRUCKS, BUSES *and* MOTOR COACHES
FARGO TRUCKS *and* COMMERCIAL CARS
CHRYSLER MARINE ENGINES
All Products of Chrysler Motors

Putting Quality within Reach of All

AN INSPIRED Chrysler Motors engineer conceives a new mechanical principle; a noted scientist develops a new metallurgical treatment—and instantly the efficient minds that guide the group efforts of Chrysler Motors plan ways and means of applying the discovery to all the Chrysler Motors products at many price levels so that the greatest possible number of persons may enjoy them.

Thus it is that even the lowest-priced cars built by Chrysler Motors embody such features as the unequalled Chrysler weatherproof internal-expanding 4-wheel hydraulic brakes, the characteristic Chrysler-designed high-compression L-head motors, the high-turbulence offset combustion chambers, the rubber engine mountings, the subtle perfection of Chrysler styling and coachcraft, and many other typical Chrysler contributions to the progress of modern motoring.

Every day, every week, every month, the tireless quest for quality goes forward in the great Chrysler Motors engineering laboratory at Detroit—to the end that higher quality may be expressed in terms of greater value for all the world of individualized transportation.

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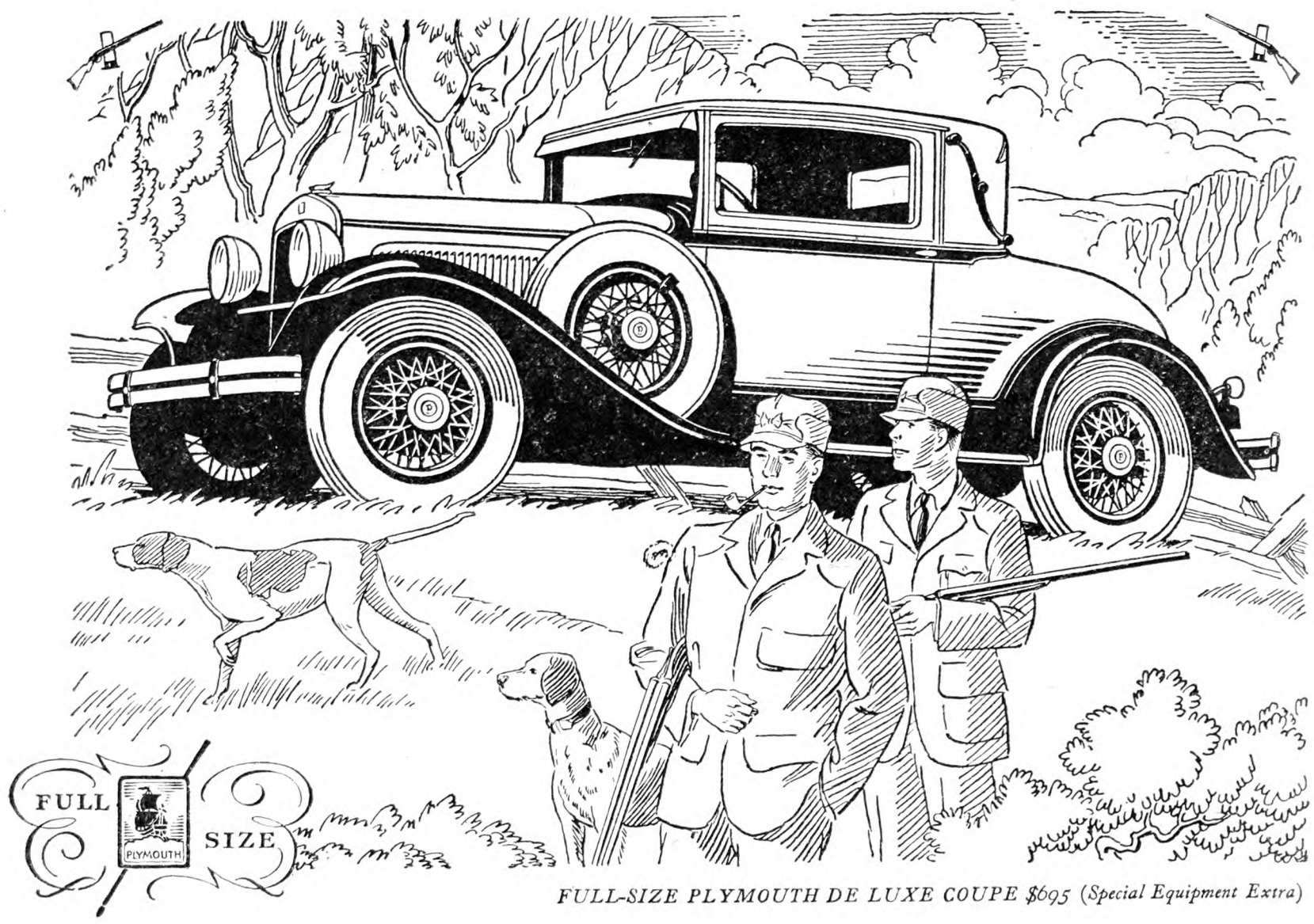

FULL-SIZE PLYMOUTH DE LUXE COUPE $695 (Special Equipment Extra)

Plymouth's FULL SIZE *appeals to* practical buyers

THE more you study the cars in the low-priced field, the more you will marvel at the value Plymouth gives.

Plymouth is *full-size*. It has the extra dimensions and extra capacity that make for full comfort and full convenience.

Plymouth is Chrysler-styled. That means it is a fine-looking motor car which you and your family can be justly proud to own.

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See and drive the *full-size* Plymouth. Learn exactly why there is no other car like it in the low-priced field.

$655 *and upwards f. o. b. factory*

Coupe, $655; Roadster (with rumble seat), $675; 2-Door Sedan, $675; Touring, $695; De Luxe Coupe (with rumble seat), $695; 4-Door Sedan, $695; De Luxe Sedan, $745. All prices f.o.b. factory. Convenient time payments.

PLYMOUTH

AMERICA'S LOWEST-PRICED FULL-SIZE CAR

The Experiment Station and "Spray Service"

By E. Stuart Hubbard

THE occasional visits of the experiment station's workers to the fruit districts, and the yearly fruit meetings, have always provided an opportunity for the progressive grower to learn much concerning his orchard problems. The bulletins he may receive on application have been of great value in gaining an understanding of the many developments in his chosen field. With the advent of Farm Bureau and Spray Service, closer contact with the station experts was possible, though, of necessity, the information thus obtained has to be rather general in character so as to meet all conditions and be as fool-proof as possible.

It was not until the New York State Experiment Station established a laboratory in the Hudson River Valley for the purpose of studying and helping to solve the problems of the growers of Eastern New York that we were able more fully to comprehend the intricate details of our fight with disease, pest, soil and tree and to appreciate the long, tedious task the trained research worker must undertake before conclusive evidence can be obtained.

Let us take the matter of apple scab and review our experiences and the development of methods of control. Here in the Hudson Valley, before the days of Farm Bureau and Spray Service, there were many orchards that were considered immune to scab. There were others where scab occasionally occurred and in still others it was an expected evil. The lack of the disease in the first class was attributed to the location having good exposures and air drainage, permitting quick drying of foliage, to freedom from valley and cloud mists, and to scab resistant varieties. There were certain kinds, like Fall Pippin and Newtown, which were expected to show scab occasionally in the best locations. The second type was conceded to be affected by wet weather in the Spring, and the third to unfavorable locations and unwise choice of varieties for the situations.

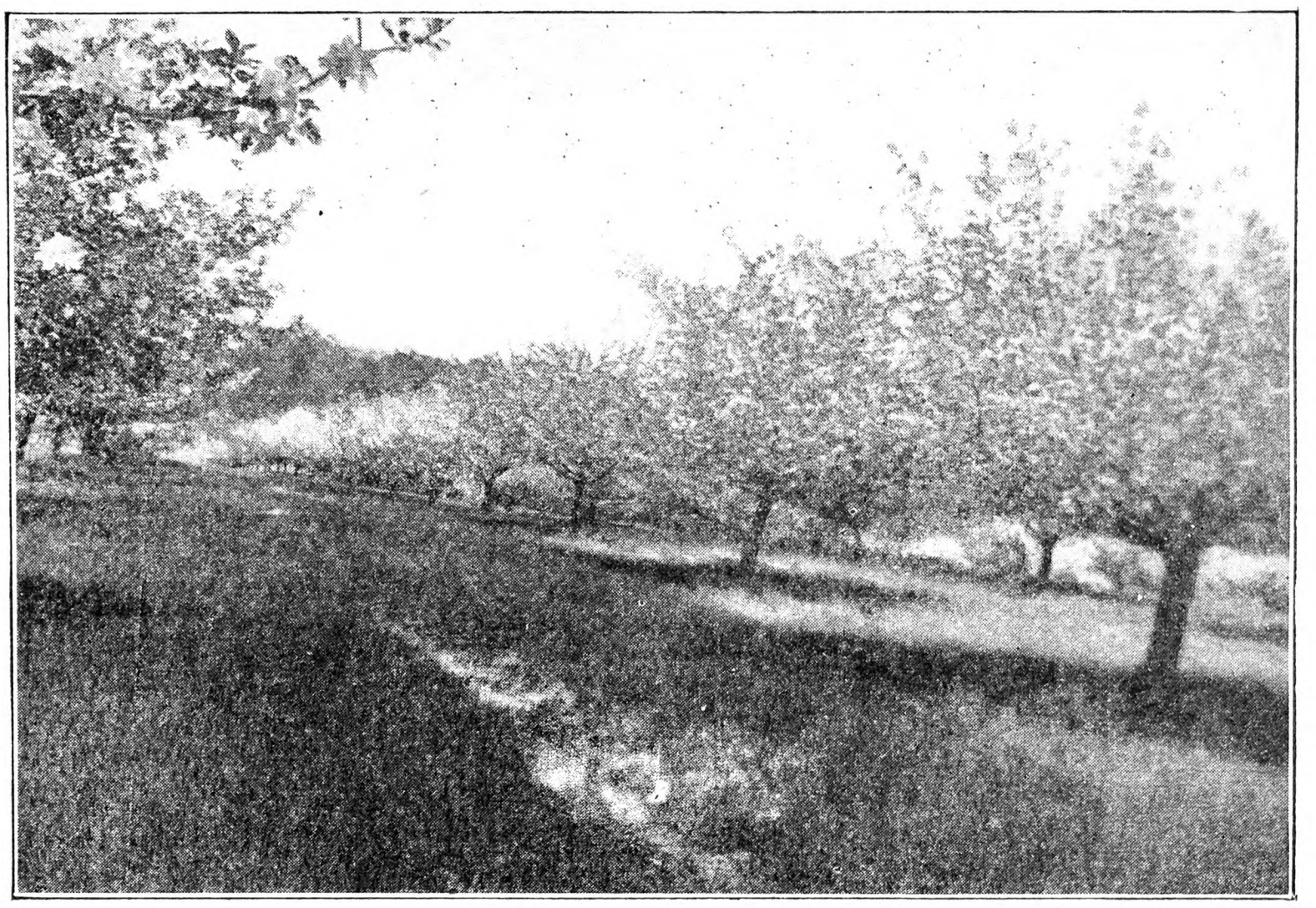
The most profitable orchards and varieties, being free from scab, its complete control was not considered or attempted, aside from the routine use of a fungicide in such sprays as were applied for scale, red bugs and aphids, codling moth, maggot, etc. These sprays, recommended by station or insecticide dealer, were designed to meet all conditions, the most severe included. The grower, knowing little of the life history of apple scab, dared not omit the fungicide, even when there was little danger of scab injury. In many orchards foliage and fruit injury resulted, causing greater loss than did scab in adjoining, unsprayed orchards.

At that time fewer men were graduates of agricultural colleges than now and less work had been done with fungicides and in studying scab development, so that few growers could work out their own schedules intelligently and successfully. The station staffs and laboratories were too distant for general and frequent consultation. To plan our yearly campaign against apple scab it is obviously necessary to know the life history of this fungus and the properties and effects on tree and fruit of the materials used in its control.

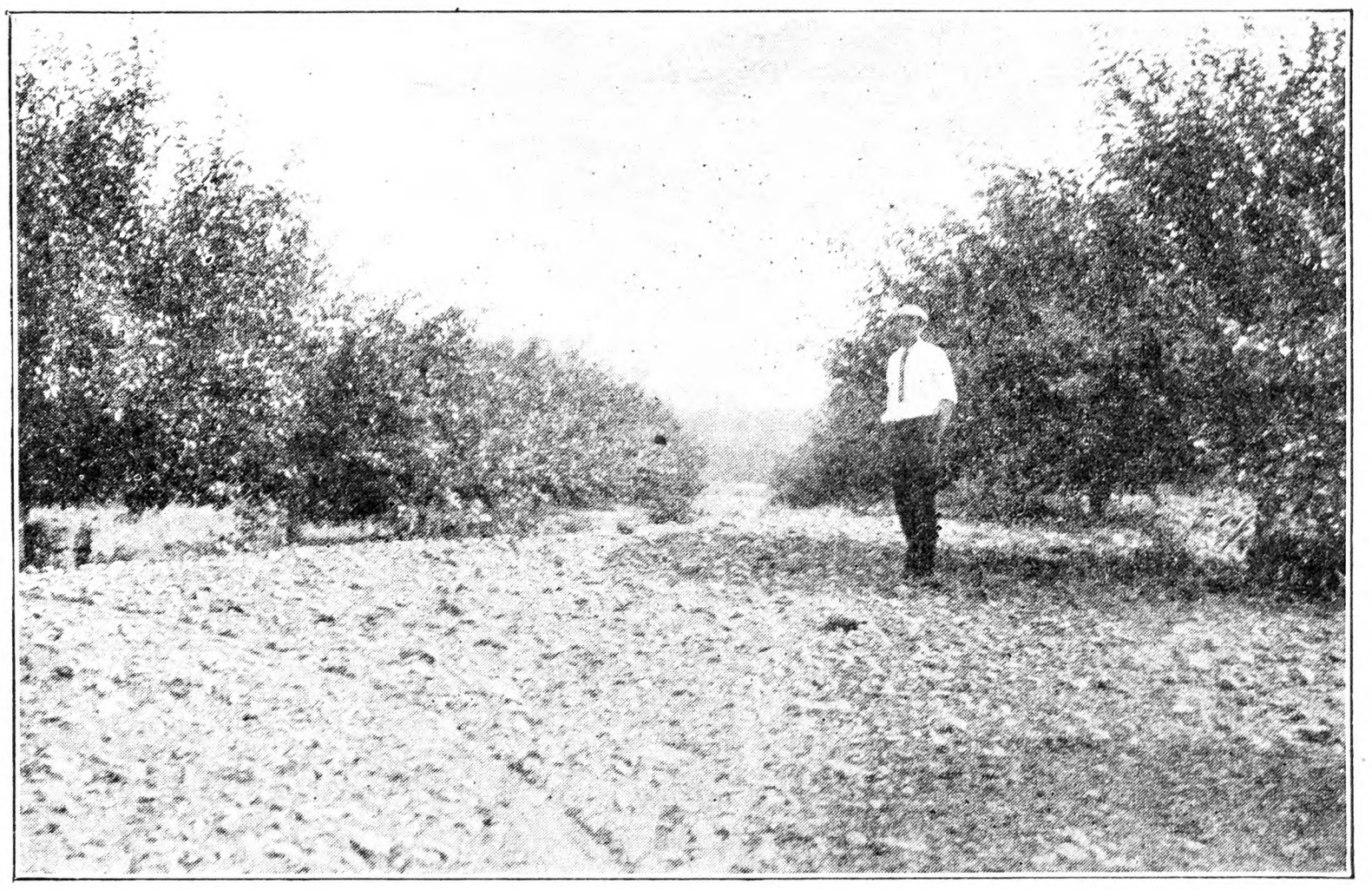
The pathologist is the authority from whom to learn what has been discovered about these subjects. He has the fundamental facts about them and should keep informed as to the results of research work elsewhere. He should, also, have available for reference books, bulletins, and laboratory paraphernalia for testing and examining samples and specimens. From him we learn that the scab winters in the dead leaves on the ground in tough capsules. In these are many tubes called asci which contain embryonic spores. When the proper combination of warmth and moisture occurs in the Spring the capsules soften and are bloated by the developing spores which swell in the asci with such force that the ascus bursts, discharging the spores into the air and then collapses. Room is thus made for another ascus to advance, deliver its broadside and give way to still others. If the spores, floating in the air, alight on leaf, fruit or stem, moisture is necessary, for at least 40 hours, at mild temperature, and longer for cool and cold weather, to permit the spores to penetrate and establish themselves in the tissue. Once established they can be killed only by the use of such strong fungicides that the leaf tissue in which they grow is destroyed also, a dead spot remaining proportionate to the size of the infected area. When firmly established in the skin of the tiny apple it is hopeless to try to destroy it without severe injury to the tree and fruit.

The spores are discharged during successive periods of wet weather until all are emitted or until hot, dry weather has killed them unborn. After a spore begins its life in the living tissue it requires mild, wet weather for development and reproduction. It then produces spores which are spread only by the drip or splash of rain or by artificial transfer from parent growth to other leaves or fruit. These Summer spores cannot float in the air from one tree to another and, normally, must spread sideways or downward with the splashing drops of water. The required combination of warmth and moisture may not occur each year at the same stage of tree growth. It frequently happens, however, that spores are shooting when the first green tissue is exposed. Last year, with us, they started abnormally late and did not appear until the first apple blossoms were opening.

The only effective method of control is to spray or dust all green tissue before the spores are discharged and to keep the new growth covered as fast as it develops until the last have shot their spores, normally one or two weeks after bloom. Theoretically this should prevent the establishment of any scab in the leaves or fruit and make unnecessary further scab applications. If, however, due to incomplete covering with fungicides, scab gains a foothold, the treatments must be continued so as to keep the fruit covered with a protective film until the fruit is picked, or else the scab must be killed in the leaf tissue.



This Hudson River Orchard Produces Clean Baldwin, Greening and Spy Apples, Without Special Scab Spray. Fig. 651



This McIntosh Orchard Has Ideal Location, but Thorough Scab Protection Is Necessary. Fig. 652

It is obviously impossible for the individual to have either the equipment or knowledge to watch and know when the first spores may be expected to emerge. He can, however, take or send leaves from under his trees, from time to time, to the laboratory where the pathologist will examine them under the microscope and inform him when it is necessary to apply the first spray and when it is safe to stop scab preventive treatment. The accurate knowledge thus obtained may enable the grower to save the cost of one application, or warn him to spray earlier or later than normal, and thus avoid infection. The pathologist, knowing the local and particular condition, may be able to suggest or approve of a modification of the formula used or method or time of applications which may give better control, save cost, or cause less fruit or foliage injury. Also, acting as he does as a clearing house for the county agents and growers in his field, he is often able to give prompt information and advice as to the control of new and unforeseen diseases and conditions that may appear.

To those who may be inclined to experiment, our scientists can point out the things which should be avoided, and those which may be tried, and explain why. They may be willing to check up on the results obtained and determine more scientifically and exactly what has been demonstrated by the experiment.

Because of this cooperative advice and experimentation many of the largest orchards in the Hudson Valley are being sprayed much more thoroughly and intelligently than before our laboratory was established. Spray materials have also been adopted which better suit our conditions, resulting in a very considerable saving in cost and in stronger, more efficient foliage.

In their fields the entomologist and pomologist offer the same opportunities for helpful information and advice and are of great service to the fruitgrower.

With the development of good roads, automobiles and telephones it is possible for the orchardists to make use of their experiment stations much more than in the past and to keep in close touch with the many important discoveries they are making.

Drain the Wet Spots

MANY good fields on the farm have a few wet spots or holes that delay plowing, seed-bed preparation, seeding, and often harvesting operations as well. Much time is lost owing to miring in

these wet holes of horses, tractors and loaded wagons.

Mr. G. N. Arnold, of Wyoming Co., N. Y., drained one of these wet spots in short order last Spring. He had been working around and across a small wet spring-hole on the lower edge of one field all his life. He often thought he ought to put in about 100 ft. of tile drain and knew well enough that that amount of tile would dry the spot, but he, like others, never seemed to get to it.

On this particular day early in the morning, Mr. Arnold was plowing this field getting ready to sow oats. His team made some quick moves when they went through the wet spot. Suddenly Mr. Arnold received a full charge of muddy water right in the face. He would have no more of it.

He stopped the horses right where they were, called to his son, who was fixing fence nearby, and told him to drive to town and bring home 100 ft. of 4-in. tile. He turned the team around, cut the wires on the fence and plowed a deep furrow from the lower side of the field right up through the wet spot. With the aid of a pick and a round pointed shovel he soon had a ditch ready for the tile and by noon the tile was laid and a good-sized stream of spring water was pouring out the lower end of the tile drain. In five days' time this wet spot had disappeared. Many New York State farmers have had similar experiences.

Often grain is seeded in wet places when the soil is too sticky for good working. The result is that the soil is puddled and becomes so hard that grains, grass and clover do not come up so as to make a good stand. Corn comes up poorly and the soil is so hard the crop can make but very poor growth. Crop yields are unsatisfactory under these wet conditions.

Should conditions be favorable at seeding time, it is seldom that it is dry at harvest time also. If rainfall is plentiful during the harvest season, it may be difficult if not impossible to save a large share of the crop grown. What is saved is usually at considerable expense of time on account of the soft, miry condition of the soil.

In addition to yielding but little, these wet spots are a plain nuisance. It costs but little to tile or ditch them so the whole field may be worked and harvested together. Tile is preferable to an open ditch which must be looked after to keep it open so it may do its work. On hillsides open ditches are likely to lead to erosion. Furthermore, tile, although requiring little if any attention, does not interfere with tillage and harvesting operations as does the open ditch. A little money spent drying up these wet places will yield larger returns in satisfaction and crop yields than a similar investment anywhere on the farm. L. H. W.

Wyoming Co., N. Y.

The Story of Undulant Fever

A FRIEND who has been greatly disturbed because of a recent article in a widely-read magazine for women believes that a panic among milk producers and consumers is impending. Should that and similar stories be given full credence by readers who fail to observe obvious efforts upon the part of their writers to give them all possible dramatic value in the telling, a panic might well ensue.

Here are a few sentences from the opening paragraphs of the article in question: "For in American milk today there lurks a terrible wasting fever that may keep you in bed for a couple of weeks, that may fasten itself upon you for one, or for two, or even for seven years—that might culminate by killing you."

"That sickness is far more prevalent than typhoid fever is today. Hundreds of cases of this ugly undulant fever—for that's the name of it—were discovered all over America last year." "It is estimated by the expert, Dr. Walter Simpson, that at least 50,000 people are sick with it at this very moment, their baffled doctors, alas, having yet no notion what ails most of them." "This sickness that tortures you with shooting pains, that weakens you with drenching sweats, that wastes you with month's long fever, is absolutely no respecter of persons—any more than it is a respecter of cows."

If we were wholly unacquainted with articles in popular magazines designed, not to carry accurate information but to startle by their astounding statements, we, ourselves, might be drenched with sweat after reading the above. As it is, we remain cold, and take another glass of American milk. But what is the truth about this undulant fever? Is there any such disease and, if so, can it be conveyed in milk? There undoubtedly is a hitherto generally unrecognized disease more or less prevalent in this country now known as undulant fever. It may be carried in cow's milk, but it may also come from other sources and, as yet, its chief method of spreading is not definitely known. Its story is a very interesting one. It is also an old story, but there are features of it that have come to light within the last two or three years, and that are attracting keen interest in the medical and veterinary professions. This interest should, and will, extend to the general public, the party of the third part most concerned, but it should be furthered by a calm statement of known facts, not by sensationalism. And, right here, it will not be amiss to say that known facts are now too few to warrant any hysterical outbreak over the dangers lurking in milk.

Undulant fever has been known for many years in Southern Europe under the name Malta fever, taking that name from the island in the Mediterranean Sea where it has long prevailed. Here, and elsewhere about the Mediterranean, goats are the chief source of milk for human consumption. In 1886, Dr. Bruce, an English army surgeon, demonstrated that Malta fever was caused by an organism of microscopic size in the milk of these goats. Exportation of milk goats carried the disease to other warm countries, and our own Southwest and Mexico have known of its presence. The disease there has been charged to milk goats; in the light of present knowledge, probably often unjustly so charged. What has now occurred to excite renewed and general interest in Malta fever is that, within the past five or six years, it has been recognized in some of our Northern and Eastern States where few goats are kept and their milk is not in common use. It has also become known in Northern Europe. This has raised the question, if goats are not guilty of spreading Malta fever, where then has it come from?

American physicians have re-named Malta fever, calling it undulant fever from the peculiar wave-like undulations in the course of the high temperature accompanying it, a wave-likeness which, by the way, it often fails to show. A question which they are now asking themselves with some qualms of conscience and a little limping in their conceit is, has this disease long been prevalent among us, and have we failed to recognize it, labeling it by other names? They are frank about it and admit that they are puzzled, but they have reason to be; it is a puzzling disorder. Undulant fever is fond of masquerading in the guise of other and better known diseases; in fact, it has no definite set of symptoms by which it can certainly be recognized. Hughes, a recognized authority with regard to it, says, "So variable are the symptoms and so uncertain is the duration and course of this fever, that it is impossible to give a description to which all cases can be referred." Tuberculosis, typhoid, influenza, malaria, rheumatism and other manifestations of illness are all imitated to some extent by undulant fever, and it is very probable that many cases of the latter disorder have been diagnosed and treated as some one of the former.

An examination of the blood of a sufferer from undulant fever will disclose in the laboratory the nature of the infection, but blood examinations as a routine matter in cases of prolonged illness are not yet common. They will be more frequently undertaken from now on. It follows from the above that the actual number of cases of undulant fever in the United States cannot be known; one may guess it to be 1,000, 50,000 or 500,000, as he likes. But few of the States have yet required that this disease, when recognized, be reported; 367 cases were recorded in 1928. Hardy, of the U. S. Public Health Service, has made a careful study of 125 cases occurring in Iowa. Some of the interesting things that he discovered are that it is predominantly a disease of the country, rather than the city, that far more men than women are attacked, that children under 10 seldom suffer from it, the greater number of cases occuring between the ages of 20 and 45, and that the average duration of the sickness was four months, with from five to six weeks in bed. Four of the cases proved fatal.

Whatever the number of recognized and unrecognized cases in America, it is very evident that the milk of goats cannot be held responsible for all of them, nor for even a very small proportion. Where, then, is the germ to be found? Not long ago, an American laboratory worker, concerning herself with the kinds of micro-organisms that might be found in milk of different grades, announced the discovery of an organism that could not be distinguished from the one pronounced by the English surgeon, Bruce, to be the cause of Malta fever. Such announcements, if apparently well founded, arouse at once scores of workers, any one of whom would rather have the credit of discovering a new disease germ than that of finding a new continent. To Miss Alice Evans and, later, to her co-workers, belongs the credit of identifying the Malta fever germ of Bruce with one which may easily contaminate, not only milk but other foods extensively handled and eaten. This is the germ of infectious abortion, long ago found by Bang of Sweden. Thus are the scientists of the whole world tied together in a great international chain, interdependent and each building upon the work of others.

If the germ of Malta fever and the one causing infectious abortion in cattle, hogs, sheep and other domestic animals are identical, how have we escaped Malta fever in this country? That is the question that has aroused all this interest and has led to investigations that are disclosing some remarkable things. No one can fully answer it yet. It seems now that we have not escaped it; we have rather failed to recognize it. Now that suspicion is aroused, cases of continued fever that do not quite follow the prescribed course of known diseases are being subjected to laboratory examinations, and some of these are being found to be undulant fever. It is not milk producers or consumers alone who have suffered; men engaged in handling meat products, particularly those of swine, and others who have had the care of live stock but who have used little milk have been infected. Laboratory workers with this germ seem to be either careless or especially liable to be enmeshed in its snares.

The New York State Department of Health has just issued a report upon 45 cases of undulant fever occurring in 1928 in that State. Thirty of the sufferers were males, 15 females. Five were farmers, one a meat inspector, one a traveling salesman of cattle feeds. None was under 10 years of age. No sickness lasted beyond 15 weeks and no deaths were reported. Fifteen of the cases occurred on dairy farms where there was no history of infectious abortion having been present. The patients were widely scattered, and there has been no epidemic, such as is usually encountered when a disease is milk-borne.

Infectious abortion in cattle is a disease world-wide in its distribution. Of it, Dr. Theobald Smith said at a recent conference of State health officials: "It is safe to say that, in this country and perhaps in other countries, five or 10 years ago few herds were free from this disease." "The germ frequently lodges in the udder and is shed in the milk, though in small numbers, for months and years even when abortion does not occur. In swine it produces abortion and it may also be in the udder." "To date, the United States and Hungary appear to be the only countries where the swine disease has been definitely shown to exist. We have no information concerning its occurrence in sheep in this country. The goat disease has been found in some of the Southwestern States and in Utah. The problem confronting health officers is the particular source of the germs found in human patients. The solution of this problem is made difficult on account of the great similarity of the bacilli (germs) from the different animal sources. In this country, the problem is practically narrowed down to two sources, cattle and swine. In view of the prevalence of infectious abortion in this country for some 30 or 40 years, with a peak probably 10 years ago, the question arises why not more cases and even local epidemics? The tentative explanation resulting from the study of human strains of the bacilli is that the genuine bovine type is relatively harmless to man, and that the swine type is largely responsible, either directly in handling of swine or raw pork or indirectly when the swine bacillus is introduced into the cow's udder in one of several ways. Geographical varieties of the bovine type may, however, exist which favor human infection. In Denmark, the human strains appear to be identical with the true bovine type. In view of this fact, it may be that the gradual extension of this process (pasteurization of milk) during the past decade has deprived man of a certain vaccinal protection given by the bovine against the swine type of bacillus. Burnet has shown that the bovine bacilli when injected into human volunteers have little or no disturbing influence. This possible explanation of the increase in undulant fever does not justify any relaxation in the movement for more pasteurization, but it does indicate the need for more investigations into the swine disease and other non-bovine types of Bacillus abortus (the germ of infectious abortion)."

So do we find that milk, even unpasteurized milk, is not the only and, perhaps, is not the chief source of undulant fever. Possibly, as Theobald Smith suggests, the drinking of raw milk containing the germs of infectious abortion has vaccinated us against the more virulent germs found in connection with swine and their products. At any rate, the milk goat is to a large extent absolved; she is evidently the least guilty of the three domestic animals capable of giving undulant fever to man. So, too, may we reasonably decline to be thrown into any panic over the alleged dangers lurking in milk, of all foods the best and most indispensable to us. There is no food product that may not become contaminated by disease germs. In our consideration of them we should not permit them to loom so large in our imaginations that we see them everywhere, and become victims of unreasonable fears. We know that the small living organisms that we call germs are everywhere and that, though their work is not generally so well understood as that of larger beings, it is quite as indispensable to our welfare. Only a few of the countless varieties of microscopical germs that accomplish their mission beneath our eyes but beyond our sight are disease producing, and these man is rapidly learning to control.

M. B. D.

Cape Cod Cranberries

MOST of us who have journeyed down Cape Cod way have become accustomed to the sight of numerous cranberry bogs stretching away from either side of the roadway. There are countless others whose knowledge of this berry extends only to the fact that it is a familiar occupant of our table, as pie or sauce, especially during the holiday season.

The cranberry is one product of agriculture in which Massachusetts excels, and most other sections of the country from Maine to California must depend upon the growers in this Commonwealth to supply the greater portion of their requirements. The industry is confined here almost entirely within the shoulder and arm of historic old Cape Cod, the muck and sandy soil of which is admirably suited to its special requirements.

One authority states that this berry is supposed to have derived its name from the appearance of its bud and stem, which, just previous to the formation of the perfect flower, resembles the neck, head and bill of the long-legged crane. The first known attempts to cultivate this berry were made on Cape Cod more than 100 years ago. At present there are slightly less than 14,000 acres in cranberry bogs in Massachusetts, chiefly in Barnstable and Plymouth counties. These vary in size from one-eighth acre to 250 acres. During the past 18 years the estimated total production has averaged a trifle under 300,000 barrels a year, according to the New England Crop Reporting Service. Many varieties have been and are being grown, but from a commercial viewpoint, only two are of importance. These are "Early Blacks" and "Late Howes," comprising approximately 85 per cent of the total marketed.

The cranberry grower must be a close observer of weather conditions, for Spring and Fall frosts are his greatest enemies, insect pests and disease being of secondary importance. Because of the desirability of frost protection the ideal bog is so situated that water may be flowed or pumped over it to a depth sufficient to cover the buds or berries. Visitors to Cape Cod, especially those from the West and South, find these bogs one of the most interesting sights, especially during the harvest season. The vines grow close to the ground, and picking is done with the aid of a specially made scoop-shaped rake. A majority of the pickers are recruited from the resident population of Portuguese or "Brava" extraction, and men, women and children are so employed during the picking season. The work is hard, but highly remunerative to expert pickers. During the past few years many college students have engaged

in this work during the vacation period, and in this way have obtained desirable outdoor exercise, as well as the customary monetary reward, sometimes clubbing together and occupying tents during their period of employment. After picking, the berries must be cleaned, graded and packed before they are ready for marketing.

Cranberries are consumed mostly during the Winter months, immediately following their harvest, the principal demand occurring just prior to the holiday season. A large majority are marketed through associations rather than by individual growers. To this fact and to the comprehensive and consistent advertising policies adopted is credited the greatly increased consumption of the past few years. The half barrel crate or box weighing 50 lbs. net, is the commonly used package, displacing in popularity the more bulky barrel. During periods of light consumption and high prices buyers show a marked preference for the quarter barrel crate, weighing 25 lbs. Prices obtainable on the Boston market during the past month, or since the start of the season, have ranged $2.50 to $3 a quarter-barrel crate.

W. E. MALONEY.

A Handsome Early Apple

I AM sending you today (Aug. 6) a Bretts apple that I consider a better apple than any now in season. This apple was grown at Graton some 15 miles from here. It had been picked some time the week before, and is not the full size had it grown longer. The growers here need an apple that ripens earlier than our favorite Gravenstein, and this does it, being ripe before the Gravenstein is fit to pick. It will grow here in good shape, size, quality and color, and adds three weeks to the apple season. What do you think of it? A. H. GRIESA.

Santa Rosa, Calif.

R. N.-Y.—The apple referred to was photographed and is shown on this page. It is brighter in color than Gravenstein, and makes a very attractive appearance. The specimen sent was, as Mr. Griesa says, not near enough to maturity to give a fair idea of its quality, though we found it very good in flavor.

Three Corn Crop Pests

[Dr. W. E. Britton, Connecticut State Entomologist, sends us the accompanying picture of three corn pests, with the following descriptive notes:]

THE illustration shows the European corn-borer and two other common insects which are often confused with it in the public mind, all twice natural size, but showing comparative sizes and difference in markings.

The corn-ear worm, Heliothis obsoleta Fabs., is a native American insect, very common in the Southern and Western States where it is called the "cotton-boll worm" and the tomato-boll worm" and where it has several generations each season. It is nearly two inches long and is distinctly striped lengthwise but varies in color from light green to dark brown or purple. It feeds upon the silk and kernels at the tip of the ear but sometimes works downward to the base of the ear. It is not a real borer and does not tunnel in the stalks. It is brought into Connecticut each season on early sweet corn from the South, and flights of the moths occur in September in some years. All attempts to bring it through the Winter at outside temperatures in Connecticut, have failed.

The stalk borer, Papaipema nitela Guen., is also an American species. The full-grown larva is about 1½ in. long and distinctly striped lengthwise, one of the stripes extending forward upon the side of the head. There is also a dark girdle around the front half of the body. This borer usually tunnels up or down in the stalk, but is not limited to corn and may be found in potato, tomato, Dahlia, hollyhock, aster, lily, Zinnia or any herbaceous stalk, even in weeds.

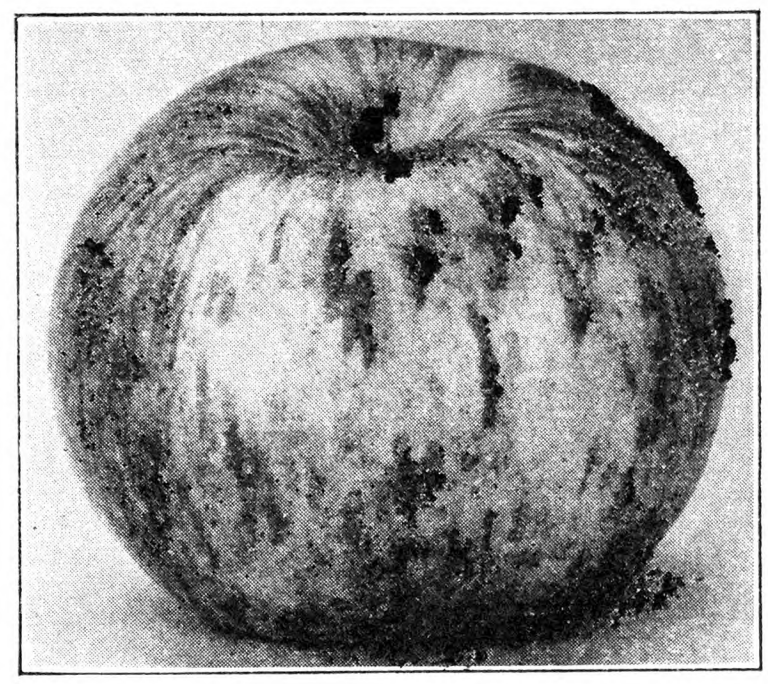
The European corn-borer, Pyrausta nubilalis Huban., has a larva an inch or less in length, white, gray or pink in color, marked with small black dots, but is not distinctly striped. It burrows crosswise and lengthwise in the stalks, leaf-veins, and ears including the cob. Though primarily a pest of corn, when the infestation becomes severe, the borers enter the stalks of celery, rhubarb, beet, bean, Gladiolus, Dahlia, aster, Zinnia, Chrysanthemum, and some of the larger grasses and weeds. This is the insect against which the quarantine was established and is now being enforced in the eastern part of Connecticut by Federal and State forces in co-operation.

The Milton—A New McIntosh

IN VIEW of the fact that in some apple sections of the United States new types of McIntosh are receiving considerable attention, a report on the Milton in point of tree vigor is in order. Milton was originated on the grounds of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., and was called the most beautiful of all McIntosh-like apples by Dr. U. P. Hedrick in his last annual review of new fruits which appeared in THE R. N.-Y. some months ago.

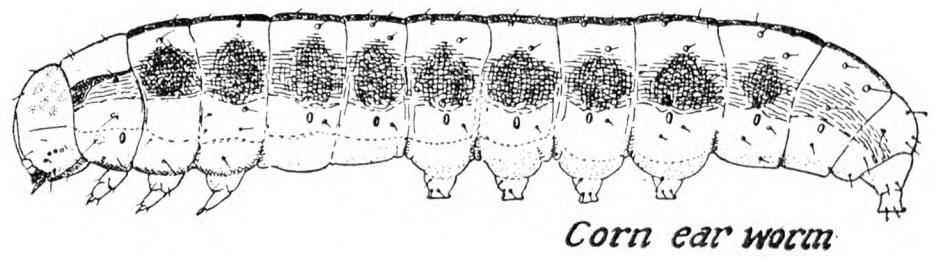
I have not had the opportunity of seeing any apples of the Milton variety, or of observing this variety anywhere except in the high, red-shale orchards of Emory W. Rarig, (near Catawissa), in Columbia Co., Pa., and a few trees of this same variety planted in an adjoining orchard. The orchards in question are located slightly northeastward from the central part of Pennsylvania and on approximately the 41st degree of latitude.

The picture taken on September 14, 1929, shows



The Bretts Apple, as Mentioned by Mr. Griesa. Fig. 653

the growth made by Milton grafts which I set on March 29, 1929. Three-year-old Emory W. Rarig, Jr., is holding a yardstick which rests on top on the stock where the cleft grafts were set—and is looking straight into a mid-afternoon sun. The longest growth made by the grafts up to the time the picture was taken was exactly 54 in. And this growth was made despite the extreme drought of the Summer and a constant fight with green apple aphids that attacked apple grafts and almost defied control measures. With the recent drought ended a few days before the picture was taken it is reasonable to anticipate, if killing frosts are not encountered earlier than normally this year, that these grafts will show a Summer's growth in excess of five feet, for with the recent ending of the drought, the grafts took on an added vigor and further growth. With a growth such as this being made in a year when weather conditions were unfavorable, and green apple aphids, while fully controlled in the orchards generally, proving a serious pest on all apple grafts with the exception of Orleans, what growth could reasonably be expected in a season when all factors were favorable to growth? While there are possibly more than 40 varieties of apples in the Rarig orchards, the writer seriously doubts whether there is any variety in those orchards which, in point of both length of limb growth and caliper of such growth, exceeds in vigor the Milton. This conclusion is based both upon the growth shown by the grafts set and the nursery stock planted.



Corn ear worm

Common stalk borer

European corn borer

Three Pests of the Corn Crops. Fig. 654

A few words as to the stock and scions used may be in order. Though not now engaged in orchard work, each year as a matter of recreation, I do some top-working both in testing out new varieties and in working over unprofitable and undesirable varieties of top-working age into those which changing market tastes demand. When the shipment of stock was received last Spring from the New York State Fruit Testing Association, it did not require a second examination to induce the belief that either Rambo or Bietigheimer would prove the best available stock upon which to top-work Milton, and with one sorrowful exception these varieties were used as such stock. The stock shown in the picture is Rambo and on the left side on the same appear several sprouts which have developed during the Summer and which will be permitted to remain until next Spring. The scion wood used was the trimming from the Milton trees, received from the Fruit Testing Association, and the double-cleft technique which I have used for 25 years was followed in setting these grafts. The picture tells its own story of vigor, and this story is substantiated in respect to other top-working operations in which Milton was used, as well as with the trees which were planted. The only exception to the general rule followed was when, as a matter purely of testing, Milton scions were set on Wealthy stock.

Whatever the Milton may do or not do elsewhere, as a tree type, with reference to vigor, in the orchards in which this picture was taken I am unable to find another variety of apple of greater vigor when caliper as well as length of growth is taken into consideration. However, I would not draw any conclusions as to the behavior of this variety when planted in other climates or at lower elevations. L. G. RARIG.

Columbia Co., Pa.

Single-year's Growth of a Milton Scion on Rambo Stock. Fig. 655

Mulching Strawberries

ONE essential in producing first-class strawberries (especially for marketing) is the mulching process. It is an old-time practice for which no substitute has yet been found. This work should be done in late Fall or early Winter. There are several good reasons why mulching pays. It insures clean berries, free of grit and dirt, helps to prevent the growth of weeds and grass, conserves moisture, and in cold climates, it also prevents heaving and breaking of the roots by constant freezing and thawing of the soil.

I find any good, clean material, which is free of noxious weed and grass seeds can be safely used for mulching purposes provided it will not pack down too close and smother the plants nor blow off due to being too coarse and light. I am not afraid of smothering my plants as I have found that it is not best nor necessary to cover the entire plant. The foliage will die anywhere in Winter where frosts and freezes occur, and the principal object is to keep the ground from freezing around the plants. So I mulch only between and around the plants, covering but little of the foliage. Of course this method will require a little more time, but will pay in the long run. Most eastern and southern growers use principally wheat, oat or rye straw. Such is not my preference, as I find this to be rather coarse and bulky and will blow off when the wind is high. Pine litter and half-decayed leaves from wooded land is far better, and will not blow off after once settled by a good rain. I also find that good, fine scrapings from the barnyard make an ideal mulch when put in between and close around the plants about 2 or 2½ in. thick. All that is necessary is to use something that will keep the ground from freezing hard around the plants. A light freeze will do no injury. The above material acts for a mulch and at the same time as a fertilizer. It will not have to be taken off in the Spring, either, which is another great advantage. Of course, when this method is used, a little pine litter or straw will have to be put around the plants in Spring to keep the berries from being so dirty.

I will now relate my experience with another method of mulching which I used in the Fall of 1928 with good results. A large peanut factory is located in sight of my farm, buying and shelling peanuts. The company gives away the hulls simply to get them out of the way. Last Fall we hauled several loads to use as bedding for stock. I thought I would experiment with some as a mulch for my strawberries, which gave satisfactory results, and the temperature several times was as low as 12 and 15 degrees above zero. This is pretty cold for Tidewater Virginia, though I saw it as low as zero once about 25 years ago.

I have my berries in rows and put the peanut hulls about 2½ in. deep all along in between each hill and close around them. The plants are 12 in. apart. The hulls kept the ground from freezing and also helped to conserve moisture, keeping the soil mellow and loose at all times. None of this mulch had to be removed in early Spring as is the case when straw and other material is used. The hulls also kept the berries from being dirty and gritty, and also acted as a good dressing of fertilizer when cultivated in after the bearing season was over.

My berries the past season were at least 15 days earlier than usual, and were the finest I ever raised; some being so large that it only took two and three

to fill an ordinary sized tea cup. Hereafter, I will always use peanut hulls for mulching when such can be had. A good many growers can get peanut hulls, too, as several States in the East and South have large shelling factories.

From four rows of strawberries, 18 yards long, I sold the past season $6 worth, gave away 25 or 30 quarts, and had from two to three quarts daily for family use. They lasted from May 8 to June 5. The four rows produced over 200 quarts. W. H. H.

Prince George Co., Va.

Some Lesser-known Bulbs for Fall Planting

Apart from Narcissi, tulips, hyacinths, Crocuses, and a few lilies, the average home gardener pays but little attention to the Spring and Summer flowering bulbous plants which should be planted in the Fall, yet there is available quite a selection of worthy kinds deserving of wider appreciation. Many of these are more suited for naturalizing in grass, under shrubs, or in the rock garden than for planting in formal beds, and given suitable positions they will not only live and thrive, but will increase in numbers from year to year. While the local florist usually does not carry the lesser-known bulbs, they can be readily obtained from the larger dealers, or from bulb specialists.

The snowdrops (Galanthus) are the very first heralds of Spring, producing their modest, dainty blooms before the last snows of departing Winter have melted away. They are exceedingly effective planted closely together under hedges or beneath cedar trees where they quickly make themselves at home. Snowdrops dislike being moved. They should be planted two inches deep and mulched lightly with decayed leaves or light manure. The common variety is the most easily grown, but a species known as Galanthus Elwesi is larger flowering and is fine for a sheltered position in the rock garden.

The Winter aconite (Eranthis hyemalis) produces its bright yellow buttercup-like flowers each in its setting of vernal green about the time the Crocuses are in bloom. It thrives in shady or semi-shady positions and seeds itself freely under congenial conditions. The bulbs are rather disappointing to the enthusiastic gardener who first beholds them, for they are black in color and about the same size as a pea, yet planted about 18 to the square foot and two inches deep delightful Spring effects will result. They require light Winter protection.

Squills or Scillas form a small group of Spring flowering bulbs having blue, white or pink flowers. The blue-flowered forms are by far the best. Scilla nutans prefers partial shade, but the others will flourish in either full sun or semi-shade. S. bifolia is dwarf, and has rich blue flowers which appear at the same time as those of the Winter aconite. S. siberica has drooping, bell-like flowers on three or four-inch stems; color bright blue. A fine subject for naturalizing about or beneath shrubbery. Planted freely under Forsythia, Magnolias or Cydonias exquisite pictures are obtainable. The two wood hyacinths, S. nutans and S. campanulata, make a gay display in the month of May. The former is the English bluebell which carpets the woods of England with sheets of blue, and is so plentiful in the famous Kew Gardens near London that a special "Bluebell Sunday" is recognized each year, when many thousands of people journey there especially to see the bluebells. S. campanulata grows under the same conditions in more southerly Spain, and may be used with similar effect. It is a little less graceful in habit and has larger flowers. White and rose-colored varieties of both species of wood hyacinth are obtainable. Latest of all the Scillas is S. italica, growing 9 or 10 inches high and each stalk carrying from 12 to 20 deep bluebells. Scillas are ideal for the rock garden and wild garden.

Glory-of-the-snow is the popular name of Chionodoxa Luciliæ which one catalog aptly describes as "Scilla's charming cousin." It is of the clearest imaginable sky blue color with a white eye to each flower. A mass planting beneath witch hazels, spice bushes, Forsythias or pink-flowering almonds presents one of the most sumptuous displays of floral beauty. Twelve or 15 flowers are borne on each three-inch stem. Plant closely together and about three inches below the surface. Self-sown seedlings will come up freely and increase the size of the original planting. They do well in either full or half sun. S. Sardensis is a little earlier and somewhat smaller flowered than the better-known species. It is darker blue and has a small white eye. The remarks regarding C. Luciliæ are applicable also to C. Sardensis.

The grape hyacinths (Muscari) should be found in every garden worthy of the name. They may be successfully naturalized among grass, provided it is not too coarse, and are admirable for planting in quantity beneath shrubs. These remarks apply to the commoner kinds, namely M. botryoides (bright blue), M. botryoides album (white), and M. botryoides var. "Heavenly Blue"—the latter the finest of the group. They are exceedingly nice in groups along borders where they may be allowed to increase undisturbed. For the rock garden the choice kinds, such as M. conicum (black grape hyacinth), M. azureus (pale blue and very early), M. Heldreichii (blue-eyed with white) and M. amythestinus (pale lavender blue) may be selected and planted in little colonies. All Muscari revel in an open sunny position and although not at all exacting they prefer a light and rich rooting medium.

The Spring snowflake (Leucojum vernum) is one of the most attractive of the early Spring flowers. Growing from six to eight inches high they bear nodding white flowers tipped with green—not unlike giant snowdrops. Plant four or five inches apart and two inches deep in a well drained soil. Bold clumps are decidedly effective at the base of a precipitous wall in the rock garden. Established clumps increase in beauty from year to year.

Camassias are perfectly hardy, thriving in almost any situation, and are excellent for naturalizing. C. esculenta is very showy when massed; it forms flower spikes two feet high each bearing a cluster of rich purple star-shaped flowers. C. Leichtlini grows half as high again as the preceding species and bears up to 100 blooms, each about 1½ inches in diameter. They appear in a long succession, and are sky blue in color. Camassias should be planted four inches deep.

Crocuses of the Dutch large-flowering type are well known, but few are familiar with the more dainty wild species which are so charming when planted in colonies in the rock garden. The following kinds are recommended for that purpose: C. bifloris, white with lilac stripes; C. imperati, mauve and fawn; C. Sieberi, a lavender gem; C. Susianus, rich yellow and brown; C. Tommasinianus, rosy mauve, and C. versicolor, white striped with purple.

Dog-tooth violet is the name usually applied to the native Erythronium Americanum. Many other kinds are offered by dealers, and all have a dainty charm which serves to enhance their value as woodland plants. Plant the corms about five inches deep in a rich, light, rather moist soil in shaded corners or crevices of the rock garden or along woodland paths. The mottled foliage is strikingly handsome. In addition to the more common species the following are all lovely subjects: E. Californicum, E. citrinum, E. grandiflorum robustum, E. Hendersoni, E. Hartwegi, E. Johnsoni, E. giganteum, E. revolutum and E. recurvatum.

The Fritillarias resolve themselves into two sections—the native Americans and the Europeans. All are beautiful woodland plants and hence appreciative of some shade from the full power of the sun's rays. Like most plants from the woodlands they enjoy a deep mellow soil rich in humus. F. lancelata, F. recurva and F. pudica are the three best known natives. The first named is mottled green and brown, F. recurva has orange-scarlet lily-like flowers, while F. pudica produces a single bright yellow bell on each flower stem. Fritillaria imperialis is a curious European species growing three or four feet high. It is obtainable in several colors. F. Meleagris is known as the guinea-hen flower, because of its peculiar markings, the flowers being checkered, striped and splashed with dark colors. It is worth a rather dry spot in the rock garden where it will prove an unfailing source of delight during April. It may also be naturalized freely in meadow land. A pure white form of this Fritillaria is obtainable. It is known by the varietal name of Alba. Plant the bulbs four inches deep.

Tulip Species.—The tulips as they are found wild and unimproved by the work of the horticulturist are delightful subjects for the rock garden, and many kinds are offered by dealers. They do not, however, always make themselves at home in this country and often disappear after two or three seasons. Obviously not to be recommended for naturalizing, but lovely in the rock garden. T. Clusiana and T. Kaufmanniana are probably the best known and the most satisfactory.

Narcissus Species.—A few of these are offered but the price of most kinds prohibits their free use. N. cyclamineus, N. bulbocodium, and N. triandus are obtainable.

Planted now the bulbs above enumerated will give a new interest to your garden during the coming Spring. When planting bulbs avoid placing them in contact with manure. Bonemeal is the safest fertilizer to use. Truly it is an easy matter to enjoy "beauty from bulbs."

New York. T. H. EVERETT.

FARM AND GARDEN—Financial assitance is to be given the Egyptian Seed Growers Exchange of Flora, Ill., a Redtop seed co-operative association, by the Federal Farm Board in the shape of an advance of 2c per lb. in addition to a maximum of 7c per lb. obtained from the Intermediate Credit Bank, thus enabling the assoication to advance to grower members, a maximum of 9c per lb. on their crop. The application of the exchange for assistance was presented to the board by John O. Coen, president, and Curt Anderson, secretary, supported by Harrison Fahrnkopf of the Illinois Agricultural Association. The organization, the board was told, began operations in 1922 with 581 farmers, and today has a membership of 802, representing approximately 1,200,000 lbs. of seed, or 10 per cent of the seed produced in the territory. The exchange owns and operates four warehouses in Southern Illinois.

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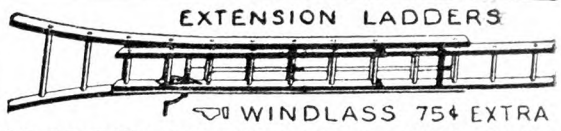

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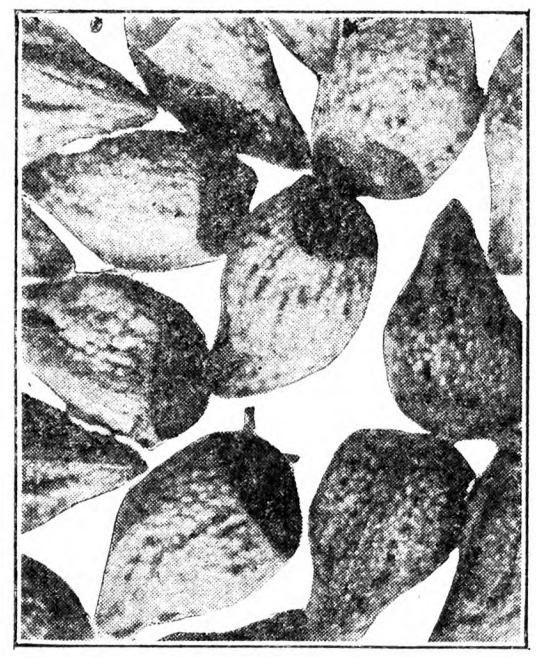
Know a Weed Each Week

No. 21.—WHEAT THIEF OR GROMWELL

Many a promising field of Winter wheat has been all but ruined by an invasion of wheat thief, a species also known as redroot on account of the distinct reddish cast of the root.

The plant is usually introduced in impure seed wheat, and once allowed to mature seeds it is apt to be a permanent occupant of wheat land, since the hard, bony seeds retain life in the soil for a surprisingly long period. Seed production is difficult to prevent, since the early seeds mature and drop before the wheat is harvested, the ripening of seeds taking place during a period of several weeks. The flowers are small and white.

The common name stoneseed sometimes applied to this tenacious plant is descriptive of the stone-like character of the roughened, dull gray wrinkled seeds, each about a tenth of an inch in length. They are produced in clusters of four, are conical in shape and distinguished by the two



The roughened, bony seeds of wheat thief. Note the two tiny white spots on the scar end. Magnified.

tiny white tubercles on the prominent scar. Wheat thief seeds are all too common an impurity in seed wheat, rye and occasionally in uncleaned Timothy and Alsike. ALBERT A. HANSEN

Picking Cucumbers When Wet

On page 1157, I noticed an article on picking cucumbers when the dew is on. Last year I had a nice little patch of cucumbers. As it rained a lot, I was delayed in hoeing and weeding, so one day in the rain I pulled weeds and hoed them. Anytime when I could I picked them when wet, and had a nice lot of cucumbers. I feel that picking wet did them no harm. I always cut, not pinch the cucumbers from the vine. I say if any man wants to get up in the morning and work let him. There are plenty who like to stay in bed. H. W. T.

Rocky Hill, Conn.

Swiss Farm Colonies in this Country

Are there colonies of Swiss farmers in the Eastern States, and, if so, where are they? C. D.

Schoharie Co., N. Y.

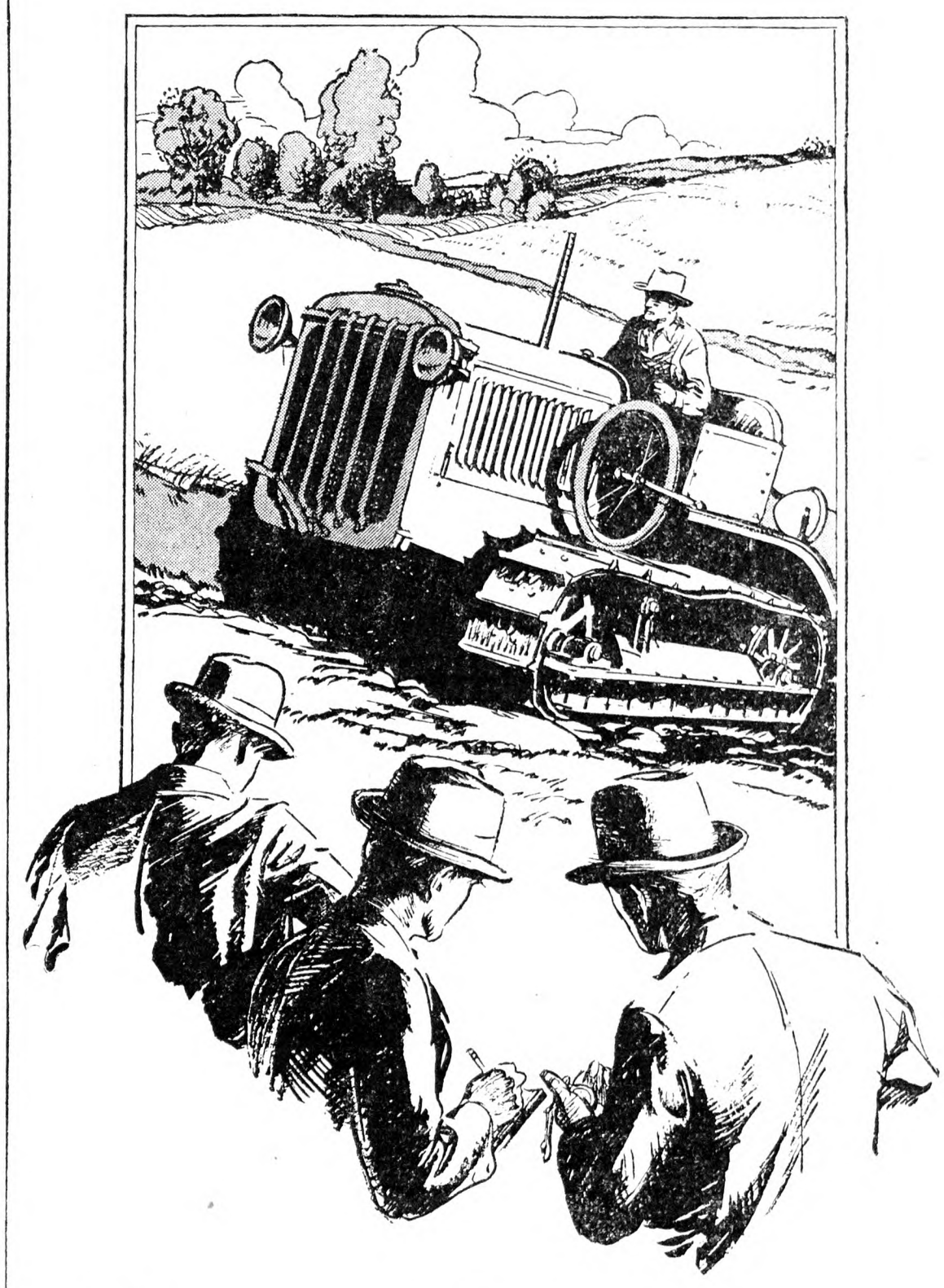
We should be glad to hear from anyone who knows of Swiss farm neighborhoods here.

That Lodged Clover

Shortly after writing you the weather cleared up and five acres of the less tangled mass were cut for hay. It was rather a messy job but we combed out something like two tons per acre, still leaving a considerable mass to be plowed under; since cutting much wild growth is coming up with some Timothy. We expect to pasture this down somewhat with young stock in October.

The other eight acres were found to contain seed, some heads shelling as high as 90-odd grains. So the mower was again used and after much eyestrain and clogging, due to getting off swath we succeeded in cutting this also. This was a much heavier growth, still we used the dump rake to aid in bunching although it was a rather rough job. We have not thrashed as yet but shall some time in September. We expect to spread the straw on the young wheat. I may report after hulling. H. R.

Ohio.



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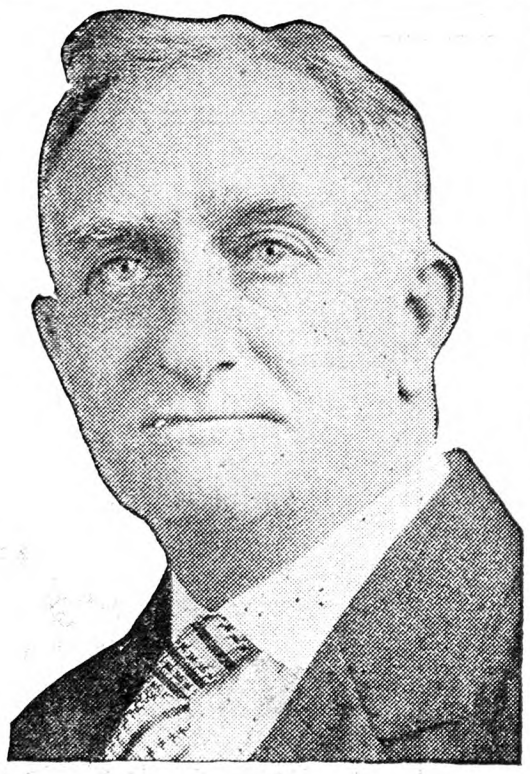

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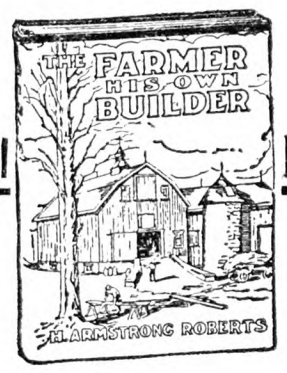

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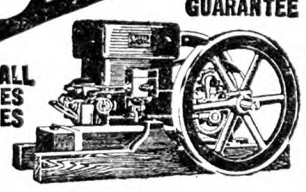

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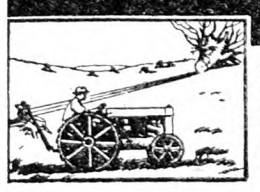

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Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—The seaplane NC-9172 Sept. 19, became the first flying court room, and the Brooklyn Homicide Court sat 1,200 feet above Coney Island. William H. Alexander, defendant, charged with manslaughter, piloted the ship. Alexander was demonstrating that he was not reckless when he crashed into a crowd of bathers at Coney Island and killed two children. Mildred Jabowsky and Mayer Kessler. He explained how he had been caught in a fog bank and had eased down to a spot of water he discerned through the mist. On touching the water at minimum speed, 55 miles an hour, he said, he saw bathers and headed his machine toward a rock jetty. But a lifeguard pole caught the struts of a wing and hurled the plane upside down upon the beach.

After accomplishing one of the most difficult feats in the history of aviation—the transfer at the height of 10,000 feet of a mechanic for the purpose of repairing a partially disabled plane—the endurance plane Buffalo Evening News, being piloted over the Buffalo, N. Y., airport by Jack Little and Merle Moltrup, was forced to descend Sept. 19, when the hose of the refueling plane smashed into the vertical fin. The plane had been aloft approximately 198 hours, despite adverse weather.

Three men were killed near Tulare, S. D., Sept. 19, when their airplane failed to come out of an attempted loop and fell from an altitude of about 2,000 feet. Those killed were Sylvester Clegberg of Avon, Ill., pilot, and Roy, 30 and Floyd, 32, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Edward MacNeil of Tulare.

Ten men and eight women perished, 47 persons were seriously injured and scores of others were hurt in varying degrees in a fire and subsequent panic Sept. 20 in the Study Club, one of Detroit's leading cabarets and night clubs, situated in the heart of the downtown district. According to city officials there were no fire-escapes and most of the windows had been boarded tightly to prevent the sounds of early morning revelry from being heard outside. When the panic-stricken patrons, dancing and dining on the second floor, sought to escape by the main stairway they were confronted by a barrier of flames. They turned then to the only other means of egress, a dressing room and a rest room for women. In these two small spaces were found most of the dead, dying and seriously injured.

Charles Folsom, 20, and Seth Baughn, 15, were killed Sept. 20 when an airplane piloted by Folsom went into a tail spin at a height of 200 feet and crashed on a farm seven miles southwest of Henderson, Ind. Baughn was idly examining the plane, it was said, when Folsom, an inexperienced flyer, offered to give him a ride.

Arthur Schreiber, 22 year old Portland youth who flew the Atlantic as a stowaway on the plane Yellow Bird, was probably fatally injured at Newburyport, Mass. Sept. 22 in an automobile accident on the Newburyport Turnpike. Five passengers in the same machine, all residents of Portland, were also injured.

Sept. 22, fire in the Club Richman, West 56th St., New York, caused heavy loss to the club and to apartments above it. Damage is said to amount to $100,000.

Twenty men and one woman were hauled to safety in the breeches buoy over a raging sea from the deck of the Swedish steamer Carl Gerhard, stranded off Kill Devil Hill, N. C., Sept. 23. The woman was Mrs. Ethel Adehard wife of First Mate Adehard, and it was the second time she had been in a shipwreck and escape without injury. The Gerhard, loaded with plaster rock from Quebec and bound for Tampa, was driven ashore in a severe northeast gale.

Three persons are dead in Santa Fe County, N. M., 25 or more dwellings are standing in water in the north end of Albuquerque and 30 buildings are flooded in Bernalillo, Sandoval County, in the wake of unprecedently heavy equinoctial rains in New Mexico, Sept. 23. It is feared that San Marcial, N. M., which recently was destroyed by a flood and now is being rebuilt, is in danger of a repetition of the disaster.

Three men were killed when a Western Canada Airways plane fell into Lake Manitoba, 120 miles north of Winnipeg, Sept. 22, reported Sept. 23. The dead are George McKee, Toronto, pilot; Arthur Reach, Winnipeg, engineer, and Arthur Hunt Chute, Wolfville, N. S. Mr. Chute, a writer was on the way to Churchill and the Peace River Country, to obtain material for magazine articles. Foggy weather was the cause of the accident.

Firemen were imperiled by exploding films, molten glass and high tension electric wires Sept. 24 while fighting flames that wrecked three large studios of the Consolidated Film Corporation's plant on the Palisades at Fort Lee, N. J. The loss was estimated at $150,000.

A shoving crowd, trying to get into a Brooklyn, N. Y., store that was holding a sale of women's coats and dresses for $1 each Sept. 24 shattered the windows in the store's vestibule and injured about 15 persons painfully, but not seriously, who were pushed through the glass.

One workman was killed, another was fatally injured and a third, as well as a patrolman who had sought to rescue them, was overcome by gas escaping into a manhole at Second Avenue near Seventeenth St., New York City, Sept., 24.

Governor Larson of New Jersey expressed dissatisfaction Sept. 24, with the trend taken by the investigation of the State Audit and Survey Commission, which began inquiries as to why the State Capitol annex at Trenton, originally planned to cost $500,000, had now caused an expenditure of nearly $3,000,000 and was still uncompleted. Governor Larson had suggested the survey in his inaugural message.

Indictments charging grand larceny in the first degree were handed up to Judge Levine in General Sessions New York Sept. 25, against three persons in connection with the theft Sept. 20, of $512,000 in bonds from R. V. Hiscoe & Co., brokers at 111 Broadway. All but $50,000 of the bonds were recovered from a lower east side parcel post box Sept. 23, after 17-year-old Milton Alter, a messenger for the brokerage, who had been entrusted with the bonds, and his friend, 19-year-old David Schwartzberg of 35 Ridge St., had confessed to plotting the theft with Carl Forman, now being sought as a fugitive.

WASHINGTON.—Despite President Hoover's plea for strict government economy, expenses of the various government branches in the first two months of the 1930 fiscal year exceeded those for the same period last year by $21,095,000. Figures made public by the Treasury Sept. 18 showed that in July and August of the new year, the department spent $369,412,454, as compared with $348,317,150 in the same time last year. The total government expenditures which must be paid out of ordinary receipts, however, showed a decrease of $26,663,433 to $560,550,360. This was attributed to a reduction of $36,000,000 in sinking fund requirements. An additional $100,000,000 of bonds, which were purchased for the sinking fund after September 1, offset the decrease, but will not show in the figures until the next statement is issued. The Department of Agriculture spent $32,389,000 in July and August, an increase of $3,000,000; the Department of Commerce increased its expenditures by $1,600,000 to $7,607,000; the Veteran's Bureau by $4,000,000 to $73,577,000, and the independent offices and establishments by $900,000 to $6,652,000. In addition, the District of Columbia expenses increased by $1,000,000, and unclassified items by $525,000.

President Hoover Sept. 19 issued a proclamation recommending the observance of the week of Oct. 6 as Fire Prevention Week.

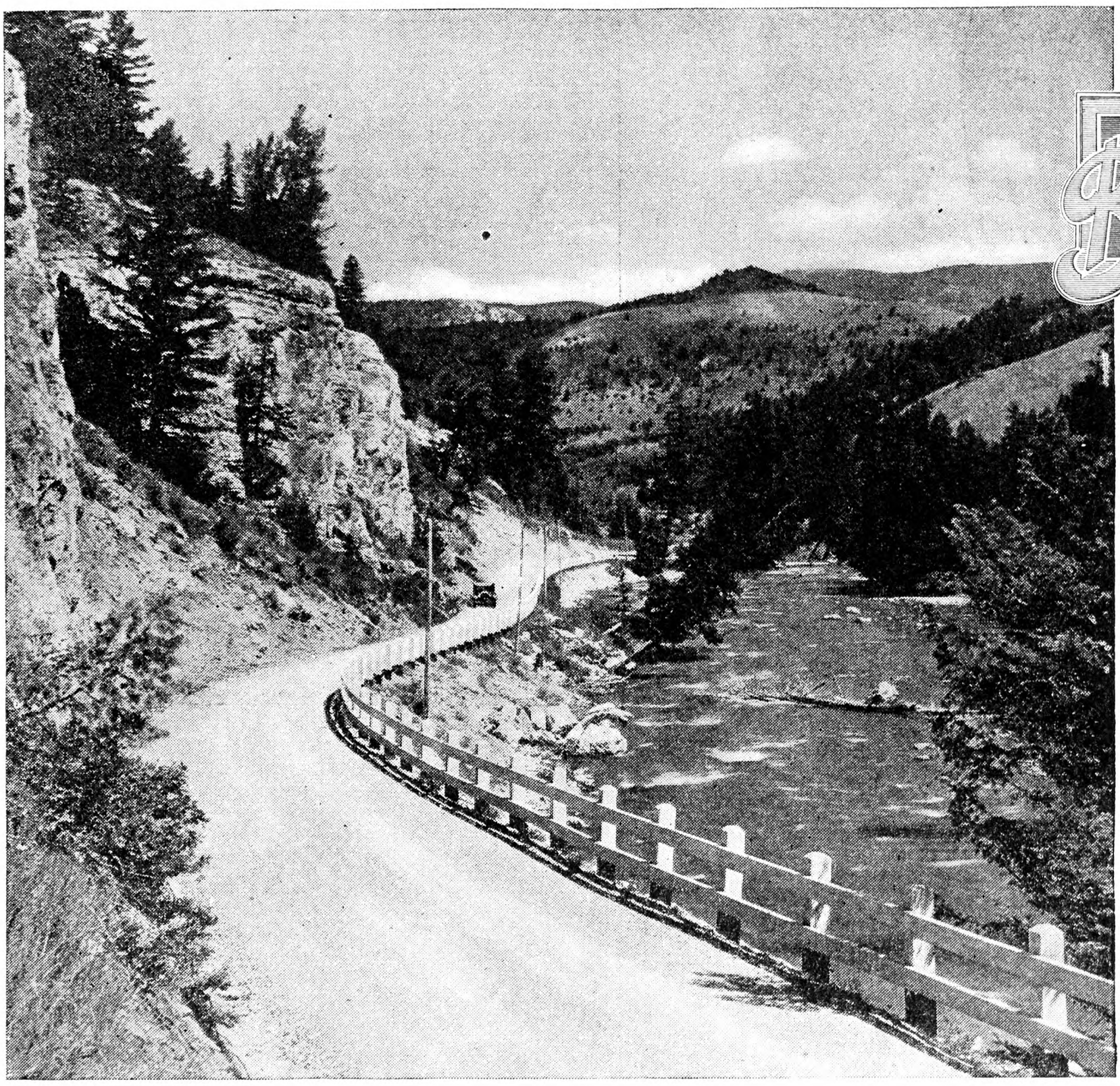
An American plane recently sent to Norway is to be used in connection with a Norwegian whaling expedition in the Arctic, the Department of Commerce has been informed by Marquard H. Lund, Commercial Attache at Oslo. This is the first time an aircraft has been used in that region for such purposes. The motor is of 220-horsepower, and with a full load of gasoline it is expected that the plane can stay in the air 30 hours. It will be equipped with pontoons and skis.

Charging that the Navy Department for some years has shown antagonism to the Navy Yards and a corresponding favoritism to private shipyards in the awarding of contracts, Representative Loring M. Black of New York demanded Sept. 20 that the inquiry into the shipbuilding lobby in Washington be extended to a search of the cause for this situation. If the investigation now being made by the sub-committee of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee does not thoroughly expose this phase of the activities of the private shipbuilding interests, Representative Black said, Congress should petition President Hoover to appoint a committee of accountants to go over the Navy Department's records of the costs of building cruisers and other naval craft since 1920.

Inquiry by the Senate Naval Investigating Committee into the activities of William B. Shearer at the Geneva Conference of 1927, was featured Sept. 23 by three major developments. Samuel W. Wakeman, vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, testified before the committee. A letter written by Shearer to Wakeman on Jan. 30, 1928, in which the former took credit for the passage by Congress of a bill for the construction of eight 10,000-ton cruisers was called "shocking" by Senator Allen, who produced it. Senator Shortridge, chairman of the committee, said he would urge a separate and sweeping investigation into lobbying at Washington as a result of revelations made at the present inquiry in connection with the passage of the Merchant Marine Act. Like all who have preceded him and who had knowledge of Shearer's employment, Wakeman insisted throughout that the big navy propagandist was to do nothing but "observe and report."

Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh arrived at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana Sept. 23, adding to his feats the accomplishment of a new airmail line, bringing the northeastern coast of South America closer to the United States by 14 days than heretofore. The new extension of the airmail took Lindbergh from San Juan, Porto Rico, its former southerly terminus in the West Indies, over the Leeward and Windward Islands and down the South American coast for a total of 1,920 air miles. The arrival at Paramaribo completed a 2,595-mile journey since Lindbergh took off from Miami, Fla., Sept. 21. Col. Lindbergh was accompanied by his wife.

THE only war we can think of just now that would help this country much would be a war between the corn borers and the potato bugs.—Kay Features.



Buick

A BUICK with 20,000 miles behind it is a BUICK 20,000 miles young

Here is a secret of motor car buying which thousands of discriminating men and women know, and which other thousands are learning with each passing year—

You can get far greater value, as well as far greater motoring enjoyment, in a Buick which has given a few thousand miles of service than in many ordinary new cars of comparable price.

Buick provides so much more power, speed, stamina, and all the fine qualities which motorists desire that there is literally no comparison. . . . And ten—or twenty—or even fifty thousand miles—are merely the prelude to Buick's career of service, as you can readily prove by noting the number of Buicks with more than 100,000 miles on the speedometer.

A Buick, like a man with a powerful foundation of good health, has the pleasing capacity of *remaining young* long after ordinary cars have begun to falter.

Buick builds years of service into every car—Buick makes every part extra strong, that every car may be extra durable.

And so, when you buy a Buick—one, two, or even five years old—you are really buying thousands upon thousands of glorious, dependable Buick miles . . . miles of the kind that only Buick can give . . . miles that will be more enjoyable, as well as more economical.

Buy your Buick! And make satisfaction doubly sure by buying it from a Buick-Marquette dealer. He has a particularly wide assortment. His establishment is *the* place in your community to buy a used car.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
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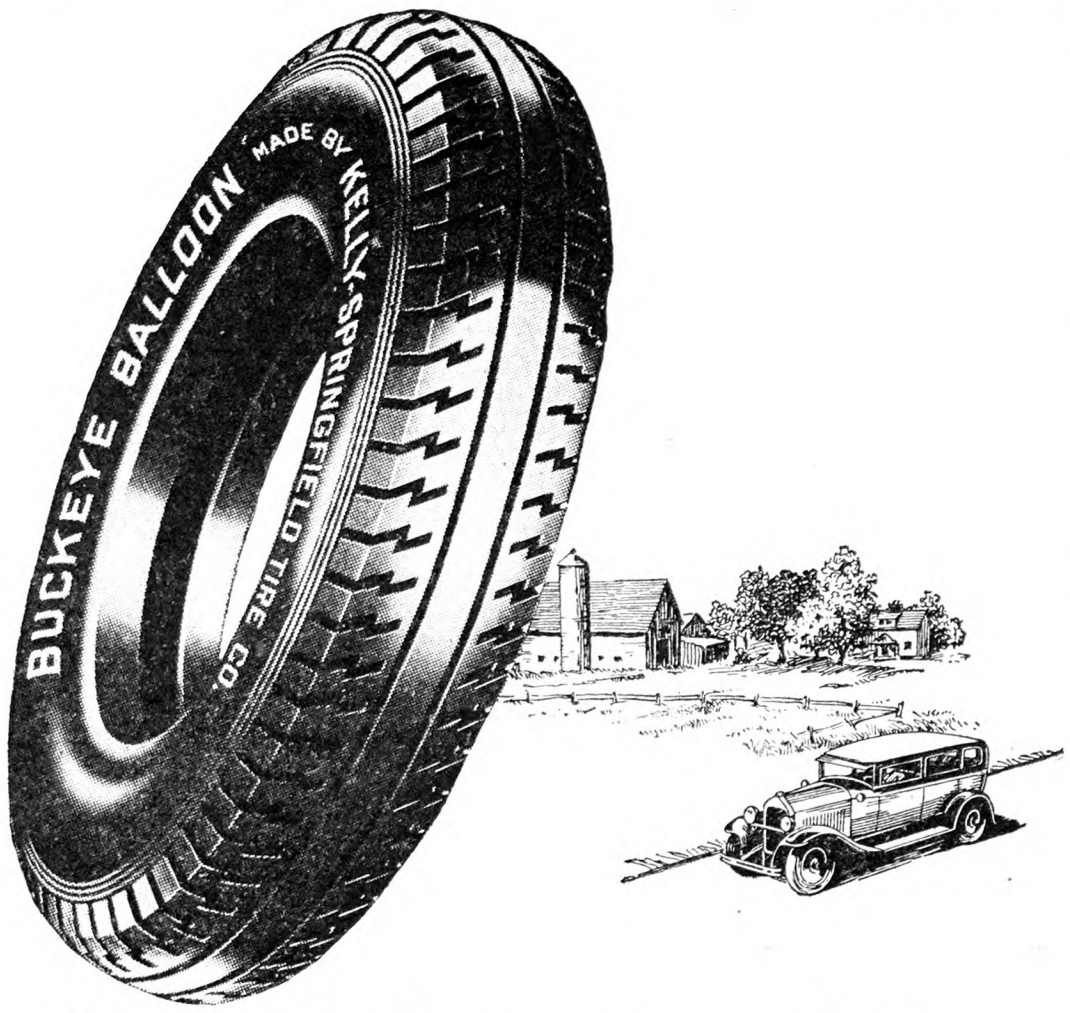
Canadian Factories
McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont.

Builders of
Buick and Marquette Motor Cars

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



Here's a low-priced tire that isn't skimped

IT IS easy to build tires to sell at a price, but to build *good* tires to sell at a price is another matter.

Buckeye tires are built by Kelly-Springfield workmen under the supervision of the same engineering staff that has made Kelly-Springfield the world's most famous quality tire. They are full size and full ply, and are made of a grade of material not usually found in casings of this price class. They will give service such as you would expect only from a higher priced product.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE COMPANY

1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BUCKEYE TIRES

Built by Kelly-Springfield

Far Pastures

PART II

"Well Dave, it looks as if you were going berrying this morning before it gets hot," and Dave bewildered looked down and discovered for the first time that he was carrying the pail from which he had watered the hens. "Why—I guess—why—yes—of course I am," he stammered.

"Here's a good bush, come on over and help me pick it. They're nice and sweet, good-sized too and then we can talk. Haven't seen you to talk to you since school let out. Have you got the haying all finished?"

"All except a little swamp hay," Dave answered, "I was raking on that last night."

John Murdock chuckled, "And judging from your expression hating it too, I'll be bound. Well, I used to hate it myself, those big tough bogs to rake around and the soft mud and yellow jackets, stubs and snakes, I've never been any too fond of snakes. The swamp is a hot poky place this time of the year. I remember one year," and he chuckled again, "I got so sick of it all I decided to run away. We have even more swamp than Mr. Cummings has, and I got so I'd feel sick at the mention of the word swamp. Well, one night I cleared out and went to the city. An uncle gave me a job in his grocery store and it was fun, at first, wondering where this and that came from, watching people and listening to them talk. But after a while I was tired of wondering, the hours were long and the work was hard. I was tired of the silly senseless chatter of the people that came into the store; at home the folks only talked when they had something worth while to say. They wrote from home that I could home any time I wanted but they hoped that while I stayed in the city I'd have a good time and help my uncle a lot. That letter put me on my mettle; I'd show them that I could make good. But more and more all the things that bothered me got on my nerves, and I began to wish for a long stretch of swamp hay and noisy crickets—yes, even with snakes and yellow-jackets included. Well to make a long story short I stuck it out for two months after I got that letter, then I gave up, told my uncle good-by, collected my wages and walked home. That was the most enjoyable walk I ever took, Dave, and I've stayed in the country ever since and never once regretted my decision. There's lots more satisfaction seems to me living out here in the country than in the city. You find obstacles to happiness and contentment in either place. There's lots of jobs that come up like raking swamp and hauling out manure in the Spring that we don't like to do at the time, but still we feel a heap better after they are done and out of the way. It's because we've done our work and our conscience is clear I guess.

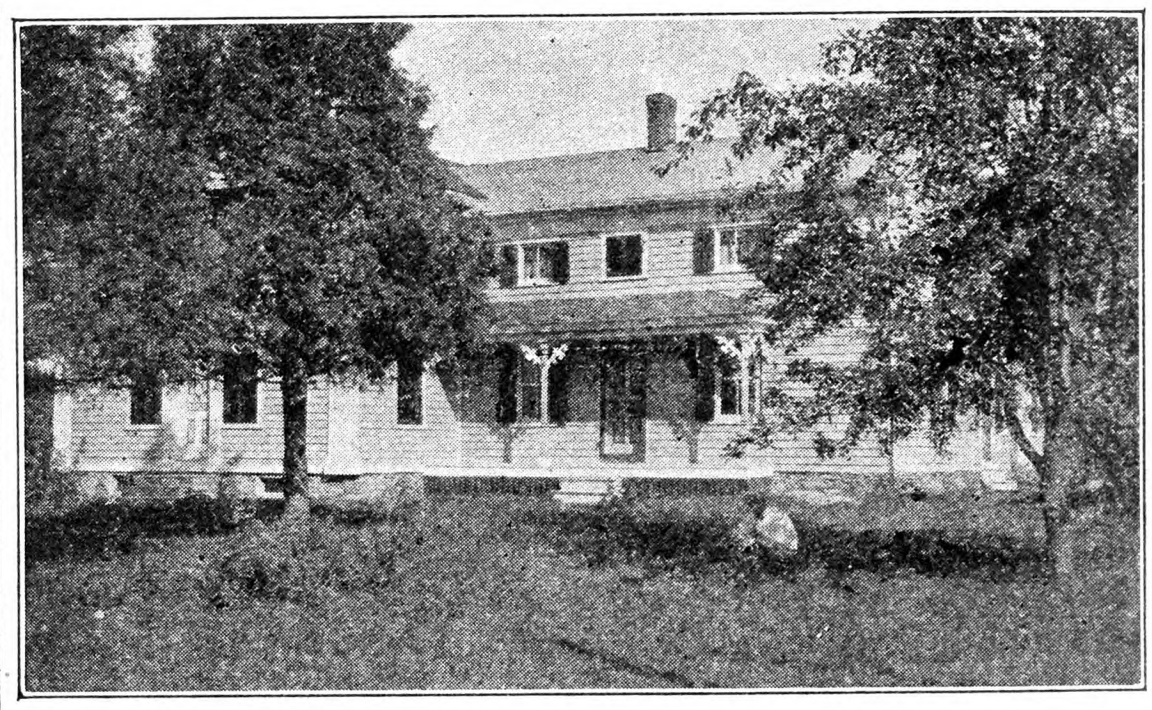
"By the way, Dave, Mr. Cummings was telling down at the store the other night what a lot he thought of you. You know we Yankees arn't very demonstrative and he and his wife arn't any exceptions to the rule—neither one is any hand to speak out and say much but it's as plain as the nose on your face that they'd be all broken up if it should ever happen that you should have to go away or anything. You know sometimes I think that if my folks had praised up my work a little now and then I wouldn't have been so keen about getting away from the farm. I see now that they really did care a great deal, but they were too reserved to tell me."

A big lump rose in Dave's throat and a great joy came into his heart. He had wondered many a time whether the old couple with whom he had lived these last three years had liked him or not. Shy and undemonstrative himself, he had never asked for affection and praise and had never received them. But he knew, oh yes, he knew that if James Cummings had gone so far as to tell in the village store how much he thought of him, then he really did have a place in their hearts.

A shrill scream high above their heads caused them to look up. A great hawk hung in the air above them; as they watched, his long wings beat the air as he wheeled and flew rapidly away. "Hello, that's old Tatterwing!" said John Murdock. "See his ragged wing, Dave? I've seen him every year I've been up here for berries; look, he's lighting in that old oak where he can watch us as well as keep on a lookout for a rabbit. Yes sir, he's an old acquaintance of mine. There's another thing I missed in the city—looking up at the sky,—others have told me the same. People don't seem to have time to look up at the sky, they're so busy rushing around, most of 'em. Out here we have time to look up, to think, to dream, to really live!

They picked berries in silence a few minutes longer and then he spoke again. "These berries will surely taste good with our milk to-night, won't they? And our pails are nearly full. I'm ready to go, are you?" So they walked down the dusty road together and as they came to the cross-roads they stopped involuntarily and looked at the sky in silence. At length the tall blue-eyed man, with his eyes still on the bright sky said, "It's a great day, Dave." And tall blue-eyed boy answered, "Yes, Mr. Murdock, it's a great day!"

And Dave Pratt says now that it *was* a great day in his life. It marked an important turning point, and he always has been thankful that John Murdock helped him chose the way; for he has never regretted his choice in all the long years he has spent on the farm. He still lives on the old Cummings homestead. He studied for the ministry, was ordained when 24, and took over Elder Barstow's pastorate in the little country village of Arnoldsville, when the old man became too feeble to keep on with his work. Some day if you happen to be passing through that little place, you may see him—a tall slim gray-haired man, his eyes as blue as ever, and on his face the serene expression of one who has discovered and experienced the joy of living.
—By Berta B. Griffiths, Connecticut.



This picture shows the attractive house and grounds at Cedar Lawn Farm, in Schoharie Co., N. Y.—a pleasant place to live

Gravity Water Supply

I am planning a gravity water supply on the plan of a large size cistern, 200 feet from my house with a fall of 40 feet from bottom of cistern to the highest outlet in the house. It is necessary to have the 200 feet distance between cistern and the house to have suitable place for digging same, and to get the fall. Do you consider such a plan practical for a water supply? If so, what size pipe should be used between cistern and house to get a satisfactory pressure? Would you advise outlet at bottom of cistern, or siphon?

West Virginia V. M. T.

A gravity water supply of this type is practicable, and the minimum head of 40 feet will give a good pressure at the house faucets. When once installed a gravity water system is most nearly trouble free and has the lowest upkeep and operation cost.

The question does not state whether the water supply is to come from a spring above the cistern or is to be pumped up to it. If the water is to be pumped to the cistern from a well near the buildings the same pipe can be used to carry water from the pump to the cistern and from the cistern back to the buildings. In this case it should be kept the size of the outlet of the pump, usually one inch or one and one fourth inches in diameter. If the water comes from a spring, and the pipe from the cistern to the house is used to carry water to the house only, a one-inch galvanized pipe will be satisfactory. If there is a plan to use water for purposes other than household use, a larger pipe, as one and one-fourth inches may be used.

This pipe should come from the bottom of the tank as it will give less trouble with this arrangement than if carried up over the side in the form of a siphon. A gate valve should be placed in the line immediately outside of the cistern to permit repairs on the line if necessary. Banking the cistern with earth and providing it with a good roof will prevent freezing in the Winter and insure cool, palatable water in the Summer.

ROBERT H. SMITH

ONE reason it is difficult for the average family to make permanent and satisfactory economic adjustments is the increasing necessity of some of our more expensive luxuries.—Phila. Inquirer.

Salesmen Wanted

For territories in New York and Pennsylvania. Should be between ages 30 and 50 and must have car in which to work territory. We would particularly like farmers who have made a success of their own work and are above-the-average kind of men. Our salesmen last fall and winter made a lot of money selling our goods for spring shipment as well as for prompt delivery. This is a good position that will pay you well. Write The Globe Refining Co., Cleveland, Ohio, giving your record during the past 5 years.

I'll Save You Money on Farm and Poultry Fence

Direct from Factory

Giving *better* quality and lower prices for the past 40 years has made my business the largest of its kind in the world — Over one million customers save money buying from Jim Brown. High quality Farm fence for

Less than 1½c per Running Foot

Also rock bottom factory prices on Poultry Fence, Gates, Netting, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing, Paint, Stoves, Heaters, Furnaces, Separators, Baby Chicks, Brooders, Tires, etc. Write for my big, new 21

FREE CATALOG

and get my new low factory freight paid prices. Biggest savings in years! Quality guaranteed. 24 hour service. Write me today. Jim Brown.

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Dept. 4355-A Cleveland, Ohio

Factory to Farm

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page.

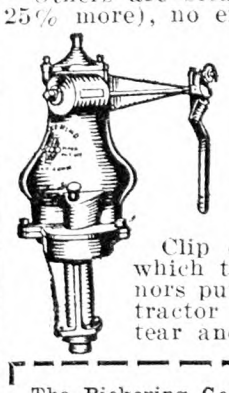
Tractor Speed Changing with Pickering Governors

Tractor speed can be increased or decreased while the motor is running—if your tractor is equipped with a Pickering Governor. That's because of the Pickering built-in Speed Changer. It means time and money saved when you change from one job to another.

Mr. Leon Woodhouse of Hammondsport, N. Y., writes: "I think the Speed Changer is great for threshing and mowing in hilly country."

The built-in Speed Changer is only one advantage of a Pickering Governor on your tractor.

Others are steady, smooth power (20 to 25% more), no engine racing, considerably reduced fuel bills, (3 to 5 gallons saved a day).



Pickering Governors are built for McCormick-Deering, Huber "Super Four," Twin City, Hart-Parr, Rumely "Oil Pull," Minneapolis, Fordson and all others.

Clip coupon for free pamphlet which tells how Pickering Governors put pep and power into your tractor and take out wear and tear and expense.

The Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Conn.
Send me FREE copy of your pamphlet 79N.

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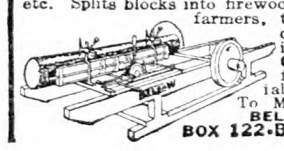
ONE-MAN SAW MILL—LESS THAN $150

Makes lumber, shingles, cross ties, fence posts, laths, fruit and vegetable crates and boxes, dimension blanks for furniture, etc. Splits blocks into firewood. Needed by farmers, timber owners, contractors. Pays for itself in a week, or on one job. **Guaranteed.** Sold direct from factory. **Write today** for Special Offer and **Free Book** "How To Make Lumber."



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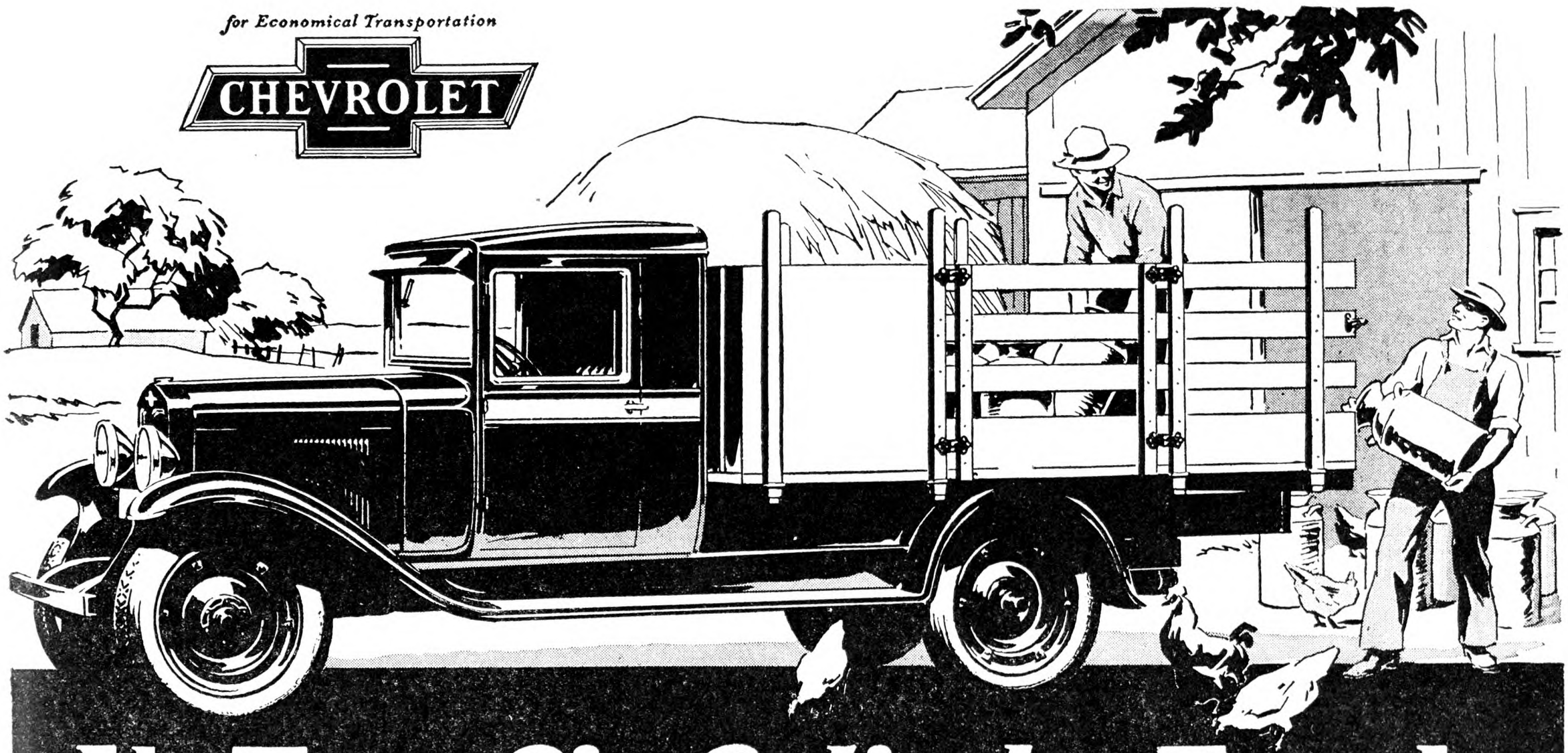


1½ Ton *Six-Cylinder* Truck

with 4-Speed Transmission ONLY $545

chassis only f.o.b. factory Flint, Mich.

THE new Chevrolet Six-Cylinder Utility Truck has proved its superiority in every line of business—but nowhere has its performance been praised more highly than in the farming communities. And the reasons for this popularity are easy to understand—when you consider the facts.

Here are provided all the outstanding advantages of a great six-cylinder valve-in-head engine, and anyone who has used the new Chevrolet Utility Truck will tell you what a really great advantage this is. It gives you more power—and, due to the greater flexibility of six-cylinder design, this increased power is immediately available. Your motor "takes hold" the instant you step on the accelerator—enabling you to get out of ruts, holes and soft ground before your load has a chance to "settle." You have faster speed on the highways—which means more trips per day. And your motor is amazingly smooth—which not only makes driving more pleasant, but results in longer life for the entire truck, due to the absence of destructive vibration.

Furthermore, the new Chevrolet Utility Truck provides, *at no extra cost,* the many advantages of a four-speed transmission—with a power take-off opening for operating farm machinery. This feature alone—providing enormous power for pulling out of bad places, enabling you to use the motor for spraying, sawing wood, filling silos, etc.—makes the new Utility Truck the logical choice for farm usage.

In addition, you have every feature of Chevrolet's advanced design—such as a full ball bearing steering mechanism; big, powerful, non-locking 4-wheel brakes; four sturdy, semi-elliptic shock absorber springs, set parallel to the load; and extra-heavy and extra-long channel steel frame, which permits the mounting of big farm-type bodies without additional frame extensions; and sturdy, high-quality construction in every unit.

And remember that you not only get this truck *in the price range of the four*—but that it is just as economical to operate as a four-cylinder truck!

See your Chevrolet dealer today. He will gladly arrange your purchase for a small down payment and easy terms.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN • *Division of General Motors Corporation*

Sedan Delivery $595	Light Delivery Chassis $400	1½ Ton Chassis $545	1½ Ton Chassis with Cab $650

All prices f. o. b. factory, Flint, Michigan

A SIX IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR!

The New York Dahlia Show

The annual Dahlia Show by the American Dahlia Society was on at the Madison Square Garden Sept. 18-19. It was the most imposing show that has ever been held and was a third larger than the 1928 show. Many rare blossoms were exhibited, and they came in by railroad, airplane and auto, making a magnificent, colorful display. The flowers shown ranged in size from blooms as large as cabbages down to blossoms as small as dimes. Many of the flowers were arranged in vases; others in grass plots, gardens, and gateways. One grower had the flowers growing from the earth and made a most attractive showing. A cactus type of Dahlia was dull geranium red, and attracted much attention, as did a rare flame pink flower, the back of the petals being a brighter shade. A new Dahlia called Thomas A. Edison, and named for the inventor with his permission, was a royal purple flower. It would be impossible to name them all, but the varieties, sizes and shades made a gorgeous exhibit. To name the best was a task beyond expressions, for all were beautiful. The variations in shades of color were as slight as in sewing silks, and ran from white to black. The pinks were delicate and dainty; gorgeous and flamboyant from flesh to the deepest reds and a maroon which was all but black. If any shade was omitted it was not noticed.

W. Atlee Burpee of Philadelphia won first prize for the most outstanding exhibit. Other first prizes were given for arrangement, best flowers, best collections, etc., but the judges with over 250,000 flowers on display, worked early and late and at times were bewildered as to choice. More people have gone into Dahlia culture than ever before, and there are many women making a specialty of them. It is estimated that for every hundred growers of Dahlias 10 years ago today there are thousands and the exhibits were sent from many faraway States. It is a flower that lends itself to cultivation, and a number of new and interesting specimens were on view. There were other Autumn flowers shown. Delphiniums were beautiful and asters, marigolds, Gladioli and Chrysanthemums added a little variety with their choice blooms. M. G. K.

The 4-H Club in Columbia County

With the exception of the town of Copake, Columbia County is doing its first year's 4-H Club work. Under the leadership of County Agent Alden H. Meade, the entire county has been given a chance to take part in this work. Many clubs have been organized and the children in most instances, are greatly interested.

I know of no greater influence for good among farm boys and girls, than this 4-H Club, with all the activities accompanying it. It is sometimes astonishing and often discouraging to find parents so indifferent to the work. Many show no inclination to help. This does not seen to be because of any fault they can find with the object and purpose of this work, but rather from selfish reasons, such as "It takes too much time from their chores," "I haven't the time to take them about," or "I cannot spare them, I need their help," considering the amount of time that the club meetings and care of the project take up.

When the State is willing and does send able instructors, poultry and cattle experts, and arrange the demonstrations at convenient times and places, throughout the county, it does seem that a large number should attend. I find these meetings worth the time and effort spent.

The county should be proud of the Copake Club, as it carried away from Ithaca, no less than seven awards. Under their capable leaders and interested parents, they have become an ideal club and represent a goal for other clubs in the county to work for.

The Candle-Lighting Ceremony was held at Copake Grange Hall on July 16th, and this club very ably demonstrated their ability to entertain and reflected the ability of their leaders. At the close of the program the local leader of each club present, lighted his or her candle from the candle of the county leader whose candle had been lighted by the Copake representatives, who had received the light at Ithaca. A boy and girl were chosen from each club to take the light from their local leader. Let us hope that this symbol was understood and appreciated by all who took part in it and that the candle bearers and local leaders of each club really carried the light and the spirit of the organization back to their own little corner in this great National movement and passed it on to all 4-H boys and girls.

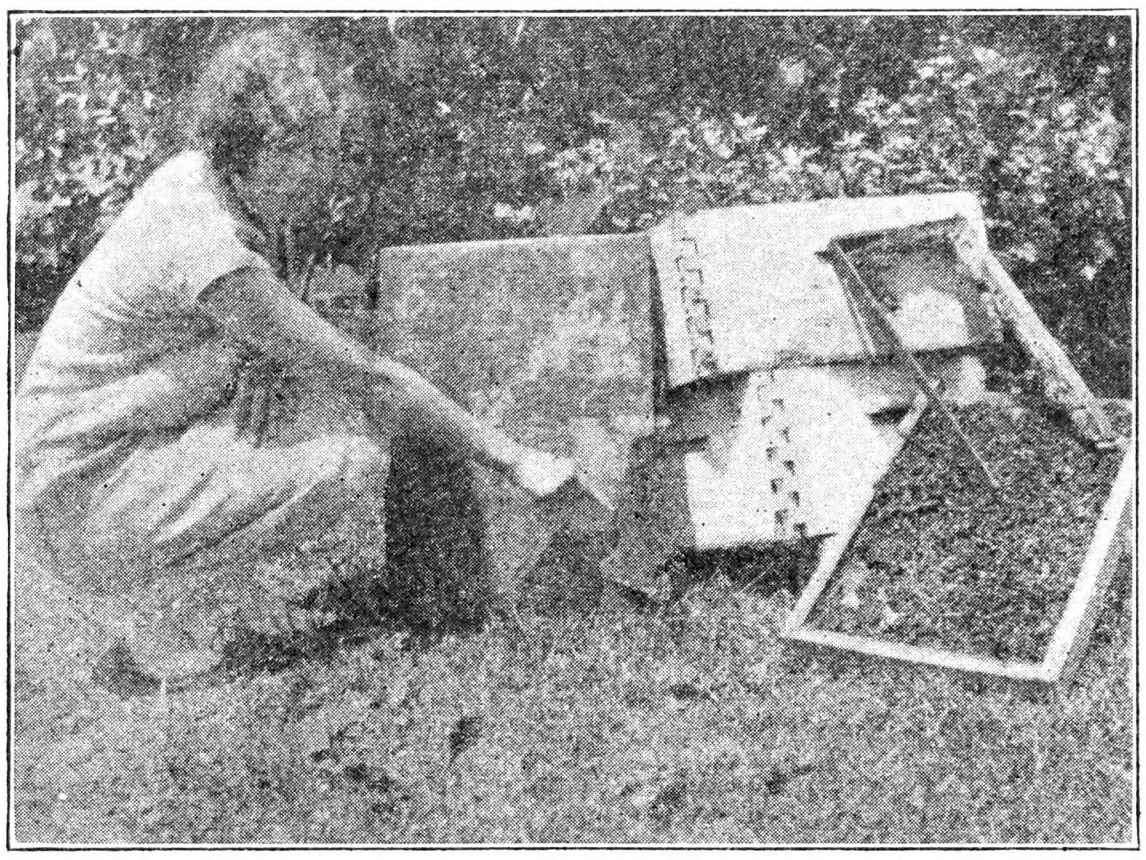
T. L.

A Warning to Bee Keepers

After a heavy thunderstorm in the vicinity of Baltimore, Md., in the evening of June 19 of this year, Mr. Wm. Clark decided to go out to Lawson, a suburb, where he keeps his bees, to look over a hive which he had placed there under a tree. To his surprise he found the bees flying around, and, upon investigating, learned that lightning had struck the tree and bounded onto the hive, piercing the copper-covered lid, the comb honey super hood chamber and body of hive, and finding its way to the ground through the bottom board. About two quarts of bees were killed and the wings of thousands of others were burned. Fortunately the queen was not injured and continued laying.

Fine Seedlings From Crossed Pollen

Every man who ever cherished a seedling must be interested in the existence of the N. Y. State Fruit Testing Association which held its eleventh annual meeting in Jordan Hall of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. This organization is the long-needed intermediary between horticulturist and nurseryman. Here is brought the apple that grew on a tree sprung from seed, with only one known parent, as well as the scientifically crossed seedling brought forward by the experiment stations. And here meet the people who know apples, pears, plums, grapes, and cherries, not only to admire the fruit but to taste it, to judge of its marketable value, its shipping qualities, all characteristics that make a fruit popular.



Lightning Struck This Beehive Where the Young Lady Is Pointing

Some of the entries proved more pleasing to the eye and taste than others. It is these which concern the public as a possible future buyer, as well as the nurseryman. All fruits originating at the New York Experiment Station are for sale by the New York Fruit Testing Association, Geneva, N. Y. as sponsors for the experiment undertaken in its behalf by the Geneva Station. It is to be remembered that no fruit is offered by the association until it has been grown successfully for several years in New York State.

The assembly room in which this fruit is displayed is large and high, with a shelf running around its walls, tables in front of the platform, and chairs filling up the central space. A hundred people, both men and women, met here this year.

The first exhibit upon the long shelf is of plums. The Albion, a cross of Golden Drop and Grand Duke, a very large, firm, blue plum, would make a good late variety for shipping. There is also a basket of the Imperial Epineuse, a French plum of the prune type, shading into reddish purple. These were imported from California, but the trees grow well in the East, the fruit well flavored, without being sour. Housewives would like to can Epineuse.

Dr. J. L. Goodale of Boston, Mass. has offered an apple from a seedling whose parents were Delicious and Deacon Jones, which was orginated by the Geneva Experiment Station. It is one of many crossings with these two pollens, and is named Orleans. Delicious does not grow to be very large here in New York State, and the Station wished an apple similar to Delicious which would attain large size. Orleans is much larger than either of the parents, retaining the Deacon Jones green with the color of Delicious on its cheeks, and the rich taste of Delicious. It is said to keep in common storage six weeks longer.

An exhibit from the Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, Canada, was offered by Prof. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist. There were 30 kinds of these apples shown, and all crossed by nature, or open-pollen, seedlings of the McIntosh. Three fine varieties have resulted from this experiment, Pedro, MaCross, and Melba, which seemed to have reached the peak of excellence, to have out-McIntoshed McIntosh. Melba is a light-colored apple with the stripes running to yellow instead of red as in the parent. Professor Macoun was a speaker at the meeting.

The Iowa Experiment Station is trying to originate something more hardy than has been available so far. It was noticeable that the samples in this exhibit were hardly ripe, not very large, and lacking in gay coloring.

Several plates of Early McIntosh were exhibited from different sections. Most interesting are the crossings made by the Geneva Experiment Station between McIntosh and Deacon Jones. Pollen is an unknown quantity. The same pollen does not always produce the same apple, but something very different. Several sister apples emerged from the same cross, namely Orleans, Medina, and Sweet Delicious. It seems impossible to believe that Ben Davis pollen crossed with McIntosh, would produce an apple like Cortland, an improved McIntosh desirable for late keeping, and a good shipper. It is credible that Yellow Transparent crossed with McIntosh, would result in Early McIntosh, ripening a week or 10 days after Yellow Transparent, but hanging on the tree as well as the fruit of McIntosh itself.

Lloyd George and Newburgh were the new raspberries. Red raspberries were exhibited that were harvested in 1929, and which were kept frozen. They rattled out of the box in perfect condition. It is not claimed that such berries will stand up long, but for immediate consumption or for cooking and canning, they are as good as the fresh picked fruit. The new Clermont strawberry was recommended by the station, and the Seneca cherry, which ripens two weeks earlier than Black Tartarian, and is purple black, with juicy flesh, and a rich sweet flavor.

Two extra early green grapes were exhibited which were sanctioned by the station. The Portland has bunches larger than any other early green grape, in fact quite equal to the Niagara. The vine is said to be remarkable for its growth of foliage. Golden Muscat was also shown, though not so well ripened, being a very late grape. Fredonia, the very early black grape, ripens three weeks earlier than Concord. Its parents were Champion and Lucile.

Oriole and Marigold peaches named and originated by the New Jersey Experiment Station have been tried out in northern orchards, and now are shown and recommended by the New York Station. This brings us to the nectarines, or fuzzless peaches. This fruit is little grown in New York State on account of the curculio, which is however, easily controlled by spraying. The New York Experiment Station is interested in breeding better nectarines, which to the peach lover have sacrificed much of the peach texture when taking on the plum skin.

A fine exhibit of hazelnuts grown on the experimental farm were very popular with members of the association. Eight or ten varities, twenty plates of them, were shown.

Any fruit grower in any part of the world may become a member of the fruit testing organization by paying a membership fee of one dollar and signing the by-laws. All members whose dues are paid will be given a free premium on request.

MRS. F. H. UNGER

LANDLADY: "And how do you feel now?" Lodger: "Just terrible. I feel as if I was going to die." Landlady: "Well, you can't die here; this is the living-room."—Everybody's Weekly.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

September is the birthday month of National Grange Master Louis J. Taber. He celebrated his birthday last year with the addition of a new Grange State to the fold and this year he repeats that kind of a celebration. North Carolina is the newest Grange State and one more star has been added to the Grange flag. When the 63d annual session of the National Grange is called to order at Seattle, Wash., in November, North Carolina will be represented in the delegate body.

The North Carolina State Grange was organized the last week in September at the city of Raleigh. National Master Taber was in charge of the ceremony. During the past few months a vigorous campaign of organization has been going on in North Carolina, with Fred Brenckman, Washington representative, in charge, and there are now more than 20 subordinate Granges in operation in this progressive Southern State. Two Pomonas have also been organized.

Other Southern States are now seeking admission to the Grange family and it seems likely that National Master Taber may be able to have another birthday celebration with one or more new Grange States in 1930. In fact South Carolina farmers are seeking to have the National Grange hold its annual session in that State in the near future. The agricultural colleges of the South and the farm papers are giving their cordial support to the movement to establish the Grange in the Southern States, where early in the history of the order the organization flourished. In fact in the first decade of the history of the Grange some of the largest Grange memberships were in the South.

November 13-22 is the period when the National Grange will hold its 63d annual session in Seattle. It is 17 years since the National Grange met in the State of Washington, the last meeting in that State being held at Spokane in 1912. A class of 3,000 for the Seventh Degree is promised by the Washington members. Washington, Oregon and California are all strong Grange States, and there are several adjoining States where the order is also well established. A. S. Goss is the present Master of the Washington State Grange.

A special excursion train is to be run from the eastern section of the United States, in charge of Leslie R. Smith, secretary of the National Grange executive committee.

The biennial election of officers occurs at this session. National Grange Master Taber is completing his sixth year as presiding officer of the National Grange, he having been elected in November, 1923, at the Pittsburgh session. He succeeded Sherman J. Lowell of New York State. Of those who were voting delegates at the Spokane session of 1912 from the 29 Grange States, 26 have since died, including Past State Master Willet H. Vary, and Mrs. Vary of New York State. Of all the delegates who were present at the 1912 session there will be but two at the coming session, Mr. and Mrs. John Morris of Colorado. State Master Morris has had an exceptionally long service as State Master.

Secretary Smith reports that already over 100 reservations have been made for the coast-to-coast special which is to carry the delegates to the National Grange.

Of the 182 members of the last Maine State Legislature 55 of them were members of the Grange. Among them were the present overseer of the Maine State Grange, Harry B. Crawford, and Past State Lecturer, Merle J. Harriman.

Union Grange No. 171 of Billsboro, near the city of Geneva, N. Y., recently celebrated its 55th anniversary and among those present were four members who had been Grangers for over 50 years. The principal speaker was Mrs. Susie Jennings, Ceres of the New York State Grange.

The total attendance this year at the Mid-Atlantic conference of Grange officers, held at State College, Pa., was 583, of whom 62 were from New York State.

Adams Center Grange in Jefferson County has made the largest net gain of any New York State subordinate Grange, in having increased its roster by 95 during the past year.

Building an Inexpensive Cabin

I should like to know how to build a cheap, three-room cabin that will be weatherproof and last. Will logs be best and cheapest, and how would I cure them? How large should they be? We have a woodlot which is on a steep, rocky mountain; the road is washed out. How could we get the wood out at a reasonable cost? Would it be cheaper to build the cabin of second-hand lumber?

Maine. MRS. G. C. S.

Special Books

We offer for sale at a special price of 75 cents each the following:

WE, by Charles Lindgergh, one copy.

THE LONE EAGLE, by George Buchanan Fife, two copies.

CHARLES LINDBERGH, HIS LIFE, by Van Every and Tracy, three copies.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York.

As We Go Along

On one of those mountain roads in Western Virginia, where automobile travel is heavy, I found an ex-farmer who now runs a gasoline and oil station, and sells light refreshments and cigars. He had lived on a good farm nearby 25 years, and expected to stay, having things fixed up in the convenient way one arranges what he figures to be a permanent farm home. But one day a man came along who wanted that farm. The owner did not care to sell and set a price he thought high, but the other man accepted, and, said my friend, "I reckon he likes it, because he is still there."

It was a case of a stranger who found just the farm he wanted, and had the money to pay for it. Perhaps the fence rows, free from weeds and bushes, the gates, that hung and swung rather than dragged, and the convenient buildings the former owner had made because he liked to have things so, had something to do with selling the farm so quickly.

My friend had prospered on the farm and was doing well at his roadside filling station. The road ahead was a steep grade, and this seemed a good spot to rest for a few minutes, so I leaned against the counter, and between customers, he told me one of his experiences in earlier years.

"One Spring," he said, "I needed another horse, and, looking about, found a woman who had one for sale, but it was over at Nimrod Hall by the Cow Pasture River. She offered the horse for $80 if I would go after it. The distance around the road was long, so I struck out over the mountain. I'd never been lost on those mountains, and reckoned I could find my way across.

"After going a couple of hours, getting nowhere and seeing no way out, I concluded maybe I *was* lost. The bushes were slapping me as I rode through them, so I got off the horse and tried walking ahead for a time. But that was worse yet, so I mounted again, and, after another two hours, came to a tree stump, so reckoned somebody must have been there some time. Then, a little further on, I found where they'd been troughing wood down the mountain, which looked more encouraging for getting out. It was afternoon. I was getting hungry and knew my horse must be so, too.

"All at once I came to a little clearing, where there was a house. I rode up to it and shouted 'Hello!' Pretty soon a man came out in a wheel chair. I asked him whether it would be possible to feed my horse then and get a bite for myself.

"'I'm sorry,' he said, 'but I can't do a thing. I'm a cripple, as you see, and have been for two years. I own this little place, but am all alone and have nothing but what some neighbors do for me. They come and plow and plant a little for me, and I wheel around and hoe and weed it and they do what they can and I manage to get along. There's a house a little farther on where maybe you can get something.'

"I felt distressed at seeing how he was fixed, and ashamed that I had asked him for anything, but thanked him and asked if he knew how far it was to Nimrod Hall, on the Cow Pasture River.

"'Yes,' he said, 'it's around 10 miles. Perhaps you can get there by night.'

"I went on in the direction he said, and found the house, but there was no one home; then on an hour or more without finding anyone. Late in the afternoon I came to another house, and asked a woman if I could get something for my horse and a bite for myself.

"'We can give you something,' said she, 'but haven't a thing for your horse. We've been away two years, and only just got back yesterday.'

"I thanked her, and said I had a rule not to eat unless I could feed my horse. Toward night I began to get out of the woods and asked a man how far it was to Nimrod Hall on the Cow Pasture River.

"'You're right there now,' he said.

"Then I told him the farm I wanted to find and about the horse I had come after.

"'This is the place,' he said, 'and I know the horse. Shes pasturing around somewhere, but don't know that we can find her tonight. We'll put your horse in the barn and feed him, but I can't get anything for you now, because my wife is up at the Hollow, where there's a big meeting, such as we have in these parts sometimes, with a lot of preachers and all the neighborhood turning out. We'll look a little while for the horse and then go up to the meeting, where there's plenty to eat.'

"We looked till after dark, but couldn't find the horse, so went up to the meeting, and, as he said, there was plenty to eat—venison and other things—and I tell you it all tasted good to me, for I had eaten nothing since morning.

"Later in the evening, the man's wife came back with us, and I stayed all night with them. I got awake hearing the ducks quack, and knew it must be toward morning, so we got out and started looking again, as it was just so we could begin to see a little. About two miles away we found the horse with two others, pasturing in a yard where there had been a house that was burned down and nothing but the chimney was standing. The strange thing was that I had dreamed about such place in the night, though I'd never been there before, and knew nothing about it.

"We went back to the house, and had a good breakfast, and, after thanking the folks for all they had done for me, started for home, the long way around the road this time. It was about dark when I turned into my gate with my new horse, a fine big black mare, one of the best animals I ever had on the farm."

W. W. H.

Digging and Handling Potatoes

E. V. Hardenburg, of the New York State College of Agriculture, makes the following suggestions regarding potato harvest:

Proper harvesting of potatoes is hard work, but it is also an art. A slightly skinned or bruised tuber may easily shrink twice as much from rot and water loss in storage as one properly cured and handled. Hand digging is still necessary on small acreages, and hooks are more common than forks. Both forks and hooks are capable of injury to potatoes, but the fork is probably the greater criminal. Yet either can be used with a minimum of tuber injury. In grading hand-dug potatoes, remember that a speared or cut tuber usually means a total loss after a few weeks of storage.

Elevator diggers are efficient and economical in harvesting acreages of five or more. Since tractor power or engine attachments are increasingly common, there is little excuse for not setting the digger point deep enough to avoid cutting the tubers. Digger-cut tubers were last year one of the most serious sources of loss to the New York potato grower. On very stony land, the riddle-bar rather than the chain elevator type of digger is recommended as the best means of avoiding digger breakage and tuber injury. Let the tubers dry an hour before they are picked up, because when the skin is set, the tubers will not peel easily. Standard bushel crates are probably the best field container. Haul these directly to storage if the crop is not to be marketed at once, and empty them carefully into the storage bin. Wet, dirty tubers harbor rot organisms, and shrink and sprout worse than clean potatoes. Do not allow tubers to be thrown into crates or dropped heavily into storage. Picking into baskets to be emptied into bags in the field is bad handling and is wasteful of labor. Well matured, unblemished, clean, dry potatoes store best.

When harvesting potatoes this Fall, save a bushel of ideal tubers for the State potato show to be held at Syracuse in January.

Raising Parrots

Recently I read an article in THE R. N.-Y. on the care and raising of canaries. Can anyone tell me how to raise parrots?

New York. A. L. M.

The experience of any reader who has handled parrots is requested.

These big car qualities assure superior performance on the farm . . .

Body by Fisher

No ordinary car could win and hold the allegiance of thousands of farm motorists as Pontiac has done. It takes a true performer—an automobile designed and built for hard work—so strong and rugged that years of the severest service cannot exhaust its usefulness. Such a car is the Pontiac Big Six at $745—a value that stands absolutely unrivaled in the entire low price field. And here are some of the big car qualities which assure its superior performance:

Big Car Power—from its larger, 200-cubic-inch L-head engine delivering 60 horsepower at a moderate engine speed of 3000 revolutions per minute.

Big Car Dependability—due to the full pressure adjustable lubricating system which supplies the correct amount of oil at any engine speed—crankcase ventilation which maintains the quality of the engine oil by eliminating water vapor—the gasoline pump which assures correct fueling under all conditions and prevents starving on long hills and hard pulls—the cross-flow radiator which assures efficient cooling at all engine speeds.

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$745 2-DOOR SEDAN F. O. B. PONTIAC, MICH.

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER
A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE STAFF
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Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

MILTON ALTER, a young city-bred lad, employed as a "runner" at $15 a week, by a Wall Street broker, was sent with a $400,000 certified check to a neighboring bank and directed to bring back $512,000 worth of negotiable bonds. He did not return to his employer, but when found first told a wild story of being kidnapped and robbed, but later confessed that he had a friend by the name of Jack Rosen who induced him to give up the bonds, for which he said he received only $1. The *Sun*, New York, comments that the amazing part of the tale which the police hold to be true, is not the cunning of Rosen, or the carelessness of the bank, but the incredible simplicity of the East Side boy. It goes on:

The astounding thing is the apparent fact that a young man from that alert section of the city, and professing, himself, to be a sharp fellow, could be taken in like any country greenhorn with milk on his shoes. To believe his confession, he traded half a million dollars for a dollar bill.

What astonishes us is, not the things that stun the *Sun*, but the fact that a great paper should be so veiled in metropolitan conceit and prejudice that it would needlessly attempt to discredit the boys of the farm. We accept the possibility of milk on his shoes. If it be a "greenhorn" not to comply with city conventions in speech and dress and haircut, we would not quarrel about the offensive language, but we emphatically resent the implication that farm boys generally should be expected to become a willing tool for a slippery city crook. The milk-smeared boots would more likely do efficient service in hastening the jumpy motion of the rogue out of the barn and into the ditch across the road. As to conventions, the farm boy is as much at ease in a city counting room as the city boy is in a haymow. The country lad will make no greater failure at a city tea-dance than the city chap makes on a milking stool. It goes without saying that farmers do not send boys on errands with $400,000 certified checks and $512,000 worth of bonds bulging their pockets, but, if farmers had the occasion, the boys could be trusted to come back with the goods. There are honest, faithful boys in the city, too. Some of them become proficient by practice in farm work just as farm boys climb the ladder to the top of the professions and banks. We admire an honest, industrious boy wherever he may be, but we refuse to be silent when city editors attempt to malign our farm boys.

*

SOME courageous farmers, by aggressively asserting their legal rights, recently won an important case after a two-days' hearing in court at Clinton, Ill. All landowners except a small number had signed right-of-way easements, at 50 cents to $5 a lineal rod, for a Texas corporation's pipe line through their land. Most of the signatory farmers received about $2.50 a rod. Those who refused to "sign up," employed counsel, and went to court for damages to their premises. Their attorneys denied that the company was a "common carrier," and therefore could not condemn their land. The company's charter, it was pointed out, showed that the company was incorporated for five purposes, besides the carrying of oil, and that each of these five purposes was private; and, also, that the Illinois Supreme Court had held that a corporation, although incorporated for public purposes, cannot condemn private property and take it from the owner, if the company is also incorporated for a private purpose. From the Illinois Commerce Commission the pipe line company had obtained an order declaring it to be "a public utility," and empowering it to condemn the property of the objecting farmers. Attorneys for the farmers denied the commerce commission's right to issue this order, and argued that the only power in the State that could confer on a corporation or individual the right of eminent domain was the State Legislature by public statute. W. J. Grey, the presiding judge, held that this was the law. None of these points was contested by the pipe line's counsel. At the end of the hearing, they offered a compromise based on the farmers' figures or $10 a rod. This amounts to about $10,000 more than they had offered before. The principles involved in this case may apply to other so-called "public utilities" in the Mid-West and elsewhere.

*

ON PAGE 1199, an apple leaf affected with scab was shown. Mr. Hubbard's article on our first page this week gives important details about this troublesome apple pest, and shows how, by taking advantage of the facilities experiment stations have for microscopic work, and the "Spray Service" information available, scab may be controlled as effectively as the codling-worm, and perhaps with greater degree of certainty, when the uncertain time of side worm codling-moth infestation is considered. The "shooting" of scab spores is for a comparatively short period, and if one has the advice in time and the spray pump ready, most of them may be caught, thus avoiding a large amount of the blind spraying used as a precaution.

*

IN OUR studies of farm households we see, each year, a rise in the general scale of living that gives us hope for the future, in spite of the injustices of the present. Our old and ever-lamented friend the "Hope Farm Man" used to tell us of the grinding poverty he had seen on farms in Kansas and Colorado half a century ago—of the dearth of comforts in the home, and the pathetic garments made of sacks and burlap. One of the first people he met at one little Kansas town was a homesteader whose only coat was made from Minnesota flour sacks, so that he bore the trademark "Bridal Veil" across his shoulders, while his tidy New England wife kept house in a wretched shack that "back home" would have been insufficient for her hens. The chances are, however, that the homesteader weathered the winds of adversity, and left an inheritance in land that has provided his descendants with both comforts and luxuries. Some mistaken city people still imagine that the farm family is in the pioneer stage as regards domestic culture. A little investigation will show, however, that farm families are no longer content with makeshifts. A two-cent stamp will bring them information of domestic comforts and conveniences, and we usually find that they know quite as much as the city dweller regarding them. Farm progress means farm buying power wisely administered, and everything that helps the farmer helps the nation's business.

*

OCTOBER 6-12 is nationally advertised and widely observed as "fire prevention week." Organizations that sponsor it are interested in reducing losses of insured property by fire. Every week of the year is a good one in which to prevent or extinguish destructive fires. Some kind of local organization or connection, however, for this purpose is needed in every rural community. The usual first step is to form a township or local committee. The basic job is to organize, finance, equip and maintain a rural fire department. In some cases farmers get considerable protective service, on fair terms, from the fire department in their nearest town that has one. This co-operative arrangement is capable of extension and further development in many eastern regions. Fire prevention on the farm is and always has been a matter of the day's work and thoughtfulness on the part of each member of the farm family.

*

AT AN eastern fair last month a dairy cow nine years old won the grand championship of her breed. In 1928 she won the same prize at the same exhibition. She is probably the outstanding show cow of the dairy breeds. Dairy cows, on the average, are "at their best" as producers at eight years of age. Most of those, however, that are fitted and shown are retired before they are that old, because they don't hold their form and bloom. Some cows apparently mature at three to four years of age; they are likely to be considerably older, however, before their full development is reached. The tendency in purebred dairy cattle breeding in some herds is toward the production of early-maturing strains or families. Cows of these strains and other cows that are bred young and fed for high yields before they are four years old, are not likely to be efficient breeders, nor to live long. Early maturity may be an asset in dairy herds, if the animals are not abused, but the heavy strain on heifers and immature young cows that bear calves and break milk records under high feeding can seldom be justified by any breeder who values his cows. This practice has seriously injured some valuable animals before they had a chance fully to develop and do their best work. The grand champion to which we have referred illustrates, in her beauty and freshness of form at nine years of age, the wisdom of growing out and maturing cows without forcing them to make excessively high records early in their lives. Calf-bearing and high feeding for big records sap their vitality, shorten their usefulness and make them prematurely old.

*

WE HAVE recently observed new silos in various parts of New York State, in which a little more than half of the corn crop is ensiled. The corn-borer menace has aroused a new wave of interest in silos in some of the corn-belt States. Corn silage of good quality is a valuable succulent for dairy cows in particular. In this form the corn plant probably yields its highest returns in digestible nutrients. Even when corn stover from the shock is ensiled, and watered in the silo, it makes fairly good feed, being more palatable and more digestible than shredded stover. Shredding as a practice has declined to a marked extent where it once was popular. An increase in the number and use of silos in many dairy regions is taking place from year to year, and is likely to continue. We note, however, that several corn-belt dairymen who do not have silos are feeding their corn fodder in a comparatively new form; they are grinding it from the shock. It is ground to a fineness which, as one man says, "refines it as a roughage, and thereby insures the consumption of a high percentage of it by the cows." In this form it is said to have given as good results, in milk production, as silage, while the cost of grinding figures out about the same as for ensiling the same tonnage. If grinding turns out to be an economical method of increasing the use of the corn plant for feed, it will be helpful to many dairymen as well as farmers who raise or winter beef cattle.

*

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We have only one teacher in our district, and pay $5 on $1,000 tax. It seems to me that the law on transportation helps out the rich districts that have two teachers, and in the poor districts parents have to pay out of their own pocket, which I think is unfair. Can anything be done for the one-teacher school?

THIS is from a New York State reader, and states a situation that many others are facing. The above inquirer wrote to his district superintendent of schools, and got the following reply:

Districts employing one teacher only are *not* required to furnish transportation. The recent decision requiring districts to furnish transportation applies only to districts employing two or more teachers.

That seems to settle it so far as the present law is concerned. In New York State there is only one place where injustice to small schools can be remedied. The Legislature has power to do this. Everyone interested in a square deal for country schools should sound candidates for the Legislature about this, and keep on sounding the successful ones after election. You have the right to tell your members of the Legislature just what you consider for the best interest of your locality, and why. That is the "voice of the people," which governing bodies do not ignore when it speaks the truth earnestly.

Brevities

OUR rice area this year is about 875,000 acres.

No general killing frost yet in Northern New Jersey.

FREIGHT loadings in this country for the week ending September 14 totaled 1,153,062 cars.

PERU uses considerable canned milk. Our shipments there run about 6,000,000 lbs. yearly.

THE Hudson Bay Co., long in the fur business in Canada, is rapidly developing a frozen fish industry, for shipment to British ports.

CANNED corned beef from Uruguay is coming in large quantities to the United States, 11,676,415 lbs. being received during the three months ending June 30, valued at $1,294,789.

TOMATOES for canning this year are estimated at 1,280,900 tons; sweet corn, 680,100; peas, 190,290. This is an increase of 25 to 30 per cent over last year, except of peas, which are slightly less.

THIN fluid egg whites and low hatchability of eggs are often due to too little minerals in the poultry ration, according to H. O. Stuart, assistant poultry husbandman at the University of New Hampshire.

IPECAC, once a household remedy where an emetic was considered necessary, is still used in the drug trade. The crude root of best quality now wholesales around $4 per pound. It is grown in tropical South America, and to some extent cultivated in India.

THE Pennsylvania State College reminds us that cutting corn low helps to control the European corn-borer. Ensiling and shredding are operations employed to destroy the insect. Cleaning up all trash is a necessary practice and it should be burned, buried or plowed under cleanly in the field. Insects permitted to live will multiply by the hundreds next year.

More Dairy Mergers

ANOTHER merger of dairy companies was accomplished last week, under a new corporation to be known as the Metropolitan Dairy Products, Inc., to operate in the States of New York and New Jersey. The merger takes in the business of the following concerns: Middletown Milk and Cream Co., Inc., the Slate Hill Milk and Cream Co., Inc., the Tietjen and Steffen Co., Inc., the Suburban Milk and Cream Co., the Rich Creamery Co.

The merging companies have supply plants at Hamburg, N. J., and at Mechanicstown, Slate Hill, Newport and Dayton, N. Y. The milk is chiefly distributed in bulk in New York City and in nearby New Jersey cities.

City Food Market

AT THE celebration of the opening of the Bronx Terminal Market last week, Joseph V. McKee, president of the Board of Aldermen, New York City, said that 20 per cent of perishable food products in the city spoiled between the time they arrived in the city and the time they reached the city consumer. He said the city food bill is $5,000,000 a day or $1,600,000,000 a year. He estimated that the actual waste of perishable foods from the time they leave the railroad terminals until they reach the stores totaled $329,000,000 annually. The Bronx market cost $17,000,000. It was built several years ago, but heretofore has not been in use. Mayor Walker intimated that a city-wide system of markets would be adopted for the purpose of reducing the cost of food for city consumers. Waste in the distribution of food in the city is an old story, but in addition to the waste in spoiled perishable products there is an additional loss in speculation and manipulation of markets and prices. On farm initiative the State first acknowledged its responsibility in 1914, and proposed to adopt an economic system for the distribution of food. It proposed to assemble food products in local centers, supply the local demand, and ship the remainder to metropolitan markets. The terminal wholesale market in New York City was to be operated under State regulation, and properly equipped to preserve perishable products and distribute direct to retail stores for the convenience of householders. The saving was intended to go to producers and consumers, and the estimate was that instead of 30 cents the producer would received at least 50 cents of the consumer's dollar. Through political trickery the program was later changed. The country part of it was practically abandoned and the State authorized to aid city markets under city control, thus giving up control by the State for the impartial and fair benefit of both producer and consumer. What we said then the Mayor and Mr. McKee confirm now. The waste is a loss to the producer, and if the city succeeds in making any saving, which under its political system is extremely doubtful, it all goes to the city consumer. The changes were made in the name of agriculture. The promoters and leaders and political sycophants had their triumph over those who fought in vain for the rightful interests of the farm. If any farmer was deceived at the time, he certainly has had evidence enough since to convince him that he cannot trust buyers to fix a fair price for products of the farm.

A Country School in Danger

ONE hundred years ago the central part of Sullivan Co., N. Y., lying east of the Delaware River was a great forest abounding in hemlock trees. The bark of these trees was valuable for making leather from hides of cattle. Tanneries attracted labor both for the peeling and carting of the hemlock bark, and for the operations at the tannery. The country was wild and undeveloped. A turnpike road with numerous toll gates from Newburgh on the Hudson to Cochecton on the Delaware ran through it from east to west. About four miles west of Monticello this road crossed the Mongaup Creek, where a tannery was established by Wynkoop, Kuristed & Company. A plank road at right angles with the turnpike was built to Port Jervis, a distance of about 18 miles, following the creek south. Over this road hides were carted to the tannery and the finished sole leather returned to the Erie Railroad, the nearest outlet. Along this road as time passed men bought small acreages of the land denuded of its timber, built modest homes and began the development of small farms. In early Summer, when the sap was flowing, they felled the big trees with their axes and stripped the bark with iron spuds. In Winter they hauled the bark to the tannery. They were exposed to the heat, gnats and mosquitoes in Summer; to hardships of extreme cold in Winter. Comforts were few, the hours of labor were long, and the work was heavy. It developed a sturdy race. These people cleared the forests, built roads and erected churches and schools. They created homes and communities. When the bark was exhausted the tannery was closed, and many men with families turned to the land and developed a frugal but prosperous farming community.

About four miles south of the little village the plank road crossed the creek which forms the boundary line between the townships of Thompson on the east and Bethel on the west. At this point the early inhabitants established a country school, the district lying partly in each township. Children from the Bethel side crossed the bridge to and from school on the east side of the creek.

A big electric company is now building a dam on the creek below the school, and will flood the valley including approaches to the bridge. The company would thus divide the little school district and leave each part to maintain a separate school or appeal for attachment to other districts three or four miles distant. The patrons of the school demand that the integrity of the district be preserved and a new bridge be erected not only for the convenience of the children, but for the benefit of the whole neighborhood and the traveling public, which has used the road for a century. The company is using the usual capitalistic tactics. The patrons of the school are poor. Two townships are involved. The company has its charter, and it is taking advantage of the inexperience and small resources of the people to avoid its responsibilities. It is not strange that the company should attempt to get the consent of local authorities and the State Education Department to save money for itself, but it would be exceedingly strange if these authorities failed to protect the rights of the people concerned. The company knew the conditions in this valley from its own surveys long before it undertook the project. It can comply with the wishes of the school patrons at a comparatively small expense, and it is the plain duty of the official authorities to see that it does so.

The people concerned now are the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the early pioneers who built this road and established this school nearly a hundred years ago. They have been maintained by later generations. It is our boast that in this country the rights of the individual are sacred. Are they? Here is a test between the rights of a small and frugal community and a powerful corporation. It is a challenge to our American institutions. This corporation is the creature of the State. In the name of the patrons and children of this country school we appeal to the State to protect individual rights against corporate arrogance and greed.

The United States of Europe

LAST month unofficial representatives of 17 sovereign states of Europe assembled at a luncheon in Geneva, Switzerland, and informally discussed the federation of these states in some sort of a union for their mutual benefit. The assembly was entirely unofficial, but it was observed that it embraced the premiers of three states including Premier Briand of France, who has been foremost in urging consideration of the proposition. The discussion was necessarily on general lines. No definite plan of federation was suggested, but there was some discussion as to whether the affiliation of states sould be limited to economic interests or include political inferences. The remarkable thing reported was the favorable approach to the suggestion by all present, and the especial approval of it by representatives of England, Germany and Italy, as well as Premier Briand of France.

The spokesmen frankly admitted that there are too many border lines to fortify and protect in Europe. They acquiesce in the statement that no state of Europe is too small or too large to fail to receive some measure of saving and benefit from an affiliation of common interests. Heretofore old feuds between the states of Europe have been maintained for centuries. The people have been decimated by wars and bled white with the burden of taxes resulting from the expense and ravages of conflict. It may take time and skill to remove distrust and hatred, and establish a unity founded on good will and common interest, but the trend is surely set in this direction and there is promise of some sort of a get-together in the future.

In the international press this proposed federation is referred to as the United States of Europe. A full development of the idea would change the economic and political course of events in Europe. It could hardly fail to affect the affairs of the world. If approached and maintained in the spirit which now seems to inspire the movement it should benefit the people of Europe and possibly increase the blessing of peace to the whole world.

News From Oregon

Oregon had a normal Winter, but the Spring was late, wet and cold. Our berry crop was short and also the price, but we are promised better prices for two years in advance, so we presume the acreage is small generally. Our Summer has been the driest for 59 years, according to our U. S. Weather Bureau; no rain in July, August or September up to date (Sept. 16).

Eastern and Middle West people cannot understand with this condition how we can raise crops, but our grain crop was good. Wheat was a bumper crop with very high yields frequently reported—90 bushels on reclaimed tide lands of the Columbia River near the city of Portland.

Hops and prunes are a good crop and good quality, and if rain holds off until prunes are dried they will be rich in sugar content. The price of prunes is fair and rising, and growers may realize a profit, the first for several years, on account of short crops in California and Europe. Hops are below cost of production, but almost none selling, and the price will no doubt go up. Apples are somewhat short in Oregon, but almost normal in Washington.

Filberts are a little short but new orchards will bring the total to normal. We can get this year's crop of nuts on eastern markets in time for the holiday trade. The price may be about 19c per lb. We got 7c per lb. for blackcaps and 8c for reds which is too low, and expect better prices next season.

Golden Bantam corn is plentiful and cheap, about 15c per dozen, so you see a long dry spell here is in some ways a blessing.

Our Winters are wet. Our rains are light but frequent, and not so much of a drawback after all, for many insect pests cannot survive, and your corn-borer would have to cross with a web-footed crawfish to breed a race that could survive. Our soil is thoroughly leached of many mineral substances from hundreds of years of these Oregon Winters, and our water is pure and soft in the streams and wells. Our soil sheds water well in Winter, and holds it to perfection in Summer if properly handled. We are troubled with codling-moth as badly as New York, and we wish we could originate apples that would prove immune.

We owe much to the National Association of Gardeners for promoting the registration of new plants preliminary to patent, as all of our standard fruits, vegetables and flowers can be improved in some of their characteristics. With better varieties we would improve our home and foreign markets, and might not be handicapped by so much imported competition.

Oregon was not bothered with forest fires until September, but now the smoke is getting thick and "Old Sol" looks like a toy balloon, and new fires cannot be located until out of control. The first rain will finish the forest blaze.

Oregon has about 85 co-operative fruit-growers' associations, and a move is on foot to unite them, and to satisfy the Farm Board other adjoining States may be asked to join. Washington State is well organized.

Oregon City, Ore. P. W. M.

From Western Vermont

In our neighborhood hay was heavy, with lots of clover. Oats were light and short; potatoes few and small; corn uneven; garden stuff not so good as usual.

Rutland Co., Vt. E. M. P.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Taxes and Local Offices

Governor Roosevelt made a speech before a tax association at Syracuse last week, which I heard over the radio. As I got the drift of it, he wants to do away with local country schools. He wants to abolish town offices, and consolidate up-State counties. The Governor has expressed a hope to build up a strong organization up-State to advance his policies, and his purposes should be fully understood by the up-State people. Some of us here in Columbia County feel that the effect of this proposed consolidation of township and county governments would be to increase the power of the cities in the Assembly and put the control of the State Legislature in the political organization of New York City.

The State has not shown us benefits yet on farm relief through taxation. We have had to raise more school money this year than before and put the district $100 in debt besides. Our assessor told me that he tried to assess the farms and property in our district at what property would sell for. That makes $56,000 valuation. The State holds the true valuation is $86,000. Last sale of a farm in the district brought $3,200 for a farm assessed for $3,700. According to that our "true valuation" ought to be around $45,000. This looks as if our local assessors are more inclined to do us justice than State officials who promise so much in the general terms of efficiency and economy. I. O. C.

New York.

Wants to Know Milk Prices in Advance

Referring to your article, "Milk Plans and Milk Shortage," on page 1135, it seems inconceivable that a committee representing producers could say that farmers prefer to ship their milk without knowing in advance what they will get for it. It is unbusiness-like and generally very unsatisfactory to sell anything without knowing the price you will receive in advance. The classified price plan is certainly more responsible than anything else for the low price received by the farmer for his milk.

A few years ago over half the milk in this neighborhood was sold under the classified price plan. Now not much over one-quarter of it is sold that way. One dealer who pays six cents a quart during the Summer months and seven in the Winter has no trouble getting all the milk he wants. However, a price range of from five to eight cents net would be more likely to reduce any reasonable shortage.

We all know the flush months, and knowing that there should be no reason why a satisfactory price schedule should not be worked out a year ahead. H. P. W.

Columbia Co., N. Y.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Lullaby

The little sailboats, set askew
  Upon the quilted sea,
Are slanting toward the harbor fast
  To find security.

The sun is quickly snuggling down
  Into his tufted bed,
And as he goes he pulls the hill
  To cover up his head.

The moon has hopped onto a branch
  Low on the copper beech;
She's hanging by her slender horn
  Just out of tiptoe reach.

The kitten tries her basket now,
  The birdling seeks its nest
And you are cradled on my arm
  Where sleep will find you best.
—Ruth B. Parr in New York Times.

*

We are asked once more how to make that excellent sea captain's tomato catsup. The following is the receipe from Maine. One-half peck of tomatoes cut up, two tablespoons each of salt and pepper, one-half tablespoon each of ground mustard, allspice and cloves, one pint cider vinegar. Cook until tomatoes are soft, then pass through sieve, Set back on stove, and cook till thick. This is dark colored, but delicious. One of our friends uses the same rule, but flavors as follows: Instead of spices given use one chopped sweet pepper, one-half teaspoon chili powder, a little mace, one tablespoon coriander seed crushed, and three drops oil of cloves. This is bright red, as it is not darkened by the spices, and is delicious.

*

STILL another requested recipe is beet relish. Boil and skin beets, then chop fine. Wash and chop fine a head or more of cabbage. Mix together one quart chopped beet, one quart chopped cabbage, one cup grated horseradish, two cups sugar, one tablespoon salt, one teaspoon pepper, ¼ teaspoon cayenne, and about four cups vinegar. Can cold in sterilized jars and seal.

*

A RECENT leaflet issued by the United States Health Service deals with high blood pressure—one of the things associated with certain diseases and also with the individual constitution. The following remarks coming from a high authority, ought to be reassuring to those disposed to view this condition too pessimistically:

Treatment consists principally in a proper regimen, directed chiefly toward preventing the complications and relieving the symptoms. With the heart under increased strain, it is evident that rest constitutes the greatest protection for this organ. The amount of exercise should be decided upon by the family physician. Food is a factor in treatment; but it is now believed that a consideration of the quantity of food—a restriction in amount—rather than quality is of the greatest importance. The giving of drugs is usually disappointing, but in emergencies they may be life-saving.

The person with a high blood pressure should not become a "high blood pressure fiend," constantly thinking, talking, and living his high blood pressure. He should adopt a cheerful frame of mind, shun too frequent estimations of the pressure, avoid physical and mental, particularly emotional excesses, and get plenty of rest, and he may live happily with his blood pressure to a ripe old age.

A Kite-flying Contest in Florida

In this day of machine-made pleasures it is delightful to find something that will take entire families out of doors and yet have more than just a picnic. Recently a kite-flying contest became a community interest. The day was fine, an accommodating breeze sprang up, and as one watched the yards and yards of string going up, up, it made one wonder if there possibly could be any string left in the home or stores.

The boys and girls had spent many happy hours making and decorating these kites, and there were all kinds and sizes, and colors that are to be found in a rainbow, and then some. Some were shaped liked houses, some as boats, fish, birds, stars; then there was the regulation kind, and the box variety, some made of silk, and some of the good old newspaper that comes into our homes daily.

The event took place on a grassy knoll near the fair grounds, and everybody came early, so as to have a shady seat if possible.

Awards were given out for the best constructed kite, the highest flying, the one with the strongest pull, (this was measured by the judges with a scale held in the hand at the end of the string) the largest kite, the smallest, and the prettiest. They were divided into two classes, those over 15 years of age, and those under 15.

It was a pretty sight, one in which old and young took an interest, and after an hour or so of "looking up" one was ready to partake of lunch, visit and chat, yet the young people felt that it was their day, they had staged the jollification of the hour.

Contests of this sort bring out hidden skill, the effort put forth, the delight of winning, of learning to be a good sport, all these lessons are easiest learned in competitive sport, especially if a merry time around a good feed follows!

BERTHA S. VASKU

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

460 — Attractive Flare. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

398—Modern Lines. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4⅜ yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents.

428—For the Dainty Housewife. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents.

496 — Flaring Draperies. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 40-in contrasting. Ten cents.

Fall Fashion Magazine, 10 cents

Candied Sweet-flag

Why is this dainty so rare, sweet-flag swamps being so plentiful? No after dinner mint can equal it, to my taste. I noticed it prominently displayed among the sweets in the shops in old Nuremberg, and little packets would, I am sure, find a ready sale at church fairs. It sweetens the breath and is famous as a digestive.

To prepare it, thoroughly wash and scrape the roots, and with a sharp knife cut in thin slant-wise slices. Cover with plenty of cold water and let stand over night. In the morning drain, cover again with cold water, set over the fire, and boil for an hour or more, or until tender. Drain, and to one cup of the sliced root add one cup of sugar and three-quarters of a cup of water, and simmer gently, stirring occasionally until the syrup is nearly absorbed and a few turns of the spoon will turn it to sugar. When dry put it away in a box lined with waxed paper. Its pungent sweetness recalls the days when we wore rubber boots and went wading for bullfrogs!

R. F. D.

Our Favorite Salad Dressing

Put a cup of prepared oil and 1 egg in a bowel. Do not beat. Mix 1 teaspoon each of salt, sugar and mustard, and 4 tablespoons of flour (a little over level) to a smooth paste with ¼ cup vinegar, and a cup of boiling water. Boil until thick. Then pour into oil, while hot and beat with an egg beater. This is a favorite dressing in our family.

C. L.

The Runaways were Turning into the Drive

A Bell System Advertisement

THE wife of a farmer near Long Island, Kansas, was busy in her home. Her two little boys were playing outdoors in a driveway. Suddenly the telephone rang. A neighbor warned her that a runaway team was coming that way. She rushed out. The team was turning into the driveway. She snatched the children out of danger just in time.

A farmer living in Woodson County, Kansas, had a load of hogs to sell. He telephoned several buyers. He got 25c a cwt. more by using his telephone.

There is no knowing how much property and how many lives are saved each year by the telephone—in cases of fire, flood, injuries and sickness. And the telephone is never too tired to run all kinds of errands, visit with neighbors and friends, find when and where to buy or sell at the best price.

The modern farm home has a telephone.

FREE! How to make ROSES

Now you can learn easily and quickly right at home to make lovely roses, jonquils, poppies, sweet peas—more than 60 varieties of flowers. Have flowers the year round to decorate your home, make them for gifts and to sell. You can make them perfectly of colorful crepe paper by the new Dennison plan.

Special Offer Send Coupon

So that you may prove to your own complete satisfaction how easily you can make flowers by this new method, we will send you *free* instructions and sample materials for making roses. Send coupon below.

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Framingham, Mass.

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____Crepe Paper Curtains (Free) ____Decorating Halls & Booths 10c
____Waxed Pond Lilies (Free) ____The Party Magazine 25c
____Novelty Dolls (Free) ____The Party Book $1.00
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A Sheaf of Gleanings

PART I

If I should gather together here all the gleanings since last I wrote, surely there would be a heavy sheaf. Since I cannot hope to occupy the whole space of our department, I must gather only an occasional gleaning and bind them together for your perusal and enjoyment, I hope.

Rather unusual circumstances brought it about that I substituted in our school during the Winter term, and after that I was desired to finish out the year. This meant that until June I was very busy, and the amount of my writing diminished notably. Though I had been out of school for nearly eight years, I felt "at home" in the school room immediately and I enjoyed the change from just housework very much. The Winter's work was made pleasant because there was a woman here at home who had the care of the meals and the work while I was gone. In the Spring term I had no help except what husband gave (more than most men could). Having the care of supper when I got home at night, as well as general care of everything, and trying to sew for the children also, made rather of a hard nine weeks. I realized it was quite out of the question to try to continue teaching without dependable help at home, and further, teaching for me would mean Summer school. To attend that would be no cross except that it would mean leaving my family for six weeks. But as the time drew near that was enough. So, although I had been quite enthusiastic over continued teaching in the Winter, during the Spring term my viewpoint was changed, and now I am perfectly content to stay at home and do "just housework."

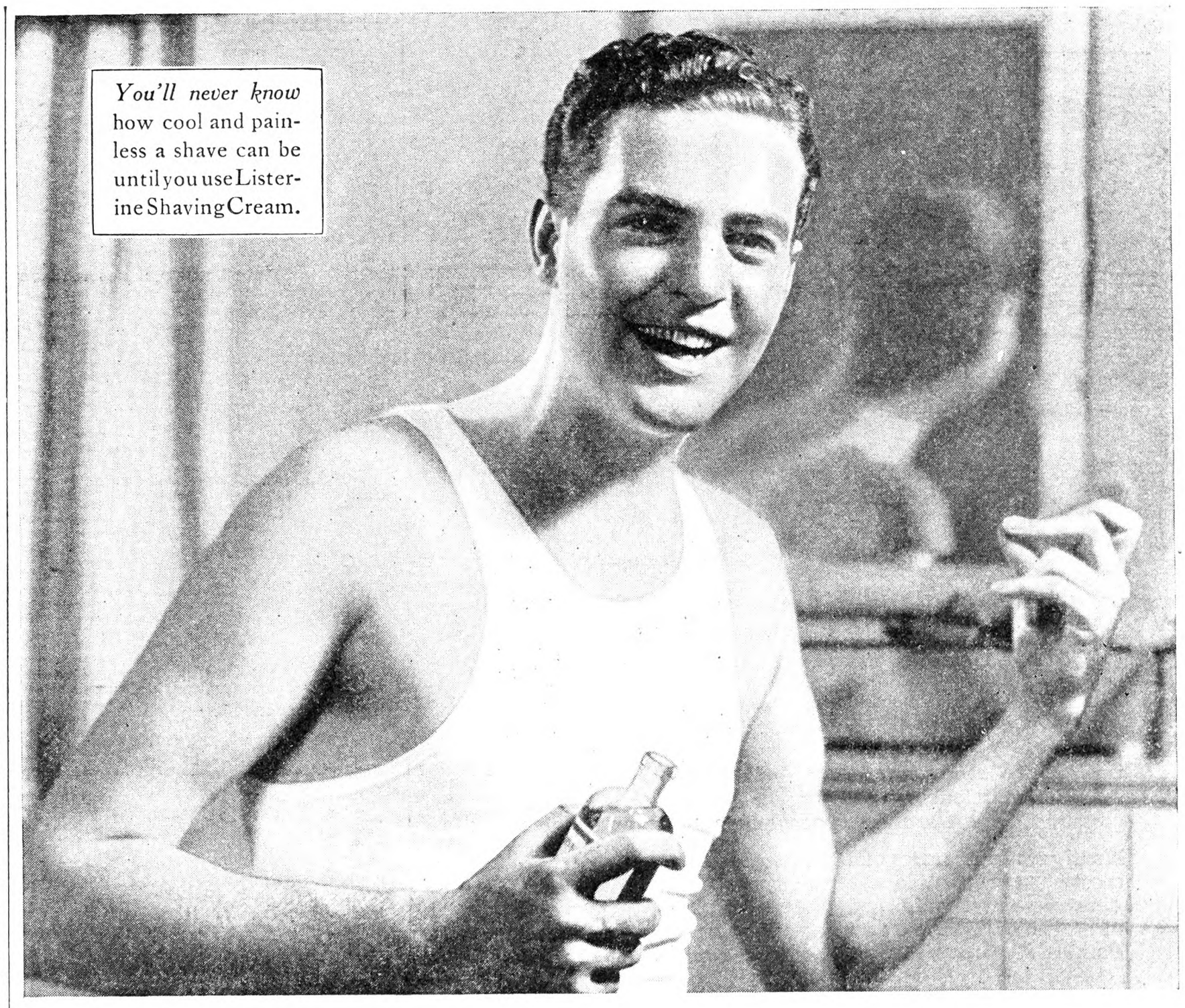
The very next week after school closed, the Homemakers' Vacation Camp opened, and I attended for the fourth year. The weather this year was much warmer, and I am sure the swimmers, at least, appreciated this. But it is too late to take up much space on the subject of camp. I have let so many interesting things slip through my fingers.

School and camp brought housecleaning into the hot weather and there never was anything more out of place. But it finally was accomplished, though all papering and painting were left until Fall—hoping for more time. The last of July I had the Busy Boosters here; this you remember is our rural club. The subject for the day was "composing a room." After discussions on various subjects, my living-room was rearranged with more thought as to balance. Strange what an improvement can be made in rearrangement. The large mirror is now on the wall with a stand in front for a plant or bouquet to provide a cheerful reflection. A picture which had been over the piano is exactly right for the space over the mantel. There were other small changes—moving the piano two feet made such a difference! After the meeting we got to thinking how very unbalanced the dining-room was, so we moved the roll-top desk into the hall which is now a sort of den until cold weather necessitates closing this room. Isn't it strange that there are so many little simple things that we have yet to learn?

There is one very important event that I mustn't omit from this sheaf. I must tell you about my second weeks' vacation when my sister and I exchanged homes. She lives at the village. I conceived the idea that it would be pleasant to change about, so that she could enjoy the quiet of country life and I might enjoy the noise and bustle of town life. On the evening of August 5 the truck drove in with its load of traveling bags, suitcases, crib, etc., to say nothing of its seven pieces of humanity, and presently the little Ford moved away with its bags, suitcases and five pieces of humanity. The force of habit is strong. We packed a flashlight to use at night. There was of course a light at the head of the bed to snap on. While I was down there I put a pudding in a dish of cold water to cool with a refrigerator in the large pantry! It was a great week. As soon as I arrived in town I went to a demonstration of waterless cooking in aluminum (papa put the children in bed). Some of you have seen these demonstrations no doubt. The representative of the company cooks a supper which he serves. We watch how the cooking is done, learn of the good qualities of aluminum, and eat the food prepared in the new way. It converts most of us. I am quite proud now to own several pieces of the ware and we never ate anything any better than string beans cooked in this way. These dishes seem to solve the problem of catching the elusive vitamin, and the saving involved! Why, even the odor is saved.

The next day I attended the annual Older Girls' Picnic along with 56 other "girls," and there we had the usual good time and feed. On Wednesady I washed. I planned to wash for the pleasure of using the electric washer, but I thought before finishing that I washed for the experience of using the electric washer. I had some difficulty in adjusting the wringer and drainboard so that I splashed the floor all over more than once. But my ability to study things out in time would have surprised you who know how entirely lacking in mechanical ability I am. Yes, the electric washer is easy compared to the old way, but I find it easier to let husband do the wash.

S. M. B.



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Some men are so delighted with the freshening effect of Listerine on the face that they employ it before important engagements in which they must look their best. Try it yourself sometime. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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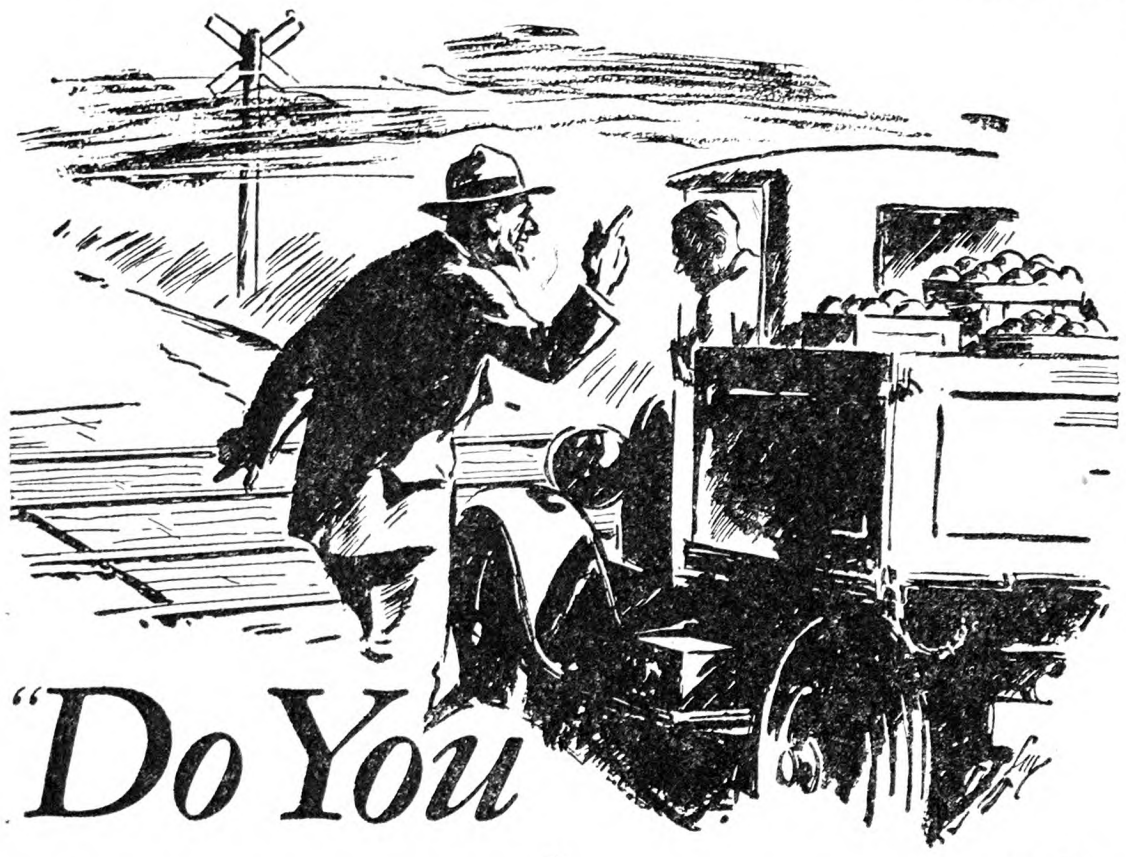

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Nearly three quarters of the automobile accidents at grade crossings occur in plain daylight, and 90% of these *where there is a clear view of the track!* In a large majority of all the cases, the drivers are familiar with the crossings. Familiarity seems to breed . . . carelessness.

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The New York Central again earnestly asks its farm neighbors to cooperate with it to the utmost in reducing the great toll taken by accidents at grade crossings.

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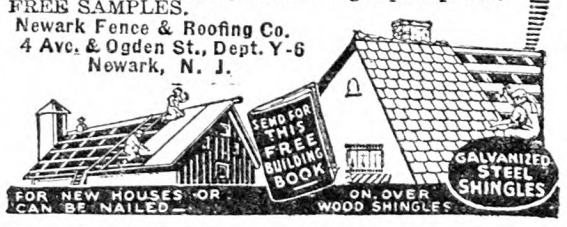

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The Home Medicine Chest

Country doctors are becoming rare; those left are very much over-worked, and the young men now finishing their education do not care to settle in the small towns, consequently it behooves the farm family to have a family medicine chest, and to understand its use.

It seems to me sometimes that the world is divided into two groups. The first group are always "doping," to use the vernacular, and the second group neglect their health and allow bad conditions to run on. Both groups are wrong, but of the two the second group seems to have more recoveries than the first. A successful physician told me recently that a large number of his calls were absolutely unnecessary, and said; "If I can only train my patients to use judgment and only call me when necessary my valuable time will be conserved and their money saved." Among a package of old family letters I found one written to my great-grandfather while he was at college in 1817. The writer was a physician, and he bewailed the many unnecessary calls he was forced to make "to listen to the woes of hysterical females." Perhaps physicians have felt this way through all the ages.

In case of serious accident call a doctor at once. If a person becomes ill suddenly with high fever, chills, headache, prostration, do not attempt home remedies. Severe abdominal pains, an unusually severe sore throat, an eruption with a fever, are all signals for a doctor. Persistent coughing and considerable loss of weight are danger signals. Consult your docter; show him any deformity. A bunch or swelling in a woman's breast should be attended to immediately; earache too, or any injury to an eye. But the thousand and one ailments which are not serious can be treated at home.

Never take patent medicines. Never take up with remedies or treatment which are used by laymen or physicians who advertise; you will be told that physicians do not use them because of jealousy. If a man or woman discovers a cure for cancer or any other dread affliction, he will be famous and the members of medical profession will literally carry him on their shoulders. Do not take remedies which your friends recommend; it might cure them and injure you. Do not keep medicines left over from an illness to use again. Drugs deteriorate; throw them away. Do not keep your medicines around in a lot of places; tables, washstands, etc. Have a cupboard or small cabinet, with everything in it. Have the key where adult members can find it easily.

If you have a cold, take a dose of castor oil, a hot bath and go to bed in a well-aired room. Rest in bed is the only treatment for cold and influenza, with nourishing diet, and if you have a rise in temperature liquid diet is best; fruit juices or slightly sweetened lemonade. One of the best-known physicians in this State made the following statement in a printed interview: "There is no known medicine or drug which will cure or alleviate a cold." He also added that the advertised remedies were more or less harmful.

The following medicines and supplies are adequate for any home. Consult your family physician and he might select some other remedies which would be useful, for your particular family. One more "dont"; Don't take cathartics; it is a bad habit and constipation can be overcome by a proper diet. Constantly taking laxatives makes a bad matter worse.

HOME EQUIPMENT

Bicarbonate of Soda or Soda Mint Tablets.—To be used for indigestion if hot water does not give relief.

Seidlitz Powders.—Mild purge, bilious headache or indigestion.

Syrup of Ginger, Oil of Wintergreen or Oil of Peppermint.—To be taken in hot water for cramps in stomach.

Castor Oil.—A mild purgative; effect is constipating afterward. For diarrhea also, this is caused by irritating decomposing matter in intestines. First take a purge, then follow if it persists with bismuth.

Bismuth Subnitrate (5 gr. tablets.)—To be used in diarrhea. Castor oil first; four tablets in severe cases every four hours. Eat nothing at all. Begin with liquid diet, preferably boiled milk, then gradually resume your regular diet.

Syrup of Ipecac.—This is an emetic (causes vomiting) useful in croup in children. Also apply cloths wrung out of hot water on chest and throat. If severe attack call a doctor.

Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia.— Dose on bottle, stimulant used to revive fainting person. Good for nervous people who are inclined to hysteria, or for shock.

Carbolated Petroleum.—To be used externally for burns or scalds. A paste of soda bicarbonate is good for burns.

Oil of Cloves.—A drop on cotton in a cavity for toothache. See a dentist if possible.

Powdered Mustard.—A teaspoonful in glass of warm water will produce vomiting. This or ipecac is good for children in convulsions. Place child in warm bath, give an enema also.

Boracic Acid, (two or three per cent solution.)—To be used in eyes. Flush with eye dropper or use eye cup. Wash eyes well.

Alcohol.—Use as a liniment for sprains bruises, also as a rub, in illness use freely to refresh the skin.

Iodine.—To protect wounds from infection. Pus germs may be in water so use boiled water to wash wounds. Iodine will disinfect all wounds if used quickly. Keep wound covered with gauze.

Ask your physician to give you a wash for poison ivy—or buy a bottle of some prepared wash.

Chlorate of Potash Tablets. — Sore throat.

Talcum Powder or Stearate of Zinc Powder.—For skin irritations oxide of zinc ointment is healing and soothing.

Absorbent cotton, gauze bandages, narrow and wide, clinical thermometer, common and safety pins, Red Cross first aid outfit is convenient. Follow all directions implicitly

Pour all liquid from bottles on opposite side from label. This will keep label clean, also enable you to read directions.

If you call a doctor after rendering first aid, be sure to tell him exactly what you have done.

Learn to read a clinical themometer. You can report a patient's condition by telephone and save a doctor's call if you can learn to take pulse and temperature. Always keep a patient in bed until temperature is down to normal.

A bed pan, enamel ware is best, a syringe for enemata (rectal irrigations), a hot water bottle. A wringer for hot applications maybe made from a piece of stout toweling about ¾ yd. long. A hem in each end and two stout sticks to put through these hems will enable you to wring very hot cloths without burning your hands.

Glass tubes to be used in drinking while reclining are also necessary.

LUCILE R. DE RIGHT

Apple Boy or Apple Fritters

Allow a cup of flour to each person to be served. Thus to serve four persons, takes the following ingredients: Four cup flour, ½ teaspoon cinnamon or nutmeg, pinch of salt, ¼ cup sugar (more if you like it sweet), two teaspoons baking powder, one egg (optional), four cups sliced apples. Mix dry ingredients together and slowly add milk to make thin cake batter; add egg, beat well, and add your apples which is prepared before hand. To make fritters drop batter from your spoon into deep hot fat. Turn twice to insure a good bake.

You may put half of it in a hot frying pan at a time to make apple boy, turning thoroughly. It is a very democratic dish. You may serve it hot with milk in the morning for breakfast. It is a change from cereal, or it can be eaten as bread. It is delicious served with a cold sauce. The fritters are crisp and delightful, but are not recommended for children as they are quite hearty. The apple boy is quite as welcome to them, however.

"Mrs. Busy Farm Wife," did you ever try cutting your apples in thirds? It is much quicker and easier to cut through just short of the center, but far enough away to miss the core. Then halve the two-thirds portion and core it. The whole apple can be easily held till sliced.

MRS. V. B.

Recipes from Texas

Beef or Pork a la Grande (to be baked in a fireless cooker).—Take one large steak or chunk of fresh pork, slit. Lay flat on board, pepper and salt. In a mixing bowl, take the crumbs or pieces of bread soaked in water, also one chopped onion, one teaspoon sage, ½ teaspoon salt, one teaspoon sugar, mix thoroughly and fold in meat, rolled. Tie up at center and ends, sprinkle with salt and pepper lightly over top. Serve with baked apples and cream for dessert.

Texas Muffins.—One cup of sour cream, ½ cup sweet milk, one egg, ¼ teaspoon soda, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 level tablespoon sugar. Add enough flour to make a stiff batter. Bake in 450-degree oven. These are good.

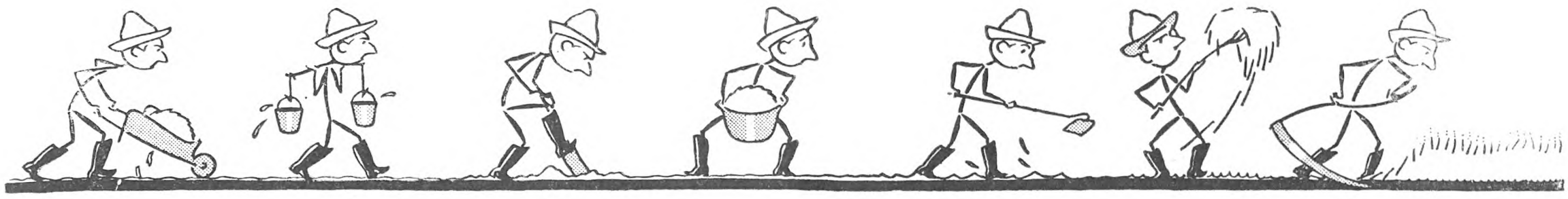
In the country it is not always convenient to buy crackers. If when you cut too many slices of bread you will dice in small squares this bread and place in the oven with a sprinkle of salt, to brown, you will find this takes the place of crackers, and gives a fine flavor to the soup or bouillon.

In baking apples if you make a slit in the top or sides of fruit and add grated nutmeg this will greatly improve the taste. Serve with whipped cream or just plain cream.

A delicious carrot pudding has been used in my family for years. This is the recipe: One cup grated potato, one cup grated carrot, one cup sugar, one cup currants, one cup of raisins, 1 cup chopped suet, ½ teaspoon salt, 1½ cups flour, one small teaspoon soda dissolved in water. Steam this three hours. MRS. F. H. D.

Uncooked Tomato Pickle

One peck of ripe tomatoes, eight large onions, five large green peppers, four heads of celery, one cup salt, four cups granulated sugar, two tablespoons mustard seed, one quart cold vinegar. Chop tomatoes and onions together. Mix them well and sprinkle them with salt. Stand over night and next morning drain them in a bag. Chop celery and pepper and mix with the tomatoes and onions. Add sugar and mustard, then add vinegar; mix well and put in jars. Will keep well if carefully covered. MRS. B.



100 farmers walked 24,000 miles . . .

These 100 farmers watched and counted their steps, in collaboration with the University of Wisconsin.

Each farmer walked 165.1 miles per year to feed his average of 27 cows apiece. Removing manure took a hike of 73.2 miles more. And all these miles accounted for only a small *part* of the walking these farmers did.

With feet worth at least $11,000 a pair (average accident insurance valuation), no wonder such farmers demand comfortable, right-fitting boots.

And they can get them. The United States Rubber Company has always realized the need of comfort for farm feet. That is why it made the "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot for *comfort* as well as for *wear*.

"U. S." 44-part boot

Perhaps you think of boots as merely shaped pieces of rubber with linings fastened inside. Well, you're wrong! Here is a "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot that is made up of *44 separate and distinct parts*—all carefully fashioned and put together to make one of the most comfortable and durable boots you ever slipped your feet into.

The 44 carefully fitted parts in this boot assure perfect fit on the foot—real ease in walking—real comfort all day long. Seven rubber ribs over the instep prevent fatiguing pressure on the big veins.

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United States Rubber Company

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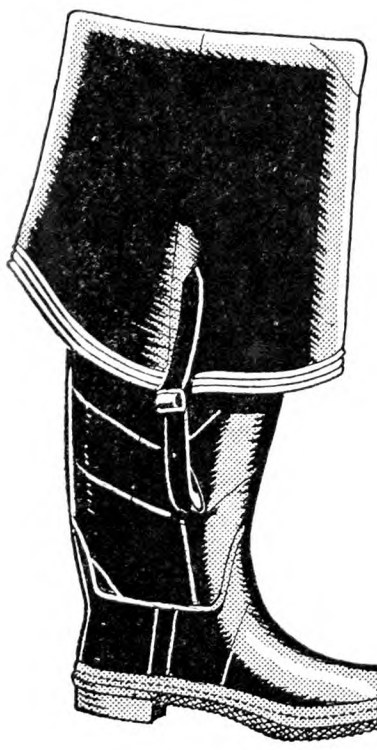
It also tells how to greatly increase the life of your rubber footwear by following a few simple rules. Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet." Address United States Rubber Company, Dept. FRN-109, 1790 Broadway, New York.



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The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all-rubber arctic) is the most useful shoe on the farm. It slips right over your leather shoes, kicks off in a jiffy, washes clean like a boot. Gray soles, red uppers. 4 or 5 buckles.

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Gaytees come in cloth or all-rubber—in high or low height with Snap fastener, Kwik-glide fastener, or 4-buckle.

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Keds are the most popular boys' and girls' shoes in America. Made only by the United States Rubber Company. They give barefoot freedom — encouraging healthful exercise—yet afford full protection for young feet. Mighty good-looking, too.

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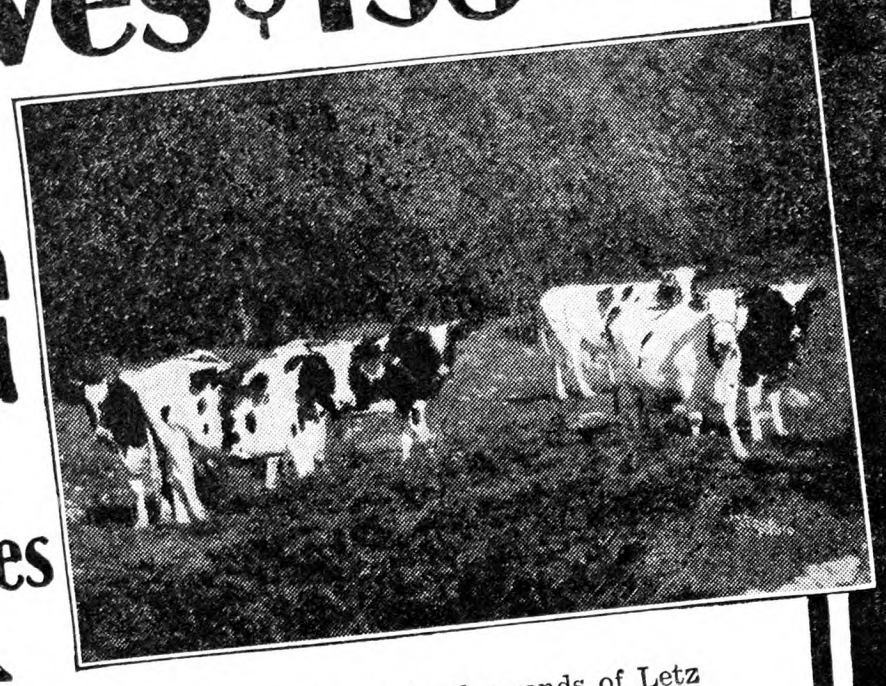

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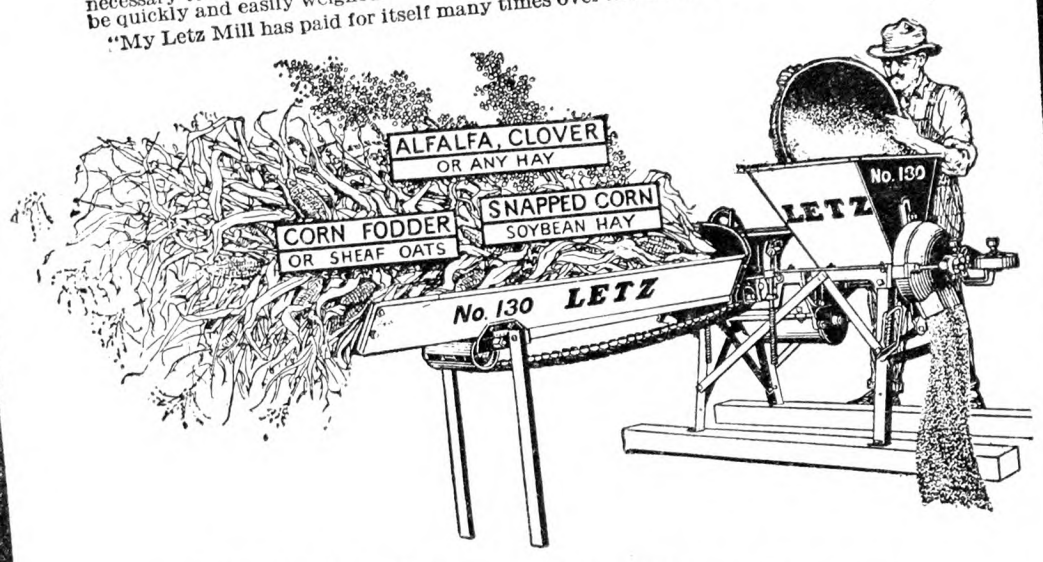
"Before I bought the Letz Mill, I fed feed to my cows which cost from $48.00 to $64.00 a ton. My cows were milking good but were not keeping as fat as they should.

"The surprise came when I got the Letz. With it I ground my oats, corn and hay together. Last February, it cost me $196.22 to feed 28 cows. This year, with the help of the Letz it cost me only $42.28, feeding the same number of cows. This is a saving of $153.94. I kept exact figures of what it cost to feed my cows last year, as well as this year, and figures don't lie.

"The Letz-made roughage feed increases the production of milk about one-third. The animals digest their grain much better and there isn't any undigested grain or hay in the manure. Straw and chaff seeds that formerly went to waste are all saved. One-third of the corn fodder formerly went to waste in the form of stalks, for cows did not eat them.

"We now use the cornbinder. We save about two hours in labor in not finding it necessary to clean up the mangers. It is much easier to handle the feed, the ration can be quickly and easily weighed.

"My Letz Mill has paid for itself many times over in less than a year."



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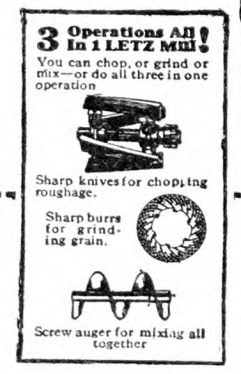

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A Farmer's Opinions

EARLY IN THE MORNING. — James Cochrane met us at Bath. His hard hand was warm with welcome. After a chilly drive of 30 minutes in the fading darkness of early dawn, we stepped out of his car a few yards from his dairy barn. We had come by a winding gravel road, uphill most of the way, after we left the paved highway on which we sped out of the substantial town of Bath, the main street of which is a model in width. Tip, a dark-haired shepherd, did not bark at his master's approach in a vehicle familiar to his keen senses. The kitchen and dining-room windows of the pleasant Cochrane home were electrically light, and cheerful. One of the deep joys of a man's life on a farm in the open country, remote from the din and scents of cities, is to see from a distance, late in the evening or before daybreak, the beckoning light in a window of his home. It quickens the inner light by which he lives. How still it was when the motor stopped! This fact was going home to me when some White Leghorn cockerels began their vocal welcome to a new day in their short, proud lives on a Steuben Co., N. Y., farm.

TIP AND THE COWS.—We followed Mr. Cochrane to the barn. He opened its sliding door, turned on the light inside, commanded Tip to "bring in the cows" from a pasture adjoining the barnlot, and opened the gate through which they were to pass. A few seconds later, the tone of the dog's barking indicated that he was meeting with active hostility. "One of the cows always spars with him a little before she obeys his orders," said the owner. Presently nine purebred Ayrshires came slowly, in single file through the gate, entered the barn, and in perfect order took their accustomed positions in the two rows of stanchions. The two divisions stood facing in opposite directions. From a sanitary viewpoint, this is a better arrangement than where two ranks of cows face each other. The owner followed the last one in, and methodically locked their neck stocks. With her dexterous horns, an Ayrshire learns how to release herself from a stanchion, if it isn't built or amended to defeat her cleverness. Not many people, except dairymen, ox-drivers and cowboys, appreciate the ability of cattle to learn and practice tricks by which to secure feed and freedom.

UNOFFICIAL JUDGING.—Every man who knows something about cows begins at once to pass private judgment upon them wherever and whenever he sees them. Unofficial judging is one of his treasured avocations. We studied our host's Ayrshires and compared them with one another, and with mental pictures of remembered and forgotten cows. There is always a "best" one in every herd. Through force of habit, we were looking for her here. Sometimes she is deceptive in appearance; the milk scales may give her a higher rating than will the human eye that looks for the standard scale of external points. In plenty of instances, however, the best one to look at is the best one at the pail. After a man has seen cows and bulls of all breeds in barns, pastures and showyards for 30 years in North America, he begins to realize how much he doesn't know about them inside —"where they live." Some dairy cattle breeders have been educated and prejudiced by showyard decisions until they attach more importance to straight top-lines and the so-called "model" type than to other points and qualities that are of equal or greater economic value. The shape, size, texture and hang of the Ayrshire's udder, and the placement, size and length of her teats deserve the special attention of Ayrshire breeders. Selective breeding for straight top-lines continues with an almost fanatical zeal. An increasing accumulation of scientific facts indicates that uneven top-lines, drooping rumps and other rickety defects common in the skeletons of cattle are not hereditary or transmissible, but are unsightly evidences of poor or incomplete feeding. Forty years ago the most practical beef-makers in the corn-belt granted that good, purebred bulls were needed for crossing on their mongrel cows, in order to produce better steers, but they always insisted that "the corncrib cross" did the crossing that most stockmen wouldn't or didn't make with a sufficiently lavish hand.

MILKING AT 5 A. M.—Our friend's Ayrshires resumed the chewing of their cud, and contentedly awaited the looting of their taut udders. He started a wee gasoline engine at one end of the barn, to produce the air-power by which he operates his two machine milkers. Each of these light-metal outfits, with four rubber suction cups, is about the size of a dishpan. From an overhead peg in a post he removed a half-dozen surcingles; each of these was fastened round a cow's body, a few inches in front of the middle. It was now 5 o'clock. A married man with five remarkable children works for Mr. Cochrane for what amounts to about $60 a month. He arrived in a car of pioneer model, and hustled in to help with the milking. He is fortunate in his time and place. Those of us who have done farm work for 50 to 75 cents and one meal a day, and walked and waded several miles before sunup and after sundown to get it, see the modern farm hand as he cannot or does not see himself. In a jiffy each machine was attached to a cow and the power turned on. The surcingle supports most of the outfit's weight and that of its contents, but enough of the weight to mar or injure some udders is shifted to the pulsating cups that hold the dugs. The milk in each machine was emptied into a can outdoors before the outfit was attached to another cow. It worked about five minutes before it was removed. Hand-stripping finished the job. For his Grade A milk that goes to Rochester, Mr. Cochrane receives a price that is far out of line with his feed and labor costs. Apparently those costs concern many dairymen more actively than the low price received for their milk. Is it thinkable that if dairymen didn't have to buy any feed they would sell their milk for nothing? How many of them have been buncoed and mesmerized until they are just about doing that now?

VETERINARY SERVICE. — The milking done, a few pounds of bran was given to each cow. For several weeks purebred cows in New York State have been getting considerable green corn and high-priced feed to supplement pastures blighted by drought. But this extra feeding has not been practiced by many dairymen in any region that I have visited. If they kept purebreds they could hardly afford not to supplement short pastures with concentrates and whatever green stuff was at hand. In the Cochrane barn we located the "best" cow. She has suffered some painful injuries from the horns of herd-mates, but is now as sound as a dollar, and a heavy producer and good breeder. Perhaps in a thousand years all dairy cattle will be hornless. They should be now. One cow grunted agonizingly with each expulsion of her breath before the milking began. Her hide was as tight as a football. Hers was plainly a case of bloat. For this condition the owner could not account. Too much dry herbage may have caused it. He gave her a dose of salts, and called a veterinarian by 'phone. Before he arrived, in 20 minutes, the cow began chewing her cud. She was all right, but the veterinarian treated her; he administered a quart of greenish purgative. Nature is the doctor that always does the real job, but medicines and surgery are often helpful. Another cow, with a mild and waning case of foot-rot, was under treatment. A new dressing, sprinkled with a healing powder, was applied to the affected foot and encased in a jute bag, tied on with twine. The young veterinarian seemed to know his business. The maladies and accidents of animals under domestication hang like Damocles' sword over the head of every man who keeps valuable purebreds. Something that is slight, serious or mystifying in the condition or behavior of his stock, engages his sympathies and attention every week or month. The suffering of beasts is shared by the kind of man who likes and knows farm animals. The raising of purebreds is an expensive and a hazardous business. That is one reason why they cost more than grades. They are worth more because they have been bred for many years for a specific purpose. Valuable purebreds receive better medical service than lots of farm families in the Mid-West.

VINEYARDS AND FARMS.—The Cochrane farm is hilly; the barn is inexpensive but thoroughly practical; the home is comfortable and light, and is in a condition that bespeaks good care, inside and out. It stands among trees on an elevation; mixed flowers cluster around it, and vines festoon its long porch. No man's mother could prepare a better breakfast than that to which Mrs. Cochrane called us at 6 o'clock. With our host, A. H. Tryon and I set out at seven for a long drive to Himrod, in Yates County. We were presently in a high land of vineyards and hay-farms on the east side of Keuka Lake. We saw on the other side of it countless green strips and quadrangles—vineyards —on a broad slope facing the east. Keuka is a long, Y-shaped lake, set in a frame of colorful loveliness, wrought by nature and man. Its shore line worthily completes an unforgettable picture down to the edge of crystal-blue water. The Concord grape crop in this area is fair to good, with much better opening prices than those of 1928. Poor vineyards and good ones were seen side by side. Little cocks of Perry Marrow beans dotted many fields along the road, near Himrod. At this town a foreclosed dairy-farm grew a profitable crop of these beans this season. At Penn Yan, a thriving, charming town, we dined hurriedly, and then proceeded north through Benton township in Yates and Seneca township in Ontario County to Hall and beyond. At Hall, the center of a fine cabbage and mixed-farming country, big heads of this crop were being unloaded by pitchfork into a sauerkraut plant. Several empty cars stood alongside of the plant. Some good Ayrshires were seen in the herd of W. P. Rupert & Son, at whose roadside home and truck market we turned and started southward. The Rupert barn, built in 1885, is as useful and practical a large barn as I have seen. In and near the two townships mentioned, the farmsteads and farms, devoted to diversified systems, are unsurpassed if equaled by those in any other State in which I have traveled. At Penn Yan we stopped to take a look at the county fair exhibits, on the last day, Sept. 12. They were varied and excellent, for a dry year. The boys' and girls' 4-H club calves were especially good to see. In this class John W. Holloway won first on his Ayrshire,

SWINE

ALL SOLD OUT OF SUCCESSOR BERKSHIRES

Except two boars ready for service. Fifty spring pigs, tops of our litters. Only the best offered, the balance sold for feeders.

EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
J. C. PENNEY, Owner — JIMMY DODGE, Manager

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE — DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, PULASKI, NEW YORK, R. W. Blakely, Mgr.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

Spotted Poland Chinas Sows, Boars, Pigs. A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Pa

Big Type Polands Young Boars and Sows FOR SALE—for breeding purposes. Write me. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio

PIGS—Chester Whites

High grade Chester White Pigs, the kind you like to own and grow. Every pig raised on the place. We have been using pure bred boars for 20 years. All sows high grade, all pigs growthy and free from disease—

4 wks. old - $5.00 EACH Shipped C.O.D.

HIGHLAND YARDS, Waltham, Mass. Tel. Wal. 0888-M
L. W. Dean, Owner — C. K. Laughton, Manager

PIGS FOR SALE

Buy where quality is never sacrificed for quantity—we sell only high grade pigs from large type Boars and sows, thrifty and rugged, having size and breeding. Will ship any amount C. O. D.

Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and Chester
4 Weeks Old - $4.00

Also a few Chester White barrows, 4 wks. old, $5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded—10 days trial allowed. Crates supplied free.

A. M. LUX, 206 Washington Street
Tel. Wob. 1415 — Woburn, Mass.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—At Avon College **300 Dorset Merino Ewes**
Bred for Early Lambing (November 15th)
As our educational policy calls for more diversified stock keeping, we are obliged to vacate part of the building now occupied by sheep to make room for other stock.
J. S. IVERSEN, Avon, Conn. Tel. Farmington 268-3

Purebred Shropshire Rams and Ewes
FOR SALE—Both imported and home bred on imported foundation from the Greatwood Show Flock. "We are Breeding Better Sheep than we can Buy."
GREATWOOD FARM - PLAINFIELD, VT.
W. S. Martin, Owner — P. Greig, Manager

1,500 Choice Breeding Ewes FOR SALE
500 Black Faced Yearlings, 500 Michigan Delaine Yearlings, 500 Black Faced, 1 to 4-year-olds. Almond B. Chapman & Sons, So. Rockwood, Mich. 35 miles north of Toledo, O.

Reg. Shrops. Rams Yearlings and 2 Year Olds
Choice, $30. Lester McLean, R. 1, Troupsburg, N. Y.

FAIRMOUNT Shropshire Registered Rams and Ewes Choice Breeding
$20 to $35 each. J. E. WATKINS, R. 2, Ithaca, N. Y.

Shropshire Yearling RAMS and EWES
Sired by International Champion. Also Older Ewes.
Fred Van Vleet & Sons - - Lodi, New York

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES and RAMS from prize winning stock. All stock guaranteed.
MacNaught Homestead, Bovina Center, N. Y.

For Sale A fine lot of registered **Cheviot Rams** Give description of ram wanted.
H. T. POTTER — Mountain Dale Farms — CORSICA, PA.

Choice Dorset Rams one year old. FOR SALE at reasonable prices. HEART'S DELIGHT FARM, Chazy, N. Y.

YOUNG EWES For Sale GEO. O. BROWN R. 6, Lockport, N. Y

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS AND RAM LAMBS
STEVENS BROS., Wilson, New York

REG. SHROPSHIRE YEARLINGS and RAM LAMBS. Priced to sell. LEROY C. BOWER, Ludlowville, New York.

HOLSTEINS

18 Months Old REGISTERED **Holstein Bull**
Medium size, splendidly formed, nicely marked and choicely bred. Price, $175. All papers. Other from 1 to 9 months old. Federally Accredited Herd. E. H. FOSTER, Barton, Tioga Co., New York.

High-Class Registered
Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls
T. B. Tested. 1 Pair of Belgian Mares.
SPOT FARM -:- TULLY, N. Y.

FOR SALE REGISTERED **HOLSTEIN BULLS**
from dams with yearly class C records and ready for immediate service. Also a few heifer calves—$100 up.
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS - Lebanon, N. J.

SIXTY HEAD OF OUTSTANDING HIGH GRADE SPRINGING
Holstein Cows for Sale
D. F. PIPES - - Watertown, Wisconsin

DAIRY CATTLE

ATTRACTIVE AYRSHIRE OFFERING
BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY
ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

100 DAIRY COWS
for sale at all times. Tuberculin tested. Holsteins and Guernseys, real milk producers. Carload lots or less
JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, New Jersey

COWS T. B. tested Holsteins and Guernseys. Carload lots, 60 day guaranteed retest. E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y.

100 SPRINGERS and HEIFERS constantly on hand.
Specialize in carload lots or less, any breed. T.B. tested.
E. L. FOOTE, Hobart (Del. County), New York

FOR SALE—Two fine young Registered Jersey Bulls, either together or separately. One 18 months old. Other one year old. Price reasonable
ROLLING ACRES FARM, Chatham, New York

while Kenneth Gibbs' Jersey—a winsome heifer—was the grand champion. We returned to the Cochrane farm by way of the west shore of Keuka Lake, along which we saw many delightful camp houses, and several old brick winemaking plants, now producing grape juice. After supper with the Cochranes at home, all of us took a hand in doing the dishes, and then we talked until a late hour.

NEW YORK STATE.—The more I see of New York State's farm families, farm home and farms; its orchards, vineyards and gardens; its orderly rural towns; its parks and playgrounds; its industries and resources; its mountains, hills, valleys, lakes, rivers, brooks, springs, forests and trees; its roads and byways, and the many-angled activities, towering architecture and swarming port of its great city, the more confident I am that it is a State uniquely and richly endowed and favored. The workings of nature and the fate of history have set it apart in a position and in a diversity and magnificence of dress all its own. My Cape Cod grandfather who, as a young peddler, traveled across the State more than 100 years ago, and unstintingly praised it in his diary, never forgave himself for going further west to settle down. D. C. W.

Hebrew Holidays

Following are the most important Hebrew holidays for this Fall, with recommendations for kinds of poultry most in demand:

New Year, October 5, Saturday, all prime quality poultry desired for this holiday.

Fast of Gedaliah, October 7, Monday.

Day of Atonement, October 14, Monday, roosters and spring chickens.

Feast of Tabernacles, October 19, to October 26, ducks and geese.

Rejoicing of Law October 27, Sunday, ducks and geese.

Hanukah, December 27, Friday, all kinds.

The best market days in the consuming centers are three to four days previous to each date noted above.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS
Surplus Stock for Sale
Bull and Heifer Calves
from 4 months to 2½ years.
From Blood and Tuberculin Tested Herd.
Dams of these calves have made good records in Advanced Registry.
MRS. FRANCIS G. LLOYD
The Maples — Bernardsville, N. J.

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA
Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

Pure Bred **GUERNSEY BULL** from Accredited Herd
Born June 30th, 1927. A grandson of Imp. Verbena IV of Myrtle Place. Record 14187.3 milk, 705 butter fat in Class G. Also imported bull calf, five months old for sale. LAKE DELWARE FARMS, Delhi, New York

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of Advance Register Breeding at very attractive prices. Write for pedigrees and particulars. TARBELL FARMS - Smithville Flats, N. Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS FROM A. R. DAMS
Accredited Herd and Negative to Blood Test. Ne Plus Ultra & Langwater Strains. SUNNYSIDE FARM, Red Bank, N. J.

GUERNSEY BULLS FOR SALE three mos. to two years old, from imported cows on test. Herd accredited and blood tested. $50 and up. WM. A. DERSTINE, Sellersville, Penna.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

DOGS

FOR SALE **SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS** 2 to 3 mos. old.
Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

FOR SALE **PED. POLICE PUPPIES** 6 weeks old, from imported stock.
MOUNTAINVIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. No. 2, Plainfield, N. J.

EXTRA FINE COON HOUNDS—Shipped on 15 days trial $100. Satisfied customers throughout New England. Rabbit Hounds, $30. SAM LONG, Guntersville, Ala.

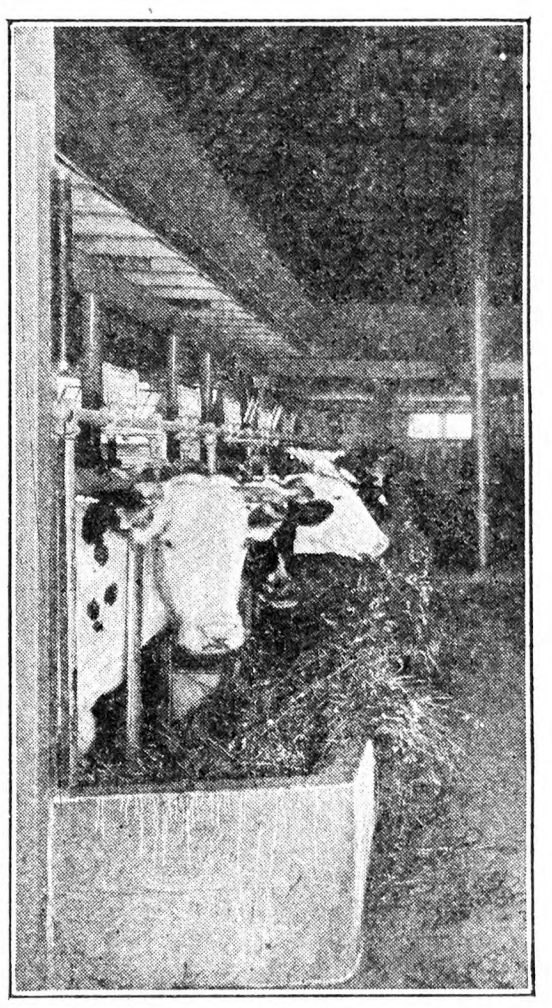
50 BROKEN RABBIT BEAGLES and COON HOUNDS—PUPPIES Cheap. Trial. MICHAEL BAUSLITZ, Seven Valleys, Penna.

PEDIGREED COLLIE AND CHOW PUPS—Also dogs boarded. SOMERSET KENNELS, R. 3, Plainfield, N. J.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

RAT TERRIERS - FOX TERRIERS—Lists 10 cents. PETE SLATER, Box RNY, PANA, ILL.

WELSH SHEPHERD PUPS—30 day sale—cut prices. Shipped on approval. SHADY LAWN FARM, Heuvelton, N. Y.



Are They Good for an **EXTRA CAN** *This Fall?*

The tang of Autumn in the air means extra profits in the pockets of keen dairymen. Milk prices are higher, feeding begins in earnest, silos and hay lofts are bulging with the year's harvest. Summer-fed cows are in good condition and producing amply and regularly as the Fall season swings into its stride . . . in short, things around the dairy farm are beginning to look up again.

Make this Fall and Winter campaign the most profitable one you've had yet. Get that extra can—or two extra cans—of milk you've always known you *could* get with just a little more efficiency in your feeding.

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

fed in the right way with other feeds and homegrown grains has made extra cans of milk for many a dairyman. It will do the same for you. Let us tell you how, or if you prefer a ready-mixed feed, we can recommend good ones for all seasons.

Write:
RATION SERVICE DEPT.
Corn Products Refining Co.
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40% PROTEIN GUARANTEED

ALLEGANY-STEUBEN AYRSHIRE CLUB
Tenth Annual Consignment Sale
60--HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED AYRSHIRES--60
From Accredited Herds. Best of Breeding
At Fair Grounds—Hornell, New York
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1929
Catalogue sent on request. R. E. MEAD, Sale Manager, Hornell, New York

DOGS

COON HOUNDS
Combination Fur Hunters, Fox Hounds, Beagle Rabbit Hounds.
On trial. Hunting Supplies. Illustrated catalogue.
RIVERVIEW KENNELS - RAMSEY, ILL.

5 Rabbit Hounds Year Old Full Broken
Price, $25.00. PETER LASCO, Forest City, Pa.

FOR SALE WHITE **Scotch Collie Puppies**
Thoroughbred. JOHN ZWEERES, R. D. No. 1, Rensselaer, N. Y.

A. K. C. BEAGLES STARTED Also Broken **Rabbit Hounds**
$25.00 to $50.00. EARL COLE, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—DOGS
Police Pup, male, 6 mos., dark wolf grey; imported dam; registration papers, $20. H. M. Howe, Rummerfield Pa.

COLLIES! COLLIES!
Sacrificing GROWN STOCK. Ped. males and females at reduced prices. GLENGAE COLLIE KENNELS, Box RNY, Boonton, N. J.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH **SPRINGER SPANIEL PUPPIES** all around hunting dogs. Dam registered in American Kennel club stud book. GEO. R. SWARTOUT, Hartwick Seminary, N. Y.

FOX HOUND Female, 7 years, good cold trailer.
Edgar V. Donnelly — Boiling Springs, Pa.

AIREDALES The all-around dog. Will ship C. O. D. SHADYSIDE FARMS, Madison, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Will ship C.O.D. Instruction Book Free

FERRETS for killing rats, hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $4.50. Females, $5.00. Pair, $9.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle — Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep — Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

GUINEA PIGS Mature and Laboratory Stock. Safe Pets. MRS. S. B. WOOD West Winfield, N. Y.

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GOATS Saanen and Toggenburgs, $15 ea. At stud a Pure White Saanen and Toggenburg Buck, both hornless and very big, fee $5.00.
G. VAN OLST — Lock Box 5 — Midland Park, N. J.

FOR SALE—6 Head of ANGORA GOATS. Write to LOUIS DERBY, R. 2, Silvercreek, New York

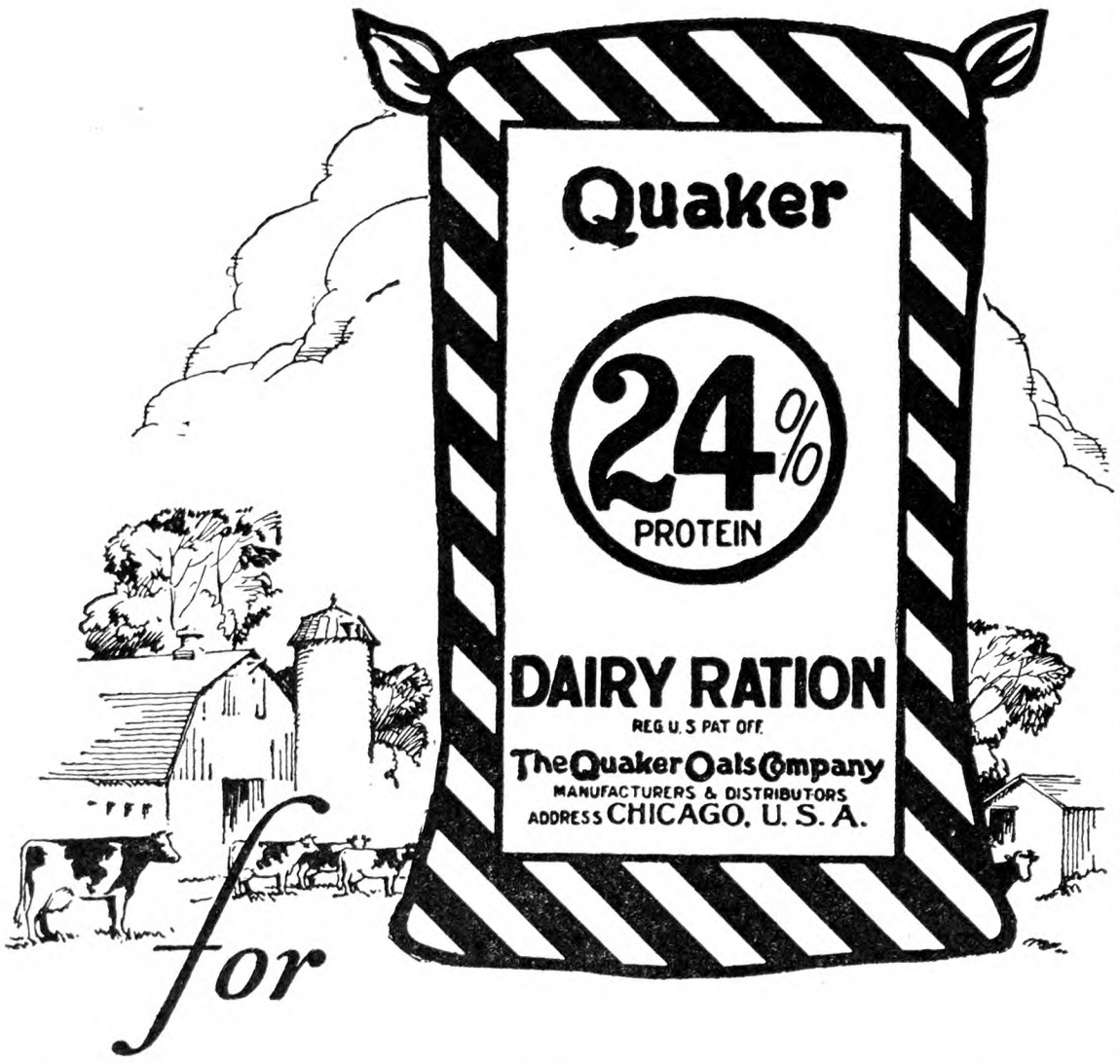
RABBITS AND CAVIES

For Sale **50 Cavies** Breeders, solid colors, very reasonable.
C. PATTERSON, R. D. 1, Box 133A, Schenectady, N. Y.

REGISTERED, Pedigreed, Imported and Domestic Chinchillas. Also Flemish Giants. Green Mountain Rabbitry, Montgomery Center, Vt

FOR SALE—New Zealand Red Rabbits—All ages. H. VAN DYKE, Lake Clear Junction, N. Y.

CHINCHILLAS—from registered stock. Other rabbits. CLIFFORD D. MERRITT, 330 Weaver St., Port Chester, N. Y.



Bigger Milk Profits All Winter

CONSIDER, right now, the advantages of getting your herd on a basis of maximum milk production which the cows *will be able to maintain right through the winter.* It will take good, common-sense feeding methods, and a good, common-sense feed to do it.

Quaker

24% PROTEIN

DAIRY RATION

is suited to your needs; it combines with your own grains, it blends with Quaker Sugared Schumacher; it puts within economic reach of every dairyman a most efficient mixture of proteins and minerals. Full directions with every sack. Now is the time to start.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Quaker Sugared Schumacher—is the complete carbohydrate feed; combines perfectly with any Quaker high protein concentrate (24%, 20% or 16%). A choice feed for all young or dry stock; an entire grain ration for horses, steers, lambs and swine

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

The Eastern States Exposition

Three hundred thousand people saw the 13th annual Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 15-21. It was a record-breaking attendance, despite the rains on Tuesday. The exhibits showed an increase in almost every division. The exhibitors of live stock, poultry, dogs, cats, household furnishings, women's dress goods, farm machinery and implements, flowers, vegetables and canned fruits, reported a volume of sales and inquiries that indicates an upward trend in the farm and factory business of the six New England States in particular. These, with the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, constitute the exposition's territory. The show was divided, on a well-balanced scale, between agricultural and industrial exhibits. Its chief appeal, however, is to rural people. The exposition is controlled by an executive committee of 15 business men elected by a board of 62 trustees. It owns a large tract of valuable land, with an extensive building equipment, pays its bondholders 6 per cent interest, and has made a small profit in recent years.

More than 1,000 4-H club boys and girls, chiefly from New England, spent two days to a week at the show; many exhibited calves, pigs, lambs, poultry, field crops and dairy products, for which prizes were offered. Some of the boys displayed and demonstrated the work of their trained hands in manual arts—carpentry, metal-working and the like. Dressmaking, needlework and canning were similarly presented by 4-H club girls. Prizes were awarded in all sections to which these young people contributed. Their exhibits, contests, band music, camp fire parties, parades and running about their dormitories and elsewhere in happy groups on the grounds were entertaining and inspiring. All phases of girls' and boys' club work are substantially encouraged and provided for at this exposition, in co-operation with State and local agencies and interested men and women of means.

The new Vermont building—a beautiful piece of architecture, with marble pillars in front—was dedicated early in the week. Former President Coolidge was present. The Massachusetts and Maine buildings also are architecturally distinctive. Other Eastern States will eventually erect buildings on the grounds.

The horse and auto races and the evening programs were well patronized. Live stock is the keynote of the show. Dairy cattle dominate this division. With the beef breeds, they totaled 1,438 head.

The Dairy Cattle

Seventeen exhibitors of Ayrshires from nine States made a representative showing of this Scotch breed. An exceptionally good lot of entries—19 head—made the second annual Eastern Ayrshire Bull Futurity a useful adjunct to the exhibit. Several futurity prize-winners were sold at the exposition. Fifteen liberal cash prizes were awarded in this class. The leading futurity winners, in the order of their standing, were Wendover Farm, Bernardsville, N. J.; the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; R. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Quebec; Alta Crest Farm, Spencer, Mass.; Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, Pa., and Wood Ford Farm, Avon, Conn. Wendover Farm won seven first prizes and three championships. Its senior and grand champion bull was Hobsland White King, its junior champion being Topsy's Ambassador's General of Wendover Farm. Its senior and grand champion female was the nine-year-old Bar Dusky Maid, one of the outstanding show cows of the breed. She won the same honors at this exposition last year. The junior champion female was Burnside Perfect Lady, shown by Ness & Sons. Balmoral Farms, Ithaca, Mich., won first in junior yearling bulls. Alta Crest Farm won seven firsts, including dairy herd and get of sire. Prof. H. H. Kildee, Ames, Ia., was the judge.

Four breeders showed Brown Swiss, which were judged by Prof. Victor A. Rice, Amherst, Mass. Eight of the top honors, including get of sire, went to J. Frank Zoller, Schenectady, N. Y. The senior and grand champion bull was Carl's Forest Boy of Lake View, shown by D. N. Boice, Churchville, N. Y., the junior champion being Ballyhoo of Lee's Hill, exhibited by Lee's Hill Farm, Morristown, N. J. This farm also had the senior and grand champion female—Cornelia of Lee's Hill, the junior champion being Princess Beauty of Walhalla, shown by Mr. Zoller.

Guernseys from 21 herds in eight States and Nova Scotia made a memorably good showing. The honors were distributed by Prof. H. H. Kildee. Eight first prizes, including grade and dairy herds and get of sire, went to Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., which also won the female championships. Its senior and grand champion female was Foremost's Bobbette, and its junior champion was Fayroyal's Evangeline. Geo. M. White, Coxsackie, N. Y., had the senior and grand champion bull—Fernbrook King Hendrick. Beech Hill Lindy, from Beech Hill Farm, Princeport, Nova Scotia, was the junior champion.

Holstein-Friesians were exhibited by 14 breeders, half of whom live in Massachusetts. J. P. Eves, Des Moines, Ia., was the judge. The first prizes were divided among Hurlwood Holstein Farm, Ashley Falls, Mass.; Paul P. Stewart, Maynard, Ia.; Quon Quont Stock Farm, Whately, Mass.; Yates Farm, Orchard Park, N. Y.; H. E. Robertson, York, Pa., and Craig Manor Farms, Barneveld, N. Y. Mr. Stewart won the senior and grand championship on his bull, Skylark Heng Butter Boy. The junior champion was Hurlwood Holstein Farm's Hurlwood Sir Segis Walker 2d. Hurlwood entries won first in get of sire. The senior and grand champion female was Yates Farm's Sadie Veema Alcartra, the junior champion being Pledge Onyx Canary Posch, also from the Yates herd.

Thirty-one owners in eight States exhibited Jerseys. Seldom have the Jerseys made a more creditable showing. Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J., won the highest honors. Its senior champion bull was Fern's Signal of Oaklands, which defeated the junior champion Philidora's You'll Do for the grand championship. Twin Oaks Farm also won nine first prizes, including get of sire, produce of cow and young herd. Its senior and grand champion female was Design's Oxford Pride, and its junior champion was Signal's Golden Iris. Other first-prize-winning exhibitors were Hugh M. Freer, Basking Ridge, N. J.; Many Springs Farm, Simsbury, Conn., and Reg. Halladay, Cresskill, N. J. Prof. J. B. Fitch, Manhattan, Kan., was the judge.

The Milking Shorthorns and Devons

Milking Shorthorns from 18 herds in seven States, Canada and England made one of the best exhibits in the history of this type of the parent breed. It was judged by John L. Tormey of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chicago, Ill. The 21 first prizes were distributed as follows: Five, including get of sire, to Neralcam Farm, Quebec; four, including yearling herd, to Webster Knight, Providence, R. I.; four to Hudson & Sons, Mason, O.; two to The Donald Woodward Herd, LeRoy, N. Y.; three to Maurice Whitney (Bar None Ranch), Berlin, N. Y., and two to Geo. B. Gale, Petersham, Mass. The senior and grand champion bull was Fairy Duke, shown by Neralcam Farm, the junior champion being Mr. Whitney's Bar None Topsy's Model. Princess, shown by Hudson & Sons, was the senior and grand champion female, while the junior champion was Clay Bell's Lady, shown by Mr. Knight.

Mr. Tormey's object was to judge the entries as dual-purpose (beef-and-milk) cattle. As is always the case, in shows of Milking Shorthorns, some were a little strong in dairy characteristics, while others were equally pronounced in beefiness. On the average, however, the show was remarkable for its fidelity to the standard dual-purpose type, as nearly as it can be defined in cattle of both sexes and varying ages and sizes, and in different stages of flesh and finish.

Devons from four New England herds were judged by W. Arthur Simpson, Lyndonville, Vt. In type and condition, the leading winners were good specimens of this three-purpose breed, for in New England, during the last 60 years or more, Devons have served farmers well at the pail, in the yoke and on the block. They are still prized and produced for their threefold practical usefulness on many New England farms, and several large herds are maintained in California. Some of the most profitable fat bullocks that go to the Los Angeles market are Devons. We should like to see more size in some mature Devons in the East. In England, where they get excellent grass and some cake feeding, they average considerably above ours in stature and weight, win high honors at the Smithful fat stock show in London, and are notable for the richness of their milk. The two grand champions at this exposition, however, were not only of ample size, but outstanding in type and beef-and-milk points. The grand champion bull was Batchelder's Delay, and the grand champion female was Yetive, both shown by the Connecticut Agricultural College. Other winning exhibitors were John E. Gifford, Sutton, Mass., W. H. Neal & Son, Meredith, N. H., and Wayside Inn, South Sudbury, Conn. Ira Shattuck, Hubbardston, Mass., had the champion Devon steer.

The Beef Cattle

Eastern breeders exhibited well-fitted Aberdeen-Angus that were fair to high in quality and showyard bloom. Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y., and G. Carlton Fancher, New Canaan, Conn., divided the leading prizes, each winning eight firsts and a grand championship. The Fancher entries were first in get of sire. The senior and grand champion bull was Revolution of Page 2d, Briarcliff Farm. The junior champion was Mr. Fancher's Enchancellor of Totemok. Mr. Fancher also had the senior and grand champion female, Proud Lucille of Totemok, the junior champion being Briarcliff Blackcap 8th from the Briarcliff herd. The Connecticut Agricultural College won first on its five-year-old bull Ensign of Page 4th. G. H. June, Greenwich, O., had the first-prize junior yearling bull calf, Erica's Prince of Alpha Road. Jefferson Farms, Inc., Jefferson, Me., won first on the aged cow Blackcap of Rosemere 30th, and were strong contenders in several classes. Other exhibitors who shared in the awards were Bradford Ellsworth, New Hartford, Conn., and Harold P. Hamilton, Millerton, N. Y. Prof. W. L. Blizzard, Stillwater, Okla., was the judge.

Uniformly good classes of Hereford represented eastern herds. It is doubtful if this breed has made a better showing in the East. The foremost winners would stand at or near the top in shows elsewhere. The St. Amour Co., Mortonville,

(Continued on page 1245)

20 COWS WITH TONIC

produce more milk than

28 COWS WITHOUT TONIC

THE following table is a complete summary of all the feeding trial dairy tests conducted on our Research Farm during the past two years. It discloses some very striking facts. The tests were made with pure-bred and high-grade Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys.

In all the experiments the cows were equally divided as to number, age, type, calving date and past performance. The competing groups received the same care and were always fed exactly alike, except that in every instance one group had Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic added to their feed.

	Tonic Cows	*Non-Tonic Cows*
Average time on test.....	300 days	300 days
Average feed cost per cow (including Tonic)	$110.61	$102.22
Average production per cow	9219.6 lbs.	6408.3 lbs.
Average milk value per cow	$248.93	$173.02
Average profit per cow.....	$138.32	$70.80

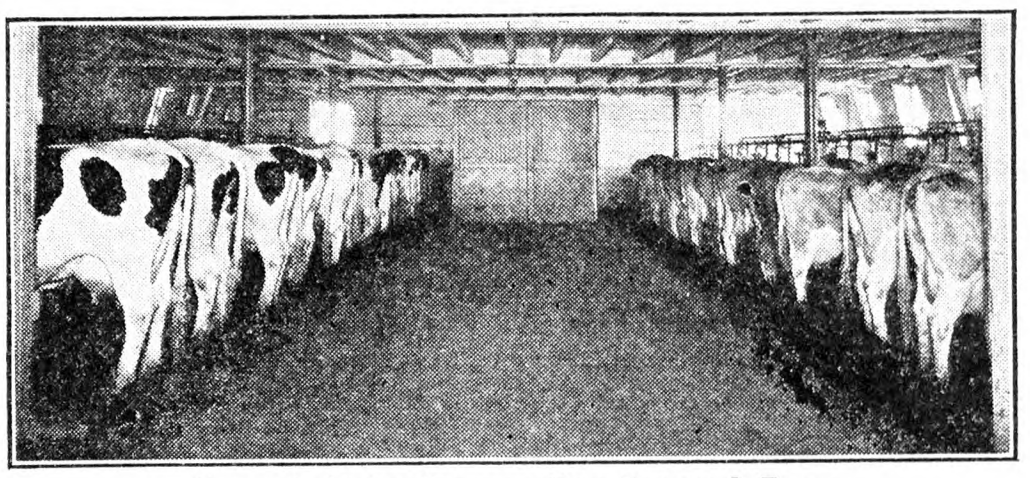
Note: Milk sold at $2.50 per cwt. on a 3.5 basis

An analysis of this table reveals a number of facts of vital interest to dairymen.

The first thing the practical dairyman will see is that while the feed of the Tonic cows cost $8.39 more than in the case of the Non-Tonic cows, the profits were $67.52 greater per cow, or almost double that of the Non-Tonic cows.

The records show that the Tonic cows produced 43.8% more milk than the Non-Tonic cows. At the same ratio 20 cows receiving Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic regularly with their feed will produce more milk than 28 cows without Tonic.

A closer study of the table explains why the Tonic-fed cows outdistanced the others in these trials. The Tonic-fed groups were kept up to a higher level of health; their appetites were keener and they consumed more feed than the other cows. It is evident that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic



Scene in Dairy Barn on Our Research Farm

maintained the normal function of the ductless glands, and is a most important factor in the high producing modern cow which works under artificial conditions.

As a result, the Tonic-fed cows stood up to their work better than the others. This is shown by the fact that they held up in their yield very much better than the cows that did not get the Stock Tonic. While the flow of milk in the group that received no Tonic fell off 74.7% during the three hundred days' tests, the Tonic-fed cows decreased in their flow but 42% during the same length of time.

You can carry out similar tests for yourself by dividing your own herd. Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic is fed regularly to many of the best herds of dairy cattle in the country, not only as an aid in milk production, but to keep cows in good breeding condition, so they will drop, at regular intervals, strong, healthy calves, free from big neck and other similar troubles.

The Tonic cannot, of course, take the place of proper feed and care, but the Research Farm results clearly indicate that feed and care cannot take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic in getting maximum results at a low cost.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic. See how well it pays you in extra milk production and profits. It costs but 2c a day per cow. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get at least a 90-day supply to begin with. Figure 18 pounds for each cow.

RESEARCH FARM—DR. HESS & CLARK, Incorporated—*ASHLAND, OHIO*

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And here is what Mr. Campbell says about it: "The Ney equipment has been installed long enough to demonstrate the fact that cows are more easily maintained in proper physical condition than before, and it naturally follows that milk production is increased."

Eleven other progressive dairymen have joined with Mr. Campbell in helping us write an interesting booklet called "Cow Comfort". It points the way to greater dairying profits. Your copy is ready. Just mail the coupon.

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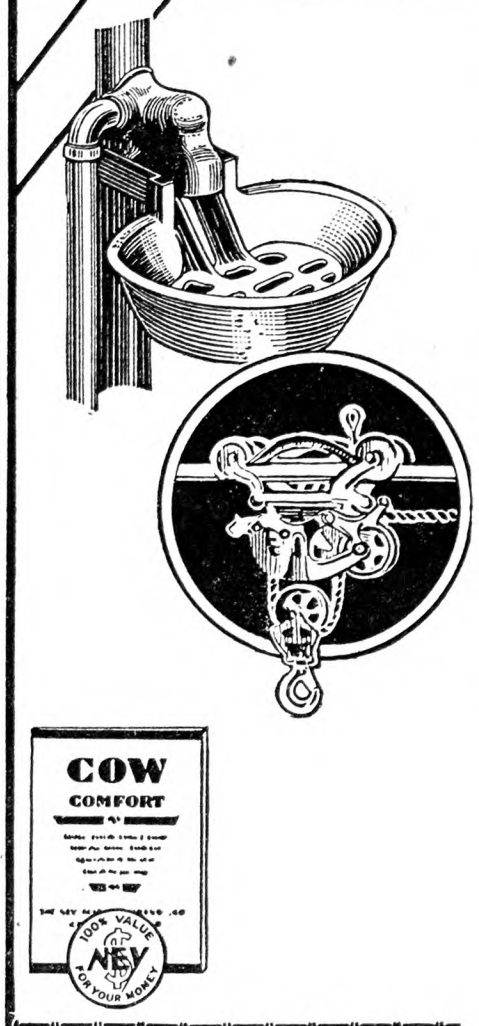

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Feed for Cows and Herd Sire

The New Jersey State Station suggests the following rations for various conditions of roughage, feeds available, and protein content desired:

Where silage and mixed hay is at hand and it is desired to use some rye for the milking cow, the mixture below gives 21 per cent crude protein:

300 lbs. ground rye
300 lbs. ground oats
200 lbs. cottonseed meal
100 lbs. oil meal
100 lbs. gluten feed
10 lbs. salt
10 lbs. steamed bone meal
10 lbs. pulverized limestone

Here is one analyzing 23.7 per cent protein, containing a large variety of grain and working well with Timothy hay and silage:

400 lbs. corn meal
200 lbs. ground oats
300 lbs. wheat bran
300 lbs. corn gluten feed
400 lbs. cottonseed meal
200 lbs. linseed oil meal
200 lbs. dried brewers' grains
20 lbs. salt
20 lbs. steamed bone meal
20 lbs. pulverized limestone

This mixture uses buckwheat middlings and mixed hay making a 20 per cent grain mixture:

500 lbs. corn meal
500 lbs. wheat bran
300 lbs. oats
200 lbs. linseed meal
200 lbs. buckwheat middlings
300 lbs. cottonseed meal

With alfalfa or clover this will make a 16 per cent protein grain mixture:

600 lbs. corn meal
700 lbs. wheat bran
200 lbs. ground oats
500 lbs. buckwheat middlings

Where legume hay is at hand, the sire may be fed three parts each of cornmeal, ground oats and wheat bran, and one part linseed meal. If Timothy or mixed hay is fed, more linseed meal may be used.

Poisonous Plants in Pasture

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture gives the following warning about poisonous plants in pastures stating that dry weather injures the pastures with the result that cattle eat plants which they do not ordinarily care for.

Among the troublesome plants are: white snake-root, water hemlock, poison hemlock, wild cherry, black locust, mountain laurel, sheep laurel, bracken fern, flowering spurge, and black nightshade.

Some of these plants are quite poisonous and may cause sickness and death when eaten even in small quantities. Others are less poisonous and must be eaten in large quantities before any trouble will be noticed.

One of the most dangerous plants in late Summer is the white snake-root. It is ordinarily not eaten by cattle but when pastures are dry the animals eat the tops of the plants often with fatal results.

Farmers who have lost animals during the Summer or Fall seasons should examine their pastures for plants which are likely to cause poisoning. Any suspicious plants may be sent to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for identification and for information on poisonous qualities.

New Hampshire Better Farming Train

Starting from Concord October 14 for a week's tour of the State, the Boston and Maine better farming train will travel nearly 600 miles and show in each of the 10 counties how farming can be made more profitable, making three stops each day, with night meetings at the train under lights.

There will be two carloads of live stock of the four prominent breeds of cattle, which are already being selected by experts and groomed for exhibition by their owners. There will be a flock of sheep, a car of apples and fruit, another of poultry and poultry products, and other cars containing comprehensive exhibits of dairying, forestry, and those branches of agriculture displayed at the largest agricultural fairs. The principal exhibits will be prepared by the Granite State Dairymen's Association, the New Hampshire Sheep Breeders' Association, the New Hampshire Horticultural Society, the New Hampshire Poultry Growers' Association, and the Agricultural Extension Service of the State University.

The schedule of the train, subject to slight changes, is as follows; Monday, October 14, Concord, 11.30 A. M.; Manchester, 2.10 P. M.; Nashua, 6.15 P. M.; Tuesday, Wilton, 7.40 A. M.; Keene, 12.15 P. M.; Claremont, 6.00 P. M.; Wednesday, Lebanon, 8.30 A. M.; Woodsville, 2.00 P. M.; Littleton, 6.15 P. M.; Thursday, Lancaster, 7.40 A. M.; Colebrook, 11.45 A. M.; North Conway, 5.45 P. M.; Friday, Rochester 9.20 A. M.; Exeter, 1.30 P. M.; Portsmouth, 5.15 P. M.; Saturday, Laconia, 9.45 A. M.; Franklin, 1.15 P. M.

"A Boy Scout doesn't procrastinate." "No," agreed the small wearer of khaki. "That's why I always do my good deed first thing in the morning and get the darned thing over with." — American Legion Monthly.

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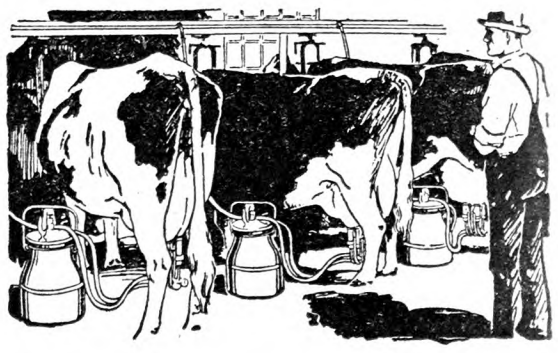

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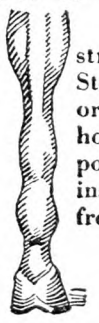

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Feed roots! Wonderful appetizers. Keep livestock in splendid shape. Roots practically double value of feeds by mixing. Prepare roots with

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The Eastern States Exposition

(Continued from page 1242)

Pa., won all of the championships and 14 first prizes, including get of sire and aged and young herds. Woodford Buck 15th was the senior and grand champion bull, and Buck Chief the junior champion, while the senior champion female was Doe Avalanche 51st; the junior champion Doe Avalanche 60th defeated her for the grand championship. The four head were bred and shown by The St. Amour Co. Other winners were Z. M. Crane, Windsor, Mass.; Halcyon Hills Farm, Andover, N. H.; Montcalm Farm, Phoenixville, Pa., and Brookfield Farm, Durham, Conn. Prof. W. L. Blizzard was the judge.

In the Shorthorn classes the chief honors were awarded to Cloverleaf Farms, Tiffin, O. On Cloverleaf Chancellor, their two-year-old bull, they won the senior and grand championship. The junior champion was Pride of Valley View, shown by Wilson Bros., Lewisburg, W. Va., who won five first prizes. The senior and grand champion female was Cloverleaf Orange Blossom 12th, the junior champion being Cloverleaf Rosewood 23d, both from Cloverleaf Farms. Other exhibitors were Brockett Bros., Atwater, O. Wm. H. Pew of Briarcliff Farm, Pine Plains, N. Y., was the judge.

The Fat Baby Beeves

Competition in the Aberdeen-Angus classes for fat steers and spayed or martin heifers was keen. There were six exhibitors, including several beef club boys. The champion steer of the breed was the senior yearling calf Briarcliff Proud Boy, shown by Briarcliff Farm, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y.

Honor's Knave, a junior yearling, shown by Brookfield Farm, Durham, Conn., was the champion Hereford steer. Some baby beef club boys and the St. Amour Co., Mortonville, Pa., also showed Hereford steers. In depth and smoothness of flesh, and in evenness of conformation, the pale-red calf Storrs Lad 2d, shown by Edgar Upson, Waterbury, Conn., was the outstanding Hereford steer of the exposition.

Eight Shorthorn steers were shown. The champion was Keystone Goods, from the Pennsylvania State College's herd. He was calved April 6, 1928.

In the boys' and girls' baby beef club classes, judged by Prof. W. L. Blizzard, Andrew Carter, Jr., Durham, Conn., won first in the heavyweight Hereford ring, there being seven head entered, and Frederick E. Kilburn, Andover, N. H., was first and fourth on lightweight Hereford steers, of which seven were shown. In Aberdeen-Angus heavyweights, 11 head competing, Harold P. Hamilton, Millerton, N. Y., won first on a Briarcliff calf. In the lightweight class of this breed, 10 head competing, Leslie Hansen, Millerton, N. Y., won first on Briarcliff Stubby, which was the grand champion of the boys' and girls' beef club show. The reserve champion was Frederick E. Kilburn's Hereford steer. Eight farm girls won on entries in this show. Geo. A. Butler, Dalton, Mass., won the boys' and girls' fitting and feeding contest. Sixty-seven head of beef club calves were sold at auction. They averaged about 20c a lb. The highest price was 75c a lb. for the grand champion Briarcliff Stubby, shown by Leslie Hansen. The next highest price was 29c a lb., paid for Fred Kilburn's Hereford. The lowest price was 14c a lb. Most of the young exhibitors made a profit.

The Carlots of Fat Steers

Two carloads of Aberdeen-Angus, shown by Briarcliff Farm, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y., and one load of Herefords, shown by Z. M. Crane, Windsor, Mass., were in competition. The Aberdeen-Angus won first and second, and sold for $22.75 a cwt. One load, consisting of calves, averaged 950 lbs., and the other, consisting of steers 16 months old, averaged 1,005 lbs., farm weights. The Herefords won third, averaged about 1,000 lbs., and realized $18 a cwt. They were an exceptionally good load of ripe, young bullocks, worth more money than was paid for them.

The Sheep Show

Approximately 500 sheep were shown. E. L. Shaw, Ashley, O., judged all breeds. There are no classes for goats at this exposition. A half dozen exhibitors were in competition in the Hampshire classes. J. C. Penney, White Plains, N. Y., was a leading winner. Wm. F. Renk & Sons, Sun Prairie, Wis., had the champion ram, and The St. Amour Co., Mortonville, Pa., the champion ewe. Renk & Sons won both championships in Shropshires, the show of which was excellent in most classes. In Cheviots, J. A. Curry, Hartwick, N. Y., and Clarke Wellman, Perry, N. Y., divided honors, as they did also in Lincolns and Leicesters. In a strong show of Oxfords, from seven flocks, J. A. Duffy & Son, Lafayette, N. Y., won both championships, and most of the first prizes, against highly-fitted entries. Mr. Duffy and his wife quit milking cows 12 years ago, and engaged in sheep-raising on a small scale.

Mountain Farm, Bradstreet, Mass., won both championships in one of the best Southdown shows of the year. Other winners in this mutton breed were Marshall F. Cheesman, Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.; D. D. Clifton, Agosta, O.; J. D. Larkin, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Clarke Wellman, Perry, N. Y., and the Connecticut Agricultural College. The Cheesman entries won most of the blue ribbons in Dorsets, including both championships, Brookfield Farm, Durham, Conn., was a strong rival in most Dorset classes. In Cotswolds Clarke Wellman had the champion ram, and H. L. Cunningham, Cooperstown, N. Y., the champion ewe. Mr. Wellman and S. Blamer & Son, Johnstown, O., divided awards in Rambouillets. Blamer & Son won both championships in Merinos and Delaines.

Some good fat wethers and lambs were shown by The St. Amour Co., Marshall F. Chessman, J. D. Larkin, Inc., and Ruth V. Twonbly, Florham Convent, N. J.

Curtis L. Martin, Plainfield, Vt., won the bulk of the prizes in the wool show, which is to be greatly enlarged next year.

At the 11th annual ram sale, sponsored by the New England Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, 23 head averaged $30. The top was $66, paid by Renk & Sons of Wisconsin for a Hampshire ram, consigned by The St. Amour Co., Mortonville, Pa.

The Hog Show

Four hundred purebred hogs were shown. Willard Gunnels, Elmer, Mo., was the chief winner in Poland-Chinas. Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, Pa., had no competition in Berkshires. Keystone Farm, Marion, O., and Turner Bros., DeWitt, Ia., shared the chief Hampshire honors, other exhibitors being Lillard Stock Farm, Arlington, Tex., and Dr. J. B. McKenzie, Wilmington, O. Willard Gunnels and the Lillard Stock Farm won prominently in Duroc-Jerseys, while in Chester Whites the principal winner was Oscar Fate, Edison, O. These two breeds were judged by Prof. M. F. Grimes, Chicago, Ill. Prof. Victor A. Rice judged the Poland-Chinas, and Prof. H. H. Kildee the Hampshires.

The Drafter Horses

About 60 draft horses were shown in the breeding classes. In Belgians, Hyllmede Farm, Beaver, Pa., had no competition. Percherons were shown by six exhibitors. Both breeds were judged by Prof. W. L. Blizzard. Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, and H. H. Bell & Son., Mt. Ephraim, N. J., showed drafters in harness. Bell & Sons had the champion Percheron stallion, Impression, and Montcalm Farm, Pheonixville, Pa., the champion mare, Susanna. The Connecticut Agricultural College won first on its aged stallion Quanton, first and second on its yearling mares Queen Wolfington and Lady Wolfington, and first and third on yearling stallions. The Massachusetts Agricultural College was first on a filly foal. D. C. W.

Hog Cholera and Vaccination

The Rhode Island Department of Agriculture makes the following statement about hog cholera and vaccination in that State:

Cholera continues to be the most important disease of swine, but a number of other diseases have increased in importance so much during recent years that the question of diagnosis has become a very important one. It is not good practice to vaccinate hogs in a herd in which disease appears without determining first whether hog cholera is present. If the ailment is some other disease than cholera, not only will valuable time be lost by vaccinating, but the loss from certain other diseases may be greatly increased by such a procedure.

The onset of cholera is characterized by loss of appetite; the animals hide in their beds; they run a temperature of 105 to 108 F.; have a wobbly gait and a tendency to knuckling. It is a "herd disease." A considerable percentage is usually affected within the first 24 hours.

When a number of hogs show symptoms of disease, the best and surest way of making the diagnosis is to slaughter one and hold a careful postmortem examination. If the animals are suffering from cholera, the following lesions are usually found: There are scarlet red areas in the skin on the underside of the animal; the lymph glands, when involved, show "hyperemia" or hemmorrhage in the peripheral portion of same.

Small hard spots on the lymph gland and kidneys are usually found, but must not be considered a positive lesion of cholera. A darkened bone marrow is a common lesion in this disease.

The proper time to vaccinate hogs is when the animals are about six to eight weeks of age and weigh approximately 40 lbs. each. If inoculated at this age or possibly younger, the owner need not fear an outbreak on his premises during the life of the animals.

Anyone in Rhode Island wishing to have his herd vaccinated can do so by making application to the State Department of Agriculture, Providence, stating the number to be inoculated and the approximate weight. When this is done, a veterinarian is immediately dispatched to the farm and the work accomplished as quickly as possible, the owner simply paying for the material used.

The Bookshelf

PICTURELAND, by Frank Owen, is an interesting book for children. Children from all over the country were asked to draw pictures on any subject they wished and verses were then written from the drawings. It makes an original book and one that all children will enjoy. For sale by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 West 30th St., New York, at $1.75 the copy.

Get more eggs when prices are highest

ESHELMAN'S Laying Mash has wonderful egg-producing qualities. It keeps hens in tip-top shape—bringing them through the Fall and Winter months in fine condition and produces eggs when they are worth the most money.

Remember, you have two equally important things to do in feeding for eggs. First, the hen's body must be maintained at normal health to stand the strain of heavy laying. Second, the actual elements that go into the egg itself must be supplied in adequate quantity.

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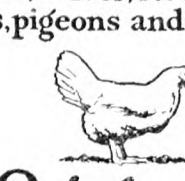

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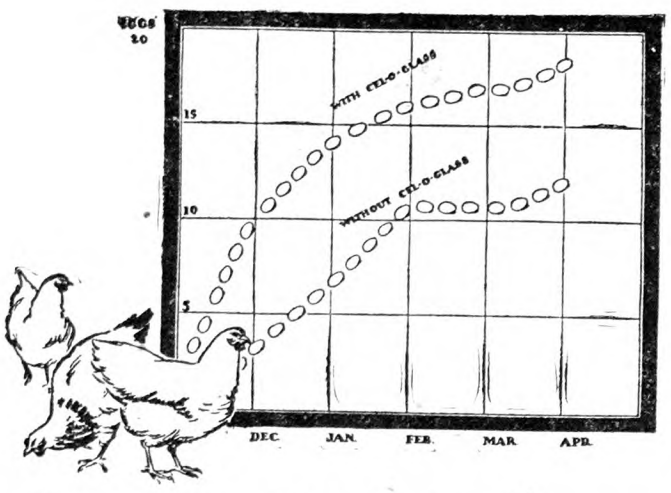

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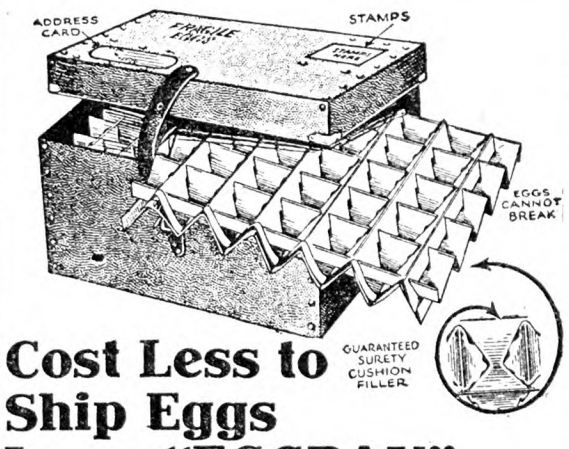

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WHITE WYANDOTTES Cockerels, Pullets, Yearlings. Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs. Big type, heavy layers. Large catalog. A. P. A. Certified. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, MANSFIELD, OHIO

TURKEYS - DUCKS - GEESE - GUINEAS Special Fall Prices. Write your wants. Catalog. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

Connecticut Egg Contest

This is carried on at Storrs, Conn. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Following is report for week ending September 18.

The outstanding feature of the Storrs contest for the last two months has been the consistent and persistent performance by Hanson's Leghorns from Oregon. From the time the contest started last November, this pen has alternated between third and fourth places in the Leghorn class. Ten weeks ago, these birds were lagging by 133 eggs. It has been an uphill fight all the way, but at last they are about to come into their own. The aggregate production of these ten pullets is now exactly one egg under the total of George Lowry's Leghorns from Connecticut. With great regularity these birds have set the pace for all breeds and all varities for the past 46 weeks. The Connecticut pen is still leading but it does not seem possible for them to hold on for another week.

In the forty-sixth week of the contest, the total production for all pens amounted to 3,056 or nearly 44 per cent. Egg production declined 1.5 per cent as compared with 2 per cent the previous week and 1.5 per cent the week before that. In other words, the contest birds are taking the inevitable grade without jerks and jars or faltering in production as sometimes occurs towards the end of the race. Hanson's Leghorn Farm was an easy first for the week with 60 eggs to its credit. Leghorns entered by Wm. L. Gilbert Home of Connecticut, were in second place with 52 eggs. Alfred J. O'Donovan's pen of the same breed from New York were a close third with a tally of 51 eggs. Steelman Poultry Farm from Pennsylvania with their Leghorns and John Z. LaBelle of Connecticut who sponsors Rhode Island Reds were tied for fourth place with 48 eggs each.

White Leghorn pullet No. 663, a product of Granite Springs Farm, New York was the first to cross the 300 egg mark. This bird has meanwhile done her five eggs a week bringing her total score to date to 311 eggs. Two other Leghorn pullets, namely No. 650 and No. 659, both members of the Lowry clan have totals of 295 and 297 eggs respectively. There are also a couple of Rhode Island Reds that are close contenders. No. 420 bred by Homestead Farm of Connecticut has chalked up 288 eggs and No. 450 pedigreed by F. S. Chapin of Massachusetts has come through with 291 eggs.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties.

Barred Rocks.—R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, Mass. 2519; Hawes Bros., Maine 2278; Spring Brook P. Farm, Ct., 2115.

White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 2056; Davidson Bros., Mass., 1793.

White Wyandottes.—The Locust, Conn., 2120; Winlay White Wyandottes, Conn. 2089.

Rhode Island Red.—John Z. LaBelle, Conn. 2431; Charlescote Farm, Mass. 2401; F. S. Chapin, Mass. 2387; Zephirm LaBelle, Conn. 2290.

White Leghorns.—George Lowry, Conn. 2689; Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore. 2688; Wm. L. Gilbert Home, Conn. 2652; Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Pa., 2583; Fox & Sons, N. J., 2431.

Number and per cent production by varities: 70 White Rocks, 31.; 80 W. Wyandottes, 28.9; 140 Barred Rocks, 42.3; 240 Rhode Island Reds, 41.9; 450 White Leghorns, 49.7; 20 Other Varieties, 40.; 1000 Average all varities, 43.7.

Total for the week, 3,056 eggs; total eggs to date 191,697; best for week, pen 69—60 eggs; best to date pen 65—2,689 eggs; average pen total, 1,917 eggs.

Chick Convention to Detroit in 1930

The International Baby Chick Association will hold its annual convention at Detroit, Mich. The dates selected are July 7 to July 10, with meetings of the convention to begin on Monday, July 7 and close the afternoon of July 10.

An immense hall is available with splendid opportunities to make displays and hold a convention with all activities on one floor, the ground floor, of the great Convention Hall.

The same building has been used by automobile shows, flower shows and other large shows in Detroit. It is by far the largest building that has ever been used by the International Baby Chick Association for a convention.

The poultrymen and hatcherymen of Michigan are already organizing to give great entertainment and a good time to all who attend at Detroit. Special arrangements are being made for reduced railroad fares to Detroit for the convention. Special trains will be run from Detroit to Montreal for all those who wish to take the trip to the World's Poultry Congress in London, the week following the International Baby Chick Association convention.

The main office of the Baby Chick Association is 3223 Troost, Kansas City, Mo.

Thrifty Chickens

There are always many things of interest in THE R. N.-Y. One feature I especially like is the little articles concerning thrifty chicks. On April 29 we purchased 103 R. I. Red chicks. Three died after they were two months old, and up to August 18 we still had our 100. At that time we killed our first one for dinner weighing over 3 lbs. We feel that we have had good luck. F. C. W.

Cortland Co., N. Y.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Sept. 21.

Market, slow; beef steers and yearlings fully steady with last week's close; no choice offerings; bulk of sales, $11.50 to $12.50. Bulls, she stock and all cutters practically unchanged; bulk medium bulls, $10.25 to $11; heifers, $10.75 to $11.25; butcher cows, $8.25 to $9; cutters, $5.25 to $6. Stockers and feeders in liberal supply; common and medium grades on stocker order predominating, steady; most sales $9.50 to $10.25. Calves strong, 25 to 50c higher; top vealers, $18.50. Hogs, slow, fully steady.

Receipts for week ending Sept. 21: Cattle, 134 cars; 52 Virginia, 20 Canada, 15 St. Paul, 13 West Virginia, 12 Chicago, 10 St. Louis, 2 Tennessee, 2 Pennsylvania, 2 New York, 2 Maryland, 1 Kansas City, 1 Iowa, 1 Texas, 1 North Carolina; containing 3,827 head; 207 trucked in; total cattle, 4,034 head, 512 calves, 1,095 hogs, 181 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 290 cars; 82 Canada, 63 Virginia, 40 Chicago, 25 St. Paul, 21 West Virginia, 17 St. Louis, 8 Kansas City, 5 Tennessee, 5 Maryland, 4 Pennsylvania, 4 Buffalo, 4 Mississippi, 3 Pittsburgh, 2 Kentucky, 2 North Carolina, 2 Michigan, 1 Wisconsin, 1 Alabama, 1 New York; containing 8,971 head, 241 trucked in; total cattle, 9,212 head, 579 calves, 1,092 hogs, 147 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.75 to $14; good, 1,100 to 1,300, $12.75 to $14; good, 950 to 1,100, $12.50 to $13.75; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11 to $12.75; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $11.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $10.75 to $12; good, 850 lbs. up, $10 to $10.75; medium, 850 lbs. up, $9 to $10; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $9.

Cows.—Choice, $9.25 to $10; good, $8 to $9.25; common and medium, $6.75 to $8; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.25 to $11.50; cutter, common and medium, $7.50 to $10.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $9.75 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $8.25 to $9.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $9.50 to $11.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $8 to $9.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15.50 to $18.50; medium, $12.75 to $15.50; cull and common, $8.25 to $12.75.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11 to $11.50; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $11.50 to $12; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $11.50 to $12; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8 to $11.

FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $41.50 to $42.50; shorts, $45 to $46; hominy, $49 to $50; middlings, $49.50 to $50.50; linseed, $66 to $67; gluten, $49 to $50; ground oats, $43.50 to $44.50; Soy bean meal, $58 to $59; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $54 to $55; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $44.50 to $45.50; 18 per cent, $46.50 to $47.50; 20 per cent, $50.50 to $51.50; 24 per cent, $54 to $55; 25 per cent, $55.50 to $56.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $48 to $49; Alfalfa, regular, $42 to $43; Alfalfa, reground, $45 to $46.

Live Stock Sales

Oct. 2. — Vermont Jersey Cattle Club sale Randolph Center, Vt.

Oct. 4.—Western New York Guernsey sale, Marion, N. Y.; John S. Rich, Mgr.

Oct. 5.—Greystone Jersey Farm, West Chester, Pa.

Oct. 12. — Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 28. — Holsteins National Ormsby Sale. Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Peterson Co., sale managers.

Oct. 30. — Ayrshires. Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club tenth annual consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y.; R. E. Mead, sale manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Nov. 5-6. — Holsteins, Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 6. — Guernseys. Wisconsin State Guernsey sale, Waukesha. Gavin McGerrow, Pewaukee, Wis., sec'y.

Nov. 12-13.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac. Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22. — U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Oct. 7-12. — Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 10. — Fourth annual Sewickley Guernsey Cattle Club Show, Alleghany County Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa., Carlos E. Norton secretary.

Oct. 12-19—National Dairy Exposition St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 17-20. — American Country Life Conference, Iowa, State College, Ames Iowa.

Nov. 7-10. — Autumn Exhibition, Horticultural Society of New York, Museum of Natural History, New York.

Nov. 13-14-15. — Westchester County Poultry Association, Annual Show Peekskill, N. Y. Chas. H. Chapman, Sec'y., Pleasantville, N. Y.

Nov. 13-22. — National Grange Annual Meeting Seattle, Wash.

Nov. 21-22. — Annual meeting, New Jersey Horticultural Society, Asbury Park, N. J. Secretary, Prof. A. J. Farley Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 10-13. — Vermont State poultry exhibit, St. Albans, Vt., L. B. Allen, secretary.

Jan. 15-19, 1930. — Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show. D. Lincoln Orr, Secretary. Orr's Mills, Cornwall, New York.

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Get It From the Montcalm Game Farm

Our Mammoth Bronze Toms and Hens excel in size, vigor, early maturity, bone, thickness of flesh and correct markings. Do not inbreed and lower the vigor of your birds. One of our young toms or a trio of selected birds, will increase the livability of your poults and help get turkeys off to early market and high prices. We guarantee all our stock.

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R. F. D. No. 3, Box L,
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Reds and B. Rocks

From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.

We specialize in chicks for broiler raisers and can quote attractive prices to large buyers.

HALL BROS. Poplar Hill Farm
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TWO Free Books

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Hubbard Farms, Box 154, Walpole, N. H.

MIXED BROILER DAY-OLD CHICKS

Light breeds, **$10** per 100; Light and Heavy, **$12**; All Heavy, **$14.** Smaller quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher in price. Sent C. O. D. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. We hatch all year. Older or started chicks, 1 to 8 weeks old. Priced according to age. Send for folder.

SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603

BABY CHICKS Oct. Delivery

Tancred Strain W. Leghorns	$ 8.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular **C. P. LEISTER, McAllisterville, Penna.**

PEDIGREED COCKERELS

100% Pure Hollywood Strain, direct. From high record large white egg hens. **$7.50, $10.00** and **$15.00** each. Also pens, trios, chix and eggs. Send for booklet.

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ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

White Wyandottes	$13.00 per 100
White and Barred Rocks	12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	9.00 per 100

100% live arrival. Prepaid. Hatches weekly all year. **JAS. E. ULSH - - Beaver Springs, Pa.**

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS

Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Heavy Mixed.

100% live, prepaid, delivery. Attractive prices—1,000 lots.

F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

"Purebred" Barred Rocks **$12.00** per 100; **$100** per 1,000; Heavy Mixed, **$9.00** per 100; Black Giants, **$15.00** per 100. Prompt service. C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.**

COCKERELS HIGH-POWERED LEGHORNS

Farm range reared. Official R. O. P. Large thrifty birds. Superior egg quality. Proven high production.

EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route R, Trumansburg, N. Y.

MINORCA 150 MINORCA—(black, white) 12-weeks old, **$1.30**; 16-weeks old, **$1.55**; five months old, **$1.80**, Cockerels, **$4.00**. R. HEIKE, N. York, Pontiac, Ill.

Better Quality Broiler Chicks

Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. Orders booked for Fall and Winter delivery at low C. O. D. prices. Hatches weekly. Circular. **SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.**

Pullets for Sale 800 White Leghorns and Barred Rocks, five months old, **$1.50** each up. **WERNER BROS., Mt. Marion, N. Y.**

Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red

CHICKS.. **$10.00** a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. **$8.00** a 100

Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box 33, McClure, Pa.

Quality Pullets S. C. W. L.
BREEDING COCKERELS Barred Rocks
LALLY FARMS VINELAND, N. J.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS. J. TROPEANO, Sparrow Bush, N. Y.

Kline's Barred Rocks

Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches weekly. Low prices. 1,000 lots.

S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

Chick-feeding Formulas

I ordered 800 Rock chicks for delivery last week in August, intended for market. I would like to have a formula for home mixture for scratch and mash that will start them right off, also a growing grain and mash to create rapid growth, to be used later. C. E. L.

A scratch grain mixture for young chicks may be made up of finely cracked yellow corn and cracked wheat, using double the amount of corn or more in comparison with the amount of wheat. Corn alone may be used, though most poultrymen feel some wheat should be added. After four or five weeks, wheat need not be broken and larger cracked corn may be fed. The only difference between a "starting" grain and a "growing" one is the size of the particles of broken grains. Under four weeks of age, chicks need somewhat smaller particles of food than they do later. The Cornell formula for a growing mash may be readily mixed at home if one can buy the ingredients at his feed store. This is 30 lbs. yellow cornmeal; 20 lbs. wheat bran; 15 lbs. flour wheat middlings; 10 lbs. fine ground heavy oats; 10 lbs. fine ground meat scrap (50-55 per cent protein); 5 lbs. bonemeal; 10 lbs. dried milk (dry skim or buttermilk) and 1 lb. fine salt. It is not necessary to draw fine distinctions between starting and growing rations. The needs of the chicks do not change every few weeks, though their ability to handle coarser feeds increases with age. Altogether too much has been made of "formulas" for chicks of different ages. Chicks and older fowls do not live upon formulas but upon a ration well balanced in that it contains sufficient protein, carbohydrate, mineral and green vegetable stuffs. These may be supplied in a multitude of combinations, no one better than the others. Simplicity in mixtures, rather than complexity is to be sought. M. B. D.

Our Brooder House

Many have asked the size of brooder-house to build. We built one this year and like it so well that all future ones will be the same. Last year we (husband and I both more or less) helped a poultryman in the care of his flock. My help was only in case of absence of other help. We built 12x16 ft. with shed roof, 8-ft. front and 6½ ft. rear. This is ½ ft. higher than planned but as the lumber cut at such a waste the carpenter said we could have the higher house with the same lumber. It was made of matched lumber called roofers and 2x4-in. stuff, with four pieces 2x5-in. for main frame. This house is bolted together at the corners. We only rent this place and we hope to buy some day. Then we want to move and it can easily be taken down and loaded on a truck.

We bought a 1,000-chick size coal brooder placed at one end of the house. Cardboard cartons kept the baby chicks by the hover at night. They were placed side by side in a circle around the hover, not too close.

When the chicks (S. C. White Leghorns) weighed about 1 or 1½ lbs. we put up a wire partition through the center from ceiling to floor; built a run one rod square and put the cockerels in one-half with access to the run. They had been fed commercial mash and grain. But after a few days we began mixing cornmeal and cracked corn with these feeds, a little at a time, until the mixture was two-thirds clear corn.

The result is broilers that are fat and yellow-meated and which bring from three to seven cents more at the same market than others from the same hatchery and same hatch. None were shipped that weighed less that 2¼ lbs. when crated. Grain was put in the crate and the shrinkage was very little, only about 4 per cent. We only had 300 baby chicks this year but we could handle 500 easily until they are the size to separate and fatten the broilers. W. O. D.

New York.

Entries at Madison Square Garden Poultry Show

The following breeds and varieties at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show January 15-16-17-18-19, 1930, will carry the reduced entry fee: Single Birds $2; Pens $5 of all Rose Comb Leghorns, all large Cochins, all large Cornish, Dorkings, Dominiques, Javas and Barnevelders. The entry closing date in December 23, 1929. D. LINCOLN ORR, Secy.

Orr's Mills, Cornwall, N Y.

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YOU'VE been hearing more and more every year about the tremendous benefits of the sun's Ultra-Violet rays. Perhaps you've thought of installing "health windows" which admit these rays, in your chicken house, barn, or elsewhere. Don't wait any longer! VITALITE—the new and superior chemical health glass, has arrived. It required years for Science to produce it—but it's stronger, better, more durable, admits more light—and is reasonable in price.

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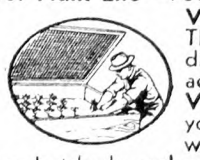

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

September 19, 1929.

MILK

September 16: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.17 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.06, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.31; Class 3, $2.05.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.17; Class 2, $2.20; Class 3, $1.95.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.48	@$0.48½
Extra, 92 score		.47½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score.	.42½@	.47
Seconds	.40½@	.42
•Lower grades	.39 @	.40
Ladles	.34½@	.37½
Packing stock	.32½@	.34
Renovated	.39 @	.40
Sweet, fancy	.49½@	.50
Extra		.49
Firsts	.43½@	.48
Seconds	.41½@	.43
Centralized	.42½@	.44½

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.25½@	0.26½
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.24@	.24½

EGGS

Nearby white extra	$0.60	@$0.64
Average extras	.54	@ .59
Extra firsts	.46	@ .52
Firsts	.40	@ .44
Pacific Coast, whites	.48	@ .61
Mixed colors,		
Nearby best	.50	@ .58
Gathered, best	.45	@ .49
Common to good	.29	@ .35

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.42@	$0.43
Fair to good	.30@	.40
Roosters	.21@	.26
Fowls	.30@	.34
Ducks	.20@	.25
Geese	.16@	.22
Turkeys, young toms	.42@	.44
Hens	.40@	.42
Squabs, white, lb.	.40@	.50
Dark, doz.	2.50@	3.00
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.24@	$0.32
Chickens	.26@	.32
Roosters	.16@	.17
Ducks	.20@	.24
Geese	.13@	.20

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00@	13.25
Bulls	6.00@	9.25
Cows	7.00@	9.00
Calves, best	16.00@	19.50
Common to good	12.00@	15.00
Sheep	5.00@	6.00
Lambs	11.00@	13.00
Hogs	8.25@	11.15

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$ 0.27@	$ 0.28
Good to prime	.20@	.25
Culls	.13@	.15
Steers, 100 lbs.	24.00@	24.50
Bulls	14.00@	14.50
Cows	16.50@	18.50

POTATOES

Jersey, 150-lb. sack	$1.75@	$5.00
L. I. 3 55-lb. sacks	4.50@	4.75
150 lbs.	2.25@	5.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00@	6.25
Me., in bulk 180 lbs.	4.75@	5.25
150 lbs.	4.00@	4.50
Sweet potatoes, Va., bbl.	2.50@	3.00
Del. and Md. bu.	.75@	1.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00@	$1.25
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00@	1.25
Ton	30.00@	34.00
Carrots, bu.	.75@	1.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50@	4.50
Celery, doz.	.35@	.75
Eggplants, bu.	.50@	1.00
Kale, bbl.	1.25@	1.50
Lima beans, bu.	.75@	2.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	1.00@	2.25
Peas, bu.	1.50@	7.50
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.00
Spinach, bu.	.25@	1.25
Sweet corn, 100	2.00@	3.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Pea	$10.00@	$10.50
Red kidney	9.00@	9.25

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.75@	$3.25
Bbl.	2.50@	10.00
Peaches,		
State, bu.	2.00@	3.00
Pears, bu.	.50@	4.00
Muskmelons,		
Std. crate	2.00@	2.75
Flat crate	1.00@	1.25
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.45@	.55

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00@	$25.00
No. 2	22.00@	23.00
No. 3	14.00@	20.00
Clover mixed	15.00@	23.00
Straw, rye	17.00@	18.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.41¼
No. 1 dark Spring	1.48¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.12¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.60
Rye	1.05½
Barley	.77

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.53@	.54
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.70@	.75
Gathered	.45@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.45@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, new lb.	.06@	.07
Lima beans, lb.	.20@	.30
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15
Peaches, doz.	.30@	.40

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The tone of the apple market now appears healthier than it did a short time back. A large part of the soft and poorly colored fruit has now been marketed and the demand for the fancy, large, well-colored marks has improved and been quite active. Jonathans and Romes sold for $2 to $2.50 per bushel on the Philadelphia wholesale market, while Yorks of good quality brought $2 to $2.25. Some Delicious in barrels were on the market from Virginia, but these were of ordinary quality and of rather poor color and moved slowly at $6 to $6.50. A few Staymen-Winesaps also were on the market and brought mostly $5. Peaches were dull with New Jersey Elbertas from storage selling at $1 to $1.35 per ⅝-bu. basket. Robertas were $1.50 to $1.75 per bushel, while Krummels were $1.25 to $1.50. Grapes were firm at the close and most sales were made at 50 to 65c per 12-qt. climax basket. Cantaloupes were mostly dull, with California standard crates of 45c at $2.75. Colorado standard crates of Salmon Tints were $2 to $2.50. The demand for Honeydews and Honey Balls was also slow and the market dull. Pears met a fair demand at steady figures. Offerings of Bartletts from New York State moved at $3 to $3.25 per bushel for fancy stock. Large, fancy Seckels were in demand and brought up to $5 to $5.50 for 1¾-in. stock. The early varieties of cranberries moved fairly well and most sales of Massachusetts offerings were made at $3.50 to $3.75 per one-quarter barrel box. String beans were steady and in liberal supply, with best quality selling for 40 to 75c per ⅝-bu. basket. Limas also moved well and brought $1.50 to $2 per bushel. Beets and carrots held steady. The turn to cooler weather helped the cabbage market and at the close, the market was slightly higher. New York State Domestic sold for $22 to $25 per ton, while Danish brought $28 to $30. Celery met a fair demand at slightly higher prices, and New York 2-3 crates sold for $1.75 to $2. Corn was scarce and in demand. The market on western lettuce was stronger toward the close, with California crates of Iceberg bringing $4.75 to $5 for four to five dozen heads. The quality of the eastern lettuce was mostly of ordinary quality and the market showed only a slight improvement. Most sales of Big Boston from New York State were made in the range of 75c to $1.25 for crates of two-dozen heads. The onion market held steady, with Massachusetts sacks of yellows at $2 to $2.15. Ohio yellows were small sized and brought mostly $1.65 per sack. Peppers were in lighter supply and brought 20 to 35c per ⅝-bu. basket, with fancy red cherry varieties at 60 to 75c. Tomatoes were in plentiful receipts and sold slowly at 40 to 75c per ⅝-bu. bsaket. The white potato market held steady after a period of rather uncertainty. Pennsylvania and New Jersey stock brought $3 to $3.25 per 100-lb. sacks, while 150-lb. sacks brought $4.25 to $4.50. Maine Cobblers were mostly $3.20 to $3.25 per 120-lb. sacks. The sweet potato market was dull at the close, but the market held about steady. Virginia barrels sold for $2.50 to $2.75, while bushel hampers were 75c to $1.15. New Jersey stock brought $1 to $1.25, with ⅝-bu. baskets at 85c to $1 for yellows and 90c to $1 for reds.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The change to cooler weather helped the demand for eggs and the market has again worked itself higher. Fancy fresh marks were scarce in the market and these were in demand and strong. Receipts for the week equalled the same figure as the previous week, totalling 27,897 cases. This figure is about 9,000 cases short of the figure for the corresponding period of the last year. The movement out of storage equalled about 2,000 cases daily. Fresh extra firsts advanced to 46c, while fresh firsts also shared in the price increase to reach 40 to 41c. Stock for the carton trade was very scarce and brought 56 to 57c, while fancy selected stock was mostly 54 to 56c.

Receipts of live poultry were moderately light during the week, but trading was limited and the market weaker except for strictly fancy marks. Fancy colored fowl sold readily when of large size, and prices ranged from 29 to 33c depending on the quality. The approaching Hebrew holidays around October 5 had a strengthening influence on the market for fat fowl, ducks and geese. Large Spring chickens brought 29 to 32c, while old roosters held steady at 20 to 23c. The demand for ducks showed a slight improvement and White Pekins brought 20 to 22c, while mixed colors brought 20c. The demand for dressed poultry was moderate, but sufficient to absorb the limited offering on the market. Fowls moved slowly at 35 to 37c for large birds. Roasting chickens moved well at 43 to 44c, while fine small broilers ranged around 32 to 35c. Long Island ducks moved well at 25c, while old roosters held steady at 20 to 21c.

HAY AND STRAW

The bulk of the hay offerings continued to be made up of undergrades and these moved slowly. Fine fancy hay was in demand as the receipts were scarcely adequate for the demand. No. 2 Timothy sold for $18 to $19 per ton, while No. 3 was $14.50 to $16.50. Sample hay held steady at $12 to $14. No. 1 Timothy clover mixed was steady at $17.50 to $18.50, while No. 2 was quoted at $15 to $16.50. Trading in straw was moderate and the market held steady. Straight rye brought $18, while wheat straw was $12 to $13 per ton. J. M. F.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 50c; best dairy, lb., 55c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 53c; undersized eggs, doz., 40c; duck eggs, doz., 65c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 22c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, qt., 10c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., $1.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.). Apples, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; crabapples, pk., 75c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cantaloupes, home-grown, each, 15c; cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 5c; cucumbers, 3 for 15c; cucumbers, pickling, 100, 75c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, 4 bchs, 25c; cauliflower, lb., 10c; endive, lb., 3c; grapes, Concord, lb., 8c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 5c; onions, dry, bu., $1.50; onions, green, bch., 5c; potatoes, bu., $1; peaches, Elberta, bu., $2.65 to $2.90; new potatoes, pk., 50c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bchs, 5c; green peas, 3 qts., 25c; green corn, doz., 15 to 18c; pineapples, each, 10 to 20c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; Summer squash, lb., 3c; Hubbard squash, lb., 6c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, 6 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 25c; tomatoes, lb., 3c; green tomatoes, bu., $1; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 34c; light fowls, lb., 32c; geese, lb., 28c; ducks, lb., 28c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 36c; light fowls, lb., 34c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 30c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 35c; mutton chops, lb. 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 24 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 30c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 35c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c.

SYRACUSE

Ducks, old, 20c; Spring, lb., 24 to 26c; dressed, lb., 48 to 50c; fowls, live, lb., 26 to 32c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; yearlings, live, lb., 26 to 32c; Leghorns, 25c; springers, live, lb., 25 to 35c; dressed, lb., 50 to 55c; squabs, pair, 60 to 90c; butter, lb., 50 to 60c; eggs, grade A, doz., 55 to 60c; fancy, white, crate, $16.50; grade A, $15.75; duck eggs, doz., 70c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Carrots, doz. bchs., 35c; cauliflower, head, 5 to 35c; cabbage, bu., 60 to 75c; cantaloupe, bu., $1 to $3.25; cucumbers, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; beans, wax, bu., $1 to $1.25; Lima beans, bu., $2; beets, doz. bchs., 50c; dill, doz. bchs., 45c; endive, bch., 20c; garlic, lb., 25c; lettuce, head, 3 to 4c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; caps, 25c; Hubbard Squash, lb., 3c; kohlrabi, bch., 5 to 10c; leeks, doz. bchs., 35 to 40c; potatoes, bu., $1.35 to $1.60; maple syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50; onions, doz. bchs., 25c; peppers, bu., $1.25 to $2.50; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; rhubarb, doz. bchs., 50 to 60c; sweet corn, doz. ears, 10 to 20c; spinach, bu., 65c; Summer squash, bu., 50c; tomatoes, qt., 10 to 15c; bu., 75c to $2.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., $1 to $2; elderberries, bu., 75c to $1.

Hay, mixed, $12 to $15.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Sept. 24. — Reports of frost damage have caused stiffening in prices of vegetables. Eggs are also higher.

Buuter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 51 to 52c; tubs, 49 to 50c; firsts, 47 to 49c; undergrades, 46 to 47c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25c; longhorns, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; limburger, brick Swiss, 33c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 57c; grade A, 46 to 50c; grade B, 39 to 40c; grade C, 34 to 35c; nearby at mark, 39 to 48c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 28 to 36c; chickens, 39 to 43c; broilers, 36c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; ducks, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 41 to 46c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 20 to 29c; springers, 27 to 28c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 20 to 23c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Maiden Blush, bu., $1 to $1.25; Gravenstein, Wolf River, Alexander, $1.25 to $1.50; Twenty-ounce, $1.50 to $1.75; McIntosh, Wealthy, $1.75 to $2; crabapples, $1.25 to $1.50. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 50c to $1.60; Va., bbl., $5 to $5.25; sweets, N. J., hamper, $2.40 to $2.50.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; red kidney, cwt., $9 to $10; pea, medium, $11 to $11.50; white kidney, $14 to $15; marrow, $15.50 to $16. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2; Spanish, crate, $2 to $2.10; green, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, home-grown, bu., 50c to $2; cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.25 to $3.40; elderberries, bu., $1.50; grapes, Cal. Malaga, 24-lb. lug, $1.65 to $2; home-grown, 12-qt. bskt., 50 to 85c; honeydews, Cal., crate, $1 to $1.25; peaches, bu., $1.50 to $3.50; pears, bu., $1.50 to $3; plums, bu., $1.75 to $2; prunes, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; quinces, bu., $1.50 to $1.60

Vegetables.—Beans, green, bu., $1.75 to $3; wax, $1 to $2.25; Limas, $1.75 to $2; beets, bu., 50 to 75c; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.25; cauliflower, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; celery, doz., 60 to 90c; corn, doz., 10 to 15c; cucumbers, bu., $1.25 to $2.50; eggplant, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; lettuce, doz. crate, 50 to 65c; peppers, bu., $1.75 to $2; peas, bu., $2.50; pumpkins, bu., 75c to $1; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; romaine, crate, 50 to 65c; spinach, bu., 50c to $1.25; squash, bu., 50c to $1; tomatoes, bu., $1 to $1.25; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.50.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5.50; buckwheat, $3.50 to $4. Maple products, firm; syrup, gal., $2 to $2.25.

Feeds.—Hay, quiet; No. 1 Timothy, ton, $17 to $18; clover mixed, $16 to $17; oat straw, $10 to $11; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $32.50; standard middlings, $35.50; red-dog, $42; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $45; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $57; hominy, $44; gluten, $42.40; oatfeed, $18.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3.25 to $3.75; Alfalfa, $16.50 to $17.50; Alsike, $15 to $16; clover, $15 to $17. C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Sept. 24.—Few price changes of importance have occurred on the Boston Produce Market during the past week. Apples were firmer. Butter and eggs were slightly higher. The wool market was quiet with prices unchanged.

Apples.—Supplies moderately heavy demand good. Market firm on good stock. Gravensteins, ordinary, $1 to $2; best, $2.25 to $2.50; few $3. Wealthy, ordinary, 50c to $1.25; fancy, $1.50 to $2. McIntosh, ordinary, 50c to $1.25; fancy, $1.50 to $2.50; few large extra fancy, $3 to $3.25 std. bu. box.

Beans.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native green and wax, $1.25 to $1.75; few, $2. Shells, $2 to $2.50; few, $3. Limas, $1.50 to $2; few, $2.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native bunched, 40 to 75c. Cut-off, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs, 75c to $1. Cut off, 85c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 50c to $1; few fancy Danish, $1.10 to $1.25 std. bu. box. N. Y., 80-lb. sacks, holdovers, 50c.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native white, 18 bchs., $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crt., few sales, $1.25 to $2.

Corn.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native Yellow, 50c to $1.10; few $1.25 std. bu. box.

Cranberries. — Supplies increasing. Demand fair. Mass., ¼-bbl. crt., $2.75 to $3.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native, 50 to 60 cukes, $4 to $9 std. bu. box. N. Y., bu. bskt., $2 to $2.25.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native, 18 heads, ord., 50c to $1 std. bu. box. N. Y., 24 heads, ord., 50c to $1; few, best, $1.50. Calif., 4 to 5 doz., best, $3 to $4.50.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box. White Pickling, small, $1.25 to $1.75 ½ box. 100-lb. bags, No. 1 Mass., Yellow, $1.75 to $2; N. Y., $2 to $2.10.

Pears.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, various varieties, ordinary, $1 to $1.50; fancy, $1.75 to $2.50. Seckles, $2 to $3 std. bu. box.

Peppers.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native green, $1 to $1.25. Red hot, $1.25 to $1.35 bu. box. N. J., 1½-bu. hamper, various varieties, 75c to $1.25.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1.50 to $1.75 std. bu. box. Me., 100-lb. bags, $2.65 to $2.75.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., 40 to 65c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 50c to $1 bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good for best. Native hothouse, mostly 8 to 15c lb. Outdoor, 75c to $1.25 ½ box; $1.50 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Hay. — Market quiet; receipts and demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $16 to $21. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 46½c. Firsts, 42½ to 46c. Seconds, 40½ to 42c lb

Cheese.—Market steady. N. Y., extras held, 27 to 28c; firsts held, 25 to 26c; fresh, 25 to 26c; western extras held, 26½ to 28c; firsts held, 25 to 27½c; fresh, 24½ to 25c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., $10.25 to $10.50; Calif., small white, $11.75 to $12; Yellow Eyes, $8.50 to $8.75; red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market steady, demand fair. No price changes noted. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending Sept. 21, 1,654,000 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 38 to 39c; clothing, 31 to 32c; ½ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45 to 46c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 92 to 95c; clothing, 83 to 87c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 84 to 85c; ⅜ blood, combing, 85 to 88c; clothing, 80 to 85c. Terr., combing, 93 to 95c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ⅜ blood, combing, 88 to 92c; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 78 to 82c; clothing, 72 to 77c; low ¼ blood, combing, 65 to 70c; clothing, 62 to 65c.

BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply light, market firm, demand fair. Bulk of sales, $11.25 to $12.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cows and vealers fairly liberal; market barely steady on better grades of both classes; weak to 50c lower on lower grades; bulls weak to 50c lower. Demand generally very slow.

Cows.—Common and medium, $6 to $8.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $6 to $7.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $11 to $15; cull and common, $9 to $11.

Sheep.—None.

Milk Cows. — Supply about normal; market fully steady on better grades, weak on others with some sales $5 to $10 below quotations; demand fair for better grades, slow for others. Choice, head, $215 to $230; good, $175 to $215; medium, $100 to $140; common, $70 to $90.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$13.00@13.25
950 to 1,100, good	13.00@13.25
800 up, medium	11.00@13.00
Common	9.00@11.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	10.50@11.50
Common and medium	7.50@10.50
Cows, good	9.25@10.00
Common and medium	7.00@ 9.25
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 7.00
Bulls, ylgs. exc., good, beef	9.50@10.00
Cutter to medium	7.50@ 9.50
Calves, 500 down, med. to ch.	11.00@16.00
Cull to common	6.00@11.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good to ch.	16.50@18.00
Medium	13.00@16.50
Cull to com.	7.00@13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$10.50@11.50
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	11.25@11.80
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	11.50@11.80
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med. to ch.	10.50@11.80
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	10.00@11.00
Pkg. sows, smooth, lt. wts., exc.	8.75@ 9.50

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to ch.	$13.50@14.00
92 down, medium	11.50@13.50
All wts., common	9.00@11.50
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med. to ch.	8.50@11.00
Ewes, 120 down, med. to ch.	5.25@ 6.50
120 to 150 down, med. to ch.	4.75@ 6.25
All wts., cull to com.	2.50@ 5.25

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Appes, bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. 1, 2¾-in. Wealthies, $2; 2½-in., $1.75 to $1.85; 2¼-in., $1.50 to $1.75; U. S. Commercials, 2¾-in. Wolf Rivers and Twenty-ounce, $1.60 to $1.75; unclassified, 2¾-in., Alexanders, $1.75; 2½-in. Maiden Blush, $1.75 to $2; 2¼-in. Wealthies, $1.25 to $1.75; West Virginia, U. S. 1, 2½-in. Stayman Winesaps, $2; 2-in. Grimes Golden, $1; 2¼-in. Jonathans, fine quality, $2.25 to $2.40; unclassified, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.65 to $1.75; 2¼-in. Jonathans, $1.25; 2½-in. Grimes Golden, $1.50 to $1.65; 2¼-in., $1.25 to $1.40; Virginia, unclassified, 2¼-in. York Imperials, $1.25; 2½-in. Delicious and Stayman Winesaps, $1.75; 2¼-in. Baldwins, $1.35 to $1.40; 2¼-in. Jonathans, $1.50; 2½-in. Winter Bananas, $1.40 to $1.50; Maryland, unclassified, 2½-in. Grimes Golden, $1.50 to $1.75; Penna. U. S. 1, 2½-in. Jonathans, $2 to $2.15; 2¼-in. Grimes Golden, $1.50 to $1.65; 2½-in., $1.75 to $1.90; beans, Md., bu. green, $1.50; cabbage, N. Y., bulk, bbl., Copenhagen, $2 to $2.25; Danish seed, $2.50 to $2.75; cauliflower, Pa., crts., $1.25; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crt., $2 to $2.25; cucumbers, N. Y., bu., fancy, $3; choice, $1.75 to $2; eggplant, N. J., bu. hprs., best, 90c to $1; grapes, N. Y. Wordens, 12-qt. bskt., 50 to 60c; Penna. Concords, 12-qt. bskts., 55 to 60c; peaches, bu., Elbertas, N. Y., med. to large, best, $2.25 to $2.75; poorer, $1.25 to $1.75; pears, bu., No. 1, N. Y. Bartletts, $3 to $3.25; No. 2, $2 to $2.25; Clapps Favorite, $3.25; peppers, N. J., bu. hprs., 65 to 75c; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Maine Cobblers, $4.25 to $4.40; Ohio Cobblers, $4.25 to $4.35; Wisconsin Whites, $4 to $4.30; Minnesota Whites, $4.15 to $4.25; 2-bu. sacks, Maine Cobblers, $3.50; sweet potatoes, Va., bbl., No. 1 yellow, $3.25; N. J. yellows, bu. hprs., No. 1, $1.75 to $1.90; bbls., medium, $3.25.

HAY AND STRAW

Standard Timothy, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 1, $18.50 to $19.50; No. 2, $15.50 to $17; No. 3, $14 to $15; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17 to $1 No. 2, $15.50 to $16.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 2, $14 to $16; No. 1, clover, $17 to $18; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 1 oat straw, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9 to $10; No. 1, wheat, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9.50 to $10; No. 1 rye, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9.50 to $10.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Locals, fresh select whites, 48 to 50c; browns, 46 to 48c; current receipts, 36 to 38c; pullet eggs, 30 to 40c. Poultry.—Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog-dressed, 40c lb. Live Poultry.—Hens, heavy, 29 to 39c; Leghorns, 19 to 22c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 26 to 30c; Leghorns, 22 to 25c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 20c lb.; common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison.** K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

"Let's visit the corn crib—but beware of Rat-Nip. You can't resist it"

BAIT Rat-Nip in and around the corn crib and other places where you store food stuffs. Rats like Rat-Nip. They eat it and rush for water, out of the building — to die. Succeeds where other poisons failed. Equally fatal to gophers and mice. Money back guarantee. 35c at your dealer's or by mail. Liquid Veneer Corporation, 751 Liquid Veneer Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

RAT-NIP

Better Results Assured

Hundreds of successful poultrymen unsolicited have written us that

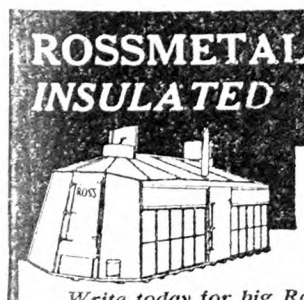
Diamond Pick Meat and Bone Scrap

has produced better results for them.

LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. If your dealer cannot supply you send us $4.00 for a 100 lb. sample bag, freight prepaid, to points in N. Y., N. J., Penna. and Va. only. Your money refunded if not found entirely satisfactory.

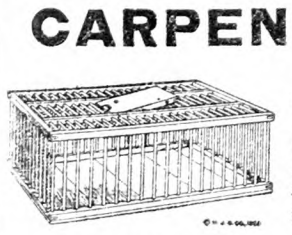
ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

ROSSMETAL HOUSES
INSULATED For Baby Chicks and Grown Birds



MAKE MORE MONEY
Ross owners get quick profits. Three houses—all sizes.
Write today for big Ross Catalog—free
Buy now—Pay later
ROSS CUTTER AND SILO CO., Springfield, O.
Check items wanted. 900 Warder St.
Brooder Houses ■ Hog Houses ■
Silos ■ Cribs ■ Cutters ■ Mills ■

CARPENTER'S NEW CLOSE TOP COOP



Designed to comply with the new Express regulations.
Size 24x36x12 in. PRICE, $1.10 F. O. B. Orange, Va.
W. J. CARPENTER COMPANY
Brightwood, Virginia.

Pure Cod Liver Oil Golden
The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 } *F. O. B. N. Y.*
10 " " . . 13.00 }
Special Prices on Barrels.
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
624 Kent Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y

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PULLETS *S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BARRED ROCKS*
WERNER BROS. MT. MARION, N. Y.

FOR SALE—300 Ring Neck Pheasants for breeding or liberating purposes, from good healthy stock. JOHN N. MOHR, P. O. Box 83, East Moriches, N. Y.

Treatment for Tapeworm

Shortly after inoculating against chicken-pox we found our pullets (3½ months old) showing signs of tapeworms, so we gave each pullet a combination tablet composed of 7½ grains kamala, ½ grain nicotine sulphate, ½ grain calomel. Most of them look pretty good now and have started to lay (4½ months now), but some look wormy. We thought when we housed them at five months of age we would give the backward ones another tablet but not the heavy, healthy ones, but we have been told the right thing to do is to give all a tablet. Would you advise giving a tablet to all? Would it be of benefit throughout the entire Winter? Or would it retard their laying and possibly hurt production for the entire year? Do you think the iodine treatment better?
Delaware. H. R. H.

Tape worms are not passed directly from one fowl to another by means of the voided worms or eggs picked up but require an intermediate host in which to partly develop before they are capable of reaching adult size and age in the pullet or hen. The common house-fly is probably the intermediate host most often responsible for tape-worm infection, this fly being eaten or its larvæ picked up with food soiled by droppings. This makes tape worm control in the Winter, when flies, earthworms, snails or other containers of partly developed tape worms that are not found in the poultry house, less difficult than in the warm weather. Tape-worm infection of flocks has become so serious in some localities as to necessitate the screening of the brooders and poultry-houses from flies to protect the birds. I cannot, of course, say just what further trouble you may have from these worms if you do not treat all the pullets again, but I should not expect any serious results from such treatment. It has evidently done no harm to the greater part of the flock already treated. But why not re-treat the pullets that appear to need further attention now, not waiting until they are ready to be housed? The kamala is the constituent of the tablet specially addressed to the tape worms, the nicotine is effective against round worms, and there is very likely to be an infestation by both if either are found. I have no reason to think the iodine treatment superior to that with kamala, this latter being "highly recommended" by the Federal Department of Agriculture.
M. B. D.

Ailing Fowls

What causes pip in hens, and is there any cure for it? About a month ago I lost a big fine Barred Rock year-old hen, and now another one has it, also lost a big fine rooster same age. On examining it I found a pint of yellow fluid that appeared to have been in a sac which was attached to the breast bone inside. Heart seemed twice the size of an ordinary fowl's heart, liver tinged greenish and gall bag large and bright green. What would be the cause of such conditions? My birds are housed in a small barn, with wheat straw on floor, which is high and dry. My husband takes the pip off the hens' tongues, then greases with lard and black pepper, but they die just the same.
Pennsylvania. MRS. J. E. F.

Pip, as a disease by itself, does not seem to have much standing among veterinarians, though this dry, scaly condition of the tongue may possibly be due in some cases to specific infection of the tissues. Ordinarily, it is considered a symptom of some more serious trouble, such as some obstruction to breathing through nostrils, causing the bird to breathe through the mouth, with consequent drying of the tongue. Any disease of the respiratory system in which such obstruction occurs might lead to the formation of "pips." If these can be removed without injury to the tongue and nothing more serious is present, recovery should follow such removal. If, however, the pip is but one manifestation of some more serious disease, recovery will depend upon the outcome of the latter. In any case, do not use violence in removing the scale called pip. Was the sac-like bag back of the breastbone a crop distended by yellowish fluid? If so, the trouble was probably connected with disease of the digestive organs. A soft crop, distended by fluid, is found in so-called cases of "sour-crop," caused by eating indigestible foods or those unfit for consumption. M. B. D.

A CHANUTE ice-cream manufacturer advertised that he would give a cone free to every boy who called at the plant and brought along his dog. One dog was reported near collapse after assisting all the boys in one neighborhood to obtain their cones.—Topeka Journal.

LAY-ALL INSURES BIGGER EGG PROFITS!

Try This New And Better Way With Chapin Lay-All Kernels

Hundreds of poultrymen have voluntarily written us that Chapin Lay-All Kernels—the new but proven plan of feeding—is breaking all records. Results prove that Lay-All insures more eggs per pound of feed, a higher percentage of laying hens, much smaller feed bills, labor time cut two-thirds (due to once a day feeding), no feed wasted and lost, a complete balanced ration and above all a better and more certain paying business. Any poultry feed that can earn such claims as these is worth trying, isn't it?

Profit Facts . . .

Check your present egg costs against facts like the following. "495 eggs from 100-lb. bag of Lay-All costing $3.80; each dozen eggs used up 11c worth of Lay-All; fed 80c worth of Lay-All per day to 100 pullets and got 529 eggs in 9 days; 74% laying hens with a 53c feed cost per 100 hens daily, and a total of 448 eggs for each 100 lbs. of Lay-All." Scores of tests show that the average White Leghorn flock eats only 16 lbs. of Lay-All per 100 hens and will produce more eggs than 25 to 30 lbs. of mash and scratch. If you are in the poultry business to make real profits, you cannot afford to ignore facts like these.

The Ingredients? *Here They Are*

Chapin Lay-All is not a "trick" or "mystery" formula feed. Each kernel is like every other kernel, and is a complete ration in itself—a scientifically processed mixture of 17 proven poultry feeds and minerals.

These steam-cooked, toasted kernels contain

Meat Scraps, Dried Buttermilk, Pulverized Oats, Corn Oil Meal, Wheat Flour, Gluten Meal, Alfalfa Leaf Meal, Yellow Corn Meal, Wheat Bran, Milo, Wheat Middlings, Yellow Hominy Feed, Molasses, Salt, Charcoal, Bone Meal, Calcium Carbonate.

Chapin Kernels are made in three ways—to suit laying hens (Lay-All), growing youngsters (Grow-All), and for baby chicks (Start-All). Each feed contains the same proven ingredients, but in varying amounts to suit age of bird. Chapin Start-All has cod liver oil added. All three Kernel feeds can be fed with the same good results to turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, and pheasants.

Ask your feed store man, or write for samples, prices, etc. It will pay you well. Chapin Kernels are made by Chapin & Co., Hammond, Ind., makers of the famous Unicorn Dairy Ration for 23 years.

For More Eggs At Less Cost Feed LAY-ALL

Chapin REQUEST FOR SAMPLE **Kernels**

CHAPIN & CO., Hammond, Indiana.
Without obligation, send me samples of Chapin Kernels.
Name.....
Address.....
R. D.....State.....
I have.....Hens .....Pullets

MAIL THIS N-O-W!

"FINE WORK"

"Regulator has done fine work in keeping our birds in best condition. Birds are always ready for their feed, whether housed or out of doors. Regulating them brings them through the molt in half the usual time."
HAROLD TOMPKINS
Concord, Mass.
Specialty Breeder of Rhode Island Reds

Pratts POULTRY REGULATOR

60 years of success and fair dealing behind the money-back guarantee of any Pratt remedy.

Mr. Tompkins is recognized everywhere as one of the world's leading Rhode Island Red breeders. When he says that regulating keeps birds in best condition and cuts the molt in half, it will pay you to stop and consider.

More eggs, shortened molt and bigger profits for YOU always follow the use of Pratts Poultry Regulator. Pratts is not a dope or stimulant but a safe, natural combination of mineral and vegetable tonic ingredients that make any mash better. See your dealer.

FREE—*Write!*
We'll send a copy of the new bulletin just out, *Common Poultry Diseases.*

PRATT FOOD CO. 431 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ADVENTURES IN SILENCE
By HERBERT W. COLLINGWOOD
This is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing. Beautifully bound in cloth, 288 pages. *$1.00, postpaid.*
The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th Street, New York City

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

The Department of Taxation and Finance of Albany, N. Y., has issued a bulletin in "question and answer" form which explains the new Automobile Insurance Financial Responsibility Law which went into effect Sept. 1, 1929, more fully than any previously published. THE R. N.-Y. printed the law some time ago for the information of our readers, but those having any question as to their status under the law can send for a copy of this bulletin which will clear up any doubt as to all features of the law.

The National Better Business Bureau of New York has issued an exhaustive bulletin on work-at-home schemes. THE R. N.-Y. has repeatedly exposed and warned the public against individual frauds in this line, but this bulletin covers the whole field in such a thorough way that from a study of it anyone should be able to recognize the earmarks of fraud on any such scheme presented. We are therefore publishing the contents of the bulletin:

Home-work schemes are called to the attention of the public by means of classified "help wanted" and small "business opportunity" display advertisements. Both use the part-time employment appeal and create distinct impression that the advertiser has legitimate and profitable work to offer. The majority of these schemes, the National Bureau points out, fall into 10 distinct groups. They are: Garment sewing; card gilding, circular addressing and mailing; setting up bankrupt, rummage or bargain sales; foreign employment; domestic employment; fountain pen selling; clipping bureau; pattern selling and endless chain schemes.

The experience of the National Bureau in handling inquiries and complaints on hundreds of these propositions has not revealed a single one which led to legitimate employment. The advertisers have no work to offer. Their only object is to dispose of "sample" garments, working outfits, "instructions," junk merchandise, patterns and cheap fountain pens, etc., at exorbitant prices. Once they have collected the cash for this material or for "services" they lose all interest in the worker's quest for employment.

Action by the Post Office Department has been taken against a great number of them. Because the loss in individual cases has been comparatively small this action has been limited almost entirely to the issuance of fraud orders. This means that from the day the fraud order is issued all mail addressed to the concern is returned to the original sender with the following words stamped across the envelope or wrapper: "Fraudulent: Mail to this address returned by order of Postmaster General." The operator is not punished, and nothing prevents him from starting the scheme again at another address under another name.

While it is true that the losses in individual cases are small, in the aggregate these schemes take hundreds of thousands of dollars annually from prospective home workers, who are usually those people who can least afford to lose their money.

Is the American School, Drexel Ave. and 58th St., Chicago, Ill., reliable?
West Virginia. M. H.

As reported in the June 1, 1929 issue of THE R. N.-Y., the Federal Trade Commission has cited the management of this correspondence school to appear before it to answer charges of misrepresentation and deception. There is as a rule good reason for it when the commission makes such charges. THE R. N.-Y. does not accept any correspondence school advertising.

As I would like to earn some money in my spare time would you tell me if the Franklin Embroidery Works, Philadelphia, Pa., would be all right to work for? I would have to send $1.40 to them, and they will send me the first shipment of work; then when I have earned $8.50 they would return my $1.40. I am very anxious to do some kind of work, so I could do my little bit to help here at home. MRS. W. S. W.
New York.

The Franklin Embroidery Works' proposition is a typical work-at-home fraud.

Enclosed you will find a clipping which was in our newspaper recently. Could you advise me as to the reliability of either or both concerns? I would prefer the sewing of aprons to the addressing of envelopes. If the concerns are not reliable, could you suggest one that I could get home work from? MRS. J. J. S.
Connecticut.

The advertisement offering home work sewing aprons and the one offering to pay for addressing envelopes are both frauds. And the publisher printing such advertising is a party to the fraud. The readers of country papers should take it upon themselves to demand of the publisher that he discontinue printing such palpable frauds.

Some time ago I received a letter from Walter W. Newcomer, 1674 Broadway, New York City, explaining how to write songs for picture uses, also asking me to enter that field of work, I, having some talent along that line. I had never written for this advice, and his letter was not of the circular type. He did not mention any expense connected with sending a song or poem. I am a farm wife and of course anxious and willing to earn spare money, so I sent a song-poem to him. He wrote me a letter of acceptance, explaining that he only put the poem to music and secured a copyright. He sent two contracts similar to these enclosed stating the cost to be $60. I answered his letter saying I did not feel I could spend such a sum of money without being sure I would be able to sell the song after it had been put into finished form. I offered to sell the song-poem or to share the profits as they came in, with his firm. I am inclosing his reply, also the contracts he sent. I would like to know if this firm is real and dependable or another scheme to part a fool from his money. Do you think this matter should be dropped before any money is invested and possibly lost? MRS. M. L. C.
New York.

We have many times explained that there is no market or sale for the songs of amateur writers. The Musical Board of Trade is responsible for the statement that not one in a thousands finds any sale. These individuals obtaining copyrights for the songs of amateur writers and putting the songs to music are legitimate enough when they do not mislead the writer to believe that they can sell the song. In many cases the writers have been led to believe that their fortune is made as soon as the song is copyrighted and set to music. A number of so-called music publishing houses making such claims have been charged with fraudulent use of the mails and put out of business. We see no unwarranted claims in the correspondence of Walter Newcomer with this subscriber, but we have advised her not to spend any money to secure the copyright as he proposes.

Recently I received a letter from Numismatic Company, buyers of rare coins, Ft. Worth, Texas, asking me to buy their stamp book, price $1. It is a book stating the worth of old coins, paper money, etc. After one has purchased this book and sold back to this company coins amounting to $5, they will have this $1 refunded, they state. Will you tell me as soon as possible if this is a good, reliable company to deal with, and any other information you may have? B. P.
Vermont.

The primary object of this company as we understand it is to sell the book. We do not know how extensively the company may deal in old coins, but at any rate there is no reason to pay $1 for a price list for old coins when any reliable dealer will be glad to quote market values for any rare coins that may be for sale. THE R. N.-Y. has refused the Numismatic Company's advertising.

Could you give me any information about a radium ore-lined jar that is selling throughout the country? What effects would it have on the health by drinking water from it? There have been quite a few of them sold in this community. A. B. C.
Pennsylvania.

In our opinion the effect on the health would be the same as drinking the water from an ordinary jug. We doubt that the facing of the jars contains any radium. There are many such easy-money agency schemes.

What do you think of this "invitation?"
New York. A. F. N.

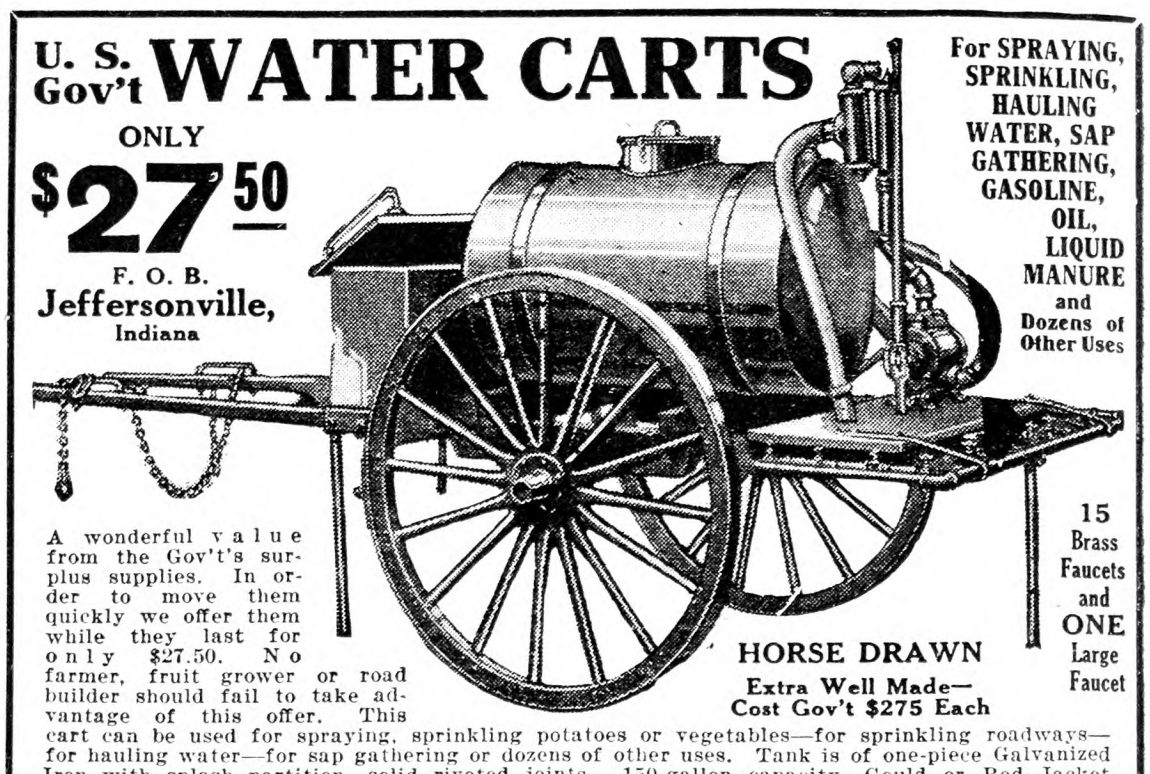
This refers to an invitation to invest in an insurance company now being organized. We are always suspicious of such "invitations." The recipient of course is expected to consider it a great honor to be asked to join in an organization with big financial interests. We always consider such invitations in the same light as the old fable of the spider and the fly.

CUSTOMER: "I should like to try that frock on in the window." Assistant: "Sorry madam, but the management will not allow that. Would you care to try it on in our private fitting room?" —Everybody's Weekly.

U. S. Gov't WATER CARTS

ONLY $27.50 F. O. B. Jeffersonville, Indiana

For SPRAYING, SPRINKLING, HAULING WATER, SAP GATHERING, GASOLINE, OIL, LIQUID MANURE and Dozens of Other Uses

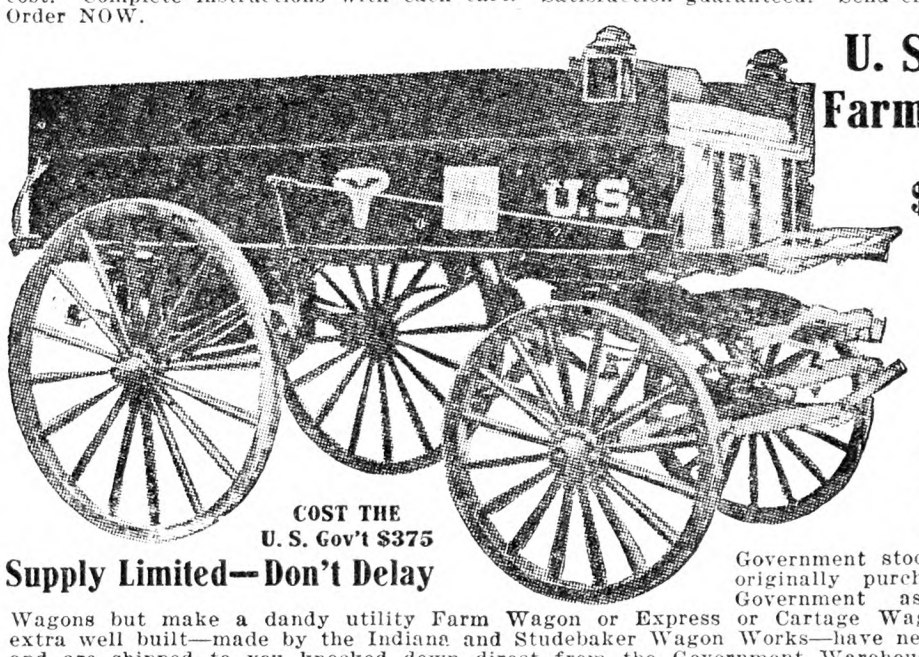


A wonderful value from the Gov't's surplus supplies. In order to move them quickly we offer them while they last for only $27.50. No farmer, fruit grower or road builder should fail to take advantage of this offer. This cart can be used for spraying, sprinkling potatoes or vegetables—for sprinkling roadways—for hauling water—for sap gathering or dozens of other uses. Tank is of one-piece Galvanized Iron with splash partition, solid riveted joints. 150-gallon capacity, Gould or Red Jacket Pump. Strainer device. 25 feet of 2-inch four-ply hose. (We do not guarantee condition of hose.) Standard approved Brake rod wheels 54 inches in diameter, 3-inch Steel Tires. 10-inch steel hubs. Steel Axle, 2x2 inch. Foot Brakes. Tool box under seat. Carts are delivered in original crates just as delivered to U. S. Gov't by Studebaker and other high-grade manufacturers. Easily converted into air-pressure sprayer worth $300 at slight extra cost. Complete instructions with each cart. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send check or Money Order NOW.

15 Brass Faucets and ONE Large Faucet

HORSE DRAWN
Extra Well Made—Cost Gov't $275 Each

U. S. Gov't Farm Wagon ONLY $42.50 F. O. B. Brooklyn, New York



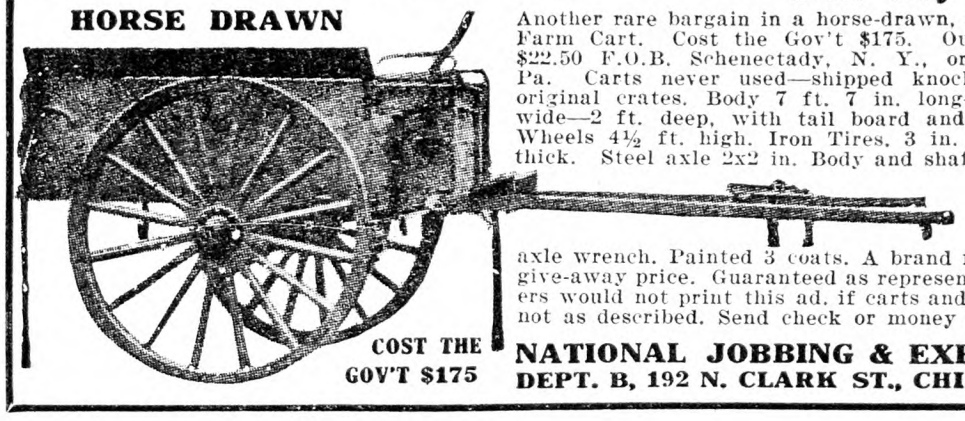
COST THE U. S. Gov't $375

Supply Limited—Don't Delay

Here is one of the biggest bargains ever offered. These wagons are surplus Government stock—they were originally purchased by the Government as Ambulance Wagons but make a dandy utility Farm Wagon or Express or Cartage Wagon—they are extra well built—made by the Indiana and Studebaker Wagon Works—have never been used and are shipped to you knocked down direct from the Government Warehouse in original crates just as delivered to the Government. While they last we offer them at the unheard of price of $42.50 F. O. B. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wagon body is 9 ft. long, 4 ft. 7 in. wide; front wheels 3 ft.—rear 4 ft. 2 in.; round edge steel tires 2½ in. wide, ½ in. thick; oak body has heavy floor with 2 side seats full length, fold up or removable; 7 steel tempered springs made of open oil tempered steel; spring blocks malleable. Upholstered driver's seat with rest back—2 side lamps—hickory or ash tongue, double trees, neck yoke—chains—foot brakes; tail board—wheels Archibald pattern, "A Grade," bolted with ¼ in. tire bolts, joint rim provided with fellow plates and 2 bolts; equipped with two 5-gallon heavy gauge galvanized tanks for water; suitable axle wrench. Removable steps in rear. Painted 5 coats. A wonderful, strong, utility Farm Wagon. Be sure to get one at this bargain price.

U. S. Gov't HANDY FARM CART At Almost A Give-Away Price—Only $22.50

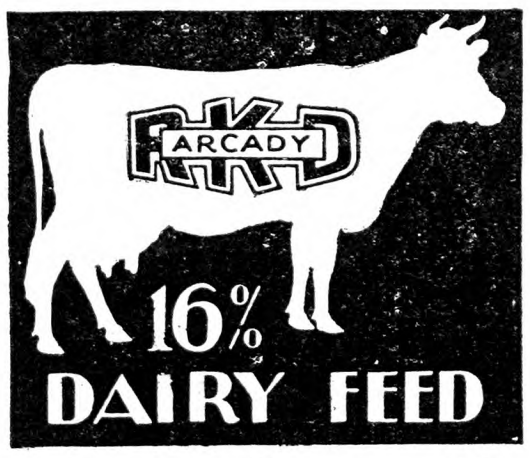
HORSE DRAWN



COST THE GOV'T $175

Another rare bargain in a horse-drawn, strongly-built Farm Cart. Cost the Gov't $175. Our Price only $22.50 F.O.B. Schenectady, N. Y., or Harrisburg, Pa. Carts never used—shipped knocked down in original crates. Body 7 ft. 7 in. long—4 ft. 3 in. wide—2 ft. deep, with tail board and heavy floor. Wheels 4½ ft. high. Iron Tires, 3 in. wide—⅝ in. thick. Steel axle 2x2 in. Body and shafts white oak or hickory. Cart is complete with brakes and axle wrench. Painted 3 coats. A brand new cart at a give-away price. Guaranteed as represented. Publishers would not print this ad. if carts and wagons were not as described. Send check or money order today.

NATIONAL JOBBING & EXPORT CO.
DEPT. B, 192 N. CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.



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Healthy cattle—big producers—are the result of proper feeding. That's why Arcady "Sweet 16" dairy feed has been the standard 16% feed in the leading dairy sections of America for more than seventeen years. Order from your dealer today or write for free booklet containing valuable information for dairymen.

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FREE WRITE TODAY FOR FREE DAIRY BOOKLET

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GINSENG Good Sections—1600 to 1900 lbs. Southern Western—1200 to 1400 lbs.

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DITCHER-TERRACER-GRADER
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Grow Crops—Not Bull Frogs

Some Federal Land Banks require terracing before making farm loans

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FACTORY PRICES
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Made in all colors—for all purposes
FREE on request—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Prices, Samples Cards and PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.

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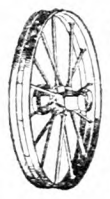
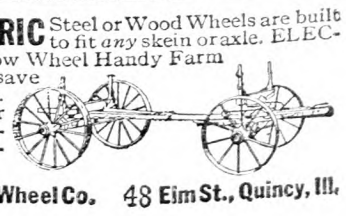
Oldest Ready Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
246 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



ELECTRIC Steel or Wood Wheels are built to fit *any* skein or axle. ELECTRIC Low Wheel Handy Farm Trucks save high lifts. Write for Free Catalog today.



Electric Wheel Co. 48 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

Own Your Own Farm —Make More Money

In Jasper County, Missouri, where land is under priced, good soil is plentiful, marketing conditions always favorable; splendid climate; all crops are produced; dairying is an important industry; poultry raising is very profitable. Boys and girls attend high school and college yet live at home. Get the facts without obligating yourself by writing for our Agricultural Booklet.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Room 13, Carthage, Mo.

Live Good While Making a Good Living on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula

Low priced, productive land. Town and waterfront homes. Three to ten hours to largest Eastern Markets by motor or Pennsylvania Railroad. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE.
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Developed for **5c.** Prints **3c** ea. Beautifully mounted 8x10 enlargement **40c.** Overnight service. Send us your films. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 43 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

Oats Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.

CIDER Cloth racks, pumps, graters, two second hand presses. Catalog free, PALMER BROS., Cos Cob, Conn.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

MAN and wife for farm, Columbia County; must be experienced farmer, honest, willing to work and take charge; thorough knowledge of sheep and poultry essential; wife must be good plain cook, attend poultry, make butter and board one man; permanent position; furnished cottage, milk, vegetables, coal and wood supplied; commission paid on stock sold; give full particulars, references and wages expected. ADVERTISER 7096, care Rural New-Yorker.

WE HAVE open a position as superintendent of a large farm; necessary to understand raising of crops and handling men as well as breeding of Ayrshire cattle and producing certified milk; none but experienced men need apply. ADVERTISER 7102, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, temperate, reliable, middle-aged man to batch with me and work on poultry farm, near Utica, N. Y.; not afraid to work; give wages desired, age and references. ADVERTISER 7131, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD home in country (Jersey), every advantage, to healthy boy 15-17 years, in return light help on chicken farm; can go to school here; references. ADVERTISER 7128, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farmer, single, good milker, drive car, Connecticut license; $60 month and board. ADVERTISER 7135, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT couple with some stock or equivalent, to run fruit farm and 20-room boarding-house on shares; on prominent State road in New York; bright prospects for right Christian couple. ADVERTISER 7140, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Working farm manager; 300 acres, New York State; requirements: married, Protestant, college education, 10 years' experience, thorough knowledge Holsteins, grade A milk, A. R. work, testing, fitting, showing and sales; this is a new proposition; life position for right man; give full particulars; do not answer unless you can qualify. ADVERTISER 7144, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A middle-aged man, sober and reliable, to work on farm; reference required; one who prefers a good home to large salary. BOX 424, Roscoe, N. Y.

WANTED—Mother's helper; strong woman for farm house; two children; no laundry; good cook and houseworker; $55 wages; Westchester County; German preferred. ADVERTISER 7142, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY, refined, Protestant, honest woman, who needs good home, used to country life, likes children, animals, can be depended on; no heavy work; will be loyal to family is with; good home for right party; none other than one needing home need reply, please. ADVERTISER 7147, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, middle-aged, country, South Jersey; one who prefers good home to high wages; further particulars, write ADVERTISER 7153, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE wanted; wife to do cooking and help with housework; man to drive truck or help in dairy; good wages and good home with all modern conveniences. M. J. SHERIDAN, Lebanon, N. J.

WANTED—White woman, housework, serving, private family, country; full particulars, reference in first letter. ADVERTISER 7164, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Practical, experienced poultryman; single; must be clean and know his business. ADVERTISER 7160, care Rural New-Yorker.

OPPORTUNITY good home, middle-aged couple, Connecticut, general farm work demand near by. ADVERTISER 7157, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man on small fruit and dairy farm; must understand cows, machinery and motor cars. ENDERLEY FARMS, Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

GIRL, houseworker and mother's helper, in good health, of about 16-17 years of age, for place near Newark, N. J.; wages $40 per month; good modern home, education, and care offered the satisfactory home girl; experienced in care of house necessary; work is light; fare advanced. Write ELIZABETH WEISS, 63 Chester Ave., Irvington, N. J.

Situations Wanted

POSITIONS wanted—The National Farm School maintains an employment agency for its graduates in dairying, horticulture, landscape gardening, greenhouse management, poultry and general agriculture; anyone interested in good trained working men, apply to C. L. GOODLING, Dean, National Farm School, Farm School, Pa.

POSITION wanted by good dry-hand milker; open October 2 or later. ADVERTISER 7089, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper by woman with boy five, capable of taking full charge of small household or would consider position cooking for help on small estate; country preferred; at present position 21 months; excellent references. HOUSEKEEPER, Box 464, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

POULTRY manager, single, 25, experienced in all branches including dressing, dry-picking and broiler raising; graduate of State Institute of Agriculture; not afraid to work; can make place pay; can also bring assistant; best of references; can arrange for interview; mention wages. BOX 464, Saint James, L. I., N. Y.

FARMER'S son, single, life experience, seeks position on dairy or mixed farm; good milker and all around man, reliable, references. ADVERTISER 7132, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as superintendent or herdsman by an experienced single, agricultural college graduate; age 35 years; years of experience with large registered herds; Jersey or Guernsey. ADVERTISER 7133, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, no children, wishes position as herdsman or test-cow milker; life-time experience; Protestant; no undesirable habits, sterling references; state full particulars in reply. ADVERTISER 7134, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER-SUPERINTENDENT, high-grade, thoroughly qualified, experienced in all estate requirements; married, American, 36. MR. E., Route 6, Fairfield, Conn.

EXPERIENCED teacher and expert poultryman seeks good position in the poultry field. ADVERTISER 7137, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man wishes position on farm, good reference, no bad habits. ADVERTISER 7141, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted — Herdsman, single, small private herd; references, particulars, wages first letter. ADVERTISER 7138, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG lady desires position caring for children, formerly teacher; reference. ADVERTISER 7145, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, thoroughly capable herd welfare and calf raising specialized, proven ability, best references; Guernseys or Jerseys. ADVERTISER 7074, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Reliable couple; woman to do general housework and plain cooking for family of four adults; man as carpenter, mechanic or handy-man; references; salary according to work. C. E. BURBANK, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED housekeeper wants position. ADVERTISER 7155, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK—Experienced woman wishes position as boarding-housekeeper; dairy farm, private place, any boarding-house where there are about 16 men. ADVERTISER 7152, care Rural New-Yorker.

TRUSTWORTHY, single man, 40, understanding and experienced in construction, grounds, repairs, having own tools, also poultry and driving license, desires position. ADVERTISER 7151, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN farmer, single, wants position as foreman on private estate or commercial farm; please give particulars. ADVERTISER 7150, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, middle-aged, steady, sober, wishes position on commercial or private place; can furnish good reference. ARTHUR FLANSBURGH, 25 Cottage St., Greenwich, N. Y.

HOLLANDER, married, just landed, desires position as milker on dairy or private estate; good references; Northern New Jersey preferred. FENNEMA, 282 N. Ninth St., Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—Work, general farming or poultry, by experienced man 60; don't drink or smoke; state wages paid. Address C. CARY, 34 Hancock St., Brockton, Mass.

POSITION wanted—Thoroughly reliable, experienced couple desire position gentleman's estate; good plain cook and chauffeur, gardener, dairyman, etc. Address ADVERTISER 7148, care Rural New-Yorker.

NURSE, graduate, desires position in country to care for semi-invalid or children requiring special care. ADVERTISER 7168, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A position as working housekeeper. FANNIE TYLER, New Berlin, N. Y.

CARPENTER, competent, wants position on private estate; can do new and repair work, painting, concrete and glazing. ADVERTISER 7167, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG American man, single, age 25, don't smoke or drink, wants position on farm or private estate; experienced in all farm work. P. O. BOX 75, Somers, Conn.

FARM or estate manager open for position; first-class stock and dairyman, experienced in all farm crops and up-to-date machinery; can get results; would consider up-to-date place on shares; have extra help; New Jersey or New York. ADVERTISER 7163, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO young Danes, 23 years, want positions as farm-hands; thoroughly experienced in all farm work. ADVERTISER 7162, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, superintendent, middle-aged man, life-time experience, on estates with garden, animals, poultry; sober and honest. ADVERTISER 7161, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, age 24, farm-reared, wishes position in dairy or work as assistant on poultry plant; considered first-class milker and caretaker; willing worker, sober and trustworthy; religion, Protestant; wages $70 a month; reference upon request. HERMAN T. NUSCHER, Box 13, Holmdel, N. J.

HERDSMAN wishes position; married; life experience, A. R. work, good butter-maker. GEORGE DALEY, care Diebold, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.

RELIABLE woman wants poultry farm or boarding-house management; daughter of 17 to assist; references. E. CARD, Jackson Summit, Pa.

WANTED on private estate, dry or net stone walls to build, or any fancy mason work, within the vicinity of 30 miles of Ridgefield, Conn. ADVERTISER 7156, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests, on large lake, popular resort; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested, write ADVERTISER 6199, care Rural New-Yorker.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk Highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE at half price, money-making Southern Vermont dairy farm, 2½ miles from village, handy to excellent cream market; 250 acres, 2 modern houses, 3 barns full of hay, up-to-date milk house, ice house, hen houses, wagon sheds, garages, all in best of repair; will carry 30 head of stock; running water in houses and barns, electricity in every building, telephone, big sugar lot, some timber, plenty wood; great place for Summer boarders, overlooks lake; owner unable to carry on on account of ill health; will exchange for other property, New York State preferred; one-man fruit and poultry farm desired; write owner. ADVERTISER 7047, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Chicken farm, about 5 acres, on good State highway near large center of Eastern States; no stock; state terms. ADVERTISER 7093, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—90 acres good land in Carroll County, Md., 2 miles from town, 48 miles from Baltimore, with or without stock, crops and equipment; good markets, good neighbors; 12-room house, suitable for 2 families, with bath, hot-water heat, barn and outbuildings; excellent well, wood-lot, small orchard. ADVERTISER 7099, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm, 2¼ acres rich soil, wood-lot, 5-room bungalow, A-1 condition, all modern conveniences; henhouse, garage; on fine highway, 2½ miles from Vineland, the poultry center of the East. Address MRS. EMMA S. MASON, R. 3, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—6-room house, plot 60x124, on State road, near depot and high school; 28 miles to New York City; reasonable offer takes it. J. FREIS, Box 176, Congers, Rockland County, N. Y.

FOR SALE in Schoharie County, N. Y., 100-acre farm, 7-room house, big barn, other buildings; will keep 10 cows; $1,800 for quick sale, $500 down, rest mortgage. ADVERTISER 7129, care Rural New-Yorker.

FINE Summer home for sale; 9 large rooms, 5 bedrooms, electric pump, bath, hot-water, spring water piped to house; 15 acres; now used for tourists' inn; State road; White Mountains; lot things go with place; old age. S. M. HOWARD, Winchester, N. H.

WANTED to buy small farm or acreage eastern half New York; high, part woodland, good views, good brook. ADVERTISER 7130, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—38-acre farm near Kingston, good buildings, improvements. E. VAN VLIERDEN, R. 1, Ulster Park, N. Y.

FOR SALE or to lease, 68-acre farm and a 9-room house in excellent condition, with modern improvements, together with a good profit-paying roadstand and gas station; also 2 large barns; only responsible party required; the above is located at Freehold, N. J., on the main highway to Atlantic City and other resorts; for information write A. McCRODDEN, R. F. D. 3, Freehold, N. J.

WANTED to rent well-equipped poultry plant with small modern dwelling, within easy reach of New York City. ADVERTISER 7136, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or exchange, general farm for country store. LEE WILLIAMS, Morris, N. Y.

FLORIDA property for sale; bungalow near Jacksonville with large lot of land. MRS. ALICE WOFFORD, Butler Ave., Wakefield, Mass.

WILL rent or buy small farm; buildings non-essential but require State road, convenient schools and commutation New York; desirable Americans; prefer trade attractive Tarrytown lot. ADVERTISER 7146, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—87-acre dairy farm on State road, three miles from Albany; good house and buildings, plenty of water; will sell reasonable with or without stock and equipment; illness forces sale. L. CREHAN, Box 80, R. F. D. 1, Rensselaer, N. Y.

CATSKILLS, 112 acres, would consider small place in part payment; send description, locality, anywhere. ADVERTISER 7154, care Rural New-Yorker.

MACADAM road farm for sale; good buildings, rich garden soil, large woodlot, electricity available, 15 minutes' drive from town of eighteen thousand. H. L. SEWARD, Waverly, N. Y.

35 ACRES clear, good general farm, new house, near Jamesburg, N. J.; price $6,000; particulars, write ADVERTISER 7149, care Rural New-Yorker.

$25,000, $5,000 cash buys fine $50,000, 100-acre estate; old age sacrifice; if you don't see $5,000 year profit don't buy. BOX 41, Highview, N. Y.

FOR SALE — 50-cow dairy farm located in Homer, Cortland County; good markets; 262 acres, 74 tillable, 100 acres meadow; buildings good; practically new barn with cement floors and patent stanchions; running water to house and barn; real opportunity to start with small overhead, far less than cost of buildings; price $4,500, $1,000 cash, balance in mortgages. Write to FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

ONE of the best farms in Eastern New York within 100 miles of New York; wonderful crops, good buildings, modern equipment, located on good road; also established boarding business; will sell equipped or not as desired; price on application. ADVERTISER 7143, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED, within two hours New York, small farm with one or more buildings in good condition; $2,000-$4,000; good views and pond, lake or good brook on property essential; prefer vicinity Pawling; full details; no brokers. ADVERTISER 7166, care Rural New-Yorker.

MODERN poultry farm going out of business; buildings and equipment for sale cheap; write your wants. ADVERTISER 7159, care Rural New-Yorker.

COSY little country home, completely furnished, 25 acres, low taxes; in healthy Southern Delaware; mild Winters; all for $1,700 cash. ADVERTISER 7158, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—48-acre farm on State road, 1½ miles west of Wolcott, Wayne County, Route 3; small apple orchard; buildings in excellent repair; pleasant home; opportunity for roadside stand; price $6,500; will sell on contract, easy payments if desired. Write to FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE honey, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; free price list of other containers; 10-lb. pail, delivered within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5-lb., $1.15; buckwheat, $1; satisfaction guaranteed or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

TOBACCO—Virginia gold leaf smoking, chewing, mild, mellow—like rare old wine: 4 pounds, $1, 9 pounds, $2 postpaid. BELMONT FARMS, Box J, Chatham, Virginia.

PURE Vermont maple sugar, candy, syrup; write for prices. CHESTER CARVER, Weston, Vt.

HONEY—60 lbs. best clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; 24 sections clover comb, $5; buckwheat, $4; not prepaid; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—5-pound pail buckwheat, $1 prepaid in the third zone; buckwheat comb honey, $4.25 per case of 24 boxes not prepaid. ALBERT BORNING, Interlaken, N. Y.

HONEY, 5 lbs. clover, $1.10; 10, $2, postpaid; 5-lb. pails, $9.50 per doz., here. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone; prices free on 60-lb. cans clover, light amber and white comb. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Eastern Shore sweet potatoes, $1 per bushel hamper; $3 per barrel, during September and October, f.o.b. Painter. G. W. WARREN, Painter, Va.

"DEPEW'S HONEY"—New clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90 postpaid. L. A. DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, McCormick corn harvester, Papec ensilage cutter, reversible plow, 600-egg Cyphers incubator, 52-inch grist mill; all in A-1 condition. R. W. FARNHAM, Prudence, R. I.

HONEY—Oakvale Apiary's finest white clover extracted, 5 pounds delivered, $1.15; satisfaction guaranteed. FORREST DYGERT, South Hammond, N. Y.

WANTED to buy one carload of first-class second cutting Alfalfa hay and clover hay. ADVERTISER 7139, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY board for Fall and Winter; guides furnished for hunters; elderly couples cared for; warm rooms, bath, lights. MRS. BURR DEWEY, Mansfield, Pa.

OUR HONEY is well-cured, heavy-bodied, perfectly delicious; five-pound pail, $1.25 postpaid; six pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

FOR SALE—One new Buckeye, 16,128-egg incubator, shipped direct from factory to you at big saving; good reason for selling. M. A. CAMPBELL, Jamestown, Pa.

FOR SALE—Cattle and poultry beets. GEORGE DUCKETT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

WANTED to board gentleman, one who would like good home with excellent care. MRS. J. VAN LORE, R. F. D. 2, Box 113, Belmar, N. J.

CLOVER honey, new crop, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2 delivered; 6 10-lb. pails, $7.50 here; will send C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Golden Yellow Sweets, packed in bushel baskets, price $1.75 per bu. for No. 1; $1.25 for No. 2, f.o.b. Painter. J. W. DOWNING, Painter, Va.

COULD take one or two to board or care for semi-invalid in private home; address practical nurse, ADVERTISER 7165, care Rural New-Yorker.

ULSTER County farm desires elderly boarder. MAPLECREST, Cottekill, N. Y.

Farm Co-operation

Fundamentals and results within reach are explained in this new book, "ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION," by John J. Dillon. Price, 25c.

FOR SALE BY
RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30TH STREET, NEW YORK

Bargain Offer!

1/10 THE COST OF GLASS and BETTER

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NOW ONLY 29¢ A SQUARE YARD (36 INCHES WIDE)

For 10 Yards OR MORE

(Formerly 50c a yard)

On The World's Greatest Glass Substitute—

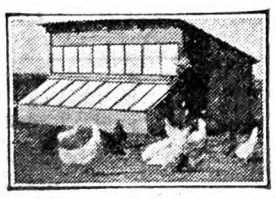
GENUINE—WEATHERPROOF—UNBREAKABLE

FLEX-O-GLASS

10, 20 and 30-Yard Cuttings—1 Yard Wide (Remnants From Large Rolls Sent to Dealers Fresh and New) GUARANTEED

For POULTRY HOUSES

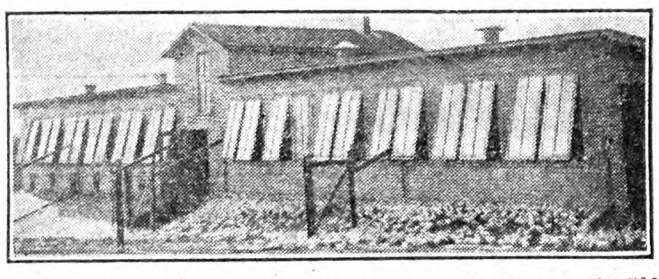
Lets In Ultra-Violet Rays



Prevents Disease—Promotes Growth—Brings Winter Eggs. Nothing better for laying hens; doubles and triples egg production. Prevents weak legs and disease. Matures chicks 1/3 sooner.

MORE EGGS Under FLEX-O-GLASS "I got 525 eggs in Jan., 758 in Feb. and 941 in March from 53 chickens under Flex-O-Glass. Neighbors have a scratch pen covered with burlap and got only 1 or 2 eggs a day."—C. Schaefer, Smithton, Ill.

Less Than 4% Loss Out of 2,500 Chicks



"Flex-O-Glass is valuable in helping our chicks grow rapidly, and one batch of 2,500 chicks at three weeks showed deaths of less than 4 per cent. We have never heard a complaint against it."—Standard Poultry Journal, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE GENUINE FLEX-O-GLASS

1. One-tenth the cost of window glass and better.
2. Weather-proof; rust-proof; won't break.
3. Lets in more healthful Ultra-Violet Rays and more actual sunlight than plain glass.
4. Holds heat in and cold out better than glass. Lasts for years.
5. Easy to use—cut with shears and nail on.
6. Endorsed by leading agricultural experiment stations after thorough tests.
7. Scatters bright, healthful light all over room. Destroys bacteria.
8. Saves feed and cod-liver oil by producing "Sunshine Vitamin" D.
9. Matures chicks one-third sooner—triples egg production.
10. Saves fuel and doctor bills when used on porches and storm doors.

Tested and Recommended by the WORLD'S FOREMOST AUTHORITIES

THE IOWA STATE EXPERIMENT STATION found that chicks under Flex-O-Glass did not develop leg-weakness and that this glass substitute kept in heat better than window glass.

THE MANITOBA, CANADA, EXPERIMENT STATION found that chicks under Flex-O-Glass gained a half pound each more than chicks under ordinary glass in a 12-weeks' test. 16 chicks died under glass out of 50 started, only 3 died under Flex-O-Glass.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN. found that the severest weathering did not affect Flex-O-Glass in the least in its ability to transmit ultra-violet rays. The Kansas, Ohio and Wisconsin Stations have also secured superior results with this "world's greatest glass substitute."

DR. MORSE, Consulting Chemist of Connecticut for 45 years, wrote: "Congratulations are due you. Flex-O-Glass makes hens lay because the ultra-violet rays which penetrate it make hens healthful, chemically active and increases the oxygenating power of the blood."

THE BRITISH ILLUMINATING SOCIETY divided a flock of hens for 16 weeks and fed both groups the same. The group that received Ultra-Violet rays laid 497 eggs. The other group laid only 124 eggs. This proves the Ultra-Violet rays alone which Flex-O-Glass admits from the sun, brought 373 eggs. "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform."

The large chick was raised under FLEX-O-GLASS. The small chick was raised under glass. Both chicks from the same hatch and fed the same at Nebraska Experiment Farm.

MAKE YOUR PORCH A HEALTH ROOM

Save Fuel and Doctor Bills

You'll be surprised what wonderful comfort you will get by simply nailing Flex-O-Glass over screens. Flex-O-Glass holds in heat and keeps out cold better than glass. Besides it admits the highest percentage of sun's Healthful Ultra-Violet Rays.

Wonderful Porch Enclosure

"I ordered 20 yards of Flex-O-Glass several months ago for my back porch and believe me it is the warmest room in the house. The kids are tickled to death over it."—M. B. Abbey, Webb, Miss.

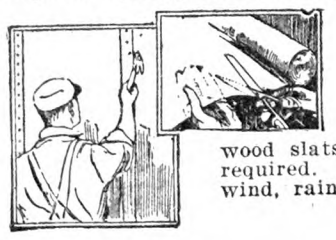
Transforms Screen Doors into Light Storm Doors "We are delighted with Flex-O-Glass for screen doors. It has turned them into light storm doors. It is all you claim it to be."—Mrs. Geo. Coleman, Rochester, N. Y.

Used in Hospitals "I know how Flex-O-Glass draws heat, for I have been in the Hospital and was taken to sit in the healing glow, and found it so nice."—Mrs. G. Bollis, Aberdeen, S. D.

See Baby Thompson of Poskin, Wis., getting his daily sun bath through Flex-O-Glass.

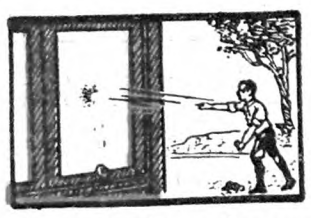
ADMITS MORE ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

—the life-giving rays of the sun—than any other glass substitute (30% more as proved at the Iowa State Experiment Station). And this superior quality is PERMANENT; the American Medical Association found that the severest weathering for months did not affect Flex-O-Glass.



EASY TO INSTALL

All you need is scissors to cut the Flex-O-Glass and a hammer, nails and a few wood slats. No frames to buy or make. No skill required. And you have a lasting protection against wind, rain, sleet and all kinds of weather.



Won't Break or Shatter

Unlike ordinary glass Flex-O-Glass withstands hail, and is stone proof. Poke it—bang it—it still remains unbroken.

Why not order 10 yards for a Poultry Scratch Shed, 10 yards for Porches and 10 yards for Replacing Broken Windows, as many others do. **MAIL THE COUPON—NOW.**

The remnants offered you are Guaranteed New, Clean Stock, same as all genuine Flex-O-Glass, formerly sold at 50c a yard.

Unaffected by Water

Dip a sample of Flex-O-Glass in water and lay it aside until dry. You will find that it will not turn white and will not take up water. It does not stop the light and will not rot or rust.

Withstands Snow and Sleet

While Flex-O-Glass is thin enough to gather in more than enough Ultra-Violet Rays, yet it has double strength and warmth.

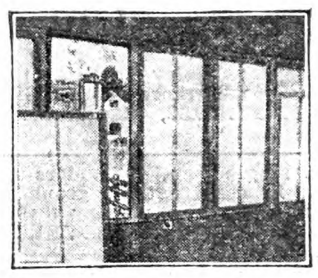
A. A. Shisler of Macon, Ill., says, "Although we have had 20 below, and snow has piled over 4 feet on the Flex-O-Glass, and over an inch of sleet fell on it, my Flex-O-Glass is still O.K. and my egg production shows an increase of 415 per cent, over last year's. (One hen laid 25 eggs in January.)"

Proved Strongest and Best

"We used Flex-O-Glass on our brooder houses and are very well pleased. We placed it beside a window covered with another substitute. The Flex-O-Glass looks as well at the end of the season as it did at the first, while the other material is decidedly worn."—Hoffman Farms, Indianapolis, Ind.

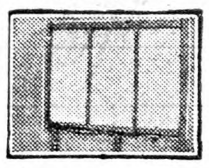
Whole Farm Flex-O-Glassed

"We use Flex-O-Glass on windows in barn, calf stable and poultry house and we like it. I am sending for 10 yards more."—C. Richards, Oaklandon, Ind.



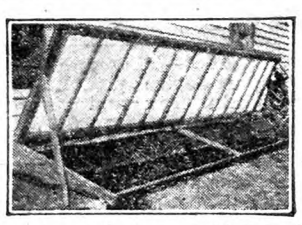
Better than Glass

"I have used Flex-O-Glass for 2 years and find it the best glass substitute I can buy. I find it gives better light than glass."—R. E. Ragoe, Madison, Ky.



Repair Broken Windows Don't spend money for expensive glass that breaks so easily. Just replace the broken panes with Flex-O-Glass. You can do it in a few minutes and have unbreakable windows at 1/10 the cost of glass.

Fine For HOTBEDS



Flex-O-Glass grows stronger plants quicker, which grow when transplanted.

"I use Flex-O-Glass and find I not only have better plants but far stronger than any other gardener here."—B. Benson, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Many People Can't Believe the Amazing Results Obtained by Using FLEX-O-GLASS Until They Have Tried It

IT WORKED WONDERS—"I am more than satisfied. Your glass does all that you claim it does and then some. Lots of eggs now and nice healthy chickens. I built a new coop and put in your glass. A difference was noticed at once. In one week under your glass I began gathering eggs and my hens seemed more happy."—Ernest Less, Milford, Wis.

TRY FLEX-O-GLASS 30 DAYS—AT OUR RISK

The fairest way we have to prove Genuine Flex-O-Glass quality and benefits to you is to fill your order on a 30-Day Money-Back Test. You take no risk—use it 30 days, if not surprised with results and absolutely satisfied, return it to us and get your money back. That's fair, isn't it?

Our Supply of 10, 20 and 30-Yard Cuttings is Limited. Order Your Supply NOW—DIRECT FROM THIS AD.

Order your supply now at 29c a square yard. Test Flex-O-Glass 30 days at our risk. Prove all our claims. Order right now before you forget—before these rolls are gone. We pay postage on 10 yards or more. West of Rockies and in Canada, price is 32c per yard. Send check or money order today. Twelve-hour service. Free book, "Prevention of Poultry Diseases" sent with order.

DON'T DELAY! Get your order in at once — today! Flex-O-Glass is the greatest bargain ever offered—at only 29c a square yard. Whether you order 10, 20, 30 yards or more, you are fully protected by our **Iron-Clad, Money-Back Guarantee.** Send a check or money order today. Give it a 30-Day Trial! Now! **We Prepay Postage.** In Canada and West of Rockies price 32c a square yard. All orders filled day received—FREE BOOK—"Prevention of Poultry Diseases" sent with order.

MAIL THIS GUARANTEE COUPON—NOW!

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 181
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Find enclosed $.....for which send me.... yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. If I am not absolutely satisfied after using the Flex-O-Glass 30 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.

Name .....

Town .....

R.D. ..... State .....

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO.

1451 N. Cicero Ave., Dept. 181, Chicago, Illinois

There Is Only ONE GENUINE

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. October 12, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5077

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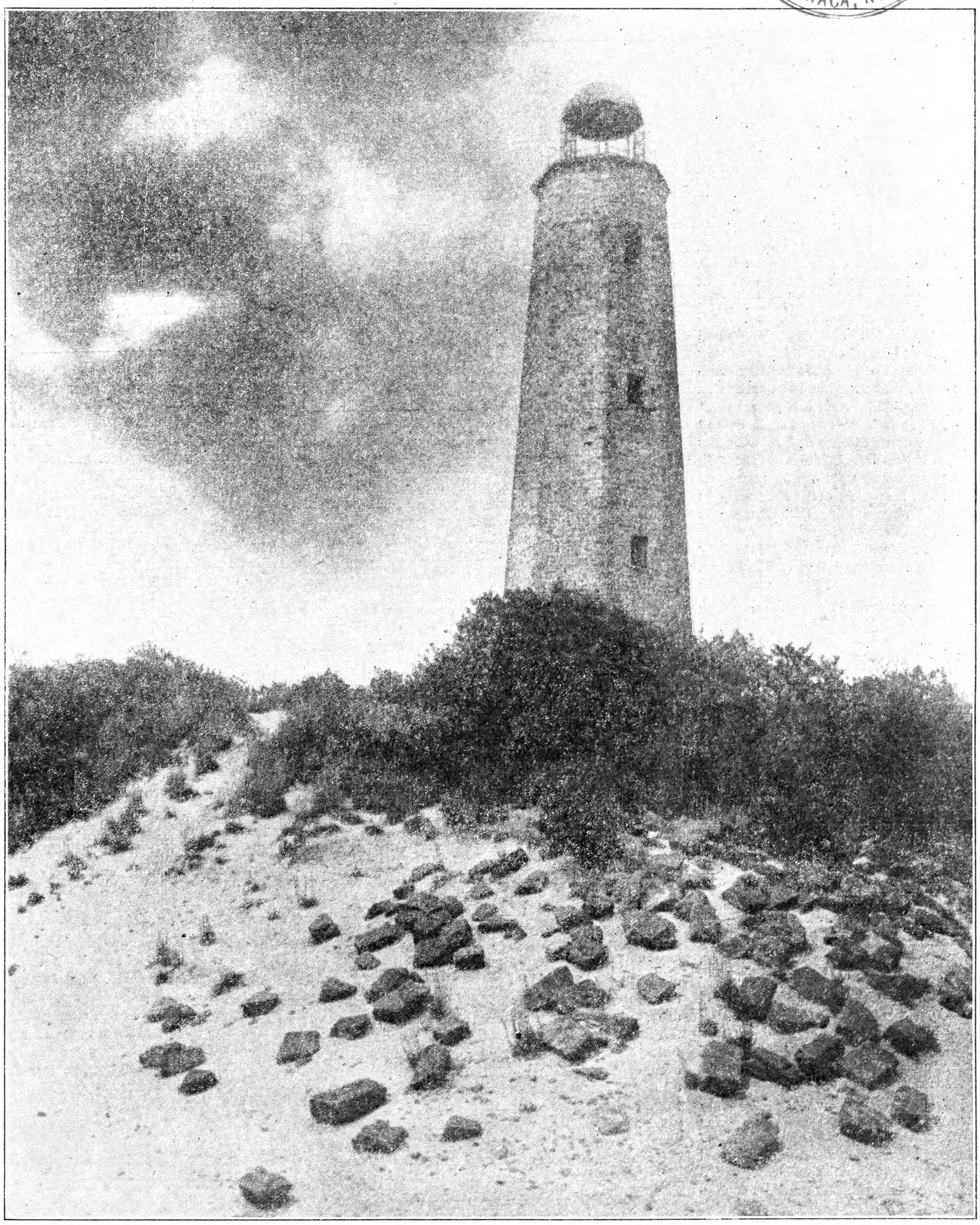


Lighthouse at Cape Henry, Virginia

The Brooks Spot Situation in Ohio

By C. W. Ellenwood

BROOKS spot is one of those orchard pests which apparently come out of nowhere and attack a crop of apples with little warning. The disease is caused by a fungus (Microspherella pomi) and was identified and studied by Dr. Brooks of New Hampshire about 18 years ago. It is reported as having been of economic importance in some sections of New England occasionally since then. There has been an opinion among fruit growers that it occurs in waves, being serious for a year or two, only, practically to disappear a little later and then recur again in more or less severity. Whether or not this may be the history in Ohio is problematical. In fact it seems now that it is likely fruit growers may have to accept it as one of the regular annual orchard pests and adopt control measures accordingly. The fungus lives over the Winter on the foliage of a number of plants in addition to the apple.

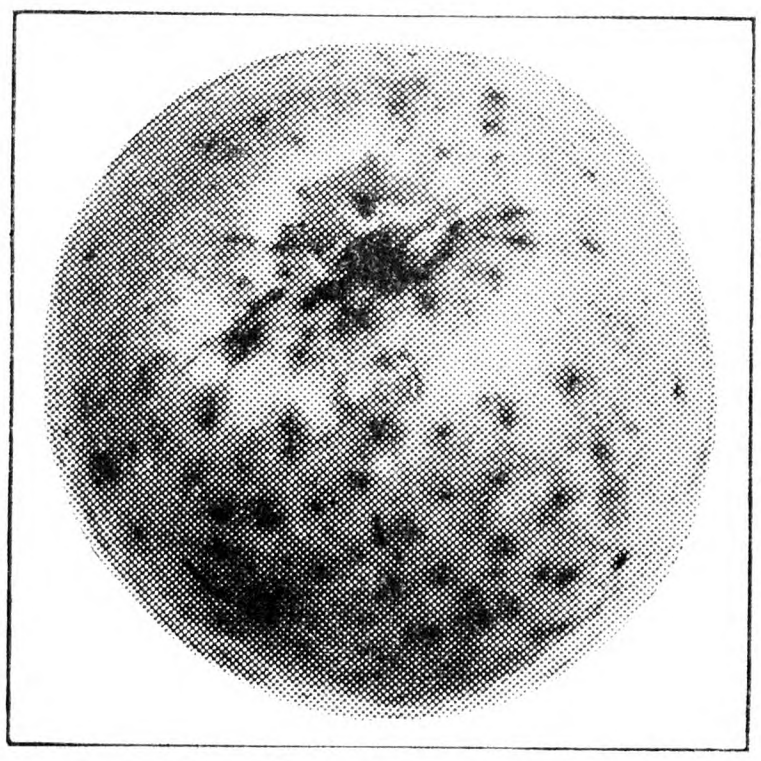
One orchardist in Southern Ohio first noticed the disease in a section of his orchard six years ago. This is the first record of its appearance in an epidemic form in the State, although it had been noted previously in a number of places. In a couple of years the disease had spread over the most of this large orchard, in spite of very thorough spraying, using the material commonly used to give control of scab and other minor diseases. Since then it has developed as a major disease in other sections throughout Southern Ohio and has been noticed in the northern half of the State, but has not yet reached serious proportions north of Columbus.

While some varieties are apparently more subject to it than others, none of the commercial varieties, at least, is immune. It was not until the Fall of 1928 and then not until the picking season was well under way on such varieties as Grimes and Jonathan, that the growers became alarmed. What had promised to be a good yield of clean fruit suddenly developed the spots typical of the disease. The damage from the disease in that year has been estimated above a million dollars. While such estimates are at best only a guess, it is safe to say that it caused more damage than all other disease and insect pests combined in many orchards. While the fruit in most cases was not rendered unfit for consumption it did cut the value of many big orchards nearly in half by putting what should have been first-grade fruit in the second grade or culls.

The disease is first noticeable usually in late July as a greenish-like dot near the basin of the apple. As the season advances the size of the dot increases and more dots appear. Finally, as the fruit matures, the spots turn darker in color and become more noticeable. Pathologists do not think the disease develops in storage. The experience of some growers has indicated to them that it does. It seems likely, however, that the disease was present but unnoticed when stored in at least most instances.

Mr. Dickey, the grower who first noticed the disease six years ago, began using Bordeaux mixture as a control in 1927, and now for three years has secured very good results. Dr. H. C. Young, pathologist of the Ohio Experiment Station, laid out rather extensive experiments looking toward the control of Brooks spot this past Spring. The experiments were somewhat upset, however, by widespread frost injury, which destroyed the crops in many of the orchards where work was planned. However, enough work has been done this year to supply valuable information to the growers another year.

A meeting of fruit growers was held in one of the orchards where Brooks spot work was in progress, September 10. The orchard is owned by Guy Schellenger, near Jackson, Ohio. Two hundred or more growers from all over the southern half of the State attended. In this orchard the control measures were a series of Bordeaux and lime-sulphur spray treatments. In other orchards dusts have also been used. On trees not sprayed there seemed to be practically 100 per cent infection, while on some of the lime-sulphur sprayed plots the infection was reduced 50 per cent, yet the results in this orchard, as had been true in Mr. Dickey's experience, all tended to show that the ordinary lime-sulphur sprays would not give sufficient control. The Bordeaux plots ranged in strength of dilution from a 3-4-50 solution to ½-3-50. The stronger solution, 3-4-50 (3 lbs. copper sulphate, 4 lbs. hydrated lime, to 50 gallons of water), gave almost perfect control. But along with the control of Brooks spot it brought such serious defoliation as to render this strength of Bordeaux unsafe, at least under Southern Ohio conditions. The fruit was also badly russeted on varieties susceptible to russet injury. In fact this seems to be the key to the whole situation of Brooks spot spraying—the use of a spray strong enough to control the spot yet not strong enough to cause injury to fruit or foliage. Fortunately Dr. Young has found in the laboratory that the fungus is destroyed by a weak solution of copper sulphate. It remains to be seen how weak this may be in the orchard. The plot where a 2-4-50 Bordeaux was used controlled Brooks spot completely but the defoliation, while less severe than in the 3-4-50 plot, was still very serious. On the plot where Bordeaux 1-4-50 was used the control was good and the foliage in much better condition. A number of growers present reported good control by the use of 1-4-50 or 1-3-50. The experience of the growers generally coincides with the observations of the pathologists working in laboratory and orchard that the fungus is easily controlled with copper sprays properly timed. The matter of timing



Apple Affected With Brooks Spot. Fig. 639

the sprays is quite as important as the kind of material. Timing the sprays has already been fairly well worked out. The general program has involved the use of three applications.

The fungus develops late, and for this reason the first control spray is applied at the regular two weeks' spray; the second spray about five weeks after bloom, and the third application 10 weeks after bloom. Fortunately two of these three sprays coincide in time with two of the sprays regularly given, the first and third applications being given at the same time as two of the codling-moth sprays. Thus the program calls for but one extra spray and the materials used are not expensive.

While actual dates of spraying are valueless from year to year, and even in nearby localities, the dates may vary even the same year. It may serve a useful purpose here to give the dates of application in the Schellenger orchards this year. The dates were May 11, June 3, and July 15. The regular spray service is planning on providing information next year concerning the timing of the sprays as well as the recommendations on materials.

One of the interesting things developed incidentally in connection with some other lines of control investigations is that there is some indication that sulphur dust or sulphur dust combined with superfine dry lime-sulphur may also control Brooks spot. This work has developed to a less extent than the comparisons between different strengths of Bordeaux and lime-sulphur sprays, but results thus far are favorable enough to warrant further observation. The dust treatment is not harmful to the foliage. With the information available so far, however, it would seem to be the safest thing to use a dilute Bordeaux mixture where the infection is apt to be heavy. With very thorough spraying, and applied at the right time, it does not seem necessary to use Bordeaux for the Brooks spot sprays stronger than 1-3-50. It is entirely likely that even weaker solutions may be used.

The Garden Note Book

BEFORE killing frosts cut down the herbaceous plants or the leaves fall from the the deciduous trees and shrubs, the wise gardener will go carefully around his domain with note book and pencil in hand, entering as he goes details of alterations to be made. Here a tree or shrub to be moved, there a bed to be done away with, or a new one created. Now a change in a color scheme, or a plant which is not thriving and for no apparent reason to be given a new position. No garden is ever completed, and it is upon the teaching of the errors and mistakes of the past that we must build up the success of the future. Neither are any two gardens exactly similar in what may be expected of them under given conditions. Each gardener must discover for himself just what is best in his own particular garden and act accordingly.

I am ever an advocate of the note book and pencil habit, but at no time of the year is the strict adherence to this habit more to be desired that at present. Memory is fallible, and although at this time we may have clearly fixed in our minds just what are our intentions for the future, will we be quite sure of ourselves next Spring when the garden is coming to life again? If adequate written notes are available we can truly benefit from past experience, and such notes have an especial value in that they refer specifically to our own particular garden and the plants which we grow therein.

Not only should notes be made of projected alterations and improvements, but also of sowing dates, and dates of flowering, height and color of favorite plants; pleasing combinations of colors or forms, and plants which strike a discordant note when placed in juxtaposition. In short make notes of anything which is likely to be of use in the creation of a better garden, and it may be mentioned that the correct labeling of the plants in the garden is very closely connected with the idea of keeping a helpful garden note book. Do both for the benefit of the garden and for your own pleasure.

T. H. EVERETT.

West Virginia Visits the East

I WAS much surprised the other day when I received word that I was chosen as one among a small delegation representing the farmers' interests, and especially the agricultural fairs, to visit, under the auspices of the Extension Department, the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass.

We left here on Friday night before the exposition began, and traveled by way of Washington and New York, arriving in Springfield at eight o'clock Saturday night. We were on the road nearly 24 hours of continuous travel, going over 700 miles.

Our object was to learn how the folks in the East conducted such things and try to bring back some of their ideas that we could put into practice in our own fairs. I can say that we found out a lot of new things about running a good fair, and when I speak of a good fair I am speaking of the Eastern States Exposition.

Most of our fairs in this State had got to the point that we thought we could not run them without having the grounds full and overrun by all manner of gambling places and fakers, just anything to take the money from the visitors, and our crowds have been dwindling.

We searched diligently over the 172 acres of the Exposition and failed to find the least sign of gambling or faking, and yet they had record-breaking crowds every day, even when it rained torrents one day.

Of course our State and county fairs are smaller, and have to be operated differently, but the underlying principles of them are all the same, and the same plans can be carried out in the small fair as in the larger one, on a smaller scale.

Another thing that particularly interested us was the high type of all the amusements as well as the exhibits. The amusements were all clean and entertaining, and fit for anyone to attend. The exhibits were of the highest type, and put up in the very best manner, all of them with the idea of teaching some lesson, as well as advertising the product.

But I expect that the thing that most impressed us was the 4-H exhibits and the boys and girls who were there looking after the booths from the various States—13 States represented by some project of 4-H work. We found that the boys and girls representing these States were given the very best on the grounds. They had one of the best buildings, free access to all parts of the grounds and many privileges that even our party did not enjoy. We

were a little surprised, but agreeably so, because we had formed an idea that the Eastern States were not taking the part in this work that they should, but we have changed our minds now, and I am sure that for every dollar this fair association puts into the club work they will receive many in return in the future in the support these boys and girls give them when they are the leading farmers of the States.

There were 25 of us in the party including 14 club boys and girls, and even though the folks in the East, at least very few of them, ever realized that we were in their midst, we will never forget the good treatment we had and the many good things that we brought away with us. L. G. ZINN.

West Virginia.

An Old Vermont Schoolhouse Made New

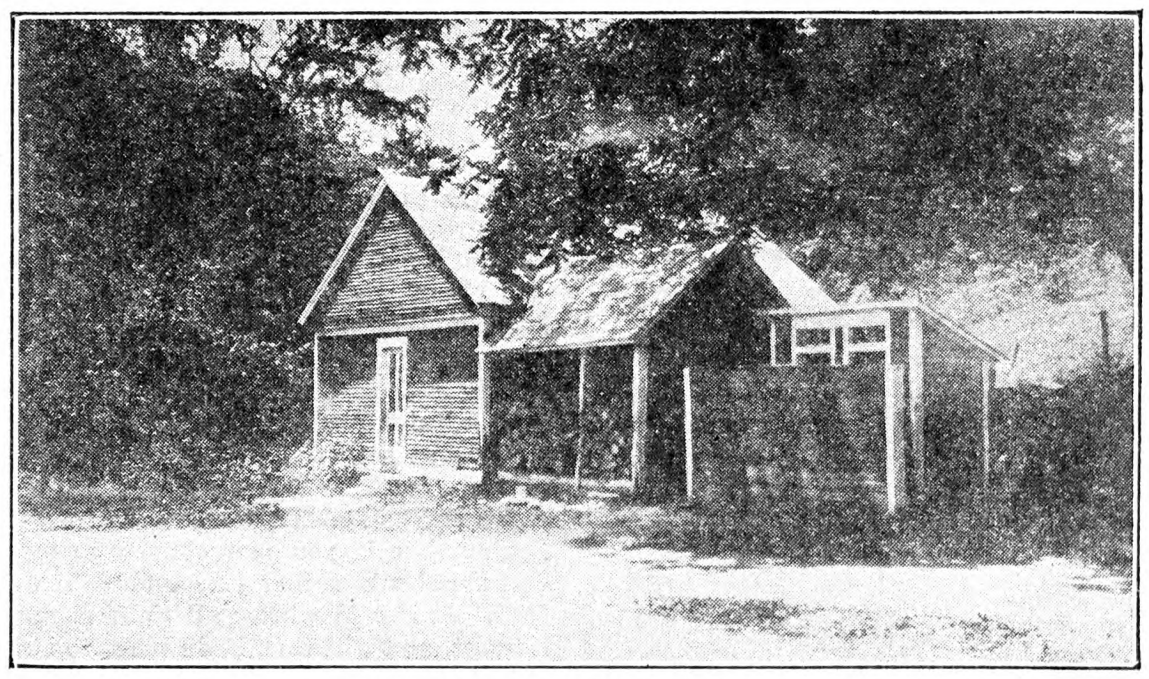
THE accompanying pictures were taken 10 years apart; one represents the most common type of rural schoolhouse, while the other pictures an up-to-date building which ranks with the best, and the latter was made possible by the hearty co-operation of a tiny band of hard-working neighbors in the district.

The original building was erected about one hundred years ago in what was then the most thickly populated part of the little town of Putney, Vt. Of course everyone knows what the old-fashioned schoolhouse was — improperly heated, aired, lighted, uncomfortable seats, wooden blackboards, tiny woodshed with one unsanitary toilet for boys and girls, and so forth.

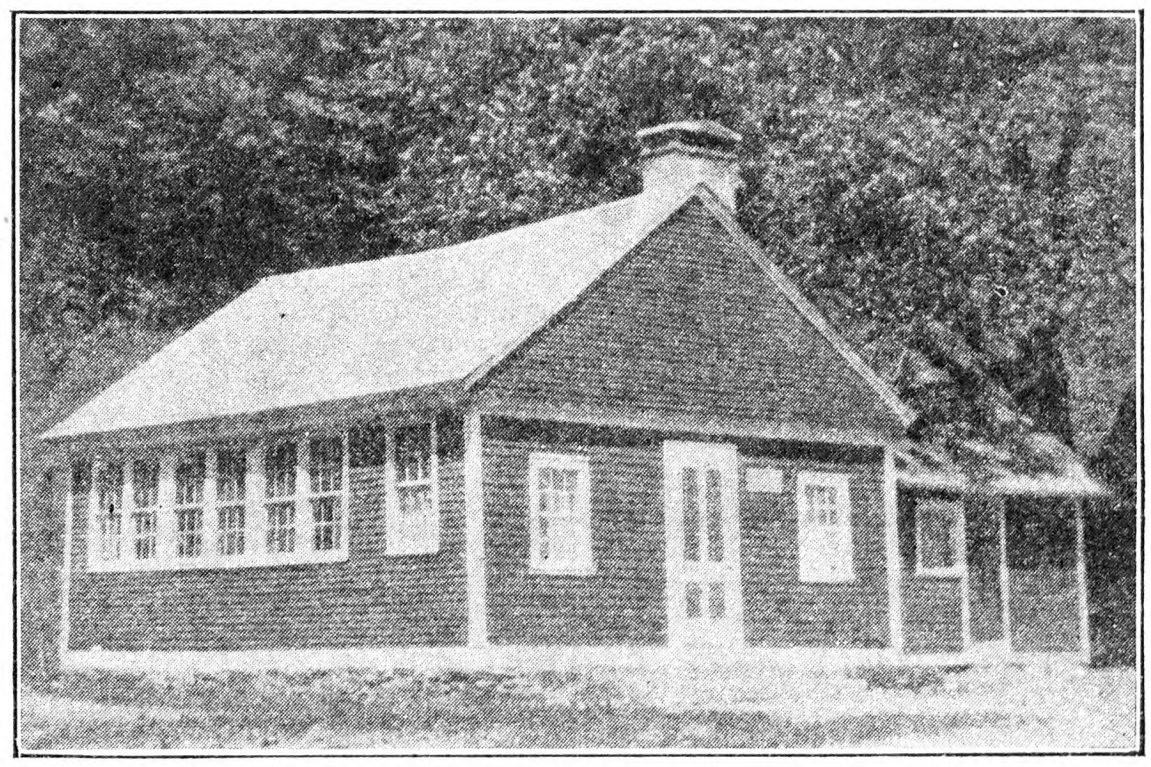
No great changes were noted in the welfare of this school until the daughter of one of the oldest families in the district took charge, and it is to her and two younger sisters who succeeded her, that credit for promoting a spirit which still exists, should be freely given. It was under their supervision that the town was made to see the necessity of double outdoor toilets, and these replaced the old one. Hot lunches during the noon hour were an unheard-of thing until these girls served them from the top of an old-fashioned schoolhouse stove. They, with the help of the pupils and parents, raised money with which to buy additional equipment, which was to be distinctly the property of this school. Among the articles that were added were a large clock, a globe, an organ, some pictures, a large bookcase and a goodly number of books for the school library. Another item which is interesting to note is the fact that if any member of this district was fortunate enough to visit some other part of the country, he always seemed to keep the little school in mind and bring back something which was of educational value to present to it. For instance, there is the branch of a cotton plant with the cotton just ready to pick, and the large shell with a section taken out to show the Brazil nuts inside, a cocoanut within its shell, a pomegranate, talc in the native state, coal, sugar cane, salt, fir tree cones from far away, and the most recent gift is the pair of abalone shells which came from an island off the coast of South Carolina, and which are truly beautiful.

Six years ago a young girl teaching her first school, and doing wonderfully well, too, tired of sweeping the old wide-boarded, splintery floor, so she and her pupils set to work raising money for a new hardwood floor. This was accomplished through the sale of enormous boxes of milk chocolate and similar candy. Her aim was to have the floor finished before the Christmas exercises, and with the generous help given by several of the men in the neighborhood the floor was laid in record time. Much to the regret of everyone, this teacher left at the end of the year to take a college course but, unwittingly, she had started a ball rolling that was destined to keep moving for some time.

The following Spring the community formed a club, and plans were begun for making this school a "Superior" school, and by the first of July, work began in earnest. Men, women and children set to work with a will. Several teams were used to grade off a playground, which formerly was only the highway with a barbed-wire fence nailed to each side of the building, which enclosed a cow pasture. A small pond was filled in, and a woven wire fence erected around three sides of the now spacious playground. A ditch was dug one-eighth of a mile up the hillside, and water piped from a never-failing spring. While these improvements were being made out-of-doors, more changes were taking place inside the building. Seven windows were built into the south side, four into the west side and the lighting was complete. A new chimney was built, to which was connected a large, new, jacketed heater. New chair-seats replaced the old ones. Flush toilets were installed, as was a small lavatory with bubbler, powdered soap-holder, mirror and paper toweling. From a closet was constructed a kitchenette, where the hot lunches might be prepared, and a one-burner oil stove was purchased for the purpose. Dishes, cooking utensils and a cupboard for miscellaneous articles also were in their proper place here. The main room was painted a beautiful shade of sunshine yellow, and light brown modern schoolroom shades were hung at the windows, as were white scrim curtains, which were cut with long valance, and surely added much to the beauty of the room. All old furniture was varnished, and slate blackboards replaced the wooden ones. New books added to the school library brought the number up to over one hundred.



The Schoolhouse in 1916. Fig. 640



The Schoolhouse as Improved in 1926. Fig. 641

The playground is partly shaded with a large butternut tree, two large elms and a smaller one which is partially hung with the vines of a wild grape. Two see-saws, three swings, quoits, football, volley ball, baseball and outdoor basketball provide the recreation which is necessary. A small flower bed, edged with stones, each side of the front door, is the work of teacher and pupils, and the large plants of Hepatica which were transplanted from the woods, among the roots of the butternut tree, are all the more beautiful for the children's hands that planted them there.

To preserve this "little red schoolhouse," it was repainted red with white trimmings and a new flagpole was erected, which was topped with a gilded ball.

The "Superior" nameplate was placed over the front door soon after the opening of school in the Fall, and was a matter of much satisfaction to the entire community. The new teacher stayed with us three years and is to be commended for the many little individual touches which all added to the high standing of the school. A victrola and sand table were among the additions which she was instrumental in attaining for the school.

The Putney Mountain Club, so-called because of the proximity of the district to Putney Mountain, an elevation of 1,800 feet, was composed of less than a score of members at the time the remodeling of the school was begun. The total expense of the project was in excess of $1,200, of which $200 was given by the State and $100 by the town, the remainder being raised entirely by the united effort of the club, by means of moving pictures, socials, dances, and a few donations of money besides the candy, cut flowers and pencils which were sold by the pupils. Three years were required to pay off the debt, and the last payment was made amid much rejoicing on the part of the loyal little club.

The past year we purchased a new piano, one of the small-sized ones, and it has proved a real asset to the school. The purchase of the piano was made possible in a number of ways. Large quantities of chocolate bars were sold at a good profit, socials also helped and two annual bazaars were very profitable.

Two years ago the club underwent a few slight changes, and it was then a Parent-Teacher Association, holding meetings regularly every two weeks. We had a very fine teacher those two years, and it was with genuine regret that we saw her go on to a larger school.

However, her successor is equally as fine in every way, and the school year has started off very well, indeed. The P.-T. A. redecorated the interior of the building, replacing the teacher's desk and chair with new ones, one of which was given by an alumnus and her husband, and the other by a member. New blue sunfast curtains were hung in place of the white ones, making a pleasing contrast with the yellow walls. The town was very short of school money this year, so the P.-T. A. has borne the entire expense of cleaning, painting, etc. An innovation in the neighborhood within the next few weeks will be electric lights and among the buildings to be wired is the schoolhouse, which will be taken care of by the P.-T. A. At our annual meeting we voted to join the State and National P.-T. A. and we expect to send a delegate to the next State meeting.

Besides helping our own school in the above-named ways we have also given the two other rural schools in town a small lift toward the "Standard" goal.

The former pupils of this school are now scattered far and yon, and it is to be hoped that as many boys and girls will receive their early education in the years to come, as there have in the past, within this "little red schoolhouse." P.-T. A. MEMBER.

From a Western New York Correspondent

AN OLD resident of Naples, N. Y., now living at Weiser, Idaho, writes as follows to his brother: "I hope the day is as nearly perfect with you as here. We have had but one rain since May, about the middle of June. Crops are very good here. There was no lack of water. Last week was a busy one harvesting our potatoes, which were excellent. We loaded nine cars of 30,000 lbs. each in two days. We used four sorters and crews, and four horses on digger, and put 300 sacks in cold storage for seed. These were Idaho Rurals, but I have a quantity of Netted Gems, the great Idaho potato, which is a late variety. The nine cars sold for $3,500 and the 300 sacks held are worth $500—all from 10 acres.

"Our wheat was a climax, attracting much attention while growing. The binder started at 1 P. M., and at 7:15 P. M. we had weighed 889 bushels from nine acres. This gave an average of 90.5 bushels per acre. The lodged part, I cut with a mower and had 14 bushels. This would bring the average per acre up to 98 bushels. This is the best ever raised in the State. You eastern farmers may call this an irrigated lie, but 80 to 82 bushels have often been raised. I sowed it early in good seed bed and it rained once, June 16. I watered it once.

"The potatoes were watered eight times. This was quickly done, as I could water 200 rows in a day. I enjoyed making them grow. The apple crop is good and in good demand, farmers will do well this year. Live stock is high; hogs, $11.75 per cwt."

This man lives in the irrigated section of Idaho, about which Mr. Purvis writes, on page 1176. The turkey crop in Idaho is certainly immense, and it shows what can be done by making good use of the grasshoppers. New York farmers would do well to profit by this turkey and grasshopper

6 Beautify Your Home at Small Cost

EVERGREENS FOR **$1.10** POSTPAID

These soon grow into handsome trees worth many dollars.

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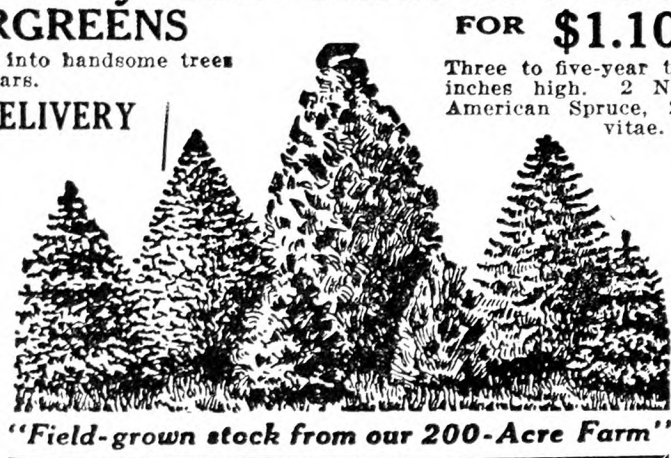

Three to five-year trees are 10 to 15 inches high. 2 Norway Spruce, 2 American Spruce, 2 Chinese Arborvitae.

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SPECIAL FALL OFFER Any $1.10 selection from this ad without extra charge with each order of $5.50 or over. ORDER AT ONCE.

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DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur) **BELLADONNA** — Light turquoise blue **BELLAMOSUM** — A dark blue type. Very decorative and lasts for years; 10 plants for **$1.10**

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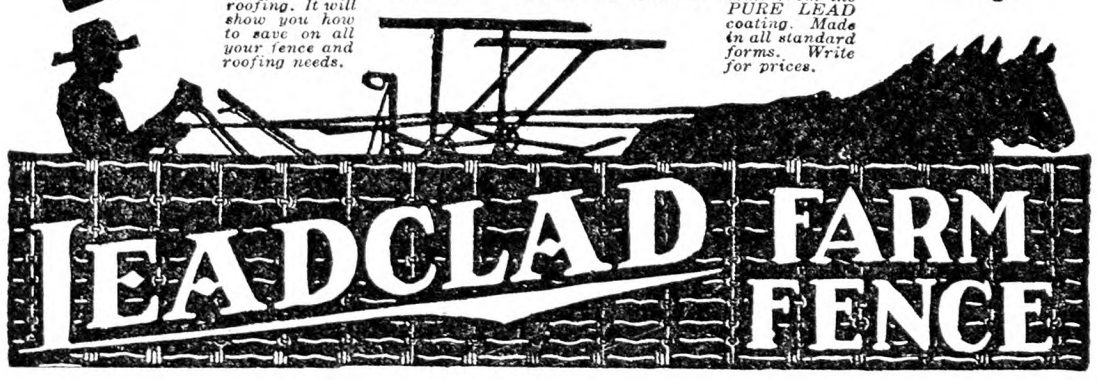

Farm Co-operation

Fundamentals and results within reach are explained in this new book, "ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION," by John J. Dillon. Price, 25c.

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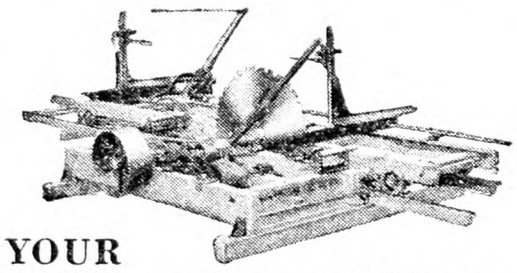

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experience. Our pastures and meadows have been much shortened by these grasshoppers. They have now reached the winged stage, when eggs are deposited for the 1930 brood. Could they have been devoured by turkeys or otherwise before this stage was reached, it would have been like bread cast upon the waters, that returns after many days, and the turkey meat in a shorter time.

Soon after our drought was broken and potatoes began to green again, a freeze came the night of Sept. 18, with temperature about 21 Fahr. Two freezes followed on the nights of Sept. 19 and 20, with lowering temperature each time. Much damage must follow in the wake of such freezes as these. Ordinarily, we could protect our tomatoes from frost by covering with burlap, but this coat did not turn back the chill this time.

Late June and early July planted potatoes had hardly reached marketable size, and will be a very light crop. However, the hill farmers suffered much less from the frost than the valley farmers, and yield is always best in the elevated sections. So, taking the county over, the spud crop will be far from a failure.

Ontario Co., N. Y. C. M. DRAKE.

Moving an Asparagus Bed

What is the best time to move a four-year-old asparagus bed? It is planted in hard soil now, and I want to move it to a sandy patch. If I move it now will the Winter rain and frost destroy it?

Youngstown, N. Y. F. E.

Moving an asparagus bed four years old is likely to be a rather troublesome matter, provided the roots have a normal amount of growth. The root system of this plant, when it has a chance, is very large and it is difficult to transplant it after it gets to some size. Usually it sets it back so badly that in many cases such a bed transplanted is not so good, as a new one set with one-year or two-year plants.

Asparagus starts growing very early in Spring, but if you feel obliged to move this we should rather prefer to do it this Fall. It should winter all right if properly set, and will then be in place to start growth as soon as any growing weather comes. If you transplant it this Fall it would be a good plan to put some stable manure on top of the ground if it is possible.

The Sea Holly

Sea holly (Eryngium coeruleum) is a very odd and beautiful plant that can be used to good effect in the hardy perennial border. The color of the flower head is a most delightful silvery blue. The flowers are raised on rigid, greenish stems to a height of from two to three feet. The foliage is a shiny green mass keeping several inches below the top of the flowers. It will hold its bloom throughout August and the first part of September. It is very hardy and generally likes a light loamy soil and fairly sunny location. This plant may be raised from seed, started in early Spring. It usually takes two years to raise a good-sized plant. For that reason it is probably advisable to obtain several specimens from a reputable grower. A mass of this odd plant will make a most striking effect in any garden. It will make an exceptionally good display fronted by Verbena venosa and backed by snow-on-the-mountain (Euphorbia marginata). GEO. R. BISHOP.

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Special Fall Offer

Magnolia Trees

Pink and White Specimen Stock

A beautiful and decorative tree. Strong and well-rooted.

1 to 1½ ft. Two for .. $1.15 | 1½ to 2 ft. Each $1.15

Azalea Nudiflora Pink

Sturdy plants. Early bloomer.

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HARDY FLOWER PLANTS

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Delphiniums or Hardy Larkspurs, Double Hollyhocks Hardy Phloxes, Columbines, Canterbury Bells, Foxgloves, Hardy Lupines, Oriental Poppies, Bleeding Hearts, Gaillardias, Blue Bells, Japanese Bellflowers, Lilies, Cardinal Flowers, Hardy Carnations, Giant Mallows, Irises, Everlasting Sweet Peas, Japanese Anemones, Everblooming Sweet Williams, and over 200 other choice Perennials for September and October planting. Tulips, Crocuses, Roses, Pansies, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge Plants. Catalogue free. HARRY L. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y

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100 Concord or 100 Moores Early, **$2.50**; 50 Caco, **$7.50**; 50 Lucile, **$3.50**; 100 Barberry, 2 yrs., 12 to 15 in., **$4.50**; 100 Cal. Privet, 2 yrs., 18 to 24 ins., **$3.50**—delivered. Bargain list free. **Barnhart's Nursery, Beltsville, Md.**

Baby Blue Spruce 3-year transplanted, 100 postpaid, anywhere, **$5.00**. May be planted up until Nov. 1st. Catalog other bargains. THE CASSEL NURSERY - Mantua, Ohio

Boxwood is profitable to raise as well as ornamental Well rooted plants, **$1.20** doz. delivered. MAX NURSERY - Mineral, Virginia.

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There have been many requests for an up-to-date Turkey book. Here it is; 150 pages; 40 illustrations. Price, $1.75.

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CUT HANDLING COST

YOU can cut in half the cost of handling ear corn, potatoes and all kinds of vegetables with this scoop fork, it's lighter than a grain scoop, easier to use, and does not cut or injure vegetables, because the tines are made with flat, blunt points. Holds a man size load every forkful.

The brand True Temper is burned in the handle to mark each fork as the best tool of its kind that can be made.

The American Fork & Hoe Company
1918 Keith Building
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Makers of Farm and Garden Tools for Over 100 Years.

If your dealer has not yet stocked the True Temper Vegetable Scoop Fork, Catalog No. 910, send us his name and $3.40 and we will ship you direct, postpaid.

FREE
on Request
Over 400 other choice tools for every farm task described in this valuable 136-page Users' Catalog.
Vegetable Scoop

TRUE TEMPER

Can't Get Along Without

The Old Reliable
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

First Mate Robinson of the MacMillan Expedition has ordered a dozen more Brown's Beach Jackets. When he phoned his order from Wiscasset, Maine, he said, "We can't get along without them." Just as popular in the Antarctic. Commander Byrd's Expedition also wears them. Made of strong windproof knit cloth with knit-in wool fleece lining. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

Ask your dealer

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
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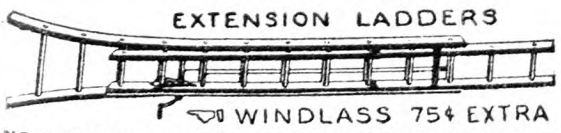
EXTENSION LADDERS



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Complete—ready to use—freight prepaid.
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A. L. FERRIS MFR. Box 245 INTERLAKEN, N. Y.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

As We Go Along

It is the last of September and no frost has touched my garden in Northern New Jersey. Sweet corn promises to hold out until the middle of October. Squashes are still growing, both Summer and Winter kinds. Because of drought I neglected a late planting of string beans, otherwise there might have been plenty.

The remaining Mexican bean beetles were harvested with the vines and given bonfire treatment. Later I shall burn every bit of garden rubbish. It seems a pity to destroy what would rot into vegetable matter the garden needs, but all Winter harbor for insects must go. The bean beetles arrived late, so that not much damage to the crop was done, but there is no doubt that vigorous measures will be needed to handle them next season. Using chemical sprays or dusts on string beans is so distasteful that I am going to try fumigation with carbon bisulphide on some of the garden rows, by making frames of light strips, covered with something that will hold in the fumes. These tents will be set over the bean rows, and I shall see how the bisulphide agrees with the beetles. It may not work, but is worth the effort. If it fails I shall give Bug Death a thorough trial, and use arsenate only as a last resort.

In my boyhood, the potato beetle was greatly feared, but proved to be so easily controlled that no one worries about it now. There are at present, however, four serious insect pests for which no remedy has been found—the European corn-borer, Oriental peach moth, Japanese beetle, and Mexican bean beetle.

A New Jersey reader mailed me a praying mantis in a tin box, asking what it was. It was a good-sized specimen, three inches long, and of a truly fearsome appearance with its glaring eyes and aggressive actions. It is, however, a friend of man, because of its habit of eating other insects. As this was Saturday afternoon, I took the mantis home and turned it loose in the potato patch. It stood for a few minutes looking about, then rubbed its head with its forelegs, much the same as a cat washes its face, and climbed a potato stalk. Going there late in the afternoon I found that it had just completed laying a large cluster of eggs. I left them a few days, then cut off the stalk, and sent it to a naturalist friend, who, if he desires, can raise a flock of those birds. My neighbors, who saw the mantis when I turned it loose that Saturday, were not convinced that it could be a desirable thing to have around.

The Black Mercer potatoes I planted July 4 have made heavy growth, some vines being five feet long, literally "green as grass," with no sign of blight. In habit of top growth they look much like the Northern Spy, which Mr. Collingwood grew and often mentioned.

Six years ago I planted a vine of Polygonum Auberti. About three years were required to get it established, but, since then, it has given wonderful bloom in Fall, and is now densely covered with sprays of foamy white flowers, resembling buckwheat, and with a slight fragrance—150 square feet of bloom. There are a few flowers in Summer, but its great show is left until Fall, when vine bloom is scarce. This has had but little care, being allowed to ramble over a trellis and into a tree. It may be trained as desired, and is admirably adapted to an arbor or side of a building. No insects or fungus disease trouble it.

W. W. H.

Holding Logs Over

Would you tell me how long oak logs can be left in the log without spoiling?
Dutchess Co., N. Y. R. L. K.

We have never left oak logs long enough to have them made in poor condition, but know that cord wood goes bad quite quickly if left exposed to weather, that is sometimes. Much depends on whether the bark is left on the log. We have found oak sticks six inches to a foot in diameter with the bark on that went so bad in one year, that it actually got "dozy" spots, and, when the wood was worked up, its lack of strength was very evident. On this account we should feel quite suspicious of the value of lumber cut from oak logs that had been lying two or three years and even one year. We should want to investigate quite closely.

Youth stands before us!

Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner—on the radio! You don't have to see her to love her. Her rich throaty voice has a peculiar charm and appeal that strikes a responsive chord in your own heart!

Cornelia Skinner is the daughter of a famous and illustrious father—Otis Skinner. She has beauty, naturally. And born and bred to the stage she has the intelligence to use her thrilling charm to make the character she is playing more alive—more vivid to her audience! Success has only increased her youthful enthusiasm. Her brilliant spirit and joyousness "gets over" to millions who hear her on the radio as well as to the thousands who hear her nightly on the stage.

Now you may hear her, warm and friendly, in your own home. She has already appeared twice in the Eveready Hour Program. With a modern battery-operated radio—powered by the long-lasting Eveready Layerbilt Radio Batteries—her voice comes in clear and sweet.

Every hour of the day is full with a modern battery-powered radio. Sparkling music, opera, speeches, educational lectures come over the air. Many farmers have more than paid for their radio sets, by taking advantage of the day-to-day market quotations broadcast direct for the farm. But you must be sure your set is new and modern, for great improvements have been made during the past year. You can't imagine how good radio can be unless you hear it through a 1929 battery-powered set!

• • •

To power your new radio set, use Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries, for they last longer—are more reliable and more economical. Eveready Layerbilts are made in a unique way. They contain cells that are flat instead of cylindrical. These flat cells pack together more tightly, filling all available space inside the battery. You have more active materials for your money. Longer service! Don't forget that Eveready Layerbilts are sold in such tremendous volume that they move quickly out of dealers' stocks, thus assuring your receiving *fresh* "B" batteries.

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NEW EVEREADY RADIO RECEIVERS—*A. C. and battery-operated*—NOW ON SALE

EVEREADY
Radio Batteries

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

October 3, 1929.

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October: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.66, plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.10.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.22 Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.10

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Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.47	@$0.47½
Extra, 92 score		.46½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.42½@	.46
Seconds	.40½@	.42
Lower grades	.39 @	.40
Ladles	.34½@	.37½
Packing stock	.32½@	.34
Renovated	.39 @	.40
Sweet, fancy	.48½@	.49
Extra		.48
Firsts	.43 @	.47
Seconds	.41½@	.42½
Centralized	.42½@	.44½

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.25½@	$0.26½
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.24 @	.24½

EGGS

Nearby white extra	$0.67 @	$0.68
Average extras	.57 @	.60
Extra firsts	.47 @	.53
Firsts	.40 @	.45
Pacific Coast, whites	.48 @	.65
Mixed colors,		
Nearby best	.55 @	.60
Gathered best	.50 @	.52
Common to good	.35 @	.40

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@	$0.40
Fair to good	.27@	.32
Roosters	.21@	.26
Fowls	.30@	.34
Ducks	.22@	.26
Geese	.16@	.22
Turkeys, young toms	.42@	.44
Hens	.40@	.42
Squabs, white, lb.	.40@	.50
Dark, doz.	2.50@	3.00
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.24@	$0.33
Chickens	.26@	.32
Roosters	.16@	.18
Ducks	.20@	.26
Geese	.13@	.22

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00@	$12.25
Bulls	6.00@	8.50
Cows	7.00@	8.25
Calves, best	16.00@	17.00
Common to good	12.00@	15.00
Sheep	5.00@	6.00
Lambs	11.00@	13.50
Hogs	8.25@	10.90

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$ 0.27@	$ 0.28
Good to prime	.20@	.25
Culls	.13@	.15
Steers, 100 lbs.	24.00@	24.50
Bulls	14.00@	14.50
Cows	16.50@	18.50

POTATOES

Jersey, 150-lb. sack	$1.75@	$4.75
L. I. 3 55-lb. sacks	4.50@	4.75
150 lbs.	2.25@	5.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00@	6.25
Me., in bulk 180 lbs.	4.75@	5.00
150 lbs.	3.85@	4.25
Sweet potatoes, Va., bbl.	1.50@	3.00
Del., and Md., bu.	.75@	1.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00@	$1.25
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00@	1.25
Ton	30.00@	35.00
Carrots, bu.	.75@	1.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50@	3.50
Celery, doz.	.35@	.75
Eggplants, bu.	.50@	1.00
Kale, bbl.	1.25@	1.50
Lima beans, bu.	1.75@	4.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	1.00@	2.10
Peas, bu.	1.50@	7.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.00@	2.50
Spinach, bu.	.25@	1.25
Sweet corn, 100	2.00@	4.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Pea	$10.00@	$10.50
Red kidney	9.00@	9.25

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.75@	$3.25
Bbl.	2.50@	10.00
Peaches, State bu.	1.25@	3.00
Pears, bu.	.50@	3.50
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.45@	.60

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00@	$25.00
No. 2	22.00@	23.00
No. 3	14.00@	20.00
Clover mixed	15.00@	23.00
Straw, rye	17.00@	18.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.40½
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.51
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.14¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.61½
Rye	1.10⅛
Barley	.78½

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.55@	.56
Cheese, best lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.70@	.75
Gathered	.45@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.45@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Pototoes, lb.	.06@	.07
Lima beans, lb.	.20@	.30
Lettuce, head	.10@	.15
Apples, doz.	.30@	.60

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Liberal supplies and a rather slow demand caused the potato market to weaken, and prices declined 10 to 25c per 150-lb. sack. Digging is now active in all the important late-crop States and the movement out of these regions during the past week was about twice as heavy as during the corresponding period last season. Although most markets were dull for the past few days, the situation is fundamentally sound and a little more orderliness in marketing will probably restore the market to its former firm position. Maine Cobblers sold for $3 to $3.15 per 120-lb. sack, while Green Mountains brought $3.25 to $3.30. Pennsylvania Round Whites in 120-lb. sacks were quoted at $3.40 to $3.50, while the bulk stock brought mostly $2.65 to $2.75 per cwt. There were a few sacks of Idaho Russets on the market and these brought $4.15 per 100-lb. sack. The sweet potato market was dull but the market held about steady for Virginia stock. Eastern Shore barrels of Yellows sold for $2.50 to $2.75. New Jersey offerings in ⅝-bu. baskets were mostly 65 to 85c for Yellows, and Reds brought 75c to $1. The market on string and Lima beans was firm, as offerings were only moderate. Fancy green string beans were quoted at 75c to $1.25; while bushels of wax beans from Maryland sold for $1 to $1.25. Truck receipts of New Jersey Limas brought $1.25 to $1.75, while bushel stock moved readily at $2.75 to $3. Beets and carrots continued steady. The corn season is about over, and supplies were light on the market during the past few days. Fancy offerings from New Jersey and Pennsylvania sold for $2 to $2.50, with poorer stock down to $1.50 per sack of 100 ears. Celery moved slowly on a dull market with New York 2-3 crates, in the rough, bringing $1.50 to $1.75. The lettuce market was steady to firm on California stock, but New York State offerings moved rather slowly. Crates of western Iceberg brought $4.75 to $5.25, for four to five dozen heads, while street sales of Big Boston from New York State sold for $1.50 to $2 per crate of two dozen heads. Mushrooms were in rather heavy supply for this time of year, and the market was dull. Whites ranged from 65 to 85c, while the poorer grades were from 40 to 60c. Peppers, pumpkins and parsnips were slow at steady figures. Tomatoes were dull at 50c to $1 per ⅝-bu. basket. Apples were in heavier supply and the market held steady for good quality marks, but was lower for poorer grades. Nearby Staymans brought $1.75 to $2.25 per bushel, while Winter Banana sold for $1.50 to $1.75, and Grimes $1.25 to $2 per bushel. Most receipts of McIntosh were rather small and sold for $1.75 to $2 per bushel, while 2½-in. Jonathans were $2.35 to $2.60. Grapes were in heavier receipt and the market dull. New York Concords in 12-qt. baskets brought 50 to 55c. The peach season is about over in nearby sections. New Jersey Krummels brought 50 to 75c per ⅝-bu. basket, while various varieties mostly from storage ranged from 25 to 60c. Bushel stock from New York State sold for $2.25 to $2.50 for 2-in. marks.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Although total receipts for the week were about equal to the figures of the previous week, fine fresh eggs made up but a small portion of this supply and the market advanced again. Trading was quite active for the top grades and prices advanced 2 to 3c per dozen. Receipts are now running closer to last season, but still slightly under normal. The storage movement each day ranged around 2,000 cases. Fresh extra firsts brought 48c, while fresh firsts held steady at 42c. Carefully selected and candled stock brought 56 to 58c, while fancy carton eggs were strong at 58 to 59c. Refrigerator eggs also met a better demand, and extra firsts out of storage sold for 39c, with firsts at 37½c, and seconds at 35 to 36c.

Demand for live poultry was moderate during the past few days, but sufficient to absorb the limited supplies on hand. Fancy fowls moved well, but only a small portion of the receipts would be classified as such, and the demand for ordinary quality birds sold rather slowly. Fancy colored fowls were quoted at 33c, with a few sales higher. Leghorns of fancy quality moved at 24c, with ordinary down to 18 to 22c. Spring chickens were in fairly liberal supply and the market slightly easier toward the close. Top grades of Plymouth Rocks sold for 32c, while mixed colors moved slowly at 25 to 30c. Fancy white ducks were steady at 23 to 24c, while old mixed colored stock was rather slow at 18 to 20c. Receipts of dressed poultry were lighter during the past week. Total receipts equalled 468,129 lbs. compared with 668,374 lbs. the week previous, and 521,690 lbs. during the corresponding week of 1928. Heavy fowls cleaned up well toward the close and brought 35 to 37c. Roasting chickens were in heavier supply and the market eased off slightly. Western boxed marks sold well at 39 to 40c for heavy stock. Broilers were in fair demand if fancy, with nearby offerings at 32 to 35c. Long Island ducks were steady at 25c.

HAY AND STRAW

Top grades of hay ruled firm during the past few days and the demand absorbed the limited offerings. Undergrades continued slow and the market barely held steady. No. 2 Timothy brought $18 to $19 per ton, while No. 3 sold for $16 to $17, while Sample was steady at $12 to $14. No. 1 Timothy clover mixed held firm at $17.50 to $18.50, while No. 2 was quoted at $16 to $17. Trading in straw was moderate but demand was rather quiet. Straight rye straw sold for $18, and wheat straw brought $12 to $13 per ton. J. M. F.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplie by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

October 1, 1929.

Continued firmness on good quality apples and potatoes and decided weakening on tomatoes featured this week's market at Boston.

Apples.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Market firm on good stock. Baldwins, few sales, $1.25 to $1.50. Gravensteins, ordinary and over-ripe, $1 to $2; best, $2.25 to $2.50; few, $3. Wealthy ordinary, 50c to $1.25; fancy, $1.50 to $2; few, $2.50. McIntosh ordinary, 50c to $1.25; fancy, $3 to $3.25 std. bu. box.

Beans.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native green and wax, $1.25 to $2.50. Shells, $1.50 to $2.50. Limas, $1.50 to $2 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, bchd., 50 to 75c. Cut off, 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs., 60 to 85c. Cut off, 85c to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native, 50c to $1; few fancy, Danish, $1.10 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native white, 18 bchs., $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crate, few sales, $2 to $2.25.

Corn.—Supplies light, demand fair. Native yellow, 75c to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass, ¼ bbl. crate, $2.75 to $3.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native, 50 to 60 cukes, $5 to $10 std. bu. box. N. Y., bu. bskt., $2.75 to $3.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native, 18 heads, ord., 50c to $1 std. bu. box N. Y., 24 heads, ord., 70c to $1.50. Calif., 4 to 5 doz., best, $4 to $5.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 85c to $1.10; few, $1.25 std. bu. box. White pickling, small, $1 to $1.25 ½ box; 100-lb. bags, No. 1, Mass., yellow mostly, $1.75; N. Y., $2 to $2.10; Spanish Valencias, $2.75 to $2.90 ½ case.

Pears.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, various varieties, ordinary, $1.50 to $2.50. Beurre Bosc, fancy, $2.50 to $3. Seckles, fancy, $2 to $3 std. bu. box.

Peppers.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native green hot, $1 to $1.25; red-hot, $1.25 to $1.50 bu. box; sweet, $1.25 to $1.75; N. J., 1½ bu. hamp., various varieties, 75c to $1.25.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1.50 to $1.60 std. bu. box. Me., 100-lb. bags, $2.50 to $2.65.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., 40 to 65c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 40 to 75c bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good for best. Native hothouse, mostly 11 to 13c lb.; outdoor, 75c to $1.25 ½ box; 75c to $2 std. bu. box.

Hay.—Market quiet. Receipts and demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26; eastern, $16 to $21; clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter. — Market firm. Creamery extras, 47½c; firsts, 43 to 47c; seconds, 41 to 41½c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. N. Y. twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 26c; western twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 25½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., $10.25 to $10.50. Calif., small white, $11.75 to $12; Yellow Eyes, $8.50 to $8.75; red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market inactive, demand fair. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending September 21, 1,077,900 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 38c; clothing, 30 to 31c; ½ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45 to 46c; clothing, 43 to 44c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 90 to 95c; clothing, 80 to 84c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 84 to 87c; ⅜ blood, combing, 85 to 88c; clothing, 80 to 85c; Terr., combing, 88 to 93c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ⅜ blood, combing, 88 to 92c; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 78 to 82c; clothing, 72 to 77c; low ¼ blood, combing, 65 to 70c; clothing, 62 to 65c.

BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK

Hogs.—Supply about normal; market barely steady; some sales 25c lower; demand rather slow. Bulk of sales, $11.25 to $12.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cows and vealers liberal; bulls moderate; market on all classes weak to 50c to $1 lower; demand very slow.

Cows.—Common and medium, $5.50 to $7.50. Low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $5.50 to $7.

Vealers, medium and choice, $10 to $14; cull and common, $8 to $10.

Sheep.—Moderate supply lambs offered; market steady; demand firm. Not enough sheep to test values.

Lamb —(83 lbs. down) Medium to choice, $11 to $14. (All weights) cull and common, $8.50 to $11.

Milk Cows. — Supply fully normal; market weak with some sales lower grades $5 to $10 lower; demand only fair for better grades, slow on others. Choice, head, $215 to $230; good, $175 to $215; medium, $100 to $140; common, $70 to $90.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$13.00@13.25
950 to 1,100, good	13.00@13.25
800 up, medium	11.00@13.00
Common	9.00@11.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	10.50@11.50
Common and medium	7.50@10.50
Cows, good	9.25@10.00
Common and medium	7.00@ 9.25
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 7.00
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.50@10.00
Cutter and medium	7.50@ 9.50
Calves, 500 down, med. to ch.	11.50@16.50
cull and common	6.00@11.50
Vealers, milk-fed, good to ch.	17.00@19.00
Medium	13.50@17.00
Cull and common	7.00@13.50

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$9.75@10.75
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	10.50@11.45
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	11.15@11.45
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med. to ch.	10.00@11.45
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	9.75@10.50
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	8.50@ 9.25

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to choice	$13.00@13.50
92 down, medium	11.00@13.00
All wts., common	9.00@11.50
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med. to ch.	8.00@10.75
Ewes, 120 down, med. to ch.	5.25@ 6.50
120 to 150, med. to ch.	4.75@ 6.25
All wts., cull to com.	2.50@ 5.25

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbls., W. Va., U. S. No. 1, 2-in. Grimes Golden, $3; unclassified, 2¼-in. Jonathans, $3.50; bu., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Wolf Rivers, $1.50 to $1.65; 2½-in. Wealthies, $1.75 to $2; 2¼-in., $1.50 to $1.75; 2¼-in. Maiden Blush, $1.50 to $1.75; unclassified, 2½-in. Hubbardstons, $1.50; 2¾-in., Twenty-ounce, $1.75; 2¼-in. Wealthies, $1.25 to $1.40; W. Va., U. S. No. 1, 2¼-in. York Imperials, $1.40 to $1.50; 2½-in. Delicious, $2.50 to $2.75; 2¼-in., $2 to $2.25; 2½-in. U. S. Commercials, 2½-in Delicious, $2 to $2.25; unclassified, 2¼-in. York Imperials, $1.15 to $1.25; 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.75; 2¼-in. Winter Bananas, $1.25 to $1.50; 2¼-in. Delicious, $2; Va., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Delicious, $2.25 to $2.50; unclassified, 2¼-in. York Imperials, $1.15 to $1.35; Penna., U. S. No. 1, 2¼-in. Jonathans, $2; unclassified, 2¼-in. Jonathans, $1.65 to $1.75; Grimes Golden, $1.40 to $1.50; cabbage, N. Y., bulk per bbl., Copenhagen, $2.25 to $2.50; Danish seed, $3; carrots, Ohio, 100-lb. sacks, $1 to $1.25; cauliflower, N. Y., crts., best, $1.75 to $2; poorer low as $1; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts., $1.75 to $2; poorer, $1.25; grapes, N. Y., 12-qt. bskt., Concords, 40 to 45c; pears, bu., No. 1, N. Y. Sheldons, $2 to $2.25; Bartletts, $2.75 to $3; peppers, N. J., bu. hamper, 75 to 85c; fingers, 80c to $1; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Maine Green Mountains and Cobblers, $4.15 to $4.25; Minnesota Whites, $3.75 to $4; Ohio Whites, $4; 2-bu. sacks, Minnesota Early Ohios, $2.75 to $2.85; Maine Cobblers, $3.35 to $3.40; quinces, N. Y., bu., fancy, $2 to $2.25; choice, $1.50; sweet potatoes, Va., bbls., No. 1, yellow, $2.65 to $2.75; bu., $1.15 to $1.25; N. J. yellows, bu. hprs., No. 1, $1.25 to $1.75; tomatoes, N. Y., 12-qt. bskt., 60 to 65c.

HAY AND STRAW

Standard Timothy, $17 to $18; No. 1, $18 to $19; No. 2, $15.50 to $16.50; No. 3, $13.50 to $14.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 1 clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 2, $14 to $16; No. 1 clover, $17 to $18; No. 2, $14 to $16; No. 1 oat straw, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9 to $10; No. 1 wheat, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9.50 to $10; No. 1 rye, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9.50 to $10.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Locals, fresh select, whites, 50 to 52c; brown, 47 to 50c; current receipts, 38 to 40c; pullet eggs, 30 to 35c doz. Poultry.—Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog-dressed, 42c lb. Live poultry, hens heavy, 29 to 31c; Leghorns, 20 to 22c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springer heavy, 26 to 30c; Leghorns, 22 to 25c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 20c lb.; common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Potatoes are a little lower. Grapes are in heavy supply and prices are easy.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, firm; creamery, prints, 52 to 53c; tubs, 50 to 51c; firsts, 47 to 49c; undergrades, 44 to 45c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25c; longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, new flats, 27 to 28c; limburger, brick Swiss, 33c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 60c; grade A, 47 to 50c; grade B, 40c; grade C, 34 to 35c; nearby at mark, 40 to 53c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 28 to 36c; chickens, 39 to 43c; broilers, 36c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; ducks, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 41 to 46c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 18 to 29c; springers, 23 to 28c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 20 to 25c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Maiden Blush, bu., $1 to $1.25; Gravenstein, Wolf River, Alexander, $1.25 to $1.50; Twenty-ounce, $1.50 to $1.75; Wealthy, $1.50 to $2.25; McIntosh, $1.75 to $2; Siberians, $2.50 to $2.75. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 60c to $1.50; Va., bbl., $5 to $5.25; sweets, N. J., hamper, $1.75.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, lower; pea, medium, cwt., $10.25; white kidney, $14.50; marrow, $15. Omons, steady; home-grown, bu., $2; Spanish, crate, $2 to $2.10; green, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, bu., 50c to $3; cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.25 to $3.40; elderberries, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; grapes, home-grown, 12-qt. bskt., 55 to 75c; Cal., Thompson, 24-lb. lug, $1 to $1.50; Malaga, $1.65 to $1.75; honeydews, crate, 75c to $1; peaches, bu., $2 to $3; pears, bu., $1.50 to $3; plums, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; prunes, bu., $2 to $2.75; quinces, bu., $1.50 to $1.60.

Vegetables.—Beans, green, bu., $1.75 to $3.50; wax, 75c to $2.50; beets, bu., 50 to 75c; cabbage, bu., 65c to $1; carrots, bu., 50c to $1.25; cauliflower, bu., 50c to $1.25; celery, doz., 75 to 90c; corn, doz., 15 to 20c; cucumbers, bu., $1.25 to $2.50; eggplant, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; lettuce, 2-doz. crate, 40 to 90c; parsnips, ½ bu., $1.25; peas, bu., $2.50; peppers, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; pumpkins, bu., 75c to $1; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; romaine, 2-doz. crate, 50 to 65c; spinach, bu., 50c to $1.25; squash, bu., 50c to $1; tomatoes, bu., 50c to $1.25; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.50.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5.50; buckwheat, $3.50 to $4. Maple products, easier; syrup, gal., $1.25 to $1.50.

Feeds. — Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $17.50 to $18; clover mixed, $15.50 to $16; oat straw, $10 to $12; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $33.50; standard middlings, $36.50; red-dog, $42; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $43; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $56.50; hominy, $42.50; gluten, $42.40; oatfeed, $18.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3.50 to $4; Alfalfa, $14 to $15; Alsike, $15 to $16; clover, $15 to $17. C. H. B.

Connecticut Market Notes

The following report is made by the Connecticut Bureau of Markets, Hartford, Oct. 2:

The features of trading on produce markets at the opening of this month were a decrease in vegetables and increase in fruits. Sweet corn, beans, tomatoes and eggplant offerings were light and markets generally firm while supplies of apples in all grades were liberal.

Demand was better for native potatoes than shipped-in stock and prices averaged higher for the Connecticut product. Well-graded Green Mountain native stock brought $1.75 to $1.90 per bushel on the Hartford market.

Native cabbage and cauliflower supplies were heavier and quality of cauliflower better than a week ago. Demand for onions was moderate.

Native McIntosh apples led all other varieties by a wide margin of prices. The above variety was offered a wide assortment of grades and packs. Large sized fancy McIntosh brought as high as $4 per bushel while the bulk of stock sold at $3.50 per bushel. Opalescent seemed second choice among native fruits with demand good for large sized stock at $2.75 to $3.25 per bushel. Large Massachusetts, McIntosh layer packed in standard bushel boxes, brought $4 to $5 per bushel.

Heavy supplies of native grapes continued to arrive with demand moderate in all cities. California grapes were in better demand than a week ago with Zinfandels selling mostly at $1.35 to $1.65 per lug. Alicante at $1.50 to $1.75 per lug and Muscat at $1.15 to $1.30 per lug.

Hartford prices October 2 were: Apples, McIntosh, 14 qt., $1.50 to $2; bu., $2.50 to $3.50; cantaloupes, std. crate, $2.50 to $3.50; grapes, 14 qts., 75c to $1.25; oranges, Cal., 176-216, $6.50 to $8.50; peaches, late, 14 qts., $1.50 to $2; pears, 14 qts., $1.50 to $2; quinces, 14 qts., $1.25 to $1.50; beans, green, bu., $2 to $3; Lima, bu., $2 to $2.50; shell, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; beets, bu., $1 to $1.50; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2 to $3; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.50; celery, 12-stalk bch., $1 to $1.25; eggplant, bu., $1 to $1.50; corn, sweet, 100 ears, $2.50 to $3.35; lettuce, doz., 50 to 75c; onions, bu., $1.10 to $1.40; parsnips, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; peppers, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; potatoes, bu., $1.75 to $1.90; 120-lb. sack,, $3.35 to $3.50; spinach, bu., 65c to $1; squash, box, 2-4 doz., $1.25 to $1.75; tomatoes, 14 qts., 25 lbs 75c to $1; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.50.

Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., Rocks, 30 to 33c; Reds, 28 to 32c; Leghorns, 23 to 28c; fowl, dressed, lb., 35 to 38c; live, lb., 25 to 33c; turkeys, dressed, western, lb., 45c; butter, 92 score, lb., 47 to 50c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 69c; Conn. special No. 1, 65 to 67c; Conn. special No. 2, 59c; Conn. extra, 63 to 65c; Conn. gathered, 60 to 63c; western, 46 to 60c.

THE druggist was awakened long after midnight by the violent ringing of his doorbell. On looking out his window, he saw a young miss in evening clothes. "What's the matter?" he cried, as he pulled on his dressing-gown. "Somebody ill?" "Oh, no," she cried gaily; "but I'm at a dance close by and I've mislaid my rouge." "Really?" asked the druggist, softly. "Well, I'm sorry, but I never keep enough rouge in stock to cover a cheek like yours!"—London Answers.

Get your feet ready

for nasty weather

Before snow comes, visit your Glove Brand dealer and pick out the footwear that you will need this winter. Get an overshoe for each of the duties about the farm. Don't wear galoshes when a pair of boots would keep your feet much more comfortable.

Glove Brand footwear fits like a glove. Glove Brand footwear keeps your feet warm and dry and comfortable on the nastiest of days—because it fits like a glove.

Which of these do you need?

Standard equipment for every member of your family. Glove Brand line includes all sizes, all styles. Has everybody got the rubbers they need?

Nothing like galoshes for sharp wintry days—with their cashmerette uppers, fleece lined. They come in all heights, from 1 buckle to 5.

An all-rubber Arctic. Fits over your shoe like a glove. Kicks off easily. Washes like a boot. Wouldn't a pair of Walrus's be just the thing when you hate to bother with boots but want full protection?

Are you wearing a pair of hip length boots when a pair of short boots would be more convenient and more comfortable? The Glove Brand line has a full selection of boots in various heights for various purposes.

GOODYEAR'S I.R.G.M.CO. GLOVE REG.U.S.PAT.OFF. BRAND NAUGATUCK-CT USA

GOODYEAR

Glove Brand

FOOTWEAR

The Sesqui-Centennial at Geneva, N. Y.

For months the newspapers of up-State New York have featured the three pageants to be held during September at Leicester, Geneva and Elmira, in commemoration of the Sullivan Expedition through this section 150 years ago. The stories of the bloodthirsty savages, the yokes of oxen and the burning of orchards and cornfields excited the interest of the children, and grown-ups and children alike consulted their school histories to learn just why these heroes of 1779, who carried out Washington's order to drive marauding Indians from Western New York, and to keep them from supplying any more grain to the British, were such an important factor in the winning of the Revolution.

This was clearly shown at a huge outdoor spectacle called "The Pageant of Decision," which took place at the White Springs Farm near Geneva September 21. It was a perfect day, clear and cool, and by early afternoon the traffic on the roads in all directions was very heavy. In spite of the efforts of State troopers and special police there were long waits in the lines of cars; these cars were crowded and were of all kinds, limousines, buses, ancient Fords, funeral cars, ambulances and trucks.

The White Springs Farm, where 100 acres of sloping pasture land had been reserved, was an ideal place for the pageant. Every detail for the entertainment and comfort of the audience of 50,000 people and the 2,000 participants had been carefully worked out by the State Historian, Hon. Alexander C. Flick, the director, Percy Jewett Burrell and their able assistants.

As we walked from the parking space up over the rise of ground a wonderful view of fields, woods, hills and lake were unfolded. Directly in front was a sloping hillside on which were seated 35,000 people with probably half as many more standing behind them. Below was a level five-acre stage, and behind this were natural exits and wings of trees and shrubs.

The first scene opened on an Indian village with men, women and children in brightly colored garments playing games in front of the log houses. A group of Tories approached and promised them much wealth if they would aid the British king. Other scenes showing the causes leading up to the Sullivan Campaign followed, one of the most impressive of these showed the Continental Congress in session, after which the great choir at the left sang "To Thee, O Country." The one which the crowd found most amusing was the pompous Gen. Gates interviewing Gen. Washington's orderly. At Gen. Clinton's farewell ball at Albany a group of over 100 girls danced the beautiful minuet, part of them were dressed in the picturesque costume of the gentleman of Revolutionary times and the others in the dainty gowns of the colonial lady.

In the action depicting the Indian council a group of Tories and Indian braves, including that remarkable Indian, Joseph Brant, Red Jacket and Little Beard, were seated in a big circle around the council fire. Brant and Gen. Butler urged them to stand firm for the British king and Queen Esther made an impassioned speech begging them to "Kill! destroy! kill kill!" This was followed by wild excitement, war whoops, screams and a war dance.

The Battle of Newtown took place not on the stage in the valley, but on the hillside beyond where the redskins and the Tories crept up on the Americans who gradually forced them back with their cannon fire and superior numbers.

By this time the sun, which had shone so brightly all the afternoon, had dropped behind the hill, and it was getting very cold. The vast audience was apparently greatly interested, and reluctant to leave, but many were farmers miles from home, and it was time to do the evening chores, so a general exodus began, though some of the most interesting scenes were still to be shown and there were several more numbers to be given by the blue-robed choir. However even those who left early came away with a new understanding and new appreciation of what the success of the Sullivan Expedition has meant to New York and America, for these soldier farmers realized the possibilities of the fertile land through which they passed and after the war was over brought their families and settled there, thus opening up Western New York, and a little later Ohio and on to the Mississippi.

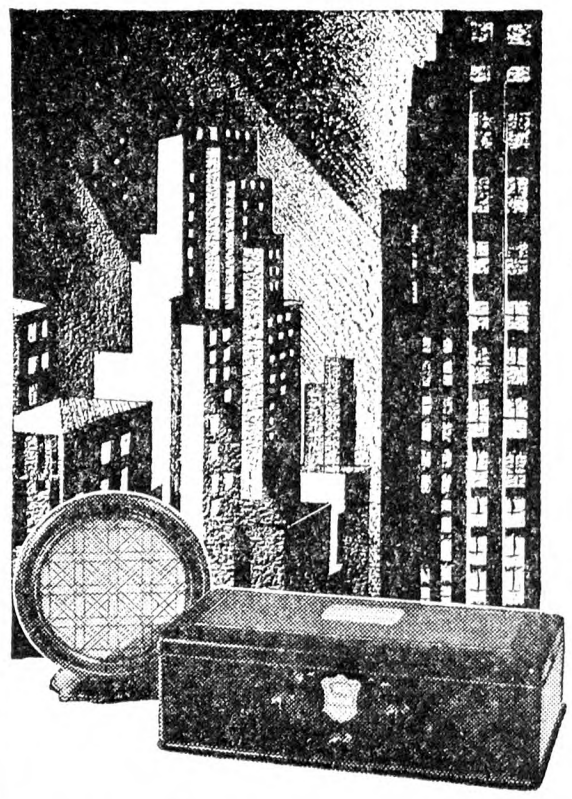
The home-going crowd obeyed the police's "Hurry up, there!" with greater alacrity than they did at noon; so we were soon out on the main road past the tree which shades the spot where Lafayette was welcomed by the citizens of Geneva in 1825, though the pleasant little city of Geneva, past wide Seneca Lake which still reflected the rosy glow of the setting sun, across country until we saw the red harvest moon appearing over the hills of the sister lake Cayuga and so home.

MRS. PAUL TOWNSEND.

"You will be able to get considerable damages," said the lawyer to the accident victim. "Damages! I got damages enough," she responded. "What I want is repairs."—Patchwork.

ATWATER KENT RADIO

SCREEN-GRID · · · ELECTRO-DYNAMIC



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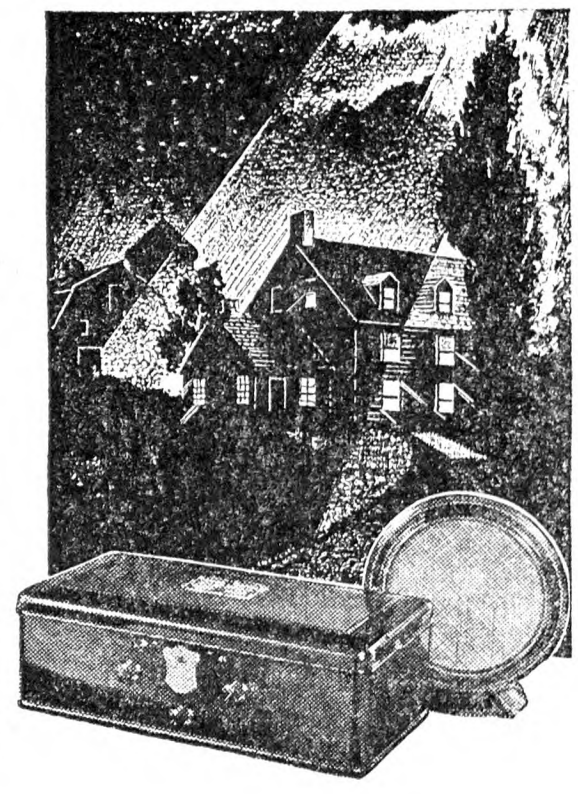
Screen-Grid . . . Electro-Dynamic. Model 55 receiver, without tubes, $88. Electro-Dynamic table speaker, $34.



Operated by Batteries

Screen-Grid . . . Electro-Dynamic. Model 67 receiver, without tubes, $77. Electro-Dynamic table speaker, $34.

Prices slightly higher west of the Rockies, and in Canada

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in everything but the way they're powered

BOTH are Screen-Grid, the newest thing in radio.

Both have superb Electro-Dynamic tone.

Both offer you giant power that lets you roam the air at will.

Both are selective to a needle-point's sharpness.

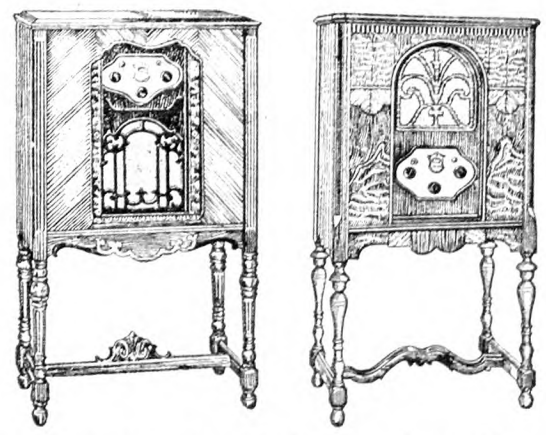
Both contain identical proved improvements, the same accuracy of workmanship.

Both have passed the same severe performance tests.

Both bear the name that means the utmost in radio reception to millions of people.*

There's an Atwater Kent dealer near you who will be glad to install one in your own home for a free demonstration.

**2,700,000 Atwater Kent sets sold to date.*



IN CABINETS: The best American cabinet makers—famous for sound design and sincere workmanship—are cooperating to meet the demand for Atwater Kent Screen-Grid Radio in fine cabinets like these.

ON THE AIR—Atwater Kent Radio Hour, Sunday Evenings, 9:15 (Eastern Time), WEAF network of N. B. C. Atwater Kent Mid-Week Program, Thursday Evenings, 10:00 (Eastern Time), WJZ network of N. B. C.

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Thoughts From Long Acres

A new form of graft, which is all too common, has been brought to my attention lately. Auto tours have become increasingly popular. An auto is capable of going many miles in a day, and folks who contemplate an auto tour plan their itinerary in such a manner as to avoid hotel bills or camping in this way. They plan to visit 42nd cousin John, to spend a night with those Joneses who used to live in the next township, and so on until the whole trip is made up of convenient stops without expense.

"Now there is Cousin Bill who lives in Bunkertown, we can spend a day and night with him; there is Uncle Ned who moved away 20 years ago, we can stay a night and day with him, and surely you remember the Browns who used to rent the old Smith place the other side of town? To be sure we never neighbored with them any, but they will be glad to see us for a day or two."

And so it goes with the whole trip planned to save any hotel bills. They never stop to think that folks may be extremely busy, but they just drive in unexpectedly and cheerfully announce that they have come to spend a night or two while on their way to the East or West. I know of one carload of folks who came for three days just on the strength of an acquaintance with a nephew of the people they visited. One man told me that his unwelcome Summer visitors had eaten him out of house and home, to say nothing of the bother of entertaining them right in his busiest time.

Few if any of us have the nerve to tell these spongers to move on, but we smile a sickly grin, pretend they are welcome and endure their presence, while we make a hurried trip to town for supplies, and watch our women folks work like slaves to get up unusual meals. The flimsiest pretext serves as an excuse for these auto trippers to get a night's lodging and free meals, but their ears would burn could they hear the remarks which follow close upon their departure. Old-time hospitality still lives among farmers, but it gets strained almost to the breaking point by these thoughtless travelers. A charitable viewpoint might lead us to believe that they are sincere in wishing to visit us, but we have a well-grounded suspicion that it is done to save hotel bills. Naturally these remarks do not apply to the dear ones of our immediate family, but to those long-forgotten casual acquaintances and far-distant relatives of whom we have but a dim knowledge.

Fall has arrived with a whoop and a bang, with the wind whistling around the corner, barefooted boys huddling around the kitchen stove, Calvin snuggling in bed and refusing to get up until he is sure the kitchen is warm, goldenrod in blossom and the migratory birds flying in flocks. Reports from the Far West tells of roads blocked with snow, which causes us to shiver in anticipation, although no snow is due here for many weeks. Husks on the corn ears are turning brown, the garden has a ragged look, and an extra blanket on the bed feels mighty good, but we shall have many fine, warm days yet before old Winter comes in earnest. In the meantime we are enjoying a real season of abundance. We bring up melons by bushels, late peaches, ripened on the trees until they are globes of luscious sweetness, Concord grapes so plentiful that we hunt only the most perfect bunches, big, yellow, juicy pears melting in the mouth, Lima beans and cow peas, late sweet corn, tender carrots, red beet pickles for an appetizer, do you wonder that my overalls sometimes feel a little tight? We still have in prospect those warm, hazy days of Indian Summer. There is something of beauty in those long rows of corn shocks marching so bravely across the long fields. They speak of fulfillment, of reward for days of toil in Summer heat, of rustling fodder in the warm cow barns, of big yellow ears in the crib, which means fresh eggs on Winter mornings. There is too a fascination about digging potatoes by hand, as you never know what will turn up from the hill.

Springtime is all right but its beauty is spoiled by anxious thoughts of the many jobs to be done, while Fall brings no such hurry and bustle, but does bring leisure to really enjoy gathering the crops. The necessity for storing great quantities of food no longer exists, but the primitive urge still stirs the mind to real enjoyment over full bins and cribs. It is yet too early to gather in all crops, but the cellar is taking on a pleasing look, with fruit cans and jelly glasses flanking an assortment of pickles and relishes. There is some secret of catsup manufacture which is guarded so well that the housewife has never discovered it. At least I never saw nor ate any homemade catsup which either looked or tasted like that from the grocer's shelf. My mother and now my wife puts up a brand of canned corn and canned tomatoes which should make the commercial canner green with envy, but catsup is something else. Home-canned fruits too generally are far ahead of the commercial product, while there is no comparison between homemade and commercial jellies, as the home product is too far ahead, but in catsup and pickles the commercial brands—well, make your own comparison.

Last year I cut nearly 700 shocks of corn for a neighbor, but this year my own field will give me plenty of that exercise. Michigan cornfields are too small for investment in corn pickers, so we stick to hand cutting, although a few men have harvesters which cut and bind the corn. Handling those bundles is almost as much work as cutting by hand. West of the Mississippi they use a long, straight knife, but here we use the angled cutter, and cut much lower that they do. I was always afraid of those wicked-looking corn knives, and often wondered how those men used them without slashing their legs, but never heard of a man cutting his legs while cutting corn. That Western corn with the stalks so tall the ears fell over my shoulder made hard cutting, and they made their shocks 16 hills square instead of the eight hills square of Michigan, which was four times as large and made the shocks resemble haystacks. That was once when the other fellow's job did not look easier. But I must get at my plowing again, with the ground dry as bones, and the wind whipping the dust until I can hardly see the berry rows. It is hard work, but work is fun if you feel that way. L. B. R.

Northeastern Ohio Crops and Markets

Sept. 24.—Heavy rains came in time to save some of the crops, but this was followed by a killing frost; the temperature falling to about 29 degrees over a large part of this section, so that only the most favored localities escaped.

Stark, Trumbull and Mahoning counties were hard hit according to reports. Tomatoes jumped in price from three baskets for $1 to 75 cents and $1 per basket.

It was estimated before the frost that the 2,500 acres of potatoes in Mahoning County would average only about 100 bushels per acre. The frost has probably cut down even that low average.

The poorest oat crop in years is reported; the yield will run about 40 bushels to the acre. Apple crop estimated about 25 per cent.

A trip of over 100 miles disclosed fields of cabbage, many acres in extent, in which it appeared that few heads, if any, will reach marketable size.

Peaches are selling at from $2.50 to $3.50 per bushel in the stores; eggs about 52 cents and due for a raise. There is also some talk of advancing the price of milk in Youngstown. The present price is 13 cents a quart.

Many farmers got busy cutting corn, right after the frost, as most of it will have to be used for silage, being almost a total loss for grain. F. S. W.

Mineral Ridge, O.

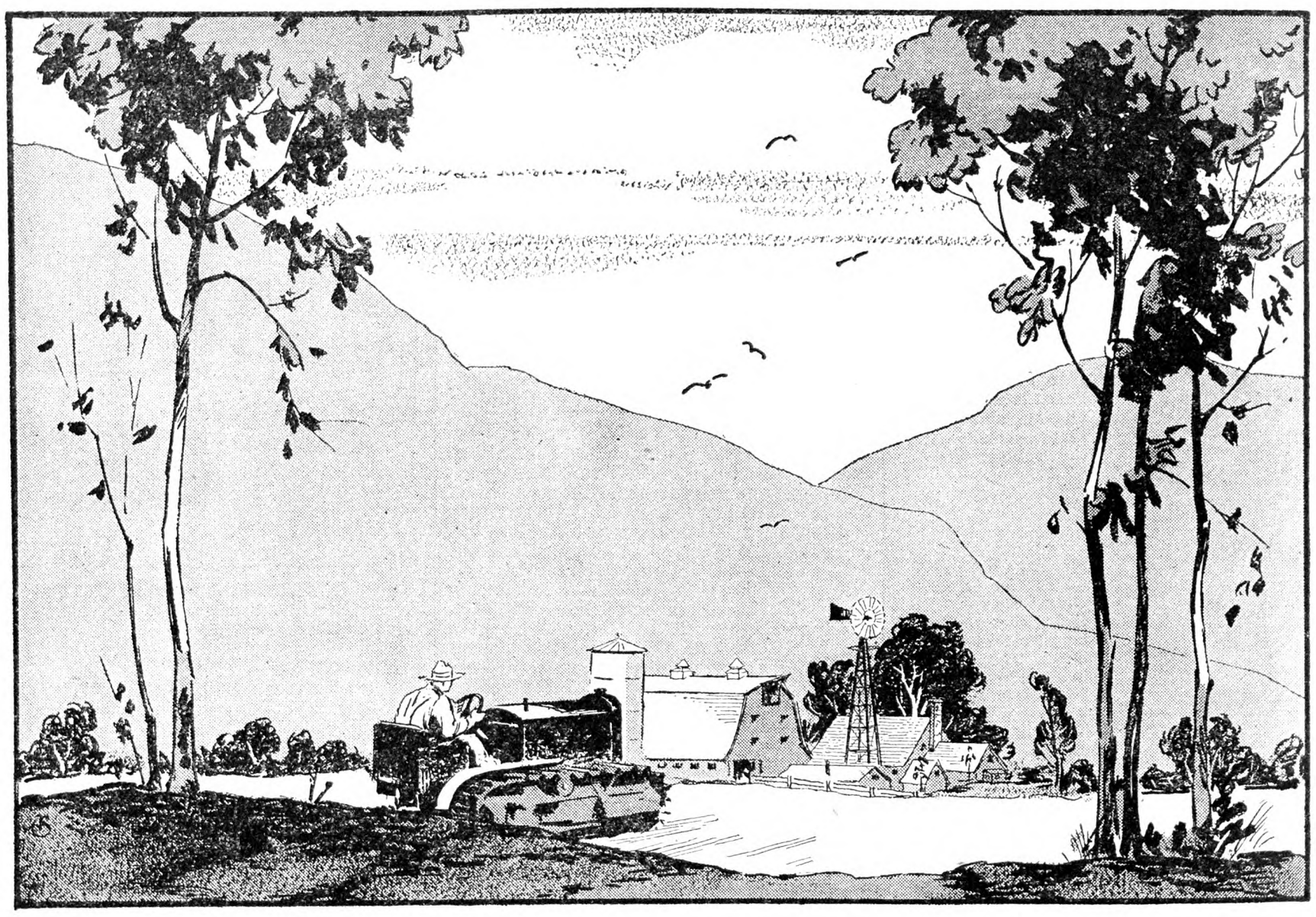
Wheat Growing in Western Canada

Though Canada stands now as the chief exporting wheat country of the world, it is not so very long since the first shipment was exported to Europe. The Red River settlers made their first shipment to Europe from Manitoba, in 1877, and the first trainload of wheat left Portage La Prairie, for Montreal, so late as 1885.

The history of wheat growing in Canada goes back to the early days of the French regime. Pourtincourt says: "It grew under the snow." The first wheat mill was built in 1606, at Port Royal. Roberval seems to have brought wheat to Canada in 1542. Champlain planted both wheat and rye at Quebec in 1608, and in 1616 he took samples of wheat, Indian corn and other agricultural products to France as evidence of the productivity of the soil. The history of wheat growing in Western Canada goes back to 1733 when Le Verendyre sowed it at Fort St. Charles on the Lake of the Woods. There is evidence in the narratives of the fur traders that it was also grown around some of the forts on the Saskatchewan and elsewhere early in the next century. The Red River settlers as stated raised their first crop in 1813, but it was 64 years later before they made the first shipment to Europe. Lack of transportation was, of course, the cause.

J. A. MC DONALD.

Prince Edward Island.



WHY TRACTOR OWNERS USE
SOCONY SPECIAL GASOLINE *plus* ETHYL

THE conditions under which tractors are operated make their engines carbon very quickly.

These deposits sometimes so raise the temperature and compression of the engine that "knocking" develops, power is lost, and you have the trouble and expense of cleaning out the cylinders—not to mention the time lost during the tilling season.

Now with Socony Special Gasoline plus Ethyl, carbon deposits become a benefit. For Socony Special plus Ethyl is a knockless fuel. It burns evenly under all conditions. Consequently the extra pressure created by the deposits is transformed into added power.

With Socony Special plus Ethyl your tractor can drag more plows or other agricultural implements —which means more land cultivated at lower cost.

Socony Special plus Ethyl makes gasoline engines of all kinds perform more efficiently. Use it for your tractor, for your truck, for your passenger car. The first tankful will convince you of its superior quality.

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Ruddy Harvester Oil · Eureka Harness Oil · Standard Hand Separator Oil
Socony Household Oil · Socony Turex Oil (For Diesel and Oil Engines)
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Socony 990A-Motor Oil for Model A Fords · Dendrol Dormant Spray Oil

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Toil on Farm Got him Nowhere

Work with FULLER brought him FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE

MOST boys are still in school at the age of eighteen. But D. E. Paseur was doing a "man's work" on his father's farm in the mountains of northern Alabama.

He longed to get into the outside world where ambition, intelligence, and industry bring their just reward.

He read a Fuller Brush advertisement in a magazine and wrote to the Birmingham branch office for an appointment with the manager. The result was a job in the Fuller sales organization.

Paseur was young and progress, at first, was not spectacular, but it was steady. He worked forty-five to fifty hours a week and he made a good living. He found time and money to spend in study and personal improvement.

This ex-farm hand has just completed five years' service with The Fuller Brush Company. He now has money invested in stocks, a tidy bank account, a car, and owns his home.

You don't need previous training to work with Fuller. Honesty and ambition are the only necessary qualifications. And you can work right in your own community.

If you would like to know more about this real opportunity, just fill out the coupon.

FULLER BRUSH COMPANY, Dept. L, 3582 Main St. Hartford, Conn.

GENTLEMEN: I am interested in knowing how I can make money with your company.

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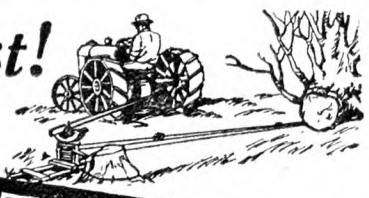
At Last! a



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Hercules New Tractor-Drive Stump Puller fits all Tractors easily as plow—no belts, sprockets or drive chains. Complete outfit light and compact.

One man operates both puller and tractor from seat. Stumps come out in a jiffy. No driving over pull rope. New MULTI-POWER Automatic Clutch—works automatically on both forward and reverse action—cuts costs on clearing, and *doubles* profits in doing same work for others.

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Easy Terms on Monthly Payments. 3 Year Guarantee on all Castings. Also Hand and Horse Power Stump Pullers—the fastest for 30 Years.

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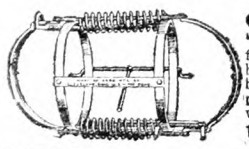

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HIDES, WOOL AND FURS wanted in any quantity. Write for dependable prices. S. H. LIVINGSTON Succ. Keystone Hide Co. LANCASTER, PA.

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—he has figured out how much he's earned in the past few years—and how much he has saved in the bank—he's ready with cash ahead for opportunities or emergencies.

He earns $35 a week—and saves at least $3.50 each week. At the end of two years he has saved $364 and has earned $16.36 in interest.

If YOU haven't saved some of your earnings, start now—$1 will open an account, and earn interest.

4½% Dividend Paid Compounded Quarterly Since 1919 *Chartered 1868* *Assets over $38,000,000.00*

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Please send me a copy of your illustrated booklet "The Safest Bank Messenger in the World."

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Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—One woman was killed, another suffered a fractured skull and the three young children of the dead woman sustained lesser injuries in Brooklyn, Sept. 26, when an automobile driven by a schoolboy who had played hookey and wanted to make the afternoon adventurous got out of the driver's control, jumped the curb and tore along the sidewalk for 40 feet in Coney Island Avenue. Joseph Cagino, 16, driver of the car, maintained he was going only 35 miles an hour at the time of the accident, but police who witnessed it put his speed at nearer 60 miles an hour. He was held by the police charged with homicide.

More than $1,000,000 was paid out of Union City, N. J., funds on vouchers which had not been sworn to by those receiving the money, Harry Braverman, auditor for the Supreme Court Commission investigating alleged municipal corruption in Union City, testified Sept. 26. The issuance of vouchers which are not sworn to is punishable by a fine of $1,000 and a sentence of three years in prison.

An armless woman who became a flyer a year ago despite warnings of the Commerce Department, fell to her death at Abilene, Tex., Sept. 27, in an unlicensed airplane. The plane, piloted by Miss Josephine Callaghan, wealthy rancher of Encino, Cal., who used a shoulder high control stick which she manipulated with her stub arms, got out of control at an altitude of several thousand feet and crashed in a cotton field.

The police of the border cities are searching for an unidentified man who stole an airplane from a field near Riverside, Ont., Sept. 27, and stunted with it for nearly an hour before he crashed into a rutted pasture less than 500 yards from where he took off. The wrecked plane, nose buried in the earth, was surrounded by witnesses less than five minutes after it came down, but the pilot had disappeared. There is a possibility that the pilot fell into the Detroit River, as the plane landed only about 200 yards from the bank.

Six children, ranging in age from two to eight years, were burned to death Sept. 27 when fire destroyed the farm home of Llellyn Munsey in West Danforth, Me. The father had gone to a near-by farm to pick potatoes. Mrs. Munsey, after lighting the kitchen stove, went to work at a neighboring house and the children were left alone. Flames suddenly breaking from the wooden house were noticed by neighbors but it was impossible to save the children.

Three men and a woman, among them Harri Emery, nationally known flyer, were killed at Kane, Pa., Sept. 27, when a plan piloted by Emery fell into a pasture. The others killed were Leon Emery, his brother; Miss Ella Davis, and Ellis Michaels, mechanic. All lived in Bradford. The party was flying from an air circus at St. Marys, Pa., to Bradford.

Two men were killed and three others were injured Sept. 29 on the State highway near North Branch, N. J., when an automobile driven by Joseph Weber of Bound Brook, N. J., plowed into a group of 10 men clustered about a disabled automobile at the side of the road. The two men killed were Michael Hamburger, 34 years old, of 610 Howard Ave., Brooklyn, and Isaac Yass, 29, of 9 Hester St., New York. The car carrying the two men who were killed had stopped at the side of the road because of a flat tire. Another car, containing several men, drew up and stopped, and the occupants of both were discussing changing tires when Weber's machine sideswiped one of the stopped cars and swung around into the group of men.

Four separate investigations were under way at Westfield, N. J., Sept. 29 into the killing of five Rahway high school students, when the Buffalo Express of the Lehigh Valley Railroad crashed into an automobile at an unguarded crossing. One of the investigations is being made by the Union County prosecutor's office, another by the railroad officials, a third by the Westfield police and the fourth by the State police.

A 71-story building, 925 feet high, will be erected on the block bounded by William, Beaver and Hanover Streets, New York, by the City Bank-Farmers Trust Company, an affiliate of the National City Bank, it was announced Oct. 1. Temporarily, at least, it will reign over lower Manhattan's everchanging skyline as the tallest building in the world. The cost was not made public.

The Lakeshore Athletic Club, in the heart of Chicago's gold coast, on Lake Shore Drive, was the target Oct. 1 of a dynamite bomb which exploded with a terrific detonation, blowing out a large window and part of the wall, and landed in the swimming pool of the club, one story below the street. Police suspect the bombing may have been the result of animosity between several cab companies who have been fighting for the privilege of serving the club.

Policemen at Boston searching for the slayers of Samuel Reinstein, New York racketeer Oct. 1 took into custody Carl Forman of New York, who they said, admitted that he was sought for implication in the theft of more than $500,000 in bonds from a messenger boy in New York Sept. 20.

"So you got a big fine for smashing up some one's car? I thought you said you had a friend at court who would fix things for you?" "Just my luck. He was the fellow I ran into."—Judge.

Look at These Two Men!

You may Learn Something Valuable from this Cartoon

ONE of these men looks TIRED OUT. He IS. When he goes home, his wife and children will think someone has dumped a load of soggy potatoes in the door.

The OTHER is still fresh and keen. He will stride into his home still alive and active after a hard day's work.

What is the DIFFERENCE between these two farmers?

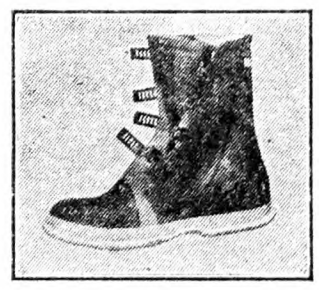
Look at their FEET. There you will find the answer.

The fagged-out man has worn a pair of stiff, heavy, inferior boots all day. It's the same kind he wore TEN YEARS ago.

27 Reasons for Comfort

The other one is wearing a pair of MODERN boots made by Goodrich. They are easier on his feet. They are better balanced. Each boot contains 27 DIFFERENT kinds of rubber compounds and rubberized fabrics. Some are used because they give FLEXIBILITY. Others because they stand a certain kind of WEAR better than any other.

Each compound or fabric is as LIGHT as it can be and still give the kind of SERVICE your foot expects of it. And you know the Indians used to say "Better an extra pound on the HEAD than an extra ounce on the FEET".



Goodrich 4-buckle galosh. Light and tough—like Goodrich Boots

But look! The fresher man is talking to the worn-out one. Listen to what he says:

"Look at your auto tires," he is saying. "Ten years ago you were lucky to get FOUR THOUSAND miles out of a tire. Now a good tire may go TWENTY thousand miles. And yet the average tire is LIGHTER today than it was ten years ago.

"Why? The research laboratories of the Goodrich Rubber Company know the secret. They have learned how to make LIGHTER, TOUGHER tires—and footwear. More wear from LESS WEIGHT. Now their boots are ALL SOLID COMFORT."

A Sound Conclusion

The PROGRESSIVE farmer is right. GOODRICH has improved the making of boots, galoshes and rubbers as much in the past 10 years as the making of tires. You can PROVE it yourself. Buy GOODRICH Boots the next time.

Let those 27 different compounds and fabrics work for the COMFORT of your feet and the LONG LIFE of your boots!

The B. F. GOODRICH Rubber Co., Est. 1870, Akron, Ohio. Pacific Goodrich Rubber Co., Los Angeles, California. In Canada: Canadian Goodrich Co., Kitchener, Ontario.

Goodrich

Rubber Footwear for Every Member of the Family

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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SUBSCRIPTION: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

To foreign countries in the Universal Postal Union, $2.04. Remit in money order, express order, personal check or bank draft.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Advertising rates, $1.25 per agate line—7 words. References required for advertisers unknown to us; and cash must accompany transient orders.

"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

IN A RECENT newspaper statement Henry Ford is quoted as saying that women's place is in the home, and that they are not suited for industrial life; that generally speaking, even at home they don't want to make decisions. He supposes "it is harder for women to make decisions in daily life because it takes experience to make decisions, and they haven't the experience." We have just been reading a letter from one of our correspondents who says:

> We have two acres and friend husband works in town. I keep a cow, raise chickens, raise a large garden and loads of beautiful flowers, and can around 400 quarts of produce each year.
>
> I board one or two babies for the county, have one adopted girl now eight years of age, and raise canaries for sale, so I'm sure THE R. N.-Y. was made for just such happy, busy bodies as myself.

The writer of the above letter is not likely to become a millionaire, but we think her decisions are probably just and sensible, and prompt enough to refute Mr. Ford's rather sweeping statements. Her experience is not with machines, but with living things. A woman who boards babies and brings up an adopted child may, even now, be forming the character of one whose future will change the course of human destiny.

*

MAINE'S leading industries are growing. As represented in the State's building at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., they made a strong impression on thousands of people who recently attended that show. We noted, among other interesting displays, the special type of fish weir with which tidewater herring are taken for Maine's sardine industry. The herring is the sardine of the tin can. The harvests of the Maine weirs are packed under the State's supervision, and sold in every State, Mexico, Hawaii, Alaska and North and South Africa. Fishermen on the Maine coast take over 12,000,000 lobsters annually. Maine leads all States in its acre yield of sweet corn, and this product, in tins, is sold in every State and in 12 foreign countries. Maine's blueberries constitute two-thirds of the total domestic pack. Maine's apple jelly is widely and favorably known. So also is its mohair upholstery. Its present and potential facilities for the production of electric energy augur well for the development of new industries in Maine's small community centers. The State's forest resources contribute abundantly to its income. Its potato crop and the big draft horses that are used in producing the bulk of it are nationally famous. The exhibit in the Maine building illustrated the range and quality of the State's field, garden, orchard and shore products in attractive packages. What is more important, it indicated the energy, initiative and self-reliance of the good old Pine Tree State's rural and urban people, who are developing their resources in relation to a new age.

*

THE well-bred, well-fed young steer—commonly called "baby" beef—commands the highest market price, and, as a rule, is the most profitable to the producer. At all leading markets the bulk of beef cattle receipts consists of much younger stock than was marketed 25 years ago. Cattle three to six years old used to be the rule; now they are the exception. Beef production is largely on a young cattle basis. Long-yearling and two-year-old steers will continue to be raised or bought by many farmers for the purpose of converting their coarse roughage into a marketable product, but the decided and increasing trend in beef-making is toward steers weighing 950 to 1,000 lbs. at 12 to 16 months of age. At the recent Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., about 100 Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn and Devon bullocks of these weights and ages were shown by eastern beef-makers. Most of the exhibitors were boys who belong to baby beef clubs in several New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts counties. The work of these and other boys in beef clubs is changing the beef-making practice of the East. They are doing good work in Pennsylvania. Youth is laying the foundation for an eastern beef cattle industry that will hold its own against western competition. An improved and broadened animal industry in the East will increase the value of agricultural lands in this area.

*

THE Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, at East Lansing, has a 106-page bulletin, "Defective Graft Unions in the Apple and Pear." This is an excellent piece of work, although technical. One of the things this accomplishes is to disprove the idea that swellings at graft unions are a sign, or else the cause, of what is called "uncongeniality" between stock and scion, for in the most uncongenial union found, the swelling was the least. The size of these swellings corresponds with the growth made by the scion and where food and water conduction between the stock and scion was the best, as the growth showed, the swelling was the greatest. In other words, the fact that the union does not swell is not a sign that stock and scion are suited to each other, but rather an indication that the contrary situation exists. The above is opposite the old idea about graft unions.

*

NEW York State has been celebrating with pageant and speeches the 150th anniversary of a military expedition too little known to the generations that have profited by what it accomplished. General John Sullivan led an expedition of punishment into the wilderness of what is now Central New York and made that section safe for settlement. In 1779, as the Revolution was entering its closing years, it became evident to General Washington that military protection must be given New York's western frontier. Men kept there by Indian onslaughts were needed elsewhere and surplus Indian stores helped to supply the British foe. Western settlements were in constant danger of attacks by savages. Cherry Valley and Wyoming stand out in colonial history as awful instances of Indian bloodthirstiness, though history records contests between rival factions of settlers who claimed coveted locations upon the edge of a continent whose expanse they could not know. These contests showed that even white men were capable of turning against each other and emulating the Indians in barbaric destruction of lives and property. To those who read the story of the Sullivan expedition, the question will come why such an army to attack scattered Indian villages and a foe incapable of meeting white men upon anything like even terms? It must be remembered, however, that this army was about to invade unknown territory, whose perils were to be discovered only as they were met. Actual conflict between the invaders and the defenders of the ground was scant. The Indians and their few British allies realized after the first stand in battle that they were helpless in the face of superior numbers and the white man's arms. Their only safety lay in flight, and they fled, leaving villages, orchards and ripening crops to the oncoming foe. The destruction of these seems, from the accounts of those who took part in it, to have been thorough and, while Indian raids upon frontier settlements and lone cabins were not put an end to, they were lessened in numbers and ferocity.

*

SOME land-owners in several Eastern States recently expressed the view that it has been a waste of their time and money to plant fruit trees along paved roads bordering their farms. Fifteen years ago one man planted several hundred pine seedlings on his roadside land. Many of these last Fall were cut and removed by Christmas tree dealers and others. Apple, peach, pear, cherry and plum trees planted in similarly exposed places, it was said, had been damaged and practically ruined by thoughtless people who took the fruit. A small section of the public apparently cannot appreciate roadside fruit, ornamental trees and flowers as public gifts without destroying them. Roadside beauty, however, is a good investment by those who have the time and means to make it. We hope that they do not lose interest in it as a public good. It is not wise, however, to plant fruit trees in fence-rows along main roads, and invite the public to help themselves to the fruit. It is difficult to protect such trees, inside of fences, from prowlers and other uninvited guests. Trees of this class, moreover, usually will reward much better conditions and care than they would have if set out along highways for the public's benefit. Land-owners can do much to beautify the landscape contiguous to public roads without tempting vandals to break down fruit trees. Beauty in forms that people cannot eat or sell can be planted and grown in these places. The vast majority of travelers will appreciate it, and the next generations will be the better at heart because of it.

*

WE HAVE before us an apple showing the Brooks spot disease pictured and described on our first reading page this week. The spots are only skin deep, but there is no doubt about its spoiling the apple's appearance, and cutting from 50 to 75 per cent from its possible selling price. Fortunately this disease appears to be subject to control with fungicidal spray—weak Bordeaux. The stations are working at it as they did with apple scab, and there is reason to hope that just as definite spraying information regarding it will be available in time.

*

MARYLAND has a new law for the protection of grocers against bad debts by garnishment of a percentage of the debtor's income. Two cases recently tried at Baltimore under this law resulted in verdict for the plaintiffs. Employers of those owing the bills were ordered to pay 10 per cent of the salary until the bill and court charges were settled. Expense of these actions was light, court costs being kept under $10, much less than the expense of a suit, which might result in an uncollectable judgment.

*

IT IS not generally known that our national forests provide considerable revenue to a number of States. The government cares for these forests, sells timber and grazing rights in them, and allots a certain proportion of the receipts to the States, to be used for schools and roads. These sums are not gifts from the government, but payment to the States of the approximate amount in taxes they would get if the forests were privately owned. This year 30 States get $1,605,882.65 from this source. The largerst sum goes to California, $356,606.10. Others receiving over $100,000 are: Oregon, $265,025.97; Washington, $167,779.28; Idaho, $156,928.12; Arizona, $133,049.37; Colorado, $124,715.29. Two New England States are in this list: New Hampshire, $19,532.11, and Maine, $1,416.10. Pennsylvania gets $1,012.22. New York State has no national forest.

*

DEMAND for an eight-hour day and double pay for overtime by 2,000 truck drivers promises to cripple the fresh fruit and vegetable trade in New York City, and inflict heavy losses on this industry which is said to amount to $500,000,000 annually. The demands of the drivers are made through the Teamsters' Union. The men up to October 1 received from about $45 to $50 a week. They worked nine hours a day. The demand for an eight-hour day, and extra pay for overtime is resisted by the Merchant Truckmen's Association, the members of which own the trucks and conduct the carting business. It is said that the dispute has already caused a cancellation of carload shipments to the city with loss to the trade and to producers. These drivers are a part of the middleman system, and are contending for a larger share of the 70-cents-on-the-dollar spread between producer and consumer. Union labor is working fast to an eight-hour day, and a higher rate for extra time. Some trades are limited to a five-day week. Do an eight-hour day, a five-day week and double prices for overtime production ever appeal to the imagination of the American farmer?

Brevities

WOOL totaling 52,644,162 lbs. went into manufacture during August.

SALT harvest in the Santa Clara Valley, California, is expected to yield 100,000 tons from the crystallizing ponds.

NEW financing during September amounted to $723,260,425; for the nine months ending September 30, $7,041,742,724.

RAIL rates on wheat for export have been reduced seven cents per 100 lbs. from Kansas City to Gulf ports, being now 14.1 cents per bushel to Galveston.

THE port of London, England, has spent $200,000,000 in the past 20 years to modernize its harbor facilities. It can now accommodate the largest liners afloat at Tilbury Docks.

OWNERS of rented farms in New Jersey are paying an average of 47.8 per cent of their farm's net income to the tax collector, according to a report just completed for the New Jersey Farm Tax Committee by Professor A. G. Waller, economist for the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. In some cases, the report shows, as much as 51 per cent has been paid for taxes. Prof. Waller also summarized the increase in farm taxes per acre from 1915 through 1927, and found that they have nearly tripled. Taxes averaged 82 cents per farm acre in 1915, as compared with $2.38 in 1927.

The Speculation Craze

WALL Street speculation has caught and so far holds the imagination of the American people. In New York especially the epidemic is acute. It has upset the calculations of the Federal Reserve Board, and threatens to make radical changes in some of our financial institutions. Brokers sell the securities on small margins and borrow the remainder—putting the stocks or bonds up as collateral security. These are known as call loans because payment may be demanded on them at any time. The rate of interest for them is fixed by a committee of the Stock Exchange. These loans have steadily increased in volume for nearly two years. During the time they have just about doubled. The report for last week showed a new high record of $6,761,000,000 loaned to brokers and dealers.

The increasing use of money and credit in these speculations disturbed the Federal Reserve Board early in the Summer. Warnings were issued and the rediscount rate of the Federal bank was advanced from 5 to 5½ per cent. The interest rate on call loans went as high as 20 per cent, but the volume of loans went on increasing. August 1 the reserve rate was increased to 6 per cent, and the increase in the amount of loans goes right on. The board was astonished at the new high record in the figures last week.

This movement is not monopolized by professional speculators. The lure of it has caught the public. Money is being taken out of the savings banks and the vouchers come back to the banks endorsed by Wall Street brokers. The savings banks are meeting substantial losses from month to month. They are no longer making new real estate loans, but are demanding increased rates on their best open mortgages. The business banks and trust companies now have savings departments. They are under less restrictions than the savings banks, and are in position to patronize the speculative craze and profit by it. It is a competition that is likely to drive small savings banks out of business. It has already modified the policies of all of them.

A new form of security has helped increase the speculative fever. This is the creation of a large number of investment trusts. These concerns buy up a certain volume of stocks, put them in trust and sell shares in the "pool." While prices are going up they can operate at a profit. Buying for these "pools" has helped increase security prices because of the extra demand they create, but this does not increase the dividend on the stocks and the higher the price paid for the stock the lower the profit must be in the pool. Prices now as a whole are believed to be all out of proportion to the income. The lure is in the hope of still higher prices. The conditions resemble the craze for Florida land speculation of four or five years ago. The situation is disturbing international as well as domestic credits. Foreign money has been sent to New York because of the high interest rate. In consequence the Bank of England has suffered heavy losses in gold reserves, and to check gold shipments the Bank of England has increased its interest rate to 6½ per cent. This is expected to cause English money now in New York to return to London, and actually increasing the tension here. Some effects of it have already been seen in the stock market.

The point of it all is that the money and credit of the country is absorbed in this speculative trading. Legitimate business finds it difficult to obtain loans, and when money is available at all the rate of interest and cost of securing it is high. Dear money means cheap products. It means a closing down of industry. It is equivalent to an increase of every dollar of debt which one man owes to another, because when pay day comes the dollar is harder to get than it was when the debt was contracted. The government has already classified this speculation as a danger, but failed in its mild attempt to check it.

Butter Storage and Winter Milk

Your issue this week indicates 5,500,000 lbs. more of butter this September 1 than one year ago. The figures are interesting, but what do they indicate? Are we to understand that there will be a corresponding increase in supply of Winter milk for New York City, or that the farmers are relaxing their efforts to make Winter milk, which means more Summer milk for increased butter supply? J. C.
Pennsylvania.

THE extra volume of butter as reported is not alarming. It would scarcely butter more than a slice of bread for every person in the country; aside from the imports it would be only about 1 lb. for every 3,000 lbs. that we produce.

As a result of mergers and combinations by milk buyers, in recent years, the supply of milk for New York City is now largely in the control of large powerful corporations. This applies not only to the supply within the New York milk shed, but also to the supply which could come from any enlargement of the New York field of supply. These corporations are as much, or more interested, in the manufacture of by-products as they are in the distribution of liquid milk. Cheap milk in Summer for the production of butter, cheese, condensed and powdered milk and ice cream contributes largely to the annual profits of these concerns. The by-products supplement the liquid milk supply during the Fall and Winter shortage, and sell for that purpose at a handsome profit. The advertising of these dealers constantly urges housewives to substitute these by-products for liquid milk. Their organizations include the whole country and extend into Canada. If the price to producers for Winter months were increased sufficiently to secure a full supply of liquid milk for consumption, these by-products, which are produced from cheap milk in the flush season, would not be needed, and could not be sold at the profits realized when the Winter supply is short. Cream was put in cold storage during the flush season of 1928 for about $15 a can, and sold during the short season following at about $30 a can. A large Summer surplus and a short Winter supply, therefore, mean good profits for these big corporations which manufacture by-products as well as distribute liquid milk. When this is understood it is easy to see why the big concerns persist in keeping the Winter price low enough to make sure of a short Winter supply.

While dairy farmers may not all understand the reasons for keeping the Winter price low, they do know that Winter production does not pay, and they are for the most part deaf to appeals for more milk to be produced at a loss. While the flush season price is no bonanza, it is a time of natural production and green pasture costs less than commercial feeds. While these big corporations have the power to make prices, they naturally fix them to their own advantage, and it would seem that the policy of encouraging large surpluses in the flush season and scarcity in the Winter season would be continued as long as they control the situation, for the simple reason that this policy is profitable for them.

The Federal Farm Board

ON OCTOBER 1, President Hoover issued an executive order transferring the division of co-operative marketing in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture to the Federal Farm Board. The action was taken, the President said, upon the recommendation of the Federal Farm Board and the Department of Agriculture in order to facilitate the work of the board. The order was effective October 1, and transferred the co-operative bureau, its personnel, appropriations, records and functions from the Agricultural Department to the Federal Farm Board.

Confirmation of the appointment of the members of the Federal Farm Board is before the Senate. Some Senators seem to be impatient that the board has not moved faster in using that $500,000,000 to increase the price of crops, especially wheat. The questions would seem to indicate that some of the Senators desire that the board be more liberal in the use of the money, and that they would provide more when the present appropriation is used up. Mr. Wilson thought that more would be needed. In a statement Chairman Legge said that the board's policy is to leave the stabilizing of prices to the co-operative associations through stabilization organizations, and that loans should be made with some discretion as to the safety of the loans. He made it plain that he was not appealing for confirmation and suggested that if the policy did not suit he had better be sent home. Mr. Stone was questioned about the Burley Tobacco Co-operative Association of which he was president. This was one of the Sapiro associations. The testimony in the Sapiro-Ford suit was that the tobacco dealers unloaded warehouses on the association at high prices. Mr. Stone said that he had paid $165,000 for one of the storehouses, that it had increased in value, and he received $225,000 for it, and the difference was less than the increased value. The growers had signed up for six years. A sufficient number could not be induced to re-sign for another period and the association was liquidated.

The board is working to reduce the acreage of wheat, as a means of increasing the price. This policy is opposed by Governor Reed of Kansas, and some others in wheat producing territory. In a letter to the Senate Chairman Legge reported that applications for loans amounted to $70,000,000 and $57,000,000 had been approved. On these loans $686,600 had been advanced. It is expected that the whole board will be confirmed by the Senate.

The Suffolk County Fair

The 77th annual Suffolk County Fair, held at Riverhead, Long Island, Sept. 24-28, was highly successful. In the special "women's building" the large number of entries in embroidery, fancy work and sewing were a credit to the women of the county.

The Home and Farm Bureaus were both represented. In the former the principal exhibits were hooked rugs, millinery and canned fruits and vegetables. In the Farm Bureau were the special Grange booth, tables of soil acidity, lime tests and samples of fancy fruits and vegetables.

The Suffolk County Tuberculosis and Public Health Association had a tent of its own. Here trained nurses were in charge. A "health village" was one of the features—two miniature houses, one a "poor health house" with improper ventilation and a list of foods that do not contain the proper nourishment, and the other a "well house." Children were weighed and measured for undernourishment.

In the poultry show there were 3,000 exhibits of fine fowl, also 1,000 pigeons, many wild and tame ducks, pheasants, turkeys and geese. There was a fine exhibit of prize cattle and goats.

The automobile show was one of the big features of the fair, the leading makes of pleasure cars, motor trucks and accessories being exhibited in a mammoth building and big tent. There was a good line of motor farm machinery.

The Boy Scouts had a field day on Friday with championship games and a parade that extended almost around the half-mile track. There were baseball games, each of the four days; horse trots three days, and automobile races on Saturday, the last day. There were seven numbers of high class outdoor vaudeville each day, including trained horses for the children as well as grown-ups.

Twenty-two of the picked men of the State constabulary were on duty and efficiently managed the traffic.

The Nesconset Community Club won first prize for hooked rugs. Eastport got first prize for best Grange booth. Orient won first prize of a silver cup for best potatoes, with a score of 87 points perfect. Southold won second prize on potatoes.

The weather was fine during the entire fair. M. D. Y.

From Central Steuben County, New York

A light shower this morning (Sept. 7) gave us hopes of much needed relief from the long continued drought, but hot, sticky weather today makes potato blight seem more probable.

Our fodder corn is not half as large as last year owing to wet weather this Spring followed by so much lack of wet. At present our cows are eating just as much as at any time last Winter except the noon feeding.

Some time ago L. B. R. wrote of his wife being able to find so many four-leaf clovers while he could not find any. He seemed to think the women more lucky. It is not always so, as I could go over the entire farm with a fine-tooth comb and magnifying glass and could not find one and the other half of the firm could find them going from house to barn. One day while drawing clover out of the orchard he found 25.

A piece of late sown peas has been adding variety to our menu, also over 20 quarts more to the Winter supply.

Eggs are bringing 38c at local stores, but should go higher to keep up with the soaring price of feed; broilers as 25c per lb. live weight; potatoes, $1.50 to $2 per bushel.

It is three days later. A good rain has come, unrolling corn leaves and we hope helping the potatoes. Today (Sept. 10) a terrible wind is shaking the apples from the trees.

Someone tells of his trouble with wild morning-glory. Husband says a ton of lime to the acre and big clover, will subdue it; also sowing the piece to buckwheat for two or three seasons. I heard of a man who fenced a piece badly infested and put three lambs into it. They killed the morning-glory. MRS. C. W. A.

Around Cayuga Lake

Sept. 18.—The branches of the old lilac tree swish against the clapboards. The drive is a miniature river. Cayuga's farther shore is entirely obscured by a gray mist. The water is gray green and pounds against the rocks in white fury. Every gust of the south wind sends the rain in a torrent down the windows, slapping yellow willow leaves against the pane. "Mac," the English setter puppy leaves muddy tracks on the linoleum and pools of water from his long hair and plumed tail.

At 5:30 P. M. the sky in the west becomes pale gold, the clouds lift, and the wind changes to west and northwest. A rainbow arches over the lake. Low gray clouds shift across higher, fleecy white ones in opposite directions. By and by, behind them all, the moon. Tomorrow will be a fair day with a high wind.

The commercial apple crop is almost a failure here. Buckwheat is, in many cases, being plowed under. Too poor to harvest. Corn is tall, even, heavy with golden ears. A splendid crop. Grapes, too, are abundant along Seneca Lake. Jade, amethyst and ruby clusters hang ready for the first cold nights to bring them to perfection of flavor.

Fruit and vegetables are ready for canning and the steam-pressure cooker saves time and labor. The fruit remains whole, cooked to just the right degree of tenderness with all the flavor intact.

Sept. 23.—At seven o'clock this morning roofs were still white with frost. Never like this in September here before. In Tompkins County fruit and vegetables are ruined. Ice formed and frost lay in thick white patches even after the sun had climbed high.

The highway leading into Ithaca from the north is again open to traffic. The grade at the top of the hill has been taken off and only a gradual slope left. The plan has been made for a State highway to connect Taughannock Falls State Park with Cayuga Lake State Park. But the final survey has not as yet been made, as the people have signed a petition against running it along the lake where it would cut through some of the fine old estates there. The vote has been cast to have the concrete ribbon one-half mile back from the lake where damage to property will be lessened.

ELLEN C. RICKARD.

"Oldtime Fireside Cheer"

There is a spirit of joy associated with the hearth that should not be denied your family circle. In ALLEN'S Parlor Furnace you get this bright radiance of the open fireplace with the efficiency of a modern heating system. Send for FREE Booklet. Use coupon below.

SUMMER IN WINTER

The balmy warmth of June in your own home on the coldest days of winter! All your rooms cozy and comfortable when you install an ALLEN PARLOR FURNACE.

Beautiful, walnut porcelain enamel finish harmonizes with the latest home furnishings and may be dusted with a cloth.

By circulating healthful, moist, warm air throughout the whole house, ALLEN'S does the work of an efficient furnace at a fuel saving of 1/3 to 1/2. Burns any kind of fuel.

Increased heating capacity is provided by means of heat radiating fins which are built into the heating unit—another exclusive ALLEN advantage.

Before you decide on a heating plant for your home, see the nearest ALLEN Dealer who will demonstrate how this modern system gives more heat for less money.

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City .....
State .....

ALLEN'S Parlor Furnace

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Last Vireo

Down-dropping from a pulsing throat
A golden rain
That brings with every liquid note
June back again!

It almost seems the fading bough
Whereon you swing
Thrills with a quickened impulse now—
Another Spring.

The little airs that stir the leaves,
More gently blow;
And thro' the hazy blue there weaves
A softer glow.

Why, lonely warbler, have you stayed
Beyond your time—
Why have you daringly essayed
This bleaker clime?

Is it a tryst at which you sing
Within the wood—
A something that weighs down your wing,
Half understood?

Down-dropping from a pulsing throat
A golden rain
That brings with every lilting note
Glad June again.

—Maurice Morris

Vermont Pickles

Cucumber Relish. — Two quarts of green cucumbers pared and seeds removed (there must be two quarts after being put through the food chopper), six medium-sized onions. Drain these one hour. One pound sugar, 1/8 teaspoon red pepper, one dessertspoon black pepper, three tablespoons salt, one quart vinegar; mix and can; no cooking required.

Mixed Pickle.—One peck of green tomatoes, one cup of salt, six small onions, one large head celery, two cups brown sugar, one teaspoon pepper, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon allspice, one teaspoon mustard, two quarts vinegar. Chop the tomatoes, onions and celery, then add the salt. Put in a piece of cheesecloth or colander and let drain over night. It is better, I think, to add the salt by layers. In the morning cook the tomatoes, onions and celery in a weak solution of vinegar. When done, drain and then make a syrup of sugar, vinegar and spices. Bring to a boil, then put in vegetables and cook until done. Put in jars and seal.

Sour Cucumber Pickles.—Two gallons vinegar, three tablespoons sugar, three tablespoons pulverized alum, one tablespoon cloves, allspice and black pepper; one teaspoon red pepper, one cup fine salt. No scalding. Put spice in cheesecloth bag, wash cucumbers and drop in vinegar.

Tomato Butter.—Peel 7 lbs. ripe tomatoes, add 3 lbs. brown sugar, one pint vinegar, one ounce cinnamon, 1/2 oz. whole cloves (I like and always use ground cloves); boil on back of stove three hours until thick. Seal while hot.

VERMONTER.

Boarding Hunters

We read much concerning the city hunter trespassing on and damaging farm property, but even as there are good farmers and bad ones, there are good men in the cities and the opposite, and seldom is it the man that is going to stay for several days with farmer friends who is going to cause any trouble.

For the farm woman in a community where there is sufficient hunting territory a neat sum may be realized in a few days without any special equipment such as women boarders demand. Though men may come from homes much finer than yours and mine I've found they are willing to eat in the kitchen, sleep on a straw tick and have a glorious time doing it. A clean warm bedroom though it be an attic, plenty of bedcovers, sufficient food and a fair price will bring the same men back from one year to another.

For meals I always try to have buckwheat cakes and sausage for breakfast with fried potatoes and their choice of ready prepared cereal or cooked rolled oats. Once during their stay I try to have a chicken dinner, usually with baking-powder biscuits, and for other meat I like to have a pig killed and serve our own fresh meat.

The following menus will serve as samples: For the chicken dinner, mashed potatoes and gravy, baked beans, pickles, chocolate cake and some fruit. Another dinner is roast beef, gravy and noodles, plain potatoes, cold slaw, cooked apples and warm white cake. One supper, fresh spare-ribs cooked with sauerkraut, potatoes, squash, pickles and pumpkin pie.

Usually I serve quick warm cakes, including gingerbread, for dinner, and pie at supper. Custard, pumpkin and mince pies are country treats. I like to have apple butter and some kind of jelly as a spread at every meal, and some kind of pickle for dinner and supper.

I think the menu one group I cooked for seemed to enjoy most was a boiled dinner made with the finish of a hambone, cabbage and potatoes with gingerbread and cooked apples for dessert.

Good homemade bread is greatly appreciated, also warm buns, so I try to bake the day previous to their coming, and finish with baker's bread when mine is gone, and if you can make warm buns be sure to have plenty. Coffee is of course served at every meal.

NETTIE E. LOWTHER.

The Old Art of Patchwork

Now that patchwork is in style again, the piece bag may furnish material for handsome Christmas gifts at little cost. If the time is too short for a quilt this year, a chair cushion could be evolved from your piece bag if you select three pretty constrasting colors. Cut them into diamond-shaped pieces; two or two and a half inches each way is a good size. Supposing you have chosen red, blue and plaid, sew the three colors together so the red is straight across in front of you, the blue and plaid sewed together coming to a point directly above the red. After the three are joined you have one small block. Set as many as you need together so the red always runs parallel or straight across, the blue diagonally one way and the plaid diagonally the other way. If you make no mistake the result will be looking at it one way a beautiful six-pointed star and another a pile of cube-shaped blocks, and one Christmas gift will be solved.

Any desired pattern can be used for such chair seats. They are handsome when patched (applied) as well as pieced.

MRS. R. P. S.

The Rural Patterns

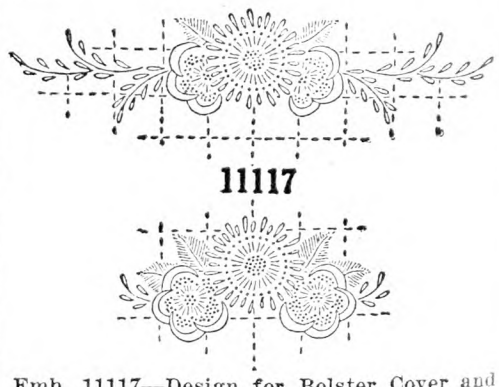
In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

684—All-day Sports Type. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 39-in. contrasting and 2 yds. of ribbon. Ten cents.

651 — Princess Suggestion. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 18-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

658—Junior Ensemble. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yds. of 54-in. material with 1⅞ yds. of 35-in. lining and ⅝ yd. of ribbon for coat and 2 yds. of 39-in. material for dress. Ten cents.

689 — Cute Dress. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1⅜ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents. Emb. No. 11001 (blue), 10c extra.



Emb. 11117—Design for Bolster Cover and Curtains. Pattern provides motifs for one pair curtains and one bolster cover. Design for bolster cover measures 24x9 in. Motifs for curtain measure 6x13 in., and 24x9 in. for the valance. (Blue). Ten cents.

Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, 10c.

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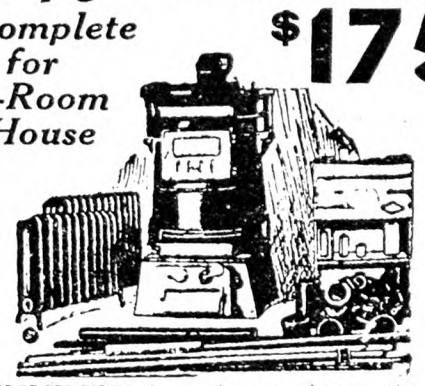

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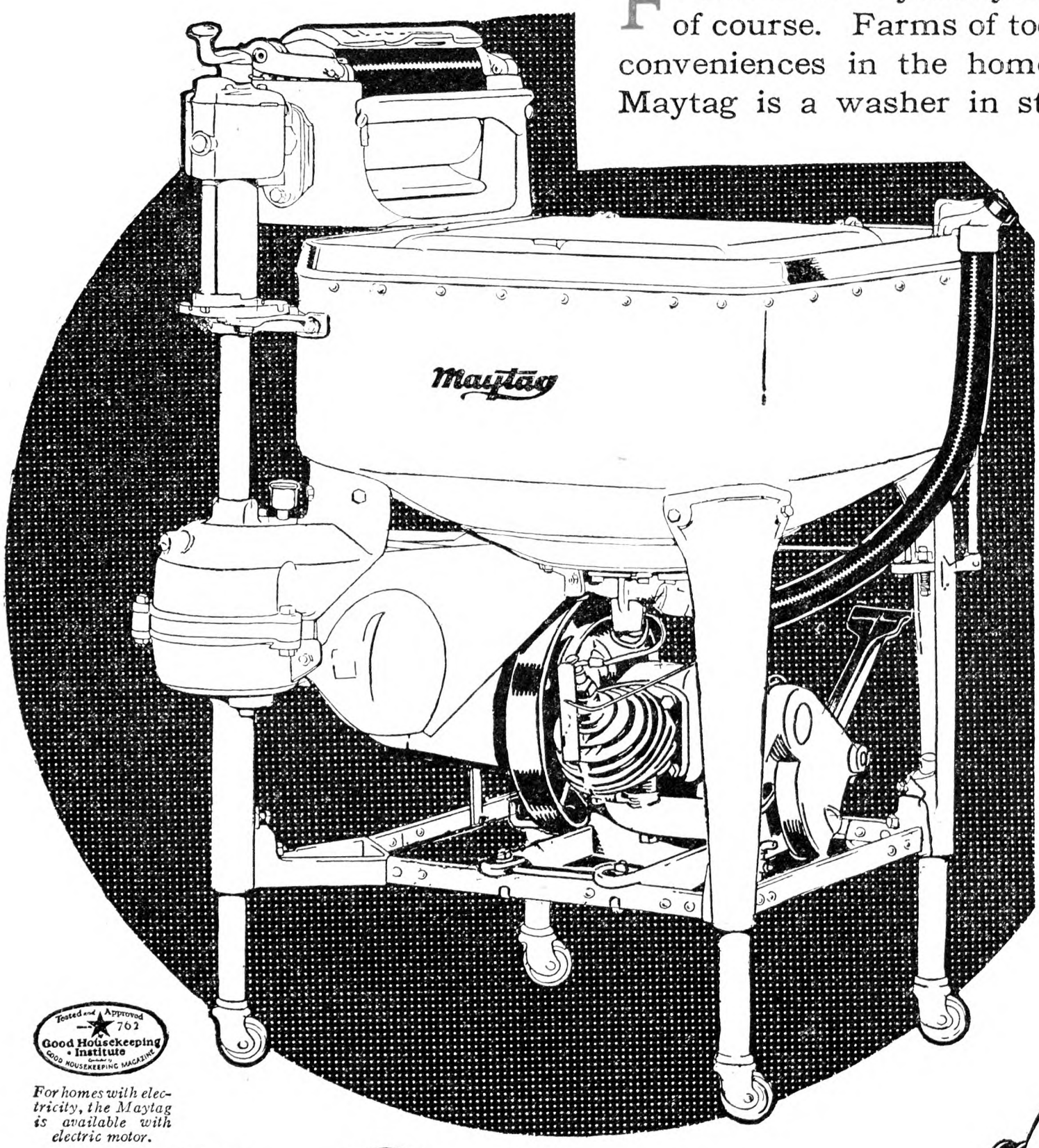

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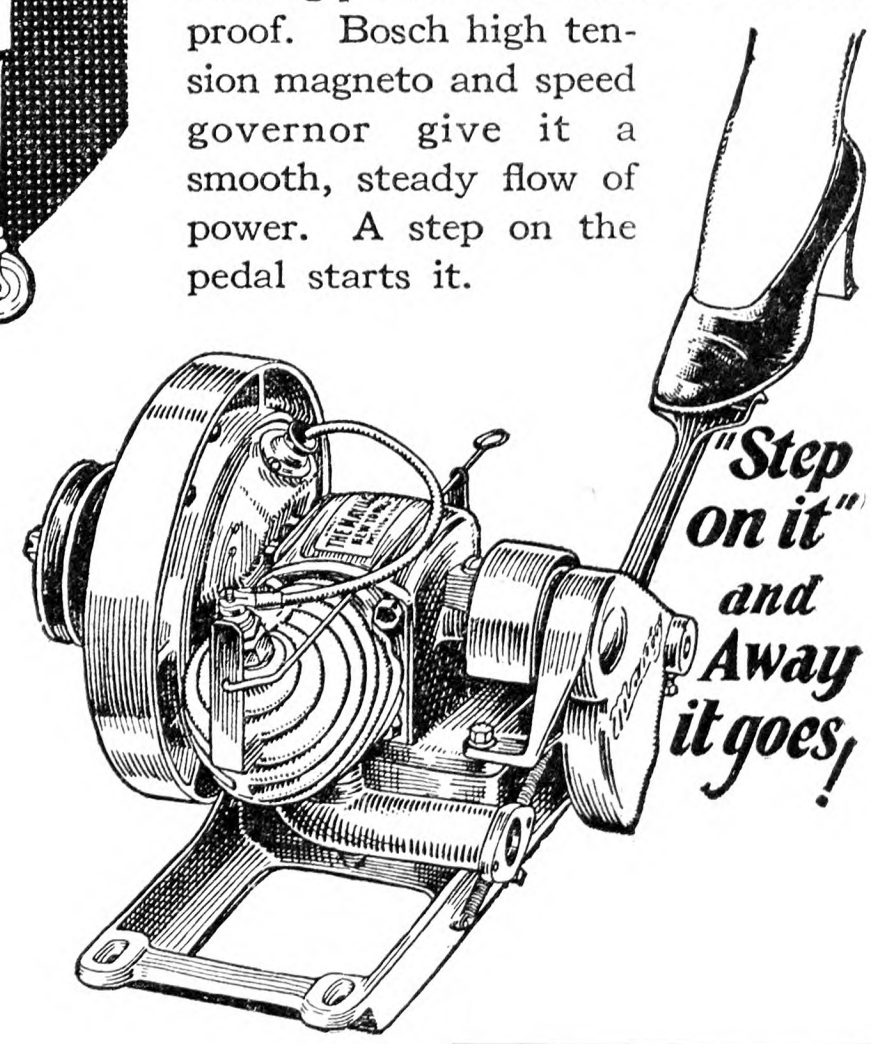
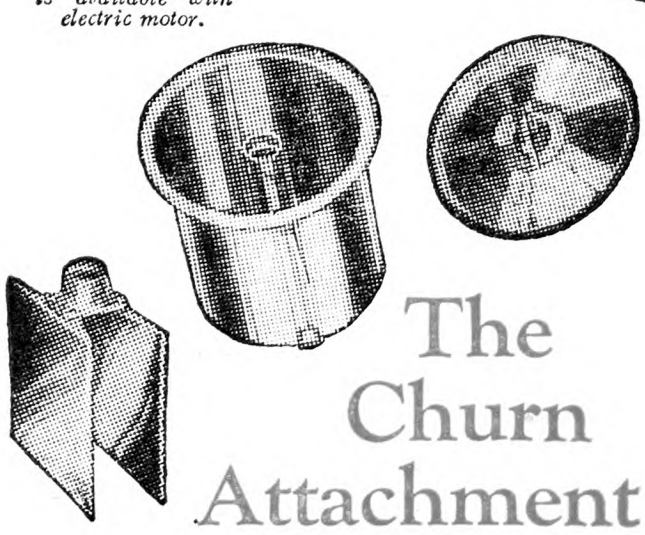


"Step on it" and Away it goes!



The Churn Attachment

This high-quality aluminum churn sets over the gyratator post of the Maytag and operates by the same power that runs the washer. It will churn three gallons, and water in the washer tub about the churn keeps the cream at the proper churning temperature. The churn is durable and easily cleaned.

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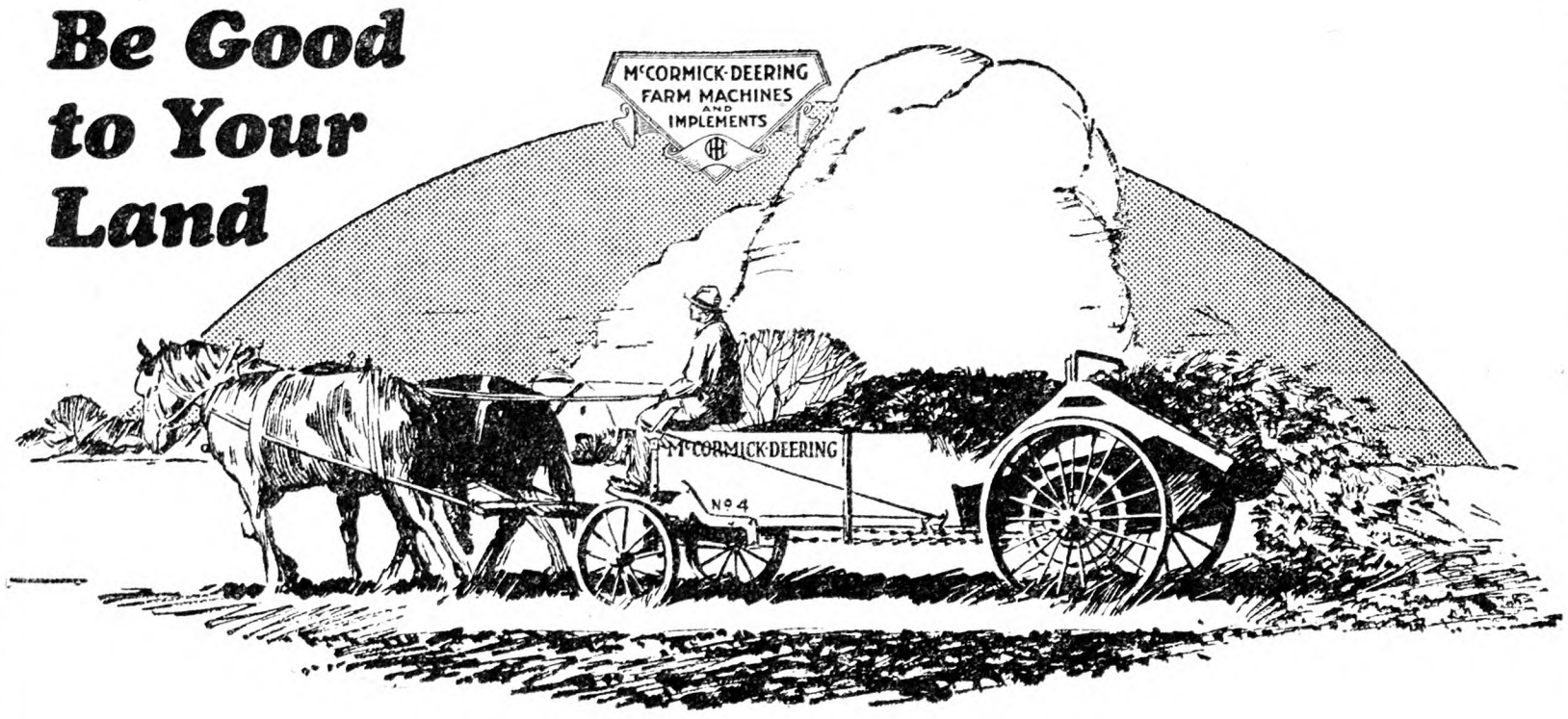

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This New Spreader has been built so you can return the manure properly to your land—so you can increase its fertility and then reap bigger returns in greater crop yields.

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Dairymen get a dollar a month more from each cow by clipping with

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Makes Cows More Productive–Saves Grooming Time

Progressive dairymen clip because tests have proved that it means a dollar more income per cow per month—to say nothing of the saving in feed and the saving in grooming time, which is cut in half.

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Combating Udder Diseases

BY DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

When cow after cow in a dairy herd mysteriously becomes affected with inflammation of the mammary gland, technically termed mastitis and popularly "garget," the source of germ-infection should at once be determined and eliminated. Unless that is done, and every possible measure adopted, new cases will be certain to crop up and perpetuate the disease in the stable. It may be taken as practically certain that a "carrier" of the infection is present in the herd, but often unsuspected. One cow may be guilty, just as one man who has apparently recovered from typhoid fever may remain infected and be capable of infecting susceptible persons in a camp. The "carrier" cow often is a "three teater." She has had a severe attack of mastitis and lost a quarter; but being a heavy milker, even with but three teats, or valuable on account of pedigree, she is retained and milked regularly by the men who milk the other cows, or may be milked by machine, although that is not so easy to do when a teat is missing. The affected quarter of the carrier cow's udder still harbors the germs which cause mastitis. Usually they are pus-producing germs (chiefly streptococci) and these may be carried from cow to cow by the milker's hands or by the teat cups of the milking machine. That cow should at once be isolated and allowed to nurse a calf until the milk no longer suffices for that purpose; then she should be fitted for the butcher.

Another source of mastitis infection is the milk or other fluid from a diseased quarter of an udder, that is stripped upon the floor of the cow stable, or ground outdoors. If the teats of a sound cow come in contact with such germ-carrying fluid, when she lies down on the contaminated floor or ground, mastitis may be contracted. For that reason unsound milk always should be stripped into a vessel containing a disinfecting solution and then should be thrown out in a place from which cows are excluded.

Doing these things will help to prevent spread of mastitis in a herd of cows, but other measures are likewise necessary. These include the cleansing and disinfecting of the udder and teats of each cow, before each milking, and the immersion of the teats of each cow, in a mild disinfecing solution, for a few minutes after each milking. The milker's hands must also be kept clean and disinfected and the finger nails well trimmed. For disinfecting purposes it will suffice to use boiled water containing a tablespoonful of hypochlorite of soda, or a teaspoonful or two of chlorinated lime, per quart. Frequent disinfection of the stall floors and gutters is also necessary, and for that purpose we prescribe a mixture of 1 part of compound cresol solution and 30 parts of water, or 1 part of coal-tar disinfectant and 20 parts of water. Fresh limewash is also valuable, both as a deodorizer and disinfectant, for the floors and gutters, and to make it more effective as a germ-killer, we advise the addition of one pound of fresh chlorid of lime, to each three gallons of limewash. Old limewash is practically useless.

When infected cows have been removed and the stable made sanitary the next step should be instantly to detect every incipient case of garget. The first indication of an attack may be presence of slime, or a few clots, or a little blood in milk from one quarter of an udder. That condition often is unnoticed, until the cow becomes badly affected, and by that time the infection may have been carried to other cows. A "squirt can" should therefore be used, several times a week, to catch a stream of milk from each teat of each cow in turn. The can referred to is a vessel, such as a quart tin cup, having its opening covered with a screen of fine brass-wire mesh, or with dark blue cloth or sterilized cotton. Slime, clots, curds, blood, or pus are held back by the screen and readily seen. The cow yielding such abnormal milk must be at once isolated, milked by a person who does not attend to other cows, and kept quarantined until perfectly recovered.

By the careful following of these directions mastitis may, in time, be eradicated. Established mastitis is incurable. Mild attacks, taken at the outset, may possibly be remedied by appropriate local and internal treatment. It is also possible to

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. **The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.**

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protect unaffected heifers and cows from attack, with a fair degree of success, by hypodermic treatment with a herd autogenous mastitis bacterin, prepared from unsound fluid taken from the diseased udders of several cows in the herd, and antimastitis serum and bacterin are well worth employing in a remedial way. Local treatment consists of hourly stripping clean of the affected quarter or quarters of the udder, and persistent bathing with hot water containing Epsom salt, or poulticing with antiphlogistine, applied hot. Internal treatment should include the administration of formaldehyde solution (formalin) in two to four dram doses, twice daily, well diluted with milk. At once employ a qualified veterinarian, when a severe attack occurs.

4-H Club Members Receive Awards

Gordon Cairns, of South Kortright, N. Y., and Wilson Plankenhorn of Hyde Park, N. Y., were the successful winners of the New York Central 4-H Dairy Club prizes. These prizes total $100 and are to be used by the winners to help pay their expenses to the National Dairy Show, to be held at St. Louis, Mo. Both boys have been outstanding in their achievements and have been very active in the furtherance of club work in their communities.

Similar winnings in the 4-H livestock contest have been won by John Cherry, Jr., of Red Hook, N. Y., and Thomas Hollier, Skaneateles, N. Y., John is a boy who has been very successful as a feeder and showman of Angus cattle, and Thomas because of his success might be referred to as New York State's premier 4-H Club Chester White breeder. The cash prizes won by these boys will be used to help defray their expenses to the International Livestock Exposition to be held at Chicago, Ill.

H. A. WILLMAN

Live Stock Sales

Oct. 4.—Western New York Guernsey sale, Marion, N. Y.; John S. Rich, Mgr.

Oct. 5.—Greystone Jersey Farm, West Chester, Pa.

Oct. 12. — Holsteins. Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale, Reedsburg, Wis.

Oct. 28.—Holsteins. National Ormsby Sale., Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Peterson Co., sale managers.

Oct. 30.—Ayrshires. Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club tenth annual consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y.; R. E. Mead, sale manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Nov. 5-6. — Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 6. — Guernseys. Wisconsin State Guernsey sale, Waukesha. Gavin McGerrow, Pewaukee, Wis., secy.

Nov. 12-13.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Oct. 7-12.—Danbury, Conn., Fair.

Oct. 10. — Fourth annual Sewickley Guernsey Cattle Club Show, Alleghany County Club Show Grounds, Sewickley Heights, Pa., Charles E. Norton, secy.

Oct. 12-19.—National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 17-20.—American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Nov. 7-10.—Autumn Exhibition, Horticultural Society of New York, Museum of Natural History, New York.

Nov. 13-15.—Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Oshkosh, Wis.

Nov. 13-15.—Westchester County Poultry Association, annual show, Peekskill, N. Y. Chas. H. Chapman, secy., Pleasantville, N. Y.

Nov. 13-22.—National Grange Annual Meeting, Seattle, Wash.

Nov. 16.—Massachusetts Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 19.—Minnesota State Horticultural Society, St. Paul, Minn.

Nov. 21-22. — Annual meeting, New Jersey Horticultural Society, Asbury Park, N. J. Secretary, Prof. A. J. Farley, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Burnswick, N. J.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

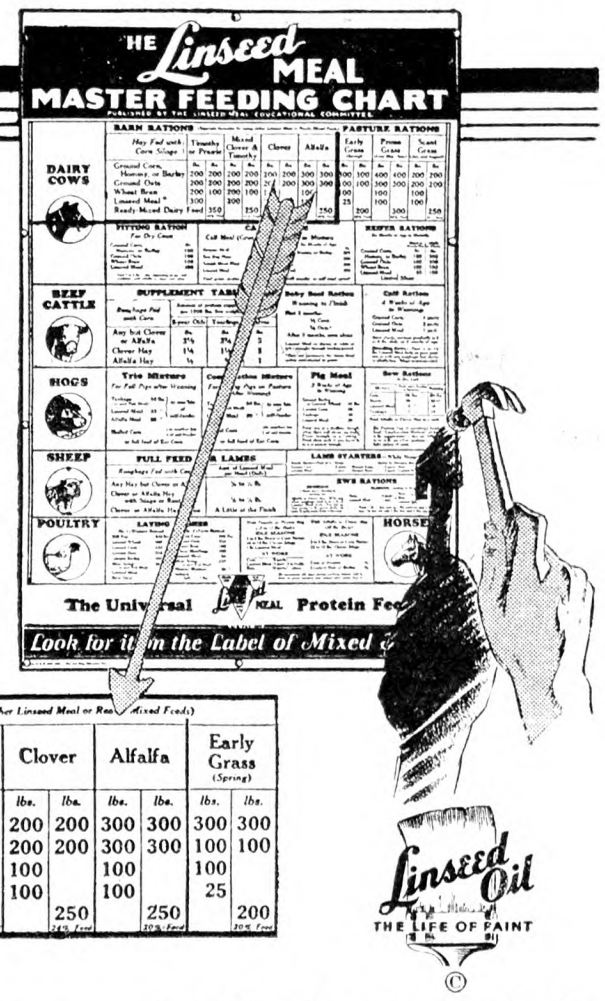
Dec. 4-5.—Iowa State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dec. 10-13. — Vermont State poultry exhibit, St. Albans, Vt., L. B. Allen, secretary.

Dec. 13.—Connecticut Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Hartford, Conn.

Jan. 15-19, 1930. — Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show. D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orr's Mills, Cornwall, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO PROFITABLE DAIRY FEEDING
Sent free
Tack this chart up in your barn and start the indoor feeding season right!



DAIRY COWS — BARN RATIONS (Separate formulas for using either Linseed Meal or Ready-Mixed Feeds)	Hay Fed with Corn Silage		Timothy or Prairie		Mixed Clover & Timothy		Clover		Alfalfa		Early Grass (Spring)	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Ground Corn, Hominy, or Barley	200	200	200	200	200	200	300	300	300	300	300	300
Ground Oats	200	200	200	200	200	200	300	300	100	100		
Wheat Bran	200	100	200	100	100		100		100			
Linseed Meal*	300		200		100		100		25			
Ready-Mixed Dairy Feed	350 (32% Feed)			250 (22% Feed)		250 (24% Feed)		250 (20% Feed)		200 (20% Feed)		

It pays to feed a balanced ration. You know that. But do you know how much protein concentrate to mix with your home-grown feeds for a balanced ration that will produce milk profitably? One glance at the Linseed Meal Feeding Chart will tell you — no matter what roughages you are feeding.

For years, successful dairymen have balanced their rations with protein-rich Linseed Meal. Its slight laxative effect keeps cows in prime condition. Every ton adds nearly $20.00 worth of fertilizing value to manure.

Send for this Free Chart and a free copy of the new book "Practical Feeding For Profit." Mail this coupon today.

If you buy ready-mixed feeds, note carefully what quality of protein you are getting. Look on the label for Linseed Meal.

The Universal Protein Feed
Linseed MEAL

Linseed Meal Educational Committee, *Fine Arts Bldg.* Milwaukee, Wis.
Send me the free Linseed Meal Feeding Chart, and the free book No. J-10, Practical Feeding for Profit.
Name.....
Address.....

GUERNSEYS

A NEW CLASS LEADER at BROOKMEAD
Brookmead's Veronica—5th Place, Class AA Milk, 14,502.5 Fat, 864.6
Sire:—Langwater Master Fred A. R.
Half brothers and close relatives on our Sales List at reasonable prices.
BROOKMEAD FARM, 526 Land Title Bldg., PHILA.

GUERNSEY BULL AND HEIFER CALVES
from 4 months to 2½ years
FROM BLOOD AND TUBERCULIN TESTED HERD
Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd THE MAPLES Bernardsville, N. J.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
Choice young bulls of Advance Register Breeding at very attractive prices. Write for pedigrees and particulars. TARBELL FARMS - Smithville Flats, N. Y.

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N. Y.

GUERNSEY BULLS FOR SALE three mos. to two years old, from imported cows on test. Herd accredited and blood tested. $50 and up. WM. A. DERSTINE, Sellersville, Penna.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEINS

100--Holstein Cows--100
If you want 50 and 60 lb. cows under State and Federal Supervision to milk yourself, hand picked, with level udders and in the height of condition, weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs. that will stand examination of the most critical judge, come to F. L. PALMER & SON, Moravia, New York.

High-Class Registered
Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls
T. B. Tested. 1 Pair of Belgian Mares.
SPOT FARM -:- TULLY, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES

ATTRACTIVE AYRSHIRE OFFERING
BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE
Price $100 to $150. Dams records from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. Also several Bull Calves, one to two months old at farmer's prices. Herd fully accredited. APPLY ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y

PUREBRED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES FOR SALE Alta Crest foundation stock. Fine individuals to head your herd. Reasonable prices. PINELAND FARM, 913 South St., Bridgewater, Mass.

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Successor Berkshires
1929 Spring Pigs
Mated pairs and trios. Boars ready for service. 1929 Fall Pigs, both sexes.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
J. C. PENNEY, Owner JIMMY DODGE, Manager

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM PULASKI, NEW YORK R. W. Blakely, Mgr.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale.
F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

Spotted Poland Chinas Sows, Boars, Pigs. A. M. KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Pa

PIGS
Chester Whites, Durocs, Poland Chinas
You cannot tell them from pure breds; growthy, healthy pigs, from high grade sows and pure bred boars. The kind that make hogs of themselves. We have been breeding and raising hogs for over 20 years.
4 Weeks Old, $5.00 each. Shipped C. O. D.
HIGHLAND YARDS -:- Waltham, Mass.
L. W. Dean, owner. C. K. Laughton, mgr. Tel. Wal. 0888-M

4-Wks.-Old Pigs, $3.50 Ea.
These pigs are all weaned and eating before shipped. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross. I guarantee the pigs to be healthy and good size. Will ship in small and large lots C. O. D. In any way your dissatisfied in 10 days return pigs at my expense. Crates free. A few Chester White Barrows, 4 weeks old, $4.00 each.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

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Will ship C.O.D. Instruction Book Free

FERRETS for killing rats, hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $4.50. Females, $5.00. Pair, $9.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

RABBITS

150 White Angora Woolers
Imported from Lady Carter's winning strain, England. Black, Steel and Checkered Flemish Giants; also Dutch, all colors, 10 weeks, $1.50 up. Breeders a specialty.
Jonas Hayner, Prop., Livingston Rabbitry No. 1, Livingston, N. Y.

REGISTERED, Pedigreed, Imported and Domestic Chinchillas. Also Flemish Giants. Green Mountain Rabbitry, Montgomery Center, Vt.

A Farmer's Opinions

"A New Viewpoint."—An Ohio reader who lives on a small farm, which is locally noted for its apples, poultry and fine-wool sheep, writes: "Maybe the farmer's business salvation will depend on his lowering his standard of living. This, however, is only a theory, and I am not willing to test it. Therefore, I am not preaching it. I know that the world is good, and so is our living here on the farm. I had been busy at home so much of the time that I grew tired and discouraged, so we got in our car and took a wonderful trip to Eastern Canada and around New York City in August. We came home with a new viewpoint, and are glad we are here."

States of Mind.—Many farm families apparently cannot afford to absent themselves from their work to take an extended trip. Probably they won't know whether they can afford it or not until they do it. Some men of my acquaintance who are engaged in specialized dairying have not been away from their homes for a week at a time in 10 years. They may or may not need new viewpoints. It is likely, however, that if they and others similarly situated were to follow our Ohio reader's example, though not necessarily his route, they would not only be refreshed but in a healthier state of mind at the end of their trip. The mental states of men and women on farms and elsewhere aid or hinder them in dealing with the economics and every-day realities of their occupations. Farm families, like those in cities and towns, adhere to a standard of living that is about as high as their income will hold it. More farmers have raised than have lowered their standard of living in recent years. The average, therefore, has gone up.

An Indiana Letter.—Mrs. F. H. V., Tippecanoe Co., Ind., writes (Sept. 11): "We have had a busy year, along with sickness in the family. We helped the bedridden daughter keep her school work up, so that she could go on with her class this year in high school. She spent most of the Summer on a horse, and started back to school husky and tanned. Everything here is dry. It is impossible to do Fall plowing. Fortunately, our wheat ground went into beans. We have had no real rain since early in July. Early Spring rains damaged the wheat, but other crops are fair to good. We filled the silo yesterday. The corn was fine for silage. Soy beans are about ready to thrash. They look like a good crop. The Hereford steers have done well, and are ready to move, but we shall hold them a while, hoping to strike a better market in Chicago."

Meeting Conditions.—The foregoing note from Indiana adds to the always abundant evidence that farm families are remarkably resourceful in meeting unusual conditions. An old, hard test of their courage, faith and wits is to go uphill through a bad year on their own power of will, brain and muscle. It will never be known how many thousands of them pass this test, undefeated and unembittered, every few years, and sometimes two or three years in succession. If a family own their farm unencumbered, and are farm people in habits and heart, they are sure of a good living, some leisure, and probably as great a degree of economic security as can be reasonably expected in the modern world.

Paying off Mortgages. — A small mortgage on a farm is more of an asset than a liability, in some cases; a maximum mortgage, however, too often brings about demoralization and dispossession. A much higher percentage of farms is mortgaged in the Mid-West than in the East. An encouraging fact is that some owners of mortgaged farms are reducing their indebtedness every year. The personnel, habits and living standards of rural communities have undergone pronounced changes in the last 25 years, and are still changing, but the manhood and womanhood of the farm like those of the past, remain equal to their tasks, and the country is still the best place for the health, growth and play of children. Whoever visits and talks with farmers and their families at home in any of the Eastern States will realize, if he didn't know it before, that on the average they are living better than farm families used to live in the same communities; that they have more conveniences and leisure; that in faith and hope they are earnestly going on with their day's work, and that they are able to take care of themselves.

Colts and Children.—The breaking of a high-strung colt is like training spirited children to conform with the customs and tastes of their elders. Careful training in a child's babyhood and in the first years of a colt's life is infinitely better and easier than "breaking" them at later stages of their development. The breaking of wild horses was a cruel and hazardous job that strong, adventurous young men enjoyed on western ranches and farms in pioneer days. A good purebred is too valuable to break, in the old sense; he is trained in foalhood, without injury to himself or his trainer. Secretary Wayne Dinsmore of the Horse Association of America pertinently remarks, in a letter to this department, that "the time to break a colt is when he is a foal. Methods that have been outlined will enable any man physically and mentally fit to break any horse; provided that he goes about it gradually. Men who have grown up with horses and handled them through their life have an enormous advantage over youngsters who do not know how to start at the job. We broke 24 colts at the fairs this Fall; some of them were wild, and two were reported to be outlaws. All were handled safely, and put in a tractable condition in two hours' time; but we had good men on the job."

Useful Trained Dogs.—A well-bred pup of any breed worth keeping on a farm is capable of learning how to do some useful work and many clever tricks. A boy's dog is never so well trained as a dog that a patient, practical man has trained. Many an exceptionally intelligent pup has so many unsystematic trainers and bosses with different whims, that he is sure to be an untrained, rattle-headed dog of no particular use on a stock-farm. A collie or shepherd or an Old English sheep dog that has been properly trained as a pup will more than earn his keep on a stock-farm. Any farm boy or farmer who owns a pup worth raising would find the work of training him an interesting pleasure, if he went about it in accordance with a program. The principles of training are set forth in books, but the details must be worked out and attended to by each owner or trainer in relation to the breed of his pup and the uses to which he intends to put the dog. Scotch shepherds in Scotland are the best-trained dogs that I have seen. The Scots train and keep them for the practical business of driving sheep. What a trained shepherd dog can do with a flock of sheep is illustrated at field trials held at several places every year in the East. On a farm near Bennington, Vt., in August a number of dogs of this breed participated in a trial that was witnessed by 1,400 people.

Fires and Lightning.—A traveler in farming communities in the East sees many ash piles, charred woods and other evidences of the destruction of buildings by fire. Lightning; the spontaneous combustion of poorly-cured hay in mows; carelessness with matches; carbon-coated stove pipes and flues; accidents in connection with using gas and oils for the production of heat, light and power, and live coals or sparks from railway locomotives account for most fires on farms. The buildings on the majority of farms that I have seen in the Eastern States are so close to one another, if they are not actually joined together, that an outbreak of fire in any one would destroy all, if it was not quickly controlled. An equipment for fighting fire is seldom kept on any farm. Not many rural communities enjoy much if any organized protection from fires. Early in September, in a Hudson Valley county, I saw an old, unoccupied, three-story wooden house, with a hewn oak frame, burn in a downpour of rain on a farm adjacent to a village. It had been struck by lightning. A motor truck, carrying a staff of firemen, was summoned by telephone to the scene from the nearest town's fire department; but the fire was beyond control before it arrived. The owner of the house and some of his farm neighbors make small annual payments to this fire department for whatever protection they can get for their money. The old house was not insured. It wasn't worth much, but it might have been, for lightning is not selective in striking property or persons. Six years ago lightning struck our hay barn, which, with its contents, was reduced to ashes in 30 minutes, while a torrential rain was falling. If the building had stood 30 ft. nearer to any other in the farmstead group, it also would have been destroyed. The insurance, in full, was promptly paid. We keep all of our buildings and their contents insured. We are not in a position to fight fires in any other way, at present.

From Dan's Notebook.—A Shylock has been manoeuvering and negotiating for the purchase of our farm. He holds out for concessions that we refuse to grant. Most buyers hold the whip hand over the sellers of farms. We are neither compelled nor eager to sell. Now is the most favorable time to buy farms that I have known, and the most unfavorable time to sell them. A poor farm that, with its improvements, presents an attractive appearance, will almost always outsell a much better farm that doesn't catch and delight the eye. Not many people examine or know much about anything beneath the surface; they are "sold" by outward appearances. If a man desires to sell his farm, and isn't in a hurry to do it, the first thing for him to do is to fix up the house, buildings, fences and gates; cut the weeds; apply some paint and whitewash; give special attention to his garden; set out some fruit trees and small fruit; grow a lot of flowers, vines and shrubs in his yard, and begin mowing and maybe fertilizing his lawn. These are "selling" arguments that do their own "talking." For $50 I bought a poor, run-down, long-haired draft mare that would classify as a plug or crow-bait. She weighed 1,200 lbs. I fed her up, bred her, raised a good colt, worked her one season, fattened her up to 1,650 lbs. and sold her for $175 in cash. The home-grown corn that put on her fat brought me about $2 a bushel. A run-down, hard-looking farm must be handled in much the same way as a poor, neglected horse in order to attract a buyer. A fact that surprises many folks is that the man who gets his farm in a good condition to sell and keeps it that way, likes it so well that he doesn't want to sell it. I didn't want to sell that mare, but I got my price

The Interesting Story of 243 May-hatched Pullets

A farm flock conditioned for laying with Pan-a-min

YOU DON'T get your full share of poultry profits unless your hens and pullets are conditioned and early in laying trim.

One egg laid in the fall is worth two laid in the spring. The real poultry profits come from flocks that are laying in earnest in the fall and winter months when prices are high.

Thousands of poultry keepers, famed for their profit-making flocks, will rely on Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min to put their hens and pullets in laying trim this fall.

The White Leghorn pullets shown in the picture represent a typical Pan-a-min conditioned farm flock.

This flock had no special breeding and no exceptional care—just comfortable quarters and good feed. But it *was* conditioned with Pan-a-min regularly.

From the first day of November to the 31st day of March, this flock of 243 May-hatched pullets laid 18,139 eggs.

The eggs were sold for $622.42.

Their feed cost during that time was $261.

During the farmer's "lean" months, when the average poultry raiser was struggling to make ends meet, this little flock earned $361.42 above the cost of their feed.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min (formerly called Pan-a-ce-a) makes hens hungry, and helps to promote good health and good feeling.

Remember, Pan-a-min does not take the place of feed, and no feed can take the place of Pan-a-min. Whether you prepare your own or use a favorite commercial feed, you will always get better results if you add Pan-a-min to the ration.

Feed no other minerals when feeding Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min.

Feed Pan-a-min now to condition your pullets for egg production during the fall and winter months when egg prices mean the most profit to you. Get a penny's worth for each hen to start with. Mix 3 pounds with every 100 pounds of mash. See the Dr. Hess dealer.

Dr. Hess Poultry

PAN-A-MIN

means Pan-a-ce-a *plus*

PAN-A-MIN is put up in 100-lb. iron drums, 25-lb., 15-lb. and 7-lb. cartons. Your local Dr. Hess dealer will supply you according to the size of your flock.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Incorporated, Ashland, Ohio

"Them that has—Gits!"

The old negro parson's literal quotation expresses a truth his congregation understood

AND it's true, too. The successful poultryman or dairyman buys the best stock, houses it scientifically, and feeds it the best feed. Naturally he produces quality products in large quantities and he is successful.

He earns a reputation as a good feeder and a good breeder. Returns from his products are large and his surplus stock is in demand. His greater profits permit him to add to and improve his stock and thus lay the groundwork for a greater success.

The same thing applies to the successful feed manufacturer. The constantly increasing list of customers, attracted by profit-making feeds, adds to his resources. He is enabled to command the best ingredients, the best formulas, the best mixing machinery.

He can afford to maintain experimental farms and laboratories, such as those where Park & Pollard feeds and their ingredients are tested and proven, and develop new feeds that will earn new success and profits for his customers.

It is in this way that the success of Park & Pollard has been achieved—by having the facilities to help its patrons to success it gets more business.

Poultry Feeds

Lay or Bust Dry Mash ✓ Red Ribbon Scratch ✓ Growing Feed ✓ Intermediate Chick Feed ✓ P & P Chick Scratch ✓ P & P Chick Starter—

To be sure of profit-making feeds—look for a Park & Pollard dealer

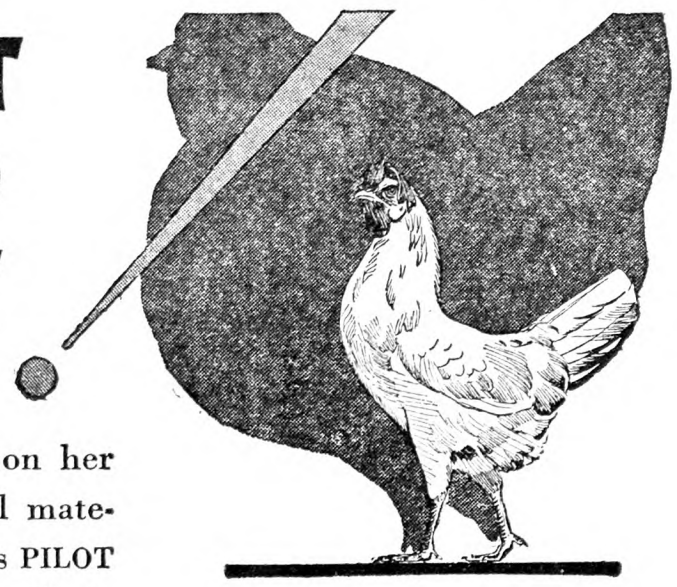
The Park & Pollard Co

Boston, Mass. Buffalo, N. Y.

Dairy Rations

Overall 24% ✓ Milk Maid 24% ✓ Bet-R Milk 20% ✓ Herd-Helth 16% ✓ Milkade Calf Meal—**Other Feeds:** P & P Stock Feed ✓ Bison Stock Feed ✓ Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration ✓ Pigeon Feed ✓ P & P Horse Feed ✓ Pocahontas Table Corn Meal

SHE JUST HAS TO HAVE IT



A HEN can't put shell on her eggs unless she has shell material to make it. And that's PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL itself. It is over 99% pure calcium carbonate—the material that makes egg shell.

Feed it and you'll *know*. PILOT BRAND increases egg production by at least 30 eggs per hen per year. To get the best results it should be before your birds every day in the year. It's a permanent necessity just like food and water.

PILOT BRAND does more than make egg shell regardless of season. It builds strong bones and makes the pullets lay early.

Careful preparation makes PILOT BRAND free from waste, dirt, moss, and rat-gathering odor. It contains no magnesium. To get pure oyster shell, insist on PILOT BRAND. It pays real cash dividends.

Screened for Adults and Chicks

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE

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New York, N. Y.

For sale by dealers everywhere

Never let your birds be without PILOT BRAND —this little attention pays.

POULTRY CHARCOAL
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PEDIGREED COCKERELS
100% Pure Hollywood Strain, direct. From high record large white egg hens. $7.50, $10.00 and $15.00 each. Also pens, trios, chix and eggs. Send for booklet.
Five Point Leghorn Farm, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
White Wyandottes - - - $13.00 per 100
White and Barred Rocks - 12.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed - - - - 9.00 per 100
100% live arrival. Prepaid. Hatches weekly all year. JAS. E. ULSH - - Beaver Springs, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Heavy Mixed.
100% live, prepaid, delivery. Attractive prices—1,000 lots.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

"Purebred" Barred Rocks $12.00 per 100; $100 per 1,000; Heavy Mixed, $9.00 per 100; Black Giants, $15.00 per 100. Prompt service. C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red
CHICKS.. $12.00 a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. $9.00 a 100
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box 33, McClure, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS. J. TROPEANO, Sparrow Bush, N. Y.

COCKERELS HIGH-POWERED LEGHORNS
Farm range reared. Official R. O. P. Large thrifty birds. Superior egg quality. Proven high production.
EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route R, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Better Quality Broiler Chicks
Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. Orders booked for Fall and Winter delivery at low C. O. D. prices. Hatches weekly. Circular. SEIDELTON FARMS, Washingtonville, Pa.

S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets from N. Y. State Certified and Grade A Hens. Shipped C. O. D. on approval. M. E. SMITH, Middlesex, New York

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THIS is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing.
Beautifully bound in cloth. 288 pages
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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
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HALL'S CHICKS
Reds and B. Rocks
From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.
We specialize in chicks for broiler raisers and can quote attractive prices to large buyers.
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PARKS "Bred to Lay" BARRED ROCKS
Buy Your Males and Females Now
LOWEST PRICES and BEST SELECTIONS
Take advantage of this annual price reduction to get started with some of America's oldest and greatest laying strain of Rocks. Write for complete prices and 40th anniversary catalog.
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Winter Broilers Pay
if you buy
HUBBARD FARMS RED CHICKS
Low mortality, fast growth. 8,000 Breeding Birds on our own Farms. Every Bird free from White Diarrhoea.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. CATALOGUE.
Hubbard Farms, Box 154, Walpole, N. H.

MIXED BROILER DAY-OLD CHICKS
Light breeds, $10 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12; All Heavy, $14. Smaller quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher in price. Sent C. O. D. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. We hatch all year. Older or started chicks, 1 to 8 weeks old. Priced according to age. Send for folder.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603

Quality Pullets S. C. W. L.
BREEDING COCKERELS Barred Rocks
LALLY FARMS -:- VINELAND, N. J.

PULLETS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS BARRED ROCKS
WERNER BROS. MT. MARION, N. Y.

Pullets For Sale Rhode Island Reds
March hatch, laying or ready-to-lay, $2.50 each: April hatch, $2; May hatch-$1.75; Breeding Cockerels, $4 each. Broilers, Roasting Chickens for table use. Will ship what you want C. O. D. on approval. WILLIAM DAILEY, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 11c. Heavy Mixed ..... 10c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

TURKEYS - DUCKS - GEESE - GUINEAS
Special Fall Prices. Write your wants. Catalog.
HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

for her. It's hard to sell anything unless it looks good. We can increase the prices and the sale of farms by making them good to look at. We can do this without spending much money; it is largely a matter of doing small things well where they will make a good showing. Salesmanship, as applied to farms, is an art that most farmers haven't learned; they have left it to real estate speculators and dealers. Let's do it ourselves.

D. C. W.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

Carried on at the State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I. There are 100 pens each containing 10 birds. Following is report for week ending September 28:

Saturday, October 5, has been set aside as visitors' day at New York State Egg-laying Contest at Farmingdale. On this day the new plant will be open for inspection by all those who are interested in the new building which combines the most up-to-date features of artificial heat, light and ventilation. Present information indicates that the Farmingdale Contest will be the only one in the United States that will make use of artificial heat as a means of checking sudden drops in temperature and as a means of preventing dampness in the pens.

The contest management cordially invites every one interested in egg-laying contests or in poultry housing to inspect our facilities on visitors' day. Bring a friend or neighbor with you.

It is with considerable regret that the contest management finds it necessary to postpone the opening date of the contest from October 1 to October 15. It is impossible to finish all the work by October 1 and it was thought unwise to have birds in the pens while carpenters, electricians and steam fitters were still at work. The building will be completed in time to receive birds a few days before the opening date. Pens which will be sent long distances by express may be shipped in time to arrive at Farmingdale on October 11 and 12. Birds which will be on the road not more than one day should be shipped Monday, October 14. Every train bringing express into Farmingdale from October 11 to 16 inclusive will be met and birds taken to the contest plant at once. Birds will not be left in the freight house over night.

Contestants who plan to bring their birds to Farmingdale should do so Saturday, October 12, or Sunday, October 13.

Leg bands and shipping tags have been sent to contestants, but in case these have not arrived, please notify the management at once.—D. H. Horton, Head, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the 47th week of the seventh Farmingdale contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 2,511 eggs or at the rate of 35.8 per cent. This is a decrease of 271 eggs under last week's production, but is 113 eggs more than for the same week of the 1928 contest. The pullets have laid a total of 145,861 eggs since November 1, 1928. This is 1,180 eggs more than the score of the last contest at the end of the 47th week.

High Pens for the Week. — Barred Rocks, Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 51; White Leghorns: Geo. B. Ferris, Mich., 49; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, Del., 46; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, O., 43; Donald A. Howe, N. Y., 43; F. B. Austin, Del., 43; Kerr Chickeries, N. J., 42; Barred Rocks, S. W. Kline, Pa., 42.

High pens in each variety to date:

White Leghorns.—Codner's White Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 2,114; Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, Del., 2,069; Barnes Hollywood Farm, N. Y., 2,045; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, O., 2,020; George Dick, N. Y., 2,014; Pine View Poultry Ranch, N. Y., 1,926; Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm, N. Y., 1,893.

R. I. Reds.—Walliceton Farm, Mass., 1,733; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1,605; Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 1,499.

Australorps.—Highland Place Poultry Farm, N. Y., 1,073.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, Mass., 1,802; Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 1,788; Kerr Chickeries, N. J., 1,575.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1,725; William R. Speck, N. Y., 1,286; Highfields Farm, N. Y., 1,213.

The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White, 65c; brown, 60c; medium, 52c; pullets, 43c.

Countrywide Produce Situation

The crop year may be summed up fairly well now. It is in a general way a year of lighter production compared with last season. In the first place, acreage was generally reduced. The frost in California cut down the output of that important shipping district, especially of the fruit crop. The wet Spring upset plans in some parts of the country and the dry Summer shortened the production of almost every crop in most parts of the United States. Although nearly everything is in lighter supply than a year ago, there is shortage in only a few lines. There will be plenty to eat and a full variety of food, but prices in a general way will be a little higher.

The field bean crop seems likely to be a money maker for producers because there is very little old stock carried over and another light crop is being harvested. The short crop in Michigan seems to be the key to the situation, indicating continued good prices for producers. A general range of $8 per 100 pounds for white and red varieties appears to be about the average of values in eastern and mid-western producing sections. Recent damage by frost and rain suggest possible further advances.

The grape situation is one of the most interesting sides of the fruit market. So far, the western shippers have kept supplies down and prices have been holding well. The California shippers are cooperating with the raisin interests and as many grapes are being turned into raisins as possible in order to keep the raisin varities off the fresh grape market. Demand has been active and improving in New York grape shipping sections.

Peach shipping interests in western New York are active this season, supplying most of the country's fresh fruit in this line in late September and early October. Price of Elbertas, the standard variety, has been close to $2.25 per bushel at eastern and mid-western shipping points. Peaches have been one of the most salable fruits, except during the height of the season, in contrast with the great oversupply in 1928.

Apple markets are working out well. Prices have been averaging a little higher in the South than at the beginning of the season and holding well in eastern and mid-western producing sections and in the northwest. A great deal of stock is selling around $2 per bushel for best lots, or $6 per barrel, although difference in localities and varieties makes a wide range of $4 to $8 from West to East. The export season started well, showing a profit for the early shipments, but no special activity is expected in this line owing to the good sized crop in Europe. Later in the season a demand may develop for export, if prices are not too high here.

With a grain crop below average and cost of millfeed rising, feeders and dairymen have been obliged to go to the market more than usual for feed, owing to pasture conditions, the poorest in 15 years. At the same time butter, cheese, hogs, and cattle are all lower than they were a year ago. The problem of milk supply is likely to be rather serious in some eastern producing territories, affording an opportunity for nearby farmers to expand their output if they can and obtain the needed increase in price. Prices paid to producers have already been advanced in quite a number of important sections.

There are weak features in the dairy situation; one of them is the large holdings of evaporated milk and the competition in that line which has forced prices close to cost. The trouble here is due to the heavy production early in the season when pastures were good. The production of condensed milk was about one-eighth greater than in the 1928 season.

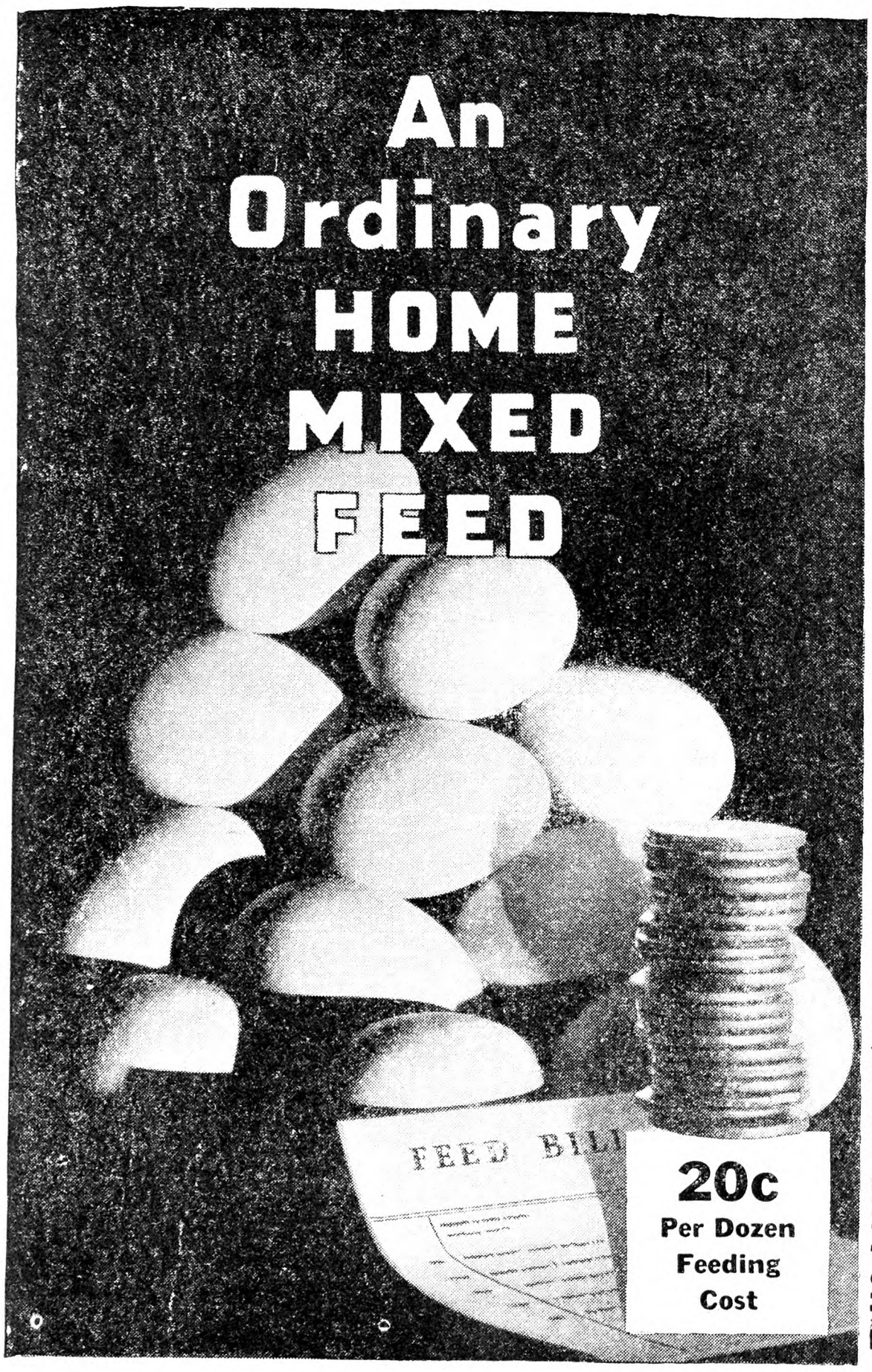
During the first part of the season butter production was heavy, but lately the output has been less than that of a year ago. The decrease was rapid throughout September. Not only the poor pasturage was responsible, but higher grain costs led to moderate feeding. Stocks of butter in cold storage are liberal and have kept the market from any rapid advance. Butter and cheese are both selling from one to three cents under the price of a year ago, having advanced about two cents during September. Except for the liberal supplies in storage, no doubt the price would have been higher instead of lower than it was a year ago.

Stock feeders have the same difficulties as dairymen, with costs a little higher and prices a little lower than in the Fall of 1928. The higher cost of feeding has brought shipments to market, but the numbers of live stock on the farms are so moderate that heavy shipments now will tend to prevent oversupply later and moderate the usual spell of low prices during the last of the year. It may even result in a particularly high Winter range of prices for cattle and hogs. Lambs are selling at about the same price as a year ago.

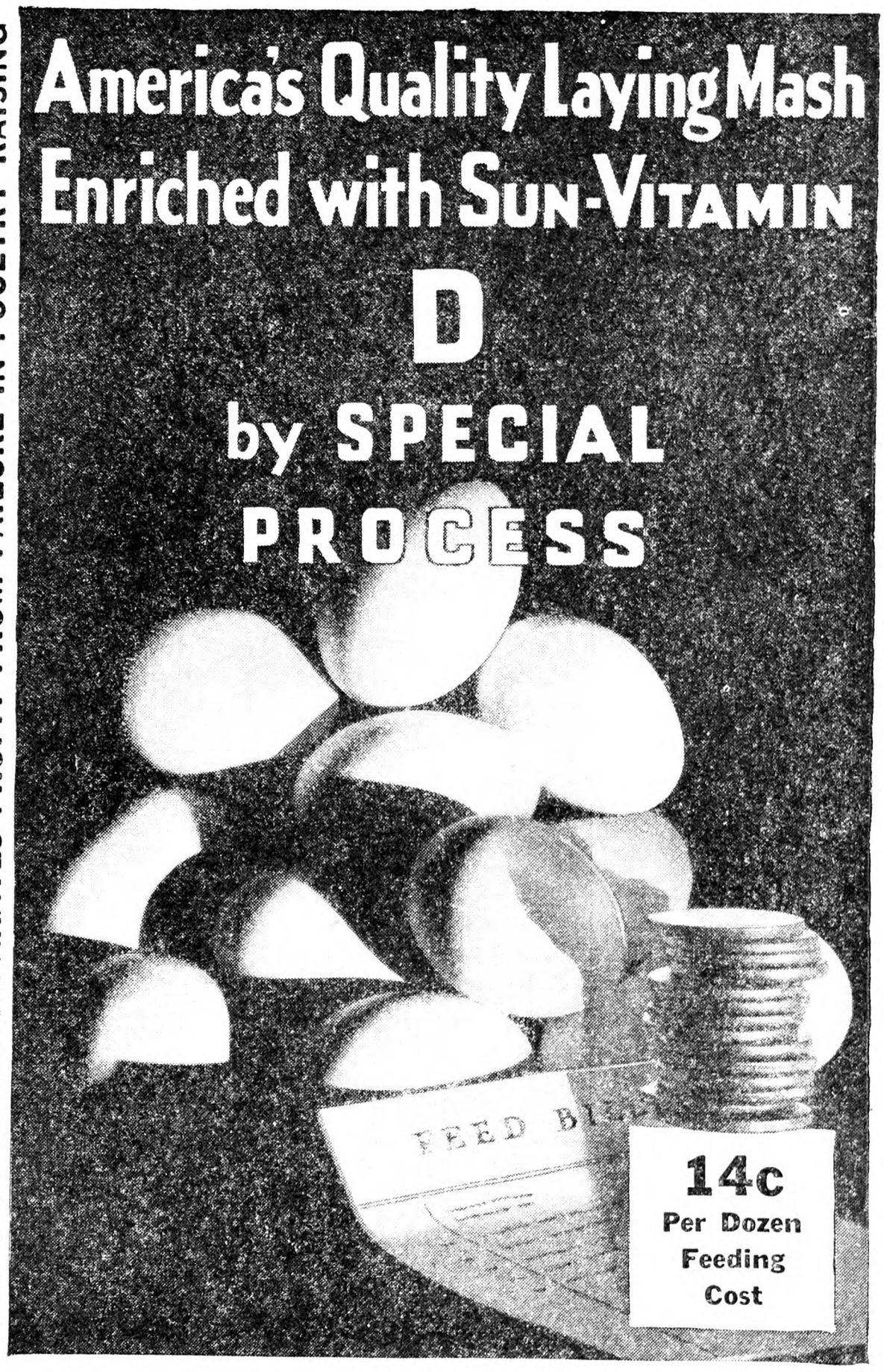
Poultrymen are better off than most feeders. Eggs and heavy chickens have been selling higher this season, although supplies are heavy for the time of year. It seems that the consuming class uses these products more freely than in other times. Egg prices advanced faster than usual during September, with gains of three to four cents on the best grades, compared with only one-half advance in September, 1928. The result is that the market level is now five to seven cents above that of a year ago. The prospect is good for the Fall trade, as shown by receipts lighter than a year ago, but figures show an increased number of pullets on the farms, pointing to larger production near the end of the year. The supplies in cold storage are much lighter than last season or than the 5-year average. The storage men have good profits in sight and are likely to be enthusiastic about buying eggs for storage next Spring.

The question in the poultry market is whether the brisk demand will offset somewhat larger production of dressed poultry. Market receipts of live and dressed chickens are liberal in most city markets, but prices have kept up well for the season of year when receipts are always heavy. Some lines are selling higher than a year ago and some lower. Stocks in the cold storage are somewhat larger this season. Still, if the demand continues as good as it is now, prices may hold as well as usual.

G. B. F.



THIS LINE OFTEN SEPARATES PROFIT FROM FAILURE IN POULTRY RAISING



NOW! OUTDOOR PEP FOR INDOOR LAYERS

Here's a real mash that makes up what hens lose by being confined.

By special process, this splendid laying mash is so enriched in Sun-Vitamin D that you can actually see the outdoor pep in indoor layers. More eggs, too!

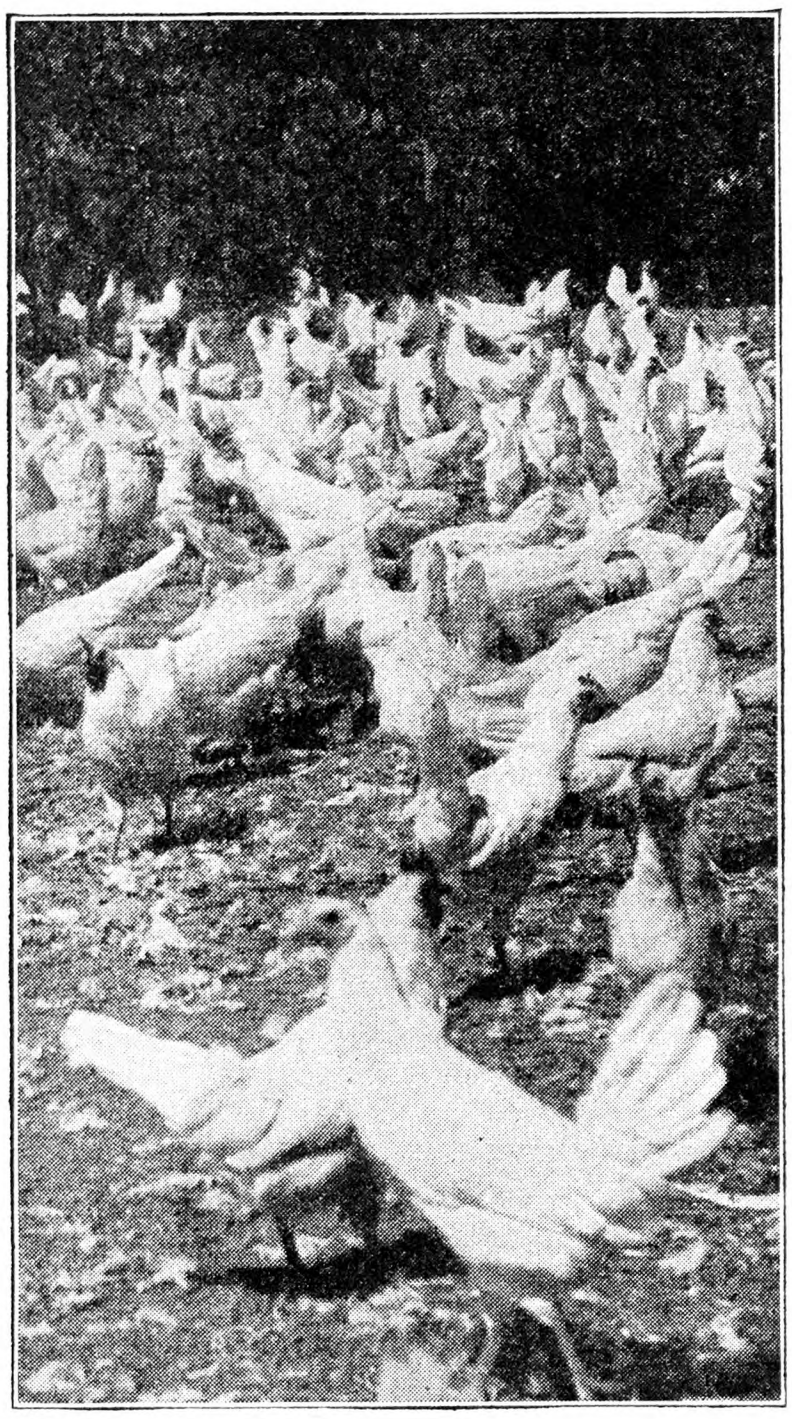
More than ever, on the basis of feed cost per dozen eggs, this mash proves the folly and real expense of depending on the ordinary home-mixed feed. Or any other feed than Pratts.

The choicest cereals—corn meal, wheat middlings, feeding oat meal and bran—the best of animal proteins—meat scrap, fish meal, dried buttermilk—make America's Quality Laying Mash the cheapest egg mash by the only standard that counts. Not only does it get eggs for a lower feeding cost per dozen—but the surplus energy in these clean, high grade ingredients is reinforced to keep up body weight and constitutional vigor over the longest periods of heavy laying. This new feature adapts Pratts Laying Mash better than ever to modern poultry raising. A rich supply of Sun-Vitamin D! It helps make up for confinement, close quarters, lack of sunshine and outdoor air. See your dealer before the season gets further under way. Pratt dealers are located everywhere. If you don't know the nearest one, write us.

PRATT FOOD CO.
433 Walnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

PRATTS BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH

BABY CHICK FOOD • *America's Quality Feed Line* • GROWING MASH



Now

An Oatmeal Feed for Your Hens!

NOW is the time to get your flock on Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash — the famous complete ration based on OATMEAL! There's nothing like oatmeal for production and maintenance. To the oatmeal are added other valuable ingredients — cod liver meal, molasses, animal protein, minerals, in fact, just the things a hen must have to keep her eager to eat and lay.

Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is a scientific feed, carefully blended and mixed to insure you more "egg-dollars" for every "feed-dollar." It prevents anemia; it insures good and complete digestion; good appetite, full, rich blood; strong health to maintain heavy egg production.

See your Quaker Dealer. Get the facts on the OATMEAL feeds that are increasing profits, saving time, money and worry for successful poultrymen everywhere.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

Capsules for Worm Treatment

Do you believe the gizzard worm capsules to be a sure worm eradicator? I have tried Black Leaf 40, but if these capsules for individual treatment are effective, would like to use them instead, if you advise so. V. V. E.
Maryland.

The use of gelatin capsules to administer worm eradicators to fowls has the advantage of making sure that each bird treated gets the dose of whatever is used that it is desired to give. When worm remedies are given in food or water, it is necessarily uncertain whether the needed amount of the drug is taken. The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends in the treatment for tapeworms that what is known to the drug trade as a 000 capsule be filled with one gram—practically 15 grains—of kamala and administered as an individual dose. Any druggist could prepare these for you. Capsules are less used in the treatment of round worm infestation, since these worms are more easily expelled than are tapeworms, but they are, of course, a means of making sure that a proper dose of the worm eradicator is given. The capsule recommended by the California station in the treatment of round worm infestation consists of 6.6 c.c. of Black Leaf 40 mixed with 16 grains of Lloyd's Alkaloidal Reagent packed in a No. 2 gelatin capsule. This amount will fill about 55 capsules. The "c.c." in the above stands for one cubic centimeter, as any druggist will understand, and it would seem to me quite probable that the six-tenths of a cubic centimeter could as well be five-tenths, or one-half, though I give the formula as published. M. B. D.

Precocious Pullet

I have a Barred Rock pullet, hatched March 11, 1929. At four months she began to lay, laid a number of eggs and started to hatch August 21, on 12 eggs. On September 11 she brought out 10 chicks. One died in the nest, and she has now nine very lively chicks. The eggs were all her own. This is a good record for a pullet. W. C. ELMENDORF
Windham Co., Conn.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1929.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John J. Dillon, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of The Rural New-Yorker, and that the following, is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher: John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.
Editor: DeWitt C. Wing, 333 W. 30th St., New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor: W. W. Higgins, Maywood, N. J.
Business Manager: John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the indivdual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)
Rural Publishing Co., 333 West 30th St., New York City.
John J. Dillon, Port Chester, N. Y.
William F. Dillon, New Rochelle, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is ——. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JOHN J. DILLON, Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1929.
WILLIAM A. CROSBY, (Seal)
Notary Public, New York County, N. Y., No. 476. Certificate filed in all counties in New York. Register No. 8136. My commission expires March 30, 1930.

Comfortable in ALL Weathers

Warm enough for a Northern winter; airy enough for hot summer weather. Lined, if you wish, with insulating sheet. No carpentering required. Guaranteed "Better and Cheaper Than Home-Made." Prompt shipments.

FREE CATALOG shows sectional Poultry Houses up to 50 ft. long, also Pigeon Houses and Rabbit Hutches. Write today.

E. C. YOUNG CO. 85 Depot Street, Randolph, Mass.

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

Will Make Winter Profits

Start a broiler brood *now* with our "Wyan-Rocks" (Wh. Wyandotte-Rock Cross), or "Brahm-Rocks" (Brahma-Rock Cross). We can also supply straight Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Hatches every week. Write for prices on Oct. or Nov. deliveries.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS—Tancred Strain. From high producing breeders, $2.00 each. GEORGE HOAG, Shavertown, N. Y.

PULLETS Production Bred Single Comb White Leghorns. April hatched. Postal for prices. MURDOCK BROS., Hartwick Seminary, N. Y.

LARGE WH. LEGHORN Laying yearling hens on range, $1.25 each, hundred lots. GEO. R. SWARTOUT, *Breeder of S. C. W. Leghorns*, Hartwick Seminary, N. Y.

BARRED ROCK PULLETS—March hatched, $2; April hatched, $1.75. LESTER BARTLES, Flemington, N. J.

Very fancy Mallard Ducks from blue ribbon winners, $8 a trio. O. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

Wanted—To Buy

All old Envelopes with U. S. and Confederate Postage Stamps on them used before year 1880. I pay $1.00 to $35.00 each for old envelopes with pictures of flags, soldiers, etc., on them, used during the war between the North and South from 1861 to 1866. Used or unused stamps before 1880. Send all you have for my inspection or write for interesting information FREE. Address R. N. Rice, 2652 Asbury Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Ideal B Power

furnished from A battery or farm lighting plant at small cost with Cole B unit. Before buying more B batteries, write for information.

COLE MFG. CO., 27 Homestead Ave., Hamden, Conn.

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H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS

A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry.

PRICE $1.50

For sale by

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street, New York

Eastern Ayrshire Bull Futurity

To Wendover Advance Guard goes the honor of winning the blue ribbon in the second Ayrshire Bull Futurity at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. This calf, bred and owned at Wendover Farm, Bernardsville, N. J. won a prize of $167.40, the winner's share of the purse of $839, offered for this event. The victor in this the richest of all cattle stakes is a son of Alta Crest Rear Guard and out of Barclay's Brown Betty, junior champion at the 1923 Eastern States Exposition.

Second place, with a cash value of $133, was awarded to Bay State Peer, an attractive son of Alta Crest Pathfinder, bred and exhibited by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Third prize, worth $104, was won by Burnside Mendel, a son of Hobsland Mendel, exhibited by R. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Quebec. Alta Crest Three Cheers secured fourth, while the Massachusetts college was fifth and seventh on Bay State President and Bay State Primus Leader, respectively. Sycamore Farm's entry, Strathglass Topbar, was sixth.

The Eastern Ayrshire Bull Futurity was established as a special feature to encourage the development of bull calves from good record cows. It is thought by providing liberal prizes, that the development and exhibiting of young bulls are encouraged. The rules require that the calves shall be born after August 1 of the preceding year, and, as a consequence, they are just ready for light service when exhibited, and thus at the most salable age.

As only cows with records of 10,000 lbs. of milk are eligible for nomination in this event, the Ayrshire futurity combines type and production. The cows are nominated before they calve and a fee of $2 is paid for each animal. In the event that the calf is a male, it may be kept eligible by paying an additional fee of $3 prior to January 1 and a final payment of $5 just before showing. This makes a total of $10 paid for each calf shown, to which is added a substantial sum by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association and the Eastern States Exposition. As a result, the 1929 purse totaled $839, with $167.40 to the winner. Entries have been received for the 1930, indicating a new record for dairy cattle purses. Arrangements have been made to hold 1930 Ayrshire futurities at both the Eastern State Exposition and the New York State Fair. C. T. C.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Supplied by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending September 28, 1929.

Market, extremely dull; beef steers, steady to weak; bidding lower on medium and heavyweights; light and handyweights steady. Comparisons with week ago, steady to 25c lower; bulk selling, $11.25 to $12. Bulls and all cutters about steady; she stock steady with week's early 25c decline; bulk butcher bulls, $10.25 to $11; heifers, $10.75 to $11.25; cows, $8.25 to $9; cutters, $5.25 to $6. Stockers and feeders in broader demand, fully steady; most sales, $9.50 to $10.50; some choice Canadians up to $11.50. Calves steady to weak; top vealers, $18.50. Hogs, nominally steady.

Receipts for week ending September 28: Cattle, 242 cars; 69 Virginia, 55 Canada, 31 St. Paul, 29 Chicago, 16 West Virginia, 10 Tennesee, 7 Pittsburgh, 7 St. Louis, 6 Maryland, 3, New York, 2 Kansas City, 2 Pennsylvania, 2 Kentucky, 1 Buffalo, 1 Oklahoma, 1 Michigan; containing 7,019 head, 190 trucked in; total cattle, 7,209 head, 666 calves, 1,504 hogs, 197 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 343 cars; 83 Canada, 82 Virginia, 46 Chicago, 42 St. Paul, 27 West Virginia, 16 St. Louis, 8 Tennessee, 8 Kansas City, 6 Pennsylvania, 4 Kentucky, 3 New York, 2 North Carolina, 2 Michigan, 2 Alabama, 1 Wisconsin, 1 Buffalo, 1 Minneapolis, 8 Maryland, 1 Indiana; containing 10,395 head, 261 trucked; total, 10,656 cattle, 855 calves, 1,934 hogs, 867 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.50 to $13.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12.50 to $13.75; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12.25 to $13.50; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11 to $12.50; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $11.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $10.75 to $11.75; good, 850 lbs. up, $9.75 to $10.75; medium, 850 lbs. up, $8.75 to $9.75; common, 850 lbs., up, $7.50 to $8.75.

Cows.—Choice, $9 to $10; good, $8 to $9; common and medium, $6.75 to $8; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.25 to $11.50; cutter, common and medium, $7.50 to $10.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $9.75 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $8.25 to $9.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $9.50 to $11.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $8 to $9.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15.50 to $18.50; medium, $12.75 to $15.50; cull and common, $8.25 to $12.75.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11.50 to $12.25; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $12 to $12.75; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $12 to $12.75; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8 to $11.50.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $41.50 to $42.50; shorts, $43 to $44; hominy, $48.50 to $49.50; middlings, $48.50 to $49.50; linseed, $66 to $67; gluten, $50 to $51; ground oats, $44.50 to $45.50; Soy bean meal, $58 to $59; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $54 to $55; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $44.50 to $45.50; 18 per cent, $46.50 to $47.50; 20 per cent, $50.50 to $51.50; 24 per cent, $54 to $55; 25 per cent, $55.50 to $56.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $48 to $49; Alfalfa, regular, $43 to $44; Alfalfa, reground, $46 to $47.

THE little girl was crying. Her mother, to distract her thoughts, called: "Oh, come here, darling—come here and look at the airplane." The little girl ran to the window and stared up at the airplane till it disappeared. Then she got out her little wet handkerchief again. "Mamma, what was I crying about?" she asked.—Wall Street Journal.

Dairy Feed

Poultry Feed

Build Health *and you* Build Profits

One thing has been definitely proved through years of experimenting and practical feeding—health is the first step to success. Feeding profits depend on health—and health depends on feed.

For seventeen years Larro Feeds have been made according to that principle. Many formulas and many feeds have been tested at the Larro Research Farm. New ideas have been taken to the cows and chickens themselves to prove their worth in making milk or eggs.

Larro Feeds are built with one idea in mind–HEALTH FIRST,—for only healthy animals are at their best. Years of experiment have shown what feeds and feed combinations are best—and only Larro can make such feeds. By processes used only in the Larro mill, Larro Feeds are made so that they do not vary from one year's end to the other. Every sack of Larro reaches the feeder clean, palatable and with the same uniform blend of wholesome, health-building ingredients.

Anyone who has ever used Larro Dairy Ration or Larro Poultry Mashes will tell you that they are the most profitable of all feeds for Dairy Cows and Poultry. Month in and month out they are built to the same ideal—founded on the inseparable alliance of health and profit.

Substitute satisfaction for uncertainty in your feeding. Order Larro today.

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY
FOR POULTRY · HOGS · DAIRY

Have you tried Larro Flour? The new general purpose flour. Ask your dealer.

THE LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I have read in your paper a number of times the good work you have done for the public. On June 5 the National Business Brokers Corp., Buckeye Bank Bldg., Columbus, Ohio, sent a man here to see me about selling my business. His name was Lewis M. Smith. He explained to me that within 10 days from that day, June 5, he would have my place sold for the price set, $18,000, but I must give him a check for $100. That was to show them I was willing to sell my place. This $100 was to be taken off their commission at the time of the sale, and if they didn't sell my place within 30 days they would return the $100, which they have never done. I wrote to them a number of times, but they say that they do not return the $100 until they sell the place. They have never brought any buyer or sent me any buyer since that date, June 5. E. L. W.
New York.

Here is the same old bunko game—to secure an advance fee for the sale of property. W. M. Ostrander originated the scheme many years ago. THE R. N.-Y. has been exposing the game ever since, and recently the Better Business Bureau has issued warnings in connection with the operation of the National Business Brokers, Columbus, Ohio.

The other day a man came to the door and wanted to know if I could accept something for nothing. He said he represented the Cosmopolitan Art Co., of Boston, but was starting an art school in Gloversville, N. Y. He also said that they were taking ten pictures from a city and making an oil reproduction from them (snapshots) in natural colors, 10 by 16 in. in size to introduce their work. He first said it would not cost one cent, but after he was talking a while he said everyone who had a picture enlarged would have to buy four tubes of paint. You could pay what they cost them, $2.98, or you could buy them at a store. When the artist brought the proof in black and white buyer was to tell him the colors wanted in the picture, of the people, the color of the hair and clothes, and pay him the $2.98. Then you had to agree to tell people who did the picture when it was finished. Four of us, neighbors here, each gave him snapshots, and two of them are readers of THE R. N.-Y., so they wanted me to find out if there is such a place in Boston, Mass., and if they are reliable people. MRS. A. B. S.
New York.

Here is a brand-new portrait agent's story that is worthy of the Chicago Portrait Co. It seems to be equally effective in securing orders as the old lucky envelope scheme. We find no concern by the name of Cosmopolitan Art Co., listed in Bradstreet's at Boston, Mass. The readers of THE R. N.-Y. referred to should have been wise to such schemes on the part of picture agents. Our readers have been warned often enough to have nothing to do with any of them. All resort to some trick or deception to secure signatures to orders.

The enclosed looks to me like the old detective bureau gag with modernized window-dressing. I see it only in weekly newspapers back in the interior counties, where credulity abounds to a greater extent than elsewhere. Kindly investigate and sound any note of warning you deem justifiable. O. H. A.
West Virginia.

The advertisement enclosed is headed "Men Wanted" to join an organization to protect business. This is rather vague. The advertisement further states that "a short course of training is furnished which may be taken in your own home." This smells of a correspondence course scheme. To sell the course of training is no doubt the primary object of the advertisement. This sort of deceptive advertising is not confined to newspapers published in the interior districts. Much of it is found in publications issued from the great metropolis and the national capital.

Will you inform me about the Self-Test Optical Co., 1447-1459 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.? Are they a reliable firm? R. C.
New Jersey.

This is one of the mail-order spectacle concerns. The company is not rated in Bradstreet's and besides, anyone having eye trouble should, in our estimation, consult an oculist instead of making an attempt to fit the eyes by any "self test."

August 17 I sold to one Julius Kraft, 556 S. 13th St., Newark, N. J., 10 bushels of apples at $1.50 per bushel, and 25 bags of corn at $1.75 per bag, for which he gave me a check for $58.75. I deposited this check to my account at the bank. In four days' time the bank sent the check back to me, showing that the payment on the check was stopped. I have not heard from Mr. Kraft, who is some sort of vegetable dealer, since, and I know no reason why he should stop payment, as the apples and corn were in perfect condition. Would you help me in this matter, as I know how you help others? A. J.
New Jersey.

Mr. Kraft came to this farm, and examined the apples and corn before issuing the check in payment. He employs a lawyer to write THE R. N.-Y. that the corn was horse corn instead of Golden Bantam. The corn was sold as Evergreen. In the meantime Julius Kraft has not paid for the corn or the apples. We do not find any rating for this dealer to indicate that the claim can be collected by legal process. We want New Jersey farmers to know the record for their guidance should Kraft approach others to buy produce.

I thought perhaps you would be interested in this advertisement for Publisher's Desk. What do you think of a magazine that accepts such advertising? They apparently have no regard for the public.
New York. W. M. F.

This subscriber enclosed a full page advertisement of Whirlwind Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., making claims that the whirlwind carbureter "saves motorists millions of dollars yearly—555 miles on 11 gallons of gas." There is certainly something of a "whirlwind" in these claims to say the least, and they are unbelievable.

As to the publisher printing such advertising, he is willing to conspire with the advertiser to cheat his own subscribers, whom he is under moral obligations to protect. It is quite inconceivable that any publisher believes such claims to be true. If there were any basis of truth in the claims every automobile manufacturer would be anxious to equip his car with them.

Inclosed find Wrigley Pharmaceutical Co. stock proposition. What do you think of the offer? Is it worth anything, or will it ever be worth anything? A. A. P.
New York.

The circular letter offers "an opportunity of becoming a stockholder on an exceptional basis." The "basis" is to sell five shares of stock in the company for $5, including a dozen 25c tubes of Spearmint toothpaste. We are always suspicious of "exceptional opportunities" in the way of investments. The stock-selling scheme of this company has been carried on by the company for a number of years, but there is no evidence to show that the stock has any definite value. The record available shows a loss as a manufacturing enterprise. The Attorney General of New Jersey has now made charges against the company that in its stock-selling scheme it had endeavored to use the good will and trade-mark of the chewing-gum manufacturer, William Wrigley, Jr., Co. of Chicago.

I would like some information in regard to Consolidated Salt Co., Inc., Tiffin, O. They claim to insure your stock and give free veterinary service after 30 days of feeding their salt, ¼ lb. a week, to all stock on farm. F. G.
Pennsylvania.

The insurance of stock and veterinary service was a plan adopted by the notorious Strickler of Pennsylvania some years ago in connection with the sale of stock condiments. In the case of Strickler the insurance and veterinary service was fine "sucker bait" and we can regard the matter in no other light by whatever concern the scheme is employed. At best the promise is an attempt to sell goods by such means rather than on the merits of the product itself.

Will this "Pullorum" give us accurate diagnosis for the detection of bacillary white diarrhoea carriers in hens as compared with agglutination tests?
Vermont. R. A. M.

An unquestioned authority of testing of poultry writes us as follows:

Even in the hands of experienced workers the intradermal test for the detection of carriers of pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhoea) has given very poor results. It is true that it sometimes detects carriers of infection, but at the same time it fails to detect others, and what is even worse, it sometimes gives a positive result in the case of birds which are absolutely not carriers.

FOSTER IDEAL BEDS are BEAUTIFUL BEDS

— attractive in many ways, for to graceful design and richness of finish they add the cleanliness and sturdy strength of fine steel tube construction. These beds have character — individuality — and quality — at a price that will please your sense of thrift. You can see their value. And — when you equip a Foster Ideal Bed with a spine-supporting Foster Ideal Spring, then you have reached the absolute in comfort — the very acme of healthful sleep and relaxation. Foster Ideal Beds finished in mahogany, walnut and a wide choice of pleasing colors are made in a variety of styles. See them at your dealer's.

Important

Foster Ideal Beds and Foster Ideal Springs are not sold in every furniture or department store and you may be urged to buy something alleged to be "just as good or superior." But don't let anything swerve you. Just seek out the Foster Ideal Dealer in your city and buy a genuine Foster Ideal Product, *that bears the Foster Trade Mark*

FOSTER BROS. MFG. CO., Utica, N.Y.
Western Factory St. Louis, Mo.

Makers of Foster Ideal Beds—Foster Ideal Springs—Foster Ideal Day Beds — Cots — Divans — Inner Spring Mattress Fillings — and Upholstery Spring Constructions for fine furniture and automobiles.

FORDS HAMMER MILL
By the makers of FORDS MILKERS

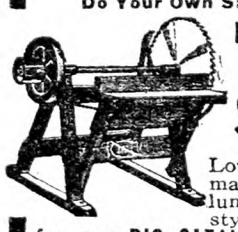
$75 and up

20% Saving on Feed

Grinds grain, hay, fodder or roughage to any fineness wanted; operated by all farm-size tractors. Latest improved construction. Made of heavy ¼" boiler plate. Double row Timken Bearings each side. Rockwood pulleys, chrome nickel steel hammers. Dust-proof. Will last years without repairs. Low in price, but high in quality.

Send for FREE circular HJ
MYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY
213 N. Desplaines St. CHICAGO

A FRAME AS LOW AS $10
Buy Direct, Lowest Factory Prices
Do Your Own Sawing. Make Money



HERTZLER and ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAWS

Lowest-priced, practical saw made. Saws firewood, posts, lumber, laths, etc. Many styles to select from. Write for our BIG CATALOG FREE. Money making opportunities on Concrete Mixers, Feed Grinders, Cider Mills, Ford and Fordson Attachments and best Farm Implements. All big bargains. Sold on a basis of Guaranteed Satisfaction or Money Back.

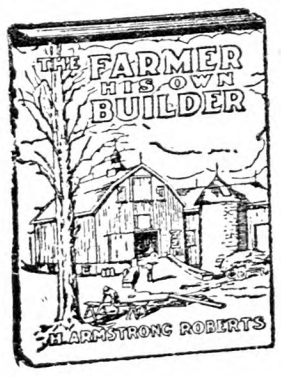
HERTZLER AND ZOOK CO.
Box 3 Belleville, Pa.

WATER PUMPS WATER
night and day with Rife's Hydraulic Ram. No attention, no expense. Write for free catalog.
H. T. OLSEN, 17 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

SAVE MONEY
Buy INGERSOLL PAINT
Direct from Our Factory at
FACTORY PRICES
QUALITY PROVED by 87 years' use.
Made in all colors—for all purposes
FREE on request—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Prices, Samples Cards and PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.
PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
Oldest Ready Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
246 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ditch! The Martin Ditcher-Terracer - Grader
All steel, adjustable, reversible. Cuts V-shaped ditch to 4 ft. Open, tiling or irrigation. Cleans old ditches; builds field terraces. Does work of 100 men. Operate horses or tractor. 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. Satisfaction or no sale. Send for free book and special low price.
Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc. — Box 1034 Owensboro, Ky.
Terrace!

PIPE SECOND HAND
Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings.
PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J



The Farmer His Own Builder
By H. Armstrong Roberts
A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry. Price $1.50.
For sale by
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., N. Y.

Distributors Wanted

for new soap, supplies and tools; selling direct to garage trade. Man with car to act as district manager. Work near home. Exclusive territory.

THE CONNECTICUT CAN CO.
Hartford, Connecticut

DEL-MAR-VA THE MARKET BASKET OF THE EAST

Three to ten hours by motor truck to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington markets. Pennsylvania Railroad permeates Peninsula. Splendid productive land, farms, town and waterfront homes. Low prices. Good schools, low taxes. Very little snow and freezing. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE.
Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Md.

Oats Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.

CIDER Cloth racks, pumps, graters, two second hand presses. Catalog free, PALMER BROS., Cos Cob, Conn.

CIDER APPLES WANTED CAR LOTS. Name Price.
F. T. PALMER COS COB, CONN.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANT couple with some stock or equivalent, to run fruit farm and 20-room boarding-house on shares; on prominent State road in New York; bright prospects for right Christian couple. ADVERTISER 7140, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, capable cook, private, year-round position, on Long Island; state in first letter age, religion and salary expected. ADVERTISER 7174, care Rural New-Yorker.

ELDERLY man to assist on small farm; permanent home for sober, trusty man who appreciates home comforts. ADVERTISER 7175, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for light work in beautiful country home; must be active and fond of tiny infant, for most of the work is this line; comfortable home, enjoyable life and good salary; near Trenton, N. J.; must be perfectly capable or don't answer. ADVERTISER 7171, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Housekeeper, good home for right party. FLOYD S. DECKER, Box 200, Branchville, N. J.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN wanted; single, good milker, feeder and calf raiser; with good references. GAYHEAD GUERNSEY FARMS, Coxsackie, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man preferred with experience to assist in small grade A creamery in New Jersey. ADVERTISER 7178, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, about 40 years old, care for grounds, chickens and turkeys; private estate; $60 month and board. MRS. H. FOX, Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y., or phone 4429 New Rochelle.

MARRIED man, no children, wanted to do chores, drive car and light farm work on small place near Poughkeepsie; wife to board one man and occasionally assist at housework; cottage (bathroom, electric light), usual privileges; state age, work done for last two years, wages; permanent. ADVERTISER 7184, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, experienced single man for dairy farm; clean and thorough milker; $65, board, room and washing; permanent. BOX 656, Cobleskill, N. Y.

YOUNG married man, experienced in retail dairy business, route and inside work; Northern New Jersey; reference required. ADVERTISER 7186, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, married man for working foreman on dairy farm; must be able to handle all kinds of machinery; willing and honest. W. E. JOHNSON, Salisbury, Md.

WANTED—Gardener-farmer, wife to act as occasional cook-housekeeper; no young children. P. O. BOX 136, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

GARDENER wanted; must be high-class man, experienced in up-keep of country place with successful record in flowers, vegetables and poultry; able drive car for station work; family man preferred; unfurnished cottage and usual privileges; do not reply without stating full experience, nationality and wages expected; location Westchester. ADVERTISER 7188, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, no servants need apply; to wait on table, keep ground floor clean, make salads, wash napkins, answer bells; must have had experience in own home or elsewhere; no cooking; regular time off; refined home, considerate treatment; salary $80; Long Island, 50 minutes from New York. ADVERTISER 7189, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED herdsman wanted; state experience, milking machine used; state number of dry and milking cows you are able to handle alone; location, Long Island. ADVERTISER 7194, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN on farm, good home, housework, care children; state wages. VETTER, Kingston, N. J.

WANTED—Real farmer to operate large, well-equipped farm profitably; unusual opportunity for good cattleman; give references, experience. BOX 228, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

WANTED—Married farm man who understands cows, dry-hand milker or man for cows and poultry; cottage with usual privileges provided; state salary. ADVERTISER 7190, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOROUGHLY experienced poultryman and wife, take full charge modern poultry farm; 2,000 layers, raise broilers in batteries year round, also dress some; modern living quarters; state experience, reference, salary desired. HIMWICH, Mountain View, N. J.

WANTED—Man and wife to run small farm in New Jersey, 50-50 on milk check. ADVERTISER 7197, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP wanted, competent housekeeper and cook by Christian couple with one child; $70 month. Address full particulars to MRS. R. L. CANNIFF, 515 West End Ave., New York City.

Situations Wanted

FARMER'S son, single, life experience, seeks position on dairy or mixed farm; good milker and all around man, reliable, references. ADVERTISER 7132, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted — Herdsman, single, small private herd; references, particulars, wages first letter. ADVERTISER 7138, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Thoroughly reliable, experienced couple desire position gentleman's estate; good plain cook and chauffeur, gardener, dairyman, etc. Address ADVERTISER 7148, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN and two sons want position on large modern dairy farm; woman to board five or six men, sons to do general farm work; position on Long Island preferred. Write P. O. BOX 327, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Dairy position by single man, 19, experienced test-cow milker, tester and machine operator; private estate preferred. ADVERTISER 7169, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted—Reliable, elderly man and daughter as caretaker; experienced farmer; best of references, last place 8 years. JOSEPH MALOY, 19½ Sanford St., Hartford, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, married, aged 31, desires position as general manager or working partner on up-to-date poultry farm; give full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 7172, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, middle-aged, Protestant, desires position, care for semi-invalid or housekeeper; best of reference. ADVERTISER 7173, care Rural New-Yorker.

PROTESTANT young man, 21, desires position on farm; two years' agricultural school training in fruit and poultry and practical experience on farm; references given. STANLEY TWEEDY, Box 96, South Attleboro, Mass.

YOUNG man wishes position as assistant on poultry farm; state particulars. ADVERTISER 7177, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, no children, agricultural school training, seven years' experience, wishes position on estate or commercial farm. ADVERTISER 7179, care Rural New-Yorker.

SWEDISH farmer, single, 35, wants position as caretaker or assistant on commercial farm; good education and experience in all kinds of farming; want to handle men, not afraid of work; 3 years in this country. ADVERTISER 7180, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 48, single, wishes position on poultry farm; some experience; prefers good home to high wages. LEXOW, 24-16 38th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

HERDSMAN, single, 34, wide-range knowledge, skill and life-time experience, open immediately. ADVERTISER 7181, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARD superintendent with large experience in apples and peaches open for engagement first of year; Northern or Western New York preferred; could bring good foreman. ADVERTISER 7182, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARETAKER, farm estate, married, practical training; qualified breeder all live stock; knowledge every detail; general maintenance. ADVERTISER 7183, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG German, 26, college graduate, good references, wishes position on hatchery and poultry farm. E. FETZER, 48-10 92d St., Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

WANT position, experienced in farming, other position considered; single, middle-aged, good character and caretaker; trustworthy and sober. ADVERTISER 7185, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-GARDENER wishes position with son 22 years; experienced, understands all kinds of farm machinery, handy with carpenter and plumber tools. ADVERTISER 7187, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN open for position; married, small family, college trained, thoroughly experienced all branches cattle business, feeding, breeding, calf-raising, advanced registry, veterinary work, certified milk production; references as to character and ability from previous employers; state particulars. Address ADVERTISER 7192, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by middle-aged man for the care of dogs; thoroughly experienced; sober and honest; English, Protestant. ADVERTISER 7193, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN, 35, wishes position good plain cook; housework, $18 a week, references. E. JAASKELA, R. 2, Ludlow, Vt.

SITUATION wanted—Gardener-caretaker, estate; trustworthy; age 40. ROGERS, 60 West 70th St., New York City.

EXPERIENCED poultryman, single, desires position; good incubator and brooderman; know how to work. RALPH RUSSELL, care Butler Poultry Farm, R. 1, Belmar, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, sober and reliable, conscientious worker and always attend strictly to my business; will get results. Address ADVERTISER 7200, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE, experienced farmer, wants position commercial estate; give particulars. ADVERTISER 7199, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, 40, son 18, good milkers, want work on dairy farm. ADVERTISER 7196, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, age 25, Wis. short course graduate; capable of handling herd of purebreds, production of grade A milk, understand feeding and care of test cows and calf raising. ADVERTISER 7201, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION desired on chicken farm by American Protestant, 23, good habits and references; willing learner. ADVERTISER 7202, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, Swiss, sober, steady worker, wants work on private estate; good farmer and gardener; test-cow milker. ADVERTISER 7203, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 30, American, desires position on modern poultry plant; 12 years' experience in all lines of the business; position where hard work, ambition and ability is appreciated. ADVERTISER 6890, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN with life-time experience on farm, age 35, married, wishes position after January 1 on dairy or truck farm; farming for myself at present. ADVERTISER 7204, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, German, 28 years, single, experienced also in garden, caretaking, seeks position. Write to BOX 102, Fairton, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, single, thoroughly experienced in all branches of poultry; feeding for egg production, incubation, brooding, broiler raising; good salary, permanent position for right man. ADVERTISER 7191, care Rural New-Yorker.

THREE college girls will take full charge of home and children; tutoring in absence of parents. ADVERTISER 7079, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk Highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

ONE of the best farms in Eastern New York within 100 miles of New York; wonderful crops, good buildings, modern equipment, located on good road; also established boarding business; will sell equipped or not as desired; price on application. ADVERTISER 7143, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Wonderful colonial house for person of means on 1¾ acres ground; picturesque, healthy section of Eastern New York; sacrificing for $32,000, due to poor health; no agents. ADVERTISER 7170, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Stocked dairy farm, write particulars. FARMER, 415 S. Fifth St., Harrison, N. J.

FOR RENT—At nominal rental, dairy farm without cows. ADVERTISER 7103, care Rural New-Yorker.

BARGAIN for quick sale; my 14-acre farm, home of 10 rooms, bath, large poultry-house, 2-car garage and outbuildings; all buildings are new; $10,500, about half cash. SOL. ENGOREN, R. 4, New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—A few acres of land on cement State road, New York State, high altitude; spring or brook, no buildings; reasonable, state price. M. JENSEN, 86 Belford, Ave., Bay Shore, N. Y.

COTTAGE or rooms in farmhouse, commuting New York; reasonable. ROBINS, 94-54 45th Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED to purchase or rent, a first-class dairy farm in New York State; do not answer this advertisement unless you have to offer: a farm in good state of operation and fertility, well-watered without swamps, reasonably well fenced and having good buildings and pasture to care for 50 cows; 125 to 250 acres without waste land preferred; would make resident or absentee owner of desirable place advantageous leasing proposition with full guarantee of proper maintenance; give full description, including distance from railroad, condition of highways, etc. A. H. TRYON, Port Chester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—My 26-acre truck farm, 23 clear, rich, garden soil; three large barns, 8-room house, outbuildings and all machinery; is 7 miles from New Brunswick; $15,000, $5,000 cash. PAUL HABEDANK, R. 4, New Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—Farm within 40 miles of New York City; rent or buy; about $5,000. S. PONSAING, 18-15 147th St., Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.

FOR SALE—10 acres, 6 clear, 2 orchard, 2 in lake, with 400-foot lake frontage; $3,500, half cash. M. SQUIRE, Deans, N. J.

FOR SALE—Farm, 85 acres, good high land, one mile from town; good for poultry or dairy; $5,500, terms to suit. JOHN NUMBERS, Kenton, Del.

FOR SALE—In town of Madison, Conn., 8-room house, all improvements; 3-car garage, 2 henhouses, 4 acres good land; fruit; good schools; two minutes' walk from Boston Post Road; 18 miles from New Haven. MRS. A. R. BECKWITH, Box 94, East River, Conn.

FOR SALE—17-acre poultry farm, seven-room dwelling, electricity, large barn, necessary outbuildings; short walk to school, church, stores, railroad station; 10 minutes' walk to Chincoteague Bay, where we have fine fishing, claming, crabbing, oystering, duck shooting and bathing. WILLIAM H. ELLIS, Greenbackville, Accomac Co., Va.

FOR SALE—For residence, boarding or tourists, 11-room house; public highway; corner lot, 50x175; Rockland County. ADVERTISER 7121, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—20-acre village farm on State road, one mile to town of 7,000, 39 miles to Philadelphia; ideal for truck and poultry; 1,500-ft. road frontage; good 6-room stone house; new 30x40 barn and necessary outbuildings; electric in all buildings, water in house; bus at door; two blocks to church and schools; price $6,500. ARTHUR WILCOX, Rt. 1, Quakertown, Pa.

FOR SALE—Apalachin, N. Y., 22 acres, macadam, electric, water, fruit. HENRY E. KELLY, Afton, N. Y.

40-ACRE farm and cheese factory, good buildings, fruit, water; location, Finger Lakes, Western New York. ADVERTISER 7195, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Grocery store including stock, gas station, 10-room house, barn, and one acre of land, at junction of main route to cape; doing year-round business; price reasonable. Apply to A. J. PARKER, Lunds Cor. Station, New Bedford, Mass.

FOR SALE—Farm, 53 acres, some stock, tools; if sold at once, $1,700. A. C. T., Brooktondale, N. Y.

WANTED—Dairy farm, stocked and equipped, about 100 acres, rent or buy with small amount down; local market preferred. ADVERTISER 7205, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Deserted roadside farm, 50 miles from New York City; $1,500. ADVERTISER 7176, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW JERSEY farm, 67 acres, bargain price, near railroad and school. Write WM. D. VAN SICKLE, Augusta, N. J.

POULTRY farm, 6¼ acres, house 6 rooms and bath, all conveniences including gas, electric and phone; poultry-houses 20x24 and 18x28; feed house 10x20; on beautiful Delsea Drive. 50 buses pass the house every 24 hours; ¾ mile from high school; no agents. ODIN R. EDWARDS, R. D. No. 4, Vineland, N. J.

1,000 ACRES in Central Pennsylvania, suitable for game preserve and shooting club; has been used for these purposes for the last 15 years, in connection with cattle farming; 80 acres under cultivation; 150 acres in pasture under fence, balance well timbered; 11-room house, all conveniences; tenant house; trout stream with pond; barn, chicken house, pheasant pens, etc.; connects with State game preserve, and is well stocked with all Pennsylvania game excepting quail; priced reasonable. R. C. ENGLISH, Port Matilda, Pa.

FARM for rent in New Jersey to reliable man; good for dairy and poultry. ADVERTISER 7198, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM, 135 acres, 30 cows, 4 horses, 200 hens, farm machinery, crops; small cash payment, easy terms. JOHN ANDERSON, Morrisville, N. Y.

MUST sell 7-room and bath furnished house; large barn, new chicken houses, 118 acres good soil, beautiful country, hunting; $5,000. E. J. BROOKS, Kinderhook, N. Y.

WANTED—Dairy farm, stock, tools. DARNLEY, 75 Buckingham, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—Farms; anyone interested in good farms on good roads, write BOX 12, McDonough, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; free price list of other containers; 10-lb. pail, delivered within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5-lb., $1.15; buckwheat, $1; satisfaction guaranteed or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa N. Y.

TOBACCO—Virginia gold leaf smoking, chewing, mild, mellow—like rare old wine: 4 pounds, $1, 9 pounds, $2 postpaid. BELMONT FARMS, Box J, Chatham, Virginia.

PURE Vermont maple sugar, candy, syrup; write for prices. CHESTER CARVER, Weston, Vt.

HONEY—60 lbs. best clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; 24 sections clover comb, $5; buckwheat, $4; not prepaid; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone; prices free on 60-lb. cans clover, light amber and white comb. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Eastern Shore sweet potatoes, $1 per bushel hamper; $3 per barrel, during September and October, f.o.b. Painter. G. W. WARREN, Painter, Va.

COUNTRY board for Fall and Winter; guides furnished for hunters; elderly couples cared for; warm rooms, bath, lights. MRS. BURR DEWEY, Mansfield, Pa.

OUR HONEY is well-cured, heavy-bodied, perfectly delicious; five-pound pail, $1.25 postpaid; six pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

FOR SALE—One new Buckeye, 16,128-egg incubator, shipped direct from factory to you at big saving; good reason for selling. M. A. CAMPBELL, Jamestown, Pa.

FOR SALE—Cattle and poultry beets. GEORGE DUCKETT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, new crop, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2 delivered; 6 10-lb. pails, $7.50 here; will send C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Golden Yellow Sweets, packed in bushel baskets, price $1.75 per bu. for No. 1; $1.25 for No. 2, f.o.b. Painter. J. W. DOWNING, Painter, Va.

ULSTER County farm desires elderly boarder. MAPLECREST, Cottekill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Churn, pasteurizer, tanks, large refrigerator, Babcock tester, several Ideal 20-gal. jacketed cream carriers; a complete butter-making equipment for sale in part or whole; cheap; also a two-story factory building. WINDHAM COUNTY CREAMERY ASSOCIATION, Newfane, Vt.

CIDER — Complete second-hand cider-making equipment for sale cheap; 75-bbl. capacity hydraulic press, large steam evaporator, copper pipes, for making cider, jelly or cooking fruit juices; cider pump, tanks, boiler, engine. W. C. BALLOU, Newfane, Vt.

PURE honey, light clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 for $1.90; dark buckwheat, 5 lbs., 80c; 10-lb. pail, $1.50, prepaid in third zone. CHARLES MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Metal feeders, nests and oat sprouters at half price for Westchester poultrymen. L. E. COLLINGS, Scarsdale, N. Y.

ONE six-thousand-egg, and one two-thousand-egg mammoth Hall incubators, slightly damaged by water, mechanically perfect; price three hundred dollars. JOHN ENGLE, Montvale, N. J.

WANTED to board gentleman, one who would like good home with excellent care. MRS. J. VAN LORE, R. F. D. 2, Box 113, Belmar, N. J.

FOR SALE—New Gold Skin sweet potatoes, $1 per bushel hamper f.o.b. Delmar. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

MAPLE syrup, pure Vermont fancy grade, $2.50 per gallon f.o.b. OVERLOOK FARM, C. B. Lucia and Son, Shelburne, Vt.

FINEST quality clover comb honey, No. 1, $5; No. 2, $4; mixed buckwheat, $4.50 24 sections; 60 lbs. clover extracted, $6.60 by express; 5 lbs. clover, $1.20; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FOR SALE—2,400-egg capacity Newtown incubator; putting in electric. SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM, A. H. Fingar, Hudson, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, water white, 10½c; white, 10c; mixed, 8c, per 120 lbs., here; buckwheat in kegs, 8½c. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

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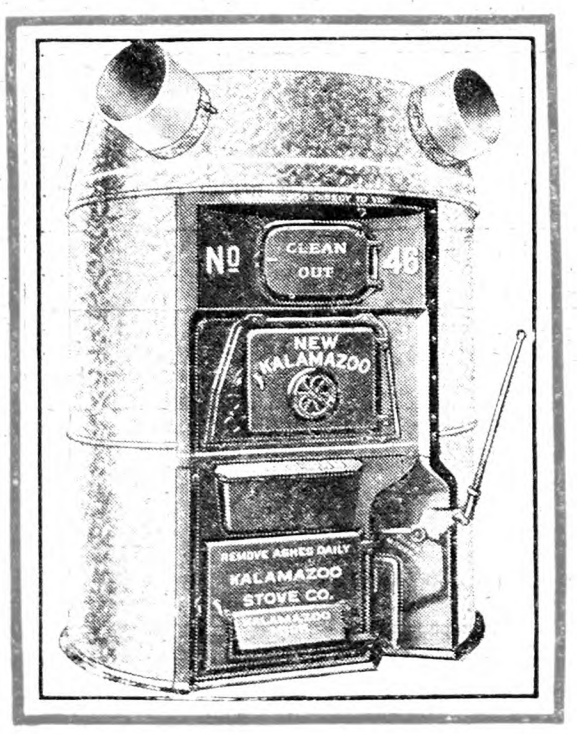

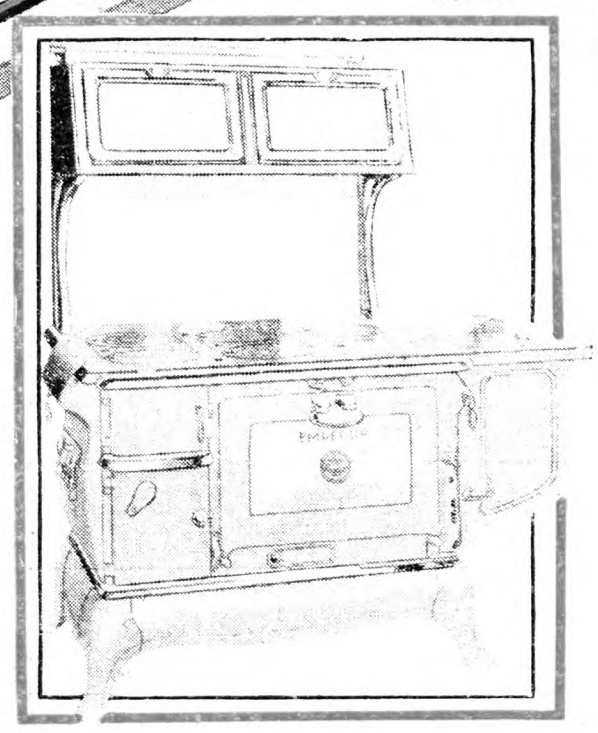

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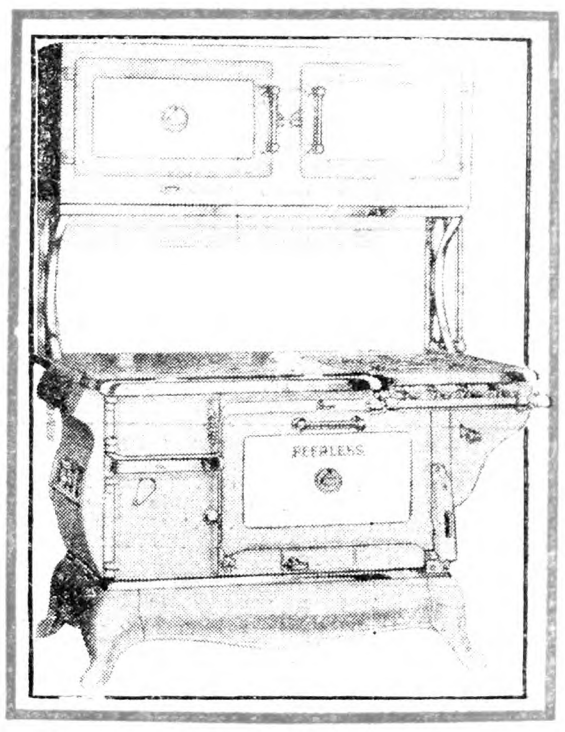

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A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. October 19, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5078

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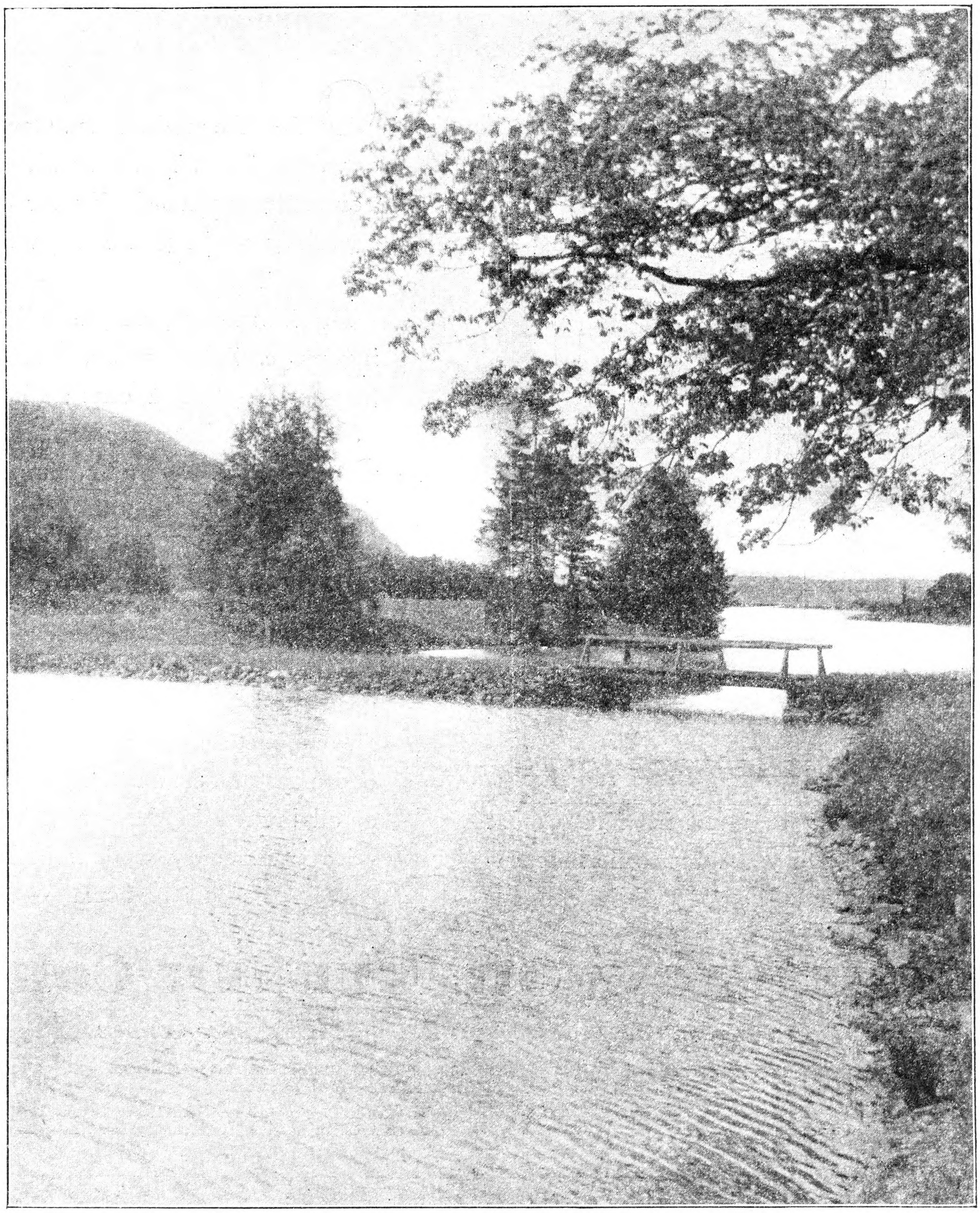

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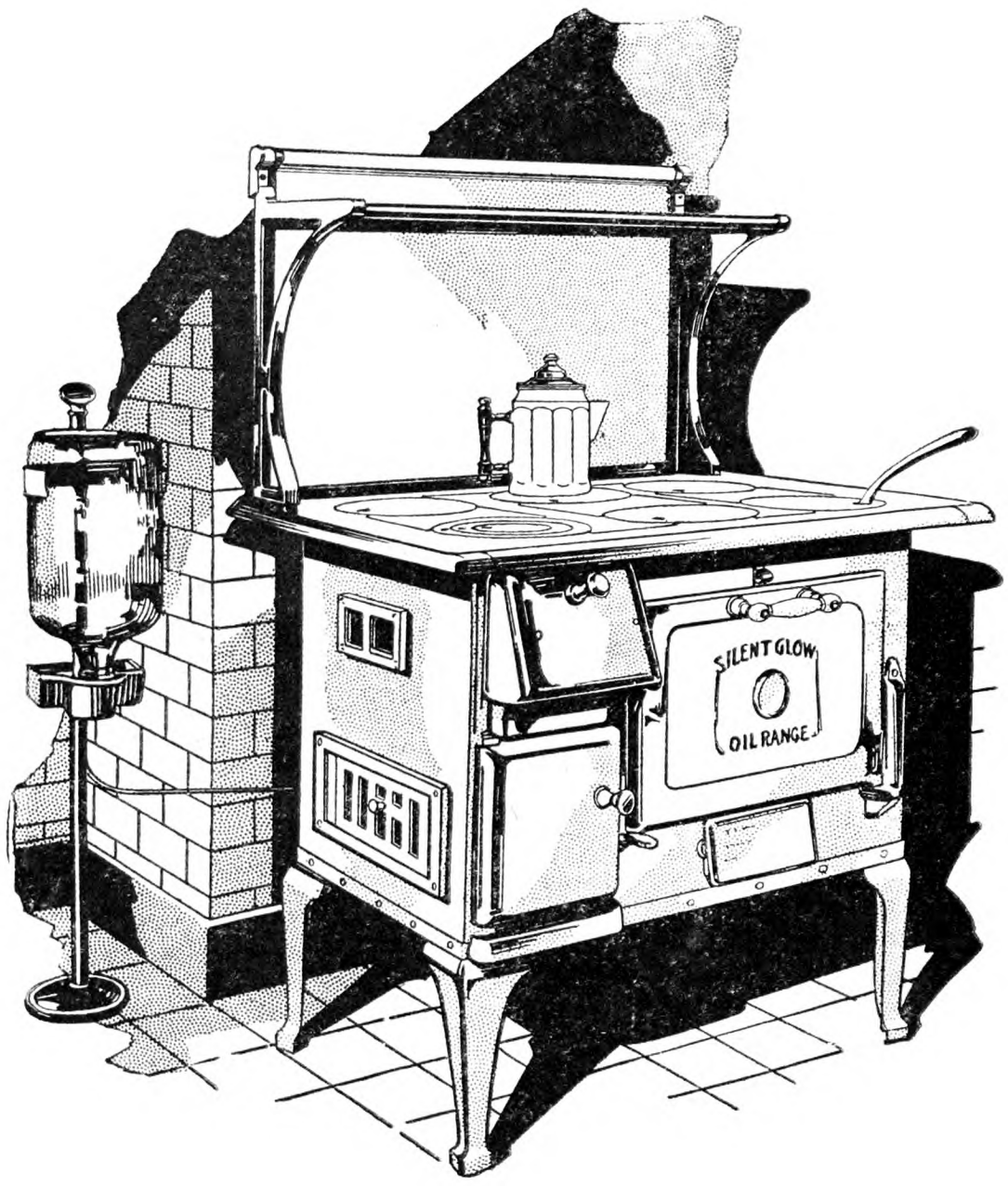

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R. N. Y.-10-19

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R. N. Y.-10-19

Experience With Sudan Grass

HAVING read in the western seed catalogs of the great amount of fodder Sudan grass will produce I concluded, in the Spring of 1927, to try an acre of it. Catalogs say 24 lbs. is sufficient to sow an acre. This may be enough when the land is rich, so the plants will stool out well, and the seed sown with a drill, but I had to sow the seed by hand, and the soil was not very fertile. I found 24 lbs. was not sufficient to sow an acre.

This particular piece of land chosen to sow to Sudan grass had three types of soil. First there were two dry, sandy loam spots; then a hard, gravelly spot, and also a couple of wet places. None of the land had been lately fertilized.

On the loamy soil, while the stand was too thin, the grass made a growth of about six feet. On the harder type of soil it was about two feet, and on the wet spots it did not make a growth of more than six inches. As to the type of soil necessary for a good crop of Sudan grass the conclusion was obvious that the soil must be loamy and dry.

I fed this grass green to supplement the pasture and pastured the second crop until frost struck it. Sudan grass is easily killed by frost, and when frosted, it is not only worth less, but is dangerous for cattle to eat. It belongs to the sorghum family, and like sorghum, when frosted causes bloat in cattle and sometimes death.

In the Spring of 1928 I tried another acre having two types of soil, a warm sandy loam and some wet land. Part of the loamy soil was well fertilized. The wet land, as before, produced practically nothing. On the unfertilized loam I had one crop about two feet in height, and only one crop. On the well-fertilized plot I had three crops. I cut the first crop as it was heading and about three feet high. The second crop was heading and about two to 2½ ft. high. The third crop I cut when about knee high. This time I sowed 40 lbs. to the acre and found it to be rather too much on the best soil and about right on the poorest soil. On the entire acre I had a great amount of feed that helped carry the cows until frost came.

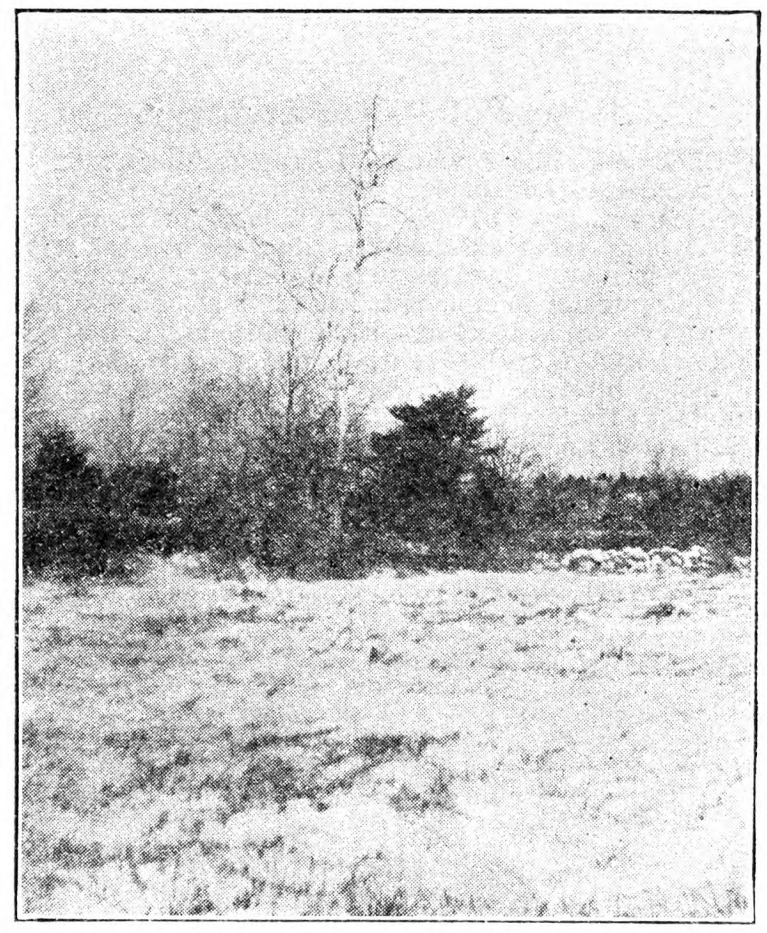
This year I sowed 20 lbs. on three-fourths of an acre and found, under my conditions, it was about right. This is all loamy soil, and a part of it was freshly manured since growing any other crop. The land so manured produced a good crop; on the other part of the tract, the crop was rather poor.

The conclusion is that Sudan grass must not only have, to produce well, a warm, dry soil, but it must be well fertilized. If one has that kind of soil in this eastern country he can well afford to try some Sudan grass with which to supplement his pasture. If it is sown on rich, dry soil the last week of May it will produce two crops, and may produce three crops. Sown at that time it is not likely to be hurt by late Spring frosts, as the first crop comes slowly; the other crops come on very rapidly. If one gets three crops, the weather must be quite warm, as this grass needs corn weather.

There is no crop I have ever grown that cows eat so ravenously as Sudan grass. They prefer it to millet. It is not as hard on soil as millet, and the land and weather that will produce one good crop of millet will produce two crops of Sudan grass. It is about equal in feeding value to millet.

Sudan grass is somewhat out of its native element this far north, but if the soil and weather are favorable there is no doubt that one can get four tons of hay per acre with two cuttings. The Southwest is well adapted to the growing of Sudan grass because of very hot weather, long growing season and rich soil. It is grown extensively there, and any year farmers expect three cuttings and sometimes four cuttings a year. Our old, permanent pastures in this country are good for only a month to six weeks. If cows are to be kept up in milk production, Summer feeding must be practiced, and I find Sudan grass a great forage crop, nothing much better when there is no Summer silage. Try a small plot next year on very rich, loamy, well-drained soil. GEO. H. DAWES.

Jefferson Co., N. Y.



Single White Birch Tree That Brought $30 Worked Into Novelties. Fig. 644

Timber Ready to be Sawed into Chunks or Bolts. Fig. 643

A Market for the Scrub Timber Lot

NINETY per cent of the smaller farmers have acres of land that are either grown, or fast growing up to scrub timber of a dozen or more different varieties. As a rule it is considered worthless except as a wood supply, yet much of this new growth of timber can be turned into marketable stock, and the waste and slabs left, after the salable stock is sawed out, will provide an ample wood supply with no extra expense or labor. A sizable bit of hard cash can be realized from the stock at a time when the farm income is usually rather low.

This Winter's work solves another problem that perplexes many a good farmer—the keeping of the hired man during the Winter months. On the average farm extra help is a necessity during the Summer, but when Winter comes the rush is over, and the hired man must move on. This is a hardship, not only to the man but to the farmer, as he has become accustomed to our ways, and our working methods, and is worth twice as much the second season as the first.

Turning our bush lot into money has still another advantage. We all regret the exodus of our boys to the towns. Nearly every father and mother face this semi-desertion, and we know that money is what calls them away. We older ones can be content with the more or less abstract blessings of farm life, and have learned, to a certain extent, to discount the value of ready money, but just try this Winter business of converting the otherwise useless timber into novelties, and eventually cash, and see if the morale of the whole family doesn't improve.

Having listed the advantages let us consider the ways and means. We have all seen children's wooden furniture and novelty toys that are the fad just now, and it doesn't take much brain work to estimate the number of each that could be made from a small tree. For the manufacture of stock for this purpose, only the simplest equipment is required and a small amount of space. The lumber must be free from large knots, (small smoothly sawed knots are not objectionable). It must not be worm-eaten nor decayed. Hard woods, such as cherry, the maples and birches, oak, chestnut and beech are the preferred timbers to be used for this type of stock. Basswood and poplar are not salable for this business as a rule. Ash is used for snowshoes, tennis rackets and rake stock. But the first choice, highest price and best demand is always for the ordinary white birch, as it turns smoothly and is very durable. Nearly all bobbin, spool, novelty and dowel stock is made of this wood, and if the bush lot boasts even a small quantity of this wood it will bring a sizable sum, when worked up into stock.

Of the soft woods, even small scrub pine, spruce and hemlock are marketable. Pine is used for heading in pail, tub and ice cream factories, also in small boxes such as one-pound codfish containers.

Spruce and hemlock are used for crate stock.

It would seem that several different machines would be needed for such a variety of articles, but such is not the case. There is no difficulty experienced in sawing the stock any size desired on the one saw bench if a simple attachment, called a gauge, is used. This is fastened to the saw bench and eliminates all guesswork, and squares seven-eighths of an inch in diameter can be sawed on the same saw as chair and table stock measuring four inches. This work can be done almost as rapidly as stove wood can be sawed. However, if we decide to saw our novelty squares, or turn them, as it is called, into the novelties used in toy shops, we will need a turning lathe. This lathe can be fitted with knives of all shapes and sizes to be used in making the parts of toys. These knives are made to order in machine shops.

We come now to the actual process. Of course power is needed, but it probably will not have to be a special purchase, as most farms today have some kind of power outfit. Electricity is ideal, but a gasoline engine is entirely satisfactory. A shelter of some sort is essential to protect the machinery and belts. Some use just a roof, but the work will be more enjoyable in cold weather if it is enclosed and an old sheet iron stove set up to burn the sawdust and keep the place comfortably warm.

Two saws are needed; one for bolting up the logs (which is exactly like sawing stove wood), and another for sawing the squares. "Slabbing" is done on the first saw and the slab is removed from two sides only. After "slabbing" the chunk is "ripped" up, which is sawing the chunk through and through into short lengths of planks of exact thickness according to gauge. These short pieces of planks are then taken to the smaller saw and sawed through and through once more into the squares. That is all to the sawing. If the contract says they can be delivered green they are ready for market. If they are to be seasoned they are first piled up criss-cross for a few weeks to season. Care should be taken to allow space for ventilation between each piece and between each separate pile. We made our first mistake piling the stock too closely, and a part mildewed and had to be used for fuel.

Before buying equipment it is wise to estimate the size of the timber to be used, as the larger the trees the larger the saws and belts, and as small saws and belts are cheaper there is no need to buy larger than necessary. A 30-inch saw would be the maximum size required for the bolting-up outfit, and a 14-inch for the squares.

We will also need to know the approximate amount of the different varieties of timber when we are locating our market as the manufacturers will want an estimate of the amount to be furnished. They will usually be friendly and interested, as they prefer to buy their stock instead of sawing it themselves. Toy shops claim it is cheaper to purchase certain parts of their specialties and standard parts than to produce them in their own work rooms.

Dimensions of the various stocks do not vary much; ¼ and ½-in. squares are used for tiny novelty pieces and dowels for furniture, and some factories use them in 30-inch lengths. A tree will make a quantity of these. They are tied up in bundles of a hundred each.

Bobbin stock (large wooden bobbins used in woolen mills to wind the yarn) is sawed in squares ranging in size from 1¼, 1½, 2 inches and multiples of 7½ inches.

Chair and table leg stock is usually in 3-in. squares, length up to 30 inches. This is a market for oak and maple.

Heading is made by sawing the chunks through and through in thin sheets, the wider the better. The length depends on the factory order.

Box and crate stock are ordered in a wide range of dimensions.

Sawing should be done when the wood is green, as it saws more smoothly and easily.

For an interesting and profitable sideline to be tackled during cold, bad weather and dull months this converting the otherwise unsalable timber into money cannot be surpassed. FLORENCE HADLEY.

Massachusetts.

The Squares, or Chair Stock, Oak, Three Inches. Fig. 645

We Go After Peaches

WE DON'T go berrying any more. The old slashings with their abundance of blackberries have about disappeared from our hills, and boys with tattered caps and single suspenders, carrying big pails of canning fruit, from our village streets. We do go for peaches each Fall, for we live but 60 miles from the Seneca Lake peach orchards, where we can drive in if we like, leave our car, and pick from trees that glow with red-cheeked fruit, until we get close and then find that it is always the trees just beyond that glow the reddest.

This peach section lies along the eastern shore of Seneca Lake in New York, just north of the tourist visited Watkins Glen. The orchards are not the first planted there and we are not the first invaders. Just now, there is a State-wide celebration of an old tour, personally conducted by the late General Sullivan, the chief events of which occurred right in this region. It was the home of one branch of the Iroquois, a highly civilized people for their day and age in this country. Right where we picked peaches they planted corn and pumpkins and gathered, not only peaches, but apples from their own orchards. Unfortunately, and, of course, quite unreasonably, they viewed with alarm the ever increasing encroachments of white settlers upon their lands and joined with the English, who, at that time, were viewing with equal alarm the tendency of these same settlers to avoid the payment of taxes. This alliance with the English led to a warfar against the early settlers, conducted quite in accordance with what the Indians considered correct rules. We can't condone their methods, even though we understand their motives and appreciate their urge to deefend their homes. The awful massacres at Cherry Valley and Wyoming, together with attacks upon the cabins of lone settlers, made it necessary that these Indians should be taught their place upon this continent, a place always just a little farther west.

As the Revolution was drawing to a close and some soldiers could be spared from Washington's armies, General Sullivan marched up from the south and General Clinton marched from the east. Joining forces a few miles south of where the Elbertas now grow, the expedition approached this lake and laboriously hauled a cannon or two through the marshes, that they might salute the rising and the setting sun as was good military custom. Incidentally, the salutes might speed the fleeting feet of savages bent only upon putting as many trees as possible between them and civilization. The only real battle was fought shortly before the expedition reached the beautful lake toward which it was headed, and there, the Indians learned the futility of trying to make a stand against an army with banners. From that time on, they fought only rearguard actions, their rears being the only part presented to the approaching whites and their actions being marked by promptness and celerity.

Accounts of this expedition tell of apple and peach orchards containing hundreds of trees destroyed by the marching soldiers, and great fields of corn and squash laid waste. Even allowing for the regrettable tendency toward exaggeration which sometimes showed itself in the accounts of their military exploits submitted to headquarters by the leaders of such expeditions, it is evident that many of Seneca County's first citizens early appreciated the adaptation of this section to the growing of tree fruits. As the soldiers marched up one side of the lake and down the other, they laid the ax to trees, gathered and burned the corn from the fields and set fire to the Indian villages, then called castles. They did their work with thoroughness. We can't help but think of these things as we drive over wide concrete roads where Indian trails once led, and consider the lives and daily habits of a people destined to plow where Indians had hunted, pray and spray where they had danced and died.

Elbertas predominate in these orchards, almost to the exclusion of other varieties. We wanted Early Crawfords, but were a week too late to find anything but a few laggard baskets, and these soft. Everybody talks against the Elberta peach, and everybody raises it, proving that the roar of money can still be heard above the murmur of quality when conversation takes a financial trend. But we like the Elbertas that grow along this lake. Maybe they haven't quite the flavor of some other varieties, but they have flavor enough, and even salt mackerel would lose its identity in the thick syrup with which most housewives drown their preserves. On this second week in September, the Elbertas were selling at the orchards at from $2 to $2.75 per bushel, the majority of orchardists asking $2.50. A large orchard, where we bought Early Crawfords last year for $1 per bushel, pick them yourself, offered us Elbertas for $2, picked or unpicked. "Why," we asked, "should we pay as much if we pick them ourselves?" "Well, we will sell you fruit that we grade as first for $2, but if you go into the orchard and pick, you will probably select a little more carefully." We thought that we could. We did. We judge that the only poor specimen that we found after reaching home must have dropped into the basket from a tree while we were not looking.

We also wanted some prunes and pears, but found these in scant supply on that day. At only one roadside stand did we find prunes, and we paid 95 cents for a peck of these. Real German prunes, the orchardist said. They go far; the skins work up into jelly and, knowing the thriftiness of the lady who cans now what we can later, we shouldn't be surprised sometime next Winter to find prune pit pickles upon the table. At other stands, we found what they told us were plum prunes. Maybe they said prune plums. We didn't recognize the fruit, and it looked a little as though they were trying to catch us coming or going. We had then all the fruit that we cared to pay for, anyway.

Do we make anything going after peaches in this way? Not a penny in money but a lot in fun. We could have bought peaches costing $2.50 per bushel at the orchards for $2.95 in the stores at home, and you can't drive 120 miles for 45 cents. The difference may furnish the truckman a fair profit on a 60-mile haul, but you won't come out even on a family supply. We drive the 60 miles and back and let the evenness go, taking our profit in Central New York landscapes and 120 miles of September sunshine.

M. B. D.

Some Potato Observations

SOME time ago I wanted to say a few words in regard to one of Mr. Reber's observation from Long Acres, page 978, of July 27 last, but neglected to do it at the time and recalling the matter wish to say it now. Readers may recall that Mr. Reber observed while hoeing potatoes that some hills had lavender-colored blossoms, some white and some pale yellow, and theorized rather ingeniously that the lavender blossom hills would produce a few large potatoes; those with the white a number of medium-sized ones, and those with the yellowish blossoms a few small ones not worth picking up; basing his surmise on the varying sturdiness of the vines. Mr. Reber intended staking samples of the three different appearing hills to see at digging time if his theory was correct. I hope he carried out his intention,

Wm. E. Benedict, of Broome Co., N. Y., sends us this picture, showing his nephew, George E. Hunuston and his lamb, which weighed 100 lbs. when three months old

and I expect he will find results about as he anticipated. I judge he planted mixed seed and the three varying vines and colors of bloom merely indicated three varieties of potatoes.

During the last 45 years I have had each season anywhere from 5 to 40 named varieties of potatoes, besides during considerable of the time, many varieties of seedlings growing. I think I have been a fairly close observer, and I have yet to see any appreciable difference in the color of blossoms of different plants of any given variety. Indeed, I would say the color and type of the blossoms is one constant characteristic of a variety that is an aid in identifying it. Of course there are great numbers of varieties and only a limited number of colors of the blooms, but there are many shades of these colors and varying forms and characters of the blooms that will be a decided aid in placing an unknown variety in a certain class, at least.

There are many varieties of the Rural New-Yorker No. 2 type of potatoes and practically all of them have lavender-tinted bloom. I only know of one variety of this type that carried bloom of a widely different color that still had the purple sprouts in the Spring characteristic of the type. This was a seedling of my own, not now in existence, that had white blossoms. I also had a seedling of this type that carried a profusion of real forget-me-not blue bloom and they were almost pretty enough for the flower garden.

I surmise that Mr. Reber's lavender blooming plants belong to the Rural or Carman type, although there are other lavender-blooming types. The Rural varieties nearly all give a crop of rather large potatoes with a somewhat limited number in a hill. Many of the white-blooming varieties, but not all, give more in number in the hill but of less average size. Mr. Reber's yellowish-white-blooming plants evidently were of a variety not finding his soil or climate or conditions congenial to their requirements and consequently will give the poor little potatoes he anticipated.

Different varieties of potatoes vary widely in their soil and other requirements. I remember once giving the Green Mountain variety three or four years' trial and never much more than got my seed back, although only one-half mile away on a different type of soil they were heavy crops. At the same time I could grow a great crop of high-quality Burbank Seedling and they were failures on the land that grew the good Green Mountains.

It is always advisable to experiment with varieties enough to learn which are adapted to your particular soil, or it may be, to the soil of particular portions of your farm. But many of the fine varieties of former days fail now. Not that varieties run out, I never believed that, but new diseases come that the varieties prove susceptible to and they fail.

I have raised many hundreds of seedlings and the majority of them at once manifest the same symptoms or behavior that the so-called "run-out" varieties do. But that is another story. Probably Mr. Reber has dug his potatoes by this time and I hope he will tell us in his "Thoughts from Long Acres" if I am not right.

H. ERNEST HOPKINS.

Crawford Co., Pa.

Seen from the Road in New England

Recently we took a trip to the "Hub" of New England, as Boston folks are pleased to call their city of crooked streets and Pilgrim ancestors. This was made necessary by the need of the son who had to see a specialist there. Whether to take the night train which would carry us into Boston the next forenoon or make the trip by automobile which would require two days of moderate driving was finally settled in the interest of economy and a desire to call on a few friends along the way, by taking the auto. This made it possible for the wife and youngest son, whom we rather baby yet as he is but nine years old, to go part of the way without increased expense.

The roads were in nearly as good condition as possible under our present system, except for dust, and we did not have but a few miles off the improved roads. Our car was a light one and we were able to average nearly 35 miles an hour, running time, so that we made our first stop over 200 miles from home in less than seven hours from the start, and made several stops. This was rather slow time for a modern car and those who appear to have no other object while on the road save to break all previous records.

As son did the driving I had an opportunity to enjoy the scenery along the way. This road was familiar as I had been over it several times but still one can always find something new that has been overlooked before. This part of the road lies through a farming country except for what is in the woods. On this road there is one place where there are no clearings for 10 miles. It is over rolling ridges and through beautiful valleys, and a pleasure for anyone who likes the woods. There is another stretch of about 10 miles but broken up with small clearings, wayside stores and filling stations. This stretch is mostly evergreen growth, while the first is deciduous trees.

On the return trip from this point, Macwahoc, we took the old military road which lies in about 20 miles of woods with only a small settlement where the road runs through farmlands. This road was cut through the forest by the State or Federal government at the time of the boundary dispute between Maine and Canada, and which has gone into history as the bloodless Aroostook war. This road is being made a modern highway and when completed will be used far more than at present by those desiring to have the pleasure of a beautiful drive through the forest primeval.

In Autumn after Jack Frost has touched the foliage with his magic brush, this drive is a wonderland which must be seen to be appreciated.

On our second day's drive from home the son and I were alone and as a choice of roads we decided on the shore drive. This follows the coast line of Maine from Bangor to Portland, and is a part of the Atlantic Highway, U. S. 1, which reaches from Ft. Kent on the northern border of Maine to Miami, Fla. We had never taken this drive, and it was a treat to enjoy its beauties offered on every side. The road was a winding one over high hills and down into deep valleys where at places the ocean reached out and almost touches it. Occasionally a ship could be seen far out at sea, but most views of ocean were the inlets reaching far back into the land as if to lay claim to this also. We passed near the home of a Maine poet who has described this part of Maine in part thus:

Those ledges like a sea wall hold Neptune well at bay
To give Dame Nature chances on shore to sport and play;
And safe behind that sea wall the rocky ribs between,
The little farm homes nestle on uplands fair and green.
The country roads are winding o'er hilltops where the view
Shows distant changing pictures of waters bright and blue,
And from those rocky hilltops when fall the shades of night,
Are seen the lighthouse warnings as distant points of light.

The second night was spent with friends in Maine's metropolis, and here we left our car and the next morning took a bus for the "Hub." We felt we would avoid the responsibility of driving in heavy traffic and the care of a car while there. I wished this bus experience, as it was a new feature of travel to me. It is evidently a popular means of travel to many as every seat was taken. The writer has always found it difficult to sit silent on a journey for hours when near him were people to whom he might talk. There have been times when my advances toward conversation have been met by a very cool exterior or even an icy wall of conventional dignity, but there have been others when I have been met in a friendly manner and acquaintances made which have afforded me a great deal of pleasure.

Among my companions of the bus were four young women returning from a vacation trip to Maine's seashore. These girls were from business offices in Philadelphia with the exception of the one who was gracious and friendly enough to help the writer pass away the hours in friendly and pleasant conversation. She proved to be a "schoolmarm" from South Jersey. I was much impressed with this young lady's viewpoint and her outlook on life. In no small degree she personified my idea of what the American girl should be. Possessing education, frank and natural, with an evident absence of things artificial. I fancy the boys and girls who have her for an instructor are fortunate. My surprise came when I learned that my typical American girl was born in Czechoslovakia. Today young women show an ability and confidence in caring for themselves even in strange lands that would have been impossible a few decades ago.

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Vermont Orchard Blossoms in September

SOME Greening and Baldwin trees were in bloom in September at Brandon in the orchard of Michael Mayhew. This is a most unusual occurrence, and is explained in relation to a hailstorm which occurred in the middle of the Summer.

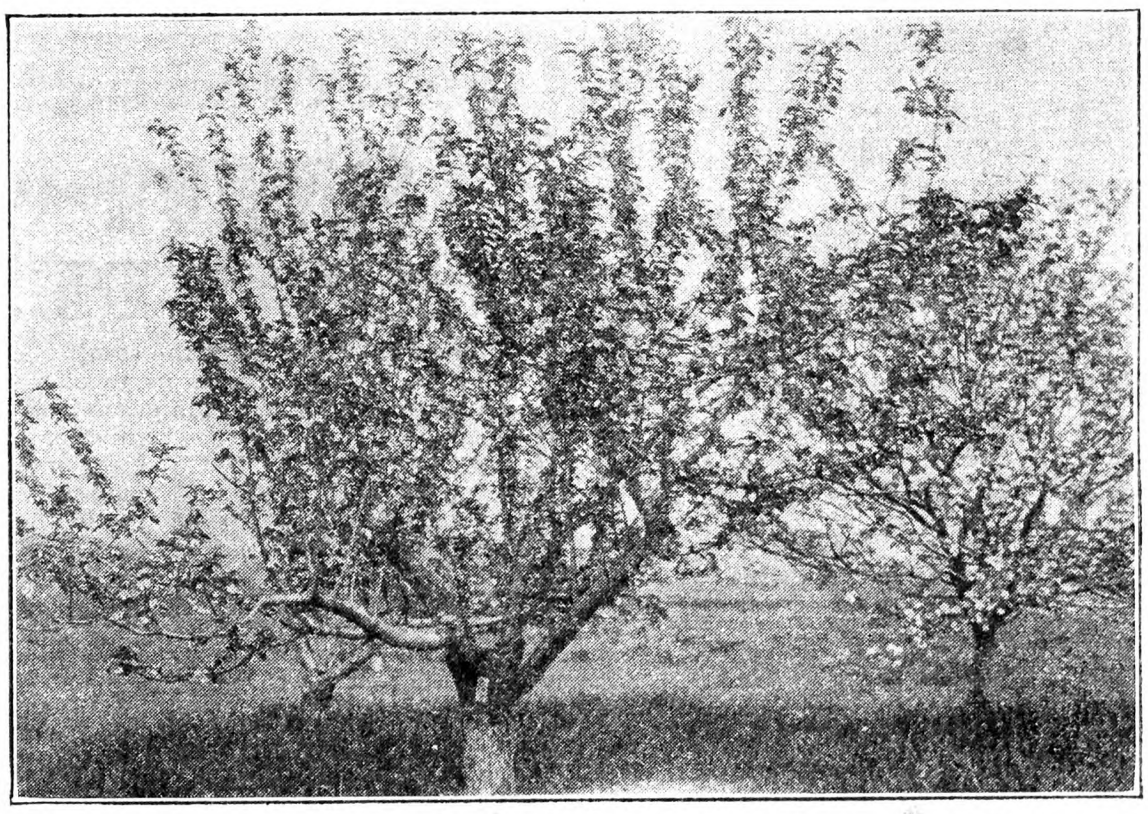
At the time of the hailstorm and cyclone, which swept through the vicinity of Lake Bomoseen, Castleton and Brandon, in July, the hailstones were so large that they stripped the leaves, pelted the apples and deprived the trees of their foliage and fruit. Many other plants were much injured at that time, such as grapevines, vegetables, oats and corn, and quite a number of buildings were damaged. Some houses had windows broken by the force of the gale.

Shortly after the storm, the leaves all came off, as did the fruit on Mr. Mayhew's apple trees. After several weeks had elapsed, the buds that had formed for next Spring had begun to sprout. They developed into short branches about a foot long. Coincident with this development was the opening of the flower buds. About September 20, many trees in the Brandon orchard were white with bloom. This unseasonal floral show is evidently due to the fact that the trees, after being stripped of leaves and fruit, went into a rest period, brief to be sure, but comparable to the Winter season in its effect, and then, with the advent of much very warm weather in September, the trees came into full bloom.

It seems likely that this unseasonal blossoming will prevent the trees from flowering next year, and may possibly mean much Winter injury to the branches, for the new growth in September is not likely to be hardened and toughened to a degree sufficient to withstand Winter weather.

Another orchard of large size at Castleton Four Corners, owned and operated by R. R. MacRae was damaged considerably by the storm, but the trees here did not show any such response as occurred in the Mayhew orchard at Brandon. Pomologists will be much interested to see how the Fall blossoming trees behave this Winter and next Spring. Will they set fruit this Fall? Will the trees be killed? When will the new fruit buds form? M. B. CUMMINGS.

Vermont.



Greening Apple Tree in Full Bloom September 20 in Orchard of Michael Mayhew, Rutland Co., Vt.

A Banquet Built His Market

A BUSINESS men's banquet has been the means of building a market for J. C. Leget, a Washington Co., O., dairyman. Old-fashioned country butter is Mr. Leget's specialty, and having more of the product than local customers could consume, he took a few pounds last year to a banquet held in a nearby town. The butter was furnished gratis, but the guests liked it so well that they gave orders for his entire supply.

"I first saw the banquet announced in my newspaper," he explained, "and it occurred to me that this would provide an opportunity to introduce my product to a large number of people. The event in question was to be held in a town, eight miles distant from my home, so on the day appointed I sent five pounds of freshly-churned butter with my compliments. I furnished the product free of charge, and all I asked in return was that the guests be informed as to where the butter came from. This, the committee agreed to do.

"Nothing was said about making sales, but on the following day I began to get telephone calls from the guests, thanking me for the favor. Many of them placed orders for home use, and from this number I obtained 18 steady customers who now buy all the butter I have. Deliveries are being made by parcel post, three times a week.

"This plan has enabled me to build a profitable market without making a house-to-house canvass. The customers thus secured were all reliable business men, and besides taking my surplus butter, they also make frequent calls for sweet cream, milk, and cottage cheese." F. R. COZZENS.

Protecting Trees

I have several hundred small fruit trees which the rabbits are peeling even in the Summer months. Is common coal tar or asbestos roofing paint injurious to these trees if painted on the trunk 18 to 24 inches high? If you could not recommend the above what other remedy may be used? J. J. A.

Pennsylvania.

THE simplest and cheapest thing is ordinary newspapers. Take a section of newspaper and fold it out so that there are the same number of pages on each side, then wrap it around the trunk; this is done with the least trouble by starting one corner a little ahead of the side you are starting on the tree. The paper can be tied with almost any sort of twine. You can make these as high as you wish, but be sure that they are higher than the snow or ordinary drifts will be or the rabbits will work above the top of the newspaper. In the Spring when all danger of rabbits is probably over the string is cut and the paper collected and burned. We have never had any injury to trees so protected, except when the rabbits could work off a drift as mentioned before. Newspaper is non-injurious to the trunks and is convenient to apply.

Never use anything like coal tar or asbestos paint on any fruit trees, since severe injury may follow. Even tar paper wrappers have caused damage on occasion. There are also many sorts of harmless mixtures painted on the trees, but these must be renewed now and then through the Winter. The sludge left in a lime-sulphur kettle is of this nature. Chicken wire or expanded metal lath may also be used. Just why a rabbit does not gnaw through a few thicknesses of paper has always been a mystery to me, but the fact remains that they do not. R. H. S.

Onions on Acid Soil

I was very much interested in the article on growing onions, page 1175. I would like a little more information as to soil requirements. Can they stand an acid soil? Would poultry manure serve instead of commercial fertilizer? How much seed would be requqired in cold-frame, and how much ground should these plants set? Z. L. R.

Delmar, Del.

AN ACID soil is not the best for raising good bulbs; they are more inclined to "thick necks." Poultry manure is good, but not a complete manure, as there is not enough potash in it. To each 100 lbs. of poultry manure add about 15 lbs. of muriate of potash, and mix thoroughly. Spread broadcast before harrowing. You can grow about 1,500 plants under each sash. Rows 250 ft. long would take 500 plants. This would take a plot of ground 250 ft. by 15 ft. It will take ½ lb. of seed to sow five sashes. WM. PERKINS.

More About the Viking Raspberry

MY SHORT article in THE R. N.-Y. less than a couple of months ago has stirred up readers who are interested in raspberries. The fact is I never heard of this variety until this last Summer, a few weeks before I wrote that article, though the berry has been growing on Prince Edward Island for the past nine years. When I was told early last Summer about this berry, that a man at Southport, which is not far from where I live, had between four and five acres fruiting, I certainly became interested.

Prof. A. M. Reeves told me that the plant originated at the experimental farm at Vineland, Ontario, a cross of Marlboro and, I believe, Cuthbert. Prof. Reeves was the originator, but as he was on the experimental farm staff as chief horticulturist, he never took personal credit as the originator.

He left the experimental farm about nine years ago, and started growing and experimenting with the new plant here on Prince Edward Island, fruiting it successfully until he now has five acres growing at Southport.

The berry has never been formally introduced, but arrangements will be made now so that people who want to try it will be able to get stocks of the plant. J. A. MC DONALD.

Eastern Shore Farmers Prosper

A TRIP through the Eastern Shore region will be a surprise to most farmers. The name gives an impression of some narrow strip of land by the oceanside, but the Eastern Shore, part of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, is about 100 miles across and much longer than it is wide. Most of the Eastern Shore land is level and fit for farming. It is, in fact, the market garden region of the East, so far as carlot shipments are concerned. Eastern Shore farmers from only two counties ship about half of the country's entire output of early potatoes; that is, potatoes shipped during the Spring and Summer months.

The country is almost as level as Holland, or the prairie around Chicago, no hills, no rocks and not much wet or sandy land. There are many small patches of woodland and numerous streams or salt water inlets. In a flat region, the tides scour the banks of the brooks and rivers, making wide bays far into the interior. In general, the region is surprisingly well drained, considering its flatness. It is a gray soil with a strong tinge of clay and holds moisture well during a dry spell. Fields in the Eastern Shore section show comparatively little damage from the long Summer drought. Corn was tall and heavy. There was a good crop of wheat. Potatoes turned out well and sold at high prices.

It is a leading tomato producing section. There are many fields of cantaloupes, squashes, melons and peppers. Eastern Shore farmers are strong on sweet potatoes and are shipping the greater part of the country's supply just now. Sweet potatoes are likely to pay them well this year, the production being fairly good and demand excellent on account of the high price of white potatoes. They raise large quantities of strawberries, shipping many of them by truck to the great cities. More and more of the perishable products are being sent to market in this way. There is not so much tree fruit, although a nursery concern at Berlin has a large acreage of bearing trees, which seem to be in first-rate condition.

Good land with good roads—and there are some first-class cement roads in this section—is worth about $100 per acre. A farmer in the Salisbury district declared that this price was as low as good farms could be bought. The cheap ones advertised in the papers, he said, for a few hundrede dollars are hard to reach, sometimes sandy or wet soil and not desirable for most people. Land prices are said to have been going down since about 1921, but are coming up again in some sections where northern people have been buying for country estates. The region is somewhat like a park with its smooth open fields and the patches of forest, with open water often in sight, a beautiful homeland for those who do not long to see a hill anywhere or mountains in the distance. Farm buildings look trim and prosperous; the live stock is good.

The peninsula farmers have had a good year. Prices were rather high for potatoes, sweet potatoes and tomatoes and most of the time for cantaloupes and strawberries. Some claim it is the best season in three or four years, everything considered. Crops of nearly all these products were fairly large. Merchants in the trim little towns and small cities report farmers buying machinery, tools, paint and lumber to bring about needed improvements in farm buildings and equipment. The seashore resorts were full even in early September. Tomato canneries are in full blast this month. They have found it hard in some places to hire thousands of extra helpers needed. The tomatoes stand around the factory in great stacks of half bushel crates, just as they are brought from the fields. The fruit looks a little under size from the effect of the drought, but some growers claim yields as high as 15 tons to the acre. Even at eight tons there would be about 500 crates, which are worth 30 cents, sometimes 35 cents, at the cannery, or at least $150 to the acre. A 10-acre tomato patch, it appears, would pay a living income if the rest of the farm only pays the farm bills. G. B. F.

Farm Ice House

We would like to build an ice house that would hold about 25 tons of ice. Would you kindly advise us how to build it? Could one use charcoal between the boarding and not use sawdust? C. T. W.

Delaware Co., N. Y.

THERE is little difficulty in storing ice successfully. Almost any corner in an unused barn or shed can be fitted up for the purpose. Even an ice pile in the open can be used if surrounded by a rail or pole pen to retain the insulation and covered with straw and evergreen branches. For best service however the ice house should be built on a well-drained location, should have a good roof to exclude the sun's heat and to prevent rain from soaking down into the ice pile, and open gables to permit a circulation of air between the roof and the top of the pile. The ice house need not be built with double walls; single boarded construction is sufficient. Due to the dampness and likelihood of decay, the cheaper the building can be built and still serve its purpose, the better.

Ice weighs about 57½ lbs. a cubic foot. Allowing for spaces between cakes about 40 cubic feet of space are needed in which to pack a ton. To present as small a surface as possible to the air the ice pile should be made approximately in the form of a cube. Twenty-five tons can be stored in a space 10 ft. long by 10 ft. wide by 10 ft. high. The pile should be surrounded by at least a foot of dry sawdust or planer shavings and at least as much put beneath it and over it.

I do not know what the insulating value of charcoal is but if finely ground I would expect it to be satisfactory if placed in a hollow wall where it would be protected from dampness. The heat insulation value of any material consists mainly in its ability to enclose a great many very small air spaces, and, while still porous, to prevent the passage of air from one side of the wall to the other.

Farmers' Bulletin 1078, obtainable from your Congressman at Washington, will give you very complete information about cutting and storing ice. It has complete descriptions of several houses ranging from simple sheds to cork insulated houses. It should be of interest to you. ROBERT H. SMITH.

Nut Talk for October

JUST a few days ago the Northern Nut Growers' convention closed in New York City. Many interesting and educational topics were brought up such as the toxic effect of black walnut on other species of plant life. Attention was called to the fact that, while the nearly worthless elm, several varieties of the maple, beech and horse chestnut showed the same characteristics, all the attention seems to be centered on the black walnut, invaluable as a food and timber tree. It was pretty definitely brought out that the whole trouble is a matter of the survival of the fittest in striving for food.

One whole day was devoted to inspecting Willard G. Bixby's nut arboretum, the most complete in the country. Dr. W. C. Deming gave practical demon-

strations in propagation and Henry Hicks in moving nut trees with a ball while they are in leaf without getting a wither.

Dr. W. C. Deming read the conditions of the prize contest for better nuts conducted by the association and sponsored by Dr. John H. Kellogg of Michigan. A prize of $50 will be given for the best nut in black walnut, hickory and blight resistant chestnut, and a $10 prize for a beech. Many smaller ones will be also given, the total amount being $500.

Chester Co., Pa. J. W. HERSHEY.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

Baldwin picking is almost over, September 28, and soon the Stayman will be ready. Rome is coloring nicely. The development of an attractive red color did not begin until the first frosts came, just about two weeks ago. Most of the Baldwin apples have gone over the grader which tells the story of the production end of the crop, sometimes in a painful manner. About one-third of that variety are going into culls because of russet which may often almost overspread the whole fruit. This is true of sprayed fruit, dusted fruit and fruit which never received any protection this year, so that spraying cannot be the sole cause, even though it may finally turn out that the spray might have increased the severity of the russeting. Wormy apples are very few, with an occasional aphis apple. The Yorks are surprising us, for we had given up almost all hope of any fruit on them, since they were subject to three freezes in full bloom. However, it was necessary to thin some of the trees twice, and most of them once anyhow. Unfortunately, the local market will not absorb this variety, even in the best grade and size, so that it must be shipped somewhere else where it will sell. The chain stores cleaned up the last few hundred bushels last year. Cider is selling for 60 cents a gallon retail now, without the container whereas the usual price is from 35 to 50 cents.

Some observers believe that this season has taught many growers a lesson. These individuals who gave up hope of having any fruit and ceased most or all of the cultural operations are usually those who have no fruit to pick. Others who kept up their work as usual are frequently finding that while their crop is not heavy, it is possibly more valuable than many more apples were last Fall. Of course, this will not always hold, but it is interesting to note how many occasions in which it does prove true.

In Luzerne County, one grower is not intending to pick his Stayman, since they are so much smaller than his small crab apples that they are little more than marbles. In this particular case, it seems to be the result of dry weather and a variety out of place combined.

Every now and then someone brings around a variety of apples with which the writer is an absolute stranger. This time it was the Flory Bellflower, also known as Sheepshire. It originated in Ohio and is an attractive, deep yellow apple of good size and quantity. The reports state that this sort does not bear early and is only moderately productive. It looks considerably like the usual Bellflower, except that it has a smooth, waxy skin and is entirely different in the flesh.

Some of us are beginning to wonder about earlier seeding of cover crops. This year all the millet was seeded about June 1 and made an excellent growth before the driest July and August on record at our locality. This millet was about three feet high on the average in the peaches. The trees were well set with fruit which sized up excellently, even with this rank growth of cover crop and with almost no rain during the period of greatest growth of the fruit. The trees themselves grew as much wood as was desired, and there is a fine mat of plant material to turn under for the benefit of the soil. The apples finally sized satisfactorily, even where the trees stood in deep cover crop. If all this is true in such a year, is it not possible that we may seed even earlier and thus obtain much more organic matter to turn under to the benefit of the soil?

The United States standard northwestern apple box is now being used by Australian apple shippers, the ministers of agriculture in the various States of the Commonwealth having agreed that each State shall include in its schedule of cases the standard case, or box. The same box has been adopted also by New Zealand and Canadian apple shippers.

The dry weather seems to have done some good. Apple scab in New England was checked for this reason, although the Spring promised another epidemic year for scab.

The July Bulletin of the California Department of Agriculture was devoted largely to the Mediterranean fruit fly, and includes the following statement, "The fact that some half dozen States have intercepted shipments of infested fruits is shown by official information from the United States Department of Agriculture. This gives reason to believe that large jumps may be expected in the future spread of the fruit fly. With everything that California can do to protect its fruit interests, we must still expect the Mediterranean fruit fly to show up at any time. We must be alert in our persistent inspections of our own orchards and ready to head off any further spread of a possible introduction of this fruit pest."

R. H. SUDDS

FARM AND GARDEN. — Efforts to restore the House rates on bulbs will be energetically pushed when the rate sections of the pending tariff bill come before the Senate, it is indicated by the action of Sen. Shortridge of California in submitting amendments which he will offer when the agricultural schedule is reached. Sen. Shortridge not only seeks restoration of the House bulb rates ($6 per 1,000 on tulip, lily, Narcissus and lily of the valley; $4 per 1,000 on hyacinth; $2 per 1,000 on Crocus, and 30 per cent ad valorem on all other bulbs, roots, root stocks, clumps, corms, tubers and herbaceous perennials), but contemplates also increases in the rates on fresh cut flowers, his amendment providing for duties of $40 per 1,000 stems on Narcissi and daffodils; $20 per 1,000 spikes on hyacinths; $40 per 1,000 stems on Irises; $20 per 1,000 flowers on tulips; $100 per 1,000 heads on lilies (whole heads) and $40 per 1,000 flowers on lilies (single); $40 per 1,000 stems on Callas and Anemones; $25 per 1,000 stems on Ranunculus, and 50 per cent ad valorem on all other flowers. An amendment has also been submitted by Sen. Metcalf of Rhode Island providing for a duty of 40c per lb. on Bent grass seed in lieu of the 10c per lb. carried in the bill.

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Special Fall Offer
Magnolia Trees
Pink and White Specimen Stock
A beautiful and decorative tree. Strong and well-rooted.
1 to 1½ ft. Two for .. $1.15
1½ to 2 ft. Each $1.15
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These soon grow into handsome trees worth many dollars.
Three to five-year trees are 10 to 15 inches high. 2 Norway Spruce, 2 American Spruce, 2 Chinese Arborvitae.
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A handsome early, free-flowering, deep pink species. A beautiful variety. Very hardy. Ready to bloom. Each $1.10
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Brilliant colors: Scarlet, orange, pink; flowers measure 8 inches diameter; 10 plants $1.10
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Bronze, pink, lavender, red, white and yellow flowers 6 to 8 inches in diameter; 6 plants. $1.10
RHODODENDRONS (Maximum Rosebay). Large plant with dark evergreen leaves and large clusters of pink flowers. Two plants (one to one and a half feet high) $1.10
Colorado Blue Spruce The glory of the Blue Spruce is in its foliage, which is an intense steel blue. Heavy foliage of a rich, glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight and you can form only a faint idea of the magnificent beauty of this truly marvelous Tree. With culture directions. Selected, 5-6 years. Extra bushy, 1 to 1½ ft. high. .....Each $1.10
The Fischer Nurseries Evergreen—Dept. 65, Easton, Pa.
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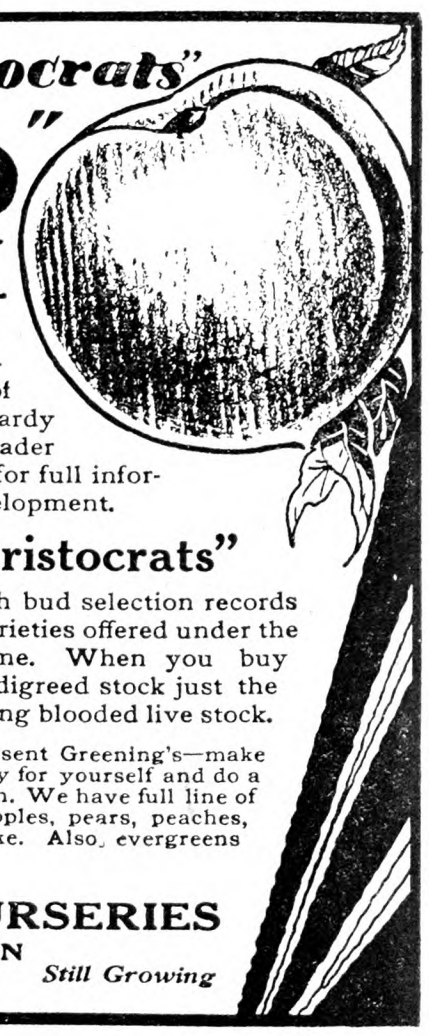
One of Greening's "Aristocrats" —the "Sun-glo" PEACH (Improved South Haven)

The Sun-glo Peach is the result of careful bud selection which enables us to offer something unusually profitable in the peach line. Fine quality of fruit, heavy bearing and hardy trees make this the leader among peaches. Write for full information on this new development.
Luther Burbank Says: Mr. Edward C. Greening, The Greening Nursery Co. Dear Sir:—The matter of bud selection is receiving a great deal of attention in California with the more intelligent, progressive and honest nurserymen. * * * * It is only a matter of education when all fruit growers will select their trees from a nursery which selects their buds with care and discretion. (Signed) Luther Burbank.
U.S. Dept. of Agricult. Says: Greening Nursery Company, Monroe, Mich. Gentlemen:—Our experience is directly confirmatory of yours and we have much additional evidence both scientific and commercial as to the fundamental importance of bud selection. (Signed) A. D. Shamel, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; Bureau of Plant Husbandry.
Greening's "Aristocrats"
—bud selected stock with bud selection records behind it make up the varieties offered under the "Aristocrat" brand name. When you buy "Aristocrats" you get pedigreed stock just the same as if you were buying blooded live stock.
Agents Wanted Represent Greening's—make money for yourself and do a good turn for your fellowman. We have full line of nursery stock including apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and the like. Also evergreens and ornamentals.
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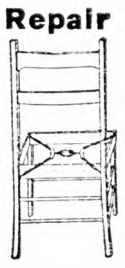
MONROE, MICHIGAN
Born 1850 Still Growing

Repair Loose Chairs - $1.00 Each

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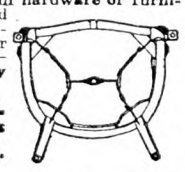
Quickly, easily attached. Out of sight. Guaranteed absolutely satisfactory. If your hardware or furniture dealer can't supply, send $1.00 for one complete Chair-Stay, postpaid, or $5.00 for six. Write for free Booklet—"Old Furniture Inexpensively Made Like New."

DeBoer Manufacturing Co. Makers of Chair and Bed-Stays Dept. 901 Syracuse, N. Y.

The Seal Stays on Tree
KELLYS' Certified True-to-Name Fruit Trees

BE SURE of Your Fruit Before You Plant
The "True-to-Name" Seal of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association remains on the Kelly tree until it bears.
And whether certified or not, you can be sure of bigger and better crops, because every Kelly tree is guaranteed and propagated on whole root, imported seedlings—not by grafting on piece roots.
There are Kelly trees in your neighborhood. Talk to their owners whose names we will gladly send you.
Ask About Kellys' Cortland Apple
Write now for your copy of the big Kelly Catalog
KELLY BROS. NURSERIES
192 Cherry St., Dansville, N. Y.
Established 1880

Trees, Vines and Plants

FOR FALL PLANTING, of all of the new and old varieties. SPECIAL OFFERINGS—Our New Richared Delicious and Blood Red Stayman's Apples, Golden Jubilee Peach, New Jersey Experimental Station's best creation. Our large Catalog in colors shows you the Richared Delicious Apple and the Golden Jubilee Peach in colors and tells you all about them. It is FREE to you. Write for it. This ad. will only appear twice this Fall. Do not fail in answering it, as it means Better Trees, Better Fruits, Better Ornamentals, Roses and Shrubbery for you.
BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES, Princess Anne, Md.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Pot-grown and layer Strawberry Plants, of the leading June-bearing and Everbearing varieties for September and October planting. Also Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Loganberry, Dewberry, Juneberry, Wineberry and Asparagus Plants. Catalogue free.
HARRY L. SQUIRES - Hampton Bays, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Send today for Allen's Book on Strawberries—the best money crop. Shipping season. November 1st to May 1st.
The W. F. Allen Co.
72 W. Market St. Salisbury, Md.

Baby Blue Spruce 3-year transplanted, 100 postpaid, anywhere, $5.00. May be planted up until Nov. 1st. Catalog other bargains.
THE CASSEL NURSERY - Mantua, Ohio

Boxwood is profitable to raise as well as ornamental Well rooted plants, $1.20 doz. delivered.
MAX NURSERY - Mineral, Virginia.

Old-Fashioned HARDY FLOWER PLANTS That Live Outdoors During Winter Will Bloom Next Summer
Delphiniums or Hardy Larkspurs, Double Hollyhocks Hardy Phloxes, Columbines, Canterbury Bells, Foxgloves, Hardy Lupines, Oriental Poppies, Bleeding Hearts, Gaillardias, Blue Bells, Japanese Bellflowers, Lilies, Cardinal Flowers, Hardy Carnations, Giant Mallows, Irises, Everlasting Sweet Peas, Japanese Anemones, Everblooming Sweet Williams, and over 200 other choice Perennials for September and October planting. Tulips, Crocuses, Roses, Pansies, Shrubs, Vines, Hedge Plants. Catalogue free. HARRY L. SQUIRES, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

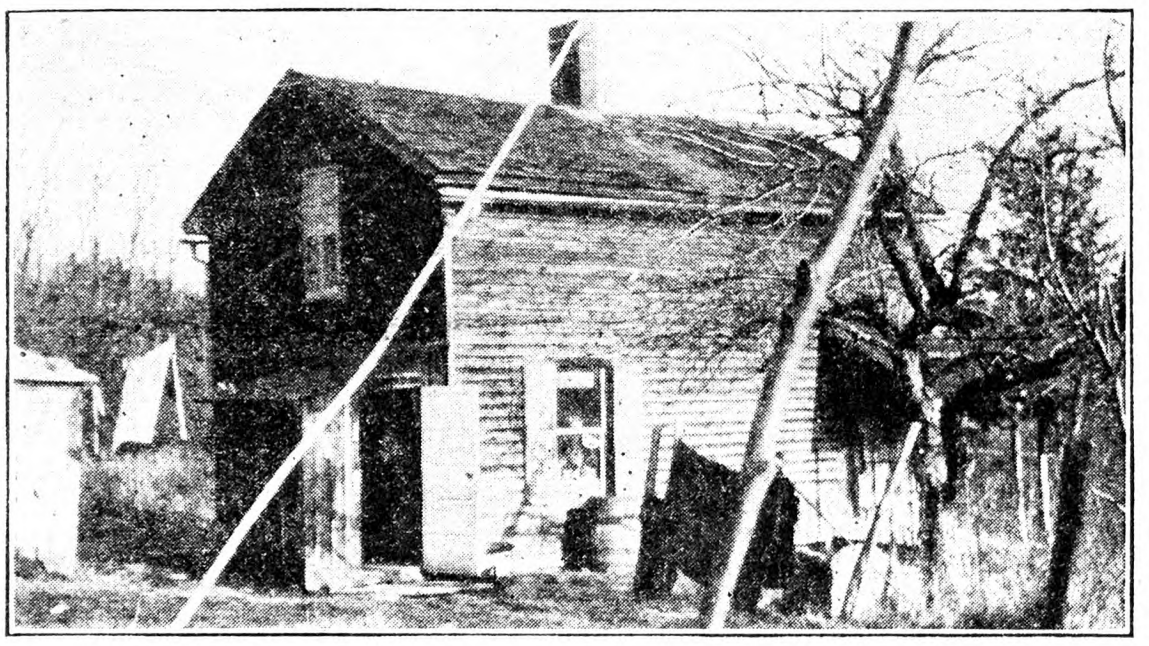
GRAPE VINES 2 Years, No. 1—100 Concord or 100 Moores Early, $6.00; 25 Caco, $4.50; 100 Cal. Privet, 2 yrs., 12 to 18 ins., $2.50; 25 Jap. Barberry, 2 yrs., 12 to 15 in., $1.15; 10 Red Barberry, 2 yrs., 12 to 15 ins., $4.50—delivered. Bargain list free. Barnhart's Nursery, Beltsville, Md.

21 VARIETIES—GORGEOUS COLORED IRISES The Garden's Greatest Beautifiers (including "Dream" the best Pink) labeled and postpaid for only $1. Six orders for only $5. Color circular free. A. B. KATKAMIER, Macedon, N. Y.

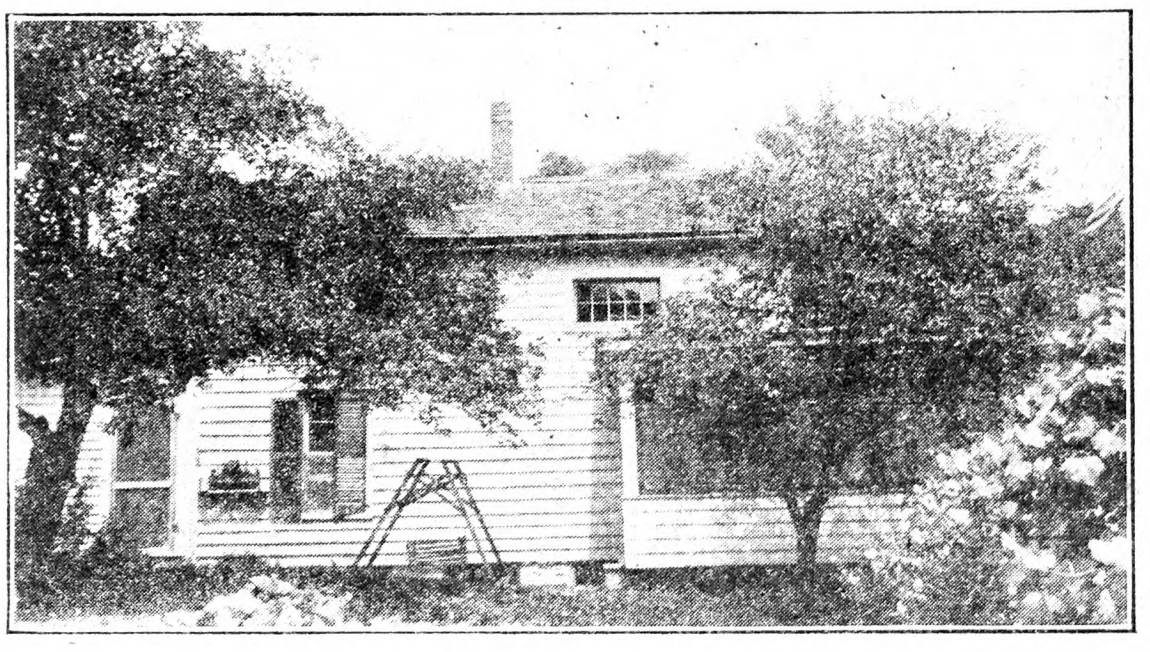
A City Man's Vacation Home

The picture shows a house in a little town in Schoharie Co., N. Y. I purchased the place a few years ago and it looked like the first picture. Every year on my vacation I go up there, don a pair of overalls and go at it. The result is shown in other picture. I get a lot of pleasure out of it and find it does me good, as my work is that of a cashier for a large insurance company in the city, which keeps me at my desk most of the time. My boy lives at this country place the year around and has quite a chicken farm. He expects to winter about 400 this year. This just shows what a little pleasant work can do to a place.

J. B.



The House as It Was



After a Few Years

Missouri Notes

October at hand, and the Gladiolus still linger. Each morning I take a keen pleasure in cutting an armful. At that hour all vegetation is covered with a dew so heavy that even rubber boots are not a full protection. As the season draws to a close I find my surest source of supply in late plantings of Peace, King and Tiplady. Peace is so rampant in growth that its rows suggest the support of a trellis. No trouble to get unlimited length of stem and still leave the four leaves said to be requisite for bulb maturity. King has a plant of only medium height, but its spikes are always first grade in length, rivalled by few. Tiplady is conspicuous in its saffron frock, with smaller spike and flowers. Various other varieties gives zest to the search for spikes of salable length. Occasionally a sort not seen for weeks past will flare out a reminder of its past glory from some belated bulb, and you gladly welcome an old friend.

But the Gladiolus field has now become but an unimportant side show to the great Autumn celebration of the Dahlias which is now approaching its climax. For them the season has been ideal, cool and moist with few exceptions. And the display is certainly grand. It is with a feeling of the greatest pride that I survey the long rows rapidly investing themselves in solid bands of color. Never have I had so many of high grade or flowers that averaged so large. This latter I attribute to soil and culture. The soil is a rich loam heavily top-dressed every Fall with stable manure. Dahlia roots do not have to roam to find abundance of food. And cultivation was timely and thorough, the hoe supplementing the cultivator when necessary. Some plants of the slender-growing Jersey Beauty are seven feet high, and it is no trouble to get three-foot stems. Our stakes are too light and yet they prove sufficient. They are nothing more than a lot of mop handles that we bought from a sawmill at kindling-wood prices. Occasionally, for some overgrown plant, we have to use two. For some rows, planted with tubers 18 inches apart, we drive heavy stakes and stretch a wire, but we have to supplement this with baling string, which we are able to buy cheap at second-hand. The plants in these closely planted rows look as large and thrifty and as full of fine flowers as those plants standing two or three feet apart. I have read that such plants will support each other fairly well without stakes, but I have not found it so. Two unsupported rows sprawl all over the ground. This may do very well if only tubers and no flowers are desired.

The first row of the field is all Darlene, the earliest and most profuse bloomer of them all; a very light pink with flowers running four to five inches in diameter; a bright and cheerful display. Next comes Mrs Carl Salsbach with a forest of buds just opening out, and third, showing above both with its heavy dark leaves, is Mrs I. de Ver Warner. This variety was but little later than Darlene in blooming; the color is described as mauve pink and the plants quickly load themselves with giant flowers that will average seven inches in diameter. By its strong thrifty growth, its earliness and freedom of bloom, its attractive color and size of its flowers, it would undoubtedly receive the crown as queen of the field. Jersey Beauty occupies the next row, and its tall slender growth overtops all the rest. Its rich pink flowers look down at you with pride in their lofty place. No trouble to get long stems here, but its flowers are not of the giant size. I have found a few that looked to be six inches, but on the other hand some are a little too small. We haven't time to disbud and prune for extra flowers. Across the road are two rows of red, Pride of California and Mina Burgle. The former is a darker, heavier, larger flower, but not so profuse in bloom. Burgle is almost equal to Darlene in number of flowers. A row of George Walters, hybrid cactus, has robed itself in its extra large salmon pink flowers that offer themselves to you from every side of the plant. All that it lacks of being a great Dahlia is the character of its stems. They are not stiff and woody enough, although of good length. Then there is Jean Chazot, a golden bronze cactus, good size, good bloomer. Pat O'Mara, a good buff, but only medium in size here. Last year it was nearly slated for discard, but it is running larger just now. Madonna is a good white, free bloomer, but flowers lack depth.

L. R. JOHNSON

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

Mica in Soil

I am mailing you a sample of dirt or ore that I found while digging for sand. It contains some shiny scales which I do not know. K. S. W.

Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

The shiny particles were mica, which is found in many localities. Where found in large sheets it is the isinglass used in the doors of stoves and for electrical work. In the soil mica breaks up easily but weathers slowly.

The Viking Raspberry

Referring to page 1124 of the R. N.-Y. regarding the Viking raspberry, Mr. L. J. P. Richards got 50 plants from the writer last Spring, from which he picked 10 quarts of luscious berries. He is so well pleased with the berry and the results that he intends setting out a quantity next Spring. THOMAS MARKS

Niagara County, N. Y.

Why do more people ride on Goodyear tires than on any other kind ?

Copyright 1929, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

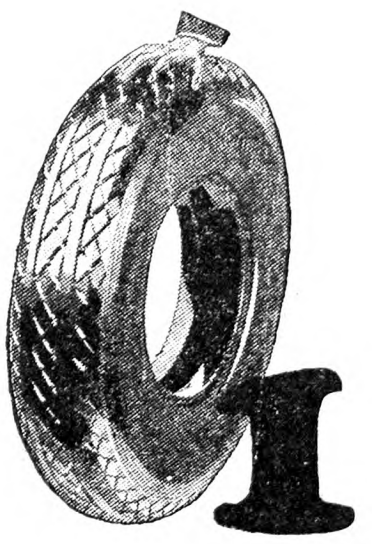
We think the reason that Goodyear Tires outsell any other kind is that Goodyears give the user more for his money.

This greater value is not a supposition; it is real.

There are just two main parts to a tire—the *tread* and the *carcass*.

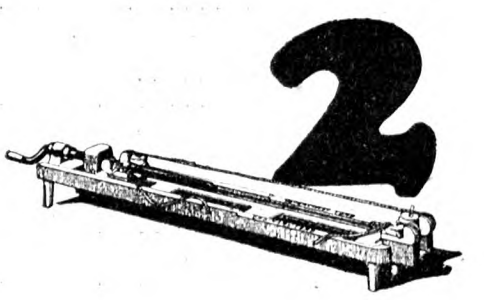
There are definite reasons why Goodyear Tires are superior in *both* these two main parts.

These reasons can be demonstrated and proved:



Press your hand down on the Goodyear All-Weather Tread. Feel the *grip* of the deep-cut sharp-edged blocks, placed in the *center* of the tread, where they belong.

That shows why the Goodyear Tread imprints its safe and slipless pattern on the road, and why it has superior traction.



Ask any Goodyear Dealer to show you on his cord-testing machine the greater stretch—up to 60%—in Goodyear Supertwist Cord over standard cord.

This extra stretch gives the Goodyear Supertwist Carcass its unmatched vitality, enabling it to withstand road-shocks and continuous flexing without premature failure.

Here are advantages in Goodyear Tires you ought to be enjoying, and *you can enjoy them at no extra cost.*

The proof of their importance comes right back to the biggest fact in the tire business:

"MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND!"

John D. Lewer, Waseca, Minn., R.F.D. No. 2, prominent farmer and stock raiser, member Minnesota state legislature, writes, "Have used Goodyear Tires for a number of years to my complete satisfaction, and know they are the best tires on the market today."

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

October 10, 1929.

MILK

October: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.66 plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.10.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.22 Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.10

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.46½@	$0.47
Extra, 92 score		.46
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.42½@	.45½
Seconds	.40 @	.41½
Lower grades	.39 @	.39½
Ladles	.34½@	.37½
Packing stock	.32½@	.34
Renovated	.39 @	.40
Sweet, fancy	.48 @	.48½
Extra	.47 @	.47½
Firsts	.42½@	.46½
Seconds	.41½@	.42
Centralized	.42½@	.44

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.25½@	$0.26½
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.24 @	.25

EGGS

Nearby white extra	$0.65 @	$0.66
Average extras	.55 @	.60
Extra firsts	.47 @	.53
Firsts	.40 @	.45
Pacific Coast, whites	.48 @	.65
Mixed colors,		
Nearby best	.55 @	.60
Gathered best	.47 @	.50
Common to good	.35 @	.42

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@	$0.38
Fair to good	.27@	.32
Roosters	.21@	.26
Fowls	.30@	.34
Ducks	.22@	.25
Geese	.16@	.22
Turkeys, southern, spring	.45@	.55
Argentine, young toms,	.34@	.44
Young hens	.36@	.42
Squabs, white, lb.	.45@	.55
Dark, doz.	2.50@	3.00
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.24@	$0.33
Chickens	.26@	.32
Roosters	.16@	.18
Ducks	.20@	.26
Geese	.13@	.22

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00@	$12.25
Bulls	6.00@	8.50
Cows	7.00@	8.25
Calves, best	16.00@	18.00
Common to good	12.00@	15.00
Sheep	5.00@	6.50
Lambs	12.00@	14.00
Hogs	8.25@	10.90

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$ 0.23@	$ 0.24
Good to prime	.20@	.22
Culls	.13@	.15
Steers, 100 lbs.	24.00@	25.00
Bulls	14.00@	14.50
Cows	16.50@	18.50

POTATOES

Jersey, 150-lb. sack	$1.75@	$4.75
L. I., 3 55-lb. sacks	4.50@	4.75
150 lbs.	2.25@	5.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00@	6.25
Me., in bulk 180 lbs.	4.75@	5.00
150 lbs.	3.85@	4.25
Sweet potatoes, Va., bbl.	1.50@	3.00
Del., and Md., bu.	.75@	1.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00@	$1.25
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00@	1.25
Ton	30.00@	35.00
Carrots, bu.	.75@	1.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.50@	3.50
Celery, doz.	.35@	.75
Eggplants, bu.	.50@	1.00
Kale, bbl.	1.25@	1.50
Lima beans, bu.	1.75@	4.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	1.00@	2.10
Peas, bu.	1.50@	7.00
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.00@	2.50
Spinach, bu.	.25@	1.25

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$12.75@	$13.00
Pea	9.00@	9.50

FRUITS

Apples, bu.	$0.75@	$ 3.25
Bbl.	2.50@	10.00
Peaches, State bu.	1.25@	3.00
Pears, bu.	.50@	3.50
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.45@	.60

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00@	$25.00
No. 2	22.00@	23.00
No. 3	14.00@	20.00
Clover mixed	15.00@	23.00
Straw, rye	17.00@	18.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.36½
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.54½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.15
Oats, No. 2 white	.60½
Rye	1.10⅞
Barley	.78⅞

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.55@	.56
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.70@	.75
Gathered	.45@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.45@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Potatoes, lb.	.06@	.07
Lima beans, lb.	.20@	.30
Apples, doz.	.30@	.60

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

Unfavorable weather and heavier receipts on account of the truckmen's strike in New York City hindered trading on the Philadelphia fruit and vegetable market during the past few days. Hebrew holidays stimulated trading during the first part of the week, but later on business was slow on that account. Apples of good quality continued to move readily at firm figures, but ordinary marks were slow. Delicious from Virginia sold at $4.50 to $5 per barrel for U. S. No. 2s, while unclassified Yorks were mostly $2.75. A few Northwestern Greenings in barrels brought $3, while Ben Davis was slow at $2.50 per barrel. Pennsylvania Jonathans sold at $1.75 to $2 per bushel, with Grimes Golden at 90c to $1 for ordinary quality marks. Unclassified Staymans from West Virginia sold at $1.50 to $1.75, while Romes moved at $1.50. Nearby ⅝-bu. baskets of various varieties sold for 65c to $1, with a few extra fancy at $1.25. Crabapples met a slightly better demand and moved at $3.75 to $4 a bushel for New York State offerings of Hyslops, while No. 2s were $2 to $2.50. The melon market was dull as the weather is now too cool to create a favorable demand for this product. The peach season is about over for this year, and there were too few sales to quote during the past few days. Grapes were in heavier supply from New York. Concords in 12-qt. baskets sold for 50 to 65c, while 2-qt. baskets of this variety were mostly 15 to 17c. The pear market was steady. N. Y. Seckels in bu. baskets sold for $5 to $5.50 for fancy marks, while ordinary offerings were $2.75 to $3. The demand for quinces was somewhat slow and most sales were made at $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel. Cranberries were in heavier supply from Massachusetts, and quarter barrel boxes brought $3 to $3.35. Receipts of string beans out of the Norfolk section and South Carolina were heavier and the market was slightly weaker, with five-peck hampers at $1 to $1.25, while bushel offerings of nearby green beans moved mostly at 60c to $1. Lima beans were also in heavier supply and the market eased off toward the close. N. J. and Va. bushels sold for $3 to $3.50, while ⅝-bu. baskets were $1.75 to $2.50. Beets and carrots held steady. The cabbage market was steady at $30 to $33 per ton for Danish while Domestic sold for $30. Cauliflower was in heavier supply from nearby and the market was barely steady. Escarole, endive and kale were slow at 30 to 40c per ⅝-bu. basket. Sweet potatoes met a slightly better demand during the week and the market advanced to $3 to $3.25 per barrel for Virginia barrels, compared with $2.50 to $2.75, the week previous. Street sales of N. J. Yellows brought 75 to 85c per ⅝-bu. basket while reds sold for 85 to 90c. The onion market was firm with N. Y. sacks of yellows bringing $1.90 to $2.15, while Ohio offerings in 100-lb. sacks sold for $1.75. The white potato market was steady to firm, but trading was limited, with only the best stock having a satisfactory demand. Maine Green Mountains in 100-lb. sacks sold for $2.75 to $2.85, while 150-lb. sacks of Pennsylvania Round Whites brought $4 to $4.25. Some Idaho baking potatoes were in the market and these moved at $3.25 to $3.40 per 100-lb. sack.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Trading and demand was quite active on the Philadelphia egg market during the early part of the past week. Buying was relatively heavy in anticipation of the Hebrew holidays which took place at the close of the week. After filling this demand trading increased and the market held about steady. Receipts were about the same as the previous week, averaging 28,000 cases. The movement out of storage increased slightly, and averaged about 2,500 cases per day. Fresh extra firsts were steady at 48c, while fresh firsts remained unchanged at 42c. Fancy carton eggs were firm and moved readily at 58 to 59c, while carefully selected stock brought 56 to 58c. Refrigerator eggs met a fair demand and most sales of extra firsts were made at 39c, with firsts steady at 37½c, and seconds at 35 to 36c.

Live poultry met a good demand during the first part of last week on account of the Hebrew holidays, but during the holiday period and immediately following, the market was practically at a standstill. Fancy fat fowls moved well for the Jewish trade, and colored stock brought 32 to 33c, while Leghorn stock was slower at 18 to 24c, depending on the quality of the offerings. Top grades of Plymouth Rock Spring chickens sold well at steady figures, while the undergrades and smaller sizes were slow. Fancy Plymouth Rocks were quoted at 30 to 32c per lb. White Pekin ducks sold at 24 to 25c, while ordinary stock at 18 to 20c. Fancy guineas moved fairly well at $1.65 per pair, while the smaller sizes were mostly $1.25 to $1.35. Conditions in the dressed poultry market were similar to those in the live market, with demand good up to the Hebrew holidays, and the market thereafter in the buyers' favor. Receipts were relatively heavier than the week previous by approximately 175,000 lbs. Nearby roasting chickens moved well when fancy and sold for 32 to 35c per lb. Western boxed marks were steady at 38 to 39c. Long Island ducks continued firm at 25 to 26c.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of fine quality moved well during the past few days and the top grades sold at premiums. Undergrades continued to form the bulk of the offerings and these were moved with difficulty. No. 2 Timothy sold for $18 to $19 per ton, while Sample brought $12 to $14. Straw moved fairly well but trading was only moderate. Straight rye sold for $18, with wheat straw at $12 to $13. J. M. F.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 50c; best dairy, lb., 55c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 57c; pullet eggs, doz., 45c; duck eggs, doz., 70c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 22c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, qt., 10c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., $1.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; crabapples, pk., 75c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; cantaloupes, home-grown, each, 10c; citron, each, 15c; cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 5c; cucumbers, 8 for 15c; cucumbers, pickling, 100, 90c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, 4 bchs., 25c; cauliflower, lb., 8c; endive, lb., 3c; grapes, Concord, lb., 6c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 5c; onions, dry, bu., $1.30; onions, green, bch., 5c; potatoes, bu., $1; pears, bu., $2 to $2.75; peaches, Elberta, bu., $2.65 to $2.90; new potatoes, pk., 50c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch., 5c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; Summer squash, lb., 3c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, 6 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 25c; tomatoes, bu., $1.40; green tomatoes, bu., $1; turnips, Rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 34c; light fowls, lb., 32c; geese, lb., 28c; ducks, lb., 28c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 36c; light fowls, lb., 34c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 30c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 25c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 24 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 32c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 25c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Oct. 8.—Grapes are in large supply and prices are weak. Cabbage, cauliflower and spinach are lower.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, weaker; creamery, prints, 51 to 52c; tubs, 49 to 50c; firsts, 45 to 47c; undergrades, 43 to 44c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25c; longhorns, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; limburger, brick Swiss, 33c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 55 to 60c; grade A, 47 to 50c; grade B, 40c; grade C, 35 to 36c; nearby at mark, 45 to 53c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 28 to 33c; chickens, 31 to 37c; broilers, 33 to 38c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; ducks, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 41 to 46c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 18 to 29c; springers, 22 to 27c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 20 to 25c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Maiden Blush, bu., $1 to $1.25; Gravenstein, Wolf River, Alexander, $1.25 to $1.50; Twenty-ounce, $1.50 to $1.75; Wealthy, $1.50 to $2.25; McIntosh, $1.75 to $2; Siberian, $2.50 to $2.75. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 60c to $1.50; Maine, 150-lb. sack, $4 to $4.25; sweets, N. J., hamper, $1.65 to $1.75.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, easy; pea, medium, cwt., $10.25; white kidney, $14.50; marrow, $15; Lima, qt., 50 to 60c. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2; Spanish, crate, $2 to $2.10; green, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, bu., 50c to $2.50; cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.25 to $3.40; elderberries, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; grapes, Cal., Malaga, 24-lb. lug, $1.65; Muscat, $1; home-grown, 12-qt. bskt., 35 to 60c; honeydews, crt., 75c to $1.25; peaches, bu., $1.50 to $4; pears, bu., $1.50 to $3.50; plums, bu., $1.50; prunes, bu., $2 to $2.75; quinces, bu., $1.50 to $1.60.

Vegetables.—Beans, green, wax, bu., $1 to $3; beets, bu., 50 to 75c; cabbage, bu., 50 to 75c; carrots, bu., 50c to $1.50; cauliflower, bu., 25c to $1; celery, doz., 75 to 90c; corn, doz., 20 to 30c; cucumbers, bu., $2 to $4; eggplant, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; lettuce, 2-doz. crate, 40c to $1.25; parsnips, ½ bu., $1.25; peppers, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; pumpkins, bu., 75c to $1; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; romaine, crate, 75 to 90c; spinach, bu., 25 to 75c; squash, bu., 50 to 75c; tomatoes, bu., 60c to $1; turnips, bu., $1.25 to $1.50.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5.50; buckwheat, $3.50 to $4. Maple products, steady; syrup, gal., $1.25 to $1.50.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy; baled, ton, $17.50; clover mixed, $15.50; oat straw, $10 to $11.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $33; standard middlings, $33.50; red-dog, $42; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $42.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $56; hominy, $41.75; gluten, $43.40; oatfeed, $18.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3.50 to $4; Alfalfa, $14 to $15; Alsike, $15 to $16; clover, $15 to $17. C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

October 8, 1929.

Most produce has ruled somewhat weaker on the Boston market during the past week. Trading on the wool market has been inactive with few large purchases noted.

Apples.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand slow. Market weaker. Fancy Baldwins, few sales, $1.25 to $1.50. McIntosh, ordinary crops, 50c to $1.25; best mostly $2 to $2.50; large fancy, $3 to $3.25 std. bu. box.

Beans.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native green and wax, $2 to $3. Shells, $1.50 to $2.50. Limas, $3 to $3.50 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native bchd., 40 to 65c. Cut off, 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs., 60 to 85c. Cut off, 85c to $1.10; few, $1.25 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 75c to $1; few fancy, Danish, $1.10 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native white, 18 bchs, $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crate, few sale, washed, $2 to $2.25; poorer, $1.50.

Corn.—Supplies light, demand fair. Native yellow, 75c to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass., ¼-bbl. crts., $2.75 to $3.

Cucumbers.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native, 50 to 60 cukes, $5 to $10 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native, 18 heads, ord., 50c to $1; few best, $1.50 std. bu. box. N. Y., 24 heads, Calif., 4 to 5 doz., $4.50 to $7.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 85c to $1.10; few, $1.25 std. bu. box. White pickling, small, $1 to $1.25 ½ box; 100-lb. bags, No. 1, Mass. yellow, $1.50 to $1.85. N. Y., $1.90 to $2 ½ case.

Pears.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native, various varieties, ordinary, $1.50 to $2.50. Beurre Bosc, fancy, $2.50 to $3. Seckels, fancy, $2 to $3 std. bu. box.

Peppers. — Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native green hot, 85c to $1.25. Red-hot, $1.25 to $1.50 bu. box. Sweet, 85c to $1.10. N. J., 1½-bu. hamp., various varieties, $1 to $1.50.

Potatoes. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1.40 to $1.50 std. bu. box. Me., 100 lb. bags, $2.50 to $2.60.

Radishes. — Supplies moderate, demand poor. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., 40 to 50c std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 50 to 75c bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair for best. Native hothouse mostly 8 to 10c lb. Outdoor, 50c to $1 ½ box; 75c to $1.50 std. bu. box. Calif., lugs, best, 50 to 60c. Ohio hothouse, fancy, 10 to 15c lb.

Hay.—Market quiet. Receipts and demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $25 to $26. Eastern, $16 to $21. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market unsettled, creamery extras, 46½c. Firsts, 42½ to 46c. Seconds, 41 to 42c lb.

Eggs. — Market steady. Nearby henneries, brown extra, 63c; white, extra, 61c. Fresh eastern, 56 to 58c doz.

Cheese.—Market firm. N. Y. twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 26c. Western twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 26½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., $10.25 to $10.50. Calif., small white, $11.75 to $12. Yellow Eyes, $8.50 to $8.75. Red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market inactive, demand light. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending October 5, 2,907,800 lbs.

Grease Basis. — Ohio fine, combing, 38c; clothing, 30 to 31c; ½ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 38 to 39c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45 to 46c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ¼ blood, combing, 44c; clothing, 40 to 41c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 90 to 93c; clothing, 80 to 84c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 84 to 87c; ⅜ blood, combing, 85 to 88c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ¼ blood, combing, 75 to 78c; clothing, 69 to 73c. Terr., combing, 88 to 93c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ½ blood, combing, 93 to 96c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ⅜ blood, combing, 88 to 92c; clothing, 85 to 90c; ¼ blood, combing, 78 to 82c; clothing, 72 to 77c; low ¼ blood, combing, 65 to 70c; clothing, 62 to 65c.

BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply light, market about steady with a week ago, demand fair. Bulk of sales, $11.25 to $12.

Cattle.—Supply of slaughter cattle and vealers liberal; market generally weak to 50c lower on all killing classes; demand very draggy.

Cows.—Common and medium, $5 to $7; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $5.50 to $7.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $9.50 to $14; cull and common, $7.50 to $9.50.

Sheep.—Supply lambs about normal; market weak with some sales 50c lower; no sheep offered; demand slow.

Lambs.—(84 lbs. down) Medium to choice, $11 to $14; (all weights), cull and common, $8.50 to $11.

Milk Cows.—Supply fully normal; market mostly steady on better grades, lower grades weak; demand slow. Choice, head, $215 to $230; good, $175 to $215; medium, $100 to $140; common, $70 to $90.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$12.25@12.50
950 to 1,100, good	12.25@12.50
800 up, medium	10.50@12.25
Common	8.75@10.50
Heifers, 850 down, good	10.00@10.50
Common and medium	7.50@10.00
Cows, good	8.50@ 9.25
Common and medium	6.50@ 8.50
Low cutters and cutter	4.50@ 6.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	8.75@ 9.25
Cutter and medium	6.50@ 8.75
Calves, 500 down, med. to ch.	10.00@15.50
Cull and common	5.00@10.00
Vealers, milk fed, good to ch.	15.50@17.50
Medium	12.00@15.50
Cull and common	6.00@12.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$9.25@10.00
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	9.65@10.90
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	10.50@10.90
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med. to ch.	9.75@10.90
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	9.25@10.25
Pkg. sows, smooth, lt. wts. exc.	8.00@ 8.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to ch.	$13.00@13.50
92 down, medium	11.00@13.00
All wts., common	9.00@11.00
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med. to ch.	7.00@10.50
Ewes, 120 down, med. to ch.	4.75@ 6.00
120 to 150, med. to ch.	4.25@ 5.75
All wts., cull and com.	2.00@ 4.75

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu., N. Y. U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Maiden Blush, $1.75 to $1.90; 2¾-in. Wolf Rivers, $1.75 to $2; 2½-in., $1.50 to $1.75; 2½-in. Kings, $1.90 to $2; 2½-in. Twenty-ounce, $1.50 to $1.75; unclassified, 2¾-in. Maiden Blush, $1.65 to $1.75; 2½-in. Wealthies, $1.50; Va. U. S. No. 1, 2½-in., Staymans, $2.10 to $2.20; Delicious, $2.25; Lowrys, $2.10 to $2.20; unclassified, 2¼-in. Staymans, $1.50 to $1.75; W. Va., unclassified, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.50; Pa. U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Jonathans, $2 to $2.25; 2¼-in., $1.75 to $2; 2-in. $1; unclassified, 2½-in. Jonathans, $1.75; 2¼-in., $1.50; Md., unclassified, 2¼-in., York Imperials, $1.10 to $1.15; 2¼-in. Baldwins and Starks, $1.35 to $1.40; 2¼-in. Grimes Golden, $1.15 to $1.25; beans, Md., bu. hprs., green, $2 to $2.25; cabbage, N. Y., bulk per bbl., Copenhagen, $2; Danish Seed, $2.50; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts., $1.75 to $2; poorer, low as $1.50; eggplant, N. J., bu. hprs., $1.25 to $1.50; grapes, N. Y. Concords, 12-qt. bskt., 43 to 48c; mostly, 45 to 48c; 4-qt. bskt., 20 to 22c; 2-qt. bskt., 10 to 11c; Pa., Concords, 12-qt. bskt., 45 to 48c; 4-qt. bskts., 20 to 22c; onions, Ohio yellows, best, $1.75 to $1.90; small, $1.50; peaches, N. Y., bu., Elbertas, No. 1, $2 to $2.25; few best high as $3.50; pears, N. Y., bu., No. 1 Bartletts, $3.25 to $3.50; No. 2, $2 to $2.25; No. 1 Sheldons, $2.75; Seckels, $4.50; peppers, N. J., bu. hprs., 65 to 75c; fingers, 60 to 65c; cherries, $1.15 to $1.25; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Maine Green Mountains and Cobblers, $4 to $4.15; Wis. whites, $3.65 to $3.75; 2-bu. sacks, Maine Cobblers, $3.25 to $3.40; quinces, N. Y., bu. fancy, $1.50 to $1.75; choice, 50c to $1; sweet potatoes, Va., bbls., No. 1, yellows, $3.50; N. J. yellows, bu. hprs., No. 1, $1.50 to $1.65; Md., bu. hprs., partly graded, $1.25.

HAY AND STRAW

Standard Timothy, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 1, $18.50 to $19.50; No. 2, $15.50 to $16.50; No. 3, $13.50 to $14.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 1 clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 1 clover, $17 to $18; No. 2, $14 to $16; No. 1 oat straw, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9 to $10; No. 1 wheat, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9.50 to $10; No. 1 rye, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9.50 to $10.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Locals, fresh select, whites, 52 to 53c; browns, 49 to 50c; current receipts, 38 to 40c; pullet eggs, 32 to 36c doz. Poultry, fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog-dressed, 40c lb. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 29 to 31c; Leghorns, 19 to 21c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 25 to 28c; Leghorns, 22 to 25c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 20c lb. Common pigeons, 40 to 50c per pair.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending October 5, 1929:

Market, slow; beef steers about steady with early week's 25c decline; early top, $12.10; average weight 1,400 lbs.; some mediumweights held higher; bulk of sales, $11 to $11.75. Bulls and cutters, steady; she stock about in line with steers; bulk butcher bulls, $10 to $10.75; heifers, $10.50 to $11; cutters, $5 to $6; cows, $8 to $9. Stockers and feeders showing little action; barely steady with week's 25c downturn; most sales $9.50 to $10.25; inferior light kinds down to $7.50; liberal holdover for Monday's market. Calves steady; top vealers, $17; few selects held higher. Hogs, nominally steady.

Receipts for week ending Oct. 5, 1929: Cattle,

Continued on page 1293

Thoughts From Long Acres

Grapes to the right of us, grapes to the left of us, grapes in truckloads whizzing by; the whole country has a sickish sweet smell of grapes, and we too are buried in grapes while we hustle. Here I am long after dark writing in the dim lamplight, but it is the only time I have. Last Spring a wail of frost damage went up with tales of freezing so badly there would be no grapes. Later another wail that black rot had finished the crop, but here we are sending many thousands of baskets to market daily, while freight cars, big steamships and little tramp steamers transport daily enough grapes to supply millions of people.

The only bad thing about it is that the price drops with sickening and discouraging persistency until there is little money for the grower. It is slow picking too as each shriveled berry from black rot must be picked out so that a basket fills slowly. The price at present is 27 cents a twelve-quart basket. Basket costs nine cents, picking five cents, and an acre will average a little better than 300 baskets, so you see we are not getting rich. However we are not as badly off as those California growers were last year, when their grapes sold for the freight and even less. We do clear some money, but not enough to make grape growing a paying proposition when you consider the cost of bringing a vineyard into production.

I sometimes wonder whether city people have stopped eating, as government reports show thousands less farmers every year and great increases in urban population, yet with thousands less producers of food there is a constantly increasing over-production of foodstuffs. I know economists explain this by showing that with improved machinery farmers produce much more per capita, but it would seem that less producers and more consumers would take care of that. Actually I do believe that people are not eating so heavily as they did in olden times. Anyone can remember when sausage, potatoes, oatmeal, pancakes and doughnuts were considered a fair breakfast, but now we nibble a little fruit, sip a little hot water and eat a small dish of cereal, with possibly a slice of toast, and think it a big breakfast. Midday dinners have given way to light lunches, and the evening meal is nothing to brag about, so folks are actually eating less. Imagine a clerk, salesman, business man, or even a shop worker with his eight-hour day and five-day week finishing off a big pan of baked beans, a huge mound of mashed potatoes and mince pie for dessert. Instead they toy with a few wind puffs from the baker, a chop the size of a postage stamp and a slice of store bread, thin as a wafer. Does your mouth ever water for a slice of real bread, bigger than your hand, thick as a board, cut from a homemade loaf baked by mother's own hands? I haven't even seen such a slice for a coon's age. But supper was over long ago, so enough about eating.

Everyone around me is hauling water as wells have gone dry, cisterns dry long ago, pastures completely dried up and the pond where the boys paddled around last Summer only a bare expanse of cracked and baked mud. We read of rains, but take it out in reading the while we make long trips to creeks or springs for water. We are lucky enough to have a never-failng spring at the back of the farm, so we do not go far, but the boys make a trip once a day after water and really enjoy it. Some few brave men have drilled wheat into the dust with the hope of getting rain soon enough to sprout it into growth before Winter sets in, but wheat acreage will be much reduced in this section.

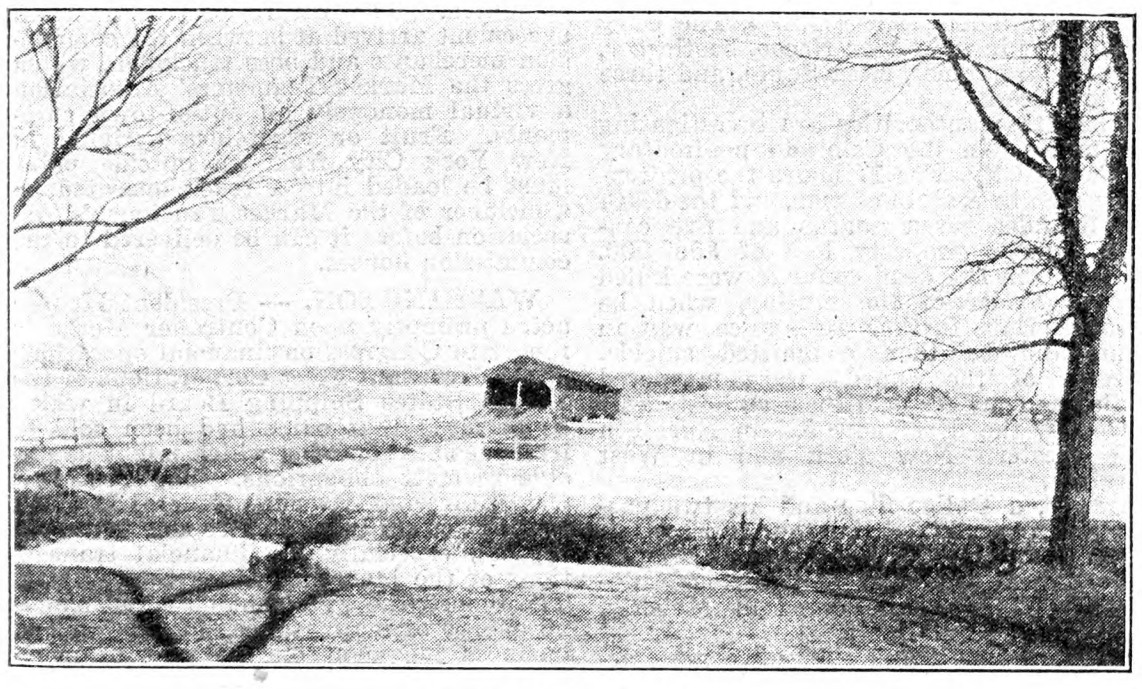
I am struck with the discouraged attitude of some farmers with whom I talk. One man whom I had always considered a real optimist stopped me on the road and, with sagging shoulders and weary mien, told his tale of woe. He has gone quite heavily into dairying to avoid the slump in fruit prices, but complained that feed costs took all the profit. The old platitude, "It is always darkest just before the dawn," applies here, as I confidently believe that better times are coming while, in the meantime, we have not surrendered our birthright of being lords of the soil and monarchs of all we survey. Do you remember what the Good Book says about the man who puts his hand to the plow and then looks backward? Let us then look forward and not backward, straighten up the drooping shoulders and demand, not request our rights. There speaks my preacher father.

Soon will come the long, cozy evenings of Winter when the family is all home, the children poring over their school books, mother doing some mending or darning, the while she hums a satisfied tune sweeter than ever sung by any opera singer, while dad stretches himself out in the old easy chair and reads of strikes, blizzards, horrible crimes, fearful accidents and heaves a sigh of contentment that his own little flock is so well sheltered from all that. Go here and there all you please; give me the home with the family gathered in warm safety, the prattle of childish lips, the stories of the day's happenings at school, the little incidents of the neighborhood, and that is life.

Calvin's castor beans have escaped the frosts so far, and tower in tropical magnificence back of the woodshed. The boys are still able to find a watermelon, although the vines are dead; the hens and young chickens are growing fat on many nubbins, while a cheerful rustling of fodder comes from the barn. Maybe this is Indian Summer, as the days are hot and hazy, but it is early for that, and we have not had Squaw Winter. We are about half through with the grape picking, but already I can see grapes in my sleep, but you should see hungry boys home from school dig into big bunches, and later will come grape pies.

But it is bedtime, and tomorrow comes another hectic day of hustling in the vineyard. L. B. R.

Berrien Co., Mich.



An Old Time Bridge

Bridge One Hundred Years Old

I am sending picture of a two-way bridge at Fish House, or Northampton, N. Y., built over 100 years ago or in 1818. It is in fine shape considering the traffic and heavy truck loads, also Spring floods and ice jams.

This picture was taken after the timber growth was cut and during high water. The timber has been cut all through the valley and the bridge has to be taken away, as the Hudson River Regulating Board is putting a dam at Conklingville, which will make a lake about 35 miles long and five miles wide. A. V.

Fulton Co., N. Y.

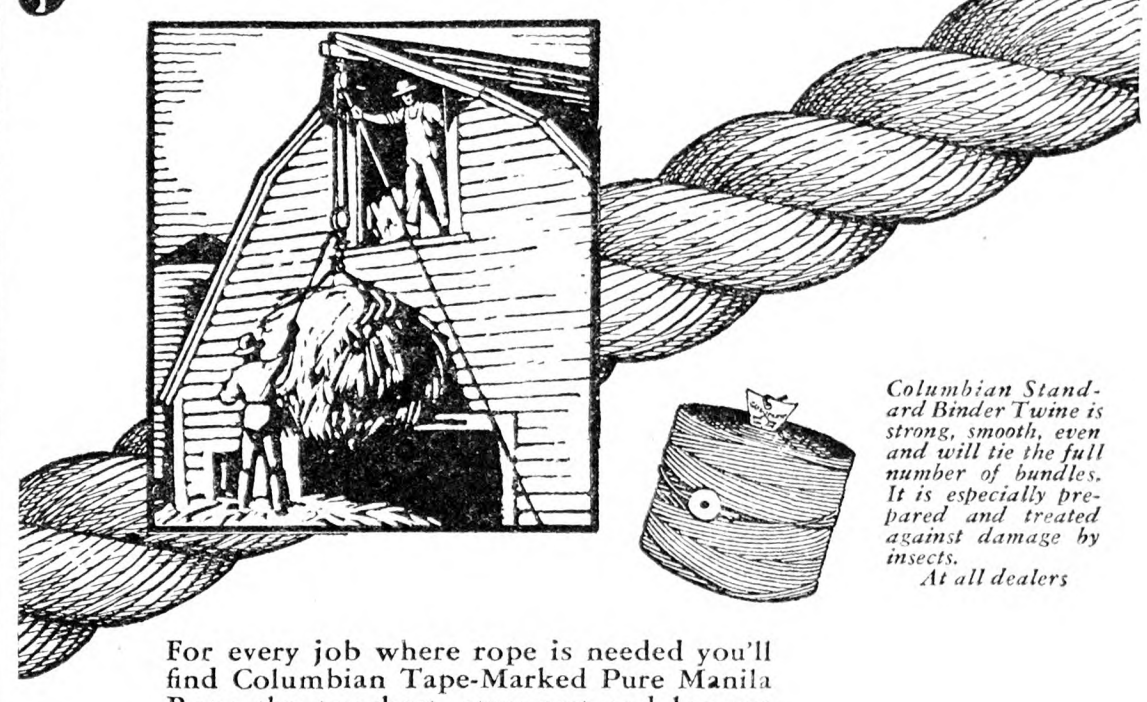
Dynamite Helped the Garden

For many years, our garden was affected by every little drought, and it finally became nearly impossible to grow late-Summer vegetables. Cultivation and ordinary drainage methods failed to help this condition, but one day, while digging in the ground, I discovered a stratum of hard clay, about two feet below the surface. Thinking this might be a contributing factor, I bought a dozen sticks of dynamite, 40 per cent grade, and "planted" them in holes, three feet in depth, at various low places through the garden. When these were exploded, the top soil was not thrown out, as one would suppose, but the hard clay underneath was thoroughly broken. A marked improvement in the texture of the soil was noticed the very first week, and that season we raised a fine garden. We have since made it a rule to use dynamite once every three years to keep our garden in good condition. The materials cost less than one dollar per treatment, and the method enables us to raise plenty of vegetables all through the Summer and Fall. F. R. COZZENS.

Ohio

THEY were motoring through Scotland and they stopped on the outskirts of a town. Leaning out, one of them hailed a little lad by the road. "Is this Aberdeen, my boy?" "Gie me a saxpence, and I'll tell ye," was the answer. "Drive on, Grahame, this is Aberdeen." — Weekly Scotsman.

Reliable Rope for every job around the farm



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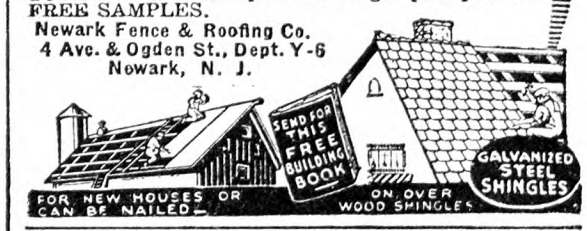

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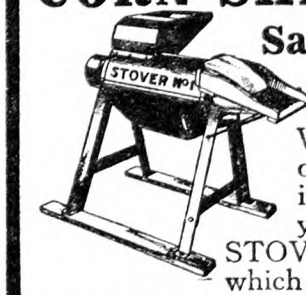

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A Farmer's Opinions

LIMA BEANS.—The old story of "Jack and the Beanstalk" was vivid in a farm boy's mind long ago when his widowed mother requested him to cut poles and carry them a half mile to the family garden. They were to be set in 100 hills of pole Limas, the curving tendrils of which were beginning to fondle the air in their gripping desire for upright supports. The boy's task was ill-timed, as he viewed it, for the day was ideal for fishing in Rocky Ford. "Why," he asked, with a child's always unexpected thoughtfulness, "should Lima beans have to be propped up? Watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumber and pumpkin vines don't. Why don't Limas grow on bushes, like navy beans?" He was protesting and inventing, under the promptings of boyish necessities for freedom and play.

A SEEDSMAN'S ANSWER. — The bean poles were cut, delivered and set. The Limas bore abundantly. They were often called "butter beans." The next Spring the boy's mother ordered a packet of Burpee's Bush Limas, a new variety, never before offered. Was it "invented" in the special interest of farm boys? Be that as it may, the bush variety was enthusiastically welcomed by the lad who had cut his first and last crop of bean poles. The same poles were used the second year; after which they went the way of kindling. The bush Limas produced plenty of seed for the next year's planting, and thus ended pole Limas and poles in the best and most fruitful farm garden that I have ever seen.

A BOY'S DREAM. — The scene of this bean pole incident was 800 miles west of Fordhook Farm, where the bush Lima began its career in Berks Co., Pa. For six years the boy who cut the poles read much about that farm and its trial grounds and products in an annual treasure book, with a bright, lithographed cover, and many pictures of good things in their life-like colors. In one of these books—inspiring harbingers of Spring—W. Atlee Burpee reproduced a photograph of Fordhook Squire, a collie dog, beloved and famous head of the Fordhook kennel. The boy studied that picture of an alert and companionable intelligence, and resolved to own a collie. He did, and no one ever knew where he got the "idea," for he had never seen a collie or a shepherd. He grew some bush Lima seed for the originator, who paid him well. Encouraged by this transaction, he applied for "any kind of job at any kind of pay" at Fordhook. Probably the farm's up-to-date methods and success tempted him to rashness, and distance may have lent enchantment. "We are sorry," wrote the seedsman, "that we cannot offer you any work at present at Fordhook Farm." Would the disappointed boy's dream of seeing that farm ever come true? It did. He saw it on Sept. 28, 1929. Strange and often good are the decrees of fate in a world of change. Perhaps the farm had changed much in the intervening 36 years; I know that the boy had. The farm, however, was true to the pictorial glimpse of it that he remembered.

AT DOYLESTOWN, PA.—The local midday train by which I was obliged to travel from Philadelphia to Doylestown was slow but democratically pleasant, from the courteous crew down to suburban passengers, carrying groceries, meats and crowing cockerels. It made all stops. We were in Berks County. Yellowish clay soils, good corn in the shock, fine oak trees, a few short canyons and tunnels through rock, well-tended gardens, attractive homes, with flowers about them, and small fields green with clovers were some of the objects that took our eyes along the way. Clay soils, under ample rainfall, are the favorites of many useful plants. At Lansdale the Doylestown ticketholders got off and boarded another train on which to complete a 30-mile ride. Any Mid-Westerner at Doylestown would be impressed at once by its clean, winding streets, old, substantial homes and stores, shade and evergreen trees, privet hedges, flower gardens and lawns, backyard orderliness, and the untroubled faces of natives in the streets or at work. In this unspoiled town of 4,500 people, one feels the absence of commercial fevers and furies, and is conscious of a people's quiet, steady living for life's sake.

FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS.—A stranger's sense of direction is often befogged in unfamiliar places, and his ears don't always hear understandingly. Suggestions and directions don't help us much unless we are sufficiently informed to interpret and use them. At a Doylestown inn, with a pedigree and possibly some antiques tracing back to 1748, I ate a sandwich, and asked an elderly employee to direct me to Burpee's new flower gardens at the south edge of town. He did so with hand and voice, saying, "Follow the street car track; it will take you there." After following the unused track for considerably more than a mile to and beyond its terminal in the country, I put a question to a man who was mowing his yard. His answer reversed my direction. The two-mile walk back through the town and down to the gardens was an unearned reward for my mistake or misinformation at the inn. Thirty to 40 cars were parked on either side of the gateway to the flowery premises. In the small business office at the entrance, women were admiring and buying Chinese lanterns, the dry seed pods of which are distinctive and pretty in form and color. Groups of men and women, many with pencils and notebook in hand, were scattered over the gardens, studiously looking at the small blocks of different kinds of plants in bloom in the foreground, and at the acres of red, yellow, white and mixed Cannas in the background. The name of every variety of plant in the gardens was written plainly on a metal-bordered card, which was staked where it could not confuse anyone.

AMONG FLOWERS.—The people in the gardens were the invited guests of David Burpee, one of the two sons of the late Philadelphia seedsman, who was a native of the Canadian Province of New Brunswick. Our host was giving an informal picnic at Fordhook Farm, his home, to members of the Canadian Society of Philadelphia, of which he is president. With an inspection of the new flower gardens at 3:30 P. M., the visitors began an instructive and entertaining program that ended at eight in the evening at Mr. Burpee's home, where more than 350 guests were present. In the flower gardens the Phloxes, Petunias, Zinnias, Begonias, Verbenas and Lemon Ball marigolds were at their flowering best. Chrysanthemums were budding. Many visitors were especially interested in border plants. Of these it appeared that Little Gem and Little Queen sweet Alyssum, effectively used here, were popular favorites. A grass border, Chloris elegans, 22 inches high, with fuzzy seedheads four inches long and an inch in diameter, was highly appreciated. Its name was jotted down in numerous notebooks. A block of plants, with light-red tubes clustered on the flower stalks, received much talkative attention. It was labeled Tritoma Pfitzeri. Some one's delighted grandmother, professing unfamiliarity with Latin, botany and German, called it "red-hot poker." She had no name or place in her garden for Echinops sphaerocephalus. It was interesting to see the visitors see the flowers, and to note the audible preferences and prejudices of the young and elderly. In their growth and profusion of bloom, practically all of the plants indicated that good soil, careful cultivation and a watering system had almost neutralized the effects of dry weather on them.

AT FORDHOOK FARM.—A walk of about two miles from the flower gardens to Fordhook Farm, west of Doylestown, took me through a section of the town and its borderland that broadened my impressions of the place. Fordhook Farm comprises about 650 acres. It is an historic and a magnificent estate, devoted painstakingly to uses that have long made and still are making it valuable to thousands of farmers and others. From the long, broad terrace of the large, vine-clad residence, one may view a fair and favored countryside, rolling and rich, and blessed with aged trees in singles and groups. A rare old beech and an equally remarkable sycamore shade a third of the house. On the wide, sloping lawn a pumpkin race, participated in by a half-dozen flights of as many young women, was an amusing success for the winners, losers and spectators. For sheer, wholesome fun, the old sports are unequaled. In the ladies' flower identification contest there was a long list of entries. Twenty-five numbered varieties in bloom were separately displayed under a tent. Either a common or a botanical name was acceptable. The contestants were provided with cards on which to record their verdicts. Only one "guess" or trial was allowed for each variety. Most of the men entered a weight contest; they went over the scales in the cowshed, and, later, their weights were guessed and the guesses compared with the figures kept by the weighmaster. One of the most interesting privileges of the occasion was that of inspecting the extensive field of gold-medal Dahlias, near the Fordhook house. It was a memorably beautiful sight. In the lustrous, dark-greenness of their foliage and the brilliance of their flowers, the plants evidenced and justified the hospitality of Fordhook's soil. A variety called Mrs. Alfred B. Seal, of old rose color, shared richly in the compliments that the plantation evoked. A vegetarian dinner at six o'clock was followed by music and dancing, the announcement of prizewinners in the various contests, and the singing of "Old Lang Syne." Walking back to town to board a bus, I was glad that I had seen something of the farm and its equipment and flora, and met an heir of a pioneer whose good, far-reaching work is going on and growing in trained, worthy hands where it began.

A WORD FOR WALKING. — Walking is slow traveling, judged by modern speeds on the ground and water and in the air, but whoever would see and feel a land of farms, and view scenery from different angles, must walk. Farmers used to walk five miles where they walk a mile now. Some farm women take more steps in their homes in a day than some men take on their farms in the same time. Humanity in America is largely and increasingly on wheels. That isn't good for the health, hearts and heads of people who are able to walk. As a form of recreation, walking is much more popular in Europe than it is here. Millions of Europeans who can afford to ride prefer to walk. In England there are footpaths beside the hard roads. Walking is best in woods, pastures, on dirt roads and on firm sand along streams and lakes. It is hardly worthwhile if it doesn't produce sweat. If a man walks, rides a horse or bicycle or travels in a buggy, he is almost compelled to stay on secondary or back roads. If he drives a car, one of his commonest difficulties is to find parking space. If he must go somewhere by rail, the trains, except on main lines, are few and far between; in some regions they have been taken off, and the rails torn up. If he goes by motor bus, he is lucky if he gets a seat. If he isn't well-to-do, he can't afford to take the air. If he is subject to seasickness, the prospect of a trip by water wouldn't thrill him. What shall he do? If he isn't in a mad hurry; if he exults in planting his feet upon the ground; if he enjoys stopping, looking, listening and detouring in the open country; if he welcomes the play of the weather in his face, and desires to remain alive on his feet, he will walk more and ride less. D. C. W.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—A Federal Grand Jury which for seven months has been investigating charges of corruption in the northern part of Indiana Oct. 4 returned 299 indictments, nearly all against alleged violators of the liquor laws. Many municipal and police officials in the Calumet and Hammond districts of Indiana, in which are situated Gary, East Chicago, South Bend, Fort Wayne, Whiting and Hammond, are named in the indictments. East Chicago's mayor, Raleigh Hale, and James Reagan, the same city's chief of police, are among those named. The Gary defendants include Alex Necoo, bootlegger, his alleged partner, Alex Sante, and three police officers.

The State authorities are investigating the mutiny in the Colorado penitentiary at Canon City. For 17 hours the penitentiary was in a state of war, and the death list includes seven guards and five convicts, and a property loss of $500,000. Four of the five dead convicts were killed by the leader of the mutiny, when he realized that further resistance was in vain, and he then committed suicide. Several of the guards were murdered while the convicts held them as hostages.

Oct. 4, the first snow fell in Northern and Western New York and in West Virginia.

Oct. 6, a Dallas flier and his two passengers were killed in the crash of a plane at Leona, Tex., and two passengers were killed and the pilot seriously injured in an airplane crash at Moberly, Mo.

Three hundred and thirty-five men, accused of annoying women in Central Park, New York City have been arrested since the first of the year. Only six of these were discharged because of insufficient or lack of evidence. An indeterminate term in the penitentiary was the stiffest sentence, and a suspended sentence was the lightest. About 20 per cent of the men were second offenders Two of the alleged annoyers arrested in Central Park were carrying concealed weapons.

The world's largest non-military indoor arena will be included in the new building to be erected by the Metropolitan Riding Club at Nos. 48-68 West 100th Street New York City. The site was bought for $500,000 and the building will cost more than $1,000,000. It is said that nearly 1,000 riders are using the Central Park bridle paths daily, and the number is often 2,500 on holidays. There are 5,000 saddle-horse owners in Manhattan. Residents of Park Avenue own approximately 3,000 horses, 2,000 of which are stabled out of town through the Winter because there are no accommodations handy to Central Park.

Five men were killed and three critically burned in an explosion on the Shipping Board freighter Eelbeck at Philadelphia, Oct. 7. The dead were H. B. Hilquest, fifty, No. 11 West 16th Street, New York; chief engineer. Charles Hector, 20, Philadelphia, an employee of the General Engineering Works, Philadelphia which was making repairs on the ship. Carl L. Moser, 34, and Raymond Renolds 30, both of Philadelphia, and employees of the General Engineering Works. T. Raymond Lake, 45, Norwood, Pa., superintendent of the General Engineering Works. The explosion occurred on the poop deck. With the chief engineer and the assistant engineer, employees of the engineering company were repairing rollers through which hawsers are run. These had become rusty and a torch was being used to burn off the corrosion. The torch was operated with kerosene fed from a pressure tank. Workmen said the tank contained five gallons of the fluid when it exploded. Blazing fluid was thrown upon the clothing of the group of workmen.

Strong-arm tactics on the part of Brooklyn police in the assistance of the $800,000 milk "racket" and the jailing of a milk dealer who refused to buy milk from the Milk Chain were testified to Oct. 7, at the closing of the fifth day's session of the hearing before Referee Charles C. Johnson, conducting the State's inquiry at No. 51 Chambers Street, New York. Activities of the Brooklyn police came out when Louis Breiman, a grocer of No. 479 Bushwick Avenue, took the stand. Breiman testified he had been buying milk from the Silberman Dairy Company, former member of the Milk Chain, at $4.40 a can. He learned the same dealer was selling milk to another grocer for $4 and he said he transferred his account to a dealer who offered milk at $3.80. When he settled his bill with the Milk Chain firm he told the driver of the transfer. A few minutes later two men drove up to the store in a motor car, one of the men, he testified, being the owner of the Silberman concern, who demanded his cans. Breiman said he was forced to empty the milk into another can, give the wholesaler his cans and a few minutes later a policeman came in, called a patrol wagon and he was taken to the Gates Avenue Police Station, charged with violation of the sanitary ordinances. Breiman was held in the Raymond Street Jail almost 24 hours before he was successful in getting $500 bail.. It is asserted the police had exceeded their powers, as the transferring of milk to another can is not a misdemeanor. A statement by Larry Fay that the New York Milk Chain Association collected $110,969 while he was its president and that he received all that was left after its expenses were paid was revealed Oct. 8 in the investigation of Fay's activities.

The strike of market truck drivers which for two days paralyzed deliveries of produce in New York City ended Oct. 8. The embargo declared by the railroads on shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables to the city was lifted and the striking drivers, happy with a $5 weekly increase in pay went back to work to salvage what was possible of the $7,000,000 of accumulated produce. Four hundred carloads of produce were moved from the Erie Pier, Chamber St., alone and the waterfront was a moving mass of fruit and vegetables. The immediate cost to the public from the strike could not be estimated. The future cost lies in an agreement arrived at between the commission merchants and boss truckmen, which gives the Market Teamsters' Association a virtual monopoly on out-of-town shipments. Fruit or vegetables arriving in New York City from an outside point must be loaded into a truck operated by a member of the Market Truckmen's Association before it can be delivered to the commission houses.

WASHINGTON. — President Hoover acted promptly upon Controller McCarl's report to Congress on financial operations of the Merchant Fleet Corporations of the United States Shipping Board in which he declared that ships had been sold to irresponsible concerns which might be unable to meet obligations. The President Oct. 4 directed Attorney General Mitchell to make a study of this report in all its aspects, especially the financial transactions of the Merchant Fleet Corporation. The report, the President observed makes no charge of malfeasance, but alleges bad business judgment on the part of members of the Merchant Fleet Corporation. The investigation to be made by the Department of Justice will go into the legal aspects to determine whether there has been any violation of law.

Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, informed the Senate Agriculture Committee, Oct 8 that the board hoped to relieve the farm situation without resort to "the extraordinary stabilization operation" of buying commodities with government funds and taking them off the market. This is the view of the members of the board, Legge said in a letter to Senator McNary, Chairman of the committee, and written, it was explained, to clarify recent testimony on the board's position. The board believes that the situation can be relieved by normal operations, which Legge described as measures to increase the effectiveness of co-operative organizations in any commodity or improve their financial position and centralize their activities. An extraordinary emergency operation of buying and taking off the market a large amount of the commodity in the hope of a better price. Legge explained, would have to be carried out strictly under the provisions of the Farm Relief Act with money advanced by the board. If the final result of such an operation showed a loss, it would have to be borne by the revolving fund provided by the law.

Accorded unusual official honors little short of those due a crowned head or other chief of state, James Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain came to Washington Oct. 4 "to celebrate by a handshake," as he had expressed it in London, the propitious beginning of the momentous undertaking upon which the British and American governments have embarked of making a practical approach to perpetuating world peace by ending competition in naval armaments. There is no thought of any entente or alliance between the United States and Great Britain, nor is there any idea of moves hostile or inimical to other naval powers. While nothing, it was made clear, would please Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hoover more than having all misunderstandings between their countries removed, misunderstandings among the other countries should also be removed. Mr. MacDonald, accompanied by his daughter arrived at New York on the Berengaria.

Conciliation of France and other League of Nations powers is the dominant note of the invitation which Great Britain has issued with American approval, for the five-power disarmament conference in London, beginning the third week of January. The official text, made public by the State Department Oct. 8 first enumerates the four major principles upon which the United States and Great Britain have agreed during the past months of preliminary negotiation, climaxed by Prime Minister MacDonald's continuing private talks with President Hoover.

A SENSATION!

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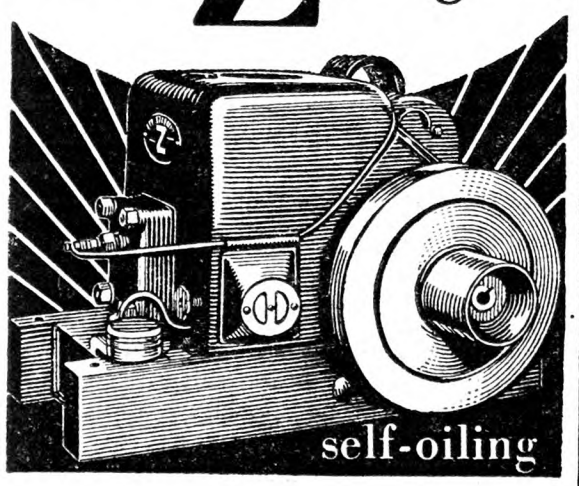

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Handling Yellow Jackets

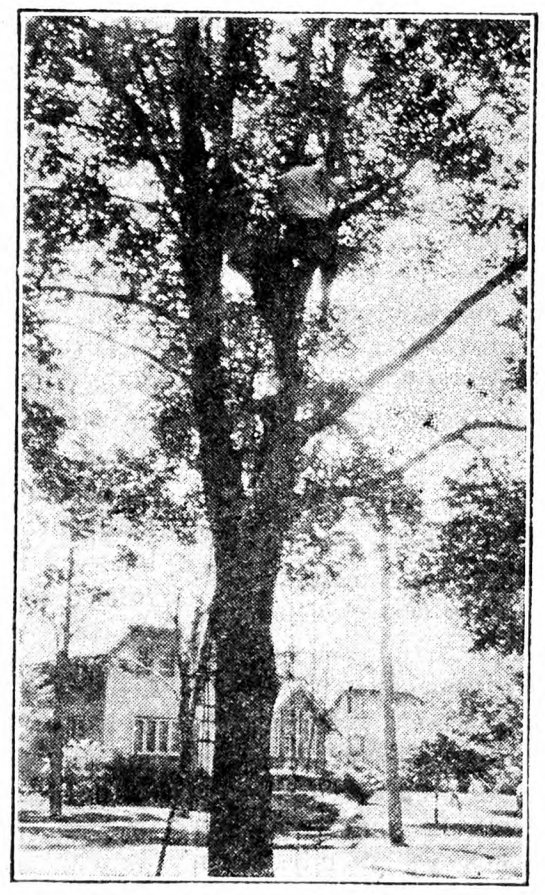
In midsummer I found that yellow jackets had made a nest in the ground under my grapevine. They became so troublesome that it was dangerous to go near them. I tried drowning them with a hose, and various other remedies, without much success.

Then I got a can of roofing paint and poured some of it into the nest. That was effective, catching those in the nest and the others as fast as they came back. This plan is recommended as safe and sure.

New Jersey. R. SAUNDERS.

Trees that were Repaired

This tree repaired with several others of the same shade row incurred a doctor bill of nearly $1,000. The picture shows the doctors at the work which took three men nearly three weeks. Every bit of wood that looked like punk was cut out. It was chiseled and bored as perhaps no



The Tree With Surgeons at Work

other tree was ever operated on in all Illinois. Afterward the cavities were filled with antiseptic and sealed with cement, and the cement painted. Where the cutting was much in crotches the branches were trussed with chains or iron rods and then tightened with turn buckles. At least a half dozen trees in the same row, all of the maple variety, were similarly treated. The trees stand along the sidewalk on Grand Boulevard, in Park Ridge, Ill. J. L. GRAFF.

Testing Soil for Acidity; Rose Chafers

We have a suburban home and would like to test our soil with litmus paper for acidity. Will you inform us how to make this test and where we can obtain the litmus paper?

In late May and early June our place was infested with brown bugs that fly. Some of my friends called them rose chafers or rose bugs. They were about one-half inch in length. They ate roses, Shasta daisies and completely demolished our peonies, in fact there were very few flowers that they did not invade. We tried every kind of poison that we knew of and also scattered wood ashes on them so thick that they could hardly fly, yet this did not seem to kill them. Finally they disappeared. We were told that something could be fed the plants to flavor them so that they would be unpalatable to these beetles. F. M.

Toledo, O.

Litmus paper is obtainable at drug stores and some seed stores. The method of using is to moisten some of the earth to be tested, insert a strip of the litmus paper part way in the earth, press it down firmly and leave it for a few hours. If the soil is acid, it will turn the paper red, and the degree of redness will indicate the amount of acidity.

As to the rose chafers, these are sometimes very numerous for one year and then not so many for a time. We know nothing that can be fed to the plants that will make them distasteful to the beetles. They can be poisoned by the use of any arsenical under conditions where such material can be applied, but of course that is out of the question with flowers. Most people just about give it up when these pests get on the flowers. There is only one thing about them that is at all encouraging and that is that they do not stay very long. They are too hard-shelled to be troubled by being buried in wood-ashes.

The rose chafers are often destructive on grapes, eating the blossoms and sometimes the fruit. Arsenate of lead, 2 lbs. to 50 gallons of water, with two or three gallons of molasses added, is used by grape growers.

News From Cortland County, N. Y.

Inspection for bee disease in Cortland County this year has been the closest it ever was. This, with Tompkins, Madison, and Onondaga counties, though largely new to inspection, are hoped to be made disease-free areas, as a result of this year's work by the State inspectors. Inspection has been standing on its merits over the State this year, as an extra good appropriation was secured for the work. The cooperation of beekeepers has been generally urged, for, if a good showing is not made this year, no more appropriations may be asked for or secured. This year there were 14 new inspectors, who were carefully trained for their work. They worked in groups, usually four to the group, in adjacent counties. In general, eastern and central New York counties have not had much inspection for the purpose of eradicating European and American foul brood.

This was a part of the report given at the Fall meeting of the Cortland County Beekeepers' Association, which met at the home of the veteran beekeeper, Milton H. Fairbanks, of Scott Road, Homer. Beekeepers who attended the meeting were much interested in inspecting the shop and honey house of Mr. Fairbanks, where he does all of the work of extracting and bottling, and other things connected with the work of beekeeping on a large scale. His woodworking equipment permits of the making of hive bodies.

Mr. Fairbanks has a 78-acre dairy farm which he rents to a tenant who lives next door. This farm lies in one of the best farming areas of the State, on a fine road leading out of Homer northward alongside of beautiful Skaneateles Lake, to Skaneateles village. On this road are to be found some of the largest and most progressive dairy farms of the State. That of Homer Jones covers hundreds of acres, and supports over 100 cows. Here the farm help is given inducement to produce clean milk and lots of it, in form of a bonus that is dependent on the bacteria test as well as the quantity of milk produced. Other successful farms are owned by Ira Button, Fred Crampton, Will Miller, and others.

Silo filling was being pushed throughout the valley. Corn in this and the Cortland Tully valley was of excellent quality, well eared. But never have I seen so much good corn cut by frost. Not in 16 years, says our weather bureau, have we had so hard a first frost. With sometimes three adjacents farms filling silo on the same day, one could but wonder where all the help and the five to eight teams for hauling corn were secured.

To return to bee matters, Mr. Fairbanks has two apiaries besides a large one at his home. He had 175 swarms this year. He winters mostly out of doors, using leaves as insulating material in his Winter packing cases. He harvests the leaves in the park at Homer, as one source of supply, putting the bees into Winter quarters in late October. Experienced beekeepers at the meeting condemned late packing of bees, as wasteful of Winter stores. "They will eat more in the month of November if left unprotected than they will all the rest of the Winter after protection is given," was the expressed opinion of some.

To date Mr. Fairbanks had extracted about 6,200 lbs. of honey, and had considerable yet to extract. Besides this he had taken 700 lbs. of comb honey in pound sections from 20 swarms, and had 52 more cases to remove, besides goodly stores of dark honey for Winter food for the bees. This meant well over 50 lbs. of salable honey to the hive. He likes buckwheat honey, or clover, for Winter stores, but goldenrod and aster honey is not suitable for this purpose.

Mr. Fairbanks sells most of his crop at Syracuse, retailing some locally, and placing some in local stores. He had on exhibit some most attractive honey, wrapped in cellophane.

One of the guests, speaking of the handling of honey as a "messy" operation was told by Mrs. Fairbanks that it is all in the knowing how. "Mr. Fairbanks put up 80 quart cans and bottles of honey the other day and never spilled a drop," she said.

A new use for honey was spoken of, in the "honey-dipped doughnuts," being put out by a baking company. These are not sticky, but have a crisp crust. One small local grocery was selling about 18 dozen of these a day where it had been selling but two or three dozen a day of this particular kind, the yeast-raised unsweetened doughnuts so well known. The use of honey was recommended for the sweetening of foods. It is particularly good at this season for the "sweetener" in pumpkin pie. About 528 swarms of bees that produced about 14,000 lbs. of honey were represented at this meeting. Apiaries vary in size from a half dozen to 150. Enthusiasm for the work never seems to be dependent on the size of the business.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Frank Blanchard, Cincinnatus; vice-president, H. E. Hammond, Cincinnatus; secretary treasurer, Mrs. E. G. Feint, Dryden.

M. G. F.

A PSYCHOLOGIST claims that woman wears better than man. She may wear better, but not nearly so much.—Minneapolis Journal.

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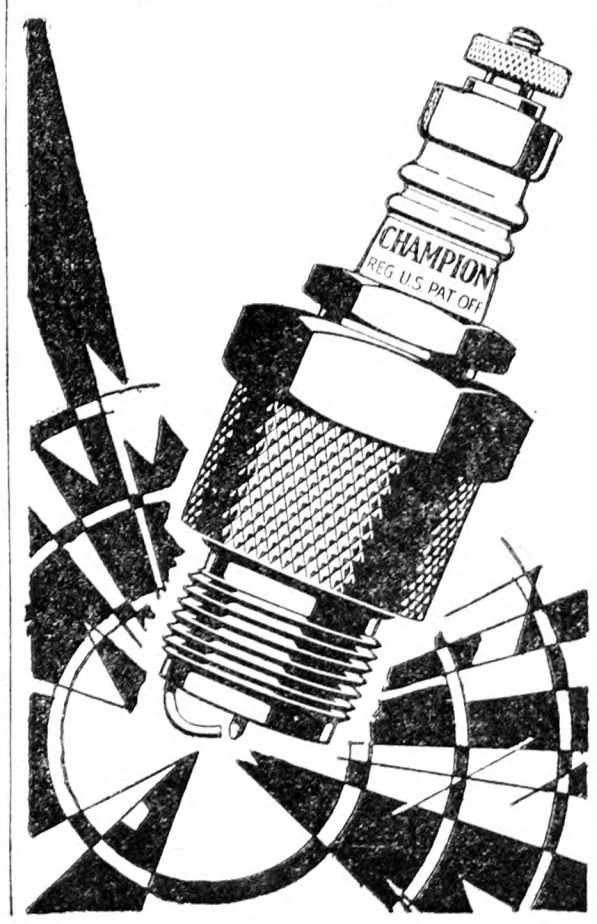

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

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ON PAGE 1005 was printed a picture and appreciation of our long-time friend, George A. Cosgrove, who for many years wrote interesting and helpful articles on poultry for THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. We greatly regret to announce his death, which occurred October 5, after an illness of two weeks. He was in his 93d year. The letter telling of his death says, "The end was very peaceful."

*

HENRY FORD'S request for an opinion by the International Labor Office at Geneva, as to the wages he should pay labor in his 17 European plants to put them on a level with his $6-a-day Detroit employes has stirred up some anxieties in European manufacturing circles, and some labor discussions, both in Europe and in America. Manufacturers in Europe fear that they will not be able to stand the high wage, while labor seems to invite it. On the other hand, American labor sees Ford tractors made in Ireland coming to us free of duty, and replacing the number of American employes by number of operators employed in the Irish plant where Ford tractors are to be made exclusively under present plans. Mr. Edward A. Filene of Boston has offered a gift of $25,000 to finance an inquiry to develop information to answer Mr. Ford's request. Acceptance of the gift is opposed by some employers and some European countries. The situation caused by increasing numbers of American manufacturers establishing plants abroad, raises an important international question for employers and labor and capital both in foreign countries and in America. It is a new problem. As the situation develops it may cause a change in some of our national policies.

*

THOSE of us who despise cold weather are likely to feel a bit of irritation at the approach of Winter. It is easy to "work up a grouch" at the prospect, but a philosophical outlook is much better for us, and those who have to "get along" with us. The following cheerful note is sent us by a farmer who lives in a climate where Winter does its worst with snow, ice and wind:

Little folks all around me work busily night and day painting the woods in flaming reds, gorgeous yellows, enchanting tints of pink, soft grays and pastel greens. Goldenrod of rich orange yellow is along the fence rows, wild blackberry and sumac scarlet with living fire, lofty maples one mass of gorgeous beauty. Cold mornings with white frosts turning to sparkling droplets in the morning sun, spider webs in the meadow laden with diamonds, quail scurrying through the low bushes, an occasional pheasant in splendid dress running through the berry rows, all of this is just for me to enjoy to the full, although anyone may share the pleasure freely. Corn fodder is rustling in the warm barn on frosty mornings, horses putting on overcoats for cold days, young chickens beginning to put on matronly airs or stretching their necks in raucous crows. Yes, it is Fall, the time of fulfillment, the reward time, the realization time, the time when old Mother Nature smiles her sweetest and treats us to the best in her larder.

*

IN BERKS Co., Pa., a few days ago, a real estate agent told us that "the best-looking small farms are always easier to sell and sell for more money per acre than larger and often better farms that look like failures." His belief based on his own experience, is that the demand for eastern farms is following the same trend as that for merchandise; that is, "it calls for small packages in attractive wrappers," to quote his language. There seldom has been a time in this country when a well-improved farm, of 80 to 150 acres, could not be sold at a fair to good price. While farms of this description probably could not now be sold for nearly as much money as they would have realized 10 to 20 years ago, yet there is a demand for them in numerous regions, and it is increasing. Most people who desire to buy farms today are not interested as land speculators; they want farm homes. Old houses and old buildings, unpainted and in disrepair, do not attract them, even if the locations and soils should meet their requirements. Farms that interest prospective purchasers are those that families with limited means would treasure and care for as their permanent homes. Many a small farm could be fixed up, at not much expense, so that it would sell itself. Elaborate improvements are not wanted, even as "bargains." From the viewpoint of homeseekers in the East, hundreds of farms that are for sale "dirt-cheap" are not in a salable condition. A livable, convenient house, a pure water supply, an attractive yard, a good garden and some tree and bush fruits, will always be primary factors in selling a farm.

*

RECENT shipments of American apples to the United Kingdom of Great Britain have been held up because they lacked the specific mark of origin, according to Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. The indication of origin must be marked indelibly and in a conspicuous manner, by means of printing, stenciling, stamping or branding on each outer container, or on a label attached thereto, in letters not less than one-half inch in height. This order became effective November 14, 1928, and will be complied with in the case of American apples if the packages are marked "Produce of the U. S. A.," or with the name and address of the shipper and packer together with the abbreviation "U. S. A." The word "American" or the phrase "American Produce" will not be acceptable to the British authorities.

*

THIS is the season of faith and hope for the gardener, who buries dull-looking bulbs in the kindly earth, in the sure hope that they will rise in glowing beauty after the Winter is past. It is not strange that poets have beheld, in the familiar work of the garden, an emblem of the Christian's resurrection. Whether we view great sheets of Narcissus or tulips on some millionaire's estate or a little patch of snowdrops on the bare earth beneath the farm wife's kitchen window, there is a yearly miracle in the return of these harbingers of Spring. Some see melancholy only in the falling of the leaf; to us these Autumn days are a reminder of the yearly preparation for Spring beauty. There are always old clumps of bulbs to be lifted, separated, or moved to a more congenial place; new bulbs to be tested, or new color combinations to be tried. We must remember that the daffodils like to turn their faces to the sun; we have been moving some of the Poeticus because they always turned their backs on us in a border facing north, and choosing a favorable place for Fire King, with its vivid coloring. Nor must we forget the cheerful little squills, Crocuses, glory-of-the-snow, and snowdrops, which assure us of Spring even in February. What other garden adventure can equal these brave blossoms that we now tuck away for their Winter's rest?

*

SEVERAL years ago considerable was said about the possibilities in Sudan grass for the North. This annual, which is of the sorghum type, has long been recognized as a valuable dry climate forage plant. It is being tried gradually in northern dairy districts, and, as will be seen by our first page article this week can be grown successfully on loamy soil in Jefferson Co., N. Y. It makes a large quantity of forage which is so palatable that dairymen may well consider it for this purpose. The plan Mr. Dawes followed of trying it on a small scale is to be recommended.

*

MARYLAND'S growing interest in sheep-raising is indicated by the fact that a number of Maryland farmers, acting as a group, purchased in August 272 registered Hampshire ewes in Montana. Five rams were included in the lot. On the ranch that produced these Hampshires, the flock of 5,000 head is wintered on Alfalfa hay. The younger and older sheep receive oats in addition to this legume hay in the Winter. Maryland's Alfalfa, clover, Blue grass and grain are well adapted to the carrying of flocks in all seasons of the year. The founding and improving of flocks in that State are under way on farms in various areas, chiefly in Washington, Frederick, Charles, Baltimore, Queen Anne, Montgomery and Talbot counties, in which the Montana Hampshires were distributed. Farmers in Maryland and elsewhere whose flocks yield a profit, see to it that their sheep are well fed through the Winter, and have good pasture and plenty of pure water in the Summer. Average flocks of grade sheep that subsist largely on brush, poor grass and weedy, unmarketable hay, seldom net their owners much if any profit. In years to come, flocks of improved breeding that receive good care will be the only ones worth keeping on Eastern farms. This is the view of Maryland farmers who in recent years have engaged in sheep raising.

*

IT IS gratifying to note that the late Summer and early Fall fairs, taking the country as a whole, have been exceptionally useful in practical ways to farm people. A special point to their credit is that they have generally stressed object lessons in grading and packing many products for market. A number of New Jersey county Pomona Granges, represented at the late Trenton Fair, displayed apples and vegetables in handy market baskets and boxes. Not only has the prime factor of market quality in farm products been featured in individual and group exhibits, but the form and labeling of their containers, whether wood, metal or glass, have been emphasized as important factors in modern merchandising. In thus adapting their educational appeals to farmers, whose business is vitally affected by new and changing market demands and conditions, the fairs have become increasingly helpful to producers. By raising and grading quality goods, and offering them in attractive, handy packages, farmers here and there are doing well. They and thousands of others, however, cannot obtain the prices to which they are entitled so long as, under the existing middleman system, they get only about a third of the consumer's dollar. The fairs do not offer them much assistance in solving this basic problem. Nor do the fairs that permit fake venders, games of chance and unwholesome side-shows to do business within their borders help farmers and their wives solve the old problems of rearing and training their children. The fairs are doing some commendable work. They have the facilities for doing much more. The agricultural public will support wholesome, useful fairs.

*

A GREAT dairy combine of New Zealand and Australian interests is reported. Both of these countries can make vast quantities of butter and this movement is an effort to handle and market it in the most economic way. The merger will bring together interests that have done a business of $72,000,000 yearly. The business is purely co-operative, and the profits will be returned to each country, so that neither New Zealand nor Australia will have the best of the bargain. One need for this co-operation has been the tremendous efforts of the oleomargarine interests to crowd butter out of its reasonable field in Great Britain. This combine will specialize in a standard brand, convenient packages and advertising to show the superiority of butter to the substitutes.

*

They are there because we put them there.

THIS was part of a conversation between two men recently heard. The other had been complaining about the unfitness of certain government officials who, as he expressed it, "don't act as though they had sense enough to run a smokehouse." The reply of his companion is worth considering by all of us, especially at this time of year. It is easy to say that unfit men are elected to public office and turn the responsibility for it over to others, but the fact is that they are there because of what "we, the people," as our Constitution calls us, did or did not do on that Tuesday after the first Monday in November. As to the critic's homely illustration, we know quite well that running a smokehouse is a job requiring skill and good judgment in order to get the meat smoked just right and not let the house get afire—just such common sense as most government jobs need.

Brevities

"BE not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."

DRIED peas from Holland are a standard import here. They go largely into restaurant and hotel pea soup.

OUR exports of agricultural machinery for the eight months ending with August were valued at $100,463,571.

Is the henhouse damp? More ventilation is the remedy—windows open in front and other three sides closed.

BAKED squash is another of those good things to eat. Cut in half, scoop out the inside and bake until tender, like mashed potato.

THE government reported October 1 that the total yield of our crops this year will be about 6 per cent below the 10-year average.

THE value of freight carried by railroads in this country during 1928 was $68,300,000,000. Manufactured products carried amounted to $36,000,000,000; live stock and animal products, $8,300,000,000; other products of agriculture, $7,300,000,000.

To Make Tyranny Lawful

AARON SAPIRO, one of the most aggressive promoters of the autocratic centralized type of organizations, has been out in Western Canada trying to persuade wheat growers to demand a law which would compel all farmers not in the wheat pool to support the pool and sell their grain through it. The pool was organized five years ago. At that time wheat growers were divided between pro-poolers and anti-poolers. After five years experience the divisions seem to be practically the same but of late without argument or bitterness. The radicals in the pool, however, having been convinced that all could not be persuaded to join the pool, are now trying to get a law to compel all to do so. The pool officials, however, have become more tolerant after their experience of five years, and oppose the 100 per cent membership idea. Farmers have a majority vote in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. If united on the proposition they could possibly secure the law, but there is some doubt expressed as to whether it would stand the scrutiny of the courts. The growers are about evenly divided now, it is reported, as to pool and non-pool, but many poolers are opposed to the idea of force, so that the 100-per-centers are much in the minority, and to make a political question of forcing all producers into the pool would stir up a controversy and strife that the conservative element wish to avoid. A reported verbal tilt between Aaron Sapiro and Henry Wise Wood, president of the Alberta pool, has found its way into print. Mr. Wood referred to the Sapiro plan as impractical. To this Sapiro replied that Mr. Wood is a knocker and has always opposed progress. Mr. Wood in a final word described Mr. Sapiro as an able propagandist, but not qualified for practical business.

Mr. Wood must be familiar with Aaron Sapiro's record in this country and his trail of tragedies from California to Maine. He probably knew that many of the centralized type of associations were organized, that Mr. Sapiro was retained as attorney by them, that the legal fees were high, that the cost of organization was tremendous, that the operating costs were heavy, that in some cases money had been borrowed to pay expenses from middlemen without the knowledge of the members on a contract to ship the produce to the lenders so that the proceeds of the sales went to pay the loans and farmers held the empty bags, that when the association was hard up, Sapiro assigned his claim for fees and had suit filed for his fees; that farmers suffered heavy losses in these associations, that they were substantially all failures, including one in New Jersey, two in New York, one in Connecticut, and one in Maine, that these experiences practically killed the spirit of real co-operation, and now that farmers rebelled, it is proposed to drive them under the yoke by statute law.

No matter how successful and desirable co-operative grain marketing may be this is the most astonishing proposal that we have yet known. It is however the natural development of the centralized organization. Progress to the promoter and propagandists is anything that creates new jobs, more money and increased power for themselves.

Fruits and Vegetables Hit Hard

THE strike last week of 2,000 truck drivers, handling vegetables and fruits in the city of New York, for an eight-hour day and double pay for overtime, resulted in an embargo by the railroads on these commodities. In addition it caused many carloads of these products to be sidetracked outside of New York and a deterioration in the products that had reached the commission merchants and wholesalers and could not be delivered. For several days conferences were held between the commission merchants and the Market Truckmen's Association and the officials of the Drivers' Union. These conferences have resulted in an agreement late Tuesday afternoon between all the parties concerned. The drivers got a $5 increase and $1 an hour extra for overtime, and conceded to the employers the nine-hour day as formerly. The weekly basis schedule now is as follows: Drivers of one-horse trucks, $45; two-horse trucks, $47; three-ton trucks, $48; four-ton trucks, $50; five-ton trucks, $51; seven and one-half ton trucks, $53.50; helpers, $45, and $1 an hour extra pay for overtime.

Under the new agreement between the truck-owners and the commission merchants and dealers, no perishable products hereafter coming into the city by trucks can be delivered direct to the commission houses or dealers. They must be delivered to the terminals and reshipped in the Market Truckmen's Association trucks for delivery to commission men and dealers. It is estimated that there are 500 of these trucks, some of them coming as far as from the Carolinas, and it is expected that with this extra burden of delivery the shipments will of necessity go back to the railroads; it will at least increase the cost of distribution and delay the time of delivery and increase depreciation in the shipments. The agreement also provides that the Truckmen's Association will have the exclusive right of cartage, the commission merchants agreeing not to receive produce from independent truckmen.

Estimates vary as to the loss caused by the strike. The minimum estimate is a million dollars in depreciation in the three-day tie-up. This is based on an estimate of four million dollars worth of food in New York. In addition three million dollars worth of food was diverted to other points, and the uncertainty of the market caused a drop in the price of the commodities. Because of these considerations losses as a whole were variously estimated from one million to five million dollars.

It was said in the inside circles that the demands of the drivers were refused and the strike allowed to be made because the trade wanted an excuse to stop direct delivery to the commission houses by long-haul trucks, and further because they wanted to prepare consumers for an increase in price. The experience demonstrates, in a practical way that the middleman system dominates and monopolizes the distribution of food system in their own way and to suit themselves. The great burden of this loss will be charged in one way or another back to the producer, and the distributors will increase their share of the consumer's dollar. The only remedy that we have been able to visualize as effective after a 50-year study of the problem is a regulation of these markets by State or Federal supervision for the benefit of producers and consumers, and the establishment of an efficient and economic system of distribution. We have the nucleus for this service in our State Department and in our Federal Farm Board, and if they ever accomplish the results expected for them, and the opportunity that awaits them, they must be empowered and directed to take a controlling hand in our city markets.

Milk and Cream Market Report of Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for September, 1929

State of Origin	Milk 40-qt. Units	Cream 40-qt. Units	Condensed (Fresh) 40-qt. Units
New York	2,330,918	108,170	40,823
New Jersey	95,783	873	...
Pennsylvania	398,526	18,598	7,850
Vermont	115,678	5,906	...
Connecticut	10,516	608	...
Massachusetts	8,489	177	...
Maryland	8,973	...	200
Canada	6,435	4,582	...
Indiana	...	1,142	800
Wisconsin	...	4,046	...
Minnesota	...	1,017	...
Ohio	4,523	811	1,023
Tennessee	...	1,085	...
Missouri	...	800	...
Arkansas	...	203	...
Kentucky	...	863	...
Totals	2,979,841	148,881	50,696
1928	2,832,206	143,206	...

New York State furnished 78.2 per cent of the milk and 72.6 of the cream coming into New York City during the month of September, 1929. In September, 1928, the milk supplied New York City figured 78.2 per cent also, but the cream was 73.5 per cent.

Still Another Dairy Merger

THE Beatrice Creamery Company, a $20,000,000 dairy corporation of Des Moines, Iowa, recently announced that it had acquired 12 additional concerns formerly conducting a dairy business and doing a business totaling $27,658,000 in the year 1928.

The companies acquired are A. F. Thibodeaux Co., Detroit; Sumner Co., Akron; Fort Madison Creamery Co., Fort Madison, Iowa; Keokuk Ice Cream Co., Keokuk; Centrox Dairy, Centerville, Iowa; South Side Dairy Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Greeley Creamery Co., Greeley, Col.; Callahan Dairy and Harry E. Grafeman Co., St. Louis; Tullis Ice Cream Co., Sedalia, Mo.; Omaha Dairy Products, Omaha, and Gough Catering Co., Colorado Springs.

Increased Prices the Key to Parity

TIMIDITY of farm leaders and officials in the use of the word "price" for farm products may be the result of habit. If not, just what is the reason for it? In the early days of the anti-trust laws farmers were about the only industrial class that was threatened and prosecuted for assembling and attempting to determine prices collectively. Other classes found ways successfully to control prices and escape penalty under the laws. The Sherman Act and other laws to prevent "restraint of trade" are dead letters. Consolidation, mergers and combinations generally are of daily occurrence. They are changing the practice and policies of trade. Occasional attempts to restrict them are nothing more than gestures. Of late years Federal and State laws have been enacted to exempt farmers and their associations from prosecutions of the effete anti-trust and restraint of trade laws, which other industries violate with impunity, and yet whenever farmers speak or propose a resolution in a meeting, some lawyer or leader advises cautiously of the danger that someone may be sent to jail, and the offensive language is removed or changed so that it means nothing. In the hearing of members of the Federal Farm Board before members of the Senate recently one of the board members was asked if he believed that the government should make prices. The answer was "no." No Senator challenged the answer. Technically it may be contended that neither the government nor the board is authorized to increase prices of commodities or wages of labor, but practically our Federal and State governments do both. President Hoover has promised to put agriculture on a parity with other industries. The Federal Farm Board was created for that purpose. If it fails to increase the price of farm crops, it will be a failure. There is no other way to put agriculture on a parity with other industries, except by radical reductions in the price of things the farmer buys, and no one expects any such reduction. Parity means that the farmer will receive as much interest on his dollar of capital, as much wages for his hour of labor and management, and as much profit on his volume of business as capital and labor and management receive in the other industries. These returns must come to the farm if at all through a higher price for his products. He has not been receiving such a price, and the whole purpose of the farm relief program is to see that he gets a higher return—a higher price. Why not say so plainly? Instead we hear only talk of a "stabilized market." A market may be stabilized on a price so low that the producer would be worse off than in a market where prices fluctuate. Stabilize markets on a low level, which would be the tendency, and the farmer has no chance in that market for an occasional top price. Besides, this timidity has a harmful psychological effect. No one takes a timid demand seriously. It is time to drop these fears, substitutes and subterfuges, and come out with courage and determination for justice. What we want is as much for our capital, work and profit as other industries pay. That is parity. We can get it only through the returns for farm products. Let us demand it straigth and open and plain in the only way it can come—in an increased price for the things we sell.

Standard Container Act

The Standard Container Act of 1928 is a weights and measures law and is effective in inside-the-State as well as interstate commerce. It supersedes any State laws in conflict with it. Under the act, it becomes unlawful on November 1, 1929, to manufacture for sale or shipment, to offer for sale, to sell, to offer for shipment, or to ship hampers, round stave baskets, or splint baskets for fruits or vegetables, either filled or unfilled, or parts of cush hampers, round stave baskets or splint baskets that do not comply with this act. Any illegal containers made, sold, offered for sale or shipped are liable to seizure and condemnation. Non-standard hampers and baskets, among which are the 10-quart, 14-quart and ⅞-bushel sizes, may not be used for fruits or vegetables after November 1. Straight-side, or tub, baskets are classed as hampers or round stave baskets, depending on the method of construction.

The foregoing statement has been issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which is charged with the administration of this act, in view of the announcement by an eastern State that the 14-quart peach basket can be used in that State provided the weight of the contents is plainly stamped on the basket. Bureau officials declare that no individual State has the right to make rulings which will allow the use of this or any other basket outlawed by the Standard Container Act. The act is not based upon the Interstate Commerce clause of the Constitution but upon the power vested in Congress "to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures." Copies of the act, giving a list of legal containers, may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C. The above note will answer the question of a Pennsylvania reader who wondered what the weight of a bushel of grapes had to be. State laws on weights of standard bushels of various commodities have been very conflicting and confusing; now the volume the package contains is established as the bushel by Federal Act, regardless of the weight that may be. If it is in a standard container, it is a standard measure of quantity in itself. R. H. S.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

A Prayer

Give me a good digestion, Lord,
And also something to digest.
Give me a healthy body, Lord,
With sense to keep it at its best.

Give me a healthy mind, good Lord,
To keep the good and pure in sight,
Which seeing sin is not appalled
But finds a way to set it right.

Give me a mind that is not bored,
That does not whimper, whine or sigh.
Don't let me worry overmuch
About the fussy thing called *I*.

Give me a sense of humor, Lord,
Give me the grace to see a joke,
To get some happiness from life,
And pass it on to other folk.

—Auther Unknown

*

THE following is a standard recipe for sweet potato pie: Boil two good-sized sweet potatoes. When cooked rub through a colander, stir in one pint of milk, the yolks of three eggs, well beaten, one small cup of sugar and a pinch of salt. Flavor with lemon. Line a pieplate with crust, fill with the mixture and bake in a moderate oven till nicely browned. Beat the whites of the eggs, and make a meringue, put this on top, and brown in the oven. It may also be made like a pumpkin pie, without the meringue.

*

HERE is a suggestion for ridding a house of fleas given by a Florida correspondent of the New York *Herald-Tribune*:

I can tell how to get rid of the pests, from under the house, from inside the house and from the barn.

Put a lamp on the floor, turned down low, and around it put three pieces of fly-paper. In a short time every flea will be stuck thereon, for they will hop to the light. Get them from under the house in the same way, with lantern under porch or house, made fast so as not to be knocked over. Turn the light down low.

*

RECENTLY Health Commissioner Wynne of this city gave a radio talk on weight reducing, which should be beneficial to the women who are willing to try everything except exercise and frugal diet to remove superfluous fat. Dr. Wynne said that bath salts and powders and rubbing creams are entirely useless. He gave an emphatic warning against advertised anti-fat medicines, which he considered dangerous, since they reduce health as well as weight. Many of them, Dr. Wynne said, contain glandular extracts which should not be taken except on a physician's prescription. He was not favorably disposed toward the diet of grapefruit and vegetables, which many people are now trying, for he considered it contained less nutrition than the body needs, while the amount of acid fruit might be harmful in some cases. His prescription for safe weight reduction was to cut out sodas and "snacks" between meals, to cut down sugars, starches and fats, but not to lessen proteins, to eat a little less each day, and above all to exercise briskly. It is quite true that many people are examples of the old saying that we may dig our graves with our teeth, but there is little doubt also that many young women have been brought to death's door by a determination to be fashionably slim.

A Brand New Rug

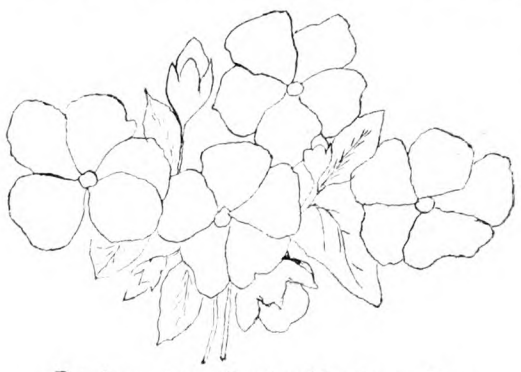
Here is something new in homemade rugs. And they are pretty enough for our granddaughters to copy, even as we are copying those our grandmothers made. The needlework on them, which resembles Scandinavian embroidery, is what makes them different and prettier than the plain rugs; the embroidery is worked over the woven rug. The one referred to is made of fine wool rags dyed a soft tan color. A few of the rags were dyed two shades of rose for the border. The rug is woven with dark brown warp, and three inches at each end beyond the rose stripe, are dark brown rags the color of the warp. The warp was left eight inches long and knotted three times, making a fringe about four inches deep.

The embroidery in the center is done with wool worsted yarn in a pattern of wild roses and buds, with a few brownish green leaves. The pattern is about 12 inches long by eight inches wide. It is worked in a solid stitch up and down over each rag strand, and looks quite as well on the wrong side as on the right if care is taken in the working. Each petal is light rose color near the outer edge, and deeper toward the middle. Three shades of rose color were used. The round centers of the flowers are worked with lemon color, and a few stitches of orange-colored wool are in the very center. An irregular pointed line enclosed the flowers this being dark brown. The rug is about 64 inches long by 30 inches broad.

Another rug made a very acceptable present for a bride. It was made of gray outing flannel cut in ½ in. strips. It had a blue border near the ends, was woven with white warp, and had a knotted fringe It was designed for a bathroom, and was decorated in the center with a large monogram, (the bride's initials) worked with blue and gray and white rope silk, up and down over the strands with both sides alike, which of course makes them more durable.

All rags used in this rag work must be cut evenly and sewn smoothly.

A shopping bag made after this style is very practical and pleasing. This may be woven of dark green silk jersey rags, with a black warp. Silk jersey rags can be colored any darker color than the original, if color combinations are carefully considered. The strip for the bag should be woven 30 inches wide and 18 inches deep. First, there are woven two inches of green, then four strands of pink, then 13 inches of plain green, four strands of pink and two inches of green. The two selvage edges are brought together to form the top. The warp on the ends must



Design for Embroidering Rug

be securely tied to keep the rags from raveling, then strongly sewn to form the sides of the bag. Then this bag was turned right side out and lined with pink silk. The handles are made of three strips of jersey cloth or old silk stockings, colored to correspond and braided together. A letter in the center and pink line across the top were worked with rope silk, over the rag strands, as in the rugs.

A cushion cover is made of black silk rags, cut ½ inch wide and woven with black warp. It may be 36 inches wide and 18 inches deep and when folded makes a cover 18 inches square. This had light yellow stripes made with four strands of yellow silk rags, four-petaled flowers worked with rope silk over the rag strands. The size, color and patterns may be varied to suit the taste.

All of these things make very acceptable Christmas gifts, especially to those who have not the time or inclination to make elaborate articles. One of these cushions stuffed with balsam and other fir leaves is doubly valued by any city dweller. Men usually like balsam pillows, and these covers may have the emblem of a favorite lodge or society worked upon them in silk on one side, with the man's initials on the other.

MARY S. HITCHCOCK

A Sheaf of Gleanings

PART II

That afternoon I attended a ladies' aid sewing meeting held in preparation for the sale later. On the way I stopped at an out-door sale held by one of the other churches. On Thursday I had invited guests to a chicken dinner. An uncle and aunt—really elderly people, but I never think of them as such. Uncle George doesn't like to drive up our hill, so I thought a good time to have them come when I was down from the hill. I made a complicated jelly dessert this day so as to take advantage of the refrigerator. Yes, we had a good dinner and a pleasant time together.

Friday morning I did the ironing, enjoying much the electric iron. The afternoon I had set aside for calling on friends —mostly former schoolmates, but it happened most of them were gone. Just as well, perhaps; some of them might have fainted to find me at the door for a call. I am sure I should have had to announce my "errand." I came home earlier than I had expected and finished out the day by cutting out three aprons for the sale, also a dress for each of the girls. We planned to go to the movies as a part of the week's doings, but there was no one to leave the children with, and we knew it wouldn't be for their physical good to take them.

On Saturday I used my spare time working on Lois's dress and finished it. That afternoon I had callers, and my tongue never spent a busier hour. One of them was the woman who was with me last Winter, and I hadn't seen her since she went away. A friend of hers came with her, and I was especially glad to meet her for I have read her articles in this very paper, and I had also heard of her beautiful silhouettes. Can you imagine my delight when I learned she had brought some to show me. I hadn't realized how much of beauty there can be in a silhouette. Yes, indeed, I must order one (pictures are my weakness anyhow) but it was hard to choose. I did finally make the choice of a nymph at a pool in black with a background in water colors. It will be one of my choicest possessions, and having seen and talked with the woman who thought and worked it out will give it a warmth and nearness that will mean much to me.

On Sunday sister's family came down to church and stayed to dinner with us, as we so often do with them. And this completed the big week.

A few days ago the annual class reunion was held. I have written of these before, for this was our ninth one. Seven of the eight girls were present, and the new baby who has arrived since last year's reunion. We went this year to a Farmhouse Inn where we enjoyed a chicken dinner, and it was such a pleasure to eat a dinner prepared by other hands than our own. In the afternoon we were on the lawn where we enjoyed all the privacy our own homes would give. Next year we plan a picnic which will include the husbands and children. The eight of us have 23 children. Not so bad an average.

Sunday we packed our lunch and ice cream freezer and went after Sunday school to the home of friends, where we ate on a vine-covered porch. When I was quite young I used to go here visiting with my grandmother, and I thought there was no place like that porch to eat. And we did have such a good time. Mrs. D. gave me Astrachans, honey and geranium slips, and I must needs have a taste of their potato and meat, cheese, homemade bread (which they know I like very much) and apple pie made by her own hands (and she is over 80). Good pie, too. They shared our ice cream and whatever else they liked. During the afternoon, I went up to the cabin of an author and painter who has built just above them where there is a beautiful natural panorama. Such an interesting cabin with its flowers around among the rocks and trees, and so full of the most interesting things; paintings of Norway and the Faroe Islands where Miss T. spent some time, beautiful pottery and other things from European countries she has visited, and valued antiques, but nothing more interesting than the dear little lady herself. Perhaps she will write some day and tell you about her cabin. I hope so.

Husband woke me from a sound sleep the other night to say "Geedle Um has come back." It was indeed cause for great rejoicing, for he had been gone a week and we had feared some harm had come to him. He is such a perfect family cat that we knew we couldn't replace him easily. We can see no reason for his leaving, so I am saying perhaps he went in search of better folks to live with, but could find none! Surely he would go a long way before he would find another home with the convenience of a cat hole.

I recently received a letter from a woman who has read some of my "Gleanings." She finds that I live not so far from her, so we hope to see each other. She, too, sends contributions occasionally. There are four of us who could easily meet at a central place. Wouldn't it be jolly? Won't the lady from Peth set a day and ask us there?

Yesterday I was in a sewing mood. In the forenoon I cut out an ensemble, also gingham dress and bloomers for Lois. I had wanted an ensemble for myself, but it is too late now. I hope they will be popular next year. This one is of figured Indian head. I worked on the jacket in the afternoon and didn't find it the work to make that I had expected to. I shall now have the courage to make one for myself—if they hold their popularity. There are many other things to say, but I know I have already taken up more than my share of space so I'll stop and hope to come again ere long. S. M. B.

A Halloween Party

[Reprinted from "Rural and Small Community Recreation." Courtesy of Playground and Recreation Association of America]

Planning the Party. — Planning and preparing a Halloween party with a group of people is almost as much fun as the party itself. If your club decides to have a party this year you will have a good time getting together at least two weeks before, planning what you are going to do and dividing your responsibilities. If 10 people are going to work on the party for 20 or 40 people, the following division of labor makes a very good one. Three to plan, gather and arrange decorations; three to prepare and serve refreshments; two to attend to the invitations and prizes or favors if there are to be any, while two, after the program has been decided on by the whole group, plan the order of games and stunts, and either lead the games themselves or appoint some one else to do it. The following outline may contain helpful suggestions for such a committee:

Invitations such as this, written on black cat, witch, bat, or cauldron cut-outs, will bring your guests ready for fun and adventure.

"If you'll come to haunt our house
.....Night.
We'll have some spooky fun—
Weird and witching wonders done
.....Night."

Decorations.—Since ours is a Ghostly Gambol, we shall wish to have weird and startling effects. Flickering candles, with an occasional "buglight" manipulated by the thoughtful hostess, Jack-o'-lanterns, made of real pumpkins or of crepe paper, a "blue moon" arranged over an electric lamp or fixture, will be particularly effective. Gray crepe paper or cheesecloth draped over the chandeliers and furniture, or white sheets with silhouettes of cats, witches, owls or bats attached to them, make striking draperies. Red berries, cornstalks, bowls heaped with apples and nuts, pumpkins and Autumn leaves add a festive touch to the setting.

The Program.—As the guests arrive they will be greeted at the door by a ghost who offers them a cold, clammy hand. This is made by stuffing a kid glove with wet bran. One ghost is stationed at the end of the hall with an automobile tire chain which will make a "satisfactory" noise if dropped into a dishpan from time to time. Another in the next room can make weird noises by shaking a tin pan with pebbles in it. Two pieces of sandpaper rubbed together give the effect of invisible footsteps. To top this, a ghost should stand at the head of the stairs, holding a mirror and a pocket flashlight which she turns on the mirror as guests approach, so that they may catch a glimpse of themselves with a ghostly reflection as they pass.

A Message from Cat Heaven.—Turn out all the lights, except candles and "Jack-o'-lanterns," placed in corners of room. A bowl of nuts is passsed (English walnuts) and each guest takes a nut and cracks it while the hostess repeats in a solemn tone: "Hold above the candle what you find within, careful not to scorch it—that would be a sin." Inside the walnut is a tightly rolled bit of paper on which a weird message is written in lemon juice and which appears completely blank until it is heated. The candles will furnish the heat to make the writing visible. Some of the messages:

"You'll be married within a year;" "A dark lady is on your trail. Beware!" "A long journey to a foreign land is near at hand;" "A man with curly hair seeks you."

A clever hostess, knowing her guests well, may make these messages quite apropos.

Skull Ball.—Guests sit or stand in a circle or several circles if crowd is large. One of the players is the "witch" and stands in the center. Some one in each circle is given a ball which has been painted to look like a skull. At the starting signal the skull is thrown across the ring to another player. If the one in the center catches the skull while it is in the air, the one who threw it becomes the "witch" and takes the place in the center. If the "witch" can touch the skull while it is still in some player's hand, that player becomes the "witch."

Apple Ten Pins.—Lay several planks side by side and cover them with a sheet stretched taut to make a good rolling surface. The surface should be about 4x8 ft., at the height of an ordinary table above the floor, and sloped slightly upward at the farther end. A row of apples is placed like ten pins at the farther edge, and beneath this a basket to catch them as they fall. A baseball is rolled from the opposite end of the table, each guest taking turn in seeing how many apples he can knock into the basket in three trials.

Candle Race.—Divide guests into several equal groups placed in line formation. Appoint a leader for each one and give him a lighted candle. At a given signal he must carry the candle to the other end of the room, touch it to the flame of the lighted candle placed there, and bring it back to the second one in his line. The second one carries it to the other end of the room, returns hands it to the third, who repeats the procedure, and so on. If at any time the flame goes out, the candle must be returned and relighted. The group finishing first wins.

Apple Relay.—Divide guests into groups of four. Number each group 1, 2, 3, 4. At a given signal number 1 pares the apples, number 2 cuts it into four slices, number 3 cuts out the core, number 4 eats it and whistles "Yankee Doodle" to show that he has finished.

The stunts described are merely suggestive of appropriate activities. On the program may be included such well-known stunts as ducking for apples, fortune telling, etc.

Refreshments. — A lunch for two, packed in little boxes wrapped in orange and black paper. Give boxes to the boys and witch hats to the girls. The boxes and hats are numbered. The girl whose hat bears the same number as the boy's box shares his lunch. All sit around a huge white tablecloth spread down on the floor picnic fashion.

Chocolate Doughnuts

Two eggs, one tablespoon melted butter, one cup sweet milk, ¾ cup sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, two tablespoons melted chocolate, one teaspoon vanilla, three cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder. Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt. Beat the eggs and add to them the sugar, chocolate, butter and milk, then add the vanilla. Fry in deep fat, cool and then sprinkle with powdered sugar.

MRS. M. L.

English Gingerette

Essence of lemon, one ounce; essence of cayenne, two ounces; essence of ginger, two ounces; burnt sugar two ounces; citric acid, two ounces. Dissolve three pounds of granulated sugar in three pints of boiling water, and when cold add the other ingredients, shake well and bottle. Use about 1½ tablespoons in a glass of water, hot or cold.

Fort Kent Baked Beans and Boston Brown Bread

Having been raised as the daughter of a thrifty Boston housewife, I was brought up with the idea that none but Bostonians knew how to bake beans. Mother's method was delicious, there is no doubt about that, so, following her lead, I likewise took great pride in using her recipe.

Years passed by, and I had raised a fairly sizable family when illness overtook me at a time when my daughters were not at home to do the cooking. A new neighbor had recently moved into the house across the street, coming from his native town, Fort Kent, Me. His wife had heard of my illness and generously sent over to my family a pot full of steaming baked beans. You should have heard the enthusiastic remarks of my husband —and hungry sons!

"By cracky, but these are the finest beans I ever ate!" I heard my husband say, to which the boys replied,

"I'll say they are, dad! I want some more."

Quite naturally I was curious to know just why those particular beans had caused such emphatic expressions of enjoyment when those I had baked had, apparently, been enjoyed, but never had evoked so much enthusiasm.

When I tasted of them, I understood. "Wonderful!" was all I could say, but I knew that my little Acadian-French neighbor had a way for baking beans far superior to my own, so I lost no time in learning her recipe. With her permission, I am giving it here, and she says that success will come if instructions are accurately followed.

Put four cups of thoroughly cleaned and washed small white baking beans to soak in four quarts of cold water. Allow to stand over night. Next morning, score the rind of one-half pound of native salt pork, wash carefully and put over fire in three pints of cold water. Bring to a boil and simmer slowly until needed.

After the pork is put on to cook drain the water off the beans. Place them in a kettle and cover with boiling water, adding a rounded tablespoon of salt. Bring rapidly to a boil. Watch closely, and just as soon as the water boils vigorously, remove the kettle at once from the stove and drain the beans. Place half of them in a bean pot and drop in the piece of pork (reserving the water in which it was cooked). Add also one tablespoon of sweet pork drippings, one large onion, sliced, four tablespoons of molasses and one dessertspoon of ground mustard, then pour over all, the remaining beans. Now add the water in which the pork was cooked. If it does not cover the beans add sufficient boiling water to cover them. Put on the lid and bake for seven hours in an oven of 300 degrees. Add boiling water from time to time to keep them slightly covered. At the end of seven hours remove the lid and bake for another hour, allowing the surface of the beans to brown over. They are then ready to serve.

Since adopting her method, I am happy to say, I am once more proud of my baked beans.

Thus far, however, I have yet to find a recipe which, judging from my own palate, is superior to the old-fashioned Boston method of making Boston brown bread.

Have ready a "steam pudding" kettle and oil the inner container sufficiently to prevent the brown bread from sticking. Sift together 3½ cups of fine, yellow cornmeal and 2½ cups of rye flour. Stir into this two-thirds of a cup of molasses. Into one cup of sour milk, from which the cream has not been skimmed, beat one heaping teaspoon of baking soda and a pinch of salt. Pour this gradually into the previous mixture, while beating steadily, then stir in enough more sour milk to make of the consistency of layer cake batter. If fruit is desired, one cup of seedless raisins may be washed, dredged with flour and added last.

Pour the mixture into the pudding container and when the water in the outer kettle boils vigorously put over the brown bread in the inner kettle and steam for four hours. During that time the water must be kept boiling constantly and replenished from time to time with boiling water. Never remove the cover from the pudding container until the full four hours are up. It is then ready to be tested with a clean splint. Like cake, if it may be withdrawn without adhering particles, it is done. It certainly is delicious if served hot with butter—and steaming Fort Kent baked beans.

HELEN N. UPSON.

A Farmer's Vacation

Many farmers think it impossible for them to take a vacation because of the expense involved. We have solved the problem for ourselves and will pass on the idea in the hope that it will help someone else. Early in the year we begin planning, and working to make our plans come true. As we tell our neighbors of our plans several families signify their willingness to join with us, and ere we realize it we have enough to fill a cottage to overflowing.

The next step is to find a camp of large size at a reasonable price, which is far enough from home to be a complete change. This is easier than one might think as in the more secluded places, camps are much more reasonable than at the usual Summer resort. For eight consecutive years we have rented a camp accommodating from 10 to 14, for $20 a week, and this includes two boats, and electric lights, ample wood supply, and it is located on a fine beach.

After the camp site has been secured, and the date set for the trip, we begin planning the eatables, equipment and so on. We all meet a week before the trip to make definite plans, each family agreeing to take its share of baked stuffs, vegetables and eggs, as well as personal equipment.

On the morning set we rise early, as we are anxious to get to the camp, which in our case is 160 miles away. However, after starting we drive leisurely, so as to see the country, and we make numerous stops to rest so not to become too tired before we reach camp, for once we are there, we are off at fishing, bathing, sightseeing and the like.

The camp duties are made very light, as the women take turns with cooking, and the men at cleaning fish, and preparing tackle. A strict account is kept of expense for milk, groceries and ice, and at the end of the week we divide the total expense by the number of individuals. In our case it has never cost us more than $3.50 or $4 and it costs that to live at home.

Begin now to plan for next Summer; it is not too early to think about it, and the anticipation is fine. No matter how good a time you have, the change makes home look better to you than it has in some time.

MRS. R. A. E.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

859 — Practical and Dainty. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 3⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

597—The New Silhouette. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

664—Complete Outfit. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 3 yds. of 36-in. material. Ten cents.

368 — Attractive Lines. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 40-in. material with ¼ yd. of 36-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

11153—Design for favorite round pillow for boudoir or living-room. Attractive worked on silk velvet, flat silk crepe, taffeta, rayon fabrics or satin. (Blue.) Ten cents.

New Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

Something Different for Halloween

No matter whether we are seven, seventeen or seventy, the something different in foods appeals. Here is an idea to change a common pumpkin pie into something that will be remembered.

Make little individual pies, or decorate each cutting as follows: Either use stiff white frosting or whipped cream, and just before serving place in such a manner that it will resemble a face. Two round spots for eyes, curves for eyebrows, two little dots for nose, and be sure the corners of the mouth turn up, so your face will be a smiling one.

This takes little time, and will really make your pie taste better.

BERTHA S. VASKU

Some Requested Pickles

Chow Chow.—Three quarts of cucumbers, two quarts of green tomatoes, three quarts of cauliflower, two quarts of onions, one dozen small green peppers and half a dozen red peppers. Cut them up and let all stand in a weak brine over night, and in the morning drain in a colander. Then scald them in vinegar and drain again and put in a stone jar. Make a paste with one cup of flour, 1 lb. of mustard, 1½ lbs. of sugar and a gallon of vinegar. Put in a kettle and boil, stirring often. Remove from the fire and add an ounce of turmeric, one ounce of white mustard seed and one ounce of black mustard seed. Pour over the vegetables at once and cover.

Piccalilli (small rule).—Twelve large tomatoes, two seeded sweet peppers, two onions, one pint cider vinegar, one cup sugar, one tablespoon salt, one teaspoon each of cinnamon and mustard, one-half teaspoon each of pepper and cloves. Boil slowly one hour and seal hot. If the tomatoes and onions are extra large, add a little more salt.

Spanish Pickle.—Wipe eight quarts of green tomatoes and slice thinly. Peel four good-sized white onions and slice also, then sprinkle alternate layers of tomatoes and onions with salt, using one cupful. Cover and let them stand over night. In the morning drain thoroughly, put into the scalding kettle and add one-half ounce each of whole cloves, allspice berries and peppercorns, one-half cup of brown mustard seed, 1 lb. of sugar and four finely chopped green peppers. Pour over vinegar enough to cover and heat gradually to the boiling point and let simmer 1½ hours. Store in a stone jar and cover closely.

Sliced Ripe Cucumber Pickle

Six ripe yellow cucumbers, ½ cup salt, 1½ cups onion, ⅓ cup hot red peppers, ¼ cut mustard seed, six tablespoons horseradish, two cups sugar, 1½ cups vinegar.

Wash cucumbers and slice very thin. There should be two quarts. Add salt, cover with water and let stand over night. Wash in several waters and drain thoroughly. Put onion and red peppers through food chopper, grate horseradish and add to cucumbers with remaining ingredients. Add more vinegar if necessary to cover the mixture. Boil 20 minutes and seal in jars.

MRS. C. H. S.

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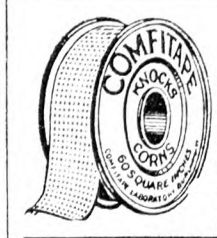

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Many people, two hours after eating, suffer indigestion as they call it. It is usually excess acid. Correct it with an alkali. The best way, the quick, harmless and efficient way, is Phillips Milk of Magnesia. It has remained for 50 years the standard with physicians. One spoonful in water neutralizes many times its volume in stomach acids, and at once. The symptoms disappear in five minutes.

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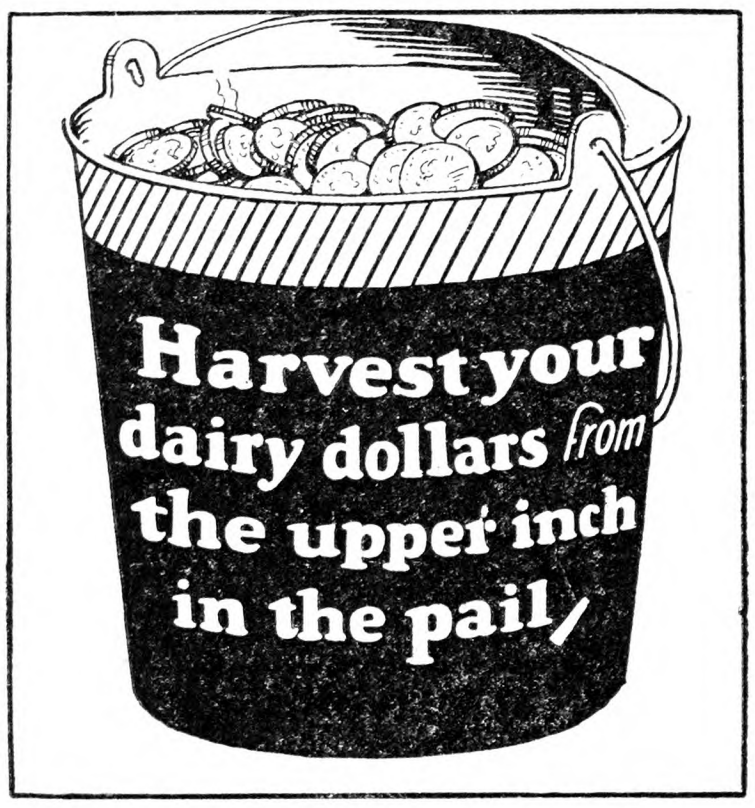
Why . . . . do 2 out of 3 Cows fail to show a Profit?



THE modern dairy pace—its excessive demands upon the vitality of milk cows—is too much to expect Nature to cope with unless outside support is given.

Now comes winter with its added burden. The barn-feeding period means fresh air and exercise reduced. Heavy, dry feeds take the place of succulent, green pasturage. Cows are expected to convert quantities of this diet into milk. Many fail—get "off feed," break down.

Stop the waste! Turn losses into profits through regular conditioning. Attain greater milk-giving efficiency by regulating the assimilation and digestion. More milk from the same feed is the natural result.

Kow-Kare is designed for just this purpose. It is a scientific compound of Iron, the great builder and blood purifier in a balanced blending of potent medicinal herbs and roots. These elements regulate and tone up the productive organs; give support when the load is heaviest.

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Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont

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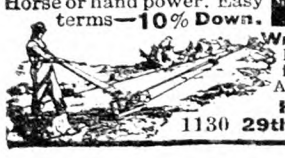

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What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Immigration and the Farm

Nearly every paper and magazine has had some item or article on immigration, in the last few years, gradually coming to the conclusion that the latest quota or restriction is in the best interests of the people of the United States. Every article I have seen and every person I have met mentions the preferred agricultural class. With all our State universities, agricultural schools and high schools, not to mention sons of farmers, numbering millions, can there be any reasonable excuse for importing more people skilled in agriculture?

I read just a short time ago that three million people had left the farms in the last year. If this is true, why should the abandoned farms be brought into production to compete with farmers trying to make a living? Even if the figures are too large, we all know that many farms are idle because of the overproduction that makes it unprofitable to work them. I know a few foreigners who were admitted because they were skilled in agriculture. With thousands waiting to come over, why should the immigration officers on the other side send peasant class over to lower the standard of farm life and increase the overproduction? I would like to see a discussion of this matter.

New York H. P. R.

After the Exploiters

The politicians and others interested in public questions, are busily engaged in "relieving the farmer." They remind me of the statement of Tolstoy:" They will do anything for the people but get off their backs." Since history began we know that plain folks have needed relief from grievous conditions, conditions that were imposed in one way only, by the seizure or granting of special privileges to the few whereby the many were exploited. That is the condition today with special reference to the farm folks. They, above all others need at this time relief from exploitation, and at the National and State capitols we see the "relief" taking the form of further grants of privileges. What the farmer needs above all other things is, first, knowledge of what is the matter; second organization politically to remedy what is a politico-economic trouble, by political action. That is the only way to a solution.

New York W. W. M.

An Academic Ideal

Much is said about putting agriculture on a parity with other business. How can this be done so long as special privillege exists? To be on an economic parity we must have equal economic rights. This seems self-evident. We cannot give privileges to all. They cannot be equal and equally distributed. Some are bound to have advantages. The only remedies in the destruction of all privilege. All alike must be confined to their rights. All privilege must go; all monopolies resumed by the people; none permitted in private hands.

All government business, all public functions, must be adminstered directly by the government, looking solely to the people's interest and good. Public service and private profit are incompatible.

All government power and authority must be taken out of private hands. No prostitution of the taxing power to lay protective tariffs that yield no revenue, best designed solely for the benefit of a favored class.

No farming-out of the power to "coin money" to banks that they may control the issue of the people's currency and collect tribute on all issued, besides regulating the volume of money to their own ends.

No granting of the power of "eminent domain" to public realty corporations with added monopoly privileges and then turning over to them the adminstration of public functions involving public necessites, public business, government business, that through a monopoly of their possession and administration they may exploit and plunder the people. A most illogical, preposterous, perfidious and detestable situation.

No more land monopoly, but a freeing of the earth and all its resources by giving possession to all on equal terms by requiring each holder to pay the real owner (the people) the full annual value of his holdings in the form of taxes.

"Equal rights to all, special privileges to none" that and that only and nothing less will give relief not only to farmers but to all toilers.

A large order? Yes! but an equally large need. Special privilege has destroyed all former governments and wrecked all former civilization, and if allowed to continue will just as surely wreck and destroy ours. R. W. STIFFEY

Pennsylvania

Ayrshires Walk 1,200 Miles

Completing their 1,200-mile walk from Brandon, Vt., to St. Louis, Mo., in 10 days less than scheduled time, Alice and Tomboy, the traveling Ayrshire cows, arrived on the outskirts of St. Louis in ample time to be placed on exhibition as one of the special features of the National Dairy Exposition, opening Oct. 12. Although a minimum of 10 miles a day had been prescribed, the cows traveled 20 miles or more a day, with a maximum distance of 25 miles. The entire frip was made in 93 walking days. Both cows were weighed in St. Louis, with very little change in body weight or general condition.

In response to an invitation from a number of the cattle breeders on the Pacific Coast, Alice and Tomboy will be shipped in a special car to the Pacific International Live Stock Exposition in Portland, Ore., where they will be placed on exhibition. The return trip from Portland will include a week's stop at the American Royal Show in Kansas City, Mo., after which both cows will be returned to their homes in the Green Mountain State.

The long walk of Alice and Tomboy was planned as a demonstration that the modern purebred cow has just as much stamina and endurance as the early cattle that accompanied pioneers across the continent. Furthermore, these hiking Ayrshires were sent out to prove that the up-to-date cow is capable of efficient production under unusual conditions. Alice has made 11,022 lbs. of milk during the year, in addition to her long road trip, and is due to freshen at the Portland show. Tomboy has milked as high as 50 lbs. a day and has an average of over 40 lbs. of milk a day while participating in the "milky derby."

Grain was provided enroute, but the roughage supply consisted solely of what grass the cows could secure while traveling or while tethered at night. No water was carried; the cows depended on brooks and roadside pools for their water supply. Since much of the distance that they covered was over hard-surfaced roads, it was necessary to shoe the cows with regulation ox-shoes. Accompanying the cows on their trip was an attractive "barn," mounted a truck chassis, that contained the grain supply, as well as living quarters for those in charge. C. T. C.

Feed for Dairy Cows

Our dairy cows are receiving a feed that costs $2.45 a cwt. We want a less expensive feed. We would like to have a feed that we can mix with Timothy hay. G. N. H.

Portville, N. Y.

To feed with Timothy hay, the grain ration should contain at least 20 per cent of crude protein. It is not likely that you can mix a satisfactory ration that will be cheaper than a ready-mixed ration unless your dairy is large enough so that you can buy the separate ingredients in carload lots. For a good home-mixed ration, 300 lbs. of wheat bran, 300 lbs. of hominy feed, 200 lbs. of gluten feed, 100 lbs. of linseed oilmeal, and 100 lbs. of cottonseed meal should be satisfactory. It will contain 20 per cent of crude protein and, at present prices, will cost about $2.35 a cwt. or $47 per ton. A cheaper ration, using 400 lbs. of gluten feed and leaving out the oilmeal and cottonseed meal, would cost about $45 a ton, but it would only contain about 17 per cent of protein. H. H. W.

Cost of Keeping Sheep

What is it worth per month to keep a sheep through the Winter? What would be a fair price to feed 26 sheep, about 20 of which would begin lambing the latter part of December, until April? The plan would be to feed silage twice daily, an average grade of hay, also maybe a little clover or Alfalfa mixed with Timothy, and about one-half part corn and oats or oats alone. This would mean feeding the lambs grain until sold for hothouse lambs (some that were yeaned first). R. J.

Auburn, N. Y.

A mature ewe suckling a lamb will eat 1½ to 2 lbs. of hay or its equivalent a day. Lambs after the second or third week will begin to nibble some hay also. It would be safe to assume that the ewe and lamb would eat about 60 lbs. of hay a month. Local prices for hay vary considerably. At $10 a ton, the 60 lbs. would cost 30c.

The ewes, unless in very good condition, should have about half a pound a day of a mixture of equal parts of corn, oats and wheat bran for a month or six weeks before lambing. After the lamb is dropped 10 per cent of linseed oilmeal should be added to the grain and the amount increased to 1¼ to 1½ lbs. a day or practically all they will eat. The lambs also should have provided in a creep away from their dams a mixture of cornmeal and wheat middlings, with a little sugar sprinkled on it. This will make the total consumption of grain fully 45 lbs. a month for each ewe and her lamb, and at $50 a ton this would cost $1.13, or in all, $1.43 a month for each ewe and her accompanying lamb. H. H. W.

Docking Sheep

I am interested in information regarding an instrument used for docking adult sheep. I have a small flock in the Catskill Mountains on which this operation is necessary, as the work was neglected when the sheep were young. W. T. C.

Rockville Center, N. Y.

It is best to dock adult sheep in the Fall or Winter months. I would not recommend this practice at this time of the year or during fly time. Here we have docked eight and ten-month-old lambs with an

ordinary knife. First, tie a good string with a double knot on the tail, as close to the body as convenient, and draw very tight. Then, simply dock in the ordinary manner of docking lambs with a knife. I suggest leaving the tail a little longer than you would normally if the lamb was docked at the age of two or three weeks, when it should be docked. It is possible to use a hot iron or docking pincers, but in that case a board with a hole in it should be placed near the lamb's body, so that there will be no injury outside of the burning of the tail.

Some veterinarians use the emasculator for docking lambs, and there is no reason why it could not be used on an adult sheep. The important thing to remember is that it should not be done during the warm months, and do not take the tail off too short. Remember also that if you use the knife and string, the string should be removed two or three hours after the operation. Watch the animals docked, so that there will not be an excessive loss of blood. Sometimes you do not get the string tight enough to stop the bleeding.

W. L. HENNING

Pennsylvania Experiment Station

Vermont Guernsey Sale

Favored with good weather, a large number of Guernsey adherents gathered at the Vermont State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center on September 25. The occasion was the tenth annual consignment sale by the Vermont Guernsey Breeders' Association. Forty-eight registered Guernseys had been consigned by 20 Vermont breeders. They were sold for $9,525. Thirty cows of milking age averaged $242. The top-priced animal was Upland's May Belle, a daughter of Langwater Cavalier. She was consigned by Brookmont Farm at East Brookfield, owned by Harrison E. Smith, and purchased by G. J. Perkins & Son, Brattleboro, for $350. The second high cow was Warrior's Big Baby of Mountain View, consigned by A. L. Smith of Barre, and purchased for $330 by the Vermont Experiment Station. The highest-priced female under milking age was Phillips Countess, consigned by T. Redfield Phillips, and purchased for $205 by G. J. Perkins & Son.

The highest-priced bull was Phillips Squire, a seven-months old son of Langwater Primate, consigned by T. Redfield Phillips and purchased for $225 by E. D. Morgan of New York City, who owns a farm at Windsor, Vt. G. J. Perkins & Son bought eight head for $1610. W. R. Dunlop, Weedsport, N. Y., purchased four head for $1090 as agent for K. B. Coulter, Clifton Springs, N. Y. A. C. Watson of Windsor purchased four head for $980 for the herd of E. D. Morgan. Fred. T. Blood of Woodstock purchased four head for $635. V. B. Savery was chairman of the sale committee.

B. G. V.

August Ayrshire Records

The 12 Ayrshires owned by Deepwells Farm, St. James, L. I., N. Y., during August averaged 1,034 lbs. of 4.14 per cent milk, and 42.83 lbs. of butterfat, leading all other herds tested under the Ayrshire Herd Test rules. The imported cow Fairholme Lady led her herdmates on her yield of 1,530 lbs. of milk, and 67.17 lbs. of butterfat. The Ash Grove Farm herd at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., with 29 cows, averaged 870 lbs. of 3.9 per cent milk, and 33.92 lbs. of butterfat. A. B. A.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Continued from page 1284

261 cars; 74 Virginia, 54 Canada, 48 St. Paul, 37 Chicago, 18 West Virginia, 7 Pittsburgh, 6 St. Louis, 6 New York, 5 Tennessee, 3 Maryland, 2 Pennsylvania, 1 North Carolina; containing 7,568 head, 204 trucked in; total cattle, 7,772 head, 746 calves, 2,010 hogs, 343 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 272 cars; 71 Virginia, 43 Chicago, 36 West Virginia, 30 St. Paul, 27 Canada, 16 Tennessee, 9 Buffalo, 8 Pittsburgh, 5 St. Louis, 5 Pennsylvania, 5 Kentucky, 5 North Carolina, 4 Maryland, 4 New York, 2 Indiana, 2 Ohio; containing 7,799 head, 177 head trucked in; total cattle, 7,976 head, 503 calves, 1,517 hogs, 282 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.25 to $13.50; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12.25 to $13.50; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12 to $13.25; medium, 800 lbs. up, $10.75 to $12.25; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $10.75.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $10.50 to $11.50; good, 850 lbs. up, $9.50 to $10.50; medium, 850 lbs. up, $8.50 to $9.50; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $8.50.

Cows.—Choice, $8.75 to $9.75; good, $7.75 to $8.75; common and medium, $6.75 to $7.75; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls. — Good and choice, beef, $10.25 to $11.50; cutter, common and medium, $7.50 to $10.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $9.75 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.75 to $9.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $9.50 to $11.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $7.50 to $9.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15 to $17; medium, $12.25 to $15; cull and common, $8 to $12.25.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11.50 to $12; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $12 to $12.50; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $12 to $12.50; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8 to $11.50.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $41.50 to $42.50; shorts, $44.50 to $45.50; hominy, $48.50 to $49.50; middlings, $49 to $50; linseed, $64.50 to $65.50; gluten, $50 to $51; ground oats, $44.50 to $45.50; Soy bean meal, $58 to $59; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $53.50 to $54.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $44.50 to $45.50; 18 per cent, $46.50 to $47.50; 20 per cent, $50 to $51; 24 per cent, $53.50 to $54.50; 25 per cent, $55 to $56; horse feed, 85 per cent, $49.50 to $50.50; Alfalfa, regular, $43 to $44; Alfalfa, reground, $46 to $47.

Live Stock Sales

Oct. 28.—Holsteins. National Ormsby Sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Peterson Co., sales managers.

Oct. 30.—Ayrshires. Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club tenth annual consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y.; R. E. Mead, sale manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Oct. 31.—Holsteins. Miniborya Farms, Drewry's Bluff, Va., five miles south of Richmond.

Nov. 5-6. — Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

No. 6. — Guernseys. Wisconsin State Guernsey sale, Waukesha. Gavin McGerrow, Pewaukee, Wis., secy.

No. 12-13.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Oct. 12-19.—National Dairy Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

Oct. 17-20.—American Country Life Conference, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Nov. 7-10.—Autumn Exhibition, Horticultural Society of New York, Museum of National History, New York.

Nov. 13-15.—Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Oshkosh, Wis.

Nov. 13-15.—Westchester County Poultry Association, annual show, Peekskill, N. Y. Chas. H. Chapman, secy., Pleasantville, N. Y.

Nov. 13-22.—National Grange Annual Meeting, Seattle, Wash.

Nov. 16.—Massachusetts Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 19.—Minnesota State Horticultural Society, St. Paul, Minn.

Nov. 21-22. — Annual meeting, New Jersey Horticultural Society, Asbury Park, N. J. Secretary, Prof. A. J. Farley, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

Nov. 30-Dec. 7. — International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 4-5.—Iowa State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dec. 10-13. — Vermont State poultry exhibit, St. Albans, Vt., L. B. Allen, secretary.

Dec. 13. — Connecticut Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Hartford, Conn.

Jan. 15-19, 1930. — Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show. D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orr's Mills, Cornwall, N. Y.

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The Trenton, N. J., Fair

America doesn't hold a more interesting agricultural exhibition, with more emphasis on quality and educational results of practical value, than the Trenton, N. J. Fair. This year rains, with chilly winds, reduced the attendance to a lower total than the fair's 10-year average.

On enterng the grounds at the street car turnstiles, a systematic reporter begins his rounds of inspection in the Domestic Arts Hall, near by. His chief impressions of the exhibits in it are that farm and town women in Jersey are highly skilled in making and baking bread, cakes, cookies, pies and biscuits; in dressmaking and silk embroidering; in making candies, quilts and counterpanes, and in canning, preserving and pickling good things from garden, orchard, vineyard and berry patch. The extent to which these old arts persist and have been improved in farming communities is not commonly realized; nor are they adequately appraised as direct factors in farm relief progress. The apiary products were wax and strained honey, none of this sweet being in the comb. We also noted, among the products of manual arts, plain and ornamented pottery ware for the table; carved wood pieces of small and useful furniture, and decorative novelties, like sailing vessels, yachts, aeroplanes and propellers for airshps. Many of these things probably were made by youthful hands, trained to express the originalities and imitated designs that cross-breed in inventive young minds.

Autos, Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables

Passing to the auto show building, in which there was practically a full-house display of leading makes of cars, motor trucks and delivery vehicles, we observed that, in spite of the rain, there was a crowd of farm people, examining, opening doors and asking questions.

In the agricultural and horticultural building the fair told and illustrated the story of a fruitful earth, under the skilled hand of man. First, we saw the flowers —a long list of varieties from many home gardens—in rows, banks and small groups, some in harmony with the colors of the prize ribbons tied on them by judges. The Dahlias and Gladioli were, as always, the most conspicuous, though not necessarily the favorites of farm and factory people who grow or love flowers. Next, we turned to the long tables on which fruits and vegetables were displayed. Most of the plates of peaches, including such varieties as J. H. Hale, Elberta and Iron Mountain, were losing their bloom. The baskets of Belle of Georgia and Hiley were in good condition.

The extensive exhibit of apples was remarkable for its quality, in most varieties. Wolf River and Ohio Nonpareil were outstanding in size, although in the class for the five largest apples of five varieties, Rome won first and Stayman second. The Winter Banana, Grimes, Wealthy, York and Greening specimens ran fair to good, while the Ben Davis, McIntosh and Jonathan appeared to be little below exhibition standards.

Bush Limas, in large pods, occupied considerable space among the vegetables. A heavy Flat Dutch won first. Carrots of the Chantenay variety, smooth and uniform, were first-prize winners. Golden Plume celery was first in a class of four varieties. The largest sunflower that we have seen measured 20 inches in diameter, under the hand.

Cobblers made the best appearance in a good show of potatoes. Sweet Sugar pumkins and Boston Marrow squashes were said to be as good as the fair has exposed to public view. A two-forked "monster" was labeled "Wild Sweet Potatoe," dug in Cape May Co., N. J. Hogs have thriven on this uncultivated tuber in Southern Illinois.

Exhibits by Granges and Institutions

The Burlington, Monmouth, Mercer, Hunterdon, Cape May and Middlesex-Somerset County Pomona Granges and the Central District Pomona Grange in New Jersey presented a series of separate high-qualitied exhibits, chiefly vegetables and apples, in baskets and other market containers. For the first time in the history of county exhibits at this fair, the granges stressed the merchandising value of offering choice vegetables and fruits in small, light containers that make handy packages. The Granges did a good job, and advertised it effectively. The Burlington Pomona Grange won first, the Central District second, and the Hunterdon County third.

Excellent exhibits of field, orchard and garden crops, along with flowers, grown by patients and others in New Jersey State institutions, occupied a section of the horticultural building. The institutions noted were the New Lisbon Colony; the Reformatory at Rahway; the State hospitals at Morris Plains and Trenton; the Boys' Home at Jamesburg; the Reformatory farm at Annandale; the Woodbine Colony; the Village Skillman; the Clinton Farms; the Guild Home at Trenton; the Sanatorium at Glen Gardner; the Prison Farm at Leesburg and the Vineland State School. In the Vineland school there are 1,180 girls and women, who weave shirts, stockings, socks, underwear and rugs that supply all of the State institutions. The dent type of corn, extending to a half-dozen 10-ear samples, were creditable to the institutions by which they were grown.

Two representatives of the Federal Department of Agriculture were in charge of several exhibits. One of these presented rodent control in orchards. Another featured home furnishing clubs for girls. An endless movie of the useful purebred versus the worse than useless scrub sire in the dairy herd was popular. In words, figures and colored representations of a steer and a hog, the department showed that 89 per cent of the corn crop is fed to live stock, and that 25 per cent of all feed fed to stock is corn. Colored pictures were used to show that clover and Alfalfa improve the soil and thereby increase acre yields of corn in Kansas. Another section of the exhibit bore on the relation of non-pasteurized milk to typhoid fever. It was stated in large letters that "pasteurizing gives protection without injury to milk." In small letters it was stated that "vitamine C is destroyed" by pasteurizing, but that this vitamine can be supplied in orange juice and tomato juice to infants. The department's representatives were giving away copies of farmers' bulletins, running to 45 different titles. They reported that their chief calls at the fair had been for bulletins on home baking and canning, concrete work, stain removal, and rat control.

The 4-H Club Boys and Girls

All lines of project work done by 4-H club boys and girls in New Jersey were represented by creditable exhibits. In the class for four boxes of vegetables, Paul Gaunt won first. The best single tray of Marglobe tomatoes was grown and shown by Stanley Schistmas. The best single plate of sweet potatoes—Yellow Jersey Vineless—was shown by Walter Smith. For the best exhibit of four plates of Red Jersey sweets, the first prize went to the Willingboro Garden Club, the Bustleton Sweet Potato Club winning second.

Mercer County flower club members from Pennington won first on their exhibit. The 4-H Club at North Farmingdale was second. Earl Delatush, Jr., was first in Gladioli; Freda Schaefer first in asters and Cosmos; Louise McLean first in Scabiosa and snapdragon; Margaret O'Connell first in Verbenas, and Helen Hulick first in Zinnias. The McLean girls won three of the four firsts in Dahlias, and Mary Paak won the other first. Seventy-one 4-H club boys and girls exhibited 109 animals of the dairy breeds. Geo. Tindall was adjudged the best showman. Elizabeth Schanzlin exhibited the best-fitted Holstein-Friesian. Geo. Savidge had the best-fitted Jersey, and Milton Schlossberg the best-fitted Guernsey. The grand champion Holstein-Friesian bull was shown by Carlton Lawrence. Geo. Tindall had the grand champion female of this breed. Milton Schlossberg and Dorothy Gardner had the top honors in Guernseys. In Jerseys, Geo. Savidge had the grand champion female, and Wm. V. Rogers the grand champion bull. Leland Chamberland won on his Ayrshires. He had no competition, but was prepared for it.

Glendon Bell of Salem County and Aubrey Lawyer of Mercer County showed the best Berkshire and the best Duroc-Jersey Spring gilts, respectively. Owen Crispen won on his Poland-Chinas, Carl Patterson on his Spotted Poland-Chinas and Geo. Thumlert on his Chester Whites.

Manufacturers and local distributors of farm machinery and implements made a large and varied exhibit. The farm machine demonstrations, featured and valued at this fair, were resumed and attracted crowds after the rains ceased. The poultry show was about as extensive as it could be in its present quarters. It was notably strong in Jersey Black Giants, White Leghorns, bantams and pigeons, with a good sprinkling of geese, ducks and turkeys.

The Dairy Cattle

Dairy cattle at Trenton made one of the strongest exhibits of the year. Two years ago the classes for beef cattle were dropped, for lack of sufficient entries and interest to make them worth continuing. Three herds of Ayrshires included some of the outstanding show cattle of the breed. The exhibitors were W. L. Glatfelter, Old Forge Farm, Spring Grove, Pa.; Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, Pa., and Wendover Farms, Bernardsville, N. J. Most of the first prizes and all championships went to Wendover Farms. J. M. Lindsay, Hope, R. I., was the judge.

Five herds of Brown Swiss, judged by W. R. Hale, Metuchen, N. J., made a uniformly good showing. D. N. Boice, Hill Top Farm, Churchville, N. Y., won the championships. The other exhibitors were Lee's Hill Farm, Morristown, N. J.; Matthew Suydam & Sons, New Brunswick, N. J.; P. Pickette, Albion, N. Y., and Geo. H. Neuhard, Elm Grove Farm, W. Va.

Guernseys from Emmadine Farm, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., won 12 blue ribbons and the female championships. The bull championships went to W. P. Jackson, Homestead Farm, Salisbury, Md. Montcalm Farms, Phoenixville, Pa., Henry W. Leeds, Westville, N. J., and a number of 4-H club boys, showing individuals, were the other exhibitors. Wm. H. Gould, Burkeville, Va., was the judge.

The Holstein-Friesian honors were divided largely between Yates Farm, Orchard Park, N. Y., and H. E. Robertson, Cedar Grove, N. J. The latter won the bull championships, and Yates the female championships. T. E. Elder, Mt. Herman, Mass., was the judge.

Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J., Many Springs Farm, New Centerville, Pa., and H. M. Freer, Basking Ridge, N. J., were the principal exhibitors of Jerseys, judged by Prof. Geo. C. White, Storrs, Conn. Twin Oaks Farm won all of the championships.

The Hogs and Sheep

Duroc-Jerseys led in entries. The exhibitors were Hockersville Stock Farms, Hershey, Pa.; J. S. & F. C. Smith, Grovesport, O.; Herbert J. Carr, Harveysburg, O.; Aubrey Lawyer, Crosswicks, N. J.; Menantico Colony, Vineland, N. J., and Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. The Menantico Colony had the grand champion boar, and Mr. Carr the grand champion sow.

Two Ohio exhibitors and one from Iowa divided the Chester White prizes. They showed well-fitted entries. Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, Pa., and F. E. Kite & Sons, St. Paris, O., were the chief exhibitors of Berkshires. Sycamore Farms won most of the top prizes. Poland-Chinas were shown by the St. Amour Co., Mortonville, Pa., Frank DeWitt, Warren, O., Turner Bros., DeWitt, Ia., and Washburn, Hershey & Lewis, Tiffin, O., the latter firm winning the championships. Roberts & Grossman, Marion, O., Dr. J. B. McKenzie, Wilmington, O., Turner Bros., DeWitt, Ia., and the Manual Training and Industrial School, Bordentown, N. J., shared in the Hampshire awards. This belted breed was well represented.

A dozen breeders in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin and one flock in New Jersey—that of Ruth V. Twombly —made the sheep show. Professional flockmasters who have been showing for years, divided the money. It was a creditable exhibition of the leading breeds, judged by A. R. Danks, Allamuchy, N. J.

D. C. W.

Raising Chickens Upon Wire Floors

Walking a tight wire above the street was an old feat of acrobatic balancing that drew thrills from lookers-on who tried religiously to hope that nothing would happen. Something like it is now the daily fate of many chicks that are being kept under ultra-modern conditions. There are various reasons for keeping a large number of fowls upon a small area of land. Sometimes, a small area is all that one has to undergird an ambition that spreads beyond the line fences. Again, the desire to save time and labor may determine the close grouping of poultry buildings. Whatever the reason, those who attempt it find, soon or late, that they are against problems in sanitation that must be solved if they are to continue in business. One cannot concentrate the desirable and scatter the evil in the same operation. If the former is accomplished, a way to bring about the latter must be discovered.

Wire floors for brooders constitute a very up-to-date method of attempting to solve some sanitation problems that, at present, seem to hold out considerable promise. Another sanitation device that has come into use in recent years is the sun porch. This is an outdoor runway, as large as the brooder-house floor or larger, to which the chicks are allowed access but which keeps them off from the ground about the brooder-house. The floor of this sunporch may be of wood or concrete, either one permitting measures of cleanliness that cannot be carried out upon soft earth. False floors of wire for these sunporches are perhaps more commonly used than similar floors for the brooder interiors, but both have been found to be desirable under certain conditions.

A wire floor for brooder or sunporch is, of course, not made up of single taut wires but of close meshed wire cloth, the kind commonly known as hardware cloth. This cloth is frequently seen in the panels that hide the space beneath porch floors. Made of heavy galvanized wire in mesh as close as one-half inch, it serves many useful purposes. Manufacturers who probably never dreamed of selling it in quantities to poultrymen may find them their best customers. When used as a floor, this hardware cloth is stretched tightly across wooden frames that keep it several inches above what was formerly the only floor of brooder-house or porch. These frames are usually built in sizes convenient for handling when it is desired to remove them for the purpose of cleaning the sub-floor beneath. The chickens, however, are never permitted to go under them.

To one never having seen them in use, the idea of keeping chickens continuously upon a wire screen may seem almost cruel. The footing is certainly very different from that enjoyed by a chick upon free range but the birds show no evidence of discomfort and no injury to feet or shanks. Such floors have now been in use for several years upon some plants where it is expected to extend and continue them. It is yet too early to say just what the ultimate results of such confinement will prove to be, but there are certain advantages already realized and trials will doubtless continue until their full value and their limitations are known.

The object of a wire mesh floor of this kind is to protect the growing chicks from the parasitic diseases that are spread by means of droppings, and these constitute a large part of the diseases that infest poultry. The digestive tract is the chief seat of infection in the disorders that frequently make poultry keeping difficult. If this can be kept free from the lower forms of life that live at the expense of their feathered hosts, good health in the flock is not ordinarily difficult to maintain. Intestinal worms of one or more of the various sorts that find the digestive tract of fowls a favorable home are spread from the infested birds to the free by means of their eggs or the worms themselves. These are picked up directly or with food and drink soiled by droppings. An exception may be made in the case of the tapeworm, the eggs of which have to undergo partial development in the bodies of flies, earthworms or other living things before they can become fully mature in fowls. Fly screens to protect poultry from the common house fly, which may carry young tapeworms to them in its interior, are now part of the building equipment on some poultry farms.

More of a menace to the growing chick than round or tapeworms is the organism responsible for coccidiosis. This is too small to be seen with the naked eye and is as widespread wherever poultry is kept as it is small. Neither the poultry quarters nor the ground about can long be kept free from this organism if in continuous use and open to access to birds, mice and other vermin. It is chiefly to guard young chicks, from coccidiosis while keeping them confined to limited quarters, that the use of wire mesh floors is being made. All of these things may seem highly artificial to those who are accustomed to raising their flocks upon the free range of a farm. They are highly artificial, as artificial as hatching eggs in a wooden cabinet raising the chicks under a metal canopy surrounding a coal stove and confining the mature fowls for life within the walls of a building. They are not described here for the purpose of inducing those fortunate enough not to need them to install such fixtures or adopt such methods, but they should interest many who are less fortunate in their surroundings and who want to know how some of their difficulties are being met by others.

M. B. D.

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at Storrs (Conn.) Agricultural College. There are 100 pens, each containing 10 birds. Following is report for week ending October 2:

The leading pen of Leghorns in the Storrs contest pulled just a bit further ahead last week. The Oregon birds gained eight eggs over their Connecticut rivals, thus bringing the total difference in their scores up to 25 eggs. With yet three weeks to go this difference does not seem too significant especially when one remembers that the total lay of these two pens is well over 5,500 eggs. Rhode Island Reds likewise bestirred themselves last week. Two Massachusetts pens owned by Charlescote Farm and F. S. Chapin have for the last eight weeks been holding down second and third positions in their class, but now F. S. Chapin is leading by a margin of three eggs.

The management of the contest questioned its own computations when it appeared that egg production in the 48th week had not only held steady but actually had improved over the previous week. The trend for the last 14 weeks has been gradually but dinstinctly downward. Last week, however, the Reds, the Wyandottes and the Barred Rocks all increased the average rate of laying. The total for all pens was 2,866 eggs, or a yield of practically 41 per cent. John Z. LaBelle of Connecticut ranked first for the week with his Reds that laid 54 eggs. Leghorns entered by Wm. L. Gilbert Home of Connecticut, were second with 52 eggs. Hanson's Leghorn Farm of Oregon was third with a score of an even 50 eggs. Homestead Farm of Connecticut, sponsoring Reds was next in line with a tally of 48 eggs and was lucky to get away with it, inasmuch as two pens of Leghorns from New Jersey and New York State, a pen of Reds and a pen of Barred Rocks both from Massachusetts were all right on his tail with 47 eggs each.

Last week, White Leghorn hen No. 907 bred by Wm. L. Gilbert Home qualified for the 300-egg club. Her record as this is written is 304 eggs. A R. I. Red is one egg ahead of this score, a White Leghorn is two eggs ahead, and another Leghorn, the best individual of all breeds and varieties has laid 323 eggs. An Australorp from Vermont, a R. I. Red and three Leghorns from Connecticut, and three Leghorns from Oregon are all likely candidates for the club with scores that range from 292 to 299 eggs each.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. C. Cobb, Mass., 2,612; Hawes Bros., Me., 2,353; Spring Brook Poultry Farm, Conn., 2,182.

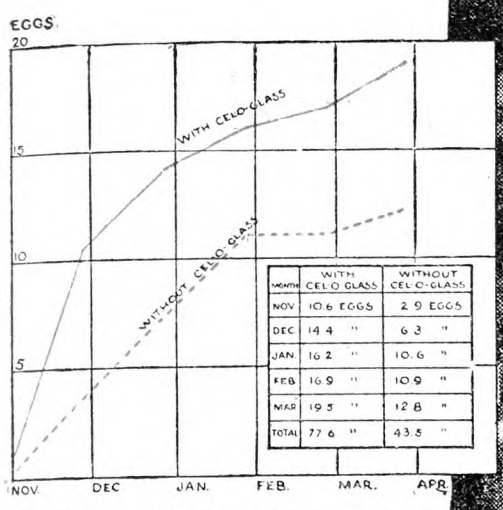
White Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 2,090; Davidson Bros., Mass., 1,848.

White Wyandottes. — The Locust, Conn., 2,179; Winlay White Wyandottes, Conn., 2,176.

R. I. Reds.—John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 2,528; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 2,470; Zephrim LaBelle, Conn., 2,369; F. S. Chapin, Mass., 2,473.

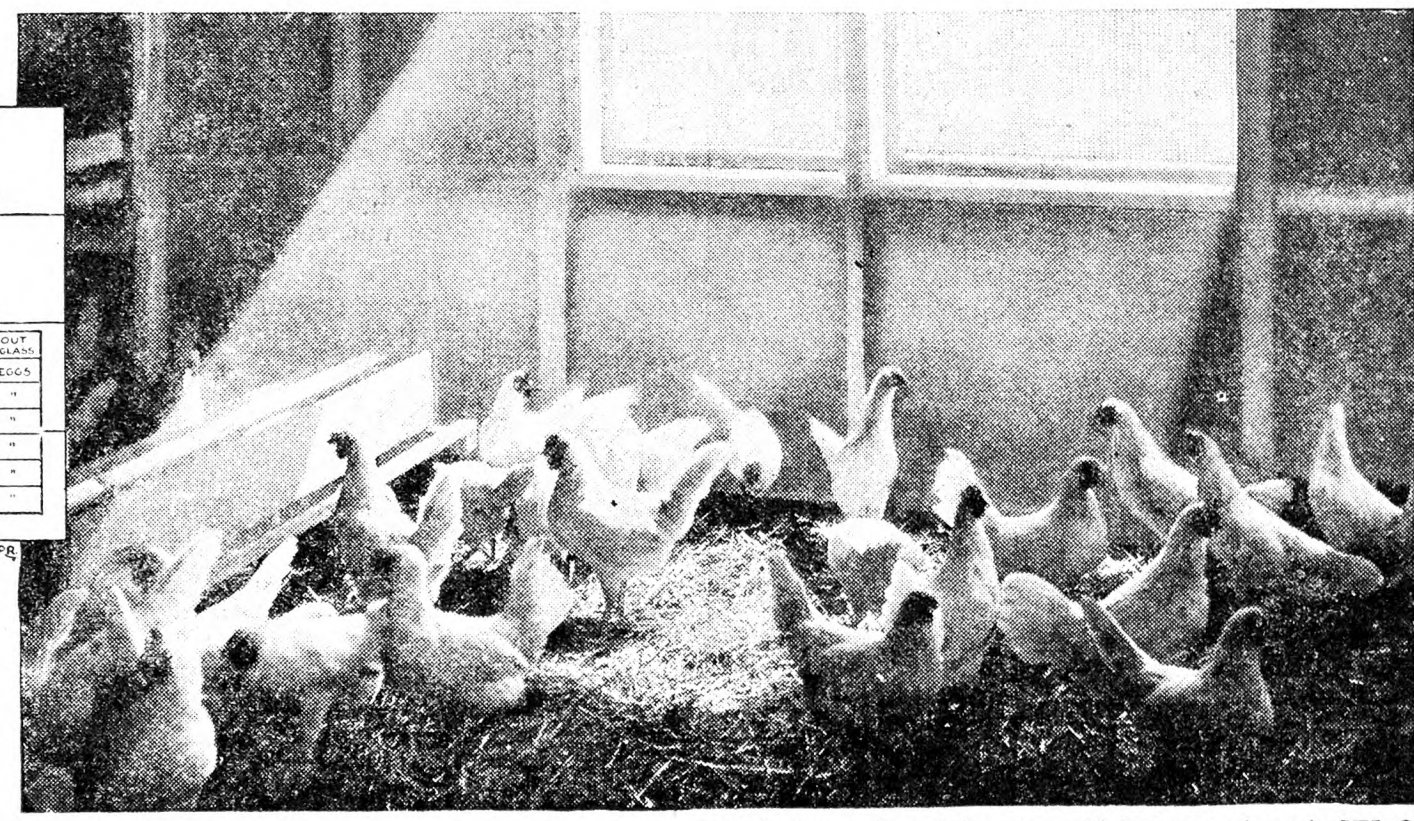
White Leghorns. — Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore., 2,789; George Lowry, Conn., 2,764; Wm. L. Gilbert Home, Conn., 2,751; Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Pa., 2,681; Fox & Sons, N. J., 2,484.

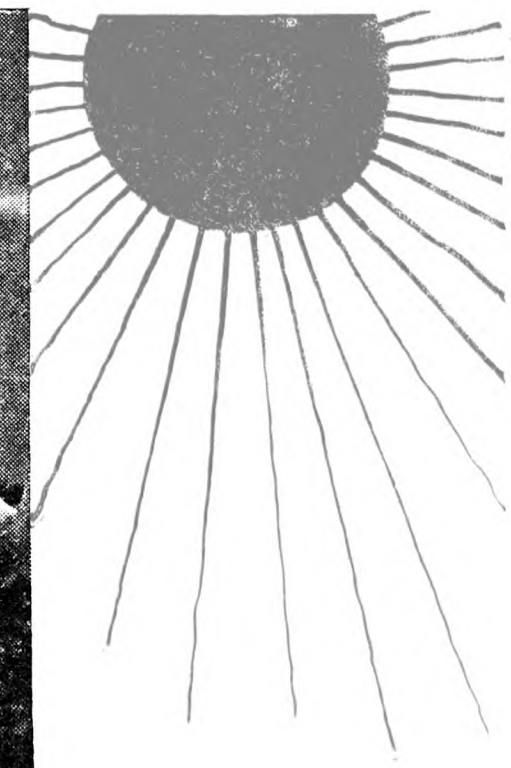
"H'M!" the optician murmured. "You say the glasses I gave you have not improved your sight? You still see what you call spots before the eyes?" "That's right," his client replied. "But I must admit that since I wore the glasses I can see 'em much clearer than before!"—London Tit-Bits.



MONTH	WITH CEL-O-GLASS	WITHOUT CEL-O-GLASS
NOV	10.6 EGGS	2.9 EGGS
DEC	14.4 "	6.3 "
JAN	16.2 "	10.6 "
FEB	16.9 "	10.9 "
MAR	19.5 "	12.8 "
TOTAL	77.6 "	43.5 "

This chart is based on a tabulation of the published records of the Vineland Egg-Laying Contest from 1921 to 1929. Due to modern poultry practices this famous contest has produced an increased lay of 34 eggs per bird per winter during the past 4 winters. During this time CEL-O-GLASS has been standard equipment.





Health-giving ultra-violet rays, which stream through CEL-O-GLASS all winter long, cannot penetrate ordinary window glass, or any kind of soiled cloth curtains.

Why CEL-O-GLASS poultry houses are health houses

"Old Dr. Sun" is the farmer's friend. All the year 'round he makes his visits, pouring out generous measures of health-giving ultra-violet rays.

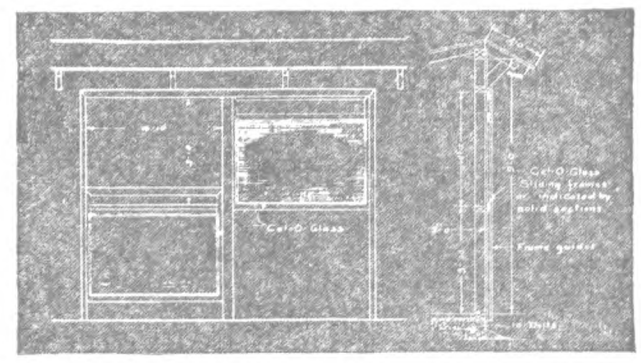
These rays have cleansing, disinfecting qualities. They help prevent disease. And they have another important duty — they cause the blood to manufacture Vitamin D without any additions to a normal diet. The result is a proper assimilation of calcium and phosphorus — the great bone-building and shell-making minerals.

Poultry particularly needs and benefits from sunlight. Don't shut "old Dr. Sun" out of your poultry houses in winter by using windows of ordinary glass, or any kind of cloth curtains that soil. These present a barrier to the vitalizing ultra-violet rays. But ultra-violet rays stream through CEL-O-GLASS and flood the houses with health.

CEL-O-GLASS increases poultry profits

The use of CEL-O-GLASS promotes normal growth. Helps kill germs and parasites. Increases egg production. Keeps houses warm and dry. These are not theories, but facts—proved in Experiment Stations from coast to coast, in the laboratories of science, in many egg-laying contests, and on thousands of practical, profitable farms all over the country. This is shown by the egg-production chart of the Vineland Egg-Laying Contest. At this famous poultry event, modern poultry practices have produced an increased lay of 34 eggs per bird during the past 4 winters. During this time CEL-O-GLASS has been standard equipment. Multiply the number of your layers by 34 and see what a similar increase would mean to you.

The same story—more eggs per bird—is found in this report made by the Washington State Experiment Station. "It was found that in pens equipped with CEL-O-GLASS curtains, when the temperature registered 18° below zero outside, the inside temperature registered from 22° to 28° *above* zero . . . Pens with CEL-O-GLASS, in the coldest weather, showed a drop in egg production of only 10% to 15%; while the same pens equipped with muslin fronts showed a drop of 25% to 55%."



Properly installed, CEL-O-GLASS will last for years. The Vineland Egg-Laying Contest is still using the CEL-O-GLASS installed 4 years ago. For long years of service install on frames in a vertical position in the entire south side and other openings of all poultry houses. Hinge frames to swing in and to the side or up under the roof during the summer months when CEL-O-GLASS is not needed.

CEL-O-GLASS is a tried and tested product with a record of performance. The name is on the selvage—look for it.

Many uses for CEL-O-GLASS

CEL-O-GLASS is a durable, highly translucent material made by coating tough, cold-drawn steel wire mesh with a substance that admits ultra-violet rays when you need them most—in winter.

It has many uses on the farm. In hog houses, it prevents stiff legs and aids winter fattening. It brings the antiseptic qualities of sunlight into dairy barns and milk houses. On cold frames and hot beds it prevents storm and bad weather losses, is light and easy to handle. As a back porch enclosure it adds a warm, light room to the house.

CEL-O-GLASS can be bought at hardware, lumber, seed and feed dealers in any quantity. It comes in rolls 25, 50 and 100 feet long, 28 and 36 inches wide. If your local dealer cannot supply you, please write to Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce Street, New York.

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Space here does not permit telling the amazing story of success through CEL-O-GLASS but get our *free* 64-page book, "Health on the Farm," which explains all the facts. Also, if building, get one of our free blue prints of authorized Experiment Station poultry and hog houses—see coupon. Write for the one (or ones) you wish, or check and mail the coupon.

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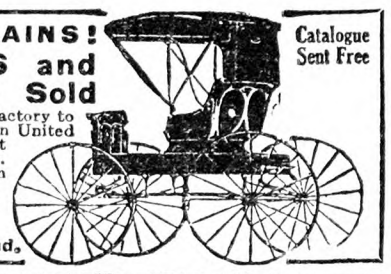

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WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

Will Make Winter Profits

Start a broiler brood *now* with our "Wyan-Rocks" (Wh. Wyandotte-Rock Cross), or "Brahm-Rocks" (Brahma Rock Cross). We can also supply straight Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Hatches every week. Write for prices on Oct. or Nov. deliveries.

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Trapnested and Pedigreed Continuously for 18 Years

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Barred Rock, special matings, $2.00 each

Range raised, free from diarrhea—for breeding purposes—in lots of twenty.

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CANADIAN, African, Toulouse, Embden, White China, Egyptian and Buff Geese. Muscovy, Runners, Pekin, East India, Buff, Swedish and Cayuga Ducks. Show stock. B. JONES, Meredith, N. H.

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INSULATED For Baby Chicks and Grown Birds

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Ross owners get quick profits. Three houses—all sizes.

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The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.

5 GALLON DRUM . . $ 6.75 F. O. B.
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An Experience with Turkeys

I have been a reader of THE R. N.-Y. for several years, and have been very much interested in the experiences of different ones on raising or not raising turkeys. In the Spring, as an experiment, I set 45 eggs and hatched 31 poults. I took them from the hens when 48 hours old and put them in a brooder-house with a stove, away from all chickens, and made them a small run. I had already decided to raise them under confinement.

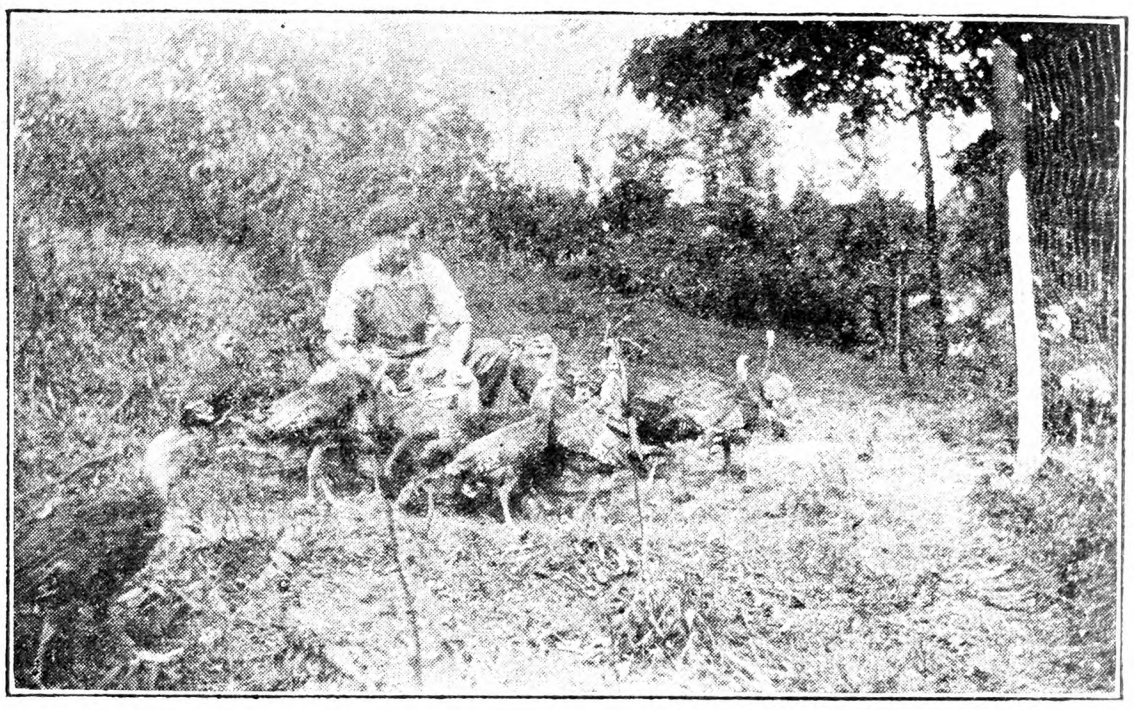
The day the picture was taken they were 11 weeks old and still 31 strong, never a sickly one among them, and no medicines have gone down their throats.

After the first three weeks I made a run about 40 feet wide and 100 feet long using five-foot wire. Two weeks ago I made another pen the same length, only 70 feet wide.

They are as content behind the wire as anything could be. Occasionally I find one outside but never one day in the 11 weeks have they had their freedom.

I caught two of the largest and weighed them. The hen weighed 5 lbs., and the tom, 6¾ lbs. The hens average 4½ and the toms 6¼. They are about half and half. The picture does not do justice to them, because a stranger was in the pen and they had no idea of standing still.

According to all accounts the danger period is between the fourth and eighth weeks. So, have succeeded in my first real attempt at raising turkeys well past the danger period. Of course they may still die, I suppose, but the chances are not so great. Before Thanksgiving rolls around, and the turkeys have gone the way all good turkeys go, I'll send another picture and report.



The Turkeys in Their Yard

When my poults were first hatched my neighbors and friends all started to feel sorry, telling me what would happen when they were nicely feathered, etc., but it didn't happen. One man said the other day, "Well, you certainly have had unusually good luck with your turkeys."

I said to him, "Turkeys will not live on luck. What they need is good feed, plenty of greens, a little common sense, and plenty of patience."

I am sorry to say since writing the above we had a terrific thunder storm, three of the turkeys did not get in their building and during the night one was killed by a skunk, so in my report, I'll have to give as the cause of the death of my first turkey, not disease, but an unavoidable accident. M. B.

Dutchess Co., N. Y.

False Cowpox

I have a Jersey heifer fresh a little over two months which has cowpox on her udder just above each teat. I have been using ointments, but just as soon as the ones that are here clear up, she breaks out with a new supply. What is the cause, and how long does it last? None of the other cows have it. I am told it is caused by heifer eating some sort of a poison weed, and it will clear away when Winter comes on.

New York MRS. E. P.

From your description we should judge that your cow is affected with what may be termed "false cowpox." We say that for the reason that the disease affecting your cow does not spread to other cows in the herd. True cowpox, however, is caused by a specific ultra-microscopic filterable virus, meaning an infectious element that cannot be seen by the strongest microscope, and that passes through a porcelain filter. That disease quickly infects every cow in the herd, the infection being carried by the hands of the milker. It is also communicable to man and an attack, affecting the hands, makes the person immune to smallpox of man. The disease in cows may also be communicated to them by a milker who is convalescing from smallpox or who has recently been vaccinated against that disease. It was by noting the fact that milkers of cowpox-affected cows do not contract smallpox that led Jenner, in 1796, to discover the method of vaccinating people against smallpox which is now in vogue throughout the world. Were true cowpox present in your cow we feel sure that other cows would have become affected. One can readily differentiate cowpox from false cowpox. The true cowpox papule or vesicle is oval in shape, surrounded by a purple or bluish zone of skin, and has a concave or depressed top. The liquid (lymph) contained in the papule is straw-colored and is contained in several separate compartments. In a few days the papule ruptures, the lymph discharges and a brown crust or scab forms. When the scab dries and is rubbed off a pock-mark remains for some time, and is lighter in color than the normal skin of the teat. The affected teats are much swollen and become reddened and sore, so that milk is done with difficulty, being painful to the cow. The papules rarely form on the udder, and are usually found upon the teats alone and new crops of papules form as the first ones heal; but an attack should run its course in about 20 days. The cow has some fever, during the first days of attack, but that quickly subsides, and she then milks normally and has a fair appetite. The disease may, however, cause garget, in some severe cases, especially if a milking tube has to be used to draw the milk from the sore teats. To prevent the tube from infecting the teats so that garget ensues it should be cleansed each time before use, by picking out the blind tip of the tube and then immersing the tube for 15 or 20 minutes in boiling water. Before inserting the tube in a teat it should be smeared with carbolized vaseline and after use, and having been cleansed and boiled, it should be kept immersed in spirits of camphor or alcohol, in a stoppered bottle, until again needed. The veterinarian so dreads the carrying of germs by the milking tube that he is careful to handle the instrument with forceps, instead of his fingers and thumb, at time of use.

When true cowpox is found present it has to be treated to prevent infection of the sores, for should infection occur, the sores may prove obstinate in healng and keep the teats sore for weeks, or cause the milk secretion to dry off. False cowpox is characterized by sores forming on the udder and teats. Pimples containing pus, like small boils, may first appear. When the pus discharges scabs form and may spread, but there is little similarity between those chronic sores and the papules of cowpox; neither does the trouble tend to spread from cow to cow, through the medium of the milker's hands. The infection, however, may spread in the connective tissue, so that sore after sore appears, as the old ones heal. To prevent that a 10-per cent ointment of ammoniated mercury (white precipitate) should be rubbed into the skin of the affected parts, after washing with hot water containing all the boric acid it will dissolve. Do that twice daily, and after the washing apply strong iodine ointment directly to each sore. Keep the stall floor clean and disinfected. Milk with clean, dry hands. Keep the cows from fouling their teats in the stable or yard, and keep them out of stagnant water. Invasion of the sores by the filth germ Bacillus necrophorus causes the worst and most obstinate sores, and they may give off a foul odor, gangrenous (dead) tissues being present as a result of the germ infection. A. S. A.

Fencing Against Sheep; Workmen's Compensation

1. My neighbor's sheep are coming through the three-wire fence between our properties, and when I told him to keep them at home, he said, "If you will buy the wire to keep them out, I will put it on." Must I fence against his sheep? Is that the law?

2. I have two painters ready to paint my barns for me, but neither carries insurance. Suppose they should fall while painting, would I be held liable for damages? Suppose I hire them "by the job," in that case would I be liable? What should I do? B. H. B.

New York.

1. Yes, you will have to fence against the stock usually pastured near your property.

2. If you are painting a barn for your own use on the farm, and not one for your use for renting purposes, the workmen's compensation act does not apply. N. T.

"I'll destroy ten times as much grain as I eat"

FEED Rat-Nip to the rats. They like it better than corn, oats, potatoes, and other foods. They eat it — rush for water, out of the building — that's the end. Even the wise old rats can't resist it. Money back guarantee. 35c a tube. If your dealer can't supply you, order direct. Liquid Veneer Corporation, 752 Liquid Veneer Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

RAT-NIP

HALL'S CHICKS

Reds and B. Rocks

From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.

We specialize in chicks for broiler raisers and can quote attractive prices to large buyers.

HALL BROS. Poplar Hill Farm
Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.

Winter Broilers Pay if you buy HUBBARD FARMS RED CHICKS

Low mortality, fast growth. 8,000 Breeding Birds on our own Farms. Every Bird free from White Diarrhoea.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. CATALOGUE.
Hubbard Farms, Box 154, Walpole, N. H.

WANTED White Silkie Fowl Hens and Pullets; White Crested Black Polish Fowls; Grey and White Call; Black East Indian Mallard and White Crested Ducks, Egyptian, Brown and White Chinese and Canada Geese; White Fantail, Jacobin and White King Pigeons; Buff Cochin Bantam Hens and Pullets; Lavender, White and Pearl Guinea Fowls.
G. D. TILLEY, Naturalist, Darien, Conn.

MIXED BROILER DAY-OLD CHICKS

Light breeds, $10 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12; All Heavy, $14. Smaller quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher in price. Sent C. O. D. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. We hatch all year. Older or started chicks, 1 to 8 weeks old. Priced according to age. Send for folder.
SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603

Pullets For Sale Rhode Island Reds March hatch, laying or ready-to-lay, $2.50 each: April hatch, $2; May hatch-$1.75; Breeding Cockerels, $4 each. Broilers, Roasting Chickens for table use. Will ship what you want C. O. D. on approval. WILLIAM DAILEY, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

PEDIGREED COCKERELS

100% Pure Hollywood Strain, direct. From high record large white egg hens. $7.50, $10.00 and $15.00 each. Also pens, trios, chix and eggs. Send for booklet.
Five Point Leghorn Farm, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Heavy Mixed.
100% live, prepaid, delivery. Attractive prices—1,000 lots.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 11c. Heavy Mixed ..... 10c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red
CHICKS.. $12.00 a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. $9.00 a 100
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box 33, McClure, Pa.

PULLETS Production Bred Single Comb White Leghorns. April hatched. Postal for prices. MURDOCK BROS., Hartwick Seminary, N. Y.

Quality Pullets S. C. W. L. Barred Rocks
BREEDING COCKERELS
LALLY FARMS -:- VINELAND, N. J.

"Purebred" Barred Rocks $12.00 per 100; $110 per 1,000; Heavy Mixed, $9.00 per 100; Black Giants, $15.00 per 100. Prompt service. C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. O.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS. J. TROPEANO, Sparrow Bush, N. Y.

TURKEYS - DUCKS - GEESE - GUINEAS Special Fall Prices. Write your wants. Catalog.
HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

Very fancy Mallard Ducks from blue ribbon winners, $8 a trio. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

REID TURKEY FARM—1,500 Mammoth Bronze. No blackhead for 20 years. Freehold, New Jersey

NORTHERN Bronze Turkeys—Champion strain, vigorous, utility or exhibition. FRED GOODRICH, Gouverneur, N. Y.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

Treatment of Roup

I have about half a dozen chickens which have badly swollen eyes. At first only one eye seems to be swollen slightly, but swelling continues until eye is completely closed, at which time the other eye will start and act same way. Some have running nostrils. What causes this trouble, and what remedy or cure is available? G. M. H.
Pennsylvania.

These birds evidently have roup, and the first step to be taken is to remove them from the flock before they have communicated the disease to their fellows. Utensils and quarters should then be cleaned up and watch kept for first indications of the infection in others. The flocks should be kept in well ventilated quarters, free from drafts upon the perches and dry.

Treatment of the affected birds individually is so tedious and unsatisfactory that it is not likely to be carried out to a cure and it is probably best in most cases to dispose of sick birds rather than to attempt to cure them. The head passages in which the germs of this disease find refuge are difficult of access and cures of true roup are probably rare.
M. B. D.

Possible Fowl Tuberculosis

We have lost several hens this Summer. I examined one of the hens after it died and found the liver covered with white spots. What is it and what caused it? We kept the henhouse clean. E. W.
New York.

A white spotted liver is likely to be one affected by tuberculosis, though there are other less common diseases that may give the liver much the same appearance. If the fowls were emaciated when dying, the diagnosis of tuberculosis will be more certain. There is no cure for fowl tuberculosis, but its spread should be guarded against by removing any sick birds from the flock and maintaining such cleanliness of quarters and healthfulness of living conditions as to enable healthy birds to resist the infection. All dead fowls should be buried where their carcasses cannot infect other birds. M. B. D.

Planer Shavings for Litter; Damp Henhouse

Are shavings from planing mill suitable for litter in poultry-houses? Is there danger of pieces getting in chicken's throat? I have oat straw, but it seems to get damp quickly. A. F. A.
Havre de Grace, Md.

Planing mill shavings are often used as litter in a poultry house. Sometimes young chicks just hatched will pick up enough of it to injure them, but we never heard of anything of the sort with older birds. There is nothing so attractive about it as there would be with straw or hay.

The dampness that you speak of, we are very sure, comes from lack of ventilation in the poultry-houses. No matter what litter you use the floor will get damp unless there is ample ventilation. This is best obtained by having a large part of the front of the poultry-house open so that the air can go in. If the other three sides are closed so that the birds do not sit in a draft they can stand this amount of opening in front without difficulty, and this will keep the air the same as the outside air. The reason that the floor shows this dampness more than other parts of the building usually is that it is colder, and thus condenses the moisture. This is particularly true if the floor is of cement or stone.

Exchanging Mortgaged Cows

Can the holder of a chattel mortgage demand the proceeds from the sale of cattle, when these cattle are replaced by others of equal or greater value? The mortgage does not specify any particular cattle. It only states the number of head covered by this mortgage. I have 10 cows and four heifers which are covered by a chattel mortgage. I wish to sell two of these old cows which would be a total loss for me to keep, and to replace them with younger and better cows. The mortgagor demands the money from the sale of these two cows. Is he within his legal rights? G. E.

Yes. A chattel mortgage does not make provision for replacing property. If this were so one could dispose of good property and buy cheaper property and profit by it. No doubt, the holder of the mortgage would give his consent to the changing of old cows for young ones and accept another mortgage covering this last purchase. N. T.

In November—More Eggs Per Hen!

NOW that Winter is staring you straight in the face, stop a minute and consider the great new secret of Poultry Success that Science has learned in the last few years.

What window material do you use for YOUR chicken houses in winter? Glass? Canvas? Both keep the Ultra-Violet rays of the Sun outside. The Ultra-Violet ray is the ray that bears health—destroys disease. Chickens in houses flooded with Ultra-Violet rays lay more eggs, resist more diseases.

All you have to do to give your chickens the benefit of Ultra-Violet ray sunshine this Winter is to install VIMLITE health windows NOW. Costs no more than glass. More than pays for itself in extra eggs and larger flocks. Easy to install.

The best Hardware Dealers already have this remarkable new material in stock. Don't wait! Order from nearest hardware dealer today! Send coupon below for full details how to use.

For the sun's VITAL LIGHT use VIMLITE
(formerly trademarked VITALITE*)*

For Children and Invalids—In Northern climates a tragic number of children born between September and May develop rickets. Ultra-Violet sunlight solves this problem. Give YOUR children the tremendous advantage of a **VIMLITE** play-room.

For Plant Life—Young plants raised under **VIMLITE** are healthier. They get ALL the sunlight, diffused — not just the aenemic part of it. A **VIMLITE** window for your indoor plants this winter! **VIMLITE** covers for hot-beds and cold-frames next Spring.

For the Dairy Farmer—Ultra-Violet sunlight is health-bearing sunlight. These rays are absolutely fatal to bacteria. Don't put it off—equip your barn windows NOW—with **VIMLITE.**

Long-Lasting, Easy to Install—**VIMLITE** has a wide variety of general uses, described in our folder. Coupon brings it. Light in weight, easy to install. Easy to cut and put up.

VIMLITE
REINFORCED WITH WIRE

Let This Folder — Real Facts About The Ultra-Violet Ray"—Save You Many Dollars And Improve Your Health.

THIS COUPON BRINGS IT FREE

New York Wire Cloth Company, Sales Agents,
Dept. K-2, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please forward copy of folder, "Real Facts About The Ultra-Violet Ray," at once, to address below.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY ..... STATE .....
My hardware dealer is .....

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I am one of your subscribers, also a shipper to Dock Street Wholesale Market, Philadelphia. For 16 years I have shipped clams to this market, and have been dissatisfied with every shipment. I ship once every week, sometimes twice every week in the year. At present my large clams are selling for $5 per 100 to everyone that goes there to buy them. The commission man returns me $4 per 100, and takes his commission out, freight and carting, which leaves me less than $3 per 100. My carting and bag on this end is 75 cents more, so there is not much left. If I make a kick to him he says: "Do not ship any more to me." This is the case with about 50 men who work in Delaware Bay for a living. Is there any redress? Where and how? F. M. P.
New Jersey.

The same conditions that this man complains about exist in the produce markets generally. The shipper has to accept whatever is offered. In the same mail with this letter we have a complaint from a shipper of apples to the New York market. The commission house sent a card saying the apples sold at $2 a basket, but his account sales returned $1.25 a basket.

If the Federal Farm Board wants to help the small producer the opportunity is in the New York and Philadelphia market situation, and perhaps in all other produce markets as well.

I have 10 shares, ——— common; this is going on the market soon I am told. Should I hold these, and would it be all right for me to get a loan to take the balance, 90 shares, that I have an option on? I am a subscriber and understand am entitled to 100 shares at $9.50 each. Will you let me know something about this stock, and just what I should do? A trader called me from Wall St., saying he would take the block of 100 shares off my hands at a profit to me of $15 each. Was this call to get me to take the other 90 shares? R. P. N.
New Jersey

The subscriber will probably keep the stock in question for a long time, because there is no market for it, and no prospect that there ever will be. The letter relates a typical "reloading" game, and a swindle. The broker was safe in making the statements by long distance telephone. If he put it in a letter he would be subject to criminal prosecution. Beware of long distance telephone calls to sell stock. Stocks sold by this process are invariably worthless.

The editor of *Printers' Ink* says: "There is no doubt that the majority of the public looks upon all free offers with suspicion and prejudice, and for this reason it is likely that a free offer will drive away more business than it will create."

"Free" as an attention incentive is a powerful word but its kick-back is powerful in creating disappointment, ill will, distrust, in such cases, as the elusive "if" makes the reader feel that the advertiser is tricking him.

The Bureau suggests as a substitute word to be used as an attention incentive the word "given," which may be displayed effectively and to which may be added supplementary words "without charge" or "without extra charge." Where the contemplated gratuity relates to service such as parking privileges, alterations on clothing, storage and the like, the Bureau suggests as a substitute for the word "free" the words "no charge for" or "without charge."

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER heartily concurs in the above sentiments from the *Bulletin of the Buffalo Better Business Bureau*. The censorship of advertising for THE R. N.-Y. conforms strictly to the above reasoning. No "free" offer with a string to it can appear in the columns of this publication. "Given" by itself means the same as free, and is also ruled out. The old adage to "look a gift horse in the mouth" is applicable to advertising offering something for nothing. It is a short-sighted advertising policy, which the high-class patrons of THE R. N.-Y., for the most part, never stoop to.

Mr. Schmookler of Schmookler & Cohen, has called here soliciting shipments of eggs. Will you inform me if it is a safe firm? G. M.
New York.

Schmookler & Cohen of New York are not rated in Bradstreet's, and as the concern is doing business as receivers and distributors, they are not bonded by the State Department.

On June 29, 1929, the Federal Trade Commission issued its complaint against American Business Builders, Inc., charging "unfair methods of competition in commerce."

According to the complaint, the respondent has been and is engaged in selling by correspondence, a course of instruction and service, under the designation "Ostrander System for Becoming a Real Estate Specialist," purporting to qualify applicants and subscribers in real estate selling and general salesmanship. The complaint proper reads as follows:

"Paragraph Four.—Respondent offers its said course of instruction and service to the public and solicits applicants and subscribers for the same in advertisements, which it caused and still causes to be inserted in magazines and newspapers published throughout the United States, in printed circulars, in form letters sent by it by mail, and otherwise, which contain among others, false, fictitious, exaggerated, misleading and deceptive statements and representations concerning said course of instruction and service; the amounts of money capable of being earned in real estate selling and general salesmanship; the giving free to applicants and subscribers for said course of instruction of a certain consultation service, and a subscription to the National Real Estate Review; a course of 24 lectures on practical real estate methods by leading real estate experts, and a money-back bond insuring applicants and subscribers complete satisfaction with the said course or the refund of their tuition fees, to the effect: that persons completing respondent's said course of instruction become real estate specialists and experts and enjoy yearly incomes of not less than $5,000; that a subscription to the magazine known as the National Real Estate Review is given free to students taking respondent's said course; that respondent's course of instruction fits a student for every department of the real estate business; that respondent has a standing offer of $1,000 in gold for proof of any business course, training or system that is helping as many men and women make as much money in as short a time as respondent's successful real estate system; that respondent's money-back bond protects a student from loss if said student is not fully satisfied with respondent's methods of instruction and feels that he has not received full value for his money.

"The educational literature sold by respondent, as aforesaid, and constituting its said course of instruction, is of value of approximately $12.

"The price charged by respondent for ts complete real estate course and service, is $60 if paid $10 with enrollment application and $10 monthly thereafter, or $65 if paid $5 with application for enrollment and $5 monthly thereafter, or $55.90 if paid by cash in advance.

"Paragraph Five. — The respondent's said course of instruction is not reasonably adequate or sufficient for the purposes for which it is offered and sold to members of the public. The average person completing respondent's said course of study does not secure for his services thereafter the sums of money represented by respondent. The consultation service and subscription to the National Real Estate Review, referred to in Paragraph Four, are not given free to subscribers for respondent's said course but are included in the price charged by respondent for said course. The 24 lectures referred to in Paragraph Four are not delivered by persons in any way associated with respondent but consist of chapters of a book entitled 'Practical Real Estate Methods,' and printed and sold in pamphlet from by the publishers of said book. The money-back bond included in said course is not the bond of the respondent secured by a third party, but is the individual promise of one W. M. Ostrander, unsecured, to return to a dissatisfied student, under certain conditions, tuition fees paid by such student." — National Better Business Bureau, Inc.

Ostrander started as a real estate agent in Philadelphia 30 years back. He originated the advance-fee scheme for the listing of farm property for sale. For some years he did a large amount of advertising to secure listings for the sale of farms always exacting a fee in advance. He wrote letters and when this did not bring the fee, sent telegrams saying he had a customer anxious to buy, and expressing confidence that a sale could be made if the farm was listed at once. The correspondence ended with the remittance of the fee. We could not find that he had made any attempts to sell farms. It was alleged that his revenue came from the advance fees, and he incorporated himself for a million dollars, as we recall the figures. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER showed up the scheme at the time. Then Mr. Ostrander stopped advertising, and the scheme collapsed. The record is consistent with the above report.

THE worried countenance of the bridegroom disturbed the best man. Tiptoeing up the aisle, he whispered: "What's the matter, Jock? Hae ye lost the ring?" "No," blurted out the unhappy Jock, "the ring's safe eno'. But, mon, I've lost ma enthusiasm."—London Answers.

From the Rocky Mountain Ranch

"The day is cold, and dark, and dreary."

Our Summer, three weeks or more, late, closed the eighth of September, two weeks early, with a hard freeze. We had several days of rainy weather that wound up with ice the thickness of a window pane, and flowers and gardens "cooked."

A little higher up snow fell, from eight to 36 inches. Sheep have to be moved to bare ground, and in some cases the herders are having to shovel trails through the drifts. Most all the herders are Mexicans, and they will suffer greatly from the unusual cold.

The sheep had apparently felt the storm brewing, for a few days beforehand one of the camp tenders came down for supplies and told how "The sheepie, he all the time want to come down."

Many of the "sheepies" are going to market now, the "tops" bringing $13.15 to $13.25 per cwt. A year ago they brought $3 and $4 per cwt. more. Some of the sheep men who have been to market complain that the stock buyers seem so indifferent; "Just sit on the fence and whistle." I have not heard of any kind of meat selling any cheaper at retail. Any kind of steak is 45 cents per lb. in our local towns, the poorest of boiling beef 25 cents per lb. Bacon is 35 to 60 cents per lb.

We raised a lot of nice friers (for which there is almost no market) so we eat fried chicken, and lots of trout. My fishing days are over for awhile, though, for I slipped and fell among the rocks, and sprained my right hand and wrist quite severely. I caught 12 nice ones that day, though, and other members of the family have since caught that many, or more, in a day.

We have had our usual amount of Summer company, but now that schools have started and bad weather set in, we shall not have much more. City folks enjoy the good air and water and home-grown food. One bunch of nine men and boys rode horseback from the ranch, to "the top," and before starting ate a "light" breakfast of hot oatmeal, two fried chickens, 24 fried trout, uncounted hot biscuits, ripe strawberries, etc. When they got back to the ranch that evening, three or four more had arrived. We repeated the fried chicken, but doubled the number, had a big kettle of new potatoes and peas, all kinds of fresh vegetables, red raspberries and cherry pie—all produced on the ranch. The riders thought they had covered about 30 miles, but it was really only about 16. All "took their meals standing" next day, however.

Deer are quite plentiful, and if the weather is good there will be many licenses sold at the coming open season of October 12 to 16. Residents of the State must pay $5 for a license, and I believe outsiders must pay $10. Each hunter is entitled to one deer—a buck—of two points, or more. Needless to say, many a hunter "donates" his license fee to the State.

The cold, rainy weather has been a money loser to gardeners and fruit growers. The Palisade peach crop was expected to be a record breaker, both in quantity and price. When the cold rains started the fruit quit ripening, the early varieties dropped off the trees, and picking has not yet begun. The peaches are losing quality almost hourly, and big price prospects have gone glimmering. MRS. P. U.
Garfield Co., Col.

European Starling in Ohio

I have noticed articles in THE R. N.-Y. recently regarding the damage done by English starlings, and some have suggested placing a bounty on them. This I think is the proper thing to do, but it should be put through at once as they are doing great damage through this section.

The following item from the Ashtabula *Star-Beacon* tells something of their damage here:

"English starlings have eaten hundreds of bushels of grain in this section. They have stripped many cornfields, devoured the apples of several orchards, and berries from many patches have been used as food by the thousands which spend their nights in the gulf here.

"One observer has counted as many as 160 flocks coming from the south at night. In each flock he estimates there were from 50 to 200 birds. In their foraging they go a distance of about 20 miles south and 10 miles east and west. An Austinburg man estimates that the birds have eaten 150 bushels of his oats.

"The birds attack one line of fruit or grain at a time. It may be corn, or oats or berries, tomatoes, or different kinds of fruits. When they start on a certain variety they destroy that kind of a crop within their foraging radius.

"Entire cornfields have been destroyed in 10 or 15 minutes, as was seen in one small field, which thousands of the birds attacked, as many as five or six working on one ear at the same time." J. W. B.

Waterproofing Boots

Tell readers to dissolve an ounce of rubber from rubber boots in an ounce of boiling mutton tallow. It insulates the leather against wet and shines like shoe polish. HOLLISTER SAGE.
Connecticut.

It Pays To Buy Good Machinery

TIMKEN roller bearings, Rockwood pulleys, steel, high in manganese and carbon, total weight of 1300 to 1400 lbs., no burr plates to wear or break—that's why Papec Feed Grinders last a life-time.

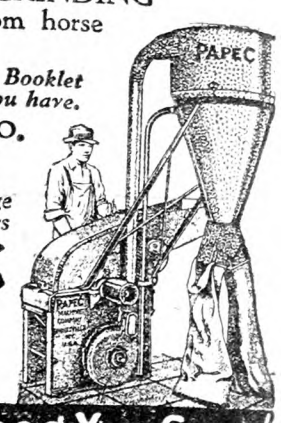
GOVERNOR FEED CONTROL means easier feeding, larger capacity, no clogging.

HAMMER TYPE GRINDING produces anything from horse feed to flour.

Write for Papec Grinder Booklet and tell us what power you have.

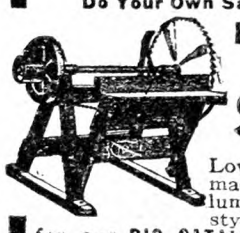
PAPEC MACHINE CO.
610 Main Street
Shortsville, N. Y.
Makers of Papec Ensilage Cutters and Hay Choppers

PAPEC
Hammer Type
Feed Grinder



"Grind The Feed You Grow"

A FRAME AS LOW AS $10
Buy Direct, Lowest Factory Prices
Do Your Own Sawing. Make Money



HERTZLER and ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAWS

Lowest-priced, practical saw made. Saws firewood, posts, lumber, laths, etc. Many styles to select from. Write for our BIG CATALOG FREE. Money making opportunities on Concrete Mixers, Feed Grinders, Cider Mills, Ford and Fordson Attachments and best Farm Implements. All big bargains. Sold on a basis of Guaranteed Satisfaction or Money Back.

HERTZLER AND ZOOK CO.
Box 3 Belleville, Pa.

SAVE MONEY
Buy INGERSOLL PAINT
Direct from Our Factory at
FACTORY PRICES
QUALITY PROVED by 87 years' use.
Made in all colors—for all purposes
FREE on request—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Prices, Samples Cards and PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.
PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
Oldest Ready Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
246 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cuts *and* Bruises

on ankle, hock, stifle or knee, should be treated promptly with Absorbine. Does not blister or remove the hair. At druggists, or $2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Horse book 3-B free.

A satisfied user says: "I had a colt that knocked his knee and became badly swollen. After using Absorbine he completely recovered and is now pacing as good as ever."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 288 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the case, how lame the horse, or what other treatment failed, try Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste, $2.00 a Bottle

One application usually enough. Intended only for established cases of Bone Spavin Ringbone and Sidebone. Money back if it fails. Write for OUR BIG FREE VETERINARY ADVISER.

FLEMING BROS. Chemists, 119 Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL.

Ditch! THE Martin
Ditcher-Terracer - Grader

All steel, adjustable, reversible. Cuts V-shaped ditch to 4 ft. Open, tiling or irrigation. Cleans old ditches; builds field terraces. Does work of 100 men. Operate horses or tractor. 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. Satisfaction or no sale. Send for free book and special low price.
Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc. — Box 1034 Owensboro, Ky.
Terrace!

WATER PUMPS WATER
night and day with Rife's Hydraulic Ram. No attention, no expense. Write for free catalog.
H. T. OLSEN, 17 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

PIPE SECOND HAND
Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings.
PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

The World's Leading TAXIDERMISTS

Mounting by Museum Methods
All heads modelled, not "stuffed"
Master-mounting : Master-tanning
Write for new catalog
JAMES L. CLARK STUDIOS, INC.
705-715 Whitlock Avenue, New York

Distributors Wanted

for new soap, supplies and tools; selling direct to garage trade. Man with car to act as district manager. Work near home. Exclusive territory.

THE CONNECTICUT CAN CO.
Hartford, Connecticut

Del-Mar-Va the Peninsula of Plenty

Three to ten hours by motor truck to markets supplying twenty millions of people. Pennsylvania Railroad permeates entire Peninsula. Low priced farms, town and waterfront homes. Very little snow and freezing. Finest concrete highways. Good schools, low taxes. Handsome descriptive booklet—FREE. **Address—167 DEL-MAR-VA BUILDING, Salisbury, Maryland**

Post Your Land! Keep trespassers off. 12 cloth weather-proof "No Trespassing, Hunting or Shooting" Signs printed with your name, **$2**, 25-**$3.50**, 50—**$6.00** prepaid, legally worded; complies your state law. **BRINCKERHOFF PRESS, New Canaan, Conn.**

Oats Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads. **JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN wanted; single, good milker, feeder and calf raiser; with good references. GAYHEAD GUERNSEY FARMS, Coxsackie, N. Y.

WANTED—Married man preferred with experience to assist in small grade A creamery in New Jersey. ADVERTISER 7178, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, married man for working foreman on dairy farm; must be able to handle all kinds of machinery; willing and honest. W. E. JOHNSON, Salisbury, Md.

WANTED—First-class men in dairy; married preferred; good living quarters and very good salary; grade A milk producing industry, increasing help daily as this is a growing concern, milking about 100 cows now; state age, size of family, etc., in full. C. A. NATHOO, New Egypt, N. J.

WANTED—Poultryman, single, thoroughly experienced in all branches of poultry; feeding for egg production, incubation, brooding, broiler raising; good salary, permanent position for the right man. ADVERTISER 7191, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER wanted: must be high-class man, experienced in up-keep of country place with successful record in flowers, vegetables and poultry; able drive car for station work; family man preferred; unfurnished cottage and usual privileges; do not reply without stating full experience, nationality and wages expected; location Westchester. ADVERTISER 7188, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent, experienced, up-to-date head farmer; one who understands and can handle colored help and will work with his men; only first-class man will be considered. H. C. ONLEY, Supt., Longwoods, Md.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent, steady groom; one preferably whose wife is a laundress; man must have good disposition, not a drinker. H. C. ONLEY, Supt., Longwoods, Md.

YOUNG white girl to assist with housework and care of three small children; send references in first letter; $40 per month to start. MRS. B. M. FYFFE, 67 Union St., Ridgewood, N. J.

RELIABLE man to batch and work with me on poultry farm. HARDY COOK, Slingerlands, Albany Co., N. Y.

CARETAKER, farm estate; married; practical training; qualified breeder all live stock, every detail general maintenance. ADVERTISER 7222, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN or assistant poultryman, single, handy with tools, wanted on commercial poultry farm near New York City; state wages wanted and qualifications. ADVERTISER 7224, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single farm-raised men with some agricultural college training for cow-testing association work; must own car and sign agreement to test at least 12 months. Address DAIRY EXTENSION SERVICE, College Farms, New Brunswick, N. J.; state qualifications and give references with application.

WANTED—Gardener-farmer; wife to act as occasional cook-housekeeper; no young children. P. O. BOX 136, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Boy to help and learn poultry; near New York City; good home; state age and salary expected. ADVERTISER 7239, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD home and $30 a month to girl or woman for light housework; not servant; no washing; small town near New York; fare advanced; state age, reference. MRS. M. KIRKWOOD, Towaco, N. J.

WANTED—Houseworker, comfortable suburban home for refined middle-aged woman, assist generally with housework; Christian family of three. BOX 381, Hewlett, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Competent cook for permanent position in small family of adults where second maid is kept; no washing; suburbs of city; references required. BOX 257, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Telephone 107.

FLORIDA—Single young man, good cook, to manage house for two men on poultry farm, 12 miles from Tampa; $20 a month to start, with good home; permanent position can be attained by right party who would fit in with our business; must pay own fare down; reply with full particulars. HARRY M. MORRIS, R. D. 1, Box 25, Seffner, Florida.

CAPABLE woman, an efficient woman to cook and keep house for several farm-hands on a private estate near New York City; a woman of good character, pleasant disposition, possibly raised on a farm, good butter-maker and able to drive a car preferred; please write fully as to age, experience, family, etc. ADVERTISER 7241, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP wanted for general housework in family of three adults and chauffeur; four miles from nearest town, in Westchester County; house has all modern conveniences, bed linen and towels sent out, remainder of laundry done at home; waiting on table required; state age, religion, experience and references; do not answer unless willing to leave if you are not familiar with requirements; wages $70 to start. ADVERTISER 7243, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

A FIRST-CLASS poultryman is open for connection with a first-class plant which requires the services of a capable, well-trained and experienced man to be in full charge of same; expert in incubation and brooding, complete knowledge line breeding, breeding by selection, culling, feeds and feeding, pedigree work, dry picking, caponizing, turkeys, ducks, pheasants, waterfowl and management, specialist in egg production; salary $125 per month, room and board; references. ADVERTISER 7211, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE gardener and handy-man wishes position on small estate; can drive car, take care of one or two cows. T. DOHERTY, 237 E. 39th St., New York.

WORKING foreman, thoroughly experienced farming, dairying; wife capable boarding help. ADVERTISER 7207, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, married, wants a position on a small dairy farm near New York City; wife do housework for elderly couple; one girl school age. ADVERTISER 7208, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted—Working farm foreman, married, no children, wishes position large commercial dairy or estate farm; good mechanic, hard worker, for modern place within 75 miles New York; steady proposition wanted. ADVERTISER 7210, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, single, wants position as chef or houseman; references. ADVERTISER 7206, care Rural New-Yorker.

ALASA Farms will recommend competent herdsman or assistant in purebred cattle herd; reliable and hard worker. Address DONALD TREAT, Alasa Farms, Alton, N. Y.

FARMER-GARDENER, American, two children, life experience in all branches; can drive car; all-round handy-man; best references. ADVERTISER 7214, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, single, desires position with herd, test cows or in certified milk plant; capable, experienced and of good character. ADVERTISER 7215, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED woman would like housekeeping or cooking in small adult family; no laundry; country or village preferred; Protestant. ADVERTISER 7217, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as farm or estate manager; now employed; many years of practical experience with purebred cattle and general farming on commercial farms. ADVERTISER 7218, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, with boy 11; references exchanged; wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 7220, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE American, age 39 years, wants position on dairy farm; 14 years' experience milking; would prefer private room; ready to start work November 4. ADVERTISER 7221, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Middle-aged, plain cook, camp, charge farm boarding-house, hotel work, caretaker in absence of owner; state wages, references. ADVERTISER 7225, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED poultryman desires position as manager; business references on request. ADVERTISER 7226, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT a place ¼ mile from a Catholic church with a Catholic farmer; will build a shack 12x10; will board myself; for privilege will do chores night and morning. ADVERTISER 7227, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 30, anxious to learn poultry farming; strong, willing worker; no drinker. ADVERTISER 7229, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION desired as herdsman by clean, experienced, married man; best of references. ADVERTISER 7230, care Rural New-Yorker.

AN ELDERLY man, good plain cook, wishes position to cook for farm help or housekeeper for bachelor; reference; state wages and all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 7223, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOLLAND couple, two children, want position on dairy farm in New Jersey; best milkers; good references. Information, CHAS. BOSMA, Parsippany, R. F. D. 1, Boonton, N. J.

HOLLANDER, single man, wants a position on dairy farm; good milker. BOX 82, Long Valley, N. J.

POULTRYMAN, an experienced middle-aged man who is strictly sober and reliable wants position on modern plant; can and will get results. ADVERTISER 7232, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, German, experienced, desire position on estate, farm or dairy; take full charge of same. ADVERTISER 7233, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION, farm or estate superintendent; married, no children, college graduate, life experience, best reference. ADVERTISER 7235, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION, horseman, private place, backs, polo or hunters; middle-aged, married, no children; no objection to back country; can furnish best reference; many years last place. ADVERTISER 7236, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, married, no children, wants position on private estate, Eastern New York preferred. A. McMINN, R. D. 1, West Chester, Pa.

POSITION wanted by young man, farm born and raised; on poultry farm to care for poultry; quite little experience; honest, sober, no tobacco, Christian, references. CONGER, Elmsford, N. Y.

WHO needs a superintendent who can produce results with cattle and farm crops. ADVERTISER 7234, care Rural New-Yorker.

A MIDDLE-AGED man wants a position as handy-man, watchman or poultryman; clean, sober and reliable; good reference. ADVERTISER 7237, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm position by middle-aged couple with son high school age; all work, son out of school hours; Christian home in Eastern New York preferred. BOX 129, R. 3, Bridgeport, Conn.

CARETAKER, superintendent, middle-aged man, life-time experience, on estates with garden, animals, poultry; sober and honest. ADVERTISER 7161, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN wishes position with purebred herd; experienced in show work and advanced registry; married, no children; best of references. ADVERTISER 7242, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL farmer, able and willing to be responsible for details in breeding sheep, hogs, cows, poultry, desires position. ADVERTISER 7245, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm manager wishes position on large commercial farm or estate; schooling and experience since 1910; married; references. ADVERTISER 7244, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 22 years' practical experience all branches, wants position as working manager or will establish. P. O. BOX 343, Bethlehem, Pa.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Farm, 85 acres, good high land, one mile from town; good for poultry or dairy; $5,500, terms to suit. JOHN NUMBERS, Kenton, Del.

FOR SALE—20-acre village farm on State road, one mile to town of 7,000, 39 miles to Philadelphia; ideal for truck and poultry; 1,500-ft. road frontage; good 6-room stone house; new 30x40 barn and necessary outbuildings; electric in all buildings, water in house; bus at door; two blocks to church and schools; price $6,500. ARTHUR WILCOX, Rt. 1, Quakertown, Pa.

FOR SALE—Farms; anyone interested in good farms on good roads, write BOX 12, McDonough, N. Y.

CENTRAL Florida farm on the high ridge, 42 acres, 17 bearing, grove nine years old, remainder pasture; on paved road; churches, schools; 7 rooms, light, bath, good water, crop, stock, implements; price $10,000. ADVERTISER 7212, care Rural New-Yorker.

$500 CASH down buys my high-producing fruit, chicken and general farm; sacrifice price $3,800; investigate immediately. MARSHALL M. MURRAY, Wolcott, Wayne Co., N. Y.

WANTED—One-two acres, Long Island or elsewhere. ADVERTISER 7209, care Rural New-Yorker.

AVOID northern Winters, buy this 12-acre Florida place on paved highway, convenient to everything; four-room bungalow, garage, henhouse; land all cleared, rich soil; price $2,200, easy terms. CHAS. G. WOODBRIDGE, 77 Central Avenue, Lynn, Mass.

GRANDVIEW Farm, 145 acres, tillage and timberland, sugar orchard, 1,200 trees, large, old-fashioned house, running water, 15 Jersey cows, milking machine, separator, two gasoline engines, new evaporator, etc., about 850 sap buckets, nice lot of planed lumber; on good road, 1¼ miles to village; price $10,000 cash; write for particulars. LILLIAN MARCETTE, Cambridge, Vt.

28-room boarding-house and 80-acre farm; all improvements, running water, electric, lavatories in all bedrooms, fully furnished; large barns; buildings in excellent condition; present owner run place 25 years, retiring, will sacrifice; price $9,500, cash $3,000. BARBARA MUELLER, Kenoza Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y.

SACRIFICE farm, 93 acres, team, feed, machinery, good house and buildings; $1,950, $1,000 cash down. CAIRNS, Box 94, Angelica, N. Y.

POULTRY farm, fully equipped, on State road, within city limits; nine-room house, gas, electric, steam, two baths; acreage for cultivation; reasonable. ISKOWITZ, Valley Drive, Atlantic Highlands, N. J. Phone 961.

GENERAL store, gas station, garage for repair work, acre of level land; just outside large town, with unrestricted parking space. BOX 87, Waverly, N. Y.

FARM, 67 acres, 20 timber, near Princess Anne, Md.; mild, short Winter; $3,500. ADVERTISER 7216, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—86-acre farm, 8-room house, barn and henhouses; on county highway; $500 down, balance to suit purchaser. C. D. STREVELL, Westerlo, Albany Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE or exchange, five-acre poultry farm; six-room house, improvements; soil good for trucking; capacity 1,200; 600 birds now; close to town and seashore; $12,000. ADVERTISER 7228, care Rural New-Yorker

FOR SALE — Pleasant View Dairy Farm, 82 acres, 20 head stock, team horses, electric milker, electric lights, water bowls, crops and machinery; good buildings; house steam heat; 2 miles to 2 creameries; $9,000, terms. WM. H. ROBINSON, Owner, R. 1, Owego, N. Y.

POULTRY farm near Atlantic City; modern buildings; State highway; location for stand; easy terms. W. F. SEYMOUR, Egg Harbor, N. J.

FOR SALE—At a bargain price on easy terms, most desirable irrigated farm in Cumberland County, containing approximately 78 acres, of which 5 acres are woodland, 32 acres has overhead irrigation with own water supply; approximately 14 acres in asparagus, 5 years old, Washington variety; 5 acres in blackberries; all land in the highest state of cultivation and in condition to continue all crops; buildings consist of house entirely renovated three years ago, water, heat and electric lighting; buildings erected for all tools, supplies, washing of vegetables and packing; barn for horses, sufficient tenement houses on farm; personal property, all necessary tools, horses, etc., to operate; farm situated on the Cohansey River on a hard road within a quarter of a mile of the Central Railroad of New Jersey siding; shipments can be made to New York by rail or truck; reasonable terms for prompt purchaser. ADVERTISER 7231, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by farmer equipped farm, carry at least 25 cows, Southern New York; good buildings, improvements, roads, milk market; $2,500 down, easy terms; full description. ADVERTISER 7238, care Rural New-Yorker.

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WANTED—About 10 acres with house, suitable for chickens; electric; on State road in Jersey State, about 60 miles out; all particulars in first letter. J. SZABO, 180 Greenpoint Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—12-room cottage, running water, improvements, hard-wood floors; two acres; ideal for boarding or camps; block from State road; seven minutes' walk to post office, stores; bargain offer. MRS. C. O. BILLINGS, Pine Hill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—200-acre dairy and chicken farm; price $4,000. Inquire GEORGE SCHERRER, Newfield, N. Y.

40-ACRE farm and cheese factory, good buildings; fruit, water; location, Finger Lakes, Western New York. ADVERTISER 7195, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; free price list of other containers; 10-lb. pail, delivered within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5-lb., $1.15; buckwheat, $1; satisfaction guaranteed or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

TOBACCO—Virginia gold leaf smoking, chewing, mild, mellow—like rare old wine: 4 pounds, $1, 9 pounds, $2 postpaid. BELMONT FARMS, Box J, Chatham, Virginia.

PURE Vermont maple sugar, candy, syrup; write for prices. CHESTER CARVER, Weston, Vt

HONEY—60 lbs. best clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; 24 sections clover comb, $5; buckwheat, $4; not prepaid; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65; postpaid third zone; prices free on 60-lb. cans clover, light amber and white comb. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Eastern Shore sweet potatoes, $1 per bushel hamper; $3 per barrel, during September and October, f.o.b. Painter. G. W. WARREN, Painter, Va.

OUR HONEY is well-cured, heavy-bodied, perfectly delicious; five-pound pail, $1.25 postpaid; six pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

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FOR SALE—Churn, pasteurizer, tanks, large refrigerator, Babcock tester, several Ideal 20-gal. jacketed cream carriers; a complete butter-making equipment for sale in part or whole; cheap; also a two-story factory building. WINDHAM COUNTY CREAMERY ASSOCIATION, Newfane, Vt.

PURE honey, light clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 for $1.90; dark buckwheat, 5 lbs., 80c; 10-lb. pail, $1.50, prepaid in third zone. CHARLES MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FINEST quality clover comb honey, No. 1, $5; No. 2, $4; mixed buckwheat, $4.50 24 sections; 60 lbs. clover extracted, $6.60 by express; 5 lbs. clover, $1.20; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

FOR SALE—2,400-egg capacity Newtown incubator; putting in electric. SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM, A. H. Fingar, Hudson, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, water white, 10½c; white, 10c; mixed, 8c, per 120 lbs., here; buckwheat in kegs, 8½c. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

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WANTED—Fordson tractor, good condition, price reasonable; state particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 7240, care Rural New-Yorker.

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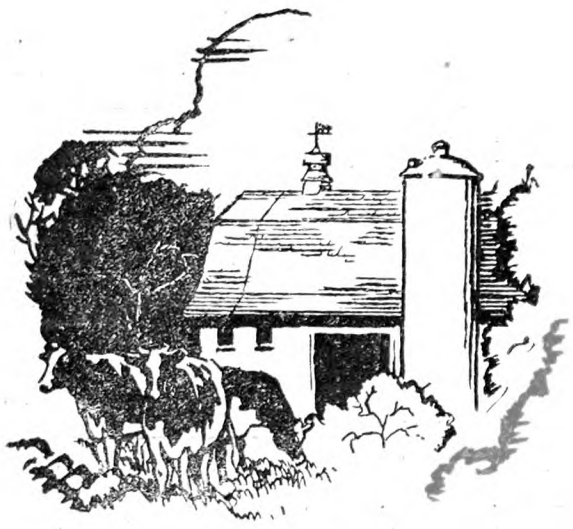

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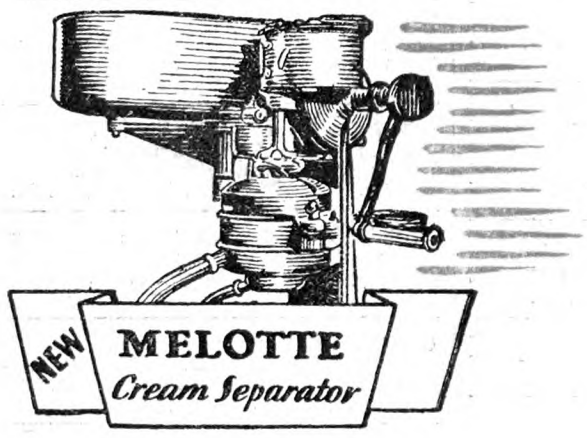

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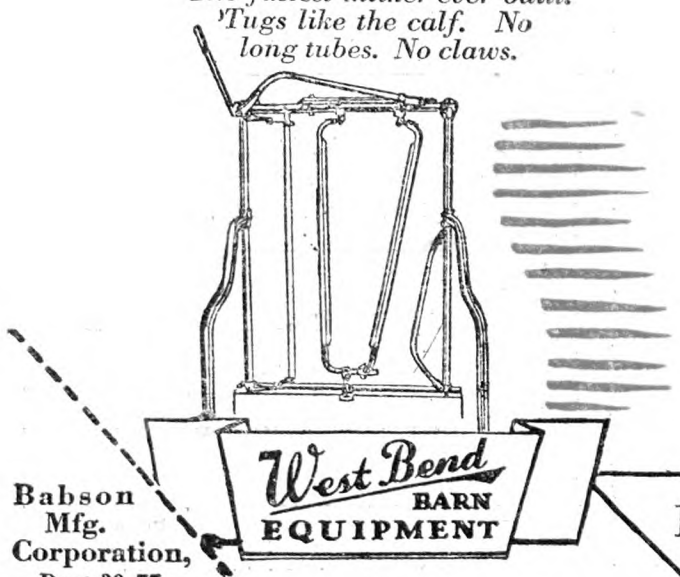

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. October 26, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5079

Cornell University Library 12-4-28 April

A New Jersey Boy and Some New Jersey Corn

Some New Lights on Pruning

By Frank A. Waugh

SOME day we shall know more about pruning than we do now. For the present our American practice is crude, haphazard and conducted pretty much in the dark. It is empirical rather than scientific. Compared with spraying, which is a much later practice, our pruning has little or no scientific foundation.

Yet there is promise of light to come. Already we are beginning to understand a few things which formerly seemed too dark for explanation, and our actual orchard practice is gaining in efficiency, while we who own the trees and do the pruning and hope for a financial reward feel more comfortable because we are more sure of our methods.

The outstanding feature of modern practice—the very latest idea in pruning fruit trees—is the desirability of thinning out rather than heading back. While it is sometimes hard to maintain this distinction the primary difference is so clear that no one can misunderstand it. If we have 40 branches on an apple tree, and if we are going to prune away 50 per cent of the top, we can either cut off the upper half of each branch, or we can cut out 20 whole branches, leaving 20 others unpruned. This latter method is the one on which modern experience and modern scientific theory put their joint approval.

The other method, heading back, has had considerable vogue. I have seen plum trees in commercial orchards in Western New York and in the Grimsby, Ontario, fruit district cut smoothly to a pompadour style, looking as neat and ornamental as a privet hedge. The heading back method has had strong advocates on the Pacific Coast in the big fruit-growing regions, where it has often been defended on the theory that, in that over-salubrious climate, trees grew so lustily that they had to be headed back to keep them within bounds. Heading back still has defenders, and indeed it still has practical uses. But this sort of pruning now seems to be suited best to young trees upon which the formation of strong, evenly balanced tops is the pruner's main concern. For bearing trees, and those approaching bearing, the thinning-out system is now preferred.

Some reason appears at once for this preference. In the photographs the branches marked X-X-X are nominated for removal. When they are gone there will be more light and air for the remaining buds (light being especially important) and many of them will be able to develop into fruit spurs. Such fruit spurs are shown in the pictures where they are marked S-S-S. But in Fig. 655 they have been mostly ruined, either shaded out from lack of sunshine or forced into growth as branches. In Fig. 656, which represents a younger portion of the same tree (Hyslop crabapple), where sunshine is still available, the spurs are much more numerous and promising.

Consider for a moment what would be the inevitable result of heading back this main branch shown in Fig. 655. Immediately several of the upper fruit spurs would shoot out and become branches, losing forever their possibility of fruit bearing, and their growth would rob the remaining spurs lower down, at the same time shading and weakening them, perhaps beyond recovery. These fruit spurs are borne along the sides of the branches, but if the trees are headed back the new growth chokes up the centers of the tree heads, crowds these sides where the fruit spurs ought to grow, making fruit spur development difficult or impossible.

Closely correlated with this question of where to prune is the question of how much. The most recent tendencies not only favor cutting out (instead of cutting back) but emphasize the value of moderate or light pruning. Prune as little as possible is the dictum of some of the ablest fruit men, and in this they are strongly seconded by the scientific experimenters. Heavy pruning tends to keep a tree growing, "running to wood," as the farmers say; while light pruning or none at all lets it settle down to the business of bearing fruit. Actual, practical pruning, therefore, does not aim at fruit production. After a tree is old enough to bear it is encouraged in its fruitfulness by letting it alone, and all the pruning which is done is mainly to correct injuries or mechanical defects. At the most the pruner will attempt only to let in some more light for the encouragement of fruit spurs within the interior of the tree top.

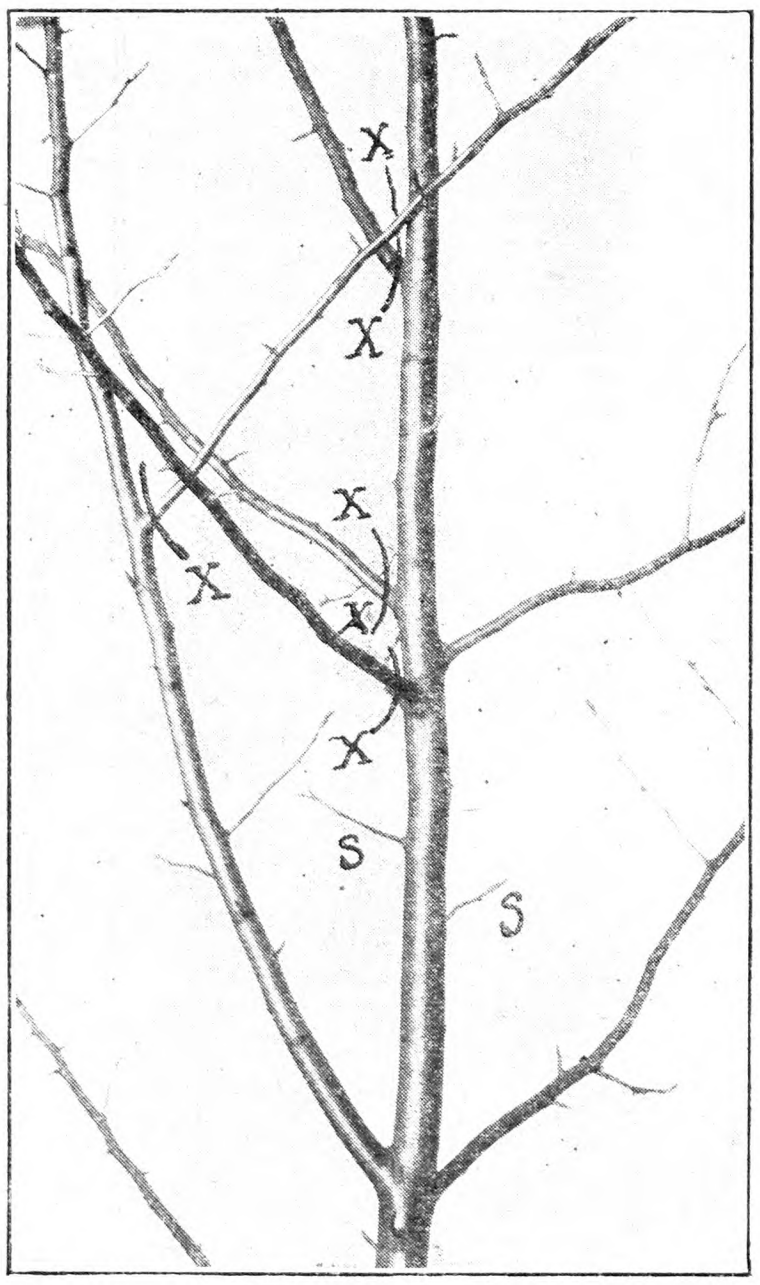
While modern practice has thus taken advanced ground both with respect to the method and the amount of pruning, modern theory, slowly built up by scientists and experimenters, has been finding some additional reasons for this practice. It has long been the doctrine of horticulturists that growth and fruitage are, within limits, antagonistic processes. When a tree grows too vigorously it is slow and scant in its fruiting; while it cannot make much growth when it is bearing heavily. Thus the tree pruner, when he has been trying to promote fruit bearing, has operated so as to check wood growth. Now the scientists offer a corroborative explanation based on the carbohydrate-nitrogen ratio. This theory, roughly stated, is that the growing tree uses more nitrogen, the fruiting tree more carbohydrates. Thus as any particular tree passes from its nursery youth to its orchard maturity it changes its feeding habits, using first a diet of nitrogen, then an increasing proportion of carbohydrates (starch, etc.). This difference is shown by chemical analysis, the fruit spurs actually carrying less nitrogen than rapidly growing stems.

This theory serves to link up fertilizer practice with pruning practice, for it is good practical sense to feed young trees nitrogen, with more phosphoric acid and potash for bearing orchards.

This tendency in practical orchard management away from the heading back system and toward the thinning out system, combined with less pruning, has made visible headway in many parts of the country. It is the practice worked out in Missouri and New York; it is the method recommended in the most recent textbooks; it is substantially the idea introduced in California by the late J. C. Whitten—the idea which proved so valuable as almost to revolutionize the management of deciduous fruits in that great fruit-producing State. It is the big idea being preached by county agents everywhere.

It is a good idea, and all the better because it does not claim everything. Its most enthusiastic booster has never claimed that it would fit avocadoes, tomatoes and pieplant, nor that it would make every farmer wealthy. It has never been recommended as the whole religion and 10 commandments of horticulture. It is simply a good method, to be used with discretion, and to be adapted to circumstances by the careful judgment of an intelligent fruit grower.

Yet it does actually present a genuine advance in practice and in the intelligent understanding of practice. Both are important, for any kind of fruit growing which is not really understood cannot long meet the test of varying conditions, nor can it satisfy the needs of a man who grows fruit and thinks at the same time.



Letting in the Air and Light. Fig. 655

Cost of Growing Beans

IN THE limestone section of Western New York, dry beans is one of the leading farm crops. Records have recently been taken on over 200 farms to find out the cost of growing and harvesting this crop. The factors that have most influence on the cost of growing and harvesting beans are labor, use of land, seed, fertilizer and manure.

These records were taken in four sections of Western New York, where conditions of elevation, soil type, varieties of beans and rotation practices vary. It was found that the total cost varied but little so far as these different regions were concerned, although there was considerable variation in the yields of the different varieties grown.

Small white, navy or pea beans gave the highest yield, with an average of 22 bushels per acre. White marrows yielded 16 bushels; California red kidneys, 15 bushels; white kidneys, 14 bushels; yellow eye marrows, 13 bushels, and Wells red kidneys, 11 bushels per acre.

The average cost of producing beans on all the farms studied was $49.60 per acre, and the average cost per bushel was $3.10. The greatest single item of cost was for 37 hours of man labor per acre and this amounted to over 25 per cent of the total cost. The next highest item was horse labor and this was nearly as high as the cost of man labor.

Compared with the costs per acre of producing other common cash farm crops here, beans cost somewhat more than wheat, about the same as canning factory peas and considerably less than cabbage and potatoes.

L. H. W.

Some Thoughts About Weeds

EVERY little while we have a weed panic. Every plant without direct food or forage value must be exterminated at any cost, usually to the land owner.

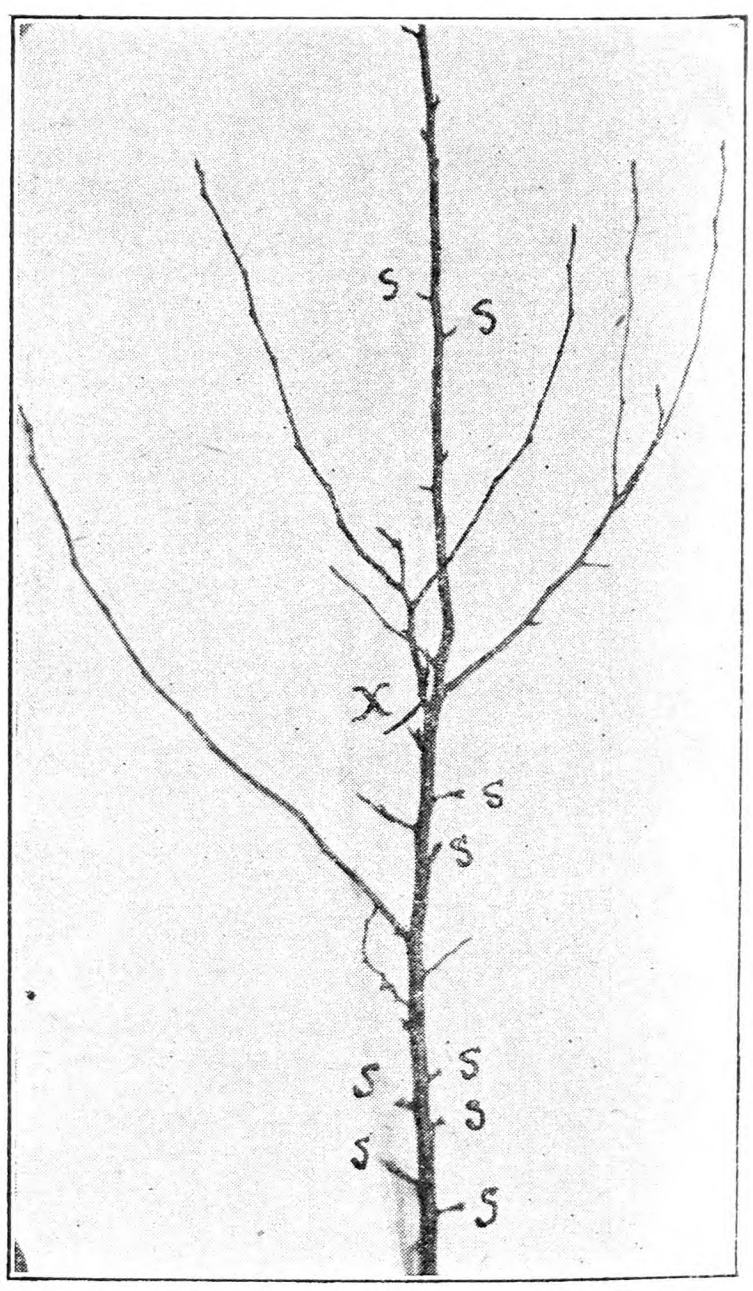
After 30 years, I am not able to say which is our worst weed, and we have them all here except Canada thistle. Thirty years ago Sweet clover, wild carrot and horse nettle were regarded as the worst possible weed pests. Sweet clover is now a valuable legume, horse nettle has practically disappeared, while wild carrot seems to have considerable value as a pasture plant in its early stages of growth and its roots seem to improve the soil by penetration and decay. It is a showy nuisance in Timothy meadows but in clover or Alfalfa fields it never gets to bloom till late, and even the clover huller will clean out the few seeds that ripen before the clover is cut for seed.

Daisy is a persistent weed where nothing else will grow and one is not surprised that formerly this was fought by hand pulling and repeated clipping. Middle-aged people who have read "Samantha at Saratoga" were amused when Josiah Allen picked some daisies to be fashionable, but pulled the "dumbed things," roots and all. Josiah evidently wanted to eliminate a few of them anyway. I have had a few daisies every year, but cultivation and rotation kept them in check; just recently they got a start in a pasture and were all over it in a year or so. However, they soon ran their course. But few were to be seen this year and the Blue grass and other pasture grasses seem to be too much for them. I am confident, therefore, that the best method of controlling daisy in pasture is to sow lime and phosphate to feed the grass, and then to clip the field occasionally.

Quack grass is a pest in garden or truck crops but under usual farm practice cannot be much of a menace. In recent years much tobacco is being grown in this section of Ohio and while this crop is hard on land it is also hard on weeds, since the large leaves cover the land. Alfalfa and Sweet clover and Red clover, to some extent also are good smother crops, especially since they can be harvested twice or more each season. Then the lime and fertilizer needed for these crops build up the soil fertility, so that the grasses can hold their own and crowd out the weeds in long rotations.

I believe good farming is the best practical means of weed control. In fact I have a friend who is a far better farmer than I am, and who has a better farm, since it is better drained, and the soil contains more lime. He told me recently that he had no weed problem as his rotation of corn, silage corn and Soy beans, wheat, clover, Sweet clover or Alfalfa, all

(Continued on Page 1304)



Young Growth With Better Fruit Spurs. Fig. 656

Bees North and South

MOST of us who live in the North have a dream of finding some time a home in the Sunny South where we shall be free from ice and snow, and where we can enjoy bird songs and flowers throughout the year. The less we know of conditions, the easier it is to imagine a country where everything is ideal. There is no such country. If we escape the cold we find some other discomfort to make up for it.

It is especially easy to imagine beekeeping as a bonanza in the South, where the bees are active 12 months in the year, and where there is no necessity of putting the hives in the cellar or packing them with leaves to avoid the effects of cold. For years I had a dream of finding a place where all the discomforts of Winter would be left behind, and where the bees would store big crops of honey with little care. After visiting every Southern State from Virginia to California, I have failed to find the place of my dreams. Each locality has its special attractions, but each has also its drawbacks. Each locality is best for something and worst for something else.

Surprising as it may seem, there is far more profit in honey production in most northern localities than is the case in the South. It is true that, generally speaking, the bees have a longer season in the South in which to store their harvest, but colony activities are also longer continued, and more of the honey is used to pay current expenses, so that less is left for the beekeeper.

The bees consume large amounts of honey in brood rearing. It is estimated that they require five pounds of honey with which to rear one pound of bees. To rear a prosperous colony of 10 pounds of bees such as is desirable to gather a good crop of honey, thus requires 50 pounds of stores for consumption before the flow begins. In the North, because of the short Summer season, there is little time for the bees to continue brood rearing outside the active season. As soon as Spring comes the queen begins laying heavily, brood rearing is soon at its height, and by the time the colony is ready the flow is on. The honey crop is harvested and the bees get ready for the long season of quiet through the Autumn and Winter months. With brood rearing suspended they consume but little stores, and thus a liberal portion of the crop is left as surplus for the beekeeper to sell. In the South, brood rearing continues through a much greater portion of the year. One cycle of brood succeeds another and the bees consume the greater part of the available stores in the rearing of brood. Many of the bees thus raised will wear themselves out in useless searching for honey when there is little to be had in the field. As a result there is much less honey for the beekeeper.

It is thus easy to see why the beekeeper who lives in the Sweet clover districts of North Dakota or Manitoba is able to harvest as much as 200 lbs. of honey on an average from each hive, while his brother in Central Texas will perhaps have to be content with a yield of 25 pounds. Because of a short season, nature concentrates her offering into a short intensive period. The Texas bees probably gather as much or more honey, but having so much longer in which to gather it, they consume it in the rearing of bees.

During recent years, a specialization has developed to take advantage of the conditions peculiar to the various regions. Southern beekeepers find themselves located where conditions are especially favorable for the breeding of bees. They are accordingly raising bees to sell to the northern beekeeper who is better situated to produce honey than to raise bees. The sale of bees in packages has reached large proportions. Last year more than 10,000 packages of live bees were shipped into Canada through Winnipeg alone. The total importations must have been several times that amount. These bees were shipped from the Gulf Coast, from Georgia to Texas, with a few scattered shipments from farther west.

The rearing of queen bees for sale to northern beekeepers has also been very largely developed in this same region. Several of the queen breeders are prepared to sell a thousand or more queens each month during the season. A locality poorly adapted to the production of large crops of surplus honey may be especially suited to the rearing of queens. Where a little honey comes from the field through a long season, we find queen rearing most profitable.

Some years ago I met a prominent New York beekeeper who had several apiaries for honey production along the Hudson River, and who also had an apiary for the rearing of bees in South Carolina. Each Spring he visited his southern apiary for the purpose of getting a supply of bees to make up losses and making increase in his New York locations. He would bring the bees north in small cages made of wire screen, and provided with feed made of sugar syrup to serve the bees on the way. He secured enough honey from this apiary to pay his expenses to Carolina and return, and had the supply of bees to show for his investment and labor. A package of bees is simply an artificial swarm removed from the colony, and will act in much the same way as a natural swarm, when placed in the hive on its arrival in the new location.

Since it requires from 25 to 50 lbs. of honey to carry a colony of bees through the Winter, many beekeepers are finding it more satisfactory to kill their bees at the end of the honey flow in the Fall, and thus save the bother of Winter preparation as well as the risk of Winter losses. The price received for the honey will replace the bees in Spring. The brood combs with sufficient honey to serve for Spring brood rearing are stored away until needed for another season's use. This practice has not become very general, as yet, but with a dependable supply of bees and queens and a good market for honey there is no reason why it may not prove satisfactory.

I know one northern beeman who has established an apiary in Georgia where he spends the Winter months. In Spring he sells a crop of live bees to northern customers before returning to his home for the honey harvest. He is thus able to produce a crop of bees in the South and a crop of honey in the North. Although he has a rather strenuous season, he enjoys an entire change of climate, and increases his income as a result.

Modern means of transportation open up many new possibilities, and the number of men who follow the example of the birds by moving south for the Winter is rapidly increasing. FRANK C. PELLETT.

Illinois.

Apiary in the Pine Woods of Florida. Fig. 657

Green Food for Poultry

It seems to be well established that laying stock can get along in the absence of greens, but would you tell me if there is evidence that layers do better when fed daily with an abundance of succulent green stuff? Are oats sprouted with light through glass superior to oats sprouted in darkness (as in the case of a perforated round cylinder) all other things being equal? Is two cubic inches of this feed for each bird per day ample, or would more be better? If there is a difference between birds fed greens and those not, is the difference sufficient to justify the labor and expense of sprouting oats? A. E. C.

New Jersey.

I DO not know of any sufficiently prolonged and controlled experiments with green foods to demonstrate with certainty that laying fowls will do better with an ample daily supply of greens. My opinion is that they will, but my reason for thinking so is that these greens contain essential nutriments that dry foods lack and that the actions of the birds show that there is a demand within them for just such foods. This is an argument based upon nutritional chemistry and observation of birds, not upon experimental evidence, but it sounds reasonable and we are bound to take stock in arguments that have an air of reality about them, whether we can prove their substantialness or not.

As to the sprouted oats, here again we get into deep water. Oats may be fed as germinated oats, in which the sprouts have only got well started or as long sprouted oats which have been exposed to the light and the sprouts of which have become green. That makes them green food. What is the green? Chlorophyl? What makes the chlorophyl? The action of light upon the plant. What does chlorophyl do? I don't know. Maybe it contains the vitamins for which we feed green plants. If it does, it promotes growth and protects against disease. And, if it does, oats sprouted in the light should be superior to those produced in a dark container.

At any rate, green food isn't green unless it is green. We feed green food because we have been told that green food is needed, and we believe it. We do know this, without much experimentation to prove it, that green and succulent vegetable foods maintain a loose condition of the bowels that we think desirable. That fowls deprived of them become hungry for something that they do not find in their ration—pretty good evidence that something more than they find is needed. Green foods also add bulk to an otherwise very concentrated ration. They are cheaper than grain concentrates, a matter of slight concern to a hen, but one of interest to her owner.

A bushel of dry oats becomes several bushels of sprouted oats. Sprouting, therefore, becomes a ready method of multiplying one's investment in grain. It is usually advised to feed about two square inches of a slab of sprouted oats, perhaps two inches in thickness, daily to each fowl. The appetite of the hen for the oats is a better guide as to quantity, assuming that enough green food has been fed to forestall an accumulated and excessive hunger for such stuff. Too much will show itself in too soft droppings and too little consumption of grain food.

I neglected to mention, in speaking of chlorophyl, that this green stuff gives a dark color to egg yolks. A thing not desired in some markets, where light-colored yolks are assumed to denote superior quality.

The difference in value between a ration containing green stuff and one that does not is probably sufficiently great to warrant the expense of sprouting oats, if other suitable green and succulent food is not obtainable. A good quality of Alfalfa leaf meal seems to make a fair substitute, but this meal is expensive as compared with sprouted oats. M. B. D.

"But Those Men Never Milked a Cow!"

OUT in the Chicago, Ill., suburban area, the *St. Charles Chronicle* has been running an "Americanism" column sponsored by the local American Legion Post. The articles, written in an arresting, piquant style, have discussed some of our national problems and are exciting more than local interest.

Recently appeared the following:

"George Vanderhoof and Alphonse Hammond are two Legionnaires who have the courage to continue farming.

"Have you ever milked a cow?

"After ten days of leisurely exercise in the sunshine of the Wisconsin north woods, we dropped in recently on a farmer friend. He was milking nine cows. We milked two for three nights, and how close to the farm problem we got!

"You hear men—wise, good, civic-minded financiers, economic experts—say there is no farm problem unless it be the ignorance of the farmer, but those men never milked a cow! My farmer friend's son-in-law can't milk a cow, but he has spent a Summer on this farm and he says milk should bring $4 per 100 to the producer, such milk as you and I wish for our children.

"Is he far wrong? Do not answer until you have milked a cow. At least you will then know that George and Alphonse have real problems.

"Co-operation—(we have mentioned it before)—is what the farmer needs. Co-operative organization, co-operation within, co-operation without. President Hoover has made a start, let us do our part. It's only a hunch, but the Legion will be there.—Americanism Committee, St. Charles Post No. 342, American Legion."

Such an article is refreshing reading for the everyday "dirt" farmer and offers at least two encouraging thoughts. A non-agricultural organization admits that the farmer has a grievance, expressly repudiating the snap judgment of many of our urban people. Moreover, it professes sympathy and a desire to help in some way. Of course good will and sympathy do not help pay feed bills, but they are better than condescension or opprobrium so often met.

Eastern dairymen, reading between the lines, may also conclude that some of their problems are not local, but have extended to a great Mid-West area which 20 years ago was "sitting pretty" with something like mild contempt for older parts of the country.

New York. J. A. CHARTULLY.

Building an Outdoor Oven

A. H. M., page 1081, has not quite got the right name; a Dutch oven is nothing more than a very heavy iron kettle with an equally heavy iron cover, and fastened with lugs or similar means so as to make it tight. From his inquiry he needs a field oven, and it is made thus:

Decide the dimensions of the oven required, making it as low as possible; a low oven with the same capacity will cook better than if built high. Mark out the dimensions on the ground, next get a quantity of willow rods or any other kind of wood that is flexible. Sharpen one end and drive them in on the lines already marked out, leaving the front open for the door; that means two sides and back. Next fasten the tops together and you will have an arch open at one end. Then take your material which should be in a plastic state, and proceed to plaster over the willow rods, top and bottom and closed end, until you have walls and roof not less than six inches thick. The floor of the oven can be made of the same materials as the roof and walls, but a sheet of iron for a bottom will make for a cleaner oven. A. H. M. asks about a chimney. That is easy; get a stove pipe elbow of small diameter, 3 in., or if possible 2 in., and a short length of stove pipe with a damper in it. Remember the higher the chimney the hotter the fire, and it needs a slow fire, not a fierce one. Before placing the plastic material on the rods the elbow should be inserted and the one length of stove pipe fixed, then plaster over all.

With regard to the materials to use, I do not know whether concrete would stand the heat without cracking. This is very important. I think fire clay would be better. If expense is a consideration the builder might try fire clay for two or three inches, the cement on top of that. The cheapest way would be to use clay, but an oven made with that would not last much longer than two or three weeks at most.

Now comes the door. Get a piece of sheet iron about two inches larger than the oven opening, and close it by propping it with a stick of wood. For an oven of this kind to be a success there are several things to bear in mind. Time should be allowed for the plastic material to dry; then a slow fire should be made in the oven for two or three hours, and should it prove the fire is too hot a stove-pipe damper could be inserted in the stove pipe. Failing that place a piece of any non-combustible material on top of the pipe in order to contract the opening to the size desired. G. S.

New York.

The Dahlia Harvest

The greater part of the troubles of amateur Dahlia growers begin with harvesting of the tubers, even though they may not realize the fact. There are few sights less inspiring than a Dahlia garden after the plants are blackened by frost, and our enthusiasm is apt to depart with the frost king's first visit. It is then we grow careless in digging and storing, and reap our reward, when planting time returns, in an aftermath of rotted and broken-necked tubers.

Most people use a digging fork for harvesting, but this does not cut the long roots that often extend far out in the soil and sticking fast as the clump is lifted, break the necks of the tubers. I like best a long-handled shovel or spade, cutting all around the clump before lifting. If two can work together, lifting at opposite sides it will be found an advantage.

Cut off the stalks far enough from the base to form a handle, and do not cut until ready to dig, lest a sudden freezing following a rain, fill the stalks with ice. Choose a sunny day when the ground is dry, leave a few hours in the sun and air, and all the earth will fall off when the stalk is tapped lightly with a stick.

In an unheated cellar where the temperature never reaches freezing point they winter perfectly if set on the floor, but not in a basement where a furnace keeps the atmosphere warm and dry. In such the tubers should be placed in boxes or barrels well lined with paper, or else packed in sand.

Tubers from green plants may need special care, being a trifle more difficult to keep over Winter. A good plan is to plant these in a box, bucket or any receptacles large enough, pack soil, soak thoroughly and dry out completely before storing. The green plants cost less than tubers, and one may indulge in these when the price of a coveted variety would otherwise be too great a strain on finances.

Now that Dahlia gardens are so frequent fewer people make their selections from catalog descriptions and so there are fewer disappointments. Tastes differ in flowers as in all else, and while some care only for the dinner-plate size others prefer the more dainty types. So far nothing has supplanted the old favorites, George Walters and Delice, in my affections. True, Delice is a shy bloomer, but if two tubers are planted together and it is well fertilized when buds form it gives a fair amount of bloom for the space occupied. And what a joy and delight a basket of its dainty blossoms are!

If you have a variety that you wish to increase as fast as possible it is well to plant as soon as the ground is warm enough, giving the tubers a longer time to develop. But for bloom the first of June is early enough. Use potash for tubers—wood ashes are fine—and bonemeal for bloom.

We carry our flowers to hospitals and to old ladies' homes, to the sick and to the dead, but how many take in their autos, each time they go into the city, a basketful just to leave on dark streets, and allow who will to take and enjoy them? O. A. S.

Pennsylvania

Bean Weevils

I am enclosing a sample of beans which I was saving for seed, and I find that they are not fit for use, as they are mostly filled with a bug which seems to develop in the bean and eats its way out. What is the cause of same, and how prevent it? W. F.

New York.

The insects which W. F. sent are bean weevils, which develop inside of the bean and in a bag of store beans will keep reproducing until the beans are practically eaten up. These beans that are not damaged may be saved for seeding by fumigating with carbon bisulphide, a liquid which evaporates giving out poisonous fumes that are heavier than air, and settle through the beans. A convenient way to do this is to put the beans in a stone jar or other vessel that can be closed tightly, then pour a half teacupful or more depending on the quantity, of this liquid into a shallow vessel, set it on top of the beans and put on the lid, leaving it over night. This will effectually make way with the insects. Care must be used in handling this chemical, because the fumes are inflammable and explosive if brought into contact with a light or fire such as lantern, or a lighted cigar. The job is best done in some outbuilding or outdoors, so that there is no danger of the fumes coming into contact with fire.

Treatment of Asparagus

Will you advise me as to the best fertilizer to use on my asparagus bed, and when to apply it? H. N.

Fulton, N. Y.

Asparagus is a very heavy feeder, and to get stalks a good size it is necessary to have plenty of plant food in the soil. Where stable manure is available a large quantity may well be worked into the soil before the asparagus is planted and in addition to this a fertilizer running around 4 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 10 per cent potash might well be used, at the rate of at least a ton to the acre. This seems like heavy feeding, but it is necessary with this crop in order to get best results. No fertilizer should be put next to the roots in setting the plants, but mix with the earth so that the plant food will work down within range and get where the roots can use it. Then yearly in Spring and early Summer another application of fertilizer and manure available, should be used. Asparagus makes its growth in the crowns of the plants during late Summer and Fall when it stores up the strength needed to make the shoots next year. If fertilizer is used a fairly good way to measure it is to allow two or three large handfuls to every plant and scattered around and worked in, and then later in the Fall a good coating of stable manure may be put on if available.

Know A Weed Each Week

No. 22.—BULL THISTLE

Bull thistle, distinguished from Canada thistle by the larger flowering heads and the lack of creeping root so characteristic of its Canadian relative, is a two-year plant that forms a cluster of crown leaves the first season from which the flowering

Bull thistle seeds are smooth and light in color with a conspicuous knob on one end. Highly magnified.

stalk arises the following year. After seeds are matured the plant dies. The root is deep and fleshy, like the root of wild parsnip.

The purple, fragrant flower heads are nearly two inches across. They soon turn into whitened masses of cotton-like down, a sign that seeds are maturing. Each seed is equiped with a tiny hairy parachute that enables it to drift about in the wind. The plume or pappus, commonly called down, is utilized by goldfinches in building nests, while the seeds are greedily devoured by birds for food.

Bull thistle seeds are light in color, smooth, striped with brown, somewhat flattened, usually curved near the tip, oblong in shape and distinguished by the prominent knob in the depression on one end. They are commonly found in Red clover, Alfalfa and grass seed.

ALBERT A. HANSEN

Some Thoughts About Weeds

(Continued from Page 1302)

well fertilized, seems to leave no place for what he does not want to grow. He has limed his soil but noticed no beneficial effect since his land is already well supplied naturally.

Some annual weeds are bad in corn during adverse seasons. During the last two Summers here we have had too much rain in May and June for best results with corn, since with late planting, wet fields too soft for cultivation and no drying day, we have had a hard fight with ragweed and foxtail. Late breaking and early planting with thorough early cultivation of corn seems to be well worth while when land is weedy, but with large acreage and no extra help this is not practical. If the weather is too wet in May, one is lucky to get corn planted at all. W. E. DUCKWALL.

Highland Co., O.

Stepping on Cucumbers

On page 1157 there appears an article about picking cucumbers wet and dry. My experience is that cucumber vines are harmed only when stepped on. Stepping on the vine kills it, and the cucumbers begin to dry up. When picking cucumbers I make a space for the foot by moving the vine one side, and by doing this the vine will not be disturbed or killed.

Connecticut H. P. H.

Ashes for Squash Vine Borer

Your article Sept. 21 on page 1201 on squash-vine borer interested me. I have had them many times and have cut the vines and found the worker. But recently I was told by two different persons a remedy to put soot around the vine or to cover the main stem of vine with wood ashes. I learned this too late to try it this year. J. C. C.

Massachusetts.

No doubt both soot and wood ashes are repellent, but we think it will be necessary to watch the uncovered part of the vine to make sure no borers develop there. The moths laying these eggs are likely to go to any part of the vine exposed.

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Trees, Vines and Plants

FOR FALL PLANTING, of all of the new and old varieties. SPECIAL OFFERINGS—Our New Richared Delicious and Blood Red Stayman's Apples, Golden Jubilee Peach, New Jersey Experimental Station's best creation. Our large Catalog in colors shows you the Richared Delicious Apple and the Golden Jubilee Peach in colors and tells you all about them. It is FREE to you. Write for it. This ad. will only appear twice this Fall. Do not fail in answering it, as it means Better Trees, Better Fruits, Better Ornamentals, Roses and Shrubbery for you.
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Add 15c for Packing and Insurance

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

BELIEVE IT OR NOT.—And most likely it will be "not," and if it were in a story you certainly would say it was stretching the imagination too far. You know the Parson went up to Vermont a while ago and spoke up there. His old "line" wasn't just what would fit in best for this talk, and he wanted some data about Vermont—some data out of the ordinary history stuff. The old Ford came up to the back door to take him to the train. As the boy wanted a tool for something he lifted up the back seat. The Parson glanced that way and noticed an old dirty-looking *National Geographic* in among the tools, inner tubes, etc. "Better throw that out," said the Parson. So the boy handed it to the Parson to throw into the shed when he noticed the word "Vermont" on it. This interested him and he kept hold of it going in to take the train. What do you know? If it didn't contain a write-up on Vermont containing the data about number of lakes and height of hills and mountains and whole lot of facts—just exactly what he wanted, in fact a regular life-saver.

THE OLD STOVE.—No, this wasn't the old oaken bucket, but the old stove that stood down back of a house by the edge of the woods. You remember George Jr. took a stove down to a family, and they lighted up the fire and set the chimney ablaze, and they had to throw water over the roof. Well, it was the stove they had in that house, and the Parson went down the other day toward night and he had some corn and some frankforts and some bread and a lot of other stuff, and when he got out of the car he headed straight for that old stove. Six or seven of the children got there about as soon as he did, and such a good time as we had. The Parson took an ax and knocked in the oven, opening up the whole inside. Then we built a big fire right in the oven place, having put on a couple of lengths of stovepipe. We roasted the corn in the husks and toasted those hot dogs to a turn. Some hot tea and other goodies came down from the house and a regular feast we had. As the children play round that yard will they ever see that stove without thinking of that supper with the Parson!

SUNDAY OR WEEKDAY.—Shall we have to come to decide whether to have a church service on Sunday or on a weekday? To such a pass has this company business come. This is an actual fact that in a real rural community with the same speaker and the same program and the speaker was good and everyone liked him. One service was held on a Thursday evening and the other on a Sunday evening. The weather was fair each night—the weather is almost always fair now in Connecticut—and there were almost twice as many in attendance on the Thursday night as on Sunday evening. The Parson is perfectly convinced that the farm life of New England anyway is just about being smothered on Sundays by the "cousins" that come out from the city. If these people don't stay in the evening, as they often do, they leave the family so jaded with extra work on the day of rest, that they have no heart to get ready to go anywhere. This evil can and probably will be overcome. One woman did it by the use of cheap canned goods on Sunday—such as they lived on at home. Others have done it by going to church just the same. Why not? They do not visit the Parson on Sunday. Try the latter way yourself, and see if it does not work.

PILGRIMAGE SUNDAY.—Yesterday, September 29, we observed as "Pilgrimage Sunday' in one of our churches. It's a fifth and sort of an odd Sunday, and so we all beat it and went to a church some 10 miles away—nine auto loads of us. Some had to go back to dinner, but 57 of us went into the parish house of this big beautiful church, on their hearty invitation, where we all had dinner together—macaroni and scalloped potato and sandwiches and tea and cake and pickles and rolls and some of the Parson's beans—two big dishes full, this year's crop. It was the first baking, and they were good, if the Parson does say it. Mrs. Parson puts in plenty of onion and plenty of black molasses and gives them a tremendous cooking in the pressure cooker, then browning in the oven. All beans want a lot of cooking. We still have some of our own pork, enough to last till the porkers down in the lot are hung up to cool. On the way home we all visited a big museum. Some stopped at the Parson's farm and got a pumpkin for their jack-o'-lantern. By the way, we are furnishing pumpkins for any child that wants one in the whole circuit.

A TURNING POINT. — As the Parson stood down by the village church the other morning, he saw what he believes is a turning point in the history of a family. A man came down from the hills, two miles away, in a car, and left seven of his children at the schoolhouse. This was the first time, the Parson believes, they had ever been out in a car of their own. How many mornings have they hurried down to school, those two long miles, some far ahead, some far behind, worried and hurried, hurried and worried. How short it must have seemed in the car, taking perhaps five minutes. The milk comes along at the same time, too. Soon the oldest boy can have a license and drive down, bringing the milk and the children, and taking them all home—quite likely taking them home to dinner. Think of putting up seven lunches every morning. We have to put up four here; last year we had to put up five. The amount of bread it takes! How different—for better or for worse—life will be in that family from now on.

AT THE FAIR.—Yes, the big local fair is over. It is a two-day fair, and the first day it poured all day, so it ran over for another day. It has grown to be quite an affair—having for instance around 160 head of cattle. The ladies of one of the Parson's churches had a tent at the fair and took in $80.80, clearing about $55. They sold coffee and sandwiches and all-hots and homemade pie. The weather was cold, and another year they will have some tea, for many called for it. They will probably add beans and more cake. They had two cakes this time and those went like "hot cakes." The fair association gave the ladies the space, which they much appreciate. What the Parson thinks is the best of it all is not so much the money as that it gives such a resting place for the church mothers to come with their children. We have several chairs there. The next social event we will have will be a big Halloween party for which we have engaged the town hall. Tomorrow we have quite a program, for the Parson is writing this Saturday night, October 5. We have Sunday school and service in the morning, and then luncheon and then at three o'clock in the afternnon we have nine reels of movies which the Y. M. C. A. happens to be having over Sunday. You know reels go by the day, not time of using, so we get them from the Y., whenever we can. These reels would cost around $20 to hire, which of course we couldn't think of doing.

AWAY AGAIN.—We were sorry to have George go away again, but gone he has—clear out to Minnesota to a school in a place called Faribault. He likes the place very much, and after studying there for three years may possibly become a real Parson. He happened to have a boil on his finger when he left here, and by the time he got to Chicago it was worse, and he had to go to a hospital. He wrote they were lovely to him there and after five days he was able to go on. They asked him $3 a day—medical treatment, board and all. This certainly was not extortion. His place is some 400 miles beyond Chicago. He was such a help to the Parson in the work when he was here. He is a handy boy at anything. He worked for a contractor one Summer, and even a little smattering of carpentering is such a help. He can do many such little jobs about the place better than the Parson can. Let us hope he comes back home again for the vacation next Summer.

POTATOES POOR. — Clossie and Reddie dug the potatoes today, and they are a very poor yield. This State is estimated to be over 200,000 bushels short of normal crop. Yet the big planters who have the tools to spray with and who planted on low ground have a fine yield and a fine quality, for the most part. It is predicted around here that potatoes will go to $3 before Spring. Sweet potatoes are as cheap as Irish here now, and we plan to buy a barrel Monday to help out. We shall try to sell some carrots, we must have 20 bushels or more. The boys pulled them today, too. Thousands of bushels of potatoes in this State seemed to have been ruined by the wireworm that has pierced them through and through, looking for moisture—the earth was so dry. Reddie got six bushels of onions up in the garden, and these are spread out on the porch drying. We haven't tried that sauerkraut yet, but it seems to be keeping all right, though we got it pretty salty. Reddie has an old washtub over on the camping fireplace and puts in some chopped-up pumpkins and little potatoes, and boils them and then mixes in some middlings, and it makes a great stew for those two big pigs down in the swamp. A good cold snap and one of them would land in the barrel and icebox. Then the sauerkraut would come in handy. Nothing like planning for the future. Take no worry for the morrow, but go ahead and put something in the cellar and then you won't have to worry. We have 18 jars of those old fat hens down there, too. "These rolls seem a bit hard and stale," said the man in the restaurant. "Last week's, maybe?" "Hardly," answered the waiter, "they're next week's rolls."

Beware the Dog

To all the readers who, like ourselves, through sentiment, may be keeping an old dog around, I would like to speak a word of warning.

We had, until a short time ago, an old Airedale, that we knew didn't like small children. We tried to teach the youngsters to leave him alone, which they did, for anything we ever knew, but one day last Spring the dog suddenly attacked the little two-year-old who was playing in the yard, and if help had not been near, would have killed him.

As it was, the child's face was terribly lacerated, and we feared for a while that the sight of one eye was destroyed.

Don't trust a cranky dog!

Colorado MRS. P. H.

One of Greening's "Aristocrats"—

The "Sun-glo" Peach

(Improved South Haven)

The Sun-glo is not a "guess" peach. It is the result of carefully controlled research work conducted for many years by the Greening organization. It is a peach with beautiful golden color and red splashings—ideal for market. Larger than the South Haven with a yellow meat free from red pit stains. The Sun-glo is the first choice of the coming trade. It has a firm meat and strong skin which makes it a good shipper. Ripens two weeks ahead of the Elberta. Write for full particulars on this money-making variety.

Careful Bud Selection Made the Sun-glo

Greening's bud selection work has been carried on for 14 years. The Sun-glo peach which has made an outstanding market record is one result of that work. Leading authorities agree that bud selection is correct.

Luther Burbank Said:

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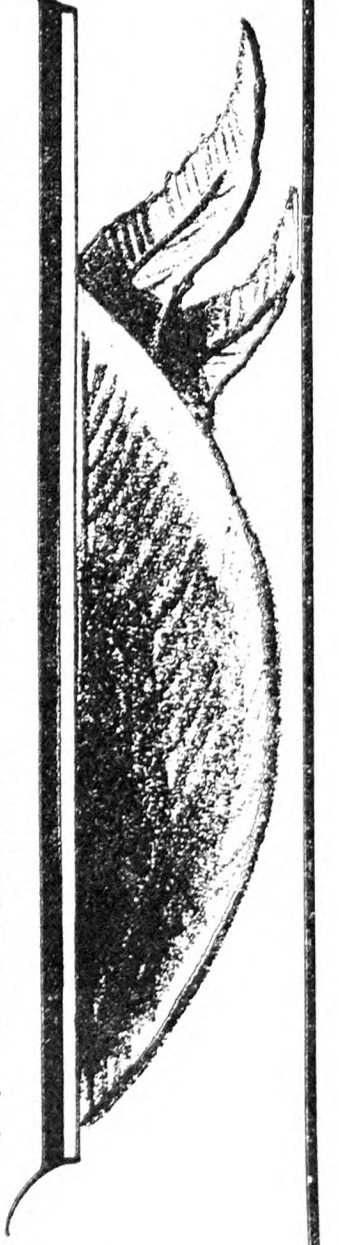

GREENING'S BIG NURSERIES

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October Work in Flower Garden and Greenhouse

October in one of the busiest months of the year in the flower garden routine, and is in fact comparable to April in that respect. At this time we are about to bring to a close another season's work with all its successes and failures, its pleasures and at times disappointments to be viewed in retrospect. Yet at the same time active preparations are being pushed ahead to make the garden "a thing of beauty" during the 1930 season.

After the first frosts have blackened the Dahlias they are cut down and the tubers dug up and stored in a frostproof cellar. It will be found an excellent plan to invert the clump so that there is no danger of moisture collecting in the crown of the plant and inducing decay. If artificial heat is used in the storage place, cover the Dahlia tubers with sand to guard against undue shriveling.

Gladioli and Montbretias should also be lifted and the corms (or bulbs as they are popularly called) allowed to dry in the open air for a few hours before they are stored away in boxes of sand or peat moss.

Caladiums, Tigidias, tuberoses, Begonias, Cannas and other Summer flowering plants of this type should be lifted and placed in storage quarters. When lifting Cannas leave as much soil as possible adhering to the roots. The other subjects referred to are best stored in boxes of sand as advised for Gladioli. A temperature ranging from 35 to 40 degrees is best for storing all the forementioned tubers and bulbs.

All geraniums, Lantanas, heliotropes, Fuchsias and other half-hardy perennials must be moved to the shelter of a greenhouse before the advent of frost. It is possible to carry these subjects through the Winter successfully in a light cellar provided frost is excluded. When lifting plants of this kind retain as many roots as possible and pot into the smallest-sized receptacle into which the roots can be placed without absolutely cramping. Put an ample supply of drainage material (coarse cinders are excellent) into the bottom of each pot and a few rough leaves on top of these to prevent the soil washing through. Pot firmly but not hard. Allow a space for water to the rim of the pot and give each a thorough soaking as the potting operation is completed. No further watering will be required until the soil becomes almost dried out, and throughout the Winter the utmost care must be exercised to insure that only the minimum amount of moisture conducive to retaining life in the plants is given. Remember that any plant can better withstand low temperatures if it is on the dry side rather than over-moist, and apart from that aspect of the matter the Winter months are naturally the resting period for the majority of the plants which have bloomed profusely during the Summer, and consequently we must allow them to remain more or less dormant during that period. Too high a temperature, together with plenty of water, excites growth and consequently is undesirable.

If you have had any of the tender water lilies (Nymphæas) out in tubs or ponds in the Summer garden they must be removed to the shelter of a cellar or other suitable structure as soon as the leaves have been touched with frost. Continue to give plenty of water for a time, and then gradually dry them off so that the rhizomes become properly ripened.

It is not yet too late to seed down a new or renovate an old lawn, but delay no longer if results are expected. Continue to mow the grass so long as it is making appreciable growth.

Much work can be done with herbaceous plants during the present month. New borders can be made and old ones altered or replanted. An established herbaceous border should be lifted and remade every third year to insure the best results. A few plants, such as Oriental poppies, gas plant, etc., flower more profusely when well established, and clumps which seem to be doing well should not be disturbed. Dig up the remainder of the plants and heel them in temporarily in a vacant piece of ground. Then trench the area deeply, working into the soil a liberal dressing of farmyard manure and some bonemeal. Should manure of this type not be available the shredded cattle manure which may be purchased from the seedsman is an excellent substitute. I cannot place too much stress upon the desirability of digging the soil deeply. A minimum depth of 12 inches should be striven for. When dividing clumps of such perennials as hardy Asters, Heleniums, Coreopsis, Galium, Astilbes and others which send up many growths, select only the strong outside portions for replanting and discard the worn-out central part. Medium-sized divisions will produce the best results. Arranging the plants in an herbaceous border calls for taste and a knowledge of the plant's habit, season of bloom and color. No less than three plants should consititute a group, and in the majority of cases five will be preferable. In a general way the taller plants will occupy the back of the border and the dwarfer subjects the front, but this must not be too strictly adhered to, otherwise a set wall-like effect will result. In places taller subjects should be brought towards the front and at points bays of dwarfer growing plants may recess backwards, while accents formed by a clump of Iris or some similar plant are pleasing when allowed to rise above the general level.

Material for the rock garden may be planted with advantage during the present month. A vast wealth of plants suitable for this purpose is available and it will surely pay the possessor of a feature of this kind to procure the catalogs of some of the firms which make a specialty of alpines and rock garden plants and try out some of the plants therein listed. Have no fear of the botanical names; often the most fearsome name conceals the identity of the most charming floral gems. It is often said that few rock garden subjects bloom in the late Summer and Fall, and while it is quite true that the number which will provide a display at that time is far more limited than earlier in the year, yet there are many plants which add their quota of color during the "off" season, and appear the brighter and more welcome by reason of contrast.

Recently I have been observing the number of rock garden plants blooming in August and September and among others the following have acquitted themselves with honor: Silene Schaffta (pink), Plumbago Larpentæ (rich blue), Callirhoe involucrata (cherry red), Bellium minutum (white), Nierembergia rivularis (white), Mimulus moschatus (yellow), Vittadinia australis (white,) Linum flavum (yellow), Tunica saxifraga (blush), Viola lutea (yellow), Viola Jersey Gem (violet), Viola Lavender Gem, Prunella incisa (pink), P. Webbiana (pink), Thymus serpyllum (pink), T. coccineus (red), Physostegia Vivid (pink), Dicentra eximia (pink), Lamium maculata alba (white), Liatris punctata (pink), Linaria hepaticæfolia (mauve) and Dianthus sylvestris (pale lavender). Not too bad considering everything! Certainly no rock garden need lack some color in the late Summer.

October is rather late to transplant evergreens, but trees and shrubs of a deciduous nature can be moved at this time. Do not allow the roots to dry while out of the ground, for such a happening results in destruction of the tiny root-hairs which are the actual feeders, and thus the tree or shrub receives a very serious check and instead of commencing to establish itself at once it must first produce new feeding roots, a process which takes precious time. A fine shrub which is flowering at the time of writing (mid-September) is Elscholtzia Stauntonii. This shrub is certainly worthy of more attention than it at present receives. It attains a height of about five feet and bears terminal and axillary racemes of small pink flowers, the whole inflorescence resembling, in general appearance, that of the common Buddleia (butterfly bush), but the flower spikes are more slender. Like the Buddleia the growths of the Elscholtzia are killed back in the Winter, but sturdy new growths appear again from the base in the Spring. The plants I have flowering were raised from seed sown in April, which I received from a friend in Boston, who cultivates this uncommon species in his front garden. The plants from this April sowing are about two feet high and are blooming profusely. Particular care should be taken that the name Elscholtzia is not confused with Eschscholtzia which is the generic name for the well-known California poppies, an altogether distinct plant.

The planting of bulbs should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible whenever weather conditions permit. While the tulips are better if not put in the ground until the latter part of the month, all other kinds should be planted as soon as they are received. This particularly applies to the various species of Lilium (lily), several of which do not do so well when planting is delayed until the Spring. Although it is getting late for planting Madonna lilies (L. candidum) it is possible to plant in early October and get good results in the way of bloom the following June. Some specific hints on the planting of lily bulbs appeared in the article, "September Work in Flower Garden and Greenhouse," in the September 7 issue of THE R. N.-Y.

Lilacs will greatly benefit if given a good mulch of old rotted manure. They are gross feeders, and only by liberal treatment in this respect can the best results be secured.

Towards the end of the month a general clean-up of the garden is in order. Clean away weeds, dead flower stems and rubbish of all descriptions. Do not permit unsightly heaps to lie around the garden. Burn what will, and dispose of other garbage in a suitable manner.

When tidying up the flower borders do not cut away the dead tops of Nepeta Mussini (mauve catmint), otherwise it is liable to winterkill rather badly. If they are allowed to remain until the Spring they form a natural protection against frost and sun, and the plants invariably winter well—just one of those little practical details which help to spell the difference between success and failure in garden enterprises.

Roses may be planted until the end of the month. Most experts now advocate Fall planting in preference to Spring planting, and a great deal may be said in support of that opinion. All roses should be lightly pruned back to prevent chance of damage by storm during the Winter months.

Every deciduous leaf which falls in your garden is valuable. Fallen leaves are Nature's own way of supplying humus to the soil, and returning to Mother Earth the essential elements which are necessary for plant growth. Therefore collect all fallen leaves and store them in a pile or bury them in a pit for a few months, until they have quite decayed, when it will be found that the leaves are converted into the finest possible leafmold or humus. Rubbed through a half-inch sieve and mixed with seed or potting soil this leaf mold is invaluable, while incorporated with the soil in seed beds or frames it vastly improves their condition. Surely leaves are valuable. Collect every one obtainable and make the best possible use of them.

The greenhouses will now be occupied to their full capacity. Many half-hardy perennials such as heliotropes, Lantanas, Fuchsias, geraniums, Agapanthus, Hydrangeas, etc., must be accommodated, and it is not always easy to find space for everything we would like to keep. Chrysanthemums will be just coming into season, and as they pass out of bloom the space may be utilized for other purposes. Mums will not stand a warm or "muggy" atmosphere—they require a night temperature of 40 to 45 degrees, with a dry buoyant air condition. Spray once a week or every 10 days until the buds show color with Black Leaf 40 mixed according to directions, and if mildew or other fungoid trouble appears combat it with a suitable fungicide. I find there are excellent greenhouse preparations that do not disfigure the foliage with an unsightly deposit.

Primulas, Cyclamens and Cinerarias appreciate a night temperature of 40 to 45 degrees, but the benches upon which they stand should be damped down regularly to provide a cool, humid atmosphere.

Sow seeds of Clarkias, Schizanthus, Leptosyne, Godetias and other annuals for blooming in April, May and June.

Continue to insert cuttings of bedding and window-box plants for next season's display, and don't forget English ivy.

Pot up tulips, hyacinths, daffodils, freesias, lilies and other bulbs for forcing into bloom. A little bonemeal in the compost is beneficial. After potting soak with water and stand in a cool cellar until rooted. Any attempt to force into flower bulbs which have not filled the pots or flats with roots can only end in disappointment.

Greater care must be exercised in watering in the greenhouse now that shorter days and cooler nights are with us. Refrain from watering plants unless they actually need moisture. This especially applies to Cacti.

All shading can now be safely removed from the glass except where palms are grown. These do better under a little light shade even in Winter months.

New York. T. H. EVERETT.

Certain Harvests

My daughter is starting high school this year. The building lies over in the city across the valley, but the institution is more than a mere structure. It is the root of certain activities and practices which find their way to the table under our reading lamp in the form of biology, Latin, algebra, and English. I must take her to the bus; we slip down the road chanting Latin verbs and adjectives, through an avenue of October coloring. It is a woodsy trail, winding down two miles of dirt road, sometimes impassable in Winter. One comes out rather suddenly to the busy State road where the trolley tracks have been torn up this year, and busses substituted.

For the community at large, the trolleys served with regularity and at convenient hours. The bus system is not so dependable, and the hours are often inconvenient. Planned for the benefit of school children, the morning bus reaches school 15 minutes late. There is much complaint by the manager that children catch rides, thereby depriving the system of its support. "And that is what did for the trolley," we are told, and rather grimly too. Certainly, it is quite the custom for boys and girls living four miles, more or less, from the village school to start walking along the State road trusting altogether to the generosity of motorists for getting to school on time. On such a small strand hangs present-day prosperity, much as we hate to admit it. As I roll back home at ten and five miles an hour, the Fall harvests salute my eye. Green spires of distant pines, towering above the reds of the oak and the yellows of beech and maple, are not unlike the skyscrapers of a metropolis.

The first frost came here in the middle of September. The buckwheat had been filling out, but like the corn, when it felt the touch of ice it stopped growing and shriveled. Corn was well glazed, and there were many more ears than might have been expected after the shortage of moisture. Every unusual circumstance, every strangeness, is being placed at the door of the long drought. Birds stripped one cornfield so that its yield was cut. A bird flying in the face of a hunter, instead of away from him, startled more than the mutilated gunner. It got into the newspapers on the first page.

But the long drought is past. Water has come to fill cisterns to the overflow. A gale came, and shook early Fall apples to the ground, and left the buckwheat bowed over with the thin stem snapped off half way. That will prove a problem in harvesting which we shall try to solve with the mowing machine instead of a self-binder. Potatoes were nipped too soon to bring the large crop that was expected. Digging is a discouraging business, but it is interesting to note how much lighter a basket of potatoes is when the price is nearly $2 a bushel. It is the difference between courage and lack of morale. Let the children of the country feel that all the work they do will count, and they will take pride in farm work, but let them think that every crop will come to naught, or let father and mother tell hard luck stories, and make excuses, and the burden soon becomes too heavy to lift. The poorest farmers are those who have learned the habit of making excuses, and who inevitably lay all the blame for short crops upon some other agency; the weather, the death of a cow, or poorly cleaned seed. It is enough to drive any child to the city to hear these sorry tales year after year.

There is more to the need for men living close to Mother Earth than the necessity of having a food supply. More food is constantly being brought forward than can be consumed. There is more to physical life than mere dollars, or lives of ease. Nations have a way of slipping out of existence while resting on beds of down. There must be towns, as there must be a brain to direct the body, but vitality of the body is translated into brain power. The traveler in these times in impressed by the fact that our whole continent seems to be growing into one great town. We have only to look into our histories to see where this trend will carry us. Cities have inevitably been swept away, leaving the sons of the land in possession of the country. Unless our cities are now constantly replenished by people who have lived close to the soil, degeneration will set in. This rule will hold good until the end of time, regardless of improvements in science and mechanics. It is well to remember that Mother Earth was here before us. Fears have already been expressed that through the miracles of surgery and medicine we are working toward a weak resistance, eventually to be overpowered by some new germ which attack the very race itself. A new respect for the life of the soil must come, or the much-boasted hundred per cent American will vanish into and from his cities.

Personally, I imagine the ideal future for a farm child thus: To absorb wisdom from the care of the land, and carry it with him to school, a country school. Then when it is time to go into the school of a city and find out what he can there which is of interest to him in the line of thought he has adopted. Every child has some theory regarding life, whether his parents know it or not. Let him not foolishly stuff his mind with knowledge. I am not one who would force upon a child subjects in which he has no interest. Let him apply the wisdom of the land upon the facts doled out to him, and when he has done, let him come home again to the land. MRS. F. H. UNGER

How to Care for Parrots

Two years ago last Christmas a young male parrot was given to me. There is a great difference in parrots. Some of them seem more intelligent than others. I do not know but what it is the care and attention that some people give to them when they are young, teaching them words, and to do tricks, that makes the difference.

Our parrot is one of the family. He can laugh and will mock the birds. He will call: "Hello!" "Goodbye." "Rocco wants a cracker." "Rocco will starve."

He does not like the cat and will screech if she comes near his cage. He will call the chickens and then scare them away.

We keep him in a room where the heat is as near uniform as possible. Parrots are natives of a warm climate, and they cannot endure cold rooms or changes in temperature.

His cage is kept in the window where it is light and pleasant. We take him out and let him move around the room for exercise. In Summer he is kept in an inclosed porch part of the time.

We feed the prepared food for parrots which can be bought at all bird stores. I think it consists of different kinds of grain and some seeds. We keep one of the biscuits in his cage every day. They are bought in packages 12 for 25 cents. They also like crackers, and plenty of grit must be given. Fresh water is very necessary. When we give a new food we feed very sparingly at first. More parrots die from indigestion and pneumonia than any other ailment.

Last Summer we visited a bird store and the lady in charge said that parrots were not as easy to breed and raise as the other birds. She said they removed the male and let the mother hatch the eggs and care for the young. They kept bread and milk and cracker and milk in the cage for the mother to feed them.

It is more work to care for a parrot than several canary birds, but I think it pays. Rocco furnishes amusement for the family and the whole neighborhood.

EMMA R. JOSLYN

Storing Celery

I would like to know how to fix celery for the Winter. I have some very nice celery in my garden. H. S.

Oswego Co., N. Y.

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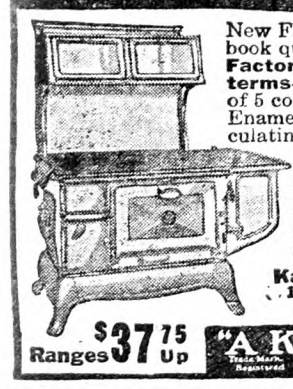

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Trouble with Cauliflower

My cauliflower is setting very well, but is wormy. Can you tell me what to put on it before tying it up? When I do have it ready to bleach and tie it up the leaves all rot. I had the same trouble last year.
Mt. Holley, N. J. E. D. M.

The green worm on cauliflower can be controlled by spraying the plants with arsenate of lead or Black Leaf 40, up to the time when the plants begin to head. I have used arsenate of lead until this season, when I used Black Leaf 40, one teaspoon to one gallon of water. I think the latter is more effective, as I cannot find a single worm on the plants at this writing, Sept. 21, and have never seen the plants more thrifty and healthy.

The rot is a much more serious matter to control. The two kinds most prevalent are black rot and soft rot. Black rot may appear at any stage of growth, and is characterized by the following symptoms: Dwarfing or one-side growth of head, or, if the disease is very severe and has begun early in the season, by the entire absence of any head and in extreme cases by the loss of the plant. Occasionally the heads rot and fall off. If the stumps of affected plants are cut across a brown or black ring will be observed, this being the part of the stem specially subject to the disease. Infection usually takes place at the margin of the leaf. The marginal rot is later followed by a browning and drying up of the infected areas of the leaf. Soft rot commonly follows black rot and the damage is generally greater.

No sure method for controlling this disease is known, but the observance of certain precautions will prevent serious loss in most cases. The germs are known to be carried in the seed; therefore all seed should be disinfected in the following manner: Secure corrosive sublimate in tablet form at any drug store; follow the directions on the package, make up a 1 to 1,000 solution in water. Place the seed in a small salt bag, soak for 30 minutes and follow by thorough rinsing in clean water, then place seed on a board and dry thoroughly. Sow seed in bed where cabbage, cauliflower or turnip has never been grown, and use fertilizer instead of manure for enriching the soil, as manure often carries the germs. Crops rotation is a good preventive and is always a good practice.

Insects, slugs, snails, etc., infect the plants by crawling from a plant that is infected, so they should be controlled if possible. Diseased plants should be pulled up and destroyed as soon as detected, and not thrown on the manure heap.

WM. PERKINS.

Notes from Eastern Shore Maryland

The growing season for our many truck crops is about over. The past Summer was one of the best I have ever seen. Unlike many sections of the country our crops did not suffer for rain. There was a portion of June that was dry, but rains came before any damage was done, and all through the Summer and Fall we have had all the rain needed. Consequently with good land and proper care the crops are fine.

Prices have not been very good. I have heard many speak in rather gloomy words of the average prices of our truck crops. Here on my home farm our crops are good and so far have received fair prices. We have the best corn crop we ever had since coming to Maryland. All truck has been harvested save sweet potatoes. They in this section are fine and a good many are taking out so fast they have dropped to 60 cents per bushel. We are building a storage house and will hold for better prices. The papers say there is a shortage of over a million bushels; if that is true there will be a considerable advance as soon as the bulk of the crop is sold. The Fall has been so seasonable the Crimson clover has nearly formed a turf. I always seed my garden with Crimson clover and now it looks fine. My garden was exceptionally good this season.

I planted sugar corn as late as July 17 and if a killing frost holds off a few days longer it will be ready to eat. Usually I do not plant after July 4, but this year having a nice piece of land that had been well worked for some other crop thought I would try it in sugar corn and black-eye peas. They are now nearly ready to put on the table. I do wish more farmers would sow Crimson clover as they lay by their crops in July and August. It makes the best of hay and is a fine improver — adding both humus and nitrogen to the soil. I never had such fine corn as there is on the Crimson clover planted about June 10 after a good crop of hay. I. S. WINFREE.

Wicomico Co., Md.

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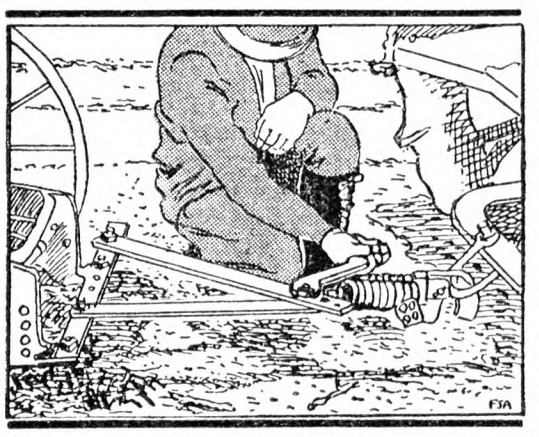

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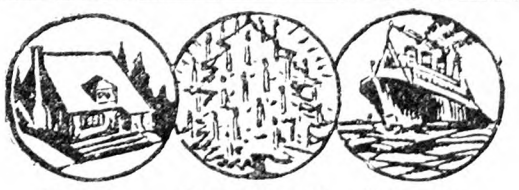

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News From a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

Thirteen proved to be a lucky number for a 4-H raspberry club at St. Mary's, McKean Co., Pa., this year, for that many members made an average profit of $43.66, according to a summary of their record books. In 1927, each member set out 250 plants, 125 Cuthbert and 125 Plum Farmer. The black variety did not do very well because of being planted too close to the red berries. Clarence Distler picked 600 quarts from his patch and made a net profit of $140. The average yield was 238 quarts. Several of the members had their plants inspected for sale purposes; Leo and Richard Dippold sold $81 worth of plants.

The Bureau of Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is preparing strychnine-coated steamed crushed oats at a farmers' co-operative plant at McCammon, Idaho, and distributing it at cost, 6½ cents per pound, f.o.b. McCammon, Idaho. All bait is sacked in 25-lb. bags and marked "Co-operative Poisoned Grain." One pound of the bait is approximately one quart or sufficient to treat about one acre of orchard under normal conditions. Directions for using the bait will accompany each sack. Each order must be for at least 100 lbs. to obtain distribution of the bait, which means that several growers will usually have to pool their orders to order this amount for use. Checks in payment should be made out to "Rodent Control Fund" and sent direct to the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In this State, the orders will mostly go through the county horticultural societies, and in those counties where there is no society, the growers are requested to get in touch with the society in the nearest county having such an organization.

A variety of apples known as Polly seem to be very popular in Bucks County, where they sell for 35 cents a quarter-peck, or $5.60 per bushel. Also some Center County apples were said to have sold for about $5 per bushel in small packages; this variety was Wealthy and the apples were supposed to have been almost perfect—the first fruit off young trees. We hope that this will not mislead anybody to planting many acres of either or both of these apples, since this is an unusual year, and a great many Wealthy have sold and will sell for much less than that price even this year.

We tried Cortland out against McIntosh recently. Several of us had pies made of both these apples, as well as apple sauce. Exactly the same recipe was used. When the cooked products of both varieties were side by side, we could tell the difference which seemed to favor McIntosh slightly so far as taste was concerned, but when either variety was served without the other being present, we did not know whether it was Cortland or McIntosh. Both were real apple pies. In eating out of hand tests Cortland was a poor second. Cortland certainly does hang on the tree ever so much better than McIntosh, which was demonstrated this year. This simple test has raised the writer's opinion of the Cortland, although he does not regard it as a competitor. As Mr. Tukey puts it, plant McIntosh as far as you can handle the apples to advantage, for additional apples of the McIntosh type, plant Cortland. And the writer would add, for Pennsylvania try it under your own local conditions in a small way at first. Don't try to compete Cortland against McIntosh; keep Cortland until McIntosh is gone, then market Cortland.

In the last week's news it was noted that there was one Luzerne County orchard in which the Staymans were smaller than the crabapples and would therefore not be picked. Irvin Chapin, owner of a large orchard in Huntington Township, Luzerne County, places his loss due to dry weather at $30,000 for the apple crop alone.

Some fruit growers use paradichlorobenzene (PDB) as a protection against clothes moths. While it works nicely in protecting woolens and fur from these pests, it does not seem to control the buffalo carpet beetle, as the writer learned to his sorrow. Some of the larvæ of this beetle were able to run around over a solid layer of crystals of PDB in a tin can for at least several hours before they finally succumbed to it.

Brown rot is said to be a help to some eastern peach growers in grading out peaches containing Oriental fruit moth worms. The brown rot may enter in the slight injury made by the entering worm and soon make a rotten peach which is easily spotted in sorting. Where the brown rot is not important, the growers find that more wormy peaches get by their most careful inspection, according to this report.

During the period of Sept. 11 to 21, a check-up on apple scab was made in the counties of Luzerne, Franklin, Cumberland, Dauphin and Juniata. The check-up was made by counting 500 apples of each variety.

Where there was proper spraying as per spray schedule, there was an average of .5 per cent scab. Improper spraying such as lack of proper coverage, missing certain sprays, etc., gave an average of 43.33 per cent scab. In unsprayed orchards, there was an average of 87.26 per cent scab.

Two demonstrations were checked: In Luzerne County an unsprayed McIntosh tree yielded 181 apples or one-third bushel—100 per cent scab. Sprayed tree yielded 223 apples per bushel or a total yield of 13½ bushels. In the bushel of apples counted 93.7 per cent were clean.

In Dauphin County unsprayed Rome were 81.4 per cent scab against .4 per cent scab for sprayed Rome. Unsprayed Stayman were 87.1 per cent scab as against .2 per cent scab for sprayed Stayman.

R. H. SUDDS.

Grange News and Doings

By L. L. ALLEN

The seventh degree was first conferred by the National Grange at the session of 1884, held at Nashville, Tenn. Since that time over 60,000 have received the degree. The largest class of candidates was at the 1920 session, held at Boston, when 9,838 received the degree. Last year 2,708 were in the seventh degree class at Washington, D. C., session. At the session to be held at Seattle, Wash., in November a class of 3,000 has been promised by the Grangers of the Pacific Coast.

The following table shows the meeting places of the National Grange and the number of seventh degree candidates since 1884:

1884	Nashville, Tenn.	8
1885	Boston, Mass.	19
1886	Philadelphia, Pa.	33
1887	Lansing, Mich.	17
1888	Topeka, Kan.	80
1889	Sacramento, Calif.	330
1890	Atlanta, Ga.	27
1891	Springfield, Ohio.	429
1892	Concord. N. H.	1,342
1893	Syracuse, N. Y.	275
1894	Springfield, Ill.	226
1895	Worcester, Mass.	1,318
1896	Washington, D. C.	83
1897	Harrisburg, Pa.	313
1898	Concord, N. H.	1,047
1899	Springfield, Ohio.	443
1900	Washington, D. C.	116
1901	Lewiston, Me.	1,750
1902	Lansing, Mich.	600
1903	Rochester, N. Y.	620
1904	Portland, Ore.	963
1905	Atlantic City, N. J.	1,117
1906	Denver, Col.	125
1907	Hartford, Conn.	2,490
1908	Washington, D. C.	458
1909	Des Moines, Iowa.	60
1910	Atlantic City, N. J.	683
1911	Columbus, Ohio.	786
1912	Spokane, Wash.	201
1913	Manchester, N. H.	5,459
1914	Wilmington, Del.	768
1915	Oakland, Calif.	326
1916	Washington, D. C.	723
1917	St. Louis, Mo.	147
1918	Syracuse, N. Y.	1,524
1919	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,614
1920	Boston, Mass.	9,838
1921	Portland, Ore.	1,200
1922	Wichita, Kan.	629
1923	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3,993
1924	Atlantic City, N. J.	2,032
1925	Sacramento, Calif.	816
1926	Portland, Me.	7,236
1927	Cleveland, Ohio.	5,811
1928	Washington, D. C.	2,708

Not only is Boston the leading city in furnishing the largest seventh degree class but New England has made the best record of any group of States in furnishing candidates for the highest degree in Grange work, Portland, Me., having the second largest class and Manchester, N. H., the fourth largest class. In fact New England States have furnished over half of the 60,783 seventh degree candidates since 1884; the total number given degrees at the nine sessions held in New England is 30,499. With the exception of the 1885 session every New England session of the National Grange has supplied more than a thousand candidates.

The National Grange has held its annual session at Washington 14 times. The organization meeting Dec. 4, 1867, was held at the National capital, and also the sessions of 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1880, 1881, 1883, 1896, 1900, 1908, 1916 and 1928. New York State has entertained the National Grange four times, Ohio five times, Pennsylvania three times, Massachusetts three, New Hampshire three, Michigan three, California three, New Jersey three.

Beginning with the session of November, 1875, the annual sessions of the National Grange have been held in November. In that year two annual sessions were held, the first in February and the second in November.

The National Grange Masters have been: William Saunders, 1867-1873; D. W. Adams, 1874-1875; John T. Jones, 1876-1877; S. E. Adams, 1878-1879; J. J. Woodman, 1880-1886; Putnam Darden, 1886-1887; James Draper, 1888; J. H. Brigham, 1889-1897; Aaron Jones, 1898-1905; N. J. Bachelder, 1906-1911; Oliver Wilson, 1912-1919; Sherman J. Lowell, 1920-1923; L. J. Taber, 1924-1929.

The largest membership in the history of the Grange was in 1875 when dues were paid on 858,050 members. The actual membership at that time was much more than a million.

The coming annual session of the National Grange will be the 63d and the biennial election of officers will take place. Thirty States will be represented, North Carolina being the youngest of the 30, a State Grange having been organized in that State the last week in September. The National Grange has in its treasury about $165,000 in cash and investments. Governor Robert P. Robinson, of Delaware, is treasurer of the National Grange.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC. — The longest sentence ever given on a mail fraud charge in the United States, 15 years, was imposed Oct. 10 by Federal Judge Coleman, in New York, on Charles Delos Waggoner, small town banker from Colorado, who swindled six New York banks of $500,000 on the strength of fake telegrams. The sentence given Waggoner is longer than the terms given all of the partners in the Clarke Brothers private bank crash, which involved the loss of nearly all $5,000,000 deposits of 25,000 persons.

Threat of a State investigation into the agreement between commission merchants and market truckmen by which out-of-town truck shippers of produce are forced to unload their cargoes into union trucks before city delivery is effected was made Oct. 10 by Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, who charged the agreement will create higher prices and reduce the return to the farmer. The independent truckmen, many of whom have invested small fortunes in the high-powered trucks which for five or six years have now been delivering their loads and vegetables directly from outlying farms to the doors of the commission merchants, also threatened action. The independent truckmen pointed out that their system of direct deliveries was entirely legal, a city ordinance having declared the region from Barclay to Beach Streets and from West Street to Greenwich Street a free market.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's trans-Pacific liner Empress of Canada, en route from Scotland to Vancouver, piled on the rocks at Homer Bay, near Albert Head, in the Straits of Juan de Fuca during a dense fog Oct. 13. The passengers were landed safely. The liner, which touched recently at New York on a special cruise, has accommodations for 250 first class passengers and 1,000 steerage. On the cruise from Southampton, whence she was returning, she carried only cabin passengers. She carried a crew of 300.

Two white crosses have been painted in the streets of East Orange, N. J. one at the intersection of South Munn and Central Avenues, the other at North Munn Avenue and Arlington Place. At each of these spots a life was lost recently in an automobile accident, and all future automobile fatalities in the town are to be marked in the same way. The crosses measure two feet by four.

Three men were killed and two seriously hurt Oct. 13 in an automobile accident on the Avalon Boulevard near Avalon, N. J. Those who lost their lives were Frederick H. Hauser, Camden, N. J., and William Sontag and Fred Young, both of Philadelphia. State police said it appeared the accident had been caused by a blowout although this was not definitely established. The car skidded and turned over three times, the occupants being hurled in all directions.

Marion Hatch, 28, pilot, and two passengers, H. Hollingsworth, 20, and Stanley Conn, 16 were burned to death at Lake Providence, La., Oct. 13, when their plane fell in flames from 2,000 feet and crashed onto a road near the airport there.

Three men were killed and eight others burned, one seriously, Oct 14 in an explosion of hot metal at the plant of the National Tube Company at McKeesport, Pa. The blast occurred when molten metal overflowed from a ladle into water at the bottom of a pit under the receptacle. Julis Burtasky, 45, of McKeesport, was killed almost instantly and Carl Hoffman and Philip Sandmeyer, 49, both of Greenock, died later at a hospital from burns. John Hando, 19, was reported in a critical condition.

While riding on a tractor hauling a grass-seeding machine at the edge of Curtiss Field, Valley Stream, L. I., Oct. 14, Steve Kosoko of Inwood was picked up in the undercarriage of an airplane and mortally injured as the plane came to earth 50 feet from the tractor. The pilot of the plane, L. H. Greene of Yonkers, 17 year-old student flyer, escaped injury. He told police he was seeking a landing when a cloud of dust, kicked up by a plane taking off, obscured the earth. He said he didn't know Kosoko was in his path until he felt a jar. His plane butted into the ground, crushing Kosoko and demolishing the undergear and part of the right wing. This is the second time ground equipment has been involved in a serious accident on a Long Island flying field. A plane crashed into a steam roller on Roosevelt Field in July. The driver of the roller was seriously injured.

Edward K. Campbell, retired Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Claims, was chosen Oct. 14 by the United States Supreme Court as special master in the suit filed by the State of New Jersey to restrain the City of New York from dumping refuse in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. This is the case in which the State claims that the waters along its shore front running for a distance of 50 miles from Atlantic Highlands to Beach Haven are polluted by refuse dumped from barges by New Yory City. The high court is asked to enter a decree stopping the city from continuing this practice, which, it contends, is prejudicial to a number of New Jersey municipalities. The action was begun by authority of the State Legislature.

Legislative appropriations totaling $15,530,000 to cover "urgently needed" facilities in State prisons, including $8,000,000 for the completion of the new Attica Prison, were recommended Oct. 14 by Dr. Raymond F. S. Kieb, New York Commissioner of Correction, at a meeting of the State Crime Commission. The meeting was held to discuss means of improving conditions to prevent riots such as occurred last Summer at Auburn and Dannemora.

After a vigorous debate the American Federation of Labor convention at Toronto, Oct. 14 went on record as favoring old-age pensions of at least $300 a year for men and women of 65 years and over, and decided to draft a model compulsory old-age pension law and carry on an active campaign for its enactment in every State and county.

An annual wage increase of approximately $2,000,000 has been agreed upon by officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company in conference with representatives of the Association of Western Union Employes, it was announced at New York, Oct. 14. The increases will affect employes whose salaries are under $3,000 yearly and will be distributed among them according to merit.

Three men were arrested Oct. 15, charged with attempted blackmail and violation of the Sullivan law following the receipt of a series of three threatening letters by Dr. Anthony Bonsignore of Brooklyn. A bomb, described at the time by police as of "harmless powder," was exploded on Oct. 7, last, on the front porch of Dr. Bonsignore's home. Later he was notified that this bomb had been only a "reminder" that unless he handed over $25,000 demanded of him the house would be blown up.

WASHINGTON. — Formation of a national organization in which all the live stock cooperatives will be invited to participate is contemplated in action taken Oct. 10, by the Federal Farm Board. At the same time it was made known by the Bureau of Economics of the Department of Agriculture, that, following the seven-cent reduction made by the Southwestern railroads in the export rate on wheat and corn from Kansas City to the Gulf seaboard, effective Oct. 1, corresponding reductions became effective Oct. 10 from Omaha and other markets and country shipping points, in accordance with new tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. In inviting cooperative live stock marketing associations to meet its representatives in Chicago on Oct. 23, with a view to the organization of a national association, the Farm Board pointed out that live stock valued at $289,152,931 was handled by cooperatives at terminal markets last year. This represented 181,850 carloads, composed of 1,751,599 cattle, 8,483,413 hogs and 1,686,889 sheep, or about 18 per cent of the live stock sold in these markets. At some of the large markets there are two or more competing cooperatives, and it is hoped, the board said, that the live stock production under cooperative control can be marketed more effectively through a national organization.

Uuder a resolution adopted Oct. 14, the House of Representatives will continue to meet on Mondays and Thursdays until Nov. 11, unless in the mean time some emergency is presented, in which event the Speaker may call a session on some other day by giving a week's notice. The House thus decided to transact no business between Oct. 14 and Nov. 11, holding itself free to take up the Tariff bill if that measure should be passed by the Senate before that day. It was brought out in this decision that House leaders are opposed to the consideration of any matters in the current session aside from the tariff. Efforts made by Representative Sumners of Washington to obtain an agreement for the consideration of a bill providing for Federal regulation of commerce in perishable agricultural commodities proved futile. A similar bill offered by Senator Borah of Idaho has already passed the Senate and is now pending in the House Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Sumners emphasized that the Borah bill affected a trade worth about $2,000,000,000 a year, and directly affecting 1,000,000 farmers. He declared that the principle of the measure had been approved by President Hoover.

The first act of the Senate lobby investigation Oct. 15, consisted of a parade of six witnesses, all present or former Federal officials from whose testimony it was revealed that domestic pottery manufacturers had appealed directly to President Hoover to bring about the dismissal of a Tariff Commission expert thought to be unfriendly to their interests.

Acting on its own motion, the Interstate Commerce Commission Oct. 15, ordered an investigation of the extra fare charged by railroads on their crack trains in addition to the regular passenger and Pullman fares. The commission had under investigation the practice on some railroads of not collecting extra fares to intermediate points on such trains. It was asserted that one railroad did not charge an extra fare to Cleveland on a New York-Chicago flier and that a passenger could avoid the extra fare to Chicago by getting off at Cleveland and buying another ticket. In addition to this phase the commission decided to inquire into the extra fare subject thoroughly and determine if it is a violation of Section 4 of the interstate commerce act. The investigation will cover all roads employing the practice.

"I WENT out West in '89," said the New Yorker. "How fur d'yu git?" queried the miner. "Buffalo," said the New Yorker. "I went East th' same year," said the miner. "Went as fur's Butte, Montana. Nearly ran into each other, didn't we?" —New York Times.

Countrywide Apple Situation

Probably the most interesting feature to a large number of farmers in October, is the apple crop. There are apples to sell in most fruit sections and the greater part of the selling is done in two or three weeks during the harvest season. The crop seems to be a little early this year. Most of the apples in the Virginia-West Virginia section had been picked up the end of the first week of October and orchard work was under full headway in the two other leading eastern sections, New York and Michigan. The crop in the Northwest was also active and on the way to market, although rather late in starting full volume of carlot movement.

One of the most satisfactory features of the apple situation is the way in which the price has held up and even advanced sometimes, even where the crop has turned out a little larger than expected. Some varieties and grades have been showing an upward tendency in southern, eastern and northwestern producing sections. The advance has not amounted to much as yet, but even 5 to 15 cents a bushel has its effect in making buyers ready to do business with the growers.

Probably the best apple crop in the country, in some respects, was grown in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia and West Virginia this season. The writer drove through the section about 100 miles early in October and found the cold storages already well filled in some towns and rapidly filling everywhere. Most growers say the crop is a good one and the sizes are certainly running large, especially for a dry season. The weak point is lack of full color and in some orchards there is more or less damage from hailstorms. Hail damaged apples will not grade as No. 1, but the damage is so slight that it seems impossible to get the sorters to pick them out well. Accordingly a good share of the Shenandoah crop is put up as ungraded and includes the hail-damaged apples. This grade sells rather lower than is asked for strictly No. 1 apples in other sections. The growers get about $4.50 per barrel for the York and buyers seem glad to get them. They are probably the best bargain in the apple line anywhere at present. The prevailing price for standard varieties and grades in barrels throughout the East is $5 to $6 and the average per bushel is somewhere near $1.75 for the basket pack. In the Northwest probably the average runs nearer $2 for the best market grades and varieties. The northwestern crop seems to be a little lighter than last season, but of good quality. The early kinds in Washington and Oregon have already been harvested, also a large part of the mid-season varieties, and growers are starting on the Winesap, the latest sort, which is mostly put up in paper wraps and stored for the Spring market.

The way in which the apple prices have held their own shows a good deal of confidence on the part of dealers. Demand is expected to be active right along because there is not so much fruit of any kind this year and consumers seem to be buying freely. The weakest feature is the lack of strong export demand, although nearly half as many apples have been shipped abroad as were exported during the same time last season. It is generally assumed that the larger crop in Europe and higher prices here compared with last season will keep down the export movement. Prices in foreign markets went down rapidly in September and recent returns have not been satisfactory to growers considering the added cost of farm marketing. G. B. F.

From a Maine Farm

With the rainy days of early Fall there always comes back to memory the title of a story read many years ago. I have forgotten the story but the title remains with me because of its fitting application to conditions about me once a year. The title of the story was "Rainy Days In The Diggin's." The scene was laid in a gold-mining camp and was a picture of the life of a placer camp, as I recall it, on rainy days.

During the potato harvest season there are often several days of wet weather when it is not suitable to dig. Some seasons there will be several days at a time when no digging can be done. Where the extra help are boarded in the home it is rather a discouraging situation for the housewife, several men sitting around the house under foot and no progress being made in harvesting the crop. It is not so bad during fair weather, as each day brings the close of the harvest that much nearer, and the men are out of the house except at evenings and meal time. In recent years most growers arrange to pay pickers by the barrel and they house and board themselves in many instances.

They may live in tents or some temporary shelter for the weeks they are picking, often there being a dozen or more living at one camp and driving out to different farms, by auto for the day. Whole families, parents and children of both sexes go out for the season for this work, and they earn considerable money during the season that goes far to help clothe and feed them during the Winter months. Many of the larger growers provide a building to be used for this purpose and in some cases it is nicely equipped for the comfort of the pickers.

Twenty-five years or more ago it was different. Chiefly the men and boys in their teens came into the fields for the potato harvest, often for the grain harvest, and they were fed and lodged in the homes where they worked. A great many of the French people from the north part of the State along the St. John River and farther north in Canada would start out from home with one small horse in a heavy truck or springless wagon with six, eight or even more men and boys for a load. It did not seen possible that one of those small horses could pull the load they had to, but they would not only do this but rode up and down hills at an astonishing rate of speed, load considered. These tough little horses were known as "kanucks." It is difficult to trace their origin, but I believe authorities are agreed that there was no small amount of the blood of that grand race of horses, the Morgans. Their owners were usually good at driving a bargain and when they finally hired they would have a stipulation that they should have the privilege of tethering the horse in the meadows. This always meant to their owners the best piece of grass that could be found on the farm, unless the owner of the farm first explained where the horse could or could not be tied. The owner of the horse might buy a bushel of oats, and it was often surprising how long it could be made to last even though the daily ration was a good one.

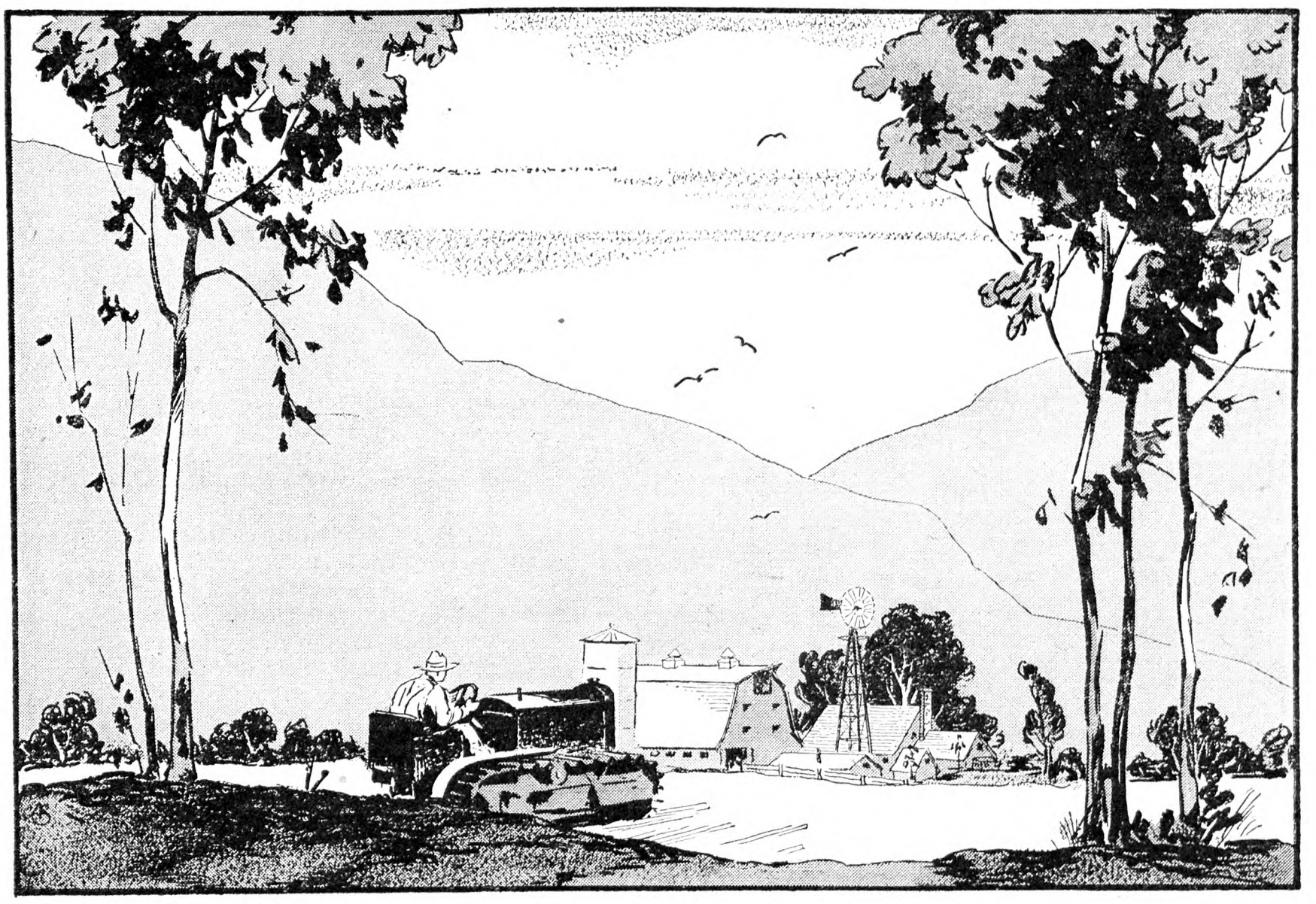
When the rainy days came there had to be something to amuse the men and boys and keep them contented. Often they would harness up the horse and visit those they knew at some other farm. Perhaps as many as 15 or more would meet at one place if there happened to be a building for their use where they could have a fire and be comfortable. The French people especially were great people to get together where they could converse in a familiar tongue and to play and have a good time.

There would often be a young man among them skilled as a wrestler, and there were many matches in the hope that the champion could be thrown, or, on the part of his friends, his renown enlarged. Sometimes these bouts ended in a fight in which friends would take part, and they were sometimes quite serious in their results. I have spent many an interesting rainy day and evening with these people, taking part in the conversations as best I could in a combination of badly broken French and English, and in the wrestling bouts, even thrown the champion, but steered clear of the fights. Many of these people were of French-Indian blood and spoke a dialect rather than French, but is was nearer the French language than any other. They were quite decided in their likes and dislikes, and it sometimes happened that there would be two young men drift into the same neighborhood who were rivals for the affections of the same young lady; then there was almost certain to be some unpleasant affairs to say the least, and often quite serious ones.

I was guilty of playing some pranks on these folks at times in my youth during these rainy day and evening meets, but so far as I know never made any enemies. A French boy, the son of one of these men who came for the potato harvest, and later brought a son back to live with us for the Summer, that he might have an opportunity to learn English, was my partner in these petty pranks on his people.

On one occasion we had filled a large brass rifle shell with powder with a heavy wad of paper on top, and set it on the stove to explode. It was giving warning of near explosion by smoking when the father of the boy mentioned came into the room and drew a chair up to the stove, and proceeded to light his pipe by placing a live coal in the bowl which he was extracting from the front of the stove when the explosion came. I had attempted to warn him, but his son had prevented this, and the others gathered in the room were inclined to let him find out for himself. Feeling a bit guilty I went around behind some of the men and squatted down. At this moment the cartridge exploded and the old man went over backward as if shot in reality, biting off his clay pipestem. As soon as he could speak for fright he declared that I had shot him in the mouth and knocked some of his teeth out. He spat out the piece of pipestem to prove it. When I attempted to hide behind the others he thought I had fired at him. In the roar of laughter which followed, and being shown the empty shell on the stove, he realized the joke, and was madder than a hornet.

Maine O. B. GRIFFIN



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STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER
A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

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I planted two Rural New-Yorker potatoes which you sent my father many years back, and have had access to the paper ever since. E. H. P.
Wisconsin.

IT IS a long time ago that these potatoes, the Rurals and Carmans, were introduced by sending one tuber to every R. N.-Y. reader. But they had merit that took them all over the world. We have seen them in the market quotations of Australian papers, and they are still standard types in many parts of this country. To be exact there were four potatoes introduced by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER—Carman No. 1 and No. 3, Rural New-Yorker No. 2, and Sir Walter Raleigh. All made good commercially and in satisfaction to growers.

*

THE State is constructing a 32-story office building on a block just west of the Capitol in Albany. The original cost was estimated to be $6,500,000. It is believed now that the cost will amount to $10,000,000. The extra cost is due to changes in the plans and specifications. One contractor has just given notice of an extra claim of $667,498, and intention to sue for this amount in the Court of Claims. Governor Roosevelt recently criticized the local and county administrations and proposed consolidations of small political units and school districts for the sake of efficiency and economy. The experience with these building operations as well as the former experience with the cost of the Capitol gives us no encouragement to hope that the smaller units will have any examples of efficiency or economy in the records of the mergers, or of the State itself. The local and county officials may study the methods of private builders with greater profit.

*

CONNECTICUT'S home, farm and industrial arts and resources gave a good account of themselves in exhibits at the State's regional and county fairs this year. Despite a droughty season and a mid-Summer hailstorm that wrought havoc in parts of the tobacco belt, Connecticut farmers are approaching the Winter in the old spirit of self-reliance that sustained generations of their ancestors. At the recent Danbury Fair, attended by more than 100,000 people, the wide range of agricultural displays measured up to high standards of quality. The fruits, vegetables and flowers, as well as the products of farm home culinary skill, were exceptionally well-arranged in a big tent. One end of the tented space was equipped with chairs and backed benches. Here hundreds of farm women rested and visited. We commend this sensible provision for their comfort. It represents the kind of thoughtfulness that gives a fair the human touch, and adds to its value as a social institution. Forty-two yokes or "pairs" of oxen, many of which participated in a weight-drawing contest, outnumbered the entries of pure-bred dairy and beef cattle. All the oxen except a pair of big Holstein-Friesians, were Devons, raised in Connecticut. A well-matched yoke of this English breed won the contest, outpulling several heavier pairs in the presence of an immense crowd of keenly interested farmers. Four or five pairs were sold at $400 to $500 each. The 60th annual Danbury Fair made a profit by including more virtues than flaws in its list of attractions.

*

SOME earnest people seem to think that readers are not up to date if they continue to enjoy old books, and show little response to the new ones. In reality, many new books, heralded by their publishers as sure to change the current of modern thought, have their brief day, and are then cast aside, their temporary vogue due merely to novelty and exaggerated advertising. We do not consider that any intelligent person can ignore the new, especially in science, travel, and the art of living, but after several very unedifying new novels it was, in our own case, a relief to go back to an American book that remains new and fresh after nearly a century and a half. It was in 1773 that William Bartram of Philadelphia set out "to search the Floridas, and the western part of Carolina and Georgia, for the discovery of rare and useful productions of nature," and the story of his travels was first published in 1791. John Bartram, father of William, was an early American botanist (1699-1777), who established the first botanical garden in the United States, and naturally the son writes as a botanist, but he gives a vivid picture of life in the remote southern forests and the sparsely settled communities. He was a deeply religious man, and also possessed the courage of a hardy explorer. He tells a startling story of his experiences with alligators, when camping alone in a Florida swamp, and showed a complete disregard of possible danger in wandering among the "Siminoles." We think there are other old books that, like "The Travels of William Bartram," will take the place of some newer ones.

*

A SUBSCRIBER bought a registered dairy heifer. At his request, she was shipped six months later to his farm, when he strongly suspected that she was not the animal that he had bought. A sketch showing her color markings in inked outlines was a part of the registration certificate that he submitted to us as proof that he had been deceived. These markings, he said, did not correspond closely with those borne by the heifer herself. He also sent a photograph of the heifer to us. In correspondence with him, we suggested that the inked markings, while not accurate in fine detail, were roughly correct, and that probably not one of these penned outlines of color markings in a hundred was sufficiently exact to preclude the possibility of a doubt like his own. Herdsmen and caretakers who do this work with pencils cannot be expected to record color markings with an artist's precision. Their marks are retraced or copied in ink on the pedigrees. So wide is the margin of error under this old system that one of the dairy cattle registry associations is adopting a much better one. It is based on kodak snapshots, about 2x3 inches, of calves at 10 days of age. One picture shows one side of the calf and another the other side, while a third picture is of the head and face. The three snapshots are pasted on the calf's pedigree blank. They show the color markings that would unmistakably identify the animal for life. Duplicate pictures are useful for private herd records and advertising purposes. A calf worth registering will justify the expense involved in adopting this photographic system.

*

THE growth of dairying in the Mid-West is indicated by the development at Waterloo, Ia., of the Dairy Cattle Congress into one of the outstanding national shows of cattle and dairy-farm equipment in America. Its buildings are substantial and modern. During the week beginning Sept. 30, this exhibition, now 20 years old, broke its highest attendance record, while its entries of the five dairy breeds exceeded its highest previous total number. Holstein-Friesians and Jerseys were chiefly responsible for the increase. An extensive corn and Soy bean exhibit, emphasizing the relation of these crops to corn-belt dairying, was a feature of the Congress to which milk producers present gave studious attention. New York State dairymen are spending annually hundreds of thousands of dollars for Illinois Soy bean meal. Another regular event that adds to the usefulness of the Congress is the National Belgian Horse Show, to which 46 exhibitors, mostly in Iowa, contributed entries this year. W. P. Hamilton of Maine bought 13 mares at the show for $9,550. Most of the leading dairy show herds at Waterloo were on exhibition last week at the National Dairy Exposition, in its new, permanent home in a suburb of St. Louis, Mo.

*

THERE is a great life on a farm for any boy or girl who has learned to think and express the thought. Let him build new conveniences into his house, and set up a fireplace, surrounded by thoughtful books and magazines. Let him have the arts, music, drawing and writing. These three are the ties that bind a child to his home. Let any community abandon these and its name is soon seen to be written in sand. They are safety valves for worry and discontent, a guard against immorality. We can imagine people saying that this is all very well, but where is the money coming from? Barring accidents and misfortunes we have come to consider money as a mere expression of vitality, of brain power and good judgment. In fact, good judgment is usually the thing the successful man has which the failure does not have. It is the fruit of experience, a mixture of tolerance and caution, and faith in mankind. Only the experienced can appreciate the unusual, or recognize good fortune when it comes to him. One of the errors of judgment is that of not fully appreciating the value, cultural and financial, of a home on the farm.

*

NOW is a time when the extension and continued development of the Grange's good work in regions new or old to its influence cannot be too earnestly fostered. The ideals of citizenship and service for which the order stands have never been more essential than they are now to the betterment of the social and business life of farming communities. In New York State the Grange's record is one of progressive usefulness. The New York State Grange has been active and effective in all phases of its work. One of its most noteworthy contributions to the idealism of the citizenship of the future is the strengthening, as well as the increasing, of Juvenile Granges. This is a basic function of the first importance. These are a few, and there are many other reasons, why we think it would be appropriate and timely, by way of recognition, encouragement and celebration, if the 1930 meeting of the National Grange should take place in New York State. An abiding general reason is the widespread and increasing hospitality of farmers in this State to the principles embodied in the Grange's practices and professions. We think an invitation is in order. We are sure that we express the sentiment of Grangers in the Empire State in extending, through Fred J. Freestone, Master of the State Grange, a wholehearted invitation to the National Grange to hold its 1930 annual session in New York State.

*

What time should fire be started in a district school? Should there be fire over Saturday and Sunday? Our teacher builds his own fire around 8:45; it is a large room and keeps cold till 10:30 or 11 o'clock. What could be done in this case so as to have it comfortable for the children?

THE above comes to us from a reader in New York State where temperatures get rather low. The trustee is responsible for the comfort and conduct of the school. There should be a definite understanding about who is to build the fire and when. In cold weather it ought to be kept over night, and started very early Monday morning if let go out Friday afternoon. Where coal is used there is not much difficulty in keeping the fire over Sunday, provided somebody is detailed to look after it. In early life the writer, like many farm boys, taught district schools in Winter, and did all the janitor work, as that was the custom then. A box stove using wood two feet long did the heating efficiently, and held live coals over night during the week. Monday a roaring fire was going an hour before school was "called." This matter of having the room comfortable is so important to the health and working ability of children that a cold schoolhouse should not be tolerated any more than a cold living-room in the house.

*

SOME years ago Gustav Elgert came to Canada with no money capital. This season he won the trophy offered by the Edmonton Board of Trade for the best field of wheat in the northern half of the province of Alberta. This was 100 acres, yielding 46 bushels to the acre, and grading No. 1 hard. He used seed specially adapted to the province, developed by an expert grower in Saskatchewan.

Brevities

HOORAY! Pumpkin pie is on hand.

IT is still time to sow rye on ground that would otherwise be bare.

SOFT coal production in the United States runs over 11,000,000 tons weekly.

DUST is not a sure control for grape pests. Liquid Bordeaux and lead arsenate are needed.

GRAIN speculation on the Chicago Board of Trade in one recent day amounted to: Wheat, 31,602,000 bushels; corn, 9,055,000; oats, 3,099,000; rye, 662,000.

SHEEP raising is increasing in British Columbia because of the excellent grazing conditions. Recently 3,600 Rambouillet ewes and rams were sold by Montana sheep men to farmers in the Kamloops sections of the Dominion.

TESTS of seed potato stock that has been more or less injured by freezing in storage or transit indicate that under certain conditions such seed can be used if properly handled, says the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is discussed in Technical Bulletin 119-T, "Influence of Freezing of Seed Potatoes on Viability and Yield," copies of which may be obtained by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

An Impudent Monopoly

THE bold attempt of truckmen to monopolize the city cartage of farm products seems not to be limited to New York City, but includes considerable territory along the Atlantic coast. It has the appearance of a general movement. We get reports as far south as Baltimore, Md., where trucks from producing sections have been obliged to drive away from the warehouses to which the produce was consigned, go to a designated place, unload, and have the goods reloaded on a city truck, which drove back to the commission house, where it was again unloaded and received, the cost of the extra loading, reloading and cartage being deducted from the returns.

In New York City the practice is not new in principle, but the large number of country trucks bringing food products to the city has changed the form. Years back we found perishable products coming in carlots by rail landed in the lower sections of New York City and trucked to the Bronx and Brooklyn, when it could just as well have been delivered in the cars in these boroughs without extra freight charges. The truckmen wanted the cartage and were able to direct the goods over their routes. The president of one of the railroads admitted the waste. He knew the influences responsible for it, but as the system was established he did not feel inclined to attempt to change it. Of course the extra carting always comes out of the producer's returns. Now large quantities of farm produce come by country trucks and are delivered direct to the commission houses and other dealers. The volume so coming is increasing. The only way organized truck companies could levy a toll on it is through a combination with the dealers, and this combination is made effective by the dealers brazenly refusing to receive goods from the country trucks. They receive it readily enough after it is reloaded around the corner into city trucks.

Just why the official hesitation in breaking up this selfish combination? State and Federal laws forbid it. The city, State or Federal authorities could have nipped this monopoly in the bud within 24 hours of the brazen announcement of its purpose. Instead they are waiting to see if it will increase the cost of food to the city consumer, and to make sure that neither of them is embarrassed in an approaching election we have a mixed bi-partisan policy of watchful waiting. Just why should the retail cost of the food be increased when the farmer pays the extra cartage charge out of his wholesale price? If some official charged with the duty of enforcing the law had courage enough to defy the political power of a big trucking corporation and smash this rising monopoly, he would deliver a very helpful example of "farm relief."

Getting the Money Out

THE Federal Farm Board has announced a loan of $400,000 to the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Milk Association. It is understood that the board placed this loan on the strength of the plea as a whole, and it may be increased to $600,000 if investigation warrants the larger amount. The loan was made to support the Ohio association in the present situation in the Cleveland market. Formerly the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Association supplied the Telling Belle-Vernon Company, which later was absorbed by the National Dairy Products Corporation. After the merger the new owners discontinued to receive the association milk, and this left the farmers' association with an average of close to 50,000 quarts of surplus milk daily. To dispose of it the association made an assessment on its members and began to build up a retail trade in Cleveland. Its first action in March was to reduce the retail price, but later on and up to about October 1, practically all Cleveland dealers charged 13 cents a quart for one to two quarts, and 12 cents a quart for more than two quarts to a customer. Following this notice the Telling Belle-Vernon subsidiary cut the price to 11 cents straight to families and 10 cents to stores, making the store differential for the first time. It had previously announced an increase to producers from $2.80 to $3 per 100 lbs. Consequently the Ohio Farmers' Association was embarrassed at both ends. First by an increased price offered to producers by the competing company, and second by a cut in the price to consumers. The Telling Belle-Vernon Company then bought up seven large country plants in Ashtabula and Trumbull counties, which were owned by Edward E. Reich of Pittsburgh, and this milk will now be diverted from Pittsburgh, where the retail price is 14 cents, to Cleveland, where this company has established an 11-cent retail price. The loan will help the association in its fight for a share of the Cleveland market.

Dairy farmers supplying the St. Louis market have been on strike for an increase in the price of milk. The supply was being shipped in by rail from distant sources, and attempts by the local producers to prevent delivery promised according to our last reports caused some conflict with the authorities. The farmers did not seek any loan from the Federal Farm Board, but did ask the board to send a representative to determine the cost of production and also the cost of distribution, and to announce the result of the study to the public. These contests are always troublesome and expensive; they are too often discouraging, but it is encouraging to see that producers are willing to fight for their rights and their industry. We believe that the time is coming when dairy farmers will drop all alliances with dealers, deal with them only in an open contract, and through organizations in their own control, do business in peace with distributors and make the production of milk a profitable business.

The Federal Farm Board has increased its $300,000 loan to the Florida Citrus Exchange by $2,800,000 as a facilities loan. The original loan was made to enable growers to treat fruit to overcome the ravages of the fruit fly. The loan has been granted on the assumption that appraisals being made will justify the loan, and that it will not exceed 60 per cent of the appraised value of the property owned by the association.

A loan of $500,000 was approved to the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association, also a loan of $250,000 to the Tennessee Cotton Growers' Association.

The Federal Farm Board has also approved the application of the Midwest Grain Marketing Association, Lincoln, Neb., which is generally known as the Nebraska-Wyoming Wheat Pool, for a commodity loan not exceeding $40,000. This is supplemental to a loan obtained from the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at Omaha. It will enable the association to advance an additional 10 cents a bushel to its grower members on wheat in open storage, and on which loans have been made by the Intermediate Credit Bank in a seasonal pool.

On October 16, the Senate, after seven hours' fight against three of the members of the board confirmed all of the members appointed by President Hoover. The opposition was against Chairman Alexander Legge, who was confirmed by a vote of 67 to 13; Samuel R. McKelvie, confirmed by vote of 50 to 27, and Carl Williams, confirmed by vote of 57 to 20. Senator Norris, who opposed Mr. Legge, declined to vote because the question of politics was raised in the discussion.

Milk Dealers Indicted

ON OCTOBER 16, Larry Fay, and the entire 140 members of his New York Milk Chain Association, Inc., were indicted by a special grand jury on a blanket charge of operating as a trust in restraint of trade in New York City.

September Milk Prices

THE net cash prices paid for 3 per cent milk per 100 lbs. in the 200-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for the month of September, are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$2.74
Meridale Dairies	2.74
Dairymen's League	2.43
Little Falls Dairy Co.	2.72
Unity Association, Buffalo	2.83

The League deductions were 15c for certificates of indebtedness and 6c for administrative expenses, making the gross price $2.64.

The New Russian Calendar

THE Soviet government of Russia has adopted a new calendar which will go into effect from now on to 1931, when it is expected completely to replace the old order of things. The new calendar abolishes both Saturday and Sunday. It consists of 12 months of six five-day weeks each. Each worker will get one holiday a week, or six each month. Therefore one-fifth of the workers will be idle each day. The names of the months will be changed to such familiar words as "hammer" and "star." No provision is made for five days of the year, or for leap year. They are expected to be outside the calendar. If the Russian people can keep time under this arrangement it would seem to be difficult to devise a scheme for the measure of duration that would muddle them.

The Apple Situation

RECENT changes in the apple situation tend to increase the underlying strength of the market position. A decrease of about 3 per cent in the October crop estimate means about 1,000,000 barrels less fruit to sell. On the other hand, the weather since the estimate was made up has been moist and cool, tending to improve the size of the apples still on the tree. In some sections more than half the crop had been gathered by October 1, but in the North the late varieties were still ungathered, including many Baldwin, Spy and King. When the apples are in the barrel it is likely that they will make a better showing than would have been expected during the dry weather of August and early September. But even if the crop were as indicated in September, it would still be far below average. It is evident that a large proportion of the carlot shipments are going into storage, and there is brisk demand in producing sections. Losses from the windstorms of early October do not seem to be serious as compared with the total crop, although some orchards report a heavy fall of the mid-season varieties like Greening and McIntosh. This popular variety, the McIntosh, is in better supply than last year, but prices are rather high, anywhere from $6 to $9 per barrel in the city markets. The general run of Winter apples sell at about $6. The cheapest apples are in the Virginia-West Virginia section, where the York and Stayman lack color, and fail to bring over $4.50 per barrel, and some of the ungraded pack sell lower. Quality is a drawback in New York and New England owing to scab injury and other defects. Color is good. In the Northwest there is serious shrinkage of the pack owing to wind damage and small sizes. Canada, especially Nova Scotia, has a big apple crop, and will be sure to compete severely in the foreign markets. It looks as though the American crop would have to depend mainly upon the home market this year. Recent sales at English auctions have been too low to show any profit. A good many Virginia apples have been shipped to South America this year, making fairly good returns. Apple cold storage report for October showed 6 per cent lighter holdings than a year ago, owing to slowness of the western boxed apple movement. But the apple total is 25 per cent above the five-year average for October 1, suggesting confidence on the part of dealers in this line. Basket holdings in storage show the usual year to year increase.

New York State Pastures

According to report issued October 11 by Agricultural Statistician R. L. Gillett, New York State pastures showed the lowest condition as of October 1 in the records which go back to 1915. Rains in September were apparently not sufficiently abundant thoroughly to soak the ground and rejuvenate the plants, especially in the face of exceptionally close grazing. Figures submitted by crop reporters in all parts of the State indicate the following averages.

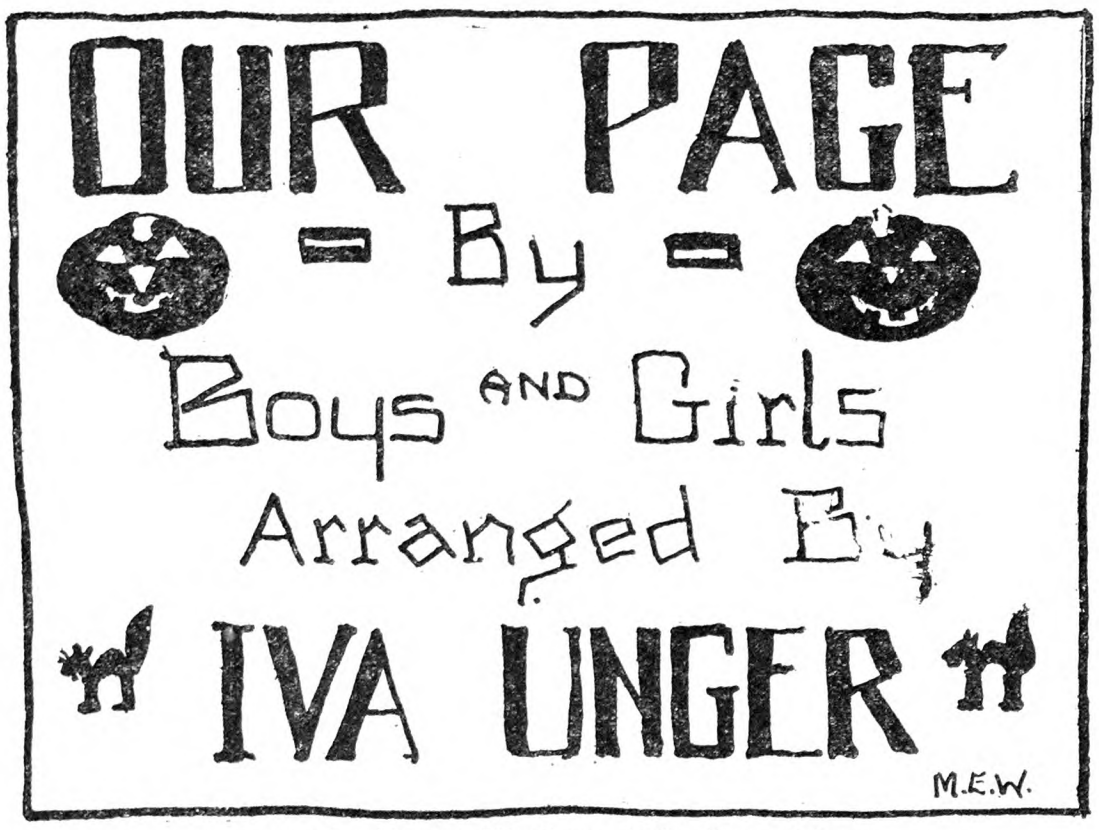
Part of State	September 1, 1928	September 1, 1929	October 1, 1928	October 1, 1929	Cows of Milking Age
Northern	88	78	90	65	195,000
Northeastern	87	66	80	53	71,000
Western	84	49	76	53	169,000
Central	90	67	83	64	331,000
Eastern	90	54	85	52	129,000
Southwestern	84	52	68	47	144,000
Southcentral	89	56	79	50	71,000
Southeastern	97	53	91	51	187,000
Long Island	95	32	92	64	7,000
State	89	60	82	56	1,304,000

Potato and Onion Outlook

Maine shows further increase in the potato crop while other great potato sections show decreases. There was a month gain of over 3,000,000 bushels in New England as shown by the October report, while the North Central States in the Upper Lakes region lost 7,000,000. Gains and losses in other parts of the country being fairly well balanced, the month's result is a net decrease of some 4,000,000 bushels, which means a still lighter crop and a condition somewhat like that of 1925 when potatoes sold at high prices.

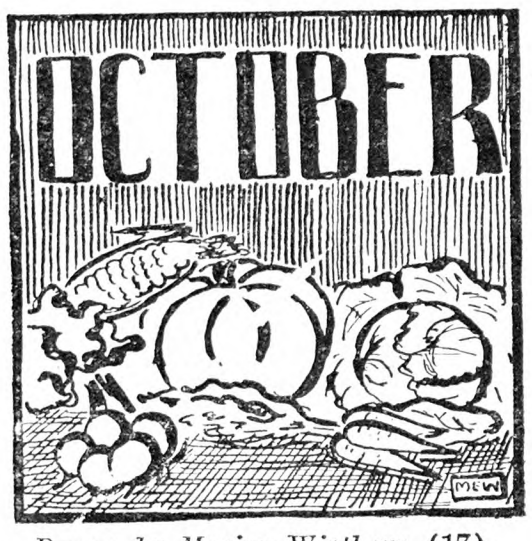
Maine growers are taking no chances, and they are shipping out the potatoes about as fast as the markets will take them comfortably. Some of the time they have supplied one-third of the carlot shipped to the city markets. Possibly, they are losing a chance to sell at higher prices late in the season, but on the "bird in the hand" principle, they are doing pretty well at $2 per 100 lbs. The combination of good yield, good quality and good price, makes 1929-30 one of Maine's luckiest seasons. The light crops in the Middle West probably will result in leaving the eastern markets largely to eastern growers, which means a favored position for Maine potatoes, and also for Long Island, and such potato districts as Lancaster and Lehigh Co., Pa. Although the crop in these counties is apparently at least one-fourth lighter than in 1928, the potato markets are acting well, showing a tendency to advance slightly this month in contrast with the discouraging slumps of a year ago during the Fall season. Probably there will be a good many small potatoes in the markets from districts affected by the Summer drought. The price is high enough to warrant shipping No. 2 from most producing sections. Accordingly, the supply measured in carlots is not likely to fall off as much as might be supposed from a crop averaging only three bushels per capita of population.

The onion report issued at the end of the second week of October shows even more onions than indicated from the earlier forecasts. The gain is chiefly in New York State, which has a crop of unusually good market quality, and the production is two or three times as heavy as in 1928. All the Eastern States have much better yields per acre this season and in general a larger acreage, the net result being a crop of late onions greater by one-half than in 1928. It is hard to figure out anything very encouraging in a market way. It is possible, of course, that the very low prices in the West, averaging only 75 cents per 100 lbs. to growers, may result in waste of so many onions that the price will greatly improve when the storage market season begins. Something of the kind happened in 1927 when good onions sold high the following Spring, even though it was a season of heavy production. G. B. F.



Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (17), *Long Island*

"Pick the rosy apples, pack away with care,—
Gather in the corn ears, gleaming here and there."



Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (17), *Long Island*

October

Leaves that are yellow, and leaves that are brown,
Sifting and drifting and pattering down,
Breezes that freshen, and sunbeams that shine,
Purple grapes filling their flagons of wine,
Song of the grackles that gather for flight,
Call of the crickets in hedge rows at night,
These are October's, I knew them of old,
Laughed in their laughter, and gathered their gold.

Asters belated that brighten the days,
Crimson of woodbine and bittersweet sprays,
Whisper of brooklets and murmur of brakes,
Waterfowls pluming themselves on the lakes,
These are October's—with love at your side,
Double your happiness, while they abide.
I, by the joy that my own heart has known,
Bid you be provident, make them your own.

—By L. Mitchell Thornton.
Sent by Louise Hass (14) Delaware.

Drawn by Eleanor Weaver (14), *New York*

The answer to last month's What Am I? puzzle was "bald-faced hornet." All the qualifications might have applied to other of the stinging insects, except the nest, which is better known by sight, than by touch, but is, we may say, of wide repute. This nest is a curious structure, of a substance resembling coarse paper, made from decayed wood mixed with a salivary secretion and kneaded into a pulp. The plant which is described in this month's puzzle was chosen as having taken an important part in the early settlement of this country. Do you find anything here that you did not know about?

I am a native of America. I originated on the tablelands of the sub-tropics. The first European visitors found me under cultivation in Mexico, the West Indies, and Peru. Columbus carried me back to Spain as a curiosity. Colonists of New England and Virginia found me the principal crop grown by the Indians. I am now extensively grown in Europe. I adapt myself to my surroundings by maturing more quickly in cold climates, than in the long hot Summers of the South.

I take from the soil a smaller quantity of ammonia, and a large amount of phosphoric acid than an average crop of wheat. A large proportion of the potash appears in my stalk and cob.

Animals thrive upon me. A cow cannot live upon oats or wheat alone but I can satisfy her needs indefinitely. I am the food that sustained the first colonists.

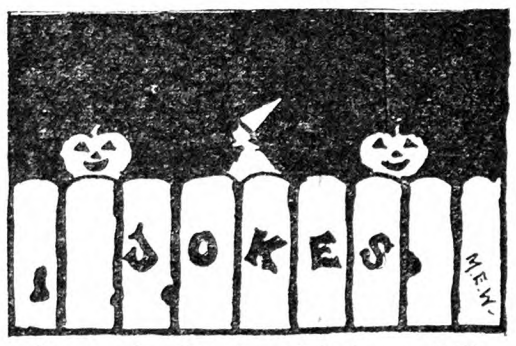
The juice of my stalks is sweet, and may be made into syrup to flavor the cakes baked from my flour. I have even served as fuel to the western pioneers. Think of this when you pull the covering from my shining kernels, and know that you hold in hand that which is very like, but even more precious than gold. What Am I?—Sent by Charlotte Dolly (16) New York.

Enigmas

My first is in weapon but not in lance,
My second in venture, but not in chance,
My third in imbibe, but not in soak,
My fourth is in maple but not in oak,
My fifth is in lake but not in bay,
My sixth is in April but not in May,
My seventh in ring but not in coil,
My whole is a product of the soil.
—By Clark Allender (15).
West Virginia

My first is in spick but not in span,
My second in girl, but not in man,
My third is in rain, but not in sleet,
My fourth is in hand but not in feet,
My fifth is in be, but not in are,
My sixth in planet but not in star,
My seventh in fair but not in foul,
My eighth is in dishrag, but not in towel,
My ninth is in Cain, but not in Abel,
My tenth is in tale, but also in fable,
My eleventh in slap, and also in strike,
My whole is something that all cranes like.
—By Esther Wright (16).
District of Columbia.

The answer to last month's enigma was "potato" and to the riddle was "grape." The box notes above were written by Norma DiLauro (14), New York.



Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (17), *Long Island*

McGuinness had been posted to keep guard over the entrance of a road which led to an old and unsafe bridge. Presently a car came along and he held up his hand.

"What's the matter,?" growled the driver. At that moment McGuinness recognized him as the county magistrate.

"Oh, it's yourself, your honor," he said genially.

"Yes, it is," was the snappy answer.

"Tis all right then," said Mac, as he stepped politely out of the way. "I got orders to let no traffic through because of the rotten bridge; but seein' it's you, yer honor, 'tis a pleasure—go right ahead sir "—Sent by Elspeth Field (10) New York.

A young housewife walked into a store and said to a clerk:

"Do you have any wax?"

"Do you mean floor or sealing wax, madame?" asked the clerk.

"Floor wax, you dummy: We don't dance on the ceiling," was the irate rejoinder.—Sent by Allan Johnson (15) Pennsylvania.

Riddle

With a terrible racket,
I change my jacket,
I change my coat and color;
My weight is less,
In my nice new dress,
Though I am many times larger.
—By Ethel Gray (13).
New York.

Drawn by Raymond Miller (16), *New York*

Bird Notes

September 26,—Many people have told me that lizards are not found in this locality. To make sure, I went investigating this belief. This afternoon I went to a nearby swamp where many small boulders are found. Upon turning over about ten of them, I found 17 lizards from one to nine inches long.

Well, there being life under stones in the swamp, there is life under stones on the hillside. I went to a nearby hillside and turned over several more stones. I was surprised. I saw beetles, of all sizes, being green, pink, purple, gold, blue, brown and black, in color. I captured 32 of them.

On a log that lay half submerged in the water of a stream stood a tall blue heron, balanced motionless on one long stilt-like leg. His head was drawn flat back between his high shoulders. His long javelin-like beak lies along his protruding breast, in readiness to dart in any direction. His eyes, hard as glass in their glitter, watched the movements of everything in the water and of the landscape.

For a few moments the large bird stood motionless; then all of a sudden his javelin-like beak shot downward into the water, and returned with a "shiner" in it. He threw it against the log, ending its life. He then threw it up into the air and swallowed it head first. Then he pulled his head back and again stood still. This time he did not have to wait so long. His beak shot downward again and this time it returned with a frog alive and kicking. After some trouble he killed it. Picking up his prize, he walked to the shore of the stream and hid it in some grass. He flew up into the air and surveyed the landscape, seeing that no enemy was lurking near. He again settled back on the log and again captured and ate a few more frogs, fishes and insects that came within his reach. He then picked up the frog he had hidden, and flew away with it.—"Eudamus."

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (16), *New York*

A New Jersey Contributor

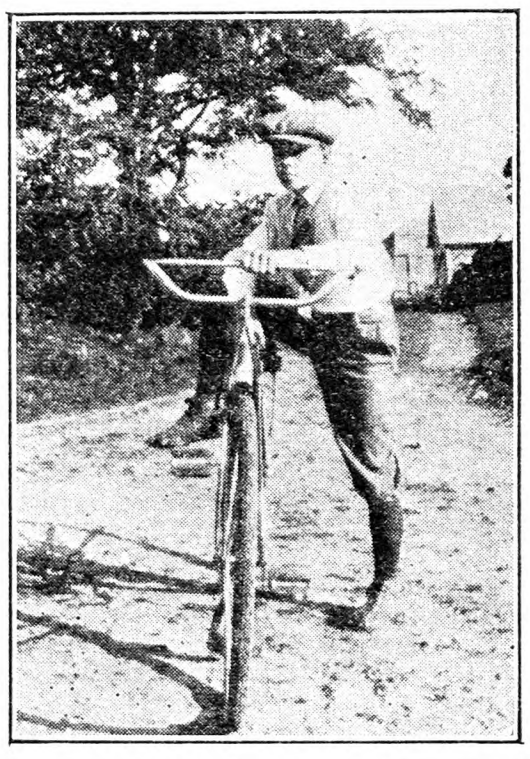
Dear Readers: I have been reading your stories and poems ever since I was four years old. I am going to send my poem, hoping you will enjoy it. I want to begin to write and send poems in as others do.—Evelyn Cottrell (11), New Jersey.

A Group of Readers

Dear Everybody: I am sending you a picture of myself, my sister and friends. I am the second from the left, and my sister is the second from the right. —Teresa Prinzing (15), New York.

A Friend of Our Page

Dear Friends: Here you can see what another O. P. C. looks like. I realize I am not a very popular contributor, but I am an earnest reader, and a loyal friend, all the same. Best of luck to you now and always.—Iona Welker (17), New York.



All Ready for a Ride

Dear Friends: I am sending a photo taken a year ago with my bike in the driveway by the house. I would like to have boys and girls write to me, and will answer all letters I get.—Raymond Dickinson (14), New Hampshire.

Georgia Paragraphs

After six days of rain the sun made its appearance this afternoon, and started its process of drying out Mother Earth. The rains came in the middle of our harvesting and are our share of the tropical disturbances off the coast of Florida. Since the sun came out the cotton fields look very white with the thickly opened cotton. A few days of sunshine will do much towards bleaching the rain stains away.

Pears and Fall apples are ripe. Also the persimmons are eatable, but they will be much better after the frost touches them.

Around the edges of the cultivated fields and the pine thickets, as well as the patches not in cultivation, may be seen the bright yellow of the goldenrod. Spots of beauty on the panorama, and a sure sign of Fall. This sunny vagabond seems to be vying with the Zinnias, marigolds, Dahlias, Petunias and other cultivated flowers for the crown of beauty. And perhaps he deserves it, for nothing is more beautiful.

It is very unusual for us to have rainy weather in the Fall, but then, this is an unusual year. Very rainy from the first of January, and September was the second wettest September on record here. We had seven inches since the first day of this month. Otherwise the weather is warm.—Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

Drawn by Alice Chew (17), *New Jersey*

Soliloquy.—Being an egotist by virtue of a reader's criticism, my criticism is reserved this month. Egotism isn't an essential is it, when criticism or advice is given? Understand that the criticism is just given as advice. It does not have to be taken. Welcome, Larabie, to our number, and Pembroke, keep it up!—The Advocate.

Today.—Played tennis with Cliff, and it was good business. Backhand, forehand, side backhand, lams, lobs, balls in the corn, balls in the lot, and balls pretty nigh everywhere! I'm reading "The Children of Dickens," and I'm out in search of a Tiny Tim for Christmas. You might hang out a sign, Locked Doors, to read thus: "Wanted: Tiny Tim for Christmas. Good tiny food, life guaranteed. Apply Pembroke the Terrible, care of Iva Unger," Nifty, eh, what?

Locked Doors, of all the sad surprises,
There's quite none to compare,
With taking in the darkness,
A step that isn't there!

Oct. 4.—O my tummy, oh my tummy
Gives me such a pain.
Wonder if it ever'll get empty
So I can fill it up again.

Didn't go to church as usual. I'm so busy nowadays, and have scarcely any time for reading or writing, or studying, and A. L. home Saturday.—Pembroke the Terrible.

September 27.—Poor Job! It must be hard lines to be a rooster. He hasn't got boils yet. But it's what he hasn't got that plagues him. He is totally minus his tail feathers. And with his rear decoration he lost his self-respect. He has taken up the care of a half-witted chicken born in late August. I do hate to see anyone so degraded. Job shouldn't be so easily influenced by his environment.

I found a big wasp's nest in the watercore crab apple tree today, when I was picking up apples. No, I have no souvenirs. R. N.-Y. came today and I read O. P. Very good.

Comment to P. the T. Did you ever read the "Pied Piper of Hamelin?" It is a very ratty poem, you know. And unless you are training for athletics, Pembroke, I suggest you get a good cat. You may strain your muscles carrying so much stone. Much obliged for the information concerning Willsy and the calf. I was suffocating with curiosity—believe it or not.—"Rommie."

September 1.—Had my usual soft-boiled egg with breakfast. The water was not as hot as it might have been, and I left it in the usual time. Consequently the others pass the opinion that it didn't look very appetizing—almost raw. It was delicious—if I do say it! Went visiting, traveled the worst road in ages, had an old-fashioned dinner. Calves got out this evening, but they're O. K. now.

September 9.—School opening. Received some first-day impressions of teachers. Only one of them actually bored me. There was rain this afternoon. I almost got it coming home.

September 20.—School out at three o'clock today. I helped with the last of the Soy beans this evening and then went for the cows.

September 28.—Very hot. I have a bad cold. Only watched the cows in the orchard and cut some corn in the afternoon. Ripe as the corn is, it should be cut soon.

September 30.—Sky is overclouded and a lazy old mist hides nature's scenes of beauty. Ideal weather for study in school.—"Jette."

September 1.—The sun rose over the hills, big and rosy, this morning, but it turned out to rain later. I having the house all to myself in the morning, started out to find a secret door in Grandpa's old desk. It was locked of course. I got a knife and pried it open. Strange things I saw—chills went up my back. Something unfamiliar looked up at me from out a box,—a green fish. Thinking it was just paper I picked it up on my arm,—watched. It moved! Started to crawl up my arm, and with one big jump fell to the floor. It was slippery. I gave a howl, and went to see what was at the back door. There in the yard stood a pig. I chased it up the road, came back to start dinner. The rest came home, but—that fish was still on the floor. Father beat me to the room. I told what I was hunting. Well, I got my scare out of a poor harmless sensitive fish. It rained all afternoon. I went visiting. We had a talk about Mr. Pembroke. Came home through the rain.

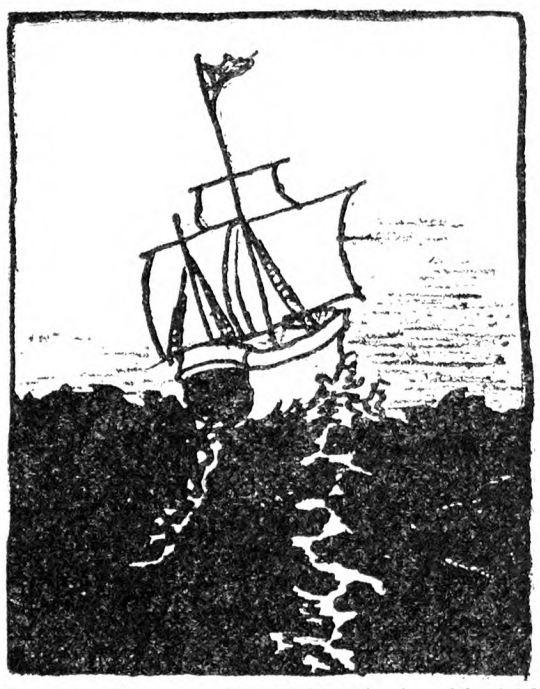
Sept. 28.—My brother and I kept house today. We did the morning chores and ate dinner. We had been painting before a little, when I got the broom that he wanted. I got the broom all right! He went out and sat on top of one of our chicken houses. I did the dishes, but I was mad and so was he. Later I took a walk. The baker came while I was gone, so he got the bread, and left it set on the porch all afternoon. The chickens had a relish.—"Another Pembroke."

Sept. 28.—Rainy and unsettled weather. Didn't do very much this forenoon except wish the clock would go round faster. Finally noon came, and we went to the football game. During the first quarter neither side made anything, but the reds, our enemies, came through with several points at the end of the second quarter, and from then on we only hoped and waited and wished in vain, for they won 21 to 0. Such a disappointment! And then Mrs. Sandy had to come over and wonder what was the matter with our team, and that was an awful beating, though, wasn't it, etc. What a day!

Sept. 30.—Another week of school has started. Practiced my junior oration again today, "The Emperor's Rhyme," by A. A. Milne, and today she actually said it was well done! Just between you and me I think there was positively no difference. Before, she said to speak louder, not so fast, put some humor into it, etc., and it was no different today. She has forgotten what it was like last Friday. Stayed for physics. Got 63 in last test, and 64 in the next test. Physics just isn't meant for girls. Got 91 in French, anyhow. Beautiful sunset. Crimson way up into the sky, gradually fading into violet. I wonder if anyone else is having trouble with French, Cicero and physics, as I have. I would like to hear from them.—From "V."

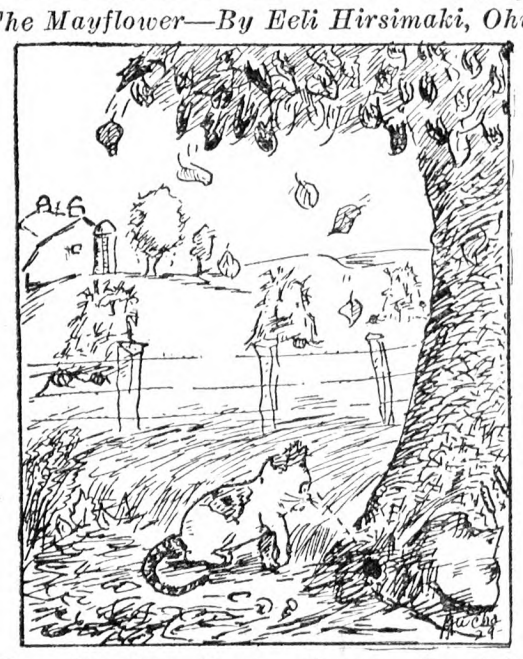
Our Art—By Janet Cragin (12), *New York*

At the Well—By Barbara Knowles (18), *Rhode Island*

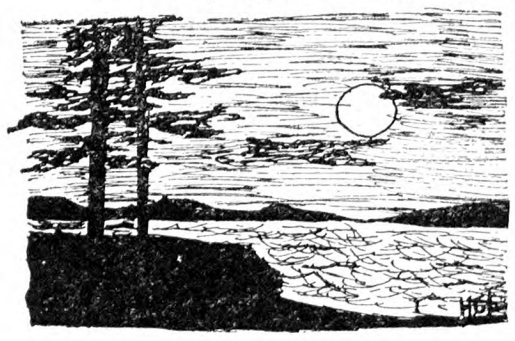


The Mayflower—By Eeli Hirsimaki, Ohio

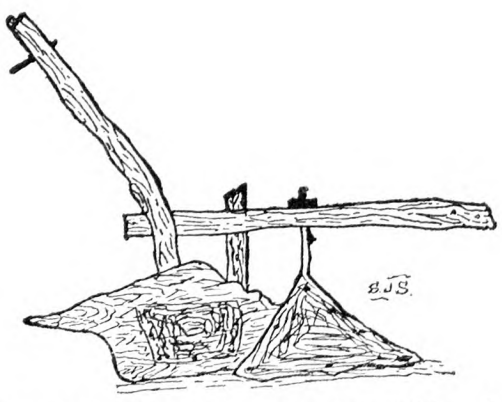
Look Out Mr. Ghost!—By Pearl Wilfert (18), *New York*



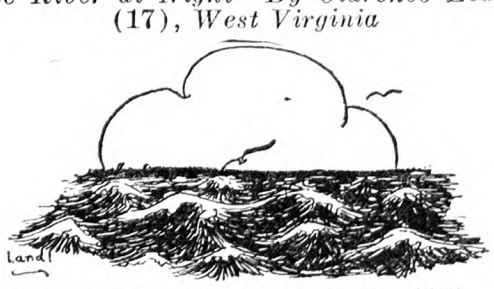
The Hunting Season Opens—By John Mucha (17), *New York*



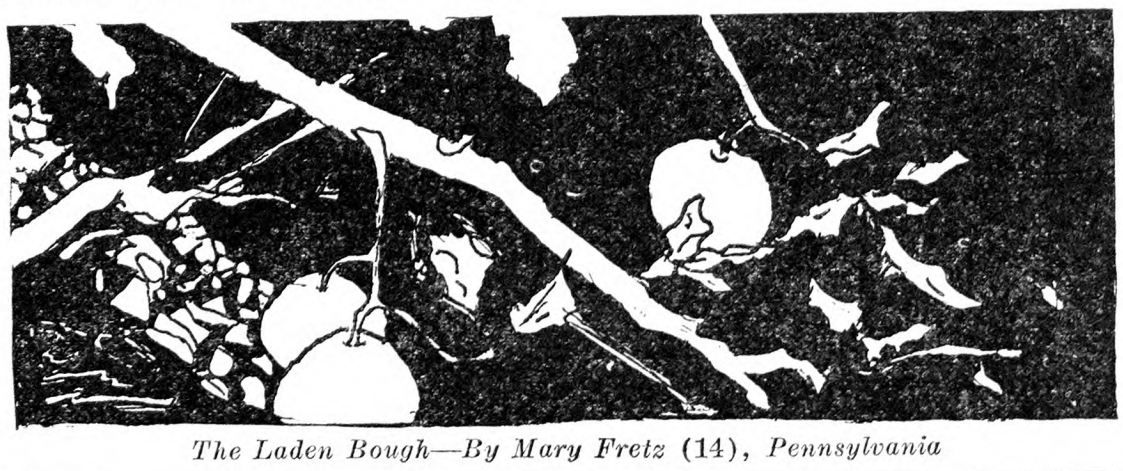
The River at Night—By Clarence Leary (17), *West Virginia*



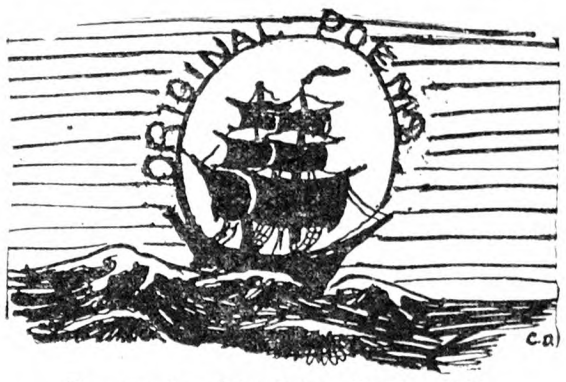
Colonial Plow—By Stanley Sidorwicz



Land!—By Charlotte Dolly (16), *New York*



The Laden Bough—By Mary Fretz (14), *Pennsylvania*



Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (16), *New York*

I'd Like to Fly

I ever stand looking into the air,
At the airplanes flying, gliding there,
And a mist comes to my eyes.
I am here on earth to stay,
But while I live on earth this way,
My heart is in the skies.
—By Esther Wright (16),
District of Columbia.

"Wayfarer"

Daylight is lost in gloom
Dim o'er the marshy glade;
Nested, the mountain bird,
Fires of the valley fade.

"Bird from the silver dawn,
Whose wild call I can't forget,
Into the sunset flown—
Hast thou found haven yet?"

Maiden, the sapphire hills
Glow where I wend my flight;
I follow silver trails,
Star-studded trails of night.

Sunsets will come and go,
Yet must I travel on
To the far plains of night
Where never bird has flown.

Yet in thy own deep heart
Bright let the hearthfire burn—
After my way-faring,
Thither will I return.
New York. —By Lois Russell.

Jack-O'-Lantern

A Jack-o'-lantern's
On the ground.
He's always smiling
So big and round.

O, you funny fellow
So bright and gay!
Dressed in your coat of yellow—
I'll see you home if I may!
New Jersey. —By Sadie Allen.

The Little Lame Prince

I'm up in my tower tree ever so high,
All alone with the great blue sky.
My books are the leaves from which I read
The lives of great knights and their deeds.

I'm in my tower room, away, 'way up!
All alone with acorns for cups.
My food is quite plain but delicious really
And caterpillars are all "eely."

I climb out on the big branch ever so far,
All alone riding but not in a car.
My branch shows me the farmhouse and ground,
And the place where Rover was found.

I know the passwords of my branch,
No godmother provokes askance.
My tree's my tower, the branch my rug
And I view my world quite snug!
—By Grave V. Cullis (18),
Connecticut.

The River

The water rushes down the glens
Washing pebbles from the bends,
Like people sitting on life's way
Waiting for their turn to play.
When the current comes along
They float away in right or wrong.

In the water children play,
Frighten birds and fish away,
And in the water try to swim
Like little birds with flapping wings.
Where little ones can only play
The older ones will swim away.
New York. —By Frances Sweet.

Drawn by Eeli Hirsimaki (17), *Ohio*

OUR PAGE THIS MONTH

Pembroke the Terrible almost missed the press!

Methinks Pembroke would have a fine time explaining absence from the diary column this month. The Advocate seems almost to have been bowled over, for the Advocate respects an honest opinion. Does anyone feel equal to taking the place of the egotistical Advocate? We have been using the word "egotistical" so much of late that for the sake of the younger readers without a dictionary I will quote Noah Webster. Egotistical means "vain" or "conceited." Would you want to call the Advocate an egotist simply for criticizing diarists? After all, it helped, and we hereby invite others to take a hand for the same purpose. Our Page welcomes other egotists of the same order. Should Pembroke turn up somewhere else soon, and perhaps, like the leopard

should be unable to change the spots, a great many of us think that they would recognize Pembroke in any line or phrasing. Is it not so?

Let us speak of the Alumnus or Birthday Page which appears next month. We shall be 10 years old. All our text for November must somehow blend in the thought that Our Page is a gift of both space and the ones who fill it. It is not for the artist who has arrived, but for the one who is on his way. Special privilege will be given the work of those who have outgrown our 20-year limit, and who have a message for us from the outside.

To the many new contributors who have written in, asking for admission to Our Page, we would say that there is no admission charged except good work. Have you seen something thrilling, or something jolly? Draw it for Our Page. Have you had a strange experience, or heard another tell of interesting things? Write it down and mail it to Our Page. If you write regularly every month you will soon be on the road to producing original work. Sometimes it is best not to go on record too quickly, to succeed at once. Obstacles will bring out in you, that which you did not know you possessed.

Pen and ink sketching with waterproof ink is not taught in the drawing classes in high school. However, it is required for engraved work, and is worth practicing. Try using the pen instead of the pencil, to get a line right the first time. Never rub out a line, but start a fresh attempt. A few efforts each day, kept up, will carry you a long way. We only progress by trying, not once but every day. We grow into our ability to write and draw—it is not going to slide down on us while we are not thinking about it.

Send all contributions by the fifth of the month to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York, N. Y. Work received at any time is welcome, but must be held over for the month following.

Kitty's Halloween Joke

"Yes, I'll get you yet, Miss Kitty!"
Said Young Willie Wire-Hair.
"So there's not much sense in hidin'
'Neath th' pillow o' that chair!"

"Don't be silly, little Willie!"
Laughed the fuzzy Kitty Kat.
"I'm not even scared o' Bulldogs,
So don't waste your time on that!"

"But I'll scare you some time, Willie,
So your hair will stand up straight.
I'm not tellin' when I'll do it,
But I'm sayin' 'Jes' you wait!"

And, with this, she went a-flyin'
Right on through the open door.
"Scared o' cats? Ho, ho!" laughed Willie.
And he thought of it no more.

It was black that night and windy,
And the eyes of cats shone green,
And the pumpkins all had faces;
It was spooky Halloween.

Through the darkness toward our Willie,
Who was standing all alone,
Came a snow-white, ghost-like figure,
With a creepy, crawly moan.

"Will you promise," asked the ghost-voice,
That you'll leave alone all cats?
If you won't, I'm 'fraid I'll have to
Toss you to my hungry bats!"

"Yes, I promise," said poor Willie,
Who was nearly in a fit.
Then the "ghost" threw off its "ghost robes,"
And in front of Will stood Kit!
—By June Doolittle, New Jersey.

October

(A month of cheer and sadness)
Ah! 'tis October, a month of cheer;
What better blessings for this year?
In the cellar, shelf on shelf, fruits
And vegetables stand that suit.
My appetite. What more could this month hold,
Than its array of flashing colors bold?
Just think, for over yonder darkened hill
Stands a mighty chestnut tree, it's fill
As nuts we like to gather in the Fall
When they drop o'er the forbidden wall.
At twilight we have found the day
Too short for time to gather and to play.
Many a bird has flown to its Summer home
Leaving a stray comrade to roam.
Seeking friends and lost it takes to flight.
Meanwhile each moment seems more like night.
Farewell my playmates, my woodland friends,
Farewell. —Raymond Miller (16), New York.

The Dance of the Leaves

Hurrah! hurrah! for the merry wind,
Of the cold October day
That chases the brown leaves up the hill
With a whisk and a whirl, away!

Hurrah! hurrah! the cuestnut leaves,
And the oak leaves rush together,
And the beech leaves tip to join the dance,
In the breezy Autumn weather.

The wind flutes high a stirring tune,
To the great trees' organ sound,
And over the path, and up the hill,
The leaves whirl merrily round.
—By Ruth MacDowell (13), West Virginia.

Autumn

It's Fall in the valleys and woodlands,
And the harvest moon is shining tonight;
Casting shadows weird and grotesque
On the earth with a soft mellow light.

The forests are blazing in glory
When the sun shines out near and far;
And the landscape, to me, is just perfect,
Without even a blot or a mar.

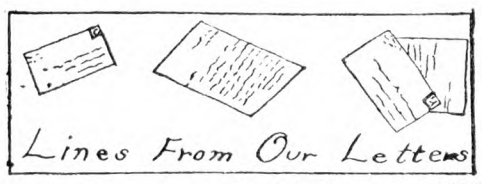
The songbirds are journeying southward,
With cheery calls they pass by;
Our thoughts fly away to next Summer,
It's only "farewell"—not goodby.
—By Iona F. Welker (17), New York.

The Whip-poor-will's Call

The woods in the distance are a blur
A night hawk flies through the air with a whir.
The many night folks of the woodlands begin to stir;
But away on top of the hill,
Where everything is still,
We hear
Whip-poor-will! Whip-poor-will!

The katydid orchestras are playing
Moths from their places of concealment are straying,
The squirrel in its nest for the night is staying,
But away on top of the hill,
Where everything is still,
We hear
Whip-poor-will! Whip-poor-will!

In the swamps the frogs are calling,
On a nearby lake, for bass a man is trolling,
And a skunk through the field goes a strolling,
But away on top of the hill,
Where everything is still,
We hear
Whip-poor-will! Whip-poor-will!
—By John Pietroski (16), Massachusetts.



Drawn by Anna H. Yurkemecy (15)

"Say, Pembroke, don't go around hiding your light under a bushel 'cause it isn't any use now that I've found out you are James Buscaglia. Now wait a minute, don't deny it till I've given my evidence. If you'll look in the 'List of Contributors' of September, you will find your name with a little star which means hat your work appeared that month. Now then, I searched Our Page high and low and there wasn't a James Buscaglia to be seen. Again I looked in the contributors' list and found out that P. the T. wasn't there, so my next conclusion was the Pembroke and James Buscaglia are both the same. Also I see that Lois Russel isn't so dumb either. Keep it up, Lois, and you'll be a great detective like me some day."—Al Johnson (15), Pennsylvania.

"School started a week ago last Monday. I couldn't seem to think of anything to send in for August or September. I can usually write more things in the Winter when I haven't much time, than I can in the Summer, when I have all the time I need!"—June Doolittle, New Jersey.

"Isn't it interesting that we have a correspondent from Germany. Greetings to Peter, and tell him to keep it up. I have a history test tomorrow, and my head whirls with dates and facts. Pembroke is still a mystery, isn't he? I second Lois Russell's idea that he is James Buscaglia, but by next month I shall probably have changed my mind again. But I'll bet a penny he has been reading Pepys' diary. Methinks his diary does savor of it."—Eugenia Powers (17), Vermont.

"Berta Griffiths was a valued friend. Her latest article is certainly great. I like the idea of formally retiring from Our Page. I doubt if Mary Pesce will reply to my remark about Pembroke."—Clark Allender (15), West Virginia.

"Why, Clark Allender, how surprising that I did not turn out to be Pembroke. I haven't the least idea who Pembroke is. Doubting it is a girl. I imagine it is James Buscaglia, or some naughty boy. Yours till he is known."—Mary Pesce (14), Connecticut.

"I am sorry to learn that Berta Griffiths is to leave us. But that is the way of the world. The best go first. I have enjoyed her articles very much. Have always thought she was a boy. Our Page is so much different from school work, and I find a great pleasure in reading the diary column, although I read all of Our Page at least twice."—Raymond Miller (16), New York.

"I am looking for an associate, and believe I'll take one from Our Page. Some one who has ambitions. The high cost of printing is what stumps me. One company offered to print "We," (eight pages) 500 copies, for only $24. Later I found one for $20, $18, $14, $12. But I've no intention of giving up, and that's final."—John Mucha (17), New York.

"Almost I wish that you hadn't published my guess as to the identity of Pembroke, for I've changed my mind about it. I believe it to be Grace Cullis, of Connecticut. In old copy of Our Page Pembroke sounded very much like a girl. I think that since then Miss Cullis has designedly included in her diary a record of only such happenings as would throw no light on the matter of sex. She might have merely sharpened a pencil with her father's razor. Dad and his razor aren't necessarily inseparable. I don't believe her volubility on the subject of Pembroke is essential proof of egotism, but I think she has gone our shrewedness one better—she has taken the unexpected step. By the way, I would dare Pembroke to answer my challenge as openly as he answered Esther Wright's recently." —Lois Russell (18), New York.

"As for Pembroke the Terrible, I have my suspicions, but am not going to state them yet. But I do admire Pembroke very much. I think Pembroke is a boy! Why? Well a girl wouldn't be so unkind as to tell Miss Cullis to give the monkey back his face. It was in fun, but boys are like that! Slam! Slam! Hope Pembroke isn't hurt."—Ramona Jackson (16), Rhode Island.

The Home Dressmaker

THOSE LONGER SKIRTS.—The department stores say that women are so tired of being athletic young flappers that they are showing great interest in the long skirts. The young girls, who have never worn skirts below their knees, are especially pleased with the new lengths, the ruffles and the curves. One result of the new styles is an increasing demand for corsets, for the little girdles which have been so much worn will not give a correct fit to the new dresses. One of the Fifth Avenue shops reports the new corsets in styles that range in price as high as $155. To the casual observer there is one great defect in the newest models; they don't look stylish. We saw one evening dress of black net which reached the floor all around; it was a curving princess shape, with a square neck and little puffed sleeves, and though in one of the very fashionable Fifth Avenue shops, it looked as thought it had been found in someone's attic. For the present at least, a street dress that reaches four or five inches below the knee is good style; the afternoon and evening dresses are longer. For any occasion, skirts to the knee tip or above, as many women have been wearing them, are definitely of last season's mode. The higher waist line is harder to become accustomed to than the longer skirts; the alteration in figure seems neither one thing nor the other, for the little belts and corselettes so long in vogue do not give the new outline, and a new corset is needed. Some of the new coats are longer than the street dresses, and some are shorter; there are many sports coats that do not quite reach the knee. New evening wraps are very much shorter than the long skirts, often only about to the knees, while the flaring skirts billow out below them.

Showing Some of the Fall Styles

SOME STYLE SUGGESTIONS.—The dresses figured are all sensible styles for street or sports wear, with longer and fuller skirts, but without the irregular hem line. The first is a tweed, a blue mixture, with a blouse of oyster white jersey. The jersey blouse is very much in vogue, disputing supremacy with satin; oyster white leads, though we see colors to go with the suit. Practically all now are tuck-in shapes; the hip line must be very snug, and the overblouse does not go well with the new skirts. In the case of the suit shown, the blouse had a band of the jersey around the neck, and coming down in a long tab in front and this had a fine piping of the blue tweed. The long plain sleeves of the blouse had a band cuff, also piped with the tweed. The little coat, of cardigan style, had a band collar stitched flat; it was given a little novelty by being cut with a lapel effect. The skirt, which came four inches below the knees, was cut with a decided flare and a snug yoke slashed up in front, and fitting very smoothly over the tuck-in blouse. Such suits are worn by women and girls alike. The little hat of blue felt, with a pleated frill falling over the neck, is a favored style.

ANOTHER TWEED.—The second dress shown is another tweed, a combination of brown and yellowish shades, and the skirt was cut straight at the one side with a diagonal gore, the other side being cut with a considerable flare. The coat buttoned straight up to the neck, and had a little round collar. The blouse that completed this ensemble was cream-colored jersey with a round neck and a tab down the front, fastened with large plain bone buttons. The jersey and the bone buttons did suggest, in some degree, old-fashioned underwear, but this plain style of blouse is much in favor. The skirt had no belt, but fitted very snugly, and had three buttons at one side. Of course the blouse was a tuck-in.

BLACK SATIN.—This is a season when the woman who can make her own clothes has a decided advantage, for "dressmaker" styles are demanded, and anything in the way of dainty stitches that suggest individuality is more in demand than wholesale fashions. The feminity of new styles is shown in the central figure, which displays a princess dress of black satin. This dress had a definite curve at the waist, the upper part being cut with a long-pointed gore in the center front, while the skirt section flared out in circular style. The waist had a little scalloped yoke in front, while a shallow cape formed a cap over the sleeves, extending across the back. These little capes are popular on both coats and dresses, and are a return to the older styles. The narrow belt, at the natural waist line, was fastened with a handsome rhinestone buckle. The dress was finished with a round collar and turn-back cuffs of fine embroidery. We see these lingerie trimmings of lace and embroidery on many new dresses; their return to style will bring prosperity to some localities where the changes of fashion have resulted in a number of very lean years. Black satin is very fashionable; it always makes a becoming dress, and looks very smart with the lingerie trimming. This season one cannot make a mistake in selecting black satin for the one "best" dress.

BLUE WOOL CREPE.—The dress figured at the right of the black satin is a light-weight woolen material, wool crepe in a soft shade of blue. It was a one-piece coat dress with a pleated skirt. The waist had four horizontal pin tucks, which gave it the appearance of being seamed across, these pin tucks being repeated in the tight long sleeves. A box pleat down the front, which extended down the skirt, gave the waist a double-breasted effect, which we see in many of the coat dresses this Fall; there were two flat blue buttons below the collar. This lapel collar and the plain cuffs were of white pique. The narrow blue suede belt had a silver buckle. This was a very trim-looking dress, the natural curved waist and longer skirt showing the influence of the new season. There are many light-weight woolens shown in the new Fall dresses.

ANOTHER BLACK SILK.—The dress at the right was black flat crepe, with an inset trimming of powder blue satin. The edge of the surplice waist and the sleeves was cut into shallow scallops, and a band of blue satin laid under the scallops. This is a pretty finish which may be used with various color combinations; it is pretty in greens, a bottle-green dress with a light green trimming, and also in the very fashionable black and white. This was a style well suited to a matronly figure, with its surplice waist fastening over to one side, and girdle which was brought snugly around the hips to form a yoke, then tied in a loose bow. The bow and ends were lined with the blue. The skirt was very flaring so that it fell in folds. We notice that these newer styles with the natural waist line and flaring longer skirt are much more be-

coming to a matronly figure than the "flapper" outline we have been displaying. It is quite possible that before the Winter is over even street dresses will be much longer than they are now; at present the length of four or five inches below the knee should please everyone, while the trailing evening costumes certainly have a look of dignity.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.—Another change in styles predicted is the return of dark colored stockings—dark brown, gunmetal and black. Flesh-colored stockings seem definitely out, but the soft tan and beige shades remain popular. There is also a vogue for black gloves and shoes with dress of blue, green, dahlia or beige. Long black suede gloves and black suede shoes are very much the vogue.

A new synthetic silk called "tacca" is featured; in flat crepe it is $1.98 a yard, and includes a variety of popular shades. It is said to wear and wash well. Perhaps it is not quite just to call some of these new fabrics synthetic or artificial silk, for they are really a substitute for silk rather than an imitation of it. The celanese fabrics are especially lovely, including voile, georgette, chiffon, ninon, crepe and moire.

The smartest Winter coats displayed have a little muff to match the fur trimming. The all-black coat is especially fashionable—a cloth with a lustrous broadcloth finish trimmed with black caracul or Persian lamb. The collars of such coats are large but usually with a muff to match fur cuffs are omitted. The waist line is natural, and the skirt of the coat has a slight flare. There are also a good many bottle-green coats trimmed with black or beige fur. We have seen some coats with a close elbow-length cape of fur, one handsome bottle-green coat having cape and cuffs of Persian lamb.

We have seen some children's bathrobes made of gay quilted cotton prints, and we think this a commendable style, for such robes are warm, pretty, and would not catch fire as readily as eiderdown or outing flannel. The inflammable "fuzz" on these fabrics makes them very dangerous. It is not hard to do quilting on the sewing machine merely diagonal lines or diamonds, and a gay English print quilted in this way would make the quaintest little bathrobe at small expense.

Pullover or cardigan sweaters of lapin angora are so soft and fine that they make very little bulk, but they are delightfully warm. Lapin angora is the wool from the angora rabbits which are bred for their fur in Europe and Great Britain.

Satin blouses vary in price from about $7.50 to $30; white, eggshell, gray and a soft rose are favorite tones. They are trimmed with jabots, scarves, bows and crystal buttons.

Short sports coats are worn over the flaring skirts, and are very suitable for the younger women and girls. They are often made of tweed, with fox or raccoon collar and cuffs, or in beaver-like fabrics without fur trimming. Raccoon is the favorite fur for trimming tweed coats or suits.

Knitted dresses, either two or three piece, hold their popularity, and range all the way from a simple sweater with a pleated flannel skirt, costing less than $10, to the boucle ensembles at around $35. There are some striped jersey frocks, with the stripes running horizontally, that are very gay and pretty. Some of the boucle dresses have ribbing to indicate the waist line.

Among the new fur coats those of lapin are very pretty, and less expensive than most other furs; we see them especially in the light shades. We have seen handsome coats of beige lapin around $150. As it is a very soft fur we doubt whether it would stand much hard wear. Coats of tweed with fur lining are very warm and quite inexpensive—from about $55 up, but they are not regarded as dressy. They are very useful for motoring or sports wear.

Nicotiana Hybrida

The above is not the common tobacco of the smoker, but something far superior in the flowering line, and the object of this article is to call attention to a really good and easily grown flowering plant. The old and well-known Nicotiana affinis was usually white in color but now in the above we have quite a variety of shades of color and this will no doubt tend very much to make these plants more popular. They grow usually about two feet high in ordinary soil, and the flowers are of a long funnel shape, and the bell or large end somewhat resembles the well-known tuberoses that used to be so largely grown as bulbs. The flowers, however, are much longer and more delicate both in texture and odor, and the latter quality makes them more desirable for most people. They will grow in almost any soil, but do best in a light or sandy one of rather a dry nature with a warm and sunny situation, as they are really tropical in character. Wet or cold soils are not so well suited to them, but for the amateur gardener who has good sunny location and who wishes particularly for a sweet-scented flower with delicate coloring they will be found very satisfactory.

H. W. HALES.

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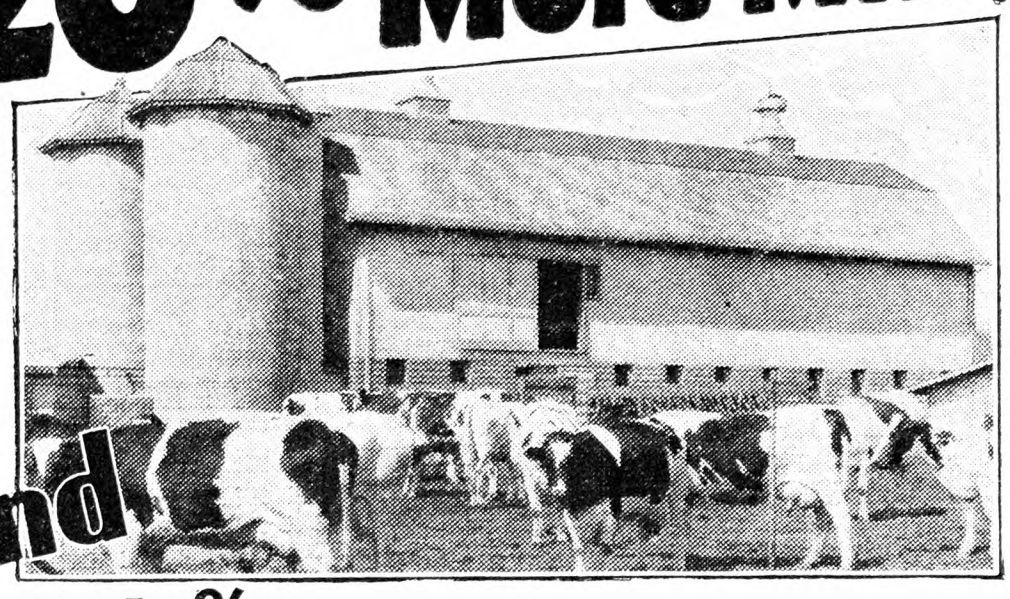

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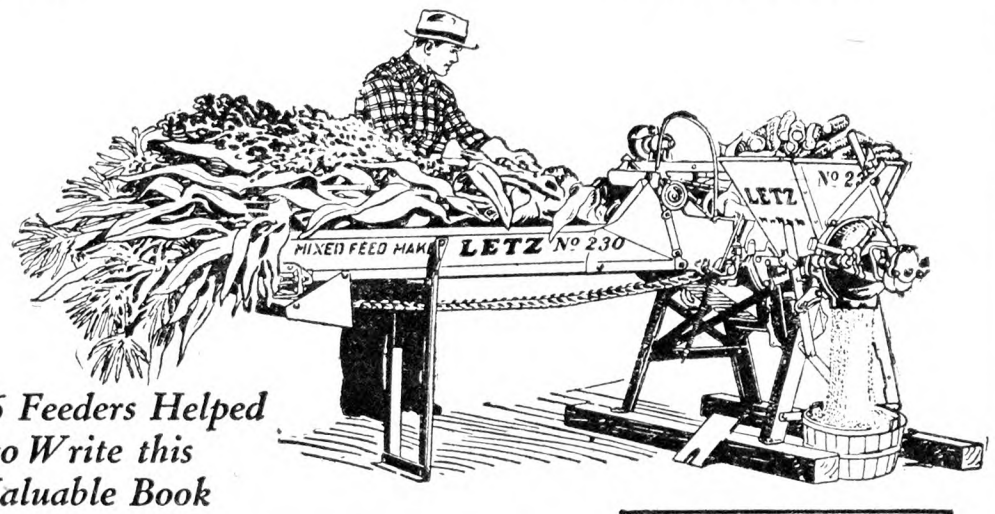

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A Farmer's Opinions

SELL OR RENT?—A Yates Co., N. Y., reader writes: "We have enjoyed living here on our farm for 35 years. Several offers for it have been made, but the farm is not for sale. Any one of a number of men would rent it at a fair cash rate if we were willing to rent it, but we are not. My father used to say, 'Never rent your farm. If you must quit farming, sell out, even if you don't get quite all that you think it worth. A farm depreciates rapidly under any renting system, unless the landlord and tenant are exceptional men.'"

FARMS FOR SALE.—A subscriber tells me that he recently advertised for a certain kind of farm in New York State. He didn't specifically indicate the size wanted. In looking over the letters and telegrams that he has received, I was struck at once by the fact that only a few of the properties were mortgaged. Most of the owners expressed a willingness to sell on "terms to suit" the buyer. A widow wrote: "I have this farm paid for, and it is paying its way, and making us a good living; but I want a better school for my children." Another point that interested me was that a large majority of the replies to the advertisement were from elderly persons, judged by what they said or implied.

THEY LIKE FARMING. — It is a fair guess that the percentage of farmers who like to farm, and would rather farm than do anything else, is higher than it has been in the past. No one knows definitely what the percentage is or has been. We do know, however, that a generation ago lots of farmers in every neighborhood didn't like to farm, and wouldn't have farmed if they could have made a living at any other occupation in which there was an opening for them. Farming has lost several million farmers of this class in the last 10 years. It may be that more families have voluntarily withdrawn from farming than have been forced out of it in that time. I wonder to what extent they were lured away by the baits, higher wages and shorter hours offered by city jobs. Economic pressure was of course a factor in this exodus from the land, but it was not the only one. Men who, with their families, like to farm, and go about their work with zest, energy and confidence, are making moderate but solid headway on farms. They are chiefly young to middle-aged men, according to my observation. With men of this kind on land, farming remains as sound and as secure a business as any other, while farm life is more interesting than it was in my boyhood days.

ASPARAGUS DYING.—S. P. M., Eastham, Mass., writes: "Have any of your readers noticed any weakness in their Mary Washington pedigree asparagus, after it has been set out two years or more? Asparagus set out in 1925 made a good growth and looked well for two years, but in the last half of the second year it showed some weak plants, and more weak ones are observed each year. This holds true as to beds set out in 1926, 1927 and 1928. A bed set out in 1928 is beginning to show some weakness. All beds, however, show up well the first year. A bed set out this year shows up well, even in this dry season. Asparagus beds throughout this area exhibit the same condition. Many plants die out, and beds are being given up that have been out only two or three years."

WHAT ARE THE CAUSES?—The views of experienced asparagus growers on this subject are invited. In a later note, S. P. M. implies that the crossing and subsequent selective breeding that produced the Washington strains have reduced their vitality, and that this accounts for the weakness and short lives of the plants. By inference he states that they are excessively inbred. This may or may not be true. It strikes me, however, as being too simple a guess to be taken seriously, unless it is positively known that other factors are not the root-causes of the weakness reported. For this condition, S. P. M.'s remedy is to "go back to Conover's Colossal." That would be advisable if he knew that this variety would be free from weakness and live long in the Mary Washington beds. One guess is that when the asparagus roots, in the second and third year, go down below the top soil or the ordinary furrow slice, they cannot obtain the kinds or amounts of food that are essential to the sustained vigor of the plants. Possibly the moisture supply is not adequate to the needs of the plants as they near their maximum development at about four years of age. In some regions where asparagus has been grown for years on the same soil, it is probable that the supply of subsoil moisture is seriously depleted. This plant, like Alfalfa, is a glutton for moisture. The amount and gravitational movements of subsoil moisture, under cultivated areas heavily cropped, are not commonly thought of as vital factors in maintaining the vigor and prolificacy of perennial plants. Possibly, also, insects and fungous diseases may be injuring asparagus beds in S. P. M.'s locality.

FLOWERS IN A CONTEST. — A reader asks for a list of the names of the flowers that were used in Fordhook Farm's identification contest at Doylestown, Pa., Sept. 28. Twenty-four varieties were included, two Gaillardias being used. The list, as announced by David Burpee, follows: Hunnemannia (Mexican tulip poppy); Delphinium; Petunia; feverfew; lupines; hardy Aster; Centaurea imperialis; Veronica spicata; Calendula; globe amaranthus; Zinnias; Dianthus; Salvia farinacea; stocks; Gaillardia; Arctotis grandis (blue-eyed African daisy); marigold; Aster; blue lace flower; Celosia; pansies; annual Chrysanthemum; Ageratum, and Scabiosa. None of the contestants, when the time was called, was confident that she had correctly named each variety. A man who looked on while his wife and other women were examining the specimens, said in a whisper that he could name three: pansy, Aster and Chrysanthemum. Names are mere words or labels for things, but they are useful in talking, writing, classifying, advertising and pigeonholing. They are aids to an understanding of the nature of things. Martha Jane Conklin, about 10 years old, knows and can correctly pronounce the names of most of the numerous kinds of flowers in her parents' rockery at Brandon, Vt. She has learned at a time in her life when the names learned and corresponding plants seen stick in memory. In childhood the art of learning and remembering is teachable. Children are fortunate if in their most impressible years they are exposed to flowers.

A BREED HISTORY.—To those who are interested in the beef breeds, and in their origins and development, an illustrated volume of over 1,000 pages, entitled "A History of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle," recently published, can be heartily recommended. It might have been academic, impersonal and dry, without the savor and warmth of the human touch, but it isn't. Alvin H. Sanders, the author, possesses the prime qualifications for writing history that informs, inspires and delights the young and mature, and points prophetically to distant horizons and future possibilities. These qualifications are knowledge, imagination, enthusiasm and an artist's keen, personal interest in his subject. He has written authoritative histories of Shorthorns, Herefords and Percherons, and an elaborately illustrated volume on all known types, strains and breeds of cattle. A history of any well-established breed is of practical value to admirers of any other breed, if the author describes the objects and practices of outstanding leaders in improving, feeding and managing their herds. This is a basic feature of Mr. Sanders' histories. It is of record that his work on Shorthorns inspired and guided the late F. Lothrop Ames of Massachusetts in building up the most noted herd of Guernseys in America. Mr. Sanders controlled and edited *The Breeder's Gazette* during the long period in which that journal, as a live stock weekly, was at the height of its power.

HORNS AND HORNLESSNESS. — Mr. Sanders' Aberdeen-Angus history opens with vivid word-pictures of that area of Scotland in which intensely practical pioneers wrought better than they knew with the foundation seed stocks that fate or chance placed in their hands. Hugh Watson is called "the greatest of the early improvers" of this breed. Later, the monumental figure in Aberdeen-Angus breeding overseas was Wm. McCombie in Aberdeenshire. A portrait of this remarkable man is a study in character, strength and kindliness. McCombie's was on of the noblest faces of any age or land. In an instructive discussion of an old question, Mr. Sanders presents new evidence that indicates but does not conclusively prove that hornlessness antedated horns in the evolution of the bovine species. The ability of polled or naturally hornless bulls to sire 75 to 90 per cent of hornlessness when bred to horned cows proves that the hornless character is much stronger than the horn character, but it does not prove that all cattle were hornless "in the beginning," whenever that was. Horns obviously were useful to cattle throughout many centuries of their existence, but they are worse than useless today in dairy and beef herds in civilized countries.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS HERDS.—One chapter in the history contains the evidence on which the author bases the statements that Aberdeen-Angus cattle rank higher than any other breed when subjected to the block test; that they dress a higher percentage; that their beef is more richly marbled; commands a higher price, and is better in quality. Among early breeders in the East was John T. Foote, Morristown, N. J., who made an importation of Aberdeen-Angus in 1881. At about the same time the late A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, began breeding these black, polled cattle on his farm at Berwyn, Pa. F. G. Babcock, Hornellsville, N. Y., founded his herd in 1883. In 1884 James Blair, Hartstown, Pa., engaged in the business. In 1885 Geo. V. Forman, Olean, N. Y., bought his first Aberdeen-Angus. In 1912 A. W. Reynolds laid the foundation for his herd at Newtown, Conn. F. W. Burnham, Greenfield, Mass., founded in 1913 the herd which he still maintains. In 1916 G. Carlton Fancher, New Canaan, Conn., assembled the units for a herd that has been improved until, in recent years, it has won top prizes at leading shows, including those of this year in the East. Clayton C. Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y., and F. S. Hayden, Wyoming, N. Y., are mentioned as constructive present-day breeders. The steel magnate Charles M. Schwab keeps a herd on his farm at Loretto, Pa. One

of the leading eastern herds is that of Philip R. Park, Jefferson Farms, Inc., Jefferson, Me. Chapter 22 is devoted exclusively to the herd and work of Oakleigh Thorne and his associates, Wm. H. Pew and Alan W. McGregor, at Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y. Briarcliff's is the largest breeding and beef-making herd of the breed. It numbers 1,500 head. Its carloads of "baby" beeves command premium prices. D. C. W.

What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

Propaganda Versus Price

That a sucker is born every minute is an old saw which has been revised by someone to read that all suckers are twins. Feed the cows extra, milk three times a day, keep them in out of the cold, make a great effort or you will lose your New York market, and similar statements have flooded the press, and despite the severest general drought throughout the producing area of the so-called New York milk shed many farmers have followed these appeals by all the dairy associations, Farm Bureaus, colleges of agriculture, etc., until the individual farmer finds, after all his efforts to meet the imaginary emergency, he has arrived at October 1, 1929 with practically the same schedule of prices he received in June.

Never before has it cost farmers as much persistent effort and as much expense to produce milk in this New York production area as the past Summer, and what has been the gain to the producer? Answer, a net loss. What is this market we are about to lose if we do not walk the treadmill? Who owns this market anyway? Answer, the New York dealers. Who will suffer if there is a shortage of milk? The New York dealers and the New York consumers. Where will they get their supply if suckers on the farms do not grab the propagandist's hook? They will get their supply at greater distances and pay as much as or more than they now pay plus an increased freight rate. They furnish their requirements now at a price below what it costs us to produce it. What hope have we for anything better in the future? Since they refuse to pay cost of production when the supply is short they surely will not do so when the supply equals or exceeds their needs. Is the market worth saving under present conditions and prices? If the New York market cannot pay us the cost of production it is not worth saving. Are the farmers breaking even during the past four months? Are the milk dealers breaking even during the same period? Consult the stock market on quotations of all the large dealers' stocks for answer. Try to sell a farm on a mortgage foreclosure and you will get the answer as to how much profit there is in producing milk. Try to borrow on a good farm from sources available five years ago, and you will also get your answer which will be, "we are not loaning on farms." Fact is from a business standpoint farms are considered poor security. Why? Because the net milk returns are not enough to make demand for farms. Hence abandoned and half-tilled areas in every dairy section of the New York milk shed. Remedy: Less propaganda and more price for milk. Less uneconomic advice from the theoretical salaried experts and more real effort on the part of farm leaders to get a fair price for our products.

Some will say "fanatic," "sourdough," "kicker." All right say what you please. As it happens I have more than one farm, and more than the ordinary dairy. In the past I have made farming pay. I am a member of one of the co-operative organizations, but I am now working like a slave early and late trying to come out even, and it is some job. I know others are doing the same, and on their behalf as well as my own I write to repudiate the tactics of our friends, the dealers and their allies interested in the art of scaring us farmers into bankruptcy. But the record is made, and it speaks for itself. To me it is the most disgusting and offensive campaign ever waged for the benfit of dealers under a pretext of benefits to dairymen. Milk is scarce, as proven by the fact that condenseries have been shipping their supply in fluid form. Milk dealers have scoured the county for cheese factory milk and even invaded Canada, paying the increased duty in order to get a supply, but very careful not to raise the price at home sufficient to warrant New York farmers in producing enough for market requirements.

Dairymen as a rule are intelligent enough to "come in out of the rain," and also intelligent enough to bring their cattle in, too, without a weather bureau broadcast telling them when to house their cattle. Give the greatest agricultural industry a fair deal and we will give you a full supply of the best milk in the United States of America.

New York. A "TWIN SUCKER."

Live Stock Sales

Oct. 28.—Holsteins. National Ormsby Sale, Minnesota State Fair Grounds; Melin-Peterson Co., sales managers.

Oct. 30.—Ayrshires. Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club tenth annual consignment sale, Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y.; R. E. Mead, sale manager, Hornell, N. Y.

Oct, 31.—Holsteins. Miniborya Farms, Drewry's Bluff, Va., five miles south of Richmond.

Nov. 5-6. — Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 6. — Guernseys. Wisconsin State Guernsey sale, Waukesha. Gavin W. McKerrow, Pewaukee, Wis., secy.

Nov. 12-13.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 7-10.—Autumn Exhibition, Horticultural Society of New York, Museum of Natural History, New York.

Nov. 13-15.—Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Oshkosh, Wis.

Nov. 13-15.—Westchester County Poultry Association, annual show, Peekskill, N. Y. Chas. H. Chapman, sec., Pleasantville, N. Y.

Nov. 13-22.—National Grange Annual Meeting, Seattle, Wash.

Nov. 16.—Massachusetts Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 19.—Minnesota State Horticultural Society, St. Paul, Minn.

Nov. 21-22.— Annual Meeting, New Jersey Horticultural Society, Asbury Park, N. J. Secretray, Prof. A. J. Farley, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

Nov. 30-Dec. 7. — International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 4-5. — Iowa State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dec. 10-13. — Vermont State poultry exhibit, St. Albans, Vt., L. B. Allen, secretary.

Dec. 13. — Connecticut Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Hartford, Conn.

Jan. 15-19, 1930. — Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show, D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orr's Mills, Cornwall, N. Y.

Connecticut Market Notes

(Supplied by Connecticut Bureau of Markets, Hartford, Conn., October 14.)

While this department or any other market-reporting agency does not feel sufficently safe at the present time, in prophesying just what will take place, indications based on the most reliable information available point toward a gradual strengthening in potato prices during the Winter and Spring months. It should be considered that potato prices at the present time are high in comparison with average years and that probably the spectacular price advances which have been noticeable in a few years are rather doubtful.

According to October 1 estimates, the national production is forecast at 345,177,000 bushels as compared with 464,483,000 bushels harvested last year and 382,756,000 bushels, the five-year average. Declines last month in Michigan, Wisconsin and the Pacific Northwest more than offset improvements elsewhere.

It is estimated that the Connecticut yield for the present year will be 1,875,000 bushels as compared with 2,210,000 bushels harvested last year and 2,260,000 bushels, the 1923-1927 average. The severe competition which the Connecticut growers ordinarily face from the State of Maine, will be considerably relieved this year due to the fact that Maine is greatly expanding her markets because of the light crop in the Central West. Very heavy shipments from Maine are going to Pittsburgh for distribution to other points.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, Baldwins, bu., $2.50; McIntosh, 14-qts., $1.50 to $1.75; Opalescent, bu., $2.50 to $3; Pippins, bu., $2 to $3; cranberries, ¼ bbl., $3.50 to $3.75; grapes, 14 qts., 70c to $1; oranges, Cal., 176-216, $6.50 to $8.50; pears, 14 qts., $1.50 to $1.75; quinces, 14 qts., $1.25 to $1.50; beans, green, bu., $2.50 to $3.25; Lima, bu., $3.50 to $3.75; beets, bu., $1 to $1.25; cauliflower, doz. crt., $1.50 to $2.50; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.25 to $1.75; celery, 12-stalk bch., $1 to $1.25; eggplant, bu., $1 to $1.50; lettuce, doz., 50 to 75c; onions, bu., $1.10 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.80 to $2.50; peppers, bu., $1 to $1.75; potatoes, bu., $1.10 to $1.75; potatoes, 120-lb. sack, $3.35 to $3.50; spinach, bu., 75c to $1.25; squash, lb., 3 to 4c; tomatoes, 14 qts., 25 lbs., 75c to $1.25; tomatoes, green, 14 qts., 30 to 50c; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25.

Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., Rocks, 30 to 33c; Reds, 28 to 32c; Leghorns, 23 to 28c; fowl, dressed, lb., 35 to 38c; live, lb., 25 to 34c; turkeys, dressed, western, lb., 45c; butter, 92 score, lb., 47 to 50c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 72c; Conn. special No. 1, 68c; Conn. special No. 2, 60c; Conn. extra, 63 to 65c; Conn. gathered, 60 to 63c; western, 48 to 60c.

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Scotch Collies JAMES HOWLAND Walton, New York

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Registered, Blue Ribbon Shepherd Matron (police) bred, $50 to good home with acreage. FAY, care Cupido, Narrowsburg, New York

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

October 17, 1929.

MILK

October: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.66 plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.10.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.22; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.10

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.46⅜ @	$0.47¼
Extra, 92 score		.46¼
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.41½ @	.45½
Seconds	.39½ @	.40½
Lower grades	.38½ @	.39
Ladles	.34½ @	.37½
Packing stock	.32½ @	.34
Renovated	.39 @	.40
Sweet, fancy	.48 @	.48½
Extra	.47 @	.47½
Firsts	.41½ @	.46
Seconds	.40½ @	.41
Centralized	.41 @	.43½

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.25½ @	$0.26½
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.24 @	.25

EGGS

Nearby white extra	$0.65 @	$0.70
Average extras	.60 @	.64
Extra firsts	.50 @	.58
Firsts	.44 @	.49
Pullets	.34 @	.44
Pacific Coast, whites	.58 @	.68
Mixed colors,		
Nearby best	.55 @	.60
Gathered best	.47 @	.50
Common to good	.35 @	.42

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34 @	$0.38
Fair to good	.27 @	.32
Roosters	.21 @	.26
Fowls	.30 @	.34
Ducks	.22 @	.26
Geese	.16 @	.22
Turkeys, southern, spring	.30 @	.50
Argentine, young toms,	.34 @	.44
Young hens	.36 @	.42
Squabs, white, lb.	.45 @	.50
Dark, doz.	2.50 @	3.00
Culls	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, lb.	$0.24 @	$0.33
Chickens	.26 @	.35
Roosters	.16 @	.17
Ducks	.20 @	.26
Geese	.13 @	.22

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00 @	13.00
Bulls	6.00 @	8.50
Cows	7.00 @	8.50
Calves, best	16.00 @	18.00
Common to good	12.00 @	15.00
Sheep	5.00 @	6.00
Lambs	12.00 @	13.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$ 0.23 @	$ 0.24
Good to prime	.20 @	.22
Culls	.13 @	.15
Steers, 100 lbs.	24.00 @	25.00
Bulls	14.00 @	14.50
Cows	16.50 @	18.50
Roasting pigs,		
10 to 12 lbs.	.28 @	.30
14 to 20 lbs.	.20 @	.25

POTATOES

L. I., 3 55-lb. sacks	$5.00 @	$5.25
150 lbs.	3.00 @	5.50
In bulk, 180 lbs.	6.25 @	6.50
Me., in bulk 180 lbs.	5.00 @	6.25
150 lbs.	4.25 @	4.50
Sweet potatoes, Va., bbl.	1.50 @	3.00
Del., and Md., bu.	1.00 @	1.50

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$1.00 @	$1.25
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00 @	1.25
Ton	33.00 @	37.00
Carrots, bu.	.75 @	1.00
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25 @	2.50
Celery, doz.	.40 @	.50
Horseradish, Mo., bbl.	11.50 @	12.00
Kale, bbl.	.75 @	1.50
Lima beans, bu.	1.75 @	4.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	1.00 @	2.10
Peas, bu.	2.25 @	6.50
Spinach, bu.	.40 @	.85
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	1.75 @	2.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00 @	3.50

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$12.75 @	$13.00
Pea	9.00 @	9.50

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$4.00 @	$10.00
Greenings	2.75 @	6.50
Wolf River,	3.00 @	6.50
Wealthy,	3.00 @	7.00
Alexander,	3.00 @	5.50
York Imp.	3.50 @	5.50
Peaches, State bu.	1.25 @	3.00
Pears, bu.	1.00 @	4.00
Grapes, 12-qt bskt.	.45 @	.60

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00 @	$25.00
No. 2	22.00 @	23.00
No. 3	14.00 @	20.00
Clover mixed	15.00 @	23.00
Straw, rye	17.00 @	18.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.47
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.52
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.13
Oats, No. 2 white	.60½
Rye	1.08
Barley	.75

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.55 @	.56
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.75 @	.80
Gathered	.55 @	.60
Fowls, lb.	.45 @	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40 @	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45 @	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Apples, doz.	.30 @	.60

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets)

The potato market at Philadelphia was dull during the first part of the past week, but later demand became more active and prices advanced slightly. Receipts were lighter than the previous week, and this together with prospects of a lighter crop from the late States than was anticipated earlier in the season, had a bolstering effect on the market. According to the Government Crop Report of October 1, the crop is now estimated at 345,177,000 bushels, compared with over 464,000,000 bushels a year ago. Rainfall was inadequate in most sections, and in some areas the crop was injured by frosts before reaching maturity. Maine yields are turning out better than expected, and it now appears that the crop of that States reaches 46,000,000 bushels. In the eight major late potato growing States, from which the bulk of the crop will now come, report an estimated production of 173,000,000 bushels, compared with 234,000,000 bushels last year, and 203,000,000 bushels for the five-year average (1923-27). Maine Green Mountains sold for $3 to $3.25 per 150 lbs. sacks, while 100 lbs. bulk brought $2.80 to $2.85. Pennsylvania Round Whites brought as high as $4 to $4.15 per 150-lb. sacks, while Lehigh County stock sold for $2.55 to $2.65 per 100 lbs., partly graded. Idaho Russets sold for $3.25 to $3.35. Most of these went to the fancy trade for baking purposes. The sweet potato market was slightly easier at the close. Eastern Shore barreled stock brought $2.25 to $2.50, with ordinary down to $2. Street sales of New Jersey offerings were mostly 60 to 75c per ⅝-bu. basket for yellows, and 75 to 85c for reds. Virginia yams in barrels were quoted at $3 to $3.50. Offerings of snapbeans fell off, as a heavy frost during the latter part of the previous week severely damaged the Fall crop in nearby sections. N. J. bushels sold for $1.75 to $2, while fancy green beans from North Carolina sold up to $3. Some Louisiana stock was on the market and sold for $3 to $3.25 a bushel, while Virginia five-peck hampers of green beans were mostly $2.75 to $3. Lima beans were also stronger with Virginia and New Jersey offerings at $3 to $3.50. Beets and carrots were barely steady on a rather dull market. The cabbage market held about steady, with ⅝-bu. baskets at 30 to 50c, and Savoy at 20 to 35c. The celery market continued dull. Lettuce met a dull demand, and western stock was weaker. Receipts fell off from New York State as frost damaged the crop to a considerable extent. N. J. crates of two dozen heads brought 75c to $1.25, with Romaine at 50c to $1. The mushrooms market held steady. The pepper season is about over in nearby sections. Spinach was in heavier receipt and the market was weak, with nearby bushels at 90c to $1. Onions moved slowly on a dull market, with N. Y. State yellows bringing $1.75 to $2 per sack of 100 lbs. Ohio and Indiana white boilers sold for $1.35 to $1.40 per 50-lb. sack. The apple market was dull for all except real fancy marks, which held at former prices. Truck receipts of Grimes, Jonathans, Stayman, Romes and Delicious brought 75c to $1 per ⅝-bu. basket. West Virginia barrel Staymans sold for $5 to $5.25, while unclassified Ben Davis were slow at $2.50. The commercial apple crop of the country is now expected to be about 3 per cent less than a month ago, and the commercial crop is placed at 28,501,000 bushels compared with 35,268,000 bushels last season.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs dropped off considerably in the Philadelphia market during the past few days, but trading and demand were none too active due to the Hebrew holidays and no price advances took place. There was a firm feeling among the trade, due to the light offerings and also because of the October report of cold storage holdings. The shortage between holdings this year and last was considerably above the trade's expectations. Future sales were reported at advancing quotations and costs at country shipping points were also reported higher. Fresh extra firsts showed no change from last week, holding firm at 48c. Fresh firsts were also steady at 42c, while seconds were slow at 36 to 37c. Fancy carton eggs continued to move at 58 to 59c, with fancy candled stock at 56 to 58c. Refrigerator stocks moved readily at existing quotations and the market was firm. Extra firsts from storage brought 39 to 39½c, while seconds were 36 to 37c.

Live poultry met a good demand at the close of the week, on account of the Hebrew holidays. Demand was quite active for fancy fat fowls and heavy chickens, but ordinary quality offerings were moved with difficulty. Fancy colored fowls brought 32 to 33c, while Leghorns were weak at 23 to 24c, for best marks and 18 to 22c for undergrades. Spring chickens were plentiful and some stock held over, with only fancy marks meeting a satisfactory outlet. Best Plymouth Rocks were mostly 32c, with ordinary at 27 to 29c. Ducks were quiet at 24c for fancy Pekins, with mixed colors at 18 to 20c.

Receipts of dressed poultry were light on the market during the past two or three days, but sufficient for the demand, as trading was limited. Heavy fresh-killed fowl sold for 34 to 35c, while the lighter weights were 30 to 33c. Chickens were in liberal supply and moved at unchanged figures from last week. Nearby broilers, packed in barrels, met a fair demand when fancy and sold at 32 to 35c. Long Island ducks were steady at 26c.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market showed a stronger tone than for sometime and offerings of fine quality moved readily at top quotations, with some sales made at a premium. Undergrades continued rather slow, but shared in the improvement of the best marks. No. 2 Timothy brought $18 to $19 per ton, while Sample was 12 to $14. Timothy clover mixed sold for $17.50 to $18.50 for No. 1, while No. 2 moved at $16 to $17 per ton. Offerings of straw were light but trading was quiet and the market held barely steady. Straight rye straw sold at $18, while wheat straw was mostly $12 to $13. J. M. F.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commossion men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 50c; best dairy, lb., 55c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 57c; pullet eggs, doz., 45c; duck eggs, doz., 70c; minimum weight, all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 22c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, qt., 10c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., $1.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; crabapples, pk., 75c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cantaloupes, home-grown, each, 10c; citron, each, 15c; cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 5c; cucumbers, 8 for 15c; cucumbers, pickling, 100, 90c; new carrots, bch., 5c; cauliflower, lb., 8c; endive, lb., 3c; grapes, Concord, lb., 6c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head 5c; onions, dry, bu., $1.30; onions, green, bch., 5c; potatoes, bu., $1; pears, bu., $2 to $2.75; peaches, Elberta, bu., $2.65 to $2.90; new potatoes, pk., 50c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch., 5c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; Summer squash, lb., 3c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, 6 qts. for 25c; spinach, pk., 25c; tomatoes, bu., $1.40; green tomatoes, bu., $1; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; celery, 4 bchs, for 25c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 34c; light fowls, lb., 32c; geese, lb., 28c; ducks, lb., 28c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 36c; light fowls, 34c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; heacheese, lb., 40c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 25c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 24 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 32c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 25c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Oct. 15.—Home-grown grapes have been in heavy supply and prices are weaker; potatoes are easier.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 51 to 52c; tubs, 49 to 50c; firsts, 45 to 47c; undergrades, 43 to 44c. Cheese, fair to steady; new daisies, 25c; longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; limburger, brick Swiss, 33c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 57 to 60c; grade A, 48 to 50c; grade B, 40c; grade C, 35 to 36c; nearby at mark, 45 to 57c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, weaker; fowls, 25 to 35c; chickens, 31 to 37c; broilers, 33 to 38c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; ducks, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 41 to 46c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 17 to 29c; springers, 22 to 27c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 20 to 25c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Maiden Blush, bu., $1 to $1.25; Gravenstein, Wolf River, Alexander, $1.25 to $1.50; Twenty-ounce, $1.50 to $1.75; Wealthy, $1.50 to $2; McIntosh, $1.50 to $3; Siberian, $3 to $3.25; Jonathan, Idaho, bu., $2.75 to $3. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 60c to $1.45; 150-lb. sack, $4 to $4.10; sweets, N. J., hamper, $1.50.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weaker; pea medium, cwt., $10.25; white kidney, $14.50; marrow, $15; Lima, qt., 50 to 60c. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2; Spanish, crate, $2 to $2.10; doz. bchs., 20 to 25c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, bu., 50c to $2; cranberries, ¼-bbl. box, $3.25 to $3.50; grapes, home-grown, 12-qt. bskt., 35 to 50c; Cal., Malaga, lug, $1.50 to $1.75; Muscat, $1 to $1.25; honeydews, Cal., crate, $1.25 to $1.50; peaches, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; pears, bu., $1.50 to $3.25; plums, bu., $1.50; prunes, bu., $2.50 to $3.

Vegetables.—Beans, green and wax, Md. hamper, $1.50 to $2; beets, bu., 75c to $1; cabbage, bu., 50c to $1; carrots, bu., 50c to $1.50; cauliflower, bu., 50c to $1; celery, doz., 75 to 90c; corn, doz., 20 to 30c; cucumbers, Ohio, bskt, $3 to $3.50; eggplant, bu., 75c to $1; lettuce, 2 doz. heads, 75c to $1.25; parsnips, ½ bu., $1 to $1.25; peas, Cal., hamper, $5.50 to $6; peppers, bu., $1 to $1.50; pumpkins, bu., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; romaine, 2 doz. crate, 75c; spinach, bu., 50 to 90c; squash, bu., 50 to 75c; tomatoes, bu., 50 to 75c; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25.

Sweet.—Honey, steady; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5.50; buckwheat, $3.50 to $4. Maple products, steady; syrup, gal., $1.25 to $1.50.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; No. 1 Timothy, baled, $17.50; clover mixed, $15.50; oat straw, $10 to $11.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $33; standard middlings, $33.50; red dog, $42; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $42.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $55.50; hominy, $39.80; gluten, $43.40; oatfeed, $18.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3.50 to $4; Alfalfa, $15 to $16; Alsike, $15 to $16; clover, $15 to $17. C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

October 15, 1929.

The Boston produce market has continued rather inactive during the past week with local grown supplies rapidly dwindling due to frost damage.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market weak. Various varieties, ord., 50 to 75c; fancy Baldwins, $1.25 to $1.50; McIntosh, ord., $1 to $1.25; best mostly, $2 to $2.50; large fancy, $3 to $3.25 std. bu. box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native bchd., 40 to 65c; cut off, 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs., 60 to 85c; cut off, 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native, 50 to 85c; few, $1 std. bu. box.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native white, 18 bchs., $1.25 to $1.75 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crt., few sales, washed, $1.75 to $2.25.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass., ¼ bbl. crt., $2.50 to $3.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand good. Native hothouse, 50 to 60 cukes, $8 to $10 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native, 18 heads, ord., 50c to $1 std. bu. box. N. Y., 24 heads, best, mostly $1.50. Calif., 4 to 5 doz., $4.50 to $5.25.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box. 100-lb. bags, No. 1, Mass., yellow, $1.50 to $1.85. N. Y., $1.90 to $2. Minn., mostly $2.10.

Peppers.—Supplies moderately light, demand light. Native green, 75c to $1.10. Red-hot, $1 to $1.25 bu. box. N. J., 1½-bu. hamper, various varieties, 75c to 85c.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, $1.50 to $1.65 std. bu. box. Me., 100-lb. bags, $2.60 to $2.75.

Radishes.—Supplies moderately light, demand poor. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., 35 to 60c std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 40 to 65c bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies lighter, demand good for best. Native hothouse, mostly 10 to 15c lb. Outdoor, 75c to $1.50 ½ box; $1.25 to $2.50 std. bu. box. Calif., lugs, 60c to $1. Ohio, hothouse, fancy, 10 to 15c lb.

Hay.—Market quiet; receipts and demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $23 to $23.50; Eastern, $18 to $22. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market unsettled. Creamery extras, 46c; firsts, 42 to 45c; seconds, 40½ to 41½c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extra, 63c; white extras, 61c; fresh eastern, 56 to 58c doz.

Cheese.—Market firm. N. Y. twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 26c; western twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 25½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., $10.25 to $10.50; Calif., small white, $11.75 to $12; Yellow Eyes, $8.50 to $8.75; red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market inactive, demand light. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending October 12, 692,400 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 37 to 38c; clothing, 30 to 31c; ½ blood, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 37 to 38c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45 to 46c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ¼ blood, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 40 to 41c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 88 to 93c; clothing, 80 to 84c; ½ blood, combing, 90 to 92c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ⅜ blood, combing, 85 to 88c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ¼ blood, combing, 73 to 77c; clothing, 69 to 73c. Terr., combing, 88 to 93c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ½ blood, combing, 90 to 93c; clothing, 82 to 85c; ⅜ blood, combing, 88 to 90c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ¼ blood, combing, 78 to 80c; clothing, 72 to 77c; low ¼ blood, combing, 65 to 70c; clothing, 62 to 65c.

BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply fully normal, market weak, demand rather slow. Bulk of sales, $11.25 to $12.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cows, bulls and vealers fully normal; market mostly steady; some sales better grade cows and vealer 25 to 50c higher; demand somewhat improved.

Cows.—Common and medium, $5 to $7; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $5.50 to $7.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $9.50 to $14. Cull and common, $7.50 to $9.50.

Sheep.—Supply lambs barely normal; market mostly steady; demand slow. Practically no sheep offered.

Lambs (84 lbs. down).—Medium to choice, $11 to $14. (All weights)—Cull and common, $8.50 to $11.

Milk Cows. — Supply fully normal, market steady on better grade; weak on others with some sales, $5 to $10 lower. Demand good for better grades, slow for others. Choice, per head, $215 to $230; good, $175 to $215; medium, $100 to $140; common, $70 to $90.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$12.25@12.50
950 to 1,100, good	12.25@12.50
800 up, medium	10.50@12.25
Common	8.75@10.50
Heifers, 850 down, good	10.00@10.50
Common and medium	7.50@10.00
Cows, good	8.50@ 9.25
Common and medium	6.50@ 8.50
Low cutters and cutters	4.50@ 6.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	8.75@ 9.25
Cutter-medium	6.50@ 8.75
Calves, 500 down, med. to ch.	10.00@15.50
Cull to com.	5.00@10.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good to ch.	15.50@17.50
Medium	12.00@15.50
Cull to common	6.00@12.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$9.25@$9.75
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	9.50@10.75
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	10.35@10.75
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med. to ch.	9.75@10.75
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	9.50@10.25
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	8.00@ 8.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to choice	$13.00@13.50
92 down, medium	11.00@13.00
All wts., common	9.00@11.00
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med. to ch.	7.00@10.50
Ewes, 120 down, med. to ch.	4.75@ 6.00
120 to 150, med. to ch.	4.25@ 5.75
All wts., cull to common	2.00@ 4.75

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbls., Va., unclassified, 2¼-in. Winesaps, $4.50 to $4.75; W. Va., unclassified, 2¼-in. Jonathans, $4.50; bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Wealthies, $2 to $2.25; mostly $2; 2½-in. Twenty-ounce, $1.85 to $2; 2½-in. Hubbardstons, $1.75 to $1.90; 2½-in. Maiden Blush, $1.85 to $2; 2½-in. Baldwins, $2; unclassified, 2½-in. Wolf Rivers and Twenty-ounce, $1.75 to $1.85; 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.50 to $1.75; 2½-in. Kings, $1.75 to $2; W. Va., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Rome Beauties, $2; 2½-in. Staymans, $2 to $2.10; 2½-in. Black Twigs, $2; 2½-in. Delicious, $2.50 to $2.75; 2½-in. York Imperials, $1.50 to $1.75; Va., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Staymans, $2 to $2.25; Penna., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. York Imperials, $1.60 to $1.75; unclassified, 2-in. Grimes Golden, $1; cabbage, N. Y., bulk, per bbl., Danish Seed, $2 to $2.25; 100-lb. sacks, $1.50; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crt., $2; grapes, N. Y. and Pa., Concords, 12-qt. bskt., 46 to 48c; 4-qt. bskt, 22 to 23c; peaches, N. Y., bu. bskt., Elbertas, No. 1 storage stock, $3.25; pears, N. Y., bu., No. 1, Bartletts, $3 to $3.25; peppers, N. J., bu. hprs., 65 to 85c; fingers, 75 to 85c; cherries, $1.25; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, $4.25 to $4.50; Minnesota, whites, $3.75 to $4; N. Y., whites, $4; Ohio, Russets, $4.25; 2-bu. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, $3.25 to $3.50; quinces, N. Y., bu., fancy, $1.40 to $1.60; spinach, Md., bu., $1 to $1.10; sweet potatoes, Va., bbls., No. 1, yellows, $3 to $3.25; N. J., bu. hprs., No. 1, yellows, $1.50 to $1.65; bbls., med., $3 to $3.25; Md., bu. hprs., yellow, $1 to $1.15; turnips, bu., washed, Md. and N. Y., $1.75 to $1.85.

HAY AND STRAW

Standard Timothy, $18.50 to $19; No. 1 Timothy, $19.50 to $20; No. 2, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 3, $14 to $15; No. 1, light clover mixed, $18 to $18.50; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 1 clover mixed, $18 to $18.50; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 1 clover, $18 to $19; No. 2, $14 to $16; No. 1 oat straw, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $11; No. 1, wheat, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $11; No. 1 rye, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $10.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Locals, fresh select, whites, 52 to 53c; browns, 49 to 50c; current receipts, 38 to 40c; pullet eggs, 32 to 36c doz. Poultry.—Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 43c; hog-dressed, 38c lb.; live poultry, hens, heavy, 29 to 30c; Leghorns, 18 to 20c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 25 to 28c; Leghorns, 22 to 25c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 20c lb.; common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

"See them hills over thar?

. . . we're goin' to git on top o' them"

THAT is what the old mountaineer said to the perspiring and leg-weary tenderfoot. A homely statement—but it illustrates how success in life can be attained.

There are always peaks beyond. The best can be better, old achievements surpassed, two dollars made for every one. But a man or a firm must be forward-looking. When the old idea or method is superseded by a better one, it should be discarded. And better ideas are always being conceived.

Your Gran'dad would have laughed if he had been told that some day cows would be milked by machinery. He would have thought you were crazy if you had said that he could buy a better feed in a store than he could mix himself.

There was some justification for his attitude. He couldn't know that scientists and chemists would devote their lives to the subject of animal nutrition. The dietary needs of dairy cattle and poultry had yet to be studied in detail; the proportions of grains, and mineral balance had yet to be calculated to a nicety; buttermilk and fishmeal, proteins, vitamins, minerals and many other things had never been considered. All that was far in the future. So Gran'dad "rolled his own" by hard labor and guesswork.

His life would have been a whole lot easier and his business more profitable if he could have bought the commercial feeds preferred by the progressive dairyman of today.

Simply by going to his local dealer he could have obtained complete feeds neatly packed in bags—feeds that would have given him milk production and profits beyond his greatest dreams . . . at less cost and labor . . . tested by scientists and proven on the Park and Pollard experimental farms.

That is what the forward-looking dairyman does today. And because The Park and Pollard Company is forward-looking too—continually experimenting with new formulae and new ideas—it shares in the success it brings to others. The far-away hills possess a beckoning lure that cannot be resisted.

Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust Dry Mash / Red Ribbon Scratch / Growing Feed / Intermediate Chick Feed / P & P Chick Scratch / P & P Chick Starter — **Dairy Rations:** Overall 24% / Milk-Maid, 24% / Bet-R-Milk 20% / Herdhelth 16% / Milkade Calf Meal—**Other Feeds:** P & P Stock Feed / Bison Stock Feed / Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration / Pigeon Feed / P & P Horse Feed / Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

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GOT $30 MORE EGGS COST ONLY 3¢ PER HEN IN JANUARY—WITH FLEX-O-GLASS

Flex-O-Glass admits the energizing ultra-violet rays of the sun. Makes hens lay all winter.

Herbert Zubruchen of Riley, Wis., writes. "My sun parlor for my hens is as warm on the coldest day when the sun shines as if I had a stove in there. It required a $5. roll of Flex-O-Glass and the chickens have paid for it themselves. I sold over $30 worth of eggs in January and this is the first winter we got enough eggs to sell some. I give Flex-O-Glass the credit for it." The cost of the Flex-O-Glass averaged only 3c per hen, but see the results it brought! A 415% increase in eggs is reported by A. A. Shisler, Macon, Ill., who also gives Flex-O-Glass credit. Miss Bertha Snelling of El Dorado, Ark., says that $2.90 worth of Flex-O-Glass brought eggs all winter. We receive letters like these every day.

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White Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks. Write for lowest fall and winter prices. Hatches wkly. Jas. E. Ulsh, Beaver Springs, Pa.

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"Purebred" Barred Rocks $12.00 per 100; $110 per 1,000; Heavy Mixed, $9.00 per 100; Black Giants, $15.00 per 100. Prompt service. C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

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Quality Pullets S. C. W. L. Barred Rocks

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EXHIBITION Jersey Black Giant Pullets and Cockerels Heavy layers. WALTER VAN WIGGEREN Sherburne, N. Y.

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MUSCOVY DUCKS—Blue and colored; R. C. Red and Barred Rock Cockerels. BLUE RIBBON FARMS, Lorraine, N. Y.

MAMMOTH Bronze and Bourbon Red TURKEYS—from Boston winners. ELSIE HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY BREEDERS Mrs. E. J. Rider - Rodman, N. Y.

Perhaps Garbage Sickness

I have 50 mixed chickens, Barred Rocks and Light Brahmas, six months old. I am feeding ground mash, mixed feed and garbage. The droppings are yellow. One at a time dies such as every five or six days. Some say it is the garbage. F. M.

Pennsylvania.

Garbage should be carefully inspected for bits of spoiled meat or other food that would be deleterious to fowls, but it cannot be said, without the examination of the garbage you use, that this was responsible for the deaths of your birds. There are many causes of deaths in the flocks and an examination of the dead bird or of a sick one is usually needed before the cause in any particular case can be known. In some diseases, it is necessary to make a laboratory examination of the blood or internal organs before two diseases that appear to be alike can be distinguished, one from the other. You should discontinue the feeding of garbage unless you can be sure of its not containing spoiled bits, particularly of meat, that would injure your fowls.

Fowl typhoid is a disease that may exist for a considerable time in a flock, causing deaths from time to time as a bird succumbs to the infection. Green and yellowish droppings are noted in this disease and the liver may be enlarged, soft and of a brown or mahogany color. Fowl cholera shows similar symptoms, except that it is a more quickly fatal disease, and is not apt to linger so long in the flock and cause deaths so far apart. In any case, removal of all sick birds and careful cleaning up of utensils and quarters to prevent further infection is needed. M. B. D.

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at Storrs, Conn., Agricultural College. There are 100 pens each containing 10 birds. Following is report for week ending October 9, 1929:

For the first time since contests started at Storrs 18 years ago, the birds have crossed the 200-egg mark, meaning by that, an average of 200 eggs for every bird of every description. In the fortnight that remains it is practically certain that four or five points will be added to the final score for the year. The best previous record of 188 eggs per bird made in 1928 is already beaten by an even dozen eggs. Production for last week eased off less than 3 per cent. The hens all told laid 2,675 eggs or a yield of better than 38 per cent.

The 300-egg club doubled its membership in the 49th week of the contest. R. I. Red No. 420 owned by Homestead Farm of Connecticut, White Leghorn No. 699 that hails from Oregon, and two other Leghorns, namely Nos. 656 and 658, both from Connecticut, all came through last week with their 300dth egg for the year. An Australorp from Vermont with a score of 297 eggs and two Leghorns from Oregon with 299 eggs each are promising candidates for admission to the club.

The three top pens in the Leghorn class have laid a combined total of over 8,400 eggs and yet a maximum of only 40 eggs separates the three contenders. The production of these same three pens for last week differed from each other by only three eggs. Hanson's Leghorn Farm was first in the field with a score of 51 eggs for the week. Wm. L. Gilbert Home from Connecticut and Alfred J. O'Donovan from New York, tied with 49 eggs each. Both breeders sponsor Leghorns. The Lowry Leghorns from Connecticut made third place for the week with a tally of 48 eggs. Homestead Farm, Connecticut, sent its R. I. Reds into fourth place with 47 eggs to their credit. The pen of White Wyandottes entered by The Locusts of Connecticut has held practically undisputed sway for three months or thereabouts, only to lose the lead last week to Winlay White Wyandottes from Connecticut, a pen that's now out in front by a margin of seven eggs.

The leading pens in each of the principal varieties:

Barred Rocks.—R. C. Cobb, Mass., 2,652; Hawes Bros., Me., 2,385; Spring Brook Poultry Farm, Conn., 2,216.

White Rocks—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 2,103; Davidson Bros., Mass., 1,865.

White Wyandottes. — Winlay White Wyandottes, Conn., 2,221; The Locusts, Conn., 2,214.

R. I. Reds.—John Z. LaBelle, Conn., 2,572; F. S. Chapin, Mass., 2,516; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 2,494; Zephrim LaBelle, Conn., 2,401.

White Leghorns. — Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore., 2,840; George Lowry, Conn., 2,812; Wm. L. Gilbert Home, Conn., 2,800; Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Pa., 2,686; Fox & Sons, N. J., 2,509.

Number and per cent production by varieties: 70 White Rocks, 17.7; 80 W. Wyandottes, 32.5; 140 Barred Rocks, 43.3; 240 R. I. Reds, 38.4; 450 White Leghorns, 41; 20 other varieties, 32; 1,000 average all varieties, 38.2.

Total for the week, 2,675 eggs; total eggs to date, 200,087; best for week, Pen 69, 51 eggs; best to date, Pen 69, 2,840 eggs; average pen total, 2,000 eggs.

A Tennessee County Fair

"Come along and we will go to the fair." I was trying to hook my disappointment away in the rug, when Cecil, the second son, called to me. Did I go? Well, in just a few minutes I was ready for the 20-odd mile trip to Johnson City.

Fifty cents, and I was on the inside, notebook in hand. First a carnival, booths on either side; I believe they call them games of chance, and from what I could see, it was a chance for the unwary to lose their money. A circus outfit, free if you wanted to stand, Ferris wheels, the whip, ocean wave, and whatnot, that many seemed to be enjoying; eating booths on every side. I began to think there was no fair, and after awhile I found what I came to see. It was Friday, and school day; the place was alive with young folks.

First was the livestock department. Such cattle. The Angus from New York, Herefords from Virginia and West Virginia, Holsteins from Indiana, as well as many varieties of Tennessee stock. Hampshire sheep with a long string of prize coupons fluttering over their pens; poultry of every known breed, rabbits of all varieties.

Next a health department booth, put on by a life insurance company. It showed a miniature cemetery, with the rapid work and increase of germs engraved on the tiny gravestones. Near by a Red Cross unit with a sure-enough patient; many suggestions for first-aid treatments, with facts and figures as to what the Red Cross stands for. Most interesting to me were some portfolios from Japan, received through the Red Cross for the Johnson City school children. How easy it would be to study history in that manner; poems illustrated and written in Japanese, patterns of Japanese crests made on cardboard of colored thread; a drawing of Nagoya castle, a part of a shrine, straw sandals, a miniature Japanese costume of real cloth, sketch of a Japanese home, picture of their playgrounds, and of real girls and boys; and then silkworms and silkworm culture. There were the silkworm egg card, eggs just hatched, removing the silkworms from cards, cocoon holders, silkworms eating mulberry leaves, children gathering mulberry leaves and some of the real leaves; the method of hatching the eggs, time, etc. It was almost like being in Japan; such colorful flowers and painted houses, all so clean-looking.

Next to the farm products department. Our hills and valleys surely produce many varieties of foodstuffs. There were beans canned in log cabin style. I had heard the high school girl tell about their canning for the fair, and so was a bit more interested in the school exhibits, and glad to see they had at least won second prizes. Cakes, candies, pies, butters, cheese, even hams; one was hungry to try some of them.

Next was the colored folks' booth, and one cake, "checkerboard cake," was the best-looking cake I saw. Their work was all good. They had on exhibit a child's dress made 108 years ago, all homemade, even the buttons, but the material, though hand spun and hand woven, was pretty well to pieces, though the buttons carved of wood and covered, were in fairly good condition.

The soldier boys from the sanitarium at Johnson City, had won among the nicest exhibits; beaded belts, hand bags, leather articles, cushions, rugs, as well as the reed articles, were beautiful. Their woodwork, including a buffet, containing 5,000 pieces of wood, all inlaid of fine different kinds of wood, and then polished, a library table, some small chests, were too beautiful for words to express. A mounted collection of butterflies added to their display. No doubt the preparations had helped to while away many a long and otherwise lonely hour.

The hardware and furniture booths were enticing; how one longed for some of the labor-saving devices, or the nice home furnishings, but just as well long for the stars, and maybe some who are able to possess them, do not get any more out of life than we small folks do.

Then as usual I found myself in the booth where the quilts, coverlets, rugs and all manner of fancywork, were exhibited. Just kept finding things to admire; some of the prettiest crocheted rugs, squares of blue and white; they were made of new material, and there were some with blue borders, white backgrounds with blue flowers, certainly beautiful. All the old-fashioned quilts were surely there, from 100 years on down to some recent designs; coverlets, four of the double coverlets, and so many pretty designs of the single weaves. I counted a dozen crocheted bedspreads, one of colored yarns was pretty and warm-looking; cushions of every shape and design.

We were a good many miles from home, supper to cook, milking, and a bit of a stop to be made in Jonesboro, so back through the carnival, past a big black bear that was said to be a great wrestler, and our part of the fair was over, only the memory leaving something to talk over for days to come. Home to find a card from the eldest son that they are in Mexico, and that oranges are just beginning to ripen. Well, I thought he was coming home before he left, but he may not stay long. I wish he would get over the wanderlust and settle down. Now his desire is for five acres of land in the Rio Grande Valley and raise tomatoes in December, but he finds land high, even to rent or lease. Well, here is luck to them. MRS. D. B. P.

Blood Spots in Eggs

What causes blood spots in eggs? How can I prevent this? What causes prolapsus, especially that of the pullets?
Pennsylvania. G. T. M.

Blood spots are caused by the pouring out from a small blood vessel, broken at the time the yolk leaves the ovary, of a clot of blood, which is included within the egg. There is no method of prevention. Eggs containing blood spots may be candled out.

Prolapsus is apt to accompany heavy laying, especially of pullets in the Spring. It may occur with efforts to extrude an abnormally large egg or without. It shows, of course, lack of ability upon the part of the egg making organs to withstand the strain of heavy production, and it seems reasonable to suppose that this is usually part of a general lack of vigor, due to modern methods of forcing.

Prof. Jones, of the Storrs, Conn., station believes that the use of an excessive amount of corn in the ration may be, or is, a cause of this trouble. He said (New England Poultryman, Jan. 29, 1929.) "A decrease in the amount of corn fed has greatly reduced and in some cases entirely checked losses due to prolapse and cannibalism. This can be most easily taken care of in the grain by replacing the regular ration with one of equal parts of corn, wheat and barley. As a control measure, for short period, feeding only wheat, or only wheat and barley, has been very effective." I do not know that these findings have been corroborated by others, but the explanation and remedy offer a solution of a problem that, at least, has not heretofore been found. M. B. D.

The Broody and Molting Hen

To settle a slight difference of opinion the following questions are for you to decide: Is a hen in molt fit for food? Is a hen when broody fit for food? I. C. H.

If you are willing to leave it to us, we shall pronounce both molting and broody hens quite fit for food if they are in good health. Broody hens have been spoken of as having the broody fever, but our recollection is that the thermometer has shown such birds to have a somewhat lower temperature than that of their ordinary condition. "Fever," therefore, must be considered as referring to a mental or emotional condition, rather than to the body state.

As for the molting hen, she is but transferring her bodily energy from egg production to the acquirement of a new Fall dress. Food that might otherwise go into eggs is shunted to become feathers. It is difficult to imagine anything of a harmful nature in this process and, so far as we know, no one has ever suffered from eating a molting hen honestly acquired. M. B. D.

Some Poultry and Farm Thoughts

Cull your flock. Sell the small, undeveloped pullets. Keep those with strong, yellow legs and long backs. They will be the layers.

I have sold my two-year-old hens and the cockerels; am going into the Winter with 170 yearling Leghorn hens and 230 pullets. I have four laying rooms, each 20x18 ft.; 100 to the room will be enough. I keep no roosters, buy my baby chicks from a man who is fixed to produce them. Infertile eggs keep better and sell better.

I continue feeding my pullets on developer and growing mash until Oct. 1, then put them on laying mash. I am feeding the hens—nearly all are molting—strongly on cracked corn and new wheat. It is a severe drain on a hen to refeather. She needs plenty to eat.

Scrape and clean your henhouse thoroughly. Scatter the droppings where they will do the most good. Clean the nest boxes. Dust the boxes with a good louse powder, and make new nests of cedar or pine shavings, Lice and mites do not like such treatment. Whitewash the inside of the henhouse. Lime is a great purifier, and brightens up the rooms on dark Winter days.

The thrashing machine left a pile of short straw and chaff; there is nothing better to put on the floor, for hens to scratch in. I baled my good straw right from the thrasher, and put it in the barn.

Our rye was poor and the wheat nothing to brag on. The unusual drought cut the corn crop badly. The applemen have been busy, and politics are warming up. We elect a Governor and many State and county officials this Fall.

DABNEY C. HARRISON.
Frederick Co., Va.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending October 11, 1929:

Market, beef steers and yearlings steady with Monday's market or 25c higher than last week's closing prices. Bulls, she stock and all cutters steady; top beef steers, $13; average weight, 1,450 lbs.; bulk, $11.25 to $12; bulk beef bulls, $10 to $10.75; heifers, $10.50 to $11; cows, $8 to $9; cutters, $5.25 to $6. Stockers and feeders in liberal supply; receipts augmented by large holdover, good and choice grades, steady under improved country demand; common and stale offerings practically without bids; choice 700-lb. Canadians up to $12; bulk of sales, $9.50 to $10.50. Calves, steady; top vealers, $17.50. Hogs, steady with week's early 50c decline.

Receipts for week ending Oct. 11, 1929: Cattle, 215 cars; 54 Virginia, 42 Canada, 38 St. Paul, 24 Chicago, 14 West Virginia, 9 Maryland, 6 Tennessee, 6 Michigan, 5 St. Louis, 5 Pittsburgh, 4 Wisconsin, 3 Pennsylvania, 3 New York, 1 Kansas City, 1 North Carolina; containing 6,259 head, 166 trucked in; total cattle, 6,425 head, 686 calves, 1,583 hogs, 264 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year, 240 cars, 6,559 cattle, 1,653 hogs, 325 calves, 253 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.50 to $13.50; good, 1,100 to 1,300, $12.50 to $13.50; good, 950 to 1,100, $12.25 to $13.25; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11 to $12.25; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $11.50.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $10.50 to $11.50; good, 850 lbs. up, $9.50 to $10.50; medium, 850 lbs. up, $8.50 to $9.50; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $8.50.

Cows.—Choice, $8.75 to $9.75; good, $7.75 to $8.75; common and medium, $6.75 to $7.75; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.25 to $11.50; cutter, common and medium, $7.50 to $10.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $9.75 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.75 to $9.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $9.50 to $11.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $7.50 to $9.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15 to $17.50; medium, $12.25 to $15; cull and common, $8 to $12.25.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $11.25 to $11.75; mediumweights, 200 to 250, $11.50 to $12; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $11.50 to $12; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8 to $11.25.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $41.50 to $42.50; shorts, $44.50 to $45.50; hominy, $47 to $48; middlings, $49 to $50; linseed, $64.50 to $65.50; gluten, $50 to $51; ground oats, $44 to $45; Soy bean meal, $58 to $59; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $53.50 to $54.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $44.50 to $45.50; 18 per cent, $46.50 to $47.50; 20 per cent, $50 to $51; 24 per cent, $53.50 to $54.50; 25 per cent, $55 to $56; horse feed, 85 per cent, $49 to $50; Alfalfa, regular, $43 to $44; Alfalfa, reground, $46 to $47.

Boys and Girls

List of Contributors

*Marks names of those whose work appears this month.

New York. — Ellen Sperbeck (17), *Frances Sweet, Helen McLean, Pauline Farrell (18), Sophie Laskowski (13), Elizabeth Phelps (15), Mary Bogarski (13), Margaret Barth, Frances Brought (9), Dorothy Thompson, Emeline Mowerson, Gertrude Hartzog, Hilda Place, Eunice Anan, Fay Liddle (10), B. Wilson, *Raymond Miller (16), *Stanley Sidoewicz, Laura Head (9), Robert Head (7), Stephen Chrappa (16), Janet Cragin, Helen Tozer (10), *Teresa Prinzing (16), Lucy Dykeman (13), Florence Jenks (12), Helen Gay 15, *Norma Di Lauro (14), *Pearl Wilfert (18), *Lois Russell (18), Ina Seegott (14), *John Mucha (17), *Eileen Bollinger (17), Edward McCarthy (16), *Iona Welker (17), *Jean Doren (15).

New Jersey.—*June Doolittle, *Sadie Allen (15), *Evelyn Cottrell (11), Beth Hardwicke! (13), *Anna Vanderheid (17), Julia Tintle (16), *Alice Chew (16).

Connecticut.—*Mary Pescue (14), Marian Paul (16), Alice Slate (14), Barbara Blakeslee (12), *Grace Cullis (18).

Pennsylvania.—Clarence Perry (8), Elizabeth Weaver (16), Antoinette Enick (15), *Marietta Herschey (19), *Allan Johnson (15), Elsie Springer (16).

Massachusetts.—Lilian Stroehlin (14), Frances Rogers, *John Pietrosky (14).

Rhode Island.—Eleanor House (14), *Ramona Jackson (16), *Barbara Knowles (18).

Washington, D. C.—Esther Wright.

Maryland.—Mary Gelletly (12), Ruth Wellington.

West Virginia.—Clarence Leary (17), Audra Carter (18), *Ruth MacDowell (13), *Clark Allender (15).

Ohio.—Jane Goddard, *Eli Hirsimaki (16).

New Hampshire.—Madeline Upham (11).

Maine.—Lilian Sawyer.

Georgia.—*Alice Dorsey.

Vermont.—Eugenia Powers (17).

Letters Wanted

Jane Goddard, Ohio; Clarence Leary (17), West Virginia; Lilian Sawyer (12), Maine; Julia Tintle (16), New Jersey; Julia Burchard (13), New York.

Notice—Letters for contributors on this list should be sent to this office where local address will be supplied. Please stamp envelopes. Postage may be saved by mailing several letters under one cover.

IT'S BARGAIN day in town . . . the Checkerboard car of Purina Chows has just arrived! Some folks are saving money today. They are driving directly to the car for their feed . . . to save delivery, warehouse and handling charges. They are paying cash . . . to save credit charges. When they call at the dealer's place of business he is the one who performs these services and, of course, he must ask a fair charge for them.

But a much bigger bargain is in store for those who trade at the Checkerboard car today . . . the bargain they buy in a ton of Purina Chows! Perhaps you have already read somewhere of the survey carried on for 12 months among thousands of farmers in both United States and Canada. It reveals that one ton of Purina Chows earns on the average of $25 more per ton than other feeds do.

Twenty-five extra dollars . . . that *is* a bargain! The day the Checkerboard car arrives in your town . . . let you be one of those at the car door!

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

A very large percentage of the controversies and complaints coming to Publisher's Desk, arise from the fact that an agent or salesman has induced the individual to sign an order without reading the contents of it. Very often the complainant relies upon the representations of the salesman and puts his or her signature to the order or contract. Women are duped in this way as well as men. The order when carefully examined contains the provisions that no oral agreement of the salesman is recognized by the company he represents. This in a way gives the agent a license to make any misrepresentations he considers will secure the signature. Many order blanks contain the provisions that the order is "non-cancellable." This is without effect, as no order is cancellable without the consent of both parties to it. Be cautious about signing orders with strangers and above all things sign no order for anyone without reading it carefully and understand all the conditions of it. Any honest agent or salesman will want the customer to do this, and it is the only protection when approached by dishonest ones, all too many of whom roam about the country seeking victims for their easy-money rackets or pure swindling schemes.

The man who "signs without reading" is on a par with the individual who handles a gun and "didn't know it was loaded."

Having been a reader and subscriber of THE R. N.-Y. for many years, and having received several favors from Publisher's Desk in the past, I venture to submit correspondence with Elkin Tailoring Co., 806 Broadway, New York. The suit in question was ordered about May 15 from Geo. B. Fortin, an agent for tailor-made clothing, whom I knew, and had ordered clothing from before with complete satisfaction. I understood that the suit was to be ordered from a firm that I knew to be reliable, but the order was placed with this company. I am sending this correspondence, not so much in the hope that any collection can be made, as in the hope that others may profit by my experience. No reply was received to the last letter written them, which was August 5. The agent returned the suit and wrote the company, asking that the money be returned, but since then he has done nothing. F. S. B.

Maine.

Trouble as related above is very apt to be the result of patronizing agents selling suits and overcoats. The Elkin Tailoring Co. on July 10 offered to replace the unsatisfactory suit. The suit was ordered for Summer wear, and the season would be well advanced before the second suit could be delivered. The customer therefore asked for the return of the purchase price of the suit which Elkin Tailoring Co. ignored. The firm has also refused to answer our letters in the subscriber's behalf. The record speaks for itself.

A traveling salesman came around here asking people to draw for the lucky envelope. Whoever drew and won got a reduction on one or more paintings. I being one of the lucky ones or rather one drawing the lucky number, had a painting of my wife done. When I received this painting I paid for it in full, although the painting was not finished to my satisfaction. They promised their traveling artist would come to my house and finish it for me, so I paid for the picture and bought a frame from them amounting to $8.50. I agreed to pay for it on September 1. When the date came around I could not meet it, so I wrote and told them, and returned their frame (insured). They refused this frame and told me I would have to pay for it whether I could or not, as I had signed a judgment note. I did not know at the time that I was signing such a note. I am enclosing letter from them which will make you understand the circumstances more clearly. J. J. B.

New York.

The letter enclosed from the De Luxe Art Studio informs this subscriber that he has signed a "judgment note." This is a new trick of the portrait agents to secure a signature to a judgment note without the knowledge of the signer. Of course a concern employing the "lucky envelope" scheme could not be expected to have any scruples about deceiving the public in other respects. Those who patronize portrait agents can look for nothing but deception and trickery at every point of the deal.

In a recent issue you answer a question by W. A. R. regarding investing in stock of the International Telepost Co., and you advise against it. I was about to put a goodly sum into this concern. From reliable sources I have been informed that the company is doing business over their line between Chicago, Toledo and Detroit, and is building on to Cleveland on their way to Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. They show letters of appreciation for good and cheap service from some of the largest concerns in those cities, and claim increasing business. No doubt you are familiar with their patents and their apparatus sending over a thousand words a minute at one cent a word. I also have seen a report from Dunn's which is favorable as to the integrity and honesty of the officers of the company. I have been shown the annual report of the company and to me everything seems all right, so I cannot understand your attitude in the matter. In my opinion the company has a great future, and no doubt will before long be absorbed by one of the principal companies, so please do not just advise against my intended investment, but give me reasons and facts. C. C.

New Jersey.

This subscriber is evidently quoting the arguments and statements presented to him for the express purpose of separating him from his money. The International Telepost Company claims to own patents for the transmission of several messages simultaneously over one wire and constructed a line from Chicago to Toledo. It has also proposed to construct other lines to Detroit, to Cleveland and to New York, but the Chicago-Toledo line appears to be the only one in operation. It is our impression that there are other means to transmit commercial messages, very similar in nature to that claimed by this company, and furthermore, we believe that the larger telephone and telegraph companies are in a better position to finance this type of service. The company is apparently depending on stock-selling operations to finance its operations. The Ohio Public Utilities Commission recently refused its permission to the sale of 40,000 shares of the stock at $10 per share on the grounds that the company's patents were overvalued. In fact the Telepost propositon in one form or another has been a stock-jobbing scheme for the past 30 years. In view of the many uncertainties in the situation, and the record of the company, we advise not to put money in any of its securities.

Arrested on charges of using the mails in a scheme to defraud, Sidney Smith, 10th St. near Chestnut, was held in $500 bail yesterday by Commissioner Patterson for a hearing next Thursday. He was arrested by Postal Inspector Hawksworth.

According to Hawksworth, Smith advertised for women to send $1.40 for raw materials to be used in home work for which they would be paid. Hawksworth said he was in possession of more than 1,700 letters, each containing $1.40, from women who had received neither "more particulars or the raw materials."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

At first glance it seems incredible that these work-at-home schemes would prove profitable to the promoters of them, but robbing 1,700 women of $1.40 each amounts to $2,380. Smith operated as the Franklin Embroidery Works, Philadelphia. The plan is typical of all the work-at-home schemes that Publisher's Desk has warned its readers about so many times.

The Pennsylvania State Food Co., Mifflinburg, Pa., is trying to interest me to act as general agent for their stock food. They offer a commission of 33⅓ per cent and state that they will pay all veterinary bills to farmers who use these products. Will you let me know all about the above company, as I have no money to waste?

Vermont. D. M. H.

This project seems to have been started by Samuel Strickler, but more recently conducted by Samuel Silverman. Strickler sales plans are still maintained. J. P. S. Strickler, now Coudersport, Pa., was at one time located at Mifflinburg also. The same plan of strong-arm salesmanship to induce dealers or agents to sign up for a large quantity of the product was employed by both the Stricklers, and now by Samuel Strickler's successor. The promise to pay veterinary bills to farmers using the product is pure "sucker bait." The offer of 33⅓ per cent commission indicates how little value the consumer gets for his money.

"Oh, Gerald, I've been stung by a wasp!" "Quick, put some ammonia on it." "I can't, it's gone."—The Passing Show.

What does your flour really cost you?

The price you pay for flour is not exactly what that flour costs you.

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Pillsbury's Best Flour may cost a few cents more per bag than ordinary flour. But Pillsbury's Best is uniform and dependable—it will never cause a failure. Pillsbury's Best is richer—it goes farther, and gives a better flavor to your foods. Pillsbury's Best works perfectly for everything you bake—bread, biscuits or pastry. In the long run it is the most economical, most satisfactory flour you can buy!

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A rich flour, milled for finer flavor and more certain success in all your baking—bread, biscuits and pastry

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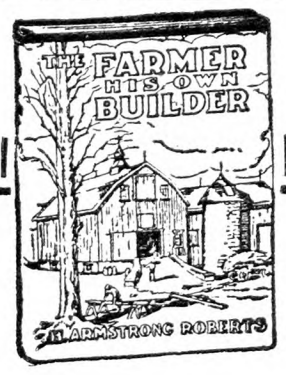

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Cement road, grade A market, good buildings, 24 cows, 10 young stock; will carry 75 cows, horses, tractor, fine line machinery—**$15,000.** $6,000 cash. Land that will surprise you. **MURDOCK REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Cooperstown, New York.**

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Carloads. **JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.**

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Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Poultryman, single, thoroughly experienced in all branches of poultry; feeding for egg production, incubation, brooding, broiler raising; good salary, permanent position for the right man. ADVERTISER 7191, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG white girl to assist with housework and care of three small children; send references in first letter; $40 per month to start. MRS. B. M. FYFFE, 67 Union St., Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED—Single farm-raised men with some agricultural college training for cow-testing association work; must own car and sign agreement to test at least 12 months. Address DAIRY EXTENSION SERVICE, College Farms, New Brunswick, N. J.; state qualifications and give references with application.

WANTED—Man passed middle age to do light chores on farm and help in kitchen; first-class home and board and small wages. MRS. LULA BOICE, R. F. D. 1, Col. Co., Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—Congenial, reliable woman who appreciates good home on farm; reference. BOX 424, Roscoe, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced woman to help keep house, do general housework and live in family with mother and middle-aged son on modern milk farm, 10 miles from Schenectady, N. Y.; beautiful location, hot water, furnace, bathroom; applicant must like country Winter and Summer, not be afraid to stay alone in house if necessary if family are absent for few hours in evening; bus passes house twice a day Summer and Winter; every other Sunday off and one afternoon each week; state wages desired; references. ADVERTISER 7247, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged man, single, for dairy farm; particulars and wages in first letter. HOWARD KELSEY, Madison, Conn.

WOMAN, general housework, in New Jersey, 20 miles from Newark; 2 adults, 1 child 3 years old in family; state age, health, references, salary expected. ADVERTISER 7250, care Rural New-Yorker.

RELIABLE couple; woman to do general housework and plain cooking for family of four adults; man as carpenter, mechanic or handyman; references; salary according to work. C. E. BURBANK, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced, reliable, single farmhand. Winter or year job; write for particulars. CHARLES RICE, Canandaigua, N. Y.

WANTED — Experienced, all around farmer; steady job; $50 and board. BECKER, Callicoon Center, N. Y.

WANTED — Experienced tester for Southern Berkshire Cow Test Association. Write H. J. TALMADGE, Howard Block, Pittsfield, Mass. Tel. 2794.

WANTED—Reliable woman on farm for housework and care of little girl during day while mother teaches; good home, salary. ADVERTISER 7260, care Rural New-Yorker.

ENGLISH woman requires working housekeeper, small house, plain cooking, family of two ladies, two sons, one away during week, the other at school; country woman and dog lover essential; preference given to one who would give occasional help in kennel of dogs; wages $60 per month; write fully. MRS. BYRON ROGERS, Misty Isles Kennel, Bedford, N. Y.

WOMAN, capable cook, private, year-round position, on Long Island; wages $65; state in first letter age, religion. ADVERTISER 7174, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, single, wanted to milk and care for small herd purebred Guernseys; modern equipment throughout; $65 monthly, room and board; state age, experience, names and addresses of former employers. BOX 38, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED, married farmer, no children, to assist generally; $50 a month and concession; state age, experience, nationality, religion and when available. ADVERTISER 7264, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL houseworker, young, competent; 3 adults; own room, bath; state experience, wages, references. J. L. WILLIAMS, 195 Old Army Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

YOUNG man, single, wants position as chef or houseman; references. ADVERTISER 7206, care Rural New-Yorker.

AN ELDERLY man, good plain cook, wishes position to cook for farm help or housekeeper for bachelor; reference; state wages and all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 7223, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 22 years' practical experience all branches, wants position as working manager or will establish. P. O. BOX 343, Bethlehem, Pa.

YOUNG man, 27, English, good milker, wants position in modern dairy and breeding establishment where hard work offers opportunity for advancement. ADVERTISER 7246, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, 35, general farming, experienced carpenter, prefers good home to high wages. C. GRAHAM, Freehold, N. Y.

GENERAL farmer able and willing to be responsible for details in breeding sheep, hogs, cows, poultry, desires position. H. LEMMERMANN, Ridgefield, Conn.

YOUNG Danish man wants position on farm; able to milk and do general farm work. OVE FOLDAL, care K. Hermansen, R. 3, Plainfield, N. J.

THREE ambitious college girls want work. ADVERTISER 7248, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Steady place by American, 44, married, one small child, as herdsman or caretaker; experienced all around farmer; references; no liquor. ADVERTISER 7249, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted—Maintenance and repair mechanic on large farm or estate; horseshoeing and carpenter work. F. T. SHIPMAN, Montgomery, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN-MANAGER wishes position with owner who desires results of years of breeding and feeding for production. ADVERTISER 7258, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 27, desires position on gentleman's country place, no others. J. OTTMANN, 311 E. 14th St., New York City.

YOUNG man wants position taking charge of poultry plant; agricultural college graduate; 4 years' experience as manager and assistant; excellent reference. ADVERTISER 7257, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 43, sober and reliable, desires position; 23 years' experience, all branches. ADVERTISER 7256, care Rural New-Yorker.

CAPABLE woman wishes position as manager and cook on large country estate or farm where several men are boarded; go anywhere; first-class reference. ADVERTISER 7255, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as caretaker, estate or farm manager; American, married, 36, life-time experience, licensed chauffeur, references; particulars and salary in reply, please. R. F. D. No. 60, Shavertown, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, Norwegian, single, experienced references; some college training; wants position. ADVERTISER 7259, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Housekeeper's position; capable full charge small modern home; good cook, excellent references; salary $15 weekly. ADVERTISER 7253, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by middle-aged couple, position with elderly Christian people as housekeeper, caretaker, chauffeur; no servants. BOX 227, Washingtonville, N. Y.

MARRIED man, American, Protestant, chauffeur's license, wishes year-around position on estate; wife willing to board men. LEE CARY, Cassville, N. Y.

POSITION as farm manager, single, life-time experience, agricultural college training, breeding for milk production or show, testing, economical feed production, disease control; would consider share proposition; references. ADVERTISER 7261, care Rural New-Yorker.

SWISS dairyman wants position as test-cow milker or herdsman of small herd; 10 years' experience feeding and milking test-cows. ADVERTISER 7263, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, thoroughly trained and experienced in all branches, desires position where honest, conscientious work will be appreciated. ADVERTISER 7043, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, life experienced, highly skilled, trained, successful. ADVERTISER 7265, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 38, wishes position as foreman or caretaker on private estate; first-class mechanic, know how to operate tractor and all farm machinery, drive any make of car, and know the lay-out of ornamental and structural concrete work, and do all repair work needed on estate, and understand raising of poultry; have I. C. S. training. KARL F. PUPPA, Mount St. Andrew, Ridgewood, N. J.

POSITION desired; middle-aged Swiss; Virginia; Protestant; companion elderly couple, supervisor, governess; city or country; well bred, cheerful, languages; splendid qualifications, recommendations; $100. ADVERTISER 7266, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED man wants position as caretaker or manager on gentleman's place; experienced in landscape and garden work, fruit, poultry and care of stock; best references as to ability and character; a congenial place where conscientious work is appreciated is more important than big wages. ADVERTISER 6936, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER-CARETAKER, 35, no children; paint, carpentry, repairs, drive; wife do housework, cooking when wanted; Americans; references. ADVERTISER 7269, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted—Caretaker farm estate; married, practical training; qualified breeder all live stock, every detail general maintenance. ADVERTISER 7222, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN and wife, middle-aged, two children, Americans, both good dry-hand milkers; wife wishes position to milk; man as herdsman and farm manager; farm experience 12 years; best reference furnished; state wages in first letter. ADVERTISER 7267, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

AVOID northern Winters, buy this 12-acre Florida place on paved highway, convenient to everything; four-room bungalow, garage, henhouse; land all cleared, rich soil; price $2,200, easy terms. CHAS. G. WOODBRIDGE, 77 Central Avenue, Lynn, Mass.

GRANDVIEW Farm, 145 acres, tillage and timberland, sugar orchard, 1,200 trees, large, old-fashioned house, running water, 15 Jersey cows, milking machine, separator, two gasoline engines, new evaporator, etc., about 850 sap buckets, nice lot of planed lumber; on good road, 1¼ miles to village; price $10,000 cash; write for particulars. LILLIAN MARCETTE, Cambridge, Vt.

FOR SALE—86-acre farm, 8-room house, barn and henhouses; on county highway; $500 down, balance to suit purchaser. C. D. STREVELL, Westerlo, Albany Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE or exchange, five-acre poultry farm; six-room house, improvements; soil good for trucking; capacity 1,200; 600 birds now; close to town and seashore; $12,000. ADVERTISER 7228, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—At a bargain price on easy terms, most desirable irrigated farm in Cumberland County, containing approximately 78 acres, of which 5 acres are woodland, 32 acres has overhead irrigation with own water supply; approximately 14 acres in asparagus, 5 years old, Washington variety; 5 acres in blackberries; all land in the highest state of cultivation and in condition to continue all crops; buildings consist of house entirely renovated three years ago, water, heat and electric lighting; buildings erected for all tools, supplies, washing of vegetables and packing; barn for horses, sufficient tenement houses on farm; personal property, all necessary tools, horses, etc., to operate; farm situated on the Cohansey River on a hard road within a quarter of a mile of the Central Railroad of New Jersey siding; shipments can be made to New York by rail or truck; reasonable terms for prompt purchaser. ADVERTISER 7231, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—200-acre dairy and chicken farm; price $4,000. Inquire GEORGE SCHERRER, Newfield, N. Y.

40-ACRE farm and cheese factory, good buildings; fruit, water; location, Finger Lakes, Western New York. ADVERTISER 7195, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—One thousand acres within five miles Roosevelt Warm Springs property. H. A. HALL, Newnan, Ga.

FOR SALE—50-cow dairy farm, 1½ miles from Seneca Lake, located on county road from Himrod to Dundee, Yates County; grade A milk plant at Dundee five miles from farm; district school on farm; 205 acres, 130 tillable, 45 pasture, 30 woodland; tillage level to rolling, in excellent state of cultivation; suitable for Alfalfa, wheat, beans, corn; good fences, growing young pine; 7-room house, all modern conveniences; large dairy barn with electricity, running water, 49 modern stanchions, concrete floors, watering cups; log cabin with electricity, tenant house, garage, grain barn, 2 big silos; buildings in fine condition; pleasant surroundings; sale price $14,000, liberal terms. Inquire of FEDERAL LAND BANK of Springfield, Mass.

$3,500 CASH buys hotel, restaurant business; net profits, $5,000 yearly; stock, equipment. W. S. RITTASE, New Oxford, Pa.

FOR SALE for residence, boarding or tourists, 11-room house, public highway, corner lot 50x175; Rockland County. ADVERTISER 7121, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT at nominal rental dairy farm without cows. ADVERTISER 7103, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale; excellent for dairying, or an ideal Summer home; for further information write H. J. BACON, 26 Russell St., Plymouth, N. H.

NEW JERSEY, Salem County, dairy or truck farm; 90 acres; 2½ miles from Woodstown; buildings in good repair, new silo; stream of water runs through farm; electricity available; price reasonable; write to owner, C. H. BASSETT, R. F. D. 1, Woodstown, N. J.

WANTED to rent a small store with living-rooms adjoining; small town, village or country; prefer near school or main road; must be very reasonable, within 50 miles of New York City. ADVERTISER 7251, care Rural New-Yorker.

235-ACRE dairy and vegetable farm, Southern Wayne Co., N. Y.; modern improvements; State road; 50 acres muckland for vegetables; equipment for 35 cows; half mile to village and shipping station; a real business farm; write owner for particulars. ADVERTISER 7252, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent or with option buy, farm, South New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware; write POLIZZOTTO, 660 Creshent Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

89 ACRES on concrete highway, 5-room bungalow, new henhouse, running water in pasture, peach orchard, other fruit, 285 rods new woven wire fence, electricity, good poultry and dairy proposition; special price for 30 days; would consider trade for New York farm. S. F. STOKE, Marydel, Md.

APPLE orchard wanted by fully experienced fruit grower; will operate either for share or salary. ADVERTISER 7254, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Six-room house, spring water, electric, gas; 10 minutes' walk to train or trolley or village; one hour to New York; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 7268, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM wanted within 100 miles from New York; secluded, elevated, lake, brook. GERSON KRIMSKY, 1359 Carrol St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL village farm, 100 acres, located in the village of Chelsea, Vt.; fine buildings, large amount wood and lumber, good sugar bush; price $3,600, including hay and sugar tools. JOHN PRESTON, Owner, Chelsea, Vt.

WANTED to rent or lease small farm with a few outbuildings; improvements not necessary but house must be liveable and low rent, with option of buying. ADVERTISER 7262, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent or buy, poultry farm, 10 acres or more, within commuting distance of New York City. L. D. MARTINE, Milton, N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; free price list of other containers; 10-lb. pail, delivered within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5-lb., $1.15; buckwheat, $1; satisfaction guaranteed or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

TOBACCO—Virginia gold leaf smoking, chewing, mild, mellow—like rare old wine: 4 pounds, $1, 9 pounds, $2 postpaid. BELMONT FARMS, Box J, Chatham, Virginia.

PURE Vermont maple sugar, candy, syrup; write for prices. CHESTER CARVER, Weston, Vt.

HONEY—60 lbs. best clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; 24 sections clover comb, $5; buckwheat, $4; not prepaid; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Eastern Shore sweet potatoes, $1 per bushel hamper; $3 per barrel, during September and October, f.o.b. Painter. G. W. WARREN, Painter, Va.

OUR HONEY is well-cured, heavy-bodied, perfectly delicious; five-pound pail, $1.25 postpaid; six pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FOR SALE—Cattle and poultry beets. GEORGE DUCKETT, Skaneateles, N. Y.

PURE honey, light clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 for $1.90; dark buckwheat, 5 lbs., 80c; 10-lb. pail, $1.50, prepaid in third zone. CHARLES MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FINEST quality clover comb honey, No. 1, $5; No. 2, $4; mixed buckwheat, $4.50 24 sections; 60 lbs. clover extracted, $6.60 by express; 5 lbs. clover, $1.20; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75, delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

BUY your holly wreaths for Christmas decorations direct from maker; guaranteed to reach you in good condition. A. J. GORDY, Georgetown, Del.

HONEY—Delicious clover, 5-lb. pails, $1.10 postpaid; 10, $2. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, Ontario County, N. Y.

TATTING of all kinds, any design, made to order; prices reasonable. MRS. MARVIN H. SMITH, 205 East St., Oneonta, N. Y.

HONEY, fine quality, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, 90c and $1.65, postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, here, $6.60; 24 combs, $4.80. WM. SCHONGER, North Branch, N. Y.

HONEY—Fancy clover extracted, 60-lb. can $6.60; also pails. WM. H. WOLFORD, Schoharie, N. Y.

SLEEP on a fresh-picked balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma; most sufferers from hay fever will be relieved; refreshing in the sick room and shut-ins; excellent gift for sweetheart and friends; cretonne; 2½ lbs., $1.35 postpaid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

DRIVING goat, including harness and cart; something for the kiddies. JON'T. B. FISHER, New Holland, Pa.

ROLLER-BEARING nail bin, 5 sections; 3 display racks; sell or trade. NATHAN UMSTEAD, Salisbury, Md.

FOR SALE—Rare old Daidmond willow cane and pair buffalo horns; price for both $50. CHAS. BENNINGTON, Garrattsville, N. Y.

WANTED—Hunters to board, good grounds, $2 per day. MRS. WILLIAM MATTISON, White Lake, N. Y.

WANTED—A few cars oat or wheat straw; quote lowest spot cash price. WALGROVE FARMS, Washingtonville, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

FOR SALE—Two buggies, one landau, haycart and manure spreader, in good condition. JOHN GRANT, Darien, Conn.

ASSORTED nut fudge, $1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vermont.

WAUKESHA Farm Inn welcomes hunters; located along Catskill Mt. Park line; $18 per week; bath. EDITH BARRETT, Pepacton, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, water white, 10½c; white, 10c; mixed, 8c, per 120 lbs., here; buckwheat in kegs, 8½c. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, new crop, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; will send C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

SPLENDID quality McIntosh red apples, fancy, $4 per volumn bushel basket; grade A, $3.25; grade B, $2.50. W. H. WARREN, Orchard Farm, North Pomfret, Vt.

DIVINITY candy, 75c a lb. HAZEL SMITH, R. D. 17, New Milford, Ohio.

FOR SALE — Golden Yellow Sweet Potatoes, packed in bushel baskets; price $3 12-pk. bbl., or $1 per bushel basket, f.o.b. Painter. J. W. DOWNING, Painter, Va.

TURKEY RAISING

By LAMON AND SLOCUM

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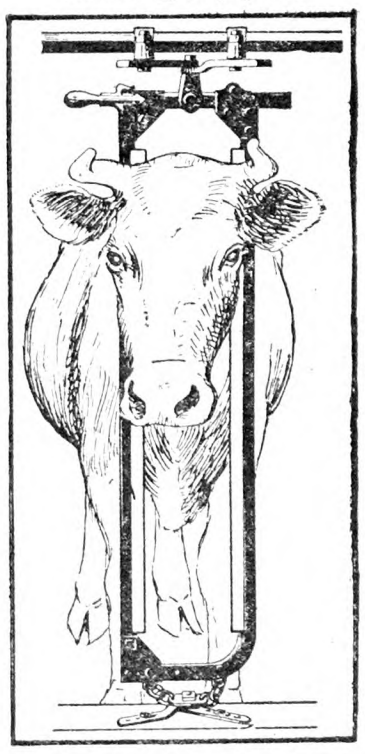

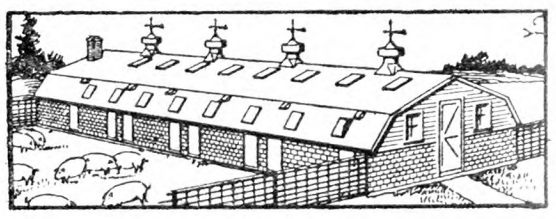

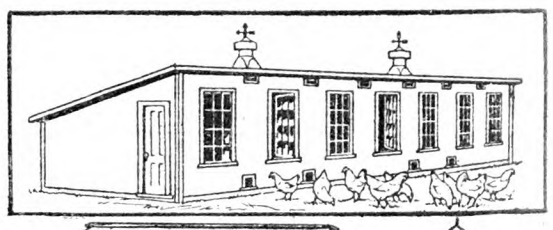

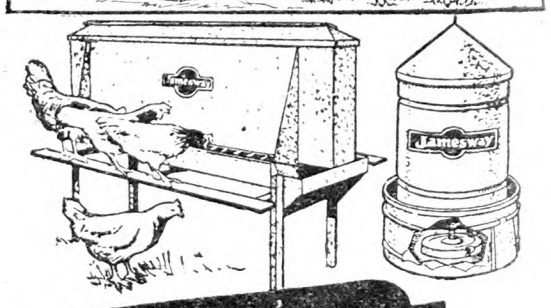

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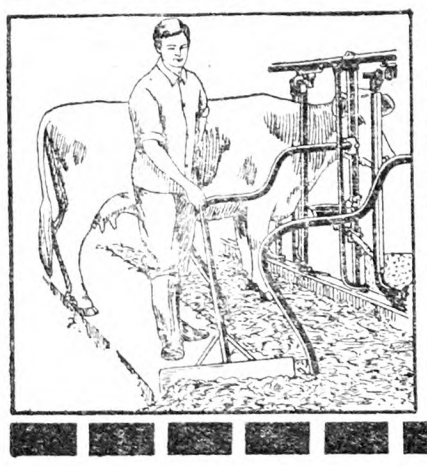

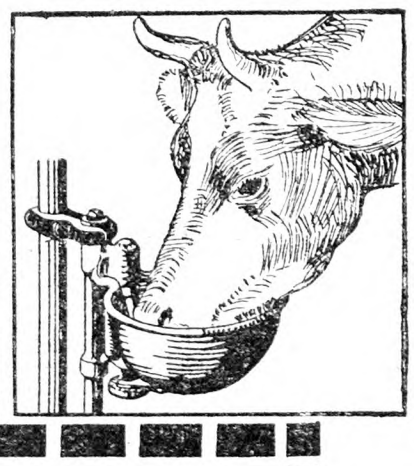

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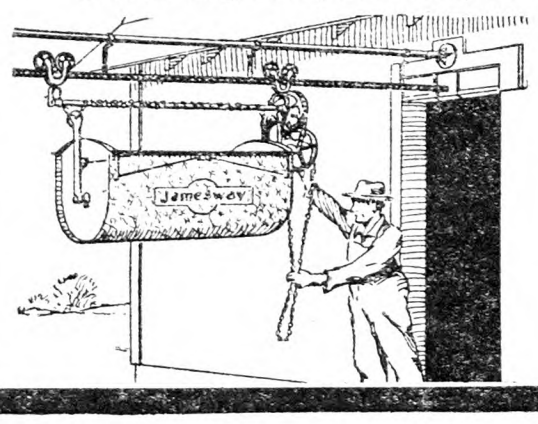

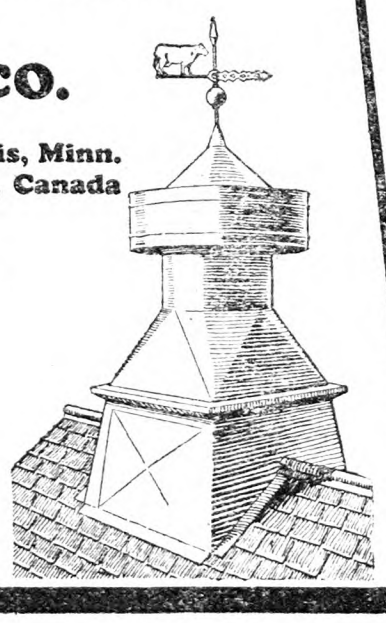

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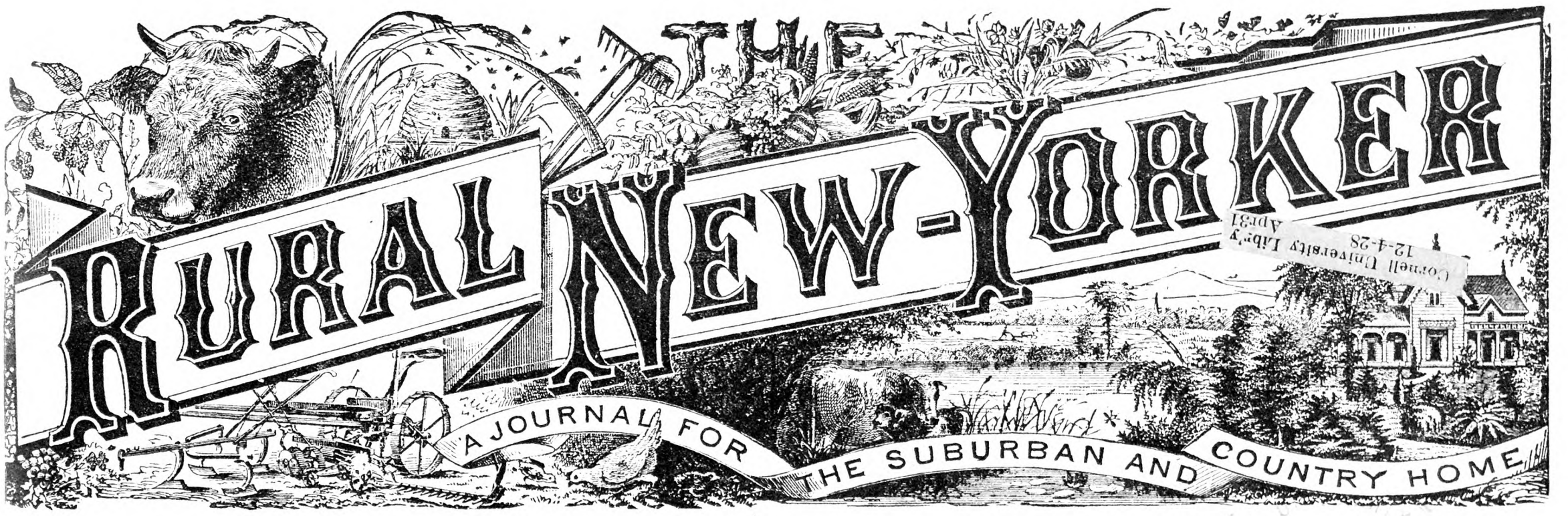

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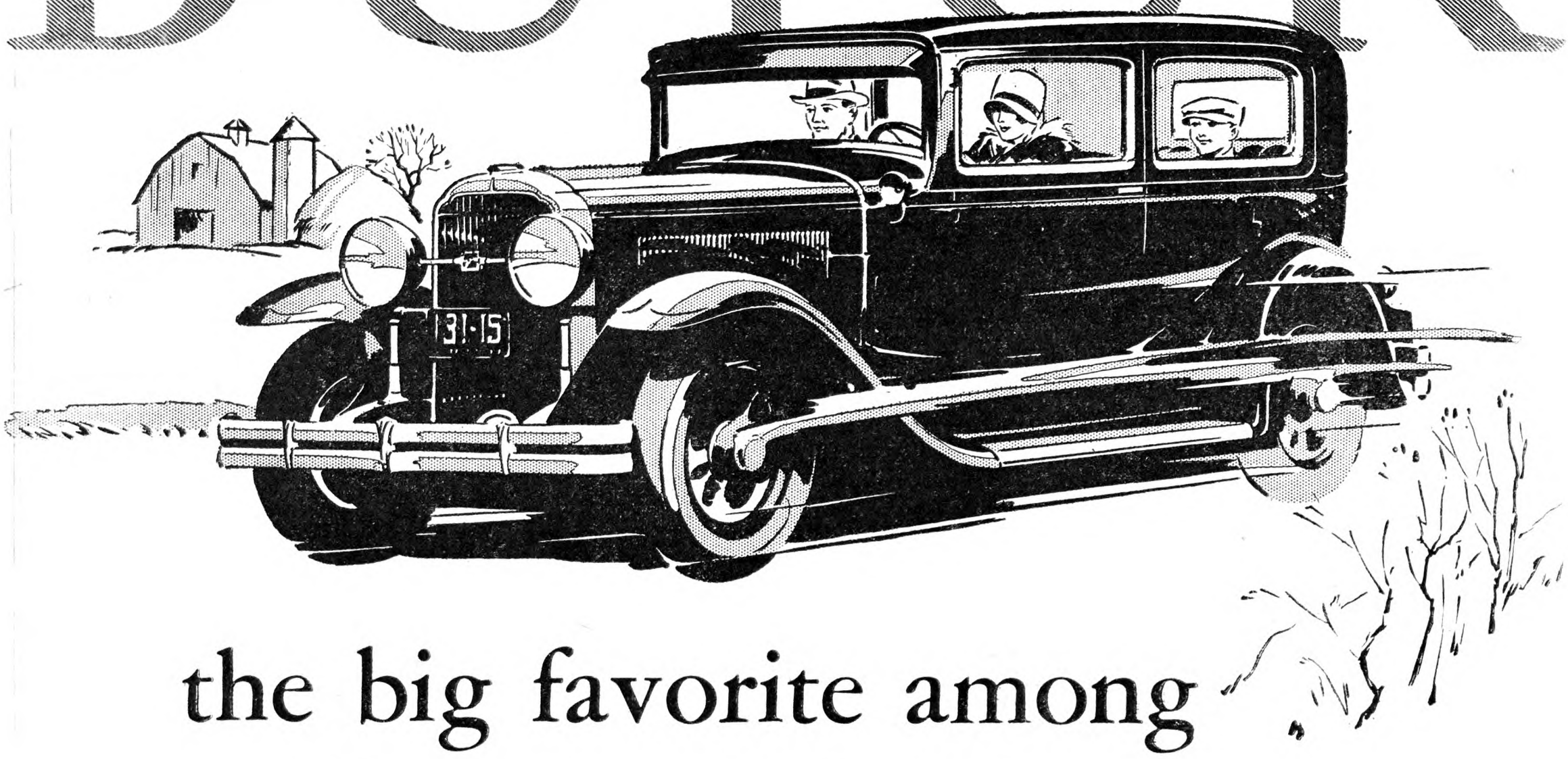

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The Doctor Takes a Vacation

I HAD been practicing more than 40 years and felt entitled to a good rest. I decided to take a European trip, not because of sight-seeing opportunities, but more to visit some of the great hospitals, selecting a slow boat as being less expensive and giving more time for rest.

I was much impressed with the high degree of comfort one enjoys on such a trip, and still more with the precautions which are taken to insure safety. This was particularly noticeable during a dense fog lasting 36 hours. Also, after landing at Havre, I noted a delay of five hours before proceeding to the destination, which was London. I supposed it was necessary to wait for high tide to get out of the harbor. On inquiry I found there was sufficient depth at low tide, but that there were strong currents which might endanger a ship with sligh headway, hence the delay. I was so impressed that I wrote the home folks advising them that the safest place in the world is on an ocean liner operated by a reliable company.

From my various trips in Great Britain I concluded that the greater portion of this region is what the Hope Farm Man, of blessed memory, would have termed "natural grass land." They have all the essential conditions; a fertile soil, heavy rainfall, cool Summers and mild Winters. As would naturally follow, the predominant agricultural industry is grazing. English writers estimate the percentage of "plough land" as they term it, is not more than 10 per cent and, to their dismay, the percentage is constantly diminishing. Much printers' ink and valuable paper is wasted in trying to prevail on the farmers to increase the cultivated area. This, however, is an economic problem, and not a matter of sentiment. It is true that an acre of ground which will produce 40 bushels of wheat will not grow more than two hundred weight of beef, and the grain has much the greater food value. The farmer is particularly interested in sales value. The grain will sell for more than the meat, but the cost of production is much greater. It is greater than you would suppose, for farm labor in England is much below the American standard of efficiency.

After a month of faithful attendance at clinics, with a lot of sight-seeing in addition, I spent 10 days in Stratford-on-Avon. Here I attended services in the great church where Shakespeare sleeps, saw the historic landmarks in the little city, and visited several castles in the vicinity. The one at Warwick is in a fine state of preservation, and is filled with treasures. The pictures alone would sell for millions of dollars. The upkeep is well insured by the throngs of visitors, each contributing two shillings.

By far the most interesting were the visits I made to a market garden region some 25 miles down the beautiful Avon. Here is located Evesham, a clean, prosperous city of 10,000 population. Within a radius of 15 miles is found the greatest market garden region in England.

The soil is rich, and apparently of alluvial origin, as it contains lots of pebbles. It is ideal for cultivation. Here are produced vast quantities of cabbage, Brussels sprouts, celery, asparagus, peas, beans, squashes, currants, gooseberries, strawberries and plums.

The strawberries were ripening and I thought them the finest I had ever seen, both in appearance and taste. Some growers have more than 100 acres. Just now growers are alarmed by a mysterious disease called "strawberry sickness." The plants decline and die from no discoverable reason. Many growers are cutting down heavily on plantings and, unless a remedy is found, the output will greatly diminish.

In this region the system of land tenure is interesting. Most of the farmers are really tenants on leased land, but their status is different from that of tenants in our country. In former years there was much dissatisfaction, as land tenure was subject to the "Agricultural Holding Act." In case a farmer failed or desired to change his vocation he was likely to lose the added value which had accrued on the farm in virtue of his labor and management. In recent years this law was amended by the passage of the "Market Gardeners' Compensation Act." Now a farmer cannot be dispossessed without remuneration for the increase of value during, and as a result, of his incumbency. In addition to legislation certain customs have developed which have almost the force of law. For instance, if a farmer decides to give up his farm, he goes first to a purchaser and sells his leasehold, and then goes to his landlord who, in most cases, gives his consent to the proposed change of tenants. A refusal would be a grave matter, and would cause severe criticism and censure.

It not infrequently happens that the tenant can sell his leasehold for more than the landlord would realize if he sold the land.

The ownership of land appeals to the best sentiments. Theoretically the American farmer would condemn this English system. However, it has two decided advantages. The farmer has the aid of a powerful lobby to keep taxes down, and he needs less capital than would be necessary if he owned the land. The landlords are influential, as they belong to the aristocracy, and they are as much interested in low taxes as the farmer himself. Owning no land, the farmer is, with a given capital, able to operate on a larger scale.

Instead of giving a general description of the activities of this Evesham region it will perhaps be better to describe briefly the operations of a single farm.

One of the best farms in this region is the 300-acre farm of Henry Masters & Son. On my first visit I found the senior member about to start to his office in the city. He is a magistrate, and on this day it was necessary for him to devote several hours to his public duties. He lives in the city in a beautiful home surrounded by lawn and gardens. Part of the farm was developed by his father, and it is not unlikely that, for many years, it will remain in the family. Fifty years ago potatoes were grown in large quantities. Now the land has become so valuable that few are grown.

The charming old gentleman responded most graciously to my questions, and I regretted that his duties called him away. Acting on his advice, I returned the following day, and the son took me over the place in his auto, and explained the various operations. He impresses one as a capable progressive farmer as well as a fine business man.

They have a dairy of 15 cows. This is in charge of a man who, with a boy, does all the work of the dairy, including the marketing. The milk is sold to various retailers in the city, mostly grocers. (In giving prices and costs they will, for convenience, be translated into dollars and cents.) For four Winter months the average price is 36 cents per gallon; in April, May, October and November, 32 cents and in the four Summer months, 26 cents.

Cows are kept for several reasons. They eat the pea hay. In crop rotation oats are useful. The grain is fed to cows and horses, and some of the straw is used in packing vegetables. The cows are pastured largely on land rented from adjoining farmers. That is, the pasture is rented. For Winter feeding 2½ acres of mangels are raised and six tons of Egyptian cotton cake are fed, costing $70 per ton. The heifer calves are raised and some kept permanently. The bull calves are sold at good prices to the butchers.

The annual planting of peas is about 25 acres. My visit was in the middle of June, and I saw 40 men and a few women picking peas. Most of these were regular employes. The pickers pull up the vines and strip off the pods, putting them into pots. A pot is a square, tapering basket holding 40 lbs. of peas, beans or Brussels sprouts and 72 lbs. of plums. When a pot is filled a few vines are neatly placed on top and secured with stout twine, and it is ready for market, far or near. The vines serve as a cover and also keep the peas from drying too fast. The average yield is about 110 pots per acre. An active picker averages a dozen pots, and those employed by the piece get 25 cents per pot.

Peas are profitable, but they often ripen all at once in spite of several weeks' interval in planting. In the beginning of the season they bring, if early, $2.50 per pot. Later they may be as low as 50 cents. In all cases containers are extra, with rebate on return.

About 50 acres of cabbage are planted each September. They grow through the Winter and are harvested in the Spring. To be profitable all must be sold by Whitsuntide. This district is usually two weeks earlier than other regions, which is a marked advantage. A year ago the crop was unusually profitable, but this year the severe Winter caused late maturing, and there was much loss.

There is a heavy expense for fertilizers, and the plants are expensive, though raised on the farm. A plot of several acres must be plowed in the early Spring and must have frequent shallow harrowings to hold the moisture. This is an unusually dry Summer, but the seed bed shows moisture an inch below the surface. Now, the middle of June, the time for planting the seed is almost here. Each year fine cabbages are selected for seed. The head is removed, the stalk transplanted and in a year produce the seed.

After the cabbage is off the ground is planted to Brussels sprouts in May. This crop is harvested from September to February. Next year the land is likely to be planted to peas or beans.

Twenty-five to 30 acres of cauliflower are planted, bringing from 36 to 72 cents a dozen.

Twelve to 15 acres are planted in beans. There is a considerable acreage in asparagus, but so much hand labor is involved that the acreage is diminishing. Asparagus is raised in rows four feet apart. The rows are ridged like our sweet potatoes, and all cultivation must be with the hoe. Cutting and bunching and marketing is slow work, and must be done in a busy time. Consequently there is less and less produced by the big farms. The small farmer with children to help in the field and the wife doing the marketing, is gradually gaining a monopoly of the crop.

Six or eight acres of lettuce are sown in October and cut in March, April and May. This crop is grown under plum trees, the shade being no disadvantage.

A good many acres of currants and gooseberries are also grown between the trees. American mildew caused a lot of worry. Now they find that two applications of fine sulphur dust seem to control the disease.

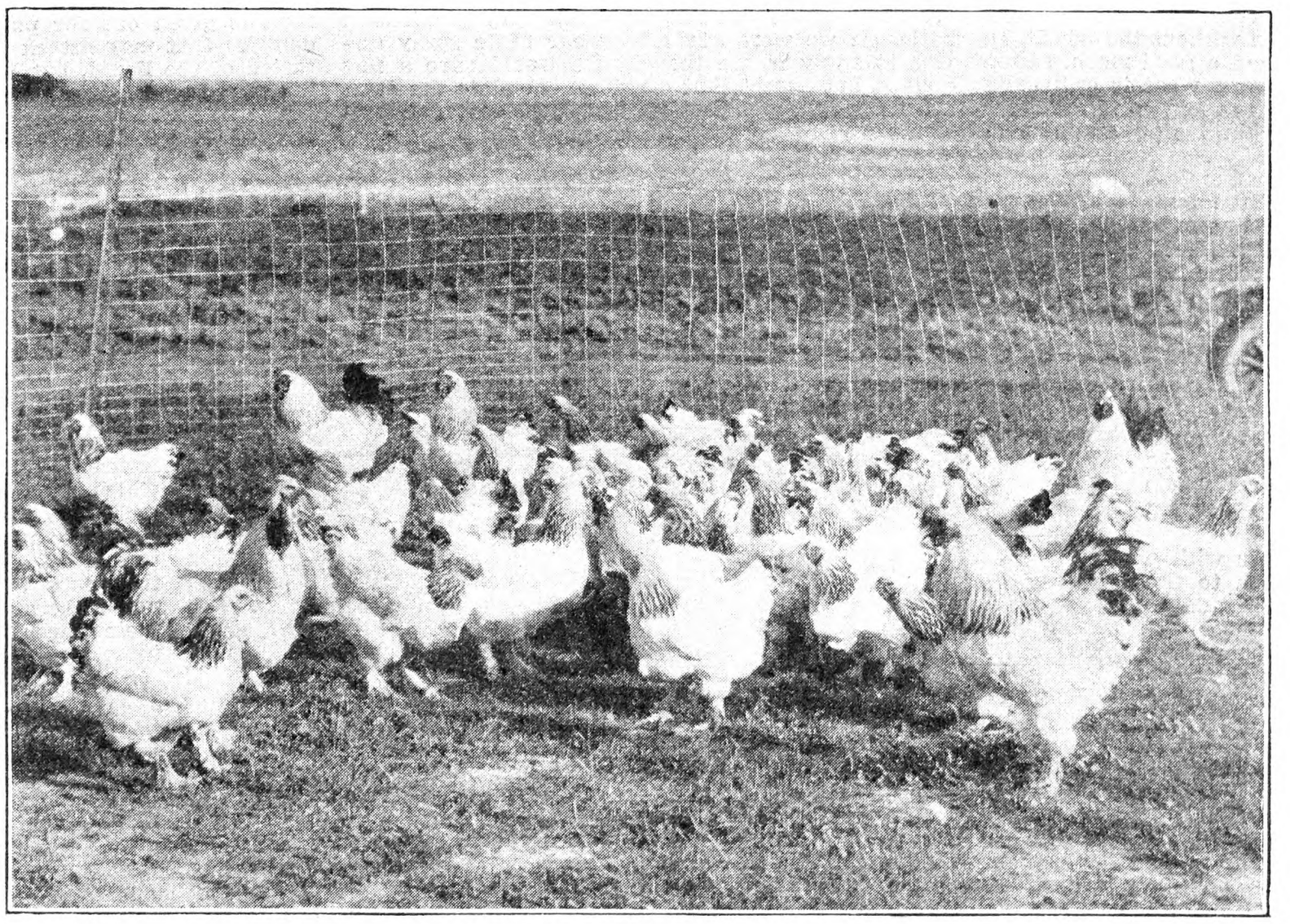
About six acres of onions are planted in July and gathered in March, April, May and June.

On the Masters farm there are 60 acres of plums, and each year new orchards are planted. It is not improbable that the acreage will increase until much of the gardening operations will be crowded out. The best varieties are the Purple Egg, the Red Egg, the Victoria and the prune damson. Masters & Son have their own nursery. They have not succeeded in getting more than 40 per cent of "takes" in their budding operations.

The yield and the price vary much in different years. For a period of years the price averages about $2 per pot. They are not bothered with curculio, but there is a disease, as yet quite obscure, known as "silver leaf" which, so far, yields to nothing but long and faithful fertilization, particularly with nitrates.

There is undoubtedly a large income from this farm, but there are also heavy expenses. Forty-five men are employed continuously. The minimum farm wage is $7.50 per week. All, except the very old men, receive more. Practically all get as much as $10 and the best get $12.50. They have a foreman whom they reclaimed from John Barleycorn. He is a valuable man and an authority on fertilizers. The cost for chemical fertilizers is amazingly high, reaching as much as $15,000 in a year.

There is a large percentage of hand labor, but they use nine horses and a tractor and one truck. Some years ago they decided to dispense with horses, but found it impracticable, as often the ground is too soft for tractors. It would seem from the foregoing that such a farm should be very profitable. I am sure, however, that excellent management and great energy are necessary to such a result. Ac-



A Good Flock of Light Brahmas. Fig. 680

cording to Mr. Masters, Jr., the great difficulty they face is the stubborn determination of the retailer to keep up prices. In a season of over-production low prices in the stores would greatly stimulate consumption. The retailer prefers a big profit with few sales rather than moderate profits with large sales. This high price idea came with the war and seems likely to be permanent.

In English hotels, even of the better grades, it is difficult to get more than meager portions of very few vegetables, and fruits are often an extra at special prices.

In conclusion it should be remembered that this article describes the agriculture of a very limited area, and further that the farm selected is perhaps the most successful in the entire region. W. D. P.

Ohio.

A Talk About Hen Feeding

I have 160 White Leghorn pullets, mostly all May hatch. Just a few are April hatch. Would like to know the best rules for feeding those pullets. At present I am feeding a mixture of corn and wheat, morning and evening, and have started to feed steamed oats and mash mixed at noon. Is this right? I have been feeding about 5 lbs. at each feeding. How much of steamed oats and mash should I feed? I also have 60 White Leghorn hens, and have been feeding the same. They have not been laying very well the last month. Those Leghorn hens did well all last Winter, but the past few months have slackened. When does a Leghorn hen lay the best; the first or second year? Those hens are past a year old.

Pennsylvania. J. S.

THESE pullets are approaching laying age, and should have been fed for the past month or more upon a ration containing a considerable proportion of corn and wheat, or of corn without the wheat. In addition, they should have had a good mash, suited to developing pullets and layers, what is ordinarily called a laying mash. Pullets should go into Winter quarters when ready to begin laying and should be fat.

Because of the need of surplus flesh when laying and because of the function of corn and wheat as producers of fat, the ration should have a liberal proportion of these grains during late Summer. You do not say whether or not you have fed a mash through the Summer. Probably you have. If not, it is certainly needed now and a laying mash should be kept before the flock. As to quantities, the flock should have free access to the mash throughout the day if fed dry, as it usually is. In addition, it should have what whole grain it will quickly clean up morning and night.

The feeding of steamed oats with a mash is all right if you wish to use the oats that way. They will add to the fattening qualities of the mash. If fed at noon, as much as will be quickly consumed may be given, but the feeding of a moist mash at noon will cut down the amount of dry mash eaten through the day and, except when it is wished to increase mash consumption by feeding it in moist condition, that part of the ration is most often fed dry in hoppers or troughs.

If your pullets are now in good, plump condition they are ready for the laying-house and the regular Winter ration of laying mash and whole grains and should have all of these that they will eat, regardless of the number of pounds consumed. Your pullets will probably eat from 10 to 12 lbs. of grain per 100 birds daily, in addition to the mash.

The mash is the particularly egg-producing part of the ration, the whole grain the fattening part, but both are needed, and no attempt should be made to force heavy production by cutting down the whole grains to an unreasonable extent. If this is done, the birds will lose flesh and then drop off in production. It is to be expected that yearling hens will slacken in production during late Summer and molt in the Fall. When a falling off is noted, production may be stimulated by feeding once daily a moist mash, in addition to that kept before the fowls dry. This will induce greater food consumption and help to hold production up during late Summer.

If lights are used, they may also be given old fowls at this season for the same purpose but the birds will molt and stop laying sooner or later. Those that molt early in July or August are probably unprofitable hens to keep over and should be culled out. Late molting is one of the indications of good production and a profitable bird. Most birds lay best in their first, or pullet year, but, if the early molters and other inferior fowls are culled out, the flock may be nearly or quite as profitable during the second year. Few poultrymen keep their hens for a third year, except in the case of exceptionally good birds desired for breeders. M. B. D.

More Lime Needed

IN the sour soil sections of Western New York, farmers sometimes apply lime at the rate of one ton per acre and yet fail to see any favorable results following the application of this lime. Duffy Brothers of Wyoming County, N. Y., had an interesting experience in this connection.

They had a soil sample tested by their local county agent and the report of this test showed that the need of two tons of ground limestone per acre to sweeten the soil for the growth of Red clover. The field in question contained 25 acres. They had already ordered a 30-ton car of ground limestone. This was applied to the field at the rate of one ton per acre over the entire field. Having about five tons of the ground limestone left over they decided to double the application on five acres, on one corner of the field. The result was that there were five acres of Red clover hay in one corner of the field yielding nearly two tons of hay per acre in the first cutting. The remainder of the field produced a little over half a ton per acre of hay containing mostly weeds and a very little clover.

No doubt this has often been the experience of farmers who apply lime at the rate of one ton per acre when two tons are needed for Red clover. It is a comparatively easy matter nowadays to get a sample of soil tested and farmers should make use of this service wherever it is available. L. H. W.

Looking Backward

THE Good Book says not to look backward, but to press forward, and in many things this is good advice, but there are times when it pays particularly the farmer to look backward over the things that he has done the past months in order to see where he made mistakes, and be able to avoid them next season. The best time I know to do this is just when he is gathering in his crops, for then things are fresh in his mind, and he can see his mistakes, or in most instances I expect they are neglects.

Looking back over our Summer's work here on Rockypoint Orchards we see many things that we have left undone that would have paid us big if we had tried a little harder to do the thing that we felt at the time was right.

We failed to put the dormant spray last Spring on all the orchards, and find now that we can see to the very tree where we left off. We did not use nicotine in our first sprays for the aphids, and we have a lot of small apples on some varieties from this neglect. We thought we did not need this spray, for early aphis did not show up very plentifully. Although we were advised by our State spray service to apply it, we thought we would save a few dollars, but expect that could we calculate the damage we would find that we lost hundreds of dollars where we thought we were saving five.

These Haycocks Show the Difference Between One and Two Tons of Ground Limestone Per Acre. Fig. 681

Then we had one orchard that has pretty well gone planted in potatoes, and did not spray the few healthy trees therein when they should have been sprayed, nor nearly as often as we should, because we did not like to tramp the potatoes. We realize now that it would have been better to have gone ahead even though we did damage the potatoes somewhat. We would have gained on the fruit, for those trees were full, and on grading them out we find over half going in seconds and culls, while those sprayed right will run close to 90 per cent firsts.

There are a few times in the past that we have failed to spray in seasons that the orchards failed to set a crop of fruit, but we realize this season, as we have been thinking was the fact for some years, that the reason some orchards failed to bear was because they were not in good health, and that has been borne out so forcefully this year that it cannot be denied. You may look about you, no matter where, and see if it is not the fact that the orchards that have been kept healthy in past years by spraying and fertilization were not the ones that had crops this season. In our county for instance there are only three orchards that could claim a crop this season, and all three are the best cared for orchards in the county, while right by the side of all three are younger and just as well located orchards that have no fruit at all. We have a lot of things along that line to learn about orchards yet, and the best way that I know of is to ask the orchard.

One of our greatest problems on our hill lands is to keep up the humus content of the soil. I can see many mistakes that we have made in the past that have lowered this humus, and one of them is taking off large corn crops. I do not know of any crop that will take off more vegetable matter from an acre than a large crop of fodder. I have watched the results of feeding fodder on poor spots in pastures, and nothing that I can do will build them up quicker. Then I am wondering if the feeding value we get from the fodder will over-balance the value as a crop to turn under. I wonder if the secret of the ability of the western farmers to grow corn from year to year has not been the leaving of the stalks on the ground. Some folks will tell me that it would be better to feed the fodder and haul the manure back on the ground. Maybe they are right when it comes to level land, but they just never tried to haul manure to the tops of some of our hills in the Spring when the frost was out and the wagon cutting to the hub. We have found it necessary in order to keep up our hill meadows to plow about every four or five years. As we must have some corn we have grown that, and then turned down a crop of Sweet clover and vetch, and maybe a crop of Soy beans, but the question just now is whether it would not be better to leave the fodder on the ground, turn it under, and take off the Soy beans. I do know that the labor caring for the bean hay would not be as great, and that the feeding value would be about twice that of the fodder.

Anyway nature compelled me to leave part of my fodder on the ground this year. Corn was down badly, and we husked on the stalk, then cut the fodder down, intending to let it dry a few days, bind in bundles and take up, but it rained in torrents for several days, and sanded the fodder so badly that we were afraid to feed it, so there it will lie. Maybe I can tell more about it in the future. Some of my neighbors are holding their hands up in horror because of my wilful waste of good feed, as they see it, but I expect that we have about come to the place that we cannot afford to spend more taking care of a crop for feed than it would be worth as a fertilizer for the soil. L. G. ZINN.

Barbour Co., W. Va.

The Uncertain Life of a Buttercup-beetle

Can you tell me the name of the insects inclosed?

New York. R. P.

THE bright navy-blue beetles sent by R. P. are exceedingly interesting because of the manner in which they live and maintain themselves on the face of the earth.

These beetles, after they become grown, are usually found in pastures and meadows feeding on the leaves of the buttercups and are, therefore, generally known as buttercup-beetles. Curiously enough, when handled, they exude a yellowish oily liquid from the joints of the legs, and for this reason the English call them oil beetles. In all probability this oily fluid is given out for purposes of protection from enemies that may attack the beetles. I have never tasted of the liquid, but I venture the guess that it is not very palatable.

The remarkable feature, however, about this buttercup-beetle is its manner of living in its younger stages, and the amazing manner in which it manages to maintain itself on the face of the earth. The abdomens of most of the beetles sent by R. P. were greatly distended by the enormous number of eggs within them, which each female would soon have deposited in a small cavity dug in the soil. The female buttercup-beetle ordinarily develops and deposits somewhere from 5,000 to 10,000 eggs. This enormous number of eggs laid by one mother beetle is simply a provision to insure that, at least a few of the grubs which hatch, will find the proper food and be able to complete their lives and grow into adult beetles, for it is certain that hundreds and even thousands of the grubs will perish while they are young because they will never find their proper food. Let us see just what these grubs have to do to live.

The young grubs are parasitic upon certain bees which build their nests in the ground. They are, therefore, obliged by "hook or crook" to reach the nest of that particular bee, but how are these tiny, tender, young grubs to reach the nest of a bee perhaps half a mile from where the young grub hatched from the egg laid by its mother beetle? "Aye, there's the rub." But note the remarkable instinct of the tiny grub. Whenever a hairy insect like a bee brushes against one of the small frail grubs the little creature is at once stimulated to grab hold of the hairy body somewhere—anyway it can get its tiny jaws fastened. If the grub has been fortunate enough to grab hold of the right kind of a bee, it will be carried directly to the bee's nest, where it will drop off from its living airplane and become a parasite on the egg or young of the bee. But think of the infinitely small chance one of these grubs has of ever reaching the right kind of a bee's nest in this manner! Undoubtedly but a very small number of these grubs ever get an opportunity to get hold of any hairy insect, and unquestionably many of those that do, make a mistake and grab on to some insect other than an Anthophora bee, and thus ride to their deaths. Is it any wonder then, that the mother beetle lays 10,000 eggs? Nature taught her the theory of probabilities long before mathematicians began to confound college freshmen with it. I am always surprised whenever I see half a dozen of these beautiful beetles feeding in a field of buttercups, and am filled with wonder that even one of them succeeded in fulfilling its destiny as a vital organism to live its life and create its kind.

GLENN W. HERRICK.

Plan for Outdoor Oven

TO MAKE an outdoor oven, first build a foundation, and upon this foundation, if built from clay, place a layer of clay four inches thick for the hearth. Make the clay the consistency you would for molding brick. Then put on this bottom combustible rubbish such as chips and kindling, build up this form to the dimension of inside of oven, both as to width, length and height. In the front end put frame for door. Having smoothed over the form proceed to build up with the clay mortar until the inside form is covered with a wall and top some six inches thick. At the front end place a chimney right over the door. This may be done by setting a small box, say 6x6 in. and a foot long, out of the mold or form, and then placing the clay over the roof. When thus covered all over with clay let it season, and when dry, set chips and kindling on fire and let the rubbish burn. This will bake the clay.

To heat oven for baking lay a layer of dry wood and kindling along back part of oven, draw out

damper and light the wood. When not hot enough when this layer has burned draw coals forward with wooden scraper and lay more wood on the coals. When heated draw out all the coals, sweep out oven with wet swab, shut damper and close door. Door to oven may be made from iron, galvanized iron or heavy tin. Oven arch when ready for baking should have a white appearance, as if some lime had been thrown over it. I have baked hundreds of pounds of flour into bread and pastry in such ovens, but these were constructed from brick, but have seen one built from clay as described and it did good work. I built one myself from brick, and built form of lumber, and when arch was made and side braced removed lumber. I would not recommend concrete; fear it would not be satisfactory. G. W.

Missouri.

A Letter from Southeastern Michigan

LENAWEE County has such diversified crops that severe depression is seldom noticeable. Nevertheless this was a discouraging season, owing to the drought. Although some sections suffered less, many had but a 25 to 50 per cent crop of corn and potatoes. Apples also dropped badly, so that only the largest and best cared for orchards have a profitable yield.

Apples are selling at the orchard (Oct. 14) for prices ranging from $1 to $2.50, according to grading and variety; cider apples, 35 to 40 cents. Potatoes at the farm now bring $1.60 to $1.75, and at local market $1.50; retail in the stores at about $2.50. Last year we could not sell at 25 cents.

The southeast fourth of the county has much corn and sugar beets. I know nothing about the latter, but the corn shows up very well. Local price paid for ear corn (yellow), $1.40 per cwt.; wheat, $1.18 per bu.; rye, about 85c. Toledo, Ohio, 30 miles from here quotes shelled corn $1.04 per bu.; wheat, $1.34; rye, $1.07

For years this has been a dairy county, and when the supervisors last year voted for the State and Federal tuberculin test there was a great outcry. But the board would not even put it up for popular vote as "it was necessary, if we retain the Detroit market." Many dairymen were nearly ruined, and the price of a really good grade cow is from $100 to $200. The second test found so few reactors that the opposition died down.

The price of milk at the producer's dairy was $2 per cwt. for May, June and July; $2.10 for August, $2.25 for September and October, based on 3.5 per cent. Local butterfat price 43c. The drought lessened milk production on account of pasture, and cut down on tonnage of all except first cutting of hay. The early part of season was much too wet, preventing corn planting on many farms.

Top price for fat hogs at Toledo now about 10c, but from this deduct trucking, yardage, etc., and possibly 50c to $1 grading. The poultry industry is still on the increase with the usual heavy loss of amateurs. White Leghorns predominate, and the price of eggs to producer at the market is 45c, with the Summer record being a steady climb from 25c of last March and April, after the sudden February collapse. Fats hens, 24c; Leghorns, 14c.

There is no certain way of knowing the changes in farm renting terms, but apparently a really good man can get a very favorable lay. The usual method has been to give half crops and increase to the tenant who furnishes half of live stock and all tools and labor, and to give one-third when owner furnishes everything. Now good men with no property can get half, and owner furnish everything.

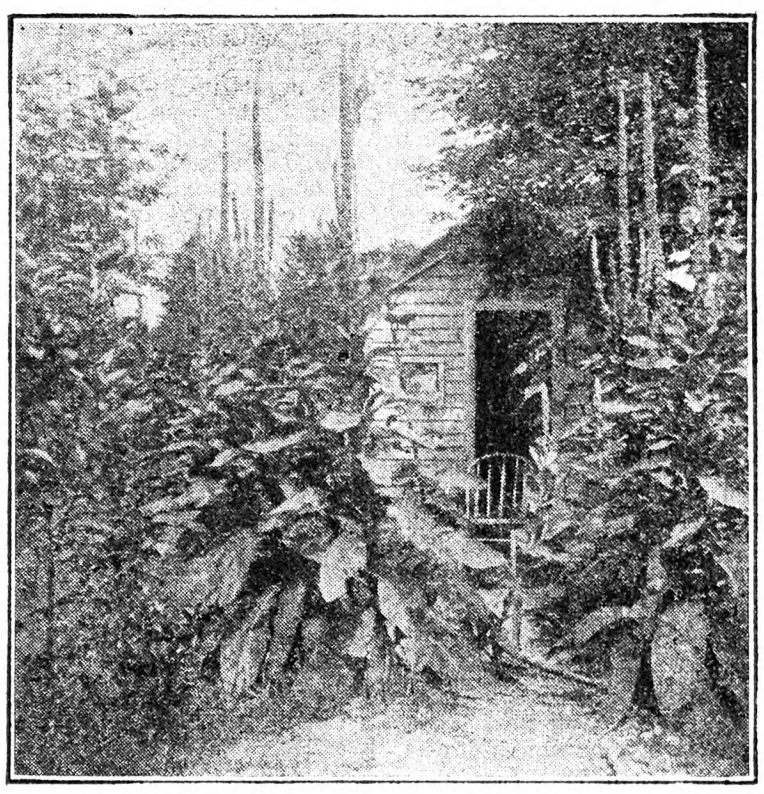
Adrian, Mich. R. P. C.

Giant Mulleins

THE common mullein (Verbascum thapsus) a familiar biennial weed in pastures, makes a fine ornamental when given a good chance in garden soil. The picture shows a group of volunteer mulleins near my garden tool-house in Northern New Jersey.

There were 32 of these mulleins, which the previous year came up in the herb border beside the path. The next Spring they made beautiful rosettes of delicate green velvety foliage, and by midsummer reached the greatest size ever seen hereabouts.

The tallest shown in the picture was nine feet, the seed stalk being four feet long. Ten of them were over eight feet, and several had a number of seed stalks around the main one, like a branched candlestick. The largest leaves were 20 inches long and five wide. The soil in which these mulleins grew is a sandy loam, and evidently just what they wanted. By the latter part of Summer the mullein loses



A Group of Lordly Mulleins. Fig. 682

some of its lower leaves and gets a little ragged, but it usually makes a good showing until late August.

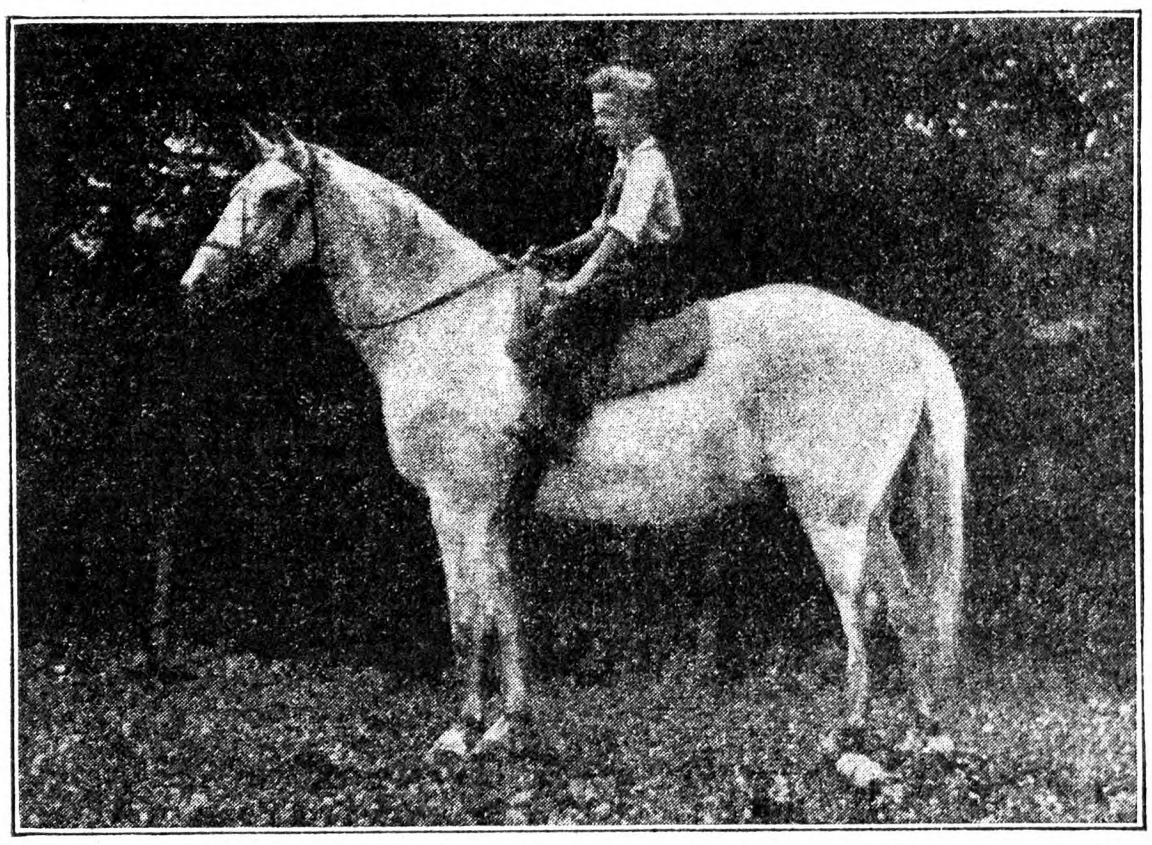
If formal groups are wanted, the seedlings may be transplanted readily. As a rule it is most effective in a semi-wild garden. In Great Britain this American mullein is valued in herbaceous borders, as a background. W. W. H.

Persistent Mold

I have in my cellar a room with stone and brick walls which is absolutely dark, and in which I have been storing vinegar stock for several years. Last Spring I noticed that a sort of mold had started to grow on the ground under the barrels. It spread to the timbers on which the barrels were resting and then to the outside of the barrels themselves. At first I was able to pull it off but it finally grew so fast that it was quite impossible to keep it down. While it was a white mold it was not so bad, but now a change has taken place. The mold has turned red, and everything in the room is now covered by what appears to be a brick dust. The air is practically still, but every nook and corner of the room and everything in it is a brick red. The mold itself is now nearly one-fourth inch thick and is leathery. When I get hold of an end of it I can sometimes pull off a patch a foot or more long, and a few days ago I took off more than 10 lbs. of it and it is just as bad again. What causes it and how can I stop it and prevent a recurrence? C. M. R.

New Hampshire.

R. N.-Y.—Thorough scraping with a wire brush and broom, and whitewashing with freshly slaked lime ought to cure this. Have any other readers had such an experience?



The Boy and His Saddle Horse. Sent by Mrs. E. E. Lloyd, of Ohio. Fig. 683

In the Midst of Autumn

SOME of the Hybrid Perpetual roses are bravely putting forth farewell blooms. The Captain Hayward is especially beautiful as the afternoon sun strikes the crimson petals. The plants will soon have to be cut back about ten inches and covered with straw for the Winter. The maples are shedding their beautiful red and yellow leaves. The third and last cutting of Alfalfa is being raked together. Corn is in the shock surrounded by big yellow pumpkins, some of which will soon mysteriously disappear only to reappear with grinning mouths and most impossible eyes for Halloween.

One of the delights of Autumn that is rapidly disappearing is the chestnut excursions. Blight that has swept the country, destroying our chestnut trees, has robbed us of pleasure as well as money.

Woodbine or five-leaf ivy is now ablaze throughout the country. Over rotted fences, old buildings and tree stumps it climbs in crimson glory. Beautiful against the background of a big gray chimney.

The south wind blows and the sea gulls fly far inland against the wind which is a sign of rain. An old oak hanging over the lake bank sends its children upon a last voyage. They sail along, up one wave, down another, like tiny ships at sea.

Grapes are 80c per bushel at the roadside stands; potatoes, $1.75 to $2, and apples, if at all obtainable, $1 to $4 per bushel.

The skunk is enjoying unmolested freedom now, and in the evening can be heard prowling around in the dry leaves. A flashlight turned on him does not provoke him but after becoming accustomed to the light he will eat bread or chicken if thrown to him.

The duck season is open and although not many ducks have arrived the hunters are ready for them. The "No Hunting" signs are being put up and it is to be hoped hunters on pheasant days especially will regard and obey. A man will not keep another from the pleasure of hunting unless he knows there is danger of a stray shot injuring himself or animals.

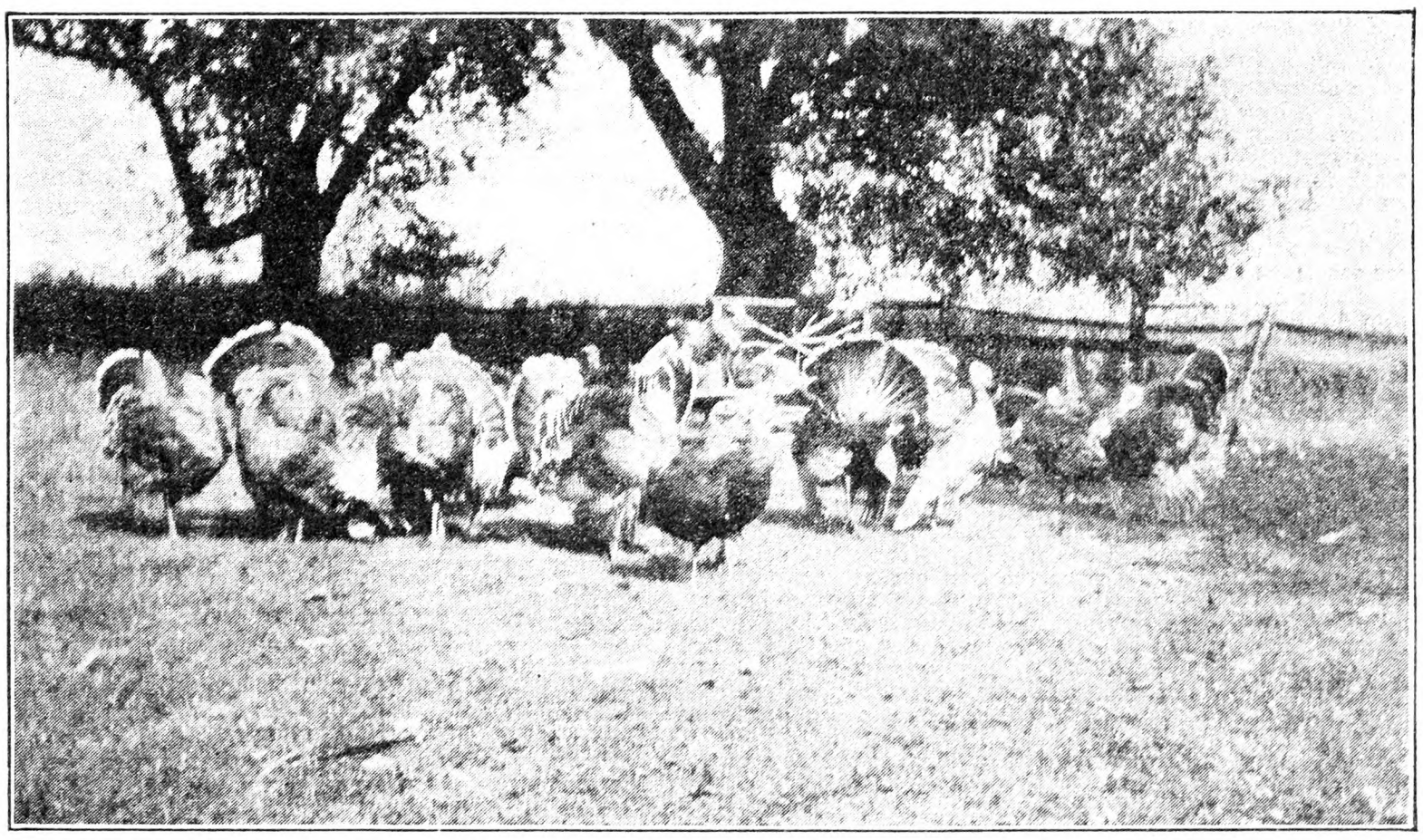
Seneca Co., N. Y. ELLEN C. RICKARD.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

ON MONDAY, October 14, the last of the apples were picked. They were the Yorks which had a fair crop in spite of three heavy freezes in full bloom this Spring. Rome graded out nicely in both color and size without any 2¼'s and not very many 2½'s. Baldwin furnished more than half ciders and culls because of russet. Stayman was light, although the fruit was clean. Spy looked better than for many years, although they dropped badly before picking. The demand for ciders is so great that it is impossible to furnish enough of them, so that some customers are requesting a better grade for the same purpose. It was necessary a week ago to cultivate part of the orchard where the millet failed to make more than a few inches of growth because of the dry weather. Rye was sown in this area, since we can do this with success even as late as October 14 and still get a fair start before Winter.

A Pennsylvania grower in Lackawanna County sent a pear which he claimed was actually growing on a grapevine. A tendril had reached out and wrapped itself around the stem of the pear, partly girdling it and eventually pulling the fruit off the tree. The pear then was said to have formed a connection with the tendril and to have prospered in its new location. A careful examination showed that the pear was indeed firmly attached, but that there was no real connection between the two. It certainly looked queer, anyhow.

Quarantine inspections are constantly branching out in new directions. Consider the addition to this work that flying has made. When the Graf Zeppelin landed in California after her world-girdling trip, one of the first to go on board was an inspector representing the United States and California Departments of Agriculture. An examination of the great ship showed no fruits or vegetables of any kind on board, because of another modern miracle of the air.



Young Turkeys in Full Bloom. This picture shows part of the crop of Havalook Farm, in New Jersey. There were 17 gobblers in this group. Fig. 684

While still many miles at sea over the Pacific, the Graf received radio advice from the Department of Agriculture, and threw overboard all the fruits and vegetables long before reaching the United States.

While Pennsylvania growers have ordered several tons of strychnine-coated steamed oats from Idaho, the rabbit problem is up again with some damage reported in the case of young trees. We have used nothing but ordinary newspapers in our orchard for some years, simply wrapping several thicknesses around the trunks of young trees and tying with binder twine. The only trick to these is to get them on high enough and soon enough. The cost is about 1½ cents per tree to apply and about ½ cent per tree in the Spring, when they are removed and burned. Just why a rabbit does not think of gnawing through these is a mystery, but they do not.

Apple prospects declined slightly in Pennsylvania during September. Many apples were affected by drought and were much under size. Late varieties were helped by September rains. About 56 per cent of the commercial crop will grade U. S. No. 1, according to reports from 121 orchards. The Philadelphia apple market on October 10 was dull and the demand slow. Supplies were liberal. Nearby large Jonathan brought $2 to $2.25 per bushel, Stayman $1.75 to $2.25, Delicious $2 to $2.50 and Yorks, $1.50 to $1.75. On the same date Concord grapes sold for 50 to 55c per ⅝-bushel basket at Philadelphia. R. H. SUDDS.

Thoughts from Long Acres

Nature has a system of compensation whereby she often makes up for her pranks of earlier in the season. Reports from the corn belt promise a bounteous crop after all, due to showers and hot weather late in the Fall which ripened the corn, when by all weather reason nothing but frost could have been expected. However, the fine weather came too late to affect the bean and potato crop, so these are many million bushels short of normal, and consequent high prices may be expected. Only a confirmed pessimist could wail that "When prices are high, we have nothing to sell and when we do get a big crop, prices are below production cost." Yet I often hear that line of talk.

My own patch of spuds should have filled the cellar bin full and running over but it will not do so by a long way. I wouldn't mind so much if there were few in a hill, but when there are both few in a hill and about the size of marbles, digging spuds becomes a tedious job. I wish some one would explain why exceeding dry weather has resulted in the potatoes being unusually watery. They cook into a mushy mess without a sign of that alluring mealiness and flakiness which makes a dish of plain boiled potatoes look so appetizing. Grandma says it is due to the fact that the tops stayed green so long, but the tops are all dead now and still the potatoes are full of water. We haven't dug them all, but will dig the remainder this week, and perhaps thorough drying may change that. A thousand pounds of fertilizer to the acre like they use in upper Maine would cause our folks to faint at the very idea, as we follow the practice of planting potatoes in any odd spot available, regardless of its fitness for that crop, and use little fertilizer. When anyone around here uses more than 200 lbs. of fertilizer to the acre on any crop, others look, ask and quietly question that man's sanity, yet I believe that we must come to it in time. Our virgin forest soils are a thing of the past, while always taking off without putting back on has resulted in decreased yields until a really good yield causes a sensation. Fifteen bushels of wheat, 25 to 30 bushels of oats, a ton of hay, 50 bushels of potatoes, 30 bushels of corn, to the acre means crops produced at a loss regardless of the price received. If $5 in fertilizer means $15 increase in acre income, I for one am willing to buy and use the fertilizer. The old theory that fertilizer burned out the soil and that once used it must be always used sounds foolish in the light shed by European practice on soils which have been in production for a thousand years.

My pet hobby of research work in history, especially local history, reveals the fact that our country is most amazingly new. Many an apparently old section contains one or more old-timers who love to recall the days when the whole country in that section was primitive wilderness so it is apparent that many sections are younger than the life span of one man, and that is youth indeed, yet poor farming practice in that short time has resulted in depleted soils.

Perhaps you can remember when rains were so common a rainstorm was not considered a news item, but that condition disappeared this season, so I gladly chronicle another heavy rain which lasted two days but did not soften the ground as much as I had hoped. When soil gets good and baked it takes a lot of water to soak it into a pliable condition, as discovered today when I got out the old plow and expected some easy plowing. Despite a cool wind I sweat until my glasses clouded so badly I could no longer see and the plow refused to scour. It was nearly noon before things really began to run smoothly, and by that time I was about worn out, so here I sit when I should be behind the plow. I can feel a few faint surges of returning ambition after a big dinner topped off by a generous slice of grape pie, so perhaps the ground will again begin to turn over toward the berry and currant rows. I should have plowed to them months ago, but who could plow when the ground was hard as bricks and dry as bones? Now there is a mass of tickle grass, tumbleweeds, pigweeds and other trash which is nice to turn under, but does not turn under nicely, if you get my meaning.

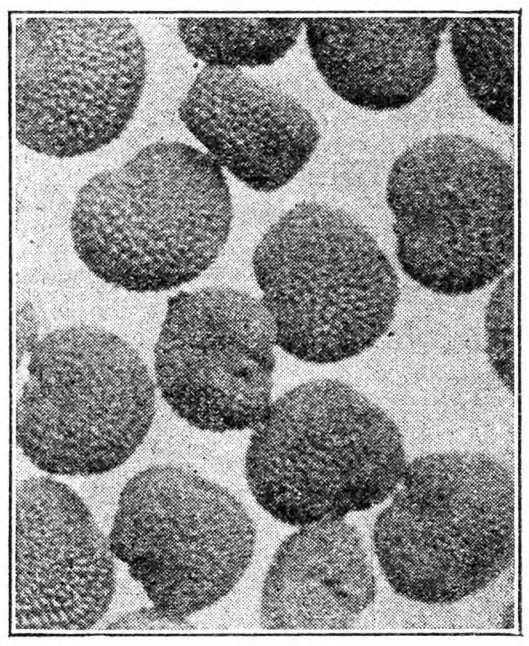
After several heavy frosts which long ago killed the pickle, melon and tomato vines Calvin's castor beans still rear their heads 10 feet high behind the woodshed, green as ever, or rather a reddish brown, standing in tropical magnificence as though it were midsummer. My Lima beans turned out a most unexpected quantity of beans when the missus picked them the last time, so butter beans will be on the menu for some time. But my old typewriter is getting farther away from my eyes each moment, and a vision of the old plow grows in its place. If ever a man needed his religion it is when a plow refuses to scour, but a forenoon's hard work has finally given it the old-time silvery brightness, so perhaps, anyway here goes, and let me tell you that plowing is fun—when everything works right. L. B. R.

Berrian Co., Mich.

Know a Weed Each Week

No. 23.—NIGHT FLOWERING CATCHFLY

A weed that has spread with amazing rapidity during recent years, particularly in clover and Alfalfa fields, is night-flowering catchfly, a handsome member of the cockle family that was formerly



The attractive gray or brown seeds of night-flowering catchfly resemble seashells. Note the regular rows of tubercles. Greatly enlarged.

valued as a garden plant. The common name alludes to the manner in which the sticky stem sometimes catches small flying insects, particularly flies that perish miserably like flies on flypaper. The fragrant, creamy-white or pinkish blossoms are distinguished by the deep cleft in each of the five petals. True to name they open at dusk, closing at the approach of the rising sun.

On maturity the petals shrivel and the ovoid pods appear with their distinguishing network of greenish veins. They are filled with an abundance of dull gray or brown seeds that are strikingly handsome under the microscope, resembling shells so frequently found along the seashore. Each seed is roughened by from eight to ten rows of tiny eruptions called tubercles They resemble miniature cockle seeds, which is to be expected, since the plant is closely related to common cockle. They infest the seeds of clover and Alfalfa, from which they are separated with difficulty. ALBERT A. HANSEN

Halloween in a Michigan Rural Community

We live in a small rural community where Halloween always meant pranks by the "gang." Though harmless they often caused ill-feeling among the more touchy of the neighbors.

Last year the local Parent-Teachers' Association solved the problem to the happiness of everyone by holding a hard-time party at the school on Halloween, which kept the boys too amused to think of other pranks. Everyone was invited and asked to come in costume, and prizes were given for the best ones.

A prize was also given for the best jack-o'-lantern made entirely by the boys and girls. Many games were played with suitable awards to the winners. A couple of games the boys especially enjoyed, one balancing on a jug and trying to write their names, this, being quite difficult, was won by a 10-year-old boy on one trial.

The one they voted best was the relay supper race which kept the whole room rocking with laughter. The men and boys chose sides and lined up on each side of the room. A table was placed in the center with a plate for each on it. The supper was composed of dry articles such as a sandwich, piece of cake, and cooky. At a signal the leader on each side advanced to his plate, took a bite and chewed before returning to his place, when the next two in order went up. They continued in this manner until the first one to clean his plate was the winner and given a prize. This took considerable time, but was so mirth-provoking that no one minded.

After this refreshments were served, and what a hungry crowd they were! The food disappeared nearly as fast as in the race.

It means a great deal to have whole families get together for such jolly good times. This year we are holding another Halloween party, and plan to give several more parties during the Winter months.

Whitehall, Mich. L. J. S.

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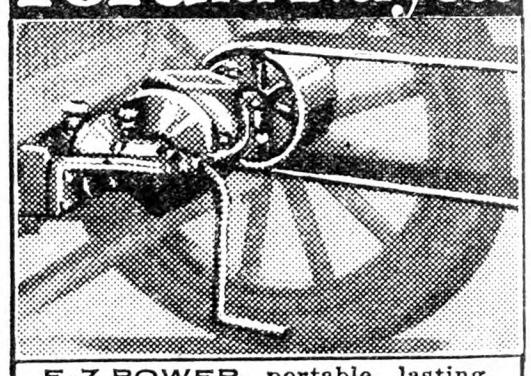

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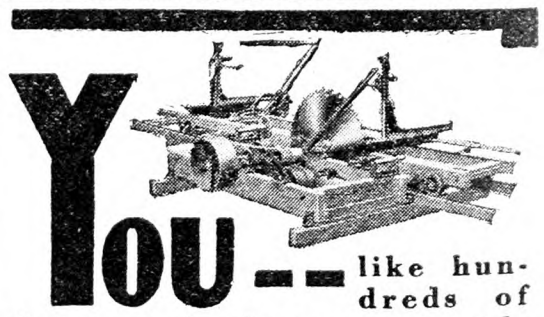

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Write for catalog of Bolters, Planers, Edgers, Trimmers, Saw Mills and wood-working machines.
AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.
145 Main Street, Hackettstown, N. J.

are you making ENOUGH MONEY?

Greening's will help you increase your income. Let us show you how to do as others have done for us. Our Men Make Big Money. Our good workers make $5000 or better per year. In one week recently Johnston made $157.13; Geo. Smith, $147.01; Hale, $58.10; Chamberlain, $67.64, etc.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY
We tell you how and back you with the right kind of service and the best of stock. Write today—it will mean money for you.
The Greening Nursery Co.
215 Monroe St., Monroe, Mich.

CASH AWARDS for TRAPPERS

Here is a real opportunity to receive an award up to $2000.00 and also get the highest market value for your raw furs. As you know, quality and condition of pelts largely govern the prices paid; so to call all fur shippers' attention to the importance of proper handling, we announce the—

FIRST NATIONAL FUR SHOW

Sears, Roebuck and Co. have marketed millions of dollars worth of fur for more than 500,000 trappers. In practically all cases higher prices were paid than could have been secured elsewhere. However, many of our shippers would have received even bigger fur checks had they been more careful in skinning, stretching and packing.

As always, we are anxious to help trappers obtain peak market prices on their shipments and the purpose of the First National Fur Show offering awards totaling $5000.00 in cash is to demonstrate how proper handling will aid you to get better prices for your pelts.

WIN THESE CASH AWARDS:

1st Award	$2000.00
2nd Award	500.00
3rd Award	250.00
4th Award	100.00
215 Honorable Mention Awards of $10.00	2150.00
	$5000.00

The show is open to every fur shipper—no entry fee—no red tape. Simply send pelts to the nearest Sears, Roebuck and Co. Store named below. They will be entered in competition, a check for the full amount of the sale being sent you as usual.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

MAIL THIS COUPON TO Chicago, Phila., Kansas City, Memphis, Dallas, Seattle (Write nearest point)

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. 66R44N

Please mail me, without cost or obligation, fur shipping tags and Johnny Muskrat's booklet which explains your free fur marketing service, and tells all about the Fur Show.

Name

P. O.

State

Rural Route Box No.
Please give both your Route and Box Number if on a Rural Route.

Street Address

THEO. FAVRE & SON
RAW FUR—GINSENG
Tomkins Cove New York
FLAT PRICES

MINK—DARK	No. 1—No. 2	$15.00 to $18.00
DEEP RED—RED FOX	No. 1—No. 2	18.00 to 25.00
COON—DARK	No. 1—No. 2	6.50 to 7.50
GREY FOX	No. 1—No. 2	3.00 to 4.00
SKUNK	No. 1—No. 2	2.60 to 2.80
SKUNK	No. 3—No. 4	1.20 to 1.60
MUSKRAT—Winter		1.50 to 1.60

TRAPPERS..

I want dark Nov. and Dec. caught MINK; also Coons, Foxes, Skunk and Eastern Rats. Don't wait to write for my price list; ship and say hold separate. I pay charges both ways if you're not satisfied. There's a pleasant surprise awaiting you, if you have never taken advantage of my offer

JAS. P. ELLIS
Raw Furs
34-36 Mill Street Middletown, N. Y.
Reliability Since 1899
It's the way we grade that makes us grow.

I'll Set You Up in the Oil Business
Without Investment

I want an ambitious, energetic man in every county to join me in the oil business. I'll make him my partner, furnish everything that's needed to do business and **divide the profits 50-50 every week.** I have hundreds of men now with me on this basis—ready for a hundred more, part or full time. It's a chance of a lifetime to get into a permanent, money-making business of your own.

EVERYBODY BUYS OIL

Wengard, in Ohio, made $430 for his share in one week. Montgomery, in Iowa, made $216 the first week he started. You can do as well. No investment or experience needed. I'll show you how. Furnish everything free. You simply take orders on Long Credit Terms for nationally known lines—Cen-Pe-Co Motor Oils—Columbia Paints and Roofing. We ship direct from nearby warehouse and collect. **Pay you every week.**

Write Quick for this chance. Just say, "I am interested in your proposition," in a letter or on a postcard. Mail it and I'll send complete particulars by return mail. First applications get the preference. **Act Now!**

P. T. Webster, General Manager
Central Petroleum Co. 251 Century Bldg. CLEVELAND, OHIO

Delivered prices quoted on request.

THE E. BIGLOW CO., New London, O

As We Go Along

Two recent books worth reading concern men closely connected with the early history of our Nation, and up to the middle of the last century. One is a study of Thomas Jefferson, by Gilbert Chinard. Most people nowadays think of Jefferson as writer of the Declaration of Independence (the original of which is now on exhibition under glass in the Library of Congress, at Washington), twice President of the United States, and the proponent of "Jeffersonian Democracy," two points being an intense belief in "State rights," and that agriculture is our only firm foundation. He had ideas of his own, and rather bold ones, with regard to society, but saw in the farm and farm home the self-supporting units, which, developing with the country, would form stable government. The idea that industry should be subsidized at the expense of agriculture would have appeared preposterous to him. Indeed, it seems so to us nowadays, when we think things over and wonder how it all came about, while Congress with sweating and groaning is tossing our agricultural and industrial problems after the manner of football.

Jefferson, who died in 1826, saw the country in a most interesting period, through late colonial times, the war for independence, and its establishment as a separate nation. The other book in mind concerns an entirely different man, a fighter, whose voice thundered in oratory and argument throughout the country and in Washington. Whole days may be spent in the House and Senate in these times without hearing much in the way of oratory. It has rather gone out of fashion, and we have found that we can get along quite well with less of it. But in Webster's days the giants in speech and argument followed each other about, and their debates were heard and read with intense interest.

The story of Daniel Webster, by Allan L. Benson is a remarkable piece of work. Mr. Benson, with the skill, insight and persistence of a trained newspaper man, has gone at the job and succeeded in picturing Webster and his times most vividly. Webster's message was that we are one nation—not a lot of independent States. Some of the older school reading books contained portions of Webster's speeches, one extract being, as I remember it:

"I profess to feel a strong attachment to the liberty of the United States; to the Constitution, and free institutions of the United States; to the honor, and I may say, the glory, of this great government and great country. I feel every injury committed against her almost as a personal injury. I blush for every fault which I think I see committed in her public councils as though they were faults or mistakes of my own."

This is a bit high-sounding perhaps, but stirred the people mightily in those days, and it will do us no harm to think over some of these things, as we go along through our so-called modern times.

Criticism of government and pessimism toward it are easy attitudes to take, forgetting that the government is what we ourselves make it by our action or inaction. My first sight of the Capitol dome in Washington has remained clearly in memory. Who can look thoughtfully at it without a new stirring of feeling and resolve toward better things in citizenship? W. W. H.

Black Fly and Gnat Treatment

I want to tell of a remedy for these Summer pests in the woods a druggist put up for me. It is equal proportions of citronella, sassafras, cade and oil of tar. A four ounce bottle costs about 50 cents. It is pleasant to use. Just tip the bottle in the hand and rub it on. C. B.

Long Island, N. Y.

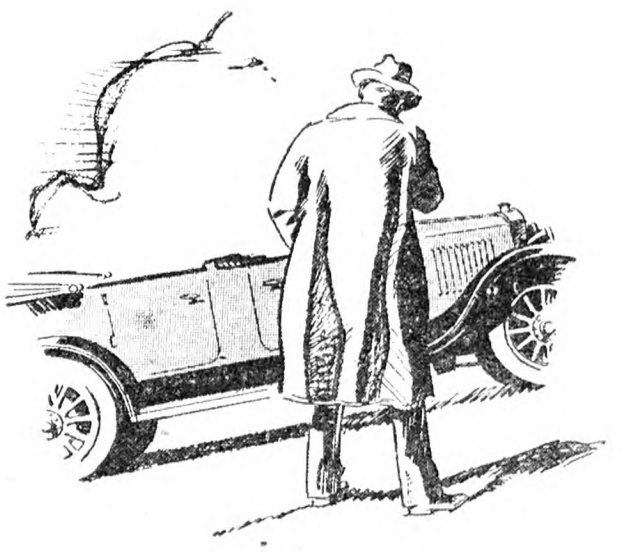
Experience with Hope Farm Peach Wanted

Can we not hear from those who have fruited the Hope Farm peach this year? Perhaps none of your subscribers has fruited it yet. I purchased a tree Fall of 1926. It has grown vigorously and blossomed this Spring. A frost came in May which killed the blossoms.

Seneca Co., N. Y. W. A. B.

ETHYL BRINGS NEW LIFE TO AN OLD CAR

A MESSAGE OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO FARMERS

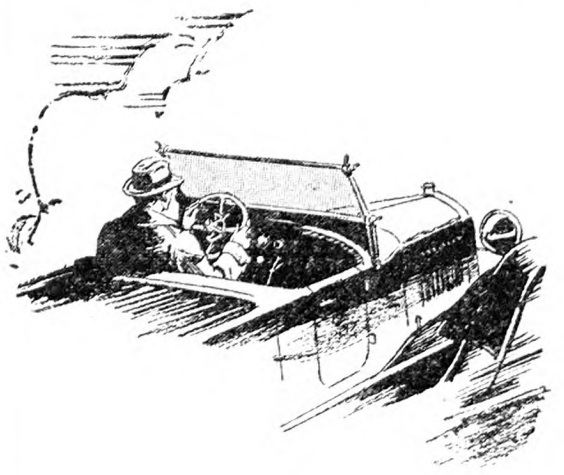


THOSE faithful old cars on the farm which have done their thousands of miles up and down hills and over rough roads are given new life by Ethyl Gasoline.

They still have power in them. But ordinary gasoline cannot bring it out. Ethyl Gasoline utilizes the latent power in any engine. It greatly reduces gear shifting and eases the strain on the engine parts. It means a new response to the accelerator, swifter pick-up, and additional power over hills and heavy roads.

Used in the other power equipment on the farm, Ethyl means a real economy. It keeps your machinery in action. It enables you to cover more ground in a given time. That time saved is money earned at the end of the season.

Ethyl is gasoline *plus*. Mixed with it is a vital ingredient—Ethyl fluid. This anti-knock compound was developed by automotive science to make gasoline a better motor fuel. Outstanding oil companies add it to their good gasoline to form Ethyl Gasoline. And you will find Ethyl on sale everywhere now.



Stock up on Ethyl. Give it a trial. You won't go back to ordinary gasoline. Look for a pump bearing the Ethyl emblem.

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, 25 Broadway, New York City. 56 Church St., Toronto, Canada. 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London, England.

ETHYL GASOLINE

GOOD GASOLINE + plus ETHYL FLUID = equals ETHYL GASOLINE

Knocks out that "knock"

© E. G. C. 1929

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

October 24, 1929.

MILK

October: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.66 plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.10.

In clases 2A and 2B differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.22; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.45½@	$0.46
Extra, 92 score		.45
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.40½@	.44
Seconds	.38½@	.39½
Lower grades	.37½@	.38
Ladles	.34 @	.37
Packing stock	.32½@	.34
Renovated	.39 @	.39½
Sweet, fancy	.47 @	.47½
Extra	.46 @	.46½
Firsts	.41 @	.45
Seconds	.39 @	.40½
Centralized	.40 @	.42½

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special		$0.26½
Wisconsin flats, fresh		.25

EGGS

Nearby white extra	$0.65@	$0.71
Average extras	.60@	.64
Extra firsts	.52@	.59
Firsts	.46@	.50
Pullets	.34@	.44
Pacific Coast, whites	.58@	.69
Mixed colors,		
Nearby, best	.55@	.60
Gathered, best	.50@	.52
Common to good	.35@	.42
Cold storage, fcy.	.42@	.45½
Lower grades	.34@	.40

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@	$0.35
Fair to good	.27@	.32
Roosters	.21@	.26
Fowls	.30@	.34
Ducks	.22@	.26
Geese	.18@	.22
Turkeys, southern spring	.30@	.50
Argentine, young toms,	.34@	.44
Young hens	.36@	.42
Squabs, white, lb.	.45@	.55
Dark, doz.	2.50@	3.00
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24@	$0.32
Chickens	.26@	.30
Roosters	.16@	.17
Ducks	.20@	.27
Geese	.13@	.22
Rabbits lb.	.15@	.20

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.00@	12.25
Bulls	6.00@	8.50
Cows	7.00@	8.50
Calves, best	16.00@	18.00
Common to good	12.00@	15.00
Sheep	4.50@	6.00
Lambs	12.00@	13.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$ 0.20@	$ 0.22
Good to prime	.16@	.20
Culls	.11@	.14
Steers 100 lbs.	24.00@	25.00
Bulls	13.50@	14.00
Cows	16.50@	18.00
Roasting pigs,		
10 to 12 lbs.	.28@	.30
14 to 20 lbs.	.20@	.25

POTATOES

L. I., 3 55-lb. sacks	$5.00@	$5.25
150 lbs.	3.00@	5.50
In bulk, 180 lbs.	6.25@	6.50
Me., in bulk 180 lbs.	5.00@	5.35
150 lbs.	4.25@	4.50
Sweet potatoes, Va., bbl.	2.00@	2.25
Del., and Md., bu.	1.00@	1.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$0.50@	$1.00
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00@	1.25
Ton	15.00@	25.00
Carrots, bu.	.65@	.85
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25@	2.50
Celery, doz.	.50@	.75
Horseradish, Mo., bbl.	11.50@	12.50
Kale, bbl.	.75@	1.25
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	3.00
Lima beans, bu.	1.75@	4.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	1.00@	2.00
Peas, bu.	4.00@	6.50
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.50@	3.00
Spinach, bu.	.40@	.85
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	1.50@	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00@	3.50

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$12.75@	$13.00
Pea	9.00@	9.50
Red Kidney	10.25@	10.50

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$7.00@	$10.00
Greenings	2.75@	7.50
Twenty ounce	3.00@	6.50
Wealthy,	3.00@	7.00
Alexander,	3.00@	5.50
York Imp.	3.50@	5.50
Quinces, State bu.	.50	1.50
Pears, bu.	1.00@	4.00
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.45@	.55

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$25.00@	$26.00
No. 2	23.00@	24.00
No. 3	14.00@	22.00
Clover mixed	15.00@	23.00
Straw, rye	17.00@	19.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.41½
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.46¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.10
Oats, No. 2 white	.58¾
Rye	1.06¾
Barley	.75¼

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.55@	.56
Cheese, best lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.75@	.80
Gathered	.55@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.45@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Apples, doz.	.30@	.60

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 50c; best dairy, lb., 55c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 60c; pullet eggs, doz., 50c; ducks eggs, doz., 75c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 22c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, qt., 10c; skim-milk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., $1.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown products every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; crabapples, pk., 75c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, lb., 5c; graham flour, lb., 5c; cantaloupes, home-grown, each, 10c; citron, each, 15c; cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 5c; cucumbers, 8 for 15c; cucumbers, pickling, 100, 90c; new carrots, bch, 5c; celery, bch., 5c; cauliflower, lb., 8c; endive, lb., 3c; grapes, Concord, lb., 6c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 10c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 5c; onions, dry, bu., $1.30; onions, green, bch., 5c; potatoes, bu., $1; pears, bu., $2 to $2.75; peaches, Elberta, bu., $2.65 to $2.90; new potatoes, pk., 50c; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch., 5c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; Summer squash., lb., 3c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; string beans, wax, 6 qts for 25c; tomatoes, bu., $1.40 green tomatoes, bu., $1; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c; spinach, pk., 25c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 34c; light fowls, lb., 32c; geese, lb., 28c; ducks, lb., 28c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 36c; light fowls, lb., 34c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 30c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 25c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 24 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 32c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 25c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

October 22, 1929.

Dry bean prices have declined. Dressed poultry is easier, but live poultry is steady.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 51 to 52c; tubs, 49 to 50c; firsts, 45 to 47c; undergrades, 43 to 44c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25c; longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; limburger, brick Swiss, 33c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 57 to 60c; grade A, 48 to 57c; grade B, 40 to 42c; grade C, 36 to 37c; nearby at mark, 48 to 58c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, lower; fowls, 23 to 32c; chickens, 29 to 34c; broilers, 31 to 38c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; ducks, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 41 to 46c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 18 to 29c; springers, 23 to 25c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 20 to 26c; turkeys, 45 to 48c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Maiden Blush, bu., $1 to $1.25; Gravenstein, Wolf River, Alexander, $1.25 to $1.50; Twenty-ounce, $1.50 to $1.75; Wealthy, $1.50 to $2; King, $1.75 to $2; McIntosh, $1.25 to $2.75; Jonathan, western, box, $2.75 to $3.25; Delicious, $3.50. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 60c to $1.45; 150-lb. sack, $4 to $4.10; sweets, Md., hamper, $1.50.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, lower; pea, medium, cwt., $9.50; marrow, white kidney, $13.50. Onions, easier; home-grown, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; Spanish, crate, $2 to $2.10; green, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.25 to $3.50; grapes, Cal., lug., Malaga, Tokay, $1.50; Concord, bu., $1 to $1.25; Niagara, $1.25 to $1.50; honeydews, Cal., crate, $1 to $1.25; peaches, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; pears, bu., $3 to $3.25; prunes, per ½ bu., $1.50; quinces, bu., 25c to $1.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Cal., crate, $7.50 to $10; beans, green, hamper, $2.50 to $4; wax, $2.75 to $3.25; beets, bu., 75c to $1; cabbage, bu., 35 to 75c; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.50; cauliflower, bu., 50c to $1.75; celery, doz., 75 to 90c; cucumbers, bu., $3.75 to $4; eggplant, bu., 75c to $1; horseradish, bbl., $14; lettuce, 2-doz. head, 75c to $1.25; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1.50; parsnips, ½ bu., $1.25; peas, Cal., hamper, $6; peppers, bu., $1 to $1.25; pumpkins, bu., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs., 30 to 65c; romaine, 2-doz. crate, 75c; spinach, bu., 50c to $1.25; squash, bu., 50 to 75c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.60; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4 to $5; buckwheat, $3 to $3.50. Maple products, steady; syrup, gal., $1.25 to $1.50.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $17.50; clover mixed, $15.50; oat straw, $10 to $11.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $32.50; standard middlings, $35.50; red-dog, $42; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $42.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $55.50; hominy, $38.30; gluten, $42.40; oatfeed, $18; Timothy seed, bu., $3.50 to $4; Alfalfa, $15 to $16; Alsike, $15 to $16; clover, $15 to $17. C. H. B.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

October 19, 1929.

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 9c; special from Jersey herds, 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $225 to $300; grades, $125 to $175; beef cows and bulls, good, $12 to $15; beef cows and bulls, common to poor, $10 to $11; veal calves, milk fed, $18 to $20; veal calves, medium, $12 to $16; fowls, live weight, lb., 28 to 32c; roasting chickens and broilers, 35 to 40c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 60 to 65c; pork, light, 100 to 150 lbs., dressed, $18; pork, heavy, $14 to $16.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 15c; special, qt., 18 to 20c; milk, sold from chain stores, qt., 13 to 14c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 50 to 55c; creamery print and roll, lb., 52 to 53c; creamery, cut from tubs, lb., 49 to 50c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 31 to 35c; eggs, strictly local fresh, doz., 65 to 70c; fowls, fancy, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; roasting chickens, lb., 55 to 60c; broilers, lb., 45 to 50c; ducks, lb., 35 to 38c; pork loins, lb., 32 to 35c; sausage meat, lb., 35 to 38c; celery, bch., 10c; pumpkin, lb., 3c; cabbage, lb., 5c; ripe tomatoes, lb., 5c; peaches, 14-qt. bskt., $1.60. F. A. C.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$12.50@12.60
950 to 1,100, good	12.50@12.60
800 up, medium	11.00@12.50
Common	9.00@11.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	10.50@11.00
Common and medium	7.75@10.50
Cows, good	8.75@ 9.50
Common and medium	6.75@ 8.75
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 6.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.00@ 9.50
Cutter-medium	7.00@ 9.00
Calves, 500 down, med. to ch.	10.00@15.00
Cull and common	8.00@10.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good to ch.	15.00@17.00
Medium	12.00@15.00
Cull and common	6.00@12.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$9.35@10.00
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	9.75@10.40
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	10.25@10.40
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med. to ch.	9.75@10.40
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	9.50@10.00
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts.	8.00@ 8.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to choice	$12.75@13.25
92 down, medium	11.00@12.75
All wts., common	9.00@11.00
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med. to ch.	7.00@10.50
Ewes, 120 down, med. to ch.	4.75@ 6.00
120 to 150, med. to ch.	4.25@ 5.75
All wts., cull and common	2.00@ 4.75

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu. bskt., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, Baldwins and Maiden Blush, $1.75 to $2; 2½-in. Alexander, Wolf Rivers, Twenty-ounce and Kings, $1.75 to $1.90; unclassified, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.65 to $1.75; 2½-in. Greenings, $1.50; 2½-in. Wolf River and Kings, $1.60 to $1.65; 2¼-in. Hubbardstons, $1.35; Va., unclassified, 2½-in. Black Twigs, $1.50 to $1.65; 2½-in. Snows, $1.60 to $1.65; U. S. Commercials, 2½-in. Staymans, $1.75 to $1.90; W. Va., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Rome Beauties, $1.75 to $2; 2½-in. Staymans, 1.90 to $2; 2½-in. York Imperials, $1.35 to $1.50; U. S. No. 2, 2½-in. Delicious, $2; unclassified, 2½-in. Staymans, $1.50 to $1.65; 2¼-in. York Imperials, $1.15 to $1.25; Pa., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Staymans, $1.75 to $1.90; 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.75 to $2; unclassified, 2½-in. York Imperials, $1.25; Md., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Grimes Golden, $2 to $2.15; Idaho, combination Jonathans, $2 to $2.25; cabbage, N. Y., buk. per bbl., Danish Seed, $1.75 to $2; per ton, $25; cauliflower, N. Y., crts., $1.50 to $1.75; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts., washed, $1.50 to $2; rough, $1.50 to $1.75; poorer, low as $1.25; grapes, N. Y. and Pa. Concords, 12-qt. bskt., 43 to 47c; mostly, 45 to 46c; 4-qt. bskt., 20 to 22c; pears, N. Y., bu. bskt., No. 1, Bartletts, $2.50; Seckels, $3 to $3.25; Kieffers, $1.40 to $1.50; peppers, N. J., bu. hprs., 50 to 75c; fingers, $1 to $1.15; cherries, $1.15 to $1.25; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, $4.25 to $4.40; Minn., whites, $3.90 to $4; 2-bu. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, $3.40 to $3.50; Minn. whites, $3; U. S. No. 2, Maine, 150-lb. sacks, Green Mountains, $2.75 to $3; quinces, N. Y., bu. bskt., fancy, $1.25 to $1.50; spinach, Md., bu. bskt., $1.10 to $1.25; sweet potatoes, Va., bbls., No. 1, yellows, $3; N. J., bu. hprs., No. 1, yellows, $1.40 to $1.50; bbls., med., $2.75 to $3; Md., bu. hprs., $1.10 to $1.15; turnips, bu. bskt., Md. and N. Y., $1.25 to $1.50.

HAY AND STRAW

Standard Timothy, $18.50 to $19; No. 1 Timothy, $19.50 to $20; No. 2, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 3, $14 to $15; No. 1 light clover mixed, $18 to $18.50; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 1 clover mixed, $18 to $18.50; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 1 clover, $18 to $19; No. 2, $14 to $16; No. 1 oat straw, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $11; No. 1 wheat, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $11; No. 1 rye, $11 to $11.50; No. 2, $10 to $10.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Local, fresh select, whites, 55 to 57c; browns, 53 to 55c; current receipts, 38 to 40c; pullet eggs, 35 to 40c doz. Poultry.—Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 42c; hog-dressed, 37c lb; live poultry, hens, heavy, 29 to 30c; Leghorns, 18 to 20c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 25 to 28c; Leghorns, 20 to 23c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 20c lb.; common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

October 22, 1929.

There has been a moderate amount of activity on the Boston Produce Market during the past week with supplies and demand about normal.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Various varieties, ord., 50 to 75c. Large fancy Baldwins, $1.25 to $1.60. McIntosh, ord., $1 to $1.25; best, mostly $2 to $2.50; large fancy, $2.75 to $3.25 std. bu. box. Va., Yorks and Staymans, unclassified, $1.25 to $1.40 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native bchd., 40 to 65c. Cut off, 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs., 50 to 75c. Cut off, 85c to $1 std. bu. box. N. Y., washed, cut off, $1 to $1.10 bu. bskt.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native, 50 to 85c std. bu. box. N. Y., Danish, $1 to $1.25 80-90-lb. sack.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native white, 18 bchs., $1.25 to $1.75; few fancy, higher, std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crate, few sales washed, $1.75 to $2.25.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Mass., ¼-bbl. crate, $2.50 to $3.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand good. Native hothouse, 50-60 cukes, $8 to $10 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair. Native hothouse, 18 heads, ord., 50 to 75c std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz., $2.75 to $3.50 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass. and N. Y., fancy, 3-lb. bskts., $1.25 to $1.50.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box, 100-lb. bags, No. 1, Mass. yellows, $1.75 to $1.85. N. Y., $1.75 to $1.90; Minn., mostly $2.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Me., 100-lb. bags, $2.70 to $2.75.

Radishes.—Supplies moderately light, demand poor. Native outdoor, 50 to 60 bchs., 50 to 75c; hothouse, $1.50 to $1.75 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 35 to 60c bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies lighter, demand good for best. Native hothouse, mostly 16 to 20c lb. Outdoor, 75c to $1.25 ½ box; $1.25 to $2 std. bu. box; Calif., lugs, $1.25 to $2.25; Ohio, hothouse, fancy, $1.25 to $1.50 8-lb. bskt.

Hay.—Market quiet; receipts and demand light; No. 1 Timothy, $23 to $23.50; eastern, $18 to $22; clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market steady; creamery extras, 46c; firsts, 42 to 45c; seconds, 40½ to 41½c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm; nearby henneries, brown extra, 64c; white extras, 62c; fresh eastern, 56 to 58c doz.

Cheese.—Market firm. N. Y. twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 26c; western twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 25½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., $10.25 to $10.50. Calif., small white, $11.75 to $12. Yellow Eyes, $8.50 to $8.75. Red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet, demand fair. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending October 19, 1,204,400 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 37c; clothing, 30 to 31c; ½ blood, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 37 to 38c; ⅜ blood, combing, 45c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ¼ blood, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 40 to 41c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 88 to 91c; clothing, 80 to 84c; ½ blood, combing, 90 to 92c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ⅜ blood, combing, 85 to 88c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ¼ blood, combing, 73 to 77c; clothing, 69 to 73c. Terr., combing, 88 to 93c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ½ blood, combing, 90 to 93c; clothing, 82 to 85c; ⅜ blood, combing, 88 to 90c; clothing, 85 to 88c; ¼ blood, combing, 78 to 80c; clothing, 72 to 77c; low ¼ blood, combing, 65 to 70c; clothing, 62 to 65c.

BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply fully normal; market about 50c lower, demand slow. Bulk of sales, $10.75 to $11.50.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cattle about normal; bulls rather light and vealers fairly liberal; market on cows barely steady, bulls firm to 50c higher; vealers mostly 50c lower with a few toppy choice vealers at $14 to $15. Demand fairly active for bulls, slow on other classes.

Cows.—Common and medium, $5 to $7; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $6 to $7.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $9 to $13.50; cull and common, $7 to $9.

Sheep.—Lambs in fairly liberal supply; market about steady and demand fair.

Lambs.—84 lbs down, medium to choice, $11 to $14; all weights, cull and common, $6.50 to $11.

Milk Cows.—Supply about normal; market about steady with a week ago; demand rather slow. Choice, head, $215 to $230; good, $175 to $215; medium, $100 to $140; common, $70 to $90.

Northeastern Ohio Crops and Markets

October 21, 1929.

The busy period for the farmer is nearly finished for this season. Potatoes almost all dug; apples, what few there were, nearly all picked; thrashing and silo filling soon past.

If the mild weather of the past few days continues much Fall plowing will be done. The fast falling red and yellow leaves remind us that the year will soon be gone and that a new one with new hopes and better opportunities, is just around the corner.

The farmer who specialized on potatoes or corn or some other crop this season did not make nor did not lose to a greater degree than the one who diversified his interests and grew a little of each, as weather conditions were such that all crops suffered equally.

The fruit grower in this section who had fruit of any kind in any quantity was quite fortunate, apples finding ready sale at the city curb market for $1 per 12-qt. basket. Shipped apples are bringing $1.60 to $2 per bushel. Grapes are bringing 80c, peaches $1 and $1.25, pears 75c and $1, quinces $1.25 per 12-qt. basket. Plums $1 per peck basket.

Eggs are retailing at 60c, potatoes are 75c, and tomatoes 75c and $1 per 12-qt. basket.

YOUNGSTOWN PRODUCE

Butter, creamery first, 48½c; creamery extra, 51½c; cheese, N. Y. State new, 29c; N. Y. State old, 34c; oleo, vegetable fat, 19½c; animal fat, 25½c; eggs, fresh, 50c; storage, 41c; flour, Winter wheat, $6.75; Spring wheat, $9.25.

CLEVELAND PRODUCE

Butter, extras, 48½ to 49½c; extra firsts, 46½c; seconds, 43 to 44c; egg, extras, 47c; firsts, 39c; ordinaries, 30c; poultry, heavy fowls, 26 to 28c; broilers, 25 to 27c; Leghorns, 15 to 18c; Leghorn broilers, 20 to 22c; ducks, 22 to 23c.

CLEVELAND LIVE STOCK

Hogs, receipts 4,300, market steady to 10c lower. 160 to 260 lbs., $10.15 to $10.25; pigs, $10; sows, $8.25 to $8.50; stags, $6.75. Cattle, receipts 1,050; steers, common, $8.50 to $10.50; medium, $11.25 to $11.75; packing, $12.50; cows, bad offering, $7 to $8; cutter grades, $5 to $5.75. Calves, receipts 600, market steady; desirable veals, $17 to $18; medium kind, $12.50 to $15; culls, $9.50 to $11. Lambs, receipts 4,000, market weak to 25c lower. Better grades quoted $12.75 to $13.25; medium throwout, $10 to $11; good fat ewes, $5 to $5.50. F. S. H.

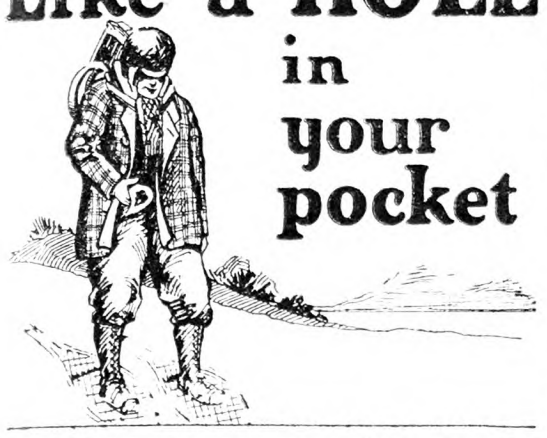
Connecticut Market Notes

Supplied by Connecticut Bureau of Markets, Hartford, October 23:

The Connecticut egg market is firm with price advances on all grades. Receipts are showing the usual Fall decline with a scarcity noticeable for graded stock on some markets. Prices for all grades average about 5c per dozen above last year's quotations and about 3c per dozen over prices of 1927.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, Baldwins, bu., $1.75 to $2.50; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.50 to $2; Opalescent, bu., $2.50 to $3; Pippins, bu., $2 to $3; No. 2 and drops, bu., 50c to $1.50; cranberries, ¼ bbl., $3.25 to $3.50; grapes, 14 qts., 80c to $1.25; oranges, Cal., 176-216, $6.25 to $7.75; pears, 14 qts., $1.50 to $1.75; quinces, 14 qts., $1.25 to $1.50; beets, bu., $1 to $1.25; cauliflower, doz. crate, $1.50 to $2.50; cabbage, bu., 60c to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.50; celery, 12-stalk bun., $1 to $1.50; eggplant, bu., $1 to $1.50; lettuce, doz., 50 to 75c; onions, bu., $1 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.80 to $2; peppers, bu., $1 to $1.75; potatoes, bu., $1.70 to $1.75; 120-lb. sack, $3.60 to $3.75; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1 to $1.25; spinach, bu., 60c to $1; squash, lb., 3 to 4c; tomatoes, 14 qts., 25 lbs., 80c to $1.50; green, 14 qts., 30 to 50c; turnips, bu., 75c to $1. Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., Rocks, 30 to 33c; live, lb., Reds, 28 to 32c; live, lb., Leghorns, 23 to 28c; fowls, dressed, lb., 35 to 38c; live, lb., 25 to 34c; turkeys, dressed, western, lb., 45c; butter, 92 score, lb., 47 to 50c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 74c; Conn. special No. 1, 68c; Conn. special No. 2, 60c; Conn. extra, 63 to 65c; Conn. gathered, 60 to 63c; western, 60 to 63c.

Like a HOLE in your pocket



IF YOU had a hole in your pocket and lost a five-dollar bill you'd feel pretty badly about it.

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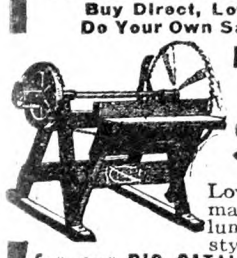

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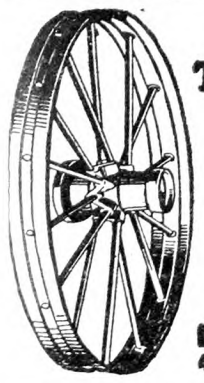

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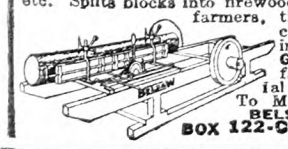

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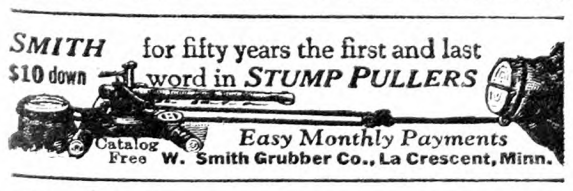

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Missouri Garden Notes

The Dahlia rows are now in a glory of color and visitors come in increasing number. Each sale is a good advertisement for others, especially when flowers are bought for gatherings of various kinds. A customer will say "I saw your flowers at Mrs. Blank's party and they were so beautiful I wanted some for myself." We are getting used to rapturous expressions of admiration; in fact we are surprised if we do not hear them. Ideal Dahlia weather still continues; cool, cloudy, with plenty of moisture in the soil. I think we shall have to award the honor of queen to Mrs I. de Ver Warner (which name I shall henceforth abbreviate to "Warner"). Its profusion of big mauve pink flowers immediately captures the fancy of visitors. It is indeed most generous in bloom, and it is easy to find long stems which are always very large and strong. I can't imagine that it will ever be displaced. Jersey Beauty attracts much attention, and its strong woody stems average about 2½ feet. With every flower we cut clusters of buds which we haven't time to remove when first formed, and thus add to size of flower. I have gradually grown callous to sacrificing many buds with a flower. Mrs Carl Salsbach is an elegant Dahlia. For uniformly long smooth stems it reigns supreme, though its stems are not thick and woody like those of Warner and Jersey Beauty. They are strong enough, however, to hold up its large lovely flowers so that they look you in the face. It also is a wonderfully free bloomer with a forest of buds. It has every good quality. Pride of California outclasses Mina Burgle. Its flowers are large, thicker, heavier, richer colored. It makes a big strong bush. George Walters loads itself with big showy flowers, but the stems are too sappy and the flowers wilt quickly. Jean Chazot, although full of flowers, attracts little attention, and I discovered it is because its flowers look down instead of up or out. Our only yellow in quantity is Yellow Duke, a big ball Dahlia of richest canary yellow. I like it very well. A. D. Livoni is another of our ball Dahlias which is a universal favorite because of its beautiful pink and the exquisite perfection of its closely woven petals. J. W. Fellowes whose long attenuated petals express the ultimate in the cactus form, is very poor in stem, an unfortunate defect, for the flower is unique.

I do not find catalog descriptions always very reliable. For example Judge Parker, a very heavy flower of a yellowish tan, is assigned "stiff stems." On the contrary its stems are the reverse of "stiff," and its inadequate support condemns this otherwise fine flower. Bashful Giant is another example of inadequate stem. Patrick O'Mara, distinctive only in its color of orange buff attracts little attention. Amun Ra is beautiful in its oriental tints, and large, but I sorrowfully note that it is the first to wilt when put on exhibition. Too bad, but it's too good to discard, a strong grower and attracts admiration. Wizard of Oz is a free bloomer with strong stems; does not average as large as Amun Ra, and not so bright in its colors of "amber pink shaded salmon." Washington City is with me a late and rather stingy bloomer, with weak stems, but its star-shaped snow-white flowers are beautiful. Snowdrift, a very large white, has not been well tried out. Jean Kerr, classed as a decorative, looks more like a ball Dahlia if I have the true stock. It is said to be a good shipper, and it is certainly a free bloomer on dwarfish plants. The World's Best White gave me my greatest thrill last year; I was rhapsodic in my admiration, but ill luck has persistently followed my culture of this idol. My one plant of last year blew down in a storm after only two flowers had developed; the tubers were damaged, but looked sound. Last Spring I defied economy and bought three clumps; I planted 20 tubers and I now have just seven plants to show for the four clumps. In addition, these seven plants all grew weakly, and now in the middle of October have attained only half their proper height. I put some cow manure in a 12-gallon tank, filled the tank with water and with this am attempting to hasten the growth of these belated plants. My failure with this splendid Dahlia is my greatest grief of the season. But I have a consolation. I have found another "thriller" in Margaret Woodrow Wilson, a "creamy white, suffused pink." Here is really a wonderfully splendid Dahlia without a fault. L. R. JOHNSON

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

What Ailed the Salvias?

Can the ground be too rich for the Salvia? I planted Salvia for a border in a Canna bed. The plants grew two to three feet, would form a blossom tip, then fall off without any bloom. Canna bed was quite rich. W. A. B.

Seneca Co., N. Y.

Wood Finish Without Varnish

Some years ago I saw a formula for natural finish of wood without using varnish. I shall be thankful if you can give me this formula. W. H. C.

New York

The experience of readers about this matter will be appreciated.

Step! Step! Step!

Around the World to Feed the Stock!

How much does the average farmer use his feet?

Just in feeding and manure removal chores, for 27 cows, the University of Wisconsin working with 100 farmers, found that each of them averaged 238.3 miles per year. And all of them together traveled nearly 24,000 miles—almost the length of the equator around the earth!

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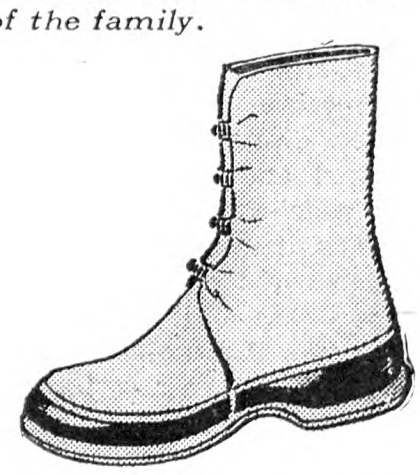

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SUBSCRIPTION: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR
To foreign countries in the Universal Postal Union, $2.04. Remit in money order, express order, personal check or bank draft.

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Advertising rates, $1.25 per agate line—7 words. References required for advertisers unknown to us; and cash must accompany transient orders.

"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

I like the neighborly ways of RURAL NEW-YORKER readers and correspondents.

THIS pleasant comment is from a man who asked a question which another reader answered from experience. We like the way our friend puts it. What an appeal that word neighbor has in the country! We all remember times when the neighbors have been kind and helpful, and, standing in the dooryard in evening, have felt the thrill of friendliness coming from the home lights of this and that neighbor up and down the road, or over the fields to another road, where many times we and they have gone "crosslots" to look over or talk about crops, or when an emergency called for help.

*

MORRIS W. SHAPIRO was recently convicted in Newark, N. J., for embezzlement of more than $90,000 of building and loan funds. He was convicted on seven counts, and on October 21 he was sentenced to go to jail for two years on each count or for 14 years in all. Shapiro was counsel and trustee of House Owners and Ordway Building and Loan Association. When the shortage was discovered he disappeared, but in six weeks returned, surrendered and promised to make restitution, a promise which apparently he did not keep. When imposing sentence, Judge Brennan criticized the management of the association for failure to maintain a vigilance of its officers and accounts. Since the old national associations have been wiped out, the savings and loan associations under State laws, have been free from scandal for the most part. New York is especially fortunate in its record under the State system, which is one of the best examples of co-operation to be found anywhere. No system, however, can in itself overcome human avarice. Some individuals are false to a trust, but the masses are honest. They fail only in extending too much trust to individuals. Vigilance is the only safeguard, and no honest trustee or executive will object to a regular check-up on his accounts.

*

SINCE "spare ribs" are popular hog products, it may be important to producers to know how many ribs a pig has, and how the breeds stand in relation to rib production. According to a study of 3,957 hog carcasses at the University of Saskatchewan, a pig may have 13 to 17 pairs of ribs. Inasmuch as the Canadian bacon markets demand long sides, the more ribs the better. In the United States, however, where the retailing of sliced bacon in small, sealed packages promises to be the rule in our large centers of population, long sides from large hogs, with the maximum number of ribs, might be uneconomic, from the threefold viewpoint of producer, consumer and packer. On the basis of the Saskatchewan figures, large Yorkshires have more ribs than hogs of other breeds. More figures are needed, however to buttress this tentative statement. In Saskatchewan it is proposed to develop pure strains with a uniform number of ribs. We know that Canadian farmers will appreciate this kind of work if they are getting profitable prices for the 13 to 17-rib hogs that they are raising now.

*

THE doctor who tells us about English farming, on our first page this week, touches on a general condition when he quotes an English truck and fruit grower as saying the great difficulty they face is the stubborn determination of the retailer to keep up prices. "In a season of over-production low prices in the stores would greatly stimulate consumption. The retailer prefers a big profit with few sales rather than moderate profits with large sales." We think this condition is duplicated in this country. The consumer rarely has a fair chance to take advantage of a surplus. When the town or city housekeeper reads of extra large crops that are moved with difficulty she is dissatisfied to find retail prices continue at a high level, and unfortunately she usually puts the blame on farmers and fruit-growers, rather than where it really belongs. The chain stores are undoubtedly helpful in reaching consumers when crops are large, but a system of farmers' markets seems the only just solution for this problem.

*

AT MOST State and local fairs this year, as in the past, objectionable side-shows and merchandising games of chance have aroused earnest protests among many visitors. We are in sympathy with the attitude of these offended good citizens. We would remind them, however, that in the long run the public can be trusted to freeze out fakers and gamblers at fairs. These undesirables pay for the privilege of doing their kind of business on fair grounds. The worst ones this year took in less money than they paid out, and the others found the picking poor. The so-called suckers, for whom they fished, wouldn't bite. As a class, the fakers that infest fairs are learning that the public is sufficiently "onto their tricks" to make their "easy living" increasingly hard work. Better business and cleaner practices in selling anything are slowly but surely outlawing the indolent and unscrupulous. The general run of side-shows at fairs are far less objectionable than they were 15 years ago. Games of chance, by which job lots of merchandise are "sold" at exorbitant prices to fair-goers in a holiday mood, are debarred from the most successful agricultural fairs, and eventually will be by others that are worthy of surviving. The worst fairs are losing support and dying; the best are gaining support and growing. The public is slow but innately intelligent in making the weight of its choice decisive and effective. Something better is constantly demanded by what is best in human nature.

*

WE ARE asked to repeat a warning given in previous years regarding the need of putting blasting caps in proper containers away from children. Nearly 500 children are seriously injured annually, some of them killed, by playing with blasting caps. Many of these accidents occur in rural districts. As the result of carelessness, the caps have been found by children in residences, barns, fields, orchards and even in or near ice-houses and have been exploded by the youngsters with tragic results. Hands have been blown off and eyes put out, the larger portion of accidents affecting these members. All persons having occasion to use these caps for blasting purposes should be sure to put them in substantial receptacles, preferably labelled dangerous and kept so that children will not get hold of them. The cap's size and appearance is attractive to children, but it contains fulminate of mercury, one of the most powerful explosives known, and no plaything.

*

SEVERAL States are adopting the State brand idea for farm products. Where this is properly supervised, so that the brand stands for merit in quality and packing, such a mark gains considerable standing with buyers. New England is using the State brand idea to good advantage. Now we hear that the Illinois Growers' Marketing Association is selling peaches and other products at nine roadside markets in strategic parts of the State, under the "Illini" label, based on inspection by the Illinois State Department of Agriculture. This is not a specially new idea, but appears to be a practical plan of disposing of farm products to people who want them, with mutual satisfaction and the minimum of expense. Winter apples will be sold later at these Illinois roadside markets.

*

A DAIRYMAN in the eastern edge of the New York milk shed says that "the color of hay fed to cows often means a profit or loss, depending on whether it is a healthy green or a sickly dark-tan." He grows some hay, but buys several carloads of Alfalfa every year at Skaneateles, N. Y. "I seldom see a dairy cattle barn," he writes, "that holds a ton of good hay of the right color." His view is that if hay is cut at "the right time," it will cure green. Hays that are highest in quality and feeding value are green. Much of every year's hay crop is "off in color." Dairymen who are particular about the hay that they feed, contend that if a meadow is worth maintaining it is worth cutting at a time when the hay, if well-cured, will be at its best for feed. A common situation, however, is that dairymen who grow hay have so much work on their hands when their meadows are right for cutting that they do not get around to this job until the crop has lost its green succulence and palatable savor. In this condition it is neither tempting nor satisfying to cows and other stock. Probably a few farmers deliberately wait for the time when they think it "safe to cut" or when it is "not too green." They fear spontaneous combustion in their barns. Reasonable care and thoroughness in curing green hay are trustworthy safeguards against fire losses due to this cause. Unfavorable weather at haying time, and the inability of most farmers to do all of their own work or hire labor, are responsible for the bulk of eastern hay that is off in color and low in feeding value. Given its share of the consumer's dollar, the farm will grow and cure plenty of hay of the right color and quality.

*

WE OFTEN have questions about determining the boundary lines of farms. In such cases the first thing is to learn whether there is any survey bill of the property attached to the deed or filed separately in the county clerk's office. If there is anything available, giving a starting point and the directions, a competent surveyor can run the line correctly. It sometimes happens that nothing of this sort is on file and that landmarks have gradually been destroyed until no one knows just where the line is. Such uncertainty should be settled as soon as possible by mutual agreement or arbitration by "fence viewers" or others agreed upon. When such conclusion is reached, some definite markers should be established and the whole agreement put in writing in duplicate, signed by both owners and filed in the county clerk's office as part of the farm records. Such a settlement adds to the value of both farms and helps keep peace in the neighborhood.

*

A NEW development in airplanes appears to be at hand—the monster passenger carrier, which, at a recent trial in Germany, transported 169 people through the air for an hour at 110 miles per hour rate. This one feat does not prove that such transportation is on hand as a regular thing, though there is strong probability that the time is not far away when 50-passenger planes will be common carriers. The large German plane is a flying boat, which has the advantage of a soft spot to alight and freedom from the common airplane danger in taking off from land. But with perfection of propellers which will permit rising straight up and coming down slowly, the big plane will be safe, as well as making feasible the "flivver" airship in which we can rise and land in a small space in the driveway.

*

THE story of what a double dose of limestone did, on page 1328, will interest a great many who have not seen results from the common ton-to-the-acre application. When one considers the area of an acre, 43,560 square feet, it is evident that one ton of as heavy stuff as limestone makes a very thin coating. There are many experiences with good results from an even smaller application. Conditions and needs differ. But on land highly acid, and for the lime-loving crops, experimenting with double quantity is a good plan. It is a practical way of asking the soil what it wants, and in this case response was immediate.

Brevities

NEXT year's program for government buildings will require around $25,000,000.

REINDEER meat is now on sale here in New York, retailing at 50 to 80 cents per pound.

"LET the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in Thy sight."

RAILROAD cars cooled with iceless refrigeration are being tried, with apparently good results.

OUTPUT of automobiles in this country for the nine months ending September 30 was 4,637,471 cars.

BONDED mills making flour for export took in 2,017,166 bushels of wheat during three months ending with September.

THE Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station (Wooster, O.) has issued a very useful bulletin on "The Culture of Greenhouse Chrysanthemums."

A LITTLE knob celery comes handy as a variety. This "celeriac" is grown like other celery, except that it needs no blanching, the large root being eaten.

MINERALS for cows. The Cornell College of Agriculture recommends equal parts of steamed bonemeal, finely ground limestone and salt. Keep in a box under cover and let the cows help themselves.

A MINNESOTA reader says that folks are buying shares in all sorts of stocks, instead of buying farm lands. Experience shows that booms in the stock market withdraw money from other investments.

A MAN in New Jersey was recently fined $200 for selling a fake tuberculosis cure. He charged $10 a bottle for the stuff, which contained only vinegar, lard and molasses, but some of his patients reported "cures" after taking this wonderful remedy.

A Safeguard for the Farmer

IN a letter sent to Senator McNary, Chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, by Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board on September 30, reporting commitments and money so far advanced, we find the following paragraph:

Mr. William Hirth, of the Missouri Farmers' Association, has conferred with us in regard to plans for building or enlarging co-operative milk plants at Springfield, West Plains, Sedalia, Carthage, Bolivar and Kirkeville, Mo.; the first of these being an enlargement of the plant at Springfield, which seems to be entirely in line with what we are supposed to do, and a form of application has been forwarded to Mr. Hirth.

Mr. Hirth is head of a centralized organization with membership widely distributed over the State of Missouri. It proposes to market practically all kinds of farm products. About two years back, Mr. Hirth came to the State of New York and made a speech at a dairy meeting in the city of Rochester. He told there of the difficulty he had in inducing Missouri farmers to patronize the association. He lamented the veto of the McNary-Haugen bill by President Coolidge because as he said, "it would put rings in farmers' noses and compel them to sign the five-year contracts of the association." Dairymen need plants in which to assemble their milk, and process or manufacture it into other dairy products, and if the money can be used for their benefit we hope they will get it. The incident, however, raises the question as to just what is to be the policy of the board not only as to the loans, but also as to the legal machinery and practice of the organizations which the government proposes to encourage with loans and national official sanction.

It has been promised over and over again that loans and official approval would be granted only to associations owned and controlled by farmers. This is a wise provision. If carried out it will undoubtedly have the effect of bringing back to co-operation many of those farmers who turned away from it after their hard experiences with the Sapiro type of centralized organization, and if the policy of insisting on farm-owned and farm-controlled organizations be strictly and permanently enforced, it will, in our judgment, accomplish all that has been promised and more than is expected from the Federal Farm Board. However, the uniform co-operative laws enacted in 40 or more States authorize the incorporation of centralized agricultural associations without any practical provision for farm control, and in consequence promoters have usurped the rightful powers of the membership, and succeed in perpetuating themselves in control of the association and its policies. They vote their own salaries, approve their own expense accounts, borrow money, buy and sell, create debts without check or hindrance or accounting to any authority whatever except themselves. That is not the worst of it. The associations were created to overcome the greed and tyranny of the middlemen, but in numerous cases the official management of these autocratic organizations has in some cases become middlemen themselves and allied themselves with the middlemen, borrowing money from them in the name of the association and pledging the delivery of the products to them on commission account in consideration of the loan and for other favors to themselves. This of course in effect surrenders the benefits of the associations to the middlemen and clothes them with authority to fix the price of the products. This performance has been conducted in the name of co-operation for the alleged benefits of farmers. The organization expense was staggering. It handicapped the enterprise at the start with a burden of debts and a continuing load of expense which in a comparatively short time led to disaster. There is a chain of wrecks extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They legally bound the farmer to deliver all his product to the association for five years or more, and to accept the returns made after all expense was deducted from whatever price was paid. In desperation some farmers violated the contract when disaster faced them, others refused to renew when the contract expired, and many were relieved either by the sheriff or by the collapse of the association. Farmers with these experiences have refused to join new organizations, and promoters who caused the disaster have convinced many in Washington and elsewhere that real co-operation could not be made successful because farmers would not stick together—to be robbed collectively! The ambition of some of these promoters has been to hold on to the skeleton of these organizations, and to get money from the government to carry them on for another period and by public money and official prestige to allure producers into them again, or if they refuse, to "put rings in their noses," and then lead them gently to another slaughter. No matter how much public money is loaned them, promoters who can lead farmers only with a bull staff, will never solve many farm problems.

The individual farmer should have been safeguarded in the law. Even if the first batch of leaders prove to be altruistic or if the present board is vigilant and protects the members, the way is open for new leaders and other boards which are sure to come to neglect or betray the producers. If the Federal Farm Board grows slack or indifferent to the provision for "farm control" of the associations, it is our conviction based on the past experience, that the Federal money will prove a bad investment, and that this policy of "farm relief" will prove to be the greatest disaster that agriculture has yet known because of the capital loss, the lost faith in co-operation, and the complete surrender of marketing and pricing to the middleman system.

On the other hand, if the board makes an exhaustive study of the centralized type of organization and its record and then insists on a form of organization that will give real "farm control" as a condition of loans or endorsements, it will establish a real co-operative marketing system, and bring prosperity to American farms.

A Trick Exposed

ON MAY 7 last the annual meeting of School District No. 1, town of Palatine, Montgomery County, N. Y., was held, and officers were declared elected. On May 17 an appeal from the action of the meeting was made to Commissioner of Education, Dr. Frank P. Graves, on the following grounds:

1.—The ballot taken did not give the person declared elected trustee a majority of all the votes cast.

2.—No ballot was taken in the election of the district clerk, the election being by acclamation.

3.—No poll list was kept by the district clerk.

In support of the above allegations a certified copy of the minutes of the annual district meeting was submitted.

The Commissioner sustained the appeal. The action of the annual meeting was set aside and a new election of officers was ordered. In the minutes of the meeting of May 7 was an item as follows:

"Motion made and seconded: Send $10 to the Rural School Improvement Society—carried." There was no mention of this item in the appeal, and Commissioner Graves does not say there was. He simply found the $10 item in the minutes of the annual meeting, and ruled on his own account that contributions to an outside organization are not legal. The ruling is technically correct, but Dr. Graves did not rule that a school district cannot legally purchase the services of the Rural School Improvement Society and pay for them. The motion may not have been in legal form, but in spirit and in fact it was within the legal rights of the meeting.

A farm paper which has continuously opposed and misrepresented the people who for their own good reasons did not wish to abandon their local country schools, and consolidate with others, has published an account of the affair which, if believed, would mislead the public. The article as published states that one of the several counts in the appeal by taxpayers was against the $10 voted for the society. It did not print the three counts enumerated in the appeal, but deliberately falsified the record by saying that this item which it did print was in the appeal made by taxpayers.

It is a weak cause that must resort to falsehood. No paper that deliberately attempts to deceive can long enjoy the confidence of the public. Even patrons who in their own case favor consolidation will turn from an advocate who intentionally falsifies a public record. B. D.

Still Merging the Dairy Concerns

IT IS reported that the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation has just acquired 10 dairy and food concerns through purchase and merger and for the purpose has issued 153,745 additional shares of the Kraft-Phenix common stock, which has been admitted for trading purposes, to the New York Stock Exchange. The companies acquired are the following:

Southern Dairies, Inc.; the Tuttle Cheese Co., the business and assets of John E. Cain, Crawford Farms, the Gelfand Manufacturing Co., the Henard Mayonnaise Co., the Missoula Creamery, Inc.; the Red Rock Dairy, the Sauquoit Valley Dairy Co., Inc., and the Sentinel Creamery, Inc.

The corporation has many subsidiaries and is itself the unit of many mergers.

The Pedigree Dairies, Inc., and the Empire State Dairy Corporation, have been merged under the name of the Pedigree Dairies, Inc., of Richmond, Va.

The State of Florida has a new milk law, one regulation of which calls for labelling each bottle of milk and cream with the name of the State where produced and stating whether it is raw or pasteurized. Each can is also to carry the same information.

Northwest Iowa Conditions

We are having beautiful October days, a great contrast to the late September, which was one of the grayest months on record, with but 11 days of sunshine and 6.57 inches of precipitation, more than one-fourth of the years total of 25.45 inches.

There were also great extremes in temperature. The hottest day the thermometer registered 95 degrees and the coldest 28 degrees. A very unusual September for this section.

The harvesting of our biggest crop has already began (Oct. 16). Through this section of the State corn will be a normal crop and good quality. The crop is mainly harvested now with corn husking machines. Although they damage the fodder some, they are more satisfactory than hand huskers. Our corn this Fall is in fine shape as very little is down.

Farmers cannot afford to pay the wage charged for husking, and, if the crop is sold on the market, the expense of shelling and trucking is added, so when all is summed up there is little left for the farmer's own labor and rent of land. Huskers have started the price at seven cents per bushel and board, but if the weather gets bad they demand more.

Never were Fall pastures in finer condition, as a result of September rain. There has been reported much influenza among the hogs in this section, many farmers losing large numbers. No doubt the erratic September weather was a factor in causing the disease.

Cherokee Co., Iowa. L. G. N.

From a Fruit and Fur Man

I am a fruit farmer in the Summer months and deal in furs, etc., in the Winter. The main crop in Southwest Michigan is fruit, but there is a great deal of live stock and grain grown in this part of the State. Our main market is Benton Harbor where there will be more than $7,000,000 worth of produce sold this season. Strawberries averaged $2 for 16-qt. case; red raspberries averaged $2.50 for 24 pints. Average prices for various products were: Tomatoes, 12-qt. bskt., 75c; pickles, 4-qt. bskt., 45c; cucumbers, 12-qt. bskt., 55c; beans, green, 12-qt. bskt., 70c; Limas, 12-qt. bskt., 75c; shelled Limas, 24-pt. cases, $4.50; peaches, Elbertas, bu., $2.25; others, bu., $1.50; Hales, bu., $3.50; pears, Bartletts, bu., $2.50; others, bu., $1.25; plums, bu., $1.85; melons, crates, 9x9 in. up, $1.75; grapes, Concord, 4-qt. bskt., 14c; others, 12-qt. bskt., 30c; apples, No. 1, bu., $2; No. 2, $1.50; chickens, heavy, hens, 22 to 25c; springers, 22 to 25c; Leghorns, 15 to 20c; hogs, $9 to $11; eggs, average farmers, doz., 45c; steers and heifers, as to weight, $9 to $11; cows, $6 to $8; corn, bu., $1; wheat, bu., $1.17; oats, bu., 45c.

Beans are two-thirds of a crop at $9.50; potatoes one-third of a crop. Some have sold at $1.75, most $2 per bushel. It has been very dry here for two months; no rain till October 2; all crops suffered badly for want of rain, especially potatoes, corn and cabbage.

It has been too dry to plow so not a great amount of wheat has been sown. The pasture has been gone for six weeks and farmers are feeding hay and corn. We have had three killing frosts. Farmers are paying 35c an hour for hired help. There will be a lot of poultry sold this Fall about Thanksgiving. Most all farms are run by the owners. Farmers are discussing taxes, which average from $4 to $9 per acre for the improved farm. M. R. M.

Baroda, Mich.

Farm Conditions in Minnesota

The special crop of the Northfield, Minn., community is Holsteins. We have claimed for some time to be the "Holstein Center of America." We have not proved the case, but have accumulated considerable evidence in our favor. The Northfield community goes far enough in the surrounding territory to include anything desirable, and the motto of the community is "co-operation." Our motto is still in advance of our practice, but the jealousy noted in some places between city and farm folks is almost entirely absent. Our best illustration of co-operation is the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, an association of farmers who live within 40 miles of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and who are incorporated for the purpose of marketing their milk. The milk is manufactured into butter, cheese, or condensed, or separated and the sweet cream sold, as well as supplying the Twin Cities with fresh milk. The association has been a great help to the farmer. The former president of this company, W. F. Schilling, is now a member of the Federal Farm Board. He is a resident of Northfield. From the above you will see that this is almost entirely a dairy region, and the sale of milk and of purebred and grade cows forms the the principal income of the farmer. Grade cows sell for about $125 and purebred cows from $150 up, depending on pedigree and milk record. Many carloads of cows are shipped out during the year. For August milk the local producer received $2.14 net per 100 lbs, for 3.5 milk.

Crops of all kinds have been good this year. Rains came at just the right time. Hay was a heavy crop, the first time for three years. Alfalfa is the main hay crop, and with the good rains many made three cuttings of this. The grain yields were: Winter wheat from 25 to 30 bushel; oats, about 40; rye, 20; barley, 35; and flax 12 per acre.

While there are no accurate records, the farms are probably about one-half occupied by the owner, and the other half rented. Practically all rented farms are on share rent, "half and half," with exceptions as noted further on. The owner furnishes the cows, pays the taxes and repairs, and furnishes one-half the feed, except for horses. The owner also furnishes the seed. The renter does the work, furnishes the machinery, horses and one-half the feed, and all grain for his horses. They divide even on twine, machine bill for thrashing and silo filling. The renter usually raises what chickens he wants to, furnishes the feed for them, and gets the proceeds. In a few cases they divide with the owner, but not often.

As in other places very little land is being sold. Many more are looking for farms to rent, than there are farms to be had. When a tenant leaves a good farm, there are as many as 20 wanting to rent it. On the other hand very few want to buy. Most owners are holding out for a higher price than the income justifies a buyer in paying. High taxes (about $1.50 per acre) is another hindrance to sales. Another is that folks are buying shares in all kinds of stocks, instead of investing in farm lands. EARL H. WATSON

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

November

Few love me and but few I love,
Yet I am fair;
Turquoise my broad skies bend above,
In rose and opal fair to see
My sunsets die in freezing air.

I hush the birds, and last year's nest
I fill abrim with frosty rain.
I make upon the window pane
A wonder of white tracery.
The stream is dumb at my behest.

I am the bringer of the snow;
I lay the old year's splendor low.
Yet none of them
Whose feet I clog forget that I
Bring Advent nigh,
And the dear Babe of Bethlehem.
—Nora Hopper.

*

AMONG the household conveniences where one has electricity is a long cord with bulb and socket which can be attached to a base anywhere, and carried into dark corners not reached by a fixed light. Of course a really modern house has no dark corners, and is amply provided with light, but in many country homes this auxiliary light with its long cord is a wonderful help.

*

WE are asked again to give a recipe for canning quinces: Peel and cut into slices (eighths), dropping into cold water as you do this to preserve the color. Weigh the fruit, and weigh out three-fourths pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Cook the fruit gently in boiling water until soft, then skim out the fruit, and add the sugar to the water fruit was cooked in. Bring to the boil, skimming until clear, then add the fruit to the syrup and allow it to boil up again, then can and seal. If a rich syrup is liked, skim the fruit out of the syrup and boil it down until quite thick, then pour over the fruit while hot, and seal.

A rich preserve is made with quinces prepared as above, cut into smaller pieces, and combined with sugar pound for pound. The quinces must be first cooked in the water and the syrup made with the water they were cooked in, the fruit added to the syrup and slowly cooked. This is very rich. If quinces are put into the syrup without the previous cooking the syrup makes the fruit tough, and a poor product results.

The Gift Twice Blest

How many of THE R. N.-Y. family belong to the church or club groups that make a practice of sending an annual box—usually a Christmas box—to some favorite hospital, sanitarium or old people's home? A good many thousands, without doubt; and these kind, helpful friends may be interested in some suggestions drawn from hospital experience and from observation of many such boxes. We'll begin with a few strictly practical details. Sheets are always in demand, but alack and alas! Sheets are far from being standardized, and too often they are wide enough to cover two patients, but too short to "fold in" properly over one. Let them measure 63 inches by at least 90 inches, after hemming. The best size for pillow-slips is 20x34 inches, hemmed.

Where patients sleep outside (tuberculosis cases), many undersheet quilts or pads are needed. These should be two yards long by a yard wide, and warm patchwork "comforts" of that manageable size are in great demand. "Tuck-in" pillows of odd shapes and sizes are often a blessing, but here, too, a word of warning is needed: all down or feather pillows should be covered with good quality, feather-proof ticking. Pillows that molt not only add a daily burden to the attendant, but they are bad for a patient with sensitive lungs. Little pillows filled with fragrant fir-balsam, with its "breath of the caller air," are always grateful and welcome.

Other supplies that may appeal to feminine "circles" are covers or runners for bedside stands, all styles and sizes and ornamented to taste, and covers for hot-water bottles and stone jugs or "pigs." The latter should be about a yard square, and made of thick, warm materials, like the best part of an old blanket or bathrobe. Baby blankets and simple baby garments are always needed in the maternity ward, and most women love to fashion them, and to pass them on when no longer in use.

But for the Christmas box you are sure to want to include some more personal gifts, and perhaps you are in doubt as to what these should be. Well, somebody will surely appreciate a fountain pen or a flashlight, a clock with a soothing voice, or a pint thermos bottle to keep the drinking water always cold. Pretty wools, with crochet-hook or knitting-needles and a new book of designs may appeal to men as well as women, and help to lighten the long hours of idleness. Stationery is always in demand and so are good puzzles and easy games. Books—books not too heavy in either sense of the word—are among the best of gifts, and none the worse for coming from your own bookshelf, bearing marks of honorable service. Not necessarily religious books, you understand, nor yet Pollyannas, but anything worth while, interesting and wholesome. Sick people naturally differ in their tastes, needs and educational background, and so do the inmates of every institution. A fairy story; a book on brick-making; a book on sex-education for girls, and the works of Aeschylus and Aristophanes, are among those that I have been begged to procure! Good, inspiring, illuminated mottoes or verses make a universal appeal, and the same may be said of calendars, while Christmas cards of course have a place all their own. Bulbs for indoor flowering never come amiss, and a visit to the "five and ten" will suggest any number fo little offerings useful, pretty or merely amusing.

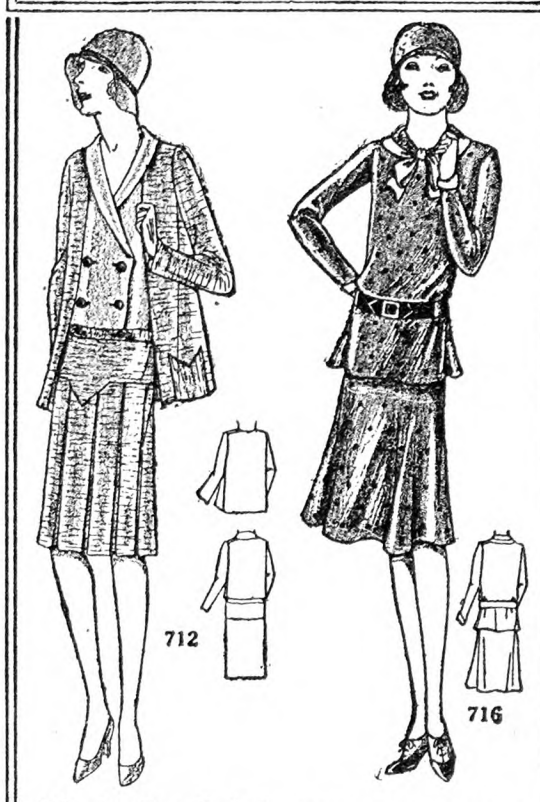
And so the Christmas box starts on its way, a gift twice blest—

"It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

R. F. D.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



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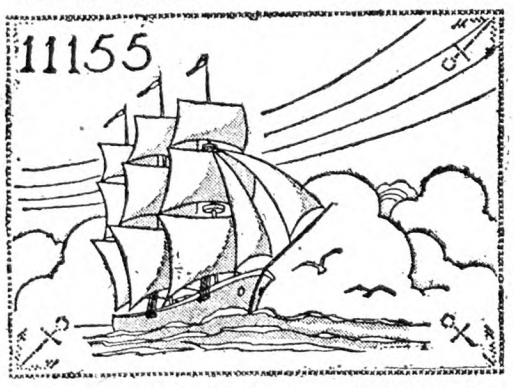

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Notes From Oklahoma

We are just finishing out a most lovely Summer here in the West, and the lovely Autumn days are so healthful and invigorating that we like to linger amid the shadows of early twilight and study the wonderful beauties of the natural attractions all about us. Out in the trees we hear the lively songs of hundreds of small insects such as katydids, jar flies and others which we do not know by name. They are living such full, cheerful lives during the short months remaining until they will be either killed or lulled into their long Winter sleep by the cold. The flowers have been revived by recent rains and the Zinnias, cockscombs, Cosmos, Petunias, etc. are bursting forth into new beauty and loveliness; and the grass on the lawn is putting on a new dress of lovely green. Oklahoma, and practically all of the Central West, has experienced a severe drought for the last several weeks, one which not only nipped the beauty from flower gardens and green lawns, but also cut short our farm crops to the extent that corn and late feed crops will be very short this year. The yield of hay has been light but fortunately many many barns are filled to the brim with hay carried over from last season, which means that the livestock on most farms will be amply fed. Our section, which a few years back was given to the growing of much cotton, is fast developing into a dairy and fruit-growing section. This is undoubtedly a wise change, since many of our farmers who a few years ago used the credit system for supplies, which is one great disadvantage that goes with cotton farming, are now paying all living expenses with their weekly cream check. Our cheap pasture lands, vast areas of free range, numerous streams of good water and ease with which feed crops may be grown and cured, all make our rolling hills well adapted to dairying and fruit growing; while the fine highways afford excellent transportation for farm products to the city markets.

The last two weeks have brought about the beginning of another school year, and we mothers are busy arranging our working schedules so as to carry on the duties, indoors and out, without the aid of the little folks, as well as the older children. Few of us realize how valuable this help is until the children enter school, or go away from home to teach or take up other work. My own brood of seven have grown up, finished school and gone out to take their places in the world one by one, until only the youngest daughter is left. We try to make the going as cheerful as possible, especially for them, but how the lumps do rise in my throat as we help them pack their traveling bags prior to their departure for another year's work! Then when they are gone we look about the place and see so many sweet remembrances of other days and years, when their willing hands helped with the duties, and when mealtime meant a full table of jolly, talkative, hungry youngsters instead of the quiet little number seated about the family table. Sometimes I allow myself to think of the absent ones until a feeling of misery and blueness shadows my mind, and I seem to lose interest in things about; but then comes the awakening, and the knowledge that such is life, and we rise with new ambitions and new prayers on our lips that our loved one meet life bravely and live lives worth while to humanity and to God, which in my mind means successful life work.

We are still busy working in the fruit, canning, preserving and making jelly. The dry weather makes the fruit of inferior quality, but by using care we have a nice showing of Winter delicacies already prepared, and more in the making. A recent rain gave opportunity for preparing and planting turnips, mustard and radishes, also lettuce for Fall use. All of this assures a wholesome variety of excellent food for the wintry days which are not far away. LILY REED YORK

Different Ways of Serving Potatoes

Winter seems to be the ideal time for the housewife on the farm to prepare special dishes in cooking, as she has more time in Winter than Summer, and usually has a fire in her range all day.

There are so many ways of serving potatoes aside from just the ordinary boiled or warm-up potatoes, and as they are an important part of the food there should be a variety in the manner of preparing them. I am giving a few appetizing ways of preparing them which I think most people will like.

One of the best ways of preparing potatoes is to bake them, also is less work than preparing them any other way. If one pricks them with a fork on removing them from the oven they will be much nicer. If one is fond of carrots they will certainly like the following recipe:

Escalloped Carrots and Potatoes.—Fill a dish with alternate layers of carrots which have been partly cooked and raw potatoes. Cover with the following white sauce: Melt two tablespoons of butter, add two tablespoons of flour and two cups of milk. Season with salt and pepper. When thick pour over the vegetables and bake until done, which requires about two hours.

Scalloped Potatoes. — Slice potatoes thin, put in a baking dish a layer of potatoes, season with salt, pepper and bits of butter, dredge a little flour over, repeat the layers until the dish is full. Pour over them milk and bake until done. One may add an onion cut very fine if desired.

My favorite in scalloped potatoes is to place a layer of smoked ham in the bottom of dish. One can also use pork chops.

Potato Puff.—Two cups of mashed potato, two tablespoons of melted butter, beaten to a cream. Add to this two well-beaten eggs and one-half cup of milk, salt to taste, beat well and pour it into a well-buttered dish. Bake in a quick oven until brown. One may add a little grated cheese on top if wished.

Potato and Codfish Balls.—Shred two cups of codfish and cook until tender. Mix with two cups of mashed potatoes, and one onion chopped very fine. Season to taste. Make in flat balls, dip in beaten egg, roll in bread crumbs and fry in hot fat until brown. Turn with pancake turner to avoid breaking.

Potato Soup.—Two cups of hot riced or mashed potato, one quart of milk, two slices of onion, two tablespoons butter, two teaspoons flour, one teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon celery salt, dash of pepper, one teaspoon of chopped parsley. Scald the milk with the onion, remove the onion, add the milk slowly to the potatoes, melt the butter, add to the dry ingredients, stir the mixture until well blended, add this to the liquid mixture, stirring constantly, and boil the soup for one minute. Add parsley and serve.

Potato Loaf.—Two cups mashed potato, four tablespoons minced onion, two tablespoons green pepper, one-half cup of canned tomato, one egg, one teaspoon salt, pepper to taste, one-third cup ground peanuts. Mix the ingredients well together. Turn the mixture into a buttered baking dish. Brush over with melted butter. Bake in a moderate oven about 20 minutes.

Baked Hash. — Put the cold meat through a food chopper; to each cup of meat add 1½ cups of potato which has been put through a food chopper; mix meat and potatoes together, add two tablespoons of melted butter, or meat gravy, add cream enough to moisten if gravy is not used. A little grated onion or parsley may be used. Butter a dish, place hash in it, cover and set in a moderately hot oven for half an hour.

Potato Griddle Cakes.—Two cups of milk, one tablespoon melted butter, one-half teaspoon salt, one beaten egg, one cup mashed potato pressed through a sieve, and flour enough to form a thin batter, sifting two teaspoons of baking powder with flour. Bake on a hot griddle. Lay cakes separately on a hot plate, as they are likely to become soggy if heaped on top of the other.

Potato Turnovers. — Mash potatoes, whip until light, stir in as much flour as will bind the potatoes together so as to roll out easily yet not to make a stiff mixture. Season with salt and pepper. Roll out one-half inch thick, then cut into rounds as large as a saucer, place a small tablespoon of seasoned meat mixture on one part, fold the other over and press the edges together. Brush the outside with beaten egg, set half an inch apart on a greased pan and bake a delicate brown in a hot oven. This is a good way to use up remnants of meat.

Potatoes run through a ricer, dotted with butter and served immediately, are light and very palatable, much more so than they are when mashed.

Mashed potatoes are lighter and better if hot milk is used. MRS. R. C. DE LYNE.

Cooking Beets

I never knew any way to cook beets except to wash and cook with peeling on, and then peel and prepare in different ways. I often wondered why there could not be a way to cook them to save the bright juice and do away with the taste of the soil they always had, but never saw any recipe to prepare them any other way. I cooked them in the following way, and found them so much better, and all the juice is saved. I did not try to pickle them, but see no reason why they would not be much better peeled before cooking for pickles:

Delicious Creamed Beets.—Peel beets as you would any other vegetable. Cut into cubes. Add sufficient water to cook. Season with salt, pepper and butter. When tender remove from fire and add a little cream. Serve hot.

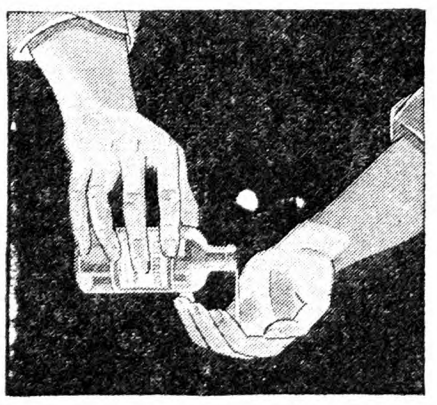
MINERVA BLOSSER.

Economical Fruit Cake

One cup brown sugar, one cup water, one-third cup lard, one cup seeded raisins, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon cloves, two teaspoons cocoa. Boil three minutes; when cold add one teaspoon soda, dissolved in a little water, two cups flour, one teaspoon baking powder. Bake 40 or 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

MRS. W. S. H.

At the first sign of SORE THROAT GARGLE with LISTERINE



How to prevent a cold

Physicians say that most colds are caused when germs are transferred from the hands to food which then enters the mouth. They advise rinsing the hands with a little Listerine before every meal.

NEVER make the mistake of underestimating the menace of a cold or sore throat. Either may develop into serious or fatal complications. You can probably recall such a case among your friends. Statistics show that every year respiratory diseases cause more than a million deaths.

At the first sign of a troubled throat gargle with full strength Listerine and call your physician. If the irritation is mild, Listerine will usually check it. If it is not, the doctor will diagnose the real trouble and treat it properly.

Against ordinary colds and sore throat, however, full strength Listerine is amazingly effective. It has nipped in the bud thousands of cases of sore throat. That is because it is fatal to germs which cause infection.

Even such virulent organisms as the Staphylococcus Aureus (pus) and Bacillus Typhosus (typhoid) in counts ranging to 200,000,000 are killed by it in 15 seconds. Repeated tests in bacteriological laboratories of national repute prove this beyond question.

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Mothers, note this

And if you wish to be particularly careful, rinse the hands with Listerine before each meal; for hands are among the principal carriers of disease. This is good advice to mothers about to prepare food for children. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

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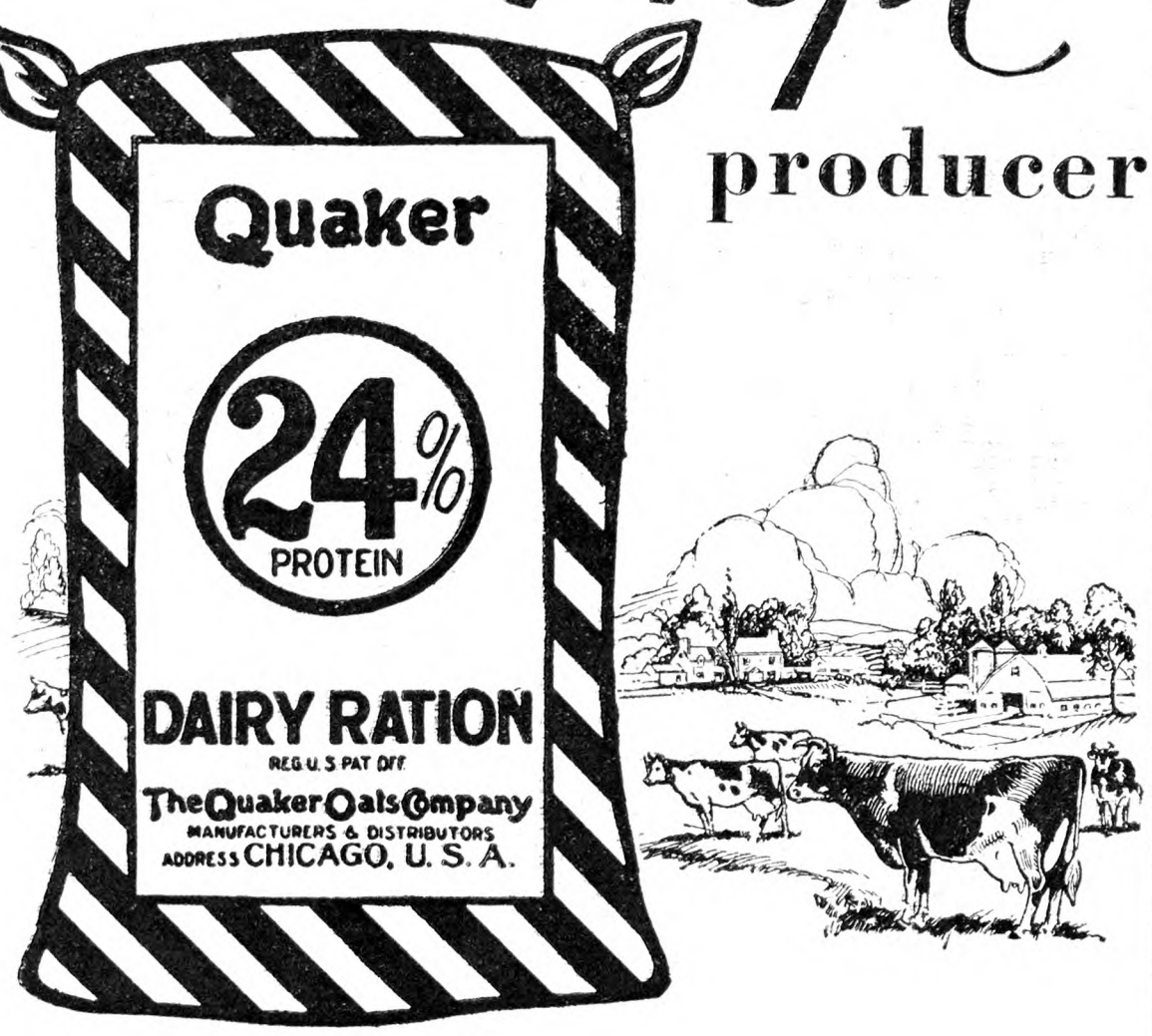

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A Farmer's Opinions

"Too Many Farmers."—This is the title of a book written by Wheeler McMillen, associate editor of *Farm and Fireside*. His main arguments simmer down to this: That the old age of hand labor, horse power and unorganized, independent farmers has given way to a new age of machinery, mass production and group organization; that the "farm problem" has arisen because most farmers have not kept pace, in machinery, organization, production methods, marketing and financing, with industrial groups; that we don't need nearly so many farmers as we used to have to produce the nation's food; that more and more farmers will be compelled to quit farming until efficient production is virtually controlled by organized business farmers, and that to a large extent the survivors will operate as corporations that own or rent grouped farms. These corporations will be headed by experts who know how to develop farming into a big business. Probably they will be human enough to employ farmers who fail as independent owners or renters. In short, Mr. McMillen's solution of the farm problem is corporation farming, for which he presents an able brief. He has done some interesting writing in reaching a conclusion on which Prof. J. P. Doyle of the New York State College of Agriculture comments as follows: "All corporation farms in the United States can be divided into two classes; those which have already failed, and those which are going to fail."

Monumental Walls. — Throughout eastern regions where, by the removal of surface stones, the ground could be cleared for the practice of pioneer agriculture, one sees miles of stone walls about waist-high that checkerboard the land of our forefathers into small fields. In some areas these walls have settled until they are almost out of sight; elsewhere they are often concealed by vines, sprouts and small trees, representing the species of primeval forests. Practically all of these old weathering, winding barriers have lost their original sharp outlines. Freezing and thawing and the pull of gravity have dislodged keystones, both large and small, until the walls have tumbled and spread out, except where they have been repaired. In the presence of these rough monuments to hand labor, one feels impelled to remove one's hat, and meditate in reverent silence. They identify the trial grounds, battlefields and graveyards of the human energy, hope and faith of which we are the beneficiaries. How quickly we forget the "dead past" to which the living present is tied!

From Eastern Kansas.—C. L. M. writes (Oct. 16): "There has been no frost to date, and corn that was planted July 4 is grass-green, and growing rapidly. It is exceptionally good corn or would be if it could have been planted earlier. It has more and larger ears than some of the earlier-planted corn that was badly damaged by drought. We planted some 90-day corn late; some of the little, runty stalks of this strain have ears that hang almost to the ground. They are remarkably large for the stalks. We have been putting bulbs in the ground, and moving plants. We set some asparagus roots this morning; they were from seed planted a year ago last Spring. This bunch was the last to be moved from the seed-bed to a permanent location. The Rhode Island Reds are doing fairly well. We are getting 50c a dozen for eggs at the hatchery, which ships them to California. We are not pleased with the color of a number of pullets; they are too light. We need some highly-colored cockerels. Scotch cattle breeders say that 'no good beast can have a bad color,' but that saying doesn't apply to standard poultry. Three of our hens have laid over 200 eggs since February 1, when we began trap-nesting them. Each of these laid during the Winter. A number of hens have laid 150 to 180 eggs each since February."

A Test of Hens.—By design or accident, hens on many farms used to be subjected to rigorous tests of their vitality and stamina. A high percentage failed and died; the survivors were almost as hardy as quail and wild turkeys. A test that I knew about as a boy was applied by a neighbor's wife who kept a mixed-bred flock of 100 hens. They were encouraged, if not compelled, to roost outdoors; a few took to the barn and machine shed, but the others roosted in a dense cedar windbreak, consisting of 40 trees 30 ft. high set in two rows, 40 yards from the old henhouse. In the Winter, when the snow was deep, the hens and cockerels that couldn't or wouldn't fly in the morning from the windbreak to the henhouse for their feed, and back to the trees in the late afternoon, were killed for the pot or died of incompetence. The owner's belief was that a bird that couldn't make the flight wasn't worth keeping. The death rate in her flock was often high, but it was not due to diseases. On a Steuben Co., N. Y., farm last month I saw White Leghorn pullets fly a distance of 50 yards from a haystack, when frightened off by the owner. Poultry flocks are mostly maintained under conditions today that were well-nigh unthinkable a generation ago. Experience indicates, however, that it is profitable to set up and maintain these conditions, despite the difficulties that are not uncommonly met with in keeping birds healthy and vigorous. In condemning "artificial conditions," some of us forget that most organisms are highly adaptable.

Mares in a Vermont Pasture.—Recently, with a friend, I spent a pleasant hour in a fine old pasture on the government horse farm near Middlebury, Vt. Thirty handsome mares of Morgan, saddle and Thoroughbred type, with wondering, playful foals at foot, were cropping the lime-sweetened grass and switching their glossy tails as they slowly moved along, followed and goaded by flies. When a mare in the foreground caught sight of the intruders, she started briskly toward us; the other mares followed. Presently we were closely surrounded by the whole band, every mare apparently eager to be personally greeted by voice and hand; to invite protection from flies; to receive salt or a tid-bit or maybe to exhibit her foal. Under these conditions few men with horse-sense could refrain from addressing friendly nothings to the mares and their young, and laying friendly hands on them. We did both. Most of the foals were tantalizingly shy, and curious at a distance, like little children in the mountains of Tennessee; a few, however, were bold and unafraid. Some of us don't and won't believe that lithe, beautiful animals like these and thousands of others of their kind, including draft mares and their thick-bodied foals, will ever disappear from the farm pastures of America. But they may, if machinery should completely unhorse the social order that came down to us on horses in the last century.

The Horse Shortage. — In spite of the accepted facts, arguments and warnings concerning the shortage of farm work horses, the shortage is increasing, except possibly in a few Mid-West regions. Sentiment alone cannot stop the decline. The line of least resistance in the use and upkeep of power on farms will be followed until it eventually turns out to be a false line, in terms of net results in the majority of cases. It may not be a false line. Time alone will tell. Partisan propaganda, and zeal in loud or sweeping words do not give us any smokeless light on the subject. Meanwhile we shall have better horses per 100 head but fewer horses than we used to keep on farms. Many of us were horse-poor 20 years ago; we owned more horses than we knew how to use. We were bound to them by sentiment and custom. We could afford to keep them as luxuries until we were forced to adopt and practice rigid economies. The horse shortage is part and parcel of the many-angled farm problem. A sustaining root of this problem is anchored in the pretenses and politics of contralized co-operative organizations to which large numbers of farmers, misinformed and misled, have surrendered the control of their primary marketing business. The Federal Farm Board will either aid or hinder them in recovering that control.

Apple-Picking Notes. — "Rover" writes as follows, Oct. 14, from a farm in New York State, east of the Hudson: "I am literally buried in apples. To date I have waded through around 7,000 barrels or about half of the crop here. This was more than I bargained for, but as the boss has given me more and more responsibility, and treated me better than I deserved, I have felt morally obligated to see the job through. This has been a freakish fruit season. I have had an instructive inside view of the apple and orchard situation here. The apple-picking rush has extended into Sundays, and occupied every daylight hour in good weather. I like raw, baked and fried apples, and often wonder why, especially at this time of the year, farmers don't eat more baked and fried apples. We have a jolly crew of pickers. In this tricky, over-reaching age, with its sensational tales of fraud and deception, it is inspiring to observe the deeds of loyalty and fairness daily performed by humble, honest folk on farms. One morning a man of foreign descent came breathless 10 minutes late to work. He had been compelled to walk four miles, because the man with whom he had ridden on previous mornings wanted him to go to work for another man at $1 a day more than he was getting. The man with the car didn't show up, but took the higher-paid job. The other man refused the increase, and stuck to his old job. In broken English he said that he did not like this quitting and grabbing for higher pay, and that the man who had given him work and fair wages was entitled to a square deal. This picker is a big, red-faced man of bear-like strength, and clumsy, but his loyal heart and good nature stirred me to tears. The team that I drive is 25 years old, and one horse is blind. It is thrilling, however, to see the team dig in and pull a load of apples out of a soft place. Some bruised and cider apples find their way into the mangers. With an unsatisfactory cider apple market (40c a cwt.), why not feed the culls to stock? I roll out every morning at five o'clock. Last week on two nights we had heavy frosts which caused the Spies to begin dropping; we were already confronted with dropping Jonathans. A man here grumbled all Summer about the drought, saying that there would be no apples; now he is scouring the country for help to pick his crop. All of his old pickers hired out elsewhere, on his advice. Too many men squeal before they are hurt." D. C. W.

Butter-making for the Amateur

This is the first of a series of articles in regard to butter-making on a small scale, to benefit the beginner in his new venture. There are city people who buy small farms and keep a few dairy cows in order to have their own milk and butter. They want good butter, that which is both palatable and pleasing to the eye and by accepting some practical hints they will be able to produce a better grade of butter.

We will consider the utensils needed and the proper care and cleansing of same, the proper temperature of cream to be churned and the care of cream and butter.

As to equipment needed by the amateur butter-maker, if you have two or three cows, and they are good milkers, you will need two and maybe three milkpails, including a strainer pail. Never milk directly into the strainer pail, as dust and dirt will accumulate on the strainer, and when the milk is strained the dust that is on the outside of strainer will be washed off into the milk to be used. That same dirt, while not particularly noticeable to the eye, might cause the butter to have a bad odor. Do not stand the milkpails on the floor of stable while milking. Have a box to stand them on, or better yet, hang them up out of harm's way, (one "harm" being the cat).

The stables and cows should be clean, so that no stable odor is in the milk when carried to the house by the milker. You may take proper care of the milk in every other way, but once the odor of the stable is there it is there for keeps.

Besides the pails you will need several milk pans, holding about five quarts each, putting in each pan about four quarts, or so the pans may be easily handled. You will need also a cream pail holding about three gallons, a skimmer, churn, butter bowl and ladle, a long-handled spoon or dipper for stirring the cream, and a dairy thermometer. Do not let anyone try to convince you, that you can make good butter without a thermometer. The cream must be of the proper temperature in order to churn quickly, yet not too quickly.

In our next, we will consider the care of milk. MRS. R. B.

New York.

Periodic Garget; Whitewash Formula

I have a cow that freshened April 3, that is troubled with first one quarter and then another of her udder swelling up and giving garget milk. I feed her two quarts of grain and green corn-stalks twice a day, also epsom salts, saltpeter or powered niter, and some times pokeroot. What can I feed her that will help? 2. Can you give me a good white wash formula?

New York A. T. M.

We do not know of any drug, given in feed, that will be certain to prevent the recurrence of slight attacks of mastitis (garget) such as you describe. There can be no doubt that the disease is caused by germs, usually pus-producing ones (streptococci) and in the mild or simple catarrhal cases, such as affects your cow, the germs are not virulent and very serious results do not, therefore, result from the invasion of the udder. However, the germs may become virulent at any time and then cause the destructive or parenchymatous type of mastitis in which abcesses form, pus discharges into the cavities of the udder or externally and a quarter, or more, of the udder eventually loses its function of normal milk production. In such cases one finds, on manipulating the udder with the hands, that tumor-like masses have formed in the quarter or quarters that have been affected with mastitis, and these tumors cannot be removed. They have replaced true milk-producing mammary gland tissue, and the milk from a quarter so affected may be considered unfit for human use. That is also true of all garget-affected milk. There is no certain remedy for the severe or contagious form of mastitis, after it has become established and the affected cow should be isolated, "dried off" and fitted for the butcher. A cow that has repeated attacks of simple garget should be isolated, lest infection from her be carried by the milker's hands or teat cups of the milking machine to other cows. She should be allowed to nurse a calf and if the attacks then periodically recur she might as well be fitted for the butcher. The "three-teater" cow should also be sold to the butcher, as soon as she can be got into fit condition for slaughter. Such a cow often is the source of mysterious infection which causes case after case of garget in a herd. Simple mastitis, however, often may be remedied, at the time of a first attack, provided the treatment is correct. We advise isolating such a cow and stripping her udder clean once an hour, during the day, and in the evening rubbing into the affected quarter or quarters a mixture of one part each of pure turpentine and fluid extracts of pokeroot and eight parts of lard or sweet oil. If the udder is badly swollen and quite hot and sore bathe it with hot water several times daily, or poultice it with antiphlogistine, applied hot. Bathing and poulticing, however, are most needed in severe cases of parenchymatous mastitis. In the simple cases we give the cow a tablespoonful each of powdered saltpeter (nitrate of potash) and powdered pokeroot, in water or soft feed, each evening until the milk clears up. In severer cases, or when the saltpeter and pokeroot have not the desired effect we give two to four teaspoonfuls of formaldehyde (formalin) in one quart of milk, night and morning, for four or five consecutive days. That medicine should, however, be discontinued at once if it causes any noticeable derangement of the digestive organs, but it may be given again, later, if needed. In all beginning cases of garget the veterinarian should be asked to give hypodermic treatment with anti-mastitis serum, or bacterin. An autogenous bacterin, prepared from the abnormal milk of the affected cow, may prove most effective and where case after case is occuring, of the maligant type, the unaffected cows and heifers should be given protective treatment with a herd autogenous bacterin, prepared from the unsound milk from several diseased udders in the herd.

It is advisable to use a disinfecting whitewash for use in stables where garget cases have been occuring. Here is a formula that will prove satisfactory: Freshly slaked (hydrated) lime, 1½ pecks; salt, 2 lbs. commercial lime-sulphur, four gallons; water to make 40 gallons. Equivalent amounts for a small quantity of this whitewash, recommended by the Iowa Experiment Station, are approximately as follows: Hydrated lime, one heaping quart; salt, three tablespoonfuls; commercial lime-sulphur, 1½ quarts; water, four gallons. An ounce of alum, added to each gallon of whitewash, will make it more adhesive. A. S. A.

Live Stock Sales

Nov. 5-6. — Holsteins. Southern Wisconsin Holstein sale, Madison, Wis.; James R. Garver, manager.

Nov. 6.—Guernseys. Wisconsin State Guernsey sale, Waukesha. Gavin McGerrow, Pewaukee, Wis., sec.

Nov. 12-13.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 7-10.—Autumn Exhibition, Horticultural Society of New York, Museum of Natural History, New York.

Nov. 13-15. — Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Oshkosh, Wis.

Nov. 13-15.—Westchester County Poultry Association, annual show, Peekskill, N. Y. Chas. H. Chapman, secy., Pleasantville, N. Y.

Nov. 13-22.—National Grange Annual Meeting, Seattle, Wash.

Nov. 16.—Massachusetts Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 19.—Minnesota State Horticultural Society, St. Paul, Minn.

Nov. 21-22. — Annual meeting, New Jersey Horticultural Society, Asbury Park, N. J. Secretary, Prof. A. J. Farley, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

Nov. 30-Dec. 7. — International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester N. Y.

Dec. 4-5. — Iowa State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dec. 10-13. — Vermont State Poultry exhibit, St. Albans, Vt., L. B. Allen, secretary.

Dec. 13. — Connecticut Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Hartford, Conn.

Jan. 15-17.—New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary, Roy P. McPherson, Le Roy, N. Y.

Jan. 15-19.— Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show, D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orr's Mills, Cornwall, N. Y.

Jan. 27-Feb. 1.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, Duquesne Garden, Secretary Harry J. Singer, Box 326, Braddock, Pa.

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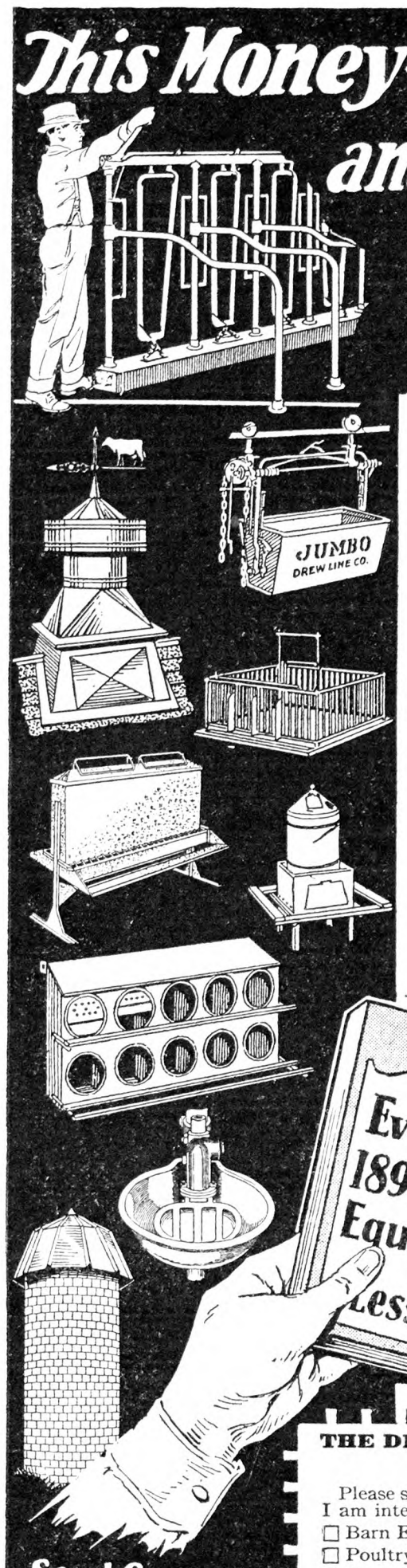

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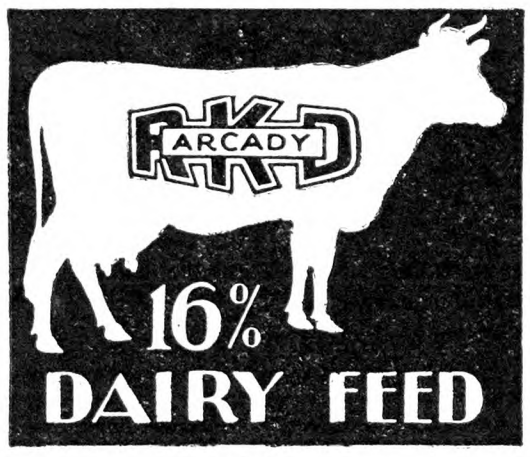

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Firmness of Pork

The Government has been carrying on experiments regarding the relation of different kinds of feed to the firmness of pork carcasses. Following is a statement of results after 10 years investigation.

Pigs with initial weights of 100 lbs. or more and gaining at least 1⅓ lbs. daily on a mixture of ground corn (nine parts or 12 parts) and ground Soy beans (one part) self-fed, free choice, with mineral mixture in dry lot, through a period of approximately nine weeks or longer, have produced firm carcasses in the majority of cases.

Pigs with initial weights of 100 lbs. or less and gaining a maximum of one lb. daily on a mixture of ground corn (nine parts or 12 parts) and ground Soy beans (one part) self-fed, free choice, with mineral mixture in dry lot, through a period of 15 weeks or less, have produced soft carcasses in the majority of cases.

Pigs with initial weights ranging from approximately 40 to approximately 70 lbs. fed raw Soy beans with corn and minerals in comparison with cooked Soy beans with corn and minerals both rations in dry lot, have produced carcasses of approximately the same degree of firmness at comparable finished weights.

Pigs with initial weights of approximately 50 lbs. gaining a maximum of 50 lbs. on rations of rice polish or rice bran with tankage and minerals during an eight-week feeding period followed by a grain of at least 70 lbs. of brewers' rice with tankage and minerals during a period of eight weeks or more have produced firm carcasses in the usual cases.

Pigs fed low-fat rations varying widely in protein content, with dried blood the principal source of protein, have produced carcasses which were strikingly uniform in composition and firmness of fat. All rations were composed of hominy, dried blood, Alfalfa meal, and minerals. Owing to variations in the proportions of dried blood and hominy used, the nutritive ratios of the rations varied from approximately 1:2 to 1:10. (The nutritive ratio is the proportion of digestible protein in relation to the sum of the digestible carbohydrates and the digestible fat.)

Experiments have shown that when corn oil, peanut oil, and Soybean oil are present in the ration, either as naturally contained or as added, they have a softening effect on the body fat which increases with increase in the oil content of the ration. Cottonseed oil, on the other hand, has shown a distinct hardening effect when added to the extent of four per cent of the mixture to basal rations of corn or hominy with supplements. When the amount of cottonseed oil is increased to eight and 12 per cent respectively, a progressive decrease in firmness results. The eight per cent addition of cottonseed oil produced hard or medium hard carcasses, and the 12 per cent addition medium-soft or soft carcasses, as compared to hard carcasses on the four per cent addition.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending October 19, 1929:

Market, beef steers and yearlings, fully steady with week's 25c advance; best medium and heavyweights, $13; five head choice 700-lb. baby beeves, $14.50; bulk of sales, $11.50 to $12.25; better grade butcher heifers, firm; other she stock, bulls and all cutters, steady; bulk butcher heifers, $10.50 to $11; beef bulls, $10 to $10.75; cows, $8 to $9; cutters, $5 to $6. Stockers and feeders in limited supply, yards well cleared of stale offerings, better grades strong to 25c higher; common and stale kinds on catch-as-catch-can basis; bulk, $9.50 to $10.50. Calves, steady; top vealers, $17.50.

Hogs, slow, closing 25 to 50c under Monday's prices.

Receipts for week ending Oct. 19, 1929: Cattle, 194 cars; 60 Virginia, 31 Canada, 28 St. Paul, 16 West Virginia, 15 Chicago, 12 Pennsylvania, 8 Maryland, 6 St. Louis, 5 New York, 5 Tennessee, 4 Michigan, 2 Pittsburgh, 1 Omaha, 1 Buffalo; containing 5,337 head, 189 trucked in, total cattle 5,526 head, 554 calves, 2,339 hogs, 358 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle 279 cars; 79 Virginia, 56 Canada, 38 Chicago, 32 St. Paul, 23 West Virginia, 11 Tennessee, 10 Maryland, 8 Buffalo, 6 New York, 5 Kentucky, 4 Pittsburgh, 2 St. Louis, 2 Pennsylvania, 2 Indiana, 1 North Carolina; containing 7,529 head, 183 trucked in: total cattle, 7,712 head, 462 calves, 1,829 hogs, 391 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.50 to $13.50; good, 1,100 to 1,300, $12.50 to $13.50; good, 950 to 1,100, $12.50 to $13.25; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11.25 to $12.50; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $11.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $10.50 to $11.50; good, 850 lbs. up, $9.50 to $10.50; medium, 850 lbs. up, $8.50 to $9.50; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $8.50.

Cows.—Choice, $8.75 to $9.75; good, $7.75 to $8.75; common and medium, $6.75 to $7.75; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls. — Good and choice, beef, $10.25 to $11.50; cutter, common and medium, $7.50 to $10.25.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.75 to $10; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $9.75 to $11.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $7.50 to $9.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15 to $17.50; medium, $12.25 to $15; cull and common, $8 to $12.25.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $10.75 to $11.25; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $11 to $11.50; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $11 to $11.50; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8 to $11.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $40 to $41; shorts, $43 to $44; hominy, $44.50 to $45.50; middlings, $48.50 to $49.50; linseed, $64 to $65; gluten, $50 to $51; ground oats, $43 to $44; Soy bean meal, $58 to $59; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $51.50 to $52.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $44 to $45; 18 per cent, $46 to $47; 20 per cent, $49.50 to $50.50; 24 per cent, $53 to $54; 25 per cent, $54.50 to $55.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $48 to $49; Alfalfa, regular, $43 to $44; Alfalfa, reground, $46 to $47.

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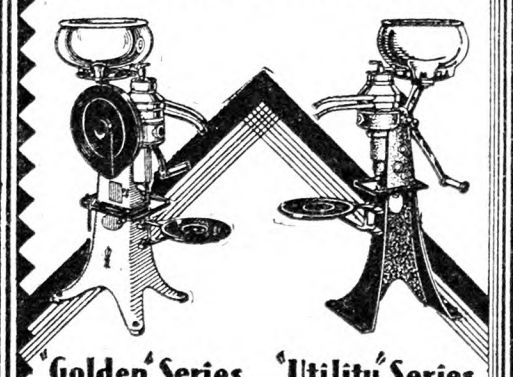

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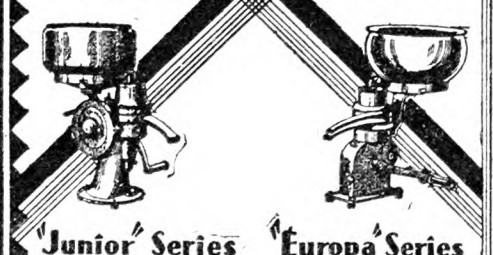
"Utility" Series
As good as the "Golden" Series, lacking only several features, and sell for less. Black "crinkle" Japan finish. Made in three sizes, 350 to 750 lbs. capacity; hand, belt or motor drive.



"Junior" Series
A quality line of small size separators for the one to three cow owner—wonderful skimmers. Made in three sizes, 150 to 300 lbs. capacity. Royal blue finish.

"Europa" Series
Another line of still lower priced European-made De Laval machines for the owner of a few cows. Made in four sizes; 150 to 400 lbs. capacity. Finished in red.

SEND COUPON

The De Laval Sep. Co., Dept. 7049
New York, 165 Broadway
Chicago, 600 Jackson Blvd.
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I milk.....cows.
Name.....
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"My Cows Drank Double the Amount of Water"

AND with it came a marked increase in milk production! Enough to quickly pay for the Ney stalls, stanchions and water bowls that made the increase possible.

That is the experience of August Guy, R. F. D. No. 2, Reese, Michigan.

Hundreds of farmers have told us the same thing. They have learned that installing the best in dairy barn equipment means a big saving on work plus a substantial increase in quantity and quality of milk.

We have collected twelve of these stories in an interesting booklet called "Cow Comfort". That booklet will help you to earn more from your dairy herd. A copy is yours for the asking. Just use the coupon.

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Canton, Ohio *Established 1879*
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Please send me a copy of "Cow Comfort" without charge.
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Events of the Week

DOMESTIC. — Plans for regular air voyages over Maya ruins in Northeastern Yucatan resulting from his recent exploration flights in the Maya country were revealed Oct. 17 by Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh in the offices of Pan American Airways. Colonel Lindberg, who is technical adviser to the International Air Transport Company, has just returned from his first trip down the east coast of South America to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, on which he officially opened the air mail line of the Pan American system from Miami to the South American city. As part of the trip Colonel Lindbergh undertook, with scientists of the Carnegie Institution, his aerial exploration of the Maya ruins.

The arrival of three Federal Reserve Bank officers in a Government airplane Oct. 18, with $500,000 in cash abruptly halted an all-day run on the only one of four Taylorville, Ill., banks, the Farmers' National Bank, remaining open for business. Three Christian County banks, two in Taylorville, failed to open their doors.

The workings of two huge liquor syndicates, centered at Detroit and serving New York and Chicago and intermediate points, were laid bare Oct. 18, at Detroit, Mich., by a Federal Grand Jury which returned indictments against 42 alleged conspirators. Fifteen of the 42 men mentioned in the indictments already have been arrested and released under heavy bonds. All but eight of the alleged conspirators live in Detroit, the remainder being residents of New York, Chicago, Toledo and small towns in Ohio and New York.

Reaffirmation of its continued opposition to the liquor traffic, support of the prohibition laws, a declaration in favor of a New York State prohibition enforcement act and indorsement of the Hoover-MacDonald movement toward world peace featured resolutions adopted at the New York State Women's Christian Temperance Union convention at Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 19. President Hoover's stand for law enforcement was indorsed, and the convention advocated women on juries and American participation in the World Court of International Justice.

Under the will of the late John P. Walker, former Superintendent of the New Jersey State Deaf School, pupils of that institution are to receive a free treat of ice cream once a year.

The 88 song birds he killed will cost Carl Opitz of Secaucus, N. J., $20 each, or a total of $1,760. Opitz, with the 88 dead birds and a scattershot rifle was found hiding in the bushes in the meadows near Rutherford, N. J., by Game Warden William H. Small. He was arraigned before Justice David Smith in Hackensack, and sentenced to pay the fine. Friends promised to raise the money for him, but meaenwhile Opitz is in the county jail.

Gov. Roosevelt Oct. 21 announced his intention to ask the next New York Legislature to create a Public Bridge Authority to confer with authorities of the Province of Ontario for the purpose of building a highway bridge across the St. Lawrence River.

Lieutenant Carl R. Swensen was killed, Captain Henry Kane was fatally hurt and nine other fireman were badly injured, two of them so seriously that fears are entertained for their recovery, in a $250,000 blaze in the wallpaper warehouse of the E. G. Higgins Company at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 19. The men were injured when a wall collapsed on them, burying them under tons of falling bricks and iron work.

Oct. 22 Urbain F. Diteman, Jr., of Billings, Mont., started from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, on a lone flight across the Atlantic. Diteman is a cattle buyer, and flew in a small open cockpit monoplane named the Golden Hind after the galleon in which Sir Francis Drake sailed around the world in the sixteenth century.

Crossing the Atlantic in 15 hours on commercial passenger planes operating on regular schedules came one step nearer realization with the announcement Oct. 22 that all plans have been completed for the first of the Armstrong Seadromes, and that actual construction work will begin in not more than eight weeks. These seadromes are to be floating airports, 1,100 feet long, 400 feet wide, and 350 feet high, projecting 80 feet above the water, or 40 feet beyond the reach of the highest waves. There are to be eight of them between here and Europe, anchored at 400 mile intervals, to be constructed at a total cost of $12,000,000.

WASHINGTON.—By a vote of 42 to 34, the Senate adopted Oct. 19 the Norris export debenture amendment to the tariff bill. This is an increased majority for the plan. On May 8, when Senator James E. Watson, the majority leader, moved to strike the export debenture amendment from the farm relief bill, there were 47 votes for the export debenture plan and 44 in favor of eliminating it. The amendment adopted is substantially the same as that adopted last Spring by the Senate, then rejected by the House and finally forced out of the farm relief measure by the combined opposition of the House and of President Hoover. The Norris amendment differs in but one essential respect from the amendment the Senate put into the farm bill. It contains a provision that the debenture on presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury shall be bought by the Treasury out of any money coming from customs duties at not less than 98 per cent of the face value of the debenture. Like the debenture amendment of last Spring, it is to go into effect as to any commodity only when the Farm Board so decides. Debentures shall amount in general to half the tariff duty on the commodity and two cents a pound on cotton. The debentures are to go to the person, co-operative or stabilization corporation exporting the commodity. The debentures are to be receivable in payment of customs duties.

Revenue receipts from tax on tobacco manufacturers amounted to $341,447,937 for the first nine months of this year. The total revenue for the same nine months of 1928 was $309,984,296. So the increase already shown for this year is well over $30,000,000. The tax on cigarettes accounted for $271,671,338 for this period as compared with $239,889,371 in 1928. There was also an increase on cigaret papers and tubes. Cigars showed a small decrease with $16,380,886, as compared to $16,389,041 in the same period last year. There was a decrease also in the collections on manufactured tobacco and snuff. North Carolina contributed $186,493,686 of the total or more than all other States, due to the large unmber of cigarettes turned out in that State. Virginia was second with $54,272,593.75, and New York third, paying $21,094,553.

The appointment of James R. Garfield of Cleveland, Secretary of the Interior in the Roosevelt Cabinet and formerly Public Lands Commissioner, to be chairman of the President's Commission on the Conservation and Management of the Public Domain, was announced at the White House Oct. 17. Mr. Garfield has accepted the appointment. The commission is to be charged with the task of restoring to the public land States the administration of the surface rights in the public lands, under the new public land conservation policy of the Administration.

Headed by Miss Belle Sherwin, national president, and Miss Ruth Morgan of New York City, a deligation of the League of Women Voters Oct. 17 called on President Hoover to enlist his support for the proposed renewal of Federal aid to the States in maternity and infancy work, which came to an end with the expiration of the Sheppard-Towner act last June 30. The Jones-Cooper bill, introduced in April, provides for Federal grants to the States and Territories in much the same amounts and under practically similar conditions as the Sheppard-Towner act.

The Federal Farm Board believes cotton prices are too low and announced Oct. 21 a policy of more liberal loans to cotton growers to bolster confidence in cotton values by preventing too rapid marketing. The board announced that nearly $100,000,000 is available for the purpose and that if necessary the board will ask Congress to appropriate more.

The seizure of a man's liquor in his home by State agents who entered without a search warrant and the introduction of the liquor as evidence against him was upheld by the Supreme Court Oct. 21 in a case from Iowa. The Court refused to review an Iowa Supreme Court decision which upheld a six-month prison sentence imposed on A. C. Bamsey of Creston, Ia., for possession of liquor.

The President delivered an address at Greenfield, Dearborn, Mich., Oct. 21, at the celebration in honor of Thomas A. Edison. It was the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of the incandescent electric lamp.

Cattle Grading Demonstrations

A series of cattle grading demonstrations will be put on in 10 counties by J. K. Wallace, Federal livestock specialist, in cooperation with the South Dakota State College extension service. In each county, herds of approximately 100 head will be gathered and sorted by Wallace into the different market grades of cattle, while the farmers look on. Mr. Wallace will then explain his reasons for sorting the cattle as he did, and will also give the prevailing market prices for the different grades.

The first demonstration will be held on November 12 near Ft. Pierre. Other gatherings will be as follows: November 13, Meade County, near Faith; November 14, Perkins County, near Bison; November 15, Corson County, probably near McLaughlin; November 16, Campbell County; November 18, Marshall County near Britton; November 19, Day County, near Webster; November 20, Clark County, north of Raymond; November 21, Hamlin County near Hayti.

The Devon Breed of Cattle

Will you tell me something about Devon cattle; how they look and where they rank among breeds? G. F. T.

The Devon is of very ancient origin, being from the smaller aboriginal cattle of Great Britain. Two distinct types exist, the larger where beef production has been mainly sought, and the smaller of the more strictly dairy type. The color is usually solid dark red, a characteristic likely to be inherited strongly where crosses are made with other breeds.

As bred in this country, dairy qualities have been emphasized, yet good size has been preserved in the majority of cases, the males making the handsome and alert working cattle, still used in parts of New England.

They are a hardy race, good grazers, and many of the cows fair to excellent producers of rich milk.

THE alleged chemist who said diamonds can be made from sugar perhaps has been studying the new tariff bill.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Get that extra profit from extra Milk

TOO many things fighting for your dollar today! What's the answer? *Make more money.* How?

Letters from hundreds of Eshelman feed users tell us how *they* do it. One farmer with four cows makes $120 a month net profit. Others have similar results.

Get that extra inch of milk in the pail. It means $20 *more profits* per cow on a 200 day milking. It also means better herd health and longer productivity from each cow. Better calves. Write today for our new cow book that tells the complete story.

Since 1842 four generations of the Eshelman family have been in the feed business. Located in Lancaster County, one of the richest farming counties of the country, the men who make Eshelman feed for you are most of them farm-raised. They bring a knowledge, an interest, a pride to their work—which produces better feed.

JOHN W. Eshelman & SONS
(ESTABLISHED 1842)
LANCASTER, PA.

Eshelman
GUARANTEED FEED

for cows, calves, steers, hogs horses, pigeons and poultry

Eshelman
RED ROSE 24
A high grade, *complete*, balanced ration, containing molasses. Palatable, digestible, adapted for feeding with low grade roughage.

Eshelman
LAYING MASH
Rich in protein and carbohydrates. Hens clean it up because of its appetizing flavor. Has produced unusual records.

Eshelman
GOLDEN ROD 25
A high grade, high protein, dairy ration, without molasses. Palatable and highly digestible. Especially well adapted for use with low grade roughage.

There is an Eshelman Guaranteed Feed to meet every feeding requirement of live-stock and poultry —backed by 87 years' experience — made of only the finest materials— economical.

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25¢ cow book FREE
please send me one.
I am also interested in:
☐ *horses* ☐ *hens* ☐ *hogs.*

(NAME)

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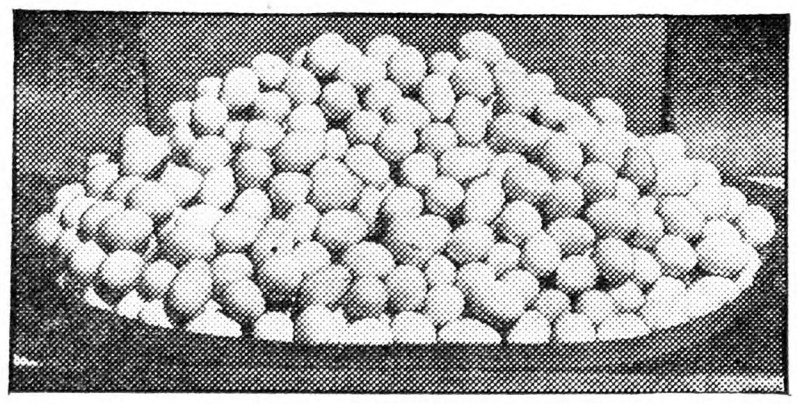


A STORY TOLD IN EGGS

572 MORE EGGS in 100 days—almost 6 eggs per bird—when the hens were fed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min! Those were the striking results obtained in a practical experiment conducted on our Research Farm to demonstrate the value of Pan-a-min for stimulating egg production and increasing poultry profits.

This test was made with 200 good yearling White Leghorn hens of the same strain and in good health. They were equally divided into two pens of 100 each. A coin was tossed to see which pen should receive Pan-a-min in their feed—aside from which there was no difference in the care and feeding of the two pens.

Here is what happened. Both flocks laid over 50% throughout the 100 days. The group which did not receive Pan-a-min produced 5310 eggs *while the Pan-a-min hens laid* 5882 *eggs.* That is, the Pan-a-min hens laid 11% more eggs than the non-Pan-a-min hens.

In dollars and cents this increased yield meant 18% greater profit. The cost of feed for the 100 days was $72 for each pen. Eggs were selling at 40c a dozen. The profit from the Pan-a-min hens was $124.06 or $19.06 more than the profit from the non-Pan-a-min hens. This was 19c more profit from each Pan-a-min hen.

The cost of the Pan-a-min fed to the Pan-a-min group of Leghorns was $3.19—*netting a profit of* $5.97 *for every dollar's worth of Pan-a-min consumed.*

What Pan-a-min did in this experiment, it is doing in other tests conducted here on our Research Farm. It is bringing similar results on thousands of successful poultry farms throughout the country. You, too, can expect added profits if you make Pan-a-min a part of your regular feeding program.

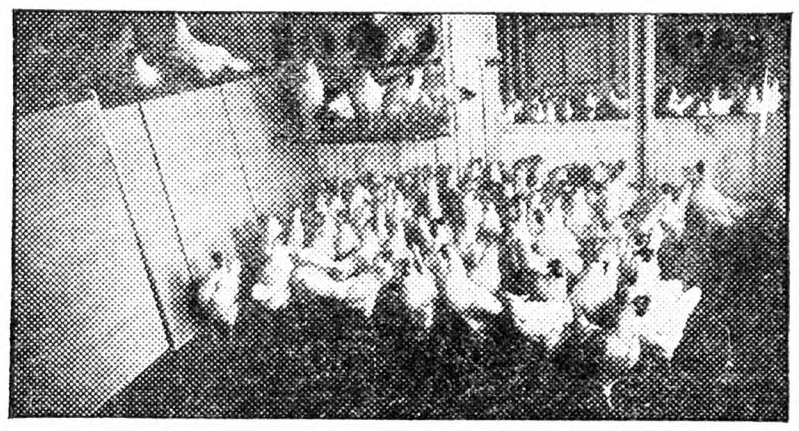
Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min (formerly called Pan-a-ce-a) is an improved conditioner and mineral supplement which enables hens to convert the maximum amount of feed into more eggs and greater profit. Three pounds of Pan-a-min are added to every 100 pounds of mash, costing about 1c per hen per month.

Pan-a-min does not take the place of feed and no feed can take the place of Pan-a-min. Whether you prepare your own or use a favorite commercial feed, you will always get better results if you add Pan-a-min to the ration. Start now. Call on the local Dr. Hess dealer.

Research Farm, Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

100 GOOD HENS FED PAN-A-MIN RETURNED 11% MORE EGGS AND 18% GREATER PROFIT

THAN 100 EQUALLY GOOD HENS WITHOUT PAN-A-MIN



Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-MIN

PUTS AND KEEPS HENS IN LAYING TRIM

MONTCALM GAME FARM
Your Breeding Flock of Turkeys Needs New Blood
Get It From the Montcalm Game Farm
Our Mammoth Bronze Toms and Hens excel in size, vigor, early maturity, bone, thickness of flesh and correct markings. Do not inbreed and lower the vigor of your birds. One of our young toms or a trio of selected birds, will increase the livability of your poults and help get turkeys off to early market and high prices. We guarantee all our stock.
Write for catalog and prices.
MONTCALM GAME FARM
R. F. D. No. 3, Box L, Phoenixville, Pa.

TURKEYS Selected Breeding Stock for sale
Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, White Holland and Narragansetts. Our flock of over sixteen-hundred young turkeys, bred from prize-winning stock, contains outstanding birds of each variety. Our price—Toms, $20.00 and $25.00. Hens, $12.50 and $16.00. We guarantee to refund your money and pay transportation charges both ways if you are not entirely satisfied.
BALLSTON GAME & FUR FARM
Box R Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys
Our birdsw on first places at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, at Brockton Fair and at the Stafford Fair. Young Toms: $15, $20, $25. Pullets: $10, $12.50, $15. The cream of our flock of 800. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Our booklet "The Woodsmere System of Turkey Raising" free with orders amounting to $25.00.
Woodsmere Poultry Farm, West Willington, Conn.

TURKEYS - DUCKS - GEESE - GUINEAS Special Fall Prices. Write your wants. Catalog. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

REID TURKEY FARM—1,500 Mammoth Bronze. No blackhead for 20 years. Freehold, New Jersey

TURKEYS—Purebred M. B., W. H. and B. R. breeders. Reasonable. MYRTLE De GENOVA Coeymans Hollow, N. Y.

HALL'S CHICKS
Reds and B. Rocks
From New England Accredited stock, free from White Diarrhea. Hatches every week in the year.
We specialize in chicks for broiler raisers and can quote attractive prices to large buyers.
HALL BROS. Poplar Hill Farm
Box 60, Wallingford, Conn.

CLOVERDALE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
N. Y. State R. O. P. Breeder
Trapnested and Pedigreed Continuously for 18 Years
Breeding Cockerels, Pens and Trios—with years of ideal egg breeding, two to four generations of 26 to 28 oz. eggs in pedigree. Take advantage of our low summer prices. Illustrated catalogue free.
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM F. J. DeHart, Prop.
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MIXED BROILER DAY-OLD CHICKS
Light breeds, $10 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12; Heavy, $14. Small quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher in price. Sent C. O. D. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. We hatch all year. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603

Kline's Barred Rocks
Healthy stock. Penna. State College Males. Strong chicks guaranteed. Hatches weekly. Low prices. 1,000 lots.
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WHITE WYANDOTTES Cockerels, Pullets, Yearlings. Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs. Big type, heavy layers. Large catalog A. P. A. Certified. SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, MANSFIELD, OHIO

PEDIGREED COCKERELS
100% Pure Hollywood Strain, direct. From high record large white egg hens. $7.50, $10.00 and $15.00 each. Also pens, trios, chix and eggs. Send for booklet. Five Point Leghorn Farm, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

Ulsh's Superior Chicks
White Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks. Write for lowest fall and winter prices. Hatches wkly. Jas. E. Ulsh, Beaver Springs, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY CHICKS
Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Heavy Mixed.
100% live, prepaid, delivery. Attractive prices—1,000 lots.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

PEDIGREED
BARRED ROCK MALES
Our Rocks won over all heavy breeds at Storrs, 1929, and made highest Rock record in the country.
Robt. C. Cobb OLD PICKARD FARM West Concord, Mass.

"Purebred" Barred Rocks $12.00 per 100; $110 per 1,000; Heavy Mixed, $9.00 per 100; Black Giants, $15.00 per 100. Prompt service. C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red
CHICKS.. $12.00 a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. $9.00 a 100
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box 88, McClure, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Brollers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. C. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

Quality Pullets S. C. W. L. Barred Rocks
BREEDING COCKERELS
LALLY FARMS -:- VINELAND, N. J.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 11c. Heavy Mixed ..... 10c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

COCKERELS HIGH-POWERED LEGHORNS
Farm range reared. Official R. O. P. Large thrifty birds. Superior egg quality. Proven high production.
EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route R, Trumansburg, N. Y.

LEGHORN PULLETS Ready to Lay in Oct., Nov. or Dec. O. K. in every way.
JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N. Y.

MAMMOTH Bronze and Bourbon Red TURKEYS—from Boston winners. ELSIE HALLOCK, Washington Depot, Conn.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

This is carried on at the State School of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y. Following is report for week ending October 16, 1929:

Much confusion apparently exists as to the proper management of molting hens. Many poultrymen still follow the rather indefensible practice of withholding part or all of the mash from the ration of the molting birds. This practice dates back to the days of the "forced molt," the theory of which was to have birds back in production when egg prices were high during the Fall. This attempted manipulation of the molt never has proven satisfactory.

The molting habit is one which has been much changed in our high-producing strains of poultry. The tendency in the wild bird is to start molting soon after the brooding season, and the new feathers are completed by cold weather, or shortly before the mating season. With domestic fowl, which in most cases cannot produce eggs and grow feathers at the same time, continuing production into the Fall results in deferring the molt until later in the year. Sudden changes in feeding methods, especially limiting the amount consumed often will precipitate a molt.

The practice of forcing a molt by restricting feed is resorted to by fanciers, in order to have birds in good feather for the Fall shows. Probably this "trick of the trade" is the basis of the practice of some commercial poultrymen of reducing mash when molting starts. Considering the needs of the fowl for feather growth the practice seems inadvisable.

Feather production, like egg production and body growth, requires definite and constant protein supply, which under modern methods frequently is a limiting factor. If the ration of the molting flock does not contain an adequate supply of protein, feathers will be produced at the expense of flesh, until feather growth is complete. Egg production will be deferred until the lost flesh is regained after the new feathers are grown. Taking away part or all of the mash from molting birds cuts down the protein intake, retards feather growth, and delays the return to profitable production.

Feed molting hens a complete ration, the same as that fed to the laying flock. By so doing, the body weight will be maintained, and the return to laying condition will be hastened.—Locke James, Instructor, Department of Poultry Husbandry.

During the 50th week of the Seventh Farmingdale Contest the 1,000 birds laid a total of 1,472 eggs or at the rate of 21.0 per cent. This is a decrease of 441 eggs under last week's production. The pullets have laid a total of 151,527 eggs since November 1, 1928. This is 922 eggs more than the score of the last contest at the end of the 50th week.

High Pens for the Week.—R. I. Reds, Walliceton Farm, Mass., 43; Barred Rocks, Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 37; White Leghorns, Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm, N. Y., 34; White Leghorns, George B. Ferris, Mich., 34; White Leghorns, Donald A. Howe, N. Y., 33; Barred Rocks, S. W. Kline, Pa., 32.

High pens in each variety to date

White Leghorns.—Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, Del., 2183; Codner's White Leghorn Farm, N. Y., 2173; Barnes Hollywood Farm, N. Y., 2139; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, Ohio, 2116; George Dick, N. Y. 2084; Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm, N. Y., 1997; George B. Ferris, Mich., 1977; Kilbourn Poultry Farm, Mich., 1977.

Rhode Island Reds.—Walliceton Farm, Mass., 1845; Charlescote Farm, Mass., 1688; Joseph P. Moynahan, Mass., 1556.

Australorps.—Highland Place Poultry Farm, N. Y., 1090.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Pratt Experiment Farm, Pa., 1906; Old Pickard Farm, R. C. Cobb, Mass., 1883; Kerr Chickeries N. J., 1665.

White Plymouth Rocks.—E. A. Hirt, Mass., 1778; William R. Speck, N. Y., 1328; Highfields Farm, N. Y., 1220.

The weather condition at the Contest plant during the past week have been as follows:

Date	Temperature High	Temperature Low	General Conditions
October 10			Clear.
October 11			Clear.
October 12			Clear.
October 13			Clear.
October 14			Clear.
October 15			Rain.
October 16			Partly Cloudy.

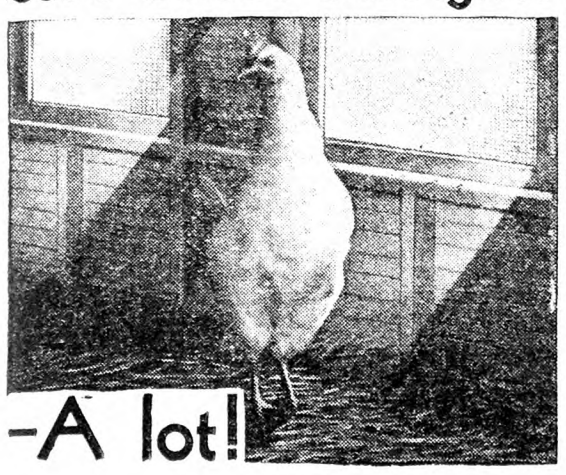
The following top wholesale prices govern the sale of eggs at the contest plant: White 71c; Brown 60c; Medium 52c; Pullets 44c.

Keep Filth away from Hens

Is there danger of hens eating filth so that their eggs will be tainted and the flesh unfit for food? H. B. O.
Pennsylvania.

Yes, this is quite possible, and it is a matter which those whose hens have free range should look after. Dead animals, and spoiled food should be buried, and the waste of outhouses kept away from access by hens. We think that most people now realize the danger in these things, not only in tainting the eggs but making the fowls sick with food poisoning, but it should be kept in mind.

What does a Chicken care about Sunlight?



-A lot!

For healthier fowls and more eggs, install

VIMLITE

the new and better chemical health glass

WITH winter staring you in the face, decide NOW to give your chickens the benefit of summer sunshine. They will reward you with greatly increased egg yield when prices are highest. VIMLITE windows, in hen-houses, admit the Sun's Ultra-Violet Ray and health. You wouldn't expect your chickens to keep well in dungeons; but when you use glass or canvas windows you keep the Ultra-Violet Ray—the health-bearing ray—outside, exactly the same as if your chickens were in dungeons. Use VIMLITE! Inexpensive—Durable. Your hardware dealer has it.

For the sun's Vital Light use VIMLITE (formerly trademarked VITALITE)

VIMLITE REINFORCED WITH WIRE

New York Wire Cloth Company, Sales Agents, Dept K-3, 342 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.
Please forward free copy of folder "Real Facts About Ultra-Violet Ray."
Name.....
Address.....
My hardware dealer is.....

Hens Nest Material

I am just starting in the poultry business on a small scale and wish to know whether hay or straw is advisable for the nests, also when should I begin feeding egg mash (I mean, what age should the birds be) before I change from growing to laying mash? I have an apple tree in the run. Is it harmful for hens to eat the apples that fall to the ground? They seem to enjoy them. C. C. S.
Ulster Co., N. Y.

The chief objections to hay and straw for nests is that they are so easily scratched out of place and that, if wet they may stain the eggs. Hay, particularly, is likely to be searched by hungry fowls for seeds and, at the end of the search, is likely to be on the floor instead of in the nest. Dry planer shavings make, perhaps, the best nesting material when they can be had, but any soft, clean stuff may be used. There need be little, if any difference between growing and laying mashes, except that the former may well contain less animal protein in the form of meat or dried milk.

In some mashes used, there is no effort to make any change in mash composition from time of brooder age up to maturity and there has undoubtedly been a wholly unnecessary complexity in rations, supposedly especially adapted to different ages. A "laying" mash may be fed, if you like, after six or eight weeks, if you prefer to use a "growing" mash before that time. During the latter weeks of a pullet's growth, before time for confinement to laying houses, corn and wheat should be fed more liberally than before, that the birds may acquire plenty of fat on the bony frames that have been developed previously. That is, they should go into Winter quarters fat. If fed liberally upon whole grains during late Summer, too much high protein mash will not be consumed and one need not worry over whether it is a growing or a laying mash. Apples are good for hens, though they contain little that may be considered actual food. M. B. D.

How Much Grain for Pullets?

I would like to know how much 100 pullets should have of grain with mash before them. H. F.
New York.

The Cornell Experiment Station recommends that Leghorn pullets having a mash always before them should have during September and October somewhat in excess of the following amount of whole grain, this amount being specified for mature hens. As the morning feed for each 100 birds, one quart or 1½ lbs., for the evening meal, 4⅓ quarts or 6½ lbs. This should be taken as an approximate guide only. It will be helpful to beginners who have little idea of how much grain and mash their flocks should consume.

The evening meal of any flock should have all the grain that the birds will clean up, without waste. The morning meal may be restricted to one-fourth or less of the total amount fed in the day, the object being to induce heavier consumption through the day of dry mash, but the last feeding should not be scrimped.

Pullets at this season of the year are coming into laying and should have more whole grain proportionately than mature fowls, the object being to make and keep them in good flesh, in spite of the drain of production and before it begins. It is the whole grain that produces the fat and pullets should go into Winter quarters fat. M. B. D.

Tax Sale and Foreclosure

Can a deed be given a person buying a place for taxes before a year is up, or in some places can they give a deed in six months and give the owner six months to redeem it in? Can they charge him any amount they want to, or just the 38½ per cent and expenses after the deed has been given when it is past the six months? Can the mortgage owners foreclose on the party having the deed? How soon can they put the former owner off? Can he gather the crops? S. S.
New York.

A tax deed cannot be given before the year to redeem has expired. If anyone having a right to redeem desires to redeem the property he may do so by paying legal percentage only. Unless the holder of the mortgage on property sold for taxes is properly notified as required by statute, he has a right to foreclose his mortgage. N. T.

The New Idea In Poultry Feeding

Chapin Lay-All Kernels are no longer an experiment. Hundreds of keen poultrymen have proved that the day of uncertain work-laden mashes and scratch is over.

For those who believe that they are entitled to good steady profits, who hate to see 2/5ths of their feed wasted and lost, who would prefer to feed their flocks just once a day and get more eggs at a lower cost per dozen—if you are this kind of a poultryman—then give Lay-All a trial.

Chapin Lay-All Kernels are steam-cooked, toasted, sterilized, and mineralized. There is nothing like this feed—and there is nothing to compare with it for economical and effective feeding. A single 100 lb. sack will convince you.

The sweet, nut-like flavor of Chapin Lay-All Kernels makes hens keen to clean up every morsel. Nothing is wasted—every bit goes on its own egg-making journey. Chapin Kernels can be fed "from chick to laying hen"—there is a Kernel feed for all ages. Order a trial sack today.

CHAPIN KERNELS

There's nothing radical about Chapin Lay-All Kernels, except the way they are processed. Each Kernel is like every other Kernel, and is a complete ration in itself—a scientific processed mixture of 17 proven poultry feeds and minerals.

The facts revealed by feeding tests are amazing. What would the following results mean to you? "495 eggs from 100 lb. bag of Lay-All costing $3.80; fed 80c worth of Lay-All per day to 100 pullets and got 529 eggs in 9 days; 74% laying hens with 53c feed cost per 100 hens daily and a total of 448 eggs for each 100 lbs. of Lay-All."

Chapin Kernels are made in three ways—to suit laying hens (Lay-All), growing youngsters (Grow-All), and for baby chicks (Start-All). All three feeds can be fed with the same good results to turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons and pheasants.

Ask your feed store man or write for samples, prices, etc. Chapin Kernels are made by Chapin & Co., Hammond, Ind., makers of the famous Unicorn Dairy Ration for 23 years.

You Can Cut Your Feed 12 Lbs. Per 100 Hens Per Day Without Reducing The Lay—If You Feed LAY-ALL

CHAPIN KERNELS CONTAIN Meat Scraps, Dried Buttermilk, Pulverized Oats, Corn Oil Meal, Wheat Flour, Gluten Meal, Alfalfa Leaf Meal, Yellow Corn

Chapin REQUEST FOR SAMPLE Kernels
CHAPIN & Co., Hammond, Indiana.
Without obligation, send me samples of Chapin Kernels.
Name.....
Address.....
R. D.....State.....
I have.....Hens .....Pullets

CHAPIN KERNELS CONTAIN Meal, Wheat Bran, Milo, Wheat Middlings, Yellow Hominy Feed, Molasses, Salt, Charcoal, Bone Meal, Calcium Carbonate.

Fill Hoppers Once A Day-Then Go Away

Winter Broilers Pay if you buy HUBBARD FARMS RED CHICKS
Low mortality, fast growth. 8,000 Breeding Birds on our own Farms. Every Bird free from White Diarrhoea.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. CATALOGUE.
Hubbard Farms, Box 154, Walpole, N. H.

S. C. Brown and White Leghorns 337-egg. Contest winners stock, $1 up. V. F. FULTON, Gallipolis, Ohio

TWO Free Books
Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 48 pages printed in colors, other is 32 pages. You will be surprised. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 205 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts. Established 29 years

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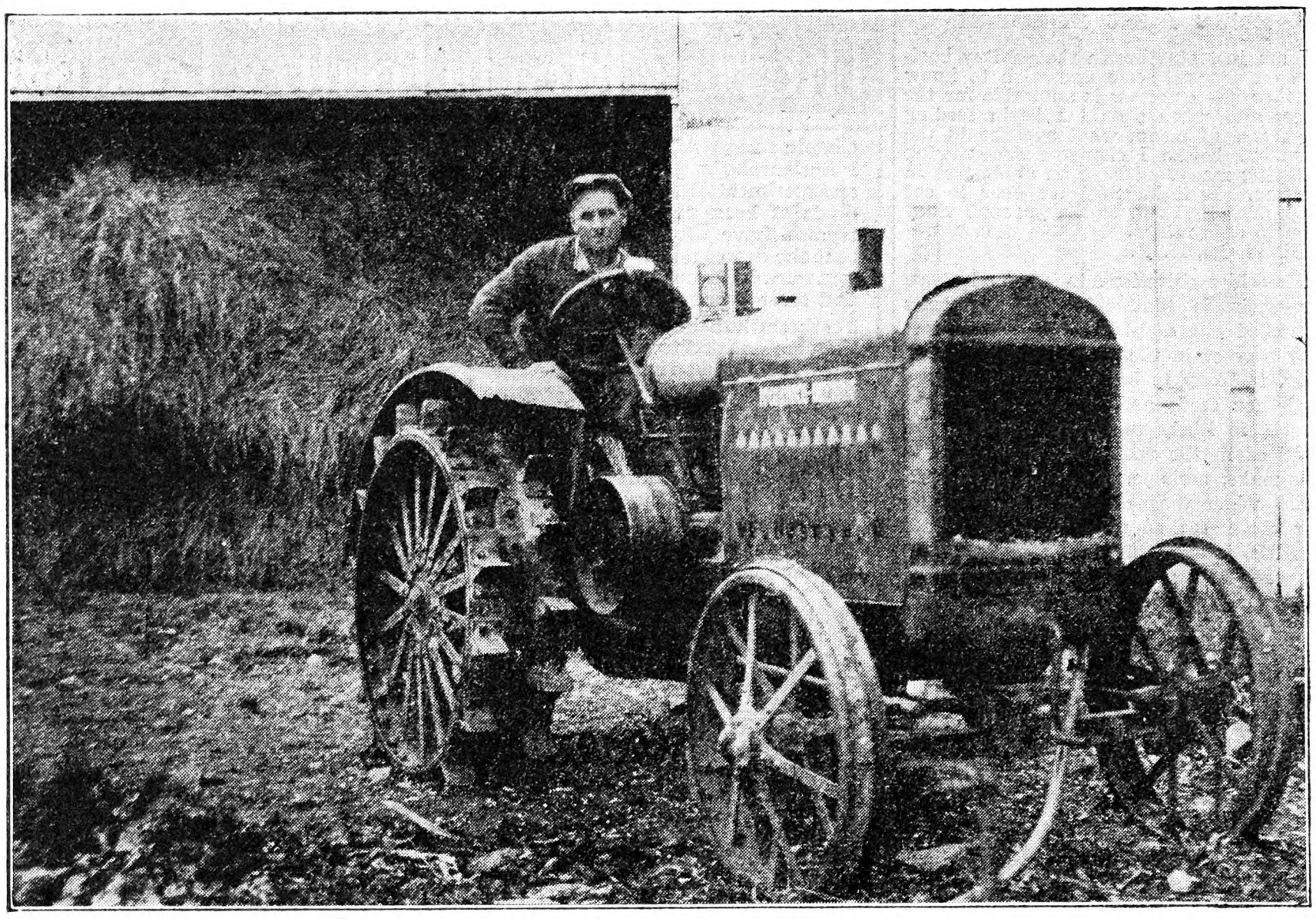
Mr. Tompkins is recognized everywhere as one of the world's leading Rhode Island Red breeders. When he says that regulating keeps birds in best condition and cuts the molt in half, it will pay you to stop and consider.

More eggs, shortened molt and bigger profits for YOU always follow the use of Pratts Poultry Regulator. Pratts is not a dope or stimulant but a safe, natural combination of mineral and vegetable tonic ingredients that make any mash better. See your dealer.

FREE—*Write!* We'll send a copy of the new bulletin just out, *Common Poultry Diseases.*

TO ORDER BY MAIL—if your dealer doesn't carry Regulator send 50c for a 4-lb. pkg. (enough for 200 lbs. of mash) to the PRATT FOOD CO., 437 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.



This International tractor, made by McCormick-Deering, is powered and lubricated with Socony products, and is used on the farm of B. L. Haskins at Pawling, N. Y.

Reduce your operating costs with Socony

FARMERS throughout New York and New England who are interested in cutting down on needless repair bills and who want to get the most out of their equipment are using Socony products. Many of them have discovered, for instance, that the new Socony Special Gasoline *plus* Ethyl does as much for their tractors as it does for their automobiles.

How many of these Socony products are working for you:

Ruddy Harvester Oil **Eureka Harness Oil** **Standard Hand Separator Oil**
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Socony Gasoline and Socony Special Gasoline *plus* Ethyl

SOCONY

Petroleum Products for the Farm

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Genuine BIVINS **TRAP TAGS** With wire, copper or aluminum. Name and address stamped in each tag. Prices: 20 tags, 50c; 45 tags, $1.00; 100 tags, $2.00, postpaid. **BIVINS** Printer, Box 600, Summit, New York

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks White Rocks
Mixed. Low Prices. Hatch Weekly.
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FOR SALE April Hatch **Black Giant Pullets, $2 ea.**
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BREEDING GEESE—Extra large. Wonderful specimens. Chinese—Toulouse cross—best layers. 20 pairs. $12 per pair. WILLET RANDALL, North Creek, N. Y.

BREEDING TURKEYS Bronze, White Holland, Narragansett and Buff. Selected. $10 each. WILLET RANDALL, North Creek, N.Y.

TURKEY RAISING
By LAMON AND SLOCUM
There have been many requests for an up-to-date Turkey book. Here it is; 150 pages; 40 illustrations. Price, $1.75.
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RURAL NEW-YORKER
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INCREASE WINTER EGG PRODUCTION WITH MAURER'S KWALITY MEAT AND BONE SCRAP
Mixed With The Mash
Kwality Meat Scrap indorsed and used by Experimental Stations and leading Poultrymen. They heartily indorse and feed Kwality Meat Scrap to their poultry.
No matter what food formula you follow or how careful you are housing your fowls, large egg production is impossible if pure meat scrap is not used.
Kwality Meat Scrap is just what the name implies and is the purest meat scrap on the market today.
For Sale by all Reliable Dealers
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MAURER MFG. CO. Dept. R, Box 365 NEWARK, N. J.

WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS
Extra Profits from Broilers
The best winter "crop." Raise "Wyan-Rocks" (Wh. Wyandotte-Rock Cross) or "Brahm-Rocks" (Brahma-Rock Cross). Quick growth, plump carcasses. Hatches every week. Also straight Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Write for prices on November and December deliveries.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

20 Wyckoff-Tancred March Hatched BREEDING COCKERELS 2 April hatched Australop Cockerels; all subject to inspection on arrival. C. J. WETMILLER, Cohocton, N. Y.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS. J. TROPEANO, Sparrow Bush, N. Y.

DUCKS Buff Orpington, Welday 300-egg strain; White Runners 200-egg stock. Males, trios and pens. MT. VIEW POULTRY FARM, R. D. No. 2, Plainfield, N. J.

Well Here We Are on Top Again
FIRST at PASSAIC CONTEST
3rd and 4th at VINELAND CONTEST
Over 2,500 eggs at Storrs Contest.
OFFICIAL **Pedigreed Cockerels**
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Reliable Barred Rock Chicks
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Hatches Weekly. Write for Prices
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N.J.R.O.P. PEDIGREE **S. C. W. Leghorn Breeding Males** from proven high production dams with records up to 292 eggs. ALSO Baby Chicks from certified stock. J. M. MILLS R. D. No. 2 Plainfield, N. J.

Turkeys for Breeders Goldbank Giant Bronze, May hatched. Parent stock from Bird Bros. Pens, winners of all prizes in their class at Jeff. Co. Fair. MRS. F. W. SHEPARD, Pt. Peninsula, N. Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS—Purebred, large, vigorous, well marked. J. WARN, Thompson Ridge, N. Y.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

"September was the greatest Grange month in many years. Every department of organization this year went ahead of last year." That is the cheerful message issued from the office of National Grange Secretary Harry A. Caton at the end of the Grange year, September 30, 1929.

Secretary Caton reports 220 new subordinate Granges for the year just ended, with 35 reorganizations. The new Juvenile Granges number 111 and the reorganizations 10. There are also new Pomona Granges to the number of 14. And as a cap sheaf to the harvest is a new State Grange in North Carolina organized in September.

The list of new subordinate Granges shows a gain of eight over one year ago and of 83 over two years ago. The Juveniles have gained 30 units over one year ago and 18 over two years ago. The four leading States in new Granges organized are: North Carolina, 54; Oregon, 30; Ohio, 22, and Washington, 27. The leaders in Juvenile organizations are Ohio, 29; New York, 25; Pennsylvania, 19; and Oregon, 13.

It is a significant fact that the State of Minnesota, one of the leaders among the Grange States of the boom days of the history of the order but for a long time inactive in Grange work, leads in the number of reorganized Granges for the past year, with six. This is the result of an active campaign of reorganization by the National Grange and it is hoped to add to the list of reorganizations and new Granges, of which there are six already, until a reorganization of the Minnesota State Grange will be brought about. What adds to the interest of the reports from Minnesota is the recollection that it was here that the first State Grange was organized by Oliver Hudson Kelley, founder of the order, February 23, 1869, this being Father Kelley's home State at that time. Minnesota also holds the honor of having had the only woman as State Master, Mrs. Sarah Baird. Mr. Baird also served as master of her State Grange for 17 years.

The list of new subordinate Grange organizations as reported by the several States follows: California, 2; Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 2; Idaho, 8; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 4; Kansas, 3; Massachusetts, 3; Michigan, 3; Minnesota, 6; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 3; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 1; New York, 2; North Carolina, 54; Ohio, 22; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 30; Pennsylvania, 7, Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 3; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 14; Washington, 27; West Virginia, 5; Wisconsin, 5.

The juvenile organizations of the year are listed as follows: Connecticut, 2; Idaho, 2; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 1; Maine, 2; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 2; Nebraska, 1; New York, 25; North Carolina, 2; Ohio, 29; Oregon, 13; Pennsylvania, 19; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 1; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 1; Washington, 6.

The new Pomona Granges are divided as follows: California, 2; Colorado, 1; Illinois, 1; Minnesota, 1; North Carolina, 2; Ohio, 1; Oregon, 2; Virginia, 2; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 1.

Ohio leads in reorganizations, with seven reorganized subordinates brought back into the Grange fold. The other records are: Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Maryland, 3; Massachusetts, 1; Mchigan, 2; Minnesota, 6; New Hampshire, 1; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 4; Washington, 4; Wisconsin, 1.

The list of reorganized Juvenile Granges includes, eight in Ohio and one each in New York and Wisconsin.

One of the especially gratifying high spots in Secretary Caton's annual report is the large number of the new Granges from the South, almost one third of the new Granges being from North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. South Carolina is the next southern State to be invaded by the Grange army, and new conquests are sure to be reported from that section in the coming months. The invasion is in response to urgent requests from large and influential groups of South Carolina farmers.

Ohio, the home State of National Master Louis J. Taber and also of National Secretary Caton, still holds the position it has held for a long period of years as one of the leaders in organization work, both in subordinate and Juvenile Grange work.

Altogether the announcement of Grange progress and growth as embodied in the report of Secretary Caton is most encouraging and indicates that this oldest of farm organizations is on the way to new achievements and influences as the highest representation of American agriculture. It is bound to have a most important part in the great campaign of cooperation launched by President Hoover's administration.

Neglected Line Fence

I have fixed my neighbor's line fence for three years, and think it long enough. He will not fix it. How can I make him do it? I do not want my cows running all over. When they get out he turns them in the road. Am I responsible if they get in his garden? C. A. M.

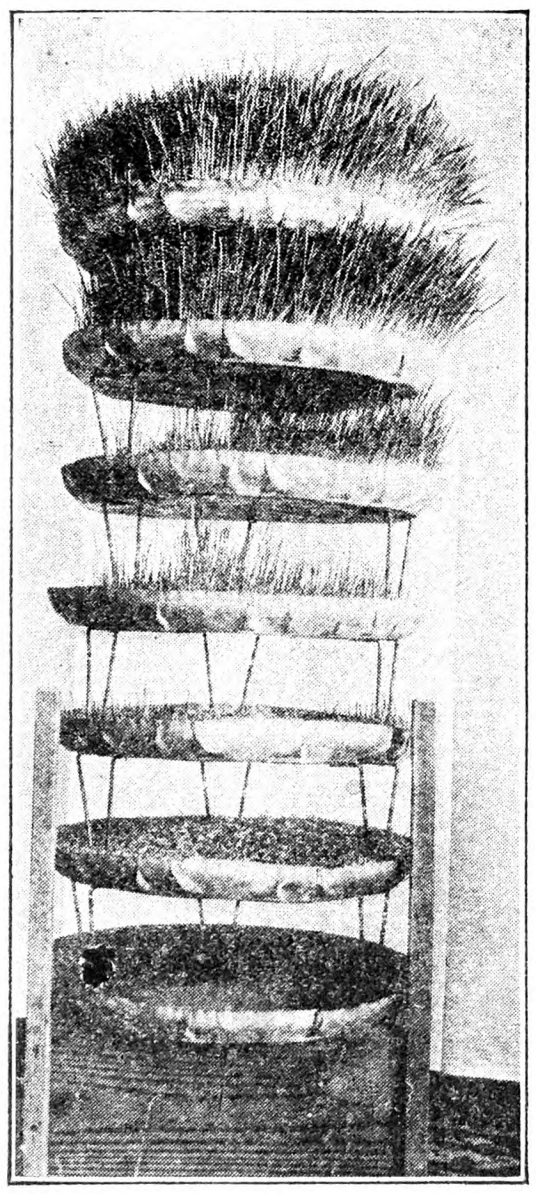
New York.

If you serve a 30-day written notice on your neighbor to build his fence, and he fails to comply within that time, you may then build the fence yourself and collect from him the cost thereof. N. T.

Green Feed for the Hens

The trees loaded with their richly colored fruit, the ripened corn, the woods with their many colored leaves while gratifying to the soul all give notice to the poultryman and poultrywoman that preparation for Winter must soon be completed. One of the things which must be provided, if we expect a large production of Winter eggs, is a liberal supply of green food. Cabbage is an excellent green food and beets, either mangels or the table varieties, furnish a succulence much relished by the birds although they are not exactly green food.

Sprouted oats make a very fine green food preferred by the hens to cabbage. It will often prove profitable to feed these in addition to cabbage or any other green food that is available. There are many styles of oat sprouters on the market, ranging from several shallow galvanized-iron trays placed one above the other not enclosed and receiving their warmth from



Oat Sprouter at Work

the atmosphere of the room in which they are kept to a similar set of trays enclosed in a cabinet and heated by a lamp in the base. Some are round, others are rectangular in shape. Oats are the ideal grain for feeding in this manner as they sprout readily at a cooler temperature than other grains and without danger of rotting.

The photograph shows an oat sprouter after it has been in use for some time with the sprouts of varying lengths in the different trays. It is necessary to use seed oats or at least unsulphured oats as the bleaching with sulphur destroys the power of germination in most of the oats. The sprouting is hastened considerably if the oats are put to soak in a bucket of lukewarm water 12 to 24 hours before they are to be put on the trays. When starting it in the Fall fill all of the trays with the soaked oats and set the sprouter in a warm place. Sprinkle the top pan with tepid water twice a day or as often as they seem to be getting very dry. The wetting should be thorough enough so that the water will drip down through all of the pans and some reach the tight pan at the bottom of the stack.

The oats in the top pan being in warmer air will sprout faster than those in the pans below and when the sprouts are about four inches long are ready to feed. By this time the tray will be packed with a mass of white, thread-like roots, but these as well as the sprouts are greedily eaten by the hens. This tray when refilled is placed at the bottom, raising all of the other trays. Handled in this way a sprouter like the one shown will furnish a tray of green food nearly every day. A long spell of cloudy and stormy weather will slow up the growth but there will not be many days when a tray will not be ready. This will do very well for a flock of 50 to 75 hens. It is interesting to watch the sprouts as they start out and make their growth and a sprouter with three or four of the top trays showing their rich, deep green is really ornamental. H. L. S.

Maine.

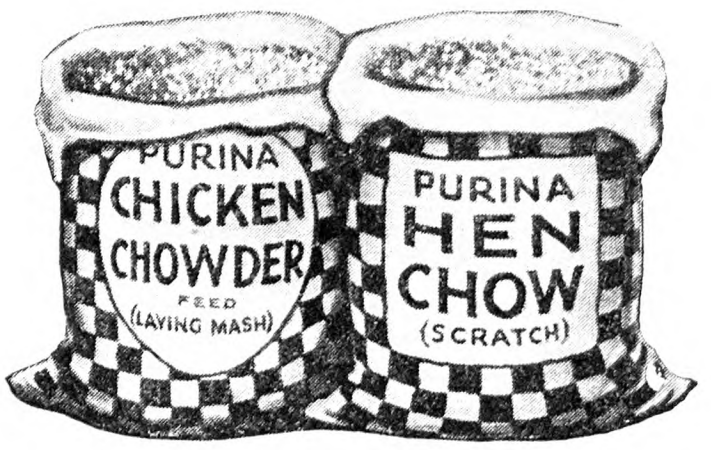
IT WAS necessary for taxation purposes to decide on which side of the Canadian and United State border a farm, which an old lady had just purchased, actually lay. Surveyors finally announced that the farm was just on the American side of the border. The old lady smiled with relief. "I'm so glad to know that," she said. "I've heard that Winters in Canada are terribly severe."—Tit Bits.

50 EGGS for 50¢

BUYING EGGS from your hens . . . 50 of them for 50 cents . . . just one penny apiece . . . that's a bargain anywhere! . . . A bargain that *you* can get in this *one* way . . . by feeding from the Checkerboard bag! The 50 cents is the most you'll ever pay extra for each bag of Purina Poultry Chows over the average bag of other feeds. The 50 eggs is the extra you are sure to get from each bag of Purina Poultry Chows over the average bag of other feeds.

These figures do not come from Purina . . . they come from thousands of American chicken yards like yours. From these yards during the first nine months of this year accurate records were gathered from close to 2,000,000 hens fed on all kinds of feeds. These two million tell this story . . . 50 extra eggs in every bag of Purina Poultry Chows . . . all for 50 cents!

Glance at today's price of eggs. Compare it with eggs at a penny apiece. The difference is all *yours* when you feed from the Checkerboard bag! Make this bargain *your* bargain today!



Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison.** K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) $2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

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Hundreds of successful poultrymen unsolicited have written us that

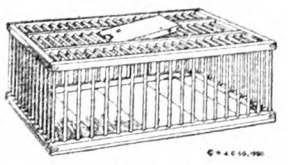
Diamond Pick
Meat and Bone Scrap

has produced better results for them.

LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. If your dealer cannot supply you send us $4.00 for a 100 lb. sample bag, freight prepaid, to points in N. Y., N. J., Penna. and Va. only. Your money refunded if not found entirely satisfactory.

ATLAN MFG. CO.
142-A Logan Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

CARPENTER'S



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Size 24x36x12 in. PRICE, $1.10 F. O. B. Orange, Va.

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MAKE HENS LAY twice as many eggs by feeding green cut bone.

Mann's BONE CUTTER 10-Day Free Trial

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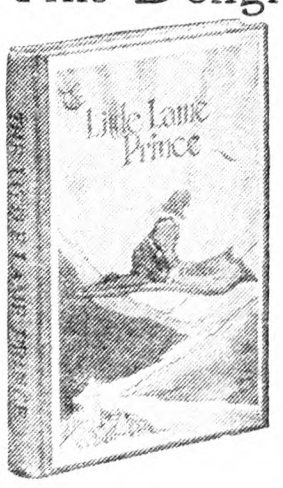

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

As one of your subscribers I am candid in saying that I am proud of your paper in the stand that it takes in unearthing and exposing sharks, schemers, and shysters. Not long ago our local paper had two advertisements of work-at-home schemes, addressing envelopes and sewing aprons and smocks. I answered both and found them to be frauds; asking money to pay for worthless outfits. I wrote a communication for the paper but it was not published until the advertisements appeared the second time; then it was given a good display. I warned the public over my signature to beware of all such advertisements, quoting extracts from THE R. N.-Y. I was informed today by the editor that they had received two more shyster advertisements which they had promptly returned, and would print no more such dishonest garbage to fleece some of their unsuspecting readers. So I feel like patting myself on the back for the good that I have done, and if the public would only interview the publishers of their papers and magazines and warn them against such schemes and show them that they were only making themselves the second party in the fraud, and refuse to take or purchase their literature, they would go a long way toward putting a stop to the iniquitous scheme.
Massachusetts J. W. P.

We commend the action of the Massachusetts subscriber to our other readers. Such action is the most effective way to put a stop to fake schemes advertised in local papers. If our army of readers would make vigilant protests, as this man has done, they could accomplish more to eliminate such fraudulent advertising from the columns of their home papers than the combined efforts of the very efficient work performed by the Post Office Department, Better Business Bureau and Federal Trade Commission.

I sent a case of eggs to Absecon Market, Pleasantville, N. J., and got extra high price. I sent another case and didn't get anything! They failed to answer two or three letters. They are pretty clever to get an old R. N.-Y. subscriber. I don't suppose you can help?
Pennsylvania A. B. C.

We had several claims from shippers to Absecon Market last year, which we were unable to collect, and our attorney reported the concern was out of business. Evidently the concern came to life again long enough to gyp this subscriber.

Is the Pennsylvania Publishing Co., Philipsburg, Pa., a reliable firm or not? They promise to furnish typing if you send them so much money. I do not feel able to do this unless they are reliable.
Ohio. R. M. P.

The above proposition has all the earmarks of an easy-money, work-at-home scheme. The sure test of all fake work-at-home propositions is they want money and then more money.

Would you advise me whether the Monarch Motor Aide, Inc., 1105-1106 Kernan Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., is reliable and will do everything they promise to do? They claim to maintain a legal department for the benefit of members for the purpose of adjusting personal and property damage claims. Their regular price for this service was $59 for two years, but they were giving it for only $29 for two years for a limited time only. I was foolish enough to give them $5; sometime this month I am supposed to pay again on payment, and I would like to know whether I have to pay them any more, if it is no good.
Pennsylvania. J. C.

The Monarch Motor Aide, Inc., proposition as outlined above would appear to be merely another service contract scheme similar to those discussed so many times in Publisher's Desk. Our advice to the subscriber is to say goodby to the $5, and refuse to make further payments.

National Better Business Bureau, 383 Madison Ave., New York City, has resently issued bulletins on the following work-at-home schemes:

L. Marshall & Co., Hammond, Ind.
Capt. C. W. Colbeth, Essex, Conn.
National Correspondence Club, Toledo, Ohio.
All Silk Hosiery Co., Chicago, Ill.
Hand Made Handkerchief, Chicago, Ill.
National Pen Co., Albuquerque, N. M.
Branmuller Co., Union City, N. J.

We would suggest the advisability of keeping this list for ready reference. The Bureau will send copies to those interested.

Last February I sent a sack of wool to J. C. Billmyre, then at Antioch, W. Va.; have written to him at various times, but no reply. I have learned since, through others, that the firm has changed hands; the new firm gives his address as Maysville, W. Va. I have written him there, but no reply. This wool was sent to him to be made into bats, approximately 12 lbs. C. W. B.
Pennsylvania.

This business was apparently purchased by Jas. C. Billmyre, Maysville, W. Va. Mr. Billmyre wrote us in January that the subscriber would get his blankets in the Spring or Summer. Both these seasons are past and now Mr. Billmyre does not respond to letters. Not much inducement in the records for others to patronize the business.

A friend of mine is contemplating business relations with James W. Houck & Co., of Tiffin, Ohio, who agrees to buy all stock of guinea pigs and rabbits raised from stock bought from him, and stock raised from their descendants. The proposition doesn't look very good to me, and I would like to know what you think about it. F. K.
Massachusetts

The "buy-back" scheme in the sale of pet animals has many times been discussed in Publisher's Desk. The scheme has been employed by simon-pure swindlers here in New York City, who were eventually prosecuted by the Post Office Department for fraudulent use of the mails. It is always employed as bait to sell stock, and there are many loopholes in these buy-back contracts which give the seller an excuse for refusing to buy the offspring as agreed. In some of these buy-back contracts the seller only pledges himself to pay a price which the animals will bring in the market as meat. In such cases the buy-back provision is of no advantage to the buyer. Our advice to those desiring to take up the breeding of rabbits or guinea pigs is to go shy of all such schemes, and secure their stock from some real breeder.

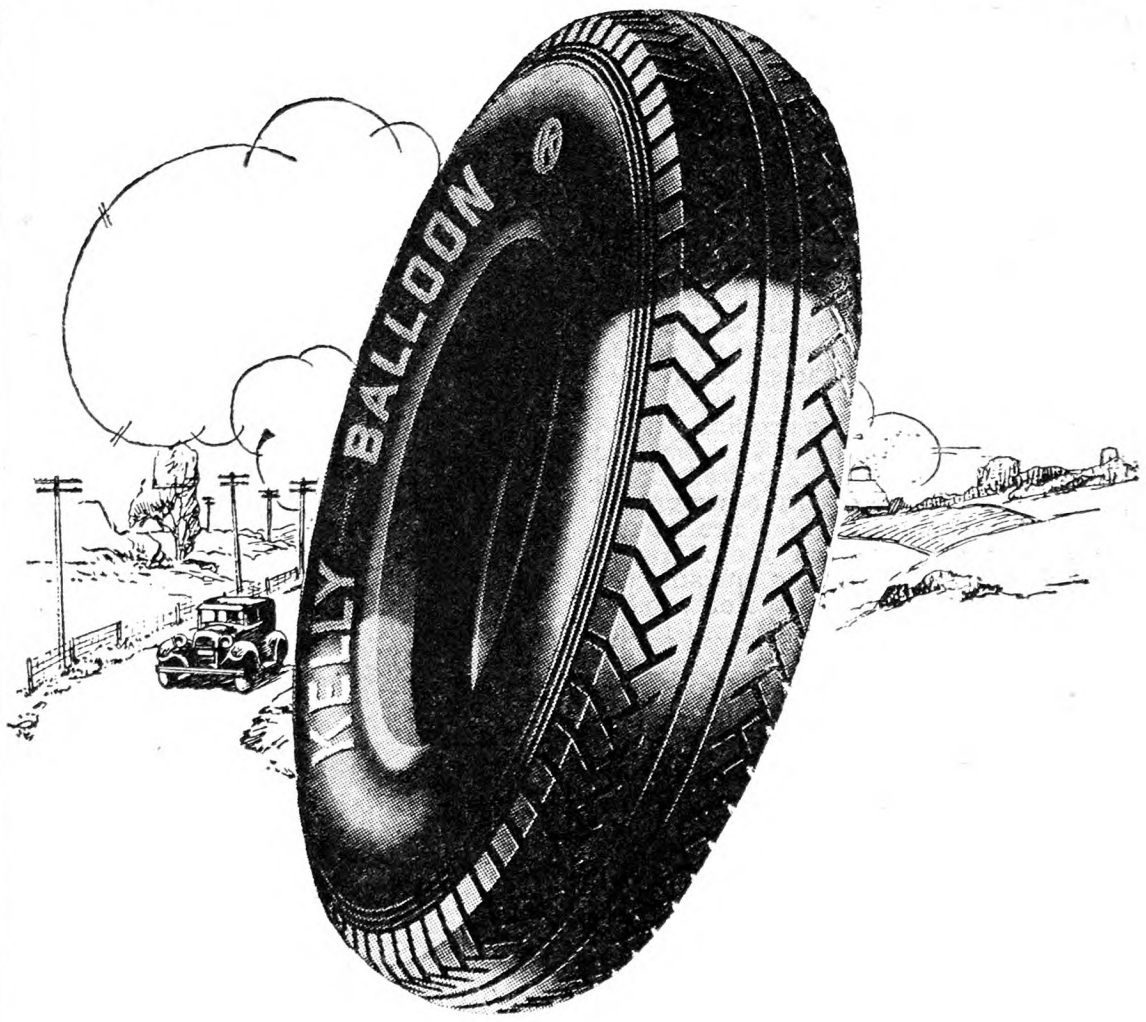
What would you advise about investing in stock in the Industrial Stores Corp.? I wrote for a booklet about two weeks ago. They sent it and four or five letters since, urging me to buy stock at once. For the last two days they have telephoned from New York. They are apparently in too much of a hurry to sell their stock which, according to their financial statements and rapid growth, should sell itself. Would you advise me what to do? You have exposed a good many dishonest schemes in Publisher's Desk, and I wonder if this is another bait for the public.
New York. L. H.

This investment is described as "a rare opportunity to share in chain store profits on a 'ground-floor' basis." It often happens that in these so-called ground-floor propositions the investor eventually lands in the cellar. We find no record of the Industrial Stores Corp. in our usual sources of information on investment problems. The long-distance telephone calls to sell the stock are sufficient to cause suspicion. We never knew of a brokerage house to spend money for long-distance calls to sell a legitimate security. Much worthless stock is sold by this process. The stock of Industrial Stores is not sold on any exchange so that there is no gauge as to its worth, and furthermore has no public market. We find nothing to commend the stock as an investment, and much in the prospectus to advise against it.

United States Marshal Frank H. Homes and Sheriff Ray Stephens arrested Harry A. Axtell last night on a Federal grand jury indictment charging him with using U. S. mails to defraud. The indictment grew of an investigation by postal inspectors in regard to checks Mr. Axtell is said to have received through the post office for the sale of turkey eggs from his turkey farm, northwest of the city. Mr. Axtell remained in the county jail all night without bond and was taken to Indianapolis this morning at nine o'clock by the marshel where he will be arraigned before Judge Baltzell. — Bloomington, Ind., World.

For several years back THE R. N.-Y. has had complaints from readers who sent orders for turkeys and eggs for hatching to Mr. Axtell, and he failed to make shipment or refund the money. We have warned the public accordingly. It is therefore due to no accident that this turkey breeder has got into trouble with the Post Office Department.

"FIFTY years of happy married life! How have you managed it?" "Well, for one thing, son, I've always admitted I was wrong."—Detroit Free Press.



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Only a few years ago, Kelly-Springfield tires cost about 15% more than other makes—and people who used them found them well worth the difference.

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KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE COMPANY
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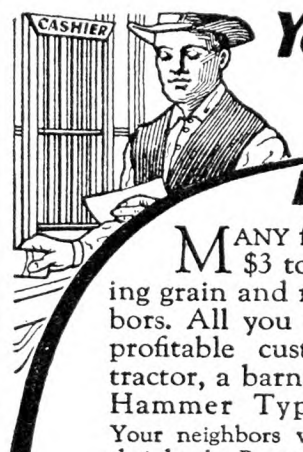
PIPE SECOND HAND
Guaranteed suitable for all practical purposes with new threads and couplings, sixteen feet and over, cut to your requirements, also Boiler Tubes. New Fittings.
PFAFF & KENDALL, 104 Waydell St., Newark, N. J

SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, Model 1903
$19.50

Assembled and Refinished
8¾ pounds, 43 inches long, 24 inch barrel. Offered without bayonet, $19.50. Packing charge 50c extra. Ball cartridges $3.50 per 100. New catalog, illustrated, 380 pages of Army-Navy equipment, pistols, guns, uniforms, saddles, for 50 cents.
Special new circular for 2c stamp. *Established 1865.*
Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 B'way, N. Y. City



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MANY farmers are earning $3 to $4 an hour grinding grain and roughage for neighbors. All you need to open up a profitable custom business is a tractor, a barn floor, and a Papec Hammer Type Feed Grinder. Your neighbors will be glad to shorten their hauls. Papec grinding will keep them coming because it's fast, fine, and unheated. Papec is built to stand the hardest kind of service. There are no burr plates to wear or break. Governor controlled, self-feed rolls make feeding automatic and insure full use of *all* your power *all* the time without overloading it. That's why Papec is guaranteed to do more grinding than any other on equal power. Investigate Papec construction and prices.

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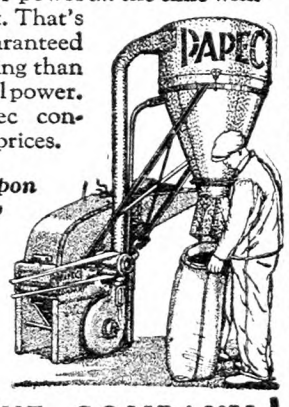

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Feed and Roughage Grinders — Ensilage Cutters Hay Choppers
1410 Main Street, Shortsville, N. Y.
Please send Grinder Catalog, samples of Papec ground feed, and name of nearest dealer.
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FEED GRINDERS Cut Feeding Costs!

Users of STOVER Feed Grinders cut the cost of producing cattle feed to the lowest possible figure. Here's a mill for grinding dry ear corn, shelled corn or small grain to satisfactory fineness and a 3 to 6 bushels per hour per H. P. capacity. Cast iron breaker case, agitator in hopper, one-piece cob breaker and unique device for taking up end thrust. HAMMER TYPE MILLS also at new low prices.
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I'll Save You Money on Farm and Poultry Fence

Write for my New Bargain Catalog and see how my Direct-From-Factory Freight Paid plan of dealing enables you to buy **better** quality fencing for less money. Over a million customers get the benefit of this saving.

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My Straight Line Selling Plan gives you the same big saving on Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing, Paint, Stoves, Heaters, Furnaces, Separators, Baby Chicks, Brooders, Tires, etc. Quality guaranteed. 24 hour shipping service. Remember I pay Freight. Write for catalog NOW. —Jim Brown.

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The World's Leading TAXIDERMISTS
Mounting by Museum Methods
All heads modelled, not "stuffed"
Master-mounting : Master-tanning
Write for new catalog
JAMES L. CLARK STUDIOS, INC.
705-715 Whitlock Avenue, New York

Distributors Wanted

for new soap, supplies and tools; selling direct to garage trade. Man with car to act as district manager. Work near home. Exclusive territory.

THE CONNECTICUT CAN CO.
Hartford, Connecticut

LYNN HAVEN, FLORIDA, on St. Andrews Bay, invites you to spend the winter there. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Golf, varied entertainment. Furnished rooms, apartments, cottages. Living expenses low. Write Chamber of Commerce

KODAK FILMS SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER ANY SIZE ROLL FILM *Developed* for **5c.** Prints **3c** ea. Beautifully mounted 8x10 enlargement **40c.** Overnight service. Send us your films. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 43 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED Old mahogany and walnut picture frames and glass; also old cherry and maple boards. C. E. H. WHITLOCK, Bethany, Conn.

Send Personal Greeting Cards This Xmas 15 for 90c
Sample on request. W. J. HARTJE, Route 1, Mays Landing, N. J.

Oats Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable woman on farm for housework and care of little girl during day while mother teaches; good home, salary. ADVERTISER 7260, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman for housework; man for general farm work or man and wife, white or colored; chance for advancement. ADVERTISER 7274, care Rural New-Yorker.

GIRL wanted who understands housework and care of three children, all go to school. Inquire MRS. E. FEINS, 620 Chancellor Ave., Irvington, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced dairy farmer, half-share plan; Maryland farm; have high-priced whole milk contract; money-making opportunity; references. ADVERTISER 7275, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Competent general houseworker for country residence; two ladies in family, modern conveniences, best of wages. BOX 47, Fiskeville, R. I.

POULTRY farm wants young man who wants to learn business; good opportunity for advancement; forty dollars per month and board. ADVERTISER 7277, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable single working man, accustomed to feeding and caring for pigs. Apply J. S. KEEBLER, Foreman, Trevose, Pa.

WANTED — Married man, first-class milker; small family; send references first letter; $80 and privileges. BOX 656, Cobleskill, N. Y.

SINGLE man or widower to take full charge small suburban farm near Summit, N. J., about 4½ acres tillable; must be thoroughly capable, keep grounds in order, to plant and care for kitchen garden, fruit trees, about 50 chickens and cow; please state wages expected with or without board, latter preferred; man who can drive car also preferred; reply or apply A. D., 93 Front St., New York.

WANTED — General houseworker, family two, girl willing to learn or experienced, appreciating exceptional home; room, bath; personal references required; permanent salary $40-$50. M. FRANCK, 56 Claremont Road, Palisade, N. J.

WANTED—Dry-hand milker and caretaker, single; must be able to milk 15 cows well twice daily; permanent position and best wages to man proving competent and steady; applicants should give full particulars of experience when applying to STRATHGLASS FARM, Port Chester, N. Y.

WANTED—General houseworker, capable woman, good plain cook, for small family in Westchester County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 7290, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—White woman, general houseworker, plain cooking, light laundry; $50 month, quiet, pleasant home, near New York City. ADVERTISER 7291, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, nurseryman and farmer, married, age between 40 and 50, with a knowledge of planting and cultivating evergreens; we want an all-round man of good character and ability; steady position for right party; $100 per month, good house with free electric light; no live stock to care for on our surburban nursery farm; apply in person and bring written references. THE FISCHER NURSERIES, Office located at 24th St., and Wm. Penn Highway, Easton, Pa.

WANTED—Married man without children with some knowledge of flowers and shrubs; don't write, call to see manager, W. H. BAKER ESTATE, Sproutbrook Rd., Peekskill, N. Y.

WANTED — Experienced waitress for second work on country estate in Western New York; please give references. MARKHAM & PUFFER, Avon, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

YOUNG man, 27, English, good milker, wants position in modern dairy and breeding establishment where hard work offers opportunity for advancement. ADVERTISER 7246, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, Norwegian, single, experienced, references; some college training; wants position. ADVERTISER 7259, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, American, Protestant, chauffeur's license, wishes year-around position on estate; wife willing to board men. LEE CARY, Cassville, N. Y.

SITUATION wanted—Caretaker, gentleman's estate wished by married man, 35; good painter, carpenter, honest and sober. S. WIGREN, Plainfield, Conn.

SITUATION wanted—Man, past middle age, to do the lighter work about an estate; no commercial farm; references. ADVERTISER 7270, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, single, desires first-class position; $100 to start. ADVERTISER 7271, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, middle-aged, single, reliable, honest, steady, sober, wishes position on commercial or private place can furnish good reference. ADVERTISER 7281, care Rural New-Yorker.

IRISHMAN, age 33, good cow man and dry-hand milker. ADVERTISER 7284, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Work on dairy farm by two young men; Danish; New Jersey or New York. ADVERTISER 7285, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN desires position at once; single, H. S. education, some experience; New York, Pennsylvania, Southern New England preferred. RALPH PAIGE, Munsonville, N. H.

COUPLE, Swiss; man expert to handle high-grade dairy products and poultry; wife first-class cook; want to take charge of small estate, 50 to 100 acres, near New York City. ADVERTISER 7286, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by November 1 by a middle-aged woman who has had a life-long experience in general housework and who understands little children and may be trusted alone with them; wages $100 or more a month with maintenance. SARAH WARREN, North Pomfret, Vt.

TWO young men want position together as milker or herdsman and assistant herdsman. S. O. WEBSTER, Marydel, Md.

YEAR-AROUND position wanted as groom or stable man in private stable; stud or stock farm, by young, single, steady American; state hours, wages, conditions first letter; references. ADVERTISER 7282, care Rural New-Yorker.

REFINED American woman, kind disposition, extra good cook, wishes position as cook or housekeeper; kind treatment and high wages. MISS ROSE CAMPBELL, 533 East Third Avenue, Roselle, N. J.

POSITION wanted, woman, middle-aged, as a housekeeper, no cooking or care of semi-invalid; good reference. C. MURRAY, 361 Madison Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, first-class, single, American, is open for connection with a first-class plant; expert in incubation and brooding, thorough knowledge chick raising, feeds and feeding, breeding by selection, line breeding, pedigree work, caponizing, dry picking, pheasants, turkeys and waterfowl; capable of taking full charge; commercial or estate. ADVERTISER 7288, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, 27, farm-raised, 4 years on small poultry plant and general farm wishes position on poultry farm; good references. ADVERTISER 7289, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests; on large lake, popular resort, desirable for camp site; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested, write ADVERTISER 6199, care Rural New-Yorker.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

GRANDVIEW Farm, 145 acres, tillage and timberland, sugar orchard, 1,200 trees, large, old-fashioned house, running water, 15 Jersey cows, milking machine, separator, two gasoline engines, new evaporator, etc., about 850 sap buckets, nice lot of planed lumber; on good road, 1¼ miles to village; price $10,000 cash; write for particulars. LILLIAN MARCETTE, Cambridge, Vt.

FOR SALE or exchange, five-acre poultry farm; six-room house, improvements; soil good for trucking; capacity 1,200; 600 birds now; close to town and seashore; $12,000. ADVERTISER 7228, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—At a bargain price on easy terms, most desirable irrigated farm in Cumberland County, containing approximately 78 acres, of which 5 acres are woodland, 32 acres has overhead irrigation with own water supply; approximately 14 acres in asparagus, 5 years old, Washington variety; 5 acres in blackberries; all land in the highest state of cultivation and in condition to continue all crops; buildings consist of house entirely renovated three years ago, water, heat and electric lighting; buildings erected for all tools, supplies, washing of vegetables and packing; barn for horses, sufficient tenement houses on farm; personal property, all necessary tools, horses, etc., to operate; farm situated on the Cohansey River on a hard road within a quarter of a mile of the Central Railroad of New Jersey siding; shipments can be made to New York by rail or truck; reasonable terms for prompt purchaser. ADVERTISER 7231, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—One thousand acres within five miles Roosevelt Warm Springs property. H. A. HALL, Newnan, Ga.

235-ACRE dairy and vegetable farm, Southern Wayne Co., N. Y.; modern improvements; State road; 50 acres muckland for vegetables; equipment for 35 cows; half mile to village and shipping station; a real business farm; write owner for particulars. ADVERTISER 7252, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent or with option buy, farm, South New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware; write POLIZZOTTO, 660 Cresbent Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—In city of Daytona Beach, Fla., 5-room bungalow, furnished; good-sized lot, soil suitable for home garden; price $3,500, and For Rent, 3-room apartments, one block from Main Street, Daytona Beach, Fla. A. H. BLEEKMAN, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

FOR RENT on share basis, 125-acre poultry and dairy farm, fully equipped; very good buildings; on concrete road, 48 miles from New York City; water and electric in all buildings. ADVERTISER 7272, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM wanted—100-150-acre, up-to-date dairy farm, about 60 miles from New York City on State road; city light, express railroad station, high school; full information. H. ELSNER, 1479 Commonwealth Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Equipped dairy farm, 193 acres, producing grade A milk, keeps 50 cows; good buildings, well watered, electric lights; situated in Southern Orange County, 70 miles from New York City; one mile of concrete highway, 2 miles to creamery, post office, schools, churches; will sell equipped or not. ADVERTISER 7273, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—10-acre bearing pear and grape orchard, Columbia County; fine view; brook; bungalow and garage. M. S. MUNROE, Corlear Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.

WANTED to lease, privilege buying, farm with stock, on State road, or gas station with some land. ADVERTISER 7279, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM wanted for rent, option buy; good buildings; New York or New England States; all particulars and rent price in first letter; must be cheap. D., 527 Columbus Ave., New York.

FOR SALE—17-acre truck or poultry farm, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, 2 horses, Ford truck, tools; 14 miles south of Easton; near cement road. BOX 17, Ferndale, Pa.

WANTED to rent, with buying option, chicken farm, main road; prefer place suitable for filling station or roadstand. ADVERTISER 7283, care Rural New-Yorker.

60-ACRE farm, my Summer home, with 800 second year fruit trees; what is your proposition to cultivate trees, etc., and live over garage? MAXFIELD, Beatyestown, N. J.

FOR SALE—Fine three-acre farm, small house, modern improvements; on good road. BOX 142, Elwood, N. J.

FOR SALE—Modern dairy farm, 100 acres, in Ellington, Conn., on State road, 18 miles from Hartford; accredited herd. ADVERTISER 7287, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Cheap farm within 100 miles New York; $500 down, pay off yearly; write particulars. BOX 81, Steinway Station, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

HOME, furniture, piano, garage, cement drive, improvements, all in clear, $3,800; take clear 2-5 acres, some buildings to $1,000, on main highway; Virginia preferred. 858 LOMA DRIVE, Hermosa Beach, Calif.

NEW JERSEY, Salem County, dairy or truck farm, 90 acres; 2½ miles from Woodstown; buildings in good repair, new silo; stream of water runs through farm; electricity available; price reasonable; write to owner, C. H. BASSETT, R. R. No. 1, Woodstown, N. J.

POULTRY farm wanted, over 10 acres, modern improved dwelling, with henhouses for 1,000; within 50 miles of New York City; reasonable. ADVERTISER 7280, care Rural New-Yorker.

FINE barn, massive timbers, suitable remodeling country house or lumber useable for house and garage; one acre building lot on concrete State road; Connecticut River Valley, 12 miles from sound; $800. ADVERTISER 7278, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Near Dover, Del., 10½ acres, attractive dwelling house, large poultry house, barn, garage, 2 brooder houses, other outbuildings; reasonable. OWNER, R. F. D. 4, Box 11A, Dover, Del.

FOR SALE—Tea-room and 11-room house for tourists; doing prosperous business, in the beautiful Berkshires, near Mohawk Trail; bargain for immediate sale; fully or partly furnished. ADVERTISER 7276, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT or sale, between three and four hundred acres of wood land in the deer country, near Monticello, N. Y.; plenty of deer, wild ducks, pickerel, etc. Inquire, FLOYD I. PELTON, Monticello, N. Y.

FOR SALE—40-acre poultry and general farm, fertile soil, good buildings, desirable neighborhood, block from White Horse Pike; investigate and be assured; terms arranged. BOX 316, Egg Harbor, N. J.

$500 DOWN buys my 53-acre fruit, chicken and general farm; sacrifice price $3,800; investigate immediately. MARSHALL M. MURRAY, Wolcott, Wayne County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—20-acre pecan and poultry ranch; latest model houses, 700 bird capacity; also 40-acre improved pecan orchard; both in heart of Florida poultry district where turkeys and chickens do their best; both places can be interplanted with Tung oil nut trees, Florida's most promising industry; priced below cost of improvements; write owner for particulars. P. O. BOX 174, Belleview, Marion County, Fla.

FOR SALE—Taggart's Poultry Farm, Vineland, N. J.; write for information.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

FINE HONEY—60-lb. can, here, clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; free price list of other containers; 10-lb. pail, delivered within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5-lb., $1.15; buckwheat, $1; satisfaction guaranteed or money back. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. best clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; 24 sections clover comb, $5; buckwheat, $4; not prepaid; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

PURE honey, light clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 for $1.90; dark buckwheat, 5 lbs., 80c; 10-lb. pail, $1.50, prepaid in third zone. CHARLES MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

FINEST quality clover comb honey, No. 1, $5; No. 2, $4; mixed buckwheat, $4.50 24 sections; 60 lbs. clover extracted, $6.60 by express; 5 lbs. clover, $1.20; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.7 . delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

BUY your holly wreaths for Christmas decorations direct from maker; guaranteed to reach you in good condition. A. J. GORDY, Georgetown, Del.

HONEY—Delicious clover, 5-lb. pails, $1.10 postpaid; 10, $2. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, Ontario County, N. Y.

HONEY, fine quality, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, 90c and $1.65, postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, here, $6.60; 24 combs, $4.80. WM. SCHONGER, North Branch, N. Y.

HONEY—Fancy clover extracted, 60-lb. can $6.60; also pails. WM. H. WOLFORD, Schoharie, N. Y.

SLEEP on a fresh-picked balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma; most sufferers from hay fever will be relieved; refreshing in the sick room and shut-ins; excellent gift for sweetheart and friends; cretonne; 2½ lbs., $1.35 postpaid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

ASSORTED nut fudge, $1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vermont.

CLOVER honey, water white, 10½c; white, 10c; mixed, 8c, per 120 lbs., here; buckwheat in kegs, 8½c. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, new crop, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; will send C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Golden Yellow Sweet Potatoes, packed in bushel baskets; price $3 12-pk. bbl., or $1 per bushel basket, f.o.b. Painter. J. W. DOWNING, Painter, Va.

FOR SALE—Patchwork squares, pretty prints, 6 by 6 inches, 15 for 25c; 35 for 50c. GLADYS ANDERSON, Cumberland Center, Maine.

FRESH shelled peanuts, 4 pounds $1 postpaid. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Virginia.

FOR SALE—One green bone grinder, $10; one platform scales, weigh ½ to 600, $10; one new Yale chain hoist, $40. HOWARD STROTMAN, Mt. Jewett, Pa.

WANTED—Sixteen-inch Buckeye incubator fans. DEERFIELD FARMS, Deer Park, L. I., N. Y.

BOARD for one or two small children, nice home and mother's care. Address POST OFFICE BOX 43, Church Creek, Md.

FOR SALE—110-volt electric plant, Western Electric generator type ML; 12 H.P. Fuller & Johnson gasoline engine. EMMOR ROBERTS, Moorestown, N. J.

FOR SALE—Snow White Button mushrooms, direct from grower; price $1 per 3-lb. basket, plus 12c parcel-post charges, cash with order. LANSDALE MUSHROOM CO., Lansdale, Pa.

EL VENADO RANCH, finest imperial prunes sent postpaid, in 5-lb. attractive redwood box, largest and finest prunes sold, $2.25. S. BATCHELLOR, Venado, Sonoma County, Cal.

DELICIOUS nut meats for the holidays; black walnuts, per lb., $1.50; shellbarks or hickorynuts, $1.60 per lb.; parcel post not paid. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

SPECIAL honey bargain: 10-lb. pail, white or dark chunk comb honey, $2 prepaid. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WANTED—Tractor, any make or condition, for parts. BOX 36, Cologne, N. J.

HONEY, buy of Lawrence Vaughn, Lysander, N. Y.; clover, 5-lb. pail, $1.20; buckwheat, $1.10, delivered third zone insured; 60-lb. can, clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $6 here.

BUCKWHEAT honey, cans, pails, wholesale, retail; get our prices. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

VERY fine white clover extracted honey, 5-lb. pail, $1.10, delivered to third zone; one 60-lb. can, $6.75; two cans, $13, here. NOAH BORDNER, Holgate, Ohio.

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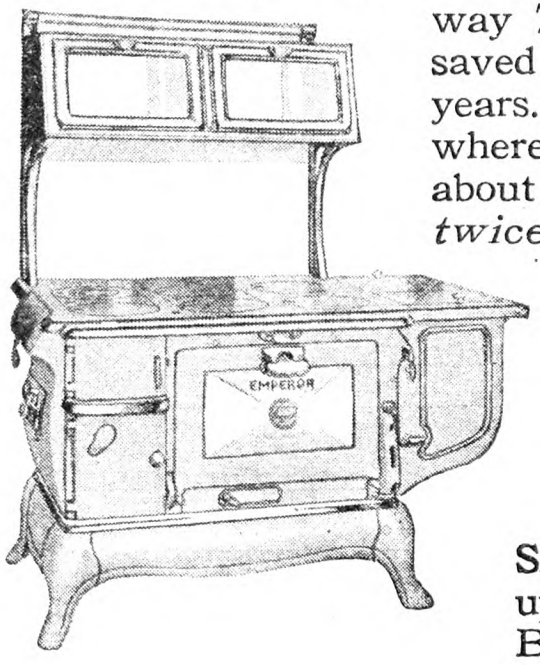

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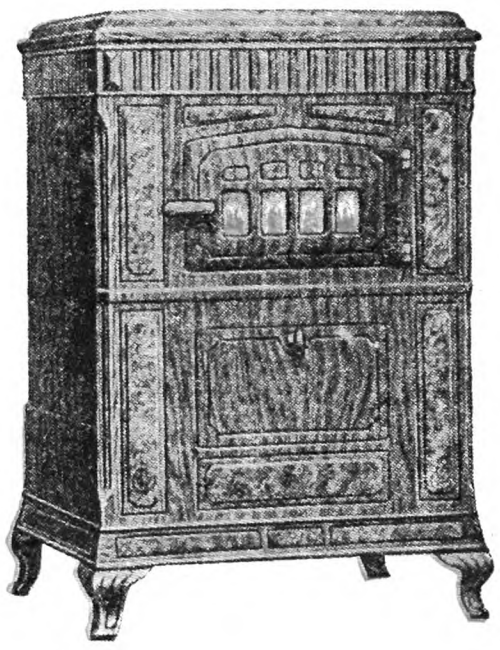

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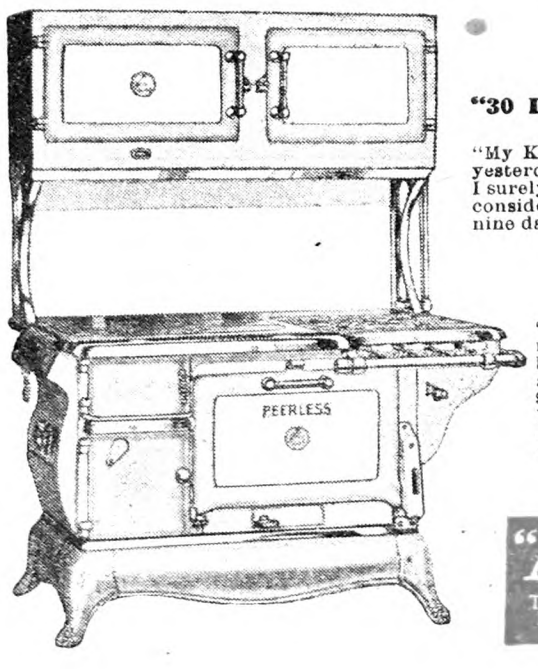

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. November 9, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5081

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Having Fun With the Pumpkin

Thoughts on the Harvest Season

WE HAVE just passed through the most marvelous season of all the year, when on every hand there is unmistakable evidence of the workings of a power far transcending the knowledge or comprehension of man, yet all the while working for the glory and richness of the children of men. At such a season one naturally catches a vision of something he cannot comprehend, yet operating for his benefit and enriching his surroundings. Of all the seasons of the year harvest is certainly the most wonderful and suggestive. On every hand, one may read the lesson of beauty beyond human attainment and, in the harvest just being gathered, find the compensating power of the Almighty, blessing those who have faithfully striven to do their part.

Never was the foliage on hills and down the valleys richer than during these days when a master artist has been painting the maples, birches, beeches and oaks, and spreading before the eye a picture of surpassing loveliness so rich as to kindle fresh desire to reach after greater knowledge of the mystery hidden in this transformation.

Who can understand the process by which the single seed planted under the surface of the warm earth springs into newness of life and produces so bountifully? Years ago I planted a single pumpkin seed in an open space to see what it would do. Training the vine east, west, north and south, when it reached 18 ft. each way I nipped the end and buried the same. By the time the fruit was ripe the multiplied branches covered the ground and from this one seed we gathered 62 specimens weighing two pounds or more. Opening one of these of medium size I took out 679 seeds, and then the marvel grew in my mind, for, if each one had as many seeds as this one, and each seed was given the same opportunity to develop, and covered as much ground, I had seed enough, from that one seed, to plant more than 800 acres. We say this is the profligacy of nature, but to my mind it is but evidence of the response of that power which is constantly manifesting itself for the glory of man.

It is the same with the corn where we plant a single seed and receive two, three, four and even 500 kernels on an ear, and three, and sometimes four ears to a stalk, yielding enough from one kernel to cover from an eighth to a quarter of an acre. We cut a seven-ounce potato into five to seven sections, and plant 15 to 17 bushels to the acre, and gather three, four, six and even eleven hundred bushels as the crop.

It is the mystery of this multiplication which may well cause us to pause and think back of what we see and do to the first great cause without which there could be no harvest. Who can tell by what process this wonderful transformation goes on for our benefit? Either there is a law which we cannot fathom, working continually, or else all we see is but the work of chance and, because we go on year after year realizing in accord with our efforts, there must come the fact that chance could not provide in this manner, and we must fall back upon God working in all nature for the best advancement of His children.

Who can tell how the apple grows or by what mysterious power it takes from the sun and air and water, within its veins, the elements which give us the richest coloring we can imagine? Explain all this and tell us why it is that the same power which gives us the colors in the McIntosh or Baldwin will give the rich green of the Greening or Transparent right alongside. We say it is that the tree follows the law of its growth, but that does not cover the problem. The fact is that in the coloring of the leaves, the beauty of the fruit on the trees, the largeness of the yield in any and every crop in garden or field, the perfume of the beautiful flowers, in all these human intelligence can only work upon the outside, and knows not the operations of the greater power by which and through which all these things come. It is because of all this that it is well for us to think back and try to realize what is involved, for in so doing faith in the power which creates and sustains all this would be strengthened and our relation to that power would naturally be awakened. There is more to life on the farm than simply growing crops and feeding stock, and when we seek for the hidden lesson we will find our way to larger and stronger faith in eternal verities.

Some advise breaking or cutting the suckers out of the corn. This I had done years ago, but having two plots of the same number of rows separated only by a row of peas, I thought I would make a comparative test and, when one lot had developed its spindles, I removed every sucker, leaving four stalks to each hill. Whatever the cause I shall not attempt the trick again, for it cost me many a good dinner of the very sweetest corn grown. When the main crop was picked and eaten those little ears which developed close to the ground gave a generous yield and of superior quality. We call them nubbins, and for weeks we obtained a full mess from the corn where the suckers were allowed to remain. No more breaking of suckers on sweet corn, for it means the loss of the cream of the crop.

Believing that stirring the soil was necessary for best growth and largest yield I waited until this season before trying out the mulch paper. The crops are gathered and I am able to determine its worth. On one row of corn I spread the paper when planting over one-half, using a 3-ft. width between the rows and 18-in. on the outside. When spindles came those two rows were decidedly in advance of the rest, but when fully matured the other rows stood 10 per cent higher. When the time came to break ears for the table I found the section where the paper was used from five to seven days ahead. Early garden vegetables were planted May 10, using 18-in. paper between each row. The only labor item for the season, after planting, has been to clear the weeds which came up between the sheets of paper. Melons were planted the same day, hills 6 ft. apart in holes cut in the center of a 3-ft. strip of the paper. The crop was the best ever grown and one-half hour's work removing the weeds which crept in about the plants covers that cost. Best of all during the severe drought which practically killed many crops the ground under the paper was moist as when planted.

May 25 I set one dozen John Baer tomato plants 3 ft. apart, and tied a pole allowing but two stalks to a hill, and May 31 set one dozen Marglobes in hills 6 ft. apart, using the paper and allowing a 2-in. space between the layers. Here the entire work of the season consisted in keeping this little space free from weeds and cutting out the useless shoots. One swallow does not make a Summer, and the experience of another year may radically change my views, but I certainly shall rely on the paper for the tomatoes and melons next year and make another trial with the corn and early vegetables.

In 1928 the apples of all this section of the State were ruined by scab and the railroad worm, and so extensive were the ravages of this worm that fears were felt for the condition this year. Commencing the use of apples July 1 I did not spray for this pest. The flies were seen about July 5, and then on until into August, but not in any great numbers. The fruit is gathered and found practically free from the workings of this worm, while the pink and first codling moth sprays gave freedom from scab. It is easy to attribute this freedom to the season, but who knows? We have had dry seasons before and the apples have been riddled by this worm. Something happened, and we escaped all over the section where last year nearly every apple went for cider. If we knew more we could lay our plans with more certainty. These little bits of experience need confirmation or correction out of the experience of others, and in the consensus of results we may find the better way in the future. G. M. TWITCHELL.

Kennebec Co., Me.

The Feeding of Trees

HAVE you noticed as you drive along during September that the leaves of certain trees have turned decidedly yellowish and that this occurs more generally in towns and cities than in open fields? If you did notice these things probably you remarked "the trees are showing the effects of drought."

Suppose at the close of the day you were aware that no supper was forthcoming, and you had expended your day's energy, would you not close up shop and go to sleep early? This is just what a tree does, as a season for a tree compares very favorably with a day of our life.

In the Spring a tree starts out with the best it has, and naturally depends on the soil for the greater part of its sustenance. When this is found to be lacking it slowly starves, and toward the end of the season goes to sleep early, lacking in vitality and stored energy on which the Spring crop of leaves and the greater part of growth depends.

There is a limit as to the number of times this process can be repeated before the tree actually starves to death, and that limit lies in the quality of the soil in which it grows. Often two trees growing quite near each other have sufficient soil difference to cause one to starve while the other flourishes regardless of drought. There are innumerable other things that cause the death of trees, but no single one causes so many deaths in all varieties as malnutrition.

Foresters tell us that trees live to a certain age and then die naturally. This is true in their natural environment, for the process has reached its limit of drawing food materials from the soil at considerable distance from the main trunk, passing up to the tips of the branches and leaves for elaboration by sunlight, then returning it to the root-ends to build them still farther from the tree. The process requires more vitality than the tree possesses. Old trees that have been root-treated closer to the trunk and the soil revitalized, show every sign of living on indefinitely.

Lawn and particularly street trees grow under the most trying circumstances, since the natural leaf mold as found in woodlands does not get a chance to accumulate. Therefore the tree lives its life on what may be found in the soil, with nothing added. When we go into the fields we find in many places not over 10 inches of top soil over tough clay. Top soil is largely decayed vegetable matter that has been worked over for centuries by plant life, yet this humus has not penetrated over 10 inches, because soil itself is a perfect filter. So, if we throw fertilizers on the hard ground, how far can it reasonably be expected to penetrate? Only a few inches at most. For that reason fertilizers applied to lawn sod must either be sufficient to kill the grass, or the grass alone will be benefited.

Now comes the problem of incorporating proper tree food with the soil to get best results without possible injury to the tree. Half rations will not give full results, and trees that are really starving should be urged to the limit until they recover

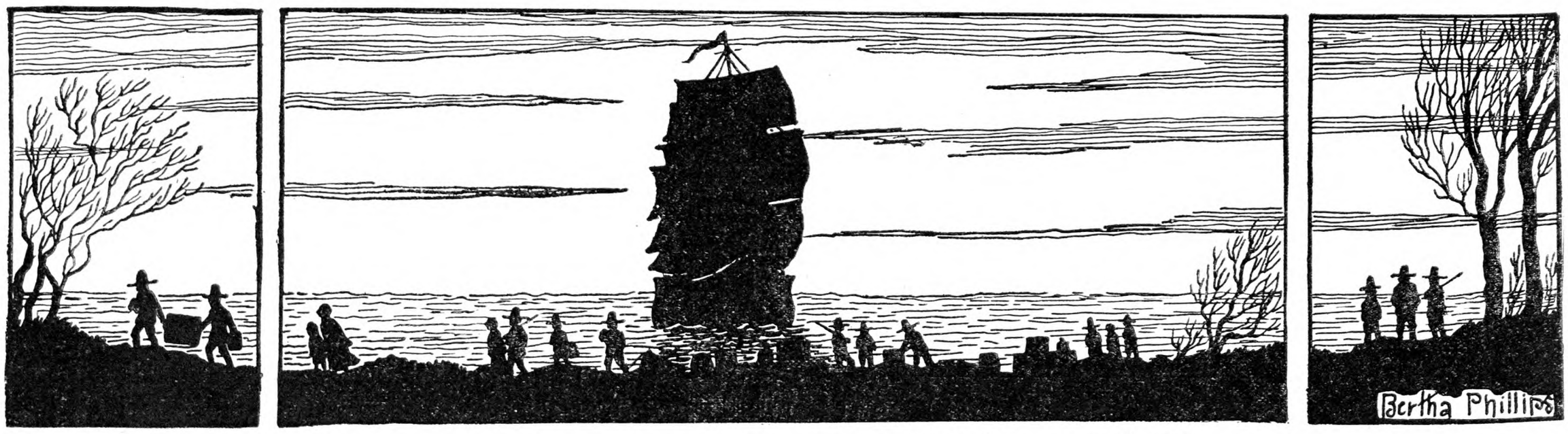
Probably the best home-mixed tree food for the layman to use is garden or truck commercial fertilizer of 4-12-4 analysis mixed with equal parts of bonemeal. This may be applied at any time of year, as it is low in nitrogen and quite slowly available. Trees one foot in diameter should have 100 lbs. of the mixture, 8-in. trees about 50 lbs., and 4-in. trees about 15 lbs.; larger or smaller trees in the same proportion.

A crowbar can be used to make the necessary holes in the soil to a depth of about 18 in. Trees a foot in diameter should have the first circle of holes about six feet from the body of the tree, and the holes about 20 inches apart in the circle. The second circle should be about 20 inches farther out from the tree with the holes set between those of the first circle, making a diamond effect as the circles are extended from the tree.

Nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia (there is little choice) greatly aid declining trees, but must be applied properly to avoid injury. A tree does not draw food from the soil until the leaves are fully expanded, which is usually about May 15. Application of nitrates in crystal form should be delayed until this time, due to its tendency to evaporate in the form of ammonia within a very short time. It should also be avoided later than July 15 to allow the new wood to ripen before Winter sets in.

Nitrates may be used safely at the rate of 1 lb. for every 10 lbs. of the tree food, but should be dissolved in liberal quantities of water and poured into the hole before the tree food is put in. Nitrates may be used at intervals of two weeks between May 15 and July 15, using the same quantity each time in new holes, but the tree food need not be applied more than once a year.

It should be borne in mind that the above formula



From "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," by Felicia Dorothea Hemans (1793-1835)

And the heavy night hung dark
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New England shore.

Not as the conqueror comes,
They, the true-hearted, came:
Not with the roll of the stirring drums,
And the trumpet that sings of fame.

There were men with hoary hair
Amidst that pilgrim-band;
Why had they come to wither there,
Away from their childhood's land?

There was woman's fearless eye,
Lit by her deep love's truth;
There was manhood's brow, serenely high,
And the fiery heart of youth.

is not intended for evergreens of any sort, as they do not take up nitrates readily without injury, and the nitrates escaping from the soil in the form of ammonia blacken the foliage on low branches. A good form of nourishment for evergreens is well rotted manure put on as a mulch, or equal parts of bonemeal and cottonseed meal worked into the soil.

Niagara Co., N. Y. B. E. ROWLEY.

Heavy Raspberry Yield in Vermont

GLENN L. THOMPSON, of Lamoille Co., Vt., seems to have the record for the greatest production of raspberries. He reports a yield in 1929 which averages 4,000 quarts per acre.

Reports of better yields elsewhere vary from 1,400 to 2,299 quarts per acre.

Mr. Thompson's crop was all of one variety, Herbert, one of increasing popularity. It heads a list of many new kinds because of its great vigor, hardiness and productiveness of the plants, and because it withstands attacks of mosaic better than most other red raspberries. Prof. U. P. Hedrick, of the New York Station at Geneva, says that the most valuable characteristic of the Herbert is its tremendous productivity, being nearly twice as productive as the old standard Cuthbert. The berries carry well to local markets, are of large size and are very attractive. A preliminary survey in Vermont indicates that growers are turning strongly toward either Herbert or Latham in their desire to secure mosaic-free varieties.

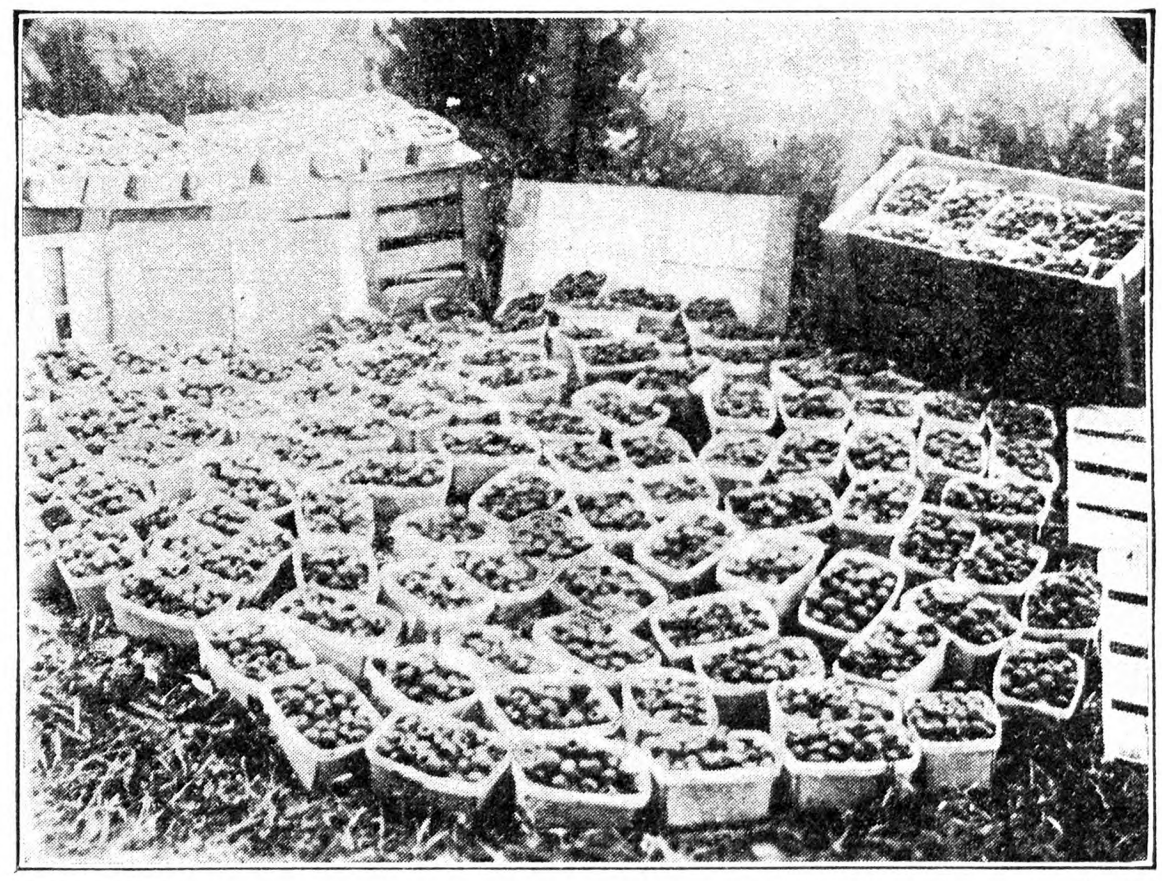
A part of the success of Mr. Thompson in the large crop of this last Summer was due to the favorable conditions both before and during the harvesting period. A mild Winter allowed the plants to come through without much climatic injury; a favorable Spring with plenty of moisture, and then a warm dry time during the picking period.

Girls and women were employed as pickers and found very satisfactory help. He paid six cents a quart for picking and furnished transportation. A grower in a different portion of the State, who has employed girls for many years to pick berries, says he has found them to form readily into three groups; those who talk part of the time, those who talk all the time, and those who talk none of the time. The latter seem to be the most efficient help.

Mr. Thompson fertilized his raspberry plantation very liberally. He used the equivalent of two tons of commercial fertilizer, about one-third of which was nitrate of soda and the rest of a general garden fertilizer carrying acid phosphate, muriate of potash and nitrate of soda.

It appears that the local markets in Vermont, even though small, are capable of great development. Little difficulty was experienced in marketing by daily deliveries by truck to all towns within 40 miles and in making sales. Thirty cents was the prevailing price.

One factor of interest and value in securing large yields, is the way the plants are trained. Herbert is a rank-growing variety, and Mr. Thompson allowed the plants to attain a maximum height; they grew to be from six to nine feet from the ground. The pickers often had to reach up and sometimes even to stand on a stool, to reach the berries at the top of the plants. M. B. CUMMINGS.



Part of the 4,000 Quarts Per Acre Crop of Herbert Raspberries Grown by G. L. Thompson, of Lamoille Co., Vt.

Experience With Soy Beans

HAVE you ever tried Soy beans for hay or silage? They make great roughage for milk cows. Soy beans are so easily grown that it is a mistake to feed cows so much Timothy as most farmers feed. Soy beans will grow on any soil that will produce a good crop of table beans. However, the richer the soil the better the crop. They are an acid soil legume, but like many other crops, especially legumes, they will do better on a neutral soil, and on most farms in New York that means an application of lime, although there may be good crops grown without liming the land.

Fifteen years ago, while living in Wisconsin, I heard Prof. R. A. Moore, of the Agricultural College of that State, speak to an audience of farmers who were trying to make a living on very sandy land. He stressed the argument that farmers can do as well on sandy land as any other kind if they would grow crops adapted to sandy soils. He called attention to the growing of Soy beans, and said that in one county of the State where there were large tracts of land so sandy jack pines would scarcely grow, 20 bushels of Soy bean seed had been produced to the acre. He said that after growing Soy beans clover could be grown.

Prof. Briggs, of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, talked Soy beans loud and long. These men have done great good for Wisconsin, as by their timely talks many acres of Soy beans are grown in that State. While living there I tried both Alfalfa and Soy beans. The Alfalfa was not a success, because of an acid subsoil, but the Soy beans proved very successful. I practiced at that time planting the seed in drills and cultivating them. They made splendid growth and great hay. I always got a good stand of clover after a crop of Soy beans.

The first crop of Soy beans I grew in New York I also planted in rows and cultivated them, but I found the stems grew rather coarse and the cows did not eat them well. I have changed the practice, and am now sowing them broadcast. This takes more seed but less work. It gives rather greater yield, and the hay is finer and therefore better quality. To sow them broadcast requires 1¼ bushels of seed per acre. If the land is rather poor perhaps 1½ bushels is better. The seed can usually be purchased around $3 per bushel. The seed is rather expensive, but the hay is worth the price.

In the Spring of 1927 I sowed 1¼ acres on unlimed soil and had about 1½ tons. In 1928 I sowed 2½ acres on limed soil and had about four tons. I followed both crops with clover, and on each tract have good stands of clover. This year I sowed four acres and cut five good loads of hay. I shall seed this ground to clover next year, and if I do not get a good stand I shall let the readers of THE R. N.-Y. know it.

Never sow Soy beans without inoculating them. They will not do well nor can you get a stand of clover following them unless beans have been inoculated. This develops the nodules on the roots, and enables the beans to take nitrogen from the air. If not inoculated the small growth the plants make robs the soil of nitrogen and leaves the land poorer instead of richer, and a stand of clover after them is impossible. Get the inoculation from the county agent or directly from the college.

I am not writing this for the benefit of farmers who have no difficulty in growing Alfalfa. If I could I would grow Alfalfa, but I cannot grow it. It costs more to fit land for Alfalfa, but Alfalfa will stand several years, and will give two cuttings a year, while Soy beans are an annual and give only one crop. Alfalfa forms a sod, has a great root growth, and is in that way the crop to grow if it can be grown. But the greater part of New York soils are not adapted to growing Alfalfa. Some soils are too wet. The greater part of the hills have a thin soil underlaid with hardpan, and some have an acid subsoil. On such soils Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown.

Soy beans have a feeding value equal to Alfalfa. Referring to the feeding standards we find the nutritive content of Alfalfa to be in a ton 212 lbs. digestible protein; 1,032 lbs. total digestible nutrients, and the nutritive ration 1:3.9; while the Soy beans contain 234 lbs. of digestible protein; 1,072 lbs. total digestible nutrients, and the nutritive ratio is 1:3.6. GEO. H. DAWES.

Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Story of a Township Library

IT HAS come to be more or less of a tradition that farmers, as a class, are not great readers. If this is true, we believe it to be more a matter of environment and circumstances than any inherent indifference to books. Good books are not easily available to the average farmer's family. The cost is often prohibitive. The extravagant advertising of new publications is usually misleading and sometimes deceptive; one hesitates to send money for goods unseen and untried, just for a brief reading.

In some sections of the State good use is made of the loan collections of books, obtainable from the State Library at Albany. In other parts, the county library has been established, with its book-truck bringing regular supplies of books to all parts of its district. In a large majority of townships, however, farmers' families do not have access to a good library, where they can obtain books without cost.

These people are forced to confine most of their reading to newspapers and magazines. Some of these periodicals are of great value; many of them are but vehicles for advertising, containing trashy stories, and are cheap not only in price but in contents. To be confined to such reading discourages the formation of book-loving habits. Children of the family are apt to grow up with tastes little above the funny-paper level, and lacking in the general information and culture that can be acquired only by the life-long reading of good literature.

Nowadays, practically every township has within it a fair-sized village, large enough to possess a small public library. In making a study of several towns in Western New York, we found these libraries, in nearly every case, to be purely local affairs, drawing their readers from the village only, and supported often by local contributions, but occasionally by town taxpayers.

This was the case in our own township, and this is the story of how we have brought our farmers and library together.

Ours is an upper New York township about six miles square, containing two small villages, and one of larger size, the latter being the business center of the surrounding territory. Here a small library was founded several years ago. For a long period it was carried on by the efforts of one woman, alone, whose devoted labors kept it alive the first few years. It was up-hill business. We were not a reading public. We were without the traditions or background of New England, where nearly every crossroads community has grown up to regard a library as a local necessity.

Three hundred dollars obtained from the town, and $100 from the State, constituted our funds. After paying for the rent of a small upstairs room and the librarian's salary, we had but $200 left for books yearly. At times we found it very difficult to secure a librarian willing and fitted to assume the entire responsibility, and at one time the library was forced to close for over a year. However, despite all these handicaps, the library made a slow growth, and by 1927 was circulating about 6,000 books a year among people living a short distance from the building.

About that time, there were various changes in the board of trustees. A little group of people got together. They were interested in books and in the development of the township. They saw that though the town was in advance of many others as regards civic pride and municipal improvements, there was a lack of what may be called "library consciousness."

On Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings, the streets would be lined with automobiles of farmers. Their boys and girls would be walking listlessly up and down the streets, or standing outside the movie entrance. On our shelves there stood more than 2,000 good books. Scarcely a farm boy or girl or their parents knew where the library was located, or had ever been in it. These rural taxpayers were helping support a village institution and deriving no benefits from it. They were missing a great opportunity. The question was: Could we bring these people and the library together?

We started in by way of the local newspaper. Each week we printed articles about the books we had to offer. We emphasized the fact that they were entirely free. We explained that it was not a village affair, but one belonging to the town taxpayers. We asked various people in the town to write us book reviews of some of the books they had read and enjoyed.

We visited 10 rural schools. With two or three exceptions we found their libraries to be in a discouraging condition. Little money was available for new books and the children had about exhausted the possibilities of the old worn-out titles, and knew nothing of some of the newer attractive publications. As a result, too little reading was being done.

We offered the teachers the loan of small collections from our juvenile department. We then gave talks to the children themselves, showing them copies of some of our attractive books, and explaining that there were many more, all belonging to them as residents of the township. We invited them to visit us at the main library and take out readers' cards of their own.

The teachers co-operated wonderfully. After reading a few books from the small school collection, curiosity overcame the shyness of the older children, and they began to come to the main library where they could have a wider range in choice of books. These books went into the farm homes and were read by older people as well as by the children themselves. Soon these children began to ask for books for their parents, or their older brothers and sisters. In a few weeks more these older members of the family began to come in person to make their own book selection.

Of course, in the meantime, our circulation had increased by leaps and bounds. Our quarters were inadequate for the crowds that thronged the place. Business was fairly running away with us. We then drew up a petition signed by our friends and readers to the number of three or four hundred. We asked the town board to grant us a yearly allowance of $1,000 instead of the usual $300.

By this time the library was taking its place on the map. The board of trade of the village, alert, not only to the educational advantages of a library, but to the business advantage of having it as a town attraction on certain days, began to boost the library. The Legion gave us a definite money donation and later on moved us, with our 2,500 books, to our new location in the brief space of two hours' time.

The town board became convinced that the library was in reality a valuable institution, appreciated by the people and deserving of more support. They granted the extra allowance. We then moved down to an attractive building on the main street, and began life under a new budget.

Today, our library is one of the most important institutions in the town, and the largest proportion of our readers come from the rural districts. We are open eight hours a week, and whole families drive in from one to five miles to return and take out books for every member of the family. One of the largest class of readers consists of young men. Ofttimes in overalls, they come in search of western stories, or books on aviation. The greater number of them were never before in a public library. Now and then they pick up some heavier non-fiction, per-

haps a history or a book on psychology.

The rural teachers continue to take out collections of from 10 to 15 books, which they return at the end of eight weeks with a circulation report. In two years our circulation has trebled, and now surpasses that of many towns much larger in size.

We find that many small libraries consider the children's department of minor importance. We believe this attitude to be unwise. Provide good books for them, and soon your juvenile readers will equal or surpass in number your adult readers. Children are responsive readers of any library; give them a chance.

We spent one-third of our book allowance on children's books. We buy all new books in re-enforced bindings, waterproofed. This adds to the first cost and practically absorbs the usual discount allowed by book companies. It also doubles the life of the book.

On our shelves are to be found the good old classics: Robinson Crusoe, Arabian Nights, Andersen's Fairy Tales, and countless others. We have, however, followed the steps of nearly all first-class libraries and discarded several series of books that are now recognized as sentimental, poorly written, or giving false impressions of life. In this category fall the "Elsie" books, the "Alger" books and other one-time favorites.

In our selection of books we try to buy not only those that will appeal to the child as an interesting story, but will have an educational value as well. There are countless new books that give the young reader an idea of people and customs of countries other than his own. This makes him consider children of other lands as human beings like himself. It should tend to develop not only his general information, but should make for an international sympathy and understanding as well.

We hold that the juvenile readers of today will be the adult readers of five or 10 years hence, and that their tastes in reading can be developed at an early age.

In our library organization we have five active trustees. Of these, three are women living on farms from one to three miles from the library. Each one assumes a particular job for a year at a time. One is treasurer, another is the secretary and does all the ordering, another is the publicity agent, the fourth heads the cataloging committee and makes ready the books as they come from the publishers. The fifth is president of the board and the head of the book selection committee.

In this way we are able to engage a high school girl for a nominal sum to keep the library open and do the work at the charging desk. This allows us to save $600 for books yearly.

We usually have a volunteer worker present on Saturdays to help those who need advice or help in finding their books. Each month a different person of artistic ability is asked to take charge of the window decoration. Thus many people sharing the work make for greater general interest in a great community project.

Whenever we have asked for help or advice from members of the library staff in our nearest city, in the next country, we have met with the greatest consideration, and have been given most valuable suggestions in regard to book selections and other problems. We think the librarians of any larger library are always glad to be of service to small town libraries, if asked courteously, and not imposed upon.

In the meantime, our library grows. People are to be seen on the streets each day it is open, bearing from one to four books. We often find boys waiting patiently on the steps until opening time. One boy of 12 has "hitch-hiked" 16 miles a week all Winter, in order to do his library shopping.

The trustees have worked hard, but have had tremendously good fun doing it. Who says the farmer won't read if given a chance? A. E. W.

New York.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

October 23, 1929.—At this time of year, many unknown varieties of apples are being sent in to the various agricultural colleges and experiment stations for identification. It is always a great help to the person on the receiving end if the sender will send several each of any and all kinds shipped, since apples from the same tree often look different and the sender may not know just which shape and color is typical of the variety. Also, the receivers would greatly appreciate receiving good sound apples—so many arrive in such condition that they can only be named rotten apples.

Another timely topic is the manufacture of cider vinegar in this State. Some farmers believe that homemade cider vinegar cannot be lawfully sold, and others that a permit is needed even if they know the manufacture is allowed. No permit is needed. The requirements of the vinegar law fix a standard of 4 per cent acetic acid content for vinegar whether pure cider or so-called distilled products and compel the labeling of the container to show the name of the manufacturer. No requirements are in effect which would prevent the sale of homemade cider vinegar, provided it is pure, meets the standard and is properly labeled. It is simply necessary that the vinegar be made in the ordinary manner from apple juice and that it be free from added water, preservatives or substances injurious to health. The law does not require that the samples be submitted to a chemist to be tested, although this is desirable whenever there is any doubt about the strength of the vinegar. The labeling is required in order that the kind of vinegar may be known and to distinguish the different grades of distilled vinegar from pure cider vinegar.

Scarcity of natural food is now causing several invasions of portions of this State by wild animals. In Center and Clinton counties, bears are the cause of many disturbances, because lack of food has driven them south from the mountains they usually occupy. In one orchard across the Susquehanna River from Lock Haven, a half dozen bears are said to be harvesting the fruit. Climbing the trees, they simply break off limbs even as large as a man's arm in order to get the fruit. Sour apples are left alone, while sweet varieties and Baldwin are in demand. In Franklin County, squirrels have left the mountains for the corn fields, since acorns and berries are very scarce. Severe damage has been experienced in several fields and many hundred squirrels have been shot. The only redress the farmers have in either case is to shoot the offending animals, after obtaining permission of the game warden.

A Northwestern fruit growers' association has now developed a special apple label for use on their shipments to China. As goods in China are bought very largely by brand or label, this is considered an important step. This association shipped "many thousands of boxes" to that country last year.

A Susquehanna County orchardist states that deer absolutely ruined 200 three-year-old apple trees last Summer. He likewise gets nothing for this except wire for a deer fence to prevent future depredations.

The Viking red raspberry has caused some discussion recently in this paper. We have 100 planted last April. These particular plants were obtained from an excellent source in Canada and were fine plants to begin with. Their growth has been vigorous in spite of the driest Summer in 10 years. The smooth canes are stocky enough to stand up nicely at their season's growth of about four feet in spite of strong winds. Some fruit has been produced, enough for a good taste. In quality it is between Viking's parent, Marlboro and Cuthbert. While not so good as Cuthbert, the fruit is much firmer and a brighter, snappier red. Canadian reports indicate that the fruit stands out on the canes in such a way that it is easier to pick than many other varieties, while the freedom from prickles is in its favor. Viking may contract all the usual raspberry diseases and suffer from them about as much as most other varieties, yet it is worthy of a trial. We will know much more about Viking next year at this time, as it is being grown in comparison with other leading sorts.

One hundred and ten species of scale insects have been observed in this Commonwealth during the inspection of nursery stock, orchard and greenhouse plants, according to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. However, of this number only 24 are considered generally injurious. Where treatments are neglected, losses from these insects may easily amount to thousands of dollars annually but much of this can be prevented if growers adopt improved remedies. Scale insects injurious to fruit trees are likewise injurious to many ornamental trees and shrubs in nurseries and on private grounds. For example, such pests as the San Jose scale, scurfy scale, as well as oyster shell scale, are widely distributed on trees in the woods and soon spread to fruit and ornamental trees when such trees are not sprayed annually. Because of the great economic importance of scale insects, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin which gives a detailed description of the most injurious species of these insects as well as effective control methods. The publication has been prepared by F. M. Trimble, chief nursery inspector of the department and free copies can be obtained on request of the department at Harrisburg.

R. H. SUDDS.

Grapes in Vermont

My six-year old grape vines do not bear, what is the probable cause?

Chittenden Co., Vt. M. J. E.

Your six-year-old plants should be bearing at this time. The fault maybe in the type of pruning, the Winter care, the fertilization of the soil, or possibly the infertility of the blossoms.

Take pruning first. Grape vines bear on current year's wood. The buds which are formed now on wood that grew in 1929 turn out the productive canes. In pruning, therefore, be sure to leave at the base of every cane which grew this year, from four to six buds. This will not make too big a load unless there are more than six canes on the plant. In general, aim to eliminate the older canes, including arms, and cut back as far as you can to the side branches so as to keep the whole top young. This pruning may be done any time after November 1 until the plants are covered, or, if uncovered, any time before March 1. In making the cuts, put the shears to within about two inches of a subtending bud. In general, Summer pruning should be omitted. One may occasionally pinch back the tip of a rapidly growing cane.

The best fertilizer for grapes is a commercial preparation such as is used for vegetables or potatoes. Small amounts of stable manure may also be applied, if put on early in the Spring. In either case, make the application broadcast so that the product will extend out eight or ten feet from the base of the plant.

Since you did not state what varieties are growing on your place, it is not certain that they would withstand the Winter without covering. A small amount of evergreen boughs, straw, stover, or leaves can be laid over some of the plants as soon as the ground freezes. This tends to hold the snow and keep the plants covered during the variable Winter weather.

Concerning the possible infertility of the blossoms—it should be noted that some varieties of grapes are self-sterile and need pollen of some other variety to fertilize them. Examine the flowers carefully to see if the anthers turn over and bend down when the flowers are in full bloom. This is an index of infertility. In any case, it would be well to have more than one variety of grapes to be sure of cross pollination. M. B. CUMMINGS

Grafting Cherries

Why is it more difficult to make a cherry graft grow than any other?

New Jersey. E. W.

The chief reason why cherries are found more difficult to graft than other fruits is that the buds start very early. When the weather is mild enough to make ordinary wax work well, cherry buds may be too far advanced for dependable results. Some cut the scions early and hold them dormant in a cool place until ready to do the work. But the best plan where this can be done is to take advantage of the occasional mild days in late Winter when wax will work and cold fingers do not bother.

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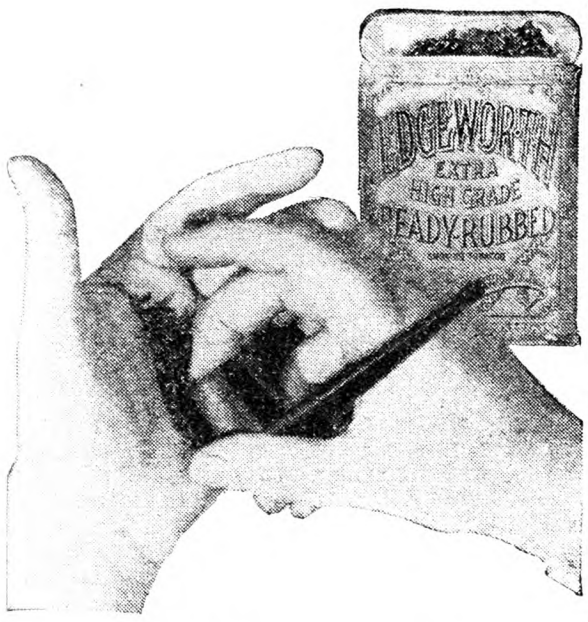

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Keeping Rustic Timber with Bark On

[We are sometimes asked regarding the best time to cut logs and poles for rustic work and cabins. The U. S. Forest Service gives the following practical instructions.]

Logs, poles, or sawmill slabs, used with the bark on for rustic construction, may suffer both from decay and from insect attack. It is chiefly the latter which loosens the bark, as there are numerous species of beetles and grubs which seek the relatively soft layer between the bark and the wood.

The best time to cut such rustic timbers is in the Fall or Winter. This is not, as is commonly thought, because of any difference in the timber due to the "sap being down," but because both insects and fungi are then dormant or less active, and before they again become active the timbers will have dried out enough to retard attack. Drying is slow and decay and insect attack rapid when the bark is not removed. In order to dry out effectively, the timbers should be cross-piled with air space between and on skids, so as to raise the bottom ones at least a foot, or two feet, above the ground. In preparing rustic timbers for use, most of them are notched or otherwise framed to some extent to fit them for position. In the case of house logs, it is also a good practice to adz or score them through the bark to a flat wood surface on the sides which will be top and bottom in position. This results in less need for chinking and also helps to keep the bark from loosening.

To prevent insect attack, the best method is to brush or spray onto the seasoned log a liberal quantity of creosote, paying special attention to the ends and to notches or other framing cuts and scored sides, as well as any places where the bark may have accidentally been removed or damaged. If this is too expensive or if there is objection to the odor or stain of concentrated creosote, it can be diluted half and half with kerosene. The stain from this mixture is negligible, the pronounced odor will disappear in the course of a month or so.

Linseed oil has also been used for this purpose and satisfactory results have been reported. Procedure by this method is as follows: go over each log with a stiff brush, preferably of wire, to remove dirt and loose bark; apply a heavy coat of linseed oil with a large brush; apply a second coat of oil the second year. Cabins thus treated in northern Michigan are said to be intact after 10 years. The Forest Service, however, has no direct knowledge upon which to base approval or recommendation of this method.

An additional preventive of trouble is to remove the bark carefully in suitable sections, treat as above the inside surface of the bark and that of the wood from which the bark has been removed, after both have dried out, and nail the bark back in position with large-headed nails. The old style cut nail is better for this purpose than wire nails, since the head of the nail is less conspicuous in color. If wire nails are used, the heads can be painted to resemble the color of the bark. Wooden pegs are excellent for keeping bark in place and produce a very neat appearence, but since it is necessary to bore holes before these can be driven into the wood, the process is rather costly. This removal, drying out, and nailing the bark back on will help considerably, even if preservative treatment is not feasible.

Where insect attack has already commenced, removal and renailing of the bark is practically the only way to stop it. The contact surfaces of both bark and wood should be brushed clean after removing the bark, and then saturated with orthodichlorobenzene, or with the creosote and kerosene mixture above recommended. The orthodichlorobenzene is more effective for killing the bugs themselves but it is not easy to get this liquid except from large wholesale drug houses. One gallon of either is sufficient to treat about 35 square feet of log surface.

If it is necessary to cut such timbers during Spring or Summer, they should be treated as soon as possible after cutting, and a second time after they are seasoned and before they are put into position. Bark slips easily on some species of timber during the Spring season of rapid growth, hence such logs must be handled carefully when cut at that time.

Good Compost Heap

I first put down a layer of rich earth or wood mold which can be found under the leaves in most any woodland. Rake up both mold and top soil. I then put down a layer of manure and scatter lime over it; put down another layer of the rich earth, and another layer of manure and cover with lime, and so on until the heap or pile is as large as desired.

In late Spring or just before planting time, it is cut down and hauled out just where desired. After it has gone through the above process it will be quite fine, and will make an ideal fertilizer to use in drill form in the row for either farm, garden or truck crops.

Where one has only a small quantity of manure, in this way nearly double the amount can be made, and a good grade for all crops. WM. H. HARRISON.
Virginia.

A Twisted Tree

This tree was formed of two sprouts from the root of a mulberry tree. They grew close together and were so inclined to ward each other that they assumed the twist clearly shown in the picture. Years later one of the limbs took sick and later had to be amputated. The other is still doing well and this year, as usual, produced a full crop of berries. It excites the curiosity of cavalcade of automobiles on Rand Road, one of the most traveled out of Chicago to the Northwest.
Illinois. J. L. G.

This Tree Had a Hard Time

The New Motor Vehicle Law

In response to questions as to the provisions and working of the financial responsibility law, enacted at the last session of the New York Legislature and now a part of the vehicle and traffic act, Charles A. Harnett, State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, has issued an outline of the provisions of the new law. The answers to some of the more frequent queries, as given by Mr. Harnett, follow:

"If a person becomes subject to the financial responsibility law he is required to show financial responsibility each year for at least three years thereafter.

"Financial responsibility is to be shown to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles by securing a motor vehicle liability policy and filing a certificate of the same with the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, by filing a bond with the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles or by depositing money or collateral with the Department of Taxation and Finance.

"The law contemplates two different types of policies, one for drivers and one for car owners. If a chauffeur becomes subject to the financial responsibility law, and his employer provides evidence of financial responsibility, the chaffeur is not required also to furnish evidence of financial responsibility,

"If an operator is driving the car of a friend, and such operator becomes subject to the financial responsibility law, the operator's license may not be restored even if the owner of the motor vehicle presents proof of financial responsibility.

"If an employer owns a fleet of trucks or omnibuses and one chauffeur comes within the provisions of the financial responsibility law, the employer is required to furnish proof of financial responsibility for all his trucks or omnibuses and not only for the one driven by this employe.

"If a person is convicted of driving without a license a red danger guide will be placed in the file against such person and if he subsequently desires to become licensed it will be necessary for him to show financial responsibility.

"If a licensed operator is driving the car of a friend and is involved in an accident and judgment is obtained against such owner and not against the operator, the owner is required to furnish proof of financial responsibilty even though the operator was at fault.

"The Bureau of Motor Vehicles will supply forms of certificates of insurance.

"The stub attached to the certificate will be returned to the insurance company by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles as notice that an insurance certificate has been filed with the bureau."

Paint Over Oiled Wood

I have been told that buildings and lumber oiled with used motor engine oil would last so much longer and that it would be all right to use good house paint over this oiled lumber. I should like to hear from someone about this. J. B. H.
Delaware.

We should not expect paint to work at all well on an oiled surface. The experience of any reader will be welcome.

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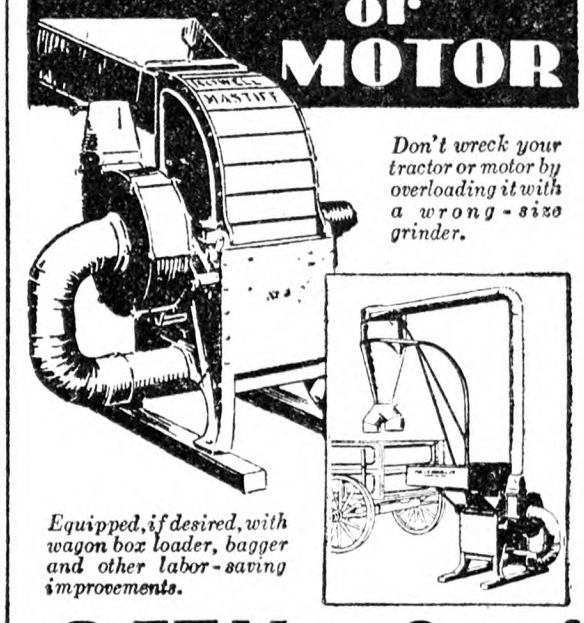

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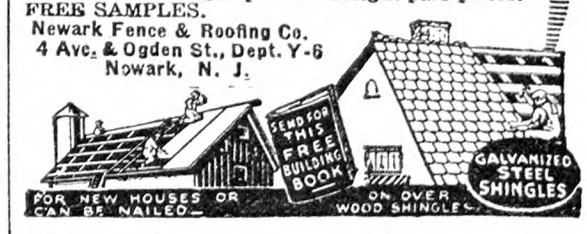

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Know a Weed Each Week

No. 24.—MAYWEED OR DOG FENNEL

A rank-smelling, ill-tasting plant is Mayweed, familiar inhabitant of barnyards and frequent invader of meadows, pastures and fields. The acrid, burning juices irritate the skin, causing serious inflammation. The species was formerly valued, however, in the making of a chest poultice for heavy colds, and is still used

Note the warty ribs on the seeds of Mayweed. Enlarged.

by our colored population for this purpose.

On account of the burning taste and disagreeable odor, Mayweed is left untouched by all grazing animals. The plant may be recognized by the white, daisy-like blossoms with their yellow centers, the distinctive odor and the finely divided foliage. The seeds are light brown in color and each possesses 10 warty ribs. They are usually found as impurities in grass and clover seed. Mayweed is an annual that reproduces from seeds only.

ALBERT A. HANSEN

Thoughts From Long Acres

A trio of interesting friendly letters makes the week extra enjoyable. R. F. H. writes from Ohio giving a lot of helpful information to aid in my fight against mites in the chicken house, and also asks for a list of fruit trees for both home and commercial orchards. They surely do differ some, as many varieties are excellent for home use but too easily bruised for shipping. Such, for instance, is the Rochester peach. It is a sure bearer, withstands frost damage well, and the fruit is fine for eating or canning, but does not hold up well in shipping. For a commercial peach list, nothing would beat the South Haven, Elberta and Hale, they ripen in the order named and all three are large, nicely colored and ship well. I believe the so called Early Elberta is only the regular variety which ripens earlier farther south and not a distinct variety at all.

G. M. B. writes a very short letter from "Old Virginny," but encloses a nicely typed copy of the song "Grandfather's Clock," so I am able now to send anyone a copy, not the original, as that goes into my files. We all enjoyed looking it over and will sing it later. The third letter is not only unusually interesting but also sets up a strain of thought. It is from A. F. A. who now lives in far-off California but was born and bred a New Yorker. He writes of my remarks about each State raising the products for which it is best suited from a climatic viewpoint. He tells me that only a small part of California is suited to citrus fruits, that land is valued at $3,000 per acre, that water charges are $30 per acre annually, and that the raisin growers have been forced to feed thousands of tons of raisins to live stock and allow many more tons to rot on the vines. He also says that they import feeds from the plains States, feed poultry for eggs, and then ship the eggs to New York, paying a heavy freight charge on the feed shipped in, and on the eggs shipped out, and still make a profit, although not as much as we might think from the high price of the eggs in New York City. I can readily see that 20 bushels of wheat, at $1.25 per bushel, 50 bushels of oats, at 40 cents per bushel, and other things in proportion, would be a losing proposition on land having a tax valuation of $3,000 and a water charge of $30 per acre.

But the thing which brought about a train of thought was the fact that he apologized for the use of a few misspelled words and a few lapses in grammatical construction by saying that he had not been given an education in youth. He evidently shares the common belief that education consists of book knowledge. I have known a lot of educated fools who had enough book learning for a dozen men, and did not know enough to come in when it rained. And I have been blessed with friends who had very little book learning, yet were educated in the truest sense of the word through years of accumulated learning gained from a study of events in their relation to affairs, of real life plus a wonderful knowledge of true science gained from living close to the earth, and again plus a beautiful philosophy of life gained from being tried in fiery furnaces and not found wanting. A man who can write a nine-page letter full of useful information and kindly philosophy and maintain the reader's absorbing interest to the last word is educated in a real sense

Golden ears of corn are gathering in the crib, speaking of heat-making night feeds for hungry hens, going to roost on cloudy days of Winter almost in the middle of the afternoon, and staying there until late morning. The old hens spend a lot of time on the roosts but the young flappers are down on the floor making a chorus of song well worth hearing. No doubt men who are in the chicken business look upon their flocks as a strictly business proposition, with no sentiment attached, but here on Long Acres we are just plain farm folks, who become attached to the old hens. The Missus and I love to stand at feeding time and look over the small flock while we talk about this one and that one. Yes, I know full well that it doesn't pay to keep old hens but those fluffy sisters are almost members of the family, in no danger whatever of being eaten or hustled off to market. Occasionally we do thin out the flock and take a few to market but it is always the ones which have aroused our ire by scratching out flower beds or wandering afar to torment neighbors.

What a lot we did not know about hens when we always took the ragged ones to market and preserved the trim and beautiful hens. I know now that those beauties were the loafers and the worn and ragged ones the real producers so we were actually putting a premium on non-production. Dairymen say that it takes the scales and tester to find the real cow and not looks alone, so they too have become wise to those loafers. We live and learn. But it is time to carry a sleepy boy upstairs to bed; time to glance over the daily paper in peaceful quietude after the children are in bed; time for the evening chat with the better—oh so much better—half; so ends a beautiful day close to nature and nature's God. L. B. R.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Building a Log Cabin

On page 1232 Mrs. G. C. S., Maine, asks how to build an inexpensive cabin. I live up in Northeastern Maine, in a lumber town; have lived in a number of different camps, as we call them, made out of the stuff that grew in the woods.

First decide what kind of trees you want; up this way they mostly use spruce. Another man and I made a hunting camp of dry cedar. We cut and sawed the trees 12 ft. long. It is necessary to cut logs 2 ft. longer than room wanted to allow for notching ends to keep logs in place. You cut the notch in bottom log. Every time cut it deep and wide enough to let next log lie down fairly snug. Usually lay the long one first and you have a space on each end to put a log in before you put end log on to fill space. After you get first log on the rest is like rolling an old sock to make a ball. Of course the smaller the log the more it takes, and the smaller the notch.

We got as straight logs as we could, and laid them close, so as not to have too big a crack between logs to fill up. We used moss that grew on ash trees in swamp for calking; one can use grass, leaves, paper, rags, clay or mud. We laid the wall up 7 ft. high; alternated top so as to be even, then when high enough laid a short log on each side and hewed it down to level of back log; then another one to where we commenced hewing, then a cross or ridge-pole, then another side one hewn off. I think we had three ridge-poles to hold roof.

For splits for roof we measured distance from back log on end to first ridge-pole, and cut our butts a foot or so longer to allow for lapping. For splits we always use cedar, as it rives or splits easily, and lasts a lifetime. I saw an old camp site built 40 years ago with splits still sound. We quartered the chunk first, then used a tool called a hoe, a tool ¼ in. thick, 2 or 3 in. wide, hammered thin all along one side, with a round socket for a handle at one end. Handle is about 16 in. long, to pry on. We commence at heart of split wood; the first piece or two is worthless, but as we work along to outside they are wider. We throw away heart and sap pieces.

Commencing at bottom lay one tier across, wide ones first, narrow ones over cracks; continue until roof is covered, laying on a pole or two or sod to hold roof in place.

Our hunting camp had no floor, and bed was "built in;" saplings driven into wall between logs with poles and branches laid across. Hewn logs can be used for sills. The old-time lumber camps with log walls, pole floors, and rows of bunks were not very comfortable.

Aroostook Co., Me. W. M.

Culture of Winter Aconite

Why is it that roots of the Winter aconite never have grown with me? I have bought them for the past three years, and not one has ever come up. My soil is a deep medium light loam, drainage good. I use litter and stable manure to cover all bulbs, and the perennials that require covering. Other plants do well.

Lunenburg, Mass. T. A. L.

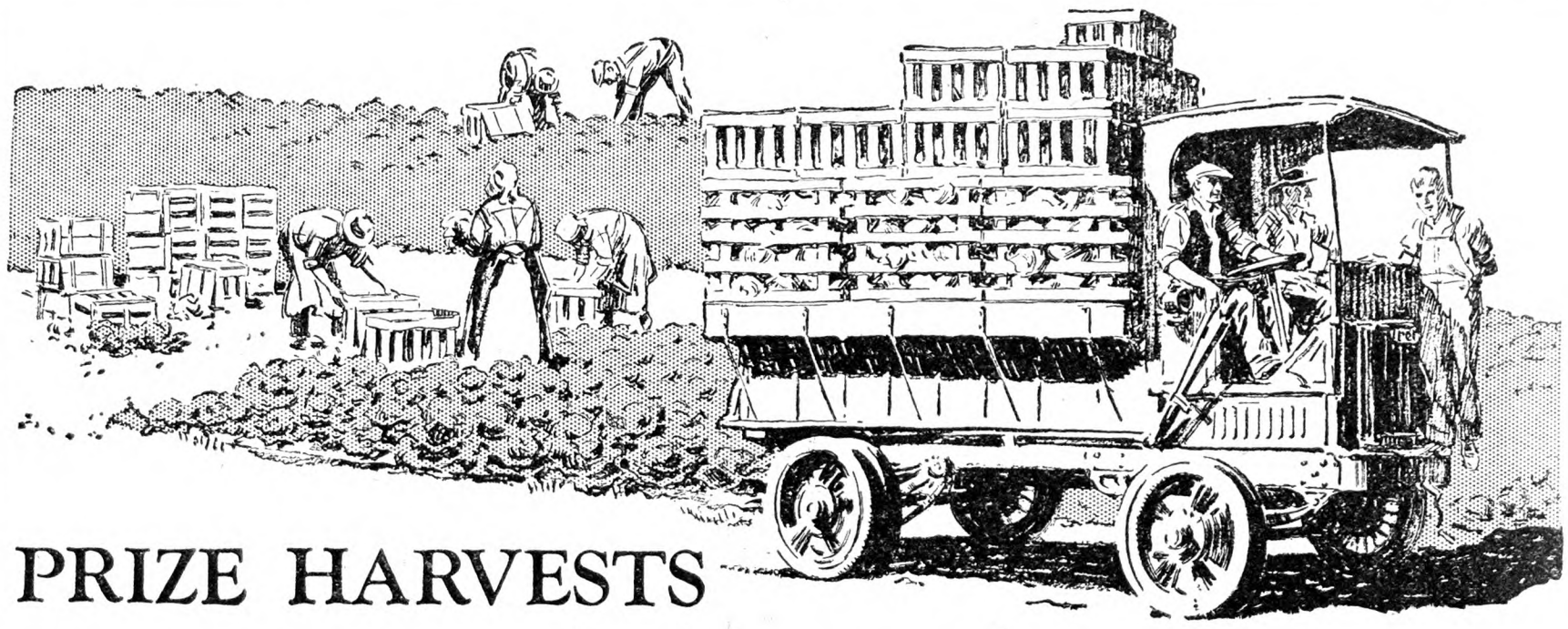
The Winter aconite (Eranthis hyemalis) does not usually present any difficulties to cultivation; indeed it is naturalized in some parts of Pennsylvania, while in many gardens it seeds and self-sows. Under soil conditions such as the inquirer described it should thrive abundantly. The Winter aconite prefers partial shade but will grow in a more exposed position. It is possible that the roots have been planted too deeply. Two inches is ample planting depth. Again I do not advocate covering this subject with litter or other substance, for it is absolutely hardy, and as the cheerful yellow blossoms appear in February or March and are borne on short stems close to the ground they have not an opportunity to develop if beneath any very appreciable protective covering.

New York. T. H. EVERETT.

The Calla Lily Begonia

Can any reader tell what variety of Begonia is known in New England as the calla lily Begonia? A description of it would be helpful. Is it the variety with foliage spotted with silvery white (B. albo-picta)? W. H. T.

New Jersey.



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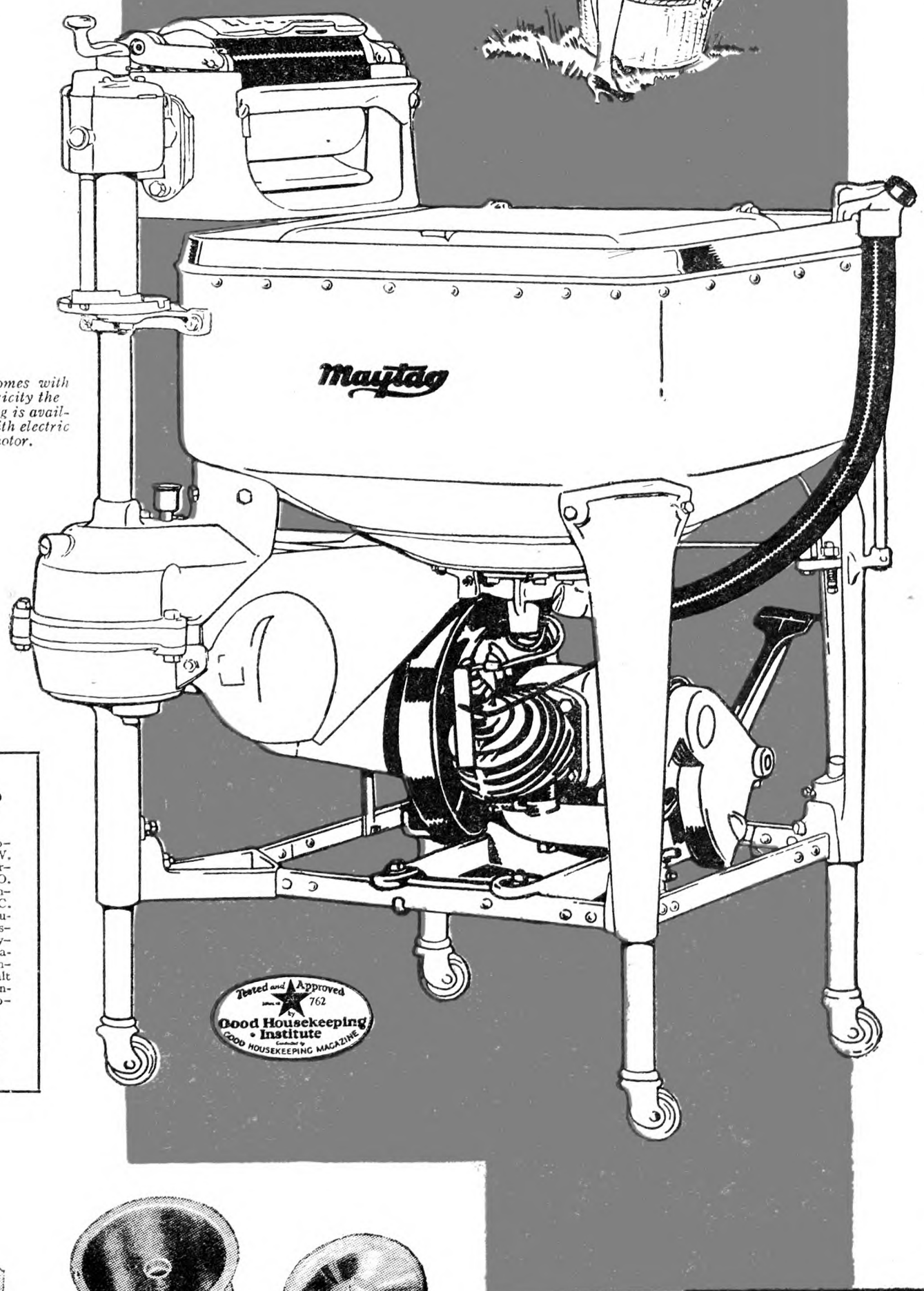

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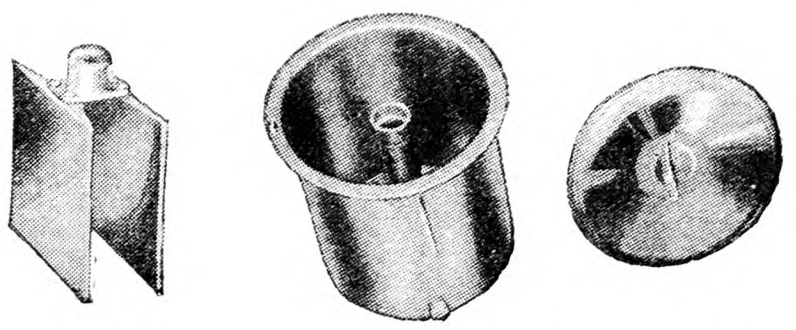

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October Days in the Garden

Dame Nature is forcing the season, and many a tragedy has occurred in the flower world. The hardier annuals that survived the first killing frosts have succumbed to the comparatively heavy freezes of the last three nights, even under their burlap blankets. Hardy Chrysanthemums and Eupatorium coelestinum are but a faint hope. The former, save for one or two of the earlier blooming sorts, are about to be evicted from the garden. They are quite too unreliable in our climate. Had the latter been well established it would have doubtless flowered satisfactorily.

Now and then one comes across a wild yellow violet or a birds-foot by the pathway, and a very occasional sweet violet lifts its head, but for the most part the Violas are all that are left. We are advised to separate sweet violets yearly if we wish for much bloom, and the advice is good. All the woodchucks from the surrounding pastures and fields have apparently been attracted to our wilderness, and they seen especially fond of violets as an article of diet. They have quite destroyed a bed of seedling white violets and a mat of Viola Wermig, but the two who boldly made their homes in the garden itself have been trapped. A very interesting seedling Phlox with pure white center rimmed with lavender presented itself and naturally we awaited the next flower with interest, hoping that it might be as pure in color. But alas! The woodchuck, too, was interested, and next morning found the newcomer stripped bare of leaves and buds. Such is the gardener's luck!

Among the flowers new in the garden Artemisia lactiflora (hawthorn-scented mugwort), Veronica subsessilis (Japanese speedwell), and Aster roseus have been outstanding favorities. Aster roseus is a lovely thing, and I doubt if any hybridizer ever improves upon the very real beauty of that or the purple New England Aster.

Annuals proved more or less of a failure this season. The natural slope of the garden, to the southeast, so favorable in Winter and Spring, had its drawbacks during the extremely dry Summer. A group of Chinese forget-me-nots and the new Calendula, Radio, made a brilliant splash of color. The latter is surely most desirable with its quilled petals and unusual size. A low-growing annual from Texas labeled "forget-me-not" has bloomed the season through, as have the tiny, pink Gypsophila muralis and the old reliable sweet Alyssum. I have in mind a combined planting of the three in the pseudo-rock garden for next year. That's a joy and a privilege that the gardener always may claim—the making of new plans.

Many of the new perennial seedlings behaved most shabbily. There was the fringed Oriental poppy, Rembrandt, who burst forth in a glory of orange-red—but never a fringe! The double white clove pink, Mrs. Simkins, gave delightfully fragrant singles; no trace of a double white. The alpine pink grew luxuriantly, bloomed sparsely but was on the whole, quite satisfactory. However, since reading of the habits of the true alpine, I fear mine is but an imposter. The double white Gypsophila granted us sprays of single, misty bloom, but it was so long in giving any bloom at all that we forgave it. It is scarcely worth while to plant the seeds of many hybrid perennials, and to be quite sure of them one must buy plants.

Since last season we have kept our eyes on a small group of Sedum seedlings which came from a packet labeled "Spectabile." The plants were very sturdy, and had leaves of an unusual bronzy-red. We had visions of deep-colored pink or red flower heads, and our impatient vigil was finally rewarded with huge clusters of a sickly greenish-yellow.

One of the most satisfactory of wild flowers for planting in dry or fairly moist shade is the white Eupatorium or mistflower. It asks for nothing but to be left alone, increases quite rapidly and is sure to bloom. A plant or two of closed blue gentian bloomed with it this year, and I think a grouping of the two in light shade would well reward one.

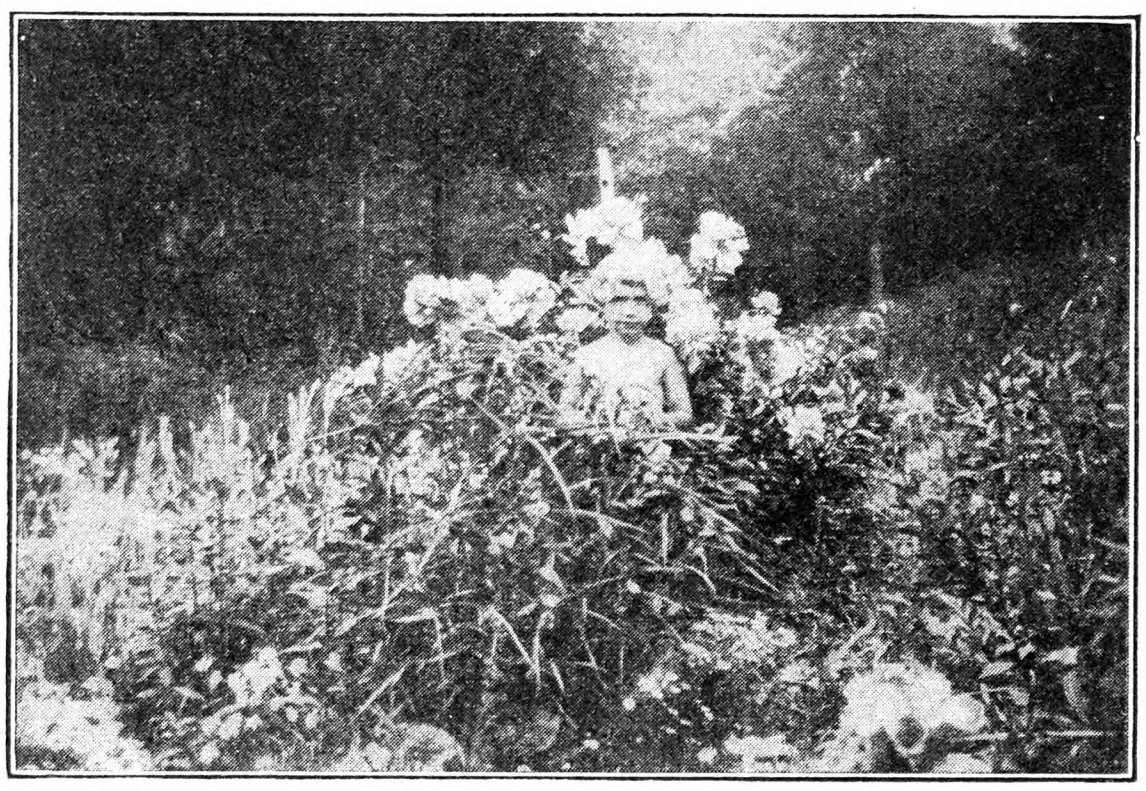
A little Springtime plant known as Mitella diphylla (bishop's cap) fairly doubled its size in the border, also its number of spikes. The dry weather discouraged it, but it is apparently recovering and preparing for a new Springtime. It bloomed with the early daffodils and Phlox divaricata so daintily that we are making a larger planting of it. Pale Corydalis, coming at Iris time with its pink and white flowers, tipped with yellow, is among the daintiest, and very easy to raise from seed (if one can procure it). I gathered it from a neighbor's garden this Summer, and it germinated so quickly that the plants will be ready for Spring blooming.

Autumn is offering quite as many tasks as Spring, with its horde of bulbs still to be planted, cleaning up, and much, much spading of ground both old and new to be done. My present ambition is the seeding down of the entire flower garden, the making of new borders, and the building of a lily pool. The present water supply doesn't encourage the latter, but the two former bid fair to be accomplished, for I can do them myself.

While moving a group of Madonna lilies some weeks ago I rubbed off several dozen scales which were put into a box, carried into the barn and quite forgotten. In rummaging around a few days ago I came across them, and was surely conscience-stricken. Each scale had grown a little waxy bulb (some of them two and three) with roots reaching out and searching blindly for a foothold. Such ambition was promptly rewarded, and they are in a box of earth waiting to be carried down cellar for the Winter. The cape hyacinth, Tritoma, Tigridia, and asphodels have all proven very easy to raise from seed, though I lost the latter when the box in which they were stored became filled with water.

Most of the perennial seeds are being planted this Fall, and we hope to have them large enough for transplanting before another Summer drought begins. Some of this year's seedlings have not been transplanted at all, for it was impossible to supply them with the water that they would have required. It is quite remarkable to see the depth to which some of the roots of even the tiny plants went in search of water. ETHEL A. LYONS

Vermont



Patricia Under the Big Peony

A Worthy Garden Plant

Many of the readers of THE R. N.-Y. are familiar with the native Physotegia virginiana or false dragon-head which, according to Britton's "Manual of the Flora of the Northern States and Canada," enjoys a distribution from Quebec to the Northwest territory and southward to Florida, Louisiana and Texas, while yet others will value the improved varieties of this plant as subjects for the hardy border. It is one of these improved varieties of which I write, namely the variety known as "Vivid," which Physostegia "Vivid" is of recent introduction and is a great improvement upon any other variety with which I am acquainted. It blooms at least three weeks later than the commoner kinds and is much dwarfer in stature, never exceeding a height of two feet. The flower spikes are larger, being four or five inches in length, and consisting of four vertical ranks of tubular flowers, each one inch or more long and half that distance across the mouth. Bright, rosy-mauve perhaps best describes the color of the flowers. It will perhaps be helpful if I describe the appearance of the inflorescence as resembling that of a giant heather. The flowers are produced in profusion and are valuable for cutting, as well as for adding a touch of color to the late September and October border.

This new Physostegia is an easy plant to cultivate, only asking an open situation and fair soil conditions. It responds to judicious feeding and may be increased readily by division.

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New York. T. H. EVERETT.

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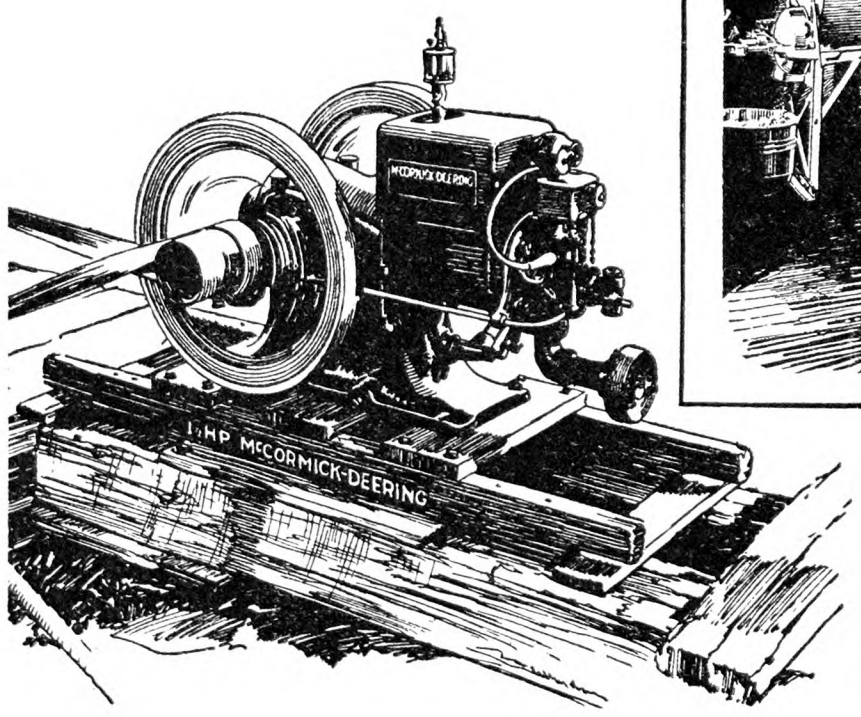

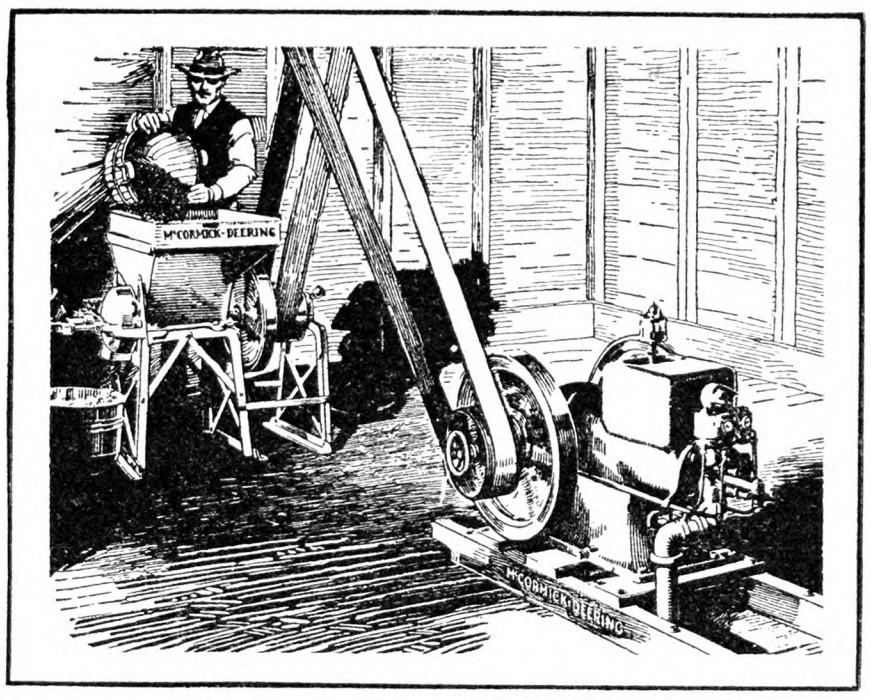

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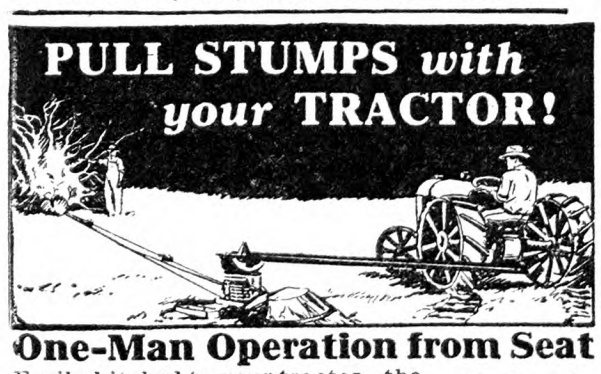

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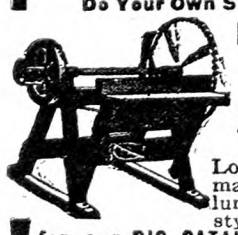

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Some Notes on Maine

My first sight of the State of Maine was the rough coast outside Portland harbor. It was an overnight trip on the small steamer Northland from New York. At breakfast time we were somewhere off Boston. As the sea was rough the little boat tossed about, so that lying still seemed a good plan to avoid threatened nausea.

Shortly after noon the fog lifted, the wind died down; the sun shone brightly and there were four hours of as pleasant sailing as could be desired. The next day I went by trolley to Kennebunk. As it was early Spring, the fields were carpeted with bluets — a beautiful sight against the green.

To outsiders, Maine is the "Pine Tree State," great for potato production and a Summer playground for thousands who live along the shore, follow its rivers with canoe or fishing rod and camp in the deep woods. To one born there, the State remains home in a sense perhaps no other State impresses on its natives. Some of the reasons doubtless are the grand scale on which its rivers and lakes and built, and fertile soil where everything adapted to the climate thrives. There are in the State 110 rivers (not including brooks), 215 lakes and 250 ponds.

The following personal letter, written Sept. 30, received from a man who has spent his life in the State, all the time closely connected with farming, gardening and fruit growing, gives some idea of what the possibilities in these lines are:

This year, because of extreme dryness, my squashes call for more butter and cream than for years, but when ready they are fine. Forty-five seeds (Selected Delicious) gave me practically 20 fine specimens weighing from 5 to 12 lbs.

Harvesting is over save to pick the Spies. I have shipped 220 barrels so far, have 18 packed and think we shall clean up 275 at least. Oversight of this work followed disposal of more than 50 bushels of plums, and the old man who touched 82 the 17th is ready to take it easy. In spite of droughts, the most severe we have had for years, my little place of seven acres has responded grandly.

In the 22 years since I attacked this old, neglected field it has brought me good returns and I am content.

Here are a few figures giving approximate areas and yields in 1928 of various farm crops in the State: Wheat, 4,000 acres, 80,000 bushels; corn, 13,000 acres, 520,000 bushels; oats, 120,000 acres, 4,200,000 bushels; barley, 4,000 acres, 112,000 bushels; buckwheat, 13,000 acres, 299,000 bushels. Total apple production was 1,400,000 bushels, 861,000 being commercial; pears, 13,000 bushels. There were 970 acres in beans for canning, yielding 2,300 tons, and 10,770 acres of corn for canning, 30,200 tons. Canned corn is one of the great industries of the State. Peas for canning were 920 acres, 1,656,000 lbs. There were 172,000 acres in potatoes, yielding, according to reports 37,840,000 bushels. Only one State, Minnesota, exceeded this, with 1,000,000 bushels more, though having nearly twice the area in the crop. Maine leads all States in potato production per acre, averaging over 200 bushels per acre for the past 14 years.

Much of the cultivated area of the State is natural grass land, yielding excellent pasture and large crops of hay. The 1928 hay area was 1,235,000 acres, 1,583,000 tons.

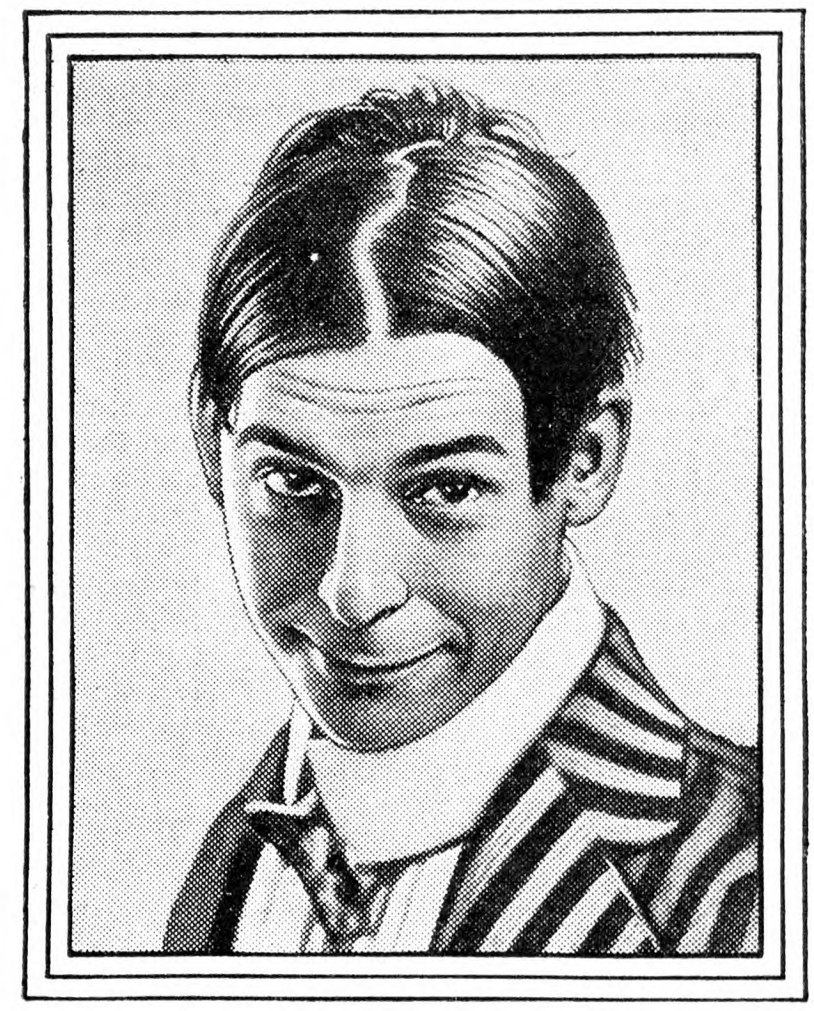
The live stock statistics are interesting, including 228,000 cattle, 120,000 being milk cows and heifers; 60,000 hogs, 93,000 sheep, which gave 542,000 lbs. of wool.

W. W. H.

Cheap and Effective Blind Ditch

For draining low, wet places, I have used the pole blind ditch with success. The ditch is first cut from 3½ to 4 ft. deep and about 2 ft. wide. I then go into the woods and cut good-sized poles of a length that can be easily hauled on a wagon or truck. These poles are placed in the ditch until it is about half full. A good wide board is then placed on top to keep the loose soil from getting between the poles, or at least not so much of it. Fill in with earth and pack down until level with the top soil. I drain all low, wet spots by this method. Such a ditch properly arranged will give good service for several years and no land will be wasted by the operation, as you can cultivate and grow a crop over it. When possible, it is best for the ditch to have an outlet to a stream of running water; though short, wet places can be well drained without this outlet.

Virginia. WM. H. HARRISON.



Where the *Lightning Strikes!*

WHEN this funny little chap ambles out on the stage in mock humility and lifts his hat with a pathetic air the audience generally gives one startled stare—and roars! Don Barclay has made the jagged streak of lightning that parts his famous hair good for howls of laughter from coast to coast. He started on the old Barbary Coast and came East to play in the Follies.

• • •

Then he knocked them loose from their seats in bally old England at the London Palace and London Hippodrome. Returned to New York to play in such Broadway hits as "Greenwich Village Follies," "Cross My Heart" and other laugh producers. But everyone cannot hope to make a trip to New York to hear this brilliant young comedian with the funny smile. Five years ago or more only the favored few could regularly laugh at his grotesque sayings.

• • •

But now you can laugh to your heart's content in your own easy chair! *You can enjoy this kind of entertainment on the radio.* Millions heard Don Barclay during the Eveready Hour. His voice comes in, vibrant with mirth, on the modern battery-powered radio sets. The modern radio set, with long-lasting Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries for power, brings everyone close, when "Don" sets out to make you laugh over the radio. The new models, including the marvelous *new* Eveready Battery-powered Radio, bring him in clear—more natural than anything you've ever heard before. That's why the battery-powered sets are so popular.

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THE New York *Times* has reached the conclusion that the purpose of the $100,000,000 loan to wheat organizations is to keep wheat off the market, and force the price up. The discovery has irritated the editorial page into a state of hysterics. It quotes the Attorney-General of the United States as pledging himself to enforce the anti-trust laws, and reminds the world that one of the objects of these laws is to prevent precisely what the government aims to do in the matter of wheat. The editorial painfully screeches that:

> The government, despite all protests, is itself going into the business of agriculture, that methods of raising prices and mulcting the consumer are to be tolerated in behalf of farmers, which, if they were even proposed in the instance of large manufacturers, would cause the very heavens to be rended with cries of indignation.

The *Times* has had a long sleep, but it may be congratulated on its present understanding of the purposes of the Federal agricultural act. But it seems yet confused on the subjects of comparative governmental favors. It apparently forgets that its manufacturers and industries are merging and combining and creating monopolies almost daily despite the frequent assurances that anti-trust laws were to be strictly enforced. They enjoy public favor in the shape of tariffs which impose a tax on consumers including farmers by increasing the prices on things they buy. The wheat grower cannot benefit from a tariff, and since it increases the cost of his supplies, he has demanded an equivalent of the tariff benefits for himself with an alternative of wiping out tariff benefits entirely. He failed to get the "equalization fee" or the "debenture plan," but has been promised other concessions to put his business on a parity with the industries. The parity seems a great way off yet, but the *Times* was evidently expecting farm relief to come from the flourish of a magician's wand, and falls into a rage when it discovers that it may mean higher prices for the products of the farm. The incident of this editorial is new proof that farmers can look for no benefits from co-operation or alliances with the buyers of farm products or their spokesmen. Naturally enough they all want cheap raw material and food. Just as naturally the farmer wants a price for his products that will return as much for his capital and labor and profit as the manufacturer receives for capital, labor and profit. This is parity, and we might just as well all frankly admit that it means higher prices for farm products.

*

STATISTICS regarding use of electricity on 122 farms in New York State, gathered by Cornell College of Agriculture, show an increase of 59 per cent in current consumption in two years, 116,469 kilowatt hours being used on these farms in 1928, for light and power. There are, of course, a great number of other farms using the current not included in this report, and many more where the electricity is made on the farm. In accomplishment for both convenience and utility this seems a long jump from the candlelight and tread-power period, but it is really but a short time as years go.

*

BREEDERS and feeders of beef cattle, sheep and hogs do not get their share of the consumer's dollar. They, too, are supporting an elaborate middleman system which gnaws their returns down to the bone. These producers market their stock in several ways. Many of them sell on the farm to local butchers, or to local buyers who ship in carloads or by truck to commission merchants at killing centers. The local buyers in leading live-stock States represent producers' so-called co-operative marketing organizations, with headquarters at the terminal markets. These organizations are little more than disguised additions to the old commission system, for as rivals of commission merchants they operate on practically the same basis. Well-established producers of fat and feeder cattle in carlot or larger numbers sell mostly through the "old-line" commission houses, which deduct their fees, as well as freight, yardage, feed and weighing charges and remit the proceeds to their patrons. Some western cattle ranchmen sell their feeder stock to corn-belt feeders. In recent years there has grown up in some Mid-West States a system of direct dealing between pork producers and packers. Agents for the packers buy hogs in areas where large numbers are produced, and ship them to the killers. Much can be said for the economy of this system. Considerable numbers of fat cattle and lambs of the highest quality that go to our eastern markets are shipped direct from feed lots to killers. This is a limited and highly specialized business. American meat producers as a whole have barely begun to solve their marketing problem. The centralized type of co-operative organization, uncontrolled by producers, is not solving it.

*

THE poultry season is beginning to loom greater in the prospect for the next few months. One feature so far stands out in the probability of an increased supply. Market receipts have been heavier this year. The movement into cold storage has been one-fourth larger and the chicken production was expected to be greater because of the increased hatch reported last Spring. The increasing cost of grain may tend to prevent complete fattening, and may result in a good many thin chickens being shipped early in the season. In that case the position of well-fattened chickens held until the Christmas markets would be comparatively favorable. Prices of most lines of poultry are lower than they were a year ago. Consuming demand has been excellent.

*

DELAWARE and the Eastern Shore of Maryland produce enormous quantities of fruit and truck crops of good to choice quality. Much of this raw wealth goes by truck to the New York City market. Practically all of the land in this peninsula is level and sandy. Thousands of acres of it have not been cleared. Peach and apple orchards, strawberry beds and sweet potato fields occupy most of the land under cultivation. We recently observed there that the Soy bean, which is well adapted to sandy land, is grown on many farms. This legume aids in increasing and maintaining soil fertility, while the beans make a high-protein meal for dairy cattle. The hay, fed with or without the beans, possesses high nutritive value. The beans, when sold for seed, usually net growers a fair profit. Soy bean hay has a place in the economy of mutton production. Many farmers in this Delaware and Maryland region say that the fruit and truck crop system which is established there, would be both improved and strengthened by the increased production of Soy beans. They are confident that they can grow Soy beans at a much lower cost per bushel than is the average in Illinois. If this is true, the time may come when some of the thousands of dollars that New York State dairymen pay for Illinois Soy bean meal will go to Maryland and Delaware farmers. Their location is another factor in their favor, if they should ever compete on a large and organized scale for this business.

*

THE following encouraging statement is at hand from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, regarding the Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine:

> No Mediterranean fruit flies have been discovered at any point in Florida since August 27, and provision is made for the release of areas which have been designated as infested, with the effect of removing the requirement of sterilization when fruit from such areas is to be moved to destinations northeast of Potomac Yards, Va.
>
> Subsequent to the end of July, infestation has been determined at eight points. These for the present will be retained as infested areas. These areas each consist of a small tract of two miles in diameter around the infested property and they are located at widely separated points in a number of different counties. It is not improbable that these eight areas can be released from such designation in the near future.

No news from Florida could be more welcome than this. It is surely to be hoped that the present clean areas there will be preserved.

*

WILL ice as a refrigerant of railroad cars be displaced by artificial refrigeration? A short time ago this matter was briefly mentioned. Now further details are available, and there seems fair probability that electric refrigeration, with generators run by movement of the car wheels, is actually on the way as a practical, rather than purely experimental fact. Icing a car of perishable produce by the movement of the car wheels would, only recently, have seemed as strange an idea to us as did that airbrake to old-time railroaders. Few realize the difficulty of getting at hand sufficient ice for the refrigerator trains in the long stretches of the West. With this new plan in operation, all of this re-icing, with its work and uncertainty of supply, will be removed. Another time and labor-saver in concrete work on roads is the tank wagon which mixes the concrete by wheel power as it goes along the road. Only a half minute is needed to drop in the batch of concrete and aggregate. When the truck starts, dry mixing begins. The water is turned in, and the concrete is revolved until dumped on the road—a perfect mixture, not at all settled out of the water and stuck fast to the truck as under the old plan.

*

POTATO growers in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia seem to have a good crop and are expected to export a part of the surplus. They have contrived to offset the tariff to some extent by putting up a fancy pack which sells enough higher than the ordinary stock nearly to pay the tariff charge. Several carloads a day have been arriving at Boston and New York. Prince Edward Island reports a good crop of certified seed stock which will be shipped liberally to southern planters. Good demand for seed potatoes is expected in the South, owing to increased planting intended in Florida and Texas, and probably in the whole group of Southeastern States. This increase of southern planting is to be taken into account in planning holdings of northern potatoes. If the southern crop turns out early and good there will be liberal shipments by April and most northern potatoes ought to be out of the market by that time.

*

WE OFTEN get questions concerning roads, their width, upkeep and methods by which they may be opened and closed. Rulings on such matters can only be had from the proper authorities. State roads are in charge of the State Highway Commission at the Capitol. County roads are under the county authorities in this line—such as boards of freeholders, supervisors, engineers, etc. In the township, the overseer of highways looks after this matter and the town board has authority over certain points. Some roads are under combined State and county direction. In getting at the truth about any of these road problems, it is necessary first to learn who is in authority over road in question. Then the case should be stated, clearly and briefly, but in sufficient detail, and sent to the proper department. In this way as prompt ruling as possible will be had.

*

TAYLOR Co., Ky., has now gone purebred in sires of cattle and swine. The last scrub is gone. This did not all happen at once, but is the result of steady work by live-stock field agents and county men in co-operation with a farm population to whom purebred and "blooded" stock has a strong appeal. For generations the finest horses have been bred there on the "Blue grass," and their pedigrees and performance have been the pride of all Kentuckians. This feeling toward purebred horses has made the job of clearing out other scrub stock less difficult. Many welcomed the opportunity to co-operate with others in making thorough work with the scrubs.

*

THESE are the evenings when the log fire is comfortable and attractive. What a spot this is to sit and rest and think and talk and feel that friends are near—under this family roof. Every house in a country where wood may be had is more like home for having this open fire with its snap and crack and sizzle and hiss, while the fire pictures dance about.

Brevities

THE sugar industry of Java used 97,300 tons of sulphate of ammonia as fertilizer last year.

IN the Central and Western States, rye is often drilled into small grain stubble without plowing.

IN September, 1,072 wheat milling plants in this country produced 10,370,936 barrels of flour and 831,259,737 lbs. of by-product; 275.3 lbs. of wheat were required per barrel.

IN a copy of THE R. N.-Y. dated August 16, 1856, we find a facetious item stating: "On the Ridge Road, in the town of Greece, where showers are a matter of tradition with young children, the farmers are obliged to soak their hogs under the pump for half an hour, in order to make their sun-cracked hides hold swill." That must have been a worse drought than 1929.

Wheat Loans and Organization

ON OCTOBER 26 the Federal Farm Board issued a statement that it believed that the prevailing prices of wheat are too low and that this unsatisfactory price level is chiefly due to the selling of a large part of the year's wheat supply within a short time. The large liquidation of industrial stocks and shrinkage in value within the last few days is also thought to have an effect on wheat values. The board also expresses the belief that the remedy lies in the orderly marketing of wheat and to assist this process the board has segregated a hundred million dollars for loans to the wheat co-operatives qualified as borrowers under the Capper-Volstead act. If this sum is not sufficient more will be asked from Congress. Wheat co-operatives have been borrowing for advances to members from commercial banks, Federal and intermediate credit banks and the Farm Board. The board will now make supplemental loans to these associations in amounts equal to the following price schedules taking into account the customary differentials:

Grade	Price Per Bu.	Basis
No. 1 White Amber	$1.12	Seattle
No. 1 Northern	1.25	Minneapolis
No. 1 Durum	1.12	Duluth
No. 1 Hard Winter	1.18	Chicago
No. 1 Red Winter	1.25	St. Louis
No. 1 Hard Winter	1.15	Kansas City
No. 1 Hard Winter	1.21	Galveston
No. 1 Hard Winter	1.15	Omaha

The loans will be made on the customary storage receipt. It is believed that the total advances made through the association to the members will be almost equal to the prices paid by the speculators or purchasers direct from the producers. Under this arrangement the farmer does not sell his wheat but turns it over to the association for storage and receives an advance loan, borrowing on it up to the above schedule. If the price later goes up enough to cover the loan, the interest, the insurance, the storage and the association expense, he will gain the difference between these sums and the specified selling prices. It is not stated how the account would be balanced in the event that the selling price ultimately does not cover the amount of the loans and the charges, but the board proposes to continue the loans on this basis until the close of the marketing season.

Dispatches from Chicago announce the final arrangements for the organization of the twenty million dollar National Farmers' Grain Co-operative Association. It is expected that this will include the marketing, not only of wheat but of corn, oats and other grains. The corporation will have headquarters in Chicago and is expected to carry on the stabilizing processes for the Federal Farm Board. Articles of incorporation are to be filed in the State of Delaware and the complete papers made public by the board. S. J. Cottington of Stanhope, Ia., has been designated as president; Samuel H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau, and L. J. Taber of the National Grange, are designated as directors of the corporation.

The question of the rate of interest paid by farmers on these loans is already a matter of discussion. The legal rate on loans made by the Federal Agricultural act is 4 per cent and this is the rate the organization would pay. It is proposed that the farmer pay 5 per cent to the organization on advances to him. If the full one hundred million dollars is absorbed this would mean a million dollars indirectly contributed by the farmer to the organization.

Wall Street at Its Worst

THE bomb burst on the New York Stock Exchange on October 24. The time had come for a slaughter. The lambs had been skillfully drawn into the fold for months. There was no good in keeping them blindfolded any longer. The fleece was at its best. As the gong sounded in Wall Street the shearing began. Selling orders of leading stocks running into millions of dollars each poured into the exchange with prices declining from 2 to 10 points on each sale. Soon orders followed for the sale of large blocks of weaker stocks. The orders came from every brokerage house in the country to sell at the market. Prices tumbled, in some cases nearly a dollar a share. Everybody wanted to sell. Fear affected speculators, big and little. The total sales for the day amounted to 13,894,650, the largest in the record of the exchange. Speculators and investors by the thousands were completely wiped out. A week ago they expressed in their countenances a smug satisfaction with their book profits. Today they were wrecked. The amount of the losses could not be known. The machinery, "stock ticker and tape," was four hours late. But the losses were staggering. The total ran into billions. The shorn lambs got little attention. Shorn of their warm coats they shivered in the frosty atmosphere of a practical world. A small downward flurry in the exchange a week previous had its significance, but the inexperienced did not realize the point of it. Increased deposits were demanded on margin orders. Those who had the money or could borrow put up the extra margin. Others lost out. On the next fatal day, those who responded to the call for more margins were cleared out with the crowd. It was the greatest disaster to the simple, confiding, heedless speculator that the New York Stock Exchange has ever known.

Of course the other stock exchanges of the country reflected the Wall Street crash. In the Chicago Exchange 1,220,000 shares were sold in the wildest confusion. Prices dropped from $1 to $85 a share.

The produce markets also reacted to the Wall Street crash. In the Chicago Board of Trade wheat prices went off 12 cents a bushel. Chaos reigned in the wheat pit. Prices dropped seven cents in seven minutes in both Chicago and Winnipeg. One grain speculator sold 10,000,000 bushels of wheat. The decline for December wheat since July 29 was 44 cents a bushel.

During the afternoon a group of large bankers came to the assistance of the market and placed orders for some of the best stocks. This did not help the small speculator who was wiped out when he failed to put up margins, but it relieved the selling not only of stocks but also of wheat, and the safe stocks and grains gained a little at the close.

On Monday of the following week some of the hysteria of the market had subsided, but the large volume of selling orders continued to pour in from all quarters of the country, and prices dropped from 15 to 30 cents below the original collapse. The total slump was estimated at $14,000,000,000.

On Tuesday the selling orgy and slump in prices continued. Then when the slaughter of the innocent and misled was complete, experienced investors began to buy the best stocks at bargain prices.

It is illegal to bet on a horse race, it is a crime to buy a lottery ticket, and a felony to pick a pocket in the streets; but in the stock exchanges and on the boards of trade gambling and robbery go on day by day, year after year, as a respectable business. None of these gambling places adds a dollar to the wealth of the world. When the innocent and venturesome lose, the wise and crafty win. The pity of it is that honest, trustful, prudent people are the victims of deceit and cunning. These big organized disasters not only beggar individuals, but also destroy confidence and disturb trade, bringing disaster to the business interests of the whole country. This time it seems that business will be little if any disturbed because of the quick clean-out, and the promise of more money for industry. But it is time the game were outlawed.

The Ohio Milk Loan

The Federal Farm Board is openly criticized here in Northern Ohio because of its failure to consider the dairy industry of the whole region instead of an extremely small part of it when it loaned $400,000 to the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Milk Association, which distributes only about 7 per cent of the Cleveland market, and which started the Cleveland milk war last March by cutting the retail price two cents a quart. An attempt is being made to unite the whole dairy industry in Northern Ohio. It is held that the board should have lent its influence to the building up of this regional organization and given its 7,000 members a voice in the Cleveland market, instead of encouraging only the 1,000 producers who belong to the association fostered by it. This association has also outstanding $900,000 of certificates of indebtedness, which are now subordinated to the Federal loan. This, of course, weakens the security of the certificates. If the regional dairy organization becomes a reality I hope that it will be so designed that dairymen themselves will control it and the business, instead of always being handed a lemon by the men we pay to handle our business for us!

The *Ohio Farmer*, which is controlled by Senator Capper of Kansas, concludes an editorial analysis of the subject as follows:

"The whole matter thus sums itself into one question, 'Has the Federal Farm Board by its action aided the dairy farmers of Northeastern Ohio to place themselves in a position to market their own products efficiently and well through a representative organization?'

"We believe that it has not." L. W. ALLEN.

Potato Situation Improves

The lighter market shipments reported on the way since middle of October promise some relief to over-supplied potato markets. Extremely heavy shipments the first half of October seem to have been responsible for the slightly lower prices in large eastern markets. There is nothing in the potato situation itself to suggest any weakness. The crop is as light as ever. Much of the heavy shipping movement has been due to the desire of growers to raise money to meet expenses of the season.

After the price went down a few cents in shipping sections of Maine growers began to hold back shipments. Since Maine had been shipping 25 to 30 per cent of the carlots during the greatest activity of the Fall movement, the total decreased considerably when Maine shippers began to limit the output. The eastern markets still feel the effect of the heavy supplies. In the West where the crop was light the prices have been going up. At the same time, they were declining slightly in the East, thus bringing potato values close together in both sections. Shippers in Western Michigan were getting about the same price per 100 lbs. as those in Northern Maine, and nearly as much as shippers in Western New York.

While there is no special reason to hold potatoes for extremely high prices so long as present returns are reasonably satisfactory there is still some reason to expect potatoes to sell higher in Winter than they have sold so far this season. The production per capita of population is practically the same as in 1925 when potatoes went up to $4 per cwt. before the beginning of the Winter months. The cause, that season, was partly the appearance of reports that the crop was badly damaged by freezing and decay. This year the condition of the crop seems to be good in nearly all parts of the country. For that reason, the prices are likely to follow a more steady course than in 1925-26. If the crop report for November should show an increase over the October report, the situation might be changed. Otherwise, there is a fair prospect that the markets will strengthen as soon as shipments show further decrease, as they usually do in November and December.

Perhaps it is just as well that the price of potatoes has not gone up too fast this Fall. The sudden rise in the Fall of 1925 checked the demand somewhat and caused too many potatoes to be held until Spring, thus bringing about a slump at that season. This year the moderate prices have kept up the demand, even though shipments have been heavier than at the corresponding time a year ago. Dealers seem to be confident and many of them have bought heavy supplies expecting to sell them at a profit later in the season.

Perhaps the policy which the Maine shippers have been following is as good as any. They started shipping early and kept it up as long as the price held firm, but when the markets weakened they held back their supplies. In this way the large and fine crop of Maine is likely to average good returns through the season.

As usual in seasons of short crops there are quantities of small potatoes in the market. The dry season resulted in much small stock being produced. The practice of sorting out the best potatoes for a separate pack of baking stock in the Rocky Mountain producing region has reduced the average size of the ordinary potatoes shipped from that part of the country. The baking potatoes sell enough higher to make the practice pay the shippers.

In short, the potato situation looks encouraging because it is much like other seasons during the past 10 years when the prices tended to advance after the harvest season. The quality is good and the demand seems to be satisfactory. If a business depression should occur the prospect would not be quite so good for potatoes, owing to probable lack of employment in the industries and a tendency to economize somewhat in the purchase of food but the potato market feels such conditions much less than the markets for many other products. At present, business conditions are fair to good and there is no special reason to expect anything different during the coming year. F.

From a Minnesota Reader

Minnesota is a State rarely heard from in your columns. Its immense iron ore deposits in the northeastern area, its 10,000 beautiful lakes scattered over a large part, and the fine farming region covering the southern and western portion make of Minnesota one of our most attractive and resourceful States.

Plenty of rain brought good crops to the farmers in this southern part, but the rest of the State experienced the most severe drought in 49 years. The Red River Valley, said to be the only country which will produce a crop without rain, had a fair yield of grain, hay and potatoes; corn being poor and mostly immature. Potato farmers will realize far more from their half crop this year than last year's big crop brought them.

We farm women look somewhat enviously at eastern poultry markets and wish our eggs and poultry could sell for prices like those. Probably eastern poultry raisers are wishing they could buy feed at western prices. So things are evened up. At this present writing (October 9) heavy hens and springs sell for 19 and 20 cents; eggs, 30 to 40 cents; butterfat, 48 cents.

Farms are usually rented on a share basis. The renter furnishes his own equipment, receiving half of the crop, if the owner provides seed and pays half of the expense of thrashing, otherwise the owner takes one-quarter free of expense.

The large fields of Sweet clover in blossom for three months or more make this a beekeeper's paradise.

Wilkin Co., Minn. MRS. W. J. P.

From Southeastern Wisconsin

As to crops in this part of Wisconsin we grow corn, oats, barley, rye, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, Timothy hay, clover, Alfalfa, Soy beans, and peas.

General yield was: corn, 50 bushels per acre; oats, 45; barley, 45; rye, 15-20; wheat, 30; potatoes, 125; sugar beets, 12-15 tons; Timothy, 3 tons; clover, 2-3 tons; Alfalfa, 2-4 tons; Soy beans, 3 tons; peas, 1,500 to 2,000 lbs.

The milk and live stock prices are good. Poultry farming is on the increase, egg and meat production having gained during the past year to the extent of 12 per cent. Potatoes this year have been the highest in price that they have been in years. There is an average crop in the State. Potatoes in the field are $1.50-$2 bu.

There are many arrangements made between tenant and landowner. Share and cash rental are the two principal methods of farming with tenants. Share rental is practised as a general rule when the tenant has not the capital for cash rent. Arrangements between owner and tenant vary. As a usual rule, the owner furnishes half the livestock (except the horses) half the seed, and all improvement or repair for the farm. The tenant furnishes the labor and the machinery and power.

Cash rents vary likewise depending on the size of the farm, the location, and the productive capacity of the soil. Lands, however, rent at prices ranging from $5 to $10 per acre.

In home-grown feeds, domestic supplies are materially below those of last year. This reduction is reflected in the higher prices which are prevailing. There is a smaller number of live stock on feed this year than last. There are approximately 8 per cent less fattening hogs in the country this year. Lamb feeding, on an extensive basis, is already under way for 1929. Several hundred thousand lambs are fed in Wisconsin each year for Chicago and Eastern markets.

The demand for dairy cattle is especially strong. Good grade cows are selling at unprecedented prices, $175 to $225 per head.

Walworth Co., Wis. J. G. B.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

A Patriot's Hymn of Praise

God of our fathers, Whose almighty hand
Leads forth in beauty all the starry band
Of shining worlds in splendor through the skies,
Our grateful songs before Thy throne arise.

Thy love divine hath led us in the past,
In this free land by Thee our lot is cast;
Be Thou our ruler, guardian, guide and stay,
Thy word our law, Thy paths our chosen way.

From war's alarms, from deadly pestilence,
Be Thy strong arm our ever sure defence;
Thy true religion in our hearts increase,
Thy bounteous goodness nourish us in peace.

Refresh Thy people on their toilsome way,
Lead us from night to never ending day;
Fill all our lives with love and grace divine,
And glory, laud and praise be ever Thine.
—Daniel C. Roberts, 1876.

*

THE Cleanliness Institute suggests that when the bride-to-be is to receive a "miscellaneous shower," this may be varied pleasantly by making it a "clotheslin-shower." The gifts may include not only a clothesline and laundering materials, but anything that can be washed. Underwear, collars and cuff sets, household linens, curtains, towels, bath mats and handkerchiefs, are a few popular choices. One guest should volunteer a large clothes basket or hamper; others should bring clothespins, soaps, and a flat iron. If there are sufficient funds available, a washing machine may be the joint gift of several friends. The clothing and household linens should form a part of the home decorative scheme. They should be arranged neatly on a line that is stretched across the room in whch the refreshments are served. An ingenious member of the group can devise crepe decorations to represent some phase of wash day and the idea can be developed still further in the place cards and favors. When the shower is over, the guest of honor can pack her gifts into the laundry hamper, rejoicing not only in their beauty but in the facilities for keeping long after her wedding day.

*

No other material seems quite as fascinating to the clothes moth as a bathing suit; it is not uncommon to find the material riddled with holes when apparently it has been packed away with every care. One ingenious woman has developed a perfect plan for circumventing the moth. At the end of the season her bathing suit is well laundered like any colored woolen, rolled up smoothly and tightly, and packed in a two-quart preserve jar. With rubber ring and tightly fastened top there is absolutely no way for the moth to enter. This seems to us a perfect plan for packing woolens of small bulk.

*

ONE of our readers last year told us that she always admired the rich brown surface of a neighbor's pumpkin pies, but was never able to imitate it until she learned this neighbor's secret. Before putting her pie in the oven she always poured two or three tablespoons of cream over the top. No doubt this enriched the flavor also.

Conserving the By-Products at Butchering Time

With the prevalent high prices of all sorts of meat products it is important that waste be eliminated and that every edible portion of the porker, or beef, killed for home use on the farm, be preserved. The pressure cooker makes this work more rapid and sure; however, I have been able to preserve the surplus from two to four hogs by using kitchen methods; this for meats to be used during the cold months. If desired to keep for Summer use the pressure cooker becomes a necessity. After the hogs are cut up and meat has beeen salted away, attention is given to the trimmings, which include ribs, backbones, heads, feet and livers, as well as that used for making sausage. Ribs are cut as for present roasting and salted, then placed in roasting pans, or iron skillets, with fat and placed in the oven until slightly browned and about half done. They are then packed closely into heated quart fruit jars, I use glass; a quart jar holds enough for a good mess for six to eight persons. When jar is full, pour enough fat from pan to fill to the brim and seal. The small, meaty pieces of backbone are managed in the same way. Put in a cool place; they will keep fresh and sweet for months. Prepare for table by setting jar in warm water until fat is melted; place meat in pan, dust with pepper and flour and brown in the oven. Serve with flour gravy made by stirring a heaping tablespoonful of flour in twice as much of the fat and when brown add half a cup of milk and the same of water.

Slice livers one-half inch thick, fry in hot fat until almost done, then pack in jars and cover with fat. Seal and keep in cool place until used; prepare for table in same way as above.

Heads are utilized in making head cheese, or "souse," as our mothers called it. Clean well, soak overnight in salt water and wash well; boil in enough water to cover until meat will drop from bone; set aside to cool, then remove from bones and chop fine. Add salt, pepper and sage to taste and pack in stone crock or other earthen or granite vessel. Invert a plate on top and weight down until cold, when it may be sliced and eaten with vinegar, pepper sauce or plain. It is an excellent meat dish for supper on wintry days.

All lean and streaked trimmings not otherwise utilized may be used in sausage making. Three parts lean to one part fat is about the right proportion for a sausage that is neither too lean nor too fat. Remove all bone and cut meat in strips, using the tenderloin and lean trimmings from hams and shoulders. Season to taste with salt, pepper, sage and cayenne pepper; a bit of garlic is liked by many, and gives a pleasant change in flavor. Put through the meat chopper twice; in this way no hand mixing is needed, as the seasoning will be well blended throughout the entire batch. For Winter use the sausages may be preserved by simply packing to within an inch of the top of small stone jars, filling the jar with melted lard and tying down with thick paper. If wanted to keep for Summer use, make into pats, fry until just a little under done, pack into heated quart jars, fill with the melted drippings, seal and invert jars until cold. Prepared in this way the sausage will keep fresh and sweet for an indefinite period, and is delicious when placed in the oven until brown.

LILLIE REED YORK

Oilcloth Steps Out

Oilcloth has stepped out of the kitchen. Not that I mean to infer it has outgrown its usefulness there, but we find it taking a place in nearly every room in the house, and even outside.

The great number of people who nowadays love to adventure in home beautifying will find it a fabric worthy of their attention. Oilcloth used to be of an indefinite sameness; not so today, for it appears in every imaginable design and in various finishes. It is easy to work with, is easily cleansed, and has the advantage over many other fabrics of being proof against fading.

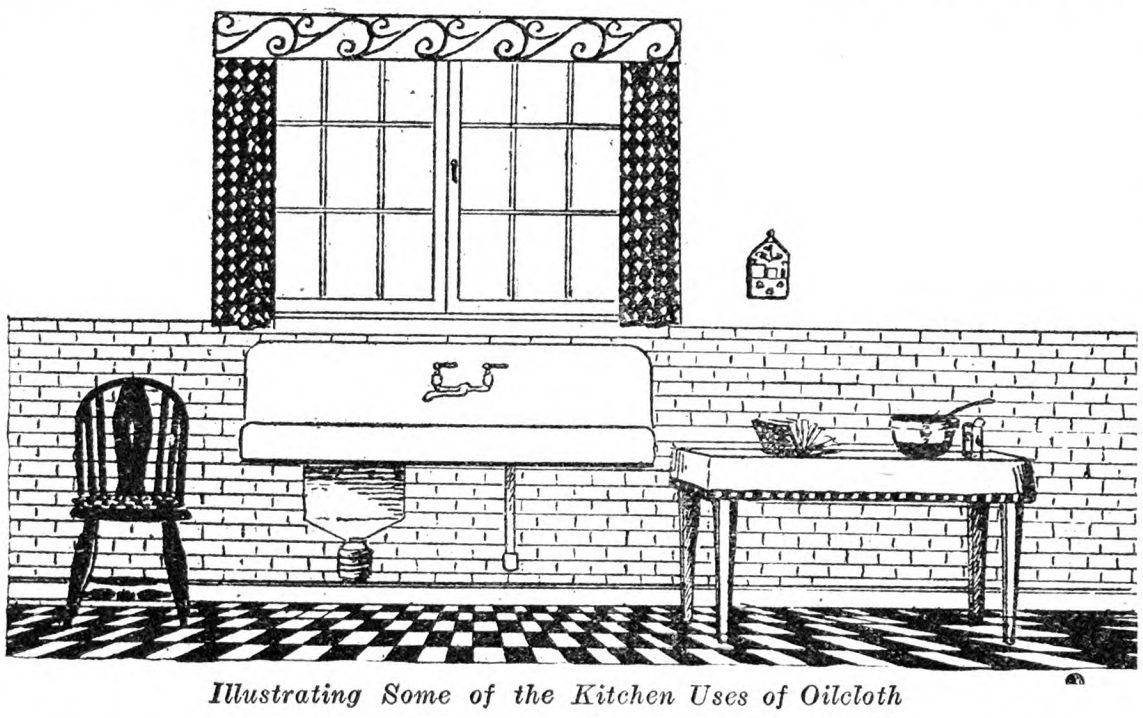
Since oilcloth started its career in the kitchen, let us see how it is being used even more there at present. As the kitchen should be particularly immaculate here is the very solution of our problems, for what could be easier to keep in that condition than oilcloth. To begin with, a modern kitchen may be tiled half way up the walls and if not further, many kitchens are papered with a form of oilcloth. If there is no tiling a tiled effect may be had by papering with a tile patterned oilcloth. As always oilcloth can be used on table tops and the small shelves one finds so convenient about the kitchen. For a ruffle on these shelves you can buy all ready for your use all kinds of oilcloth edging, narrow or of medium width, plain color, checked, polka-dotted or plaid, and these with edges in as great a variety. For as low as 10 cents a yard I have seen this edging bordered with contrasting rickrack braid. You can use this also in your kitchen closets and cabinet if you desire.

To depart from the ordinary you may welcome some curtains of this material. If you have generally shown a preference for checked gingham you will now undoubtedly want checked oilcloth. A valance of plain color can be used with the side drapes of checked. Should you be using the very popular red and white, a white valance would be better than a plain red to use with the checked side curtains. Tie backs of plain red would be good, however. This valance could have a hand-painted design of red or a transfer could be applied. I know of one woman who was so pleased with the blue and white checked oilcloth that she used at her windows that she lined the entire inside of her kitchen closet with it.

Many of us like cushions in our kitchen chairs, or if we have a breakfast nook in the kitchen we may have cushions on the seats. These may be attractively covered with oilcloth to harmonize with the rest of the color scheme. Covers for the icebox are sometimes convenient and I know of nothing better than oilcloth for such a cover. Runners that could be utilized for this or used on a table, I have noticed in the stores as low as 20 cents. They were decorated with a stencil.

Cook books are of course being made with oilcloth covers, but if yours hasn't such a cover here is another use for this versatile fabric. A memorandum pad bound in bias binding can easily be made or bought. This has small pockets, for the pad, pencils and other small essentials. A larger pocket would be most acceptable to have on the back of your kitchen closet door to hold cleaning materials and dust cloths. Or if there are small children, such a pocket will prove an excellent place for the small rubbers that have a way of disappearing when most needed.

Once we felt a tiny bit sorry for those who used oilcloth on their tables, but now I quite envy those who serve their breakfast on a table covered with the newest of oilcloths. Even for lunch when there are no guests and when there are children, this cloth could be used. The pattern is that of a nice damask and the finish is dull. Oh, it is entirely unlike the oilcloth of our grandmothers' day. Furthermore this particular kind has a felt base, which makes it most desirable for table use.



Illustrating Some of the Kitchen Uses of Oilcloth

One more kitchen use for oilcloth. Haven't you always thought that the polka-dotted percale aprons we used to see were attractive? Why not a dotted apron of oilcloth? Mostly easily cleaned, and I am sure neat enough to suit anybody when bound in plain color. Flowered oilcloth would be preferred by some perhaps.

In the bathroom, where so often a splash of color is needed, oilcloth can again be useful. Curtains can be used of it as in the kitchen. If you need an extra large patch of color try making a shade of it. Take the roller from your old shade and measure off the necessary width and length of oilcloth. Tack this to the roller and there is your shade to be finished as you choose on the end. A chintz-like pattern would be pleasing, or a pale solid color on which you might display your artistic talents. Three tiny groups of flowers painted on in bright colors showing through filmy white curtains made a fetching picture in one bathroom I saw. To have a shower curtain in the latest waterproofed silks may be your ambition. I know for sheer beauty combined with utility nothing can surpass these silks, but when the pocketbook and taste cannot be made to match I see no reason why one could not be satisfied temporarily with a curtain of oilcloth in one of the many appealing designs. For shelves in the bathroom and linen closet you may use oilcloth, also for a laundry bag.

The sun porch affords yet another room where oilcloth can enter the scene. Curtains of the chintz design prove especially practical. Usually there are plants here that touch against other curtains and soil them readily. Being easily cleaned and sunproof such curtains are ideal when of the proper design. Here as well as in the living room you will find a mat of oilcloth under the flower pots attractive, and added assurance that your furniture will not be spotted. With so many using the painted flower pots an oilcloth that matches in color will not be noticeable, and should you desire to have it show a harmonizing shade can be choosen. Cushions for the floor and the chairs on the sun porch can be most striking when fashioned of oilcloth. A modernistic touch is frequently found on these porches and I think that this material seems to blend with modern trend. When I speak of cushions I imagine you may think of the cracking that would come with use. However, I am not suggesting you use the shiny finish, for I am sure you would be better pleased with a dull finish, and perhaps a moire pattern. While speaking of cushions I might add that you will find these more practical than others in the car, or if you have a boat. They meet the need of the outdoor living-room and for use in the garden.

For the nursery you can easily see how many ways may be found to use it. Walls that are so often the prey of eager but dirty little hands are so quickly wiped off when covered with it. Toys are not at all new made of oilcloth nor are bibs. The nursery screen is most practical fashioned of oilcloth. The handy person can really make such a screen, which may be decorated in a variety of ways.

Your bedroom and closet may share in using this same material. The great problem with closets is to have accessories attractive and easy to keep clean. There is such a vogue for boxes that having them covered with dainty patterned oilcloth would be helpful. Shelves covered with a plain color and the boxes in the figured would be sure to appeal. Even the hangers could be covered with it and add a bit of gayety. How often a light dress slips from the smooth wood or metal of the hanger. When covered it would have less tendency to do this. Many little ideas will come to mind to decorate the hangers. Flowers in little sprays are so easily cut from oilcloth and may be fastened to the middle of the hanger, there to peep above the dress or coat and add a sprightly touch. As for the walls of your room the form of oilcloth that comes for walls sold under its trade name comes in charming designs for bedroom use.

Color and odd pieces in the living-room may be acquired via the oilcloth way, also. The small stools and hassocks so popular are suitably covered with this. If your most used magazines are too worn by constant reading covers made of heavy cardboard covered with oilcloth are excellent. Bound with tape and decorated with cutouts of contrasting color they are attractive as well as useful.

There are so many more uses which you will find for this fabric which I shall not attempt to enumerate. Many accessories I have not even hinted of may be developed with it. These suggestions may appeal to you or open a train of thoughts that will make its use more satisfying to you.

In regard to cost and durability it holds its own with almost any other fabric. Coming in various widths, roughly from a yard to 56 inches, in a range of prices according to the quality and finish, it costs from 28 cents to $1.50 a yard. Shelving oilcloth can be had as low as six yards for 48 cents. If you do not have access to a large department store you may find it helpful to know that some of the big mail-order houses can furnish you with a wide selection at most moderate prices.

HARRIET WESTON.

Catsup Making

The "Optimist of Long Acres" states on page 1260 that "there is some secret of catsup manufacture, which is guarded so well, that the housewife has never discovered it. At least I never saw or ate any homemade catsup which either looked or tasted like that from the grocer's shelf."

This sounds like a sort of challenge to the catsup-making sisterhood, and I hasten to be among the first to offer ideas.

It must be admitted, that much of the homemede product is dark and watery; but here are some suggestions that will help produce a catsup better than the factory-made.

1.—Follow any good recipe.

2.—Boil tomatoes without seasoning until soft and let stand over night. The next day, ladle off as much of the liquid on top as possible and discard (or use for soup or cocktails.) This saves long boiling, which darkens catsup.

3.—Use whole spices as far as possible and tie up in cheesecloth, removing when catsup is done, as powdered cinnamon, allspice, etc., will darken the mixture also.

4.—Use good cider vinegar, full strength.

5.—Keep tasting and adding seasonings as desired and when done rub through a fine sieve. Boil up again and pour into hot sterilized bottles and seal with a bottle capper. It should be bright red and thick.

E. D. M.

Candied Citron Melon

Many housekeepers like to candy citron melon as a substitute for the real citron. The candied citron of the stores is the thick rind of a large fruit related to the lemon; it has an individual flavor which the citron melon lacks. To prepare citron melon for use in cake the following rule gives good results: Pare and cut citron in pieces similar to the citron peel sold in grocery stores. Soak in strong salt water for 12 hours. Pour off the brine and soak in a fresh brine another 12 hours. Wash off salt and to 7 lbs. citron add 2 oz. alum. Cover the citron with cold water and boil half an hour. Drain and cool quickly by letting cold water run over it. Now make a syrup, one cup sugar to one cup water, and cook the citron in this syrup for a long time, until it looks well saturated. Spread the pieces on plates or platters, dusting sugar over them while damp. As they dry off, turn them, and dip syrup on each time.

Canning without Cans

One often hears some one remark, "I would have canned some more of this, or that, but my cans were all full." How do you suppose our grandmothers kept their preserves before fruit jars were so common? Why, in stone jugs and crocks. I can remember seeing canned tomatoes kept in jugs. The tomatoes were cooked down quite thick, then corked hot and red sealing wax melted and poured over the cork.

Preserves were made pound for pound, cooked until thick, and kept in stone jars. Delicious pear preserves cooked until a lovely red, and so good with hot biscuits.

I have found stone jars very useful, for since I began to can vegetables I am always short of cans. Two kinds of pickles, sweet and sour ones, are always put into two-gallon crocks, and keep the year around, as do pickled pears and peaches. Green tomato mincemeat is made in early October, put in a crock and reheated and canned later when cans are emptied.

Mustard pickle keeps in crocks, too, also sliced green tomato and ripe cucumber pickle.

Green and butter beans are sliced as for table, and packed in crocks, layer of beans, layer of salt, until jar is full. When freshened properly these are crisp and tasty.

Preserved elderberries are kept in crocks and canned later as cans are emptied.

I will add some of my recipes which are "canned without cans."

Sour Pickles.—Cucumbers are gathered every day, washed; to a panful I sprinkle ½ cup salt, cover with boiling water, and leave over night. In the morning wipe dry, and put in crock of prepared vinegar. For a two-gallon crock, I use one gallon of vinegar, one small cup of salt, a little sugar, one cup grated horseradish, two tablespoons powdered alum, three tablespoons ground mustard. I have inquired if alum is injurious and was assured that this quantity would not harm anyone. The pickles will be as crisp, and delicious after a year's time as when first prepared.

Sweet Pickles.—Wash cucumbers; for 300 use two-thirds cup salt, cover with boiling water, leave 24 hours. In morning drain, dry and lay in crock. Mix the following and pour over them: ½ gallon vinegar, four tablespoons each, salt, mustard and sugar, ½ cup mixed whole spices, one ounce ginger root. Weigh 3 lbs. granulated sugar. Every morning stir pickles and add a handful of sugar until sugar is used. This will take about two weeks. Cover and keep crock in cellar.

Ripe Tomato Pickles.—Select tomatoes that are just ripe, cut in halves, sprinkle with salt. After 24 hours put them to drain overnight, then lay them in crock in layers; sprinkle each layer with cinnamon, allspice, clover, black pepper and brown sugar, whole white mustard seed. When jar is full cover with good cold vinegar.

Preserved Elderberries.—Four quarts elderberries, pour boiling water over them, let stand ½ hour, drain. One pint molasses, one quart brown sugar, one pint vinegar. Add berries, let boil 15 minutes, skim out berries and boil syrup until very thick, pour over berries. This will keep in a crock and is ready for pies. Some cooks use half sour plum pulp, and half elderberries. This does give a piquant flavor, and makes excellent pies. Other jars in my cellar are filled with piccalilli, chunk pickle, plum preserves and stuffed green peppers.

COUNTRY CONTRIBUTOR.

Under a Farming Sky

A long, steady rain at last, and we rejoice. This section has been very fortunate compared with other places, but water was getting low in town and lawns dry. I do so hope they are getting this storm in sister States where they need it so desperately. Mark has just returned from a vacation in Massachusetts, and his description of the drought there made us thankful for our own green grass and thriving crops.

Housewives who were interested in the housecleaning schedule might like to try my weekly method. I no longer find Saturday a day of overwork, and the house is cleaner all the time than under the old way. Monday, clean kitchen (after washing is done); Tuesday, sitting-room and dining-room; Wednesday, porch and miscellaneous cleaning; Thursday, bedrooms and bathroom; Friday, kitchen; Saturday, sitting-room and dining-room.

The soldiers have been going through town today, tractors, cavalry and soldiers afoot. Six mounted men went by here and quenched their horses' thirst at Crystal Spring. They were very military about it all, and the hats with red bands belonged to the enemy! This afternoon they were to have a mock battle at Brookfield. Considerable excitement for our quiet little towns. Peth had its scouts, and two of the "enemy" hid by the river bank down by Mark's brother's home, in Lower Peth. Mark saw two in disgrace; one was peeling onions, the other destined to pare all the potatoes for the rest of the march.

Do you day-dream? I do too much, but some dreams are fascinating. For instance to think and plan of the home we would have if we could have just the home we want. Mine would follow many of the good ideas here; never-failing spring water, icy-cold with tremendous force; warm, sheltered, rambling low-ceilinged; neighbors near but not too near. I would choose plenty of closets and cupboards. I would build on a road kept open the year around, but not on a much-traveled road. Of course there would be bathroom, furnace and lights. And there would be a small smooth front yard and a large level backyard; fine trees in back, yes, and my very crabapple tree! In front, two large maples. This ideal home would be within easy walking distance of a little school, country store and a library. When my dreams get reckless I elaborate the picture with a ranch adobe type home, a huge fireplace; no bric-a-brac, dresser scarves or bedspreads in it; Indian blankets, bear rugs, walls and ceilings stained, floors easily mopped; and big vases and urns of flowers. There would be conveniences and a piano, radio, books and magazines. A camera too, and with "an Indian and his squaw from the reservation" to do the work, plenty of time to use it. Time to roam the great outdoors, ride, think. Oh I'd like more time for the things that count, but very likely the life we are used to, the simple things that clip our wings, are the things that count with us.

Good wishes for a prosperous harvest and goodbye!

MARJORIE MC CLELLAN FLINT

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

871 — A Girlish Model. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1¾ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 36-in. contrasting and 4¾ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

885 — Becoming to the Matron. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 18-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

532 — Youthful and Slender. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 32-in. contrasting for collar and ⅝ yd. of 32-in. contrasting for vest. Ten cents.

262 — Two-piece School Dress. This style is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yds. of 40-in. material. Ten cents.

11093

Transfer pattern

Emb. No. 11093 — Flower Basket and Sprays. Pattern contains two rights and two lefts of A, 7 in. high by 9 in. wide; two rights and two lefts of B, 11½ in. long; 10 rights and 10 lefts of C, 1½ in. long. (Blue.) Ten cents.

New Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

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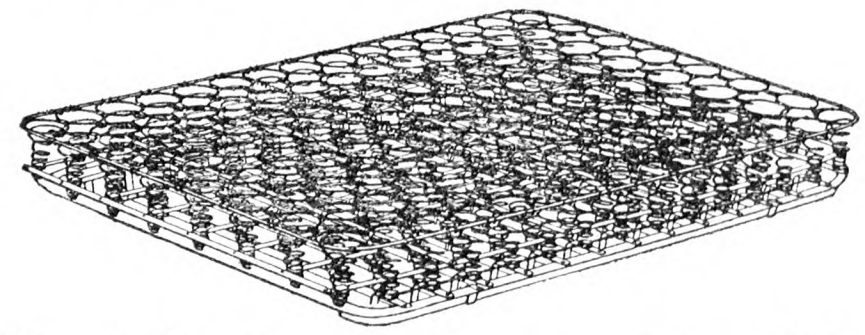

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Wheat Bran	200 lbs.
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**If your dealer does batch mixing for you, hand him this formula.*

READY-MIXED	
Ground Corn, Hominy or Barley	200 lbs.
Ground Oats	200 lbs.
Wheat Bran	100 lbs.
32% Dairy Feed*	250 lbs.

**Look on the label for Linseed Meal.*

Feed a balanced ration containing the old reliable protein supplement, Linseed Meal — keep individual records — and your money-making cows will soon show their colors. Get rid of the boarders and feed the rest a balanced ration. That's the way to increase dairy profits.

The new Linseed Meal Feeding Chart shows you how much Linseed Meal or ready-mixed feed is needed to balance home-grown feeds. If you buy ready-mixed feeds, be sure Linseed Meal is on the label.

Send for the new Linseed Meal Feeding Chart and book on Feeding Management. Both are free. Mail the coupon.

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Linseed MEAL

The Universal Linseed MEAL Protein Feed

Linseed Meal Educational Committee, *Fine Arts Bldg.* Milwaukee, Wis.
Send free feeding book No. J-11, and free chart of rations.
Name.....
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BOOST YOUR MILK PROFITS

with New Stewart Stockman Electric Clipper

It's an amazing value. Priced about half as much as former models. Beats them for power smoothness, quietness.

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Belt the STOCKMAN to your churn, pump, separator, washing machine, or other appliances used on the modern farm. You'll find it a hard and willing worker.

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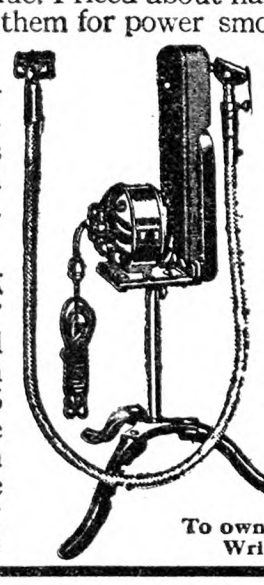
Progressive dairymen clip cows' udders, flanks, underline, and get as much as $1.40 more a month from each cow for 15 minutes easy work. Clip before stabling in fall and once a month thereafter. Then cows can be kept clean by simply wiping with damp cloth. The time you save in grooming, alone, will pay for the machine. Recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Same machine will clip your horses and mules next Spring.



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describing the full line of Stewart Clippers. Complete electrics as low as $45; Hand models as low as $14; f.o.b. Chicago. Also tells the extra profits through clipping. At your dealer's or write for illustrated catalog and facts today.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company
Dept. 217
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40 years making quality products

To owners of Stewart Clipping Machines: Write in for valuable information.

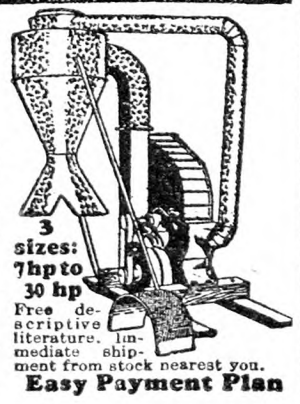
Save $10. to $20. A TON GRIND YOUR OWN FEED WITH A JAYBEE Humdinger CRUSHER GRINDER PULVERIZER

World's Greatest All-Steel Hammer Feed Grinder

Grinds better, finer, faster, at lower cost per ton than any other feed mill. Always dependable. Free from costly breakdowns and repairs. You can't beat the **Old Reliable "Jay Bee" Humdinger** for biggest capacity, lowest operating cost, fine, cool grinding of any grain, hay or roughage. **Made of boiler plate and manganese steel.** Practically unbreakable. Lifetime service. No knives, burrs, gears, rolls nor plates to break, wear dull, cause friction or heat feed. Always grinds cool—uniform.

Save Feed—Get Greater Feed Profits

Grind all home grown feeds with "Jay Bee"—the best feed grinder for the farmer. Increase milk production—weight gains. Save 1-3 to 1-2 on feed bill cost. J.W. Charlton, Donelson, Tenn. saved $6.00 a day grinding with "Jay Bee" for 20 cows. Eric Westergard, Omaha, Nebr. saved $150.00 a month grinding for 47 cows. Fred Tonac says, "have used 'Jay Bee' 4 years, haven't spent a cent for repairs." Zeigler Bros., Oakley, Kans., say, "The 'Jay Bee' has never failed us; it delivers a quality of product we have never seen equaled." Yoeman Farm, Elgin, Ill. saved $25.00 a ton grinding their own feed with "Jay Bee."



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Get the facts—Investigate feed grinders before you buy

Over 12,000 users have proved **"Jay Bee"** best, longest lasting, lowest cost operating feed mill. If you own 10 head of stock or more you can afford a "Jay Bee."

Free feeding booklet sent on request. Tells how to make balanced rations for any purpose from feeds grown at home.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc. **33 Hickory St., Utica, N.Y.** **Easy Payment Plan**

Live Stock and Dairy

Food Nutrients in Various Grains

Will you tell me the protein and carbohydrate content of corn, wheat, oats and various other standard feed products? R. J. M.
Maryland.

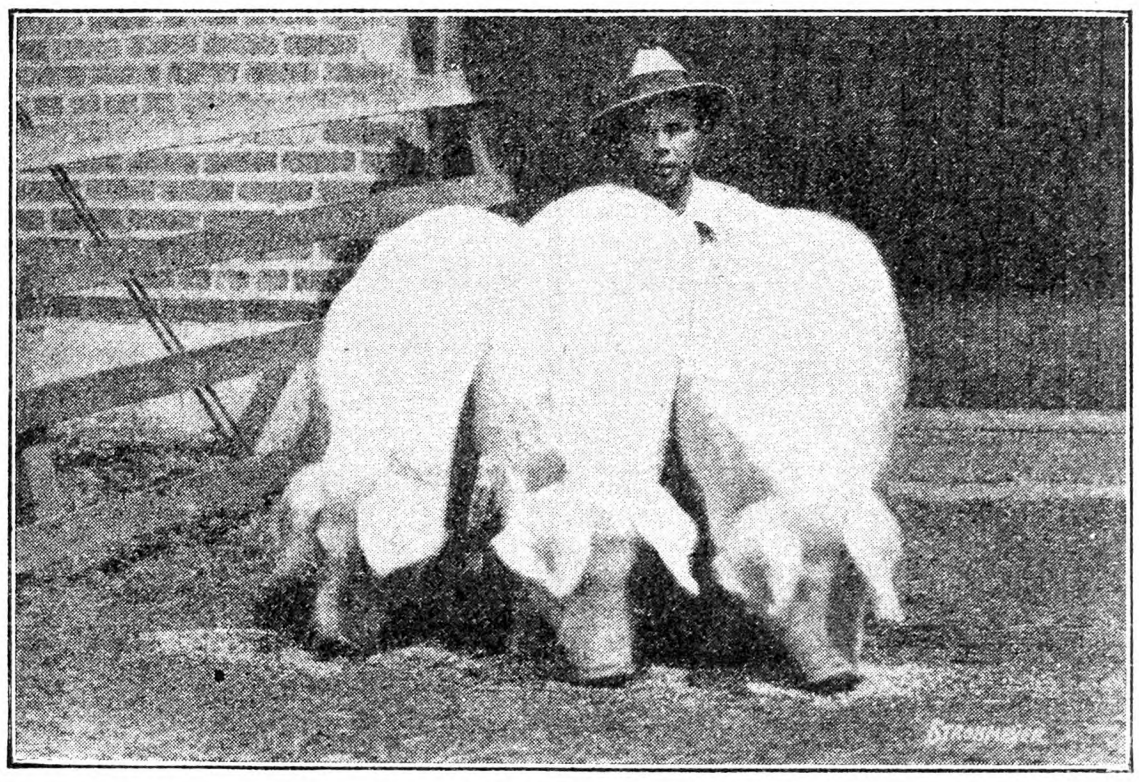
Average analyses of these various feeds in digestible nutrients are, in pounds per hundred:

	Protein	Carbohydrates
Corn	7.1	64.6
Wheat	9.2	67.5
Oats	9.7	52.1
Barley	9.0	66.8
Rye	9.9	68.4
Wheat bran	12.5	46.1
Wheat middlings	13.4	46.2
Buckwheat	8.1	49.7
Buckwheat middlings	24.6	38.3

These percentages vary somewhat in different types of corn and wheat, qualities of bran, middlings, etc.

How a Ration is Figured

I desire a formula that would give around a 20-per-cent dairy ration. I have barley and oats for grain, and corn and pea silage, with Alfalfa and Timothy hay.
Ontario Co., N. Y. W. P.



Prize Chester White Barrows at New York State Fair, Syracuse, 1929; Owned by Thomas A. Hillier, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

You are well supplied in the matter of roughage and silage. Both the oats and barley are comparatively low in protein. A ton made up of equal parts of these grains would be 97 lbs. in the oats and 90 in barley, or 187 lbs., which is less than half of the required 20-per-cent protein. Other higher protein carriers are needed, such as cottonseed meal and linseed meal; with 500 lbs. each of oats and barley, 300 each of linseed meal and cottonseed meal, and 400 lbs. of wheat bran, a ton of approximately 20-per-cent feed would be had.

Most feeders might prefer a wider variety, so that less of the very strong proteins would be needed. Both gluten feed and gluten meal are widely used. The gluten meal is likely to run around 30 per cent protein and the feed 20, so it would be possible to substitute some of these, say 300 of the gluten feed or 200 of the meal, either of which at the figures given would make 60 lbs. of protein, for part of the linseed and cottonseed.

These various ground products as bought usually contain the analysis on the bag, and this may vary from the averages above quoted. Of course the exact figures on the bag should be substituted. Then by multiplying the number of pounds per hundred by the number of hundreds of various kinds the proportions of different ingredients may be arrived at.

But economic feeding is much more than a figuring of percentages. The protein carrier that can be had at the best proportionate money price must be considered, and these prices vary from time to time. If one has the principles of figuring a ration in mind, adjustment to current market conditions can be made readily.

Favors Complete Grain

I believe in giving all animals, especially dairy cows, full strength grain and not so much by-products. Why not use more good cornmeal and middlings with some flour in them? These with linseed and cottonseed will make a feed worth while. It may cost a little more than less quality feed, but will give better results both for the cow and pail. I. S. W.
New York.

The analyses of by-products on the bag should be carefully examined. Some are good and some an insult to live stock. Feeds cheapened with ground oat hulls, weed seeds, etc., are too expensive to use, when results are considered. By-products of standard quality are often available in such a way as to be an economy and convenience that feeders find them profitable, but they should not be taken on the mere say-so of some interested salesman.

As to sound cornmeal, there is no doubt about its value, for both animals and humans, provided sufficient proteins for the needs of the case are used.

A Live Letter From Kansas

The farming situation here is very good. Prices are not bad in general and crops a little better than the average. During the last five years we have had three seasons that were far above the average, one fully up to the average and only one below. The natural evolution of agriculture in this section has brought about conditions that are far better than those which prevailed a generation ago.

This section is fitted by nature for live stock production, a fact that is more and more fully recognized by those who live here. Our prosperity rises and falls with the prices of cattle, hogs, horses, sheep and poultry. Beef and dairy cattle are high. Many stock steers are being brought in from the river markets to be fed out this Winter. There is a good deal of corn and Alfalfa hay available for this purpose. There should be more Alfalfa grown here, as the soil and climate are very well adapted to this best of hay.

Hog prices are just now somewhat depressed, as the heavy seasonal run of hogs is reaching the markets. This is a normal condition and the swine industry outlook is very good, as abnormally large runs are not expected. The corn-hog ratio is not favorable to pork production just at this time, but is expected to be more favorable to the hog producer when the new corn comes on to the market.

Horses have been almost out of the picture for the last 10 years. Prices have been very low and tractors and automobiles have shouldered a large share of their work. Breeding has been almost entirely neglected while the surplus animals were wearing out. More recent indications are that farm drafters are coming into marked demand and prices are improving.

There are not many sheep in this locality, but the farm flocks are healthy and prolific and owners testify to their profit-producing ability.

The poultry industry has experienced a sensational expansion in the last 15 years, during which it has become very well organized. Overproduction has been feared, but like the automobile industry,

it seems not to have reached the point of saturation, and the same applies to the dairy business.

We have just about completely recovered from the ruinous deflation period that followed the war, and feel that a fair share of prosperity, so long deferred, will prevail for some time. Plenty of money is available at reasonable rates to carry on the normal farming and live stock business in this locality.

A 2.75-inch rain yesterday (Oct. 19) preceded by a total of four inches of moisture during the 30 days preceding has put the ground in excellent condition for the Winter. The Winter wheat, of which there is a large acreage, never looked better. It looks like Kansas would continue to "raise the best wheat in the world."

Fall pastures are just now at their best. Frost has not yet occurred. Conditions as a whole are about as good as they ever become with us, but experience cautions us against unwarranted optimism in an industry bared to the blows of pests, disease, low prices and of weather. C. W. M.

Mahaska, Kan.

New York 4-H Club Winners at National Dairy Show

Superintendent H. A. Willman of the New York 4-H group at the National Dairy Show, St. Louis, sends word that n the Ayrshires Wendell Wicks, of Jefferson County won two firsts and grand champion. Adelaide Barber of Madison County had second, Herbert Putman and George Clark, of St. Lawrence County had third and fourth. This group of Ayrshires was the champion group of five in the junior show.

Of a show of 67 head of Guernseys the New York five indivduals won third competing with all breeds. Reginald Drake, of St. Lawrence County had a second in this class; Alfred Ingalls, of Otsego, a third. Albert Huff, of Cayuga, a sixth; and Dorothy Onderdonk, of Ontario, with William Greene, of Onondaga, both had seventh place animals.

Russell Hill, of Monroe County, had a first and grand champion in the Holstein show of 51 head. The five head in this class won fourth, showing against all breeds. Charles Bump, of Washington County, also had a first. These two boys showing at Syracuse this Fall both won first in their classes, and the Bump heifer was declared grand champion at the New York show. George Utter of Schuyler won ninth, and Lynn Hubbard, of Chenango, eleventh.

The third grand championship went to Peter Lucksinger of Onondaga County in a show of 86 Jerseys. Edgar Jennings of Greene County won ninth.

The two head of Brown Swiss placed second and fourth and were shown by Clyde Kirk, of Jefferson, and Glade Baldwin, of Madison County.

Baltimore Show Stock Prices

At the Baltimore Live Stock Exhibition, held Oct. 22-24, at the stock yards in that city, the prices paid at auction for the carloads of fat and feeder cattle averaged well above market prices for day, Oct. 24. About 1,800 head passed through the ring. These included carlots and single steers. Some exceptionally high prices were paid for the top prize-winners. The grand champion steer, a Virginia boy's Abeerdeen-Angus calf, realized $1.07 a pound, while the grand champion carlot of fat cattle, fed and exhibited by a Kansas stockman, brought 50 cents a pound. They were Herefords. According to an analysis of the figures made by Manager W. R. Harvey, the average per cwt. for the 20 highest-selling carloads was $16.85. The average per cwt. for the Herefords was $12.80, for the Shorthorns $10.95, and for the Aberdeen-Angus $13.70. These prices are for all classes of fat cattle of each of the three breeds.

For the boys' and girls' baby beef club steers, the average for the Shorthorns of all classes was $16.95, for the Herefords $19.98, and for the Aberdeen-Angus $34.09 per cwt.

Molasses for Fat Lambs

One of the latest additions to a well balanced ration for fat lambs is molasses. There has been growing feeling among lamb feeders for years that molasses might have some place in the ration for fat lambs. Lamb feeders in the section around Perry in Western New York determined to find out for themselves whether or not molasses would make a valuable addition to the rations which they used for fattening their lambs.

Molasses is rich in Vitimin B. It also contains considerable easily digestible sugar. The fact that it contains considerable sugar would indicate that it would be a valuable addition to the ration for lambs during the fattening period.

One of the problems of the lamb feeder is to get lambs to consume a large quantity of roughage during the early part of the feeding period when the lambs are expected to make considerable growth. It was found that the addition of molasses to a ration containing a considerable quanitity of rather poor quality hay very materially increased the consumption of hay.

The conclusion has been that molasses used as an appetizer with poor hay has a real place in the ration for fat lambs, but that molasses will not replace linseed oil cake which is commonly used as the protein supplement to the ration. L. H. W.

Feeding a Goat

I would like advice as to the best methods of feeding high-grade goats for milk production, the proportion of grain and other feed per hundredweight of body. G. G.

Wholesome feed of the same sort given dairy cows is suitable for goats. To keep them in health, they should have some sort of green food or vegetables daily when not on good pasture. Alfalfa hay is desirable. Beet pulp may be used as a succulent, as for milk cows.

Following are general rules for daily feed per 100 lbs. of body weight: Five or six pounds green stuff; 2 lbs. hay; 1 to 2 lbs. concentrates, barley, wheat, oats and corn are all siutable, and may be supplements to a standard mixed dairy ration. Goats like a variety, so that best results are had with this in mind, rather than giving a fixed amount of one ration daily. It will pay to study the likes and dislikes of the goats and carry them out so nearly as possible.

Live Stock Sales

Nov. 12-13.—Holsteins. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 7-10.—Autumn Exhibition, Horticultural Society of New York, Museum of Natural History, New York.

Nov. 13-15.—Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Oshkosh, Wis.

Nov. 13-15.—Westchester County Poultry Association, annual show, Peekskill, N. Y. Chas. H. Chapman, secy., Pleasantyille, N. Y.

Nov. 13-22.—National Grange Annual Meeting Seattle, Wash.

Nov. 16.—Massachusetts Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 19.—Minnesota State Horticultural Society, St. Paul, Minn.

Nov. 21-22.—Annual meeting, New Jersey Horticultural Society, Asbury Park, N. J. Secretary, Prof. A. J. Farley, Agriculturaal Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

Nov. 21-27.—First National Pet Stock Show, Madison Square Garden, New York City.

Nov. 30-Dec. 7.—International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 4-5.—Iowa State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dec. 10-13.—Vermont State Poultry exhibit, St. Albans, Vt., L. B. Allen, secretary.

Dec. 13.—Connecticut Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Hartford, Conn.

Jan. 15-17.—New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary, Roy P. McPherson, Le Roy, N. Y.

Jan. 15-19.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show, D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orr's Mills, Cornwall, N. Y.

∴ HORSES ∴

WANTED! Light Farm Team
2,200 to 2,400 lbs.; 5 to 7 years old; sound, without blemishes; matched in color, weight, conformation, and clever dispositions. Broken single and double, upheaded fast walkers with good, all-around action. Would buy matched three-horse team. Address with full description and lowest price—
F. C. SOULE
1100 James St., Syracuse, New York

Percherons for Sale 4-yr. Grey Stallion, $425. Yearling, $225. Mares, $150 to $750. William A. Reid - Oxford, Penna.

Shetland Ponies for children, also STALLIONS; MARES with colts by side or separate. Prices right. A. B. PORTER PONY FARMS, Atwater, Ohio

∴ GOATS ∴

GOATS Registered Pure Blood Bucks for sale and at stud—Saanen, Toggenburg, Nubian, Angora; will sell a few bred milk does. CHAS. A. STROH - Milford, Penn.

Purebred Toggenburg Bucks One 4, one 1½ years old, no papers, $12 each. LEONARD LIGHT - Afton, New York

Quick Sale One Milch Goat and Yearling Doe. R. KNAPP Newman, New York

Lump Jaw
The farmer's old reliable treatment for Lump Jaw in cattle.
Fleming's Actinoform
Sold for $2.50 a bottle, postpaid, under a positive guarantee since 1896 — *your money refunded if it fails.* Write today for OUR BIG FREE VETERINARY ADVISER. A book of 208 pages and 67 illustrations.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 971 Union Stock Yards, Chicago

MILK-GETTER For Udder Infection
MILK GETTER helps end your udder trouble. Relieves garget, caked bag, filthy or watery milk. Prevents cows from losing their quarters. Milk-getter is very soothing; penetrates quickly; will not taint the milk, $2.50 per jar, postpaid. WEAVER MFG. CO., Middlefield, Ohio

NEWTON'S Compound
For horses, cattle, hogs
Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

∴ GUERNSEYS ∴

FOR SALE!
An 18 mos. old son of Gov. II of the Ruttles A. R. 45451. Dam has 2 A. R. records. Price very low. Also bull calves, sired by Gov. II and Moss Rose's Butterfat 114362, out of A. R. dams. The Herd is Accredited and Blood-Tested.
Apply to THOS. JOHNSON
Spring Farm Tilly Foster, N. Y.

GRANDSONS of our *CLASS LEADER*
BROOKMEAD'S VERONICA
1670 lbs. Fat in 2 consecutive lactations
(806 lbs., Class B—864 lbs., Class AA)
Out of A. R. Dams or Dams on Test.
Write for Sales List
BROOKMEAD FARM 526 Land Title Bldg Philadelphia, Penna.

TARBELL FARMS GUERNSEYS
TARBELL FARMS ULTRA EUGENIE—Milk 9803.6; Fat 538.3, New York State Champion, Second Place National, Class FFF. We offer her son, by May Royal's Holliston and other fine young bulls of A. R. breeding at very attractive prices. TARBELL FARMS, Smithville Flats, New York

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULLS From A. R. Dams
Accredited Herd and Negative to the Blood Test. May Rose Strain. DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM, Pulaski, N.Y.

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES—From rich milkers. Tuberlin tested. L. TERWILLIGER, Wauwatosa, Wis.

∴ DAIRY CATTLE ∴

FOR SALE
Carload of Purebred Angus Cattle
as follows: One yearling bull, four cows with calves at foot and the balance bred cows and heifers to freshen this winter and spring. SENECA KRAUT & PICKLING COMPANY, Geneva, N. Y.

Ash Grove Ayrshires
again lead the 50-lb. fat list. We are now offering bull calves from 12,000 and 13,000-lb. cows.
Write for Pedigrees and Prices to
ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

CHOICE DAIRY COWS
FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES. T. B. tested Holsteins and Guernseys—real milk producers. Carload lots or less. JACOB ZLOTKIN, Phone 330, Freehold, New Jersey

COWS T. B. tested Holsteins and Guernseys. Carload lots, 60 day guaranteed retest. E. C. TALBOT. Leonardsville, N. Y.

IF YOU Want GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN Heifer Calves for heavy rich milkers—write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

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Entire Herd of
REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
A Few Grade
GUERNSEYS and HOLSTEINS
Cows and heifers of all ages. Good service bulls Owner died. Priced to sell to settle estate.
Accredited Herd
BELLE ELLEN FARMS
J. L. Hamilton, Mgr.
Branchville Sussex County New Jersey

ACCREDITED REGISTERED Holsteins for Sale
35 fresh and close springers, 2½ to 5 years old, large, nice condition seclected; 4 yearlings, 10 calves 2 to 6 weeks old; 2 yearlings bulls. Must be sold by November 15th. SPOT FARM -:- TULLY, N. Y.

For Sale—Dairy of 21 Head
17 Grade Cows; 3 Purebred Cows; 1 Purebred Bull, 2 yrs. old (Holstein). Ages 2 to 5 years, bags and teats O. K. All year round dairy will be sold sold cheap to move at once. THOS. A. JOHNSON, Plymouth, New York

Reg. Holstein Bulls One year old in January. Sired by son Sir Inka May and from Thendara Herd milky dairy type dams. Excellent type. Farmers prices. DECKER HOMESTEAD FARMS, Three Rivers, Clay, N.Y.

∴ JERSEYS ∴

FOR SALE
REGISTERED JERSEYS
Accredited Herd. Est. 1902
In females—2 bred 3 year olds, 2 open yearlings, 2 calves. In bulls—1 two year old, 1 yearling, 2 calves. Sybils and Nobles bred to produce and win.
LEVI COWDEN FREDONIA, N. Y.

Pomfret Jersey Breeders Association
Excellent Jerseys; good Jerseys and fairly good Jerseys, all ages. Reasonably priced. Accredited area. Fresh cows and springers. Registered Jerseys and some grades. Bulls with the best of backing. John H. Pitkin, P. O. Address West Hartford, Vt. Sec.

For Sale—REG. JERSEY BULL 1 year, blue premium. MME. A. ARNAUD, Chantecler Farm, KINGSTON, R. I.

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Successor Berkshires
1929 Spring Pigs
Mated pairs and trios. Boars ready for service. 1929 Fall Pigs, both sexes.
EMMADINE FARM, HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
J. C. PENNEY, Owner JIMMY DODGE, Manager

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE DOUGLASTON MANOR FARM PULASKI, NEW YORK R. W. Blakely, Mgr.

REG. DUROC SWINE All ages for sale. F. M. Pattington & Son - Merrifield, N. Y.

Duroc Pigs 8 and 10 weeks old, either sex. Also registered Guernsey bull calves. J. Harlan Frantz - Waynesboro, Penna.

Spotted Poland Chinas Sows, Boars, Pigs. A. M KENNEL, R. 3, Honey Brook, Pa

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—Nice Pigs, $9.00 each. Ped. free. Pairs, no-akin, $17.00. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

REG. HAMPSHIRE HOGS
Gilts bred for March farrow, service boars and fall pigs by a Son of Twin Cedar Clan 1st and Defender breeding. R. S. McNEIL - - DOVER, DELAWARE

BREEDING STOCK—FEEDER PIGS
Purebred Young Boars, ready for service; P. China and C. White, $35 crated. Also pigs and sows. Feeder pigs, 20 to 50 lbs., $4.50 to $8.00. Truck delivery Phila. or N. Y. Write STANLEY SHORT, Choswold, Del.

4-Wks.-Old Pigs, $3.50 Ea.
These pigs are all weaned and eating before shipped. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross. I guarantee the pigs to be healthy and good size. Will ship in small and large lots C. O. D. In any way your dissatisfied in 10 days return pigs at my expense. Crates free. A few Chester White Barrows, 4 weeks old, $4.00 each.
WALTER LUX, 388 Salem St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0086

PIGS
Chester Whites, Durocs, Poland Chinas
You cannot tell them from pure breds; growthy, healthy pigs, from high grade sows and pure bred boars. The kind that make hogs of themselves. We have been breeding and raising hogs for over 20 years.
4 Weeks Old, $4.50 each. Shipped C. O. D.
HIGHLAND YARDS -:- Waltham, Mass.
L. W. Dean, owner. C. K. Laughton, mgr. Tel. Wal. 0888-M

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PUREBRED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES
FOR SALE—Both imported and home bred on imported foundation from the Greatwood Show Flock. *"We are Breeding Better Sheep than we can Buy"*
GREATWOOD FARM - East Boston, Mass.
W. S. Martin, owner P. Greig, manager

30 Reg. Hampshire Ewes and 20 Grades
Also 2 REGISTERED RAMS—all of the above are first class healthy young sheep. Priced to sell.
John T. Eagan Lebanon, N. Y.

1,500 Choice Breeding Ewes FOR SALE
500 Black Faced Yearlings, 500 Michigan Delaine Yearlings, 500 Black Faced, 1 to 4-year-olds. Almond B. Chapman & Sons, So. Rockwood, Mich. 35 miles north of Toledo, O.

—FOR SALE— Registered Cheviot and Scotch Highland Yearling Rams
PETER FAIRBAIRN, Mgr., Fenton Brook Farm, Great Barrington, Mass.

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RAMBOUILLET Ram Lambs—Stud ram, 4 yrs. old. *H. C. BEARDSLEY* *Montour Falls, N.Y.*

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Combination Fur Hunters, Fox Hounds, Beagle Rabbit Hounds.
On trial. Hunting Supplies. Illustrated catalogue.
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WIRE HAIRED FOX TERRIER PUPS
Eligible for registration.
THOMAS H. PRICE R. D. 3 NEWARK, OHIO

SHOMONT WHITE COLLIES—"Real aces" of Dogdom. Useful and intelligent companions, workers and guards. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Prices reasonable. The Shomont, Dept. R, Monticello, Iowa

BEAUTIFUL PED. FEMALE COLLIE—5 mos., sable and white; 2 mos white male, $15. 6 wks. spayed female, $8. FAYRE COLLIE KENNELS, Swanton, Vt.

FOR SALE 2 St. Bernard Pups 4 mos. old; bred of pedigreed stock. Apply J. McMANUS, Purchase, N. Y., Waref Farm. Tel. Portchester 23

PUREBRED ENGLISH SHEPHERD MALE—Half grown, $15. COLLIE—German Police, cross, half grown, handsome, spayed or not. $15. Registered Collie Brood Matron, $15. H. HURD, Thorndike, Me.

FOR SALE SCOTCH SHEPHERD PUPS 2 to 3 mos. old. Males, $6. Females, $3. F. A. SWEET Smyrna, N. Y.

COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS—Handsome and intelligent. NELSON BROS., Grove City, Pa.

MALE FOX HOUND—4 years. Price, $60.00. Trial allowed. COCKER SPANIEL PUPS—Males, $10.00; females, $5.00 O. H. RILEY - Franklin, Vermont

FOX HOUND PUPS 3 months old, $10.00. O. H. RILEY, Franklin, Vt.

SMOOTH FOX TERRIER PUPPIES—Pedigreed. MRS. S. C. REAVER Taneytown, Maryland

GET YOUR PUP at Reduced Prices—Welsh Shepherds shipped on approval. SHADY LAWN FARM, Heuvelton, N. Y.

∴ MISCELLANEOUS ∴

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle Poland-China Hogs
Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses
THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

Will ship C.O.D. Instruction Book Free
FERRETS for killing rats, hunting rabbits and other game. Males, $4.50. Females, $5.00. Pair, $9.00. Yearling Females, special rat catchers, $6.00 each.
W. A. PECK, New London, Ohio

GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES AND SHETLAND PONIES Stephen Kellogg -:- Burdett, N. Y.

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

MILK

November: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.66 plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.15.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.22; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.44	@$0.44½
Extra, 92 score		.43½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.38½@	.42½
Seconds	.37½@	.38
Lower grades	.36½@	.37
Ladles	.34 @	.37
Packing stock	.32½@	.34
Renovated	.38½@	.39
Sweet, fancy	.45½@	.46
Extra	.44½@	.45
Firsts	.39½@	.43½
Seconds	.38 @	.39
Centralized	.38½@	.40½

CHEESE

State flats, fresh, special	$0.26½
Wisconsin flats, fresh	.25

EGGS

Nearby white extra	$0.66@	$0.71
Average extras	.60@	.65
Extra firsts	.52@	.59
Firsts	.46@	.50
Pullets	.34@	.44
Pacific Coast, whites	.58@	.67
Mixed colors,		
Nearby, best	.55@	.60
Gathered, best	.50@	.52
Common to good	.35@	.42
Cold storage, fcy.	.40@	.41
Lower grades	.34@	.38

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@	$0.38
Fair to good	.27@	.32
Roosters	.21@	.26
Fowls	.30@	.35
Ducks	.22@	.26
Geese	.18@	.22
Turkeys, southern spring	.30@	.48
Argentine, young toms,	.34@	.42
Young hens	.36@	.40
Squabs, white, lb.	.45@	.60
Dark, doz.	2.50@	3.00
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24@	$0.28
Chickens	.22@	.26
Roosters	.18@	.19
Ducks	.20@	.22
Geese	.13@	.20
Rabbits, lb.	.15@	.20

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.00@	$12.25
Bulls	6.00@	9.00
Cows	7.00@	7.15
Calves, best	16.00@	18.00
Common to good	12.00@	15.00
Sheep	4.50@	6.50
Lambs	12.00@	13.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$ 0.19@	$ 0.20
Good to prime	.16@	.18
Culls	.11@	.14
Steers 100 lbs.	24.00@	25.00
Bulls	13.50@	14.00
Cows	15.50@	17.00
Roasting pigs,		
10 to 12 lbs.	.28@	.30
14 to 20 lbs.	.20@	.25

POTATOES

L. I., 3 55-lb. sacks	$4.75@	$5.00
150 lbs.	4.10@	4.40
In bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00@	6.25
Me., in bulk 180 lbs.	5.00@	5.25
150 lbs.	4.10@	4.40
Sweet potatoes, Va., bbl.	2.00@	2.50
Del., and Md., bu.	1.00@	1.25

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$0.50@	$1.00
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00@	1.25
Ton	15.00@	25.00
Carrots, bu.	.65@	.85
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25@	2.75
Celery, doz.	.50@	.65
Horseradish, Mo., bbl.	10.00@	12.00
Kale, bbl.	.50@	1.25
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	2.50
Lima beans, bu.	2.50@	4.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	1.00@	2.00
Peas, bu.	3.00@	3.25
Radishes, 100 bchs.	1.50@	3.00
Spinach, bu.	.65@	.90
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	1.00@	1.50
Watercress, 100 bchs.	3.00@	3.50

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$12.50@	$12.75
Pea	9.00@	9.25
Red Kidney		10.00

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$7.00@	$ 9.00
Greenings	3.00@	8.00
Baldwins,	4.00@	5.50
Spy,	3.50@	7.50
King.	3.00@	5.50
Wealthy,	3.00@	7.00
Alexander,	3.00@	5.50
York Imp.	3.50@	5.00
Quinces, State bu.	.50@	1.50
Pears, bu.	1.00@	4.00
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.50@	.65

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00@	$25.00
No. 2	23.00@	24.00
No. 3	14.00@	22.00
Clover mixed	15.00@	23.00
Straw, rye	17.00@	18.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.40
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.43
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.10
Oats, No. 2 white	.57¾
Rye	1.05⅝
Barley	.76½

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.16
Butter best, lb.	$0.55@	.56
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.75@	.80
Gathered	.55@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.45@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Apples, doz.	.30@	.60

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Eggs have had a marked advance in the past week. Dressed poultry is a little stronger.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.—Butter, steady. Creamery, prints, 50 to 51c; tubs, 48 to 49c; firsts, 44 to 46c; undergrades, 42 to 43c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 25c; longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; brick Swiss, 30c; limburger, 32 to 33c. Eggs, higher; nearby fancy, 64 to 66c; grade A, 52 to 63c; grade B, 40 to 42c; grade C, 37 to 38c; pullets, 42 to 48c; nearby-at-mark, 49 to 60c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, stronger; fowls, 24 to 33c; chickens, 31 to 36c; broilers, 31 to 38c; old roosters, 24 to 26c; ducks, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 41 to 46c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 19 to 29c; springers, 22 to 27c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 22 to 26c; turkeys, 45 to 47c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Gravenstein, Wolf River, Alexander, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; Gravenstein, $1.50 to $1.75; Twenty-ounce, King, $1.75 to $2; Wealthy, $2 to $2.25; McIntosh, $1.25 to $2.75; Jonathan, western, box, $2.75 to $3. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 60c to $1.50; 150-lb. sack, $4 to $4.25; sweets, Md., hpr., $1.15 to $1.25.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, cwt., $9.50; red kidney, $9.75 to $10; medium, white kidney, $12.50; marrow, $13.50. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $2; Spanish, crate, $2 to $2.10; Colo., 100-lb. sack, $2 to $2.25.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Colo., crt., $1 to $1.25; cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.25 to $3.50; grapes, Cal., Malaga, 24-lb. lug, $1.60; Thompson seedless, $1.05 to $1.75; Alicante, $1.35 to $1.50; Niagara, Concord, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; honeydews, Colo., crt., $1.75 to $2; peaches, home-grown, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; pears, bu., $1.50 to $2; prunes, Idaho, ½ bu. bskt., $2.10 to $2.25.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Cal., crt., $3 to $4.50; beans, wax., La., hpr., $2.50 to $3; green, $1.75 to $2; beets, bu., $1 to $1.25; cabbage, bu., 35 to 65c; carrots, bu., 75c to $1; cauliflower, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; celery, doz., 75 to 90c; cucumbers, bu., $3.25 to $3.50; eggplant, bu., 75c to $1; kale, Md., bu., 50 to 75c; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., $1.10; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1; parsnips, ½ bu., $1.25; peas, Cal., bu. hpr., $6.25 to $6.50; peppers, bu., 90c to $1; pumpkins, bu., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs., 30 to 50c; romaine, 2-doz. crt., 75c; spinach, bu., 50c to $1.20; squash, bu., 75c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., $1.15 to $1.60; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.

Sweets.—Honey, steady, 24-sec. case, $4 to $5; buckwheat, $3 to $3.50. Maple products, steady; syrup, gal., $1.25 to $1.50.

Feeds. — Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $17.50; clover mixed, $15.50; oat straw, $10 to $11.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $31; standard middlings, $33.50; red-dog, $40.50; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $40.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $54.50; hominy, $37.30; gluten, $43.40; oatfeed, $16.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3.50 to $4; Alfalfa, $15 to $16; Alsike, $15 to $16; clover, $15 to $17.

C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There has been a moderate movement of most produce at Boston during the past week. Apples, carrots, cabbage, lettuce and onions sold slowly. A good demand was noted on celery, spinach, potatoes and tomatoes. The wool market has been moderately active with most lines somewhat lower in price.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Various varieties, ord., 50 to 75c. Large, fancy Baldwins, $1.25 to $1.60. McIntosh ord., $1 to $1.25; best, mostly $2 to $2.50; large fancy, $2.75 to $3.25 std. bu. box. Va. Yorks and Staymans, unclassified, 75c to $1.25 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs., 50 to 75c; cut off, 75c to $1 std. bu. box. N. Y., washed, cut off, few sales, $1 to $1.10 bu. bskt.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs., cut off, few sales, $1 to $1.10 bu. bskt.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native, 50 to 75c std. bu. box. N. Y. Danish, $1 to $1.15 90-lb. sack.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native white, 18 bchs., $1.25 to $2.25 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crt., washed, $1.75 to $2.25.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Mass., ¼ bbl. crts., $2.50 to $2.75.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand slow. Native, hothouse, 50 to 60 cukes, $7 to $9 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderately light, demand fair, market weak. Native hothouse, 18 heads, ord., 35 to 65c std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz., $1 to $2.25 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass. and Pa. fancy, 3-lb. bskts., 75c to $1.25.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 85c to $1.10 std. bu. box; 100-lb. bags, No. 1, Mass. yellows, $1.75 to $1.85. N. Y., $1.75 to $1.90. Minn., mostly $1.75 to $1.85. Spanish, ½ case, $2.40 to $2.50.

Potatoes.—Supplies heavy, demand good. Me., 100-lb. bags, $2.65 to $2.75.

Radishes.—Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Native outdoor, 50 to 60 bchs, 50 to 75c. Hothouse, $1.50 to $1.75 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 35 to 60c std. bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate. Native, hothouse, mostly 18 to 20c lb. Calif., lugs, $1 to $2.25. Ohio, hothouse, fancy, $1.50 to $1.75 8-lb. bskt.

Hay.—Market quiet. Receipts and demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $23 to $23.50. Eastern, $18 to $22. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 45½c; firsts, 42 to 44½c; seconds, 40 to 41½c.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries brown extra, 64c; white extra, 62c; fresh eastern, 56 to 58c doz.

Cheese.—Market firm. N. Y. twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 26c; western twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 25½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., $10.25 to $10.50. Calif., small white, $11.75 to $12. Yellow Eyes, $8.50 to $8.75. Red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet, demand fair. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending October 26, 2,827,800 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 36 to 37c; clothing, 29 to 30c; ½ blood, combing, 42 to 43c; clothing, 36 to 37c; ⅜ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ¼ blood, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 40 to 41c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 88 to 90c; clothing, 78 to 83c; ½ blood, combing, 88 to 92c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ⅜ blood, combing, 85 to 87c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ¼ blood, combing, 73 to 77c; clothing, 69 to 73c. Terr., combing, 88 to 90c; clothing, 78 to 83c; ½ blood, combing, 87 to 90c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ⅜ blood, combing, 86 to 90c; clothing, 83 to 85c; ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 80c; clothing, 70 to 75c; low ¼ blood, combing, 65 to 70c; clothing, 60 to 65c.

BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply rather light; market firm compared with a week ago; demand only fair. Bulk of sales, $10.50 to $11.50.

Cattle.—Supply of slaughter cows and vealers about normal; market fully steady; some sales better grade vealers, 25 to 50c higher; demand fair.

Cows.—Common and medium, $5 to $7; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $6 to $7.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $9 to $13.50; cull and common, $7 to $9

Sheep.—Supply of lambs rather light, market firm, demand fair. No sheep offered.

Lambs.—84 lbs. down, medium to choice, $11 to $14; all weights, cull and common, $8.50 to $11.

Milk Cows. — Supply fully normal, market mostly steady, some weakness on lower grades, demand only fair. Choice, head, $215 to $230; good, $175 to $215; medium, $100 to $140; common, $70 to $90.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Supplied by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending October 26, 1929:

Market showing little action. Beef steers, weak to 25c lower; better grades showing most decline; top, $12.25; average weight, 1,310 lbs. Some medium-weights held higher; bulk to sell, $10.75 to $11.50; butcher heifers sharing steer weakness. Bulls, cows and all cutters about steady; bulk fat heifers, $10.25 to $10.75; beef bulls, $10 to $10.50; cows, $8 to $8.75; cutters, $4.75 to $6. Stockers and feeders in fairly liberal supply; medium and good grade Canadians predominating, country demand improved on better grades; prices about steady; most sales $9.50 to $10.50. Calves, weak to 50c lower; top vealers, $17.

Receipts for week ending October 26, 1929: Cattle, 232 cars; 79 Virginia, 48 Canada, 27 Chicago, 23 St. Paul, 18 West Virginia, 10 Tennesee, 6 Pennsylvania, 5 Buffalo, 3 St. Louis, 3 Pittsburgh, 3 Maryland, 3 Michigan, 2 North Carolina, 1 Indiana, 1 Ohio; containing 6,340 head, 209 trucked in; total cattle, 6,549 head, 480 calves, 1,975 hogs, 824 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle, 214 cars; 86 Virginia, 41 St. Paul, 17 West Virginia, 17 Canada, 13 Chicago, 13 Tennessee, 7 Mississippi, 6 Buffalo, 5 Pennsylvania, 4 Maryland, 5 scattering; containing 5,884 head, 313 trucked in; total cattle, 6,187 head, 2,585 hogs, 431 calves, 210 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12.25 to $13.25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12.25 to $13.25; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12.25 to $13; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11.25 to $12.25; common, 800 lbs up, $8.50 to $11.25.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $10.50 to $11.25; good, 850 lbs. up, $9.50 to $10.50; medium, 850 lbs. up, $8.50 to $9.50; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $8.50.

Cows.—Choice, $8.75 to $9.75; good, $7.75 to $8.75; common and medium, $6.75 to $7.75; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.75.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10.25 to $11.50; cutter, common and medium, $7.50 to $10.25.

Feeders and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.75 to $10; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $9.75 to $11.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $7.50 to $9.75.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $14.50 to $17; medium, $12 to $14.50; cull and common, $8 to $12.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $10.75 to $11.25; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $11 to $11.50; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $11 to $11.50; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8 to $11.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $41.50; shorts, $43.50 to $44.50; hominy, $43 to $44; middlings, $49 to $50; linseed, $63 to $64; gluten, $50 to $51; ground oats, $42.50 to $43.50; Soy bean meal, $57 to $58; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $52.50 to $53.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $44 to $45; 18 per cent, $46 to $47; 20 per cent, $49.50 to $50.50; 24 per cent, $53 to $54; 25 per cent, $54.50 to $55.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $48 to $49; Alfalfa, regular, $43 to $44; Alfalfa, reground, $46 to $47.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$12.50@12.60
950 to 1,100, good	12.50@12.60
800 up, medium	11.00@12.50
Common	9.00@11.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	10.50@11.00
Common and medium	7.75@10.50
Cows, good	8.75@ 9.50
Common and medium	6.75@ 8.75
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 6.75
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.00@ 9.50
Cutter and medium	7.00@ 9.00
Calves, 500 down, med. to ch.	10.00@15.00
Cull and common	8.00@10.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good to ch.	15.00@17.00
Medium	12.00@15.00
Cull and common	6.00@12.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$9.35@10.00
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	9.75@10.30
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	10.15@10.30
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med. to ch.	9.50@10.30
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	9.25@ 9.75
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	8.00@ 8.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to ch.	$13.25@13.75
92 down, medium	11.50@13.25
All wts., common	9.50@11.50
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med. to ch.	7.00@10.75
Ewes, 120 down, med. to ch.	4.75@ 6.00
120 to 150, med. to ch.	4.25@ 5.75
All wts., cull and common	2.00@ 4.75

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbl., Va., commercials, 2½-in. Delicious, $4.50 to $5; bu., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Wealthies, $1.75 to $2; 2½-in. Wolf Rivers, $1.75; 2½-in. Hubbardstons, $1.50 to $1.65; 2¼-in., $1.35 to $1.50; unclassified, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.60 to $1.75; 2¼-in., $1.35 to $1.50; 2½-in. Kings, $1.50 to $1.65; 2½-in. Wolf Rivers, $1.25 to $1.50; 2½-in. Maiden Blush, $1.50 to $1.60; 2½-in. Wealthies, $1.75; 2¼-in., $1.50; Va. and W. Va., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Staymans, $1.90 to $2; 2½-in. Rome Beauties, $1.85 to $1.90; 2½-in. Grimes Golden, $1.85 to $2; 2¼-in. York Imperials, $1.25; unclassified, 2½-in. Staymans, $1.60 to $1.75; 2½-in. Black Twigs and Rome Beauties, $1.50 to $1.75; 2½-in. York Imperials, $1.25; Pa., unclassified, 2¼-in. Delicious, $1.50; 2½-in. Staymans, $1.25; cabbage, N. Y., bulk, per bbl., Danish Seed, $1.75 to $2; carrots, N. Y., 100-lb. sacks, $1.50; cauliflower, L. I., crt., $3; N. Y., $1.75; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crt., washed, $1.75 to $2; rough, $1.50 to $1.75; grapes, N. Y. and Pa., Concords, 12-qt. bskt., 55 to 60c; 4-qt. bskt., 26 to 27c; Niagaras, 12-qt. bskt., 75c; kale, Va., bu., 75 to 90c; pears, N. Y., bu., No. 1 Seckels, $3.75; Kieffers, $1.35 to $1.50; Bartletts, $3; Va., bu., Kieffers, $1.40; peppers, N. J., bu. hprs., 65 to 90c; fingers, 75c to $1; cherries, $1 to $1.25; potatoes, U. S. No. 1, 150-lb. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, $4 to $4.15; Minnesota, $3.50 to $3.75; N. Y. Whites, $3.85 to $4; Wis. Whites, $4.15; 100-lb. sacks, Minnesota Whites, $2.65 to $2.75; 2-bu. sacks, Pa. Whites, $3.25 to $3.35; quinces, N. Y., bu., fancy, $1.25 to $1.50; poorer, $1; spanish, Md., bu., $1; sweet potatoes, Va., bbls., No. 1, yellows, $2.50; N. J., bu. hprs., No. 1, yellows, $1.25 to $1.50; bbls., med., $2.50 to $2.75; turnips, bu., Md. and N. Y., $1 to $1.25.

HAY AND STRAW

Standard Timothy, $18.50 to $19; No. 1 Timothy, $19.50 to $20; No. 2 Timothy, $16.50 to $18; No. 3 Timothy, $14.50 to $15.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 2 light clover mixed, $15 to $17; No. 1 clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 2 clover mixed, $15 to $17; No. 1 clover, $18 to $19; No. 2 clover, $15 to $17; No. 1 oat straw, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $10.50 to $11.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $10.50 to $11.50; No. 1 rye, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $10.50 to $11.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Locals, fresh select whites, 56 to 58c; browns, 54 to 56c; current receipts, 40 to 45c; pullet eggs, 38 to 45c doz. Poultry. — Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog-dressed, 38 to 40c lb.; live poultry, hens, heavy, 29 to 30c; Leghorns, 18 to 20c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 27c; Leghorns, 20 to 23c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 20c lb.; common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 9c; special from Jersey herds, 10c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $225 to $300; grades, $125 to $175; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $12 to $15; common to poor, $10 to $11; veal calves, milk-fed, $18 to $20; medium, $12 to $16; pork, light, dressed, $18; heavy, $14 to $16; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 28 to 32c; roasting chickens and broilers, 35 to 40c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 60 to 65c; potatoes, 120-lb. bag, $3.50; apples, bu., $1 to $1.50.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 15c; special, qt., 18 to 20c; sold from chain stores, qt., 13 to 14c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 50 to 55c; creamery, prints and rolls, 50 to 54c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 31 to 38c; cottage, lb., 15 to 20c; eggs, strictly local, fresh, doz., 75 to 80c; fowls, fancy, dressed, lb., 45 to 50c; roasting chickens and broilers, lb., 55c; ducks, lb., 38c; capons, lb., 68c; pork shoulders, fresh, lb., 25c; loins roasts, lb., 33 to 35c; sausage meat, lb., 30 to 35c; veal steaks, best, lb., 60 to 70c; chops, lb., 50 to 60c; roasts, lb., 40c; potatoes, pk., 47 to 50c; cabbage, lb., 5c; apples, pk., 35 to 50c; honey, comb, each, 25 to 30c; celery, bch., 10 to 12½c; onions, lb., 4 to 5c.

F. A. C.

Connecticut Market Notes

Supplied by Connecticut Department of Agriculture, Hartford.

The past week did not develop radical market shifts in fruits and vegetables, but there was a noticeable drift towards a weaker market for the principal products. Among fruits, apples shared in the weak condition, McIntosh being an exception. Celery, cabbage, Winter squash and some root crops were weak. The potato flurry occurring earlier in the month appeared at last week's close to have passed. Most local markets were left on a price basis little different from that which prevailed previous to the temporary firm market in evidence soon after the release of crop estimates. Offerings of native potatoes declined on all markets except Hartford where stock is liberal enough to exert an influence on the general market.

Eggs maintained a firm tone with traders looking for higher prices this week for leading grades of full-sized eggs. Under-sized offerings were not as firm as large sizes, but sellers were reporting sales at some price advance over earlier reports.

Live poultry was weak except for heavy colored fowl or Spring chickens. Leghorns were slow selling.

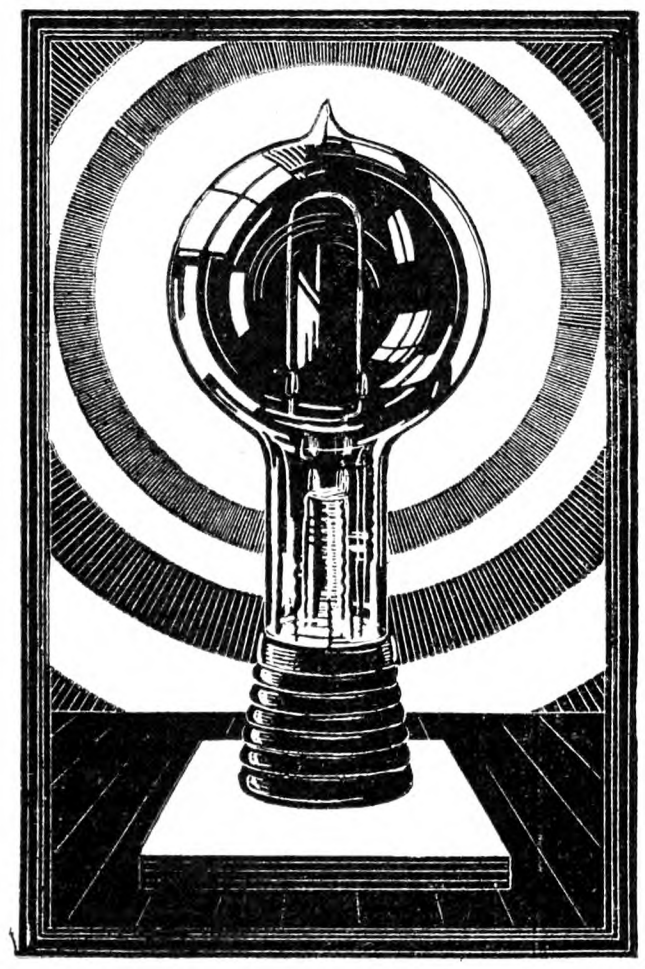
Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, Baldwins, bu., $2 to $2.50; McIntosh, 14 qts., $1.50 to $1.75; Opalescent, bu., $2.75 to $3; Pippins, bu., $2.50 to $2.75; No. 2 and drops, bu., $1 to $1.75; cranberries, ¼ bbl., $3.50 to $3.75; grapes, 14 qts., 75c to $1; oranges, Cal., 176-216, $4.50 to $8; pears, 14 qts., $1.25 to $1.75; quinces, 14 qts., $1 to $1.25; beets, bu., $1 to $1.25; cauliflower, doz. crt., $1.25 to $2.50; cabbage, bu., $1 to $1.25; carrots, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; celery, 12-stlk bch., 80c to $1; eggplant, bu., $1 to $1.25; lettuce, bu., $1.40 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $2 to $2.25; peppers, bu., $1 to $2.25; potatoes, bu., $1.90 to $2; 120-lb. sack, $3.60 to $3.75; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1 to $1.25; spinach, bu., 85c to $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; tomatoes, 14 qts., 25 lbs., $1 to $1.75; green, 14 qts., 50 to 75c; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25.

Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, lb., Rocks, 30 to 32c; Reds, 28 to 30c; Leghorns, 24 to 26c; fowls, dressed, lb., 33 to 38c; live, lb., 28 to 32c; turkeys, dressed, western, lb., 45 to 48c; butter, 92 score, lb., 47 to 50c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 74 to 80c; Conn. special No. 1, 70 to 72c; Conn. special No. 2, 58 to 60c; Conn. extra, 68 to 70c; Conn. gathered, 70c; western, 47 to 58c.

MRS M'PHEE: "My, is this no' terrible? It says here that in the Solomon Islands a wife costs seeven shillin's." M'Phee: "Ay! They're profiteers there jist the ame as here."—Glasgow Evening Citizen.

"I ADVERTISED that the poor would be welcome in this church," said the minister, "and after inspecting the collection, I see that they have come." — Boston Transcript.

HAIL



The discovery of the electric light opened up a new vista of achievement. It has been responsible for many of the marvels of modern science — marvels that have had a far-reaching effect upon our civilization. And its possibilities have only been skimmed.

to the PIONEER

— discoverer of continents and *profitable nutrition*

COLUMBUS first sighting the New World . . . Newton discovering the law of gravity . . . Edison inventing the electric light . . . all were pioneers. All contributed something to the human store of knowledge and man's record of achievement . . . all benefited their fellows.

And in the so-called humbler branches of life there have been discoveries just as far-reaching. Consider dry mash feeding, originated by The Park and Pollard Company, and the effect it has had upon the poultry industry. Think upon the drudgery it has eliminated, the increased profits it has brought. It, too, had its birth in the pioneering spirit.

It is the pioneering spirit that has effected many changes in the composition of poultry feeds and a corresponding increase in profits.

The pioneering spirit, the will to advance, applied to the study of dairy feeds, has resulted in the introduction of Iodol Fish Meal as a dairy feed ingredient. Iodol Fish Meal — iodine laden, prepared from algae-eating fish — as food for cattle! Who would have thought of it?

The chemists and scientists who toiled patiently in laboratories, who worked endless hours upon experimental farms, were the ones who thought of it, and many other profitable things for poultrymen and dairymen. They are the pioneers. And even now they are pioneering, seeking new ingredients and new combinations to make poultry and dairy rations more productive.

But their fine efforts would be wasted without a vast organization of mills, salesmen, dealers, and service men to commercialize their discoveries, bring them to your door at an economical price, and tell you how to utilize them for your greatest benefit. All enter into the task of pioneering—and the object is mutual profit, profit for you that results in profit for ourselves.

The Park & Pollard Co
Boston, Mass. Buffalo, N. Y.

To be sure of profit making feeds—look for a Park & Pollard dealer

Poultry Feeds: Lay or Bust Dry Mash / Red Ribbon Scratch / Growing Feed / Intermediate Chick Feed / P & P Chick Scratch / P & P Chick Starter — **Dairy Rations:** Overall 24% / Milk Maid 24% / Bet-R-Milk 20% / Herd Helth 16% / Milkade Calf Meal — **Other Feeds:** P & P Stock Feed / Bison Stock Feed / Go-Tu-It Pig and Hog Ration / Pigeon Feed / P & P Horse Feed / Pocahontas Table Corn Meal.

With the Livestock

A Boy's Decision.—A farmer's son in Maryland has demonstrated that he knows how to raise hogs. He stood first in last year's ton litter contest in that State. Since he will be "old enough to vote" next year, he is trying to decide whether, as a life-work, he will raise beef cattle and fatten his calves for "baby" beef, or establish a small herd of purebred dairy cows and begin raising replacements for local dairy herds. In either case, he will continue to raise hogs. In talking with him recently, I realized at once that he had thought of the important angles of his problem. It was evident that he was leaning toward dairy cattle, for he lives in a region where dairying is well-established. His statement that he was going to specialize, so far as he could, was to me another indication that the trend in farming is increasingly toward more specialization and higher degrees of specialization. Maryland dairymen buy most of their replacements, which don't average high in usefulness, and pay dearly for them. Our young friend is confident that he can raise much better cows and make a profit by selling them for less money to Maryland dairymen. I reminded him that some of these men might prefer aging cows from Wisconsin and Canada at $200 a head to good, young ones at $150 a head raised "at home." Human nature acts that way sometimes. "In that case," he was quick to reply, "I'll sell them in Delaware and Pennsylvania."

Type and Production. — At James Stark's dairy farm in Dutchess County we saw the Holstein-Friesians in the pastures in the afternoon, and in the barn at milking time in the evening. Mr. Stark and his friend and guest Ernest Mace know the history and record of every cow in the pedigree herd of about 30 head in lactation. An average of 20,000 lbs. of milk a month is produced on Starkdale Farm, which has been in the family for more than 100 years. By selective breeding for high-yielders, Mr. Stark has increased his herd average up to a comparatively high point. One of his cows, milked three times a day, is making more than 100 lbs. daily. She holds a world's record for her age in one class for the breed, and appears to be well started toward making another high record in a test now under way. Most of the cows in the herd are good to exceptional producers. Like many another dairyman who milks purebred cows, Mr. Stark is improving the type of his cattle. The best prices, he says, are paid for cows as well as bulls that have high producers in their ancestry, and present an appearance that pleases the critical eye. Animals of either sex that have dropped rumps, plain heads and swayed or uneven top-lines are not wanted by breeders who pay high prices for what they want. Mr. Stark is raising the best of his surplus calves every year to sell to dairymen and breeders who are founding or improving herds. In following and intensifying his herd-improvement work, he has used a bull that was selected for type as well as pedigree. The calves and young stock by this sire prove that he "nicks" well with the she-stock. The owner, however, will soon face the problem of selecting another herd bull, to carry on and better the work of the present head of the herd. The further a constructive breeder goes toward working out his ideals of type and production, the more interesting and difficult his work becomes. Mr. Stark, as a business man, insists that this work shall pay its way in order to justify itself.

Baltimore's Stock Show.—The Baltimore Live Stock Exhibition at the stock yards in that city on Oct. 22-24 drew a large attendance of feeders, breeders and farmers from Maryland, the Virginias and Pennsylvania. Most of the carlot exhibits were from the Virginias, the rest coming from Texas, Kansas and Maryland. The single fat steer classes were filled by entries from boys' and girls' baby beef clubs, principally in Maryland. The show was sponsored by officials of the stock yards, and managed by W. R. Harvey, a Maryland dairyman and farmer. It was the first event of its kind held in Baltimore since 1829. If broadened and developed as a southeastern fat and feeder stock show, it can be made highly useful, for business and educational purposes, to farmers in a vast territory of grass and feed that is not served by any other similar institution. Sixty carlots of fat cattle, weighing under 1,200 lbs., were Herefords, Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus and mixtures of these breeds. A load of 15 head—purebred Herefords—won the first prize for that breed, and the grand championship of the show. They were bred in Texas, where Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, Kan., personally selected them when they averaged about 200 lbs. He fed them over 300 days on his Kansas farm. At the show they averaged 951 lbs., and at auction sold for 50c a lb. In type, size, weight, condition, finish and uniformity, they were valuable as object lessons to southeastern farmers who desire to produce the kind of beef for which killers and consumers pay the highest prices. The older and larger fat cattle sold mostly at 11 to 14c a lb. The first-prize load of fat cattle weighing over 1,200 lbs., shown by J. M. Clagett, Berryville, Va., brought 16½c a lb. They were bought for the B. & O. railway dining-car system. All of the fat cattle sold above the Baltimore market for the day, but many loads didn't net their owners much if any profit. Twenty-seven carloads of feeder cattle, of the three beef breeds, averaging 500 up to 850 lbs., sold at relatively better prices than the fat cattle. The first-prize Hereford load of feeders (under 550 lbs.) realized 15½c, and the second-prize load 17½c a lb. Four Hereford oxen, weighing about 2,400 lbs. each, were exhibited by a West Virginia breeder. Fifty-five fat steer calves were shown by members of boys' and girls' "baby" beef clubs. The grand champion in this division was an Aberdeen-Angus, exhibited by Reeves Shiflet, Waynesboro, Va., and sold at auction for $1.07 a lb. The first-prize Shorthorn baby beef, shown by John Fenwick, Glyndon, Md., fetched 25c, and the first-prize Hereford calf, shown by Mary Frazier, Chilhowie, Va., 25c a lb. Twenty head of Virginia boys' and girls' club steers averaged 22c a lb. A litter of 12 pigs, fed and shown by a member of the Maryland Ton Litter Club, brought 16½c a lb. The grand champion load of breeding ewes was exhibited by a corporation at Easton, Md. They were Hampshires.

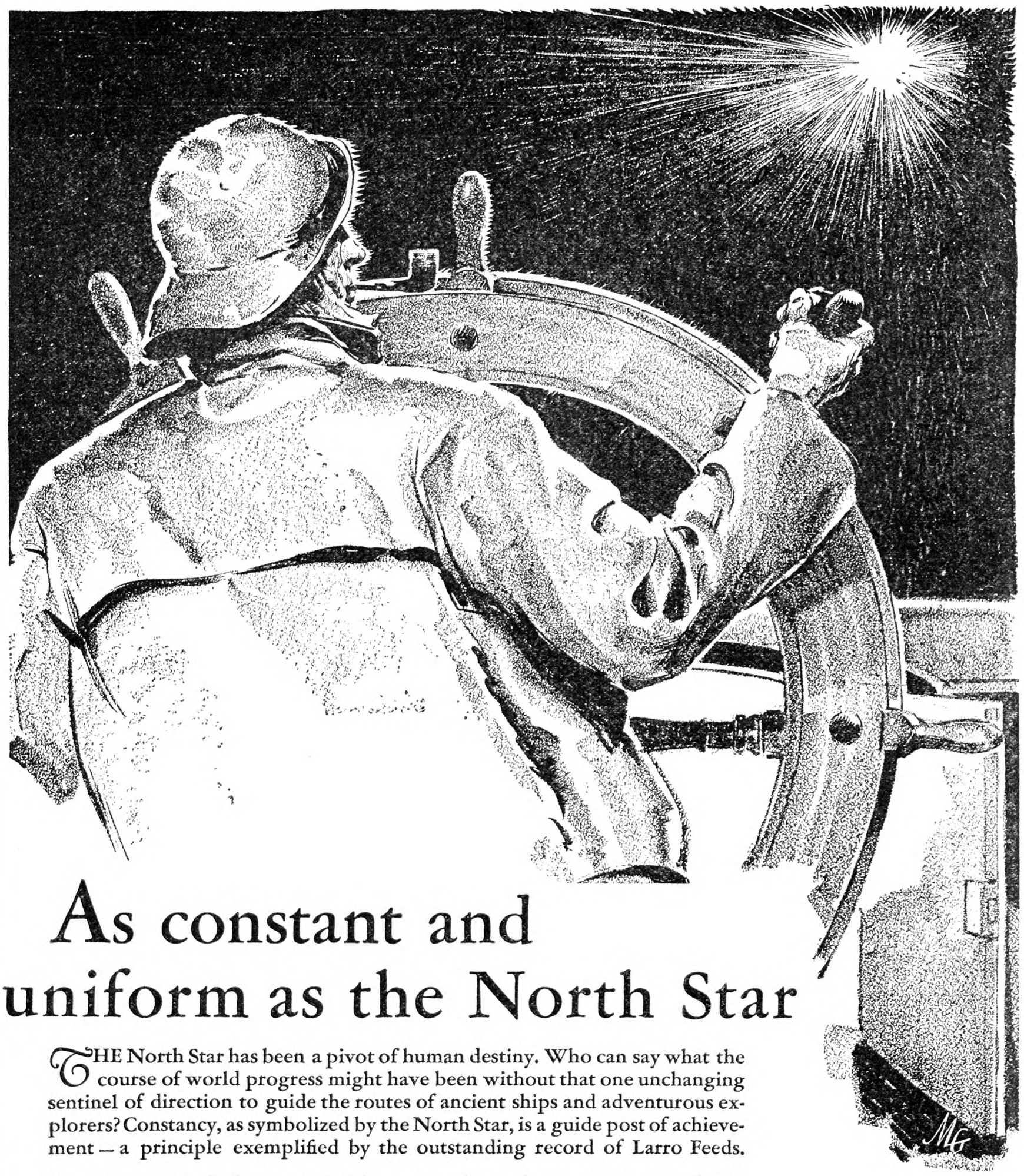
D. C. W.

Holstein-Friesians at the St. Louis Show

The scope and strength of the Holstein-Friesian exhibit at the recent National Dairy Exposition in St. Louis, Mo., are indicated by the fact that in the aged cow class there were 37 entries, while the classes of both bulls and females ran from nine to 44 head. Wisconsin breeders won nine firsts, Illinois six, Missouri five and Iowa two. Thirteen States were represented. Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky together won more than two-fifths of the prize money. On the basis of money received as prizes, Wisconsin breeders stood first at the show; Iowa was second, Illinois third, Missouri fourth, and the other States stood in this order: Washington, Kentucky, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Dakota, Kansas, Ohio and New York.

No one herd won more than 10 per cent of the prizes, and no State one-third of the awards. There were 402 Holstein-Friesians at the show. Elmwood Farm, Deerfield, Ill., had the grand champion bull, Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld, which had won the same prize at each of the three preceding National Dairy Expositions. The grand champion female was Johanna Pietertje Artis Creamelle, owned by the Wisconsin State Board of Control.

Little Louise was lost on the street and was brought into the police station. The officers tried in every way to learn her name. Finally one of the officers said: "What names does your mother call your father?" "Why," said Louise, very innocently, "she don't call him any name; she likes him."—The New Outlook.



As constant and uniform as the North Star

THE North Star has been a pivot of human destiny. Who can say what the course of world progress might have been without that one unchanging sentinel of direction to guide the routes of ancient ships and adventurous explorers? Constancy, as symbolized by the North Star, is a guide post of achievement — a principle exemplified by the outstanding record of Larro Feeds.

Through a period of unproved fads and theories in the feed business, when many a feeder has lost money by using feeds that could not be relied upon for the same results from one batch to the next, the constancy and uniformity of Larro Feeds have stood out like a beacon.

Fads and theories go to the Larro Research Farm for proof — not to Larro customers. Most of these fads, in fact, were tried and rejected there long before they were taken up elsewhere. Many years of scientific research and experimental feeding at the great Larro proving ground have cleared the way for Larro quality.

Feeders who buy Larro come back for more month after month and year after year because they know that Larro is always uniform—always the most profitable feed they can buy. That is why Larro Feeders are enjoying greater profits each year.

You, too, can get greater production and make more money with Larro. Start now.

Have you tried Larro Flour—the new general purpose Flour? Ask your dealer.

Feeds that do not vary **Larro** *For Poultry, Hog and Dairy*

LARROWE MILLING COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

"I'll be the mother of 60 rats this year—

— and they'll all fatten on corn and other grains." But not if you bait Rat-Nip. Rat-Nip is the end of rats. They like it. They eat it in preference to other baits — rush for water, out of the building — and die. Equally fatal to mice, cockroaches and gophers. Money back guarantee. 35c at your dealer or by mail. Liquid Veneer Corporation, 758 Liquid Veneer Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

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INSULATED For Baby Chicks and Grown Birds

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The richest known Anti-Rachitic growth promoting Vitamin Food.
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Special Prices on Barrels.
CONE IMPORT COMPANY
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MIXED BROILER DAY-OLD CHICKS
Light breeds, $10 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12; Heavy, $14. Small quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher in price. Sent C. O. D. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. We hatch all year. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603

PEDIGREED
BARRED ROCK MALES
Our Rocks won over all heavy breeds at Storrs, 1929, and made highest Rock record in the country.
Robt. C. Cobb OLD PICKARD FARM West Concord, Mass.

"Purebred" Barred Rocks $12.00 per 100; $110 per 1,000; Heavy Mixed, $9.00 per 100; Black Giants, $15.00 per 100. Prompt service. C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red
CHICKS.. $12.00 a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. $9.00 a 100
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box 88, McClure, Pa.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. O. ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS. J. TROPEANO, Sparrow Bush, N. Y.

WHITE and Barred Rock, White Leghorn and Black Giant **Pullets** all $2.00 each.
GEORGE RAPP, Maplehorst Farm, MONTICELLO, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COCKERELS
100% Pure Hollywood Strain, direct. From high record large white egg hens. $7.50, $10.00 and $15.00 each. Also pens, trios, chix and eggs. Send for booklet.
Five Point Leghorn Farm, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

Ulsh's Superior Chicks
White Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks. Write for lowest fall and winter prices. Hatches wkly. Jas. E Ulsh, Beaver Springs, Pa.

DR. ROMIG'S SUPER QUALITY **CHICKS**
Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Heavy Mixed.
100% live, prepaid, delivery. Attractive prices—1,000 lots.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian BEAVER SPRINGS, PA.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 11c. Heavy Mixed ..... 10c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks White Rocks
Mixed. Low Prices. Hatch Weekly.
LAYWELL FARM, Route No. 5, Beaver Springs, Pa.

COCKERELS HIGH-POWERED LEGHORNS
Farm range reared. Official R. O. P. Large thrifty birds. Superior egg quality. Proven high production.
EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route R, Trumansburg, N. Y.

BIG, HUSKY, Range Raised **Ready-to-Lay Pullets**
Barred, White Rocks; S. C. Reds; Bf. Orpingtons; $20 doz. Cockerels, $2.50 each. THEO. BRAUDE, Silver Lake, Ind.

Bronze Turkeys Sired by $50 toms. PRICES — Toms: $15, $20, $25. Hens: $10, $12, $15. Write your needs. We satisfy or do not ship. Money refunded and transportation paid if not satisfied. DUANE LAKE TURKEY FARM, Duanesburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y.

More Money In SUNSET BRONZE TURKEYS ORDER NOW—Choice 300 May Hens, $8; Toms, $12. Successful rearing instructions.
EVANS TURKEY & HONEY FARM, R. 1, Skaneateles, N. Y.

TURKEYS - DUCKS - GEESE - GUINEAS Special Fall Prices. Write your wants. Catalog.
HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

BREEDING GEESE—Extra large. Wonderful specimens. Chinese—Toulouse cross—best layers. 20 pairs. $12 per pair. WILLET RANDALL, North Creek, N. Y.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at Storrs, Conn. Following is final report for the year ending October 23, 1929:

The contest at Storrs started as usual on November 1st, continued for 51 weeks, and closed October 23rd. The contest comprised 100 pens of ten birds each, or a total of 1,000 hens from 16 States two Canadian provinces, and England. These birds laid a grand total of 204,922 eggs or an average of 204.9 for each hen. The subjoined table show the number of birds in each of the principal varieties, the average individual egg yield for the duration of the contets, and the general average for all breeds that competed. 70 White Rocks, 171.7; 80 White Wyandottes, 171.9; 140 Barred Rocks, 199.3 240 Rhode Island Reds, 202.3; 450 White Leghorns, 220.0; 20 Other Varieties 484.1; 1,000 Average all varieties 204.9.

Hanson's Leghorn Farm, of Oregon with a tally of 2,935 eggs was first in the eighteenth annual laying contest that ended October 23. This pen of Leghorns loafed along in third and fourth positions for the first 39 weeks, climbed to second place and stuck there for the next eight weeks, then spurted into the lead and held to the finish.

During the last eighteen years over 18,000 birds from all over this country, Canada, and England have been through the traps, but the records of the pullets from Oregon has been beaten but once as can be seen from the table below. One also notes, almost incredulously, that just over 2,000 eggs was enough to win the contest ten years ago, but that now a pen of ten birds must come across with nearly 3,000 eggs if they hope to win first honors.

1919 Barred Rocks, New York.....2022
1920 Barred Rocks, New York.....2034
1921 Wyandottes, Rhode Island....2234
1922 White Leghorns, Washington..2218
1923 White Leghorns, Washington..2237
1924 White Leghorns, New Jersey..2531
1925 White Leghorns, Oregon.....2394
1926 White Leghorns, Pennsylvania.2361
1927 White Leghorns, Washington..2669
1928 White Leghorns, Connecticut..2969
1929 White Leghorns, Oregon.....2935

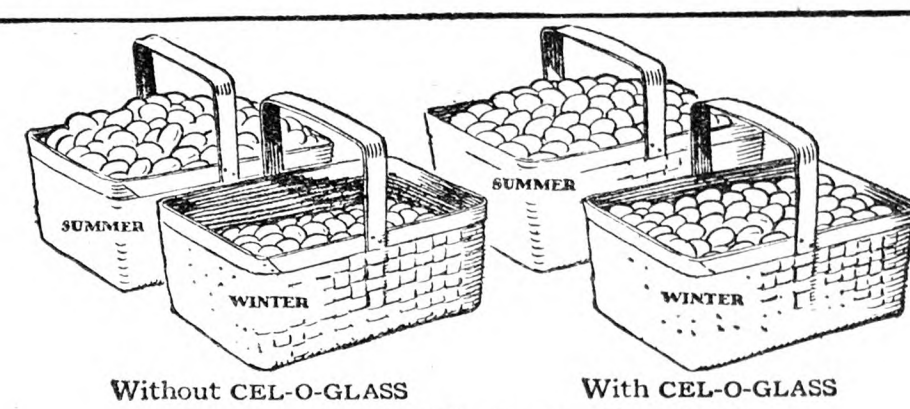
Of the entire 1,000 hens that participated in the project, White Leghorn pullet No. 663 owned by Granite Springs Farm of New York, was the star individual performer. This bird with a record of 336 egg in 51 weeks, outdistanced all the other 18,000 birds sent to Storrs in the last eighteen years for the express purpose of doing their utmost.

Connecticut led the country with the largest number that laid 300 eggs or over. There were 18 of them in all, of which seven Leghorns and one Rhode Island Red, from Connecticut. Then followed four Leghorns from Oregon, two from New York State, and one from Missouri, a Barred Rock and one Rhode Island Red from Massachusetts, and an Australorp from Vermont brings the total up to nearly double the number of 300 eggers in any previous contest.

R. C. Cobb's pen of Barred Rocks from Mass., made a new pen record for this old reliable breed. Their final tally was 2,724 eggs as compared with the best previous Barred Rock pen score of 2,234 eggs made nine years ago. In the Rhode Island Red class John Z. LaBelle's birds from Ballouville, Conn., likewise set up a new pen record with a score of 2,657 eggs, as compared with the best previous mark of 2,543 eggs made in 1928 by a pen of Reds from Massachusetts. Winlay White Wyandottes from Conn., that made a new record for the breed 2,302 eggs for the year. The best previous pen record for Wyandottes is 2,234 eggs and was made in 1921 by 10 birds from Rhode Island.

The following list of the 20 best pens includes three breeds, namely, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and White Leghorns. These birds are from eight different states, Canada, and England. Thus it does not appear that any one section of any one country for that matter, exercises a monoply in the matter of good birds and good breeds.

BREED AND OWNER	EGGS
WHITE LEGHORNS	
Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore.	2935
George Lowry, Conn.	2914
Wm. L. Gilbert Home, Conn.	2901
Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Pa.	2738
BARRED ROCKS	
R. C. Cobb, Old Pickard Farm, Mass.	2724
RHODE ISLAND REDS	
John Z. LaBelle, Conn.	2657
WHITE LEGHORNS	
A. J. O'Donovan, N. Y.	2607
RHODE ISLAND REDS	
F. S. Chapin, Mass.	2603
WHITE LEGHORNS	
Fox & Son, N. J.	2570
St. John's Poultry Farm, Mo.	2548
RHODE ISLAND REDS	
Charlescote Farm, Mass.	2547
WHITE LEGHORNS	
Tip-Top Farms, Me.	2528
Peetoocee Poultry Plant, Pa.	2480
RHODE ISLAND REDS	
Zephrim LaBelle, Conn.	2440
BARRED ROCKS	
Hawes Brothers, Me.	2439
WHITE LEGHORNS	
Richard Slosson, N. Y.	2413
Tom Barron Catforth, Eng.	2411
RHODE ISLAND REDS	
Homestead Farm, Conn.	2398
WHITE LEGHORNS	
Granite Springs Farm, N. Y.	2387
Univ. of British, Vancouver,	2365



Without CEL-O-GLASS With CEL-O-GLASS
Egg Production at Washington State Station

Winter's Sun wants to be kind to your poultry

The winter sun is no different in *character* from the summer sun that doctors your flock with life-giving sunshine. It pours out cleansing, stimulating ultra-violet rays—in reduced measure, to be sure, but in ample quantity to bring health, growth and increased egg production.

If you want evidence, read, for example, the report of the Experiment Station of the State of Washington, where hours of winter sunlight are as few as anywhere in the United States: "In pens equipped with CEL-O-GLASS, when the temperature outside registered 18° below zero, the inside temperature registered from 22° to 28° *above* . . . CEL-O-GLASS pens, in the coldest weather, showed a drop in egg production of only 10% to 15%, while the same pens, equipped with muslin fronts, showed a drop of 25% to 55%.

These kindly ultra-violet rays kill germs, check disease, prevent rickets, hasten growth. They force the blood to manufacture Vitamin D and thus cause proper assimilation of calcium and phosphorus. CEL-O-GLASS houses are *health* houses, for ultra-violet rays stream through CEL-O-GLASS, but cannot penetrate wood, ordinary glass, soiled muslin or other soiled cloth curtains.

CEL-O-GLASS is weather-tight. It keeps houses warmer, dryer. It eliminates draughts. Years of experiments and millions of farmers' experiences are behind it. CEL-O-GLASS is a tried and tested product with a record of performance. The name is on the selvage. Look for it.

CEL-O-GLASS is a durable, translucent material made by coating tough wire mesh with a substance admitting a flood of ultra-violet rays —when you need them most—in winter. Properly installed, CEL-O-GLASS will last for years. The Vineland Egg-Laying Contest is still using the CEL-O-GLASS installed in 1925. For long years of service, install on frames in a vertical position in the entire south side and other openings of all poultry houses. Hinge frames to swing in to the side or up under the roof during the summer months for protection from summer exposure.

CEL-O-GLASS is not only invaluable in the care of poultry but also for preventing stiff legs in swine; for bringing disinfecting sunlight into dairy barns; as a light, warm, back-porch enclosure; for cold frames, etc. The full story is told in our free 64-page book, "Health on the Farm." Write for it. Also, if you are building, send for our free blueprints of authorized Experiment Station poultry and hog-houses—see coupon. Your hardware, lumber, seed or feed dealer probably carries CEL-O-GLASS. If not, please write Acetol Products, Inc., 21 Spruce Street, New York City.

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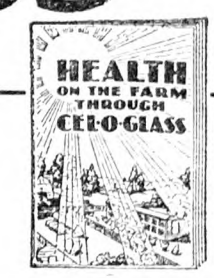

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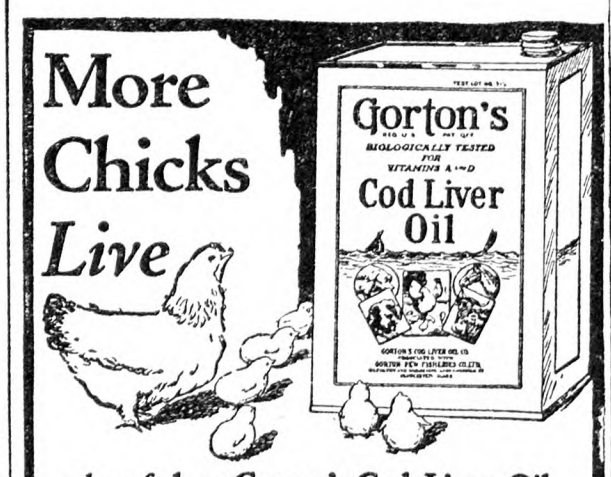

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FREE CATALOG pictures and describes the most complete and economical line of Poultry and Pigeon Houses, Rabbit Hutches, etc.
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Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—Courts and juries are not infallible and a man's record may influence them in making decisions. In 1926 William Naab of Depew, N. Y., was convicted in Chautauqua County on charges of attempted robbery and assault. The grocer assaulted and three other witnesses identified him and charged him with the crime. Circumstantial evidence seemed to corroborate them. He had been convicted of a felony three times before. This being the fourth conviction he was sentenced to life imprisonment at Auburn, N. Y. Naab was without funds but interested Mayor Charles D. Osborne of Albany in his case and secured an advance of $500 for expenses of a new trial. Naab succeeded in proving that he was in Chicago the night the crime was committed. The indictment was dismissed and after two years in jail Naab walked out of prison a free man. His age is 29 years. Mayor Osborne is a son of Thomas Mott Osborne who devoted himself for some years to a reform in the treatment of prisoners in the State prisons.

A new merger for the production and sale of radio equipment has just been announced to become effective January 1, 1930. The merger for this purpose has been agreed to by the Victor Talking Machine Company, the Radio Corporation of America, the Westinghouse Electric Company and the General Electric Company. It is said that the general plant of the company will be located at Camden, N. J., and will employ from 13,000 to 26,000 men. The business offices will be located in New York City.

The biggest merger yet of food concerns was announced last week. It takes in the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation, the Hershey Chocolate Corporation, and the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company. The new concern has not yet been given a name, but it will have assets of $125,000,000. However, J. P. Morgan & Co., which has brought about this combination is trying to bring in two or three other food concerns with a view to making the total capital not less than $200,000,000. The Hershey Company was established in 1893 to manufacture chocolate and cocoa products by Milton S. Hershey. He developed a plant at Hershey, Pa., and acquired a large fortune which he distributed largely for charitable benefactions. Both of the other concerns are mergers of smaller units.

The fate of Urban F. Diteman, the cattleman of Billings, Mont., who left Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Oct. 22, in a solo flight for London, England, is unknown. He was not sighted after taking off, and no wreckage is reported.

Explosion and fire in the vaults of the Consolidated Film Industries, Inc., at Hollywood, Calif., Oct. 24, caused the death of one person, injuries to three others, and a money loss put at $1,500,000. The first explosion resulted from sparks developing from a film polishing machine, which set fire to loose film and resulted in a first flash. This gave sufficient warning to the employes to save a much greater loss of life.

Mrs. Lemira Goodhue, mother of Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, wife of the former President, died at the Cooley-Dickinson Hospital, Northampton, Mass., Oct. 24. She had been a patient at the hospital nearly two years.

The Coast Guard cutter Seminole arrived at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 24, bringing 32 men from the wrecked freight steamer Chicago. The men were rescued from the barren island Michipicoten, 120 miles northeast of Sault Ste. Marie in Lake Superior. Food and clothing had been provided for the men on the cutter, and they were in fair condition upon arrival. The rescue ended three days of suspense during which the 32 men had faced great hardships in the island wilderness. The Chicago, lashed by the fierce storm which swept the Great Lakes on Oct. 22, rammed the rocks and started to go to pieces. Michipicoten Island is well out of the usual course of Lake Superior boats and except for the few Indians at Quebec Harbor, is uninhabitated. Its shore is high above the waters of the lake, the rocky cliffs making it almost impossible to land a boat in rough weather.

The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations were officially united Oct. 24 when the Mount Hope Bridge, a $4,000,000 span was dedicated and opened to public travel. Vice-President Curtis, in Washington, touched a button at noon that gave the signal for the official opening. It was announced by the firing of a salute on the Bristol side, the steam whistle of the cruiser Dallas moored close to the bridge and the explosion of aerial bombs. The massive steel and concrete structure spanning Mount Hope Bay joins the Rhode Island shore with the Bristol shore at Portsmouth, providing a link in the State highway system whereby it is possible to go from one part of the State to the other without passing through Massachusetts.

The freight and passenger steamship Wisconsin of the Goodrich Transit Line sank five miles off Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 29, with a loss of nine lives. Seven other victims are expected to die. Coast guards rescued 45 members of the crew, of whom 22 are in the hospital, and three passengers. A fishing tug picked up 15 more from broken and sinking lifeboats. Capt. Dougal Morrison of Chicago was picked up dead, as was Chief Engineer Julius Bushman of Manitowoc, two Negro cooks and five deck hands.

WASHINGTON. — How American-owned Cuban sugar companies raised $95,000 to lobby against an increased sugar tariff and were assisted in their efforts here by Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, former Ambassador to Cuba, acting at the requeest of President Machado, was disclosed to the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee Oct. 23.

Albert B. Fall of Three Rivers, N. M., was found guilty Oct. 25 of accepting, when secretary of the Interior under President Harding, a bribe of $100,000 from Edward L. Doheny, the Los Angeles oil operator. In consideration for this bribe, the government charged. Mr. Fall leased to Mr. Doheny the Elk Hills naval oil reserve in Southern California. Mr. Fall is the first member of an American Cabinet to be adjudged a felon by a jury of his fellow-citizens. Under Section 117 of the Criminal Code, Fall may be sent to prison for not exceeding three years, or fined three times the amount of the bribe charged in the indictment, or both. In this instance the fine would be, if the maximum were imposed, $300,000. In addition, the law provides that a public official convicted of bribery shall be forever debarred from holding public office or other positions of trust or honor in the government of the United States.

FARM AND GARDEN.—The National Live Stock Marketing Association is to be the name of an organization to sell live stock with a million dollars capital. This was the result of a two-day session in Chicago last week. Sixty-six representatives of the live stock industry were in attendance. A committee was appointed to prepare papers and charter for the corporation. The conference was held at the invitation of Alexander Legge of the Federal Farm Board, and it is understood that the plans for financing and operating the association are satisfactory. When the Board has passed on the papers operation may begin at once.

Crop reports published at Rosario, Argentina, Oct. 2, shows 65 per cent of the grain crop is in the Provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe and that in the approaching harvest in those two Provinces the yield is likely to be only 35 per cent of the total last year, instead of 60 per cent, as estimated. Wheat sowings in Cordoba and Santa Fe were 30 per cent less than last year. Of the area sown, 30 per cent was lost by six months of drought, another 30 per cent by heavy frosts Sept. 26 and Oct. 2 and an additional five per cent due to various factors. Large areas of early wheat have been found to have hollow heads having failed to mature because of lack of water. The harvest is still 25 days ahead, and so it is uncertain whether even the remaining crop will escape damage from climatic disturbances.

The First Natonal Pet Show will be held in Madison Square Garden from Nov. 21 to 23, inclusive. Birds, dogs, cats, rabbits, monkeys, pigeons, goldfish, porcupines, storks, emus and Russian bears will vie with each other for prizes at this affair, whih is to be an annual one.

Dr. and Mrs. Kenyon L. Butterfield, who sailed on the Majestic en route for India where Dr. Butterfield will study agricultural and rural conditions, were the guests of the International Association for Agrcultural Missions at a luncheon at the Y. W. C. A. in New York. Dr. Butterfield, a former president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has been appointed counsellor on rural work by the International Missionary Council, of which Dr. John R. Mott is chairman. In India he will study the needs of rural communities, help teach better methods of farming and make recommendations to the Government for raising the standard of living. After a year there he will go to China to repeat his work. Dr. Butterfield returned recently from South Africa where, as visiting professor of the Carnegie Foundation, he engaged in similar activities.. He was a member of President Roosevelt's Country Life Commission and a president of the International Country Life Commission. At present he is vice president of that body.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The new Grange year, which began October 1, will have another new State Grange organization to mark its beginning. National Master Louis J. Taber announces that Minnesota is the latest State to be added to the big Grange family. The new organization in Minnesota came into being Oct. 22 and 23, or rather this is a reorganization of the Minnesota State Grange, which was the first State Grange ever organized. The pioneer State Grange had its birth February 23, 1869, so that the reorganization comes in the 60th anniversary year.

This reorganization carries special significance, as Minnesota was the State in which Father Oliver Hudson Kelley did his pioneer work, after organizing Fredonia Grange No. 1 in Chautauqua County, New York State, April 16, 1868. At the time of organizing the Minnesota State Grange that State had eleven subordinate Granges. Now there must be more than 15 subordinate Granges in a State before a State Grange can be legally organized.

The year 1921 was the last year of the original State Grange of Minnesota and its last master was A. M. Hammergren, who served from 1919 to 1921. Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, who had the honor of having been the only woman to be elected master of a State Grange, served as master of the Minnesota State Grange from 1895 to 1912.

The sixth degree was conferred at Minneapolis by State Master Ralph W. Smith and staff of Iowa. For several months National Grange Deputy John F. Wilde has been at work organizing Granges in Minnesota, aided by acting State Master Fred Willson and Master H. W. Darr of Minnehaha Grange. The first master of the original Minnesota State Grange was Truman M. Smith and prior to the State Grange becoming dormant eight masters had served the State Grange. They were Truman M. Smith, T. A. Thompson, G. P. Parsons, S. E. Adams, W. S. Chowen, Mrs. Sarah G. Baird, C. L. Rice and A. M. Hammergren.

Minnesota also had the honor of having the first Grange periodical, the Minnesota Monthly. In a letter written by Father Kelley to Francis McDowell of New York State June 20, 1869, Father Kelley speaks of the new hall of North Star Grange No. 1 of Minnesota, which may have been the pioneer Grange hall in the land.

In January, 1870, Secretary Kelley of the National Grange reported 49 Granges organized, of which 40 were in Minnesota, three in Illinois, three in Iowa, and one each in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with one State Grange, that in Minnesota. So it is apparent that Minnesota had a very important part in the early history of the order.

With a new State Grange organized in North Carolina September 26, a reorganization of the Minnesota State Grange October 22 and matters shaping themselves in South Carolina for a State Grange there in a few months the future of the order certainly looks bright. This followed the organization of the Virginia State Grange one year ago.

The organization of the North Carolina State Grange took place in the historic State Capital building at Raleigh, the ceremony being held in the House of Representatives. The State Grange broke all previous records by having 54 subordinate Granges in the State at the time the State Grange was organized and every one but three of these 54 Granges were represented at the organization. Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, was elected as master of the new State Grange. The Granges of the State have set one hundred subordinate Granges and 5,000 members as their goal for 1930. The sixth degree was conferred on a class of 70 and the fifth degree was given by the Fairfax County Pomona degree team of Great Falls, Virginia, the members driving 325 miles to attend the meeting. National Grange representative Fred Brenckman of Washington, D. C., organized 17 of the newly formed subordinate Granges of North Carolina. The county of Raleigh in the six weeks previous to the organization of the North Carolina State Grange produced 22 subordinate Granges, with 1,258 members, thereby establishing a new record in organization work. One of these Granges had a charter list of 180.

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5% CASH DISCOUNT THIS MONTH ONLY
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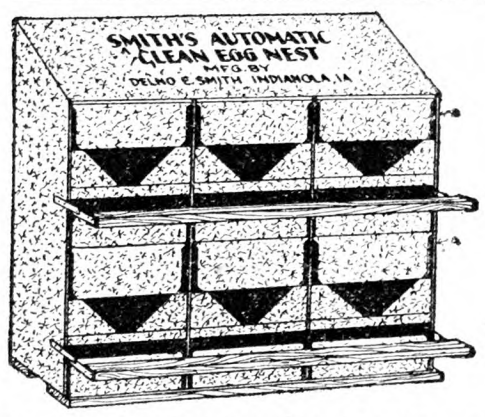

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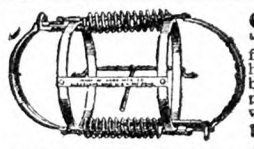
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for fox, coon, skunk, possum, ground hog, rabbit, etc., place in animal's burrow. SOLD DIRECT at factory price. Write for Booklet. Agents wanted. Sallot Trap Mfg. Co. 1446 W. 116th St. CLEVELAND, OHIO

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With wire, copper or aluminum. Name and address stamped in each tag. Prices: 20 tags, 50c; 40 tags, $1.00; 100 tags, $2.00, postpaid.
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Extra Profits from Broilers
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APRIL HATCH.... $2.00 MAY HATCH.... $1.75
BREEDING COCKERELS.... $5.00
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FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS
Leaders in egg production and show winners. Send your orders now for February, March and April.
$12.00 per 100 $57.50—500 $110—1000
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FOR SALE—Pullets and Cockerels—R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Wh., Br. and Bf. Leghorns, Bf. Orpingtons, Anconas and Light Brahmas. A. RIVERS, Monticello, N. Y.

S.C.W. Leghorn Cockerels from James Rice of Cornell University trapnested stock. No hen in five years laid less than 250-eggs. Price $4.00. STEPHEN HUNT, Atwater, N. Y.

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3 Farm Auction Sales
November 11, 12 and 15, 1929, at 2 P. M.
EACH DAY
Each Farm Goes to Highest Bidder

November 11, 2 P. M.
The George Putnam Farm, Town of Root, Montgomery County, N. Y., 150 acres, 100 tillable. Good, easily tractor-worked land. Will be on State Road this fall. Excellent buildings. Well located, near school, 80M timber, milk truck passes farm. Take Flat Creek Road south from Canajoharie 8 miles.

November 12, 2 P. M.
Byron L. Gaylord Farm, Albion, Orleans County, N. Y. On Batavia Road, 6 miles south. Excellent location, State Road. Buildings recently repaired and convenient. 12-15-cow farm, small orchard, some muck land. Near school, churches and markets.

November 15, 2 P. M.
Lewandowski Farm, Town of Colden, Erie County, N. Y. From East Aurora take Main Street to Center Street and Darien Road, taking road to left about 5 miles. 70 acres, 40 tillable. Ample wood, some fruit. House recently repaired, in good condition. A small dairy farm adapted for potatoes and grain.

Remember Date and Place [GEORGE H. BEAN Auctioneer]

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Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, White Holland and Narragansetts. Our flock of over sixteen-hundred young turkeys, bred from prize-winning stock, contains outstanding birds of each variety. Our price—Toms, $20.00 and $25.00. Hens, $12.50 and $16.00. We guarantee to refund your money and pay transportation charges both ways if you are not entirely satisfied.
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Mammoth Bronze Turkeys
YOUNG TOMS—$15, $20, $25 PULLETS—$10, $12 50, $15.
Shipped on approval. Our booklet on Turkey Raising free with orders amounting to $25 00.
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BREEDING TURKEYS Bronze, White Holland, Narragansett and Buff. Selected. $10 each. WILLET RANDALL, North Creek, N.Y.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS—Purebred, large, vigorous, well marked. J. WARN, Thompson Ridge, N. Y.

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with explanatory text tell and show many things you should know. They are not just colored pictures of birds but pictures of an educational nature, something never before shown by a poultry paper. 12 issues of American Poultry Journal contain about 1000 pages--Price 25c a yr.--5 yrs. for $1.
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Pittsburgh Poultry Show

The fifth annual poultry, pigeon and bantam Show will be held January 27 to February 1, 1930, at Duquesne Garden, Pittsburgh, Pa., under the direction of the Mutual Poultry Association.

Meets closed with up to the present time: National Blue Andalusian Meet, E. G. Trout, Fostoria, Ohio, leading Blue Andaulusian of America will place the awards. Pennsylvania State Meet of Buff Orpington Club, F. A. Poertner, Berea, O., judge. Pennsylvania State Meet Barred Plymouth Rock Club, M. B. Provins, Uniontown, Pa., judge. Barred Rocks will be shown in both classes, light and dark Barred Rocks. Eastern Distsict Meet, Rhode Island Red Club of America and Eastern District Meet, Speckled Sussex Club, Western Pennsylvania Pigeon Club, judges not announced.

Judges whose services have already been secured are as follows: In addition to E. G. Trout and F. A. Poertner and M. B. Provins, William F. Auerswald, Pittsburgh, Pa., C. P. Mohr, New Brighton, Pa., J. H. Lewis, Carrollton, Ohio, and Jacob Bedel, Millvale, Pa., with likelyhood of three more to be added.

Premium lists will be mailed out to all inquirers about January 1st, 1930. Any person desiring any information may write to Harry J. Singer, Secretary, P. O. Box 326, Braddock, Pa.

Delaware Poultry Show

This will be held at Grange Hall, Milford, Delaware, December 3, 4 and 5.

The judges for this show are as follows: Exhibition and R. O. P. classes—J. H. Drevenstedt; Production Classes—Roy E. Jones; Baby Chicks and Eggs—Elmer Wene; Broilers—C. Handy. H. S. Palmer, Newark, Delaware, is secretary of the show and of the Delaware State Poultry Association.

Special addresses on the various days will be:

Tuesday, December 3.—7:30 P. M.—Produce-More-Eggs-Per-Bird Program, Roy E. Jones, Extension Poultry Specialist, Storrs, Connnecticut; 8:30 P. M.—The Vineland Quality Egg Club, How It Tops the Market, W. A. Atkinson, president, "Quality Egg Club, Vineland Poultry Association," Vineland, N. J.

Wednseday, December 4. — 12 P. M. Hatcherymen's luncheon and business meeting. Address by Reese V. Hicks, Managing Director, International Baby Chick Association; 2 P. M.—Ringside Judging of R. O. P. Birds, J. H. Drevenstedt, Official A. P. A. Judge, Northport, N. Y.; 3.30 P. M.—Grading and Candling eggs for Market, R. R. Slocum, Senior Marketing Specialist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; 8:30 P. M.—Modern Methods of Growing Turkeys, W. H. Rice, Poultry Specialist University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Thursday, December 5.—1 P. M.—4-H Club Poultry Judging contest, conducted by H. S. Palmer and Russell E. Wilson, second floor of show building.; 2:30 P. M.—Fighting Internal Parasites by Correct Feeding, W. G. Anthony. Bannister Hall, Smyrna, Del.

Higher-Priced Eggs Possible

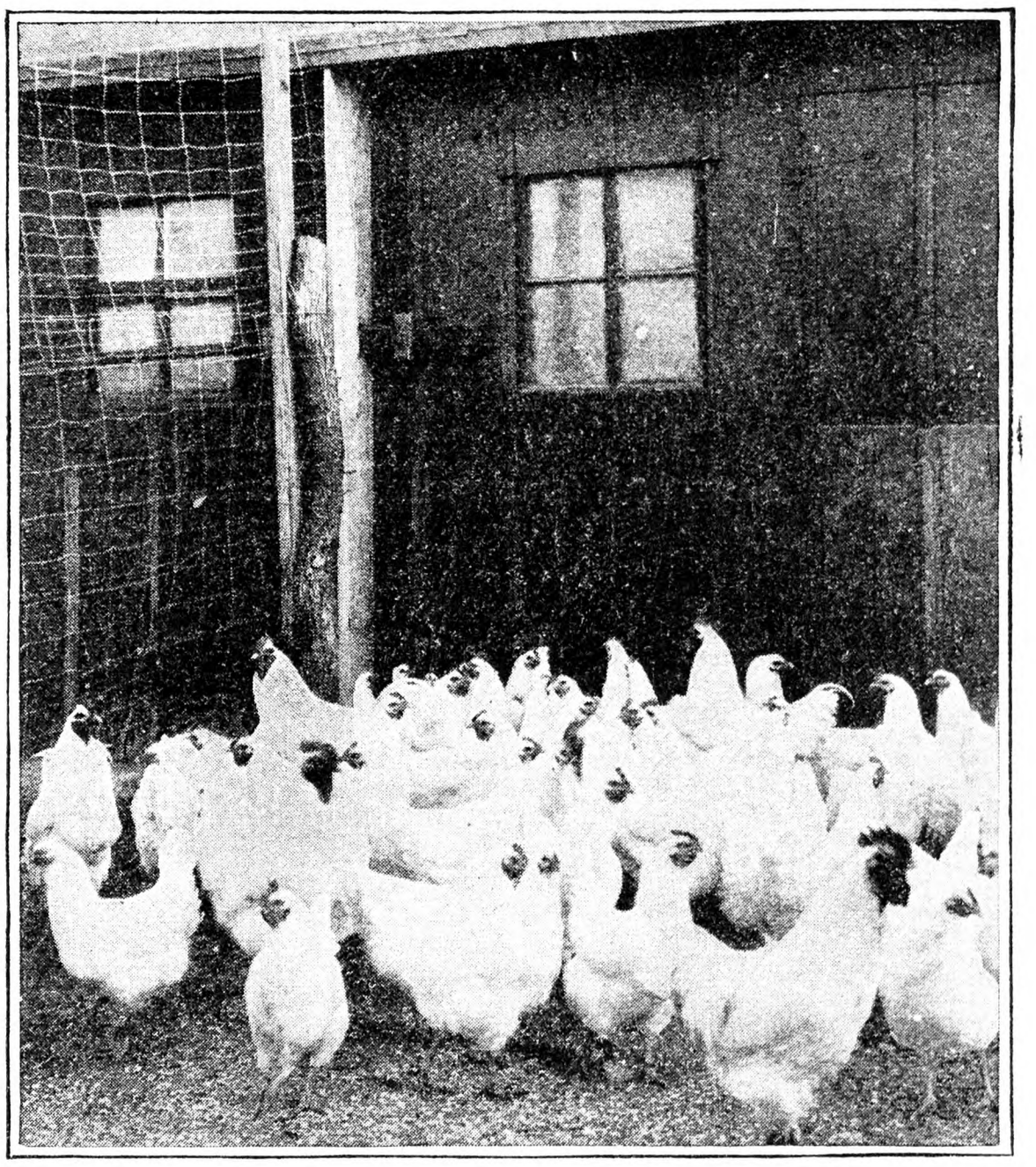
Every indication points to higher prices for eggs this Fall and Winter for Southside Virginia poultry producers, and somewhat lower prices for poultry are possible. Some 600 or more Virginia farmers who raise poultry as a sideline showed increase of 12 per cent in the number of young chickens on farms up to early September compared with last year. This indicates a larger supply of poultry this Fall and Winter. Marketing may not be quite so large as the increase in numbers would indicate, because it is probable that raisers of poultry will keep more pullets for layers than they did last year.

The demand for poultry this Fall and early Winter promises to be as good as last Fall, or better, for there are no indications in sight of a serious let-up in the poultry industry and general buying power. Present farm prices for poultry are favorable for culling flocks, so it is advisable for poultrymen to dispose of all the low-producing hens and those that have ceased to lay.

The number of hens on most Virginia farms up to September 1 was about 4 per cent less than last year at this time. During the first six months of this year the production of eggs was somewhat larger than last year, which was probably due to the greater abundance and somewhat lower price of feed. Not only was this true in Virginia, but in most Eastern and Southern States. Therefore, in addition to the reduction in the number of birds there will probably be a decrease in the production of eggs, which will result in a smaller supply of eggs than in the Fall of 1928.

The price situation for Fall and Winter eggs appears favorable, with peak prices for strictly fresh eggs probably above those of last Fall and Winter. With probable increased receipts of fresh eggs during December and January, especially for commercial flocks, the prices of the higher grades may suffer more than the usual reduction during the above months, even though the prices of other eggs may be maintained on a par with those of a year earlier. The prospective increase in egg supplies next Spring may possibly result in lower prices than prevailed the past Spring, even though demand should be maintained at this year's level.

Prince George Co., Va. W. H. H.



For more eggs *feed an* OATMEAL *Feed!*

An Important Message for Every Poultry Owner to Consider This Winter

IT has been demonstrated that *oatmeal* has tremendous superiorities over other grains in scientific poultry feeding.

The man or woman who expects to make maximum profit from a laying flock through this winter must consider oatmeal right now. Late hatches suggest the need for giving young pullets the extra "push" that will fit them for chill weather production.

The feed for this job is Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash. It is an oatmeal feed. It will maintain vigorous health. It will encourage maximum production. It will produce eggs at lower cost, if used according to simple, good-sense methods.

It is a scientific ration. It contains cod liver meal, minerals, proper proteins, carbohydrates, and molasses in dry form (to assist digestion). There is no other feed like it; no other feed with a more successful record of profitable production.

And it's easy to get — see the Quaker Dealer in your vicinity for Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash and Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Quaker FUL-O-PEP EGG MASH

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I send this stuff along for whatever use you want to make of it. This fellow only asks $5 to prepare description of property and send same to 1,500 agents. Must have a special postage rate with Uncle Sam. A. B. O.
Illinois.

The above refers to the circular letter of Mitchem Farm Bureau, Harvard, Ill., soliciting a $5 fee for sending the description of the farm to 1,500 agents. If the bureau secures a sufficient number of the $5 fees it can of course print a circular containing the description of a number of farms and mail the circular to the number of real estate agents stipulated, and make a good profit. It is an easy-money scheme of the Mitchem Farm Bureau, and any property-owner falling for it can be classed as an "easy mark."

About two months ago I had my garage man write to the New Air Friction Carburetor Co., of Dayton, Ohio, in regard to one of their carburetors for a 1928 Whippet six sedan. They guaranteed 70 miles per hour, 30 miles per gallon of gas, quicker pick up, idle slower. I was to try it 30 days and, if it did not do all that they claimed for it, I was to return it and get my money back. I tried it for two weeks and it was absolutely worthless. I followed their instructions in every way, but it would do nothing, so we returned the carburetor to them, asking them to return the money. They have ignored our letters. Would you see what you can do with them as I do not want to lose the money? A. C.
New York.

We have written the New Air Friction Carburetor Co. in behalf of this subscriber, but our letters are ignored. The claims made by the company for this carburetor are preposterous. Similar complaints of subscribers have been published in this department from time to time for many years past. The Advertising Clubs of the World also published a bulletin in 1921 showing the claims to be unwarranted. The company apparently ignores the 30-day guarantee entirely.

What is the matter with Jack P. Harrison, 49 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., that he has not paid for two crates of live poultry I shipped to him June 28, 1929? I wrote to him but received no answer. J. L.
New York.

Jack P. Harrison made no response to our letters and we applied to the Department of Farms and Markets for action inasmuch as they held a bond for him. They have been unable to locate him but are advertising for claims against him. If any of our subscribers have a claim against Jack P. Harrison of Brooklyn, N. Y., it will be necessary to file a verified complaint with the Department of Farms and Markets at Albany, N. Y. In due time the claims will be paid out of the bond held by the department for the protection of shippers up to July 1, 1929. Claims not filed promptly will not receive consideration.

Can you give me any information on the Paf Manufacturing Co., Greenville, Ill.? I am inclosing a pamphlet I received from this company. Publisher's Desk is a fine department of a fine magazine. I can assure you it has gained one more lifelong friend. P. J. S.
New York.

Paf Mfg. Co. offers to send anyone a full set of spark plugs for 30 days' trial. These offers are frequently made on the expectation that a large percentage of those ordering the goods on trial will not return them within the 30 days and then the company has a legal claim for the price of the spark plugs. That these plugs are superior to the regular standard plugs and save up to 30 per cent of gasoline used as claimed is unbelievable. Any new plug will give a hotter spark than an old dirty one, and this fact may lead the automobile owner to believe he is getting wonderful results and induce him to keep the plugs beyond the 30 days. We do not find the company rated in Bradstreet's.

When I was away from home a slick-tongued salesman representing the Compton's National Teachers' Service, Chicago, Ill., came to see my daughter who is in training class this year and expects to teach next year, to sell her what he called "service." I am inclosing a copy of the contract. The girl is not 18 yet, and tonight three, including this same salesman, came to see me. He started to tell he came back to tell her he had just received word from the office she had to pay only 25 cents per month until she got to teaching. This was the first I knew she had signed any contract. The girl was not here at the time, and I told him he could cancel the contract or send the books, but in either event she would not receive them. He told me all of the training class had signed up, and as a matter of fact only two signed, not including my daughter. M. E. B.
New York.

It is a common practice of the agents for so-called "teacher's service" schemes to take advantage of young girls, who are preparing for the profession of teaching and those who have recently entered the work. By misrepresentation and deception these agents are able to secure the signatures to orders for books for large amounts of money. In cases such as this where the girl is under age, she is under no legal responsibility in connection with the order signed. The thing to do is to refuse to accept the books and pay no attention to the demands for settlement. Orders are secured by misrepresentation or by taking advantage of youth and inexperience; the signer is under no moral obligation, any more than legal.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in a pamphlet issued in August, 1929, prints a notice of two judgments under the Insecticide Act, relative to the misbranding of Ucco Insecticide manufactured and sold by Union Control Corp., Coudersport, Pa. The judgments in two cases were similar. The following extract from Case No. 1153 will be sufficient for the information and advice of our readers:

1153.—Misbranding of Ucco insecticide. U. S. v. 36 Gallon Bottles, et al., or Ucco Insecticide. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (I. & F. No. 1484. Dom. No. 25002. S. No. 184.)

On July 14, 1928, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 36 gallon bottles, 36 half-gallon bottles, 60 quart bottles and 48 pint bottles of Ucco insecticide. It was alleged in the libel that the article had been shipped, on or about December 24, 1927, by the Union Control Corporation, Coudersport, Pa., from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Virginia, and that having been so transported it remained unsold in the original unbroken packages at Fairfax, Va., and that it was a misbranded insecticide within the meaning of the insecticide act of 1910.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statements, to wit, "Used as an emulsion applied to the surface of the sod, turf, or soil for the control of the . . . Corn Borer," "Ucco Insecticide for the control of . . . the corn borer . . . bugs, beetles," "Ucco Insecticide throws off a poisonous gas toxin for insects, bugs, and pests which breathe by the pore route," borne on the label affixed to the bottles containing the said article, were false and misleading, and by reason of the said statements the article was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that they represented that the said article, when used as directed, would be an effective remedy against the corn borer, all bugs, and all beetles, and would be an effective remedy against all insects, all bugs, and all pests which breathe by the pore route, whereas the said article, when used as directed, would not be effective for the said purposes.

On December 3, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

It will be remembered that our old friend J. P. S. Strickler is the moving spirit of the Union Control Corporation. He was convicted of fraud in connection with the sale of Ucco and other insecticides at Gettysburg last Winter.

I have received several letters from C. C. Sprinkle, 307-309-311 East Grant Avenue, Marion, Ind., who is a teacher of gold, silver and nickel plating, and as I am interested in learning this business, would greatly appreciate any information you could give me about this firm.
New York. W. M.

We have previously advised readers that the replating of nickel, silver or gold articles is impractical as a home operation and therefore the claims to teach others to do this sort of work must be considered as essentially an easy-money scheme.

The Best Shoes for Horses and Driver

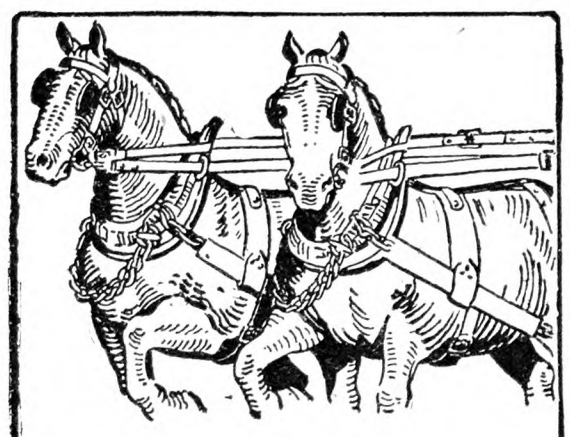
Giant Grips are sure footing for horses under all conditions—and give the driver that confidence which comes from knowing his horses are shod sharp and always ready to go. Horses have sharp calks all the time—it takes only fifteen minutes with a calk extractor to change calks—and once in, they stay until removed by the calk extractor. Calks wear sharp—and with Giant Grip shoes give long service. Both shoes and regular drive calks are drop forged steel, made to wear. The new rubber drive calk makes possible shoeing to prevent injury to horses—an ideal combination with steel.

Giant Grips are the best—and cheapest in the long run. Be satisfied with only the genuine Giant Grips—the same that for years have been satisfying farm users everywhere. Look for the name Giant Grip on every shoe and the trademark G on every calk. Accept no substitutes. Have your blacksmith today put on Giant Grips.

Look for this G on every calk

Look for this Giant Grip on every shoe

GIANT GRIP MFG. CO., Oshkosh, Wisconsin
The oldest manufacturer of Drive Calks and Drive Calk shoes.



Never Laid up Long

KENDALL'S is "right there" for easing pain, ending lameness, treating swellings and body growths. Horses laid up with spavins, sprains, strains, injuries, etc., are soon back on the job when KENDALL'S is used. This powerful, penetrating rub used by farmers and horsemen for over 50 years. $1.25 and 65c sizes at your druggists or postpaid from

Free

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
10 Main St., Enosburg Falls, Vt.
50c Book Free
Handy size, 84-page Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases—invaluable to all horse owners. Write today.

KENDALL'S ACUTE SPAVIN Counter-Irritant

EDWARDS METAL ROOFING

BIGGEST VALUE·LOWEST COST

Buy your metal roofing, shingles, Spanish tile, sidings, etc., DIRECT from the world's largest manufacturer of sheet metal building materials, at BIG SAVINGS. Thousands of satisfied users.

We own our own rolling mills. Enormous output insures lowest production costs. Factory-to-consumer plan makes prices **rock bottom.** You get the benefit. Many varieties. Edwards metal roofs last longer, look better. Resist rust, fire and lightning.

Roofing, shingles, etc., of COPPER BEARING STEEL at special prices. This steel stands the acid test. Outlasts the building to which applied.

Ready Made Garages and Buildings
Low in cost. Easily erected. Permanent. Good looking. All types and sizes to suit your purse and purpose. Now's the time for action. Write for Roofing and Material Book No. 173 and for Garage Book.

— FREE —
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BOOKS
ESTIMATES

EDWARDS MFG. CO.
1123-1173 Butler St.,
Cincinnati, Ohio

FORDS HAMMER MILL

By the makers of FORDS MILKERS

$75 and up

20% Saving on Feed

Grinds grain, hay, fodder or roughage to any fineness wanted; operated by all farm-size tractors. Latest improved construction. Made of heavy ¼" boiler plate. Double row Timken Bearings each side. Rockwood pulleys, chrome nickel steel hammers. Dust-proof. Will last years without repairs. Low in price, but high in quality.

Send for FREE circular HJ
MYERS-SHERMAN COMPANY
213 N. Desplaines St. CHICAGO

Warmth In the Arctic And the Antarctic

The Old Reliable

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

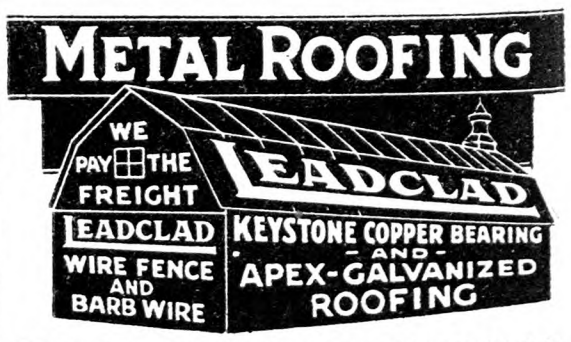
Both the MacMillan and Byrd expeditions wear them. This snug-fitting jacket is cut to fit the body without binding. Will not rip, ravel or tear and can be washed as often as desired without losing shape or warmth. Just the garment for rough work in cold weather on the farm.

Ask your dealer to show you the three styles—Jacket with or without collar and vest.

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

SAVE MONEY
Buy INGERSOLL PAINT
Direct from Our Factory at
FACTORY PRICES
QUALITY PROVED by 87 years' use.
Made in all colors—for all purposes
FREE on request—INGERSOLL PAINT BOOK all about Paint and Painting for Durability. Prices, Samples Cards and PREPAID FREIGHT OFFER. WRITE US. DO IT NOW and SAVE MONEY.
PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, Inc.
Oldest Ready Mixed Paint Factory in America. Est. 1842
246 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

METAL ROOFING



CONSUMERS MFG. AND SUPPLY CO.
Dept. R Moundsville, W. Va.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Neighborhood Maxims from New England

1. Borrow with hesitation. Return promptly with appreciation.
2. What you borrow from one neighbor do not lend to another without the knowledge and consent of the owner.
3. Respect the property rights of your neighbors to his own books and umbrellas.
4. In your intercourse with your neighbors maintain a quiet dignity and a slight reserve, but show cordiality and sympathy.
5. Let not your neighborhood rivalies engender hearth-burning or lead to extravagances.
6. Smother unkind gossip as you would an incipient blaze. The encouragement of the former may result more disastrously than the neglect of the latter.
7. In your neighborhood chicken disputes, remember that the sharp words that sometimes fly over the back fence may do more lasting damage than the scratching of all the chickens that crawl under the fence.
8. Do not think your own children can do no wrong. They do not wear wings, nor do your neighbors' children sport cloven hoofs.
9. In your first quarrel with a neighbor the chances may be even that the other fellow may be to blame, but a quarrel with a second neighbor makes it two to one against you. E. B. R.

Massachusetts.

The Teacher's "Lost Time"

[We are sometimes asked whether a teacher is entitled to pay for lost time when ill or because school is closed on account of infectious disease. The following statement is made by Charles A. Brind, Jr., assistant counsel for the New York State Education Department:]

It has always been our understanding that a teacher is entitled to pay for time lost because school has been closed by order of the health authorities, or school authorities, because of the existence of an infectious or contagious disease in the community, provided she was willing and able to continue her work, but was prevented by the closing order.

Where school continues in session and the teacher becomes ill and a substitute is hired by the school authorities, the regular teacher is not, as a matter of law, entitled to pay. It is immaterial where the teacher alleges the disease was contracted.

Bait for Mice in Orchard

The United States Biological survey recommends the following formula: mix one tablespoonful of gloss starch in one-half cup of cold water and stir into three-fourths pint of boiling water to make a thin clear paste. Mix one ounce of powdered strychnine with one ounce baking soda and stir into the starch to make a creamy mass free from lumps. Stir in one-fourth pint of heavy corn syrup and one tablespoonful of glycerine. Apply to 12 quarts of wheat and mix thoroughly to coat kernal. Oats though preferred by the mice, are not satisfactory to use for this formula, as the mice hull the oats before eating. One pound of the bait is sufficient to treat one acre.

Get Away From Long Disagreeable Winters

Why struggle with long cold and disagreeable winters when you can make a comfortable living in Jasper County, Mo., where the climate is ideal for dairying, stock raising and crop production. Cattle graze the year around oftentimes. There are many distinctive advantages to living in Jasper County—all told in our Agricultural Booklet. Write for your copy; free.

Chamber of Commerce, Room 23, Carthage, Mo.

Distributors Wanted

for new soap, supplies and tools; selling direct to garage trade. Man with car to act as district manager. Work near home. Exclusive territory.

THE CONNECTICUT CAN CO
Hartford, Connecticut

LYNN HAVEN, FLORIDA, on St. Andrews Bay, invites you to spend the winter there. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Golf, varied entertainment. Furnished rooms, apartments, cottages. Living expenses low. Write Chamber of Commerce

Ideal B Power

furnished from A battery or farm lighting plant at small cost with Cole B unit. Before buying more B batteries, write for information.

COLE MFG. CO., 27 Homestead Ave., Hamden, Conn.

WANTED Old mahogany and walnut picture frames and glass; also old cherry and maple boards. C. E. H. WHITLOCK, Bethany, Conn.

WANTED! Someone in every locality to solicit field and garden seed orders for us direct from the farmers. Good cash commission paid weekly. When answering state time can spend in canvassing; whether or not you have ever sold goods, and what territory or townships you could cover; also two references. B. F. METCALF & SON, Inc., 118 North Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oats Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable single working man, accustomed to feeding and caring for pigs. Apply J. S. KEEBLER, Foreman, Trevose, Pa.

WANTED—Married man without children with some knowledge of flowers and shrubs; don't write, call to see manager, W. H. BAKER ESTATE, Sproutbrook Rd., Peekskill, N. Y.

WANTED — Experienced waitress for second work on country estate in Western New York; please give references. MARKHAM & PUFFER, Avon, N. Y.

A NICE position is open for married couple without children to take charge of small farm in Central New Jersey, devoted principally to poultry, but has asparagus bed and some stock; bachelor owner lives on farm; modern conveniences; employment to be on share basis; give full particulars and photograph if possible. ADVERTISER 7300, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Nurse for small infirmary, country institution; graduate preferred, but would consider experienced undergraduate. ADVERTISER 7299, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced single man, dairy, general farm work; no bad habits; willing worker; one who will improve himself, work for advancement; $75 per month, board. ADVERTISER 7302, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman to do general housework and plain cooking for family of four adults in country, New Jersey; all modern improvements, no laundry; state wages expected. ADVERTISER 7303, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Reliable middle-aged couple, no children; man as herdsman, milker, general worker; woman to care for homestead; modern dairy farm, 25 miles from New York. BUDDHURST FARM, Chatham, N. J.

WANTED—Poultryman, married; wife to assist him; one thoroughly experienced in feeding, incubation, brooding, broiler raising; modern plant, 2,000 layers; good living quarters, all improvements; $120 month, advancement for right people; give poultry reference in letter. HIMWICH, Mountain View, N. J.

UTILITY man, general mechanic, country institution, Massachusetts; blacksmith, shoer horses, oxen, repairs, wagons, tools; painter, common repairs, plumbing, steamfitting, carpenter work; state age, wages expected, board, room; if married, rent, etc.; no children. ADVERTISER 7311, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN, single, desires first-class position; $100 to start. ADVERTISER 7271, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO young men want position together as milker or herdsman and assistant herdsman. S. O. WEBSTER, Marydel, Md.

YEAR-AROUND position wanted as groom or stable man in private stable; stud or stock farm, by young, single, steady American; state hours, wages, conditions first letter; references. ADVERTISER 7282, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, 25, farm-raised, wishes steady position; honest, sober. ADVERTISER 7296, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN wants position, thoroughly experienced cattleman; can get results; married, small family; references. ADVERTISER 7294, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as herdsman or farm foreman; 20 years experience with Guernseys and Jerseys. ADAM C. EWART, care Wauban Farms, Ashfield, Mass.

HERDSMAN, single, 34, desires position requiring results; life experience, training. ADVERTISER 7298, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted — Pleasant, active, experienced American, 60, desires comfortable home at $15 per month; anywhere. ADVERTISER 7301, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Elderly Christian Protestant for light work on small farm, mostly chores; one who is interested in a good home more than high wages. Write, CURTIS FRETZ, Morrisville, N. Y.

GARDENER, married man, no children, wants position on gentleman's private estate, no farming; prefer Eastern New York State; full particulars, wages in first letter; bank reference. A. McMINN, R. D. 1, West Chester, Pa.

MIDDLE-AGED man, single, chicken farm experience, handy all around, painting, plumbing, carpenter, gardening, wants position; room, board. S123, 33 So. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

SITUATION wanted—Dairy-barn work, milking; single, clean habits. BOX 184, Tarrytown, N. Y.

POSITION wanted—Two single men, Dutchmen, want jobs on dairy farm; first-class milkers; about middle November. Address FRANK TYMSTRA, Box 63, Allamuchy, N. J.

POSITION by middle-aged married man, gardener, handy-man, chauffeur; go any place. ADVERTISER 7306, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted—Experienced married poultryman, dairyman, two children, estate. ADVERTISER 7305, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted — Handy-man, carpenter, painter; wife board help or housework. ADVERTISER 7315, care Rural New-Yorker.

STEADY, reliable man, wishes to cook on farm. O. C. WEBER, Boltis St., Mount Kisco, N. Y.

GARDENER, farmer, caretaker, married, no children; experienced flowers, trees; 12 years' reference. Y., 221 West 24th St., New York City.

ORCHARDIST will be open for position; agricultural college training, 16 years of experience; excellent references as to ability and character. ADVERTISER 7307, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM or estate manager open for position; first-class stock and dairyman, experienced in all farm crops and up-to-date machinery; can get results; would consider up-to-date place on shares; have extra help; New Jersey or New York. ADVERTISER 7163, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN open for position; married, small family; college trained, thoroughly experienced all branches cattle business, young stock, A. R. work, production certified milk; references as to ability from previous employers. Address ADVERTISER 7312, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 28, wishes job, chiefly outdoors; any job considered; knowledge construction and surveying. ADVERTISER 7313, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, American, age 26, refined, educated, competent driver, car, tractor, desires position. ADVERTISER 7314, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, 20, wants job on large power farm; tractorman, teamster, general farm work; farm school graduate; can milk some; best of references. Address JOSEPH MARKS, Room 1112, 32 Broadway, New York.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Equipped dairy farm, 193 acres, producing grade A milk, keeps 50 cows; good buildings, well watered, electric lights; situated in Southern Orange County, 70 miles from New York City; one mile of concrete highway, 2 miles to creamery, post office, schools, churches; will sell equipped or not. ADVERTISER 7273, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—10-acre bearing pear and grape orchard, Columbia County; fine view; brook; bungalow and garage. M. S. MUNROE, Corlear Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.

POULTRY farm wanted, over 10 acres, modern improved dwelling, with henhouses for 1,000; within 50 miles of New York City; reasonable. ADVERTISER 7280, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Taggart's Poultry Farm, Vineland, N. J.; write for information.

FOR SALE—20-acre pecan and poultry ranch; latest model houses, 700 bird capacity; also 40-acre improved pecan orchard; both in heart of Florida poultry district where turkeys and chickens do their best; both places can be interplanted with Tung oil nut trees, Florida's most promising industry; priced below cost of improvements; write owner for particulars. P. O. BOX 174, Belleview, Marion County, Florida.

FOR SALE—38-acre farm near Kingston; good buildings, improvements. E. VAN VLIERDEN, R. 1, Ulster Park, N. Y.

COAL business with railroad siding, scales and bins for storage; a bargain for $3,000 cash. RAY C. VOSBURGH, Warsaw, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Small farm in New Jersey, 25 acres; good 7-room house, barns and other buildings; farm implements, etc.; good roads and schools; price $7,000 for quick sale. ADVERTISER 7293, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—240-acre farm, 4 miles from Norwich, N. Y.; good house, large barn; 2 miles from State road; a good dairy farm; small payment down, balance on easy terms. A. L. PINGREY, Elmira, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Broome County dairy farm, 143 acres; grade A milk barn, good house, running water, water buckets, Grimm equipment, hang 400 buckets; timber; 10 good cows, bull, 5 choice heifers, team, pigs, machinery; price $4,800, $1,000 down payment. ADVERTISER 7295, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to buy some kind of business, located in country town; write particulars. H. G. BURKHARDT, Washington, N. J.

NEW YORK State farms for sale—Several good fruit, dairy, grain and general crop farms; state type of farm, acreage and section desired; write for descriptions; liberal terms to responsible buyers. FEDERAL LAND BANK OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FOR SALE—Long Island dairy and poultry farm, 16 acres; house, 6 rooms, bath, porch; barn, room for 20 cows; poultry house for 500; water, electricity, telephone; near State road, 5 minutes from station; $18,000, terms. HENRY VOLLBRACHT, Central Islip, N. Y. Tel. 186.

FOR SALE—New 5-room house, 2-car garage, 4 acres land, less if desired; near State highway, Westfield, Holyoke, airport and Summer resort; price $3,000, cash $1,200. ERNEST LEMPKE, East Mountain Road, Westfield, Mass.

PIGEON and poultry farm for sale; 7-room stucco bungalow and 4 acres of ground; all improvements, and road-side stand on the main road of Vineland; 10 minutes to the village, convenient to churches and schools; buses pass the door; beautiful location; selling on account of sickness. Address JAMES ALLEN, 61A West Landus Ave., Route 6, Vineland, N. J.

WANTED—Farm, 25-35 acres, house about 8 rooms and outbuildings; some fruit and woodland; in State New York or Connecticut, on good road; full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 7304, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—14.04 acres, new 6-room bungalow with bath, electric lights, running water, cellar, garage, telephone available; poultry-house; good place for poultry or crops; near State road; $5,600, $1,400 cash; home all day Sundays, not home other days. L. S. HORTON, Fishkill, N. Y.

FARM for sale, 19 acres; near Albany Post Road; good for poultry farm or Summer place; in village of Red Hook. A. PIANKO, R. 1, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

FLORIDA furnished apartment for two; healthy, quiet, busy town; 73 miles S. Tampa; $20 month. 626 W. PALM ST., Wauchula, Fla.

WANTED—Farm to rent, perhaps later to buy. JOHN BECK, 365 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Dutchess County fruit and poultry farm; fine location; electricity, furnace, ample water; also Adirondack hunting lodge; owner. ADVERTISER 7308, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT to buy 8-acre farm near good road; land must be cleared; anywhere within 65 miles of New York City; state particulars, lowest price and cash required in first letter. SAM FRANCIS, care Goldfarb, 57th St. cor. of 3d Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—68-acre dairy farm nearly all tillable; milk collected daily; running water in house and barn; good house, 9 rooms; barn, silo and henhouse; lots of fruit, berries, sugar bush, woodlot; need larger farm; might consider trade. Write BOX 143, South Otselic, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Poultry farm in Bergen County, N. J.; bungalow; brooding capacity 4,500 chicks, laying-house capacity 1,200; fully equipped; good markets. ADVERTISER 7309, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Modern poultry farm, small house; brooding capacity 2,400 chicks, laying capacity 1,000 birds; all equipped; real bargain. ADVERTISER 7310, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—60 lbs. best clover, $6.60; buckwheat, $5.40; 24 sections clover comb, $5; buckwheat, $4; not prepaid; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

PURE honey, light clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 for $1.90; dark buckwheat, 5 lbs., 80c; 10-lb. pail, $1.50, prepaid in third zone. CHARLES MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

BUY your holly wreaths for Christmas decorations direct from maker; guaranteed to reach you in good condition. A. J. GORDY, Georgetown, Del.

HONEY—Delicious clover, 5-lb. pails, $1.10 postpaid; 10, $2. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, Ontario County, N. Y.

HONEY — Fancy clover extracted, 60-lb. can, $6.60; also pails. WM. H. WOLFORD, Schoharie, N. Y.

ASSORTED nut fudge, $1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vermont.

CLOVER honey, new crop, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; will send C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

FRESH shelled peanuts, 4 pounds $1, postpaid. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Virginia.

FOR SALE—110-volt electric plant, Western Electric generator, type ML; 12 H.P. Fuller & Johnson gasoline engine. EMMOR ROBERTS, Moorestown, N. J.

FOR SALE—Snow White Button mushrooms, direct from grower; price $1 per 3-lb. basket, plus 12c parcel-post charges, cash with order. LANSDALE MUSHROOM CO., Lansdale, Pa.

DELICIOUS nut meats for the holidays: black walnuts, per lb., $1.50; shellbarks or hickorynuts, $1.60 per lb.; parcel post not paid. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

SPECIAL honey bargain: 10-lb. pail, white or dark chunk comb honey, $2 prepaid. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

BUCKWHEAT honey, cans, pails, wholesale, retail; get our prices. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; prices free on 60-lb. cans clover, light amber and white comb. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

COLONIAL Manor open for guests; quiet, comfortable, modern, commuting (near Nyack); week-end guests; rate by the week, $20 and up; a Christian home. MRS. E. M. ANDERSON, New City Park, New City, N. Y.

BOARD and room wanted on farm where plenty vegetables are available, by man recuperating from nervous breakdown; would like to do some light work; state price, which must be reasonable. ADVERTISER 7297, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Two bushels shagbark hickorynuts; state price and quality. ALFRED E. HAMMER, Branford, Conn.

HONEY—Clover, 25-lb. pail, $3.60; 60-lb. cans, $6.60 here. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, fine quality, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, 90c and $1.65, postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, here, $6.60; 24 combs, $4.80. WM. SCHONGER, North Branch, N. Y.

SACKED, 100 pounds onions, potatoes, $3; cabbage, carrots, Rutabagas, $2. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, N. Y.

FANCY clover honey from the garden spot of Pennsylvania, $2.50 per gallon, prepaid to third zone. WILLIAM SNAVELY, Elizabethtown, Pa.

OUR HONEY is well-cured, heavy-bodied, perfectly delicious; five-pound pail, $1.25, postpaid; six pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

EXTRACTED honey, clover, also clover and buckwheat mixed, 5 pounds, $1; 10 pounds, $1.80, postpaid within third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

HONEY—Oakvale Apiary's finest white clover, 5-lb. pail, $1.15; two pails, $2, delivered. FORREST DYGERT, South Hammond, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, water white, 10½c; white, 10c; mixed, 8c, per 120 lbs., here; buckwheat in kegs, 8½c. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

PURE HONEY—Clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90, postpaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Patchwork squares; pretty prints, 5 by 5 inches, 55 for 50c; 25, 25c. GLADYS ANDERSON, Cumberland Center, Maine.

PEANUTS—New farmer's stock, right from farm: Jumbos, runners, fresh and fine right from the vine: peck, $1.75; bushel, $3.50; five bushels, $15; 10 bushels, $25; charges paid, cash. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

GLASS CLOTH

$5.00 Roll brought Tom Struthers $362 Extra Winter Eggs

YOUR hens will make you real money this winter if you put GLASS CLOTH in your hen house windows. For the cost of two eggs per hen you can make them lay two dozen extra eggs each. It even pays to take out glass windows and substitute GLASS CLOTH. The increase in egg yield is amazing.

"I have always kept chickens, but I never got many eggs in winter until last winter, when I made $362.15 over feed cost, thanks to Glass Cloth. I put it up in the place of glass windows and it gives more light and warmth all over the hen house. It sure paid me many times over the small amount it cost."—*Tom Struthers.*

GLASS CLOTH Scratch Sheds Are Wonderful Egg Producers

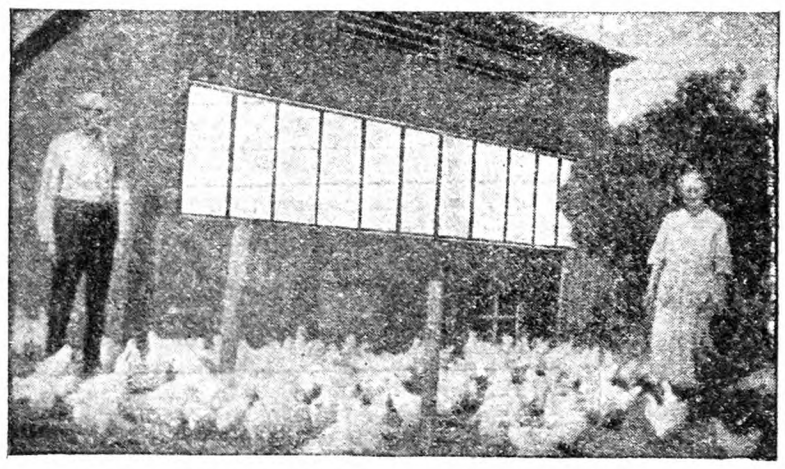
A GLASS CLOTH scratch shed built onto your poultry house gives June conditions for your hens while it is zero outside. They will exercise, pep up and lay like spring. A clean sun parlor for your hens and a lot of eggs while prices are high.

Warmth and Economy

For warmth and economy GLASS CLOTH is way ahead of glass. A. G. Hughes writes it was 22 degrees outdoors one day and 78 in his hen house. GLASS CLOTH throws light and heat to the farthest corners. Hughes saved $50 by putting up GLASS CLOTH instead of glass.

Amazing Profits

It is common for a $5.00 roll of GLASS CLOTH to increase winter egg money $200 to $400. It repays its cost quickly. Every poultry raiser needs it. Right now is the time to put it up for results this winter. Every day you delay is a day's profit lost.



Do You Want Results Like These?

"I have had 200% increase in eggs since covering the scratch shed with Glass Cloth."—*H. G. Hayes.*

"My Glass Cloth has stood the Wyoming wind 4 years and is still in good shape." —*A. T. Allen.*

"We put Glass Cloth on our scratch pen last November and my record shows I sold $183.20 more eggs this winter than last."—*Mrs. J. Keppler.*

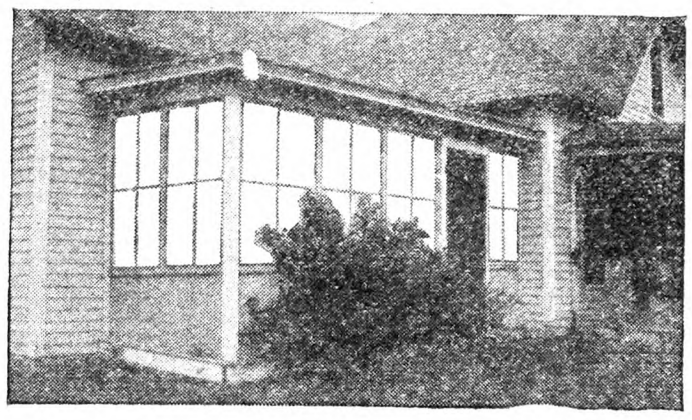
"I have used other glass substitutes, but like Glass Cloth much better." — *Mrs. Theo. Ille.*

"All Winter we got 5 to 7 dozen eggs a day from 140 hens, thanks to Glass Cloth." —*Mrs. Chris Lieb.*

"After putting Glass Cloth windows in our hen house we got more than enough eggs to pay the grocery bill this winter."—*Mrs. R. R. Tamman.*

"I got a $5 roll of Glass Cloth last fall and it sure does make hens lay. We got 3 times more eggs."—*R. Fett.*

"In three winter months we got 10,690 eggs from 242 hens. That's going some!" —*E. V. Agler.*



Many Now Use Glass Cloth The Year Round For Sleeping Porches and Porch Enclosures

GLASS CLOTH is ideal for enclosing porches and sleeping porches. Adds a warm, pleasant, useful room to the house at small cost. It shuts out winter cold and prevents drafts. Why huddle around the fire all winter when GLASS CLOTH storm windows and doors will keep the whole house cosy. Just tack it over window and door screens.

J. Penny writes, "Our house was twice as warm last winter. Saved lots of fuel."

QUALITY & ECONOMY Glass Cloth Saves and Makes You Money

GLASS CLOTH is the cheapest high quality window light you can buy. It is a very strong, flexible, unbreakable material that admits light freely and scatters it to all parts of the enclosure. It is waterproof and weatherproof.

GLASS CLOTH is most economical for windows in poultry and hog houses, barns, garages, hot beds, storm doors and windows, enclosing porches for winter, etc.

GLASS CLOTH has tremendous strength. This means long life and satisfactory service.

DO NOT CONFUSE GLASS CLOTH With Materials Put Out Under Statements Designed to Mislead

GLASS CLOTH is a quality material and needs no misleading statements to bolster sales. Go to your dealer and see GLASS CLOTH. Be sure it is genuine, see the name on every yard. Try tearing it and note its tremendous strength. It is a quality material. That is why dealers like to sell it. Tested by 14 years use. Most economical. Dealers get repeated sales that's why GLASS CLOTH is the dealers favorite. Exactly as advertised. Look before buying.

Watch For the Red Edge Buy From Your Dealer

GLASS CLOTH is sold by thousands of dealers. When buying make sure the material offered is marked "GLASS CLOTH" on the red edge. We put that mark there for your protection. It guarantees quality and satisfaction. GLASS CLOTH gives you more service for your dollar.

LIMBER GLASS

28c Per Yard

Next to GLASS CLOTH in quality. If you are looking for a cheaper material equal to other substitutes for GLASS CLOTH let us send you a sample of LIMBER GLASS. A genuine Turner product fully guaranteed.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES

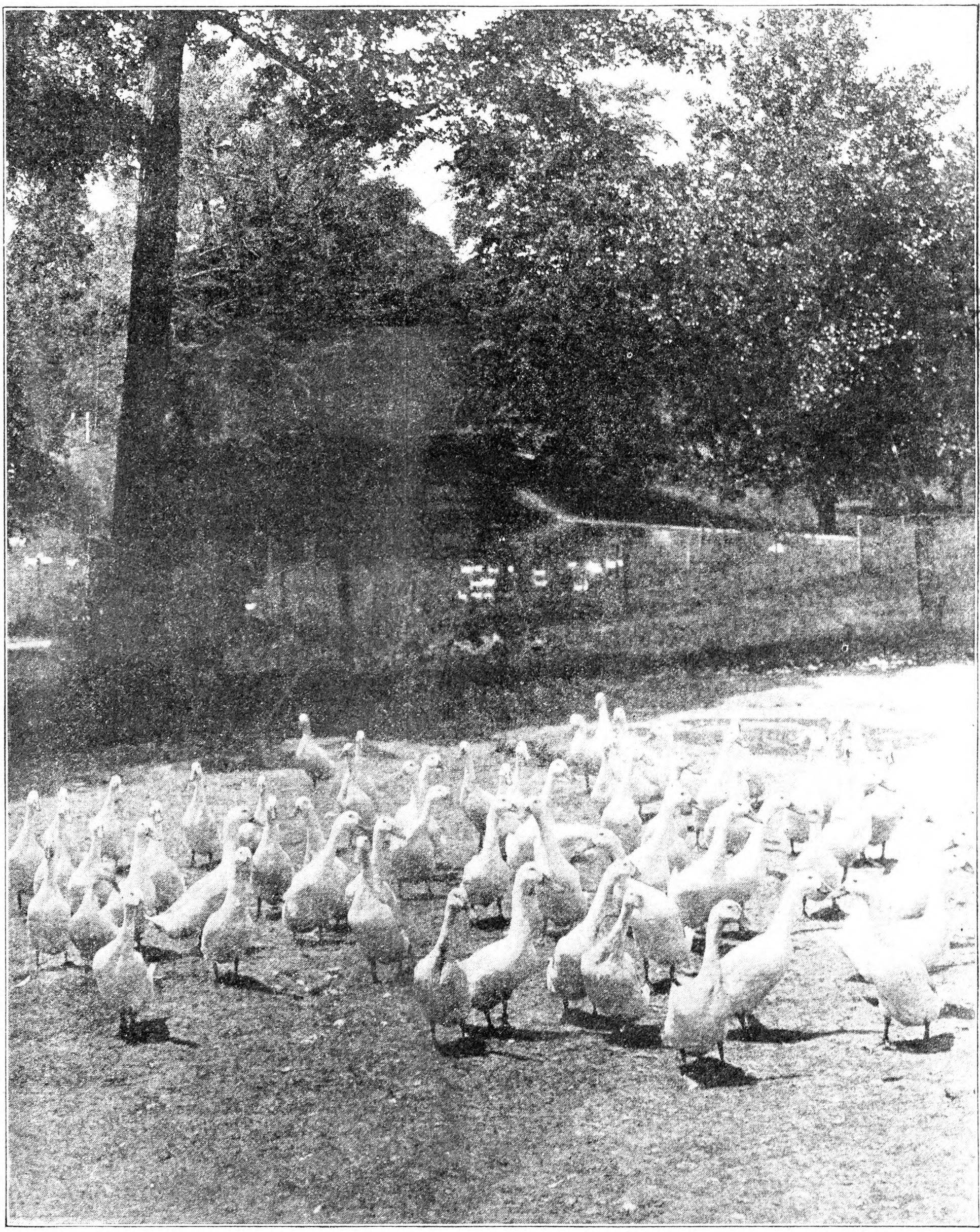
$5.00 buys 15 yards of GLASS CLOTH—135 square feet. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. If you prefer a lighter grade send $4.25 for 15 yards of LIMBER GLASS. All orders shipped postpaid. If there is not a GLASS CLOTH dealer near you send your order direct to us.

TURNER BROS., Dept. 784 *Write Nearest Office* **BLADEN, NEBRASKA WELLINGTON, OHIO**

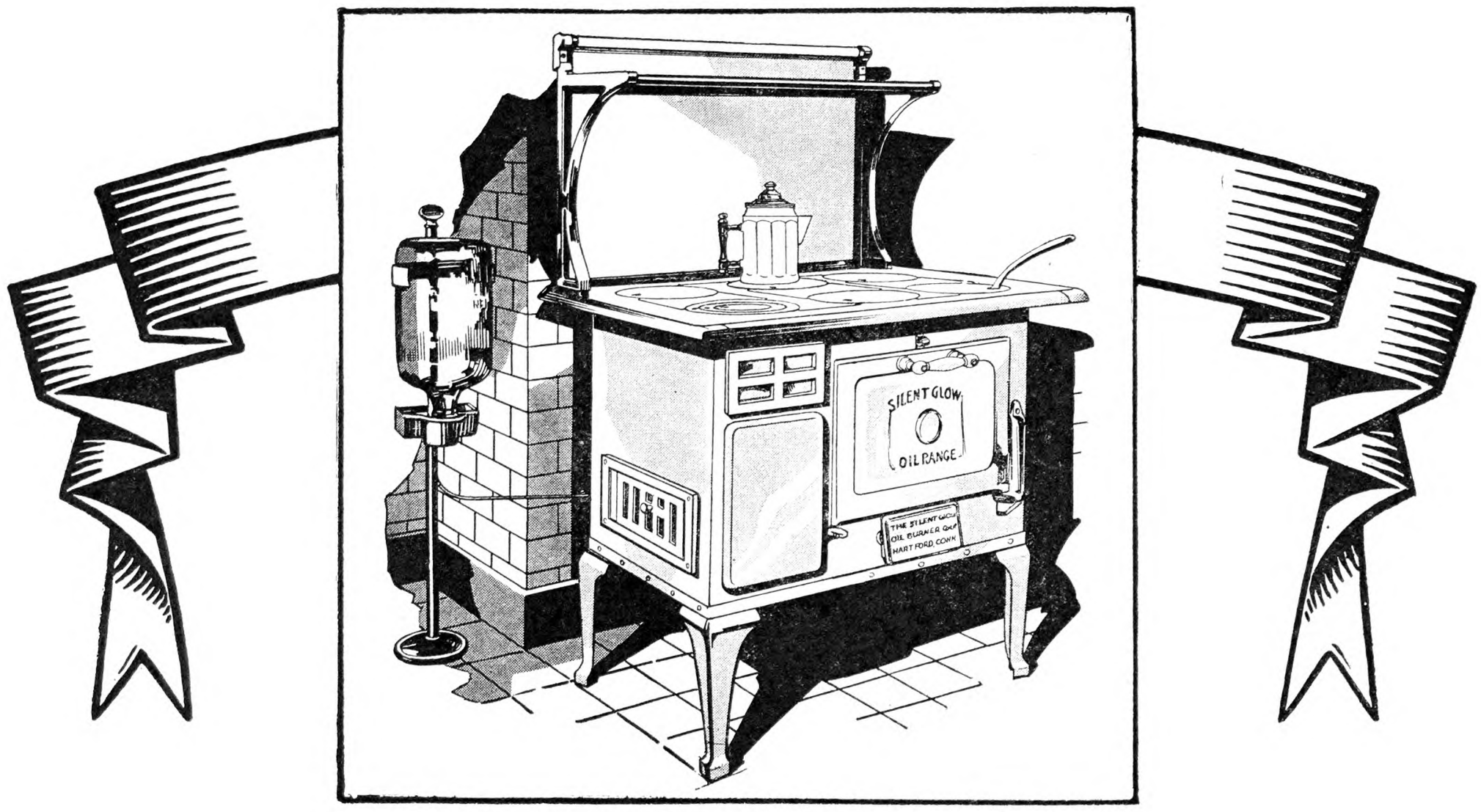
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. November 16, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5082



Indian Runners, the Leghorns of the Duck Tribe



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Story of a Small English Farmer

HERE is the outline of experience of an English farmer who carries on with 40 acres, his own farm. He is a plain farmer who does his own work with the help only of his wife and his son 11 years old. His story is probably like that of many small farmers in Europe, and has points in common with the experience of thousands of one-man farmers, in the United States. With no great amount of capital or other advantages, this Sussex County farmer, C. H. Emery, hoes his own row, the hard weedy row of the working farmer, anywhere, in recent times. There is a background of six years' farming experience in the Eastern United States. The return to England about 1921, was not exactly a matter of choice, but was the response of an only son to the loneliness of an aged father. Those who heed such calls have their reward, but perhaps not in terms of money.

The farm, among the low hills of Sussex, might well be in Eastern New England or New York State, from the general surroundings. It is real country, although only 50 miles from London. Many of the hills are wooded, and the fields are steeply rolling. In the distance, and extending to the seashore are the slightly steeper hills of the South Downs where thousands of sheep are pastured. A few miles away lie the Pevensey marshes, reaching nearly to the English Channel. These are flat, drained pastures for cattle, 6,000 of them, presenting a scene suggesting Holland, or a little like the drained marshes along the shore of Massachusetts.

From the farmhouse windows, the view shows long lines of grassy or partly wooded hills still green and flourishing the last of October; fine dairy country. Dairying has proved to be Mr. Emery's best line. His herd of 15 head of Dairy Shorthorns produces milk for neighboring wholesale markets. The price, as in other parts of England, seems too low, only about four cents a quart; not much encouragement for larger dairy operation with hired help, although the good conditions for pasturage and grass favor low cost of production. Not so good for drying hay in the cool, moist Summer climate, but Mr. Emery had a barn full, not much injured by rain. He likes American haying machinery and other tools of American make. By working long hours he contrives to get his work done well, not only for the farm dairy herd and the hay, but for a flock of several hundred Leghorn hens, some pigs, horses and quite a side-line of fruits and vegetables. "Yes, it ties a man down," said Mr. Emery. "No chance to go around much, no great amount of spending money, a narrow life to a man who has traveled around much in his time. But there are some advantages. One is sure of his job, which cannot be said of many working people in England.

"Farm life is safe and independent," continued Mr. Emery, "and not so bad if one is used to it, and likes to be outdoors."

Having lived in America, this English farmer longs to go back to the States, and hopes to return when conditions favor. He likes the sunny American climate, the numerous opportunities for advancement, and the free ways which do not hedge a man with old customs and methods when he tries to strike out along his own line. As things are, he has done what he could to improve his farm; putting up a dairy barn and poultry-houses, with much cement work, brick and tiling in his stock buildings, piping a supply of running water, renovating his orchard, and ditching his low land. The farmhouse, three centuries old, has been left much as it was, and wisely, it seemed to the visitor. It was a delight to step into that old square English kitchen with brick floor, heavy tables and chairs, the immense fireplace and the wall shelving furnished with crockery of ancient design.

Many a rich man in the States would consider such a place just about as it is, a prize for a country home. He would most likely spend more time than a busy farmer can afford sitting by that other great blazing fireplace in the parlor, and looking out over miles of green hills and valleys, ending in the cliffs that mark the sea line. For practical purposes the old fireplaces were rather too large and drafty and they have been narrowed in at the top and around the fire to shut away the surplus draft, according to modern ideas. There is plenty of wood on the farm, but not so much spare labor to work it up in the great quantities required for the old six-foot fire pits. This farmer is too busy to travel much, but he reads the leading English farm papers and THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

"Can you find anything that helps you in American farm articles?"

"Oh, yes, a great deal. Conditions are different, but we can make allowances and put two and two together. I could not get along without that old paper."

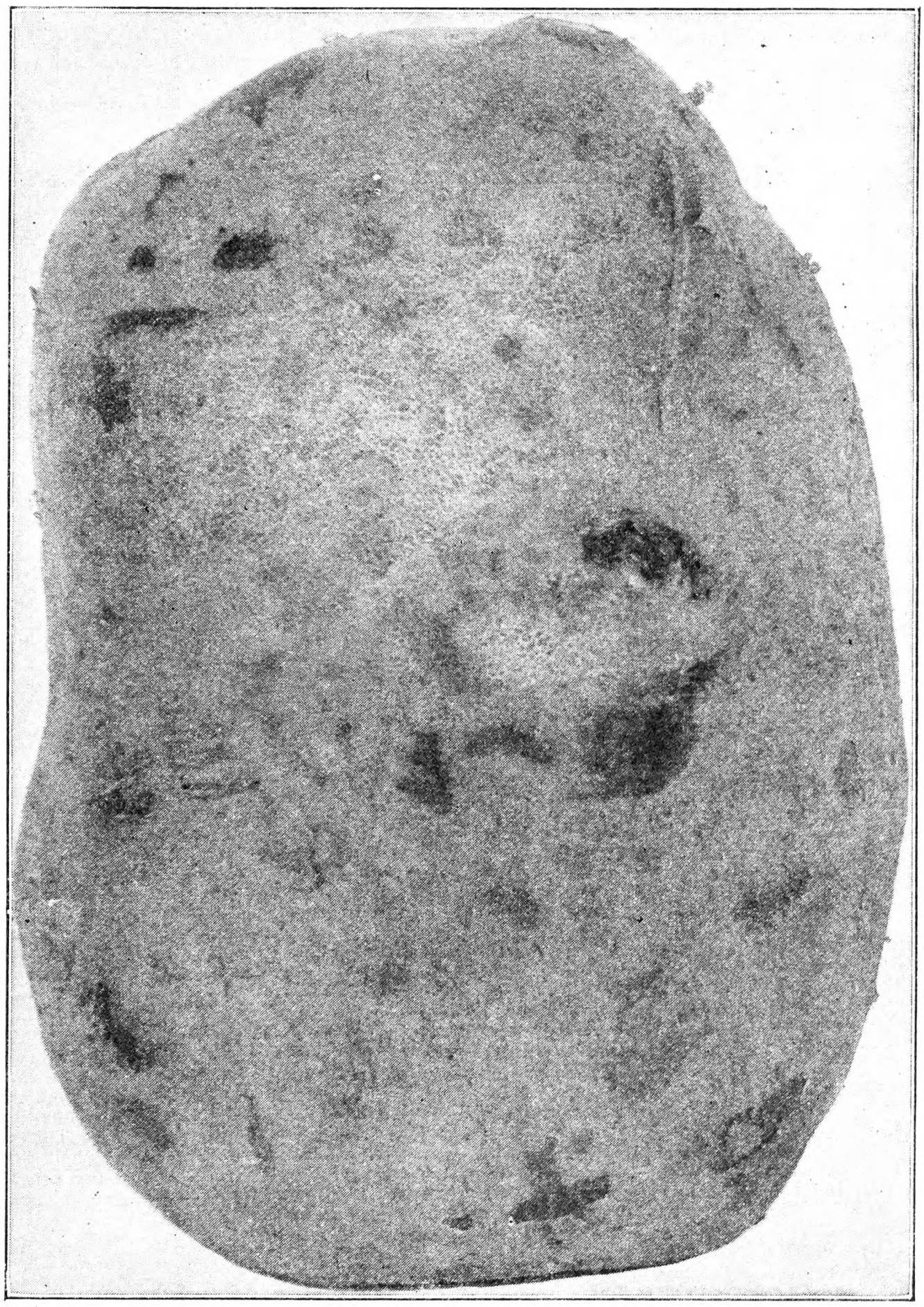
The spraying practice shows a tinge of American teaching. Only within a few years have the farmers in this district sprayed their trees at all. But this farmer does it thoroughly. His orchard is a small one, but the fruit is bright and clean. The leading pests not attended to in this way are the wasps and the birds which eat into the fruit, doing some damage. The colony system of poultry-keeping suggests American practice also, and likewise the fitting of the cow-stables. The milk cooler and various farm implements are of familiar make or pattern. As for American influence in the household, it is plain that Mrs. Emery has not forgotten her six years in the States, for here was served by far the best coffee sampled in England, and a plum pie with that melting, flaky crust and tasty juice so well known to a few of our best home cooks.

The Emery farm may be taken as a specimen of thousands of small average farms in England. The owners stand mid-way between the large operators who have much capital and employ many hands, while thousands of farmers are struggling hard against the odds of low prices and high costs, even harder than the small farmers of the States. Mr. Emery, after trying to expand somewhat into poultry, fruits and vegetables, settled on dairying as the one main source of a sure, steady income. Milk is one of the very few products nearly free from foreign competition. Yet with the principal return for his labor coming in the form of milk at four cents a quart, with grain feeds as high as in the States, it must be plain enough to the American reader that it is close business for the English dairyman.

Some of the small farmers are doing well. Here is a former laborer on the farm, whose family tended a garden and sold the produce in the town near by. Sales increased until the laborer took courage, and left his job for gardening on his own account, and he is making a good living. Another man started a little poultry line in much the same way, and is reported making good profit, from chickens bought from the farmers and fattened by a feeding machine. It is the very numerous class of farmers with staple products like grain, cattle and butter, who feel the full weight of the difficulties, resulting from free worldwide competition in British markets, with high costs and taxes. They grit their teeth and hang on with British pluck, hoping for the turn which it is said always comes if one can keep in the road long enough.

The great cities are growing and will demand more fruit, vegetables and other produce. Co-operation is considered backward, but making some gains. Taxes probably have passed highest point. In fact, comparative figures suggest they are not much higher for the small farmers than in some districts of the United States, although they are more of a burden because of the small surplus income. The agitation to "Use Empire Goods" may help, provided all the goods are as good as any. A weak point here, as in the States, is the comparatively poor market quality of much stuff produced by the rank and file. Increasing numbers of farmers are doing better in this way year by year, through use of better methods already followed by the leaders.

G. B. F.



Potato grown near Eastport, Maine. Picture is exact size; weight three pounds two ounces. *(See next page)*

A Three-room House in Idaho

ON PAGE 1232 Mrs. G. C. S. of Maine asks for information in regard to the building of an inexpensive three-room cabin.

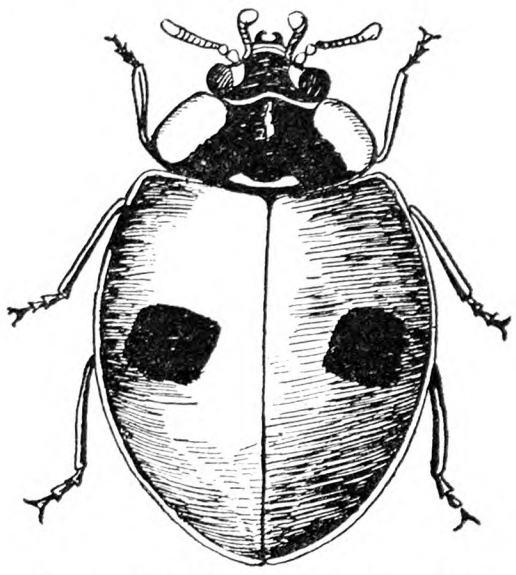
We have just finished at moderate cost our three-room house, and used cobblestone, cement and shingle. The house is 20 ft. square, with 7-ft. ceiling. The living-room is 11x20 ft., at the end of which is an offset or projection large enough for a disappearing bed. On the opposite side of room is another projection 2½x6 ft. for clothes closet. This leaves the entire floor space 11x20 ft. for the living-room.

The remainder of the house, 9x20 ft., is left for the breakfast room and kitchen. Two French doors are between living-room and breakfast room; curtained archway between breakfast room and kitchen. A small writing desk and a magazine shelf are built in one corner of breakfast room. In opposite corner is a ventilated food cupboard which extends from ceiling to floor. Kitchen has all modern built-ins like flour and sugar bins, broom closet, sink, woodbox opening from outside so it may be filled without entering house, cutlery drawers, linen chest, drug cabinet and dish cupboards. One chimney serves for all rooms. Over the kitchen range is a ventilator. Be sure to build house with a gable roof, with screened window in each gable end to give air chamber and thus cool house. These windows can be closed in Winter with wooden shutters if so desired.

As to building material, log houses are always in style and liked by many, but the cost would be hard to estimate, not knowing what kind of timber the inquirer has in her locality. Also, would it be possible to hire a competent man a at reasonable price to do the work? My good wife and I planned our little house and built practically all of it ourselves, and enjoyed it as much as birds do in building their nests.

Every house should be built on high, dry ground. I would suggest doing away with all steps one possibly can, and consider one foot above ground high enough. We used cobblestones, cement, shingle and second-grade lumber for material. Cobblestone was laid 4 ft. high, 1 ft. for foundation and 3 ft. above brings it to the bottom of the sills of the windows, which are one-sash windows with four lights of 12x14-in. glass. In some places we placed two of these windows side by side. They are what are called barn windows, but answer the purpose, and with bright red sash, neat net curtains and shades, are very attractive. The cobblestone work has a slant, making quite a pleasing effect and giving more strength. It is 16 in. at bottom and 8 in. at top. The house was lathed before this wall was put in, and is backed up to the lath by coarse gravel and small rock, which makes a good air space, and gives a warm house in Winter and cool in Summer. Above the cobblestone is second-hand lumber put on crosswise and shingled from stone work up. You

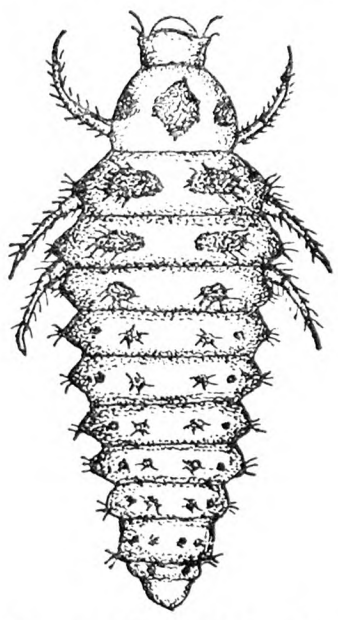
can spread the shingle at least two inches, saving on shingle and giving very pretty effect. I filled between my studding from where rock left off with coarse gravel screened to about one inch in size. This gives an excellent dead air space and makes house very warm and no moisture, as from a brick or rock house. The lath should be put on three-fourths inch apart and with box nails. The stain we used for



Two-spotted Ladybird. Fig. 697

the shingle is made of crankcase oil and burnt umber, which makes a fine shade of brown, is durable and inexpensive. With this brown stain we used a white trim, green stain for roof, Chinese red for sash and screens.

The floors are of cement. One foot of any kind or size rock is right for filling and brought to floor level. Of course you will need finer material at the top. All lumber dealers are opposing cement floors, but they are rapidly coming into use in houses. If your drainage is right you will be more than pleased with the warmth and durability and cheapness of cement floors. The floor should have at least two coats of waterglass put on with a common paint brush, which will prevent any moisture coming up. You will find that linoleum laid on cement floor will lay better and last longer than on board floor, and scatter rugs will hug a cement floor much better



Ladybird Larva, Much Enlarged. Fig. 698

than wood, and you can also paint these floors with good results.

If cobblestones are not available use other rocks, but do not dress them. Use them as the Almighty made them. Keep true to nature. Use the building materials close at hand in so far as you can, so that your house will look a part of the landscape, and as if it grew. O. A. POWERS.

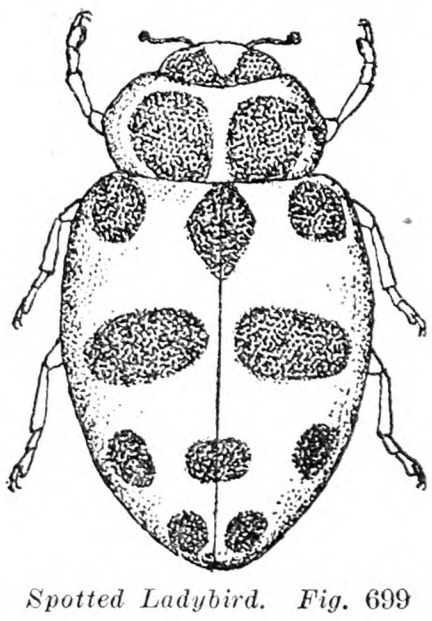
Idaho.

Know the Ladybirds

I am sending you a specimen of bug, of which there are thousands attacking and eating the bark of all kinds of my trees and shrubs. Will you advise me and suggest a spray or treatment? A. P. K.

Ulster Park, N. Y.

THE "specimens of bugs" sent by A. P. K. were individuals of one of our common ladybird beetles known as the spotted ladybird. The illustration (enlarged) shows this little ladybird, but it does



Spotted Ladybird. Fig. 699

not bring out the bright red ground color which is so characteristic of most of our common ladybirds. The reader will note that this ladybird has 10 black spots on its red wings, two black spots on its thorax and a noticeable black spot on its head. (Fig. 699.)

This ladybird is one of our most valuable friends, for it lives entirely on other insects, and is known to feed on the pea aphid, melon aphid, cabbage aphid, grain aphid, chinch-bug, eggs of the Colorado potato beetle and on other insects.

The note by A. P. K. saying that there were thousands of the ladybirds on her trees and shrubs, is very interesting. It is hoped that every one of them will live, for probably they were present because of the aphids or some other insect on the plants. Undoubtedly these ladybird beetles had already eaten hundreds of aphids and had, perhaps, saved the trees and shrubs of A. P. K. from serious injury.

While the subject of ladybirds is in mind it may be profitable to look at the pictures of a few of them and to get better acquainted with these friends of ours lest, in our lack of understanding, we offend them or even go so far as to destroy them.

The 13-spotted ladybird is also a common one with red or reddish-yellow wings bearing 13 black spots as shown in the figure. One has to look twice and even count the spots in order to tell this ladybird from the spotted one just described. However, it doesn't make much difference which one is present on the plants we grow, because both of them are equally valuable. The 13-spotted ladybird devours the pea aphid, melon aphid, clover aphid, grain aphid and eggs of the Colorado potato beetle.

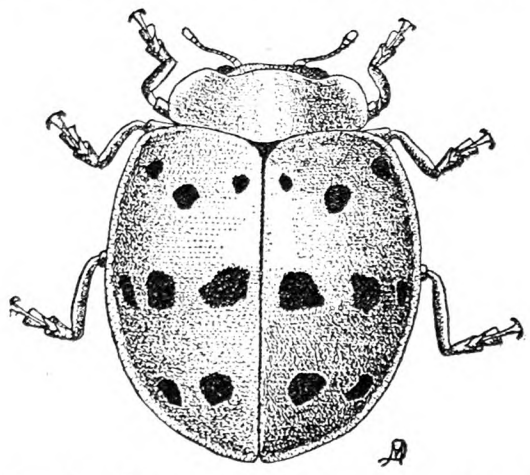
The two-spotted ladybird (Fig. 697) is perhaps the best known of all of these beetles, because it comes into the house and passes the Winter hidden away in some snug corner of the attic or in a dark closet. With the coming of Spring and the quickening of everything into life again, these little sleeping beauties awake and find their way to a window pane in an instinctive attempt to get out into the living world once more; for out there somewhere they will find food for themselves and for their young. Unfortunately, many a careful housekeeper believes that these tiny red "bugs" are the rascals that are responsible for the holes appearing here and there in her carpets, and so she often makes war against her best friend. If the ladybird could only speak in our language and tell of her desires and longings she would certainly sing of the red eggs she longed to deposit on the leaves of the elm or rose, or the apple where her babies would find an abundance of aphids; for the young (Fig. 698) or grubs of ladybirds are quite as voracious in eating plant lice as the beetles themselves. Her ladyship has been known to eat 100 aphid eggs in one day, and she has been found devouring the rose aphids, apple aphids, pear psyllas, cabbage aphids, and many others.

The convergent ladybird (Fig. 702) is also a common and abundant species which is distributed all over the United States. Like the other ladybirds mentioned it is dark red or reddish-yellow with six dark spots on each wing-cover. Its thorax, however, is black with two yellowish-white lines converging away from the head (Fig. 702). This ladybird is, perhaps next to the two-spotted one, our most efficient helper in our fight with aphids. This little beetle has been seen to devour from 50 to 60 grain aphids in a day. It is easy to see that when thousands of the ladybirds are present in an aphid-infested field of grain they will destroy enormous numbers of the "greenbugs" or aphids.

Out in California the convergent ladybirds congregate in enormous numbers in the Fall high up in the Sierra Mountains where they pass the Winter snugly hidden under pine needles, moss and leaves, deeply covered with snow. About November 1, men are sent up into the mountains as scouts to locate the colonies of the beetles. Later, in January and February, the men are sent up again to dig beneath the snow where the colonies of ladybirds were located in the Fall and with good luck two men will collect from 50 to 100 lbs. of beetles in a day. The beetles are put into sacks like so much oats or wheat and carried down the mountains to a storage house, where they are kept cold and inactive as long as the weather remains cold. As the weather warms up in the Spring, however, the beetles are taken to Sacramento and put in cold storage slightly below 40 degrees Fahr., for the ladybirds must be kept asleep until they are needed later in the Summer. Along in May and June, when aphids become abundant on the melons in Southern California, and threaten to destroy the crop, the growers send an SOS call up to Sacramento for a supply of their little red friends. In response to the calls, the ladybirds are packed in boxes of several thousand each and hastily expressed to the growers, who liberate them in their fields of cantaloupes. The ladybirds, alive to their job of maintaining themselves on the earth, begin at once to feed upon the tiny green aphids, and soon commence laying their reddish-yellow eggs for another generation of their family. Thus the ladybirds go on increasing and eating melon aphids while the growers sleep until eventually the aphids are reduced in numbers, and then I am afraid our little red friends go hungry, for they have literally eaten themselves "out of house and home."

There are several hundred different kinds of ladybird beetles in the United States which we probably ought to protect and encourage. Unfortunately, there are other beetles which resemble the ladybirds rather closely, and which have most reprehensible habits. It would certainly be unfortunate if we were to help these rascals along in life, and yet I am afraid that not many people, indeed not many entomologists, will ever be able to distinguish at all times between the saints and the sinners. It is a situation which makes us keenly realize that we ought to know much more than we do.

One dislikes to spoil the pleasant story of the good work of the family of ladybirds, but nearly every family has its skeleton in the closet, or its black sheep within the fold, and the truth must sometimes be told. In this case it must be said that there are two very bad ladybirds in the family, the bean ladybird and the squash ladybird. The latter occasionally injures squashes, but is not notably injurious so that the less said about it, at this time, the better. The bean ladybird, however, is wholly unregenerate and completely unworthy to associate with the rest of the family. Indeed, the scientists have given this ladybird the specific name of corrupta, and it is now known as the corrupted ladybird. It appeared in Alabama in 1920, and has since spread over most of the Eastern United States as far north



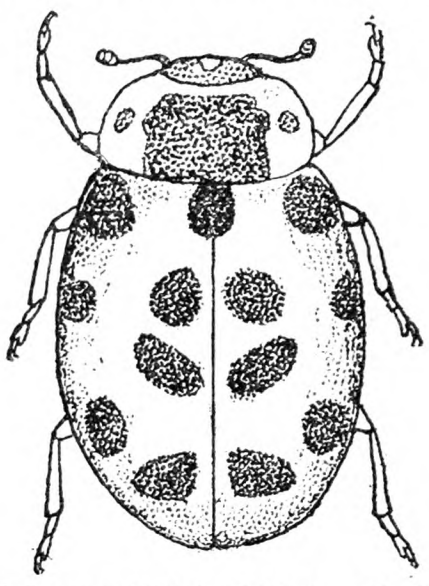
Corrupted Bean Ladybird Beetle. Fig. 700

as New York and even into Canada. It is a serious pest of the garden varieties of bush, pole, navy or pea, kidney and Lima beans. It is a southern form, however, and may not prove to be as serious in the Northern States as it has been in the warmer, more southern regions of our country. GLENN W. HERRICK.

Storing Celery in Trench

HERE are a few thoughts from Maple Shade Gardens to THE R. N.-Y. On page 1306 I saw an inquiry in regard to storing celery to have it keep well through the Winter. The best way that I have found is to dig a trench. It should be dug 18 inches wide and the depth depends upon the growth of the celery. If of a dwarf variety the trench does not need to be as deep as for the large.

Use a line in marking out the trench, and in throwing out the dirt leave it on each side of the trench. Have it deep enough so that when the cel-



Thirteen-spotted Ladybird. Fig. 701

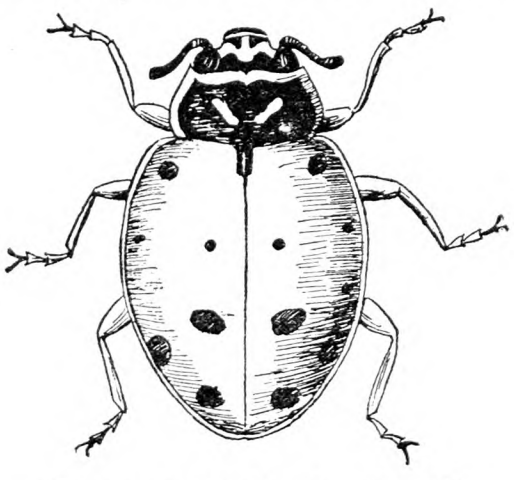
ery is packed in the trench it will be just even with the surface. The celery should be dry when it is put in the trench. Pack it very close together, standing straight up. When the trench is full put strips of boards, perhaps three inches wide and 2½ feet long, across the trench and about four feet apart. Use boards 12 inches wide to cover the trench, letting them lap over about two inches. Be sure to lay off the cover on sunny days to give the celery air. When very cold nights come it is liable to freeze; use straw to cover the trench.

Boards about six feet long are the best to use for covers and handier to get at in the Winter when you want to get out celery. If plenty of covering is used the celery will keep in fine condition all Winter.

Crawford Co., Pa. W. R. POWELL.

A Sizable Potato

ONE of our friends in Eastport, Maine, sent us the potato pictured on the previous page. It weighed three pounds and two ounces. Perhaps larger Irish potatoes have been grown, but we have



Convergent Ladybird. Fig. 702

never seen one to exceed this. It was of the typical Rural type and doubtless a descendant of the old Rural New Yorker No. 2, distributed by this paper many years ago and widely grown in a commercial way.

Large potatoes are usually expected to have a hollow spot in the center. This tuber had only a very small hollow, and proved of excellent quality when cooked.

The Story of Maine Potatoes

THIS county has a climate and soil that makes it better adapted to the production of potatoes than any equal area in the United States, authorities tell us. The potato thrives best under just such conditions as exist here. The fact of its location so far from the large cities has made it impractical to engage in those branches of farming which depend on a nearby market. The pioneers first made shaved shingles and conveyed them by raft down the Aroostook and St. John rivers to the markets. Later they were hauled by teams to Bangor and thence found their way to the markets of the East.

On these virgin soils clover grew luxuriantly and it was not long before many farmers were engaged in the production of clover seed as a cash crop. This was also hauled by team, a distance of 150 to over 200 miles to Bangor, where it was readily disposed of for cash and the teams brought back supplies needed by the early settlers. The raising of cattle and sheep soon became quite an important part of the farmers' activities, and these, too, had to find an outlet outside the county. As the county developed, the need of a rail outlet became a necessity. The lumber camps required quite a large amount of hay and grain which was hauled in to the woods by teams during the Winter months but still there was the urgent demand for a larger market for the products of the fertile soil than could be reached by available methods of transportation.

With the building of a railroad across the border from Canada into the county at Houlton and Ft. Fairfield a new impetus was given to farming, because the products of the farms could reach an outlet with a much shorter haul.

A few men contracted with farmers to grow potatoes to be shipped by rail to the cities of New England, and others built factories for the manufacture of potato starch, and contracted with the farmers to grow them for a period of years, the price to be 25 cents a bushel. Thus the present great potato industry of this county, which finds a market in most of the States east of the Mississippi River annually, was born.

Again the facilities for transportation were soon inadequate, although the railroad had been extended 25 miles farther into the county, and the urgent demand for a direct line of railroad to connect with other American lines was heard on every side.

With the completion of this road, the Bangor & Aroostook, the development of the potato industry was rapid. Large receiving houses were built at all the towns and many sidings, which were so constructed as to keep potatoes from freezing during the severe Winter weather. Here the farmer could dispose of his potatoes any day throughout the shipping season for cash. Other houses were built as the need arose, and other buyers came into the field as the quality of the potatoes from this county became known in the markets of the East and South, both for table quality and for seed.

Better potato machinery, better methods of culture and better seed have been the constant aim of the Aroostook farmers until they have in reality become potato specialists in a large measure, though hay, grain and live stock are a part of the products of most farms. Before commercial fertilizers were used, a yield of 50 barrels (11 pecks) was considered a fair yield. This was soon advanced to 75 barrels. Only a few hundred pounds of chemical fertilizer were used at first, but it was not long before some one had the faith to use one ton per acre. This amount soon became the standard and at the present time most growers are using one ton of fertilizer per acre, with an analysis of 5-8-7. This varies to some extent and there are a few who are using in excess of one ton. With this increase and better seed, better methods of culture and spraying, the average yield has increased in favorable years to 125 to 150 barrels per acre, and even larger yields are not uncommon. No progressive grower is satisfied with a hundred barrel yield today. To be sure in years when weather conditions are unfavorable the yields drop below this.

The 1928 season was almost disastrous to the growers. At no time during the season, could the cost of growing and marketing be realized, and a bad loss was the result. In the face of these losses and the memory of previous serious losses and bad years, the farmers of this county again planted nearly a normal acreage last Spring. Now it appears certain that they are to reap the reward of their faith in their business. While most of the potato-growing sections of the country have been seriously affected by drought and unfavorable conditions, Aroostook has been blessed with enough moisture to mature a bountiful crop of potatoes of a quality unexcelled. They are finding a wide market at prices which throughout the season so far have netted the grower $3 or a little above this. When growing and harvesting costs are deducted a liberal margin will remain. To be sure the grower must realize a profit this year for this and last year's operations and pay last year's losses, but this will be done if present prices hold and advance enough to cover storage charges, as it is confidently believed they will.

This year there will be about 172,000 acres of potatoes grown in Maine and the yield will be around 45,000,000 bushels. The great bulk of this crop is grown on the farms of Aroostook County and due to the courage and faith of the Aroostook farmer, and the blessings of God the State of Maine this year leads the Union in the production of this great staple food crop. Is there not a lesson for others in the faith shown by the Aroostook farmer in his soil and industry when he has done his part?

To give the reader some idea of the way the great crop is handled on the part of the grower during the harvesting of the crop I will give one day's operations on a farm located 12 miles from shipping point. There were two horse-drawn engine diggers at work, 12 pickers who picked the potatoes into barrels in the field, four two-horse teams hauling from field to loading platform and to farm potato house. Four trucks were hauling from farm to shipping point, moving 750 barrels the 12 miles. Almost one thousand barrels were dug, picked and moved from the field. This farm had 150 acres in potatoes. Only a few years ago this farm was a part of Aroostook's great forest area. Trees were cut and converted into lumber and fuel, the stumps removed by using quantities of dynamite, and at great expense the forest was transformed into fields where tractors and modern farm machinery do their part in producing potatoes, grain and hay, where 20 years ago the forest held sway and forest life was abundant.

The great bulk of the crop is still produced by the average farmer whose acreage averages from 15 to 75 acres, and whose farm is his home. With prosperous years he is a liberal spender and never hesitates to buy the best in equipment and seed with which to produce still larger crops. His constant ambition is to produce a larger yield than his neighbor. He does not believe in hoarding his earnings but prefers to invest it in larger land holdings, better equipment, finer and better equipped homes and farm buildings, and a good up-to-date automobile. The Aroostook farmer is intelligent, alert, sociable and possessed of a thorough knowledge of the art of potato growing, with an abundance of courage and confidence in his soil, the potato business and himself. O. B. GRIFFIN.

Aroostook Co., Me.

Teddy and His Sand Pile

Sand

"IF WE only had some sand for Teddy to play in," complained Mother. "I just can't keep him out of the dirt."

"I'll see about getting some," I agreed, and then being busy on other matters the promise was promptly forgotten.

One afternoon I agreed to stay home while Mother went to the Home Bureau meeting to learn something about hooked rugs, and my particular job was to "mind Teddy."

"Don't let him get dirty," she admonished as she left the house.

Matters started very nicely after Mother left, Teddy playing quietly on the lawn in the back yard with his truck and tractor.

My duties not being very pressing at the moment I began to sort over some insurance policies, old deeds, etc., and it was not long before I was absorbed in that time-honored job of "cleaning the desk." It is a job that should be done weekly, that is theoretically. However, practically, the thorough cleaning comes about twice a year.

While in the middle of sorting a pile of old receipts, I had a premonition that all was not well. Something was wrong! Why was everything so quiet? Where was Teddy?

I stepped quietly to the kitchen door, and—what a sight!

Teddy had been playing in the ashpile. No, I am wrong. He was at that moment playing in the ashpile. He had ashes to the left of him, ashes to the right of him, ashes on the porch, ashes on the side walk, ashes in the cellarway, ashes on his clothes and ashes in his clothes.

And Teddy himself was seated in the ashpile shoveling away to his heart's content, utterly unaware of the consternation he had caused. He would fill his cart with his little stove shovel and then spread ashes wherever he fancied he had missed previously.

What would Mother say? What words of scorn about how "Father minded the baby" the one afternoon Mother went away, etc.

Dad got busy in a hurry. First Teddy had to be cleaned up, a bath and a clean suit. Then the porch, walk, cellarway, lawn, etc., had to be scoured. It was a long job and was only just completed in time — just as Mother came into the yard.

"How did you get along," she asked, and with my tongue in my cheek, I replied, "Fine, fine. Teddy and I had a wonderful time."

"Any trouble?" she asked.

"Oh, no. Everything was lovely," I replied. "Teddy played in the backyard all the afternoon."

Mother looked at me appraisingly. Perhaps I was too much in earnest in my replies.

The next morning Dad "didn't forget" and when he returned for lunch a shiny-eyed three-year-old called, "See, Daddy, I've got a load of sand." It wasn't Teddy alone in the fresh pile of sand in the backyard, but the three girls were all playing, building castles, making roads and bridges. My! What fun they were having.

The scene made me think of the happy days back on the farm many, many years ago, when we used to take off our shoes and stockings and build bridges and dams in the tiny brook at the edge of the orchard. What fun it was to play "engineer" and lay out an irrigation ditch, and to widen the little pools where the minnows dodged frantically back and forth between the rocks.

Mother says no one should ever be without a sand pile. "It's 'clean dirt,' she says," and if you want the youngsters to grow up having grit and sand, they must at some time come in contact with it."

This she always says with a twinkle in her eye. T. T. J.

The Root Crop

ONE of the chief sources of income to the farmers and market gardeners of New England during the Winter months is the root crop, which includes principally beets, carrots, parsnips and turnips. These vegetables, with the exception of some parsnips, are grown and harvested during the regular Summer and Fall seasons, are then stored in suitable places and marketed at will during the Winter and Spring months. All of them are rich in health-sustaining qualities and possess high food value. One need not be a vegetarian to accept them as regular items on the family menu.

Perhaps a few facts relative to the root vegetables mentioned may be of interest. The beet is a native of Europe and was known to the ancients, but we have no authentic information relative to its initial cultivation. It grows best on deep rich soil and is sown either in the early Spring after the danger from frost is past or immediately following some of the early maturing crops, such as radishes or spinach. A reasonable amount of fertilizer and rainfall is necessary to its proper growth. The desirable beet for general household purposes is of medium size, rich, dark color and smooth, unbroken skin.

The carrot is also a native of Europe and is known to have been under cultivation for the past 2,000 years. In its wild form it was known to the Greeks as early as 300 B. C. It was first grown on this continent as early as 1609 in Virginia, and about 20 years later in Massachusetts. Under average rainfall, carrots grow well in most any soil, but do best in a deep, sandy loam. The varieties most generally grown in this section of the country are long, slender and tapering, contrasting with the shorter, stubbier varieties usually cultivated elsewhere. They are consumed quite generally as a table vegetable as well as in various soups and stews.

The parsnip has probably been a companion to the carrot in vegetable history, it having been traced as far back as 300 B. C. Like the carrot, it was cultivated in the Virginian colonies in 1609. Here in New England it has a freedom from marketing competition enjoyed by few vegetables. A very small percentage of the parsnips consumed here are grown

in other than the New England States. This vegetable will do well in the same general soil as beets or carrots, but is perhaps more suited to strong loam or even clayey soils, which must be of sufficient depth to accommodate the rather long root. It is almost invariably less productive, which is the chief reason for its generally higher selling price per unit. While most growers harvest parsnips as they do beets and carrots, others allow a portion of their crop to remain in the ground until Spring. When this method is employed they invariably retain a larger portion of their natural flavor and are much preferred to the cellar or pit variety by many consumers. They usually arrive on the market in the early Spring and sell at a considerable price advantage over the more familiar kind.

The fact that New England growers of these vegetables have attained a high degree of efficiency in the production of high quality crops and in the perfection of adequate storage facilities explains why they are able to provide us with such excellent goods for so long a period after harvesting. Because of this we can depend upon our local growers to supply at least a portion of our needs throughout nearly the entire year and avoid the uneconomical necessity of obtaining our entire supply of these vegetables from distant points. The intensive market gardening area adjacent to Boston, especially around Danvers and Peabody, produces a large portion of the total New England grown supply passing through the Boston Produce Market.

W. E. MALONEY.

Thoughts from Long Acres

Mother Nature has been weeping over her shortcomings, weeping copiously and apparently endlessly because she was so unkind as to bake and dry us to a frazzle last Summer. October went out like a whole menagerie of lions, and November came in the same way, but those long-continued rains did a good job of filling cisterns, causing wells to function once more, making the soil so pliable that the old plow could once more turn over a furrow instead of turning up lumps big as bushel baskets, so it is fine after all even though we do shiver a bit in early morning fog and drizzle.

A recent business trip by bus to a central Michigan city showed only two fields of wheat, and those not any too promising which bears out my statement that wheat would be a short crop next year in this section. I was struck anew with the variance in home surroundings shown by the many farmsteads passed on the trip. Occasionally there was a real home, surrounded by lofty trees which promised cool shade for hot Summer days, adorned with shrubbery to gladden the eye with dainty green and more dainty color in blossom, the front yard and barnyard neat and well kept with unsightly worn-out tools and other trash either hauled away or well hidden, but these were all too rare. The majority of the places showed an air of drab, hopeless desolation, strewn with abandoned farm tools, few if any trees and those ill-kept, either no shrubbery or a little half dead and cluttered with trash. Try this some time when riding along the countryside. As you pass a farmstead say to yourself, "Here is a home" or "Here is a place where people live." There is all the difference in the world between a house and a home and you will soon learn to detect this difference.

The city was an example of mid-West city conditions. Shabby streets showing plainly the architectural trend of years ago; here and there a huge skyscraper rising in ponderous magnifience to dwarf and make mean its older neighbors. A rush and a roar, a frantic dash to cross a busy street, where cars were allowed to make right hand turns against the red light, so that just as you thought yourself perfectly safe because the red light was in your favor, a car dashed madly around the corner, either shaved your nose or whisked your heels, so that you were glad to remain alive after crossing a street. My hotel room was warm and cozy, furnished in excellent style, but nearby was a ralroad where all night trains roared past or switched cars around to the accompaniment of many shrieking whistles and grinding brakes. My countrified ears heard every whistle, every brake grind, every shriek and roar, every snore and cough of the occupants of neighboring rooms so that sleep was next to impossible. The only real pleasure I got out of the trip was the joy of shopping for little things to take home to the family, and the greater pleasure of watching shining eyes glued to my traveling bag as each waited for his or her present. They were simple little things, but warmed the hearts of the dear home folks. If you have never tried bringing along little presents for home folks when you return from a journey, I strongly advise you to add this to your list of real pleasures.

Through the kindly thoughtfulness of a real friend I was given an original manuscript of "Hope Farm Notes" just as they were written for an issue of our paper. A typewriter is coldy impersonal, but these notes are written with pen and ink on ordinary note paper and bear with them all those corrections, interlineations and scribbled comment in Mr. Collingwood's own handwriting. I hardly need to tell you of how for 45 years that hand was busy penning messages of kindly advice. I have a private treasure box of personal treasures, of no real intrinsic value in a money sense, but priceless indeed to my own consciousness, and that manuscript heads the list. Now I feei that the great friend whom I loved so well has become in very truth a part and parcel of my life for before me lies the visible truth in his own handwriting.

Yes, I know that all this does not come under the head of farm notes but ever since the editor changed my heading to "Thoughts" instead of "Notes" I have felt free to interpolate these random thoughts which come to me often on sleepless nights. To love and to serve, that is religion enough for anyone. L. B. R.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Potato shippers in Maine are experimenting with a new type of cotton bag to be used in making carload shipments to the principal eastern markets. For several years Idaho potato growers have used cotton bags successfully in making shipments in 25-lb. containers. This year Long Island growers and shippers are marketing a part of their shipments to the metropoliton district in cotton bags having a capacity for 15 lbs. Besides making a convenient package for city consumers, these bags provide an effective advertising medium.

Details of the plan of Yale University to establish a laboratory station in Florida for the breeding and scientific study of anthropoid apes are being worked out. The station will occupy nearly 200 acres near Orange Park. Establishment and maintenance for 10 years has been made possible by a gift of $500,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation.

With picturesque ceremony, a shipment of fancy livestock, the gift of wealthy men and women, started Nov. 3 on a 5,000-mile journey on the Exira of the American Export Line for the refugee farmers of Turkey, Greece and Syria. The shipment was made under the auspices of the Agricultural Committee of the Near East Relief. Three Duroc-Jersey pigs, the gift of Charles M. Schwab; a prize Berkshire boar and a Holstein bull, donated by M. L. McCormack of Wrentham, Mass., and W. H. Miner of Chazy, N. Y., respectively, are going to Robert College, Constantinople. A gift of prize poultry from D. H. McAlpin, owner of the Hotel McAlpin, Mrs. E. D. Ranken of Huntington, and B. F. Yoakum; a Jersey bull from D. A. Heald, New York, and a Guernsey from S. J. Wertheim, Allenhurst, N. J., will go to the experiment station in Macedonia, where the Greek government with American and British co-operation, is settling 1,000,000 Greek farmers from Turkey. The Department of Agriculture was represented at the pier by Dr. John Fleming of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The co-operative marketing projects sponsored by the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association will help solve the problem of farm relief according to Nat T. Frame, director of extension of the University of West Virginia, who spoke Nov. 5 at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, at the second day of the organization's annual meeting, presided over by Mrs. Henry Ford, who is its president. Mrs. Ford heard herself praised as the promoter of a feminine farm relief scheme, and then outlined to more than a hundred members of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association, her plan of "direct marketing." At the luncheon meeting speakers included Mrs. Francis King and Prof. Hugh Findlay of Columbia University.

Development of Alfalfa Bloom

On page 1123, reference is made to the tenth bloom stage of Alfalfa. What does this mean. A. M. G.

The bloom of Alfalfa is in a loose head. The flowers of this head do not blossom all at once but open one after the other. The expression "the tenth bloom stage" has reference to the time when the tenth flower of any head is open.

It does not have reference to a flowering period nor does Alfalfa have 10 distinct flowering periods in one year.

Indiana. C. T. GREGORY.

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25 named kinds, every color, guaranteed to labels. Mailed now. EMERSON MAIN, Westerly R. I.

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GREENING'S Sunglo PEACH
(Super-Selected South Haven)

A Result of Careful Bud Selection
THE SUN-GLO is rightly named. A beautiful golden color with red splashings—it is ideal for market. A large peach with a yellow meat free from red pit stains, it is the first choice of the canning trade. A strong skin and firm meat makes it a good shipper—and it ripens ten days to two weeks ahead of the Elberta. This peach was bud selected from the best quality South Haven tree.
The SUN-GLO is tested and tried. Let us give you all the information on this variety which is the biggest money maker ever offered.

Bud Selected Stock
Fourteen years ago Greening's research began. Working year after year records have been kept on individual trees. When you buy Greening's trees you buy "pedigreed stock." Write for full information on our bud selection work.

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Why not get one of those dandy checks we send out? You can hold up your head when representing Greenings. Years of records and research behind every tree. They make good. Full line of nursery stock including peaches, pears, apples, cherries, plums, etc. Also complete line of evergreens and ornamentals. Write today.

GREENING'S BIG NURSERIES
Born 1850—Still Growing
MONROE, MICH.

Know a Weed Each Week

No. 25.—WHITE-TOP.

The eastern species of white-top is an annual daisy-like plant infesting clover, oats and Timothy, while the western white-top is a creeping rooted perennial member of the mustard family that is particularly troublesome in Utah and neighboring States.

Eastern white-top reaches its greatest display in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, where many a field intended for oats turns out to be a magnificent stand of white-top, but this can readily be prevented by plowing instead of disking in preparation for the oats crop. White-top receives its name from the great masses of small, white-petaled blossoms that reveal their relationship to the daisy family.

There is a prevalent opinion among farmers that white-top does not mature

White-top seeds are usually intermingled with florets and chaff. The seeds can be detected by the crown of delicate hairs. Highly magnified.

seeds, an error arising from the fact that white-top seeds are so exceedingly small and usually so intermixed with chaff that they can barely be detected with the naked eye. When separated from the chaff and innumerable florets each white-top seed will be found to be somewhat wedge-shaped, brownish white, flattened, and crowned with a cluster of delicate whitish hairs that are revealed only with the aid of a magnifying glass. So light are these tiny seeds that they are readily scattered by the wind, waste place plants along fence rows being a common source of field infestation. The seeds usually mature somewhat in advance of the crop, being thus assured of sowing for the following season. Commonly distributed in grass seed, although pieces of seed-bearing heads are sometimes found in seed grain and clover.

ALBERT A. HANSON

Time to Plant Some of the Easily Grown Hardy Lilies

Lilies should not be a rarity in our gardens. So many amateurs seem to consider Summer lily-growing a feat for the professionals. Just imagine having these immense, graceful flowers in bloom all Summer. The nurserymen offer many choice varieties from which to choose. When I look through the catalogs I can never decide just which I want. How I wish I could crowd them all in! It is easy and inexpensive to get a few choice bulbs each year. Always add newer types to your collection. No herbaceous or shrubbery border is complete without these lovely and graceful flowers.

There are about 50 hardy lilies listed in the bigger seedsmen's catalogs; color galore and a range of height from nine inches to six feet. I will list a few of the best blooming forms.

One of the smallest and daintiest of the lily tribe is Lilium elegans. Prince of Orange has pretty buff flowers spotted with purple-black. This is a dwarf variety reaching the height of nine inches. L. elegans atrosanguineum has solitary blood-red flowers, spotted and with red anthers, averages 1½ to 2 ft. L. bulbiferum has a lovely crimson color, one to two feet in height. L. dauricum is a bright scarlet, a bit taller than the others, as it usually reaches three feet. The Madonna lily, generally considered the "Queen of Lilies," L. candidum, is a pure glistening white that rears its superb flowers fully four feet. All of the aforementioned plants will, if Fall-planted, flower in June. L. canadense flavum, a 3-ft. grower with lemon-yellow flowers, will honor with its bloom any and all of the months from June to August.

The following group of plants will bloom in July and August: L. auratum, a gold-banded white, red anthers, 3-ft. growth. L. Brownii is a brownish-purple, white within, two to three feet. L. croceum, the orange lily, is 3 ft. For the giant of the garden we have the panther lily, L. pardalinum. This charming plant offers a bit of color combination in its scarlet, bright orange and yellow flowers. Under favorable conditions five to six feet is the normal height of the plant.

L. speciosum album has large white flowers with a greenish band running lengthwise through the center of each petal. L. speciosum rubrum has deep-red fragrant flowers. L. tigrinum is the fine orange-colored tiger lily. L. superbum is most aptly named, it has orange-red flowers. All of these plants raise their lovely heads from two to three feet. This last group all flower in August and September. These mentioned are some of the better known and easily obtainable varieties.

When planting lilies it is well to remember that although they like fairly rich soil it is never good to let your bulbs come into contact with any manure. Before planting always work in your soil and fertilizer several times so that the ground will be soft and fertile to a depth of about a foot. The bulbs may be planted in October or November. The Madonna lily will do best if set out in August. It is perfectly possible to plant bulbs even in December. I have known good results to have been obtained from bulbs that had been planted when the ground had to be opened with a pick. One secret for successful lily culture is to plant tightly, being sure not to leave any air pockets around the bulb. We always set our bulbs down about six or eight inches. Sprinkle sand to a ½-in. depth in the bottom of the hole, place in the bulb, then cover lightly with sand, next fill the hole with soil, being careful to pack the soil down tightly. The sand tends to protect the bulb from insects and bacteria. It also prevents stagnation from too much moisture. The bulbs are planted deep so as to prevent too much alternate thawing and freezing. As the bulbs shouldn't be disturbed for at least three years try to put them among border shrubs and permanent perennials. After three years it is best to dig them up, separate the young bulbs and reset. They reproduce quite rapidly in a rich soil. You can look forward eventually to having a lily section in your garden. That would truly be a "spot for the gods!"

New York. GEORGE R. BISHOP.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

State Secretary Frank J. Riley, of the New York State Grange, announces that subordinate Granges should hold their annual elections in December to conform to the Grange digest of 1928. There has been considerable confusion regarding the dates of holding these elections, and last year many subordinate Granges of New York State elected in November. Many Granges are also electing in November this year. Secretary Riley's announcement, which appeared in the October number of the National Grange Monthly, states that officers should be elected in November and installed in January. He also states that the member of the executive committee of subordinate Granges chosen at this year's election should be installed with the other officers, according to the new Grange manuals just issued.

Two Juvenile Granges were organized in New York State in September, one in Essex County and one in Herkimer County. New York State stood second during the Grange year just ended in the number of new Juvenile Granges organized, with 25 to Ohio's 29. The Juvenile Grange in Essex County is the third organized there this year, which places Essex at the head of all the Empire State counties in new Juveniles for 1929.

Ticonderoga Juvenile Grange No. 108 of New York State won a first prize of $50 for its float in the Fourth of July parade of the Ticonderoga fire department.

At the Essex County fair this Juvenile Grange received a $15 award for its booth. Among the exhibits made by the Juveniles were collections of insects and exhibits of the native woods of Essex County.

What is said to be the first Juvenile Grange hall in the United States is located in Oklahoma. It is a building 20 by 32 and cost $650. The site was donated and all of the labor. There is but $200 left unpaid of the indebtedness incurred in the building of the hall and the parent Grange and its lusty Juvenile propose to wipe out this balance by the end of the present year. This Juvenile Grange is to put on a demonstration at the Oklahoma State Grange in December.

At the National Grange session at Seattle, Washington, Nov. 13-22, State Master Fred J. Freestone of New York State was named as chairman of the session committee on cooperation.

One of the duties of the National Grange at the Seattle session is to pass on the tentative draft of the revised manuals for the fifth degree, which will be issued early in 1930. The revised fourth degree manuals are already issued and in the hands of many of the Granges. The new fourth degree manuals are effective November 13. The seventh degree manuals have also been revised recently and will be used at the Seattle session.

JOHNNY came back from the circus much excited. "Oh, mama," he exclaimed. "Katie spilled some peanuts on the ground, and what do you think happened? The elephant picked them up with his vacuum cleaner." — Watchman-Examiner.

Can't Fool this 1929 Farmer!

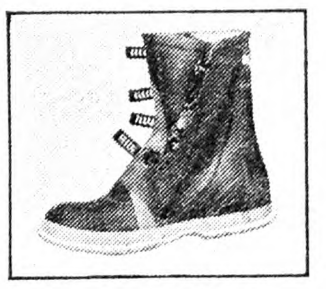
"This Boot is so heavy it must be good." **"This Boot is so heavy it can't be well balanced."**

1900 to 1929. Brief in TIME. Long in PROGRESS. Ideas have changed greatly in the past 29 years. So have most GOODS. But not all goods. For instance, some kinds of rubber boots.

The farmer in 1900 had the idea that the boots he wanted to buy should be heavy. Heavy boots meant good boots to him. So he bought heavy ones. They were stiff on his feet. At the end of the day, they felt like a COUPLE OF TONS. He wondered what it was that made him DOG-TIRED! The storekeeper of 1900 recommended "good, heavy boots." As years went by, SOME storekeepers still advised the same kind. And SOME farmers kept on buying them. The same kind that were bought and sold TEN YEARS AGO. Just because some storekeepers didn't take time to tell their customers what improvements had been made.

Footwear keeps up to date

Now look at the cartoon of 1929. A 1929 storekeeper with 1900 ideas. But the farmer has MODERN ideas. HE knows that a well-balanced boot is not heavy. He wants—Goodrich Rubber Boots. He knows they are WELL BALANCED. That they will be easy on his feet. That they are LIGHT and FLEXIBLE.



Goodrich 4-buckle all-rubber overshoe. Light and tough—like Goodrich Boots

27 DIFFERENT rubber compounds and fabrics make possible this Goodrich balance. You know how a Goodrich Tire is made. Many fabrics, cords and rubber compounds. YEARS OF STUDY in the great Goodrich laboratories to learn how to combine them. The result is the famous GOODRICH SILVERTOWN TIRE. It's a balanced tire. Light and tough. It wears for THOUSANDS of miles more than the tire of 1900. BALANCE is the secret.

Balance makes the boot

You know how heavy an axe is if you hold it at the end of the handle. What happens when you move your hand closer to the head? It feels pounds LIGHTER. You know that is balance. Well, Goodrich Tires and Boots are balanced the same way. No useless weight. Lightness balanced with service.

Goodrich has made its boots as it has made its tires. The same lightness and long wear. The same balance.

Buy a pair of Goodrich Rubber Boots. Compare them with the kind you've been buying. Those 27 different rubber compounds and fabrics will keep your feet fit. Save you money in LONG WEAR.

The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Est. 1870, Akron, Ohio. Pacific Goodrich Rubber Co., Los Angeles, Cal. In Canada: Canadian Goodrich Co., Kitchener, Ont.

Goodrich

Rubber Footwear for Every Member of the Family

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

MILK

November: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.66 plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.15.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.22; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.45	@$0.45½
Extra, 92 score		.44½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.39	@ .43½
Seconds	.37	@ .38½
Lower grades	.35	@ .36½
Ladles	.34	@ .37
Packing stock	.32	@ .33½
Renovated	.38½	@ .39
Sweet, fancy	.46½	@ .47
Extra		.46
Firsts	.40	@ .45
Seconds	.38	@ .39½
Centralized	.38½	@ .40

CHEESE

State flats, fancy	$0.27½	@$0.29½
Flats—short held		
Fancy		.26
Avg. run	.24	@ .25
Flats, fresh specials		.26½
Fancy		.26
Wis. flats, June		.25
Fresh		.24½
Daisies, fresh fancy	.24	@ .24½
Daisies, June fancy	.24½	@ .25
Daisies, old, fancy	.25	@ .26
Young America, fresh	.24½	@ .24¾
Short held		.25
Old		.27

EGGS

Nearby white extra	$0.68	@$0.72
Average extras	.62	@ .67
Extra firsts	.53	@ .60
Firsts	.47	@ .51
Pullets	.34	@ .43
Pacific Coast, whites	.58	@ .70
Mixed colors,		
Nearby, best	.63	@ .64
Gathered, best	.58	@ .60
Common to good	.35	@ .45
Cold storage, fcy.	.42	@ .43
Lower grades	.34	@ .38

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34	@$0.38
Fair to good	.27	@ .32
Roosters	.21	@ .26
Fowls	.30	@ .35
Ducks	.22	@ .27
Geese	.18	@ .23
Turkeys, spring	.35	@ .46
Argentine, young toms,	.34	@ .40
Young hens	.34	@ .38
Squabs, white, lb.	.50	@ .60
Dark, doz.	2.50	@ 3.00
Culls	1.50	@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24	@$0.30
Chickens	.26	@ .31
Roosters	.20	@ .21
Ducks	.20	@ .21
Geese	.13	@ .20
Rabbits, lb.	.18	@ .22

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.00	@$12.50
Bulls	6.00	@ 9.00
Cows	7.00	@ 7.15
Calves, best	16.00	@ 18.00
Common to good	12.00	@ 15.00
Sheep	4.50	@ 6.00
Lambs	12.00	@ 13.60

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$ 0.20	@$ 0.21
Good to prime	.16	@ .19
Culls	.11	@ .14
Steers 100 lbs.	24.00	@ 25.00
Bulls	13.50	@ 14.00
Cows	15.50	@ 17.00
Roasting pigs,		
10 to 12 lbs.	.26	@ .28
14 to 20 lbs.	.20	@ .23

POTATOES

L. I., 3 55-lb. sacks	$4.75	@$5.25
150 lbs.	4.00	@ 5.00
In bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00	@ 6.25
Me., in bulk 180 lbs.	4.75	@ 5.25
150 lbs.	3.75	@ 4.35
Sweet potatoes, Va., bbl.	1.25	@ 2.00
Del., and Md., bu.	1.00	@ 2.00

VEGETABLES

Beets, bu.	$0.50	@$0.85
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00	@ 1.50
Ton	20.00	@28.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@ 1.15
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25	@ 3.00
Celery, doz.	.60	@ .70
Horseradish, Mo., bbl.	8.00	@11.00
Kale, bbl.	.50	@ 1.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50	@ 3.25
Lima beans, bu.	2.50	@ 4.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	1.00	@ 2.00
Peas, bu.	3.00	@ 6.50
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00	@ 2.50
Spinach, bu.	.65	@ .85
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	1.00	@ 1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00	@ 3.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$11.00	@$12.50
Pea	8.75	@ 9.25
Red Kidney	9.50	@ 9.75

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$7.00	@$10.00
Greenings	3.00	@ 8.00
Baldwins,	5.25	@ 6.00
Spy,	3.50	@ 7.50
King,	3.00	@ 5.50
Wealthy,	3.00	@ 5.50
Alexander,	3.00	@ 5.50
York Imp.	3.50	@ 5.00
Pears, bu.	1.00	@ 4.00
Grapes, 12-qt bskt.	.50	@ .65

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00	@$25.00
No. 2	23.00	@ 24.00
No. 3	14.00	@ 22.00
Clover mixed	15.00	@ 23.00
Straw, rye	17.00	@ 18.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.41⅜
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.44½
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.09⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.57¾
Rye	1.06⅜
Barley	.75¾

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B	.16	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.55	@ .56
Cheese, best, lb.	.35	@ .42
Eggs, best, doz.	.75	@ .80
Gathered	.55	@ .60
Fowls, lb.	.45	@ .55
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@ .55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@ .55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@ .40
Apples, doz.	.30	@ .60

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplies by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Few important changes have occurred in the Boston Produce Market during the past week. The weakness which occurred on potatoes was due more to field frost damage on part of the supply than to the comparatively heavy offerings and track holdings. The wool market continued practically unchanged.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Various varieties, ord., 50 to 75c. Baldwins, ord., 75c to $1.10. Large fancy, $1.25 to $1.60. McIntosh, ord., $1 to $1.25. Best mostly, $2 to $2.50. Large fancy, $2.75 to $3.25 bu. box. Va. Yorks and Staymans, unclassified, 75c to $1.25 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs., 40 to 75c. Cut off, 60c to $1 std. bu. box.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native, 18 bchs., 60 to 75c; few, 85c. Cut off, 65c to $1 std. bu. box. N. Y., washed, cut off, few sales, $1 to $1.10 bu. bskt.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 60c to $1 std. bu. box; few sales; N. Y. Danish, $1.25 100-lb. sacks.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native white, 18 bchs., $1.25 to $2.25 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crt., washed, $2.50 to $3.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass., ¼-bbl. crt., Early Blacks, $2.50 to $3.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand slow. Native hothouse, 50 to 60 cukes, $6 to $8 std. bu. box.

Lettuce. — Supplies moderate, demand poor, market weak. Native hothouse, 18 heads, ord., 25 to 50c std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz., best, $1.50 to $2.25; poorer, 50c crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass. and Pa., fancy, 3-lb. bskts., 75c to $1.25.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 85c to $1 std. bu. box; 100-lb. bags, No. 1 Mass. yellows, $1.75 to $1.85. N. Y., $1.75 to $1.90. Minn., mostly, $1.75 to $1.85. Spanish, ½ case, best, $2.40 to $2.50.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Maine, 100-lb. bags, $2.50 to $2.65.

Radishes.—Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Native, outdoor, 50 to 60c bchs., 25 to 50c; hothouse, $1.25 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 60 to 75c std. bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate. Native hothouse, mostly 15 to 18c lb. Calif., lugs, $1 to $2.25. Ohio, hothouse, fancy, $1 to $1.50 8-lb. bskt.

Hay. — Market quiet; receipts and demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $23 to $23.50. Eastern, $18 to $22. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter.—Market firmer. Creamery extras, 44c; firsts, 41 to 43½c; seconds, 39 to 40c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extra, 67c; white extra, 66c; fresh eastern, 58 to 62c doz.

Cheese.—Market firm. N. Y. twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 26c; western twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 25½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich, $10.25 to $10.50; Calif., small white, $11.75 to $12; Yellow Eyes, $8.50 to $8.75; red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet, demand fair.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 36 to 37c; clothing, 29 to 30c; ½ blood, combing, 42 to 43c; clothing, 36 to 37c; ⅜ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 43 to 44c; ¼ blood, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 40 to 41c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 88 to 90c; clothing, 78 to 83c; ½ blood, combing, 88 to 92c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ⅜ blood, combing, 85 to 87c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ¼ blood, combing, 73 to 77c; clothing, 69 to 73c; Terr., combing, 88 to 90c; clothing, 78 to 83c; ½ blood, combing, 87 to 90c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ⅜ blood, combing, 86 to 90c; clothing, 83 to 85c; ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 80c; clothing, 70 to 75c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply moderate, market about 25c lower; demand slow. Bulk of sales, $10.50 to $11.25.

Cattle. — Supply butcher cows and vealers about normal; market generally steady with week ago; some sales better grade cows and vealers, 25 to 50c higher; demand fair.

Cows.—Common and medium, $5 to $7; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $6 to $7.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $9 to $13.50; cull and common, $7 to $9.

Sheep.—Supply of lambs moderate, market fully steady, demand rather slow. No sheep offered.

Lambs.—84 lbs. down, medium to choice, $11 to $14; all weights, cull and common, $8.50 to $11.

Milk Cows. — Supply fully normal, market weak with some sales $5 to $10 lower; demand slow. Choice, head, $215 to $230; good, $175 to $215; medium, $100 to $140; common, $70 to $90.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Cabbage prices have declined, while other vegetables are generally steady. Grapes are a little stronger.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 49 to 50c; tubs, 47 to 48c; firsts, 43 to 45c; undergrades, 42 to 43c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, longhorn, 26 to 27c; bricks, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; brick Swiss, 30c; limburger, 33c. Eggs, firm; nearby fancy, 64 to 66c; grade A, 55 to 63c; grade B, 40 to 42c; grade C, 37 to 38c; pullets, 42 to 43c; nearby-at-mark, 49 to 60c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 25 to 35c; chickens, 31 to 35c; broilers, 31 to 38c; old roosters, 24 to 26c; ducks, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 41 to 46c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 18 to 27c; springers, 21 to 25c; old roosters, 20 to 21c ducks, 22 to 26c; geese, 20 to 22c; turkeys, 45c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Gravenstein, Wolf River, Alexander, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; Baldwin, Greening, $1.50 to $1.75; Twenty-ounce, King, $1.75 to $2; McIntosh, $1.25 to $2.75; Wealthy, $2 to $2.25. Potatoes, weak; home-grown, bu., 60c to $1.40; 150-lb. sack, $4 to $4.25; sweets, N. J., hamper, $1.50 to $1.65.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, cwt., $9; medium, $9.25; red kidney, $9.75; marrow, white kidney, $12.50. Onions, lower; home-grown, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; 100 lbs. sack, $1.75 to $1.85; Spanish, crate, $1.75 to $1.85.

Fruits and Berries.—Cantaloupes, Cal., crate, $1.25 to $1.50; cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.25 to $3.50; grapes, Niagara, Concord, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; Cal., Thompson, Malaga, 24-lb. lug, $1.50 to $1.60; peaches, bu., $1.50 to $2; pears, bu., 75c to $3; prunes, ½ bu., $2.10 to $2.25.

Vegetables.—Asparagus, Cal., crate, $3 to $5; beans, green, wax, hamper, $2 to $3.50; beets, bu., 75c to $1; Brussels sprouts, qt., 20 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 50 to 75c; carrots, bu., 75c to $1; cauliflower, bu., 50c to $1.50; celery, doz., 35 to 85c; cucumbers, La., bu., $3 to $3.25; kale, Md., bu., 50 to 75c; lettuce, 2-doz. crate, 75 to 85c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; parsnips, ½ bu., $1 to $1.10; peas, Cal., $6.25 to $6.50; peppers, hamper, 60 to 75c; pumpkins, bu., 50 to 90c; radishes, doz. bchs., 30 to 50c; rhubarb, Cal., box, $1.50 to $2; spinach, bu., 50c to $1; squash, bu., 75c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., $1.50 to $1.60; turnips, bu., 75c to $1.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; comb honey, 24-sec. case, $4.50 to $5.50; buckwheat, $3.50 to $4. Maple products, steady; syrup, gal., $1.25 to $1.50.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $17.50; clover mixed, $15.50; oat straw, $10 to $11.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $32; standard middlings, $34.50; red-dog, $41; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $42.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $54; hominy, $37; gluten, $43.40; oatfeed, $16.25; Timothy seed, bu., $3.50 to $4; Alfalfa, $16 to $17; Alsike, $14 to $15; clover, $14 to $16.

C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$12.25@12.40
950 to 1,100, good	12.25@12.40
800 up, medium	11.00@12.25
Common	9.00@11.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	10.50@11.00
Common and medium	7.75@10.50
Cows, good	8.50@ 9.25
Common and medium	6.50@ 8.50
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 6.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.00@ 9.50
Cutter and medium	7.00@ 9.00
Calves, 500 down, med. to ch.	10.00@15.00
Cull and common	5.00@10.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good to ch.	15.00@17.00
Medium	12.00@15.00
Cull and common	6.00@12.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$9.25@$9.65
Med wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	9.50@ 9.80
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	9.65@ 9.80
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med. to ch.	9.00@ 9.80
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	8.75@ 9.25
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	7.75@ 8.50

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to choice	$12.75@13.25
92 down, medium	11.50@12.75
All wts., common	9.00@11.50
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med. to ch.	7.00@10.50
Ewes, 120 down, med. to ch.	4.75@ 6.00
120 to 150, med. to ch.	4.25@ 5.75
All wts., cull and common	2.00@ 4.75

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Hubbardstons, $1.50 to $1.65; 2¼-in., $1.25 to $1.35; 2½-in. Baldwins and Kings, $1.65 to $1.75; 2½-in. Northern Spys, $1.75 to $1.85; 2½-in. Wealthies, $1.65 to $1.75; unclassified, 2½-in. Kings and Baldwins, $1.40 to $1.60; Virginia and W. Va., unclassified, 2½-in. Staymans, $1.40 to $1.50; 2½-in. York Imperials, $1.10 to $1.25; cabbage, N. Y., bulk per bbl., Danish Seed, $1.75 to $2; red cabbage, $4; carrots, N. Y., bu., washed, $1.10 to $1.15; celery, N. Y., per crt., rough, $2.25 to $2.50; cranberries, N. J., ½-bbl. boxes, $7.50; grapes, N. Y. and Pa., Concords, 12-qt. bskt., 60 to 62c; 2-qt., 14 to 15c; kale, Va., bu., 65 to 75c; Va., bbls., $1.50; Mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; pears, N. Y., bu., No. 1, Kieffers, $1.40 to $1.50; peppers, N. J., bu. hprs., 75 to 90c; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, $3.75 to $4.15; 2-bu. sacks, Maine, Green Mountain, $3.35; quinces, N. Y., bu., fancy, 75c to $1; No. 2, 40 to 50c; spinach, Md., bu., 75 to 85c; sweet potatoes, Va., bbls., No. 1 yellows, $2 to $2.25; N. J., bu. hprs., No. 1, yellows, $1.25 to $1.50; bbls., med., yellow, $2.25 to $2.50; turnips, bu., Md. and N. Y., $1 to $1.25; few, $1.40; poorer, 75c.

HAY AND STRAW

Standard Timothy, $18.50 to $19; No. 1, $19.50 to $20; No. 2, $16 to $17; No. 3, $14 to $15; No. 1 light clover, mixed, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 1, clover mixed, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 1 clover, $18 to $18.50; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 1 oat straw, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $10.50 to $11.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $10.50 to $11.50; No. 1 rye, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $10.50 to $11.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Locals, fresh select, white, 58 to 60c; browns, 55 to 58c; current receipts, 40 to 43c; pullet eggs, 38 to 45c doz. Poultry.—Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 43c; hog-dressed, 38c lb.; live poultry, hens, heavy, 27 to 29c; Leghorns, 16 to 20c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 24 to 26c; Leghorns, 20 to 23c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 20c lb.; common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Nov. 2, 1929:

Market slow; beef steers and yearlings about steady; no choice offerings; bulk to sell, $10.75 to $11.50. Bulls, she stock and all cutters, steady. Stockers and feeders, steady; few sales early. Comparisons with week ago: Beef steers, 25c lower; some with weight off more; better grade heifers, bulls and cows, weak to 25c lower; cutters, steady. Stocker and feeders, 25c lower; bulk fat heifers, $10 to $10.50; beef bulls, $9.75 to $10.25; cows, $7.75 to $8.50; cutters, $4.50 to $6; stockers and feeders, $9.50 to $10.25. Calves, steady; top vealers, $17. Hogs about steady with week's 25c decline.

Receipts for week ending Nov. 2, 1929: Cattle, 315 cars; 110 Virginia, 67 Canada, 43 St. Paul, 30 Chicago, 18 Tennessee, 15 Maryland, 11 West Virginia, 6 Buffalo, 4 Texas, 3 Pennsylvania, 2 St. Louis, 2 Kentucky, 2 Pittsburgh, 1 Ohio, 1 Michigan; containing 8,549 head, 203 trucked in; total cattle, 8,752 head, 580 calves, 2,523 hogs, 315 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle 176 cars; 79 Virginia, 31 St. Paul, 15 Chicago, 15 Canada, 10 West Virginia, 7 Pittsburgh, 6 Pennsylvania, 4 Buffalo, 4 New York, 3 Tennessee, 1 Kentucky, 1 Indiana; containing 4,863 head, 423 head trucked in; total cattle, 5,286 head, 353 calves, 2,217 hogs, 370 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12 to $13; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12 to $13; good, 950 to 1,100 lbs., $12 to $12.75; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11 to $12; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $11.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $10.25 to $11; good, 850 lbs. up, $9.50 to $10.25; medium, 850 lbs. up, $8.50 to $9.50; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $8.50.

Cows.—Choice, $8.50 to $9.50; good, $7.50 to $8.50; common and medium, $6.50 to $7.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.50.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $10 to $11.25; cutter, common and medium, $7.50 to $10.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $9.75 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.50 to $9.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $9.50 to $11.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $7.25 to $9.50.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $14.50 to $17; medium, $12 to $14.50; cull and common, $8 to $12.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $10.50 to $11; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $10.75 to $11.25; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $10.75 to $11.25; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8 to $10.75.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $40.50 to $41.50; shorts, $43.50 to $44.50; hominy, $43 to $44; middlings, $49 to $50; linseed, $64 to $65; gluten, $50 to $51; ground oats, $42.50 to $43.50; Soy beanmeal, $57 to $58; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $52.50 to $53.50; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $44 to $45; 18 per cent, $46 to $47; 20 per cent, $49.50 to $50.50; 24 per cent, $53 to $54; 25 per cent, $54.50 to $55.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $48 to $49; Alfalfa, regular, $43 to $44; Alfalfa, reground, $46 to $47.

Northeastern Ohio Crops and Markets

Sixteen bright days in October have been a help to the wheat crop which is looking good.

The average temperature for the month was 48.7. The average for the past 37 years was 51.6. Rainfall 3.50 inches compared with 2.50 inches average for 37 years.

The first snow of the season fell Oct. 24.

According to G. Miller, of the Ohio State University, Michigan annually ships nearly 4,600 carloads of potatoes to Ohio, as Ohio produces only from one-half to two-thirds enough to supply her own needs. Youngstown received nearly 1,050 carloads last year, while Cleveland took three times that many.

Mr. Miller investigated the cost records of 72 Ohio potato growers and found that the cost of raising a bushel of potatoes varied from 32 cents a bushel to $2.38, not including cost of storing, grading and marketing.

In the "Fifty Years Ago Today" column of the Youngstown Telegram, it stated that potatoes were being put in the cellars for 35 cents a bushel; they are now hitting around $1.75, or five times as much.

Eggs in Cleveland are bringing as high as 71c. On the Youngstown curb market they are 65c. Apples 75c and $1 per 12-qt. basket; celery, 70c dozen; onions, $1 per bushel; cabbage $1.50 per 100 lbs.

YOUNGSTOWN PRODUCE

Eggs, nearby whites, 55c; extras, 53c; storage select, 46c; butter, extra prints, fancy, 51c; extra prints, 47c; extra rolls, 46c; cheese, N. Y., 30c; Wis. and Ohio, 28c; live poultry, heavy hens, 26 to 27c; Leghorn hens, 16 to 18c; stags and roosters, 16 to 18c; Leghorn broilers, 22 to 24c; heavy broilers, 25 to 27c.

CLEVELAND PRODUCE

Butter, extras, 45c; extra firsts, 43 to 43½c; seconds, 36 to 38c; eggs, extras, 54c; firsts, 44c; poultry, fowls, 27 to 28c; broilers, 23 to 25c; Leghorns, 15 to 20c; Leghorn broilers, 18 to 20c; ducks, 20 to 24c; potatoes, Pa. and N. Y., $4.10 to $4.25 per 150 lbs.; Maine Green Mountains, $4.35 to $4.40 per 150 lbs.; Idaho Russet, $3.50 to $3.60 per 100 lbs.; homegrown, $1.50 to $1.60 per bu.

CLEVELAND LIVESTOCK

Hogs.—Receipts, 4,600; holdover, none; market, 25c higher; 170 to 275 lbs., $9.60 to $9.65; 160 lbs. down, $9.25; sows, $8; stags, $10.25.

Cattle.—Receipts, 750; holdover, 350; market, active. Common steers, bulk, $9.25 to $10.25; scattered sales, $8.25 to $11.50; cows, strong, 25c up; fat offerings, $6.50 to $8.50; low cutters, $4.50 to $5.25.

Calves.—Receipts, 850; market steady. Better grades, $16 to $17; medium, $12 to $14.50; culls down to $9.

Sheep.—Receipts, 3,300; lambs strong, 25c higher, $13 to $13.50; strictly choice quoted, $13.50; heavies, $11.50; medium throwouts, $10 to $11; fat ewes, steady, $5 to $6. F. S. H.

Connecticut Market Notes

(Supplied by Bureau of Markets, Hartford, Conn.)

Hartford, Fruits and Vegetables. — Apples, Baldwins, bu., $1.75 to $2.50; Delicious, bu., $3 to $3.50; Greenings, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; McIntosh, bu., $3 to $4; Opalescent, bu., $2.50 to $3; No. 2 and drops, bu., $1 to $1.75; cranberries, ¼ bbl., $3.50 to $3.75; oranges, Cal., $6.25 to $8; pears, 16 qts., $1.50 to $1.75; quinces, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; beets, bu., $1 to $1.25; cauliflower, doz. crts., $1.75 to $2.50; cabbage, bu., 60c to $1; carrots, bu., 90c to $1.25; celery, 12-stalk, bch., 75c to $1.25; lettuce, doz., 50 to 85c; onions, bu., $1 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $2.25; potatoes, bu., $1.70 to $1.80; 100 lbs., $3.50 to $3.75; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1 to $1.35; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; Turnips, bu., 75c to $1.10.

Poultry and Dairy.—Broilers, live, Rocks, lb., 30 to 33c; Reds, 28 to 32c; Leghorns, 23 to 28c; ducks, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; fowls, dressed, lb., 35 to 40c; live, lb., 22 to 32c; turkeys, Conn. fancy, live, lb., 48 to 50c; dressed, lb., 60 to 65c; dressed, western, lb., 45 to 48c; butter, 92 score, lb., 47 to 50c; eggs, Conn. special No. 1, 70 to 74c; Conn. special No. 2, 55 to 60c; Conn. extra, 68 to 72c; Conn. gathered, 65 to 68c; western, 55 to 63c; newlaid, fancy, 74c.

THE surest way to keep a thing out of the newspapers is not to do it.—San Diego Union.

Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains **no deadly poison.** K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

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"The Little Wonder is a real labor and money-saving machine," writes August Mandel, Hinsdale, Ill. Cuts a clean trench from 10 to 14 inches wide and from 20 to 30 inches deep. Works in any soil. You can drive in a straight line or around a curve and cut a perfect grade all the way.

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Worden Seckel Pear

I am sending a pear to be named. I would like to get a few trees like it and I do not know what to ask for. E. J. B. Ulster Co., N. Y.

This was Worden Seckel, a larger variety with the Seckel characteristics, and of excellent quality. This is a good pear, but we should get one tree also of the old Seckel, which, although it is small, has an incomparably high quality when just right. They may be eaten, skin, core and all, throwing away merely the stems.

Blasting Stumps

We often have inquiries regarding the best methods of getting out stumps. The following from a practical expert tells how this may be done with explosives.

Success in stump blasting is a matter of common sense and discretion. It may be done by anyone of reasonable intelligence, who will first experiment with a few average size stumps to determine the method of loading and the amount of dynamite to use. Every stump is a problem in itself. The age and kind of the stump, the nature of the soil, the ground condition at the time of blasting, the character of the root system, the equipment the farmer has—all must be taken into consideration. For best results, blast when the ground is wet. There are two general system of blasting stumps, one in which the least possible quantity of dynamite is used for loosening up the soil, cracking the stump, but without attempting to blow it out of the ground. This necessitates the use of a team, tractor, or stump puller, after the blast. Where this equipment is available and labor is not expensive, this method is probably the cheaper. A small charge of dynamite is placed under the center of resistance and as close under the stump as possible, the effect of the charge being to split the stump, leaving it in several large pieces with the roots attached to the soil, but loosened somewhat from it.

The other method is to place enough dynamite under the stump in such a way that the entire stump, roots and all are blown out at once. The only labor required in this, outside of putting down the hole and firing the charge, is to fill up the hole and pile up the fragments of roots where they can be dried and subsequently burned. This is the cheapest method where team or tractor is not available but requires larger charges of dynamite.

In taprooted stumps, the charge should be placed inside the taproot. The hole should be started about eight inches below the surface of the ground and bored at an angle of 45 deegrees to a point a little beyond the center of the taproot. After placing the charge in the hole, tamp lightly with dry shavings or other material and gradually increase the force of tamping, using damp earth or shavings until the hole is half full. It is not necessary to have dry material except in tamping around the cap.

Where the boring method is not used, either place a large load close against the taproot about two feet below the surface of the ground so as to cut it off and release the stump, or place two charges against the taproot under each side and fire them electrically.

In lateral-rooted stumps, the hole may be made with a wood auger, a soil auger, or a driving bar and a hammer. The hole should be made directly beneath the body of the stump at a depth varying with the size of the stump, but deep enough to blow out the lateral roots. In blasting very large stumps, it is necessary to spring the hole with half or third of a cartridge in order to place enough explosive under the stump.

Long narrow charges waste explosives. Charges should be bunched as much as possible to get the effect with least explosives. Large lateral-rooted stumps are sometimes loaded with several charges and fired simultaneously by the electric method.

Because of the various factors which materially influence the blasting of stumps, no absolute rule can be laid down giving the required charge for blasting stumps of different sizes, but the followng table which is based on the blasting of old but solid stumps in firm, dense soil, can be used as a guide: stumps 12 inches in diameter, 1 pound; 18 inches in diameter, 1½ pounds; 24 inches in diameter, 2 pounds; 30 inches in diameter, 2½ pounds; 36 inches in diameter, 3 pounds; 42 inches in diameter, 3½ pounds; and 48 inches in diameter, 4½ pounds. If the stumps are green, or if the soil is loose or sandy, these amounts must be increased, whereas if the stumps are partly decayed, lighter loading will do the required work.

These estimates are made for cases where the stump is to be blasted out entirely and the work is to be done by dynamite alone. If the object is merely to loosen the stump before pulling it, the charges can be reduced to one-third or one-half the quantities named.

DIETITIAN: A few leaves of lettuce without oil, a bran cracker, and a glass of orange juice. Stick to that and your weight will come down." Woman: "Well, that's fine, doctor. Now, do I take that before or after meals?"—Union Pacific Magazine.

J. W. Farnsworth, Mgr., W. G. Farnsworth Orchards, Inc., Waterville, O., says in a letter, "Goodyear Tires have been very satisfactory. We have used nothing else for five years, except those that have come on new cars or trucks. Our local dealer has given us very good service and at a very reasonable price."

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to outstanding quality

at *low price*

Leadership runs in the family to which Pathfinder belongs. For the other name of this good tire is Goodyear—the greatest name in rubber.

But Pathfinder is a great tire in its own right. It leads the way into a field occupied by no other tire—the field of *outstanding quality* combined with surprisingly *low price.*

It is big, husky, handsome. You can see these facts in its picture here. You can recognize *traction* in every groove and block of that tread, so broad and massive. You know it is built for long wear.

But no picture can tell you the important fact that this Pathfinder is built with *Supertwist*—that famous extra-elastic cord material of matchless vitality and resistance to fatigue.

These are the facts which make the Pathfinder's *low price* so remarkable. They are the reasons it can take its place as a "first liner" with many higher priced tires.

If you want *high value* for a small investment, if you want a dependable tire that is a Goodyear through and through, let a Goodyear Dealer put your car or truck on Pathfinders.

PATHFINDER

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—The British vessel James B., a suspected rum runner, sank within 15 minutes after having her stern cut off by the Coast Guard patrol boat Cahoone thirty miles off the coast of Long Island, Oct., 31. The crew of eight aboard the James B. were picked up in their dories soon after the vessel sank and were brought to the Coast Guard base at New London, Conn., by the Cahoone. The James B. was said to have been running without lights.

By a majority of at least 20,000, Nova Scotia Oct. 31 voted for the sale of liquor under government control. A heavy vote was polled throughout the province.

Discovery that employes had taken $800,000 of the bank's funds and lost it in the stock market was announced by the Union Industrial Bank of Flint, Mich., Oct. 31. Charles S. Mott, chairman of the board, and Grant J. Brown, president, said the board of directors have guaranteed the amount.

Plowing through a heavy fog, two big lake freighters collided 20 miless off Port Washington, Wis., Oct. 31, sinking one, the Senator, with loss of seven lives. It was the third major lake tragedy near there within 10 days, and only heroic rescues kept the casualty list from including the entire crew of 28 on the Senator. The ore carrier, Marquette, headed for Indiana Harbor, Ind., rammed broadside into the Senator, laden with 241 autos. The Senator sank before her crew had a chance to man the lifeboats. Fifteen clung to life rafts and were picked up by the fishing tug Delos H. Smith, of Port Washington. Three others were saved by the Marquette, which stood by for a time, although badly damaged and in grave danger. Three more were saved by the Thomas Walters, another freighter.

A bequest of $200 was left to Lady, a rat terrier, by John P. Nugford, Cosmopolis gasoline station operator, in his will probated at Montesano, Wash., Oct, 31. The terrier was left to Donald Fredericks of Cosmopolis.

Bringing their huge twin-motored all-metal monoplane, Land of the Soviets, to earth Nov. 1, the four Soviet flyers brought their 12,500-mile aerial journey from Moscow to New York by way of Siberia to a successful ending at Curtiss Airport, Valley Stream, L. I.

An organization valued at more than $20,000,000, built up through the financial wizardry of Wilbur B. Foshay, crashed Nov. 1, at Minneapolis, Minn., when a voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against the W. B. Foshay Co., holder of the public utility, industrial banking and real estate property. Collapse of the parent company carried with it subsidiaries in 30 States and in Alaska, Canada and Central America, and marked one of the greatest financial disasters in the Northwest. Named with the W. B. Foshay Company in the receivership action were the Public Utilities Consolidated Corporation, the utility operating subsidiary of the concern and the W. B. Foshay Building Corporation, which owns the company's office structures in various cities.

The Belleville Inn at Belleville, N. J., built in 1683, was destroyed by fire Nov. 2. For nearly a century before the Revolution this was a popular overnight stop on the stagecoach trip from New York to Philadelphia. Of late years it had been operated as a popular roadhouse.

Accused of operating a fake factory and setting machines and typewriters in motion to denote activity to impress prospective buyers of stock, Adelarde Descoteau, of 119 Oraton Street, Newark, N. J., foreman of the New Jersey Adjustable Screen Company, of 161 Ogden St., Newark, and Miss Margaret Fox, of 74 Ogden Street, were arrested Nov. 2, on charges of conspiracy to defraud. Miss Fox was secretary to Alexandre Behrend, of 55 Brookfield Road, Nutley, N. J., president, who was arrested Nov. 1. The company became bankrupt some time ago and was reorganized by stockholders under a new name. Behrend is accused of selling $170,000 in stock to persons brought to the plant and for whom the machinery was set whirring.

Mayor James J. Walker was reelected Mayor of New York Nov. 5, by a plurality of approximately 497,000 over Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia, Republican-fusion candidate for Mayor. With Mayor Walker were re-elected Controller Charles W. Berry and Aldermanic President Joseph V. McKee, by similar large pluralities, and the four Democratic Borough Presidents, Julius Miller of Manhattan, Henry Bruckner of the Bronx, James J. Byrne of Brooklyn and John A. Lynch of Richmond. The Democratic sweep was so complete that, with one major exception and a few minor exceptions, no Republican candidate survived and all Democratic judicial, all Democratic county candidates and all but a few Democratic candidates for Assembly and the Board of Aldermen were victorious. The one Republican candidate for an important office to win despite the Democratic landslide was Borough President George U. Harvey of Queens.

United States Army engineers have filed an adverse report with the Chief Engineer of the Army at Washington on the project of deepening the New York Barge Canal to 14 feet. The adverse report was based on four major premises. They were: 1. The large expenditure required would not be warranted at present. 2. Traffic conditions will soon undergo a radical change by opening of the New Welland Canal and completion of the Hudson River 27 foot project to Albany. 3. The existing canal fleet can take advantage of an increased depth to a limited extent. 4. Under prospective conditions ample facilities will be available for handling tonnage at least double that of 1928. The committee also reported on the advisability of eliminating stops, slowdowns and delays through the elevation of bridges and the substitition of tunnels for some of the present bridges.

An explosion that shook the countryside for miles was set off Nov. 5 at the Salt Springs project of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, in Amador County, Calif., to loosen rock for a power dam on the Mokelumne River. The explosion dislodged a mass of solid granite 750 feet long, 45 feet thick and 160 feet deep. Forty-one holes, each six inches in diameter and 160 feet deep, were drilled twenty-one feet apart and a ton and a half of dynamite was packed into each. The dam, the company announced, will be the largest rock-filled structure in the world, 360 feet high. It will be 1,320 feet long at the top and 960 feet thick at the base, and will contain more than 3,000,000 cubic yards of rock.

WASHINGTON.—Only one bid was received for the former Presidential Yacht Mayflower Oct. 31 when the time limit for offers expired, and that was for $15,786 from the Boston Iron and Metal Company of Baltimore, which planned to scrap the vessel. The bid was rejected as inadequate, and the new offers were called for, returnable March 31, 1930. The Mayflower was bought by the navy in 1898 for $430,000 and was reconditioned a few years ago at a cost of $150,000. It was condemned as unsuited for naval operations last Spring after President Hoover in the interest of economy had discarded it as a yacht for his special use.

Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior during the Harding Administration is now under suspended sentence of one year in a Federal prison and taxed with a fine of $100,000 for accepting a bribe from Edward L. Doheny, oil magnate, and on his way to New Mexico to await further developments. Judge William Hitz, who imposed the sentence Nov. 1, suspended the jail decree because of the poor health of the defendant. Mr. Fall will not have to go to prison a day until he recovers.

American-born sons of Italian parents, American citizens of Italian birth, and even citizens of Italy living in the United States, may return to Italy without fear of compulsory conscription or of incurring any responsibility for military service duties in time of peace, according to a statement issued Nov. 3 by the Italian Embassy at Washington. While making it entirely clear that the exemption from military service of Italians and the sons of Italian parents applies only to peace time, with no reference whatever to the procedure to be adopted in time of war, the statement serves to relieve from military duty in peace time not only the transient visitors to their former homes but explains that under the present provisions of the Fascist Government they may remain in Italy without incurring service obligations for periods ranging from three months to one year.

The number of Americans who qualified to pay taxes on incomes of $1,000,000 or more increased to 290 for the tax year 1927, and 136 of that number were residents of New York State, according to income statistics made public Nov. 3 by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Fifty-nine individuals entered the $1,000,000 class in 1927, as the figures for the year previous showed 231 paying on $1,000,000 or more. Twenty-six of the new millionaires are woman, three of them unmarried.

The United States Senate Nov. 4 censured one of its members for the first time in 27 years. Condemnation of Senator Hiram Bingham, Republican, of Connecticut, by a vote of 54 to 22, followed a four-hour debate in which the whole story of Mr. Bingham's employment of Charles L. Eyanson, of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, to aid him on the tariff bill, was gone over.

The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, the highest French decoration, was conferred upon Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, by Ambassador Claudel on behalf of his government at the French Embassy in Washington Nov. 11.

This International tractor, made by McCormick-Deering, is powered and lubricated with Socony products, and is used on the farm of B. L. Haskins at Pawling, N. Y.

Reduce your operating costs with Socony

FARMERS throughout New York and New England who are interested in cutting down on needless repair bills and who want to get the most out of their equipment are using Socony products. Many of them have discovered, for instance, that the new Socony Special Gasoline *plus* Ethyl does as much for their tractors as it does for their automobiles.

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Glove Brand offers you a complete line—a boot for every purpose—from washing out the barns to fishing!

And Glove Brand footwear fits like a glove, and that means comfort and warmth.

Here are a few samples from the Glove Brand line:

Everybody on the farm must have at least one pair of rubbers — they're almost as necessary as three meals a day. Glove Brand includes every style from a foothold to a heavy storm rubber.

Here's a galosh for the colder weather. The cashmerette upper and the fleece lining buckled over your trousers—what chance has a cold breeze to get in?

The Glove Brand Walrus fills that place between a boot and a galosh. They are the height of a galosh but all-rubber. They fit over your shoes like a glove. They wash off like a boot!

Sometimes you have to spend all your day in your boots. On such days you will appreciate the comfort of the Glove Brand boots—they fit like a glove with no sagging or wrinkling. They keep your feet warm, comfortable and dry, all day long.

GOODYEAR

Glove Brand

FOOTWEAR

November in Flower Garden and Greenhouse

Any tulips which are not yet in the ground should be planted as soon as possible. It is sometimes possible late in the season to purchase bulbs more cheaply than earlier in the year, and while it would not be good policy to await such an opportunity before purchasing stock, if such material is available at really attractive prices it will pay to accept a few hundred tulips to plant for the cut flowers they will yield.

Lily bulbs should be planted as soon as they are obtainable. Lilies appreciate a deep, well-drained soil; almost any lily will thrive in a soil which will give a good yield of corn or potatoes. Only two or three kinds will succeed in moist locations, for as a class they detest "wet feet." The preparation of the ground for lilies should consist of deep digging and incorporating therewith some bonemeal and humus or rotted leaf mold. Very old and thoroughly decayed stable manure may be substituted with advantage for the humus, but unless it has really so rotted that it has the appearance of peat moss it is better not to use this material, for fresh manure is very decidedly harmful. On no account should the manure come into direct contact with the bulbs, as it is likely to induce decay. Rather it should be placed in a layer five or six inches below the base of the bulb so that when a good mass of roots have formed they may obtain nourishment therefrom. Artificial manures are to be avoided in the cultivation of lilies.

The following lilies (with planting depth, measured to base of bulb in inches) will give satisfaction in most gardens if planted now: Auratum (the golden banded lily of Japan, 9 to 12 in.); Croceum (orange lily, 5 in.); Dauricum (requires full sun, 5 in.); Hansoni (best in partial shade, 5 in.); Henryi (the orange speciosum, 6 in.); Pardalinum (panther lily, 5 in.); Regale (regal lily, 8 in.); Speciosum (in several varieties such as S. rubrum, S. Melpomene, S. album, etc., 8 to 10 in.); Tigrinum (tiger lily, 9 in.); Testaceum (nankeen lily, 5 in.); Umbellatum (in variety, 8 in.). The foregoing list together with the popular L. candidum or Madonna lily (which should be planted earlier than this) will provide a succession of bloom from early June until the latter part of September. Perhaps the four to be most highly recommended to the beginner with lilies are Auratum, Henryi, Regale and Speciosum, and of these, if limited to one kind, I personally would select Regale, that wonderful lily discovered in the valley of the Min River by the great collector E. H. Wilson, present keeper of the Arnold Arboretum at Boston, Mass., and ofttimes referred to as "Chinese" Wilson. This is truly a queen among lilies, of easy culture, and possessing qualities which make it one of the finest of garden plants.

A point which is not always made use of by amateurs is that most lilies only give of their best when they are interplanted with a ground cover, so that the young shoots receive some protection in the Spring, and also to assist in keeping the soil cool and moist during the heat of Summer. This interplanting stimulates the conditions under which lilies naturally grow, and enables us to obtain some exceedingly pleasing combinations. Such herbaceous subjects as Funkias, Hemerocallis, columbine, peonies, Anchusa myosotidiflora, Campanula persicæfolia and Coreopsis lanceolata can be used to good purpose as ground covers. Many of the dwarf spreading evergreen shrubs as Abelia, Azalea, Andromeda, Cotoneaster, Leucothoe and such like, if not planted too thickly afford excellent protection for many of our lilies, while two low growing ground covers of especial value thriving in either sun or shade are Pachysandra terminalis and Ajuga repens.

Any evergreens which have been planted this Fall must be kept watered in default of sufficient rainfall until the ground actually freezes hard. This is a very important point, and minimizes the risk of loss in transplanting. Rhododendrons especially should not be neglected in this respect.

Beds of bulbs may be covered lightly with litter, salt hay, or peat moss after freezing weather has set in, but it is better to leave perennials without protection as long as possible. In many sections early next month will be quite time enough, but in colder localities covering should be given in late November. In any case do not cover until the ground is hard frozen. Draw up soil around the stems of roses but defer further covering until the early part of December.

Complete the cleaning and tidying up of the garden, burning all such rubbish which may provide harborage for insect pests. Leaves of deciduous trees should be stacked in a pile or buried in a pit to rot down and form leaf-mold humus which when incorporated with soil in the garden or for greenhouse purposes returns thereto the valuable plant foods which are necessary for growth. Another improvement effected by the addition of leaf-mold to soil is the better mechanical condition which results, thus encouraging a vigorous root system which in turn reflects itself in more thrifty growth of those parts above ground.

Lawns will benefit if top-dressed at this time with a thoroughly decomposed manure compost. It is sometimes objected that applying such material introduces undesirable weed seeds, but the fact is that any such danger is practically negligible when dealing with a well-established lawn. It is true that a manure dressing is unsightly in some positions and when this is the case dried shredded cow manure (which may be purchased through any seedsman) may be with advantage substituted, or if preferred peat moss may be used, although this substance does not possess the nutritive value such as is contained in the manure. When available tobacco stems make an excellent lawn dressing.

Care should be exercised that all plants such as Dahlias, Gladiolus, Fuchsias, etc., which are being stored for the Winter are correctly and legibly labeled, for it is bothersome when the planting season comes around again to find the roots or plants minus labels, or the labels when present undecipherable.

In the greenhouse particular care must be exercised in the watering of plants both in the benches and in pots. This is especially the case on cold, dull days, and indeed it is better to err by maintaining them on the dry side rather than have them over wet during such spells. Early carnations will now be giving a good crop. Maintain a night temperature of 50 degrees if the best results are sought, but it is better to be a little below this than above. Carnations simply abhor a high temperature. The atmosphere and soil should be kept on the dry side, avoiding of course the mistake of ever allowing the compost in which they grow to become quite dry. Weekly or bi-weekly spraying with an approved insecticide will provide reasonable insurance against attacks by insect pests while the maintenance of an unfluctuating temperature, together with care in watering, and freedom from cold drafts will discourage fungoid infestations.

The Chrysanthemum house should be kept cool and airy. A night temperature of 40 to 45 degrees will be ample. Avoid wetting the foliage when watering and keep the atmosphere reasonably dry.

Annuals such as Clarkias, Godetias, Leptosyne, etc., which are being grown in pots for Spring display should be grown cool and kept close to the glass to encourage a desirable bushy growth. Avoid over-potting or overwatering them at this time. They will not grow very much until the new year is with us.

Give Cyclamens all the light possible and dampen freely between the pots to provide the atmospheric moisture which these plants so much appreciate. Cinerarias and Primulas will respond to similar treatment. Pot-grown specimens of these subjects which have filled their receptacles with roots will benefit if given dilute manure water varied occasionally with soot water at weekly intervals. Never under any circumstances give manure water in any form to a plant which is dry. If such is the case always water with clear water first, and allow an hour to elapse before the feed is given.

Poinsettias will require ample room and full sunlight to insure satisfactory development. A minimum temperature of 60 degrees is ideal, and plenty of atmospheric moisture must be supplied by frequent damping down of the floors, benches and other surfaces. The same conditions will suit the Christmas flowering Begonias of the Gloire de Lorraine, Melior, and Glory of Cincinnati types. Water these plants with water at the same temperature as the house to insure the finest results. Pinch out all flower buds from the Begonias until six weeks before they are required for use. Stake them neatly with thin bamboos or heavy wire, using silkaline as a tying material.

Paper White and Soleil d'Or Narcissi which have made good root growth may now be introduced at intervals to a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees where they will quickly produce their flowering stems. Hard forcing usually results in a large proportion of the bulbs failing to flower. French Roman hyacinths will bloom by Christmas if subjected to the same treatment as Paper White. From a practical standpoint it is not possible to bring the other Narcissi or early tulips or Dutch hyacinths into bloom before early January. With all bulbous plants the golden rule to success is, let them make adequate root growth before forcing is attempted.

Retarded lily of the valley pips if potted four in a 5-in. pot bloom in three or four weeks in an ordinary greenhouse temperature and they surely do make delightful and fragrant decorative plants. They may be successfully grown under living-room conditions.

Continue to pot or box up bulbs for Spring forcing, placing them in a frost-proof cellar or covering with sand or fine coal ashes and salt hay, and leaving in the open all Winter. Label each box carefully and distinctly.

A supply of good soil is essential for successful greenhouse operation. If any top soil is obtainable stack this in a neat heap with alternate layers of manure and a scattering of bonemeal between each layer. After five or six months this will be in fine condition for potting or benching purposes.

Clean out leaves, etc., from the greenhouse gutters and make sure that all broken glass is repaired and everything is in good condition for the oncoming Winter. The cold-frames must be freely ventilated during the daytime, but closed up before sundown and protect where necessary by covering with good heavy hotbed mats. It is really surprising how much benefit they confer. T. H. EVERETT.

New York.

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The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER
A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE STAFF
JOHN J. DILLON, President. WILLIAM F. DILLON, Secretary.
WILLIAM W. HIGGINS, Managing Editor
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Inclosed please find renewal of my subscription to THE R. N.-Y. It has been taken by the family nearly every year for 75 years or more. I read it when it was *Moore's Rural New-Yorker.* F. W. B.

THE paper has long been a family fixture in many homes, handed down from father to son in the same way that other valued farm possessions have gone with the old place when new owners sat by the old fireside.

*

THE cost of building roads that will stand up under increasing motor traffic is a heavy burden in many agricultural communities, and yet it does not equal the stupendous debt that is often put on suburban home-owners. In the commuter section of the metropolitan area many, perhaps most, municipalities assess the whole cost of improved roads against the adjacent property. By "improved roads" they mean permanent paving, for sturdy macadam is now out of date. The present cost of this paving, in a locality under our observation, is $13 a lineal foot, and it is easy to reckon the expense to a home-owner with 100-ft. frontage. The wife of an industrious and thrifty mechanic, who herself helps out the family budget by doing laundry work, told us that their road assessment was a trifle over $1,100. The injustice of these heavy road costs lies in the fact that many vehicles which wear out the roads are operated by people who escape almost all taxes.

*

IN THE past 20 years the intensification of farming has brought about the virtual disappearance of bumblebees in some areas of the country. Honey bees are doing the work of fertilizing Red clover in these regions, where short-headed strains of the legume have established themselves since the shortage of bumblebees began to have its sterilizing effect on the old-fashioned long-headed strains that had long nectar tubes. Among these old strains there have always been individual plants with short nectar tubes, which short-tongued insects, including honey bees, fertilized. For many years the Red clover seed crop has contained an annually increasing percentage of seed produced by these short-headed plants. At present, therefore, some scientists regard it as a possibility that Red clover will eventually be fertilized chiefly, if not altogether, by honey bees. Apiarists, desiring to tap the rich stores of nectar in Red clover blossoms, have sought in vain to breed bees with tongues long enough to reach it. Apparently the honey bees, thanks to their humble wisdom and tireless industry, have accomplished that object by fostering short-headed strains of Red clover. Increasing yields of this legume in localities where apiaries are numerous have been reported by farmers, beekeepers and others.

*

HEALTH News of the New York State Department of Health warns its readers that the arrival of the rabbit hunting season may bring with it the disease known as tularemia. This infection, so named because of its having been first discovered in the ground squirrels of Tulare Co., Cal., has now been found in every State of the Union except those of New England. It is a disease of wild rabbits but may be conveyed to those who handle and dress them if some slight scratch upon the hand permits infection. It is said that every government laboratory worker who has handled infected rabbits has acquired the disease. Housewives, market men and hunters are subject to special danger if accustomed to preparing wild rabbits for the table. The onset of tularemia is sudden. It is likely to first show itself by an ulcer upon the hand at the site of the infection, followed by enlarged glands at the elbow or in the arm pit and fever, with chills, sweating, weakness, headache and body pains. If severe, it may confine the sufferer to bed for several weeks and fatal cases are not unknown. The meat of infected rabbits is harmless if well cooked, as the high degree of heat destroys the germs. Knowledge of possible danger from this source should place hunters and those who prepare their game for the table upon their guard and lead to rejection of any rabbit that is so easily caught or killed as to make it probable that it was unable to exercise its customary vigor in the endeavor to escape. While other rodents than rabbits may suffer from this infection, it is the wild rabbit that has, so far, shown itself especially susceptible. The domestic rabbit seems to have escaped and not to have become a source of danger.

*

IN STUDYING the work of a contented and prosperous man and his family on a small farm in Schoharie Co., N. Y., it was clear to us that he was neither "lucky" nor exceptionally skillful. "We like to live and work here on our own farm." These simple words indicate the personal foundation on which he has established his business. As an example, he and many another farmer prove that the best days for small farms have not gone. He believes that they begin every morning at sunrise. In almost every eastern farming community some men are using their small farms as "plants," where mill feeds and local hays and grass are converted into concentrated market products, like milk, meat and eggs. By using fertilizers, and practicing modern methods of insect control, other farmers on small areas are converting plant food elements into qualitied fruit and truck crops. Most of these small farms or plants, operated by owners and their families who concentrate their thought and energies, make a much better net showing than large farms.

*

DOES it pay to heat a poultry-house in Winter? Probably most people will say no, but some, where Winters are severe, are using a little heat, and the impression that it may be an economic practice is growing. As a rule, nature protects hens quite well with a heavy Winter coat, but we all know from their actions that they do not enjoy severely cold weather. When the cold snap moderates they become more lively and less huddling and moping. The reasonable idea in henhouse heating seems to be to take off a little of the chill—not an attempt to put Summer temperature in the house. That might subject the hens to colds, as well as being uneconomic in fuel use. The development of henhouse heating will be watched with interest.

*

MANY people are eager to do some kind of work at home, especially in the Winter, that will occupy their spare time, and reward their efforts. Fake concerns in cities try to take advantage of these people by advertising "easy work-at-home" schemes. "No experience is necessary," is a clause usually embodied in their advertisements. An applicant for the "work," however, always finds it necessary to make a cash deposit. The schemers have something to sell. They sell it under the pretense of providing "easy work at home" for those who swallow their bait. It is a waste of time and money to work for and be worked by these crooks. Many farm people are learning how to make things at home that sell at fair to good prices, depending on the quality of the workmanship and the materials used. At the eastern fairs this year we saw dozens of examples of their skill and industry as makers of quilts, comforters, rugs, pieces of furniture and other articles. A large section of the public is eager to buy meritorious products of the old domestic and manual arts. These arts have been improved by the applied facts of science. They have also been made comparatively easy to learn at home by those who have the time and inclination to study them in books and bulletins.

*

ALFALFA meal is largely used in poultry and livestock feeding, and is an excellent product when made of sound, good quality Alfalfa. But fine grinding gives opportunity for the use of other hay plants and stuff of comparatively little value, not worth grinding on the basis of food nutrients, but passing without notice as an adulterant. The demand for "leaf meal" has induced some mills to remove most of the leaves to make that higher-priced product. The remaining ground stems are really an inferior by-product, likely to be worked off at more than its actual value. Another serious matter is the amount of more or less moldy hay which can be ground, so that it is hard to detect by other than experts, but is certainly of lessened feeding value, if not actually dangerous at times. The government is working on methods which it is hoped will be of definite value in standardizing Alfalfa meal, so that buyers may have fair assurance that what they get is standard, as in the case of grain feeds. It is high time that this is done.

*

AROOSTOOK County, Maine, is doing quite well this year, having a good crop of potatoes. The shortage in other sections has thus far kept the price up to a fairly profitable figure. The county has an area of 4,129,920 acres, but only one-fifth is in tillable farms. The remainder is part of the "Great North Woods," waiting to be cleared and made into potato ground as the need may develop. Some idea of the vastness of that great wooded tract may be had in the letter of a farmer near Caribou who does a bit of traveling and thinks he may sometime make a trip up into those forests, though it is a "big undertaking," much more so than going to Europe in these days. Aroostook has practically 150,000 acres in potatoes this year, but it does other farming also, having around $7,000,000 in livestock and turning out over $1,000,000 worth of dairy products.

*

THAT story on our first page tells of a farmer who is doing very well with his 40 acres, 15 Dairy Shorthorn cows, poultry, pigs, fruit and vegetables. Farmers here will see that Mr. Emery has no soft job. That one matter of poor "hay weather" most of the time will appeal to us who have tried to hustle the haying job along in the "catching" weather we sometimes have. Looking forward to an entire haying season of that sort would discourage those who depend on making hay when the sun shines brightly and the wind blows from the west. But farmers have a way of taking hold of jobs that are difficult, often handling them with the skill and efficiency we are sometimes told only captains of industry possess.

*

FROM many parts of the East we have reports that turkeys are coming back as a dependable crop. Some pictures of these flocks have been printed, and we have several more on hand that will be used from week to week. Probably there is nothing in the way of farm stock that has quite the appeal of these birds, from the lordly old gobbler to the youngsters just beginning to show red under their throats. Everyone is glad to see the turkey again on eastern farms.

*

THE New York State Rural School Improvement Society, has been steadily active during the Summer, and is now making plans for its annual convention. It will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, December 3 and 4, at the Osborne House, Rochester, N. Y. This will be a good meeting to attend. The rural school is a very live affair, and its welfare is of real concern to dwellers in villages and cities even though some of them do not quite realize this. Details of the program will be given later.

Brevities

THE pecan crop of Georgia is short this year.

RAINS in Southern Argentina have improved late-sown wheat.

BLASTING stumps. It will be well to keep for reference that article on page 1381.

THE wheat crop in Australia, now ripening, is expected to be much less than last year.

NORTHERN Europe is buying American prunes, around 1,000,000 lbs. having been shipped in recent weeks.

CRANKCASE oil and burnt umber is a cheap and durable shingle stain, says our Idaho correspondent on page 1376.

THE New Jersey cranberry crop is expected to be 40,000 barrels less than a normal yield, or practically a one-third reduction.

A COLORADO ranch housewife tells us that the meat from a fat young bear made excellent mincemeat. That seems to put mince pies into the list of game.

IT IS a good plan to have a pile of sand where the youngsters can play in the backyard. We like the picture of Teddy and his sand pile on page 1377.

YES, so long as the ground is not frozen, rye can be sown as a cover crop. Even though it scarcely shows on the ground this Fall it will fill the ground with roots and come on with its green tops in Spring.

THE United States Health Service is investigating the possibility of rats and mice being carriers of typhus fever. Whether these rodents are typhus carriers or not their characters are already too bad to give them immunity on the farm.

AIR mail service to South America is increasing, and from both continents to the West Indian Islands. By the first of the year regular air passenger and mail service between New York and Argentina will be started with 12 flying boats with 20 passenger capacity each.

The Farm Bloc in the Saddle

THE tariff dispute now in Washington is a reflex of the last national political campaign. Farm relief became a prominent factor in several of the Mid-Western States, particularly in the wheat and corn belts. Eastern agriculture needed relief as much as the West, but eastern agriculture has no political leaders. Its politics in both parties are controlled by industry and urban population. Political leaders in the East did not wish to make farm needs an issue in the campaign. The leaders in the West forced it into the platforms of both parties. The Republicans promised through tariff adjustments and stabilization of markets to put agriculture on a parity with other industries. In plain language this meant a higher price for farm products and better incomes for the farms. During the campaign Vice-President Curtis and other speakers, and to some extent President Hoover himself, referred to the fact that relative to manufactured goods the export of agricultural products was decreasing, and imports of agricultural products were increasing. They estimated the billions of dollars lost to agriculture in these importations and promised that the tariff laws would be changed to save the American markets for the American farmer. As the result of the campaign seemed doubtful Mr. Hoover was persuaded to go the Democrats one better and promise, if elected, to call a special session of Congress to put the Republican program into effect. In the call for the special session President Hoover recommended changes in the tariff limited to the needs of agriculture and such products of industry only as indicated a need of relief.

Since revenue bills must originate in the House, that body proceeded to frame a tariff bill. It ignored the President's "limited" suggestion, and passed a bill revising every schedule, making between 4,000 and 5,000 changes in items. It seemed to have the approval of the President. When this bill went to the Senate for approval, it was criticized on the ground that, while it increased some agricultural duties, it did not go far enough with them, and furthermore it increased rates on so many things that the farmer must buy, the farmer would be worse off under it than before. The Senate amended the House bill by changing some of the rates, eliminating the flexible clause giving the President power to change the rates when recommended by a tariff commission, and added a provision for the issue of debentures on agricultural exports. The House rejected the amendment and the Senate in turn rejected the recommendation of the conference committee of both bodies. The Senate has been working all Summer and Fall on the schedules. It has not yet completed one of the 15 schedules, and the new Congress in regular session is likely to convene in early December with the work of the special session unfinished. The coalition group favoring agriculture is admitted in control of the Senate. The leaders of the majority have appealed to the President and he has issued a statement requesting that a bill be passed by the Senate in two weeks. He previously expressed opposition to the debenture plan which the Senate approves, and advocates the flexible provision, which the Senate opposes, but he has declined to give any intimation of his preference for rates. The Senate majority insist that the high rates in the House bill were influenced by lobbyists from manufacturing centers, and have shown some connection between lobbyists from Connecticut, and the schedules, which promises to become a subject of investigation.

This conflict has only just begun. If the tariff benefited everyone alike there would be no dispute over it. The struggle is for class advantage. When we export goods, we must import something to pay for the exports. A tariff on manufactured goods and free agricultural products would be ideal for industry. Their goods would have a protected home market and a foreign outlet. The imported agricultural products would pay for the exports, and keep food prices low at home so that labor could exist on low wages. The farmer would be compelled to buy at the high prices of a protected market and sell in competition with free foreign imports in his home market. This is the extreme of the system, but the attempt of industry to approach it and of the "farm bloc" in the Senate to get away from it is the essence of the dispute. The old guard in the Senate who always forgot campaign pledges after election had no thought that "stabilized markets" and putting agriculture on a "parity with industry," meant equal tariff benefits for farmers and higher prices for farm products on the home markets. And yet unless "farm relief" was intended as a mere political slogan, it must mean higher prices and more income for the farm.

The New Grain Corporation

THE charter of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation has been filed in the State of Delaware, and copies of it released to the public. Its capital stock consists of 100,000 shares at $100 each or $10,000,000. Provision is made to increase the capital to $20,000,000 out of reserves before dividends are paid. It may begin business on a capital of $10,000. Then a dividend not to exceed 8 per cent may be paid on the capital stock. Other reserves may be set aside and, if earnings warrant, the net earnings shall be paid on a patronage basis.

The right to own stock and become members is limited to farm-owned elevator associations. Grain sales agencies and grain pools, qualified under the Capper-Volstead act and *otherwise found eligible by the board of directors.* When the corporation has 20 or more stockholders, no stockholder may hold more than one-twentieth of the stock. The charter provides for 19 directors, one to be nominated by the American Farm Bureau Federation and one by the National Grange, these two to be elected at large, and 17 to be elected from five districts in the following classes:

District No.—	1	2	3	4	5	Tot.
Farmers' Elevator Assn..	1	2	1		2	7
Grain Sales' Agencies....	2	1	1	.	1	5
Grain Pools	2	1	1	.	1	5

District No. 1 includes Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Texas; No. 2, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Missouri, except that stockholders with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., shall be included in District No. 1; No. 3, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana; No. 4, California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho; No. 5, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming. Stockholders located in other States may be included in any of these districts.

The board of directors is given broad powers in many details. It may change the districts, select or reject members, the amount of stock a member may subscribe for, approve the by-laws, make changes in them, buy, sell and market wheat and other grains, and do anything that a natural individual could do.

The corporation may handle grain for non-members, but not to exceed one-half the total volume, and the corporation is authorized to make contracts with members requiring them to sell their wheat and other grain through the corporation.

The private property of the stockholders shall not be subject to the payment of corporate debts to any extent whatever.

The books and accounts of the corporation or any of them at all reasonable hours shall be open to the inspection of stockholders.

As long as the corporation is in debt to the Federal Farm Board, the business manager and the business policies shall be such as are satisfactory to the board. The board of directors is authorized to appoint an executive committee of five directors, including the president, to have the powers of the full board. The by-laws may provide for other committees. It is understood that a business manager outside the board will be employed to execute the business.

Milk and Cream Report of Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for October, 1929

State of Origin	*Milk* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Cream* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Condensed* (*Fresh*) 40-*qt.* *Units*
New York	2,313,055	98,024	23,844
New Jersey	104,526	1,016	...
Pennsylvania	442,535	17,345	4,742
Vermont	110,616	4,452	...
Connecticut	14,088	490	...
Massachusetts	7,943	255	...
Maryland	11,985	60	210
Canada	7,936	3,065	...
Indiana	...	320	...
Wisconsin	...	3,528	11
Minnesota	...	200	...
Ohio	1,405	543	...
Tennessee	...	348	...
Missouri	...	200	...
Kentucky	...	834	...
Total	3,014,089	130,680	28,807
October, 1928	2,911,068	125,332	27,324
October, 1927	3,048,098	114,780	32,356

New York furnished 73.4 per cent of the milk, and 75 per cent of the cream coming into the city for October, 1929. In October, 1928, it supplied 77.2 per cent of the milk and 75.4 per cent of the cream. In October, 1927, it supplied 80.2 per cent of the milk and 76.2 per cent of the cream.

In Southern Ohio

We have had a dry Fall. Water has been scarce in some places. It has been hard on the wheat. We had four days rain last week and very cold. It has cleared up warm and looks as though we might have some nice weather yet. We live on a hill and have had no killing frost yet (Oct. 29).

I have been in 19 counties in Central and Southeastern Ohio; the corn crop seems to be spotted in most all places; some pieces of very good corn and some very poor. The weather man seems to have given us too much rain in May and June and not enough in August. The apple crop is very light and quality poor. I never saw so many orchards with no apples in them; the hard freezes in the Spring killed most of the apples. The scab and so much wet weather seems to have caused the rest to drop. I have talked to a number of people who did not spray their orchards. They say the leaves are all dead and they think their trees are dying. I believe potatoes are almost an average crop for this section.

Eggs are getting scarce, retailing in some places at 55c; apples, from $1.25 to $4.50 for extra fancy Delicious; good Jonathans are bringing from $2 to $2.75 per bushel at the groceries. Potatoes are selling mostly at $2 for home-grown; sweet potatoes at times as low as 10 lbs. for 29c. Chestnut crop light and are in good demand, selling at 10c a pound to the grocer. Hay crop generally was good; good Alfalfa bringing $20; clover as low as $14.

Most everywhere farmers are hauling lime, and all report good results from using it. Much road work is going on, everybody wanting to get out of the mud. I think the gasoline tax the greatest help the hill people have ever had. We have lived all our life in the hills, and traveled them all kinds of weather and all times of the night. We traveled over "good roads" for eight weeks and when I got home I never saw the hill roads so steep, so narrow and so rough. ROY SMITH.

Guernsey Co., O.

Price for Clover Hulling

THE charge for hulling clover seed in this section of Ohio varies from $2.50 to $3 per bushel, mostly $2.50, and with recleaner on the huller. This charge is rather high, being out of line with the price dealers will offer for seed, which will likely range from $7 to $10 per bushel from the huller. We have a good acreage and good yield, and favorable weather for hulling, which seems to be true over the seed-producing areas. Farmers are disappointed as to prices offered for seed, and are inclined to store the seed and hold for future use on their own farms, or better prices a year later.

Highland Co., Ohio. W. E. DUCKWALL.

Saratoga County, New York

October closed with a much needed rain as wells and cisterns on many farms were dry.

Most of the Fall work is finished in this vicinity although a few farmers have thrashing still to do, and plowing will continue until the ground freezes.

Apples were scarce and brought a good price, ranging from $1.50 to $2 per bushel. Potatoes were a light crop and good ones sold for $1.75 a bushel. Eggs bring 60c per dozen and are scarce.

Hay, in this northern part of the county, was a fair crop, good in quality, as it was not affected by the drought.

A much needed State road has recently been surveyed leading from Sacandaga Turnpike to the Federal road from Saratoga to Broadalbin. It is expected to be built next year and will be concrete.

Some late pears of the Lawrence, Anjou and Kieffer varieties are still to be sold, bringing $1.50 to $2 per bushel.

A Parent-Teacher Association has been formed here, also a Boy Scout society.

Most of the farmers have silos, so not much corn is planted, except for that purpose.

Some pigs are raised here; a few are being offered for sale at $4 and $5 when six weeks old. L. C. C.

Crop Reports from the West

In spite of the dry weather we have had a very satisfactory year, and still have on hand a lot of celery, carrots, parsnips and onions. We have about 150 bushels of the finest Red Globe onions we ever raised. We have sold about 75 bushels at from 2 to 3c a lb., so far retail. Cabbage in Iowa has been short this year and we have some which will never mature good heads. We have been getting $2.50 to $3 per hundred in small lots. Tomatoes were one of our best paying crops this year. A frost Sept. 18 killed the vines, but did not prevent the tomatoes from ripening and I still (Oct. 27) have a bushel of partly ripe ones in the cave. We got $1 per bushel for canning just as fast as we could pick them all Fall. H. M. IMMERZEEL.

Green Co., Ia.

This is a wheat country; weather good and yield good. Land rents for one-third delivered, with no improvements. Milk retails at 10c quart; wholesale, 30c gallon; cows sell around $100. Nearly every farmer has a large flock of hens. Wheat has been sown about six weeks and is good grazing. All have their cows on wheat pasture and, if weather conditions are normal, little else will be needed to carry them through the Winter. Wheat is $1.07; butterfat, 44c. G. B. S.

Kansas.

As to rented farms there are very few. Our next neighbor is a renter but from his father and he rents on cash basis. Very few farms are paid for. Most have heavy mortgages. They were bought in war time when land was high. A great many fathers sold to the son at that time. We had very fine weather all Summer, a little dry for some crops. There was a bumper hay crop, but grain was light. We had nine acres of hay, four of barley, three of cabbage, one of potatoes; we keep five head of stock, two mules, one driving horse and 60 hens.

We have a very good brick house with a wonderful basement. We store from 10 to 15 tons of cabbage ever year. There is a good basement barn, granary with chicken coop under the granary, a very good garden, some apple and plum trees, a large lawn, some shrubbery and flowers. J. G.

Outagamie Co., Wis.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Thanksgiving Hymn

We plow the fields, and scatter
The good seed on the land,
But it is fed and watered
By God's almighty hand;
He sends the snow in Winter,
The warmth to swell the grain,
The breezes and the sunshine,
And soft refreshing rain.
All good gifts around us
Are sent from heaven above;
Then thank the Lord, O thank the Lord
For all his love.

He only is the Maker
Of all things near and far;
He paints the wayside flower,
He lights the evening star.
The winds and waves obey Him,
By Him the birds are fed;
Much more to us, His children
He gives our daily bread.
All good gifts around us
Are sent from heaven above:
Then thank the Lord, O thank the Lord
For all His love.

We thank Thee, then, O Father,
For all things bright and good;
The seedtime and the harvest,
Our life, our health our food:
No gifts have we to offer
For all Thy love imparts,
But that which Thou desirest,
Our humble, thankful hearts.
All good gifts around us
Are sent from heaven above:
Then thank the Lord, O thank the Lord
For all His good.

—Matthias Claudel, 1782.

*

A TOMATO surprise, which we enjoyed at a good restaurant, suggests an attractive salad for supper. Each portion consisted of a smooth round tomato resting on a lettuce leaf, in the center of a dinner plate. The tomato was hollowed out, the center filled with chicken salad. Around this radiating to the edge of the plate, were finger sandwiches about three-fourths of an inch wide, alternately brown and white bread. These sandwiches had different fillings; some plain bread and butter, some with chili sauce, some with peanut butter, and some with cream cheese or chopped ham. It made a very pretty and savory dish. If desired the tomato could be filled with chopped celery and nuts, or a tuna fish combination, or in fact with any preferred salad mixture.

*

IT IS at house-cleaning time, Spring or Fall, that a power washing machine especially proves its value in saving labor. We like old-fashioned woven rag rugs, and they emerge from the machine fresh and clean; hand labor could not give the same results. The quilts and blankets are washed in this way without heavy lifting. One of our southern readers told us that when her quilts were washed she always used a reed rug beater on them while they hung on the line. We tried this, and find that using the beater as the quilts dry first on one side, then on the other, the cotton filling fluffs up like new, and the clean quilt looks as though freshly filled and quilted. We have seen recently some small power ironers, at which the operator can sit; they are better adapted to household use than the large machines, and one of our friends tells us that with a little practice she learned to do even the finer details of blouses and dresses. The passing of underwear with innumerable cambric frills has helped to retire the flat iron.

*

ONE of our correspondents recently referred to the outside stone oven as a "Dutch oven." Recently we saw a "Dutch oven" in a hardware store, which was a large round cast-iron kettle, with a tight-fitting lid. It was raised an inch or so on three little feet, and would be excellent for cooking pot roast, soup, or anything requiring long slow cooking. An old-fashioned utensil, no doubt, but a useful one, even in the days of gas stoves.

Children's Handkerchiefs

Several times I have come across little hints in THE R. N.-Y. that have been of great help to me in my duties as a homemaker. As I have young school children and am always looking for new things to lighten the drudgery and give me more time to do nice things, I have a little hint to pass to other busy mothers.

Handkerchiefs have always been a problem to me. We never have enough, and they are constantly getting lost. The children go to school minus, and the poor teacher has to listen to snuffly noses until I know she is ready to scream. So I go to the five and 10 cent store and lay in a couple of packages (80 for a dime) paper napkins, and see that each child has one tucked under the cover of one of his books which is there is case of emergency. These can be burned up, thereby eliminating an unpleasant unsanitary job, and during the Winter when colds are prevalent this is a wonderful labor-saver and help. MRS. I. S. B.

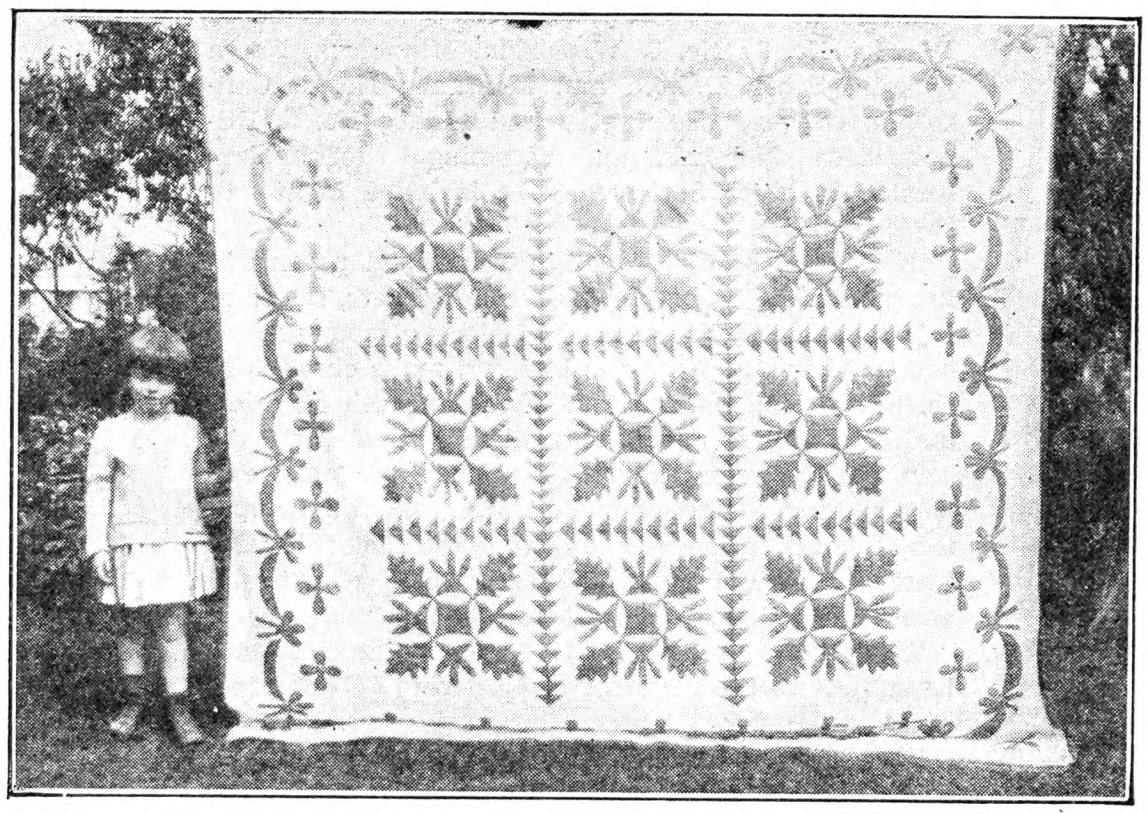
A Beautiful Quilt

I copied my quilt from one that was shown to me that was over 100 years old. It is dark blue print appliqued on unbleached muslin, and the triangular shapes or "wild goose chase," as it is called, is appliqued on the seams. Of course it is the oak leaf design of which I have seen a number, but not exactly like mine. The separate blocks are made and then seamed together after which the "wild goose chase" is applied. Mine has nine blocks or squares. The original one has 15 and the "wild goose chase" varies in sizes, and is not even like mine.

MRS.R. G.

Wyndhurst Notes

I am enjoying the very best of music as I write. We had one end of the front porch enclosed last Spring, and that is where I am sitting this evening. Rain is falling in a nice steady way which is causing it to go into even the hardest ground. What better music could anyone have, I would like to know?



A Beautiful Appliqued Quilt; Oak Leaf and Wild Goose Chase

I felt we were very dry, but I have heard of so many places where they have had so much less rain than we have that I think we have been very well off. It almost seems to me that I hear the tiny root voices singing for joy as this water is reaching them.

We have had a busy Summer with the boarders. They started to come in May. We have had fewer children and more older people than other years. Some of them are very nice indeed, while others—well, one is not sorry when they have to end their vacation. One younger woman has been here since May. She came to get well, and I hope is finding herself stronger. Soon after she came she wanted a garden. Many are the hours she has put in on a small piece of ground and it is with pride she has supplied the table with lettuce, chard and squash. A bride and groom spent a happy honeymoon week with us in June, while a pleasant older woman was with us for about six weeks. She made me think of a beautiful, rare old china vase with little touches of blue through it. This idea that people are like pottery is a favorite fancy of mine, and one which gives me lots of pleasure. Another woman reminded me of a bright red vase with jet black markings on it She was a well-known poet, who came for a few weeks to finish up some work to be published this Fall. What a time she did have! I have often said I was going to write a book one of the days, but now the Sister-One says, "Don't," since we have tried living with a writer person. However, she told Sister-One she would write a poem about her, so that may make up a little. Our two children were both boys of about the same age, and both dear little fellows, but oh, the difference in mothers! I have heard it said that those who have no children always think they could raise the children better than the parents, and after teaching for many years I am sure I would not do the things a good many parents do. The outsider can see the results without such a strong personal element, and many times the boy or girl tells you in halting words where they have been failed. I could write some sad stories along that line. Well, more than enough of the strangers who have been within our gates this Summer.

The garden has suffered from the dry weather, like everyone's else. Due to the cold wet Spring causing late planting, and then no rain, potatoes and corn have been but very poor crops. Peas failed early in the season due to the wet, but a late row did very well, considering weather again. Tomatoes came in by the bushel, and over three dozen quart cans are ready for Winter. Fifteen quarts of string beans and about the same number of the beans shelled are also waiting for Winter. Thirty-six quarts of canned peaches besides a good bit of peach sauce and a goodly number of glasses of various kinds of jelly all go to prove that the Sister-One has been busy. Bush Limas were fine, while peppers are ever a sure crop, and beets, carrots, lettuce and spinach have all done their part.

The new kinds of flower seeds I tried this year almost all forgot to come up. I am ashamed of the care I took of one small plant only to find it was a rank weed. Now I have had wonderful flowers; great masses of Zinnias of all colors, from a deep scarlet to pure white. I have been much pleased with the small Zinnias this year. It is my first time of growing them, and I find them very worth while. Then I had hundreds of nasturtiums, always get the climbers and let them run on the ground, and such blooms as I always get! Scabiosa in seven different colors, all beautiful, asters in light pink, white, faint blue, deep purple and many other colors, and then the California poppies with their bright colors added to the picture. I also got great masses of Clematis, which I find so wonderful with my flowers as I fix them in vases. I must not forget the big handfuls of helitrope. I always thought it must have a wet place to bloom but it was fine with great masses of bloom right out in the hot sun.

Last Spring the man-of-all-work made porch boxes and filled them with pansies which bloomed all Spring. Later the boxes were full of Petunias which I raised from seed, all colors from white to deep red and purple. It is a wonder to me that one can get so much for 10 cents and just a little work.

I surely had one gardening joy this season in a non-poison spray. It takes all my cash to buy it, but it works, and does not hurt the chickens. I could spray the blooming plants and the flowers show no trace of the spray, but the insects were gone. The aster beetles and the rose slugs which have spoiled so much for me in the past met their fate. Cabbage worms died and the Mexican beetles which arrived for the Lima beans curled up and died when they got a dose of spray.

Wyndhurst has several new members this season. One is Dotsie, Guernsey heifer. She came to live with us when her first calf was only a week old. She has been tested, as all good cows must be these days, and gives wonderful milk. The cream is so rich that it is hard to whip it until we add some milk. She is giving about 16 quarts a day, and her butter, which the Friendly One has made twice this week, is almost too deep in color. Long may her days be here at Wyndhurst as one of the family.

The other new members are a hive of bees, something I have long been wanting. Last Spring a young Grange brother heard me say I wanted them. He had a number of hives, so one evening he drove over with one for me. I call him a real Granger. When these bees first came they seemed afraid of me. A man had cared for them and they did not seem to take to a woman, but soon they did not seem to mind how near I come to them.

There is another new member of the family who came in a sad way. Late in July one very hot afternoon the man-of-all-work was overcome with the heat. He got to the house, but seemed to be getting worse all the time. A phone call to the doctor resulted in the advice to bring him to the hospitol. We only had 18 for dinner that night, and all this was during dinner time. The best we could do was to send for a taxi, and I went along. We got there without being wrecked, and the man-of-all-work stayed two weeks. Then he went with his relatives for a time; we have not heard yet whether he feels able to come back or not. He needed a good rest, as he had been having neuritis all Spring, so that it made it hard for him to use his arm.

We had to hunt up some one to take his place, and when the local paper came out with our advertisement the phone began to ring, and for three days there was a steady line of calls. It seemed as if the whole world wanted to go to work. We took a kindly old man who has always lived about here, though we had never known him. He is hard of hearing, but is a good gardener, and good with the cow and horses. He is working now till we know what is to be the outcome of it all. He had not been working for a year and I am not sure would be able to keep on. Neuritis again.

THE EX-TEACHER OF WYNDHURST

A Maine Woman's Pin Money

Shall I tell you ways in which I pick up a little money of my own? I always had a fancy for pretty handkerchiefs. I had some spare time and not much money; I bought two yards of fine white lawn and began making some handkerchiefs which I intended to use for Christmas presents later in the season. A neighbor came in and saw them, and asked if I would sell some of them. I agreed to sell them for 20 cents each. She took a dozen, and her husband took a dozen, too. So that was my first order.

I will tell you how I made them: Cut a square of lawn about 10¾ inches, hem on machine about ¼ inch wide, crochet around the edge any little narrow shell pattern lace in blue, pink or white. I used what is called tatting thread, little balls that sell for five cents each, No. 70. The handkerchiefs cost me not quite 10 cents each; I could make four in a day, which gave me a profit of about 40 cents a day for my work. The men's handkerchiefs took more cloth, but all the work there was to them was the hem, about ¾ inch wide. I got 20 cents for these. I soon got many orders, so that in two months I sold about 200. That was some years ago.

Now I am getting older and cannot work with a fine crochet hook, so of late years I have been knitting mittens. At first I knitted only a few pairs for neighbors, but those who bought them liked them so well they would show them to others, and thus I got orders for more; then one Winter I put a sign out in the door-yard which said:

"Men's Mittens For Sale."

That brought more customers, all I could supply for a while. For men's mittens I buy three-thread yarn, which makes a warm, thick mitten; get black, brown or gray for these. Of late years I have been selling boys' mittens for ages from five or six to 12 years old or so. I put some in stores to be sold, sell some to stores outright, sell some to a drygoods peddler who comes this way, and also sell some here at the house. For boys' mittens I buy two-thread yarn, the kind called sheep's gray, not colored, but made with black and white sheep's wool mixed, and knit a stripe in the wrist of garnet, black, white or blue, stripe them in many ways, and then if there are two or more boys in the family, each one knows his own mittens by the stripe, and the children think the stripes are pretty. Some say the stripes are what sells them.

One Winter I sold 196 pairs of mittens. At near Christmas time orders came in so fast I had to get some one to knit a few, perhaps 20 pairs. Excepting that I have knitted them all myself. Occasionally I knit two pairs in a day, but not often, but much of the time I knit three pairs in two days. I sell them for a little more than twice what the yarn costs me, so that I get good pay for my work. I buy my yarn of the manufacturers.

I also crochet babies' bootees. There may be others who, like myself, are shut in from active life, there may be daughters who need to stay at home and help, who could in this way get a little money of their own. AUNT MARY.

Raised Doughnuts

One cake compressed yeast, 1½ cups milk scalded and cooled, one tablespoon sugar, three tablespoons shortening, ½ teaspoon nutmeg, 4½ cups flour, ½ cup sugar, one egg, ½ teaspoon salt. When the milk is lukewarm, dissolve in it the yeast and one tablespoon sugar. Add a little flour, cover and set in a warm place for about an hour. Then add to this the sugar and shortening creamed, nutmeg, salt, egg and the rest of the flour. The dough should be rather soft. Knead lightly, put in a greased pan, and set to rise until light (about an hour). Turn on a floured board, roll about one-third of an inch thick, cut out, then place on a floured board, cover with a cloth and let rise for 45 minutes. Then fry like any doughnuts, with the side uppermost that has been next to the board. The grease must be very hot, but not burning.

A Home Clambake

One of our rural ladies prepared a clambake dinner for some of her city friends as follows:

She had a couple of steamers to cook it in, the kind with copper bottom kettles, with other tin containers that stand up in tiers above it, and she said it helps

considerably to have hot water ready and keep plenty in the lower container.

For 12 people she used 12 broilers, weighing about 1¾ lbs. each, 250 clams, 12 large Irish potatoes, 12 large sweet potatoes, 12 ears of sweet corn and a pound of frankfurts.

She finds 10-cent scrubbing brushes the handiest things to scrub the clams and potatoes with.

In the first compartment she placed all the clams; in the second compartment she placed a square of cheesecloth and all the potatoes. She also lined the third compartment with cheesecloth and placed the chicken, well seasoned with salt and pepper, and the frankfurts on top of the chicken. The fourth and last compartment held the sweet corn covered with celery leaves.

After it began boiling she steamed it 1½ hours, and it was all nicely done. Anyway one could test it during the cooking by lifting any of the containers off and trying the chicken or potatoes. She served the "bake," or what should be styled "steam," on large platters and trays, picnic style, out of doors, and as appropriate accompaniments rolls, brown bread, two kinds of salad, celery, sliced tomatoes, pickles, pie and coffee.

While she has never tried using a wash boiler she says no doubt if one had a canning rack to set in for a false bottom by placing the things in same order with a layer of cheesecloth under the chicken it could be fixed quite satisfactorily. MRS. B.

Rainy Day Amusements

I have two little girls, ages nearly five and nearly four, who demand not a little attention on rainy days when they cannot go out of doors, so I have worked out some very good amusements that not only keep them busy for the time being, but that I hope may prove helpful to them when they are in school.

I think perhaps the pencil should come first on the list, as nearly every child likes to write. Give them plenty of paper and they will soon learn that they cannot write on the walls and other places.

Some of the interesting things the girls like best to do are drawing pictures, pictures of people, objects and in fact everything they see about the house and farm.

After Eleanor, the elder of the two, learned to print the alphabet and knew each letter, words were spelled out to her while mother was about her work, and she enjoyed printing the different names, and soon learned her own and sister's name.

Of course at first they will need quite a bit of help from mother, but after a little they will think of things to draw, and will copy words from papers.

Sometimes tracing pictures through tissue paper will interest them if the pictures have not too irregular outlines, also drawing houses, squares, circles, etc., and coloring with their crayons.

Now the scissors are equally as interesting as the pencil, but be sure they are of the blunt kind, so that no one can get hurt.

Perhaps the most fun is to cut out the pictures, verses and little stories from magazines, and they are all saved up for rainy days, when mother helps her paste them in her scrap-book. This book itself is a source of great amusement, as the stories all have to be read and the pictures discussed, over and over again.

Perhaps everyone knows the pleasure derived from cutting out paper dolls when a child, but I shall have to confess it was all new to me when I taught my children how to make the dollies, bunnies and kuties all in rows. Sometimes we fold the paper in different ways and cut out places which make all kinds of fancy things or "lace" as they call it. Sometimes we cut paper glasses, autos, engines or other different objects that are of interest to the child. It is surprising how soon they pick it up, and can do very well.

Another use for the colored pictures in magazines is to cut them half an inch wide and about five or six inches long and they will make very pretty paper chains, and even the littlest one liked to make them, although it was a rather sticky operation.

Sometimes we cut out and mount the pictures on cardboard; then when dry cut up for puzzles, each being kept in an envelope separately.

These are just a few ideas to keep the children busy and happy. Perhaps the mother who was a teacher previous to her marriage can suggest other and better ones; if so I for one would like to know them. VERMONTER.

An Unusual Scrap-book

A casual stop at any stationery counter will show you that scrapbooks, memory books, and autograph albums are quite the thing these days.

There is something intimate and interesting in a scrapbook, and here is an idea for one that will be decidedly different, for no two persons see things alike. Get a book, (even one from the five and 10 counter will do), and in it put all the unusual things you see out of doors. Call it your "Seen With My Own Eyes" book. Here are a few notes taken from one that was started this Summer.

Date—Watched a battle royal between a mocking-bird and a big black crow, the mocking-bird was the winner of the fight Found a half dozen turtles sunning themselves on a log. A baby owl snoozing in the daylight, two chameleons playing a game of tag, queer formations of tree limbs, birds' nests, flowers in bloom out of season, etc. Once you begin jotting things into your notebook every walk to garden, pasture, woods or brook will be teeming with interest, and often we find unusual things that a naturalist would give much for, could he have seen with his own eyes what we had seen.

John Burroughs, who has written so many wonderful books about the great out of doors, really had very little schoolroom education, but to use his own words, "I was familiar with everything that smacked of, and led into, the open air." This great writer did not look for miracles in books, but he used his eyes. Use your eyes, keep the little book up to date, enliven it with snapshots of some of the things you see, and you will have a priceless treasure to hand down to your own family. BERTHA S. VASKU

Can't be Beat Very Sweet Pickles

Make a brine strong enough to bear an egg. Cover medium-sized cucumbers with it and let stand for three days; drain and cover again but this time with clear water for three days, then drain and cut in thick slices. Cover with weak vinegar (⅓ vinegar, ⅔ water) adding one teaspoon alum, and bring to a boil. Drain again, and to 10 lbs. cut cucumbers use 5 lbs. light brown sugar, 2 qts. vinegar 1½ oz. each of whole allspice and stick cinnamon. Pack the pickles in sterilized cans, and after boiling together the sugar, etc., pour it over the pickles. Do not seal the first day, but pour off the syrup and boil again the second day, and again the third, sealing the third day. The completed product is very much like the real sweet pickles one can buy.

NETTIE E. LOWTHER

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

805 — Slender Type. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

787 — Yoke and Flare. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 39-in. material. Ten cents.

525 — Flattering Jabot. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 39-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

747—Tailored Coat. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1⅝ yds. of 54-in. material. Ten cents.

Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY

What About Inbreeding?

I have a small flock of sheep, four ewes and one ram, all pets. I have mated the ram with his granddaughter, and have seen no bad effects. I have heard that such close mating would ruin my flock, but have not been told how. I hate to get rid of the ram as he is a fine big fellow. E. H. L.

New York.

There are arguments on both sides of this question, but some of the best flock masters recognize the value of inbreeding in intensifying good qualities, thus strengthening the line instead of weakening it. Just how far is a reasonable length for carrying on such inbreeding is a matter of study and judgment. In the case mentioned we should be disposed to use this ram another year and keep close watch of results.

What Is Buttermilk?

A reader asks for a legal definition of buttermilk to be sold for food purposes. The following reply is made by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets:

It is the opinion of this department that nothing except buttermilk obtained by churning cream in the usual manner can be properly sold as buttermilk. The material made by the addition of a culture to skim-milk and frequently referred to as "cultured buttermilk" might more properly be referred to as "imitation buttermilk" or as "cultured skim-milk," although the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards of the United States Department of Agriculture has recognized the material under the name "cultured buttermilk."

At the present time quite a quantity of skim-milk to which a culture has been added, and which has thereafter been dried or condensed is being sold for feeding purposes. The Feed Control Officials have recognized these products under the name of "condensed cultured skim-milk" and "dried cultured skim-milk."

KENNETH F. FEE,
Director Dairy and Food Bureau.

Pumpkins for Cows

My neighbor tells me that pumpkins are injurious to cows. Is there any danger in feeding them? J. W. B.

Great quantities of pumpkins have been fed to cows and we never heard of an authentic case of injury from their use. They are mainly water, being only around 8.3 per cent dry matter. In food nutrients they contain about 1.1 per cent protein and 4.5 per cent carbohydrates. They are practically the same in protein as potatoes, though the latter carry nearly four times as much carbohydrates.

There is something about good yellow pumpkins that cows certainly like, as one can tell by the way they go after them when the pumpkins are pitchforked over the fence into the feeding field, so that they break when striking the ground.

There is a belief among some that pumpkin seeds, because of their slightly medicinal effect, have a tendency to dry up cows. This is not generally credited, however.

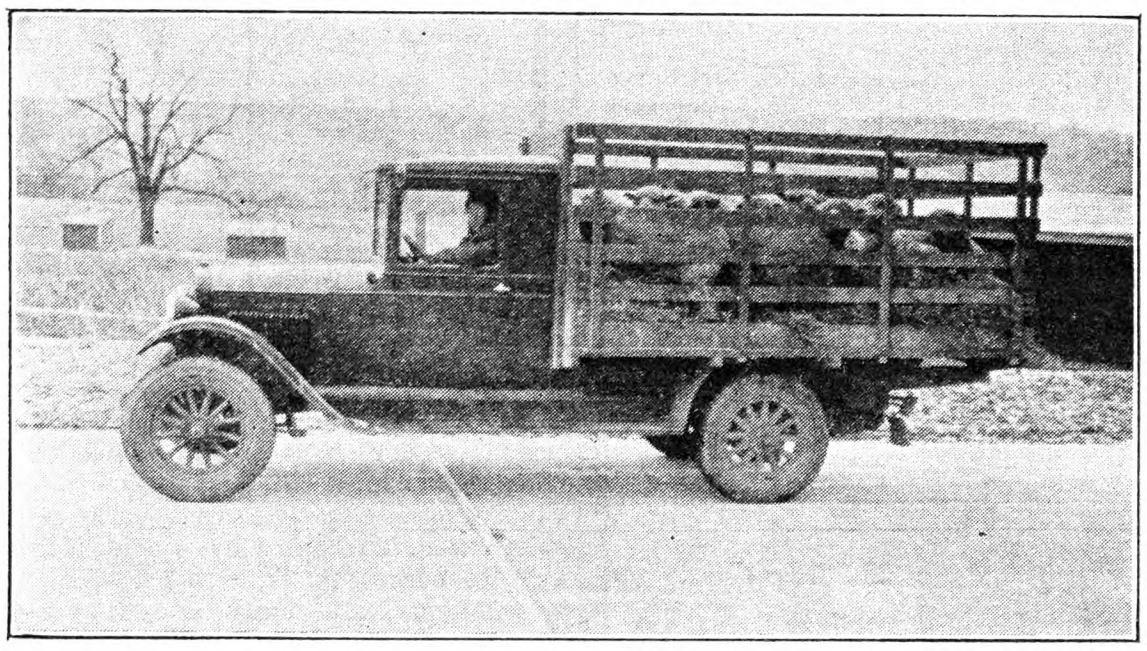
Sheep in Yates County New York

I have noticed several items in the R. N.-Y. in regard to the sheep industry and thought I would send you one from Middlesex. We have more sheep in this town than any town in Yates County and it is one of the leading money crops in this section.

We are favorably situated living in a valley which produces all kinds of grain, beans, Alfalfa, clover, corn etc. Our sheep are Summered on "South Hill" a portion of the farm which has been given over to grazing. Most of our sheep were over from 50 to 250 acres of land on this hill section. They turn their sheep up there about the middle of May, and bring them back around November 1.

The lambs are weaned and brought to the farms in the valley put in fresh pasture and fed grain until sold. Some sell in October off grass, and others feed until January 1. Around 12,000 lambs are shipped out of this section per year, which have brought the growers around $120,000. The wool from the ewes, averaging 7½ pounds would bring $36,000, making a total sum from the sheep industry of $156,000. We have farms in this town that have had flocks of sheep on them over 100 years.

The cut shown is a truckload of lambs from a flock of 110 lambs; 45 of the "tops" have been taken out in October. The truck contains 24 lambs which weighed 2,400 pounds at 14c per pound making the load bring $336. The 110 lambs brought $1,287.80; wool $480.60; total sales from 120 ewes $1,768.40. Twenty-five of the sheep were yearling ewes and only one-half of them bred. This is no big showing and can be repeated by any sheep man who will feed and take care of his flock. L. C. WILLIAMS



Truckload of Lambs which brought $336.

Alfalfa in Virginia

I have been growing Alfalfa for 35 years or more and find it to be decidedly the best all-around grass for hay and grazing purposes now in existence. The second year I ever tried Alfalfa I had only one acre, and it produced enough long feed or hay from May 1 to October 1, to feed three horses, I also sold several hundred pounds to neighbors. I cut it five times during the growing season, securing from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of good cured hay at each cutting. My team also kept in far better condition during the work period, or Summer, than ever before, and on less grain. Alfalfa is a very strong and nutritious feed, therefore, requiring less grain or corn.

Here are a few hints about growing Alfalfa, which are important for good permament results:

1.—The soil must be fertile and well-drained. It is useless to attempt seeding on poor, wet, soggy land.

2.—It pays to begin at least 12 months prior to seeding, so as to get the land in proper fertilization and preparation. Moderately fertile land will not produce a fair crop of Alfalfa, it must be good to commence with.

3.—It pays to grow cow peas or a cultivated crop preceding the seeding of Alfalfa. The cultivated crops help destroy the weeds and grass, which must be done, or else the young Alfalfa plants will be chocked out.

4. — I consider Fall seeding best. I have tried both Fall and Spring. The last week in August or first week in September is decidedly the best time in the upper South.

5.—Remember that a well-prepared seed bed is essential. If the land is not good, apply from two to three tons of finely-prepared stable manure per acre, then break the land deep in late Spring or early Summer. It should then be disked and harrowed every 15 days up to time of seeding.

6.—If Alfalfa has never been grown on the land, it should be inoculated. This can be done by taking the soil from an old Alfalfa field and spreading at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre.

7.—When the land is in order to receive the seed, or just before seeding, apply lime at the rate of 1,500 pounds per acre (broadcast). In this way it will get throughly mixed with the soil by the time the work of preparation is completed. It should be disked and harrowed throughly both ways. It is useless to seed Alfalfa without a liberal supply of lime, as I have tried it. Once in seeding a small field, I lacked enough lime to finish up one corner. While the other portion of the field got 15 to 18

Is it worth $8.39 per cow to make each cow yield $67.52 extra profit?

Authentic Feeding Tests, conducted for two years, show how continued use of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic brought added dividends

IN A SERIES of 300-day tests conducted at our Research Farm, every dollar invested in feed and Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic, above usual feeding costs, returned more than $8 in extra profits.

These experiments were made with various breeds and types—pure-bred and high-grade Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys. In every test the cows were equally divided as to breed, age, type, calving date and previous production records. All points were taken into careful consideration and as accurate a division as possible made.

Bear in mind that this is not a single test, but the average result of many tests, covering two whole years, over 600 days' actual lactation.

Rations and care of the two groups in each test were in every way identical, with the single exception that one group received Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic mixed in the feed, while the other received no Tonic. The following table shows the average results of all tests for the two years:

	Tonic Cows	*Non-Tonic Cows*
Average time on test	300 days	300 days
Average feed cost per cow (including Tonic)	$110.61	$102.22
Average production per cow	9219.6 lbs.	6408.3 lbs.
Average milk value per cow	$248.93	$173.02
Average profit per cow	$138.32	$70.80

NOTE—Milk sold at $2.50 per cwt. on a 3.5 basis.

No practical dairyman will fail to make the following observations:

(1) That the cost of feed per cow receiving Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic, including cost of Tonic, was $8.39 more than the cost of feed per non-Tonic cow. *But the average profit per Tonic cow was $67.52 greater than the average profit per non-Tonic cow.*

(2) That the Tonic cows were the better eaters. They were never "off feed," but right up on their appetites and conditioned to convert a larger mess into pails of milk.

A fact not shown in the table, but brought out by these tests, is that the Tonic group had a sustained milk flow well on through the lactation period.

We invite you to carry out similar tests with your own cows. Many of the best dairy herds in the country receive Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic regularly. These dairymen have learned the value of this conditioner and mineral supplement.

Remember that Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic does not take the place of proper feed and care. At the same time the Research Farm results show very clearly that proper feed and care will not take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic. See how well it pays you in extra milk production and profits. It costs but 2c a day per cow. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get at least a 90-day supply to begin with. Figure 18 pounds for each cow.

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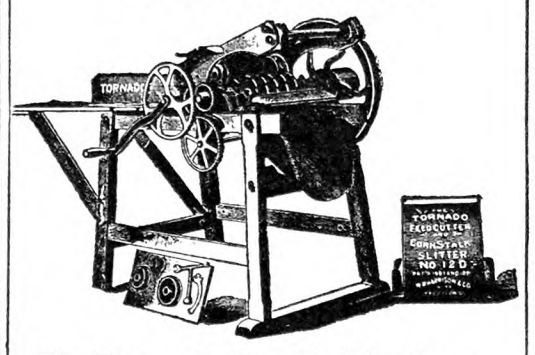

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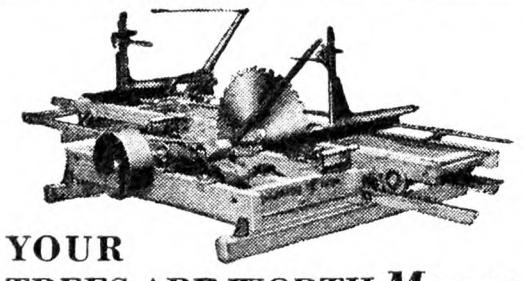

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inches high, the portion not limed never got high enough to cut.

8.—I sow about 30 pounds of good seed per acre. The seed is got in with a pea weeder or common hay rake, running across the field both ways. If it doesn't look likely for rain, it is best to run a roller over the land to compact the the soil, insuring a far better stand.

W. H. HARRISON

Prince George Co., Va.

Dairy Cow Questions

Please give me the figures on what it will cost to feed a Guernsey cow a year. What will a good average grade Guernsey produce? Is a pound of butterfat the same as a pound of butter? W. J. W.

Practical dairymen of wide experience have settled upon the following as a convenient rule for estimating the amount of feed required by a cow in full milk production: 2 lbs. of hay or 1 lb. of hay and 3 lbs. of silage for each 100 lbs. live weight and 1 lb. of concentrates for each 3.5 lbs. of milk given while in full milk, daily. A grade Guernsey cow of good size should weigh about 1,100 lbs. The cost of feed will vary somewhat according to local market conditions; but on this basis the cost of feeding a cow for a year may be estimated as follows:

Hay, 11 lbs. daily for 180 days, 1 ton, $18; silage, 33 lbs. daily for 180 days 3 tons, $18; pasture, 6 months at $3, $18; concentrates, 1,400 lbs. at $50 a ton, $35; total, $89.

A good grade Guernsey cow should yield at least 6,500 lbs. of milk in a year, and the amount of concentrates in the table has been based on this estimate, assuming that the cow calves in the Fall and that one quarter of the milk is produced while the cow is on pasture and fed no grain.

A pound of butterfat is not the same as a pound of butter. Butter, besides butterfat contains water, salt, and small amounts of several other substances. The standard of the Federal Department of Agriculture requires that butter contain 82.5 per cent of butterfat. Depending upon the skill of the buttermaker, a pound of butterfat will make between 1 1/5 and 1¼ lbs. of commercial butter.

H. H. W.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 13-15. — Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Oshkosh, Wis.

Nov. 13-15.—Westchester County Poultry Association, annual show, Peekskill, N. Y. Chas. H. Chapman, secy., Pleasantville, N. Y.

Nov. 13-22.—National Grange Annual Meeting, Seattle, Wash.

Nov. 16.—Massachusetts Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 19.—Minnesota State Horticultural Society, St. Paul, Minn.

Nov. 21-22. — Annual meeting, New Jersey Horticultural Society, Asbury Park, N. J. Secretary, Prof. A. J. Farley, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

Nov. 21-27.—First National Pet Stock Show, Madison Square Garden, New York City.

Nov. 30-Dec. 7. — International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 4-5. — Iowa State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dec. 5-6. — Annual meeting National Dairy Council, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 10-13. — Vermont State Poultry exhibit, St. Albans, Vt., L. B. Allen, secretary.

Dec. 13. — Connecticut Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Hartford, Conn.

Dec. 13-14. — Northampton (Mass.) Poultry Show, F. W. Lovett, secretary, Hatfield, Mass.

Jan. 8-10, 1930.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' annual meeting, Worcester, Mass.

Jan. 14-17. — Farm Products and Equipment Show, State Armory, Trenton, N. J.; L. B. Burk, manager.

Jan. 15-17.—New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary, Roy P. McPherson, Le Roy, N. Y.

Jan. 15-19.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show, D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orr's Mills, Cornwall, N. Y.

Jan. 27-Feb. 1.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, Duquesne Garden, Secretary Harry J. Singer, Box 326, Braddock, Pa

Live Stock Sales

Nov. 12-13.—Holstein. Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

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With the Livestock

THE EAST AND STOCK-RAISING.—"Why don't land-owners in the Eastern States raise more sheep, beef cattle and hogs?" Almost every Mid-West farmer who visits this region asks this question. One answer is that the East is gradually increasing and improving its meatmaking livestock; but this fact isn't apparent to the typical visiting outsider, who is apt to judge the numbers and distribution of our herds and flocks by western standards. In the number, quality and breeding of its dairy cattle, the East's leadership is unquestioned. Two points are clear: First, dairying and fruit and vegetable production occupy the attention of most eastern farmers; second, the consumption of poultry, fish, western meats and imported foods is on a scale in the East of which most people in the West can hardly conceive. Here, then, are two main reasons why the raising of meat-stock increases slowly in the East. There are some other reasons.

AN ELDERLY MAN'S VIEWS.—A man who farmed for 30 years in Columbia Co., N. Y., where he was born and reared, said to me last week that "dairying is the best business for New York State farmers, if they could depend on a fair price for their milk." He is a livestock commission merchant, who handles cattle, calves, sheep and hogs at the Union Stock Yards in New York City. His further opinion was that unless a man knew how and was fixed to specialize in raising beef cattle or sheep, he should stick to dairying, fruit-growing or truck-farming. He doesn't believe that it would be profitable, except in a few cases, for eastern farmers to raise hogs. He said that "a pig or a few shotes to eat edible wastes from farm kitchens, cellars and feed bins usually will make a little money, and in some places in the East pigs in considerable numbers can be fattened at a profit on garbage from hotels and restaurants." He was sure, however, that there was no money in pork production, on a western corn basis, in the East, except in some years under special conditions in a few areas. He went on to say that some eastern farmers keep herds of sows, and sell their pigs to garbage feeders, or to farmers, and that they are making fair to good profits because they maintain their sow herds on cheap garbage. He mentioned a district near Boston, Mass., where a number of farmers carry their sow herds on garbage, and sell their pigs to local dealers. The dealers sell the pigs on mail orders, usually one pig to the customer, to whom shipment is made in a small crate, which, with the contents, weighs 15 to 30 lbs. Some of these dealers, he said, ship pigs to hundreds of farmers and small-town people in all the Eastern States, and as far west as Indiana and Michigan.

A YOUNG MAN TALKS.—From Albany Co., N. Y., a young man, brought up on a Mid-West farm, writes that he is thinking of buying several cheap farms that join one another in a good grass area of New York State, to establish a herd of purebred beef cattle. His object would be to raise and fatten their calves for "baby" beef. "I am confident," he says, "that a permanent and profitable specialized business could be built up, if a man knew how to develop it, had considerable capital to begin with, improved his pastures, grew enough legume hay and corn silage to carry his cattle through the Winters, sold some of his heifers and bulls for breeding purposes, and produced a quality of 'baby' beef that would command premium prices. He might do as well or better if he contracted to sell his annual steer crop to someone who specialized in fattening young cattle. If he maintained a flock of breeding ewes, he could handle the lamb crop in much the same way as the calf crop. There isn't much experience to go by in founding a business of this kind. What do you think about it?"

SMALL BEGINNINGS.—Sound and successful businesses grow up gradually from small beginnings. Many a small beginning today, however, would have been a large and ambitious one a generation ago. If a young man who knows how to raise beef cattle or sheep, and possesses "considerable capital," should buy and improve a large tract of York State land for his special purpose, he might succeed with either cattle or sheep, if he had the patience and caution to develop his business gradually. Beef cattle-raising on a large scale, under expert management, has been under way for several years on an exceptionally good stock farm of several thousand acres in an eastern county of New York. It appears to be successful, thus far, but it has not been going long enough to prove that it is sound as a system. An enterprise of this kind in the East today is quite different from the great western cattle and wheat ranches of the last quarter of the last century. Old experience, however, has given us some tap-root principles that are applicable to all new business ventures. One of these is that the quality and cost of the human labor required, as well as the ability and business experience of the head men, are decisive factors in the fate of any large business. These factors vary widely. "Big business methods" applied to any branch of farming under high-priced experts are much more likely to fail than succeed. In the next five years we shall have some case histories on which to base a more useful opinion than can be given at present on this subject.

VEAL CALVES.—Recently at the Jersey City, N. J., stock yards a cattle buyer of long experience at that market gave me some information on the market values of veal calves. First of all, he pointed out that calves of some of the dairy breeds are too small to yield the 50 to 70-lb. dressed hind saddles that sell for 5 to 10c a pound more than light saddles bring. A light saddle weighs 25 to 35 lbs. The weight and color of the saddle determine the market value of a veal. The best saddle weight is between 60 and 70 lbs., and "the pinker the color the better," he said. "Calves of any of the beef breeds and Holstein-Friesian calves are the best in weight and meat color. Another point that he made is that if these calves were fed whole milk for several weeks after their birth they would pay much more for 100 lbs. of milk when they were marketed than dairymen are getting for that weight of milk. He was sure that the veal crop could be improved in weight and quality at a profit to dairymen. Last year 164,358 calves were marketed at Jersey City. Most of those from close-in points weighed 120 to 140 lbs. Some calves came in from Canada, the duty on these being 1½c a pound. Calves are shipped to Jersey City from Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, the Virginias, the Carolinas, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and a few from New England. All those of southern origin classify as "grassers," which run up to 300 lbs. A calf that weighs 400 lbs. or over is a "steer."

ABATTOIRS IN NEW YORK CITY. — There are 14 plants in which livestock is slaughtered in New York City (on Manhattan Island) and three in Brooklyn. Six of the 14 plants are on the west side of the city, in the 40th Street zone, and the other eight on the east side, near the end of the same street. Few visitors would suspect, in passing up or down 11th Avenue at 40th Street, than on the covered roof of an eight-story plant at this point several carloads of fat steers and lambs are fed and watered in pens, where they wait—sometimes over night—for their fatal hour. D. C. W.

Aberdeen-Angus to Mexico

Five Aberdeen-Angus cattle have just been shipped from Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y., to the Mexican government. They were selected at the farms by Dr. Alfredo Uzeta at the National School of Agriculture at Chapingo; they will form the foundation for a herd, and be used in instructional work. Four heifers and a bull constitute this purchase. The bull is Quality Lad of Briarcliff, two years old. He stood first in his class, wherever shown, and his dam is one of the outstanding cows in the Briarcliff herd of about 1,000 head of registered cattle. His sire is Revelerica, a son of Blackcap Revolution. On their arrival in Mexico these cattle will be exhibited at the Mexican National Exposition at San Jacinto.

FUNNY BANKS. Trust half a million to crooked messenger-boy, and won't take an honest man's note for fifty.—Los Angeles Times.

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Lump on Calf's Jaw

What would cause a lump on the lower jaw of my four-months'-old calf? She stumbled and fell when we first turned her out, but we mostly keep her in the barn. Our barn is cleaned every day, swept and washed out. She has had the lump about two weeks now; it is loose and hard, as large as a hulled hickory-nut, does not seem to bother her.

Ohio. W. C. H.

We take it that you fear lump-jaw (actinomycosis) as the cause of the small lump on the calf's jaw. That, however, is quite improbable, and the lump more likely was caused by a bruise. It may be, however, that it is an enlarged lymphatic gland, and in that event tuberculosis would be the likeliest cause. That disease is incurable and contagious, but not very common in a young calf, unless the animal has been living on the milk of a cow that has tuberculosis of the udder, or generalized tuberculosis. Pasteurization or sterilization of skim-milk from a creamery is advisable, to prevent the calves that drink it contracting tuberculosis. As the calf is four months old it might be advisable to have a qualified veterinarian test it with tuberculin, to determine whether it is affected with tuberculosis, for should it prove affected there will be no profit in retaining the animal, and it should be disposed of in the manner prescribed by State law which the veterinarian will, if necessary, explain. The expert need not go to the trouble of applying the subcutaneous or thermal tuberculin test which necessitates taking the temperature with a clinical thermometer three times before injecting the tuberculin and at intervals of two hours, starting at five or six o'clock the day following the injection and continuing until noon, or longer if a rise in temperature resulted from the injection. The tuberculin usually is injected about nine or ten o'clock at night, after taking the preliminary temperatures in the morning, at noon and in the evening. A rise of two degrees Fahrenheit may be considered indicative of presence of tuberculosis, provided it is sustained for some time and a gradual return to normal temperature then results. The more modern method of testing, known as the intradermic method, consists of the injection of a few drops of tuberculin directly into the skin of the caudal fold under the base of the tail. No temperatures need be taken. A reaction to the test consists of formation of a pea-like or diffuse swelling at the point where the tuberculin was injected and it remains there for 72 hours or more. The expert need make but one or two examinations to determine the effect of the test.

Meanwhile we should advise you to paint the lump with tincture of iodine daily until the skin becomes blistered; then stop for a time, but repeat the applications later, if that is seen to be necessary. Clip the hair from the lump and around it, before applying the tincture the first time. Applying iodine may cause the lump to disperse, or the lump may soften, especially if it was caused by a bruise, and form pus which must be liberated by lancing. If that has to be done syringe out the cavity with warm water containing one teaspoon of coal-tar disifectant per cup, and then inject a little tincture of iodine. Repeat the treatment daily until pus ceases to form and healing is progressing well. If you prefer, and the expense would not be too great, you could have the veterinarian remove the lump by dissection and then treat the wound with antiseptics until healed. Such removal, however, would not be worth while should tuberculosis prove to be the cause. When lump-jaw (actinomycosis) becomes established the lump opens and discharges canary yellow pus containing gritting particles. The disease is not directly contagious, neither is tendency to it hereditary. Removal of the lump, by dissection or sloughing with caustics, would be the proper treatment should true lump-jaw prove to be present.

A. S. A.

Shorthorn Trade News

Volume 14 of the Milking Shorthorn Yearbook, published by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association contains all completed records received at the office of the association up to June 1, 1929. There are now, 3,979 records for Shorthorn cows of all ages in the Record of Merit, whose annual average milk production is 8,476.5 lbs., an increase of .9 of a lb. over the average made up to last year; and 3,331 records for cows of all ages whose annual average fat production is 335.37 lbs. with an average test of 3.95 per cent. The volume contains 387 milk records averaging 8,473.6 lbs., and 365 fat records averaging 336.40 lbs. The average test for the fat records is 3.96 per cent for cows of all ages. The 391 records came from 24 States and Canada, as follows: New York 63, Massachusetts 33, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin 32 each, Indiana 30, Iowa 29, Washington 27, Minnesota 20, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio and Rhode Island 12 each, Connecticut 10, Illinois 9, Virginia 8, Vermont 7, California 5, Kentucky 4, Montana and Nebraska 3 each, Colorado 2, New Jersey and West Virginia 1 each, and Canada 12. Allington Kirklevington, owned by Alexander Maclaren in Quebec, Canada, leads all the cows in production of both milk and butterfat in this volume, with a record of 20,543.1 lbs. of milk and 754.78 lbs. of fat. Of the 387 records in the volume, 124 are for mature cows.

An average of $165 a head was realized at auction on 24 Shorthorn "baby" beeves at the Kendallville, Ind., Fair in September. They weighed 1,036 lbs.

Recently the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association assembled and shipped a carload of Milking Shorthorns to Nebraska, and another to Texas. To Vancouver, B. C., for export to South Manchuria, Japan, the association shipped two cars, composed mostly of young show cattle purchased from Greatwood Farm, Plainfield, Vt., L. J. Greenwald, Anoka, Minn., W. Arthur Simpson, Lyndonville, Vt., L. I. Baxter, Granville, Summit, Pa., Mrs. L. D. May, Granville Summit, Pa., Alasa Farm, Alton, N. Y., Finlay McMartin, Claremont, Minn., A. W. Kohley & Sons, Lisle, Ill., and Natick Farms, Natick, R. I.

Clyde C. Miller, Elizabethtown, Ky., writes: "I do not have any Polled Shorthorns for sale, as I am able to sell every calf I raise by the time it is seven or eight months old."

Oscar Frandle, Buffalo Center, Ia., writes: "The demand for stock has been good this Spring and Summer."

Chas. R. Richhorn, Atlantic, Ia., writes: "I have had a good demand for bulls this year at an average of $25 a head above last year."

O. E. Johnson, Shaw, Col., writes: "A calf that I am registering was spoken for at 10 days of age for $50. That's better than a veal price."

R. N. Ward, Sugar Grove, Va., writes: "Southwest Virginia is strong for Shorthorns."

J. L. T.

Pullets Losing Weight

Why are my pullest losing weight? They are laying about 50 per cent; are on a laying and fattening mash and 12 lbs. of scratch to the hundred birds. They are active and look all right.

Maryland R. J. M.

As your pullets are losing weight, it is evident that you should have more corn in the ration. This can readily be supplied by putting a little corn meal in the mash or using more whole or cracked grain in the scratch feed.

This loss of weight is a matter that the poultry people have to keep closely in mind, so that there will be ample flesh production as well as stimulus to egg laying. Some people practice going in the henhouse at night when the birds are on the roost and feeling of them as they sit there. That is a very good plan and after a little while the birds get so that they are not frightened at being handled.

The matter of keeping the proper balance between flesh and egg production is handled very much better when any correction needed is made at once rather than letting it go for some time. It is a bad plan to make any violent change in the feeding program, but slight additions of flesh producing food or of the other types of food may be made without difficulty.

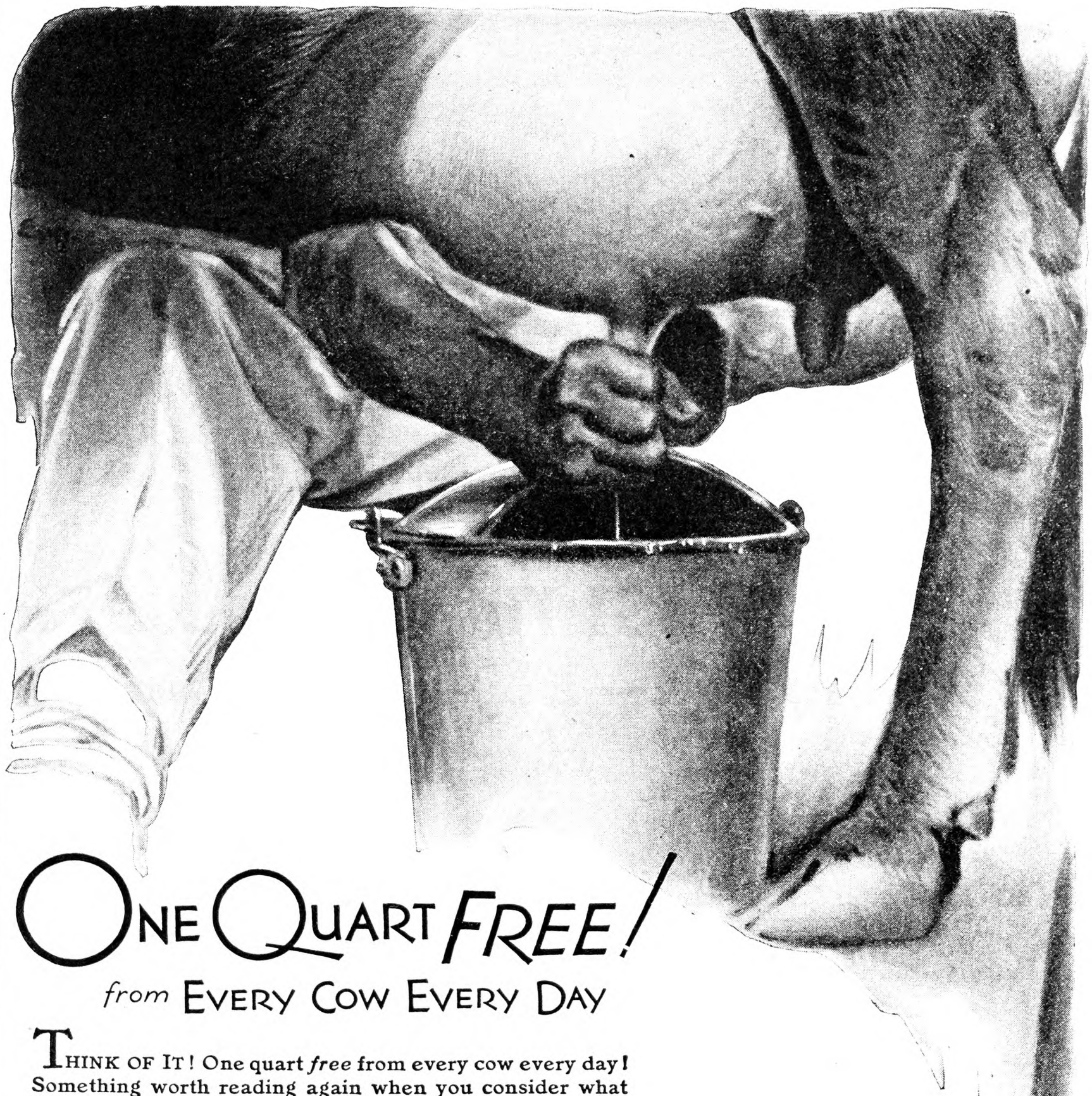
The commercial ration you are feeding is one of the standard types, but may at times be a bit too stimulating for some birds, and a little modification is needed.

Calves Indoors or Out

Is it best to keep calves in the barn until they are a year old or turn them out?

R. S.

There are differences of opinion about this. We like to give a growing animal as nearly natural conditions as possible. But calves suffer so much from flies that when these pests are very plentiful, the calves need a dark place where they can go at times to get away from their tormentors. When they are obliged to fight flies all day, it is not possible for them to develop as would be done under more peaceful conditions.



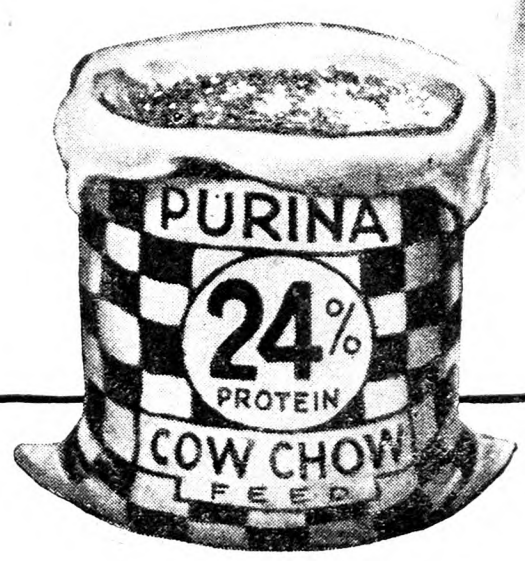
ONE QUART FREE!

from EVERY COW EVERY DAY

THINK OF IT! One quart *free* from every cow every day! Something worth reading again when you consider what it means and from where it comes. This statement is in the report of the national survey of 323,801 cows on the cost of making milk. These cows, fed on all kinds of feeds, reveal that Purina Cow Chow makes one extra quart per cow per day over all other feeds . . . and at no extra cost!

Not one penny extra! You'll be quick to see the reason why when you glance at today's Cow Chow price. It's *low!* Add to this the good news that cows actually eat less of Cow Chow in a year's time because it is *all* feed. And still they make those extra quarts of milk . . . quarts that are free . . . clear profit . . . to be had for the milking!

Make this survey mean more than interesting reading . . . make it mean more money in *your* pocket. The survey results are sound enough to take advantage of *now!* Put Purina Cow Chow before your cows and milk the free quarts. They are yours for the asking!



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The day the Checkerboard car rolls into town . . . that's bargain day! Save money by paying cash for your feed and by hauling it yourself . . . direct from the car.

Better Results Assured

Hundreds of successful poultrymen unsolicited have written us that

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Meat and Bone Scrap

has produced better results for them.

LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. If your dealer cannot supply you send us $4.00 for a 100 lb. sample bag, freight prepaid, to points in N. Y., N. J., Penna. and Va. only. Your money refunded if not found entirely satisfactory.

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PRODUCTION WITH
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MEAT AND BONE SCRAP
Mixed With The Mash

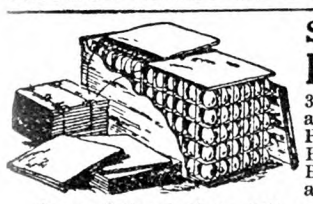
Kwality Meat Scrap indorsed and used by Experimental Stations and leading Poultrymen. They heartily indorse and feed Kwality Meat Scrap to their poultry.

No matter what food formula you follow or how careful you are housing your fowls, large egg production is impossible if pure meat scrap is not used.

Kwality Meat Scrap is just what the name implies and is the purest meat scrap on the market today.

For Sale by all Reliable Dealers
For free samples and Calendar write

MAURER MFG. CO. Dept. R, Box 365 NEWARK, N. J.



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Second-Hand Flats, Fillers and Excelsior Pads.
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The Lord Farms Year Book is written by men who have expanded a 12-acre poultry farm into a 400-acre breeding plant. It tells how to make a start with little money. How to build houses and arrange yards. How to get an egg flow the year round. A mine of money-making information *free.* Write today.
LORD FARMS 67 FOREST STREET METHUEN, MASS.
New England's Largest Leghorn Breeding Plant.

MAKE HENS LAY twice as many eggs by feeding green cut bone.
Mann's BONE CUTTER 10-Day Free Trial
No money in advance. Get free book. F. W. MANN CO., Box 15 Milford, Mass.

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WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS
The Best Winter "Crop"

Broilers pay big profits. Raise "Wyan-Rocks" (Wh. Wyandotte-Rock Cross) or "Brahm-Rocks" (Brahma-Rock Cross). Quick growth, plump carcasses. Hatches every week. Also straight Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Write for prices on immediate and December deliveries.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

Winter Broilers Pay
if you buy
HUBBARD FARMS RED CHICKS
Low mortality, fast growth. 8,000 Breeding Birds on our own Farms. Every Bird free from White Diarrhoea.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. CATALOGUE.
Hubbard Farms, Box 154, Walpole, N. H.

"Purebred" Barred Rocks $12.00 per 100; $110 per 1,000; Heavy Mixed, $9.00 per 100; Black Giants, $15.00 per 100. Prompt service. C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Chas. F. Ewing Rt. 1 McClure, Penna.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 13c. Heavy Mixed ..... 12c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna

Purebred Barred Rocks and R. I. Red
CHICKS.. $12.00 a 100 HEAVY MIXED.. $9.00 a 100
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box 83, McClure, Pa.

MIXED BROILER DAY-OLD CHICKS
Light breeds, $10 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12; Heavy, $14. Small quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher in price. Sent C. O. D. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. We hatch all year. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603

Old Farms White Leghorns
Pedigreed Breeding Cockerels out of hens with records of 245 to 283, 24 to 28 oz. eggs, mated to cockerels of the famous Lowry Strain. Price from $5.00 to $15.00.
AVON COLLEGE POULTRY FARM
Tel. Farmington 177-32. AVON, CONN

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks White Rocks
Mixed. Low Prices. Hatch Weekly.
LAYWELL FARM, Route No. 5, Beaver Springs, Pa.

200 BARRON Imported Strain WH. LEGHORN **PULLETS**
April hatched. Trapnested. Blood tested. Free range. Mash and milk fed, $2 each. JOHN BOOTES, Middlesex, N. Y.

Pure Bred Muscovy Ducks All prize winning stock. A real profit to any farm. Prices reasonable. Also the large type Toulouse Geese. N.G DAYHOFF, Waynesboro, Pa.

BREEDING GEESE—Extra large. Wonderful specimens. Chinese—Toulouse cross—best layers. 20 pairs. $12 per pair. WILLET RANDALL, North Creek, N. Y.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Control of Molt

I have 200 Single Comb White Leghorn chicks taken from the incubator April 10, 1929. A few of the most forward commenced laying at five months. At six months I am getting over 50 eggs per day with a steady increase. I am told that my pullets will molt in January and stop laying. They will be nine months old then. Would like to know if there is any hard and fast rule as to molting. Are they sure to molt at nine months? If not, when should they be expected to begin? Is the molting period controlled by age of fowls, environment, or feed?

H. L. B.

New York

As your pullets were not early hatched and did not begin laying prematurely, you will probably have little trouble from Fall molting, though mismanagement, in such ways as sudden changes in feeding or housing, may induce partial molting at any time. Pullets that begin laying in August or before are pretty sure to molt in November or September and take a vacation of from 4 to 6 weeks. The molting period may be shortened by increasing food consumption through artificial lighting and the addition of a moist mash to the dry ration. Age, feeding and environment may all influence molting, which does not necessarily begin at any specified age. Pullets that do not begin laying until late fall should not molt until the following autumn. Early hatched pullets may lay early and undergo a resting period in early winter; some poultrymen believe that it is good management to get the early eggs, during the time of high prices, and take the loss from the molt later. You will probably find it impossible to get July eggs without granting your pullets a vacation in early winter, but that vacation may be shortened by skillful feeding and management, the essential thing being to increase food consumption. All this belongs in the realm of management and that depends largely upon the skill of the caretaker. It is not easy to bend natural laws to one's convenience and profit, but it is not impossible to modify their action and the constant struggle of food producers to increase returns through combatting the influence of the seasons is not without results.

M. B. D.

Hens as Scavengers

Can the laying hen in some mysterious way purify, in the egg laid, the sometimes filthy matter she consumes? I am an aged, retired farmer. I know the hen to be the piggish consumer of the foulest food matter she meets with. Do we eat such vile stuff when we eat eggs laid by hens roaming over the farm? H. B. O.

Pennsylvania.

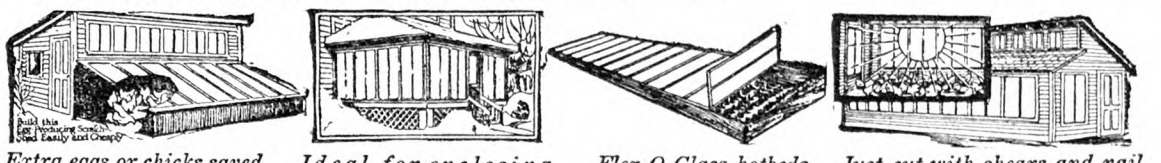
In the process of animal digestion that which is taken into the stomach and other digestive organs is broken up by the digestive fluids and the mechanical action of the organs through which it passes and only those parts suitable for the use of the body and body products are absorbed into the blood and built up into tissues. Much that is indigestible and unsuitable for the body's use is thrown off without having entered anything more than the digestive tract, so that it may be said never to have really entered the body itself. Before any food material can be assimilated it must be broken up or broken down into its chemical constituents. Much that may appear disgusting to man, therefore, is so altered that only the parts suitable for food are used; waste products continue to be waste and are thrown off as such. Otherwise, such animal products as eggs and milk would suffer a contamination that would render them useless. The animal body may be regarded as a laboratory or factory, in which raw materials are sorted over and only those which have value used. Volatile oils sometimes add undesirable flavors to animal products used as food, as when milk is given the odor of leeks, but this undesirability is a mere matter of fashion in tastes.

M. B. D.

New Haven Poultry Show

This will be held at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 5, 6, 7, and will interest the commercial breeder as well as the Fancier. A first prize of $20 will be offered to the best production pen of any standard breed consisting of 10 females and one male. Second prize will be $10. This is a wonderful inducement and opportunity for the small farmer to exhibit his flock and receive the award. All birds in this class will be exhibited in their natural environment. Entry blanks can be obtained from Secretary Marion P. Andrews, Milldale, Connecticut.

Bargain Offer!
GENUINE WEATHERPROOF UNBREAKABLE
FLEX-O-GLASS
Pat. Pen. T.M. Reg.
POSTPAID NOW ONLY 29¢ A SQUARE YARD 36 inches wide
For 10 yards or more (formerly 50c a yard)
4, 7 and 10 yard Cuttings—1 yard wide—GUARANTEED
Remnants from large rolls sent to dealers—Fresh and New



Extra eggs or chicks saved pay for this Flex-O-Glass Scratch Shed in a few days. — *Ideal for enclosing porches, health rooms, covering screen doors, etc.* — *Flex-O-Glass hotbeds grow plants quicker and much stronger.* — *Just cut with shears and nail on barn, chickencoop, hog house and garage windows.*

Here's your chance to buy genuine Flex-O-Glass, the best, strongest, most durable Ultra-Violet Ray filter made, for half its regular price. Here's your chance to put Flex-O-Glass in your poultry house windows, hotbeds, on your screened porches and screen doors or to replace glass windows in your house, garage or barn—at a big saving. The Flex-O-Glass offered at 29¢ a yard is fresh and new, fully guaranteed in every way. The only difference between this and the Flex-O-Glass sold at twice the price, is the length. Comes only in 4, 7 and 10 yard lengths, which are the left-overs from longer cuttings from our standard rolls. The supply is limited. Order today.

Lets in Healthful Ultra-Violet Rays
Gives hens June sunshine full of egg-making Ultra-Violet Rays, all winter long, while prices are high.
Transforms porch into a warm, dry, sunlit health-room in which to work, read, rest—or ideal children's winter playroom. Saves fuel and doctor bills.
Keeps baby chicks warm and healthy indoors. Prevents rickets (weak legs) diseases and deaths.
Better than plain glass on Hot-Beds. Scatters light. Approved by thousands of users and all leading authorities. Just cut with shears and nail on ordinary window frames at one-tenth the cost of glass, wherever light, warmth and health are needed. Lasts for years.

ACT NOW—SAVE MONEY
Don't wait! Don't hesitate! Our stock of these 4, 7 and 10 yard lengths at 29¢ a yard is limited. Order now while the supply lasts. Enclose check or money order for number of yards wanted. We pay the postage on ten yards or more. If your order totals less than ten yards add 3¢ per yard for postage. Your money back if not satisfied. You take no risk. 24 hour service. Free book "Prevention of Poultry Diseases" comes with your order.
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1451 N. Cicero Ave., Dept. 183

Mail This Guarantee Coupon NOW
FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 183
1451 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Find enclosed $..... for which send me ..... yards of Flex-O-Glass 36 inches wide, by prepaid parcel post. If I am not absolutely satisfied after using the Flex-O-Glass 15 days I may return it and you will refund my money without question.
Name .....
Town..... State.....

Reliable Barred Rock Chicks
Purebred - Heavy Stock - Large
Hatches Weekly. Write for Prices
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COCKERELS HIGH-POWERED LEGHORNS
Farm range reared. Official R. O. P. Large thrifty birds. Superior egg quality. Proven high production.
EGG AND APPLE FARM, Route R, Trumansburg, N. Y.

TURKEYS Selected Breeding Stock for sale
Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, White Holland and Narragansetts. Our flock of over sixteen-hundred young turkeys, bred from prize-winning stock, contains outstanding birds of each variety. Our price—Toms, $20.00 and $25.00. Hens, $12.50 and $16.00. We guarantee to refund your money and pay transportation charges both ways if you are not entirely satisfied.
BALLSTON GAME & FUR FARM
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Mammoth Bronze Turkeys
YOUNG TOMS—$15, $20, $25 PULLETS—$10, $12.50, $15.
Shipped on approval. Our booklet on Turkey Raising free with orders amounting to $25.00.
WOODSMERE POULTRY FARM West Willington, Conn.

Bronze Turkeys Sired by $50 toms. PRICES — Toms: $15, $20, $25. Hens: $10, $12, $15. Write your needs. We satisfy or do not ship. Money refunded and transportation paid if not satisfied. DUANE LAKE TURKEY FARM, Duanesburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y.

BRONZE TURKEYS ESBENSHADE'S STRAIN
Large, healthy, profit payers. Easily raised. Free instructions with orders assures success. Buy the best from headquarters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants today. New 1930 TURKEY BOOK FREE. ESBENSHADE TURKEY FARM, Box R, Ronks, Pennsylvania.

TURKEYS One of America's best flocks. We furnish breeders and complete instructions for raising. Thousands are being raised by our method. CHAS. W. WAMPLER, Harrisonburg, Va.

Anxious to Raise Turkeys? With Bronze Beauties and new methods you can raise them in numbers. Hens, $10. Toms, $15 now. Higher later. BERTHA M. TYSON, Colora, Md.

BREEDING TURKEYS Bronze, White Holland, Narragansett and Buff. Selected. $10 each. WILLET RANDALL, North Creek, N.Y.

TURKEYS - DUCKS - GEESE - GUINEAS Special Fall Prices. Write your wants. Catalog. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

FOR SALE BRONZE and BOURBON **TURKEYS** Large, healthy stock. Also Silver Pheasants.
HILL TOP GAME FARM NAUGATUCK, CONN.

NORTHERN Bronze Turkeys—Champion strain, vigorous, utility or exhibition. FRED GOODRICH, Gouverneur, N. Y.

REID TURKEY FARM—1,500 Mammoth Bronze. No blackhead for 20 years. Freehold, New Jersey

TURKEYS—Purebred M. B., W. H. and B. R. breeders. Reasonable. MYRTLE De GENOVA Cocymans Hollow, N. Y.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys—Choice white-tipped Toms, $15; hens, $9. GRACE LEAVITT, South Royalton, Vt

MAMMOTH BRONZE HENS and TOMS—Blue ribbon, large kind. FLORA WHITE, Brandon Vt.

MAMMOTH BRONZE YOUNG TURKEYS—Toms, $15. Pullets, $7. Healthy stock. Annie Wilhelm, Wrentham, Mass.

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N. Y. State R. O. P. Breeder
Trapnested and Pedigreed Continuously for 18 Years
Breeding Cockerels, Pens and Trios—with years of ideal egg breeding, two to four generations of 26 to 28 oz. eggs in pedigree. Take advantage of our low summer prices. Illustrated catalogue free.
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PEDIGREED
BARRED ROCK MALES
Our Rocks won over all heavy breeds at Storrs, 1929, and made highest Rock record in the country.
Robt. C. Cobb OLD PICKARD FARM West Concord, Mass.

Kline's Barred Rocks
Healthy stock. Production bred. Egg contest records. Strong chicks. None better. 100 or 1000 lots. Low prices. Write now.
S. W. KLINE Box 10 MIDDLECREEK, PA.

BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. O.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, PULLETS AND COCKERELS. J. TROPEANO, Sparrow Bush, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES Cockerels, Pullets, Yearlings. Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs. Big type, heavy layers. Large catalog. A. P. A. Certified.
SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, MANSFIELD, OHIO

PULLETS FOR SALE
Barred Rock, special matings, $2.00 each
Range raised, free from diarrhea—for breeding purposes—in lots of twenty.
Address BROAD VIEW FARMS, Hampton, N. J.

PULLETS Rhode Island Reds Barred Rocks
APRIL HATCH.... $2.00 MAY HATCH... $1.75
BREEDING COCKERELS.... $5.00
Ship any number C. O. D.
WILLIAM DAILEY, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1085

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**
Leaders in egg production and show winners. Send your orders now for February, March and April.
$12.00 per 100 $57.50—500 $110—1000
"OUR SPECIAL MATINGS"
CHIX $13.00 per 100 $62.50—500 $120—1000
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Penna.

Ulsh's Superior Chicks
White Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks. Write for lowest fall and winter prices. Hatches wkly. Jas. E. Ulsh, Beaver Springs, Pa.

PEDIGREED COCKERELS
100% Pure Hollywood Strain, direct. From high record large white egg hens. $7.50, $10.00 and $15.00 each. Also pens, trios, chix and eggs. Send for booklet.
Five Point Leghorn Farm, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

LAYING PULLETS SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS
March and April hatched from our famous 260-egg strain. Large and vigorous. 5% discount on orders of 500 and over. REDBIRD FARM - Wrentham, Mass.

Leghorn Pullets Quality birds; ready-to-lay in Nov., $2.25 each; in Dec., $2.00 each. FRED HEUER, Sayville, New York

200 PULLETS Rhode Island Reds March Hatched
State accredited stock. Laying or ready to-lay, $2.50 each. IRA H. DODDS -:- NORTH HERO, VT.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.
Just now we are offering Special Prices on Reds and B. Rocks to broiler raisers, particularly attractive to large buyers; and for delivery previous to Feb. 15th.
Hatches Every Week in the Year
HALL BROTHERS, BOX 60, WALLINGFORD, CONN.
Telephone 645-5 Wallingford

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Enclosed you will find the name and address of Certified Hosiery Co., Newark, N. J., which is sending a salesman around showing people a good full-fashioned stocking that they say they will send for $1 a pair. You give this salesman $2 deposit on the order for half a dozen pairs, and he gives you a slip with size, color, etc. When the stockings were received they were a cheap rayon, which can be bought anywhere for 50 cents per pair, and all sizes and styles in a box. When we wrote to this company they said the stockings were all they had for the money, and by sending them 50 cents more per pair they would send better ones. Has this firm a right to do this? I can give you the names of several women near me who were fooled and this salesman is still going in other towns fooling more people. Can anything be done about this?
New York. MRS. H. W. S.

Of course the concern has no right to send the customers stockings that do not correspond with the sample shown by the salesman. The agent received the $2 as his commission on the sale. The company therefore received $4 for the half dozen pairs of stockings and naturally could not furnish a good quality of silk hosiery at the price. We are printing the report for the guidance of country women who may be approached by this agent or others of the same character.

I am interested in the sale of a business that the Apple-Cole Company, Transportation Bldg., Detroit, Mich., has in hand. Can you give me any information as to the standing of this company?
Pennsylvania. C. M. S.

All we know about the Apple-Cole Company of Detroit is that other subscribers have reported the company had asked for an advance fee on the prospect of selling property. We have repeatedly advised property-owners against paying such advance fees on any pretext. We have no record of any broker selling the property after receiving such a fee.

I would like your opinion concerning a course in business administration with the Columbia Institute. I am a high school graduate and am desirous of getting a better education. On Oct. 26 a representative approached me and I decided to take the course. I have paid $20 down. M. D.
Delaware.

This young man has acted first and investigated after he had enrolled and paid part of the money. This correspondence course has no connection with Columbia University, as might be assumed by the name. THE R. N.-Y. has little faith in correspondence courses. They prove a disappointment to a large percentage of the people who enroll for them. The Federal Trade Commission reports that only 7 per cent of those subscribing for these courses complete them. This corresponds with the reports from our readers. What proportion of the remaining 93 per cent are frightened into paying for the courses we cannot say, but our experience shows that no stone is left unturned to collect the money. The above explains why THE R. N.-Y. accepts no correspondence course advertising. Those who get caught on them cannot blame us.

Are these two companies reliable to work for? They both send out sewing to do at home, but they want a deposit before they send the work, so I am writing to you to see if you can look them up for me before I send the deposit. One is the Elite Dress Co., 156 Market St., Newark, N. J. They wanted $1.45 for a sample of the work they send out. I sent the $1.45 and got the sample, and as they wanted the sample back after I sewed it up I sent it to them. They answered me and said my work was good and that they would send me back the sample dress together with more work as soon as I sent them a deposit of $7.50. The other is L. Marshall & Co., Hammond, Ind. They wanted $2 for the sample but they told me to keep the sample; I did not have to send it back to them for inspection. On their letter they said that if I thought I could do the work to send them a deposit of $7.50 and they would send me all the work I can do. But I do not know if they are reliable. I might send the money and then get nothing, so will you look them up for me and let me know about them? A. C.
Connecticut.

The above letter describes the workings of two home-work schemes. Neither concern pays for the work on the garments when completed. The whole object is to get the money for the material, and the women who have done the work are obliged to dispose of the cheap goods as best they can. These frauds rob worthy women of many thousand dollars in the aggregate.

Will you give me your opinion of the Degnen's Radio-Active Solar Pad? It is recommended for throat, lung, kidney, liver and stomach trouble. Patient wears this pad where the trouble is located. This company guarantees this pad, and if it fails to give entire satisfaction they will refund the purchase price which is $19.50. The company's name is Radium Appliance Company, Los Angeles, Calif.
Ohio. A. R. W.

As to the value of the radium pad, the firm's literature shows clearly to us that it belongs in the class with numerous appliances designed to take advantage of popular ignorance with regard to such curative agents as radium. Their literature is the usual mixture of truth and falsehood, which, of course, the layman cannot separate. Taken as a whole, their claims are obviously ridiculously untrue, and would not receive a moment's consideration at the hands of any intelligent physician who had only the welfare of a patient at heart. Radium is a curative agent, under certain conditions, though its action is not well understood, and its possibilities and limitations have not yet been discovered. It is being studied by competent men, and we shall doubtless know, some day, what it can do and what it cannot. Meanwhile the quacks will take full advantage of our half knowledge of the substance to fill their pockets at the expense of the credulous and ignorant.

Our advice to you is to keep your $19.50, or to spend it for something useful. Radio-active substances are found nearly everywhere, and it would not be at all difficult to make a pad containing ores of more than ordinary radio-activity. Such pads, however, would so far as we know, have no value as curative agents, even though such statements as "It is conceded by recognized medical authorities that sluggishness or poor circulation is the cause of nearly all human ailments" were true, and such statements are not true.

I subscribed for *Farm Life*, January, 1928; received the paper monthly until July, 1929. I have not had a copy since; have written to them and have not received any reply. This is a five-year subscription; does not expire until January, 1933. I want the paper until it expires or money back. Will appreciate it very much indeed if you will look into the matter. Is the paper reliable or a fake?
Maryland. A. J. T.

Farm Life of Spencer, Ind., discontinued publication with the July issue. The publishing company is bankrupt and those who paid for subscriptions to the paper in advance cannot recover the money paid.

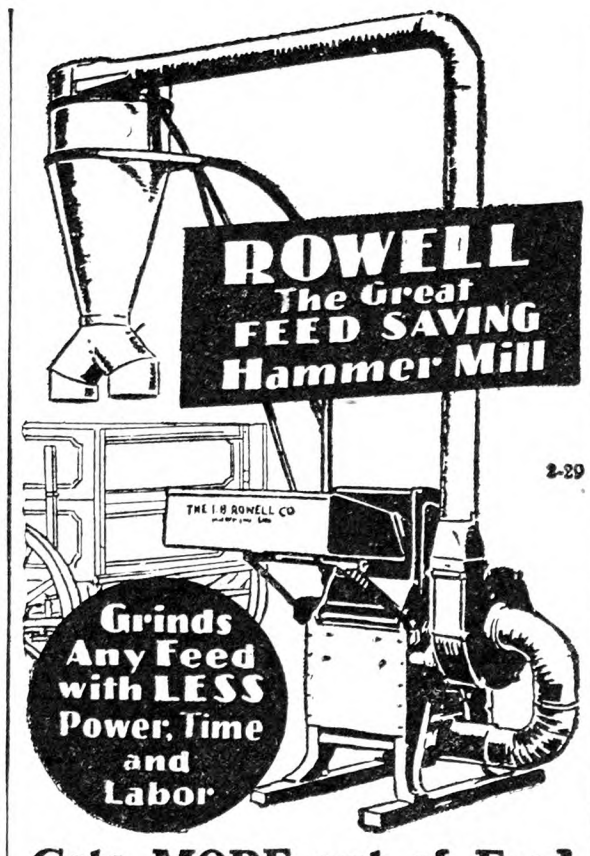
Could you tell me anything about enclosed advertisement? It was in the *Bridgton News*, published at Bridgton, Maine. MRS. W. N. A.
Maine.

The advertisement reads:
"Wanted—Women to decorate greeting cards at home. We pay $5 per hundred. Experience unnecessary. Regent Art Supply, 170 Summer St., Room 401, Boston."

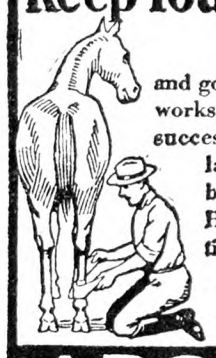
The purpose of the advertisement is to sell the cards. Perhaps if the publisher of this Maine local paper were advised of the deceptive character of the advertisement, he would refuse to be a party to deceiving his readers and neighbors.

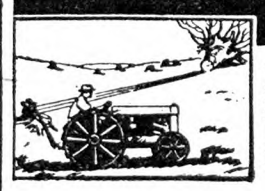
I am a reader of the *Blade and Ledger Magazine*, and I am also a reader of THE R. N.-Y., which I like very much. In the *Blade and Ledger* magazine there is an advertisement referring to a place in Indiana, Pa., called the Agents' Directory List, saying that they will send you big mail free. Will you tell me if that is a reliable place? MRS. A. A.
New York.

The Agents' Directory List may be reliable in the sense that it will fulfill its agreement, to put the names of those answering the advertisements and complying with the conditions—send 10c—on various mailing lists. Perhaps they are "sucker lists," which most people would be willing to pay considerable money to keep their names off. Those who desire "big mails" regardless of kind or quality no doubt will be served satisfactorily by this advertiser.



Gets MORE out of Feed
Rowell "Hammering Milling" turns all grain, leaves, stalks, cobs into the best kind of feed, saving roughage so often wasted. THREE sizes, a size for every tractor or motor. A trouble-proof mill requiring less attention, less power; not dulled by running empty; not impaired by wear; shreds roughage or grinds to a powder; lasts longer with fewer replacements than ordinary mills. Farmers buy Rowells to make perfectly balanced, home-grown feed rations at less cost.
For electrified farms our No. 1 Rowell Whip-It with 5 or 7½ H. P. motor is easily installed to grind automatically and elevate grain, cutting labor costs in two. Moderately priced within the range of any farmer. There's a dealer or distributor near you, or send name today for catalog 50 and easy terms.
Send for ROWELL Catalog No 50
THE I. B. ROWELL CO.
1301 Lincoln Ave.
Waukesha, Wisconsin
Distributed by
The Massey Harris Co., Racine, Wis. and branches

Keep Your Horses Sound

A HORSE free from blemishes and going sound is more valuable and works better. Absorbine has been used successfully since 1892 for reducing lameness and swellings without blistering or removing the hair. Horse can be worked at the same time.
$2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Horse book 5-B free.
ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 288 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Pull Stumps by TRACTOR in Half the Time!

Tractor Drive Stump Puller easily fits any type tractor. One man operation. Lowest-cost work. 3 yr. guar. on castings. Also Hand and Horse Power Pullers. Write TODAY.
HERCULES MFG. COMPANY
2430-29 St. Centerville, Ia.

BOOKS for GIFTS

Give books this Christmas! Lasting gifts, —always appreciated. Fiction, Adventure, Romance, Inspiration, Entertainment, Information; new gift books for grown-ups and children at reduced prices —all listed in "Books for Everybody", a valuable Reading Guide that makes selection easy. Prices attractive. Write for copy today. FREE
Magazine Subscriptions at Unusual Rates
N. Y. Publishing Co., Dept. 25-P, 25 Dominick St., New York

STOVER
FEED GRINDERS
Cut Feeding Costs!

Users of STOVER Feed Grinders cut the cost of producing cattle feed to the lowest possible figure. Here's a mill for grinding dry ear corn, shelled corn or small grain to satisfactory fineness and a 3 to 6 bushels per hour per H. P. capacity. Cast iron breaker case, agitator in hopper, one-piece cob breaker and unique device for taking up end thrust. HAMMER TYPE MILLS also at new low prices.
Mail Coupon Below for FREE Literature TODAY
STOVER MFG. & ENGINE COMPANY
Also makers of Windmills, Engines, Pump Jacks, Limestone Pulverizers, etc.
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STOVER MFG. & ENGINE COMPANY
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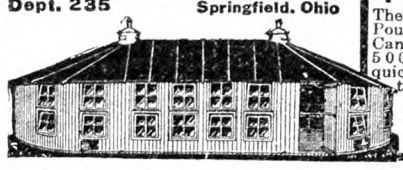
Without obligation, please send me literature on your line of STOVER Feed Grinders.
Name.....
P. O...... *State*.....

DR. NAYLOR'S *Medicated*—
TEAT DILATORS
For Spider, Obstructions, Hard Milkers, Cut and Bruised Teats
Soft absorbent texture
Heals the teat -keeps it open
Small, rounded end—easy to insert

sterilized, packed in medicated ointment
Don't cut the teat--use
Dr. Naylor Dilators
Large size jar mailed postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you.
PRICE $1.00 Write DEPT. 5
H. W. NAYLOR CO., MORRIS, N. Y.

PIGS AND CHICKENS
PAY BIGGER PROFITS When Housed Properly
Leading authorities say profitable hog and poultry raising is a matter of housing, feeding, sanitation, care, disease prevention and high vitality—to accomplish all this modern methods and modern equipment are necessary.
That means Champion Hog and Poultry Houses, round, creosoted or painted, equipped for heating, properly ventilated, made in sections for easy handling and easy moving.

Free Catalog
Write for Catalog. Find out why Champions are the best and most modern. Cheaper than you can build your own. Get prices and full particulars on full line of Champion Hog and Poultry Houses. All sizes. Write today for catalog.
WESTERN SILO COMPANY
Dept. 235 Springfield, Ohio

New Giant Poultry House
The latest, greatest Poultry House of all. Can be increased from 500 to 5000 capacity quickly by adding center sections. Disease Proof, Draft Proof, which means more chickens and eggs, greater profits.

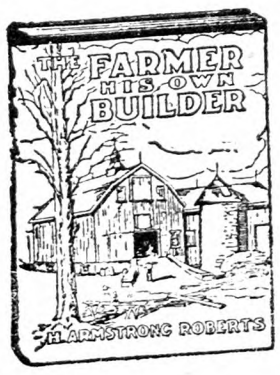
TRY THIS AMAZING NEW TYPE
HARNESS free for 30 days

Learn the facts before buying harness. Read how James Walsh revolutionized the harness business by making harness with no buckles to tear, no rings to wear—
The Strongest Harness Ever Made—Now the Easiest to Adjust!
Save Money! Send for This Book of Amazing HARNESS VALUES!
See for yourself why this longer-wearing, more durable harness, bearing the original WALSH guarantee—is also the *cheapest to use*, and easiest to buy on our liberal terms. FREE TRIAL. Write today—no obligations.
NO BUCKLES TO TEAR Walsh NO RINGS TO WEAR
123 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 199, Milwaukee, Wisc.

A FRAME AS LOW AS $10
Buy Direct, Lowest Factory Prices
Do Your Own Sawing. Make Money

HERTZLER and ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAWS
Lowest-priced, practical saw made. Saws firewood, posts, lumber, laths, etc. Many styles to select from. Write for our BIG CATALOG FREE. Money making opportunities on Concrete Mixers, Feed Grinders, Cider Mills, Ford and Fordson Attachments and best Farm Implements. All big bargains. Sold on a basis of Guaranteed Satisfaction or Money Back.
HERTZLER AND ZOOK CO.
Box 3 Belleville, Pa.

AGENTS—Make a Dollar an Hour
Sell Mendets, a patented patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. 108, Amsterdam, New York



The Farmer His Own Builder
By H. Armstrong Roberts
A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry. Price $1.50.
For sale by
THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., N. Y.

Vermont Notes

There is an old adage that Winter never sets in until Fall rains fill the springs, and in some places the water shortage is getting acute. Our house had been built 97 years and before this was built there was a log-house across the driveway. In all these years the Cold Spring has never failed; always the same, never lower, never higher, as the water bubbles up in a dozen places from its sandy bottom. So we have much to be thankful for. Evidently the Cold Spring is a famous watering place Summer and Winter, judging by the numerous foot prints left in its moist surroundings.

Now and for the next few weeks our good Green Mountains will be in their most vivid colorings, a beauty that must be seen to be appreciated, as no pen could ever adequately describe nor artist depict the glory around us as I lift up my eyes to the hills towering above us. The sumac is our brightest-leaved shrub; such a glowing red that it is easily detected even in a brilliant landscape.

But there isn't much time to gaze about us and the work of harvesting goes merrily on. "I'd rather pick apples than eat" is the remark of one lad. The apples are beautifully colored and remarkably free from insect injuries. The drought reduced the size of the fruit, especially on trees heavily laden, but the young trees bear large fruits and the old Rhode Island Greening has larger apples than ever before, but apples as a whole are scarce.

That being the case, auto thieves are picking them more than ever on the State highway and a man in town had his hens and chickens stolen; only one hen escaped out of over 100. Potatoes were dug from a field above us, and they began on one patch of ours, so they were dug at once.

The potato crop as a whole is small in our section for various reasons. The first is the drought; the second the leaf hopper, which because of the heat and dryness was worse than usual, and of course is more difficult to eradicate than the potato beetle. The beetles as a whole were not as bad this year.

Then in some localities there has been a bit of frost every month this Summer, and one in August in some frost pockets killed the potato vines, and bit sweet corn badly. Wireworms in some fields made havoc. A man farther down the river says he always mixes a little flowers of sulphur with his commercial fertilizer to prevent wireworm attacks, a new idea to us, as wireworms have never troubled us.

Does your cabbage do better dry years? This seems to be one year when every cabbage forms a good, solid head, but fashion has made this into a very popular vegetable. Squash is of much better quality than for the past two years. Those wet seasons it seemed impossible to produce a good, dry table squash. So there are bright spots in every season's harvest. It has been a great year for "pigweed" or lamb's-quarters, too. "That isn't the first handsome field of pigweed I've seen this year," yet that self same field was hand-weeded early in the haying season.

The fair season is about over. There will be one more in our county this Fall. We only went to one fair, and I think as Mr. Griffin remarked about the potato field day in Aroostook, the social side is the most popular side of a fair. The one we attended is held near a tiny mountain hamlet of perhaps 40 houses. Just what the attraction is it would be hard to state, surely, but to my mind it is the people who attend that are the drawing card. The daily paper stated 3,500 people were there the first day. There is no vaudeville, no racing and only a small exhibit of animals. Yet walking up and down the midway in the floral hall, or around the band stand we hear: "I knew I'd see you if I came," "I've been looking for you all day," proving that even in these rushing days friends set apart one day to renew old friendships, and many of my old friends and new ones were there. Many others will never be there again, for among my earliest memories is going to Bondville Fair with father and mother, and it was a slow road to travel behind little Fannie. Henry can go much quicker, and the hills have been graded down and the road-bed is smoother.

The boys worked hard in their gardens and were rather proud the second day to find several blue ribbons and some red. Then night was coming, as the days are growing perceptibly shorter and we hear on all sides "Goodby, till next year," "I'll meet you here next year."

Let us hope they may. It is impossible for any of us to call on all our friends and so these local gatherings become dear to our hearts as we realize there are more years behind us than there are ahead of us, and we make these days our real family reunions. MRS. J. X. W.

The Winter Fires

We are puttng up our Wnter stoves now, and in a little while will be burning coal 24 hours a day. We have plenty of woodland, and wood, but coal is cheaper, counting labor. Even after the wood is all prepared and under shelter it is no small job to bring it in and feed it to the stove—a stick at a time. S. A. S.

Connecticut.

A FISHERMAN walking across a hayfield in the country met a farmer. "Is it an offense to catch fish here?" he asked. "Offense?" replied the farmer. "No, by gosh, it's a miracle."—Boston Transcript.

Distributors Wanted

for new soap, supplies and tools; selling direct to garage trade. Man with car to act as district manager. Work near home. Exclusive territory.

THE CONNECTICUT CAN CO.
Hartford, Connecticut

Grade A Dairy Farm, $65 Per Acre

1,000 acres—500 in cultivation, balance in timber and pasture. One of the finest Dairy Farms in New York State. Located on a hard road in the Eusopas Valley near Kingston. Good labor had at a reasonable figure.
SIX GOOD TENANT HOUSES.
Two sets of large barns and silos. One barn is only five years old and Louden equipped for 80 head.
To be sold at this bargain price to close an Estate.
JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, Katonah, N. Y.

LYNN HAVEN, FLORIDA, on St. Andrews Bay, invites you to spend the winter there. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Golf, varied entertainment. Furnished rooms, apartments, cottages. Living expenses low. Write Chamber of Commerce

Look What $2,950 Will Buy 35 ACRES of Cleared Land
8 room house, 2 porches, good outbuildings; on stone road. Terms. SALISBURY BAZAAR, Salisbury, Md.

Oats Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.

Wanted by Christians Old fashioned furniture, glass, china, pictures. Highest prices paid. HALLADAY & THOMAS, Box 236, Sheffield, Mass.

Subscribers' Exchange

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

A NICE position is open for married couple without children to take charge of small farm in Central New Jersey, devoted principally to poultry, but has asparagus bed and some stock; bachelor owner lives on farm; modern conveniences; employment to be on share basis; give full particulars and photograph if possible. ADVERTISER 7300, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Nurse for small infirmary, country institution; graduate preferred, but would consider experienced undergraduate. ADVERTISER 7299, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP wanted, female — Attendants, single, wages $54-$66 per month with full maintenance; must be in good health and under 30 years of age; employment in Creedmoor Division, Queens Village, 15 miles from New York City; apply by letter or in person at CREEDMOOR DIVISION, Brooklyn State Hospital, Queens Village, L. I., or 681 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm worker, interested few cows, poultry and garden work; $50 month, room, board. ANTON NIELSEN, Merryall, New Milford, Conn.

WANTED—For matrons and assistant matrons, women between the ages of 30 to 45 years, in good physical health; applicants must have had the equivalent of eighth grade education; must be active and free from physical deformities and of good moral habits; salary $60 to $90 per month with full maintenance and laundry; located in Westchester County, 40 miles from New York City; promotion according to ability and service; for complete information apply to LEO J. PALMER, M.D., Superintendent, New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, single, for large modern commercial plant; state age and references; good opportunity for right man. Apply TREXLER FARMS, Allentown, Pa.

YOUNG couple; man to do general farming and poultry in particular; woman for housework; good home; state wages and particulars of past experience; good opportunity for right couple; man must know how to drive car. ADVERTISER 7339, care Rural New-Yorker.

ENERGETIC, wide-awake poultryman; single, agricultural college training preferred; must be thoroughly experienced in broiler raising and egg production; permanent position with unlimited possibilities and extra bonus for right party; willing worker only; near New Haven, Conn.; state qualifications, salary willing to start. ADVERTISER 7340, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Woman for housework, no objection to one child; good home and schooling for child; fair wages for woman. Address ADVERTISER 7341, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN, single, desires first-class position; $100 to start. ADVERTISER 7271, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION by middle-aged married man, gardener, handy-man, chauffeur; go any place. ADVERTISER 7306, care Rural New-Yorker.

SITUATION wanted—Experienced married poultryman, dairyman, two children, estate. ADVERTISER 7305, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A position on a large farm or dairy farm preferred; capable family; good reference given; could come any time. ADVERTISER 7324, care Rural New-Yorker.

BY DECEMBER 1 a white woman of 40 wishes position as cook or second work or help with housework. ADVERTISER 7325, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, single, wishes position farm, poultry ranch or wood-working shop; can paint, carpentry, concrete work, handy with tools. ADVERTISER 7321, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION as useful companion; raised on farm; agreeable home preferred to large salary; reference exchanged. ADVERTISER 7323, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, 36, wants light work for the Winter. ADVERTISER 7320, care Rural New-Yorker.

GENERAL repair man wants work on estate; experienced in blacksmithing, carpentering, plumbing and electrician, on one estate 6 years; good reference. FRED NEU, care Circle W Farm, Gates Mill, Ohio.

POSITION wanted by a middle-aged woman of education and refinement; good cook and housekeeper; would care for aged or invalid person. ADVERTISER 7330, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, 33, looking for a good position as caretaker on a commercial farm; 10 years' experience producing A grade and certified milk; all branches of fruit and crop raising or would accept a good herdsman's position. BOX 221, Plainville, Conn.

JOB wanted by young dairyman, good dry-hand milker, and willing worker; 11 years' experience; age 25. ADVERTISER 7329, care Rural New-Yorker.

A POSITION wanted by middle-aged man, single, reliable, sober, as poultryman or handyman. ADVERTISER 7332, care Rural New-Yorker.

WIDELY experienced orchardist will operate a good orchard for either share or salary; can maintain a high-class place or soon renovate a neglected one. ADVERTISER 7333, care Rural New-Yorker.

MANAGER farm or estate open for engagement November 15; experienced in all branches agriculture and stock, all requirements of estate work and beautifying same; would be pleased to hear from owners who contemplate remodeling building or construction; copy of references sent on request. H. F. BURHANS, care A. G. Baker, Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-0945.

POULTRYMAN, single, 12 years' experience, will operate, manage plant on profit-sharing, interest basis; no objection small beginning; no investment; highest references; give full particulars. ADVERTISER 7344, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Housekeeper's position; good home, moderate salary; excellent references; please state particulars. ADVERTISER 7336, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED farm or estate manager, willing to work and take charge, desires position; experienced breeder of sheep, cows, hogs, poultry and production of small fruits. ADVERTISER 7338, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Taggart's Poultry Farm, Vineland, N. J.; write for information.

FOR RENT—Poultry farm in Bergen County, N. J.; bungalow; brooding capacity 4,500 chicks, laying-house capacity 1,200; fully equipped; good markets. ADVERTISER 7309, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Modern poultry farm, small house; brooding capacity 2,400 chicks, laying capacity 1,000 birds; all equipped; real bargain. ADVERTISER 7310, care Rural New-Yorker.

MUST sell 7-room and bath furnished house; large barn, new chicken houses, 118 acres good soil; beautiful country, hunting; $5,000. E. J. BROOKS, Kinderhook, N. Y.

FOR SALE—12-room house, garage; orchard, gardens; near State road; 70 miles to New York City; in Putnam County; cash down, $2,500; sale price $5,500. Address MRS. E. COLE, Holmes, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Best farm nearest New York; $8,000 cash will buy. ADVERTISER 7317, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT or sale, poultry farm and hatchery; location North Jersey, 30 miles from New York City; housing capacity for 2,500 layers, incubator 18,000 capacity, Buckeye Mammoths; two dwellings, all improvements, all buildings have electricity and running water; farm is stocked with 1,500 W. L. pullets and 300 breeders; an excellent opportunity for partners to carry layers and raise broilers; write for price and particulars; possession January 1. ADVERTISER 7318, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—6½-acre farm, ¾ mile from Dover, on concrete highway; price $6,900. VAN WARRINGTON, Dover, Del.

WANTED—run-down farm over 10 acres; no objection to run-down buildings; 25-30 miles of New York City. ADVERTISER 7322, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—A stocked and equipped dairy farm to run on shares or percentage by young married man with good references. ADVERTISER 7326, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry and dairy farm located in Central New York on good road with fruit, wood, never failing running water at house and basement barn; garage, wagon house, granary, silo, milk house, all in good repair; accommodation for 600 hens; 30 acres; $1,500; part time; possession at once. ADVERTISER 7327, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — 53-acre farm, good buildings; $1,500, $500 cash if sold at once. A. C. T., Brooktondale, N. Y.

WANTED—Large dairy farm, all equipped, with from 50 to 100 cows; prefer Central New York. ADVERTISER 7328, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Chicken farm; house large enough for boarders. 2239 SEWARD AVE., Bronx, N. Y.

FARM wanted within about 60 miles north or west of Fort Lee; not over $3,000. A. HERRMAN, Coytesville, N. J.

I WILL lease or buy a small to medium-sized farm with an orchard on it of from 100 to 1,000 bearing trees. ADVERTISER 7334, care Rural New-Yorker.

OPPORTUNITY for childless couple with savings! Option taking boarders; plenty work woods, ice, butchering; 28 miles Albany. ADVERTISER 7342, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRY farm wanted to rent, option buy; good road. ADVERTISER 7343, care Rural New-Yorker.

VILLAGE farm in Southern Vermont for sale. ADVERTISER 7331, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or exchange, 10-room house furnished, improvements, three acres land, overlooking Hudson River. ADVERTISER 7335, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Farm for cash, in Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess counties New York or Fairfield County, Connecticut; rolling land on macadam or concrete highway; well watered, electricity available; not over five miles from railroad and village; house and farm buildings; price and descriptions in first letter. ADVERTISER 7337, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Large farm, 3 miles from Waterbury, Conn., high elevation, 1,500 ft. both sides of main highway; large house, all improvements; 4 large barns, some stock, fruit and berries; some woodland; boiling twin springs, wells and running brook. M. PATTERSON, R. F. D. 1, North Stamford Ave., Stamford, Conn.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

PURE honey, light clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 for $1.90; dark buckwheat, 5 lbs., 80c; 10-lb. pail, $1.50, prepaid in third zone. CHARLES MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

BUY your holly wreaths for Christmas decorations direct from maker; guaranteed to reach you in good condition. A. J. GORDY, Georgetown, Del.

ASSORTED nut fudge, $1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vermont.

CLOVER honey, new crop, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; will send C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

FRESH shelled peanuts, 4 pounds $1, postpaid. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Virginia.

FOR SALE—Snow White Button mushrooms, direct from grower; price $1 per 3-lb. basket, plus 12c parcel-post charges, cash with order. LANSDALE MUSHROOM CO., Lansdale, Pa.

BUCKWHEAT honey, cans, pails, wholesale, retail; get our prices. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; prices free on 60-lb. cans clover, light amber and white comb. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover, 25-lb. pail, $3.60; 60-lb. cans, $6.60 here. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, fine quality, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, 90c and $1.65, postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, here, $6.60; 24 combs, $4.80. WM. SCHONGER, North Branch, N. Y.

SACKED, 100 pounds onions, potatoes, $3; cabbage, carrots, Rutabagas, $2. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, N. Y.

FANCY clover honey from the garden spot of Pennsylvania, $2.50 per gallon, prepaid to third zone. WILLIAM SNAVELY, Elizabethtown, Pa.

OUR HONEY is well-cured, heavy-bodied, perfectly delicious; five-pound pail, $1.25, postpaid; six pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

EXTRACTED honey, clover, also clover and buckwheat mixed, 5 pounds, $1; 10 pounds, $1.80, postpaid within third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, water white, 10½c; white, 10c; mixed, 8c, per 120 lbs., here; buckwheat in kegs, 8½c. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

PURE HONEY—Clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90, postpaid third zone. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

PEANUTS—New farmer's stock, right from farm; Jumbos, runners, fresh and fine right from the vine; peck, $1.75; bushel, $3.50; five bushels, $15; 10 bushels, $25; charges paid, cash. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

FRESH shelled peanuts, 4 pounds $1 postpaid. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Virginia.

HOMEMADE peanut penuchi; fresh and rich, 80 cents pound; postage prepaid. BELLE MEAD, Amenia, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Delicious sweet potatoes, $1 per bushel hamper, f.o.b. Delmar. EDWIN BRICKERT, Delmar, Del.

DEER hunters wanted; guided free. ADVERTISER 7319, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—12 or more colonies pure Italian bees. STEWART, Berlin, Md.

HONEY—Fancy clover extracted, 60-lb. can, $6.60; also pails. WM. H. WOLFORD, Schoharie, N. Y.

NEWTOWN giant incubator, 3,000 capacity, single deck, good condition, $250; trapnests, 4 compartments, $1. J. H. O'KEEFE, 794 Arthur Kill Road, Staten Island, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

HONEY—Buy of Lawrence Vaughn, Lysander, N. Y.: clover, 5-lb. pail, $1.20; buckwheat, $1.10, delivered third zone insured; 60-lb. can clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $6, here.

DELICIOUS honey, one 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 6 for $5.75, postpaid. E. H. NIETSCHE, Kinderhook, N. Y.

ANYONE having an infant, wanting it to have motherly care, in good private home in country, with Jersey milk, write me; references. MRS. H. L. CRAGER, Fredonia, N. Y.

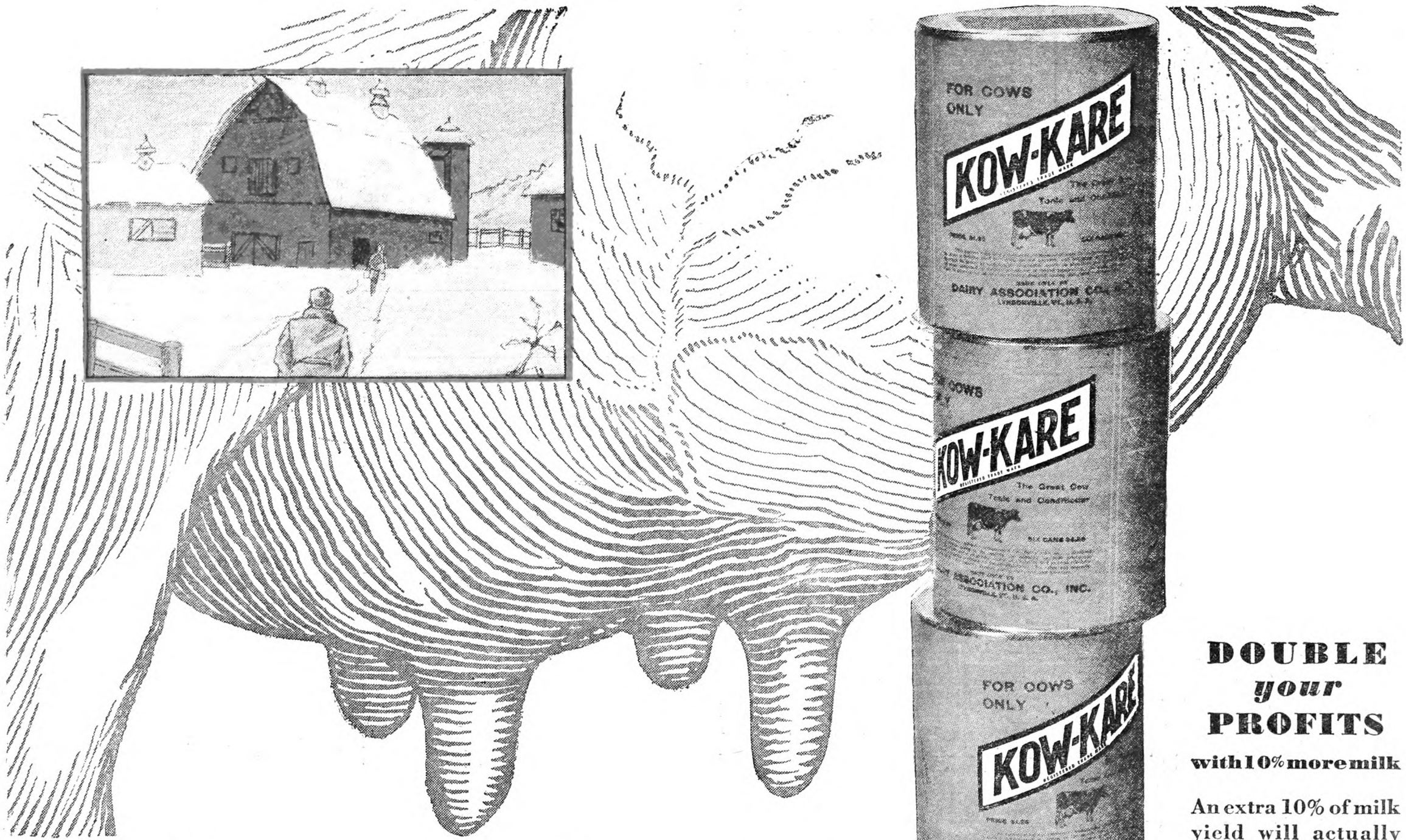
CLOVER honey, new ripe, pure and delicious, 6-lb. can, $1.25 prepaid to third zone. L. H. LINDEMUTH, Lehmaster, Pa.

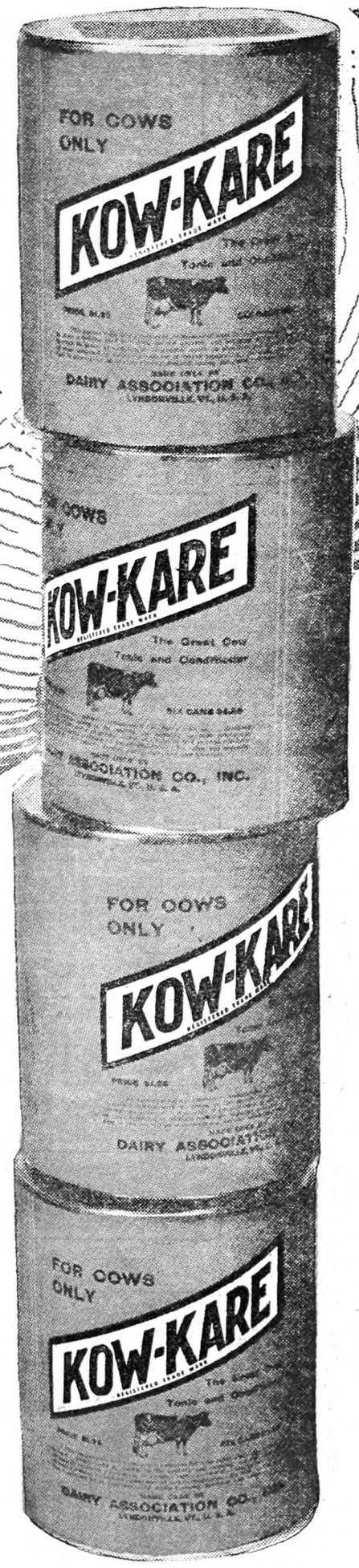
FOR SALE—Golden Yellow Sweets, packed in bushel baskets, price $1.75 per bu. for No. 1; $1.25 for No. 2, f.o.b. Painter. J. W. DOWNING, Painter, Va.

HONEY—Pure Autumn flower, extracted; none finer; 5-lb. pail, $1.15; two, $2.15; 3d zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

HOMEMADE quilts for sale; write for prices. MRS. OLIN WRISLEY, Ausable Forks, N. Y.

WANTED—Old prints and engravings; look in the attic or garret. L. McCLUNG, Grand Gardens, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.





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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. November 23, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5083

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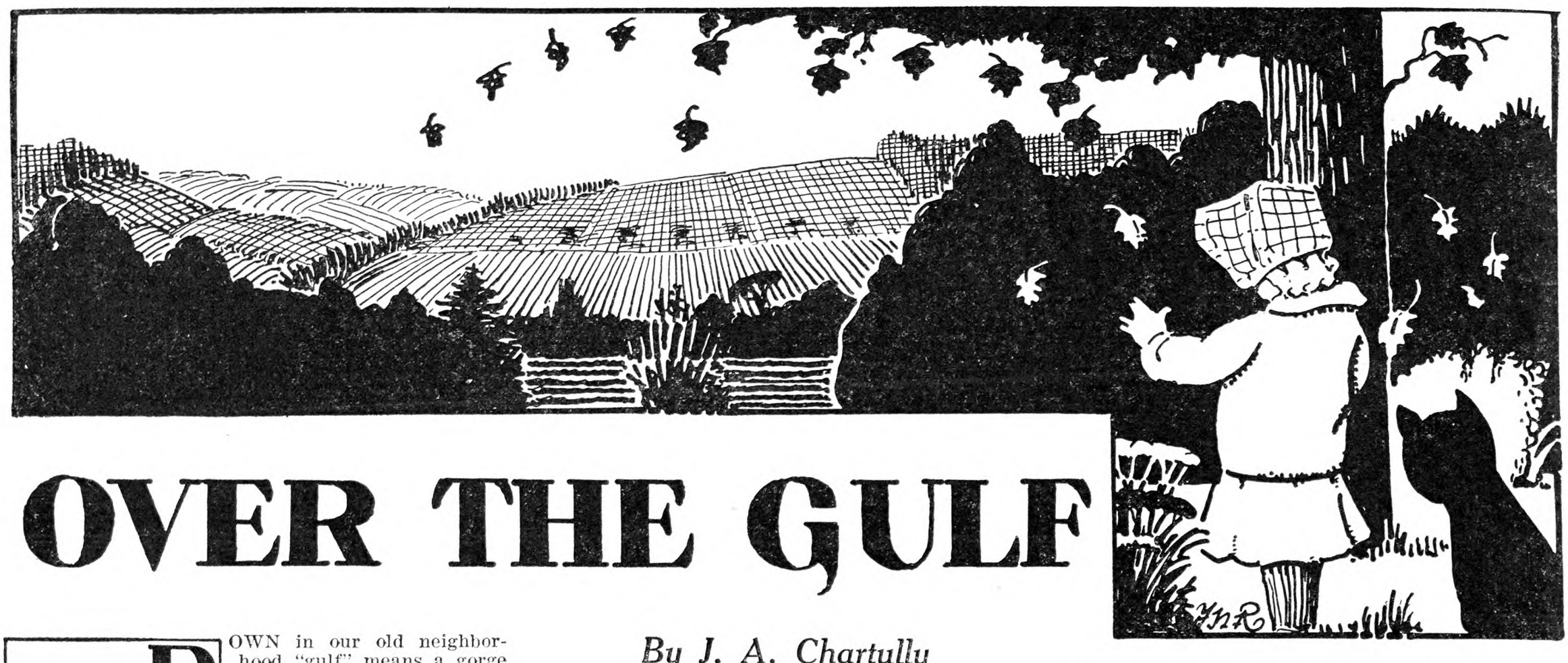
White Birches Beside the St. Lawrence River



OVER THE GULF

By J. A. Chartully

DOWN in our old neighborhood "gulf" means a gorge or gulch. "The Gulf" is that handy notch in the west hill through which traffic and weather have for years descended into our valley. Early settlers used it for the road down from their favored hill farms; and the west wind finds it equally convenient for rushing unexpected showers across our hay, or Spring snow squalls that isolate the early plowman until they pass, leaving the team with drooping ears and the weighted reins dragging the driver's shoulder.

We seldom have an east wind and so, except for the harsh preliminary blows from the south, most of our weather seems to be shipped "C.O.D. via the Gulf" from the west and northwest. Now weather acknowledges neither man nor State—as, witness its average treatment of State Fair week which is (theoretically, at least) the official review of the agricultural season.

After State Fair comes the problem of curing the last Alfalfa cutting while frost nightly threatens the corn and late potatoes, and the "line storm" looms ahead. Winter wheat is drilled while the goldenrod regains the fields' edges and overruns back pastures like a horde of yellow-haired Norsemen invading a peaceful Shire. At the little school, the children are learning Helen Hunt Jackson's "September," and are able to verify most of its perennial beauties on the half-mile walk home.

The sun, which used to set leisurely to the north of The Gulf, has crossed that landmark in its course and now retires beneath a crazy-quilt pattern of hill forest farther south. The lantern begins to accompany the chores, and flowers and tomatoes must be covered nightly while the crickets chirp in the woodyard. Each morning the roofs overhead and the turf underfoot are scanned anxiously. The old blue frock comes off the closet-peg and the kitchen fire becomes an asset instead of a liability.

Relieved of his post, the weather-beaten scarecrow rides home on a jag of cornstalks and pumpkins. His gaze is as inscrutable as ever, nor will he tell of moonlit robbery by masked raccoons and petty larceny by pheasants, but the evidence is exposed by the cut rows. Hogs and pigs alike welcome the new corn; ambitious hens covet the seed-ears festooned under the eaves, while in the lane the cows ruminate upon the husked fodder and keep weather eyes on the horizon.

This suspense is ended once the frost has struck and a feeling of relief is general in spite of drooping vegetation. On the forest edge, poplar foliage flares up warmly and goes out like a brief flame. Fallen leaves float in the water-trough and are scuffled in the daily track to the mail box. Their flickering descent is marked by the cats with unseemly springs and crouchings, and yellow curls reek of bonfires when the children's prayers are heard. Robins and blackbirds hold their conventions and adjourn sine die.

Corn-cutting, silo-filling, potato-digging and the buckwheat crop seem to crowd each day of each week wherein late thrashings are a welcome but inconvenient exchange of labor, victuals and gossip.

In dusty mows is re-told the legend of the Dutch thrasher who finally agreed (under a pledge of secrecy) to favor a greedy client by taking one bushel out of eight instead of his regular one-in-ten toll; how Gideon Barr, to substantiate his predicted grain yield, was seen to trip the separator tally-gauge extravagantly, while the thrasher smiled benignly in the background; of that time Fred Vale smoked a pipe while mowing away the straw; how neighbor Baker has had his customary attack of thrashing fever directly his own job was done. The hot, dry smell of chaff and soft coal smoke is occasionally freshened by mint sprays coming up the carrier.

When the engine finally stops, our ears notice the silence. Grey beards emerge from the mow "restored to their youthful color," while neckerchiefs have lost their pristine red and trousers-legs bristle with yellow "beards" of their own.

I go home along the winding road, alone except for my long shadow with its long shadow pitchfork. The season's melancholy is voiced by some lonesome cow on the echoing hill. Even as the branches of yonder elm seem to fuse against the low, red sun, some dog barks in that muffled, reverberant tone peculiar to night-time.

Over The Gulf come mellow afternoons when apples drop audibly and are surrounded by white groups of pullets not yet in Winter quarters. The yearly visit to Chestnut Hill results in some nuts, several pricked fingers and renewed respect for squirrels. Spicy Pound Sweets acquire their final polish by going to school in lunch pails that throw back the morning sun. Apples perfume the cellarway, and catsup and jellies brighten the kitchen with scent and color like potted blooms in Spring. The annual mystery as to what becomes of all the cider "vinegar" put down at this season is considered but not solved. Cold rains settle the new straw stack and drum on the henhouse roof, making its inmates still more cozy as they examine the bright, new litter. At night the wind comes out of The Gulf and across the valley precisely like Robert Louis Stevenson's erratic horseman.

Over The Gulf comes raw, dull weather to necessitate the long-postponed furnace cleaning. The Adirondack jacket comes out of retirement, thereby discovering the little harrow wrench, missing since April. At the foot of a wayside maple its foliage lies in a bright patch of last Summer's sunshine; the wood is changing daily from a study in red and yellow to a mere vertical shading in black. About this time of year old Mart Hulbertson used to opine that chickens throve better if judiciously "thinned," and he would test his theory—on his neighbors' flocks. His disciples are still at large, hence the importance of Yale hardware on the hennery door.

Soon a soaking rain strips the remaining foliage as readily as a dipped fowl is plucked, and the forest resumes over night the sober hue it wears most of the 12 months. Cock pheasants apparently read the local paper, for they promptly abandon their late haunts on "pheasant days." Sparrows slip into the barn and henhouse of an evening and next morning the water-trough is rimmed with ice.

The cabbage, thriving and stimulated by the cold, is cut. Each plant is a cistern of cold water into which the hand must plunge to gauge the knife-thrust. In the outer leaves we sometimes find nuts or kernels of corn hidden by thrifty but improvident squirrels, whom we smugly liken to people with the instinct to save, but without the sense to appraise the investment. Occasionally we straighten our backs. Vistas of slate-colored rows taper away to the violet buckwheat stubble. A blue jay calls somewhere amongst the distant corn shocks. The hills are blue with a haze that may mean Indian Summer—or forest fires in the North Woods. A breeze tortures the damp, puckered fingers almost as did the rasp of the burlap whilst sacking the last rows of a day's potatoes. A glance behind shows our progress broadcast by color, the cut area being of a paler tint divided by white lines of cut heads.

Pastures are definitely abandoned to the woodchucks, and the cows at times browse in the cabbage-stubble. Halloween is duly celebrated by the children, who seem to believe that pumpkins are grown solely for jack-o'-lanterns. Election day, with windswept, threatening skies, means a bleak drive divided by a piquant interval of gossip and argument at the polls. Hens tack across the windy dooryard like sailboats in a squall. The house is banked, and the lawn-mower and garden tools are anointed and put into Winter quarters. Into the gathering dusk the kitchen windows glow, a worthy beacon for the end of the day's work. Two entangled cats nap in the woodbox, shutters rattle, and at times we hear the rumble of the barn doors. The voice of the night wind practices its Winter pitch, while over the radio some announcer smugly predicts "unsettled, with possible storms."

November 11 always recalls the original Armistice Day of which we (like many other farm folks) knew nothing until we saw next morning's paper. We had worked all day in the fields, and didn't happen to hear the village church bells.

There are November days whose very air is a tonic recalling forgotten football games, and one awaits unconsciously the brisk "tunk" of a punted ball and its curve across the sky. Again, there is calm, brooding weather whose depression cannot be dispelled by the drive to the village. Crows wing their way across the valley as though bent on shelter before an impending catastrophe. Cattle bawl in the barn where the blue cat dozes listlessly before the granary's newest rat hole. The very hills look grim as I carry the seasoned wood into the old shed where Uncle Philetus used to flail out his bean crop. The corded butts form a satisfying mosaic bulwark as the first flakes whirl into view to whiten the windward side of the ruts and emphasize the ground's irregularities.

Butchering time and tax time! "As sure as death and taxes!" At this season the old expression is subtly appropriate—especially for the hogs. Ten years ago, two light-weight dressed hogs paid all our taxes, but now—!

There must be an early fire under the old kettle, and the dripping barrel must be adjusted to the platform. Up go the swamp ash tripods like a row of little tepee poles, and the hook and "candlestick" scrapers appear from their wrappings of last Spring's newspaper. Ice forms on the grindstone after the knives are ground. Squeals, wood smoke and steam with the tang of pine tar mark the activities, and blood will defile the old frocks and shoes before the carcasses stiffen in a row. Then come wagers as to net weights and the smell of lard-trying from the kitchen; and of course we have liver for breakfast next morning.

That snowy Thanksgiving tradition must have arisen back in New England or farther north than our region, for it is inappropriate here. But crisp weather and frozen ruts are prime appetizers, as we admit on the way home from church, nor is it denied by guests from over The Gulf where great-grandfather took up his land a century ago. Barn and stock make a fairly decent showing. The high mows are dark and still; and the roof, which cramped our fork handles when mowing away, seems far off indeed. The hens stand inspection with well-bred indifference; new seeding seems satisfactory, and the Winter wheat is a credit to the old place.

The kitchen is an important place on this day. It is full of activities and odors that attract all, including the cats. A properly stuffed capon or a pair of ducks must do for the conventional turkey.

The lengthened table finally shows two lines of faces, serene and rosy, old and young. The harvest is in and we are marking the end of another season of growth, development and health, thanks to the weather—and the Director thereof!

One must be an ingrate indeed not to acknowledge and endorse the old, old petition—"and these, Thy gifts, whereof from Thy bounty we are about to partake."

Outside the sun begins its downward course and another short day (the real end of the growing season) is going over The Gulf.

Preparing for Alfalfa

I have a field that I wish to seed to Alfalfa. The soil is a gravelly loam, well drained. For the past eight or ten years it has been cropped mostly to corn, potatoes, tomatoes, etc. It has been well fertilized with stable manure. This Fall I am seeding to rye. I would appreciate any suggestion that might warrant a good stand of Alfalfa. C. P. T.

Monroe Co., N. Y.

THE field in question, which you wish to seed to Alfalfa, ought to be in good condition, with the possible exception that it may need lime and phosphorus. Probably the best way of handling this field to get a stand of Alfalfa would be to plow the rye under some time in May next year and plant on the field a crop of either corn or potatoes. By planting a cultivated crop next year you would have a fair chance to get rid of weeds, if you practiced a clean cultivation. Weeds, especially quack grass, are a very serious problem in establishing Alfalfa.

If you have been applying phosphorus in the form of superphosphate regularly to this land it probably will not be necessary to apply more than 300 lbs. at the time the Alfalfa is seeded. If, on the other hand, the land has not been fertilized with superphosphate, you should apply at least 500 lbs. with the Alfalfa when it is seeded. Getting ready for Alfalfa a year

in advance will give you plenty of time to have a soil sample tested for need of lime, either at your local Farm Bureau office or at the State College of Agriculture. The lime necessary to sweeten the soil should then be applied next Fall, as soon as the crop of corn or potatoes is removed.

Alfalfa needs inoculation when sown on land that has never carried Alfalfa successfully before. A good bacterial culture should be used. These cultures can be obtained at County Farm Bureau offices or from commercial seed houses.

In case the land is cropped to potatoes it will probably not need to be Fall-plowed. If corn is planted it would be best to plow either before or after the lime is applied. The seed bed for Alfalfa should be deep, firm and fine. If the field is prepared in the way suggested and the land is reasonably free from weeds, you may safely sow the Alfalfa about the middle of May, 1931.

Alfalfa is always best seeded alone. Under favorable conditions, with crops that come off early, like canning factory peas, oats and peas for hay or green feed, it is possible to seed Alfalfa with a nurse crop. Where it is seeded with a nurse crop, however, under conditions like the past year it is very difficult to obtain a stand. It is with this in mind that we always plan to seed our Alfalfa without a nurse crop.

It may not be practical to put all of these suggestions into effect under your conditions, but you certainly should see to it that the soil is sweet, that superphosphate is used, that you have the weeds under control, that you use hardy northern grown seed and that it is inoculated. With these things in mind and using reasonable care in seeding you should be practically sure of a stand of Alfalfa under your conditions. L. H. W.

Orchard Location

SEVERAL months ago you published a letter I sent to you on "Pollenization of the Orchard," in which I made the statement that while bees were perhaps useful to some extent in fertilizing the blossoms of an orchard, given good weather the orchard would set a crop of fruit, bees or no bees. We are as fully convinced of this as we were at the time I wrote that letter, even though some readers do not at all agree with us. In further proof that weather conditions and locations are the one and only source of loss of an apple crop (frost damage I should say) I submit the following taken from one daily paper of today:

[The article tells about the 120-acre farm of H. J. Schaeffer & Sons in Kent Co., Mich. Because of location on an elevation, and perhaps other points about the lay of the land, the Schaeffers escape frost damage, long after others have been nipped.]

We visited several orchards only a short drive from this farm and although there were bees in abundance there was a very small crop of apples of the same varieties as in the Schaeffer orchard. The only difference was location, as both places have bees in abundance.

We have lost a good share of one crop of McIntosh and Delicious this year from one reason only—frost damage while in bloom, and there is no other possible answer for it than that. WILBUR M. PAUL.

Muskegon Co., Mich.

Feeding Maturing Pullets

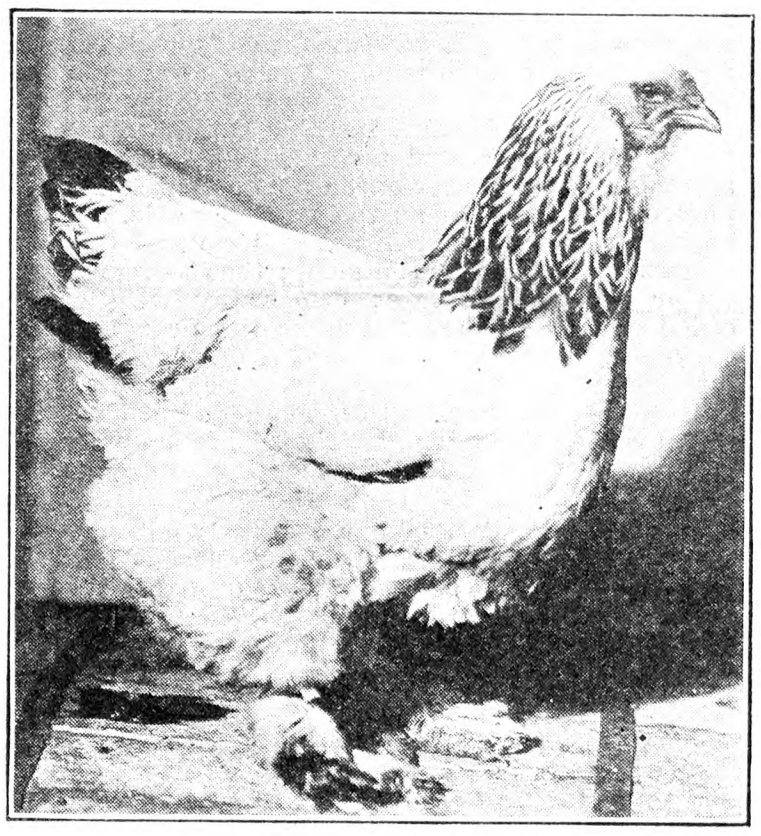
I have 165 Leghorns five months old. Up to last week I was feeding commercial dry mash. They molted slightly. I then began feeding (at night) 15 lbs. of wheat and corn, 7½ lbs. of each, also giving mash wet at noon of five quarts of grain mixed with two quarts of dried buttermilk. Is the above ration all right or too much milk? I am told dried buttermilk with the wheat and corn is not of any value.

Dutchess Co., N. Y. J. F. M.

CHANGES in the ration of maturing pullets should be made gradually, particularly after they have begun to lay. I do not know the composition of the commercial dry mash fed previous to the addition of wheat, corn and dry buttermilk but, unless an "all-mash" mash, it was probably deficient in wheat and corn products. The addition of the latter would improve any ration composed of the so-called developing or laying mashes, since whole wheat and corn are needed to put fat upon a pullet getting ready for production. There are "all-mash" rations in which the wheat and corn are incorporated in ground state to supply the bird's need for this part of its food. This amounts to adding the wheat and corn to the mash instead of feeding them separately.

The addition of dried buttermilk would stimulate to maturity and production. Whether it should be used depends upon the amount of animal protein already in the ration and the state of development of the pullets. If in good flesh, prepared to begin production, this additional animal protein might be needed. If desired to place more fat upon the birds before laying commenced, however, it might better be left out. In any event, the amount of beef-scrap or dried milk already in the mash would determine the advisability of adding dried buttermilk. It should be remembered that the animal products, meat and milk, have for their particular function the promotion of maturity in the birds and stimulation of production, while wheat and corn have for theirs growth and flesh. They are interchangeable to a certain extent, but, when stimulation is desired, animal products are increased. When more flesh upon the frame is wanted, the whole grains are fed in greater amounts.

It is not to be assumed from this that the feeder can manipulate the body of the bird at will, switching from one thing to another by merely changing the feed. Time is required and quick changes may be disastrous. The feeder should adopt a consistent program from the beginning, making such changes as will be advantageous from time to time as the birds develop. If he finds the pullets inclined to premature maturity upon the ration that he is feeding and wishes to check this, he will add more corn to the ration, as he will also if he finds them getting ready to go into Winter quarters deficient in soft flesh. On the other hand, if he finds his birds fat and dilatory in production when they have reached a suitable age, he will decrease the amount of whole grain and encourage the consumption of the



Mrs. Light Brahma. Fig. 708

high protein mash. Buttermilk and corn are opposed to each other in their general effect, the first being stimulating to maturity and production, the last to growth and fatness. There is no reason that they should not be fed together as the functions of both are needed, but a "balanced" ration is one that contains suitable amounts of both these classes of feeds, neither being disproportionate. M. B. D.

Apple Red Bug

I am sending an apple which I would like to know about. I have had this trouble for last two years. This is Delicious variety but there is also trouble with Wealthy and Maiden Blush which fall off shortly before ripe. Trees were sprayed four times with arsenate of lead and dry lime-sulphur, and once with Bordeaux. A very dry Summer. C. H. T.

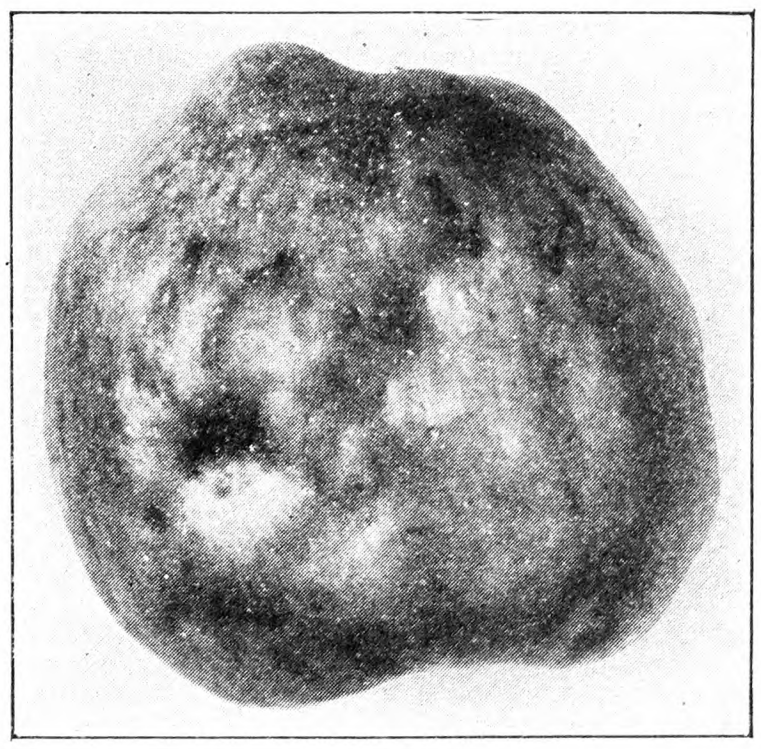
Indiana.

THE apple, pictured on this page, proved to be seriously damaged with apple red bug. This pest spends the Winter in the egg stage. In early Spring the eggs hatch and the young nymphs start work, sucking the juice from the leaves, and later attacking the apple, making the spots shown.

They cannot be reached with poisons, as they do not chew the surface, so contact sprays are necessary. Nicotine sulphate, 40 per cent, used one-half pint to 50 gallons of water, is generally effective. It should be applied in the cluster bud spray and again in the calyx spray. Thorough contact is necessary and the spray is best used on a warm day, as then more of the bugs are at work.

Caring for Nuts in Harvest

MANY people have trouble with mold in English walnuts in the Fall, shortly after harvest season. One of the most important features in caring for English walnuts is to dry them immediately. Some who have only a family tree or two pick them



Apple Red Bug Injury. Fig. 709

up every morning. With this method one can easily have a small drier made of metal and screen, or sieve drawers to set on the back of the stove all day, drying each lot as they are picked up. In California they shake the trees, doing the gathering all at once. In France even the commercial crop is dried in the sun in trays, and I find it a good method to follow in America where one only has a few trees. But the rainy weather is what we must guard against, hence the old-fashioned stove drier suggestion. If a garret or attic floor space is available that is an excellent place to let them spread for several weeks.

In California they have what is known as Emerald brand nuts. These are nuts that have been very slightly damaged by the tannic acid soaking through the shell and discoloring the meat. This can come from several causes. If you have a thick husk seedling where maggots find a nice harbor the husk juices will be released from their natural cell formation, turn black and make the husk all black and juicy. Injury of any kind will cause this breakdown in husk cells while on the trees, but the most general cause for darkened meats in the collection of walnuts is the failure to get the nuts husked immediately after they have fallen, permitting them to decay on the ground until one has the time to tend to them. Pick up and husk immediately for best nuts.

In harvesting black walnuts, as with the English walnut, to have clean healthy meats the nuts should be husked immediately on falling. Although the shell is thicker, which will not permit the tannic acid to soak through so quickly, remember there are seams through which it can pass. There is a remarkable difference between the varied seedling trees in kernel quality, and especially in color of the kernel, but remember the tannic acid will discolor and spoil to some degree the whitest, most waxy meat, and make the naturally poorer grade worse yet.

When the black walnut takes its place in the commerical field a washer will be used with a drier attached. But today with the average seedling crop they can be washed with a broom, a tub and water, with plenty of elbow grease. Even though you have not the time to wash them, just the act of getting the nuts hulled and dry, which is good enough for home consumption, before they have oozed in their slime for a week or month, will improve the quality immensely.

Don't plant nut trees in the Fall. One of the hardest features we have in setting the nut planting idea before the public is the failures in transplanting. The lack of care give or wrong methods followed are aggravating and exasperating. Yet most everyone is doing the best he understands with a new thing. But the worst feature of all is planting them in the Fall. Should I have the preference I would sooner plant the first of June for success than the Fall before. For those species of trees that the nurseryman can get away with it all right, but with nuts he will never succeed on Fall planting. Take my advice and order your trees for Spring planting.

Pennsylvania. JOHN W. HERSHEY.

Hotbed Questions

How large a hotbed is required for 10,000 plants? Is concrete as good as or better than wood, and are glass substitutes as good as regular glass sashes?

New York. B. H.

I GROW 10,000 plants every year in a hotbed 6x15 feet, that takes five 3x6 sash. About one-half of the plants are transplanted in boxes, 15x24 inches, holding 200 plants to a box. The seeds for these plants are sown March 1. After these plants are pulled the bed is prepared for the second planting by turning top soil under and raking level as prepared for first sowing. I find the manure (which I use) retains enough heat to grow second planting, and the plants are stockier than first sowing, which enables one to sell or plant direct from seed bed without transplanting.

Besides the five-sash hotbed I have a 15-sash coldframe into which the boxes of transplanted plants are set, to harden off. This frame must be built so no cold winds can get to the plants and the sash must be protected by straw mats at night, to keep young plants from being chilled. The boxes occupy five sash; in the other 10 sash the plants are set in the ground, where they make much stronger plants than those set in boxes.

The soil used on top of hot manure, should be prepared now, by mixing top soil with well-rotted manure 50-50 and putting somewhere so as to be ready for use March 1. Glass substitutes will not be found satisfactory for hotbed. Concrete forms are much better than wood as the wood frames have to be renewed about every five years. WM. PERKINS.

Popular Remedies in Switzerland

ALTHOUGH there has recently been a great revival in herbalism in most countries, those who believe in it generally go to a professional herbalist for their remedies, and he, for his part, gets the greater part of his ingredients sent to him, sometimes even from other lands. But in Switzerland, this little country so teeming with useful plants, both lowland and alpine, many a housewife keeps her own store of homemade cures. She knows exactly when and where each plant grows, and what complaint it relieves, and as the right season comes round she goes out into the meadows, on to the mountainside, along the streams, and brings home her herbs in triumph. Then she carefully dries them or distils them, according to prescription, and if she is an orderly body she sorts them up and puts each kind into a grease-proof paper bag and lays all these bags along the shelves of a special herb cupboard, with a numbered list pinned on to the wall, so that she can find what she wants at once.

All through July and August, for instance, one sees people carrying great bunches of arnica, whose handsome orange-colored blossoms are so conspicuous in the Alps at this season. These blossoms are laid in spirit, placed in the sun for 10 days and then strained off, and the tincture is ready in case anyone has a bruise or a wound.

Should a member of the family catch a bad cold

or complain of a headache or stomachache, mother can produce various herbal "teas," some of which are in fact delightful to drink at any time. Camomile and lime-blossom are the two favorites, with peppermint close behind. Every Swiss garden has some mint in it, which is grown, not to make mint sauce (they have never heard of that) but for "peppermint tea," to be taken for indigestion.

The lady's mantle (Alchemilla vulgaris) is another plant they use a great deal. Besides curing headaches, toothache, sore eyes and colds, it often relieves internal complaints, and if mixed with cowslip, makes a beverage far more delicious (so they say!) than China tea, and less injurious, as it soothes the nerves and makes you sleep.

The Swiss people also use all members of the geranium family for drawing out inflammation. Even the ordinary house geranium is good, but they tell you that the most potent of all is the Herb Robert.

The pretty little blossoms of the eyebright (Euphrasia) which grows so thickly in some spots during August that you can sit down and pick a great handful in a few minutes, are much sought after by those who suffer with their eyes, and the Swiss have tremendous faith in its properties. From the earliest times it has been known as a cure for eye troubles. Milton imagined this to be already known soon after the creation of the world, when he tells how the Archangel Michael, after removing the film from Adam's eyes:

"Then purged with euphrasy and rue
The visual nerve."

Yet we do not often hear of its being gathered and used in England as a matter of course like it is in Switzerland.

Even the common stinging nettle has its value. Not only do the Swiss cook it as a vegetable, to take the place of spinach, but they use the roots to prevent dropsy, and make an excellent hair tonic from either roots or leaves, which they prepare with alcohol.

When you are rundown, dyspeptic, suffering from insomnia and lack of appetite, the Swiss recommend a concoction made by boiling together all kinds of thorn-bearing plants, such as cuttings from rose bushes, whitethorn and blackthorn, as well as from certain other shrubs and trees, including pines and larches. You throw this mixture into a saucepan of boiling water and cook it, and if you drink several pints of this essence each day you will soon feel much better!

The wonderful properties of the juniper berry are also fully recognized in Switzerland. This berry was known to the ancients as having marvelous effects on man and beast alike, but then for a very long time it was forgotten. Now, however, the Swiss at any rate, use it very extensively. During August, September and October, swarms of women and children go out and gather it; the later the better. Apart from its use as a flavoring in sauerkraut and game, it is invaluable as a cure for any digestive trouble, and we are told that we ought to take some daily, either in the form of the natural berry, or as a syrup, in order to keep healthy. In the Canton of Berne it has also recently been made up into cough lozenges, and its soothing qualities have been found to be almost miraculous. They also prepare juniper oil and juniper spirit from these berries, which are, indeed, among the most valuable of fruits and well worth collecting.

Even the Alpenrose and gentian, those national flowers of Switzerland, are put to practical use. The deep pink blossoms of the Alpenrose make a nice tea, and the vivid blue gentian, so well known for its tonic properties, is used a great deal. From the roots of some species they make a liquor called gentian brandy, which is a favorite apéritif.

L. M. LOCKETT.

The Ark Farm Turkeys

PART I

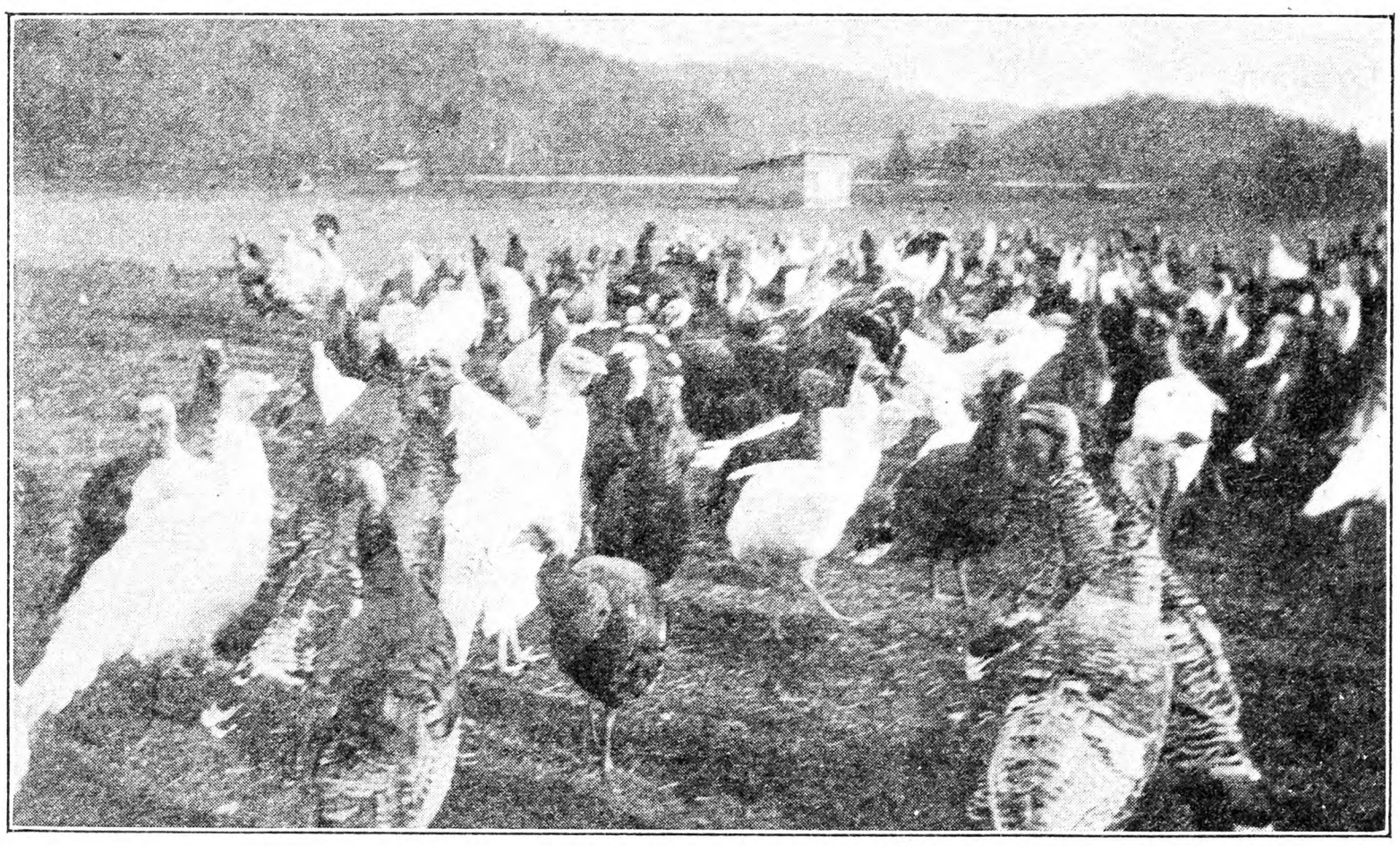
YES, it has been a long time since the "Ark Farm Notes" have appeared in THE R. N.-Y., and I abhor excuses for things left undone. We are sometimes justified to come with an alibi; and now that the Summer is over and gone, I hope to catch up somewhat on my correspondence. I appreciate the many letters written me by "our folks," and only wish it were possible to answer each one of them personally, but—not all of you who have written me, or who read these lines are, or have been, an "old bachelor," so that means that I have had everything to do alone; therefore you will accept the excuse.

I can't remember when a Summer has slipped by so quickly. Spring was here before I knew it, and Summer treading upon its heels ere the goslings and turks had started to pick the grass. O, what a family of them there was to care for, to say nothing of the hundreds of visitors who came to the gate. Often someone would look over the fence and say, "I wonder if that isn't Tippy?" I knew at once that these people were R. N.-Y. readers, and so far as possible I gave them my time.

I have had only one day off in a whole year, so you may know I have stuck pretty close to the chores. I often feel that we owe it to ourselves to take a good rest, and if possible get away from home for a few days, but we who live on the farms cannot always do like those we see daily as they fly past on the pavement. I often wonder where they came from and whither they are bound, and each year the traffic seems to increase, until some days the cars look like a waving field of growing wheat stirred by a gentle wind. Perhaps these are the people who have the correct idea of life; enjoy it as we go along, and yet I imagine could we read the "other side" we would not find it all as rosy as it appears. However for one, I am content to stay and pick up the threads as the ball unwinds. We are happier this way, and in our toil we find the spirit of rest and sweet contentment; that's everything.

Our Spring was late; cold rainy weather preceded early Summer, and later the drought struck us, and for weeks we had not a drop of rain. Potatoes in most parts of Warren County were less than a half crop, and as for our own garden it produced six bushels for the six planted, but we got our seed back and that's something to be thankful for.

The northern part of our county is not conducive to successful farming, and as for ourselves we give the time to the livestock. The turks this year bid high for first place, and I have held back on these notes with the hope that I could write you something interesting of our success or failure, whichever it might be, toward the close of Autumn. They have surely kept the interest at a high pitch at Ark Farm, and a glance at the picture will tell you how pleased I am with results.



A Group of Ark Farm Turkeys. Fig. 710

This is the first season that I have ever tried raising them wholly under artificial methods; so I felt that should I not reach the average at Thanksgiving time, I could lay it to inexperience of artificial ways.

Late last Fall I culled the flocks closely, making sure that no bird entering the breeding pens was anything but suited for the task soon to become her own; and out of the flocks we selected 20. I purchased the finest toms offered, and gave them the best of necessary things through the long Winter. It was—and still is—an interesting story, and we shall have to finish it later.

The flock went through the Winter months without a loss, and with the end of March the first egg appeared; this is early enough in our climate, although when hatched in the incubator and raised in the brooder I am growing to believe that the earlier we can get them the better they are, and this year's experience bears me out. Our hens never have laid so many eggs for the number of females kept as this last Spring; the fertility could not possibly have run higher, as we had practically no infertiles until late July.

In early April things began to happen. It went like this: an owl came one night and killed one of the finest hens; the next day another flew over into the dog yards and was promptly made into hash; a few days later one of the three Reds died, while the fourth got caught in a hole in the floor and twisted a leg off. That left 16, and for the rest of the season, and up to date, no more calamities have befallen the breeders.

The 16 did wonderfully at the egg basket, and often we brought in 16. After they had averaged about 20 eggs each nearly all went broody about the same time, and that was what we wanted; they were allowed to stay on nests for three or four days and then placed in the brood coops for the same length of time. When liberated all but one or two mated and were soon on the second clutch of eggs. We had four varieties; Bronze, Reds, Narragansetts, and White Holland, but only having one large yard of some 20 acres the toms were all kept shut in and allowed out one pen at a time until mating had taken place. This is not the easiest way, and gave me considerable trouble in the busy season, but it was the best way in sight, and worked out perfectly. A single union of tom and hen will fertilize all the eggs of that clutch, while when the birds are running together they will mate several times before starting to lay. This is not necessary. As fast as the hens were observed to mate they were marked on the wing with a dash of paint. Then all were left to run in the large yard for the remainder of the Summer, while the toms were kept in another yard, but not adjoining the hens. If this is done the toms will quarrel, but not when kept out of sight of the hens. Barrels were laid on sides and filled with hay; this is an ideal nest. Were we to let the hens sit on their own eggs we would put in plenty of earth in bottom of barrels, but when eggs are picked up daily and kept for the machines this is not necessary, although its presence may prevent some of the eggs being broken as they are dropped on the hard surface of the barrel.

We gather eggs twice daily in the early part of the season, and once a day after danger of chilling has passed. Eggs were kept in the cellar at 60 degrees and turned twice by hand every day.

Our first machine was set April 17, and the first brood came out on May 15; 155 from 160 eggs. I was surprised and delighted with the hatch, for among them all there were but three cripples. Two of these were saved, and the third seeming beyond repair was killed at once.

This is how we saved the cripples, and it is worth trying. If you are skeptical, try it; the cost isn't anything; results are almost certain: Take a very narrow strip of adhesive tape, say four inches long, and wrap around each leg just above the foot, leaving the distance between the feet about two inches, or so the chick can stand in a natural position; after you have done this place the cripples on a smooth cloth surface and leave them there two days. Then take off the adhesive tape and your poults will be as smart as any of the others. Often a hard smooth incubator floor causes cripples; the birds are wet when hatched, large and fluffy and soft. They scramble for the light and work the little feet in a vain effort to stand; when this happens the delicate legs spread and the poults sprawl. In a few hours the bones get hardened and leave the legs seemingly without joints. Prevent this before the hatch is due by placing on the floor of the machine a soft cloth.

We were not new at hatching turkeys in incubators, but we were new at carrying out the whole process, and this was our first season with the coal-burning brooders. Our incubators were large enough to keep the eggs going as fast as we had enough, usually when there were 150, and that was less than every two weeks. Fresh eggs will always hatch better than those kept longer, although where one has but a few hen turkeys the eggs may be held, but we find that the fresher they are set the stronger the poults will be.

We found that we could not follow the advice of the manufacturers in allowing all the poults to stay in the incubators for two days. Had we done this surely most of them would have smothered before the first morning, and as we had become used to the operation of the brooders by having brooded a flock of early goslings before the turks came off, we were prepared to go right ahead, and transfer the poults to the coal brooders as soon as they were dry and standing.

It is true that few of you will ever care to spend as much time in the brooder-house as I have, but if you succeed you simply cannot neglect them. Our brooders were in the fore part of our kennels, which is a house 60 by 15 feet. This house has cement floor, and in it the brooders behaved like magic. Once adjusted they needed no extra care except to take up ashes and fill the reservoir with coal once daily, and shake it just a bit twice a day. I was surprised at the work these little stoves could accomplish; they surely were wonders at their game, and they played it well.

We covered the cement floors with sand to the depth of three inches, dried it thoroughly, and had the floor at 95 degrees when turks were put in. Water was given immediately, but no food until the morning of the third day.

For the first two hatches we had a little milk but their appetites soon outgrew the source of supply, so that water was their only drink. We used about the same formula that we used for many years in feeding, and as I know you will ask me what it was I will tell you: 100 lbs. sifted ground oats, 100 lbs. meal (yellow), 100 lbs. white middlings, 50 lbs. bran, 25 lbs. dried buttermilk, 25 lbs. beef scrap, 2 lbs. salt, 2 lbs. fine charcoal, one pint cod liver oil to each 100 lbs. of this feed. Mix thoroughly, then mix again. This is all-important. Feed in shallow pans, or little troughs made especially for the purpose, and change them as the chicks outgrow them. We kept the dry feed constantly before the birds at all times, but when considerable roughage seemed to gather at bottom we threw it in the yards for the hens, and always kept all dishes clean. This, too, is all-important with turkeys.

WILLET RANDALL.

(To Be Continued)

Farm Notes from West Virginia

THIS has been an exceedingly late Fall with us in the central part of the State; here on November 3 we have not had a frost that has killed any but the very tenderest plants and in some protected places even those are not hurt. We could still gather green and ripe tomatoes from our garden and if we had not been afraid of the frost could have had green beans, for on our hills they are not hurt very much. Although we finished picking apples in October we could have in safety left such varieties as Rome and Ben Davis on the trees until now, and have gained some in color and keeping qualities. Our apples did not drop enough this season to have paid to pick them up had it not been for the ones let fall by the pickers, and we have been able to sell some of the best of these for Winter keeping as they are hardly ever damaged when falling on sod.

We notice that so many orchardists have some trouble with the mice girdling their trees. As we have had no trouble of this kind since we put our orchard in sod and used the present treatment, there must be something to it. As we have said before, we mow the grass during the Summer and let it lie on the ground. Then in the late Fall, after we get all the crop off, turn enough cattle in the orchard to eat the grass down pretty close. This seems to take away all the protection that the mice have, and gives their enemies a chance at them. Anyway they have not done us a dollar's worth of damage for several years, and we have plenty of field mice in this section as we can see by our hill meadows that are not pastured, where they do much damage.

Farm conditions in West Virginia for the most part have been very satisfactory this season. Although crops as a whole have not been so large as other years, prices have been better as a consequence, and we are learning a little about marketing our products in a more orderly way. We have a lot to learn yet, and will not get what is coming to us until we learn those things about marketing that the other industries have had to learn.

Those of us who have sold through the right channels and put our potatoes up according to grades have realized from $1.50 to $1.60 per bushel for our potatoes on board cars or delivered at close markets. Apples, although not a large crop in this section, are selling at from $1 for the cheapest cooking apples up as high at $2.25 for fancy eating stock. For the most of us this is net, for in our local markets we get our packages returned in lots of cases, and can use them time and again.

Cattle have slumped, but if we studied the market we could see that coming, and most of us unloaded at the right time, although they are still at a price that we can make some money if we bought anything near right. There have been a few heavy losses on the part of buyers dealing in future deliveries, and some farmers going wild when the market was high, but we can always expect those things.

It is surprising sometimes to watch some folks get stung and keep going back again and again for the same punishment. One thing that hurts our local markets here is the trucks from other parts coming through with fruit and potatoes in bulk and selling all over our towns to merchants and consumers as well. It would not be so bad if they had a quality product and sold it at a reasonable price, but they always have an inferior grade of stuff and use any methods that they can get away with to fleece their customer. If you judge by the sample they show, they have fine apples or potatoes, and the top of their loads will also be of fine specimens, but they are very careful not to allow you to inspect their load if possible to prevent it. They short measure every chance they get, sell at any price at all to get a sale. I recall one merchant who persistently buys from this class of men, and every time he gets stung so badly that it looks as though he would learn. This Fall he bought Baldwins and paid just a little less than the local Baldwins were selling for. They looked very nice on top of the barrel, but the bottom half was not a good grade of cider apples. A little later he bought some Grimes in baskets, and they also looked good on top, but the bottom were apples from some section that the drought hurt badly and the fruit was only about half matured. He still has part of it, and the worst thing about that kind of fruit is that he lost a lot of good customers by sending it out on his orders.

But we are all prone to try to get something for nothing in spite of the fact that we know that such a thing is impossible in this life. L. G. ZINN.

Barbour Co., W. Va.

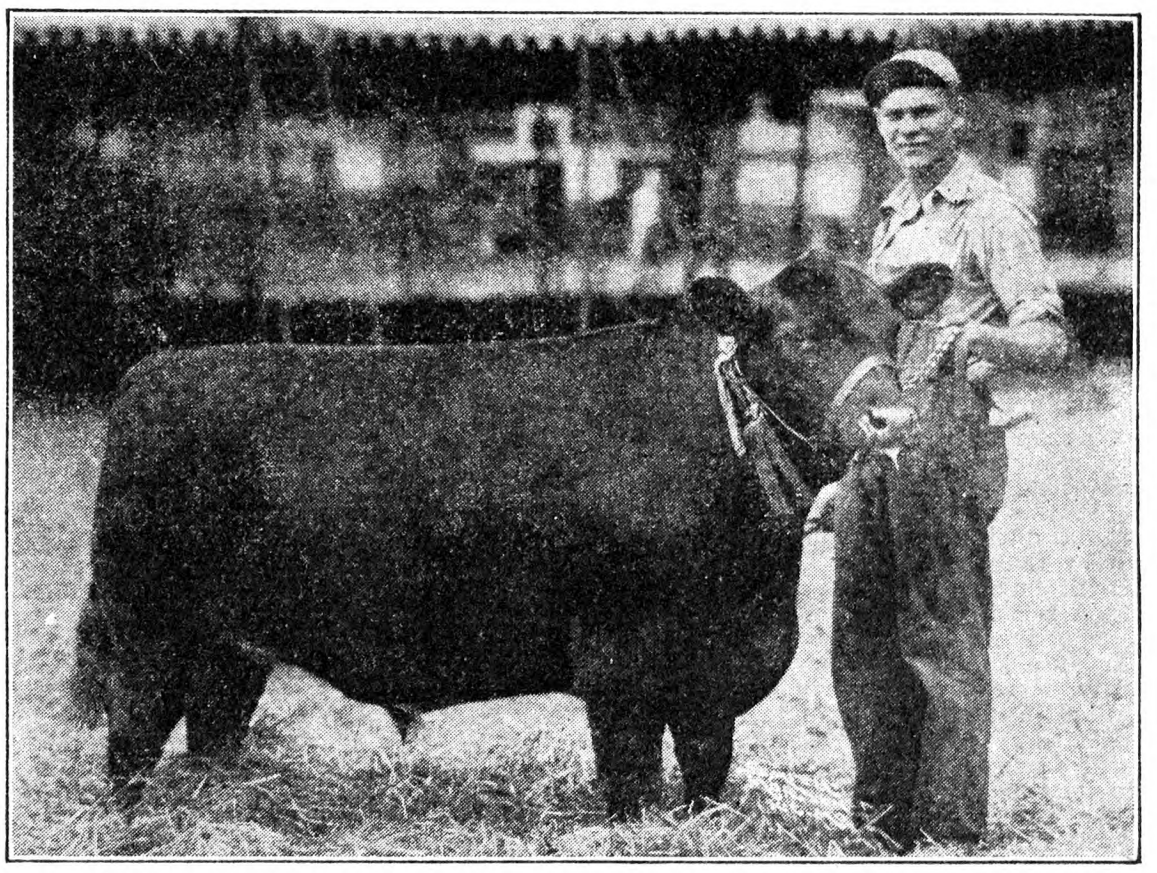
More About Queer Fish

PARROT FISH.—There are many strange fish living around the coral reefs. Some of them are notable for their bright colors. Some of them have strange and curious shapes. All are interesting for one reason or another. Some of the most brilliant of these reef forms are the parrot fishes. They live in the midst of the most highly colored corals, sea anemones, seaweeds, sponges and other plants and animals. Their colors are mixtures and blendings of the most vivid greens, blues, yellows and reds, with all the intermediate shades. In some places the most contrasting color will be laid on side by side with a perfectly sharp dividing line. In other places colors will be perfectly blended.

Besides their colors, the parrot fishes have another resemblance to the birds for which they are named. Their teeth have grown together to form great, sharp-edged beaks, which are white in some species, blue or red or green in others. Some of them have the teeth entirely grown together, while others have them so separate that they look as though they might be picked apart with a very little trouble. We do not know what these fishes eat, but the shape of their teeth and the strong muscles of their jaws suggest that they may be in the habit of picking coral tips, sea anemones, shellfish or crabs off the reefs.

The idea that they eat hard substances is further carried out by the presence back in the throat of heavy bones, moved by very strong muscles and bearing groups of strong, flat-topped teeth, quite capable of crushing anything edible that might come in through the rather small mouth.

Such heavy duty naturally wears these teeth very rapidly and we find a very complete arrangement for replacing them. It would not be very convenient to have a tooth or two missing right in the middle of the region of heavy duty, so the new teeth are formed to one side of this place and then pushed out to where they are to be used. The region of forming new teeth and the place of losing the old ones is not the same in the upper and lower throat bones. In one the new teeth are formed in front and fall off at the rear. In the other the teeth are formed at the rear and fall off in front. Thus we do not find any place where all the teeth, above and below, are worn out. In the middle, where the teeth are at their prime, there are good solid ones placed opposite each other to do the work of this strange mill.



The above picture shows Alvin Jorgenson, of Shelby Co., Ia., and his Angus steer Revolution 90th, which secured first prize at the last Iowa State Fair in its class. Fifty-seven counties of the State competed in this "baby" beef show.

BATFISH.—There is a fish found especially along muddy shores in tropical and semi-tropical seas, which is frequently called batfish. It has no large wings, and yet the name is quite appropriate. As it sits on the mud of the sea bottom it has the same hunched-up appearance as a bat on a floor or table. Perhaps it looks more like a frog or toad than a bat. At least, it does not look much like a fish. The tail has some resemblance to that of a fish but the body is covered with warts and short, stubby spines.

The body seems to end in a pair of strong legs with rounded fins instead of feet. Turning it over on its back, we find a pair of footlike fins well up under its throat. Ordinarily it stands on the mud at the bottom of the water, resting on these four fins, which look more like webbed feet than like ordinary fins. The head is held up in a position like that of a toad looking for breakfast. One of the strangest things about this creature is that the big, webbed hind feet are its hands, while the small ones up under its throat are really its feet.

The batfish usually has a rather long, pointed snout projecting out from between its eyes. Some species have only a sort of button in that region, and many of the species that live in very deep water have no snout at all.

Many of the species of batfish are found in shallow water on sandy or muddy shores where there is very little wave action. There they lie quietly in the warm water, or hop around after the small creatures that they eat. The natives in those regions often say that they have seen them hopping around on the mud flats at low tide, but that has not yet been entirely proved. They surely move in that way under water, and may have strength in their misplaced fins to jump when out on land.

Although the batfishes are common features of the life near shore in many regions, most of them and their relatives are inhabitants of the deep or very deep parts of the sea. In the region from 100 to 500 fathoms (600 to 3,000 feet) there are literally dozens of species. Farther down, where we can reckon the depths in miles, there are still some or many to be found. Almost every expedition that has put its collecting apparatus down into the cold, black depths of the ocean has caught these strange creatures. ALFRED C. WEED.

Paint Over Motor Oil

ON PAGE 1353 J. B. H. inquires if it would be all right to use good house paint on lumber oiled with old motor oil.

The answer is—NO! Good house paint or even bad house paint should never be applied over such a foundation as a mineral oil, for nothing but trouble ever results from it.

If J. B. H. wishes to paint with old motor oil let him take a pail of it and an old brush and proceed to the hog rubbing post. A coat of it will do no harm and may aid in freeing the hogs of lice. Then he might give the fence posts in the back pasture several applications and it would undoubtedly preserve them to some extent. Then throw the pail and brush away before going back to the house.

Just for an experiment he might try painting one of these oil-treated posts with white paint. After it has stood a week he can see the result and he will not want to paint his house with motor oil.

Orange Co., N. Y. H. C. BREWSTER.

Cranberries in Vermont

Can you tell me whether cranberries may be grown in the latitude of Montpelier, Vt., on land suitable for their culture? Is it necessary to have acid soil? Mine seems limy. J. H. B.

THIS matter should be studied very carefully before much labor is given to it or much expense is incurred. There are small portions of land in Vermont, low in location, acid in character, of a mucky nature and easily covered with water when flowage is required, but I am not at all sure from your letter that you have land which conforms with these requirements.

The fact that the soil or water from it seems to you to be limy rather than acid in character would be one objection to this area. It would be well to have an examination of the soil made by the soil technician at the college, Burlington, to see if it is of the right sort for cranberry growing.

The season in Vermont is long enough and certain species of wild cranberries ripen, but there is no place, so far as is now known, where the commercial culture of cranberries is practiced. First of all, determine the character of the soil and the possibility of flowage, that is, covering the bog with water at the depth of at least a few inches in Spring or toward harvesting time. This and the possibility of quick drainage, are important preliminary considerations. M. B. C.

Pasture for New Jersey Sandy Loam

Will you tell the best mixture of grasses for my land in Southern New Jersey, which is sandy loam? Also I wish a mixture for lawn. J. G.

Mays Landing, N. J.

WE ASSUME that you have in mind a permanent pasture mixture, rather than a temporary pasture. The following mixture has been found to be satisfactory on such land, the amount given being on an acre basis:

Timothy, 3 lbs.; Canada blue grass, 3 lbs.; Kentucky blue grass, 3 lbs.; Orchard grass, 2 lbs.; Red-top, 3 lbs.; Alsike clover, 5 lbs.; White clover, 1 lb.

This mixture may be seeded either in early Spring or in August on a well-prepared, compact seedbed. With Spring sowing it is customary in a great many sections to seed with small grains as a nurse crop. This method is not as desirable in your locality, however, as in regions of heavier soils. If a "raw" seeding is made in Spring without a nurse crop, it will probably be necessary to clip the weeds in June or July. After that the grass and clover should make a good stand and growth, and on well fertilized land a cutting of hay may be made in late Summer. If the soil has not been limed for years, an application of lime before seeding would be a good investment. An application of a complete fertilizer, such as 5-10-5, at the rate of about 300 lbs. or more to the acre, would also be good practice, especially if the soil has not been fertilized in recent years.

For a lawn 30x40 feet in area the following amounts of seed may be used:

Kentucky blue grass, 4 lbs.; Red-top, 1 lb.; Timothy, 1 lb.; White clover, ¼ lb.

The remarks made above, about liming and fertilizing in preparation for a permanent pasture, apply to your lawn. H. R. COX.

Keeping a Saw in Order

HOW to fit a cross-cut saw and have it work perfectly is something that everyone does not understand.

The first thing is to know what the saw needs to put in fine order. If it is shoulder-bound, place it on an anvil, or an old flatiron with the handle knocked off I like the best. Place the saw on the flatiron and with a hammer knock out all the set. If it does not run true, joint it by using a patent raker gauge. Usually running over the teeth once with file is sufficient, but be sure to have the cutting teeth all even.

Then in filing the cutting tooth make the bevel on the tooth plenty wide. The bevel on the tooth should not run down on the tooth more than one-half inch. In filing the cutting teeth, file half of the rakers as you go along, then turn the saw and file the other side of the cutting teeth. File a narrow bevel on the edge of the flatiron not more than ⅛-in. wide. Before setting the saw the raker should be about 1/32 in. shorter than the cutting teeth. In setting the saw place the saw on the bevel iron, place the

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tooth on the bevel and with a hammer strike the tooth. Only about one-fourth of the point of the tooth should be set.

Crawford Co., Pa. W. R. POWELL.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The State Farm Products Show will be held at Harrisburg on January 21, 22, 23 and 24. As a part of this show the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania will hold its annual meeting and exhibition of fruit. The building status will be unsatisfactory as before, although it is hoped that the situation will be improved next year, if the State ever builds the projected Farm Products Show Building. Just how extensive will be the amount of the fruit entered is hard to say at this time. However, it seems likely that the growers will be well represented and that the commercial pack class will have enough entries to make that part a go.

In connection with the coming January meeting of the association we again recall the New York Society sessions at Rochester last Winter, when it was a "pay-as-you-enter" proposition for anyone wanting to listen to the program. When our meeting is held in State buildings, as it usually is, we cannot enforce such a desirable practice; all we can do is to try to talk the entering people into paying a year's dues.

Horticultural Week, at the Pennsylvania State College at State College on December 9 to 11, will see a variety of topics offered for fruit, vegetable, flower and ornamental growers. Homer C. Price of Newark, O., and S. H. Bear, of Scotland, Pa., are the out-of-town speakers on the fruit program; Ralph T. Crowell, Buckingham, Pa., and Walter S. Schell, Harrisburg, address the vegetable growers. The florists and ornamental plant growers will have E. J. McCallum, Pittsburgh, and C. Warner Price, Towson, Md., featured. All the above are successful commercial growers in their respective lines, and have been selected with that in view. No charge is made for Horticulture Week; all the visitors must do in this line is to provide their own lodging and meals. All are welcome.

It was very dry in most of Pennsylvania during June, July and August—drier than for about 20 years, yet it might have been worse, as we shall see. In a recent Federal publication, the following is noted, "In the Ozark section of Arkansas, excessively dry weather during July, August and early September resulted in a great deal of injury in many orchards. A considerable number of trees died during the growing season and it is to be expected that many more will die as a result of drought injury combined with Winter injury during the coming Winter. At present (October 18) there is a considerable amount of second blooming in orchards, which may be indicative of a condition which will result in freezing injury." To help complete the happiness of the Arkansas growers, the following is also noted, "There is practically 100 per cent scab infection in unsprayed or poorly sprayed orchards and considerable amount even where spraying was fairly well carried out." The East has not had all the hard luck this year, at that.

The season for gully formation is rapidly approaching. The Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station has prepared an excellent bulletin on "The Control of Gullies," which gives quite a few ways of preventing and curing these nuisances. Free copies may be obtained from that station at Columbia, Mo.

A new circular from Ohio, which is devoted exclusively to "Horticulture at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station," makes very interesting reading. From this, it is evident that Delicious and Stayman Winesap are subject to the same faults in Ohio as in Pennsylvania, since reports from a Pennsylvania apple survey now being tabulated by the writer show that these two varieties are very frequently unsatisfactory to growers also on account of light and uncertain yields in this connection. The Ohio recommendations are well worth repeating; they apply to both Delicious and Stayman Winesap: 1. Maintain as high vigor as possible without sacrificing color of fruit, by giving the trees an annual dormant, well distributed, thinning out pruning and by fertilizing with nitrogenous fertilizer two to three weeks before bloom. 2. Provide for effective pollination by keeping bees in the orchard and by having pollenizing varieties intermixed or in adjacent rows.

Fertilizer agents and companies have been known to state that certain fertilizers would improve fruit color and quality. Recent Arkansas work with the peach shows that no increase in color could be attributed to the use of any fertilizer. If there was any effect it was to lower color by reducing the amount of light reaching the fruit because of an increase in foliage. No increase in quality was found due to the use of any fertilizer. No difference was found in firmness of fruit from the different treatments. Nitrogen delayed ripening approximately four days at the peak of harvest. Some of our Pennsylvania growers utilize this latter effect to spread out their peach season by nitrating part of their peaches and not the rest. The Arkansas results will hold in general for this State at least. We have tried hard for some years to see higher color on McIntosh apples in Blue grass sod because of phosphate applications, but so far there is nothing doing in this line.

Speaking of the Winter rabbit protectors made from ordinary newspapers recalls the striking appearance of about eight acres of one to three-year-old trees banded in this manner. Looking down on them from a slight elevation since the leaves are gone reminds one of those citrus orchards in which the tree trunks are whitewashed. The straightness of the rows also shows up, since the white paper does not blend in with the background and even the farthest tree trunk stands out sharper when looking down the row.

The ax and saw have been busy in the orchard this Fall. Many odds and ends of varieties unsuited to our conditions are now becoming excellent firewood, for which there is a strong demand. The trees are cut off about level with the ground and dragged out whole to the pile. Then the branches will be trimmed off and the trunks and larger branches cut up into convenient fireplace lengths with a buzz saw driven from the power take-off on a tractor. Cutting off level with the ground does not seem to give half of the trouble from sprouts that was expected. While almost all of the stumps did sucker, the growth was not strong enough to be of any consequence and many of them are now dead. Whether this suckering might not have been more pronounced in an average Spring and Summer is not known. The flush stumps of last year have been absolutely no trouble to the tractor disks. R. H. SUDDS.

Know a Weed Each Week

No. 26.—YARROW OR MILFOIL

Creeping-rooted patches of yarrow, frequently mistakenly called wild pansy, are a familiar sight in pastures and occasionally in meadows. The plant may be

The flat, grayish seeds of yarrow are here shown greatly enlarged. Note the scar on the broad end.

recognized by the finely divided leaves, which are often times mistaken for the foliage of wild carrots. The flowers are small and white, although a pink variety, sometimes cultivated in gardens is occasionally found growing wild. The exceedingly bitter flavor of the foliage is imparted to milk and dairy products when cows are forced to eat the plant in hay or through starvation in the pasture. Yarrow is sometimes used in pasture mixtures in Europe on poor, thin, hilly lands, since both cattle and sheep graze the plant while it is young and succulent. It is a common lawn weed that makes fair turf when closely clipped in pure stands.

Yarrow seeds are oblong, flattened, gray or white, one end broader than the other, and with faint lines running lengthwise. They are commonly found in grass and clover seed. ALBERT A. HANSEN

American Pomological Society

This annual meeting will be held at Roanoke, Va. Dec. 3-4-5, 1929 jointly with the meeting of the Virginia State Horticultural Society and promises to be an event of unusual interest to the fruit growers of every State. The program will include the discussion of many of the most important questions affecting the fruit industry at the present time. The exhibits of fruit will be a prominent feature, especially the display of the leading commercial varieties of apples from the various fruit sections of the country, affording an opportunity to compare each variety as it is grown in each section. Exhibits of meritorious new fruits, nuts, etc. will be shown in competition for the Wilder medal of the Society, the highest recognition a new variety can receive.

The cooperation of all in the exhibit of fruit that is being planned for this meeting is asked. One section will be an apple variety exhibit to include plates of the same variety from all the leading fruit sections of the country. This will afford a wonderful opportunity of comparing the principal commercial varieties as they are grown in different localities. Plates of five specimens each are solicited, comprising the following varieties, or others of commercial value:—Stayman, Winesap, Newtown Pippin, Rome, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, York, Jonathan, Grimes, Baldwin, R. I. Greening, McIntosh, Northern Spy.

Apples may be forwarded at any time before the meeting to the Southern Public Service Co., Plant 1, Roanoke, Va., marking all packages "For Horticultural Meeting Exhibit." Exhibits brought to the meeting will be received by Prof. F. Watson, Horticultural Meeting, Roanoke, It will be desirable to prepay charges when shipping exhibits.

It is hoped that every section of the U. S. may be represented in the attendance. If you are interested in any phase of fruit growing plan to visit the famous Virginia fruit region at the time of this meeting. Further information and copy of official program may be obtained by addressing W. S. Campfield, Secy. Staunton, Va., or H. C. C. Miles, Secy. Amer. Pomological Society, Milford, Conn.

Connecticut Pomological Meeting

The 39th annual meeting and fruit exhibit of the Connecticut Pomological Society will be held Dec. 11-12, 1929, at Hartford, in the Hartford Woman's Club Building, 187 Broad St. An extensive Trade Exhibit and the Society's annual banquet will be features of the event. H. C. C. Miles of Milford Conn., is the Secretary of the Society.

New Jersey State Horticultural Meeting

The annual meeting at the Casino, Asbury Park, N. J., Nov. 20-22, will be as usual, an important gathering. These annual meetings attract many from adjoining States who recognize New Jersey's importance in horticulture, and know that the exhibits will be worth seeing and the talks and discussions worth hearing. Prof. A. J. Farley, New Brunswick, N. J., is the secretary.

DOCTOR: "Your husband must be absolutely quiet. Here is a sleeping draught." Wife: "When do I give it to him?" Doctor: "You don't, you take it yourself."—Everybody's Weekly.

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Ventures and Adventures of the Smith Family

BY MRS. CHARLES McARTHUR

CHAPTER I.

GETTING TANNED

"Well, for once I am in the fashion," said Jane, as she looked at her sun-browned hands. "They are not as dark as your arms, though, Dad, and your neck, and just look at Bill, how dark his arms and face are and his shoulders, too. Do you suppose we will ever get white again?" laughed Jane.

"I believe a person would become colored if he lived where the sun shone hot all the year around," said John as he looked at himself in the glass over the wash basin.

"Oh, what's the difference what color we are if we can get the hay in? This hot sunshine is just what we need for haying. When do we eat, mother?" said Bill who was just 21 and feeling rather more important than he did last year.

"Is dinner ready?" called Fred from the porch, where he sat on his bicycle, one foot on the steps. The bicycle was a new one and Fred rode it everywhere, even when he had only a few steps to go. Fred is 13 and always hungry, as boys of that age generally are—an active, lovable boy, devoted to his mother.

"Dinner will be ready in a few minutes; the girls are getting it today," said Jane, who is the mother of the family. John, her husband, had taken the daily paper and gone on into the living-room to rest and read while waiting for dinner.

Ellen, 18, and just through high school, and Amy, 10, and the darling of the house, could be heard inside preparing the noonday meal, Amy doing considerable chattering.

This Smith family, to whom you have been introduced, live on a farm somewhere in New York State. John Smith is a dairyman, and Jane, his able helpmate. His sons and daughters all know how to work and they enjoy farm life. They are just an average family and it may be interesting to follow their ventures and adventures for a time.

Suppose we see how they acquired that fashionable coat of tan which would be the envy of their city cousins. The March wind got in its work early on the faces of John and the boys, and, as the sun grew hotter, and they left off their coats and later rolled up their sleeves, they grew browner each day. Bill went to the fields in a low-necked sleeveless undershirt, and finished the job up brown. Fred and Amy were in school until June, but they went bareheaded and so their faces matched the others. Ellen was also in school at the village driving back and forth in the car each day, not swathed in veils, as in the early days of motoring, but bareheaded and often bare-armed. Short hair, short skirt, honest, open-minded, fearless and efficient. That is Ellen. Her cheeks have no need of rouge.

Jane, the mother of this lively and interesting family is so busy, and in so many different places in the course of a day or a week, that it would be hard for her to tell just when and how she did get such a coat of tan.

The milk pails and cans must be washed and set up in the sun, the clothes hung on the line in the sun, there is the vegetable garden and the flower garden to make and care for; turkeys and hens to set, and later the chicks and poults to look after; picking strawberries and later raspberries. There are a multitude of things to take a farmer's wife out of doors every day. Jane is fully aware of the value of sunshine and does not close her house to it. She also knows that a good garden is a valuable asset to a farm. The fresh vegetables are a welcome and wholesome addition to the family table. Perhaps the sun is hot, but Jane works willingly to pick the green peas for dinner, knowing that they are sweetest when brought directly from the garden to the kitchen.

Probably Jane realizes the value of the garden more than John does. He is a busy man and it seems to Jane that he is not as much interested in food values as he should be. One night when the sheep and lambs got out of the field and into the garden, Jane was about disheartened. Only the day before, she had stood and admired the sturdy onion tops, feathery carrots and leafy spinach, with scarcely a weed to be seen. Now the rows of beets, carrots, spinach, lettuce and onions were cropped or trodden to destruction. That garden was a tragedy to Jane, especially when she remembered the roll of wire that had been got for protection against just such happenings but not used. But now there came John and the boys from the barn with the wire and crowbar; posts were set and the unprotected part made safe against further accidents. Yes, there was still time for some plantings, and her resentful feeling passed in planning for midsummer crops.

(To Be Continued)

From the Rocky Mountain Ranch

October 28 and snow has fallen most of the day. Here at the ranch house almost all has melted as it fell, but only a short distance farther up the mountains are, indeed, "snow-capped." Almost all of the sheep have been shipped out. Some went to the Utah desert to be wintered on the open range, but some years the weather is so severe that many thousands of dollars worth of feed has to be fed beside the native forage. Those that were marketed mostly brought disappointing prices, many reasons being advanced. For one thing the severe storm of September 8 froze all the nourishment out of the forage plants of the Summer ranges, and a heavy run of lightweight lambs was marketed, and the buyers were oversupplied. An unusually large number of old ewes and wethers also were marketed and helped to swell the unheard-of numbers. Top prices on lambs have been running from $12.25 to $12.50 per cwt. I wonder how much the price of lamb chops has dropped?

Cattle and hogs are lower than last season; no reduction in the butchers' prices over the block, though.

Not much Alfalfa hay has been sold yet for Winter feeding. I have heard of one man who sold about 200 tons at $8 per ton, and about 400 acres of his fields for Winter pasture, for $800 to a big sheepman. Another sheepman was fortunate enough to buy hay at $8 per ton, and the pasture was thrown in.

Potatoes are most all dug and many have been sold at about $2 per cwt. Some growers are storing theirs feeling sure that the price will be much higher before another crop is grown. Almost every ranch has one or more big potato cellars or caves that will hold from one to several carloads of potatoes.

Apples are a good crop and some varieties are bringing good prices, but those that never reach much size have no market value.

The hunting season, October 12 to 15, was one of the most successful ever known. The weather was perfect and thousands of hunters participated. It is estimated that 10,000 bucks were killed. We had several visitors from various parts of the State. Some were successful, others not.

The government trapper caught a big black bear recently. It was probably a two-year-old, and was fat and tender. We found that the meat, besides being good fried and roasted, also made good mincemeat. The rendered fat was fine for doughnuts and pies.

The young gobblers are putting on flesh, getting ready for the great day of their short lives.

MRS. PEARL UNDERWOOD.

Garfield Co., Colo.

More About Stone Ovens

I was somewhat interested in that article on building an outdoor oven, by G. S., on page 1303. During the 50's and 60's my father built many of them, and I as a boy, helped him on a number. Yellow clay was all that was used, except the base and that was yellow clay for mortar and stone of whatever kind we had at hand. First he built a base about 2 or 2½ ft. high, as large as was necessary. The ovens were about all of the same size, or nearly so. When this base was somewhat dry the front was built up, usually of old-fashioned hand-made brick. The inside of ovens was about 5x6 ft. This inside was then built up with dry old wood, split rather thin and started loose by crossing in all ways. The outside was then rounded off by laying the wood close and rounding off, making the back upper part an oval, and made as smooth as possible. Then the clay mortar, as thick as could be spread, was covered all over the wood that had been built up. At the back at the upper part of the oval a hole 5 or 6 in. in diameter was left by putting in 6-in. piece of stovepipe or a half gallon crock with straight sides, with the bottom knocked out, was inserted. When this had dried two or three days, according to the weather, the inside was burned out and the oven was done.

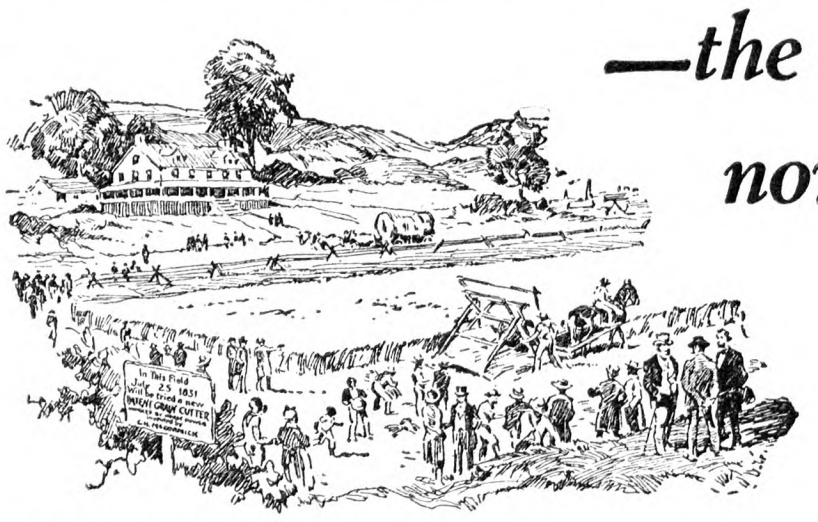
The opening in front was generally about 20 in. square. A shed, just for a cover, was built over it to keep off rain. These ovens were good for 20 years, and some of them much more. The finest bread ever baked came out of one of these old clay ovens. Bread was put in first; when it came out oven was just right for pies. ISAIAH LOWER.

Ohio.

"ARE you saving any money since you started your budget system?" "Sure. By the time we've balanced it up every evening it's too late to go anywhere."—Hardware Age.

Great Emancipators

—*the Reaper in* 1831 *and now the* FARMALL



A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, while men and women toiled for their daily bread in the fields of the world, Cyrus Hall McCormick built a strange machine which did the work of several men. That machine was the McCormick Reaper. On the heels of the Reaper, both Agriculture and Industry leaped forward with great strides.

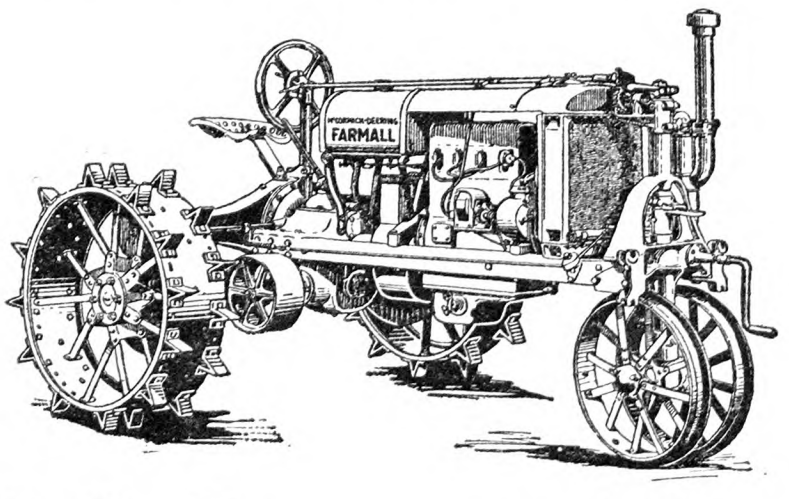
TODAY another invention is creating another far-reaching revolution in farming. This machine is the McCormick-Deering Farmall, the first true *all-purpose* tractor. *In time to come, the invention of the Farmall will take its place with the invention of the Reaper in the schoolboy's history book.*

The Reaper began man's emancipation from hand labor in the harvest. The Farmall now frees him from dependence on slow animal power.

The harness, the curry comb, and the pitiless whip are being put in the corner where the cradles and sickles of old have gathered the dust of generations. Even on the row-crop farm, where the horse makes his last stand, there is no longer any sound reason for keeping him. A thousand farmers have already joined the Horseless Farmers of America. In farming, just as in industry throughout the civilized world, the capacity of the machine and the power of the motor are taking up the burden of the human race.

The farmer with his Farmall and the equipment that goes with it is ready for every power job. He is master of time and season, broad acreage, big crop, and low-cost production. He has put the labor of many men into the hands of one, and made it far easier. He has made the farm interesting for himself and his sons. He is using his Farmall tractor to to give him leisure and profit so that he and his family may enjoy the good things of life.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY of America [Incorporated]
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois



The FARMALL, with 2 or 4-row planter, plants from 25 to 60 acres of corn in an 8-hour day. Cultivates 2 or 4 rows; with 4-row outfit it cleans from 35 to 50 acres a day, and in later cultivatings 50 to 60 acres a day. Handles all haying jobs, cutting a 14-ft. swath with 7-ft. Farmall-powered mower and 7-ft. trailer mower attached, also rakes, loaders, etc. Plows two furrows, pulls all seed-bed implements, and operates grain and corn harvesting machines. Available for all drawbar, belt, and power take-off work.

McCormick-Deering FARMALL

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

MILK

November: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.135 plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.41; Class 3, $2.15.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.22; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.41 @	$0.41½
Extra, 92 score		.41
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.35½ @	.40
Seconds	.33½ @	.34½
Lower grades	.32½ @	.33
Ladles	.33 @	.36
Packing stock	.30 @	.31½
Renovated	.36½ @	.37
Sweet, fancy	.43 @	.43½
Extra	.42 @	.42½
Firsts	.36½ @	.41
Seconds	.34½ @	.36
Centralized	.35½ @	.38

CHEESE

State flats, fancy	$0.27½ @	$0.29½
Flats—short held		
Fancy		.26
Avg. run	.24 @	.25
Flats, fresh specials		.26½
Fancy		.26
Wis. flats, June	.24½ @	.25
Fresh		.24½
Daisies, fresh fancy	.24 @	.24½
Daisies, old, fancy	.25 @	.26
Young America, fresh	.24 @	.24½
Short held	.24½ @	.25
Old		.27

EGGS

Nearby white extra	$0.68 @	$0.71
Average extras	.62 @	.67
Extra firsts	.53 @	.60
Firsts	.47 @	.51
Pullets	.35 @	.43
Pacific Coast, whites	.58 @	.70
Mixed colors,		
Nearby, best	.65 @	.69
Gathered, best	.58 @	.60
Common to good	.35 @	.45
Cold storage, fcy.	.42 @	.43
Lower grades	.34 @	.38

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34 @	$0.36
Fair to good	.27 @	.32
Roosters	.21 @	.25
Fowls	.30 @	.35
Ducks	.22 @	.28
Geese	.18 @	.30
Turkeys, Del. Md.	.42 @	.45
Virginia	.40 @	.42
Poor	.30 @	.38
Northw'n	.37 @	.39
Western	.36 @	.38
Southw'n	.33 @	.36
Poor	.25 @	.35
Squabs, white, lb.	.50 @	.65
Dark, doz.	2.50 @	3.00
Culls	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24 @	$0.30
Chickens	.26 @	.31
Roosters	.20 @	.22
Ducks	.20 @	.28
Geese	.13 @	.25
Rabbits, lb.	.21 @	.25

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.00 @	$12.00
Bulls	6.00 @	8.60
Cows	7.00 @	7.15
Calves, best	16.00 @	18.00
Common to good	12.00 @	15.00
Sheep	4.50 @	6.00
Lambs	11.00 @	13.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$ 0.18 @	$ 0.20
Good to prime	.14 @	.17
Culls	.11 @	.13
Steers 100 lbs.	24.00 @	25.00
Bulls	13.50 @	14.00
Cows	15.50 @	17.00
Roasting pigs,		
10 to 12 lbs.	.23 @	.25
14 to 20 lbs.	.18 @	.20

POTATOES

L. I., 3 55-lb. sacks	$5.00 @	$5.25
150 lbs.	3.00 @	5.00
In bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00 @	6.25
Me. in bulk 180 lbs.	4.75 @	5.25
150 lbs.	4.10 @	4.35
Sweet potatoes, Va., bbl.	2.00 @	2.25
Del., and Md., bu.	.75 @	1.25

VEGETABLES

Beets 100 bunches	$2.00 @	$4.00
Brussels sprouts qt.	.10 @	.25
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00 @	1.50
Ton	25.00 @	30.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00 @	1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25 @	3.00
Celery, doz.	.60 @	.75
Horseradish, Mo., bbl.	8.00 @	10.00
Kale, bbl.	.50 @	.60
Leeks, 100 bunches	1.50 @	2.50
Lettuce, bu.	.50 @	1.25
Lima beans, bu.	5.50 @	9.50
Onions, 100 lbs.	1.00 @	2.00
Parsnips, bu.	1.00 @	1.50
Peas, bu.	3.00 @	6.00
Peppers, bu.	1.50 @	3.50
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	2.50
Spinach, bu.	.65 @	1.00
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	1.00 @	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.50 @	2.50

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.75 @	$12.00
Pea	8.00 @	8.25
Red Kidney	9.00 @	9.25

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$7.00 @	$10.00
Greenings	3.00 @	8.00
Baldwins,	4.00 @	5.50
Spy,	3.50 @	8.00
King,	3.00 @	5.50
Wealthy,	3.00 @	7.00
Alexander,	3.00 @	5.50
York Imp.	3.50 @	5.00
Cranberries, ½ bbl. box	5.00 @	6.50
Pears, bu.	1.75 @	4.75
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.65 @	.80

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00 @	$25.00
No. 2	23.00 @	24.00
No. 3	14.00 @	21.00
Clover mixed	15.00 @	23.00
Straw, rye	17.00 @	18.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.30⅞
No. 1 Northern Spring	1.34⅞
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.04⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.52
Rye	.98⅝
Barley	.68¾

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.53 @	.54
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.75 @	.80
Gathered	.55 @	.60
Fowls, lb.	.45 @	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40 @	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45 @	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Apples, doz.	.30 @	.60

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets.)

Apples continued to move slowly during the week, with demand and trading centering on the fancy stock. Most of the offerings were of ordinary quality and met a slow demand. Buyers were quite critical and only strictly fancy marks reached outside quotations. Delicious and Romes were bringing the best prices with most sales ranging from 75c to $1.25 per ⅝-bu. basket. Most receipts of apples in barrels failed to reach better than 2¼-in. marks and the market was unsatisfactory. Virginia 2¼-in. Staymans were $3.50, while New York State Baldwins were $2 to $2.25 per bushel. Street sales of Staymans and Delicious from New Jersey and Pennsylvania brought $2 to $2.50 per bushel, while Romes were $1.75 to $2.25. California grapes practically monopolized the market, as New York State and other eastern stock cleaned up. The market was generally stronger with 12-qt. climax baskets of Concords at 75 to 90c, compared with 35 to 50c last season. The pear market was steady with best Seckels bringing up to $5 per bushel. Last year at the corresponding period they were selling for $2. Cranberries were moving a little better, in anticipation of the Thanksgiving holiday. Massachusetts, half-barrel boxes sold for $8.25 to $8.50, while quarter-barrel boxes brought $2.75 to $3.25. With the advancing season more and more fresh vegetables are now coming from the South, and from California. Severe frosts in the nearby sections have about cleaned up the crops, with the exception of the hardy vegetables, such as lettuce, spinach and celery. Lima beans from Virginia have been bringing mostly $5 per bushel, which is a normal price for this time of the year. String beans are arriving from Florida, South Carolina and some from Louisiana. The market has been steady for good quality beans, but much of the stock has been arriving in poor condition and practically worthless. Florida bushel hampers brought $2.75 to $3.25, while poor quality South Carolina offerings were $1.50 to $1.75. Cucumbers were mostly from Florida with fancy selling for $5 per bushel, and choice stock at $3.50. Eggplant came all the way from Texas and horseradish from Missouri. Peas from California and Virginia were steady at $5 to $6 per bushel. Root crops were all dull. Long Island offerings of Brussel sprouts were steady at 12 to 20c per quart. Cabbage was dull and lower, with N. Y. bulk Danish selling for $18 to $23 per ton. Celery was steady at $2 to $2.75 per 2-3 crates. Nearby offerings of spinach was slow at 35 to 50c per bushel, while lettuce was barely steady at 75c to $1.25 per crate for New Jersey offerings, and $2.50 to $3.25 for California crates of four to five dozen. heads.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts were somewhat lighter than a week ago, 13,366 cases against 14,677 cases for the week previous, and 14,986 during the same week a year ago. The market held firm for the fine quality marks, and prices again advanced. Fresh extra firsts were up to 58c, while fresh firsts were stronger at 51c. There has also been some improvement in the price of fresh seconds, which worked out at 42 to 46c a dozen. Carefully selected and candled stock put up for the carton trade was again higher and sold for 66 to 69c. Last year at this time these eggs were selling for 55 to 57c. Total cold storage holdings in Philadelphia on Nov. 9 were reported at 122,625 cases, compared with 168,755 cases last year at this time. Total holdings for the 10 principal markets of the country on Nov. 9 were 2,603,334 cases compared with 3,112,675 cases a year ago.

There was very little change in the live poultry market. Fancy fowls moved without difficulty but most of the receipts could be classified only as ordinary stock, and these moved slowly. Receipts of fowls were light and fancy colored brought 30 to 31c, while poorer stock was down to 27 to 29c per lb. Small Leghorns were slow at 18 to 23c. Plymouth Rock Spring chickens were barely steady at 28 to 30c, for fancy and 24 to 26c for ordinary. Turkeys were in heavier supply and moved slowly, with demand very indifferent. Old roosters were steady at 21 to 23c, while ducks were slow at 22 to 23c for Pekins.

Trading in the dressed poultry market was quiet and demand slow. Fine heavy, fresh-killed fowl were in fair demand with 35 to 36c, the usual price range for the heavy birds. Smaller sizes ranged from 31 to 33c for the 4-lb. sizes, and 29 to 30c for the 2½-lb. sizes. Chickens were barely steady, and barrel-packed, iced broilers sold for 32 to 35c. Fancy turkeys were quoted at 40 to 46c, while Long Island ducks were slow at 27c.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of fine quality was scarce and in demand during the past week. Prices for the top grades advanced a dollar per ton, but undergrades were slow and values irregular. No. 2 Timothy moved at $19 to $20 per ton. This is about $2 over the price at the corresponding period last season. The drought, causing light yields in most sections of the country is probably the chief cause. Light Timothy clover mixed brought $18 to $19. Straight rye straw was in light supply but ample for the limited demand, and slow for $16.50 to $17 per ton. Wheat was steady at $12 to $13 a ton.

J. M. F.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Produce prices have held generally steady of late. The egg market is firm, with supplies light.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, easier; creamery, prints, 48 to 49c; tubs, 46 to 47c; firsts, 43 to 45c; undergrades, 42 to 43c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; brick Swiss, 30c; limburger, 33c. Eggs, firm; grade B, 55 to 68c; grade C, 35 to 40c; pullets, 45 to 50c; nearby-at-mark, 45 to 62c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 25 to 35c; chickens, 31 to 35c; broilers, 31 to 38c; old roosters, 24 to 26c; ducks, 26 to 28c; turkeys, 41 to 46c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 19 to 28c; springers, 21 to 27c; old roosters, 20 to 21c; ducks, 22 to 26c; geese, 20 to 22c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Gravenstein, Alexander, $1.25 to $1.50; Wolf River, $1.25 to $1.75; Twenty-ounce, Greening, $1.75 to $2; Wealthy, $2 to $2.25; King, $2.25 to $2.50; Rome Beauty, $2.40 to $2.50; McIntosh, $1.25 to $3.25. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 60c to $1.50; 150-lb. sack, $4 to $4.25; sweets, N. J. hamper, $1.50 to $1.60.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, steady; pea, cwt., $9; medium, $9.25; red kidney, $9.75; marrow, white kidney, $12. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; Spanish, crate, $1.75 to $1.85; Colo., cwt., $2 to $2.25.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.25 to $3.50; grapes, home-grown, Concords, bu., $1.50 to $1.60; Cal., Malaga, 24-lb. lug., $1.10 to $1.65; honeydews, Cal., crate, $1.50 to $1.75; pears, bu., 75c to $3; pineapples, Hayti, crate, $10.

Vegetables. — Asparagus, Cal., crate, $3.50 to $5.50; beans, La., bu., $1.50 to $2.50; beets, bu., 75c to $1; Brussels sprouts, qt., 18 to 20c; cabbage, bu., 50 to 65c; carrots, bu., 75c to $1; cauliflower, bu., 75c to $1.65; celery, doz., 35 to 85c; cucumbers, Mass., box, $2.75 to $3; eggplant, Fla., bu., $3.75 to $4; kale, Md., bu., 50 to 75c; lettuce, 10-lb. bskt., 75 to 85c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 50 to 90c; parsnips, ½ bu., $1 to $1.10; peppers, Cal., lug, $2 to $2.25; pumpkins, bu., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs., 30 to 35c; rhubarb, Cal., box, $1.25 to $1.75; spinach, bu., 50 to 90c; squash, bu., 50 to 75c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., $1.30 to $1.40; turnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.60.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; 24-sec. case, $4 to $5; buckwheat, $3 to $3.50. Maple products, firm; syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $17.50; clover mixed, $15.50; oat straw, $11 to $12.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $31.50; standards middlings, $33.50; red-dog, $41; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $54.50; hominy, $37.30; gluten, $43.40; oatfeed, $16; Timothy seed, bu., $3.50 to $4; Alfalfa, $16 to $17; Alsike, $14 to $15; clover, $14 to $16.

C. H. B.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 52c; best dairy, lb., 55c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 63c; pullet eggs, 20 ozs. in weight, doz., 55c; duck eggs, doz., 75c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 22c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., $1.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern-grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; crabapples, pk., 75c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, lb., 6c; graham flour, lb., 5c; citron, each, 15c; cabbage, lb., 2c; cabbage, red, head, 4c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, bch., 5c; cauliflower, lb., 10c; endive, lb., 3c; grapes, Concord, lb., 5c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; root, lb., 15c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 5c; onions, dry, bu., $1.40; onions, green, bch., 5c; pears, bu., $2 to $2.75; new potatoes, pk., 50c; bu., $1.65; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch., 5c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; Summer squash, lb., 3c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 25c; tomatoes, bu., $1.40; green tomatoes, bu., $1; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 34c; light fowls, lb., 32c; geese, lb., 28c; ducks, lb., 28c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 36c; light fowls, lb., 34c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 30c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 25c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 24 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 32c; sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c.

Miscellaneous. — Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 25c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickory nuts, qt., 15c.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

There has been a moderate demand for most produce during the past week. Few important changes were noted.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Various ord., 35 to 75c. Baldwins ord., 75c to $1.10. Large fancy, $1.25 to $1.60. McIntosh ord., $1 to $1.25. Best mostly $2 to $2.75. Large fancy, $3 to $3.50 bu. box. Va. Yorks and Staymans unclassified, 75c to $1 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs., 60 to 75c. Cut off, 75c to $1 std. bu. box.

Carrots. — Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native, 18 bchs., 60 to 85c. Cut off, 75c to $1 std. bu. box. N. Y., washed, cut off, few sales, $1 bu. bskt. Calif., small crts, bchd., $2.50.

Cabbage. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 60 to 85c std. bu. box.; few sales, N. Y. Danish, $1.40 to $1.50 100-lb. sack.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native white, 18 bchs., $1.25 to $2.25. Pascal, $2 to $3 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crt., $3 to $3.50.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass., ¼ bbl. crts., Early Blacks, $2.75 to $3.25. Howes, $3.25 to $3.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand slow. Native hothouse, 50 to 60 cukes, $6 to $8 std. bu. box.

Lettuce. — Supplies moderate, demand poor, market weak. Native hothouse, 18 heads ord., 25 to 50c std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz., best, $2.50 to $3.50 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass. and Pa., fancy, 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1.25.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 85c to $1 std. bu. box.; 100-lb. bags, No. 1 Mass. Yellows, $1.75 to $1.85. N. Y., $1.75 to $1.90. Ohio, mostly $1.75. Spanish, ½ case, best, $2.40 to $2.50.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Me., 100-lb. bags, $2.55 to $2.65.

Radishes.—Supplies moderately light, demand slow. Native outdoor, 50 to 60 bchs., 50 to 60c. Hothouse, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 35 to 60c std. bu. box.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native hothouse mostly 12 to 15c lb. Calif., lugs, $1.50 to $2.25. Ohio hothouse, fancy, $1 to $1.25 8-lb. bskt.

Hay.—Market quiet. Receipts and demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $23 to $23.50. Eastern, $18 to $22. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter. — Market firmer, creamery extras, 43½c; firsts, 40 to 43c; seconds, 38 to 39c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 70c; white extras, 69c; fresh eastern, 60 to 65c doz.

Cheese.—Market firm. N. Y. twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 26c; western twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 25½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich., $10.25 to $10.50. Calif., small white, $11.75 to $12; Yellow Eye, $8.50 to $8.75; Red Kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet, demand fair.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing., 36 to 37c; clothing, 29 to 30c; ½ blood, combing, 42 to 43c; clothing, 36 to 37c; ⅜ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 42 to 43c; ¼ blood, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 40 to 41c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 88 to 90c; clothing, 78 to 83c; ½ blood, combing, 88 to 92c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ⅜ blood, combing, 85 to 87c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ¼ blood, combing, 73 to 77c; clothing, 69 to 873c; Terr., combing, 87 to 89c; clothing, 78 to 83c; ½ blood, combing, 87 to 90c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ⅜ blood, combing, 85 to 90c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 80c; clothing, 70 to 75c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply rather light, market steady, demand fair. Bulk of sales, $10.50 to $11.25.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cows fairly liberal; vealers moderate; market on cows barely steady with some weakness on lower grades; vealers up mostly $1; bulls 50c higher; demand rather slow for cows, fairly active for bulls and vealers.

Cows.—Common and medium, $5 to $7. Low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $6.50 to $7.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $10 to $14.50. cull and common, $8 to $10.

Sheep.—Lamb supply normal, market steady, demand fair. No sheep offered.

Lambs.—84 lbs. down, medium to choice, $11 to $14; all weights, cull and common, $8.50 to $11.

Milk Cows. — Supply fully normal, market barely steady on better grades, weak on others with some sales lower grades $5 to $10 below quotations; demand fair for better grades, slow for others. Choice, head, $215 to $230; good, $175 to $215; medium, $100 to $140; common, $70 to $90.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$12.50@12.75
950 to 1,100, good	12.50@12.75
800 up, medium	11.00@12.50
Common	9.00@11.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	11.00@12.00
Common and medium	7.75@11.00
Cows, good	8.50@ 9.50
Common and medium	6.30@ 8.50
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 6.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.00@ 9.50
Cutter and medium	7.00@ 9.00
Calves, 500 down, med. to ch.	10.00@14.50
Cull and common	5.00@10.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good to choice	14.50@16.50
Medium	12.00@14.50
Cull and common	6.00@12.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$9.00@$9.45
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	9.35@ 9.75
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	9.50@ 9.75
Lt. lts., 130-160, med. to ch.	9.00@ 9.75
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	8.50@ 9.25
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	7.75@ 8.50

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to choice	$12.50@13.00
92 down, medium	11.00@12.50
All wts., common	8.50@11.00
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med. to ch.	9.00@10.00
Ewes, 120 down, med. to ch.	4.50@ 6.00
120 to 150, med. to ch.	4.00@ 5.75
All wts., cull and com.	2.00@ 4.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbl., Md., unclassified, 2¼-in., Delicious, $3.75 to $4; bu., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in., Wealthies, $1.40 to $1.50; 2½-in. Baldwins and Kings, $1.60 to $1.75; unclassified, 2½-in. Baldwins and Kings, $1.40 to $1.60; poorer, $1.25; Va. and W. Va., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Rome Beauties, and Staymans, $1.75 to $1.85; unclassified, 2½-in. Staymans, $1.35 to $1.50; 2½-in. Black Twigs, $1.35; 2¼-in. York Imperials, $1 to $1.10; 2½-in. Grimes Golden, $1.50 to $1.75; cabbage, N. Y., bulk, per bbl., Danish Seed, $1.75 to $2; carrots, N. Y., bu., washed, $1; cauliflower, L. I., double crts., $3.25; N. Y., crts., $1.25; celery, N. Y., per crt., rough, $2 to $2.50; poorer, low as $1.50; grapes, N. Y. Concords, 12-qt. bskt., 65 to 67c; kale, Va., bu., 65 to 85c; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.25; poorer, 50c; peppers, N. J., bu. hprs., poor condition, 40 to 50c; potatoes, U. S. No. 1, grade, 150-lb. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, $3.50 to $4; mostly $4; N. Y. Whites, $3.75 Ohio Whites, $3.90 to $4; 2-bu. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, $3 to $3.30; N. Y. Whites, $3; spinach, Md., bu., 75 to 85c; few, 90c; squash, Ohio, bulk, bbl., $1.50 to $2; sweet potatoes, Va., bbls., No. 1, Yellows, $2.50; N. J., bu. hprs., No. 1 Yellows, $1.75 to $1.85; turnips, bu., Md. and N. Y., 75c to $1.

HAY AND STRAW

Standard Timothy, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 1 Timothy, $19 to $19.50; No. 2, $16 to $17; No. 3, $14 to $15; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 1 clover mixed, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 1 clover, ton, $18 to $18.50; No. 2, ton, $15 to $16; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 1 oat straw, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $10.50 to $11.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $10.50 to $11.50; No. 1 rye, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $10.50 to $11.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs, locals, fresh select, whites, 58 to 60c; browns, 55 to 58c; current receipts, 40 to 43c; pullet eggs, 38 to 43c doz. Poultry, fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog-dressed, 40c lb.; live poultry, hens, heavy, 27 to 29c; Leghorns, 16 to 20c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 24 to 26c; Leghorns, 20 to 23c; chicks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 20c lb.; common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

INSTALLMENT BUYING.—No one seems to know just how all this installment buying will turn out. In so many cases now, all the money is spent before it comes in. Not only with family folks, but it is just the same with young folks as well. The Parson heard a couple of fellows talking the other night on the sidewalk. "You're going down to that show Thursday night, aren't you?" "No, I can't, I'm broke." "But that is pay day," persisted the first. "How can you be broke?" "How can I? Rather, how can't I? Every cent of my money is spent before I get it." On inquiring whether the other man was going, he found that he, too, was in the same fix—every cent spent before it came in. You know about the young husband who came home in high glee. "I've paid the doctor another $10 on the account of the last baby." "You have," said the wife. "Isn't that nice." "I should say it was," shouted the young husband. "Next week, I think I can pay him $10 more and then the baby will be ours."

THE BEANS.—Well, Reddie has finished thrashing his beans, and has them pretty well winnowed out by pouring them in the wind. They certainly are fine, and we do enjoy them. We had fully 50 down to church to dinner last Sunday, and two pans of these beans helped out. Mrs. Parson puts in plenty of black molasses and a couple of raw onions, and cooks and cooks and then cooks some more. Beans want a lot of cooking. Father used to say that beans had killed more men than bullets, and there was something to it. But the Parson believes that the beans that killed all those men were not cooked half enough.

SEVERAL BAKES.—We have measured out the bean crop, and find there are now around 130 quarts. Of course we have eaten a good many so far, but this 130 quarts will make a few more bakes at that. Each Saturday Mrs. Parson puts four quarts to soak; better still to put them to soak Friday night, but we have a pressure cooker, and with that you can put them to soak that same morning. By the way if you men folks are ransacking your poor brains to think of the proper thing to give mother for a Christmas present, why not get her a pressure cooker? It will give a heap of satisfaction, save her a lot of work, and save you some doctor's bills. Be sure to get it big enough. Ours is a 25-quart size and will hold seven quart jars for canning. We ordered an 18-quart, but thank goodness they didn't have one, and sent the big one. Incidentally such a cooker saves a lot of fuel. So you will be killing two birds—getting yourself a present as well as her. By the way, don't put too much pork in beans—they are a very rich food anyway. Have some baked potatoes to go with them and teach children to eat the skins with them.

CANNED CIDER.—And we have the biggest lot of canned cider we have ever had. Two bottles went with the supper last night. The sound of the word cider grates on some people's ears, and it is a pity perhaps that we cannot call it "apple juice," and it would be on a par with "grape juice." We have a test bottle without tying in the cork at all, right here in the kitchen, and it has not started to "work" at all nor, of course, blown out the cork. Don't boil the cider, just bring it to a boil. It is such farm goodies as this that make the boys like to stay on the old place. There is a beef stew in the cooker for supper when they all get home hungry from school, and it may take three bottles tonight. There must be a hundred bottles and jars down cellar. The whole cost for everything was $1.50 for making and 25 cents for corks.

THAT CORN.—You will remember how the Parson wrote about corn being king in this house—for one day anyway—and how we canned some 42 quarts that day. Well, some of it didn't keep. Perhaps in all a third of it went bad. Mrs. Parson happened to read in some cook book the other day that you cannot put up too much at a time. It will not do to let it stand at all after cutting from the cob. It seems to sour a bit almost at once and then it will never keep—cook as long as you like. We are filling the jars up with apple sauce so there is not much loss, but there is always something to learn—in fact an awful lot to learn all the time.

ONCE FOR ALL.—Reddie brought in five pullets' eggs tonight, but there ought to have been many more. The Parson will have to look after the hens a bit. He told Reddie the other day how it had been decided from many experiments that it was just as well to keep grain and mash in front of the hens all the time as to feed them in small messes two or three times a day. So we bought 100 lbs. of scratch feed and poured in one side of a great hopper, and 100 lbs. of mash in the other side and, like Abraham, then you go and rest yourself under a tree. Soon after that the Parson explained to Reddie about the use of electric lights with hens, and we got some of Mrs. Parson's bulbs out of the house (no matter what she thought about it) and rigged up two lights in the henhouse. The Parson was over that way the other afternoon about four o'clock, and the lights were on and had been all day and all night the night before, and probably for 24 hours before. By looking out of the window he sees they have not been on at all tonight. If you can corn a hen and mash a hen and wheat a hen and water a hen for the whole week on Monday, why not electrify her for a week all at once, too?

TO BE THANKFUL.—In looking down in the Parson's mind, he finds that his great thankfulness this year is to be found in the great advance that seems to be made in the fight against war. In the Kellogg pact and in Premier MacDonald's visit to this country, and in the boldness in which many speak out for peace, there is the very greatest hope. Of course the President is a Quaker, and much may well be expected from his quiet influence during the next four years. War and race prejudice and hoggishness are the three great problems that confront us, and unless Christianity can solve them, she, herself, will be lost. The Parson heard a man telling about the big Boy Scout jamboree in London; 200 boys from Germany were minded to attend. But their going was much derided and they left Germany for England with many misgivings of heart. They arrived at the dock in the night, around midnight. They expected four boys to meet them and show them the way to their cots in the big tent. What greeting would they have from the English boys? But—instead of four boys meeting them they saw in the darkness, 200 boys, a boy for a boy. And they took every boy for his guest, all his luggage and his parcels and his bundles and carried them for him as well as leading the way. And when they entered the big tent at one o'clock all that great mass of boys stood up and cheered and cheered till they saw the tears of joy and appreciation streaming down those German boys' faces and then they all lay down and slept the sleep of peace together.

APPLES. — Speaking of apples—this seems to have been a great apple year in Vermont. The Parson had wondered if he would ever again eat any more of those "Foundlings," as they were called, that were really the heart of the old apple orchard. To be sure there were Fameuse or "Snows" and there were Tolman Sweets and Russets, but the apple that touched the spot, that went into the dinner pail for school, and that you felt for in the dark in the cellar when you quietly slid down the hatchway was the Foundling. You didn't ask mother what kind she wanted when making pies. You knew perfectly well. They were always soft and done by the time the crust was baked. But an orange box full arrived from the old orchard last week, and how like home they have tasted! The Parson has wondered just which tree they came from, and in fact from which limb of which tree, for in the old days was there a limb on an apple tree on the farm that he did not know and just where to place a ladder to the best advantage to pick it? The Parson is still hoping to get up to Vermont this Fall, but he will have to hustle or it will be Winter before he gets there.

THE VEGETABLES.—Never before, since we were married, have we had such a nice lot of vegetables. The other night for supper we had a vegetable soup, and it was certainly good—not any meat in it at all. We did not have any turnips but we can swap some onions for some turnips. The other night we had a great dish of that sauerkraut. It was good all right. We all love it. Wait till we butcher one of those big pigs and cook a mess with a "jowl," and you won't have to wait forever, as we plan to butcher tomorrow morning. If it is a little warm for the roasting parts, we will have them hung in the market ice boxes up town. We have learned that a lamb or sheep should be hung up if possible, for a week before eating. We bought a barrel of sweet potatoes to help out on the others. They are cheaper than Irish potatoes and how the boys and all have enjoyed them. Mrs. Parson says they are as good as she ever ate, and that is saying a good deal, for you remember she lived most of her life before doubling up in the South. You can see how those potatoes made her think of old home days, just as those apples did the Parson.

Fireproof Lamp Shades

In reply to Marjorie McClellan Flint's inquiry for a fireproof material to be used in making a shade for an oil mantle lamp, I would suggest that she try asbestos. It is absolutely fireproof, easy to cut and shape, and quite inexpensive. It comes in flexible sheets, and should be found at hardware stores, or wherever plumbing supplies are kept, as it is used for insulating furnaces and heating pipes. In color, it is a soft gray that would harmonize with many color schemes; of a texture that takes decoration nicely, and can be tinted to resemble the popular parchment, though lacking its transparency.

Decalcomania or stenciling would make pleasing decorations, but the one I have in mind had a bold, clear design plainly outlined, and the background pricked all over closely with holes, similar to the punch-work used on metals, and through which the light shone like myriads of tiny stars. I believe the design was colored.

Maple, oak or woodbine leaves, or a wreath of ivy, would make effective designs, as well as many large flower or conventional designs, similarly treated.

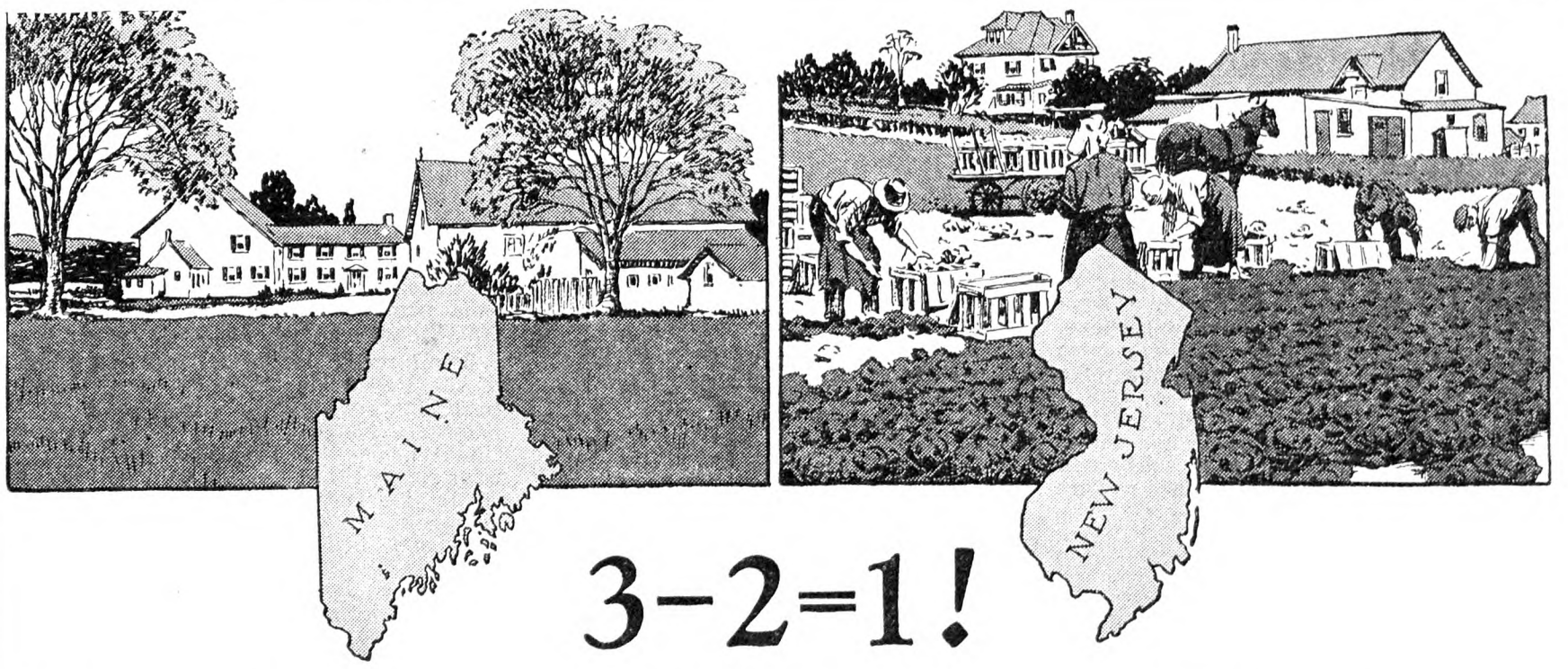
A wire frame of suitable size and shape should be used for the foundation, as it is too pliable, and not tough enough, to be used without.

Other uses for this material are to put on the bottom of the oven when baking, if there is any possibility of the food scorching, or over bread or cake that is cooking too fast on top.

A layer in the holder used for ironing saves the hand a great deal of heat from the iron, but it does not wear well in those that need washing often, and if used in them, should be removable.

MRS. A.R. B.

A DRIVERLESS motor-car has been invented. In future the way to enjoy motoring at week-ends will be to stay at home and let the car go for a drive on its own. —Punch.



3-2=1!

"It's as simple as that," say Maine and New Jersey

SINCE ONE pound of high-analysis fertilizer gives as good crop results as THREE pounds of low grade goods, why handle, store, and distribute those extra TWO pounds of material? — *and remember in actual farm practice these pounds are multiplied into tons!*

In 1928, the New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station tested the new high-analysis fertilizers right alongside ordinary grades, using about three times as much old type goods, so that the plant-food value per acre would be the same for both fertilizers. Mark well that "three times as much" item, for it is of great importance to every grower.

After the tests were finished, New Jersey reported that "the crop returns showed as good yields with high-analysis fertilizers as were shown with older type goods."

The Maine Agricultural Experimental Station conducted similar tests at the same time, and concluded that "uniformly good results were obtained with high-analyses when compared with ordinary strength fertilizers."

Maine and New Jersey thus plainly stated that the general use of high-analysis fertilizers had to come.

Ammo-Phos was used in many of these tests. There are two types of Ammo-Phos: A with 11% nitrogen and 46% phosphoric acid, and B with 16½% nitrogen and 20% phosphoric acid. Both have the same excellent free-running quality; both are packed in strong new, even-weighted one hundred pound bags; and both are making splendid records whether directly applied to the soil or used as ingredients in mixed goods.

Stocks of Ammo-Phos are carried by the Eastern State Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass.; Old Deerfield Fertilizer Company, South Deerfield, Mass.; The Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Rochester, New York; A.W. Higgins Fertilizer Company, and A. W. Higgins Company, Presque Isle, Maine; Sagadahoc Fertilizer Company, Bowdoinham, Maine; Apothecaries Hall Company, Waterbury, Conn.; Olds & Whipple, Hartford, Conn.; and Rogers & Hubbard Company, Middletown, Conn.

Send the coupon for free booklet.

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"A" 11% Nitrogen 46% Phosphoric Acid

"B" 16½% Nitrogen 20% Phosphoric Acid

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Please send me booklet on high-analysis fertilizers

Name.....

Address.....
(or R. F. D. Route)

City.....State.....

Bureau Annual Meetings

At the 14th annual convention of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation in Syracuse Nov. 7-8, a gain in membership of 4,386 since last year, a total of 34,817 members, and bureau organization in each of the counties except three reported. Treasurer E. J. Lonis reported that receipts for the year, ending Nov. 1, were $45,652, and that the balance on hand was $2,966.

A vote by the delegates, two from Nassau dissenting, authorized the president appoint a committee to draft a potato grading bill, to be introduced in the next Legislature. One of the numerous resolutions adopted asked the railroads in the State to decrease the freight rate on mixed carloads of produce, and issue a new classification. H. E. Crouch of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets said that competition among the railroads in building terminals for perishables in up-State cities was responsible for the very unsatisfactory conditions under which farm produce is handled in those cities.

From the written report of General Secretary E. Victor Underwood this is quoted: "The American Farm Bureau Federation has co-operated very effectively with the State this past year in providing funds for the hiring of two men who are now engaged in attending organization meetings in the various counties."

Mr. Underwood resigned to accept a position with the G. L. F. Exchange, Inc., and E. S. Foster, bureau agent in Suffolk County, was elected to succeed him. The other officers were re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the State Federation of Home Bureaus, also held in Syracuse, Miss Elizabeth MacDonald of Delhi was elected president, succeeding Mrs. Edward Young, of Milton.

Thoughts From Long Acres

There is a real tang in the air. An occasional snow flurry reminds us that Winter is on the way. Ice freezes in the tub of water we keep for the chickens in the yard. We shall begin soon to turn anxious eyes toward that far north town of Medicine Hat from which about all our Winter storms start. Thanksgiving is in the offing, with the schools beginning to plan little programs, and hungry boys speculating on the chances for turkeys. This is not a turkey section, so we must depend on shipped-in birds, but our folks around here do raise many geese, and a fat goose is not to be sneezed at for a Thanksgiving dinner. One of the blessings of not being wealthy is that such things as roast goose or turkey are so rare as to be a real treat when they do come to the table.

One surprising thing developed in the feed line. We did have a wet Spring, so that meadows produced an abundant crop of hay, and hay from the field was offered as low as $8 a ton, but now, in early Fall, hay has suddenly become scarce and jumped to $20 a ton with indications of going higher. Oats, too, are high in price; corn, $1 a bushel, and mixed feeds constantly getting higher. Just why bran should remain at $2 a hundred when wheat is so cheap is one of the middleman's mysteries which I for one cannot solve.

I was fortune-teller at a Halloween party some time ago, and one woman wanted most of all to know whether there would ever come a time when she would not have to help in the corn husking. With help so scarce and wages so high, it is a common thing around here for the women and older children to help with the husking, but it isn't a very pleasant job, especially on a frosty morning. We have a kind of game every Fall, seeing whether we can get all the crops in, and Fall work done before Winter catches us, and it is interesting to note the ones who win and the ones who lose, as evidenced by corn shocks standing in deep snow.

Another interesting letter from a California friend has some things worth quoting. In telling of his experience as a pioneer on the great plains he exclaims:

"Oh the blood, the sweat, the tears which went with the settling of those vast prairies!"

It is true that it was generally the third generation or wave which became the permanent settlers, the first two yielding in utter despair to the cruel forces of nature, yet doing a large part in preparing the way for the more fortunate. He tells of the sod houses and dugouts, of the droughts and hot winds, the grasshoppers and the pitiful, pathetic deaths, because the nearest doctor was a hundred miles away, but I have stood on a slight rise in Kansas and seen miles and miles of prosperous farmsteads, with magnificient buildings, and at another time seen the grandsons of the prairie-schooner dugout pioneers come to town in big and roomy cars covering more ground in an hour than their grandsires did in two days. One of the tricks of the high-pressure salesmen on those western and southwestern prairies is to take the prospect in a big car at a speed of 60 or more miles an hour and thus convince him that the land is only 25 minutes from town. When the poor man buys and settles, he discovers that the same distance with horse team and big wagon means at least a day's travel.

Grandma stayed with us a few days while the Missus was having a little sick spell, and among other duties, baked some most wonderful pumpkin pies. Those old-time farm women sure know how to turn lowly farm products into food bringing one such a satisfied feeling that the whole world wears a smile as wide as an ocean. Come to think of it, after the questionable delights of early childhood, lovesick youth, the beginning days of marriage, with multiple misunderstandings until the two learn to adjust themselves, yes after all these so-called pleasures are over, there remains a whole lifetime during which pleasure takes on a new meaning, which ofttimes consists of a warm room, a pleasing feeling of fullness under the belt, a paper or book and the companionship of one who has, in deed and truth, become our other half. There is too the delight of well-tilled fields, of full granaries and contented cattle, of singing hens and gamboling calves. To offset all these the so-called business man may offer only the selfish delight of having worsted his competitors in some deal or of having added to his utterly useless pile of miserable dollars. Sometimes I curb my tongue while talking with neighbors for fear of having them think me a nut, but it is perfectly possible to love a tree and have it respond to loving care by smilingly producing a bounteous crop and it is possible to dislike a tree and have it grow dwarfed and crooked, stunted and non-producing.

But I must get busy sorting spuds, breaking over the huge stalks of castor beans so Calvin may gather his crop, storing in cellar and barn against the snows of Winter, giving the yard the usual Saturday cleaning. Is there ever a time when a farmer cannot find something to do? L. B. R.

Berrien Co., Mich.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—A suit in behalf of 18 persons for $30,000 each, a total of $540,000, has been filed in the Supreme Court against the American League Baseball Club of New York because of the death of one man and injuries to 17 claimants in the stampede at the Yankee Stadium on May 19 when a driving rain drove 7,500 persons to seek safety from a section of the open bleachers. The plaintiffs are Joseph H. Carter, administrator of the estate of Joseph Thomas Carter, 60 years old, who was trampled to death: Joseph Eldridge and his son, Robert Eldridge; John P. Jahn, Harry Jensen, Thomas Maloney, James McLauren, Harry Morgan, Charles and Salvatore Manino and their father, Julio; Alexander Nassi, Frank Perrilo and his father, Louis; John Rivera, Joseph Syrop and Morton Schachter and his father, Maxwell Schachter.

Five men held up the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Jefferson, Wis., Nov. 7, and escaped with approximately $105,000 in cash and securities. The loss was covered by insurance.

Frank H. Warder, former Superintendent of Banks, was sentenced to five to 10 years in Sing Sing prison by Justice Thompkins at New York Nov. 8. He had been convicted by a jury of accepting a $10,000 bribe to withhold an examination of the banks of the late Francesco M. Ferrari. Warder is 63 years old.

Samuel R. Worthington, 28, assistant real estate officer at the Broadway Merchants' Trust Company, at Camden, N. J., voluntarily surrendered Nov. 8 and confessed embezzling $70,000, which he lost in stocks in the recent Wall Street slump. Worthington was committed without bail. He had speculated on a margin basis only to be wiped out in the recent crash.

Five workmen were killed and two injured in a premature explosion of dynamite 450 feet under ground in a shaft of the Metropolitan Water Development at Coldbrook Springs, Mass., Nov. 8. The blast was in one of the tunnels of the $14,000,000 Swift River project and increased the death list resulting from the development to a total of 12.

The West Coast limited, Southern Pacific passenger train, was wrecked two miles west of Saugus, Cal., Nov. 10 by robbers who entered four coaches and held up the passengers. The engineer died from injuries received.

Three persons were indicted at Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 10 by a Federal grand jury on charges of using the mails to defraud in connection with the collapse of the Western Live Stock Loan Company. George H. Butler, president and general mamager of the company; Miss Lucille Smith, his former secretary, and Oscar Peterson of Ogden, Utah, a live stock man, were indicted. Butler is charged with falsifying statements to the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Spokane. Losses totaling $802,000 were suffered by the National City Bank of New York, the First National Bank of Chicago, the Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Equitable Trust Company of Chicago and the North Side State Bank of Rock Springs, Wyo. The indictments charge that fraudulent promissory notes were sent through the mails to the institutions named for rediscount purposes.

Described as a monument to the 114 years of uninterrupted peace and of the ever-increasing friendship between the two nations, the Ambassador Bridge, arching the Detroit River between Canada and the United States, was formally dedicated Nov. 11. The dedication of the huge span, the largest suspension bridge in the world, was the climax of the Armistice Day observance at Detroit, and in the Canadian border cities, the parades of veterans on both sides of the border having the bridge as their goal. Gov. Fred. W. Green of Michigan spoke for the United States. Work on the bridge, nearly two miles long from one approach to the other, was begun in 1927. Costing $20,000,000, its free span is 1,850 feet long, 100 feet longer than the Delaware River bridge between Philadelphia and Camden. It has a forty-seven-foot roadway that will accommodate five lines of vehicles and an eight-foot sidewalk. At the Detroit end there is a six-acre asphalted terminal for waiting cars. The Canadian terminal, which is at Sandwich, south of Windsor, comprises seven and one-half acres.

WASHINGTON. — Conservation of wild bird life under regulations of the Federal government was sought in a bill introduced Nov. 6 by Senator McNary, Republican, Oregon, as an amendment to the Migratory Bird act. In a statement McNary said it was evident that with the automobile, good roads and modern firearms, millions of hunters "can make such inroads upon the migratory game, particularly in those places where there is no bag limit control, as to cause alarm among conservationists." The bill, which McNary said has the support of the Izaak Walton League and other associations of sportsmen, would fix a limit on the number of game birds which may be killed and would supplement existing statutes in a number of States.

A proclamation by President Hoover Nov. 7 invited the nations of the world to exhibit at the Century of Progress World's Fair at Chicago in 1933 their accomplishments in industry, agriculture, science, art, the drama and sport. The exposition will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of Chicago as a city. The proclamation was issued during a visit to the White House by Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to Great Britain; his brother, Rufus C. Dawes, of Chicago, president of the Chicago's World's Fair Centennial Corporation, and Major L. R. Rohr, its managing director. Rufus Dawes informed President Hoover that $5,000,000 had been raised by the people of Chicago for financing the World's Fair. A resolution of Congress passed early this year directed the President to issue the invitation for international participation in the exposition, provided a sum not less than $5,000,000 was raised for the exposition.

The largest tourist traffic in the history of the Province of Ontario was recorded in 1929, according to Consul Francis R. Stewart, Niagara Falls. The international bridges in the Niagara Falls district showed the heaviest traffic on record. As in the past the tourist traffic reached its peak in August when 1,447,625 persons classified as tourists entered Canada via two bridges at Niagara Falls and one at Lewiston. This total in August, 1928, was 734,226. The gain for this August was nearly 100 per cent. The second best month this year was July, when 1,124,391 tourists were admitted, as against 689,789 in the same month last year.

The present situation in the stock exchanges brought two important developments Nov. 12. Senator Borah (R., Idaho) suggested an investigation of the New York Stock Exchange to acquaint the people with the real facts of the recent crash in values. At the same time reports were current that further extensive purchases of government securities would be made as a stabilizing influence on the money market. The Open Market Investment Committee of the Federal Reserve System was in session, but at the conclusion of its meeting no official statement was issued confirming this report. Senator Borah's proposal was made in a statement replying to the charge of Fred I. Kent, director and former president of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, that uncertainty caused by the Democratic-insurgent fight on the tariff bill had contributed materially to the collapse in stock prices.

The word "Macaviator" has been coined in the office of the chief of the Army Air Corps as the name for the flying robot that has been developed for automatically piloting airplanes. The term is a shortening of the words "mechanical aviator." The robot is a system of gyroscopes which keeps a plane on balance laterally and horizontally and also controls the direction of flight through the rudder. The word takes its place along with "metal mike," the gyroscope wheel control of steamers, and "avigation," which describes the science of aerial navigation.

The Mississippi Valley Association, in a resolution at its closing sessions at St. Louis, Nov. 12 called upon Congress to co-operate with President Hoover's plans for waterway development and urged that the Mississippi waterway system be completed within five years, in line with the President's plan. The organization also urged that the system be standardized on a basis of a channel depth of not less than nine feet, and locks, bridges, terminals and floating equipment be harmonized with this depth.

FARM AND GARDEN. — American agriculture faces the alternatives of peasantry or better education and training for farmers, Dean H. W. Mumford, of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, Nov. 7, told Illinois bankers and land appraisers at the opening session of their annual short course at Urbana. "There is an opinion abroad today," Dean Mumford said, "that the college graduate cannot afford to be a farmer. If this is true, it is a serious indictment. Personally I do not believe it is true. We are coming to the time when the man who has trained for his job is willing to work is going to be rewarded accordingly. If there is any place in the land where a self-respecting, educated man ought to be able to live a satisfactory life on the farm it is here in Illinois. If it can't be done here, it can't be done anywhere."

One hunter was killed and four others seriously injured Nov. 11 as the opening of New Jersey's hunting season brought hundreds of armed men into the woods. More than a dozen others suffered minor gunshot wounds and were treated in hospitals or by private physicians. In Somerset County alone 15 arrests were made of hunters charged with trespassing or shooting protected game. Although most of the hunters reported unusually small bags, game wardens said that ducks, rabbits, pheasants and other game were plentiful. This was especially true in Gloucester County, where hundreds of rabbits and pheasants were released for breeding last Spring.

CENTRAL AMERICA. — Northern Guatemala, which owes its economic life largely to the quality of coffee it produces, was slowly recovering Nov. 8 from the staggering blow dealt by the latest eruption of the volcano Santa Maria recently. Advices received in Havana indicate that approximately 25,000 persons were affected by the El Palmar disaster and that more than $1,000,000 damage was caused. Estimates of the number of dead were reported as 425, while 174 persons were seriously injured and more than 300 sustained minor hurts.

The Care of Parrots

I have a yellow-faced parrot from Port of Spain, Trinidad, named Laura, and a white sulphur-topped cockatoo named Yacob from the Dutch East Indies. Laura is a wonderful talker, and she laughs when there is something to laugh at. She will say "I want a bath." We put her in tepid water so she can swim, and use a sprinkle-top bottle to give her a shower bath. She will say "I like it. Dont you like it?" Be very careful to put the parrot in a warm place to dry out, as they are very susceptible to drafts and take cold easily.

My cockatoo never bathes. He has a sweet powder of his own which he throws over his white feathers. He says only a few words but does many tricks. He will shake hands, is very affectionate and uses many ingenious methods to attract attention. He is a great thinker, and is more mischievous than the green parrot. If "Yacob" is in mischief "Laura" will call "Mother dear! Oh! Oh!" until we come to scold him; then she will laugh and once said "Laura is a nice girl." We let them out of their cages during the day. We have a large rack with feeding table and a standard in the form of a tree for them. They enjoy their freedom.

Their seed consists of two-fifths paddy (unhulled rice) two-fifths hemp and one-fifth sunflower. I give one-eighth of an orange in the morning; a small piece of banana or a grape occasionally. A small piece of hard-boiled egg a few times a week is good for them. A very good tonic is a small piece of raw onion. If, like "Yacob," they refuse to eat it you can put it in their drinking water. Keep sand by them all the time. I buy imported red sand for parrots. Never give them delicacies from the table if you want to keep them. They are very long-lived if properly fed and cared for. Do not give them greasy food, meat or sweets except honey. That they may have once in a while in small quantities.

We keep a cuttlefish bone in the cage all the time. A little pulverized charcoal is good once in a while. After your parrot is acclimated it can be given fresh water freely, but when first brought to our country their drinking water must be boiled and then given in very small quantities. We are very careful to keep them from drafts and not overfeed. We give each bird two teaspoons of seed morning and night. We cover their cages at night even in Summer. They require a certain amount of care, but we feel repaid when we hear them talk and laugh almost like humans. When you know the wonderful things about parrots you cannot fail to regard them as among the most marvelous works of a Divine Creator.

Maine ARIEL I. DE MERITT

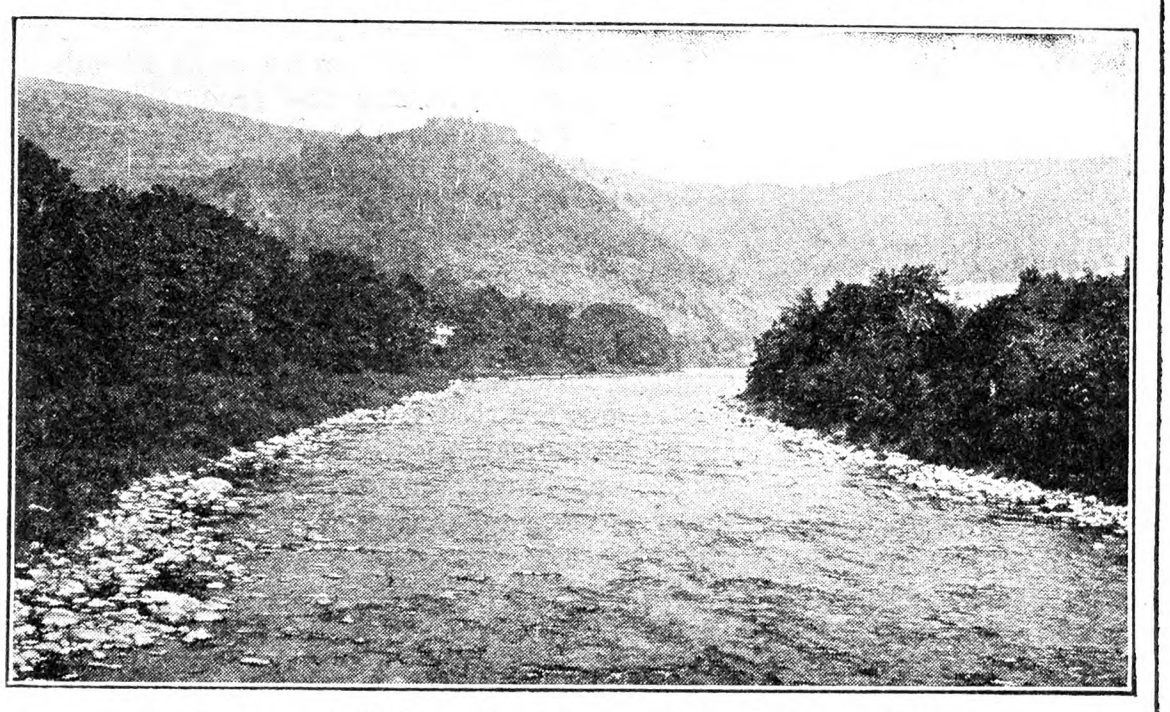
MRS. GORDON (*to husband, who is "listening-in" on Sunday evening*): "Tammas, Tammas, ye musn't laugh like that on the Sabbath." Tammas; "Laugh, wumman! The minister has just announced a collection, an' here I am safe at hame!"—Tit-Bits.

New England News and Views

Located among the foothills of the Green Mountains, and flanked by the beautiful Berkshires, this section is among the most picturesque to be found anywhere. The Mecca for thousands of tourists, is the now almost nation-wide known "Mohawk Trail," which passes close by where I am writing this. While the survey and layout of this magnificent highway extends from Greenfield to North Adams, Mass., it is possible and more probable that the real trail follows the river to the foot of the mountain now pierced by the Hoosac Tunnel.

The old road to the mouth of the tunnel is far more dramatic and wild and gives a wonderful outlook constantly of a series of steep mountainsides in all directions.

The Hoosac Tunnel, for a long time the longest in the United States, gives one a thrill, with its black open mouth and is close by the road. As the train silently enters and disappears, a strange sensation remains with one, until from out the same dark hole plunges another train which may prove to be of freight cars a mile long.



The Deerfield River Near Hoosac Tunnel, Massachusetts

From here the river turns north, and the road along its bank, climbing up steep grades, reveals more mountains with almost perpendicular sides. These are heavily wooded. At a point 10 miles north is the great earth dam which is a marvelous piece of engineering. This encloses hundreds of acres and forms one of the largest lakes in this part of the country. Huge electric power plants have been located down this river, and electricity is carried to distant cities.

Besides scenic beauty this section is noted for its fine cattle and fruit farms. Within gunshot of this place (from which I am writing) 10,000 barrels of apples are annually sent to market, especially across the water. The color and flavor makes them eagerly sought for. The purebred stock about here includes Shorthorns (Durhams), Ayrshires and Jerseys. The herds, while not large, are among the best in the United States. The new motor trunk line center is at Greenfield, the county seat, and it is called the gateway to the White Mountains. Hundreds of tourists make this their overnight stopping place, on their way north.

LUCIEN SANDERSON.

Franklin Co., Mass.

Storing the Gladiolus

What are the best conditions for holding Gladiolus bulbs over Winter? What is the proper way to handle the little corms, both as to the period of Winter storage and setting in the Spring?

Windham, N. Y. E. W. B.

One of the best ways to keep Gladiolus bulbs over Winter is to pack them in crates and pile these in a cellar without artificial heat, where the temperature ranges from 35 to 40 degrees in cold weather. They must not freeze, but a warm place is detrimental to them. Roughly speaking, they require about the same conditions as potatoes. Small bulbs should not be more than two or three inches deep in the crate, as they settle down more than the large bulbs, and may start to sprout. Small quantities of bulbs may be stored satisfactorily in baskets, hung up in the cellar. The bulbs should be well dried in an airy place before storing.

The little bulblets do not need any "curing" in the Fall, as drying hardens the outer shell so that some of the tiny shoots may be unable to break through when they start to grow. They should be stored in a cool damp place. A separate root cellar is excellant; another method is to put them in boxes and bury them in the ground, below the frost level.

Bulblets must be planted early, so as to have a long season to make their growth. In this latitude they are planted about the first of April. The bulblets are set in drills two inches deep, so that they have about an inch of covering. If they seem very dry it is a good plan to put them in a sack and soak in water for a day or two, so as to soften the hard outer shell; this enables them to sprout more readily. Some of the Gladiolous specialists peel these little bulblets, the work being done immediately before planting; this insures rapid sprouting, and is believed to accelerate growth. It requires great care, however, for it is very easy to bruise and injure the delicate little corms. The soil for these bulblets should be well worked and carefully fertilized, free from clods or lumps, but good tilth is needed for mature bulbs also.

The Mexican Bean Beetle

Will the Mexican bean beetle bother cow peas, Canada field peas and Soy bean? B. G. S.

New Jersey

This creature prefers bush beans and Lima beans, but will attack Soy beans and cow peas. We are not sure whether it will eat Canada field pea, because that is an entirely different species of plant from the beans. However, it is very destructive, and quite likely will eat almost any type of tender vegetation if starved to it by lack of its preferred food.

The Cardinal Flower

This wild native plant has been most appropriately named. It likes to rear its flaming red spike of flowers three feet in the air. It is generally considered to be one of the most beautiful of our North American wild flowers. In its native haunts it prefers the seclusion of the deep woods. I have often seen it growing in the swamps or thriving beautifully in the middle of some shallow, slow-moving stream. In cultivation it will of course do best in a shady damp place. The soil may be ordinary garden loam with sand, but it is scarcely possible to make the soil too rich by top-dressing.

This particular plant may be found listed in the seed catalogues as Lobelia cardinalis. It is quite hardy, perennial, but will appreciate a Winter covering. Seeds may be collected from the parent plant in the Fall and planted in the border in April with good results. Cuttings or a division of the roots in the Spring (after growth has started) may also be resorted to to increase your supply of plants. The leaves of this plant are long and narrow, tapering at both ends, margins irregular. Lobelia splendens is a more delicate appearing form of the above. It is very hard to choose between them, although personally I prefer L. cardinalis.

New York GEORGE R. BISHOP

Killing Stumps

I have a few locust trees I wish to kill. They are about six inches in diameter. I have been told to bore a hole in the trunk, put some kind of acid in the hole and plug it up. What advise can you give me on this? C. N. T.

New York

This idea of killing trees by putting some mysterious substance in an auger hole bored in the stump gets into print now and then. We know of nothing practical that can be used in the way mentioned. Strong acids are not fit to be handled in this way.

Boring a hole in one of these stumps is quite a job, and we much prefer to put the work into a job of digging them out. Stumps only six inches in diameter are not hard to handle with a spade, axe and mattock. One Spring we dug out 25 such stumps as "between times" jobs. That is better than doing them all at once. With experience one gains skill in learning how to get at the stumps.

The True Spirit of Thanksgiving

ON that first Thanksgiving Day, all the inhabitants of that little New England community were dependent upon soil for their existence. Generation after generation, the farmers of this country have struggled forward, stimulated by hardships, until today we all enjoy comfort and material blessings far surpassing those of any other country.

Let us all remember that the farm is the rock on which the nation is built; let us be thankful for blessings received and look forward hopefully to the future.

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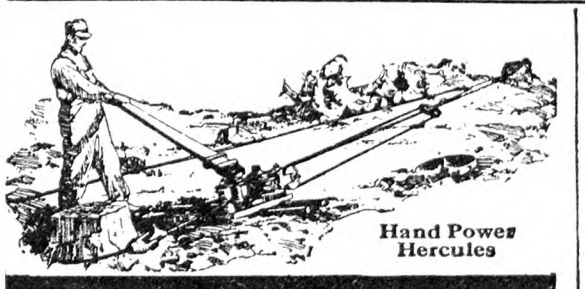

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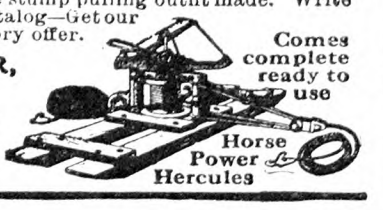

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A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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REMEMBER the annual meeting of the New York State Rural School Improvement Society, to be held at the Osborne House, Rochester, N. Y., December 3-4. There will be a live and interesting program. If you know of the society and its work, you will want to attend this meeting, and it will be a good place for others to learn just what the society is and what it is doing. Everything about it is open and aboveboard, and in the interest of real school improvement.

*

MULCHING time for strawberries will soon be here—that is for those who cover the strawberries at all. As is quite generally understood, the covering is not to protect the plants from the cold; they can stand that. But the alternate freezing and thawing of late Winter throws out the roots. The plants stand on a lot of stilts, and it is impossible to get them back so that the plants are good for anything. Probably the best mulch where available is coarse manure put between the rows and up around the plant, but not entirely covering them. Then, when cold weather comes, wild hay is spread on and the plants are all right until real Spring weather comes. When time to uncover, the wild hay is slid from over the plant tops and skilfully pushed under their lower leaves, so that they all have on a clean collar, which keeps the berries free from sand. This is strawberry culture and covering de luxe, too expensive under many conditions, but practical for culture near large cities, where a high price for clean nearby berries may be had. Where not much can be done in the way of mulching, straw and trash of various kinds is found useful and even a little, just enough to keep the ground from thawing with the first bright sunshine when snow has gone, will help.

*

STATING that "it is expected that machine manufacturers eventually will seek the bureau's approval of all basket forms made by them," the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has issued an approval of forms used in the manufacture of one-half bushel and one-bushel straight-side, bent bottom baskets. This is a new departure and a further step in the bureau's efforts to bring about standardization of baskets. Baskets made on the approved forms were submitted to the bureau for test and found to be of correct capacity. The manufacturer of the basket machine then submitted sketches, dimensions and descriptions of the forms. Approval was granted on the basis of the capacity tests and the sketches, dimensions and descriptions as submitted. The form for the one-half bushel size is U. S. Department of Agriculture Standard Basket Form No. 1, and that of the one-bushel size is U. S. Department of Agriculture Standard Basket Form No. 2.

*

AT THE recent Baltimore livestock exhibition the 60 carlots of fat cattle included only a few loads classifying as "baby" beef. All of the rest were much larger, heavier and older. Most of these were raised at small expense in the pasture areas of the Virginias. They were grass-fattened, At about three years of age, they averaged 1,250 to 1,400 lbs. and sold at $12.10 to $15 a cwt. All of the "baby" beeves, including those fed and shown by members of boys' and girls' clubs, were less than 20 months old, weighed 800 to 1,100 lbs., and outsold the heavier and older cattle 5 to 10c a lb. These facts inspired much talk in favor of "baby" beef, and against older and larger cattle. Hard-headed farmers who have raised beef cattle on grass and hay in the Virginias for years, are slow to change their practice. They know that it is expensive and requires close, careful attention to produce "baby" beef. They doubt, therefore, whether in the long-run the net profits are greater than those which they receive. Hosts of farmers in the Southeast market their grass, hay and coarse roughage in the form of beef. For their grass-fat cattle they would usually get fair average prices if their steers were not unfairly docked for "dark" meat at the markets. Too many steers on foot are arbitrarily condemned for dark meat and bought cheap that are not objectionably dark when slaughtered. The producers of these cattle do not get a square deal at leading markets.

*

MR. E. D. SCHUMACHER, president of the Southern Bond and Mortgage Company, Richmond, Va., speaking at the Mortgage Bankers' Association at New Orleans, said:

If the farmer would adjust the delivery of his products so he can have money coming in every month of the year as business men do, the farm problem would be solved.

The farmer must eat the products he raises as he did in the past, instead of selling everything down to the last potato, and later buying back his own fruit and vegetables at consumers' prices, if he is to change his present situation.

The high cost of living has hit the farmer, and his production has not kept up with the demands of modern life. He has had to have a great deal more money for actual living expenses, and consequently he has made desperate and often unwise efforts to sell his products at inopportune times. More than this, he has even sold the food he used to keep back for the consumption of his own family in his struggle to get a hold of more cash. He does not realize the fallacy of what he is doing when he daily buys back in the city markets at high prices the same products he grew on his land. The farmer is living from hand to mouth in a paper bag.

Many of these lectures to farmers by professional bankers and business experts reveal a lack of understanding of the farmer and his problems. Not infrequently they are tinged with a coloring of impatient fault-finding. For the most part they probably mean well enough, but if one of them spent a year or two on the average farm with the farmer's average capital, without other resources or income, he would be better qualified for his subject, and would make a more valuable contribution to the information of his successful business associates. Farmers have been urged to specialize. Even in this lecture Mr. Schumacher points to the success of a North Carolina farmer who turned failure into success by specializing in spinach and melons. He could hardly deliver these product every month of the year and receive money monthly for them.

The farmer does not sell his crop at an inopportune time from choice or because he is dumb. He knows exactly why he sells when the speculator is able to force a bargain from him, and the mortgage banker with his insistent demand for prompt payment of the interest is one of the reasons for the inopportune sale. He must use the assets that he has at hand to provide money to meet pressing obligations and keep his credit good. It is true that the farmer's cost of living and cost of production have increased, but the sum of these costs is not the cause of his distress. His trouble comes from the fact that he must meet these increased expenses, and his markets are so manipulated that he is obliged to accept a price for his products which is less than the cost of production. Farmers from necessity have become experts on saving. Bankers can teach them nothing on self-denial. If they would help us get a price for farm crops that would return the farmer as much for his capital, labor and profit on turnover as the banker and industry receive, their loans would be a safe investment, and the interest money would be in their hands on the day it is due.

*

MOST of the changes in the November crop report are in an upward direction compared with a month ago. The long season before killing frost, in some producing sections, had an effect in offsetting the dry Summer, but the increases are mostly rather small. The only important change in the grain crops is an increase of 97,000,000 bushels in corn and a slight decrease in flaxseed. The figures for corn appear large but the percentage gain over October is less than 4 per cent. Field beans show about 500,000 bushels more than were expected last month and the production becomes about 1,500,000 larger than average. The stocks carried over being extremely light the market prospect is still good, aside from the probability of imports from Europe if the price goes high. In the vegetable line there are gains in potatoes and sweet potatoes. The increase of 9,000,000 bushels in white potatoes compared with October brings the crop to the same figures as in 1926, but the per capita production is less than in 1926 and is reckoned at about 2.9 bushels for each person. The added 9,000,000 bushels might increase the carlot shipments about 5,000 carloads according to the usual percentage which would equal a week's supply in the city market, and ought not to affect the price outlook much. In sweet potatoes, the gain of over 6,000,000 bushels is more important and tends to account for the persistently lower price of sweet potatoes as compared with the white kind. Market quality of potatoes and sweet potatoes appears to be rather below average. The October increase of 45,000,000 lbs. in peanut production brings that crop far above average output. There is a slight and unimportant gain in production of sugar beets, tobacco and sorghum and the rice crop of the South is also somewhat larger than average, but not equal to last season's production. Considering all crops together, the yield, despite the October improvement, is still almost 6 per cent below last year's production and 2 to 3 per cent below average.

*

IN ANSWER to an Ulster County subscriber's questions, we regard Alfalfa as the best high-protein hay crop that can be grown in New York State, provided that it does not cost too much to produce it. In some areas where farmers go to much expense in order to get a stand, and where the stand grows thin and practically dies out in a few years, Alfalfa is not worth what it costs. A basic principle governing the production of this legume is that the soil shall be deep and well-drained. Another is that many soils require liming several months or a year before the seed is sown. The amount of ground limestone to use varies according to the sourness of the soil, 1,000 lbs. to a ton to the acre being common applications. Five hundred pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate per acre also is used by many farmers. The most successful growers recommend inoculated Grimm seed, 15 lbs. to the acre, seeded about June 15, without a nurse-crop, in a thoroughly-fitted seedbed. Alsike clover is more tolerant of wetness and sourness in soils than any other legume adapted to York State conditions.

*

I'm thankful for work to do, and the ability and disposition to do it.

THE above remark of a friend shows clearly his reaction to the Thanksgiving season. We know that he is not indifferent to the broader thanksgiving spirit which started this late Fall festival, established 308 years ago, in gratitude to the Giver of All Good for the mercies and bounties of the year. But somehow the thought of doing work, and liking to do it, impressed him more strongly, for the time at least, than what he has actually got out of life. Perhaps this is a viewpoint that most of us would do well to think over now and then. It may make the turkey or chicken or duck of the festive day taste better and do us more good.

*

ONE of our women readers in Texas, who received a small payment for a useful idea contributed, writes us that her 12-year-old daughter is saving up to buy pigs, so the check for her contribution was added to her daughter's fund. There is something very pleasant about that—we like to think of the girl who is preparing for a venture in livestock, with her mother's approval and aid.

*

WE SELDOM print articles like the one on first page this week. In fact such stories are not often written, and never to order or "while you wait." They are seen and thought out, for years, perhaps. Then some one with skill and touch and feeling puts them into words, and we have a picture of farm life worth reading and dwelling on. Many of us who have "changed work" with neighbors at thrashing time can again, as we read this, see ourselves and the long shadows we, with pitchfork on shoulder, make as we go along the way home, just before sunset.

Brevities

FITTING and feeding the cow on test—page 1412.

THE tariff bill appears to be having quite a lot of "tire trouble."

THE Ohio Experiment Station this year harvested 8,000 bushels of good apples from their 50-acre orchard.

ACCORDING to our thinking it's hard to get much nigher to real old solid comfort, than the roaring kitchen fire.

TURKEY supplies in the markets are larger than usual, but demand is good. Consumers are glad to see the "noble bird" coming back.

SAVINGS bank deposits for the year ending June 25, 1929, decreased $195,305,000 over the previous year. Withdrawal of money for stock speculation is considered the cause of most of this.

A City Conference on Milk

"WHAT have you done to adjust the price of milk to the farmer as an encouragement for the production of Winter milk?" That was the opening question by Health Commissioner Wynne in a conference with a committee of milk dealers in the Board of Health rooms on November 7. Going on the Commissioner said, "The present plan of selling milk is not satisfactory to farmers. I have talked with them and have many letters from them. Your cost of handling and distributing is too high. You get 16 cents for Grade B milk and 19 cents for Grade A from consumers. The farmer does not get enough of these prices. You must change your plan to give him more." In an exchange of views with George Fits of the Dairymen's League, he asked, "Is it not true that you charge more for milk than Sheffield's Association and you pay farmers less? Last year you promised to deliver more milk in the short season, but the dealers complained that you did not come through with the milk. The individual farmer has little opportunity to voice his opinion about the price you pay him. On account of the mild weather and increased moisture milk increased this October, but in changed weather conditions we may get less. We must give the farmer a fair break if we expect him to produce Winter milk. I want to save this market for our own farmers, but the city must have a full supply and the price must be fair to both the farmer and the consumer."

The Commissioner said that two hundred small dealers were crying for more milk. He said that beginning January 1 these dealers would be required to make contracts for their yearly supply of milk and file the contracts with the health department and no changes in the source of supply could be made without notice to the department. He asked the wholesalers if they were prepared to make contracts to supply these dealers. They said, "Yes," but suggested that the contracts are usually made April 1 to which Dr. Wynne consented.

Then the Commissioner asked if there would be cream enough for the short production period without western cream. The spokesman for dealers said there was three times the amount of cold storage cream on hand now over last year's supply at this time and it was thought that this would put them through. Dr. Wynne said that large quantities of western cream are now coming from the West to the metropolitan district and more or less comes the year around. He said this was not allowed to cross the river into the city, but it is shipped up-State. He said this western cream was brought into the State last year for the up-State cities. New York City was trying to preserve the market for State farmers, but the State and the dealers who brought it in were defeating that purpose. If it was needed during the short period, he preferred to inspect it and let it come direct to the city during the emergency. The city people complained that they should not be obliged to pay more to patronize nearby farmers while the farm organizations delivered western milk to up-State cities.

Considerable discussion arose over cold storage cream. The dealers want to mix it 50-50 with fresh cream and sell the mixture as fresh cream. Commissioner Wynne objected to this as unfair and unethical. The dealers insisted that the storage cream cost as much as the fresh cream, and that it was stored to meet the short Fall supply. They think the objection to it is a prejudice. They promised to send the Commissioner figures to prove that it costs as much as fresh cream, and that the farmers received fresh cream prices for it.

The Commissioner gave them two weeks more to decide definitely about the supply of cream. He said they could not do much now about milk for the Winter supply, but he wanted a plan announced soon for next year so that farmers would know just what their price would be so that they could make arrangements to produce it when the city needed it.

Ohio Milk Men Vote

THE Federal Farm Board has adopted a policy at Cleveland, O., which, if persisted in generally, promises sure success for farm co-operation. Recently the board approved a loan of $400,000 to the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Association on the application of the association, with the promise that $200,000 more would be added, if an investigation of the situation warranted. The board seems to have already advanced $50,000, but it has now ordered that a vote of the members be taken before the remainder of the money is advanced. Last year the Ohio association made an assessment on its members to go into the retail business in Cleveland, where its milk had previously been sold at wholesale. It began by reducing the retail price two cents a quart. A price war with other dealers was developed, and the loan was expected to help finance the venture.

The board requires the members individually to vote on these two questions: (1) Do they favor the association's retail venture, and (2) will they consent to a reduction of about 25 cents a can to create a reserve fund to secure the repayment of the loan? The voting in local sections has already begun, and the result will soon be announced. There are about 1,000 members and they have heretofore contributed about $900,000 to the association for which they hold certificates of indebtedness.

In this particular case the judgment of the dairymen will no doubt be guided by the local conditions; only the final results can determine whether the judgment is sound or not. The important thing in the incident is that the board has insisted on an expression from the individual farmers concerned. It brings the decision right down to the men most concerned, and, if this principle is applied generally, farmers will soon learn to demand full information to enable them to vote intelligently and they will soon correct any previous error they may have made as we all do in business matters. This is co-operation; without it there is and can be no co-operation.

October Milk Prices

THE net cash returns reported for milk on a 3 per cent basis in the 200-210-mile zone for the month of October, 1929, are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$2.835
Dairymen's League	2.53
Unity Association, Buffalo	2.83

The Dairymen's League deductions were 15 cents for certificates of indebtedness and 6 cents for administrative expenses, making gross price $2.74.

More Loans for Cotton and Wheat

LAST week the Federal Farm Board approved applications for supplemental loans on wheat and cotton as follows: To the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association, $2,500,000, supplemental to original loan from the Federal International Credit Bank of Columbia, S. C.

To the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association, supplemental to a loan from commercial banks, $5,000,000.

To the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association, Greenwood, Miss., $6,000,000.

To the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers' Association, supplemental to a loan from the Federal Intermediate Bank of St. Paul, an increase from $500,000 originally approved to $2,500,000.

Other banks have already made loans on the cotton and wheat, and the supplemental loans by the board are made to make it possible for the associations to advance up to 16 cents a pound on cotton, and $1.12 a bushel on No. 1 wheat. Both are subject to freight charges to port concentration points, and grade differentials. The loans are made on warehouse receipts, the government claim being supplemental to the bank liens, and the final accounting to the producer is not made until the cotton or grain has been sold by the associations. The purpose is to advance the farmer close to present prices, with the hope that later on prices will advance, and that there will be more to return to him on the final settlement.

They Were from Missouri

FARMERS in Northwestern Missouri are fast learning for themselves the difference between the centralized and the decentralized type of organization. Twelve years ago they began to hold meetings in schoolhouses to discuss their marketing and other problems. These farmers then began to form local Farmers' Exchanges to purchase their supplies. A little later they began collectively to sell their poultry and eggs. When many of these exchanges had been organized they saw the need of a common outlet, and organized the Producers' Produce Company at Chillicothe, with several outlying branches in the territory.

About six years ago the Missouri Farmers' Association incorporated and put on a drive to sign all farmers up in a contract for a number of years. William Hirth became president of the association. This is the centralized type of organization. The Farmers' Exchange and the Producers' Produce Company are separate local associations with local membership conducting their local affairs for themselves. There is no legal bond tying any of them together, but they are operated on the co-operative plan. The members of the locals are also members of the Missouri Farmers' Association, but independently finance their own local associations.

In 1924 Mr. Hirth organized the M. F. A. Sales Agency and turned all of the business of all the plants in the State over to one brokerage firm, John M. Shawhan & Co., in Chicago, under contract, whereby, for the sum of $16,500 per year, the company was to handle the association's poultry and eggs. The association was to pay all the operating expenses of the office, but the Shawhan company was to finance the business. The plants all went into this agreement for one year. At the end of that year a meeting was to be held, but Mr. Hirth had no meeting. The contract provided that either side was to give 30 days' notice. As no meeting was called, Mr. Hirth was able to carry the contract for three years, when the plants withdrew after many of them suffered more or less disaster.

The annual meeting of the Producers' Produce Company was held in Chillicothe in October. Mr. Hirth appeared with a group of aids and accused Fred Peters, the manager, of helping to break down the working arrangement with the Chicago commission house. One of the members read a letter which reported that the Shawhan commission house had taken an extra profit of $60 per car on Chillicothe eggs, juggling the figures so that the producers did not know what the real price was. The charge was also made that Shawhan's expense account had included funds for the purchase of liquor. Hirth was asked to explain this. He said, "I told him if it takes whiskey to help the cause of co-operation, we'll buy the whiskey."

Mr. Hirth then attempted to get control of the association. When the old board of 15 directors were nominated, he proposed a board of his own. All the old board except one were re-elected, and the policies of the board and of Manager Peters were formally approved. Mr. Hirth got a good sound licking by a body of farmers in a local association, who had proof of a typical alliance between the leader of a centralized corporation and the regular middleman system. He has recently made application to the Federal Farm Board for a loan.

By the way, this is the William Hirth who told dairymen in Rochester some two years ago that he wanted a Federal law to authorize him to put "rings in farmers' noses, and compel them to sign."

To Help Themselves

THE Farmers' Protective Association of Ulster Co., N. Y., has been organized at Accord. The members have adopted a brief constitution and by-laws which simply and plainly express a written form for the direction of their procedures. Section A, Article 11, states:

"The object of this association shall be to use all legal means for the protection of farm homes, property and our rural schools; the marketing of farm produce and the protection of our animals against all intruders, and that our demands for protection of farm property of Ulster Co., N. Y., shall be on an equal basis with other industries and occupations."

Membership is limited to active farmers and dairymen with annual dues of $1. No person holding a State or county job is eligible for director in the association. The members say their aim is to put farmers in a way to help themselves. This is an ambition which friends of the farm everywhere must wish unlimited success.

Notes from Steuben Co., N. Y.

We are called to take account of things not only on the earth in these days, but things above the earth. Not only things that pass over at most any season, but the noble wild geese, have been plentiful this Fall, half a dozen of these flocks passing within 24 hours. Whether driven out by east winds or by low temperature, one does not know, but east winds have also been plentiful, and have usually left something unpleasant in their wake.

The fore part of potato digging was marked by severe cold for the season, and some tubers have the marks of it on them. It has been a somewhat unseasonable year with many things, but, on the whole, a prosperous one for the potato growers and the dairymen. Potato prices bid fair to mount to a considerable height before the beginning of the year. This price for a nice yield per acre, and a considerable acreage, means a fine lump to the growers.

Egg prices are rising, and lucky is the one who has an early flock of pullets. Such things are not the result of luck so much as of forethought and action. Then, too, there must be a vision. I feel sorry for the boy who has no visions in his early and later teens.

My youngest son sent to a baby chick house and got some Plymouth Rocks which proved to be very good. This was some 10 years ago, and one of the pullets proved to be such a pet that she was withheld from the huckster and the boiling pot. In other words she was a pet hen, and among other things, I have seen her come to the door and sing a little song, which meant that she wanted something to eat. Opening the door, she would enter and hop on one's knee and devour part of a slice of bread from one's hand. She was easy to pick up and fondle at any time. Taking a dust bath in the way of a passing automobile one day, she was injured by a car in a way that caused her eggs thereafter to be deformed, (flattened on one side). She has just passed to her reward, if there is such for hens.

C. M. DRAKE.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Winter

Pale snowflakes waver from a fading sky
To rest in stubble rusted with the cold;
They trace in scanty silver lines the mold
Of frozen wheel tracks where the road runs by;
Powder the fences, with chill fingers light,
Spread on the roofs a blanket for the night.

Shrunken the village stream in icy bonds;
No memory of sparkling Summer frees
Its sluggish current—from the banks the trees
Etch on the sky their tracery of wands;
Black arabesques against a wistful gray
Blurring to shadows in the dying day.

The day that coldly deepens into night
But pensive still, its rigors yet unknown;
Waiting the rising wind that soon will moan,
And pile the drifts, and make the firelight
Leap on the farmhouse wall, and in the fold
The staring cattle, restless in the cold.

Driving the farmer to the freezing shed,
With bobbing lantern flickering in the air,
To fetch more wood—Reluctant up the stair
The sleepy children, shivering creep to bed;
While all about their dreaming heads the gale
Threatens their raftered loft without avail.

—Beatrice Sanderson
—in The Country Bard

*

AMONG novelties in the shops, we noted rubber hot-water bottles in several attractive colors, green, blue, pink, lavender, etc. They had a smooth, enamel-like finish, and were really very pretty, the two quart size costing $1.64.

*

WE are asked, by an anonymous inquirer to repeat the recipe given last year for fruit and nut cookies. It is as follows: One cup butter, one and one-half cups white or brown sugar, four small eggs, one cup walnut meats, one and one-half cups dates, cut to pieces, one teaspoon baking powder, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon vanilla and two teaspoons mapleine, three cups flour. Cream butter, sugar, and eggs, and add soda to one-half cup of boiling water. Drop by teaspoonful on greased tins.

*

DURING what may be termed the golden-oak period in American furniture, many housekeepers felt dissatisfied with fine old pieces of black walnut. It did not possess the mellow richness of mahogany, and the style was rather heavy and uninteresting. We think, however, that there is a growing appreciation for this fine native wood, even if the dining-room furniture is merely old-fashioned, without being antique. One of the large trade organizations interested in the use of this wood, makes the following suggestions for color combinations that will go well with American walnut: Use a cream-colored paper, with a delicate all-over pattern of green. You'll find several examples in any wallpaper display. Curtain the windows in a delicate orange color in which there is just a touch of henna. It would be very effective to edge these curtains with a narrow ruffle in a green to harmonize with the green in the wallpaper.

New Ideas for the Thanksgiving Feast

"Oh dear," says a busy housewife. "The last Thursday in November will soon be here, and it's my turn to entertain the folks. Now, what will I give them? I'd like something new and different, but out of this season's abundance there is really nothing different to choose from than other years, especially if one feels the compelling urge of tradition." Happily, however, one's taste and fancy may dictate the preparing and serving of many of the time-honored viands in modern guise, unexpectedly tempting.

For instance, start your dinner this year with canapes, instead of the customed grapefruit. Cut stale bread in one-third inch slices, shape into rounds with the cooky cutter, and fry in butter, or toast a delicate brown. Have ready two or three hard-boiled eggs, separate the whites from the yolks; chop the whites fine, and press the yolks through the potato ricer. Chop some olives; those stuffed with pimento are best. Arrange a spoonful of the olives in the center of each round of toast, then a circle of the chopped egg whites, and another of the yolks. Finish with a border of the stuffed olives, and moisten the whole with good French dressing.

Instead of the usual turkey, chicken or duck, why not have a stuffed little pig, roasted deliciously brown? It's really more toothsome than turkey, and just as easily prepared. Clean, stuff, and truss a suckling pig. Put it on a rack in the dripping-pan, rub all over with salt and pepper and melted butter. Make three or four gashes, with a sharp knife, on either side near the backbone. Cover with buttered paper, and bake in a hot oven from two and a half to three hours; the time will depend, of course, on the size of the pig. Baste regularly every 20 minutes. One-half hour before taking from the oven, remove the buttered paper, and baste every five minutes, or until a golden brown all over. Serve the piggy on a bed of cress, use cranberries for eyes, and put a small polished red apple in its mouth. To make this dish especially attractive you might garnish the edge of the platter with apple sauce in red apple cups.

To make the apple sauce deliciously rich and pink, do not peel red apples, but wash, core, and slice them, then cook until tender; cool, and press through a sieve. Add to the sauce the juice of an orange and sweeten to taste, cook until thick, and chill. Have ready some nice smooth red apples of uniform size, remove the tops, and scoop out the inside pulp, leaving just enough adhering to the skin to keep the shells in shape, and fill with the chilled apple sauce.

Did you ever try serving sweet potatoes mashed? If you haven't I am sure you will welcome the change from the old way of serving them whole. Wash, pare, and cut into uniform size, and cook in just enough boiling salted water to cover them, until tender, then drain dry, and force through the potato ricer or mash. Season, moisten with melted butter and hot milk, or cream, and beat until light. Pile lightly into a serving dish, and set in the oven for a few minutes before serving.

Glazed onions is a nice change from the usual creamed ones, and they are delicious with any roast. Boil silverskin onions until tender without spoiling their shape; drain well, and brown in hot fat.

If you decide to have squash, try serving it this way: To two cups of squash, that has been boiled or steamed and mashed, add one tablespoon of brown sugar, one and one-half cups of thin cream and two well-beaten egg yolks. Mix thoroughly, then fold in the whites of eggs beaten stiff and dry. Pile in a baking dish, and bake until delicately browned. If possible serve in the dish in which it is baked.

Roasted chickens with sausage cakes and corn fritters is another happy variation. Stuff two young fowls, lay a thin slice of fat salt pork over the breast of each, and bake from one and a half to two hours, basting often with one-half cup of butter melted in one cup of boiling hot water. Brown small flat sausage cakes, either in the oven or the frying-pan.

For the fritters, beat the yolks of two eggs, add one cup of canned corn, chopped fine, one-half teaspoon of salt, a little pepper, and one cup of flour, sifted with two teaspoons of baking power. Mix all well together, then fold in the beaten whites of egg. Drop spoonfuls into hot fat, fry a golden brown on both sides, and drain on soft paper in the warming oven. Serve the chickens, carved, with the sausage cakes and fritters arranged round them, and garnish the whole with plenty of parsley or cress.

Cranberry ice is an appealing diversion from the plain cranberry sauce. It would be delicious with the roasted chicken and sausage cakes. Cook the cranberries as for sauce, press through a sieve, and add an equal amount of sugar syrup, and freeze to a mush. Serve in glass sherbet cups.

The salad should give color and piquancy to a meal, and this is a very good one. For each person arrange a crisp lettuce cup on an individual plate; on this place two slices of canned pineapple, drained dry, and above these a ring each of green pepper and pimento. Border the pineapple with thin slices of banana, moisten the whole with French dressing, and sprinkle with paprika. If a simpler salad is desired, mix one cup of broken English walnut meats, and two cups of shredded lettuce, with a little French dressing, then arrange in lettuce cups and garnish with mayonnaise.

Here is a new wrinkle in the way of an otherwise traditional pumpkin pie. Line a large pie plate with a rich pie crust, flute the edge, and bake. Put one and one-half cups of rich milk in the double boiler, and when hot add one tablespoon of cornstarch, stirred smooth in a little cold milk, and cook for a few minutes. Beat the yokes of two eggs, add one and one-halfs cups of sifted pumpkin, three-fourths cup of brown sugar, one-half teaspoon each of nutmeg, cinnamon, and ginger, and one-fourth teaspoon of salt. When thoroughly blended add to the hot milk in the double boiler and cook until thick enough to hold its shape. Put in the crust you have just baked, and top with a meringue made from the whites of the two eggs. To make this course still more unusual pass with the pie a small flat serving dish piled high with tiny cottage or cream cheese balls, and a glass bowl of clear strained honey.

For something English in the way of a pumpkin pie, make a rich pie crust, roll thin and line individual baking tins, use the fluted ones if you have them. For the filling beat two eggs and the yolk of one; add three-fourths cup of brown sugar, one and one-half cups of sifted pumpkin, half a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of chopped preserved ginger, one teaspoon of yellow ginger, and one and one-half cups of milk or thin cream. Mix thoroughly, and turn into the prepared tins, and bake until firm in the center. Just before serving add a spoonful of sweetened whipped cream to the top of each.

Mulled cider would add a touch of sentiment to your feast. To every two quarts of good sweet cider add one crushed nutmeg, eight whole cloves, and a few strips of cinnamon bark. Cover lightly, and let simmer slowly for 10 or 15 minutes; do not, by any chance, allow it to boil. If the cider is a little sharp, add half a cup of sugar.

ROSAMOND LAMPMAN

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Kris Kringle Cookies

Three cups brown sugar, one-half cup butter, four cups flour, three eggs, one level tablespoon cream of tartar, one level teaspoon soda. Cream butter and sugar in a warm bowl, beating until light and fluffy. Beat in the eggs, one at a time, adding a little flour as necessary to preserve the creamed butter texture. Fold in the remaining flour sifted with the soda and cream of tartar. Use no wetting. Turn the dough out on a lightly floured board, knead lightly to get a smooth surface, and form into a sausage-shaped roll about an inch thick. Cut in half-inch slices, lay on well-greased pan, cut side up, and bake in a moderate oven to an even straw color. Nuts, raisins or chopped dates may be added to this mixture.

For Grandmother

So many times I have seen an old person pull herself, with much difficulty, out of her chair to fetch some desired article! Why not have the "handy man" make a deep drawer with a convenient handle, and fit it under the chair bottom? It would be tidier if compartments were provided to separate the articles in daily use. Have it slide in and out easily.

One rheumatic grandma of my acquaintance has such a drawer, and it is a constant source of comfort to her, as she does not have to ask for help nor strain her "old bones" (as she says) to wait on herself.

If the chair is not of the type to be conveniently fitted with a drawer, a small sewing cabinet will make a good substitute. Select the type with two sloping covers hinged in the center. These cabinets are fitted with sliding compartments, and stand at a comfortable height.

FLORENCE HADLEY

A Community Birthday Party

If you are president of a community hall, a ladies' aid society or Farm Bureau organization, you are, no doubt always searching for something new in parties. I live in a small, rural community of approximately 150 inhabitants. We have bi-monthly community sings and observe special days by appropriate celebrations. Last Summer, one of our number, a member of our entertainment committee, in search of something novel in the way of a social evening, conceived the idea of a community birthday party. She began preparations by appointing a committee of five young women whose duty it was to find out the birth month of each patron of our community hall. Their report showed that each month was well represented, some months, of course, were more popular than others. May, I believe, led with 15 representatives.

The next step was to appoint a committee of 12 women who should have charge of table decorations. There were 12 tables, each one representing one of the 12 months of the year. There was a waitress for each table who was responsible for the decorations of the table on which she waited. I remember the pleasant evening we spent, planning for the decorations of our individual tables.

I chose June, because I like to dress bride-dolls and decorate bridal tables. The January table was centered with a huge snowball, constructed from a ball of wadded newspaper covered with cotton and sprinkled with artificial snow. February was gay in Valentine array; red hearts, cupids and arrows. Shamrocks and pipes marked the March table. A large parasol in the center of the table and minature parasols (of crepe paper) as favors beckoned to those born mid April showers. One of the most cleverly decorated tables was arranged with a Maypole and streamers of various colors held by tiny, celluloid dolls dressed in corresponding colors. Red cardboard firecrackers graced the table of those whose birthdays fell in Independence month.

August sports were the theme of decoration for the August table; the most unique of all a large, serving tray was covered in part by a mirror, and the remainder of the tray with moss. The margin of the glass was bordered with sand to represent a beach. Tiny toy canoes on the mirror lake and a birch-bark tent on the moss completed the sports scene. September was simply, but attractively dressed in Autumn leaves, while October shone through jack-o'-lantern eyes, made possible by cleverly converting a melon into a pumpkin. A horn of plenty filled with grapes, apples, nuts, oranges, etc., was representative of November. A really, truly, little evergreen tree in Yuletide attire lighted the way to the December-born. Place cards were cut from ordinary, white drawing paper, and simple favors were made to match the central idea of each individual table decoration. Each waitress' apron, by some small decoration, designated the month which her table represented. I remeber that the March-table waitress wore a three-leaf shamrock cut from green crepe paper.

Many of the older residents of the community, who were unable to take an active part in assisting, donated chickens for the supper. The committee in charge of food prepared an excellent chicken-pie supper and charged 50c per plate. Invitations were sent to all to attend a community birthday party on a certain evening. When the guests arrived, they were instructed to find their places. Much merriment followed in the place-finding rush. After all were seated,, the strains of "Happy Birthday" rang through the hall. Between courses, a clever toastmaster kept the guests entertained by calling on representatives from the various tables. Five-minute talks on topics such as: "Famous People Born in August"; "Why the Most Successful Farmers Are Born in January"; "Characteristics of the March-born", and "Why Girls Born in May Make Thrifty Housewives" added much to the so-called life of the party.

Financially and socially, the community birthday was a big success. All who attended, declared it the most enjoyable evening spent in the hall.

PAULINE M. WOOD

Date Drop Cookies

One cup sugar, one cup molasses, one-half cup shortening, measure, then melt; two eggs, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon cinnamon, ½ lb. dates, stoned and cut; four cups flour with two teaspoons soda sifted in it. Drop on greased tins.

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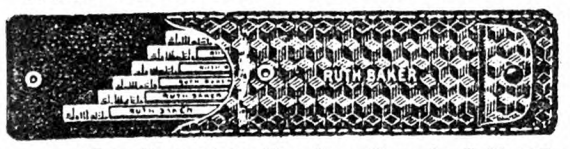

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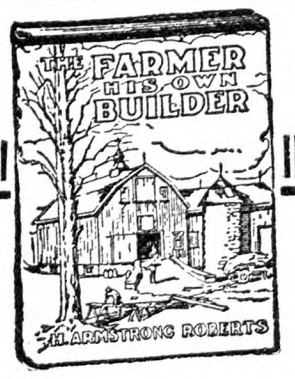

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An Autumn Auction

A lovely day in Autumn, the sky like a blue gem, with fleecy, white clouds here and there for contrast, and Mother Nature busy everywhere dyeing her clothes in the gorgeous reds and yellows she loves at this season. A warm sun and balmy air. Could anything be pleasanter on such a day than a drive over country roads bordered by green meadows and gaily broidered hillsides, and for good measure, a country auction as objective? There is a lure about auctions that is well known to all who frequent them. The hope of a bargain, the varied furniture and utensils on display, and the many phases of human nature encountered there, all contribute to provide interest.

We arrived promptly at ten, just as the auctioneer was mounting the block preparing to start a long day's work. Antiques had been advertised at this sale, and there was a good-sized crowd with a sprinkling of dealers to add zest to the occasion. From this we concluded that prices would mount far above what the buyer with modest pocketbook could afford. This, evidently, was not to be one of the times when a priceless old piece could be picked up for "a song."

Kitchen ware was sold first, then the household and garden tools. Several very interesting hours were spent as we saw held up before us some of the old, old utensils that our grandmothers prized. Here were kettles of copper and brass, quaint pots of iron, and great firkins of some porous ware, standing sociably alongside the most up-to-date aluminum or colorful enamel ware. The past and the present had met on common ground, and, usually, the past bore off the honors when it came to high prices. One thing that interested me was the many tin pails, handmade, with seams. These I had not seen since I was a child, and then they had been old ones handed down in the family. Some great handmade iron bread pans were also sold. Gigantic loaves, indeed, they must have been that baked in those pans, not serving the dainty appetites of effete moderns, but reminiscent of the days when tables groaned with viands, with huge slices of bread for accompaniment. No wafer-like slices were cut from those loaves, you might be sure. They never could have been eaten in that fashion! One thing is certain, our grandmothers, who handled those great old pans and kettles of heavy iron, needed no "setting up" exercises by way of the radio in early morning, to develop their muscles. Kitchens in those days furnished all the exercise needed. A waffle iron, hinged flatly, in old-time fashion, with handles at least 20 inches long, was one of the interesting offerings. It must have baked many a delectable, crisp, golden waffle in its day, for one of the handles had been broken, and stoutly mended with iron plate and bolts. A tiny little iron frying-pan came next. A veritable baby pan, not more than six inches across! It was no sooner put up for sale than sister and I decided we must own it. It would be exactly right for our morning bacon, or a couple of eggs. We had been using a small pan of tin bought at the 10 cent store, but it had proved rather too thin for a steak, ham, etc. When the little pan was knocked down to us we felt a pleasure totally at variance with the size of our purchase. Pans of a smooth, thin iron are hard to find in that size.

I wonder how many women to-day, with modern washers, have ever seen the old-fashioned washboard made entirely of wood, with the rubbing surface a series of wooden rollers that revolve in the frame? The rolls were about 1½ inches in diameter,, making deep grooves between them, that must also develop muscle in the one washing on it. Two of these were sold, and were something I had never before seen. Candle molds and candlesticks of tin, with a tin lantern having pierced sides through which the light shone, were quickly sold. While not in any sense ornamental, they were perhaps a pleasing reminder to some one of other days. A flail, sold with the farm tools, was eagerly bought by a man from the city. What could he want with it? Perhaps it recalled to him his boyhood days. Not such a happy memory one would think. Still, the magic of memory transmutes the dull lead of early, grinding labor into the golden metal of joyous and glamorous tasks.

After lunch came the furniture and dishes, lamps, etc., for which collectors were looking. Just as we had anticipated, prices were beyond our pocketbook, but it was a pleasure to look at the drop-leaf, the tilt-top, and sewing tables, the old sofas, the graceful chests of drawers, and rare glassware, even though you could not buy them. What lover of antiques but enjoys recognizing old friends? For such these inanimate things seem.

An old glass lamp brought $24. The base of another in blue glass, with the screw top broken out of the base brought $8. We do not sigh with envy, for we have a treasured blue glass lamp at home, whole and perfect. It is a pleasure to learn how valuable it really is! Two cherry drop-leaf tables brought $64 each. We mentally pat ourselves on the back as we think of our own pair. It helps to assuage our disappointment at not being able to afford the lovely little sewing table being knocked down at $34.

The psychology of auctions is curious. One article will be bid for madly and knocked down at a good price, and another precisely like it will not bring half as much, though sold immediately after the first. One woman bid largely on many offerings, but time and again would change her mind when the article was knocked down to her, and calmly disclaim that she had bid at all, although she stood almost at the auctioneer's elbow. Evidence of a good disposition—he would smile and proceed to sell the article over again.

Antique hunting can become a veritable fever, if the actions of collectors at such a sale are any indication. In the first stages of the malady, one looks for bargains, always hoping that an article worth $20 may be bought for five. But in the last stages, conditions are reversed. With glittering eye, the buyer fights madly for the privilege of paying $20 for something worth no more than five.

The day wanes, and although there remains much yet to be sold, we enter our car, touch the starter, step on the gas, and start homeward. The sun is setting behind some fringes of trees, turned into black lace in front of the golden glory. Little evergreens, over which the brilliant red of the Virginia creeper is festooned, look like gay Christmas trees along the way. Well, it has been a pleasurable day! We must have absorbed many violet rays and quantities of life-giving oxygen from sun and air. We look at our modest purchases of a few kitchen utensils, and congratulate ourselves that we did not succumb to the infectious buying, and that we let common sense dictate our purchases. There will be other auctions! Some day we shall find the table for which we are seeking at a price we can afford to pay!

ELLEN JOHNSTON

Some Holiday Cakes

Yum-Yum Cake. — One pound raisins, two cups sugar, two cups water, two tablespoons lard, two teaspoons cinnamon, a pinch of salt. Boil for five minutes and cool, then add three cup flour, one teaspoon soda. Bake 1½ hours.

Fruit Cake.—One cup butter, two cups sugar, three cups flour, one cup milk, four eggs, 2 lbs. raisins, 1 lb. currants, 1 lb. citron, three tablespoons molasses, one teaspoon soda or two heaping teaspoons baking powder, two teaspoons cream of tartar, one tablespoon cinnamon, one tablespoon cloves. Cream the butter and sugar, then add the milk, molasses and eggs well beaten. Sift flour, soda and cream of tartar or baking powder, and spices together and add to first mixture. Lastly dust fruit with flour and add to cake mixture. Citron may be cut into small pieces with a sharp knife or put through the food chopper.

Domestic Fruit Cake.—Two cups of dried apples soaked over night. In the morning chop fine and boil one hour in one cup of molasses, then add one cup sugar, one cup sweet milk, one cup butter (or other shortening), one bowl of raisins, more if wanted richer, also currants, etc., if desired, four cups flour, one heaping teaspoon soda, one teaspoon each of cinnamon, mace, nutmeg, cloves, ginger and allspice. The flour, soda and spices should be sifted together and added to the other ingredients. Those who prefer an inexpensive fruit cake will find either the above or yum-yum cake perfectly satisfactory.

EDNA M. NORTHROP.

Wrapping the Christmas Packages

Use both dark-blue and white tissue paper, placing the dark-blue over the white and sealing with large size gold and silver stars, and tying with silver ribbon. Several stars of a smaller size are then scattered at irregular intervals over the remaining surface, with one large star occuping a large space to represent the Star of Bethlehem. These stars can be purchased, already gummed, in various sizes and colors.

Another novel method is to save the lovely, delicate colored linings to envelopes, cut them in various shapes and paste to the heavy white wrapping paper. Tie with the varicolored paper ribbon.

A plain white box can be made very novel by splashing drops of different colored sealing wax over the surface.

Still another way is to cut snowflakes in all different shapes, out of white crepe paper and paste them on a wrapping of green.

For the older person a wrapping of black and gold is considered "smart."

FLORENCE HADLEY

Fried Chicken

Dress and cut up a young chicken. The ribs can easily be unjointed and removed, making a nice piece of the back. Roll each piece in flour; fry quickly to a golden brown in butter, or butter and lard, then place in a roaster. Add salt and a small quantity of water, cover closely, and set in oven, or on back of stove, where it will just simmer and steam until tender.

MRS. F. K.

Peanut Butter Cookies

Cream together two tablespoons butter and ½ cup peanut butter, beat in one cup sugar, (granulated), add one egg, well beaten, one-half cup milk, one-fourth teaspoon salt, two cups flour, sifted with four level teaspoons baking powder. Roll thin, cut, dredge with granulated sugar, and bake in a quick oven.

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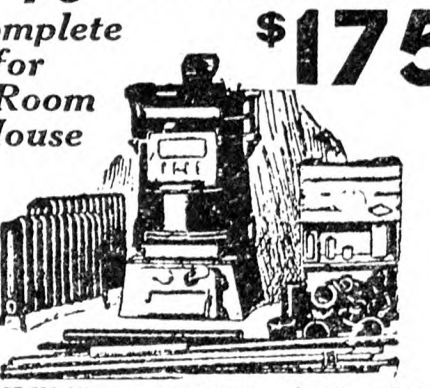

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Live Stock and Dairy

Feeding and Handling the Test Cow

BY SUMNER D. HOLLIS

Probably no one factor, in connection with the purebred dairy business, stands out so clearly and distinctly as an asset, as yearly records of production. If these records are official, their value is considerably increased over that of unofficial records.

The making of an official record requires; First: a good cow, with the ability to handle large amounts of feed and with a constitutional strength sufficient to stand the strain of a year of maximum production.

Second: A feeder and milker of experience and judgment of quiet yet active temperament, interested in his work and willing to be tied down to regular milking hours at frequent intervals. Hard work and long hours are a necessary adjunct of test cow work, but when these efforts are rewarded by even one exceptional record, any true lover of dairy cattle is sure to feel amply repaid.

Preparation for the test period should begin, in the case of the mature cow, with the close of the previous lactation period. The cow, if of the type that will make a creditable year's record, has just finished a year of hard work. Her whole system has experienced a heavy strain in producing a year's milk. Still further demands are now being made in bringing to birth a strong and well developed calf. Before she can, with safety, start another year of heavy production, the energy that she has expended must be again replenished and brought to its maximum amount. To do this a long rest period must be provided, and a considerable amount of grain fed during the dry period.

The cow should be dried off two to three months before she is due to freshen again, and the work of fitting begun as soon as she is dry. In the case of the heifer, being prepared for test, the work of feeding should begin soon after breeding, and the feed increased with each month of the gestation period. Delayed breeding will assist in giving time for greater development of the heifer and consequently greater strength and vitality for the first year of production.

The fitting ration should consist of plenty of good grain, hay of the best quality, and silage or pasture. Succulence is necessary in the ration and for winter feeding, plenty of roots or moistened beet pulp will furnish an excellent source. The one object of the test period is to get as much milk and butterfat as possible in order to increase the value of the offspring of the cow. Cost of feed is therefore of little importance, if results are produced. An abundance of minerals is necessary, and these can best be furnished by the use of a legume hay such as clover or Alfalfa. The grain ration should not be too high in protein, and must be light, easily digested, and laxative in effect. It must be palatable, in order that the cow will eat freely of it, and well balanced to produce maximum results. A good ration for such a purpose is:

100 lbs. oilmeal (old process)
100 lbs. ground oats
100 lbs. wheat bran
100 lbs. cornmeal
6 lbs. fine charcoal
4 lbs. salt

Starting with 3 or 4 lbs. a day, the amount fed the cow should be gradually increased until she is receiving all that she will clean up at each feed. The amount will vary with the size of the cow and with the breed. A large Holstein will eat up to 20 lbs. a day, while a small Jersey would need a much smaller amount. No set rule can be laid down, for each animal is a different problem, and the feeder will need to study his animals. A good rule to follow is to increase the feed gradually, until the maximum is reached in from two to three weeks after beginning the fitting period, and this amount continued up to about two weeks before the cow is due to freshen. Care should be used during the whole period that the cow does not go off feed. At the first indication of lack of appetite one feeding should be skipped entirely, and the amount reduced considerably at the next feed, and gradually worked up again as the appetite returns. Such watching and knowledge of the cow's capacity for feed will be of invaluable assistance in feeding while on actual test.

Two weeks before calving, the cow should be placed in the quarters she is to occupy during the test period. This should preferably be a roomy box stall, and the ration changed by dropping out the cornmeal and adding another 100 lbs. of wheat bran. This will make the ration stand:

100 lbs. oilmeal
100 lbs. ground oats
200 lbs. wheat bran
6 lbs. charcoal
4 lbs. salt

The amount of grain fed should also be reduced about one-half. The feeding of mashes on alternate days, consisting of two quarts of scalded oats, one quart bran and one quart oilmeal, with the addition of one pint of molasses, will do much to keep the bowels in a laxative condition. This mash is highly laxative in effect, and should not be fed oftener than once in 48 hours, except in cases that are inclined toward constipation. The night feeding is the best time for the giving of such a mash. A day or two before calving the roughage in the ration should be reduced one-half, and special care given to keep the bowels open. Unless the cow is in a decidely laxative condition, a purgative, such as 1 lb. of Epsom salts or 1 qt. of linseed oil, will do much to prevent trouble at calving time.

After calving, the calf should be taken away immediately, and only enough milk drawn to relieve extreme pressure on the udder for the first 24 hours. This will assist in preventing milk fever, a trouble to which all high producers are subject. The grain ration should be the same as for the two weeks preceding calving, for the first four or five days after calving, and the amount greatly reduced. On the second day, regular milking at eight-hour intervals should begin. Grain should be fed at each milking, starting off with one pound at each feed, and increasing a little on the fourth day. On the fifth day, if the cow is coming along well, it is advisable to begin to increase the protein feed in the ration. This is best done by making about one-half of her grain fed of the regular test ration, and after that daily decreasing the amount of fitting ration and increasing the amount of test ration, until by the tenth day the cow should be receiving her entire feed from the test ration.

This ration should be palatable, contain a fairly wide variety of grains, and contain from 20 to 25 per cent protein. A ration that has given good results in making records is:

200 lbs. wheat bran
200 lbs. ground oats
100 lbs. cornmeal
100 lbs. cottonseed meal
200 lbs. gluten meal
200 lbs. oilmeal
15 lbs. salt
15 lbs. fine charcoal

The cow should, by now, be receiving 8 or 9 lbs. of grain a day, and if doing well, may be increased fairly rapidly up to the point she received during her fitting period. Great care should be exercised, however, that there is no tendency to go off feed. After about three weeks of milking the cow should have about reached her maximum milk flow. Great care should now be observed in the amount of feed given. Increases should be made on alternate days, in small amounts, seldom over a quarter pound at a time, and the production carefully watched. The increases should be immediately discontinued if the cow fails to respond by an increase at the pail, or should she show any signs of going off feed.

The amount of silage fed should be limited, in order that the cow will consume more grain. Fifteen to 20 lbs. is sufficient, and may be divided into three or four feeds, to correspond with the number of times the cow is milked daily. Beets make an excellent form of succulence and may be fed at the rate of five to 10 lbs. at a feed. The hay should be of the best quality clover or Alfalfa, and should be fed in proportion to what the cow will clean up readily, after eating her grain, silage and beets. From 12 to 15 lbs. a day is about the proper amount. Some feeders prefer to feed hay after each grain feed, while others prefer to feed it at the first and last feedings each day with all of the silage fed at the noon feed, without hay. This is purely a matter of preference, and will make little difference provided the same practice is followed all of the time.

In making a yearly record, one of the feeder's greatest problems is to keep the cows eating well and eager for their grain ration. In the case of a cow that tires of her ration, a sudden change for one or two feeds to the fitting ration, or the substitution of a moist bran mash such as fed just before calving, will usually bring the animal back with a ravenous appetite for the test ration, when again offered her. As before stated, each individual cow is a separate problem, and the length of time a cow may be kept on any given ration without tiring of it, varies with the animal, some cows going through an entire year's test without showing signs of becoming tired of the ration, while others will require frequent changes in order to keep them eating and maintaining production. In the case of a cow that tires of her ration frequently, it is advisable to try her with a handful of each of the ingredients of the ration separately, watching her manner in eating them. An idea may be formed as to which grains particularly appeal to her taste and which are distasteful to her. A change in the composition of the ration may then be made accordingly. One cow in the writer's experience, frequently grew tired of her ration, and when put to the test of each individual grain in the ration, refused to touch gluten. Repeated trials on the following day gave the same results, although she ate all of the other grains with eagerness. A change was made in the ration, for this cow, substituting cotton-seed and oilmeal for the gluten, and no more difficulty was experienced throughout the remainder of the test period.

Milking of test cows is an art in itself. Nearly every farm hand knows that the quickest way to dry a cow off is to leave

milk in the udder, or, in other words, not milk the cow dry. The process of increasing the milk flow or maintaining production is the direct opposite, making a special effort to secure the last drop at each milking. As one successful test cow milker has expressed it, "Milk the cow as dry as possible, then milk her again." This practice will not only help to increase the milk flow, but will considerably increase the percentage of butterfat, as the strippings always contain a much greater percentage of fat than the first milk.

Regularity, exercise and comfort are important factors in making a record. The feeder and milker should be punctual and milk each animal on test at a given time. Irregular feeding and milking will prevent any cow from doing her best at the pail. Some exercise should be given daily and except in the most severe weather, it is advisable to allow a short time each day in the barnyard. The cow must be kept comfortable at all times, if she is to maintain a maximum of production. Her stall should be dry and reasonably warm in Winter and cool in Summer. A box stall that will allow the animal perfect freedom is desirable. In Summer she should be protected from flies. Milking should be done by the same man as far as possible. The cow soon becomes accustomed to her milker and a change of men usually results in a decrease in production that is hard to overcome. Breeding should be delayed until the fourth or fifth month of the lactation period, in order that milk flow will not be decreased too much by the demands of the developing calf.

The testing of cows requires a lot of hard work, close attention to detail and the exercising of good judgment. It reimburses the breeder for his trouble and expense by providing a more ready sale for surplus animals, at a much better price, and instills in the heart of every true dairyman a love for the animals he is working with, that no other association between man and cow can possibly bring about. This entire year's work is the result of united effort and understanding between the cow and the milker, and strange indeed is the man that does not experience a thrill as he reads the final figures of an especially creditable record, made by one of his herd, on the certificate issued by the club at the end of the year's work.

Butter-making for the Amateur

NO. 2.

In the first article on this subject which appeared on page 1339, the equipment needed was considered together with a few practical hints. Now as to the care of milk. The cows must be clean, and the person in charge should milk with a dry hand, as a "wet" milker is taboo. As soon as the cows are milked remove the milk from the barn and if pans are used instead of a separator, strain the milk immediately into the pans, putting four or five quarts into each pan.

In the Summer a cool cellar is the proper place to keep milk, but as the weather grows colder, the milk will be brought to a pantry or milk room. The temperature here should not run above 65 degrees and should not reach the freezing point, as it is difficult to make butter from cream that has been frozen. The milk and cream will remain in this room until there is enough cream to churn.

Let the milk stand in the pans 24 hours, when the cream will be ready to skim. It is better to skim both morning and night. To skim the milk, rest the pan on edge of cream pail, and with a thin kitchen knife, loosen the cream all around the pan. Now with the knife push the cream off the milk, letting as little milk go with it as possible, the less the better. Very often in the Summer you will find the milk thick under the cream, in that case you will use the skimmer, loosening the cream as before, and taking it off by skimmer as you cannot pour the cream off thick milk.

If you are getting three or four pans of milk at each milking the cream may stand until your three-gallon cream pail is full. If you are getting a great deal less milk, it must not be left until the pail is full of cream or the butter will be bitter. The cream should not stand over three days in a temperature of 65 degrees. If the weather is warm and the cream thickens quickly, it must not stand so long. In a temperature of about 65 degrees the cream will not "ripen," that is thicken and turn sour, so, when you have enough cream to churn move the pail to a temperature of about 70 degrees, somewhere near the fire, stirring the cream occasionally and taking the temperature, not letting it rise above 70 or 72 degrees. If the cream gets too warm you will have "cheesy" butter.

Sometimes when the cream is put in the churn there will be a watery substance in the bottom of cream pail. This shows that the cream has become too ripe or has been too warm. And the quantity of butter will be much less.

Milk absorbs odors to a great degree, so do not leave anything smelly in the same room with milk as onions or cabbage either cooked or raw nor fish of any kind. While cooking vegetables that give off an odor keep the cream covered, at other times leave it open, as cream and milk need air.

The next article will tell of butter-making. R. B.

Shorthorn Trade News

J. S. Mitchell, Windfall, Ind., who is founding a herd of milking Shorthorns recently bought 8 heifers in Rock Co., Wis.

A car of Milking Shorthorns was shipped from Janesville, Wis., Oct. 16, to H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb. This makes over 20 carloads of Milking Shorthorns that Mr. McKelvie has bought in Wisconsin in the past four years.

On September 23 a load of Milking Shorthorns was shipped from Janesville, Wis., to Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Tex.

A collection of Milking Shorthorns was shipped from Vancouver, B. C., to South Manchuria on October 15. The lot consisted of 18 heifers and 4 bulls purchased from United States breeders and 15 from Canadian Breeders.

Harold C. Groves, Williamsville, Ill., was on the Chicago market October 10 with a drove of steers that sold at $15.50 a cwt. Included in the lot were some Shorthorns that sold at $2.60 a cwt. above the cost price against a spread of $1.85 a cwt. for those not Shorthorns.

On October 15 a Chicago commission company sold for C. A. Ross, Palmyra, Ill., 13 Shorthorns steers that averaged 1477 lbs. and sold at $16.10 a cwt. or $237.80 a head. They were sold to Swift & Co., on a Boston order, dressing 64 per cent in Boston, equivalent to 66 per cent in Chicago.

Prof. J. C. McNutt, in charge of animal husbandry at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., and one of the most favorably known men among Milking Shorthorn breeders, passed away October 14 following an operation. He was a native of Ohio, and before taking up work in New Hampshire was a field representative of the American Shorthorn Breeder's Association in the Eastern territory, previous to which he was in charge of animal husbandry work at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

At the recent Pacific International Livestock Exposition in Portland, Ore., the grand champion carload of fat steers were Shorthorns, bred, fed and shown by F. M. Rothrock Co., Sprague, Wash. The grand champion baby beef of the show was a senior Shorthorn calf fed by Clyde Dunn, Wapato, Wash. The 175 registered breeding Shorthorns, shown by 18 exhibitors, was the largest entry in the beef division.

Easton & Ward, Diablo, Calif., had both the grand champions with Collynie Marshal, a red Summer yearling, shown for the first time, and Collynie Rosewood 5th. JOHN L. TORMEY

National Dairy Council

December 5 is the date of the annual meeting of the National Dairy Council at the Palmer House, Chicago.

Plans for the meeting include a full day of important educational information which will picture to dairy leaders the 1929 activities and developments of the Dairy Council. M. D. Munn, president of the National Dairy Council, will open the meeting with a resume of its activities during the past year. The Council's progress in the promotion of health will be reported by Miss Aubyn Chinn, health education director of the National Dairy Council. Dr. Lydia J. Roberts, professor of Home Economics, University of Chicago, will discuss the place of the school lunchroom in the school health program, and the growing use of dairy products for this purpose.

Other features will be the business meeting and discussions by dairy Leaders.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 12-22.—National Grange Annual Meeting, Seattle, Wash.

Nov. 16.—Massachusetts Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 19.—Minnesota State Horticultural Society, St. Paul, Minn.

Nov. 21-22. — Annual meeting New Jersey Horticultural Society, Asbury Park, N. J. Secretary, Prof. A. J. Farley, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

Nov. 21-27.—First National Pet Stock Show, Madison Square Garden, New York City.

Nov. 30-Dec. 7. — International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago.

Dec. 2-7.—Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 3-5.—American Pomological Society, Roanoke, Va.

Dec. 5.—Annual meeting of the National Dairy Council, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 4-7.—National Poultry Council, Stephens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 4-5. — Iowa State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Des Moines, Ia.

Dec. 5-6. — Annual meeting National Dairy Council, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 9-11.—Horticultural Week, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Dec. 11-12.—Connecticut Pomological Society, Woman's Club Bldg., 187 Broad St., Hartford, Conn.

Dec. 10-13. — Vermont State Poultry exhibit, St. Albans, Vt., L. B. Allen, secretary.

Dec. 13. — Connecticut Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Hartford, Conn.

Live Stock Sales

Nov. 12-13.—Holstein Breeders' Consignment sale, Fond du Lac, Wis.; S. H. Bird, South Byron, Wis., and Chas. Pohlman, Ripon, Wis., managers.

Nov. 19-22.—U. S. National Holstein Fall sale, Waukesha and Watertown, Wis.

Dec. 13-14. — Northampton (Mass.) Poultry Show, F. W. Lovett, secretary, Hatfield, Mass.

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YOUNG HEREFORD HERD BULLS
Bulls with that particular character and individuality demanded for service in high-class constructively bred registered herds. LILLIS LAKE HEREFORD RANCH, William J. Lillis, owner. Schenectady, N. Y.

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With the Livestock

BEEFMAKING IN THE EAST.—Early in November a score of farmers assembled at a neighbor's barn in central New York State to see his 22 steer calves in the feed lot, and to discuss beefmaking. Some of these men had quit dairying, and were raising beef cattle; a few of the others were thinking of following their example. Three-fourths of the visitors were under 35 years of age. Our host had bought his black steer calves in the Mid-West. Their average weight was 450 lbs. He was fattening them on bought feed, which included shelled corn, cottonseed meal, bran, linseed meal, crushed oats and molasses. He had grown the Timothy and clover hay which they were receiving. Ten hogs were following the steers. It is questionable whether these young cattle will derive much if any benefit from the hay. Corn-belt beefmakers as a rule do not feed hay to steer calves. Hay and other roughage are best utilized by yearlings and older cattle. It was evident, from what several of the visitors said, that they wouldn't engage in beefmaking like our host's on their own farms, for they didn't believe that it would show a profit. If a good job of feeding is done, however, and if present prices for qualified young cattle in prime condition do not go down considerably in the meantime, it is reasonably certain that our friend's cattle will pay fairly well. If they should merely "break even" or show a small loss, the hogs that will fatten on the undigested feed that passes through the steers may insure a profit. Many a corn-belt cattle feeder often makes much more money on his hogs than he loses on his steers that are fattened together. Furthermore, if he spreads the manure from his barn and feed lot on his land, his increased crop yields will further reduce his meatmaking costs.

AS ELDERLY MEN SEE IT. — Eastern farmers 60 years old or older do not believe that corn-belt beefmaking practices are adapted to their conditions. They usually say that "we must grow the feed that we use, raise our own calves, and keep them until they are about three years old in order to market our roughage." It is difficult to meet this argument. Some eastern young farmers, however, do not concur in the views of their fathers. While we were looking at the black calves in the up-State feed lot, a young farmer said that beefmaking was a manufacturing process, like dairying, and that if a man could get a fair price for his product he could make beef as well as milk on bought feed, and buy his feeders, just as most dairymen buy their cows. He further remarked that corn-belt beefmakers buy thousands of dollars' worth of feed. None of the older men at the meeting had much if any faith in "fancy baby beefmaking" as a specialty or side-line for working farmers. They regarded it as a rich man's fancy business, based on fancy or purebred stock that is sold at fancy prices for a fancy beef trade. "We couldn't get these prices," one of them said, "even if we produced the right kind of cattle, for the big buyers who are friends of the rich men in the business would find something wrong with our cattle, in order to get them cheap; and if we got good prices it wouldn't be long before so many of us engaged in the business that prices would have to come down to an unprofitable level for everybody." There is some truth in this. It will be a long time, however, before we shall have an over-production of young, 900 to 1,000-lb. steers of good breeding and top market quality in this country. In the meantime, we can improve the quality of our native eastern beef cattle by using good, short-legged purebred bulls, and we can fatten and sell our cattle at younger ages to our advantage. A sound practice for some farmers in the East would be to make a specialty of raising good beef calves, and sell them to others who specialize in beefmaking.

A YOUNG MAN'S PLAN.—A young man at the meeting said that his plan was to buy some bred heifers of a beef breed—preferably Aberdeen-Angus—and in five to 10 years own a herd of 40 to 50 cows, headed by a low-set, thick, registered bull of that breed. He has plenty of pasture, which he is improving by treating it with lime, superphosphate and manure. He is growing Sweet clover for pasture and land improvement. His clover and Timothy hay, along with some Alfalfa which he expects to grow, and his corn silage would winter his herd at small expense. He said that "if I am not fixed to fatten my steer calves for beef before they are 18 months old, I will sell them to some one in the East who specializes in fattening steer calves for the fancy beef trade." He went on to say that he was sure that he could raise beef calves equal to those produced in the West. If he can and does, I think that he will get fair to good prices for them at his farm. "If a few of my neighbors," he said, "would join me in raising good beef calves, so that we could work together, our neighborhood would eventually be widely known as a source of high-class feeder calves, just as some areas of Wisconsin are known as sources of dairy cattle. We could then grade our calves into uniform lots that would command top prices, whether we offered them as feeders or fattened them ourselves. If we know our business, we could deal with the big buyers all right. I think that raising is as much of a specialty as fattening beef cattle, and I doubt whether the average farmer is fixed or qualified to do both jobs equally well. Lots of us don't want to stay in or go into dairying. We have plenty of low-priced land that could be improved by raising sheep and beef cattle on it."

ON "HIGH-PRICED LAND."—For years most farmers in the Mid-West claimed that it would not pay them to maintain herds of beef cattle on their high-priced land. In that region high-priced land meant $250 to $400 an acre, until the depression reduced these prices by 50 to 60 per cent. Some farmers there, however, did raise beef cattle, and made money by fattening their steer calves on $350 an acre land. In practically every case they fattened hogs on what the steers failed to digest, and on feed that fell from the bunks. Fifteen years ago beefmaking on high-priced land or even cheap land was more like gambling than it is now, but there is plenty of risk in it yet. Some of the old elements of risk have been removed or minimized by modern methods which specialized producers practice.

SHEEP AND DOGS. — New York State has 500,000 sheep and 600,000 dogs. Sponsors of the 1917 dog law believed that the licensing of dogs under its provisions would encourage farmers in this State to raise more sheep or induce more farmers to raise some sheep. It was probably effective to some extent in both directions. The new (1928) dog law is a little harder on dogs than the old statute. By producing a large sum in license fees collected from dog-owners, it provides ample revenue for the indemnifying of owners of sheep killed or damaged by dogs. Dog laws, however, are at best only secondary factors in fostering and safeguarding the raising of sheep. Eastern farmers who know how to raise sheep, like to work with them, and are equipped to corral or house and protect their flocks at night, do not show much interest in dog laws. Inexperienced beginners in sheep-raising are reassured and sometimes benefited by these laws, but they soon learn that the protection which a law provides for their flocks is not sufficient to make sheep-raising profitable to them if they fail to protect their sheep themselves. The best protection begins and stays in force at home. It includes corraling or housing the flock every night, and pasturing it on well-fenced grass land in the grazing season. In Ireland a sheepman said to me that "a man must keep his eye on his sheep every day when they are out of sight." Other measures of protection are good feeding and good breeding, for the better a man's sheep are, the more likely he will be to safeguard them against dogs, parasites, poor feed, foul water and cockleburs.

SPECIALIZING IN SHEEP.—Many years ago most farmers in the leading farming areas of the East raised sheep. Farming was then on a diversified basis. Sheep, cattle, hogs, horses and poultry were kept on almost every farm of average size. The care of livestock and the growing and harvesting of crops were the business of the farm family. The farm was virtually an independent little State. Labor was cheap. The country was rich in boys and girls who knew how to do useful work on farms. Country people were almost always at home except for a few hours on Sundays. Their dogs were well-fed. Under these conditions, the farm flock was comparatively safe from attacks by dogs. Today the trend toward specialized farming is strong and growing. Diversified farming, as we used to practice it, is declining. Farm labor is scarce, expensive and often unsatisfactory. Most young people reared on farms flock to cities, and the others are on wheels most of the time when the chores and duties of a diversified farm would need attention. The mobility of our farm population, and the change of farming into a commercialized business have introduced specialized farming on a large and rapidly increasing scale. It is obvious that as things stand now, the farmer who specializes in sheep, dairying, beef cattle, poultry, fruit, potatoes or something else, is more likely to succeed than the man who spreads himself out by trying to farm in the old diversified way. Sheep-raising as a specialty can be made profitable on many New York State farms. The experience of numerous farmers in the State is our foundation for this statement. Almost every specialist, however, in farming carries on a side-line that he can handle along with his specialty. D. C. W.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

In making plans for the coming year many Grange counties might well emulate one Ohio county, where the Granges of the county acted as hosts to the business men of Zanesville in a big community picnic, attended by over 500, thus promoting a more friendly relationship between the people of the city and the people of the farms. The picnic was held at the fairgrounds in Zanesville, and was a return treat to the Zanesville business men, who had tendered a banquet to the farmers of the county earlier in the season, under the auspices of the Zanesville Chamber of Commerce. The women of the Granges had charge of the bountiful picnic dinner which was served. Ideal weather, a fine program of sports, and an address by State Grange Lecturer Joseph W. Fichter of Ohio combined to make a very enjoyable outing. Pomona Master J. A. Littick, of Muskingum County acted as toastmaster and a committee representing the Granges of the whole county had charge of the arrangements.

In an effort to arrive at a better understanding between farmers, hunters and fishermen the Jefferson County Sportsmen's Association of New York State invited the masters of the Granges of the county to a banquet at Watertown where the vexing problems attending the violations of the game laws were mutually considered, and, as a result, a decided improvement in conditions was arrived at. There is nothing quite so good as a banquet table to iron out misunderstandings. Pomona Granges are well suited to represent farmers in such efforts to encourage better mutual relations between city and country and they will find the Chambers of Commerce in most cities ready to cooperate in such a movement.

The increasing custom of making tours by automobile and visiting some of the successful farmers of the county and taking notes of their methods is to be heartily commended. These tours are usually arranged by the county Farm Bureau managers or by the Pomona Granges and are productive of much good. Not the least of the benefits is the many friendships formed, and those who participate in these trips pick up many excellent ideas which they can make use of on their own farms. A group of about 80 Grange members from 11 Granges of Morgan County, Ohio, recently made such a tour, winding up the trip with a visit to the Washington County experiment station.

There is a general agreement among Grange officials that the Grange year ending September 30 has been one of the best in many years, not only in Grange growth but in general community activities. As an example one county in Ohio, Medina, shows a gain of 338 members during the year just ended, and other counties in the Buckeye State have done almost as well. Many States are reporting the largest net gains in memberships in a decade. This, coupled with two new State Granges this Fall, North Carolina and Minnesota, is most encouraging to the members of this great fraternity.

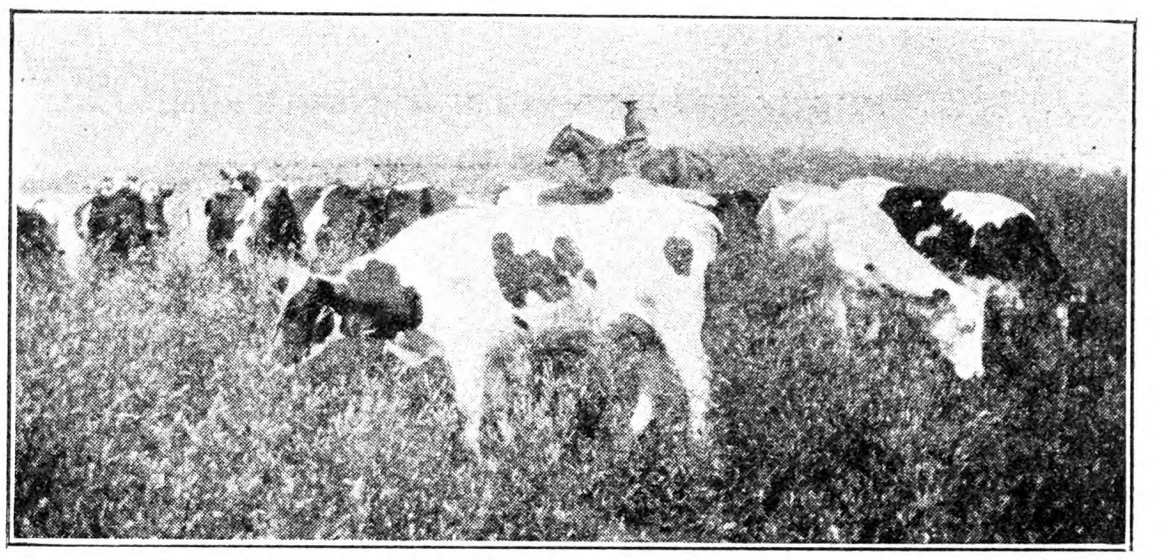
Two big Grange conferences are being planned to take place in 1930. One is the New England conference and the other is the Mid-Atlantic conference. The former will be held at Durham, New Hampshire, and the second at the Delaware State College grounds at Newark. This will be the 19th annual meeting of the New England group, which is undoubtedly the leading group of its kind in the country. The Mid-Atlantic conference is of more recent organization, but is doing splendid work. The latter group includes the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. The attendance at this year's conference in New England was over 1,100 and at the Mid-Atlantic conference nearly 900 were in attendance. These big gatherings of Grange workers will both be held in August, 1930, and will include addresses by some of the leading officials of the National Grange and the various State Granges participating, as well as instructors in several agricultural schools and colleges. No Grange can make a more worth while investment than to pay the expenses of their lecturer to attend one of these educational meetings. The inspiration and the instruction obtained will prove invaluable to those attending and they will be able to carry back to their own Granges much of this enthusiasm.

The Granges of Center County, Pennsylvania, have recently held their 56th anual Grange fair, which is without doubt a record for the country in Grange fairs. The fairgrounds are owned by the Granges of the county and their exhibitions are honored by being among the most largely attended fairs in the state. The exhibits this year included displays from some of the State departments of Pennsylvania.

Those Walking Ayrshires

Alice and Tomboy, the Ayrshire cows that walked from Brandon, Vt., to St. Louis, Mo., recently were guests at a weekly luncheon of the Portland Breakfast Club in Portland, Ore. More than 150 business men of Portland were enjoying their ham and eggs when Alice and Tomboy walked through the corridors and into the main dining-room of Portland's leading hotel. Governor and Mrs. Patterson of Oregon accompanied the two cows to the Portland Day Nursery, where milk from the cows was given to the children. Alice and Tomboy left the Pacific Coast on the Union Pacific Live Stock Special for the Kansas Live Stock Show at Wichita, Kan., and the American Royal Live Stock Show in Kansas City, Mo. Stops for short exhibits were made at Nampa, Idaho, Hugo, Col., and Salina, Kan. The cows are expected back in Vermont about December 1.

C. T. C.



Our friend Christen Hansen, of Audubon Co., Iowa, sends us this picture of part of his dairy herd busy in Sweet clover pasture

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Nov. 9, 1929.)

Market slow and draggy throughout week. Beef steers, weak to 25c lower; top, $11.75; average weight, 1,270 lbs.; some light and mediumweights held considerably higher; bulk of sales, $10.50 to $11.25. Bulls and she stock sharing decline. Comparisons with week ago, all killing classes showing 25c downturn; bulk fat heifers, $9.75 to $10.50; beef bulls, $9.50 to $10.25; butcher cows, $7.75 to $8.50; cutters, $4.50 to $5.75. Stockers and feeders, extremely dull; common and medium grades predominating; most sales on catch-as-catch-can basis, closing 25 to 50c lower; bulk, $9.25 to $10.25; liberal holdover for Monday's market. Calves, steady; top vealers, $17. Hogs, steady to strong.

Receipts for week ending Nov. 9, 1929: Cattle, 239 cars; 64 Canada, 59 Virginia, 58 St. Paul, 20 Chicago, 8 Maryland, 7 West Virginia, 7 Tennessee, 3 Pittsburgh, 3 Michigan, 2 Pennsylvania, 2 Buffalo, 2 Ohio, 2 New York, 1 St. Louis, 1 Indiana; containing 7,125 head, 191 trucked in; total cattle, 7,316 head, 411 calves, 2,736 hogs, 268 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $11.75 to $12.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300, $11.75 to $12.75; good, 950 to 1,100, $11.75 to $12.50; medium, 800 lbs. up, $10.75 to $11.75; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.25 to $10.75.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $10 to $11; good, 850 lbs. up, $9.25 to $10; medium, 850 lbs. up, $8.25 to $9.25; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $8.25.

Cows.—Choice, $8.25 to $9.50; good, $7.50 to $8.25; common and medium, $6.25 to $7.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.25.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $9.75 to $11; cutter, common and medium, $7.50 to $9.75.

Feeders and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $9.50 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.25 to $9.50; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $9.25 to $11.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $7 to $9.25.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $14.50 to $17; medium, $12 to $14.50; cull and common, $8 to $12.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $10.25 to $10.75; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $10.50 to $11; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $10.50 to $11; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8 to $10.50.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $40 to $41; shorts, $42 to $43; hominy, $44.50 to $45.50; middlings, $48.50 to $49.50; linseed, $64 to $65; gluten, $50.50 to $51.50; ground oats, $42 to $43; Soy bean meal, $57 to $58; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $51 to $52; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $43.50 to $44.50; 18 per cent, $45.50 to $46.50; 20 per cent, $49.50 to $50.50; 24 per cent, $53 to $54; 25 per cent, $54.50 to $55.50; horse feed, 85 per cent, $47.50 to $48.50; Alfalfa, regular, $43 to $44; Alfalfa, reground, $46 to $47.

CURIOSITY: "Did you give your wife that little lecture on economy you talked about?" Domesticity: "Yes." Curiosity: "Any results?" Domesticity: "I've got to give up smoking."—Tit-Bits.

In December— More Eggs Per Hen

NOW that Winter is staring you straight in the face, stop a minute and consider the great new secret of Poultry success that Science has learned in the last few years.

What window material do you use for YOUR chicken houses in winter? Glass? Canvas? Both keep the Ultra-Violet rays of the sun outside. The Ultra-Violet ray is the ray that bears health —destroys disease. Chickens in houses flooded with Ultra-Violet rays lay more eggs, resist more diseases.

All you have to do to give your chickens the benefit of Ultra-Violet ray sunshine this Winter is to install VIMLITE health windows NOW. Costs no more than glass. More than pays for itself in extra eggs and larger flocks. Easy to install.

The best Hardware Dealers already have this remarkable new material in stock. Don't wait! Order from nearest hardware dealer today! Send coupon below for full details how to use.

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Please forward me free copy of folder "Real Facts About The Ultra-Violet Ray."
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Keeping Poultry in Small Space

I have one acre of land in Long Island, and on it I would like to earn my living. This acre is about 81 feet wide and 550 feet deep. On this acre I would like to keep 500 to 1000 laying hens and about 2000 chicks. I have planned to keep my laying hens in their houses the year around, and let the pullets up to the time of laying have free range on this acre. I plan to have acre plowed in Fall and sow rye for Spring fertilizer on my ground, turning it under and planting chicken corn on it. In this way I believe I could have the chickens till five months of age on this ground without ground getting infected, which would certainly be the case if ground was not plowed and planted every year. Can this be accomplished on one acre of ground, and for how many years can this ground be used in this way? If all these things cannot be accomplished would you let me know and also the reasons for the same?

Is the use of poured concrete houses for all year around laying-houses desirable? They are to be 4 in. thick and 7 ft. high in front, and 4 ft. high in back. Could a plan be obtained for such houses? Can all-concrete houses be used? If so why are not more poultrymen using them? Can concrete be used for brooder-houses, or must wooden houses with wooden floors be used? V. S.

New York

It would be practicable to keep from 500 to 1,000 fowls upon one acre and raise the young stock for replacements, though you would probably not be able to raise much corn where the chickens have the run of a small enclosure. Under the modern methods of intensive chicken culture, chickens are raised upon concrete or wooden platforms adjoining the brooder house and have no dirt runs at all. It is even possible to go still further and raise the birds upon wire mesh floors, through which the droppings pass, beyond the reach of the chicks. While such intensive methods are yet somewhat too new to predict how long these methods can be kept up successfully, the present indications are that confinement rearing and keeping of poultry is practicable to a far greater extent than was formerly supposed possible The secret of its success lies in the ability to thus protect the young and old stock from the contamination of grounds and quarters that produce disease. Concrete houses may be used as you suggest, but are more expensive than wood and substitutes for expensive wood and, unless under exceptional circumstances, are not likely to be preferred to wood. Unless you have capital to spare, I would suggest that you build reasonably expensive poultry houses until you have tried out your plans for two or three years and learn from experience how profitable you are able to make them.

M. B. D.

Screened Sun Porch for Chicks

What do you think of confining baby chicks with sun porch? My brooder-houses are 10x10 ft. How big sun porch would I need for that size house, and also how many chicks could I keep in that size? Do you think it best to make the sun porch fly-tight, for flies carry disease?

New York. G. D.

It is not necessary to build sun porches for small brooder-houses that can be removed to new ground each season or two, unless new ground is not available and chicks must be kept to limited quarters. A sun porch is a substitute for ground not to be had or not convenient for use. If you must keep your chicks upon the same ground year after year, you may avoid disease by building concrete platforms outside of the brooder-houses and using these for your outdoor runs. They may be of any size you wish, as large or larger than the inside floors, and the enclosing fence should be movable to facilitate cleaning, for these platforms must be kept clean or they will become as badly contaminated as soil would be. From 200 to 300 chicks would be enough for a 10x10-ft. brooder. Where concentration of poultry-keeping has brought about so much contamination of soil and quarters that disease is difficult to control, it has sometimes been found necessary to enclose the chick-raising quarters with fly screen, to prevent the access of flies that carry tapeworm infestation. This is not necessary everywhere, however. All these extra precautions belong to the lot of the poultryman who tries to work in too close quarters; the happy owner of a farm should not need them. M. B. D.

In tractors ---*and in feeds*

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But you would see more than that .... you would see the thing beyond, the principle that has made the manufacture of automobiles and tractors America's largest industry. That principle, of course, is efficiency.

Efficiency is just as potent a profit factor when applied to the business of poultry raising and dairying. And to have true efficiency in these industries you must have efficient feeding.

Feeds based on a scientific groundwork get *extra* eggs and *extra* milk. The production cost is the same—so the extra yield is pure profit.

The manufacturer who has the wisdom to make these extra-profit feeds applies efficiency to the conduct of his own business, too.

He uses the best machinery for mixing; up-to-date elevators for handling; and the most practical system of distribution. By doing these things he lowers the cost of the feed while raising the quality.

The laboratories and experimental farms of The Park and Pollard company are maintained to ensure scientific feeds that make handsome profits for feeders; the manufacturing and distributing facilities behind the feeds enable the feeder to buy them at an extremely reasonable price.

An interesting application of efficiency—because it means maximum profits for all.

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200 12-14-Week-old Pullets to spare.
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Box R Ballston Spa, N. Y.

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TURKEYS One of America's best flocks. We furnish breeders and complete instructions for raising. Thousands are being raised by our method. **CHAS. W. WAMPLER, Harrisonburg, Va.**

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What Farmers Say

[We may or may not agree with what is said under this head, but we believe a farm paper should give farmers an opportunity to tell each other what they think, provided it is expressed in polite language. When necessary the copy is edited but the substance not changed. Discuss one subject at a time and not too long.]

An Appeal for Self Help

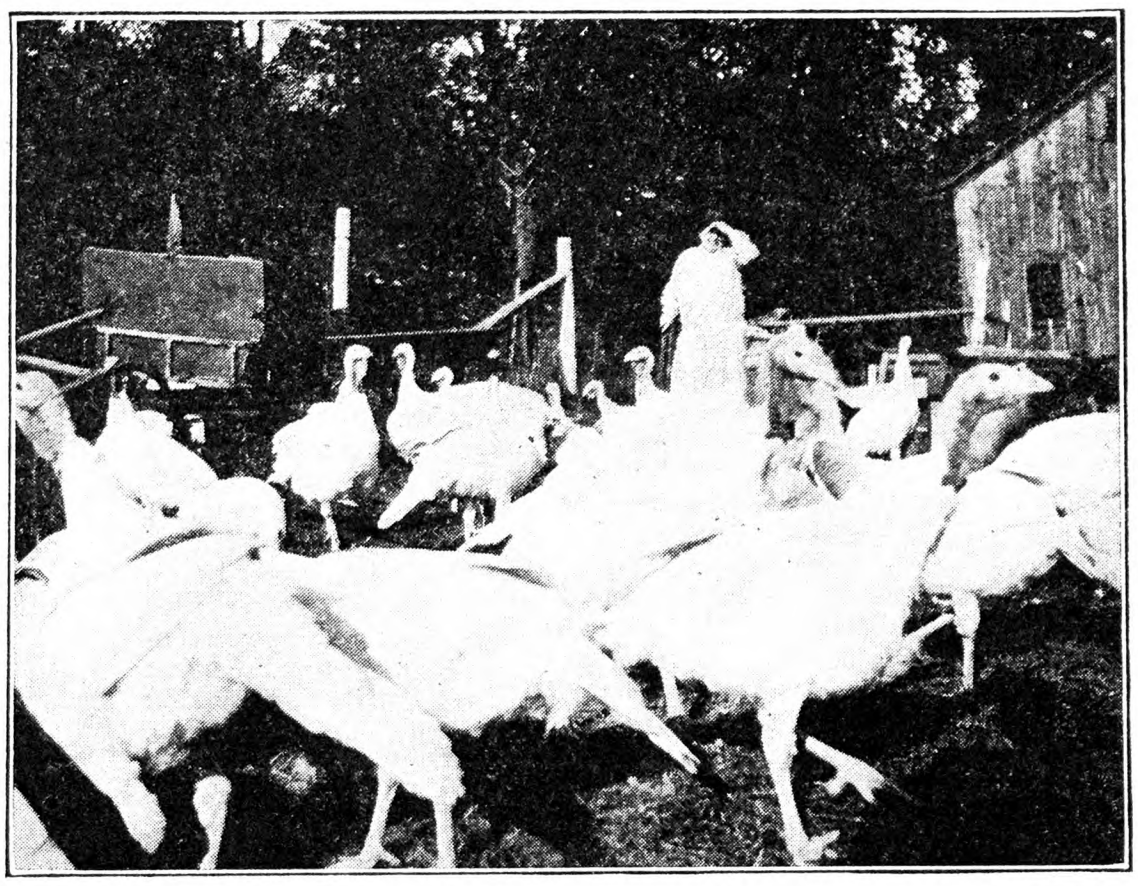
For six years I have been located in East Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y. During that time farmers have dwindled, the county is growing wild, buildings are deteriorating, fine farm lands are growing up with wild shrubs, and the encouragement for the farmers who are left has grown less. In a recent visit to New York City I was frequently advised that if the farm was not a paying proposition to come back to the city and make a weekly salary. When I asked them what they would do for their breakfast milk if all farmers did that, I made them stop and think. I reminded them that they paid more for rent, clothing, shoes, etc., than formerly. Manufacturers have increased the price of their goods, and the consumer pays for it without protest. It is only the products of the farm that sell for less than the present cost of production. In consequence the farmer is worrying about the money to roof his buildings and to pay the taxes on them. For ten years he has had to draw on small savings, if he had any, and if not his place is neglected, if not sold for taxes.

Labor is high and farm labor is worth just as much as mechanics, shoemakers or physicians. I estimate that it would be fair to add three cents for labor to the price of milk and make the price nine cents a quart the year around. The neighboring State of Massachusetts has been paying nine cents a quart for milk for some time.

Few consumers realize what the dairy farmer has gone through during the dry season. We have had to buy grain, and carry water to keep cows in condition. I do not believe that consumers would object to my suggestion. They have been paying 19 cents a quart while the producer has received only six cents.

With the elements against us and the cost of production high on account of the cost of labor and necessary supplies, we have not made 1 per cent on the capital invested. We have had much talk of farm relief. The nation and the State have appointed commissions and committees but relief has not come. It is not in their power to help, but it is in the power of farmers to help themselves. I beg every farmer to do his part to push this advance in the price of milk, and get an increased return coming our way, and that by December 1.

JAMES W. WHITLEY.



This is part of a flock of White Holland turkeys raised by E. J. Johndrow, of Jefferson Co., N. Y. They were hatched May 22 and June 10. The toms now weigh from 14 to 20 pounds.

Staggering Chicks

I am feeding a batch of Rocks for broilers, now one month old. About a week ago I noticed one staggering. I brought it in house, soon it got so it couldn't stand up. It wouldn't eat or drink, but lived two days. I. H. W.
Delaware

It is difficult to say just what causes such disturbances of muscular control when but an occasional chick is affected, and there is no evident general disease or something so wrong with feeding or care that numerous cases develop in the flock. Irritation of some kind affecting the nerve control of the muscles is probably present, but wether this is due to intestinal parasites, improper food or other cause cannot be told. Little chicks like the young of other animals, are especially susceptible to digestive disturbances and it is always well to look into the character of the food given when trouble occurs and restrict the amounts for a time at least if overindulgence may be suspected. Merely cutting the amount of food given may put a stop to the trouble, indicating that too much stimulating food, rather than the kind, was at fault. In the absence of evidence of other reason for such behavior upon the part of chicks that act as described, a prompt reduction in the amount of food given for a time is good practice. M. B. D.

Alfalfa for Hens

How would you advise feeding Alfalfa meal to laying hens, and pullets? I soaked some meal in water as for wet mash, but they would have none of it. How can I know leaf meal from other? My dealer does not seem to know the difference. I have 300 May hatched White Leghorn pullets still on range all hatched same time, but they are very uneven in development. Some are laying and some far from maturity. Almost all are of good size and weight. Would it do to cull out runts, and house all good sized in the only house I have for them (40x22 feet) going very carefully with light first six weeks or so, to give backward birds chance to color up?
Westchester Co., N. Y. S. T. K.

Alfalfa leaf meal may be fed as part of the laying mash, one-tenth part of the mash by weight in this feed being a substitute for other green foods when these are not available or desired. Where Alfalfa or clover hay is home raised, it may be fed chopped or as whole hay allowing the birds to pick off the leaves and make litter of the rest.

Your dealer should be able to know what he is purchasing if he deals with reliable firms. The color is one good index to quality in Alfalfa meal, superior grades being of dark green color. It is always a good plan to place backward pullets by themselves and give them an opportunity to develop without interference from stronger birds. In this way, many potentially good layers may be saved from the discard, when, judged from their development alone, they would be considered unprofitable culls. By separating these pullets, artificial lights may be used to hasten development without interfering with the management of the others, though the same care should be used in beginning, continuing and discontinuing the lights as would be necessary with better developed birds. M. B. D.

Winter Broilers

I wish advice concerning the broiler market during the Fall and Winter months. I am considering the plan of raising them for sale during this season of the year, but wish an approximate idea of the demand and scale of prices ranging from November to the middle of April? Which breed of bird is most desirable, the Barred Plymouth Rock, White Rock or R. I. Red? M. P. L.
Pennsylvania.

The Cornell Station has published a summary of Winter broiler prices for five years, with comments. A five-year monthly average of prices for colored broilers, or those of the heavier breeds, was as follows: January, 36.8c; February, 48.4c; March, 52.2c; April, 59.2c; May, 50.4c; June, 43.6c; July, 36.8c; August, 31c; September, 28.2c; October, 24.4c; November, 31c; December, 36.4c. Commenting upon the above, this station says: "In following Leghorn and colored broiler prices through the past seven years, from 1922 to 1928, inclusive, for the Winter months of November, December, January and February, we will find that there has been a general downward tendency since 1925. Prices were up a little in 1928, probably due to generally high prevailing poultry prices. How much longer the production of Winter broilers will prove profitable is a question largely of how fast consumers can be educated to eating broilers at that time of the year."

The best prices for broilers come early in the season and drop off rapidly after the first of July. Those who sell broilers as a means of disposing of their surplus cockerels endeavor to get them into market by the last of June. Winter broiler production as a speciality is another thing. It has proved profitable for some years but there is a question in the minds of conservative poultrymen whether or not it is being overdone. M. B. D.

Popcorn for Poultry

What value would waste popcorn (clean but not desirable for eating) have if ground as a mash for laying hens? What should be added to produce a more balanced ration? B. B.

Popcorn has practically the same food value as other varieties of corn commonly used in stock feeding, perhaps a slightly higher value. If used in a mash, it should be balanced, as other cornmeal is, by the feeds of higher protein content, and such animal products as meat scraps and dried milk. Popcorn does not seem to be in sufficient supply to make its use in poultry feeding one of particular interest to authorities in this matter and I know of no published comparisons with other poultry foods. It is slightly higher in protein and dry matter content than other varieties of corn, however.

M. B. D.

Useful Poultry Pamphlet

We have received from the Ross Company of Springfield, O., a 48-page booklet containing much information of interest and value to poultry producers. The following chapter headings show something of its scope: Selection of Breeds; Poultry Breeding; Incubation; Care and Feeding of Baby Chicks; Rearing Young Stock; Treatment of Mature Birds; Culling; Feeds and Feeding; Marketing; Diseases and Their Treatment; Sanitation; Housing. This is a handy book to have for reference.

Connecticut Market Notes

(Supplied by State Bureau of Markets, Hartford, Conn.)

The egg market was steady with demand good for Connecticut newlaid fancy grade. Offerings of Connecticut special No. 2 grade was heavier than a week ago, but demand good and stock disposed of readily in larger cities.

The price of milk for November as announced by the C. M. P. A. sold as fluid milk, is to be 10¼c per quart. This price is to cover grade B milk sold on the one-price contracts. The price of all grade B milk, sold in fluid form on pooling contracts, is to be 10¼c per quart.

Fruits and Vegetables. — Apples, Baldwins, bu., $2 to $2.50; Greenings, bu., $2 to $2.50; McIntosh, bu., $3 to $3.75; Opalescent, bu., $2.75 to $3; western, box, $3.50 to $4; No. 2 and drops, bu., $1 to $1.75; cranberries, ¼ bbl., $3.50 to $3.75; oranges, Cal., 176-216, $4.50 to $8; pears, 16 qts., $1.25 to $1.75; quinces, bu., $2 to $2.50; beets, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; cauliflower, doz. crate, $2.75 to $3; cabbage, 100 lbs., $2 to $2.50; carrots, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; celery, 12-stalk bun., 75c to $1.20; lettuce, doz., 50 to 75c; onions, bu., $1.40 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $2; potatoes, bu., $1.90 to $3; 120-lb. sacks, $3.60 to $3.75; pumpkins, Sugar, doz., $1 to $1.25; spinach, bu., 75c to $1; squash, lb., 2 to 3c; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25.

Poultry and Dairy.—Chickens, live, lb., 30 to 32c; dressed, lb., 34 to 38c; ducks, live, lb., 24 to 26c; dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; fowls, dressed, lb., 30 to 36c; live, lb., 23 to 30c; turkeys, Conn. fancy, live, lb., 45 to 50c; dressed, western, lb., 41 to 43c; butters, 92 score, lb., 42 to 47c; eggs, Conn. newlaid fancy, 75 to 80c; Conn. special No. 1, 70 to 72c; Conn. special No. 2, 58 to 60c; Conn. extra, 68 to 70c; Conn. gathered, 70c; western, 47 to 58c.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 8 to 9c; special, from Jersey herds, 10 to 11c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $225 to $300; grades, $100 to $150; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $12 to $15; common to poor, $10 to $11; veal calves, milk fed, fancy, $18 to $20; medium, $12 to $16; pork, dressed, 85 to 100 lbs., $18; heavy, $14 to $16; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 28 to 32c; roasting chickens, lb., 35 to 42c; broilers, lb., 35 to 40c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 60 to 65c; potatoes, 120-lb. bag, $3.50; apples, fancy, eating, bu., $2.50 to $3; common, cooking, bu., $1 to $1.50; onions, Conn. Valley, 100 lbs., $1.75 to $2.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 15c; special, qt., 18 to 20c; sold from chain stores, qt., 13 to 14c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 50 to 55c; creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 50 to 55c; cut from tubs lb., 50 to 52c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 32 to 38c; cottage, lb., 15 to 20c; eggs, strictly local, fresh, doz., 75 to 80c; fowls, fancy, dressed, lb., 42 to 45c; roasting chickens, lb., 45 to 50c; broilers, native, lb., 50 to 55c; ducks, lb., 35 to 38c; turkeys, lb., 65c; capons, lb., 68c; pork loins, local, dressed, lb., 30 to 35c; sausage meat, lb., 38 to 42c; veal roasts, lb., 40 to 45c; lamb roasts, lb., 38 to 40c; F. A. C.

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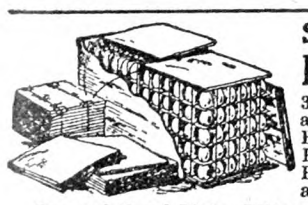

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Loss of Hens

What is wrong with my chickens? They are Buff Orpingtons and Barred Rocks. Some of them have a black head. Black seems to ooze from around the eyes and bill. It seems to be a sort of fluid that comes from the skin and is sticky. When they get real bad, the comb turns white and they die. Is there a possibility that it could be due to apples? The chickens eat quite a lot of them. They are housed in good quarters, where it is high and dry, and is protected from the wind. We feed them good rations, consisting of dry mash (laying mash), scratch and they always have water and milk. Last Spring we had some trouble with lameness; chickens would get lame without any apparent reason. Some would get very lame, could hardly walk; the head turned black and they died. L. B. L.
New York.

While your description is not very clear as to any disease, I suspect that the trouble that you are having is chickenpox. If so, you will find brownish scabs forming about the head and, later, these may be black. There may also be some discharge from the head passages. In any case, you should remove from the flock any birds showing symptoms of illness and clean up the eating and drinking utensils used by the rest. Painting any scabs or sores about the head with tincture of iodine will be good treatment for the suspected chickenpox. The lameness seen in the Spring may have had any one of several causes. I cannot say which one was operative. M. B. D.

Sprouted Oats for Hens

Where germinated oats are the only green feed used in feeding hens, how many quarts of dry oats should be germinated for daily feeding to 100 hens? M. F.
New York

When oats are to be used as "green food" they are not merely germinated, the process is continued until the germinated oats have sprouts from two to four inches in length. Even then, they are not green unless the sprouting is done in sufficient sunlight to give them the desired color.

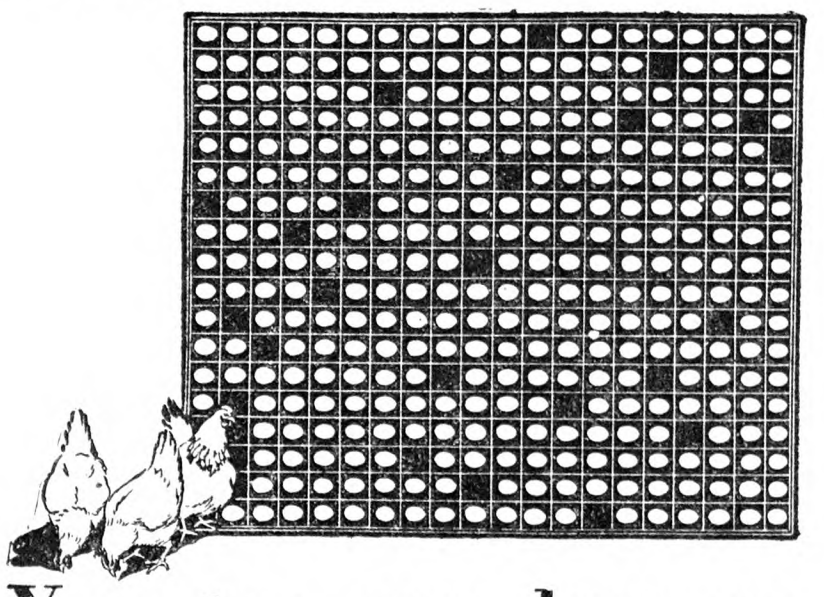
It is easier to obtain short sprouted oats than those with longer growths, as there is less danger of mustiness. Oats will increase three times or more in weight in the process of sprouting, much water being taken up in the operation, but they do not increase in actual food content. Their succulence, palatability and, if green the added virtue of the green coloring matter make them a desirable Winter green food. From one to two square inches of the sprouted oat sod is usually fed to each hen daily. A trial with the particular method of sprouting used will determine the amount of dry grain needed. Only heavy oats should be used. M. B. D.

The Cornell Mash

Will you let me know of a good formula for home mixture of mash for White Leghorns and Barred Rocks? I want a formula for a growing mash and a laying mash. Is Alfalfa leaf meal good in Winter to use in place of other green vegetable stuffs? M. S.
New Jersey

The Cornell mash formula is well adapted to home mixing containing but four grain products, and these available wherever stock and poultry foods are carried. It is equal parts by weight of yellow corn meal, flour wheat middlings, wheat bran, ground, heavy oats or barley and meat scrap of 50-55 per cent protein content; that is, meat scrap of good grade. Three pounds of fine salt are mixed with 500 pounds of this mash, or practically a half pound to the hundredweight of mash. If used as a growing mash for chickens, it would be better to add another part of the wheat bran. Alfalfa meal is an excellent substitute for other green food in the Winter, when a substitute is needed. It may be added to the mash in the proportion of one tenth part, or 10 pounds in the hundred. Not all alfalfa meals are good, however. A good meal should not contain a large proportion of fibre from the stalk of the plant but should be made from leaves and be of a good green color. Alfalfa leaf meal and leaf and flower meal are desirable. M. B. D.

IRATE DINER: "Look here, waitress, there isn't a particle of turtle in this turtle soup." Waitress: "Well, what of it? We have Cabinet pudding, but you wouldn't expect to find Andrew Mellon in it, would you?"—Tit-Bits.



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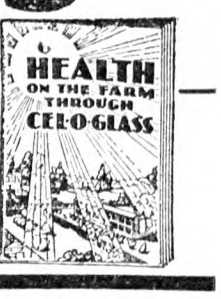

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Can you give me any information regarding the reliability of the Union Control Corporation of Coudersport, Pa., and the effectiveness of Ucco and Carbicide, two of their products? An agent has been through this section selling the above and making very strong claims for same. Carbicide is for treating seed potatoes in the bin, simply set a pan of it on top of the potatoes and cover with a blanket; sounds good. Ucco is for treating the soil, a gallon of it is mixed with some 400 gallons of water and sprayed on the land to be planted to potatoes. This is claimed to end all trouble from bugs, blight and all other objectionable pests and make spraying unnecessary. The cost is $12 per acre. The agent had government bulletins recommending this treatment, but I have not been able to find anyone who has ever heard of any such method of control, despite the fact that they claim to have had the product on the market for several years. Any information on the matter would be much appreciated. C. R. B.
Vermont.

J. P. S. Strickler, manager of the Union Control Corp., has apparently moved his operations to new pastures, so far from Gettysburg, Pa., that few, if any, have heard of his conviction on a fraud charge last Winter in connection with the sale of the above-named products. Three experts from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture at the time of his trial testified that the products were worthless for purpose Strickler recommended them at time of sale. From the above report it would seem Strickler or his agents are making similar false claims which got him into trouble in Pennsylvania.

A flashlight was sent to me for inspection. If satisfactory I am to send $3. If not return at their cost. I did not order it. I believe I read in Publisher's Desk that unordered goods could be kept. I do not wish to keep the light but I would like to help break up this mail bunk. The light is worth about $1.
New Jersey. E. B.

The subscriber is under no obligation to either return the flashlight or pay for it. If he uses the flashlight he will then be under obligations to pay for it. If the concern sending out goods in this manner desires their return it should come and get them.

A number of people through here have purchased a rat-killer at $2 per bottle, guaranteed to rid place of rats or money refunded. It is called U. S. chlorine gas, a purple liquid, to be poured into zinc Mason jar lid which causes gas to form, killing all germs, lice, rats, mice, etc., but will not harm people. The label states that money will be refunded if not satisfactory by writing to 901 Capital Hill, Des Moines, Iowa. People in this neighborhood have had no results at all, and can detect no odor whatever. Is it a fake concern? If so would you advertise it to protect others? E. W. H.
New Jersey.

We have no information regarding the alleged "rat-killer" inquired about, but the report again emphasizes the fallacy of buying goods of any sort merely on the representations of unknown traveling agents or salesmen. The name of the manufacturer does not appear on the package. The subscriber states that letters addressed to 901 Capital Hill, Des Moines, Iowa, remain unanswered.

Could you help me collect an account for one case of white eggs shipped to E. M. Benford, 5 North St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on Sept. 27? I received several letters from Mr. Benford last Summer wanting eggs, for which he agreed to pay top market quotations, and since that time have been making a few shipments to him which have always been satisfactory before. I have now written him two letters which he does not answer, and have concluded he does not intend to pay for the above shipment. If you can do anything for me I certainly would appreciate it, and be glad to pay you for your trouble. G. F. H.
New York.

We have similar claims from another subscriber and shipper to Mr. Benford. Mr. Benford has little financial responsibility, which makes it doubtful if the claims can be collected by legal process. We would recommend shipments only on a cash-in-advance basis. Again the advisability of "investigation before shipment" is illustrated.

About a month ago I sent an order to the Fulton Paint Company of Cleveland, O., for one-half barrel of roofing paint, expecting to get 15 or 30 gallons. They sent me a 40-gallon barrel. I sent it back and paid the return freight charges. Now they want me to send them $4 to partly pay for manufacturing, packing, handling, overhead, etc. Today I got notice from the Globe Adjusting Bureau of Cleveland to collect the $4 they say for merchandise received from the paint company. Can they compel me to pay that $4? Is not 32 gallons considered a barrel? Another man ordered one barrel and was sent 60 gallons. Their order blanks just state barrel and half barrel.
Pennsylvania. P. E.

The Fulton Paint Company is only another name of the Franklin Paint Company of Cleveland, the deceptive methods of which have many times been a subject of discussion in these columns.

In the oil and paint trade 60 gallons is considered a barrel, and it is a common practice of the trade to ship 40 gallons as a half barrel. We should have no criticism of a paint house if it shipped 100 gallons, for a barrel, provided the number of gallons was specified on the order blank, and the purchaser understood just what quantity he was ordering. The Franklin Paint Company and its various subsidiaries take pains to keep this information from the customer until the order is signed. In view of the deception practiced by this paint concern we do not feel that the subscriber is under any moral or legal obligations to meet the demand made upon him.

This is the same Bidwell of the Angola Rubber Tire and Rubber Co., and his International Auto Supply Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., from which he reaped a fortune at the expense of many people all over the country. A READER.
New York.

Accompanying the above note comes a clipping from the Buffalo *Courier*, Oct. 22, containing the record of the acquittal of Al. C. Bidwell of an insanity charge. Bidwell's record in connection with his Buffalo promotions has appeared in Publisher's Desk from time to time for 20 years past. It appears that this charge of insanity was brought in connection with his editorship of "Reversible Shirt News," and his "Money-Talks Club." After his release on the insanity charge Bidwell pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of petty larceny, alleging that he took $5 for membership in the above mentioned Money-Talks Club without dispensing any benefit. This case will be heard Dec. 2 and a second charge of fraudulent advertising will be heard on Nov. 18.

Since I sold my business several years ago I have been engaged in jobbing gardening for a livelihood. This means a great deal of lost time in inclement weather and more especially Winter. To overcome this what do you think of the proposition of rabbit raising as per the literature of Raisin Brook Packing Co., Battle Creek, Mich., inclosed herewith?
Pennsylvania. J. R.

The headquarters of Raisin Brook Packing Co., is at Dundee, Mich., where some ground has been purchased on contract and several buildings have been erected. The company was organized under Michigan laws in October, 1927. The literature of the concern forwarded by this subscriber is full of extravagant statements as to the easy money to be made in breeding rabbits—"$2,600 a year net profits from 100 breeding does." The breeding of rabbits has perhaps been exploited more than any other breeding industry. Those engaged in the industry do not find it exceptionally profitable. Those who may take up the breeding of rabbits with any such expectations are doomed to disappointment. Any novelty of this kind should be taken up on a small scale until experience is gained, and with diligence and perseverance on the part of the individual the business may be reasonably profitable, but no easy riches.

I am sending you some letters pertaining to an account due me from Martin F. Pane, Claremore, Okla. He came to my place at Helena, Ark., and took away part of this honey in motor car. You will note there is no question of correctness of account but for some reason I can get no response to my letters; it does not look good to me. S. A. F.
Tennessee.

We are referring to this transaction, simply to again emphasize the importance of dealing only with people who can furnish satisfactory reference. Mr. Pane cannot be located, and he is not known to have any property, so that the account must be charged up to experience.

Ridding a Dog of Fleas

Will you tell me how to get rid of fleas on a dog? I have tried coal oil and fly spray without success. R. M. Y.
Pennsylvania

To rid a dog of fleas the infested skin may be dusted freely with freshly ground pyrethrum. The powder does not kill the fleas, but merely numbs or stupefies them. It works best when the hair is dampened. Do the dusting out of doors, standing the dog on a large square of paper. Afterward burn the paper. Use a comb and brush to remove the stupefied fleas from the hair. That treatment is fairly effective, and is useful in cold weather, when the dog cannot well be tubbed. It has to be repeated often, and the dog must be given a new sleeping place, else it will quickly become reinfested with vermin. Sprinkling flowers of sulphur in the bed will help to combat fleas.

When the weather is not too cold the dog may quickly be freed of fleas and lice by tubbing it in a warm one to two per cent solution of coal tar dip, such as used for sheep or hogs, but do not use an arsenical dip, as the poison may be absorbed through the pores of the skin and have a fatal effect. Neither should any solution, ointment or soap that contains carbolic acid or mercury be used on a dog or cat, as they are poisonous to these animals. Repeat the dipping or tubbing in two weeks, or as often as is seen to be necessary, as new broods of fleas hatch out periodically. The dog should also, so far as possible, be kept away from all other dogs, else it will soon collect a new lot of fleas. If you do not care to tub the dog apply freely to infested parts of the shin a lotion composed of balsam of Peru, 10 parts; coal-tar dip or disinfectant, two parts; alcohol, 100 parts. This lotion is also excellent for the destruction of scab mites and lice; but pyrethrum powder is preferable for use on young puppies and cats or kittens. A small dog or a cat may be well treated by dusting on the powder and then wrapping the animal for 10 minutes in a large towel. The fleas migrate to the towel which may then be plunged into boiling water. Another fairly good plan is to sprinkle spirits of camphor freely on the towel. The camphor also numbs the vermin and they migrate to the cloth, which may then be immersed in boiling water. Two latter plans are advisable, as treatment for show dogs, as it does not injure the "bloom" of the coat. Burn the litter used in the beds of a vermin-infested animal and try to rid the room or boxstall of fleas before letting the dog live there again.

We have found straight kerosene the most effective agent for the destruction of fleas on the floors of the stable or house. Swab the floors with a mop saturated with kerosene, and work the fluid into every crack and crevice; afterward sprinkle the floor with powdered napthalin. Repeat the treatment daily until the vermin is destroyed. By placing a bit of raw meat on a saucer in the room or boxstall or kennel one can quickly ascertain whether the fleas have been destroyed. The meat soon attracts any fleas that may be present. Dog and cat fleas temporarily live on man and cause torment. They also carry tapeworms of man in one stage of their existence, which is a good reason for getting rid of them, and also for not letting vermin-infested animals associate with children. It is best to use straw as bedding for a dog or cat, as the bedding may be burned. Never use a carpet, sheep skin or rug. It is about impossible to keep dogs from becoming infested with fleas if they have to live in a sandy yard where the vermin breed and abound, unless the yard be saturated with road-facing oil. After applying the oil gravel may be scattered and sand then be rolled in. Fleas will not long frequent such a yard.
A. S. A.

Damage by Poultry and Trespassers

1. We have told our next-door neighbor three times to keep his chickens off our field, because they are destroying our crops, but he doesn't seem to mind it, and his chickens are still destroying our crops. The justice of the peace in our district says that nobody can stop the chickens from going over a field and destroying the crops, but to claim the damages at the end of the season. What could be done to stop the damage? 2. The property has been worked to the gutter of the present road all the time before the telephone poles were put in, and it is still being worked after the poles were put in, which is about nine or 10 feet from the road. The property is still worked and the town has no objections. Crops are being planted there and people ride in and out, destroying our crops purposely. We have found out the people who did it. What could be done? N. C.
New York.

1. You have a wise justice of the peace in your town. He has given you the correct remedy for damage done by chickens.
2. We would suggest that you give the names of the ones purposely destroying your crops to a local officer, and let him see if he cannot give you some assistance. N. T.

BRIDE: "So this is the machine that tells how much gas we use?" Meter Man: "Well, I wouldn't say that, lady; but this is the machine that tells how much gas you have to pay for."—People's.

DO YOU wish to enjoy life *MORE?* You can do so if you SAVE MONEY—a hard thing to start but easier and easier with every regular, systematic weekly or monthly deposit in the Savings Bank.

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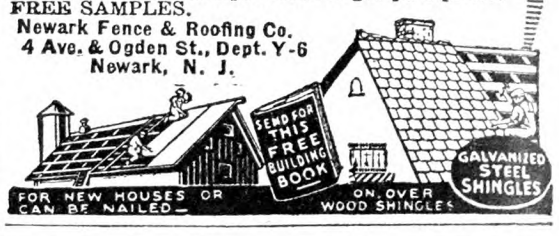

TRAPPERS..
I want dark Nov. and Dec. caught MINK; also Coons, Foxes, Skunk and Eastern Rats. Don't wait to write for my price list; ship and say hold separate. I pay charges both ways if you're not satisfied. There's a pleasant surprise awaiting you, if you have never taken advantage of my offer
JAS. P. ELLIS
Raw Furs
84-86 Mill Street Middletown, N. Y.
Reliability Since 1899
It's the way we grade that makes us grow.

ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION
A NEW BOOK -:- By JOHN J. DILLON
(1) How has the need of farm co-operation developed?
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Old Age in the Country

An old woman with 75 years of farm life behind her said today:

"No person who is willing to work ever goes hungry or has a dependant old age."

I qualified the statement with, "No country person." Accepting the amendment she thoughtfully added, "I wonder why the poorest people always move to the city where work is scarce and food and rents so high? The Blanks moved in last week. They have five children under 12."

The career of this old lady began at the age of 10 with the monthly wage of one dollar. "Unusually good pay for those days it was, but I honestly earned it, even if I do have to say so myself, with none of the folks of those days alive for me to prove it by. I pulled weeds and hoed and milked. I carried wood and chips, and washed dishes. I minded babies, made beds, cleaned lamps. Lawsy me! Those babies are all dead! C—H—, who lives a mile the other side of Woodsboro, is one of the youngest children of the youngest baby there that I tended. Three of them were under five, and they were a handful. I worked there nigh on to three years, and then I got a chance to go somewhere else for twice the money, and Pappy told me to go."

The highest wage she ever received was $1.50 a day. Yet she now owns one of the prettiest homes in the village, with a goodly sized plot of ground, the loveliest flowers I have ever seen, and enough money in the bank to enable her to live frugally on the interest. So far she has been able to put most of the interest back into the savings account.

"Yes, my garden paid my taxes and the new roof for the kitchen. Besides, I have two bushels of potatoes, 20 quarts of tomatoes, 10 of raspberries, five of strawberries, 10 of peaches, and a plenty of parsnips, carrots, onions, beets and cabbage to keep me this Winter. I got about a peck of dried corn by doing Miz—'s for her on the shares." She expects her two apple trees to pay for her Winter's supply of wood, and have enough left over to give her fresh fruit until Spring. She does all the work herself except the Spring plowing and the apple picking. Her less thrifty village neighbors come to the door and buy her produce.

"No, I don't care much for movies. It might be all right if I didn't sit and think of the 20 cents I could better spend some where else. I can git just as much out of borrowing a book from the Sunday school library and reading it at home. Did you ever read "Elsie Dinsmore?" I got it out last Sunday. I hear you went to High Knob Sunday. Thirty years ago this past August was the last time I've been. There was a grand sunset that evening. Mary and I often speak of that sunset."

This woman is above the average, considering her handicaps, but she isn't markedly so. I wonder if many city women with her educational and social equipment could have garnered as much from life. The city women of her age and class I have known were either pitiful or repulsive. She seems to be harvesting the rich fruit of the years. They seemed to be flimsy structures rapidly decaying. Because of her and others like her I believe old age will be, for me, at least a not unwelcome time. I shall meet and greet it as a possible friend.

O. H. A.

Grade A Dairy Farm, $65 Per Acre

1,000 acres—500 in cultivation, balance in timber and pasture. One of the finest Dairy Farms in New York State. Located on a hard road in the Eusopas Valley near Kingston. Good labor had at a reasonable figure.
SIX GOOD TENANT HOUSES.
Two sets of large barns and silos. One barn is only five years old and Louden equipped for 80 head.
To be sold at this bargain price to close an Estate.
JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, Katonah, N. Y.

LYNN HAVEN, FLORIDA, on St. Andrews Bay, invites you to spend the winter there. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Golf, varied entertainment. Furnished rooms, apartments, cottages. Living expenses low. Write Chamber of Commerce

Ideal B Power

furnished from A battery or farm lighting plant at small cost with Cole B unit. Before buying more B batteries, write for information.
COLE MFG. CO., 27 Homestead Ave., Hamden, Conn.

Oats Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads. **JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.**

Wanted to Buy Old historical bottles and flasks—old Currier colored prints—U. S. Stamps, old envelopes with U. S. stamps on them.
HOWARD LEWIS, 516 Dillaye Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Capable woman to cook and do general housework, poultry farm; adults. H. BISSING, West Cornwall, Conn.

WANTED—Woman for housework, no objection to one child; good home and schooling for child; fair wages for woman. Address ADVERTISER 7341, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO RIGHT party a home with room and board for $10 a month and part-time light work on Virginia vegetable and chicken farm. MRS. J. H. DODGE, Rt. 1, Manassas, Va.

WANTED—Young man to assist in dairy, help milk, wash bottles, etc.; on farm near Plainfield, N. J.; give reference and experience. ADVERTISER 7347, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED at once, Christian family for 16-acre estate at La Plume, Pa.; eight-room modern bungalow; man must understand poultry and care of grounds; must have members in family who can be employed at main house as cook and second maid; wages for caretaker, $75 month; cook, $40 month; second maid, $28 month. ADVERTISER 7351, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Young married man to work in retail dairy, inside and outside; experience and reference required. ADVERTISER 7361, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Desirable poultryman familiar all requirements modern commercial plant near New York; give full particulars. ADVERTISER 7368, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE, 30 to 45, Protestant; woman, cook and general housework; man, outside and help inside; surburban home, no livestock, two in family; references required. ADVERTISER 7366, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man for general work around poultry farm, milk one family cow; steady position for right party; wages $50 per month, room and board to start. CEDAR HILL POULTRY FARM, Hampton Bays, N. Y.

RELIABLE man able to run 10-cow dairy with 150-quart milk route as required by New York Milk Code; strictly honest, good habits and disposition, competent and willing to do all necessary work, also to gain and keep trade; drive delivery car; good prospect for capable man; good working equipment and living conditions; $65 month, board. ADVERTISER 7362, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Trustworthy, able-bodied American Protestant partner in truck and poultry business, to sell from farm to consumer; farm has 20 acres; 5 miles from best market in State of Delaware; square deal guaranteed. ADVERTISER 7364, care Rural New-Yorker.

HELP WANTED—Poultryman with exceptional ability; we have an interesting proposition to offer; write or call at ROOM 117, 147 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. White Plains 9519.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN, single, desires first-class position; $100 to start. ADVERTISER 7271, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN understands brooding, trapnesting, turkeys and pheasants, fruit trees. ADVERTISER 7345, care Rural New-Yorker.

COLLEGE woman wants position as governess or tutor; have the faculty of interesting the pupil in the work assigned; a real teacher; try me; home surroundings more than a high salary. ADVERTISER 7346, care Rural New-Yorker.

A MAN, fair education, wishes any position, city or country, where sober, clean and willingness, strict attention to duties, will be appreciated; references. ADVERTISER 7348, care Rural New-Yorker.

ORCHARDIST desires position as manager of fruit farm; references and details furnished. WELCHANS, Clarendon, Vt.

YOUNG married farmer, handy with machinery, trucks, etc., wants farm work or management of small farm. ADVERTISER 7350, care Rural New-Yorker.

ALL-AROUND, experienced farmer and agriculturist, German, wants responsible position on farm or private estate. UNSOELD, 322 E. 50th St., New York City.

RELIABLE, middle-aged couple, not the servant type, desire position; man good at repairs; wife good seamstress; no farming, no cooking; state salary and particulars. ADVERTISER 7352, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, caretaker, carpenter, painter, understands care lawns, gardening, poultry, road-building, etc.; wants position; best references. ADVERTISER 7354, care Rural New-Yorker.

GROOM, understands hunters, polo ponies, harness horses, do own veterinary work; sober, honest, industrious; best references. ADVERTISER 7355, care Rural New-Yorker.

THREE single German milkers want good permanent jobs; also couple, man gardener, farmer, milker, wife first-class cook. BOX 681, Morristown, N. J.

POSITION wanted, working foreman, or farm on half shares; Northern New Jersey. ADVERTISER 7356, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Dairy barn work, milking; single, clean habits; reference. ADVERTISER 7357, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Year around position on dairy farm; good milker and horseman; understand milking machines and farm tools; sober, honest; references; state salary. ADVERTISER 7358, care Rural New-Yorker.

ENGLISHMAN, age 43, wants position on private estate near schools; greenhouse and outside work; excellent references. BOX 36, Phoebus, Va.

HERDSMAN, single, 34, above average ability, training and life experience. ADVERTISER 7359, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER-DAIRYMAN and wife desire position; competent cattle and general farming; salary, good share proposition; would take charge. ADVERTISER 7360, care Rural New-Yorker.

WORK wanted by middle-aged man on estate or small farm; can give good reference. A. PARKER, 65 Francis Ave., Pittsfield, Mass.

FARM or estate manager open for position; first-class stock and dairyman, experienced in all farm crops and up-to-date machinery; can get results; would consider up-to-date place on shares; have extra help; New Jersey or New York. ADVERTISER 7163, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man wants position on dairy farm; good milker; experienced. ADVERTISER 7371, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER - FARMER, married, one child, American, desires position, salary or shares. ADVERTISER 7370, care Rural New-Yorker.

SWEET clover—Having experience with this crop I want to show some landowner its wonderful possibilities as soil improver; whether your farm has ten or ten hundred acres I will operate it with the purpose of increasing its value; must be equipped, well located, with conveniences available; horses, beef cattle, sheep, hogs, fruit; South preferred. M. T. HORNE, 944 Stiles St., Warren, Ohio.

HOLLANDER intending to get married desires position on dairy farm, also well-known with poultry; available April 1 or July 15, 1930. ADVERTISER 7363, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Nursing, invalid, companion, housekeeper; outside work on farm; references. WORKERS, 415 Fifth Ave., Olean, N. Y.

MAN, Christian, 45, some experience, willing worker, sober, wants job; no dairy; $25 month. ADVERTISER 7367, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE poultryman, 49, wants position; experienced with chickens, turkeys, pheasants, operation of brooders and fruit trees. ADVERTISER 7369, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Taggart's Poultry Farm, Vineland, N. J.; write for information.

75-ACRE fruit and vegetable farm, largely apple; about 7,000 bushel apple crop this year; 9-room house, bath, electricity, running water, concrete road; one mile from town; excellent local market; barns, storage houses; business well established; cause sale, death proprietor; reasonable terms. ELIZABETH ESTABROOK, Athens, Pa.

181 ACRES, Pennsylvania; eight buildings, 50 acres smooth fields; clover, corn, potatoes, wheat; 131 acres cutover pasture; fine soil, road, springs, scenery, deer; $1,500. REV. McKEE, LeRoy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Two hundred eighty-four acres, tilled, verdant land; buildings suitable for dairying, stock raising, general farming; San Ramon Valley, 30 minutes over pavement to thriving manufacturing center; twenty-eight thousand cash; settle estate. HARVEY J. SCOTT, care N. W. P. R. R., Sausalito, Calif.

LIFETIME chance, country railroad site, suitable factory, cold storage, coal, lumber, poultry; inducements; near Atlantic City. Write owner, E. TURNER, 1609 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

LONG-ESTABLISHED hotel on Hudson, one hour from New York; attractive proposition to desirable party; $10,000 cash required. ADVERTISER 7349, care Rural New-Yorker.

HALF price rents fine village dairy farm with boarding-home, team, wagons, implements; by station, creamery, State roads; money maker. BOX 41, Highview, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL 60-acre Summer home or general farm near lake. IRA LASH, Rt. 8, Bridgeton, N. J.

EXCHANGE village property, 7-room house, improvements, 1,000 ft. waterfront, for small poultry and fruit farm. MELL, 580 So. Blvd., New York.

EXCHANGE 6-acre poultry and fruit farm in Philmont, N. Y.; modern house, all improvements, for State road farm or garage; equity $12,000. J. F. STAWITZKE, Box 669, Philmont, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Poultry farm on State road, all city improvements, wonderful markets, modern henhouses accommodating 2,000 layers, 18,000 incubator capacity, brooders for 8,000 chicks; 60 acres; 1,000 Massachusetts accredited pullets; $25,000. ADVERTISER 7353, care Rural New-Yorker.

120 ACRES on Waverly-Ithaca Road; 8-room house, nice lawn, good barn, other buildings, furnace, telephone, electricity; wonderful place for gardening, poultry and tourist business. H. L. SEWARD, Waverly, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE residence and location; business; home, improvements, development acreage. LEACH, Clinton, Conn.

WANTED to rent small farm with liveable house and few buildings with low rent, or will buy same with low down payment and long terms. ADVERTISER 7365, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO EXCHANGE—190 acres, 35 merchantable timber, 100 clear and level; 3 miles from DeRuyter; for smaller place suitable for fruit or chickens. BOX 157, De Ruyter, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Dairy and tobacco farm of 96 acres on State road, West Suffield, Conn.; 65 tillage, 31 pasture with brook; medium to sandy loam, gently rolling, easily worked; large house, running water, electric lights, large barn, two tobacco sheds; buildings good condition; about 20-cow farm; for sale price and terms inquire of THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF SPRINGFIELD, Springfield, Mass.

HATCHERY for sale or lease: Hill Crest Farm, Orchard Hill, Georgia, completely equipped chicken farm, seven years advertising and good will, good volume well established business, best location in Southeast for branch hatchery, splendid distribution facilities; personal reasons for selling. HASKELL H. BASS, Griffin, Georgia.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

BUY your holly wreaths for Christmas decorations direct from maker; guaranteed to reach you in good condition. A. J. GORDY, Georgetown, Del.

FOR SALE—Snow White Button mushrooms, direct from grower; price $1 per 3-lb. basket, plus 12c parcel-post charges, cash with order. LANSDALE MUSHROOM CO., Lansdale, Pa.

BUCKWHEAT honey, cans, pails, wholesale, retail; get our prices. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

PEANUTS—New farmer's stock, right from farm: Jumbos, runners, fresh and fine right from the vine: peck, $1.75; bushel, $3.50; five bushels, $15; 10 bushels, $25; charges paid, cash. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; prices free on 60-lb. cans clover, light amber and white comb. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover, 25-lb. pail, $3.60; 60-lb. cans, $6.60 here. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

HONEY, fine quality, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, 90c and $1.65, postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, here, $6.60; 24 combs, $4.80. WM. SCHONGER, North Branch, N. Y.

SACKED, 100 pounds onions, potatoes, $3; cabbage, carrots, Rutabagas, $2. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, N. Y.

FANCY clover honey from the garden spot of Pennsylvania, $2.50 per gallon, prepaid to third zone. WILLIAM SNAVELY, Elizabethtown, Pa.

OUR HONEY is well-cured, heavy-bodied, perfectly delicious; five-pound pail, $1.25, postpaid; six pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

EXTRACTED honey, clover, also clover and buckwheat mixed, 5 pounds, $1; 10 pounds, $1.80, postpaid within third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

HONEY—Fancy clover extracted, 60-lb. can, $6.60; also pails. WM. H. WOLFORD, Schoharie, N. Y.

NEWTOWN giant incubator, 3,000 capacity, single deck, good condition, $250; trapnests, 4 compartments, $1. J. H. O'KEEFE, 794 Arthur Kill Road, Staten Island, N. Y.

PURE Vermont maple syrup, $2.75 gallon delivered third zone. MAPLE LANE FARMS, North Underhill, Vt.

HONEY—Buy of Lawrence Vaughn, Lysander, N. Y.: clover, 5-lb. pail, $1.20; buckwheat, $1.10, delivered third zone insured; 60-lb. can clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $6, here.

DELICIOUS honey, one 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 6 for $5.75, postpaid. E. H. NIETSCHE, Kinderhook, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Golden Yellow Sweets, packed in bushel baskets, price $1.75 per bu. for No. 1; $1.25 for No. 2, f.o.b. Painter. J. W. DOWNING, Painter, Va.

HONEY—Pure Autumn flower, extracted; none finer; 5-lb. pail, $1.15; two, $2.15; 3d zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

WANTED—Old prints and engravings; look in the attic or garret. L. McCLUNG, Grand Gardens, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—One valuable old book. W. S. RITTASE, New Oxford, Pa.

EL VENADO RANCH, finest imperial prunes, sent postpaid, in 5-lb. attractive redwood box, largest and finest prunes sold, $2.25. S. BATCHELLOR, Venado, Sonoma County, Cal.

BLACK walnuts for sale. Write JESSE WOODS, Orleans, Ind.

FOR SALE—2,400-egg Newtown incubator; selling to make room for electric. SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM, A. H. Fingar, Hudson, N. Y.

IDEAL Christmas presents: for men, Gold Leaf tobacco, smoking, 4 pounds, $1; chewing, 4 pounds, $1.25; for women or children, shelled peanuts, 4 pounds, $1; all postpaid. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Va.

FOR CHRISTMAS, why not have us send some of our delicious honey? Ten-pound pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5 lbs., $1.15 and $1. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

NUTS delivered, not less 20 pounds, black walnuts, 8 cents pound; shellbark hickory, 15 cents; large hickory, 12 cents. R. HOUGLAND, Boonville, Ind.

FOR SALE—New, unused General Electric motor (generates 125 volts) and Whitney gearing for water wheel; half price; due installation company service. T. L. BRIGGS, Brewster, N. Y.

EAT turkey, fine young toms, corn-fed, reared under the most sanitary conditions; 60 cents pound dressed, postpaid third zone. JOHN MOSHER, Moravia, N. Y.

HONEY—Delicious clover, 5-lb. pails, $1.10 postpaid; 10, $2. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, Ontario County, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, new crop, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; will send C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

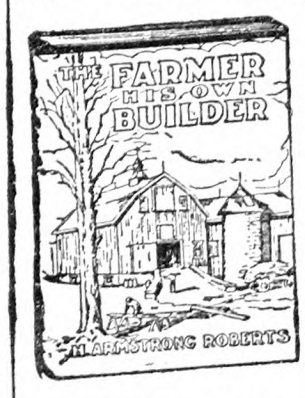
GRAPEFRUIT-ORANGES—Tree ripened, "pick of the grove" quality; box, 1 3/5 bushels, $4.50; half, $2.50; quarter, $1.50; state preference, medium, large, extra large; which fruit, or half and half; express charges collect; paper-shell pecans, $1.10 lb.; 5 lbs., $5, parcel-post prepaid; remit with order; price list on request. BOCA CEIGA GROVE, Box 848, Clearwater, Fla.

HONEY—Clover-amber comb, 24 sections, $4.75; No. 2 white mixed buckwheat, $4.25; 60 lbs. clover extracted, $6.50; not prepaid. 5-lb. pail chunk comb, white or dark, $1.25; 5 lbs. clover, $1.15; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75; delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

PERMANENT, comfortable farm home for aged people, semi-invalids, convalescents; excellent care; $15 weekly. "BEIRNFELS," Interlaken, Mass.

CLOVER honey, 10 pounds, $2 postpaid; 120 lbs., $12 here; mixed, $9.60. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Buckeye equipped hatchery at Belleview, Fla.; business doubling each year; good reason for selling. H. L. WERLEY, Penn Yan, N. Y.



The Farmer His Own Builder

By H. Armstrong Roberts

A practical and handy book of all kinds of building information from concrete to carpentry. **Price $1.50.**

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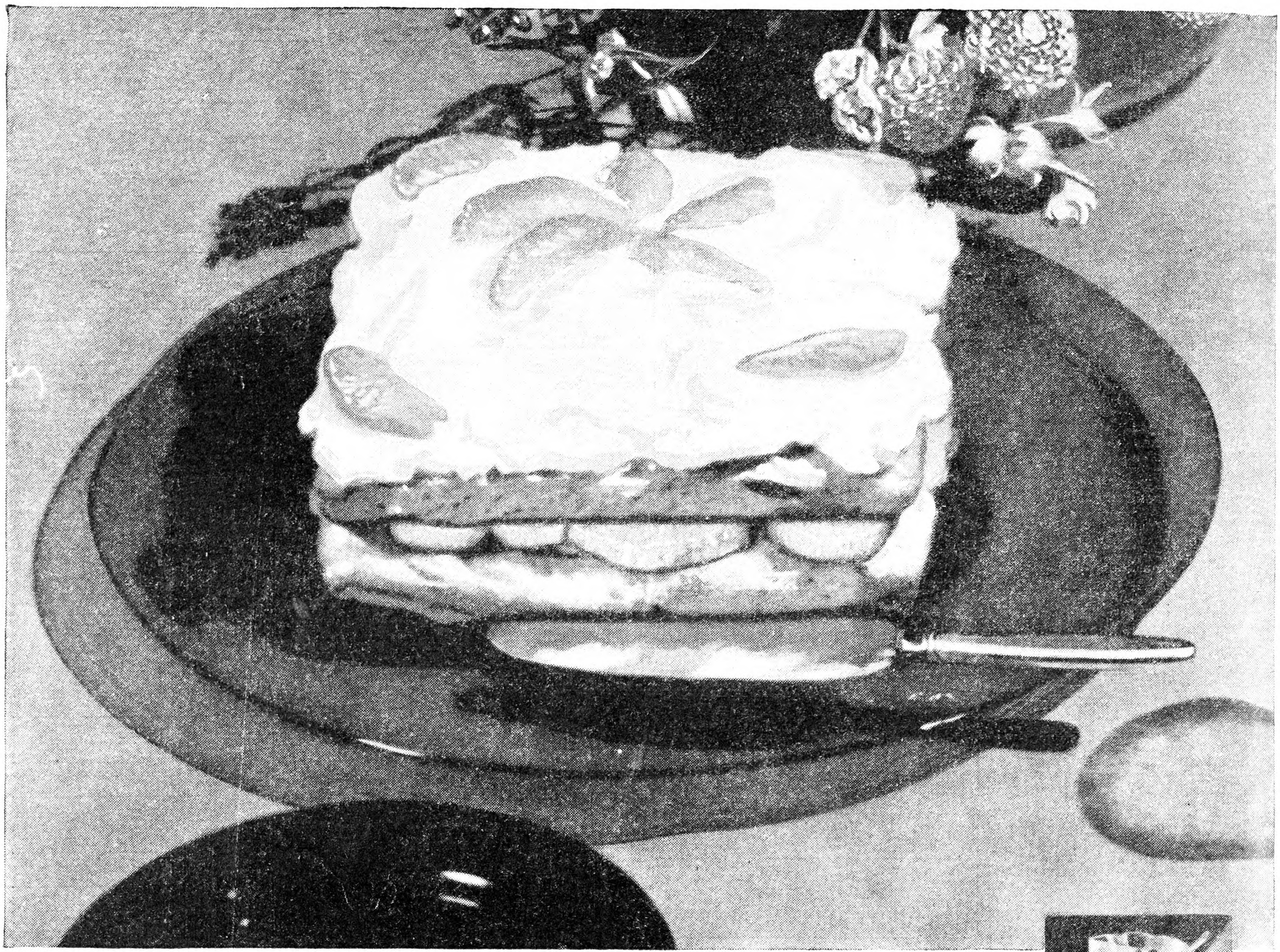

Exactly what do we mean by "success in baking"?

Sometimes when we speak of "success in baking" we mean merely avoiding failures. That's an important matter, certainly. It's so important that Pillsbury spends thousands of dollars testing Pillsbury's Best Flour—testing it by daily baking, by every scientific method known, to make sure that every sack is just like every other sack—that it will work perfectly for any baking purpose, bread, biscuits or pastry.

But there's another kind of baking success which is more than a matter of dodging failures. It is an achievement—*perfect flavor*, that small but all-important improvement in taste which is the mark of real success in baking. Women whose foods have this delicately richer flavor have learned to follow one important rule. They select ingredients with greatest care (flavorings, shortening, etc.)—and they use a flour that is *rich* as well as dependable—Pillsbury's Best. Pillsbury's baking chemists have discovered one secret of finer flavor. They have found that there are certain blends of wheat which make a richer flour—and that foods baked with this richer flour have a better flavor. Pillsbury's Best Flour is milled only from this carefully selected, plump, full-flavored wheat. It gives you double value—dependability, *plus perfect flavor.*

Isn't it worthwhile to have this double quality? To know that your flour will never cause a baking failure—and more than that, to know that all your foods will have that delicately richer flavor that is the mark of finest baking? Simply be sure to get Pillsbury's Best Flour—all good grocers have it. Ask for it by name—for better flavor and more certain success in all your baking!

ORANGE SHORTCAKE

2½ cups Pillsbury's Best Flour	½ teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons baking powder	1 tablespoon sugar
	¼ cup shortening
	1 cup milk

Sift together the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Work in the shortening with the tips of the fingers. When flaky add the milk gradually, mixing with a knife until a soft dough is formed. Turn out and transfer dough to two oiled square layer cake pans and pat down even. Bake in a very hot oven (450° F.) for twenty-five minutes. Put together with sugared orange sections. Cover with sweetened whipped cream and garnish with orange sections.

Recipe furnished by Mrs. Ida Bailey Allen, President of the National Radio Home-Makers' Club. Hear Mrs. Allen every Wednesday morning over the Columbia chain; 10:00 a. m. Eastern Standard time.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. November 30, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5084

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My Dog and I

Keeping Well in the Rural School

By Neil C. Doren

WHEN I went to school we got a pail of water once a week and took turns passing the dipper and thought nothing at all of drinking from the same dipper, and were not sick either."

Thus spoke the old-timer who cherished the belief that to keep "the little red schoolhouse" means keeping the scythe, the horse and buggy, and the horn phonograph.

We have an alert young son who has chubby brown legs, bright eyes and rosy cheeks. Naturally, we do not want him to undergo the same unhealthful school conditions which were so cheerfully inflicted upon us. But the most helpful health measures are usually the easiest to adopt, as I shall try to illustrate.

The Health-Temperature Thermometer

Physicians are pretty well agreed that temperature extremes, fatigue and over-eating are among the chief causes for colds, yet how many country schoolrooms have a thermometer? A good instrument costs only a dollar or two, but it is not enough merely to place a thermometer in the schoolroom. It is just as necessary that it be used. There is a story about a pupil who was so faithful in keeping the thermometer at the right temperature, when it came his turn, that he hung it outdoors whenever the mercury went too high and placed it by the stove when the mercury went too low.

The best schoolroom temperature is 68 degrees Fahrenheit. If the room gets much warmer than this, children grow restless. Many disciplinary problems are traceable to wrong temperatures. Not only should the teacher be asked to watch the thermometer, but children ought to do so as well. Have a thermometer at home and ask the children what the temperature is, whether it is above or below 68 degrees. A good way to encourage keeping a room at the proper temperature is to use the "health-temperature" thermometer, which has the 68th degree point clearly labeled "Health-Temperature."

A thermometer should not touch an outside wall, should be at about eye level, and should be placed in a representative part of the room. I once knew a school janitor who complained that the thermometer didn't have any chance in the center of the room—if it had only been by the hot-air register he could have got it up nearly to a hundred, all of which indicates that he missed the point entirely.

In regulating temperature and ventilation, school authorities would do well to keep in mind that recent exhaustive studies on the subject of school health show conclusively that open-window ventilation is the best method, provided direct drafts are avoided. Fresh air is all right, but fresh wind isn't. If the window is raised from the bottom, a deflecting board or a cloth screen may be used to protect pupils from too strong currents of air. A deflecting board is simply a board which slants out from the window in such a manner as to direct air currents upward. If the window is opened from the top, further protection is not necessary.

The Hygrometer

There is another instrument, the hygrometer, which is almost as essential in the schoolroom as the thermometer. It consists of two thermometers, one with a wick attached; one end of this wick dips in a water container. If the air is saturated with moisture the difference between the dry bulb and the wet-bulb readings will be slight, but if the air is very dry this difference in readings will be greater. The amount of moisture, as indicated by the relative humidity, is determined by looking up on a table the percentage of humidity which corresponds with the difference in readings at the temperature of the room. This is simple to do.

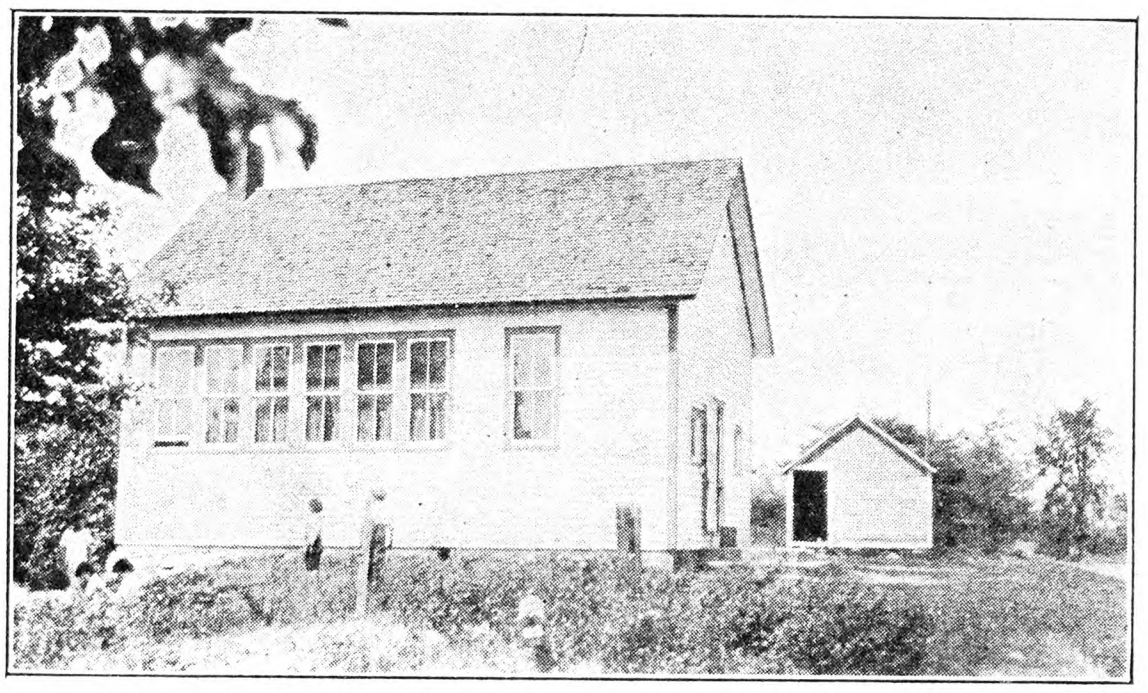
The relative humidity of a room should be at least 50 per cent. When a room is kept at 68 degrees but still feels cold the air is probably too dry; that is, the humidity is lower than 50 per cent, and some sort of humidifier must be used. This may be a dish of water on the stove. Furnaces and heating systems have humidifiers which must frequently be filled with water. The well-known "croup kettle" is simply a device for keeping the air moist.

A good hygrometer is a far surer means of knowing the amount of moisture in the air than the "feeling" of the room can ever be. The circular, or hair type, should be avoided. It can be read directly without referring to tables, but is often seriously inaccurate. A good wet and dry-bulb hygrometer costs from $3 to $5. Directions should accompany it. Should the air become too moist, more ventilation would be needed, but the usual difficulty is too little moisture.

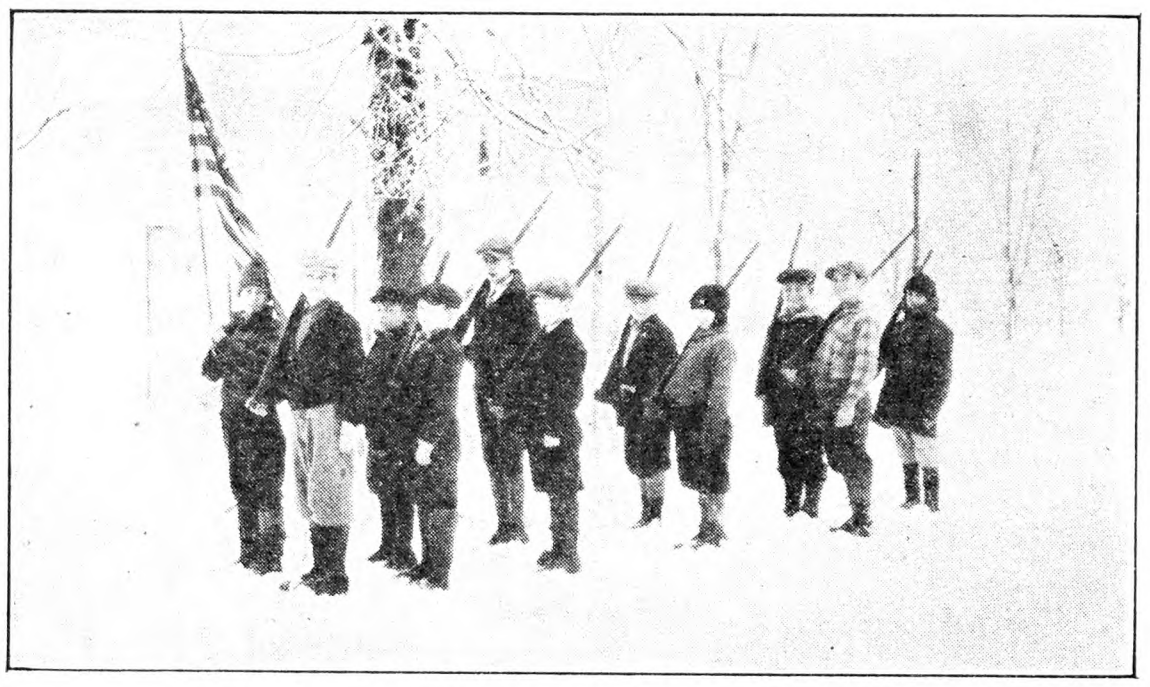
Care of the Eyes

Modern education requires almost too extensive use of the eyes. School seats should be arranged so that light comes over the left shoulder. This prevents the right hand from casting a shadow on the work while writing. "Cross-lights" from several sources of light at the same time are likely to be injurious. Glaring reflections from desks, walls or blackboards are equally bad. Shades should break the glare from outside, but should let in ample light. They should not be too heavy nor dark-colored. If trees shade the windows the trees should be trimmed or removed. Window light may be secured from one side and the back of the room only by boarding up windows not desired and cutting extra windows on the sides where they are needed. A bulletin published by the New York State Education Department, and which every school should have, on "The Eyes and Ears of School Children," states that "In schoolrooms the glass space of windows should be equal to one-fifth of the floor space." In choosing textbooks, library books and maps, first consider their legibility. Can they be read easily and without any straining of the eyes? It is surprising to note how much more legible some maps are than others.

Children with defective vision ought to be placed where they can see blackboards or maps easily. When any child shows symptoms of eye strain, such as headaches, fatigue, inflamed eyes, or irritability, he should be taken to a physician and then to an eye specialist, upon the advice of the physician. There are innumerable ways of conserving the eyes and the above only indicates a few of these ways.



Glass Space Should Equal One-fifth of the Floor Space. Fig. 717



"Shoulder Arms." Basket Ball Goals in Background. Fig. 718

Playground Equipment

Foremost among my school memories is the shout, "Git off my medder!" Like some country schoolhouses, ours was built on a crowded, muddy little lot, surrounded by open spaces in which we were not allowed to play. Since then the district has secured a generous-sized school ground and the pupils have a place in which to play without disturbing the neighbors or running in front of cars. No one complains about the extra tax.

Suppose a district with a valuation of $50,000 purchases a plot of ground for $100. This would make a tax of two mills, in addition to the regular tax. On a farm assessed at $3,000 the extra tax would be only $6, but even this need not be paid in one year. Distributed over five years the extra tax is hardly worth considering, compared with the health and happiness this investment would bring to the children. Or ground may be secured on a long-term lease.

The plot would need to be fenced in. More than one district has turned out for a "bee" to fix up the grounds. Warning to "Drive Slowly" should be placed on all roads leading toward the schoolhouse and playground. Equipment should include a soccer football (which will stand kicking) and an indoor baseball or a playground ball, either of which may be caught with the bare hands.

In giving children better playground equipment, it is exceedingly essential to plant trees. Many are the times I have seen a dozen or more youngsters forget all their troubles in the branches of a kindly tree. In a tree one can "chin" himself, "skin the cat," hang by one hand, or merely rock up and down. Children require happiness, exercise, fresh air and sunshine; and play is the means for providing all these.

The School Lunch

At a recent New York State Fair the Home Bureau exhibit winning first prize was a demonstration of the school lunch. This showed how any country school could build a soap-box cupboard, set a small, second-hand oil stove on a box in which were stored supplies, secure a few inexpensive dishes, and serve something hot to each child every day for lunch. Five lunch boxes were prepared to suggest variety for the five school days. Suggested foods were cocoa, prepared soups, eggs and baked potatoes. The rules of nutrition were followed so that the child would have his vitamins, roughage, protein, fats, minerals and carbohydrates.

If either interest or funds are lacking for any projects suggested by this article, probably the best medium to look to is the local Parent-Teacher organization, or if this does not exist there is no better time to get it started than when a definite program of school improvement is needed.

Along with a school lunch program children may be taught to wash before eating, to drink from separate cups, to have a clean source of fresh drinking water, and to keep picked up all materials that draw flies. Will a child be more likely to keep clean if the younger ones play with the wash basin during recess and leave it in the yard, or if the basin is kept on a neat stand or box with soap and clean paper towels handy? Parents might be horrified to observe how careless in all these matters their own children are, even after they are carefully taught these things at home.

The Medical Examination

Well do I remember the first compulsory medical examination. I was about 10 years old when the doctor first examined our school. He received 50 cents per pupil for hastily asking a few questions and signing his name. When he asked me if I had ever had adenoids or enlarged tonsils I, not knowing what those things were, said, "No, not that I know of." So the doctor wrote "no." Later, the fact was revealed that I had had diseased tonsils and a large growth of adenoids (probably since the age of four or five years) which had seriously affected my health. This letting any physician pretend to examine a school in order to collect his fee is uncalled-for. A trustee can just as well hire a competent physician with the understanding that he is really to examine each pupil thoroughly.

A sister of mine who died recently, suffered from weak heart for several years without anyone's knowing her trouble. Each year the physician hastily wrote "Normal" opposite "Heart" on the printed card. Finally the district employed a physician who really examined the school. He discovered my sister's heart trouble at the first application of the stethoscope, and reported it to her parents. Although several years too late, it was then possible to regulate her exercise to suit her condition. After a thorough examination, it is just as important as having the examination to study the physician's report and see that the child is cared for, whether the trouble be eyes, teeth, tonsils, heart or whatever it may be.

Self-rating Health Score Sheet

Volumes could be written about bettering health conditions in the country school, but if only one child is made healthier and happier by anything I have said, I shall consider my attempts along this line worthwhile.

To help in making my suggestions function, there is given below a scale for rating the health opportunities of a rural school. Check each condition which is satisfied and multiply the number of checks by five. The resulting number will indicate the percentage of health facilities available. One hundred per cent is perfect:

1.—Was the schoolhouse thoroughly cleaned during the Summer?

2.—Has your district done anything to better the health of its pupils as a result of the recent legislation which provides increased State aid to rural schools?

3.—Is the playground large enough?

4.—Is it properly drained?

5.—Is it suitably equipped?

6.—Are all the children encouraged to play out doors, and always given their full recess?

7.—Is the outhouse a fit place for your child?

8.—Are there washing facilities in the school?

9.—Is the floor swept every school day?

10.—Is it mopped once a week?

11.—Do the children have a warm lunch at noon, to which they look forward with pleasure?

12.—Is special help given to needy children?

13.—Is there a convenient source of pure drinking water?
14.—Is the medical examination made to be of real value?
15.—Does every child have good light for reading and writing?
16.—Is there a thermometer in the schoolroom?
17.—Is the room kept at 68 degrees Fahrenheit?
18.—Is the room well ventilated?
19.—Is attention given to right humidity?
20.—Is the schoolhouse located so that children are not in danger from passing automobiles, or are warnings posted?

Getting Acquainted With Our Marshlands

THERE is scarcely a farm that does not hold an alluring swamp. If one mentions it to the owner, the invariable reply is, "Yes, there's a mud-hole! It's good for nothing! If I ever find time, I shall clear it from trees and drain it."

Instantly within me arises a justly indignant reply, "Mud-hole? Yes, a glorified mud-hole! A floral treasure-house! A veritable El Dorado!"

Surely, every owner can afford to retain this beauty spot; in fact, he cannot afford to destroy it; and each member of his household should endeavor to glean knowledge from this encyclopedia of natural history.

With the spirit of adventure, let us sally forth to conquer the promising tangle. Its cool alluring depths teem with mischievous animal life. Saucy red squirrels, handsome gray squirrels and confiding chipmunks greet us with cheerful salutations and after many inquisitive glances and fussy chatterings, proceed to their business without more ado. The floors are a wealth of velvety mosses, lacy ferns and trailing vines. Graceful festoons of wild grape, green brier and golden dodder lend ineffable beauty to the shrubs and trees. Let us rest in a grapevine swing, surrounded by delectable odors and flickering shadows, and make observations of the little folk of the marshes. Wood-nymphs flit by on spotted wing; dragon-fly, scouting for mosquitoes, swoops down on us; instinctively from reminiscence of childhood beliefs, we cover our ears.

Many crows laugh mockingly overhead as they notify the wood-folk of our presence. A gray fox skulks along the bushy fence many rods distant. Blue jay's vociferous shouts resound through the tree-tops as he curiously inspects us. A dreamy, peaceful "pee-wee" floats to our ears and, gazing upward, we behold a somber-coated bird, trim and alert, and, to me, the most lovable of the fly-catchers; for he is in harmony with the cool, quiet woods and placid brooks. Darting quickly in the air, he seizes a passing moth; resuming his perch, he clips off the velvety wings which whirl slowly downward like delicate flower petals while he devours the pursy body. Wood thrush's exquisite song rings enchantingly near; while Louisiana water thrush sings a sweet hilarious ditty in yonder thicket.

In each colony of shrubs and in every swamp rose tangle, are concealed many unusual treasures. There are worlds of sweet white violets and various other wild flowers, dotting the marshes; and, if you are very fortunate, you may happen on some of our rare orchids, decorating a secluded recess. I could continue indefinitely enumerating the treasures to be found, but shall leave the remainder for you to discover; for the greatest pleasure derived from nature study is chancing on unexpected things.

We must consider the swamp from an economic standpoint also. It affords shelter and a source of food supply for desirable wild animals, and for a legion of insect-eating birds. The fox skunk, mink and raccoon, keep in check harmful rodents, and their pelts are of considerable value. Ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock and pheasants consume vast quantities of weed seeds and obnoxious grubs. The dainty warblers, the ever-singing vireos, the charming rose-breasted grosbeaks, the gorgeous scarlet tanagers and many other delightful songsters scour the leafy branches for injurious insects.

M. CATHERINE VAN RENNSELAER.

This Charming Orchid, the Moccasin-flower, Fringes Many a Swamp. Fig. 719

An Interesting Swamp Where Many Delightful Secrets Are Concealed. Fig. 720

A Farm Partnership Problem

THE owner of an Eastern New York dairy farm is about to hire a new manager. He believes that he has found a man capable of handling his farm and herd. Both desire advice in regard to compensation. The farm consists of 200 acres of crop land and 100 acres woodland. About 20 acres of the tillable land is in newly planted orchard.

The farm is well equipped with machinery; has an up-to-date dairy barn and is stocked with 75 head of purebred Holsteins. There will probably be no cash crops until the apple orchards come into bearing. All income will be from the cattle. The cows are registered. The owner's ambition is to make the herd one of the best in New York State. He will purchase more and better cows to replace the poorer ones now in the herd and will furnish a really good sire.

After the first year, A. R. O. and show ring work will be undertaken. The herd will be increased to the capacity of the farm and will eventually be operated as a breeding establishment.

It is already agreed that the manager is to receive house rent, garden, milk, fuel and a salary of $150 a month. The owner believes that under the proper management this farm can be made to pay so that the manager can be earning $3,000 a year at the end of his third year, and $5,000 at the end of his fifth year. The owner wants the manager to feel that if he produces results he will be so well paid that the position will be a lifetime one.

The manager's compensation above his salary must come from the milk checks and the sale of breeding stock. Ordinary production would warrant no bonus. Some kind of a sliding scale should be worked out so that the manager will be rewarded in proportion to the results he produces.

The question is how shall the details of such an agreement be arranged? Can you offer a plan that will meet the situation? READER.

R. N.-Y.—The ideas of readers about these matters or any part of them will be appreciated. It is a large question, but the success in handling it will very largely depend on how the multitude of small details is managed.

A Bit of Ancient History

IN THE early fifties of the last century, Dr. Ezekiel Holmes of Winthrop, Me., then founder and editor of the *Maine Farmer*, and the first scientist of whom there is record, for science as now understood was then unknown, imported the first pair of Jerseys coming to this State. If my memory serves they were known as Butter Cup and Butter Ball. Because one link in their pedigree could not be fully cleared they were refused admission to the Jersey herd register. In this pair was the foundation laid for the noted Winthrop Jerseys, and for many years this town led the State as a producer of large, strongly-built cows possessing vigor and great capacity for milk and butter production.

When a young man I drove a long distance to see what was claimed to be the original imported cow, and so pronounced were her qualities that they made a lasting impression on my mind. She was of large size, dark in color, with deep, large barrel, thin shoulders, long slim neck, wide-sprung ribs, long slim quarters, with high pelvic arch, flat legs, a large udder well extended, and the largest and most circuitous milk veins I ever saw. Best of all her head was wide between the eyes and slightly dishing in the face. Her eyes were very large and lustrous, making an impression which remains clear, and which in all the years has dominated my judgment when working in the show ring or on the platform.

Maine owes much for its success as a dairy State in the past to the descendants of this pair, and the Maine State Jerseys held an enviable position for many years, and may still be found scattered over the State. Gradually, through the introduction of Cattle Club Jersey bulls, there followed a refining in structure and fixing of other characteristics, so that today it is not always a simple matter to select one from the other. In those days buyers could easily pick up several carloads in a very few days, where today one must search diligently to find the type wanted. As an illustration of what a single pair can do for a section of a State, and finally for the State at large, one may well seek the records of the Maine State Register. Wisely breeders sought Cattle Club males to breed to these larger-bodied cows, and so gradually the distinctive features became to some degree lost.

Compared with records being made today by breeders of registered stock the old-time type might suffer, for those were not the days for great records like what men are getting now. Evidently in the changes of the years we are passing out of the period when distinct fancy points governed, and measure worth today chiefly by performance. In this there is the most hopeful sign of the times. Men question sometimes whether it pays to add a purebred sire or dam to a herd. To such this little sketch of ancient history may aid in breaking down such questionings, for no man can add such a male to any community without performing a service which will materially bless a constantly widening circle. It did this in the fifties of the last generation; it will do the same 75 years later. All that is needed is men with a vision of what may be accomplished and desire to see it realized.

Maine. G. M. TWITCHELL.

The Ark Farm Turkeys

PART II

WHEN the poults were transferred to the brooders we had placed in a circle around the hovers a strip of half-inch mesh wire 18 in. high, and fastened the ends together so that the poults could not crowd or stray from the source of heat. The fence was moved out about two feet from the hover the first few days, and as soon as the little fellows found where to go to get warm we gradually moved out the fence each day, until it was five feet away from the hover, this gave each pen plenty of exercise room, and the water dishes especially were farthest from the hovers so that water was kept cool.

Fresh sand was renewed daily, and all floors scraped with a hoe. It was always necessary to move the fence over part way when cleaning any section of the floor, as young turks are the most foolish and inquisitive things (as we shall see later) in the whole world; always under foot and afraid of nothing, when raised artificially.

Once each week we gave everything a complete renovating, and after all floors were scrubbed with boiling water and dried, we went over every inch of it with a blow torch, which effectually killed every living organism not necessary for the production of healthy happy Thanksgiving turkeys. This blow-torch business was our own idea; although we had never used it for chickens or turkeys, it has been in use here for years in the fur animal pens, where raccoons and foxes, and other fur stock, are raised in captivity, and which must be kept upon the same ground year after year. Fire is a destroyer of everything—remember that—but use your head, and you have the best disinfectant for cement floors or outdoor yards which have no wood or other inflammable material which might start a blaze. In small outdoor yards where any kind of animals or birds are kept with no change of fresh ground, one will find the blow torch of much value; hook-worms, round worms, lice, mites and fleas, will flee.

We burned every bit of sand and other material taken from all pens, and while the sand does not burn, the fire will kill everything that we don't want, and save life and time for all of us.

When the turks were a week old we had ready a good supply of growing sprouted oats. This we fed sparingly for a few days, and soon the birds consumed more than we could keep on hand with the limited sprouter we had, so we substituted shallow boxes in which oats were kept moist by close contact with the brooders, and this gave fine results up until the turks were a month old, then something again happened; we did not know what, but one morning I noticed misplaced feathers. You will notice them too if you are a keen observer; we thought we were, but this didn't help matters, and soon we were finding dead poults on the brooder-house floor. Examination showed that strings of something that looked like rope protruded from the vents of those which had died, and a post-mortem proved that the intestines from gizzard to vent were clogged, and as hard as sticks. What was it? What was the cause? These remained unanswered questions for days. In despair we sent some of the live ones to be analyzed, but their analysis gave us no hope. We already knew what they had told us; "some fiber was present causing the trouble."

After 40 out of the first batch had died, and I was in as much pain as the poults were, a remedy suggested itself, a dose of salts, and the trouble disappeared. The green oats were responsible; we fed too much. A cut in the amount and continued doses of Epsom salts once a week, and there were no more deaths.

Shade is important in the hottest weather, and even though the doors of the buildings were always

fastened open through daytime, we found that the birds preferred to stay in the air practically all the time. This we allowed them to do, and the shade provided worked perfectly.

Our water dishes were scalded every day and always fresh clean water was provided. The dry feed hoppers were never left empty, and gravel and fine oyster shells were kept constantly before them.

It was a rather hard thing for us to forget that the range is the only place to raise turkeys successfully, and when the little fellows would seem to want to get through the netting, or chase a fly which dared not come quite within reach, we found it hard not to yield to that impulse of opening the fence and letting them wander in the rapidly growing second growth which seemed to swarm with insects, but we had set out to raise turkeys this year wholly under artificial methods, and we were not going to be swerved by sentimental things long relegated to the dark and musty past. This year it was to be different, if at all, and it has been different, and we have also succeeded far beyond our expectations.

Everything seemed to work out perfectly, and we could fairly see the poults grow each successive morning; we had now added to the ration meat meal in increasing quantities, believing that in their natural state the animal content was the predominating factor in the turkey's bill of fare. It was, and always will be, and we believe is the key to success where an abundance of milk cannot be had.

Our brooder-houses were 12x12 ft., built on runners, so that a team could easily move them to fresh ground when necessary; that is usually once each week. Saturday is our clean-up day, and we went through everything on that day, and completely moved all litter and scraped every floor.

We did not hardly know what was the best material to use on the brooder-house floors, so we experimented with a little of everything; it did not take long to come to the conclusion that clean dry sand was the best. All the various materials tried had some outstanding virtue, but the sand proved best of all after repeated tests, and we shall adhere to this in after years.

Planer shavings had come to us so highly recommended for brooder floors that we tried them; reluctantly it was; because the idea of turks eating them, promptly suggested itself to us even before a trial, and we soon found to our sorrow that our suspicions were quite correct, for they certainly did devour much of the fine fiber, causing death in many cases. Fine straw was the next trial; results were unsatisfactory because it was too heavy, and matted down solid after a few hours of use by the trample of hundreds of tiny feet, so this too was soon discarded. While the sand is considerable work to renew daily, we believe it is far superior to all else.

When the poults were transferred to the brooder-houses out in the meadows as soon as hay was off, we ran the close-mesh wire in circles around each house, making as large a pen as seemed necessary, having provided shade from 2x4's over which were tacked burlap.

Young turkeys so raised become so tame that one must watch his step lest he crush them beneath his feet; this often happens, but this year even with a "number nine" I was fortunate in overstepping every one of them through the entire Summer. It seemed that the broods in every house were perfect, and that our methods must be pretty nearly 100 per cent, but being an old hand at the game of birds and beasts, I had not yet reached the point when the money was to be counted, and I still felt that there was plenty of time for them to die, or some unforeseen calamity could happen. Perhaps if I had not been looking for just such things as this, they never would have happened, but I was, and so fate turned a sudden corner and made straight at us.

One morning after they were a third grown I noticed that two or three were picking their heads, and seemed to have something inside the ear. Just what the trouble seemed to be I could not determine, and I watched them for a couple of days with no apparent suggestion for either cause or remedy. They seemed to grow worse, and within another week practically the whole flock in one house were digging their heads, walking stiff-legged, turning somersaults, and acting like wild maniacs. One or two had already died; they fell off on the feed, and did not seem to care for water; I was worried; close examination with the glass revealed nothing. There was no sign of parasite within the inner ear, as we had dissected those which had died and made very careful examination. At night in the brooder-houses the noise was likened to the beating of thousands of drumsticks, and was kept up constantly all night long, and in the morning when we turned them out practically the whole flock set to digging heads, and then treading the ground, ending up by picking the feet; then suddenly they would start, looking back as though something was after them. This was serious, whatever it was, and at length we sent a specimen to the laboratory for examination.

Nothing was forthcoming from this venture, so we sent no more. Surely something must be done or we would fail in our undertaking, and it was here that the remedy suddenly suggested itself; salts. I gave every pen a heavy dosing in the drinking water. Two days later the trouble disappeared. What was it? It had departed like a shadow, and as suddenly as it had come, and we saw no more of it. The salts were continued, and once each week since every pen has had a dose of about one large-sized teacup of salts to each 10 quarts of water.

Our conclusion is that the trouble was in the blood, caused by some element in the feed, because there were no parasites, either internal or external, which were visible even with a strong glass. We added sulphur to the dry mash, a handful every morning for a week, which may or may not have helped, yet surely the salts was our salvation, and we believe had this not been given we would have had heavy losses.

From this on the birds rapidly got back to normal, and soon were consuming even larger quantities of food than before. It might be interesting to add here that we had two broods hatched in July with the turkey hens running in an adjoining field around which was a close-woven high fence. These numbered 36 and were running with two hens. They were fed the same rations as the brooder chicks, and had the same care, except were free to roam in a 20-acre field. Not a trace of the trouble showed up in this flock, and we raised every one of them.

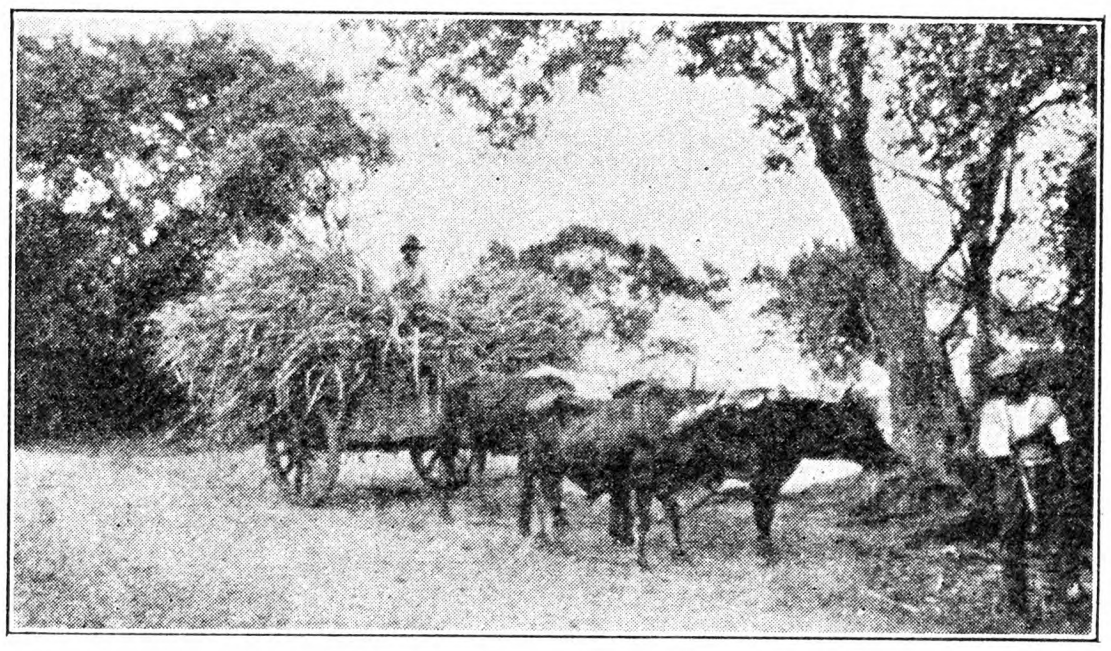
After the poults had seemed to outgrow the heat from the stove we let the fires go out and removed the hovers. Roosts set low were provided, and the birds soon began roosting, but we did not remove the stoves. The arm extending out which regulates the stove was not disconnected, and one morning I was surprised to find that three nearly half-grown poults had committed suicide by hanging! The heads were stuck between the arm and the wire underneath supporting it. This could have been avoided had we used our heads, and henceforth the stoves were removed.

Then we had a long spell when all seemed to go well again, when lo, one morning, I found that after a chilly night, the whole flock in one house had started to crowd, and seven were trampled to death, even in spite of the fact that I always made a 10-o'clock tour of every house. Then we put wire netting across every corner, which practically made a circle of the entire brooder-house. This, it seemed, would prevent any further occurrence, but we found later that it was necessary to run a 3-ft. wire entirely around the house, making a complete circle. From then on we had no more crowding, as by this time practically the whole flock had taken to the roosts. Now I felt that we were reasonably out of danger and I pondered on what the next calamity might be. It was this: One morning I went over with a pail of feed and found use for but part of it. Just then a call from the house brought me hurriedly back, and I set the half-filled pail on the ground within the yard. This was in a pen of birds weighing about one pound or less. I was gone perhaps 10 minutes. When I returned the pail was full. They were standing on top of each other like a swarm of bees, with a dozen dead ones at the bottom. Another calamity, and one that could have been so easily avoided. These are all things for us to think about and profit by past experiences. Don't set down empty pails; poults are inquisitive things, and if there is any mischief into which they can get, rest assured they'll find it promptly, and to their and our sorrow.

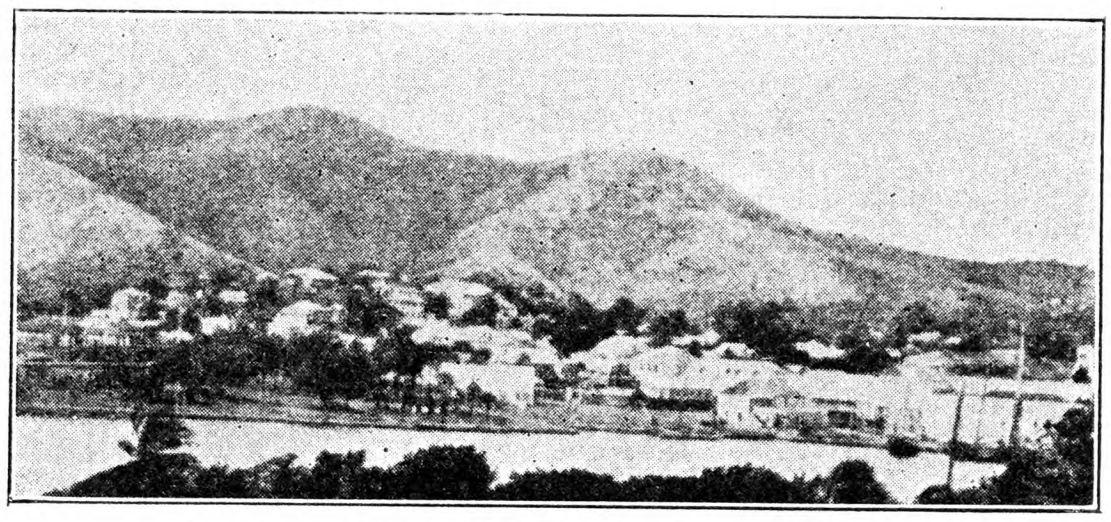
It will be seen that practically all our losses have been by accident, although a few have died since, but now that Thanksgiving is almost here and the passers-by are stopping to leave orders, we see success fairly in the foreground, and feel well repaid for the watchful care and waiting. We still have a few over the 300 mark from the 16 hens, and this gives us courage to treble the number of hens for next year, which have already been selected and placed out in another field.

I cannot tell you at this writing just what the expense has been, although I have kept a careful account of everything. After the last of the birds have been marketed we shall know, but I am sure of a fair profit, lots of thrills, and much added experience. About 100 of the selected birds will be sold as breeders, and the remainder will go to the Thanksgiving trade. I have told you before that I have raised turkeys since I was five years old, and incidentally have learned something new every year. I am sure there is much more to learn. If I had my original pair now they would be past breeding age, but I am not going to tell you how old they would be. The outstanding thing that we have learned this season is that turkeys can be successfully raised under the artificial plan, and I believe that on many farms the turkeys are rapidly coming back.

WILLET RANDALL.



A Load of Sugar Cane, St. Croix. Fig. 721



The Town of Christiansted, St. Croix. Fig. 722

The Virgin Islands

Will you tell us about the Virgin Islands, St. Croix and St. Thomas, their area, population, the products, etc.? L. T.

Belmont, Ohio.

THE Virgin Islands are about 50 in number but only three of them are large enough to be important. Together they make up an area about twice that of the District of Columbia. The population is 26,000. About three-fourths of them are Negroes and many of the others are of mixed descent.

The greatest resource of the islands perhaps is the climate, which is mild in Winter and not very hot in Summer. It is also a fairly dry climate, too much so some seasons, for crops. Some attempt has been made to develop the islands as Winter resorts.

From the farming point of view conditions are varied. The scanty supply of water is a weak feature, compelling producers to favor crops that will succeed in a dry season. On that account, attempts have been made to raise quick-growing vegetable crops for New York market, including onions, tomatoes and the like. Otherwise the main farm crop has been the sugar cane, which does well and pays a profit in good seasons, not being subject to the tariff which restricts Cuban sugar. The Island of St. Croix is rather level and has much fertile soil. St. Thomas is hilly and most of the soil is poor. Aside from sugar manufacture, the chief industry on the small island of St. John is the manufacture of bay oil from the leaves of the bay tree. Cattle raising is also receiving some attention on this island, and a promising business in honey production has been started by an American on that island.

The labor supply is abundant and cheap, but of rather indifferent quality. Many of the laborers have left the islands, seeking the higher wages paid in the States.

There is a demonstration farm at the Experiment Station on St. Croix where Winter vegetables are grown, graded, packed and shipped in approved manner. The drawback in this line is the lack of experience with such crops among the native farmers. Similar experiments are being made on the island of St. Thomas.

Living conditions are fairly attractive, especially for Winter residents. Rents range from $25 to $65 per month, and the most desirable tenements are well equipped. There are good hotels on St. Thomas Island. Farm and domestic labor is low-priced and abundant. Prices of various goods on the whole are probably not much higher than in the States. There are good bathing beaches on the island and opportunities for fishing, sailing and motor boating, while horseback raiding is a favorite sport throughout the islands. There is good shooting on both the larger islands and some attractions for motorists. Land for farming purposes seems to be available at $20 to $50 per acre, according to quality and location.

G. B. F.

A Live Letter from Pennsylvania

BUYING farms from the bargain counter and building them up is good business, but it takes some capital and pluck. However by what we know now it is quite easy, though takes a few years to do it. As a rule these farms are only run down through poor farming and abuse. They usually lack lime and humus. The first thing to do is apply lime and sow Sweet clover to raise humus. No matter how poor the soil is Sweet clover will grow after the soil is sweetened with lime. Sweet clover goes down into the subsoil and gathers potash and catches nitrogen from the air. On poor soils the Sweet clover should be matured before it is turned down, but after the soil is built up some it is not necessary to wait a year to let it mature. There are still some farmers who think that it takes livestock to make manure to build up a farm, but this is not necessary. With Sweet clover it can be done very economically.

Four years ago I purchased a 92-acre farm for $1,200. Half is in timber and the rest is sandy loam soil. Every foot of it is tractor workable, well drained and in one square block. The timber

is worth nearly the price paid. The first year I tried to raise corn but with poor success. Then I limed it and sowed Sweet clover and let it mature. The result was a very good corn crop. At the last working I sowed Sweet clover again and next Spring after the Sweet clover has made a good growth I will turn down the stalks and Sweet clover for corn again.

One man will do all the work except the harvesting. We have a tractor with a two-row cultivator. One man can cultivate 25 to 30 acres a day and do a real job. We never had cleaner fields of corn than we had this year since we had this outfit.

We have 857 acres of land in all; 300 acres in woodland; 200 acres in pasture. Next year we put over 100 acres in corn, 30 in potatoes, 40 in rye, 12 in wheat, 20 in oats, 2 in early celery, 1 in asparagus, 1 in strawberries and 1 in horseradish. We have four acres under overhead irrigation. This year we raised three-fourths acre of early celery for which we realized $1,388. One acre of asparagus yielded $900. We have ideal conditions for overhead irrigation; a mill dam beside my best soil and electric current to run the pumps for irrigating.

We have a 35-acre crop of potatoes which are a good money crop this year. We have a large corn crop, which we feed to 100 hogs. The hogs have 10 acres of our best land in five fields, two in corn, two in oats, rape and Sweet clover, two in Alfalfa, two in Sweet clover, and two in old apple orchard with Blue grass. Running water at their pleasure.

We raise about 35 calves a year. We buy them when four to 10 days old and raise them with calf-meal. Of course we have to have a few cows to supply them with milk for the first few weeks. Have large tile silo. Some years ago we fed steers and some years we made money and other years we made nothing and even lost some. Raising these calves is much surer. With ample pasture they grow into money. After they are well started there is not much labor connected with this branch of farming, which is a great point. In our pastures we have shedding so that cattle can go in.

We are aiming to cut out crops which do not pay. We raise not much wheat. Rye is a very good feed for the pigs till the corn comes. We are aiming to cut out drudgery. Have electricity do all the work possible. Have water in all the buildings through the electric current. Have electric lights in all the buildings. Small motors to run the grindstone, meat cutter, etc. In the house, sweeper, toaster, iron, small heater and what-not.

We work 10 hours a day. Have only five horses but two good tractors. Have two-row potato planter pulled by tractor with which we planted 35 acres in about 35 hours. In July we purchased a new Ford truck with dual wheels and with this outfit we hauled all our hay and grain which was a little way off from the buildings. This is a great time saver. Have also hauled nearly all the potatoes out of the field with this truck. The potatoes were picked in bushel crates so in this way we had a load loaded and unloaded in a short time.

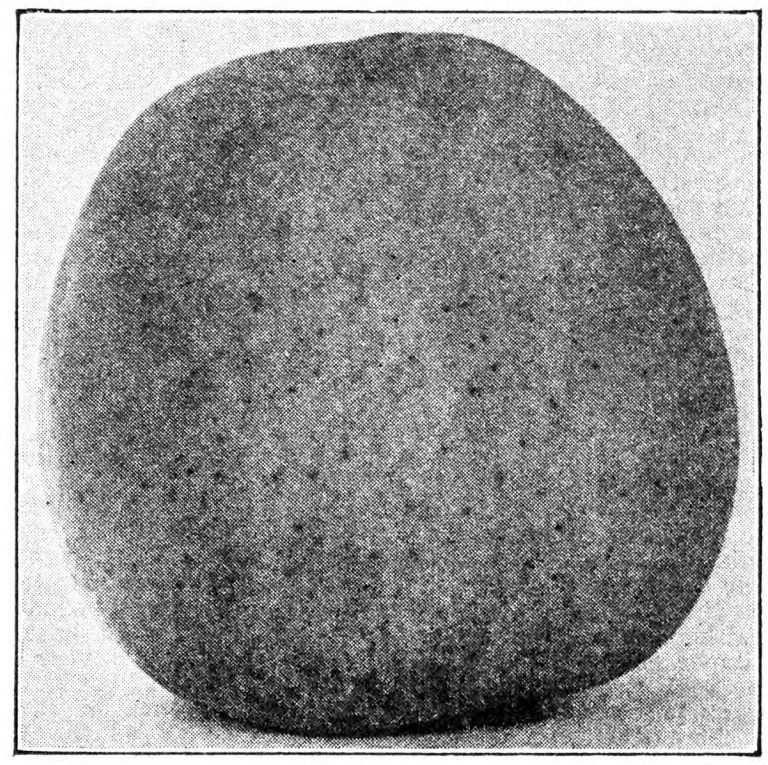
Now as to labor; we have to give our men work all the time they want work or else we cannot hold good men, and then we are out of luck. We do not change men so often. We have some working for us for around 20 years. Have four or five men all the time and during berry season and potato and corn seasons extras. During the Winter we work at the wood and butcher once a week for the meat market. As a rule we try to cut out the middleman and sell to the consumer. Of course we have rather the advantage as we are close to the markets and good roads. C. R. BASHORE.

Berks Co., Pa.

Golden Delicious from Massachusetts

THE picture on this page shows in natural size a good specimen of Golden Delicious grown by our friend C. A. Chapman, of Middlesex Co., Mass.

There is no doubt about the high quality and beauty of this golden apple or of the ability of Massachusetts to grow it when someone who knows how and is willing to do the necessary work gets on the job.



Golden Delicious as Grown in Massachusetts

Some Turkey Recollections

IN MY early days, mother always raised some turkeys, and whenever turkey harvest season comes around, I think of those times, when I was detailed to watch for the old hen turkey's nest. Those hen turkeys watched the watchers and would not go near the nest while they saw anyone watching.

When the eggs were found they were taken to the house to save them from vermin, and as soon as ready to set the eggs were given to her again. After hatching they were kept in a tight yard until they began to fly out, and then they ran out and a place was fixed for the old one to go in at night.

An important part of their diet was skim-milk and pot cheese which mother made from the sour milk.

We had one turkey sitting near the house. When she would leave her nest for rest and food, the old gobbler would take her place on the nest until she returned. Now and then one would hide her nest and not come in sight until Fall with a brood the size of a common hen if the Summer had been dry and the crop of grasshoppers good. The picture shows that we are still in the turkey business.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. W. H. KIRK.

A Flock of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Turkeys

Wintering Dahlia Roots

WHEN the frost has turned them black and killed all flowers, unless a very late frost, do not go out into the garden and cut Dahlias down right away. Let them stand until nature has taken its course. Leave in this condition for a week or 10 days, unless too heavy a frost is at hand. With the more tender and delicate bloomers do not take as much chance as the average so-called market Dahlias. I have dug the latter with 1-in. frost in the ground and wintered them through with fine flowers the following year.

After standing dormant for a week or so cut the stalks from one to three joints from the base. If the weather is good let them stand for another week.

When digging be careful that the neck of the bulb is not bruised, bent, broken or torn. When one person is digging bulbs, take a spade, dig down as near to plant as can be judged, pull spade back, and in that way the soil is loosened all around the cluster. Dig the spade in at an angle, but try to get as near underneath the plant as possible. Bear down gently with left hand, take the stems in the right hand and pull gently at the same time and help a little. Do not pick up and drop on ground and try to shake soil off.

Now that the clump of Dahlia bulbs is out and resting on the spade or fork, take them by hand and turn upside down, but by all means remember that the neck is to be preserved as much as possible. The reason for turning upside down is to dry off some of the soil, and to let what water out of stem that has lodged there. If it does not look like rain when the evening comes, put them all over to one side and cover with bags, old carpet or whatever is at hand.

Take the same off the next day, turn bottom up again.

My method from now on is as follows: I either put them on the cellar floor or in the garage or barn (if not too cold) for no longer than a week. Now the work starts. Do not shake dirt off, as this way you will injure the neck. Hold or lay clump down, bottom up. Take the back of a pen, pencil or a piece of wood, and work dirt off, and what worms are in between the bulbs. I never wash my bulbs. Look stems over, if badly mildewed cut back, but not below first joint.

After the bulbs are cleaned, do not start to cut and give away to friends; the time for that is in February. I put my bulbs in crates, such as berries come to market in, and let the air circulate through but this cannot be done if cellar is too warm. Look at them, go through and take out all soft or decaying bulbs. One bad cluster can spoil the whole crate. This latter cleaning and storing process I follow on Cannas also. Keep them cool, and dark, and if no other way put them away from the furnace near the wall, if cellar is 6 ft. or more deep and cover the three sides with a bag or two. Do not forget to inspect if needed every week or two, for the first four or five weeks and be careful of the neck.

Long Island. OTTO W. HOLMGREN.

Winter Storage of Vegetables

THE large scale commercial grower of fruits, potatoes or vegetables, if he wishes to store for Winter, can construct storage suitable for the particular crop he grows, but the farmer who stores small quantities for family use must use whatever storage facilities he has—usually the house cellar—for everything his garden produces that requires Winter storage. As nearly every crop has different requirements for proper storage, it becomes quite a problem how to meet these different requirements in the same cellar. If they are not met, to some extent at least, the produce stored rapidly deteriorates in quality or diminishes in quantity through spoilage.

Perhaps a few suggestions may be helpful. My own cellar is rather dry, that is such vegetables as beets, carrots, etc., and some varieties of apples will shrivel when stored fully exposed to the air of the cellar. My suggestions must therefore be taken with that fact in mind, and if the reader's cellar is very damp or extremely dry, he must modify them accordingly.

Potatoes are almost always the most important item stored. The shorter the interval between digging and placing in the cellar the better. Never let potatoes lie in the light, especially in full sunshine, any longer than necessary before picking up. Potatoes grew in the dark and they should remain in darkness after digging. They will begin to green very quickly when fresh dug if exposed to light. I have known them to green enough to affect their quality when tied up in gunny sacks and left a week in a 30x30-ft. room lighted only by an east window. Matthew Crawford once stated to me in a letter that there were some varieties of potatoes so susceptible that a wind blowing on them two or three hours would injure their quality. I have never verified this personally, but as Mr. Crawford was a man of close observation, and careful of his statements, what he said is worthy of our attention.

Potatoes should have a cool storage place, not too dry. If you have a furnace in the cellar it is imperative that it be tightly partitioned off from the rest of the cellar if you would not seriously injure it for storage purposes.

The bottom of the cellar is always cooler and damper than the upper part, therefore the nearer potatoes and apples are to the floor of the cellar the better they will keep. For years I have selected my potatoes for the next year's planting at digging time, from the best hills, discarding the smaller tubers. These are stored in crates and I used to stack up the crates sometime four crates high. I noticed that the potatoes in the top crates always sprouted first and so on down. As early sprouting is very undesirable I quit stacking the crates, even if it does take up so much more room.

Apples more than potatoes need some moisture. A few barrels of the varieties that shrivel in open storage may be packed in clean sawdust and will come out crisp and nice, but avoid too green sawdust for it is apt to heat and spoil the fruit. Also avoid beech sawdust, it will flavor the fruit.

Beets and carrots, Winter radish, etc., will shrivel usually in open bins. I used to pack them in sand, sawdust or just plain earth, but it is too much bother. They will keep fresh and crisp till a new crop grows if stored in bottomless boxes so the roots lie directly on the cellar bottom, the boxes being tightly covered with board covers.

I found that Dahlia tubers shriveled in a short time in open receptacles even when these were set directly on the floor of the cellar, but freshened up again and kept perfectly when placed in the beet boxes. Rutabaga turnips will usually be all right merely piled on the cellar bottom, but flat turnips would keep better treated similar to beets. Now it

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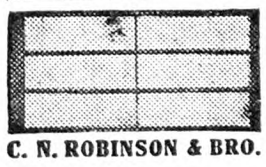

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must be remembered that this covered, bottomless box storage is recommended for small quantities only. Probably large quantities stored thus would decay from lack of ventilation.

Gladiolus corms should be stored in the driest part of the cellar, therefore shelves swung from the joists is the place for them. They must not be stored deeply in boxes but in shallow trays, or for small quantities kept separately, tin cans, pints, quarts or any size needed, are all right only so they are uncovered and air can have free access to the bottom. Never tie them up in paper sacks, you will almost certainly lose your corms if you do. Of course they will keep all right in small paper sacks if the sacks are left open and only a few corms in each. Some people leave the corms on the stalks and hang them from the joists, but this is poor practice; chiefly because the stalks should be removed from the corms as soon as dug, and why carry so much litter into the cellar?

I am reminded here that I should have referred to an important point before. In harvesting any root crop remove the foliage as soon as possible after removing the roots from the soil. Living foliage is constantly drawing moisture from the roots and throwing it into the air. The roots are drawing moisture from the soil as long as they remain in the ground, to replace what the leaves use. After the root is removed from the source of moisture supply, the leaves continue to function as long as they remain fresh and unless they are at once removed the roots are bound to lose moisture they ought to retain.

Onions need dry, cool storage and will sprout badly if too warm. Nevertheless they can be kept all Winter in the average cellar if spread out shallow and up away from the moisture of the floor.

Celery will keep a good while if taken up with earth adhering to the roots and set directly on the floor of the cellar, be it either earth or concrete, with roots crowded close together. Moisten the earth adhering to the roots occasionally if it gets too dry, being careful not to wet stalks or leaves.

Cabbage is rather "smelly" for a house cellar and is probably better off buried in shallow trenches in dry ground outdoors. A limited amount may be removed at intervals during the Winter, to the cellar where the heads may be merely laid on the floor. But in burying outdoors be sure the spot chosen is not infested with meadow mice, for they will sometimes go through a trench and ruin every head in it.

A cellar is a poor place for pumpkin and squash, but it usually is the only storage place available. Laid on the upper shelves with air all around them, they will keep through most of the Winter.

Now one thing more, we sometimes are advised to pull up bedding geraniums and hang them in the cellar. I was foolish enough to try it once and the plants were dead in two weeks' time. If a cellar was so damp as to be unfit to live over it might work. But the roots of living plants were not made for exposure to the air. So keep the geranium roots well covered with earth or moist sphagnum if you want them for another season's bedding out.

H. ERNEST HOPKINS.

Crawford Co., Pa.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Midland Grange, in Sullivan Co., N. Y., has staged a remarkable comeback. For a time conditions were very discouraging and the membership became reduced to 15. Then a county-wide meeting was held, which had the added inspiration of the presence of State Master Fred J. Freestone. Degrees were conferred on a large class of candidates, the Sullivan County Pomona Grange offering a prize of gold to the subordinate Grange having the largest number of candidates in the class. Midland Grange won the prize, that Grange having 27 of the nearly 50 candidates. On Sept. 23. Midland conferred the third and fourth degrees on a class of 56, nearly 150 Patrons witnessing the degree work, which was put on by the degree team from Liberty Grange.

At the New England conference of Grange masters and lecturers, held in August at Amherst, Mass., a lecturers' circle was organized, to include all lecturers and past lecturers, the charter list numbering 280 members. It is proposed to organize a similar group among the Grange secretaries of Massachusetts, with Boston as the center.

Dean Alfred Vivian, of Ohio State University, plans to deliver his illustrated lecture on "Symbolism of the Grange" before several of the coming State Grange sessions of New England.

Miss Belle C. Saunders, daughter of William Saunders, the first Master of the National Grange, died in a Washington City hospital October 10, in her 71st year. Miss Saunders served as secretary to her distinguished father for many years and has served in the government offices at the National capital practically all her life, principally in the Department of Agriculture, where for many years her father had charge of the landscape work of the Department of Agriculture. Her father designed the beautiful grounds of the Federal cemetery at Gettysburg, where thousands of Civil War soldiers lie buried. Miss Saunders was a member of the original Potomac Grange No. 1, and also of the reorganized Grange bearing that title.

Cumberland Co., Pa., has the largest Grange orchestra in the country. It is made up of members from five Granges of that county and numbers 125 players. The five orchestras which combined to make this large organization have been organized during the past 18 months by Prof. Clarence M. Smith, of Carlisle, Pa. Granges everywhere which have formed orchestras have found that they are a splendid aid to building up a Grange and a big help in enlisting the interest of the young people of the rural communities. An orchestra and community singing in Grange work will be found to be very helpful in enlarging Grange membership.

With the exception of 1926 the State of Ohio has been among the honor group of eight leading Grange States for the past 11 years. The State of Washington ties with Ohio for equal honor in this regard, Washington having been in the leading group every year of the 11 except in 1922. Pennsylvania has been among the leaders seven of the 11 years and Oklahoma nine of the 11 years. New York has appeared but three years among the leaders. Oregon has been counted among the leaders eight years.

The annual meeting of the Iowa State Grange was held October 8, 9 and 10 at Marshalltown. Ralph W. Smith retired as State Grange Master after six years' service. He was succeeded by F. L. Hummel. The annual sessions of the California and Indiana State Granges were also held in October. State Master Jesse Newsom was re-elected master of the Indiana State Grange. In California George R. Harrison was followed by George Schlmeyer as State master.

The Wisconsin State Grange will hold its 58th annual session Dec. 3-5 at the city of Appleton. The biennial election of officers will take place.

The Maryland State Grange will meet at Westminster Dec. 10-12, for its annual session.

The young people from New York State who won the four prizes offered by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce for the Empire State were: Kenneth Sickles of Oneonta, Josephine Bailey of New Berlin, Marcia Pearson of Waterloo, and Edward Saltsman of Fort Plain. The judges were State Grange Overseer Raymond Cooper, and State Grange Lecturer Elizabeth L. Arthur. Fourteen New York State essays were submitted.

Franklin Co., N. Y., contributed $505.50 towards the State Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund in September while the magic gavel was in the county. A delegation of 76 Franklin County Grangers accompanied the gavel when it was transferred to Clinton County.

Clayton Grange of Jefferson Co., N. Y., recently initiated a class of 26. This Grange has a new hall nearly completed.

Some Grape Varieties

How does the Rogers 43 grape rank for grape juice? Is there a grape named "Sarturn" or similar? Is there a small cultivated grape similar to the small wild grape or chicken grape? N. G. N.

Fairfax Co., Va.

Of all the Rogers hybrids, Agawam is the only one that yields a high quality juice. In fact this variety returns a very tasty product and is much prized by those who are acquainted with it. Rogers No. 43 ranks with many hundred other varieties both in table and juice values.

No mention can be found of a variety, Sarturn. The nearest approach to such a name is Sanubra, a sort propagated by a Texas nursery. If there be such a variety it is either of very old origination or very recent. It certainly has not attained much value in either event.

There are several cultivated varieties of grapes similar to the chicken grape. Some of these such as Norton and Cynthiana, are of the same species, while others such as Wine King and Clinton belong in a different group. All of these are rated high as juice grapes. The Norton and Cynthiana are recorded as doing well in the South. F. E. GLADWIN.

Improving Weedy Meadow

I have a hay meadow which is getting worse every year with weeds. I intend plowing this Fall, seeding it down with Red-top and Timothy. Can I expect a hay crop from it next year? Would you advise a fertilizer before or after seeding? The soil is very hard in dry weather, and stony. J. J.

Ossining, N. Y.

It is very difficult to work over such land where it is very weedy and get it back to grass quickly without having a grain or cultivated crop on it. Even though you should seed that Timothy and Red-top this Fall you could not expect very much of a crop of hay next year, because the plants would not get sufficient hold this Fall to make much growth. If they lived through the Winter they would do quite well.

Our plan for handling such a field would be to put either rye or corn on it. Corn would be best, because that would compel cultivation of the field and the killing of a great amount of weeds, so that it would be in far better condition. The natural rotation would be corn next Spring and rye after plowing the corn stubble, if you want to get back to grass very quickly.

Another still quicker plan would be to plow the field now and sow rye, seeding with either Red-top and Timothy and putting on clover in Spring when the frost cracks in the ground are so that the clover would roll into them. If the fields were now plowed and thoroughly harrowed before sowing the rye and grass seed you would have the crop of rye next year, and the young seeding, which would come on very well next year. The amount of seed per acre commonly used is 15 lbs. of Timothy and 7½ lbs. of Red-top, the same amount of Red clover being sown on in Spring. Fertilizer should be put on after the ground is plowed and harrowed in. That will get it where it will do the grass most good and it will work down fast enough. Any standard complete fertilizer such as one running 4-8-7 or something of that sort, would be very well; 400 lbs. or upward per acre would not be too much if the ground seemed rather poor.

The Bookshelf

We list the following interesting books which will be suitable for Christmas:

Pictureland	$1.00
Coat Tales from Pockets of Giant	1.00
Dream Hills of Happy Country	1.00
Lindbergh, The Lone Eagle	.75
Boy Scouts, Lindbergh Edition	1.00
Ship Model Books, 3 vols., each	2.50
Happy Party Book	1.00
A Cake Manual	1.25
Our Rural Heritage, special	3.00
Children's Classics, each	.50
Webster's Collegiate Dictionary	6.00

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Ferns for the Garden

The Fall is the best time to make plans for the starting of a fern border. There is nothing so gracefully beautiful as an artistic grouping of these rather odd plants. For making a pretty planting of the "greenest of green things" you must first decide what ferns you want, just where you intend to put them, and further you must have the soil in condition. Ferns will stand an ordinary garden soil provided it is light and porous. Some authorities, including European growers, recommend a compost of leaf mold, coarse sand, peat and loam in equal parts. From personal experience both with the fern bed and in the woods making collections, I have found that plenty of leaf mold with a little sand for drainage is conducive to strong growth. Location is a very important factor in cultivation. Ferns are shade lovers. They look and thrive best on a pile of moss-covered rocks or a shaded bank coupled with a bit of swamp and a rambling brook. I greatly fear there are not many who could simulate nature to that extent. Luckily it isn't necessary. As ferns like a cool damp atmosphere an easterly or northerly exposure is generally considered the best. For a fern border a good spot is along the side of the house on both sides of the trench caused by the drippings from the eaves of the roof. An old tree trunk with jutting roots may well be considered an ideal setting. It is entirely possible to use ferns in the mixed border, but remember large, heavy-leaved and stemmed plants will hardly fit in with the feathery fern leaves. Wild flowers such as the columbines, windflowers (Anemones), Jack-in-the-pulpit, Solomon's seal and Trilliums, Gypsophila, for-get-me-nots, patches of sweet Alyssum and a scattering of California poppies are a few suggestions that would be in keeping with the general thin-leaved effect.

Having selected the spot or spots for the fern bed the next thing to do is to get as much leaf mold as possible and work this into the soil. I would suggest that the present time is an excellent one to rake in all the leaves possible. Usually when preparing a bed of this sort we cover the ground thickly with leaves, spade in to the depth of a spade and a half, more if possible. Add another layer of leaves and spade again. If the soil is broken up properly it will still be possible to add a third layer. The idea is to mix the soil thoroughly with the leaves to hasten decomposition of the leaves. If this is done in November the soil should be in fine shape in the Spring. For newly-made beds of this type I suggest that planting be deferred until the Spring.

There are from 12 to 15 varieties of wild ferns obtainable in the woods in the Northeastern States. Should you decide to use the woods ferns rather than to buy nursery stock remember that intelligent transplanting is essential for the establishment of mature specimens. The larger varieties have masses of wiry roots that seem to be anchored to the earth. A spade is the handiest tool for loosening the plants. I have found either a mattock or a pick to be very useful as well. You'll soon see why when you try digging in the woods. Dig all around the fern, at least six inches from it, to the full depth of the spade. It should then be easy to lift the plant out by inserting the spade as deeply as possible, then pull back on the handle, thus forcing the blade to bring up the fern with a generous ball of earth. It is well to wrap in burlap or paper immediately after digging so as to prevent loss of soil from about the roots, and also to stop the roots from drying out. Never plant a fern too deep. Covering the crown of the plant with soil is most always disastrous. The soil should never be packed right about ferns. There should be just enough pressure to keep them moderately firm. Transplanting may be undertaken either in Fall or in the Spring. There are arguments in favor of both seasons. Take care in transplanting and it won't matter when you do it.

One of our larger ferns is Goldie's fern, Dryopteris Goldiana, often growing to a height of four feet, with magnificent fronds a foot broad. This species may generally be uprooted by the hands alone. Osmunda Claytoniana, commonly known as the interrupted fern and the ostrich fern. Matteuccia struthiopteris, rival each other in stately grace and beauty of color. Height ranges from three to four feet. The American royal fern, Osmunda regalis, has fine delicately cut fronds. The bladder fern, Filix bulbifera, and the oak fern, Phegopteris Dryopteris, will make a most excellent trio. The maidenhair fern, Adiantum pedatum, is one of the most luxuriant growers. Is excellent for fronting the ostrich fern. The sensitive fern, Onoclea sensibilis, is quite unmanageable in cultivation, as the rootstocks branch freely, sending up new plants in all directions. This is an asset as the color and type of the leave are very fine. The shield ferns, Dryopteris marginalis and the spinulose shield fern, D. spinulosa, are among the most beautiful of the class. The narrow-leaved spleenwort, Asplenium angustifolium, is an excellent clean-cut little plant that will appreciate a sheltered spot. Seems to grow well with Goldie's fern. Asplenium Filix-foemina the lady fern, is quite an agressive little plant that will crowd out anything that gets in its way. The Christmas fern, Polystichum acrostichoides, is a fine little evergreen. The broad beech fern, Phegopteris hexagonoptera and the long beech fern. P. polypodioides, have good color and a pose all their own, which attracts attention. The nurserymen have some interesting varieties of the wild sorts mentioned. When taking ferns from the woods do not take any more plants than you are sure you will need. Conservation should be practiced at all times.

GEORGE R. BISHOP

The Calla Begonia and Other Things

The calla Begonia is a favorite with us New Englanders. The first leaves are thick and waxen, and may be entirely green, but each succeeding leaf has more and more white in it, varying from a few tiny specks till the last leaf on each branch or rather the last three or four leaves may be a pure waxen white and curved in an exact replica of a calla blossom. Then as if this were not beeauty enough comes a bright red bud and later the blossom to contrast with the snowy white. It is not a tall grower, 10 or 12 inches perhaps in large specimens, but is bushy, many stalks coming from the base of the plants. After blooming it is usually better to remove these stalks as they lose their beauty, or it may be divided into several plants by dividing at the root retaining the young shoots only. But I do not find this variety catalogued.

In this case calla Begonia is a very appropriate name, but I sometimes wonder why catalogs do not give both Latin and common name in all cases, or perhaps a list of several common names. Sometimes of course it might prevent a sale. Cousin gave me one of what she bought as "mystery vine," I named it for her at once as Madeira vine, and had never heard it called by another name.

Chinese fragrant tree fern is a "mystery plant" to me; perhaps it is perennial. This year it only formed rosettes of leaves much like feverfew (Matricaria) in both form and fragrance. Thimble flow was a puzzle at first but proved to be Gilia capitata.

A correspondent had seeds of a kind of "annual hollyhock" sent her and my correspondent sent me some of these saying from her season's trial it was evidently a mallow. It has mallow-like leaves and blooms which are pink with a stripes of dark velvety garnet, perhaps one and one half inches across. It was my last annual to give up to Jack Frost, and there are rosettes of bright green leaves on the plants now. Some Latin names are harder to remember, pronounce and spell than are our nicknames, but still we say Chrysanthemum, and usually, Delphinium now. Why not insist on correct names for our pet posies even if a rose by any other name would smell as sweet?

MOTHER BEE

Chestnut Trees from Sprouts

The almost complete destruction of chestnut trees some years ago has made chestnuts so scarce the last few years that in some sections of the country there are practically none whatever to be had. There are other places or sections, however, where sprouts from old trees are still in existence, and should these by any means escape the blight they may be extremely valuable, and my object in writing this is to call the attention of all land-holders possible to the importance of saving these by every possible means. Many plant epidemics and diseases (like those of the human race) run themselves out at times, and often in an unaccountable manner, and sometimes there will be no trace of them left. It is to be hoped that such will eventually be the case with the chestnut blight, and there is yet a possibility that we may be able to retain some where the case seemed hopeless. By observing carefully the surroundings of any chestnut sprouts and arranging to give them extra care and fertilizer if required we may be able yet to obtain some good trees and the Department of Agriculture at Washington will no doubt be glad to give help and suggestions to anyone engaged in this good work.

H. W. HALES

The Sweet Scented Chrysanthemum

Now is a good time to look for any Chrysanthemums that have a sweet scent to the flowers, as there is a possibility of getting a new race of plants, and of a great advantage for cut flowers. Some years ago the writer introduced a variety into commerce that had a very distinct and pleasant odor similar to the well-known pond lily, and accordingly it was named "Nymphaea." This variety though small, had also the shape of the pond lily, and the white petals and yellow stems gave it a singularly handsome appearence. This variety (as far as I know) has gone out of existence, but as some reader may have other varieties that have a pleasant fragrance I give a list herein for the benefit of those who wish to raise seedlings or experiment further in this line.

Chrysanthemums are easily raised from seed, and by starting with those that are nearest the mark of honor much time may be saved by the grower. If a large-flowered variety with a really pleasant fragrance could be obtained it would be a great advance, and by raising and crossing these something might be obtained of great value. A list of varieties is here given which most nearly approach the desired end, and it is hoped by the writer that some one will follow up the line of work until the result has been reached, In doing so however I would say do not trust to chance seedlings, but carefully fertilize the flowers with a camel's-hair brush or pencil, and success will be more sure to follow.

The following varieties are probably the best to start with and while some of them may be difficult to obtain it is well worth while to try, as some who possess them may not know their peculiarities in regard to fragrance, and as will be seen from the description there is quite a wide range of colors to select from. The variety Faust is incurved with bright purple flowers; Exquisite, a single white with long narrow petals; Annie Manda, a variety with pure white flowers and the petals peculiarly covered with hairs; Prague is a deep purple color and medium size; Mrs. Langtry a pale rose color; Dr. Sharp, deep amaranth and peculiar odor; Gus Harris has somewhat the odor of the English hawthorn, an almost single flower with lilac edges. By starting with some of these it is to be hoped that succeess will reward the hybridizer, and that we will be able to obtain some entirely new results.

H. W. HALES

Registering Farm Names

Requests for information on how to register a farm name in order to prevent any other farm owner in the Commonwealth from using the same name are frequently received by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The procedure is as follows: Write to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, for the application blank used in registering trademarks and trade names. In this application, the farmer certifies as to the farm owner, location of residence, the products sold from the farm, the trademark of farm name and how the farm name will be used.

Two copies of the letterhead or other medium carrying the farm name must be sent with the application. The fee for registration is $5.

Rust in Kitchen Water Tank

The water tank in back of the kitchen stove has a white enamel lining. This lining rusts, not only where the enamel chips off, but in other places. Can you tell me anything that will clean it, and also is there anything that will prevent it from rusting?

New York MRS. A. H.

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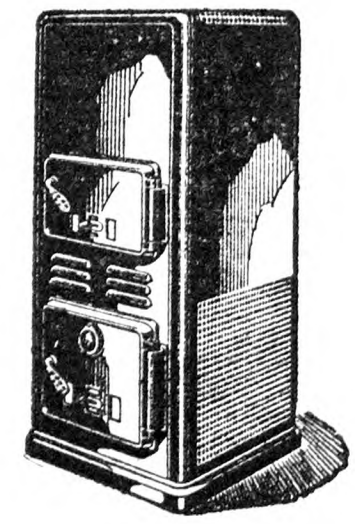

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

MILK

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Ladles	.32 @	.35½
Packing stock	.28 @	.30½
Renovated	.36 @	.36½
Sweet, fancy	.44 @	.44½
Extra	.43 @	.43½
Firsts	.36½@	.42
Seconds	.34½@	.36
Centralized	.35½@	.38½

CHEESE

State flats—short held		
Fancy		$0.26
Avg. run	.24 @	.25
Flats, fresh specials		.26
Fancy		.25½
Wis. flats, June	.24½@	.25
Fresh		.24
Daisies, fresh fancy	.23 @	.24
Daisies, old, fancy	.24 @	.25
Young America, fresh	.24 @	.24½
Short held	.24½@	.25

EGGS

Nearby white extra	$0.65@	$0.66
Average extras	.61@	.62
Extra firsts	.53@	.60
Firsts	.47@	.51
Pullets	.35@	.43
Pacific Coast, whites	.58@	.66
Mixed colors,		
Nearby, best	.65@	.66
Gathered, best	.58@	.60
Common to good	.35@	.45
Cold storage, fcy.	.41@	.42
Lower grades	.34@	.38

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@	$0.36
Fair to good	.27@	.32
Roosters	.21@	.24
Fowls	.27@	.32
Ducks	.18@	.28
Geese	.18@	.27
Turkeys—Dry,		
Nearby	.40@	.42
Del.—Md.	.40@	.42
Virginia	.38@	.40
Poor	.30@	.37
Old toms	.30@	.33
Old hens	.30@	.35
Northwestern,		
Toms	.36	
Hens	.35	
Western,		
Toms	.35	
Hens	.34	
Southwestern,		
Toms	.34	
Hens	.33	
Texas, toms	.33@	.34
Hens	.33	
Poor	.30@	.32
Old toms	.28@	.31
Old hens	.30@	.33
Squabs, white, lb.	.50@	.65
Dark doz.	2.50@	3.50
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24@	$0.32
Chickens	.26@	.30
Roosters	.20@	.22
Ducks	.20@	.28
Geese	.13@	25
Rabbits, lb.	.15@	.22

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.00@	$11.75
Bulls	6.00@	8.60
Cows	6.00@	7.75
Calves, best	16.00@	17.00
Common to good	12.00@	15.00
Sheep	4.50@	6.00
Lambs	11.00@	13.50

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$ 0.18@	$ 0.20
Good to prime	.14@	.17
Culls	.11@	.13
Steers 100 lbs.	22.00@	25.00
Bulls	13.50@	14.00
Cows	15.50@	18.00
Roasting pigs,		
10 to 12 lbs.	.23@	.25
14 to 20 lbs.	.18@	.20

POTATOES

L. I., 3 55-lb. sacks	$5.00@	$5.25
150 lbs.	2.75@	5.00
In bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00@	6.25
Me. in bulk 180 lbs.	4.75@	5.00
150 lbs.	4.00@	4.25
Sweet potatoes, Va., bbl.	2.75@	3.25
Del., and Md., bu.	1.00@	1.25

VEGETABLES

Beets 100 bchs.	$2.00@	$4.00
Brussels sprouts qt.	.10@	.23
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00@	1.50
Ton	22.00@	27.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00@	1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25@	3.00
Celery, doz.	.60@	.75
Horseradish, Mo., bbl.	8.00@	8.50
Kale, bbl.	.75@	1.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	1.50@	4.00
Lettuce, bu.	.50@	1.50
Lima beans, bu.	10.00@	12.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	1.00@	2.10
Parsnips, bu.	1.00@	1.25
Peas, bu.	4.00@	6.75
Peppers, bu.	1.50@	3.50
Radishes, 100 bchs.	3.00@	4.00
Spinach, bu.	.65@	1.00
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	1.00@	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.50@	2.50

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.25@	$11.50
Pea	8.00	
Red Kidney	8.75@	9.00

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$7.00@	$10.00
Greenings,	3.00@	8.00
Baldwins,	4.50@	6.75
Spy,	6.00@	8.00
King,	4.00@	6.00
Wealthy,	3.00@	6.00
York Imp.,	3.50@	5.50
Cranberries, ½ bbl. box	4.75@	6.00
Pears, bu.	1.75@	4.75
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.75@	.90

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No 1 Timothy	$24.00@	$25.00
No. 2	22.00@	23.00
No. 3	14.00@	21.00
Clover mixed	15.00@	23.00
Straw, rye	16.00@	17.00
Oats and wheat	14.00	

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red		$1.42¾
No. 1 Northern Spring		1.48
Corn, No. 2 yellow		1.08⅞
Oats, No 2 white		.47¼
Rye		1.03⅞
Barley		.78

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.16
Butter, best lb.	$0.53@	.54
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best doz.	.75@	.80
Gathered	.55@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.45@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Roasting Chickens, lb.	.45@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Apples, doz.	.30@	.60

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets.)

The movement of fruits and vegetables on the Philadelphia wholesale market has been only moderately satisfactory during the past few days. The weather was unseasonably warm which affected the demand and consumption of nearly all kinds of produce. The weather also affected the quality of some of the spinach and Brussels sprouts, which appeared on the market out of condition, with wilted brown leaves. Most sales of Long Island sprouts were made at 10 to 16c, compared with 15 to 20c a quart the week before. Spinach was in lighter supply and the market was in a little better position than for some time past. Maryland bushels brought 60 to 65c, while New Jersey stock sold for 35 to 60c per bushel. Supplies of spinach increased from Virginia but offerings from some of the nearby States dropped off. The peak movement of spinach from Virginia is expected around the end of the month. Mushrooms were in heavy supply and the market was weak, with some stock unsold and carried over from day to day. Pennsylvania 3-lb. basket, whites, brought 75 to 90c, with a few fancy up to $1.10. Buttons were 50 to 65c and spots and opens 25 to 40c. Sweet potatoes were barely steady at the close with street sales of ⅝-bu. baskets at 75c to $1.10 for yellows and 90c to $1.15 for reds. Few Maryland sweets exceeded $2.25 a barrel, and bushel stock from Delaware brought better than $1.10. Delaware yams sold for $1 to $1.25 per bushel. The cauliflower market held about steady with stock from Long Island selling at $3 to $3.25 and some New Jersey offerings at $2.50 to $3. Most of the lettuce supply is now coming from California, as the season in the Eastern States is rapidly drawing to a close. The string bean market was stronger for good stock. Florida bushel hampers brought $4 to $5, while ordinary quality sold for $2 to $3.50. The Lima bean season is about over. Demand for cabbage was slow and trading limited. At the close, the market picked up slightly and best Danish from New York State sold for $23 to $26 per ton. The first new cabbage from South Carolina came into the market during the week and brought $1.25 to $1.40 per half-barrel hamper. Yellow onions from New York State were dull with most sales ranging from $1.60 to $1.85 per 100 lbs. Fancy apples were steady but ordinary stock from nearby was dull. Orchard run stock is rapidly disappearing from the market and the tone of the market is now somewhat better for good quality marks. Offerings were moderate as growers are waiting until colder weather in anticipations of a better demand and higher prices. The holiday demand of Thanksgiving will probably stimulate trading somewhat and bring fancy fruit on the market. Virginia Yorks brought $4, while good Staymans were up to $7 for 2½-in. marks. Grimes sold for $1.50 to $1.75 per bushel, while unclassified Romes and Winesaps were mostly $1.50 to $2, with a few fancy at $2.25.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts increased about 4,500 cases during the past week and the market developed an irregular tone. Buyers were critical and operating cautiously. Fine fresh marks moved without much difficulty, but unattractive stock was slow as usual. Fresh extra firsts closed lower at 56c and most sales of first were made at 50 to 51c. Storage packed extra firsts held steady at 40 to 41c, while firsts were 39 to 40c a dozen. Undergrades showed little change in the price range during the week, with fresh seconds moving mostly at 42 to 45c. A limited amount of trading was reported in carefully selected candled eggs in cartons at 66 to 67c. The cold storage holdings at Philadelphia on November 17 were 107,166 cases compared with 148,591 cases on the same date a year ago. Cold storage holdings of eggs for the entire country as of November 1, were 4,931,000 cases, compared with 6,249,000 cases on November 1, 1928, and 5,842,000 cases as an average for the past five years on that date. At the same time holdings of frozen eggs were over 3,000,000 lbs. less than a year ago, but about 20,000,000 lbs. more than the five-year average. The tremendous steady growth of the business during the past five years is the principal reason for the large increase of this year's figure over the average for the past five years.

There was only a limited demand for live poultry. Receipts were light but ample for the requirements of the market, which was weak. Only fancy fowl brought up to 30c per lb., and there were plenty of ordinary stock at 24 to 28c. Fancy Leghorns ranged from 24 to 25c for heavy, and down to 18c for the lighter birds. Spring chickens were quiet at 26 to 27c for best marks, and 23 to 25c for ordinary. Very few good quality turkeys were received, and the market was slow, and 35c was the best mark for fancy young hens. Ordinary quality birds were mostly 32 to 33c per lb. Fat geese were slow at 22 to 25c. Fine fresh-killed fowls were steady at 34 to 35c per lb., for the 5 to 6-lb. sized birds. Medium sizes ranged from 27 to 29c; and the small sizes were down to 23 to 24c. The soft - meated roasting chickens eased off a cent at the close, and western boxed offerings brought 30 to 35c. Nearby broilers, barrel packed in ice, held about steady at 32 to 36c a lb. Buyers showed only little interest in the offerings of fresh-killed turkeys, and 40 to 42c was the top for fancy Spring hens and toms.

HAY AND STRAW

The hay market held firm on high-grade stock but prices remained unchanged except for a few premiums for extra offerings. The best Timothy sold for $19 to $20 per ton, while clover mixed Timothy brought $18 to $19. Plenty of undergrade hay was offered and with demand slow, the market for such was dull. Rye straw offerings were moderate and about equal to the demand. Straight rye straw brought $16.50 to $17, while wheat and oat straw brought $12 to $13 per ton. J. M. F.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The Boston Produce Market has been moderately active on most produce during the past week. Apples and cabbage have sold slowly. Celery and potatoes have continued firm.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Various varieties, ord., 35 to 75c. Baldwins, ord., 75c to $1. Large fancy, $1.25 to $1.60; few higher. McIntosh, ord., $1 to $1.25. Best, mostly $2 to $2.75. Large fancy, $3 to $3.50 bu. box. Wash., extra fancy, Staymans, large, $2.25 to $2.50 box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs., 50 to 75c. Cut off, 75c to $1 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 60 to 85c std. bu. box; few sales N. Y. Danish, $1.25 to $1.35 100-lb. sack.

Carrots. — Supplies moderate, demand slow. Native, 18 bchs., 60 to 85c. Cut off, 60 to $1 std. bu. box. N. Y., washed, cut off, few sales, $1 bu. bskt. Calif., small crts., bchd., $2 to $2.75.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Mass, ½ bbl. crts., Early Blacks, $2.75 to $3.25. Howes, $3.25 to $3.50.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native white, 18 bchs., $1.50 to $2.25. Pascal, $2.50 to $3.50 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crt., best, $2.75 to $3.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand fair. Native hothouse, 50 to 60 cukes, $8 to $12 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native hothouse, 18 heads, ord., 35 to 50c std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz., best, $2.50 to $3.50; poorer, $1 crate.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Mass. and Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 85c to $1 std. bu. box. 100-lb. bags No. 1 Mass. yellow, $1.75 to $1.85; N. Y., $1.75 to $1.90; Ohio, mostly $1.75; Spanish, ½ case, best, $2.40 to $2.60; poorer lower.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Me., 100-lb. bags, $2.50 to $2.65.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native outdoor, 50 to 60 bchs., 50 to 75c; hothouse, $1 to $1.25 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 35 to 60c std. bu. box. Va., bu. bskt., 50 to 65c.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native hothouse, mostly 15 to 18c lb. Calif., lugs, $1.50 to $2.50. Ohio hothouse, fancy, $1.25 to $1.50 8-lb. bskt.

Hay.—Market quiet. Receipts and demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $23 to $23.50. Eastern, $18 to $22. Clover mixed, $21 to $22 ton.

Butter. — Market firmer; creamery extras, 41½c; firsts, 39 to 40c; seconds, 37½ to 38½c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 70c; white extras, 69c; fresh eastern, 62 to 65c doz.

Cheese.—Market firm. N. Y. twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 26c. Western twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 25½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich pea, $8.50 to $9. Calif., small white, $9 to $9.50. Yellow Eyes, $8 to $8.50. Red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet. Demand fair. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending Nov. 16, 2,419,300 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 36 to 37c; clothing, 29 to 30c; ½ blood, combing, 42 to 43c; clothing, 36 to 37c; ⅜ blood, combing, 44 to 45c; clothing, 42 to 43c; ¼ blood, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 40 to 41c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 88 to 90c; clothing, 78 to 83c; ½ blood, combing, 88 to 92c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ⅜ blood, combing, 85 to 87c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ¼ blood, combing, 73 to 77c; clothing, 69 to 73c; Terr., combing, 87 to 89c; clothing, 78 to 83c; ½ blood, combing, 87 to 90c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ⅜ blood, combing, 85 to 90c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 80c; clothing, 70 to 75c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply barely normal, market fully steady, demand fair. Bulk of sales, $10.50 to $11.25.

Cattle.—Supply all killing classes normal, market firm, demand fair.

Cows.—Common and medium, $5 to $7; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $6.50 to $7.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $10 to $14.50. Cull and common, $8 to $10.

Sheep.—Supply lambs rather light, market firm, demand rather slow. No sheep.

Lambs.—84 lbs. down, medium to choice, $11 to $14; all weights, cull and common, $8.50 to $11.

Milk Cows.—Supply barely normal, market mostly steady with a week ago, demand fair. Choice, per head, $215 to $230; good, $175 to $215; medium, $100 to $140; common, $70 to $90.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Prices on most produce are steady, with little change. Dry beans are weak.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, easier; creamery, prints, 47 to 48c; tubs, 43 to 46c; firsts, 42 to 44c; undergrades, 41 to 42c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 26c; longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; brick Swiss, 30c; limburger, 33c. Eggs, firm; grade B, 53 to 70c; grade C, 40c; pullets, 45 to 50c; nearby at mark, 52 to 65c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 24 to 34c; chickens, 29 to 33c; broilers, 30 to 37c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; ducks, 25 to 27c; turkeys, 40 to 45c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 19 to 27c; springers, 20 to 25c; old roosters, 23 to 25c; ducks, 22 to 24c; geese, 20 to 21c; turkeys, 38 to 42c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Gravenstein, Wolf River, Alexander, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; Baldwin, 75c to $1.85; Twenty-ounce, Greening, $1.75 to $2; Wealthy, Jonathan, $2 to $2.25; King, $2.25 to $2.50; Delicious, $2.75 to $3; McIntosh, $1.25 to $3.25. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 65c to $1.60; 150-lb. sack, $4 to $4.25; Idaho, 100-lb. sack, $4.75; sweets, Md., bu. hamper, $1.30 to $1.40.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, cwt., $8.35; medium, $8.50; red kidney, $9.75; marrow, $11; white kidney, $12. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $1.60 to $1.75; Spanish, crate, $1.75 to $1.85; Colo., 100-lb. sack, $2 to $2.25.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.25 to $3.50; grapes, Cal., Alicante, Muscat, 24-lb. lug, $1.25 to $1.40; home-grown, Concord, bu., $1.50; honeydew, Cal., crate, $1.65 to $1.75; lemons, box, $9 to $15; pears, home-grown, bu., 75c to $2.75.

Vegetables.—Beets, bu., 75c to $1; Brussels sprouts, qt., 20c; cabbage, bu., 40 to 50c; carrots, bu., 75c to $1; cauliflower, bu., 75c to $1.65; celery, doz., 60 to 85c; cucumbers, Cal., lug, $1.25 to $1.50; eggplant, Fla., bu., $5.25 to $5.50; kale, Md., bu., 50 to 75c; lettuce, 2-doz. crate, 50 to 75c; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 50c to $1.35; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; peppers, box, $4.50 to $5; pumpkins, bu., 50 to 75c; radishes, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; spinach, bu., 50c to $1.25; squash, bu., 75c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., $1.40 to $1.50; turnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.60.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; light, 2-doz. box, $4.50; dark, $3. Maple products, firm; syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $17.50; clover mixed, $15.50; oat straw, $10 to $11.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $31.50; standard middlings, $33.50; red-dog, $41; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $40.50; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $53.50; hominy, $37.50; gluten, $43.40; oatfeed, $15; Timothy seed, bu., $3.50 to $4; Alfalfa, $16 to $17; Alsike, $14 to $15; clover, $14 to $16. C. H. B.

Northeastern Ohio Crops and Markets

The corn crop for the State is said to be 11,000,000 bushels less than 1928; oats about 35,000,000 bushels less, and of poor quality; wheat was average.

The wet weather of the past few days has put an end, for the present at least, to Fall plowing, which is a good thing, for, with the opening of rabbit season thousands of hunters are roaming the fields, making it dangerous for men and cattle.

On the Youngstown curb market, country butter is selling for 50c; eggs, 65c doz.; by crate, 60c; hogs, dressed, 15c; veal, dressed, 24c; onions, $1 per bushel; parsnips, 60c per 12-qt. bskt.; popcorn, 60c pk.; apples $1 and $1.25 per 12-qt. bskt.; cabbage, 40c per 12-qt. bskt.; $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Youngstown Produce.—Eggs, nearby whites, 59c; extras, 57c; storage select, 48c; butter, extra prints, fancy, 49c; extra prints, 45c; extra rolls, 44c; cheese, N. Y., 30c; Wisconsin and Ohio, 28c.

Cleveland Produce.—Butter, extras, 44c; extra firsts, 42½ to 43½c; seconds, 35 to 35½c; Eggs, extras, 59c; firsts, 49c; poultry, fowls, 26 to 27c; medium, 20 to 22c; Leghorns, 18 to 20c; Leghorn broilers, 20 to 21c; ducks, 20 to 23c; geese, 20 to 22c; potatoes, Ohio, $3.85 to $3 90 150-lb. sack; Maine Green Mountain, $4.35 to $4.40 150-lb. sack; Idaho Russet, $4.25 per 100-lb. sack; home-grown, $1.50 to $1.60 per bushel.

Cleveland Livestock.—Hog receipts, 4,800; holdover, none. 160 to 175 mostly steady; bulk, $9.50; lightweight, 10c lower, sows, strong, $7.75 to $8; stags, $6. Cattle.—Receipts, 900; market, common steers, $8.75 to $10; steady to strong; few $11 to $12.50; very plain kind around $8; slow; cows, steady, $6.50 to $8; cutter grade, $4 to $6.25. Calves.—Receipts 500, market fully steady; top vealers, $17.

Sheep.—Receipts 2,500, 25 to 50c higher better grades; handy weight lambs, $13.25 to $13.75; aged wethers, $6.50 to $7.25; few fat ewes, $5 to $6.50. F. S. H.

Mineral Ridge, Ohio.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

The movement of stocker and feeder cattle from the Lancaster Livestock Market to farms in Lancaster County and the eastern feeding district during the present year to November 1, shows a decided decrease as compared with last year. The number sold this year up to November 1, including both stockers and feeders was 57,299 head, compared with 72,874 head during the same period in 1928, or approximately 20 per cent less. Uncertainty of the corn crop and shortage of pasture are probably the main reasons for this decrease. It is customary for many of our feeders with ample pasturage to buy cattle of the stocker type weighing 400 to 600 lbs. early in the season and grazing them during the Summer and Fall months increasing their weight from 150 to 200 lbs. by the time they are placed in the feed lot, at a much less cost than the heavier animals could be purchased for at that time. Such animals will respond more readily to the solid feeds due to being acclimated and familiar with their surroundings, whereas animals of the feeder or heavier type purchased and immediately placed in the feed lot usually require from four to six weeks before they start to show any material gain due to change in location, climate and feeds.

This year there has also been a continuance of the growing preference on the part of the eastern feeders for lightweight cattle. The bulk of animals placed on feed this year will weigh from 650 to 750 lbs., or approximately 100 lbs. less than last year, and only a small percentage scaling 900 lbs. or more. Prices paid for stockers and feeders this year range from $1.50 to $2.50 per hundredweight less than last year.

According to the latest reports from other cattle feeding districts including the corn belt States, conditions are practically the same throughout the United States, and, unless there is a marked increase in the buying of cattle for short feed during the closing months of the present season, there will be a decided falling off in the number of finished animals next year.

THE children cheered when a schoolhouse burned in East Boston a few days ago, but they should remember that if they didn't have schoolhouses they could never get to college and learn to play football.—Salem Evening News.

BARBARA (whose first tooth has just dropped out: "Mummy, mummy, quick! I'm coming to pieces!"—Passing Show.

Ventures and Adventures of the Smith Family

BY MRS. CHARLES McARTHUR

CHAPTER II.

PICKING BERRIES

"Oh mother! Guess what I have," cried Amy, as she came dancing in from school one day early in June. "You may have three guesses."

"I know," said her mother, "you got 100 in spelling, and you have your paper to show me."

"Wrong! Guess again, mother!"

"Tell me what it looks like, my dear."

"Oh, it's sort of round and has little seeds and it's a beautiful color."

"It surely can't be a strawberry this early, Amy."

"But it is, mother, a whole handful, and there will be lots more. You eat them, mother," holding out a little hand filled with juicy berries.

"Thank you, Amy. It was very nice of you to bring them to me," said her mother.

After that Amy had strawberry stains on her face and hands every day, and sometimes on her dress. She said, "Oh mother, I just love to pick them. You hunt around in the tall grass and there you find the biggest, nicest ones. They look so pretty growing, too."

"I shall be glad when the garden berries are ripe," said Mrs. Smith. "I'll have a rest from making desserts then."

"I can help you pick them before I go to school," said Fred.

"Perhaps," said his mother, "but there will not be so very many, just what we need for ourselves to eat and some to can for Winter."

One morning Fred came in, saying, "I am going berrying back by the woods after I have my breakfast. The dog wouldn't go after the cows this morning, and I had to go 'way back to the woods for them. There's a lot of brerries there."

So away he went with a quart berry box, and came back before noon with it piled full of luscious wild strawberries, all hulled.

"There's a million berries in that box, mother," he said, proudly, his eyes shining. "Don't you want to go with me again after dinner? There's plenty more berries."

"That would be fun," said Mrs. Smith. "I haven't picked any wild berries this year, and I would like to go to the woods, too."

Amy was away visiting that day, so Fred and his mother went alone. Jane wore her rubber boots, for there was a creek to be crossed.

"How do we get across the creek, Fred?" asked his mother.

"Oh, there is a rail across," answered Fred.

"A rail!" said Mrs. Smith, rather doubtfully, looking at the slender boy and thinking of her own generous weight.

"It is a good strong one, and anyway you could not drown if you did fall in," said the boy laughing. Getting wet is just a joke to a 13-year-old boy. When the creek was reached and Jane saw where she was supposed to cross, she almost turned back, but by stepping carefully and quickly the other bank was safely reached. Soon they came to the grove of pines where the cows like to sleep. Under each tree is a bed of dry pine needles and the wind in the treetops sings a soft melody. It is little wonder the cows like this spot. Who wouldn't? Around the outer edge of shade about each tree there was a ring of strawberry vines, and there Fred and his mother soon filled their baskets in spite of the mosquitoes, that seemed determined to drive them out. It was an ideal place to pick berries that hot Summer day, and such berries as they found! When they had filled their baskets and were ready to start back they sat down under a tree to rest a bit.

"This ground looks as though it had been plowed," said Fred.

"Yes, Fred, it has been, but it was a long time ago. These trees are called second-growth pines. The land was cleared and cultivated many years ago, and then after it became a pasture, these pines started to grow. You see they are not close together as in the woods."

That night at suppertime Fred told his father, "I have a mosquito bite for every berry."

"If you do not rub them they will not trouble you. Another time rub yourself with citronella and the mosquitoes will not bother," said Mr. Smith.

"Strawberries are good," said Amy, who was eating her dish with a look of enjoyment on her face.

"The raspberries and blackcaps are getting ripe," said Bill. "I was through there this afternoon and found quite a few."

"I like to pick the wild berries best," said Fred, "cause then I can look for woodchuck holes, and I see rabbits and lots of birds' nests. You know where they cut the wood off over on Mr. Martin's is all grown up to berry bushes. I am going there some day."

"If Mr. Martin is willing we will go and get some blackcaps some day," said Mrs. Smith.

"When we get through haying," said Bill, "we will go for long blackberries. Got some good strong overalls to fit you, mother, and some rubber boots to keep away from the snakes?"

"I think so," said his mother smilingly.

"Mother is a good sport," said Ellen. "You can't scare her out by talking about snakes."

"Not when there are berries to be had," said Jane.

When the hay was all in the barn, Bill said the time had come to go for long blackberries. He knew a place within easy driving distance and so all made ready to go. A lunch was packed and the berry field reached by 10 o'clock. The bushes had grown up about stumps and stone piles, and were loaded with berries, dead ripe. When the family gathered for lunch at noon all had berry stains on their faces.

"I never tasted anything better in my life than those berries warm with the sun. They did not need a bit of sugar. I ate so many that I am not very hungry," said Mrs. Smith.

"I am taking home at least one quart that you won't have to can," said Bill.

"It's great picking," said Fred. "I have my pail fastened to my belt, and I can pick with both hands. This beats picking strawberries all hollow."

"If it wasn't for the thorns!" said Ellen.

"They are rather prickly," said her mother. "I am glad we dressed for the job."

"Father," said Ellen, "these are such queer-looking stones. They look like the backs of gigantic animals that had been partly buried in the earth. Can't you see that they do?"

"I have heard them called 'hog-backs,'" said her father. Probably they were named by someone who imagined that they were prehistoric hogs that had become petrified."

"I'm going to find the biggest stone in the field and sit on it," declared Amy.

About four o'clock Mr. Smith began to call for the rest to make their way to the car, and by half-past four they were on their way home. Everybody looked tired but they had a good supply of berries.

Bill was in the driver's seat and, as usual, wasted no time on the road. John sat beside him, but said nothing as a rule, only at times he sat up a little straighter or put out his foot as though to shove on the brake. I don't think John really enjoyed riding with Bill at the wheel. Jane and the girls had perfect confidence in Bill and paid no attention to the road. Fred and Amy saw everything by the roadside and kept up a merry chatter.

Home was reached in time for the evening chores and the berries put away until morning. The next day Jane and her daughters picked them over into the glass jars. Some of the jars were then filled with syrup and some with water, the latter to be used for pies or eaten with sugar the same as fresh berries. The jars were then placed in the canner and cooked a few minutes.

"When cooked in an open kettle blackberries are apt to get hard," said Jane.

"Don't forget to make some jam," called in Bill.

"I have not forgotten," said his mother.

"Mother, how can you remember so many things?" said Fred. "You always make the things we like."

"Do I?" said Mrs. Smith. "Well, just for that pretty speech, Fred, here is a slice of bread with some of the new jam on it."

If you had gone with Jane Smith and Ellen and helped put away their berries you would have seen row after row of glass jars of berries, the first fruits of the year. Strawberries, wild and tame, blackcaps and raspberries from the garden, blackcaps from the woods, blueberries, and the long blackberries picked by the family.

"Stored-up sunshine," said Ellen, who knew all about the value of fruit in the diet.

"Yes, my dear," said her mother as she looked about thoughtfully. "There is health and strength for our bodies in those glass jars as well as the pleasure of eating. And there is more than that in them, for as we use the berries we will recall where they came from and by whom they were picked. They are not just ordinary food but the result of loving labor."

"I am sure they look good enough to eat," said practical Ellen.

(To Be Continued)

Destroying Aphis Eggs

Entomologist Cortright, of the Ohio Station, recommends pruning all water sprouts from apple trees in Winter. He says:

In the Fall the aphids are found on the rank-growing water sprouts and on vigorous terminals that have failed to harden. It is on these tender succulent growths the aphids deposit their over-wintering eggs from which will come the lice that infest and damage the orchards the next year. A great majority of the over-wintering eggs of this harmful species may be removed and destroyed by the removal of the water sprouts during the dormant season.

In cases such as recently grafted or top-worked trees where it is not desirable to remove the water sprouts the tree should receive special attention in spraying the following Spring.

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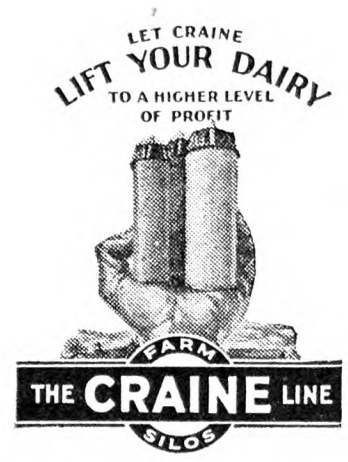

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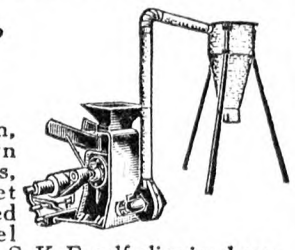

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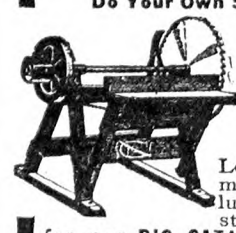

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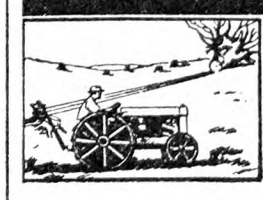

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THIS is another reminder of the New York State Rural School Improvement Society annual meeting December 3-4, at the Osborne House, Rochester, N. Y. The society has a creditable record of work done for the best interests of rural schools. Its activities are all frank and open, and this annual meeting will explain what has been done and the plans for future work. One special feature of the program will be an illustrated address by the Deputy Commissioner of Education of Vermont, a State which knows the importance of rural schools and is doing its best for their welfare. Plan to spend December 3 and 4 at Rochester if possible.

*

NEWSPAPER reports from Russia state that the Minsk Botanical Observatory has produced a new hybrid grain, a cross between wheat and rye. Says this report:

The new hybrid grain plant combines, it is reported, the resistance to cold of rye with the richness of wheat. The experiments are said to have shown that its yield without artificial fertilizer or special preparation of the land is three tons per hectare, thrice the average grain yield in Russia.

This Fall the new product is being sown in sufficient quantity to make possible its general use next year. That is one story which, if true, may literally change the face of the world. That is to say, if Russia within the next ten years could increase its grain production threefold it would be an economic revolution beside which Lenine's first revolution would seem petty.

This is especially interesting to readers of THE R. N.-Y., because it is not the first time such a cross has been recorded in our pages. The late Elbert S. Carman, for many years editor of this publication, produced wheat and rye hybrids in 1882. Mr. Carman had been working on these grains for several years, using beardless Armstrong wheat. The remarkable feature in this work was that a hybrid was produced between two generically different cereals. Mr. Carman continued to work with these rye-wheats, but found that none of the real hybrid types survived continued propagation. As Prof. E. M. East remarks, segregation occurred to such an extent that the progeny soon became to all appearances, either rye or wheat. None of the rye types possessed particular value, but several of the wheat types were useful, one of them, "Rural New-Yorker No. 57," being recommended in one of the bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture as a soft Winter wheat for the Eastern States. It will be interesting to learn in future, whether these Russian crosses remain permanent, or whether they too, separate in the likeness of their parents, like those Mr. Carman produced nearly half a century ago.

*

PENNSYLVANIA farmers practice both diversified and specialized systems of farming. Of the 48,125 farmers to whom the State's agricultural experiment stations sends bulletins, over 16,000 have manifested a special interest in crops, soils and fertilizers, 12,000 in dairying, 12,000 in livestock, 14,000 in poultry, 13,000 in vegetables, 13,000 in fruit, 8,000 in flowers and ornamentals, 4,000 in forestry, and 3,000 in tobacco. In some counties in the State, diversified systems have long been established; in others, specialization in fruit, dairying, poultry, potatoes and truck crops is the rule. Dairying is the chief source of farm income in more than 40 Pennsylvania counties. In the last 40 years the number of beef cattle in the State has decreased about 50 per cent, but its banner county has shown an increase in beef cattle during that period. The fattening of steers continues to profit many farmers in Lancaster County. They claim that, by making beef, they enrich their soils, market their grass, roughage and some of their canning factory residues, maintain crop rotations, and distribute their productive labor throughout the year. The key-fact to be noted and remembered about Lancaster County farming is that it is adapted to that county.

*

THE first page article this week calls attention to a very important matter—the health of our school children. Wise and happy indeed is the teacher who is able to get through the Winter season with the minimum of colds and their accompaniment of sneezing and coughing. There is quite a temptation to feel aggravation rather than sympathy when Johnny or Mary develops a cold in the middle of the forenoon, and the remaining children are sure that they are likely to "catch it," as apparently, they often do. There is a variety of opinion about the cause of colds, but helps to getting them are, without doubt, damp shoes and clothing, bad air and improper or insufficient food. These are all things that can be controlled, and some of them are within the teacher's power to handle. Now and then there is a day when the air seems so "heavy" that it is impossible to get ventilation enough in the schoolroom. We know by experience that opening the windows wide and having the children march around the room a few times, perhaps singing some familiar song, will remedy all of this without upsetting school discipline.

*

IN HIS speech before the National Co-operative Milk Federation, at St. Paul on November 12, Secretary of Agriculture Hyde dwelt on a question which is giving practical dairy farmers considerable serious thought. As a basis for his conclusions he recited some dairy statistics. The number of dairy cows in the country is approximately 22,000,000; average production, 4,600 lbs. of milk annually. We have shifted from a slight export to a net import of dairy products. We are wholly dependent on our home market, and import only about 1 per cent of our own production. Foreign countries are rapidly increasing their production of dairy products, and are already beginning to seek an outlet in our markets. But cows in dairy herd associations, he said, average 7,457 lbs. They are 60 per cent more efficient than the average dairy cow for the whole country. Therefore he concludes that if all the cows reached the higher average proficiency, 14,000,000 cows would produce as much as our present 22,000,000, and immense saving would be made in feed and labor. Profits could be increased while at the same time decreasing the cost to the consumer. It is the final effect of this efficiency monopoly that many dairy farmers are trying to visualize. Since we are now fully supplying our home markets, and for the most part creating a surplus, if we develop 14,000,000 cows to produce as much as our 22,000,000 cows produce now, we will either have a burdensome surplus or 8,000,000 cows less than we have now. Fully a million dairy farmers will be out of the dairy business. The saving in feed and labor will be at the expense of men who now supply the feed and do the work. Efficiency will be good for the 60 per cent who have the means, the equipment and the ability to withstand the pruning process and succeed. It would be helpful for the 60 per cent of consumers who become proficient in other industries and buy food cheaper, but efficiency will have a different meaning for the 40 per cent who are forced out of their farms and other occupations to make room for the successful. America has been made great through its system of small independent farm freeholders, and the opportunity it gave the sons and daughters of these farms to aspire to the greatest positions and most ambitious fortunes of the country. Is it a good national policy to destroy these frugal nurseries of sturdy manhood and womanhood and make farm ownership available only to a class sanctioned by the gods of efficiency?

*

FARM girls occasionally write us for advice about coming to New York to earn their living. Usually such inquiries are from girls just finishing high school, who are untrained for any gainful occupation. The anticipated pleasures of the city allure them, and wages seem much more liberal than those paid in small towns. When such girls admit that they have no friends or relatives here, no business training, and little money, we are obliged to urge them to stay away from New York. Furthermore, the small salaries of country towns usually have a greater buying power than the higher income of the city. Miss Frances Perkins, State Labor Commissioner, made the following statement recently before the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls:

The very lowest sum for which a girl can get shelter and three meals a day in New York City is $14.69. These figures were compiled in September, 1929, by the Bureau of Women in Industry of the State Department of Labor. This sum does not provide for clothes, or even carfare. At the same time, the current beginner's wages was from $13 to $15 a week. You see at once that the wage was not sufficient to obtain the necessities of life, much less the insurance against illness and old age which ought to be included in a proper wage.

All these things are outside the requirements for making life worth living, such natural youthful recreations as dancing and social contacts generally, such entertainments as music and the theater, such adornments as beads and silk stockings. They do not include such luxuries as leisure to read, hardly obtainable when one works eight hours and must sew, mend, wash, iron, clean one's room and often do a little cooking after working hours.

The girl who already has some training, who is not entirely cut off from friends, and who has a little money for emergencies, will make her way, even though she may meet trials and discouragements, but the untrained, unfriended girl too often meets only the cold and selfish side of the great city, until it is too late for her to realize that even here there are warm human hearts with help and kindness for the stranger within our gates.

*

TO THE question of a young beginner in dairying, our answer is that when two distinct dairy breeds are crossed, the resulting offspring are likely to be less useful than cows of either of the parent breeds for practical purposes. His notion is that in three years he could raise the fat content of the milk from his herd by using a sire of a breed that has a higher fat average. The daughters of this sire, he believes, would be better than their dams. They might be, but they probably would not. He would certainly get less milk, and his crossbred cows of mixed colors would be on a price basis with grades if he offered them for sale. Since his cows are registered, it would be much more practicable and profitable in the long run for him to breed for a higher-fat strain within his breed than to resort to cross-breeding. The normal fat average of his breed is about 3.4 per cent. Each of several breeds has a higher rating on a fat basis. Possibly he would be better satisfied with one of these breeds. We have observed in recent years a rising percentage of purebred cows of different breeds in many dairy herds. In the largest dairy herd that we have seen, the five dairy breeds are strongly represented by purebred cows.

*

THAT is quite a program of farm work laid out and carried through by Mr. Bashore (page 1425). His plan with unprofitable crops is short and to the point: "We aim to cut out crops that do not pay." This is only what common sense dictates, but many of us dislike to do it, and so keep on year after year with a crop or a rotation that ought to be dropped or changed. There is much in knowing just when a crop *is* unprofitable. A single failure does not prove it necessarily, but by putting three or four things together, a case against that special crop may be built up, and then is the time to act. We knew one locality comprising several townships where rye was once profitable. The land was suited to it, and rye was considered the crop on which to "seed down to grass." But in some way wild onion got widely spread in the locality, probably because so many of the little sets on the tops ripen with the rye grains and dry down to the size, shape and approximate weight, so that no cleaner will remove them and the rye is spoiled for flouring. This infested rye, used for seed, spread the pest over all the fields ever put in rye, and neighbors with clean farms who bought this rye seeded their own places with the onion. Buyers soon refused to take rye from that locality, except at a low feeding, rather than flouring price, because a very small amount of onion spoils the flour. Wise farming would soon cut rye from the rotation under such circumstances. Onion is a nuisance anyway, but a calamity in rye.

Brevities

THAT is a live letter from our Pennsylvania friend on page 1424.

PLENTIFUL Fall rains have filled the wells after the long drought.

ABOUT 8,000,000 tons of fertilizer are used annually in this country.

THIS country imported over 7,000,000 lbs. of wool during two recent weeks.

THE Senate appears to have found one thing it can do, anyway—it adjourned!

THE mackerel catch this year so far is reported from Gloucester, Mass., at 42,420,000 lbs.

OPERATING expenses of the government for the first four months of this year were $734,416,000. This is $37,896,000 over the same period the preceding year. All departments except the Interior and Agriculture were higher.

Milk Man Talks for Farmers

C. J. FAYEN is a New York City milk dealer, who believes that the dairy farmer is not getting a fair price for producing milk. He is not only willing but anxious to pay more. In a recent interview he said: "The farmer should make as much profit as the dealer or anyone else connected with the business and he can do so if he goes about it in the right way. It is up to the farmer to say what the price of milk shall be. His job is to fix the price to the consumer and then make fair allowances for processing and handling the milk at the station, and also a separate allowance for handling and delivering it in the city. A price of $4.40 a 40-quart can to stores, hotels and other bulk consumers would be a fair price the year around. This would allow the farmer $3.18 the year around for 100 lbs. of 3.5 milk. It would allow $1 for handling and processing in the plants. This would go to themselves in the co-operative plants. It would also allow $1 for handling and delivery in the city. These prices would be fair to everybody and, when properly organized and conducted by themselves, farmers can easily establish these prices and maintain them the year around."

Mr. Fayen defined three main reasons for low prices and disturbed milk markets. First is the classified plan of fixing prices. "Under this plan," he says, "the big dealers who make the price can and do fix the price to suit themselves after the milk is delivered and consumed. Then the small dealers have no choice but to follow close to the price so fixed." The second cause is the crooked dealers who are always trying to get city trade away from legitimate dealers. They cut the price to get a customer and force other dealers to meet the price to save their customers. Then to save themselves the only thing all of them can do is to reduce the price they pay the producer. This they proceed to do. The third reason is largely responsible for the second. Farmers and farm-owned plants sell their surplus at a cut price. This makes it possible for both straight and crooked dealers to cut the regular price in the city, and ultimately force all prices down to the surplus level or near it. It makes no difference whether the surplus milk is sold in bulk as such or sold on the classified plan. In either case it is a surplus price, and one plan has as much to do with low prices and disturbed markets as the other.

Commissioner Wynne of the city health department has now required that all dealers contract for their milk supply and file the contracts with the department. This will enable him to cut out the "bootleg" and crooked dealers generally. Dealers need an honest open association among themselves, too, and with this contract plan it will be more necessary than ever for dairy farmers in every section to have an association to make these contracts and to determine the price. When so organized they can determine a price of $3.18 per 100 lbs. for themselves, and $4.40 a can for the loose milk to consumers in the city. This would be the price for every quart shipped from the plant, including any extra requirements of the dealer above the contract amount. If there be any surpluses above the amount specified in the contract, a separate arrangement may be made to manufacture it into by-products, and a committee of the producers should check up the shipments with freight invoices every month. To avoid large surpluses the farmers may adopt a production plan based on the average production for the Fall and Winter months, which would be fair and equitable for all of them. Each farmer could produce as much surplus as he liked. He would contract to deliver a certain volume and receive the liquid price for it and, when there is no liquid demand for more, the excess production would sell for butter and cheese prices. Under the new regulations the dealer will be obliged to demand a written contract and farmers should prepare for it in advance in a way to protect themselves. The best way for them, Mr. Fayen believes, is a definite price for liquid milk at the farm and in the city the year around. Nothing can prevent them from getting it, he says, if together they demand it.

Painless Extractions

DIGEST of an address by Dr. J. H. Therrell, Ocala, Fla., before the Mortgage Bankers' Association in New Orleans on October 31.

The French cynic who observed: "The best system of taxation is the one that produces the most feathers from the bird plucked with the least squawking," seems to have set a standard which taxing authorities follow. The tax which provoked the Boston tea party and created a new nation is not the only tax of the past or future to change the history of nations.

It is an economic maxim that the power to tax is the power to destroy. It was the burdens of taxes heaped on the shoulders of the poor by the ancient kings, and their earls, dukes and counts that drove the people to rebel. The conflict developed democracy or self-government by the people. Democracy did away with the extravagance of kings, the tyranny of lords, and for a time at least lightened the burdens of the poor, and yet with the records of our boasted self-government is one continuous increase of taxation. In this country every group of nine persons supports one person on the public payroll. It is sometimes said that we have swapped a titled governing class for a bunch of elective taxgatherers more rapacious than the ancient lords, and instead of a government by the people we have a government by office-holders. The public annual expenses of the United States are now $11,500,000,000, or $38,500,000 for every working day.

Nobody knows where all this money comes from, who pays it, how it is collected or who determines how much is to be raised. Neither have we anything to show how it is all spent, who spends it or who determines where and how it is spent. There is no co-ordination between the Federal and State authorities in the levying of taxes. There is no order or plan between the States, or the political units within the States for a uniform system of accounting. All of the half million tax-gathering units have proceeded independently on the theory of "the most feathers for the least quack." Property and privileges and persons are taxed again and again in the same year by different political units.

The average business man spends time and money analyzing every item of his costs of doing business. He can tell you the cost of production to the fraction of a cent, but he knows nothing of how his tax money is expended. He does not know whether his tax dollar is honestly, efficiently or effectively spent. It is practically the only "unwatched dollar" in the expense account.

It is high time that business and trade organizations undertook through competent surveys to ascertain the facts, and cut out the sore spots, and put this biggest of big business on the same plane of cost accounting and business management that obtains in private enterprise.

Big Tropical Fruit Merger

THE United Fruit Company is reported as the purchaser of the Cuyamel Fruit Company. These two companies with combined assets of more than $250,000,000, are engaged in the production and distribution of tropical fruits. The United Fruit Company has its principal offices in Boston. It operates large plantations in the countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea, producing bananas, sugar cane and cacao. It operates 97 steamships. Its influence in this country may be surmised from the fact that the imports of bananas are duty free, and the volume of banana imports amounts to $33,000,000 a year on the foreign valuation of the products.

The Cuyamel Company operates 11 ships between the fruit ports of Honduras and Nicaraugua to the United States. It also operates plantations. Its business is said to be second in size to the United. It offices are in New Orleans. The importation of these tropical fruits from lands where they grow almost spontaneously competes with our native fruits.

More October Milk Prices

THE Callicoon Co-operative Dairy Association price for October is $2.84 for 3 per cent milk in 210-mile zone.

Transportation Costs

The most important single factor in the cost of most foodstuffs consumed in New England is the handling charge, in which the largest item is transportation. This is due to the fact that a very small portion of the food we consume annually comes from points nearby. If we exclude the four major New England crops in point of volume, apples, celery, onions and potatoes, we find that we in this section of the country have for many years indulged in the extremely uneconomic policy of depending upon sections hundreds, even thousands of miles distant to supply our demands for food. We are quite safe in stating that the New England grower of fruits and vegetables probably receives not more than five cents of each dollar expended by the consumer of these commodities.

Who does get the money? Let us look at one or two examples. Suppose our craving is for lettuce and we purchase the variety known as Iceberg, sold by most retailers. Practically all of this lettuce comes from points nearly 3,000 miles distant. The freight rate is about $1.75 a hundred pounds, not of lettuce alone, but of crate and ice as well, which at the time of packing totals almost as much as the lettuce itself. On Florida tomatoes the freight is about 80 cents a standard crate. Added to this are loading and handling charges at each end. During the periods when the various kinds of fruits and vegetables we consume are most plentiful, it very frequently happens that the price obtained at wholesale is less than the amount required to place them upon the market. Of course these charges must be paid, leaving nothing to the distant grower or consignor who shipped the goods, and the chief beneficiaries of the transaction are the railroads which transported the goods and the dealers who distributed them.

This illogical and uneconomical condition can be traced to several causes. We in New England apparently devote little thought to the advantages and necessity of patronizing and protecting our local industries. In the production and distribution of agricultural products, there is a decided lack of sympathy and understanding between the producer and distributor. Apparently neither has thought it advisable to attempt to understand the problems of the other. The consumer has sat on the fence and unconcernedly observed the steady decrease in the percentage of New England grown fruits and vegetables consumed. Should this continue we shall before many years be in the unenviable position of sending an even larger percentage of our income outside of New England, with a corresponding loss to our own industries and communities.

New England farms could and should produce a much larger portion of the fruits and vegetables we consume. Our growers spend their income here, and patronizing and encouraging them simply means better business and improved living conditions for all. Production of farm commodities is full of chance as the producer has no certainty of the results from the time the seed is planted until the final sale is made. Soil, weather conditions, and the whims of the consuming public are all hazards that are impossible to estimate. To these has been added the certainty of active competition from distant sources.

There are several things which can be done to assure better and more economical conditions to the decided advantage of everyone. Most prominent among these are: Improvement in the business relations between producer and distributor; intelligent buying by the consumer, with preference given to those commodities produced in New England; improvement in grading and packing their products by growers, with the adoption of some means whereby those products can be readily identified by the consumer; conservative and productive advertising campaigns by the various interests, with a view to informing the consumer when to buy, what to buy, and how to buy.

This should lead to purer and fresher fruits and vegetables for our use and to truer economy, with the return of the New England farm to its place in the community. W. E. MALONEY.

From Southeastern Ohio

We had about 30 hours of rain on Nov. 16 and 17. This is making high water and taking some corn in the low ground. Because of warm weather wheat has made a large growth and is going into Winter in good shape.

Grocers are paying 48c for eggs. Most everyone who has turkeys seems to have had good luck with them this year. The price got so low a few years ago that most everyone quit raising them and went to raising geese.

Most Ohio fairs were over the first week in October. There were two or three the second week. The attendance was good when the weather was fit. The barns were full and overflowing most everywhere. Every year seems to bring out some new exhibitors. I never saw so many swine exhibits as there were this year. We live near Zanesville which was the center of the Merino industry at one time; each year finds a few more of the oldest Merino breeders breeding and exhibiting coarse wools. A few years ago we took a bunch of coarse wools to a Merino fair and received a friendly reprimand from a prominent Merino breeder for bringing them there. The same man came out asmiling with a coarse wool show this year. The sheep trade has been good, but at lower prices. Feeder lambs are all picked up mostly at 10c for fine wools and 11c for coarse wools. There used to be a good trade here for fine wool feeding wethers. You seldom ever see anyone hunting wethers now. One of our neighbors had a bunch of wethers he has been trying to sell for two years. He is dressing them and taking them to town. He is using his first coarse wool ram this year. I do not believe the consumer will ever want a fine wool lamb in preference to a coarse wool one. However, the wool market is more uncertain. We used to think we had to keep fine wool ewes, but we find the half bloods give more milk and own their lambs so much better, and at present prices will bring almost as many dollars' worth of wool. We seldom have a coarse wool ewe that will not own her lambs.

Most people are busy husking corn, some are done Some report good corn and some poor. It is selling at 80 and 90c per bushel. ROY SMITH.

Southeastern Ohio.

Suffolk County, Long Island

Eastern Long Island has been the garden spot of the earth during this beautiful Autumn weather. Our first frost came November 6. All through Long Island the foliage has been a riot of color in gorgeous reds and yellows, with the bright green of the pines for contrast. It has been ideal weather for touring and many farmers have taken advantage of it, and become better acquainted with the beauties of their own locality.

In the gardens one can still (Nov. 8) pick tomatoes, sweet corn, lettuce, carrots, beets, spinach, broccoli, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts. Many of these the growers are still shipping in abundance, principally cauliflower and Brussels sprouts. They are bringing fairly good prices.

Tomatoes have been low in price all the Fall, and were not worth shipping, many acres not being harvested. Some Green Mountain potatoes have been stored. Cobblers are mostly all shipped. Carrots are low and those who have them are now filling cellars, hoping for a market during the Winter.

Financially, the season has been much better than last year. On account of the dry Summer, potatoes produced one-half to two-thirds of a crop, but prices held up well. Growers were able to market the crop with a minimum of work, not having to ridge up for late grass and weeds, but as soon as the vines died down they were dug and sold. Many farmers having 50 or more acres of Cobblers finished digging by September 1, which is almost a record. M. D. Y.

Orient, Long Island.

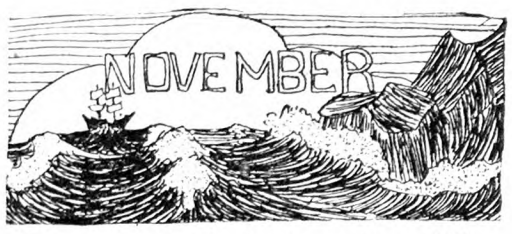
The 10th Anniversary of

OUR PAGE FOR AND BY BOYS AND GIRLS

ARRANGED by Iva UNGER

Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (16), New York

"The young and the new, the alumni too,
Only once a year can the poor alumnus speak"



Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (16), New York

The House of Dreams

It's a strange road that leads to the
House of Dreams,
To the House of Dreams-Come-True.
Its hills are steep and its valleys deep
And salt with the tears the Wayfarers
weep,
The Wayfarers, I and you.

But there's surely a way to the House of
Dreams,
To the House of Dreams-Come-True.
We shall find it yet, ere the sun has set,
If we fare straight on, come fire, come
wet—
Wayfarers—I and you.
—Margaret Pedlar
—Sent by Helen Messemer, Alumnus.
New York

The Spirit of Autumn

The rainy smell of a ferny dell,
Whose shadows no sunray flaws,
When Autumn sits in the wayside weeds
Telling her beads
Of haws.

The phantom mist, that is moonbeam-
kissed,
On hills where the trees are thinned;
When Autumn leans at the oak-roots
scrap,
Playing a harp
Of wind.

The crickets chirr neath brier and burr,
By leaf-strewn pools and streams,
When Autumn stands 'mid the dropping
nuts,
With the book she shuts,
Of dreams.
—Madison J. Cawein
Sent by Clark Allender (15)
West Virginia

A Thanksgiving Creed

I am thankful for my family and my friends. I am thankful for a home, my clothes, three meals a day, and a bed at night. I am thankful for the chance my school offers me to become educated. I am thankful that I live in a country where Liberty prevails; where I can worship as I wish; and where I shall have endless opportunity to become the grown-up person I desire to be.
—Antoinette Enick (15)
Pennsylvania

Drawn by Franklin Kohler (Alumnus), Pennsylvania

The answer to last month's What Am I? was corn. That was easy, because of the historical associations, but did you know that corn is more "the staff of life" than wheat or oats? A cow may thrive on corn alone better than on wheat or oats. This month we will consider a fruit, one of the oldest of the fruits, which ripens in late Fall.

I came from a town in Crete, and the mucilage which is made from my seeds bears its name, cydonin, adapted from Cydonia. These seeds readily give out their mucilage in water, so that they turn 40 or 50 times their weight in water into a substance as thick as syrup. In the days of the 60's, this was much used for dressing hair to make the corkscrew curl. I was cultivated by the early Greeks and Romans, but am now cultivated generally in temperate climates.

I am a low tree, or bush, with twisted, winding branches, with ovate leaves, downy on the under side. My flowers are large and beautiful, and I am sometimes used in hedges. My fruit is shaped like an apple in some varieties, but like a pear in others. You do not eat me out of hand, for I am hard and sour, but I make good jelly and marmalade. A beverage somewhat resembling cider can be made from my downy, yellow fruit.

You will not find me in the orchard, but rather standing in some out-of-the-way place in a dooryard, knee-deep in well sodded grass. This is where I thrive. Do you know me now? What Am I?—Adapted from Columbian Encylopedia.

The answer to last month's enigma number one was "Pumpkin," to number two, "Cranberries," and to the riddle "Popcorn." Box Notes were written by Al. Kirk (Alumnus), Connecticut.

Enigma

My first is in fight but not in battle,
My second is in horses but not in cattle,
My third is in coast but not in shore,
My fourth is in rattle but not in roar,
My fifth is in stockings but not is hose,
My sixth is in nostrils but not in nose.
My seventh is in bubble but not in foam,
My eighth is in sand but not in loam,
My ninth is in brother and also in
trouble,
My whole filled the heart of every Pilgrim father.
—Sent by Clark Allender, (15)
West Virginia

Riddle

Bright as a star,
Hot as the sun,
Lives through the feast,
Dies when 'tis done,
Bringeth good cheer to every one.
—By Charlotte Dolly, (16), New York

Drawn by Elspeth Fields (10), New York

Several of my pen-pals have reminded me that I might write a letter for the November Our Page, but I certainly did not need to be reminded of that fact! It really seems very strange not to write or to think of writing each month.

A large flock of northern robins stopped here on their way south yesterday, and were eating alder berries by the road, and if I am not mistaken some frozen snowball berries also.

The northern lights were bright last night, and today there were many juncoes about the yard looking for weed seeds.

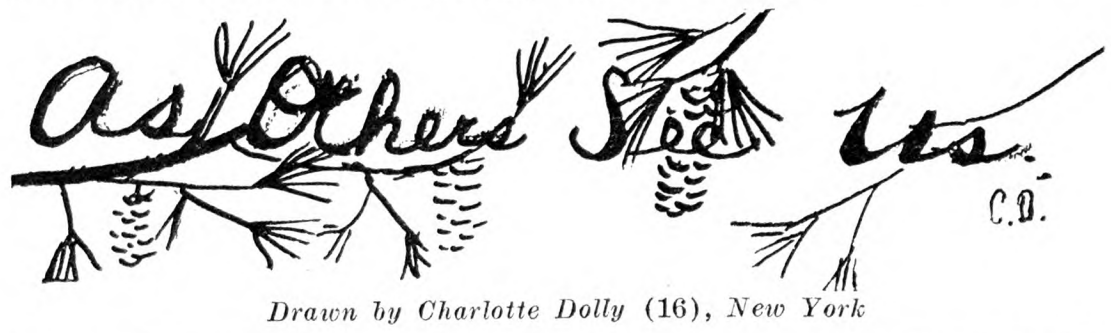
This morning a deer was walking down the bank of the river—the boys all ran out to see her and she became frightened, jumped into the brook and ran in the water. When they started down the hill toward the brook, running to see her more closely, she threw herself on the rocks just above the little dam with her neck under water but her head above water so that she might see all that went on. From the hilltop it was very hard to tell which was deer and which the rocks, so effective was the camouflage. When the boys reached the bank of the brook, however she sprang up suddenly and jumped the wall. For several moments we watched her white tail bobbing about through the pines and then she was gone. I'm afraid she did not like her reception well enough to come again very soon!

To Raymond I must admit that I have been called a tomboy many times, so that I am not so very much surprised that some one did think that I was a boy.

We haven't been skunk hunting yet, but we have been talking about going some nice night when the little woodpussies are likely to be out strolling. I recommend that sport to Pembroke as even more exciting than pegging rocks at poor defenseless rats; also it's much more profitable if you do happen to bag a skunk. At least it used to be, I haven't heard the quotations on rat's hides for some time, though I suppose Pembroke has them at his tongue's end and is nursing a lame wrist brought on by indorsing checks from some of the leading fur dealers.

Oh, hum, it is nine o'clock and I have several more letters to write tonight. By the way, I'd like two or three new pen-pals, interesting ones of course! And here is a question, Do boys write more interesting letters than girls and if so, why and when and where?

Again goodnight — Berta B. Griffiths, Alumnus.



Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (16), New York

In Uniform

Dear Boys and Girls: This is my picture. How do you like my uniform?—From Antoinette Enick (15), Pennsylvania.

Sisters

Dear Girls and Boys: This is my first attempt at writing to THE R. N.-Y. I love to read Our Page. I have taken it almost two years. I am sending you a picture of my sister and me at our home. *Please return it.* — Anna Belle Nelson (12). No address given.

Jim and I

I am enclosing a snapshot of my dog Jim. I have been reading the Boys' and Girls' Page for a long time and like it. I would like to hear from you.—William Maneely (11), New York.

The Opossum Hunters

Dear Friends: We are sending you a photo of us three, and our first catch—an opossum. I am holding the opossum. — Mary Jane Buhrman, Maryland.

Drawn by Woodrow Wilson (11), Georgia

"What became of that hired man you got from the city?"

"Aw, he used to be a chauffeur, and one day he crawled under a mule to see why it wouldn't go."
—Sent by Harry Goodman (12)
New York

If it takes an hour and a half for a flea to walk across Niagara Falls on a piano wire, and two hours for a hard doughnut to sink in a barrel of apple sauce, how many yards of pickled tripe will it take to make a pair of pants for a baby elephant?

Suggestion: Chase a frog for two miles and gather up the hops.
—Sent by Orla Jennett, (17)
New York

There was a young fellow named Tom
Who dropped a big dynamite bomb,
And now up in Mars,
They are saying, "My stars!
Where on earth did he emigrate from?"
—Sent by Charlotte Dolly, (16)
New York

When Herbert W. Collingwood came to THE RURAL NEW-YORKER his first work was in a department called "Reading for the Young." As Uncle Mark he received letters from cousins, and printed them in the spirit of Our Page. He was then 29 years old. The idea of a better chance for boys and girls of the farm was no doubt fostered by the experiences of his own boyhood. Later as editor-in-chief he carried out that plan.

The Boy Who Gave Us Our Page

He lived his earliest years—up to the time he was about eight—within a very short distance of the ocean. His father had a small fish market, which he remembered. Also he remembered some of the salty old sailors whom he looked up on visits to Plymouth, years later. Memories of his father were dim. He left for the Civil War when Herbert was not more than four, but he remembered something of the stress and strain. His father died on Dec. 24, 1864, at which time Herbert was only seven and one-half.

From that time until he was 14 my father lived on a farm at Easton, Mass., with an aunt who was his mother's sister, and his uncle, her husband. It was the sternest kind of New England farm existence, with work the gospel. It is interesting that this did not turn him against farm life. I think "The Sunny Side Of The Barn" and some of his other sketches give details of the life. This was the Cape Cod farm to which he so frequently referred. On Sundays he had to write a report of the sermon before he could have his dinner. On weekdays he had to come home at recess to cut wood. Perhaps his indefatigable industry had its beginning here. With many of the

moderns the opposite effect would have been produced.

Anyway he learned the farm processes thoroughly, at first hand. Always he was a real "dirt" farmer. At 14 he went back to Plymouth where he had a term or so at the high school. Then he took a job as errand boy with Jas. R. Osgood, the publisher. He spent his evenings reading, and got a lot from it, for he had no more schooling until he entered college at 23.—Ava F. Collingwood.

Drawn by H. Messemer (Alumnus), New York

He that loseth wealth loseth some,—
He that loseth a friend loseth more,—
He that loseth courage loseth all.
—Sent by Iona Welker, (18)
New York

The November issue of Our Page is, each year, looked forward to by those of us on whom "old age" has descended. It means a reunion on the printed page. The Page is of educational value and it has formed a background which the "graduates" can never regret. Those who have been inclined to send in just anything have been urged to do better, and in doing better have found their work in print. Our page is not limited to boys and girls only, but to the mothers and fathers who find the poetry, prose and humor good to read. Better work is appearing each year. Contributors must draw or write to the best of their ability to gain the reward of a name in print.

Alumnus month is also the birthday of Our Page. When it has reached a grand old age it will have been through the premium of effort.

So for Our Page, and the boys and girls who make it, three cheers.
—Ellen C. Rickard, Alumnus.
New York.

Drawn by Alice Dorsey, Georgia

During the last few weeks of beautiful weather, the harvesting has made good progress. Sweet potatoes have been dug and stored, cotton has been nearly all picked, and now the corn is being gathered into the barns. The canning plants have ordered all pimentos, green or ripe, picked and brought to them. For though we haven't had a slight frost yet, the warning has been issued, and it is expected soon.

Collards are very large and pretty this years. The early Fall turnips, including rutabagas, are raised here. The holly trees are beginning to look very Christmassy, for their berries are getting red. Large clusters of red berries among the dark green foliage. Hollies are very pretty!—By Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

De 'Possum Hunt

Come on boys, le's us go
An' catch de dogs right quick,
Oh don't you heah dem bark
Whar de brush am so thick?

De 'possum's in dat tree—
Dat tall tree over dere;
Jim you bring de lantern,
An' hol' it up right here.

Gimme de ax now, Jake,
Dis tree's too big to clim'
So I'll jes cut it down,
An' see what we will fin'.

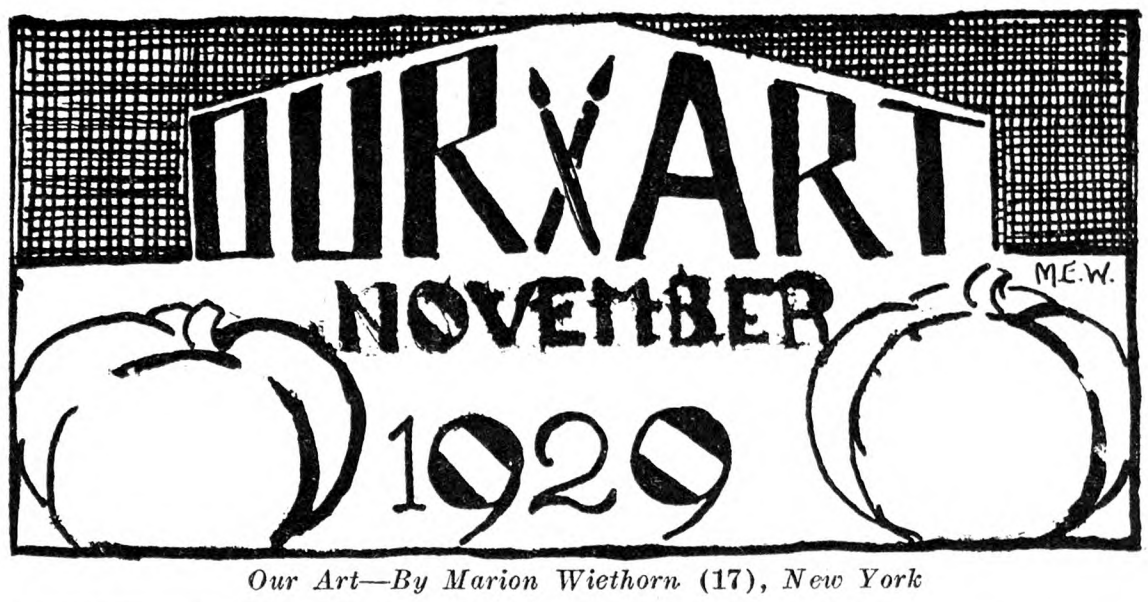
Yeah, hol' de dogs, Big Boy,
A minute more an' den
Jes' time de tree hits groun'—
Now sic 'em Spot an' Min!

Dere he starts a runnin',
But dem dogs dey are fast,
Ole Mister 'Possum's caught,
See 'em play dead at last?

Com on heah, you 'possum,
You ain't near dead, ole rat!
I's gonna put you up
An' get you good an' fat.

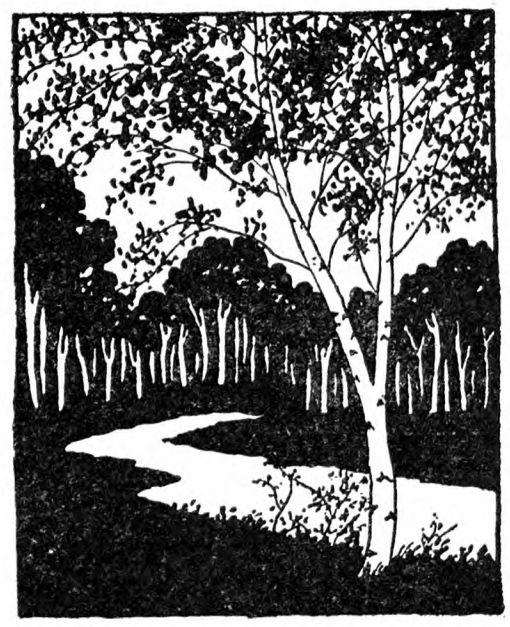
An' then Thanksgiving Day,
Ma will roast you up brown,
An' serve you for de feast
With 'taters all around.
—Alice Dorsey, Georgia.

This corner is just big enough for the adapted Rip Van Winkle toast I propose: Here's to the Good Health of Our Page, and may it Live Long and Prosper. WILLIAM W. HIGGINS.

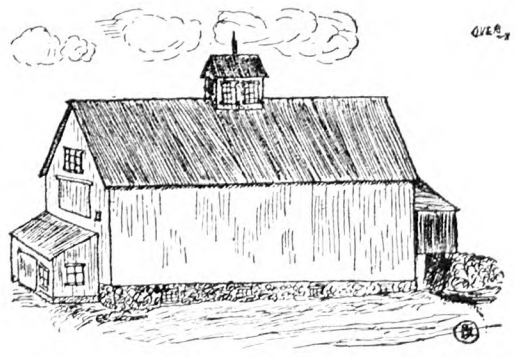


Our Art—By Marion Wiethorn (17), New York

Miles Standish—By Stanley Brown (17), New York



The Bend in the Road—By Esther Herr (Alumnus), Pennsylvania



Our Barn—By John Mucha (16), New York

The American Settler—By Sam Feldman (14),

Gray Days

Autumn leaves flutter gaily
In the Autumn woods,
And the dry pine needles,
Crunch beneath our boots.
Naked trees stand upright,
Here and there,
Not ashamed that their leaves
Have gone to rest,
Leaving them undressed.
Clouds lie still
In a calm graying sky;
And the chimney swallows
Shrill their notes alone,
As they dart to their nests
Nearby, in chimneys
That will soon be
Homes of smoke.
Where will the swallows go?
—Esther Wright (16).
District of Columbia.

November Snow—By Alice Chew (16), New Jersey

The Huntress—By Harold Deveney (18), New Jersey

Butternuts—By Pearl Wilfert (18), New York

Drawn by Beth Hardwicke (12), New Jersey

Carrot Fritters

Scrape carrots and cut in half lengthwise. Boil in salted water until tender. Drain and cool. Make a batter of one egg, one cup flour, three-fourths cup milk, a pinch of salt and one tablespoon melted butter. Beat until smooth, then add one teaspoon baking powder. Dip each piece of carrot in the batter and then fry in deep fat until brown. Drain on paper before serving. From Amy I. Springer (Alumnus).

Drawn by Katherine Stover (11), Virginia

The Sky Ocean

The sun has gone,
Clouds are in the sky;
I can hear the wind whisper
"It will rain by and by."

All of a sudden
The rain came down,
With a splash
All over the ground.

Don't you realize
Don't you see?
All those raindrops
Would make a sea!
—By Kenneth Walsh (13).
Connecticut.

Over The Western Hills

Over the western hills,
Under the starry sky,
Nearby the water mills,
Where black necked swans swim by.
There's a picture on the quarry wall,
And it can, it will not fall,
'Cause it's of mother, dear little mother,
She's been absent this long while.

Over the western hills,
Under the sunrise sky—
Down by the water mills,
Where gray loons all fly by,
There's a form in the cloudlike mist,
And it can, it will not fade,
'Cause it's mother, dear little mother,
From his pink clouds she's made.
—By Grace V. Cullis (18).
Connecticut.

The Fountain

Out in the sunshine, leaping and dancing,
Is a wee fountain; always a-dancing,
Upward and upward, never an end,
What is it's meaning and what does it portend?

Such a merry life the fountain sustains,
Flashing so brightly, flash! flashing again,
Drip, dripping, dribble, downward it comes,
Downward and downward, down back to its home.

Onward forever, 'tis never asleep,
Leaving no trace of its drops from the deep,
It has its life concealed in its breast,
Never a-wishing for more peaceful rest.
—Raymond Miller (16).
New York.

The Immodel Boy

(As a contrast to the model boy.)

Bad boy Tuffy McMorrow,
Is his mother's grief and sorrow;
Always does he slam the door,
Always teases her for more;
He never does what he is told,
And is just as bad as mold.
He always plays with other boys.
They make such an awful noise;
He is always getting hurt,
Always falling in the dirt.
This he likes, nor goes away,
When the boys are all at play.

All his mother's friends exclaim
"Heaven keep our boys the same."
Ours are rough and boisterous, too,
And of manners have but few;
But if ever they act like that,
They'll get a licking, and that's that.
—By Allan Johnson, (15).
Pennsylvania

When the Ship Comes In—Drawn by Eeli Hirsimaki, Ohio

OUR PAGE THIS MONTH

A Happy Thanksgiving to all who read and like us!

We have managed to be very economical of caption space this month, so as to leave more room for written matter. Last month the captions were very greedy and crowded so much that it made Our Page very hard to put together. A greedy caption is one which covers more than ten lines of a column. However, a caption may tell much more than could be told in 20 lines of words, and there is a great need for such on Our Page.

We wish to assure Elseph Field that it is indeed fair to use beautiful words or lines that "sound well together." Much of the individuality of the poet may be lost in rhyming; our greatest poets discarded it as an invention of Gothic barbarism. Blank verse depends on meter alone, and a poem without rhyme is still a poem. We trust that many a verse has been inspired by reading beautiful words, as if suddenly the brain discovered what was wanted and took down new thoughts from the library of the mind.

Mr. Higgins has been kind enough to

make a journey to the garret and fetch down a number of those old (1886) children's pages run by Uncle Mark. At that time it was the custom of the paper to send out seeds or horticultural novelties to the readers every year, and these naturally formed the subject of most of the letters from the cousins. Such names as Virgil Herron, Caldwell, Tex., and Henry Welfare, Corunna, Mich., figure on the page of that day. There were no drawings, no poetry, and for these and many other improvements we have to thank Mr. Collingwood, whose department was once crowded into one five-inch column by what was spoken of as "pressing matter." Think of this the next time you are crowded out for lack of space!

Next month we are to write and draw about December. Do not overlook the fact that there are other days beside Christmas in the month, but begin with the first. There is early snow, the taking in of the young stock, calves and chickens, the latter often insisting upon roosting in a high tree. Corn is being husked in barns, and fire has come to be one of the necessities of life. The flames are very beautiful, and they can be pictured in black and white if we try hard enough. Only thus can we make full use of this privilege, the space for our work.

Send contributions before the fifth of the month to Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City. Material received later must be held over, but will receive full consideration.

Drawn by Janet Goddard (15), *Ohio*

Heartiest greetings to the diarists this month. The diary column just swells with entries. Greeting, "V." You sound very familiar, and I wish you luck as I do you all.—The Advocate.

Oct. 5.—Turned the cows in the orchard again today. As the frost comes this will cease to be. Later, I shucked corn. Wish to get corn off the field so rye could be sown there. Leaves are now of many marvelous and varied hues, but the best is yet to come.

Oct. 10.—Picked up some apples this evening, but it seems very hard to get started to work after school.

Oct. 23.—Report cards out today. Made B in Latin and history. G. L. must have done the impossible, for I made "A" in English.

Oct. 30.—I made 99 in Latin test today. Wonder if the old form has come back.

Oct. 31.—No school today and tomorrow. I shucked corn today after the rain this morning. Made a jack-o'-lantern of an old tin can, just to amuse myself this evening.

Nov. 1.—Beautiful sunrise for November, the dreary month, twilight of the year, etc. It's absolutely too hot for the season. I shucked corn again today. Got the cows after dark. As I came back I saw an old owl peacefully sitting on the limb of an old locust.—"Jette."

Oct. 27.—We had company tonight. They just went home, so I have not got the dishes washed yet. We were all talking when we heard a dog whining. I thought it was our old dog, so I went to the door. He walked in with his head down, whining. When he got in where the light was, we saw that he was all blood. Dad doctored him, so he is better now. He is lying beside my chair. We think he was in a fight with a bear, as the claw marks show very plainly in the back of his neck. The dog is 13 years old, and blind in one eye. He loves to hunt, so he got out of the house and went hunting alone. I guess he is sorry. I started a book today. — From "Freckles."

Oct. 27.—Cicero test today. O horrors! It was hard. I know what my mark will look like. I agree with "V" perfectly, in respect to Cicero. I got called down in study hall today. "Keep your eyes on your book and stop being silly!" She's the kind that wears four-inch spike heels. I despise that teacher.

Oct. 26.—Saturday again. I went to the Yale-Army football game by radio this afternoon. It was good! I got just as excited as if I had been there, and Sis said I whooped just as loud as they did. Unkind but—

Poor Job still has his troubles. But this time his grievance is young roosters. They crow at all hours, day and night. And Job must keep up with them. Consequently he strained his throat crowing. His eyes are bleary, and his nose runs buckets. I doped him with castor oil tonight. He did not enjoy it, needless to say.

About nine cows got into the garden at the same time. I was requested to remove them. Some went out the gate, others over the fence. They went out, anyway.—From "Rommie."

Oct. 16.—Last night Dad lit the oil stove to heat some water. Forgot it while he was practicing some music. It's a wonder poor old grandpa didn't nearly suffocate in such black clouds in the newly painted kitchen. This morning a nice job was waiting for somebody that is handy with scrubbing brushes.

Oct. 19. — Today I was rambling through some meadows looking for snakes. One groggy water snake lay along the bank very still. I picked it up. It's head was smashed, but it wiggled in my hands. Huh! Along a man (I suppose the one that tried to kill it) and knocking it out of my hands with a few gruffy words, I didn't hear. I only handed that gentleman a word or two.

Coming back I was jumping the stream to get to the other side when I had forgot a large limb of a tree reached out far. My head cracked with a vigorous power against it, which made me half dumb, and I sat down. Then I thought of "Eudamus" turning the rocks, so that's what I did. Yes, lizards I found, too, half a foot long, but only a few. — "Another Pembroke."

The Alumni Letter Bag

It surely feels great to be back again! Believe it or not, as Ripley would say, but I look forward all year to this alumni page. In spite of that, I didn't know enough to get a new typewriter ribbon.

I am enclosing another picture. And you can see I am following some famous person's advice to "look up."

I hope I will see lots of old-timers back for this occasion. Happened to be in

Norm Hallock's home town one day, and got to talking with a fellow who happened to be Norm's brother and he informed me that our alumni artist is out in Chicago learning to be an aviator. Or at least he was at that time.

I had some poems written for your consideration, but in the course of housecleaning they were misplaced or destroyed.

Don't know whether you are interested or not, but I am in the printing game. The fellow who said it was the "poor man's university" knew what he was talking about. I certainly have learned a lot from my work, and I advise any boy who is thinking of learning a trade to consider the one that started Ben Franklin off.

See you again, next year, Al. Kirk

Dear Boys and Girls: I was one of those who read the first page with great delight and immediately sat down to send in my work or art. O. P. certainly has gone forward with great progress, until now it can hardly be called Page, but Pages. I think the work is extremely good, and I know what a great help it will be in later work, to the boys and girls who send in their work now. Don't be discouraged when your first attempt isn't printed. It was my practise that helped me through my High School days. Was class editor for three years, and you know what that means.

This last Summer I have been fortunate in making acquaintance of Carl Ratsch and Iona Welker, who have brightened my days this Summer while convalescing from a serious operation. It has been interesting to me to try to guess the identity of Pembroke — congratulations Pem. I would like to meet you, and I forecast a great future for you. Although I think the same might be said of any of the boys and girls. There surely is a great deal of young talent abroad every month on O. P. Until next year, Mildred F. Beebe (Alumnus).

Dear Boys and Girls: I want to express my appreciation and congratulations to you all and to the present contributors for the splendid way in which you are continuing and developing Our Page. To my desk there come the leading agricultural papers from all parts of the country, and in many of them there are pages for young people, but I do not know of a single one that seems to me to reflect the real interests and spirit of boys and girls so truly as does Our Page in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. I hope there may be many happy returns of its anniversary and that it will continue to make thousands of rural boys and girls happy for years to come.

Sincerely your friend, Edward M. Tuttle.

Dear Friends: Yes, I have been reading "Our Page" every month, even though I am past the contributing age, and have noticed the big improvements and most interesting articles it contains!

Am still drawing and painting, you can be sure of that! There are many things around us that keep one inspired every day. That is the way I find life anyway. Happy birthday and many more, to O. P. Am sending sketch under separate cover. —Esther Herr (Alumnus), Pennsylvania.

Dear Boys and Girls: It is two years since last I wrote, but the other day some one sent me THE RURAL NEW-YORKER with Our Page in it, and the first thing I looked for was that Page. It seemed like old times. It is just as interesting as ever. I just write to wish you all the best luck in everything you do for Our Page.

As ever.—Dorothy Butterfield, Connecticut, (Alumnus)

Dear Iva Unger and Our Page: Between two and three years ago you had a nature puzzle, I believe it was, and the description was a perfect screech owl, and what did the Page call it but a barn owl! There is quite a difference in size and habits of the two. I have intended to write time and time again.

At the present time I am salesgirl for the Grand Union Tea Co. and reporter of this vicinity for a very good Syracuse newspaper, as well as writing notes for my home paper and the local paper here. I hope that each one of us old-timers is getting as much pleasure and good wholesome knowledge out of life as I feel I am in mixing a little of everything and finding something for the future years.

Our Page is growing better each time I see it. It is very nice for the alumni to write in each year what they have done or are doing. I hope Norman Hallock sends a drawing as good as "The First Frost" and tells you all what he has been doing. Then there is Charlotte Booth with a home of her own, and many others I would like to hear about.

It has been fun to read the guessing of who Pembroke the Terrible is. Too bad Berta has to leave the page, for her writings are excellent, we shall miss her, —Keep pounding those typewriter keys, B. G.

I enjoy photography so much, especially taking nature pictures, and should like to dip into the business of developing my own films next. With best wishes to one and all, love from a constant reader,—Grace Wheat.

PLYMOUTH ROCK

Drawn by Elspeth Fields (10), *New York*

Plymouth Rock

They were weary of the sea,
Weary of lying wet in the cabins
Of this unwholesome ship.
Being past the vast ocean
Come to a country of thickets and woods,
They found the ocean a barrier
Between them and homes lost forever.
They dare not turn back
The weather was foul, with snow and rain,
Cold waves breathed an icy spray,
Yet they made the compact—
Carver, governor.
Having no recourse but to this strange land,
They walked through bleak waters to Plymouth Rock.
Of the forty in the compact twenty lived.
These, the Pilgrim Fathers.
—By Elspeth Field (10).
New York.

Drawn by Iona Welker (18), *New York*

"Maybe you think my poem is not a real poem because it doesn't rhyme. I took some lines out of an encyclopedia, and just put them together the way they sounded best. Mother said it was 'free verse.' Is that fair?" — Elspeth Field (10), New York.

"Say! The diaries are really interesting features! I always thought they were silly. I apologize. Elizabeth Weaver, I am not Pembroke. For several reasons. Pembroke is a genius and I am not. When you looked at the list of contributors, did you see a star by my name? No! Draw your conclusions." —Stephen Chrappa (16), New Jersey.

"Enclosed you will find some material for Our Page, which if you see fit to publish, I heartily hope you will severely edit. The short time I have been in Germany has sufficed to let me forget my spelling. If you should ask my high school English teacher, I fear she would say I never could spell. I am an American boy who was sent to Europe in order to study electricity, and who, unfortunately, has to stay here until he has reached his seniority."—Peter Castalde, Germany.

"Too bad we can't get at least one day of the six days of rain Alice Dorsey spoke of. I don't remember our brooks ever having so little water in them. Speaking of lizards, Eudamus, I draw up one in a bucket of water occasionally, at least I call them lizards. Red animals with about six legs, aren't they? I wonder if they do any harm. I always let them out on dry land. P. the T., I don't think it's right to abuse you so. Readers, you know none of us would enjoy Pembroke's diaries so well if we knew who he (yes, I think you're a boy) really was."—Edna Garlick (17), Connecticut.

"Plowing all day leaves me but a few spare minutes to work on my 'ambition.' Perhaps I will not be able to continue sending any more of my work to Our Page, but I hope not for there's where I got my first thrill of seeing my humble work published. However I see that other contributors keep a-coming, and O. P. contains some real good work! Good luck to it!"—John Mucha (17), New York.

"I can't tell you how much I enjoyed Our Page this month. My small poem didn't make much of an impression as did the guesses of Pembroke's identity. Beginning at the "Lines" column, I found James Buscaglia and, surprisingly, myself, under suspicion. I can't clear Mr. Buscaglia from suspicion, but I would like to say that Lois's argument for her side of the issue is not as stable as it seems. I like the veiled compliment paid me, but let's hide it in future. Lois's poem Wayfarer was wonderful, like a breath from the country and the twilight I love—to me, a country girl probationer in a city hospital who is so busy at the twilight hour, she scarcely knows it exists. I'd like to congratulate John Pietrosky on his poem The Whip-poor-will's Call. What a host of memories it called to me!" — Grace V. Cullis (18), Connecticut.

"The guessing on Pembroke is amusing, though silly. I wish that we could get her off our minds long enough to hear ourselves think, once more."—Clark Allender (15), West Virginia.

The Trip Through Niagara

Dear Friends of Our Page: It is too bad that the time comes to most of us when we have to grow up although for a long time I thought it would be wonderful experience, but now I envy the youngsters. You see the time has come when I can no longer contribute to Our Page because I am too old to do so. When I was eight years old THE RURAL NEW-YORKER made me very proud by publishing one of my little sketches (I have it yet among my treasures.) Since then they have published several, which delighted me. It seemed to give me confi-

dence in myself, so that now I am studying art—that is interior decorating —at the Syracuse College of Fine Arts. I hope that some day many of Our Page artists will also choose this college. It is a wonderful place.

I am also sending my picture. Looks queer, doesn't it? It was taken on Friday, September 13th., 1929 on the upper deck of that sturdy little boat, Maid o' the Mist, which noses her way through turbulent waters almost into the teeth of the Canadian Falls at Niagara. All passengers must wears these rubber suits as a protection agaist the heavy mist, which is like a drenching downpour.

Best wishes to you all in whatever field of activity you cast your lot. Although I must bid you farewell, believe me always, your friend,—Helen Upson.

The Home Dressmaker

UNSETTLED FASHIONS. — Women are making many protests against long skirts, but so far street and sports wear does not call for anything more than six inches below the knee, which certainly is not long enough to get in the way. For house and ceremonious wear the skirt may be ankle length, or touch the ground all around, or it may be shorter, with dips or panels that float below. When we have all lengthened our skirts we shall begin to realize how ugly and uncouth many extremely short costumes have been. We also see new evening dresses that are much more modest in decolletage than they have been for several seasons. Many of them are moderately cut round in front, with a V in the back no lower than the sun-back dresses that were worn on the street last Summer. Naturally the wearer of these new feminine fashions must not be sunburned to a deep masculine bronze. Many women, individually and in groups, are protesting against the new fashions, and talking as though some tyrannical force sought to deprive them of their liberty. The truth is no woman is compelled to be fashionable against her will. We think sensible women will wear sensible clothes without being conspicuously unfashionable, but it is quite evident that the half-clothed flapper, after being the mode for a decade is entirely out. Frills, bows, and an air of dignity have all returned together.

THE PICTURES.—The first two dresses figured show the prevailing street or sports styles; the skirt longer but not the length of house or evening modes, yet with a noticeable flare. The first of these was flat crepe in raisin color. The waist was semi-fitting, but indicated a natural waist line; the sleeves long and close. The round neck was given a bertha effect by circular rows of ecru soutache braid; inside the circles of braid there was a little round tucker of ecru chiffon. The sleeves were finished at the wrist with rows of the ecru soutache. The novel feature of the dress was the use of shirred panels to give flare to the skirt. These were cut slightly circular at the bottom, shirred at the top, and set a little above the waist line defined by the seam, thus suggesting a higher waist line. These shirred panels were separate from the skirt, and applied over it, being held in place by slip stitches which did not show. Of course it is much easier in the making to cut and apply these panels than to cut with the skirt or insert them like godets.

The next dress shown was of beige jersey cloth, a two-piece sports model. The skirt was given flare by two deep box pleats, the remainder of the skirt being plain. The skirt was attached to a bodice top of thin silk. The separate blouse was seamed together in several tiers; the three upper tiers being spaced where they poined so as to give a battlement effect. Groups of spaced buttons of brown celluloid finished these battlements. This blouse had another deep section seamed on at the bottom, with a plain section above that slightly curved in to define the waist. A belt of the material with a brown celluloid buckle, and turn-back cuffs with buttons, were the only trimmings. The square neck was collarless. These jersey dresses are very practical and popular. Readymade, they are seen from around $10 up, very nice ones being offered by good shops under $20. The better ones are carefully finished, the seams with taffeta binding, and any accessories of superior quality, but many of the less expensive dresses are prettily made, often with pique collars or vestees, or touches of ribbon, that are very attractive.

THE LITTLE GIRL'S COAT.—The child's coat and hat shown were of blue cloth trimmed with beaver; nothing very new, excepting the way the fur was put on. In addition to forming collar and cuffs, and going down the front of the coat, there was a prim little bow of fur at the throat, and the fur also defined the top of the inset pockets. This fur was not put on perfectly flat, but so as to form a roll. The hat was a tam of the Basque shape, which pouches down towards the back while across the front a band of the fur extended like a flat brim. The coat had raglan sleeves and bloused a little over the belt. A great many coats for young people give this bloused effect.

BLUE LINEN.—Next comes a two-piece dress of blue linen, which was a little different. The skirt consisted of a box-pleated flounce attached to a bodice top. The waist part might properly be called a tunic, for it was quite long. The waist was cut in battlements around the bottom, and another box-pleated flounce attached to this, a box pleat coming under each point of the battlements. The neck was finished with a round collar of white embroidery; the sleeves were gathered into plain band cuffs of the linen. This would not be a desirable style for a very short plump little girl, but it would be just the thing for the thin child who grows so fast that she is always too tall for her clothes. These two-piece models with a tunic or peplum can always be let down by lengthening the bodice top, and the broken line takes a little from the height and thinness.

A CIRCULAR STYLE.—Last comes a circular style for the junior and this is another model best suited to the lanky girl of 12 or so, who looks so thin in a one-piece dress. This was dark blue taffeta, the skirt being formed of a deep yoke cut in large points, to which was seamed the flaring circular lower part. This skirt was attached to a bodice top. The waist was seamed across in large points so as to give the effect of a deep yoke, and a circular peplum was seamed on at the waist, this seam being covered by a narrow belt with a rhinestone buckle. The trimming of the dress consisted of round collar and turn-back cuffs of ecru batiste, finely pleated, and cut into deep points. This pointed pleating is very much used and is often seen finishing dark silk dresses for adults. It varies in price from about a dollar to $1.95 the yard, according to width and material. This little peplum dress is ideal for a rather lanky child, and like the linen dress shown, could be let down as needed.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS. — Old-fashioned fishnet has returned to take the place of chiffon and georgette, after being out of style for almost a generation. It is especially favored in black, but is also seen in colors. These fishnet dresses are of course made up over a silk foundation; the net is well suited to the flowing skirts and drapings of the new styles.

"Sunday evening" dresses also called supper dresses are featured in many smart shops; they are dressy, but not as formal as reception or evening gowns.

We have noted some exceedingly attractive jersey cloth, 54 inches wide, at $1.64 a yard; among the colors a variety of blues, greens and browns, as well as violet and dahlia shades. This jersey is used largely for children's clothes, as well as for their elders. Plain little one-piece dresses with bloomers, or blouse and shorts for brother, are very desirable in this warm but light woolen, and it is especially suitable for dresses of the sports type for women and girls.

Belts have returned with the new waist line, and are shown in fine leather or silk with fancy buckles. Many of the plain tweed sports dresses have belts of the material, with metal buckles. These belts at the natural waist line are rather odd to view nowadays.

Cap sleeves seem to be replacing sleeveless fashions; these caps are circular, like the 1891 fashions, or in net and similar fabrics are little puffs; they reach a little less than half way between shoulder and elbow. We also see these circular caps over plain long sleeves.

We have seen some close little folded toques having an ornament at each side like an earring. Some of these little toques are a combination of fur and velvet, with a scarf and muff to match. Most of the muffs are melon shape, but we saw one plain cylindrical muff of lapin fur having a deep frill of velvet at each end—another revival of an old fashion.

Gray krimmer fur is again in vogue, both for little girls and their elders. Some pretty coats for children and young girls were wine-colored cloth trimmed with gray krimmer, with a muff to match. For older wearers black cloth is often trimmed with gray or black krimmer, the little melon muff to match.

We have seen some attractive cuffs and vestees of muslin eyelet embroidery or pique edged with fine rickrack. The braid is set under the edge, so as to show the small point. These are very suitable to wear with a woolen dress. Picot edging is pretty on these lingerie sets. Some of the large stores no longer carry rickrack or other fancy cotton braids.

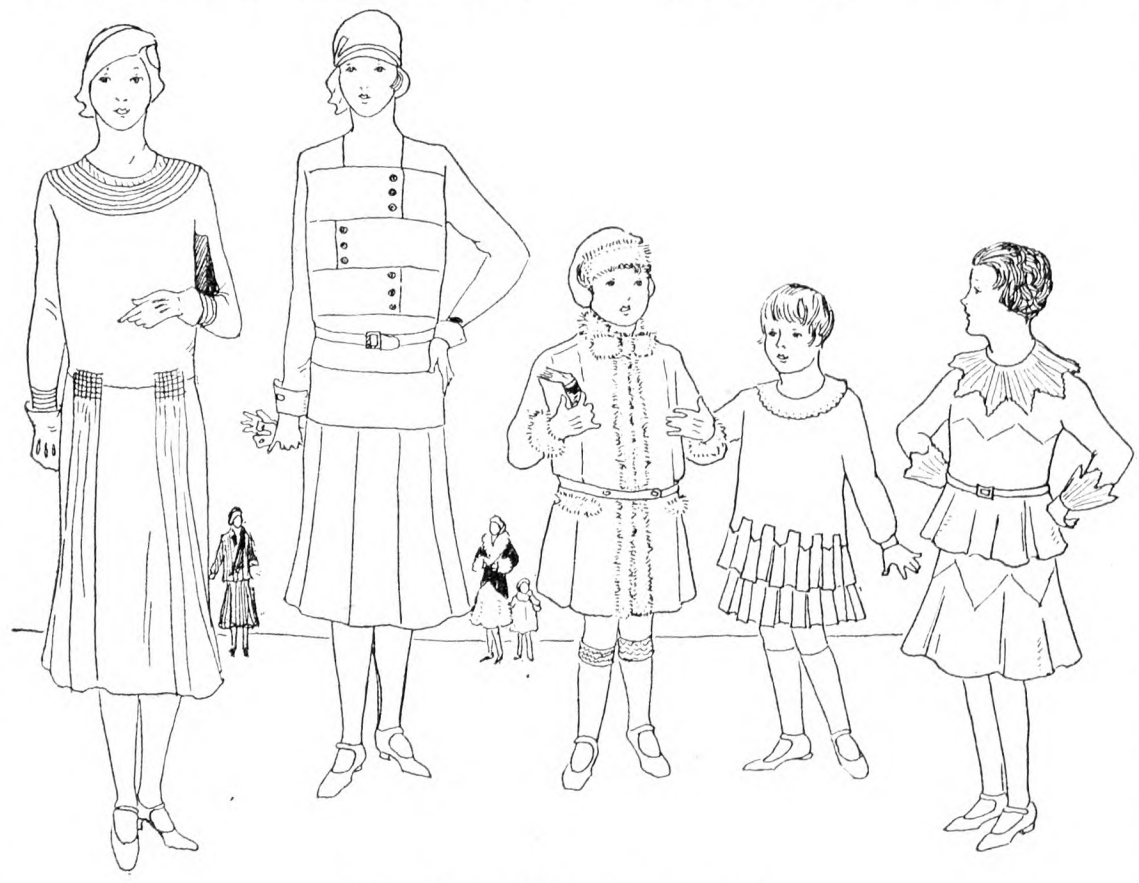
Some of the new long evening gowns have a deep band of net bordering the skirt. The skirt itself of the silk or crepe used is about the same length as last year, while this flaring band of net brings it to the new length. Perhaps the manufacturers decided to lengthen the skirts in this way, but the idea is an economical one for bringing last year's dress up to date. Many of these evening dresses are of moire. The net footing may be of the same color or of black, white with black net trimming is very smart.

Long kid gloves are in style again, and black kid is fashionable both for street and evening wear. Eight-button gloves, coming half way up the forearm are the informal length. 12-button are dancing length, while 16 and 20-button lengths are for formal wear. Unfortunately these gloves cost about twice as much as they did when formerly in style.

The manufacturers predict that petticoats will be in style by next year; rustling petticoats with flounces. The newest slips show the changing styles by assuming a princess shape, curved at the waist and flaring below.

Among new long sleeves are some gathered at the wrist with a full pouch effect, such as we see in pictures of the "Gibson girl." One dress noted of black fishnet had sleeves of this sort gathered into bands of silver and crystal passementerie, while the same brilliant trimming was continued on the lower side of the sleeve up to the elbows.

Among the popular tweeds are both light and heavier weights of the same color and pattern, to be made up in ensembles. The heavy weight is for the coat, the lighter for the dress. There are some handsome purple and dahlia shades among the tweeds.



Some Early Winter Suggestions

'Coon Hunters Are Out

"Don't ye kind o' thank your Maker,
You're a farmer, raised an' born,
When ye smell the wild grapes ripen-in,'
An' the 'coons 're in the corn?"

"The close season for raccoons shall be from January 1 to October 20," says the Connecticut game law. November and December, therefore, are the coon-hunting months now that fur-bearing animals are wisely protected, but I recall a time when the season opened much earlier. Then the coon hunters made it a practice to begin the search by skirting the cornfields for possible marauders, since sharp teeth make effective husking pins, and the little raccoon appreciates a roasting ear as much as anybody! Long before the law is off, however, you hear the enthusiasts discussing the prospects and bragging each of the respective merits of his own coon-dog. For this is a sport in which the dog plays the leading part, and has things very much his own way.

It is a half-hour's run from our farm to the thriving little Fairfield County town where are held in September the annual "Coon Hound Field Trials," which attract a crowd and determine the championship for our vicinity. Coon-hunting is both a sport and a means of livelihood hereabouts. For the working man a good coon dog is a source of profit. To secure 20 or 30 or even 50 coons in a season is by no means unheard of, and a good coon skin will bring perhaps $10. A neighbor captured three fine skins in the first week of the open season this year. I have known this same coon-hunter to give to his dog the half of a freshly cooked beefsteak, with the remark, "He gets us our living, why shouldn't he eat as good as we do?"

A cloudy, mild night following a cold snap is ideal cooning weather. Waked at midnight, or perhaps at one or two in the morning, by the sound of shots and distant barking, "Coon-hunters," one murmurs sleepily, and thinks no more of it. To the young folks of the Summer colony up for gay week-ends in the crisp Fall weather "going cooning" affords a new sensation, and one with what they would describe as "a whale of a kick in it!" To start out into the dark, unknown woods with the eager dogs, an experienced hunter as guide, to sit grouped on fallen logs or rocks while the dogs range wide in search of a fresh trail listening meanwhile to inimitable Yankee tales from the lips of Big Eb, a born raconteur who has hunted these woods for a full sixty years; to plunge into swamps and over stone walls and into patches of cat briar, in the excitement of responding to old Drum's insistent bark, to catch a glimpse of two gleaming eyes in the black mass of a giant oak or swamp maple; all this affords a genuine thrill, and indeed keeps its fascination for even the oldest of us.

A Tame Raccoon Used for Trail-making

But to go back to our field trials. It was a brilliant morning in late September, just a hint of frost in the air. One could catch the fragrance of wild grapes wherever the would-be wine makers had left a thicket unpenetrated. I looked in vain for a late cardinal flower at Fall's Hole, but there were still belated fringed gentian along the swales. As we approached the scene became a lively one. Admission was free, and up the hill from the town, skirting a farmyard, through wide, grassy fields, came the cars, guided each to its parking place by the waving arms of a band of eager Boy Scouts in khaki uniform and dark blue neckerchiefs. Already there were scores of cars lined up along the stone walls. Hounds of all sizes with large numerals painted on their sides were everywhere, loose or on leash. A big blackboard posted up the order of the day. The various committees were full of business, questions and answers flying thick and fast; last minute entries were being made, a lunch-stand manned, or womaned, while the trail-markers carrying the tame raccoons were the object of general interest.

It was amusing to watch the crowd. Most of us were busy farming folks off for a rare holiday, warmly clad against the brisk north wind, and supplied with a generous home-cooked luncheon. Here and there one saw a professional "sport," or a city-bred youth in fawn-colored plus fours, and sky-blue tie and sweater, or a smart young couple in brown tweeds, the man's golf hose bordered to match the girl's scarlet jacket.

Soon the trials were on. A puzzled pet coon was led by chain back and forth through several rolling fields and pasture lots, sometimes becoming recalcitrant and lying down during the process. Another, too snappish to be handled with impunity, was placed, cage and all, in the crotch of a convenient tree within view of the spectators. The dogs listed for that heat, usually five or six in number, were led out and given a chance to sniff at the freshly laid trail, then lined up, full of excitement, until the command to start was given, when away they rushed, giving voice vociferously, and disappeared over the nearest rise. Then would follow a few minutes of suspense and eager watching, each owner hoping to see his own dog come into view in the lead, heading unerringly toward the tree containing the quarry. Usually we had not long to wait, and the dog who first reached the tree and remained at its foot "barking up" was declared the winner. This barking up is on a different key from barking on trail, an important point in coon-hunting. In one instance all became confused and failed for some reason to find and identify the goal.

As there were nearly a hundred entries the trials took all day, and the estimated attendance was about four thousand. One man had no less than eight dogs entered. "Twenty-four bucks it cost him," I heard someone declare, but what is $24 in the cause of glory!

At the final free-for-all heat the dogs apparently struck a natural trail, perhaps a deer, for they vanished out of sight and sound, and as dusk fell many of their owners were still anxiously calling and searching. Silver cups were duly awarded, no blood shed, some on-lookers felt a fresh sympathy for the cunning, pointed-faced creatures, and rejoice that not yet all coon skins are to be seen at a football game!

The whole affair, though interesting, was tame when compared with an old-fashioned coon-hunt. I recall one occasion years ago when a treed coon, being shaken out of the upper branches of a still-leafy oak, came down directly on my devoted head, as I was valiantly holding up the smoky lantern, which was broken in the melee! ROSE GOODALE DAYTON.

Villager: "I like your preaching, vicar. I learn a lot from your sermons." Vicar: "I'm very glad to hear that." "Yes; until I heard what you had to say on Sunday I always thought Sodom and Gomorrah were man and wife!"—Tit-Bits.

Live Stock and Dairy

Milk Fever Treatment Explained

Will you answer the following questions in regard to milk fever: 1. How many hours after the air treatment should the cow be milked? 2. How should she be milked, clean or only a little? 3. How often should she be milked and for how long? 4. What medicine should be given, how much and how often? I know veterinarians give something to be given every hour or so that strengthen the cow up after, but I don't know what it is. 5. What disinfectant is best to use for washing the udder before treatment? I have a cow that calved yesterday morning in good condition and O. K. in every way. About four hours later she expelled the afterbirth and, being afraid of milk fever, about an hour later I gave her 1½ lbs. of Epsom salts and 1 lb. of sugar. Just before noontime we made the calf suck and milked her just a little to relieve pressure. The cow seemed all right then. Half an hour later she was down and looking very bad, so I thought that there was no time to lose in waiting for a veterinarian, as we live quite far from any of them, and I administered myself, for the first time, the air treatment with a real milk fever outfit. About 45 minutes after the cow was on her feet. I did not know how long the air should be left in the udder so we left it about eight hours. Then we milked out what air and milk came, and so we milked again for three times afterward at intervals of about five hours, but tonight the cow seems not so bright as this morning and she looked to be quite uneasy. In case she gets worse I'll have to call up a veterinarian because I don't know if I made a mistake in milking her, if she is relapsing, or what it is. So far I cannot recognize yet. S. A. C.

Your letter brings up a very important subject and we shall be glad to answer your questions, in the order asked and to add such information as is needed for a correct understanding of the matter.

1. As soon as the cow becomes conscious, as the result of the air inflation treatment of her udder, she should be helped to rise, and supported until she is steady on her feet. Water may then be allowed, the chill being taken off by the addition of a little hot water, but feed should be withheld for from eight to 12 hours. At the end of that time she may be milked.

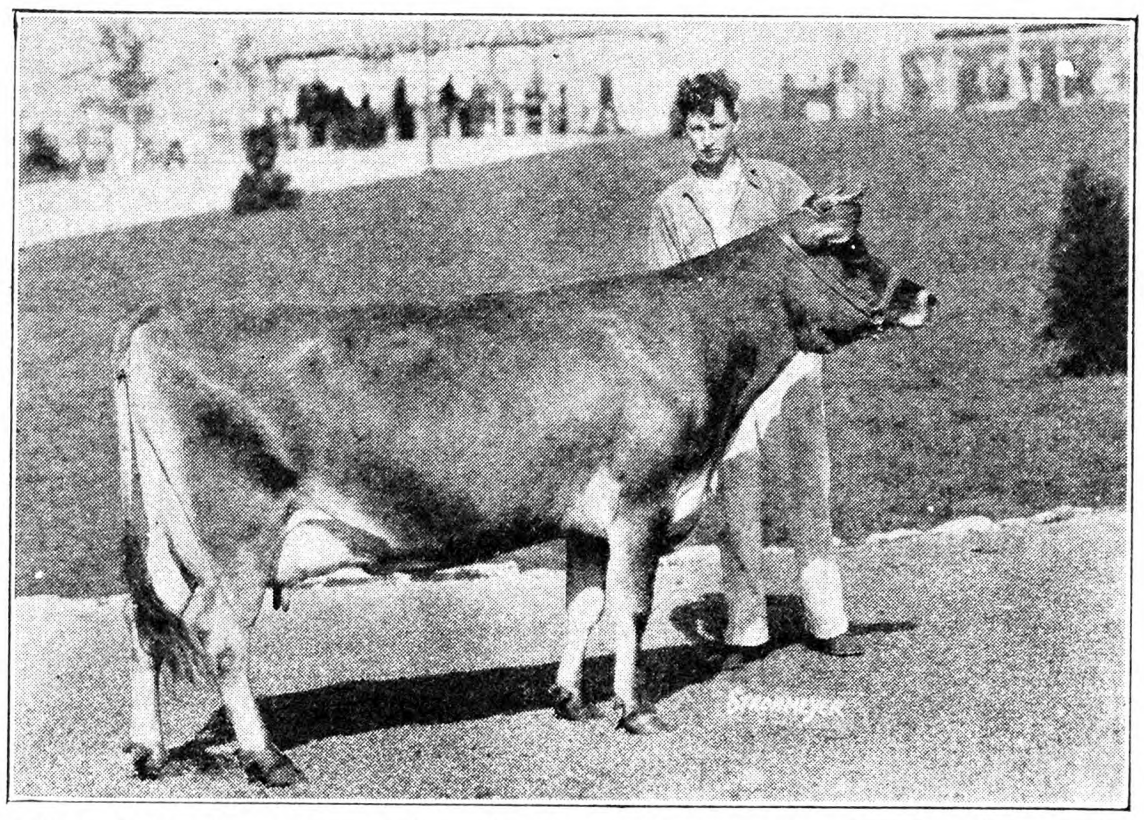
2. The udder should be milked clean after the cow has rested for eight to 12 hours and should also be well massaged at the same time. Then milking may be done three times daily, or the calf allowed to nurse.

3. The milking may be done three times daily for a week or two and then twice daily, if the calf is not allowed to nurse. The milk yield often is small, just after recovery from milk fever, and milking three times a day and massaging the udder each time helps to induce a full flow of milk. If infection has resulted from the air inflation treatment, care not having been taken perfectly to cleanse and disinfect the udder and teats and the inflation instruments, and the milk is seen to be slimy or somewhat curdled, indicating presence of garget, milking should be done once an hour, during the day, and in the evening one should rub into the udder a mixture of one part each of turpentine and fluid extract of poke root and eight parts of lard or sweet oil and also get internal treatment for the disease.

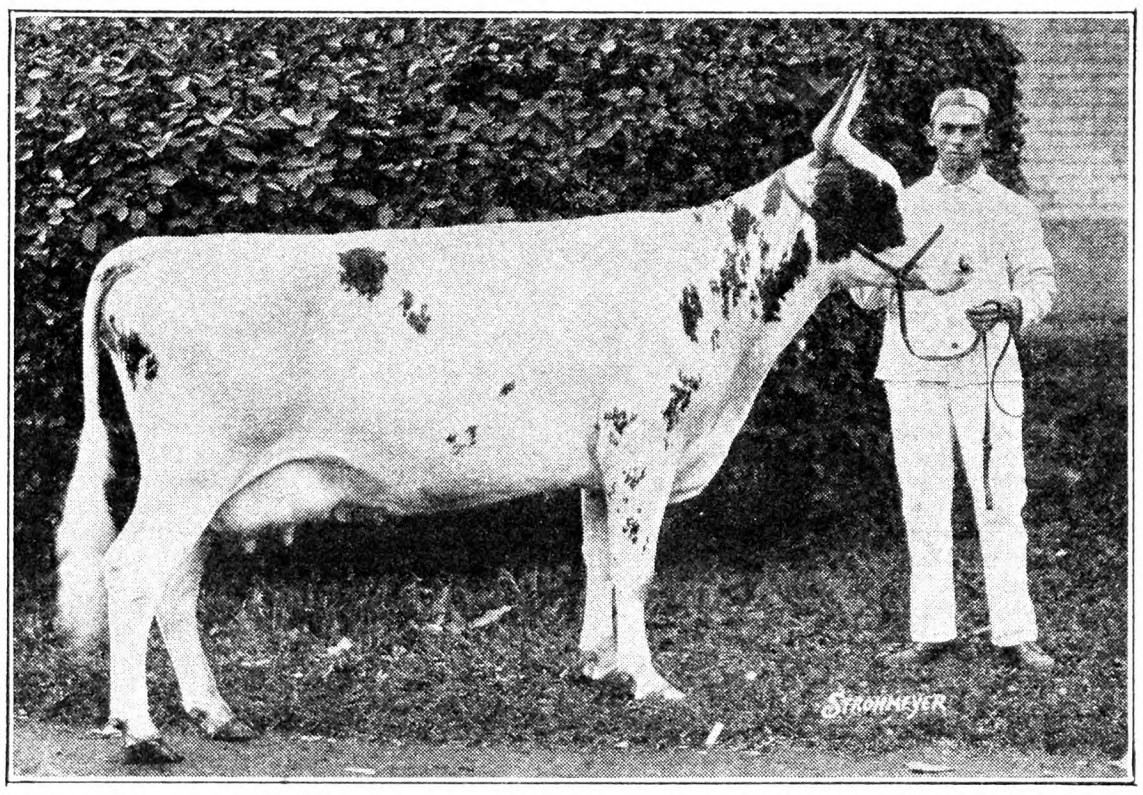
4. If the cow seems weak, garget not being present, she may be given 20 to 30 drops of fluid extract of nux vomica and one-half ounce aromatic spirits of ammonia, twice daily, in one pint of flaxseed tea or thin oatmeal gruel, strained, as a drench. Administration of the medicine must be very carefully done, to prevent any of the fluid going the wrong way into the windpipe and lungs, to cause mechanical bronchitis or pneumonia. The medicine may be given three times daily, in a pint of coffee or tea, if the cow remains weak or the weakness increases. The dose of nux may also be gradually increased, if that proves necessary. When a cow relapses and again goes down with milk fever the entire treatment, by air inflation of the udder, should at once be repeated.

5. After washing the udder and teats clean with soap and hot water and partially drying the parts, rinse off with a mixture of three teaspoons of coal-tar disinfectant in one pint of boiled water. Be especially careful perfectly to cleanse and disinfect the tips of the teats. Cleanse the milking tube, through which the air is to be injected into each teat in turn, by picking out any substance lodged in the blind tip. Then boil the tube for 20 minutes and apply carbolized vaseline to it before inserting it in the teat. Between times of use, after again cleaning the tube, keep it immersed in a bottle of spirits of camphor or alcohol. If the milking tube and other parts of the inflating instrument are not carefully sterilized infection of the udder and ruinous mastitis (garget) will be almost certain to result from their use. That makes the saving of the cow from milk fever scarcely worth while.

It is a mistake to give a cow a large drench of physic when she is threatened with milk fever. Any excitement will be practically certain to cause her to go down with the disease and make the attack worse than otherwise would have been the case. It would be better, in such a case, to give a small dose of nux and repeat it at short intervals, possibly to abort the attack, or make it less severe. A veterinarian would give strychnine or atropia sulphate, hypodermatically, instead of giving nux, by way of the mouth. Such hypodermic treatment is also advisable, in connection with the air inflation treatment of the udder, when a cow has gone down and become unconscious with milk fever. The uneasiness of the cow after apparent recovery from milk fever, might be due to commencing inflammation of the udder (mastitis or garget) caused by infection introduced by the milk fever udder-inflating instruments, or might indicate a second attack of milk fever. The inflation treatment has to be repeated when a relapse occurs. Mastitis has to be combated by hourly stripping of the udder, internal administration of formaldehyde solution in milk, and hypodermic treatment with anti-mastitis serum, to be given by the veterinarian. A. S. A.



Sybil's Sultan Lena, Grand Champion Jersey Calf Club Female at National Dairy Show, 1929, Exhibited by Peter Lucksinger



Dolly's Bess, Grand Champion Ayrshire Calf Club Heifer, Exhibited at National Dairy Show, 1929, by Wendell Urcks

Ration Without Silage

I shall have no silage but plenty of cornstalks, which I hope to have in good condition, and plenty of clover mixed hay. How could I make a good Winter ration for cows in milk, with beet pulp, and what concentrates do I need in addition to a 16 per cent standard commercial mixed feed? A. C.

When corn silage is not available for the Winter feeding of dairy cows it certainly is advisable to feed beet pulp, or roots, such as rutabagas, as a succulent or laxative feed is necessary to regulate the bowels. Constipated cows usually are poor milkers. They do not get perfectly rid of the effete or waste products of digestion and more or less poisoning of the system results. That is especially the case when daily exercise is restricted, as it is when snow is deep or the weather cold, wet or stormy.

It is fortunate when clover hay is available as roughage, when there is no silage to feed. That roughage, and Alfalfa, is not only rich in protein and vitamins, one of which stimulates assimilation of lime, but is somewhat laxative in effect, and that is an advantage. Dairy cows like wet beet pulp and it may be fed, to advantage, at the rate of 50 to 100 lbs. per cow daily, along with concentrates and hay. It is considered worth about one-third as much as corn silage per ton. Plenty of legume hay must be fed when beet pulp is made a large part of the ration. The pulp is low in lime and cows in calf fed liberally thereon may have weak calves or themselves become stiff, lame or even paralyzed. When not supplied with plenty of lime in her ration the cow has to draw upon her own bones for needed lime, and they may, in time, be so robbed of lime that they fail to support the body. Steamed bonemeal, at the rate of 4 lbs. to each 100 lbs. of concentrate feed, should be fed, in addition to ordinary hay, when cows are given a maximum allowance of beet pulp.

Dried beet pulp has to be thoroughly soaked before feeding and then has the same palatability and cooling and laxative effect as wet beet pulp. It may be used as a substitute for corn silage or roots. When roots are fed the allowance should be at least 30 to 35 lbs. per cow daily. The roots should be cleaned and sliced or at least chopped into pieces with a spade or special root chopper, having four knife blades in the form of a cross.

To feed with mixed clover and Timothy hay and corn stover of good quality, in addition to the feeding of soaked beet pulp, the following concentrate mixtures are recommended: Ground corn, 250 lbs.; ground oats, 200 lbs.; wheat bran, 200 lbs., and linseed meal, 350 lbs., or ground corn, 450 lbs.; wheat bran, 200 lbs. and linseed meal, 350 lbs., or ground corn, 200 lbs.; gluten feed, 390 lbs.; wheat bran, 250 lbs., and linseed meal, 100 lbs. As to commercial mixed feeds, many of these are intelligently combined and of excellent quality. They may furnish a ready-mixed balanced concentrate mixture that is better than could be secured by depending upon concentrates readily available in the district and to be combined by the feeder. On the other hand some cheap commercial mixtures of concentrates have not proved worth the money asked for them and are lower in feeding value than the better classes of mixed feed sold at a relatively higher price. All commercial mixed feeds should be bought on the guarantee of amounts of crude protein, fat and fiber they contain.

When a bought concentrate mixture is rather low in protein it is well to feed some of the cows with it alone and other cows, as a check, with added protein of wheat bran and linseed meal and cottonseed meal. If the addition of extra protein is then found to pay, all of the cows may have some of the additional protein-rich feed gradually added to their ration. A. S. A.

A Study of Dairy Feeding

I want help in balancing a ration for eight purebred Guernsey cows. I am feeding a good grade of mixed hay, clover and Timothy, about equal parts, and corn silage, good but no ears. I have for home-grown feed oats, barley and peas sown at the rate of one bushel barley, one bushel oats, one-half bushel Canada peas, all good and plump. I would like to grind up about a ton of my feed, and mix with a ton of good ready-mixed dairy feed. I can buy cottonseed, 36 per cent, gluten, 24; oilmeal 34; bran 14 per cent. I thought of 200 lbs. of each of these and 1,200 of my grains mixed with a ton of dairy ration that tests 20 per cent

New York C. N.

In order to have a properly balanced ration it must be kept in mind that every cow in a herd should have a certain formula prescribed especially for her. In balancing a ration, we have learned from experience and scientific research that the cow uses her feed for two purposes, first for maintenance and secondly for the stimulation of milk production. Properly to take care of the maintenance of a cow, we first have to know her exact weight, in order that she be fed the exact amount of carbohydrates, which act as fuel to run the animal machine, and the proper amount of fats, which keep the body warm.

As regards milk production, protein is the nutrient most important for this function. It is true that some fat is used in her milk by the cow and also that the cow uses some protein in her body maintenance. However, the amount of milk that a cow produces and its quality according to its butter content determine in a great measure the amount of protein which she should receive. Therefore, a ration to be balanced must contain protein, carbohydrates and fats based upon the size of the animal, the amount of milk it is producing and the quality of the milk produced. You can see that this would be an impossibility, as the weight of the animal is continually changing and the production from day to day varies.

We do have, however, certain guides or rules which seem to be economical in their application when it comes to the question of feeding dairy animals. We say for example that when the roughage available on the farm is high in protein or is a good legume such as Alfalfa or clover hay that we do not need more than an 18 per cent to 20 per cent protein ration, with a total digestible nutrient content of something over 1,400 lbs. to the ton. When the roughage is medium or low in protein or is mostly common or Timothy hay and corn stover, the analysis of the ration should be higher in protein. r should have at least somewhere between 20 per cent and 24 per cent of this nutrient to the 100 lbs. in order to get good results. If we could feed cows according to their capacity, we would probably allow them one pound of grain a day to each pound of fat that they would produce during the period of a week. Uufortunately, however, few dairymen know the amount of fat that their cows are producing, so we advise feeding the Channel Island breeds, which are high testers, 1 lb. of grain to each 3 lbs. of milk produced daily and the larger breeds 1 lb. of grain to each 3½ to 4 lbs. of milk produced by each animal daily.

The roughage requirement of a cow will vary according to her weight, and the amount she will eat will vary according to the quality of the roughage. We usually say that a dairy cow will eat a pound of hay for every 100 lbs. of live weight. However, if the roughage is excellent in quality the cow will consume more than this proportion.

Then again the amount of hay that will be consumed will be determined to a certain extent by the silage fed. A cow can eat only about so much and if 50 lbs. of silage is fed daily, we cannot expect her to consume as much hay as though only 25 lbs. of the succulent feed was given. In your case clover and Timothy gives about a medium protein roughage, and if you can feed a 20 per cent protein ration, you ought to get very good results. Oats, barley and peas grown together in the proportion in which they have probably grown in the field, will give you a feed mixture that will carry somewhere between 10 and 12 per cent of crude protein to the 100 lbs. of the mixture; 1,200 lbs. of your grain would give you approximately 120 lbs. of protein. If you were to add to this a mixture containing 600 lbs. of cottonseed meal, 400 lbs. of gluten feed, 200 lbs. linseed oil meal and 400 lbs. of bran, which would in themselves analyze 20 per cent of protein, it would give you a total of approximately 560 lbs. of crude protein. You could add 2,000 lbs. or a ton of a good 20 per cent dairy ration, and you would still have a ration which would give you good results, and would carry approximately 20 lbs. of protein to the 100 lbs. You will note that in compounding this ration your suggestion as to mixing 200 lbs. of the single ingredients with your peas and oats has not been followed. If you were to mix cottonseed, oil meal, gluten and bran at the rate of 200 lbs. each with the 1,200 lbs. of your own grains, you would not get a mixture carrying enough protein to be a good milk producing feed.

J. W. B.

Snuffles and Slobbers in Rabbits

I have a few Flemish Giant rabbits, some of which are about five weeks old, and have noticed for the last two or three days that under their jaws and even their nose is wet as though they had put their face in some water but there was no water around where they could get to it. I have been feeding them grass. Would grass have anything to do with what I have mentioned?

Florida. W. F.

The wet on the jaws and nose may be caused by snuffles or slobbers. Snuffles can easily be distinguished by the fact that the rabbit will sneeze and after sneezing wipe his nose with the inside of the front paws. Snuffles is contagious to other rabbits and the sick rabbit should be put in isolated outdoor quarters giving the rabbit a nesting box, draft-proof, for shelter. Six drops of aconite may be given in enough water to be drank in one day. If a week's treatment does not improve the rabbit materially, it should be killed. It is very seldom that rabbits are cured from snuffles and the best remedy for the cure is the open air.

Slobbers is caused by the overeating of green. The rabbit should be isolated and kept in clean quarters, preferably outdoors. The jaws may be rubbed with salt twice a day, and the rabbit kept on a little hay, no water, for three or four days, at which time the trouble should be passed. In general we do not recommend the feeding of green to young rabbits until about five months old and if fed at all, greens should be fed sparingly.

F. D. G.

A City Woman's Poultry Farm

This has been a very busy and profitable season on my little farm. The hens laid heavily all through the Spring and into the late Summer, and now (the first of November) fully one fourth of the flock show no sign of molting.

One hundred March pullets began to lay in August and laid well for two months but have dropped in production. March hatched pullets are profitable as they help to fill the egg basket when the hens are molting and the later pullets slow in beginning to lay. However, I have found that it is very difficult to keep them laying steadily through the Fall and Winter.

I am very busy preparing for Winter, and this takes me back to my first Winter here. Having lived all my life in the city, it was difficult for me to realize the force of the wind sweeping across the open country. My poor chickens were not very comfortable, and I wondered at the scarcity of eggs. Since then I have made a number of changes in my houses. One of the most important was placing partitions of wall-board every ten feet across the roosting space, so now the 60 feet of roosts are divided into six compartments of 10 feet each.

Then over the roosts I stretch wire netting so that it almost touches the hen's combs. The space above is filled with straw. On very severe nights I lower burlap curtains after the hens have gone to roost. Frozen combs are now a thing of the past I am glad to say.

I built my houses higher in front than was necessary so in the Fall I have wire netting stretched from the top of the windows to the center beams, and that space is filled with straw. None of these improvements required any great outlay of money which was an important consideration at the time.

I have been using electric lights in the houses since October 1, turning them on at 4.30 in the morning.

The amount of feed the birds eat and the amount of water they drink has increased noticeably since using the lights. and the number of eggs is slowly mounting day by day. However, poultrymen in this locality all agree in saying that eggs are not as plentiful as usual.

We had a very cold late Spring followed by the dry weather which prevailed in so many parts of the country, so the vegetable garden was not very successful. There were two notable exceptions, tomatoes and sweet corn. These were both mulched with paper mulch. The tomato yield was phemomenal and I had sweet corn some time before my neighbors. The yield was good. Next year all the garden will be mulched. E. J. B.

Lake Co., Ill.

Vineland, N. J., Poultry Show

This annual event will be held this year at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on December 11-14. Superintendent C. W. Augenstein expects one of the biggest and best exhibits of live poultry, pigeons and water-fowls that has ever been held in Vineland. In addition to the large display of eggs, another new feature added this year is the classes provided for 4-H Poultry Club members and members of vocational agricultural departments. The pigeon exhibit is another feature this year.

The egg show, which is under the direct supervision of an egg committee of which W. A. Atkinson is chairman, is attracting a lot of interest by commercial egg producers of the Vineland tract and other commercial egg districts of South Jersey.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 30-Dec. 7. — International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago.

Dec. 2. — National Swine Growers' Association, annual meeting, Chicago.

Dec. 2-7. — Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 3-5. — American Pomological Society, Roanoke, Va.

Dec. 5. — Annual meeting of the National Dairy Council, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 4-5. — Iowa State Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Des Moines, Ia.

Dec. 4-7. — National Poultry Council, Stephens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 5-6. — Annual meeting National Dairy Council, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 6-11. — American Farm Bureau Federation annual meeting, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 9-11. — Horticultural Week, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Dec. 9-14. — Western Nebraska Organized Agriculture, Scottsbluff, Neb.

Dec. 11-12. — Connecticut Pomological Society, Women's Club Bldg., 187 Broad St. Hartford, Conn.

Dec. 10-13. — Vermont State Poultry exhibit, St, Albans, Vt., L. B. Allen, secretary.

Dec. 11-14. — Vineland, N. J., poultry, pigeon and egg show, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, Vineland, N. J. C. W. Augeustein, supt.

Dec. 13. — Connecticut Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Hartford, Conn.

Dec. 13-14. — Northampton (Mass.) Poultry Show, F. W. Lovett, secretary, Hatfield, Mass.

Dec. 30, 1929-Jan. 4, 1930. — Nebraska State Poultry Show, Omaha, Neb.

Jan. 7-9. — Organized Agriculture, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb.

Jan. 7-9. — Nebraska's annual corn show, eastern and central sections, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb.

Jan. 8-10.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' anual meeting, Worcester, Mass.

Jan. 11-16. — Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

Jan. 14-17. — Farm Products and Equipment Show, State Armory, Trenton, N. J.; B. Burk, manager.

Jan. 15-17.—New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary Roy P. McPherson, Le Roy, N. Y.

Jan. 15-19. — Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show. D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orr's Mills, Cornwall, N. Y.

Jan. 18-25. — National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

Jan. 21-24. — State Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 21-24. — Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society, annual meeting and exhibition, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 27-Feb. 1.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, Duquesne Garden, Secretary Harry J. Singer, Box 326, Braddock, Pa.

March 9-15. — Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Texas.

Live Stock Sales

Dec. 11.—Nebraska Hereford Breeders' Sale, Grand Island. Neb.

Dec. 16.—Red Polls. J. O. Anderson, Lexington, Neb.

Jan. 4, 1930.—Jerseys. Dispersal sale. Oscar A. Peterson, Geneva, Neb.

March 17. — Shorthorns. Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Bull Sale, Sioux City, Iowa.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale.—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 9c; special, from Jersey herds, 10c; cows, fresh, milk, registered, $225 to $300; grades, $100 to $150; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $12 to $14; common to poor, $8 to $10; veal calves, milk-fed, choice, $18 to $20; good to prime, $12 to $16; pork, light, dressed, 80 to 100 lbs., $18; roasting pigs, 12 to 18 lbs., lb., 30 to 35c; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 28 to 32c; roasting chickens, fancy, lb., 35 to 40c; ducks, lb., 22 to 25c; geese, lb., 20 to 22c; rabbits, lb., 18 to 20c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 60 to 65c.

Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 15c; special, qt., 18 to 20c; sold from chain stores, qt., 13 to 14c; butter, farmer's delivery, lb., 50 to 55c; creamery, prints and rolls, lb., 50 to 54c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 32 to 36c; cottage, lb., 15 to 20c; eggs, strictly local, fresh, doz., 75 to 80c; fowls, fancy, lb., 48 to 50c; roasting chickens, lb., 50 to 55c; broilers, native, lb., 50 to 55c; ducks, lb., 38 to 40c; capons, lb., 65 to 68c; turkeys, lb., 55 to 65c; pork loin, 8 to 10 lbs., lb., 25 to 28c; sausage meat, lb., 25 to 30c; apples, Baldwin, Kings and Greenings, lb., 8c; bu., $2 to $2.25; potatoes, pk., 45 to 50c; bu., $1.90 to $2; 120-lb. bag, $3.50 to $3.75; Hubbard squash, lb., 4 to 5c; celery, bch., 10c; cabbage, lb., 4c; pumpkins, pie, lb., 3c; honey, cap, 25 to 30c.

F. A. C.

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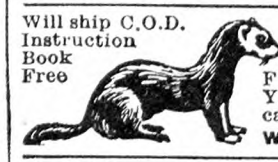
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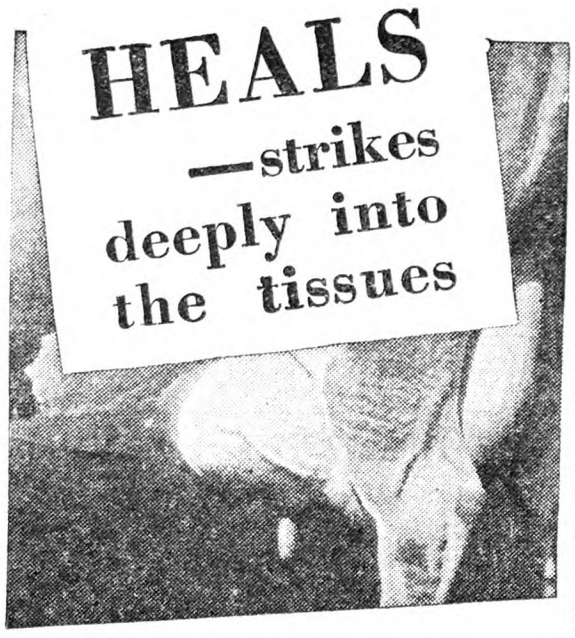

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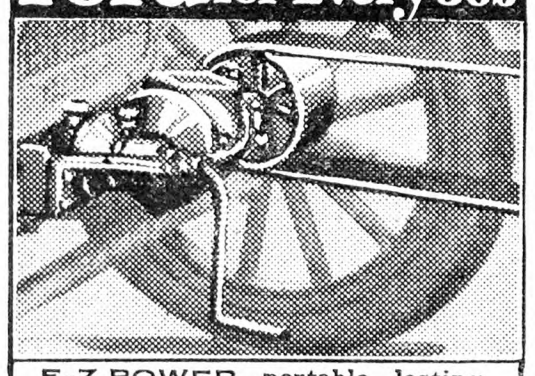

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Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—During November 9,000,000 persons in the United States will receive an average of $59.50 each when about 8,000 banks will distribute a total of $600,000,000 to members of Christmas saving clubs. New York State will lead all others in the distribution of $141,000,000 of the total; Massachusetts with $70,000,000; Pennsylvania, $65,000,000 and Illinois, $56,000,000. In all instances the amount of money held as Christmas savings constitutes a record. It is 10 per cent greater than last year, and five times the amount accumulated in 1920. A special inquiry into the uses of the money which is set aside in weekly or monthly payments of from 25 cents to $1,000 throughout the year revealed only slightly more than one-third of it is used for Christmas purchases. This inquiry showed that about $228,000,000 of this year's total wil be spent on gifts and other holiday purchases and almost another third, $180,000,000, will be converted into permaent savings or investment. Of the rest $78,000,000 goes for year-end bills and other commitments; $36,000,000 into insurance premiums, $33,000,000 into mortgage payments, $27,000,000 into taxes, $12,000,000 into education and travel and $6,000,000 to charity.

Immunity from search of their baggage enjoyed by tourists returning from abroad in third class steamship accommodations, which resulted in minor smuggling was ended Nov. 15 by Commissioner of Customs Eble. In former years, it was said, the entire third class passenger traffic consisted of immigrants. Because years of search have shown that immigrants seldom had anything of dutiable nature, customs men developed a practice of merely marking such baggage with chalk and rushing it through to clear the docks.

A jury in Hudson County, N. J., Circuit Court Nov. 15 awarded Phillip Reilly, No. 13 East 26th Street, Bayonne, a total of $225,000 in the death of his wife and two daughters, killed by a locomotive of the Pennsylvania Railroad on a crossing in Bristol, Pa., in September, 1928. Reilly received an award of $125,000 for the life of his wife, Catherine, and $50,000 each for the deaths of his daughters, Mary, nineteen, and Anne, eighteen. In addition, Dorothy L. Seidel of Brooklyn was awarded $16,500 in the death of her father, killed in the same accident. Robert Voss, in whose automobile all were riding, was awarded $600 for the destruction of his machine.

Max Chiller, 38 years old, an insurance agent, of 52-15 Ninety-fourth Street, Elmhurst, Queens, N. Y., was arrested Nov. 18 on four indictments charging him and another insurance agent, with second-degree forgery and obtaining signatures on life insurance policies under false representations. The bills were returned in connection with an investigation by Assistant District Attorney Charles J. Garrison into allegations by Solomon Rosenblum, a lawyer representing several life insurance companies, that a ring of at least four men and four middle-aged women was involved in a plot in which the companies were defrauded in the last two years of more than $100,000 through the issuance of policies in the names of elderly persons who died soon after.

The Hargrave Stanley Company, Inc., stock promoters, of No. 122 East 42nd Street, New York alleged to have sold more than $1,000,000 worth of stock in the Industrial Stores Corporation, was raided Nov. 18 by direction of United States Attorney Charles H. Tuttle. George J. Mintzer, chief of the Federal prosecution staff, who supervised the raid, took two men into custody on charges of using the mails to defraud. They gave their names as Merton R. Winston and Joseph E. Jacobs, both of the Bronx. Later they were arraigned before United States Commissioner O'Neill and released in bail of $7,500 each. The stock being sold by the concern purported to be of a chain store system selling women's wear. Shares were offered to the public at from $13 to $18 with glowing promises that the supply was limited and the issue "bound to increase greatly in value within a short time." While the raiding party was in the office one client came to inquire about his purchase. This man who described himself to be Floyd E. Le Masters of No. 36 75th Street, Brooklyn, told Mintzer he had given up ten shares of stock worth $1,200 and two bonds worth $2,000 in exchange for 250 shares of the Industrial Stores Corporation.

Nov. 18 earth tremors lasting more than one hour rocked the entire section from Long Island Sound on the south to the St. Lawrence River Valley on the north and from the seaboard as far west as the Hudson River Valley. The shock was felt in every New England State, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and as far west as the region about Albany, N. Y. Professor Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard, an authority on earthquakes, placed the source of this earthquake "for a very good guess" somewhere along the Fundian Fault, which runs southwestward under the ocean from the Bay of Fundy to Cape Ann, above Gloucester. The fact that the Fundian Fault lies entirely under the ocean might cause a small tidal wave, Professor Mather added. Unusually high water was noted along the Northern Massachusetts coast, the noon tide running four feet above normal. It was found that the disturbance of the ocean bed had severed 10 of the 21 cables connecting America and Europe. The French company was hardest hit proportionately, reporting that it had lost three of its four cables, including one from Cape Cod to Brest, France, which is the longest laid in the Atlantic and the second longest in the world. The Western Union operates ten cables and three of these were reported officially as out of commission. The Commercial company also officially reported three of its seven cables broken, with further slight incidental trouble in transmission. Two of its cables were known to have been severed between Canso, N. S., a cable terminal, and the Azores, while a third was out of commission between New York and Canso.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of War James W. Good, died at Walter Reid Hospital, Nov. 18, from septic poisoning which had set in as the result of acute appendicitis, for which he underwent a difficult operation Nov. 13. Secretary Good and President Hoover were born in the same Congressional District in Iowa. The former was born on his father's farm near Cedar Rapids, Sept. 24, 1866, and his early life was similar to that of thousands of other farm lads in a new and struggling country. The funeral was held from the White House Nov. 20.

Expenditures of government departments, exclusive of expenditures for the sinking fund incident to debt reduction, during July, August, September and October, the first four months of the fiscal year, were $37,892,863.41 greater than for the corresponding four months of last year, according to figures made public Nov. 18 by the Treasury Department. The War Department led with an increase of about $20,000,000 and the Navy Department showed an increase of about $11,000,000. Decreases were, roughly, $9,000,000 by the Interior Department, $4,000,000 by agriculture and $500,000 by labor.

The Treasury Department announced Nov. 18 that it would contribute to the administration's stabilization program with a suggeston to Congress that existing appropriations for construction of public buildings be increased by $175,000,000 to a total of $423,000,000 to be expended over a ten-year period. The revised program will call for the expenditure annually of $35,000,000 outside the District of Columbia and $15,000,000 within the District. Under the present arrangement, annual expenditures are restricted to $25,000,000 and $10,000,000, respectively. Thus the expansion would mean an outlay of $15,000,000 during the remaining months of the fiscal year, or until June 30, 1930, and in each succeeding fiscal year, $15,000,000, in addition to the amount now set aside for such work. The program has the sanction of Secretary Mellon, who indicated that it would aid in absorbing any unemployment which might arise, stimulate business by helping to maintain a consuming market and generally would increase confidence in the stability of the business of the country.

Nov. 19 the President held a conference with leaders of American industry to discuss the progress of the nation's business. At this meeting representatives of the railroads stated their industry was prepared to spend about $1,000,000,000 in capital improvement projects in the coming year.

The inter-departmental committee on ocean mail contracts has worked out a plan of action which Postmaster General Brown said Nov. 19 should fill the American shipyards to capacity with new construction within six months. The Postmaster General said the committee has decided to award ocean mails contracts to the lowest bidder. The awards have been held up for three months on a question of whether companies which had purchased ships from the Shipping Board should be favored, regardless of whether they were low bidders. A total of 40 new ships, fast and large enough to compete with any on the ocean, is planned by the companies who had indicated intentions of submitting bids for ocean mail.

FARM AND GARDEN.—Control of farm surpluses by government withdrawal of uncultivatable lands for reforestation was urged Nov. 14 by Secretary of Agriculture Arthur N. Hyde. Other farm relief measures discussed at Chicago at a session of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities devoted to the Federal Farm Board's problems were removal of county extension agents from county and State influences opposed to co-operative marketing and an educational campaign to acquaint the farmer with his rights under the Agricultural Marketing Act. Six members of the Farm Board were present and each addressed the meeting. They were Chairman Alexander Legge, C. S. Wilson, Sam R. McKelvie, James C. Stone, Carl Williams and C. C. Teague. Secretary Hyde explained that of 955,000,000 acres of American farm land only 505,000,000 actually were cultivatable, while 350,000,000 produce crops large enough "to supply the United States and its foreign markets and to support a farm bloc in the United States Senate." Overexpansion, held by the Secretary to be the cause of agricultural ills, was brought about, he said, by the eagerness of the government to cultivate every potential farm. He proposed that submarginal lands be taken by the government for reforestation.

Criticizing the action of Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in recommending a $160,000,000 income tax cut, a resolution introduced on the convention floor of the National Grange at Seattle, Wash., Nov. 15, advocated the use of such a surplus for rural school development. Such money, it was argued, should be apportioned, according to population, throughout the rural districts of the Union for school purposes. This plan not only would relieve the farmer of a considerable portion of his taxation, but would bring the Federal government into educational work in a manner similar to its activities in road construction. The proposal and another resolution voicing approval of the activities of the Federal Farm Board were held over as future business. John Newson, of Columbus, Ind., State Grange Master, asked the resolution pledging support to the Federal Farm Board be amended so that the National Grange would reaffirm its insistence upon the enactment of the principle of the export debenture as a necessary adjunct of any adequate farm relief program under the protective tariff system. Harry A. Caton, secretary of the National Grange, referred to the present tariff bill as passed by the House and revised by the Senate "as entirely inadequate to meet the needs of agriculture." Rates on agricultural items should be increased, he said, "to the end that a basis for greater equality between agriculture and other groups be established."

The Canadian Dominion Government's 1930 immigration program will be chiefly centered upon the bringing out to Canada of trained British agricultural workers, and the importing of skilled labor, whether from Great Britain or elsewhere, will be discouraged, in the opinion of J. Bruce Walker, director of Canadian immigration in Europe who arrived at Quebec, Nov. 16.

At the sixth annual corn-husking contest held at Platte City, Mo., Nov. 15, Walter Olson, winner of last year's contest, retained his title and Harold Holmes was second. Both are from Illinois, while the third place winner, C. A. Ague, comes from Iowa. No records were broken. Olson husked 25.27 bushels. Holmes husked 24.74 bushels.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$12.25@12.75
950 to 1,100, good	12.50@12.75
800 lbs. up, medium	11.00@12.50
Common	9.00@11.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	11.00@12.00
Common and medium	7.75@11.00
Cows, good	8.50@ 9.50
Common and medium	6.50@ 8.50
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 6.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.00@ 9.50
Cutter and medium	7.00@ 9.00
Calves, 500 down, med. to ch.	10.00@15.00
Cull and common	5.00@10.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good to ch.	15.00@17.00
Medium	12.00@15.00
Cull and common	6.00@12.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$9.00@$9.55
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	9.35@ 9.60
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	9.50@ 9.60
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med. to ch.	8.75@ 9.60
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	8.25@ 9.00
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	7.50@ 8.25

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to ch.	$13.25@13.75
92 down, medium	11.50@13.25
All wts., common	9.50@11.50
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med. to ch.	7.50@10.50
Ewes, 120 down, med. to ch.	5.00@ 6.50
120 to 150, med. to ch.	4.50@ 6.25
All wts., cull and common	2.50@ 5.00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbl., W. Va., unclassified, 2¼-in. Grimes Golden, $4; 2¼-in. York Imperials, $3.25; bu., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.75 to $2; 2½-in. Northern Spys, $1.75 to $1.90; 2½-in. Wageners, $1.65; unclassified, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.40 to $1.60; Pa., unclassified, 2½-in. Starks, $1.50; 2½-in. Staymans, $1.25 to $1.50; 2¼-in. York Imperials, $1; W. Va., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Black Twigs, $1.65; Staymans, $1.75; unclassified, 2½-in. Staymans, $1.25 to $1.50; 3-in. York Imperials, $1.50 to $1.65; Canadian ungraded Baldwins, $1.25 to $1.35; Idaho combination fancy, extra fancy, and C grade Rome Beauties, $2 to $2.10; broccoli, N. J., bu., $1 to $1.25; cabbage, N. Y., bulk, bbl., Danish Seed, $1.75 to $2; N. J., 1½-bu. hprs., Savoy, $1.25; carrots, N. Y., bu., washed, 90c to $1.10; cauliflower, L. I., double crts., $3 to $3.25; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts., rough, $2.50 to $2.75; poorer, low as $1.25; crts. washed, $3 to $3.25; cranberries, N. J., ¼-bbl. boxes, Centennials, $3.50 to $3.75; ½-bbl. boxes, Howes, $8.25; ¼-bbl. boxes, $4.25; cucumbers, Ohio, chip bskts. of 2 doz., fancy, $3.25 to $3.50; grapes, N. Y. and Pa., Concords, 12-qt. bskts., 85c; lettuce, Ohio, hothouse, 10-lb. bskt., 65 to 85c; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.15; poorer, 50c; onions, N. Y., Yellows, fair quality, $1.35; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, best, $3.85 to $4.10; poorer low as $3; Wis. whites, $3.90 to $4; N. Y. whites, poor condition, $3.25; 120-lb. sacks, Pa. whites, best, $3.15 to $3.25; poorer, low as $2.85; Maine Green Mountains, $3.25 to $3.30; 100-lb. sacks, Idaho Russets, $3.50; spinach, Md. bu. bskts., 75 to 85c; squash, Ohio, bulk, per bbl., $1.50 to $1.75; sweet potatoes, Va., bbls., No. 1 yellows, $2.50 to $2.65; N. J., bu. hprs., No. 1 yellows, $2 to $2.10; Md., bu. hprs., $1.10 to $1.25; turnips, bu., N. Y., $1.10 to $1.25.

HAY AND STRAW

Standard Timothy, $17 to $18; No. 1, $18.50 to $19; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 3, $13 to $14; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 2, $13 to $15; No. 1, clover mixed, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 2, $14 to $15; No. 1 clover, $17 to $18; No. 2, $13 to $15; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 1 oats, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $10.50 to $11.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $11 to $11.50; No. 1 rye, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $11 to $11.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs, locals, fresh select. whites, 58 to 60c; browns, 56 to 58c; current receipts, 40 to 42c; pullet eggs, 43 to 48c doz. Poultry, fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog dressed, 38c per lb.; live poultry, hens, heavy, 27 to 29c; Leghorns, 16 to 20c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 23 to 25c; Leghorns, 20 to 23c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 20c per lb.; common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

With the Livestock

A PERCHERON SALE. — Six eastern farmers bought Percherons at W. S. Corsa's annual auction on his farm at Whitehall, Ill., October 30. Wm. C. Cullen, Jr., Mendham, N. J., bought the two well-matched gray mares White's Hope and Geraldine, three years old, at $415 each. He also paid $200 for another three-year-old mare, and $150 for a yearling filly. Montcalm Farm, Phoenixville, Pa., paid $125 for the two-year-old Lady Kildeer. Warren Rice, Winchester, Va., bought a matched team of gray mares, two and three years old, for $250 each. G. H. Patterson, Pittsburgh, Pa., paid $355 and $350 for a team of matched black mares, four and five years old. Wm. B. Murray, Rochester, O., paid $340 for the yearling stallion Sunland Celesta, and $400 for a two-year-old black mare, while A. J. Vizedom, Hamilton, O., selected a two-year-old mare at $175. All the rest of the buyers were Illinois farmers, except Frank Cannon of Missouri, who acquired a yearling stallion for $175.

CURRENT DRAFT HORSE PRICES.—The 29 Percherons in Mr. Corsa's sale averaged $235. The 20 mares and fillies averaged $243, and the nine stallions $217. The highest price was $415, and the lowest $125. Practically all of the animals were settled for in cash at the conclusion of this co-operative event. With a few exceptions, the animals were bred and raised on the farms of W. S. Corsa, Lee A. Husted, D. G. Scandrett, J. W. Arnold and Mason Towle in Illinois, Ed Jones in Nebraska and Arthur H. White in North Dakota. At the prices received for them, almost all of these well-bred young Percherons, with their lives of usefulness before them, were good investments for their new owners, and made some money for their sellers. This is sound business based on horse-sense. Inflated values for draft horses years ago, when high-powered salesmanship unloaded inferior hog-fat stallions at long prices on farmers, were serious factors in bringing about a decline in farm horse breeding. At current prices for Percherons, Belgians, Shires and Clydesdales, many farmers who need drafters for field work can afford to buy them, and raise colts. Consequently, the breeding of draft horses is beginning again where it ceased, and that is on farms, where they are put to practical uses by farmers. In the "good old days," draft horse importers, speculators and "fanciers" controlled, manipulated and destroyed the market, to the ultimate detriment of everybody concerned. Now, farmers are rebuilding and controlling it, in their own interest. This is a decidedly encouraging fact.

A HORSEMAN'S LETTER.—Our readers will be interested in the following letter from Mr. Corsa: "Any farm horseman would have had pleasure and comfort in our sale. It was lively on mares, but slow on stallions, except the weanlings. Times have changed, and we are trying to meet them. Years ago the rooming capacity of our town was taken the night before the sale, and the early morning trains brought in many visitors. This year I had a car meet every train at two railway stations, and did not get a single passenger. Up to 10:30 in the forenoon of sale day, not more than six men had appeared at the farm, but soon thereafter they rolled in from everywhere, while the telephone and telegraph offices waxed busy. One of our helpers confined himself to taking bids over the telegraph wires, and these, in number and totals, were beyond anything that we have had for the past five years. As usual, the men on the ground or those who had been here before, were the ones who, as a rule, secured the stock. But there was no one with us for dinner the day before the sale, nor anyone with us for supper on sale day. I miss these gatherings. With the exception of a yearling stallion and a weanling stallion, all the stallions remained in Illinois. More good, useful mares could have been sold. I was struck by the apparent youth of the buyers, most of whom were under 35 years of age, and, as usual, the man in overalls knew what he wanted and got it. Due to a downpour the day before, a number of men outside of Illinois who had expected to be here were compelled to stop on their way. The hard roads of the Central West, however, saved the day for us. The stock market crash in Wall Street didn't help the sale."

AN AYRSHIRE AUCTION. — Sixty-one head, selected from the herds of Ayrshire breeders in Allegany and Steuben counties in New York State, realized an average of over $200 at the auction held October 30 at Hornell, N. Y. It was the 10th annual sale by members of the Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club, of which R. E. Mead is secretary. The prices were slightly higher than those at last year's auction. The top was $350, paid for a cow, which, along with five young cows, went to Strathglass Farm, Port Chester, N. Y. E. C. Fisher, Geneva, N. Y., bought 10 head at a $265 average. D. A. Dobie, a New York City physician, selected five cows with which to establish a herd on his farm near Mendham, N. J. Anderson Bros., Penn Yan, N. Y., bought 10 head; G. H. Rudman, Rockport, N. Y., eight, mostly heifers. Other buyers in the State were C. V. Musgrave of Gloversville, R. H. Gardner and A. M. Cotter of Rockport, C. B. Phillips & Son of Ellicotville, David Harris & Son of Rochester, Denton Bros. of Avon, George W. Mayne of Bergen, and Craigy Burn Farm of Spencer. At the sale it was said that the 4 per cent milk of Ayrshire cows, and the conservative price level of Ayrshire breeding stock are interesting many dairy-farmers in many parts of the country in Ayrshires.

DAIRY BREED "PUBLICITY."—Spectacular publicity methods do not seriously interest hard-headed farmers in a breed, but a large section of the public has manifested much interest in the travels and receptions of the two Ayrshire cows that walked from Brandon, Vt., to the recent National Dairy Exposition in St. Louis, Mo. Alice and Tomboy are still traveling, being homeward bound on trains, although still capable of doing 10 to 12 miles a day on foot. They have received bales of newspaper publicity, including pictures. Not to be outdone by their rivals in originating new "publicity stunts," the Guernsey people shipped a Guernsey bull by airplane from Pulaski, N. Y., to the St. Louis show, where it was exhibited on the day of its arrival. Expensive rivalries and competitions among the breeds of livestock and poultry have been going on for years, but none of the breeds has been eliminated. Evidently, therefore, no one breed is the "best." Every breed partisan or enthusiast continues to think that his breed is the "best"—for him, at any rate. Experienced breeders know that there are inferior and unprofitable individuals in all breeds. Since we have a long list of useful, well-established breeds to select from, no beginner is likely to make a mistake in choosing one. Experience will teach him that the selection of individuals within a breed is much more important than the selection of a breed. Healthy animals of standard breed type and size that will reproduce, and make conservative production records under fair treatment, are the "best" in the long run, regardless of breed.

FROM NORTH DAKOTA.—J. E. Eastgate, who raises Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Oxford sheep on his farm in Grand Forks Co., N. D., writes (Nov. 4): "Improved livestock provides us with a market for our otherwise unmarketable grass and roughage. It also helps us to maintain soil fertility, rotate crops, and make life more interesting to young people on farms. For these reasons, it is of great practical value to us in our efforts to solve the farm problem. The comments in THE R. N.-Y. of Nov. 1 on corporation farming prompt me to say that the people who know all about farming and its problems are those who are drawing good salaries, and don't own an acre of land. We have here a dozen farmers who have solved the farm problem by attending to their own business, just as men must do in other lines of business, if they succeed. If it is necessary for the government to come to the aid of agriculture, then other classes have assumed or been granted privileges that they are not entitled to. If this is the case, these classes must give up these privileges. Until they do this, it will be of no use trying to even things up by indulging in so-called agricultural aid. We have had nearly a foot of snow. A lot of it does not appear to be melting. That may mean a long Winter. This part of the State had about two-thirds of an average crop, but the price was better than it was last year, so that things are fairly good."

FEEDING "BABY" BEEVES.—On Nov. 1 S. D. Wicks, Onondaga Co., N. Y., began feeding 20 Aberdeen-Angus calves, averaging 450 lbs., 20 lbs. a day of a combination consisting of 100 lbs. of bran, 100 lbs. of corn, 100 lbs. of crushed oats, 25 lbs. of linseed meal and 25 lbs. of cottonseed meal, along with all of the mixed Timothy and clover hay that they would take, rock salt and water being accessible to the calves at all times. On Nov. 7 the ration was increased to 60 lbs. a day, and he began using a mineral mixture. On Nov. 15 he decreased the oats, bran and meal (linseed and cottonseed), increased the corn, and began feeding a supplemental mixture at the rate of a pound for every 350 lbs. of live weight. This supplemental mixture included 500 lbs. of

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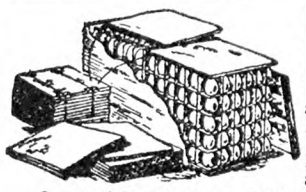

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linseed, 500 lbs. of cottonseed meal, 540 lbs. of ground barley, 390 lbs. of molasses, 140 lbs. of bran and 20 lbs. of salt. By Dec. 1 he hopes to have the steers on a full feed, with all of the corn that they will eat. Ten hogs are in the feedlot with the cattle. On present price bases, the costs of these feeds, per 100 lbs. are as follows: Bran, $2.85; whole corn, $2.40; oats, $2.20; linseed, $3.30; cottonseed, $2.85; molasses, $2.30; ground barley, $2.20, and salt, 1½ cents. The molasses and barley are machine-mixed. It will be seen that calves in preparation for sale as prime beef of choice quality require expensive and somewhat complicated feeding. By keeping the appetite on edge with a variety of feeds that are changed from time to time, rapid gains are made. Cattle thus produced must sell at comparatively high prices in order to make the feeder a profit. D. C. W.

Connecticut Egg Contest

This is held at Storrs, Conn., Following is report for second week of the new contest. First column is week's total and second production to date:

BARRED ROCKS		
Lewis Farms, R. I.	57	96
James Dryden, Cal.	49	103
R. W. Davis & Sons, Me.	30	32
Hawes Bros., Me.	53	88
Thos. L. Rosser, Jr. Va.	36	48
David Deaterly, Pa.	56	109
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	33	52
R. Walter Bishop, Conn.	60	115
Pratt Experimental Fm., Pa.	8	9
F. C. Spaulding, Jr., N. Y.	33	59
Spring Brook Plty. Fm. Conn.	43	79
Spring Brook Plty. Fm. Conn.	28	73
Westfield P. Fm., Mass.	53	108
R. C. Cobb, Fm., Mass.	34	63
WHITE ROCKS		
Wilburtha Poultry Fm., N. J.	39	49
Davidson Bros., Mass.	50	99
A. T. Lenzen, Mass.	2	5
Kalerok Farm, Mass.	54	99
Jerseyland Farms, N. J.	18	23
E. A. Hirt, Mass.	24	33
Brae Crest Farm, Canada,	22	43
Adam F. Poltl, Wis.	30	42
Harold F. Barber, Mass.	50	91
Harold F. Barber, Mass.	52	57
C. M. Christian, N. Y.	22	39
E. H. Rucker, Iowa	51	97
WHITE WYANDOTTES		
Ebenwood Farm, Mass.	42	81
Havemeyer Farm, N. Y.	14	24
The Locusts, Conn.	57	96
Nobby Fm. W. Wyan., N. H.		
Jack Wrennall, England	28	39
Fisher P. Farm, Canada	36	54
RHODE ISLAND REDS		
Pine Hill P. Fm, Inc., Mass.	52	108
Hall Bros., Conn.	50	80
W. Otis Day, Mass.	63	111
Homer R. Rowell, Mass.	62	119
F. E. Freeman, Ohio,	17	19
West Neck Farm, N. Y.	48	91
Clarence E. Lee, N. Y.	15	18
Donald I. Goodenough, Conn.	54	112
Globus Plty. Fm. Mass.	53	105
Homestead Farms, Conn.	51	106
Harold G. Colt, Conn.	65	125
Charlescote Farm, Mass.	53	103
F. S. Chapin, Mass.	63	116
F. S. Chapin, Mass.	57	110
John Z. LaBelle, Conn.	52	88
Zephrim LaBelle, Conn.	39	65
E. Newton Searles, Conn.	41	72
Enfield High School, Conn.	16	24
C. T. Avery & Son, Mass.	56	107
Fred H. Sampson, Mass.	48	97
Parmenter's Farm, Mass.	34	60
Geo. B. Treadwell, Mass.	44	100
Edward N. Larrabee, N. H.	57	107
Cotton Mt. Farms, N. H.	53	76
Scott Poultry Farm, Mass.	54	101
Burdean Acres, Mass.	41	83
W. A. Bruce, Conn.	28	77
Sunnyfields Farm, Conn.	19	32
AUSTRALORPS		
Leslie A. Allen, Vt.	34	60
JERSEY GIANTS		
Homewood Farms, Conn.	8	9
WHITE LEGHORNS		
Ruehle's Sunnyside Fm. N. Y.	48	97
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	42	47
Geo. Lowry Fm. Inc., Conn.	62	123
Otis T. Gregg, Conn.	58	112
Thomas H. Mettler, N. J.	41	52
Charter Bros., Conn.	57	105
J. A. Hanson, Oregon,	54	103
Fisher Plty. Farm, Canada	39	43
Leighton Orchards, R. I.	52	99
Leo A. Grouten, Conn.	25	29
A. J. Donovan, Jr., N. Y.	29	52
Tip Top Farms, Me.	53	83
Meadowedge Farm, Mass.	55	106
Tom Barron, England	53	98
Hollywood P. Farm, Wash.	55	112
Richard Slosson, N. Y.	48	53
S. Granger, Conn.	47	91
A. E. Anthony & Son, Conn.	54	106
St. John's P. Farm, Mo.	53	82
Eigenrauch Fms. Inc., N. J.	21	35
George B. Ferris, Mich.	27	40
George B. Ferris Mich.	38	49
Toivonen Leghorn Fm., Pa.	50	87
Theo. Wirtanen, Pa.	54	96
Henry Rapp, Jr., N. J.	56	85
Peetoocee Pty. Plant, Pa.	38	61
Broadview Farm, Conn.	54	97
Wm. L. Gilbert Home Conn.	35	50
Bournedale Farm, N. Y.	55	107
Dolan Farm, Mo.	49	86
Redfield Farm, N. Y.	40	78
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y.	39	45
Cloverdale Pty. Fm., N. Y.	51	80
Claraben Court Farm, N. Y.	25	28
Fox & Son Pty. Farm, N. J.	57	108
Wm. J. Boyle, N. Y.	47	84
Lewis Farms, R. I.	51	95
Steelman Plty. Fms. Pa.	55	103

Total for the week 4,258 eggs.
Total to date 7,493 eggs.

Marketing Turkeys

The New York City office of the State Bureau of Markets gives the following advice with regard to marketing turkeys:

Good appearance is a large factor in the successful marketing of turkeys. Reports are that turkeys will be plentiful this season. The supply will be heavy. Supply and demand largely determine prices. Demand is stimulated by quality and appearance and artful advertising. The turkey is well advertised. It occupies first place on most Thanksgiving and Christmas menus.

Competition this year is likely to be heavy. The best judgment is selection of the birds slaughtered and the greatest pains in dressing, grading and packing must be used. Turkeys poorly dressed, graded and packed take heavy toll. A poor turkey in a box of good ones is like a rotten apple in a box of good apples. It injures the whole box. Keep in mind that appearance counts a whole lot.

Turkeys with torn skins, bruised spots, bloody heads, dirty feet, and poorly pinfeathered do not grade "fancy." They are not eagerly sought but rather go shopping for a buyer. By careful selection, slaughtering only the best birds, two things may be accomplished: First, the menace of a glutted market will be minimized; second, flooding the market with undesirable birds, which lower the market, may be averted.

Before packing be sure the carcasses are thoroughly cooled, otherwise early spoilage will result. Do not allow to freeze. Pack the different classes or grades separately. If possible, pack your toms of uniform weight and appearance by themselves. Do the same with the young hens. This improves the appearance of the pack. Do not mix old and young. Do not ship thin scrawny birds. Nobody wants them.

In making express shipments two tags bearing the name and address of the shipper and of the receiver should be tacked on the sides of the package. The number of turkeys, class, grade, and net weight should also be marked on the package. Notify the receiver that shipment is being made.

The difference in return between live and dressed turkeys has long been one of speculation because of lack of sufficient data. By "dressed" is meant the weight after bleeding and plucking of all feathers. The College of Agriculture at Fargo, N. D., conducted a series of experiments extending over a period of four years. From the results of those experiments, it is clearly evident that it pays to dress birds for the market. Without going into all the detail a gain of over $1 per bird will be realized by dressing.

From tables given it is also shown that birds weighing approximately from 9 to 10 lbs. lose approximately 1 lb. in dressing; 12 to 15 lbs., 1¼ lbs.; 16 to 18 lbs., 1½ lbs.; 18 to 20 lbs., 2 lbs.

Therefore being given the quoted price of dressed turkeys it is easy to determine the price at which live turkeys must sell to realize the same. A live bird weighing 15 lbs. should dress 13¾ lbs., and at 50c per pound, should realize $6.87. The live bird to realize the same would have to sell at .458 per pound. This shows a spread between the two of only .0420. The actual spread is usually about 10 cents.

Boys and Girls

List of Contributors

New York.—Harvey Schoonmake (12), Mary Thurston (10), Loren Fish, George Kolner (18), Marquerite Grau, Diana Denitto (16), Stanley Sidorwicz (14), Vera Hayes, Gladys Klossner (12), *Grace Wheat, Sara Bell Vaughn (14), *Helen Upson, Earl Hall (11), Dorothy Breiner (13), Iola Smith (13), Teresa Prinzing, *Raymond Miller (16), Pearl Lynn, *John Mucha (17), Evelyn Youmans (14), Gertrude Morris (17), *Stanley Brown (17), *Pearl Wilfert (18), *Iona Welker (18), Janet Ingersoll (14), Giles Phelps (7), Edward McCarthy (16), Arlene Davis (13), *Charlotte Dolly (16), *Elspeth Field (10).

Pennsylvania.—James Buscaglia (18), Louise Moser, Elinore De Vallance, Adah Mahle (12), *Carl Glick (16), *Esther Herr, Elizabeth Weaver, Sara Anne Lackey (12), Marietta Herschey, Amy Springer, *Antoinette Enick (15).

Connecticut.—*Kenneth Walsh (11), Mary Pesce, Emily Pomaski, *Edna Garlick (16), *Albert Kirk, Agnes Samoska (13), Ida Voelkel (15), *Grace Cullis (18), *Mildred Beebe.

New Jersey.—Stephen Chrappa (16), Anna Baba (15), Gordon Courter (11), Harold Davis (7), Amy Rhinesmith, *Ellen Pullis (15), *Alice Chew (16).

Massachusetts.—Madeline Smith (9), Ethel Alix (10), *John Pietrosky (16).

Vermont. — *Eugenia Powers (16), Louella Brown (14).

Rhode Island.—*Barbara Knowles (18).

Maine.—Benjamin Blackwell.

Maryland.—*Mary Buhrman, Robert Muritz (13), Mary Gelletly (12).

West Virginia.—*Clark Allender (15).

Delaware.—Myrtle Dickerson.

California.—Alice Leighton.

Kentucky.—Rita Cates (16).

Georgia.—*Alice Dorsey.

Ohio.—Janet Goddard (15), Marion Eastlick (8).

District of Columbia.—*Esther Wright (16).

Letters Wanted

Sara Bell Vaughn (14), New York; Marion Eastlick (8), Ohio; Iola Smith (13), New York; Agnes Samoska (13), Connecticut.

Letters for these contributors should be sent to this office under cover, to have local address supplied. Please stamp envelopes. Postage may be saved by sending several letters at once.

Feeding and Prolapsus

Kindly advise me if the following ration for 300 pullets will cause prolapsus and general breakdown of the birds later on? Six lbs. semi-solid buttermilk mixed in 10 to 12 lbs. of wet mash each noon, with one-half pint of molasses. Each evening I give them 33 lbs. of scratch grain, and dry mash is kept in front of them continually. They also receive one-half pint of cod-liver oil to 50 lbs. of scratch grain daily. L. B. F.
Columbia Co., N. Y.

I do not know of any ration that can be said to cause prolapsus and breakdown, though it seems reasonable that any over stimulating method of feeding may finally react upon the physical condition of the bird, making it less able to stand up under the strain of production. The addition of the amount of buttermilk and molasses that you mention could hardly be described as excessive unless the rest of the ration already contained a large amount of animal protein. Molasses, if valuable at all in a poultry ration, is valuable because of purpose opposite that for which milk is fed.

Prof. Jones, of the Storrs experiment station, has announced his belief that excessive feeding of corn, instead of meat or milk, is probably responsible for a great increast in prolapsus among poultry flocks. He believes that a decrease in the amount of corn, replaced for a time if need be, by wheat or barley, has reduced the amount of prolapsus and cannibalism prevalent. He also advises feeding a minimum amount of high grade cod-liver oil, rather than a large amount of that of an inferior grade. I should be glad to recommend any ration that would, without ill effect otherwise, prevent these troubles but they seem to me to be an accompaniment of modern forcing conditions that, if carried too far, result in constitutional weakness with consequent breakdown. It may be that the short producing life of the hen justifiese every effort to get all that is possible out of her quickly and then discard her, but such a policy cannot help but reduce stamina and encourage body troubles. M. B. D.

Too Much Molting

Will you tell me why my pullets keep molting? The have molted five or six times in six months, and are still at it, singing, but no eggs. They refuse to eat as much as they should. I am feeding prepared scratch feed, in straw, and mash. They have free range. I don't think there is a louse on the place. L. L. M.
Pennsylvania

Perhaps your pullets are only undergoing the more or less continuous moulting which characterizes the acquiring of adult plumage in young birds, this being mistaken by you for what is ordinarily termed the molt, when the complete feathering is replaced. Molting commences with the loss of the first down and continues through life. The quarters of maturing pullets in the Fall will be well littered with youthful feathers that do not constitute what the term molting ordinarily means. I do not know whether tobacco tea is efficient as a lice destroyer when sprayed about the premises or not, but the preparation of tobacco known as Black-leaf 40 is now used by painting or running a ribbon of the liquid upon the top of the porches shortly before the birds go to roost. The fumes of this powerful liquid seem to penetrate the feathers of the birds above it and destroy the body lice. M. B. D.

Possible Roup

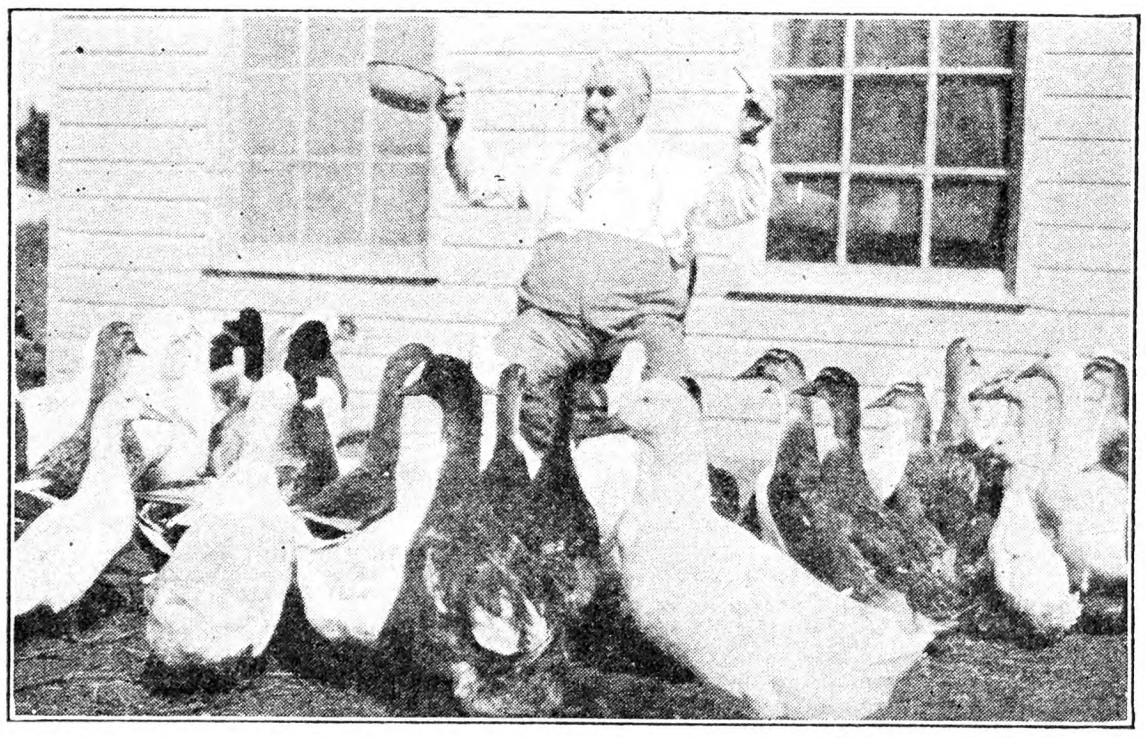
I have several chickens with roup, also several with weak legs which stagger around. Could you advise what treatment I should use? G. D.
Sullivan Co., N. Y.

If true roup, rather than common colds, is present in a flock, I cannot advise any treatment other than getting rid of the disease by removing the affected birds and cleaning up and disinfecting quarters and utensils to prevent further spread of the contagion. A roupy bird is a menace to the rest of the flock as long as it lives, and, while it doubtless may be cured if time and effort enough are expended, the value of that time and effort will exceed the value of the sick fowl. Weak legs will exist with any debilitating disease that causes general weakness. There is nothing in this exhibition of weakness alone that will determine the underlying cause. M. B. D.

Bread for Poultry

We feed our hens regular laying mash and grain. Now we are offered from a large bakery stale bread at 3½ cents a loaf. I am wondering if that would help them to lay better. W. C.
Oneida Co., N. Y.

Bread may be fed to hens when it can be obtained at a price that makes it an economical feed. It probably compares most nearly to flour wheat middlings in value than to any of the other common poultry foods. It has a higher moisture content than the ground grains and this must be taken into account when estimating its value. Bread is fattening in its nature, and it must be balanced by the higher protein feeds and animal products, meat or milk, to make a laying ration. Because of its fattening character, too much should probably not be fed in the summer time or to the larger breeds that take on fat easily but there is no reason why stale bread that has not become moldy should not be used in connection with the other feeds usually given in perhaps from one-tenth to one-fifth part of the whole ration. M. B. D.



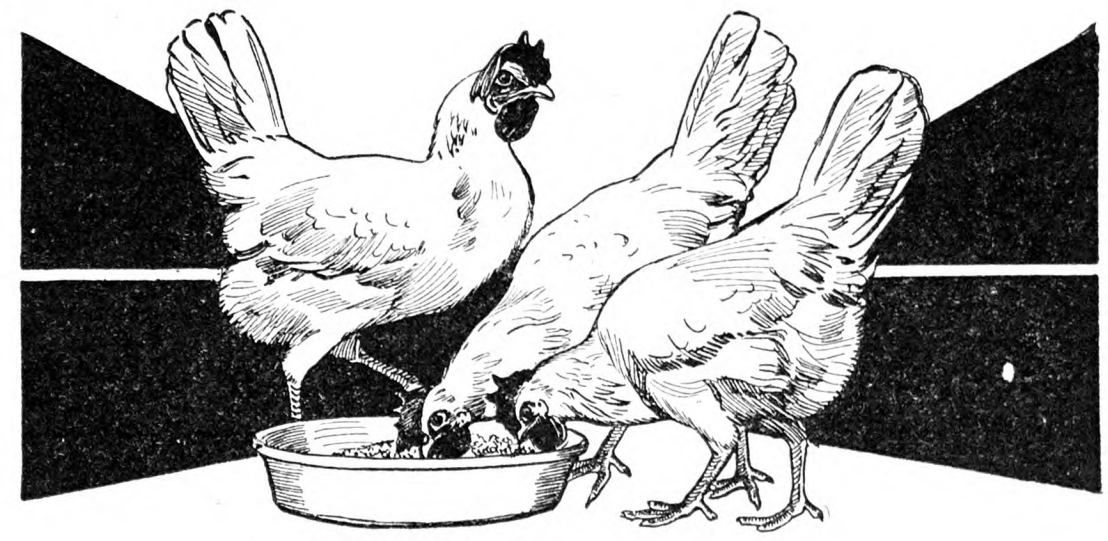
Here Is Part of the Flock of Prospect Farm, Monmouth Co., N. J.

Establishing A Hen Pasture

We have three-fourths of an acre of sandy soil, pretty good land, what there is of it. There is plenty of moisture on all of it, while some parts of the land are quite wet all the time. We want to put it in a permanent pasture, for chickens to forage in on a free range. There is about 1¼ acres of land here altogether, on which we have raised very fine corn, but the blackbirds get in and eat the ears so badly that we get but half the value out of it. We want to have about 300 laying hens. What is the best permanent seed to sow for a pasture, when to plan, and just what kind of seed to get for this section? Do you think this land is too wet for Alfalfa? Also is there anything that will keep these blackbirds away from corn, outside of a shotgun? A man would have to live in the field, if he had to use a gun every time. F. M. P.
Delaware.

R. N.-Y.—This seems a question of general interest. What would our readers suggest for hen pasture in Delaware? No doubt others have had experience in this line. As to the blackbirds we feel unable to advise; this problem ought to be considered by the U. S. Biological Survey.

THE doctor smiled as he entered the room. "You look much better today." "Yes. I followed the directions on your medicine bottle." "What were they?" "Keep the bottle tightly corked."—Credit Lost.



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Scientific tests and careful poultrymen all over the country have proven oyster shell to be by far the best egg shell material obtainable—besides it builds strong bones and good health.

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The Lord Farms Year Book is written by men who have expanded a 12-acre poultry farm into a 400-acre breeding plant. It tells how to make a start with little money. How to build houses and arrange yards. How to get an egg flow the year round. A mine of money-making information *free.* Write today.
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Reliable Barred Rock Chicks
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LOWEST PRICES and BEST SELECTIONS
Take advantage of this annual price reduction to get started with some of America's oldest and greatest laying strain of Rocks. Write for complete prices and 40th anniversary catalog.
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MIXED BROILER DAY-OLD CHICKS
Light breeds, $10 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12; Heavy, $14. Small quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher in price. Sent C. O. D. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. We hatch all year. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603

PEDIGREED COCKERELS
100% Pure Hollywood Strain, direct. From high record large white egg hens. $7.50, $10.00 and $15.00 each. Also pens, trios, chix and eggs. Send for booklet.
Five Point Leghorn Farm, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks White Rocks
Mixed. Low Prices. Hatch Weekly.
LAYWELL FARM, Route No. 5, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Ulsh's Superior Chicks
White Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks. Write for lowest fall and winter prices. Hatches wkly. Jas. E Ulsh, Beaver Springs, Pa.

COCKERELS HIGH-POWERED LEGHORNS
Farm range reared. Official R. O. P. Large thrifty birds. Superior egg quality. Proven high production.
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Big type, heavy layers. Large catalog. A. P. A. Certified.
SHERMAN BOWDEN, Box 195-A, MANSFIELD, OHIO

BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. O.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

TURKEYS By Helen M. Baker $1.50
Practical theories and complete management. Hatching and Brooding. Feeding directions and formulas.
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Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"
We specialize in New England Accredited stock, and we will use no breeding stock except that found free from Bacillary White Diarrhea. All our breeders are free from this disease.
Just now we are offering Special Prices on Reds and B. Rocks to broiler raisers, particularly attractive to large buyers; and for delivery previous to Feb. 15th.
Hatches Every Week in the Year
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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I have read in THE R. N.-Y. a number of times the good work you have done for the public. On April 27 a man came into my schoolroom and asked if I would accept something for nothing. He said he represented the Mutual Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo. There was another teacher present in my room at the time. He stated that he had several volumes of books left and he was only trying to get them advertised and if we would accept a volume he would give us each one just to keep from sending them back to the company. I asked the agent if we would have the books to pay for and he said, "Positively not one cent." We teachers said he could leave the books, but if there was anything to pay we would send the books back to the company. Several days afterward I was looking through the book and found the enclosed duplicate which was entirely new to me. He did not bring the books in that he gave us but asked me to send a boy out to the car for them, and it was then he put the duplicate in the books. I am also enclosing a letter which I received from them. Is there any way possible to get out of this payment? I positively signed no note. The other teacher did not sign a note. I sent the books back to the company and they came back with "refused" written on the package.
Winchester, Va. E. V. C.

The above letter relates the same old game by which so many teachers have been tricked. Assuming that all the statements made in our correspondent's letter are true, we doubt that any court of justice will compel these teachers to submit to such injustice. Furthermore we doubt that the publishing company will dare go into court to collect on an order secured in the manner described.

I inclose an advertisement that was clipped from the *American Poultry Journal* for November. I had some extra N. Z. Red rabbits for sale, so innocently, I wrote to the National Rabbit and Poultry Farm, Gettysburg, Pa., not knowing at the time that it was this gyp Cobb from Ridgewood, N. J., and I would like you to notify your subscribers of his change of address, and also caution them once more not to have any dealings with him. I am enclosing some of his literature, extolling his wonderful flocks of poultry; the man who never owned anything but seven scrub chickens, and a one-eyed collie dog. This is great; another Strickler. W. A. J.
New Jersey.

It would seem from the above letter and enclosure that H. W. Cobb has abandoned his fictitious Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm of Ridgewood, N. J. The "nursery and farm" only existed in Mr. Cobb's imagination. We now find him at Gettysburg, Pa., advertising over the title National Rabbit and Poultry Farm. The object of this item is to record Mr. Cobb's change of location, and identify him with the National Rabbit and Poultry Farm.

You certainly are the friend of the foolish who get taken in by sharpers. So now I come as one of them with my tale of woe. A few weeks ago two men who said they were the head men, E. P. Van Wie, president and Mr. Smith, vice-president of the United Dealers' Association, came here and represented themselves as putting out a big advertising business, issuing cards, catalogs and all that to tourists. I told them I did not know that my husband, who was not in, would want to go in. They gave a written agreement that if in 90 days we were dissatisfied they would return the $5 I paid them. If not returned in 90 days we were to pay them $10 more. I have written them twice and have heard nothing. They were also to come and inspect the place and of course have not shown up. I am sure my $5 is gone but will I have to pay the other $10 for nothing? They gave me 50 cards to sell at $1 to people and then give them gas at one cent cheaper, but when I came to realize what that means it would take away all profits, as we would have to sell to everybody who had these cards. Shall I send the cards and sign back to them?
New York. MRS. A. R. T.

We give this experience simply to emphasize the formula used in the familiar "service contract" scheme against which we have so often warned our readers. A new one crops up every so often, and an old one reappears with a scheduled regularity. The experience above may save others from a similar loss.

My mother has received a package of Christmas cards from Betty Phillips, 11 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., which she is supposed to try to sell. If not she is to return the cards. She gave them no orders to send the cards. Is she obliged to go to the bother of sending them back? She is not going to sell the cards, and she does not want them herself. Would you give me information? R. S. M.
New York.

The season just prior to the Christmas holidays is when the distribution of unordered merchandise becomes the greatest nuisance. Boxes of unordered greeting cards are unnecessary burdens to many mail carriers at this season, and they are a further annoyance to the recipients. Accompanying the merchandise is a communication asking the recipient to send $1 or more for it or to return it.

This woman is under no obligation to return the goods or to pay for them. She should not use the cards. The sender may send a qualified agent to call for the goods within a reasonable length of time. The only way to end this unordered merchandise nuisance is to make it unprofitable.

Owasco Bag Co., Rochester, N. Y., advertised in THE R. N.-Y., so am writing you. Enclosed you will find letter stating price of sacks, freight bill, and answer to one letter; several letters receiving no reply. The sacks were shipped June 8, 1929 and were in good condition, which I can prove. I guaranteed to pay freight on bags. If the bags were junk why did the bag company pay the freight? Will you help me out in this matter? E. L. R.
New York.

Owasco Bag Co. quoted four cents each for bags, and agreed to pay freight. When received the company reported that the bags were mostly junk. The shipper ordered the bags returned and paid freight both ways. He reports the bags as good quality and he is using them in shipping potatoes to New York. Bags must be strong and sound for this purpose. We have found Owasco Bag Company unsatisfactory in its dealings with farmers, and the firm's advertising was discontinued before this transaction took place.

A friend of mine also a subscriber of THE R. N.-Y. had a stroke about a year ago which has left his right side paralyzed and almost totally disabled. He has asked me to write you about the Theronoid treatment as there has been an agent bothering him to buy the apparatus. Although he is dependent on others they would gladly purchase same if they were assured it would cure him, so he is patiently awaiting your decision as to its merits. E. M. H.
New Jersey.

Under the heading "Bureau of Investigation," the *Journal of the American Medical Association* prints from time to time the results of investigation of widely advertised nostrums. It says of "Theronoid:" "The Theronoid fake is one of the numerous imitations of Wilshire's I-on-a-co, consisting of a few score turns of insulated wire, with an attachment to plug into the electric light socket." "It has no more curative value than an empty tomato tin." "These quacks split their profits with newspapers and radio stations."

There is no cure for a stroke, which is caused by the bursting of a small blood vessel in the brain. The pressure of the clot of blood thus formed upon the nerve centers brings about the accompanying paralysis. As the blood clot is absorbed, the pressure is relieved to some extent and most cases regain something of the control of the paralyzed muscles. The extent of the damage and of the recovery depends largely upon the seriousness of the break and the ability of nature to restore the tissues. This ability cannot, of course, be expected to be as great in the case of the aged as in that of younger people.

There is no medicine that can reach the injured place and rational treatment must be devoted to giving the patient such care as will minimize liability to further damage, while promoting such natural recovery as is possible in the particular case. Any apparent recovery due to drugs or quack apparatus must be ascribed to nature's ability to overcome some part of the injury done.

How the pastor talked to the highwaymen who sought the cash that he did not have: "Ah, gentlemen, I might, indeed, have something to give you if only I had such energetic fellows as you to pass the plate now and then."—Christian Register.

Engine Lacks Power

I have a 1½ h.p. engine; it has no power; compression is very weak. The engine has a good spark, points all right. Cylinder is rebored, piston is new, but the engine has no power, compression weak. Inside of combustion chamber I have a ¾-in. space between the head and piston, and I was thinking of welding a piece of cast iron, same diameter as the piston, ½ in. thick, and have it welded all round; that will give me a clearance of ¼ in. between head and piston, which I think will increase compression as well as power. What is your opinion on this?
New Jersey. J. S.

If the engine lacks compression so that it may be turned over easily and does not rebound when thrown back against compression, it is probable that the trouble lies either in the rings or in the valves. Frequently when a cylinder is rebored and new rings fitted compression is faulty until the rings and cylinder become smoothed up through use and a running fit is secured.

If the leak is past the rings a hissing will be heard at the open end of the cylinder when the engine is turned over against compression, and when running, smoke will usually issue from the same place accompanied by a coughing sound. If the leak is by the valve a hissing will be heard at either the exhaust or intake opening when the engine is turned against compression, sometimes at both. Should the leak be found past the rings the engine should be returned to the company fitting the rings with the request to do the work over again.

Every engine has a certain amount of clearance between the piston and the cylinder head when the piston is at inner dead center. This is necessary, as without it compression would be so high that the fuel would pre-ignite.

An eccentric ring may be either step-cut or diagonal cut. A tight ring may be secured with either method of cutting when the ring is well fitted. An eccentric ring is one that is thicker on the side opposite the cut than it is where cut. A concentric ring is the same thickness clear around.

There are a number of other things that cause loss of power; chief among them being late ignition. With an engine running at 500 r.p.m. the spark should occur at from 20 to 25 degrees before head end dead center is reached on the compression stroke; the exact point will depend upon the design of the engine. Timing directions will be found in the instruction book which may be obtained from the company if you do not already possess one. As you state that the ignition and valve timing has been carefully checked, however, it is probable that the trouble lies in leakage past the rings or valves. ROBERT H. SMITH.

Draining a Basin

I have a low basin near the house which holds water during a large rain. I would like to know the best way to drain it properly. Some tell me to dig a well until I come to the spring and that will take it away. R. C. W.
Maryland.

There is possibility that if you dig a well you might tap the vein and thus take the water away from the wet spot, but no certainty of this, as you cannot tell from the surface just where this water comes from. There may be many veins pouring out their flow into this wet place. The surest way if the land is so that this can be done is to lay a drain from this, so that the water will run away. If that is not feasible plow an open ditch and make it deep enough to take off the flow. Such a ditch is a nuisance, but is better than the wet spot.

Sometimes these basins are so low that there is no way of getting drainage out of them. In that case it is sometimes possible to dig a rather deep hole in the center, going through the hardpan, if there is any in the subsoil, and then filling this with stones. This makes a kind of drainage which is sometimes successful. Where the place is far enough from the house, so that it can be safely done, a hole drilled say six to eight feet into this basin may have sufficient dynamite exploded in it to loosen the subsoil, so that the water will not stand there. That plan is quite often carried out successfully.

Buying Water Right

I wish to buy a water right from a neighbor which I feel may be a permanent arrangement as expense will be quite large in laying pipe. What arrangement could we make to draw up writings that would cover the rights of both and insure the water supply to new buyers?
New York. J. R.

The only way is to tell a lawyer just what is desired and let him cover all the points. Any lawyer after studying the case would know how to word the paper. Few farm owners would care to put such an incumbrance on their property, thinking that it might damage the sale of it at some time. If the man whom you mentioned is willing to do this in such a way as your lawyer knows it to be right, you can make the deal that way. A grant of 25 or 50 years could be made on something the same principle and without the objections that would come from making it a perpetual lien on the place.

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a bracer that builds milkmaking Vigor

RIGHT now—when cows are stable-fed and short of exercise—comes the real strain of the whole year. Unless robust health is maintained digestion and assimilation begin to lag. Good feed—feed that costs you real money—goes to waste. There's no quicker way of losing money than to board a few sluggish milkers.

Regular KOW-KARE conditioning of the winter dairy brings back via the milk pail many times its small cost. Cows are enabled to convert their natural food into a paying volume of milk—and maintain a health reserve to ward off profit-destroying diseases.

What KOW-KARE does

KOW-KARE is not a food. It is a scientific compound of Iron, the great builder and blood tonic, blended with potent herbs and roots. Its action is to invigorate and tone up sluggish milk-making organs, improve appetite, build vigor to resist disease.

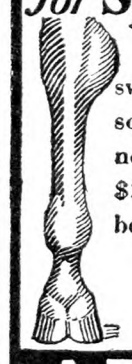
For illnesses that interrupt production or for preparing cows for healthy calving KOW-KARE has a thirty-year record of satisfied users. Drug, hardware, feed and general stores have KOW-KARE —$1.25 and 65¢ sizes. If your dealer is not supplied we will mail postpaid to any address.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Dept. 9 Lyndonville, Vt.

FREE Cow Book

New edition of valuable treatise on cow ailments yours for the asking. Tells you just what to do. Written by a veterinary authority. Send today.

for Sprains and Bruises



ABSORBINE reduces thickened, swollen tissues, soft curbs, filled tendons, soreness from bruises or strains. Does not blister, remove hair or lay up horse. $2.50 at druggists, or postpaid. Horse book 1-B free. Write for it today.

Read this: "Horse had large swelling just below knee. Now gone; has not reappeared. Horse good as ever. Have used Absorbine for years with great success."

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TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 288 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

COTTON DISCS—For your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 inch discs, $1.30; 6½ inch, $1.50—postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. I, Canton, Maine

For $2 postpaid. Edmonds' Poultry Account Book. The Rural New-Yorker, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Grade A Dairy Farm, $65 Per Acre

1,000 acres—500 in cultivation, balance in timber and pasture. One of the finest Dairy Farms in New York State. Located on a hard road in the Eusopas Valley near Kingston. Good labor had at a reasonable figure.
SIX GOOD TENANT HOUSES.
Two sets of large barns and silos. One barn is only five years old and Louden equipped for 80 head.
To be sold at this bargain price to close an Estate.
JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, Katonah, N. Y.

LYNN HAVEN, FLORIDA, on St. Andrews Bay, invites you to spend the winter there. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Golf, varied entertainment. Furnished rooms, apartments, cottages. Living expenses low. Write Chamber of Commerce

LARGE AND SMALL FARMS EASY TERMS
Good markets. Ezra Witmer - Crewe, Virginia

WANTED!!
Have you the Rock or Ore called Beryl on your farm? If so, I will pay you for samples and will buy your rock.
JOESPH H. CABLE Lock Box 24 NORWALK, CONN.

ANY Three Letter Monogram on High-Grade Stationery. Boxed. 24 sheets and 24 envelopes. Postpaid, **$1.50.** Makes Beautiful Gifts. **MRS. ROBT. JOHNSON, Middlebranch, O.**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Man as gardener and caretaker, $20 month; send copy references. 59 WEST 94TH STREET, New York.

MEN—Gardener, $72 a month and maintenance; good health and references required; experienced with care of shrubs, trees, lawns, flowers, etc.; personal interview will be required; apply by letter or in person. BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMEN — Shop foreman, $82 a month and maintenance; good health and references; experienced in directing work of others, keeping records, working knowledge of sewing room and tailor shop; personal interview will be required; apply by letter or in person. BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced herdsman, single, familiar with Guernseys; must be capable of handling test cows and feeding calves; position open January 1; in applying please furnish references. ADVERTISER 7386, care Rural New-Yorker.

SETTLED couple, childless, with poultry and gardening experience to help develop farm on shares, in connection with Summer resort on the salt water; good home to right couple. ADVERTISER 7384, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG woman for general housework, family of two adults and two children; near Ossining, N. Y. ADVERTISER 7391, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Couple, no children; wife as cook and housework; husband for general outside work; want reliable, settled people; wages $125 per month, small furnished cottage and board; please send copy of references. R. D. TAYLOR, New Milford, Conn.

WANTED—Married man, Protestant, general farm work, dry-hand milker. JOHN TELFER, Easthampton, L. I.

WANTED — Immediately, intelligent, honest, clean, reliable, steady, willing worker on poultry farm in Northern Westchester County; must have a head and common sense and able to use both; used to paying strict attention to details; position permanent for right man to start at $50 per month with possibilities of raises; reply at once; previous experience unnecessary. ADVERTISER 7401, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT capable woman to help with cooking, laundry, housework; family of seven, husband, self, four children in school and baby; must be responsible and able get along with children; don't want servant but one to live with family; will pay $50 month; if interested write MRS. J. H. CRAGIN, Kenwood Station, Oneida, N. Y.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, good plain cook, family of three; $40 per month. MRS. W. D. MERRILL, 22 Sheridan Terrace, Ridgewood, N. J.

WHITE woman, active, housework, private; religion, age, full particulars first letter; salary $60. ADVERTISER 7398, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

POULTRYMAN, single, desires first-class position; $100 to start. ADVERTISER 7271, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, age 40, single, wishes position as dairyman, caretaker or manager on private estate; can furnish young man to drive car and make himself generally useful; A-1 reference as to ability, character, etc. ADVERTISER 7372, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN couple, ages 42 and 45, desires position; husband, estate superintendent, practical farmer, college education; wife, experienced housekeeper, cook; good references; total abstainers, non-smoking; two boys, ages 16 and 11; anywhere. BOX 12, Winchendon, Mass.

CAPABLE woman wants work in small Protestant family; no laundry. ADVERTISER 7374, care Rural New-Yorker.

WOMAN with poultry experience wishes position, preferably Western Pennsylvania. ADVERTISER 7378, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM or estate manager, now employed, available on short notice; married, college training, 15 years' experience all branches, crop farming, fruit, tree surgery, forestry, poultry, livestock, construction and repair work; capable of entire charge large proposition. ADVERTISER 7380, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, desires position on estate or commercial farm, near New York or in Jersey; 10 years' experience, good habits, best of references; personal interview if desired. JOSEPH M. BORST, Delhi, N. Y.

AN ELDERLY man, good plain cook, wishes position to cook for farm help or housekeeper for bachelor; reference; state wages and all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 7223, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION by single German as handyman, chauffeur, dairy. ADVERTISER 7387, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED herdsman with son 18, dry-hand milkers, experienced with feeds, feeding, production, testing, showing, calf-raising and certified milk; Guernseys or Jerseys preferred; use neither liquor nor cigarettes. Write HERDSMAN, Borden's Home Farm, Wallkill, N. Y.

DANISH, 23 years, single, 2½ years in this country; experienced in all kinds of farm work; driver's license from New York and New Jersey; good references; please state wages. ADVERTISER 7383, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by dry-hand milker, open December 3 or later. ADVERTISER 7382, care Rural New-Yorker.

AVAILABLE April 1, married farmer wishes to rent an up-to-date farm suitable for poultry and dairy; will also consider one already stocked on a share basis; would also consider a high-class position as working farmer; can furnish splendid references; wife excellent cook; would board help; give all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 7385, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as working farm manager, foreman or herdsman, by man 45; have sold his farm; experienced general farming, stock and dairy in New York State and Illinois; willing worker, best references, available at once; state wages first letter. GUSTAVE HENDRICKX, West Lebanon, N. Y.

WANTED—Housekeeper's position by Protestant girl, 20; high school graduate; minor experience and willing to learn. ADVERTISER 7388, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER'S position desired by elderly refined American in small household where no rough hard work is required; excellent cook and housekeeper, or care aged person or motherless children; will fit in any position of trust in refined home; state salary given in reply; country preferred. ADVERTISER 7389, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, farm manager, married, wants position; thoroughly experienced dairyman and general farmer; best reference; will operate well-stocked farm on shares. ADVERTISER 7390, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by Elderly man for light work; is handy at all kinds of work. FRANK DIMMICK, McDonough, Chenango Co., N. Y.

SINGLE man, life experience, wishes position on dairy or poultry farm; good dry-hand milker, kind to animals, reliable, elderly. ADVERTISER 7392, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, single, age 38, good dry-hand milker, life experience, thoroughly understands feeding and caring of cattle; steady, moderate wages; available December 1. BOX 25, Galilee, Pa.

EXPERIENCED single farmer, good character, would exchange services for use of farm or would rent farm. ADVERTISER 7393, care Rural New-Yorker.

SHEPHERD, married, capable of handling large flock of breeding ewes and lambs; can furnish best reference. ADVERTISER 7395, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE man, age 38, life-time experience in dairy work, wants job milking either twice or three times per day, in vicinity of New York or Philadelphia. ADVERTISER 7400, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL nursing by experienced middle-aged woman, $25 per week. ADVERTISER 7396, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN open for position; married, 30, college trained, thoroughly experienced cattleman; can get results with milking herd, calf raising, A. R. work, certified milk production, capable of doing own veterinary work; references from previous employer. ADVERTISER 7397, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED farm or estate manager able and willing to be responsible for details in breeding sheep, cows, poultry, desires position. H. LEMMERMANN, Ridgefield, Conn.

TWO Germans, single, 29, wish position on up-to-date enterprise where advancement is possible; both thoroughly trained practically and theoretically; 5 and 3 years' experience in this country; dairy or general farming; will take responsibility; write to HERMAN MUSER, Pittstown, N. J., also if one man only is wanted.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Taggart's Poultry Farm, Vineland, N. J.; write for information.

ATTRACTIVE residence and location; business; home, improvements, development acreage. LEACH, Clinton, Conn.

HATCHERY for sale or lease: Hill Crest Farm, Orchard Hill, Georgia, completely equipped chicken farm, seven years advertising and good will, good volume well established business, best location in Southeast for branch hatchery, splendid distribution facilities; personal reasons for selling. HASKELL H. BASS, Griffin, Georgia.

WANTED—Good farm; owner only. W. STEVEN, R. R., Quincy, Mich.

WANTED to buy a dairy farm on one-half milk check; everything to remain in owner's name until farm is half paid for; this is better than to rent your farm because you have no taxes to pay; I pay everything; if you have your farm for sale, write me. ADVERTISER 7373, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT or sale, good large poultry farm, real opportunity. WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa.

18 ACRES on the Hartford State highway, modern buildings, stream, woodland, elevation; 4-acre lake available; make excellent poultry farm, estate. MRS. M. HELMKE, Owner, Westbrook, Conn.

IN CHESTER County, where there are good neighbors, markets, roads, soils and climate, 123 acres, timber, fruits, stream; furnace, bath, electricity and spring water by gravity in good buildings. CHARLES FREER, Glenmoore, Pa.

FOR SALE—On direct road from Boston to White Mountains, in town of Canobie Lake, N. H., house, six good rooms, good barn, large pine grove bordering lake, three acres; ideal location for gas station and wayside market; reason for sale, death of proprietor; terms. J. W. KERBIN, Essex, Conn.

345-ACRE sheep farm in Steuben County, N. Y.; plenty of water, raises good crops; two large gambrel roof barns; two houses; 186 acres tillable, balance pasture and wood land; with or without stock and tools; will sell cheap to settle an estate. ADVERTISER 7381, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM wanted, over 10 acres, modern improved dwelling, with outbuildings, within 50 miles New York City; reasonable. ADVERTISER 7375, care Rural New-Yorker.

PRACTICAL farmer wants large dairy farm, partially or fully equipped; shares or cash rent; 300 acres or more. 30 milk cows or more. ADVERTISER 7376, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—20-acre poultry farm and hatchery, 70 miles from New York City; good business; $15,000, terms arranged. ADVERTISER 7379, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED dairyman desires to rent stocked and equipped dairy farm, 20 to 25 cows, good fences, well watered pastures, convenient to high school; references. DAVIDSON, Congers, N. Y.

POULTRY farm, 9 acres, nice house, cement cellar, best of water, pump in kitchen; fine shade; hay and corn in barn included; apples, pears, peaches, grapes, cherries, rhubarb, asparagus; good roads, good markets; located South Jersey; $3,500, terms. ADVERTISER, R. D. 4, Bridgeton, N. J.

FOR EXCHANGE for town property 100-acre farm, good buildings; give description, price first letter. 9 BENTON ST., Auburn, N. Y.

93-ACRE grain, potato, dairy farm; good buildings; $1,500, half cash. CAIRNS, Angelica, N. Y.

FARM, 60 acres, 10 cleared, good level land, bearing orchard; 20 miles from Camden, N. J.; $5,000. ADVERTISER 7394, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Long Island dairy and poultry farm, 16 acres; house, 6 rooms, bath, porch, barn, room for 20 cows; poultry-house for 500; water, electricity, telephone; near State road; 5 minutes from station and high school; $18,000, terms. HENRY VOLLBRACHT, Central Islip, N. Y. Tel. 186.

ADVERTISER will lease for 10 or more years, 150 acres marsh land suitable for mink or muskrat at ten dollars per acre, payable in advance; control 4,000 acres more now partially stocked with mink, muskrat and terrapin. HARRY C. WINANT, New Gretna, N. J.

WILL exchange four-room cottage with two verandas on lake near Cleveland, Ohio, for acreage near Hudson River between Peekskill and Hudson. ADVERTISER 7399, care Rural New-Yorker.

BUILDING sites off farm. S. SNYDER, Stone Ridge, N. Y.

FOR RENT—Poultry farm on Montauk Highway; good chance single man with capital and experience; references must stand investigation; products sold at door. BOX 243, East Moriches, L. I., N. Y.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

BUCKWHEAT honey, cans, pails, wholesale, retail; get our prices. G. W. BELDEN, Berkshire, N. Y.

PEANUTS—New farmer's stock, right from farm: Jumbos, runners, fresh and fine right from the vine: peck, $1.75; bushel, $3.50; five bushels, $15; 10 bushels, $25; charges paid, cash. MAPLE GROVE FARMS, Franklin, Va.

HONEY—Clover, 25-lb pail, $3.60; 60-lb. cans, $6.60 here. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

SACKED, 100 pounds onions, potatoes, $3; cabbage, carrots, Rutabagas, $2. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, N. Y.

OUR HONEY is well-cured, heavy-bodied, perfectly delicious; five-pound pail, $1.25, postpaid; six pails, $6. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

EXTRACTED honey, clover, also clover and buckwheat mixed, 5 pounds, $1; 10 pounds, $1.80, postpaid within third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

HONEY—Buy of Lawrence Vaughn, Lysander, N. Y.: clover, 5-lb. pail, $1.20; buckwheat, $1.10, delivered third zone insured; 60-lb. can clover, $7.20; buckwheat, $6, here.

DELICIOUS honey, one 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 6 for $5.75, postpaid. E. H. NIETSCHE, Kinderhook, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure Autumn flower, extracted; none finer; 5-lb. pail, $1.15; two, $2.15; 3d zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

WANTED—Old prints and engravings; look in the attic or garret. L. McCLUNG, Grand Gardens, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—2,400-egg Newtown incubator; selling to make room for electric. SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM, A. H. Fingar, Hudson, N. Y.

FOR CHRISTMAS, why not have us send some of our delicious honey? Ten-pound pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5 lbs., $1.15 and $1. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

NUTS delivered, not less 20 pounds, black walnuts, 8 cents pound; shellbark hickory, 15 cents; large hickory, 12 cents. R. HOUGLAND, Boonville, Ind.

FOR SALE—Buckeye equipped hatchery at Belleview, Fla.; business doubling each year; good reason for selling. H. L. WERLEY, Penn Yan, N. Y.

HONEY—Delicious clover, 5-lb. pails, $1.10 postpaid; 10, $2. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, Ontario County, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, new crop, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; will send C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

HONEY—Clover-amber comb, 24 sections, $4.75; No. 2 white mixed buckwheat, $4.25; 60 lbs. clover extracted, $6.50; not prepaid. 5-lb. pail chunk comb, white or dark, $1.25; 5 lbs. clover, $1.15; 10 lbs., $2; buckwheat, $1, $1.75; delivered third zone. EDWARD REDDOUT, New Woodstock, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 pounds, $2 postpaid; 120 lbs., $12 here; mixed, $9.60. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

DELICIOUS nut meats for the holidays: black walnuts, $1.40; pecan kernels, $1.40; shellbark kernels, $1.60, parcel post paid. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

EXTRA large Virginia shelled peanuts, 1929 crop, in real burlap bags, parcel post prepaid, 5 lbs., $1.25; mail money order or check to M. E. LAWRENCE, Box 455, Franklin, Va.

PEANUTS, new crop; buy them in shell direct from farm; will keep for months; farmer's field stock, 20 lbs., $2; 40 lbs., $3.50; 75 lbs., $5.50; 100 lbs., $7.50; clean, hand-graded, 20 lbs., $2.50; 40 lbs., $4.50; 75 lbs., $7.50; 100 lbs., $9.50; fresh and fine right from vine. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.

FINE quality white clover extracted honey, 60 lbs., $6.50; 120 lbs., $12.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

ASSORTED nut fudge, $1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vermont.

BOARDERS wanted; quiet and comfortable, steam heat, first-class cooking; rates by week, $18 and up. MARY HOLLAMLY, Box 699, Easthampton, L. I., N. Y.

JUMBO peanuts, hand-picked, 5 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $15, prepaid; field stock, 100 lbs., $8; 500 lbs., $35. R. R. LANKFORD, Franklin, Va.

WANTED to buy an inclined conveyor to carry ice from pond into ice house. CHARLES SCHEIDELL, Jeffersonville, N. Y.

HAND-PAINTED Christmas cards, 15 for $1, assorted; sample, 10 cents. MRS. L. G. WINANS, Route 2, Belmar, N. J.

CHRISTMAS cards, box assortments, 50c, 75c, $1; for particulars address M. HAWISHER, 1031 West Elm St., Lima, Ohio.

WANTED—Newtown brooder and good Cyphers incubator. FRED MATHER, Brunswick, Me.

ORANGE paste; candy made from orange juice; pure, delicious; 1½ lbs., $1 postpaid; remit with order. MRS. W. J. A. MATTHEWS, Rt. 11, Westport, Conn.

PINE TREE Surge milker, used one year; complete with motor and pump; reasonable. HOMER NORTHUP, Dalton, Pa.

PURE liquid honey, postage prepaid, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.90; 12 pails, $10.50; Alfalfa, 5 cents per pail less; buckwheat or mixed, 10 cents less; write for prices of comb. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

FRUIT cakes for the holidays; write for prices. MRS. W. BISHOP, R. 2, Saugerties, N. Y.

WANTED—Bushel of thin-shell, shagbark hickorynuts; state price and quality. W. C. RAYMOND, Bridgewater, Vt.

DELICIOUS buckwheat or buckwheat and clover honey, 60 lbs. extracted, $5. CLAYTON WRIGHT, Brocton, N. Y.

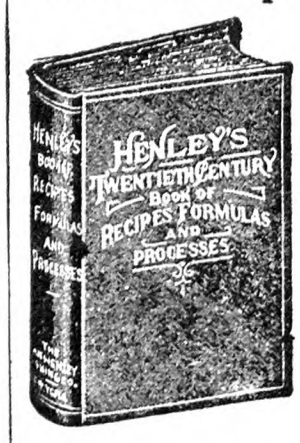
SLEEP on a fresh-picked balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma; most sufferers from hay fever will be relieved; refreshing in the sick room and shut-ins; excellent gift for sweetheart and friends; cretonne; 2½ lbs., $1.35 postpaid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Racquette Lake, N. Y.

WANTED — Old-fashioned printed or lithographed pictures published by N. Currier, Currier & Ives, Bufford, Kelly, Kellogg, etc.; good prices paid; write and tell me what you have, giving title, size and publisher; no religious subjects wanted. ROBERT NUESE, 509 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FOR SALE—One carload of cattle mangels. GEORGE DUCKETT, Skaneatels, N. Y.

PURE honey, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, 85c, $1.60, postpaid. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

Henley's Twentieth Century Book of Recipes and Formulas



This 800-page book gives thousands of RECIPES covering all branches of The USEFUL ARTS

PAINTS, GLUES, CEMENTS, TANNING, DYEING, SOAP MAKING, ELECTRICAL AND CHEMICAL WORK, ETC.

Valuable for reference. Price postpaid $4

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333 WEST 30th STREET NEW YORK CITY

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Bargain Offer!

1/10 THE COST OF GLASS and BETTER

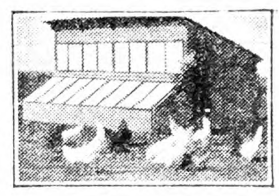
POSTPAID NOW ONLY 29¢ A SQUARE YARD (36 INCHES WIDE) For 10 Yards OR MORE (Formerly 50c a yard)

On The World's Greatest Glass Substitute—
GENUINE—WEATHERPROOF—UNBREAKABLE

FLEX-O-GLASS

10, 20 and 30-Yard Cuttings—1 Yard Wide (Remnants From Large Rolls Sent to Dealers Fresh and New) GUARANTEED

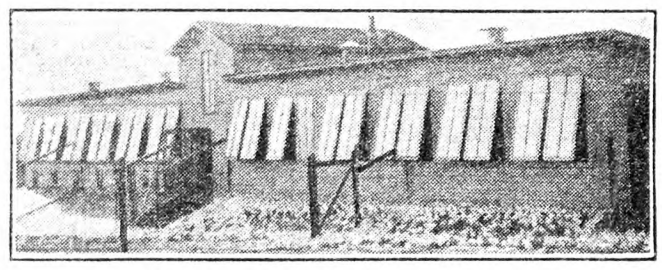
For POULTRY HOUSES
Lets In Ultra-Violet Rays



Prevents Disease—Promotes Growth—Brings Winter Eggs. Nothing better for laying hens; doubles and triples egg production. Prevents weak legs and disease. Matures chicks 1/3 sooner.

MORE EGGS Under FLEX-O-GLASS "I got 525 eggs in Jan., 758 in Feb. and 941 in March from 53 chickens under Flex-O-Glass. Neighbors have a scratch pen covered with burlap and got only 1 or 2 eggs a day."—C. Schaefer, Smithton, Ill.

Less Than 4% Loss Out of 2,500 Chicks



"Flex-O-Glass is valuable in helping our chicks grow rapidly, and one batch of 2,500 chicks at three weeks showed deaths of less than 4 per cent. We have never heard a complaint against it."—Standard Poultry Journal, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

TEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE GENUINE FLEX-O-GLASS

1. One-tenth the cost of window glass and better.
2. Weather-proof; rust-proof; won't break.
3. Lets in more healthful Ultra-Violet Rays and more actual sunlight than plain glass.
4. Holds heat in and cold out better than glass. Lasts for years.
5. Easy to use—cut with shears and nail on.
6. Endorsed by leading agricultural experiment stations after thorough tests.
7. Scatters bright, healthful light all over room. Destroys bacteria.
8. Saves feed and cod-liver oil by producing "Sunshine Vitamin" D.
9. Matures chicks one-third sooner—triples egg production.
10. Saves fuel and doctor bills when used on porches and storm doors.

Tested and Recommended by the WORLD'S FOREMOST AUTHORITIES

THE IOWA STATE EXPERIMENT STATION found that chicks under Flex-O-Glass did not develop leg-weakness and that this glass substitute kept in heat better than window glass.

THE MANITOBA, CANADA, EXPERIMENT STATION found that chicks under Flex-O-Glass gained a half pound each more than chicks under ordinary glass in a 12-weeks' test. 16 chicks died under glass out of 50 started, only 3 died under Flex-O-Glass.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN. found that months of severest weathering did not affect Flex-O-Glass in the least in its ability to transmit ultra-violet rays. The Kansas, Ohio and Wisconsin Stations have also secured superior results with this "world's greatest glass substitute."

DR. MORSE, Consulting Chemist of Connecticut for 45 years, wrote: "Congratulations are due you. Flex-O-Glass makes hens lay because the ultra-violet rays which penetrate it make hens healthful, chemically active and increases the oxygenating power of the blood."

THE BRITISH ILLUMINATING SOCIETY divided a flock of hens for 16 weeks and fed both groups the same. The group that received Ultra-Violet rays laid 497 eggs. The other group laid only 124 eggs. This proves the Ultra-Violet rays alone which Flex-O-Glass admits from the sun, brought 373 eggs. "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform."

The large chick was raised under FLEX-O-GLASS. The small chick was raised under glass. Both chicks from the same hatch and fed the same at Nebraska Experiment Farm.

MAKE YOUR PORCH A HEALTH ROOM
Save Fuel and Doctor Bills

You'll be surprised what wonderful comfort you will get by simply nailing Flex-O-Glass over screens. Flex-O-Glass holds in heat and keeps out cold better than glass. Besides it admits the highest percentage of sun's Healthful Ultra-Violet Rays.

Wonderful Porch Enclosure

"I ordered 20 yards of Flex-O-Glass several months ago for my back porch and believe me it is the warmest room in the house. The kids are tickled to death over it."—M. B. Abbey, Webb, Miss.

Transforms Screen Doors into Light Storm Doors "We are delighted with Flex-O-Glass for screen doors. It has turned them into light storm doors. It is all you claim it to be."—Mrs. Geo. Coleman, Rochester, N. Y.

Used in Hospitals "I know how Flex-O-Glass draws heat, for I have been in the Hospital and was taken to sit in the healing glow, and found it so nice."—Mrs. G. Bollis, Aberdeen, S. D.

See Baby Thompson of Poskin, Wis., getting his daily sun bath through Flex-O-Glass.

TRY FLEX-O-GLASS 30 DAYS—AT OUR RISK

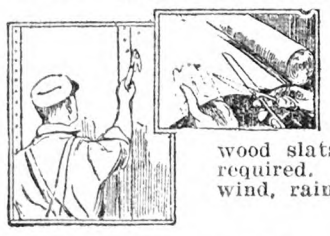
The fairest way we have to prove Genuine Flex-O-Glass quality and benefits to you is to fill your order on a 30-Day Money-Back Test. You take no risk—use it 30 days, if not surprised with results and absolutely satisfied, return it to us and get your money back. That's fair, isn't it?

Our Supply of 10, 20 and 30-Yard Cuttings is Limited. Order Your Supply NOW—DIRECT FROM THIS AD.

Order your supply now at 29c a square yard. Test Flex-O-Glass 30 days at our risk. Prove all our claims. Order right now before you forget—before these rolls are gone. We pay postage on 10 yards or more. West of Rockies and in Canada, price is 32c per yard. Send check or money order today. Twelve-hour service. Free book, "Prevention of Poultry Diseases" sent with order.

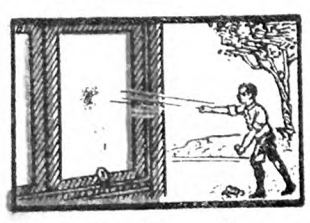
ADMITS MORE ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

—the life-giving rays of the sun—than any other glass substitute (30% more as proved at the Iowa State Experiment Station). And this superior quality is PERMANENT; the American Medical Association found that the severest weathering for months did not affect Flex-O-Glass.



EASY TO INSTALL

All you need is scissors to cut the Flex-O-Glass and a hammer, nails and a few wood slats. No frames to buy or make. No skill required. And you have a lasting protection against wind, rain, sleet and all kinds of weather.



Won't Break or Shatter

Unlike ordinary glass Flex-O-Glass withstands hail, and is stone proof. Poke it—bang it—it still remains unbroken.

Why not order 10 yards for a Poultry Scratch Shed, 10 yards for Porches and 10 yards for Replacing Broken Windows, as many others do. **MAIL THE COUPON—NOW.**

The remnants offered you are Guaranteed New, Clean Stock, same as all genuine Flex-O-Glass, formerly sold at 50c a yard.

Unaffected by Water

Dip a sample of Flex-O-Glass in water and lay it aside until dry. You will find that it will not turn white and will not take up water. It does not stop the light and will not rot or rust.

Withstands Snow and Sleet

While Flex-O-Glass is thin enough to gather in more than enough Ultra-Violet Rays, yet it has double strength and warmth.

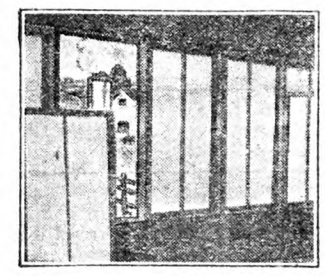
A. A. Shisler of Macon, Ill., says, "Although we have had 20 below, and snow has piled over 4 feet on the Flex-O-Glass, and over an inch of sleet fell on it, my Flex-O-Glass is still O.K. and my egg production shows an increase of 415 per cent, over last year's. (One hen laid 25 eggs in January.)"

Proved Strongest and Best

"We used Flex-O-Glass on our brooder houses and are very well pleased. We placed it beside a window covered with another substitute. The Flex-O-Glass looks as well at the end of the season as it did at the first, while the other material is decidedly worn."—Hoffman Farms, Indianapolis, Ind.

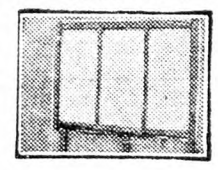
Whole Farm Flex-O-Glassed

"We use Flex-O-Glass on windows in barn, calf stable and poultry house and we like it. I am sending for 10 yards more."—C. Richards, Oaklandon, Ind.



Better than Glass

"I have used Flex-O-Glass for 2 years and find it the best glass substitute I can buy. I find it gives better light than glass."—R. E. Ragoe, Madison, Ky.



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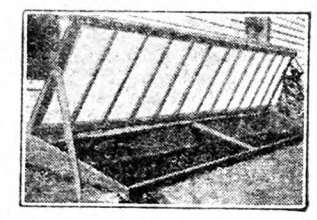

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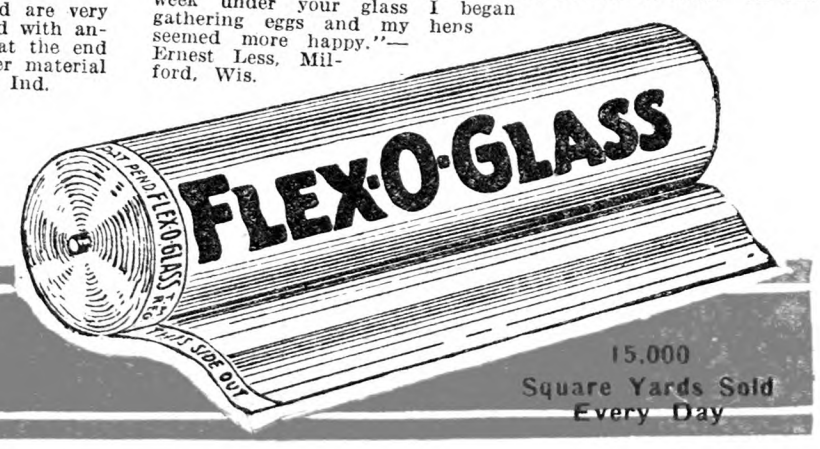

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND RURAL HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. December 7, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5085

County Clerk's Office, Yorktown, Virginia. Old Records on File, First Book 1633. The Old Gnarled Mulberry Trees were Planted Before the Revolutionary War For the Purpose of Feeding Silkworms.

The "Optimist" Makes His Annual Report

THERE are some incidents of the closing farm season that need explaining to this farmer, but viewed in perspective it was "not so bad" for the Optimist. To begin with the rainfall was too generous in April and May. One April storm brought a nice blanket of snow that seemed in no hurry to leave. Until the last week in May the temperatures averaged too low. Fruit blossoms were slow to come out, and found little sunshine when they did. It seemed as if the bees hardly had a chance to pollinate the blossoms but they tried to.

On May 20 a killing frost occurred after peach, pear and some apple blooms had set fruit. Not many of them survived it. Grape buds, not yet near to opening, were reported killed, but some did escape. Carman peaches were hardy enough to come through frost, but could not survive a severe attack of leaf curl. They fell off.

I was more interested in the apples and pears than in other fruits, and had begun spraying early to head off scab disease. It seemed as if the weather was out to defeat my plans. Conditions were ideal for scab infection, and it got a good hold in spite of dormant, pre-blossom and calyx sprays. The Spy trees bloomed so late I felt sure there would be some apples on them, but how many? The Baldwin trees were full of bloom (they had nothing last year) and looked as if we might have to thin them, but we didn't, after the "June drop." I estimated there were pears enough for a taste on Bartlett and Seckel trees, but we had some to ship to a city market after all.

I had planned to harrow up a field that was plowed for wheat last year, and drought prevented fitting it and sowing the seed. It was my best field for oats and barley this season, I thought. The weeks and days went by, and water stood in spots on this field when the calendar indicated seeding time. I dug additional ditches and laid drain tiles, hoping for drier weather when the ditches were filled, and a chance to sow seed before June 1. A shower on May 28 put an end to my hopes, and I gave up sowing oats or barley this year. The field was Summer-fallowed for wheat, a good program for the weeds that infested it. Now it has an even coat of green all over it.

The weather turned warm and drier before Memorial Day. I had to get busy fitting land for corn and beans. Before the latter were sown, the soil was getting rather dry, but a heavy shower before June 20 put an end to threatened drought and lodged the Red clover meadows, which were rank as a result of the wet Spring.

Our early canning peas felt the dryness of early June, and were forced into bloom too soon. The late peas did better; in fact the vines were quite heavy, but many pods did not fill properly. The returns were less per acre than last year, but profitable. Some growers failed to pay for their seed out of the crop. Our two acres netted $115.43.

Corn started off slow, but a good stand, and weather conditions allowed us to cultivate it as often as we wished. The fodder was magnificent, but a killing frost September 20 and 21 prevented full maturity of the field corn. That which we have husked appears to have a little more than half the ears fit for the crib. I applied acid phosphate to the sweet corn land. It was practically all ready to gather at one time. The field corn would likely have been more mature when frosted if it also had received acid phosphate.

Our bumper crop this year was hay; clover, Alfalfa and mixed hay. We made 50 loads of it altogether from 14 acres. There were five acres more of rank clover and Timothy that we did not cut. Judging by the yield from a less fertile field we might have harvested 20 loads more from the first crop on this field. I tried mowing across one end of the field and found it very difficult to mow. I had no barn room available to store it. We had no time to harvest it and care for the other crops properly so there it stayed on the ground. Now I have begun to plow it under as a manure crop, heavy drawing for three horses, and I need three hands, an extra one to pull the stems away from the plow jointer while I drive with the two hands nature gave me.

In the barn is a fine mow full of sale hay, 16 loads of Alfalfa, and 16 loads of clover mixed, waiting until the market suits me. When we came here I told our boys that when we could produce more than 25 tons of hay a year I would be willing to buy a hay loader. This was the year we certainly needed it. Robert, the younger boy, and I had to make 38 of the 50 loads of hay while the collegian was attending military training camp for six weeks. My choice was a rake-bar loader which took the hay up from the swath. We missed the collegian when unloading hay in the barn, more than we did in the field putting it on.

Wheat yielded better for me this year than its early Spring appearance indicated. There were plenty of tiller heads and the kernels were very plump. I attribute the result to the good supply of moisture and favorable temperature before harvest. Even Spring wheat sown about May 20 was a fair crop, and left a fine Alfalfa seeding in the stubble, when cut in August.

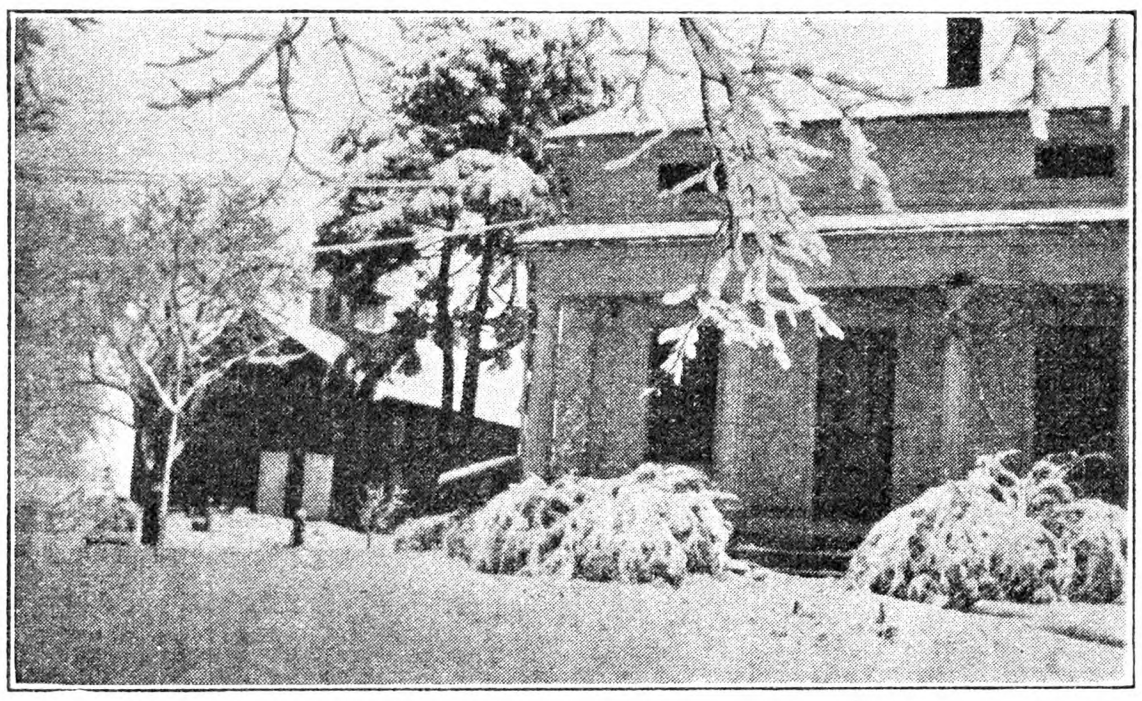
Three acres of Perry marrow beans, sown when weather and soil seemed just right, were harvested in a condition that ranged from good to failure. The field is badly infested with weed seeds. Bean cultivation, though thorough, could not destroy all the weed seedlings in the bean rows. This was the third attempt to grow a crop of beans on this field. "Never again" is my feeling now. I'll try corn next time. I check-row that and keep the weeds subdued. Late-sown pea beans in the new apple orchard grew well enough, but when the September frosts had visited us it found these beans apparently only half ripened. I harvested them late in October, and since then I have a better opinion of the crop. Perhaps they will thrash out better than I thought September 20. Anyhow, the bean market looks good for white varieties, and the bean crop estimates have been shrinking.

In the garden our squash and melon hills made a brave start. They looked just as vigorous and promising as the year previous, but by midsummer one could see that something was wrong. They slowed down and produced less than half a crop. I know another gardener who had the same experience. We agree that it has been a freak season for vines. In a sense it has been the same for early cabbages. A small percentage of them grew to enormous size of the very finest quality. I found a head one day, burst open, revealing a solid creamy white interior, and curious to know its weight, placed it on the scales. It weighed 20 pounds trimmed, and was just as good as it was big.

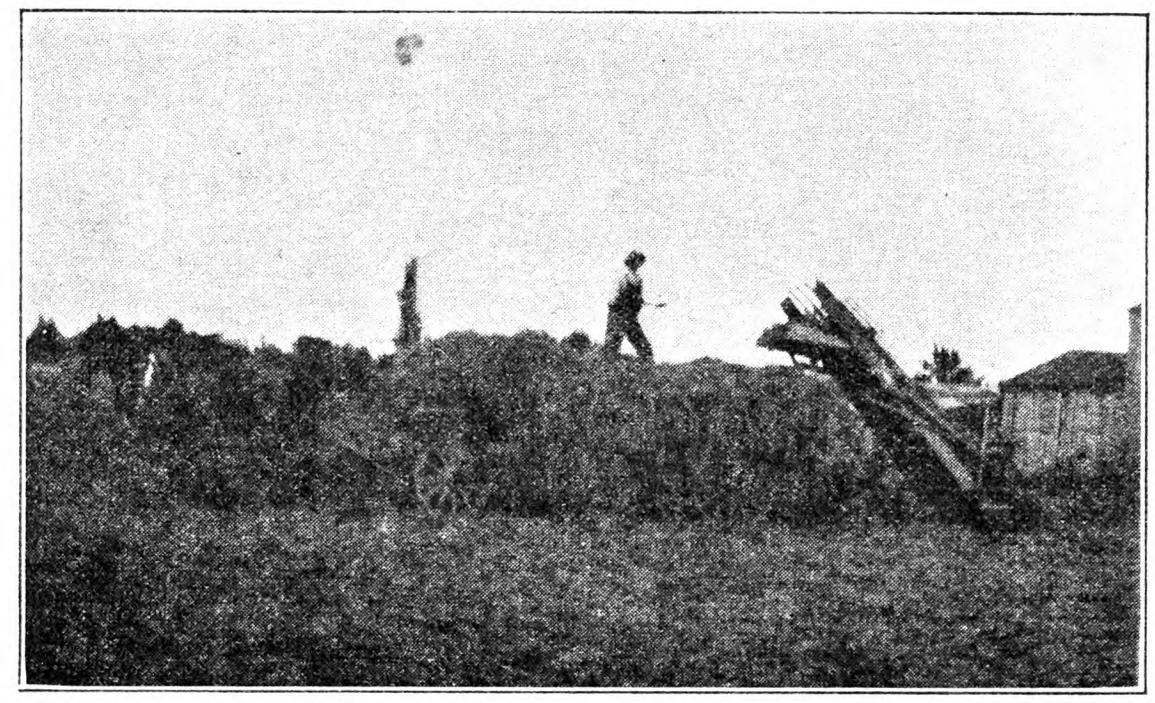
Our strawberry rows were a little disappointing, considering the efforts we made to keep them clean. They grew to look more like a meadow than a berry patch. Before the berries were all gone I had plowed under most of the rows, and soon late cabbages took their place. Red raspberries made up in volume what the strawberries lacked. Strawberry harvest seems to come here just when Alfalfa and clover hay demands attention, but red raspberries ripen later when early hay is out of the way. We like raspberry picking better than the stooping posture strawberries require of pickers.

Our garden plots are large enough to allow growing flowers on a commercial scale. Five years ago we moved a hobby here ahead of the family. That is our collection of Gladioli. Some of the varieties we had then have "petered out" completely, but three of the choice varieties, white, pink and crimson, have multiplied and flourished. This season was a good one for them so far as growth and beauty go. It was not equal to last year for marketing them. The flower market was soon overstocked and returns from the choicest large stems were too meager for the labor. We just let them bloom in profusion and enjoyed the view we had from our front porch. Many a passer-by was seen getting an "eyeful" during the first two weeks of September. When the corms were dug we found them the largest and most abundant we have produced here.

This region is interested in the culture of China asters for the city markets. Some growers set acres of plants and hire helpers to prepare the blooms for shipment. Others set a garden plot or a few hundred plants and keep the job of growing and marketing in the family. We have tried the latter plan for five years with varying results. This season I set 4,000 plants on a well-prepared part of the garden. Although it was a late date for transplanting them the weather was favorable and they made a vigorous growth, coming into full bloom about the middle of September. We began shipping asters to market early in the month. The returns for the first week averaged about a cent apiece. The



Not Auspicious for an Early Crop Season. Fig. 751

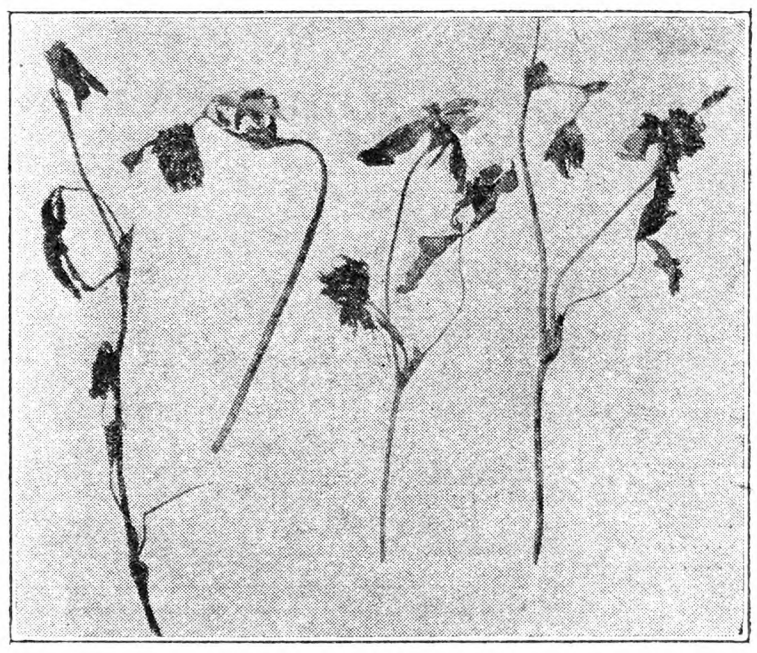


The New Hay Loader in Action. Fig. 753

Shell Pink Asters in Full Bloom. Fig. 752

White and Crimson Gladioli in September. Fig. 754

second week pickings were much heavier and involved overtime work to prepare the blooms by artificial light. We hoped the price would stay up, but before we could hear from our consignments, a heavy frost fell and damaged nearly all the buds and blooms. After September 21 we could not find enough good blooms to fill a shipping box, and the



How Clover Anthracnose Attacks the Leaves and Stems. There is no practical control for this disease except resistant plants. Fig. 755

returns from the last shipments plainly showed the market glutted. That frost was a blessing after all, for it put a stop to our overtime work for low wages. The aster plot looked beautiful yet, but the blooms would not bear close inspection. There is a certain fascination about growing asters but I certainly do not want to depend on the crop.

It has been a good year for our poultry flock. We reared 250 fine pullets with very small loss, on our orchard range. Two hundred selected birds went into the laying-house. The surplus was quickly sold when advertised. The poultry account has shown a net gain every month which now promises to eclipse any other enterprise on the farm this year. Today, the first time in five years, I received a check for over $20 for a case of hennery brown eggs. The pullets are laying well without any forcing other than morning lights. Today, November 15, I found 65 eggs in their nest boxes.

Perhaps I ought to say that this year has brought us two promising heifers to raise, the first ones in five years. Previously we had to buy heifer calves from other farms if we reared any at all. If this continues we will soon be selling off surplus dairy stock as our accommodations for cows are quite limited.

In the farmhouse cellar are a hundred bushels of beets to feed the cows, a fine lot of Winter celery to feed the family, and 50 bushels of Spy apples from those same young trees that produced 60 bushels a year ago. The cellar is not as crowded as it was a year ago, but there is abundance. I am feeling very thankful we did not have any real drought last Summer when other sections were suffering from it. It would have been rather disastrous following the wet Spring. A growing season of 120 days between killing frosts was a handicap for which nature now seems to be making amends with a mild November. Take it all through, the season was "not so bad, not so bad." OPTI.

Turning Defeat into Victory

WHAT can be more disheartening than battling a mysterious and invisible enemy? Many gardeners have had the dismal experience of a fine crop of vegetables blighted and rotted by some unseen thing. There are no bugs on the plants, the stems may be vigorous and the roots look healthy, but the plants are dying. This was the experience of Jacob Goepper and Chris Hansing, two gardeners living in the outskirts of Indianapolis, Ind. Goepper's trial was with his cabbage, which each year turned yellow, and died from the so-called yellows disease. Hansing, on the other hand, lost crop after crop of tomatoes in his greenhouses from the wilt. This was the discouraging prospect facing these men, made doubly so by the fact that they had no idea of what was causing their trouble. Nor would the disease respond to any treatment known to these gardeners.

Cabbage is a popular vegetable, and a profitable one to vegetable gardeners if they can raise a full crop. For years the Indianapolis gardeners raised bumper crops, but about 16 years ago the yellows disease appeared in a few of the fields. The leaves turned yellow and dropped from the stem, either completely killing the plant or effectually preventing the formation of the head. Among the first fields to become infected was Goepper's. Like the other gardeners he tried all his arts to overcome the trouble. He manured heavily, he used commercial fertilizers and he watered the plants, but always with the same result. The plants died with disheartening regularity. Furthermore, in his efforts to produce a crop he planted cabbage on different fields with some success at first, but finally came a time when none of his fields would raise a good crop of cabbage.

Goepper was using a fine strain of cabbage that he prized rather highly. It was a sort of an heirloom, having been selected by his father some 20 years previously. But, like other varieties, it was failing regularly in its fight for life against the yellows disease. This was the cue for Goepper to discard his favorite variety and try another, as most of the gardeners were doing, but Jake would not do this. In his opinion his variety was too valuable to discard without a fight. Fortunately, he had always produced his own seed, but his big problem now was to find a sufficient number of healthy plants to develop seed. He searched his fields for marketable heads of cabbage, and in the Autumn dug these plants and transplanted them to a separate row. During the Winter these heads were covered with soil and straw to protect them, so that in the Spring they would develop the seed stalk.

At first these heads were pitifully small, and the seed produced was just enough to keep this strain of cabbage alive. Since he was working in the dark, Goepper did not appreciate the dangers of selecting plants that showed the slightest evidence of the yellows disease. Consequently his progress was discouragingly slow, but he never stopped. Speaking of his experience, he said recently, "Sometimes I only had just a little seed that I could hold in the palm of my hand. I often thought I would quit fooling with my cabbage, and buy other seed. Then I would get seed of another variety and plant it, but I was always sorry I had done it, because the new cabbage always died."

Through this up-hill fight he finally developed a cabbage that would produce an almost perfect crop on any field. His neighbors soon learned that if they could get seed from Jake Goepper they could also raise cabbage. These men did not know why they were succeeding, but it was because they were

Jacob Goepper, the Originator of the Indiana Yellows Resistant Cabbage. Fig. 756

using the first Indiana yellows-resistant cabbage. Goepper had only an ideal, and was too persevering to give it up, even though this ideal was only a certain kind of cabbage. He has given the gardeners an easy way out of an otherwise unsolvable problem.

Chris Hansing is the owner of a large greenhouse. In Indiana at least, the greenhouse gardeners find a combination of lettuce during the Fall and Winter and tomatoes in the Spring to be most profitable. They claim, however, that there is more money in the one crop of tomatoes than in four crops of lettuce. This being true it is easily seen that the loss of a tomato crop is very serious, and this is just what the tomato wilt disease will do.

Hansing's tomatoes were among the first to become infested with wilt. After several discouraging losses he was willing to do almost anything to overcome the trouble. His greenhouses were heated with hot water, so he could not use the steam sterilization method. About this time he heard of the wilt-resistant tomatoes which had been developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He and several other gardeners secured a quantity of this variety for trial in their greenhouses. The plants grew vigorously and were almost free from wilt, but they were sadly disappointed in the crop. The tomatoes were irregular and small, and of no market value. Most of the other men would have nothing more to do with this tomato, and went back to other futile efforts to control the trouble.

Hansing would not quit. He saw in this Marvel variety a chance to overcome his trouble. He began seven years ago to select high-grade tomatoes from this variety, and by his careful work he has developed today a wilt-resistant, high-quality tomato which he still calls the Marvel. The fruit is smooth and heavy, and the plants will live in soil where susceptible varieties, like the Bonny Best, cannot survive.

These men, Hansing and Goepper, typify what any gardener can do. Indeed, gardeners have a far better opportunity to find such plants than do other men. They grow plants by the hundreds where experimenters may only have a few.

Not only does this apply to gardeners, but also to farmers. Selecting corn seed from healthy, vigorous plants in the field is but a way to develop a root rot resistant strain. In Southern Indiana is an area where the farmers have trouble raising clover. The crop makes a fine growth the first year, but dies out almost completely the next year. The trouble is a disease, probably anthracnose, but none of the anthracnose resistant clovers will successfully combat the trouble.

These men have the solution of the trouble right at home if they will but use it. Each year there are many plants that survive the disease and flourish. It is true these are not enough to be worth harvesting for hay, but they have missed their great opportunity when they do not let some of these plants produce seed and propagate this strain.

When plants survive in the midst of disease those plants are valuable, exceedingly valuable. They possess something that is missing in their dead neighbors. If farmers or gardeners will but keep this fact in mind they can solve many of their disease problems. C. T. GREGORY.

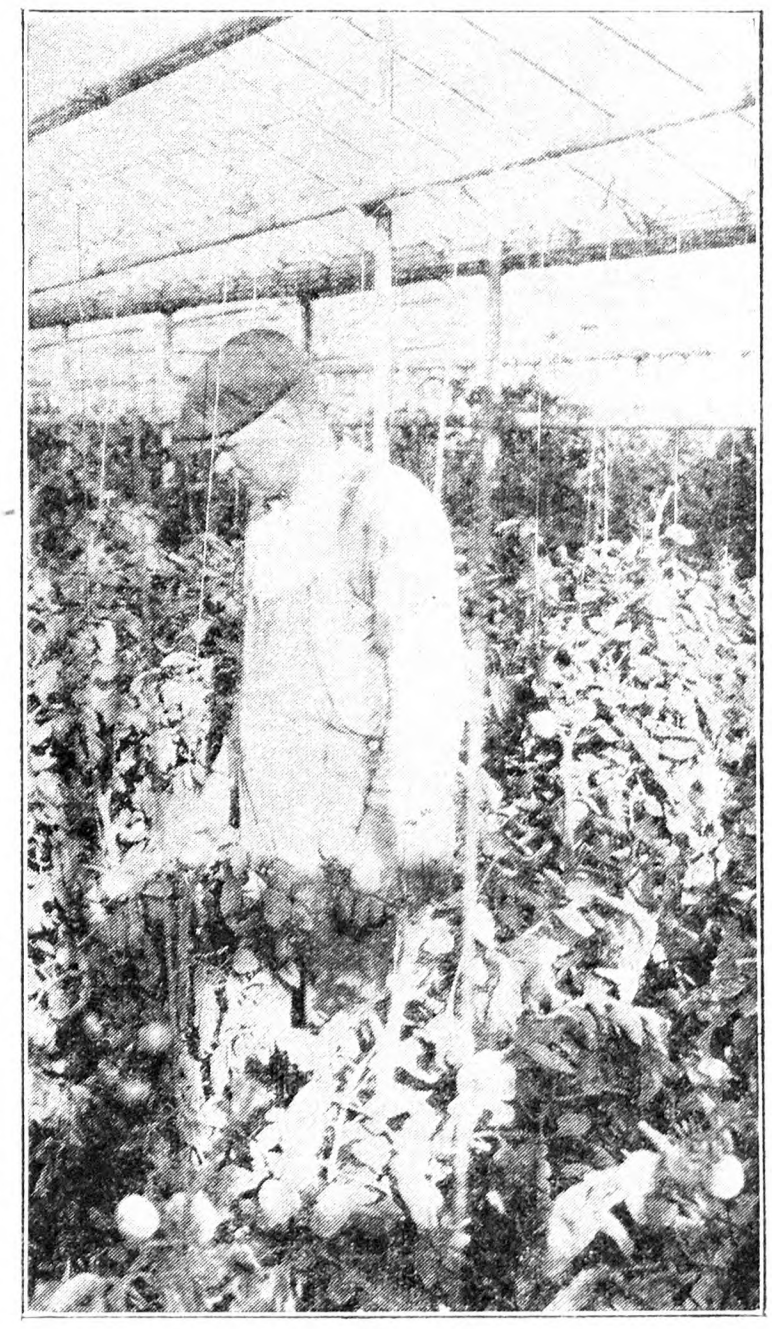
Observations from Long Acres

I HAVE observed men many times setting out an orchard of dwarf pear trees, yet I have never known a dwarf pear orchard which was a paying proposition and those men had the same opportunity for observation as myself. I have known many such orchards which lingered along for years, the owner pruned, sprayed and cultivated each year, hoping against hope that he would get a paying crop, only to awaken at last and apply ax and grub-hoe where they would do the most good. It takes five years after setting before the trees bear enough for shipping, and another 10 years to discover they are no good. So there goes 15 years of non-production, plus a power of mighty hard and unpleasant labor, and all this on land which bears an annual tax of at least $6 per acre. Then out they go and another three or more years go by before the new orchard of better trees begins to bear at all.

Dwarf pear and apple trees were originated for the sole purpose of benefiting the small city or village dweller with a back lot of fairly generous proportions. On such a lot it is possible to set these trees and have a home supply of fruit, but not as a commercial proposition. For the village lot, a newer and better way with dwarf trees is to set them in a row close together, say two feet or less, and allow them to grow a hedge row which should be kept pruned to a height of not over six feet. Grown that way they make a pleasing screen or wind-break, bear a nice lot of fruit for home use and the pears may be allowed to hang until well ripened. A mixture of varieties such as Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Howell and Kieffer will furnish pears early and late. The dwarf apple trees may also be set as a hedge row but must be allowed to grow higher, say eight or 10 feet.

Do not expect a commercial crop from any of these trees, but they will furnish a home supply. On grain or dairy farms, where a large orchard is more or less of a nuisance, a small block of dwarf trees may be set, but they will never be profitable in a money sense. An apple or pear picked from your own tree does have a much better taste than one bought in the store.

My remarks concerning the dwarf trees apply to those who are going into orcharding as a commercial proposition. Twelve years of close observation in this fruit section confirms my original thought that dwarf pear or apple orchards are a



Chris Hansing and His Marvel Tomato. These plants are growing on land where ordinary varieties will die. Fig. 757

source of expense and vexation. A cord of pear wood is even more costly than a cord of peach wood.

Another excellent letter from my new friend in far-off California brings some more information and a new thought. The English law of entail and the Salic law of France made it necessary for the eldest son or nearest male heir to inherit all the real

property. It was often the case that there were many sons, only one of whom could inherit the property. It therefore became necessary to provide for the younger sons of the aristocracy and that problem was met by sending them off to the new land of America, where land was to be had for the taking. The English sent their sons to Virginia so that the "Old Dominion" was originally settled by the younger sons of the aristocracy and to this day is known as a "blue-blood" State.

North Carolina has always been noted as a State in which opportunity was open to all regardless of social claims or wealth. It is a progressive State with a public school system second to none and equal to the best, being, in that regard, far ahead of States which have far more wealth and expanse of territory. North Carolina is the land of opportunity to the man from the North who is tired of long Winters and is seeking a milder climate. We northerners are about all descended from original families who could lay no claim to noble blood or great wealth. I for one lose no sleep over that.

Enough of history. The Missus and I are going to town today. Mineva is home for the week-end, so she will be house mother while we are gone and boss, maybe, her three brothers. Calvin and the boys are crazy over football so they will have many a rough tumble and loud altercation but that is good for boys (hard on clothes though), the sun is shining, heavy frost all melted, chickens grabbing a mouthful of bran at the barn and then racing to the water tub to wash it down. L. B. R.

Berrien Co., Mich.

News from a Pennsylvania Horticulturist

The unpleasant Winter weather is now with us for its annual visit. Up to about the middle of November, pruning and similar operations go along nicely, but when the thermometer drops too low, five hours actual work out of nine hours passed at pruning is a good figure. The men just can't work at their best when the weather is too raw. Likewise, it is very tiring to prune in a high wind; too many attempts to catch the branches as they fly past certainly do not make for the best results. While fireside pruning around the packing house stove is very pleasant, it makes very little brush in the orchard which is the desired place for that by-product after all.

The November 1 crop report from the Pennsylvania Federal State Crop Reporting Service arrived this past week. It states that the weather has been excellent for harvesting the Pennsylvania apple crop and that production will be light this year, only 71 per cent of last year's and 61 per cent of the average of the previous five years. Also, the quality was reported as being below average, so that a smaller precentage of the commercial crop will grade U. S. No. 1 than was anticipated a month ago. Stayman has given much trouble this year by failing to size or color and by cracking excessively. In some cases, only a very small proportion of Stayman made any standard grade. Some believe that Stayman will not long hold its present high rank in the apple industry of our Commonwealth, if its behavior of this sort is continued.

Virginia Fruit, the publication of the Virginia State Horticultural Society contains the following letter, written by Dr. Charles Brooks of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to Mr. W. S. Campfield, Secretary of that Society. "In regard to paper for scald control, a careful distinction should be made between oiled paper and waxed paper. Mineral oil, sometimes referred to as paraffin oil, has been found to be the most satisfactory material to use on the paper, but paraffin wax has very little value in scald control. The waxy paper used for wrapping bread, butter, and various other food products is impregnated with paraffin and not with the oil, and is therefore entirely unsatisfactory for scald control. The use of such paper on apples should be carefully avoided, as it gives the impression of a protection that does not exist. All purchases should be made with the understanding that the paper must carry 15 per cent or more of its finished weight in mineral oil, not the wax. A number of growers are using shredded oiled paper purely for decorative purposes, placing a small handful in the bottom of the package and another in the top, just for appearance. It is desirable that packages be made attractive, but it seems unfortunate that no mark is being placed on the packages to distinguished those in which the paper is used merely for decoration from those in which a pound and a half or more of paper has been carefully scattered through the package for scald control."

The Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station reports that studies of the daily emergence of codling moths from packing sheds have shown conclusively that the sheds are an important source of infestation, 5,500 moths having been caught in just one window at one particular packing house. If these escaped and half of them were females, each with a possible egg-laying capacity of upwards of 100 eggs, enough worms could result for much injured fruit.

The Bell Telephone scientific staff has developed an "electrical ear" which is so delicate that it can hear plainly the larvae of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly eating way down in the tissues of citrus fruit. The "noisy" fruits were found to contain worms, while the "quiet" fruits were not inhabited. The larvae are equipped with two spine-like hooks for tearing rapidly their way through the tissue of the fruit. This rending of the flesh of the host is the particular noise the device is able to detect.

Chestnut blight has been found at Gunter, Oregon, on a few trees and has been eradicated. It was probably introduced from some of the eastern States, according to plant disease specialists in that State.

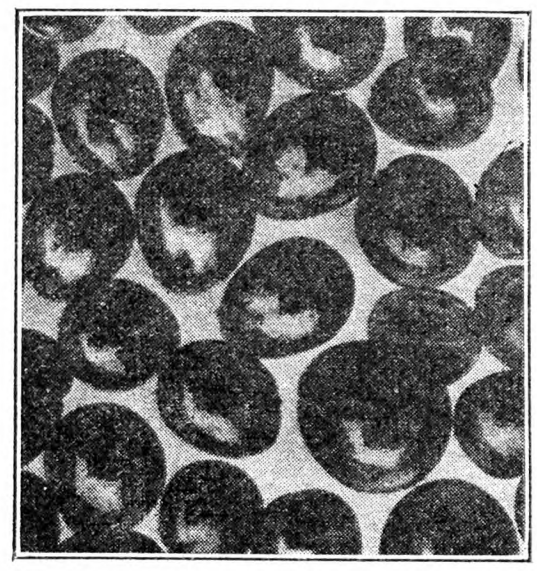
The rising Australian apple industry is now acquiring experience fast. There a 2,000-tree block of Rome Beauty apples planted solid has shown that light pruning and girdling are of little avail when proper pollination is lacking. Unquestionably many large blocks of apples in this State are subject to the same difficulty, as they were planted before the great importance of cross-pollination was so strikingly emphasized. R. H. SUDDS.

Know a Weed Each Week

NO. 27—PROSTRATE PIGWEED

Pigweed is a general term applied by farmers to almost any plant grazed by pigs. If any species is deserving of the name it is the one under consideration, which may be recognized by the sprawling habit that causes the plant to grow in heavy mats.

The prostrate or spreading pigweed closely resembles its tumbleweed relative, but the seeds of the prostrate species are about twice the size of the tumbling pigweed. The plant harbors the fungus of



The Black, Shiny, Lens-shaped Seeds of the Prostrate Pigweed, Greatly Enlarged

the white mold disease of beets and the striped beet beetle. The species is native west of the Rockies, and is usually found in sandy or gravelly soils, although it may invade dry gardens and field crops.

The seeds are jet black, shiny and lens-shaped with a flattened margin and a slight notch on the edge. They are a common impurity in clover and Alfalfa. The plant is an annual that grows from seeds only but seeds are matured in large numbers. ALBERT A. HANSEN.

When to Plant a Garden

For a number of years I always planted my garden by the calendar. About half the time I hit it right. The other years, things would get started only to run into a cold, wet spell where they either died or frequently seeds would rot in the ground and never get started at all, but invariably the weeds would start and cause an endless amount of trouble.

After 20 years of guessing at the right time to plant, I now pay no attention to the calendar at all. Whether it is the first of April or the end of May, I watch the blossoming time of the fruit trees.

When the peach blossoms begin to swell, I start planting peas, radishes, lettuce, onion seeds and sets, kohlrabi, carrots, turnips and other hardy things.

When the apple blossoms come along I plant corn, beans, pumpkins, melons and squash.

I wait until the blossoms have dropped before I plant tomatoes, peppers or eggplant in the open.

You can't fool a fruit tree. Their blossoming time is an accurate indication of the ground temperature. Watch them. Let them be your calendar, no matter what your neighbors are doing. You will hit it right about 90 per cent of the time and have the best garden in your neighborhood. C. H. M

Denville, N. J.

OBITUARY.—Charles H. Betts, for 32 years editor of the Lyons, N. Y., *Republican*, former Assemblyman and for several years postmaster in the village, committed suicide Nov. 24. He was born in Red Bank, N. J., on April 14, 1863. He was left an orphan at the age of 8, but nevertheless managed to go through Leavenworth Academy and Adrian College. After several years as a deputy clerk of the State Assembly he became editor and publisher of *The Lyons Republican*, a weekly newspaper, in 1897. An ardent Republican throughout his life, Mr. Betts served six terms on the Republican State Committee. He became secretary of the State Food Commission in 1917, but after the election of Governor Smith the following year he resigned the position. Mr. Betts was elected to the State Assembly in 1919 and served through 1922. While a member he was active in his opposition to daylight saving time and repeatedly introduced bills to prohibit even its optional introduction in municipalities. After leaving the Assembly he became postmaster of Lyons and chairman of the Wayne County Republican Committee.

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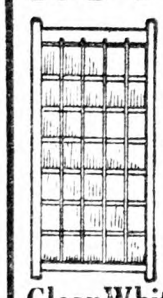

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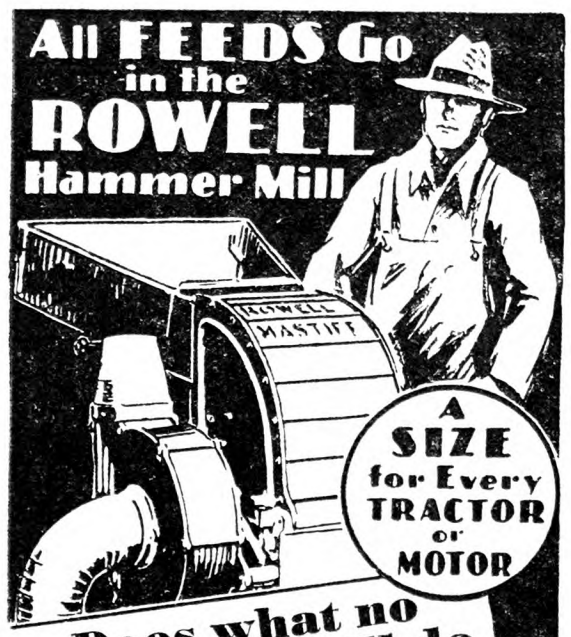

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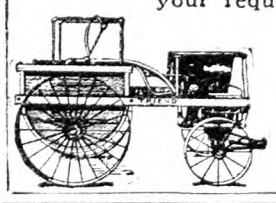

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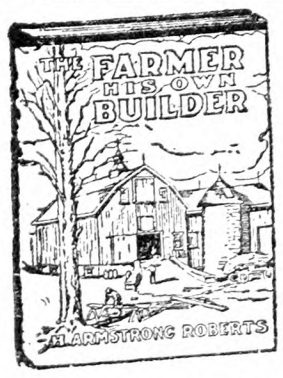

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Missouri Garden Notes

In baseball parlance the "breaks" have been coming our way this year. Gladiolus, Cannas and Dahlias were all dug and stored under perfect weather and soil conditions. But taught by past sad experiences we wasted no time in getting bulbs and roots out of the ground. For the first time we did not wait for frost to kill the Canna tops, but boldly mowed down the flowering canes and dug the clumps out of soil that fell away and left them clean. I could think of no good reason for waiting till frost that was sure to come in a brief time. The Dahlias proved no such a laborious job as feared. With strings cut, thrown in a basket and then stored in sacks, and with stakes pulled up and thrown in piles, we found a corn knife (for cutting corn fodder) better than a scythe for cutting down the big Dahlia tops. These tops were stacked outside the rows; they make a good mulch for plants that are easily smothered by a heavy covering. Then with spades, two men working together on opposite sides, pry out the clumps in a hurry and leave them to dry for a few hours. They were hauled to the basement on a sled drawn by one horse, carried inside in bushel baskets and packed in boxes of various sizes. There was a third more than we had last year, and it will require a good demand for tubers in the Spring to reduce the number to the quantity desired for planting. So good had been sales of cut flowers that the killing frost found not a dollar's worth of them left on the rows.

Quite a number of visitors made out lists of varieties to buy in the Spring, but not all of them can be counted on to appear. On virtually all these lists appeared the names of Jersey Beauty, Mrs. Warner, Salsbach and Pride of California. Among the new ones tried out this year Margaret Woodrow Wilson stands supreme, and I note that it captured many prizes at the Dahlia shows. Next to it was Mrs. Francis E. Bullard, that appears to have been sent me gratis; a light pink, very large and a profuse bloomer on good stems. I consider this a real prize. Then there was a Jersey Beacon, "Chinese scarlet," large, deep, strong stem; Ethel T. Smith, hybrid cactus, white creamy center, large, very tall grower. Ellinor Vandeveer was good but merely an understudy of Mrs. Warner. Several others on first trial simply took some form of the "stunts" and refused to grow over two feet high. Two other new ones here were Sagamore and Champagne, the first a yellow, the second a chamois. Sagamore is rated high as a commercial variety, but is not a monster in size; neither is Champagne but it is a free bloomer, quite large, fine stems, and attracted much attention.

The greatest "flop" among all those on trial was Trentonian; it was an "Indian red," to be sure, but the flower was little more than a plebeian single with nothing at all to distinguished it. The steady stream of new Dahlias, all advertised at a high price, is rather discouraging to the amateur of slender means. The best it seems that he can do is to assume an attitude of watchful waiting and if a variety survives three or four seasons and is still highly rated, to feel that he is justified in taking a chance on it. As I enter our unheated basement and gaze at the shelves groaning under crowded boxes of Gladiolus corms and at the big boxes of Dahlia tubers and at the piles of Canna roots in the lower cellar, I feel that I shall soon be entitled to give myself the airs of a professional. But alas for the vanity of the poor farmer and flower and fruit grower whose success, in a large measure, is the plaything of the elemental forces of the world.

Yesterday I visited a member of our local fruit association that three years ago was conceived, born and acclaimed as the coming wealth-producer of the rural districts, but now no one so poor as to show it reverence. For years past, before the birth of the association my friend had been one of the largest strawberry growers, but now for three successive years the berry crop has yielded only hard work, wearing worry and expense. Early Spring gave promise of bumper crops and the hopes of the members were high and radiant but just as the berries began to redden and pickers were being advertised for, the floodgates of the skies were opened and day after day the rain descended until but a modicum of the fruit was saved. Three years of disaster washed out the courage of the most sanguine and now silence and inertia prevail where once all was activity and smiling confidence.

L. R. JOHNSON

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

The Old Shoulder Yoke

Can you tell me where I can obtain an old-fashioned shoulder yoke? Some people must use it for sugaring. H. C.
Montana

Some years ago we bought one from a reader in Delaware County, N. Y., who made them in Winter, but have lost his address. If he or some one else will write us, perhaps our Montana friend can be supplied.

"THIS train is for Dallas and points east!" bawled the announcer. "I want one that goes to Kansas City and I don't care which way it points," snapped the old lady in the bonnet.—Boston Transcript.

When "ELSIE" comes to your house

LIVELY, vivacious . . . charming Elsie Ferguson! A dazzling beauty . . . and as gracious and kindly in manner as in speech. No wonder crowds flock to the theater where she plays. No wonder everyone wants to hear her!

But for the thousands who have cried and laughed with Elsie Ferguson, as they watched her on the stage, there are tens of thousands who have missed this pleasure; *unless they heard her during an Eveready Hour on the radio.*

For now even if you cannot travel to the city when she plays to packed houses, you and your family need not be excluded from the gaiety and joy of the theater! *With a modern battery-powered radio set in your home, you can now have all the advantages of city entertainment—every night, every hour—free!*

With the new 1929 battery-powered radio sets you can get more than entertainment—no longer is your farm isolated from the world! Great speeches, opera, educational programs can be brought in with the turn of the dial.

Many farmers have more than paid for their radio sets by taking advantage of the day-to-day quotations broadcast from the market! But you must be sure that your set is really modern—you can't imagine how *natural* a radio set sounds unless you have one of the *new* 1929 *battery-operated* kind such as the new Eveready Radio Set!

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To power your new radio receiver, be sure to use Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries, for they last longer, are more reliable and more economical. Eveready Layerbilts are made in a unique way. They contain cells that are flat instead of cylindrical. These flat cells pack together tightly, filling all available space inside the battery. You get more active materials for your money and longer service! Don't forget that Eveready Layerbilts are sold in such tremendous volume that they move quickly out of dealers' stocks, thus assuring your receiving *fresh* "B" batteries.

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EVEREADY Radio Batteries

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

MILK

December: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.135 plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.38½; Class 3, $2.15.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.22; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh fancy	$0.43½@	$0.44
Extra, 92 score		.43
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.36½@	.42
Seconds	.33½@	.35½
Lower grades	.32 @	.33
Ladles	.32 @	.35½
Packing stock	.28 @	.30½
Renovated	.36 @	.36½
Sweet fancy	.45½@	.46
Extra	.44½@	.45
Firsts	.39 @	.44
Seconds	.36 @	.38
Centralized	.35½@	.39

CHEESE

State flats—held		
Fancy	$0.26 @	$0.26½
Avg. run	.23½@	.25
Flats, fresh specials		.24½
Fancy		.24
Wis. flats, June	.24½@	.25
Fresh	.23 @	.24
Daisies, fresh fancy	.23 @	.23½
Daisies, old, fancy	.24 @	.25
Young America, fresh	.23½@	.24
Short held	.23½@	.24

EGGS

Nearby white extra	$0.60@	$0.62
Average extras		.58
Extra firsts	.51@	.56
Firsts	.47@	.49
Pullets	.35@	.43
Pacific Coast, whites	.55@	.60
Mixed colors,		
Nearby, best	.61@	.63
Gathered, best	.58@	.60
Common to good	.35@	.45
Cold storage, fcy.	.41@	.42
Lower grades	.34@	.38

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@	$0.36
Fair to good	.27@	.32
Roosters	.21@	.24
Fowls	.27@	.33
Ducks	.18@	.28
Geese	.18@	.28
Turkeys—Dry,		
Nearby—		
Toms	.37@	.40
Hens	.36@	.39
Maryland,		
Toms	.37@	.40
Hens	.36@	.39
Virginia,		
Toms	.36@	.38
Hens	.35@	.37
Mediums	.24@	.27
Old toms	.27@	.30
Old hens	.28@	.32
Northwestern,		
Toms	.34@	.38
Hens	.33@	.36
Mountain States,		
Toms	.33@	.36
Hens	.33@	.35
Mediums	.22@	.26
Western,		
Toms	.33@	.37
Hens	.32@	.35
Mediums	.21@	.25
Southwestern,		
Toms	.32@	.36
Hens	.31@	.35
Texas,		
Toms	.31@	.35
Hens	.31@	.33
Mediums	.20@	.23
Old toms	.26@	.29
Old hens	.27@	.31
Squabs, white, lb.	.50@	.65
Dark doz.	2.50@	3.50
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24@	$0.33
Chickens	.26@	.32
Roosters	.20@	.22
Ducks	.20@	.28
Geese	.22@	.28
Rabbits, lb.	.24@	.27

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.00@	$11.75
Bulls	6.00@	8.60
Cows	6.00@	7.75
Calves, best	16.00@	17.00
Common to good	12.00@	15.00
Sheep	4.50@	6.00
Lambs	11.00@	13.75

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$ 0.18@	$ 0.20
Good to prime	.14@	.17
Culls	.11@	.13
Steers 100 lbs.	22.00@	24.00
Bulls	13.50@	14.00
Cows	15.50@	16.00
Roasting pigs,		
10 to 12 lbs.	.20@	.23
14 to 20 lbs.	.16@	.18

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$2.75@	$5.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00@	6.35
Me., in bulk 180 lbs.	4.00@	4.85
150 lbs.	3.85@	4.10
Sweet potatoes, Va., bbl.	2.75@	3.00
Del., and Md., bu.	1.00@	1.30

VEGETABLES

Beets 100 bchs.	$3.00@	$4.00
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.15@	.25
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00@	1.50
Ton	27.00@	32.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00@	1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25@	3.00
Celery, doz.	.65@	1.00
Horseradish, Mo., bbl.		8.00
Kale, bu.	.50@	.75
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.50@	3.50
Lettuce, bu.	.75@	3.50
Lima beans, bu.	6.50@	8.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	1.75@	2.10
Parsnips, bu.	1.00@	1.25
Peas, bu.	4.00@	10.50
Peppers, bu.	5.00@	7.50
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.25@	2.30
Spinach, bu.	.65@	1.00
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	1.00@	2.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00@	3.50

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$10.25@	$11.25
Pea	8.00@	8.25
Red Kidney	8.75@	9.00

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$7.00@	$10.50
Greenings,	3.00@	8.50
Baldwins,	4.50@	6.75
Spy,	6.00@	8.00
King,	4.00@	6.00
Wealthy,	3.00@	7.00
York Imp.,	3.50@	5.50
Cranberries, ½ bbl. box	5.00@	7.50
Pears, bu.	1.75@	4.50
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.80@	.90

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00@	$25.00
No. 2	22.00@	23.00
No. 3	14.00@	21.00
Clover mixed	15.00@	23.00
Straw, rye	16.00@	18.00
Oats and wheat		14.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.42⅜
No. 1 dark Spring	1.48
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.06⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.56½
Rye	1.06¼
Barley	.77¾

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B		.16
Butter, best lb.	$0.53@	.54
Cheese, best lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best doz.	.70@	.75
Gathered	.55@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.45@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Apples, doz.	.30@	.60

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets.)

This is a week when everyone is beginning to think of good things to eat, as it is the week before Thanksgiving. In these days of modern transportation, refrigeration and distribution, the whole world helps us celebrate this feast. On our list of fancy fruits for that day, we see hothouse grapes which came all the way from Belgium; Avocado pears which came from Cuba and Jamaica, lemons from Sicily, limes from the Dominican Republic and pineapples from Cuba, Porto Rico and Haiti. How different from the first Thanksgiving! Demand and trading for the past few days was stimulated to some extent by the holiday desires, but this increase in demand was largely anticipated by the trade and but few price advances took place. Cranberries of course, moved better, and sold for $3.50 to $4 per ¼-bbl. box, while ½-bbl. boxes brought $5.50 to $6.25. Celery also improved toward the close, with N. Y. State 2-3 crates selling for $2.75 to $3.25. Some full-size crates of celery from California were on the market and brought $5 to $5.25. New York and New Jersey bunches, large, sold for 40 to 85c, while small wired bunches were mostly 10 to 15c. The cauliflower market was slightly easier as offerings from both California and Long Island were heavier. The white potato market was dull under a slow demand. Offerings were quite heavy from both Maine and Pennsylvania. Maine Green Mountains in 150-lb. sacks sold for $3.65 to $3.75, while Pennsylvania Round Whites in 120-lb. sacks brought $3 to $3.25. The sweet potato market was firm for good quality offerings, best Jerseys selling for 75c to $1 for the yellow varieties, while reds sold up to $1.15 per ⅝-bu. basket. Beets and carrots held steady at 2 to 3c per bunch. The cabbage market held about steady, late reports stating that New York Danish brought $25 to $27 per ton. Mushrooms were in heavier supply but held steady. Lettuce was weaker at the close, with New Jersey offerings bringing 50 to 75c, while California Iceberg was mostly $3.75 to $4.50 per crate of four to five dozen heads. The onion market continued draggy. New York State yellows brought $1.60 to $1.80 per 100-lb. sack. California peas were very high prices, selling at $9.50 to $10 per bushel. Fancy apples met a slightly better demand, the holiday trading bringing out a little more fancy fruit than formerly. In the carlot market barreled apples held firm, with best Virginia 2½-in. Yorks at $5.25 to $5.35. Pennsylvania Yorks in bushels brought $1.25 to $1.35 for ungraded stock. New Jersey bushel Staymans brought $2 to $2.50, while Romes were $1.75 to $2.25.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There was no unusual activity in the egg market. Receipts were lighter and the market ruled firm toward the close for the better grades. Fresh extra firsts closed 1c higher than a week ago, ranging from 53 to 57c for the entire week. Fresh firsts were steady at 52c. A short supply of strictly fine quality eggs caused carefully selected candled fresh marks to advance 1c, and most sales were made at 67 to 68c. Most of these eggs are sold for the carton trade. Storage packed extras held steady at 41c, while firsts were 39 to 40c a dozen. Cold storage holdings moved out steadily with very little change from the normal movement of last week.

Receipts of live poultry were only moderate, and demand and trading was slow except for strictly fancy offerings. Large colored fowl brought 29 to 30c. Ordinary to poor marks were dull and weak at 26 to 28c. All sizes of Leghorns were slow at 18 to 25c. Spring chickens, Plymouth Rocks, sold up to 27c, while mixed colors ranged from 23 to 26c per lb. Live turkeys were irregular. Supplies were quite heavy and the demand was insufficient to absorb the relatively large offerings, without shading prices. Young fancy turkeys brought 30c, while ordinary stock was 27 to 29c. Fat geese averaged 23c and fancy Pekin ducks were mostly 24 to 25c, while Muscovys were 18 to 21c.

Fresh-killed turkeys were in heavy supply and the market was largely in the buyers' favor. Reports earlier in the season showed that the turkey crop for this year would be much heavier than a year ago, and these figures are proved by the much heavier receipts on all the markets of the country. Delaware and Maryland fancy turkeys sold for 38 to 40c, compared with 51 to 53c last year, at the Thanksgiving period. Virginia stock was mostly 35 to 38c, while western offerings were 34 to 37c for fancy and ordinary was down to 30c. Nearby old toms were slow at 32 to 33c per pound. Fancy heavy fowls were in fair demand; prices held steady, with fresh-killed barreled-packed stock selling 33 to 34c per pound. Western box-packed were 32 to 34c for birds weighing over 4½ lbs. Soft-meated roasting chickens were in good demand and the market on fine broilers held steady. Nearby broilers in barrels, iced, ranged from 32 to 35c, compared with 38 to 40c last year. Fancy ducks ranged from 25 to 28c, while geese were steady at 20 to 25c.

HAY AND STRAW

Hay of medium grade was offered freely, but fine quality stock was in rather light supply and the market for such held firm. No. 2 Timothy held about steady at $19 to $20 per ton, while No. 2 was $17 to $18 a ton. Timothy clover mixed was steady at $18 to $19 for No. 1 quality. Rye straw held steady, also, although supplies were light. Best quality rye sold for $16.50 to $17.50 a ton, while wheat straw was mostly $12 to $13 a ton. J. M. F.

Local Up-State Prices

JOHNSON CITY-ENDICOTT

(Johnson City is a farmers' market. There are no commission men or facilities for receiving shipments.)

Butter.—Creamery, lb., 52c; best dairy, lb., 55c.

Eggs.—Yard eggs, doz., 65c; pullet eggs, small, doz., 53c; duck eggs, doz., 75c; minimum weight all eggs, doz., 24 ozs.

Cheese.—Pimento, lb., 10c; cottage, ball, 5c; whole milk cheese, lb., 22c.

Milk.—Sweet milk, grade A, qt., 13c; buttermilk, qt., 5c; sweet cream, qt., $1.

Fruits and Vegetables.—(All home and southern grown produce every market day at the lowest prevailing prices.) Apples, bu., $1.50 to $2.50; crabapples, pk., 75c; beans, dry, lb., 12c; beets, lb., 5c; buckwheat flour, lb., 6c; graham flour, lb., 5c; citron, each, 15c; cabbage, lb., 3c; cabbage, red, head, 4c; new carrots, bch., 5c; celery, bch., 5c; cauliflower, lb., 10c; endive, lb., 3c; grapes, Concord, lb., 5c; horseradish, ½ pt., 15c; horseradish root, lb., 15c; leek, bch., 5c; Iceberg lettuce, head, 5c; onions, dry, bu., $1.40; onions, green, bch., 5c; pears, bu., $2 to $2.75; new potatoes, pk., 42c; bu., $1.65; parsnips, bu., $1.30; parsley, bch., 5c; pieplant, lb., 5c; radishes, bch., 5c; salsify, bch., 10c; Summer squash, lb., 3c; Hubbard squash, lb., 5c; sauerkraut, 2 qts., 25c; spinach, pk., 25c; turnips, rutabagas, lb., 3c.

Live Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 34c; light fowls, lb., 32c; geese, lb., 28c; ducks, lb., 28c.

Dressed Poultry.—Heavy fowls, lb., 36c; light fowls, lb., 34c; ducks, lb., 35c; geese, lb., 35c.

Meats.—Plate beef, lb., 15c; pressed veal, lb., 40c; headcheese, lb., 40c; fresh ham, home-grown, lb., 30c; shoulder roast pork, lb., 25c; hamburg, lb., 25c; lamb chops, lb., 40c; stewing lamb, lb., 25c; mutton chops, lb., 35c; pork steak, lb., 25c; veal roasts, lb., 24 to 30c; veal cutlets, lb., 50c; bacon, chunk, lb., 30c; bacon, sliced, lb., 40c; rabbit, dressed, lb., 40c; pork loins, lb., 24c; sausage, all pork, lb., 30c.

Miscellaneous.—Honey, lb. can, 20c; cider vinegar, gal., 40c; popcorn, lb., 12c; maple sugar, lb., 25c; maple syrup, gal., $2.25; sweet cider, gal., 40c; hickorynuts, qt., 15c.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Most produce sold moderately well at Boston during the past week with native outdoor crops rapidly cleaning up. Apples, celery, onions, spinach and tomatoes were firmer. There was little activity noted on wool aside from renewed inquiry on special lines.

Apples.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Various varieties, ord., 35 to 75c. Baldwins, ord., 75c to $1.25. Large fancy, $1.50 to $2. McIntosh ord., $1.50 to $2.50. Best, mostly $3 to $3.75. Large fancy, $3 to $3.50 bu. box. Wash., extra fancy, Staymans, large, $2.25 to $2.50 box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs., 50 to 75c. Cut off, 75c to $1 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 60 to 85c std. bu. box.; few sales N. Y. Danish, $1.25 to $1.50 100-lb. sack.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 18 bchs., 60 to 85c; cut off, 60c to $1 std. bu. box. N. Y., washed, cut off, few sales, 85c to $1 bu. bskt. Calif., small, crts., bchd., $2 to $2.50.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderately heavy, demand good. Mass, ¼-bbl. crate, Early Blacks, $2.75 to $3.25; Howes, $3.25 to $3.50.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native white, 18 bchs., $1.50 to $2.50. Pascal, $2.50 to $3.50 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crts., washed, best, $2.75 to $3.75.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand fair. Native h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, $8 to $12 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., 18 heads ord., 35 to 50c std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz., best, $2.50 to $3.50; few, $4 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Mass., N. Y. and Pa., 3-lb. bskts., $1 to $1.25.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 85c to $1 std. bu. box. 100-lb. bags, No. 1 Mass Yellows, $1.75 to $1.85. N. Y., $1.75 to $1.85. Minn., mostly $1.90 to $2. Spanish, ½ case, $2.40 to $2.50; poorer lower.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Me., 100-lb. bags, $2.50 to $2.55; few, $2.60.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native outdoor, 50 to 60 bchs., 50 to 75c; h.h., $1 to $1.50 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 40 to 75c std. bu. box. Va., bu. bskts., best, 75 to 85c.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., mostly 18 to 22c lb. Calif., lugs, $1.50 to $2.50. Ohio, h.h., fancy, $1.50 to $1.75 8-lb. bskt.

Hay.—Market quiet, demand light, market weaker. No. 1 Timothy $22.50 to $23; eastern, $17.50 to $21.50; clover mixed, $20 to $21.50 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 43c; firsts, 39 to 42c; seconds, 37½ to 38½c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 70c; white extras, 69c; fresh eastern, 62 to 64c doz.

Cheese.—Market firm. N. Y. twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 26c; western twins held, 26 to 29c; fresh, 25 to 25½c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $8.50 to $9. Calif., small white, $9 to $9.50; Yellow Eyes, $8 to $8.50; red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet. Demand fair. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending November 23, 2,981,700 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, strictly combing, 36 to 37c; clothing, 29 to 30c; ½ blood, 42 to 43c; clothing, 36 to 37c; ⅜ blood, 43 to 44c; clothing, 41 to 42c; ¼ blood, combing, 43 to 44c; clothing, 40 to 41c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 88 to 90c; clothing, 78 to 83c; ½ blood, combing, 88 to 92c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ⅜ blood, combing, 83 to 85c; clothing, 78 to 81c; ¼ blood, combing, 73 to 77c; clothing, 69 to 73c; Terr., combing, 87 to 89c; clothing, 78 to 83c; ½ blood combing, 87 to 90c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ⅜ blood, combing, 85 to 90c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ¼ blood, combing, 77 to 80c; clothing, 70 to 75c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply fully normal; market 25 to 50c lower; demand rather slow. Bulk of sales, $10 to $11.

Cattle. — Supply butcher cattle and vealers fully normal; market on cows weak to 50c lower; bulls about steady; vealers fully steady on better grade, lower grades weak, some sales 50c below quotations; demand generally slow.

Cows.—Common and medium, $4.50 to $7. Low cutter and cutter, $3.50 to $4.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $6.50 to $7.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $10 to $14.50. Cull and common, $8 to $10.

Sheep. — Supply of lamb moderate; market about steady; some sales 50c higher on lighter weights; demand fair. No sheep.

Lambs.—84 lbs. down, medium to choice, $11 to $14; all weights, cull and common, $8.50 to $11.

Milk Cows. — Supply fully normal, market weak, particularly lower grades, demand very slow. Choice, head, $215 to $230; good, $175 to $215; medium, $100 to $140; common, $70 to $90.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$12.25@12.75
950 to 1,100, good	12.50@12.75
800 up, medium	11.00@12.50
Common	9.00@11.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	11.00@12.00
Common and medium	7.75@11.00
Cows, good	8.50@ 9.50
Common and medium	6.50@ 8.50
Low cutters and cutters	5.00@ 6.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good beef	9.00@ 9.50
Cutter and medium	7.00@ 9.00
Calves, 500 down, med. to ch.	10.00@15.00
Cull and common	5.00@10.00
Vealers, milk fed, good to ch.	15.00@17.00
Medium	12.00@15.00
Cull and common	6.00@12.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$9.25@$9.75
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	9.65@ 9.80
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	9.70@ 9.80
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med. to ch.	9.25@ 9.80
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	8.75@ 9.50
Pkg. sows, smooth, lt. wts. exc.	7.75@ 8.50

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to ch.	$13.50@14.00
92 down, medium	11.75@13.50
All wts., common	9.50@11.75
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med. to ch.	7.50@10.50
Ewes, 120 down, med. to ch.	5.00@ 6.50
120 to 150, med. to ch.	4.50@ 6.25
All wts., cull to com.	2.50@ 5.00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbls., W. Va., U. S., No. 1, 2½-in. Grimes Golden, $5.25; unclassified, 2¼-in. Grimes Golden, $3.50; 2-in., $2.75; bu., N. Y., U. S., No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.60 to $1.85; mostly, $1.75 to $1.85; 2½-in. Northern Spys, $1.75 to $1.85; 2½-in. Hubbardstons, $1.60; unclassified, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.35 to $1.65; mostly $1.40 to $1.50; 2¼-in., $1.25 to $1.40; W. Va., unclassified, 2½-in. Staymans, $1.35 to $1.50; 2½-in. York Imperials, $1.25; 2¼-in., $1 to $1.10; Idaho, Rome Beauties, combination extra fancy, fancy and C grade, $2; unclassified, Staymans, $1.50; Winesaps, $1.65; broccoli, Va., bu., $1 to $1.25; cabbage, N. Y., bulk, per bbl., Danish Seed, $2.25 to $2.50; carrots, N. Y., bu., washed, 90c to $1; cauliflower, L. I., double crts., $3.25 to $3.50; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts., rough, $2.50 to $3; N. J., 2-3 crts., washed, $3.25; cranberries, N. J., ¼ bbl. boxes, Centennials, $3.75; Howes, $3.75 to $4; ½-bbl. boxes, Centennials, $6.50 to $7; Howes, $8 to $8.25; cucumbers, Ohio chip bskt. of 2 doz., fancy, $3.25 to $3.50; grapes, N. Y., Concords, 12-qt. bskt., 70 to 75c; kale, Va., bu. bskt., 65 to 75c; lettuce, Ohio hothouse, 10-lb. bskt., 75 to 85c; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., $1 to $1.15; poorer, 75c; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, $4 to $4.15; N. Y. Whites, $3.85 to $3.90; Wis. whites, $4; 2-bu. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, $3.25 to $3.40; Minn. Cobblers, $2.65 to $2.75; 100-lb. sacks, Idaho Russets, $3.35 to $3.50; spinach, Md., bu., 75 to 90c; squash, Ohio, bulk, bbl., $1.50 to $1.75; sweet potatoes, Va., bbls., No. 1 yellows, $3.25 to $3.50; N. J. hprs., No. 1, yellows, $2; Md., bu. hprs., $1.25 to $1.50; turnips, bu., N. Y., $1.10 to $1.25; Md., bu., 50 to 65c.

HAY AND STRAW

Standard Timothy, $17 to $18; No. 1, $18.50 to $19; No. 2, $15 to $16; No. 3, $13 to $14; No. 1 light clover mixed, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 2, $14 to $15; No. 1 clover mixed, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 2, $14 to $15; No. 1 clover, $17 to $18; No. 2, $13 to $15; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 1 oat straw, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $10.50 to $11.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $11 to $11.50; No. 1 rye, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $11 to $11.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Locals, fresh select, whites, 58 to 60c; browns, 56 to 58c; current receipts, 40 to 42c; pullet eggs, 45 to 48c doz. Poultry. — Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 42c; hog-dressed, 37c lb.; live poultry, hens, heavy, 27 to 29c; Leghorns, 16 to 20c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 23 to 25c; Leghorns, 20 to 22c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 20c lb. Live turkeys, hens and young toms, 30 to 35c lb.; common pigeons, 40 to 50c pair.

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Outdoor Chrysanthemums

A visitor to the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Botanic Garden on Armistice Day, I was pleasantly surprised by the splendid display of outdoor Chrysanthemums, which added color to an otherwise rather drab landscape. These flowers of the Fall, the last before Winter envelopes all in an icy grip, come as a magnificent final gesture of the departing flower season. They are really good, for modern varieties far surpass those of bygone days and some should be found in every garden. Their culture presents no difficulties given average conditions, and as one large distributor says: "There is a place for this type of 'mums in every garden in America." All they ask is a rich, well-drained piece of ground. The addition of well-rotted manure and bonemeal will provide the requisite nutriment. Good drainage is essential, for if the plants are in water-logged ground they will surely winter-kill.

A start with these 'mums should be made in early Spring, just as they commence to grow. At this time they should be lifted and divided into single shoots, each retaining as much root as possible, and be planted out in a sunny position into ground which has been prepared previously for their reception. A foot apart each way will be correct planting distance for most varieties. In setting out the various kinds give thought to the colors and heights which they are expected to attain. Pinch the top out of the growth in early May and pinch the resulting growths once again in June to induce a desirable bushy habit. Place a stake to each plant and tie as may be necessary. Keep cultivated throughout the Summer, and should the plants fall a prey to the aphis spray at intervals with an approved insecticide, or with soapy water, taking care that the under as well as the upper side of the leaves is well covered with the application. While early frosts may kill a few expanded flowers, unopened buds will not be injured, and during the lovely "Indian Summer" which usually follows these first frosts we are able to have and enjoy the wealth of blooms provided by hardy Chrysanthemums, while the latest blooming kinds may sometimes be seen displaying their charms above the early snows. Slight protection in the form of dry leaves or light litter and a few pine branches will be advisable in the colder sections.

Among the lovely kinds on show at the Botanic Garden I noted the following:

H. Marie Totty, probably the finest single ever introduced. It was at its best at the time of my visit. The color is a warm orange-crimson with scarlet markings towards the center, the flowers being from three to four inches in diameter; 36 inches high.

Araby is a fine single white, blooming at the same time as the preceding, of vigorous habit, 36 inches high.

Candida is a good double white, but was only just expanding from the bud on November 11.

Silver Sheen was at its best; this variety is also a double pure white.

Lilian Doty produces lovely sprays of shell pink flowers; 30 inches high.

Red Doty is similar to above in everything except size, in which it excels, and color, which is a good wine-red with a silvery reverse to the petals.

Pink Popcorn attains a height of 40 inches, and produces lovely globular deep pink double flowers.

Bright Eyes is of the button type, the flowers being small and tight; the outer petals are creamy-apricot with a bright central "eye" to the flower. Height 24 inches.

Golden Climax, a deep orange-yellow pompon growing about 30 inches high. Probably the finest of the many yellows in cultivation.

Aurial has small pale yellow flowers and does not exceed 30 inches. It is a desirable variety.

Quinola is of a darker hue than the preceding variety and reaches a height of 24 inches.

Tints of Gold is also a good double yellow about two feet in height.

Source d'Or is an old favorite, golden bronze in color and about three feet high.

The foregoing is but a short selection. Several other kinds were included in the Botanic Garden display—and in the lists of specialists a large number of attractive varieties are offered. So whether or not you are fortunate enough to possess a greenhouse you can enjoy the beauty of the Chrysanthemums, and while you will not be able to produce in your outdoor garden the "'mums like mops," which are the boast of the growers of greenhouse large flowering exhibition varieties, the material from out of doors will be really superior for decorative purposes to the wonderful and immense blooms one sees at the Fall flower shows.

T. H. EVERETT.

New York.

Handling Grape Vines

If M. J. E., Chittenden, Vermont, will prune his grape vines the middle of February, and cut back to two buds, he will have plenty of grapes. Our vines are six years old and have borne well the last two years.

C. B. W.

THE proposed new calendar would have en extra Sunday, and we are against that. There are far too many automobile accidents as matters stand.—Nashville Banner.

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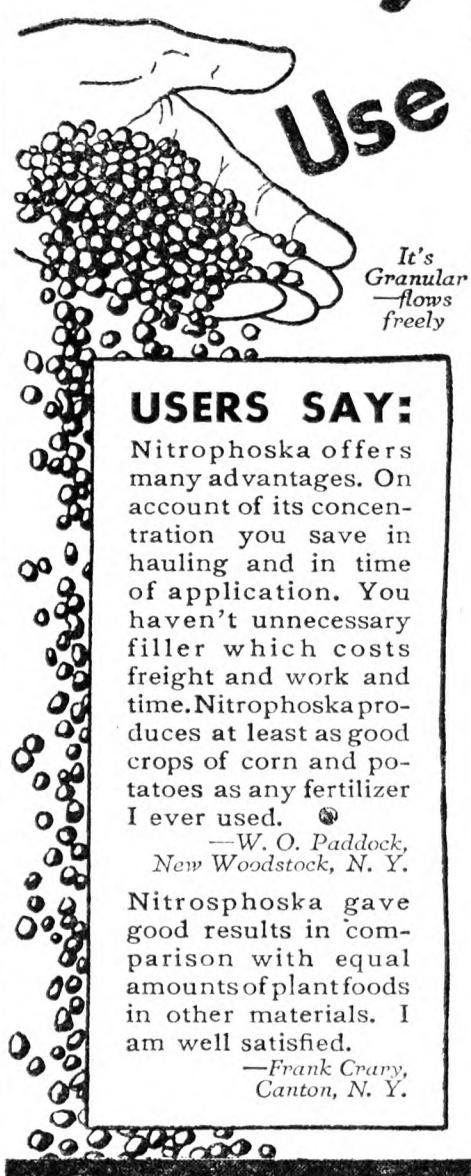

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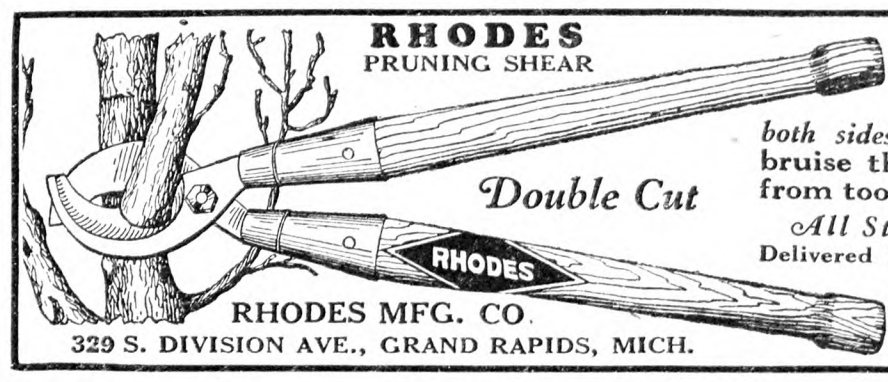

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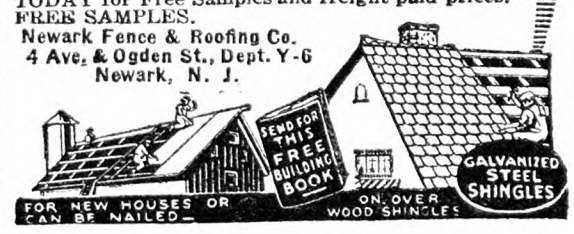

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Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—A gigantic tidal wave, caused by the earthquake of Nov. 18, hit the isolated section of the south coast of the Burin Peninsula, Newfoundland, taking a toll of lives, at least 36, and causing property damage of unestimated proportions. Burin, the most important of the little coast towns and having a population of 1,200, reported nine drowned when the huge wall of water struck, carrying 16 buildings into the sea. Most of those killed were woman and children. The dead at Lamaline, a village of 426 inhabitants, and Lord's Cove, with 293, numbered 18. Port-aux-Bras, with 295 population, reported seven killed. The extent of the property damage is unknown, but numerous fisheries dot the peninsula coast. Apart from the loss of life and property, wide destitution is inevitable with all fishing property destroyed.

Two "sandhogs," working at the bottom of a caisson, 65 feet below the level of the Hackensack River, near Kearny, N. J., raced up the ladder for their lives Nov. 23, when the air lock at the top was broken in an attack made upon its two guardians by men believed to be members of a rival union or their sympathizers. The two "sandhogs," George Lewis and James Withers, gained the air just before the caisson filled with water and silt. Their two companions, who stuck to their posts under the attack of twenty-five men, were severely beaten. They are Lewis Mays, New York, and Robert Hanlon, Brooklyn. Both are Negroes. They were taken to Jersey City Hospital. Police, responding to a riot call, arrested all 25 of the attacking party. Fines of $25 each were imposed on all of them, and six, who were identified as the actual assailants of Mays and Hanlon, were held for the grand jury on a charge of atrocious assault and battery.

Fire, apparently from spontaneous combustion, raged for two hours Nov. 24 on the five upper floors of the ten-story flour warehouse of the Hecker, Jones & Jewell Company, No. 42 Corlears Street, New York, doing damage estimated at $100,000 before firemen answering two alarms could extinguish it. Only the fact that the warehouse building is divided into three sections by fireproof partitions prevented one of New York's biggest fires.

Plans for the construction of four piers of 1,000 to 1,200 feet length in the Little Basin section of Jersey City, N. J., at a cost of about $25,000,000 were announced Nov. 25 by the Port of New York Authority and the City Commission of Jersey City. A survey of the Jersey City waterfront by engineers of both bodies has been completed and on their findings the plans were formulated. This project is a detail of a vast plan for the development of the section, which will include the building of a marine basin at South Cove at the foot of Henderson Street for the docking of freight steamers and harbor craft; a new highway to be built back of the piers running north along the waterfront to the entrance of the Holland Tunnel and serving the new piers at West Street serves the New York piers, and a marginal street railway that will provide access to the piers for the five trunk railways entering Jersey City.

Danby, Vt., has had only one prisoner in thirty years which was not enough to warrant maintaining a jail, so it is now without a lockup. But it has a modernly equipped girls' club house, where twenty pupils of the high and graded schools will learn cookery and housekeeping. A three-room building was built on a corner of the school lot 30 years ago, to serve as a lockup for Danby and the adjoining town of Mount Tabor. Years went on and officials found no criminals to lock up. Fifteen years ago one man spent the night behind the barred windows, but what crime he committed or what disposition was made of the case no one remembers. The building has been turned over to the school children, who are under the direction of Francis S. Irons, high school principal. Boys removed bars, girls donned aprons and scrubbed, painted, whitewashed and cleaned, and now the building is habitable. Simple cooking apparatus has been installed, and one of the first activities of the 4-H Club will be serving hot lunches at noon to school children.

Operations in the historical Cannon iron mines near Sloatsburg and Midvale, N. J., after a shut-down of more than twenty years, have been resumed and ore is again being extracted there. It was from these mines, said to be among the oldest in America, that ore was taken for the manufacture of artillery in the Revolutionary War and later in the Civil War. The iron in the huge chain strung across the Hudson River from West Point to Cold Spring, that blocked the British fleet in the Revolutionary War, was made from ore taken from these mines. Ore was taken from there in large quantities during the Civil War and transported to Cold Spring, where it was made into cannon by the Parret Gun Works, known as the West Point Foundry.

WASHINGTON. — The appointment of Walter Evans Edge, senior Senator from New Jersey, as United States Ambassador to France was confirmed Nov. 21 by the Senate on the eve of the adjournment of the special session. Gov. Larson of New Jersey has appointed David Baird Jr. of Camden to fill the Senatorial seat that will become vacant when Senator Edge tenders his resignation.

President Hoover's business revival movement to counteract the Stock Exchange collapse progressed further Nov. 22 with these additional steps:

1.—Railway executives of 97 per cent of the country's railroads, meeting at Chicago, notified the President they would go ahead at full speed with their $1,247,792,000 new construction program, an increase of 38 per cent over last year, of which $673,972,000 remained to be spent as of Oct. 1, and that they had chosen R. H. Aishton, president of the American Railway Association, as chairman of an executive committee to co-operate with other industrial groups as well as the government.

2.—Leaders in the building trades met with the President, Secretary of Commerce Lamont and Secretary of Labor Davis in the fifth of the White House series of group conferences, reported on conditions, arranged to make a complete survey, and cited potential Federal, State, county and municipal road building program aggregating $2,200,000,000 as promising fields for immediate development.

3.—Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who has assumed the leadership of the revival move at the President's request called a big meeting of industrial and trade groups for Dec. 5 at the chamber's headquarters there to form "a business council for continuing study of business conditions." Telegraphic invitations were sent to several hundred business, industrial and trade leaders and organizations.

4.—President Hoover proposed exploration of the home modernization field and a move through the home modernization bureau of the national building industry, whose headquarters are in Chicago, to accelerate the building trades. This bureau grew out of Mr. Hoover's study, while Secretary of Commerce, of home building activity, which disclosed modernization needs involving some 12,000,000 homes and a gross expenditure that would run as high as $24,000,000,000.

The widespread urge to invent something has placed the United States Patent Office five or six years behind in its work. Thomas E. Robertson, Commissioner of Patents, in his annual report to the Secretary of Commerce, made public Nov. 23, asks for 100 more examiners and permission to change the ratings so that resignations from the service may be reduced and the pay increased. Commissioner Robertson says: "The last fiscal year has been an extremely busy one in the Patent Office. The work laid before it by the inventors of the country continues in enormous volume. That the office has made extraordinary efforts to handle this great volume of work may be seen from the fact that the output of the office—the total number of patents, design patents, trade-marks, etc., that were issued—increased from 61,134 in 1928 to 64,245, an increase of 3,111. It is a noteworthy fact that more patents have been granted during the last 10 years than during the 100 years from President Washington's inauguration in 1789 until President Harrison's inauguration in 1889. The number of applications awaiting official action has decreased during the year from 106,575 to 103,236 or 3,339.

Senator Francis Emory Warren of Wyoming, who had served in the Senate longer than any other man in American history, the last Union survivor of the Civil War in Congress, and to his colleagues on both sides of the political aisle "the Father of the Senate," died at his home at Washington, Nov. 24 of bronchial pneumonia. Senator Warren was 85 years old on June 20, on which occasion he was accorded a non-partisan demonstration by his colleagues, every member of the Senate participating. General Pershing, Senator Warren's son-in-law, and Frederick F. Warren, his son, were at the bedside when the Senator died. The span of service of Senator Warren in the Senate totaled 36 years, 11 month and 22 days, of which 34 years, 8 months and 20 days was a continuous service.

The appointment of Lee A. Strong of California, who was selected some months ago from a list of eligibles certified by the Civil Service Commission, to be chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration and to take office about Dec. 1, was announced Nov. 16 by the Office of Information of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Strong is a native of Iowa, but has lived in California for many years, and is assistant director of agriculture of that State. He was formerly connected with the Federal department as a specialist in plant quarantine work. In addition to his position as chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration he will serve ex-officio as chairman of the advisory Federal Plant Quarantine Board, made up of representatives of several bureaus of the department. Dr. C. L. Marlatt, who for over 16 months has been filling the two positions of chief of the Bureau of Entomology and chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, retires at his request from the latter position in accordance with a plan which was authorized some two years ago. Responsible for securing the passage of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, Dr. Marlatt has, since that time, been in charge of its administration, for the first 16 years as chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board and, since 1928, as chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

Ventures and Adventures of the Smith Family

BY MRS. CHARLES McARTHUR

CHAPTER III

CALLERS

"What's the matter, Jane?" asked John as he came in to dinner one day in Summer. One look at his wife's flushed face told him she was disturbed about something. John had seen several cars in the yard during the forenoon, but was too far away to be able to tell who they were.

"Oh, I'm just all stirred up," said Jane. "I had just finished my breakfast dishes when two cars full of people drove into the yard. They said they came from a Western State and that some of them used to live around here. One of the women said, 'I used to visit at this house. My grandfather used to live here.' Some of them got out and began to wander about the yard. The woman kept on talking. She said 'I remember that the horse stable was built right on to the back of the house' and then she had the nerve to ask 'Is it there now?'"

"Well, well, my dear! She must have thought we were back numbers," said John.

"And then," continued Jane, "the others called to her to ask if she wasn't going to get out of the car and she replied rather sadly, 'No, I don't think I will. It won't look natural without the horse stable. Did you tear it down?' she asked me. I tried to explain that the building was gone when we bought the place, but she hardly listened. She had thought of something else and presently she got out of the car and began to look for a red rose bush which she said grew down by the fence. Of course it was not there and she wanted to know why we cut it down. I was getting cross by this time, and I told her that there were burdocks as high as my head by that fence when we came here. So she came back to the car and got in saying, 'Things don't look a bit natural. Everything is gone.' When I asked how long since she had been here she said it must be 45 years anyway. I told her a good many changes could take place in that length of time. I think they would have liked to go through the house, but I was not feeling very hospitable, and did not invite them to stay. I did not like their ways at all. They said they had been over night with some people they used to know. The first place they went the woman was sick, so they went on to another place. Now wouldn't those people be glad to have two cars full drop in just at bedtime?"

"That would depend on how much they thought of the folks who came," said John, who was the soul of hospitality. "Didn't you ask them to dinner, mother? You always have something."

"Indeed I did not," said Jane. "I didn't have enough prepared for so many. They were perfect strangers to me. They can buy their dinner at a roadside stand if they do not want to go to the city. They won't do that, though, for I think they intend to sponge their living on the strength of having lived around here."

"Now mother, you are all wrought up. You will probably never see them again," said John.

"I shall not feel badly," said Jane. "Why do some people go prowling about the country like that, annoying others?"

"It's their idea of a vacation, I presume," said John. "I believe it was the horse stable that roused your ire. Own up now. Wasn't it?"

"Probably it was," said Jane. "A horse stable on the back of the house in this age of the world! Ugh! Think of the flies they must have had!"

"They had hardly gone when one of those men who enlarge pictures came. I saw by the case he carried what he was and I told him I had no time to talk to him or look at the things. I felt like asking him why he did not go to work at something useful?"

"Had a busy morning, didn't you, mother?" said John with a laugh.

When John had eaten the good dinner to which Jane had not invited the tourists from the West, he felt at peace with the world, and sat down in an easy chair to read the paper. After washing the dishes Jane started back upstairs, but just then the telephone rang.

"There is an 'antique' woman on her way up the road," phoned a neighbor. "She wants to buy everything in sight. Don't let her in."

"Oh, dear me," said Jane, "how shall I ever get that room cleaned if this keeps up. There is a woman buying antiques coming. We have nothing to sell. Can't you see her for me, John?"

"Sure! I'll put her on her way," said John carelessly. Jane went on about her work and did not put in an appearance, when shortly there was a knock at the door. The "antique" woman was at the door and stepped in quickly past John when he opened it. She asked about the furniture and the pictures, and was very persistent, even when told that there was nothing for sale. She especially wanted to see Mrs. Smith, and wouldn't he please call her. John refused to do this, and also refused politely to show her the house.

"I see you are a hard man to deal with," she said. "I am sure I saw some good old chairs through the window as I came in."

At this John lost his temper, and the "antique woman" was told a few things.

"How long would you stand for it if I came to your house in the city, peeping in the windows and asking so many question? You would call the police at once. Once more I tell you we have nothing for sale. We prize the old things we have and do not intend to part with them. Good afternoon, madam."

John was holding the door open, and with a look at his determined face the "antique lady" was on her way.

"I will come again some day when Mrs. Smith is at home," was her parting shot.

Jane had overheard part of the conversation and it was only human for her to be glad that John had had a share of the day's annoyance. Just then she heard a call from John.

"Here Jane, it's your turn now. Here comes that life insurance agent again. Surely his middle name is persistence. I'm positive this is a dozen times he has called here. I'll skip out the back way," said John.

"Now John, if you were only more firm with these men! He thinks you are half decided to insure, and so he keeps coming. Why don't you turn him down good and hard?" said Jane.

"Well, you see, Jane, he is a fellow I know, and I've always liked him pretty well, but I don't know that I will if he takes up much more of my time."

"He's doing it for your good, John. He is a sort of missionary, according to his own story," said Jane. She had been present at some of the interviews.

"He can't seem to realize that I can save my own money and invest it myself," said John.

"I'll take care of him this time," promised Jane, and John slipped out the back door just as a knock sounded on the front.

Jane "settled" the insurance agent, and as she watched his shining car drive away in search of another "prospect" she thought "vacation time, good roads, warm sunny weather, folks away from town, that's what send the people out in the country. Soon the cold Winter will be here, and we will have peace. Summer is the farmer's busy season, and time is too precious to spend it listening to such.

"There is one thing I am sure of," thought Jane. "I will never go about bothering people like this. If it is necessary I will do washing or scrubbing. That is something useful, and I should, at least, be welcome at the places where I went."

From this account of a day at the Smith farm you must not imagine that Jane is not of a hospitable nature. At another time we will tell you of her invited guests.

(To Be Continued)

Chinese Cabbage

I am wondering how many readers have grown the "Wong Bok" Chinese cabbage. We made several successive sowings this year, the last sowing about July 15, and have been more than pleased with the results. Wong Bok is immune to insect pests, makes fair sized heads, crisp and tender, and, at this date, Oct. 21, is still growing, and hardy, and not yet touched by frost. It is our intention to grow more of it next year, as it seems so much easier to grow than ordinary cabbage, having no insects to combat. C. R.

New Jersey

Growing Rhododendrons and Azaleas from Seed

Azaleas and Rhododendrons are generally considered difficult to start from seed. This traditional difficulty was so generally accepted that B. Y. Morrison of the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction in the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, believed it firmly until his work made it essential that he try to grow a stock for breeding experiments. The venture was successful and he has reported his methods in Circular 68-C, just published for free distribution by the Department of Agriculture.

Difficulty with these plants grows out of a lack of understanding of the needs of the germinating and growing seedlings. Azaleas and Rhododendrons, as is commonly known, thrive only in acid soils. For his germination flats Mr. Morrison mixed a soil compost "made of one-third sharp sand and two-thirds leaf soil. The latter was made by rubbing through a quarter-inch screen half decayed leaves gathered in local oak woods." In collecting the leaf material Mr. Morrison discarded the uppermost layer of only slightly decayed leaves, and took only the second layer, not including the lower layers, in which decay has gone so far as to destroy the vestiges of stems and leaf veins. With this light and friable compost, which is similar to the soil in which the plants grow in the woods, germination was satisfactory. This year's seeds are most desirable for planting early next Spring. The eight page circular gives details of the planting, culture and transplanting, and also the conditions of shade and moisture most conducive to satisfactory growth. It may be obtained by applying to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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A FARMER near Kiowa, Colo., was talked into giving his check for $500 in the purchase of a certain stock. When this man's banker received the check he telephoned the farmer and told him the company was fraudulent. The farmer asked the banker to stop payment on the check. The banker did so. Saved by quick action over the telephone, $500.

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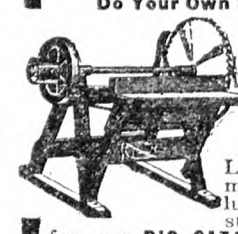

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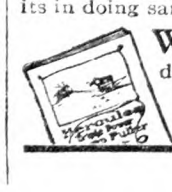

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"A SQUARE DEAL"

We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

THERE is one point in the business of farming that is often overlooked; that is the fact that it is usually a family job. In most of the so-called white-collar positions the home circle sees the bread-winner start off with an army of others in the morning, to return tired at night; what he does in the intervening hours is but vaguely realized. In the farm home mother and the children are in touch with all the business operations of the farm; they know why the "south eighty" should be harrowed, or why the pigs should get a change in their ration; they learn the reason for changes in daily life, and why some hoped-for purchase may now be made. Tourists in Europe often speak of the intelligent interest French women take in their husbands' business affairs, contrasting it with the apparent separation between home and business here. We do not entirely agree with this view, and it certainly does not apply to the farm home. To us one of the most delightful features of farm life is the possibility of enlisting the interests of the whole family, and thus laying the foundation of a mutual and understanding sympathy that seems to grow rarer under the strain of our hurrying modern life.

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THE arrangement entered into between city truck owners and commission dealers to require produce trucks from out-of-town shipping points to transfer their loads to city trucks at the Hudson River front for delivery to the commission houses, has been permanently suspended. The long distance trucks from the farms may continue to deliver fruits and vegetables direct to the commission houses, but it is proposed to exclude trucks more than 30 feet long from the market area between nine at night and nine in the morning, from June to October. Trucks will not be allowed to park in front of any store except when engaged in loading or unloading goods, and truckmen will be allowed to collect $1.50 an hour for use of the truck when delayed by dealers to sell from the truck instead of having the produce delivered to their stores or warehouses. Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke, of the Agriculture and Markets Department, opposed the rule to transfer produce from the farm truck to city truck for delivery within the city, and the suspension of the absurd and wasteful arrangement was finally consented to by the interests concerned.

*

CONNECTICUT is said to lead all States in the number of oxen that its farmers own and work. It would be a mistake to interpret this statement as indicating that Connecticut is backward in its farming methods, and on the "wrong track" in its farm economics. Devon cows are hardy and healthy, under Connecticut conditions, and produce fair to large quantities of rich milk on hill pastures and hay. Their best bull calves are sold at good prices, and the others, as steers, are developed and trained for the yoke. There is a fairly steady demand for the heifers. Devon oxen do all of the field work and hauling required on numerous farms in some areas of Connecticut. Between farming seasons, their owners, in many instances, do commercial hauling at day rates which net them a profit. At the end of their usefulness in the yoke, the oxen fatten readily, without expensive feeding, and go to the butcher's block profitably. As beef, they are far superior to millions of cattle that go through the shambles. Many of Connecticut's leading farmers use tractors and horses, and are satisfied with their returns from these forms of power. Many other farmers in the State, however, do as well or better with oxen. These ancient, patient workers exist in a machine age of speed because they are flexible and handy, and because they are efficient in terms of net results in some regions of Connecticut and a few other States.

*

THE activities of farmers' markets in Pennsylvania are steadily increasing. The State Market Bureau reports that there are approximately 125 farmers' markets in the State. Many of them are curb markets, but at least 70 are under roof and are known as market houses. Four new markets have been erected or are under construction during the present year. A new farmers' market has been erected at Chester, at a cost of $95,000. This is a combined farmers' and dealers' market. A new market house was opened in the 69th and Market Street section of Philadelphia, at a cost of approximately $200,000. This market is principally a dealers' market, but it is attended by many farmers for two days a week. A suburb of Philadelphia, the Borough of Jenkintown, provided a market house equipped with 82 farmers' stalls and erected by a company capitalized at $100,000. A farmers' market is now under construction at Williamsport, at a cost of approximately $250,000. This market will house the old curb market of that city and will contain nearly 275 stalls. This is excellent work, good for both farmers and consumers.

*

FARM relief in the State of New York next year promises to take the shape of farmers paying their share of an increase of $79,220,839 in State taxes, according to tentative report on the State budget. Last year Senator Seabury C. Mastic, chairman of the taxation committee of the Senate, told the Governor's committee that while they continue to come demanding new appropriations from the Legislature, taxes would be higher instead of lower. He reminded the members that the State had no way to get money to meet new and increased appropriations except through taxation. Agriculture has paid more than its share in the past, and will probably continue to pay more than its share of the proposed increase. Fifteen years ago the State taxes amounted to about $57,000,000. The tentative budget for next year is $344,034,949. The legal, the legislative and the judicial departments which are under Republican control have asked for less money than they used last year. The requests for increases have come from the executive departments, but a part of it is due to the cost of projects which have both legislative and executive sanction. Many voters in the State, who pay no direct tax, have an idea that the more money the State spends the better it is for them. They have not yet come to see that their rents and food and clothing and cost of living generally are increased to pay increased taxation. The spending of State money is popular with them, and as their vote counts as much as the direct taxpayer's vote, officials looking for re-election, court popularity by demanding more and more money for public projects, and actually force co-ordinate branches of the government to consent to proposed large appropriations requiring an increase of taxes. It is not a difficult matter to find excuses for spending money for the State. We all have a pride in the State and like to see its service increased and its institutions flourish. But we have a pride in our homes and in our business also. We would like to spend more money in them than prudence permits. We find restraint in spending a necessity, and it would seem that a little abstinence in the urge of spending public money would be quite as wholesome as in the private home. Since large expenditures of public money are popular with the non-taxpaying city voter, we may expect always to have men in politics anxious to please them, and to clothe them with the balance of power in State affairs, but it is a new experience to find these policies in the background of an appeal to the favor of farmers who pay more than their share of the public bills, and who are expected to surrender their position in the affairs of the State.

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ON THE farm of a New York State poultry breeder a week ago we observed that he was well supplied with succulent feed for his flock this Winter. Experience has taught him that cabbage and mangels, as supplements to his grain and animal feeds, are valuable aids to poultry health. His birds also have access, at snowless times in the Winter and in the Spring, to green rye, the seed of which is sown in the Fall in the long, narrow yards. Some of these yards are plowed, harrowed and seeded every year. Under this treatment, as well as exposure to the sun, they are always cleaner and more sanitary than yards that are used every year and seldom or never plowed. He rotates the use of his range, houses and yards; that is, some are unused and cleaned up one year and occupied the next. Several tons of mangels are corded up like wood in the basement of his feedhouse. These roots, which are more watery than any others, weigh about 2 lbs. each. They are cut in two, lengthwise; each half is nailed fast in a pen where a group of birds can pick it at will. Cabbage is his favorite succulent, but as a crop it is not so well adapted as the mangel to his soils. The practice of feeding succulents and pasturing green rye is increasing among poultry keepers. It is a pleasure to add that experienced poultry breeders are protecting and maintaining the health of their flocks to a far greater extent than is commonly realized. Healthy, useful birds every year overwhelmingly outnumber the other kind. The details of diseases quite properly receive a large share of the poultry industry's publicity. It is likely, therefore, that the normal, healthy condition of flocks is not fully appreciated by the public.

*

IN RECENT years Guernsey organizations have been especially active in behalf of their breed and its products. At public sales in many States numerous Guernseys have realized comparatively high prices, although the average for all auctions of the breed indicates that Guernsey breeding stock is not beyond the price-reach of farmers and dairymen generally. At a recent Western New York State sale, for example, the average on 57 head was $190, while at an October auction in West Virginia 51 head averaged $130. At the 1929 fairs and national exhibitions the Guernsey classes have surpassed in numbers and average show-yard excellence any other year's prize-ring record of the breed. Probably the most notable work done by organized Guernsey breeders in 1929 is that of increasing the sale of trademarked Guernsey milk. More than 500 breeders are selling it at premium prices to picked customers. Eight State Guernsey associations have contracted to supervise the selling of Guernsey milk under a registered, nationalized trademark, which features the words "Golden Guernsey Products," printed in yellow ink. Guernseys are one of the highly specialized dairy breeds. Since their milk is relatively high in butterfat, and exhibits its color well in the bottle, an effort has been made, with considerable initial success, to specialize in the marketing of this product.

*

THE Ambassador Bridge over Detroit River, one of the longest in the world, was opened November 11. This connects Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Canada, and will take the place of the much slower ferry service. The bridge is 7,400 feet long, 152 feet above the river, and the central suspension span is 1,850 feet long. It is wide enough for five lanes of traffic and provides service that is expected to handle 5,000 motor cars per hour at each terminal.

*

MOST of us know what a bore is the optimist who tells people to cheer up, merely because he chances to feel in good spirits at the time, but needs carloads of sympathy when he has a touch of toothache or colic or gets a sliver under a finger nail. Our friend on the first page this week, who makes his annual report, is not that sort. Instead of preaching optimism he merely practices it, and "gets the good" out of the farm, and out of life in general, as he goes along. A farm has great possibilities if one does as good farming as he can. A man we once knew had a saying, slightly veiled in meaning:

"There are days when you can't tell, and months when you can't lay up a cent."

Farmers well understand this, but we know of no other trade or profession in which the fruits of labor year after year yield more satisfaction.

Brevities

PLATINUM costs $64 to $71 per ounce.

NO, THERE is nothing high about hypocrisy.

HURRY up, Old Sol, and get past the shortest day!

VERY few receipts of native chestnuts at New York this year.

THE Hudson Bay section of Canada has large deposits of both iron and coal.

THE Argentine province of Buenos Aires reports that 50 per cent of its wheat is rusted.

AT PRESENT there are 53 strikes in this country awaiting settlement by the Department of Labor.

UP TO November 1, 280,000,000 lbs. of Egyptian-grown cotton had been ginned. The crop is about 46,000,000 lbs. less than in 1928.

Heading Off Mental Hysteria

PRESIDENT HOOVER called a number of industrial leaders and business men to Washington last week for a conference of industry and business. The reports were highly satisfactory. Manufacture and trade were reported as normal for the time of year, and prospects for the year 1930 seem to be good. Where any exception was noted it seemed to be local, and in no way affecting national conditions. If reasonably easy credits are maintained, the manufacturers said that their normal output will continue during the coming year. In agriculture, it was said that farmers complained generally that prices were too low, but that they have been heartened by a confidence that farm conditions are on the mend. It was the general consensus of opinion that the slump in stock prices did not materially affect commodity prices or trade, and would have little or no effect on general business. When stocks were inflated by speculation, commodity prices did not go up with them. Now that stock prices have come down in value, there is no reason why commodity prices should be affected. It was agreed that employers should not make any reduction in present scales of wages, and on the other hand that labor should make no effort to increase them. Both sides represented at the conference subscribed to this policy. This agreement between labor and capital was the best result of the conference. Alone it would make the conference worth while.

The optimism of the conference was a little in danger of being overdone. When a hailstorm strikes the corn there is no use of telling farmers that no harm is done. It suggests the adage, "The greater the necessity the louder the howl," and may do more harm than good. It is true that a considerable portion of the people are at times moved by their emotions to extremes of hope and despair. When fear dominates them they rush after delusions in a way to cause trouble for themselves and others. One of the purposes of President Hoover, if not the main purpose, evidently was to anticipate this possible trend of mob psychology, and by sane and reasonable assurances to inspire the minds of the masses with a spirit of hope and confidence in the business and industries of the country. It was a worthy purpose, skillfully conducted with every indication of favorable results. The bulletins issued from the White House were sensibly temperate. They promised no financial stunts or speculative booms. Far better, they had a tone of caution with the healthful intimation that there need be no fear of disaster for those who avoid wild adventure, go to work, and content themselves with the reasonable profits of a normal business.

Wages, Prices and Profits

AFTER the industrial conference at the White House last week Henry Ford gave out a statement in which he held that the stock market collapse may have occasioned some business hesitation, but that it was not and could not be the cause of a slow-down of business activities. He said there is no over-production, but there has been a lessening of the power of the public to buy, which means that people do not have money enough to buy all they must have. Commodity prices, he said, are too high, and must come down, or have more value put into them, and wages must be increased to give the man who works greater purchasing power to buy the things produced. He announced later that wages would shortly be increased at his Detroit plant and also in his Canadian plant.

Mr. Ford's proposition for the increase of wages and reduction of the prices of commodities must be received with limitations, which he did not express, but which he probably had in mind. The raw materials that go into commodities from the mines and the forest have a small part in the prices of commodities. Originally they were free gifts of nature. It is labor with a pick and shovel, or ax and saw, that gives them their first value, and from then on to the finished product, it is labor that adds to their value. Even when the use of capital is considered a factor in price, we must remember that capital is simply the savings of labor that has been preserved to help in more production. In the last analysis then the cost of labor in one form or another is pretty nearly the price of commodities. If profits and cost of distribution are too high, and a reduction of costs made, the saving could be used to reduce commodity prices and to increase wages at the same time within the limits of the saving. But until this great evolution or revolution in industry takes place, a decrease of general prices and a general increase of wages cannot go far at the same time. For commodities as a whole we can increase labor in one industry only by taking the increase out of labor in some other industry. This is what has happened to agriculture. The average farmer is a skilled laborer as well as a business man. He is entitled to an income for his labor equal to the average wages of other classes of labor. He does not get it, and that is one of the big factors in the farm problem. Mr. Ford is right in saying that an increase in wages will increase the purchasing power of workmen and increase the demand for commodities, but it would be of slight effect compared with the hum in industry that would follow a fair increase of the rewards of capital and labor employed on the farms of America.

Poultry Dealers Convicted

SIXTY-THREE dealers in live poultry were found guilty by a jury in the Federal Court, New York, November 22, on a charge of operating a $300,000,000 trust in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The trial began on October 7. It is said that it is the greatest number of defendants in any case ever tried in a Federal court. The original indictment accused 87. Two were acquitted, three pleaded guilty, four were granted separate trials, and 15 got direct verdicts of not guilty. In the trial 142 witnesses testified, and the records make 3,000 typewritten pages. Judge John C. Knox presided at the 45-day trial. He announced that sentence would be pronounced on December 2. The maximum penalty is a fine of $5,000, a year in jail or both.

This is not the first time the live poultry dealers have been in the criminal courts. The trade has been misused in trickery and deception and strife for 20 years or more. In one of the internal feuds, Henry Baff, one of the prominent dealers of 15 years ago, was calmly murdered. About that time a number of the active dealers were tried for restraint of trade and other violations of law. Some of them went to jail for a time and others got off on fines.

The poultry comes in largely in carlots from western points. It is a large and profitable trade. Attempts to control it by occasional prosecutions, fines and imprisonment have utterly failed. For many years prices were fixed weekly after the week's trade had closed. A small group of leaders in the trade fixed the prices, and under the system the consumer and shipper were obliged to accept prices as dictated to them. It is a trade susceptible to regulation. It would benefit all concerned.

Another National Co-operative

THE National Wool Marketing Association was projected last week at Del Rio, Tex., when the articles of incorporation, by-laws and marketing agreements were approved by the organization committee. The charter will be filed in the State of Delaware. The authorized capital is $1,000,000. This is the second of the national commodity organizations to be set up under the supervision of the Federal Farm Board. Local or regional associations will be the stockholders of the corporation. It will market wool and mohair. It is to act as a selling agency for its member associations, and plans to sell wool and mohair direct to the mills instead of through brokers and speculators. Loans will be made through the corporation to ranchers, and advances made to producers on wool and mohair held in storage. The corporation will collect a fee for its service in marketing the product, and a part of this selling commission will go to the member association. This arrangement for financing follows the plan of the centralized associations. It keeps the finances in the hands of the central group, and makes its management master of the situation. The California Fruit Growers have a better plan. They require the remittances to be sent direct to the local association, and each local mails a check monthly to the central agency to pay selling charges. The purpose is to keep the local associations and their members in control of the business from start to finish. The officers of the new corporation are: L. E. Palmer, Columbus, O., president; Rogers Gillis, Del Rio, Tex., vice-president; B. M. Wilson, McKinley, Wyo., secretary-treasurer.

The Special Session Adjourned

THE special session of Congress adjourned on November 22 with its work of "farm relief" partly unfinished. It passed the Federal agricultural act with reasonable promptness, but failed to agree on a "limited revision" of the tariff schedules. The Senate worked 10 weeks on a bill, but it is yet a long way from a finished job. The work now goes over to the regular session, beginning December 2. There is considerable criticism of the Senate and of the blocs that have developed in it, but the criticism seems to come mainly from those who wanted something put over in a hurry. Hasty bills are likely to be faulty, and the more new bills are discussed the better the public is informed on them, and as a rule the freer they are from errors and discriminations. The purpose was to revise the tariff, to put agriculture on a parity with other industries. This meant a revolution in our tariff system, and a change of the kind takes time. We approve the policy of taking enough time to smoke out the jokers and to make a good job of it.

Maine Agricultural Exhibit

The biggest and best agricultural show ever held in Maine has just closed in the State Armory, in Lewiston. Here were housed for three days the exhibits of the Maine Pomological Society, the Maine Seed Improvement Association and the Maine Dairymen's Association. In addition were the exhibits of the Maine 4-H clubs, some 600 jars of all sorts of fruits and vegetables in glass as well as fish and meats. Two girls had jars of brook trout canned.

The display of apples was of course the most spectacular. Visitors were astonished at the great quantity and wonderful quality of these apples grown in Maine. McIntosh predominated and Golden Delicious and Red Delicious were favorites. Golden Delicious showed up wonderfully well among the red apples. As they were displayed in boxes arranged in banks, they looked like a picture. The seedsmen had a fine and large lot of potatoes, oats, corn and other seeds in great variety. The dairymen had their products, butter, cheese, cream and milk. It was very gratifying for the promoters of this show to entertain such large numbers of city and country people. Heretofore it has been a task to get the people to attend these fine shows but this year they came in large numbers.

Several features made added interest. There was on exhibition all the days of the show a fine purebred Guernsey bull, six months old, presented to the association by the Lewiston Trust Company. This was given away to the farmer who needed it the most. This need was determined by answers to questions asked on an application blank. A committee consisted of the State Animal Industry chief, H. M. Tucker, of Augusta; County Agent C. L. Eastman, of Auburn, and Dr. L. H. Brown, veterinarian, Auburn. These men decided that Irving D. Hodgkin, of South Lewiston, needed the bull the most to head his herd of grade Guernseys.

The people were allowed to guess the age of this young bull and the one guessing nearest in days won 10 lbs. of butter, second and third prizes in proportion.

Alongside the purebred bull was a scrub bull. One night of the show this bull was placed on trial for his life because he was a common nuisance. Judge B. F. Cleaves, of Portland, was the presiding judge. A. H. Wheeler and S. O. Foss, Jr., appeared for the "State" and L. J. Brann and V. W. Canham, defended the scrub. The jury was selected from a long list of well-known farmers and dairymen, and the witnesses were the same method of selection. A unanimous verdict was returned against the scrub bull and later he was sent to the slaughterhouse.

A butter judging contest was arranged between teams representing the service clubs, the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions. The latter won the contest, the regular official score card being used. To interest these clubs in attending the show two bushels of fine McIntosh apples were given to the club that had the largest attendance. The Lions were again winners.

One evening the Chamber of Commerce of Auburn, and the Lions Club of that city united in giving the visiting farmers a banquet. The business meeting of the association was held, when prominent men in the industry gave addresses that provoked interesting discussions.

The officers were elected as follows: Pomological Society, president, A. K. Gardner, Orono, State crop specialist of the Extension Service; vice-president, Fred C. Sturtevant, assistant in the State Agricultural Department in the Bureau of Markets; second vice-president, H. W. Peck, Winthrop; secretary, E. L. White, Bowdoinham; treasurer, T. C. Chase, Buckfield.

Seedsmen's Association: President, E. H. Jones, Wilton; vice-president, Fred P. Loring, Hallowell; secretary, E. L. Newdick, Augusta; treasurer, C. M. White, Augusta.

Officers of the Dairymen's Association are: President, C. E. Luce, Farmington; vice-president, M. A. Clark, Wilton; secretary, H. M. Tucker, Augusta; treasurer, C. M. White, Augusta. V. W. CANHAM.

Canadian Grain Crops

The 1929 wheat crop of Canada is estimated at 293,899,000 bushels in the second provisional estimate issued by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics. This is 272,827,000 bushels less than last year's total yield. Of the 293,899,000 bushels, 20,143,000 bushels were Fall wheat and 273,756,000 bushels of the Spring varieties. The total acreage sown to wheat throughout Canada was 24,420,268, an increase of about 1,120,000 over 1928. The importance of the three prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—as the principal grain producing area of Canada is indicated by the fact that of this year's total crop 273,756,000 bushels were grown there.

This year's oat crop is placed at 28,270,000 bushels; barley at 100,467,000; rye at 12,919,000; mixed grains 33,820,000, all of which are as proportionately below the 1928 yields as is the wheat crop.

From a quality standpoint the 1929 wheat crop of Canada is higher than it has ever been. The greater percentage is grading No. 1 and No. 2 hard.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

Always Christmas

Used to think that Christmas was nothing but a day
To get a lot of presents and to give a lot away.
Shouted "Merry Christmas" and helped to trim the tree—
Just a day of Christmas was all that I could see,
Since I found that Christmas is more than any day,
Since Christmas came to our house and never went away.

Struck of a sudden that friendliness and cheer
Was meant to be on duty more than one day in a year.
If we're happy Christmas, why not the day before,
An' the day that follows, and so on, evermore,
Got to thinkin' of it—an' that is why I say,
Christmas came to our house an' never went away.

Lots of us go plodding along the road of life
An' think one day of gladness will make up for all the strife,
But the Christmas spirit can show you how you need
To make each day a Christmas in thought and word and deed.
Used to pack the kindness in camphor balls next day,
Till Christmas came to our house and never went away.

Used to think that Christmas was nothin' but a date,
Till I learned that truly you would never have to wait;
But that it's the spirit that never stays apart
If you let it find you and keep it in your heart.
Since I found that Christmas is more than just a day
Christmas came to our house an' never went away

We just keep on givin' to strangers and to kin
An' find that what is going out is always comin' in;
Makes the sunshine brighter where we've got to live
To learn that givin's keepin'; what you have you give.
Holly in December, violets in May—
And Christmas came to our house—an' never went away.

—Credit Lost

*

WE have often advised applications of castor oil to remove warts. Experience shows that the same application will remove corns painlessly. Moisten the top of the corn with the oil, and continue to repeat the treatment until the callous spot may be removed.

*

ONE of our friends recently wished to alter the color of a dark brown silk dress. She feared that black was the only possible change, but she decided to try for a plum or dahlia shade. She got purple commercial dye, made it very strong, and dyed the dress according to directions, merely taking out the hem before dipping. When the dye bath was finished, the dress was a deep rich plum color, a complete change from the old brown.

English Plum Pudding

My own people who came from England in their twenties brought with them many habits and customs of Merrie England, among them the use of plum pudding through the Winter months. To some the recipe may sound appalling, but it is really very simple. The rule is very versatile if I may use the word. For example, the dry ingredients may be mixed at any time and the moistening added whenever you wish to use it, or you may take any portion of dry ingredients when mixed, and add an equal portion of moistening and steam it as usual. Or if you prefer you may mix and steam the whole amount a week or more before needed. Then, when ready, reheat in your steamer and it is ready to serve. My cousin keeps one on hand, ready to serve to the unexpected guest. Usually I only steam a portion, and leave the rest dry until wanted. It is delicious served with whipped cream. The rule is as follows: 1½ lbs. suet, chopped fine; 2 lbs. raisins; 1 lb. currants; ¼ lb. citron; ¼ lb. candied lemon peel; two teaspoons cinnamon; ½ teaspoon cloves; ½ teaspoon allspice; ½ teaspoon nutmeg; two cups sugar; five eggs; three teaspoons baking powder; one teaspoon soda; one-half loaf bread crumbs; two cups flour. Mix all ingredients except eggs. Beat eggs and add with sweet milk enough to make a stiff batter. Steam three or four hours according to size of puddings. MRS. R. A. E.

R. N.-Y.—Our own custom is to make into one-quart puddings, and boil or steam the whole batch for four hours. Then they are stored in a cold place, and when needed steamed for another four hours. The puddings keep perfectly all Winter.

Some Christmas Candies

For those who like to make their Christmas candies uncooked fondant offers many possibilities. The foundation for these candies is made of confectioner's sugar moistened with sufficient liquid to handle with the hands or roll out on a board. It is better to start with a small amount, or to make several small portions, then color and flavor each as desired. After this is done it can be used in many different combinations either alone or putting different colors together, combining with nuts or fruit, dipping in chocolate or for filling dates.

To make plain fondant heat three tablespoons of milk or cream in a bowl, add a teaspoon of butter and enough confectioner's sugar to handle, stirring in gradually. Failure is almost impossible as one can always add a little hot milk if it is too stiff.

To flavor, make a hollow in the fondant and add flavoring drop by drop. If oils are used instead of extracts care must be taken, as a drop or two goes a long way. After flavoring is added work fondant with hands until it is thoroughly mixed in. Dust the hands with dry confectioner's sugar before handling the fondant.

To color, if liquid coloring is used add only a drop at a time and work in well. It is easiest perhaps to add to the milk before adding the sugar. To roll out, dust board and rolling pin with dry sugar, and after candy is cut in desired shape place on waxed paper.

To dip in chocolate, place dish of

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order

494 — Conservative Type. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 40-in. material with ½ yd. of 40-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

799—Very Individual. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅛ yds. of 39-in. material with ¾ yd. of 27-in. contrasting and 1⅜ yds. of 3¼-in. lace. Ten cents.

213 — Well - fitted Lines. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yds. of 40-in. material with ⅝ yd. of 36-in. contrasting and 4 yds. of binding. Ten cents.

754 — Smart Junior Dress. This style is designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 27-in. contrasting and 6¼ yds. of binding. Ten cents.

Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

When Pain Comes
Two hours after eating

What many people call indigestion very often means excess acid in the stomach. The stomach nerves have been over-stimulated, and food sours. The corrective is an alkali, which neutralizes acids instantly. And the best alkali known to medical science is Phillips Milk of Magnesia. It has remained the standard with physicians in the 50 years since its invention.

One spoonful of this harmless, tasteless alkali in water will neutralize instantly many times as much acid, and the symptoms disappear at once. You will never use crude methods when once you learn the efficiency of this. Go get a small bottle to try.

Be sure to get the genuine Phillips Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. 25c and 50c a bottle—any drugstore. Complete directions for its many uses, with every bottle.

"Milk of Magnesia" has been the U. S. Registered Trade Mark of The Charles H. Phillips Chemical Company and its predecessor Charles H. Phillips since 1875.

For Man, Woman and Child
—In All Weather—
BODYGARD UNDERWEAR

For generation after generation the healthiest people in America have preserved their good health with the aid of Bodygard Underwear. The wear you receive, saves you money. The tailoring makes you comfortable. The quality makes you warm.

Springtex UNDERWEAR — A fine ribbed underwear with a springy texture. For Every Member of the Family.

VELLASTIC UNDERWEAR — An elastic knit fabric with a silky inner fleece. For Every Member of the Family.

Lambsdown — For maximum warmth and comfort without excessive weight. Heavy fleece lined. For Men and Boys.

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grated or shaved unsweetened chocolate over hot water until melted. Stick a long darning needle or hat pin into candy and dip into chocolate, place on waxed paper. A greased plate will not do, as the chocolate sticks to it. If chocolate gets too thick reheat.

Peppermint and Wintergreen Drops.—Flavor one portion of fondant with peppermint and work into shape with the hands, or roll and cut in desired shape. Flavor another with wintergreen, color pink and proceed as with peppermint drops.

Peppermint Wafers or Creams.—After fondant is flavored with peppermint roll and cut out in circles, large or small, dip in melted chocolate.

A most gratifying compliment was LeRoy's: "Why, they taste just like what you get at the store."

Maple Creams.—Add one teaspoon butter to four tablespoons hot maple syrup, add sufficient confectioner's sugar to handle, shape or roll out and dip in melted chocolate.

Peanut Butter Wafers.—Add one tablespoon peanut butter to four tablespoons hot milk. Add confectioner's sugar and proceed as with maple creams.

The children will enjoy candies cut in animal shapes either plain, colored or dipped in chocolate. Other ideas will suggest themselves once one begins adventuring in candy-making.

EDNA M. NORTHROP.

The Christmas Gift Basket

The Christmas gift basket will not only afford joy to the recipient, but unlimited pleasure for the manufacturer who loves her culinary art. This gift can be filled to the brim with edible surprises, as varied and delectable as you please, all of which may be made, evenings if you wish, right in your own kitchen; perhaps you have some of them already on hand.

First select the dainties you know will please your friend, special favorites being considered first. Here are a few things your basket may contain: An assortment of small Christmas cakes, an individual plum pudding, with a small crystal jar of delicious hard sauce to go with it. A small glass jar, either of homemade jelly or jam, or one of each, and another of pickles or a good relish of some kind. A box or two of your best variety of homemade candy, salted and coated nuts, and stuffed dried fruit, such as figs, dates or prunes. Cherries, slices of preserved pears, pineapple or citron, drained dry, and small clusters of raisins, dipped into a sirup, and when dry and brittle wrapped in transparent paper, will not only make a nice addition to your basket, but will fit into all the little crevices and corners.

Have your containers small and dainty; small clear glass jars with screw-on tops are ideal for some forms of goodies. Use one-fourth to one-half pound boxes for the candies and nuts. Line the boxes with wax paper, and wrap the small cakes, puddings, jars and crystallized fruit in cellophane; this is a clear transparent wrapping paper used so much just now by confectioners and grocers. Tie boxes with Christmas ribbon or cord, and use the colorful Christmas labels for sealing the other packages. Choose your basket after you have decided on the number and size of articles you wish to send. The basket may be any shape or color your fancy dictates, the size, of course, depending on the number of articles you have decided to put into it.

With Christmas so near at hand you will want to begin some of your preparations at once. The puddings can be made early, as well as the small Christmas cakes, and if the recipes given below are used you will have enough of these goodies for at least four baskets.

Starting with the plum pudding, sift 3½ cups of flour, four level teaspoons of baking powder, one teaspoon each of cinnamon and cloves, and one-half teaspoonful of salt, three times. Work with the hands one cup of chopped suet until creamy, then add one-half cup each of brown sugar and molasses, one well beaten egg, and one cup each of currants and chopped raisins, and one-fourth cup each of chopped candied orange peel and citron. Blend thoroughly, and beat in the dry ingredients. Turn into well-buttered moulds and steam three hours.

For the sauce cream one-third of a cup of butter and beat one cup of confectioner's sugar into it. Flavor with one-half teaspoon each of lemon and vanilla extract, and beat until light and fluffy.

Another Christmas pudding, somewhat different from the first, is made by creaming one-third of a cup of chopped suet, and adding to it one-half pound of chopped figs, two and one-half cups of fine stale bread crumbs, one-half cup of milk, two well-beaten eggs, one cup of sugar, and a little salt. Turn into buttered molds and steam 3½ hours.

I am sure you will enjoy making the Christmas cookies. Mix one and one-half cups of molasses with one cup of shortening, then add one-half cup of brown sugar, a cup of milk, and one cup each of chopped walnut meats, currants, and chopped raisins. Sift together four cups of flour, one-half teaspoon each of allspice, ginger, cloves, and cream of tartar, one-teaspoon of soda, a little salt, and a dash of pepper, and add to the first mixture. Mix, and roll out. Cut in fancy shapes and bake in a moderate oven.

A few Marguerites, baked in fancy paper frills, will make a nice addition to your list of small cakes. Beat two eggs slightly, and add one cup of brown sugar, one-half cup of flour, sifted with one-fourth teaspoonful of baking powder, and one-third teaspoonful of salt, then add one cup of pecan nut meats, cut into small pieces. Line small tins with the paper, frills, and fill two-thirds full with the mixture, put a perfect half of a pecan nut meat on top of each, and bake in a moderate oven for 15 or 20 minutes.

There is always a fascination in candy making, especially Christmas candies, and after you have made one variety successfully you will want to try another, so I am giving you several tested recipes.

Just a word regarding fudge, the queen of American homemade sweets. Everyone nearly has her own particular rule for making it, and sometimes it's deliciously creamy, while at other times it's unhappily grainy. To solve this mystery try cooking it more slowly, or better still add a teaspoonful of lemon juice to every pound of sugar, but for the very best results use two tablespoons of corn syrup. The following rule is quite dependable: Stir one pound of sugar, one cup of milk, and two tablespoons of corn syrup together, then add two squares of bitter chocolate, chopped or shaved. Stir and cook slowly until the sugar and chocolate is melted, then boil until the soft-ball stage is reached, stirring occasionally. Remove from the fire, add two tablespoons of butter, and one-half teaspoon each of powdered cinnamon and cloves, and when the butter is melted, beat until creamy. Pour into a shallow square tin, lined with wax paper, and when it sets, mark into squares.

For a delicious walnut cream candy, put one pound of brown sugar into the saucepan with one cup of milk, and one tablespoon of butter. Stir and heat slowly until the sugar is dissolved, then bring to the boiling point, and cook until a soft-ball forms in cold water. Remove from the fire and beat until creamy, add two-thirds cup of chopped walnut meats, and pour into a buttered tin. Cool, and mark into squares.

Cocoanut creams are another form of sweets easy to make. Put two tablespoons of butter in the saucepan, and when melted add 1½ cups of sugar, and one-half cup of milk, and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Heat slowly to the boiling point, and cook slowly until the soft-ball stage is reached. Remove from the fire, and add one-half cup of shredded cocoanut and one teaspoonful of vanilla, and beat until cool. Pour into a buttered tin, sprinkle thickly with more of the cocoanut, and mark into squares or diamond shapes.

For the coated nut dainties use only the freshest and best prepared nuts, and if they are to be chocolate coated, use sweet coating chocolate; bitter chocolate will spoil the flavor of the nuts. Halves of English walnut and pecan nut meats, whole blanched almonds, filberts, and peanuts, are the best for coating. Have everything in readiness before preparing the coating. For this chop one or two pounds of sweet chocolate, according to the amount of nuts you wish to coat, and melt carefully over hot water; never allow the water beneath to boil. Stir with a fork until melted, then beat until cool enough to coat smoothly without dripping. For dipping use a two-tine fork, if you have no regular chocolate dipping spoon, and let the chocolate drip off before placing the nuts on wax paper. Dip the halves of nut meats as well as the whole ones into the coating, one at a time, stirring until thoroughly coated before removing from the chocolate. Squares of fudge, or the nut and cocoanut creams, are delicious dipped in this coating. If the chocolate becomes hard during the dipping reheat and beat again.

To crystallize fruit or nuts, first make a syrup of two cups of sugar and a half cup of water. Cook until the syrup becomes brittle when dropped in cold water, then place the saucepan immediately into a basin of ice water, and dip the fruit and nuts in the same manner as for chocolate coating.

Salted nuts are always more delicious when freshly prepared, and it is not a difficult task to do them at home. For salted almonds, first blanch them by covering the shelled nuts with boiling water; let them stand for a few minutes; drain, run cold water over them, and drain again; the skins can then be easily slipped off with the fingers. Dry on a soft towl or a piece of cheesecloth. It is better to do this the evening before you plan to prepare them, that they may be throughly dry. For one-fourth pound of blanched almonds heat one-third cup of olive oil in a small saucepan, and when hot, put in a fourth of the nuts, and fry until delicately browned, stirring constantly. Remove with a perforated spoon, and drain on soft paper. Sprinkle lightly with salt.

When buying peanuts, get those which have not been roasted. Remove the skins, and fry in the same manner as the almonds. For salted pecans it is better to buy the meats by the pound, for it is difficult to remove the meats from the shells without breaking them. Fry the same as salted almonds and peanuts. Filberts should be roasted in the oven until brown.

For stuffed dates, make a cut the length of dates and remove the stone. Fill the cavities with chopped nuts or fondant cream, shape them in original form, and roll in granulated sugar. Or, for something unique and delicious, dip them in chocolate coating.

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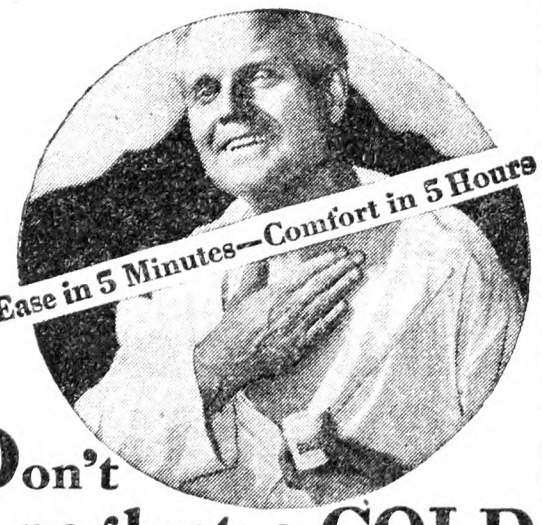

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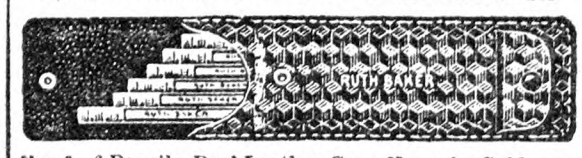

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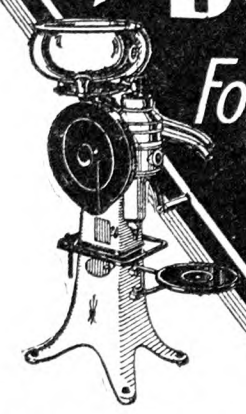

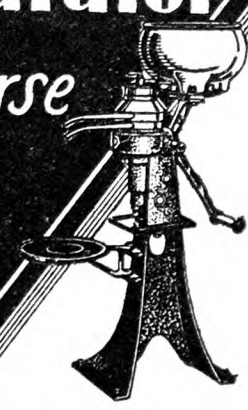

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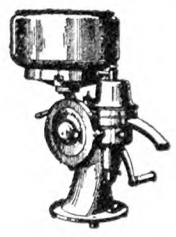

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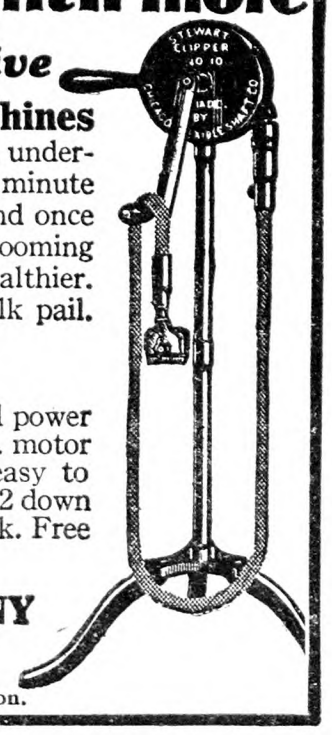

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Central Bridge, N. Y.

Both rations carry approximately 20 per cent of protein which is ample if there is an appreciable amount of clover or Alfalfa in the roughage. That they are giving good results is sufficient reason for their continuance, and in any event no serious criticism could be made of either ration. The first ration is rather heavy or lacking in bulk, since wheat bran is the only "light" ingredient, and there is only 400 lbs. to the ton of that. If this raiton were made: 600 lbs. of cornmeal, 600 lbs. of wheat bran, 500 lbs. of gluten feed, 200 lbs. of cottonseed meal and 100 lbs. of linseed oilmeal, it would be materially lightened, the protein would be only slightly reduced, and at present prices the cost would be reduced about 50 cents a ton.

In regard to the second ration, if bran were substituted for middlings, the cottonseed meal reduced 200 lbs., the linseed oilmeal reduced 100 lbs. and the gluten feed increased 300 lbs., there would still be 19 per cent of protein in the mixture, and the cost would also be reduced somewhat.

It will thus be seen that from the feeds available many combinations may be made without materially changing the composition, but often making the ration more suitable for any particular purpose, and taking advantage of price fluctuations of the various ingredients. H. H. W.

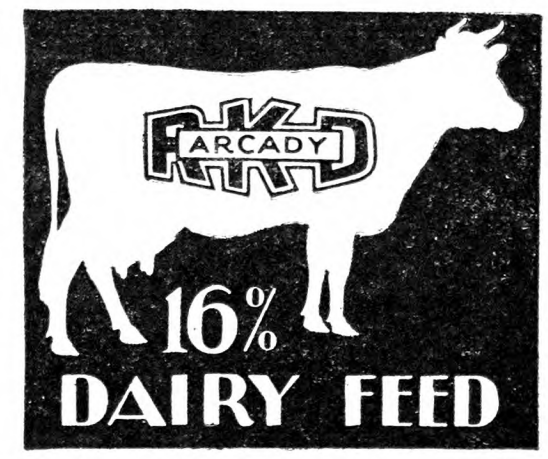
Buckwheat, Corn and Oats in Ration

I have buckwheat, corn and oats that can be ground. What concentrates can I put with them to a suitable ration for good milking Holsteins on Fall pasture; and what when Winter comes, with silage, and Alfalfa for one feed daily? R. D.

We note that you have buckwheat on hand which you propose to grind and feed to dairy cows, along with ground corn and ground oats. All are excellent concentrates for cows, but we consider buckwheat too valuable for cow feeding. You no doubt can sell it to the miller for grinding into flour for human use and buy from him buckwheat middlings or buckwheat feed, which may be fed, if so desired. Wheat bran, however, is more commonly fed, but probably will cost more than shipped in buckwheat feed. The latter feed contains some 15.7 per cent of protein and buckwheat middlings about 28 per cent of crude protein. Wheat bran contains some 11.5 per cent of protein and is well liked by cows, laxative in its effect, which is a valuable attribute, and it has the advantage of not causing a rash of the skin which frequently results from free feeding of buckwheat in any form. Less buckwheat feed than bran would be required, but, all things considered we should advise you to feed a mixture of bran, cornmeal and ground oats, adding some linseed meal to increase the protein content. A suitable mixture, to feed along with Alfalfa or clover hay and corn silage would be 300 pounds each of ground corn and ground oats, and 200 pounds each of wheat bran and linseed meal.

If preferred, you could omit the ground oats and feed a mixture of ground corn, 575 pounds, wheat bran, 250 pounds and cottonseed meal 175 pounds. There are many other combinations of feeds which we might suggest, but the two mixtures will suffice as examples. Those mentioned are especially suitable for Winter feeding, allowing say 30 to 35 pounds of corn silage and 10 pounds of Alfalfa hay, in addition, per cow. The allowance of concentrate should be on the basis of one pound of concentrate per day for each three or four pounds of milk produced by the cow, depending upon the richness of the milk. In following this rule, cows yielding milk testing 3 to 3½ percent of butterfat are usually fed concentrates at the rate of one pound a day for each four pounds of milk. Cows which produce milk testing 5 percent or more may be fed concentrates at the rate of one pound a day for each three pounds of milk. Feed as much as the cow will relish and pay for at the ruling prices for feeds and products, increasing the allowance gradually until she fails to respond to an increase in production which will cover the increase in cost. That is a Wisconsin Experiment Station rule and a sound one.

Cows grazing ordinary pasture will require an allowance of concentrates to keep up a normal production of milk and maintain a good condition of body which insures a continuance of profitable milk



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Also rock bottom factory prices on Poultry Fence, Gates, Netting, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing, Paint, Stoves, Heaters, Furnaces, Separators, Baby Chicks, Brooders, Tires, etc. Write for my big, new 21
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COTTON DISCS—For your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 inch discs, $1.30; 6½ inch, $1.50—postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. I, Canton, Maine

production later in the season. A good pasture is rich in protein elements, therefore cows grazing there do not require the high protein feed ordinarily necessary in Winter. It will suffice to feed a mixture of equal parts of ground oats, wheat bran and cornmeal, or a mixture of equal parts of oats and corn will suffice with fresh, green pasture. As the season advances, and the pasture grass becomes dry and scant, the Winter concentrate ration may profitably be fed. The cow that is in rather thin flesh will most need such extra feeding. The cow that is in good flesh and producing less than one pound of butterfat daily will not, ordinarily, need concentrates during the grazing season.

It is well, if possible, to supplement the pasture, as it becomes dry, with Summer corn silage. Cutting green "soiling" crops is expensive and such crops may suffer as much as the grass. Corn yields more feed, in silage form, per acre, and more uniform in quality, than other green crops. A. S. A.

Farmers Protective Association Meeting

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Protective Association of New York will be held at the Assembly Hall, Court House, Syracuse, New York, on the 11th day of December, 1929, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The purpose of the meeting is the election of directors and officers and such other business as may come properly before the meeting. Organizations interested in the movement are requested to send delegates to the meeting.

Arthur Truax, Secretary, Camillus, N. Y.

The Troublesome Starling

You ask concerning the disposition of the starling to attack fruit. In this region there is no question as to its being a pest so far as the small home orchard is concerned especially in a season like that just closing when the fruit crop is light and there is long continued drought, with consequent dearth of other sources of moisture for the birds. On my suburban home ground there are four apple trees about 20 years old. Even before apples are ripe enough for satisfactory human use the disagreeable squeak of the starling is heard continuously from the trees and this year with a light crop of Jonathan and Grimes and Stayman there were very few fruits that escaped being pecked into by this nuisance. If they would confine themselves to one fruit until it was wholly consumed it might not be so bad, but no such economy on their part is practiced. In the commercial apple orchard their damage may be as yet insignificant, but they are proving very destructive in the home garden.

Besides this damage to fruit they are very much given to driving out the bluebird from its nesting places, a quite unforgivable activity. They are credited with considerable activities against insects but I cannot help feeling that the balance is very much against them and from the suburban viewpoint look upon them as an unmitigated pest.

J. MARION SHULL.

Montgomery Co., Md.

Starlings here destroy more grain and fruit than all the other birds together. Crows are nothing compared with the starling here. They clean whole acres of wheat especially the late sown. I think the time to get rid of them is now, before they drive out all our migrating birds. All the birds that build in birdhouses or cavities in trees are getting less year after year, such as flickers martins and bluebird. By giving these birds a chance we will be increasing our song and insectivorous birds all the same and with less loss to the farmer. E.BD. M.

York Co., Pa.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Nov. 30-Dec. 7 — International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago.

Dec. 2-7. — Rochester Fanciers' Association Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Rochester, N. Y.; E. G. Jones, secretary, Box 472, Rochester, N. Y.

Dec. 4-7. — National Poultry Council, Stephens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 5-6. — Annual meeting National Dairy Council, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 6-11. — American Farm Bureau Federation annual meeting, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 9-11.—Horticultural Week, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Dec. 9-14. — Western Nebraska Organized Agriculture, Scottsbluff, Neb.

Dec. 11-12. — Connecticut Pomological Society, Women's Club Bldg., 187 Broad St., Hartford, Conn.

Dec. 10-13. — Vermont State Poultry exhibit, St. Albans, Vt., L. B. Allen, secretary.

Dec. 11-14. — Vineland, N. J., poultry pigeon and egg show, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, Vineland, N. J. C. W. Augeustein, supt.

Dec. 13. — Connecticut Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Hartford, Conn.

Dec. 13-14. — Northampton (Mass.) Poultry Show, F. W. Lovett, secretary, Hatfield, Mass.

Dec. 30, 1929-Jan. 4, 1930. — Nebraska State Poultry Show, Omaha, Neb.

Jan. 7-9. — Organized Agriculture, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb.

Jan. 7-9. — Nebraska's annual corn show, eastern and central sections, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb.

Jan. 8-10.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' annual meeting, Worcester, Mass.

Jan. 11-16. — Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

Jan. 14-17. — Farm Products and Equipment Show, State Armory, Trenton, N. J.; B. Burk, manager.

Jan. 15-17.—New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary Roy P. McPherson, Le Roy, N. Y.

Jan. 15-19. — Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show. D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orr's Mills, Cornwall, N. Y.

Jan. 18-25. — National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

Jan. 21-24. — State Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 21-24. — Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society, annual meeting and exhibition, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 27-Feb. 1.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, Duquesne Garden. Secretary Harry J. Singer, Box 326, Braddock, Pa.

March 9-15. — Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Texas.

Live Stock Sales

Dec. 11.—Nebraska Hereford Breeders' Sale, Grand Island, Neb.

Dec. 16.—Red Polls. J. O. Anderson, Lexington, Neb.

Jan. 4, 1930.—Jerseys. Dispersal sale. Oscar A. Peterson, Geneva, Neb.

March 17. — Shorthorns. Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Bull Sale. Sioux City, Iowa.

MILK-GETTER FOR UDDER TROUBLE

MILK-GETTER is an udder salve, easy to apply, penetrates quickly, acts immediately. For caked bag, helps restore lost quarters, for watery milk and relieves garget. Will not taint the milk. A full size jar will be sent postpaid for $2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.
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Cocker Spaniel Black male, 2 years; house broken; fine stud; watch dog for car, $20. Also puppies. Eligible. IDA WOODEN, Waterloo, N. Y.

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again lead the 50-lb. fat list. We are now offering bull calves from 12,000 and 13,000-lb. cows.
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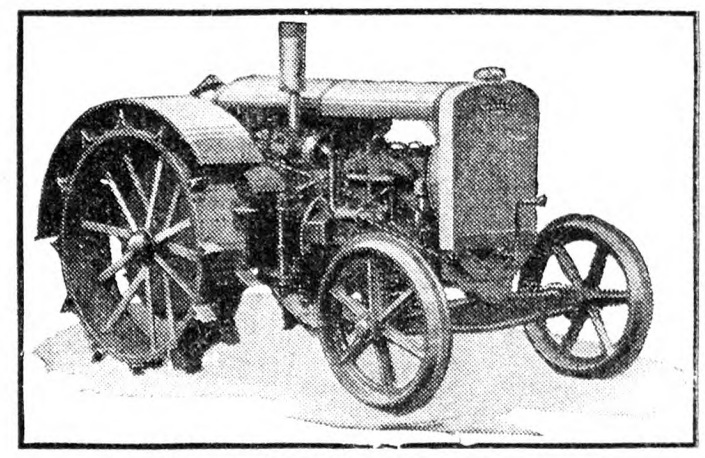
ASH GROVE FARMS, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

IRONS in the fire...



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While a shoe is getting hot a tire overheats . . . while a clevis is forged a kingbolt can't be threaded. A *specialist does one thing at a time . . . and does it superlatively well!*

The *business* of farming cannot wait for tractor repairs . . . you *have to* plow when the ground is ready . . . a day or two lost may mean the difference between top price at the market and a lower grading.

A tractor must be dependable!

Since the beginning of power farming, no other type of farm equipment has been permitted to distract from Advance-Rumely's one goal — the making of power farming machinery.

The Rumely DoAll is a fitting example of greater progress obtained by specializing. This powerful little tractor turns in a short radius and works close to fences, trees and buildings. It will pull a two-bottom plow over 5 to 8 acres per day. Harrows 60 to 100 acres; seeds 50 to 100 acres, or plants 25 to 50 acres in a single day. It will handle any hay tool, pull the largest grain or corn binder, drive a medium-size silo filler, or 22-inch thresher. The DoAll tractor is furnished in a 46-inch tread non-convertible unit or in treads up to 87 inches, convertible for cultivation of all row crops.

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BROOKMEAD'S VERONICA
1670 lbs. Fat in 2 consecutive lactations
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Out of A. R. Dams or Dams on Test.
Write for Sales List
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Excellent young bulls at attractive prices. Closely related to New York State Champion Class FFF and to Prize Winners at 1929 National Dairy Show.
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PURE BRED GUERNSEYS FOR SALE
Large imported cows, heifers bred and open, young bulls of service age; also bull and heifer calves out of Imported Cows. Herd Accredited and Blood-tested.
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Crawford County Co-operative Dairy Improvement and Sales Association, Market House, Meadville, Pa.

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Excellent Jerseys; good Jerseys and fairly good Jerseys, all ages. Reasonably priced. Accredited area. Fresh cows and springers. Registered Jerseys and some grades. Bulls with the best of backing. John H. Pitkin, P. O. Address West Hartford, Vt. Sec.

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These pigs are all weaned and eating before shipped. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross. I guarantee the pigs to be healthy and good size. Will ship in small and large lots C. O. D. In any way your dissatisfied in 10 days return pigs at my expense. Crates free. A few Chester White Barrows, 4 weeks old, $4.00 each.
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Chester Whites, Durocs, Poland Chinas
You cannot tell them from pure breds; growthy, healthy pigs, from high grade sows and pure bred boars. The kind that make hogs of themselves. We have been breeding and raising hogs for over 20 years.
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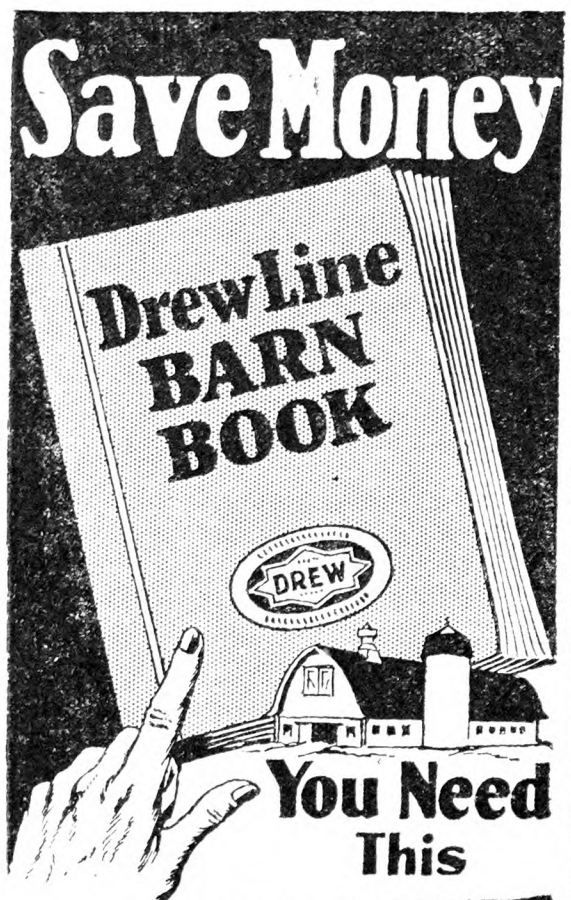

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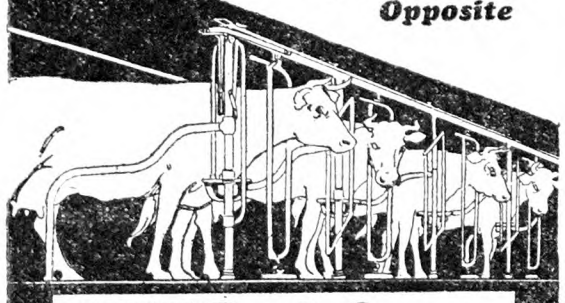

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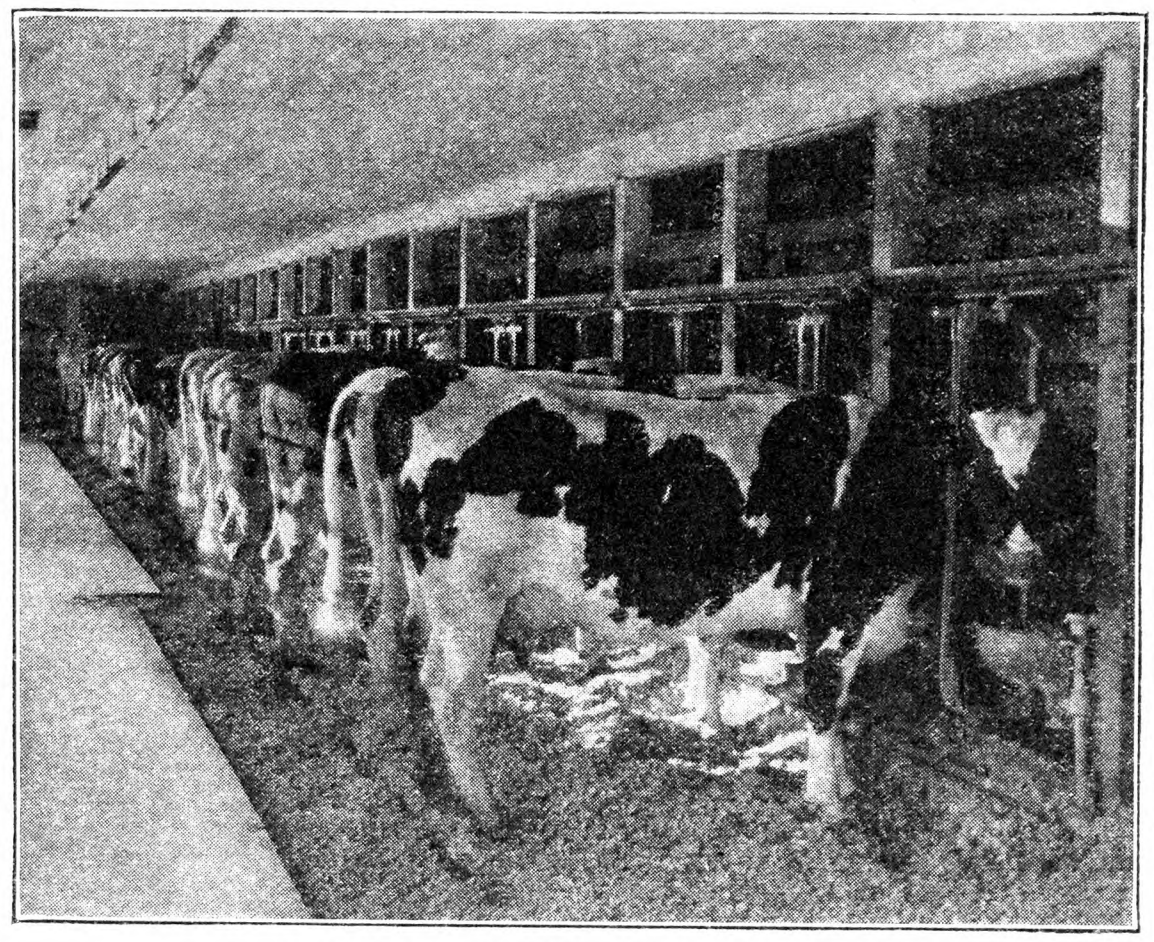
Live Stock and Dairy

An Interesting Feeding Experiment

At the New York State College of Agriculture there is an experiment with protein cow feed being carried out that it of interest to dairymen. There are only a few sources of high-protein cattle feed and cottonseed meal furnishes two-thirds of it all, and corn gluten and linseed oil meal provide considerable. Some dairymen do not like to feed much cottonseed meal. Some time it may be necessary to watch out for protein. That is one reason for considering Alfalfa and clover more than has been done.

The experiment is with grain rations of 16 per cent protein, 20 per cent and 24 per cent. Twelve cows have been selected in each of three groups and are fed roughage alike. Each group gets the same amount of grain feed in proportion to the production of milk, that is, 1 lb. of grain to 3½ lbs. of milk, the milk from each cow being weighed at each milking. When dry the cows are fed on a 12 per cent protein feed. The difference in feeding the three groups is in protein as stated, 16, 20 and 24 per cent. The rations are so made up that the total digestible nutrients are practically the same regardless of a small or large amount of protein.



Some of the Cows in the Cornell Feeding Experiment

These cows are fine large specimens weighing over 1,200 lbs. each and were last Fall at the beginning of the experiment, four, five and six years old, different ages being distributed in the groups. They have been well fed and have gained a trifle in weight. The roughage has been No. 2 Timothy with a clover mixture and corn silage. They have been fed 1 lb. of hay and 13 lbs. of silage for each 100 lbs. of live weight as a day's ration. The experiment is to go on for three years.

Results thus far are interesting if not at all conclusive. There is a surprising likeness in the production of each group of cows in pounds of milk and in fat. There is a slight difference but not in proportion to the cost of the different rations. All look to be in excellent condition. The average farmer is likely to feel that with an ample supply of good roughage a 24 per cent grain ration may not be required, and if Alfalfa hay is general it may do to use the 16 per cent grain feed. It will be well to watch the experiment as the time goes on. The cows had been tuberculin tested and had also passed the abortion blood test.

The 20 per cent grain mixture is as follows:

240 lbs. linseed meal
220 lbs. ground oats
300 lbs. wheat bran
600 lbs. corn gluten feed
440 lbs. hominy feed
140 lbs. cottonseed meal
20 lbs. steamed bonemeal
20 lbs. ground limestone
20 lbs. fine salt.

The digestible protein is put at 17.176 per cent, and the total digestible nutrients equal to the ton, 1,490.5 lbs. The 24 per cent feed has a little more cottonseed meal (360 lbs.), a little less of hominy feed and a few other rather slight changes. The 16 per cent contains 340 lbs. ground oats, 700 lbs. hominy, only 40 lbs. of cottonseed meal, 400 lbs. corn gluten feed, 140 lbs. linseed meal and 320 lbs. wheat bran and the same of minerals as the others. L.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Nov. 23, 1929.)

Market.—Beef steers and yearlings fairly active, closing fully steady with week's 25 to 50c advance, top medium weights $12.25, bulk of sales $10.50 to $11.25. Bulls about steady, she stock and all cutters steady to strong, bulk fat heifers $9.75 to $10.75, beef bulls $9.50 to $10.25, butcher cows $7.75 to $8.50, cutters $4.50 to $6. Stockers and feeders in line with steer advance, most sales 25c higher, bulk $9.50 to $10.25. Calves firm, practical top vealers $17, few selects $17.50. Receipts include one car of turkeys from Virginia.

Receipts for week ending Nov. 23, 1929: Cattle, 143 cars; 51 Virginia, 30 St. Paul, 14 Chicago, 10 Maryland, 8 Canada, 7 West Virginia, 7 St. Louis, 5 Tennessee, 4 Kansas City, 3 Pennsylvania, 1 Indiana, 1 New York, 1 Michigan; containing 3,692 head, 226 trucked in; total cattle 3,918 head, 492 calves, 2,325 hogs, 489 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle 164 cars; 53 Virginia, 18 Chicago, 15 Canada, 15 West Virginia, 9 Maryland, 6 Buffalo, 4 St. Louis, 4 Pennsylvania, 2 New York, 2 Kentucky, 1 Tennessee, 1 North Carolina, 1 Ohio, 1 Pittsburgh, 1 Michigan; containing 4,682 head, 372 trucked in; total cattle, 5,054 head, 2,619 hogs, 631 calves, 79 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $11.75 to $12.75; good, 1,100 to 1,300, $11.75 to $12.75; good, 950 to 1,100, $11.75 to $12.50; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11 to $11.75; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $11.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $10.25 to $11; good, 850 lbs. up, $9.50 to $10.25; medium, 850 lbs. up, $8.50 to $9.50; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $8.50.

Cows.—Choice, $8.50 to $9.50; good, $7.50 to $8.50; common and medium, $6.50 to $7.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.50.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $9.75 to $11; cutter, common and medium, $7.50 to $9.75.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $9.75 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.25 to $9.75; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $9.50 to $11.75; common and medium, $7 to $9.50.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $10 to $10.50; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $10.25 to $10.75; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $10.25 to $10.75; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8 to $10.25.

LANCASTER FEED MARKET

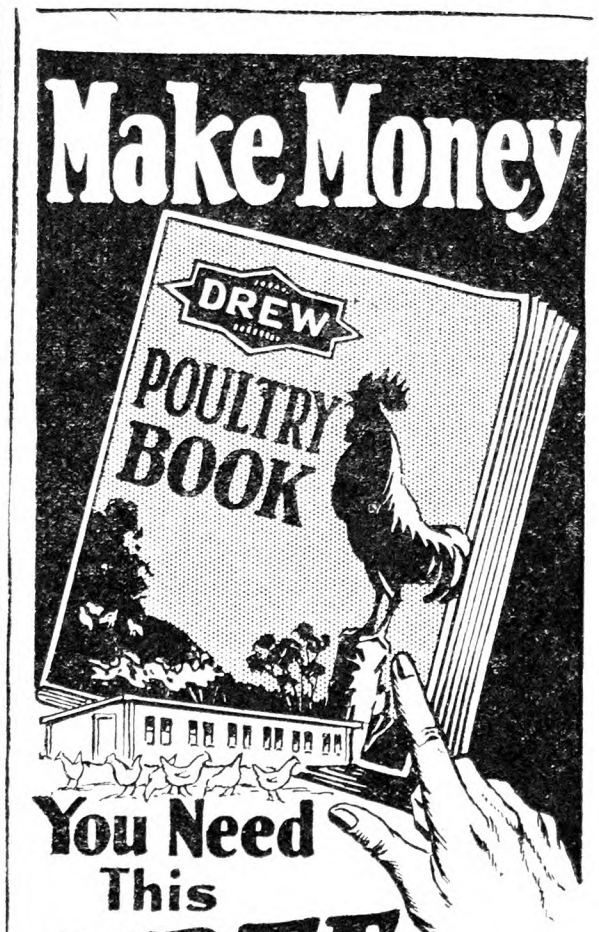
Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $40.50 to $41.50; shorts, $40.50 to $41.50; hominy, $45 to $46; middlings, $46.50 to $47.50; linseed, $63 to $64; gluten, $50 to $51; ground oats, $42.50 to $43.50; Soy bean meal, $63 to $64; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $51 to $52; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $43 to $44; 18 per cent, $45 to $46; 20 per cent, $49 to $50; 24 per cent, $52.50 to $53.50; 25 per cent, $54 to $55; horse feed, 85 per cent, $47.50 to $48.50; Alfalfa, regular, $43 to $44; Alfalfa, reground, $46 to $47.

Improving Lard

Here is my recipe for rendering strong lard fit to use. Take about a half dozen Irish potatoes to a gallon or less of lard Slice them as for frying, drop them in, let them boil in it until they are a golden brown, then take them out. The lard will be no longer strong. B. P. R.

Winchester, Va.

YOUNG MAN: "How much do I pay for a marriage license?" Clerk: "Five dollars down and your entire salary each week for the rest of your life."—Western Christian Advocate.



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Please send your new FREE Book and Catalog. I am interested in ☐ Poultry House Equipment ☐ Poultry House Heaters ☐ Poultry House Ventilation ☐ Baby Chick Equipment.
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With the Livestock

DAIRY-BEEF CALVES. — By using a purebred beef bull on his dairy cows, a Missouri farmer produced more pounds of veal per cow, a better quality of veal and a more profitable calf than he had ever obtained by breeding his cows to a dairy bull. For several years his only object in breeding his cows was to freshen them. As the price for his milk declined, and his milk production costs increased, he became interested in trying to make more money out of his veal. Many eastern dairy farmers are in about the same position that he was in when he decided to improve the size and quality of his calves. His first step in that direction was to buy a low-set, blocky Aberdeen-Angus bull, which he crossed on his grade Guernsey cows. The hornless calves from this cross were larger at birth and had better-colored meat than any veals that he had ever marketed before. Some Wisconsin dairymen report similar results from the use of Aberdeen-Angus bulls on their Holstein-Friesian cows. Seeing that fat beef cattle were comparatively high in price, our Missouri friend fed out one of his cross-bred calves this year, after castrating it at a few weeks of age. This steer when 15 months old weighed 1,250 lbs. and early in November brought 15c a pound or $187.50.

WHAT SOME DAIRYMEN ARE DOING.—If dairymen generally were to use purebred beef bulls with which to freshen their cows, the prices of these bulls would run up to high levels in a few years. Purebred beef bull prices are higher now than those which most dairy farmers pay for dairy bulls, but the beef bulls are worth more as sires of veal. There has seldom been a time when purebred beef bulls adapted to this purpose could be bought at so low a range of prices as exists at present. It is not surprising, therefore, that not a few dairymen are buying young beef bulls to cross on their dairy cows. Many others would buy them if the bulls were locally available. For the past five years a Southern Illinois farmer has been selling his Hereford bull calves at weaning time to his neighbors at $50 a head. His neighbors raise the bulls, cross them on their grade dairy cows, and fatten the calves for beef. These farmer-dairymen sell cream at 40 to 50c a pound, delivered to local receiving stations operated by big cream processers, and feed their skim-milk to calves and pigs. Incidentally Mid-West and Texas cream comes in carloads to and is stored in eastern cities; and some of it, I am told, is constantly flowing into New York City. Beef cattle of good quality and finish are selling at relatively high prices. The supply of cattle of this class is lower than it was a dozen years ago, when the enforced liquidation of mortgaged beef herds in the West, and the widespread extension of dairying, greatly reduced the nation's beef cattle stocks. These facts account for the comparatively high prices of commercial beef cattle today. Cattle of fair to good beef quality are likely to average good prices for several years to come or until increased production forces a decline. Dairymen who use beef bulls in their dairy herds, and feed out their cross-bred calves for beef, or sell them to others to fatten, may eventually lower beef cattle prices, possibly to a point below production costs. In that case they could shift back to veal production. Good veal calves have been fairly profitable to producers for a number of years, and veal is an increasingly popular item in the diet of town and city people. It seems to me, therefore, that we have a chance in the East to increase our net returns from numerous dairy herds by improving the quality of our veal calves, and by feeding out the best of these calves for beef, if they are sired by good beef bulls.

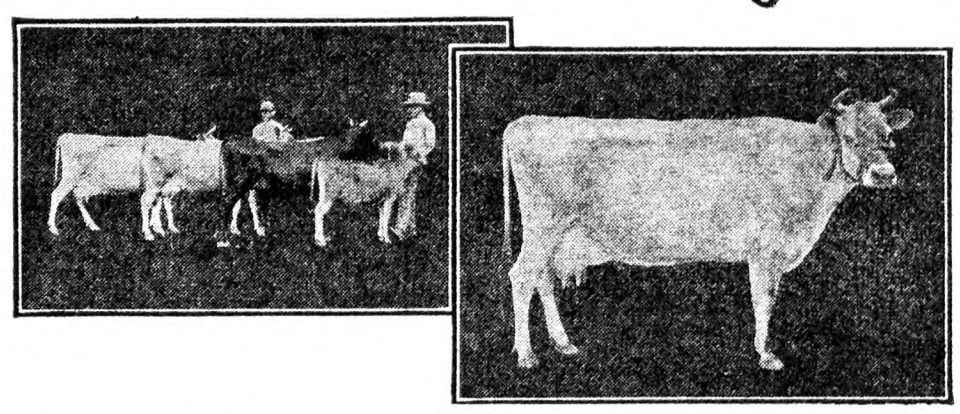
THE BEST BEEF.—It is impossible to produce the best and highest-priced beef by fattening calves born of dairy cows. Fair to good beef is produced in that way, but it will continue to sell on foot at considerably lower prices per pound than are paid for the best prime steers of good beef breeding on both sides of their pedigrees. Nevertheless, there is some profit in lower-priced beef for producers who learn how to make it economically in connection with dairying or any other branch of farming. Furthermore, the strong, steady demand for the lower-priced grades and cuts of beef is more likely to increase than decrease; whereas, the limited demand for the best grades would be on a comparatively small scale, even if it were fully developed. Many a farmer doesn't "do better" because he reads and hears that there isn't any money in farming unless a man produces crops or animals of top market quality. Most idealists and efficiency advocates counsel him to produce "the best." He knows that he has a long way to go and must spend a lot of money before he can do it. He has probably been led to believe that the best is always the most profitable. Sometimes it is and sometimes it isn't, in beefmaking at any rate. Hundreds of thousands of wealthy people in this country demand and can pay for the best, whatever it is; many millions, however, can't afford to buy it, nor can the majority of farmers afford to produce it. Lots of city people who are obliged to practice economy and thrift, are learning that the cheaper grades and cuts of beef and other meats, if properly cooked, are both palatable and nutritious. They are learning how to make the best use of what they can afford to buy. Beef of fair to good quality can be produced at a profit by many eastern dairy-farmers if they freshen their cows with purebred beef bulls, and fatten their cross-bred calves.

AN AID TO DAIRYING.—In farming we have to take things as we find them, do the best we can with what we have, and make changes gradually. Couldn't something be done, under these conditions, on a large number of dairy farms to increase and stabilize the prices received by producers for fluid milk? If on these farms this product, especially in flush or surplus periods, were "manufactured" into beef, veal or pork, the effect on fluid milk prices should be helpful to producers. Cheap milk sold in the form of meat would be profitable to those producers who were in a position to raise or feed some meat and breeding stock. It seems to me that the more milk we use in "manufacturing" or meat-making on the farm, where it is produced, the less dependent we are on the big milk distributors who fix the prices that they pay for fluid milk. Some of the possibilities of the farm as a factory or plant, for the manufacture of low-priced raw materials into higher-priced marketable products, have been developed in recent years by some Minnesota dairy farmers, to their decided advantage. Pork, "milk-fat" calves and poultry are the by-products of their dairying. Milk is the best of all feeds with which to produce growth in young animals. Some dairymen use some of their whole milk in raising purebred dairy calves, which learn to eat grain and hay before they are weaned. Since these dairymen get $75 to $350 a head for their calves (bulls and heifers) at about a year of age, they commonly make a good profit on the whole milk, grain, hay and care that the calves receive.

VEAL CALF WEIGHTS. — Most of the calves received at the Jersey City stock yards from local or "close-in" territory classify as veals, weighing 120 to 140 lbs. They are of dairy breeding, and are marketed a few weeks after birth. To look at them in the pens at that market, one would judge that they were almost all Holstein-Friesians. At birth the calves of this breed average about 89 lbs. This is a considerably greater birth-weight than that of calves of any other dairy breed, with the exception of Brown Swiss, which average about 100 lbs. Milking or "dairy" Shorthorns stand third, with a birth-weight of 73 lbs. An experienced buyer at Jersey City says that the best veal calves, for which the higher prices are paid, are of Shorthorn or Holstein-Friesian breeding, while those of any of the beef breeds are equally good, and often better. All, however, must be milk-fed, in order to possess the growth, fat and quality that command the higher prices, which are 15 to 19c a pound. It was a surprise to me to be told by this buyer that Brown Swiss veal calves are excessively lean, and cut dark. These are objectionable characteristics, he said, to consumers, who want fat, pink veal. Brown Swiss breeders may have an answer to this criticism. If it is true, it will weigh rather seriously against their breed in some regions. Dark meat, however, is not a breed characteristic, for it occurs in some cattle of all breeds in the United States. It is commonest, however, in those that have made most or all of their growth on grass after weaning, in certain areas. Nobody knows what causes dark meat in cattle. The subject is under investigation by scientists.

D. C. W.

4 *firsts, and*
GRAND CHAMPION
all on Eshelman feed



ONE exhibitor, the Kissel Manor Farm of Lititz, Pa., made the following record at the Lancaster County Fair —Jersey Cattle Show—in the Fall of 1929.

First prize, Grand Champion—"Woodbine's Charlotte" (over 2 years).

First prize (2-year class) "Fairy Mascott Louise."

Junior Champion and Grand Champion, "Blond's Golden Owl" (under 2 years).

First prize (under 1 year) "Combination Jessie."

What they do in the show-ring and what they do in the milk pail are equally important. Kissel Manor Farm uses Eshelman Feed exclusively. And here is the official production record for July 1929, with 34 milking cows:

	Total Prod. 31 Days	Per Cow 31 Days	Per Cow Per Day
Milk.....	24,387.23 lbs.	786.23 lbs.	26.2 lbs.
Butterfat.....	1,078. 8 lbs.	34. 8 lbs.	1.1 lb.

More than 1 lb. butterfat per cow per day!

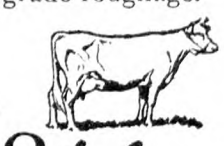
Since 1842 four generations of the Eshelman family have been in the feed business. Located in Lancaster County, one of the richest farming counties of the country, the men who make Eshelman feed for you are most of them farm-raised. They bring a knowledge, an interest, a pride to their work—which produces better feed.

JOHN W. Eshelman & SONS
ESTABLISHED 1842
LANCASTER, PA.

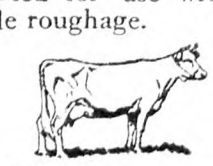
Eshelman
GUARANTEED FEED

for cows, calves, steers, hogs horses, pigeons and poultry

Eshelman
RED ROSE 24
A high grade, *complete*, balanced ration, containing molasses. Palatable, digestible, adapted for feeding with low grade roughage.



Eshelman
GOLDEN ROD 25
A high grade, high protein, dairy ration, without molasses. Palatable and highly digestible. Especially well adapted for use with low grade roughage.



Eshelman
SACK-OF-SILAGE
An ideal carbohydrate feed —sweetened with molasses. Good for young or dry stock. Ideal supplement to pasture.

There is an Eshelman Guaranteed Feed to meet every feeding requirement of live-stock and poultry —backed by 87 years' experience — made of only the finest materials— economical.

JOHN W. ESHELMAN & SONS, LANCASTER, PA.

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Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

Now that the National Grange has decided to come to New York State for its 1930 session, the next question to be determined is what city will act as host to the big convention. This decision will rest with the executive committee of the National Grange. The choice will probably lie between Syracuse and Rochester, as owing to the large number attending these sessions none but the larger cities can accommodate the crowds.

The first session of the National Grange to meet in the Empire State was in 1893, when Syracuse acted as host. In 1918 that city again entertained the big body of Grangers. In 1903 Rochester was chosen.

The seventh degree class at the 1893 session at Syracuse numbered 275. At Rochester the class reached 620 and in 1918 1,524 received the high degree. The honor of furnishing the largest seventh degree class goes to New England, Boston having a class of 9,838 at the 1920 session. The second largest class also is credited to New England, Portland, Maine, having a class of 7,236 in 1926, when the National Grange met there.

Previous to this year's session, a total of over 60,000 have received the seventh degree since it was conferred in 1884 at Nashville, Tenn., for the first time. At the Nashville session 45 years ago but eight received the degree.

Thirty-one States were representated at the Seattle session, and at the 1930 session it is likely that South Carolina will be added as a Grange State, as an actve campaign is being staged in that State by the National Grange organizers, and it is probable that a State Grange will be organized there before the 1930 session of the National Grange.

The following State Granges will hold their annual sessions in December: Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. More State Granges meet in December than in any other month. Colorado meets in January, as do Connecticut and Idaho. New York is the only State which holds its annual sessions in February. Oregon, South Dakota and Washington meet in June. October is the meeting month for California, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Vermont and West Virginia.

A State association of the Pomona lecturers of New York will be organized at the coming annual meeting of the State Grange to be held at Syracuse Feb. 4-7, according to a statement by Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur of Lowville, lecturer of the State Grange. There will also be several conferences of lecturers at the coming session at Syracuse. The State Deputies' Association will also hold their annual meeting, as will the Grange League Federation, the latter holding their meeting on Monday immediately preceding the State Grange session. County Deputy Glen L. Owen of Yates County is president of the deputies and N. F. Webb of Cortland is president of the G. L. F. Elmer Mealio, county deputy of Saratoga County, is the secretary of the Deputies' Association.

Improving New Seeding

I have 10 acres of new seeding with a fairly good catch of clover. I would like to know if there is anything that I can topdress it with this Fall or early in the Spring that would give me a fair crop of hay next Summer. E. A. D.

A thin dressing of stable manure is wonderfully good for such grass, as it gives a little protection in Winter and seems to have in its composition just about what such tender plants want. Manure for such purposes, of course, should be very fine, as if spread with a fork in chunks a great amount of the young grass will be smothered.

In the absence of manure, we should be inclined to use a dressing of commercial fertilizer analyzing say 4-6-6, or something of that nature. If you felt disposed to make the investment of 500 pounds of such material to the acre, doubtless it would help.

You know better about the condition of that land and what has been its previous history. If it was fairly well fed before seeding down, perhaps nothing more would be needed now other than a thin dressing of the manure if available. But, if the land is not in very good heart, and is at all inclined to be sour, the fertilizer and in addition, at least a ton of ground limestone to the acre would pay very well. One man with whom we are acquainted keeps a close watch of his fields and puts fertilizer, lime, and additional seed on parts that he sees are likely to need this better treatment. This is a very good plan if one gets to watch the field like that.

Amherst, Mass., Short Courses

Five 10-week and three 10-day courses of interest to farm folks are being offered this Winter by the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. Two new courses being offered for the first time are General Farming (including dairy farming and fruit growing) and Dairy Farming and Livestock Raising. Poultry Raising, Flower Growing, and Greenkeeping are the other courses offered. Flower Growing is offered only every other year and will not be given in 1931. The Greenkeeping course is open only for professional greenkeepers and is already filled for 1930.

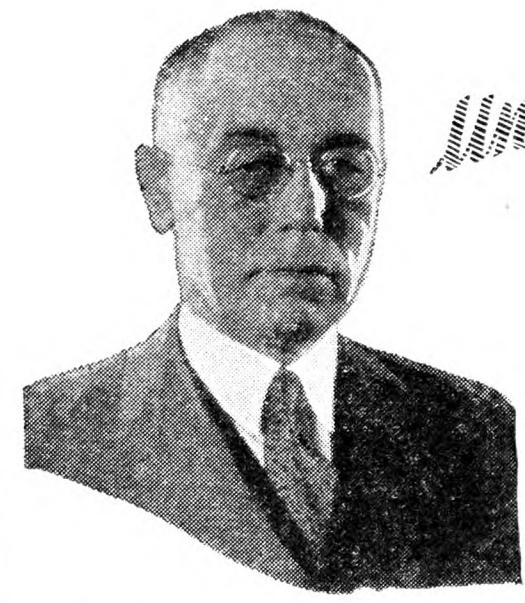
These 10-week courses, which are scheduled from January 2 to March 15, 1930, are so arranged that a person must take the complete course instead of being allowed to select any subject he wishes which was possible in former years. Registrations should be in by December 20.

The three 10-day courses are Testing and Milk Plant Operation and Manufacture of Surplus Milk Products, January 13 to January 24; Ice Cream Making, January 26 to February 7; and Feeding and Dairy Herd Management, February 10 to February 21.

No entrance requirements have been fixed, according to the short course office, other than that the student shall be at least 18 years of age and shall have completed the elementary or common school. Programs for all courses may be obtained by writing the Short Course Office, M. A. C., Amherst, Mass.

SHE: "The world is full of rascals this morning, the milkman gave me a counterfeit half-dollar. He: "Where is it my dear?" "Oh, I've already got rid of it—luckily the butcher took it."—Detroit News.

AH, we have a solution for naval expenses. Let the ship-builders take the money they pay for lobbyists and put it in cruisers, thus relieving the rest of the country.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



Uncle Charlie says

"Dairymen do you want More Milk per dollar of feed cost?"

Here's a Guaranteed Way to get it.

AFTER all, money is what you're working sixteen hours a day for, isn't it? I only knew one man who boasted he ran a farm for his health alone—and he lost them both.

Yes, sir. You're keeping a herd of cows for what you can make on them over and above their expenses. And you're probably as good a business man as you are a dairyman. That's why you're ready to consider a proposition that promises to give you a bigger return.

More Milk From Each Cow

You and I know that the surest way to make bigger profits is to get the *most* milk from each cow. And the way to accomplish this, in my opinion, is to feed Bull Brand Dairy Ration.

Naturally, I think Bull Brand is the best milk-producing feed that you can get anywhere—*at any price*. For one thing I know how it's made here at the mill that is said to be the most up-to-date in the world. I know it's made on a perfectly balanced formula, from the choicest protein concentrates, minerals and other necessary ingredients. I know too that it holds a ten-year-record for being the most productive, per dollar of feed cost.

What Feeders Say

Feeders everywhere tell me that Bull Brand gets more milk and keeps cows in better condition. J. E Slyder, writes from Seven Valley, Pa. "The first week I tried Bull Brand on one cow she gave 110 lbs. more milk." "Two full pails more a day on B-B," writes M. B. Ryan, Bomossen, Vt. "75 lbs. more a day with B-B," reports Howard Kriebel, Landsdale, Pa. "My cows gained 10 gallons a day on Bull Brand," says Oscar Martin of Oakdale, Md. "After changing to B-B feed my herd jumped 40 qts. a day," writes Robert Bell of New Egypt, N. J.

Our Money Back Offer

Regardless of the feed you are using try Bull Brand, and see how it results in extra profits. Yet I am not asking you to risk a penny. Just order through your dealer enough feed for one cow for one month. Feed it to your poorest milker and watch results. If you aren't satisfied that Bull Brand gives more milk per dollar of feed cost—hand the *empty* bags to the dealer. He'll give you back without bickering or questions, every cent you paid for the feed. That's fair and square isn't it?

There's just a chance that your dealer doesn't stock Bull Brand. If that's the case, write to me direct and I'll see you get it.

Maritime Milling Co. Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

B-B

24% DAIRY RATION

Feed with coarse roughages—timothy, mixture of timothy and clover, red top grasses, corn fodder.

B-B HI-TEST

20% DAIRY FEED

Feed with clover hay or medium quality alfalfa and silage.

B-B MARMICO

16% DAIRY FEED

Feed with high quality clover or second growth alfalfa. Excellent for dry cows.

BULL BRAND B-B

Feed Bull Brand Laying Mashes, Scratch Feeds, Chick Starter and Growing Feeds.

BULL BRAND B-B FEEDS DAIRY AND POULTRY

M-131

Stepping Stones

The famous Plymouth Rock is a boulder of syenitic granite, quartz, feldspar and hornblende. It differs from the true granite in having the mica replaced by hornblende. The feldspar is generally red, and the hornblende gives a mottled red and dark green color to the rock. The fact that it is not a rock of true granite did not hinder it from becoming a stepping-stone to the Pilgrim Fathers. Times and tides have changed until the water edge of the harbor has receded considerably, and the day of Plymouth Rock as a stepping stone is about ended. Its life as a public monument has already begun.

I have been reading the great story of the Pilgrim landing aloud to the children. It is not only history, but geography. No "wild wester" had ever the tang of reality as has this story of the day that brought the Pilgrims to the Rock. They had been on the ocean 66 days, in which they had met with "contrary winds and fierce storms,—boisterous storms in which they could bear no sail, but were forced to lie at hull many days together." Such a storm is making up over to the south this morning in November and if I mistake not that low ragged fringe of cloud means wind, which will catch us before we reach the woods. It was on such a November morning that the Pilgrims first saw the land of their dreams, and in the same unfavorable conditions. They did not accept it at once. From the first land seen, north of Cape Cod, they sought to stand southward to find some place near Hudson's river, but were forced to put back.

Winslow and Bradford were the journalists of the expedition. In Bradford's and Winslow's Journal the description of their plight is one of the finest bits of writing I ever came across. It hangs in one's memory and is easily repeated: "Being pestered nine weeks in this leaking, unwholesome ship, lying wet in their cabins, most of them grew very weak and weary of the sea. Being thus passed the vast ocean, which way soever they turned their eye, save upward to the heavens, they could have little solace or content in respect of any outward objects. For the Summer being done, all things stared upon them with a weather beaten face, and the whole country, full of woods, and thickets, presented a wild and savage hue. If they looked behind them, there was the mighty ocean which they had passed and was now as a main bar and gulf to separate them from all the civil parts of the world."

"The weather," says Bradford, "was very cold; it froze so hard as the spray of the sea lighting on their coats, they were as if they had been glazed." No wood was left on the ship, and on arriving in harbor as instantly as possible 15 or 16 men, well armed, landed, some to fetch wood for fires on the ship. This was Saturday, and Monday, November 13th, their shallop which had been cut down to go between decks, and "was much opened the people's lying in her" was unshipped for repairs which took 16 days. Not waiting for this 16 men well armed under Captain Standish set out on November 15th for three days of exploration by land. The second effort of exploration was made with the shallop, in the last days of November. Much bad weather then came with no prospect yet, of a place to land. Then a third party set out, some by land and some by sea, meeting at a creek's mouth where they erected a defense of logs and boughs, and where next morning they suffered their first attack by the Indians, almost a surprise. They came away in safety for the last terrible day on the wintry sea. Only men strongly fortified by a religious faith could have lived through what came next.

"The weather was foul, with snow and rain; about mid-afternoon the wind increased and the sea became very rough; their rudder was broken in the storm, and two men with oars could hardly steer the shallop. The storm growing more violent, and night coming on, they bore what sail they could to get in somewhere while they could see. But the mast was broken in three pieces, and the sail was carried overboard, in a sea which ran so high that they were in peril of being cast away, only, the flood tide being with them, they recovered themselves and struck into what seemed like a harbor, but proved to be a cove full of breakers out of which they barely escaped by pulling about and rowing desperately through the extreme darkness back into the raging sea. The rain beat furiously upon them. At last they struck under the lee of a shore where they could lie until day broke, revealing the island in Plymouth harbor known as Clark's Island. They sounded the harbor and found it fit for shipping," says Bradford and marched into the land and found it (as they supposed) fit for situation; at least it was the best they could find, and the season and their present situation made them glad to accept of it.

The wading at Cape Cod, the only way they had to get to shore, and the general weakness after the beating by the sea, were too much for many of the little band. But it was the body, not the spirit, that weakened.

There is much to be said for the stern and unyielding by nature. Show me a man from any country across the water who has left his homeland and language to start afresh in a new country, and I will show you a strong persistent character, though not comfortable to live with, to be sure, because of the very firmness of its purpose. It is not very easy to give up the language of one's homeland. That is verily the last straw. It is not that the immigrant cannot learn English, but that he cannot give up the language he was taught. His course is laid, he cannot change, and that is why you find him crossing the ocean. He never turns back. It is the next generation which makes the adjustments, despising instead of revering the very qualities that count most.

Stepping-stones change. Today people often speak of education as a stepping stone. It has had its day; a time is coming when all the people will be educated and looking for higher ground, something by which one may be lifted out of the common herd. This will not be Plymouth Rock, nor will it be mere classroom drill. Again people cross the ocean to find it, this time in airplanes. Stepping up requires the old-fashioned type of faith and courage.

FARM WOMAN

Undesired Molt

Your article "Control of Molt," page 1393, is very interesting to me, a beginner in poultry raising. April 2 I received 100 R. I. Reds, day-old chicks. Since the start they were fed growing mash and scratch feed, plus, during the first two months, about two quarts of sour milk daily. We lost, all told, about 25 birds. During July and August our birds lost a lot of feathers like molting. Some of the pullets started to lay September 15 and now out of 38 pullets we get from 16 to 18 eggs a day. The pullets have had access to the whole place, besides the feed given to them they have eaten a lot of apples. Was there anything in our first start of feeding that may have induced the birds to lose so many feathers so early, except that we moved them into another chicken house when they were about 12 weeks old?

Berks Co., Pa. J. B. F.

I presume that the molt that you observed was but the natural replacement of baby feathers with those of more mature age as the chicks developed. The Fall molt which is very sure to occur in very early hatched birds that begin to lay early is a neck molt, in which the long feathers of the neck are found upon floor and droppings board.

This may also be occasioned in birds hatched later but subjected to some radical change in feeding or management after laying has begun. Changing the rations, moving the birds or like disturbance may induce a neck molt with slack in production. For this reason, pullets should be housed in the Fall before laying gets well under way and sudden changes in management should be avoided.

M. B. D.

Blood for Poultry

Have a neighbor who is buying pork and beef blood, boiling same down, and feeding it haphazardly to his chickens. Would you advise if there is danger of protein poisoning in doing this, or if there is such a thing as protein poisoning in chickens? H. L. M.

Indiana.

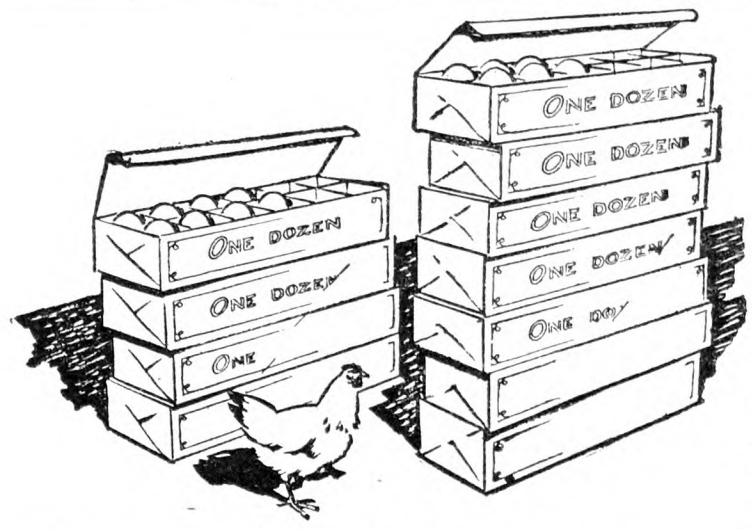
Animal blood is very rich in protein and, when dried, is used in stock feeding to a limited extent. It is too expensive to supplant the cheaper sources of animal protein, such as meat and fishmeal and scrap, in poultry feeding, and, when used as you suggest, it should be with the fact in mind that it is a high protein food, needing to be balanced by those of low-protein content.

Protein poisoning, in a medical sense, is not poisoning from an excess of protein in the food but from protein that an individual is unable to bear without distress because of some peculiar susceptibility that he possesses. The proteins of ragweed pollen are particularly poisonous in that they induce hay fever in susceptible subjects. Those of cat, dog or horse hair and dandruff may excite asthmatic attacks in those susceptible to their action. Those of strawberries, eggs or milk may bring on attacks of indigestion in some people. The list of proteins capable of causing distress and of the forms which such distress may take is a rather long one and furnishes curious examples of the truth of the old adage that what is one man's meat is another's poison.

M. B. D.

HARD-BOILED GROCER: "No, sir! no checks! I wouldn't cash a check for my own brother." Disappointed Customer: "Well, of course you know your family better than I do."—Arcanum Bulletin.

SHE (sotto voce): "Georgie, dear, it's a burglar!" He: "Sh-h, don't move maybe he can get that window up; it's the one we haven't been able to open since the painters left."—Watchman Examiner.



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Sun-health in mid-winter—more eggs with CEL-O-GLASS

CEL-O-GLASS helps your poultry to lay more eggs because it makes the winter sun work for you at the very time when egg prices are highest. It brings to shut-in poultry the healthful ultra-violet rays, the natural source of Vitamin D. And it is Vitamin D that makes the birds properly assimilate lime and phosphorus—the bone-building, shell-making materials.

These healthful rays kill germs, check disease, prevent rickets and hasten growth. They cannot penetrate ordinary glass or muslin or other quickly-soiling cloth curtains. Poultry men everywhere are boosting egg profits with CEL-O-GLASS.

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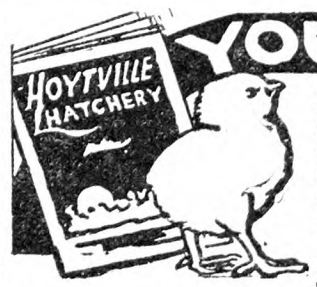

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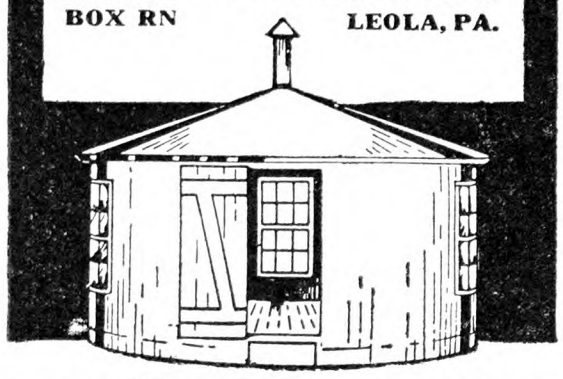

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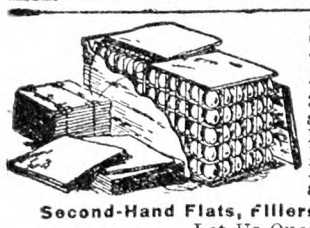

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more eggs; larger, more vigorous chicks; heavier fowls, by feeding cut bone.
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layers for winter production will be sent our 1930 souvenir on request.
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Fair Turkey Prices Anticipated

Notwithstanding this section does not produce turkeys in quantities comparable to figures for some other States, yet its domesticated hens and gobblers are widely known for their quality, and will be ready for the Christmas and New Year markets. Quite a few growers here have unusually good flocks. While the supply of turkeys is said to be somewhat larger in most sections of the country, good prices are expected. The wholesale price is now around 40 cents per pound and retail around 50 cents.

Turkeys should be shipped early enough to reach the market at least three or four days before the holiday. This is for live turkeys. A coop about three long and two feet wide and 20 inches in height will accommodate five or six turkeys. Always avoid overcrowding which will cause bruising and often death to an expensive fowl.

Turkeys should be carefully counted and weighed before shipping, and the number of birds and net weight in each coop should be marked on the reverse side of the shipping tag. The receiver should be notified immediately after the shipment is made, and a statement showing the number of birds and total net weight. The date and method of shipment should also be given.

If you expect to ship dressed turkeys, the following rules should be observed. In dressing turkeys, they should always be dry picked. The turkey is hung up by the legs at a convenient height for killing and its wings locked behind its back to prevent flapping and bruising. With a single stroke of a sharp knife, the veins in the throat are severed just beyond the skull. This enables the carcass to bleed well. The cut should be made through the mouth and not through the neck. Point of knife should then be pushed up through the roof of mouth and into the brain in the back of head. Following the plucking, the carcass should be throughly cooled. Failure to remove all animal heat promptly will result in earlier spoiling. The birds should be hung up in a cool place but not allowed to freeze.

W. H. HARRISON

Prince George, Co., Va.

N. Y. State Egg Contest

This is carried on at Farmingdale, Long Island.

The Seventh New York State Egg Laying Contest came to a close on October 23rd. Honors for the best all around pen go to Kilbourn Poultry Farm by reason of their being the only entry that laid over 2,000 eggs which averaged more than two ounces each. These birds produced 2,002 eggs weighing 4,216 ounces or an average of 25.27 ounces per dozen for all eggs laid during the contest. Pine View Poultry Ranch, of N. Y., was a close second for these honors, laying 1,933 eggs for a total of 4,065 ounces or an average of 25.23 ounces per dozen. Scheiwe Poultry Farm of Michigan, came in third with 1,955 eggs for a total of 3,954 ounces or 25.08 ounces per dozen.

The largest eggs were laid by a New York pen coming from Sunnyside Poultry Farm. Weight of eggs laid by this entry averaged 2.13 ounces each or 25.58 ounces per dozen. Kilbourn Poultry Farm and Pine View Poultry Farm already mentioned as sharing honors for best all around pen follow Sunnyside Farm with eggs averaging 2.106 and 2.103 ounces respectively. Far-A-Way Farm of Pennsylvania, is another close contender with an average of 2.101 ounces per egg.

The highest individual in this contest was a Rhode Island Red owned by Joseph P. Moynahan. Even though this bird stopped three weeks before the close of the contest, her record of 286 eggs was not equalled by another hen. Second high hen, a New York State Leghorn entered by Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm, laid 280 eggs. Third place won by Scheiwe Poultry Farm of Michigan, with a bird laying 272 eggs.

Second high bird in the Rhode Island Red class laid 253 eggs and was also entered by Joseph P. Moynahan. Third place goes to a Charlescote Farm bird laying 241 eggs. The highest Australorp was owned by Highland Place Poultry Farm.

Pratt Experiment Farm entered a Barred Rock which laid 247 eggs. Robert C. Cobb was second with a pullet producing 234 eggs. E. A. Hirt owns the highest White Rock which laid 217 eggs.

High Pens (10 Pullets to Oct. 23, 357 Days.)—White Leghorns: Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, 2,206; Codner's White Leghorn Farm, 2,184; Barnes Hollywood Farm, 2,166; Meadow Lawn Poultry Farm, 2,131; George Dick, 2,094; Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm, 2,015; George B. Ferris, 2,015; Kilbourn Poultry Farm, 2,002; Dr. L. E. Heasley, 1,967; Bonnie View Farm, 1,963; Marshall Farm, 1,963; Scheiwe Poultry Farm, 1,955; Barred Rocks: Pratt Experiment Farm, 1,938; White Leghorns: Pine View Poultry Ranch, 1,933; Kerr Chickeries, 1,919.

High Pullets (to October 23, 357 Days) R. I. Red: 76-2 Joseph P. Moynahan, 286; White Leghorns: 8-6 Ruehle's Sunnyside Farm, 280; 23-7 Scheiwe Poultry Farm, 272; 15-6 Barnes Hollywood Farm, 270; 42-1 W. S. Hannah & Sons, 270; 67-7 Fred G. Smith Poultry Farm, 270; 15-3 Barnes Hollywood Farm, 269; 30-0 Walter H. Hassenmayer, 269; 35-0 Valley Farm, 269; 38-8 Sunnyside Poultry Farm, 269; 35-6 Valley Farm, 266; 11-8 Codners White Leghorn Farm, 265; 15-2 Barnes Hollywood Farm, 264; 43-7 Bonnie View Farm, 264; 3-4 Oak Hill Farm, 263; 33-1 W. A. Downs, 263.

Picking Out Laying Hens

I have 200 White Leghorn pullets seven months old and get about 40 eggs a day. I understand that when the pelvis and the keel bones are wide apart it signifies a good layer. At what age do these bones spread? I have some I can hardly get one finger between. Should I get rid of these? I have some I can get three and four fingers between, these I believe are laying. Do the bones in a good layer stay wide apart always? T. A.

New Jersey

The width between the projecting pelvic bones just beneath the vent does not determine between a good and a poor layer but helps to show whether a fowl is laying at the time of the examination. When laying, two or three fingers may usually be placed between these bones and they are flexible. After laying has stopped, the space contracts and the bones become more rigid and blunt to the touch. A pullet should not be discarded just because laying has not commenced. If, however, her age and general condition show that she should be laying and her sisters are, while this and other tests show that she is not, she had better be at least marked for further observation, if not consigned to market.

Another and equally good point to observe to determine whether or not a fowl is laying at the time of observation is the condition of the vent. If this is small, dry and puckered, the bird is probably not producing. In a laying fowl, the vent expands, assumes a more or less oval shape and is moist, while the skin and flesh about it are soft and flexible. It is not difficult to tell whether or not a hen is laying, but these points do not give any information as to when production commenced or will stop. M. B. D.

Acres of Snow Fleas

After a last Spring snow the snow in my orchard looked as if some giant hand has sprinkled it with black pepper. A close examination showed myriads of small jumping insects. Each fruit tree was surrounded by a black circle and the bark was swarming with the insects.

The great mass seems to be drifting slowly across the orchard in a northerly direction, apparently obeying some tribal instructions to keep together and hop in the same line of advance.

That was the third season that these tiny visitors have honored me, and always in the early Spring after a snowstorm. They may be around during the Summer also but not visible without a white background. W. M. W.

Massachusetts.

This was doubtless one of the springtails (Achorutes nivicola). They are, provided with a sort of springboard arrangement by which they can jump some distance. Sometimes they are a nuisance around sugar orchards by getting into the sap.

Rochester Markets

Roots and Vegetables.—Beets, doz. bchs., 25 to 30c; bskt., 50 to 60c; bu., $1 to $1.25; cabbage, Danish, doz., 50 to 60c; red, crate, 75c to $1; carrots, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; bskt., 55 to 65c; bu., 90c to $1; cauliflower, doz. heads, $2 to $3.50; celery, doz. bchs., 50 to 75c; celery knobs, doz., 40 to 60c; chard, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; endive, curly, doz. bchs, 30 to 40c; green onions, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; horseradish, lb., 20 to 25c; kale, bu., 50 to 60c; kohlrabi, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c; lettuce, h.h., doz. heads, 30 to 40c; onions, yellow, bu., 90c to $1; yellow, bskt., 40 to 50c; parsley, doz. bchs, 20 to 25c; potatoes, bu., $1.35 to $1.45; pumpkins, doz., $1 to $1.25; radishes, doz. bchs., 15 to 20c; romaine, doz. bchs., 20 to 25c; squash, Hubbard, lb., 1½ to 2½c; tomatoes, h.h., 12-lb. bskt., $2 to $3; turnips, bskt., 60 to 65c; bu., $1 to $1.25; vegetable oysters, doz. bchs., 40 to 50c.

Apples.—Baldwin, bu., $1.25; Fall Pippins, bu., $1.50; Greenings, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; Hubbardston, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; King, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; Maiden Blush, bu., $1.40 to $1.50; McIntosh, bu., $1.75 to $3; Northern Spy, bu., $2 to $2.50; Northwestern Green, bu., $1.50 to $2; St. Lawrence, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; Tallman Sweet, bu., $1.50; Twenty-ounce, bu., $1.75 to $2.25; Wealthy, bu., $1.75 to $2; Wolf River, bu., $1.50.

Other Fruits.—Peas, Kieffer, bskt., $1; bu., $1.50 to $1.75; quinces, bskt., 50 to 60c.

Live Poultry.—Springers, lb., 25 to 30c; chickens, lb., 25 to 30c; fowls, heavy, lb., 26 to 28c; light, lb., 24 to 25c; roosters, lb., 25 to 26c; ducks, lb., 28c; geese, lb., 25 to 28c; turkeys, lb., 50c.

Butter and Eggs.—Eggs, fancy in cases, 60 to 65c; grade A, 50 to 55c; pullets, doz., 55 to 60c; small lots, doz., 65 to 70c; butter, country, crocks, lb., 38 to 45c; unsalted, lb., 45 to 50c.

Hay and Straw.—No. 1 Timothy hay, $17.50; clover hay, $15.50; Alfalfa, $21 to $25; oat straw, $10 to $11.50; wheat straw, $10 to $11; rye straw, $12 to $14.

Beans. — Pea beans, $6; medium beans, $6; white marrow, large, $9; small, $8; Yellow Eye, $6.50; white kidney, $9; red kidney, $6.

"AUNTIE, kin I have some strawberries?" "Strawberries are out of season." He hesitated for a moment, and then added: "Is cookies?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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Our Mammoth Bronze Toms and Hens excel in size, vigor, early maturity, bone, thickness of flesh and correct markings. Do not inbreed and lower the vigor of your birds. One of our young toms or a trio of selected birds, will increase the livability of your poults and help get turkeys off to early market and high prices. We guarantee all our stock.
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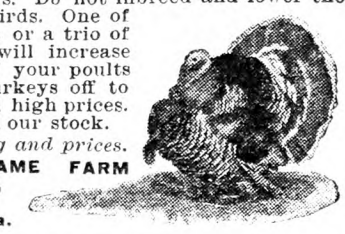

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Bronze Turkeys Sired by $50 toms. PRICES — Toms: $15, $20, $25. Hens: $10, $12, $15. Write your needs. We satisfy or do not ship. Money refunded and transportation paid if not satisfied. DUANE LAKE TURKEY FARM, Duanesburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y.

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by raising broilers from our "Wyan-Rock" and "Bram-Rock" Chicks—famous Wene Cross-Breds. Hatches every week. Also straight Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Write for prices on December and January Deliveries.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. A, Vineland, N. J.

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Low mortality, fast growth. 8,000 Breeding Birds on our own Farms. Every Bird free from White Diarrhoea.
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BARRED ROCK CHICKS—For Broilers. Am booking orders for fall and winter delivery. C. O.
ALLEN HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, Seaford, Delaware

JERSEY BLACK GIANT BREEDING COCKERELS Pure bred, healthy, vigorous birds, $6 and $8 each. BLAUVELT, Holmdel, New Jersey.

PULLETS 200 S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS Ready to lay or laying, $2.00 each. MURDOCK BROS., Hartwick Seminary, N. Y.

TURKEYS By Helen M. Baker $1.50
Practical theories and complete management. Hatching and Brooding. Feeding directions and formulas.
For sale by
RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Chicks vs. Rats

EVERY drop of Gorton's Cod Liver Oil that you buy is tested for vitamins by feeding it to live rats. The oil that makes them grow big and strong is the oil that will make your chicks healthy and strong. Gorton's is made from the pick of all the best codfish caught by America's largest fishing organization. Trial gallon only $2.45. Send no money. Pay the postman.

GORTON'S COD LIVER OIL CO., Dept.R-112, Gloucester, Mass.

Gorton's
COD LIVER OIL
Contains Most Vitamins
Dist. for New England and New York State
N. E. BY-PRODUCTS CORP.
20 West St., Lawrence, Mass.
Gorton's Cod Liver Oil *and* Codfish Meal, Condensolac Buttermilk, Meato, Gold Seal Dried Skim Milk and other Quality Products.

Wonderful NEW Poultry Book

Given With American Poultry Journal

Printed on high-grade enameled paper with special Art Cover, contains natural color illustrations which enable you to tell at a glance just what is referred to in the reading matter.

The markings of baby chicks—the difference in appearance of chicks having good growth and those having poor growth accompanied by the article on how to properly care for baby chicks—the value of proper feeding for market—**the diagnosis of different poultry diseases**, etc., are all illustrated in colors from unretouched photo plates.

Page Size 9x12 ins. The Blue Print Section contains blue prints and specifications of a brooder house, a summer shelter and a laying house, as well as a map showing where that type of laying house is used to best advantage.

This is absolutely the finest book of its kind ever printed and IT'S YOURS with a 5-year subscription for American Poultry Journal the Oldest and Best Poultry Magazine in the World.

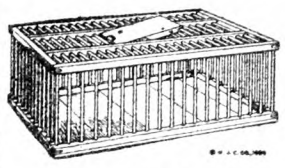
AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL

Features Educational Color Pictures each month. Blue Prints of Poultry Houses at intervals and Common Sense Articles written by Successful, Practical Poultry Authorities in a way you will easily understand. It is read by more people than any other poultry paper. With over fifty-five years of unfailing service, it has long been recognized as the leader in the poultry field. Each issue is full of ideas and practical suggestions; one idea alone may be worth several hundred dollars to you.

Send 25 cents and we will mail the American Poultry Journal to your address for 1 year. Send $1.00 and you will receive American Poultry Journal 5 full years and a copy of our new book, "Practical Poultry Lessons with Color Charts." (To Canada 1 yr. 50c, 5 yrs. $2.00. Foreign Countries 1 yr. 75c, 5 yrs. $3.00.) **Order Today.**

American Poultry Journal, 116—536 S. Clark St., Chicago

CARPENTER'S



NEW CLOSE TOP COOP

Designed to comply with the new Express regulations.

Size 24x36x12 in.

PRICE, $1.10
F. O. B. Orange, Va.

W. J. CARPENTER COMPANY
Brightwood, Virginia.

A New Modern Candling Device

EGGAUGE

(Patented)

Guaranteed to candle and grade eggs according to New York State and Federal Standards. Can be attached to any candling lamp. Operator needs no previous experience in candling.

Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory

Price $1.50, plus 10c postage. Including Lamp, $3.

NEW YORK EGGAUGE CO.
Box 87, Sta. V New York, N. Y.

Adventures in Silence

By Herbert W. Collingwood

THIS is the first serious attempt to interpret the peculiar and adventurous life of the hard-of-hearing. Beautifully Bound in cloth, 288 pages.

Price $1.00, Postpaid

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 W. 30th St., New York City

TURKEYS *By Helen M. Baker* **$1.50**

Practical theories and complete management. Hatching and Brooding. Feeding directions and formulas.

For sale by

RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York

Simple Method of Controlling Coccidiosis

Heavy losses are frequently experienced by poultry men from coccidiosis in chicks from two to twelve weeks of age, especially, and frequently in older birds. The disease is easily identified by the yellowish brown droppings streaked with blood. Post-mortem examination frequently shows the caeca greatly enlarged and filled with blood, death being caused by internal hemorrhage.

A simple treatment that has proven very effective in practice is as follows:

Withhold all feed for about six hours to get the birds hungry, then feed about two quarts, for each 100 birds, of raw potatoes ground fine with a meat chopper. Following the potato feed, fill the hoppers with wheat bran and allow the birds free access to it for a period of three days, during which time no other feed should be given. During the period of bran feeding, all water should be withheld and the fountains should be kept filled with sour skimmed milk, allowing the birds to drink all that they desire of it.

At the end of three days, begin to mix a little of the regular growing mash with the bran, gradually increasing the amount of mash and reducing the amount of bran until at the end of the seventh day the bran is entirely replaced by mash and the birds are again on their regular ration. At this time the milk may be discontinued and copper sulphate at the rate of two ounces to one hundred quarts of drinking water used for a period of two weeks.

Caution.—Do not feed milk in galvanized iron or tin containers. Use wooden, glass or enameled ware containers.

The easy digestibility of the milk and bran quickly heals the bleeding intestines and restores the birds to normal. The action of the copper sulphate is as an intestinal antiseptic to prevent further development of the trouble.

Rhode Island SUMNER D. HOLLIS

Pip on Tongue of Poultry

Some of my Barred Rocks are nearly seven months old and do not lay. I examined some and find a hard scab under their tongue from tip to about half way, of rather hard skin. I was told to pull off that skin, but I would not. J. B.
New York.

This condition of the tongue is called pip. It is not a disease in itself but a condition caused by mouth breathing in a fowl that is suffering from obstruction of the nostrils. The passage of the air over the tongue dries it and the membrane become hardened and adheres to the soft tissues beneath. Pip often accompanies roup or other diseases in which a discharge occludes the nostrils. Its treatment is therefore treatment of the accompanying trouble.

If no other disorder responsible for the pip is found, the hardened mass may be softened with vaseline or oil to increase the comfort of the fowl. If forcibly removed, the hardened membrane is likely to leave a sore beneath that adds to, rather than decreases, whatever trouble from this cause the bird experiences.

M. B. D.

Poultry Short Course at Farmingdale

The N. Y. State School of Apllied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, will conduct two short courses in poultry keeping this Winter. The first will be December 2 to February 1. The second unit begins February 3 and continues through April 2. Both courses are identical in subjects covered.

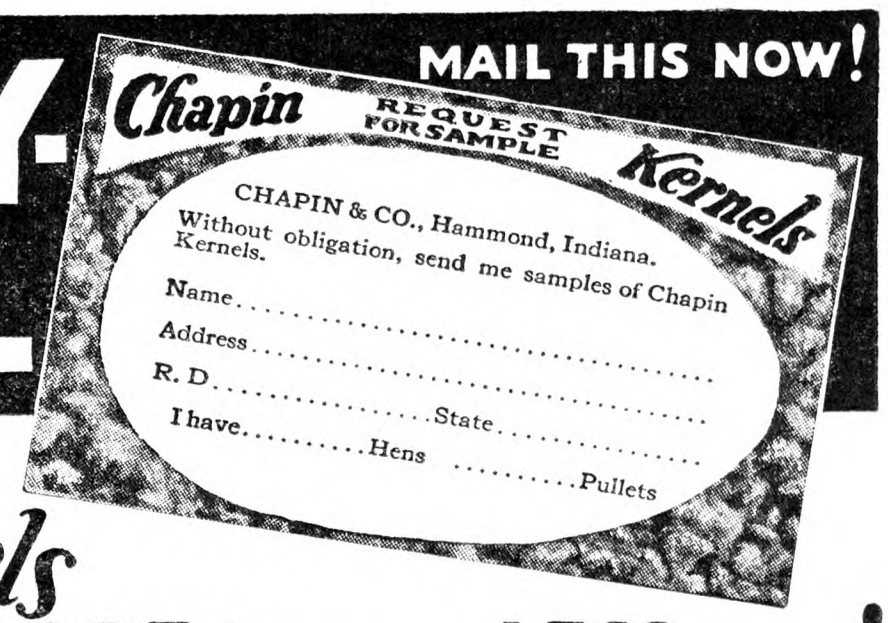
These Courses are practical in nature and designed to meet the needs of those who are unable to make a larger investment of time and money, but recognize the need of training before engaging in a poultry enterprise.

The following subjects, which cover the fundamental principles and practices of poultry farming will be offered the eight week students: Culling and Selection; Poultry Breeding; Housing and Layout; Poultry Feeding; Poultry Diseases and Parasites; Marketing Poultry Products; Incubation and Brooding; Rearing Young Stock and Organizing the Business. An opportunity will be given a student to care for a pen of laying birds; to operate an incubator and to brood chicks.

Courses are open to men and women who have a good character, real desire to learn, and who are at least sixteen years of age.

Board, room and Laundry for the course will cost $70; tuition is free to residents of New York State. The charge for non-residents is $15.

LAY-ALL Kernels



Make MORE Eggs at LESS Cost!

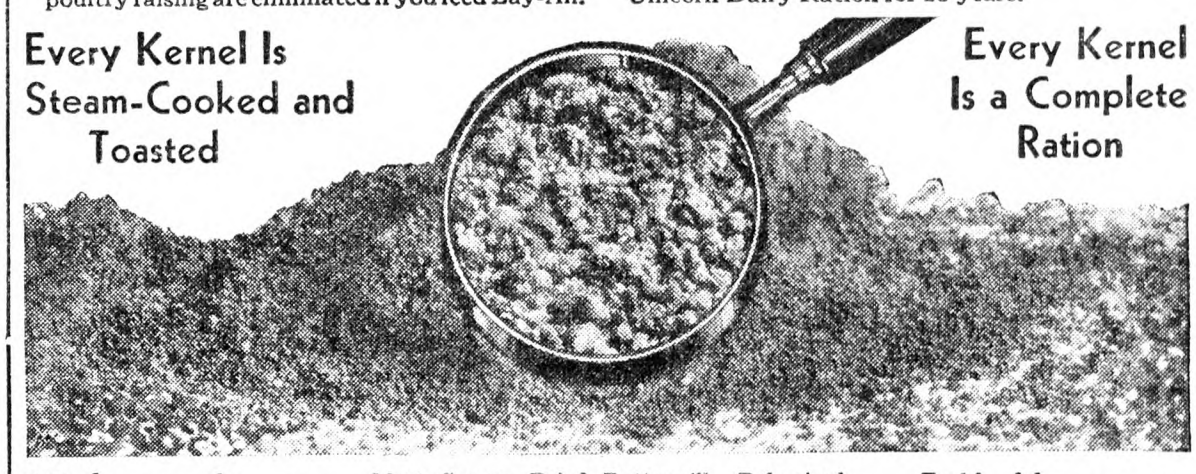
Yes Sir—the *feed*'s the thing! Every day brings us letters reading like this, "495 eggs from 100 lb. bag of Lay-All costing $3.80; fed 80c worth of Lay-All per day to 100 pullets and got 529 eggs in 9 days; 74% laying hens with 53c feed cost per 100 hens daily and 448 eggs for each 100 lbs. of Lay-All." Average White Leghorn flock eats only 16 lbs. of Lay-All per 100 hens and produces more eggs than 25 to 30 lbs. of mash and scratch. Get your pencil out and figure your own feed costs and compare them with Lay-All.

Chapin Lay-All Kernels—the new but proven plan of scientific poultry feeding positively insures more eggs per pound of feed, a very high percentage of laying hens, much smaller feed bills, labor time cut two-thirds (due to once-a-day feeding), no feed wasted or lost (2-5ths of ordinary feed is wasted), and a complete balanced ration that birds like and thrive on. The uncertainty, the guesswork and the drudgery of poultry raising are eliminated if you feed Lay-All.

Chapin Kernels can be fed "from chick to laying hen" because they are made in three ways. Lay-All is for laying hens; Grow-All for growing youngsters, and Start-All for the baby chicks. If you have baby chicks coming, play safe and feed Start-All. This great starting feed cuts down death-loss, builds up weaklings, insures quick, sturdy growth, reduced labor, and saves 3-5ths the usual cost. All three Kernel feeds can be fed with the same good results to turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, and pheasants. Don't handicap your flocks; don't be unfair to your pocket-book by not using Chapin Kernels. Thousands of poultrymen have already" seen the light." Look into this important matter now.

The coupon above will bring you samples and full details, and your feed store man will supply your needs. Chapin Kernels are made by Chapin & Co., Hammond, Ind., makers of the famous Unicorn Dairy Ration for 23 years.

Every Kernel Is Steam-Cooked and Toasted



Every Kernel Is a Complete Ration

17 Ingredients All Tested . . . All Good . . . . Meat Scraps, Dried Buttermilk, Pulverized Oats, Corn Oil Meal, Wheat Flour, Gluten Meal, Alfalfa Leaf Meal, Yellow Corn Meal, Wheat Bran, Milo, Wheat Middlings, Yellow Hominy Feed, Molasses, Salt, Charcoal, Bone Meal, Calcium Carbonate, PLUS Cod Liver Oil for Start-All only. Get *your* Kernels today.

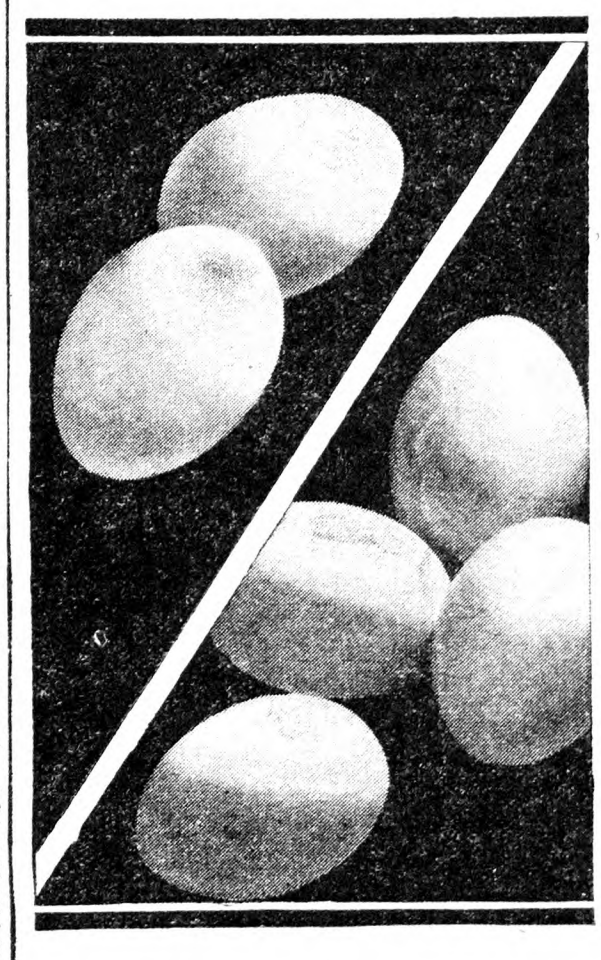
Fill Hoppers Once a Day Then Go Away

TWO Free Books

Breed squabs and make money. Sold by millions. Write at once for two free books telling how to do it. One is 48 pages printed in colors, other is 32 pages. You will be surprised. **PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 205 H Street, Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts.** Established 29 years

POULTRY RAISERS

What would it be worth to you to know the secrets and money making methods used by America's most successful poultry raisers? This information is worth many dollars to you, whether your flock is large or small. Published in Poultry Tribune, the national farm magazine devoted to profitable poultry. As an introductory offer we will send you a copy of Poultry Tribune, absolutely FREE and without obligation. Send no money. **Write now to POULTRY TRIBUNE, Box 113, MOUNT MORRIS, ILL.**



"DOUBLED PRODUCTION"

"I started feeding Pratts Poultry Regulator last December and in ten days doubled my egg production." —Oscar Lundveck, Chisago City.

"I was told by our county agent that I would get no eggs last season as my 80 hens were five years old. I started using Pratts Regulator and got 60 to 72 eggs a day." —M. A. Johnston, Audubon.

Regulator is a skillful combination of two groups of ingredients. Nature's own safe vegetable tonics to tone up the appetite, digestion and egg-making organs, and food minerals rarely found in sufficient quantity in feeds alone.

It will pay you to try Regulator for 30 days. Your dealer supplies it in several convenient sizes. If you purchase the bulk sizes, it costs but 20c to regulate 100 pounds of mash.

DISEASE BULLETIN FREE

A new bulletin, *Common Poultry Diseases*, is just off the press. Your copy will be mailed free upon request.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
441 Walnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

TO ORDER BY MAIL
if your dealer doesn't carry Regulator send 50c for a 4-lb. pkg. (enough for 200 lbs. of mash) to the
PRATT FOOD CO.
441 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Add 15c in the Far West

Pratts POULTRY REGULATOR

60 years of success and fair dealing behind the money-back guarantee of any Pratt remedy

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

This morning the check I received from George E. Cutler, 331 Greenwich St., New York City, in payment of a part case of eggs, 17½ dozen, was returned to me by my bank, with papers marked "Maker Deceased." Amount of check is $9.65. What should be done in the case?
New York. J. B. R.

Since the death of George E. Cutler we have received a number of reports of returned checks from shippers. Mr. Cutler was bonded by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, 53 Park Place, New York, for the amount of $3,000 for the protection of shippers. We therefore advise all shippers having claims against Mr. Cutler to report the fact to the State Department promptly.

A friend urged me to subscribe to THE R. N.-Y., which I did and find it very interesting, especially the columns devoted to the "Publisher's Desk." Some time ago I invented a double-action saw-set, which sets two teeth each reversing with one operation. I received patent on it. After receiving patent I received many letters from all parts of the country from lawyers who wanted to sell my patent for me on commission basis; but they all wanted an advance fee for their services, and on their contracts they would state only a certain limited time. After such time if they did not make any sale I must give them another fee for another limited time. The point I could not really see, which I explained to them, was why I should pay them an advance fee, if they were working on commission basis. I even told them that if I had to pay the advance fee, I would pay after the sale was made with commission, but they would not accept. Therefore the patent is still in my possession. J. G.
New York

The gentlemen asking for the "advance fee" for the sale of the device were simply looking for "easy money." It is the same with real estate agents and brokers asking for an advance fee to sell farm or other property. This subscriber has the right idea; it is time enough to pay for such services when the property or patented device is actually sold.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 23.—All issuing offices of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles throughout the State are prepared to begin Monday the sale of automobile license plates for 1930. Those who reregister their cars early may attach the new plates December 16, fifteen days before the new year, doing away with the annoyance of changing plates on the night of the last day of the present year. Plates issued for cars now in use may not be transferred to new cars, it was stated today at the office of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles. The new cars must be registered and supplied with new numbers.

As more than 2,200,000 cars in this State must be reregistered before they can be legally operated after December 31, car owners will avoid confusion and delay by securing 1930 registration before the last day.

The above statement sent out by the Department of Taxation and Finance contains valuable information for automobile owners.

Will you investigate the enclosed advertising matter of the Bailey Radium Laboratories, East Orange, N. J., and give your opinion of its value? I suspect it is nil. E. H.
New York.

The subscriber's suspicions seem to be justified. The *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, which is generally recognized as authoritative on such subjects, commented on this proposition as follows:

"Radithor" is one of the numerous pieces of quackery in the field of radioactivity. It is exploited by the Bailey Radium Laboratories of East Orange, N. J., the moving spirit of which is one William J. A. Bailey, whose past record with "patent medicine" concerns and a fake engineering corporation was dealt with in *The Journal*, January 29. The Radithor quackery consists of 30 half-ounce bottles of distilled water which is alleged to be radioactive. No less than 30 bottles can be purchased; and the price is $30. That is, the price to the sucker who happens to be a layman is $30; to the easy mark who can write M.D. after his name, it is $25. There are two order forms, one, the "Standard Order Form" that the layman fills out; the other, the "Special Order Form for Doctors' Use Only." This form states that "when patient buys direct, we allow doctor a $5 credit on all orders." The physician who would order Radithor must be weak not only in medicine but also in morals.

I have been a subscriber for your paper for about 20 years, and never let a copy go by without reading the "Publisher's Desk." Perhaps the enclosed "bunk" may be worth a write-up. I suppose Mr. Hick expects the country hicks to bite.
Massachusetts C. H. H.

The above refers to the post card sent out by Chas. M. Hick & Co., Chicago, Ill., headed "Egg Yield guaranteed to double in a week." This result is to be accomplished by feeding two packages of "Hick's Egg-lay compound." Is it any wonder the subscriber labels these claims as "bunk"?

The enclosed from The Vreelands, Cleveland, O., is self-explanatory and I am perfectly willing to spend money for such a valuable treatment, unless you can tell me it is unwise. Of course I doubt if "Vreelands" would dare risk the penalty for fraudulent advertising, yet there may be a loophole, so to speak, which permits the statement, that they positively grow hair! My physician said it cannot be done; hence my inquiry to you. J. K.
New York.

We agree with this man's doctor! If the claim of Vreelands that they could grow hair were true who would be bald? When the hair cell is once destroyed no preparation can cause the hair to grow again. The refund guarantee of the concern provides that it must be used continuously for nine months, and other provisions which practically nullify it.

Inclosed find circular letter of American Land Bulletin, Baldwin, Wis. I wish to know if it is any good. We wish to sell farm and wonder if this is a good proposition to aid in selling. W. J. G.
New York.

This American Land Bulletin is published by O. K. and Wm. E. Hawley. These gentlemen are promoting one of the many schemes to secure an advance fee from farm owners who desire to dispose of their property. The pretext in this case is asking for $3.56 to print a description of the property in American Land Bulletin. It is another of the easy-money schemes which no doubt come entirely within or at least violate no definite statute law.

There are more suckers in New York than in the rest of the country, and the enclosed coupon is another example of the scheme to extract the small sum of 30 cents from them. To what extent these coupons are being broadcast I do not know but the people who send them out are not listed anywhere, not even in the telephone directory, and the appliance which they mention is not known in the electrical field. B. D.
New York.

These are the comments of a subscriber who evidently has some knowledge of electrical equipment, on a card offering a Hooveer guaranteed electric stove and toaster free. But the receiver of the card must send 30 cents to cover postage and packing. The toaster therefore isn't "free" and may not be worth the 30 cents asked for postage and packing. We are always suspicious of free offers.

Perry Chamberlain, 18 W. Palisade Ave., Englewood, N. J., owes me for five cases of eggs, which amounts to $93.90. I wrote to him and he keeps putting me off. The last letter I received from him he stated that he would mail me a check November 1, 1928, but I have not at this date received a check. I would greatly appreciate if you would collect this bill for me, and whatever the charges are I will gladly pay. C. S.
New York.

We have followed this claim up with Mr. Perry Chamberlain of 18 W. Palisade Avenue, Englewood, N. J., and we were unable to get anything but a hard-luck story. We gave it to our attorney and with the same result. We are merely referring to it now so that if any of our people are approached for shipments it will be well to divert them to other channels. It is never wise to continue shipment to anyone who neglects to make prompt returns. Investigating their standing before shipment is better than to pile up a loss as has been done in this case.

"MOTORING is surely a great thing. I used to be fat and sluggish before the motoring craze, but now I'm spry and energetic." "I didn't know you motored." "I don't, I dodge."—Montreal Star.

Nothing Beats Giant Grips

Your horses can go anywhere—shod with Giant Grip shoes and drive calks. They can do more work—easier and without strain—always with sharp calks—takes only 15 minutes with a calk extractor to change calks. And, Giant Grip Drive Calks not only stay in—but they wear sharp. Drop forged steel, both shoes and calks are made for long service. The new Rubber Drive Calk makes possible shoeing to prevent injury to horses—rubber and steel are the ideal combination on modern roads.

Look for the name Giant Grip on every shoe—and the G on every calk

Don't be satisfied with anything but genuine Giant Grips—the name Giant Grip is on every shoe and the trade mark G on every calk. For years Giant Grips have been satisfying farm users throughout the country—and they will meet your every requirement. Have your blacksmith put on Giant Grips now—when your horses need sure footing.

Giant Grip Mfg. Co.
Oshkosh, Wisconsin
The oldest manufacturer of Drive Calks and Drive Calk Shoes

Save Money on a Feed Grinder

You can pay a lot more for a feed grinder than Papec asks, but you can't buy a better outfit. Governor-controlled, self-feed rolls make feeding automatic. Low speed saves power. Grinding done in air at top of mill making grist cooler and saving wear on sieve screen. Grinds soybean hay, oats, alfalfa, shuck corn, barley—any grain or roughage to any fineness. Mail us this ad with your name and address. We will send free grinder catalog, samples of Papec grinding, and name of nearest dealer. It will pay you to investigate Papec.

PAPEC MACHINE CO.
1110 Main Street
Shortsville, N. Y.

TRY THIS AMAZING NEW TYPE
HARNESS free for 30 days

Learn the facts before buying harness. Read how James Walsh revolutionized the harness business by making harness with no buckles to tear, no rings to wear—

The Strongest Harness Ever Made—Now the Easiest to Adjust!

Save Money! Send for This Book of Amazing HARNESS VALUES!

See for yourself why this longer-wearing, more durable harness, bearing the original WALSH guarantee—is also the *cheapest to use*, and easiest to buy on our liberal terms. FREE TRIAL. Write today—no obligations.

NO BUCKLES TO TEAR **Walsh** NO RINGS TO WEAR
123 Wisconsin Ave., Dept. 199, Milwaukee, Wisc.

Quick, Sure Relief of LAMENESS—

50¢ BOOK FREE

—84 pages, by a well-known veterinarian—saves days and dollars for horsemen and farmers in keeping horses fit and working. Tells treatment of all horse ailments, how to end lameness from growths or injuries with Dr. Kendall's treatment, used for over 50 years. At your druggist's or by mail postpaid, $1.25 and 65¢ sizes, with 50¢ Horse Book FREE. Write today. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., 10 Main St., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

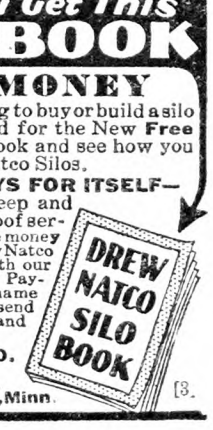
KENDALL'S ACUTE SPAVIN Counter-Irritant

Don't Buy or Build A SILO Until You Get This FREE BOOK

SAVE MONEY

If you are planning to buy or build a silo *don't fail* to send for the New Free Drew Natco Silo Book and see how you save with Drew Natco Silos.

THIS SILO PAYS FOR ITSELF— in economy of upkeep and lifetime trouble-proof service. Find out how little money you need to put a Drew Natco Silo on your farm with our low prices and Easy Payment Plan. Send your name and address. We'll send the Silo Book Free and postpaid at once.



THE DREW LINE CO.
Dept. 503
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Elmira, N.Y. St. Paul, Minn.

For horses, cattle, hogs

Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. $1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Newton Remedy Co.
Toledo, Ohio.

Rights of Second Wife

1. A widower has married again (to a widow with three children). What position do his children by deceased wife have in his estate, also second wife's children by her previous husband? 2. The family has made additions to and alterations to the estate at various times, paying for same themselves. Can these children claim on the property for the amount of these receipted bills? 3. If he makes no will where do the children of the deceased wife stand, also widow and her children by her previous marriage? 4. If he makes a will in favor of his present wife where do his children by his first wife come in for share of estate and personal property? 5. The family paid for all the expenses of operations and doctors and nurses for deceased mother . Can they claim for these bills from the estate? T. C.

New York.

1. Subject to the widow's dower the children by the first marriage are entitled to the property, unless other children have been born. The second wife's children have no interest in the property.

2. No.

3. Three is answered in No. 1. No. 1 contemplated that he died without a will.

4. He may make a will disposing of the property to the present wife or to the wife's children or anyone else.

5. Ordinarily bills should be paid out of the estate, but if the family has seen fit to pay the bills without thought of being recompensed, probably there is no chance now. N. T.

Rights in Cemetery Lot

Can a cemetery plot be sold by one member of the family to another, especially after a person has been buried in it? In a letter I received some time ago from an uncle, he told me that he had sold or practically given his plot to his sister. At the time of my uncle's death I learned that the records of the cemetery showed he still owned the plot; that is, it was listed under his name and not the name of his sister, although I understand she holds the deed. Their father was buried there over 40 years ago, which was the time my uncle bought the plot, and as I have recently heard that in the States of New Jersey and Massachusetts a plot cannot be sold, but must be inherited, I have wondered if this were so in New York State. I have in mind placing a stone in this plot for my uncle and his father, but under the present circumstances I would have to have permission from this sister. Will you also advise me in this regard? It is my understanding that after a person has been buried in a plot, the plot cannot be sold as this would in a way be selling the body, too. L. W.

Connecticut.

In the absence of a regulation of the cemetery association forbidding it, one could transfer such interest as he had in a cemetery plot. He would have no right to erect a monument on a lot belonging to another without their consent. N. T.

MISTRESS (to new maid): "It seems to me you want very large wages for one who has had so little experience." Maid: "But, mum, ain't it harder for me when I don't know how?"—Pearson's.

Grade A Dairy Farm, $65 Per Acre

4,000 acres—500 in cultivation, balance in timber and pasture. One of the finest Dairy Farms in New York State. Located on a hard road in the Eusopas Valley near Kingston. Good labor had at a reasonable figure.
SIX GOOD TENANT HOUSES.
Two sets of large barns and silos. One barn is only five years old and Louden equipped for 80 head.
To be sold at this bargain price to close an Estate.
JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, Katonah, N. Y.

Ideal B Power

furnished from A battery or farm lighting plant at small cost with Cole B unit. Before buying more B batteries, write for information.
COLE MFG. CO., 27 Homestead Ave., Hamden, Conn.

Oats Straw—All Kinds Hay

Carloads. **JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.**

ANY Three Letter Monogram on High-Grade Stationery. Boxed. 24 sheets and 24 envelopes. Postpaid, **$1.50.** Makes Beautiful Gifts. **MRS. ROBT. JOHNSON, Middlebranch, O.**

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for old Currier and Ives Prints. **CHAGNON, 1170 6th Avenue, New York**

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED man, able worker, for poultry and brooder work; single, Protestant; state personal habits, wages expected with maintenance. PINE GROVE FARM HATCHERY, Denbigh, Virginia.

MEN—Gardener, $72 a month and maintenance; good health and references required; experienced with care of shrubs, trees, lawns, flowers, etc.; personal interview will be required; apply by letter or in person, BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMEN — Shop foreman, $82 a month and maintenance; good health and references; experienced in directing work of others, keeping records, working knowledge of sewing room and tailor shop; personal interview will be required; apply by letter or in person, BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced herdsman, single, familiar with Guernseys; must be capable of handling test cows and feeding calves; position open January 1; in applying please furnish references. ADVERTISER 7386, care Rural New-Yorker.

WHITE woman, active, housework, private; religion, age, full particulars first letter; salary $60. ADVERTISER 7398, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Competent cook-housekeeper, either sex, capable entire charge small family; country, Westchester Co., N. Y.; one with operator's license preferred; give age and experience in reply. ADVERTISER 7405, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Elderly woman, cheerful, help with light home duties; can make old-fashioned rugs, patchwork, mend, knit; good home, kindest treatment, moderate wages; country woman preferred. ADVERTISER 7407, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Four single, reliable, first-class dry-hand milkers, for large dairy producing AA grade milk; must be clean and neat. Also one A-No.-1 calf man who thoroughly understands the raising of calves and the care of heavy springers; Hollanders or Swiss preferred; no objections to one or two families with sons who know how to milk. Ideal location, modern barns; give reference, experience and wages desired in first letter; a good place for the right men; all replies confidential. WOODLAWN MANOR FARM, Fleetville, Pa. P. O. Dalton, R. D. 1, Oscar Anderson, Mgr., Dairy Dept.

WANTED—Protestant-American, single, to work on a Herkimer County dairy farm by month or year; no cigarettes or swearing. ADVERTISER 7411, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG white girl for housework with small family; $40 month; give age and references. MRS. E. M. MASON, 52 Fairfield Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

WANT to communicate with reliable party who would be interested in operating a one hundred sixty-acre farm raising game birds and animals; ideal for that purpose; good house and buildings. Write, 237 PARKWOOD AVE., Kenmore, N. Y.

WE HAVE an opportunity for an experienced herdsman, married, to show results in a growing purebred Guernsey herd; must be careful feeder and good calf raiser; extra cleanliness essential; good wages, house, wood, milk to man who is qualified and willing to work hard; references required. G. O. SEDGWICK, Arlington, Vt.

WANTED—Good man on 50-acre orchard farm, Columbia County, N. Y.; one with fruit-growing experience required; references. Address, H. B. VINCENT, 45 Barker Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

WOMAN wanted, general cleaning, salary $45 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Married man to care for nine acres, two cows, few chickens, general chores; must be steady; salary, house and $100 per month; year round position, permanent; write give reference and present number in family; Orange County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 7414, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

AN ELDERLY man, good plain cook, wishes position to cook for farm help or housekeeper for bachelor; reference; state wages and all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 7223, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted as working farm manager, foreman or herdsman, by man 45; have sold his farm; experienced general farming, stock and dairy in New York State and Illinois; willing worker, best references, available at once; state wages first letter. GUSTAVE HENDRICKX, West Lebanon, N. Y.

POULTRY superintendent, breeder of nationally known strain, winners of many egg-laying contests, college trained, years of experience. ADVERTISER 7403, care Rural New-Yorker.

DAIRYMAN, single, experienced, State Institute graduate, licensed milk tester, desires dairy position. ADVERTISER 7404, care Rural New-Yorker.

GARDENER, married, no children, wants position gentleman's private estate or superintendent of large estate on Long Island; state full particulars first letter; bank references for responsibility. A. McMINN, R. D. 1, West Chester, Pa.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, single, capable of taking care of herd and milk plant; experienced feeder, calf raiser and A. R. man; understands certified milk production. ADVERTISER 7402, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED farmer, 12 years' experience, Canadian, one child, wishes position on shares or full charge of around 100-acre farm. ADVERTISER 7409, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, practical, commercial experience, successful with own business; refined, married, 36 years of age, no children; able to take charge of large plant or can handle moderate-sized one; would prefer something within 100 miles of New York City. ADVERTISER 7410, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Man, 21, agricultural school graduate, mechanic and chauffeur; farm reared; adaptable. ADVERTISER 7406, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, manager, single, 34, highly trained, broad life experience purebreds, commercial, desires suitable position. ADVERTISER 7412, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, no children, desires position as manager of commercial or estate farm; 18 years' experience, best of reference; allow me to explain myself, I guarantee results. Address F. H. S., 1652 Monroe Ave., New York.

MIDDLE-AGED married man, gardener, chauffeur, handyman; New York license; willing to go anywhere. BOX 433, Ridgefield, Conn.

AN ALL-AROUND farmer or caretaker desires position of trust where hard work and honesty will be appreciated; middle-aged, married, American, life experience, references. ADVERTISER 7413, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, 26, farm-raised, wishes position; speaks little English; honest, sober. ADVERTISER 7415, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, 27, agricultural college graduate, 1½ years in country, wants position on estate or farm as caretaker or foreman. ADVERTISER 7418, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, married, wants position as manager or operator on up-to-date plant; experienced all branches, best of references. ADVERTISER 7419, care Rural New-Yorker.

SUPERINTENDENT, married, 3 children, wants position; good steady home preferred to high wages; managed farm for 7 years; would consider small farm on half shares. PETER SEDLAK, 275 Park Place, care J. Hedbavney, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

MAN, German, farm raised, with architectural knowledge, can do first-class work or repairs as carpenter, mason, painting, decorating, landscape gardening, etc.; wishes position in country, camp, hotel or gentleman's estate. ADVERTISER 7420, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM or estate manager open for position; first-class stock and dairyman, experienced in all farm crops and up-to-date machinery; can get results; would consider up-to-date place on shares; have extra help; New Jersey or New York. ADVERTISER 7421, care Rural New-Yorker.

SHEPHERD, married, capable of handling large flock of breeding ewes and lambs; can furnish best reference. ADVERTISER 7395, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN—Man, reliable, responsible, non-drinker, of good family, seeks a home; can milk, attend horses, do chores; wages no consideration if place is agreeable; reference A-1. ADVERTISER 7416, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED by colored woman position as general houseworker on Long Island. ADVERTISER 7423, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

FARM and Summer hotel with cottage, accommodate 60 guests; on large lake, popular resort, desirable for camp site; farm 120 acres, dairy and fruit and vegetables; 100 miles from New York; all State roads; will sell with or without equipment; if interested, write ADVERTISER 6199, care Rural New-Yorker.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

HATCHERY for sale or lease: Hill Crest Farm, Orchard Hill, Georgia, completely equipped chicken farm, seven years advertising and good will, good volume well established business, best location in Southeast for branch hatchery, splendid distribution facilities; personal reasons for selling. HASKELL H. BASS, Griffin, Georgia.

FOR RENT or sale, good large poultry farm, real opportunity. WM. SEIDEL, Washingtonville, Pa.

PRACTICAL farmer wants large dairy farm, partially or fully equipped; shares or cash rent; 300 acres or more, 30 milk cows or more. ADVERTISER 7376, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM wanted, over 10 acres, modern improved dwelling, with outbuildings, within 50 miles New York City; reasonable. ADVERTISER 7375, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—20-acre poultry farm and hatchery, 70 miles from New York City; good business; $15,000, terms arranged. ADVERTISER 7379, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR EXCHANGE for town property 100-acre farm, good buildings; give description, price first letter. 9 BENTON ST., Auburn, N. Y.

WANTED to buy small poultry and dairy farm, South Jersey preferred; not over $4,000, part cash. ADVERTISER 7408, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—A farm of 200 acres, one of the best potato and dairy farms in Burlington County, with 8-room house, a 5-room bungalow, and all necessary outbuildings; electric lights and running water; will sell cheap. HARVEY HORNER, Wrightstown, N. J.

6-ACRE farm, 8-room house, chicken coop, other outbuildings; two hundred apple trees in bearing; will sacrifice, quick sale; write owner, M. E. COTTRELL, R. F. D. 1, West Main St., Millville, N. J.

STORE and dwelling, doing good business; seven kinds gasoline, oils, accessories, ice cream, cigars, candies, general line, room to expand; should do $40,000 year; 7 rooms, all conveniences; population about 2,000; main highway; will sell cheap for cash. J. MOONEY, Mantua, N. J.

TO CLOSE Townsend Estate, Annandale, N. J., near Road 30, 106-acre farm, improved house, barns, cottage and buildings; make offer; $10,000. GORDON, Idlewild, N. Y.

FOR RENT—10-acre poultry and fruit farm on State road, Long Island; roadside market; hen and brooder-houses, dwelling 4 rooms, all modern improvements. ADVERTISER 7417, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—114-acre Niagara County farm adjoining village; 40 acres fruit; good buildings, splendid condition; price reasonable. HERBERT LAUTZ, Newfane, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farms, anyone interested in good farms on good roads, write BOX 12, McDonough, N. Y.

WANTED—Run-down farm over 10 acres; no objection to run-down buildings; 25-30 miles of New York City. ADVERTISER 7322, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

HONEY—Clover, 25-lb. pail, $3.60; 60-lb. cans, $6.60 here. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

SACKED, 100 pounds onions, potatoes, $3; cabbage, carrots, Rutabagas, $2. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey, clover, also clover and buckwheat mixed, 5 pounds, $1; 10 pounds, $1.80, postpaid within third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

DELICIOUS honey, one 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 6 for $5.75, postpaid. E. H. NIETSCHE, Kinderhook, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure Autumn flower, extracted; none finer; 5-lb. pail, $1.15; two, $2.15; 3d zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

WANTED—Old prints and engravings; look in the attic or garret. L. McCLUNG, Grand Gardens, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FOR CHRISTMAS, why not have us send some of our delicious honey? Ten-pound pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5 lbs., $1.15 and $1. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

NUTS delivered, not less 20 pounds, black walnuts, 8 cents pound; shellbark hickory, 15 cents; large hickory, 12 cents. R. HOUGLAND, Boonville, Ind.

HONEY—Delicious clover, 5-lb. pails, $1.10 postpaid; 10, $2. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, Ontario County, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, new crop, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; will send C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

DELICIOUS nut meats for the holidays: black walnuts, $1.40; pecan kernels, $1.40; shellbark kernels, $1.60, parcel post paid. GLENDALE POULTRY FARM, Dillsburg, Pa.

EXTRA large Virginia shelled peanuts, 1929 crop, in real burlap bags, parcel post prepaid, 5 lbs., $1.25; mail money order or check to M. E. LAWRENCE, Box 455, Franklin, Va.

PEANUTS, new crop; buy them in shell direct from farm; will keep for months; farmer's field stock, 20 lbs., $2; 40 lbs., $3.50; 75 lbs., $5.50; 100 lbs., $7.50; clean, hand-graded, 20 lbs., $2.50; 40 lbs., $4.50; 75 lbs., $7.50; 100 lbs., $9.50; fresh and fine right from vine. J. T. COUNCILL & SONS, Franklin, Va.

FINE quality white clover extracted honey, 60 lbs., $6.50; 120 lbs., $12.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

ASSORTED nut fudge, $1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vermont.

HAND-PAINTED Christmas cards, 15 for $1, assorted; sample, 10 cents. MRS. L. G. WINANS, Route 2, Belmar, N. J.

PURE liquid honey, postage prepaid, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.90; 12 pails, $10.50; Alfalfa, 5 cents per pail less; buckwheat or mixed, 10 cents less; write for prices of comb. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

SLEEP on a fresh-picked balsam pillow filled with the sweet breath of the Adirondacks; helpful in asthma; most sufferers from hay fever will be relieved; refreshing in the sick room and shut-ins; excellent gift for sweetheart and friends; cretonne; 2½ lbs., $1.35 postpaid; remit with order. HANNAH PAYNE, No. 2, Racquette Lake, N. Y.

WANTED — Old-fashioned printed or lithographed pictures published by N. Currier, Currier & Ives, Bufford, Kelly, Kellogg, etc.; good prices paid; write and tell me what you have, giving title, size and publisher; no religious subjects wanted. ROBERT NUESE, 509 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FOR SALE—One carload of cattle mangels. GEORGE DUCKETT, Skaneatels, N. Y.

PURE honey, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, 85c, $1.60, postpaid. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

FRESH shelled peanuts, 4 pounds $1 postpaid. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Virginia.

GRAPEFRUIT-ORANGES—Tree ripened, "pick of the grove" quality; box, 1 3/5 bushels, $4.50; half, $2.50; quarter, $1.50; state preference, medium, large, extra large; which fruit, or half and half; express charges collect; paper-shell pecans, $1.10 lb.; 5 lbs., $5, parcel post prepaid; remit with order; price list on request. BOCA CEIGA GROVE, Box 848, Clearwater, Fla.

FOR SALE—Wishbone Mammoth incubator, 3,200 capacity, double deck, oil burner, automatic turner, practically new; will consider trade for livestock. ROBERT DOUGLAS, Ledgewood, N. J.

BOARDERS wanted — Quiet and comfortable, steam heat, first-class cooking; rate by week, $18 and up. MARY HOLLAMLY, Box 699, Easthampton, L. I., N. Y.

PEANUT brittle, delicious, homemade, 60c lb. HAZEL KENNEDY, Middlesex Road, Darien, Conn.

FOR SALE—Several bob sleds, two-seat bob sleigh, cutter; have no use for them. J. C. RAYNOR, East Moriches, N. Y.

WANT to buy first-class second-hand platform scale for weighing trucks up to seven tons. H. T. WHITE, Red Hook, N. Y.

HONEY, fine quality, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, 90c and $1.65, postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, here, $6.60; 24 combs, $4.80. WM. SCHONGER, North Branch, N. Y.

PURE honey, light clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 for $1.90, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

LET US send for you a Xmas gift of a 5-pound pail pure white clover honey, $1.25 covers charges. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

FOR SALE—Donkey with cart, harness, plow, harrow, small Portland sleigh; a willing worker, and will carry a man under saddle any place; reason for selling, children grown up. J. R. SUTHERLAND, Monroe, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6; amber, $5.40; buckwheat, $5.10; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

WANTED—Cider press, 75 to 100-barrel capacity; must be in first-class condition. ONTELAUNEE ORCHARDS, Inc., Leesport, Pa.

WANTED—A home for boy 9 years old, colored, until further arrangements can be made elsewhere. ADVERTISER 7422, care Rural New-Yorker.

A Cemetery Association

Here is the story of our association and how it works out. One of our older residents who was very much interested in our local cemetery, and not liking the way it was cared for, determined to see what could be done about it. Just before Memorial Day a goodly number of the relatives and friends of the inhabitants of this city of the dead would put their own lots in order and decorate the graves with flowers. Few of the lots would be touched or even visited again until the next year. Not all of them, for some of them were kept tidy and decorated with flowers for the entire season.

Mr. B— had one of our lawyers draw up a petition that was signed by five men, and sworn to before a notary and then sent, with a $10 bill to the Secretary of State. This was in September, 1915. We have 11 by-laws in regard to the officers, and their duties, meetings and business, etc., that would be proper to come before the association. That was 14 years ago. We started without one penny in the treasury, now we have $2,000 in the permanent care fund and over $400 in the general care fund. All our income has come from the care of lots as our association does not own one foot of ground. More people are coming into the association every year.

Our superintendent is a young woman who takes great interest in the cemetery. The lots under care are mowed every 10 days or two weeks. The perpetual care ones are fertilized and the stones cared for whenever needed, but the ones under annual care only get mowed. The other work is charged for extra. We have friendless graves; those who have no living descendants or any near relative to take an interest in their last resting place. Those are mowed once a year to prevent the spread of weeds. Our superintendent takes a number of these lots each year and fixes them up. When once in shape it only takes a few minutes to run over them with a lawn mower and it adds so much to the looks of the yard as a whole.

Memorial Day is a sort of Old Home Day with us; much is made of it. People come from far and near for the express purpose of visiting our cemetery, especially the graves of their friends, and they appreciate the work the association is doing.

A well-cared-for cemetery gives the stranger a good impression of the village. At present we have 26 lots under perpetual care. Several people are contemplating putting theirs under care this year and some leave it in their wills for it to be done, also there are 47 receiving annual care. Besides that we care for two family yards. MRS. C. E. HILL.

Windham Co., Conn.

Painting with Motor Oil

In answer to J. B. H., Delaware, I have used discarded motor oil on exposed places, as cellar window frames, door sills, etc., with good results. The oil needs to be thinned with gasoline if it is not already that way. Put on when the wood is dry and let stand until well dried in before painting M. R. A.

Pennsylvania

From my experience J. B. H. will be sorry if he puts his good paint over boards that have been soaked or painted with used motor oil. It never dries, seems to work in the wood and out, collects all dirt, rubs off and in about six months the sun and rain will leave the boards bare as before, for which you will be grateful. What was left I washed off with lye and soda, then when I was sure it was dry, put good paint on in the proper way. P. O. O. W.

New York

Finishing Soft Wood

To make soft wood have the appearence of hard wood, first sandpaper off any soiled places. Heat boiled linseed oil to the boiling point, carry out of doors and add an equal amount of turpentine. Apply at once with a large brush, so the oil can all be used while hot. Let dry for two days; then give the wood a second coat, dry for three days, and apply the third coat.

After this dries you will have the grain of the wood filled, and a firm elastic surface that must be given two coats of good floor varnish, allowing the first to dry several days before the second is applied. The longer the varnish has to dry the less easily it will mar. Use lukewarm water and a little kerosene to clean. MRS. F. E. P.

Ohio

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Endurance hikes test farmers' feet

From Kokomo to Tokio to clean 100 stalls!

How far do you walk every year to do your daily farm chores? Here's a clue. For one chore alone—cleaning cow-stalls with the wheelbarrow method—100 farmers, collaborating in a series of experiments with the University of Wisconsin, found that they each walked 73.2 miles a year. That's a total for all of them of 7,320 miles—more than the distance from Kokomo, Indiana, to Tokio, Japan!

Pounding those $11,000 feet of yours (that's the average accident insurance valuation of two farm feet) over hard concrete or wood floors for 73 miles in this single chore—no wonder so many farmers go around as if they were walking on eggshells.

But this experiment only tells you a story that you have known for years. And that is that you need comfort, comfort, *long-lasting comfort*—in all your heavy footwear. You have to spend too much time in it to have less than the finest you can get.

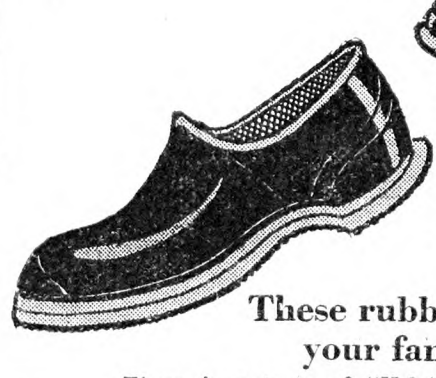
That's why the United States Rubber Company offers you this Blue Ribbon boot—built not only for durability, but, above all, for *perfect comfort and foot ease.*

In 44 parts a "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot

Every "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot is built by master craftsmen—and this one has 44 distinct parts!

Made over specially designed lasts so as to fit the foot precisely. Rubber ribs over the instep to prevent cracking. Gum reinforcement to stop rubbing at the ankle. A special knee reinforcement to prevent breaking at the knee boot fold. Every "U. S." Blue Ribbon feature is designed for protection *and* comfort.

This care, quality and workmanship in all "U.S." Blue Ribbon footwear are making it the favorite line of farm families everywhere: *There's a type of "U.S." Blue Ribbon Heavy Footwear for every member of the family.*



And the "U.S." Walrus

Most useful shoe on the farm—this "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all rubber arctic). Slips right over your leather shoes, washes clean like a boot, kicks off in a jiffy. Gray soles, red uppers. 4 or 5 buckles.

These rubbers for your family

There is a type of "U.S." Rubbers for every member of your family—storm, high-cut, footholds, for heavy service or dress, for men, women and children.

FREE BOOK!
The Care of Farmers' Feet
Combined with a beautiful history-calendar

Get the new free book on foot health written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Director of the National Association for Foot Health—combined with a beautiful history-calendar. Dr. Lelyveld discusses such problems as bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, callouses, fallen arches, how to care for itching feet, and many precautions that lead to health and comfort. He also tells how to greatly increase the life of your rubber footwear by following a few simple rules. Address United States Rubber Company, Dept. FRN-129, 1790 Broadway, New York.

For the Farmers' Wives!

Comfort and wear are not enough for farmers' wives—they need style, too. They'll find it in these Gaytees for town and neighborly calls.

"Gaytees" is the trade-marked name of these stylish, tailored overshoes made only by the United States Rubber Company. This year there are new styles, new patterns, new fabrics, new colors.

Gaytees come in cloth or all-rubber—in high or low height with Snap fastener, Kwik-glide fastener, or 4 buckles.

"U.S."
BLUE RIBBON
foot-saving heavy footwear

Blue US Ribbon

Selling Faster Than Ever

The Old Reliable

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

The demand for this garment is unprecedented. Made for rough-and-ready outdoor service of strong knit cloth with a warm knit-in-wool-fleece lining. Will not rip, ravel or tear; can be washed and keeps its shape. Made in three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

An Acceptable Christmas Gift
Ask Your Dealer

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

Run My Oil Agency
I'll Split the Profits with You

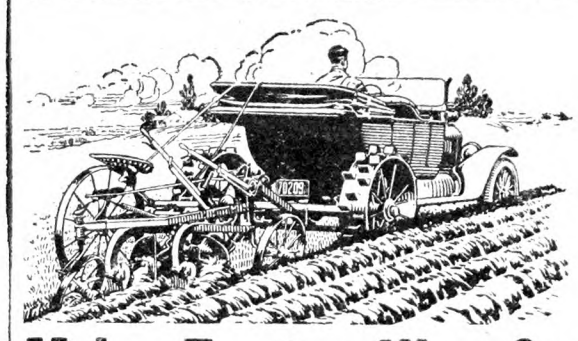
I am now ready to place an ambitious, energetic man in charge of my oil agency right in your locality. I'll make him my partner, furnish everything that's needed to do a big business and *DIVIDE THE PROFITS 50-50 EVERY WEEK.*

$50 to $250 a Week Your Share

I have hundreds of men now with me on this basis. Montgomery of Iowa made $216 the first week he started. Wengard, Ohio, made $430 for his share in one week. You can do as well. **No investment or experience needed.** I'll show you how. Furnish everything free. Everybody buys oil. You simply take orders on **long credit terms** for my famous nationally-known Cen-Pe-Co Super-Refined Motor Oils, Columbia Quality Paints and Fibre Roof Coating. We deliver from nearby warehouse and collect. **Pay you every week.**

Write Quick It's the chance of a lifetime to get into a big, permanent money-making business of your own. Send name and address today for all particulars. First applications get the preference. **Act Now!**

P. T. Webster, Gen'l Mgr.
Central Petroleum Company 252 Century Bldg. CLEVELAND, OHIO



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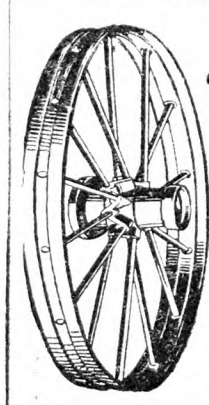

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Free catalog describes Wheels, Farm Trucks, Wagons and Trailers for all purposes.

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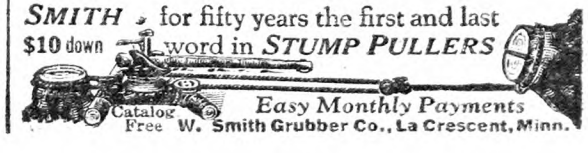

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York, Price One Dollar a Year. December 14, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5086

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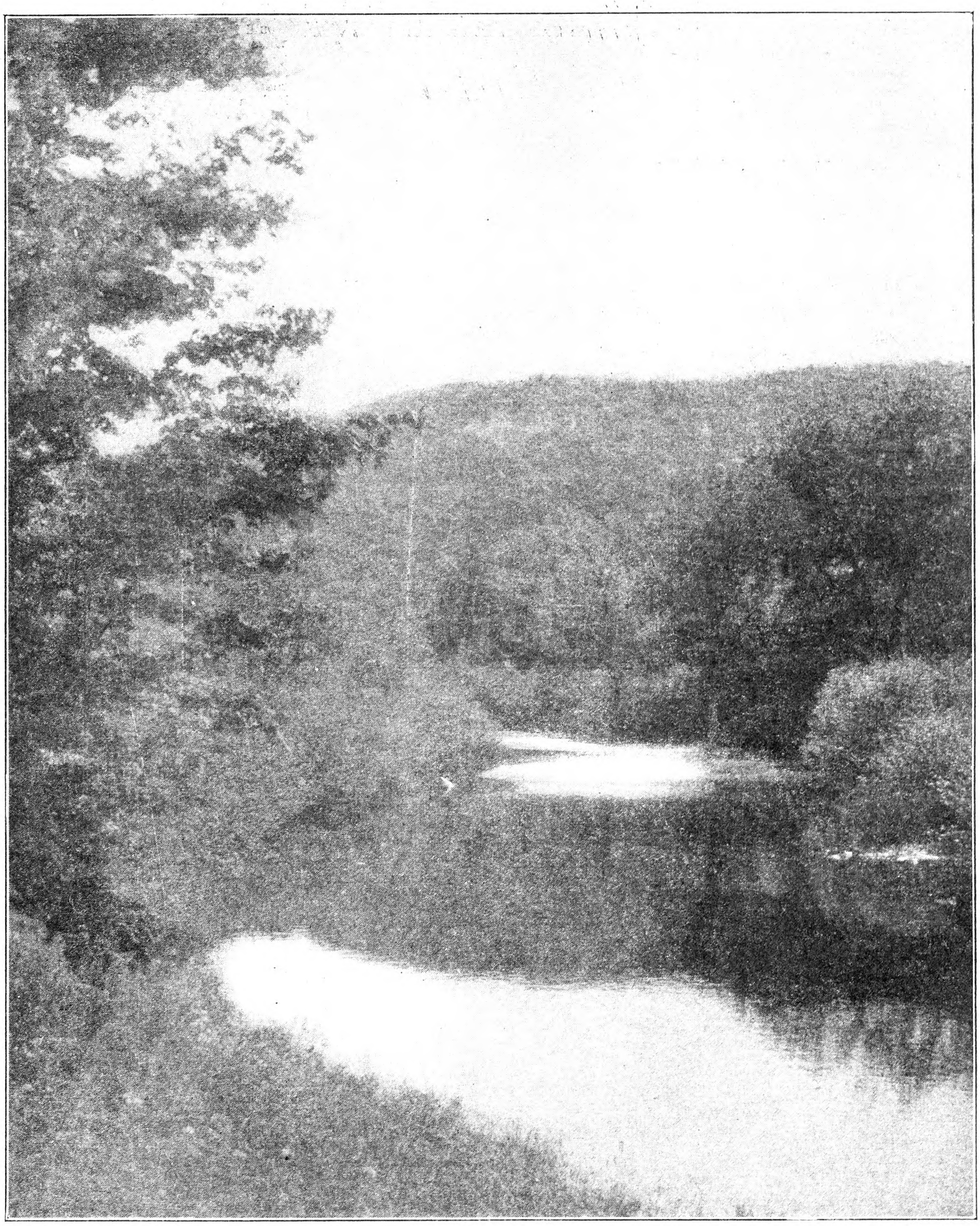


A Quiet Spot

Lima Bean Farming on Long Island

By W. B. Tuthill

AS THE season draws to a close, a number of highly interesting crop experiences come to light. They make profitable reading, more particularly because they show how, in some instances, Long Island farmers have really come out ahead; how they overcame the effects of drought and insects by which the island, and for that matter, the entire East was visited the past Summer. Not all have been so successful. There have been losses, and many heretofore successful farmers have reason to feel discouraged over their season's work. Potato farms in particular were subjected to one of the worst periods of dry weather seen in decades.

The Lima bean grower had a better crop than last year, and late in the season good prices prevailed, due to crop failures in other sections, notably New Jersey and other producing centers near New York. At one time Long Island Limas sold at 75 cents and $1 a bushel at a period when other sections were shipping heavily. Those having Lima beans so planted as to fill the gap between seasons made real money. Not all growers were fortunate enough to have Limas at that particular time, of course, and that made the price jump to $3.50 and $4 a bushel. The money was in the late crop, as is often the case.

The story of a 40-acre bean farm in eastern Suffolk County this year gained some attention during the planting season, and then was forgotten about until recently. When the report got out that two Orient farmers were about to make a record for Lima bean planting down that way some of the old-timers shook their heads and were heard to say something that sounded like "risky." Many of these sentiments were shared by other bean growers. Being afraid of an over-production they hesitated at planting a large acreage by reason of a general increase in bean plantings throughout the East, encouraged as many would naturally be by last year's high prices.

While others debated, E. H. King and Fred Tabor set to work on the season's program which they had worked out and agreed upon after one of the partners had stipulated he would go in only on condition that they hire more land and do their planting in a big way. Forty acres was the figure set. Although disclaiming any particular credit for themselves for having set a new high mark in bean yields this year, they cannot help but admit that their bean field was a signal success, and are just as amazed as other farmers at what was accomplished when drought and other unusual weather conditions were considered. The farm on which the Limas were grown is located at East Marion, and extends through an area of rather good soil, although some of the upper portions were not considered the best for beans. Of the 40 acres planted about 1½ acres or thereabouts were in string beans, leaving approximately 38½ for Limas. A total of approximtely 10,000 bags of beans were picked and marketed from the farm this year.

Taken as a whole the figures would give the field an average of about 250 bushels per acre. Some of the area dropped to less than 250 bushels per acre, owing to some unfavorable condition to which a particular planting might have been subjected, increased, probably, by lack of moisture or for other reasons, enough in themselves to give some spots in the field lower yields.

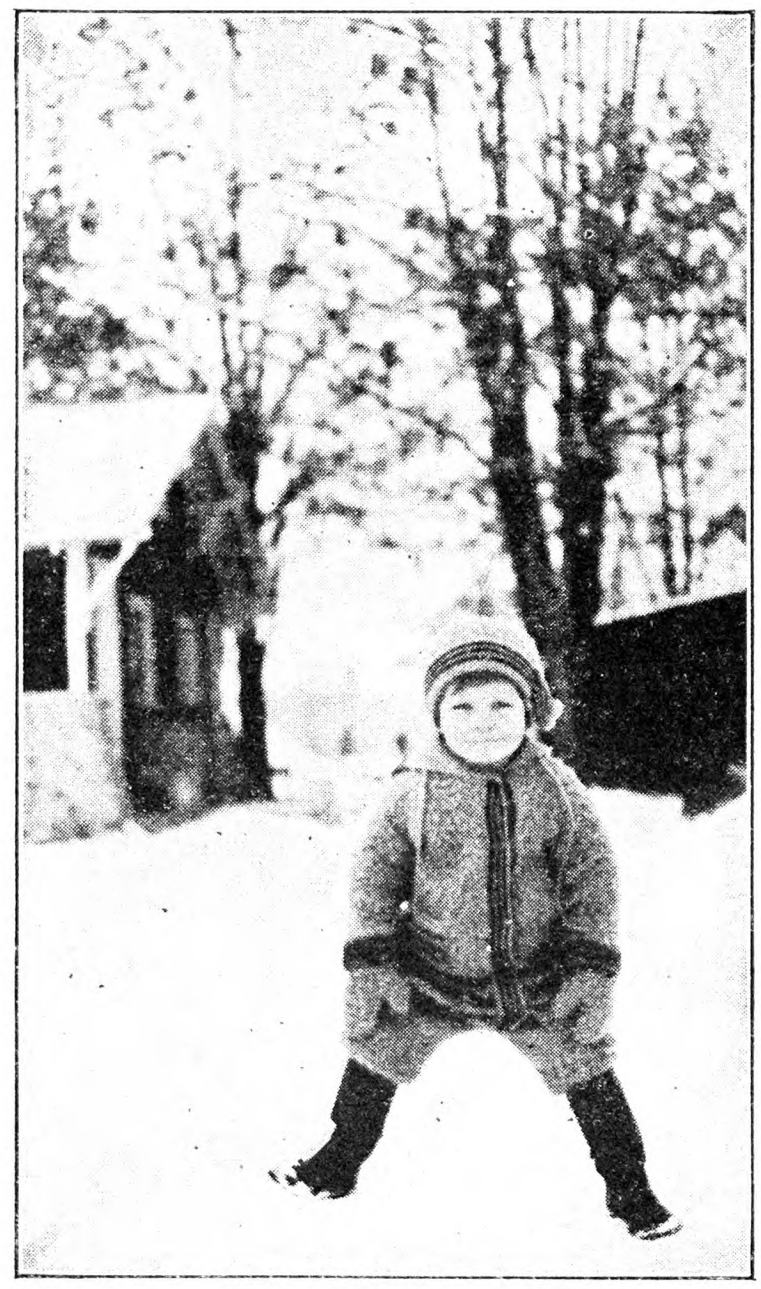
Any such decrease was amply made up, however, by one 3½-acre planting which averaged 329 bags to the acre, all fine marketable Limas. This particular patch proved to be the biggest surprise of all, helping in no small way to bring up the average in the whole area, which was quite an important element when beans at that time were selling from $3.50 to $4 a bushel. While the high prices lasted it was a seller's market, but in September the market was in the buyer's favor with Limas dropping to $1.25, $1 and sometimes 75 cents. The partners experienced this drop, too, and had to sell some portion of their crop at a disadvantage, although by giving overweight they sold none less than $1.25 a bag. The extra pounds helped to pay cartage and commission and left a fair margin of profit. The bulk of the crop went for $1.75 and upwards to $5 as stated. Diversified plantings, several weeks apart, helped to accomplish this result, so that it was possible to hit the high market at some time during the shipping season.

A factor which helped to solve the labor question was the fact that the fields were picked over but once. This took care of the crop in each section at one operation, gathering it easier and faster both in bushels and in weight, so that there was no need to pay extra money in days' wages to go over the fields the second time—the usual way—for a small lot of scattering beans. To gather 10,000 bags of Limas requires a small army of pickers, and at a time when these workers are in great demand. At the usual price of 25 cents a bag the cost of gathering the crop of 10,000 bushels would be $2,500.

What were some of the contributory causes in the production of this remarkable crop? Was it exceptional soil or seed, or did the beans just grow without any special attention other than is usually given this crop? It was a multiple set of conditions that took the crop through its period of growth to maturity seemingly like a perfect machine, each part working in harmony with the other part of the farm idea.

The seed, high as it was in price, was planted thickly, and a corn planter, or rather planters, did the work, which generally is done by hand, when ground is holed out and beans dropped by man or boy. One of the hands went to work with the planter, which dropped one or two beans—mostly one—every four inches. The distance was about three times as close as the usual way when spaced a foot or more apart. It was a brand-new departure, and was going to take a lot of seed, as it proved, for fully three bushels to the acre were required. Some acres ran slightly less, probably 2½ bushels per acre.

The ground had been well worked and there was some moisture, so that germination was fairly uniform and the "come up" good. The moisture clause seems to have been well taken care of at that point, and much of the early growth is attributed to that one factor. As has been said, there was nothing remarkable about the soil; in fact a portion of the area was considered by both partners as being rather infertile and poor bean ground. Some of the land below had been in cauliflower the year before, particularly the 3½-acre piece, and was in good tilth, so that there was little doubt as to its potential value to the new crop being introduced. For the most part the soil of East Marion is fairly heavy, made up of natural loam without an undue amount of gravel or sand, except as it may exist in veins along the Sound shore or on the bluffs which



Hurrah for Winter!

mark the bounds of farms located north of the picturesque village street, as it winds eastward toward Orient Point.

An element not to be overlooked in this truly remarkable crop experiment was the question of fertilizer and how it was applied. When we think of fertilizer for beans we usually consider a compound relatively low in the three elements of fertility, because of the belief that leguminous plants require less plant food. Notwithstanding the ability of beans and peas to assimilate atmospheric nitrogen if properly inoculated, it is generally desirable when grown as commercial crops to use a fertilizer containing a fair percentage of ammonia, as well as high percentages of available phosphoric acid and potash, in order to push with all speed possible the early growth of Limas. In this connection, bean growers select a fertilizer about 5-8-4 or of similar proportions.

The usual course is to apply from 400 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre, which may be broadcast and thoroughly harrowed into the soil before planting the beans. If preferred some of the fertilizer may be withheld at this time and applied later in drills at the side of the bean rows. At all times care should be taken to prevent burning of seed as the result of coming in contact with the chemicals, a condition that would cause serious loss, and in a large proportion of cases would mean low and imperfect germination.

The preceding paragraphs tell the usual method of handling the bean crop at the time of planting and fertilizing. Messrs. Tabor and King did not follow this practice closely. On the 40-acre tract a total of about 36 tons of a high-grade mixture was used. It was broadcast in the usual way before planting. Compare this application of 1,800 lbs. to the acre with the usual one of from 400 to 700 lbs. on most farms, and note the result. Let us remember at the outset that these beans were planted about three times as thickly as common practice dictates, while the rows themselves were pushed up to a distance of only 2½ ft. apart.

These two factors alone tremendously increase the number of growing plants on a given area of ground. Their demand on the soil is thus multiplied many times over by a complete network of roots covering every inch of the surface. Thus, in order to make the soil factory operate successfully it must be fully and adequately equipped with the elements that make for growth and fruitage.

Happily for the experimenters, the season was a dry one, a fact that helped in no small measure to prevent excessive growth of vine. Had the Summer been wet and the soil saturated with moisture, there probably would have been a different story to tell. The growers themselves clearly indicate that fortunate weather conditions saved the crop from going to vines; seemingly, there was moisture enough to dissolve the fertilizer, to grow sturdy but not over-luxuriant foliage and just enough late rains to mature the beans.

Another consideration which must be taken into account was the amount of dusting done during the season. Four or five applications of a standard Bordeaux mixture were used to offset the possible ravages of mildew or blight, also as a preventive of rust. The thickly matted rows undoubtedly would have been susceptible to mildew had not the vines been treated as well as aerated, a proceeding that kept the plants healthy not only during the formation of pods but later as the Limas continued their growth toward maturity. It was but another link in the chain of evidence showing the value of dusting or spraying, be the weather dry or wet. In other words, when in doubt use Bordeaux anyway. It will do no harm and may do good—as it generally does.

Although beans need lime to a less extent than Alfalfa or clover, they are greatly benefited by it. If the soil is very acid the application of from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. of ground limestone is beneficial. For soils previously limed for cauliflower or other alkaline-loving crops ample preliminary preparation will have been made, and probably additional liming would be of little value, since the soil probably has a sufficient residue for bean requirements. Tabor and King credit some of their success to lime. They believe that an alkaline soil is essential to profitable bean growing and advise its use in a rotation in such amounts as will not cause potato scab.

Market gardeners are fortunate, indeed, where their farms can be divided, one portion for potatoes and the other for truck crops. In this way one-half of the acreage can be limed and the other portion left more or less acid for potatoes. That a multitude of crops are benefited by lime there is no question. The 40 acres of beans, or at least some portion of it, attest to the importance of keeping the soil sweet and neutralized in the same way digestion is aided. Anything that tends to assist living organism in the assimilation of food is sure to increase their life and vitality.

More About Orchard Location

I HAVE read Wilbur M. Paul's article, page 1399, on "Orchard Location," in which he says that "given good weather and a favorable site, most orchards will set a good crop of fruit, bees or no bees." In other words Mr. Paul believes that pollenization does not cut so much figure in the setting of fruit, particularly apples.

I am inclined to the same opinion. I speak from knowledge, however, with one variety only—that of the Rhode Island Greening. My experience with this variety goes back for 50 years. A solid block of this variety was set by my father about 50 years ago. It contained nearly six acres. On the south side of this orchard a few Kings, Baldwins and odd kinds were set. On all other sides no apples of any kind stood within 30 to 50 rods distant.

I had entire care of the orchard for 30 years of its bearing life, and never could see any difference between the setting of fruit on the north, west, east or middle portion from that on the south, where pollen from several varieties could easily have an influence favorable to the Greenings, provided this influence was needed. It is obvious that it was not needed, unless we admit that the odd varieties did affect the whole orchard.

Joseph Oskamp, in a bulletin on the setting of apples, published in 1923, says: "There seems good reason to believe that two well-known New York varieties, namely, McIntosh and Rhode Island Greening, may fail to set fruit some seasons, due to the general absence of pollen from another variety."

This may or may not be so as regards McIntosh, but I would not worry much if I had a large block of Greenings with no other variety near it.

A well-known apple grower in the Hudson Valley recently remarked that he noticed his McIntosh which stood alongside a row of Rome were bearing better than the others, and he concluded that pollen from the Rome had a favorable influence. My observation has been that Rome does not blossom until McIntosh has dropped all or nearly all the petals, and hence would have little or no effect upon them. How little we know about it all, anyway.

After reading over this letter, I would modify one statement made: that is I have noticed quite often that the east side (last row) of above orchard bore more and finer apples than any other row—due, I think, to more sunlight, air, protection from cold north winds and plenty of room for root growth.

Seneca Co., N. Y. W. A. B.

"Talking Turkey"

NIGHT before last Mother and I were motoring homeward just before midnight, after assisting in organizing a Parent-Teacher Association in a neighboring community, when a tiny light off in the fields to the left of the concrete highway attracted our attention. It was a beautiful night, with just enough light from the waning moon to make the patches of wood look weird.

On a hillside near one of these young forests the light sent out its tiny flame.

"What can it be?" Mother asked. "Why is anyone out on that hillside so near midnight?"

The question remained unanswered and was promptly forgotten by Dad, but not so with Mother. Yesterday was a wonderful Fall day. The temperature was just above freezing and a fairly strong wind made frail persons want to stay near the stove, but for the strong and healthy it was one of those days when it's good to be alive. At dinner Mother said, "I'd like to go for a little ride this afternoon. Teddy and I need some fresh air. It's so bracing. Can you take us?" Dad arranged his work and at three o'clock we backed our old touring car out of the barn and drove away southward over the concrete.

"Turn east," said Mother, as we reached the transcontinental highway, and in a few moments we were smoothly skimming over the same route we had traversed the night before. The highway wound up a valley where the foliage on the trees had turned to a brilliant golden color. Together with the dark evergreens, it made a picture that would gladden the heart of an artist. On over "the hill" we drove and then Mother said, "Slow down."

It was at this point that I really found out why we were motoring on this glorious October afternoon, for Mother was grazing across a ravine to the hillside where the tiny light had been shining the night before.

One glance was enough, and I pulled over to the side of the road and parked the car. The hillside was literally covered with turkeys. Huge, bronze turkeys! More turkeys than we had ever seen before in our lives. Indeed, more than we thought inhabited the State of Texas. There were two brooder-houses and a number of rails arranged for roosts, and in the background the woods. But the field in the foreground seemed alive with huge "Thanksgiving dinners.

We drove slowly down the hill to a farmhouse, and after due inquiry found the owner of the birds. He told us that he had a thousand turkeys there on the hillside. They had been hatched in an incubator in the cellar and the two brothers, operating the farm, had made it their chief business of the year. The farm had housed a large number of cows previously, but the two owners had "taken a flier" this season raising turkeys instead of cows.

Mother immediately inquired about the light and the young man smiled and said that one of the boys spent the night in the brooder-house in the field, and it was the light from his lantern we had seen.

We jumped the creek and climbed the slope with the owner of a thousand "Thanksgiving dinners."

"How much are they worth?" I asked as we approached the bronze-colored birds.

"About five dollars apiece as they stand," he replied.

"Phew! $5,000 loose on this side hill," I thought as I unloaded my camera in order to get a picture of the birds.

They were quite tame and crowded around us, allowing the owner to brush their shiny coats of bronze.

The story of how a thousand turkeys were raised was indeed interesting. The eggs from 50 hen turkeys were used and hatched in an incubator. Today there are 1,000 birds from the original 1,300 eggs. Next year the owners expect to save the eggs from 85 hens; hence if they have good luck their flock will exceed this season's in size.

We enjoyed our October afternoon trip. Teddy got some "fresh air." I gained some real information on turkey raising and saw my largest flock of birds and Mother's curiosity regarding the light in the field at midnight was satisfied.

A good afternoon's work all the way around.

T. T. J.

A Thousand Holiday Dinners in Central New York. Fig. 762

Part of the turkey crop of Thomas F. Tanner, New Haven Co., Conn. Mr. Tanner writes that they raised 90 per cent of the hatch this year. Fig. 763

Mrs. Walter A. Johnson, Jefferson Co., N. Y., sends the above picture of her Narragansett turkeys. Fig. 764

Canada Field Peas

THE Canada field pea is grown to a large extent in the Northern States and will grow in most any climate the garden pea will grow. It is valuable for hay, pasture, grain and to plow under. The hay makes a good feed for horses, cattle and sheep, while the grain makes excellent feed, when mixed with other grains, for milk cows, hogs and poultry.

For pasture the peas are usually sown with some other grain. Oats and barley are good to mix with the peas. Peas are better for pasturing hogs and sheep as horses and cows will trample the vines down so badly. After the stock grazes the vines down, if they are removed from the pasture for a time the vines will grow out again, to furnish further grazing.

Like other leguminous crops Canada field peas are nitrogen gatherers, so that makes them valuable as a soil improver. As a green manure crop, plow under the vines when in bloom. As a grain crop they will produce anywhere from 10 to 40 bushels per acre, according to the soil and climate. Peas make excellent hay sown in a mixture with oats.

While Canada field peas will make a good growth of vines almost anywhere garden peas will grow, as a grain crop they cannot be depended on south of Pennsylvania, as the climate is too warm. If a hot spell comes along when they are in bloom they do not produce many pods. A medium or clay loam soil is best for peas. Sandy soil does not produce much vine growth unless very rich. Wet soils are not suited for peas. For grain the soil should not be too rich as there will be too much growth of vine and fewer pods. While the soil should not be wet, still there must be plenty of moisture in it to supply the vines or the yield of grain will be small.

The peas can be sown broadcast and plowed under, but care must be taken not to plow too deep. Or the land can be plowed, then the peas sown by hand and harrowed in, or they can be sown with a grain drill. The peas should be sown to a depth of two to five inches, according to the soil, the lighter the soil the deeper they should be sown. It requires two or three bushels of seed per acre. The poorer the soil the more peas it will take and the peas vary in size. While there are a good many different varieties most seedhouses list them just as Canada field peas.

For harvesting a small area they can be treated same as other peas and beans, but where large fields are grown it is best to get special implements for harvesting them. If put in stacks they will have to be topped off with some other hay or grass as the pea vines do not turn water very well.

To sow peas in a mixture with other grain use one bushel peas and one and one-half to two bushels other grain. To sow in a drill, mix the grain before sowing. When sown by hand plow the peas under and then sow the other grain and cover with the harrow. The peas should be sown as early as possible in the Spring.

R. C.

Construction of Septic Tank

I am about to install a sewage disposal system. My house is on a lot 50x150 ft., the soil is very heavy, and water is a long time disappearing. It is quite a problem, I understand, to get such a tank to function properly in this kind of soil. The lot slopes to the back with about one foot fall. How much fall should be given the pipe line leading from the house to the tank? I would like to have the cost as low as possible and yet do satisfactory work. The line leading from the house to the tank will have to come within 12 ft. of the well. L. W. C.

New Jersey.

THE construction of a septic tank is an individual problem. While the underlying principles of the septic tank remain the same they must be adapted to the conditions under which the tank must operate to insure satisfactory service.

The conditions outlined, limited space, tight soil and little fall, are difficult to meet. It is probable that a single chamber tank with sub-surface disposal can best be adapted for use under these conditions.

For an average family the septic tank should be about 3x6 ft. long by 4½ ft. deep inside. Where conditions permit it should not be placed nearer than 25 ft. from the house, although where necessary it may be placed closer. The inlet sewer should be made from glazed sewer tile with carefully cemented joints. When so made it will be watertight and can pass near a well without danger. Care should be taken, however, to see that the tiles are carefully laid so that they will remain tight, and not later become a source of danger. Cast-iron soil pipe with leaded joints would be better for this purpose. The inlet sewer should have a grade of about ⅛ in. per foot and should be laid approximately 2 ft. below the surface.

The absorption bed should be located as far from your well and your neighbors' wells as possible. Contrary to general opinion the liquid coming from the tank is not pure. If allowed to stand on top of the ground it will smell, and if permitted to get into water supplies may cause serious sickness. The tile forming the disposal bed should be placed 12 to 18 in. below the surface of the ground, and they should be carefully laid to grade, with slightly open joints, permitting the escape of the liquid sewage into the soil surrounding them. From 10 to 50 ft. of disposal tile will be needed per person served, depending upon the tightness of the soil in which the system is laid. Where the amount of tile required is large they are usually laid in a gridiron fashion with a sewage divider and switch located between them and the tank. This arrangement is used to avoid the necessity of long lines of tile, which seldom work satisfactorily. Digging a large trench and placing the tile line in gravel is a help in securing satisfactory absorption in tight soil. Other helps are leading roof water, cellar drainage, etc. to another outlet; this lessens the load on the disposal bed.

There are many good bulletins on this subject, among them Extension Bulletin 48 of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. This goes into the construction of the tank in detail and should be a great help to you.

ROBERT H. SMITH.

Grafting Cherries on Wild Seedlings

I HAVE successfully grafted sweet cherries on wild seedlings, results being 75 per cent successful, though many tried to discourage the attempt. The scions should be as fine as possible. I secured some excellent scions of Governor Wood, Schmidt, Bing, Lambert and Napoleon, and one warm day in early March two years ago I cleft-grafted a number of stocks. The first week in April I tried another lot of dormant scions on cherries, plums, apricots, pears and apples. The results were more than gratifying: 75 per cent of them lived and made

wonderful growth that year, as much as four feet, and a two-year growth of approximately eight feet. The stocks ranged in size from ⅜ to 3 in., with success on all sizes, but I recommend seedlings calipering between ½ and 1¼ in. for best results.

A year ago I dug up a number of cherry seedlings, transplanted them and, the first suitable day for wax working, I grafted all of them that were large enough. All scions were Governor Wood. Results with 15 stocks showed three failures. Some of the others made a remarkable growth that season.

Great care must be used with cherry stocks and scions. Tools must be sharp to make clean cuts without breaking the bark. The outer bark of cherry is like birch, as it spirals the line of wood growth, so this outer bark and the cambium beneath should be cut clean with a sharp knife exactly where you will later split the wood to admit the scion. On large stocks you should hold split open with a wedge preventing undue pressure on scion. This was my first attempt at cleft grafting but of course I had seen it done with apples and pears so believe anyone who knows the general technique of cleft-grafting on apples can by exercising reasonable care be successful with sweet cherries. In this way one can make beautiful and profitable trees from those seedlings of cherry, plum, pear and apple which are scattered by nature's hand along our fence rows, roads and in back pastures. F. J. BOWMAN.

New York.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

One of the important problems now confronting the Grange as an organization is how to obtain a larger and more adequate income. It has been trying to run the big machine for the past year on the same Grange dues that were established when the order was founded 60 years ago and the result is a deficit of about $8,000. But, as National Master Taber points out, the Grange has something to show for the deficit.

Responding to the appeals of unorganized farmers in many States the National Grange has been forced to take measures to answer this appeal. As a result there have been increased sums appropriated for extension work and already three stars have been added to the Grange flag in the last two years, Virginia, Minnesota and North Carolina now being numbered among the Grange States. But extension work costs money, and Master Taber announces that the National Grange has expended over $20,000 in this field during the past year. And the head of this great farm fraternity, reelected almost unanimously a short time ago at the annual session of the National Grange at Seattle, has the vision to see that if the order is to reap the great harvest that lies before it there must be a reorganization of the financial platform of the Grange, so that adequate funds will be provided for the task of organization in territory where the Grange is urgently asked to come and pitch its tents.

The fight of the Grange at Washington to secure a more equitable tariff schedule for agriculture has brought forcibly to the attention of Grange leaders the need of more liberal support to maintain the order's legislative machinery in the National Capital. Master Taber declares that for every dollar the Grange has at its disposal in its efforts to fight the battles of agriculture and secure for it justice in tariff rates, industry has available a hundredfold more in funds to assemble the needful data and marshall the facts before the committees of Congress.

Fortunately the early leaders of the Grange were wise enough to establish a fund for the use of the order in emergencies such as have arisen and this fund has now reached such a sum as to enable the Grange temporarily to meet the emergency that has arisen, but as Master Taber truly points out, the Grange should be on a self-supporting basis and he pleads for such a revision of the plan for providing revenue as will meet the new conditions.

A dozen States are knocking at the Grange doors for admission, says Master Taber. He urges doubling the amount appropriated last year for extension work, which means the making of at least $40,000 available for meeting the demands of those sections which are so earnestly seeking admission to the Grange fold.

"The Grange is the type of organization needed by agriculture" says Master Taber. "It builds its program from the bottom up. The Grange lives as it serves. As a farmer' national organization we cannot neglect any section. We must not deny to any territory the advantages, benefits, and blessings of Grange membership."

The recent increase in the sixth and seventh degree fees has helped very materially to provide additional revenue for extension work. The three new Grange States are the answer to those who doubted the wisdom of raising the dues. And as Master Taber shows, since these dues were raised more people have taken these degrees than ever before in the history of the Grange.

The cost of everything that goes into organization work has risen threefold since the order was founded. The order is confronted with the choice of still further running behind in its finances or else retiring from the organization field, which now promises such liberal returns on the investment. The National Grange cannot be maintained and the proper amount of extension work done on the present dues of eight cents per member payable to the National Grange. As Master Taber aptly remarks, one thin dime per member will solve the problems of the National Grange.

Horticultural Gossip

With all this talk about high-quality fruit and higher prices there are still a few jolts to be suffered along the way. A high-quality grocery store in a suburban town in the Middle West has this Fall been carryin ga line of Rome Beauty and Northwestern Greening apples, and Kieffer pears. Jonathans are on hand for the discriminating buyer of dessert fruit, but the attractive, shapely Rome Beauty, Northwestern Greening, and Kieffer dominate the situation. The grocer's answer is that there is a certain price beyond which his customers will not go. The customer demands a clean, atractive, general-purpose fruit which he thinks is not too high price. Rome bakes well, it makes a fair salad, it makes a fair pie, and it is a mild apple for those who do not desire the snap of a Jonathan. As for the Kieffer pear, it bakes well, it can be used in a salad, and like Rome, it can be used next week in case the housewife finds that it does not fit into the menu of the week she planned it for. This grocer says that he is through with high-priced apples.

The tub bushel that had its rise in eastern fruit circles seems to have travelled West almost to the Pacific Coast. That is to say, this season sees the Class "C" fruit of the West finding its way to eastern markets garbed in the familiar tub bushel of the East. Side by side in one grocery store stood four tub bushels, alike to all general appearences. Upon close inspection one was found to be from Idaho, one from Lockport, N. Y., one from the Grand Valley of Colorado, and one from Tennessee. There is thought here for the man who will stop and listen.

What is "finish" in fruit? An apple may be big, it may have good color, it may be well-flavored, but has it "finish"? The cattle man knows the feel of the hide and the "sheen" of the coat. The man who collects oriental rugs looks for the life in them, the stability of the color from the top to the base of the pile, and the softness and silkiness of the lights and shadows. These are the characteristics of what is called "quality" or "finish." It is not so easy to describe in fruit but it is certainly there. There is a certain genteelness to a well-grown McIntosh that makes it stand out from the rest of the pack. It is firm, it is cherry-red, the color has life, the aroma is penetrating, the flesh is crisp and juicy, and the flavor is pleasant and refreshing. The well-grown Delaware grape with its compact, cylindrical square-shouldered clusters is quite another article from the poorly-grown scraggly clusters of unsuited regions. It is this characteristic called "finish" which wins first prizes in many fruit shows and which it is hard for the fruit judge to describe to the disatisfied loser. It is the fruit with finish, too, that tops the market.

The world at large does not appreciate what it owes to plants. Even the automobile driver depends upon the plants of the past for his source of power, little as he suspects. It is not difficult to realize that we get all of our food from plants, because we see the crops growing in the fields and we see the cattle grazing on the hillsides. We may step beyond foodstuffs and think of wool, cotton, silk, artificial silk, rubber, and rope. These all depend directly or indirectly upon plants. The power that drives the trains and the steam turbines comes from the coal formed from ancient trees. And now comes the idea that oil from which our gasoline is derived, is the result of the accumulation of ancient plant parts rich in oil, such as spores, so-called "seeds," and the like, just as coal is the product of compressed and heated wood from ancient trees. Someone has said that horticulture is the foundation of agriculture and that plants are the source of most of man's energy and wealth. It certainly looks that way when one stops to think.

H. B. TUKEY

FARM AND GARDEN. — Exhibits valued at more than $5,000,000, the most elaborate showing of agricultural progress and prowess seen anywhere, were displayed at Chicago's thirtieth International Livestock Show opened Nov. 30. Thirty-five states, five Canadian provinces, England, Scotland and Australia sent their best for this competition.

A workable national policy for the conservation and rehabilitation of America's wild life was framed at the two-day session of the sixteenth American Game Conference, at the Hotel Pennsylvania New York, Nov. 29-30, with game commissioners, sportsmen, scientists and conservationists gathered from all sections of the United States and Canada. The Conference was under the direction of the American Game Protective Association, with I. T. Quinn, Game and Fish Commissioner of Alabama, as chairman.

A wheat grower from the foothills of the Canadian Rockies, Joseph H. B. Smith, was selected as the wheat king of the National Hay and Grain Show at Chicago, Dec. 3. Smith, whose home is at Wolf Creek, Alberta, won the title with his sample of hard red Spring wheat, which weighed 66.3 pounds to the bushel. The Canadian triumphed over another Smith—C. Edson Smith of Corvallis, Mont.—who had held the championship for the last two years. By his victory Joseph Smith gives Canada the record of having produced 15 of the last 19 wheat kings. John L. Pflantz of Hannibal, Mo., and L. M. Vogler of Hope, Ind., were crowned corn kings, Pflantz exhibiting the champion single ear and Vogler the champion sample of 10 ears. The oats raising championship was awarded to C. I. Gustafson of Victor, Mont., for his sample of late Victory oats. By his victory the Montana farmer retains the oats crown he won last year. Seven championships in the 112 classes went to Iowa hogs. The State showed the best Chester White and Tamworth barrow and the prize winning pens of Berkshires, Hampshires, Poland Chinas, Chester Whites and Tamworths. Wisconsin was the nearest rival with its champion Poland China and Yorkshire barrow and its first place pen of fat Yorkshires. Kansas ranked third.

Culture of Orris Root

Can you give me information about sweet orris root used in the manufacture of perfumes and cosmetics? What variety of the Iris is used? How are the roots dried? M. M. M.

Orris root, used for perfumery, dentifrices, and cosmetics, is produced by Iris florentina, the Florence Iris. It is not generally high in price, as it is not used now to manufacture synthetic violet perfume, and it is not considered likely to be remunerative as a crop here. The roots vary in quality in different soils, being more fragrant under favorable conditions. Rather stony mountain soil is said to grow the best roots. A rich soil grows larger plants, but poorer roots, which are less fragrant and do not dry well. The plants are grown for two or three years. They are then hoed out, the bulbous root cut off, and the remainder replanted. This is done from the middle to the end of June. The tuberous root is cleaned, scraped and washed, then dried in the sun. The drying usually takes eight days. Drying with artificial heat is considered to result in a poor quality of root, and reduces the weight too much.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has experimented with the culture of orris root, and could give information regarding its possibilities in this country.

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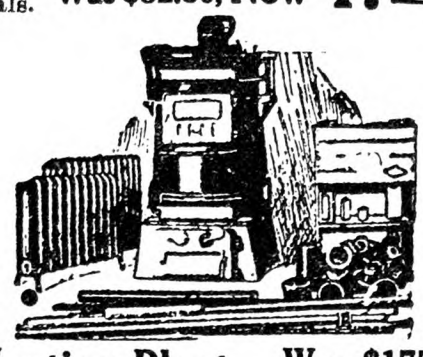
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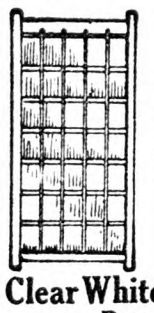
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December in Flower Garden and Greenhouse

The planting season has drawn to a close and snow may soon cover the ground, yet attention must be given to numerous tasks before real Winter weather is upon us. The majority of these tasks are concerned with "putting the garden to bed," and making its occupants snug against Winter trials.

The ground should be well frozen before protective material is applied, for it is the alternate freezing and thawing which causes heaving and damages most of our hardy plants rather than the intensity of the cold. Hardy herbaceous plants require a good mulch of rotted manure. Such plants as Canterbury bells, pansies, forget-me-nots, English daisies and Polyanthus which do not lose their foliage will require rather special attention where they are grown in the open. Under no circumstances must any covering be given until the ground is solidly frozen and the plants are quite dormant; then a light covering of salt hay or dry leaves may be given. It is a good plan to surround the bed in which they are growing with low boards and then cover with leaves and trellis. Free access of air and dry conditions are essential if these plants are to be wintered safely in the open. Border plants of perennial nature which retain their foliage throughout the Winter, as Arabis, Cerastium, creeping Phlox, Daphne, Helianthemum, etc., should be given the protection afforded by a light covering of salt hay or strawy litter—pine branches are also good for this purpose. Bulbs can be best protected by a two or three-inch layer of old rotted manure, or if this is unprocurable peat moss will be found a satisfactory substitute. Pine branches or salt hay are the best materials for protecting the occupants of the rock garden; rye straw is also excellent for this purpose.

Montbretias will come through the Winter quite safely in most sections if given a deep covering with leaves or salt hay—12 inches is not too much in this case.

While the dead tops of most perennials are best cut away when the borders are cleaned up, an exception exists in the lovely mauve catmint—Nepeta Mussini—for if the growth of this plant is allowed to remain undisturbed until the Spring it forms adequate protection for the roots, and is better than an artificial mulch.

Earth should be heaped well up around the stems of rose bushes and then after it is well frozen give an additional covering of leaves, salt hay, peat moss or other available mulch.

Boxwood, English yew and other evergreens, liable to be damaged by the snows and by the Winter sunshine after freezing nights must be given adequate protection. Burlap can usually be used to good effect for this purpose. Around beds of Rhododendrons and Azaleas it is well to stretch a low fence of wire mesh and cover the ground enclosed with a thick layer of leaves. Pine or spruce branches, placed in an upright position among hybrid Rhododendrons and the more tender species of Azaleas will afford valuable protection, although this is even more important two or three months hence, when the sun commences to have more power, for these northern latitudes than at the present time.

Ornamental trees and shrubs which have damaged branches or dead wood should receive attention without further delay. Cut away undesirable branches close to a main trunk and treat the cut surface with tar or good paint. Either of these mediums is preferable to creosote.

Where it is intended to move large trees during the Winter the sites upon which they are to be planted should be heavily mulched with strawy litter to keep the ground open. It is quite a good plan to dig the holes for their reception before the mulch is applied. Of late years it has become an increasingly common practice to purchase living Christmas trees growing in tubs and after serving their purpose during the festive season to plant them out in the garden. This is a splendid idea when well-grown trees are obtained, and the present is a good time to apply a protective mulch to the site which they are eventually to occupy.

Cold-frames must be given as much ventilation as possible upon all favorable occasions, and should be protected with mats at night. The amateur is all too often disposed to delay opening the frames in the morning, and thus the occupants are encouraged to remain active and make a soft growth which is easily killed. The object is to maintain the plants in as dormant a condition as possible and with this end in view they should receive no water unless absolutely essential, and air should be admitted whenever the outside temperature rises above freezing point. When watering is deemed necessary the forenoon of a bright day should be chosen for its application and after giving a real good soaking the sash-lights should be allowed to remain off until nightfall to give the foliage and soil surface a chance to dry.

Take particular care that the rain gutters around the greenhouse and other buildings are cleaned out so that all accumulations of leaves and other debris are removed.

Inside the greenhouse particular care must be paid to the matter of watering, more especially in cool houses. Overwatering is fatal to most plants at this time of the year—the cacti perhaps being the worst sufferer from this cause. On the other hand, excessive dryness is also productive of much trouble, so that at all times the happy medium between these two extreme conditions should be the aim of the cultivator. If any plant growing in a pot appears sickly and the soil remains wet and water-logged examine the drainage material in the bottom of the pot and adjust matters so that this condition is remedied. Repotting of plants is not advisable at this time.

Too much fire heat is very detrimental and encourages red spider, thrips, scale and other unwanted pests. On extremely cold nights it is much better to allow the temperature of the greenhouse to drop five degrees or so below the normal night temperature than to attempt to maintain the latter by keeping the steam or hot-water pipes so hot that it is impossible to bear the hand upon them.

As Chrysanthemums pass out of bloom they should be cut down, labelled with the name of the variety and stood in a cool house or in a cold-frame until they are wanted for propagating purposes.

Carnations require a night temperature of 45 to 50 degrees. They may be propagated any time from now on, selecting for cuttings those shoots which appear about half way up the flowering stems. Clean, sharp sand affords the best rooting medium.

Other plants which will do splendidly in the same temperature as the carnations and will produce flowers or prove of decorative value throughout the Winter include Christmas cherries, ornamental peppers, Gerberas, Buddleia asiatica and B. Farquhari, calla lilies, Acacias, Primulas, Cinerarias and Freesias. All of these require as much sunlight as possible.

Paper White and Soliel d'Or Narcissi may now be brought into the greenhouse and under genial conditions will soon be in bloom. Roman and Dutch prepared hyacinths may also be now gently forced, but it is yet too early to bring the tulips or other Narcissi or hyacinths into the greenhouse. Bulbous subjects of this kind are always welcome in the Wintertime, bringing with them even at such an early date a suggestion of Spring, and it is good to know that they can be grown and flowered in an ordinary living-room window quite as successfully as in a greenhouse. Every plant and flower-lover should grow some of these bulbs.

For those who have care of a warmer greenhouse Poinsettias and Winter-flowering Begonias will now be rapidly approaching perfection. Both of these popular Christmas flowering subjects will benefit from weekly applications of very dilute manure water. Maintain a humid atmosphere at all times by frequently damping down the benches between the pots, the floors, and other surfaces.

The present month should afford opportunities to wash all flower pots, both those containing plants and the empties. Clean pots are essential to good work. Use no soap for this task. Seed flats may be repaired and new ones made. It is an excellent plan to give the old flats a good coating of hot lime-wash to destroy any lurking fungoid or insect enemies.

It is not at all premature to send abroad for the foreign seed catalogs.

New York. T. H. EVERETT.

New York State Grange

The annual meeting will be held at Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 4-7, 1930. Secretary F. J. Riley, of Sennett, N. Y., makes the following statement about railroad rates to the meeting:

Round trip tickets will be sold at 1½ fare on the identification plan, from all points in New York State. Tickets will be sold from January 31 to February 6, 1930. Good returning until February 13, 1930.

Identification cards will be sent to all State officers, committees, delegates and deputies.

All other members wishing to attend should write the State secretary or your county deputy for one of these cards who will have a supply on hand.

You cannot buy your ticket at the reduced rate without one of these cards.

One card is sufficient for man and wife and all members of his family if all go at the same time.

Notify your ticket agent a few days in advance of your proposed going.

Tickets will be good via the same route in both directions only.

Delegates at large present your credentials Monday night, February 3, to the credentials committee at the Syracuse Hotel.

Pine Needles in Lawn Soil

Will pine needles mixed with manure make a good seedbed for a lawn? H. H. Maryland.

We should like the experience of readers who live in sections where pine needles in large quantities are available. We know that they are used as strawberry mulch and in stables. Perhaps some one can tell us how these work up into soil.

FATHER: "Did you peel that apple before eating it, as I told you?" Jimmy: "Yes, dad." Father: "What did you do with the peel?" Jimmy: "I ate it after I had finished the apple."—Passing Show.

Can't Fool this 1929 Farmer!

"This Boot is so heavy it must be good." "This Boot is so heavy it can't be well balanced."

1900 to 1929. Brief in TIME. Long in PROGRESS. Ideas have changed greatly in the past 29 years. So have most GOODS. But not all goods. For instance, some kinds of rubber boots.

The farmer in 1900 had the idea that the boots he wanted to buy should be heavy. Heavy boots meant good boots to him. So he bought heavy ones. They were stiff on his feet. At the end of the day, they felt like a COUPLE OF TONS. He wondered what it was that made him DOG-TIRED! The storekeeper of 1900 recommended "good, heavy boots." As years went by, SOME storekeepers still advised the same kind. And SOME farmers kept on buying them. The same kind that were bought and sold TEN YEARS AGO. Just because some storekeepers didn't take time to tell their customers what improvements had been made.

Footwear keeps up to date

Now look at the cartoon of 1929. A 1929 storekeeper with 1900 ideas. But the farmer has MODERN ideas. HE knows that a well-balanced boot is not heavy. He wants—Goodrich Rubber Boots. He knows they are WELL BALANCED. That they will be easy on his feet. That they are LIGHT and FLEXIBLE.

Goodrich 4-buckle all-rubber overshoe. Light and tough—like Goodrich Boots

27 DIFFERENT rubber compounds and fabrics make possible this Goodrich balance. You know how a Goodrich Tire is made. Many fabrics, cords and rubber compounds. YEARS OF STUDY in the great Goodrich laboratories to learn how to combine them. The result is the famous GOODRICH SILVERTOWN TIRE. It's a balanced tire. Light and tough. It wears for THOUSANDS of miles more than the tire of 1900. BALANCE is the secret.

Balance makes the boot

You know how heavy an axe is if you hold it at the end of the handle. What happens when you move your hand closer to the head? It feels pounds LIGHTER. You know that is balance. Well, Goodrich Tires and Boots are balanced the same way. No useless weight. Lightness balanced with service.

Goodrich has made its boots as it has made its tires. The same lightness and long wear. The same balance.

Buy a pair of Goodrich Rubber Boots. Compare them with the kind you've been buying. Those 27 different rubber compounds and fabrics will keep your feet fit. Save you money in LONG WEAR.

The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Est. 1870, Akron, Ohio. Pacific Goodrich Rubber Co., Los Angeles, Cal. In Canada: Canadian Goodrich Co., Kitchener, Ont.

Goodrich

Rubber Footwear for Every Member of the Family

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

MILK

December: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $2.135 plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.385; Class 3, $2.15.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6½c per .1 or 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.22; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.43¾ @	$0.44½
Extra, 92 score		.43
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.36½ @	.42
Seconds	32½ @	.35
Lower grades	.31 @	.32
Ladles	.32 @	.35½
Packing stock	.28 @	.30
Renovated	.36 @	.36½
Sweet fancy	.45½ @	.46
Extra	.44½ @	.45
Firsts	.38 @	.43½
Seconds	.35 @	.37
Centralized	.35½ @	.39

CHEESE

State flat, held, fancy	$0.26 @	$0.26½
Average run	.23½ @	.24½
Flats, fresh, specials		.24½
Fancy		.24
Average run		.23
Wis. flats, June	.24½ @	.25
Fresh	.23 @	.24
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.23 @	.23½
Old, fancy	.24 @	.25
Young America, fresh	.23½ @	.24
Short held	.23½ @	.24

EGGS

Nearby white, extra	$0.61 @	$0.63
Average extras	.58 @	.59
Extra firsts	.51 @	.58
Firsts	.47 @	.49
Pullets	.35 @	.43
Pacific Coast, whites	.55 @	.63
Mixed colors,		
Gathered, best	.58 @	.62
Nearby, best	.64 @	.65
Common to good	.35 @	.45
Cold storage, fancy	.41 @	.42
Lower grades	.34 @	.38

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34 @	$0.36
Fair to good	.27 @	.32
Roosters	.21 @	.24
Fowls	.27 @	.33
Ducks	.18 @	.28
Geese	.18 @	.27
Turkeys—Dry,		
Nearby—Toms	.37 @	.40
Hens	.36 @	.38
Maryland—Toms	.37 @	.40
Hens	.36 @	.38
Virginia—Toms	.36 @	.38
Hens	.35 @	.36
Mediums	.24 @	.27
Old toms	.27 @	.30
Old hens	.28 @	.32
Northwestern—Toms	.34 @	.38
Hens	.33 @	.35
Mediums	.21 @	.25
Mountain States—Toms	.34 @	.38
Hens	.33 @	.36
Mediums	.21 @	.25
Western—Toms	.33 @	.37
Hens	.32 @	.34
Mediums	.20 @	.24
Southwestern—Toms	.32 @	.35
Hens	.31 @	.33
Mediums	.20 @	.23
Texas—Toms	.31 @	.34
Hens	.31 @	.32
Mediums	.20 @	.23
Old toms	.26 @	.29
Old hens	.27 @	.31
Squabs, white, lb.	.50 @	.65
Dark doz.	2.50 @	3.50
Culls	1.50 @	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24 @	$0.33
Chickens	.26 @	.32
Roosters	.20 @	.22
Ducks	.20 @	.28
Geese	.22 @	.28
Rabbits, lb.	.24 @	.27

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.00 @	12.85
Bulls	6.00 @	9.25
Cows	6.00 @	8.00
Calves, best	16.00 @	18.00
Common to good	12.00 @	15.00
Sheep	4.50 @	6.50
Lambs	11.00 @	14.25

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.20 @	$0.21
Good to prime	.16 @	.18
Culls	.11 @	.13
Steers, 100 lbs.	22.00 @	24.00
Bulls	13.50 @	14.00
Cows	15.50 @	16.00
Roasting pigs, 10 to 12 lbs.	.20 @	.23
14 to 20 lbs.	.16 @	.18

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$4.75 @	$5.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00 @	6.35
Me., in bulk 180 lbs.	4.50 @	5.00
150 lbs.	3.85 @	4.15
Sweet potatoes, Va., bbl.	2.75 @	4.00
Del., and Md., bu.	1.25 @	1.40

VEGETABLES

Beets 100 bchs.	$3.00 @	$4.00
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.15 @	.30
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00 @	1.50
Ton	33.00 @	36.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00 @	1.25
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25 @	3.00
Celery, doz.	.65 @	1.00
Horseradish, Mo., bbl.	7.50 @	9.00
Kale, bu.	.75 @	.85
Leeks, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	2.50
Lettuce, bu.	.75 @	4.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	1.75 @	2.25
Parsnips, bu.	1.00 @	1.25
Peas, bu.	4.00 @	10.00
Peppers, bu.	5.00 @	7.50
Radishes, 100 bchs.	2.50 @	3.00
Spinach, bu.	.65 @	1.00
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	1.00 @	1.75
Watercress, 100 bchs.	2.00 @	3.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.50 @	$11.00
Pea	8.00 @	8.25
Red kidney	8.75 @	9.00

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$7.00 @	$10.50
Greenings,	3.00 @	7.00
Baldwins	4.50 @	6.75
Spy,	6.00 @	8.00
Wealthy,	3.00 @	7.00
York Imp.,	3.50 @	5.50
Cranberries, ½ bbl. box	5.00 @	7.50
Pears, bu.	1.75 @	4.50
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.80 @	.90

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00 @	25.00
No. 2	22.00 @	23.00
No. 3	14.00 @	21.00
Clover mixed	15.00 @	23.00
Straw, rye	16.00 @	18.00
Oats and wheat		14.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.48⅜
No. 1 northern Spring	1.54⅞
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.06¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.57½
Rye	1.12⅛
Barley	.80¼

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19	
Grade B	.16	
Butter, best, lb.	$0.53 @	.54
Cheese, best, lb.	.35 @	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.70 @	.75
Gathered	.55 @	.60
Fowls, lb.	.45 @	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40 @	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45 @	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35 @	.40
Apples, doz.	.30 @	.60

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets.)

The Philadelphia apple market was steady to firm during the past week, for marks of good quality. Ordinary stock moved slowly as usual. Large Staymans from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware sold at $2 to $2.50 per bushel. Romes brought $1.75 to $2.25, while Grimes Golden were mostly $1.50 to $2.25 a bushel. Ben Davis and Yorks were slow at $1 to $1.75. Demand for cranberries was quite active up to Thanksgiving, but very few price advances took place. New Jersey offerings brought $3 to $3.50 a ¼-bbl. box, while some fancy Cape Cod berries from Massachusetts brought up to $4.25. Heavier receipts of string beans brought about a weaker market toward the close. Florida flat green sold at $3 to $3.75, with a few fancy Refugee at $5 a bushel hamper. Wax were steady at $3 to $4. The first Texas bunched beets were on the market and sold fairly well at $2.90 to $3.25 a bushel. This package holds about five dozen bunches. Carrots from California were steady at the same price as Texas beets. The celery market was barely steady as supplies from California were quite liberal. Full size crates sold at $4.75 to $5.50, while 2-3 crates from New York State moved at $2.75 to $3. Missouri horseradish moved at $7 to $7.50 a barrel, a normal price for that product at this time of the year. Demand for lettuce was slow and the market was weaker. California Iceberg was quoted at $4.25 to $4.75, with a few sales at $5 for a crate of four to five dozen heads. The nearby sections are about through shipping for this year, as a snowfall brought the season abruptly to an end. Mushrooms were steady, with 85c to $1.15, the usual price range for whites, and others were quoted down to 40c per 3-lb. basket. The cauliflower market was stronger throughout most of the week, with both nearby and Long Island stock advancing in price. Fancy offerings brought around $2.85 to $3 a crate while ordinary stock was down to $1.75. The onion market held about steady with trading only moderate. New York yellows sold at $1.75 to $2 a 100-lb. sack. Sweet potatoes were dull, with only fancy stock meeting a better than moderate demand. Eastern Shore yellows were mostly $2 to $2.50 a barrel. Nearby ⅝-bu. baskets on the street sold at 75c to $1 for yellows, and reds were 85c to $1.10. Endive, escarole, broccoli and kale all met a slow demand. White potatoes were in moderate supply, averaging less than 100 cars a day. Strictly fancy stock had but little difficulty in moving at the quoted figures, but ordinary stock was slow. Pennsylvania Round Whites brought $2.25 to $2.75 per 100 lbs., while Maine Green Mountains were $2.60 to $2.65. The first boatload of New Brunswick stock was received on the market during the week. Canadian Green Mountains brought $2.50 per 100-lb. sack, while Idaho Russets were mostly $3.40 to $3.65 a 100-lb. sack.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market held firm. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 30, were 15,006 cases, about the same as for the week previous. Fine fresh eggs were in limited supply, demand was good and the market held to the price level of the week before, 57c. Fancy selected candled eggs, put up for the carton trade held steady at 67 to 68c, while full cases of these brought 65 to 67c per dozen. Undergrades were quiet and moved slowly. Fresh seconds moving out at 37 to 38c. Storage packed stock held steady at 39 to 40½c a dozen. Cold storage holdings of case eggs continue to run behind last season. On Dec. 2, Philadelphia had 73,092 cases compared with 101,943 cases on the same date of last year. Total holdings in the 10 principal markets of the nation equalled 1,727,712 cases on Dec. 2, compared with 2,070,353 cases a year ago.

Receipts of live poultry have been very light since Thanksgiving, and values have been well maintained, but trading has been quiet. Demand for some offerings was practically negligible. Fancy colored fowls brought 30c, while ordinary weakened to 23c. Leghorns were mostly 22 to 24c per pound. Fancy Spring Plymouth Rock chickens held steady at 27 to 28c, while mixed colors were weaker at 24 to 26c. Broilers were steady at 30c, while heavy roasting chickens were steady to firm at 30 to 31c. Turkeys were a drug on the market, with practically no demand. Fancy young stock was quoted at 30c, while hens were mostly 28 to 30c. Ducks and geese were slow.

The dressed poultry market was dull with very little trading. Turkeys were in limited receipt and the market held about steady throughout the week. Nearby fancy sold at 35 38c, while western offerings were mostly 33 to 35c a pound. Chickens were stronger at the close, with western boxed offerings at 33 to 34c for birds over 5 lbs. A few sales of extra fancy birds brought up to 37c per pound. Both ducks and geese met a limited demand at steady figures. Cold storage holdings of dressed poultry in Philadelphia, on Dec. 2 totalled 3,560,092 lbs. compared with 2,614,324 lbs. on the corresponding date of last year. Total holdings in 10 of the principal markets equalled 77,165,944 lbs. compared with 54,775,481 lbs. last season at the same date.

HAY AND STRAW

Undergrade hay comprised the bulk of the offerings during the week and the market for such was dull. The top grades, however, moved fairly well, with best Timothy ranging from $19 to $20 a ton, compared with $17.50 to $18 a ton a year ago. Timothy clover mixed, No. 1, was quoted at $18 to $19, while No. 2 was mostly $16.50 to $17.50. The straw market was dull and prices continued to run well under the figures of last season. Straight rye straw was mostly $16.50 to $17, while wheat was $12 to $13 a ton.

J. M. F.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

The past week has been a rather inactive one on the Boston Produce Market. Supplies of most produce have not been plentiful, however, and prices show few important changes.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand good; market firm. Various varieties, ord., 50c to $1. Baldwins, ord., 75c to $1.25. Large fancy, $1.50 to $2. McIntosh, ord., $1.50 to $2.50. Best, mostly $3 to $3.50. Large extra fancy, bu. box, $3.75 to $4. Wash., extra fancy, Staymans, large, $2 to $2.50 box. Va. Yorks, ord., $1 to $1.25 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 75c to $1 std. bu. box.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Danish native, mostly 75 to 85c std. bu. box.; few sales N. Y., $1.25 to $1.50 100-lb. sacks. Native Savoy, $1.25 to $1.50 bbl.

Carrots.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, cut off, 60c to $1.10 std. bu. box. N. Y., washed, cut off, few sales, $1 bu. bskt. Calif., small crts., bchd., $2 to $2.50; few best $3.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Mass, ¼-bbl. crts., Howes, $3.25 to $3.50; few $3.75.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native white, 18 bchs., $1.50 to $2.50. Pascal, $3 to $4 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crts., washed, best, $2.75 to $3.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand slow. Native hothouse, 50 to 60 cukes, $8 to $12 std. bu. box.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native hothouse, 18 heads, ord., 35 to 50c std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz., best, $4 to $5.75 crt.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Mass., N. Y .and Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1.25.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 85c to $1 std. bu. box; 100-lb. bags, No. 1 Mass. yellow, $1.75 to $1.90. N. Y., $1.85 to $2; Minn., mostly $2; Spanish, ½ cs., best, $2.40 to $2.50; poorer lower.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Me., 100-lb. bags, $2.40 to $2.50. P. E. I., 90-lb. bags, $2.50 to $2.65.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., hothouse, $1.50 to $2.25 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native, 40 to 75c std. bu. box. Va., bu. bskts., 50 to 75c.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native hothouse, mostly 15 to 20c lb. Calif., lugs, $1.50 to $3.50. Ohio, hothouse, fancy, $1.50 to $1.75 8-lb. bskt.

Hay.—Market quiet, demand light, market weaker. No. 1 Timothy, $22.50 to $23; eastern, $17.50 to $21.50; clover mixed, $20.50 to $21.50 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 43c; firsts, 39 to 42c; seconds, 37½ to 38½c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extra, 67c; white extra, 66c; fresh eastern, 60 to 62c doz.

Cheese.—Market firm. N. Y. twins held, 25 to 28c; fresh, 24½ to 25c. Western twins held, 25 to 28c; fresh, 24 to 25c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $8.50 to $9; Calif., small white, $9 to $9.50; Yellow Eyes, $8 to $8.50; red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market dull, trading light. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending Nov. 30, 1,830,700 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 36 to 37c; clothing, 29 to 30c; ½ blood, combing, 42 to 43c; clothing, 36 to 40c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 43c; clothing, 41 to 42c; ¼ blood, combing, 42 to 43c; clothing, 38 to 39c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 88 to 90c; clothing, 78 to 83c; ½ blood, combing, 88 to 92c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ⅜ blood, combing, 82 to 85c; clothing, 78 to 81c; ¼ blood, combing, 72 to 75c; clothing, 67 to 72c; Terr., combing, 87 to 89c; clothing, 78 to 83c; ½ blood, combing, 87 to 90c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ⅜ blood, combing, 85 to 87c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ¼ blood, combing, 75 to 78c; clothing, 70 to 75c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply fully normal; market 25 to 50c lower; demand rather slow. Bulk of sales, $10 to $11.

Cattle. — Supply butcher cattle and vealers fully normal; market on cows weak to 50c lower; bulls about steady; vealers fully steady on better grades, lower grades weak, some sales 50c below quotations; demand generally slow.

Cows.—Common and medium, $4.50 to $7; low cutter and cutter, $3.50 to $4.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $6.50 to $7.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $10 to $14.50; cull and common, $8 to $10.

Sheep.—Supply of lamb moderate, market about steady, some sales 50c higher on lighter weights, demand fair. No sheep.

Lambs.—84 lbs. down, medium to choice, $11 to $14; all weights, cull and common, $8.50 to $11.

Milk Cows. — Supply fully normal, market weak, particularly lower grades, demand very slow. Choice, head, $215 to $230; good, $175 to $215; medium, $100 to $140; common, $70 to $90.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,1.0 to 1,300, good	$12.00 @	12.50
950 to 1,100, good	12.25 @	12.50
800 up, medium	11.00 @	12.25
Common	9.00 @	11.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	11.00 @	12.00
Common and medium	7.50 @	11.00
Cows, good	8.50 @	9.50
Common and medium	6.25 @	8.50
Low cutters and cutters	4.50 @	6.25
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.00 @	9.50
Cutter and medium	7.00 @	9.00
Calves, 500 down, med. to ch.	10.00 @	15.50
Cull and common	5.00 @	10.00
Vealers, milk fed, good to ch.	16.00 @	17.50
Medium	12.50 @	16.00
Cull and common	6.00 @	12.50

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$9.50 @	10.00
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	9.85 @	10.00
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	9.90 @	10.00
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med. to ch.	9.25 @	10.00
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	8.75 @	9.50
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	8.00 @	8.75

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to ch.	$13.25 @	13.75
92 down, medium	11.75 @	13.25
All wts., common	9.50 @	11.75
Yearling wethers—		
110 down, med. to ch.	7.50 @	10.50
Ewes, 120 down, med. to ch.	5.00 @	6.50
120 to 150, med. to ch.	4.50 @	6.25
All wts., cull and common	2.50 @	5.00

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbls., Md., U. S. No. 1, 2¼-in. Grimes Golden, $5; bu., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.75 to $1.90; 2½-in. Romes, $1.90 to $2; 2¼-in. Jonathans, $2.25 to $2.40; 2½-in. Hubbardstons, $1.50; U. S. No. 2, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.65 to $1.75; unclassified 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.40 to $1.60; 2¼-in., $1.25 to $1.35; W. Va., U. S., No. 1, 2½-in. Staymans, $1.65 to $1.75; commercials, 2½-in., York Imperials, $1.35 to $1.40; Va., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. York Imperials, $1.40 to $1.50; unclassified, 2¼-in. Rome Beauties, $1.35 to $1.40; 2½-in. Staymans, $1.50 to $1.60; 2¾-in. Black Twigs, $1.50 to $1.60; Ohio, unclassified, Jonathans, med., $2; Idaho, combination extra fancy, fancy and C grade Romes, $2 to $2.10; Jonathans, $2; cabbage, N. Y., bulk, per bbl., Danish Seed, $2.25 to $2.50; 100-lb. sacks, $1.50 to $1.75; 100-lb. sacks red, best, $2.50 to $3; poorer, low as $1.50; N. J., 1½-bu. hprs., Savoy, $1.15; Md. Savoy, 1½-bu. hprs., $1.25 to $1.35; Va., bu., 90c; carrots, N. Y., bu. ,washed, $1; cauliflower, L. I., double crts., $3.25 to $3.50; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts., $3 to $3.25; cranberries, N. J., ¼-bbl. boxes, Howes and Champions, $4; Kale, Md., bu., 75 to 80c; lettuce, Ohio, hothouse, 3-lb. bskt., $1.25; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1; onions, Ohio yellow, $1.60 to $1.65; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, $4 to $4.25; N. Y. whites, $4 to $4.10; 2-bu. sacks, Maine Green Mountains ,$3.25 to $3.40; N. Y. whites, $3.15 to $3.25; Pa. whites, $3.25; 100-lb. sacks, Pa., whites, $2.75; Idaho Russets, $3.25 to $3.40; Wis., whites, $2.50 to $2.75; spinach, Md., bu., 75c to $1; sweet potatoes, Va., bbls., No. 1 yellows, $2.75 to $3; N. J., bu. hprs., No. 1, yellows, $1.75 to $1.90; Md. and Del., bu. hprs., $1.25 to $1.35; few, $1.50; turnips, bu., N. Y., $1 to $1.25; N. J., bu., 85c to $1.

HAY AND STRAW

Standard Timothy, $17.50 to $18; No. 1 Timothy, $19 to $19.50; No. 2, $16 to $16.50; No. 3, $14 to $15; No. 1 light clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 2, $14 to $15; No. 1 clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 2, $14 to $15; No. 1 clover, $17.50 to $18.50; No. 2, $13 to $15; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $17 to $18; No. 1 oat straw, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $10.50 to $11.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $11 to $11.50; No. 1 rye, $11.50 to $12; No. 2, $11 to $11.50.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Locals, fresh select whites, 58 to 60c; browns, 56 to 58c; current receipts, 40 to 42c; pullet eggs, 45 to 48c doz. Poultry.—Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog-dressed, 40c per lb. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 27 to 29c; Leghorns, 16 to 20c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 24 to 26c; Leghorns, 20 to 22c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 23c; common pigeons, 40 to 50c per pair.

Northeastern Ohio Crops and Markets

Unseasonable weather marked the closing days of November in this section; the temperature dropping to zero and, in some localities, six below, this being lower than any previous November record. The ground is covered with several inches of snow, and sleighing would be good if there were any sleighs being used, but the hum and sputter of the auto motor have taken the place of sleigh bells, and the once familiar cutter is well on its way to join the spinning wheel, the ox-yoke and the melodeon.

The cold weather is having its effect upon farm products and prices, nearby eggs becoming fewer and prices up to 75c per dozen. Other local prices are: Potatoes, home-grown, per bushel, $1.75; cabbage, 3c per lb; onions, 3c per lb.; turnips, 3c per lb.; fresh-killed chickents, 38c; turkeys, 50c; apples, $2.48 per bu.; maple syrup, 50c pt., $3.50 gal.; honey, in comb, 30c; 5-lb. pail, $1.15.

Youngstown Produce.—Eggs, nearby whites, 60c; extras, 58c; storage select, 45c; butter, extra prints, fancy, 50½c; extra prints, 46½c; extra rolls, 45½c; cheese, N. Y., 30c; Wisconsin and Ohio, 28c.

Cleveland Produce.—Butter, extras, 45½c; extra firsts, 43½ to 44½c; seconds, 35 to 35½c; eggs, extras, 56c; firsts, 47c; poultry, heavy, 26 to 28c; medium, 20 to 22c; Leghorns, 15 to 18c; springers, 25c; Leghorn springers, 20c; ducks, 20 to 22c; geese, 20 to 22c. Potatoes, Ohio and N. Y., $3.85 to $3.90; few, $4 per 150-lb. sack; Maine Green Mountain, $4.25 to $4.40 per 150-lb. sack; Idaho Russet, $3.75 to $4 per 150-lb. sack; home-grown, $1.60 to $1.65 per bu. sack.

Cleveland Livestock.—Hog receipts, 4,200; holdovers, none; active mostly steady; 160 to 275 lbs., $9.85; few, $9.75; 150 lbs. down, $9.25; rough sows, $8; stags, $6 to $6.25. Cattle receipts, 600; active, 25 to 75c higher quality very plain at $9 to $10.65; scattering sales, $8 to $12; fat cows, $7 to $8 or better; cutter grades, $4.50 to $6.50; calf receipts 500; active, strong to 50c higher; better grades freely upward to $18; few higher; medium, $14 to $16.50; culls down to $11 or under. Sheep receipts, 4,500; lambs strong; bulk good to choice, $13.50 to $13.75; heavies mostly $12; medium throwouts, $10 to $11; most fat ewes, $6 down.

F. S. H.

Pittsfield, Mass., Markets

Wholesale—Milk, 40-qt. can, delivered, qt., 9c; special from Jersey herds, 10 to 11c; cows, fresh milk, registered, $225 to $300; grades, $100 to $175; beef cows and bulls, 100 lbs., $12 to $15; common to poor, $9 to $11; veal calves, milk fed, fancy, $18 to $20; medium, grades, $12 to $16; pork, light, dressed, $18; fowls, heavy, live, lb., 28 to 32c; roasting chickens, lb., 36 to 42c; broilers, lb., 36 to 42c; eggs, local, fresh, doz., 60 to 65c; apples, fancy, eating, bu., $3 to $4; potatoes, 120-lb. bag, $3.75; onions, Conn. Valley, 100 lbs., $1.75 to $2.

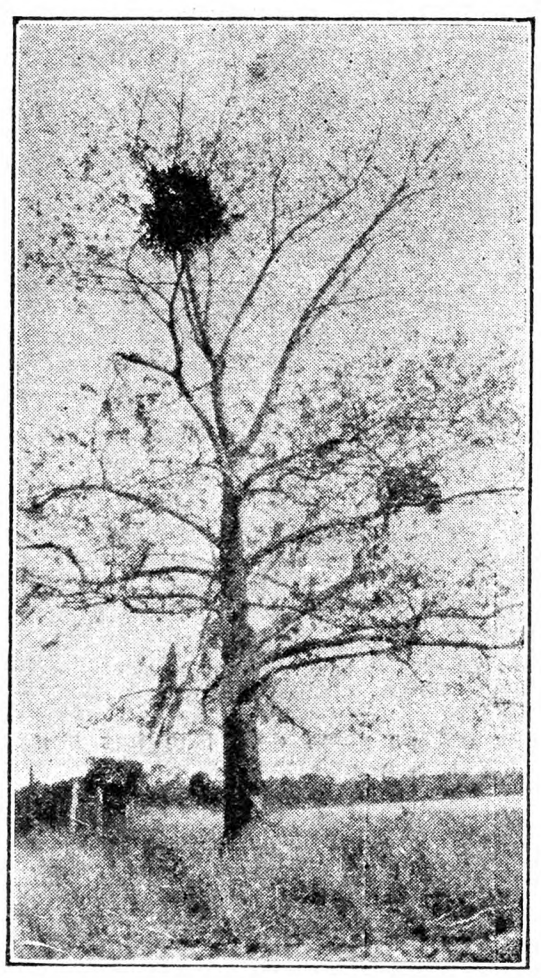
Retail.—Milk, raw and pasteurized, qt., 15c; special. qt., 18 to 20c; sold from chain stores, qt., 13 to 14c; butter, farmers' delivery, lb., 50 to 55c; creamery prints and rolls, lb., 50 to 55c; cut from tubs, lb., 48 to 49c; cheese, whole milk, lb., 32 to 38c; cottage, lb., 15 to 20c; eggs, strictly local, fresh, doz., 75 to 80c; fowls, fancy, dressed, lb., 39 to 42c; roasting chickens, lb., 45 to 50c; broilers, native, lb., 45 to 50c; ducks, lb., 35 to 37c; turkeys, lb., 35 to 50c; geese, lb., 40 to 45c; capons, lb., 60 to 65c; potatoes, pk., 49 to 50c; turnips, lb., 4 to 5c; cabbage, lb., 4 to 5c; apples, fancy, eating, lb., 10c.

F. A. C.

"So Halloran has two cars now?" "Yes, he couldn't get his accessories all on one."—Christian Evangelist.

Mistletoe and Poinsettias in Florida

Here in Florida, at this time of year, one sees these huge balls of brownish green mistletoe with their gleaming white berries, in the tops and centers of many of our deciduous trees. It grows on the woody branches and absorbs the sap, and growers are glad to get rid of it, as it injures the trees. Around the holidays one sees men on tall ladders tearing it down, filling boxes and baskets with it. From a distance it looks as though they were after bees, as the mistletoe looks like an immense beehive up in a tree. Although it is a nuisance in itself, it is not a complete loss, for nearly everyone



Mistletoe in a Florida Tree

loves this sentimental token which adds so much merriment and good will to the holiday season.

Then there is the Poinsettia. Between Thanksgiving and Christmas it literally bursts into bloom in Florida. One sees it in single bushes, big patches, and even long hedges of it in bloom. It has been called the Christmas flower, but the showy part of it is not a flower at all, for the fiery red bracts are not flowers but leaves. The plant was named for Joel Roberts Poinsett, a Congressman of Charleston, S. C., who was our first minister to Mexico. He introduced it to the tropical South from Mexico, and it was named "Poinsettia" in his honor.

A prettier sight than these beautiful plants in bloom it would be hard to find. They ofttimes get as high as the bungalows beside which they grow. While it is a sun loving plant, it will grow almost anywhere except in dense shade. The South will always be indebted to Dr. Poinsett for introducing this plant of Christmas cheer. BERTHA S. VASKU

Florida

Ferns and Ferneries for the Winter Months

The ancients believed that ferns were the homes of wood nymphs and fairies, a thought that we moderns would do well to adopt. Surely every home should have at least one family of these elfin spirits to liven the living-room and make it wholesome. There are so many ways of arranging ferns that there shouldn't be any trouble in making a most attractive display. Ferns naturally dislike the hot dry atmosphere of the average home. In the greenhouse they are kept in a somewhat moisture-laden air. In the woods ferns are always in the cool, damp places. Still proper soil and good drainage coupled with intelligent watering can accomplish wonders. Ferns require a light soil, I would suggest a compost of two parts leaf mold, two of loam and one part of sand, or better still, just get some good plain dirt from the woods and add a little sand. Plenty of crocks in the bottom of the pan or pot will aid drainage. If there is no outlet for drainage in what you intend putting the plant I would suggest some sphagnum moss in the bottom, instead of the crocks. The moss will tend to absorb any excess water. A few pieces of charcoal might be added to keep the soil sweet. Most ferns are limestone lovers, so if you can get any small pieces to add to the soil the plants will benefit.

The fern rockery can be made by anyone with a little initiative. There is nothing so attractive as a foot square, or circular, pan or dish made into a miniature rockery. This is plenty big enough for eight or ten small rock dwellers. A shiny bit of quartz is undoubtedly the finest rock for this purpose. Often the clever use of small stones and Portland cement can rival nature's best. Try to arrange for cavities in which to place the plants. Soil, of course, surrounds the base of the rock. One or two ferns and a little green moss can be used to fine advantage there. The handiest tool for planting in the fernery is a teaspoon. The plants can be obtained at a florist's although if there are any greenhouses in the neighborhood I think it would be wiser to visit them. They are sure to have a larger assortment and also finer rooted plants. Don't try to plant anything that hasn't roots. The best ferns for this purpose are Aspleniums of which there are four attractive varieties, Cheilanthes lanosa, Polypodium vulgare, Pellæa atropurpurea and any of the Pteris family you can get. A tray of this kind will dry out very quickly in the steam-heated living-room. If the plants show a sign of dryness don't be afraid to water.

Tin cans and bottles covered by a strip of birch bark make most attractive receptacles for the large single fern. Adding the birch bark to the potted plant will also greatly increase its beauty. Fern baskets are very pretty, but should be made by someone who understands how to make them properly. The same would apply to the fern ball. Fern baskets and ball usually drip for some time after watering, so unless you have a conservatory it would probably be best to keep your ferns on the window sill, stand, or the table. I had an old square aquarium that I was going to throw away. Instead I applied a coating of green paint to all but the glass. I put some charcoal and limestone on the bottom and covered with a two-inch layer of leaf mold and sand. In this I planted three small ferns of the Pteris type, put a small umbrella plant, Cyperus, in the center, two rooted Coleus cuttings for color, and some rooted clippings of Selaginella. Any greenhouse can supply you with all of these plants for a very small sum. When we have visitors my "aquarium" is exhibit A.

Allowing a fern to dry out thoroughly is the quickest way to kill it. Should any plant be thus neglected you might be able to save it by leaving the pot submerged in water for two or three hours.

GEORGE R. BISHOP

Chinese Fleece Vine

The Chinese fleece vine (Polygonum Auberti) is a native of Western China. It is especially worthy of note because of its bold mass effects. The flowers are small and whitish in slender-panicled racemes. There are from 30 to 50 flowers in a group. Through the latter part of September and all of October this beautiful twiner is just simply a mound of color. The leaves are short and oval. They cover the stems so thickly that it is impossible to see through or into the bush. (if left to itself it assumes a bush-like form). Probably the best way to train this hardy perennial is up, over and around a 6-ft. high post. It will do equally as well if allowed to cover a large rock, or led over a fence. It is deciduous and may kill back to the ground in a very severe Winter. This is not likely to happen in or near New York. As the plant grows so rapidly and will flower on one season's growth, the killing back is not really a disadvantage. Ordinary garden soil is all that is necessary for a good showing. Plants may be propagated by seeds sown in the outdoors in March or April. Division of the roots is another good method of raising extra plants. GEORGE R. BISHOP

New York

State Money for Schools

Will you tell me how much State money our district will receive this year under the new law, and when we will get it? The assessed valuation is $55,805. We have spent around $1,450 including the teacher's wages and running expenses. We do not understand the law and would like to know how much tax we have to raise. C. G.

New York.

Briefly stated the new State aid law provides that a one-teacher district shall receive the difference between the amount of a four mill tax on full valuation of the property of the district and $1,300 during the present year provided at least $1,300 was expended last year. In order to figure the amount of State aid you are entitled to receive it will be necessary to have the full or State valuation of your district. You continue to base your tax on assessed valuation just as you have in the past but in computing the amount of State aid the full valuation figure is needed. Now to use your case:

Your assessed valuation is $55,805. Suppose that the ratio of your assessed valuation to full valuation is 60. Then $55,805 divided by 60 equals $93,000 approximately. Four mills times $93,000 equals $372; $1,300 less $372 equals $928 gross State aid; $928 less about $55 (teachers' retirement fund) equals $873 State aid, payable in two installments next Spring at the same time as in former years.

Your ratio may be higher. In that event your State aid will be some higher. If your ratio is still lower your State aid will be slightly less.

The amount of State aid will increase $100 each year for the next two years, so that two years hence, using the figures in this illustration your State aid should be $1,073. In order to receive the maximum State aid it will be necessary to spend $1,400 this school year and $1,500 during next school year.

The State aid may be used for teacher's salary or for any other current expense incident to running the school or for repairs to the school plant which are replacements, such as a new roof, new floor, etc. D. B. D.

Transport of School Children Under 16

Is there a school law in New York State compelling the rural district to furnish transportation for high school students under 16 years of age? H. L.

New York.

There is no law compelling a school district to transport high school pupils under 16 years of age. However, the Commissioner of Education has power to make rulings when the question is appealed to him. The Commissioner's rulings have the effect of law. The Department of Education, Albany, may adopt a new policy or an extended policy whenever it moves to do so and may issue rulings to back up its will.

Whenever the district considers rulings to be arbitrary it is within the proper province of the people to appeal to Albany. Under the existing autocratic law an appeal is about your only remedy in the matter. D. B. D.

What they saw in AROOSTOOK

Growers from all over the state came to Aroostook County, Maine, to see the results of high-analysis fertilizers used under potatoes. Here was a critical gathering! Maine farmers know that the soil must be fed liberally for profitable results with a high-yielding crop such as potatoes.

The question they wanted answered by the Aroostook demonstrations was, "Can we get equally good results by applying necessary plant food in less bulky form?" If they could, the case for high-analysis fertilizers was made—for these men already knew the economy of hauling, storing and distributing goods that supply in one-third the bulk, the same plant food contained in low grade mixtures.

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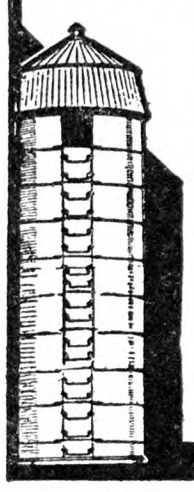

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Ventures and Adventures of the Smith Family

BY MRS. CHARLES McARTHUR

CHAPTER IV

THE DINNER PARTY

"A letter for you, mother," called Bill, as he brought in the mail one day in early Fall.

"Now who can that be from?" said Jane, wiping her hands of the dishwater and taking the letter. The dishes could wait; the letter must be read at once. As Jane read, a look of pleased surprise spread over her face.

"Listen, folks," she said. "You have often heard me speak of my old teacher who taught in our district so many years. She finally got married and went to California to live, and she is here now visiting. She is at Mary Jones', I should say Mrs. John Barnes, and this letter is an invitation to a dinner party in her honor. All the girls who went to school together are invited, and there happens to be six who are near enough to come, as Julia Watts, Mrs. Charles Williams, is here from Massachusetts visiting relatives."

"When is the party and where is it to be?" asked Mr. Smith.

"It is to be at Mrs. John Barnes' home, and is on Tuesday, the letter says. Why, that is tomorrow. The letter has been delayed."

"Came near not getting here in time," said Bill. "Oh well, you will have time to curl your hair, won't you mother?"

"Not if you stay around teasing me. You had better run along, both of you men, for I have a lot of work to do if I am away tomorrow. I shall have to get something ready for your dinner and—"

"Now mother," said John, "don't begin to fuss. I can get enough dinner for Bill and myself and you need not tire yourself out to leave us any extras. I've noticed it's a fashion you women have when you are planning to go anywhere to try to do two days' work in one, which is not a good plan at any time. Better get some rest this afternoon, so you will be able to enjoy yourself tomorrow."

"Well now, father, perhaps you are right," said his wife.

"It is not often that I have an invitation of this kind, is it?"

When the men had gone out Jane busied herself once more with the dishes, and her thoughts went back to the days when she was a little girl, going to school in District No. 7 with the beloved Miss Charlotte Gaines as teacher, and Julia, Martha, Mary, Alice and Rachel as playmates. As the last pan was hung away she said to herself:

"I suppose the skies will not fall if the ironing is not done tomorrow. John is right. Washing is enough extra work for one day. I will just leave the clothes in the basket and dampen them tomorrow night. I think I will go and take a nap, so I won't look all tired out tomorrow. I don't want the girls to think because I married a farmer I am just a drudge."

That night at supper there were many questions to answer about the coming party and its guests.

"Have you ever been at Mrs. Barnes' house, mother?" asked Ellen.

"Not very many times, Ellen. Since Mary married and went to the city to live we have not seen much of each other. Her husband has a big hardware store, and is a very busy and also a very prosperous man. Martha Long lives near her, but I have not been to see her for a long time either. Mrs. Williams, who was Julia Dole, is here from Massachusetts, the letter said. I have not heard from her for ages. The other two, Mrs. Good, who was Alice Watson, and Mrs. Carter, whose name was Rachel Potter, you all know, as they married two of our own boys and are living on the old farms near us."

"Were all of those ladies little girls like me?" asked Amy.

"Yes, my dear, and your mother, too. We all went to school right where you are going, only in a different building. Miss Charlotte Gaines was our teacher. It seems a long time ago."

"Did Miss Gaines get married?" asked Fred.

"Has she any boys and girls?" asked Amy.

"She married a Mr. Robert Thompson, and went to California to live. I don't know about the boys and girls, Amy. I will ask her tomorrow."

"My, my, what a lot you will have to talk about," said Bill. "Better get to bed early, mother, so your tongue will be well rested for the talking contest. I'd just like to be a mouse in the wall and listen to the reminiscences, wouldn't you, Ellen?"

"Oh, mother never got into mischief. Did you, mother? What I want to know is what you are going to wear," said Ellen.

"I haven't thought about that," said her mother.

"Well, I have," said Ellen. "I hope you will wear your pretty blue silk that is so becoming. You should always wear blue, mother."

"The blue dress it shall be, my dear," said Mrs. Smith.

The next morning Jane was up early and in spite of John's protests left things partly prepared for the noonday meal. A dish of escalloped potatoes in the warming oven and a bowl of fruit jelly in the ice box gave Jane a feeling of satisfaction for they were dishes of which both Bill and his father were fond.

"Will you be ready soon, mother?" asked Bill.

"In a few minutes," said Jane but when Bill got the car out he had to wait, and when his mother finally appeared, it was with a roll of papers in her hand and a smudge of dust on her face.

"What you got there, mother? Is that a new powder you are using?" asked Bill, laughingly.

"I just ran up to the attic and got a roll of essays out of my little trunk where I have all my old school books and papers," said his mother, rubbing off her face. "I thought it might be fun to look over some of these papers today."

At noon John asked, "Did you see whether the rest of the folks came or not?"

"Oh yes," said Bill, "Mrs. Barnes came out, and I had to go in and be presented to them all. They were having a jolly time, just like a lot of girls. And, dad, mother looked so nice. Her cheeks were red and she was so happy, laughing and kissing them all again and again."

"It will do her good to see her old friends," said Mr. Smith.

Ellen went round for her mother when she came from high school, where she was taking post-graduate work, and of course she had to meet the "girls" also.

"Mrs. Thompson is a dear, isn't she mother?" said Ellen on the way home. She is not as old as I expected she would be."

"In those days, Ellen, girls taught school when they were quite young. I presume she was not so very much older than we were. Boys and girls went to the district school when they were almost grown up, and no one thought of entering high school at the age they do now. Mrs. Thompson does not seem to grow old as some do. She has had a happy life, which may account for her appearance somewhat. I was glad to see that the three farm women compared very favorably with the city women. We may be a little browner and our hands a little rougher, but otherwise we looked about the same. Of course the city women have more conveniences and their work is not as hard as ours, but they have so many demands on their time that they are rushed to death. I don't know when they ever have a quiet day alone. Never, I think. Julia Williams, who lives in a city in Massachusetts, has more lines in her face than any of us. She goes in for society, plays bridge, etc. It is a hard life, I would say from what she tells. Here we are home again. Amy and Fred have not come yet. Let us hurry and get a good supper, and then I will tell you all about the party."

"Did you have a good time, mother?" asked Fred as he came in from school. "You look as though you had. I like to see you look so happy."

"Did you see any little girls like me?" asked Amy.

"Yes, Fred, I had a lovely time, and I shall enjoy thinking about it for a long time. I saw lots of little girls just like you, Amy, on their way home from school this afternoon. After supper I am going to tell you all about the party, but now we have our work to do. You must feed the turkeys and chickens, Fred, and Amy will bring in a few armfuls of wood before supper."

When all had satisfied their hunger and sat back in their chairs Jane began to talk about the party.

"It seemed so good to see them all again. We did not call each other by our married names but we were just Mary, Rachel, Alice, Martha, Julia and Jane and our beloved teacher. We had such a merry time recalling the old school days. One would say 'Do you remember this?' and another 'Do you remember that?' Sometimes we forgot our manners and all talked at once. Everyone had brought snapshots of her family and we had a great time looking at them all. Mrs. Thompson has three married daughters and she was the only grandmother present. When we were in school we did not appreciate what a fine woman Mrs. Thompson was, but I can see now that she had a great influence on all our lives. We told her so today and she was so glad to know it. We had so many stories to tell that I am afraid we hardly noticed the nice dinner Mrs. Barnes had served to us. It was a nice change to get up from the table and leave dishes and all to the maid.

"Naturally our talk turned to schools. Mrs. Thompson told us of the different boys and girls who had been her pupils in district schools. Many of them occupy positions of trust and some have entered the professions. Nearly all have made good in their chosen life work. She is very much in favor of the one-room district school and when we told her of the efforts being made to abolish it she said, 'It will be a calamity if they succeed.'"

"Mrs. Long lives quite near and she went home and brought over an essay written by her daughter in the sixth grade. Mrs. Thompson read it to us and then she read one I had written when about the same age. They all said that mine was just as good as the other. All agreed that good work was done in the district schools in our day and that good work is being done today. The city schools have their problems as well as those in the country. Let each settle its own difficulties without interference

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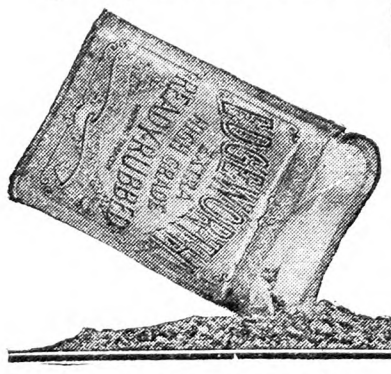

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from the other. Mrs. Thompson said if the district schools are doing good work and the country people want them, why molest them? Altogether we had a very pleasant day. It is too bad that friends must be so widely separated. Mrs. Thompson said she might never come East again. The West is home to her now and she loves it. Well, I have talked a lot, haven't I? You will probably be hearing more about it every day. Just now I think there is a boy and girl with home work to do."

"Can you help me with my examples?" asked Fred.

"I will," said Ellen. "Mother is tired, I know."

"You can hear me say my poem, can't you, mother?" asked Amy.

"Yes, dear, I can. One of the girls was reminding me today of the time I spoke her piece at the school exhibition. We each had a poem to recite, and I heard hers and she heard mine until we knew each other's poem as well as our own. I was called on first and when I got on my feet I could not think of my own poem, so I recited hers. She began to cry and when the teacher asked the trouble she told her 'Jane has spoken my piece.' The teacher fixed it up by having her recite mine, so everyone was happy again. Now Amy, let's hear your poem while I pick up the dishes."

(To Be Continued)

The Market Outlook

The whole market situation was hurt more or less by the crash in Wall Street which upset financial affairs late in October and lasted for several weeks, affecting "general market sentiment" unfavorably. The disturbance brought down the prices of grain, cotton and cattle along with other things, but farm products did as well as could be expected under the conditions. At present, it is not generally believed that any severe or long continued business slump will follow the recent disturbance, but most likely trade in some lines will slow down for a few months at least.

Most crops are light to moderate and the prices of grain, cotton, potatoes and apples seem somewhat lower than they should be. These lines and live stock also, should sell better soon if business remains good. The price of potatoes has shown a weak tendency this month owing to the heavy supplies on hand in the large markets and lack of a disposition to buy for future needs. It seems that the price must soon feel the effect of the light production and the reduced shipments this month.

Onions may be too large a crop this year to advance much, but they act in the market as if prices were about as low as they can go. Holders should not depend too much on the late Spring market on account of the plans of Texas growers to plant large acreage again this season. Cabbage seems to be selling about as might be expected. The market hinges considerably on the large production in New York State. Buying for kraut manufacture has helped the position. There is no great surplus of cabbage in the West. The celery situation is more a matter of low quality than large quantity in the East. The choice grades seem to be moving out of storage well, but far Western celery is better in quality this year and competes quite severely.

Field beans are turning out a little larger crop than indicated early in the season, and the market has been unsettled, but the old crop was cleared up so closely that it seems all the growers need to do is to hold their prices about where they are now until more buying develops. Certainly there is no great oversupply of the small white varieties. Foreign beans have not given much trouble as yet, but there is a surplus in Europe to sell here if the price goes high enough. The apple markets seen to be in a steady position, but there is no reason why the usual advance during the storage season should not take place this year so soon as the apples of poor keeping quality are out of the way.

It appeared certain in early November that turkeys would sell lower than last season because lower prices were reported from far western and southern producing sections which start shipping by the middle of the month. Texas shippers were paying from 20 to 23 cents live weight for No. 1 young turkeys and selling them from 30 to 31 cents per pound dressed weight. Similar prices were quoted in Idaho and Oregon and a slightly higher range in Utah. Eastern markets were selling native dressed turkeys at 50 to 60 cents per pound at retail with a rather weak market. Producers in Maryland and Virginia were receiving 30 to 35 cents a pound in mid-November. There was some tendency among growers to wait for the Christmas trade but the larger turkey crop this year made it more or less doubtful whether Christmas markets would show much improvement.

Hogs are selling at about the same price as a year ago, although cost of feeding has increased. It is expected that hog production will show some decrease next year. Cattle prices ought to recover somewhat in view of the light stock in the country. The upturn in price of hides during the past few months has been checked by larger imports. Production of sheep and wool has been increasing. Wool has been declining in price for over a year, but world-wide demand has gained over 13 per cent this year and some price recovery may take place. Supply and demand for cotton seem well balanced, but the plans of the Farm Board suggest possibly higher prices.

Producers of dairy products, meats, poultry and eggs are interested in the prices of mill feed which are about the same as they were a year ago and seem not likely to go up until the grain market changes. Wheat prices hinge on foreign buying which is expected to increase. World-wide wheat production is 11 per cent less this season. Larger American wheat acreage is indicated for next season. Corn and corn feeds are not likely to go up much because of liberal supply and the larger production of corn in Europe which will prevent the export demand that prevailed last season. Cottonseed meal appears the best bargain in feeds as compared with the price a year ago.

Eggs have been selling higher than last season but the supply of pullets is beginning to increase. Butter markets have been depressed this Fall owing to a long pasturage season and the liberal holdings in cold storage. The outlook is for continuation of about recent prices for awhile with recovery later. Milk is selling well this Fall. The main drawback to the position is the large output of canned milk which the factories and the chain grocery stores have been forcing on the market at cut prices. G. B. F.

Thoughts From Long Acres

Here we were going along so fine; enjoying the warm, Fall rains, which made plowing so easy; rejoicing over the grass which had again grown green, making it worth while to turn the old cow out on pasture, when right down from Medicine Hat, the old home town of Mr. Winter, came a blast which sent the thermometer tumbling to as low as two above zero. Down came six inches of wet snow which froze into ice on the roads and made them slippery as glass, out came Winter underclothes, mittens, overcoats, caps with ear flaps and last year's overshoes. The new red stove was given a real test, but it is performing nobly with one exception. With the old round heater, the corner between the davenport and the stove was a favorite roosting place, as an old rocker placed there made a fine place to bask in warmth, but this new, circulating air-stove warms the far corners, but draws in cold air at the bottom, so the seat in the old rocker carries with it a blast of cool air eddying around the shins. The nearer you get to the stove, the cooler your toes get, and that is something new for us. It does help me though, as my Winter writing table is in a far corner of the room where I was wont to shiver while the others baked, but now warm air percolates my system in comfortable delight. Right now is when thoughts of "Ol' Virginny," the "Sunny South," Florida and other Southern States carries a real appeal. Old Mr. Winter though is a friend in disguise. He covers the naked ground with a warm blanket of snow, chases those bugs into their last retreats, and then slays them in numbers running into incalculable millions, takes that newly plowed land which looks so rough and transforms the lumps into friable soil, purifies the air so that it no longer is filled with dust particles and makes us full of pep, so that just living is a keen delight.

There is an old saying that every cloud carries some rain, and that has come true with me. Listen, friends; if I am a little slow about answering your letters it is because part of the time I am almost sightless, because an oculist insists that my eyes are about gone, and makes me, or rather the Missus, fill them three times a day with some greasy dope which ends real seeing for hours at a time. My beloved microscope is laid aside. The Missus reads the papers, or rather the headlines and news summaries, so that I am able to keep in touch with world affairs. The boys have practically taken charge of the chores and incidental farm work, so that we are getting along nicely after all. Best of all that eye doctor begins to wear a smile instead of a frown, and predicts that, in time, new and more powerful glasses will make it possible for me again to carry on the science studies in which I am so intensely interested, so the cloud has the regulation silver lining.

I made a mistake in crediting my song-sending friend to Virginia. His letter carried the heading of "Jamestown," and my history-loving mind immediately associated Virginia, though I knew perfectly well that the original Jamestown had long since vanished. The real Jamestown, from which he wrote, is in New York instead of Virginia, so to the Empire State goes the credit of another helpful friend.

Calvin is hollering for his overshoes, so he may go out and play in the snow, the boys are planning a trip to the ravine hillside, where a long slope makes a fine sliding place, the Missus is busy in the kitchen, and as usual humming a happy tune. Dad, well he is sitting here in his unusually warm writing corner.

Mr. Sun has come out, making the snow to shine like millions of diamonds. The radio reports rising temperature for today. I must get ready to make the trip to the oculist. Pop is going along this time as, after he is through with his powwow, I need someone along to help me get home, but that will not last long, as I note a steady improvement. L. B. R.

Berrien Co., Mich.

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CHAMPION

Spark Plugs

TOLEDO, OHIO WINDSOR, ONTARIO

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER
A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes
Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE STAFF
JOHN J. DILLON, President. WILLIAM F. DILLON, Secretary.
WILLIAM W. HIGGINS, Managing Editor
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We believe that every advertisement in this paper is backed by a responsible person. We use every possible precaution and admit the advertising of reliable houses only. But to make doubly sure, we will make good any loss to paid subscribers sustained by trusting any deliberate swindler, irresponsible advertisers or misleading advertisements in our columns, and any such swindler will be publicly exposed. We are also often called upon to adjust differences or mistakes between our subscribers and honest, responsible houses, whether advertisers or not. We willingly use our good offices to this end, but such cases should not be confused with dishonest transactions. We protect subscribers against rogues, but we will not be responsible for the debts of honest bankrupts sanctioned by the courts. Notice of the complaint must be sent to us within one month of the time of the transaction, and to identify it, you should mention THE RURAL NEW-YORKER when writing the advertiser.

A SPECIALLY interesting feature at the annual convention of the New York State Rural School Improvement Society, Rochester, December 3-4, was the illustrated address of Deputy Commissioner Irwin, of the Vermont State Education Department. He explained in detail what that State is doing in the betterment of rural school buildings, grounds and teaching facilities, and the pictures exhibited showed the striking improvement made in the one-room rural schools. The State provides moderate financial aid to rural districts disposed to co-operate, as well as the encouragement and practical advice of the State education officials. We shall print some pictures of these Vermont one-room schools, with explanation of what was done and how, striking examples of what common sense and a little money can accomplish in community improvement.

*

THE report of the committee on taxation of the National Grange at the recent annual meeting contains more meat than the usual report on this important subject. It insists that taxes should be levied in proportion to ability to pay and benefits received; that tangible property carries more than its share of taxes, and that other forms of wealth should be required to pay their share; that relief from the crushing burdens of taxation will come first from a reduction of expenditures, second by citizens' committees co-operating with officials for better administration of tax laws and in education of the public to ideas of community thrift, and third, new laws to equalize the burden of taxation; that the concentration and consolidation of business results in the concentration of wealth in a few favored centers, increasing the tax burden in the outlying districts from which the wealth of raw material is drawn, and consequently the tax policy should be readjusted to equalize the taxes.

What seems to us the best paragraph in the report is the recommendation that the Grange devote itself to a study of taxation. It suggests:

1.—That every subordinate Grange undertake a study of the tax problem.
2.—That every Pomona Grange appoint a standing tax committee.
3.—That every State Grange appoint a standing tax committee.
4.—That the National Grange appoint a standing tax committee.

A program of that kind persistently carried out would not fail to produce helpful results. It would be a priceless service to American agriculture. We especially approve the suggestion that the work begin with the members in the subordinate Granges. If it makes headway there no doorkeeper could keep it out of the other organizations of the order.

*

ON THE basis of prices at leading 1929 auctions, purebred Aberdeen-Angus cattle are selling at a comparatively small premium over fat steers of this breed. We note, for example, that at the recent American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City 27 registered Aberdeen-Angus averaged $153, the 12 bulls outselling the 15 females by about $12 a head. The lowest price was $72 and the highest $295. During the same week at that point, 44 Shorthorns averaged $223, the 27 bulls bringing $80 a head more than the 17 females. None of the Shorthorns exceeded $625 and none sold for less than $90. Sixty-eight Herefords averaged $447, the 51 bulls averaging $521, and the 17 females $226. The lowest price for a Hereford was $125, paid for a yearling bull, while the lowest for a female was $140, paid for a yearling. The six highest prices for Hereford bulls were $2,500, $2,100, $1,900, $1,250, $1,225 and $1,000. The $2,500 bull was bought to head a Pennsylvania herd that is nationally known. The present spread between the average prices of pedigree beef cattle of the three breeds and prime fat steers of the same breeds is widest in the case of Herefords. It is narrowest in the case of Aberdeen-Angus, and these black, hornless cattle are more prominent in the beef-making plans and operations of eastern farmers than they have ever been before.

*

OWING to the light holdings of eggs in storage, the market has responded rather closely to the changes in receipts of fresh stock. Prices have averaged several cents per dozen higher than a year ago but demand continued brisk enough to take care of the supplies and to draw upon cold storage stocks at a fairly satisfactory rate. Probably the height of the advance has been reached or passed, owing to the gradual increase of fresh-laid eggs from southern shipping sections. With a mild Winter larger supplies may be expected from now on. On the other hand, the comparative shortage in cold storage eggs seems to assure a fairly balanced condition without much danger of the slump which sometimes occurs in late Winter when there are too many storage eggs held over until the end of the season. The poultry market has been rather unsatisfactory owing to heavy shipments in November. Prices of turkeys averaged about 15 cents lower than a year ago, and there was a considerable quantity held over in the producing sections and in storage. The outlet for the remaining stocks will depend on the Christmas market. It is believed that the lower prices prevailing lately encouraged consumption of poultry and have considerably improved the general outlook for the rest of the year.

*

MILK producers in Berlin's milk shed get about 50 per cent of the retail price of milk in that city. This is almost 50 per cent more than producers in the New York milk shed receive as their share of the consumer's dollar. Much has been said against Berlin's milk marketing system and some of the conditions under which its milk supply is made and handled. It is a fact, moreover, that in surplus periods the prices received by producers in that area are extremely low, but the significant fact is that carriers, dealers, retailers and consumers over there are intelligently fair to producers. It is no wonder, therefore, that Germany is rapidly strengthening itself at the roots. Berlin's 4,000,000 people consume daily about a half-pint of milk per capita. The city, which is the central milk market for Northeastern Germany, draws its milk supply from nine Provinces and States. More than 13 per cent of it is hauled 125 miles. Of the total supply, 75 per cent is shipped by rail, while 23 per cent is produced in the city limits. In the city's milk shed the cows average over 5,100 lbs. of milk a year. An investigator, in reporting on Berlin's milk supply, recommends radical changes in production practices, in order to improve the quality of milk on the farm. He says that this cannot be done, however, "without setting up elaborate machinery for the education of farmers and for field inspection." A fair guess is that German farmers, through their Milk Producers' Federations, will see to it that the machinery and inspection are not established at their expense. They will continue to demand 50 per cent of the retail price of their milk.

*

THOSE long Winter evenings are coming on. Some of us live in snowy localities where it will soon be a fact that "at the door the clothesline posts look in like tall and sheeted ghosts." Snow makes some discomfort, but we rather like it, as part of the trappings and trimmings of Winter. The bare fields, mercilessly bitten by frosts, and windswept, make one feel a bit sorry for the farm—and with good reason. But the long evenings—what opportunities they bring, with reading, music, radio, popcorn, hickorynuts, apples and Winter pears, checkers and dominoes—and getting acquainted with the family, which is best of all.

*

DAIRY cattle breeders have made an organized effort in recent years to improve the type of their animals. A working model or standard for a mature animal of each sex was set up by a type committee for each of three milk breeds several years ago. The models, in both clay and color-printed form, are widely distributed. Judges at the principal fairs and shows try to conform to memorized models in making their decisions. Breeders who possess the models, attend the exhibitions, and study pictures of prize-winning animals of their breed, have a fair conception of the right type. They have something to go by in selecting breeding stock, and combining blood lines in their herds. Consequently, some dairy breeds exhibit a higher degree of type uniformity than could be claimed for them 10 years ago. Many dairy cattle authorities hold that beauty of form or type is correlated with high production at the pail. Plenty of evidence for and against this position is available. Dairymen who milk for a living appreciate cows of comely outline, but they will make no mistake if they hold fast to all of their healthy, homely cows that produce well and breed regularly. They can gradually improve the type of their cattle by using herd bulls that possess the desired type, and are backed by high-producing ancestors for several generations.

*

WE HAVE many reports about the neglect of roads back from the great highways. There is no good reason why most of these roads cannot be made fairly usable in our eastern country, where stones and gravel are plentiful, and there is drainage to let the water run away. "Sink holes" can be filled with stones until the bottom is reached, ditches opened with plow and the middle of the road rounded up with what is plowed loose. A road machine makes a quicker and better job, but hundreds of "beats" have been kept in passable condition by the slower but inexpensive methods using plow and scraper, shovel and hoe. Two days each in Spring and Fall, with all hands called out by the pathmaster, did the work, and, where gravel was available for a top-dressing, a really good job resulted. Probably these methods are out of date in some country localities, where contractors have taken the work out of farmers' hands, but, judging from complaints, the authorities are disposed to neglect back roads unless permitted to do an expensive job on them.

*

My neighbor who has a dairy herd stabled in a modern dairy barn, keeps the premises scrupulously clean, sweeping thoroughly twice a day. I notice he sprinkles the floors, gutters and the manure with hydrated lime before it is put in the manure carriers and dumped in the yard. He says that lime for that purpose is, in his judgment, better than plaster. I had an idea that it had a tendency to carry off the ammonia. B. W.

YOU are right. It is always a mistake to mix lime, slaked or unslaked, or wood ashes, with stable manure or hen manure, as chemical action is caused that sets free the ammonia. Land plaster, which is sulphate of lime, holds the ammonia fast. When a strong smell of ammonia is noticed in connection with any farm manure, that is sure evidence of loss of this most costly fertilizer material. Land plaster (gypsum) is a safe stable absorbent, also ground rock phosphate, commonly called "floats." Lime is good in its place, but that place is not in the stable or manure pile.

*

READERS like that story of the Smith family which we are running as a serial. It is not intended to be a "thriller" or to contain a deep-laid plot or carry any special sequence, but, as the title states, pictures the "ventures and adventures" of an everyday farm family. Such a tale is not easy to write. It requires deep, detailed and intimate knowledge of the farm and farm people, and skill in telling these things in a purely natural way. A report of such doings and conversation made by one person might appear quite trivial, while another, with insight and patient search finds "hidden in the thing the thought that animates its being." We know you will find increasing pleasure and interest in Mrs. McArthur's story as it goes along.

Brevities

ABOUT 10,000 tons of Nebraska sweet corn was canned this year.

DURING October we exported 34,886,692 lbs. of meat products, valued at $5,897,333.

SALES of about 2,000,000 lbs. Texas Fall clip wool are reported at around 20 cents per pound.

THE mackerel catch reported at Gloucester, for this year is 42,511,470 lbs. fresh, and 1,464 barrels salt.

FOOTBALL statistics show that 11 were killed in the game this year. Total fatalities for five years numbers 75.

OUR grain exports to date for the year include, in bushels, wheat, 239,968,000; corn, 161,905,000; oats, 88,682,000.

CUBA has a large area in Winter vegetables for shipment to the United States, largely tomatoes, Lima beans and peppers.

ARGENTINA'S exportable surplus of wheat this year is expected to be 120,000,000 bushels, which is 130,000,000 less than the previous years.

AT THE Lynchburg, Va., market, 113,000 lbs. of tobacco was sold during the two weeks ending November 23. Price for good leaf ran from $17 to $26 per 100 lbs.

DO ANY of our readers ever can milk—that is, do they preserve it in jars for times of scarcity? Is it practical to can small amounts of milk in the home kitchen?

REINDEER are prospering in Alaska. From the 16 brought there from Siberia 40 years ago, it is estimated that a million head have developed. Reindeer meat is sold regularly in New York during the season.

Gone Too Far to Turn Back

GOVERNOR Roosevelt has now his dispute with the Legislature over the distribution of lump sums in the budget for State departments. The Legislature insisted that two of its members, one from the Senate and another from the Assembly, should have a voice with the Governor in saying how these funds should be used. The Governor insisted that the disposition of the money should be left to him or to the heads of his departments. The decision of the Court of Appeals sustains the Governor's contention. It holds that the members of the Legislature can appropriate money but it must leave the spending of it to the executive department. In a public speech the Governor has said:

The Court of Appeals upholds in its decision the sacred time-honored American principle of the separation of the judicial, legislative and executive departments of government. Every school child has been taught that this is the fundamental division of our governmental powers.

This is a constitutional question and the decision is so far-reaching that this particular case will be regarded for generations to come as one of the pivots on which the government of this State and of other States rests.

This decision of the highest court in the State upholds the contention that our State government consists of three divisions—legislative, executive and judicial—and that their functions are separate and distinct and that one cannot encroach on the functions or powers of the other. This principle being settled, how about the law which takes the Educational Department out of the executive department of the government and places it in the hands of a regency, appointed by the Legislature which enacted the law? How also about the law which took the agricultural department out of the administrative department and put it in the hands of a council, also appointed by the Legislature? The principle is the same in all three cases. The application of it is less important in the mere segregation of a few dollars among State bureaus than in the administration of two of the most important divisions of the State government. In the public schools of the State we were taught this fundamental division of our governmental powers, and we confess that it was not an edifying discovery later to find that the Educational Department of the State, under which the schools are conducted, is itself existing and operating in violation of that principle, and that provision of the constitution. Before we can hope that the late decision can extend to other States and to generations to follow us, we must apply it fully to our own State government and in cases that affect high positions and power as well as in the doling out of a few paltry dollars.

The Governor of the State is sworn to uphold the Constitution, not in any one case, but in all cases, and from the vigorous and persistent way Governor Roosevelt has forced the issue in this unimportant instance because of the principle involved, it is not clear how he can escape responsibility for the enforcement of the fundamental law in the case of these two State departments.

An Old Trick Working Again

THE professional experts and official organs have spoken and printed a variety of information and appeal for dairy farm consumption that must be enlightening to dairymen of the New York milk shed. For many years the surplus served as a pretext for low milk prices. To overcome the surplus they bought a market and paid for it with millions of farm money, and still further reduced the comparative price until farmers were either compelled to abandon the business or driven into bankruptcy, until abandoned farms dotted every dairy district of the State. When the supply fell off a new ghost appeared to take the place of the surplus argument. The market that was bought and paid for would be lost unless dairy farmers produced more milk for the metropolitan market. The price did not matter. The western menace must be quenched in a flood of local milk. During the early part of this short milk period, while the scare was actually being worked up, floods of western milk and cream were "bootlegged" into the city and handled by all distributors with the knowledge and consent of everyone in the business.

After that practice became a public scandal, the new State sanitary regulations came into effect, prohibiting a farmer from selling a quart of milk to his neighbor without all the elaborate equipment used by the distributors to process milk and cream shipped from long distances. During the last year great quantities of western cream have been shipped into the State including the metropolitan district and other eastern markets in New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is not qualified for the New York City market, but it is well known that it comes into that city through neighboring towns. Large receivers in New York have shipped this western cream into up-State markets, such as Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Binghamton and Poughkeepsie, to replace milk that was then shipped from these centers to the New York market. As far as the farmer is concerned it might as well be shipped direct to the market which he was asked to make a sacrifice to save. Such was the conditions up to November 1, while for months farmers were urged to save their market without thought of the price, cost or loss.

Now the scene has changed. The professional actors and their organs announce that dairy farmers have so bravely and unselfishly responded to appeal that the "western menace" has been averted. There is soon to be a surplus. The price through it all, they tell us, has been at the peak, and producers must now expect a reduction and lower price for some time to come. They must now reverse the order and produce less. The "surplus" argument will be in order again and New York soil is not adapted to any plan that would take "surplus" and "western menace" out of the picture. In the old days when the New York milk exchange barons reduced the price low enough and long enough to cause farmers to rebel and a shortage followed, the members of the exchange met at No. 3 Harrison Street and gave the price a good boost. Then when farmers filled the pits with brewery grains, the bins with ground feed, and the stables with new milkers, the exchange met again at No. 3 Harrison Street, and announced a reduction of the price. The old process was rather crude. The new procedure is more refined, philosophical and persuasive. In the new drama the professionals, experts and official organs have taken the place of the exchange barons in the old stage, but the intentional purpose of the performances is the same, to inveigle farmers to produce a full supply of milk without demanding a reasonable price for it. We confess to a degree of impatience with the perseverance and perfidy of a trick that has been worked successfully over and over again for a period of 50 years!

A Batch of Farm Notes

CHARLES W. LONSDALE, of Kansas City, has declined to accept appointment as general manager of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. He first pleaded private business considerations, but when urged to reconsider, he wrote Chairman Alexander Legge that he was impelled to refuse the position because of his sincere conviction that the plan as outlined would fail. He said that the new plan is intended to scrap the present marketing machinery of grain; that, while there may be waste in country handling of grain, the associations have not shown their efficiency in reducing these wastes, and that the scheme cannot ultimately increase the net returns to the grower because in all experience quasi-government direction is more expensive than commercial methods with their competitively enforced economies.

According to newspaper reports the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association has decided to refuse the offer of a loan from the Federal Farm Board because of the terms of the loan, which requires not only a lien on the cotton but also a pledge of the credit of the association. It considers that in the event of an ultimate lower price than that estimated by the board an embarrassment would be precipitated, and that in any event the terms might and probably would reduce the credit of the association with the banks which have extended credit heretofore. The action seems like looking a gift horse in the mouth, and yet farmers have long since learned that it is not prudent to borrow easy money unless it can be put to profitable use.

It appears that farm-owned grain elevators in the West have been in many instances financed by commission grain dealers, who now demand that the growers sign a long-term contract for the sale of wheat through them or pay the loans. This seems to be an attempt on the part of the dealers to control the product of the elevators which might otherwise go to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. The Federal Farm Board has intimated that where the country elevators are a fair risk, the loans would be taken over by the grain corporation by the use of money advanced by the Federal Farm Board.

The Federal Farm Board granted a commodity loan of $5,000,000 to the Western Cattle Marketing Association of San Francisco to enable the association to make loans on feeders up to 75 per cent of their appraised value at the time the loan is made.

It also made a loan of $300,000 to the Farmers' Terminal Association of St. Paul, Minn., on grain stored in country warehouses or elevators. This loan is supplemental to a loan made by the Federal Intermediate Bank of St. Paul.

In the case of the Bankers' Joint Stock Land Bank of Milwaukee, which has defaulted and is in the hands of a receiver, the United States Supreme Court has decreed that the creditors, and not the Federal Farm Loan Board, should enforce the liability of the stockholders of the bank. The decision contends that the stockholder's liability should not be "summarily disposed of behind his back in Washington," but that the creditors of the failed bank should be permitted to enforce the liability.

Notes from Northern Steuben Co., N. Y.

In two instances, 29 years apart, that come to my memory, have occurred very unusual weather the latter part of November. The first in 1900 was the occasion for a sleet and ice storm of unusual proportions. This happened on the 25th of the month. I remember that tree limbs were bent far downward or broken, some of them showing the effects till the present time. Some of the small, tall pines were completely beheaded—merely a stub being left. The ice formed in such a way that a dead spear of Timothy grass was enlarged by it to the size of a pitchfork handle. There was much dead wood to be had after this phenomenon, but timber was permanently injured.

The last two days of November the present year brought as severe Winter weather as usually occurs in January. It was preceded by a short but rapid fall of snow, when about one inch fell in about five minutes. Then there came on a real spell of Winter weather with lowering temperature, till the month went out. February came on with a higher temperature, and, were it not for bare spots in the highways, sleighing would not be very poor.

Notwithstanding unseasonable weather at the close, November was a good time for Fall plowing—a much more important operation than many consider it. I have 10 acres turned over to receive the benefits of frost and melting snows. These snows have been called the poor man's fertilizer, and I have no doubt that, in a way, they do act as such. A portion of this snow fertilizer came as a top-dressing and a part as something to plow under, which was done.

Certainly the mechanical condition of the soil will be improved by the action of frost, and I believe the chemical condition will be improved by the action of snow. Many a time, Spring-plowed land has to depend for its growing water supply on rainfall nearly altogether, but let the land be plowed in Fall, the lower supply (which is most important) is made available. Last May a neighbor had a piece plowed for potatoes a week or so before it was fitted to plant. The piece had been well manured and, being sod, it should have brought a good crop, but a lack of moisture perhaps caused a failure and very few among the potatoes were larger than unshucked walnuts. In other words the crop was a failure. Could this land have been Fall-plowed the crop might have been doubled or trebled. About the same thing happened with a piece of buckwheat on the same farm. It was plowed when daisies stood high enough to blossom. The crop was put in with fertilizer, but it could not do well for lack of moisture or decayed vegetation. The yield was about one-half normal.

C. M. DRAKE.

Columbia County, N. Y., Notes

The hot dry rainless Summer was just right for the Thanksgiving bird to grow big, fat and heavy. The buyers were here in plenty for markets and for home consumption. They came with autos and with trucks, and paid from 40 to 55c a pound alive, and from 55 to 65c a pound dressed. Buyers were anxious to buy, and growers as eager to sell, so there was no difficulty experienced in disposing of this year's turkey harvest in this section. Many a Thanksgiving Day home table had a Columbia County raised turkey as the center of attraction.

The first New England Thanksgiving Day tables were loaded with many of the same kinds of food that we of today placed on our tables. We have the same that our grandmothers served, but the turkey in the first Thanksgiving Day feast was wild, while ours of today was of our own raising in many instances; in both cases however the turkey whether wild or tame was most certainly the principal item.

For the first time in several years we had a white Thanksgiving in the southern part of the county. Even the heavy traffic incidental to homecomings did not remove the snow from the improved roads; with the thermometer hovering near to zero and with fields and hills covered with snow, we could be especially thankful for the coziness of the farmhouse as we ate our dinner in the glow of the dancing flames of the old fireplace of colonial days.

Farmers are getting from 11 to 14c a lb. for their heavy pork up to about 350 lbs., and from 14 to 18c a lb. for their light pork. Buyers paid from 45 to 55c a lb. for fowls the past week. Ducks from 34 to 42c a lb. Butter 50c a lb., and eggs 60c a dozen in trade at country stores.

E. A. H.

News from Pennsylvania

We had a very dry Summer, no rain to speak of from Spring until some time in September. Hay was short, wheat a fair crop and averaged about 20 bushels per acre. Oats were rather a light crop, making from 15 to 20 bushels per acre for well fertilized fields. Buckwheat averaged from 15 to 35 bushels per acre. Potatoes made from 10 to 250 bushels per acre. Not much poultry is raised in this section. Quite a few farmers are shipping milk.

Not many farms are rented in this section, but usually rent on a 50-50 basis.

Prices are as follows: Wheat, $1.20; shelled corn, $1.25; buckwheat, $1.50 per cwt.; oats, 50c. Potatoes retail at $1.75 good grade, and $1.50 per bushel for poorer grades. Eggs are 70c per dozen; old hens, 29c per lb.; young stock 25c per lb. Good milk cows are high in price, $150 and up.

H. K.

Indiana Co., Pa.

NOW - SHERWIN-WILLIAMS D-L-S DUST

TRADE MARK REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

(Dry Lime Sulfur and Sulfur)

(with and without Arsenate of Lead)

NEAL ORCHARDS
CLEVELAND, OHIO

July 19, 1929.

Sherwin-Williams Company,
601 Canal Road, N.W.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

Our first season's experience with your new D.L.S. (dry lime sulphur) dust shows much improvement over the regular 300-mesh sulphur dust.

Because of the low temperature and very wet weather during the past season, that portion of our orchard where the regular 300-mesh sulphur dust alone was used, was damaged more from apple scab than that portion of the orchard wherein your new product was used.

The result was so outstanding that we will put a much larger portion of our trees under the new D.L.S. dust during the coming season.

I am convinced it is an article of great merit.
Yours very respectfully,

CJN:P

What a large apple grower thinks of D.L.S. Dust

HERE at last is a dependable dusting compound for apples —D.L.S. Dust—Sherwin-Williams new Dry Lime Sulfur Dust. Will be offered with and without Arsenate of Lead.

D.L.S. Dust was tested by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station in 1928 and 1929 in comparison with standard sulfur dusts.

In the 1928 experiments where 300-mesh dusting sulfur was used, 23.9 per cent of the apples were scabby. Only 4.4 per cent scab was present on the apples dusted with D.L.S. Dust.

In writing of this experiment in the February American Fruit Grower, Dr. H. C. Young said: "The 85-15 sulfur-dry-lime-sulfur dust gave excellent control, much better than any of the standard dusts now generally used."

C. J. Neal of Cleveland, one of Ohio's largest and most successful apple growers, used D.L.S. Dust for the first time last year. Read his letter. He, too, found it a big improvement over the regular sulfur dust—in fact, "The result was so outstanding . . . that I will use far more next year."

Write for booklet on D.L.S. Dust

Write us for full information on dusting with D.L.S. Dust. Data of particular interest to commercial grower furnished free.

Dusting with D.L.S. Dust in the Neal Orchard near Cleveland

D.L.S. Dust is the most desirable sulfur dust ever developed to control Apple Scab. It is far more efficient than straight sulfur because it is more active and adhesive.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

THE BIMONTHLY BULLETIN

Vol. XIV, No. 2 March-April, 1929 Whole No. 137

RESULTS OF FIELD TESTS WITH SULFUR DUSTS

Dusting Experiments on Apple Trees

Treatment	Total Scab on Leaves	Total Scab on Fruit
300 mesh dusting sulfur	9.6	23.9
85 parts sulfur plus 15 parts finely ground Dry Lime Sulfur	1.75	4.4

—"The 85-15 sulfur-dry-lime-sulfur was exceptionally promising and gave no injury. This shows the superiority of D.L.S. Dust (85 parts sulfur and 15 parts finely ground Dry Lime Sulfur) over ordinary dusting sulfur."

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
SPRAY AND DUST MATERIALS

W. W. Farnsworth, Frank N. Farnsworth and William B. Young of The W. W. Farnsworth Co., Waterville, Ohio.

OFFERS EITHER-

or if you spray-

DRY LIME SULFUR

THE ORIGINAL

For three years W. W. Farnsworth Co. has used this modern Sherwin-Williams spray

THE "absence of russeting" is the feature that all growers praise in Sherwin-Williams Dry Lime Sulfur. Note the letter from The W. W. Farnsworth Co. For three years they have used this *improved* spray to insure a splendid finish on their apples. It produces a better color and a fine "waxy" finish.

The W. W. Farnsworth Co. writes that control of apple scab with Sherwin-Williams Dry Lime Sulfur has been *uniformly successful.* It is equally effective against San Jose scale, pear scab, peach leaf curl, and cherry leaf spot.

It kills over wintering scale—does not injure the bud or foliage. It is *safe.* Yet carries a *more lasting punch,* assures *maximum efficiency.*

Praises convenience

W. W. Farnsworth Co. like this dry, powdered spray for convenience and ease of handling. The twelve and a half pound bag comes ready to empty into your spray tank . . . saves time in mixing . . . sprays without trouble . . . requires no heavy hauling or returning "empties."

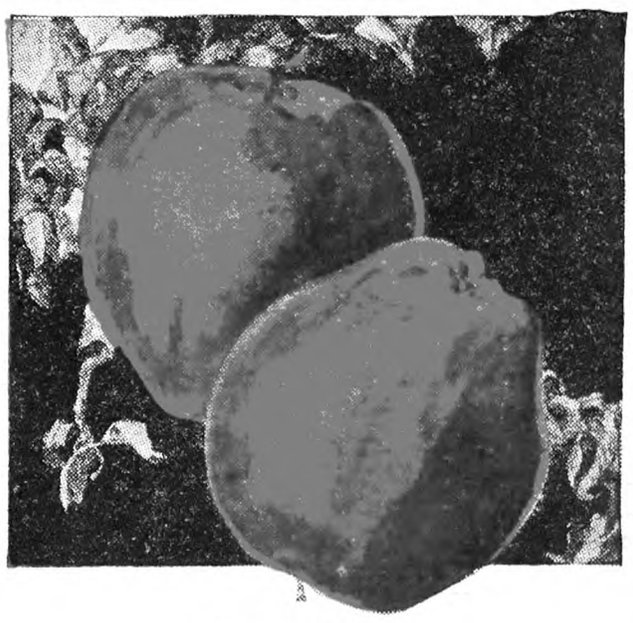
Convenient 12½ lb. bag.

Sherwin-Williams Dry Lime Sulfur retains its strength—is uniform—always ready for use. No leaking, freezing, or deteriorating. It is the *original* Dry Lime Sulfur, *patented.* U. S. Patent No. 1,264,908, Jan. 29, 1918. Reissue Patent No. 14,890, June 22, 1920.

Prepare for the season's spraying needs now. See your local Sherwin-Williams dealer. He will help you pack a big percentage of top-price "extra fancy" fruit.

Send for full information

Write us for valuable information on Sherwin-Williams Dry Lime Sulfur and Mulsoid-Sulfur. Discussed particularly for the commercial grower. The Sherwin-Williams Co., Dept. 735, 601 Canal Road N. W., Cleveland, Ohio.



Read what the W. W. FARNSWORTH CO., Waterville, Ohio, say:

"In reply to your recent letter relative to our results from Sherwin-Williams Dry Lime Sulfur, we wish to reply that our results have been highly satisfactory from every standpoint.

"Three years' use of Sherwin-Williams Dry Lime Sulfur on Apples has produced fruit of higher color, smoother finish with absence of russeting and increased size as compared with liquid lime sulfur solution. The foliage is free from spray burn and retains its green velvety appearance until autumn frosts.

"The use of your product on our 20,000 bushel apple crop this season has been especially satisfactory on badly scabbing varieties as McIntosh and Wealthy. This material is used at the rate of three pounds per fifty gallons before bloom, and one and one-half pounds per fifty gallons after bloom."

A few other nationally known users

George A. Marshall, Fitchburg, Mass.
Melrose Orchards, Wooster, Ohio
Brown Fruit Farm, Worthington, Ohio
Thomas S. Smith & Co., Chicago, Ill.
William McNabb, Hardin, Ill.
Paul Judson, Kinderhook, N. Y.
Frank T. Street, Kentucky Cardinal Orchards, Henderson, Ky.
W. N. Conant, Buckfield, Me.
W. S. Perrine, Centralia, Ill.
R. A. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind.
H. W. Allison, Shippensburg, Pa.
H. F. Hershey, Peerless Orchards, Hamburg, Pa.
H. W. Gowdy, Union Pier, Mich.
Albert B. Smith, Magnolia, Delaware
C. W. Rich, Cobden, Ill.
C. H. Glover, Belle Plaine, Kansas

Growers like Mulsoid-Sulfur for peaches

Peach growers are enthusiastic over Mulsoid-Sulfur, the Sherwin-Williams spray for peaches. It prevents brown rot and scab. Mixes evenly and easily with water.

© 1929, S-W Co.

Trade-mark Registered

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
SPRAY AND DUST MATERIALS

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

The Bethlehem Innkeeper Speaks

The Inn was full. There was no room.
And yet, of course, I might have made
Arrangement, but the evening gloom
Came on—a man must keep his trade—
The guests were in—they all had paid.

There was no room. The Inn was full.
And it had been a busy day;
So many vexing questions pull
A landlord's heart. All cannot stay—
The late ones must be turned away.

The Inn was full. There was no room.
But certainly I could have done
Something if I had known for whom—
Ah, that my door should be the one
To shut out Mary and her Son!
—B. Y. Williams in New York Times.

*

THE clothing needs of the small boy are discussed in an interesting pamphlet, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, "Suits for the Small Boy," Leaflet No. 52. In pictures and diagrams there are suggestions about fitting and fabrics, and a plea for comfort as well as attractiveness. This leaflet costs five cents, and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

*

FARMER'S Bulletin No. 1497, "Methods and Equipment for Home Laundering," is a revision of a previous bulletin on this subject. It discusses various angles of the subject more fully than the previous publication, and the section devoted to soaps and other cleansing agents seemed to us especially helpful, as well as the discussion of mechanical aids in the laundry. The price of this bulletin is five cents; it may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Old Games Are New

Always at Halloween I enjoy the games as much as my children. The next day I wonder why our family doesn't play games oftener than once a year. Only when there is sickness do I think to hunt up the parchesi or halma hidden on the top shelf of my closet. Of course there are a lot of reasons you and I can give for this change in custon from my own girlhood. I wonder if a surprise in this might not be as good for the family as a surprise in other ways.

Try it some dull evening when lessons are done. When I was a child "authors" was the delight of my older brother and sister. Flinch is still the delight of my neighbors when a stone-deaf aunt comes to visit; the old lady is an inspired player! Anagrams takes brains, but is fun. The chances are good that the children will like it and will learn something from it, too. I am personally too animated to enjoy chess, but as a child I saw great tournaments between my father and uncle—silent games—most satisfactory to the players.

Do you remember when crokinole was all the rage? And did you like ping-pong? Then there was tiddledy-winks, pit, checkers, pillow dex, parlor croquet, Jenkins-up—a long list of table games and group games.

Don't forget to try some of the old circle games with the youngsters. Probably they are as much the children's as folk tales—part of the racial background we read about in the magazines. Today they are called spin-the-platter, Boston, shouting proverbs, twenty questions, black magic, beast-bird-and-fish. Just these names hold the gayest association for some of us who are past thirty-five. "I sent my ship to China" is a favorite with my cousins to this day.

I heard the other day that in England "bowls" is out-of-door bowling. My uncle who goes to St. Petersburg, Fla., each Winter says it is a favorite game in the parks. To me quoits is fascinating; I once played it with mule shoes beside a school in the Kentucky mountains. Harder to play, and more fun, of course.

Years ago when my oldest brother was a freshman in college he brought home the most foolish collection of card games. Perhaps you know them; I can bring only two to mind now,—"smut" and "pig." Some time I shall try them at our Friday Card Club. And why not play "five hundred" now and then as a change from bridge, or hearts?

My aunt tried this idea when she found some of her guests did not play bridge. She took the dice from her parchesi game and gave each player a sheet of pad paper and a pencil. She explained that each one must keep their own score as the dice might throw; keep score by drawing an animal called "cootie." It has a head, body, two feet, two arms, two eyes, and a tail. (Try keeping the score sometime as much like bridge as you can.) She made this rule for that evening: Two on the dice meant drawing the cootie's head, four his body, six his feet, eight his arms, 10 his eyes, 12 his tail. Play partners; whoever finishes drawing a cootie (which means a score of 42 by her method) calls aloud: "Cootie." Aunt Mary said the animation compelled the bridge players to stop playing and investigate the noise. The party was a great success and ended with an impromptu concert with Jew's harp, harmonica, clappers, concertina, paper-over-comb and all the girls trying to whistle.

It may be a complete admission of my real middle-age, but to my children all of these old, old games are new. Why not give the youngsters (and ourselves) the fun of playing them?

FLORENCE REEVES

Tennessee Notes

One week of rain, such muggy damp weather and dark days, yet the farmers made good use of their time in grading tobacco—some are very particular and use only the best of graders. The method is to pile the ground leaves in one place, then light tobacco, long red, short red, and tips; throw green or black-spotted leaves in another pile. The tiers take up six or eight leaves and tie in what they call hands. We had the crew one day with us, nine of them; they have a jolly time, expect a fairly good dinner, and it is better than one or two working for days alone. They call themselves "the thrashing crew." I did not know they were coming here until the morning they dropped in. Two of my good neighbors came along with their husbands, and after dinner was over we helped tie. Next day the men folks all went to another barn. Two more crops will finish them up, but the excessive rains have put farmers behind in gathering corn, many of them not yet completing their wheat sowing, and the snow has fallen steadily all day long. Tonight there is a regular gale whistling around the house, so we know Winter is here and no mistake.

The turkey market went to the bad. Many could find no market at all for their turkeys. We only had eight to sell, and got them off at 20 cents per pound. If the "varmints" had not been such runabouts would have kept them over for the Christmas market, but one gets sufficient exercise after turkeys during the Summer, without putting in the Winter chasing them miles and miles. For company I've had the toothache, some nights it is quiet and some nights it makes me restless. Of the varied remedies tried I think cold steel the most effective, and mean to have an application as soon as the roads and weather permit.

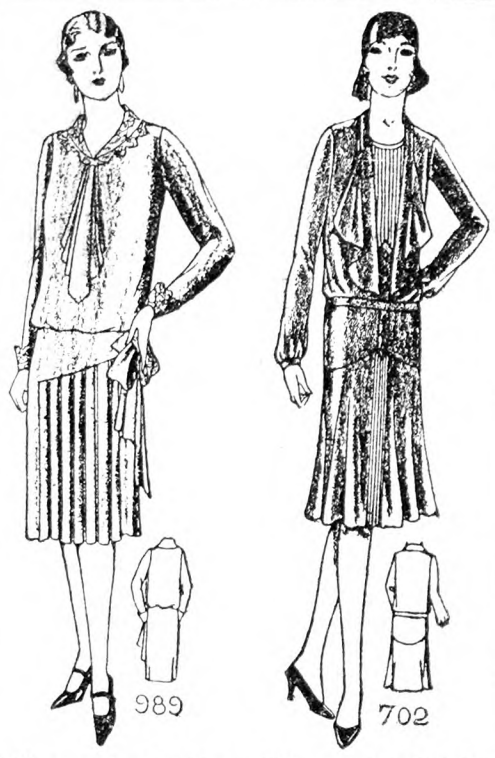
Christmas is not far off; the little folks are going on with exercises for the holidays. I trust they will not be disappointed, for after all childish disappointments are hardest of all to bear. We older ones get toughened to such things, if we belong to the usual class; many a milestone has been passed since I used to hang my stockings under the mantel; the dear hands that filled them sometimes with just a little homely gift are now moldered back to dust, but I know the kindly soul is basking somewhere in unlimited sunlight of love, peace and joy. Can we, I wonder, leave our children any better heritage than that of kindly deeds and the sure knowledge we have done the best we could do?

If we would count our blessings we can surely find many causes for gratitude, and always those about us whose lot in life is far harder than our own. At the present moment I have in mind a mother of nine children who for six months has been helpless with inflammatory rheumatism, and how she has suffered! All those little ones around in a tiny log house, and limited (extremely so) means. One of the little fellows was here this morning for milk for the baby, and not even a coat on him, but he seemed quite jolly, yet it hurts. It may be only a word of sympathy we can speak or a homely gift we can give, but just remember the real Christmas spirit and we can each add our bit to the happiness of the season.

MRS. D. B. P.

The Rural Patterns

In ordering always give number of pattern and size desired, sending price with order



989 — A Leading Mode. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yds. of 39-in. material with ⅜ yd. of 35-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

702 — Youthfully Smart. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yds. of 39-in. material with ½ yd. of 27-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

720—Molded Lines. This style is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-in. bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¾ yds. of 39-in. material with ¼ yd. of 21-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

987—For the Little One. This style is designed in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2⅝ yds. of 39-in. material with ¼ yd. of 32-in. contrasting. Ten cents.

Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, 10 cents.

A Stitch in Time

I have always regretted the fact that I am unable to sew well enough to make my dresses, but since ready-made clothes have become so universal, my regrets are much less acute; for I have learned the art of caring for my wardrobe and prolonging its usefulness.

When I buy a new dress, I immediately go over it carefully, sew on all buttons and ornaments; if slip is attached I take it apart, and sew snaps to slip and shoulder seams of dress; lastly I put it on the ironing board and press each pleat after pinning it to the board. They stay in much better after treatment.

In a convenient place, I have a bottle of commercial cleaner, and clean cloths; all spots are removed before hanging dress away. Padded hangers prevent marks across shoulders, and covers of cretonne that slip over dress, keep it fresh, and free from dust.

When my gowns are soiled, or dusty, I select a bright windy day, and dry-clean them. A covered enamel pail is used, the garments are immersed in high test gasoline, the cover placed on the pail, and I leave it an hour or two, then rinse in clear gasoline, and hang on the line. If high test gas is used there will be no odor. Any sort of a hat may be cleaned by the same method; if very soiled use small brush; stuff with tissue paper, and lay on porch to dry.

One must be careful not to rub garments hard or they might ignite from friction, and explode; if one is careful there is no danger. I always work out of doors.

Furs and coats respond to this treatment also, but gasoline will not usually take out food spots.

Recently, I returned from a long motor trip. My clothes were a wreck. A felt hat and my coat were given the gasoline cleaning. Two dresses were too far gone for that, and I decided I must send them to cleaner's. One was a blue georgette, the other a figured silk crepe. They were spotted, stained with perspiration, and filled with dust. I hated to spend five dollars for cleaning, as they were not new dresses; in desperation, I washed them. Using white soap flakes, a warm soapy bath was prepared. Carefully I put them through this, rinsed them thoroughly, and hung them on the line; when partly dry I pressed them, and they were like new. Fired with my success I then washed a light green georgette which had been cleaned with gasoline, but showed water spots; this too came out beautifully.

My silk stockings are washed each time I wear them, never put in general laundry. My shoes are wiped and put away with shoe trees. My hats are kept on standards or stuffed with paper. This all takes time, and I am a busy woman, but I am well repaid; for my clothes simply, do not wear out. "A stitch in time saves nine," sometimes ninety-nine.

COUNTRY CONTRIBUTOR

Wild Duck and Sauerkraut

When preparing wild duck use cooked sauerkraut in stuffing. Add one-fourth amount of dressing. To remove down from ducks after feathers are plucked completely coat duck with hot melted paraffin. When cold pull off paraffin and down comes too.

MRS. J. L. M.

Weather's Uncertain?

Which one do you need?

The Glove Brand line is a complete one and here are a few samples for you to look over before the next time you go shopping.

You need no introduction to Glove Brand footwear — your father and your grandfather probably wore it, too. But this is just to remind you that Glove Brand footwear does just what the name implies—fits like a glove.

It wears like iron, too, and keeps your feet as warm as toast and as comfortable as a "bug in a rug."

Make your next purchase from the Glove Brand line and in the meanwhile look over these below:

Every member of every household has a pair of rubbers as standard equipment. And in the Glove Brand line there's a pair of rubbers for every member whatever style he or she wants!

For these December mornings how about a pair of galoshes? The cashmerette upper with a fleece lining is mighty comfortable. They fit like a glove. You can get them with the kwik-glide fastener or with buckles.

A Glove Brand Walrus — an item that's as sturdy as its name. You can slip a Walrus over your shoes. You can kick it off easily and know that the bumper heel will stand the strain. It washes off like a boot.

A Glove Brand leader in 4 heights, hip, thigh, storm king and short. In the short boot there is a forward pitch to the leg which is a decided comfort in this length boot.

GOODYEAR

Glove Brand

FOOTWEAR

The Modern Baby's Wardrobe and Equipment

The daintiest stitches are always put into the garments destined for His Majesty, the baby; materials vary from carefully washed and bleached sugar sacks to the finest muslins and flannels available in the large city stores, but the idea is the same; loving thoughts, high hopes, and ideals stitched by the happy mother, be she rich or poor, a clumsy seamstress or a skillful needlewoman.

The modern layette is quite different from the one prepared by the mothers of a former generation. Gone are the long awkward garments, burdened with lace, embroidery, ruffles and tucks. In their place are the soft, plain slips so much more comfortable to the helpless infant.

One may add to the following list as means permit, but these articles are the necessary ones:

Six straight bands 18 in. long, 5 in. wide, made of flannel. Pink edges, do not hem. These are used the first two months. We are taught in the training school to sew them on daily, but if one is careful they can be pinned. After the second month silk and wool bands with shoulder straps will be needed.

Three shirts of silk and wool for Winter babies. Cotton shirts are better for hot Summer weather.

Four pinning blankets are used for a Winter baby but are unnecessary in Summer.

Four flannel skirts for Winter baby; two would probably be enough for a Summer baby. These are fastened on shoulders.

221—Layette Pattern. The layette pattern, in one size only, consists of a dress, with bishop sleeves, gertrude petticoat with or without gathered ruffle, nightgown, kimono that is perforated for short sack, and a bib. To complete the layette, three silk and wool shoulder bands, three all-wool binders, three pairs of silk and wool hose and 36 bird's-eye diapers, should be added. Price, including all these patterns, 10 cents. Each embroidery pattern for baby's first clothes cost 10 cents additional.

Four nightgowns of outing flannel. For a Winter baby make sleeves long enough to tie over hands, and run a drawstring in hem.

Six slips of nainsook or other soft material. These may be trimmed with very narrow lace if desired, or a touch of handwork, but keep them simple.

Six pairs of woolen stockings for Winter baby.

Six pairs of bootees or socks for Summer baby.

Four dozen cotton diapers. Shrink the diaper cloth before cutting, or they will not fold square.

Two dozen cheesecloth diapers made of one yard of cheesecloth folded twice, so that diaper is one-half yard square, and four thicknesses. These are the right size for first diapers, and can be used for inside diapers later. They should be stitched around edges, and diagonally.

Several small blankets for wrapping. A good size is a yard square if of flannel, 1½ yards if knitted.

Safety pins, large and small.

Small wash cloths.

Soft towels.

An old soft blanket for baths. Some mothers like a flannel bath apron, but I prefer bathing a baby on a table, as we do in hospitals.

The baby's outdoor garments can be provided after its arrival.

A toilet basket is a convenience and maybe any flat shallow basket, lined with muslin ad holding the following articles:

Castile soal.

Talcum powder or stearate of zinc powder.

Olive oil.

Vaseline.

One thermometer.

Comb and brush.

Boric acid solution for cleansing eyes.

Needle and thread.

Several old soft handkerchiefs or pieces of linen.

Absorbent cotton and applicators. These are made by winding cotton tightly around toothpicks.

A small bath tub should be provided, also a hot-water bottle with flannel cover.

The wooden frames for drying flannel garments are excellent.

The thermometer used for an infant must be rectal.

A bath thermometer is on most lists. The temperature should be warm enough to prevent chilling, test it with your elbow; your hands are accustomed to more heat than a baby's delicate skin could bear. Place the baby in the warm water, supporting its head on your left arm, sponge off gently—lift out, and wrap in blanket, and dry thoroughly. Beware of drafts. Use applicators well oiled, gently clean nostrils and ears.

Weigh the baby at least once a week.

For the first few weeks a large clothes-basket makes the very best bed, as it can be carried from room to room. A baby should lie on a mattress, but if impossible, use an old folded quilt, and cover with rubber sheet, and small cotton sheet. A feather pillow is too warm, and child's spine may be curved. Do not use a pillow under its head until six months old. For covering use blankets or light comforters filled with cotton or wool.

The room in which a child lies should be about 72 degrees, airy and light, but avoid a glare in infant's eyes. A hot water bottle should be used even in Summer, as an infant's feet are apt to be cold. Test it against cheek; a baby is easily burned.

The child will soon outgrow the basket; then a little bed will be necessary.

If one has the room to spare, it is very convenient to keep a table ready for bath, or where child may be laid to change its clothing. A pad covered with a sheet, a blanket, toilet basket and piles of clean diapers may be assembled on such a table, a screen to keep off all drafts, and a small clothes rack for airing clothes would make a splendid nursery corner.

The child should be at all times dry, and warm. A baby's clothing should be washed with pure white soap and rinsed carefully. Diapers should not be ironed; fold and press smooth with hands, they will be soft and absorbent.

An infant's skin is very tender, and harsh, stiff clothing will cause serious sore, raw places. This is especially true of parts of body where skin lies in folds, as in neck, armpits and groins. Dry carefully, and always bathe parts when changing diapers. If kept clean and dry, sore buttocks will not occur. If, however, this does occur, keep parts clean, and oil parts if dry and scaly; if moist, do not use oil, but dust with stearate of zinc or finest rice powder. Do not use boric acid powder, as that is irritating to skin.

Do not feed infant before bathing. Plan to give bath in early morning, then feed the child, and leave him for a refreshing nap.

L. R. DE RIGHT.

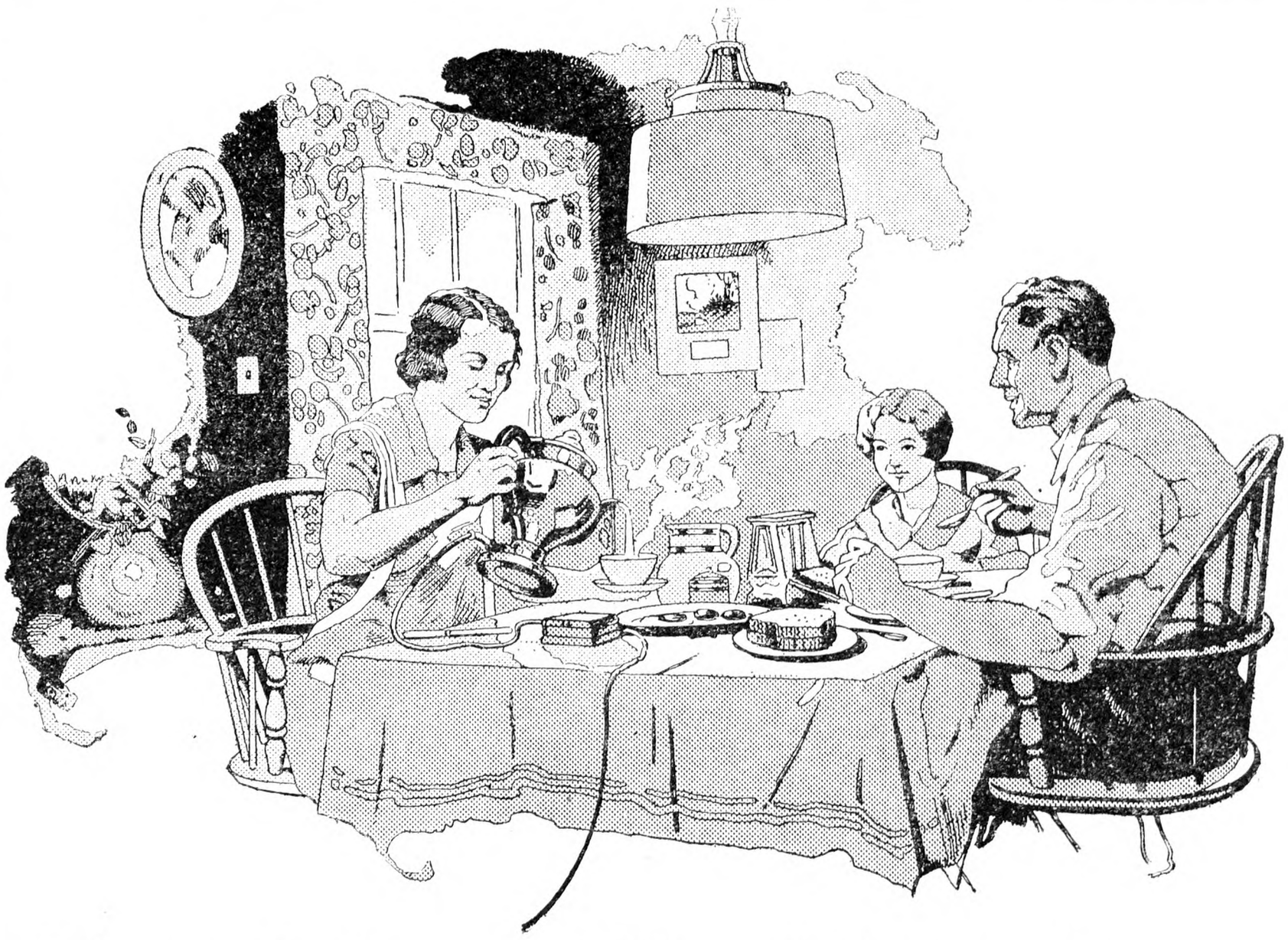
Apple Paste

Greening apples are preferred, but any well-flavored sort may be used. Prepare as for sauce; cook thoroughly, being careful not to scorch. Strain through a sieve; measure, and to each cup of apple sauce allow about three-fourths cup of sugar. Return the mixture to the fire, and boil down until very thick, taking care to avoid scorching. Then spread on a large platter or enameled pan, and dry on shelf over the range, in a rather cool oven, or over a radiator, until firm enough to cut in slices.

Pork Fruit Cake

One pound fat pork chopped fine, one pint boiling water poured on pork and let stand until cool; two cups brown sugar, two cups molasses, 2 lbs. raisins, 1 lb. currants, ½ lb. citron, ¼ lb. orange peel, one teaspoon each cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon and mace, three teaspoons soda, ¼ teaspoon pepper, three cups flour. Roll fruit in flour and mix all thoroughly. Bake in a moderate oven for about 2½ to three hours. This will keep indefinitely. A little fruit juice or boiled cider may be added, about three tablespoons.

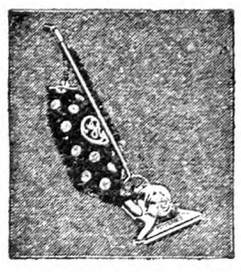
MRS. J. H. C.



Electricity—The Time Saver

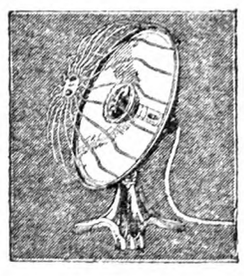
In the days before electricity on the farm, breakfast meant continual trips to and from the kitchen range. Now, with Hotpoint electric aids, anything from coffee to ham and eggs can be prepared right at the table. ¶ The time saved with these and other electric appliances, such as vacuum cleaners, washing and ironing machines, refrigerators, fans and water heaters, is worth many times the trifling cost of the electricity consumed. ¶ And around the farm, G-E motors driving pumps, milking machines, feed grinders, and other farm equipment, do their work swiftly, tirelessly, and at a fraction of the time and cost of hand labor. ¶ If you are located on or near an electric power line, ask the power company for complete information concerning the possible uses of electricity on the farm.

Tune in on the General Electric Special Weekly Farm Program over G-E Stations WGY (Schenectady), KOA (Denver), KGO (Oakland). In addition, every Saturday evening at 8 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, the "General Electric Hour" is broadcast over a nation-wide network.

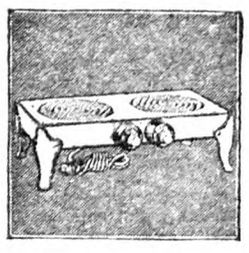


The G-E cleaner clears up dirt in a jiffy—a real saver of time and work.

The G-E refrigerator operates automatically and keeps your food always fresh and wholesome.



There's always a use for the portable Hotpoint Hedlite heater on chilly mornings.



The Twin Hotplate with three ranges of temperature will cook a whole meal.

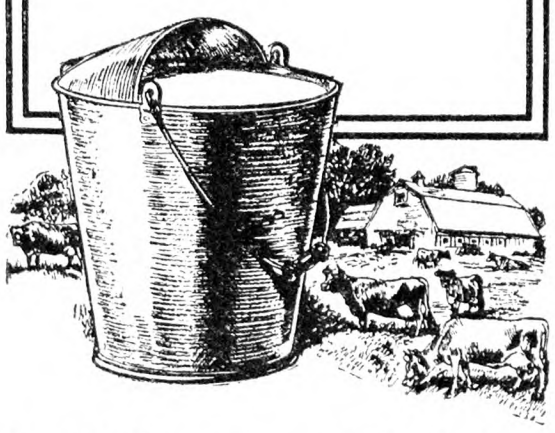
GENERAL ELECTRIC

When our best dairymen use it year after year—it *must* be

A *Real* . . . Cow Conditioner

A tested formula of Iron, Herbs and Roots

Do not confuse KOW-KARE with so-called stock foods and tonics, which frequently bring temporary stimulation—with little or no lasting effect. KOW-KARE is in no sense a food. It is a concentrated blending of Iron, the great blood purifier and builder, and potent medicinal herbs and roots. KOW-KARE acts directly on the digestion and assimilation—builds natural vigor to convert heavy diet into maximum milk yield.



CAN it be you are still in doubt—still wondering whether it really can pay to spend money to condition your cows for the long grind of barn feeding? If so, go to your nearest KOW-KARE dealer and ask him who are the dairymen right around you who have found KOW-KARE profitable to use. Ask him what they say about this remarkable conditioner.

The answers are likely to surprise you. Maybe they will throw some light on certain dairy successes you've wondered about among your neighbors. The man who sells KOW-KARE is in a position to KNOW. He knows, for instance, that growing and repeat sales must have a reason—and he hears a lot of first-hand KOW-KARE experience from cow owners who are well-known to him.

The Common-sense way to meet uncommon strains

Aside from the well-known uses of KOW-KARE in the various cow disorders that sap the profit margin from the dairy income—the aid of this potent conditioner during winter feeding is becoming known to new thousands of cow owners yearly. Your animals cannot suddenly change from all the favorable conditions of outdoor life and green pasturage to housed-in life and dry, rich, hard-to-digest diet without a terrific added strain.

It is in the relief of this strain that KOW-KARE finds its largest and most profitable use. At a cost of only a few cents per cow per month a vitalizing aid is added to the diet—a genuine conditioner of the digestion and assimilation. With this inducement to health and vigor more feed is turned into profitable milk volume. Instead of running your cows down to the danger point or actual breakdown, milk profits come easier. There's a health bonus that pays many times the small investment in regular KOW-KARE conditioning.

Prepare your Cows for Calving

It is no longer good business to leave the health of valuable cows at calving time to chance. Use KOW-KARE two or three weeks before and after and you will be surprised how easily your cows come through without the disorders and production losses cow owners rightly dread. The organs of production when invigorated to function normally seldom become the prey of disastrous troubles at calving.

Full directions for use on each KOW-KARE can. Two sizes, $1.25 and 65c—at drug, feed, hardware, and general stores. If your dealer is not supplied we will mail, postpaid.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Dept. 9, Lyndonville, Vt.

KOW-KARE

The Concentrated Cow Conditioner

Accept this FREE Cow Book

A valuable, 32-page treatise on a wide variety of cow ailments, telling symptoms and how to treat. A wealth of general information valuable to any cow owner. New illustrated edition, written by a veterinary authority. Send today.

Live Stock and Dairy

Fertilized Pastures in Dry Weather

It is common knowlege that many of our permanent pastures do not produce very much feed in favorable seasons, and scarcely any in dry weather. That this condition need not prevail has been demonstrated by experiments in pasture improvement. Top-dressing with the proper fertilizers has generally increased the feed produced two or three times. However, only a small percentage of farmers are using this method of producing more home-grown feed. There are several reasons for this, chief of which are: (1) Some farmers have ample pasturage in normal seasons and do not care to fertilize unless certain it will produce more feed during a drought. (2) Many more farmers have enough grazing in May and June, but have to resort to supplementary feeding later in the season. They doubt if fertilizers are the answer to this problem. (3) Others are short of pasture all of the time, but have not become convinced that it will pay to fertilize. To all of these groups the relative productions of fertilized and unfertilized pasture in the dryest Summer experienced in eastern Connecticut for 40 years may be of interest.

The facts to be presented were obtained at the Connecticut Agricultural College (Storrs) in an experiment to determine the most economical methods of improving typical, rundown, permanent pasture land. In this experiment, several small pastures have been topdressed with various fertilizers since 1924. For comparison, one pasture has not been fertilized. Excepting where nitrogenous fertilizers were used, the treatments were applied only twice during the six years—namely, 1924 and 1929. Nitrogen was applied to some pastures every year.

A record is kept of the feed produced on each pasture as measured by the number of animal maintained and their gains in weight. Only the data secured during the wet Summer of 1927 and 1928 and the very dry season of 1929 will be given here. If the average feed produced in each pasture in 1927 and 1928 is taken as 100, then the relative yields in 1929 were as follows:

Treatment	Summers Wet	Dry
No treatment	100	64
Superphosphate	100	89
Superphosphate and limestone	100	104
Superphosphate, limestone, and potash	100	102
Superphosphate, limestone, potash, and nitrogen	100	104

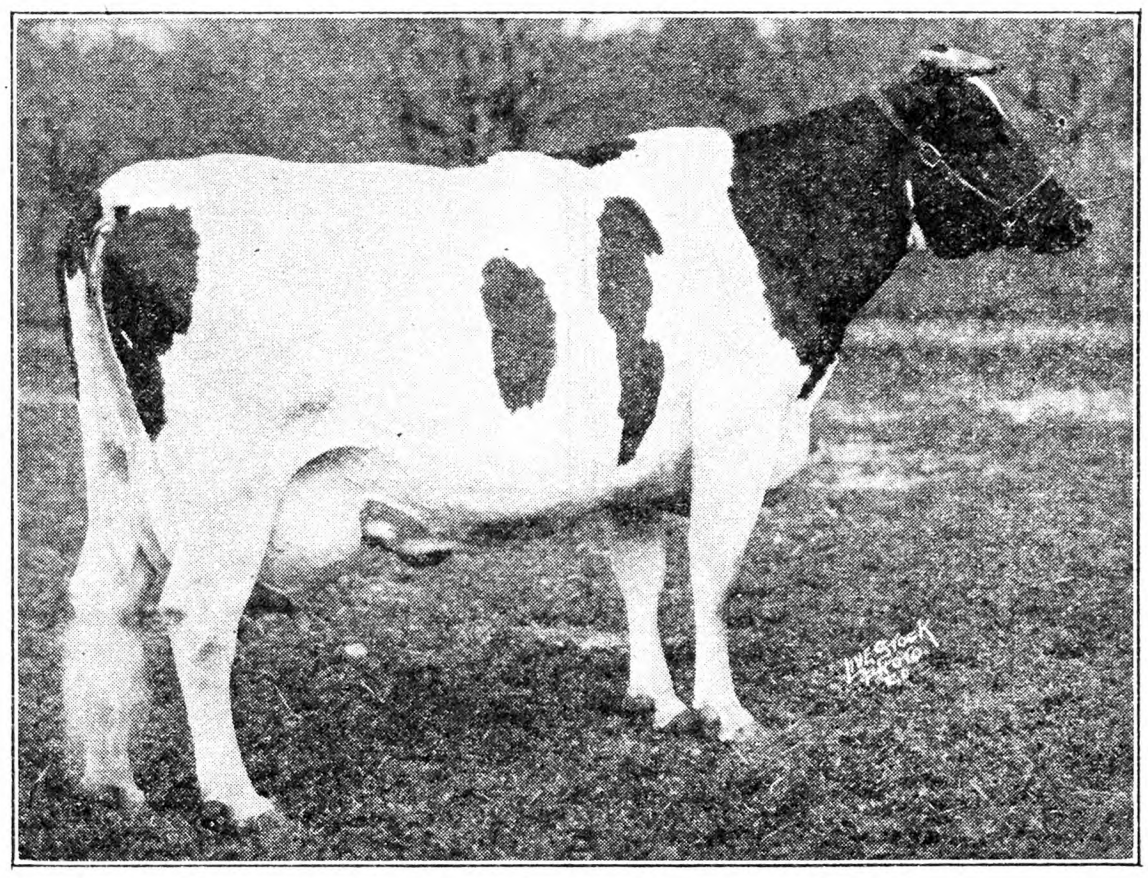
These figures show very plainly that the pastures fertilized for the second time in 1929, withstood the dry season much better than the unfertilized pasture. Thus, all pastures receiving superphosphate and limestone, regardless of other treatment, actually produced more in the dry than in the wet seasons, while the unfertilized one only had 64 per cent as much feed in the dry season.

The same results may be more readily appreciated if expressed in another way. If the yearly production of the *unfertilized* pasture is taken as 100, the relative amounts of feed in the *fertilized* pastures are as follows:

Treatment	Summers Wet	Dry
No treatment	100	100
Superphosphate	161	228
Superphosphate and limestone	213	311
Superphosphate, limestone, and potash	209	325
Superphosphate, limestone, potash, and nitrogen	201	342

These results show that during this extremely dry season, an application of superphosphate more than doubled the pasturage and that superphosphate and limestone together gave over three times as much feed as the unfertilized land. Including potash or potash and nitrogen with the superphosphate and limestone gave only slightly greater yields and it is very doubtful if their use on permanent pastures is profitable at present.

A generally accepted statement is that pastures are the cheapest source of feed. As the price of labor mounts this fact becomes more and more apparent. Therefore, it seems like good mangement to have surplus feed in the pastures in May and June *every* year, and throughout the Summer in seasons of ordinary weather conditions, so that the live stock will not have to be fed roughage in the barn in August or during droughts. It is quite evident that the most economical way of accomplishing this end is to supply the usual phosphorus and lime deficiencies of our pasture soils. B. A. BROWN



Holstein Cow Royal Ormsby

High Producing Holstein

Royal Ormsby is the 141st cow of the Holstein breed to produce over 1,000 pounds of butterfat in one year. Her production for the 365-days test totaled 1,045.3 pounds of butterfat testing 3.6 per cent in 29,359.4 pounds of milk. She freshened at the age of 7 years, 10 months and 15 days. Her sire is King of the Ormsbys and her dam is O. K. L. Royal Beets.

Royal Ormsby was fitted on a ration of 600 pounds oats, 400 pounds barley, 400 pounds bran, 300 pounds oilmeal, and 100 pounds cottonseed meal. She was fed 16 pounds per day of this mixture together with beet pulp soaked in molasses and all the mixed hay she could consume.

Her ration after she freshened consisted of 400 pounds oats, 400 pounds each of gluten feed, bran and barley, 300 pounds oilmeal, and 100 pounds cottonseed meal. She was fed 24 pounds a day of this mixture besides 10 pounds beet pulp and all the mixed clover and Timothy which she consumed in great quantities and about 15 pounds of silage.

Beans for Live Stock

Can I use bean meal for horses and chickens? H. T. W.
Dutchess County, N. Y.

Beans run upwards of 18 per cent protein. This is about twice the amount in wheat, and nearly three times that in

corn. If the bean meal is sound, it may be made part of the horse's ration with corn or oats. Beans are not specially palatable for live stock, but may be used with other lower protein grains. Sheep have the reputation for liking beans the best of any stock.

Hens as a rule will not eat whole beans, but a moderate amount of the bean meal (10 per cent or a little more) may be mixed with the mash, bringing up the protein content.

Colorado Notes

Our first snow fell on October 29, and as we have had several snowstorms since then, it looks as if "King Winter" intended to keep his icy hand about us this year. It makes one shudder to think of the months ahead of us, as the thermometer has hovered near the zero mark for the last week. The snows, thus far, have been heavy, and as a result, many country roads are rough, making transportation anything but pleasant.

Cold weather has held back so long, that we should not complain. This has been a wonderful year for the farmers of the Arkansas Valley. Excellent yields of corn, wheat and other grain crops; Alfalfa, melons, onions and seed crops have caused the erection of numerous storage buildings where the surplus may be kept until prices are better. Thousands of tons of sugar beets have been hauled to the factories; grain and beans have been thrashed and marketed or stored away, while much of the heavy corn crop has been cribbed for Winter feeding.

Specialization in some particular line of work is coming more and more to the attention of farmers and stock-raisers of Colorado. Some have been successful raising sugar beets, Valencia onions or melons; others have specialized in raising high-grade dairy cows, hogs or chickens, and now there are many in this valley who are raising turkeys successfully. It is interesting to drive through the country this time of the year and see the great flocks of turkeys. One family has gone into the business quite extensively, raising 2,200 purebred Mammoth bronze turkeys. Most of their birds are sold for breeding purposes and bring from $25 to $50 apiece. Is there any wonder that the man of the house has given up farming in order to give all his attention to the turkeys? His turkeys are free from any disease, are strong, healthy and a most interesting sight. A special mash is kept before them all the time requiring 900 lbs. a day to satisfy their appetites.

The eggs were all hatched in incubators, careful attention being given to expose them to the ultra-violet rays of the sun for a short time each day. As a result, 90 per cent of their eggs hatched.

A turkey association was organized several years ago and all members of the organization market their birds through the association. Last week 40,000 dressed turkeys were shipped to eastern markets to celebrate the Thanksgiving season.

Sheep and cattle are fed in large numbers each Winter in this valley. While many sheep are raised on the plains surrounding us, thousands of lambs are shipped here to be fattened for market. Cattle are still raised in large numbers, some of which are shipped in the Fall while others are retained to be fattened for a later market.

Colorado is a large State, and divided into such vastly different sections that her products are numerous and varied. Her productions are shipped to different parts of the country and in return Colorado asks for clothing, shoes, furniture, rugs, blankets and various other things.

It is co-operation all around—working together, producing what we can and exchanging with our fellow-States in order to supply the necessities and luxuries of life. Is it not wonderful to think of these great States, united in their efforts for the welfare of mankind? MRS. H. H.

La Junta, Col.

Probable Range Paralysis

Can you tell us what is affecting our pullets?. The first that we notice their legs double up as if broken. We immediately pick these up and put them away by themselves. They eat a little but die in a few days. About 25 have died already and there are a dozen more on the way. These are White Leghorns, from chicks hatched the first of June. They have been fed a corn and wheat scratch feed; had a growing mash up to a month ago; since then a laying mash.

Rensselaer Co., N. Y. J. A. R.

Your description sounds like a severe case of range paralysis in the flock. In this not understood disease, maturing pullets and cockerels, and, sometimes, mature birds, are found sitting or lying upon the ground, unable to use one or both legs or wings. They flutter about in an attempt to go but can neither walk nor fly. No other appearance of disease is noted and the appetite remains good for a short time. Death usually follows within a few days, though many recover.

The name is given, doubtless, because of the frequent appearance of the trouble while the growing stock is still upon range and being kept under entirely healthful conditions. No cure has been found; recovery may be spontaneous or wanting. Infestation with worms has been thought to be one cause of this trouble, and, if present in large numbers, the flock should receive some such worm treatment as the use of tobacco powder in their mash.

M. B. D.

Lancaster, Pa., Live Stock Market

(Reported by Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets for week ending Nov. 30, 1929.)

Market, slow, beef steers and yearlings closing fully steady with week's 25c advance, no choice offerings, bulk $10.75 to $11.50. Bulls steady, she stock and all cutters steady to weak, bulk fat heifers $9.75 to $10.50, beef bulls $9.50 to $10.25, butcher cows $7.50 to $8.25, cutters $4.50 to $6. Stockers and feeders scarce, good country inquiry, bidding 25c or more higher on all weights, bulk of sales $9.50 to $10.25. Calves steady, top vealers $17.50. Hogs strong to unevenly higher.

Receipts for week ending Nov. 30, 1929: Cattle, 111 cars; 31 Chicago, 19 Virginia, 18 St. Paul, 12 Canada, 6 Pennsylvania, 5 Maryland, 4 St. Louis, 3 New York, 3 Pittsburgh, 3 Michigan, 2 West Virginia, 2 Tennessee, 1 Kentucky, 1 Indiana, 1 New Jersey; containing 2,987 head, 250 trucked in; total cattle 3,237 head, 501 calves, 2,379 hogs, 410 sheep. Receipts for corresponding week last year: Cattle 152 cars; 38 Chicago, 29 Virginia, 25 St. Paul, 22 Canada, 11 St. Louis, 6 West Virginia, 5 Pennsylvania, 5 Buffalo, 3 Kansas City, 3 New York, 2 Iowa, 1 Tennessee, 1 Indiana, 1 Pittsburgh; containing 4,217 head, 374 head trucked in; total cattle 4,591 head, 269 calves, 1,519 hogs, 352 sheep.

RANGE OF PRICES

Steers.—Good, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., $12 to $13; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., $12 to $13; good, 950 to 1,100, $12 to $12.75; medium, 800 lbs. up, $11 to $12; common, 800 lbs. up, $8.50 to $11.

Heifers.—Choice, 850 lbs. up, $10.25 to $11; good, 850 lbs. up, $9.50 to $10.25; medium, 850 lbs. up, $8.50 to $9.50; common, 850 lbs. up, $7.50 to $8.50.

Cows.—Choice, $8.50 to $9.50; good, $7.50 to $8.50; common and medium, $6.50 to $7.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $6.50.

Bulls.—Good and choice, beef, $9.75 to $11; cutter, common and medium, $7.50 to $9.75.

Feeder and Stocker Cattle.—Good and choice, 800 lbs. up, $10 to $12; common and medium, 800 lbs. up, $7.25 to $10; good and choice, 800 lbs. down, $9.75 to $11.75; common and medium, 800 lbs. down, $7 to $9.75.

Vealers.—Good and choice, $15 to $17.50; medium, $12.50 to $15; cull and medium, $8 to $12.50.

Hogs.—Heavyweights, 250 to 350 lbs., $10.50 to $11; mediumweights, 200 to 250 lbs., $10.50 to $11; lightweights, 160 to 200 lbs., $10.25 to $10.75; packing sows, rough and smooth, $8 to $10.25.

LANCASTER FEED MARKETS

Selling Prices of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse).—Bran, ton, $40 to $41; shorts, $40 to $41; hominy, $46 to $47; middlings, $46 to $47; linseed, $63.50 to $64.50; gluten, $50 to $51; ground oats, $42 to $43; Soy beanmeal, $63 to $64; cottonseed, 41 per cent, $51 to $52; dairy feed, 16 per cent, $42.50 to $43.50; 18 per cent, $44.50 to $45.50; 20 per cent, $48.50 to $49.50; 24 per cent, $52.50 to $53.50; 25 per cent, $54 to $55; horse feed, 85 per cent, $47 to $48; Alfalfa, regular, $43 to $44; Alfalfa, reground, $46 to $47.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Dec. 9-14.— Western Nebraska Organized Agriculture, Scottsbluff, Neb.

Dec. 11-12. — Connecticut Pomological Society, Women's Club Bldg., 187 Broad St., Hartford, Conn.

Dec. 10-13, — Vermont State Poultry exhibit, St. Albans, Vt., L. B. Allen, secretary.

Dec. 11-14. — Vineland, N. J., poultry pigeon and egg show, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, Vineland, N. J. C. W. Augeustein, supt.

Dec. 13. — Connecticut Horticultural Society, annual meeting, Hartford, Conn.

Dec. 13-14. — Northampton (Mass.) Poultry Show, F. W. Lovett, secretary. Hatfield, Mass.

Dec. 30, 1929-Jan. 4, 1930. — Nebraska State Poultry Show, Omaha, Neb.

Jan. 7-9. — Organized Agriculture, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb.

Jan. 7-9. — Nebraska's annual corn show, eastern and central sections, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb.

Jan. 8-10.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' annual meeting, Worcester, Mass.

Jan. 11-16. — Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

Jan. 14-17. — Farm Products and Equipment Show, State Armory, Trenton, N. J.; B. Burk, manager.

Jan. 15-17.—New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary Roy P. McPherson, Le Roy, N. Y.

Jan. 15-19.— Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show. D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orr's Mills, Cornwall, N. Y.

Jan. 18-25. — National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

Jan. 21-24. — State Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 21-24. — Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society, annual meeting and exhibition, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 27-Feb. 1. — Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, Duquesne Garden Secretary Harry J. Singer, Box 326, Braddock, Pa.

Feb. 4-7. — New York State Grange, annual meeting, Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y. Secretary, F. J. Riley Sennett, N. Y.

March 9-15. — Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Texas.

Live Stock Sales

Dec. 16. — Red Polls. J. O. Anderson, Lexington, Neb.

Jan. 4, 1930. — Jerseys. Dispersal sale. Oscar A. Peterson, Geneva, Neb.

March 17. — Shorthorns. Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Bull Sale. Sioux City, Iowa.

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BROOKMEAD'S VERONICA
1670 lbs. Fat in 2 consecutive lactations
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Out of A. R. Dams or Dams on Test.
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again lead the 50-lb. fat list. We are now offering bull calves from 12,000 and 13,000-lb. cows.
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Several heifer calves; backed by 4% breeding, 36 pound sire, extra high record dams. Herd blood-tested, accredited. STARKDALE FARM, Jas. Stark, Pawling, N. Y.

Milking Shorthorn Bull 5 mos. old, best breeding, fine individual, dark red, $80.00. VERNON LAFLER, Middlesex, N. Y.

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100 SPRINGERS and HEIFERS Constantly on Hand.
Specialize in carload lots or less, any breed. T.B. tested.
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REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS—$20.00 each
A few bred ewes. STEVENS BROS., Wilson, N. Y.

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OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES—Nice Pigs, $9.00 each. Ped. free. Pairs, no-akin, $17.00. R. HILL, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

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These pigs are all weaned and eating before shipped. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross. I guarantee the pigs to be healthy and good size. Will ship in small and large lots C. O. D. In any way your dissatisfied in 10 days return pigs at my expense. Crates free. A few Chester White Barrows, 4 weeks old, $4.00 each.
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Chester Whites, Durocs, Poland Chinas
You cannot tell them from pure breds; growthy, healthy pigs, from high grade sows and pure bred boars. The kind that make hogs of themselves. We have been breeding and raising hogs for over 20 years.
4 Weeks Old, $4.50 each. Shipped C. O. D.
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Chinchilla and White Flemish skins bring most returns. Secure thoroughbred stock eligible to register. Chinchillas, per matured trio, $25.00. Per Junior trio, $15.00. White Flemish, per matured trio, $50.00. Per Junior trio, $30.00. Safe delivery guaranteed. Unlimited stock available for immediate delivery.
HERRLEIN FUR FARMS, Harry G. Herrlein, Prop., Licensed Judge and Registrar, NEW CITY, NEW YORK. NINE YEARS of dependable and satisfactory service.

FOR SALE PEDIGREED Chinchilla Rabbits
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HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT!
More Dollars per Cow per Year
The Farmer's Cow Holsteins are large and hardy, yield the most milk and butterfat, consume great quantities of cheap roughages, and produce big, strong calves which are easily raised. Extension Service
Send for Literature
The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois 6

With the Livestock

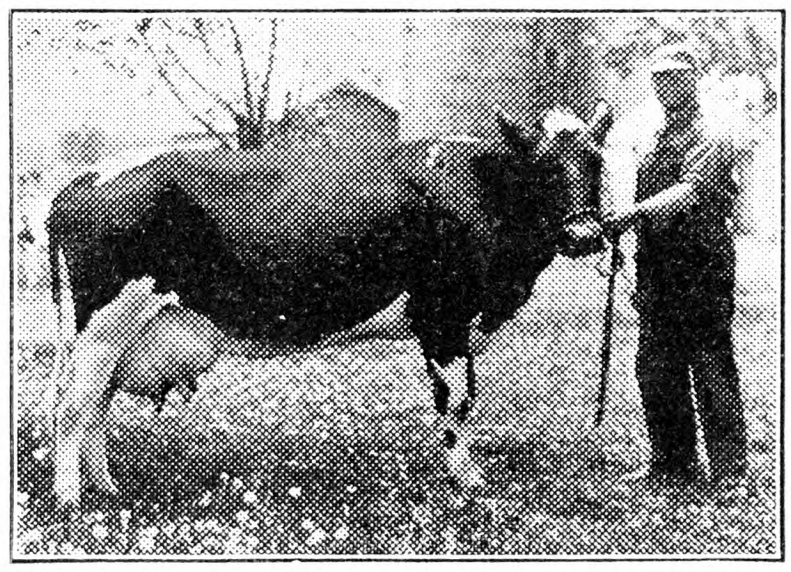
CREDIT AND CHARACTER. — A young man who was honest, sober, energetic and skillful, worked five years for one of our neighbors, and saved a few hundred dollars. At 25 he resolved to buy some land, a few cows and sows, get married, and develop a business of his own. He needed some capital. His record and character enabled him to borrow all that he asked for from a small-town banker who knew him. Many country bankers used to make money and build up farming communities by financing young men whom they knew as honest, hard workers. A young farm hand in a New York State county has saved $500, and desires to buy a farm and some cows and sheep. His character and local record are first class. He told me recently, however, that he couldn't borrow a cent on these assets, but that he could get all the money he needed if he could give "satisfactory security." This is the situation which a McKean Co., Pa., reader was thinking of when, on Nov. 21, he wrote as follows: "Sometimes I wonder how much good it does, if any, for us who are interested in meat animals, especially beef cattle, to advocate the raising of this class of stock in this eastern country. A few beef cattle are coming in all the time, but they are mostly owned by wealthy men, who will or can stand the gaff under present country banking policies."

EAST AND WEST COMPETITION.—Our McKean Co., Pa., reader says that he "will continue preaching beef cattle for certain areas and some farms in this region, despite the indifference of country bankers to fostering a broader livestock industry in this territory. Let us be patient, for outside farmers are settling in the East in greater numbers each year. These men will mostly raise meat animals. I realize why some men should reach the conclusion attributed to an elderly man in THE R. N.-Y. of Nov. 16. The sharp edge of his enthusiasm has worn off, or he has accepted the widespread but ill-founded belief of easterners that the East can't compete with the West in livestock. This is almost a tradition. It is based on conditions of 30 to 50 years ago. After so many years, the 'lone wolf' business isn't very entertaining; the beef cattleman in the East surely is the 'lone wolf,' as most of his neighbors see him. The young man quoted in THE R. N.-Y. is dead right, however, and I hope he pulls through with his beef cattle project; but, unless he has sufficient capital, he will meet with many adverse situations. There is no argument with me any more in regard to the prospect for profitable beef production. I have my own lay-out to check by. Of course, we have to accept the fact that usually beef cattle must be a side line of farming on eastern farms, and that a man should have only sufficient cattle to utilize the crops, mainly roughages, that are grown in connection with the particular system of rotation and farming that he follows. Beef production in the East must be patterned after a semi-range system, rather than after a corn-belt system, for the obvious reason that grass and hay form the basis of the eastern man's business. His grass is not from $150 to $200 an acre land, but from dirt-cheap land. It is of fair quality, however, and so also is his cheap hay, which is not hard to produce. Very few eastern farmers are qualified for the livestock business, because of their training and inexperience. It is deplorable, from a cattleman's viewpoint, that most graduates in animal husbandry in eastern colleges should be blind or indifferent to the possibilities of beef cattle production here. Perhaps the 'lone wolf' situation is the cause. Please give us all the beef, pork and mutton information possible in THE R. N.-Y. Give us more like that contained in the paragraph about veal. We who are from the western range country are likely to overlook some good markets, and forget that some people prefer good, fat meat from old, worn-out bulls to any other."

ANOTHER MAN'S VIEWS.—A subscriber in Erie Co., N. Y., writes (Nov. 21): "In your comments on beef-making in the East, the questions raised are the same as those that I have been trying to find answers to for the past 15 years. I have fed a few Aberdeen-Angus steers of our own breeding nearly every Winter since 1914. It has been and still is my opinion that the small farmer in the East will do best to get all the growth possible on pasture and cheap rough feed, and feed only enough grain in the second Winter to make his steers grade fair to good in the market the following Spring. Yearling steers fed with this in mind, will use large amounts of hay and silage up to the time they go to market. The price received per pound for them will be less than that for highly-fed baby beef steers marketed when they are several months younger, and the average weight will be no more than that of the baby beef steers; but under the system of beef-making that I have here outlined, we save a heavy feed bill, and use rough feed which, until this year, has been plentiful with us. Steers fed under this system sold at 12c a pound at our farm in the Spring of 1928, and last Spring we got $11.75 per cwt. for the poorest steer up to $13 per cwt. for the others at Buffalo. They were never on a full feed of grain. In the first part of the Winter they were fed much less than in the last part."

MAKE SHOWS EDUCATIONAL. — Much more could be done than usually is done by many livestock show managers to make shows educational. Plain, definite information in regard to breed, age, weight and pedigree is appreciated by the interested public. It is best displayed, on cardboards, where there can be no doubt about its applying to particular animals in stalls or pens. A Kansas farmer who attended the recent Americal Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City, writes (Nov. 27): "The Aberdeen-Angus exhibitors, with a few exceptions, kept their animals blanketed in the stalls, and, what was worse, there was not so much as a scratch of information by which to identify the individuals. Practically all of the Hereford exhibitors, however, and most of the others had their cattle unblanketed during the day, and each animal was identified by a name plate or card placed over its stall. The identification cards varied greatly; some gave the animal's name, while others gave some of its pedigree. Identification of some sort—simple or more complete information—should be required in every case. The dog show was almost as disappointing, in this respect, as the Aberdeen-Angus exhibit. When I saw the dogs I didn't know the breed that I was looking at, unless I asked someone to tell me."

A SHEEPMAN'S LETTER.—Heaton Manice, an experienced sheep breeder, writes: "Some of us seem to be stampeded by our helpers and leaders who regale us with their facts. By yielding to them, we sacrifice our individual preferences and tastes. This often leads to unfortunate results. When a practical, wealthy man takes up farming, he collects information on the merits and profitableness of a particular breed of stock, but he will eventually follow his own tastes. We farmers, with a wealth of choice at our feet, often sacrifice it unnecessarily for the sake of a few possible extra dollars. It is no wonder, therefore, that our love of the land and of farming should weaken. I once knew a practical man who kept a herd of dairy cattle. He struggled to make ends meet, and was about ready to quit when his herd got out, over a down fence, and seven of his cows were killed by a railway engine. With the railroad settlement money he bought some beef cattle cheap at a forced local sale. His beef cows did not pay so well in milk as his dairy cows had paid, but soon after he changed over to the breed that he liked, he was a different man. 'Why is it,' I asked him, 'that you are now fencing and seeding your pastures when your milk check is smaller? You used to say that you could not afford to do these things.' His answer was that now, with the kind of cows that he liked, he felt good every time he saw them, and enjoyed working with and around them. Somehow, with less bookkeeping income than he had before, he actually had more money to spend. He was also more contented and more active. Figures work out strangely sometimes. They may not tell fibs, but they rarely tell the whole truth. One of the satisfactions of farm life is that we are largely free to make our own choices, and to do what we like to do. If a man is ardent in the choice of a breed, and persistent in doing what he likes to do, the chances are that he will do well in a business way." D. C. W.



He has two champions on his farm—Wincowis Mandy Homestead, and the McCORMICK-DEERING Cream Separator. Mr. Hughes' letter makes good reading.

GENTLEMEN:

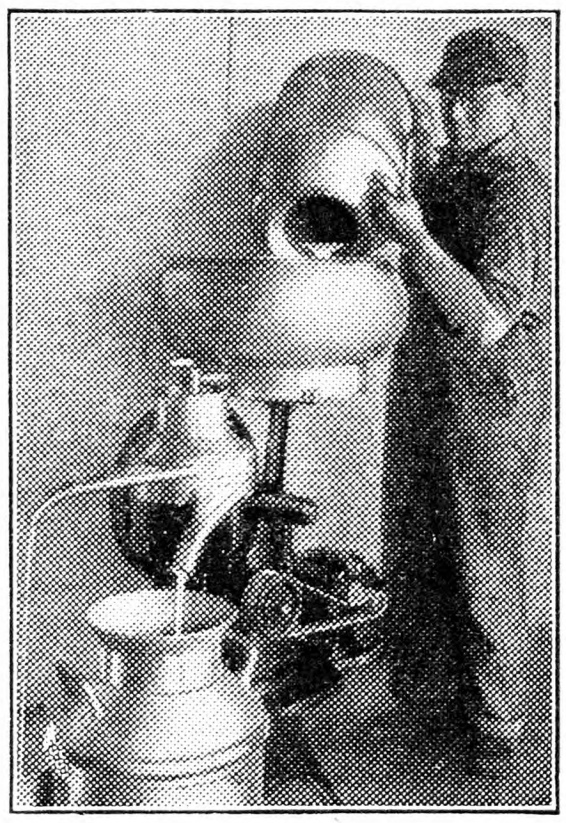
Some time ago I purchased a motor-driven No. 6 McCormick-Deering ball-bearing cream separator and to say that I am well pleased with it would be putting it mildly. It is without a doubt the smoothest-running, closest-skimming, and the easiest-to-wash cream separator I have ever used, and I have used several. This machine skims the milk from my herd of 25 pure bred Holsteins, of which Wincowis Mandy Homestead, World's Champion, is a part.

Wincowis Mandy Homestead is four years and two months old. During the 365 days just passed she has broken all world's records for her class, having given 20,114-2/10 pounds of milk. From this milk I skimmed with the McCormick-Deering cream separator 853-1/10 pounds of butter fat, which is also a world's record in the Junior four-year-old class of the yearly division.

Recently I had a test made of the skimmilk, and to my surprise found that there was less than 1/100th of 1 per cent of butter fat left in the skimmed milk after it had been run through the McCormick-Deering. This was certainly a remarkable test. In reality I have two champions on my farm: Wincowis Mandy Homestead and the McCormick-Deering—a combination hard to beat. To every breeder of fine dairy cows I recommend the McCormick-Deering. Yours very truly,

EARL HUGHES,
Wincowis Stock Farm, Neenah, Wis.

May 18, 1929



Study the McCormick-Deering at the dealer's store. Note the lasting quality, the ball bearings at all speed points, the simple efficient design, the heavy tinware, the automatic lubrication, and the dozens of other features. Six sizes—350 to 1500 pounds per hour. All sizes can be equipped with electric motor or power drive. Ask about the liberal time-payment plan.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated)
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

McCORMICK-DEERING

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—Frank J. Loesch, member of President Hoover's Crime Commission, has found what he designates as "the alliance between crime and politics" in Chicago too powerful for him. He resigned Nov. 29 as special prosecutor on the staff of District Attorney Swanson, thus ending his volunteer connection with a gigantic battle against public corruption, political racketeering and police culpability. His campaign was backed by the Chicago Bar Association, twenty civic organizations, State's Attorney John A. Swanson and a public subscription of $65,000 to pay for special grand juries.

The bodies of 75 American soldiers, probably the last of those who fell in the World War to be formally repatriated, were returned to the United States Nov. 29 from the graves beside the White Sea, where they were laid more than ten years ago by their comrades of the ill-starred North Russian Expeditionary Force of 1918-19. Brought by the steamship President Roosevelt, the 75 flag-draped coffins arrived at Hoboken, N. J. Fifty-five of the coffins, 29 of which contain unidentified dead, were sent to Detroit for a public funeral; 16 to various cities for private burial and four to the National Cemetery at Arlington.

William Leach, 45 years old of Babylon, L. I., was seriously wounded while hunting rabbits Nov. 28 when his dog pounced on the trigger of a twenty-gauge shotgun. Leach had just placed the butt of the gun on the floor of an automobile holding the end of the barrel under his right armpit. The dog's foot struck the trigger when he bounded into the car and the gun discharged. Leach was taken to Southampton, L. I. Hospital, where it was found that the charge had fractured his right shoulder blade and broken the bone at the top of his shoulder.

More than $1,000,000 damage was done and two men were injured Nov. 28 by a fire at Nantasket Beach, Mass. Five steamboats, the wharf, coal houses and boiler room owned by the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company were destroyed. A part of Paragon Park, an amusement place, was destroyed, as were the railway station and the State bath houses. Sparks set fire to the roofs of twelve houses on Atlantic Hill nearby and the Church of the Assumption, but the firemen managed to prevent the destruction of the buildings.

A farmers' Chamber of Commerce is in operation at Orangeville, Pa., and not far away a business men's association has changed its name to "Community Association" to admit farmers as members. Orangeville's Chamber of Commerce has a majority of its membership among the farmers and offers them lower annual dues than town members pay. The Community Association at Benton has more farmers than town residents among its members since it changed its name and broadened its scope.

Seven coal miners were killed and fifteen others escaped injury in a localized explosion in a drift at Old Ben Mine No. 8, near West Frankfort, Ill., Dec. 1.

Ten persons were killed, and two score others were injured, half of them seriously, when eight coaches of a Pennsylvania Railroad, Norfolk-to-New York excursion train jumped the track at Onley, Va., Dec. 1.

A total of $3,997,500 is saved annually by 46,020 girls attending the continuation schools of New York State, according to a report issued Dec. 1 by the State Education Department. The remaining 29 per cent of the 65,000 continuation school girls in the State saves nothing, being composed of those girls who work at home or who are out of employment. Five and one-half per cent of the girls save $5 a week, while 2.2 per cent saved more than that amount.

The new place of worship of the Second Presbyterian Church, New York City, which is 173 years old, was dedicated Dec. 1. The church has been built into the West Ninety-sixth Street side of a 16-story apartment house erected by a holding company on the site of the former edifice, costing, irrespective of the land, $2,057,333 and containing 151 apartments. The church proper cost $117,251. The site, which it has leased for 80 years, is valued at $650,000. At the end of the term of the lease the apartment house will become the property of the church corporation. Meanwhile the holding company will pay the church body $27,000 a year for the first 11 years, $32,000 for the following 20 years, with a periodical increase until the end of 66 years, and thereafter until the ground lease expires $42,000 annually. The holding company built and equipped the church and will supply its light and heat. As the apartments do not obtrude over the first third of the roof of the church the front has an ecclesiastical appearence. It occupies the ground floor and has front doors of its own.

With the freighter Kiowa and five of its crew lost, and several other vessels reported in distress in the worst of the season's storms, Coast Guards Dec. 2 were combing Lake Superior for possible survivors. More than a score of ships were overdue at "The Soo." Other vessels which weathered the storm reported that Lake Superior is strewn with wreckage, the most ever seen on the Great Lakes. Eighteen of the Kiowa's crew were rescued from the pilot-house of the wrecked Kiowa after Coast Guards found the frozen body of one of the sailors floating in a life-boat a short distance from the shoals on which the Kiowa pounded and sank.

The earthquake that shook the North Atlantic coast line recently may have shifted and altered the "continental shelf," according to information brought to New York Dec. 2 by Capt. David W. Bone, master of the Anchor liner Transylvania. Capt. Bone's data are the first indicating that the earthquake may have caused important changes in the earth's surface. The "continental shelf" is a term used by geologists for the area surrounding all continents, where the land continues under comparatively shoal water until it drops away sharply to the ocean depths. In the case of the North American continent the shelf runs out about 150 miles to the eastward of Nantucket Light Vessel. Through this point runs a line roughly parallel to the shore line known by navigators as the 100-Fathom Line—the first point on nearing the coast where soundings may be taken. Three soundings taken by Capt. Bone within the 100-fathom line failed to find bottom.

WASHINGTON. — A little group of nine women, whose husbands fought under the American flag 117 years ago are drawing a total of $450 a month, or $50 each, from the American government. The annual report of the Pension Bureau records these widows of veterans of the War of 1812, and at the same time announces that the last veteran of the war with Mexico died in September this year. He was Owen Thomas Edgar and served in the Navy. He was 98 years old when he died. There are 730 widows of veterans of the war with Mexico still on the rolls of the Pension Bureau. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, a total of $229,889,986.48 was disbursed for pensions, an increase over the previous year of $924,313.99. Pensioners decreased from 491,194 to 477,915, but new legislation increasing pensions to Civil War widows over 75 years of age raised the level of expenditures. On June 30 there were 59,945 Civil War soldiers on the rolls, a decrease for the year of 14,985; also 181,235 Civil War widows, a decrease of 16,699. The number of Spanish War soldiers was 178,804, an increase of 14,096 for the year. In addition to mailing pension checks to 477,915 veterans and relatives of veterans, the bureau disbursed $16,072,472.42 from the civil service retirement and disability fund.

Postmaster General Brown Nov. 30 laid down the principle that vessels of the new American merchant marine, in the development of which the Federal government is co-operating with private shipping companies, must be "at least equal" in speed and other facilities to those of any ships of foreign registry with which they will be forced to compete. This action was taken by the Postmaster General in transmitting to the Shipping Board the certification of 13 essential trade routes upon which American merchant lines are to operate and for which the Postoffice Department is preparing to award subsidy contracts for ocean mail services aggregating $10,000,000 in subsidies annually.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Termination of tariff uncertainty to encourage the business recovery, immediate preliminary steps to improve "far from satisfactory" prohibition enforcement and prompt tax reduction were recommended to Congress Dec. 3 in President Hoover's first annual message on the state of the Union. Only the urgency of these points gave them prominence in an unusually long document of 12,000 words, which advocated World Court adherence and reasonable demilitarization to square with unprecedented peace prospects, reported that business confidence was returning, promised progressive withdrawal of Marines from Nicaragua, China and Hayti, and warned of a $1,200,000,000 American naval expenditure in the next six years if the naval conference fails.

The following were salient points in the message: "Upon the conference shortly to be held in London will depend such moderation as we can make in naval expenditure . . . From a defense point of view our forces should be proportioned to national need and should therefore, to some extent be modified by the prospects of peace, which were never brighter than today." "I have . . . instituted systematic, voluntary measures of co-operation with business institutions and with State and municipal authorities to make certain that fundamental businesses of the country shall continue as usual, that wages, and, therefore, consuming power, shall not be reduced and that a special effort shall be made to expand construction work in order to assist in equalizing other deficits in employment." "The first duty of the President under his oath of office is to secure the enforcement of the laws. The enforcement of the laws enacted to give effect to the Eighteenth Amendment is far from satisfactory, and this is in part due to the inadequate organization of the administrative agencies of the Federal government. I requested on June 6 last that Congress should appoint a joint committee to collaborate with executive agencies in preparation of legislation. It would be helpful if it could be so appointed. . . . The District of Columbia should be the model of city law enforcement in the nation." "I recommend that the normal income tax rates applicable to the incomes of individuals for the calendar year 1929 be reduced from 5, 3 and 1½ per cent to 4, 2 and one-half of 1 per cent and that the tax on the income of corporations for the calendar year 1929 be reduced from 12 to 11 per cent. It is estimated that this will result in a reduction of $160,000,000 in income taxes to be collected during the calendar year 1930."

14,000 lbs. of milk *per cow* in 10 months

"Are my cows giving me as much milk as they are capable of producing?"

THAT is the question which every progressive dairyman and cow owner is asking himself.

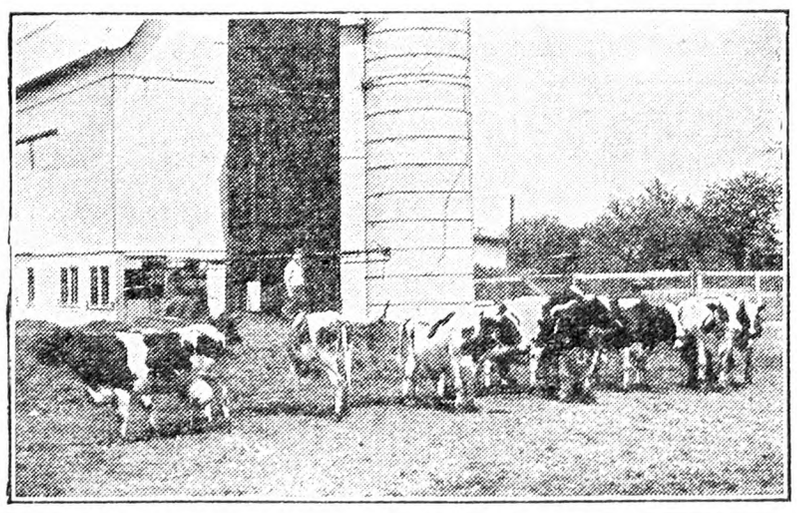
Your herd may be selected from high-producing, pure-bred stock — you may have spared no expense in providing ideal living conditions for your cows — their feed may conform to the most modern, scientific standards for preparing dairy rations—yet you may be missing an extra quart of milk every day from each cow.

The herd shown on this page is a fair example.

Every cow in this herd is a pure-bred Holstein.

Every cow comes from high-producing ancestry.

The herd receives the best of care, in addition to a uniformly balanced ration.



With the aid of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic this herd was enabled to produce 14,068 lbs. of milk and 442.6 lbs. of butter-fat per cow, in 10 months.

Year after year, the records made by this herd have been outstanding, comparing favorably with the "High Herds" recorded by Dairy Herd Improvement Associations.

Last year, Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to their ration; otherwise there was no change made in the care and feeding of the cows from previous years.

Last year, when the average age of the cows was nine years, this herd exceeded all previous records, averaging 14,068 pounds of milk and 442.6 pounds of butter-fat (552 lbs. of butter) per cow, in 10 months.

This noteworthy record is the result of sustained milk production.

Instead of falling off the usual 10% a month, after the first month, the decline in milk production was more gradual. All the cows were steady producers from first to last months.

Production during the third month was equal to that of the first month of the period.

Monthly milk average per cow was 1707 lbs. for first five months and 1106 lbs. for last five.

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The Tonic kept their appetites on edge; all the cows were regular and hearty feeders.

The Tonic kept the bowels regular and the kidneys active. There was no clogging of the system under the stress of heavy feeding; no "going off feed" and "off production."

The Tonic supplied minerals that are vitally necessary to milk production. (Important among these are calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and potassium iodide.)

The Tonic sustained the milk flow, enabling every cow to produce up to her capacity every month during the milking period.

REMEMBER—No feed can take the place of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic. Regardless of the kind of feed you give your cows, Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic will always pay you extra milk profits.

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A Conditioner and Mineral Supplement

Adopt our plan of continuous feeding of this Tonic. See how well it pays you in extra milk production and profits. It costs but 2c a day per cow. See your local Dr. Hess dealer and get at least a 90-day supply to begin with. Figure 18 pounds for each cow.

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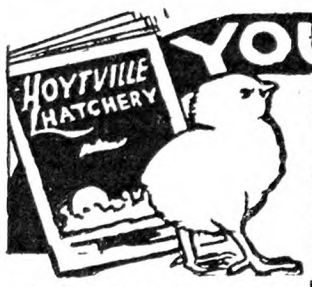

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Low mortality, fast growth. 8,000 Breeding Birds on our own Farms. Every Bird free from White Diarrhoea.

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100% Pure Hollywood Strain, direct. From high record large white egg hens. $7.50, $10.00 and $15.00 each. Also pens, trios, chix and eggs. Send for booklet. Five Point Leghorn Farm, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

Connecticut Egg Contest

Carried on at Storrs, Conn. Following is report for week ending Nov. 28.

In the fourth week of the Storrs contest all breeds showed a decrease in egg production. The total decrease for the week was 358 eggs less than last year. The hens in this year's laying contest seemed to go true to form as there was a decrease in last year's production for the same week. The total production for all pens was 4,129 eggs or a yield of 59.0 per cent. As a class White Leghorns had a higher average than any of the other breeds for the week. The per cent production for the Leghorns was 66.1 and their nearest competitors were the Rhode Island Reds with 61.2 per cent.

A pen of Rhode Island Reds owned by Harold G. Colt was an easy first for the week with a lay of 64 eggs. Second honors went to a pen of Barred Rocks and a pen of White Rocks. The former were owned by R. W. Davis & Sons of Maine and the latter by Harold F. Barber of Massachusetts. These two pens laid 62 eggs respectively. The only look in that the White Leghorns had was third place. This was won by a pen owned by Toivonen Leghorn Farm of Pennsylvania, that laid 61 eggs. No less than three pens were tied for fourth honors. These were distributed between a pen of Barred Rocks owned by R. Walter Bishop of Connecticut, a pen of White Rocks owned by Davidson Bros. from Massachusetts and a pen of Rhode Island Reds owned by Homer R. Rowell of Massachusetts. These three pens of birds all laid 60 eggs each.

The leading pens in the principal varities are swaying back and forth and at the present time there is no indication that any pen will be in first place two weeks from now. In the Barred Rock class, a pen owned by Lewis Farms of Rhode Island, has jumped into third place. It is temporarily replacing the pen owned by David Deaterly of Pennsylvania. In the White Rock class E. H. Rucker's pen from Iowa has passed the record of Kalerok Farm of Massachusetts. There are no changes among White Wyandottes but in the Rhode Island Reds the pen owned by W. Otis Day of Massachusetts has advanced one step thus being in third place. In the Leghorn group a pen owned by Toivonen Leghorn Farm of Pennsylvania came through with 61 eggs for the week thus placing the pen as the third best in the Leghorn group. Otis T. Gregg's pen of Leghorns from Connecticut which held fourth place last week has dropped out of running temporarily. It should be stated, however, that a pen owned by Tom Barron of England is tied with the pen owned by Fox & Sons of New Jersey, for fifth place.

The leading pens to date in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

BREED AND OWNER	EGGS
BARRED ROCKS	
R. Walter Bishop, Conn.	235
Westfield Poultry Farm, Mass.	225
Lewis Farms, R. I.	205
WHITE ROCKS	
Davidson Bros., Mass.	215
Harold F. Barber, Mass.	204
E. H. Rucker, Iowa	188
WHITE WYANDOTTES	
The Locusts, Conn.	204
Ebenwood Farm, Mass.	138
RHODE ISLAND REDS	
Harold G. Colt, Conn.	254
Homer R. Rowell, Mass.	245
W. Otis Day, Mass.	222
F. S. Chapin, Mass.	221
WHITE LEGHORNS	
Geo. Lowry Plty. Fm, Inc., Conn.	238
Hanson's Leghorn Farm, Ore.	224
Toivonen Leghorn Farm, Pa.	222
Hollywood Plty. Farm, Wash.	214
Fox & Sons' Plty. Farm, N. J.	213

SUMMARY

Per cent production by varieties

20	Australorps and Giants	20.0
120	White Rocks	46.6
60	White Wyandottes	40.7
140	Barred Rocks	59.3
280	Rhode Island Reds	61.2
380	White Leghorns	66.1
1000	Average all varieties	59.0

Total for the week	4,129	eggs
Total to date	16,124	eggs
Best for the week	Pen 43— 64	eggs
Best to date	Pen 43—254	eggs
Average pen total	161	eggs

Shade in Poultry Yard

Will elderberry bushes make good shade in a chicken yard.

Ohio A. D.

Yes, they will make fair shade. The hens will fly up into them, but less than into small trees.

In a henyard of much size, big weeds often grow and make just the kind of shade hens want. Where no growing thing is at hand, a shelter big enough to accommodate the flock may be left open on all sides and covered with anything that will keep out the sun.

"MOTHER, isn't your hair permanently waved?" "My dear, what makes you ask such a thing?" "I've been thinking. Why can't I have my neck permanently washed?"—Muskogee Phoenix.

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A big Long Island grower says: "They are wonderful."
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9-28

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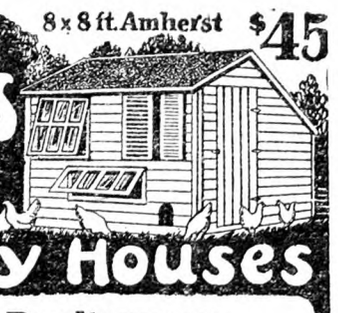

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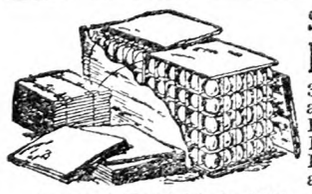

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Two Story Henhouse

I want to build a house for about 300 to 350 hens, and conclude that a 20x30 foot two-story house would be the most economical for me to build instead of a longer one-story building. Do you know of any objectionable features to a two-story henhouse, and can the flock be kept as healthy in a two-story house as in a one-story twice the length? C. L.
Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

This is a feasible thing if more convenient for you than otherwise. It is a little more trouble to take care of the birds in such a house, but there is no reason why it cannot be kept in sanitary condition. We hear now and then from those who built a two-story henhouse and get good results from it. The majority of people however, when they have plenty of land prefer the house with only one floor.

Enteritis in Poultry

I wish a little information on a disease called enteritis. What causes this disease? Is it caused by a weakened condition from worms or coccidiosis or inflammation? Can it be controlled?
Pennsylvania. A. G. P.

"Enteritis" is not caused by inflammation, for it is an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the intestine. The termination "itis" denotes inflammation wherever it is found in medical literature. Being an inflammation of the intestines, it has many causes. It accompanies various diseases of other organs, may be caused by intestinal parasites, worms or coccidiosis, spoiled foods, mineral poisons and perhaps lack of grit. As a simple inflammation of moderate severity it results in a temporary diarrhoea. Severe forms of enteritis show such symptoms as watery droppings, perhaps of greenish or yellow color, loss of appetite, droopiness, unusual thirst, paralysis of the legs, weakness and death. Not all of these symptoms need be expected, any more than all possible symptoms of other diseases are to be found in each case.

Simple enteritis, resulting from irritating foods or like causes may be treated by giving a cathartic dose of castor oil to individual birds or adding Epsom salts to the water that will be drunk within a few hours in the amount of one pound to each 100 mature birds or each 400 pounds of growing stock. Subsequent feeding should be light for a time, or until diarrhoea disappears.

Forms of enteritis caused by intestinal worms call for removal of the worms by some effective treatment. In any case, it is obvious that removal of any ascertainable cause should precede treatment for the resulting inflammation. Prof. Roy E. Jones of the Connecticut Experiment Station has given in the New England Poultryman the following formula and method of using an enteritis powder: Formula, 8 ozs. powdered catechu, 2 ozs. powdered calcium phenol-sulponate, 2 ozs. powdered sodium phenolsulphonate, 4 ozs. powdered sulphate of zinc. The ingredients should be of high quality, thoroughly powdered and mixed. This is an antiseptic and strongly astringent powder that the druggist will have to be called upon to prepare and, probably to obtain the ingerdients of. Method of using: One heaping teaspoon of the powder to each gallon of drinking water for one week. Skip one day while giving Epsom salts as above suggested; then continue for one week longer. This applies to treating the older chickens for coccidiosis, for feeding growing stock or mature stock for enteritis, paralysis and scattered worm infestation.

Enteritis powder may also be used for mature birds by mixing in the dry mash at the rate of one pound to each 100 pounds of mash, if these birds are in reasonably good condition, eating mash evenly and not so far gone that they are drinking water but eating little feed. This feeding may be continued for two or three week periods. Another use of the powder described is to give it to young chicks after the first or second week as a preventive or control of coccidiosis. It is given to these chicks in dry mash in the proportion of one-half pound to the 100 pounds of mash. Prof. Jones says that when fed continuously in this manner it appears to be a very effective measure of control of coccidiosis. A severe infestation of tape and round worms is a bad condition to combat: it may require pretty radical measures for its control. Removal of all sources of infestation by sanitation, removal or destruction of infected birds, use of new ground or platforms that can be kept clean and perhaps screening the poultry quarters against the common fly that carries the small tape worm to poultry. From your description, I judge that you are using limited quarters for your flock and those that have been long in use.
M. B. D.

A VENERABLE Scot purchased a little radio set, and a few days later his friends asked him how he liked it. "Well, it's a' right to listen to," he replied, "but those bulbs are nae sae gude to read by."—Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

The man with 5000 layers ...and why he fed ready-mixed feeds

FIFTEEN years ago he started with 300 birds. Poultry raising wasn't as scientific a business then as it is now. There was a lot of groping in the dark after efficient methods of getting more production.

This man realized that there was a lot to be learned—that many things in the business could be improved. He kept in touch with the colleges and read the magazines. As soon as a new practice was proven to be sound, he adopted it. Culling ... trap-nesting ... housing ... and scientific feeding—these were things that he valued and used as profit aids. Now he has a flock of 5,000 layers.

Recently, in one of the poultry papers, he stated his reasons for using ready-mixed feeds. Many trials and experiments taught him that he could not balance his mash feeds scientifically. He did not have facilities to analyze each component that forms the mash. Therefore, he could not secure the correct-proportions of proteins, minerals, vitamins and carbohydrates. The firms manufacturing the best commercial feeds have chemists in charge of laboratories, nutrition experts in charge of experimental farms where all this testing work is done for him.

Again, he found that he could not always procure many of the ingredients necessary for the feed he wanted. He was forced to substitute, and thus throw the feed out of balance.

He also considered the item of his own time. He wanted to devote it to more productive things than figuring out mixtures, procuring the ingredients and doing the mixing. But more important than all, he has found that "commercial feed makes me more money", to use his own words.

The general advantages of ready-mixed feeds apply to dairying as well as poultry raising. Balance and completeness in the diet is just as essential to cows as it is to hens—and it is practically impossible to secure constant balance with a home-mixed feed.

In order to make its feeds right both scientifically and practically, The Park and Pollard Company maintains experimental farms and laboratories. These are indispensable aids to efficient feeds—just as essential as scientific mixing machinery. They create formulas that create profits for the consumer. And it is the welfare of the consumer that Park & Pollard has at heart. By making its customers prosperous, the firm has built prosperity for itself.

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

I find that your paper makes and saves more money than any other of the half dozen that come to my desk. Your interest in the Gilliland vs. Strickler case has prompted me to send you the enclosed clippings from the *Gettysburg Times*.
Pennsylvania. D. W. W.

The above refers to H. W. Cobb, who has been operating in Ridgewood, N. J., for a number of years as the Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm. Cobb's record is that of a "gyp" dealer. The *Gettysburg Times* would have done well to look up Cobb's record before publishing such buncombe as appears in the item which has been sent us by a number of Gettysburg subscribers. This pictures Cobb as about the biggest poultryman on earth. To quote: "Gettysburg has become the executive headquarters of the Glen Rock Nursery and Stock Farm, a national organization," etc. Cobb owned no farm or nursery at Ridgewood, but he did receive orders for poultry and money under these false pretenses. Again, "Mr. Cobb has an interest in 19 hatcheries from Maine to California." His only interest is that he may have in ordering chicks from that number of hatcheries, the chicks being shipped to customers who sent him orders believing that he had a hatchery at Ridgewood, N. J. The balance of the article gives impressions equally false, but in no part of it is the direct statement that Cobb is a breeder or owns a flock of poultry. We merely want our readers to know he is a "gyp" of the poultry trade.

Grand juries in four Vermont counties will be called in special sessions to hear evidence against eight "high pressure" stock salesmen from Boston and New York who are said to have mulcted Vermonters of nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

In Bennington County a widow, matron at the Soldiers' Home, gave up $2,000 in exchange for stock certificates which cost more to print than the stock they represented is valued at. Another victim of the "high pressure" band was a resident who had saved $25,000 during a lifetime, and surrendered all of it for several handsomely embossed certificates of little value.

In Addison County they induced a Middlebury College professor to give them stock certificates representing $9,000 in exchange for shares in an East Indian fruit company, which they pictured to him as already richer than the United.

In Orange County they sold shares in a mica mine which they said would rival every such mine in the country, but the mine turned out to be an abandoned quarry at Canaan, N. H.

We are publishing the above story purely as a warning to our readers, to beware of stock salesmen running around the country. It is seldom if ever that farming districts are canvassed for the sale of legitimate stocks or other securities. High pressure salesmen have a way of making black appear white while in their presence. Country people need to develop a sales resistance towards this class of salesmen who are little better than the highwaymen of old or the "hold-up" men who operate in the cities at the present time. Before investing in anything investigate! THE R. N.-Y. is always glad to give advice.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 26.—A temporary injunction restraining the sale of stock in two magazines, *The People's Home Journal* and *The Periodical Press*, was issued today by Vice-chancellor John H. Backes. The restraining order was on the application of Robert D. Grosman, special deputy attorney general of New Jersey, who alleges that the publishing companies are violating provisions of the State "blue sky" law. He also charged that the companies were insolvent and asked that a receiver be appointed. There will be a hearing Tuesday.

Mr. Grosman alleges that *The People's Home Journal* suspended publication after its September issue and that *The Periodical Press* has not been published for a year. *The People's Home Journal* was established in 1885.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is in receipt of reports that the stocks of these publishing companies were being exploited by brokers in a strong-arm fashion. When a publisher attempts to sell stock to readers of his publication it invariably means that the publication is on its last legs.

Could you advise me about the United Tailoring Company Inc., 752-754 Broadway, New York, N. Y.? Are they reliable and will they refund the money when the customer is not satisfied? I have an inquiry from Tony Gorgo, of this place, as he purchased two suits of clothes from them. The salesman took his measure and a small deposit, and in about two weeks the suits arrived by parcel post C. O. D. (the salesman promised personal delivery so as to see to the fit). Mr. Gorgo paid for them and when he tried them on there was no fit whatever, besides the goods were nothing like the material picked from the salesman. This is all very unsatisfactory, and Mr. Gorgo asked me to see or write and have the company refund his money. This I did, but they send a blank to fill with the proper measure and say they cannot return his money. I was wondering if Mr. Gorgo would have to give this to a lawyer, or is there some other way he could compel the company to refund his money, as he has returned the suits and they have received them. M. C. V.
New Jersey

We have had considerable correspondence with the United Tailoring Co., on this complaint; but the firm persistently refuses to refund any money. The company offers to replace the suits upon being supplied with revised measurements. As usual the agent makes any promise necessary to secure the order and deposit, and then the customer is obliged to take what he can get. Perhaps the victim could secure redress by legal process, but if so it would cost him more than the price of the two suits to fight his case in court. We do not mean to leave the impression that all clothing companies selling through agents treat their customers in this manner but the number of complaints of this character indicate that they are in the majority.

The C. L. Saxton Co. of Pittsburgh, is a large real estate concern to which we had written concerning Lake Erie shore property we have for sale. Their agent from the Lawrence Park (Erie) office visited us and listed our farm. However to advertise it the firm agrees to put with whatever amount we pay ($10, $15 or $25) an equal amount for advertising. As they say, they can make better rates than can individuals, and this gives them a working capital. When the place is sold, the amount paid in is deducted from their commission (5 per cent, I believe). Some of these shore farms make wonderfully fine Summer homes for city people. We want to know if the firm is known as fair-dealing, and if the payment at time of listing is usual. It is not in our village. MRS. J. P.
New York.

We do not know the real estate agency, but our universal advice to property-owners is not to pay an advance fee for the sale of property on any pretext. If this woman desires to spend money for advertising her property, she can do the advertising herself and then there will be no question that she is getting the advertising for which she pays.

I shipped three cases (90 dozen) hatching eggs to Doris Leghorn Farm, Garland, Pa., for Mrs. W. E. Williamson, Hopkinsville, Ky. They were tagged Doris Leghorn Farm, Garland, Pa., from Mrs. W. E. Williamson, Hopkinsville, Ky., and were to be 33c a dozen, and the new cases, 50c each, or a total of $31.20. If you can do anything about this I shall appreciate it very much. I believe I have been one of your subscribers for about 30 years and on account of Publisher's Desk have not lost anything by shipping to worthless concerns. A. J. C.
Kentucky.

We haven't been able to get any response to several letters with regard to this claim. The experience of the Kentucky subscriber may prove of service to other poultrymen when asked to supply eggs for the Doris Leghorn Farms, which farm incidentally claims "Every chick by a 200-egg male." No exception is made of eggs purchased from Kentucky.

I am sending you a letter from S. Mayer, 552 7th Ave., New York City. Please tell me if they are reliable, as I want something to do; did not write to them. MRS F. E. D.
New York

We have a number of inquires about Mayer's propositions. He offers to pay $8.50 per dozen for sewing house dresses and nightshirts, or this is the way he intends the offer to be interpreted. What he says is "These garments pay $8.50 per dozen for sewing." He requires a $2 deposit for material. The same old game to sell some cheap material, and the woman sends the $2. She will be obliged to sell it to someone else to recover the deposit.

Recollections of the Winter of 1835-6

The season of 1835 was backward, and a majority of farmers had not finished husking, when, on the evening of Sunday, November 22 near midnight, a snowstorm began and continued until about daylight of the 23rd resulting in from six to seven inches of snow, mixed with a little sleet that froze as it fell, making excellent sleighing. The weather for a few days before had been like Indian Summer, with no frost in the ground, and ungathered apples, when snow disappeared in the Spring, were sound. This snow fell level; and was soon followed by more falling in the same way. Through the following December, January and March storms of snow and wind raged until the average of snow was thought to be five feet, but drifted beyond anything known before or since. The old-fashioned fireplace with back-log and fore-stick was the farmers' fireside of those days, and wood was drawn in the Winter and burned green. The great depth of snow made it impossible to get far into wood lots, and trees near the highway were extensively cut. When the snow disappeared, many of the stumps were found to be three feet high. Breaking roads and tearing down fences to make travel possible was the important daily occupation for several weeks in succession. Grain was the produce drawn to Poughkeepsie, and team after team followed each other in funeral procession until openings to pass were reached. There were no rainstorms during the Winter, and the cold was severe. The coldest day and night was perhaps the 16th of December, when the great fire occurred in the city of New York, the cold rendering the fire department useless. Rufus King (father of ex-Gov. John A. King, I think,) headed a party of noted citizens in a row-boat on that night to get powder to blow up buildings to arrest the fire; and so cold was the weather, and so great the amount of ice encountered, that it was only by dint of the utmost courage they reached Brooklyn Navy Yard and returned.

On that day my grandfather delivered a load of pork aboard the barge at the foot of Main Street. She had just returned from New York, received her freight, and started before noon for New York, and arrived that night. The next morning, the 17th, men on foot and horses crossed the river at Poughkeepsie on the ice. The ice on river remained firm up to the 30th of March, on which day stages ran from Poughkeepsie to Albany on the ice. On the 1st of April, 1836, men on foot crossed on the ice, but it was not considered safe for teams, and it soon after broke up.

The amount of snow accumulated on Main Street, Poughkeepsie, by shoveling from sidewalks and in front of buildings, was so great that a farmer on top of a 50 bushel load of grain looked nearly on a level with the second-story windows. By throwing in so much loose snow the roadway in Main Street became very uneven, up and down, up and down, and then a breakdown, bringing a string of teams behind to a halt. Men swore, clerks looked up from below and laughed, and boys and men for a "quarter" or less helped repair damages. Countrymen thought the village should mend the road; the villagers thought the countrymen should, and finally the village men collected toll from the country teams. Plowing in the Spring of 1836 was commenced about the middle of April, and was the done in lots where the snow banks still extended nearly a rod from the fences.

Thus came and went the famous Winter of 1835-36; believed by my grandfather, who wrote this account, (as applied to this latitude) the most rigorous and severe ever known to man.
New York IRENE L. FAIVRE.

THE movement is gaining ground to have the name of every community painted on some conspicuous roof. This will be a great help to the motorist struck by a fast freight at the crossing.—Detroit News.

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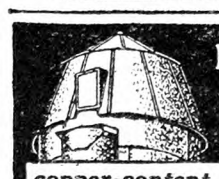
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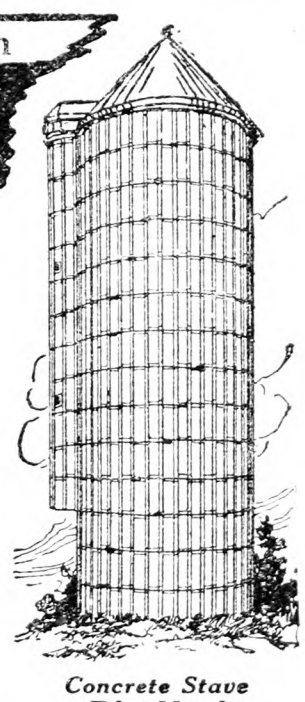
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Chamber of Commerce, Room 23, Carthage, Mo.

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SALESMEN: To sell best line of **DAIRY** and **POULTRY FEEDS** in exclusive territories for one of the country's foremost manufacturers on straight commission basis. Give age, experience, etc. ADVERTISER 7464, care of Rural New-Yorker.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

MEN—Gardener, $72 a month and maintenance; good health and references required; experienced with care of shrubs, trees, lawns, flowers, etc.; personal interview will be required; apply by letter or in person, BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMEN — Shop foreman, $82 a month and maintenance; good health and references; experienced in directing work of others, keeping records, working knowledge of sewing room and tailor shop; personal interview will be required; apply by letter or in person, BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMAN wanted, general cleaning, salary $45 per month and maintenance; state age, date available. SUFFOLK COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, Holtsville, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—Married man to care for nine acres, two cows, few chickens, general chores; must be steady; salary, house and $100 per month; year round position, permanent; write give reference and present number in family; Orange County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 7414, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged couple or widow with small family to board four to five men on New Jersey farm; men's house separate and furnished; applicants to have own furniture; permanent home, well located. ADVERTISER 7430, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married couple for a country institution; wife for cleaning and pantry work; man to look after furnaces, drive car, odd jobs, etc. ADVERTISER 7462, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANT cook to handle kitchen only in competent manner for family of six in country, 35 miles from New York; pleasant quarters, two full days each month off; only country person willing to furnish full particulars as to experience and salary need answer. ADVERTISER 7463, care Rural New-Yorker.

FAMILY of five in country within 30 miles New York City require services of woman to cook and take care of lower floor; no laundry, pleasant room, full day off twice each month, fare paid to New York; wages $60; state full particulars and references in reply. ADVERTISER 7440, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced poultryman to develop 70-acre farm, now equipped for 1,000 hens and 4,000 broilers, on half share basis; will help financially. ADVERTISER 7446, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man without children to take care of horse and help in nursery work; a good place for a steady man. Apply BAGATELLE NURSERY, Wyandanch, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED—A reliable man as night watchman; must know something about stock and be able to drive and also ride horseback; must have good references as to character and ability as watchman on an estate; wanted on same estate good tractor man. Reply to BOX 330, Greenwich, Conn.

WANTED—Single young man on poultry farm, 80 miles from Buffalo; fifty dollars to start; give height, weight, full particulars first letter. ADVERTISER 7437, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Married man, Catholic, for truck and general farm work. ADVERTISER 7461, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Single man, middle age, for farm work and taking care of stock; no dairy; bungalow with electric light, milk and fire wood furnished with $75 per month; no boys need apply. ADVERTISER 7452, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Experienced woman school teacher for rural school between 30 and 40; good salary. ADVERTISER 7457, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—March 15 expert incubator, brooder and broiler man; splendid future for the right man. LEGHORNVILLE POULTRY FARM, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

YOUNG man, 28, with college training, wishes position on an estate or other work, chiefly outdoors; estate experience; good driver; understands construction and surveying; good correspondent and typist. ADVERTISER 7441, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN-DAIRYMAN, single, capable of taking care of herd and milk plant; experienced feeder, calf raiser and A. R. man; understands certified milk production. ADVERTISER 7402, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED married man, gardener, chauffeur, handyman; New York license; willing to go anywhere. BOX 433, Ridgefield, Conn.

AMERICAN—Man, reliable, responsible, non-drinker, of good family, seeks a home; can milk, attend horses, do chores; wages no consideration if place is agreeable; reference A-1. ADVERTISER 7416, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Caretaker's position by middle-aged Americans; wife fine cook; man care poultry, garden, fires, etc.; state wages. ADVERTISER 7424, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUPLE want work, care estate; experienced farmer; cook; child. LESTER FRASER, Gen. Del., Milford, N. H.

HERDSMAN wants position; married, small family, college trained, thoroughly experienced cattleman; can get results; references. ADVERTISER 7427, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted—Young man for dairy; wife for housework; on shares. J. KOPPENAAL, 626 Gregory Ave., Clifton, N. J.

MAN, 59, caretaker-watchman, experienced on private place; will do own cooking; small wages. ADVERTISER 7429, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK, man, desires position on farm or for small institution; excellent references; available now. W. L. CHAFFEE, Chautauqua, N. Y.

POSITION wanted by American young man, experienced around poultry, cows, horses, good milker. S. DICKENS, Gen. Del., Bridgeport, Conn.

HONEST, reliable woman, 48, wants housework, cooking or housekeeper; no washing; state wages. ADVERTISER 7432, care Rural New-Yorker.

GERMAN, 45, reliable, abstinent; references continue over 25 years in only two places; wants steady position; successful chick raiser; can furnish 300 pullets. ADVERTISER 7433, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Position as companion-worker in small family, by refined woman; good country home more important than high salary. ADVERTISER 7434, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man from the city, not very strong, wants permanent home with kind farmer; I will work and help all I can, as I will consider myself as one of the family. Write to ADVERTISER 7435, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM estate superintendent-caretaker, long experience, qualified every detail; American, 36. ADVERTISER 7438, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN'S assistant, German, 32, single, wants position; can drive car. H. HEITMANN, 27 Bruen Ave., Irvington, N. J.

YOUNG woman, American, Protestant, educated and refined, desires position as housekeeper or companion to lady or young girl; $80 per month; Westchester County or Eastern Massachusetts preferred. ADVERTISER 7442, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, American, plain cook, desires full charge. Write ADVERTISER 7443, care Rural New-Yorker.

CARPENTER wishes position on poultry farm; some poultry experience, run truck and fireing, can be useful. ADVERTISER 7445, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE poultryman desires position at $90 to start. ADVERTISER 7444, care Rural New-Yorker.

MILKER and barnman, young man, good character, wishes position on private estate; good references; please state salary and particulars. ADVERTISER 7447, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, German, middle-aged, desires position, long experience on own farm, good on raising baby chicks and guaranteed egg producer. ADVERTISER 7455, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by orchardist of long and thorough experience, with four-year record of successful production in present position, but who now wants a larger place; would renovate a neglected orchard and develop opportunities for direct marketing; any type of fruit-growing proposition welcomed; substantial references regarding horticultural ability; could begin work February 1. ADVERTISER 7451, care Rural New-Yorker.

IRISHMAN, single, good cow man, dry-hand milker. ADVERTISER 7453, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 7 years' experience raising chicks on large scale, open January 1 for first-class proposition; references. ADVERTISER 7454, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position by single young man, farm-raised, dairy trained, good worker; clean, best references. ADVERTISER 7449, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Dairy or poultry position by farm-reared young man; good milker; references. ADVERTISER 7450, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as working farm manager, thoroughly experienced all branches dairy production, crop rotation, machinery; I. C. S. graduate; references; will consider up-to-date place on shares. L. M., 938 College Ave., Bronx, New York City.

MAN, 33, desires work on a poultry farm; good worker and some experience. ADVERTISER 7459, care Rural New-Yorker.

SINGLE gardener, handy man, wants position; drives car, care of two cows, some chickens; best references. T. DOHERTY, 237 E. 39th St., New York City.

POULTRYMAN, 40, married, thoroughly competent all branches; excellent references, will stand investigation; capable of increasing plant successfully; will consider salary, or share basis; personal interview desired. WALTER CUMMINGS, R. D. 4, care Maple Meade Farms, New Brunswick, N. J.

WORKING foreman, English, married, age 46, one girl 16, understand general farming; can produce grade A milk; free about January 1, 1930; can furnish reference. ADVERTISER 7458, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED, married man, English, wishes position to care saddle horses or work around gentleman's estate, with furnished cottage; A-1 references. ADVERTISER 7460, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

HATCHERY for sale or lease: Hill Crest Farm, Orchard Hill, Georgia, completely equipped chicken farm, seven years advertising and good will, good volume well established business, best location in Southeast for branch hatchery, splendid distribution facilities; personal reasons for selling. HASKELL H. BASS, Griffin, Georgia.

PRACTICAL farmer wants large dairy farm, partially or fully equipped; shares or cash rent; 300 acres or more, 30 milk cows or more. ADVERTISER 7376, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—20-acre poultry farm and hatchery, 70 miles from New York City; good business; $15,000, terms arranged. ADVERTISER 7379, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—A farm of 200 acres, one of the best potato and dairy farms in Burlington County, with 8-room house, a 5-room bungalow, and all necessary outbuildings; electric lights and running water; will sell cheap. HARVEY HORNER, Wrightstown, N. J.

TO CLOSE Townsend Estate, Annandale, N. J., near Road 30, 106-acre farm, improved house, barns, cottage and buildings; make offer; $10,000. GORDON, Idlewild, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farms, anyone interested in good farms on good roads, write BOX 12, McDonough, N. Y.

DAIRYMAN with cattle wants to rent (on money rent) high producing dairy farm in or near Orange County, New York State. ADVERTISER 7425, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Poultry and berry farm on Mt. Desert Island, Maine, near Bar Harbor; best markets, State road; capacity 1,500 layers; write for particulars. ADVERTISER 7426, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED to rent, small farm for raising poultry in New York or New Jersey. ADVERTISER 7428, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE or rent, large poultry farm on State road near Philadelphia, in Montgomery County, Pa.; incubator capacity 14,500 eggs; 3 large laying houses, each 180 by 24 ft.; brooder-houses and feed storage house; large house with modern improvements, suitable for two families; 100 pullets and 600 breeders now on the place; share proposition considered; state fully previous experience. ADVERTISER 7431, care Rural New-Yorker.

NEW JERSEY, Salem County, dairy or truck farm, 90 acres, 2½ miles from Woodstown; buildings in good repair, new silo; stream of water runs through farm; electricity available; price reasonable; write to owner, C. H. BASSETT, R. R. No. 1, Woodstown, N. J.

WANTED to buy small cheap farm, Westchester County, N. Y.; have all particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 7436, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Summer boarding-house at lake resort, 50 miles from New York City; established 18 years; 38 rooms, running water, electricity, telephone connection, 20 boats and canoes, 600-foot lake frontage, fully equipped; could be made available for Winter use at small cost; price $50,000, terms. ADVERTISER 7439, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—55-acre fruit and poultry farm, good location, one mile from Wolcott, N. Y.; terms if desired. P. C. CASE, 611 Yale St., Elmira, N. Y.

WANTED to buy a 20-cow dairy farm, fully equipped, on one-half of milk check, everything to remain in owner's name until half paid for: I pay taxes, interest, and all expenses. C. C. CRUM, R. R. 3, Romulus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Near high school, railroad station, buses, 10-room house, running water, barn, henhouses, 2 acres land, fruit, poultry. ADVERTISER 7448, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD-PAYING tenament property in city to exchange for dairy and poultry farm, or poultry farm. ADVERTISER 7456, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMS for sale—Write for descriptions of farms owned by this bank in New York State and New England; please state size and kind of farm you want, and section in which you would like to locate. THE FEDERAL LAND BANK of Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—14.04 acres, new 6-room bungalow with bath, electric lights, running water, telephone available, cellar, garage, poultry-house; good place for poultry or crops; near State road; $5,100, $1,000 cash; home Sunday, other days by appointment; 2 miles north of Fishkill, on old Post road, name on mail box. L. S. HORTON, Fishkill, N. Y.

WANTED—Dairy farm on one-half milk check; have $500 as security; A-1 references; you own the farm until substantial payments. ADVERTISER 7465, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—Two-acre poultry farm near Miller's Place, Long Island. BOX 143, Port Jefferson Station, Long Island, N. Y.

BEARING orchard, forty-five hundred apple trees; Somerset County, Pa.; 80 miles from Pittsburgh, on railroad; good opportunity for couple young men or hard-working couple; trees need attention; reasonable price, terms. W. H. CLOUSE, Confluence, Pa.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

SACKED, 100 pounds onions, potatoes, $3; cabbage, carrots, Rutabagas, $2. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey, clover, also clover and buckwheat mixed, 5 pounds, $1; 10 pounds, $1.80, postpaid within third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

DELICIOUS honey, one 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 6 for $5.75, postpaid. E. H. NIETSCHE, Kinderhook, N. Y.

FOR CHRISTMAS, why not have us send some of our delicious honey? Ten-pound pail, within third zone, clover, $2; buckwheat, $1.75; 5 lbs., $1.15 and $1. RAY C. WILCOX, Odessa, N. Y.

NUTS delivered, not less 20 pounds, black walnuts, 8 cents pound; shellbark hickory, 15 cents; large hickory, 12 cents. R. HOUGLAND, Boonville, Ind.

HONEY—Delicious clover, 5-lb. pails, $1.10 postpaid; 10, $2. WHEELER & TURVERY, Ionia, Ontario County, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, new crop, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; will send C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

FINE quality white clover extracted honey, 60 lbs., $6.50; 120 lbs., $12.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

ASSORTED nut fudge, $1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vermont.

HAND-PAINTED Christmas cards, 15 for $1, assorted; sample, 10 cents. MRS. L. G. WINANS, Route 2, Belmar, N. J.

WANTED — Old-fashioned printed or lithographed pictures published by N. Currier, Currier & Ives, Bufford, Kelly, Kellogg, etc.; good prices paid; write and tell me what you have, giving title, size and publisher; no religious subjects wanted. ROBERT NUESE, 509 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FOR SALE—Several bob sleds, two-seat bob sleigh, cutter; have no use for them. J. C. RAYNOR, East Moriches, N. Y.

HONEY, fine quality, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, 90c and $1.65, postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, here, $6.60; 24 combs, $4.80. WM. SCHONGER, North Branch, N. Y.

PURE honey, light clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 for $1.90, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

LET US send for you a Xmas gift of a 5-pound pail pure white clover honey, $1.25 covers charges. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6; amber, $5.40; buckwheat, $5.10; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

EL VENADO RANCH, finest imperial prunes, sent postpaid, in 5-lb. attractive redwood box, largest and finest prunes sold, $2.25. S. BATCHELLOR, Venado, Sonoma County, Cal.

CHOICE Florida oranges, sweet, juicy, full-flavored; box containing 100, price $1.95 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. MARY A. THOMAS, Thonotosassa, Florida.

HONEY—Clover, 25-lb. pail, $3.60; 60-lb. cans, $6.60 here. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 Hall mechanical egg turner trays, good condition, price $2 each. LONG VIEW POULTRY FARM, Watervliet, N. Y.

HOLIDAY fruit—$4.50 per standard 80-lb. crate, f.o.b. St. Petersburg, for either oranges, grapefruit or mixed fruit; delicious tree-ripened; direct from CULBERTSON'S GROVE, 2425 Tangerine Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla.

FRESH-SHELLED peanuts, 4 pounds $1, postpaid; 6 pounds $1, C.O.D. you pay postage and charges; fine for children and grown-ups, too; an ideal Christmas present. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Virginia.

CHRISTMAS cards, box assortments, 50c, 75c, $1; for particulars address M. HAWISHER, 1031 West Elm St., Lima, Ohio.

HOMEMADE peanut penuchi; fresh and rich, 80 cents pound postage prepaid. BELLE MEAD, Amenia, N. Y.

BUTTERNUT candy, penuchi, cocoa fudge, 80c lb.; Neapolitan loaf, $1 lb., postpaid. NETTIE BANDLE, Newfield, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—No. 6 Buckeye incubator, capacity 2,640 eggs; excellent condition; 2 electrics, 110 volt, 390 eggs each; low price for quick sale. E. E. MINIER, 319 W. Church St., Elmira, N. Y.

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By F. M. OWEN

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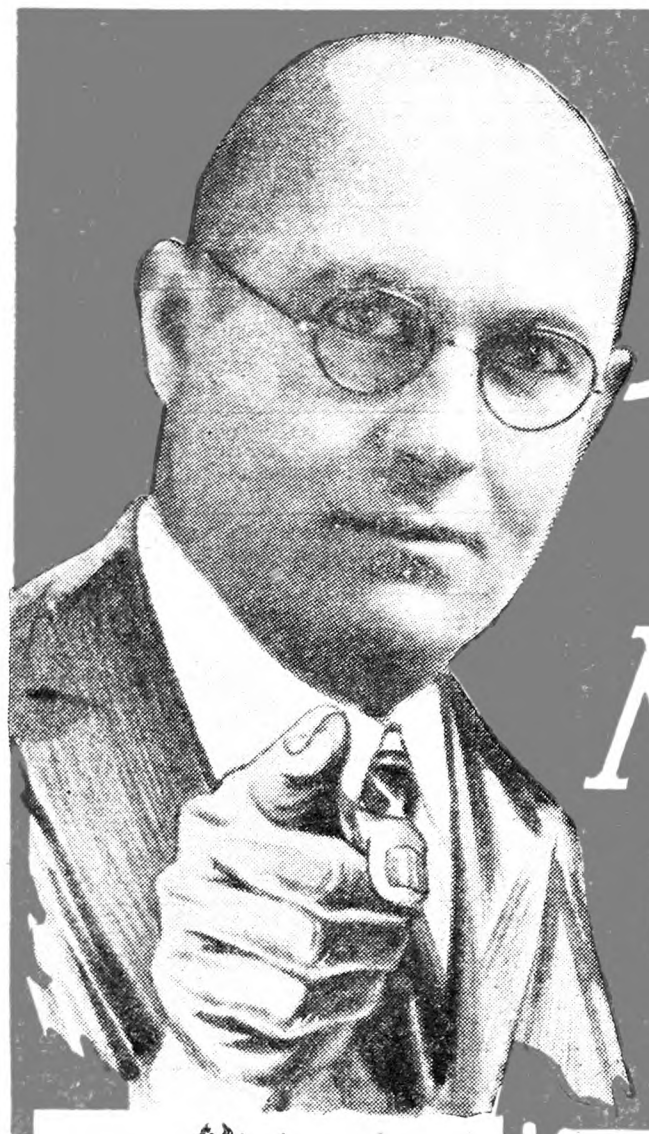

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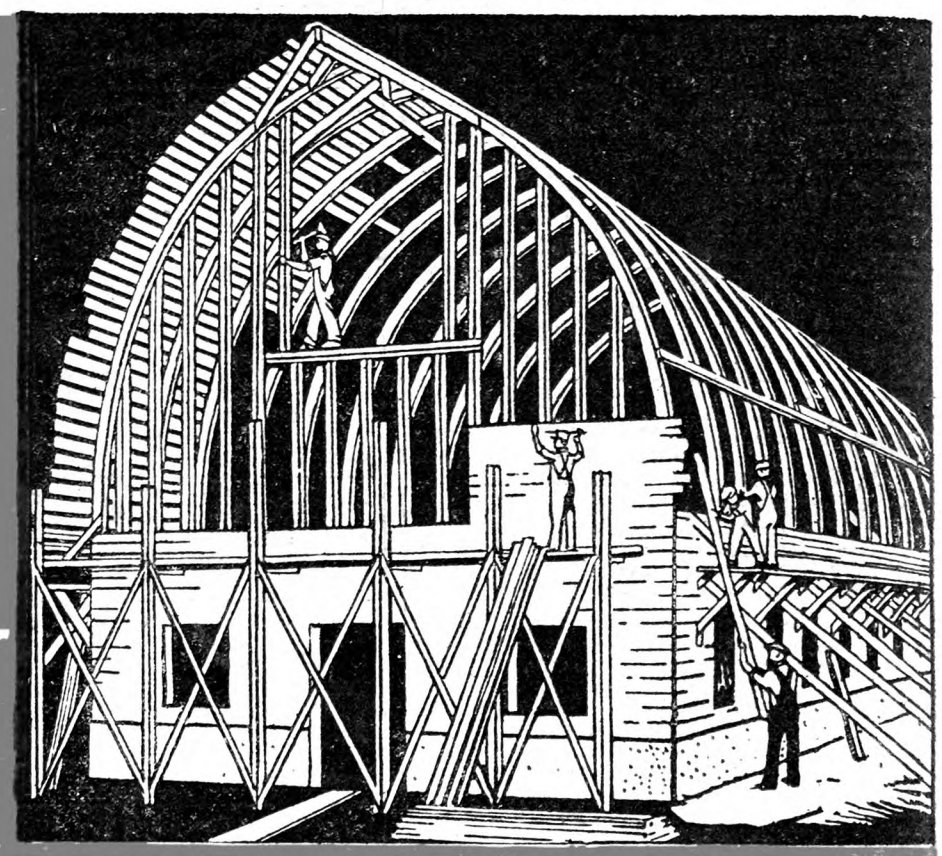

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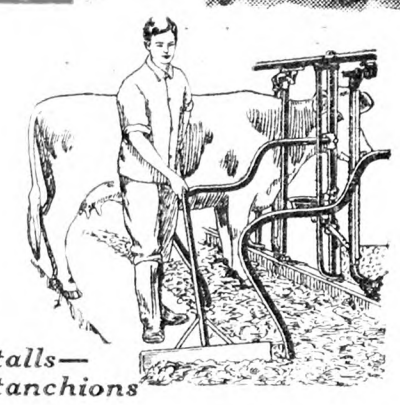

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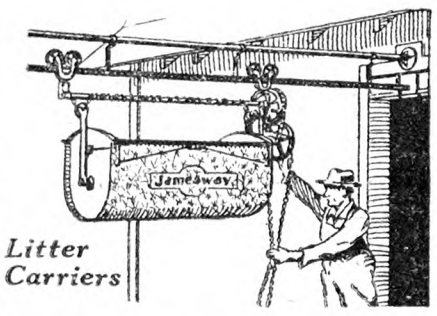

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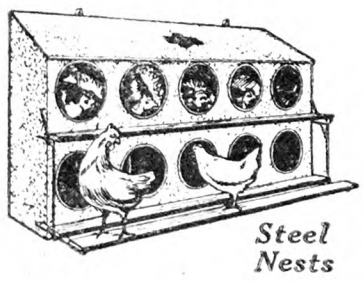

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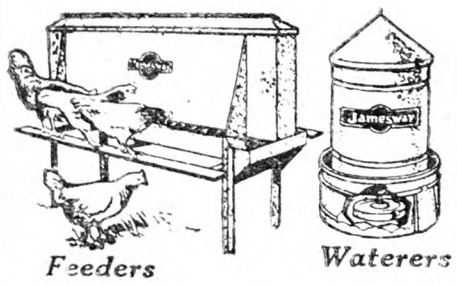

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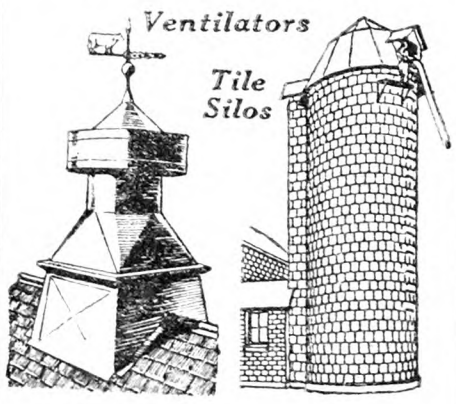

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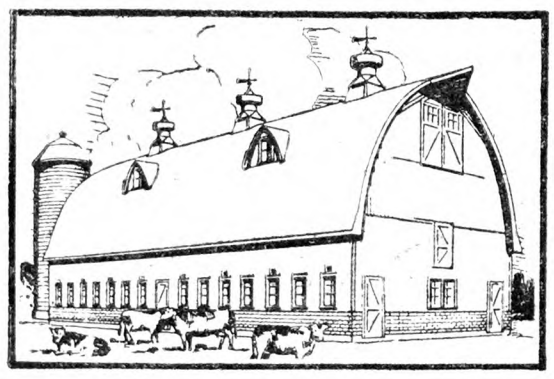

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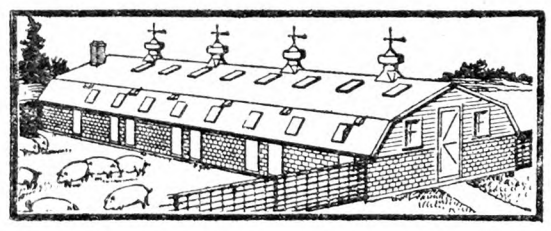

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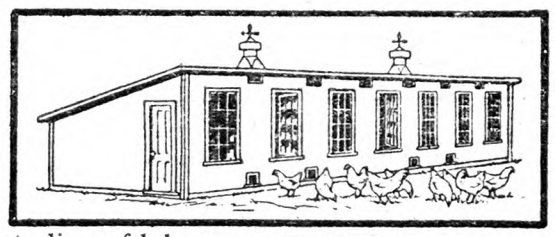

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER

A JOURNAL FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. December 21, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5087

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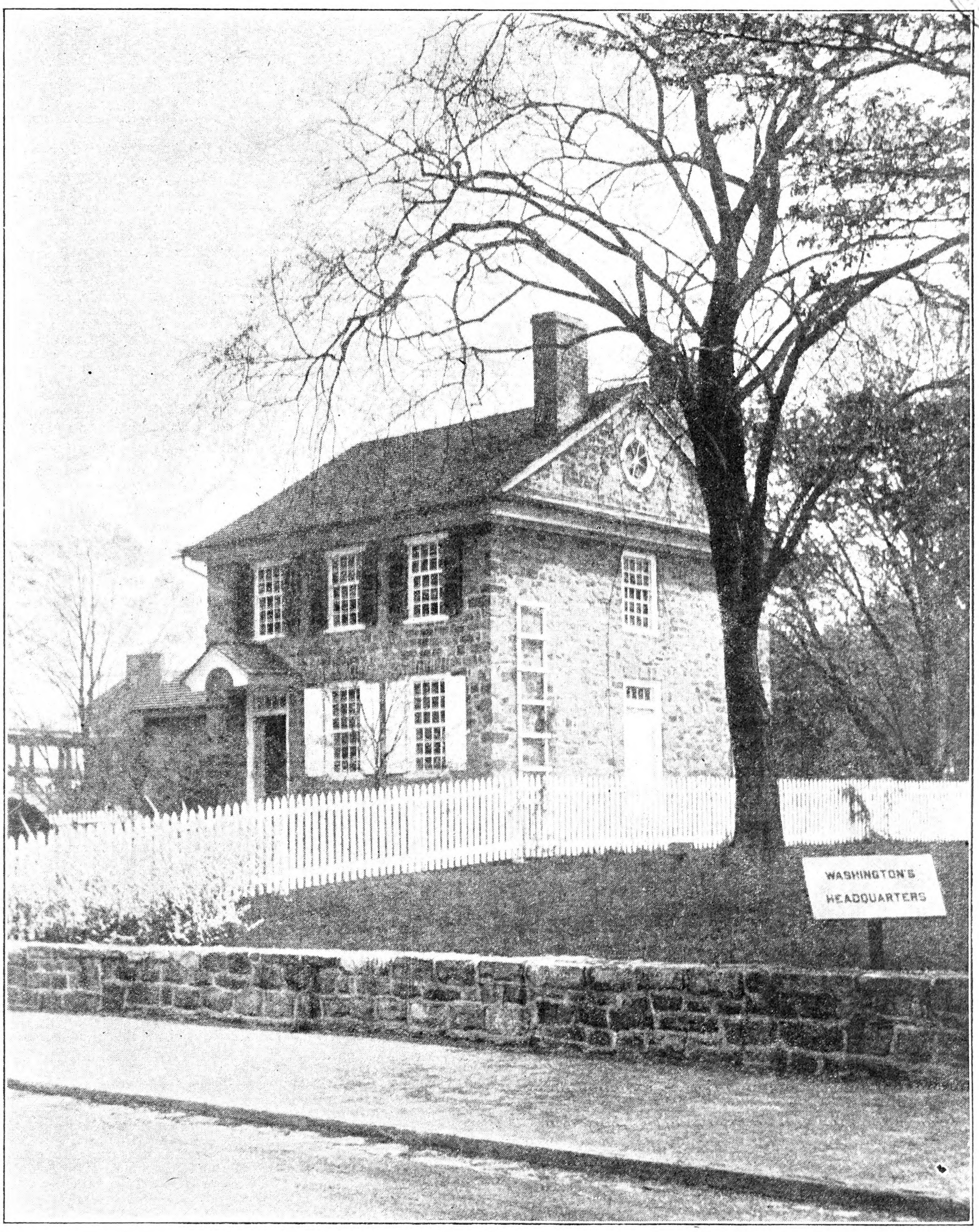
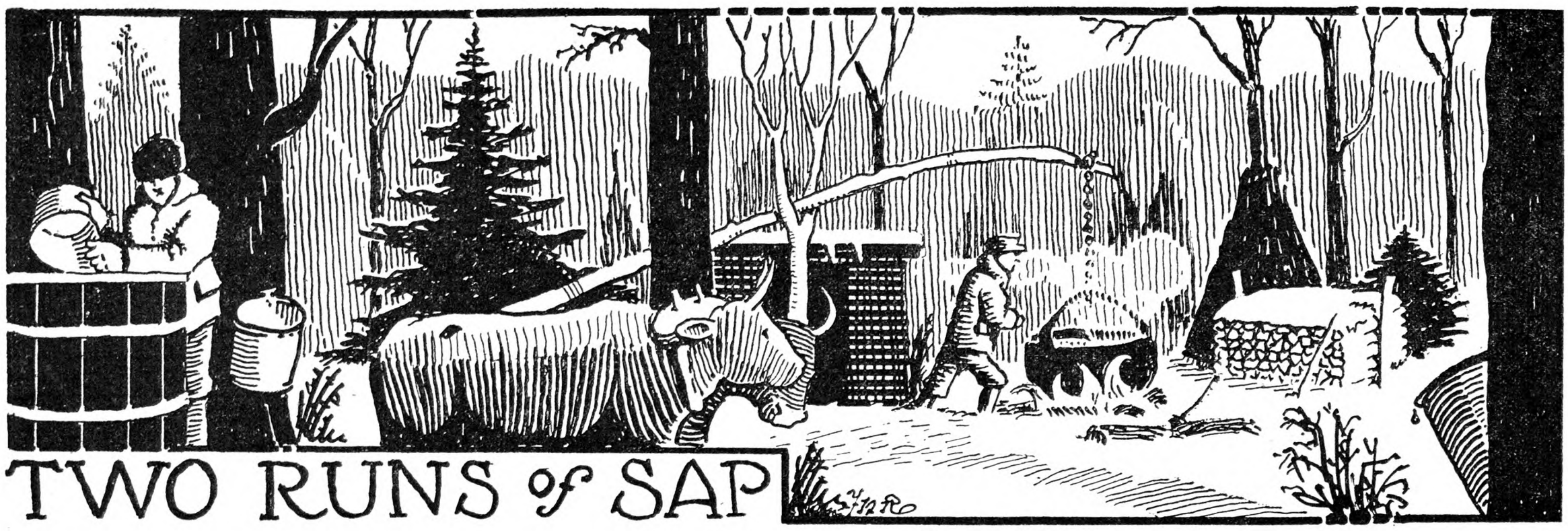


Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge



TWO RUNS of SAP

By J. A. Chartully

TWO runs of sap occurred 100 days apart, and in between was a lot of weather. In spite of Mark Twain's famous irony, I claim that weather is a worthy topic in the country, not only during the growing season, but after vegetation has withered and the Winter wheat just pricks through the first snows.

In early December is often a period when freezing nights and mild days produce a flow of maple sap quite as sweet as the orthodox variety secured three months later. We learned this years ago from THE R. N.-Y., and our first attempt caused some neighbors to anticipate harm to the roadside trees. The new sugar, we found, makes a novel Christmas gift for friends in town or in distant regions.

About the boiling-kettle hovers an ephemeral Spring atmosphere, enhanced by the thunder-like rumblings from the west hill, where they are shunting logs down the runway. Snowfalls dissipate this unseasonable illusion, and I hear the whine of a buzz-saw as I load the last of the corn into the sleigh. Each shock must be pried loose, thereby uncovering a bare, brown spot garnished with vivid green growth. Exposing to the weather these evidences of a past season seems almost like violating a Pharaoh's tomb.

Snow birds (Plectrophenax nivalis) are seen whirling about certain scandalously high weeds in the orchard and subsequent squalls justify their reputation as weather prophets. The short, dull days are enlivened by the price and yield of eggs, also by the problem of hiding the Christmas tree in the interim between felling and installation. The swing-beam is finally adjudged to be above the normal range of childish investigation.

Christmas morning finds bright eyes reflecting the candles' gleam. There are gifts, messages, laughter, a sea of wrapping and the realization that our youngsters are acquiring memories to be related to their children around Christmas trees that are as yet mere seedlings. The tree's fascination for the cats might be attributed to the season, but we know too well that they only want to chew the green needles.

Even the chores have an added dignity on this anniversary of a birth in a stable. Outside is hung a bundle of grain for the birds, and chickadees find suet on the lilac bush where the chipping sparrows will nest next Spring.

Although the new calendar claims the days are lengthening, the sun still rises (when not AWOL) over Richards' sugar bush on the south crest of the hill, far below the Dye Tub pines behind which it will appear at next Alfalfa cutting.

The snow accumulates. Automobiles are put away. They will not be seen on our cross-road until next April, when the first one will buzz by through the mud like a bumblebee. Felt boots become de rigueur. The dusty bobs are reassembled under the swing-beam. How low and narrow the bob-sled seems on the first trip to town, and how high and awkward the milk-cart will seem early next Spring!

"About this time," as the old almanacs used to say, "expect disagreeable weather and" newspaper propaganda to spread the tracks of the farmers' bob-sleds. The runners, necessary on the cross-roads, are already penalized by the bare State highways; if we must break trail for motorists infringing upon our last sanctuary, it will be adding insult to injury. Consider the transportation of logs to the sawmill if they must be transferred from regular woodlot bobs to a special pair for the cross-road, and then to wheels on the State road, etcetera ad infinitum et ad nauseam.

Entering the woodlot is almost like leaving the boisterous outside elements for a long, dim train-shed. The track follows the line of least resistance around trees, stumps, cradle-knolls and white-domed brush heaps. Now it skirts a white pine thicket that was once a wheat field. Somewhere ahead, regular ax-strokes terminate in a rending crash. In the ensuing silence we notice the clink of chains dragging from the yoke.

Meet "Injun Jean," the versatile chopper who can file a saw, build a "drake" or drop a tree upon a bandanna hankerchief. See him pack a cheek with scrap tobacco and study a problem in felling, his jaws moving almost in unison with those of the oxen at our elbows.

At noon as we bite frost crystals in the sandwiches, I get him to tell Indian legends or tales of the North Woods with its hearty "grub" and lousy bunks. He can also describe Cape Town or Panama, for as a Marine he has been around the world—which is more than most of us have done. Sometimes, like a class-room lecturer, he will reconstruct the life history of a fallen tree from its peculiarities of growth and branch development, and next morning's tracks in the snow tell him all about the wild night life that goes on so far away from Broadway.

Time passes quickly in daily problems with chopping—and trimming — axes, warmed wedges, the maul and the peavy. There is the spicy scent of red oak sawdust, while the fearless chickadees inspect the chips almost as soon as they drop. Life has gone on here without much change since the first Revolutionary veteran appeared on the east hill with an ax in one hand and a land warrant in the other. The fallen leaves of 2,000 Autumns must be underfoot. The rings on one big hemlock stump claim it was quite a sapling when Washington was born.

"But where," asked Jean, "do the blackberries come from that overrun any cleared spot in the woods?" Why should the odor of a low, fragile plant and that of a tree's bark be identical? Why do bruised sprouts of the bitternut tree smell like nutmeg?

Ice-cutting begins on the frozen lakes where the wind sweeps the workers with a roar like several elevated trains overhead. Icicles torture the mustaches and frost forms outside your sweater just as it does on the blanketed horse that drew the marker. The road home is marked by lost cakes, like irrational milestones.

To find your pocket handkerchief frozen is the old, vulgar test for cold weather. It is also cold when the fork handle chills through lined gloves in the mow where the hay-chutes are whitened by cows' breath from below and every nail head has frost whiskers.

How many boys, mowing away under the roof, have dreamed of storing the surplus July heat for use next Winter, thereby killing two disagreeable birds with one stone and winning the farmer's everlasting gratitude?

Outside are icicles fringing the eaves where swallows nested last June, and the cows have gouged the straw-stack until, with its overhang, it looks like a Black Forest cottage. In the drifted barnyard the cow-tracks show the characteristics of the herd. Beyond the maze of aimless paths is the trail of old Linebacker testing the fence, either from force of habit or just for practice. The air, when inhaled, seems to effervesce, and one's breath rises in a persistent plume, like "balloon conversation" in a comic strip. Passing runners complain audibly of their contact with the crisp snow. From the pump at dusk can be heard the popping of trees over in the swamp. All the way to the house, my shadow keeps step, adjusting itself to the side of the shovelled path and wavering upright on the building en route.

Blizzards follow. We don't call it a blizzard as long as the hills are visible through the flakes, but there are days when, for all we can see, we might be homesteading on a prairie. Thrice daily the paths must be dug and the pump re-exhumed. Such weather increases respect for our ancestors who, in creating a commonwealth out of the forest, willingly faced these elements with very few of our comforts and conveniences.

Then comes a clear morning with the road a sheet of paper to be ruled by the first milk-team, and written upon by the trail of schoolboys, muffled up like Arctic explorers. Spreading the daily load of manure becomes a double chore: to get to the field and to determine where we left off yesterday.

Someone is ill. Therefore the doctor drives by in his cap and ulster of black fur, breath-whitened on the lee side. Blizzard or no blizzard, his cutter with its emergency loop of hay-wire (like a spare tire) will manage to reach its destination. He maintains the tradition of that predecessor who with his saddlebags went in over his horse's ears in the drifted Gulf Road. Some day a suitable monument will honor "The Country Doctor."

There are days when the rural carrier does not attempt our crossroad. Then does the good housewife long for the shovelled walks and the news of the village. The bits must be warmed and plenty of blankets provided for the trip, and it takes a sense of navigation to follow the drifted track. In the cuts some philanthropic pathfinder has set a row of black twigs just clear of the whiffletrees. The route is sometimes forced to ignore the highway, cutting across fields and violating an occasional dooryard. On Green Lake Hill, where the north wind is unchecked, one's very teeth seem to freeze in the mouth. The road home always seems shorter. The team may know why.

A few days of drawing cabbage or potatoes packs the road so well that turning out is like plunging down off a trestle. In early Spring these parallel ice rails will be seen running across lots like an abandoned railroad right-of-way. The dooryard has become a system of trenches, and in shovelling off the back steps we have nearly hidden the kitchen windows. That black spot on the west hill is probably Neighbor Burton's team returning home across lots.

During the January thaw, crows are heard, but soon comes the "shortest, longest month," a sort of Lenten discipline for minds already tired of snow and cold. The most cheerful place is the henhouse with its brisk inmates and sparrow boarders. Bright straw litter and whitewash seem to stimulate sunshine on the dullest day.

But whether the day is dull or whether the outlook is a white glare merely intensified by the blue shadows, the eye longs for hot, green lawns with robins panting in the shade, or even the slope of a wet roof flecked with yellow maple leaves. The radio is a diversion, but dance music from some remote cabaret is rather like reading of the hot wave in Buenos Aires, with pictures of Palm Beach bathers. On the stove-hearth a cat absorbs what heat he can before banishment to the mouse-infested granary.

About this time the first seed catalogs arrive. These may help prosaic crop rotation plans, or their colored plates may over-stimulate the imagination. Rattling shutters are forgotten in favor of the phoebe's note at dawn in plowing-time, or the earthy smell of new potatoes; the odor of lilacs blends with that of warm machine oil and wilted Timothy; vertical sprays of pear bloom (like an arrested "sugar" snow-fall), amorous cock pheasants crowing in the woods and the smell of ripening cornfields at dusk—all become mixed in a jumble of unseasonable scents and sounds.

But even February can do no more than to lap well into March. This sketch began with a run of sap, and may well have a sweet ending. Down in the main sugar bush the chickadees welcome the activity of breaking out the old paths and boring the trees. The buckets' brisk drumming becomes muffled and the oxen, drawing the tank around the loop, know the proper stops like a horse on a milk-route. Wood smoke dodges all around the kettle to get into your eyes. There are "gunpowder flies," froth, aromatic steam and, above all, the relief of getting outdoors again. At night the ax-helve's shadow dances frivolously across the woodpile, and grandfather's basswood pail-yoke carries the boiled sap to the kitchen for its refining next morning.

When the buds are swelling, we finally hear among the topmost twigs a robin piping in the chill dusk. Although there is still snow in the woods across the hedge are fields nearly fit to plow. In the dooryard, retreating snow has disclosed the wheel-ruts of last Fall's coal-delivery—also the brown Christmas tree, blown into a corner drift. The Spring butchering should be done in time for Easter. In the barn old Linebacker (with her new calf, literally the "spitting image" of her ma) is already yearning for new fences to breach. Each day the cabbage-stubble more urgently demands a decent interment, and at night the frogs take up the concerts where the crickets left off last Fall.

As oxen step up with necks outstretched for the yoke, we will ally ourselves with Hope and take on the activities of another growing season.

Some Raspberry Experience

THE story of the "Heavy Raspberry Yield in Vermont," on page 1351, prompts me to say a good word for another variety which we have successfully fruited this year in a commercial way. Ours is the variety advertised in THE R. N.-Y. nearly four years ago as "Redpath" or improved Latham. Three years ago last Spring I ordered 50 plants of this variety and set most of them in our sheltered garden, which is fertile, and workable early in April. I wanted the new berry bushes to have a choice location for propagation as well as fruit production. We tasted samples of the fruit the first season after setting them. The next season there were several quarts of berries for our table. The

quality was good, but the berries had a tendency to crumble when picking.

That year I set seven rows, or about 225 of the suckers from the trial rows, into a less fertile plot, where the exposure to wind and sun was more pronounced. My method of starting red raspberries is to set the plants about four feet apart in every alternate row of an early potato patch. Of course I fertilize the potatoes quite well, and the young berry plants seem to flourish under potato culture. I have to dig the potatoes with a dung fork, and that does not leave the soil level, but after that first year the berry plants are on their own culture in rows six feet apart, and the suckers begin to fill the rows comfortably.

The second season after our start I doubled the commercial planting and we had 75 quarts of beautiful large red berries to sell to village customers, from the first two plantings. The berries did not crumble that season so much as they did the previous year. I think that fault was a seasonal one more than a varietal one. The customers who bought from us that year were enthusiastic over the size and quality of the berries. Some of them bought repeatedly as long as the crop held out.

This year from our three successive plantings we sold over 10 bushels, all but one bushel being taken by local trade. Everybody is pleased with the size and quality. Few have ever seen such delicious large red raspberries before. The berries seem to sell themselves when shown.

Last year at the end of one new row I set 10 plants of the Herbert, because it was recommended for home use. This year we gathered enough of the fruits to use on the table, but it is our opinion that the quality is no better than that of our Redpath berries. The Herbert is a few days earlier in ripening its first fruits, and the canes seem to be as hardy and healthy as those of Redpath. Further trial will be followed to give us a more accurate comparison. This year I dug up 10 plants of Redpath in the row next to the Herberts, and set 10 of Viking red raspberries which I read about in THE R. N.-Y. nearly a year ago. They bore a very few fruits this season, and made scarcely any suckers at all. If I were to judge of their quality by the few berries I tasted this season, I would say they were quite inferior in quality. Perhaps they will show up better next year.

Regarding cane hardiness of the Redpath I noted that the luxuriant canes which grew in our sheltered kitchen garden were killed back quite a little last Winter, while the smaller canes in our more exposed commercial patch were alive almost to the tips. The rows were a pretty sight when the green shoots appeared. In bloom they were the most abundant I ever saw, and the first heavy picking of berries made a handsome contrast of bright scarlet against a background of healthy green foliage.

Last Spring I supplied plants of Redpath to three customers. One of them reported last August that he had used mulch paper around his canes and produced a surprising crop of delicious berries this first season after setting them.

We find that most of the fruits of Redpath are borne in plain sight, making the picking easy. So far we have managed to keep the picking job all in the family, and have no experience hiring pickers. Our village and country trade is well satisfied to buy raspberries in quart baskets, but if I ever have to send any to a city market I expect to send them in pints. E. R. MINNS.

Seneca Co., N. Y.

Vermont Apple Crops for Forty Years

FORTY annual crops of apples in Vermont total more than 70,000,000 bushels. This is about 70,000,000,000 individual apples. The largest crop on record was in 1916, when the total for the State was 3,312,000 bushels, but the commercial crop was 1,136,000, a little more than one-third of the total for that year. The years of greatest production were 1896, 1900, 1904, 1914 and 1916, when more than 3,000,000 bushels were grown. Apple growing has always been an important farm industry in Vermont, and it will increase much in the near future. The commercial orchard industry has become established in Vermont.

The smallest crop on record for Vermont was the one for 1923, which was 521,000 bushels, with a commercial proportion of 267,000 bushels. Evidently, the people of the State are eating a great many apples, for they consumed more than one-half of the entire crop that year. The apple is still king of fruits, despite the rise of other kinds of fruits. The commercial crop is greater now than since 1916. A single large Vermont orchard of 100 acres now produces more than a whole county did in the earlier years.

The decreased production for the last nine years is easily explained, for it dates back to the cold Winters of 1917-1918, when so many old orchards were killed out, and before the new ones on a commercial basis had come up to bearing age. Even now, nearly 200,000 trees of rather recent planting have not grown to fruiting age. When they are grown there will be a restoration of large figures in apple production. Just now, it is a transition period, between the passing of the old and the coming of the new.

The crop of 1928 was estimated to be worth nearly $1,000,000, and with an increase this Fall (1929) in the commercial portion by 79,000 barrels, there is some reason to expect the crop this year to be worth nearly $2,000,000. This amount, however, is not net; it is rather the probable gross value. In these days, apples are so much better in quality and in general appearance than they used to be that they are worth much more. There is a premium on a fancy product, and Vermont growers are catering to it by growing superior McIntosh.

People who predicted a few years ago that orcharding in Vermont had nearly gone by may now have the pleasure of revising their guess. Although the total crop produced is still slightly less than 40 years ago, the increased value, from $9 to $13 per barrel, instead of $3 to $5 makes the whole crop really worth much more than ever. It is a case of a superior product, not merely a new value to the dollar.

With apples worth more per bushel than potatoes or milk; with superior varieties replacing inferior ones; with efficient methods of production supplanting inefficient ones, and the New York market offering premiums for Vermont apples, it is clear that the outlook is good for Green Mountain fruit.

The total crop for 41 years was 70,267,000 bushels, and the production for each year was as follows:

1889	1,213,000	1910	2,700,000
1890	1,224,000	1911	2,250,000
1891	2,380,000	1912	2,600,000
1892	2,175,000	1913	700,000
1893	1,782,000	1914	3,200,000
1894	2,623,000	1915	972,000
1895	1,596,000	1916	3,312,000
1896	3,008,000	1917	1,286,000
1897	1,452,000	1918	990,000
1898	1,968,000	1919	960,000
1899	1,177,000	1920	993,000
1900	3,800,000	1921	600,000
1901	1,700,000	1922	960,000
1902	3,000,000	1923	521,000
1903	1,550,000	1924	985,000
1904	3,900,000	1925	935,000
1905	1,700,000	1926	800,000
1906	2,200,000	1927	990,000
1907	2,100,000	1928	560,000
1908	2,200,000	1929	1,029,000
1909	1,460,000		

The total commercial for 14 years was 7,085,000 bushels, and production for each year as follows:

1916	1,038,000	1923	267,000
1917	405,000	1924	480,000
1918	315,000	1925	510,000
1919	609,000	1926	465,000
1920	570,000	1927	570,000
1921	348,000	1928	330,000
1922	384,000	1929	594,000

M. B. CUMMING.

Storage of Grapes

Will you suggest best methods of grape storage for a period of a month or two (a large quantity of grapes), type of building, temperature of same, containers, etc.? I have large vineyards, use the fruit for grape juice. This must be freshly pressed as the orders come in (unfermented juice), so would like some suggestions on holding grapes after final cutting is over. A. C.

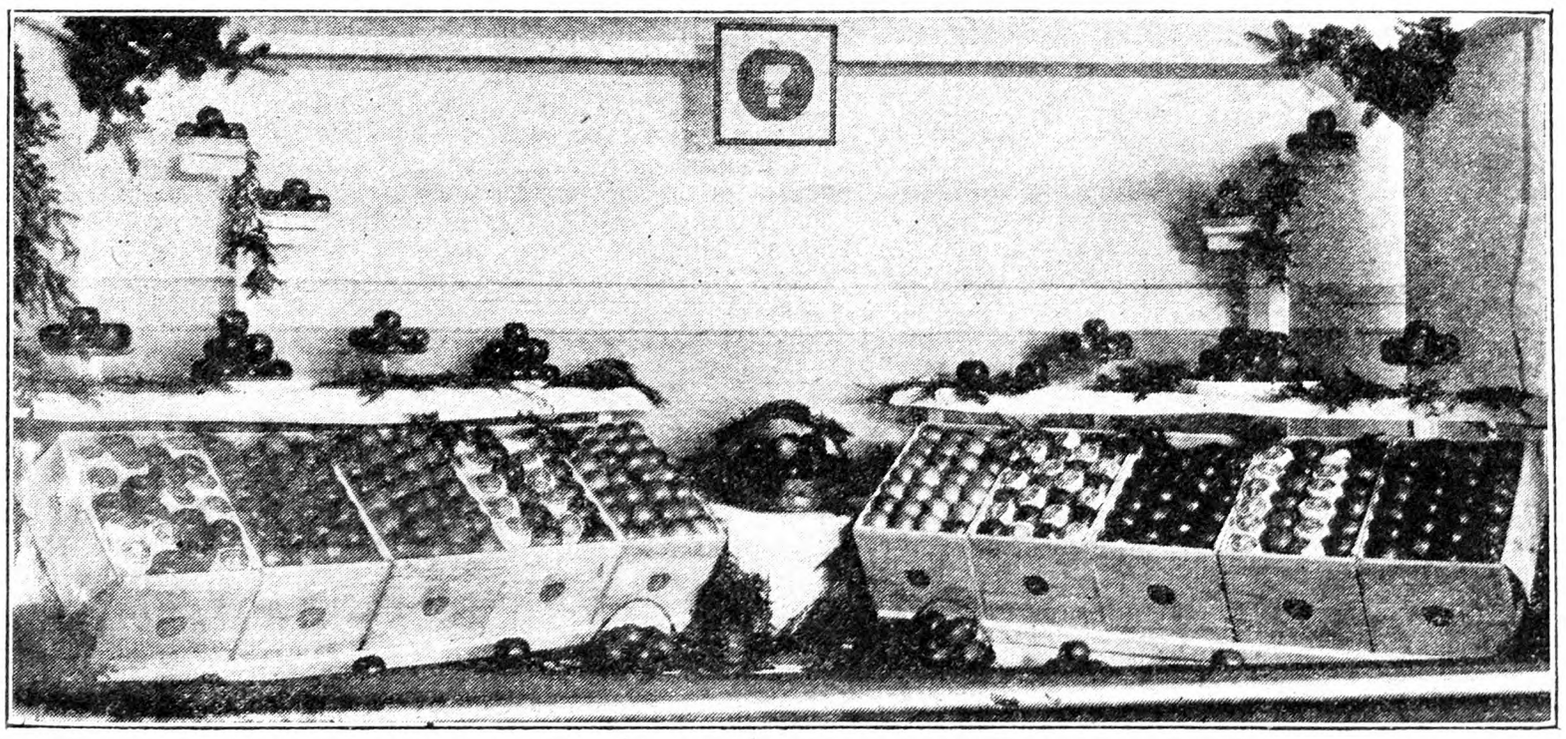
New York.

THE questioner in this instance is interested in only storing grapes for a short period, a month or two. To install an artificial cooling system would prove too costly for the time during which the plant would be operative, and thus the initial outlay could only be recovered after many seasons' use.

Many grape varieties can be successfully stored in the cellars and basements of existing farm buildings. The ideal in this respect is the basement of the packing-house, if such there be. Since the grape loses water rather rapidly after severing from the vine, the room or basement must be provided with water artificially, if the floor be other than of earth, and even then with especially well-drained natural soils it may become necessary to place several shallow pans of water about the room to supply the requisite atmospheric moisture. One of the best natural storage cellars of which I am aware, but which was not built with the intent of fruit storage, is that with an earthen floor and with a living spring flowing through and along one side of it. We have simulated this in a storage room at the experiment grape laboratory, through the construction of a shallow trough in the concrete floor along one side and under the racks which support the grape crates. The trough is in three sections, and thus one or all can be filled and drained at will. Next to the provision for atmospheric moisture should be the possibilities for frequent ventilation. The openings that will allow of free air circulation should preferably be on opposite sides of the room. If an already existing cellar or basement is utilized both openings will probably be just below the ceiling, and at some height from the floor. One of these openings should be enclosed entirely with a box that will extend down to the floor, thus bringing into circulation the lower layers of air along the floor. With large rooms it may be necessary to install electric fans or blowers in order to change the air thoroughly. In choosing a cellar or basement for grape storage one must make certain that no free water can enter from above, and thus saturate the ceiling, as such a condition much favors the growth of molds and mildews. Hence the room selected should be away from outside openings on the ground floor. Usually during the course of the grape harvest the temperature will fall sufficiently at night so that by opening the windows during the cool periods and again closing them early in the morning before the temperature rises, a fairly low degree may be reached. The ventilation should of course be done during the cool parts of the day, once the fruit is placed.

In our common storage tests we have found that the containers should be rather shallow. We are using with success crates made from orange box material, and which are two feet long, one foot wide and six inches deep. The boards of the bottoms and sides are so spaced that free air circulation is permitted in all directions. If it is desired that the crates be stacked on one another, rather than placed on shelves, the ends of the crates should be one or two inches higher than the sides, and the bottom layer of crates should be raised somewhat off the floor. If the same containers are used for storage from year to year, it probably will be necessary to spray them each season with a mixture of two pounds of copper sulphate in 50 gallons of water a few weeks previous to the time of their use. Of course it is recognized that only sound, well-ripened grapes should be held. It is folly to attempt the storage of red, immature fruit. Again the fruit should be free from surface water, as from dews and rains. The fruit picked during cool weather is held more easily and in better condition than that picked on extremely hot days.

Probably the best location for the especially built common storage is on a hillside which has a fairly moist clay soil. Hence sandy soils are not desirable for the purpose. In this type of storage, there should be two entrances, with one facing the direction of the prevailing wind, so that a rapid change of air may be made when these are opened. One entrance should be provided with a vestibule, to the end that one can enter and leave without subjecting the interior of the cellar to outside temperatures unless it is so desired. For cellars that are built into the ground concrete is the ideal building material. Much difference of opinion exists as to whether the wall should be of solid concrete construction, of concrete blocks or of two or three thinner walls, enclosing one or two continuous air spaces. From experience it would seem that the solid wall is preferable for that portion of the cellar that is below the ground, while that part or parts which rise above that level may be of concrete blocks. There is always the possibility that the seams made when blocks or when the hollow walls are built up layer on layer may allow water to seep through. The same thing applies when hollow tiles are used below ground. The specially constructed hillside cellar should be provided with a ventilator at its top which can be opened or closed according to the temperature, and air changed within. In a very long storage two roof ventilators should be provided, one at either end. Storage cellars built into a hillside are affected less by external temperature fluctuations than those entirely above ground. Grapes seem to keep best when the temperature can be held close to 34 degrees Fahr. However, for holding only a month a temperature of 40 degrees will suffice, provided the initial temperature can be got a few degrees below this, so that the fruit as brought in, is quite rapidly cooled. The essentials then in the common storage of grapes are well-matured, dry, sound fruit, a moisture supply just sufficient to keep the fruit from shriveling, means of quick and thorough ventilation of the air, a temperature of 40 degrees or slightly below, and clean containers that will permit of a ready change of the air in contact with the fruit. F. E. G.



Attractive Apple Display at the Bennington, Vt., Fruit Show

That Farm Partnership Problem

ON PAGE 1423 there is an article "Farm Partnership Problem," with a request for readers to state their views and, if possible, give advice. Farm partnership is one of the hardest knots to untie for many farmers.

In this instance it seems to be quite a large farm and the bargain in question is also quite complicated. Having been both an employer and employee, perhaps I can under-

stand a little what questions need to be answered from my past experience.

The owner thinks he has found the man to take care of his 200-acre farm. If he has, he is very fortunate. The salary seems to me very fair, and the owner to offer better terms than that can hardly be expected.

A manager must be a man who can forget that he is not the owner, and work with the same diligence as though he were the sole owner. Otherwise he will not be a success to either himself or his employer. Such men I find are few and far between, but I also know that they can be found if a diligent search it made.

In my mind the fairest way would be for the two to take a thorough inventory of all buildings, machinery, etc., also the valuation of the farm when the new manager takes hold. I would suggest that at the end of every year the inventory be taken, the owner getting 6 per cent on all money invested, and the surplus divided equally between owner and manager. I think that capital is worth 6 per cent on money invested and the brains will be paid for on the 50-50 basis. Six per cent may seem a small percentage for money to earn on capital invested in such a risky business as farming but many and many more farms are operated on much less than a 6 per cent interest on money invested in such an enterprise.

It would be very interesting to find out what advice other experienced farmers can give on this most important question.

New Jersey. OTTO KJELLBERG.

Mixed Clover Hay

HENRY NICHOLS of Wyoming Co., N. Y., believes in the production of high-quality legume hay. He does not depend entirely upon Red clover for a hay crop but mixes in a liberal quantity of Alfalfa and Sweet clover seed. In order to make good hay of this mixture he feels that the hay should be cut early, especially since the Sweet clover is apt to become woody if it is left too long.

Mr. Nichols is able to produce this fine quality hay by the use of lime and superphosphate. He has an ample supply of stable manure from a herd of 60 Jersey cows. He uses no Timothy seed in his mixture and leaves his meadows down only one year. Grass is seeded with oats on fields where silage corn or beans have been grown.

Lime is often essential to the growth of good hay crops, according to Mr. Nichols. He makes a practice of having soil samples tested each Fall in preparation for seeding the next Spring. Where lime is needed he applies it in the Fall, if possible. L. H. W.

A Green Pea Party

A MOST enjoyable annual event is the "Green Pea Party" held each Summer by the Auburn Circle, No. 49, Ladies of the G. A. R., Auburn, N. Y.

The "Green Pea Party" is held just at the time when green peas are at their best, and for several years these have been donated by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hyney, who raise peas for sale to a near-by commercial cannery.

A number of ladies meet in advance and shell the peas—some 20 or more quarts. These are cooked and coffee made at the home of some member of the circle who has a roomy house and lawn for the entertainment of the party.

Members of the circle, guests, and Civil War veterans made up the company of the "Green Pea Party" held the past Summer at the home of Mrs. Mabel Rinehart. The rest of the feast was furnished by members of the circle, who brought picnic baskets, each containing a covered dish, sandwiches and other delicacies. Ice cream and iced watermelon were also served.

The idea is a good one. Green peas are enjoyed by everybody, and furnish one hot dish in abundance. The idea is rather unique, and might be adopted by other club, lodge and church groups. Different people might donate the peas, and a general good time planned, including singing, addresses and games. LESTER G. HERBERT.

An Interesting Farm and a New Container for Fruit

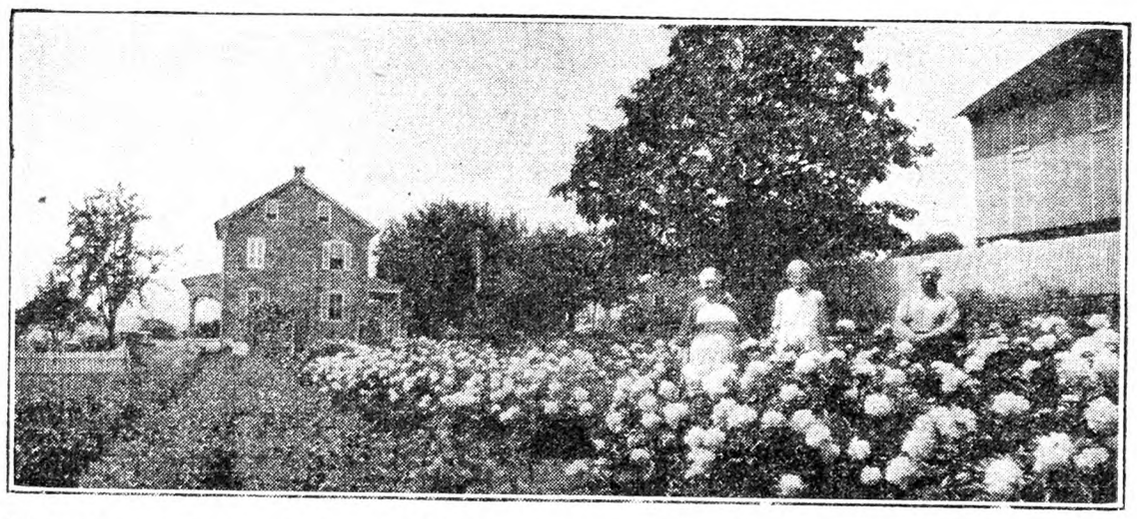
FIVE miles east of Wellsburg, W. Va., C. P. Waugh has been growing fruit for 50 years. His farm is located on one of the high ridges, typical of the country adjacent to the upper Ohio River. In the beginning Mr. Waugh grew fruit almost entirely as an amateur, giving little consideration to the commercial aspects of the business. As a matter of fact, there is still much of the spirit of the amateur in his make-up, although the organization which he heads is entirely practical.

Stretching away in almost every direction for miles is located the vast industrial section of the Ohio River Valley and adjacent country. With great potential markets close at hand, it has been rather easy in recent years for Mr. Waugh to build up a good trade. The cornerstone upon which he has built the business now operated by him and his twin sons is "A satisfied customer is the best advertisement possible." Most of his produce goes to "repeat customers," some of whom have been buying apples and potatoes from this farm for over 30 years.

It is not because of the location of the Highland Springs Orchards, however, that this story seems worth telling. The most interesting thing about this farm is, as is often true, the farmer; or to be correct the farmers, in this case. Mr. Waugh and his twin sons jointly own and operate the farm and orchard. Mr. Waugh is now 73, but still is the active head of the farm, which functions so smoothly that had it not been for the information supplied by one of the sons we would never have known who was really the "chief."

The orchard consists of 1,500 trees, which is but a portion of the agricultural activities of the family. Several thousand bushels of potatoes are usually grown and sold at the storage house. Live stock also come in for their share of attention, the farm being well suited for grazing. A number of varieties of apples are grown, their trade being well calculated for the profitable use of a number of varieties. Stayman, Rome Beauty, Baldwin, Delicious, King David, Grimes and others are all receiving attention. The monument marking the site of the original Grimes Golden apple tree is only a short distance from this farm.

The farm storage and salesroom is located on the pike connecting Wellsburg, W. Va., with Washington, Pa., and is a link in the transcontinental Pike's Peak Highway. Around 1,800 automobiles pass the storage daily. At the front of the storage is a well-proportioned sign: "The Highland Springs Orchard Co., C. P. Waugh & Sons—No Sunday Sales." Leading up to the storage from either direction are smaller but very attractive road signs which tell the traveler what produce is for sale. As suggested by the sign, no sales are made on Sunday, this rule being rigidly followed. The salesroom is kept open until nine o'clock each evening for the convenience of their customers, many of whom are mill workers. In addition to apples and potatoes, from 100 to 300 gallons of fresh cider are sold daily. While many sales are made to transients most of the purchases are made by what Mr. Waugh terms "regular customers."



This picture shows the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Griffith, in Berks Co., Pa. At the right are peonies in full bloom, and, at the left, hardy Chrysanthemums Fig. 770

Good Crop of Red Clover, Alfalfa and Sweet Clover. Fig. 771

At first glimpse there seems to be little to distinguish this place from other successfully managed farms. However, there were some things about the place that seemed to impress one as being different from the ordinary. The methods used to stabilize prices from year to year, and to a certain extent production, were rather unique. With current prices ranging from 50 to 75 cents per bushel higher than last year, we were surprised to find apples being sold at this orchard for exactly the same as a year ago. When questioned about this Mr. Waugh said they did this purposely, to encourage customers to return year after year. While this system may be at a variance with good economic principles, yet there was every reason to believe the Waughs were finding it a good plan for them. They handle no produce except their own, and so far have experienced no sales problem, regardless of the size of crop.

There were many things about the place which bore testimony to the mechanical bent of the owners of the place. For instance the sizing machine was being propelled by the motor on a small power lawn mower. The thing in which the Waughs probably take the most pride is the system of selling their apples and potatoes in paper bags. They claim to have been the first fruit growers to have regularly used bushel-size paper bags as packages instead of baskets or boxes. The bags were at first specially designed for them by a local paper company, but are now manufactured by a number of bag manufacturing companies. They are made from heavy paper and conveniently hold 50 lbs. of apples. As soon as they began to use the bags they found their customers were enthusiastic about them. They were convenient for handling in the automobile and there was no danger of tearing the upholstery of the car nor the clothing of the occupants, such as often happened when baskets were used.

Fruit is stored in either bushel baskets or crates and in order to facilitate the emptying of the apples from basket or crate into the bag a funnel was designed which makes the operation easily accomplished and reduces the bruising to a minimum. Mr. Waugh reported that he had shipped a carload of apples packed in the bushel paper bags a distance of several hundred miles, and that the car had reached its destination with no more than normal bruising. This year the cost of the bag with the firm name printed on it was approximately one-sixth as much as baskets with lids. Neither the bag nor funnel idea has been patented, and Mr. Waugh takes pride that the scheme has been spreading year by year until the paper bag companies have taken up the idea and are making bags specially for this purpose. C. W. ELLENWOOD.

Ohio.

Culture of Chicory

I am raising some chicory in my garden to transplant in boxes in the cellar to eat this Winter. They are very sturdy plants with long roots. Would it hurt to cut part of the root off? Give me full directions for the best way to plant chicory for the Winter. J. R.

Snyder, N. Y.

CHICORY seed should be sown the last of May, so as to have sturdy plants for transplanting in cold-frame or boxes to put in cellar for Winter use. Thin the plants so they will be about 4 in. apart in seed bed. Dig the roots in October. If roots are very long cut back to about 8 in. Cut the tops off so as to leave the stub of the leaf stalk about an inch long. Store in a cold, moist cellar or pit, the same as is used for storing carrots or turnips. From these storage places the roots may be placed in boxes to force as it is needed. These roots must be cut in even lengths, eight or nine inches long, so they will be of uniform depth when placed in boxes for forcing. The temperature in cellar or place used for forcing should be about 60 degrees. Put about six inches of soil in box, then stick the roots, with crowns up, about two inches apart, in the earth. When the box is full of roots, fill in with sand or sandy loam and water thoroughly, then cover top about two or three inches deep with dry sand. The sprouts will begin to show in about two or three weeks, then put about two inches more of sand on top. WM. PERKINS.

Black Carpet Beetles

I am sending a small box containing a few worms that I found in my house. They are plentiful and very destructive. Can you tell me what they are, and what to do to destroy them? A. F.

Long Island.

THE "worms" sent by A. F. are the larvæ of the common black carpet beetle. The beetle itself is black in color and only about 1-16 of an inch long. The beetles are found in houses in the Spring, during April, May and June, but they are not injurious. They do, however, lay their tiny white eggs in cracks of the floors or on carpets and other woolen fabrics. The eggs hatch into small larvæ which take at least a year to become grown, and in some cases more than a year.

These reddish or golden brown larvæ are the real culprits, for they eat rugs, carpets and almost any woolen fabrics and feathers, fur and hair. When abundant they are very annoying and injurious, and difficult to control.

If the larvæ are all over the house, attacking the rugs, carpets, felts of the piano and the upholstered furniture, there is nothing to do but fumigate the house with hydrocyanic acid gas. This gas is very poisonous, and the house should be fumigated by a professional fumigator who knows how to do it and what precautions to take. Of course the house will have to be vacated for at least 24 hours while the fumigation is going on.

Temporary measures may be taken by removing the rugs and carpets and having them thoroughly cleaned. In the meantime the floors should be thoroughly cleaned and the cracks, especially about the baseboards, sprayed with kerosene or gasoline. Great care should be exercised if gasoline is used to have no lighted cigarettes, cigars, pipes or other forms of fire anywhere present in the rooms. Kerosene is safer because of the lessened danger from fire.

Particular attention should be given to the closets in which woolen clothing has been stored. The fight against this pest has to be waged with thoroughness and persistence. G. W. H.

Thoughts from Maple Shade Gardens

I HAVE been thinking of the remarkable season we have passed through. How wonderfully God has blessed us with a fruitful season and bountiful crop. Although it was very dry throughout it was what they used to call good Dutch weather. The

ground appeared to be very dry on top, yet underneath there was moisture, and how everything did grow! It just seemed to reach up after the sunshine. And all throught those sunshiny days there was that wonderful and mysterious root growth going on, the roots going down deeper after food and moisture.

After the middle of September we began to get a little rain, hardly enough to moisten the ground. On account of the dry weather I did not commence to set out strawberry plants until past the middle of September, and I do not think that I ever grew finer plants. They were not only large plants, but had made a large root growth. The soil at this time was in perfect condition for setting plants, just moist enough so the ground would cling to the plants. I set out about 2,000 plants, finishing setting Oct. 16.

The month of October came in like a beautiful dove, warm and sunshiny. How it gladdened our hearts and filled us with hope. All through the month of October there was scarcely a day but what one could work outdoors without a coat, and I have no recollection of ever seeing such a beautiful Fall. November came in with a smile, so far only a little snow. I have just finished setting out 400 Cumberland blackcaps and 150 Alfred blackberry plants. They have made strong root growth, and I think will do well. A few forks of manure around each plant would be just what they need.

While writing this my mind goes back to the time when I was a very small boy. My grandfather, on my mother's side, was Pennsylvania Dutch, and my father came from England. My grandfather had a 300-acre farm and it was well timbered with hard wood; white oak, beech, maple and black walnut, and other timber. He also had a fine large orchard of different fruits. There was one apple they called the London Lady, a very dark red apple; others, Early Barnes, the Hornet, Fallawater, Nonsuch, Winter Rambo and one called Spice apple. There were no apples that tasted as good as grandfather's. When I would go there about the first thing would be to make for the orchard, climb a tree and sit and eat apples. How good they were!

Grandfather had a large outdoor bake oven and I remember seeing grandmother taking out of the oven loaves of most delicious bread. How sweet It was, and baked brown, and then grandmother would set a long table loaded down with the good things. She seemed to know what a hungry boy wanted. W. R. POWELL.

Erie Co., Pa.

West Virginia Farm Notes

AT MY last writing I was bragging how the frost had stayed away from us in this section so well, but now the last of the month it looks as though Winter had set in in earnest. It began snowing three days ago, after several days of cold rain, and today, Nov. 24, the ground is white and the clouds look like more snow. Yesterday was a good day for the hunters but a hard one on the rabbits, although there had been good hunting weather before, there is nothing like a good tracking snow to bring out every man and boy who loves hunting. We here on Rocky Point had to forego that pleasure, however, for Saturday is always our busy day. We must make the rounds of all of our customers and supply them with the fruit and other products for their Sunday dinner, and the children with apples for their lunches at school during the week.

We hear so much and read so much on the effects of right diet on growing children these days, and we do not have to go and ask doctors for the facts about such things. All that is necessary is just to look around and see what different families eat as their main diet, and we can tell by their looks and their actions whether or not they are getting the right kind of foods.

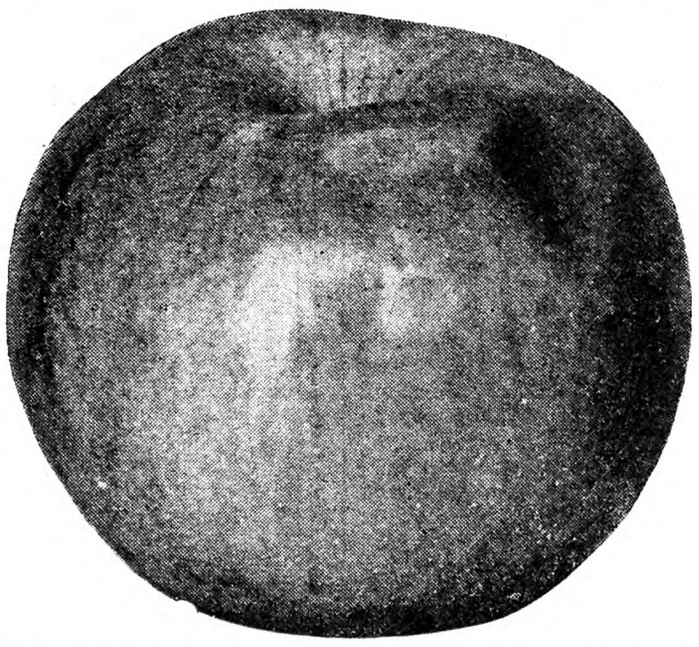
There are six of us here on Rocky Point and it is not unusual for us to eat a peck of apples from supper until school time the next morning, and if you cared to compare our children with some of the neighbors' who very seldom have any fruit you would be convinced of the good of plenty of fruit. Of course there are other things that enter in, but you will usually find the family that eats plenty of fruit also has the other things that go with the fruit to make a complete diet.

I was reminded of the Hope Farm Man last night as I sat reading some good fiction and eating from a basket of apples containing several good old-fashtoned varieties, such as Baldwin, Seeknofurther and Roman Stem; these three varieties grow well here but because of the lack of color do not sell well, so we only aim to have enough of them for our own use and a few of our customers who buy on quality and not by looks.

If some of these old varieties could be crossed with something else that would give them color without taking from them any of their own qualities they would rank with any of the leading varieties. take for instance the Roman Stem, which I never saw except in this section, and I have never given it to anyone yet who did not pronounce it one of the best apples that they ever tasted, and yet lack of color and attractiveness keep it from selling to anyone who does not know it. We have customers who buy regularly a bushel of apples per week for their children, and not a very big family at that, and you will always find these children healthy, full of life and intelligence.

We have learned some lessons in cooperation in the past few months, by working with the community to get the electric lines out to our houses. It was an up-hill job, for we had the large company to fight, as they had given our city a contract several years ago that was far below the prices obtained elsewhere, and were trying to break this contract. The city was willing to extend its lines out to us, a matter of a little over a mile, but the company fought that. By all of us going together and sticking we compelled the company to give the city permit to build to us. We had to work through the Public Service Commission, and it has taken us nearly a year, for they were like the folks in the Bible; they all began to make excuses, and many and foolish were some of the excuses put up why we could not have the lines built out to us, but we finally won, as any group of citizens can win what are their just rights if they will hang together.

We are working on the lines at the present time, and hope in a few days if the weather man will be good to us, to be able to have lights in our barns and houses with the touch of a button. After we get things shaped up right we hope to be able to give



Red Rome Apple Grown in West Virginia. Fig. 772

THE R. N-Y. folks figures on what it has cost us. Maybe it might help some of them to figure a way to get this great blessing.

We try to add a few improvements each year on the farm; sometimes it is a new farm machine, then a washer or some improvement in the house, or concrete floors in the barns. There are so many things that we need to make farm life more worth while, and they seem to come so slowly, but we do enjoy them when we get them, and forget the hard work it took to pay for them.

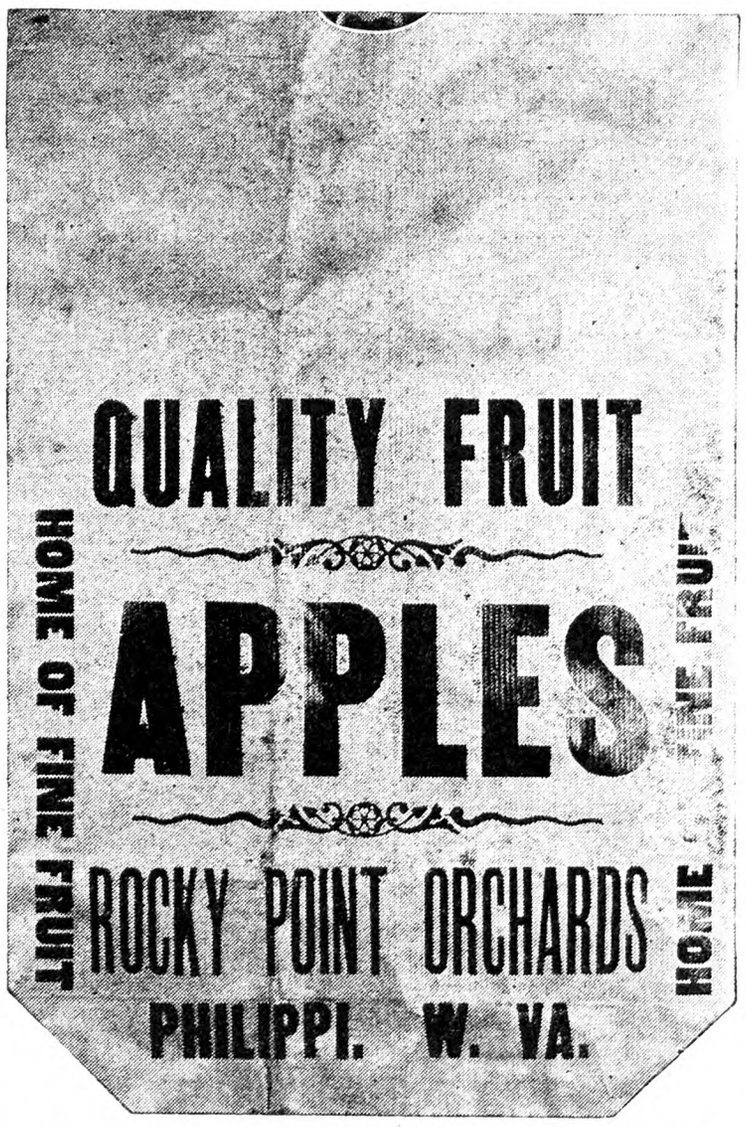
I had a lot of things I wanted to say about farming when I began this letter, but have rambled on until my space is all gone. O well, life is more than just work and its problems, and maybe we can discuss these things later. L. G. ZINN.

Barbour Co., West Va.

Raising Winter Squash in Spite of Borers

LAST year my entire crop of squashes was destroyed by the borers. This season (1929) I have grown a fine crop, regardless of borers, bugs and dry weather. The patch 25x142 ft. was covered with seven one-horse loads of cow manure and when plowing it in, a dead furrow was left in the center, the longest direction.

A row of lettuce and one of spinach were grown at the edges of the plot, and were sold or used before the squash vines could reach them. The squash



Paper Apple Bag Holding One Bushel. Fig. 773

seed, after being soaked for 24 hours, was planted (a single row) in the dead furrow and watered till it germinated. The weather was very dry, the entire season, from May 1 till a heavy rain came in August. There were a few showers at other times, but not nearly what was needed.

The seed was sown about June 15; Blue Hubbard, Green Hubbard, Boston Marrow, Banana and another variety, a cross between the old Bay State and Banana, which I am breeding and experimenting with. The vines were left at about one foot apart in the rows as I calculated fully half of them would be killed by borers. I used soapsuds, with a little crude carbolic acid in it (first testing it on a few vines), spraying it only on the vines with a small hand sprayer. It would burn the leaves. This seemed to keep the borer eggs from hatching for a while, but later (latter part of July) the borers appeared in vast numbers, every joint for 10 feet on most vines had from one to three maggots in it. A knife with a long, narrow blade was used, splitting the vines at every joint, wherever there were signs of borers, reaching up and down the vine and spearing them.

Probably half or two-thirds of the vines died, but later the remaining ones were sufficient to cover the ground. Summer squash, scallop and crook-neck, were planted near by, to trap some of the borers. Later, after these had produced a crop the vines were pulled up, taken a distance away and allowed to die with the maggots that were in them. I believe any family could raise all the squashes or pie pumpkins they want, from a garbage heap, well spread out, not too far from the house, so it would be convenient to throw wastes on. Any ill-smelling wastes should be covered at once with earth, or when that is frozen, coal ashes would do. A new bed would better be made each year. The old one, if planted to rhubarb, would grow that for several years without further fertilizing.

In preparing a squash patch for 1930 planting I am "killing three birds with one stone." First, I am digging a fish pond; second, the rich muck taken out from the pond is used to make a fill; third, the low land after filling will be just right for a squash bed. When completed the bed will probably be 30x60 ft. Besides the garbage that will be buried there during the Winter, I shall probably rake in broadcast, a 100-lb. bag of 4-8-10 fertilizer. Four plantings of squash will be made in hopes some will escape the borers. The first, latter part of April (these could be replanted if frosted); second first of May; third first of June, and last about June 25. The rows will be 15 ft. apart, the two at ends of plot made to run towards the center.

Three rows of Summer squash will be planted in the spaces between Winter varieties, and after producing a few early ones, will be pulled and carted away, about the time borers are at their worst, and the vines and insects allowed to die together. The Winter varieties will be split, and borers removed as required.

Much of the squash seed sold is of inferior quality. I believe it would pay for every gardener to raise his seed. This could be done by covering the blossoms (to keep out bees, with other pollen) and pollinate the fruit blossoms by hand. Anyone could thus make a cross between two varieties or keep a variety pure. Late in the afternoon select buds that have a small squash under them and that show yellow color and are beginning to open at end. Cover with a piece of cloth and tie, to keep out bees. Next morning, early as possible, select male or staminate blossoms before they open; strip all the outside petals away, and remove cloth from the fruit blossom, and rub the spike of the stripped blossom in center of the fruit bloom, taking care that bees are kept out while this is being done. Then cover with cloth and tie it, and mark the pollinated blooms with a stake. Save seed only from the best flavored, perfect squashes. This plan, persisted in for years, should produce a very superior quality.

The Cushaw and Cheese pumpkins are seldom infested with borers, and though the flesh is a little coarse, the coarseness seems to disappear when made into pies. For those who like pies with a "delicious pumpkin flavor," rather than "spice pies," the Cushaw and Cheese varieties are ideal. No spice should be used except a slight sprinkling of nutmeg on top, which seems to agree with the peculiar flavor of these two varieties.

I believe anyone can raise squashes by, first, broadcasting and plowing in a heavy coat of manure, no hill manuring, as the roots extend as far as the vines. Making two or even three plantings, one may escape the borer. Planting in rows and leaving plants standing one foot apart in the row. If no borers appear, the vines can be thinned very late in the season. Persistently looking for borers, and removing them at once. Planting Summer squash near by and removing the vines when borers appear.

The seven loads of manure I applied seemed too much, when the value of squashes produced is considered, yet I expect to grow a big crop of peas on that land in 1930, without any manure or fertilizer whatever, and also a good crop of sweet corn, and later, turnips, with a little fertilizer; all the same year.

The soft-stemmed, large-seeded squashes, such as Hubbard and Boston Marrow, die more quickly after insect infestation than the hard-stemmed varieties do, and seldom or never cross with the hard-stemmed sorts. Hard-stemmed, prickly-leaved varieties, such as Scallop and Crookneck Summer squash, and Winter Luxury and Sugar pumpkin, while much infested with borers, seem to live for quite a while before giving up. Summer squash will cross with hard-stemmed pumpkins, and if seed is saved from either (where they are planted near each other) it will be badly mixed and very inferior. The hard-stemmed, white-spotted leaved varieties, such as Cheese and Cushaw, are very hardy and easily raised, and have a different flavor from other kinds.

There is another class of pumpkins, with thick stems, and large seeds marked with cracks in them resembling letters of the Chinese alphabet. The Tennessee Sweet Potato and the Japanese pumpkins are good examples of this class. Both of these varieties seem hardy and prolific. WILLIAM W. FOUST.

New Jersey.

Missouri Notes

The first of December finds us struck by a cold wave that broke all records for earliness, and plunged us most unexpectedly into mid-Winter weather. Outdoor work came to an abrupt end. This morning we had zero temperature. Mercifully a four-inch snow, witnessing the iron grip of frost on plant life, gently spread its protecting mantle over the earth. Its ameliorating influence will be great. It warms and keeps warm. It interposes to prevent rapid thaws and freezes that break tender roots and drag plants bodily out of the ground. The farmer rejoices to see his naked wheatfields thus clothed. And what a wonderful thing snow is, with each flake a geometrical pattern, a symbol of cold and yet holding warmth, more delicate in its touch than the softest fingers, more noiseless than velvet-shod slippers, covering deeply and yet never suffocating; its white shroud means not burial but quiet sleep for all plant life, to wake again refreshed and stimulated. Such is the perfection of the work of great Nature. Man sees it without realizing the divine wisdom in it. Youth sees in it only the pleasures of outdoor sport.

So far as wild life is concerned our place is a sanctuary. I have long since lost the killing instinct of boyhood. I kill no more but feel a keen joy in observing wild life as it pursues its way. Even without me I see it always surrounded by enemies that demand eternal vigilance. Several times a flock of quail has come close to the house under the cover of apple trees. We brushed away a spot in the snow and scattered some crushed corn in the hope they would return. This morning I took a broom and some corn and started out to find, if possible, some evidence of where they were ranging, but my quest was vain. Formerly their favorite haunt was in the Dahlias, but now that ground is bare. Yet in hope I brushed away another spot and left corn. Numerous rabbit tracks could be seen, but they inspired thoughts only of the safety of young peach and apple trees. The most efficient and quickly applied protection I ever found is rancid butter. Rabbits abhor grease and animal matter of all kinds, and a touch of old butter is enough to make them wrinkle their noses in disgust and hop on.

The sudden cold nipped off our trade in nursery stock, to which we resort when the flowers are all gone. Several orders are unfilled. Often we are asked to plant the stock we furnish, and this we do as a necessary part of selling. There is no profit in it, for we charge little more than common wages for our time, but we have the astisfaction of knowing the work is well done, which we don't know if the buyer picks up some casual hand without experience. In the case of evergreens we practically insist on doing the planting, for evergreens cost much more than common shrubs, and are planted in a different way. The burlap in which the roots are balled should be turned back around their collar and with half the dirt thrown in and packed a bucket of water should be poured around them. Water, we are told, is half the life of the evergreen and they must enter Winter with their roots well supplied with moisture. Evergreens are becoming more popular here. Their perennial green flanking the entrance gives a color and life to a house that deciduous shrubs cannot, and after a look at a neighbor's house that has been thus ornamented other near-by dwellers conclude that they also must be served. And so the trade grows. We keep a small number of standard types always on hand, for there is nothing so convincing to a customer as the evidence of his own eyes.

We advertised Narcissus bulbs in a wholesale journal at so much a bushel and received several orders. One order came from New Jersey, another from New Orleans another from Kansas. These had been planted several years and had made a good increase. They were mostly Emperor, Sir Watkin and the double Sulphur Phoenix. We were fortunate enough to get a good start of the giant trumpets King Alfred and Tresserve before the quarantine against importations became effective. Those two, because of their size and long stems, are our best sellers for cut flowers. Because the smaller jonquils bloomed two weeks earlier than our large kinds we procured some of them, and to make the season longer we sent for some Laurens Koster, that blooms in clusters, and Alba Plena Odorata, a fragrant double.

L. R. JOHNSON.

Some Interesting Recollections

Mrs. Elizabeth Link Rhoda, of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., who recently passed her 100th birthday, has been a reader of THE R. N.-Y. over 65 years. She has lived 76 years at her present residence. She remembers riding on the first railroad train between Albany and Schenectady, and went to New York by boat on their honeymoon.

Mrs. Rhoda is the oldest member of the East Greenwich Reformed Church. Her maiden name was Elizabeth P. Link, and she was a daughter of William Link. Her uncle, Alpheus Birch, built the present East Greenbush Reformed Church edifice. He was her mother's brother. Her grandfather, George Birch, was the first treasurer of the Masonic lodge now known as Schodack Union lodge, when Governor DeWitt Clinton was grand master. Her great grandfather, Uriah Mitchell, was an aid de camp to General George Washington. He was her grandmother's father, her mother's father being George Birch.

Mrs. Rhoda's husband, the late William H. Rhoda, was born in Schodack June 12, 1826, son of Charles and Christine Hulsaple Rhoda. His mother was born in Schodack and his father in Columbia County. The elder Mrs. Rhoda was a daughter of William Hulsapple, a native of Dutchess County, who moved to a Schodack when a young man.

Mr. Rhoda's father, Charles, was a carpenter and served as orderly sergeant in the War of 1812. He died June 1, 1877, and his wife died Nov. 24, 1885. William H. Rhoda was reared and educated in Schodack and devoted his life to farming.

Mrs. Rhoda's health is good, and she retains keen interest in life and current events.

An Alfalfa Experience

Regarding question of C. P. T.'s, Monroe Co., N. Y., on page 1398, I would say plow the rye under by the first of June, or before. Then disk-harrow the field once a week till about the first of August, and then seed hardy northern-grown Alfalfa seed alone.

The lime, stable manure, fertilizer and superphosphate can be put on between disking, so they will be well worked in. The disking will kill the weeds and quack grass and make a fine, firm, deep seed bed, and also hold the moisture. Do not forget the inoculation. I have seeded this way two years with good luck.

Worcester Co., Mass. J. E. C.

VISITOR: "Is this place good for rheumatism?" Inhabitant: "Well, sir, I got mine yere."—Tatler.

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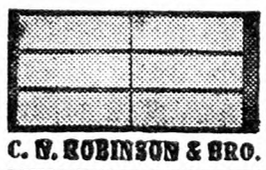

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Pastoral Parson and His Country Folks

By Rev. George B. Gilbert

A CHANCE.—As Mrs. Parson and the Parson talk over their many children that come under their pastoral care in the work, they often say, "What have they in store for the future? What have they ahead of them?" Especially does this apply to girls. How many of the boys we are bringing up are fitted to make good husbands and good homes? With rents so high and living so high, isn't it harder and harder for the young folks to look forward to having a home? In trying to give everyone an equal chance we might at least do as well as the old man did with the cats. A passer-by, stopping to enquire the way, noticed four large cat holes in the door. "What in the world are all those holes for?" he asked. "Why, those are to let the cats out," came the answer. "But why in the world do you have to have four holes?" "Well, you see, my old woman's got a terrible temper and when she gets mad at the cats and grabs the broom and yells 'scat,' you got to give each of the four cats a chance." If only everyone had an equal chance in this world!

BOSTON.—Yes, the Parson has been up to Boston to attend the annual meeting of the New England Conference. You know, he goes around speaking a good deal, and he just has to keep up with the latest march of progress. The meeting and most of the 1,365 registered delegates present stayed at what is perhaps the biggest and best hotel in Boston. As the boy led the way for the Parson to room 1285 on the twelfth floor, he noticed the doors of the rooms looked as though some football player had his shoulders against the inside, they were swelled out so. On getting into the room, he found they were swelled in, just the same. Being curious, he investigated, and found it was what was called a "servidoor." There was quite a closet right inside the double door. You could open it from the inside, and put in your clothes to be pressed during the night—they would be ready for you in the morning—or put your laundry in and have it ready right after dinner the next day. No one would disturb you, you see, in getting or bringing it back as they could open this from the outside. Anyway, nothing but perhaps the price, to wake you up. Now whoever would have thought of that kind of a door?

HOME-LIKE TREATMENT. — However different this scale of hotel luxury may be from the ordinary Summer boarder entertainment in the farm homes, it may well be a lesson in general spirit of accommodation and desire to please for us all to learn. You were duly assured that when your things were found back in the inside of the servidoor they would be mended and all buttons sewed on. Let us look about the room a bit. Here is what Mrs. Parson has since told the Parson is a "chifforobe." Certainly it is a handy thing, you open two doors and on one side are the drawers and on the other are the hangers for your clothes. You just pull out the rod and adjust the coats, etc. and then push the whole thing back. While not everyone can furnish this to boarders, it does tell us to have plenty of hangers in closets or somewhere, and a rod to hang them on. They cost almost nothing, and the rod nothing at all, as any hardware place will give you old piping and you can cut it in proper lengths with a hack saw. We have such rods in every closet in the house.

LITTLE THINGS.—Then there are so many thoughtful things that show the spirit to please. Here is a pincushion with a needle threaded with black thread and another with white, and several buttons of different sizes, also two safety pins. There is a fine place to write with all things needed, and the window goes up and down with perfect ease—does the window in your spare room do that? There is a light on the head of the bed to read by. Of course we don't all have electricity, but every Summer boarder would so appreciate a stand at the head of the bed with even a kerosene light there. They are used to all these little things at home and in the hotels. There was plenty of bedding—plenty. In the drawer in the stand by the bed was an ear-phone radio. Of course you can't have a radio in every room, but probably for a dollar you can have an extension cord and carry the loud speaker up on the second floor where the boarders are lounging around and writing letters of a rainy afternoon. There are three faucets to the wash bowl—cold, hot and ice-water. Oh dear, you say, what is the use of telling us about a lot of things we can never have? That is all very well, but just where is there a farmer who has a wife that will take on all the extra work of boarders and he cannot put up ice for her, so that there can be plenty of ice water standing round and plenty of ice cream for dessert—yes, and for a little treat the middle of a hot afternoon? There was the daily paper on the floor by door, free. The men boarders would certainly like a paper from their home town in the mail box in the country.

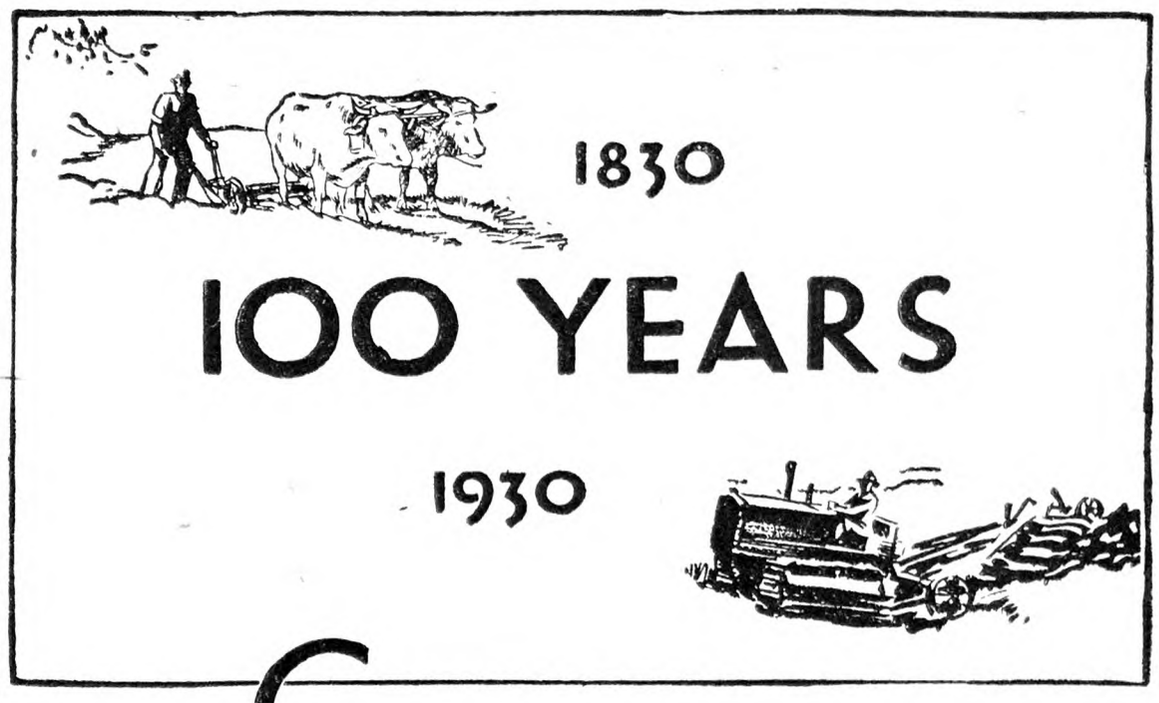
THE CONFERENCE.— If you wonder why the Parson writes so much about boarders let him tell you that it was claimed at this conference that the city folks left $500,000,000 in New England last Summer—New England, the great Summer playground of the Northeast. This conference has its regular recreation development committee. What this committee reported about a "welcome sign" being followed with welcome deeds, also about courtesy to strangers in our midst, was well worth everybody's reading. This whole "guest" spirit was well illustrated at the hotel when the Parson went to pay and give in his key. He was profoundly thanked for giving up his room in the forenoon during such a rush, and as he turned from the desk a man stepped up and inquired most pleasantly and politely and in a way that let you know that any criticism would be thankfully received—"Everything been pleasant about your stay here, sir?"

AGRICULTURE.—But the Parson went to the agriculture division, and it was most interesting and instructive. "Agriculture in New England" said one speaker, "is absolutely on a firm basis." With 25,000,000 people living round about that have to eat it must succeed if it will only cater to what they want and how they want it. "Along the Atlantic coast from Greater New York area to Portland and Bath is the greatest density of population the world has ever seen." Rep. Franklin Fort of New Jersey said the Federal Farm Board was ready to help the East as well as the West, but the East must become cooperative-minded. "The American farmer must be educated (not promoted) into cooperation" "Prices need not go up, if we can eliminate the wastes of distribution." The East must make much of the freshness of its farm produce. Eat fruit "Ripened on the tree," drink milk "Not 24 hours old," rather than 72-hour milk. The buyer today is "advertisement" minded and not "storekeeper" minded. He enters a market with various advertised "brands" in mind, while in the olden days he would walk in, pass the time of day with his long-time personal friend, the retailer, and ask for his opinion of his wares and what he would advise this morning. In a word, today the farmer must be "market minded" with "quality" goods instead of "quantity" goods his watchword. "This year," said Gov. Weeks of Vermont, "my State is sending apples to Oregon."

"MEN TO MATCH OUR MOUNTAINS."—However, through all the conference the Parson had a feeling that where so much is being said about money, there really ought to be something said about men. All this prosperity depends on the kind of boys and girls we are raising up. The one time he did get on his feet, he spoke of the New England Commission formed with 20 men from each State to look into the moral and religious condition in rural New England, and through the aid of the Rockefeller Foundation, lectures are this year being given in five seminaries in New England to train young men for the rural ministry. It was interesting to note that the instant the Parson sat down a man sitting near reached right over and proffered his hand "I'll bet you are the Pastoral Parson of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER." The Parson had to admit it. The only woman speaker said most decidedly she wished she could hear more about "people" in connection with so much talk about "progress." Some one said that "a man must be a prophet to make profits." Filene & Son of Boston are now planning what they will do 25 years ahead. We need men on the farms and back of our farming that have visions to plan far ahead. May the Parson add one more trite saying over which the church folk may well ponder, "The facts of the community must be the law of the church."

THE SEASON.—Yes, the Parson loves this time of year, as all times, in old New England. What a fine church family Thanksgiving we had down in the old church with 48 sitting down to dinner after the services and Sunday school. We had a big rooster here at home with all the fixin's and plenty of that sweet cider. George is in Minnesota, and we missed him much, but the table was full as the quota of the Parson's family is seldom allowed to diminish. We have butchered, and the two pigs together dressed around 500 lbs. How good that sausage smells in the morning, to say nothing of how it tastes. The sound of the jazz music through a radio in a bed in the hotel in the morning is one thing and sputtering music of the frying of pig's liver and sweetbread and jowl tidbits down in your own home kitchen is another thing. As the Parson writes, Mrs. Parson has just brought for his inspection a roast "spare-rib" from the oven, and he will have to stop writing this letter and holler to Charles to go down cellar and bring up a can of apple sauce to go with it.

CHRISTMAS.—And not a word about Christmas! But then, might it not be just as well to tell next month somewhat of how we actually kept Christmas as to say too much now as to how we or anybody ought to keep it?



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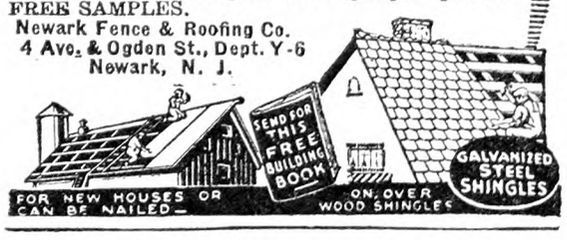

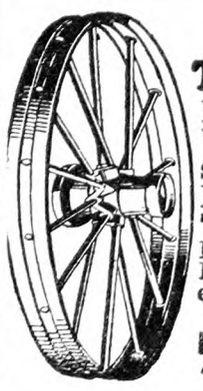

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333 W. 30th St. New York City

Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

MILK

December: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.935 plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.185; Class 3, $2.15.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.22; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.42½@	$0.43
Extra, 92 score		.42
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.35 @	.41
Seconds	.32 @	.34
Lower grades	.30 @	.31½
Ladles	.31 @	.35½
Packing stock	.28 @	.30
Renovated	.36 @	.36½
Sweet fancy	.44 @	.44½
Extra	.43 @	.43½
Firsts	.35 @	.39
Seconds	.34½@	.36
Centralized	.35 @	.38

CHEESE

State flat, held, fancy	$0.26 @	$0.26½
Average run	.23½@	.24½
Flats, fresh, fancy		.23
Average run		.22
Wis. flats, June	.24½@	.25
Fresh	.22½@	.23
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.22½@	.23
Young America, fresh	.23 @	.23½
Short held	.23½@	.24

EGGS

Nearby white, extra	$0.58@	$0.60
Average extras		.57
Extra firsts	.52@	.56
Firsts	.48@	.50
Pullets	.35@	.45
Pacific Coast, whites	.55@	.59
Mixed colors,		
Gathered, best	.58@	.59
Common to good	.35@	.45
Cold storage, fancy	.42@	.44
Lower grades	.34@	.38

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34@	$0.36
Fair to good	.27@	.32
Roosters	.21@	.24
Fowls	.27@	.34
Ducks	.18@	.27
Geese	.18@	.27
Turkeys—Dry,		
Nearby—		
Toms	.30@	.40
Hens	.30@	.37
Maryland—		
Toms	.30@	.40
Hens	.30@	.37
Virginia—		
Toms	.30@	.38
Hens	.30@	.35
Mediums	.21@	.25
Old toms	.26@	.29
Old hens	.27@	.31
Northwestern and Mountain States—		
Toms	.30@	.36
Hens	.28@	.33
Mediums	.20@	.25
Western—		
Toms	.29@	.35
Hens	.28@	.32
Mediums	.20@	.24
Southwestern—		
Toms	.28@	.34
Hens	.27@	.31
Mediums	.20@	.23
Texas—		
Toms	.28@	.33
Hens	.27@	.30
Mediums	.20@	.23
Old toms	.26@	.28
Old hens	.26@	.30
Iced, 3 @ 5c under dry.		
Squabs, white, lb.	.45@	.55
Dark doz.	2.50@	3.50
Culls	1.50@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24@	$0.30
Chickens	.20@	.26
Roosters	.16@	.17
Ducks	.23@	.24
Geese	.22@	.23
Rabbits, lb.	.16@	.20

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$11.00@	$12.20
Bulls	6.00@	9.25
Cows	6.00@	8.00
Calves, best	16.00@	18.00
Common to good	12.00@	15.00
Sheep	4.50@	6.50
Lambs	11.00@	14.00

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice, lb.	$0.21@	$0.23
Good to prime	.16@	.18
Culls	.11@	.13
Lambs, head	6.00@	12.50
Steers, 100 lbs.	22.00@	24.00
Bulls	13.50@	14.00
Cows	15.50@	16.00
Roasting pigs, 10 to 12 lbs.	.20@	.22
14 to 20 lbs.	.16@	.18

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$4.00@	$5.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00@	6.25
Me., in bulk 180 lbs.	4.50@	4.90
150 lbs.	3.85@	4.15
Sweet potatoes, Va., bbl.	1.25@	3.00
Del., and Md., bu.	1.25@	1.40

VEGETABLES

Beets 100 bu.	$3.00@	$3.75
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10@	.28
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00@	2.00
Ton	33.00@	38.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00@	1.50
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25@	3.00
Celery, doz.	.75@	1.25
Horseradish, Mo., bbl.	7.50@	8.50
Kale, bbl.	.50@	1.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.00@	4.00
Lettuce, bu.	1.25@	4.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	1.75@	2.35
Parsnips, bu.	1.25@	1.75
Peas, bu.	4.00@	8.50
Peppers, bu.	5.00@	6.00
Spinach, bu.	.65@	1.00
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	1.75@	2.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	1.50@	3.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.50@	$10.75
Pea	7.75@	8.00
Red kidney	8.75@	9.00

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$7.00@	$10.50
Greenings,	3.00@	9.00
Baldwins,	3.50@	6.50
Spy,	6.00@	8.00
Wealthy,	3.00@	6.50
York Imp.,	3.50@	6.00
Cranberries, ½ bbl. box	8.00@	9.00
Grapes, 12-qt bskt.	.80@	.90
Strawberries, qt.	1.00@	1.25

WILD RABBITS

Cottontail, pair	$0.10@	$0.35
Jacks, pair	.75@	.90

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00@	$25.00
No. 2	22.00@	23.00
No. 3	14.00@	21.00
Clover mixed	15.00@	23.00
Straw, rye	16.00@	17.00
Oats and wheat		14.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.43½
No. 1 northern Spring	1.50¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.06⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.57
Rye	1.13⅛
Barley	.78½

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.		$0.19
Grade B		.16
Butter, best, lb.	$0.53@	.54
Cheese, best, lb.	.35@	.42
Eggs, best, doz.	.70@	.75
Gathered	.55@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.45@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35@	.40
Apples, doz.	.30@	.60

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

Conditions have been favorable to the movement of most produce at Boston with supply and demand mostly moderate. Apples, carrots, cranberries, onions and potatoes have sold well.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand good; market firm. Various varieties, ordinary, 50c to $1. Baldwins, ordinary, 75c to $1.25. Large fancy, $1.50 to $2; few higher. McIntosh, ordinary, $2 to $2.50; best, mostly $3 to $3.50; large extra fancy, $3.75 to $4 bu. box. Wash., extra fancy Staymans, large, $2 to $2.50 box. Va. Yorks, ordinary, $1 to $1.25 bu. bskt.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 85c to $1.25 std. bu. box. Texas, crts., few sales, $3 to $3.50.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Danish native, mostly 60 to 85c std. bu. box; few sales N. Y., $1.65 to $1.85 100-lb. sacks. Native Savoy, $1.50 to $2 bbl.

Carrots. — Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 85c to $1.25 std. bu. box. N. Y. washed, cut off, few sales, $1 to $1.10 bu. bskt. Calif, small crts., behd., $3 to $3.50.

Cranberries. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass., ¼-bbl. crts., Howes, $3.50 to $4.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native white, 18 bchs., $1.50 to $2.50. Pascal, $3 to $4 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crt., washed, best, $2.75 to $3.50. Calif, crts., $5 to $5.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand slow. Native h.h., 50 to 60 cukes, $8 to $11 std. bu. box. Fla., bu. hamp., $3 to $4.

Lettuce.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native h.h., 18 heads, ordinary, 40 to 60c std. bu. box. Calif, 4 to 5 doz., best, $4 to $5 crt.; poorer, lower.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Mass., N. Y. and Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1.25.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 85c to $1 std. bu. box; 100-lb. bags, No. 1 Mass. yellow, $1.75 to $1.90. N. Y. and Minn., mostly $2 to $2.10. Spanish, ½ case, best, $2.40 to $2.50; poorer lower.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Me., 100-lb. bags, $2.40 to $2.55. P. E. I., 90-lb. bags, $2.50 to $2.60.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., h.h., $2 to $2.50 std. bu. box.

Spinach.—Supplies moderately light, demand good. Native, 40 to 75c std. bu. box. Va., bu. bskts, 75c to $1.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, h.h., mostly 12 to 18c, few higher lb. Calif., lugs, $1.50 to $3. Ohio, h.h., fancy, $1.25 to $1.75 8-lb. bskt.

Hay.—Market quiet, demand light, market weaker. No. 1 Timothy, $22.50 to $23. Eastern, $17.50 to $21.50. Clover mixed, $20.50 to $21.50 ton.

Butter. — Market steady. Creamery extras, 43½c; firsts, 39 to 42½c; seconds, 37½ to 38½c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extra, 64c; white extra, 63c; fresh eastern, 60 to 62c doz.

Cheese.—Market firm. N. Y. twins held, 25 to 28c; fresh, 24½ to 25c; western twins held, 25 to 28c; fresh, 24 to 25c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $8.50 to $9. Calif. small white, $9 to $9.50; Yellow Eyes, $8 to $8.50; red kidney, $9.50 to $9.75 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market inactive, demand light. Receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending Nov. 30, 793,500 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 36 to 37c; clothing, 29 to 30c; ½ blood, combing, 42 to 43c; clothing, 36 to 40c; ⅜ blood, combing, 42 to 43c; clothing, 41 to 42c; ¼ blood, combing, 42 to 43c; clothing, 38 to 39c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 88 to 90c; clothing, 78 to 83c; ½ blood, combing, 88 to 92c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ⅜ blood, 82 to 85c; 78 to 81c; ¼ blood, combing, 72 to 75c; clothing, 67 to 72c; Terr., combing, 87 to 89c; clothing, 78 to 83c; ½ blood, combing, 87 to 90c; clothing, 80 to 83c; ⅜ blood, combing, 85 to 87c; clothing, 80 to 85c; ¼ blood, combing, 75 to 78c; clothing, 70 to 75c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply fully normal; market mostly 25c lower; demand slow. Bulk of sales, $9.75 to $10.75.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cows barely normal; bulls very light; vealers liberal; market about 50c lower; few prime vealers $14 to $15; demand fair for slaughter cattle, slow for vealers.

Cows.—Common and medium, $4.50 to $7. Low cutter and cutter, $3.50 to $4.50.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $6.50 to $7.50.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $9 to $13.50. Cull and common, $7 to $9.

Sheep.—Lamb supply moderate; market about steady with a week ago; demand rather slow; very few sheep offered.

Milk Cows.—Supply barely normal; market steady; demand fair. Choice, head, $210 to $220; good, $165 to $210; medium, $90 to $130; common, $60 to $80.

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Produce prices are generally steady and in view of the holidays in the near future a firm market is looked for.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, steady; creamery, prints, 48 to 49c; tubs, 46 to 47c; firsts, 43 to 45c; undergrades, 42 to 43c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 26c; longhorn, 26 to 27c; brick, 27 to 28c; brick Swiss, 30c; limburger, 33c. Eggs, steady; grade B, hennery, 52 to 62c; storage, 44 to 53c; grade C, 40c; pullets, 40 to 46c; nearby at mark, 48 to 53c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 24 to 34c; chickens, 28 to 34c; old roosters, 21 to 24c; ducks, 20 to 28c; geese, 18 to 22c; turkeys, 25 to 33c. Live poultry, steady; fowls, 19 to 28c; springers, 20 to 23c; old roosters, 20c; ducks, 20 to 22c; geese, 20 to 21c; turkeys, 34 to 35c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Gravenstein, Alexander, Wolf River, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; Baldwin, 75c to $1.85; Twenty-ounce, Greening, $1.75 to $2; Jonathan, Wealthy, $2 to $2.25; Rome Beauty, King, $2.25 to $2.50; McIntosh, $1.25 to $3.25; Northern Spy, $2.50 to $2.75; Delicious, $2.75 to $3. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 60c to $1.60; 150-lb. sack, $4 to $4.25; Idaho, 100-lb. sack, $4.75; sweets, Md., bu. hamper, $1.35 to $1.40.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, cwt., $8.35; medium, $8.50; red kidney, $9.75; marrow, $11; white kidney, $12. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $1.35 to $1.50; 100-lb. sack, $1.75 to $2; Spanish, crate, $1.90 to $2.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $3.25 to $4.25; grapes, Cal., Malaga, lug, $1 to $2.25; Emperor, $1.10 to $2.25; oranges, Cal., box, $4.25 to $8; Fla., $3.50 to $4.75.

Vegetables.—Beans, wax, Fla., bu. hamper, $5 to $5.50; green, $4 to $5; beets, bu., 75c to $1; Brussels sprouts, qt., 25 to 30c; cabbage, bu., 60c to $1; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.65; cauliflower, bu., $1 to $2.50; celery, doz., 85c to $1; cucumbers, Fla., bu. hamper, $4 to $5; eggplant, bu., $3 to $4; horseradish, bbl., $12; kale, Md., bu., 75c; lettuce, Cal., crate, $5 to $5.25; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1.15; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.75; peas, Cal., bu., hamper, $7; peppers, Fla., crate, $7.50; pumpkins, bu., 50c; radishes, doz. bchs., 20 to 30c; spinach, bu., $1 to $1.50; squash, lb., 2 to 4c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., $1.25 to $1.50; turnips, bu., $1.50 to $1.60.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; light, 2-doz. box, $4.50; dark, $3; maple products, steady; syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $17 to $17.50; clover mixed, $15.50 to $16; oat straw, $10 to $11.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $32; standard middlings, $32.50; red-dog, $39; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41.75; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $56; hominy, $39.30; gluten, $42.40; oatfeed, $15; Timothy seed, bu., $3.50 to $4; Alfalfa, $15 to $16; Alsike, $14 to $15; clover, $14 to $16. C. H. B.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$12.00@12.75
950 to 1,100, good	12.50@12.75
800 up, medium	11.00@12.50
Common	9.00@11.00
Heifers, 850 down, good	11.00@12.00
Common and medium	7.50@11.00
Cows, good	8.50@ 9.50
Common and medium	6.25@ 8.50
Low cutters and cutters	4.50@ 6.25
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.25@ 9.75
Cutter and medium	7.00@ 9.25
Calves, 500 down, med. to ch.	10.50@16.00
Cull and common	6.00@ 10.50
Vealers, milk-fed, good to choice	16.50@18.00
Medium	13.00@16.50
Cull and common	7.00@13.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$9.50@$9.90
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	9.75@ 9.90
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	9.80@ 9.90
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med. to ch.	9.00@ 9.90
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	8.75@ 9.35
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	8.00@ 8.50

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to choice	$13.00@13.50
92 down, medium	11.50@13.00
All wts., common	9.50@11.50
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med. to ch.	7.50@10.50
Ewes, 120 down, med. to ch.	5.00@ 6.50
120 to 150, med. to ch.	4.50@ 6.25
All wts., cull and common	2.50@ 4.50

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bu., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.65 to $1.85; 2¼-in., $1.40 to $1.60; 2½-in. Hubbardstons, $1.35 to $1.50; 2½-in. Rome Beauties, $1.90 to $2; unclassified, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.25 to $1.50; 2¼-in., $1.15 to $1.35; West Virginia, U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Staymans, $1.65 to $1.75; Va., unclassified, 2½-in. Delicious, $2 to $2.25; 2¼-in., $1.65 to $2; 2¼-in., Staymans, $1.50; Idaho, combination, extra fancy, fancy and C grade Rome Beauties and Winesaps, $2; cabbage, N. Y., bulk, per bbl., Danish Seed, $2.50 to $2.75; per ton, $35 to $37; carrots, N. Y., bu. bskt., washed, $1.15 to $1.25; cauliflower, L. I., double crts., $3.75 to $4; celery, Cal., per crt., best, $5.50 to $5.75; poorer, low as $4.50; N. Y., 2-3 crt., $3 to $3.25; cranberries, N. J. Howes, ¼-bbl. boxes, $4; kale, Md. and Va., bu., 85c; lettuce, Ohio h.h., 3-lb. bskt., $1.20 to $1.25; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., white, 90c to $1.15; cream, 75c to $1; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, $4 to $4.25; 2-bu. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, $3.25 to $3.40; N. Y. Whites, $2.75 to $3; 100-lb. sacks, Idaho Russets, $3.25 to $3.50; Maine Green Mountains, $2.75; U. S. No. 2 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Maine Green Mountains, $2.50; spinach, bu., Savoy, Md., $1 to $1.25; poorer, 50c; Va., $1; sweet potatoes, N. J., bu. hprs., No. 1 yellow, $1.75; Md. and Del., bu. hprs., $1.25 to $1.35; few, $1.50; S. C., bu. tubs, Porto Ricans, $1.25 to $1.50; tomatoes, Ohio, h.h., 8-lb. bskt., small, $1.25; med., $1.75; large, $1.50; turnips, bu., N. Y., $1.15 to $1.25; Pa., washed, $1.25 to $1.40.

HAY AND STRAW

Standard Timothy, $18.50 to $19.50; No. 1 Timothy, $19.50 to $20; No. 2, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 3, $14.50 to $15.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 2, $15 to $17; No. 1 clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 2, $15 to $17; No. 1 clover, $18.50 to $19.50; No. 1 heavy clover mixed, $18.50 to $19.50; No. 1 oat straw, $12 to $12.50; No. 2, $11 to $12; No. 1 wheat, $12 to $12.50; No. 2, $11.50 to $12; No. 1 rye, $12 to $12.50; No. 2, $11.50 to $12.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Locals, fresh select, whites, 58 to 60c; browns, 56 to 58c; current receipts, 40 to 42c; pullet eggs, 45 to 48c doz. Poultry. — Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 45c; hog-dressed, 40c per lb.; live poultry, hens, heavy, 27 to 29c; Leghorns, 16 to 20c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 24 to 26c; Leghorns, 20 to 22c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 23c per lb.; common pigeons, 40 to 50c per pair.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets.)

Vegetables from the Southern States are now being freely offered for sale on the market. Both express and freight shipments were reported in most eastern markets during the past few days. Florida string beans are bringing good prices. The flat green variety is selling at $2.50 to $3 per hamper, while the Refugee is mostly $2 to $2.50. Most of the lettuce is coming from California although there is some now arriving from Florida. California Iceberg brought $4 to $4.75, while ½-barrel hampers of Big Boston from Florida sold at $1.50 to $2.25. The first strawberries of the season from Florida sold at $1.25 to $1.75 per quart. Very few sales were made at these figures. Florida orange shipments have now reached a fair volume and California navel oranges are also on the market. The apple market has been steady for good stock, but prices have remained unchanged for most varieties. Barrel Yorks, 2¼-in. and up, sold at $5 to $5.25, while 2½-in. Staymans brought $7 to $7.25. New York State Baldwins, in bushels sold at $1.75 to $2.25, while Northern Spys were mostly $1.75. Large Staymans in bushels sold at $2.25 to $2.50, with a few sales at $2.75. Winesaps were mostly $2.25, while Delicious, were $1.75 to $2.25. Cranberries continued to meet a good demand and the market was stronger for good stock. Massachusetts ¼-barrel boxes brought $4.50 to $4.75 for the late varieties, while New Jersey offerings brought $3.25 to $3.50 for the early varieties and $3.50 to $4.25 for the late. Brussels sprouts were in lighter supply and the market was stronger at the close. Long Island offerings closed at 20 to 25c per quart. Celery was in good demand, stimulated by the holiday trade. New York, 2-3 crates, in the rough, brought $3 to $8.50. Cauliflower from Long Island was in lighter receipt as the season is now about over. Supplies of mushrooms were heavy and the market weakened. Whites could not bring better than 90c for 3-lb. baskets. The cabbage market was barely steady. The preliminary estimate of Danish cabbage production placed the crop at 21,248 cars, compared with 20,525 cars last season. Total stocks on hand Nov. 1, both farm and commercial are estimated at 9,680 cars or 46 per cent of the total production. Escarole, endive and kale met a slow demand and the market held about steady. The onion market was dull, but prices held to last week's level. New York State yellows brought $1.90 to $2 per 100-lb. sack, while Colorado Valencias sold at $2.35 per 100 lbs. White potatoes have been steady, with demand and trading only moderate. Maine Green Mountains sold at $2.75 to $2.85 per 100-lb. sacks. Pennsylvania Round Whites brought mostly $2.75 to $2.90 per 100-lb. sacks, while 120-lb. sacks ranged from $3 to $3.25. Idaho Russets moved fairly well at $3.65 per 100-lb. sacks of U. S. No. 1. Sweet potatoes were slow and the market about steady.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg receipts increased slightly during the past week, but the increase was not sufficient to affect the market seriously. The market was rather sensitive and only fine fresh marks moved freely. Advices from the West indicated that production from that area is not likely to increase for a short while, in spite of the recent mild weather. Fancy selected eggs for the carton trade dropped 2c per dozen from last week's high, and most sales were made at 65 to 66c. Fresh extra firsts held steady and brought 59c, while seconds were mostly 45 to 47c. Storage eggs held steady and the movement out of storage was moderate. Storage packed extra firsts were quoted at 41c, while seconds were 37 to 38½c. Total holdings in 10 of the principal markets continued to run approximately 300,000 cases short of a year ago. Receipts at the four largest markets since January 1, totalled 14,465,164 cases compared with 14,954,367 cases during the same period of last season.

The live poultry market was weaker at the close, due to light trading. Receipts have been relatively light, but demand was insufficient to move them satisfactorily. Fancy colored fowls could not exceed 30c, while Leghorns were ranging from 25 to 29c. Fancy chickens met a fair demand and Plymouth Rocks moved at 27 to 28c, while mixed colors were 26c. Some live broilers were offered at 30c, while old roosters were slow at 21 to 22c. Ducks and geese were slow. Fresh-killed turkeys were quiet and only fancy marks moved well. Nearby offerings were quoted at 36 to 38c, while western stock was 35 to 37c per lb. Fowls were slow but held about steady with 33 to 34c for western boxed packed marks. Chickens were in fair supply and moved at steady figures, with 33 to 34c the usual price range for the week. Ducks and geese were quiet.

HAY AND STRAW

Receipts of fine quality hay were light and the market firm. Demand was more active than for some time and readily absorbed the light offerings of top grade hay. Undergrades were slow as usual. No. 2 Timothy sold at $19 to $20 per ton, while Sample was $12 to $14 per ton. Timothy clover mixed was steady at $18 to $19. Straw was in light supply, demand moderate and the market steady. Best straight rye brought $16.50 to $17, while wheat straw was $12 to $13 a ton. J. M. F.

Three December Recipes

Poor Man's Plum Pudding: — One cup chopped suet, one cup raisins, two eggs, one cup milk, two cups of flour, one cup of molasses, one-half cup of sugar, two teaspoons of baking powder, salt, ginger and cinnamon to taste. Steam four hours, and serve with sauce.

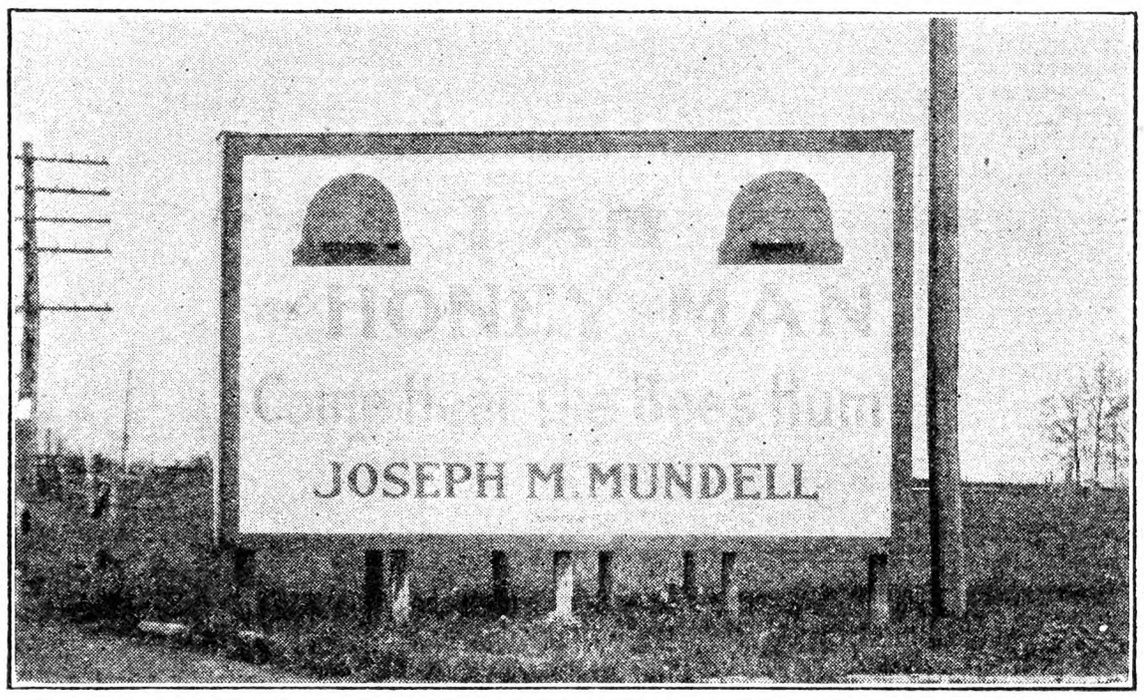
Another Plum Pudding: — One cup molasses, one-half cup butter, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoon of soda, one even teaspoon each of different spices, one cup of chopped raisins, 3½ cups of flour. Beat well together, and steam for three hours. Serve with a hard sauce.

Roast Turkey Stuffed With Oysters:— Make a stuffing of equal parts of bread and cracker crumbs rolled fine. Season highly with salt, pepper and melted butter, and add one pint of raw oysters with their liquor. Add also two eggs well beaten. Stuff the turkey loosely, truss, and roast, basting frequently with butter and the drippings. During the last 15 minutes of cooking dredge the breast with flour, and baste frequently to make it brown. Make a gravy with the drippings, using brown flour to thicken.

MRS. L. N. DIVENS

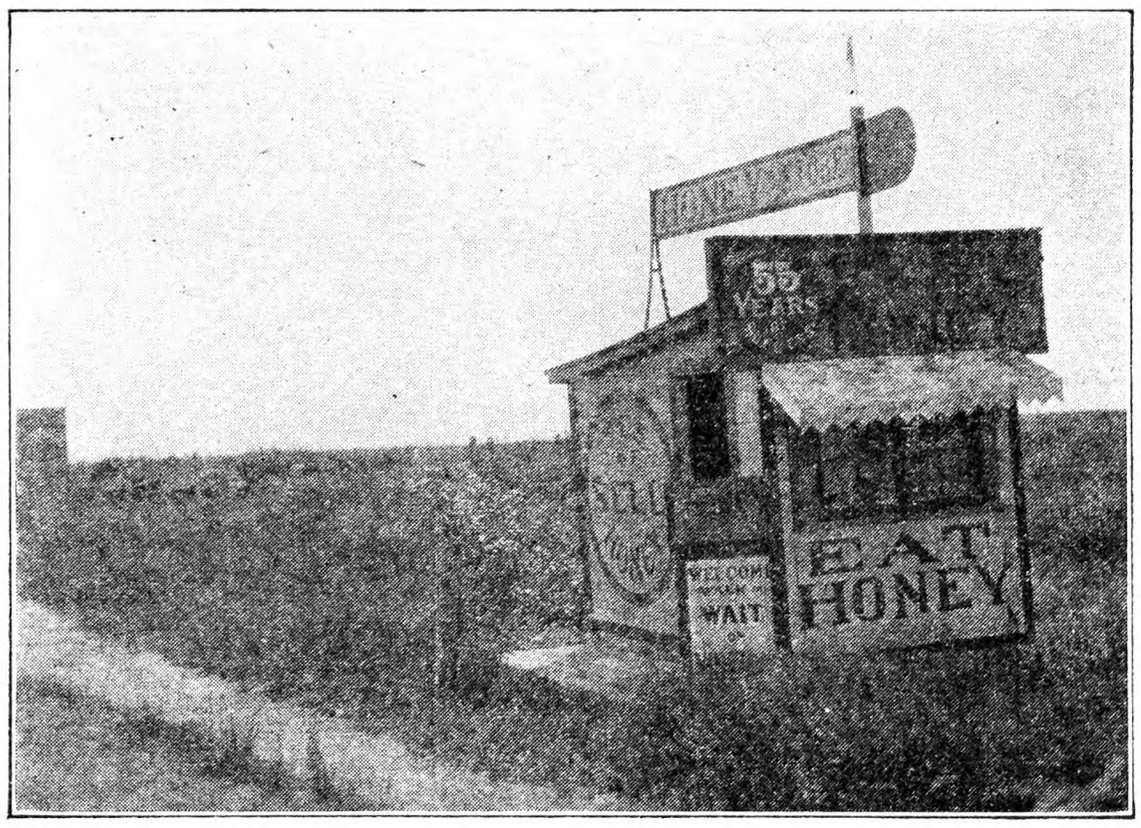
Selling Honey at Home

Unfortunately honey is not a staple product, and there is no established market. The farmer may take a few dozen eggs to town, and regardless of the quantity, a market is assured and the price established by current quotations. With honey he must look for a buyer, and the price is a matter of barter. In the same town one man may sell honey for twice as much as his neighbor. The reason assigned for this instability by those engaged in handling food products is that the volume of honey is too small to engage the interest of the large marketing agencies. They assume that if 10 times as much honey could be produced, the demand would be more dependable and prices higher. Those of us who remember the days of our childhood on the farm, when butter was an object of exchange on a similar basis, do not find it hard to believe that the merchants are right. Certainly with the great increase in production of dairy products has come better markets and higher prices.



Mundell's Sign, Which Sells His Honey

Until the time does come when there is an established market for honey, the producer must be his own salesman. Unless he uses some effort to move his crop, it is likely to be sold at an unprofitable price. Those who are located on arterial highways have a good chance to sell at retail prices and get the cash. Roadside stands have furnished an outlet for many kinds of farm produce, and in some localities are quite common. Where traffic is heavy a satisfactory volume of sales can be secured with but little effort. By providing suitable parking space beside the road and an attractive stand, the buyers will stop. Signs at some distance on each side are necessary to slow down speed to a point which enables the car to stop at the right point.



The Help-yourself Honey Stand in Minnesota

Although there is an advantage in offering several kinds of produce, I have visited a number of these stands where honey was the only article on sale. One of the first of these to come to my attention was that of Harry Crawford, a large-scale comb honey producer in Colorado, whom I visited a number of years ago. He lived on a highway leading into the Rocky Mountains, and his customers were the tourists out for a Summer vacation. Usually the sales would be small on the going trip. The tourist wanted something for his lunch by the way, and honey appealed to him. Many of his buyers would stop again on the way back and order a case or more for home use. In this way Crawford sold most of his crop for cash. He was one of the first beekeepers of my acquaintance to spend his Winters in California.

Another very successful roadside stand is that of Joseph Mundell of Lake Co., Ind. He has a large sign which can be seen for a long distance on either side of the road which reads: "I am the Honey Man, Come Hear the Bees Hum." On the sign is painted the picture of large straw skeps. Entrance is made through the sign, and behind it are placed hives of bees which may be seen flying in and out. The live bees apparently entering a picture hive is quite a curiosity. Mundell has a good parking space and an attractice stand. Being located on the Dunes Highway, the traffic is heavy, and he sells from $25 to $200 worth of honey daily during the Summer season. Although he has apiaries in the Kankakee Swamp and produces honey on a large scale he is able to sell it all at home, and also buys some to supply his trade.

The most unusual roadside stand which I have ever seen is that on the highway near Central Lakes, north of Duluth, Minn. On approaching the town one sees a large sign telling that Frietze's honey is on sale one-fourth mile ahead. This is just far enough to permit the driver to slow down as he approaches the stand, which is plainly to be seen from either direction. Driving in we were much surprised to find a self-serve stand with no one in charge. Instead the sign read: "Welcome, walk in and help yourself." Here is honey for sale in various sized containers to suit your need. Each size is plainly marked. Five-pound pails are $1.35 and pints 60 cents.

It was a little disconcerting to find this honey store by the roadside and no one in sight. After waiting a few minutes for the proprietor to return we started out to find him. From a neighbor we learned that Mr. Frietze was away in the woods looking after his bees, and that he made a practice of leaving the stand with no one in attendance.

The volume of sales at this help-yourself stand, we are told amounts to about $1,000 per season, and yet Mr. Frietze had only lost about $7 by those who took honey and failed to leave the money in payment. A few days previous to our visit a stranger had stopped and paid for a pail of honey which he took some time before when he was unable to make change, so perhaps Frietze will yet collect the $7. I am not sure that I would have the courage to leave my honey on sale in this manner, but this experiment indicates that after all most folks are honest. Perhaps it would not work so well in other communities.

FRANK C. PELLETT.

The Importance of Humus

Humus is a very important soil constituent. It may best be described perhaps as decomposed vegetable matter which has lost its original shape and form to such an extent that the structure of the plant tissues of which it is composed cannot be recognized. In a restricted sense the term is applied to the decomposed vegetable matter which is found in considerable deposits in some parts of the country, and is dug out and sold commercially, but in the real sense of the word it includes all very decayed vegetable matter such as leaves, farmyard manure, straw, etc. Whether dealing with compost for pot plants, garden soil, the lawn or cultivated fields the humus content is of the most importance, especially when the soil is of a sandy nature. The chief benefits derived from humus are:

1. It possesses definite colloidal properties and has a cementing effect on light soils, binding the loose particles more closely together and rendering them more retentive of moisture, which is held as by a sponge; thus a soil containing an appreciable amount of humus is better able to carry a crop through a period of drought in good condition.

2. Light-colored soils are rendered darker and so absorb and hold the heat rays from the sun to a greater extent than before. This results in the soil warming earlier in the year so that earlier crops can be obtained.

3. By its decay carbon dioxide is released which assists in rendering insoluble plant foods as phosphates and potash, soluble.

4. The nitrogen content of the soil is increased. Soils contain myriads of minute bacteria, many harmful but many more useful. These latter feed upon organic matter (i.e. humus) and break it down, releasing the ammonia, which in turn is worked upon by other groups of bacteria and converted into nitrites and finally into nitrates which are immediately available for the plants.

5. Humus gives to heavy soils a degree of porosity and makes them more fitted for plant growth.

All bulky organic manures add humus to the soil, and no artificials can take their place, for while the artificials add the required chemical elements, they do not improve the mechanical condition of the soil, which is of equal or even greater importance.

The breaking down of organic matter into nitrates (or nitrification as it is termed) is retarded in acid soils and this condition can only be remedied by applying a dressing of lime, which neutralizes the acid. Soils containing a great deal of humus, as peaty soils, are always very acid, and so decomposition takes place very slowly.

In mixing soil for greenhouse or house plants commercial humus, or clean leafmold may be used liberally. For a few acid-loving plants peat moss will be found good. Everyone who has to do with growing plants should know the value and functions of humus. T. H. EVERETT.

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Ventures and Adventures of the Smith Family

BY MRS. CHARLES McARTHUR

CHAPTER V.

MOVING THE SCHOOLHOUSE

"All good things come to an end, as well as all bad things, my dears," said Mrs. Smith as they made ready for the opening of school. "You have had a nice long vacation, though I must say it has passed very quickly, and now we are beginning a new school year. Let us make it the best year yet."

There had been quite a bit going on at the school grounds during vacation. Fred came home in great excitement one day to tell that men were starting to move the schoolhouse. Of course this was no news to his parents, for they had been at the school meeting and voted with the rest to do this very thing. The schoolhouse had stood on the corner for many years, and was a landmark. When people asked the way you said, "Go as far as the schoolhouse and turn," either right or left as they wanted to go. How should they be directed now that the schoolhouse was to be moved farther up the road to a higher piece of ground? Some who were sentimental hated to see it go, but not the parents of the children or the teacher who had waded through the mud in the wet season. Then the children had no playground except the road or a stony pasture across the corner. So an acre of ground was purchased and some swings and slides planned for the boys and girls to play with.

When Ellen heard that the moving was in progress she got down the camera and ran down to get some pictures. The first day she snapped a picture of Mr. Bishop and his helpers, including some of the ever-present small boys of the neighborhood. The schoolhouse was jacked up and the rollers under it, but the real moving would not begin that day, so Ellen came home. When Fred came home at night he had a thrilling story to tell of how two of the men were under the building re-inforcing the sills when it began to slide. "They just laid down flat and covered their heads with their arms," he said, "and then it stopped moving and nobody was hurt at all."

"Where were you?" asked his mother anxiously.

"Oh, I was all right," answered Fred carelessly.

"Better keep away," said Mr. Smith.

Now if father had said, "You must stay away," it would have been a sad day for Fred, but as he only said, "Better keep away," Fred looked happy and next morning he and his beloved bicycle were missing soon after breakfast.

When Ellen went again they had a "track" of plank under the building for the rollers to turn on. A strong cable was hitched around the house and was wound on a drum by one horse that walked in a circle around the drum at the end of a long pole. When Mr. Bishop gave the word young Harry started the horse, and with many creaks and groans the cable wound on the drum, the rollers turned, and the building came forward a few feet on the track. As the rollers ran out at the back they were carried up and put in at the front. When they needed moving the boss shouted, "Whoa," the horse stopped and the helpers sprang with the wedges to block the rollers. It was an interesting process, and nearly everyone who passed stopped to watch. Ellen got a good picture of Harry and the horse just as they were starting on their circular path. It did not seem possible that such a small device and only one horse could move as heavy a building as this, but it was done without any trouble, and set on the new cement wall which had been built for it.

"Did the schoolhouse go to pieces much?" asked Mrs. Smith at supper one day.

"Go to pieces?" said her husband. "When that schoolhouse was built they used good timbers, and they are good now. When we get a new roof and new windows we shall have a good-looking building, and when we get some trees and shrubs around it it will improve the looks of the grounds. We shall have to build a woodshed and a garage soon, I think."

"I think so, too," said Mrs. Smith. "Wherever I have been throughout the State I have seen the teacher's car standing out of doors. A garage is going to be a part of the necessary equipment from now on. I was just thinking how times have changed, and wondering what the people who built the schoolhouse would think if they could see it today. They painted it an ugly red, and now it is white; they had rough wooden benches and desks, and now we have smooth, shining single seats and desks. I am sure they would be amazed at the books used and the maps and other helps the teacher has. Teaching is very different now, too, though I imagine they had their problems then as teachers have now."

"Yes," said Mr. Smith, "even when I attended school the boys came until they were almost men. The teacher was generally a man, and he often had his hands full."

"Oh father, tell us some stories about school," said Fred and Amy in one breath. They liked to get father started. Amy slipped out of her chair and came to lean on her father's knee.

"Well," said Mr. Smith picking up Amy, "I remember one Winter when there were about 35 in the school, big and little. There were a number of older boys like myself nearing 20 and some older girls, and the rest were all ages, just as they are now in the district school. The teacher was a man full of enthusiasm, and he made us want to do things. We had a fine school that Winter. I remember one thing he did to save time was to have the older pupils hear some of the lower classes. It made the older ones feel rather important, and was very good training. On Friday afternoons he would dismiss the little ones and perhaps divide those who remained in two sides. A leader would be chosen for each side, and a question given for impromptu debate. I tell you it made us think. I shall never forget how they all laughed one day when I got mixed up and spoke on the wrong side of the question. Then sometimes we had a mock trial, with a jury, or put on some other kind of program. Needless to say we looked forward to Friday afternoons. Often we spelled down, and I enjoyed that, for I could spell in those days, far better than I can now."

"How did he make the big boys behave?" asked Bill.

Father laughed and went on: "He had a very forceful argument that he used occasionally if he thought a boy was doing something mean. I think he had the keenest eyes and could move the quickest of any man I ever saw. He would grab a boy by the collar and have him out over the top of the desk before he could wink his eyes, much less get hold of anything. He had a way of puttng us on our honor, and we had such a respect for him that it was not necessary for him to punish anyone very often. He was interested in every one of us, we knew it and liked him."

"What did you play?" asked Amy.

"There was a pond near the schoolhouse where we skated in Winter. Two big boys would take a long pole between them and all the boys and girls who did not have skates hung on to the pole and had a grand slide as the big boys skated across the pond. And many a slide I have given little girls like you, Amy, by letting them hang on to my coattail."

"Wouldn't that be fun?" giggled Amy.

"Did you play snowball?" asked Fred.

"I guess we did, and built forts just as you do now. We older fellows had some battles that came near being real ones, too," said father smiling.

The clock striking put an end to further story-telling and father and Bill went out to do the evening work at the barn. Fred and Amy began their homework and Ellen and her mother washed the dishes. As they worked they chatted about Ellen going away, her clothes and her career.

"Do you dread the work, Ellen?" asked her mother.

"Oh, no, mother, I am sure I shall like it. I shall miss being at home, though. You must write often. It won't be long before I can come home for a few days."

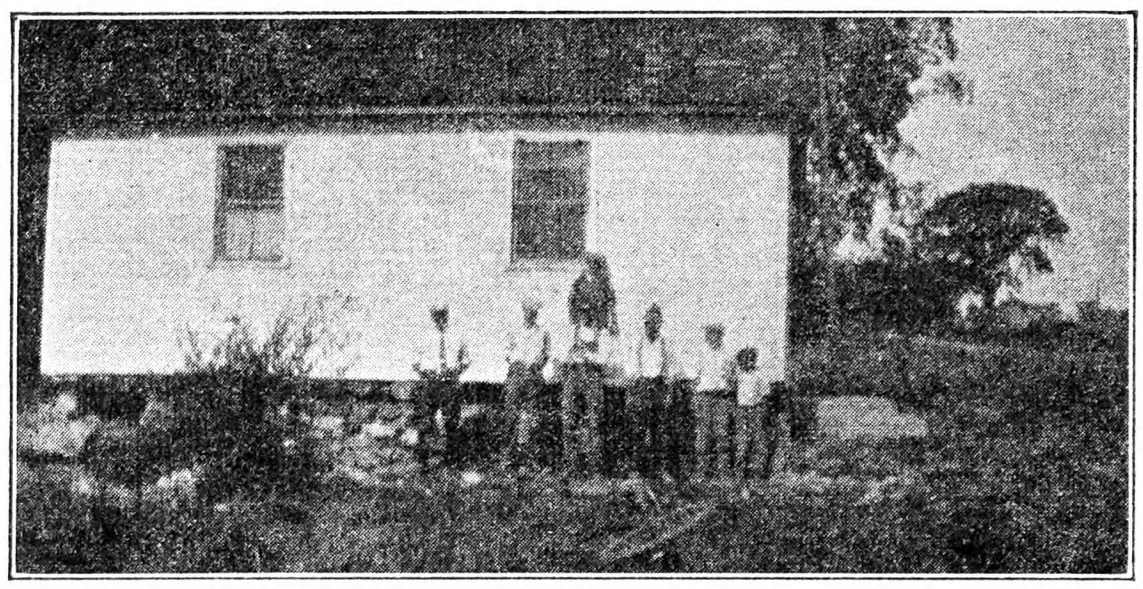
"Do you think you want to be a teacher, Ellen?"

"I don't know just yet, mother, but perhaps after I am in school a while I shall be able to decide."

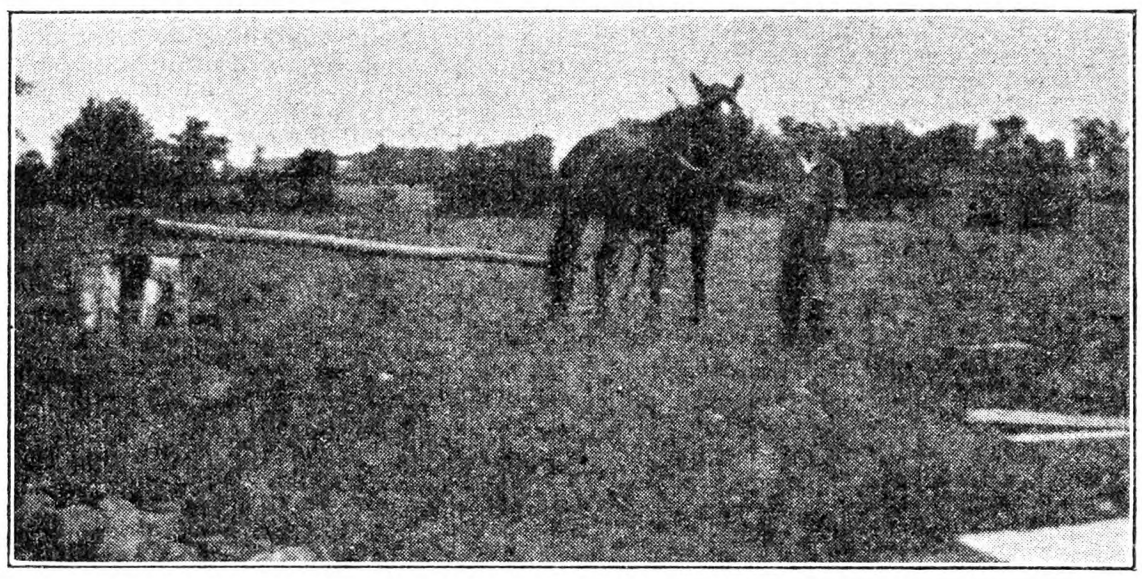
"Teaching is a noble calling, my dear. Next to a mother, a teacher has the greatest influence on the lives of boys and girls. I hope we shall always have our district school," said Mrs. Smith. "The boys and girls who have gone from there have done so well. I believe in the small school where the teacher may know every pupil, his parents and the conditions of his home life. It is easier to understand a boy or girl when you know these things. To be a successful teacher you must love your work and be interested in every pupil, Ellen. You have a few weeks yet before your school opens, and I think you would better try to decide what you want to do before you go. Think it over well, and talk it over with your father and me. We have had such a busy Summer that there has not been much time for thought, but now the time has come for a decision."

"Oh, I have been thinking a little off and on," said Ellen. "When father comes in we will have a family council."

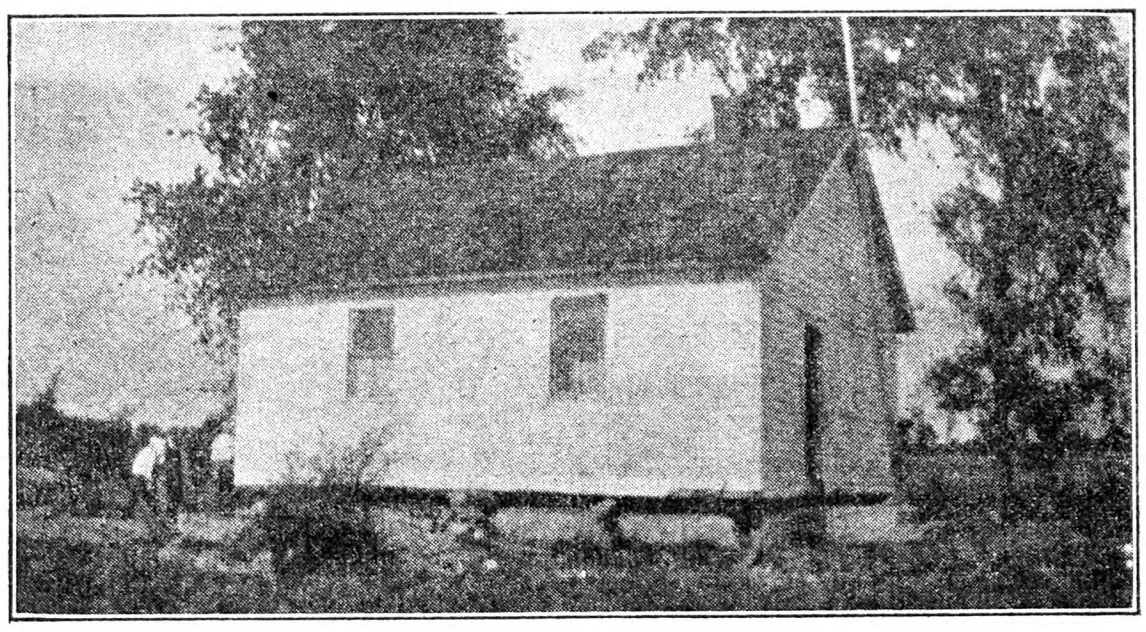
(To Be Continued)



Getting Ready to Move the Schoolhouse



The Horse Winds the Cable



The Schoolhouse in Its New Location

Schoolhouses of America's "Templed Hills"

"'America' is a beautiful song," said D. Boyd Devendorf as the last notes of the famous old tune gave way to silence. "Many of the people here today love her rocks and rills, her woods and templed hills so much that they wish to have their children attend school at a schoolhouse near by among them. They are willing to fight for this privilege, and we are here to help them."

In fact the seats of the assembly room in Osburn Hotel were filled with such men and women. There was a time when men predominated in the meetings of the Rural School Improvement Society. This meeting was composed of delegates from 25 counties, and was about equally divided, women as earnest as men, solid citizens of American communities. Furrows in the foreheads to be sure, and white hair, but mature judgment and a general anxiety to know what is to be done about rural schools. And did you ever meet a lovelier young person than the one who handed around the programs? She was the answer to questions on country upbringing, the answer and the proof in one image.

The Osburn House is one of the oldest institutions in Rochester. The name has outlasted one building, and bids fair to continue to the end of the second. In many respects the assembly room is better for the purpose than the one in the Syracuse Courthouse, for it is easier to hear the speaker here and there is a feeling of intimacy with the man on the platform, not in the nature of larger chambers. Colored bell-boys tiptoed in occasionally to adjust the windows under the yellow curtains at the long casements. There was a piano.

"From every mountain side, let freedom ring!" After the invocation, the meeting was opened by James Greene, the first ex-president of the R. S. I. S. The society does not forget its favorities, and this man with the whimsical smile, is one of them. The R. S. I. S., said he was born in Rochester, a child of the situation created by the Committee of Twenty-one, and a general sense of indignation. Reducing taxes by State aid he calls "the economic fallacy that is behind consolidation, whereby the State takes from one pocket what it puts in the other, stimulating extravagance. You may work a hundred years without accomplishing anything," were his closing words, "but on the other hand you may prove to be what the Boston Tea Party was to the American Revolution.'

The annual address of President Devendorf was followed by a talk by F. H. Selden, an educator who is head of a private school in Pennsylvania. That here was a man of character and individuality did not have be told the people before him. Children respond to such a face, and lost dogs follow it, for in some subtle way kindness, and a lively interest in life were writ thereon. Mr. Selden is a close student of the product issuing from the present public school system, and deplores much of it. The experiences which he proceeded to offer related to classes in city schools, where, country people are constantly being told is produced the thing called "education." The time has already come when people hesitate before this word, and pronounce it apologetically. It has become an unknown quantity like the stock market. There is tendency to question the right of an "educator" to use so much of a child's time without giving him some definite ability in return.

"Make a school that is something beside a bluff!"

The audience was invited by Mr. Selden to do the following example given to a class of 49 arithmetic students of the upper grades. A man had 50 sheep and bought six more;—how many did he then have? One boy in the class added the six to the 50 and obtained 56. The others in the class were divided into three groups. One-third of them subtracted the six, one-third multiplied by six, the other third divided by six. Memorizing is taking the place of reasoning, Mr. Selden declared, and drew a picture of the lack of ability to pronounce words which characterizes the typical high school student, which would make a Commissioner of Education blush. It is impossible, he told his hearers, for a teacher to teach others what she does not know herself. "Watch out that you do not get such a teacher in your district." Furthermore he pointed out that these conditions had followed the rise of cost of education per capita from $4.60 in 1900, to $22.18 in this State. "This situation is known to many teachers who are in sympathy with this R. S. I. S.," was his parting statement, "But their bread and butter depends on falling in line, and you cannot wonder that many of them are willing to go to Albany against you, nor can you wonder at the strength of the opposition you met there. Those who ought to have the information as to what is really going on behind the scenes in school politics cannot get it, and those who know are very careful that they do not get it." Mr. Selden's contention that nothing just happens, but that there is something behind every change made which is actively forcing the situation that people think just happened brought a sober reflection to those of the audience.

"Long may our land be bright, with Freedom's holy light!"

The second morning opened with the reading of letters from many who were unable to attend the meeting. These proved to be, for the most part, statements in regard to improvements made by taxpayers upon the school house in the writer's district. At this time Mr. Devendorf confided to shocked listeners what ugly methods of strategy, unworthy of educators determined on consolidation, had been used against him in his fight for the people. "It is to be emphasized," said he, "that the society in no way reaches out to start opposition to centralization, but merely responds to appeals for help from the people of threatened communities.

So great was the interest felt in the talk on Vermont rural schools by Clayton Erwin, Deputy Commissioner of Education, State of Vermont, that his audience

insisted upon ignoring the dinner hour to hear every word of it. They discovered that the State of Vermont is just a big R. S. I. S. If a man could be wrung dry, this man would have been exhausted by the demands made upon him, for after the hasty lunch at 1:30 he was brought upon the floor again to discuss the spiritual side of the child as acted upon by environment. The Vermont rural school is the nucleus of cozy communities tucked away in pockets in the hills. There had been seven years of intensive rural school improvement, and he demonstrated by lantern slides just what results had been obtained. Pictures of the flood were included among these and it is safe to say that they will not be forgotten, so great was the devastation portrayed. During the last seven years, annual prizes have been given by the State of Vermont for the best school, and rating sheets printed with requirements and amounts of credits assigned to each have stimulated community interest. A school rated 150 credits is presented with a large metal plate bearing the words "Standard School," and for schools rating 180, another plate is awarded bearing the words "Superior School." The building and grounds cover 42 credits, equipment 37 credits, community spirit 100 credits, teacher and pupils 100. There is a State building quota which allows one-third the cost of any improvement up to $300. There is no talk of centralization in Vermont, but much talk of better buildings, and teaching.

The usual committee acted upon resolutions, and several were offered from the floor. This society is the only one in the State which is really working at the job of saving rural schools for posterity. Convenient schools in each community would settle the ugly dragon of daily transportation, which threatens demoralization of the country child. Devendorf might well be termed the Napoleon of the rural school system.

"Let rocks their silence break—The sound prolong." FARM WOMAN

New Jersey Horticulturists Hold Three Day Meeting

Interesting, well-attended meetings and an exceptionally fine exhibit of New Jersey grown fruit characterized the annual Winter gathering of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society. Departing from a custom of several years standing, the society staged its exhibit at Asbury Park, instead of Atlantic City, in an effort to interest more fruit and vegetable growers from the central and northern part of the State. The large attendance at the meetings, Nov. 20 to 22, was partly due to this change and partly to the fine weather and the fact that New Jersey fruit and vegetable growers have formed the habit of attending as many meetings of the Horticultural Society as they possibly can.

A joint fruit and vegetable session was held on Wednesday morning for the purpose of discussing soil fertility, and especially the importance of organic matter and ways and means of securing it. This phase was discussed first by Dr. Lipman, director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, who spoke on "Lime and Organic Matter as Factors in Fruit and Vegetable Production." This was followed by short talks by several growers who gave their own experiences with this important phase of horticulture.

The Society numbers among its members many people engaged solely in fruit growing and others whose sole or main interest lies in certain vegetable crops, and so it has been found very convenient to provide separate meetings for these two groups. On Wednesday afternoon the fruit growers devoted their entire time to fruit insects and diseases, the discussions being led by Dr. T. J. Headlee, entomologist of the New Jersey Experiment Station, and Dr. W. H. Martin, plant pathologist at the same institution.

The vegetable growers devoted the afternoon to several subjects, including sweet corn growing and marketing, labor-saving devices on the vegetable farm and the results of a survey of vegetable farms in Northern New Jersey. This last subject was presented by A. G. Waller, Chief in Agricutural Economics at the New Jersey Station.

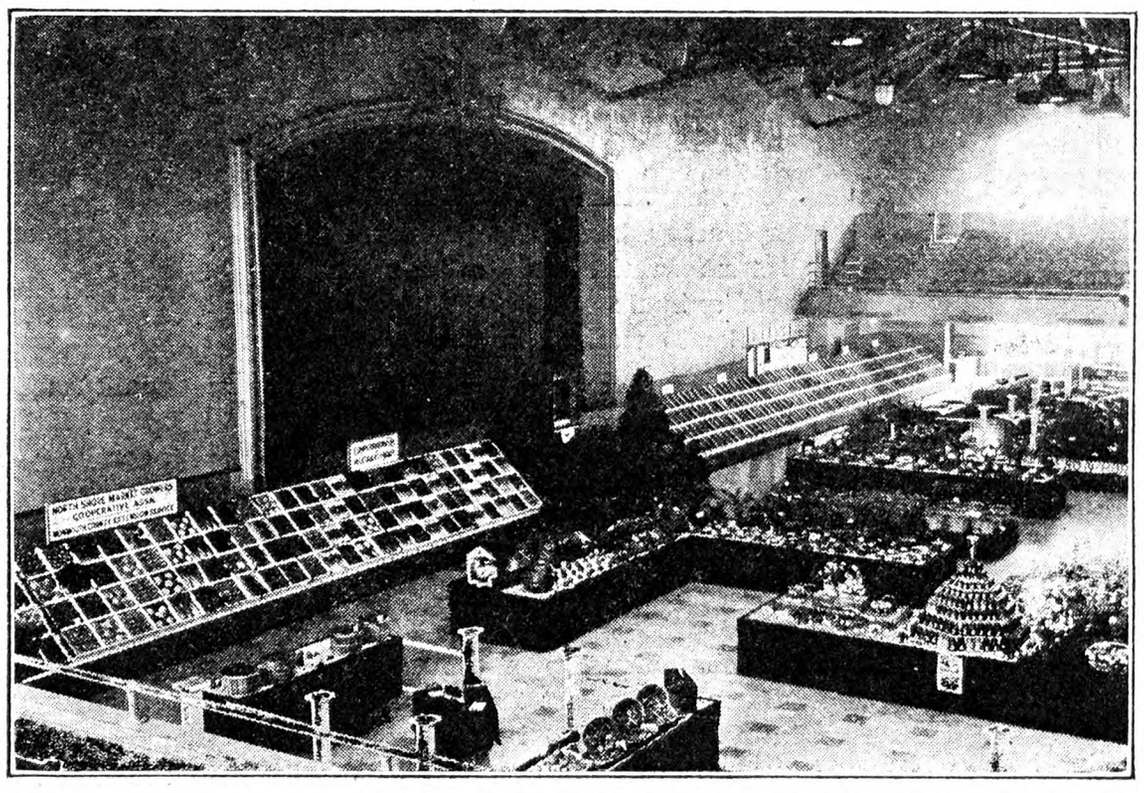
The combined groups on Wednesday night heard Dr. W. J. Spillman, Principal Agricultural Economist of the United States Department of Agriculture discuss "The Present Economic Status and Future Prospects of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry." His ideas on the subject were of particular interest to the fruit growers who, when considering the planting of an orchard have to try to foresee conditions as they will be 10 or 15 years later

On Thursday morning, Prof. A. J. Farley opened the discussion of new and promising varieties of fruit. The first to be mentioned was the Lobo apple, a seedling of McIntosh, originating in Canada. This apple was first called to the attention of the society in 1919 by Prof. Farley and he has a good word to say for it every year since that time. It has now fruited in several parts of the State where it has demonstrated that it will color better than McIntosh and hang to the tree better.

The Cortland has been taken up rather slowly by New Jersey growers, but occasional favorable reports are coming in. A good deal will hinge on its ability to color well under local conditions. Golden Delicious, Melba, Red Rome and Starking were called to the attention of growers as being varieties which are somewhat new but well enough known that they can be recommended under certain conditions. Staymared and Blaxtaman are two new solid red sports of Stayman. The fact was brought out that there is need for a better variety than Stayman as well as for better Staymans. The Early McIntosh from the Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., has fruited at only one place in New Jersey where it was somewhat of a disappointment.

Prof. J. H. Clark of the New Jersey Experiment Station reported on new varieties of grapes and small fruits. The most promising new grape variety seems to be the Sheridan, although it has not yet been widely tested. Its late ripening would probably make it unsuitable for northern districts but Central and Southern New Jersey should be able to grow it. The late ripening date would be a distinct advantage in many cases, since the price of grapes, especially in local markets, has often been found to rise considerably about the time the nearby Concords are becoming scarce.

The Viking red raspberry looks very promising on the Horticultural Farm at New Brunswick and is suggested for trial. The writer saw some wonderful looking fields of this sort in Ontario last Summer, which attested to its worth where soil and climate are adapted. The Young dewberry is another fruit which seems to have proven its worth in a certain district, in this case the South. It has survived two Winters in New Jersey, but its hardiness is not yet proven. Its vigor and freedom from anthracnose would indicate it as a highly desirable parent in an effort to breed a better variety than the Lucretia, even if it proves to be of little value itself.



A Portion of the New Jersey Horticultural Society's Exhibit at Asbury Park, N. J., November 20 to 22

Considerable interest is being shown in the Blakemore strawberry, originated by Dr. Geo. Darrow of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It promises to be a very valuable addition to the list of varieties for the South, as it is especially good for cold packing and preserving. It will probably find a place as an early market berry in New Jersey, but growers in this State would be much more pleased to find a good late ripening berry.

Dr. L. H. MacDaniels of Cornell University, in discussing "Some Problems in Connection with Fruit Set," dwelt especially on the effects of low temperatures, nutritional conditions and insect pollination. The following varieties were suggested as good pollenizers: Delicious, Oldenburg, Grimes, Rome, Spy, Jonathan, Golden Delicious, and others. The poor pollenizers include Baldwin, Gravenstein, Winesap, Stayman and Rhode Island Greening.

Prof. M. A. Blake, Chief in Horticulture, New Jersey Experiment Station, presented the report of the New Jersey Peach Council. One of the functions of this council is to decide what shall be done with the new seedling peaches originated at the Experiment Station. Some of the New Jersey varieties now being planted are Cumberland, Golden Jubliee and Eclipse. A number of new seedlings are under test and some of them will be tried out in various parts of the State under number, a name being given only after they have proven their worth. Prof. Blake said that the hardest job now is to pick out the best from a dozen or so seedlings which are almost identical as to appearence, but which will probably behave differently under different conditions.

The entire Thursday afternoon session of the fruit program was devoted to spraying practices and removal of spray residue. Stationary spray outfits have been used in New Jersey for only a few years, but those who have them are generally quite well pleased. Figures on the cost of washing apples were given by Lester Collins and Emmor Roberts. Mr. Collins has used two Bean washers for two years, running 50,000 bushels over one of them in 1928. He feels that the improved appearence of the apples due to washing will offset a great deal of the cost, which was approximately one and one-half cents per bushel. There is no injury to the appearance or keeping quality of the fruit, and it is possible to go ahead and spray as many times as need be for the codling moth without having to worry about the legal amount of spray residue. Mr. Roberts has been using a homemade washer, having a maximum capacity of 750 bushels a day. Due principally to the low first cost of this machine the fruit could be washed for about one-half cent a bushel. However, it was a little rough for tender-skinned apples, such as Starr and Yellow Transparent.

As judge of the fruit exhibit I can say that the exhibit both as to quality and quantity was the best I have seen for some time and probably the very best. The new Casino on the boardwalk made an ideal place for a show and the exhibit committee, Prof. M. A. Blake, Eugene Beer, of Mt. Holly, and W. Raymond Stone, of Hackensack, saw to it that the fruits, vegetables and flowers were arranged to the best possible advantage.

On entering the room one saw a long ramp of apple trays and vegetable boxes extending almost the entire length of the far side of the room. There were 400 trays of apples, 240 of which were county exhibits, six counties showing 40 trays each. The remainder were in the competitive classes. One hundred boxes of vegetables arranged on the same ramp made a very attractive showing. The awards were well distributed, going to all parts of the State. A few of the more important are as follows. Sweepstakes for the best 25 apples grown in any county of the State went to Emmor Roberts of Moorestown, on a fine display of Rome Beauty. In this class were entries from 11 of New Jersey's 21 counties; $90 in prize money was distributed among four of the seven exhibitors in the class for the best commercial display of nine bushels of apples ring packed in tub bushels. Lemuel Black, of Highstown, won first with three baskets each of Grimes, McIntosh and Golden Delicious. In the four tray class J. C. Hendrickson, of Middletown, won first on Baldwin, Delicious, Stayman. J. P. Hulsart and sons of Manasquan, won first on Grimes, Paragon. Locust Grove Farm won on Rome, Winesap, Golden Delicious. Lemuel Black, of Hightstown, won first on Rhode Island Greening. The president's award, a silver trophy to the new exhibitor winning the largest number of first prizes went to E. O. Howell, Jr., of Cape May Court House. The first prize for the best exhibit of vegetables consisting of 20 trays of at least four different kinds went to the Cumberland County Vegetable Growers' Association of Bridgeton.

J. H. CLARK
New Jersey Experiment Station.

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—Organized labor of New York State will back a compulsory old age pension law at the next session of the Legislature, it was announced Dec. 4 at the conclusion of the annual legislative conference of the Executive Committee of the New York State Federation of Labor. The old age pension would be administered by the State and would provide for a minimum monthly payment of $30 to men who are 65 and one of $35 a month for women who reach the age of 60. Exemptions would be provided for those who draw pensions administered by labor organizations and for those who have minor incomes. Assuming that every working man and woman in New York State were to qualify for a pension of $1 a-day after reaching the age of 65, the cost of such an old age pension system would entail an immediate outlay of $2,500,000,000. This was the opinion expressed by Frederick H. Ecker, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, when he testified before the New York Commission on Old Age Security before the Bar Association Dec. 4.

That the breakage of trans-Atlantic cables caused by the earthquake Nov. 18 was even more serious than at first reported became known at Halifax, N. S., Dec. 6, when two additional cable repair ships put in for supplies before joining the fleet already on the scene. The latest ship were the Cambra, owned by the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company, and the All-American of the All-America Cable Company. The cable steamers Faraday, Dominia and Colonial, the latter the largest cable ship in the world, were on their way to Halifax.

The body of Thomas P. Nelson, air mail flyer, was found by two hunters Dec. 6 on the slope of a wooded ravine three miles east of Chagrin Falls, O., 40 feet from his wrecked plane. The two hunters first mistook the wrecked plane for a pile of rubbish buried in the snow and approached it to scare out a rabbit. They found Nelson lying huddled in the snow with his parachute partly opened, trailing from his back. One wing of the plane was broken off and the engine had been driven into the slope of the ravine by the force of the crash. The mail bags were intact in the cockpit.

Nine persons were injured Dec. 6 in an explosion near the scene of the blast that killed five persons, injured more than a score of others and wrecked the post office Dec. 5 at Munhall, Pa. The second explosion, like the first, was blamed unofficially on gas leakage.

Mysterious damages, which the engineers of the Drainage Canal estimated at $10,000,000, inflicted during the last year along the shores and shore cities of lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie by high water, are apparently explained by a commission of engineers, in a statement issued Dec. 6. The rise of the waters which swept out docks and destroyed industrial plants and homes was caused in part, says the report, when the War Department opened all 16 locks in St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie from August to December of 1928, dumping millions of cubic feet of water into Lake Michigan every minute to lower Lake Superior, where high water was threatening the operations of the power plants.

One man drowned and two others were rescued at New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 6 when their boat was overturned while making soundings near Old Cock Reef in Buzzards Bay where the yacht Sialia, owned by Edsel B. Ford, went aground.

Three "protective associations" for Newark, N. J., automobile owners Dec. 9 were found by Assistant Prosecutor Joseph L. Smith to have sold some 42,000 motor cars owners about $1,000,000 of "protection and service" which they were unable legally to supply. The discovery resulted in the filing of fresh charges of conspiracy to defraud against three persons arrested Nov. 15, when one of the "protective associations" was closed by officials. The three persons were Joseph K. Meyers, president of the Washington Automobile Service Corporation, Herman Bess, vice-president and Miss Bertha Robinson, secretary. The executives of the Washington Corporation were arrested Nov. 15 on warrents charging conspiracy to defraud and had been free on bail awaiting trial. According to Mr. Smith, the three companies had enrolled a total of 42,000 members at a charge varying between $25 and $29.50 for two years' service each. In addition to offering to supply gas and oil to automobile owners at a price below the market price, the companies agreed to supply bail bonds to all members arrested for traffic violations at any time, and to furnish motorist with insurance required by a New Jersey State law. The bail bonds, Mr. Smith said, were generally unacceptable, and the companies were not licensed or authorized to sell or deal in insurance. These, he said, were the two most important items against the two men and woman held.

Governor Morgan F. Larson, of New Jersey, indicated Dec. 11 in an interview with a delegation from the Federated Municipalities of North Jersey that he favored the construction of a vehicular tunnel beneath the Hudson from Weehawken, N. J., to a spot in the neighborhood of Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan. He said he expected to take up the matter in his annual message to the Legislature, which convenes January 14. The cost of such a tunnel, the Governor said, would be about $62,000,000, to be paid for jointly by the States of New York and New Jersey. It would be necessary to begin building it soon, he said, because figures indicated that it would be only a year or so until the Holland Tunnel had reached its capacity. The chief problem, he pointed out, was the matter of financing.

WASHINGTON.—With a Treasury surplus of $226,000,000 in prospect for the current fiscal year, out of which will come the proposed tax reduction of $160,000,000, President Hoover Dec. 4 laid before Congress a budget for the fiscal year of 1931 totaling $3,830,445,231.86. The new budget, the President said in his message of transmittal to the House and Senate, has been prepared with a view to an estimated surplus for 1931 of $123,000,000, a figure based on previous Treasury experience that each tax reduction has resulted in increased revenue. The President pointed out that the public debt has been decreased in the last 10 years by about $10,000,000,000, and the Government is "wisely committed to the policy which insures the further progressive reduction of the debt." The surplus of approximately $123,000,000 for 1931 is computed on a probable Treasury outlay of nearly $4,103,000,000.

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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A RECENT newspaper report from Russia asserts that all forms of Christmas celebration are forbidden this year by the Soviet government; no Yuletide toys or gifts are to be displayed, and persons selling Christmas trees are liable to prosecution. The church bells have been removed, lest their brazen tongues should ring the message of peace on earth, and Russian children are to be taken, on Christmas Day, to anti-religious movies and concerts—treats that seem rather grim compared with bulging stockings and dazzling Christmas trees. If we are ever disposed to take Christmas too much as a matter of course—if it becomes merely a secular holiday instead of the great religious festival upon which our Christian civilization is founded—let us think of our own cheerful, friendly land at this season, as compared with that stark materialism now forced upon a land whose underlying soul is one of deep religious feeling. Every day our newspapers record a renewed interest in charities and philanthropy that do honor to the Feast of the Nativity; even though poverty is ever with us, there is also a sincere desire to help ameliorate it. Those who find Christmas a time of social emulation only—a time of expense and display—are those to whom its religious side makes no appeal. Most of us, faulty though we may be, rejoice in the season that bids us make children happy in honor of a Divine Child, and to bring happiness to those about us, in memory of a poor rejected family that sought shelter in a stable. And so, to all our big scattered Rural family we extend once more our heart-felt holiday greetings, with Tiny Tim's benediction—"God bless us, every one."

*

A GOOD many eastern apples are now being sold in packages so that the individual fruits are in sections, like eggs in a filler case. This may or may not be a good thing. We are inclined to think it is a poor plan for the class of retail trade where the higher colored fruit from the West is largely displayed. We recently saw some McIntosh Red in such a package. They were fairly well colored, but, scattered about in those compartments, looked lonesome and dingy. They would have gone much better in one of those bushel packages of the half-barrel shape. That is a package of great merit, having the advantage of the attractive appearance of an open barrel without the demerit of crushed fruit in an effort to prevent the barrel from going slack.

*

MANY producers of meat-making livestock are keenly interested every year in the outcome of three contests held in connection with the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. In one of these, the grand champion fat steer of the show is selected by the judge; in another, the grand championship for the best carload of fat steers is awarded, while in the third the championships for the best dressed carcasses of beef, mutton and pork are distributed. At the recent Chicago show there was, as in the past, ample glory for all leading breeds of meat-making livestock, but the most important prizes in these contests fell to breeds that have won a lion's share of them at the 28 Internationals. The grand champion steer was a 950-lb. Aberdeen-Angus "baby" bullock, shown by an Iowa boy, who sold it at auction for $8.50 a pound. The grand champion carload of fat steers represented the same breed, and averaged about the same in weight, the exhibitor being an Illinois farmer who has won this honor ten times at the Chicago show. The champion beef carcass was that of an 1,100-lb. Aberdeen-Angus steer, which dressed 63.25 per cent. The champion hog carcass was that of a 235-lb. Berkshire barrow, which dressed 75.32 per cent. The champion sheep carcass was that of a 91-lb. Southdown lamb, dressing 50.55 per cent. At the 1928 International the carcass championships were awarded to these three breeds. The 1929 champions were not the highest dressers in the competition, but the judges considered them to be the best carcasses. Despite the repeated successes of some breeds at the shows, there will always be plenty of room for good animals of all established breeds on farms that are adapted to stock-raising.

*

AT FARMERS' meetings and picnics this year an objection to stock-raising that was frequently voiced was that too much fencing is required to confine farm animals, other than dairy cows. It is true that beef cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and horses spend more time outdoors than dairy cows, and that most farms on which stock-raising is carried on are fairly well or expensively fenced. Elaborate, costly fences, however, are relics of the flush days when money was poured into equipping farms for what farmers called "fancy stock-raising." It was unnecessary in those days to construct high-priced fences and buildings on stock farms, and it is unnecessary now. Many years ago the "fanciers" set up false standards by which others judged the fence and building requirements of a stock farm. It was in the interest of fanciers to do and say things that would tend to prevent farmers from engaging in their business, and competing with them for "fancy" prices. They controlled the purebred livestock industry. Improved or purebred livestock is so widely distributed now that it is no longer under the control of a small group. In the British Isles—famous for their herds, flocks and studs—the average expenditure for fencing, barns and paddocks is a relatively small item in the stock-raiser's budget. If well-bred farm animals are fed and managed well by men who like to work with them, they are not difficult to keep "at home." It is hunger for some nutritive element that they don't get at home which forces animals to seek it elsewhere. Even mature bulls, stallions and boars, if trained, fed and managed well, can be kept within home bounds at a small expense for fences.

*

THE wheat championship of the world has been won 15 times in the last 19 years by Canadian farmers. In 1927 and 1928 two Montana farmers won. This year it went to Joseph H. B. Smith of Alberta. His winning sample weighed 63 lbs. per bushel, and was of the Reward variety, a hard red Spring wheat developed at the Canadian Experiment Farm, Ottawa, and offered commercially in 1928. Mr. Smith settled as a pioneer farmer in Alberta 15 years ago, and started growing grain on brush land.

*

LABRADOR is generally considered as outside of much agricultural possibility. Along the coast this is true, but in the interior there are quite large areas where potatoes and some other crops can be grown. Prof. F. C. Sears, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who has spent the two past Summers in Labrador, studying this matter, makes the following statement in the M. A. C. Review for November:

> I now have eight branch experiment stations located as follows: Three at St. Anthony, one in a little cove not far from there, one each at Forteau, St. Mary's River, Cartwright and Northwest River.
>
> The Grenfell Mission has already made considerable progress in gardening there. They had nearly an acre this Summer of fine potatoes, with smaller lots of many of our common vegetables. In the yard of the hospital itself is another smaller garden which is under the direct charge of Miss Austin, the head nurse.

The rapidity of growth in Summer is quite remarkable. Those Summer days are very long, and in the extreme northern part of the peninsula sunset is scarcely out of the way before the first daylight is at hand. Prof. Sears tells of one trapper who planted potatoes July 28 and harvested a good crop in early October. The development of vegetable gardening there will mean much to the inhabitants in better health.

*

A REPORT from the second annual conference of New England poultry breeders, held in November at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst, will interest those breeders who have given enough attention to the principles of breeding to acquire an intelligent idea of the factors involved and the difficulties encountered. To the average poultryman, it bristles with terms and suggestions of methods employed for certain results that he is not likely to understand and which he will be quite willing to leave to those who can undertake the study of one of the most complicated of sciences, that of animal breeding. Those who are competent and willing to do this deserve the gratitude of their lesser brethren, who must be content to follow as best they may the lead of the experts, and adopt such practical advances in the improvement of fowls as are finally established. A reading of the report gives the impression that the science of genetics, or breeding, still offers those who specialize in it an ample field for further exploration and plenty of opportunity to crystallize what they have learned into methods of practical value. Accomplishments in breeding domestic animals of all kinds constitute one of the marvels of human intelligence. Fowls offer an attractive field for the student, because of the ease and rapidity with which succeeding generations may be produced and handled. Lessons learned there are applicable in other directions and all animal breeders owe a debt of gratitude to those who specialize in the improvement of poultry. The poultry owner, who attempts little or nothing in the way of breed improvement, is also indebted to the scientific investigator, who, out of his mass of puzzling and seemingly conflicting experiments, finally discovers a law or principle that finds its way into general use.

*

ON THE next page is a somewhat detailed statement of the potato situation. Summed up, it seems that there are potatoes enough to supply the demand, provided the prices are high enough to attract shipments from distant sections, including the lower grades which are not worth shipping in times of low prices. The slowness of the market to respond to the light shipments moving during October and November suggests that the buyers are not yet concerned enough about the future supplies to buy heavily in advance of their present needs. As soon as such buying takes place, the price would naturally advance fast. Actual shortage in city markets could hardly fail to occur if shipments continue at recent light rate of only about 500 cars daily. The average year-round requirements are considerably greater than the present rate of carlot supply. It is likely that many potatoes from local farms have been trucked into large markets, but supplies of this kind are likely to dwindle rapidly during the Winter. It appears to be a matter of keeping the shipments moderate and of holding back the poorest part of the crop to be used for stock feeding or other purposes that will keep it from the market. A moderate, even rate of shipments may be depended on at least to maintain the price and to provide favorable conditions for the expected advance during the Winter and Spring. It is quite certain that southern growers will plan a somewhat larger acreage than last season. In fact, they are already doing so in Florida, but the increase is not enough to threaten the markets during the Spring months, even if growing conditions are favorable in the South.

*

THE Carnegie Foundation recently issued an attack on intercollegiate athletics, the result of a long and careful investigation which brought to light the many evils connected with college sports. Now the Director of Health Education of the State of New York, Dr. Frederick Rand Rogers, has issued a study of high school athletics, which he finds tainted with the same evils as the college sports. His chief contention is that in high schools athletics have changed from healthy recreation and play to commercial exhibitions. The athletes seek wide publicity and subsidies from colleges, and all this is fostered by the paid coaches, of whom there are 15,000 in American high schools, and also by commercial interests. Dr. Rogers thinks the whole system should be changed, and the games restored to a wholesome basis of healthful recreation. We think a good many parents share these views, and feel that sports are given too great prominence in high school activities.

Brevities

IN October and November the air mail carried 1,324,786 lbs.

AN additional appropriation of $15,381,000 to fight the fruit fly in Florida is asked by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

MILLERS in France are now required by the government to use at least 97 per cent domestic wheat in making ordinary flour.

WILD rabbits in considerable quantity are arriving at New York from the West. Cottontails run as low as 10 cents per pair.

THE textile rayon, a cellulose product made in part from cotton hulls and wood pulp, uses 122,000 tons of salt, 73,000 tons of sulphur, and 68,000 tons of caustic soda yearly in its manufacture.

Ownership of Small Homes

STATE Controller Morris S. Tremain has announced that he will buy $1,000,000 bonds of the Land Bank of the State of New York, using the reserve funds of the State for the purpose. The Land Bank will loan this money to the savings and loan associations of the State, and the associations in turn loan the money to individual members to help buy or build homes, and where farmers are members to help buy farms. There are 325 savings and loan associations in the State, with 600,000 members and assets of more than $300,000,000. These associations first encourage small savings. The member may deposit any amount at any time and benefit proportionately in the earnings. The earnings average about 6 per cent. No small part of the benefits comes from the experience of the members in conducting the business for themselves. They have full detailed information of the business, and by their votes elect the management and its policies from year to year. The expense of the business is very low. As soon as a member has saved enough to make a payment on a home, he draws the amount out of the association to make the payment, and the association loans him the remainder, taking a mortgage on the home. He, of course, continues the payments to the association, and soon owns his home free and clear.

The Land Bank was organized in 1914. The purpose was to use the assets and credits of the association for the benefit of the local members. In the set-up the associations own the Land Bank. They assign the mortgages they hold on members' homes to the Land Bank as security for loans advanced to the association. The Land Bank then files these mortgages with the State, as security for bonds which the Land Bank is then authorized to sell. Safety margins are provided so that the bonds and every loan made are safely secured. There is no better security than a mortgage on the home or farm of a man who is earning a steady income and making monthly payments on the mortgage. The employes of THE RURAL NEW-YORKER have been operating a savings and loan association for 15 years, conducting the business themselves, and many of them have bought or built homes, which they occupy. In buying the Land Bank bonds for State investments the Controller has a safe investment, and at the same time is helping worthy, frugal people to become home owners. It is our system of encouraging freeholders that has made America great.

Execution of Russian Farmers

FROM available information it seems that the Soviet government of Russia is determined to convert the small peasant farms into large centralized units under government regulation and control. The collective groups embrace from 1,000 to 5,000 former individual holdings. The individual land holder and independent farm of Russia is doomed. The authorities declare that the individual must submerge his welfare to the general good. This seems to mean that farmers must produce in large units under government regulation and direction and the product will be shipped for home consumption in the cities or for export. Formerly Russian farmers shipped their wheat to the cities and maintained themselves largely on coarser foods, but of recent years they kept the wheat largely for their own consumption. This left the cities short of food, and the government gathered the grain from the farms under prescription. Difficulties in this procedure, and perhaps low production, led to the present plan of collective farming in big units, which strips the peasant of his land, and as he complains the system reduces him to a state of serfdom. He must submit to the system, or face utter ruin. The so-called right peasants, known as Kulacks, have naturally objected to the gathering of grain from the peasantry and the conversion of small individual land holdings into large collective farms. Their activities caused the authorities some trouble, but their protests are overcome by the simple process of putting them to death. One dispatch reports the execution of 26 Kulacks, and another on November 20 reported the execution of 10 more. It is difficult at this distance to get a satisfactory understanding of the situation, but all information indicates that the Soviet government is determined to break down the resistance of the individual, independent Russian farmer.

Purposes of the New York State Rural School Improvement Society

[Some new readers, and others who have not followed this rural school improvement matter from its start, are not quite sure as to just what the purposes of this society are. The following statement from President Devendorf's annual report at the recent Rochester meeting explain this:]

The particular objects (from our papers of incorporation) for which the Rural School Improvement Society is formed are:

1. To encourage the improvement and conservation of the district schools of New York State and their preservation and constructive development along lines tending to the betterment of conditions in said rural schools having due regard to the rights of the district and in co-operation with plans approved by the educational authorities.

2. To encourage the retention of the fundamentals and traditions of common school education, to advance the welfare of the pupils in such schools and to stimulate in rural communities an interest and pride in the school buildings, grounds and rural education.

3. To aid in maintaining a just and fair tax rate for school purposes and equitable State aid therefor, and to promote the convenience and welfare of the pupils and the rights of the rural school districts with due regard to the department of education and its officials.

4. To promote and increase the proper appreciation of the value of one and two-room schools in rural districts.

5. To promote good fellowship and co-operation among farmers and to promote the interests of rural schools and taxpayers.

6. To carefully consider all bills presented before the State Legislature and Congress in any way affecting the rights of the rural schools, with a view of taking such action as may be just and proper.

7. To encourage and arouse the interest of voters in rural school districts to attend annual and special school meetings to be held in said districts in order that care may be exercised in the selection of school district officers; that the best available teachers may be obtained for the rural schools and that intelligent interest in school matters may result.

Thus the fundamental obligation of the Rural School Improvement Society is to encourage the improvement of country schools, to present constructive plans to the public at large, to the educational authorities and to the Legislature whereby the rural schools of our State may be benefited. In harmony with this policy we have prepared bills in concrete form each year and have secured their introduction in the Legislature to the end that rural school patrons may be encouraged to press forward in the work of school improvement. First of all our plans call for establishing confidence in the people. Instead of forcing consolidation, oftentimes without even discussing the matter with the local people concerned, our bills would set up a system of voluntary consolidation. With this assurance a very large number of districts, which are now afraid to incur an indebtedness, would start to build modern schools. The centralization law provides that the former district shall continue to exist for the purpose of paying its own debts. Certainly, under this law there is no encouragement for a country district to pay for a new school and later be forced to help pay for a new consolidated school in the village. Another unimpeachable argument in favor of deciding consolidation issues by home rule is the "Good Will Effect" on the people. A community which is torn by dissension because it has been manhandled by force cannot render efficient co-operation to the school system, whatever the system be.

Our plans also call for equality of financial support from the State for rural schools. This field of our activity has been crowned with success. The new State aid law enacted for one-teacher schools by the last Legislature is practically identical with our plan as submitted to the Education Department and to the Legislature during the session of 1925. By act of the last Legislature, also, the equalization quota was extended to school districts which employ two, three and four teachers. The school society bill carried this identical aid during two previous sessions of the Legislature. As a result of this legislation country schools will command increased financial resources which in turn will allow large sums of local tax money to be used for improvements. Other bills for improvement of the rural school situation will be introduced in the next Legislature.

Milk and Cream Report of Receipts at New York and Metropolitan Area for November, 1929

State of Origin	*Milk* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Cream* 40-*qt.* *Units*	*Condensed (Fresh)* 40-*qt.* *Units*
New York	2,166,420	86,595	23,220
New Jersey	101,066	708	...
Pennsylvania	491,124	14,996	3,387
Vermont	111,085	3,833	1
Connecticut	14,958	696	19
Massachusetts	6,766	320	...
Maryland	16,078	544	45
Canada	7,549	1,929	...
Indiana	...	560	500
Illinois	...	400	...
Wisconsin	...	3,000	...
Minnesota	...	850	...
Ohio	162	792	...
Tennessee	...	217	...
Missouri	...	400	...
Kentucky	...	617	...
Texas	...	200	...
Totals	2,915,208	116,657	27,172
November, 1928	2,711,673	102,592	...
November, 1927	2,776,836	97,896	...

New York furnished 74.3 per cent of the milk, and 74.2 per cent of the cream coming into New York City for the month of November, 1929.

What Will Potatoes Do?

Potato markets have been rather disappointing so far. The price range during the first week of December is almost precisely the same as for the first week of October, taking such markets as New York, Chicago and the principal shipping points in Wisconsin, New York and Northern Maine. There were price changes meanwhile and a noticeable trend upward in Chicago and the Middle West during a part of the time, but on the whole the expected upward tendency has not appeared to any great extent. An advance seemed to be on the way just about the time of the financial disturbances at the end of October. Since then the markets have been drifting along without much movement either way.

The reason for the market dullness is hard to determine with certainty. Many kinds of goods showed a declining tendency throughout November, and it is likely that potatoes shared in this trend, as often happens when the general market is disturbed. Grain, livestock, cotton and wool moved down at the same time with potatoes. It may be that potatoes should be considered doing well to have held their own at the end of the past two months.

The slight increase in the estimated production according to the November report perhaps checked the rising tendency a little, although the increase did not amount to much. Whatever the causes, the price range has been quite close to that of 1926, a year when the production was practically the same as for this season. The good keeping quality of the crop also tended toward steady prices. It was the scare caused by the appearance of much decay that made the sharp rise in the Fall of 1925. This year buyers are not yet convinced that it is necessary to take on large supplies to avoid higher prices. Market quality of the crop seems to be about average. The main defect is the tendency to smaller sizes in many producing sections. Frost damage hurt the crop a little, especially for Maine potatoes, but the frosted stock seems to be mostly out of the way now.

Taking the information supplied from correspondents in the important potato sections and combining the accounts, it is not easy to say whether the advance will yet occur. It is certain that holders in many localities are expecting an improvement after the first of the year. Other people, especially dealers in city markets, are by no means confident as a class. The following brief notes from representative sections may help the reader to judge for himself.

Maine is the great market State of the East; more so than ever this year. Shippers estimate possibly as many as 55,000 carloads, which would be 13,000 cars more than in previous season's shipments. Growers are talking of getting an average of $3.50 per barrel for their holdings, but so far they have been mostly $3.25. The potatoes are clean and free from disease and without much defect except frost damage. The average yield of 270 bushels per acre will bring fine returns if the price meets the hopes of the growers.

There was some frost injury in Western New York also, but the quality is generally good, except for the prevalence of small sized potatoes. Freedom from blight was noticed in most parts of the East. Potatoes now in storage seem to be free from frost injury. Growers have been getting from $1.15 to $1.25 per bushel in bulk, which is about three times the very low price paid a year ago. Indications are that carload shipments well be close to last year's figures because the higher prices will provide a market for some of the less desirable stock.

Pennsylvania potatoes are also reported of good quality, with not much damage of any kind but extremely low yields in sections affected by drought. Growers are expecting to get about $2 per bushel before the Winter is over, but present prices are less than $1.50 except where farmers can peddle their crop directly to consumers. Probably the shipments will not be much more than one-half of last year's output.

Minnesota, the greatest shipping State of the Central Northwest, has a variable crop and much poor stuff in the northern part of the producing region. But the worst of it is out of the way now and most of the storage potatoes are of good quality and size. Local estimates indicate possibly 25,000 to 27,000 carloads to be shipped, of which nearly one-half has been moved already. Growers are talking of better market conditions after the first of the year.

Michigan has a crop of good quality, but small to medium sizes and a light yield. Local estimates indicate possibly 5,000 cars for the total output, which would be only about one-third as much as last season.

Wisconsin growers report the common defect of small-sized potatoes, but otherwise good in quality. Shipments may exceed the light output of last season because of the tendency to market second grade stock. Prices at shipping points have been close to $2 per 100 lbs. and holders talk of possibilities of reaching the $2 mark later in the season.

A representative potato shipping State of the Far West is Idaho. This section has a crop of good color and smooth, with a fair percentage of large potatoes in most localities. Estimates of shipments range from 15,000 to 20,000 cars, but the total might be a little larger than last year owing to more attractive prices. The popularity of the western baking potato has helped growers in Idaho, Colorado and Utah. The dealers pick out the largest, finest potatoes and pack them separately in small boxes holding a peck. These sell at about three times the price of local potatoes in eastern markets, being sought for baking. Growers in Idaho get some of the benfit of this trade, although only a small part of the crop is suitable for the fancy pack. Prices at shipping points in the Rocky Mountain region are about as high as those in Maine or Wisconsin. G. B. F.

November Milk Prices

THE net cash price paid for 3 per cent milk per hundred pounds in the 200-210-mile zone by dealers reporting for November are as follows:

Sheffield Farms	$2.90
Dairymen's League	2.62

The League deductions were 15c for certificates of indebtedness and 6c for expenses, making the gross price $2.83.

Farm News and Notes

We have had a very good Fall for harvesting the crops. Oats were light because of the dry weather at the time of filling. Hay was very good. Potatoes looked far from promising for a time, but the Russet varieties responded with an excellent crop. Some of the white varieties fell short. Prices ranged from $1.25 to $2 per bushel right from the field.

Poultry was prime and is moving off readily at from 25 to 30 cents per pound live weight. Milk prices have been fairly good at an average of $2 per cwt. Livestock is high and not many on the market in this vicinity.

Farms in this neighborhood are rented on the 50-50 basis, the owner usually paying the taxes and furnishing the grass seed, while the tenant and owners go share and share alike for everything else. This method works out very well as the owner furnishes the material with which to work and the tenant gives his labor for an even share in the net receipts.

Warren Co., Pa. A. S.

WOMAN AND HOME
From Day to Day

I Do not Like a Roof Tonight

I do not like a roof tonight.
I long to walk a barren field—or lie
Face upward on a hill and watch the sky
Sparkle with silver—and to know
That one night, long ago,
These same stars, with the same hand guiding them,
Shone down on Bethlehem.

A roof shuts out the stars—it drugs with sleep.
I wish I were a shepherd of white sheep
Out on the hills, and for their sake
Must keep awake . . .
And I would see the radiance of the sky,
The rapture of the slow stars marching by:
The near ones bright—the far ones very dim,
But speaking, every one, of Him.

I do not like a roof tonight.
But from the fields, if I should hasten down
Toward the glimmering lights of any town,
I think that I should find the Christ-child there
Under a star—somewhere.
Faith or fancy—call it as you will—
The stars at Christmas guide me to Him still.

—Grace Noll Crowell in Good Housekeeping.

*

WHEN some solemn friend tells us that Christmas is hopelessly commercialized, that it has become a time of exchange and barter, and that its real spirit is gone forever, we feel sorry for the pessimist, and wish we could show him a few of the things that mean Christmas to us. We like the great pile of Christmas trees down by the ferry, for we know that they do not mean the forest destruction the pessimist sees; we like those hard-working Salvation Army girls on the windy street corners, who do not forget to smile when no more than a poor lone nickel drops into the out-stretched tambourine, and we love the crowd of eager children gazing at the wonderful shop windows. Nor must we forget the spicy odors of spruce and pine, the tracery of wreathing and holly, that transform the familiar church into a place of holy mystery. All these represent the spirit of Christmas, and if the pessimist thinks of it chiefly as a season when people give that they may receive, he knows but little of the real mind of man. The underlying fact remains that Christmas is the children's feast, and that it only loses its real significance when we think of it as a secular holiday. Its foundation is religion, and those who lose its deep and tender meaning are those who have lost the faith of the child.

The Champion Canner of the United States

The readers of THE R. N.-Y. will no doubt be interested in the results of the National Canning Contest, which just came to a close. It was my rare good fortune to be asked to assist in this National contest. It was a tremendous thing. Never before was there such a display of home-canned goods, from meats and sweet potatoes to figs and shrimps. There were 25,000 jars of canned foods to be judged. Everyone of you home-makers know how proud you are of a few shelves of home-canned foods. Can you imagine table after table piled high with beautifully-colored blackberries, dewberries, peaches, pears, crabapples and figs?

It so happened that the jar that won the grand champion prize was a jar of home-grown canned peas. Such perfectly uniform peas, so true to color and flavor, and so beautifully canned! It will interest you to know that this grand champion jar was canned in a pressure cooker.

Mrs. John Hvass, of Kennan, Wis., won the grand champion prize of $1,250. You are saying, "Isn't she lucky!" No, it wasn't luck. It was due to hard work, to a thorough knowledge of canning, from the proper selection of the peas to proper preparation of them, and to complete sterilization. Many a jar lost a prize in the contest due to insufficient sterilizing. Mrs. Hvass cans between 600 and 800 jars of fruits, vegetables and meats, and seldom loses a jar because she knows how to sterilize the foods completely. That is the great secret of the keeping qualities of home-canned foods—complete sterilization.

That is why the United States Department of Agriculture has this statement in Farmers' Bulletin 1470: "Because of spoilage difficulties and the risk of poisoning from occasional contamination with botulinus bacteria when non-acid vegetables are canned by the water-bath method, the department recommends the canning of such vegetables with the steam pressure canner. With non-acid vegetables and meats there is no assurance that bacteria are killed at the temperature of boiling water, unless the material is heated for as long as six hours. The heating time may be decreased very much if a higher temperature is used. This is the reason for the recommendation that meats and non-acid vegetables be canned under pressure."

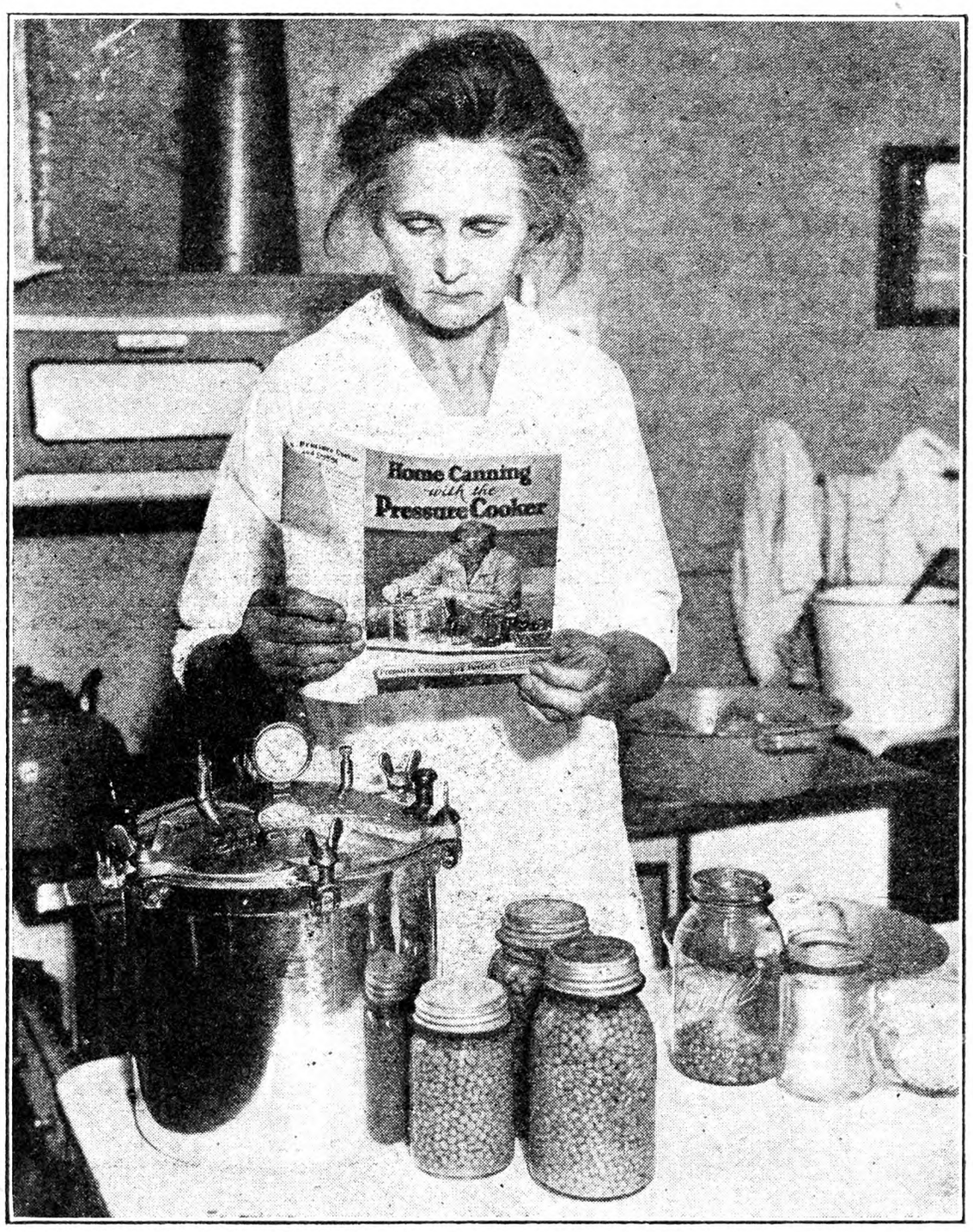
Mrs. Hvass had read that statement, and as a consequence had purchased a pressure cooker for her canning. It was a worthwhile investment for her, reaping much profit.

Two women in New York State won prizes—Mrs. E. W. Mercer, Schuyler Lake, N. Y., won $10 on her jar of "Boned Chicken Breasts," and Mrs. Edward Kellog, R. 1, Corning, N. Y., won $5 on her jar of canned chicken.

GRACE VIALL GRAY

From the Land of Allen

Having long been a silent reader of THE R. N.-Y., and being greatly interested in the household matter, especially that devoted to extra money on the farm, I am sending in some of my suggestions with the sincere hope that some other farm sister may find them as helpful as we have, at different times. I also hope to see a great deal from other readers during the Winter months on the same question.



Mrs. John Hvass of Wisconsin, Champion Canner of the United States.

Money from Pumpkin and Squash Seed.—Having some very fine pumpkin and squash this year, here is a plan we have in mind which others might like to try out, too. Whenever you cook squash or pumpkin, scrape all the stringy fiber from the seed and put the seed to dry in a warm place, letting them dry slowly. Buy a package of small envelopes, the size that doctors use for tablets, either type, or print neatly on each one, something like this: "First-class pumpkin (or squash) seed, grown at Wild Echo Farm. Please give it a fair trial; 30 seeds for 10c." Place the required number of seed in each envelope, seal and when planting time rolls around, place those on sale at the store in your vicinity, where seeds are sold. If you have a large, well-ripened squash and pumpkin to place on exhibition, along with the seed it will do a great deal to boost the sale of them. They should also sell quite well from a roadside stand.

Love Nest Fudge. — This candy is best liked by us, because it requires no boiling, or testing with a candy thermometer, it is ready to cut and pack about two hours after pouring, but tastes best when 24 hours old. Pack in pretty boxes, with waxed paper between the layers and on top, tie with red ribbon if for Christmas and yellow with pale green at Easter. It sells to the stores for 40c per pound, but by advertising, or selling out in theaters or railway stations, it brings from 50 to 75c per pound, according to the location, population of the place, and more than anything else, on the attractiveness with which it is put up. In pouring the candy, do not use a tin; line a good-sized pasteboard box cover with waxed paper, and pour the candy into this. When ready to take up, simply slash each of the four corners down, leaving the cover in a flat sheet. The waxed paper prevents the candy from sticking, and the cover, being flat, makes it more convenient to take up without breaking or cracking, as nearly always happens when removing candy from a tin. Here is the recipe:

Two eggs beaten very light, one teaspoon vanilla, two tablespoons butter, ¼ lb. chocolate melted over hot water, confectioner's sugar, nut meats. When the chocolate is melted, add the butter and vanilla, beat well, then add beaten eggs. Add enough sugar to make a thick mixture. The nut meats may be run through the coarse chopper, and sprinkled over the candy after it is poured into a container made as described above. When it begins to cool well, usually in 20 minutes to half an hour, mark in one-inch squares, or in two-inch squares, as follows: After cutting down the sides of the box cover, place a foot ruler the length and mark along one edge of it with a sharp knife, place the ruler again, with one edge resting on the line just made, and mark as before, after the candy is all marked this way, lay the ruler across the sheet, and mark in the same way. When the marking is completed you will have a sheet of candy cut in perfect one-inch cubes. If you wish the two-inch cubes, make a ruler from cardboard two inches wide, and proceed in the same way.

Another kind of candy which is easy to make if you know how to make a cake icing, because it is practically on the same plan, is made as given below:

Smack.—Cut ½ lb. of dates finely with scissors, removing the stones at the same time. Place those with a tablespoon of butter, three cups white sugar, and water to moisten on stove, and boil until the syrup spins a thread, when dropped from tip of spoon. After taking from the stove, add two tablespoons of marshmallow which comes in cans and is known under several different trade names. Beat well until ready to pour, and pour into a pan made as for the love nest fudge. Set in a cool place to harden. In about ½ hour mark in little squares with a sharp knife, and let stand all night in a very cool place. Take up and if desired, wrap each piece in waxed paper, although I do not prefer it this way myself. Pack in pint glass jars. Enamel the covers with brushing lacquer in a gay color, tie a bow of ribbon around the neck of the jar, and you are ready to start out and dispose of your candy, either through the local stores or to a candy dealer in some nearby town. You should receive 50c for the pint jars of candy, and the same if you sell it in 1-lb. cans. Here is the best method I know of for decorating the cans, although until a week ago I have tried a different method.

Take a 1-lb. container of tea, coffee, cocoa or baking powder, enamel them black with brushing lacquer after removing the paper which usually covers the outside. This usually dries hard in 10 minutes, but remember never to use in the same room where there is a fire, as it is explosive. The top of the can may be enameled in a bright color, such as red, green or orange, according to the time of year the candy is to be sold, or it too may be painted black, and a pretty picture pasted on the center of the cover. If you wish you may brush over the picture with clear varnish, making a thing of beauty out of those tin cans.

Brassieres.—While attending the opening of a large city store a few weeks ago; among other things I bought a pretty pink silk brassiere, lace trimmed, and ribbon shoulder straps. As we do dress-making the people for whom we sew sometimes give us scraps of silk, or trimmings left from their sewing, besides what we have left over from our home sewing. While thinking that those brassieres would make a nice gift for girls we hit upon the idea of using the brassiere purchased from the store for a pattern, and for material; the pretty light-colored silks we happened to have at hand. Simply cut out by your pattern and turn a very narrow hem; to this hem whip the lace. Join the upper and lower lace where it meets at the back, to form a strap. To one of those straps sew the hooks and to the other eyes to fasten. Put on shoulder straps of ribbon, and you have a dainty little piece of feminine lingerie which looks as good as those selling for 50c each in the stores. Those should sell for 40c each to clothing stores handling ladies' clothing, or to art shops. If you live quite a distance from stores you should find ready sale from neighbors, especially if you sell a few cents cheaper than they can buy for in town.

S. J. DUNNE.

Suggestions for Rug Crocheting

These long evenings, let's get out all available materials, old and new, and crochet some rugs, either for gifts or to make more attractive and comfortable our own rooms.

Sort, putting old cottons together, new cottons together, new and old woolens each in a pile by themselves, silk and rayon hosiery by itself, knitted and crocheted woolen articles together and new and old silks each by themselves.

Next, study spaces where you desire rugs. Some spaces call for round rugs, some for ovals, others for squares or oblongs. Round rugs are most attractive. Start with a ring made of a four-stitch chain and fill in with single crocet, this stitch to be used for the entire rug. Add only enough stitches each time around to make the rug lie flat. Too many stitches cause rippling; too few stitches cause puckering. A little stretching and coaxing help to shape the rug. Lay work on the floor occasionally to make sure that it is satisfactory. If it is not, ravel to where it is.

Oval rugs are easily made. Start with a chain of about 40 stitches. Work around and around with single crochet, adding each time around one stitch at each decided curve near ends, four stitches in all. Squares and oblongs call for no added stitches.

Two methods of crocheting are employed, one in which a stitch is made between each two stitches; the other in which a stitch is made in the back of each stitch.

Choose the colors that match or harmonize with your color schemes, using the best materials for bedrooms and dens. Rugs made of new cottons sewed hit-or-miss with a border of solid color, are lovely, and do not show soil readily. The narrower and nearer the edge the border, the larger the rug appears.

Rugs of hosiery are charming and, if made of strips cut about one inch wide, are very good weight. Cut strips around and around, beginning at top of leg. Sew hit-or-miss, add dark brown for contrast.

Yarn rugs are soft and warm and especially inviting in front of beds. The yarn should be used double, and firmly yet not tightly crocheted. A firm yet easy stitch should be used for all materials. Woolens should be cut narrow enough not to be bunchy, silks wide enough not to be stringy. Old cotton shirts, dresses and aprons make fine rugs for kitchens and bathrooms, as they are easily washed. Touches of black in almost any rug add character. Never use black in hosiery rugs, depending entirely upon the dark browns for the character touch.

All hit-or-miss pieces in each pile should be cut and thoroughly mixed before they are sewed. In sewing, lap ends about one-half inch, fold three thicknesses unless material is heavy and narrow, and sew with number 40 thread.

When crocheting, sit in low, armless rocker, with rug in lap or resting on chair or table before you, much depending upon size of rug. Medium size rugs are far more desirable than cumbersome ones.

Each rug, when crocheted, should be laid upside down on ironing board, slightly steamed and well pressed. For yarn rugs, a bone or celluloid hook is best; for other materials, a wooden hook such as is used for the afghan stitch is desirable. Hook should be held with thumb and fingers with handle across palm of hand.

MARGARET A. S. HASTINGS.

A Summary of the Year

A survey of the season's weather and its effect on the crops is not a discouraging one for us, at least. Our heavy clay soil was not affected by the drought. In fact, the absence of rain makes our land all the more valuable, as frequent cultivation keeps it wonderfully mellow.

Of course a few showers now and then are very acceptable, but a month or two without rain does not spell ruin for us, as it does for those folks with a sandy soil to care for. I think we have never had such handsome and delicious vegetables, as we have had this year. The tomatoes were large and smooth and ripened to a rich red by the sun's rays. Usually we do not have very many ripened by the sun, naturally. This year saw this healthful fruit on our table about every other meal. When danger from frost threatened, the green ones were all picked and spread on the greenhouse benches and were finding a wonderful demand long after other tomatoes were out of the market. With the windows of the greenhouse whitewashed for shade they ripened quite rapidly and with very little spoiling. We had our last green corn October 7, very late for Maine. Our shell beans, of which I have bragged so much could not fill the demand for them, although they did very well. I think our carrots would take first prize at a fair for uniformity of size, smoothness and lovely color. And if you could see our shelves down cellar you would soon realize that very little has gone to waste.

I must, while I am on the subject, tell you of the success of a neighbor of mine. You will remember of my telling you of the friend who started making strawberry marmalade to use the surplus of her husband's crop. She has since then added to the variety of her canned goods, and now makes orange and grapefruit marmalade, jellies of all kinds, a pepper relish which is very popular, nd last year and this year has started to use our shell beans and is finding a wonderful demand for them, even though she gets 35c for a pint jar of them, a rather high price, considering what other commercially canned vegetables sell for. But as a local grocer said of them, "It doesn't seem to matter how much they cost, after one has tried them." They are certainly delicious. They are canned very simply. The beans are shelled and packed in clean jars, a scant teaspoon of salt added and the jar filled up with cold water, then the beans are boiled for 3½ to four hours, and the covers clamped down. When the beans are served, we usually cook them for about half an hour with a generous piece of butter or some bacon fat added, let the liquid cook down until it can just be seen through the beans and serve. The menfolks will beg for more.

We also canned tomatoes in a way not common around here. We peel and halve the tomatoes, sugar well and let stand over night. In the morning we lift out the pulp of the tomato and put the juice on to cook, adding enough sugar to make a nice rich syrup, and a generous handful of crystallized ginger. We boil this mixture until it is quite thick, then add the tomato pulp and bring to a boil and seal in sterilized jars. For a nice Winter sauce, this can't be excelled.

Our annuals for this year were quite gorgeous. We never had so many and they have been a fine advertisement for our plants. A new one to us, Cynoglossum, proved to be the loveliest shade of blue and lasting all Summer filled in during July and August when a good blue flower is hard to find. We also used Helichrysum this year for the first time, and have some lovely ones dried for Winter bouquets. The other flowers did about as usual, excepting the sweet peas, which were not as good as usual. It was our own fault, as they were neglected and not set out as soon as they were ready. We also found another lovely combination late last Fall when we tried Scabiosa with asparagus. It was a lovely sight in a low green bowl.

I tried two games at our last church social which proved to be so much fun that I thought some of our other R. N.-Y. readers might like to try them out. The first required some preparation. I took an ordinary sheet of typewriting paper and cut it in quarters, and on each sheet drew a line in ink. Any kind of line will serve, crooked or straight, and in any direction, each one different. Then supplied pencils and a slip to each player. They were then given eight minutes in which to make a picture using the line in it. You will be surprised at the talent ordinary people will show, and I had some difficulty in picking the winner of the first prize.

The other game consisted of cutting out pictures of prominent people, numbering them and passing them out for people to guess the names, getting the number and name correct. Several missed on the Governor of their own State, and the firebrand of the last Presidential election. It was enjoyed very much, as everyone missed some, and thus made merriment. We offered simple prizes for both games, and had three judges to make the selections.

We are not really unhappy to have Winter here, as it gives us more time to have social gatherings, and quiet evenings at home. The Spring, Summer and Autumn months are apt to be rather hectic, and the coming of Winter means a time for planning, relaxation and enjoyment of home and friends. MRS. R. A. B.

Comments and Experience

After trying for 17 years to conquer the burdocks on this place I think I have succeeded. Early last Spring I began taking an old aluminum teapot with me in my various walks about the farm. It was filled with gasoline, and about a spoonful poured in the center of each plant did the work. This Fall after I thought I had treated them all I found a thriving colony in a clump of plum bushes; I cut them all and dragged them out and burned them, and as fast as I cut one I treated the stub with gasoline. When I had finished I looked as if I had had a fight with a wild animal, my arms and legs were scratched and bleeding, my clothes were torn, my hair was full of burs and I think I must have looked like a witch, but I hope I squelched those burdocks for good.

Minerva Blosser's creamed beets sound delicious, I intend to try them. For years I have peeled my beets for canning. I cut them in chunks, cover them with water with a little salt and when they are cooked I add vinegar and sugar to the water they were boiled in, heat them to boiling and put them in the cans. They keep well and the flavor and color are better than when cooked with the skins on.

Marjorie McClellan Flint's ideal country home strikes the right note. Why should farm homes be built with such high ceilings that they are almost impossible to keep warm? We have plenty of fresh air in the country. The house I live in was planned by a woman whose brother had just built a new house, and she boasted that she would show him a better house than his. This was more than 40 years ago; the woman is long since gone; the only representatives of the family are in California. The house is 30x40 with a cellar under the whole of it; tiles are laid all around the house so there is never any water in the cellar. To dig such a cellar and hire masons to lay up the wall would cost more than the farm would sell for at the prices charged at present. The cellar could not be improved. The ceilings are almost nine feet high on the ground floor and eight feet upstairs. The room that I use for a kitchen was intended for a dining-room, and is 16 feet square, with a large bay window. Four other rooms are 16 feet square and all the rest of the space is cut up into rooms that are too small. If one had started out to plan the unhandiest house he could not suggest many changes. The walls are simply clapboard and plaster; the wind does not meet much resistance. There is a large central open hall, so it is out of the question to get any heat upstairs by way of the stairway. There is only one apology for a closet, and not one single cupboard. I made a mistake; there was another closet; in a space 15x11 feet there were two bedrooms and a closet, but I had it all made into one bedroom. There are narrow porches on three sides of the house. I have planned all Summer to have the north porch removed, it is never used, but planning without money to put one's plans into effect does not amount to much.

Everything that Mrs. Flint suggests is all right except those Indian blankets. I would not like to sleep under them in the warm weather. The ideal Summer bed covering is two thicknesses of challie or silkoline with an inner lining made of old, thin, cotton blankets.

Ellen Johnston says she likes to go to a park and eat a picnic dinner when she is shopping in town. Not for me, half of the pleasure of going to town, for me, is eating in a restaurant. I like to try foods that are different, and I see so few new faces when I am at home I enjoy being in a room with a lot of strangers and speculating on their characters as revealed by their countenances. Last April at a restaurant I was served a salad that they called fresh vegetable salad; I have never tasted anything better and I wish I knoew how to make it. COUNTRY COUSIN.

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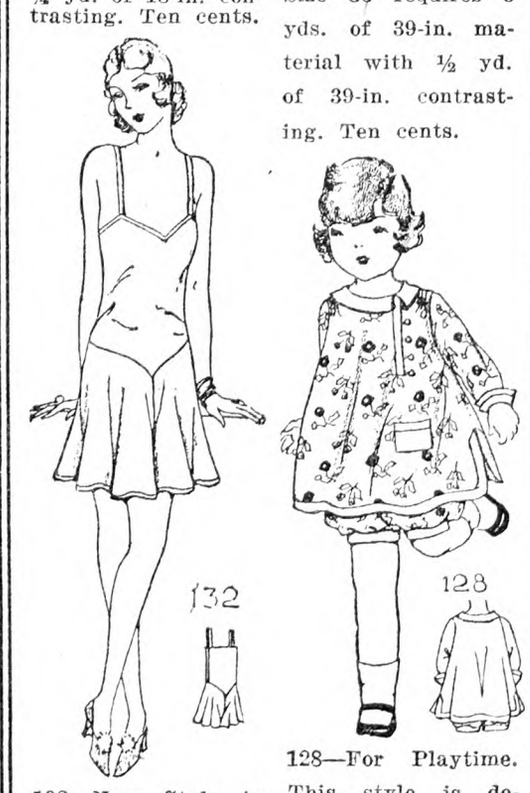

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Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine, 10 cents

Minnehaha Cake

This is my best Christmas cake: Use any good cake recipe. Bake in three layers. Use any white icing; chop fine English walnuts, figs, dates, Brazil nuts and raisins. Spread plenty of icing on layers, then plenty of nuts and fruit on top and sides. Cover thick with the fruit and nuts. This is fine and keeps a long time. MRS. R. B. W.

Sunshine Cake

One cup sifted cake flour, ¾ teaspoon cream of tartar, 1½ cups sugar, ½ cup water, six egg whites, beaten light, ¼ teaspoon salt, six egg yolks, beaten light.

Sift flour once, measure, add cream of tartar and sift four more times. Boil sugar and water until it threads when dropped from tip of spoon. Pour hot syrup in fine stream over egg whites to which salt has been added, beating constantly. Continue beating as mixture cools. Add egg yolks. Fold in flour gradually. Add extract. Pour into ungreased tube pan and bake in slow oven (325 deg. F.) sixty minutes. Remove from oven and invert pan one hour or until cold. MRS. M. S.

Keeping the Christmas Tree Fresh

The Christmas tree can be kept fresh for two weeks or more by setting the base in a pail of water. The needles remain soft and fragrant and do not fall off, causing a litter on rugs and carpets, so difficult to clean up. The pail is set directly on the floor and covered with an inverted wooden box sufficiently large to support the tree firmly. A round hole is cut in the center of the box to admit the butt of the tree. It should fit rather snugly.

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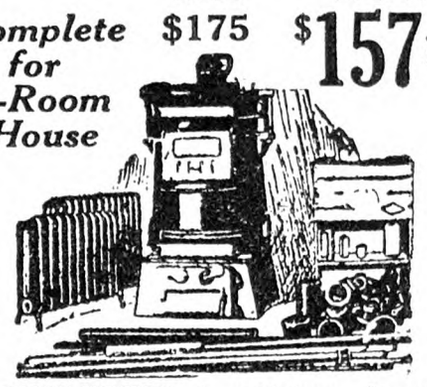

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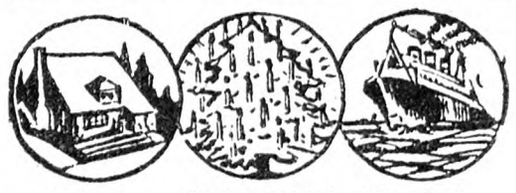

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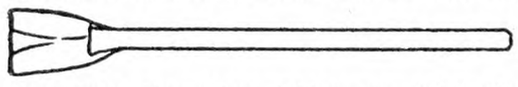

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Testing the Tuberculin Test in Iowa

I understand that an important decision on the tuberculin test has recently been handed down by a State court in Mitchell Co., Iowa. Could THE R. N.-Y. give us a review of it? SUBSCRIBER.
Pennsylvania.

This case was filed in October, 1926, in the District Court of Iowa, by M. J. Loftus, et al., plaintiffs, against M. G. Thorburg, et al., defendants, asking an injunction to restrain the defendant from subjecting plaintiffs' cattle to the tuberculin test. After several motions had been argued, and a temporary injunction sustained, the case was set down for trial on its merits on June 11, 1928. It seems to have been an exhaustive trial, requiring 11 days to present the evidence which filled 833 typewritten pages. Judge M. H. Kepler presided.

And on May 31, 1929, the court filed its findings and decree records, and the complaint offered by both parties, and arguments of counsel.

Findings Condensed from Full Text

1.—That tuberculin is a liquid substance made by growing live bacilli of tuberculosis on or in liquid favorable to its growth, composed of beef broth, glycerine and other ingredients. The evidence showed that when sufficient of the live bacilli have been grown, the entire liquid mass is heated 100 degrees Centigrade or 212 degrees Fahrenheit and afterwards strained to eliminate the bacilli and leave the liquid. The bacilli themselves are micro-organisms so small that they must be magnified from 1,200 to 1,600 times to become visible.

When these bacilli locate in a particular gland or place in the body pimples or tubercules are formed and the bacilli are surrounded with a fleshy substance which in many cases becomes fibrous and tends to encyst, and smother the bacilli and stop the spreading of the infection of the bacilli to other parts of the body.

Tuberculin is the liquid left after the bacilli are strained out and is the liquid used in the tuberculin test.

2.—The court further finds from the evidence that there is a difference between the presence of bacilli in the body and the disease of tuberculosis. Any subject may be infected with bacilli and still not have the disease of tuberculosis.

3.—The court further finds that there are three organized ways of testing cattle with tuberculin.

(a) The eye test, where the liquid is introduced into the eye of the subject.

(b) The sub-dermal test, also known as the temperature test, where a quantity of tuberculin is introduced beneath the skin of the subject.

(c) The intra-dermal test, also known as the tail test, where the tuberculin is injected between the layers of the skin in the caudal fold beneath the tail of the cow subject.

This is the test used and proposed to be used in Mitchell County and throughout the State of Iowa.

4.—In the intra-dermal test, the reaction which the defendants claim indicates that the cow has tuberculosis, is evidenced by an inflammation or swelling which appears at the point where the hypodermic needle punctures the caudal folds of the skin beneath the tail.

The evidence shows that the size of this swelling varies from the size of a small pea to a larger and sometimes elongated swelling.

5.—The laws of Iowa in no place adopt the tuberculin test as a diagnostic agent to indicate whether or not cattle have tuberculosis. . . . Only the rules of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture authorize the use of the tuberculin test in the State of Iowa.

6.—Only veterinarians appointed by the Department of Agriculture are allowed to make a test of cattle to determine whether they have tuberculosis. No other diagnostic test is recognized or permitted except the tuberculin test. The Department of Agriculture recognizes no test made by any veterinarian except those appointed for the purpose by the department.

7.—The only person who has authority under the rules to pass on the question as to whether a cow has reacted in a physical test is the agent of the department who made the test and his judgment is held to be final, and is given without hearing before any tribunal and with no right of appeal from the judgment of this tester.

8.—If the cow is held by the tester to be a reactor, the owner is barred from having a retest made and is denied the use of any other diagnostic agent. The cow is condemned as a reactor under under the rules that if a cow is once a reactor it is always a reactor. The judgment of the tester is held to be infallible and final, and the tuberculin is held to be infallible. In every case where the tester gives his judgment that reaction occurs, the owner has no right reserved to him under the law or the rules of the department. If the owner holds his cow longer than 30 days he loses his right to Federal compensation. If held 90 days the owner loses claim for compensation against the State. The evidence shows, and it is admitted by all parties, that the injection of tuberculin into a cow will render her immune to any further reaction for from 60 to 90 days. The court finds that the rules of the Department of Agriculture permit cattle owners in a testing area to allow the tested cattle in the trough with untested steers and feeding cattle if the butter and milk from such cows are used in the farmer's family. The rules will further provide that untested female cattle and bulls, for feeding and grazing purposes, may be shipped in the State if marked with the letter "F."

9.—By the rules of the Department of Agriculture, a herd of cattle is accredited as tuberculosis-free when the members no longer react to the tuberculin test and continue to so resist the test for a certain length of time.

10.—It was shown by the U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletins in evidence that animals may be so frequently treated with tuberculin as to establish a tolerance against its action and some of them will not react to the test.

11.—Evidence shows that many medical authorities claim that the only sure way to determine that an animal is affected with tuberculosis bacilli is to have the animal slaughtered and the cultures subjected to a microscopic test and by attempted growth of the bacilli from cultures show their presence or absence.

12.—The court finds that all the so-called tuberculosis-free herds are simply those which for one reason or another have failed to react to the tuberculin test for a certain number of times. Many of the cattle which have in fact the tuberculosis disease are immune to the reaction of tuberculin and fail to give any reaction. The evidence shows that many cattle passed by the tuberculin test as clean and afterwards slaughtered are condemned as tuberculous and tanked.

The evidence shows, almost without dispute, that the tuberculin test very often does not point out such cattle as are spreaders of the tuberculosis disease; that is, cattle that are affected with generalized tuberculosis, but that generalized tuberculosis in many cases forms a tuberculin within the animal affected and this becomes an immunizing agent and makes such animals immune to the tuberculin test.

The court finds that some cattle which the inspectors claim to react to the tuberculin test, when slaughtered and examined appear to be free from the disease and that laboratories and microscopic examinations were made and were reported free from the disease.

The court finds that from the evidence in the case from 9 to 14 per cent of the cattle condemned as reactors and afterwards slaughtered showed no lesions of tuberculosis.

The court finds from the evidence that the tuberculin test causes reaction in many cattle that are not afflicted with tuberculosis, and that under the practice of the Department of Agriculture these animals are slaughtered.

The court finds from the evidence that the tuberculin test has been used as diagnostic agent applied to human beings to determine the presence or absence of tuberculosis and from 75 to 100 per cent of adult human beings give a typical reaction to the test. The evidence shows that those who reacted to the test only about one in 50 did have the tuberculosis disease and died without contracting the disease.

The court finds from the evidence that from 90 to 92 per cent of cattle condemned by the use of tuberculin test are from outward appearance among the most healthy and vigorous cattle of the herd, and that on slaughter from 90 to 92 per cent of the cattle reacting are by the inspectors pronounced healthy and their flesh is used for food.

The court further finds that the effect of the tuberculin test on different cows varies with the nature of the cow being tested—some cows apparently immune to the action of tuberculin; other cows are sensitive to its action.

The court finds that many cattle fail to react for some tests and that finally these cows do in fact react after repeated doses of tuberculin have been injected. It would either appear that repeated doses of tuberculin break down the resistance of the animal or that there may be some slight infection since the former test or tests. It would seem that 90 days or six months would not be sufficient time for so many individual animals to develop the disease of tuberculosis so as to be a menace.

The court finds that the Department of Agriculture and its agents in practice hold tuberculin to be infallible diagnostic agent and that reaction to the first test is not reviewed and no provision is made for a re-examination to determine the accuracy of the test, but the same is held to be final and the finding and judgment of the agent making the test is the only finding and judgment recognized by the Department of Agriculture. There is no appeal, and the cattle owner is not given his day in court, but the cattle are condemned on the word of the tester, who not only makes the test but passes on the result of his work.

The court finds from the evidence that the injection of tuberculin into cow subjects that have recovered from slight attacks of tuberculosis, or have encysted lesions, tends to break down the lesions, and to cause re-infection of the cows and sometimes cause generalized tuberculosis.

The evidence shows that some cows will react to the tuberculin test when not tuberculous, and there is some evidence to the effect that cows will react if they are coming in heat or when they have diarrhea, or when they are excited, when they have some fever and when they are near calving time.

(To Be Continued)

A Butter-making Problem

I was wondering whether any reader can explain the following peculiarity in butter-making. For 20 years the same dairyman has been making the butter here, and has never experienced any difficulty with churning it until the last three weeks, when, instead of taking about 45 minutes to churn, it has required anywhere from three to five hours to make the butter. There has been no change in the least as to condition and handling the cream previous to churning, no new cows, or cows that have recently calved. Feed has been the same with the exception of lack of green grass. We do not use silage. G. H.

The opinion of readers is asked. First we should check over every process from separator to churn, to make sure that there is nothing abnormal going on unnoticed. Perhaps the cream has been running thinner or thicker. Either might make trouble. Thick cream sticks to the churn sides and does not get beaten, while too thin cream prevents proper concussion of the fat globules. A fat content of 30 to 35 per cent is desirable

The effect of feed is to be considered. Perhaps the change from grass to dry feed has something to do with it. With no silage, some soaked beet pulp in the ration would be worth trying. A matter to look after with great care is the ripening. With the jump from mild to freezing weather, it is easy to make an unnoticed change here.

Another point is the amount of cream in the churn. The cream may be all right but make trouble because the churn contains too much or too little, so that it does not get the necessary shaking about.

The Cow's Stomach and Feeding

My father says a cow has one large stomach. Mother says four, and I said seven. Who is right about this? How many stomachs does a cow really have and how much feed should a cow have, that is, a new milker? J. F. F.
New York

The cow is a ruminant or cud-chewing animal and has a very large stomach which is divided into four compartments. These are the paunch or rumen, which occupies or fills the entire left side of the abdomen. The left side is that corresponding to one's left hand when standing behind the cow. Milking customarily is done on the right side. Bloating, which often affects cattle, is an immense distension of the paunch high up in the left flank, with gas generated by heated or fermenting feed. Bloating, in the horse, occurs in the cecum or first large intestine, high up in the right flank.

The second compartment of the cow's stomach is called the reticulum or honeycomb; the third is the omasum or manyplies, also called the leaves or book; the fourth compartment is the abomasum or true digestive stomach. The first three compartments are largely storage and preparation stomachs; the fourth stomach is the one in which the gastric juice acts upon the prepared food. It is from the fourth stomach of the calf that rennet is made. The capacity of the four compartments of the stomachs is 35 to 45 gallons of which the paunch holds about 80 per cent.

The paunch is lined with mucous membrane having numerous projecting flashy fingers or papillae, similar to those which will be seen studding the linning of the cheeks of the cow. They help in the churning motion (peristalsis) which goes on in the paunch and also have to do with the return of the feed to the mouth, in balls or "cud," to be remasticated until ready for the digestive process. During this process the feed is saturated with saliva which contains an enzyme or active principle which acts upon starch, changing it into a soluble or assimilable form of sugar.

The second compartment or reticulum (honeycomb) takes its name from the fact that its lining mucous membrane has a honeycomb-like appearance. It is the wall of this compartment that forms tripe. The honeycomb is small and spherical, and is the compartment in which foreign bodies of the feed are found. It acts as a sieve and catches nails, pieces of crockery and all sorts of odd objects. It is also a holder of water and has to do with the act of returning feed to the mouth for remastication (cud-chewing) when the abdominal muscles, etc., come into play to cause that act.

The third compartment contains about 100 rough-surfaced leaves hence its popular name manyplies or book. The leaves run lengthwise of the compartment and their function is to rub (triturate) and squeeze the feed as it enters so that it may further be fitted to enter the fourth stomach for true digestion. The third compartment of the stomach contains comparatively little fluid, hence one who is not informed relative to its character may erroneously believe that stoppage or inpaction ("dry murrain") is present when a post-mortem examination is made to determine the nature of the disease which caused death.

The contents of the fourth compartment (abomasum) always are practically fluid, while those of the other three compartments are much more solid. After the cow has eaten her fill of grass she lies down and rumination (cud-chewing) begins. It is done for the more thorough mastication of roughage. Cud-chewing occurs at intervals of six to eight hours occupies about one-fourth of the cow's time. It is under control of the will and usually begins about half an hour after feeding (Hadley).

A cow does not "lose her cud." When she fails to chew the cud that indicates that she is sick or disturbed and the function will be resumed when the sickness subsides, or she is again contented and not alarmed. Shock, chill, or fright, as well as illness, may cause suspension of cud-chewing. It is not necessary to give a false cud when cud-chewing is suppressed. The correct treatment is to determine just what is wrong and then give appropriate medicinal treatment, if any is indicated. When a salt herring or lump of salt pork is administered for "lost cud" the only beneficial effect it can have is to stimulate a profuse flow of saliva which possibly may correct slight indigestion so that cud-chewing is resumed.

A milk cow that is kept indoors needs about 10 lbs. of good legume hay, such as Alfalfa or clover, daily, in addition to 30 to 35 lbs. of corn silage or roots per day, usually fed night and morning. In addition it is usual to feed daily 1 lb. of a balanced concentrate ration of ground grains, wheat bran and oilmeal, for each three to four pounds of milk yielded daily. The aim in feeding should be to supply the cow the amount of waste of tissue; and, in addition, to supply nourishment for the unborn calf and a surplus from which she may manufacture milk and store up some reserve nutrients in the cells of her body, to be drawn upon in emergency and to be used just after calving and when grass, for instance becomes scant and dry. Minerals in addition to salt must also be supplied, preferably in the well-balanced ration and especially in legumes, green or dry. No expensive proprietory mineral mixture is necessary. If the feed lacks lime or phosphorus, 4 lbs. of steamed bonemeal may be added to each 100 lbs. of concentrate, of which wheat bran should form an important part; but it is most necessary to supply legumes and otherwise make the ration complete.

A. S. A.

New Hampshire Dairy Improvement Work

G. L. Waugh, State Agent in Dairying of the University of New Hampshire, reports 170 herds containing 3,372 cows now under supervision in the seven cow test association in the State. In percentage of cows enrolled in herd improvement work, New Hampshire now ranks fifth in the United States and new areas are now arranging for the organization of more associations.

The value of the associations has been proven to the dairymen of the State in the 17 years since the organization of the first in the Lyndeboro section of Hillsboro County. On an average, 10 per cent of the cows of a herd under test are moved from the farm each year, the records show. Where records have been kept steadily one cow in every ten in a herd has been found to be an unprofitable boarder. The size of the herds is not reduced, however, only more room in the barn is made for profitable cows.

Live Stock Sales

Jan. 4, 1930. — Jerseys. Dispersal sale. Oscar A. Peterson, Geneva, Neb.

March 17. — Shorthorns. Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' bull sale, Sioux City, Iowa.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Dec. 30, 1929-Jan. 4, 1930.—Nebraska State Poultry Show, Omaha, Neb.

Jan. 7 - 9. — Organized Agriculture, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb.

Jan. 7-9. — Nebraska's annual corn show, eastern and central sections, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb.

Jan. 8-10.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' annual meeting, Worcester, Mass.

Jan. 10-11.—New York State Nurserymen's Association, annual meeting, Hotel Seneca, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 11-16. — Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

Jan. 14-17. — Farm Products and Equipment Show, State Armory, Trenton, N. J.; B. Burk, manager.

Jan. 15-17.—New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary Roy P. McPherson, Le Roy, N. Y.

Jan. 15-19.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show. D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orr's Mills, Cornwall, N. Y.

Jan. 18-25. — National Western Stock Show, Denver, Col.

Jan. 21-24. — State Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 21-24. — Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society, annual meeting and exhibition, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 27-Feb. 1.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, Duquesne Garden, Secretary Harry J. Singer, Box 326, Braddock, Pa.

Feb. 4-7. — New York State Grange, annual meeting, Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y. Secretary, F. J. Riley, Sennett, N. Y.

March 9-15. — Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex.

March 17-22.—International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York.

The Bookshelf

THE AMERICAN FARMERS' YEAR BOOK, edited by Dr. J. A. Samuels, published by Farmers' Publishing Company, New York. This book contains 404 pages, 160 of which are blank forms for diary and farm accounts for a year and various memoranda. The remainder is a compendium of useful information on practically all prases of agriculture: Seeding; Soils and Fertilizers; Plant Diseases; Animal Husbandry, including feeding of all kinds of stock; Poultry; Machinery and Agricultural Engineering, and Farm Economics.

This useful account and reference book costs $2.50, and may be had from THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, 333 W. 30th St., New York.

TEACHER (looking over Teddy's home work): "I don't see how it's possible for a single person to make so many mistakes." Teddy (proudly): "It isn't a single person, teacher. Father helped me." —Brooklyn Eagle.

KIND GENTLEMAN: (to little boy eating an apple)—"Look out for the worms sonny." Little Boy: "When I eat an apple the worms have to look out for themselves."—Union Pacific Magazine.

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3 months Brown and White Females..... $ 7.00
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And I think beauties, eligible to registration. Males, $50; females, $25. H. BEATTIE, R. D. 1, Norristown, Pa.

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Males, $20; females, $10. ALICE PACKER, Wyckoff, N. J.

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You cannot tell them from pure breds; growthy, healthy pigs, from high grade sows and pure bred boars. The kind that make hogs of themselves. We have been breeding and raising hogs for over 20 years.
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4-Wks.-Old Pigs, $3.50 Ea.
These pigs are all weaned and eating before shipped. Berkshire and Chester cross or Chester and Yorkshire cross. I guarantee the pigs to be healthy and good size. Will ship in small and large lots C. O. D. In any way your dissatisfied in 10 days return pigs at my expense. Crates free. A few Chester White Barrows, 4 weeks old, $4.00 each.
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With the Livestock

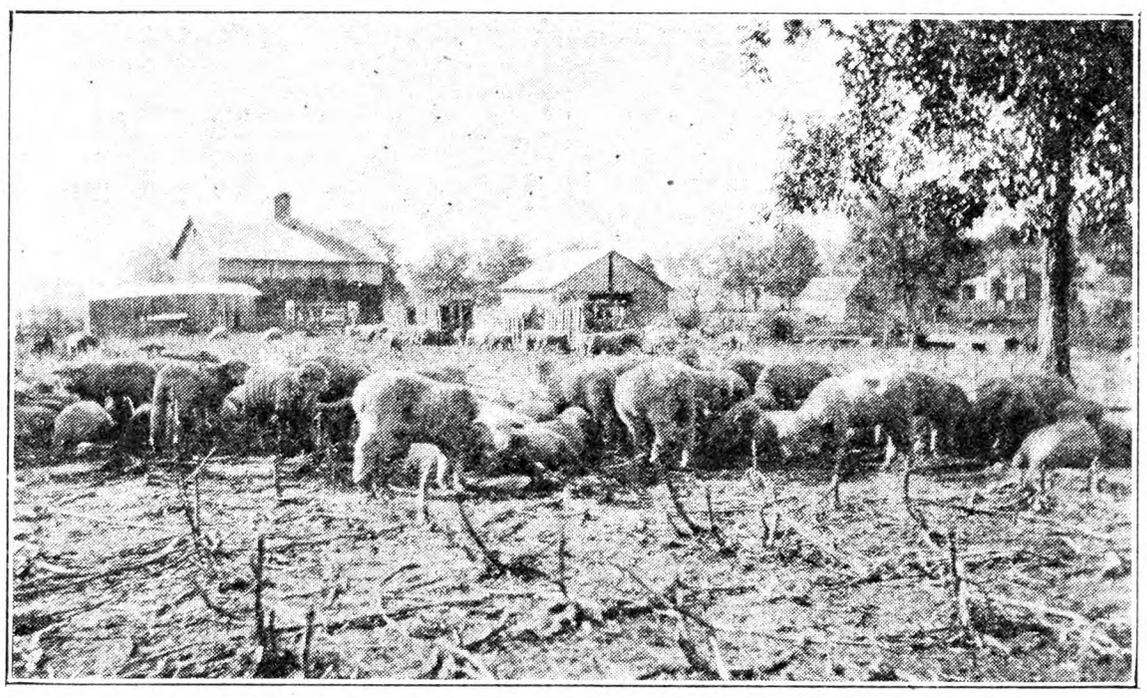
A BEEFMAKER'S QUESTIONS. — T. J. Kerr, Erie Co., N. Y., writes (Nov. 28): "Those Aberdeen-Angus steers that I mentioned in last week's R. N.-Y. were sold in the Spring of 1928, when they would class as straight two-year-olds, selling at 12c a pound, but the three steers that I sold last Spring were Winter calves, probably between 28 and 30 months old when they went to market. On March 20, 1929, we sent two of these and a heifer to the stockyards. One steer sold at $11.75 a cwt.; the other steer and the heifer sold together at $13 a cwt. On June 3 the other steer was sent in with a five-year-old cow, and they were sold together for $12.75 a cwt. Since no cows were quoted near that price, I figure that this steer brought more than 13c a pound. In December, 1928, the Genesee County boys' club steers were sold at auction in Buffalo. The steer that won first brought 37c a pound, while the eleventh-prize steer realized 15½c a pound. Five of the steers sold for less than 18c a pound. Three steers in this group were of our own breeding. One of these stood second in his class, and sold for 29c a pound; one was fourth in his class, and he brought 25c a pound; while the third one, which won eighth prize, was sold at 15c a pound. What would these steers have brought in the open market, if I had fed them and made them as good as the boys had them? I was at the market on the day of the sale, and my guess would be that they would have sold for around 16c a pound. Would these steers have made more profit than the three older steers at the price that they brought? The six steers were sired by the same bull, and our cows are all descendants of one cow."

BOYS' BEEF CALVES.—Boys' and girls' 4-H club work with calves and other animals and projects justifies itself from an educational standpoint. In some years it also pays fairly well, on the average, in money and prize returns. Some of the winners have a lot of money to show for their year's work. What the 4-H club members learn how to do, however, is worth vastly more to them than the money and show-yard prizes that may come to them. If while young they learn the fundamentals of feeding and handling beef calves, they will know much that is useful about feeding and handling older cattle and other livestock when they grow up to be men. They will have some things to unlearn, however, and one of these is that buyers may pay considerably less for an unknown farmer's fat steer calves than for 4-H club boys' steers of the same breed or grade, age, weight and quality. Our 4-H club boys are favored as feeders, exhibitors and sellers of "baby" beef steers. In producing Hereford beef on my farm, we never expect to equal the price and prize records made by 4-H club boys with their Hereford calves. We can produce as good calves, with as good quality and finish as theirs and we can do the job at less expense, but we know that the buyers wont pay as much per pound for our product. Consequently, hard-headed farmers like Mr. Kerr don't believe that their beef-making practices can safely be based on the records and results reported for 4-H club boys who produce "baby" beef. Nor do these farmers fail to realize or suspect that the premium usually paid for club boys' steers come chiefly out of the pockets of farmers. Times have changed. A boy 17 to 19 years of age used to get $180 for a year's work on a farm. Last year an Iowa boy received about $10,000 for fattening and showing a steer calf which he sold at a high price. Finally, luck is a factor in every man's life and business.

HEIFERS VERSUS STEERS.—Most buyers at leading markets, especially in the Mid-West, habitually discriminate against heifers. Steers, therefore, commonly sell at 50 cents to 75 cents more per cwt. than heifers of equal weight and quality. In making these price differences in favor of steers and against heifers, the buyers express a prejudice that has come down from early days when there was plenty of good steer beef, and when young she-stock, even if not needed for replacing old cows, was likely to be in calf at an early age. Cowmen and the buyers of their cattle had no "appetite" for heifer beef because it might come from the carcass of an in-calf animal. For the same reason "piggy" sows are docked at the markets. Under old systems of herd management in the vast range country of the West, there was no knowing when or whether heifers were bred until they were seen with young calves. Under modern pasture conditions, on eastern small farms in particular, most beef cattle breeders having fat heifers for sale could guarantee that they were not in calf. There is no reason, therefore, why buyers should pay more for steers than for heifers of equal quality. Apparently the only argument against heifers at the markets is that they might be in calf. If they were, they wouldn't dress out so well as steers, and the value of their carcasses would be decreased. In fattening heifers, the best practice is to keep them separate from steers. Spaying is of doubtful value. Spayed heifers usually sell for about 25 cents a cwt. under steers. In an Iowa test open heifers beat steers in per cent of high-priced cuts of beef, but the steers outsold the heifers on foot by 25 cents to $1 per cwt. Beef-bred heifers sell better at some eastern markets than at any western market. In England heifers not only are on a basis of equality with steers in the showyard and at the markets, but often outsell them on the block. Heifers have won championships in competition with steers at the Smithfield Club's fat stock show in London. If a fat heifer should some day win the grand championship in the individual fat steer division of the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, the prejudice of buyers against open heifers would begin rapidly to weaken. No heifer, however, will ever win that prize unless a number of beef cattle breeders deliberately resolve to fatten a few exceptionally good heifers every year to exhibit there. The man who produces the heifer and wins the prize will be a benefactor of farmer-beefmakers in this country.

A NEW YORKER'S VIEW.—Mr. Kerr is of opinion that the profit-making possibilities of beef-bred heifers in the feedlot are not appreciated in the East. He writes: "Why don't we hear more about the beef heifer? Has anyone found a more profitable way for the small breeder to market his extra heifers than by the beef route? This statement probably will seem foolish—and I have no way to prove that it is not—but, under our conditions, if I were looking for feeding cattle to market between next April and June, and were offered yearling steers and heifers, I should take the heifers."

ILLINOIS EVIDENCE.—John G. Imboden, widely known for many years as a beef producer on his small farm in Illinois, used to say that a lot of head-work had to be done in order to make money out of cattle feeding. During the last years of his life, he fed many loads of cheap, small mongrel but healthy young cattle that he bought in Southern Missouri. Most of them returned excellent profits. He didn't like to have his friends see them in his feed lots, but so long as they were profitable to him he guessed that he could afford to bear the "disgrace" of feeding them. They were not profitable because they were runty grades, but because he bought them cheap, and they made rapid, cheap gains under his system of feeding. If Mr. Kerr could now buy yearling heifers at substantially lower prices than yearling steers, to market between next April and June, his preference for the heifers would be well-founded. He probably could do that, if some breeder happened to have a crop of both steer and heifer yearlings to sell. If, however, the steers and heifers were offered at the same price per pound, Mr. Imboden would have taken the steers. The spread between the cost price and the selling price is the factor which, to a greater extent than any other, determines the net results from beef cattle feeding. The wider the spread, the better the feeder's chance to make a profit. As an exponent of this line of reasoning, Mr. Imboden often was accused of advocating scrubs as against purebreds for his feed lots. His answer was that the best cattle were the most profitable for the feeder to fatten if he could depend on getting "fancy" or special prices for them. The demand for them, however, was comparatively small, and there was, he said, considerable risk in handling them, to say nothing of the large initial investment in them. He also said and demonstrated that "good feeding makes a prompt and remarkable improvement in the appearence of lean, scrawny, scrub calves in a few weeks." Another Illinois beef-maker used to say that if a man keeps a good small herd on his farm as a part of his farming system, and raises the cattle that he fattens, the cost of his feeders will usually be low enough, on the average, to insure him a fair to good net return, if he utilizes a large percentage of home-grown feed. D. C. W.



Lambs Working Down Corn and Soy Beans

Lambs as Crop Harvesters

The story of how chinch bugs revolutionized his farm operations, resulting in a live stock feeding plan with increased fertility and reasonable profit, is told by Homer Floyd, who lives in Macon Co., Ill. Mr. Floyd has successfully operated his farm, keeping up his payments, during a time when many farmers are finding it hard to make expenses.

Six years ago last Spring Mr. Floyd discovered chinch bugs in a field of corn which had been cultivated the first time, and, realizing the corn would not amount to much, he drilled Soy beans between the corn rows. In the Autumn the Soy beans having made a good growth, he ordered a deck of lambs and turned them with a number of hogs into the field to consume the feed.

Since that time he has fed from one to six decks each year and has never failed in getting returns at least equal if not exceeding the market price of feed consumed without the trouble and expense of harvesting. From 275 to 300 lambs are loaded in a double-deck car. Two years ago two double decks of lambs were shipped in and fed at different times, and the last two years, when the first two decks were shipped out, two more were purchased and fed. Lambs feed unevenly, hence the variation in the length of feeding time.

Several years ago many of Mr. Floyd's lambs became afflicted with foot rot caused by muddy fields; at another time he lost a large number of hogs that had been shipped in with the lambs for feeding purposes. While at times the odds were against him his average death loss with the exception of that one year has never exceeded five per cent. While some lambs have been purchased on the open market, the last two or three seasons' feeders have been purchased through a lamb pool. This method necessitates a deposit of $1 per head with the pool but results in stronger lambs at a better price.

Last year two double decks of lambs were shipped from Oregon, Mr. Floyd receiving them Sept. 15. Some time is necessary after arrival for them to become accustomed to the climate and food. They were first turned on blue grass pasture for a few days; the grass being supplemented with dry feed. According to Mr. Floyd they should not be turned on heavy, wet pasture. If the pasture is short, dry feed may be given on the pasture but if the pasture is long and rank they should be driven to short pasture or a dry lot for feeding. Lambs do not need long pasture.

They were gradually accustomed to corn and Soy beans before turning into the fields where Soy beans had been planted in the corn. They are allowed to run to a self-feeder containing oats, and salt is kept before them at all times. They have access to hay and water, being able to reach the creek from any field or lot in which they are feeding. Mr. Floyd says they do not drink much water when it is damp and rainy. He feeds Soy bean hay in racks although he prefers Alfalfa hay when he can get it.

Hogs are allowed to run with the lambs. Sometimes the lambs begin eating the corn as soon as turned into the field; in other instances it is several days before they begin on it. After the lambs and hogs are marketed the sows and pigs are turned into the fields to clean up any feed that might have been left. Last year seven registered Duroc Jersey sows with 58 Fall pigs assisted in harvesting the crop.

Under ordinary conditions lambs should be fed about 90 days with an average gain of one-third pound per day. They should be taken from the field and fed from two to four weeks in a dry lot for finishing purposes before marketing. They, like every other kind of stock, must be good to bring the best returns. Mr. Floyd's lambs usually sell near the top.

He thinks it unwise to buy western lambs before the middle of September on account of scouring caused by change of climate and feed during hot weather. When this condition occurs, the lambs are liable to become infested with maggots which eat their flesh and soon sap their vitality. These are hard to combat on account of the thick wool which even dipping sometimes fails to penetrate with sufficient strength to kill.

While Mr. Floyd likes to work with the lambs and admits that they hold an attraction for him, the increased fertility of his farm of 113 acres plays no little part in his program of continued feeding. A heavier and more frequent stand of clover, increased yields of corn and small grains in addition to eradication of weeds, even dandelions, have resulted from this feeding plan. THORA M. CARMEAN

Arthritis in Mare

I have a mare nine years old. About a year ago she got tangled up in wire fence and sprained her left hind leg at the ankle joint. I have rubbed it with rock salt and kerosene; it helped some, but there is something more serious. The joint is just a little larger than the other, and when I press hard with my thumb and finger just above the joint she will move her leg away. I have done no work with her all Summer, only in the hay-rake. Any heavy work makes her very lame. I believe if that joint got the right treatment it would recover. What do you advise? F. J. S.

New York.

Deep-seated inflammation, constituting arthritis, probably affected the fetlock (ankle) joint and causes chronic lameness. That condition usually is very obstinate, and sometimes proves incurable, especially when bony growths have formed and tend to unite the bones, causing ankylosis. If a graduate veterinarian cannot be employed to determine the exact seat and cause of the lameness and then apply or prescribe appropriate treatment, repeated blistering of the joint may prove remedial. For blistering purposes use a mixture of one dram of biniodide of mercury, one dram of powdered cantharides and 1½ ounces of lard. Clip the hair from the entire swollen part and a little above and below the fetlock joint, and then rub the blister in, a little at a time, for 15 minutes. Afterward tie the mare so short that she will be unable to lie down or lick or bite the blistered part. Wash the blister off in 48 hours and then apply a little lard daily. The mare may be turned loose in a box-stall a day or so after the blister has been washed off, but tie her up again if you see that she bites or licks the affected part. The blistering may be repeated at intervals of three or four weeks, until lameness subsides, or it is seen that the treatment is not helping the case. It would be much better, if possible, to have the back tendons and entire fetlock joint line-fired and blistered by a veterinarian and then give the mare a rest of at least six weeks, in a stall or box-stall. Exercise aggravates such lameness and rest, therefore, is imperative. As a somewhat high-healed shoe, without a toe calking, often is beneficial in such a case of lameness it would be well to have such a shoe put on by the horseshoer and have it reset at intervals of three or four weeks. While the mare is under treatment give her a light, laxative ration, composed of whole or crushed oats and one-sixth part of wheat bran, by weight, in addition to good mixed clover and timothy hay. Carrots would also be beneficial, if obtainable. Do not feed over ½ lb. of the grain mixture for each 100 lbs. of body weight of mare in three feeds, as a day's ration, while she is idle. She may have 1 lb. of hay for each 100 lbs. of her body weight, in three feeds, as a day's ration. Increase the allowance of bran, if there is a tendency to constipation and carrots cannot be had to prevent that condition. Such light and laxative feed is necessary. Blistering or firing and blistering should not be done in very hot or very cold weather. A. S. A.

Poultry House Ventilation

I have a henhouse 120 ft. long by 20 ft. wide which I divided with poultry netting into six pens where I had 600 pullets. They all caught cold and I lost about 200 of them, the rest I had to get rid of the best I could. Now I have partitioned it with wood every 20 ft. On the south side I have two openings to each pen which are 3½x7 ft. each. I have no ventilators on the roof of this house. I do not know if I ought to keep these openings always open, day and night, or closed one-half at night..

Massachusetts. A. M.

The condition of the interior should be your guide in manipulating your curtains. There should be opening in front enough to keep the interior dry, that is without condensation of moisture upon ceiling or walls, but not enough to permit direct drafts upon the perches. A long house that is not divided by partitions will permit the wind to blow through lengthwise and it is usually advisable to break up the interior of such a building by partitions extending from the rear nearly to the front. This you have done and you may have no further trouble.

I presume that one of the openings you mention in front of each 20x20-ft. pen will be amply sufficient to give a free interchange of air between inside and outside, without drafts. For the greater part of the time, this opening will probably need no curtain, other than a partial letting down of the glass cloth to keep out driving storms. If unusually severe storms or weather require the closing of these openings temporarily, they should be again opened as soon as possible, with such arrangement of your curtains as will permit free entrance of air but shut out driving rain. Remember that cold, dry air is not harmful; it is the moist, warm air of closed buildings that favor development of colds. Nevertheless, fowls upon their perches at night should not have cold winds blowing upon them. Your curtains can doubtless be arranged to prevent this. M. B. D.

Raising Capons

I would like to know something about raising capons. What time of the year would you advise to start? I am planning to get day-old chicks (Barred Rocks). At what season is the market best? Just how much can be netted from 100 capons, and at what age? I am near Baltimore's and Washington's market. How much will an average capon weigh?

Maryland W. D. M.

Whether or not it pays to produce capons for the market is a question that cannot be settled by looking at the holiday quotations or reading the optimistic statements in poultry literature to the effect that "a nice profit" can be made by caponizing surplus cockerals and holding them for the holiday trade. The purchaser of a fat capon in midwinter is likely to conclude that some one has made a fine profit upon the bird, and very likely some one has. As in all such deals with the market man, however, the ultimate consumer shoud not jump at the conclusion that the producer is the profiteer if, somewhere in the transaction, one is concealed. Least some reader may be a little hazy as to just what a capon is, let me say that it is a male bird that has been castrated early in life and has thus reached a development and acquired a character of flesh that may be compared with that of the steer in beef production. I know of no reason why turkeys may not also be caponized, to the advantage of ease in raising and superior quality in flesh, but I have never heard of this having been done in anything more than an experimental way.

The larger varieties of fowls are the ones naturally selected for caponizing, since it is hardly worth while to handicap one's efforts on the start by attempting to make a table bird of one adapted only to egg production. What are called the general purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds and Wyandottes may be chosen for the production of medium sized capons weighing from eight to 10 pounds each, but, if it is desired to exceed these weights, such varieties as the Black Jersey Giants or light Brahmas will be found more suitable. There is no question as to the superiority of the capon over the surplus cockerel that has reached the same age or the discarded rooster from the farm flock. It is a specialized table fowl, with all the merit that goes with specialization for a definite purpose.

The thing of real interest to the present or prospective poultryman is not so much the quality of the product as the profit in its production. Holding surplus cockerels for a winter market may sound easy to the uninitiated, bringing up only visions of keeping the hands of the grasping poultry dealer from the birds until the owner is ready to let them go. To the capon raiser, holding means feeding and, if the feeding must be done wholly or chiefly upon high-priced grains, it means that the capon is going to run up a large board bill before it is ready to settle. The healthy capon is a hearty fowl, with nothing to do but eat, drink and make merry. Unless it is permitted, even urged, to eat and drink to the full, it will never become a high-priced capon in the city market. If it does get three square meals a day from a bin replenished at the feed store, the one who does the replenishing will need to keep some pretty accurate accounts if he is to know just where he stands after his product is sold. Such accounts are difficult to keep when capons are but part of the general flock, fed and cared for with the rest. Largely for this reason, dependable figures in the matter are hard to get and conclusions must be accepted with some reservations.

It is from the November holidays on that the capon is in greatest demand. Prices are likely to be best after the first of January. This means that the Spring-hatched capon will be from nine to 12 months old when sold. Up to about five months of age, the cockerels will weigh as much as the capon. After that, the capon gains in both weight and quality. Heavy capons are the most desired in market. Both the farm and the professional poulman finds that his cockerals must be disposed of in some way, and, before the sexes can be distinguished, the cockerel has run up a bill of expense that must be taken care of. He may be sold as a broiler, weighing from one to three pounds; as a fryer when he exceeds these weights, or as roaster when he has gained four pounds or more. If kept until he becomes a stag or young rooster, his value is diminished. As an alternative to any of these methods of disposal, the cockerel may be caponized and held for Winter sale. Leaving aside the production of broilers as a year around business or special trade, it has been the general experience of poultrymen that the sooner they could get rid of their surplus cockerels the better. If these males of the flock can be disposed of before mid-Summer, they will probably yield a profit that can be applied upon the cost of raising their sister pullets. The rush to dispose of the unwanted part of the flock after July first, however, rapidly cuts down broiler prices and they do well to bring the cost of their own production.

There are several considerations that may influence one considering capon production, either favorably or unfavorably. One is the advantage of having free farm range for his growing stock, with the accompanying opportunity afforded the birds to pick up some part of their living from farm wastes. While growing and acquiring a good frame upon which fat may be laid later, the range bird has an advantage over one confined and always hand fed. This factor alone might determine the difference between profit and loss. Another and equally important consideration is that of possible markets. One may produce the finest kind of poultry meat and get only the price of a second rate product. Before engaging in capon raising upon any considerable scale, he should assure himself of an outlet at prices that correspond with the value of what he has to sell. It is an unfortunate faith that leads one to assume that there is always opportunity to dispose of needed food products at a fair price. When such special products as capons are to be considerer, the need for foresight is doubled.

As has already been said, figures in poultry production that indicate what any one individual may do are hard to get. The circumstances of no two are alike. Feed and labor costs vary with localities, market prices are constantly fluctuating, advantages of position with regard to outlets and of experience in trade cannot well be assessed and the still more important factor of individual ability is always an unknown quantity. I believe it to be a fair statement, however, that capon production as a market venture requires special advantages not available to all if it is to be made profitable, and that comparatively few will be justified in going into it upon any large scale until they have determined by actual experience under their own conditions that they can secure satisfactory returns from their investment and labor. M. B. D.

"I HOPE you'll dance with me to-night, Mr. Jones." "Oh, rather! I hope you don't think I came here merely for pleasure!"—Tit-Bits.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The re-election of Louis J. Taber of Ohio as master of the National Grange will give general satisfaction throughout the country, as during his six years of service in that high position he has given the order one of the most outstanding administrations in the more than 60 years of the Grange's history. When he was elevated to his present position at the Pittsburgh session in 1923 he was the youngest member ever to have been chosen for this place.

Master Taber is a native of Ohio, where he was born September 19, 1878. His parents were Quakers and he himself is an adherent of that faith. His home is now in the city of Columbus, Ohio. His promotion to the mastership of the National Grange followed a long and efficient service in his local and State Grange. He began his Grange career in 1899, when he helped to organize Belmont Grange, of which he became a charter member. He served eight years as lecturer of his own Grange and also three years as lecturer of his Pomona Grange. In 1906 he was elected lecturer of the Ohio State Grange, a position he filled with honor for eight years. He also served as county deputy and National Grange organizer, having over 50 subordinate Granges to his credit.

In 1914 he was elevated to the mastership of the Ohio State Grange. During his administration the membership of the State was increased from 49,000 to over 100,000. In 1921 he was named as director of agriculture for the State of Ohio. Two years later he was chosen master of the National Grange and now enters upon his fourth term in that position.

That the National Grange is entering upon a more aggressive campaign to extend its membership in new territory is shown by the appropriation of $40,000 made at the recent annual session at Seattle. A corps of trained deputies will soon be put into the field to carry the Grange gospel to new States. The present appropriation is double that made one year ago. With this appropriation National Master Taber proposes to add another new Grange State to the roster during 1930; to foster the new State organizations recently set up in Virginia, North Carolina and Minnesota; to maintain organizers in the present Grange States that offer the most promising outlook for enlargement and to place one full-time organizer in the Corn Belt territory.

The addition of three new Grange States and the increase in membership in practically every one of the older Grange States is good evidence that the present liberal policy of extension work brings abundant returns. The better outlook for agriculture has undoubtedly had much to do with the revival in Grange interest, and especially in the South has there been a remarkable awakening among farmers to know more about the Grange and its policies.

The coming of the National Grange to New York State in 1930 is sure to stir up renewed interest in this, the greatest of all the Grange States. Already plans are being made to greet the National Grange with one of the largest seventh degree classes on record.

The seventh degree class at Seattle in November numbered about 2,000. The record class was at the Boston session in 1920, when 9,838 were received. The Seattle class was the largest seventh degree class ever initiated west of the Mississippi. Among the propositions to which the National Grange gave its approval at Seattle were President Hoover's plans for a more efficient enforcement of the prohibition laws, increased Federal aid for rural highways and schools, the early development of a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, enlarging the National forest preserves, increased Federal appropriations for agricultural research, the consolidation of co-operative marketing agencies, and the teaching in the public schools of the injurious effects of alcohol and narcotics. The fact that a total of 380 new and reorganized Grange units were reported at the National Grange session for the Grange year just ended shows how strong is the present movement to build up the order. The Grange halls of the nation represent an outlay of over $20,000,000, more than 100 new halls having been dedicated during the past year. The National Grange put in a vigorous protest against any curtailment of rural free delivery.

4-H Contest at Garden Poultry Show

Youthful poultry club members in at least eight states are already in training for the National 4-H Club Poultry Judging Contest which will be held again this year in connection with the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, New York City. January 18 is the date set.

J. C. Taylor, New Jersey's associate extension poultry specialist, and chairman of the general committee in charge of the competition, is expecting judging teams from Virginia, Maryland and Massachusetts, the States which ranked high in the order named in the 1929 contest, and also from New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Mississippi and North Carolina may also compete. Three club members will comprise a judging team.

Eight classes of five birds each will be judged by the poultry club members. Awards in four classes will be placed according to the American Standard of Perfection, and in the other four classes awards will be placed according to the method of judging fowls for egg production as worked out at the Cornell University Poultry Judging School.

An innovation this year provides for an official judge, and a superintendent to do the work that in past years has fallen to a committee of team coaches. J. P. Quinn and R. A. Turner, both staff members of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will act as judge and superintendent respectively.

Assisting Mr. Taylor on the general committee are E. H. Nodine, Massachusetts Agricultural College, W. H. Rice, University of Maryland, and E. S. Walford, Connecticut Agricultural College.

Incubator House

I am building the foundation for an incubator house. Conditions do not make it seem feasible to make a cellar so I am planning to double wall the building with novelty siding outside, wall board inside with sawdust between. There will be an upper story with single matched floor one inch thick where I expect to do some early brooding, providing chicks with an open-screened balcony on the east side. The dimensions are to be 12x40 ft. with 12-ft. posts and gable roof. C. B. M.

New York.

The essential conditions for a good incubator building are protection from wide variations in outside temperature and facilities for needed ventilation. There is no reason why these cannot be obtained in a building above ground and your plan seems entirely feasible. The proposed width of your building, 12 ft., seems to me very narrow, however, and I should consider getting the same amount of floor space by building wider and shorter. If there is no objection to this, some expense for materials in walls will be saved, and I should expect to secure greater convenience in use. A cellar is usually recommended for incubator operation, since variations in temperature there are more easily controlled, but a well-insulated building above ground should prove entirely satisfactory.

M. B. D.

Ugly Hens

I have a flock of hens which include White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and also Black Jersey Giants. These last two chase the small White Leghorns away from their nest whenever they want to lay. What can I do to prevent this?

New York. A. P.

Hens will act like this sometimes. We know of no remedy other than to separate whichever lot is easily handled. Perhaps most of this chasing is done by one or two individuals, and moving them will be best. Many R. I. Reds have a "scrappy" strain in their make-up. One which we knew would go from one end of the roosts to the other and drive the others down, so that some would have to go to roost three or four times. Now and then a cow is found with this same disposition, and humans, who ought to know better, act that way at times.

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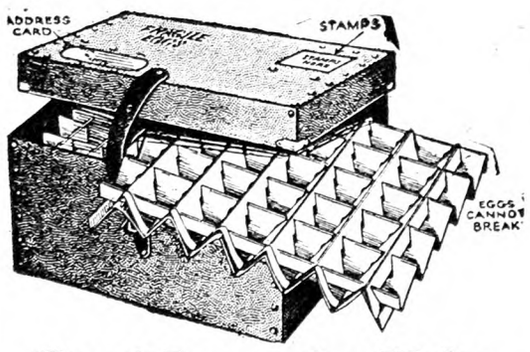

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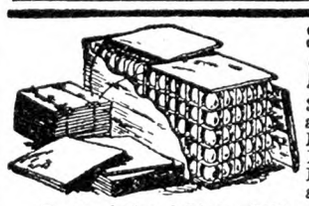

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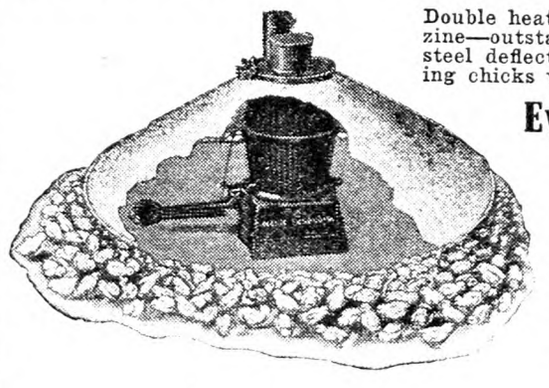

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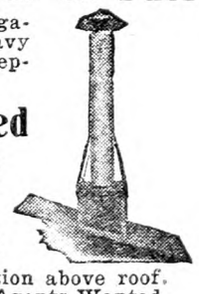

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in four sizes, are just the thing for average poultry raisers. No cold corners, no drafts, disease proof, which means more poultry profit. In quality of material, construction and improvements, they are cheapest on the market.

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Features Educational Color Pictures each month. Blue Prints of Poultry Houses at intervals and Common Sense Articles written by Successful, Practical Poultry Authorities in a way you will easily understand. It is read by more people than any other poultry paper. With over fifty-five years of unfailing service, it has long been recognized as the leader in the poultry field. Each issue is full of ideas and practical suggestions; one idea alone may be worth several hundred dollars to you.

Send 25 cents and we will mail the American Poultry Journal to your address for 1 year. Send $1.00 and you will receive American Poultry Journal 5 full years and a copy of our new book, "Practical Poultry Lessons with Color Charts." (To Canada 1 yr. 50c, 5 yrs. $2.00. Foreign Countries 1 yr. 75c, 5 yrs. $3.00.) Order Today.

American Poultry Journal, 116—536 S. Clark St., Chicago

Planning a Ration

We have equal parts of oats and barley with some peas in it. If we should have this ground with poultry tonic added, is it all right, or should we put some bran or something else in for the mash feed? For the scratch grain are wheat and corn suitable and how much of that should be fed a day with the mash? We have buckwheat. Is that of any value? Birds have skim-milk before them all the time, also clean water. MRS. M. A. V.

Your ground oats, barley and peas will make a good foundation for a mash, but will lack some things that would improve it. In the first place, it needs animal food, but, if you have all the skim-milk that your fowls will consume, you will not need to buy the meat scrap usually put into the mash. Some cornmeal is needed and wheat middlings may be added to advantage. A mixture of one-half ground oats, barley and peas with one-quarter each of wheat middlings and cornmeal, with a full supply of skim-milk, will probably give you good results. You will not need any kind of medicine to go with it. Good care to maintain healthfulness in the flock is of far more value than any attempt at medicating the food. Crushed oyster shell and grit are, of course needed, and should always be before the birds. Some kind of green food should also be fed if it can be procured. If you have green, well-cured clover or Alfalfa hay, give a forkful daily for the hens to pick the leaves from. Any vegetables that you have may also be fed for their juiciness. Corn, wheat and buckwheat may be made the scratch food, the corn making up at least half of the mixture. A good method of feeding is to keep the mash and milk always before the hens; give them half the amount of scratch grain that they will eat as a morning feed and all that they will consume the last thing before they go to roost at night. Half, or a little less, of what they eat at night, measured, may be taken as the morning feed. The hens should be encouraged to drink all the skim-milk that they will, keeping it always before them in the unfrozen state. You are fortunate to have a supply.

M. B. D.

Possibly Infectious Bronchitis

Can you tell me what the trouble is with my pullets and what to do for them? They cough and sneeze and some have a kind of scab or scale over one or both eyes. In one that died I found the end of the windpipe nearly closed up. They have a swelling in the throat and gasp for breath and make a sort of squawk when they inhale. I have lost 14 from 140 and nearly all seem to be affected. Maine. L. L. D.

Your birds may be suffering from infectious bronchitis, a bronchitis, or inflammation of the respiratory organs, that differs from the ordinary mild kind in being very contagious, sudden in its onset and severe in its symptoms. It may affect a few or many in the flock and birds of any age, though those maturing are most susceptible.

The first symptom is a watery discharge from the eye, "foamy eye." This is followed by distress in breathing, wheezing and rattling and noisy respiration. The acute inflammation of the membranes brings about a bloody discharge which may be so copious as to clog the windpipe. There have been many remedies for this disease recommended, but the efficiency of any of them seems to depend more upon the stage of the disorder and natural resistance of the birds, than any real value in the drug or fumes used.

The disease is not necessarily fatal, despite the severity of the symptoms. Many of the birds affected recover. It appears suddenly, runs a rapid course and is self-limited in duration. Any fowls showing symptoms of the infection should be promptly removed from the flock and placed in dry, healthful and comfortable quarters where they will have plenty of fresh air without direct drafts. Cleanliness and general conditions of sanitation should be observed in the poultry quarters and every facility offered to aid the affected bird in its efforts to overcome the infection through its natural resistance to disease.

M. B. D.

"ARE mosquitoes bad around here?" "Well, I never seen any good mosquitoes, did you?"—Florida Times-Union.

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Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

All breeders are blood-tested under State supervision

SPECIAL PRICES on Reds, Barred Rocks and Leghorns, particularly attractive to large buyers; delivery previous to Feb. 15th. New Folder with prices ready Jan. 1st. Hatches every week in the year.

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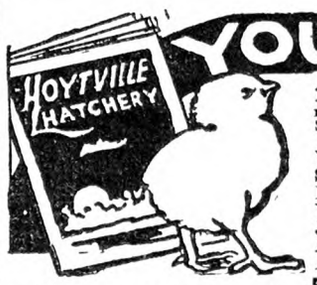
Box 60 Telephone 645-5 Wallingford



YOU NEED THIS CATALOG!

10 EXTRA CHICKS with each 100 ordered before March 1st. Delivery made any time you wish. Ohio Accredited Stock. Every breeder banded and record kept. Send $1.00 today and get the extra chicks. Upon delivery pay postman these prices plus postage.

	50	100	500	1000
Wh., Br. Leghorns, Anconas	$ 7.00	$13	$ 62.50	$120
S. C. and R. C. R. I. Reds, Bd. and Wh. Rocks	7.75	15	72.50	140
Bf. Rocks, Wh. Wyan., Bf. Orp., Bl. Min	8.25	16	77.50	150
White Minorcas	9.25	18	87.50	
Jersey Black Giants; White Pekin Ducklings	13.00	25	125.00	
Assorted Chicks (All Heavy Breeds)	6.75	13	62.50	120
Assorted Chicks (Light or Heavy Breeds)	6.25	10	50.00	100

Pedigreed Male Matings if desired. Also chicks from Tancred foundation Leghorns Ohio R. O. P. pedigreed males and females. Get details and prices on this special stock. **Get Our Profit-Sharing Plan.** Many customers will pay for their chicks working for us. Write today for full details, also for our catalog.

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This FREE Book on Feeding Will Increase Your Profits

If you keep poultry, cattle or swine it will pay you to send for this free book, "The Care and Feeding of Poultry, Swine and Cattle." It is filled with valuable information for both the beginner and the experienced breeder. It explains how Struven's Fish Meal will increase your profits by providing all essentials for rapid, healthy growth of poultry, swine and cattle. Protein and mineral contents are combined in the most digestible and beneficial form insuring you better results and greater profits. Write today for sample and book—BOTH FREE!

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"LIVE AND LAY"

They **live** because they are bred from healthy, free range breeders that have thrived and gained in vigor for generations. They **lay** because they are from carefully selected high egg power stock. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I Reds, Anconas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. **12c** and up. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Member International Chick Assn. Write today for **FREE Chick Book.**

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WENE Blood-Tested CHICKS

Money-Making Broiler Strains

For quick maturity, plumpness and eveness, we recommend our "Wyan-Rock" and "Brahm-Rock" Chicks—famous Wene Cross-Breds. Hatches every week. Also straight Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Write for prices on immediate deliveries.

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Special Matings from Hen Breeders mated to selected cockerels, Super-Matings from superior Hen Breeders mated to State R. O. P. cockerels from dams with records of from 200 to 300 eggs. Order now for January and February delivery. Write for Mating List and prices.

Send for illustrated free folder and special discount offer

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Winter Broilers PAY if you buy Hubbard Farms RED CHICKS

World's Largest R. I. RED Farm

Low mortality, fast growth. 8,000 Breeding Birds on our own Farms. Every Bird free from White Diarrhoea.

FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED—CATALOG Hubbard Farms BOX 154 WALPOLE, N.H.

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Your Breeding Flock of Turkeys Needs New Blood

Get It From the Montcalm Game Farm

Our Mammoth Bronze Toms and Hens excel in size, vigor, early maturity, bone, thickness of flesh and correct markings. Do not inbreed and lower the vigor of your birds. One of our young toms or a trio of selected birds, will increase the livability of your poults and help get turkeys off to early market and high prices. We guarantee all our stock.

Write for catalog and prices.

MONTCALM GAME FARM
R. F. D. No. 3,
Box L,
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TURKEYS Selected Breeding Stock for sale

Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, White Holland and Narragansetts. Our flock of over sixteen-hundred young turkeys, bred from prize-winning stock, contains outstanding birds of each variety. Our price—Toms, $15.00 $20.00 and $25.00. Hens, $10.00, $12.50 and $16.00. We guarantee to refund your money and pay transportation charges both ways if you are not entirely satisfied.

BALLSTON GAME & FUR FARM
Box R Ballston Spa, N. Y.

TURKEYS - DUCKS - GEESE - GUINEAS Special Fall Prices. Write your wants. Catalog. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

REID TURKEY FARM—1,500 Mammoth Bronze. No blackhead for 20 years. Freehold, New Jersey

TURKEYS—Purebred M. B., W. H. and B. R. breeders. Reasonable. MYRTLE De GENOVA Cozymans Hollow, N. Y.

PARKS' Bred to Lay BARRED ROCKS

Buy Your Males and Females Now

LOWEST PRICES and BEST SELECTIONS
Take advantage of this annual price reduction to get started with some of America's oldest and greatest laying strain of Rocks. Write for complete prices and 40th anniversary catalog.

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BABY CHICKS
S. C. R. I. REDS

Our special fall matings are now made up to produce our usual "High Grade" fast growing, clean, livable Chicks. Top-notchers for the Broiler Grower—all are State-tested, B. W. D. free.

A big Long Island grower says: "They are wonderful."

200 12-14-Week-old Pullets to spare.

WEST MANSFIELD POULTRY FARM
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CHICKS PURE BRED CASH OR C. O. D. $1.00 Per 100 Books Order

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Famous Tancreds—S. C. Wh. Leg.	$12.00	$57.50	$110
Large English—S. C. Wh. Leg.	12.00	57.50	110
Barred Rocks—S. C.	13.00	62.50	120

100% guaranteed. Book your order "NOW" for Feb., Mar. and April. New Pamphlet and Valuable Facts Free.

TWIN HATCHERY - McAllisterville, Penna.

Mine of Information—FREE

The Largest Specialty White Leghorn Farms in the Eastern States distribute a 64-page illustrated Year Book—*Free* to poultry keepers East of the Mississippi River.

This Book gives housing, pedigreeing, breeding and feeding plans based on 35 years' experience. Explains why Lord Farms Chicks can be guaranteed to pay better than any other.

LORD FARMS 67 Forest Street METHUEN, MASS.

MIXED BROILER DAY-OLD CHICKS

Light breeds, $10 per 100; Light and Heavy, $12; Heavy, $14. Small quantities a trifle more. Straight breeds a little higher in price. Sent C. O. D. Postage prepaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. We hatch all year. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 349 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J. Phone 1603

PEDIGREED COCKERELS

100% Pure Hollywood Strain, direct. From high record large white egg hens. $7.50, $10.00 and $15.00 each. Also pens, trios, chix and eggs. Send for booklet.

Five Point Leghorn Farm, Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

Important to Advertisers

Copy and instructions for classified advertisements **must reach us on Thursday morning** in order to insure insertion **in following week's paper.** Change of copy or notice to discontinue advertisement should reach us on **Monday morning** in order to prevent advertisement appearing in following week's paper.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

Allow me to express my sentiments in the following homely little couplets:

"I have read the good old Rural for 40 years or more,
For useful information you surely have a store,
If I should live as long again I'll read it to the end,
There is nothing in its pages to either change or mend,
So, go ahead my brother, keep looking straight ahead,
We'll think of you with kindness long after you are dead."

With all good wishes. W. M. P.
Pennsylvania

It isn't often that "Publisher's Desk" prints verse, but we could not resist the impulse to give the above sentiments of the Pennsylvania subscriber a place in this department. As he commands, we shall go ahead and unselfishly serve the farmers' interests to the best of our ability as in the past.

I want to tell you of the good use I made of some clippings from "Publisher's Desk." I am a subscriber to a daily paper printed in a city of 60,000, or more, inhabitants. Noticing work-at-home advertisements in its classified columns I took the matter up with the advertising manager. He informed me that those advertisements came to the paper through a "reputable advertising agency in the East" and asked if I had any evidence that they were fraudulent. Then I sent him some clippings from "Publisher's Desk" concerning work-at-home schemes, together with my own personal experience. He investigated and then wrote me that my complaint was "sufficiently justifiable" and that he had eliminated seven work-at-home advertisements from the classified columns of the paper. Clippings from "Publisher's Desk" make fine ammunition when out "gunning" for rogues.

California L. C. P.

We heartily commend the vigilant work this Californian is doing. He has constituted himself a little "Better Business Bureau" for the purpose of driving fraudulent advertising out of his local paper and has succeded wonderfully. If every subscriber to THE R. N.-Y. would take similar action the work-at-home and other frauds would be driven out of the game of robbing helpless women. Let the good work go on.

Can you tell me any thing about the "Stock Industrial Plan, Incorporated"? This company is located in the General Motors Building, Broadway at 57th St., New York. The company, from its literature, acts as a purchasing agency, buying only what they term "safe securities," giving one 52 weeks to complete payment, after the first required payment (about 25 per cent) has been made. I am not versed in the stock market, nor in methods of purchase—I want nothing to do with margin buying, nor do I understand that they have anything to do with such transactions. I would like to make some small investment, and the "weekly payment plan" appeals to me as a matter of saving. What I want to know is this: Is this "Stock Industrial Plan, Inc." a reliable firm? Would it be reasonably safe to purchase stock through them?

I have come to look upon your "Publisher's Desk" department in THE R. N.-Y. with admiration. A. L. D.
New York

Purchasing stocks on installments is nothing else than buying on margin. If the stocks are bought and sold on the Exchange and the price should decline to the extent of the margin the buyer either is obliged to put up more margin or lose the amount he has paid on the stock. It is this marginal trading that caused loss of fortune to thousands of speculators during the recent stock market decline and drove a number of men to suicide. There is always danger in partial payment plans, or in other words buying on margin.

Is Dr. W. O. Coffee, 206 West St., Davenport, Ia., reliable? I would like to send money for a three-months treatment. He sent me some free treatments. I want to know your opinion.

Maryland. MRS. J. D. S.

Our advice to this woman is not to send money to quack medicine concerns. Dr. Coffee has been dead for a few years at least. The medicine business is continued under his name. Ear troubles have various causes and require corresponding treatment. The only safe course is to consult a specialist for any serious ear trouble.

I am writing for help. Can you either get my money back or the pullets? I read an advertisement in the *Albany Press* Nov. 3 of pullets for sale at $1.25 a piece from V. G. Nyce, Vernfield, Pa. I wrote to this man and asked him about the pullets and if he would guarantee live delivery. He answered the pullets were in the pink of condition and would average 4 lbs. and if I sent him my check for $125 he would send me 105 pullets, f. o. b. Vernfield, Pa., the coops to be returned by express at his expense. I sent him a check for $125 Nov. 12, but the pullets were not shipped. I have already written twice to V. G. Nyce, but he does not answer my letters. Would you investigate this case? I am a poor man, and it is hard for me to lose so much money.

New York C. H. B.

We wrote V. G. Nyce in behalf of this subscriber demanding that he ship the pullets or refund the money. After three weeks the subscriber reports receipt of a bunch of scrub pullets weighing about 2 lbs. apiece instead of 4 lbs. as represented. Another subscriber reports ordering pulletes from Mr. Nyce in July and has recently received the pullets nearly dead, and returned them to him. The record on these cases would indicate that V. G. Nyce is another "gyp" in the same class as H. W. Cobb.

On Oct. 3, 1929, we received from the Burton Page Co., 537 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, a milking machine which we understood we could take on 30 days' trial. After using the machine we decided it was not suitable to us in several respects and we wrote to the Burton Page Co., asking for shipping instructions for the return of the milker and also asking for the return of our deposit of $57.

They replied stating that we were not entitled to 30 days' trial, as the contract that we signed said nothing about it, and that we must keep the machine. When we first took note of this concern it was through an advertisement in your paper in which they stated that one could have 30 days' trial. We have also had advertising matter from them to the same effect. K. & P.
New York

Burton Page Company did advertise the milker in THE RURAL NEW-YORKER during the early part of the year, offering "Free trial until we have an agent in your locality;" but did not specify 30 days. In every case reported to us after the subscriber made inquiry a salesman of the company was sent to secure the order, and the order signed contained no provision for a free trial. In some cases the purchaser reported that the salesman also offered the free trial, but did not put it in the contract. It is alleged by this subscriber in this case that the salesman offered a "free trial" of the milker. Perhaps there are places where the company does not send a salesman to secure an order, but essentially the advertising of a "free trial" is a catch, and unfair advertising. The contracts are sold or alleged to be sold to a finance company, and the finance company makes demand for settlement as an innocent holder, regardless of the obligation of Burton Page Company. On this account the advertising of Burton Page Company was suspended from the columns of THE R. N.-Y. last May. The number of complaints compels us to make this statement for the information of our subscribers.

On June 6, 1928, we shipped to Middle States Forest Products, 44 Whitehall St., New York City a carload of 4x4-8 and up chestnut lumber amounting to $310. We had previously sold these people lumber and they discounted their bills, but on this occasion they held up payment for several months and then explained that a thousand feet of the lumber was rejected by the consumer and that they had mailed us a tally of the lumber accepted, and if we would be willing to settle according to this tally our check was ready for us. We wrote to them to send us a copy of the shortage report and mail check for the lumber accepted, but we have not been able to get a reply from them since. We do not believe that there was a shortage, but we are willing to allow a deduction of $24, which was the price per thousand feet. P. S. D.
Pennsylvania

The above company seems to be operated by Geo. L. Miller, who advised us the claim "had been taken care of." Subsequently the creditor advises us that no payment had been made and no communication had been received from Mr. Miller. The record speaks for itself and may prove of service to other lumbermen.

"I HATE those impromptu complexions, don't you?" "What do you mean?" "Those they make up as they go along." —London Opinion.

Thoughts From Long Acres

My good friend in California sends me a bundle of farm papers from that State which are much enjoyed. It seems strange to sit here reading about the care of orange trees and kindred topics, while just outside the window the snow is whirling, driven by a northwest gale.

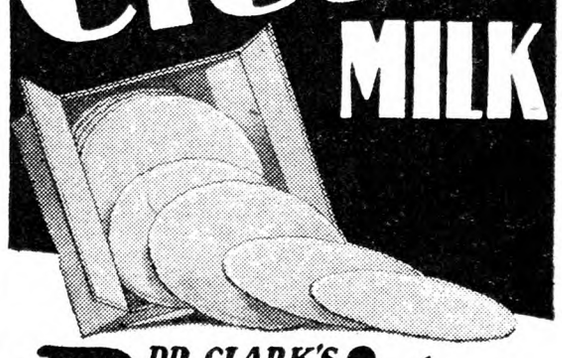
The boys come home from school demanding information on the topic of "vitamins" with supreme confidence that dad will be able to tell all about those mysterious things. Possibly some others may be a little in the dark on that subject, but I am none too well grounded myself. About all I know about them is that the word is a compound made up of two Lantin words, "vita" meaning life and "min" meaning something infinitely small, so a vitamin is evidently something microscopical in size which affects life. The chemists and biologists make a great to-do over these substances even claiming to be able to label them as belonging to the A-B-C and D families, and affecting our growth and nutrition in various ways. They are present in large numbers in raw vegetables such as tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, turnips and potatoes, such leaf crops as lettuce and spinach, and such meats as lean beef and veal, and are in the juices rather than in the fibers. First it was calories and now it is vitimins which we must absorb if we wish to continue living in health. The wonder is that any of our ancestors ever were able to survive to a green old age but that is easily understood after all. They wouldn't have recognized a calorie or vitamin if they had met one in the middle of the road, but they were instinctively on the right track when they built root cellars and stored them with vegetables for the Winter, and when the good wife stored the cellar shelves with canned and preserved fruits. Here, though, is a fact which most people have not found out. The papers and school text-books have been so full of these discoveries, and men have written so voluminously about the increase in length of life due to these substances being discovered that most folks think we shall soon rival old Methuselah in years. Actually this is incorrect, because while the average length of life has increased the actual length of life has decreased. The increase comes entirely because the children now grow into manhood and womanhood, while adult life has decreased in span of years, due no doubt to the tremendous rush and roar of modern business life. It is only on the farm that men and women continue to reach far beyond the Biblical three score and ten years. We may not live so fast, but we live longer. Those old times when a man or woman of 60 was supposed to retire to the rocking chair in the chimney corner, have gone beyond recall, because our men of 70 upwards are still active as crickets. Who knows but that the boys flocking to the cities have been a blessing in disguise, as dad and mother have been compelled to stay young and carry on the farm work?

The school gave a Thanksgiving program, which featured a pageant picturing the old-time husking bee. The children had resurrected the clothing of day before yesterday, and all of us laughed heartily over those long skirts, shawls, fascinators, knitted tam-o'-shanters and old-time bonnets, but more sober reflection brought a slight tinge of regret. The sight of those old-time styles stirred long-forgotten memories, so that once again I saw mother cooking over her elevated oven stove, opening that high oven door to let out into the room delicious odors of roasting turkey or goose, while hungry boys got in her way to sniff with pleased anticipation. Once again I hear the music of mother's voice the while she sang happily at her work, lifting a clear soprano in the melodies of old hymns, or humming in lower tones the songs of her childhood. Once again I see the dear dreamer, the man of books who lived in a world apart, called from his studies to preside at the head of the table. In our family, father always cut the bread, real bread baked in loaves of generous size and nutty sweetness, and I can see him now holding that nut-brown loaf the while he cut and distributed to each a fat slice. At these times he was wont to come out of the fog of study and relate with many a chuckle some amusing incident of his boyhood. Folks took time to eat in those days.

But all these reflections get no work done, and I too am infected with the all too prevailing spirit of hurry. I must put away my battered but beloved old typewriter—the Missus is giving me a scolding for straining my eyes too much—and get busy outside. There are half-dead peach trees to grub out and convert into wood; there are many grapevines and trees waiting to be trimmed; and Winter is the time for that in this section. There is the woodpile and the bucksaw to give grand exercise, so outside I must go and get busy.

The boys are home today, waiting and willing to help, but hating to leave the kitchen where most delicious smells permeate the air. Calvin is licking his lips the while he waits for Mineva to finish frosting the cake, so that he may scrape out the remains of the frosting from the pan. That frosting pan, especially if the cake was to be covered with chocolate or cocoanut frosting, was one of my own boyhood delights. L. B. R.
Berrien Co., Mich.

Absolutely Clean MILK



DR. CLARK'S Purity STERILIZED FILTER DISCS

Remove All Dirt, Dust and Sediment

Strain your milk through Dr. Clark's Sterilized Filter Discs and remove every particle of dirt, dust and sediment. They are much easier to use and far more sanitary than old fashioned straining cloths or fine mesh screen.

Clean Milk Grades Higher and Brings Better Prices

No matter what percentage of butter-fat your milk tests, it will not score grade "A" and bring highest prices unless it is absolutely clean. That's why thousands of farmers and dairymen use Purity Filter Discs to keep down the bacteria count, save time and work and insure better prices for their milk. That's why nearly all the large dairies, creameries, and condensaries require that milk delivered to them be strained through Purity Filter Discs.

The Quick Easy Way to Strain Milk Clean

No other method of straining is so easy—so quick—so simple. Purity Sterilized Filter Discs not only insure the cleanest possible milk by filtering out every speck of dirt, dust and sediment, but they also save time and work because they're so simple and easy to use. With Dr. Clark's Purity Filter-Strainer and Purity Filter Discs, every drop of milk you strain will be 100% clean.

Purity Filter-Strainer FREE Ten Day Trial

Write at once for details about Dr. Clark's Purity Filter-Strainer and our 10 Day Free Trial Offer. Find out how you can get higher milk checks when you use a Purity Filter-Strainer and Purity Filter Discs. A post card will bring complete information. Write today. (12)

Purity Filter-Strainers are made in 2 sizes, 10 qt. and 18 qt. If your dealer can't supply you, we will.

PURITY STAMPING CO.
Dept. 512 Battle Creek, Mich.

Byrd and Mac-Millan Wear

The Old Reliable

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket

They have found it just the jacket for their requirements. Made to fit snugly without binding, wears like iron, will not rip, ravel or tear, and the warm knit-in wool fleece lining gives ample protection on the coldest days. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

A Brown's Beach Jacket makes a welcome Christmas gift

Ask your dealer

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLASSICS

These books have been read with the greatest interest by thousands of young people and grown-ups. We are able to offer them in attractive cloth binding, many illustrations for only 50 cents each postpaid.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER
333 West 30th Street New York City

Countrywide Situation

The outstanding feature in the crop situation is the shortage of wheat in the United States and Canada. The shortage of 350,000,000 bushels together with the lighter crop expected in Argentina and Australia seems to assure a need of our surplus. At present the markets have not felt the demand because there was a good crop in Europe and buying from that region has been delayed on that account.

The supply of corn is somewhat less than last season but the export demand is expected to be lighter and also the demand for various purposes, owing to the reduced number of western cattle and hogs to be fed. Accordingly, there is no great reason to expect much change in the general level of the mill-feed market, the lighter production being offset to some extent by lighter demand. Many other crops have been lighter this season, including potatoes and most of the fruits. Prices have been higher this year for orchard fruits and potatoes and lower for onions, cabbage and many of the truck crops, but lately the market for onions and cabbage has been rising and there were some gains in the price of sweet potatoes in November.

Cabbage growers seem determined not to sell lower than $20 per ton in eastern producing sections and dealers at some points are paying $22 in Western New York. Eastern cabbage when well trimmed seems to be of good quality and of the small to medium sizes desired in the general market.

Recent sales of onions at $1.75 per 100 lbs. show an advance of about 25c over recent low prices. Cold weather conditions stimulate demand and increase the cost of storage and marketing thus tending to stronger views on the part of holders. Some dealers predict further advance of 25c per 100 lbs.

November butter markets showed the effect not only of market depression in so many kinds of commodities but also the oversupply caused by a season of heavy production and liberal movement to cold storage. Not only was the supply heavy but demand seems to have been lighter than expected, owing to increased competition of butter substitutes. Dealers are various in their ideas of the Winter market but seem disposed to take few chances and are pushing sales of the storage holdings with a view of clearing up the situation. Cheese markets act somewhat better than butter markets owing to the lighter production, and the prices have been holding fairly steady at a level of about 1c lower than a year ago.

G. B. F.

Trouble with Ram

My ram pumps well, but will not deliver any water. What is the trouble?

New York. R. M. G.

Where a ram continues to pump but delivers no water a waterlogged condition of the air bell is indicated, that is, the air bell has become full of water, or so nearly so that the ram ceases to deliver water. Another symptom of this condition is an increased pounding noise when the ram is working.

At every stroke of the ram a small quantity of air should be drawn into the chamber just neneath the air bell. This is forced through the valve in the bottom of the air bell and maintains an air-cushion in the top of the bell. This is necessary for the proper operation of the ram. Should the air inlet, called the "snifting" valve, become stopped through rust, dirt or corrosion or through being submerged in the waste water, the ram will quit pumping water, although it may continue to work. When the snifting valve is working properly a small stream of water will squirt out at each stroke of the ram.

The remedy is of course to remove the drainage plug from the bottom of the bell, drain out the water and see that the snifting valve is clean and free to supply air as needed. R. H. S.

Touring to Florida

I am planning an automobile tour to Florida, camping on the way. What camping equipment is needed, and what would be the cost of the trip? What is the condition of the roads? What are the climatic conditions, living conditions and working conditions for a carpenter in Florida? Are rooms where light housekeeping can be done expensive, or hard to obtain? Is it advisable to take a trip during the last of December and the first of January? In which part of Florida are working and living conditions the best? G. S.

Road Taxes Without Road

My farm is located three-fourths mile from the public road. It is entirely surrounded by land owned by other people. I have not been able to buy a road out to the public road. Can the township supervisors collect road tax from this farm, before they provide a road from the farm to the public road? H. D. A.

Pennsylvania.

Yes, you have to pay taxes. If you bought the property without a road you took that chance yourself. N. T.

"WANT to go to a husking-bee?" "Where are they going to husk this bee?" —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Warning to Motorists!

Failure to protect the finish and metal work on your car against the destructive effects of rain, snow, sun and wind in winter means a heavy loss to owners. By using "WEATHERGUARD" on any finish, you can preserve new finishes for the life of the car, and make old finishes look like new, with a beautiful lustrous polish. Complete outfit consisting of ½-pound can of "WEATHERGUARD," ¼-pound can of "NICKEL-INE" highest grade nickel, chromium and metal polish and six yards of polishing cloth 36 in. wide, postpaid, $1. Results guaranteed or money returned.

Send check or money order to—

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Ideal B Power

furnished from A battery or farm lighting plant at small cost with Cole B unit. Before buying more B batteries, write for information.
COLE MFG. CO., 27 Homestead Ave., Hamden, Conn

LYNN HAVEN, FLORIDA, on St. Andrews Bay, invites you to spend the winter there. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Golf, varied entertainment. Furnished rooms, apartments, cottages. Living expenses low. Write Chamber of Commerce

WRITE for Free List of FARM and VILLAGE BARGIANS in and Near NEW CLINTON, CONN.—Progressive community—good markets—new five-hundred-thousand-dollar factory just completed. The Wagner Realty Co., 5 Main St., Clinton, Conn.

$4,500 BUYS 165 ACRES, 10 ROOM HOUSE! Barn 32x45, garage, etc. Landlord's rent, received $2,000, 1929. SALISBURY BAZAAR, Salisbury, Md

KODAK FILMS SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER ANY SIZE ROLL FILM
Developed for 5c. Prints 3c ea. Beautifully mounted 8x10 enlargement 40c. Overnight service. Send us your films. YOUNG PHOTO SERVICE, 43 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

Oats Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Married man to care for nine acres, two cows, few chickens, general chores; must be steady; salary, house and $100 per month; year round position, permanent; write give reference and present number in family; Orange County, N. Y. ADVERTISER 7414, care Rural New-Yorker.

MAN, run tractor, clear wood paths, etc.; Joe Vardingo write me, have good steady job for you. ADVERTISER 7470, care Rural New-Yorker.

COOK wanted by family of six in country, 35 miles out from city, laundry all sent out; write, giving references and salary wanted. ADVERTISER 7477, care Rural New-Yorker.

HOUSEKEEPER, $66-$74 a month and maintenance; good health and satisfactory references; personal interview required. BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, female, $84-$100 a month and maintenance; provisional under State Civil Service; good health and references; working knowledge of stenography, typewriting and office practice; personal interview may be required. Apply by letter, BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced farmer, half share basis and 10 per cent of net proceeds, half increase in herd; 134 acres, level, smooth, first-class state cultivation; 16 acres Alfalfa, 50 acres creek bottom land; dairying, general farming, stocked, equipped with machinery; ¾ mile good school, creamery, church; good house, pleasant place; your age, children, habits, reference; no booze, good character; must be first-class farmer and dairyman, ability to produce results; exceptional opportunity. ADVERTISER 7468, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED for steady position, married, active, healthy couple not over 55 years old; man for poultry and general work; wife must be clean housekeeper and help with eggs; $80 monthly and board. ADVERTISER 7483, care Rural New-Yorker.

ASSISTANT on poultry farm, farm-raised, licensed driver; $50, board and lodging to start. BEHRENS, Cedar Grove, N. J.

SINGLE man who doesn't use tobacco, on fruit and poultry farm; one with farm experience preferred; wages, per month with room and board, $40 first, $60 second, $80 third and $100 fourth year; must be honest and able to do a hard day's work which quite often will be long ones; describe yourself and kind of work you have done. ADVERTISER 7486, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Poultryman, married; good house with fuel supplied, garage, $90 per month and permanent job for right man who can successfully brood 3,000 chicks; near Morristown, N. J.; references and details in first letter. BOX 48, R. D. 1, Cranbury, N. J.

WANTED—Married dairyman, preferably middle-aged, for herd of 15 Guernseys, Southwestern Connecticut; thorough knowledge balanced feeding and care of stock, cleanly habits and ability to produce high-grade products including butter, essential; modern barn, and up-to-date living house; liberal wages and permanent place to couple able to prove character and ability; state previous experience and salary expected and enclose copy of references. ADVERTISER 7484, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

SINGLE poultryman desires position at $90 to start. ADVERTISER 7444, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, 7 years' experience raising chicks on large scale, open January 1 for first-class proposition; references. ADVERTISER 7454, care Rural New-Yorker.

BOY, country raised, desires learn poultry business. ADVERTISER 7469, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, fully experienced, also hatchery operator and manager; age 25, single, am reliable and have good personality. RAY JOHNSON, care Arthur Flatt, Odessa, N. Y.

ORCHARDIST - VINYARDIST, many years' scientific, practical experience growing, harvesting, marketing fruits and other agricultural products; capable management big proposition. Address ADVERTISER 7466, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, Swiss, sober, steady worker, wants work on dairy farm; experienced in feeding in certified milk production; good test-cow milker and butter-maker. ADVERTISER 7467, care Rural New-Yorker.

IS THERE a real poultry plant or hatchery that needs the services of an expert? Gained my knowledge by 25 years' practical experience and hard work; salary, shares or would rent stocked plant; references. ADVERTISER 7473, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM MANAGER, herdsman, with excellent references, wishes position, preferably near New York; only year-round work considered. ADVERTISER 7471, care Rural New-Yorker.

MIDDLE-AGED man, single, poultry farm experience, handy all around, carpenter, plumbing, painting, wants position, room and board. S. 123, 33 S. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

POSITION wanted — Herdsman-dairyman, complete charge of modern plant, grade A, certified milk production; married, no children, sober; salary and share proposition considered; state your proposition. ADVERTISER 7476, care Rural New-Yorker.

MILKER, handy-man, job wanted, also housekeeping job for woman. ADVERTISER 7479, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED — Position as dairy farm manager, Guernseys preferred; would accept head of cattle department if conditions warranted; three State Guernsey A. R. records to my credit; certified milk, retail and wholesale; show ring experience; general farming knowledge; nine years in present position; sufficient reason for changing; American, married; unquestionable references. ADVERTISER 7478, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, 25, single, experienced herdsman, desires work. DONALD HOLLIS, 29 Hanmer Street, Burnside, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, years' successful experience, getting heavy egg yield from large commercial flocks, large hatches operating Mammoth incubators, wonderful results rearing thousands of chickens, getting bonus for high-quality broilers, shipped breeding and exhibition birds all over the country, is open for position on commercial or private poultry plant, where my untiring efforts will bring wonderful financial results. ADVERTISER 7472, care Rural New-Yorker.

TWO WOMEN, sisters, desire positions poultry farm, entire charge, act as caretakers; must have cottage, fuel, milk; share basis or straight salary; available at once; experienced, good references. BENSON, Box 143, Ridgefield, Conn.

CHEF-COOK, American, 40 years, single, wants position as farm cook; good references and experience; willing to come for two weeks on trial; address all replies to ADVERTISER 7481, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION desired on poultry farm, experienced in trap-nesting. ADVERTISER 7482, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, thoroughly experienced, sober, reliable, middle-aged man, wants position. A. C. WEST, 1639 Fifth Ave., Troy, N. Y.

SINGLE, middle-aged man, experienced, wishes position as test-cow milker; steady and reliable; have good references. HENRY WHITE, 24 Monroe St., Norwood, Mass.

WORKING farm manager, married, no family, 38 years' experience, stockman and calf-raising, A. R. work, certified milk, can do own veterinary work; best of references. JOHN J. GORTON, 160 Barbara St., Mount Clemens, Mich.

RELIABLE married man, experienced in dairy bookkeeping, wants permanent position; references. ADVERTISER 7485, care Rural New-Yorker.

GOOD farmer, milker, woodsman, A-1 references; married, no children; no liquor or tobacco; wishes position on a good place. W. KNOWLES, R. 2, Hudson, N. Y.

FARM or estate manager open for position; first-class stock and dairyman, experienced in all farm crops and up-to-date machinery; can get results; would consider up-to-date place on shares; have extra help; New Jersey or New York. ADVERTISER 7421, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO CLOSE Townsend Estate, Annandale, N. J., near Road 30, 106-acre farm, improved house, barrs, cottage and buildings; make offer; $10,000. GORDON, Idlewild, N. Y.

GOOD-PAYING tenament property in city to exchange for dairy and poultry farm, or poultry farm. ADVERTISER 7456, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—55-acre fruit and poultry farm, good location, one mile from Wolcott, N. Y.; terms if desired. P. C. CASE, 611 Yale St., Elmira, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Big income business in Hamp. Co., W. Va., no freezes of mention yet (Nov. 20); 840 acres; 3 miles to State road; 140 acres orchard, up land, ideal for fruit; 13 miles to Romney, B. & O. Ry.; 4 tenant houses occupied; plenty labor always; big meadows, big herds Jerseys and sheep; complete equipment in fine shape; 15,000 bushels apples now going at good prices at home out of frost-proof storages; very inviting for big extension of business in orchards and otherwise; $25,000 in new and permanent, class A buildings, last 3 years, 40,000 bbl. frost-proof apple storage just completing; price $45,000 ½ interest, $80,000 for entire sale as above; for sale because of interests in California. ELK HORN FRUIT FARMS, Rumsey Smith, Hanging Rock, W. Va.

FOR SALE—Farms, anyone interested in good farms on good roads, write BOX 12, McDonough, N. Y.

WANTED to buy small State road farm near R. R. town, Catholic church. MARIE SCHMIDT, 214 State St., Auburn, N. Y.

WANTED to buy 25-acre orchard near Poughkeepsie. ADVERTISER 7480, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE—139-acre farm with 8-room house, 2 bungalows and all outbuildings, all farm implements, tractor, 3 horses, 6 pigs, 3 cows, 300 pullets, also chicken outfit; 5,000-egg incubator, brooder-house for 3,000 chicks with hot-water heat in henhouses; an ideal place for chicken business; right close to State road between two towns, Shamokin-Sunbury, Pa.; price $12,000, easy terms, or will rent or let on shares to party who will buy stock and implements; take possession at once. JOS. WALLISH, 734 E. Lincoln St., Shamokin, Pa.

FOR SALE—General store, garage for repair work, large barn, building suitable for 500 hens, acre of garden land, business established about 20 years; just outside large town. BOX 87, Waverly, N. Y.

FOR SALE—General store doing over $54,000 yearly business, low expense and good profit; $10,000 cash needed. ADVERTISER 7474, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Poultry farm around Paterson or Plainfield, 10 or more acres. ADVERTISER 7475, care Rural New-Yorker.

143-ACRE suburban dairy farm built for certified milk production, located on main State road near Buffalo; very attractive buildings and location. ADVERTISER 7487, care Rural New-Yorker.

5 ACRES ground, twelve hundred laying hens, also bungalow, 6 rooms and bath, in good location, all conveniences, electric, gas and sewerage, with also 4 large henhouses; the place is located about a mile out of town on State road with bus service. ADVERTISER 7488, care Rural New-Yorker.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

SACKED, 100 pounds onions, potatoes, $3; cabbage, carrots, Rutabagas, $2. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey, clover, also clover and buckwheat mixed, 5 pounds, $1; 10 pounds, $1.80, postpaid within third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

DELICIOUS honey, one 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 6 for $5.75, postpaid. E. H. NIETSCHE, Kinderhook, N. Y.

NUTS delivered, not less 20 pounds, black walnuts, 8 cents pound; shellbark hickory, 15 cents; large hickory, 12 cents. R. HOUGLAND, Boonville, Ind.

FINE quality white clover extracted honey, 60 lbs., $6.50; 120 lbs., $12.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

ASSORTED nut fudge, $1 a lb. RUBY SNOW, North Montpelier, Vermont.

HONEY, fine quality, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, 90c and $1.65, postpaid; 60 lbs. clover, here, $6.60; 24 combs, $4.80. WM. SCHONGER, North Branch, N. Y.

PURE honey, light clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 for $1.90, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

LET US send for you a Xmas gift of a 5-pound pail pure white clover honey, $1.25 covers charges. HOLLYHOCK GARDENS, Buckland, Mass.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6; amber, $5.40; buckwheat, $5.10; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 Hall mechanical egg turner trays, good condition, price $2 each. LONG VIEW POULTRY FARM, Watervliet, N. Y.

FRESH-SHELLED peanuts, 4 pounds $1, postpaid; 6 pounds $1, C.O.D. you pay postage and charges; fine for children and grown-ups, too; an ideal Christmas present. BELMONT FARMS, Chatham, Virginia.

HONEY—Pure Autumn flower, extracted; none finer; 5-lb. pail, $1.15; two, $2.15; 3d zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; prices free on 60-lb. cans clover and light amber. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

PURE liquid honey, postage prepaid, clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 pails, $1.90; 12 pails, $10.50; Alfalfa, 5 cents per pail less; buckwheat or mixed, 10 cents less; write for prices of comb. HUGH GREGG, Elbridge, N. Y.

"SHURE" pop rice corn, 10 lbs., $1.60, delivered third zone. GEO. BOWDISH, Esperance, N. Y.

CHOICE Florida oranges, sweet, juicy, full-flavored; box containing 100, price $1.95 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. C. R. THOMAS, Thonotosassa, Florida.

CHRISTMAS fruit cake, fudge, hickorynut meats. MRS. BRUCE WILLIAMS, Lynn, Pa.

WANTED—Potato sprayer, 100 gallons; two-row cultivator. FRITZ RODIN, East Chatham, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $2, postpaid; 120 lbs., $12, here; water white, $12.60; mixed, $9.60. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

PEANUTS—Roast your own, $1 for a half bushel (11 pounds), you pay postage. WALTER McLEOD, Rowland, N. C.

BLACK walnut meats, one dollar pound. JESSE NEWELL, Girard, Illinois.

HONEY—Clover, 25-lb. pail, $3.60; 60-lb. cans, $6.60, freight paid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

GRIMM sap buckets, spiles, covers, cheap. GEO. LOVERIDGE, Churchville, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, new crop, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; will send C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

LONGWOOD, Florida, good board and room, $8 to $12 weekly. LEEDS.

PONY outfit, double-seated buggy, good condition, with klaxon and lights; solid bay pony with black flowing tail and mane; a perfectly built, beautiful, strong individual, broken for boys to drive; a useful Xmas gift; price $95 C.O.D. Apply to JON'T B. FISHER, New Holland, Pa.

When you write advertisers mention The Rural New-Yorker and you'll get a quick reply and a "square deal." See guarantee editorial page. : : :

Vermont Notes

Some way people seem to have acquired the idea that Vermont Winters are of a high standard of severity, but by reading the papers we find there are other places that might put up a claim for having cold weather. November 23 it was minus two degrees here and I told the boys I believed it was the coldest November weather I ever saw, only to pick up the local paper and read that 25 years ago sub-zero temperature came Nov. 18, and then recalled how about 35 years ago there was fine skating on the mill ponds Thanksgiving Day.

Deer hunting is over and we seem to have read of fewer hunting accidents than usual; one man had a trousers leg punctured and two cows were shot, the day before deer hunting began. Deer with horns three inches or more in length may be taken from Nov. 10 to 20, both dates included, and hunting deer Sunday is prohibited and is only allowed between 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Here is the joker. If a game warden is patrolling the woods and meets a hunter, he tells the warden he is bear hunting. Can the warden prove he isn't? Evidently the Sunday hunters had not studied natural history for both cows were spotted and one at least wore a bell. The figures were not all in at the last printed report but more bucks were killed this year than last and the total number might reach 1,300.

Windham County still leads. One hunter said he had seen 19 does this season, but not one buck, and if the present law continued the State would soon have to import bucks, but there seems to be a general feeling, at least in our county, that there should be an open season on does again soon. They are as destructive to crops as the males. There was no snow for tracking this season but the morning after the ground was and still is gray, our first snow this season.

October was chill and disagreeable, and the latter part of September there was a freeze that in some instances froze apples on the trees; those that escaped then were still unfrozen till this present cold wave. Observations of Brattleboro report 42 per cent of the average rainfall; being near the mountains we probably had a trifle more. Rutland on the west side of the mountains had a 129 per cent rainfall due to heavy local showers. Sunday night Nov. 17 and the Monday following gave us 1.25 inches of rain a total of 2.36 while normal November rainfall is 3.7 inches and wells and springs are still low.

The Parson thinks that cider might be called apple juice to advantage. When I was a girl everyone almost hung up a big copper kettle out-of-doors, filled it with sweet cider and when boiled down half, sweet apples (usually Pound Sweets) pared, cored and quartered were added and boiled until thoroughly done. Sometimes a barrel was filled with boiled cider apple sauce and left in a cold storage, and if it froze so much the better, it would surely "keep" then. When any of it was wanted it was cut with a big knife and warmed up. I wonder if any New Englanders do this now? We make it in small quantities on the stove these days.

November was warm but cloudy and gave farmers a chance to finish their work and now woods work begins. Some years ago it was considered almost a crime to cut young spruce and pine that sprung up in pastures. "Let them grow while you sleep and when you are old they will bring enough to take care of you," but no one thought much of hard wood timbers. In many instances the soft woods were left to grow, the valuation of the land was raised and consequently taxed higher till the farmer sold to a lumberman who held and in some instances is still holding the growing timber, losing his interest, paying high taxes and no demand for pine and spruce, and yet we often see the advice to set pine. But what is there to encourage it? Our shops now demand white birch and this has a wide range of uses, some yellow birch and beech. Rock maple brings a good price for many uses, but ash is highest priced of all, the best going for tennis rackets and lower grades for rake handles and smaller articles.

MRS. J. X. W.

THE rain is raining all around;
It rains on roads and streets,
On highways and on boulevards,
And those in rumble seats.
—Judge.

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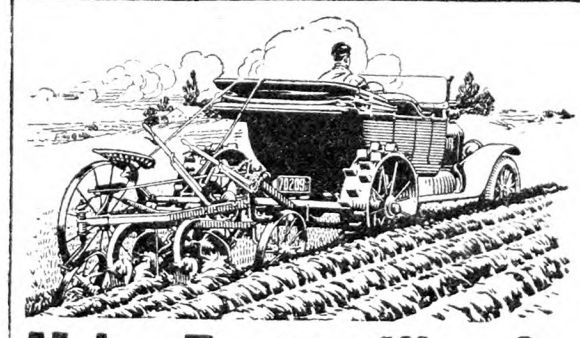

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A JOURNAL FOR THE MAN AND COUNTRY HOME

Vol. LXXXVIII. Published Weekly by The Rural Publishing Co., 333 W. 30th St., New York. Price One Dollar a Year. December 28, 1929 Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 2, 1879, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. No. 5088

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Lighthouse on the Maine Coast

Along the Way From East to West

By H. B. Tukey

ONE of the great thrills in this age of speed is to skip through different sections of America just fast enough to hold the differences closely together in one's mind as parts of one interesting picture, and slow enough to pick up the major distinctions between them. Read a geography book, and the sections of New York State, for example, seem cut into quite distinct parts, depending upon the kind of industry or agriculture, so that one is likely to get the impression that New York State is a jig-saw puzzle. But run up the Hudson River Valley and see the peaches of Rockland County give way to the rugged Highlands, the Highlands blend into pears and grapes of the Newburgh and Ulster County region, these in turn gradually giving way to more apples and fewer grapes, until in the Kinderhook section apples predominate—what a different impression it gives.

With this thought in mind take a run from Western New York through Canada, Michigan, Northern Indiana and into Illinois. It is not far, but what a variety it presents! Western New York in late September was dry, so dry that fruit was dropping. It had been drier during the Summer than Western New York had known in many years. To be sure the heavy soils help to hold the moisture and give the section its reputation for "greenness" in spite of Summer droughts, but the Summer of 1929 will be long remembered as the one that turned the greens to browns. Anyhow it did not help to have the drought prolonged in early Fall until the fruit began to drop. There has been enough of disappointment in this region the last few years. The neglected or uprooted orchards are testimony in themselves. Yet when matters are worse there often seems to come a turn for the better, and the interesting point this year is the general impression that the tottering peach industry is due for a comeback. What with the phoney disease raising havoc in the Georgia section, the curculio and Oriental peach moth causing no end of trouble in the Virginias and the Carolinas, and many hundreds of acres having been taken out in consequence, the question is whether Western New York may not begin to feel a bit of recovery in the peach game.

Of course it is the tempering influence of Lake Erie to the west and Lake Ontario to the north that makes the Chautauqua grape belt possible, and permits peaches and pears to do so well in Niagara, Orleans and Monroe counties. If the road to the West leads across the Canadian line at Niagara Falls into the northern side of the Canadian peninsula that lies between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, then the impression is that this is a continuation of Western New York, but with certain differences. First of all the orchards seem cleaner, the vineyards look especially well cared for, and the impression is one of prosperity. The roadside stand looks flourishing. It is an interesting commentary upon what artificial barriers and arbitrary laws can do in altering the prosperity of a section. Sometimes for better and sometimes for worse, but in the case of Canada the set of conditions have combined to favor the fruit men in the peninsula region.

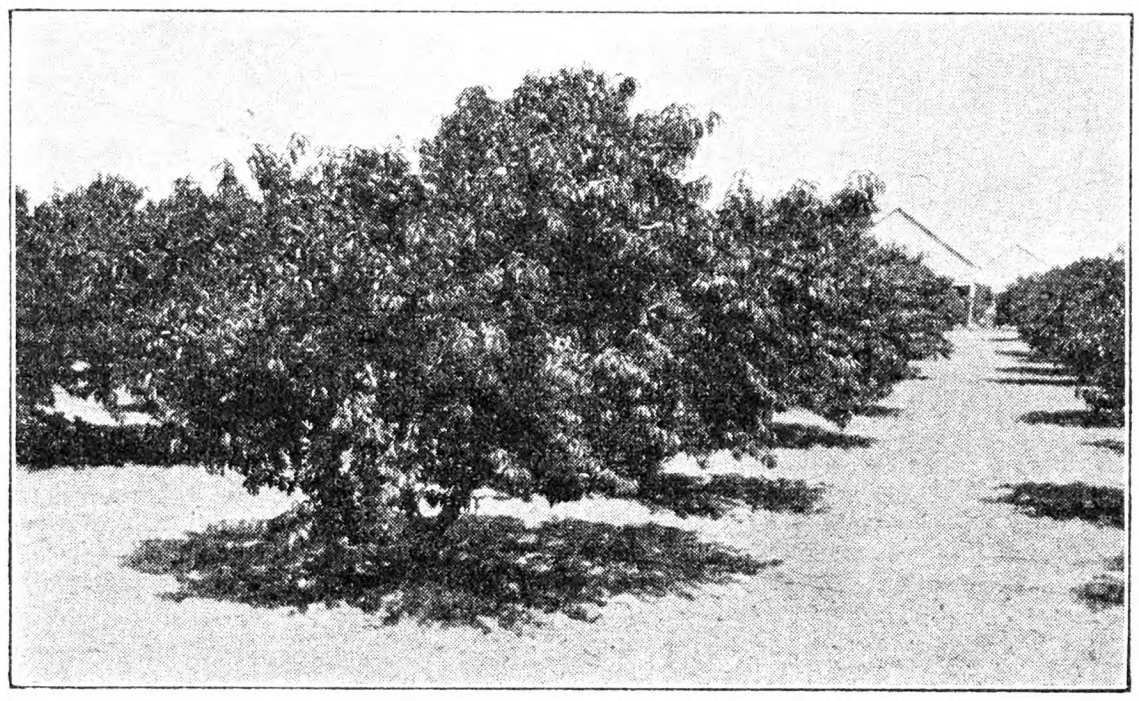
But if the road leads straight through Buffalo, across the fine new Peace Bridge connecting the United States and Canada, it runs along the southern side of the peninsula, and into a section that most natives of the United States know little about.

To many folks, Canada is a cold country, where there is good hunting and fishing, and where the open country is the principal feature. To change this notion a run from Buffalo to Detroit along the southern route will be a revelation. It is not necessary to go to Vancouver or British Columbia on the Pacific Coast to see what Canada can do in the way of an even climate and sheltered fruit growing. Here along the southern route will be found apples, peaches, some grapes, and a general line of horticultural products. It seems difficult to picture Canada raising tobacco, but the facts are that she does, both cigarette and plug tobacco. It is these qualities of uniform climate and southern crops which have given rise to the name "California of Canada."

Soon the peach trees give way to gasoline stations and residences, these in turn giving way to a busy business section, and then the ferryboats take the passengers from the city of Windsor in Canada across the Detroit River into the flourishing city of Detroit. It would seem that fruit would now be a commodity out of place with the whirl of industry, but not many blocks from the center of town one comes onto a great display of peaches, pears, grapes and apples, undoubtedly from the fruit sections of Michigan. Delaware grapes were 35 cents for a four-quart basket; Elberta peaches were $2 a bushel, and good melons brought $2 a bushel. All the produce is well-grown, and even though the Delaware grape originated in the East, it has never been grown to better perfection than where the fruit was grown that could be purchased from this display in the busy center of Detroit.

In the agricultural section of Michigan, corn was no crop, but beans were making up for the deficiency by selling for $5 a bushel. Winter wheat was going into the ground in spite of the drought, in the hope that rain would ultimately arrive, and in the fear that if it were not planted, a wet spell might suddenly arrive and take possession.

Drawing nearer to the shore of Lake Michigan, the road passes through the Paw Paw grape section, finally strikes the lake in the St. Joseph-Benton Harbor fruit region of Michigan, and follows the southern end of the lake through sandy country, past huge steel mills and oil refineries, and arrives in the great new city of Chicago, which 58 years ago lay in ashes and which is already preparing for the World's Fair of 1933. But even here, if your heart is in the fruit business, it does not take long to pick out the Concord grapes at 25 cents for a six-quart basket, or the Jonathan apples that have just come in from the Ozark regions to the south.



Peach Orchards in Canada Across the Lake from Ohio. Fig. 783

It sounds queer to say so but when the reel is unrolled quickly from New York City to Chicago, along the route that has been followed, the folks who are interested in fruit somehow seem to be able to find a border of fruit all along the route up the Hudson, through the Mohawk, past the Finger Lakes, into Western New York, along the northern shore of Lake Erie in Canada, across Michigan, around the southern end of Lake Michigan, among the busy city populations along the way, and at the end of the trail at Chicago. In days of slower travel it might not have been thought of in just this way, but try the trip in these days of speed and if your heart lies in the fruit business, it is a good guess that you, too, will see fruit lining the trail all the way.

Holiday Harvesting

THERE are at least two days during the year when one breed of poultry reigns supreme. Most of us consider the celebration of Thanksgiving and Christmas incomplete without the presence on our festive board of a plump, nicely browned turkey. He occupies the place of honor and all other foodstuffs are of secondary importance. This has been true of these two celebrations in the American home ever since the original feast of Thanksgiving celebrated by our Pilgrim forefathers. A decided change has occurred in the method of procuring them, however. Then it was necessary merely to possess a fowling-piece, a certain amount of energy and the ability to go out and shoot one or more. Now the essential requisite is a certain amount of cash. We depend for the rest upon a well-developed system of breeding, culturing and marketing.

Turkeys are the only truly American of our popular breeds of poultry and existed in large flocks, both wild and domesticated, chiefly in Mexico and Peru, previous to the discovery of America in 1492. According to the best information available, it is from these flocks that all other turkeys now in existence throughout the civilized world have descended. They are most true to type in their wild state, and domesticated flocks are said to degenerate if kept apart from the wild strain for a period of years.

The raising of turkeys is attended with various hazards unknown to the other poultrymen and the mortality rate among the young is relatively high. States which chiefly supply the Boston market are Texas, Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Tennessee, Kentucky and New York. Vermont, once of relative importance, now supplies comparatively few of our turkeys. This statement will probably disappoint the thousands of New Englanders who have fondly believed they were to enjoy "roast, fresh-killed, Vermont turkey" this Christmas. It is a fact that Vermont and New Hampshire will this year have supplied much less than 5 per cent of the turkeys consumed in New England. A majority of that small portion were marketed for the Thanksgiving trade. New York supplies a limited number of fancy birds which sell at relatively high prices. The balance of our supply comes mostly from the West and in part from the Mid-South. These facts make the turkey we must buy none the less desirable, however. Modern facilities have been utilized most efficiently by growers and consignors in the principal shipping States and we receive our turkeys via express refrigerator cars a few days after they have been killed. With few exceptions they are of uniformly good quality.

The accepted method of procedure is to assemble the various flocks at centralized points where they are killed, plucked and packed in barrels to an average weight of 225 to 250 lbs. These are loaded about 100 to 125 to a car and dispatched at express speed to the various markets, there to be sold in desired quantities to the various wholesale dealers for resale to the jobbing and retail trade. Comparatively few of our Thanksgiving and Christmas birds are from cold storage and of course the law prohibits their sale as "fresh killed."

In considering the various activities in the Boston fruit and produce market, perhaps no discussion could be more timely than on Christmas trees and trimmings. Most of us find these things essential to a proper observance of the approaching holidays. Few of us know their history beyond the fact that they cost a certain amount of money and that we have depended upon our local dealer to supply our needs.

During the past month hundreds of men, women and children throughout northern New England and across the border in Canada have been busily engaged in gathering material and manufacturing wreaths, roping and various other forms of trimming. Supplies at Boston originate principally in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire. Trees are felled by thousands and the smaller ones, the family size trees, are tied in bundles of two or more according to size; the larger ones being left single with branches carefully bent to the trunk and tied to prevent breakage.

Material for wreaths, roping and trimming is gathered and manufactured, then packed in boxes or barrels and sent on its way to market. Most of our holly and mistletoe comes from the Southern States. Few persons except those actually engaged in the work can appreciate the amount of labor involved in harvesting, manufacturing and hauling these supplies to the shipping point at which they are loaded. Money received in this way oftentimes represents a large portion of the total income of many of our northern friends.

Shipments arrive in the market mostly by carlot,

although wreaths and roping in considerable quantities are received by express. Occasional shipments of trees arrive from Maine by the boatload. A very small percentage is trucked in from points in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. During the 10 days immediately preceding the day before Christmas, a large portion of the available space in the wholesale market is given over to the storage and display of these greens and the market district resembles a miniature forest. Purchases are made in quantities desired by the various wholesale and retail dealers in Eastern Massachusetts, Southern New Hampshire and Rhode Island for disposal to individual buyers. Carlot consignments are also made to points more distant. Wholesale prices are, of course, subject to change as supply and demand fluctuate.

Nominal prices for trees purchased at the dealer's place of business are mostly $1.25 a bundle of two or more according to size. Sales by the load are mostly $1 where delivery is made at the car direct to the buyer. Carlot purchases are sometimes made at 85 cents a bundle. Large individual trees, commonly called church or community trees, usually range in price from $10 to $30 each.

The present outlook is for at least a moderate supply of all trimmings and trees, due to the lack of any really severe weather. Each year during the week immediately preceding Christmas, the city of Boston allows growers or their salesmen to expose and sell trees and trimmings on South Market Street. Shippers have learned through sorrowful experience to beware last minute shipments on consignments. In years past these have often arrived too late for sale and thus proved a liability, rather than an asset. W. E. MALONEY.

A Bunch of Silver Medal Potatoes

THE cut of a large potato grown in Maine (page 1325) brings back to me an unusual experience which I had with a large exhibit of such potatoes at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. These mammoth potatoes were grown on my ranch in Garfield Co., Col., on land which later became famous for growing the Carbondale Red Soil potatoes which were contracted for and exclusively used in the dining-car service of one of the great railroads in the East.

This soil is composed of the accumulated dust of extinct volcanoes—which among other elements of plant food contains a considerable per cent of oxidized iron. Potatoes grown on this soil are clean and bright and of the best possible quality. This quality of soil predominates in the Carbondale district.

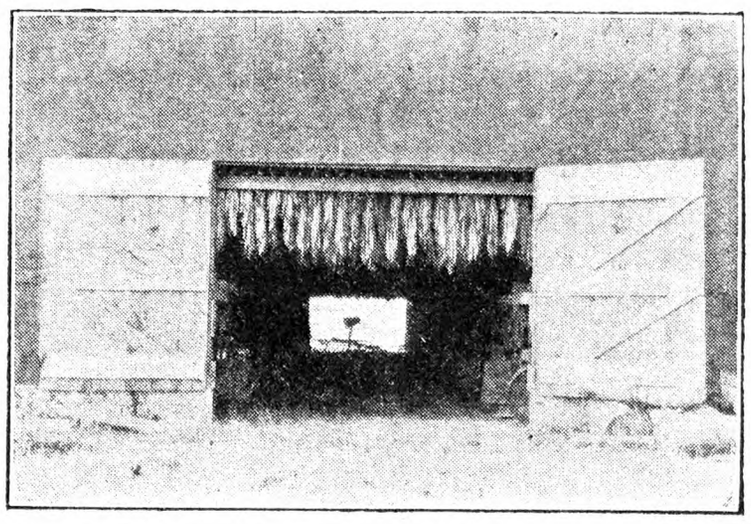
A lot consisting of 551 tubers, weighing in the aggregate 2,000 lbs. net prior to packing, were selected for the above exhibit from one acre of Rural New-Yorkers, then a new potato—the original stock of which came from New York State. Because the cut of the potato above mentioned resembled so closely my own potatoes, I think it was perhaps of the same variety.

Owing to the limited time left for placing exhibits these potatoes were dug at least two weeks too soon, yet with careful handling, wrapping each tuber with paper and careful packing in bushel boxes, prevented possible injury. When placed in their designed position they made a magnificent appearance. As soon as they were exposed, the space in front of them became jammed, the crowd threatening to disfigure the pyramid of potatoes. It became necessary to watch the exhibit from the time the doors opened to their closing. Had the potatoes been $20 gold pieces they could not have caused a bigger crush or more excitement to get near them. During the short time the exhibit was on, not less than 10,000 people informed me and the other watchman that my exhibit deserved the gold medal. But owing to their size the judges claimed they were too large for commercial purposes, giving them second or a silver medal. Though disappointed at first, I asked for permission to give away the entire exhibit, when a woman appeared offering to pay a dollar apiece for her pick of five tubers. This revised my plans. So instead of getting nothing, I disposed of the balance at 50 cents each. So fast did they go I firmly believe I could have sold thousands of tubers at the same price per tuber. —G. W. HUBER.

Colorado.

Pruning Old Orchards

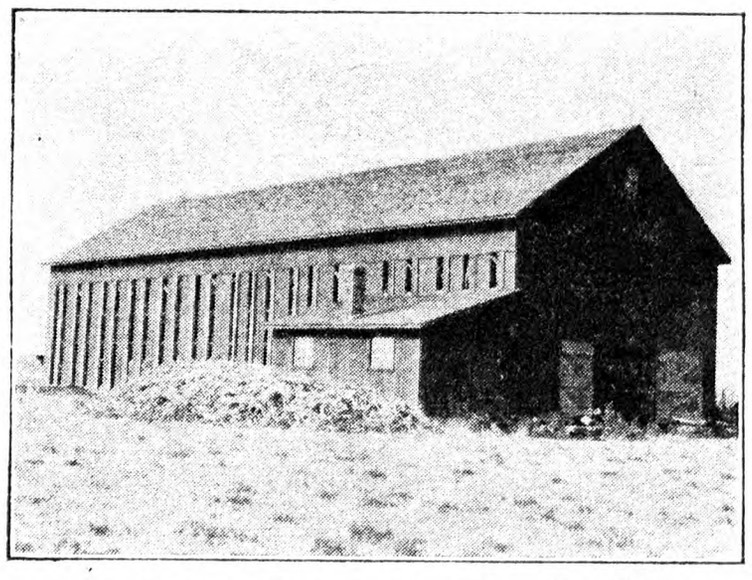
OLD apple orchards of high trees present a difficult problem to the profitable production of fruit. Undoubtedly, the average farmer prefers to eliminate the work of spraying and pruning such trees, and sells the apples to cider mills and evaporators. Yet, the same trees can be made to produce good quality fruit at no great expense. They can be put into good bearing condition with the right



How Tobacco Is Housed for Curing in Canada. Fig. 784

kind of pruning; spraying is necessary to any orchard, young or old, for the production of quality fruit.

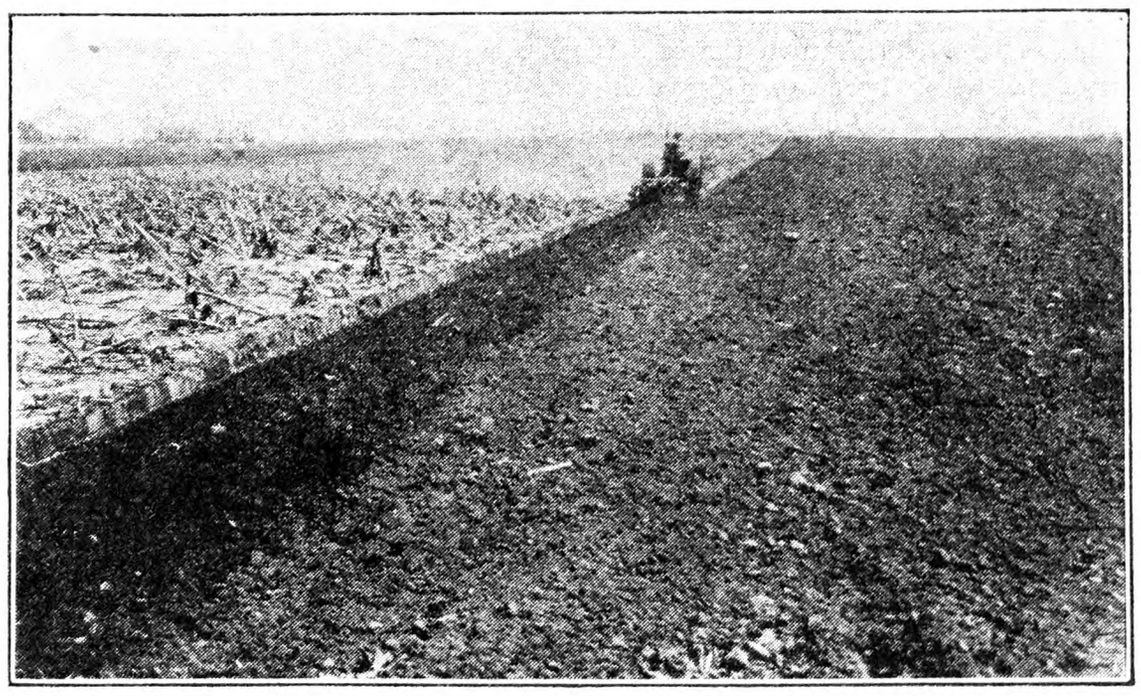
Tall trees are an expensive proposition for the production of fruit if left as they are at present. They cannot be properly sprayed as the high limbs are beyond reach and consequently these limbs are a constant source of infection for fungus and insect troubles. The same high limbs shade the lower



A Tobacco Barn in Canada. Fig. 785

limbs, resulting in fruit of poor color. In addition, considerable strength and vitality of the tree is used in putting on the annual wood growth throughout the length of the "skyscraper" limbs instead of going to the production of fruit.

Trees must bear their fruit near enough to the ground so that they can be properly sprayed and harvested with economy. Climbing for fruit on high



Tractor Work on a Large Field. Fig. 786

limbs is expensive and takes considerable profit from harvesting the fruit nearer the ground. Pruning is necessary to such conditions.

The lowering of the top by good pruning methods can be accomplished in two to four years, a gradual lowering being better for the tree than attempting to do the work in just one year. Only two or three of the largest and highest limbs should be cut each year, first removing those that are inclined to grow horizontally. One apple grower cuts these limbs to within two or three feet of the trunk, thus permitting suckers to be thrown out to form new limbs from the stubs. These new limbs bend over as they begin to bear, making a newer but lower top for the old tree.

The new limbs can be thinned after two or three years, keeping in mind that horizontal and not vertical limbs are necessary for a low tree. After three or four years, the individual tree will be much lower and there will be the addition of many new, thrifty limbs.

The removal of the high limbs will not only result in the remaining limbs bearing more heavily but the fruit will be of improved color because of not receiving the same shading as formerly. Care must be taken in removing the large limbs or they will split down the trunk. Cut well on the bottom side first and splitting will be avoided. Large cuts should be kept painted to prevent decay setting in.

This form of pruning old orchards will tend to relieve the markets of much of the undersized and poorly colored fruit. Additionally, apple growing will be more profitable to the owners of such orchards. H. B. P.

Farm Notes from Western Maine

IT IS seldom that there is such complete contrast between two consecutive haying seasons as there was between those of last year and this. Last season was very wet with showers almost every day, and some of the fields so soft that horses could hardly be driven over them.

This year we had very little rainfall in the months of July and August and the sunshine and drying winds made almost ideal conditions for curing hay. It is doubtful if hay was ever harvested in this section in better condition than this year. The dry weather reduced the yields somewhat, but this is partially or wholly made up by the harvesting of some fields that were left uncut last year.

An interesting question has come up in connection with this. Will a certain amount of this hay, for instance 60 tons, feed a given number of cattle for a greater length of time than the same quantity of the damaged hay harvested last year? Many of our farmers believe that a much smaller amount of such hay will feed the same number of cattle through a Winter. Without question this hay is more valuable for feed, as cows will produce more milk and all kinds of stock will make more growth and keep in better flesh when fed such hay as we have put in the barns this year.

A few fields of Alfalfa in this county yielded from two tons to two and a half tons per acre at the first cutting. We do not get a second cutting of much value here. It seems as if on well-drained ground and given plenty of lime Alfalfa will be a profitable crop. With grain as high as it is at present we need to raise more of our protein at home.

Many farmers are facing a serious shortage of water, some having to haul the water for stock and household use a half-mile or more; this is quite a chore especially when the farmer has from 20 to 30 head of stock. At this date (Nov. 18) the light rains have not started the water in many wells and at any time we may get cold weather that will freeze the surface of the ground. After this occurs rainfall will mostly run off, so many farmers face a dismal prospect for the Winter. Some are selling quite a part of their stock rather than take a chance on what the Winter may bring in increased water supply.

Our supply of water for stock comes from a well dug on ground higher than the buildings and is piped to an open trough in the barnyard. This well was dug nearly 60 years ago, and a one-half inch lead pipe was laid. After this had been in use 35 years it began to trouble. It was found to be very thin and in places to have pin-hole openings. The lead pipe was replaced by a one-half inch pipe of galvanized steel. This gradually filled with rust so that last year the flow of water was stopped and a year ago the pipe was taken up and a one-inch pipe laid. At that time the well was nearly full of water, so full that it flowed out in the ditch dug for the pipe, and we were unable to put the end of the pipe with the strainer down to the bottom of the well. During the dry weather of July the water fell below the strainer and we were forced to water our horses at a nearby brook. As our cows were on pasture they obtained their water from springs there. After we finished haying we set up a derrick over the well, which was dug about eight feet across, and with blocks we lifted out some rocks

which had fallen in. Then we dug out 30 inches of mud which had accumulated in the bottom of the well. As we cleared the mud away from the bottom of the wall around the well the water began to flow in quite freely, and, when the job was finished, there were three veins of water flowing into the well. After this the water rose to a depth of about two feet and seemed to be stationary at that level. We had a piece of pipe cut and threaded and lowered our strainer to the bottom of the well. Our use of water since has lowered it for only an hour or two when it returns to its former level. How many of the wells that have failed this Summer would respond to the same treatment? H. L. S.

Maine.

Prince Edward Island—"The Million-Acre Farm"—"Spud Island"

IT WAS former Lieutenant Governor Howlan who dubbed it "The Million-acre Farm." Previous to that the Yankees called it "Spud Island," from the quantities of potatoes. Probably those Yankee schooners, in the old days, used to load up on the island with potatoes for the New England markets. Previous to confederation nearly all the island trade, of fish and farm produce, went to the New England States in schooner-loads, the chief port of entry being Boston. Much of this trade still continues, but is being handicapped in late years by U. S. tariff restrictions.

The advantages of trading with Eastern United States are very good. Chief of these is the nearness, but more than that is the low freight cost from the fact that all produce can be shipped by water, which is so much cheaper than by rail.

The same can be said of our present advantages in shipping to the South, where is found the chief market for the Prince Edward Island certified seed potatoes. These potatoes now and for some years go chiefly to Norfolk, Va., in big steamer loads of 100,000 bags, and are landed in Norfolk, where they are distributed from there not only to the Virginia growers alone, but to the various other Southern States. Whether these southerners will continue to use island certified seed, rendered more expensive by the higher tariff, is yet to be seen. The fact, however, that the southerners can import from Prince Edward Island so much more cheaply, from the cost of freight point of view, than from anywhere else, by water, is in the island's interest.

This present year there is bigger demand for our island seed potatoes from these localities specified than ever before, but the outcome is that the island with its short crop this year will not be able to supply the demand there is for them.

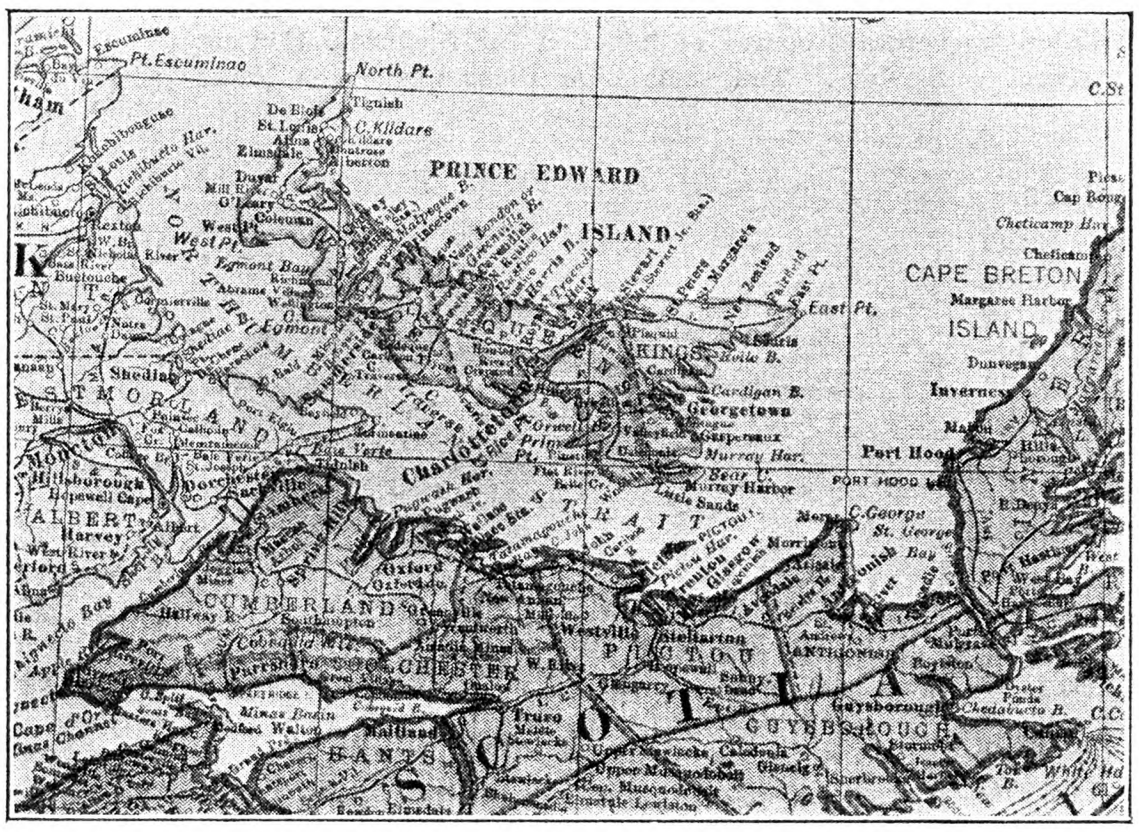
The Potato Growers' Association which handles much of the certified seed stock is now assuring the member-growers and shippers of a minimum of $4.50 per barrel-bag, so that shipments of seed stock, now proceeding and continuing until the close of navigation, about Christmas, are assured at least $4.50 a barrel.

Although Prince Edward Island is so often called "the million-acre farm," there are more than that many acres, about one and two-thirds millions acres of arable land in the province, not quite a level table land, but gently undulating, with no mountains, nor crags, higher than comparatively low hills, and very little marsh or waste land. The land being generally a sandy-loam on a gravel foundation subsoil, is easily tilled and is ideal soil for the growing of potatoes. While the gravel subsoil gives natural drainage and aeration to the growing crops, it is very wasteful of fertility and moisture, and land well manured or fertilized will not hold it long, so that manuring and fertilizing must go on continually. There are, therefore, a great many impoverished fields and farms from neglect of adding manure. Such a soil as this also lacks humus or vegetable matter. But, strange to say, the potatoes do not require, at least not here, a humus-soil to produce maximum crops, so long as the plant food needed is supplied by complete fertilizer. I have seen in former years a field fitted for potatoes that did not contain scarcely the lowest modicum of humus, produce a crop of 300 bushels per acre. A ton of high-grade fertilizer, strong in nitrogen and potash, was applied. The field was clean of weeds. That was all that could be said of it. It was a very light, sandy soil. A couple of ridges were left unplanted and unfertilized on one side of the seven-acre field, and sown to oats. These oats did not reach the height of more than eight or nine inches, so poor and impoverished was the land. And yet the crop of potatoes adjoining on the well-fertilized portion, made over 300 bushels of marketable potatoes per acre. In a good year, yields of 400 bushels per acre are not uncommon.

Year before last a cousin of the writer had a 3½ acre field of Cobblers that yielded 400 bushels of all marketable, no culls or small ones, except few cut and damaged tubers. Another friend told the writer that a four-acre patch yielded him exactly 400 bushels per acre, 350 of which were marketable. Ordinarily, however, 250 bushels per acre is considered a good yield in a favorable year, and the average is about 200 bushels per acre. This year, 1929, on account of the exceedingly dry season the yield is placed at 169 bushels per acre, but sound and notably free of disease, splendid marketable tubers.

Oats and potatoes are the two chief crops grown on the island, oats following the potatoes and seeded down. The best farmers, looking to the future hay crop, no doubt, add 300 to 400 lbs. of complete fertilizer to the oat crop, even though they did apply 15 cwt. to a ton of fertilizer to the preceding potato crop. One man who follows this plan thrashed 2,700 bushels of oats from a 50-acre field under potatoes last year, and this is a poor oat year, affected, as the potatoes were, by the severe drought.

And yet, in such as one would think so favorable a farming region, our people do not stay on the land, but leave by the thousands to other lands, chiefly to the New England States, but more lately to Canadian west. We not only do not hold our natural increase of population, but grow less and less each succeeding year. We have 30,000 less people in the island than we had 40 years ago. We have some three thousand less people this year of 1929 than in the census year of 1921.


PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND
CAPE BRETON
ISLAND
North Pt.
Pt. Escuminac
C. Kildare
Cap Rouge
Cheticamp Har.
East Pt.
Georgetown
Murray Harbor
Port Hood
C. George
St. George
Charlottetown
Summerside
Tignish
Alberton
Souris
Montague
Kensington
Cardigan B.
Murray Harbor
Little Sands
Pictou Har.
Trenton
Glasgow
Westville
Stellarton
Pictou
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Guysborough
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Mahone Bay
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Yarmouth
Digby
Annapolis
Kentville
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Shediac
Moncton
Dorchester
Hillsborough
Tignish
Cape Tormentine
Cape d'Or
Cape Chignecto
Cape Sable
Cape Canso
Cape Breton
Cape Ray
Cape Ingonish
Cape St. Lawrence
Cape St. George
Cape St. Mary
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felt with one exception that the grade standards should not be relaxed in the following discussion, even though some one stated that Virginia orchard men wished such a thing.

Dean Price again took the stand and told of how buyers of fruit could be attracted to the farm with newspaper and sign advertising and next of how they should be pleased after they arrived at the farm. His ideas consisted of a fair wholesale price, coupled with a full basket and well-graded fruit, working on the proven principle that a satisfied customer was the best advertisement and a dissatisfied buyer was the greatest source of injury to the grower's trade. Mr. Price described with much feeling how a $100 sign which he had paid a local boosting agency to provide and set up had failed in its purpose of pointing out his orchard to customers and then he noted how a 75-cent sign not nearly so artistic did all the work of directing the trade right.

Dean R. L. Watts of the college outlined a program for the development of instruction and research in horticulture at the college. He also is an optimist.

S. W. Frost of the college noted the progress of Oriental moth and curculio control. These two pests have been increasingly troublesome in Pennsylvania in the past few years and their control is still far from perfection, although progress is being made. E. L. Nixon of the college stated that 600-lb. spraying pressure had been shown definitely to be of no more value than 400 lbs. and next related his work in attempting to find fire-blight resistant root stocks for pears and apples. Nixon detailed his patented method of securing own-rooted trees, claiming that trees of Pennock, Williams, Stayman, Smokehouse and Gano obtained in this way were resistant to fire-blight root-rot and were adapted for either so-called double working or for fruiting, as they were when the variety was the one the grower desired. H. E. Hodgkiss, extension entomologist, warned the growers of the sudden increase of San José scale this year due to frequent unavoidable failures to apply the delayed dormant spray. The apple maggot was said to be the most serious insect pest in the State now and to be increasingly severe in sod orchards. Many growers saved nicotine this year and in so doing sometimes helped a good-sized crop of red bugs to get in some destructive work. The average insect loss in 1929 for representative Pennsylvania orchards was 3.1 cents a bushel for well-sprayed orchards and 8.7 cents for indifferently sprayed plantings.

R. S. Kirby, extension pathologist, said that scab severity was marked all over the State this year in improperly sprayed and unsprayed orchards. The careless sprayers paid a tribute of 11 cents a bushel to fungus diseases and those who did not spray at all paid 59 cents a bushel for that error. Well-sprayed orchards lost but one cent a bushel on an average because of fungus pests. The year 1929 was a bad one to save money by omitting sprays. The omission of early sprays favored scab, while leaving out some of the later ones resulted in increasing sooty blotch and Brooks spot. Bordeaux has given excellent control in certain orchards with considerable Brooks spot.

S. H. Bear, a promising young grower of Scotland, Pa., gave the results of his homemade experiment on apple thinning with York Imperial. While the size of the individual fruits and the proportion of the larger sizes resulting was increased, the results were not justified in the case of export apples, since 2¼-in. apples are large enough for export, with light demand and proportionately lesser premiums for 2¾-in. fruit. Bear's peach thinning method was explained in detail. In this, he uses a 3-ft. broomstick with a hooked nail on one end and with the opposite end tapered for decreasing weight. The trees are low, and no ladders are used while thinning. The hook will pull down the higher branches so that they can be grasped in the free hand while the operator taps individual fruits off with the stick. Skill in using this novel tool is soon attained so that the thinner can usually take out the center peach of a cluster of three or so. While the method will not always work quite so nicely as hand thinning, it is said to be very rapid, since in 1929 Bear and two men thinned 60 acres of nine-year peach trees set with a moderate crop in only 1½ days. Not all of the trees needed thinning, and not all the branches of each thinned tree required attention, but the method is four times as fast as the usual way, resulting in a considerable saving of labor, the highest priced thing connected with any orchard. Thinning for local markets is a different proposition and will usually pay when properly done.

J. L. McCartney, extension pomologist, presented lessons from the fruit extension work of 1929, listing the mouse control work as the most popular subject and with thinning and pruning due for more extended work during the coming year. This presentation was the last point of the program.

A Farm Girl of a Former Generation

A fruit identification contest for growers resulted in M. E. Johnston of Conoquenessing, Butler Co., Pa., winning the prize of a book on fruit growing. Johnston is the man who started the writer on his horticultural career some years ago.

Several growers' experience and question box periods were held and these resulted in a great plenty of discussion on many topics. Usually there was enough divergence of opinion to keep things from becoming monotonous. R. H. SUDDS.

A Few Winter Thoughts

LIFE is not always what we would wish it to be on the great majority of farms, but, except under the most adverse conditions, it surely has its compensations to make up for the hard places. There is certain to be self-denial necessary on the part of most farm folks in the course of a natural life, but farm people are not the only ones who must learn this great lesson. The few who do not have to learn these lessons of life must of necessity miss much of the zest and joy of living, for it is only by comparisons that we can learn values.

Recently after "tending" the furnace fire for the night I sat down for a few moments of reflection before going upstairs to retire. Along one side of the furnace room were several tiers of seasoned wood and dried cedar for kindling the fire when low; on one side a pile of coal to be burned when the weather was too cold to heat the house to a satisfactory temperature with wood. With a large wood furnace there is little trouble, but ours is a coal furnace put in nearly 20 years ago when we felt that the diminishing wood supply might make it advisable to supplement it with coal in the coldest weather. A good grade of soft coal cost us $12 a ton and wood would cost us $12 to $14 if we bought it. The wood grows on the farm and we prepare it in the Winter months when we have leisure to do it. We find it a comforting thought that in case of a strike on the part of railroad employes or coal miners we have wood enough on the farm so that our own labor will protect us from the cold. When coal is available at reasonable prices we can use it.

In the storage room near by hung a side of beef, and the shelves were well packed with canned fruits and vegetables which the foresight of our other half had provided for our use in a season when fresh fruits were not available. More than enough wheat for the necessary flour supply was in the barn with home-grown beans, and other things. In addition there is much more than enough of honey to keep the family sweet for a year.

These are some of the things that make farm life worth while to us, some of the things which bring us peace and contentment. Our clothes may not be of the latest model or of a quality we would like, but they are usually within the pale of respectability and keep us comfortable. There may be times when we do not possess enough coin of the realm to buy some of the things we would like or perhaps really need, but we learn to forget it, and not desire too much the things we cannot have. The state of our minds has much to do with our desires. If we are injured in a way to cause us pain and we sit down and center our thoughts on our hurt, the pain is greatly increased. If we accept the unpleasant things that come to us in life as a part of the game it is not so hard to bear them. Then I have learned that many things that cost but little in effort are a continual joy. Money will not buy happiness. Happiness only dwells in a contented mind. We should all strive for that state of mind which enables us to be content with our lot while we strive to improve our conditions and those of others about us.

I was led to compare my lot with that of the laboring man who with his family lived in the city. His daily wage in most instances looks large to the man on the farm, but with it he must buy all that goes to make a living and a home possible. His home is his in part only for he does not often own the house in which he makes a home. His surroundings may not be at all what he desires but they are the best he can do. He may not set a tree or plant a flower or build some needed building, for the land is not his. There are few things he may do without he is compelled to get the permission of some one. He may be obliged to go hungry or cold even when he has the means to purchase what he needs because those who have usually served him have been ordered out on strike for reasons beyond his control. If sickness comes to the wage-earner, rent must still be paid in addition to doctor and possibly hospital bills, or the family may find themselves forced out of home. There are many in the city who would not change places with me, and there are but few in the cities with whom I would change, even in the years which are unprofitable in the returns which they make in dollars.

We have a wonderful country, a heritage of our fathers and mothers, made possible through their toil, hardships and the sacrifice of countless lives. We must not permit those who would to trample their ideals in the mire and filth of greed and lust. It is our privilege and duty to help to make it ever greater and better, a country to which all others can look with ever increasing trust and respect.

Maine. O. B. GRIFFIN.

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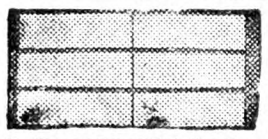

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Care of Nut Trees for January

Now is an ideal time to cut out the dead and crowding limbs. Be sure to paint the wounds well with pure tar or water glass. If large cuts are to be covered or cavities to be disinfected and covered, be sure to coat the bark edge and sap wood with shellac, especially if working on English walnuts, as they are very tender. Then paint the heartwood with creosote and cover with hot tar.

When working on cavities be sure to clean them thoroughly of all dead wood and fungus growth before disinfecting. This can be done with a few different size gouges and chisels. Too much emphasis cannot be put on the necessity of keeping the wounds clean and free of fungus growth, also of sealing against infection. Here an important point might be brought out regarding cavities. When cavities are filled we find a film of dampness is ever present between the filling and the wood, making an ideal place for infection to lodge and develop. The filling then acts as a protection from outside inspection and removal. If left unfilled with proper drainage, inspection and disinfection can be performed every year. and no more impairment to the health of the tree will occur.

Pennsylvania JOHN W. HERSHEY

Peach Borers

What is the best and quickest way to remove borers from peach trees? They have already done considerable damage.

Putnam Co., N. Y. R. C.

The best method of removing peach borers is to dig them out with a stiff wire. This is quickly done and, if one keeps watch of the trees at least twice a year, they can be got before much damage is done. These borers are practically always near the surface of the ground and by working around the trunk with a stiff wire, all of their burrows can be found and the grubs dug out or killed in their burrows. If this is not done, the trees are likely to be killed by girdling. There is no way to prevent these borers getting in, as the fly that causes them lays its egg on the trunk some time during the season, and this may happen at any time. Digging them out is the sure remedy.

Peach Leaf Curl

Can you tell us how we can cure our peach trees of leaf curl? J. F. F.

Long Island

To handle peach leaf curl it is necessary to spray when the trees are dormant with a standard fungicide. Treatment after the dormant stage is of no account. Concentrated lime-sulphur, one to 15 or Bordeaux mixture, 4-4-50 are suitable treatments, but must be on while tree is entirely dormant to get the start of leaf curl spores.

Elm for Posts

What are the lasting qualities of elm wood when used for posts? I am contemplating building quite a little fence in the Spring and am wondering whether elm trees about four inches in diameter would be all right or would they rot too easily. I have numerous small elms of the size mentioned growing on low wet land and thought perhaps this would be a good way to utilize them to good advantage. I would be pleased if you would advise me in the matter. R. F. C.

New York

Elm makes a fairly durable post and is worth using where convenient. Small trees that are largely sapwood are not so good as larger timber, but are good enough to pay for use.

The Poinsettia

The poinsettia has long been regarded as one of our finest and showiest of Christmas flowering plants. The florists all show many fine specimens during the Yuletide season. Not many people seem to know that this beautiful plant grows wild in Mexico, and other sub-tropical regions. Mr. Keller of the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens has raised several giant specimens that are a living monument to his exceptional gardening ability. Wishing to take a picture of the flowers I had to borrow an extension ladder from the painter. By actual measurement the plants are 17 feet high. The flower forms although not yet fully developed are one and a half to two feet across. The leaves are well over a foot in length. This plant is rooted right in the soil on the floor of the greenhouse. It is cut back regularly to about four feet high, this is done when the flowers have withered. This particular Poinsettia is seven years old. This would seem to prove conclusively that the old plants can flower as profusely as the youngsters.

This plant is botanically known as Euphorbia pulcherrima. The flower head is a bright scarlet. The flowers themselves are small, yellow and insignificant, being about a half inch in diameter. The small cluster of flowers is surrounded by an involucral crown of scarlet leaves, better known as bracts. The foliage is a very pleasing shade of light green. The leaves are shaped somewhat similar to an elongated maple leaf. When making cut flowers the stem exudes a large quantity of white sap, looking like milk but very sticky, if it gets on anything it will cause a stain. It is somewhat poisonous so don't get this sap near any cuts and scratches you may have. When taking cut flowers take a lighted match and burn the cut part of the stem to stop the loss of the plant's "blood."

Usually we save our plants from year to year. When the plants have finished flowering we put the whole, pot and plant, away in a dry place and let it dry out. The temperature should not go below 50 degrees. Do not water during this rest period. In the late Spring take the plants out. Knock away the old dirt and repot. Cut the tops back to two eyes. Should you wish to increase your stock you can easily take cuttings. I like to drop mine in a pail of water as I make them. After a short time I lay them on the bench to let the bottoms dry before inserting in the sand in the propagating bed or box. You can use the old stocks for flowering if you haven't the facilities for making slips. Should you intend using your old plants they can be pinched back a bit. Be sure to take the plants indoors before the cold weather starts. A fairly rich light loam with a little limestone and sand in the bottom of the pots, is what the like. Some manure water applied when the flowers are starting will expand the bracts. Careful watering and plenty of sun will insure good plants.

There is a white form of this Euphorbia, namely E. pulcherrima albida. The bract color is more or less of a creamy white. Personally I think that the flower heads look as though they had been washed out several times until they lost all semblance of color.

New York GEORGE R. BISHOP

Who Knows These Pruners?

I have a pair of pruning shears that I use for grape trimming; the only name on them is "Fritz Howaldt, Germany." I would like to know where I could find someone in this country handling this shear. E. J. B.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

We know how one gets accustomed to a certain pruner and does not feel at home working with any other. Any information from readers will be welcomed.

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Cactus Care and Culture

Of recent years the Cacti have come much to the fore amongst popular plants, and today the interest shown towards them must be manifest to those who observe the displays in the florists' windows. Undoubtedly the wonderful exhibits arranged at the flower shows in New York and Boston have done much to popularize this class of plant, while their adaptability to the arid atmosphere of the average American home renders them especially suitable as house plants. The fact that they do not demand the same unremitting care in the matter of watering or do not require repotting at such frequent intervals as most plants are points which we must count in their favor when considering them as contestants for a place in the living-room window; while the same ability to exist with a minimum of attention makes them especially suitable for the requirements of the amateur greenhouse owner who is unable to be at hand throughout the day to attend to the detailed routine work of the greenhouse management. The fact that there is such an amazing variety of distinct forms to select from suggests the interest and pleasure which accrues to the man who makes cactus collecting a hobby.

The name Cactus is frequently and incorrectly applied to plants which do not really belong to this great natural family —botanically known as the Cactaceæ. Other plants of a xerophytic nature and belonging to several very distinct families occur in various parts of the world, and many of these have the thick, fleshy parts associated with the true Cacti, yet the flower parts (upon which botanical classification is based) show that they are really far removed from the cacti proper. All plants of this type (including the cacti) are grouped together under the general heading of succulents, and as they all require similar cultural treatment it is convenient to consider them together in this article.

The cacti proper, with the exception of two or three species of Rhipsalis (mistletoe cactus) are all natives of the New World—the exceptions extend into South Africa. Cacti such as prickly pear (Opuntia) grow plentifully in South Africa, Australia and along the shores of the Mediterranean, but they are not indigenous to those regions as they represent the naturalized progeny of plants imported from the New World.

Other succulents commonly found in cultivation are the Aloes and Euphorbias, chiefly from tropical Africa, the Agaves from the Americas, Gasterias from Africa and Sedums from various parts of the world. The more popular genera of cacti include Cereus, Opuntia, Echinocactus, Mammillaria, Melocactus, Phyllocactus, Epiphyllum and Rhipsalis.

Contrary to general opinion the cacti are not confined to tropical or sub-tropical regions; two species of Opuntia extend northward to British Columbia, and one is found in New York State, while species of Echinocereus, Echinocactus and Mammillaria occur in Colorado.

The cultivation of succulents in flower pots or other suitable receptacles is really a simple matter once their requirements are known, but many are lost through lack of knowledge rather from lack of attention.

Do not purchase the attractive miniature cactus gardens which are arranged in artistic dishes and sold by many florists with the expectation that the plants are going to live almost indefinitely. They will not, and cannot do so under the conditions named. Such arrangements are made as purely decorative examples of the florist's art, comparable to the baskets of flowers which he offers, and although the former will last in good condition for a very much longer time than will the flowers, they cannot be considered as permanent.

When purchasing plants in flower pots be sure they are established and possess a definite root system. Sometimes one may acquire a cutting or slip from a succulent in the possession of a friend and this may be rooted as indicated in a later paragraph dealing with propagation.

One of the first requirements of all succulents is exposure to all available sunlight, and for this reason when used as house plants they should invariably be placed in a window having a southerly or at least an easterly aspect. They are also splendid subjects for putting out in the rock garden in the Summer, plunging the pots to the rims in the earth and keeping them watered at intervals. Very attractive beds of succulents can be arranged in a similar manner. The plunging method is much to be preferred to that of knocking them out of their pots and replanting in the Fall.

In Winter a minimum temperature of 40 to 45 degrees should be maintained, and 10 degrees higher is advantageous. Of course higher temperatures are quite in order, but it is harmful to expose them to 70 or 75 degrees in the daytime and allow the temperature to drop to 35 or 40 at night.

Succulent plants like to be somewhat confined at the root, and for this reason they should not be over-potted. It is really surprising how large a plant will grow and flourish in a small receptacle, and a pot-bound plant is almost always healthy. For this reason then make sure that the plant has filled all the available space with roots and is really growing too large for the pot occupied before attempting to give it a larger size. Spring is the correct time for repotting. If, however, a plant is unhealthy or is in sour or otherwise unsuitable soil it may be repotted at any time, using a sweet compost and placing the plant in a pot which will only just hold the root system.

The soil in which succulents are grown must be of a very open and porous nature. A suitable mixture may be obtained by taking two parts of good loamy soil, one part sharp sand, one part soft brick broken up into small pieces, a small amount of humus, bonemeal at the rate of a 6-in. flowerpot full to a bushel of soil, and a sprinkling of lime, the whole to be mixed thoroughly together. Fill the pots one-third full of crocks or coarse cinders to provide ample drainage. Upon this place a few coarse leaves and then place the plant in the center of the pot. Ram the prepared compost firmly about the roots and leave a space of about one inch from the rim to allow for watering.

The question of applying water requires considerable care. Many cacti die through inadequate watering. Amateurs are apt to think that because these plants inhabit desert regions they can live practically without water, while one occasionally hears such remarks as that they obtain all the moisture they require "from the air." A moment's reflection will serve to show the foolishness of this last statement, for the desert air is notoriously arid, having an extremely low humidity, so also is the air in most dwelling-houses. Furthermore the whole physiological construction of the succulents is calculated to prevent the dry air from absorbing moisture from the plant surfaces rather than any possibility that the plant could absorb moisture from the air.

While precipitation occurs only at infrequent intervals in sections where succulent plants predominate, yet they possess very extensive root systems which enable them to tap distant supplies of moisture. Confine the same roots to the limits of a small pot and stand that same pot in a sunny window and you have an entirely different story; the small body of soil dries out very rapidly, and in consequence the roots have no available supply of moisture, a condition which the plants resent, and although they may continue to exist they cannot be expected to grow and thrive and eventually they will succumb.

The only correct way to water a plant of this nature is to give it sufficient water to saturate the whole ball of soil thoroughly. Whenever practicable this is best effected by standing the pot in a pail of water for a few minutes; then give no more moisture until it has dried out again well. It will thus be seen that no definite rule as to how often water must be applied can be made. In Winter a plant may only take water every week, or even every two weeks; in Summer the same plant may require watering once or possibly twice a day. Plants kept in low temperatures will require much less watering than those grown under warmer conditions. Stagnant water means sickness and eventually death to succulent plants, hence the necessity for perfect drainage.

Propagation may be effected by seeds, cuttings, division of old plants or by grafting. Cuttings afford the most usual means of increase, and material may be obtained from the younger parts of the plant. Cut cleanly across with a sharp knife and insert the cuttings in pure sand. Stand in a sunny position and keep the sand just moist until roots are emitted, when the new plant may be transferred to another pot, using the compost previously advised. Old plants which have become too large and plants which show signs of sickness are best started again as cuttings. So far as I am aware no cuttings are easier to root than those of the succulents. T. H. EVERETT.

New York.

The Bookshelf

ROCK GARDEN PRIMER, by Archie Thornton. Many amateur gardeners are interested in rock plants, yet fear to attempt their culture. This book with its diagrams showing methods of planting, and pictures of the finished work, will be found very helpful. The chapter on propagation of rock plants answers some frequent questions, and the lists of varieties are excellent. Attractively illustrated, including some colored plates, and well indexed. Published by A. T. De La Mare Co., Inc., New York; price $2.

ORNAMENTAL DWARF FRUIT TREES, by Eberhard Abjornson. The training of dwarf fruit trees is an art widely practiced in Europe but little known here. This attractive book gives pruning principles, methods of training, budding and grafting and pictures some of the interesting and curious forms that are developed by skilled gardeners. These ususual trees, trained on walls or forming ornamental shapes, are sometimes seen on the great estates of wealthy people here, but in Europe are frequently the pride of amateur gardeners. Published by A. T. De La Mare Co., Inc., New York; attractively bound and illustrated; price $1.50.

SWEET POTATO PRODUCTION AND HANDLING, by Homer C. Thompson. This useful manual will possess interest for either commercial or amateur growers of this valuable root; it discusses soil, propagation, planting, cultivation and marketing, and includes a useful reference list of publications devoted to the subject. It is concisely written, and attractively illustrated. Published by Orange Judd Publishing Co., New York; 127 pages; price $1.25.

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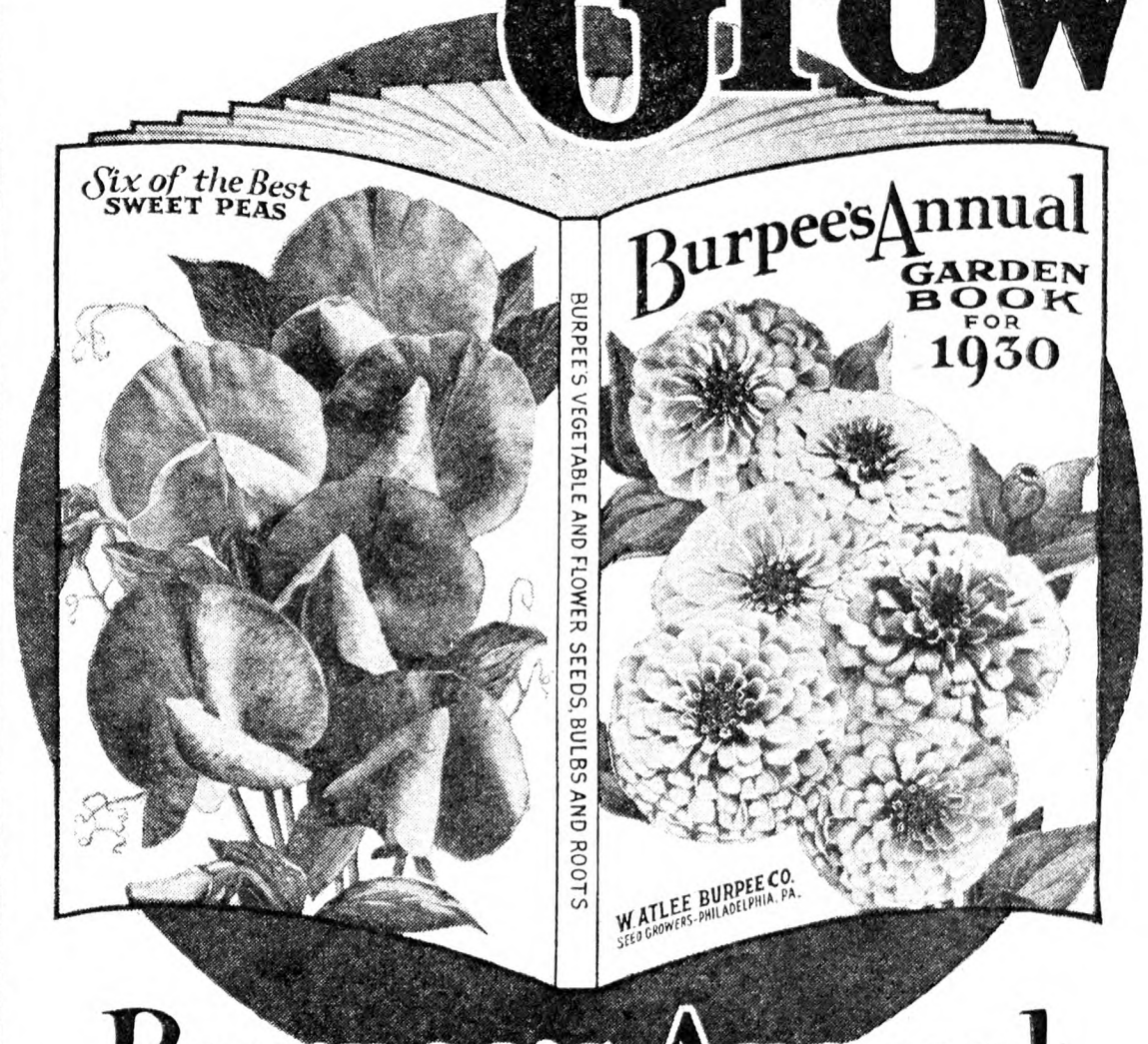

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Market News & Prices

New York Produce Markets

MILK

December: League-pool: Class 1, 3 per cent, 201 to 210-mile zone, $3.22 per 100 lbs.; Class 2A, $1.935 plus differentials; Class 2B, $2.185; Class 3, $2.15.

In classes 2A and 2B differential of 6½c per .1 of 1 per cent of butterfat is added to milk testing over 3.5 per cent. In classes 1 and 3 the differential is 4c.

Sheffield Producers: Class 1, $3.22; Class 2, $2.30; Class 3, $2.10.

BUTTER

Creamery, fresh, fancy	$0.40	@	$0.40½
Extra, 92 score			.39½
Firsts, 88 to 91 score	.34	@	.38½
Seconds	.30	@	.32
Lower grades	.28	@	.29
Ladles	.31	@	.33
Packing stock	.27	@	.28½
Renovated	.34	@	.34½
Sweet fancy	.41½	@	.42
Extra	.40½	@	.41
Firsts	.35	@	.39
Seconds	.33	@	.35
Centralized	.33	@	.37

CHEESE

State flats held, fancy	$0.26	@	$0.26½
Average run	.23½	@	.24½
Flats, fresh, fancy			.22
Average run			.21
Wis. flats, June	.24½	@	.25
Fresh	.22½	@	.23
Daisies, fresh, fancy	.22½	@	.23
Young America, fresh	.23	@	.23½
Short held	.23½	@	.24

EGGS

Nearby white, extra	$0.62	@	$0.63
Average extras	.59	@	.60
Extra firsts	.54	@	.58
Firsts	.50	@	.52
Pullets	.45	@	.47
Pacific Coast, whites	.55	@	.62
Mixed colors	.63	@	.64
Gathered, best	.57	@	.59
Common to good	.45	@	.55
Cold storage, fancy	.42	@	.44
Lower grades	.34	@	.38

DRESSED POULTRY, SQUABS

Chickens, fancy, lb.	$0.34	@	$0.36
Fair to good	.27	@	.32
Roosters	.21	@	.24
Fowls	.27	@	.35
Ducks	.18	@	.28
Geese	.18	@	.27
Turkeys—Dry,			
Nearby—Toms	.30	@	.40
Hens	.30	@	.37
Maryland—Toms	.30	@	.40
Hens	.30	@	.38
Virginia—Toms	.30	@	.38
Hens	.30	@	.36
Mediums	.21	@	.25
Old toms	.27	@	.30
Old hens	.27	@	.31
Northwestern and Mountain States—			
Toms	.30	@	.37
Hens	.30	@	.35
Mediums	.20	@	.26
Western—Toms	.30	@	.36
Hens	.30	@	.34
Mediums	.20	@	.25
Southwestern—Toms	.30	@	.35
Hens	.30	@	.33
Mediums	.20	@	.24
Texas—Toms	.30	@	.34
Hens	.30	@	.32
Mediums	.20	@	.24
Old toms	.26	@	.29
Old hens	.26	@	.30
Squabs, white, lb.	.40	@	.45
Dark, doz.	2.50	@	3.50
Culls	1.50	@	2.00

LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS

Fowls, lb.	$0.24	@	$0.26
Chickens	.20	@	.21
Roosters	.13	@	.14
Ducks	.23	@	.24
Geese	.27	@	.30
Rabbits, lb.	.16	@	.22

LIVE STOCK

Steers, 100 lbs.	$12.00	@	$12.50
Bulls	6.00	@	9.00
Cows	6.00	@	8.25
Calves, best	16.00	@	17.50
Common to good	12.00	@	15.00
Sheep	4.50	@	6.50
Lambs	11.00	@	14.00
Hogs	9.80	@	10.15

DRESSED MEATS

Calves, choice lb.	$0.21	@	$0.22
Good to prime	.16	@	.18
Culls	.11	@	.13
Lambs, head	6.00	@	12.50
Steers, 100 lbs.	22.00	@	28.00
Bulls	13.50	@	14.00
Cows	15.50	@	16.00
Roasting pigs, 10 to 12 lbs.	.22	@	.24
14 to 20 lbs.	.18	@	.20

POTATOES

L. I., 150 lbs.	$4.00	@	$5.25
In bulk, 180 lbs.	6.00	@	6.25
Me., in bulk 180 lbs.	4.50	@	5.00
150 lbs.	3.85	@	4.25
Sweet potatoes, Va., bbl.	1.25	@	2.50
Del., and Md., bu.	1.25	@	1.50

VEGETABLES

Beets bu.	$2.50	@	$3.25
Brussels sprouts, qt.	.10	@	.25
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00	@	2.00
Ton	28.00	@	33.00
Carrots, bu.	1.00	@	1.50
Cauliflower, bu.	1.25	@	3.00
Celery, doz.	.75	@	1.25
Horseradish, Mo., bbl.	8.00	@	10.00
Kale, bbl.	.50	@	1.00
Leeks, 100 bchs.	3.00	@	4.00
Onions, 100 lbs.	1.75	@	2.25
Parsnips, bu.	1.25	@	1.75
Peas, bu.	4.00	@	7.50
Peppers, bu.	5.00	@	7.00
Spinach, bu.	.65	@	1.50
Squash, Hubbard, bbl.	1.75	@	2.00
Watercress, 100 bchs.	4.00	@	5.00

DRIED BEANS—*Jobbing Prices*

Marrow, 100 lbs.	$9.50	@	$10.75
Pea	7.75	@	8.00
Red kidney	8.75	@	9.00

FRUITS

Apples, McIntosh, bbl.	$7.00	@	11.00
Greenings	3.00	@	9.00
Baldwins,	3.50	@	7.00
Spy.	6.00	@	8.00
Wealthy,	3.00	@	6.50
York Imp.	3.50	@	5.75
Cranberries, ½ bbl. box	8.00	@	9.50
Grapes, 12-qt. bskt.	.90	@	1.10
Strawberries, qt.	.40	@	.55

WILD RABBITS

Cottontail, pair	$0.10	@	$0.30
Jacks, pair	.75	@	.90

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1 Timothy	$24.00	@	$25.00
No. 2	22.00	@	23.00
No. 3	14.00	@	21.00
Clover mixed	15.00	@	23.00
Straw, rye	16.00	@	17.00
Oats and wheat			14.00

GRAIN

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.43⅛
No. 1 northern Spring	1.50⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.07⅜
Oats, No. 2 white	.58½
Rye	1.12½
Barley	.80

Retail Prices at New York

Milk, grade A, bottled, qt.	$0.19		
Grade B	.16		
Butter, best, lb.	$0.49	@	.50
Cheese, best lb.	.35	@	.42
Eggs, best doz.	.70	@	.75
Gathered	.55	@	.60
Fowls, lb.	.45	@	.55
Turkeys, lb.	.40	@	.55
Roasting chickens, lb.	.45	@	.55
Ducks, lb.	.35	@	.40
Apples, doz.	.30	@	.60

Buffalo Wholesale Markets

Eggs show a decline with a break in the weather. Butter and poultry are barely steady.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs. — Butter, about steady; creamery, prints, 47 to 48c; tubs, 45 to 46c; firsts, 42 to 44c; undergrades, 40 to 41c. Cheese, steady; new daisies, 26c longhorn, 26 to 27c; bricks, 27 to 28c; new flats, 28c; brick Swiss, 30c; limburger, 33c. Eggs, lower; grade A, hennery, 51 to 58c; grade B, storage, 42 to 44c; grade C, 38 to 40c; pullets, 41 to 46c; nearby at mark, 48 to 55c.

Poultry.—Dressed poultry, steady; fowls, 24 to 34c; chickens, 28 to 34c; old roosters, 21 to 24c; ducks, 20 to 28c; geese, 18 to 22c; turkeys, 25 to 33c. Live poultry, weak; springers, 20 to 23c; fowls, 19 to 28c; old roosters, 20c; ducks, 20 to 22c; geese, 20 to 21c; turkeys, 34 to 35c.

Apples and Potatoes.—Apples, steady; Gravenstein, Wolf River, Alexander, bu., $1.25 to $1.50; Baldwin, 75c to $1.85; Twenty-ounce, Greening, $1.75 to $2; Jonathan, Wealthy $2 to $2.25; King, Rome Beauty, $2.25 to $2.50; Delicious, $2.75 to $3; McIntosh, $1.25 to $3.25. Potatoes, steady; home-grown, bu., 60c to $1.55; 150-lb. sack, $4 to $4.25; Idaho, 100-lb. sack, $4.75; sweets, Del., bu. crate, $1.85 to $2.

Beans and Onions.—Beans, weak; pea, cwt., $8.35; medium, $8.50; red kidney, $9.75; marrow, $11; white kidney, $12. Onions, steady; home-grown, bu., $1.50 to $1.65; 100-lb. sack, $1.75 to $2; Spanish, crate, $1.75 to $1.85.

Fruits and Berries.—Cranberries, 25-lb. box, $4.25 to $4.50; grapes, Cal., Malaga, lug, $1.75 to $2; Emperor, keg., $5.50 to $6; oranges, Cal., box, $5 to $6.50; Fla., $4.50 to $6; tangerines, Fla., box, $2 to $3; strawberries, Fla., qt., 90c to $1.

Vegetables.—Beans, green and wax, Fla., box, $1.50 to $4; Lima, Cuba, bu. hamper, $4 to $4.25; beets, bu., $1 to $1.25; Brussels sprouts, qt., 20 to 25c; cabbage, bu., 60c to $1; carrots, bu., $1 to $1.50; cauliflower, Cal., crate, $2.50; celery, doz., 85c to $1; cucumbers, Fla., bu. hamper, $4 to $5; eggplant, Fla., bu. hamper, $3 to $3.75; endive, lb., 20 to 35c; horseradish, bbl., $12; kale, Md., bu., $1.25; lettuce, 8-lb. bskt., $1; mushrooms, 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1; parsnips, bu., $1.50 to $2; peas, Cal., bu. hamper, $5; peppers, Fla., crate, $6 to $7.50; pumpkins, bu., 50c; radishes, doz. bchs. 20 to 25c; spinach, Md., bu., $1.25 to $1.40; squash, lb., 3 to 3½c; tomatoes, 8-lb. bskt., $1.50 to $1.60; turnips, bu., $1 to $1.25.

Sweets.—Honey, steady; light, 2-doz. box, $4.50; dark, $3. Maple products, steady; syrup, gal., $2.25 to $2.50.

Feeds.—Hay, steady; Timothy, baled, ton, $17; clover mixed, $15.50; oat straw, $10 to $11.50; wheat bran, carlot, ton, $31; standard middlings, $32; red-dog, $38; cottonseed meal, 36 per cent protein, $41.25; oilmeal, 34 per cent, $55.50; hominy, $39.80; gluten, $42.40; oatfeed, $15.75; Timothy seed, bu., $3.50 to $4; Alfalfa, $15 to $16; Alsike, $14 to $15; clover, $14 to $16.

C. H. B.

Boston Wholesale Markets

(Supplied by W. E. Maloney, Bureau of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.)

About the most important happening on the Boston Produce Market during the past week was the decided slump on eggs with a drop of several cents a dozen. Few important changes were noted on other produce. The wool market had continued quiet with prices generally lower.

Apples. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Market firm. Various varieties, ordinary, 50c to $1. Baldwins, ordinary, 75c to $1.25; large fancy, $1.50 to $2; few higher. McIntosh, ordinary, $2 to $2.50; best mostly $3 to $3.50; large extra fancy, $3.75 to $4 bu. box. Wash., extra fancy, Staymans, $2.25 to $2.75 box.

Beets.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native cut off, 85c to $1.25 std. bu. box. Texas, crts., few sales, $3 to $3.50.

Cabbage.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Danish native mostly, 60 to 85c std. bu. box; few sales, N. Y., $1.65 to $1.75 100-lb. sack. Native Savoy, $1.50 to $2 bbl.

Carrots. — Supplies moderate, demand slow. Market weaker. Native cut off, 75c to $1.10 std. bu. box. N. Y. washed, cut off, few sales, 75c to $1 bu. bskt. Calif., small crts., bchd., $2.75 to $3.25.

Cranberries.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Mass., ¼-bbl. crts., Howes, $3.50 to $4.

Celery.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 18 bchs., Pascal, $3 to $4 std. bu. box. N. Y., 2-3 crts., washed, best, $2.75 to $3.50. Calif, crts., $4.50 to $5.50.

Cucumbers.—Supplies light, demand fair. Native hothouse, 50 to 60 cukes, $8 to $11 std. bu. box.

Lettuce. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Native hothouse, 18 heads, 75c to $1.25 std. bu. box. Calif., 4 to 5 doz., best, $4 to $5 crt.; poorer lower. Ariz., crts., $5.50 to $6.

Mushrooms.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Mass., N. Y. and Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1.25.

Onions.—Supplies moderate, demand fair. Native, 85c to $1 std. bu. box. 100-lb. bags No. 1 Mass. yellow, $1.75 to $1.90. N. Y. and Minn., mostly $2 to $2.15. Spanish, ½ case, best, $2.50 to $2.60, poorer lower.

Potatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Me., 100-lb. bags, $2.50 to $2.55. P. E. I., 90-lb. bags, $2.40 to $2.60.

Radishes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native, 50 to 60 bchs., hothouse, $2 to $2.75 std. bu. box.

Spinach. — Supplies moderate, demand good. Va., $1.25 to $1.50. Texas, $1.50 to $1.75 bu. bskt.

Tomatoes.—Supplies moderate, demand good. Native hothouse, mostly 15 to 25c; few higher lb. Ohio hothouse, fancy, $1.50 to $2 8-lb. bskt. Cuba, 6-bskt. crts., 216s, mostly $2.75.

Hay.—Market quiet, demand light. No. 1 Timothy, $22.50 to $23. Eastern, $17.50 to $21.50. Clover mixed, $20.50 to $21.50 ton.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery extras, 40c; firsts, 37 to 39½c; seconds, 35 to 36½c lb.

Eggs.—Market firm. Nearby henneries, brown extras, 56c; white extras, 55c; fresh eastern, 53 to 55c doz.

Cheese.—Market firm. N. Y. twins held, 25 to 28c; fresh, 24½ to 25c; western twins held, 25 to 28c; fresh, 24 to 25c lb.

Dried Beans.—N. Y. and Mich. pea, $7.75 to $8; Calif., small white, $8.50 to $9; Yellow Eyes, $8 to $8.50; red kidney, $9.25 to $9.50 100-lb. sacks.

Wool.—Market quiet; demand slightly improved; receipts of domestic at port of Boston for week ending Dec. 14, 4,594,600 lbs.

Grease Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 34 to 35c; clothing, 28 to 29c; ½ blood, combing, 41c; clothing, 35 to 36c; ⅜ blood, combing, 41 to 42c; clothing, 40 to 41c; ¼ blood, combing, 41 to 42c; clothing, 39c.

Scoured Basis.—Ohio fine, combing, 83 to 85c; clothing, 73 to 77c; ½ blood, combing, 83 to 85c; clothing, 75 to 80c; ⅜ blood, combing, 78 to 81c; clothing, 75 to 78c; ¼ blood, combing, 70 to 75c; clothing, 67 to 70c; Terr. fine, combing, 83 to 85c; clothing, 75 to 80c; ½ blood, combing, 83 to 85c; clothing, 75 to 80c; ¼ blood, combing, 73 to 76c; clothing, 70 to 72c.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK MARKET

Hogs.—Supply fully normal, market about steady with week ago; demand draggy. Bulk of sales, $9.75 to $10.75.

Cattle.—Supply butcher cows rather light; vealers liberal; market about 50c higher on slaughter cows and bulls; vealers weak with some sales 25 to 50c lower; demand fairly active for killing cattle, slow for vealers.

Cows.—Common and medium, $5 to $7.50; low cutter and cutter, $4 to $5.

Bulls.—Low cutter to medium, $7 to $8.

Vealers.—Medium and choice, $9 to $13.50; cull and common, $7 to $9.

Sheep.—Supply lambs rather light, market about 50c higher; demand fair. Not enough sheep offered to test market.

Lambs.—Medium to choice, 84 lbs., $11.50 to $14.50; cull and common, all weights, $9 to $11.50.

Milk Cows. — Supply barely normal, market firm, some sales better grades, $5 to $10 higher; demand fairly active. Choice, head, $210 to $220; good, $165 to $210; medium, $90 to $130; common, $60 to $80.

Syracuse, N. Y., Markets

Ducks, Spring, lb., 26c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; fowls, live, lb., 23 to 28c; dressed, lb., 38 to 40c; yearlings, live, lb., 24 to 26c; Leghorns, 23c; springers, live, lb., 25 to 28c; dressed, lb., 40 to 45c; turkeys, live, lb., 40c; dressed, lb., 55c; geese, live, lb., 28c; dressed, lb., 45c; squabs, pair, 50 to 75c; butter, lb., 55 to 65c; eggs, grade A, doz., 60 to 65c; fancy, white, crate, $22 to $22.50; grade A, $15 to $18.25; duck eggs, doz., 85c.

Vegetables and Produce.—Carrots, bu., 65 to 75c; doz. bchs., 30 to 35c; cabbage, bu., 75c to $1; beets, bu., $1 to $1.25; lettuce, head, 4 to 5c; honey, qt., 60 to 75c; caps, 25c; Hubbard squash, lb., 3c; kohlrabi, bch., 5 to 10c; leeks, doz. bchs., 35c; potatoes, wholesale, bu., $1.30; retail, $1.35 to $1.40; onions, bu., $1 to $1.50; parsnips, bu., $2; radishes, doz. bchs, 60c; turnips, bu., 65 to 75c.

Fruits.—Apples, bu., graded, $1.50 to $3.50; bu., not graded, 50c to $1.50.

Hay, mixed, $12 to $15.

Pittsburgh Markets

CATTLE

Steers, 1,100 to 1,300, good	$12.50@13.50
950 to 1,100, good	13.00@13.50
800 up, medium	11.50@13.00
Common	9.00@11.50
Heifers, 850 down, good	11.00@12.50
Common and medium	7.50@11.00
Cows, good	8.75@ 9.50
Common and medium	6.50@ 8.75
Low cutters and cutters	4.50@ 6.50
Bulls, ylg. exc., good, beef	9.25@10.00
Cutter and medium	7.00@ 9.25
Calves, 500 down, med. to ch.	10.00@15.00
Cull and common	6.00@10.00
Vealers, milk-fed, good to ch.	15.50@17.00
Medium	12.00@15.50
Cull and common	7.00@12.00

HOGS

Hvy. wts., 250 to 350, med. to ch.	$9.35@$9.75
Med. wts., 200 to 250, med. to ch.	9.65@ 9.75
Lt. wts., 160 to 200, med. to ch.	9.65@ 9.75
Lt. lts., 130 to 160, med. to ch.	9.00@ 9.75
Sl. pigs, 90 to 130, med. to ch.	8.75@ 9.35
Pkg. sows, smooth lt. wts. exc.	7.75@ 8.25

SHEEP

Lambs, 84 down, good to ch.	$13.75@14.25
92 down, medium	12.00@13.75
All wts., common	10.00@12.00
Yearling wethers—	
110 down, med. to ch.	8.00@11.00
Ewes, 120 down, med. to ch.	5.25@ 6.75
120 to 150, med. to ch.	4.75@ 6.50
All wts., cull and common	2.50@ 5.25

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bbls., Va., unclassified, 2½-in. Ben Davis, $3.25 to $3.50; bu., N. Y., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.75 to $1.85; 2¼-in. Wealthies, $1.25; unclassified, 2½-in. Baldwins, $1.35 to $1.50; few, $1.65; 2¼-in., $1.15 to $1.35; 2½-in. Northern Spys, $1.50 to $1.65; W. Va., U. S. No. 1, 2½-in. Black Twigs, $1.65 to $1.75; 2½-in. York Imperials, $1.50; 2¼-in. Grimes Golden, some scalded, $1.40; unclassified, 2½-in. Rome Beauties, $1.50; 2½-in. York Imperials, $1.35 to $1.40; Va., unclassified, 2¼-in. Delicious, $1.35 to $1.50; beans, Fla., stringless, bu., fair condition, green, $1.35 to $1.50; broccoli, Va., bu., 90c to $1; cabbage, Va., bu., Savoy, 75c to $1.15; carrots, N. Y., bu. washed, $1.25 to $1.35; celery, N. Y., 2-3 crts., $3.25 to $3.75; cranberries, N. J., ¼-bbl. boxes, Howes, $4.50 to $4.75; ½-bbl. boxes, $9; kale, Va., bu., 75c; bbl., $1.50; lettuce, Ohio, hothouse, 3-lb. bskt., 90c to $1; mushrooms, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., 75c to $1; few, $1.15; potatoes, U. S. No. 1 grade, 150-lb. sacks, Maine Gr. Mts., $3.90 to $4.10; Minnesota whites, $3.25 to $3.50; 2-bu. sacks Maine Gr. Mts., best, $3.25 to $3.40; Pa. whites, $3.15 to $3.35; 100-lb. sacks, Idaho Russetts, $3 to $3.50; 25-lb. sacks, 90c; spinach, Va., bu., 75 to 80c; sweet potatoes, N. J., bu., 75 to 80c; sweet potatoes, N. J., bu. hprs., No. 1 yellows, $1.65 to $1.75; Del., bu. hprs., No. 1 yellows, $1.25 to $1.50; few, $1.65; tomatoes, Ohio, hothouse, 8-lb. bskt., small, $1.15 to $1.25; medium, $1.65 to $1.75; large, $1.40 to $1.50; turnips, bu., N. Y., $1.25 to $1.40.

HAY AND STRAW

Standard Timothy, $18.50 to $19; No. 1 Timothy, $19.50 to $20; No. 2, $16.50 to $17.50; No. 3, $14.50 to $15.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 2, $15 to $17; No. 1 clover mixed, $18 to $19; No. 2, $15 to $17; No. 1 clover, $18.50 to $19.50; No. 2, $15 to $17; No. 1 oat straw, $12 to $12.50; No. 2, $11 to $12; No. 1 wheat, $12 to $12.50; No. 2, $11.50 to $12; No. 1 rye, $12 to $12.50; No. 2, $11.50 to $12.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Eggs.—Locals, fresh select, whites, 55 to 57c; browns, 53 to 55c; current receipts, 38 to 42c; pullet eggs, 45 to 52c doz. Poultry.—Fresh-killed, full-dressed hens, 42c; hog-dressed, 38c lb. Live poultry, hens, heavy, 27 to 29c; Leghorns, 16 to 20c; roosters, 18 to 19c; springers, heavy, 23 to 25c; Leghorns, 20 to 22c; ducks, 23 to 25c; geese, 18 to 23c per lb.; common pigeons, pair, 40 to 50c.

Phila. Produce Markets

(Supplied by New Jersey Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets.)

The market has had the holiday appearance for the past ten days, with the arrival of Christmas greens. Laurel from New Jersey and Delaware met a fairly good demand for decorative purposes, by store-keepers. Most sales were made at 2 to 3c per yard. Holly in boxes from Maryland and Delaware moved well at $4 to $4.50, while wreaths were mostly 8 to 15c. Mistletoe from North and South Carolina brought $2 to $4 per barrel, and bushels sold at $1.50 to $2. Receipts of apples were quite liberal throughout the entire week. Demand was quite active and the market held about steady. Virginia Yorks, 2½-in. and up, sold at $5 to $5.50 a barrel. Fair quality Staymans of the same size sold at $5.50 to $6 a barrel. Bushel stock moved slowly with ordinary offerings neglected. Staymans brought $2 to $2.50, while Romes and Jonathans were mostly $2 to $2.25, and Yorks, $1.25 to $1.75. The market for string beans held about steady for the best, but ordinary stock was slow and irregular. The cabbage market weakened slightly at the close, under a rather slow demand. Bulk offerings from New York sold at $25 to $30 a ton, with a few sales up to $33. New cabbage from Norfolk sold at $1.25 to $1.50 a half-barrel hamper. Celery met a good demand but receipts were heavy and the market about steady. N. Y. State, 2-3 crates, sold at $3 to $3.25 with a few fancy up to $3.50. California, full size crates brought $4 to $5. Mushrooms moved slowly and the market was weaker. Pennsylvania, 3-lb. baskets, whites, sold at 75c to $1, while the lower grades were down to 40c. Greens were slow, with kale, escarole, endive and broccoli meeting only a limited demand. The lettuce market was steady, with California, Arizona and Florida supplying the market. Best California Iceberg brought $4.25 to $5.25 a crate, while Arizona stock was quoted at $5.25 to $5.50. Florida Big Boston sold at $1.75 to $2 a crate of two-dozen heads.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Egg receipts for the week amounted to over 25,000 cases, an increase over the previous week of nearly 9,000 cases. Prices have now passed their peak for this year, and the usual seasonal decline has started. The decline this year, thus far, has been gradual with no sharp break. Production has not increased as rapidly as expected earlier in the season, and this fact has probably held the market in its relatively firm position. Fine fresh eggs met a good demand and held steady, with fresh extra firsts at 58c. Fresh firsts were mostly 53 to 54c, while seconds were 45 to 47c. Fancy carton eggs have held up remarkably well, with most sales during the past week at 64 to 65c, compared with 53 to 54c a year ago.

Offerings of live poultry were light but the market was weak due to slow trading. The buyers lacked confidence to buy at existing quotations, and considerable stock was carried over. Fancy live fowls were again lower and sold at 25 to 26c, while Leghorns were mostly 20 to 22c. Spring chickens met a slow demand and the market was weak, with 24 to 26c for fancy Plymouth Rocks. Broilers and roasting chickens were also slow, with fancy roasters at 24 to 25c. Turkeys met only a limited demand, considering the holiday trade, and fancy nearby birds could not do better than 28 to 30c.

The dressed poultry market was relatively slow and the offerings were ample for the trade requirements. Turkeys moved slowly, with demand limited to fancy stock. Fresh killed fowls were in light supply and firm. Nearby turkeys brought 38 to 40c for fancy offerings, but ordinary were very slow at 32c. Western stock in heavy supply was slow. Chickens were slow except for fancy. Ducks brought 25 to 28c, while fat geese were mostly 23 to 25c.

Northeastern Ohio Crops and Markets

It was reported at the annual convention of the Ohio Canners' Association that there was a shortage in every fruit and vegetable crop produced in Ohio. There is a good demand for Ohio products, due to quality.

Although there is a shortage of milk, and producers' costs are rising, milk will continue to sell at 13 cents a quart in Youngstown for a short time at least. Efforts are being made to reduce the bottle loss in order that the price may be held down to this amount. It is to the advantage of the housewife to co-operate in this effort.

A great many of the orchards that I have seen in Northeastern Ohio are badly in need of trimming. If these orchards would receive the proper trimming this Winter with a good application of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda in early Spring followed by intelligent methods of spraying, many dollars would be added to the value of the fruit crop of this section. Vineyards are being enlarged and more being planted in the grape growing belt a few miles from Lake Erie.

It seems to me that the fruit growers of Northeastern Ohio are not raising as many strawberries as they should as this is a consistently paying crop.

Cleveland Produce. — Butter, extras, 41c; extra firsts, 40 to 40½c; seconds, 33 to 33½c; eggs, extras, 54c; firsts, 47c. Poultry.—Fowls, 27c; medium, 24c; Leghorn, 17c; springers, 19c; ducks, 18c; turkeys, 25c; geese, 16 to 18c; roosters, 17c. Potatoes.—N. Y., $4.10 to $4.15 per 100-lb. sack; Idaho Russet, $4 to $4.25 per 100-lb. sack; Maine Green Mountains, $4.40 per 150-lb. sack; home-grown, $1.60 to $1.65 per bu. sack.

Cleveland Livestock.—Hogs, receipts, 5,300; holdover, none; market light; lights and pigs, steady to 25c lower, other 25 to 35c off; 150 to 300 lbs., $9.50 to $9.60; pigs, $9; sows, $7.75; stags, $6. Cattle.—Receipts 1,000; market cows and handyweight steers, active, strong; others about steady; bulk steers, $10.50 to $11.25; few good yearlings, $13; fat cows, $6.50 to $8; cutter grades, $4 to $6 mostly. Calves.—Receipts 550; market 50c higher; better grade, $17 to $17.50; medium, $13 to $15; culls down to $9 or under. Sheep.—Receipts 3,600; lambs, strong; spots, 25c higher. Heavy lambs at $12; 50c up; better grades, $13.75 to $14 or better; medium throwouts, $10.50 to $11.50; sheep steady.

M. E. H.

Palms for the Living-room

There is probably nothing which gives a more refined or home-like look to the ordinary living-room than a few well-selected plants, and no matter how costly the furniture or drapery in any room the addition of one or two handsome plants gives an artistic appearance which is noted by the intelligent person at once. Palms themselves are always handsome, and while some of them are easy to grow there are others that are very difficult, and on that account only those should be chosen that will stand the dry air that is usual in our rooms especially in Winter time. One of the best and most easily grown palms is Kentia Belmoreana, as it is not only a good grower but one that is generally clean and requires but little care other than watering and keeping free from frost or too low a temperature The usual temperature of our living-rooms generally suits it. Kentia Forsteriana is of rather a stronger growth and heavier leaves but with similar habits, and requires the same care. This variety is often planted several in a pot or tub in order to give a more massive effect. Areca lutescens as its name implies is of a lighter or more yellowish green, especially the stems, and makes a good contrast with the other varieties. Cocos Weddelliana is an extremely beautiful variety almost like a very fine fern in looks and habit. It is a delicate plant, however, and rather hard to grow, but a small plant on the dining-room table lends a most charming appearance to the entire scene, and one which is appreciated at once by all. H. W. HALES.

Candytuft for Cut Flowers

This old-fashioned annual has been so much improved lately and so many new colors are now available that it will be found exceedingly useful for cutting purposes, bouquets, etc. Instead of being confined as of old to white and purple we now have almost all colors from pure white, all through the different shades of pink, rose and carmine to an extremely dark purple and all seem to harmonize well with most other flowers. It is a good strong grower and the flowers keep well after cutting; it does not wilt as quickly as the well-known sweet Alyssum. It makes a good filling in cut-flower work and one which the busy man or woman will appreciate more and more after use, as the stems are stiff and long enough for most general purposes.

It is easily grown in ordinary rich garden soil, and blooms from early till late in the season, and frequently after a severe frost that kills many other flowers. It will often fill a want of the busy florist or grower and besides its many other merits, frequently has a most pleasant odor. It deserves to be popular and I think anyone who once grows it will not willingly be without it afterwards. Another advantage is it often sows itself and so becomes established quickly in the ordinary garden of the amateur.

H. W. HALES.

A Window Salad Garden

I have long experimented with window gardening and I have found much pleasure and a considerable number of pleasant additions to our Winter menus by raising various small, quickly-grown salad greens. I soon found that to have any success the soil must be extra rich and must be well drained. I have a very sunny kitchen window facing southeast, and here on the broad sill I placed a long narrow box which just fitted nicely. I put a strip of tin underneath to protect the sill, then in the box I always used a layer of coal ashes and pebbles for drainage, next a layer of rotted manure, then a layer of the richest garden loam we possessed, and last some good sand (not the building variety) in which to sow seeds. If I could get muck I'd use that. I had some one year and liked it best of all. I sowed a row across the front of parsley, thinly, just barely covering the seed, then garden cress and in the last row a mixture of corn salad, lettuce and radishes. The radishes did the poorest of all, but still furnished garnishes for several salads. When all seeds were in I set box in a tub of water and let the soil become well soaked. Then I covered it with a long narrow piece of glass cut to fit it exactly and set my garden in the sun to grow. It did, too, though of course things were not as large as they would have been in the outside garden.

I used a loose leaf variety of lettuce. Once a week I set the box in a tub of water to soak through and sprayed the leaves with an atomizer two or three times in between. I am going to try mustard and a few celery seeds this year, as the tiny celery plants will make a piquant addition to a salad, I'm sure.

Be sure to get earliest varieties of lettuce and radishes, as they always develop more quickly. M. L. W.

Apricots Fresh and Cooked

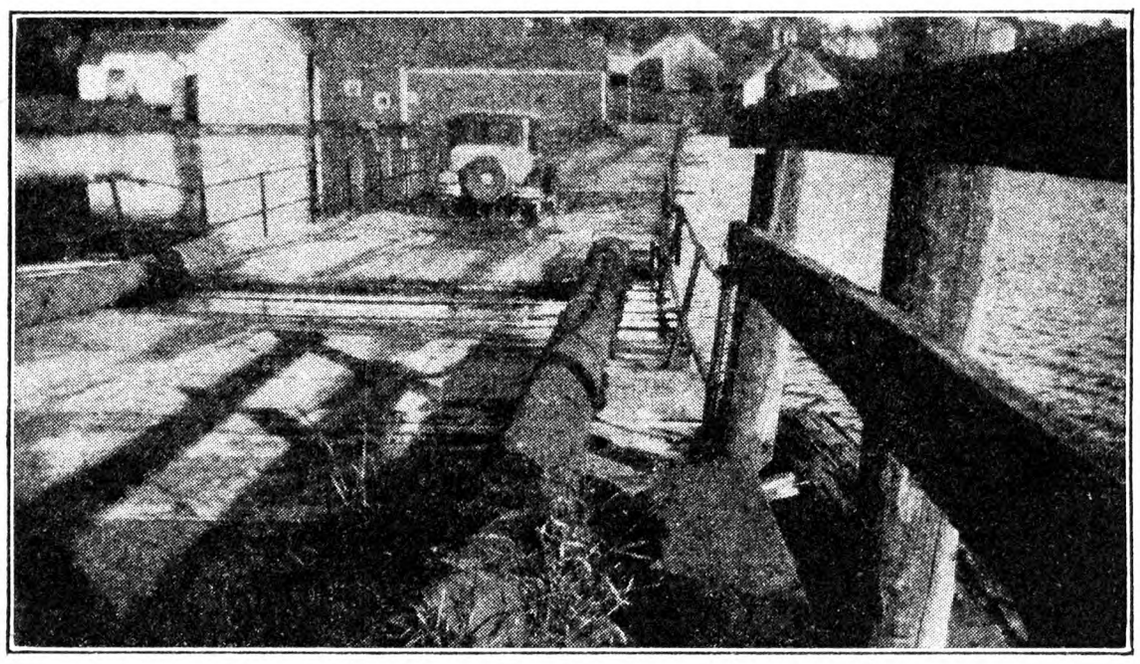
Why does fruit like the apricot, when fresh, seem so sweet, but when cooked, the acid is very pronounced and somewhat unpleasant? A. F. A.

Bell, Calif.

The main point, perhaps, is to note that in most fruits, especially with the apricot, the sugar and the acid are the chief factors in palatability, but delicate flavors are impaired by the oils and ethereal substances, although present in very small amounts; if measured chemically, they are very important factors in the palatability of fruits. In the fresh stage, apricots contain about 11 per cent sugar and about 1.15 per cent of acid. The dried fruits, with most of the water taken out, contain about 29 per cent sugar and about 2½ per cent acid. The important thing in any fruit which makes it palatable is the ratio and proportion of the ingredients, sugar, acid, volatile oils and astringents, among which is tannin, all of which give flavor and character to the fruit. Now, it is very likely that in the cooking, considerable of the sugar and acid are released and perhaps some of the volatile oils. Whereas, the astringent properties, such as tannin, are less soluble and very likely are closely associated with the insoluble parts of the fruit such as fiber and flesh so that the bitter taste may largely be detectable with the reduction in sugar and acid which leaves the astringent parts apparently in more perceptible quantities.

One may get a crude analogy by comparing apricots with lemonade. Lemon juice is very sour. Lemon juice in water is also sour, but when sugar is added, the product becomes delectable. Take the sugar out of lemonade and you have roughly what you get in a cooked product of apricot. It is the right proportion that continues to make a good product.

M. B. CUMMINGS.



Floating Bridge at Brookfield, Vt.

A Floating Bridge in Vermont

We had a pleasant little trip to Brookfield's floating bridge. I have read that there is only one other in the world. And it is worth going to see. Made of heavy planks and logs it is buoyed up by sealed barrels, and driving across is quite a sensation. Jean was astonished to see the running board getting splashed and tiny waves lapped the edge of the bridge. We took a whole roll of films there and every one turned out perfect, due probably to the sunny blue-and-gold day we chose. In one a car is crossing and you may see the water splashing up under it. The other snapshot is too pretty not to share, a view of the lovely little lake with the white church on the bank and the wooded hills in the distance. Brookfield is rich in scenery and fine, large farms, not on the railroad but that matters less in these days of cars, trucks and airplanes.

MARJORIE MC CLELLAN FLINT

Some Notes about the Turnip

There are perhaps few families in New England to whom the turnip is not a familiar article of food. It occupies a prominent place in the make-up of the New England boiled dinner served so generally on Thursdays from Maine to Connecticut. There are probably few producers or consumers who appreciate that this is one of the few vegetables which are produced almost entirely within a very few hundred miles of where they are consumed. Maine, Massachusetts and Southeastern Canada furnish practically the entire supply, an exception being early bunched turnips from Virginia.

The origin of the turnip is somewhat obscure from all we are able to learn, but it is generally accredited to temperate Europe. We owe their introduction upon this continent to the Spanish dons who, craving as much as possible of their native luxuries, brought the seed to Mexico about 1586. We know that they were grown in New England as early as 1628. There are now a number of varieties, many of them being of negative value from a commercial viewpoint. In New England and Canada the one most generally grown is the rutabaga. They are grown chiefly in Maine and Southern Canada, although other sections also produce commercial quantities. The Purple Top and White Egg varieties so familiar in the Boston produce market are largely produced in the local market garden area. The white and yellow Cape varieties are products of the sandy soil of Cape Cod. These five are the chief varieties produced and consumed in New England. They present a combined range in flavor, utility and season capable of satisfying the most exacting of palates any day of the year.

All varieties are among the easiest plants to grow, but have one enemy which is said to depend almost entirely upon root crops for its existence, and which inflicts severe damage wherever found. This is the root maggot. These are soft-bodied, grub-like worms which feed upon the flesh of the growing root, making it unfit for sale. There are methods of combating it which prove more or less successful. Most growers inform us that these methods are generally too expensive to be practicable. Consequently the most acceptable plan is to leave it to its own devices by planting their root crops in soil not affected, leaving the maggots without sustenance until they finally give up the ghost and depart for whatever place such pests go when they disappear from the ken of man.

The variety known as Purple Top, so-called because of its distinctive purple color around the upper part of the root, is cultivated extensively by local market gardeners during the early Spring, and first appears on the market tied in bunches of three or four, the tops being left attached. These tops are frequently cooked and eaten as are beet greens or broccoli. When the root matures this method is abandoned and they appear in bulk with the tops removed.

The White Egg, less familiar to most of us, conforms to its name in appearance, has white flesh and is of excellent flavor. It appears on the market principally during the late Fall and early Winter months, and usually sells at about the same price as the Purple Top.

The yellow rutabaga is undoubtedly more familiar to the average person than any other variety, and is marketed in commercial quantities practically throughout the entire year. In size it is invariably somewhat larger than most other varieties, and perhaps less liable to run uniform in quality.

An increasingly popular variety of turnips is the so-called "Cape turnip," grown so successfully in the sandy soil of Cape Cod. There are two types, the white and yellow, the former being perhaps the best known. When carefully graded for size and quality, both types are of uniformly excellent flavor, and present a distinctive appeal to discriminating purchasers. They usually sell at a decided price advantage over the more familiar varieties, averaging $2.25 to $2.50 per 100-lb. sack at Boston when offered in moderate quantities of uniform quality, either white or yellow. W. E. MALONEY.

"ARE the fish biting?" "I don't know," replied the weary angler. "If they are, they're biting each other."—Slices.

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Ventures and Adventures of the Smith Family

BY MRS. CHARLES McARTHUR

CHAPTER VI.

A FRIENDLY HOUSE

"You know I like a friendly-looking house," said Jane Smith as she tied back the dainty ruffled curtains and threw open the blinds.

"A friendly house!" laughed Ellen, her daughter, who stood by her side clad in a fresh pink gingham, "How can a house look friendly?"

"Why," said her mother, "there is as much difference in houses as there is in the people who live in them, though I presume the people who live in a house are responsible for the appearance of it. For instance, when I see a house with the shades tightly drawn I think I shall not receive a friendly welcome there. I was in such a house the other day and I could hardly see my hostess, though it was mid-day. She sort of apologized for the dimness by saying that the sun did fade the carpets and the light rotted the curtains so. I did not stay very long."

"I like to see nicely painted buildings and a well-kept lawn. Don't you, mother?" said Ellen.

"Yes," said Mrs. Smith, "if the neatness is not carried too far. I knew a man who kept everything so neat it was painful to live with him. The hired man told me that he was obliged to even the straw behind the horses to a certain crack in the floor each night, and if the old man found a chip on the ground near the house he nearly had a fit. Of course I don't like to see a yard full of machinery or old cars or litter of any kind, but I like to see a place that looks as though someone lived in it. Friendly doorways and windows, geraniums on the porch, they are such friendly blossoms, and I don't mind, Ellen, if the lawn is worn down by children's feet. It shows that someone lives there."

"Mother, I believe houses do look friendly and I think you look friendly, too, in that pretty blue gingham dress," said Ellen.

"So do you, my dear," said her mother "That is another fancy I have. I think women look so commonplace in the grays and dark blues, which, though they may be serviceable, are so dull. I like to see you in pretty colors, and why should you not have the privilege of looking at me in the same?"

"It is a good idea, I'm sure," said Ellen. "It doesn't take much to make a dress nowadays, and they are easily washed and ironed. These nice colors do not fade either. I think these pretty dresses are a good investment, mother."

The Smith farmhouse is such a home as we have pictured, a friendly house, standing in the midst of broad fields, with plenty of fresh air and sunshine and with enough shade for comfort from the beautiful trees around the buildings. Here live John Smith and his wife Jane with their two sons and two daughters. Here they make a comfortable living, have a few luxuries, and share their home with such of their friends and relatives as care to visit them.

Summer is the time when city people like to get away from home, when they begin to think longingly of the green fields, the cool breezes, and all the good things to be had in the country. They remember the hearty invitations they have had from the country relatives, so they make plans to spend their vacation in the country. During the Winter their homes and even the streets are cozy and warm, and they live a sheltered life, with plenty of amusement near at hand, and not much thought of the weather. But with the heat of Summer the houses and streets become too warm for comfort, and everyone who possibly can do so leaves the city. Those who are obliged to remain struggle along as best they can, but think with longing of the country.

Thus it happened that Jane Smith received a letter one day in early Summer from a cousin in a big city, saying she would be on a certain train and could they meet her. A faint look of dismay on Jane's expressive face caused John to ask:

"Matter? Oh, nothing much. Cousin Anna writes that she will be here on Thursday, and this is Monday. I haven't got the spare rooms quite ready for company, that's all."

"I guess they'll do," said John. "It's terribly hot in the city, so the papers say."

"Are the boys coming?" asked Fred anxiously. He had never seen his twin cousins.

"I don't know, Fred. Cousin Anna only says, 'We will come on the 10 o'clock train and if we should miss that will be there on the afternoon train."

"Must think we have nothing to do but meet trains," grumbled Bill.

"The letter is not very definite but Cousin Anna does not realize that this is a busy time of year for us," said his mother.

A busy two days followed, for Jane, after the manner of many women, never thought her house was presentable when she heard that guests were coming. She and Ellen and even little Amy swept and dusted and polished until everything in the house shone. Cousin Anna and her two boys about Fred's age arrived on the morning train, and they hardly looked at the house. They changed into some old clothes, at least the boys did, and spent all of their waking hours out of doors. The two city boys thought it perfectly wonderful to bring up the cows and rose early each day for the privilege. They rode on the horses' backs when they were taken to water, and also rode on the loads of hay. Fred taught them to feed the calves and to milk. When they found the sun too hot they sat in the shade and played mumble-ty-peg or made slingshots out of the crotched sticks they had cut in the woods, and pieces of rubber cut from an old inner tube.

"We can go out and throw stones here without being afraid of breaking windows," they told their mother with glee.

Cousin Anna was content to help Jane a little, and then just sit on the porch or lie in the hammock.

"It is so quiet and restful here," she said. "If it were not for the thought of my husband in that hot city I would be perfectly happy."

At the end of a fortnight Cousin Anna departed with the downcast twins. They wanted to stay all Summer, they had had such a good time.

"We did not do much to entertain them, did we, mother?" said Ellen.

"They did not seem to need entertaining. It was quiet Cousin Anna wanted. I call her an ideal guest," said Mrs. Smith.

"What do you mean, mother?" asked Ellen.

"She kept her belongings in her room, and so did the boys. I do not like to have anyone scatter their belongings about the house. They are sure to forget some of them. Then she did not stay around the kitchen while I was cooking, and talk to me. I always do things wrong when anyone does that. She helped me with what she saw to do, and then went out, telling me to call her if I needed her. I did that, and we got along beautifully."

(To Be Continued)

Events of the Week

DOMESTIC.—Murray H. Olf, a stock operator at 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, accused of promoting a fraud which cost the public nearly $1,000,000, was enjoined Dec. 13 from further selling by order of Justice Edward Riegelmann in Supreme Court, Brooklyn, pending a hearing on a permanent injunction. Olf is the first stock wholesaler to be enjoined in New York. According to Assistant Attorney General Watson Washburn, of the State Bureau of Securities, he bought 30,000 shares of the Intercity Telegraph and Radio Corporation and parceled them out to 19 retail brokers for $4 and $5. These in turn unloaded the shares at $15 to $35. All the retailers, Mr. Washburn said, have gone out of business, and Olf himself has been missing for three weeks.

On his plea of guilty to an indictment for concealment of $140,000 in assets, Abraham A. Pols, head of the wholesale meat firm of Henry Pols, Inc., of New York, suppliers of beef to city and State hospitals, was sentenced Dec. 13 by Federal Judge Frederick W. Bryant to a year and four months in Atlanta penitentiary. Sentence was passed after Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, told the court that two officials of the Liberty National Bank, where Pols had admitted juggling three accounts, had been dismissed after admitting that they had accepted loans from the defendant.

Kupper Bier, the patriarchal butcher, of Hoboken, N. J., who has steadfastly resisted learning the English language, despite his 60 years in this country, celebrated his 110th birthday Dec. 14. He has 142 descendants. His 104th birthday was the climax of his career, for he made a visit to Washington and was received by Mr. Coolidge at the White House.

Five hundred members of the Communist party attempted to stage a demonstration Dec. 14 in front of the Federal Building and the City Hall, New York. They wished to register disagreement with the policy of the government in Haiti. When the battle was over 18 of the Communists had been arrested for disorderly conduct. Seven of the prisoners were women, one of whom kicked a policeman in the groin. Three of the Reds charged that the police had cracked their heads with nightsticks, and two of the policemen reported injuries. One of the officers received a dislocated shoulder when he and a Communist, locked in struggle, skidded on a bit of ice.

Seven volcanoes are reported to be spouting flame and lava several hundred feet into the air and at frequent intervals along the southern coast of Alaska. The volacones showed signs of growing violent as long ago as October, Lieutenant T. R. Lukens of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, said at Seattle, Wash., Dec. 15. His statement led to the belief that the volcanoes, which the crew of the steamer Starr reported recently to be showing unusual activity may have been spouting for some time. They are located northwest of Kodiak Island, in a region where there are only a few Indian settlements. Lieutenant Lukens, master of the U.S.S. Surveyor, who returned recently from his annual cruise of Alaskan waters, said that Katmai and Mageik, two of the seven, were spreading dense clouds of sulphur steam before his return. Katmai showered Kodiak Island and the mainland, where it is located, with volcanic ash in 1912. The steamer Starr reported sighting the volcanoes erupting on a clear day, while the sea was comparatively calm. Pavlof, Kagamil, Akŭtan, Chiginagak and Shissaldin were the other volcanoes reported erupting. These towering craters have frequently been active, and as recently as 1927 twenty were violent.

At least four women of whom three were mothers of families were killed in a fire that destroyed the four-story waste paper plant of the Thomas H. O'Connor Company at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16. Four women were unaccounted for. Fifty-three white women and 37 men, principally Negroes were employed. The building proved to be a death trap and a few moments after the fire started the panic-stricken women rushed for the windows and doors. Walter G. Hammond, building engineer, who witnessed the blaze, charged that the windows on the fourth floor could not be opened and that the stairways leading to the street were partially blocked.

Federal Judge John C. Knox spent Dec. 16 an entire court day in sentencing poultry dealers of Greater New York who were convicted on Nov. 21 of conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust law and when proceedings were adjourned he was only half through with the disposition of the 66 persons and three corporations. Judge Knox completed the sentencing of 34 individuals and one corporation, the Greater New York Live Poultry Chamber of Commerce. He fined the organization $5,000 and imposed upon the individuals lesser fines, probationary periods and jail sentences, the jail terms being suspended in most cases. Dec. 17 Judge Knox sentenced 17 more.

The Canadian Department of Marine is following closely reports that the bed of the ocean in the vicinity of Nova Scotia and other portions of the Canadian coast line had been altered. If it is found that the submarine earthquake changed the depths, a check-up with the existing charts will likely be undertaken by the Hydrographic Survey as soon as possible.

A warning that counterfeits of new Federal Reserve $100 bills are being circulated in the seaport cities of the country was issued Dec. 16 by Allen G. Straight, head of the Secret Service in New York. Banks on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts have been warned against the bills, which are so nearly perfect that experts can detect them only with a powerful magnifying glass.

John C. Flinn, vice president of the Pathe Film Company, and Henry F. Lalley, manager of the Sound Film Studios at Park Avenue and 134th Street, New York, were held in $5,000 bail each Dec. 16 for a hearing on charges of having stored film in the studio vaults without a permit. The storage charge is the second to have been made against the two men following the fire Dec. 10 in which ten persons died. The day after the blaze they were arrested on charges of second degree manslaughter and were released in $15,000 bail each for an examination. Detective Nicholas Santa Moreno, the complainant in the storage case, said he had found 160 cans containing 105,110 feet of film in the burned studio Dec. 11 and that three days later he had found 207 cans, containing 132,135 feet of film, there. The studio was allowed by law to have only 5,000 feet, he said.

Nine of the 15 former executives and employes of the Union Industrial Bank, of Flint, Mich., charged with defalcations totaling $3,592,000, pleaded guilty when arraigned Dec. 16 before Judge James S. Parker in the Genesee Circuit Court. They were ordered to appear for sentence Jan. 2. The six others stood mute and their trials were set for early in January. John S. DeCamp, former senior vice president, will go on trial Jan. 6. He is accused of using $91,051 of the bank's funds. Five former tellers, discharged after the shortage was discovered, Oct. 31, were ordered to appear for trial Jan. 10.

Formation by merger of the third largest steel corporation in the United States, with a total assets of $350,000,000, annual ingot capacity of 4,900,000 tons, a wide diversity of output and strategic location of plants was approved at Cleveland, O., Dec. 17, by boards of directors of four concerns. The combine probably will be named the Republic Steel Company. The principal companies involved are the Republic Iron and Steel Company of Youngstown, the Central Alloy Steel Company of Canton and Massillon, the Donner Steel Company of Buffalo and the Bourne-Fuller Company of Cleveland.

Elmer Huckins of Hancock, Wis., head of a mysterious business reputed to have paid investors from 26 to 52 per cent dividends and his son, George B. Huckins of Cedar Rapids, were accused of obtaining money under false pretenses Dec. 17 in informations filed by County Attorney Carl Hendrickson. Bench warrants for their arrest were ordered by Judge H. C. Ring, at Cedar Rapids. Federal investigators, who unsuccessfully sought to prove charges of using the mails to defraud at Milwaukee last August, estimated that $3,000,000 had been invested in the mysterious concern, the nature of which has never been disclosed. The Huckinses have refused to reveal their methods. They did say, however, that they were engaged in a cigar jobbing business, but cigar maufacturers told Federal officers they had no account with them.

Persons known to use intoxicants to excess will have not even the courtesy of an examination for a driving license under orders received from the Motor Vehicle Department of the State of New Hampshire. The orders also forbid examiners to certify applicants who are afflicted with any degree of color blindness.

Seventy per cent of the applicants for automobile drivers' licenses with the new examination tests, which came into effect in Massachusetts Dec. 16, failed to pass at Boston Dec. 17. Under the former method of examination failures were about 40 per cent. The new tests, which have been called the strictest of any State in the country, include an oral legal test, a reading test, an eye test, a brief character examination, a vehicular equipment test and a road test.

WASHINGTON.—The most recent incident between the United States and Canada over activities of the American Coast Guard vessels in their efforts to suppress rum running has been brought to a close by an expression of "regrets" by the Washington government for the firing on the Canadian vessel Shawnee on September 11. The apology and an admission that the firing by a Coast Guard vessel on the Shawnee had been without legal authority was communicated to the Ottawa government through the Canadian Legation. The note containing the American statement of facts on the incident was in reply to a request forwarded to the State Department by Canada and delivered by Minister Massey of Canda.

The Senate, Dec. 14, by vote of 63 to 14, passed the administration's $160,000,000 income tax reduction bill. All efforts to amend the bill were overwhelmingly defeated. The measure went to the White House for President Hoover's signature and became the law of the land at once. Rates on income taxes to be paid next year, as provided by the resolution are as follows:

INDIVIDUALS

Net Income.	Tax Per Cent	Pres. Tax. Per Cent
$4,000 and less	½	1½
$4,000 to $8,000	2	3
$8,000 and over	4	5

No change is made in the surtax on individual incomes:

CORPORATIONS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES

Tax Next Year.	Present Tax
11 per cent.	12 per cent

A group of 50 Communists from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington staged a demonstration before the White House Dec. 14, aimed at some of President Hoover's policies. They were arrested promptly by the police, only to be released as promptly after President Hoover requested that the "discourtesy" be ignored and that the participants be "sent to their parents." The Communists were led by Paul Crouch, 26 years old, and Sylvia Langdon, 21, both of whom gave New York addresses.

The Senate Dec. 16 called upon the Attorney General for information regarding a contract entered into between the Superintendent of Federal Prisons and the Prison Commission of Georgia for the service of 200 Federal prisoners Dec. 16. The Senate adopted a resolution by Senator Robert Wagner, Democrat, of New York, asking information on the terms of the contract and whether the transfer of the prisoners has been made. It also requested the reasons for such a contract, whether any similar contracts exist and whether any additional contracts are contemplated.

Virtually a joint statement expressing "optimistic hope" for the success of the five-power naval conference and increased good will between the United States and Japan was issued Dec. 17 by Henry L. Stimson and Reijiro Wakatsuki, heads of the American and Japanese delegations to the conference, after they had been in consultation at the home of Secretary of State Stimson.

Dwight W. Morrow, American Ambassador to Mexico and a member of the American delegation to the five-power disarmament conference opening in London Jan. 21, annuonced Dec. 17 that he would accept appointment as United States Senator from New Jersey as soon after he returns from London as he can complete unfinished duties in Mexico City.

FARM AND GARDEN.—A two-week course in ice-cream making will be offered by the College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J., from Feb. 24 to Mar. 8, according to Prof. Frank G. Helyar, director of short courses. Planned primarily for workers in the ice cream industry, the course each year attracts as students men who wish to obtain more technical training in this field. The course has also been found valuable by the techincal experts of the chocolate and gelatin companies which supply these products to ice cream manufacturers. The college, however, does not insist that persons taking this course shall be experienced in the work. Tuition is free and no examinations are required for entrance. Applications must be received by the College of Agriculture by Feb. 20. If applications are received in excess of available laboratory space, as was the case last Winter, the course will be repeated, beginning Mar. 10.

A constitutional amendment permitting New York State to issue $20,000,000 in bonds over a period of years for the purchase of land was agreed upon in principle Dec. 17 at a meeting of the State Reforestation Commission at New York. William G. Howard, Superintendent of Lands and Forests in the Conservation Department, presented a plan for such expenditure over 20 years, but certain members thought it inadvisable to write any plan so specific into the Constitution. A plan for 10 or fewer years was suggested. The reforestation program applies to all counties except 12 in the Adirondacks and four in the Catskills, in which are forest preserves. Under legislation enacted last year, counties may acquire land for reforestation on their own behalf, and the State.

Important Beginnings

"Merry Christmas!"

Teacher rose as she said it, and the two ex-graduates at the curtains rose also to their duty. Then as the bedsheets slid back on the wire we saw our boys and girls standing there in a row. The gaslight above blazed down on them, and the gaslight from the desks below glared up at them, but back of the light were eyes staring at them—eyes of parents and strangers, worse, a dozen times, than the lights. The seats were full of people.

Having recently read a book on genius in the making, I found myself looking from one to another of those young faces. At length it came to me that I could hardly hope to sort out a young genius from this little group, for, if I really could, the world would make a road past my door—which it has not. Besides, I am handicapped by the fact that I am a parent of two of those anxious-faced young people. That red-headed girl organist is mine, and the little light-haired primer student, nearly seven, is our Marcus, surrendered at last to the toils of education. The foolish mother part of me spots out that unconquerable "cowlick" at the edge of his hair, before running on up the line of interesting faces. Any child's face is a problem well worth study.

The schoolhouse has been fully decorated. The over-hung display of colored crepe was tacked up by children's hands. The Christmas tree was dragged from the woods and set up by the larger boys. Up above the blackboard next the ceiling is a long panoramic view of blue sky, the rust-colored bricks, and the red of Santa's uniform, done to the life, and being of large size the effect of being up on the housetops with Santa Claus is brought to the walls. What a maze of color these reds, greens and yellows have put between the eye and the ceiling. None of the children ever complains of being tired decorating, but, if teacher survives the direction of it, she will have proved herself strong in both mind and body, for tomorrow it will all come down again.

I have often thought, watching teacher engineering such entertainments, that she glories in the doing of it. Teacher has been with us for a number of years, and the children have grown into the habit of expecting this training in dramatics at the end of every year. They will tell you that they look forward to it. There is to be both a play ("A Green Christmas") and a pageant depicting the birth of Christ. The school is lucky in owning a natural comedian and a girl who can act serious parts, besides an organist and a violinist, both 10 and flaming-haired. Claude is doing well, for he has not been taking lessons long. His appearance tonight is being sprung as a surprise on the audience.

You will notice as each speaker comes forward, that it is not the ability to memorize that counts in public speaking as it is the individuality that is allowed to filter through into the words from the child's own personality. The violinist and the comedian are one. His face is plump, his cheeks are well colored, and he is well freckled, but does he lose command for an instant? Perhaps he knows more about us than we know about him. There is a kind of understanding in the look he turns upon us as he asks, "Has you been a naughty child?" The part of the Chinese servant in the play falls to him also, and the girl who is in the pageant becomes Grandma Greene.

Many a boy or girl has been labeled slow and dull, in school work, and later turned out a genius. The school was not giving him what he cared for. Such a lad was Charles Darwin. His sister Catherine learned faster than he, and his father and sisters considered him very ordinary. But what are the facts? When little Charles was only eight, he made a very large and careful collection of coins, plants, shells, stones and other natural objects, and at 10 he had classified them. He did not care much for Latin, but spent many hours working with his brother Erasmus who had a little chemical laboratory. And by the age of 22 Darwin was looked upon as a coming man of science. Nearly all children make collections. Some collect rusty nails and other insignificant objects. But if a child collects things of real importance, there is scarcely any better sign of mental power.

It is this sort of thing that gives a child his background for later achievements. Whenever you hear of a man doing a great thing you may be sure that somewhere behind it, there is a great background. This background may be a parent's training and example, a school teacher's inspiration, or intense experiences of his own, but it has to be there or else the great achievement does not come. It is a great mistake to look down on children and exclude them from adult interests. The father of Benjamin Franklin took his boy about to see all sorts of manufacturing operations. It gives the lad an opportunity to see a variety of activities, and familiarize himself with all sorts of interests and occupations. He also meets mature people and sees them at work. I cannot see why, in these days, country life could be assumed to spell lack of opportunity, in fact I think that it is here that the educators make their mistake.

These boys and girls on the platform have learned to be of some use in the world. I feel that it is of the greatest importance to teach children very early, the earlier the better, the habit of undertaking difficult tasks and carrying them through. Of course this thrusting of responsibility on children while still very young, must be done with caution and judgment. The natural instinct of the modern parent is to spare the child, but of one thing I am quite certain, and that is that the mother or father who tries to shield a child from all the hard things, and holds him back from shouldering a fair share of responsibility in proportion to his strength, is taking away one of his greatest educational opportunities. His faculties must have exercise for growth and strength. The child who works for his parents may be remunerated many times over by a trip afield or abroad, and he will soon learn to appreciate that fact if he is given a chance.

I think by the motions of the actors that the play is about to start. Now we will see that strangely familiar part of ourselves, that composite of all the members of our ancestry, known and unknown—our children—imitating our life as best they know how. Take heed, parents! In the person of Ah Sing, the Chinaman, we have a descendant of the Harts who lived by a Connecticut ford, where the city called Hartford later sprang up. An ancestral search would show a great variety of countries represented. Only a country school entertainment, but beginnings are important! FARM WOMAN.

A Few Early Winter Notes

We had our first snow October 17. Big flakes came swirling down and the northeast wind blew a gale. Even in late afternoon snow could be scraped from the hollows of a straw stack.

The bulbs are in the cellar for the Winter, also potatoes, cabbage, onions and carrots. One carrot was four inches in diameter and weighed one pound and seven ounces.

The Wild Geese Go Over

Honk! Honk! Honk! Loudly the leader cries "direction." For southward fly the wild geese. A week ago one flock, now they fly over all night long. Winter is on its way and they are telling us about it. They have seen snows to the north and that is why the wind from that direction is so chill. One V-shaped flock of about 17 geese circle high overhead, coming gradually lower until, with a final flop of big wings they come to rest on Cayuga's surface. Here they will stay for a few hours, perhaps until nightfall, gossiping and stretching their wings. Then loudly rising and forming the same V behind their chosen one, wing their way south again.

A cross country walk brings one to an old lime-kiln, at the edge of a ravine. The old road which the years have covered with grass and ferns is hardly discernible. The kiln is or rather has been, a deep pit dug in the ground several feet which was lined with stone. A wood fire was built in the bottom, limestone, which is a gray rock, thrown in and when crumpled by the heat taken out at the bottom of the pit. A half century since this method was used, but the gradually crumbling kilns remain reminders in places throughout the country.

ELLEN C. RICKARD

Seneca Co., N. Y.

Thoughts From Long Acres

As I view our farm flock of chickens, the Jersey Giant strain which we introduced seven years ago is strongly persistent. Every year we get at least one black rooster as big as a meeting house although we have kept only white roosters for three years and most of the hens are either white or speckled. The White Wyandotte rooster we bought five years ago introduced his blood so white chicks show up every year. He introduced something else also, as he was our first case of hen tuberculosis and we knew nothing about it, so nursed him along until he was light as a feather when we should have axed him long before. Ever since we have several pullets or hens getting lame and beginning to grow lighter in weight so that it is somewhat discouraging to raise young chicks of our own. Naturally we know that we should dispose of the whole flock, clean up thoroughly and disinfect house and yard but that means disposing of all the strains which have become part of the place.

There was the old Blue Dorking hen given by mother, every year we have a couple of blue chicks and are made glad at that evidence of something from the old home place. There is the speckled Wyandotte hen which came to us from a neighbor and insisted upon staying after repeated home takings, so that the neighbor told us to keep her and not bother to bring her back again. She was a fine layer, and her blood appears in several nice pullets each year. There is the old sister, the one first to sit every year and a most excellent mother. She must be approaching old age, but she is a part of the family. Finally there are the beautiful White Wyandottes which we have purchased as baby chicks for two years now, so that part of the flock is fluffy white. This makes our farm flock a regular mixture. Stand right up now, folks, and make confession. How many of you are like us? Naturally the real henmen, the ones who call them "birds," will hold up their hands in horror at this confession. Often we read of others who write in wishing to know what ails the hens that they go lame. Outside of rheumatism, brought about by the damp floors, the main reason, I believe is hen tuberculosis and the only cure is the ax.

A little item, tucked away at the bottom of the page, revived memories of other days.

"Where may I procure a shoulder yoke?"

The last one I saw was at a sale 10 years ago when a very old couple gave up the farm. I had to leave early and have regretted ever since that I did not buy the shoulder yoke. It took a real artist in wood carving to make one. I was too young to ever wear one but I have seen the men carrying in the sap buckets, one on each end of the shoulder yoke and envied them the job, although I know now that it was no fun to tramp through the snow on endless trips with that heavy weight slung from the shoulders. That was back in the open kettle or pan stage of maple sugar making when a little dirt or a few sticks in the sugar did not mar the taste or salability. The syrup was dark and thick but a hot buckwheat cake covered with that syrup was a breakfast fit for a king. No wonder the men enjoyed work in the stinging cold of Winter while now they shiver around the stove and work outside only on nice days. Just imagine going to the woods through two feet of snow when the glass said minus 10, dropping a tree and shoveling the snow away, so you could see to saw, working all forenoon in shirtsleeves and doing that on breakfast food and grapefruit!

Has anyone missed any snow? If you have just come to Long Acres for it is here in huge quantities and has the usual accompaniments of plenty of icy roads, red noses, nipped fingers and toes and a constant procession to the coal pile. We gave the new stove a real initiating but it came through warmly. The boys finally laid away the football. We no longer gather close to the loud speaker on Saturday afternoons and thrill over a football game but worst of all, we do no grape trimming as it it too cold for that. I never trim when wood is frozen as the most desirable vine is sure to break off just as you get it pruned out. How this very early cold spell will affect next year's fruit crop remains to be seen but surely the sap had not gone down as it was preceded by warm rain for several days.

But the boys and I are going to town Christmas shopping, Calvin is pounding the drum he got for his birthday. He got a paint book and box of paints, too, but all the older ones, including the Missus, are eager to paint, so I must get more. The simple things give greatest delight. Hand over that brush while I too paint a bird. L. B. R.

Berrien Co., Mich.

New York State Vegetable Growers' Association

The annual meeting will be at Hotel Syracuse in Syracuse, January 9-10, 1930. All the activities of the Association are to be centered on the tenth floor of the Hotel Syracuse which offers ample meeting rooms and exhibit space. The hotel offers special rates to members and reservations should be made in advance mentioning the meeting.

The program will be devoted to talks and discussions on the questions that are interesting commercial growers of our State. There will be general sessions, a potato session throughout the two days, and section meetings for muckland and upland growers. Marketing, in general, and roadside marketing, in particular, are to receive special attention. A question box offers opportunity for discussion of matters not definitely listed.

The Williamson Vegetable Growers' Association has established the "Williamson Stage" which takes the form of a speaking contest for Cornell students in Vegetable Gardening. The Williamson people have provided liberal prizes and four students have been seleected to compete in 10-minute talks on vegetable topics.

The potato people, now united in the Empire State Potato Club, are planning a program and show which will make this the outstanding event of the year. Liberal premiums have been offered for 32-tuber samples to be judged by sections of the State and for the State as a whole. The 4-H club of the State will enter county exhibits of ten 5-tuber plates each of which are judged individually and by counties with cups, prizes and ribbons as awards. The Empire State Potato Club contest for Premier Potato Growers culminates at the meeting in the announcement of awards that are made on a basis of yields and low cost of production. Dr. C. E. Ladd, Director of Extension at the New York State College of Agriculture, will award the medals.

A good show of miscellaneous vegetables is made each year in spite of the fact that the meeting occurs in the dead of Winter. Stored products and greenhouse crops from all sections make this a most interesting feature. Growers are urged to enter their products, sending entries to the Superintendent, C. H. Riley, Sennett, N. Y. Advance entry is desirable, but produce sent or taken to the Hotel Syracuse will be staged subject to available space.

The annual banquet is held on the evening of January 9, when awards are made and a program of entertainment and brief talks is provided. A committee of the Onondaga Vegetable Growers' Association is arranging for special entertainment for the ladies in attendance.

The meeting of the directors which includes representatives of all locals together with officers of the Association is one of the important features of the meeting. This takes place Wednesday evening, January 8, and matters of legislation, research, transportation, local markets, and many others are discussed.

The details of the meeting plans are published in the November and December Bulletins of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association which goes to all of the members of the 17 affiliated locals, including some 3,200 members. Others may receive copies upon application to the Secretary, Howard Crandall, 417 Hector St., Ithaca, N. Y.

Keep on Just the Same

[These lines were written around 40 years ago by Sam Walter Foss, a well-known newspaper man, and published in the volume "Dreams in Homespun," by Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.]

Young Peter, when he "spoke his piece"
  Before the school committee,
The superintendent, and a crowd
  From all parts of the city,
Trembled and shook in every limb,
  His heart beat like a flail,
His face alternate blazed with fire
  Or turned a deadly pale;
But Peter was of hero stuff,
  A raw recruit of fame;
Though he was frightened half to death,
He kept on just the same.

In after years, when he proposed,
  To Miss Ophelia Gleason,
His trepidation was intense
  Beyond all rule or reason:
He choked and stammered, hemmed and hawed,
  And blushed a rosy red;
It was so hard to be alive
  He wished that he was dead.
But, like the brave young man he was,
  He made her change her name;
Though he was frightened half to death
  He kept on just the same.

Fate loves the fellow who is scared,
  Who trembles in his dread,
But when his fears cry out, "Don't go!"
  His will cries, "Go ahead!"
So Peter climbed his fears like stairs,
  And every fear subdued
But raised him to a higher plane
  And sunnier altitude.
He left his youth's obscurer mists,
  And climbed the crags of fame;
Though he was frightened half to death,
  He kept on just the same.

There is a slave whose name is Fear,
  A trembling, cringing thing;
There is a king whose name is Will,
  And every inch a king.
The king and slave have their abodes,
  And work their joints control,
Their mingled work of blight and bloom,
  In every mortal's soul.
But strong is he who heeds the king,
  And laughs the slave to shame;
Who, although frightened half to death,
  Still keeps on just the same.

Go, fight the battles of the day,
  The spectres of the night,
And, though you tremble with your fears,
  Still tremble on—and fight.
What though the man turn pale with fear,
  And quake and tremble long,
If the proud will within the man
  Be resolute and strong?
Then throne king Will within the man,
  And laugh slave Fear to shame;
Though you are frightened half to death,
  Still keep on just the same.

The Rural New-Yorker

THE BUSINESS FARMER'S PAPER

A National Weekly Journal for Country and Suburban Homes

Established 1850

Published weekly by the Rural Publishing Company, 333 West 30th Street, New York

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Happy New Year

WITH this, the last message of 1929, we wish to extend our appreciation to all the patrons and friends who have helped pilot THE RURAL NEW-YORKER successfully through the past year, as well as to the tens of thousands of old friends who have been with us for many years in the past and helped by suggestion and advice, kindly criticisms and sincere praise to make a farm paper for the farm. It is nearly half a century since the present management pledged its fortune and future on the success of a paper that would print only what it believed at the time to be true, and for the best interest of the farm. Then the ideal was a hazard. For a time it presented difficulties, but never a hesitation. The policy was fixed for complete triumph or utter failure. The success has been due more to the thousands of loyal men and women on the farms than to those in the management who have marshalled and utilized their patronage and helpful friendship through the years of development and growth. It was only in the natural order of things that individuals both in the country fields and in the management should pass on to view the continuation of their work from the illuminated heights beyond human vision, but their devotion to sound principles and high ideals inspired and multiplied new hands and hearts and minds to carry on the work that they loved and fostered. It is then to you, our friends, new and old, on whom the present and future depend, to whom we wish to express greetings at this festive season, and to wish you and yours joy, happiness and prosperity for the New Year.

*

WE HAVE several inquiries about the mushroom business. As one sees how few the retail buyer gets for a dollar, mushrooms look like a bonanza, but that is a case where looks are deceiving. Even expert growers, with every facility for raising the best quality and most efficient delivery, make only moderate profit on the average. The only opportunity we see for small growers is where they live near villages or cities not supplied by the large scale producers. These people deliver in motor vans in the perfect condition that cannot be had where rail shipment is made. The individual has small chance in competing with these large growers, but might work up a trade of his own in a neighboring village or city where few mushrooms are sold. This is worth considering.

*

PRICES for the carloads of fat steers exhibited and auctioned at the International Show in Chicago are interesting as indicating the condition and trend of the beef cattle market at the year's end. At the recent show 93 loads (15 head each) of fat cattle averaged $18.50 a cwt., as against $19.74 for 108 loads last year, and $20.70 for 112 loads in 1927. Of the 93 loads this year, 71 were yearlings, averaging $18.65, while in 1928 the 78 loads of yearlings averaged $19.89. Last year there were 30 loads of two-year-olds, which realized $19.32 a cwt., while the 22 loads of that age sold for $18.01 at the 1929 International. Of the 93 loads this year, 48 were Aberdeen-Angus, which averaged $19.23, and 37 loads were Herefords averaging $17.80, eight loads of Shorthorns averaging $17.40 a cwt. The Aberdeen-Angus yearlings averaged $19.35, and the two-year-olds $18.85. The Hereford yearlings outsold the Hereford two-year-olds by $1.11 a cwt. The heaviest cattle—a load of Aberdeen-Angus two-year-olds—averaged 1,487 lbs., and sold at $18.50, while the lightest load, also of that breed, were yearlings that averaged 819 lbs., and sold for $16 a cwt. The highest price was $35 a cwt., paid for the 1,092-lb. Aberdeen-Angus yearlings that won the grand championship of the carlot show. The champion load of Herefords were 1,044-lb. yearlings that brought $19.50, and the champion load of Shorthorns were 1,130-lb. yearlings that fetched $20 a cwt. These three top loads of the three breeds were fed in Illinois. Beef cattle prices are about $1 a cwt. lower than they were last year, and the trend toward yearlings, as against older steers, continues in corn-belt feedlots.

*

SOME of our subscribers are receiving circulars and letters, printed in colors, from western farming corporations that affect eagerness to pay fat dividends to farmers who buy their stock. The literature sent through the mails by the organizers of these corporations bears the unmistakable earmarks of the typical promotional swindle. It plays on all the strings of human emotions and credulity. A late sample in our possession urges immediate action in order that buyers of the stock offered may obtain big cash dividends with which to celebrate Christmas. Any farmer who does a little clear thinking will reach the sound conclusion that if these new western farming corporations needed capital, and were honestly able to pay the suspiciously liberal dividends that they advertise, it would not be necessary for them to circularize farmers on the Atlantic Coast. He would be reasonably sure that the dividends said to have been paid to date come out of funds derived from the sale of stock to the first batches of suckers. Dividends can be paid while suckers in considerable swarms continue to bite, but a disastrous day of reckoning for stockholders always dawns in the lurid history of these counterfeit "business" organizations. A sound business, operated by honest officials, never peddles its securities by mail among farmers in distant communities.

*

DURING the two or three weeks following Thanksgiving, the turkey market showed but little activity. The real Christmas trade, even in producing sections is not under full headway until after the middle of the month, although most of the turkey dressing plants in South Texas reopened about December 4. In that section more than half the turkey crop has been reserved for Christmas trade and the stock left on farms was reported to be of excellent quality. In the Northwest, liberal shipments were expected from the Dakotas and Minnesota. Prices were unsettled, but dealers were fairly well satisfied with conditions. In the Far West, the Thanksgiving market was satisfactory and fancy young tom turkeys were short of the demand at California shipping points. In the South Atlantic States, farmers held back rather large numbers of turkeys because of the low price offered by country dealers and supplies from this part of the country are expected to be fairly liberal. Receipts have been moderate in mid-December and turkeys of exceptional grades sold well at prices considerably above the general market. The outlet for the lower grades has been limited and prices low. The market has been well supplied with other lines of dressed poultry and considerable quantities went into storage, owing to the surplus of the Thanksgiving supply. A fairly active demand appeared for fancy large chickens suitable for the holiday trade and these have been selling lately at one to two cents above the general market.

*

FEDERAL appropriations for aid to road building in 1931 have just been announced, the total being $73,125,000. Under this plan the States have to raise an equal amount for use of these Federal-aid roads. The Federal fund is apportioned among all States and Hawaii in proportion to their respective areas, populations and mileages of post roads, and the share of each State is available for expenditure on roads included in the Federal-aid system under the joint supervision of the State highway department and the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. Texas receives the largest amount, $4,545,830. Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois receive over $3,000,000. Ohio, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa and California run over $2,000,000. Ten States get over $1,000,000, and the remainder from $365,625 to $960,000.

*

IN MANY areas of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the New England States the work done this year to improve farm lands and country estates represents an enormous expenditure of money and energy. Most of this work consisted in blasting out and clearing off stumps, bowlders and old orchards; ditching and draining wet spots and peaty tracts; liming, fertilizing and mowing pastures; extending the acreage of Alfalfa and Sweet clover; broadening and strengthening farm animal industries; planting fruit, ornamental and forest trees, and erecting new buildings and structures, and repairing and modernizing old ones. In the Eastern States this has been a year of constructive agricultural improvement on a much larger scale than is commonly realized. The results of rapid expansion and speculative adventuring in farming enterprises in the recent past have emphasized, by contrast, the soundness of gradual, steady betterment and development as a farm program. Farming as a business has always been reasonably stable and productive, and farming as a way of living remains satisfying and pleasant where basic improvements have taken place like the normal, healthy growth of living things.

*

PROBABLY many readers have never before heard of those Maine State Jersey cattle mentioned by Dr. Twitchell on page 1423. He gives a clear description of just how the start with these animals was made and what the developments were. It is likely that there were quite similar happenings in the early history of other breeds, but never recorded in so definite way. Shortly we are going to print a picture of one of those typical Maine State Jerseys, so that comparison with the standard breed can be noted.

*

A WRITER on old-time conditions in the United States observes that if there is any animal which can rightly be placed among the founders of our country, that animal is the ox. The first neat cattle were brought into this country from England in 1633, and in those early days the value of an ox over a horse was tremendous. It was said that, because of the greater cost of harness and outfit, in the early eighteen hundreds, a man could keep 12 oxen for the upkeep of one horse, while the drawing power of the ox was much greater on the rough roads. It was the oxen that cleared the forests, dragged out the bowlders, and did the heavy work when the first railroads were being built. As for farm use, the author of "Candle Days" says:

> An "ox-handy" pair of steers was usually so docile and well broken that a boy of seven or eight, could drive them to the plow all day long—at a shilling a day; while one child, of less than five, is said to have driven a team of six oxen from morning until night, while his father plowed a rocky pasture.

As we may learn in many New England sections, the ox is still a valuable servant, and we like to think of his centuries of usefulness from the dawn of agriculture to these hurrying gasoline days.

*

OUR cover this week shows one of the famous lighthouses on the Maine coast. There is nothing in the way of man's building more majestic in appearance or with stronger human appeal than these tall structures standing in places of danger to mariners, with their steady light or alternate flashes, a language known to all seafaring men. About 5,700 persons are employed in our lighthouse service. Formerly this was strenuous work, with the filling of oil lamps and constant attention. The use of electricity and automatic control devices lessens the labor and gives more dependable service. Some automatic lights are now in operation, working alone except for periodical attention.

*

IT WILL not be possible for us to make personal acknowledgment of every one of the many subscriptions which come in the first mail of the New Year, January 2, but the size of that mail is always a pride and an encouragement; and we take this means of thanking in advance those who send us their vote of confidence to reach us on the first business day of the New Year.

Brevities

THE Texas pecan crop this year is put at 15,000,000 lbs.

STRAWBERRIES from the South are again in the New York market, wholesaling from 50 to 75 cents per quart.

THE Alabama crop of sorghum syrup this year is 2,320,000 gallons, and cane sugar syrup 2,380,000 gallons.

OUR export trade for the 11 months ending with November was $4,820,447,000, or about $170,000,000 more than for the same period last year.

CANADA produces over 800,000 bushels of dry beans annually. They are mainly used in the lumber camps, being a dependable food for hard work.

ALTHOUGH English walnuts are grown to a considerable extent in this country, our imports from Europe are quite large, around 5,000,000 lbs. for the season.

TWO methods of sterilizing citrus fruits to destroy the eggs of the fruit fly before hatching are now being tried in Florida. One is a temperature of 28 degrees for five hours and 30 degrees for five days. The other is a temperature of 110 degrees for eight hours.

PENNSYLVANIA has the wholesome law that taking evergreen trees and shrubs from land that does not belong to the one who helps himself is an offense, carrying a penalty of $25 and cost of prosecution for each tree or shrub or part of a tree or shrub removed.

Secretary Hyde on Farm Conditions

ACCORDING to estimates of Secretary Arthur M. Hyde, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in his annual report, the farm population of the United States is now 27,511,000, compared with 32,076,960 10 years ago. The present number is the smallest in 20 years. During the last year 1,960,000 left the farms, and 1,362,000 city people went to the farms, leaving a net loss of 598,000.

The report says that the farms are yet overburdened with debt. In 1928 the farm mortgages amounted to $9,468,526,000, compared with $7,857,700,000 in 1920. An increase of $1,610,806,000.

During the last two years the value of agricultural property, including real estate and personal property, showed a gain of $400,000,000, bringing the total up to $58,645,000,000. The improvement was largely in live stock and other personal property. There was a loss of 1 per cent in farm lands, and this was the smallest loss since the post-war depression. In plain language the business of agriculture, in the country as a whole, is still run at an annual loss, and the improvement noted is simply a reduction in the annual loss, but this operating loss during the last year is reflected in 1 per cent loss in the value of farm lands, which form the basic investment in the business.

Exports of agricultural products amounted to $1,847,567,000. This is only 33 per cent of the total exports which is the smallest percentage since 1918. The Secretary made an appeal for an increased tariff on farm products, and suggests reduced production of products that show the lowest returns.

As a member of the administration it was proper enough that the Secretary should make the most of the tendency of a turn for the better in agriculture, even though it is no more than a reduction in the losses, but the record as revealed in the report is nevertheless a rebuke to our Federal and State governments. During the period reviewed we have been proud of our great industrial prosperity. There has been reason for the boast. Industry has prospered, general business has been good, salaries have increased, wages have gone to unprecedented heights. Millionaires have multiplied, prosperity has had a continuous joy ride in the centers of population. The business of agriculture alone has been run at a loss. Real estate values in the cities have doubled and trebled. The smallest loss during the decade in farm land values is 1 per cent for the last year.

During this whole period the resources and powers of the government were utilized to stimulate industry and to increase the rewards of industrial labor. It has intervened directly to protect the markets for manufactured products and the markets of labor. It has directly helped increase the profits of capital and the wages of labor. It has been content to let agriculture struggle alone, and passively in States and nation to view its plight and decline without concern. No farmer envies the laboring man or craftsman in his improved condition. All rejoice in the prosperity of industry, but when government fosters industry and labor, and leaves agriculture alone to compete with them, the effect on the farms is the same as if the government had left industry and labor free, and had directly discriminated against the business of the farms. When the government took one of the two blacksmiths of a county town to public shops and increased his wages fourfold, the one that remained in the local shop increased the cost of shoeing a horse from $1 to $4, and the farmer paid the price. This illustration may be repeated for the mason, the carpenter, the painter and even for unskilled labor. It is idle to say that the government is not in business. The government is in business. It is beside the question to say that the farmer should not demand class legislation. The farmer does not ask class favors. He can hold his own in a contest of fair play, but he cannot hope to come out even in a trade struggle when the government of which he is a part is in partnership with the forces against him. The neglect of the farmer and the discrimination against him during the last 10 years is a reproach to our American institutions. The continuation of the official and bureaucratic jolly serves only to magnify the injustice. It is an insult to his intelligence that the American farmer does not deserve. It has been admitted on all sides that in the midst of prosperity agricultural business has been conducted at a loss, that farm property has decreased in value, and that farm taxes have not only been multiplied in recent years, but that farmers always paid a much higher tax rate than any other industrial group, and further that their rates are now comparatively and actually higher than ever before. Isn't it the duty of a Commissioner of Agriculture to come out openly and frankly and demand that the farmer be taken out of the orphan class, and recognized as a legitimate member of the industrial family?

City Population Increases

THE population of New York City is now 6,631,656, according to a report by the Newspaper Feature Bureau. This is an increase of 18 per cent over 1920 census report. The metropolitan district which includes the city proper and some adjacent cities in New York and New Jersey is estimated to be 11,620,000. The estimate indicates that in the city proper there are 1,508,381 families, and 2,987,062 workers for gain, of which 2,170,705 are male. There are about 7,000 more females than males in the city population.

The following table shows the population of the six largest cities in the country in 1920, compared with population for 1930 and the gain in per cent for each during the decade:

Cities	1920	1930	Gain
New York	5,620,048	6,631,656	18.0
Chicago	2,701,705	3,296,080	22.0
Philadelphia	1,823,779	2,170,297	19.0
Detroit	993,678	1,649,506	57.0
Los Angeles	576,673	1,470,516	155.0
Cleveland	796,841	1,328,046	66.7

The growth of the cities increases the demand for farm products and under the economic law prices should automatically increase with the extra demand. We have, however, had an increased import of food products, and the markets, being wholly under city control, returns to the farm have not corresponded to the increase in city population. Our agricultural problem is centered in these city markets.

More Milk Prices for November

Unity Co-Operative Dairymen's Association, Buffalo, $2.83. Little Falls Dairy Company, $3.015.

Suffolk County, N. Y. Farm Bureau

The annual meeting and banquet of the Suffolk County Farm and Home Bureau was held at Riverhead, Long Island, on the afternoon and evening of December 3. Over 100 farmers and their wives attended this meeting, which was held at their new quarters in the new county court house. E. S. Foster, county agricultural agent, after several years of service, has resigned to take up work at Cornell, and his assistant, Walter G. Been, has been appointed to take his place.

The head of the Home Bureau is Miss Kathleen McBride. This year she is to have a part-time assistant.

Reports of Farm Bureau activities were given by 15 community committeemen, also reports by county project leaders as follows: "Potatoes," Nat Talmadge; "Vigilance," Dr. W. E. Ross; "Fertilizer," Linnaeus Allen; "Seed Treatment," Henry Jennings; "Poultry," H. F. Hendrickson; Report of State Federation delegate, J. S. Ryder; "Spray Service," W. G. Been; Report of County Agent, E. S. Foster; address: "Farm Bureaus in Other States," E. A. Flansburgh, assistant State county agent leader.

In the Home Bureau the report of the State Federation was given by Mrs. Fred Wilkinson. Address: "Larger Housekeeping of the Community," by Dr. Ruby Green Smith, of Cornell. Manager's report for the year, Kathleen McBride. The ladies served afternoon tea.

A banquet was given by the ladies of the Riverhead Methodist Church with covers for 100. Music during the banquet by Riverhead high school orchestra. In the evening a joint session of Home and Farm Bureaus was held with a program consisting of group singing, a Negro farce; address, "Home Life at Its Best," Dr. Ruby Green Smith; address, "Present-day Conditions," Hon. Leone D. Howell, surrogate judge of Nassau County. M. D. Y.

Orient, Long Island.

The Maine State Grange

The State of Maine closed the largest, most important session in its history Thursday evening, December 12, at Bangor. Events of the past year have signally cemented Grange sentiment on problems of significance to the State at large, so that instead of dealing with generalities every report bore evidence of deliberate thought and conviction. Taking up the fight against proposed measures in the last Legislature looking to the exportation of hydro-electric power now being developed in the State a lively campaign brought the working body of the order into close relations and united the forces for protection of the State and its rural inhabitants. An act of the Legislature granting increased power to corporations wishing eminent domain carried with it the referendum and when the petitions were presented the number of signers against the measure was far above the number required to insure a special election. Months afterwards the question of the legality of those signatures was raised and after due deliberation the Governor announced that there was wanting enough proven names to justify and he declared the failure of the referendum. This more than all else aroused the rural members and made State issues prominent at all the sessions.

Resolutions were presented in support of broader utilization in Maine industries and homes and co-operation in every practical way in the electrification of Maine farms; urging appropriate provision be made in the national farm board program to preserve equality in the several sections of the country in co-ordinating farm aid and that the special conditions of New England farm production and marketing be taken properly into account in any proposed program. Another demanded that those concerned with and in authority upon the various railroad consolidation plans give careful consideration to the effect of the various proposals upon the farmers of Maine. Reports were in favor of an income tax and against exemptions of manufacturing plants, also a sales tax to reach the chain stores, the tarring of all roads and more aid to country highways.

Retiring Master John A. Abbott after six years' active service was emphatic in defense of the position the order must take on all questions bearing on rural life and the farm, and this sentiment was manifest in all official reports. The State lecturer has been active during the past two years in building up the educational work of the order, especially in inaugurating the plan of prize essays by young members and an hour was set apart for the presentation of the same by the authors, a feature adding greatly to the interest. The prospect of a contest for State master disappeared when the third condidate withdrew and the election resulted in the raising of the State overseer to the higher position —H. B. Crawford, of Houlton, a well-known and faithful worker for the order for many years, and one who will carry on the special features as decided at the closing sessions. This letter gives but a hint at the interest manifested or action proposed bearing directly on rural conditions and so vital to the future of the State at large. The Grange in Maine is committed more firmly than ever to advancing and protecting means and measures promising to be of lasting benefit to the underlying industry of the State and its advancement in the future. G. M. TWITCHELL.

From Cortland Co., N. Y.

For a small flock of hens to furnish eggs for a family there is no other breed so good as Hamburgs. They lay almost the year around, the cockerels are much heavier than Leghorns, and have more breast meat. No other hens are so beautiful. There is only one possible objection to them, and that is their eggs are rather small, and do not sell so well, but that is no objection to keeping them for home use, and what they lack in size they make up in flavor. I have no Hamburgs now, except one hen, and she laid her last egg November 4. Before that she had skipped only three days since I sold most of my other hens August 1, and I cannot tell how much longer she had laid continuously, as I did not keep track. At present I have seven hens and no rooster and one of the hens crows, only in the morning, however.

We are having September weather in November. There was such a hard freeze in September that farmers hurried to get their potatoes and cabbage stored, thinking there would be an early Winter. We were fortunate in having a fair amount of rain during the Summer drought. Our potatoes turned out well, over 1,000 bushels from a little more than three acres and the nicest potatoes we ever had, scarcely a hollow one in a panful. Joining a spraying ring may have had something to do with it. The cabbage did not do so well; grubs injured them by boring through the roots and the early freeze started them rotting.

Milk is the best beverage. This cannot be repeated too often. It is good service to consumer and producer, alike. When people drink milk, they will find their health is better, and when at least half of the population of our large cities drink milk dairying will be a paying business. Farmers who run roadside stands and do not serve milk are missing a chance to boost their business. Dairymen should have the motto, "Milk for Health," printed on their stationery. Farmers are too afraid of the cost of printer's ink. C. T.

Rhode Island Seed Law

The 1929 Legislature passed an act requiring that, with agricultural seed, such as grasses, clovers, buckwheat, barley, corn, etc., each package or container shall have a printed tag or label, stating: The commonly accepted name of the seed; the purity of the seed; the approximate total percentage of weed seed and the quantity of noxious weed seed found in the agricultural seed; the approximate percentage of germination of the seed together with the month and year in which the seed was tested and the name and address of the seller of such agricultural seed. If the seed is a mixture, such as is used in pastures, a label must be attached showing that the seed is a mixture and stating the proportion and kind of seed found in the mixture, as well as the germination percentage.

As to vegetable seeds, the only requirement is that the kind and variety of seed shall be stated on the package and the name and address of the seller or person who puts up the package.

New York State Cold Storage Holdings

The following products were in storage in 185 warehouses in New York State, Dec. 1, 1929:

Apples, 547,314 bbls., 369,770 boxes, 1,714,318 bus. (baskets and crates); pears, 5,377 bbls., 37,583 boxes, 20,384 bus. (baskets and crates); frozen cherries, 2,552,235 lbs.; other frozen fruits, 7,402,252 lbs.; celery, 239,955 State crates, 11,215 other crates; butter (creamery), 16,661,052 lbs.; cheese (American) 13,109,133 lbs.; cream, 141,188 40-qt. cans; eggs, 349,216 cases; frozen eggs, 9,197,318 lbs.; frozen beef, 10,089,847 lbs.; beef in process of cure, 1,088,400 lbs.; cured beef, 333,543 lbs.; frozen pork, 4,993,605 lbs.; dry salt pork, process of cure, 638,336 lbs.; fully cured, 178,550 lbs.; pickled pork, process of cure, 1,444,455 lbs.; sweet pickled pork, fully cured, 1,836,746 lbs.; frozen lamb and mutton, 2,596,164 lbs.; broilers and fryers, 8,171,307 lbs.; roasters, 8,149,029 lbs.; fowls, 2,054,930 lbs.; turkeys, 2,221,868 lbs.; miscellaneous poultry, 8,004,278 lbs.; fish, frozen, 13,786,525 lbs.

Central Steuben County, New York

November 22 the mercury dropped to zero and has hovered near there every night since. Old settlers say it has been 38 years since we have had such cold weather so early in the Fall. Twenty-six years ago this Winter the mercury went down as far as it could go and stayed there for a long time.

The last of the broilers were sold for the Thanksgiving market, and the record I have kept shows that out of 300 baby chicks purchased June 11, we raised 220. Not an extra good record, but better than last year. We sold broilers enough to pay for feed and have 100 pullets left for our work.

Potatoes have dropped to $1.10 per bushel. Eggs are still scarce and high. One of the neighbors, having early hatched chicks, says they are only getting half as many eggs as they did a couple of weeks ago. No change has been made in feed or care, no reason being apparent for the drop.

Steuben Pomona Grange met recently with Addison Grange. This is an important meeting as officers for next year and delegates to State Grange are elected at the December meeting. MRS. C. W. A.

Steuben Co., N. Y.

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (17), New York

**"Jack Frost has drawn an evergreen upon the window pane,
As if he knows the time is here for Christmas trees again."**

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (17), New York

On the Threshold

We are standing on the threshold, we are in the open door,
We are treading on a borderland we never trod before,
Another year is opening, another year is gone;
We have passed the darkness of the night; we are in the early morn.
We have left the fields behind us, o'er which we scattered seed;
We pass into the future which none of us can read.
The corn among the weeds, the stones, the surface mold,
May yield a partial harvest; we hope for sixty fold.
Then hasten to fresh labor, to reap and thresh and sow;
Then bid the New Year welcome, and let the Old Year go.
Then gather all your vigor, press forward in the fight;
And let this be your motto: "For God and for the Right."

—Lucy Larcom

The Pine

The elm lets fall its leaves before the frost,
The very oak grows shivering with fear,
The trees are barren when the Summer's lost:
But one tree keeps its goodness all the year.

Green pine, unchanging as the days go by,
Thou art thyself beneath whatever sky:
My shelter from all winds, my own strong pine,
'Tis Spring, 'tis Summer, still, while thou art mine.

—Augusta Webster

Sent by Clark Allender (15), West Virginia.

Drawn by Teresa Prinzing (15), New York

The answer to last month's What Am I? was "quince." The only correct answer came from West Virginia sent by Clark Allender. The next puzzle is about one of the very tame domestic animals and ought to be easy. The name of this animal has been used in English to characterize 20 or more English nouns, and is much used as a synonym.

We pursue our prey on the branches of trees as well as on the ground, and are most expert climbers. Our origin is still a matter of argument among scientists who have never been able to identify exactly with any species now existing in the wild state, though I resemble a certain wild species in all my characteristics. It is agreed that I first existed as a domestic animal in ancient Egypt. By becoming a servant and companion of man I am at present common to all parts of the world. Britain, during the reign of Howell the Good (died 938) fixing the price of us, even of the very young, before they could see. We guarded the Prince's granary, and whoever stole or killed us was to forfeit a milk ewe, its fleece and lamb, or as much wheat as when poured on one of us suspended by the tail, the head touching the floor, as would form a heap high enough to cover the tip of the tail.

My distinctive characteristics are my purring and mewing, my aversion to wet my feet or fur, my love of heat and comfort, and my patient watchfulness, often fatal to mice.

My eye is capable of much contraction and dilation of its pupil, so that I can see in very feeble light. My fur is very free from any oily substance, so as to be readily injured by water, and is rendered highly electric by friction, particularly in very dry or frosty weather. An electric spark is readily obtained from the tip of the ear. We have been the object of superstition for ages, and there are people today who prophesy rainy weather if they see me wash my face. In ancient Egypt temples were erected in my honor, and a family shaved the eyebrows at my death. Today I want nothing more than a chair by the fire and a good friend. Do you know me? What am I?—Adapted from Columbian Encyclopedia.

Enigma

My first is in acid, but not in base,
My second is in gingham, but not in lace,
My third is in soil, but not in ground,
My fourth is in circle, but not in round,
My fifth is in make, but not in erect,
My sixth is in cause, but not in effect,
My seventh in radiance, but not in light,
My eighth is in tense, but not in tight,
My ninth is in science, but not in art,
My whole is a bird friend from whom we would not part.

—Sent by Clark Allender (15), West Virginia.

Riddle

Hard as a stone, cold as the snow,
I hang in a row, where the Winter winds blow.
I carry so swiftly, a man on my back,
And in Summer am loved for the comfort I lack.

—Sent by Charlotte Dolly (16), New York.

The answer to last month's Enigma was "Gratitude" and to the riddle, "a live coal."

Drawn by Jane Goddard (16), Ohio

December 2nd.—The snowbirds are plentiful here this Winter. Anyway we have many around our home. There were multitudes of others in the orchard today, picking up what they could find. They seemed to be bold, and sang, because when I approached they just kept on chattering. When the ground is covered with deep snow, and food is hard to be found by these feathered friends, I place feed on little feeding stations which I nail in trees, or on a pole near the windows where we can watch them—Alice Chew (17), New Jersey.

November 30.—Bleak, bleary, desolate and bare Winter is close at hand. Nature's classrooms, the fields and woods are empty and devoid of most of the occupants, that is, birds, animals, and insect life. I, a young naturalist, will have to wait until next Spring to take on my studies again. Winter is my vacation.

Edna Garlick is doing a great injustice to the poor lizards by saying that they have six legs, because they have only four. Methinks a lizard would be in quite a predicament if one of them happened to find that he or she had six legs, because they would not know how to use an extra pair of them.—"Eudamus."

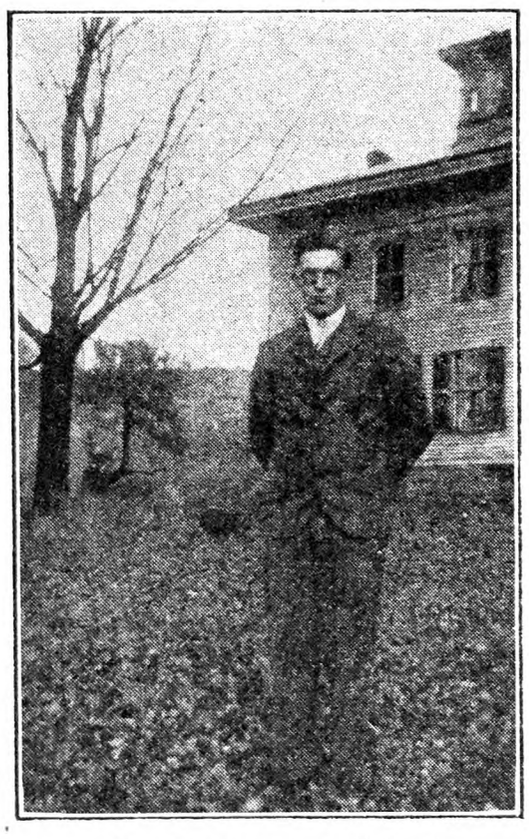
Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (16), New York

By the Lake Shore

Dear Boys and Girls: Here is a picture of me taken on the shore of Lake Jefferson. This lake is not so very far from where I live. I hope every one has a Merry Christmas.—Pearl Wilfert (18), New York.

Vermont in Springtime

Dear Readers: This was taken in our pasture last Spring when the snow was going off. My aunt says I look like a turkey, but it is a fair likeness of my face, anyway.—Eugenia Powers (17), Vermont.

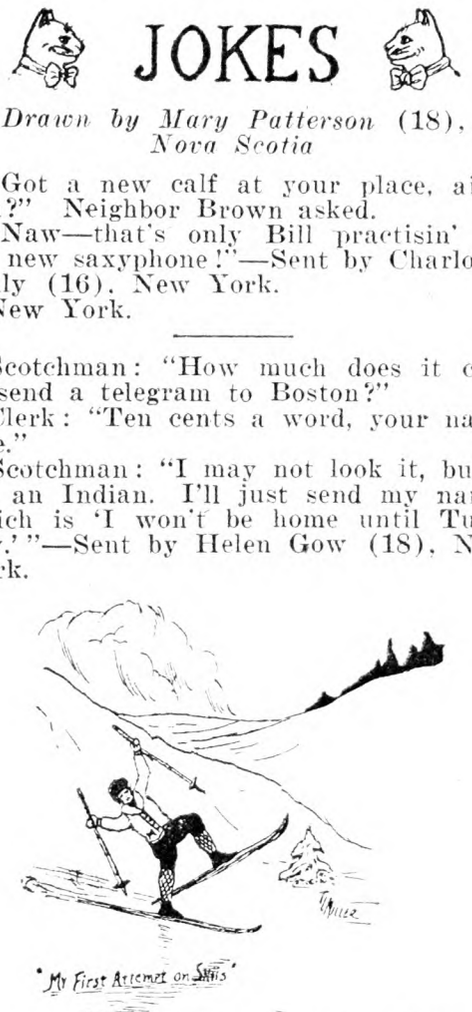


Greetings from a Friend

Dear Friends of Our Page: At last I decided to send my picture as many correspondents have asked for one. Wishing you all a Happy New Year, I am, Raymond Miller (16), New York.

A Connecticut Reader

Dear Boys and Girls:: I am sending you a picture of myself taken last year. I have been reading THE RURAL NEW-YORKER for two years. Would some of the contributors write to me?—Arlene Sullivan (12), Connecticut.



Drawn by Mary Patterson (18), Nova Scotia

"Got a new calf at your place, ain't you?" Neighbor Brown asked.

"Naw—that's only Bill practisin' on his new saxyphone!"—Sent by Charlotte Dolly (16), New York.
New York.

Scotchman: "How much does it cost to send a telegram to Boston?"

Clerk: "Ten cents a word, your name free."

Scotchman: "I may not look it, but I am an Indian. I'll just send my name, which is 'I won't be home until Tuesday.'"—Sent by Helen Gow (18), New York.

Drawn by Thelma Miller (17), Pennsylvania

Trans-Atlantic

Dear Iva Unger: At first I thought that I would write two letters; one to you, and one to the "Boys and Girls Page." But being by nature very lazy, I took the ideas for the two letters, threw them in a pot, stirred them (the ideas) well, and put them on the back of the stove to simmer. The result is this very much condensed letter.

Germany, as a whole, is divided into many small states, such as Baden, Prussia, Saxony, Bayern, etc. These in turn are divided into "bezirks." The bezirk I now live in is Amt Mullheim. In other words the county, or rather the bezirk, centers on the city of Mullheim. Thus a bezirk is much the same as an American county. As for an "Ingenieur," that respected person is just a German engineer, be it mechanical, civil, or, as my uncle, an electrical ngineer.

The response to my request for correspondence from Our Page was tremendous. In fact I have had to hire two secretaries and a full staff of book-keepers. The postman has a wild look in his eyes every time he drags another mail bag to my door. I am beginning to fear for my life, and every night as I make my rounds to see if the doors and windows are locked, I carry a large butcher knife with me.

O yes, you asked about the life of an average German (farmer) did you not? Most of the farmers around here get up at half-past five or six Winter, but in-

stead of dressing "by yellow candlelight" the switch on the electric light is pulled. The current comes from the Rhineland, the province that lies next to us. His wife uses an electric coffee pot while she makes the kitchen fire, so that his coffee is quickly cooked. In the evening when his work is done, he tunes in on his radio, while his wife irons his wash with an electric iron. So, my dear friends, you see Germany has a few of the so-called modern improvements.

Much has been written and said about the European peasant, but unfortunately most of these writers stay in the cities while writing these articles. The European peasant is a hard-working, high-taxed, and more or less laughed-at class. He is, however, a very good-natured chap who loves his home comforts. Sundays he goes to church, and afterwards smokes his pipe and talks about the sins of this world, much the same as his father before him. If one of our American farmers would take a trip through he would see very little difference except that autos are not used as much as in America, due to their costliness.

Skiing, a large sport here, will soon begin. Skiing is a sport which my skis enjoy more than I, probably due to the fact that most of the time my skis are enjoying the breeze, while I am sliding around on my nose.

Wishing you and the boys and girls a very merry Christmas, I am, Peter Castalde, Schliengen, Baden, Germany.

Down in Georgia

We are experiencing our second cold snap within a week. And very cold weather it is for us, too. Sunday morning the thermometer read 13 degrees and this morning I'm sure it's lower than that. All the flowers are dead at last.

By eight o'clock Christmas Eve the little church in the oak grove will be lighted, for it is the night of the annual community Christmas tree. The grove is full of cars, and the edifice is packed with people, old, middle-aged, young, and very young.

A decorated Christmas tree reaching almost to the ceiling is covered with presents, and two long tables, one to the left of the tree and the other to the right, also piled high with gifts. Santa Claus in his red suit and whiskers is calling the names, and his lieutenants, similarly attired are delivering the gifts to their new owners. Everybody is happy, and mirth abounds.

After the last present has been delivered, and everyone has shown his gifts and seen those of his neighbors, the pianist goes to the instrument and the evening is closed with the old familiar carols. Then the crowd disperses, with joy of Christmas.

We have quite a bit of holly around here. The holly with the big leaves rarely has berries, but the small leaf holly is full of them.—By Alice Pearl Dorsey, Georgia.

Homesick

O, hush the honk of traffic in the street;
O, hush that old policeman on the beat;
O, quiet down and stop all that row—
For it's twilight in the country now.

O, let the lights of lamps flash out!
O, let the park birds flit about;
But quiet down and stop all that row—
For it's twilight in the country now.

O, let the birds of home sing soft!
O, let the leaves drop from the loft;
And quiet down and stop all that row—
For it's twilight in the country now.

O, let me sleep and dream alone;
Let me think of God's country back home;
So quiet down and stop all that row—
For it's twilight in the country now.
—By Grace Cullis (18), Connecticut.

Drawn by Marion Wiethorn (17), New York

Dear Cooks: This is my best recipe for making nut bars: Cream ½ cup shortening and 1½ cups sugar together; add beaten yolk of one egg; add beaten whites of two eggs, one teaspoon lemon or almond extract, and three tablespoons milk. Mix well. Sift together four cups flour, three teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt. Mix well. Roll half of dough at a time, ¼ inch thick on floured board. Cut into bars one by three inches. Brush with remaining yolk of egg mixed with one tablespoon milk, and sprinkle with ½ cup chopped blanched almonds. Bake in moderate oven about 15 minutes.—Emma Spader (14), Connecticut.

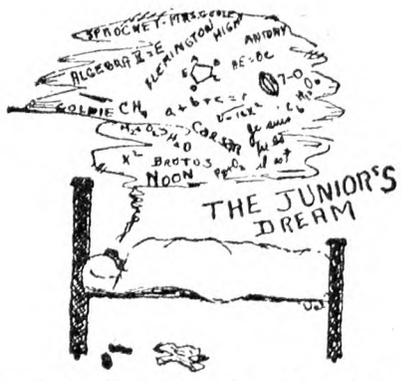
Drawn by Eeli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio

Merry Christmas All!—By Jennie Lewis, New York

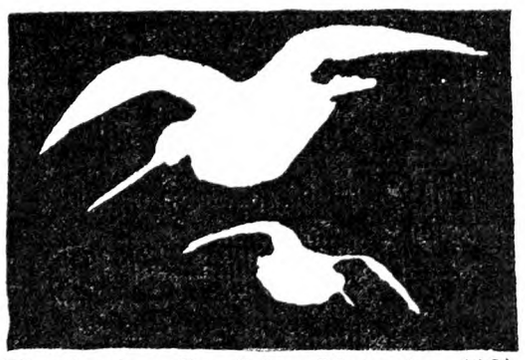
Watch Us Go!—By Elizabeth Humphrey (15), New York

Then Hen That Always Roosted Outdoors —By Barbara Knowles (17), Rhode Island

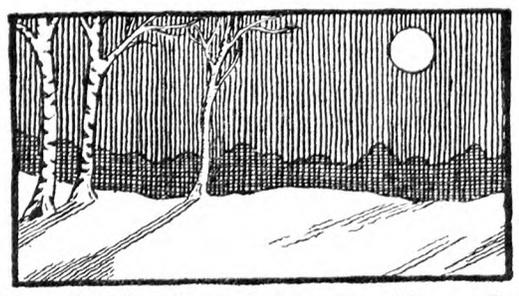
Solid Comfort—By Pearl Wilfert (18), New York



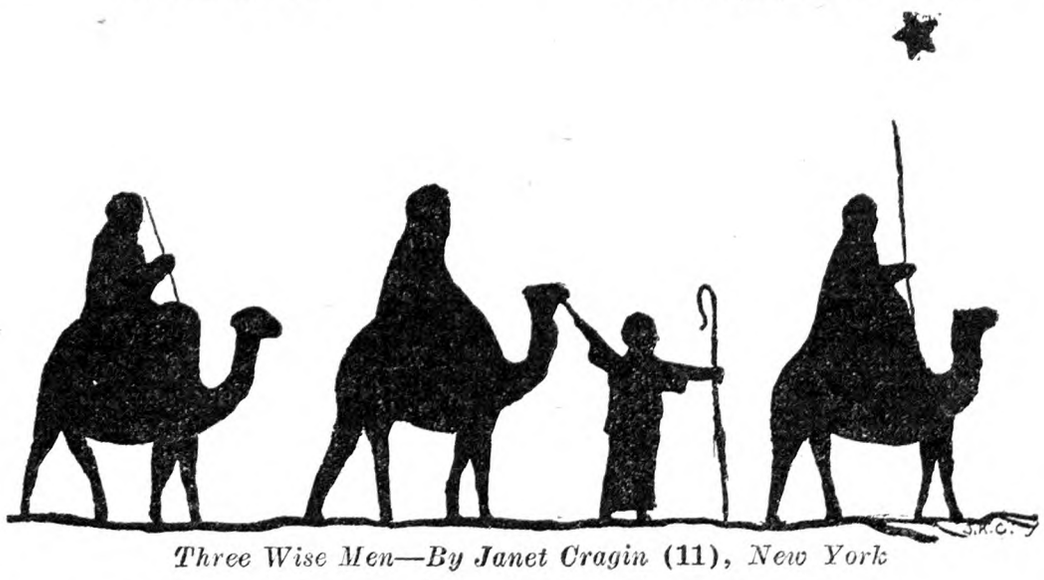
The Junior's Dream—By Vin Vale (16), New Jersey



Woodcocks—By John Pietrosky (16), Massachusetts



Nova Scotia Moonlight—By Mary Patterson (18), Nova Scotia



Three Wise Men—By Janet Cragin (11), New York

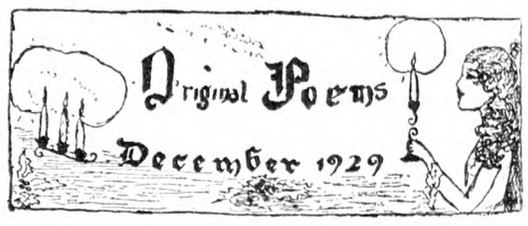
Christmas Bells

Why do bells for Christmas ring?
Why do happy children sing?

Once a lovely shining star
Seen by wise men from afar,
Gently moved until its light
Made a manger's cradle bright.

There a darling baby lay,
Pillowed soft upon the hay,
And its mother sang and smiled,
"This is Christ, the Holy Child."

Therefore Christmas bells do ring,
Therefore happy children sing!
—By Antoinette Enick (15), Pennsylvania.



Drawn by Jane Goddard, Ohio

Winter Night

I will find no peace tonight, in dreaming or sleeping;
The night is wild with mystery of elemental pain;
The wind wails down the sloping hill, and the night is filled with weeping;
The swaying pine boughs lash the house, and stab my heart again.

My candle, flickering on the sill, the snow is staining
To blotch of crimson radiance, a slash of scarlet light;
The fire roars in the chimney flue, the flames leap upward straining
In answer to the agony, the anguish of the night.

So I shall watch the tempest out, before the hearth fire keeping
Stern vigil o'er a restless heart, that's pounding like the sea;
I could have found no peace tonight in dreaming or in sleeping,
For wind and fire and candlelight have molded grief for me.
—By Lois Russell (19), New York.

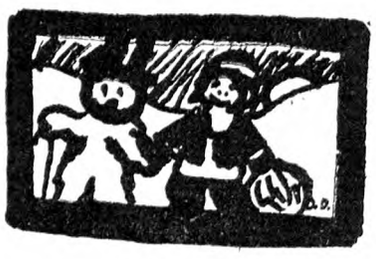
A Cross Man's Daughter's Plea

O God, why didn't you give me a father
Like other girls have? One who will sit and talk,
Or just watch me at play,
Or take me for a walk?
Mother smiles, but I know she is sad
When I repeat the other girl's talk
About their wonderful "dad."
Please make him like other men,
Or else let me
Be born again.
—By Esther Wright (16), District of Columbia.

Winter Weather

The wind is howling out of doors,
Around and round the house it roars,
Whirling, it leaves snow in its wake,
Disappearing suddenly as dawn does break.

Snow on the fence, snow on the hill,
Clean, white, fluffy snow, like flour in the mill,
Making those trees that before looked dead
Seem alive, with a white crown on the head. —Raymond Miller (16), New York.



December Days

Ol' Jack Frost has come among us,
From his northern home, once more,
With his frosty paints to decorate
Each window pane and door.

There is snow all o'er the country,
And there's ice on every pond.
Everywhere is Winter's magic,
As if Fairy's waved her wand.

Santa's closing up his cottage,
And he's fixing up his sleigh.
All his toys are packed up tightly
In his bag for Christmas Day.

All the kiddies are a-looking
In the windows of the shops,
At the ice skates and the dollies,
And the story books and tops.

Yes, sir, Christmas soon will be here,
Then will come the glad New Year.
But be good to Ol' December,
While this happy month is here!
—By June Doolittle, New Jersey.

OUR PAGE THIS MONTH

We are together again. Most of us are home for the holidays although Our Page will not be delivered until after Christmas. Let us sit down by our firesides and talk about the benefits of giving.

There is an old saying: "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver." We all recognize, even in this season of gifts, that some people give as if they liked to, while others seem to give because it is the custom, and they feel obliged to. But do you realize that this giving keeps going on all the year round? If you look around you will find some person that you know who is glad to give. Perhaps it is only a lift along the road going to school, or a word of encouragement, or a little information that you needed. When you think of it, such gifts must be worth while, for they last forever. I want you to stop for a moment and examine the mental caliber of these persons who give

continually, and compare it with that of those who hold back.

I know what you will find—and the difference extends all the way up through life from the little lad just starting school. Especially does the difference show in school work. It is easier to learn if you are in the habit of giving. Perhaps the brain itself is more willing to adapt itself to the problem on the page. The more selfish one is the more the mind seems to draw back and fight against concentrating. The selfish one has never learned to adapt himself to other people, and he subconsciously, deep down inside, resents having to adapt himself to a lesson in mathematics or English. Somehow he cannot apply himself. It is a handicap.

Of course I do not think that it would be kind to give another student your lesson to copy even if he asked it. One should think far enough ahead to see what a stunting gift this would be for the one who receives it. Would it be kind to give a man slow poison, even if he demanded it? But to give him help in understanding—that is quite different. To become great mentally you must be great in giving. You must exercise your sympathy and thereby your appreciation, which leads to understanding people. This is the way to unlock the big door.

Let us pass a brave, thoughtful, New Year's Day, checking up on ourselves. January will bring woodcutting, and the fallen giants in the woods. Who can picture a real snowstorm, with the snow swirling furiously like waves on the ocean? Who can duplicate the frescoes overhanging the drift of snow? There is the bringing of the mail on horseback when roads are filled, and the wistful faces of the livestock as you bring them their share of food. Did you exercise the calf this month? Let's see how much we can give of our real selves this time. Look at Barbara Knowles's sketch of the hen who insisted on roosting outside. Sympathy and appreciation went into that, it is just these that make it so good.

Send material for January by the fifth of the month. Copy arriving later is welcome but must be held over. Address Iva Unger, 333 West 30th St., New York City.

Drawn by Esther Louise Taylor, Delaware

What Book is This?

My teacher asked the class to draw a picture illustrating some book we had read. Other members of the class then tried to guess the names of the books from the illustration. This is the picture I drew. Can you guess what book it illustrates?—From Esther Taylor, Delaware.

Drawn by Jane Goddard, (16), Ohio

Soliloquy. — Well, well, diarists, here I am again. Pembroke the Terrible, what's the trouble? Listen, here's a bit of wisdom for you all: "In any little minute anything can happen." If P. the T. isn't with us this month he may be next, Freckles, there is a possibility of your being good if you stay with us. Fickle diarists aren't interesting in the least.—The Advocate.

November 28.—Thanksgiving Day, with an assemblage of all the relatives. We had a big, big dinner, and if anybody else is alive, I'm glad, for I'm not. Even the cats looked satisfied, and that's a wonder, especially Peter—actually that cat looks like a rubber ball with pins stuck into it for feet and tail. No head to speak of—that's receded to his stomach. Cornell-Penn. football game over the radio after dishes, in which operation I helped but little. I bet a nickel on the game and lost, as usual. Nine o'clock lunch, consisting of fruit cake and cheese—Sweet dreams!

November 29. —.Goodness, it's cold. When I woke up the wind was blowing in a gale. Wasn't it wicked to have to get up? But that's the way it always is. All we do is get up, and go to bed again. I did this afternoon, and dreamed all sorts of adventures with "lions and tigers and other beasts." Making up for my sleep last night, I suppose. Sis is making a dress, a green affair with a circular skirt. No peace for me. Cloth scattered all over the house, so I retreat out of doors. Sandy and I went exploring. Fell down, so I've a black and blue spot as big as a plate. Feels nice I tell you.

November 30. — Once I was right. Notre Dame did beat the Army. But it was one good game. Sis finished her dress, so we'll live in peace and happiness tomorrow. Got a delightful sore throat, but it will all be gone in the morning. Read the Rural, especially Our Page, Pembroke keeps us all guessing, doesn't he? It's too bad Iva Unger doesn't go back on him and tell who he is. Berta Griffiths raises an interesting question about boys' letter writing. Either they can't write more than two sentences, or else they are better than girls. Why? Somehow they have more to say. Lights went out tonight, and we wandered around in darkness. Very convenient, since I was trying to finish a book on Ethan Allen, on which I have to write a ten-mile theme, or essay, or thesis, or learned discourse.—"Jay."

Dear Enemies. — It was too good for me to miss Our Page last month. Yes? So, Mr. Allender, it looks as if you had received your wish to have me off your minds, does it not? I hate to disappoint Miss Russell, and any readers who may think the mystery is solved, but again must refuse to be anyone, even Miss Cullis,—(hang her! Aren't the readers ever going to quit poking that monkey at me?)—or anyone except Pembroke the Terrible. . . . . ! So I'm Mary Pesce, too, and James Buscaglia—a three-headed giant that nobody could kill. Mr. Johnson, you're awful conceited, and you're a poor detective. I see where Miss Powers thinks I've read Pepys' diary. I haven't read the original, but I have read a little of "Our Own Pepys" by F. P. A. Until we meet again, dear enemies, I'm still—"Pembroke The Terrible."

November 2. — The second day of hunting season; my kid brother and I tramped every inch of the fields this afternoon. I nearly looked my eyes out, when there jumped a rabbit in front of me—I missed it all over. Later brother came around with four. While we were skinning them the cat came along and grabbed one. After a rustling battle we got the rabbit.

November 19. — The market man came this evening. We bought some fish; I had them to clean. I laid them down on the table and had turned my back for a few minutes, when I heard a cat growling under the table and there was one of the fish. O but I did jump after it; another bloody battle and some scratches I managed to get the fish. The little wretch, I picked him up by the neck and chucked him out the door. Later I finished reading a book and toddled upstairs to study some lessons.

December 2. — Snowed all day yesterday, I was out shoveling some paths open. We took the cat to his bed four times last night and still he insisted he was going to sleep in my music cabinet beside the fire.—Another Pembroke.

November 28. — I had one regular washing to do early this morning before going away for Thanksgiving dinner, also a few monotonous chores.

I had a ride in a rumble seat through a forest haggard with the desolateness of late Fall. The sharp beauty of early Spring and late November, leaves a more lasting impression than the full flush of Summer. At the end of the road, I found a fire, a cat, and a magazine.

The Thanksgiving menu was a little more inviting than I had planned, but there were cranberries and raspberry pie, and asparagus tips substituted for—well, caraway cookies, maybe. There were three roast chickens with dressing that suited my particular palate, and three kinds of the most delicious jelly! I wasn't sick when I got through eating, but I might just as well have been.

We came home by the lake road just as twilight was tincturing the atmosphere with murky drowsiness. Chauffeur declared that it was difficult driving, but I enjoyed the ride.

Home was cluttered but not desolate. I cleared things up for the night and retired, planning a wild orgy of dreams and candlelight for Christmas.—"Larabie."

November 7. — Had the good fortune to see a star fall from its place in the heavens last night, as I stepped into bed. Shooting star or comet? The former is a more romantic title for it, I think.

The lowly comma is at present among my worries. Reports say it has a tail, but alas, how different from that of the shooting star as it tumbled from its place in the sky some millions of light years ago! And how different is the life which each leads! (More next time if the weather clears up).—"Fenny."

November 11. — I could have had my letters in the mail today, but I supposed the mail wouldn't be delivered. It was. Wasn't much of a holiday after all, for I had to "top" turnips, the crop of which is quite too large for us this year. At evening I helped stack the corn fodder. Found a few persimmons as I brought the cows. The day was quite warm in spite of the wind.

November 23. — For me the week seems to have gone along smoothly enough. Today the world is sitting pretty in its mantle of white. I had the difficult task of removing from the posts, and winding on a spool, the wire fence surrounding the haystack for the calves. Went hunting for rats this afternoon; didn't have any luck with the gun, but my brother caught two with traps.

November 29.—These holidays are much appreciated but not much used. It's too cold, and the snow is blowing—nothing to do but sit by the fire. Santa Claus was on the ether tonight, but I gave the headphones to Sis for most of that.

December 1. — Beautiful sunshine today, but it melted most of the snow. I finished reading Franklin's Autobiography this afternoon.—"Jette."

November 30. — Nothing much doing today. Job's cold is all right now. Perhaps he thought is was safe to recover, now Thanksgiving is over. The young roosters have all gone to market, now, so Job can strut undisturbed. He looked actually happy this morning.

The old cat caught a rat in the cellar this afternoon, and the other three entertained themselves during suppertime by seeing which one could go down cellar the most times. They pretty nearly wore out the stairs, tearing up and down them. Have recovered from my Thanksgiving "stuff day," and now I'm coming down with a cold handed down from a few other members of the family. Weather likewise cold.—"Rommie."

Drawn by Jane Goddard, Ohio

"I am willing to call off the hunt as far as I am concerned, by apologizing to Pembroke for any anxiety I may have caused him, and if my over-bold guess was the cause of Pembroke's silence this month, maybe I owe an apology to the rest of the readers of Our Page."—Lois Russell (19), New York.

"I always read every word of Our Page, and it is very, very, interesting. I think the diaries are the best, for they acquaint one with what other people are doing. They are very different from the life I lead. I have never seen any writers from old Kentucky, although don't think I'm from the South. I think it's as cold here as in New York. B-r-r. It's zero! I would like to correspond with some of the contributors, and with someone in French, also."—Sarah Jane Rost (18), Kentucky.

"It was interesting to note the number of new artists that are making their appearance as upper class artists. Hereafter I intend to come in regularly, but as it was, football, at the high school,

By Eeli Hirsimaki (16), Ohio

took my time. Poor Pembroke! Must he admit defeat pretty soon? From the manner in which this investigation is progressing, just meager evidence will identify him. Here's hoping Pembroke's identity is not revealed until he becomes an alumnus."—Eeli Hirsimaki, Ohio.

"This morning when THE R. N.-Y. came, I was just about squelched, and shriveled up with envy and jealousy and anger, at not seeing my sketch (which I had thought rather good) in Our Page. I got to the diary column and saw the diary caption I had sent in printed there. I had been feeling awfully discouraged and forlorn, but after I'd seen it I could certainly have been compared with a much inflated balloon, and rightly. My name is not Janet."—Jane E. Goddard (16), Ohio.

"I'll bet we are all surprised and glad to know that Norman Hallock is going to be an aviator. I missed Pembroke's diary. Hope he doesn't forget Our Page next time. Do you know what happened just after I finished this sketch? I spilled my drawing ink. Boy, what a mess!"—Pearl Wilfert (18), New York.

"Norm Hallock, I think it mean of you not to 'fly' back to O. P. for birthday month, when everyone was looking forward to seeing your work once again. Wonder if you would consider taking up O. P. contributors when you get your pilot's license."—Edna Garlick, Connecticut.

"Several years ago I used to write to Our Page, but when I started high school I neglected it. My sister has been contributing recently, and I got to thinking that time was skipping right along, and the chance even to become an alumnus would soon be over. Has Pembroke laid down his pen because he hasn't any ideas or because he's tired, or because his diary didn't get in on time, or has he sent something in under his own name so as to fool us all? I agree with Edna Garlick—he's a boy. I suppose it's silly to guess, but a mystery is always a mystery."—Eulalie Powers (17), Vermont.

Drawn by John Pietrosky (16), Massachusetts

The Blue Heron

PART II.

(A continuation of the notes by "Eudamus.")

After a while the blue heron returned from his mysterious trip with the frog and again took up his watchfulness. This time, however, he did not seem to have any luck. So he began to walk downstream with the current, the stream was now flowing through a large swamp. Here and there his beak shot downward and for his efforts he was rewarded with the same tit-bit that he liked. All of a sudden something jumped up and caught him by the leg. He had stepped into a trap set for a muskrat. He tried to fly but he could not, the trap held him fast. He struggled and jumped in vain. After a while he seemed to be half exhausted from his tireless efforts to free himself.

A duck hawk flying in the air nearby, saw him and plunged downward through the air at him, but the heron saw him coming and up in the air went his pointed beak; the hawk almost impaled himself against it. No matter how he might try, the menacing beak of the heron was always in the way. After a while he gave up his effort in disgust and went his way looking for an easier meal.

A mink that was walking along the stream looking for a meal also saw the heron in the trap. So he walked straight toward him and when near enough he leaped at the heron's neck, but the heron's beak jabbed at him and tore part of the skin from the side. This made the mink mad; all he had in mind now was to make a quick finish on the heron. But the courageous bird fought back like a brave warrior, but as the fight progressed he was becoming weaker and the mink would have soon killed him, but at this moment the trapper happened to come upon the scene. The mink saw him coming and retreated into cover. The trapper took the exhausted bird out of the trap and carried him home. Next morning when his strength had returned he was released and away he flew. — By Eudamus.

List of Contributors

Star marks names of those whose work appears this month.

New York.—Carl Ratsch (15), Virginia Jackson (10), Edna Smith (14), *Lois Russell (19), Rosewell Gardner, Bertha Elmer (15), Esther Boucher, Agnes Rivenburg (19), Thomas Huestis (13), Phoebe Huestis (13), Harry Smith, Elsie Cole (14), Norma DiLauro (14), *Raymond Miller (16), Leslie Leonard (15), Levina Giles (19), Gladys Giles (15), Edna Sutton (14), Anna Hall (12), William Marmian, Anthony Joy, Michael Gadz (12), Sophie Elen (11), *Teresa Prinzing (15), *Marion Wiethorn (17), Frances Stumpf (8), Cleo Grant (13), Florence Hackett (12), *Jennie Lewis, Alberta Davis (13).

New Jersey.—*Stephen Chrappa (16), Michael Salvatore, Delsie Kruit, *June Doolittle, Fay Heffley (14), Amy Heffly (9), Alta Thorne, *Alice Chew (16), Robert Lorber (9), Mildred Bernhardt (15), Royal Stowe (13), Naomi Marshall (12), Anna Baba (15), Charles Filsinger (12).

Connecticut.—Mary Pesce (14), Keith Moulden (10), Mary Snow (13), Marilyn Appell (9), Agnes Samoska (13), John Ashak, *Grace Cullis (18).

Pennsylvania.—*Antoinette Enick (15), Louise Moser, Elizabeth Weaver (16), Helen Schwan (16).

Georgia.—John Brannen (12), *Alice Dorsey.

Ohio.—*Jane Goddard (16), Thelma Shaw (13), *Eeli Hirsimaki (16).

Delaware.—Iva Speicher (14), *Esther Taylor, James Deakyne.

Maryland.—*Rose Miller, Mary Gelletly (12), Dorothy Strahorn.

Kentucky.—Sarah Jane Rost (18).

West Virginia.—*Clark Allender (15).

Virginia.—Mona Stout.

New Hampshire.—Doris Butler (12), Elizabeth Callender.

Massachusetts.—Ruth Collins (13), Florence Weaver (15).

Vermont. — Eulalie Powers (17), *Eugenia Powers (17).

Maine.—Marian Sawyer (14).

Germany.—Peter Castalde (17).

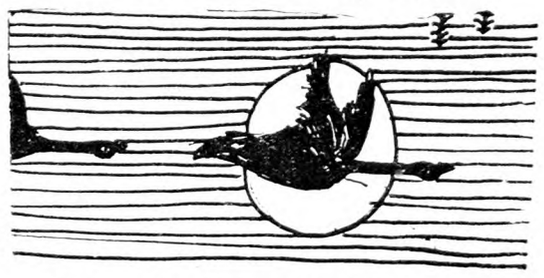
Letters Wanted

Letters for those on this list should be sent to this office, under cover, to have local address supplied. Please stamp envelopes. Postage may be saved by sending several letters at once.

Phoebe Huestis (13), New York; Myrtle Burleigh (17), New York; Louise Moser (15), Pennsylvania; Alberta Davis (13), New York; Edith Pikiell (12), Connecticut; Florence Weaver (15), Massachusetts.

Exchange

"I would like some of the foreign readers to write to me and exchange U. S. stamps for the stamps from where they live. I will also exchange post card views."—Ben R. Blackwell, Maine.



Drawn by Charlotte Dolly (16), New York

The Home Dressmaker

THOSE DISPUTED STYLES. — We continue to see protests from women, individually or in groups, asserting they will not wear the long skirts and high waists of the new fashions. However, it seems to us they are lengthening their skirts even while they protest. We have seen very few really long skirts on the streets so far, but they are plentiful enough at afternoon and evening affairs. We think for general wear skirts will continue four to six inches below the knee, but those skirts above the knee, with a glimpse of rolled stocking tops, are definitely old-fashioned now. We rather doubt, too, whether sunbacks and tan will return, for we must be feminine. However, the new styles for the Southern resorts, which will be in full display immediately after Christmas, are featuring trousers for beach wear. They are long, full and flowing, like the trousers of a musical comedy sailor, but rather Chinese in outline. We saw these trousers in blue, brown, red or yellow linen, with a tucked-in polo shirt of cotton jersey, and a folded turban to match. The shirt has a neck open in front, but not very low, and plain sleeve coming to just a little above the elbow. We also see polo shirts or shirts of shantung pongee combined with linen shorts pleated in front, but the long trousers are newer, and have been very fashionable at the European beaches. We also see many pajama suits for women offered for lounging robes or boudoir wear. Among them we have seen pajama suits of velvet in gorgeous colors, which were amusing. Perhaps trousers for women will follow the long skirts; we certainly seem headed in that direction.

A GROUP OF JUVENILES. — Children's clothes are prettier than ever, and are very simple. The party dresses are wash silks often embroidered or trimmed with lace, with silk slips and little silk bloomers or panties. The everyday dresses are of thin wool, such as challis, linen or cotton. The first dress shown in the picture is English print, blue with a cherry red ring dot. It was simply a yoke and skirt with all the edges scalloped, and these scallops were bound with cherry red. There were no sleeves, the armholes being scalloped and bound. The next dress figured was yellow linen with green binding. The striking feature of the dress was a deep yoke collar that formed tabs over the arms. This collar which buttoned up the front, was attached across both front and back, the tabs being free over the short little sleeves, which were plainly bound.

The third dress shown was also linen, this being white. Around the hem it had a broad band of bright blue, and there was a narrow binding of the blue around neck and sleeves, the neck being finished with a tie of the blue binding. The sleeves were quaint little puffs, which are seen not only in children's clothes, but also in costumes for their elders. Some of the net afternoon or informal evening dresses have these little puffs, sometimes described as "sweetheart sleeves." The little frock is further trimmed with embroidered cherries; four groups down the bound edge at one side of the front, each group consisting of two red cherries and green leaves. This was a sweet little frock, simple to make and easy to launder as it fastened all the way down with snaps fasteners under the bound edge.

BLACK SILK. — Nothing could be more demure than a black silk gown but this season it is very stylish either plain black or black and white. The dress figured was black satin, of the modified princess type, being cut with a panel the entire length both back and front. The side gores of the skirt were circular, seamed on at the waist line. A short panel of horizontal shirring was set in across the princess panel both in front and back, this shirring being placed with its upper edge at the natural waist line. The tight sleeves were wrinkled at the wrist like a mousquetaire glove, and the neck opening sloping slightly to one side, had a little shirring at the closing, where it was finished with two white roses with black velvet leaves, this being the only trimming used. Bouquets are not so much used on dresses in this way as they were last Winter, but they are often used in a little group or garland on the back of an evening gown, either at the base of a V neck, or trailing down one of the gores of the skirt. This dress shown is a conservative model favored for day wear; the really long skirts at present are only demanded for evening. We fear some of the dealers in the smaller cities are disposed to insist on the extreme styles which have not yet been generally adopted in New York. With the longer skirts we also see a decided change in women's shoes, there being a tendency to use bows instead of buckles, and there are some pretty new oxfords, with ribbon bows, that are taking the place of pumps.

A CLOTH SPORTS ENSEMBLE. — The dress at the right is a sports ensemble in jade green homespun, such as is often worn under a top coat in cold weather; in Spring it will be just right to wear with a fur scarf. The skirt had a group of pleats let in at both back and front, and had a belt of the material fastened by a green button. This skirt was not set on a bodice top, as it was worn with a tuck-in blouse. Overblouses are still worn, but the tuck-in is newer. The short box coat had three buttons at the bottom, patch pockets, and collar with revers. The blouse, which laced in front, was made of wash silk of the same color. Making a dress or ensemble of tailored style is not difficult, but its finish depends entirely on the way it is pressed. Some amateur dressmakers seem to think that one final pressing when the sewing is all done, is sufficient, but really there should be repeated pressing through all the processes of assembling the garment. In the skirt figured the hem of the pieces to be pleated is first pressed with a damp cloth over it; then the pleats are basted and pressed, and pressed yet again when stitched into the skirt. The coat has bound buttonholes, these also being carefully pressed before the coat is finished. It is quite impossible to do a good job of either dressmaking or tailoring without a convenient sleeve board, and irons of different sizes. These sports ensembles are also featured in jersey cloth, which continues very popular, and the same style is shown in knitted dresses. The return of the tuck-in blouse means that there must be a definite waist line, and this also means a change in undergarments that will approximate a real corset once more.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS. — Hip-length rubber boots for boys and girls will be welcomed by young wearers, who love to plunge through snowdrifts. We saw them for $4.50 to $5, according to size.

Among leather sports garments, we noted women's suede windbreakers with zipper fastening, very snug and warm, they cost $22.50; full-length glove leather coats, lined with plaid woolen, were $29.50.

Some Conservative Mid-Winter Styles

In studying those ensemble suits of tweed or other woolen goods one is also reminded that similar ensembles of satin are pretty and practical for wear under a coat now, and later without a coat, a fur scarf being added. We have seen some pretty ensembles of this style in black or beaver brown satin, the pleated skirt being attached to a bodice top, while a white or pastel sleeveless overblouse is worn under the jacket. Silk suits of this sort are tailored as carefully as the cloth. Such an ensemble is usually becoming to a rather plump person, as the pleated skirt and easily fitted jacket, showing the blouse in front, give a straighter line, and disguise plumpness.

Some moire dresses noted recently, intended for informal evening wear, were attractive examples of the newer style. They had round neck, just at the collar line in the back, but lower in front, and the short cap sleeves that are so especially fashionable. The waist line was rather high; the skirt, cut in sectional gores, formed large scallops at the bottom, and reached about six inches below the knee. This was not such an extreme style as the lace and net dresses that touch the ground all around, but was pretty and demure.

New cotton goods appear with the fashions for southern wear, and it is predicted that they will be more popular than ever. Broadcloth, madras and men's shirting appear in the smart sports dresses, and there are also new weaves in pique, garbardine, eponge and ratine. The jacquard weaves in damask, madras and pique are both handsome and expensive. Even batiste and muslin seem to be returning. We expect to see the cotton ensembles in high favor again.

Some of the very handsome new coats are of suede cloth with shawl collar and deep cuffs of gray krimmer. Colors of coats are wine, bottle green, marine blue and black, the black being especially smart. We saw these coats recently priced at $95, very warmly interlined. During November and December fur coats took a decided drop in price, and they have been much less expensive this season than last. Rumor asserts that a surprising number of new fur coats were returned to the stores after the Wall Street crash, especially where they had been bought on charge accounts.

The new silks show many red shades, and all the red tints seem likely to be popular. Among these new shades is one called argentine, which is almost a burnt orange; fandango is a rosy holly berry shade, while gitana is a rich brownish red.

We see bows on sleeves, bodices and skirts, perched in all sorts of unexpected places, especially on the back of the waist, the sides of the skirts, and at elbows or wrists.

New wrist watches for women are mounted on cord straps with metal clasps, or straps made of laced metal thongs.

Pique collars and cuffs cut in slanted points form a smart finish for a dark woolen or silk dress.

New Year's Resolutions

It was many years ago when a group of children gathered around their mother for their usual chat or story. One of those happy children was myself. We were all surprised when mother reached to the drawer of her sewing table and took out four new, bright red diaries with a tiny pencil attached to each.

"Oh goodie!" we all cried at once, "for our New Year's resolutions!"

Mother shook her head slowly as she smiled and said, "Not resolutions this year, my dears—just resolution, and I am giving you these new diaries tonight, as tomorrow night is New Year's Eve, and I want you then to bring me these books, and we will compare our resolutions, for during the day we are each going to think out our worst fault and write it down. You are not to tell each other what you have written, nor will we ask each other's opinion. It must be our own decision."

I can remember yet, how slowly the day passed, for we were all so anxious to see what mother considered her worst fault was that we could hardly wait for evening to come.

But it came at last, and we handed her our books and she read aloud our childish interpretations of our greatest faults: Mary, "having tantrums"; Johnnie, "throwing fits"; Marion, "being ugly"; then came, Mother, "temper."

Well, it did seem funny to us children, and we were about to laugh when mother said gravely, "What a disagreeable family we must be!"

We children did have, as I well remember, some pretty snappy quarrels, and mother occasionally lost her temper when trying to manage us, and if it had not been for that New Year's pact there is no telling what might have happened to us, or to some one else, just because we did not learn when we were young to control our tempers.

Mother established a merit system; we were to put crosses against the dates in the diary when we were good, and straight black marks when we were bad. If a week passed without a violent outbreak of temper in the family we had a general treat. If there was a delinquent his case was decided by the rest of us. Sometimes if there were extenuating circumstances, he was pardoned. By this method our little family group was formed into an association banded together to work for the good of all; a pact that is worth trying in these days when family ties are so lightly broken. Mother appealed directly to our sense of justice when she made the plea that we were not selfishly to provoke one another to anger, and she made us realize by that New Year's chat how ill-tempered people not only poison their own lives, but also the lives of all who are obliged to live near them.

Most of us have at some time lived in a family where one member was likely to come to the table so cross and snappish that it was plainly evident he was in a "temper." And didn't that person make every one feel miserable, although they had in no way contributed to his displeasure? As I look at it, that person had not been taught in childhood to forget his grievances—especially at meal time. And we all know how unpleasant it is to live with a person whom we have "to handle with gloves" as the saying goes, just because we can be sure that we shall be entertained by a burst of temper if anything goes contrary to his wishes.

Unfortunately Cupid is not the only one who is blind to the faults of those whom they love, for mothers often see their children through rose-colored glasses, and think everything they do is perfect unless they themselves have a burst of temper, then they often punish unjustly.

In most of our homes there is often much cause for discouragement, and the burdens are sometimes hard to bear without a grouch, yet ill-temper is harder on children than poverty, for most anything is bearable if the family life is without friction and the outlook cheery and optimistic.

So what better New Year's resolution can we make than the resolve to be happy? Even babies can get desperately angry, and training out the brain storms must be commenced early, for one of the worst things about "temper" is that the more it is indulged the stronger it becomes as the years pass.

Indeed, the home is the place for our boys and girls to live happily with only minor disturbances; yet children should never be so subdued that they have no will of their own. They must be taught to consider, and to recognize "righteous anger" from silly outbursts of temper, and much can be taught by precedent—"Like father, like son," you know.

So if the fault is ours, let us resolve at the beginning of a year to conquer it once and for all. FLORENCE HADLEY.

Raising Money for a Rural Church

Almost every rural community is interested in this subject, and our little community is very active along this line. We have an Old Home Day, May 30, which has become an annual affair and all people having once resided here, come from far and near for a day's visit. The ladies' aid society serves dinner and supper to the guests, at 50 cents a plate for dinner, 25 cents for supper, which seems a fair price to all. Sometimes we make as high as $100. Sometimes an apron sale is added.

These are usually a chicken dinner, sometimes baked ham or roast beef, salads and all other good food imaginable, and of course homemade ice cream. The victuals are all donated by members of the church, with the exception of the meat, unless it is chicken, then it is given too, being a farming community.

After dinner sometimes we have short addresses, and a program of music and readings, but we find that people enjoy visiting, much better than a program; greeting those whom perhaps they have not met before in years, as each year brings new faces, which were not there the year previous.

Then the last Saturday in July we have another gala day, for the church's benefit, when the old schoolmates of 20 and 25 years ago, meet for another old home coming. Pupils and former teachers with their families meet and greet each other, and again dinner and supper are served at the same price as before. This year was our seventh annual schoolmates' reunion. There were 90 guests present. After dinner a short business session was held, after which a much beloved teacher, with snowy white hair, gave a talk on "The Lessons of Life." Then reminiscences were given by teachers and pupils some telling their school experiences, others the little jokes and pranks they played when in school. After this a poem was read entitled "We Girls" which caused much merriment.

Then, prayer was offered, "God be with you 'til we meet again" was sung by all, and the day was over for another year, and a nice sum placed in the church treasury.

Now I am going to give a description of a turkey dinner. We prepared our dinner with all the "fixins" that go with a turkey dinner, and as I had the management of this particular dinner, being ladies' aid president, I simply sent out a few invitations to some of our business men of the surrounding country. Well, the day arrived, noon came, and there was all the food waiting, and you may imagine I was feeling a bit worried with all those good things, and not a soul in sight coming, when in walked our country doctor, one whom I had especially invited. He handed the ladies aid president ten dollars. He had just left when the undertaker came and gave $5 (by the way, the preacher was there too); then others began to arrive and we soon had a nice large sum, so a poor beginning made a good ending.

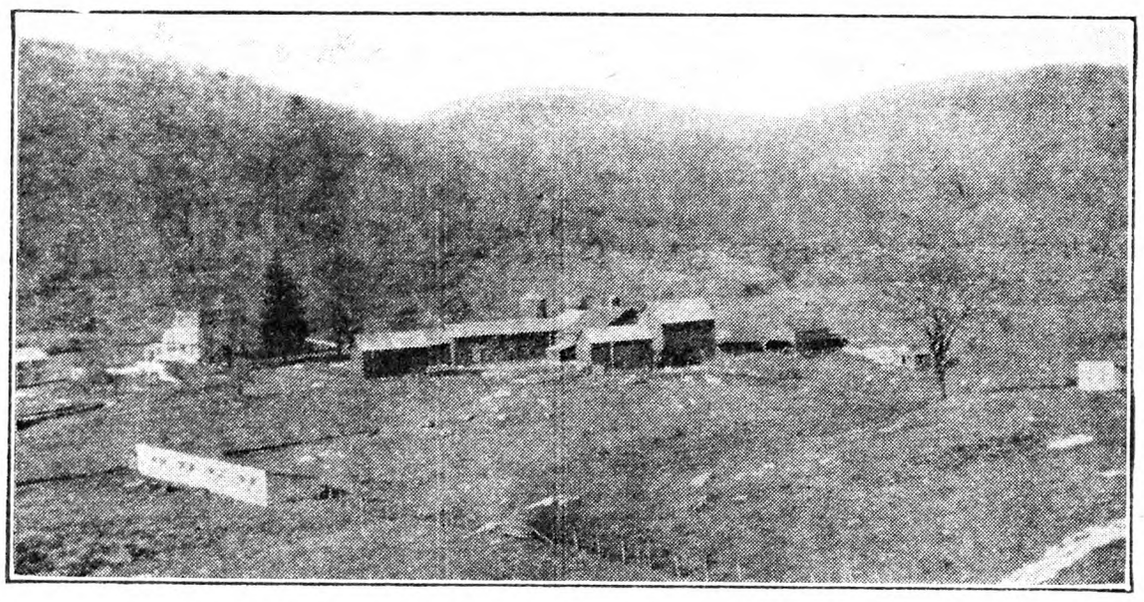
During the Fall we served a six o'clock dinner to the rural carriers and their families of our county; 50 guests were present. This was also for the church's benefit. Our tables looked very pretty, the color scheme being yellow and white. The flowers used were Golden Glow, goldenrod and Queen Anne's lace.

N. E. S.

"WAS Harold's wedding a swell affair?" "Positively! They even used puffed rice."—Montreal Star.

With the Livestock

HOG-SKINNING.—At this year's New York State Fair a Seneca County farmer told me that a "traveling man" in his community makes a business of skinning hogs for farmers at butchering time, and that his "fee" for the job was the hide. It would be interesting to know to what extent this practice is in vogue in the East. On corn-belt farms hogs are scalded, the hair is rubbed off, and the skin on the hams, shoulders and sides, after they lie salted down for a week or longer, goes with them into the smokehouse for curing and smoking. We like the rind on these cuts, as well as on the jowls, hocks and feet. Like the skin of a baking potato, the rind on fresh and cured pork seems to improve quality in the edible product when served. In skinning a hog, considerable fat goes with the hide. Evidently the professional skinner gets enough of it to insure good wages for his work. If he can afford to do the skinning for the lard that he gets, it would seem that a farmer could equally afford to do the job himself or keep the rind on his meat. What does the skinner do with the hides?



Starkdale Farm in the Southern Edge of Dutchess Co., N. Y.

LIME AND PASTURES.—Fair to excellent pastures, shot through with White clover, are characteristic of regions in which limestone underlies and crops out of the soil. Walking four miles north from Pawling, N. Y., to a dairy farm in the southern edge of Dutchess County in November, I observed numerous limestone outcroppings in hillside pastures that bent and flattened out in pleasant, fertile valleys. Some of the rock surfaces exhibited that rich, chalky whiteness that marks a good job of whitewashing. In a pasture on the dairy farm visited, an outcropping that tests 97 per cent carbonate of lime was seen. The grass thickened and grew rapidly in the manured pastures on this farm after the Summer drought was broken. Holstein-Friesian cows were making inexpensive milk on the lime-sweetened grass that supplemented their grain feed. The eagerness with which they put away greedy twists of the herbage indicated that it tasted good. Any cowman would have enjoyed seeing them enjoy themselves in the practice of their old pastoral art. A panoramic picture of the farm home of these cows is here reproduced. New York State's limestone and marl resources are invaluable to its agriculture, for use on sour soils in fields and pastures. Ground limestone in this State costs $3 to $4 a ton more than most corn-belt farmers pay for theirs.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.—L. C. Litchfield, Middlesex Co., Mass., writes: "I was interested in your comments in regard to the use of beef-bred bulls on grade dairy cows. The last big farm job that I undertook included the oversight of a dairy of 80 large, grade Holstein-Friesians, with replacements made by purchases in the Brighton cow market. With a view to producing good, salable calves, I headed the herd with a fairly good registered Hereford bull, with most satisfactory results. I was not in a position to raise the calves for beef, but did raise one good pair for an ox team. The calves were quite uniform; all were trademarked with white faces. They were always in demand by buyers. As a young man nearly 30 years ago, I worked on a big farm in Northern Vermont, and helped to care for a dairy of 35 to 40 cows headed by a Shorthorn bull. The calves went mostly as veal, but six of the best heifers were raised for the dairy, and an equal number of well-bred Jersey heifers was purchased each year, and came into production at the same time as the Shorthorn grades. I have never seen a more satisfactory plan for the average farm. Incidentally, two of us did all the work of caring for and milking these cows, raised the calves and hogs, looked after 100 sheep, broke the colts, and trained young horses in-between times, while we rested. We also carried on a sizable sugar place, and exchanged work with neighbors at thrashing time. An extra man or two men would be hired for haying, which was the long, tedious job of the season. All this, as some young men would say now, was 'going some.'"

BEEF CATTLE NEEDED.—Mr. Litchfield's appreciated testimony strengthens our conviction that the beef breeds could be used, to a much greater extent than they are being used, to the advantage of a large percentage of eastern farmers and dairymen. Bulls of these breeds for crossing on grade dairy cows are available in this territory at little more than fat-steer prices, and often cheaper. If the bull is a good individual, it doesn't make much difference to what breed he belongs. Calves by an Aberdeen-Angus sire will mostly be hornless, and hornlessness in a feedlot or pasture is worth something. The injuries that many horned dairy cows inflict upon one another indicate that hornlessness would be worth something in many a dairy herd also. Calves by a Shorthorn or Hereford bull are easily dishorned while young by applying caustic potash to their "buttons" (the root-beginnings of their horns). When consumers buy beef, they don't mention breeds. On the plate and palate, the beef breeds are on a par. Some butchers and retailers, however, prefer a given breed to any other, because its steers may carry less waste in their carcasses. One of New York City's packing house managers tells me that high-grade Aberdeen-Angus fat yearlings run more uniform in quality and dressing percentage than fat yearlings of any other breed. When, however, good beef of any breed is on the table, he says that one beef breed is as good as another. So far as waste in carcasses is concerned, he considers Aberdeen-Angus the least objectionable, Shorthorns next, and Herefords third. He points out, however, that many Shorthorn and Hereford steers are unobjectionable from this point of view.

BIG STEERS.—At Jersey City, N. J., most of the steers seen in the stockyards weigh 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. Despite the prominence of "baby" beef steers at the shows, and the continuing educational propaganda in their favor, the bulk of fat cattle receipts at the markets consists largely, if not mostly of older and heavier bullocks. For the past 20 years, however, the market, farm and feedlot trend has been increasingly toward younger and lighter fat cattle of good breeding, high quality and graded uniformity in type and color. Steers four to five years old weighing 1,700 to 1,800 lbs. are seldom seen in a terminal stockyards. They have had their day. Behemoths of the bovine species now are work oxen and side-show specimens. Several years ago a Shorthorn steer raised near Penn Yan, N. Y., was reported to have weighed over 3,000 lbs. Three West Virginia Hereford oxen at the Baltimore Livestock Exhibition in October averaged over 2,000 lbs. Under modern conditions in this country, it is seldom profitable for farmers to carry steers until they are five years old; economical beefmaking requires a quicker turn-over. Middle-class city consumers demand smaller retail cuts at butcher shops than those obtained from fully-matured steers. We, however, who raise beef cattle on farms will not permit consumers or others to dictate the age and weight of our cattle unless we can produce the cattle at a profit to ourselves.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS. — Two-year-olds, thousands of which have lived over 30 months, make up the bulk of market receipts of fat steers. If properly cooked, cuts from the carcasses of these cattle possess a rich, beefy flavor that a cowboy's palate misses in "baby" beef. Too many food products are forced and "doped" into artificial maturity. Fat, "ripe" bullocks, near their full-statured maturity, yield beef that, when cooked, is seasoned, savored and scented by the nature of the cattle to a degree which cannot be equaled by the best "baby" beef. The latter, however, delights the palates of our wealthy epicures who lack the cowboy's taste for "stronger" beef that has been "aged" a little longer on foot. The half-carcasses hung in long rows in the Smithfield market in London represent big steers, over two years old, raised in Argentina. Beef cut from these carcasses and roasted in the English fashion, has a positive beef taste and aroma that are very mild, if not almost negative, in young bullocks. Incidentally it is worth adding that beef cut from Irish "stores" cattle, which are relatively small in stature or size at full maturity, is as "tasty" and pronounced in beef flavor as the best South American beef to be had in England. D. C. W.

Testing the Tuberculin Test in Iowa

PART II.

[Condensed from full text of decree by Judge M. H. Kepler.]

The court finds that the tuberculin test is not a reliable, efficient or economical test, and does not accurately point out the presence or absence of tuberculosis in cattle tested, and does not protect human or bovine health, and does not conserve or protect the property of cattle owners. The owners of herds are damaged in their property rights by the test, which causes cows, which do not react, to abort and lose their calves; to give stringy milk, unfit for food; to dry up and fail to give milk; and to lose the use of portions of the udder; and in some cases cows so tested give milk which causes severe sickness in children and calves. In some instances the tuberculin test is dangerous to human health, and human life and to babies and children that are fed milk from cows that do not react.

It has been admitted by both sides to this case that beef from cattle which the defendants claim are tuberculous is sold to an unsuspecting public as clean, sweet meat, along with other beef, and no notice that the Department of Agriculture believes it to be tuberculous beef. If the defendants are right in their contention and this beef is from tuberculous animals, then the opinion of the court is that the practice is not conducted for the protection of human health and life, and that the law and rules which permit same are not within protection of police powers of the State. From 89 to 90 per cent of the cattle slaughteres in Mitchell Co., Ia., were passed as fit for food, as clean, sweet meat, and sold to the unsuspecting public as good beef.

The reason given for the use of the tuberculin test according to the evidence, is primarily to save babies, but under the regulations of the Department of Agriculture the products of cattle, such as milk and butter, may be used for the babies of the cattle owners of Iowa, even though these female animals giving milk are allowed in the same pasture and drink water from the same trough with other untested steers and feeders. The court is at a loss to see how this practice protects the babies of farmers. In fact, if the claim of the defendants is true, as to infection, this practice will simply tend to perpetuate the practice which the defendants claim necessary to the protection of public health. The test is not a self-terminating institution. There is evidence tending to show that in localities where the tuberculin test has been used for many years the prevalence of tuberculosis in cattle as shown by the tuberculin test is much greater than it was when the test was first commenced. The object seems to be to get herds that will no longer react to tuberculin, and they are then claimed to be non-tuberculous, but the evidence shows that many of the worst diseased cattle will not react to the tuberculin test. If so-called free herds are established they must be tested from time to time, and the testers have before them a never-ending line of work which can only be terminated by the death of all cattle.

The court has been further impressed during the trial with the almost unlimited power which the rules and regulations, statutes and practices give to the veterinarians who make the test. Under our form of government, the legislative branch should not interfere with the judicial branch, and should not appoint agents who have more authority than the courts under the constitution. Laws which delegate absolute judicial functions without giving any right of review and without providing for any appeal, seem to the court clearly unconstitutional.

Based on what this court believes to be the law, the Code of Iowa rules and regulations of the Department of Agriculture and the inspecting agents, in so far as they seem to authorize the taking of property from cattle owners without notice, are unconstitutional.

The right under the police power to give the tuberculin test to cattle without the consent of the owner must be based upon the presumption that such herd is so afflicted with tuberculosis as to be a menace to public health. No such menace has been shown to exist. There is no provision for full compensation to the owners of slaughtered reactors that are found to be non-tuberculous, or for compensation to owners for damages sustained by the use of the tuberculin test where the tested animals are non-reactors. There is no remedy to the cattle owners after the damage is done.

It is an open question whether in the making of tuberculin, the tuberculin bacilli are killed. There is evidence that the most virile bacilli will live through the heating process. It is a well-known fact that ptomaine poisoned meat is not rendered safe by boiling, and it is an open question whether the use of tuberculin in cattle may not be an active agent in the propagation of the disease.

The use of the hypodermic syringe and the needle without being disinfected between the injections of animals in the same herd makes probable the transmission of infection from diseased cattle to those being healthy.

It is the opinion of the court from all evidence that proper ventilation and sanitation and the use of ordinary diagnostic agents more than the tuberculin, would do much more than the present system as employed by the Department of Agriculture, to eliminate tuberculosis in cattle and at a much less expense and without the terrific loss to the cattle owners. There isn't any reason to believe that the Department of Agriculture and those in its employ have any greater interest in the children of our State than have their fathers and mothers, and it is absolutely contrary to the spirit of our government to place absolute power in a governmental agency to the exclusion of any right to the individual to protect his own property. It is bureaucracy in government to the limit; a practice under the guise of law as tyrannical and with as little regard for the property rights as recognized in this country as the edicts of Mussolini.

It is the opinion that if the use of the tuberculin test upon the cattle in the county of Mitchell is in the interest of public health, then the public should pay the expenses and not attempt to compel the individual cattle owners to bear a loss upon animals that are tested and found to be non-reactors, and upon animals that react and have not the disease of tuberculosis to the extent that it is a menace to public health. The tuberculin test by any reaction does not disclose whether an animal has generalized tuberculosis or simply bacilli within its body which the probabilities are, will never develop into the disease.

Based on the record, the evidence in this case and what the court believes to be the law governing the facts shown, the court finds, adjudges and decrees that the temporary injunction issued in this case should be, and is hereby made permanent, and the defendants and all of them are hereby strictly enjoined from in any way testing the plaintiffs' cattle with the tuberculin test under the provision of Chapter 129 of the Code of Iowa, of 1927, or amendments, thereto or under the rules of the defendants and are enjoined from in any way interfering with the property right of plaintiffs, in or to their said cattle without the consent of plaintiff, and are enjoined from testing with the tuberculin test or examining, appraising, condemning, or quarantining any herds of cattle or individuals of cattle or live stock belonging to the plaintiffs. This said injunction shall apply to and protect the cattle of each and every plaintiff; and the court further enters judgment for costs of this case against the defendants. M. H. KEPLER.

Prices of Cows and Feeds

The price of cows is slightly on the decline but at the present moment I would emphasize the word "slightly." At a farm auction sale just lately brought about by the burning of the barn the whole herd of cows of the usual stamp, some dry, two for beef, others to come fresh in the late Spring as well as a few fresh cows, averaged over $125. The highest went at about $180. Shortly after a dealer went to a farm where there were 10 rather high-class cows and offered $2,100 for them. He also made similar offers for some other very good cows, fresh or to come fresh soon. There is a strong feeling that cows are to go somewhat lower. The dealer who offers high prices for cows soon disposes of them for he knows about where they are going. The farmer needs to beware. There are many yearlings and calves coming on shortly.

Feeds are perhaps $2 under the price of a year ago. A 20-per cent protein ration can be had for somewhat under $50. A better one of the same analysis will cost a little more money. The tendency seems to be to buy 20-per cent protein rather than 24-per cent, but many still demand the latter although its price goes up $5 to $8 higher. Many are taking advantage of the opportunity to take their feeds direct from the car at about $2 under the store price. Trucks, not horses, do most of the hauling at a saving of time.

Potatoes have been selling for home or store buying at $1.50 to $1.75 per bushel and the few apples that are sold locally have brought about the same price. Eggs at the country stores have sold for 55 cents for some time, but those under 24 ounces per dozen have been as much as 10 cents lower. The larger poultry-keepers who ship regularly are understood to get a good bit more money for eggs. A few make a little butter and get for it 50 to 55 cents per pound. Town workers are hardly as good buyers as they have been, for generally they have a little less money with which to buy. The community, however, is fairly prosperous. L. H.

Chenango Co., N. Y.

Show Stock for Breeding

The subject of showing will in a few years, if not in the very near future, be somewhat overhauled and rearranged, with a possible leaning towards thinner animals for the show ring. This will affect fat stock shows. If this appears at first to be somewhat along the lines of crepe hanging I call attention to an announcement in the Aberdeen-Angus sale catalog of Harrison & Ryan of Iowa. They say, under their terms, "All cattle carried on for show purposes will waive future breeding guaranty from us."

Does this not bespeak the general feeling among breeders who are really accomplishing something? It is understood by breeders of long standing that stock either continually fitted for show each year or even those that occasionally get a chance at the blue ribbons are rather risky for the breeder's foundation. A breeder of beef cattle some years ago purchased the champion cow and bull in Chicago at a cost of around $5,000 at his farm. The bull was getting along in years and had been shown for several years with success. He was never used at my friend's farm, and was finally sold for beef. The cow, which was really a very good specimen, had been successful in the ring. After two years she produced a bull calf. I have not been in touch with this breeder of late, so cannot pass on the results recently.

The fact remains that cattle purchased from the show ring are not the ones to lay money on, thinking that they will always prove excellent breeders. There are many cases where noted animals have been kept at home after their showring days, to breed on, but the great ones have been those which were kept at home at an early age, with perhaps a few show circuits to their credit. This matter will be closely considered by stockmen in general more and more as the years progress. S. D. WICKS.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

Pigs in Brooder House

I had a brood sow due to farrow December 3; weather at that time was zero. There was no room in barn, so I put her in one end of brooder house and set up a brooder stove. It made sufficient heat, and the little fellows have been very comfortable. This is a nice early litter of purebred Berkshires. This old sow will weigh 350 to 400; has always had large litters, 12 to 14 pigs, and is a very docile and careful mother. My neighbors think that brooder stove a novelty.

Ohio. J. B. V.

To Make Churning Easy

If you have trouble in gathering your butter try ripening each churning 48 hours, without adding any more cream; having first heated it to 62 degrees, or a little more, and keeping it at the same temperature as nearly as possible. This is not hard; it may be necessary to reheat the cream the second morning, but it takes a long time for cream in a covered pail to cool, in a room of moderate temperature. If you add any cream during this 48-hour period it may not hinder the rest of the churning from gathering, but the added cream will not "come" with the same amount of churning, and will be wasted, unless you continue churning after the first butter that collects has been taken out. I have proved this repeatedly, by churning yellow buttermilk a while longer, thus gathering perhaps a half pound. The reason for this is that the shorter time cream has had to ripen, the longer it will take to gather. In warm weather 36 hours' ripening will do; 24-hour cream can of course be churned, but it will take longer except perhaps in the case of sweet cream. I am speaking only of soured cream.

Let me say in passing that the buttermilk should be drawn off, and the butter washed in the churn, while yet in a granulated stage. No color of buttermilk should show in the last rinsing water. Many buttermakers fail here, and their butter does not keep well. Even a trace of buttermilk left in it will turn butter rancid.

About 10 years ago I wrote to THE R. N.-Y. in regard to my method of ripening cream, and a woman wrote me thereafter thanking me and stating that she was getting 6½ lbs. of butter at each churning, though before using my method she obtained only 6 lbs., and with much more difficulty. A friend who wrote me recently of trouble in churning has since followed directions I sent her in reply, and now reports easy churning.

New York. G. A. TIMMERMAN.

New York Jersey Cow's High Record

Imp. Dairylike Madcap, a purebred Jersey cow in the Jersey herd owned by W. R. Kenan, Jr., of Niagara Co., New York, has just completed her fourth official production test record with the high yield of 810.56 lbs. of butterfat and 13,283 lbs. of milk, the equivalent of 1,013 lbs. of butter and 6,157 quarts of milk, in 305 days. Madcap was eight years and nine months of age when she started on this test. Her record makes her the champion Jersey butterfat producer of New York, 305-day test, in the class for cow over five years of age. She has made three previous official production test records, all outstanding. Her first record of 960.75 lbs. of butterfat made in a 365-day test started shortly after her importation from the Island of Jersey, gave her the honor of being the highest producing imported Jersey cow on record at that time. For her high yields of butterfat in her other two tests she won a Medal of Merit and a Gold Medal from the American Jersey Cattle club.

In all of her four tests Imp. Dairylike Madcap has produced a total of 3,438.52 lbs. of butterfat, and 55,547 lbs. of milk, or 4,297 lbs., more than two tons of butter, and 25,696 quarts of milk.

Live Stock Sales

Jan. 4, 1930. — Jerseys. Dispersal sale. Oscar A. Peterson, Geneva, Neb.

Mar. 17. — Shorthorns. Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' bull sale, Sioux City, Iowa.

Coming Meetings and Shows

Dec. 30, 1929-Jan. 4, 1930.—Nebraska State Poultry Show, Omaha, Neb.

Jan. 7 - 9. — Organized Agriculture, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb.

Jan. 7-9. — Nebraska annual corn show, eastern and central sections, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Neb.

Jan. 8-10.—Massachusetts Fruit Growers' annual meeting, Worcester, Mass.

Jan. 10-11.—New York State Nurserymen's Association, annual meeting, Hotel Seneca, Rochester, N. Y.

Jan. 11-16. — Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

Jan. 15-17. — Farm Products and Equipment Show, State Armory, Trenton, N. J.; B. Burk, manager.

Jan. 15-17.—New York State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y. Secretary Roy P. McPherson, Le Roy, N. Y.

Jan. 15-19.—Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Poultry Show. D. Lincoln Orr, secretary, Orr's Mills, Cornwall, N. Y.

Jan. 18-25. — National Western Stock Show, Denver, Col.

Jan. 21-24. — State Farm Products Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 21-24. — Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society, annual meeting and exhibition, Harrisburg, Pa.

Jan. 27-Feb. 1.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Poultry Show, Duquesne Garden, Secretary Harry J. Singer, Box 326, Braddock, Pa.

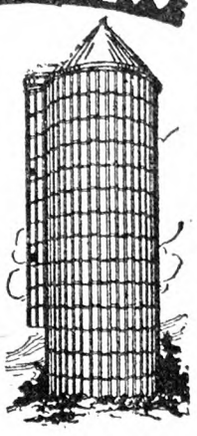
Feb. 4-7. — New York State Grange annual meeting, Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y. Secretary, F. J. Riley, Sennett, N. Y.

Feb. 24-Mar. 8.—Short course in ice-cream making, New Jersey Agricultural College, New Brunswick, N. J.

Mar. 9-15.—Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Mar. 17-22. — International Flower Show, Grand Central Palace, New York.

RIB-STONE SILOS



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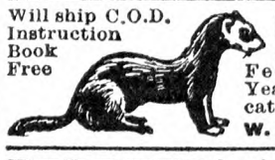

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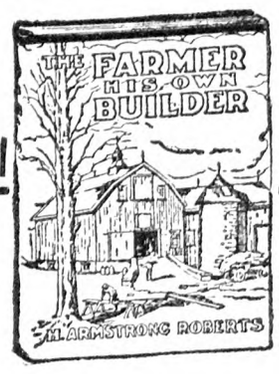

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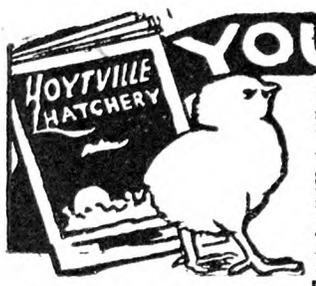

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James Dryden, Cal	34	244
R. W. Davis & Sons, Me	66	276
Hawes Bros., Me	49	282
T. L. Rosser, Jr., Va	53	251
David Deaterly, Pa	14	224
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	47	197
R. Walter Bishop, Conn	50	341
Pratt Exp. Farm, Pa	44	113
F. C. Spaulding, Jr., N. Y.	23	178
Spring B. P. Farm, Conn	50	260
Spring B. P. Farm, Conn	29	189
Westfield P. Farm, Mass	56	339
R. C. Cobb, Mass	62	270
WHITE ROCKS		
Wilburtha Pltry Farm, N. J.	42	220
Davidson Bros., Mass	56	324
A. T. Lenzen, Mass	11	29
Kalerok Farm, Mass	40	245
Jerseyland Farms, N. J.	11	65
E. A. Hirt, Mass	53	189
Brae Crest Farm, Canada	24	108
Adam F. Poltl, Wis	35	161
H. F. Barber, Mass	56	314
H. F. Barber, Mass	59	294
C. M. Christian, N. Y.	33	152
E. H. Rucker, Ia	53	286
WHITE WYANDOTTES		
Ebenwood Farm, Mass	39	210
Havemeyer Farm, N. Y.	5	55
The Locusts, Conn	55	314
Nobby F. W. Wyan., N. H.	8	12
Jack Wrennall, England	52	221
Fisher P. Farm, Canada	53	239
RHODE ISLAND REDS		
Pine Hill P. Farm, Mass	55	316
Hall Bros., Conn	53	295
W. Otis Day, Mass	49	322
Homer R. Rowell, Mass	45	348
F. E. Freeman, Ohio	29	143
West Neck Farm, N. Y.	28	239
Clarence E. Lee, N. Y.	44	177
D. I. Goodenough, Conn	58	331
Globus P. Farm, Mass	58	322
Homestead Farms, Conn	53	311
Harold G. Colt, Conn	59	379
Charlescote Farm, Mass	48	284
F. S. Chapin, Mass	56	333
F. S. Chapin, Mass	53	327
John Z. LaBelle, Conn	37	248
Zephrim LaBelle, Conn	30	182
E. Newton Searles, Conn	22	175
Enfield High School, Conn	12	70
C. T. Avery & Son, Mass	50	316
Fred H. Sampson, Mass	33	246
Parmenter's R. M. Fm, Mass.	41	203
Geo. B. Treadwell, Mass	50	254
Edward N. Larrabee, N. H.	57	334
Cotton Mt. Farms, N. H.	58	294
Scott Pltry Farm, Mass	58	311
Burdean Acres, Mass	45	244
W. A. Bruce, Conn	20	165
Sunnyfields Farm, Conn	37	153
AUSTRALORPS		
Leslie A. Allen, Vt	5	92
JERSEY GIANTS		
Homewood Farms, Conn	16	91
WHITE LEGHORNS		
Ruehle's S. Farm, N. Y.	42	262
Kerr Chickeries, Inc., N. J.	56	263
Geo. Lowry, Inc., Conn	50	345
Otis T. Gregg, Conn	48	300
T. H. Mettler, N. J.	42	220
Charter Bros., Conn	54	316
J. A. Hanson, Ore	59	341
Fisher P. Farm, Canada	53	250
Leighton Orchards, R. I.	47	312
Leo A. Grouten, Conn	41	200
A. J. O'Donovan, Jr., N. Y.	40	195
Tip Top Farms, Me	21	220
Meadowedge Farm, Mass	56	321
Tom Barron, England	59	328
Hollywood P. Farm, Wash	47	305
Richard Slosson, N. Y.	51	255
Granger P. Farm, Conn	51	282
A. E. Anthony & Son, Conn	49	306
St. John's P. Farm, Mo	30	246
Eigenrauch Farms, Inc., N. J.	33	159
George B. Ferris, Mich	54	243
George B. Ferris, Mich	59	266
Toivonen L. Farm, Pa	63	351
Theo. Wirtanen, Pa	45	294
Henry Rapp, Jr., N. J.	40	266
Peetoocee P. Plant, Pa	45	234
Broadview Farm, Conn	16	212
Wm. L. Gilbert Home, Conn.	37	213
Bournedale Farm, N. Y.	38	281
Dolan Farm, Mo	46	277
Redfield Farm, N. Y.	43	257
Egg & Apple Farm, N. Y.	36	219
Cloverdale P. Farm, N. Y.	51	279
Claraben Court Farm, N. Y.	46	221
Fox & Son P. Farm, N. J.	47	307
Wm. J. Boyle, N. Y.	30	247
Lewis Farms, R. I.	19	193
Steelman P. Farms, Pa	52	315

Inheritance from Son in Pennsylvania

My unmarried brother bought a home, paying for it himself, and said that he bought it so his father and mother would have a home while they lived. The father lived in it for six years. The son paying for everything, also paying liberal board to his mother to run the house expenses. The son died without leaving any will. The father claims that the property is his and the mother and four sisters cannot claim anything. The father is appointed administrator of son's estate, as the son left no issue. Can the father sell the property without the consent of the mother and sisters? R. Y.

Pennsylvania.

Under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania the father is first entitled to take the property. N. T.

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Money-Making Broiler Strains

For quick maturity, plumpness and eveness, we recommend our "Wyan-Rock" and "Brahm-Rock" Chicks—famous Wene Cross-Breds. Hatches every week. Also straight Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes. Write for prices on immediate deliveries.

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Special Matings from Hen Breeders mated to selected cockerels, Super-Matings from superior Hen Breeders mated to State R. O. P. cockerels from dams with records of from 200 to 300 eggs. Order now for January and February delivery. Write for Mating List and prices.

Send for illustrated free folder and special discount offer

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EAGLE NEST FLOCKS ARE HEAVY LAYERS

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Three quality matings. Tancred and Barron White Leghorns. Barred, White, Buff Plymouth Rocks. S. C. Reds. White Wyandottes. Buff and Brown Leghorns. Heavy Layers are money makers.

EAGLE NEST HATCHERY COMPANY
BOX 50 UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO

MEADOWEDGE FARM
STERLING JUNCT., MASS.

has trapnested EVERY DAY since 1916. This vast work, with real breeding intelligence constantly applied, means better

LEGHORN CHICKS

for you in 1930. Our pens in the Maryland Contest averaged 2,333 eggs for two years in succession. Customer reports a 200-egg FLOCK AVERAGE from our stock.

EGGS AND CHICKS
ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM B. W. D.
Ask for Circular No. 2.

Well Here We Are on Top Again

FIRST at PASSAIC CONTEST
3rd and 4th at VINELAND CONTEST
Over 2,500 eggs at Storrs Contest.

OFFICIAL Pedigreed Cockerels

from our Contest Winners. Limited Supply. Order Now. Also Baby Chicks. **Single Comb White Leghorns.**

FOX & SON POULTRY FARM LITTLE FALLS, NEW JERSEY

HIGH QUALITY CHICKS

Quality higher and prices lower. Breeding birds selected and leg-banded by expert judge. Flocks developed through years of breeding. Leghorns, 12c each; Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, 14c each; Light Brahmas, 18c each. Write for special price on large orders.

WHARTON HATCHERY CO.
Box 102
Wharton, O.

S. C. White Cloverdale Leghorns

N. Y. State R. O. P. Breeder

Trapnested and Pedigreed Continuously for 18 Years

Breeding Cockerels, Pens and Trios—with years of ideal egg breeding, two to four generations of 26 to 28 oz. eggs in pedigree. 12 pedigreed single matings, that we know all about, no guess work. Illustrated catalog free.

CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM F. J. DeHart, Prop.
R. F. D. No. 1 Cortland, N. Y.

WOOLF LEGHORN CHICKS

Tancred and Hollywood Strain—free range—prices low. I ship large, healthy, first quality chicks only, from large, snow white eggs from own farm. Sixteen years successful hatching and breeding. Write for free catalogue with views and prices. Safe delivery guaranteed.

EARL WOOLF, Owner, Box H-124, Milford, N. J.

TANCRED STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN **CHICKS**

Strong, vigorous, healthy, Free Range Flocks. **$12 per 100; $57.50 per 500; $110 per 1000**

MONROE HATCHERY, Box N, Richfield, Pa.

FERRIS STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

Order now for February, March and April and avoid disappointment. Catalogue free. **$12.00** per 100 **$57.50**—500 **$110**—1,000

Juniata Poultry Farm, Box 1, Richfield, Pa.

Ulsh's Superior Chicks

White Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks. Write for lowest fall and winter prices. Hatches wkly. **Jas. E. Ulsh, Beaver Springs, Pa.**

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks..... 13c. Heavy Mixed ..... 12c. Write for prices on 500 and 1000 lots. Circular. C. O. D. Postage paid. 100% live arrival. J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Beaver Springs, Penna.

Quality Chicks Barred Rocks White Rocks

Mixed. Low Prices. Hatch Weekly.

LAYWELL FARM, Route No. 5, Beaver Springs, Pa.

BLOOD-TESTED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS R. O. P. Certified and uncertified from largest flock of certified hen sin State. Booking orders for Feb., March and May Chicks. Mating list.

GABRIEL'S LEGHORN FARM - Odessa, New York

PEDIGREED COCKERELS—S. C. Wh. Leghorns 100% Pure Morgan-Tancred Strain. Proven high production, high hatchability. Send for information.

CEDARHURST POULTRY FARM, Box Y, Rahway, N. J.

Grange News and Doings

BY L. L. ALLEN

The Massachusetts State Grange, which held its annual session at Worcester the week of December 9, went on record unanimously as vigorously opposed to any attempt to repeal the state prohibition law.

Governor Frank G. Allen was the guest of honor at the Massachusetts State Grange session and addressed the body, giving high commendation to the work and policies of the order. The governor said that he regarded the Grange as more than an agricultural institution, that it was one of the most important adjuncts in the advancement of civil life.

One of the features of the Massachusetts session was the presentation to 24 members of the order of jewels in honor of their having been members of the order for more than 50 years.

William N. Howard, the retiring State Master, was elected as a member of the executive committee to succeed Leslie R. Smith, who has also been for many years a member of the executive committee of the National Grange. Henry N. Jenks, for the past eight years overseer of the State Grange, was promoted to master. State Secretary Ernest H. Gilbert was re-elected, without opposition. Samuel T. Brightman of Bedford was elected overseer, and Mrs. Maragaret Sarre of Chelmsford was elected as lecturer.

Hill Top Grange of Berkshire County won the first prize in the State-wide contest for achievement in community service, the State Grange offering $200 in prizes for this community service.

The new master of the Massachusetts State Grange seems to be well qualified for his work. He was born on a 200-acre farm in Berkshire County which has been in the family for three generations. He has served as master of his own subordinate Grange, and the Berkshire Pomona and has been an officer in the State Grange since 1905, including eight years as deputy.

The annual report of the State Grange Lecturer, Angier L. Goodwin, referred to the opposition which the radio, now so general in farm homes, presents to the lecturers work in the Grange, as it made necessary greater resource on the part of the lecturer to make his programs so attractive that the members would come to the Grange meetings in spite of the radio programs.

The Massachusetts State Grange, in conjunction with the Massachusetts Agricultural Department, will take part in the observance of the Bay State's tercentenary next year. An agricultural exhibition will be arranged in the Massachusetts building in the Eastern States exposition next September, and the State Grange will have an exhibit of its own, illustratiing the growth of the Grange organization. Later this exhibit will be taken to Hadley, Mass., where it will be housed permanently. The exhibit will include a display showing the development of farming implements during the past three hundred years.

The two largest Granges in Massachusetts are Worcester, with 647 members, and Pittsfield, with 617 members. The latter Grange added 120 new members during the past year. Seventeen Granges in the State added 25 or more members during the year.

The Massachusetts State Grange was organized December 4, 1873, in Greenfield, with 35 organizers. At that time there was a total membership in the state of 695. Now the total is 49,020.

The State Grange donates $100 to every new Grange hall dedicated in the state, whether the hall is a new structure or a remodeled building. Last year seven Grange halls were dedicated in Massachusetts.

In connection with the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Grange comes the report of the taking of the sixth degree by Mr. and Mrs. John J. Heerdt of Wayside Grange, Monmouth County, within a period of thirty days from the date of their application for membership in Wayside Grange.

Sharon, Conn., Poultry Show

Seven hundred birds, including a few turkeys, ducks, geese and pigeons, were exhibited by breeders in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey at the annual show held by the Sharon Poultry Association at Sharon, Conn., Dec. 10-12. An unusually large attendance of fanciers and others was recorded for the three days. Many cash and other prizes and cups, offered by members of the association, local business men, the American Poultry Association and several breed associations, were awarded by the four judges. Frank H. Davey judged all Wyandottes (except white), the White Rocks and the Rose and Single-Comb Rhode Island Reds. E. Valentine Thompson, breeder of the Imperial Ringlet strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks at Amenia, N. Y., judged the Barred Rocks. The other Plymouth Rocks, all Bantams, White Wyandottes and all Mediterraneans were judged by Lloyd M. Hallenbeck. M. E. Williams passed on the White Leghorns, all Asiatics, the English classes, and waterfowl, turkeys and pigeons.

Organized in 1913, the Sharon Poultry Association has maintained an active membership, held an annual show, and, through the work of its members, inspired and increased interest in the production of standard, useful poultry in its territory. Enthusiasm and continuity of purpose have marked its meetings and shows and the work of its members with flocks. Selective breeding for certain characteristics and their fixation has been persistently practiced in numerous flocks in that region. Men of means began and have continued this work, and every year some others have engaged in it.

At the association's banquet on the evening of Dec. 10, more than 125 men and their wives and guests were present. The toastmaster was President A. J. Harris. One of the speakers, who was one of the first members, said that only a few of the faces before him were those of persons identified with the organization in its early years. There had been many changes in its personnel, and in the poultry industry, he said. James E. Way, a veteran member and fancier, well beyond 70, delighted the audience with some rhymes concerning pioneer days and the present. Another speaker briefly discussed vitality in relation to health and disease-resistance in poultry. His view was that long-lived birds possesseed high vitality, and that these were valuable specimens with which to produce strains of high disease-resistance. In answer to a question that he put, it was stated after the banquet by one breeder that the longest-lived bird that he had owned was 11 years old. Another said that he had known some Bantams (Golden Sebright) which were 32 years old. Contagious bronchitis was referred to by a local poultryman as "the most serious disease with which we have to contend. It is the cause of high mortality in a lot of flocks."

In exhibition excellence, the birds averaged high. Some of them had won the highest prizes at the Garden show in New York. In the tagged coops the birds were grouped and classified in the well-lighted building so that intereseted visitors could conveniently make a systematic study of the individuals and varieties, and compare the prizewinners of a given variety with one another. The Barred Rocks made a strong and represetative display, outunmbering any other variety present. The Connecticut State Meet of the Barred Plymouth Rock Society was held at the show. In the other leading varieties the judges found entries abundantly worthy of the prizes which they awarded. In numbers and quality, the Bantams met the high expectations of their friends. They made one of the best exhibits ever seen at Sharon. The Black Cochin Bantams in particular were an especially meritorious class. The eight and 10-year-old sons of Mr. and Mrs. Edw. D. Price of Amenia, N. Y., were outstanding winners on their entries of this variety. Prizes were offered for boys' and girls' club exhibits, but there were no entries.

Some poultry equipment was displayed by manufacturers. The attitude of breeders at the show in regard to next year's trade was mostly optimistic. D. C. W.

Erie Co., Pa., Notes

After a very wet May, the Summer turned out to be the driest experienced here since Perry fought the battle of Lake Erie. The hay crop was good, however, and my corn survived, yielding fairly well, but tomatoes (for the canning factory) were a disappointment through this area, and oats a short crop. The grape yield in this district was slightly less than last year's. My crop ran 57 tons—11 tons less than in 1928. Cherries were a light crop, and very much in demand. My Montmorency trees yielded about 50 per cent of normal, producing 4½ tons.

We had a very good Fall for grape harvest. November was irregular, with 12 inches of snow on the 21st which upset my Fall plowing program. By Thanksgiving that had all melted and sunk into the thirsty soil, but the next day we received the head-end of the western cold wave, and after several days of shoveling we had another 12 inches of snow.

Erie Co., Pa. H. J. RBANT.

1,600 PIGEONS KINGS and CROSSES
Mostly 18 months old, mated and working, $1.75 a pair for the lot. Going out of business.
J. D. WILSON Route 1 TRENTON, N. J.

BREEDING TURKEYS Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red and Narraganset—selected, best layers, $10.00 each—either hens or toms. Willet Randall - *THE ARK* - North Creek, N. Y.

PULLETS PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Tancred strain—Bred for production, good size, healthy, ready-to-day, $2 each. GEORGE HOAG, Shavertown, N. Y.

HEXCIDE Disinfectant

Another **HEX** *Product*

POULTRY LOSSES caused by DISEASE can be reduced to a minimum by following a simple and well defined sanitary program. Start with the incubator and follow with the brooder and laying houses.

For this purpose use HEXCIDE because:

1. HEXCIDE will remain effective in contact with filth, droppings, etc. (other types of disinfectants become ineffective.)
2. HEXCIDE does not lose strength on exposure to air—one gallon mixed with water makes forty gallons of strong milky emulsion. This mixture may be used repeatedly (other types oxidize and become inert.)
3. HEXCIDE does not leave a salty deposit on metal work, is non-corrosive and will not rust metal.
4. HEXCIDE is recommended and used by large, successful poultrymen—follow their lead.

HEXCIDE may be purchased in 1 or 5 gallon cans, 30 or 50 gallon drums.

Ask your dealer for our pamphlet "Poultry Sanitation." If he cannot supply you, write to us, or ask us for it at the Boston Poultry Show, December 31 to January 4 and the Madison Square Garden Show, January 15 to 19.

TAR PRODUCTS CORPORATION
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

To Get EXTRA Good Results—Add Diamond Pick Meat and Bone Scrap to Your Commercial Mash

Mrs. C. J. Doxtater, Willow Brook Farm, Evans Mills, N. Y., is a successful breeder of Columbian Wyandotte hens and Bourbon turkeys. She is also a regular user of DIAMOND PICK Meat and Bone Scraps. We quote from her letter of Nov. 28th: "Enclosed find check for $4 for 100 lbs. DIAMOND Beef Scrap. It has no equal. Please send it at once as my supply is getting short and my hens are going down in production. . . . I have used DIAMOND for years. We add it to commercial mashes and get extra good results."

Don't wait for *your* hens to fall in production. Order DIAMOND PICK Meat and Bone Scraps *now*, and get *extra good results*, even if you are feeding a good commercial mash.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will ship—

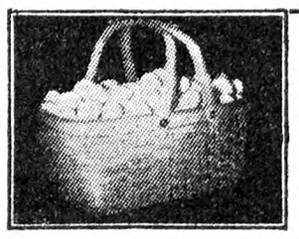
100-lb. Bag, $4.00---Freight Prepaid to Points in N. Y., N. J., Pa., Va. and W. Va. Only

If you are not satisfied with results we'll refund your money. Send for Free Sample of Scraps and Descriptive Folder.

ATLAN MFG. CO., 142-A Logan Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

It's Better Because It's Pure

"QUALITY" **BABY CHICKS** "SATISFACTION"
EVERYBODY WANTS!
You, too, can make REAL money with DEAN'S MICHIGAN ACCREDITED "PAY-DAY" record egg producing chicks! Good layers. W. Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Ducklings, Turkeys. Write today for beautiful colored literature showing many breeds. You can't afford to wait
DEAN'S DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, Box C B, Birmingham, Michigan



LEGHORNS 11 Pullets Made Records of 300 eggs or better this year.
Out of 417 in our R.O.P. flock, 366 pullets made better than 200 eggs—49% of them over 250. Full brothers of our R.O.P. pullets will sire our chicks this year. A GRADE OF CHICK FOR EVERY POCKETBOOK. WAYNE SUPER-QUALITY sired by pedigreed males with 260-280-egg dams. WAYNE SUPERIOR sired by pedigreed males with 235.259-egg dams. WAYNE QUALITY sired by pedigreed males with 200-234-egg dams. WAYNE UTILITY Chicks—good ones but not sired by pedigreed males. GET OUR CATALOG—it tells all the story. If you want proven, producing Leghorns, investigate what we have.
WAYNE POULTRY FARMS, W. J. BUSS, Prop., Box 134, WOOSTER, OHIO

1930 Calendar For You
Poultrymen interested in JUMBO LEGHORN BABY CHICKS will be sent a 1930 calendar without cost by sending us five names and addresses of poultry raisers.
FRECH'S LEGHORN FARM
R. R. No. 5 D-3 Dayton, Ohio

$ SALE! Buff, Leghorn and Orpington Cockerels—$3.50 to $4.50 until Jan. 10th. Pullets. E. S. WILSON, Churubusco, New York

WHITE Leghorn Pullets—Quality birds; ready-to-lay, $2 each; Cockerels, $5 each. FRED HENER, Sayville, N. Y.

ESBENSHADE'S Bronze Turkeys—Stock, eggs, poults. Catalogue. ESBENSHADE TURKEY FARM, Box R, Ronks, Penna.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Excellent breeding stock. Toms, $8; hens, $6. BOYD STICKLEY, Strasburg, Va.

TURKEYS—Purebred M. B., W. H. and B. R. breeders. Reasonable. MYRTLE De GENOVA Coeymans Hollow, N. Y.

TURKEYS Selected Breeding Stock for sale
Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, White Holland and Narragansetts. Our flock of over sixteen-hundred young turkeys, bred from prize-winning stock, contains outstanding birds of each variety. Our price—Toms, $15.00 $20.00 and $25.00. Hens, $10.00, $12.50 and $16.00. We guarantee to refund your money and pay transportation charges both ways if you are not entirely satisfied.
BALLSTON GAME & FUR FARM
Box R Ballston Spa, N. Y.

32 YOUNG BRONZE TURKEY HENS—3 TOMS
Selected from large flock for my own yards. Reid's and Bird's stock. J. D. WILSON, Route 1, Trenton, N. J.

TURKEYS - DUCKS - GEESE - GUINEAS Special Fall Prices. Write your wants. Catalog. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pa.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys Goldbank Strain—Size, type and markings that are sure to please. CLOUDLAND FARM, Kennet Square, Penna

REID TURKEY FARM—1,500 Mammoth Bronze. No blackhead for 20 years. Freehold, New Jersey

GOOD NORTHERN BRED TURKEYS—Bourbon Red; also Bronze. Toms, $7; hens, $5. HENRY OMACHT, Siren, Wis.

600 Barred Rock Pullets for Sale 12-wks.-old Jan. 1st, from State supervised stock, $1 each. B. B. CHASE, Wyoming, Del.

Toulouse Geese from Gander weighing 30 lbs, Geese, 20 lbs. WM. MARSHALL, Cos Cob, Conn.

PUBLISHER'S DESK

[All letters to Publisher's Desk Department must be signed with writer's full name and address given. Many inquiries are answered by mail instead of printing inquiry and answer, hence unsigned letters receive no consideration.]

The editor and staff of Publisher's Desk wish to extend greetings of the New Year to the friends and patrons of this department who have co-operated during the year in so many ways to make it a success, to acknowledge their helpful service, and to thank them for it. Many old friends are familiar with this work for a half century or more. To newer friends it may not be amiss to say that it started the movement for clean and honest advertising in the farm press; it was the beginning of the better business bureaus and went further than the later advertising clubs, and even than the Federal government, because, while they have to wait until a fraud has been committed and proved before they can act, Publisher's Desk gives warning in advance, and takes the responsibility of putting the brand on swindlers and rogues oftentimes before they get other people's money.

Our friends are continually asking us to accept pay for service in individual cases. This we are unable to accept. There is one service, however, which is often returned and always welcomed. This consists of speaking of the paper to friends and neighbors, and sending new subscriptions. We freely acknowledge that this co-operation has made the work possible during the long years. Just now we are anxious for the best possible subscription record for the beginning of the New Year. We always get a new thrill and a new encouragement out of a big subscription record during the last days of the old year, and especially for the first of the New Year. To those who can indulge us in this pleasure, we send thanks in advance, and to all we wish a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Complaints regarding returns on shipments of raw furs cause us to again advise shippers to give definite instructions to the raw fur houses, to which the skins are shipped, to "hold furs for approval" until receipt of the returns. Under this plan if the shipper is not satisfied, he can order the furs returned to him. If he does not do this, the receiver of the furs usually puts the skins in stock, or in other words, mixes them in with other skins and then it is impossible to identify the individual shipment. If shippers will follow this advice, they will avoid all controversy.

Commissioner Berne A. Pyrke, of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, has revoked the license of Joseph C. Berman, Inc., 50 Grace Avenue, West Washington Market, New York, to conduct the business of receiving and selling farm produce on commission. A hearing was held at the New York office of the department, 53 Park Place, Dec. 9, to determine whether Berman's license as a commission merchant should be revoked for failure to account promptly and properly or to make settlements to consignors for farm produce. E. R. Holdridge & Son of Oxford, N. Y., and other consignor creditors testified with regard to unpaid claims.

Shippers having claims against Joseph C. Berman should file their claims with the Department of Agriculture and Markets, 53 Park Place, New York, at once. Claims so filed will act as a lien against J. C. Berman's $3,000 bond filed with the department.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Representative Frederick H. Zihlman of Maryland; Daniel R. Crissinger, former Comptroller of the Currency, and five officials of the F. H. Smith Company, investment security house, were indicted today on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

Zihlman and Crissinger were members of the board of directors of the F. H. Smith Company, whose affairs have been under investigation by a Grand Jury for some time. Several days ago Zihlman, who is chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee, announced he had submitted his resignation as a member of the board.

In addition to the indictments against the seven men, an indictment was returned against the "F. H. Smith Company as a corporation."

F. H. Smith Company, Washington, D. C., and New York, is one of the houses selling real estate bonds to the public. Senator Brookhart of Iowa criticized the methods of Smith Company on the floor of the Senate during the past Summer as reported in the issue of THE R. N.-Y. of July 27, 1929. It was no loubt due to Senator Brookhart's criticism that the grand jury investigation was inaugurated.

We have been readers of your worthy paper for some time, but have never had any reason to ask your assistance before. We have been selling rabbits to Rabbit Corporation of America, 240-242 W. 27th St., New York, for resale purposes. We had several orders from them, and they always enclosed check with order. These orders were filled and everything satisfactory. On November 2 we received an order and check amounting to $34 from them. This was filled and shipped on the 4th, and on the 7th, we received another order and check for $5. While preparing to ship this order on the 11th, we received word that the $34 check had been returned unpaid. I immediately wrote them a nice letter asking them to straighten matters out, but have heard nothing from them. Unless I can get this money, I will be out the money or rabbits and would appreciate if you could help in any way. The check was given on the Bank of Yorktown, and there was a charge of $1.35 returned with it.

New York L. A. R.

Rabbit Corporation of America started off with a loud flaring of trumpets. The big developments promised by the announcements have not been carried out and that the checks of the organization are now going to protest speaks for itself. We have had numerous promises during the past two weeks to make good the check of this subscriber and protest fees, but, up to the time of going to press the promises have not been fulfilled. The experience is printed for the information of other rabbit breeders.

I am sending you a letter I just received from the International Realty Co., and I consider it an answer to my letter which I wrote in reply to the advertisement of W. Stevens, Quincy, Mich. I would like to know the truth anyway. C. E. S.

New York

It would appear from this and other reports that W. Stevens, Quincy, Mich., deceived us in the little advertisement to the effect that he wanted to buy a farm. The advertisement was evidently inserted in the interest of the International Realty Co., Detroit, Mich. Our records show that this is one of the realty concerns seeking "advance fees" on farm property. This easy money scheme has many times been exposed in the columns of THE R. N.-Y. We hope none of our readers suffer from the deception.

I am inclosing two checks and attached papers. These checks were received as payment for two cases of eggs shipped to Geo. E. Cutler, 331 Greenwich St., New York City. Payment on same has been refused for the reason that maker is deceased. Since Cutler was a bonded commission merchant, is there not some way by which claim could be filed and payment received? J. T. M.

New York

The estate of Geo. E. Cutler may make good these returned checks. If not the checks will be a claim against the bond for $3,000, filed with the Department of Agriculture and Markets, 53 Park Place, New York City. All shippers having claims against Mr. Cutler should file them with the State Dept., at above address.

Notices of judgment issued by the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture for September 1929, include No. 16202 and No. 16223 against various products shipped by the Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Company of Waukesha, Wisconsin.

A breeding tonic was declared to be misbranded, it being alleged that statements regarding its therapeutic and curative effects in promoting conception were false and fraudulent.

A calf cholera remedy was declared to be misbranded. The following, among other statements, being alleged to be false and fraudulent:

"Calf Cholera Remedy for the following ailments, Calf cholera, white scours, diarrhoea, bloody fluxes, dysentery, scours and indigestion in all live stock."

Relative to a cow cleaner the following, among other statements, were alleged to be false and fraudulent:

"Cow Cleaner for Cows and Heifers.—Give cow or heifer one tablespoonful of cow cleaner three times daily in feed beginning one week before calving and continue until she has properly cleaned."

No claimant having appeared for this property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered and it was ordered by the court that the seized products be destroyed.

National Better Business Bureau, Inc.

Dr. Robert's advertising has been persistently refused by THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.

"Missing Heirs" and Foreign Estates

THE R. N.-Y. is often asked to aid people in this country who have been convinced that they are heirs to vast sums of money lying unclaimed in Great Britain. Frequently they are persuaded by alleged lawyers to pay out money they can ill afford in pursuit of these claims. The following warning has been issued by the State Department at Washington:

Promises of vast inheritances from ancient English estates, supposed to lie molding in chancery or the Bank of England, which have coaxed thousands of substantial American dollars to London, were reduced by the State Department Dec. 10, to the machinations of forgers.

A letter from Albert Halstead, American Consul General at London, was made public, showing that 318 credulous Americans had sent large sums to London in 1928 in the hope of sharing in the division of an estate that either was non-existent or so small that the expenses to get possession of it would be greater than the estate.

Up to the end of October of this year no less than 274 persons, victims of the same British fraud, had written to the American Consulate General asking for information about these mythical estates, stating they had paid British agents to look up a claim the London agents had made them imagine belonged to them.

The very names of the imaginary estates ordinarily would stamp them as frauds. The so-called "Sir Francis Drake estate" for instance, which does not exist, has reaped a rich harvest for the adventuresome frauds. Others are the "Blake millions," the "Jennens estate," the "Townley estate" and the "estate of the Duke of Argyle."

The British agents work on the assumption of many Americans that they are descended from ancient families of Britain bearing their names. The British courts, in the normal course of settling some legitimate estate, will advertise for heirs. These advertisements will be carefully filed away by the perpetrators of the fraud for future reference.

A few months after the legitimate case had been settled they will send copies of the advertisement to persons of the same name in the United States, describing some artificial estate that is supposed to be "in chancery" or the "Bank of England." The extent to which Americans take the bait was described as amazing, and in some instances pitiful, of the sacrifice at which the "fees" are paid.

As regards cases in chancery, Consul General Halstead said there was not an estate left in that ancient British institution large enough to pay the expense of getting it out. The difficulties of getting estates out of chancery led Dickens to write one of his most gripping books, "Bleak House," around it. And the Bank of England, it was added is not a depository for unclaimed property.

The Consulate General advised Americans to disregard notices about European estates unless they come from responsible sources. If, in such circumstances, they believed they were entitled to share in a division the proper course would be to obtain the services of a well established American lawyer in Europe or retain some reputable European solicitor to handle their claim.

Bees and Wasps

Doubtless the best-known among our wild bees is the bumblebee, of which there are more than 40 species known in North America. With us the big yellow bee is the best known, though there is a smaller one that has a reddish stripe across its back that is quite common. The smaller one is much quicker than its big brother, and is a better fighter, as most of our country lads can testify, for robbing a bee's nest of its delicious honey is great fun for the lads, and often brings on a sharp fight. I recall many such scrimmages, and often some sharp stings as the price of a few cells of delicious honey; at least it always seemed very sweet to us. Possibly anything seems sweeter after we have had to fight for it.

Once in past days I was helping load hay that was being rapidly thrown up to us from the windrow by a hay-loader. Three or four of us were on the load placing the hay, and balancing as the team kept walking along, when the loader rolled up a big nest of red-backed bumblebees, scattering them well over the load. The bees blamed us for the whole affair, and gave us a good fight where we could not run away.

The bumblebee of the Spring is always a female. She has wintered, doubtless buried deep in some dry bank, and is now seeking some suitable place to set up housekeeping. A deserted mouse nest often makes the desired location. In this she builds a few globular cells of wax, in each deposits a good-sized lump of pollen, and in the pollen places an egg. Possibly she builds 10 or 11 such cells by which time the first egg has hatched, and become a good-sized grub, and soon changes into a bee to aid the colony. These first bees will be neuters or workers, but those laid in midsummer will produce males and females, those later only large females for next year's crop. As the larvæ develop and leave their cells the workers fill the cells with honey.

We have many flowers whose honey the common honey-bee cannot reach, but these can be reached by the bumblebee with its long tongue, and the fertilizing pollen carried to other plants of its kind. I think it is conceded that any bee collecting honey will only work on one species of flower on the same trip. Doubless it was largely for the purpose of carrying pollen to fertilize that Nature put the honey in the flowers.

It is said that in the early settlement of Australia red clover would grow well, but would not seed, for no native bees could reach its stored honey, and, hence did not carry the fertilizing pollen to other clover blooms, for Australia had no bumblebees. Several hundred colonies of bumblebees were carried there and then clover would seed.

Did you ever catch any white-faced bumblebees? They have no sting. I find no mention of them in science, but we boys found them often, and used to catch them in our hands and with one or two of them in one's hand a boy could make his sister or some other lad's sister step lively. It sure was fun for us boys. I don't recall that I ever made but two or three mistakes and grabbed a bee that was not white-faced, but I found my mistake very quickly on those occasions.

You will notice this difference between our tame bees and the wild bees, that the wild ones have harder bodies and do not leave their stings in the flesh, hence can sting repeatedly.

Nearly or quite as common as the bumblebee we find two species of Vespa or wasps, Vespa arenaria or sand wasp, generally known as the yellow-jacket, and Vespa maculata or big black and white wasp, nearly related in life and habits. They cover their nests with paper practically waterproof. Indeed, they knew how to manufacture paper long before man had learned that art. Both species raise large colonies, and are so quick-tempered and vicious that their habits can only be studied with difficulty and caution, hence are not as well known as some of the other wasps.

The yellow-jacket builds her nest under the roof of some old building, or some projection of stump or fence, while her big sister, the spotted wasp, prefers to build in some tree, building a nest frequently larger than a peck measure. Its sting is severe. Their mode of warfare differs from that of the bumblebee; the latter will pursue its enemy for some distance stinging repeatedly, for these bees having firmer bodies do not leave their stings in the wound, as do the honeybees. The wasps launch their attack straight as a bullet from their nest, striking a fierce blow, then returning to their nest, may immediately strike again.

There is another species, the true hornet, though the spotted Vespa is often so called. The true hornet is still larger and exceedingly vicious, and is said to be found in Easter . New York and in some parts of New England, apparently a late importation, and one that like the English sparrow, we could well do without. I have never met this species, and from the reports I am not anxious for a closer acquaintance.

The wasp that appears in Spring is the female, for as with the bumblebee the males die in the Fall. The female winters in some dry, secluded place, coming out as the weather warms. She selects the place for her Summer residence, builds three or four cells, deposits an egg in each with a little pollen, covers all with an umbrella-shaped paper roof that later is enlarged as the colony increases, and several more thicknesses of paper added and carried down in a rough spherical form, with a single entrance that is kept well guarded. Meanwhile the mother wasp is making and furnishing more cells, as busy as the proverbial bee, assisted by the rapidly increasing colony. As she collects no honey it is thought that she masticates flies and spiders to furnish food for the growing larvæ. They collect the paper material from weather-beaten boards and timbers. I have watched them industriously gnawing off these weather-exposed fibers for the paper. The interior of the nest is composed of several horizontal plates of paper cells, each hanging to the one above by a strong peduncle. In early Summer the wasps live at least in part on honey from the flowers, later largely on flies and spiders, which they seize in large quantities. They also do some damage by eating ripe cherries and berries for the sweet juices. We have found that picking a wasp on a ripe berry has unpleasant results.

One species of wasp in the South is especially fond of the tarantula, which it only captures after a fierce battle, for the tarantula is no mean antagonist. An East Indian species of wasp is said to build its home of sand, cemented so hard by its saliva that it will blunt a saw.

I have only named four of the most common of the wasp family, which contains over 900 species. F. M. SMITH.

New York.

Wife's Dower Right

In the case of being a second wife (first wife dead), children on each side, if will was made that everything be left to husband's children, is it not law that a wife comes in for her one-third share? Is there a law to be enforced in 1930 that a wife may hold everything? P. B.

The wife has a dower interest, but that is the right to use one-third during her life. Under the new act the wife does not get all, but her share is greatly increased. N. T.

Queer Fish—The Toadfish

Almost anyone who fishes along the coast from Long Island southward is likely to catch a toadfish,—and then wonder what to do about it. If he has no previous experience with the fish he is likely to make one or two serious mistakes right at the start. He is likely to take hold of the fish somewhere, probably around the head; mistake number one. Havng finally managed to get hold of the creature so that he thnks he can manage it, he may put his finger in its mouth to try to get the hook out. That is mistake number two and several others. He will not stop just then to count them. He will be too busy trying to retrieve his finger all in one piece.

The toadfish looks much like the bullhead or horned pout of our eastern ponds and streams. It is very much the same color, has a big head and gapping mouth and has big fins on a rather small body. It lacks the long whiskers of the bullhead, but makes up for them by a multitude of ragged-looking tags which seem to be stuck on anywhere all over its head.

The bullhead has some pads of fine, sharp teeth in its mouth. The toadfish has, instead, a row, or two or three rows of rather small teeth that all lean together to form one continuous cutting edge. One of these fish six to eight inches long can make it very interesting for the person whose finger it happens to grasp with those small teeth. There will be a very vivid memory that will last for days.

The bullhead has a spine in each pectoral (arm) fin and one in the dorsal (back) fin. These are very sharp, and some of the catfishes have them also poisoned. The toadfish has several spines on its back, none in its pectoral fin, but such a lot of them on its head. They are on top of the skull, over the eyes, on the gill covers; indeed it seems as though there could be no way of getting hold of the front part of the fish without falling foul of these sharp points. And they are sharp enough so that the least pressure will draw blood. The whole rest of the body is coated thick with slime and tapers away so that there is no chance for a hold there. If one manages to get a hold for a moment at the root of the tail, the head with its armor of spines swings around just right to drive the points in their full length. There is one possible way of holding these fish. That is to take them by the lower jaw, with the thumb or finger inside the mouth. That is very much like handling a bear trap by the jaw.

Whenever we manage to get hold of a toadfish in such a way that we can keep it and not be hurt we feel a sort of vibrating or trembling sensation. Many fisherman believe that is a mild electric shock. Scientists have been inclined to doubt that, although it is possible. The toadfish has been found to have small electric batteries and to be able to give very mild shocks. It is more likely that the trembling sensation is muscular rather than electric.

Relatives of the toadfish are found in almost all warm seas. They are all queer in shape and, frequently, in structure and habits. Some of them are found in very deep water.

There are many sandy beaches along both coasts of Central America, and there we find toadfish which buries itself in the sand until only its eyes and a little of the top of its head are visible. Its mouth is turned upward and opens just in front of the eyes. There it waits for small creatures to stop in just the right place. At the right moment the trap-door opens and the crab, beach flea or small fish disappears. The fish is so completely hidden in the sand that it may be stepped on without being seen, but it is prepared for that. It has a few sharp spines on its back, right where they can be stepped on. Many fishes have poison glands in connection with their spines, so that the wound is made more painful. This toadfish has similar poison factories, and also has the spines hollow, like a hypodermic needle or like the fang of a rattlesnake. The poison is carried clear to the bottom of the wound, and the fisherman who work on those shores say that is it often fatal.

Another relative of our toadfish, on the coast of California and farther south, is called the singing fish or midshipman. It gets its first name because, along with the trembling sensation, it produces a sort of singing or purring sound when caught. For the second name it is indebted to the row of light colored spots, supposed to look like the rows of buttons on some naval uniforms, along its smooth, gray sides. These spots are connected with the "latreal line," that strange sense organ whose use we can only guess at. The best guess seems to be that it feels and transmits some kind of wave motion of the water. The light organs of some fishes are connected with it, and the spots on the sides of the midshipman look like light-producing organs or like something that might develop into such organs.

ALFRED C. WEED

Tularemia, the Disease Acquired from Wild Rabbits

One investigator, not so long ago, called tularemia "Unique, the first truly American disease." It bears an American name. The first six letters spell the name of a county in California; the ending "emia" shows that the disease is related to the blood. The Pacific Coast has whatever honor there may be in the fact that the nature of the infection was discovered there. Recognition of that honor is embodied in the name. The 10 years that have elapsed since that discovery, however, have brought to light hitherto unknown facts with regard to the disease that man contracts from dressing wild rabbits purchased in the markets or falling to his gun. Tularemia isn't a distinctively American disease, after all. It is evidently world wide in its distribution. Japan has known it under the name "Ohara's disease" and Russia now reports extensive outbreaks acquired by handling the fur bearing water rat of that country. A recent survey of the state of Nevada shows that many cases have existed there, and the immunity believed to have been possessed by the Indians is disclosed to be non-existent, since tularemia has been found among these rabbit eating natives.

While there are evidently many possible sources of infection, it is the wild rabbit that most concerns us in this country. The tame rabbits kept as pets or raised for food seem, for some reason, to be free from the disease. Not all wild rabbits suffer from the plague, of course, but enough of them do to make some caution in handling their carcasses advisable. Any rabbit that permits itself to be easily caught and killed should be avoided. If it can't keep out of the way, it is likely to be sick. There are other animals that may possibly convey the disease to man. Ground squirrels, rats and other rodents carry it, the bite of certain ticks and flies may convey it and those who work in laboratories where such diseases are studied are especially liable to become victims of it. It has not been shown to spread from man to man under any circumstances, however. Of 540 cases reported in medical journals, 439 followed contact with the carcasses of rabbits, 100 of these occurring in market men who dressed rabbits in the course of their work. It is a scourge of city market employes. Dr. Simpson of the U. S. Public Health Service speaks of a market in Dayton, O., from which 12,000 Kentucky rabbits were distributed within one week and nine employes of which were ill with tularemia. One of these employes died.

The disease is acquired by handling the carcasses of wild rabbits that harbor the germs. A slight scratch of the skin permits the entrance of the poison. Physicians recognize three types of the disorder, varying in symptoms, but the most common one shows itself within 10 days —usually within one to four days—by a sudden onset of such discomforts as headache, vomiting, chills, aches, sweating, weakness and fever. In other words, some of the indications of an acute infection. Such symtoms are soon followed by pain and tenderness in the glands beneath the skin near the point of entrance of the poison and then by the appearance of a sore that becomes an ulcer at the point where the virus gained entrance. The acute symptoms last from 2 to 3 weeks and convalescence in severe cases is slow. Other types of the infection display involvement of the eyes, inflammation of glands without sores upon the hand and a course resembling typhoid fever. The knowledge of the physician and perhaps the help of a laboratory may be needed for a positive diagnosis in those cases that do not follow the ordinary run. Deaths are not frequent; there were 24 in 679 reported cases. M. B. D.

Mechanical Ferrets

Hunters and trappers, see and try the "Screw Bug," a mechanical ferret for routing rabbits, skunks and other burrowing animals. Sold direct by mail, allowing five days' trial with absolute money back guarantee. Price **$4.00** each with order prepaid, or C. O. D. plus postage. Free circulars and testimonials.

THE GRABOW COMPANY
Dept. T Franklin Square Long Island, N. Y.

LYNN HAVEN, FLORIDA, on St. Andrews Bay, invites you to spend the winter there. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Golf, varied entertainment. Furnished rooms, apartments, cottages. Living expenses low. Write Chamber of Commerce

Oats Straw—All Kinds Hay
Carloads. JAMES E. DANTE, Jr., Cobleskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA HAY. Car lots. B. R. HALL & SON R. 2 Camillus, N. Y.

Subscribers' Exchange

Rate of advertising in this department 8c per word each insertion, payable in advance.

Copy must reach us Thursday morning to appear in issue of following week.

This department is for the accommodation of subscribers, but no display advertising or advertising of a commercial nature is admitted.

Farm Help Wanted

WANTED—Single men and women as attendants in State institution for feeble-minded; salary $50 per month and maintenance; apply by letter (enclosing references and giving complete information as to previous employment) to SUPERINTENDENT, Letchworth Village, Thiels, Rockland Co., N. Y.

YOUNG married man, experienced in retail route and dairy work; reference required. ADVERTISER 7498, care Rural New-Yorker.

STENOGRAPHER, female, $84-$100 a month and maintenance; provisional under State Civil Service; good health and references; working knowledge of stenography, typewriting and office practice; personal interview may be required. Apply by letter, BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Farm hands, six; orchard pruners preferred. HALLOCK, Clayton, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER, $66-$74 a month and maintenance; good health and satisfactory references; personal interview required. BROOKLYN STATE HOSPITAL, 681 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced farmer, half share basis and 10 per cent of net proceeds, half increase in herd; 134 acres, level, smooth, first-class state cultivation; 16 acres Alfalfa, 50 acres creek bottom land; dairying, general farming, stocked, equipped with machinery; ¾ mile good school, creamery, church; good house, pleasant place; your age, children, habits, reference; no booze, good character; must be first-class farmer and dairyman, ability to produce results; exceptional opportunity. ADVERTISER 7468, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for light household duties in country home, light work, not much cooking or laundry; don't reply unless you are qualified; very good home and good salary; looking for contented person to be companion to lady of the house; farm leated near Trenton, N. J. ADVERTISER 7490, care Rural New-Yorker.

HANDYMAN, carpenter, painter, mason, on country estate; steady position; living quarters given; married; state age, wages, etc. ADVERTISER 7491, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Good cook for large family in country, 50 miles from New York; must be neat, capable, good tempered, able furnish references and not over 45; two other maids kept; good home, permanent position; wages $75 per month. MRS. F. C. DALE, Cold-Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y.

GARDEN tractor field assistant wanted for Philadelphia area; permanent connection and definite promotion opportunity with growing concern; salary only; experience in farm machinery or allied selling helpful but not necessarily essential; write fully stating qualifications, age, starting salary required, etc. ADVERTISER 7512, care Rural New-Yorker.

Situations Wanted

WANTED — Position as dairy farm manager, Guernseys preferred; would accept head of cattle department if conditions warranted; three State Guernsey A. R. records to my credit; certified milk, retail and wholesale; show ring experience; general farming knowledge; nine years in present position; sufficient reason for changing; American, married; unquestionable references. ADVERTISER 7478, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN, 25, single, experienced herdsman, desires work. DONALD HOLLIS, 29 Hanmer Street, Burnside, Conn.

POULTRYMAN, years' successful experience, getting heavy egg yield from large commercial flocks, large hatches operating Mammoth incubators, wonderful results rearing thousands of chickens, getting bonus for high-quality broilers, shipped breeding and exhibition birds all over the country, is open for position on commercial or private poultry plant, where my untiring efforts will bring wonderful financial results. ADVERTISER 7472, care Rural New-Yorker.

THOROUGHLY experienced farmer, young, single, wants first-class position; fine cattle or horses preferred; $75 a month with board and room. ADVERTISER 7489, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED hogman wishes connection with large hog farm; married; reference A-1. ADVERTISER 7492, care Rural New-Yorker.

COUNTRY home superintendent, middle-aged, would like to communicate with owner requiring the care of grounds, lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, greenhouses and purebred livestock; have thorough knowledge of estate, construction and landscaping, electrical and gas appliances; capable of handling men mutual; at liberty this early Spring. ADVERTISER 7494, care Rural New-Yorker.

POSITION wanted by man capable of operating dairy, fruit or poultry farm; 15 years' profitable management of these types on large scale; death of owner and subsequent liquidation of farm where now employed necessitates change. ADVERTISER 7495, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, capable of holding responsible position; college trained, Protestant, farm-reared, best references. ADVERTISER 7496, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED herdsman, complete knowledge of cattle, including veterinary experience, showing, calf raising, balancing rations; guaranteed results. ADVERTISER 7497, care Rural New-Yorker.

AMERICAN working poultry manager, go anywhere and make plant pay or work for nothing, or farming, dairy and poultry; thoroughly experienced; references. ADVERTISER 7499, care Rural New-Yorker.

CHAUFFEUR wants position at once; a good driver and good honest worker, no bad habits; single; license in New York and New Jersey. ADVERTISER 7501, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, single, handy in repair work, wishes to learn poultry farming; good, honest, reliable and hard worker, with no drinking or smoking habits; reasonable salary. ADVERTISER 7502, care Rural New-Yorker.

HERDSMAN, single, 34, life experience purebreds and commercial. ADVERTISER 7503, care Rural New-Yorker.

EXPERIENCED man wants work as milker or caretaker of stock. HENRY URBAN, Liberty, Pa.

POULTRYMAN, sober, reliable and thoroughly experienced wants position; will guarantee results; brooding a specialty. ADVERTISER 7504, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, farm-raised, desires position on fruit farm; wide experience in general farming and orchard practice. FRANCIS D. STILLMAN, 7 W. North St., Ilion, N. Y.

WANTED—Position on farm or poultry plant by month. F. SWAIN, Pine Log Farm, Luzerne, N. Y.

STEADY, experienced, single man desires position in barn or milk plant; understands cows and clean milk production. ADVERTISER 7506, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, German, married, 29, hustler, honest, life-time experience in general farming, ducks and chickens, tractor and truck, license, incubator and brooder-man; wife to board men or be otherwise helpful; 4 years last place; good references; open for steady position only. ADVERTISER 7508, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARMER, superintendent of unusual ability, accustomed assuming extensive responsibilities, seeks position salary or share basis; highest references as to honesty, integrity and business ability; tireless worker; willing to prove worth; available January 1; personal interview desired. ADVERTISER 7513, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM manager, life experience, all branches of farming, will take full charge and get results; best of credentials as to honesty, character and ability. ADVERTISER 7514, care Rural New-Yorker.

YOUNG man, German, strong and willing to work, wants position; good milker; references, F. QUADT, 300 E. 49th St., New York City.

FARM superintendent, married, 2 children; experienced in all branches, now available; references character and ability. ADVERTISER 7507, care Rural New-Yorker.

WANTED—Position as farm foreman or superintendent by agricultural college graduate; six years' experience as county agent and farm superintendent. ADVERTISER 7510, care Rural New-Yorker.

MARRIED man, children 5 and 3 years of age; four years as working foreman, eight years' experience with cows and commercial dairying; reference furnished on request; state particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 7511, care Rural New-Yorker.

POULTRYMAN, college graduate, 38, married. 2 children; 15 years' experience; can caponize and do building repairs; private estate preferred; excellent references. ADVERTISER 7509, care Rural New-Yorker.

Farms For Sale, to Rent, etc.

LARGE residence, 90-ft. frontage, Montauk highway, Bayport, L. I.; attractive location suitable for business, tea room or home; $15,000; acreage if desired. ADVERTISER 6777, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR SALE — Greenhouse, 16,000 ft., storage buildings, dwelling, 5 acres, good condition; 50 miles from New York, south shore Long Island. ADVERTISER 6879, care Rural New-Yorker.

TO CLOSE Townsend Estate, Annandale, N. J., near Road 30, 106-acre farm, improved house, barns, cottage and buildings; make offer; $10,000. GORDON, Idlewild, N. Y.

GOOD-PAYING tenament property in city to exchange for dairy and poultry farm, or poultry farm. ADVERTISER 7456, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Truck or poultry farm, 12 acres; State road, gas, electricity, on Long Island 40 miles from New York. ADVERTISER 7493, care Rural New-Yorker.

FOR RENT—Chicken farm, houses for 3,000 layers; seven-room house, heat, water, electricity; mile from town. BOX 138, Goshen, N. Y.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY farm, 40 miles west Albany, on Cherry Valley Turnpike; 99 acres, 90 tillable, balance woods; good buildings; quick sale $4,000; immediate possession. WARD WAGAR, Wynantskill, N. Y.

HAVE $500 to pay down on farm, 20 or 40 acres, located where I can get steady employment; Christian, do not use tobacco, liquor, profanity; experienced farmer, drive team, car, truck; go any place. ADVERTISER 7500, care Rural New-Yorker.

WILL BUY at once small farm with good buildings, near good town, eastern part New York State; must be cheap; full particulars in first letter. ADVERTISER 7505, care Rural New-Yorker.

FARM for sale, good fertile, well-drained soil; improved macadam road, electricity available; total 170 acres including 8-acre apple orchard; cheap to settle estate; will sell part. Apply ESTATE OF A. BRAKELEY, Bordentown, N. J.

Miscellaneous

HONEY—Six pounds, $1.15 prepaid third zone. WILLIAM H. PARSIL, Monmouth Junction, N. J.

SACKED, 100 pounds onions, potatoes, $3; cabbage, carrots, Rutabagas, $2. PATTINGTON'S, Merrifield, N. Y.

EXTRACTED honey, clover, also clover and buckwheat mixed, 5 pounds, $1; 10 pounds, $1.80, postpaid within third zone. FRED SEVERANCE, Chazy, N. Y.

DELICIOUS honey, one 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 6 for $5.75, postpaid. E. H. NIETSCHE, Kinderhook, N. Y.

FINE quality white clover extracted honey, 60 lbs., $6.50; 120 lbs., $12.50. J. G. BURTIS, Marietta, N. Y.

PURE honey, light clover, 5-lb. pail, $1; 2 for $1.90, postpaid third zone. CHAS. MATTASON, Dundee, N. Y.

HONEY—60 lbs. best white, $6; amber, $5.40; buckwheat, $5.10; satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. LESSER, Fayetteville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—100 Hall mechanical egg turner trays, good condition, price $2 each. LONG VIEW POULTRY FARM, Watervliet, N. Y.

HONEY—Pure Autumn flower, extracted; none finer; 5-lb. pail, $1.15; two, $2.15; 3d zone. H. R. LYON, Cranford, N. J.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $1.85; buckwheat, $1.65, postpaid third zone; prices free on 60-lb. cans clover and light amber. ROSCOE F. WIXSON, Dundee, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, 10 lbs., $2, postpaid; 120 lbs., $12, here; water white, $12.60; mixed, $9.60. LAVERN DEPEW, Rt. 6, Auburn, N. Y.

PEANUTS—Roast your own, $1 for a half bushel (11 pounds), you pay postage. WALTER McLEOD, Rowland, N. C.

BLACK walnut meats, one dollar pound. JESSE NEWELL, Girard, Illinois.

HONEY—Clover, 25-lb. pail, $3.60; 60-lb. cans, $6.60, freight paid. SPENCER BAIRD, Fayetteville, N. Y.

GRIMM sap buckets, spiles, covers, cheap. GEO. LOVERIDGE, Churchville, N. Y.

CLOVER honey, new crop, 5-lb. pail, $1.10; 10-lb. pail, $2, delivered; will send C.O.D. ALBERT J. BRAUN, Naples, N. Y.

HONEY—Extracted amber and dark amber; sample 15c. OAK RIDGE FARM, Stuyvesant, N. Y.

3-BBL. GUN, "cost $1,000.00"; 16-gauge, 8 M.M., "elaborate engraving," weight 7 lbs., in fine condition; want diamond, camp-trailer or best offer. BOX 41, Napanoch, N. Y.

WANTED—Four carloads of Alfalfa hay; state price f.o.b. Claverack, N. Y.; write MR. LAWSON, Box 9, Hollowville, N. Y.

3 BUCKEYE 52-inch coal brooders, nearly new, highest bid. LEYDEN HAVEN FARM, Staatsburg, N. Y.

OLD-TIME quilts, 14-inch squares, ready made with paper pattern, $1 postpaid. MRS. L. S. MEYNCKE, 411 W. 18th St., New York City.

WANTED — Second-hand garden tractor or Pulford outfit. TAYLOR, Rt. 2, Box 126, Newfield, N. J.

PURE honey, clover, 5 lbs., $1; 10 lbs., $1.90; buckwheat, 85c, $1.60, postpaid. CHAS. B. ALLEN, Central Square, N. Y.

Finishing Wood Without Varnish

A recent inquiry by one of your readers as to a simple non-varnish finishing for wood, suggests to me that our experience in reclaiming an attic full of furniture might be helpful to others.

The kind of wood has a great deal to do with the success of finish, as well as its surface condition after the removal of old paint or varnish. Scraping must be done carefully. We have found that very sharp wood chisels, held straight up and down at right angle to the surface, and drawn lightly with the grain of the wood are the best means of removing stubborn coats of hard paint. I hold the chisel upright in my cupped hands, working toward me, but to some it seems easier to sit behind the job and push. Wide, flat surfaces may be planed clean with a very sharp plane.

A neighbor does her scraping off finish with a piece of glass, breaking off a new edge as it becomes dull. Old plane irons make excellent scrapers, if kept sharp. Of course the possession of a set of wood scrapers simplifies matters.

Varnish we usually remove with a ready-prepared liquid remover, purchased from the paint store. Even very old varnish soon softens, the cheaper grades to a sticky jelly, the finer kinds to a smooth waxy paste. A scraper removes it in long sweeps, rapidly. A second application of remover makes it possible to wipe the wood clean with soft cloths, when it may be gone over with denatured alcohol and allowed to dry.

While patent removers will soften paint, there is always the possibility of soaking undesired colors into the pores of the wood, and we prefer to remove it by the more tedious dry process.

Removing old finish often reveals light spots, dark water marks, and perhaps repairs of wood that does not match the piece. We find it necessary to use a coat of good stain as nearly the color of the natural wood as possible, or slightly deeper. An acid stain is needed for very hard woods, oak, for instance, which is reluctant to take dark color evenly. Walnut takes a good oil stain beautifully, and is enriched and deepened by it. We work with the brush in one hand and a soft, absorbent cloth in the other, wiping off the stain as fast as it is put on. This leaves only what the wood drinks at once, and avoids a harsh "dyed" look.

For all-around satisfaction, a wax finish on hardwoods gives a soft, glowing surface that is not easily marred or marked by heat or liquids. The prepared waxes on the market are quite certain to turn out a good job. One should buy the best brands, however. A little goes a long way.

Beeswax and turpentine were the precious ingredients of the beautiful polish of much colonial furniture, plus elbow grease! Most waxes obtainable today are basically the same.

Waxed finish is not hard to take care of, in spite of a general impression to the contrary. The main thing is to get it going, and for a time remember to give the wood additional treatments, until it is well filled. Little and often, at first, is better than a heavy smearing on of wax. It should be rubbed to a good shine each time, and allowed to wait a week or two before the next application.

Then comes the reward! As by magic, while you go about other duties, the wood becomes glowing and seems to live. It is resistant to dust, water, finger marks. Soon the richness deepens, and afterwards it asks only brief attention. If you wish to clean it of the film that smoke, steam and time spread over everything, a brisk rubbing with turpentine on a soft rag is enough, after which you may go over it with the same wax, and it is better than ever. After experiencing the beauty and durability of waxing one seldom feels any lure in "nice, shiny varnish." Nothing can compare with it for walnut. Oak becomes distinguished in its dull glow.

There is another finish, splendid for woodwork and unsurpassed for table tops. That is the oil finish. Linseed oil is rubbed in, and rubbed and rubbed. The next week it is applied again. And after that, only the thirst of the wood and the diligence of the owner set a limit to the oiling and rubbing. A table top, oil finished, fears no accident, even in a large family of small boys.

An odd thing: The finishing of wood finds its climax in the natural and simple methods, chiefly the rubbing of human palms, the polishing from bodies in well-worn clothes.

In the mountain cabins of old Kentucky, I used to marvel at the hickory, hand-made chairs with their woven seats of bark. Every inch was smooth as glass, though fine tools and high-priced oils had never touched them. It was the work of hands, unconscious hands. Hands of fathers, sweaty from the corn patch; hands of mothers old at thirty, and of grandmothers young at ninety; hands of creeping babies, holding on for the first step; hands of tousel-heads riding the wooden "horse" around the table in the evening frolic.

Hands, and sweat and whether it is precious oil, or precious bacon grease—there surely is something about old chairs and desks and tables new ones do not have.

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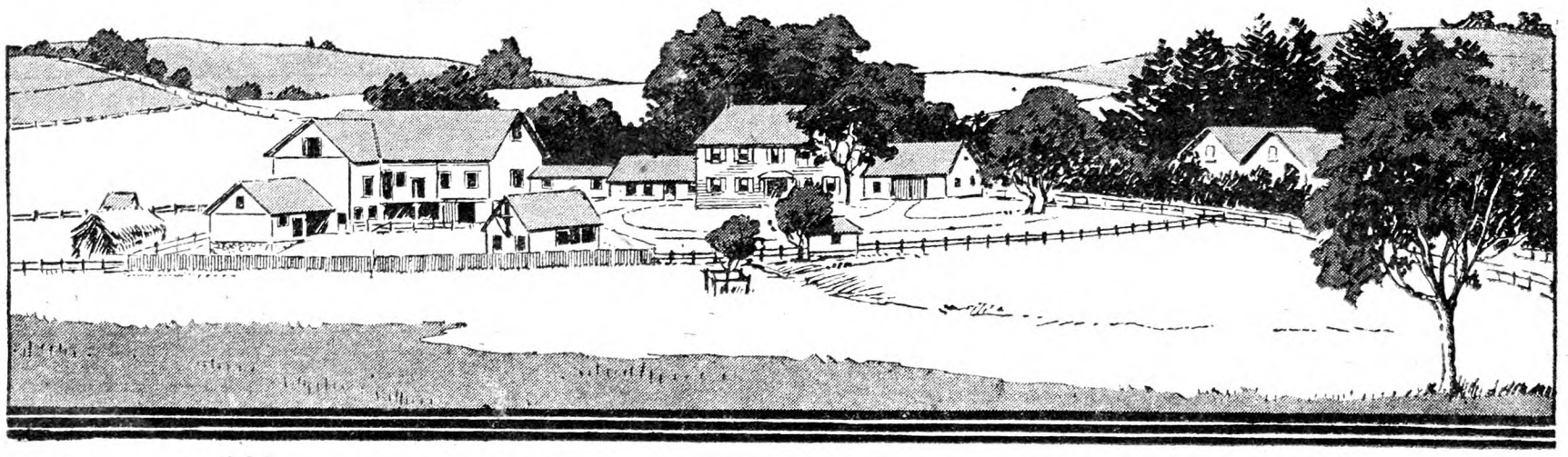

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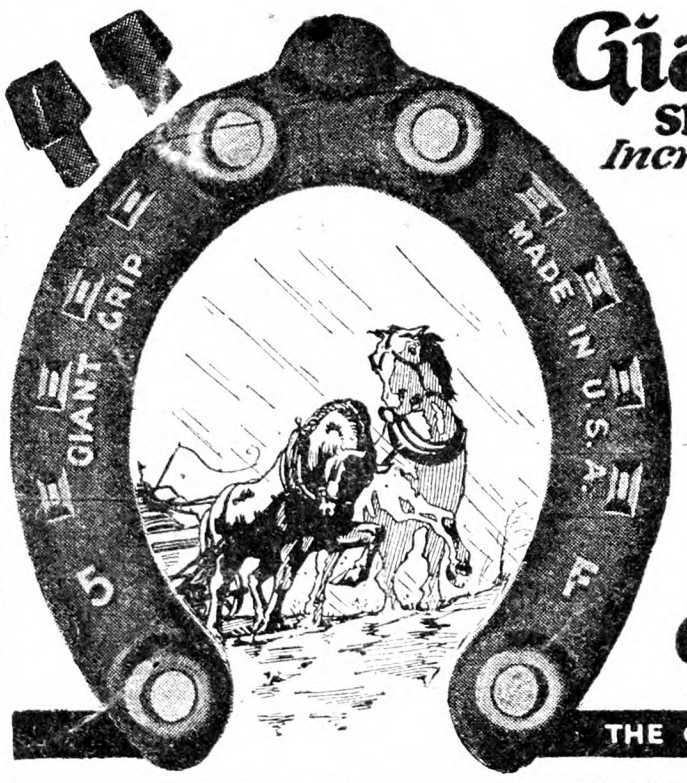

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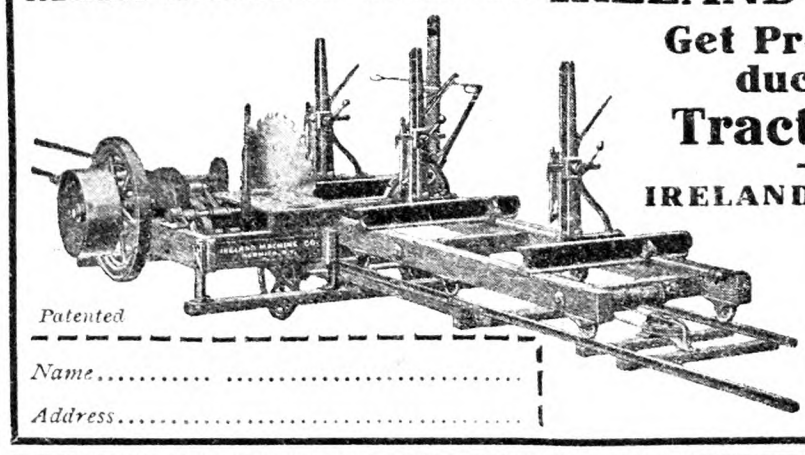

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